



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## Preseismic Ionospheric Anomalies Detected Before the 2016 Taiwan Earthquake

## Key Points:

- This shows first clear preseismic ionospheric anomalies 40 min before the 2016 Taiwan earthquake which is an intraplate one with  $M_w$  6.4
- These anomalies were detected by applying our correlation analysis to total electron content (TEC) data obtained from the GNSS stations
- Our finding cannot be explained by some existing phenomenology

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**Abstract** On 5 February 2016 (UTC), an earthquake with moment magnitude 6.4 occurred in southern Taiwan, known as the 2016 (Southern) Taiwan earthquake and 2016 Meinong earthquake. In this study, evidences of seismic earthquake precursors for this earthquake event are investigated. Results show that ionospheric anomalies in total electron content (TEC) can be observed before the earthquake. These anomalies were obtained by processing TEC data, where such TEC data are calculated from phase delays of signals observed at densely arranged ground-based stations in Taiwan for Global Navigation Satellite Systems. This shows that such anomalies were detected within 1 hr before the event.

## 1. Introduction

The ionosphere is an ionized medium, which can affect the radio communications. The electron density in the ionosphere is disturbed by various phenomena such as solar flares (Donnelly, 1976), volcanic eruptions (Igarashi et al., 1994), flying objects (Mendillo et al., 1975), earthquakes (Ogawa et al., 2012), and so on. These electron density disturbances are observed with total electron contents (TECs) at ground-based Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receivers. With GNSS that can monitor variations of TEC, it has been reported (Heki, 2011; Heki & Enomoto, 2015; Kelly et al., 2017) that preseismic ionospheric electron density anomalies appeared frequently before large earthquakes, which could be caused by the earthquake-induced electromagnetic process before such earthquakes. Furthermore, such TEC anomalies were found in the 2016 Kuramoto earthquake ( $M_w$  7.3; Iwata & Umeno, 2017).

Taiwan is located in an active seismic area (Liu et al., 2000; Oyama et al., 2008) and has ground-based stations for GNSS with densely arranged receivers. Thus, Taiwan is a suitable region to explore relations between earthquakes and preseismic ionospheric TEC anomalies. Also, Taiwan has been focused from a viewpoint of electric currents in the Earth crust and electromagnetic emissions preceding to earthquakes (Freund, 2003). An earthquake occurred around southern Taiwan in February 2016 (19:57 UT, 5 February 2016,  $M_w$  6.4, depth 23.0 km, 22.94°N 120.6°E). As reported in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS Report), this event was the result of oblique thrust faulting at shallow to middle crustal depths. Rupture occurred on a fault oriented either northwest-southwest, and dipping shallowly to the northeast, or on a north-south striking structure dipping steeply to the west. At the location of the earthquake, two tectonic plates converge in a northwest-southeast direction at a velocity of about 80 mm/year.

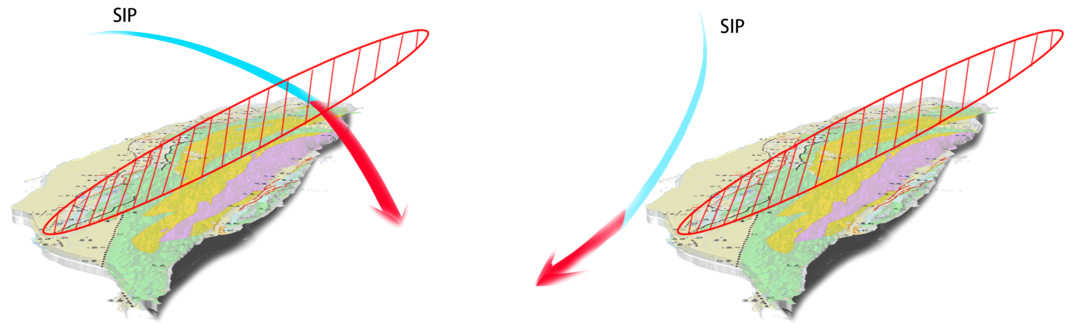
In this paper preseismic ionospheric TEC anomalies for the 2016 Taiwan earthquake ( $M_w$  6.4), also known as the 2016 Meinong earthquake, are shown with the method described in Iwata and Umeno (2016). This analysis is referred to as CoRelation Analysis (CRA) in this paper. With CRA, the TEC anomalies were detected for the Kuramoto earthquake (Iwata & Umeno, 2017), where this earthquake is classified as an intraplate earthquake and its moment magnitude is less than  $M_w$  8.0. It is then of interest to explore if TEC anomaly is observed with this method for intraplate earthquakes whose moment magnitudes are less than  $M_w$  7.0. After TEC anomalies will be shown in this paper, a possible link connecting satellite tracks with an assumed ionospheric anomaly area over Taiwan will be argued. This is to investigate why such anomalies can be observed with some specific satellite tracks (See Figure 1).

## 2. Method

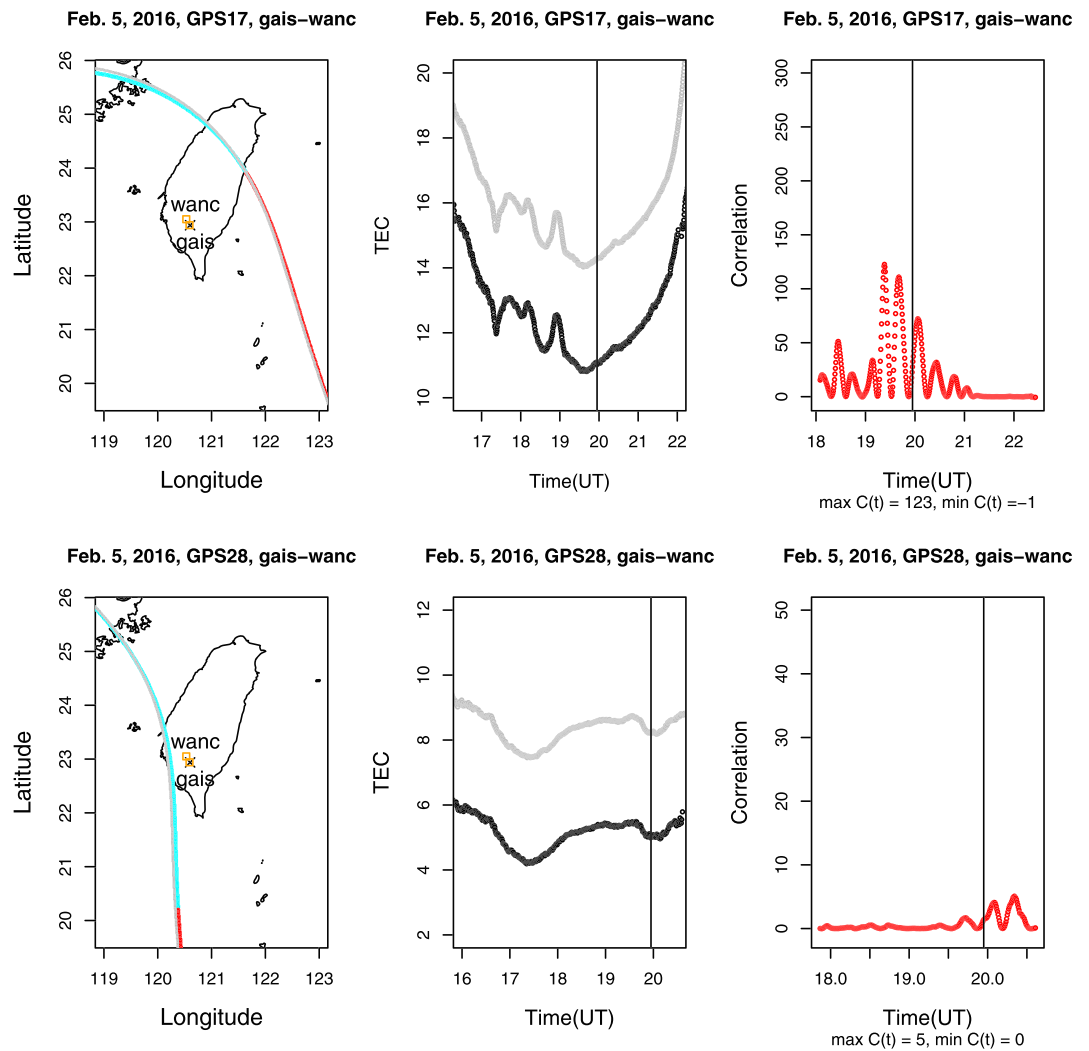
The TEC along the line of sight, called slant TEC, can be calculated with the phase delay of signals sent from GNSS satellites observed at ground-based GNSS receivers. In the following, slant TEC is abbreviated

