# Reviewer 1:

Point 1: Page 1 Line 25 in abstract – PPV, FDR, TPR and FNR are best added their full names.

Response 1: The full names of PPV, FDR, TPR and FNR will be added.

Change 1: P1L24-This is the first time that the ability to predict earthquakes has been

evaluated based on the positive predictive value (PPV), false discovery rate (FDR),

true-positive rate (TPR) and false-negative rate (FNR).

Point 2: Line 35-The "TIR" might be repeated with the "outgoing longwave satellite"

Response 2: "outgoing longwave" will be deleted.

Change 2: P2L7-Several studies have detected space-time anomalies in TIR satellite

imagery,

Point 3: Page 3 \* Add the names of the main faults in Fig.1. An overall map of China and Sichuan could also be considered.

Response 3: Because there are abundant faults in the study area, the figure will be in a

mass and be confusing when the names of faults are added. Moreover, the names of

faults are not necessary in our study.

Change 3:



Point 4: There are three spatial resolutions -250m, 500m, 1000m of the MODIS data, which one was used in your paper? Line 32- How did you get this conclusion-"But earthquakes caused by ground subsidence, human factors and so on will not cause TIR anomalies"?

Response 4: The spatial resolution of our data is 5600m. And the line 32 I have deleted it in

## the manuscript.

Change 4: P6L8-The LST data were retrieved at 5,600 m using the generalized split-window algorithm. In the day/night algorithm, daytime and nighttime LSTs are retrieved from pairs of day and night MODIS observations in seven TIR bands.

Point 5: Page 6 \* Maybe I did not understand the calculation process, but the right sides of the formula (11) and (12) are the same as the right sides of the formula (5) and (6). What's the purpose for repeating the same expression?

Response 5: yes, they are the same. But, they have different meaning. In (5) and (6) the

left of these formulas are the final calculated values used for finding the ALICE. And the

(11) and (12) is an iterative process, the values will be changed with the iterative process,

in other words, the A in formula (11) and (12) are different. But the formula and method

are little bit confusing and hard to understand, so I changed the organization of method.

Change 5: P8L25

$$A(r, T) = A_{1}(r, t) * A_{2}(r, t)$$
(9)  
$$V_{REF}(r, \tau, T) \equiv \frac{\sum_{\forall t \in T} [\Delta V(r, t) \cdot A(r, t)]}{\sum_{\forall t \in T} A(r, t)}$$
(10)  
$$\sigma_{\Delta V}^{2}(r, \tau, T) \equiv \frac{\sum [\Delta V(r, t) \cdot A(r, t) - \mu_{\Delta V}(r, \tau)]^{2}}{\sum_{\forall t \in T} A(r, t)}$$
(11)

Point 6: "In ELEFTHERIOU's study" should add the reference. Line 29- "one of 5) and 5)" is "one of 5) and 6)"?

Response 6: the reference will be added. And the 5) and 5) will be corrected to 5) and 6)

Change 6: P9L18-The RETIRA  $\bigotimes_{\Delta V}(r, \tau, T)$  > 2. In Eleftheriou's study, the threshold was

set at 4 (Eleftheriou et al., 2016) ;

P10L5-but do not satisfy at least either 5) or 6),

Point 7: Page 9 Line 3- Period A is from 2002.09 to 2007.12, is Period B also from 2002.09 to 2007.12? Line 9- I cannot find the brown rectangle.

Response 7: Period B is 2008.01 to 2018.03, and in Page 9 Line 3, it should be "Period A"

not "Period B", I will correct it. And in the fig, it is an orange rectangle, I will correct it.

Change 7: P12L3-Further evidence is presented in Table 1, where earthquakes of  $M \ge 5.0$ 

that occurred during period A (from 2002.09 to 2007.12) are detailed.

P13L2-The orange rectangle represents the study area  $(27^{\circ}N \text{ to } 37^{\circ}N, 97^{\circ}E \text{ to } 107^{\circ}E)$ .

