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Scoring and ranking probabilistic seismic hazard models: an application based on macroseismic intensity data

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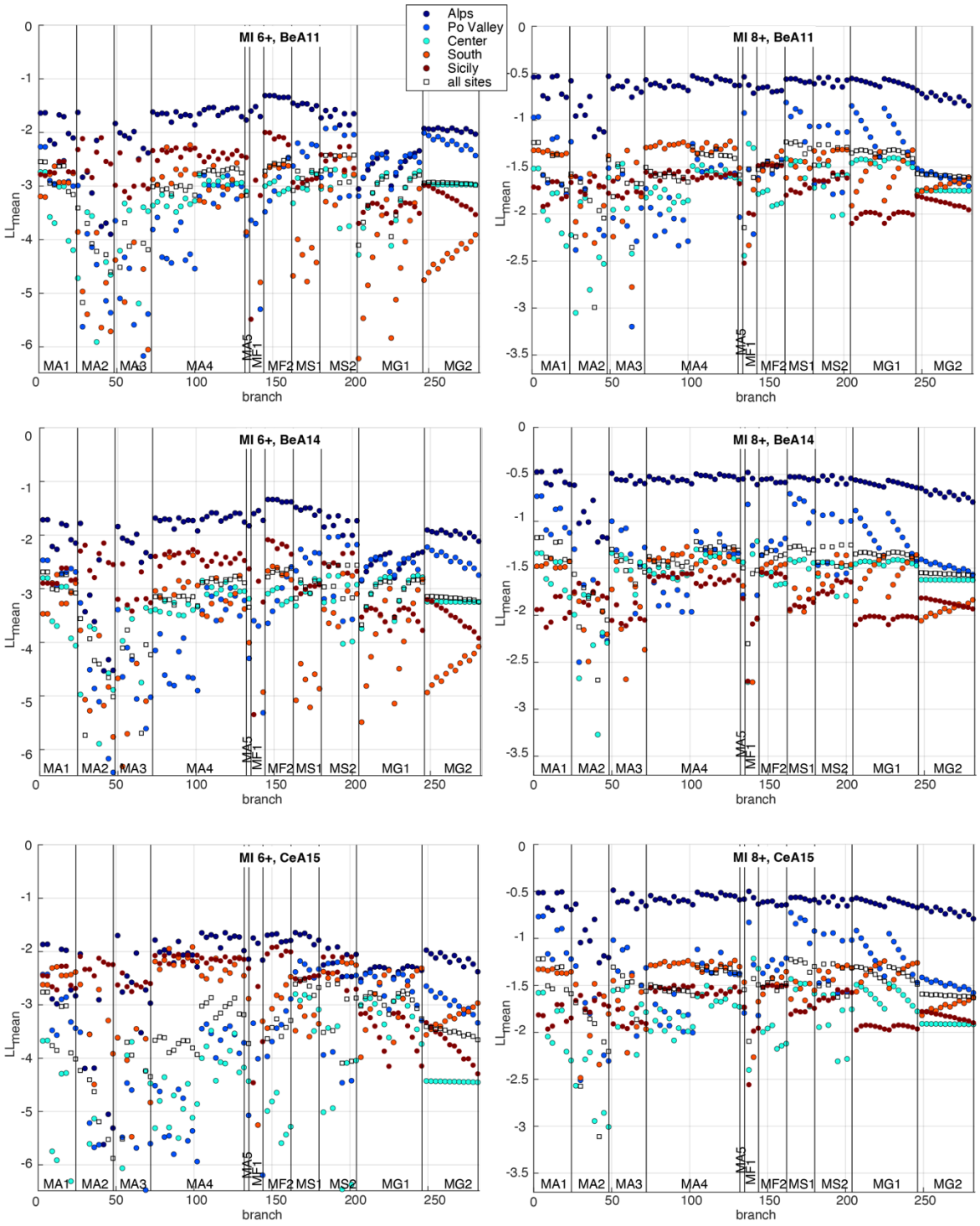

Figure S1. Values of LL_{mean} for each considered branch of MPS19 for the localities in five macro-areas and all the sites, for SA 0.2 s, MI6+ (left) and MI8+ (right), and each GMM (BeA11: Bindi et al., 2011; BeA14: Bindi et al., 2014; CeA15: Cauzzi et al., 2015). The branches are represented in abscissa from left to right and are grouped according to the 11 seismicity models.