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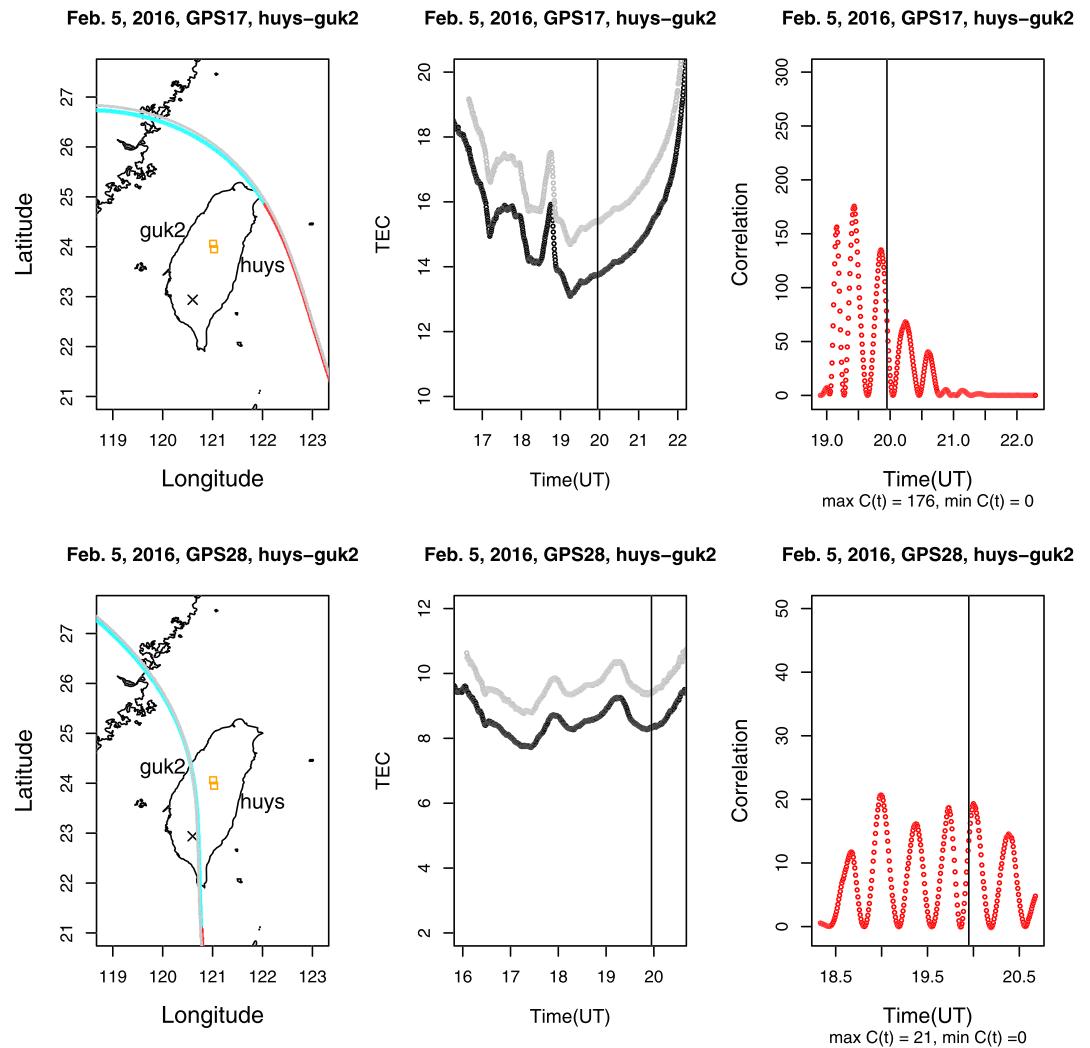
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**Figure 1.** (left) When a subionospheric point (SIP) track crosses the projection of an assumed ionospheric anomaly area (shaded in red). (right) When a SIP track does not cross the projection of the anomaly area.



**Figure 2.** (left) Subionospheric point tracks for Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites 17 and 28. Red: Track for “gais” after the event, Cyan: Track for “gais” before the event, Gray: Track for “wanc,” ×: Epicenter. (middle) Time series of total electron content (TEC), the vertical lines indicate the time (UT) when the event occurred. Black: TEC obtained at “gais,” Gray: TEC obtained at “wanc,” where the TEC values were shifted by hand for the guide of eyes. (right) Time series of correlations obtained with CoRelation Analysis.

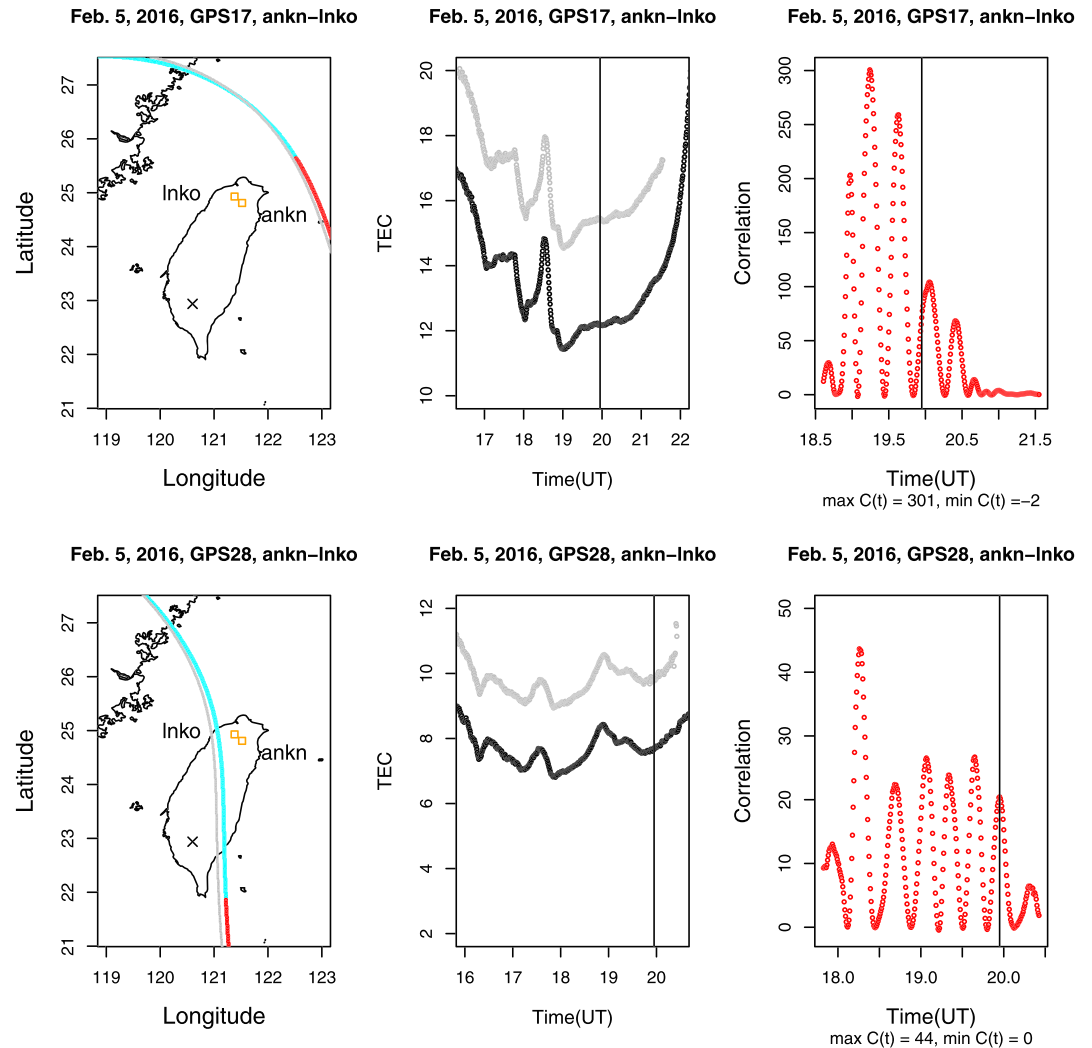


**Figure 3.** (left) Subionospheric point tracks for Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites 17 and 28. Red: Track for “huys” after the event, Cyan: Track for “huys” before the event, Gray: Track for “guk2,” ×: Epicenter. (middle) Time series of total electron content (TEC), Black: TEC obtained at “huys”, Gray: TEC obtained at “guk2,” where the TEC values were shifted by hand for the guide of eyes. (right) Time series of correlations obtained with CoRelation Analysis.