Point 8: Page 12 Line 31- "Thermal anomalies are more likely to be extracted and TIR anomalies are more likely to correspond to earthquakes". Do you have a standard of the thermal anomaly? Just as the size and the amplitude of the anomaly.

Response 8: the standard identification I have shown in chapter 3.3, these rules are quoted

form "Long-Term RST analysis of anomalous TIR sequences in relation with earthquakes

occurred in Greece in the period 2004-2013".

Change 8: no changes.

Point 9: There are 61 anomalies with period C, but 60 anomalies without period C because of the more cloud in period C in study area, however, little difference of clouds in Fig.7 and Fig.8 can be detected. Should you make the difference more obvious?

Response 9: Sorry for my unclear expression. There is little difference between in the

distribution of clouds, but what I want to show is the relationship between the earthquakes

distribution and clouds distribution. In period C, many earthquakes happened in the

position that always blocked by clouds.

Change 9: no changes.

Point 10: Page 14 \* In Fig.9, the percentage of PPV and TPR with magnitude \_7.4 is 0, is there no TIR anomalies for these earthquakes? I have read some papers that there were TIR anomalies when Wenchuan 8.0 earthquake occurred. \* In 4.3 The evaluation of earthquake prediction ability for RST and 5 Discussion, the description is complicated, can you simplified them slightly?

**Response 10:** Yes I have also read some papers that indicate the TIR anomalies before Wenchuan earthquakes, but may use different data, different method and different identification rules for TIR anomalies. In this paper, I do not mean that there is no TIR anomalies before Wenchuan Earthquake, and I cannot give the results that there is or there is not a TIR anomaly corresponding to some earthquake. This article is only to evaluate and study whether the results extracted by RST with use of MODIS LST data are effective.

Change 10: no changes.

Point 11: Page 16 Line 37- "the prediction ability of RST in Sichuan area is limited". I think this sentence is too absolute. Many earthquakes occurred in Longmenshan fault in Sichuan area had been studied by scientists, and got some anomalies before or after

the earthquake. For example, Singh (2010) had found precursory signals using satellite and ground data associated with the Wenchuan earthquake of 12 May 2008. Zhang Yuan-sheng (2010) also detected the TBB anomalies before Wenchuan earthquake; and Zhang Xuan (2013) had analyzed the thermal infrared anomaly before the Lushan 7.0 earthquake. So, maybe the data was not suitable for this region, not simply because of the cloud. This should be descripted in the paper.

**Response 11:** The expression in my paper is unclear. I did not negate the validity of Thermal Infrared for earthquake prediction studies, nor did I negate the validity of this method. I just want to say things based on the results, the prediction ability of RST method and MODIS data in Sichuan area is limited, it may be caused by weather, data, identification of TIR anomalies or others.

Change 11: P23L10-As such, the prediction potential of RST using MODIS LST data in the Sichuan area is limited. However, it doesn't indicate that the RST is not effective for earthquake prediction, on the contrary, many other cases prove that this method is very effective for extracting TIR anomalies. The low PPV and TPR may be caused by the limitation of RST, nature of MODIS LST data, special topographic and weather background of study area, or something else.

# Reviewer 2:

Point 1: The paper needs to be rewritten in better English as it is incomprehensible in many cases, distracting from the authors' primary contribution. I suggest the authors substantially revise, through elimination of ancillary matters (reduce the extend of the text and try to eliminate any repetitions).

Response 1: I have invited a native-speaker to help me polish the English and almost the

whole paper have been modified.

Change 1: English Polishing.



Response 2: I will make Fig.1 more clearly.



Point 3: Page 3, last line: What do you mean with the word "scope"?

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

Change 3: P5L6- As shown in Fig.1, the range of the study area is 27°N to 37°N,

97<sup>°</sup>E to 107<sup>°</sup>E.

Point 4: first line: The coordinates have been given in the previous page.

**Response 4: I will delete the repeated information.** 

Change 4: P4L20- In this paper, RST is applied to a mountainous area in China.

