The file provides the numerical values of completeness magnitude for the recent Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) catalogue (2006-2010, depth $\leq$ 30 km). The detail of the estimation is described in

> Iwata, T., Estimation of completeness magnitude considering daily variation in earthquake detection capability, Geophys. J. Int., 2013, doi:10.1093/gij/ggt208. (referred to as IW2013 hereafter)

Values in each of the columns in the file represent as follows:

lon, lat	longitude and latitude of a gridpoint
radius	the radius of the circular cylinder to contain 300 earthquakes (in km, Figure 1)
mu (μ), sigma (σ)	parameters associated with the detection capability of earthquakes (see eq.(2) of IW2013); μ denotes the magnitude at which 50% of earthquakes are expected to be detected (Figure 2).
98%	the magnitude at which 98% of earthquakes are expected to be detected (Figure 3).
99.9%	the magnitude at which 99.9% of earthquakes are expected to be detected (Figure 4).

If you have any question, please feel free to contact iwata@ism.ac.jp.

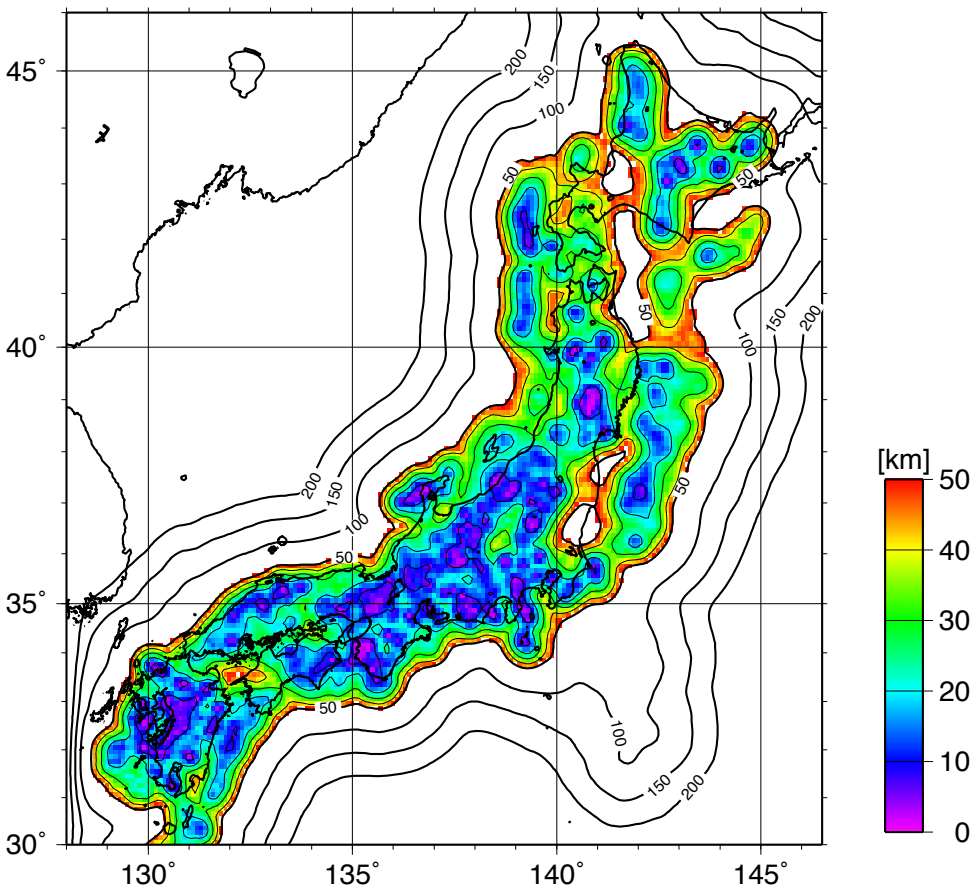

Figure 1: Radii of the circular cylinders containing 300 earthquakes for each of the gridpoints (modified from Fig. 5 of IW2013)