as TEC, and TEC data are calculated from signals sent from the Global Positioning System (GPS, American GNSS) satellites. Also, the standard unit for TEC, TECU that is  $10^{16}$  el/m<sup>2</sup>, is used. For simplifying various calculations, electrons in the ionosphere are approximated to be in a thin layer, and this layer for Taiwanese GNSS stations is set to 325 km above the ground. At this altitude, the electron density is the maximum in the ionosphere. The intersection of the line of sight from a GNSS receiver with this thin layer is called ionospheric piercing point, and its projection onto the surface of the Earth is called subionospheric point (SIP). SIP tracks for Taiwanese GNSS stations shown in this paper were calculated with this altitude of the thin layer.

For large earthquakes the CRA was shown to detect earthquake precursors (Iwata & Umeno, 2016). The analysis, CRA, is based on calculating correlations among TEC values, where how to calculate these correlations is summarized as follows.

1. Choose a central GNSS station, a satellite, and three parameters denoted by  $t_{\text{sample}}$ ,  $t_{\text{test}}$ , and  $M$ . The parameter  $t_{\text{sample}}$  is the time length of data used for obtaining a regression curve,  $t_{\text{test}}$  the time length for testing the difference between the regression curve and the obtained data, and  $M$  the number of GNSS stations located around the central station for the correlation analysis. We fix  $t_{\text{sample}}$  and  $t_{\text{test}}$  to be 2 and 0.25 hr, respectively, throughout this paper.



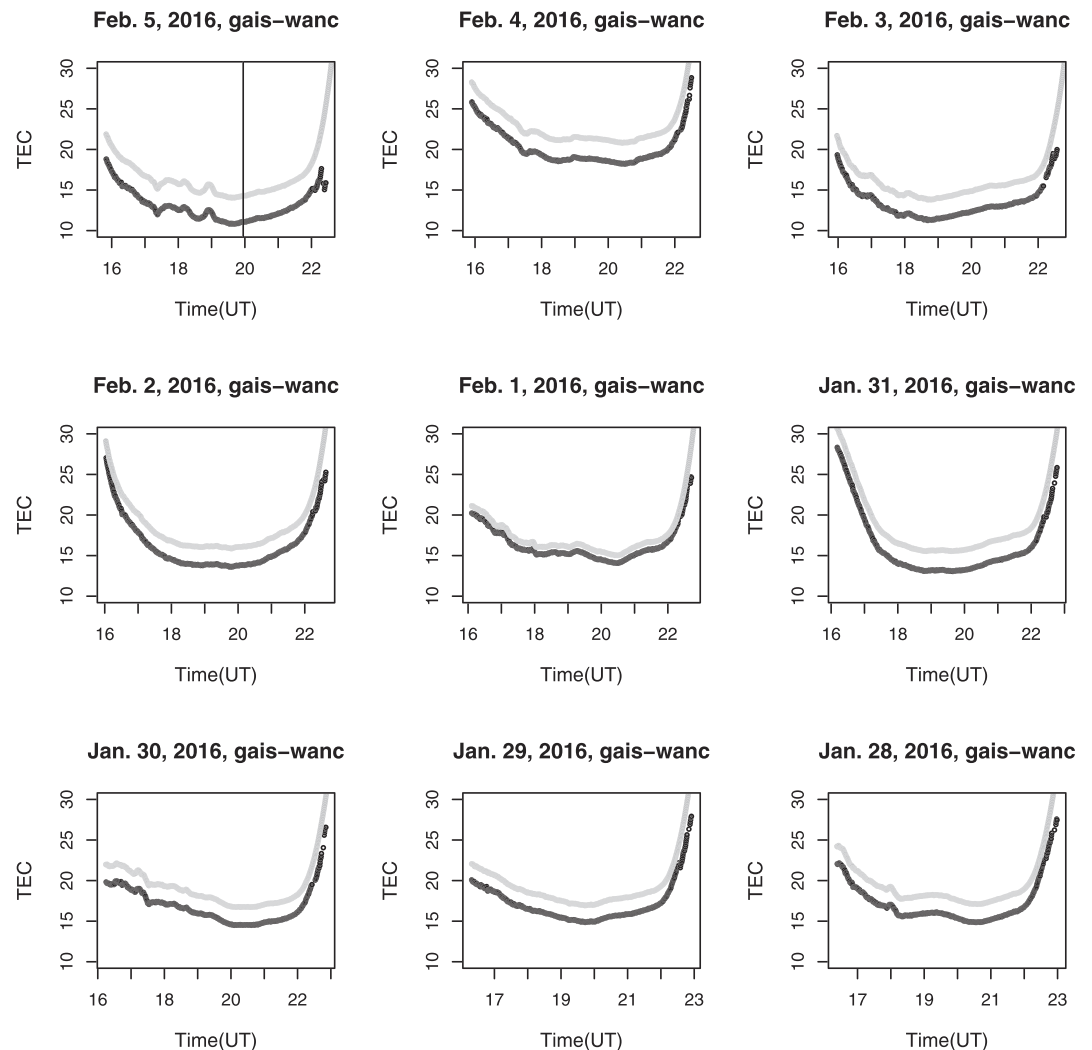
**Figure 4.** (left) Subionospheric point tracks for Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites 17 and 28. Red: Track for “ankn” after the event, Cyan: Track for “ankn” before the event, Gray: Track for “Inko,” ×: Epicenter. (middle) Time series of total electron count (TEC), Black: TEC obtained at “ankn,” Gray: TEC obtained at “Inko,” where the TEC values were shifted by hand for the guide of eyes. (right) Time series of correlations obtained with CoRelation Analysis.

2. Let SampleData be the TEC data for the time duration from  $t$  to  $t + t_{\text{sample}}$  for each station labeled by  $i$ . Also, let TestData be the TEC data for the time duration from  $t + t_{\text{sample}}$  to  $t + t_{\text{sample}} + t_{\text{test}}$ .
3. Fit a curve to SampleData by the least squares method with a polynomial curve whose degrees is 7.
4. Calculate a deviation of TestData from the regression curve for the time duration  $t_{\text{test}}$ , and such a deviation is denoted by  $x_{i,t'}$  where  $t'$  is such that  $t_{\text{sample}} \leq t' \leq t_{\text{sample}} + t_{\text{test}}$ .
5. Calculate the correlation defined as

$$C(T) = \frac{1}{NM} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_{i,t+j\Delta t} x_{0,t+j\Delta t},$$

where  $T = t + t_{\text{sample}} + t_{\text{test}}$ ,  $N$  is the number of data points for TestData,  $\Delta t = 30$  s the sampling interval for TestData so that  $\Delta t = t_{\text{test}}/(N-1)$ , and  $i = 0$  the special label indicating the central GNSS station. The physical dimension of  $C(T)$  is the square of TECU.

In what follows the word “anomaly” is used when the correlation value is high enough. To quantify and define abnormality, careful discussions are needed. Thus, we compare correlation values in view of days, SIP tracks, and distances among GNSS stations. The details of these are discussed in section 3.