Point 5: Page 3: You repeat the same information about the study area.

Response 5: I will simplify the information about the study area.

Change 5: P5L4-L15

The southeastern Gansu province and its neighboring regions were selected as the study area, to assess the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes from September 2002 to March 2018. As shown in Fig.1, the range of the study area is  $27^{\circ}N$  to  $37^{\circ}N$ ,  $97^{\circ}E$  to  $107^{\circ}E$ . The study region is located at the intersection of Gansu, Qinghai, and Sichuan provinces; it also includes the intersection of the northern section of the north-south seismic belt and the Kuma seismic belt. Structures in this area are complex and strong earthquakes are frequent (Yang, Zhang et al., 2002). The area is on the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau, belonging to the upper part of the rhombic block in the southeast Gansu province. The Xian River fault, the Longmen Shan Fault, and the Anning River fault intersect here, and the structure is Y-shaped. This type of geomorphology is widely encountered in plate tectonics, and the Longmen Shan fault in the north-northeast direction becomes a steep slope in the southeast Sichuan Basin and an erosion plateau northwest of the study area.

Point 6: Page 4, lines 30-35: I think it would be more helpful to give a distance radius. Response 6: It is a good advice, however in this paper the latitude and longitude will make it more easy to understand and memorize.

Change 6: no changes.

Point 7: Page 4, line 42: Please give the year of Eleftheriou et al publication.

**Response 7: I will correct it.** 

Change 7: P6L1- The RST approach is based on multi-temporal analyses of historical satellite observational datasets acquired under similar observational conditions (Eleftheriou et al., 2016).

Point 8: Page 6, lines 8-10: "And because the blizzard, forest fire and the large area of clouds usually cause the abnormal increase or decrease in LST with a magnitude that far bigger than the change caused by earthquakes."

Response 8: This sentence is a repeated information, and the meaning of this sentence

has been expressed separately in the preceding paper.

Change 8: This sentence has been deleted.

Point 9: In your methodology section it is not clear whether you use RETIRA index or not. In the abstract you write: "In this paper, a refined RST data analysis and Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies (RETIRA) index were used to extract the TIR anomalies from 2002 to 2018 in Sichuan 20 area with use of Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectro-radiometer (MODIS) LandSurface Temperature (LST)," but I cannot find any reference to RETIRA index in the main text.

**Response 9: I will add the reference of RETIRA.** 

Change 9: P9L3-The RETIRA (Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies, Filizzola, 2004) must

be computed,

Point 10: I think that RST methodology must be re-written in order to become clear where the already known RST RETIRA methodology stops and how your refinements have been implemented.

Response 10: Sorry for my inaccurate expression, I have not done a refinement for RST,

and the RST methodology have been rewritten.

Change 10: P6 Chapter 3.2

Point 11: Page 6, lines 37-38: The sentence is : : :.strange???

Response 11: I will correct it.

Change 11: P9L3-The RETIRA (Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies, Filizzola, 2004) must

be computed, and the bigger the absolute value is, the more evident the anomaly is.

 $\otimes_{\Delta V}(r, \tau, T)$  is the RETIRA of location r at time  $\tau$ , which belongs to the time series T.

Point 12: Eleftheriou et al., 2016 applied the RST RETIRA index and not the ALICE index. As far as I know, these are two different indexes. In pages 6 and 7 you mention ALICE.

Response 12: I have made a mistake, what I use in this paper is RETIRA and there is no

ALICE, I will correct it.

Change 12: All the ALICE have been replaced by RETIRA

Point 13: Page 7: The conditions need to be refined using better syntax.

Response 13: The conditions have been modified.