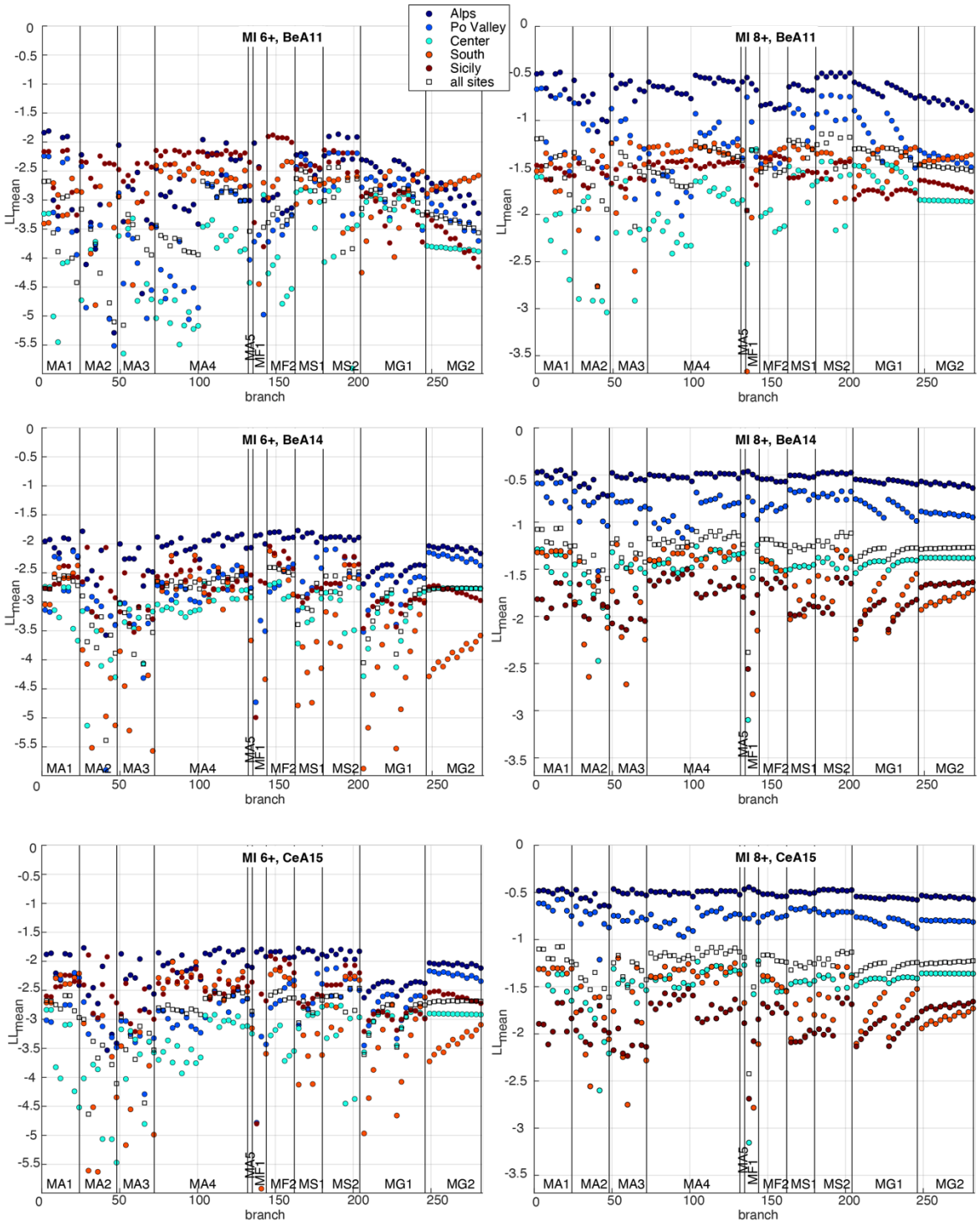

Figure S2. Values of LL_{mean} for each considered branch of MPS19 for the localities in five macro-areas and all the sites, for SA 1 s, MI6+ (left) and MI8+ (right), and each adopted GMM. The branches are represented in abscissa from left to right and are grouped according to the 11 seismicity models.