**Figure 5.** Timeseries of total electron content (TEC) data observed at the stations “gais” (black) and “wanc” (gray) for the period from 28 January to 5 February in 2016, where the TEC values obtained at “wanc” were shifted by hand for the guide of eyes. Global Positioning System satellite 17 was used, and the vertical line on 5 February indicates the time when the event occurred.

### 3. Data Presentation

In this section (i) raw TEC data and (ii) correlations are shown with respect to GNSS ground-based stations, and with respect to GPS satellites 17 and 28. A variety of choices for stations and satellites enables one to argue how TEC anomalies can be observed with respect to the SIP track. For this reason GNSS stations were chosen from the south, middle, and north of Taiwan.

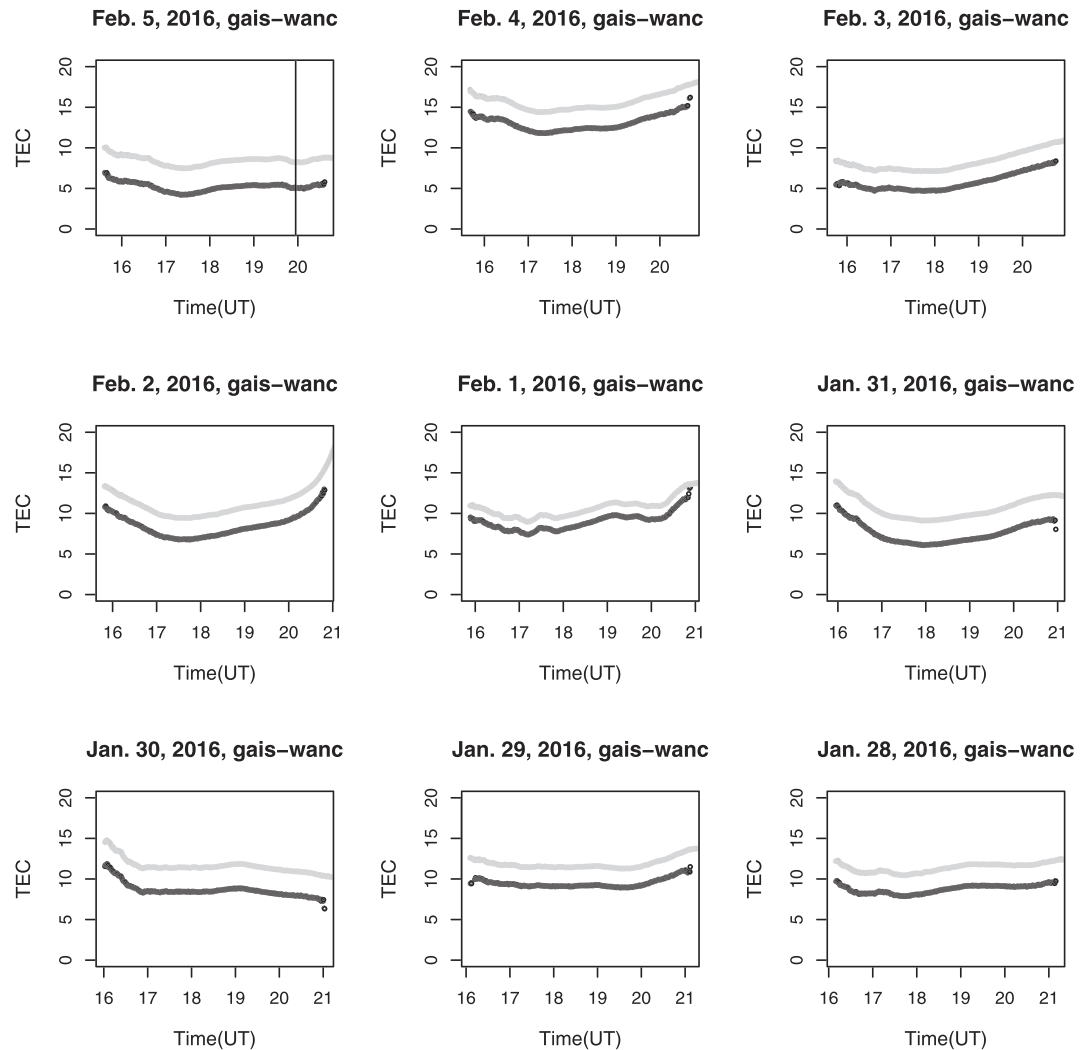
TEC data were obtained from the original GPS data with the method in Otsuka et al. (2002), and the original GPS data were obtained from the Central Weather Bureau (CWB) of Taiwan. The GPS data that we employed for CRA are available by inquiring the CWB.

#### 3.1. Results for the Event Day

In this subsection results for the event day are shown. The parameter  $M$  was chosen to be 1, which is equivalent to 2 GNSS stations for CRA.

##### 3.1.1. Stations in the South of Taiwan

Figure 2 shows results for stations located in the south of Taiwan. We chose “gais” as the central station, since it is the nearest station from the epicenter. The distance is about 1.0 km. The other station for CRA is “wanc,” and it is the next nearest station for which TEC data were available. The distance between “wanc”