Change 13:

P9L18

- 1) The RETIRA  $\bigotimes_{\Delta V}(r, \tau, T) > 2$ . In Eleftheriou's study, the threshold was set at 4 (Eleftheriou et al., 2016); however, from a statistical perspective, when the value is greater than two times the standard deviation, it already falls within the abnormal category. In this study, therefore, the threshold is set at 2.
- 2) The V(r, t) is not blocked by clouds or affected by other factors.
- 3) Spatial persistence: The TIR anomalies cluster together and are not isolated, being part of a group covering at least  $150 \ km^2$  within an area of  $1^\circ * 1^\circ$  (400 pixels in the images).
- Temporal persistence: At least one more TIR anomaly appears within 7 days after the first TIR anomaly.
- 5) The TIR anomalies appear 30 days before or 15 days after the eq(r,t)(Eleftheriou et al., 2016).
- 6) The shortest distance from a given point in the TIR anomalies group to the epicenter of eq(r,t) is less than  $R_D = 10^{0.43M}$ .

Point 14: Page 7, line 29: Please correct the sentence: one of 5) and 5) mean that there are TIR anomalies but no corresponding earthquake.

Response 14: The sentence will be corrected.

Change 14: P10L6- but do not satisfy at least either 5) or 6),

Point 15: Page 7, line 30: What do you mean? Please explain.

Response 15: The sentence has been modified.

Change 15: P10L6- There are also cases wherein no TIR anomalies occur.

Point 16: Page 8, first paragraph: Please refine your English or exclude this paragraph. In my opinion, Fig. 2 is enough. Fig. 3: Its caption needs refinement. I propose to move this fig and the first two paragraphs of page 10 in the STUDY AREA Section.

**Response 16:** I will refine this paragraph, and thanks for your advice, but I think it is necessary to summarize the Fig.2. The caption of Fig.3 will be refined, and thanks for your advice, but the purpose of the Fig.3 is to show that many earthquakes are gathering in

certain regions, and the Study area section focused on the distribution of faults and the

geologic background.

## Change 16:

P10L19- First, the temporal distribution shows that the seismicity from 2002 to 2018 was most active in 2008, and that it increased in frequency and violence from that time. The bottom of Fig. 2 indicates that there were 3,615 earthquakes in the study area( $3.5 \le M \le 4$ , 2,262;  $4 \le M \le 5$ , 1,124;  $5 \le M \le 6$ , 198;  $6 \le M \le 7$ , 26; and  $7 \le M \le 8$ , 5. Therefore, the study area is characterized by severe seismic activity. As may be seen from the upper part of Fig. 2, the average earthquake frequency during period A (from 2002.09 to 2007.12) was around 78. However, the total number of earthquakes in 2008 increased to 981 including the May 12 2008 Ms 8.0 Wenchuan Earthquake, the most

serious earthquake in China in recent years. Although the frequency decreased substantially after 2008 (the average frequency during this period was 243), it remained much higher than it had been during period A. The temporal distribution indicates that seismic activity prior to 2008 had been relatively weak, but in 2008, the seismic activity was extremely intense and reached its peak. After 2008, seismicity in this area continued to maintain this intensity.

Fig. 2 The temporal distribution from 2002.09 to 2018.03 of earthquakes with  $M \ge 3.5$  in the study area, and the distribution of seismic frequency with earthquake magnitude. Fig. 3 The spatial distribution of earthquakes in the study area. The orange rectangle represents the study area  $(27^{\circ}N \ to \ 37^{\circ}N, 97^{\circ}E \ to \ 107^{\circ}E)$ . Earthquakes beyond the parameters of the study area are shown because earthquakes close to the study area may also cause TIR anomalies within the study area.

Point 17: Fig. 4: Please, rewrite the caption of the Figure.

**Response 17: The caption will be rewritten.** 

Change 17:

Fig .4 Two examples of the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes: on the left is the TIR anomaly recorded on 2006.12.29 that corresponded to two earthquakes, and on the right is the TIR anomaly recorded on 2010.10.22 that did not correspond to earthquakes.

Point 18: Page 13, line 12: " : : :.is far from enough". I don't understand. Is it good? Is it Very good? or the opposite?

