Groundwater Radon Anomalous Decrease Before the 2003 Chengkung Earthquake in Eastern Taiwan

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Radon concentration anomaly before the 1995 Kobe earthquake



Epicentral and hypocentral distributions of the 2003 Chengkung earthquake.



(1) Chihshang Fault.

② Yongfeng Fault.

The 2003 Chengkung earthquake of magnitude (M) 6.8 on December 10, 2003 was the strongest earthquake near the Chengkung area in eastern Taiwan since 1951. The Antung radon-monitoring station was located 20 km from the epicenter.

Approximately 65 days prior to the 2003 Chengkung earthquake, precursory changes in the groundwater's radon concentration were observed. The radon anomaly was a decrease from a background level of 780 pCi/L to a minimum of 330 pCi/L.

Radon concentration anomaly before the 2003 Chengkung earthquake



Calibration factor and background for the LSC measurements in this study





水進

液面



中研院水氡分離器

溫泉井



中研院水氡分離器進出流





冷凝水補捉瓶

氣氡出流水蒸汽冷凝管



氣氡偵測儀器

Continuous measurements of vapor-phase radon-222



Separator efficiency of Antung continuous radon monitoring station



Material balance calculations indicated that the separation efficiency of radon-222 into the vapor phase was only 12 %.

With the current facilities at the Antung monitoring station, monitoring radon-222 in the liquid phase before the separator is more appropriate than monitoring radon-222 in the vapor phase after the separator.