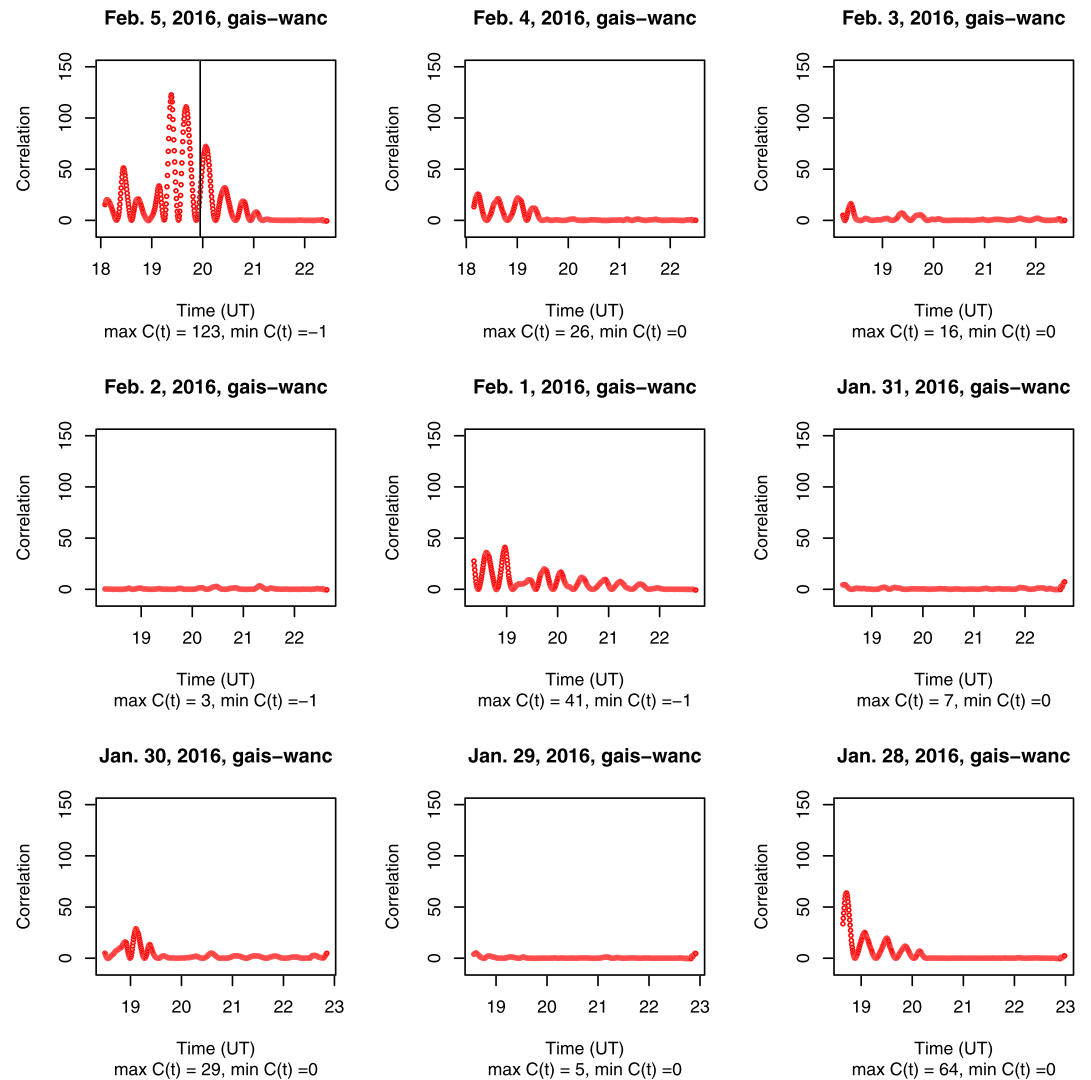


**Figure 6.** Time series of total electron content (TEC) data observed at the stations “gais” (black) and “wanc” (gray) for the period from 28 January to 5 February in 2016, where the TEC values obtained at “wanc” were shifted by hand for the guide of eyes. Global Positioning System satellite 28 was used, and the vertical line on 5 February indicates the time (UT) when the event occurred.

and the epicenter is about 14.1 km. From the left panels, the SIP tracks for GPS satellite 17 crossed the projection of the assumed ionospheric anomaly area, and most of the SIP tracks for GPS satellite 28 did not cross it ( see Figure 1 ). From the middle panels, it is verified that the obtained two time series of TEC data were similar to each other. It is reasonable, since these two stations are geographically close. Time series of correlations were obtained by processing this kind of TEC data. As it can be read off from the right upper panel showing correlations obtained with CRA for GPS satellite 17, about 40 min before the event, a period of time was observed where correlation values are high. Its maximum value was 123, which was observed at 19:23 UT. Besides, as can be seen from the right panels, the correlation values for GPS satellite 28 were lower than those of 17. This comparison between the time series of correlations indicates that how TEC anomalies can be observed is with respect to the SIP track (see section 4 for discussions). In the following, to explore a spatial dependency of TEC anomalies, we show TEC data and their correlations with CRA obtained at stations located other areas in Taiwan.

### 3.1.2. Stations in the Middle of Taiwan

Figure 3 shows results for stations located in the middle of Taiwan. We chose “huys” as the central station for CRA, and the other station was “guk2.” The distance between these stations is about 12.4 km, and that between the epicenter and “huys” is about 120.2 km. From the left panels, SIP tracks for GPS satellite 28 crossed the projection of the anomaly area, which was contrary to the case of the south of Taiwan. The SIP



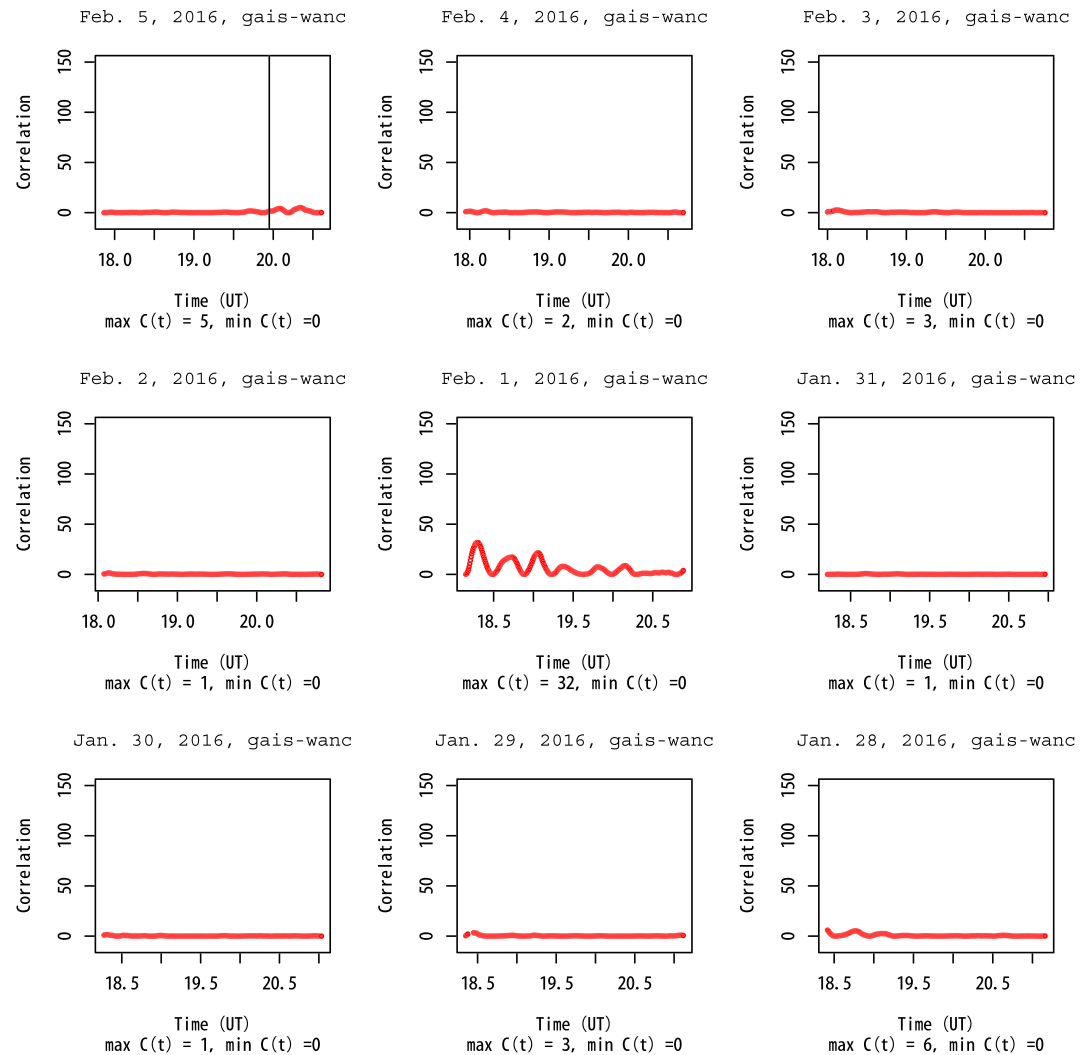
**Figure 7.** Time series of correlations obtained by CoRelation Analysis with  $M = 1$ , where total electron content (TEC) data were observed at the stations “gais” and “wanc” for the period from 28 January to 5 February in 2016. Global Positioning System satellite 17 was used. The vertical line on 5 February indicates the time when the event occurred.

tracks for GPS satellite 28 was north-south, which was different from the case for 17. It can be seen from the right panels, as well as the case of the south stations, correlation values associated with GPS satellite 17 were higher than those with 28. The maximum correlation value associated with the satellite 17 was 176, which was observed at 19:26 UT. Notice that the correlation values associated with GPS satellites 17 and 28 became higher than those for the south stations.

In the following, to see more details of this spatial dependency, we focus on TEC data and their correlations obtained with CRA for stations located in the north of Taiwan.

### 3.1.3. Stations in the North of Taiwan

Figure 4 shows results for stations located in the north of Taiwan. We chose “ankn” as the central station for CRA, and the other station was “Inko.” The distance between these stations is about 19.4 km, and that between the epicenter and “ankn” is about 227.3 km. From the left panels, the SIP tracks for GPS satellites 17 and 28 crossed the projection of the assumed anomaly area. The maximum correlation value associated with the satellite 17 was 301, which was observed at 19:14 UT. Notice from the right panels that the correlation values associated with GPS satellites 17 and 28 were higher than those for the stations located in the south and middle.



**Figure 8.** Time series of correlations obtained by CoRelation Analysis with  $M = 1$ , where total electron count data were observed at the stations “gais” and “wanc” for the period from 28 January to 5 February in 2016. Global Positioning System satellite 28 was used. The vertical line on 5 February indicates the time when the event occurred.