Response 18: It is not good, and I will rewrite this sentence.

Change 18:P18L8- With the aim of evaluating the earthquake prediction potential of RST using MODIS LST data for the Sichuan area, the true-positive rate (TPR) of correspondence between TIR anomalies and earthquakes with  $M \ge 4.0$  alone is insufficient. Therefore, four types of data are incorporated, with four types of ratio calculated as follows:

Point 19: Section 4.3: (The evaluation of earthquake prediction ability for RST). It is very complicated. I think that you must make this section more attractive and easy to be read.

**Response 19: I will refine this section.** 

Change 19: Chapter 4.3.

Point 20: Page 19: "Conclusions" and not "Conclusion".

Response 20: It will be corrected.

Change 20: P26L9- Conclusions

Point 21: And of course one simple question: Many researchers and among them Eleftheriou et al., use to call "thermal anomaly" the pixels with  $4_\hat{I}d'(x,y) > 4$ . The fact that you selected a threshold equal to 2 instead of 4, makes the results comparable?

Response 21: The criterion for determining TIR anomalies is relatively subjective, and there

is no universal standard to judge whether there is TIR anomalies. For instance,  $R_1$  values have been classified as 'anomalous' pixels for different threshold: >2.0, >2.5, >3.0 and >3.5(Tramutoli, Cuomo et al. 2005);  $\geq$  2.0 and  $\geq$  3.0 (Genzano, Aliano et al. 2007);  $\geq$  2.0,  $\geq$  2.5 and  $\geq$  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. Change 21: No changes.

# Reviewer 3:

Sincerely thanks for your suggestions and questions. I do have learned a lot from your comments.

Main comments 1,2: Whole paper needs to be rewritten in a better English. In particular some sections, like the paragraph 3.2 (RST methodology) or paragraph 5 (Discussion), are not clear and only after various readings the paper can be understood. The major part of citations should be revised, both in the form (sometime given name is used instead of surname like at line 6 of page 2) and in content (some wrong citations have been used or some important citations miss, as for RETIRA index).

Response for main comments 1,2: The major part of citations should be revised, both in the

form (sometime given name is used instead of surname like at line 6 of page 2) and in

content (some wrong citations have been used or some important citations miss, as for

RETIRA index).

I will rewrite my paper in English and invite a native speaker to help me polish it. And I will

check my paper and revise the citations.

Changes for main comments 1,2: I have asked a professional English editing service to

polish our manuscript. The citations have been revised.

Main comments 3: To identify thermal anomalies possibly related to impending earthquakes, you used LST (Land Surface Temperature) products retrieved by the radiance collected by MODIS sensor on board of the polar satellites EOS/AQUA and EOS/TERRA.

Taking in mind that Authors who proposed the RST approach shown the advantages offered by the use of sensors onboard of geostationary platforms instead of sensor onboard of polar satellite packages (see the paper Filizzola, C., N. Pergola, C. Pietrapertosa, and V. Tramutoli (2004), Robust satellite techniques for seismically active areas monitoring: a sensitivity analysis on September 7, 1999 Athens's earthquake, Phys. Chem. Earth, 29(4–9), 517–527, doi:10.1016/j.pce.2003.11.019), since 2004 the major part of RST applications to thermal monitoring of seismogenic areas have been carried out using TIR satellite records acquired by sensors onboard of geostationary satellites (as also you have reported in the your paper). Now, my question is why you prefer to use EOS/MODIS data instead that TIR records collected by sensor on geostationary platforms (e.g. the Japanese MTSAT satellite)?

Moreover, LST (Land Surface Temperature) products have been take in account. LST products are very useful to reduce variability of atmospheric water vapor, but in the computation of LST several approximations are necessary (e.g. emissivity, total water vapour content, ecc.), which should produce errors (also of 4-5 K degree) in the satellite LST estimations. Taking in mind, that thermal anomalies possibly related to seismic activity are of low intensity, wrong LST estimation could mask and/or generate false anomalies. Have you an idea of the impact of this errors on the your analysis?

