Many thanks for your comments.

Firstly, I will rewrite it in English and invite a native speaker to polish my writing. Thanks for your suggestion.

Fig.1: I will make Fig.1 more clearly.

Page 3: I will make the description clearer and more concise.

Page 3: "scope" is the "range", I will modify the expression.

Page 4 Line 1: I will delete the repeated information.

Page 4 Line 30-35: I will modify the expression.

Page 4 Line 42: I will add the year.

Page 6 RETIRA: Sorry for that, I have written it wrong, I used ALICE but no RETIRA, I will correct it. And as you have mentioned, there is some confusing use of ALICE and RETIRA in paper, I will check them carefully and correct the wrong places.

Page 7: I will rewrite the conditions.

Page 7 line 29: "one of 5) and 6). There are TIR anomalies, and these TIR anomalies correspond to no earthquakes.

Page 7 Line 30: And the other TIR earthquakes correspond to no TIR anomalies.

Page 8 First Paragraph: I will consider your suggestion.

Fig.3: I will consider your suggestion.

Fig.4: I will rewrite the caption.

Page 13 Line 12: it means "It is not good, it cannot fully describe the prediction ability".

Section 4.3: I will try to add some fig or others to make it more easy to understand.

Question: The criterion for determining TIR anomalies is relatively subjective, and there is no universal standard to judge whether there is TIR anomalies. For instance, R_I values have been classified as 'anomalous' pixels for different threshold: >2.0, >2.5, >3.0 and >3.5(Tramutoli, Cuomo et al. 2005) ; ≥ 2.0 and ≥ 3.0 (Genzano, Aliano et al. 2007); ≥ 2.0, ≥ 2.5 and ≥ 3.0 (Pergola, Aliano et al. 2010). In ELEFTHERIOU's study, the threshold was set to 4, however, from the point of view of mathematical statistics, when the value is greater than two times the standard deviation, it has already belonged to the abnormal category, so in this study, the threshold is set to 2.

Genzano, N., C. Aliano, C. Filizzola, N. Pergola and V. J. T. Tramutoli (2007). "A robust satellite technique for monitoring seismically active areas: The case of Bhuj–Gujarat earthquake." **431**(1): 197-210.

Pergola, N., C. Aliano, I. Coviello and C. Filizzola (2010). "Using RST approach and EOS-MODIS radiances for monitoring seismically active regions: a study on the 6 April 2009 Abruzzo earthquake." Natural Hazards & Earth System Sciences **10**(2): 239-249.

Tramutoli, V., V. Cuomo, C. Filizzola, N. Pergola and C. J. R. S. o. E. Pietrapertosa (2005). "Assessing the potential of thermal infrared satellite surveys for monitoring seismically active areas: The case of Kocaell (Izmit) earthquake, August 17, 1999." **96**(3): 409-426.