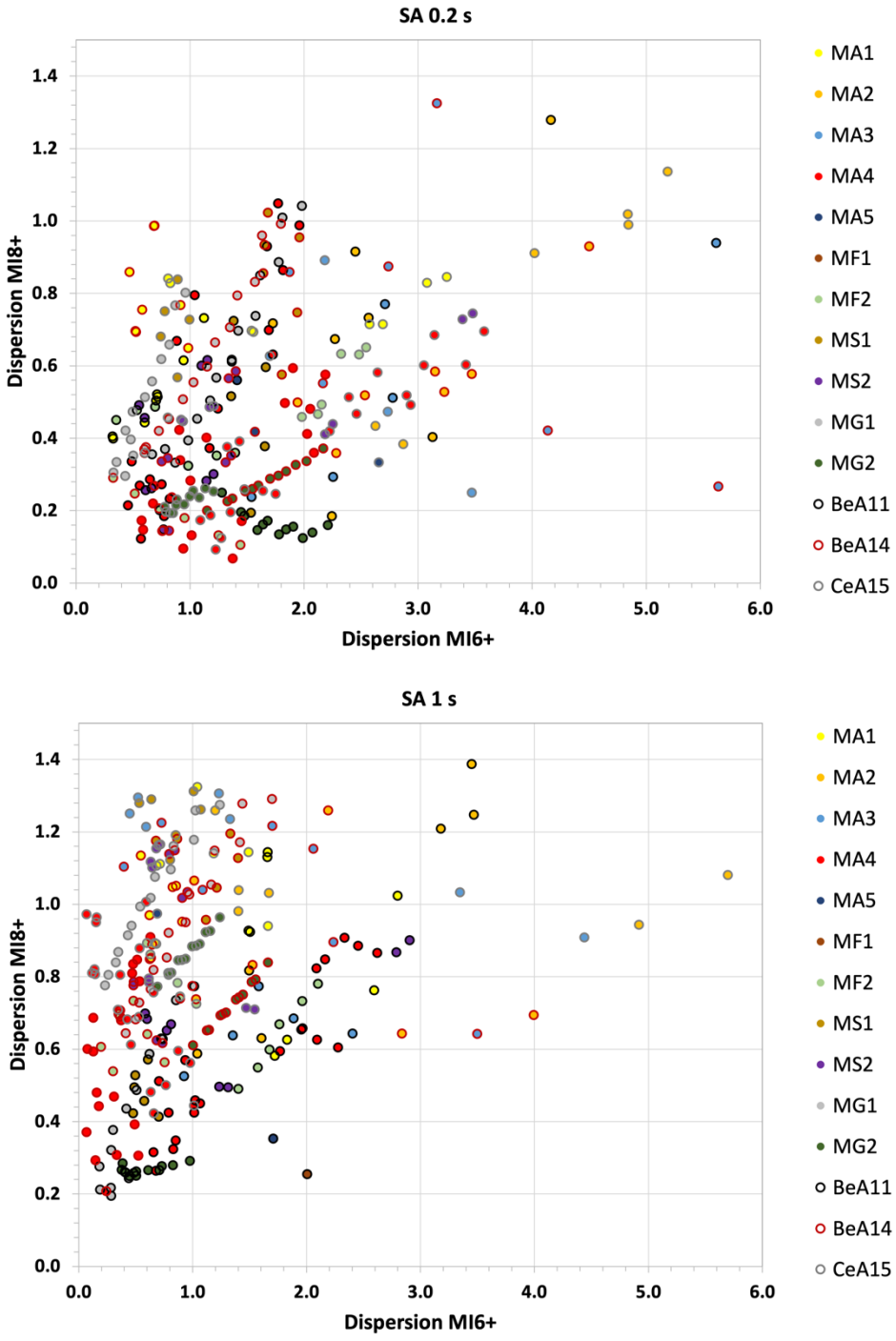

Figure S3. Dispersion of the LL_{mean} values among the four more representative macro-areas for each branch, for SA 0.2 s (top) and SA 1 s (bottom), MI6+ and MI8+. The color of the dots indicates the seismicity model, while the color of the borders indicates the GMM used in that branch.