Response for main comments 3: Firstly, we can compare the MODIS with other kinds of

thermal infrared satellite receiving instruments (GMS-5 and AVHRR), in the following table

some characteristics have been shown.

Table 1 The characteristics of three kinds of satellite thermal infrared data receiving

instruments.

Parameter	GMS-5	AVHRR	MODIS
Spatial resolution/km	5	1	1
Bit	8	10	12

Bands	4	5	36
Thermal Infrared Bands	2	3	6
Band Width		100	20
Scan method	Line-scanning	Line-scanning	CCD-scanning
SNR		9~20	>=500

From the table, it can be concluded that MODIS outperforms other sensors in terms of spatial resolution, data accuracy and Thermal infrared bands. Moreover, it can provide global daily nighttime data which is also suitable for TIR anomalies extraction.

Secondly, some researchers have published papers about the TIR anomalies before earthquakes with use of MODIS LST data or other LST data. D. Ouzounov found evidence for a thermal anomaly LST pattern that is apparently related to pre-seismic activity with use of MODIS LST data(Ouzounov and Freund 2004). And that is a strong evidence to prove that the MODIS LST is also can be used for TIR anomalies study. Moreover, other researchers have also conducted the studies with t MODIS LST data(Choudhury 2005, Panda, Choudhury et al. 2007, Pergola, Aliano et al. 2010). So, I think that MODIS LST data is also suitable for this study.

In this paper, the structure is intact, and to compare different data extraction TIR anomalies is not the purpose, which can be conducted in the coming research.

Main comments 4: Earthquake catalogue (China Seismic Information; http://www.csi.ac.cn/) used to verify possible correlation with TIR anomalies is inaccessible. Please provide a correct URL. Anyway, consulting a different seismic catalogue, i.e. UGSG catalogue (https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/), using a similar criteria (M≥3.5; Depth >0; region from 25°N to 40°N and from 95°E to 110°E; time since August 1, 2002 up to April 15, 2018) I found 2369 earthquakes, respect to 3615 seismic events reported in the your paper. A comparable numbers of seismic events, i.e. 3828, is obtained when the USGS catalogue is consulted starting by 1965. Have you use seismic data from 2002 or from 1965? In the first case (i.e. 2002) how you explain this difference (2369 vs 3615)? In the second case (i.e. 1965), because MODIS data are available since 2002, how is possible found some relations among TIR anomalies and earthquakes (before 2002)? In this last case, please provide a correct analysis.

**Response for main comments 4:** http://www.csi.ac.cn is the Chinese Official website to publish the Earthquake information. And I am sorry for that I cannot get on this website either and I do not know why. And I refer to another website China Earthquake Datacenter (http://data.earthquake.cn), and the earthquake catalog is the same as before. I can attach my seismic catalog in the attachment. The catalog obtained from USGS is different from China, especially for the earthquakes with M<5.0. This is because the nearer to the epicenter, the more abundant and accurate information the stations can get, so the earthquake catalog provided by Chinese officials is more suitable for this study than USGS.

Main comments 5: About the performed correlation analysis among the appearances of TIR anomalies and earthquake occurrences, you should be in mind that working in the optical band, a wide presence of meteorological clouds, as well as the lack of satellite data, do not allow to give continuity to the observations, which is necessary to identify possible TIR anomalies or to fully appreciate a possible space-time persistence of previously occurred TIR anomalies, producing in this way a possible overestimation of missed events. Please, consider this suggestion and provide a more convincing analysis. As consequence also your conclusions should be reconsidered.