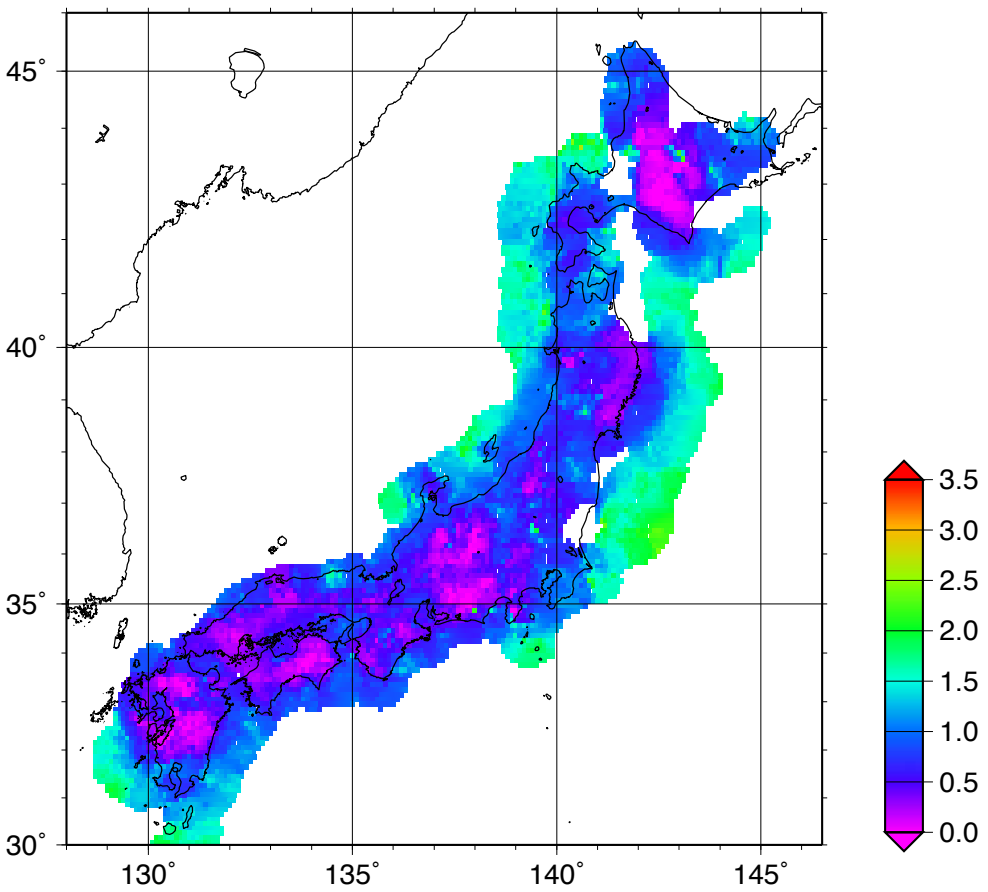

Figure 2: Magnitude at which 50% of earthquakes are expected to be detected (modified from Fig. 6a of IW2013)