In the next subsection the details of TEC anomalies are argued. In particular, how correlations depend on  $M$ , whether or not TEC anomalies were observed before the event day, and so on, are focused.

### 3.2. Detailed Results for the South Stations

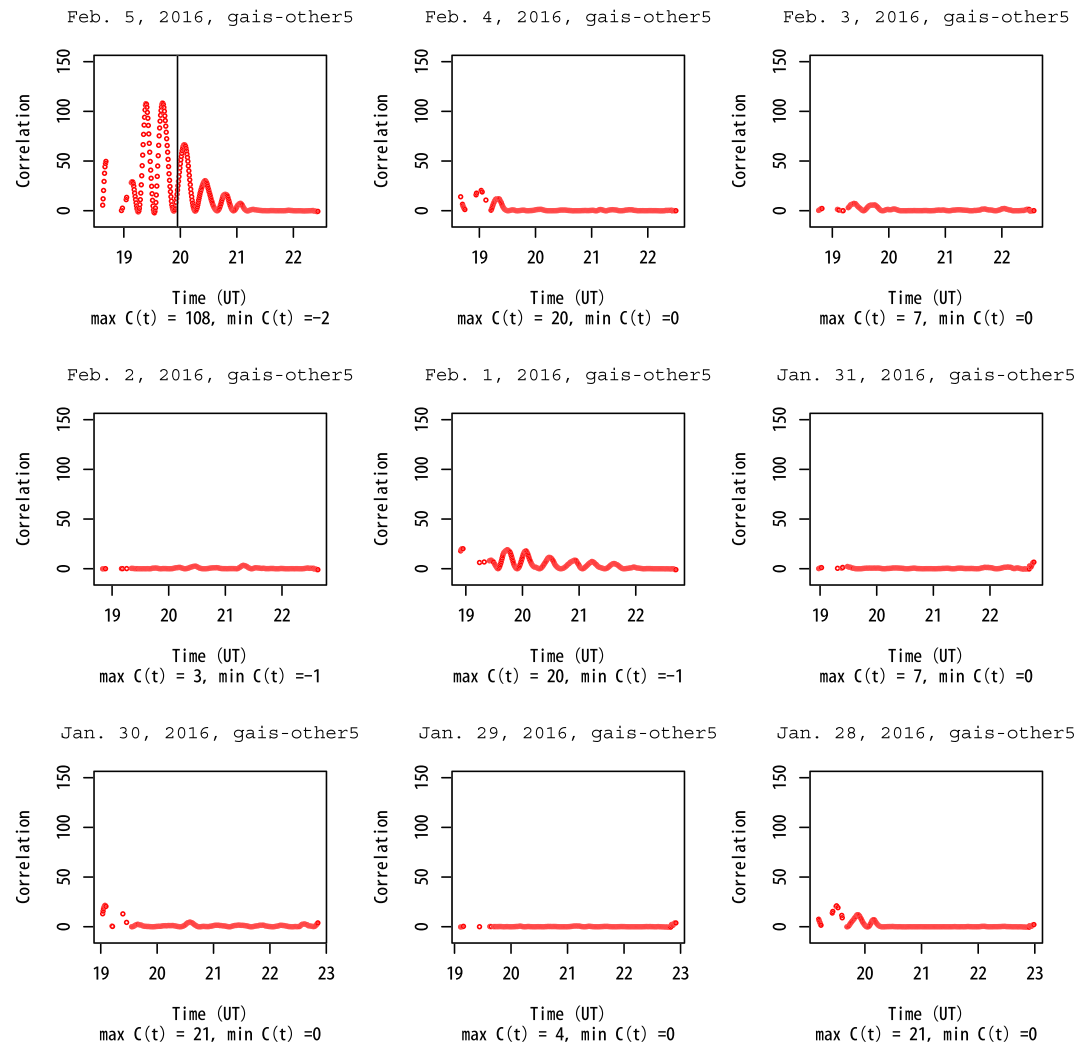
In the previous subsection, TEC anomalies were found about 40 min before the event on 5 February, where  $M = 1$  was used for CRA. To see if such anomalies occurred days before the event or not, we show TEC data and their correlations with particular focus on the south stations. For the same purpose,  $M$  dependency of correlations are shown as well.

#### 3.2.1. TEC Data for Days Before the Event

Figure 5 shows the time series of TEC data observed for the consecutive 9 days including the event day. These time series were obtained with GPS satellite 17 associated with the stations “gais” and “wanc.” From this figure, it is verified that the obtained two time series on each day were similar.

Figure 6 shows the time series of TEC data observed for the consecutive 9 days including the event day. These time series were obtained with GPS satellite 28 associated with the stations “gais” and “wanc.” As well as the case of GPS satellite 17 (see Figure 5), it is verified that the obtained two time series on each day were similar. On the event day, time series of TEC data were smoother than those of GPS satellite 17. This smoothness yields low correlation values obtained with CRA. On 1 February, the time series of TEC data were not smooth to some extent, and they were consistent with the case of GPS satellite 17.





**Figure 9.** Time series of correlations obtained by CoRelation Analysis with  $M = 5$ , where total electron count data were observed at 6 stations for the period from 28 January to 5 February in 2016. Global Positioning System satellite 17 was used, and the central station is “gais,” and the other five stations are “wanc,” “jwen,” “mlo1,” “dani,” and “shwa.” The vertical line on 5 February indicates the time (UT) when the event occurred.

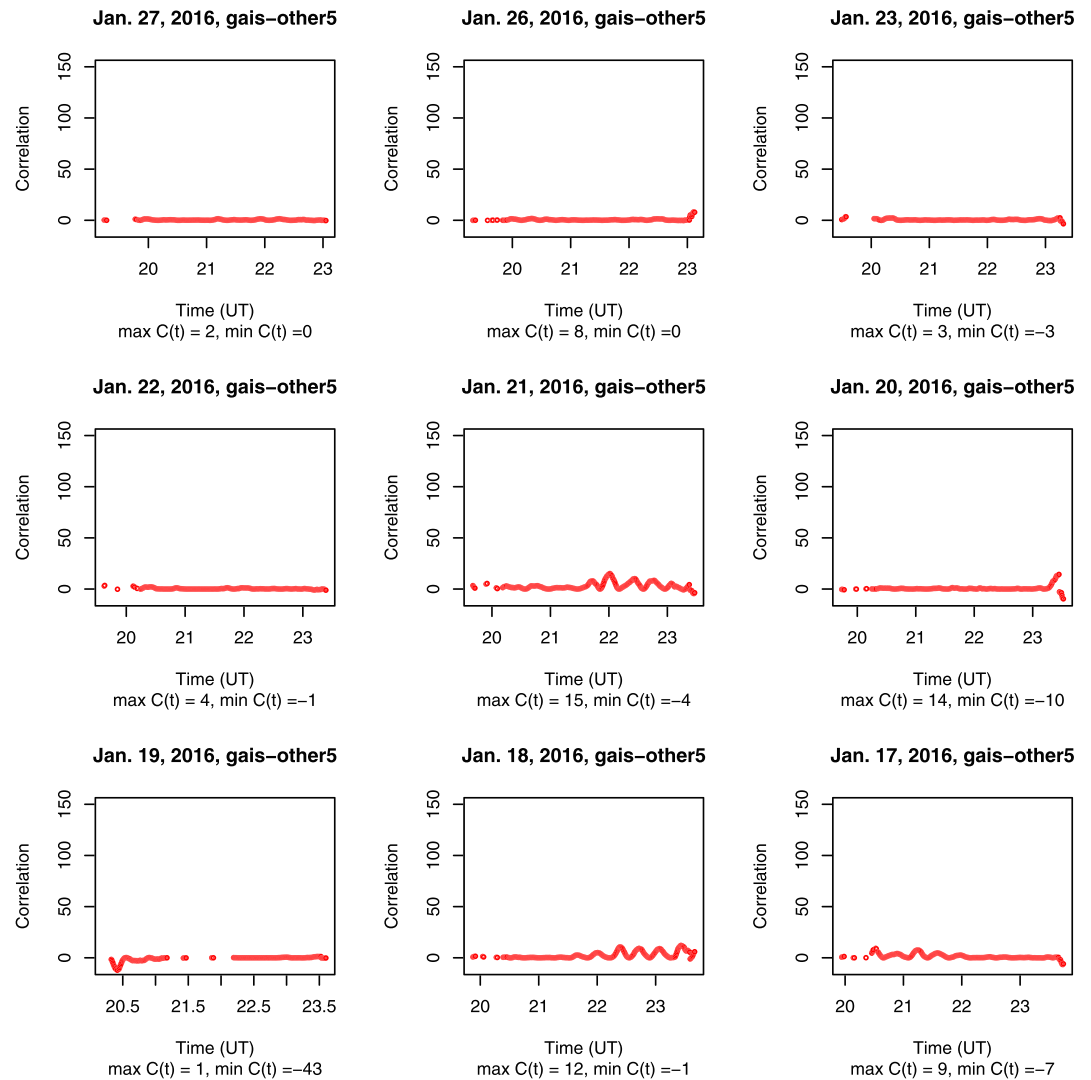
### 3.2.2. Correlations With $M = 1$ and GPS 17 and 28 (From 28 January to 5 February)