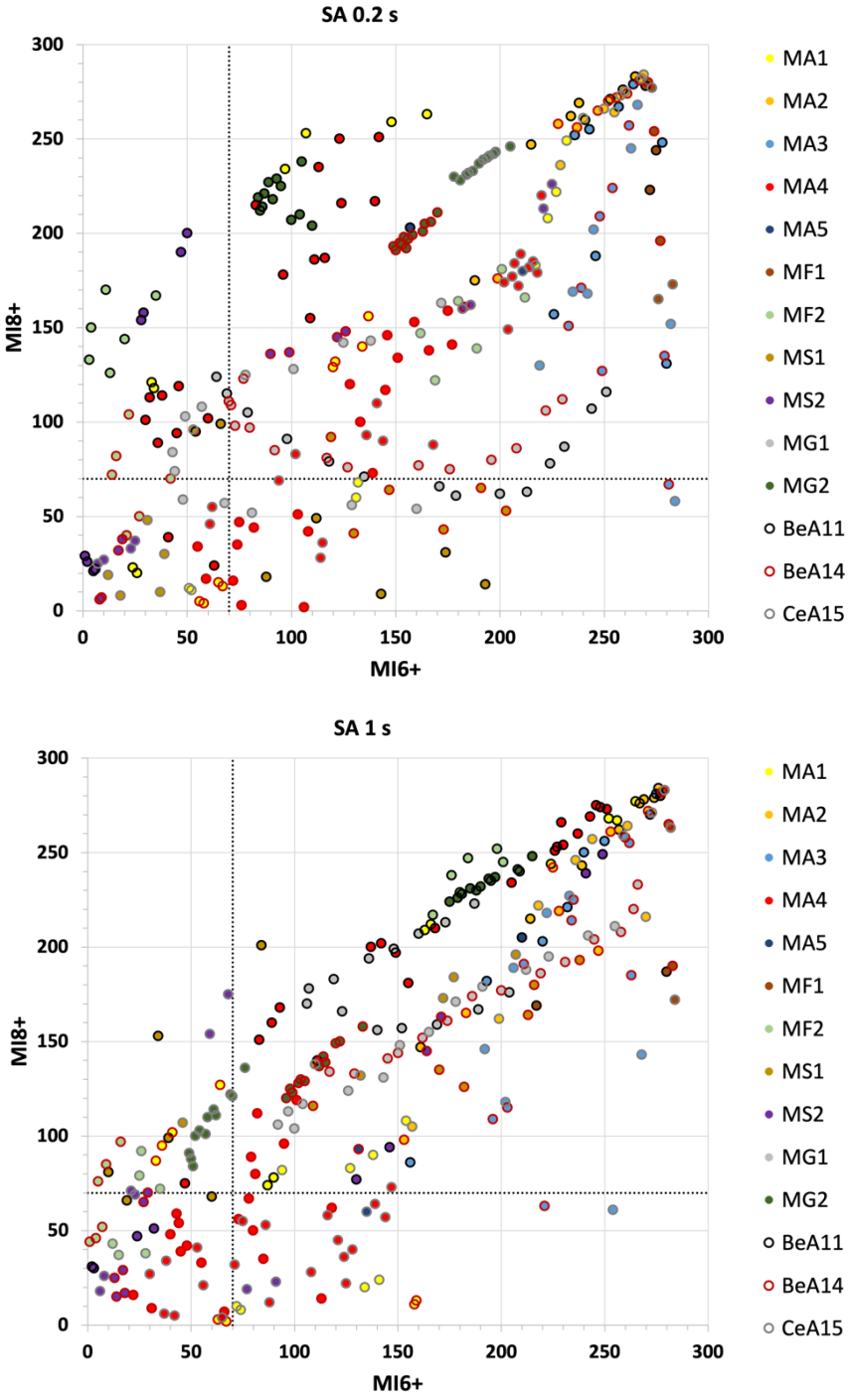

Figure S4. Comparison between the ranking of the branches for SA 0.2 s (top) and SA 1 s (bottom), based on the LL_{mean} values for MI6+ and MI8+. The color of the dots indicates the seismicity model, while the color of the borders indicates the GMM used in that branch. The dotted black lines identify the 70th position in both rankings.