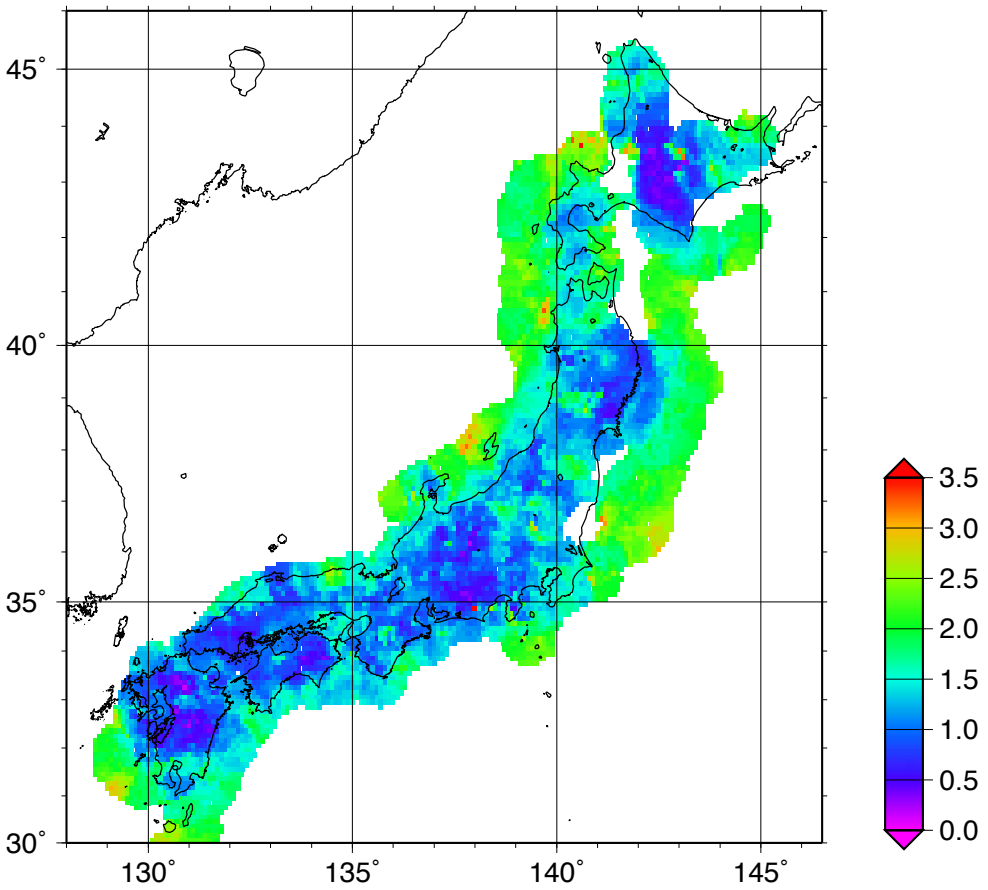

Figure 3: Magnitude at which 98% of earthquakes are expected to be detected (modified from Fig. 7a of IW2013)

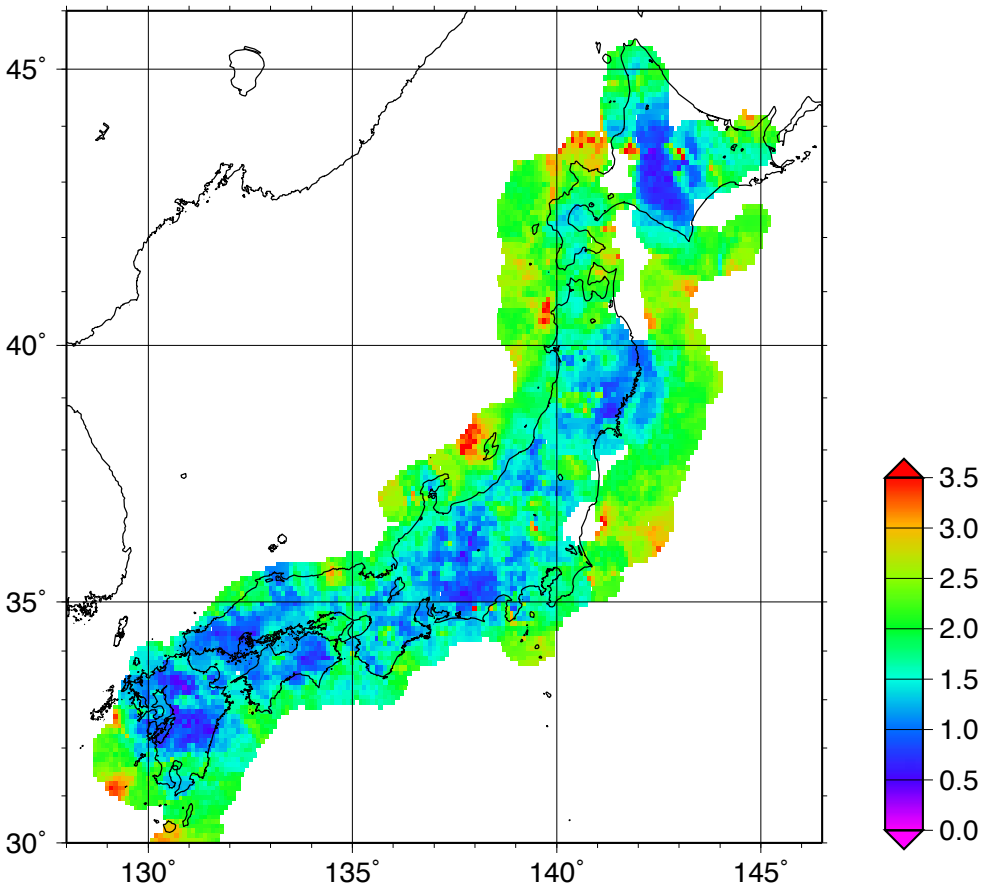

Figure 4: Magnitude at which 99.9% of earthquakes are expected to be detected (modified from Fig. 8a of IW2013)