**Response for main comments 5:** A wide presence of meteorological clouds, lack of satellite data surely will influence the TPR or FNR. However, I think we should not to remove the earthquakes influenced by clouds or lack of data. I think this analysis is a simulated forecast, the prediction ability is to evaluate how many earthquakes can or cannot be predicted with this method and data. Surely, earthquakes are unable to be predicted when

there is large wide of clouds, but in other words, this is also a great limitation and defect of the RST method or Thermal Infrared data, and how to solve these problems is the key to enhance the ability of earthquake prediction. Some earthquakes cannot be predicted by this method is the truth, we should not to avoid or remove them, on the contrary, the earthquakes correspond to no TIR anomalies should be counted in missed rate. But the high missing rate does not mean that the RST or MODIS data are not valid for earthquake prediction study, it reflects some limitations of this method and data in other aspects.

Point 1: Page 1 - Lines 18-19; In the abstract, you announced that a refined RST data analysis and Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies (RETIRA) index were used, but in the text I have not read any new improvements to the RST methodology, if not those reported in Eleftheriou et al. (2016). Otherwise please explain better the refinements made to the RST technique. Moreover, add the reference of RETIRA index.

Response 1: sorry for that, there is no refinement for the RST, but the statistical method, I

add PPV, FDR and FNR to evaluate the earthquakes prediction ability. And I will add

reference.

Change 1:

P9L3-The RETIRA (Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies, Filizzola, 2004) must be

**computed** 

Point 2: P1 - L25; Please provide the complete name of PPV, FDR, TPR and FNR.

Response 2: I will add the full name of PPV, FDR, TPR and FNR.

Change 2: P1L24- This is the first time that the ability to predict earthquakes has been

evaluated based on the positive predictive value (PPV), false discovery rate (FDR),

true-positive rate (TPR) and false-negative rate (FNR).

Point 3: P1 - L26; The sentence "the prediction ability of RST in Sichuan area is limited" is

too strong!

Response 3: I will change the sentence. "The prediction ability of RST with use of MODIS

in Sichuan area is limited."

Change 3: P1L26- The statistical results indicate that the prediction potential of RST with

use of MODIS is limited with regard to the Sichuan region.

Point 4: P4 - L34-36; I not understand the sense of this sentence "Moreover, Tronin indicated that the anomaly was sensitive to crustal 1000kmearthquakes with a magnitude more than 4.7 and for distance of up to 1000km" in this position.

Response 4: That is the reason why I choose earthquakes with M>=3.5, because those

earthquakes have covered the earthquakes with M>=4.7.

Change 4: No changes.

Point 5: P5 - L14-24; Cloudy pixel, as well as pixels declared as edge clouds, should be exclude before the computation of  $\Delta V(r,t)$  otherwise effects due to cloudiness are not removed and false TIR anomalies could be generate.

Response 5: yes, I have eliminated the cloudy pixels and the edge clouds. And this have

also been presented in this paper.

Change 5: No changes.

**Point 6: P5 - L25-31; How you identify the extreme weather events (e.g. blizzard)? Response 6:** two ways. 1. The kσ-clipping processing can eliminate some influence of extreme weather. 2. By using satellite cloud map, wind direction map and meteorological knowledge, the meteorological data in this area are analyzed. For example, there is wide blizzard in this area from Jan. 2008 to Mar. 2008. And these works have been completed in the pre-processing and construction of background field, so this is a repeated information, I will delete it.

Change 6: This sentence has been deleted.

Point 7: P6 - L9-13; The reference Saraf et al. (2009) is correct? I not found no mention about effects of cloudy pixels on  $\Delta V$  in this publication.

Response 7: Accepted, I have given the wrong reference, I will correct it.

Change 7: P7L28- As demonstrated by Aliano et al. and Genzano et al., the spatial

distribution of clouds over a thermal heterogeneous scene can significantly change the

value of  $\Delta V$  in the cloud-free pixels(Aliano et al., 2008; Genzano et al., 2009).

Point 8: P6 - L13-20; Cold spatial average effect as reported in Aliano et al. (2009), Genzano et al. (2010) and Eleftheriou et al. (2016) could affect the whole TIR scene. Rightly you have take in account this effect, but in opposite way of Genzano at al. (2015) or Eleftheriou et al. (2016) you work at pixel level instead of whole scene level. In this way, the above mentioned effect could be not removed in the computation of reference fields.