Figure 7 shows the time series of correlations obtained by CRA with  $M = 1$  and GPS satellite 17 for the consecutive 9 days including the event day. There were some periods where correlation values are high on 28 January and 1 February. On 28 January, this anomalous period was situated around the time when time series started. In addition the maximum value of the correlation on 28 January was about half of that on 5 February. On 1 February, the maximum value of the correlation obtained by CRA was one third of that on 5 February. All the time series of correlations obtained by CRA in this figure are compared with those for the case of  $M = 5$  in Figure 9.

Figure 8 shows the time series of correlations obtained by CRA with  $M = 1$  and GPS satellite 28 for the consecutive 9 days including the event day. There were some periods where correlation values are high on 1 February. Note that this period also occurred on this day for the case of GPS satellite 17. Although no figure is given, it can be shown that correlation values with GPS satellite 28 on 1 February did not decrease for the case with  $M = 5$ .

### 3.2.3. Correlations With $M = 5$ and GPS17 (From 6 January to 5 February)

Figure 9 shows the time series of correlations obtained by CRA with  $M = 5$  for the consecutive 9 days including the event day. The central station is “gais” that is the nearest one from the epicenter. The other stations were chosen as “wanc,” “jwen,” “mlo1,” “dani,” and “shwa” so that they are located near the epicenter.

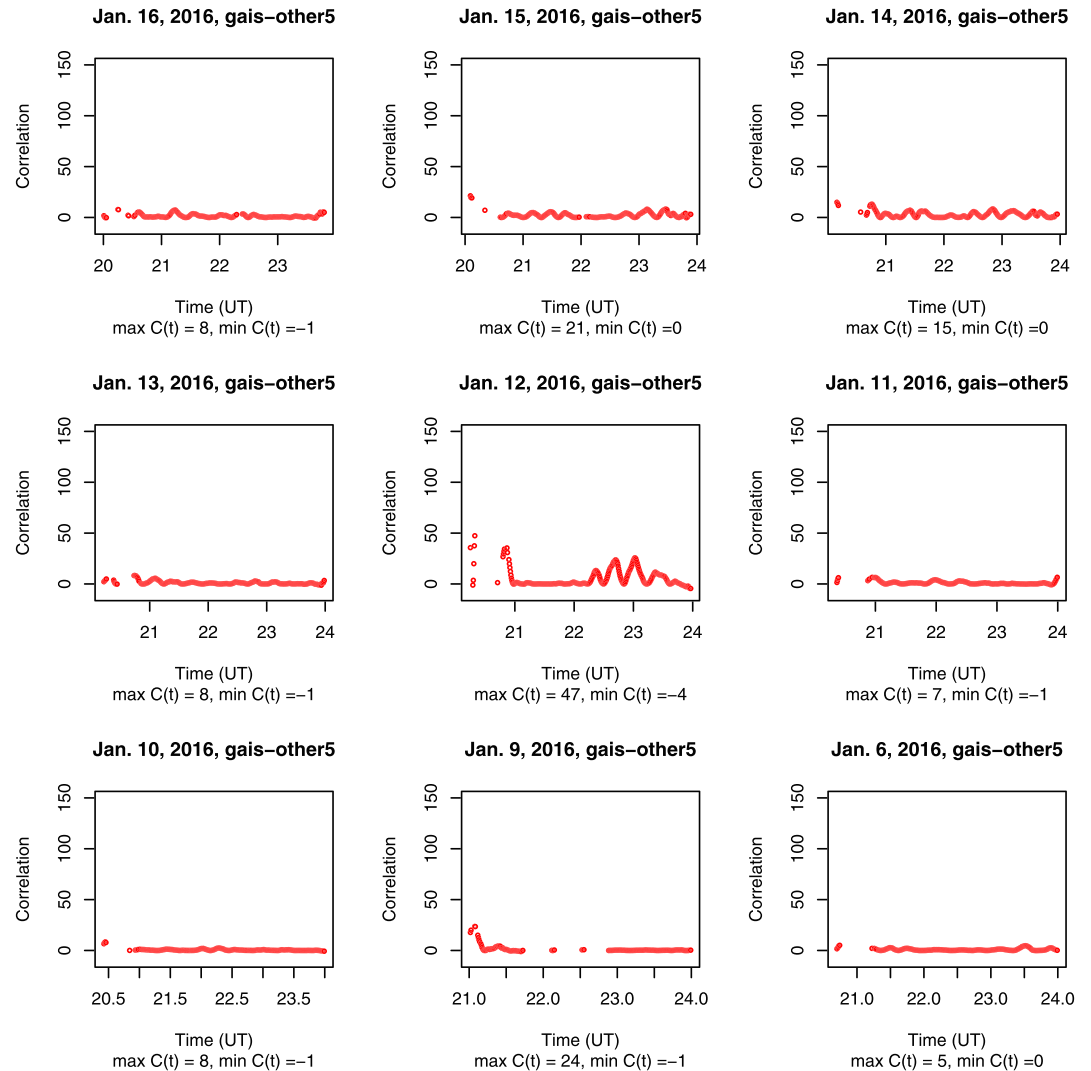


**Figure 10.** Time series of correlations obtained by CoRelation Analysis with  $M = 5$  for the period from 17 to 27 January in 2016, except for 24 and 25 January, at the stations described in the caption of Figure 9. Global Positioning System satellite 17 was used.

When the number of stations for the correlation analysis increases, it is expected that the correlation values become higher than those with  $M = 1$ , if each station receives common sudden disturbed signals. On the event day, the obtained time series is consistent with the case with  $M = 1$  in Figure 7. For the days 1 February and 28 January, on which correlation values were high but no event, the maximum values decreased by more than half of those with  $M = 1$ . Combining these, we see that the anomaly in time series on 5 February appeared commonly around the central station “gais.” On the contrary, anomalies on 1 February and 28 January did not appear commonly around “gais” for the SIP track for GPS satellite 17.

Figure 10 shows time series of correlations obtained by CRA with  $M = 5$  for the period from 17 to 27 January in 2016, except for 24 and 25 January. On 24 and 25 January, no data were acquired. No significant anomaly was observed in this period, and this observation is consistent with the nonexistence of significant geomagnetic activity (see section 4).

Figure 11 shows time series of correlations obtained by CRA with  $M = 5$  for the period from 6 to 16 January in 2016, except for 7 and 8 January. On 7 and 8 January, no data were acquired. On 12 January, there were some periods where correlation values are higher than those on the other days in this figure. Although no figure is given, it can be shown that such correlation values were lower than those with  $M = 1$  for GPS



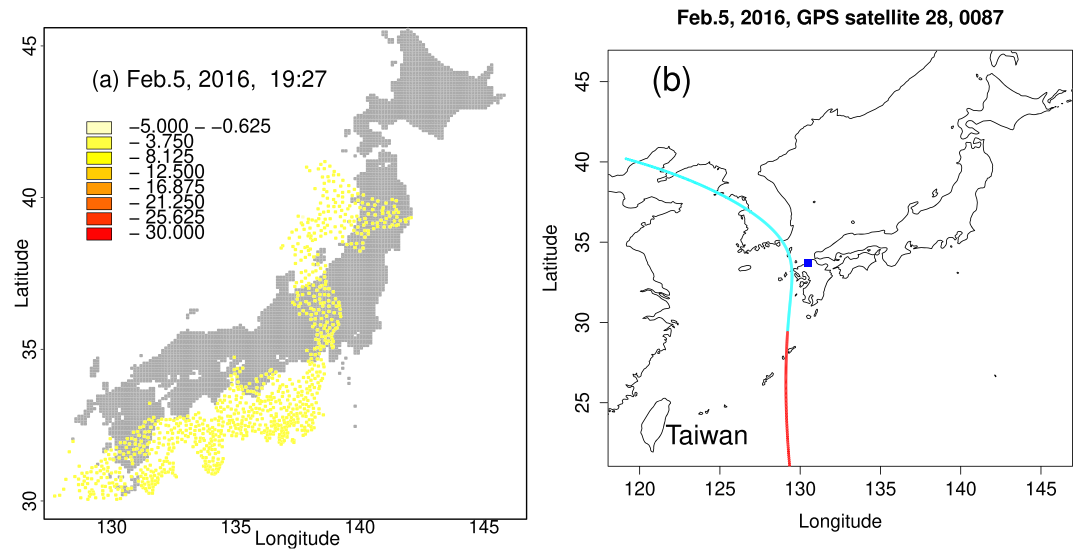
**Figure 11.** Time series of correlations obtained by CoRelation Analysis with  $M = 5$ , where total electron count data observed at the stations described in the caption of Figure 9 for the period from 6 to 16 January in 2016, except for 7 and 8 January. GPS Global Positioning System satellite 17 was used.

satellite 17. This reduction of correlation values as  $M$  increases is consistent with the case where there was no significant seismic activity around the island.

#### 4. Discussion

TEC anomalies before the earthquake have been shown in section 3. To give another evidence that such TEC anomalies were caused by the Taiwan earthquake, our correlation analysis can also be applied to time series of TEC data obtained in Japan on the event day. GNSS data were obtained from the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan. The distance between Taipei and Fukuoka located in the south part of Japan is about 1,280 km, and the correlation analysis applied to TEC data observed in Japan provides how much Medium-Scale Traveling Ionospheric Disturbance (MSTID) occurred, where Japan is located upstream of MSTID (Hunsucker, 1982; Otsuka et al., 2011). Here MSTID is known as a type of disturbance in the ionosphere, and it might hide TEC anomalies as an earthquake precursor.

Figure 12a shows the time series of correlations with  $M = 30$  obtained with TEC data observed at various GNSS stations in Japan 30 min before the event, where TEC data were obtained with GPS satellite 28. It suggests that there was no significant TEC anomaly and MSTID around Japan. Figure 12b shows the SIP track from GPS satellite 28 for the GNSS station “0087,” Fukuoka in Japan. The altitude for calculating SIP



**Figure 12.** (a) Time series of correlations obtained by CoRelation Analysis with  $M = 30$ , where total electron count data were observed at various stations in Japan at 19:27 UT on 5 February 2016. Here Global Positioning System (GPS) satellite 28 was used. (b) Subionospheric point (SIP) track from GPS satellite 28 for “0087” (“Koga” in Fukuoka, blue, ■). Cyan curve: SIP track before the event, and red curve: SIP track after the event.

is 300 km above the ground. From these data concerning the upstream of MSTID, there was no disturbance due to MSTID around the time when the anomalies in Taiwan were observed.

Geomagnetic variations indices of  $K_p$  and  $Dst$  are examined during a month, from 5 January to 5 February 2016, on this earthquake day and earlier. Provisional  $Dst$  indices show variations between  $-53$  and  $17$  from 23 January to 5 February, and those between  $-93$  and  $19$  from 5 January to Jan. 22. No sudden storm commencement was observed from 23 January to 5 February, and then this period was under relatively quiet geomagnetic conditions. Therefore, it is presumed that the analyzed period of TEC variations were not contaminated by relatively large geomagnetic disturbances. On the other hand, although some geomagnetic disturbance occurred from 5 to 22 January, it did not affect the correlation values obtained by CRA, since the maximum  $K_p$  index was observed around 21 January, and there was no high correlation value around 21 January (see Figure 10).

To explain TEC anomalies responsible for large earthquakes, several models consisting of electromagnetic processes due to stressed rocks have been proposed. Recent progress of such has been summarized in He and Heki (2017). Such models are lithosphere-atmosphere-ionosphere coupling models, and one of them is based on the experimental results on stressed rocks (Freund, 2013). In Heki and Enomoto (2015), differences between intraplate earthquakes and interplate ones with  $M_w \geq 8.2$  were argued, and then each mechanism that causes precursors could be different from each other. Since the focus of this study is an intraplate earthquake with  $M_w 6.4$ , the existing models proposed so far for observed TEC anomalies may not be suitable.

As shown in the previous section, SIP tracks could be related to how TEC anomalies are observed. To explore such a relation, assume that some enough amount of electric currents in the Earth crust exist before relatively large earthquakes (Freund, 2003). From this, electromagnetic fields are induced in the ionosphere. If an ionospheric piercing point track crosses an assumed ionospheric anomaly area, then TEC is disturbed by the induced electromagnetic field (see Figure 1). This disturbance causes the emergence of high correlation values, which is consistent with our results. For quantitative discussions, a physical model is needed for future study.

A possibility that solar activity contributed to TEC anomalies on the event day can be denied. This is argued by showing a contradiction from an assumption. Assume first that an intensive solar activity contributes to TEC anomalies. Then correlation values obtained by CRA with respect to each satellite should equally be affected; that is, how TEC anomalies are observed should not be related to SIP tracks. The results shown in

this paper have indicated that it is not the case. Thus, the assumption does not hold; that is, the TEC anomalies found with CRA are not ascribed to the cause of solar activity. This study based on CRA provides an evidence of electromagnetic precursors for an intraplate earthquake with less than  $M_w$  7.0. These precursors are distinguished from other space weather phenomena including MSTID, solar flare, and so on. Also, they cannot be explained by existing physical models that are valid for interplate earthquakes with  $> M_w$  7.0.

To refine the discussions above, we need more examples of this kind of analysis, physical models, and some experimental verification. Such examples include the 2016 Kumamoto earthquake. That is also an intraplate earthquake with more than  $M_w$  7.0, for which CRA showed some TEC anomalies before the event (Iwata & Umeno, 2017). Then, a further statistical analysis to other intraplate earthquakes is expected to reveal if a moment magnitude threshold for electromagnetic precursors exists or not and conditions that the electric circuit model is valid.

## 5. Conclusions

It has been shown how a TEC anomaly can be detected prior to the 2016 Taiwan earthquake (2016 Meinong earthquake). This earthquake is with  $M_w$  6.4 and is classified as a type of intraplate one. With CRA, the TEC anomalies have been detected about 40 min before the event. Also it has been argued that the anomalies are not ascribed to solar activity by showing how TEC anomalies can be observed with respect to the SIP track. Since such an hour-long earthquake precursor for this class of moment magnitudes had not been known, this finding is a first example for showing such a precursor. One candidate of the reasons why this anomaly can appear is that the 2016 Taiwan earthquake is intraplate one. There are some future works involving this study. One is to explore why this anomaly in the ionosphere appears with models such as the lithosphere-atmosphere-ionosphere coupling model. Another one is to apply this correlation analysis to some intraplate earthquakes. The later is expected to reveal conditions when this type of anomaly in the ionosphere is observed. Also, a statistical analysis of such earthquakes will expect to yield better understanding of the relations among types of earthquakes and types of ionosphere disturbances. These understandings include, but not limited to, a moment magnitude threshold for electromagnetic precursors and physical models.

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