Response 8: Maybe I have expressed it right, in this paper, when the cloudy fraction of the

land portion of the scene is >80%, all the pixels in this scene will be removed from the

calculation of background field.

Change 8: No changes.

Point 9: P6 - L32-35; The sentence "This process should be paid more attention, because in the past papers, this process is always ignored." is wrong. In all applications of RST approach,  $k\sigma$ -clipping method (always applied) guarantee to remove outlier (i.e. extreme events) from the computation of reference fields. Please, consider to rewrite better the sentence.

**Response 9: I will delete this sentence.** 

Change 9: This sentence has been deleted.

Point 10: P6-P7 (Change detection step); Although you have announced the computation of ALICE index, the index reported in the equation 13 should be the RETIRA index (correct equation can be found in Filizzola et al. 2004; Tramutoli et al. 2005). Please, correct it.

Response 10: I have made a mistake, I used the RETIRA in this paper not the ALICE.

Change 10: All the ALICE have been replaced by RETIRA.

Point 11: P7 L9-23; The criteria used to identify TIR anomalies are the same introduced for the first time in Genzano et al. (2015) and in Eleftheriou et al. (2016) in order to indentify Significant Sequences of TIR Anomalies (SSTAs). Please consider to call it in similar way, mentioning these two publications. Moreover, starting from a mathematical point of view you have consider to set a threshold K equal 2, if you have a normal distribution (Gaussian) a 2 times the standard deviation could be sufficient to identify anomalies. In addition, RETIRA index (as well as ALICE index) give the possibility to evaluate in term of SIgnal-Noise ratio (S/N) the intensity of anomalies (see Tramutoli at al. 2001 or Tramutoli et al. 2005 for more details). Please, take in mind this suggestions when choose threshold k.

Response 11: Thanks for your advice, however, I think the expressions in my paper are

also OK, and they are also clear - TIR anomalies, TIR anomalies correspond to no

earthquakes.

Change 11: No changes.

Point 12: P9 L3; Period B is the same of period A (i.e. from2002.09 and 2007.12)?

Response 12: Period B is from 2008.01 to 2018.03, I will correct it.

Change 12:

P12L2-Further evidence is presented in Table 1, where earthquakes of  $M \ge 5.0$  that occurred during period A (from 2002.09 to 2007.12) are detailed. There were 229 earthquakes of  $M \ge 5.0$ , while the total number during period A was 24, which accounted for 10.48% overall; the duration of period A accounted for 33.87% of the total timeframe (i.e., period A + period B). Moreover, there were no earthquakes of  $M \ge 6.5$  during period A, but there were 14 earthquakes of  $M \ge 6.5$  during period B (from 2008.01 to 2018.03). All of this evidence indicates that seismic activity during period B was significantly more

violent and frequent.

Point 13: P10 Fig.4; Figure shown are not a good example of TIR anomalies possibly associated to earthquakes. In the example on the right part (TIR map of 2010/10/22) earthquakes seems not satisfy the rules announced in chapter 3.3. Moreover, to show the whole sequence of TIR anomalies, not only one day with TIR anomalies, could help the reader to better understand the concept of Significant Sequence of TIR Anomalies.

Response 13: I am sorry that I have made a mistake, right of the Fig.4 is the instance that

TIR anomaly do not correspond to earthquakes.

## Change 13:



# Fig .4 Two examples of the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes: on the

left is the TIR anomaly recorded on 2006.12.29 that corresponded to two earthquakes, and on the right is the TIR anomaly recorded on 2010.10.22 that did not correspond to

# <mark>earthquakes.</mark>

Point 14: P11 Fig.5; As reported in the caption "The cells in the blue rectangle mean that this day is affected by a large area of clouds, ...", now, some days with TIR anomalies belonging to several sequences of TIR anomalies (i.e. 2, 10, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 45, 50, 58, 59) are affected by a wide cloudy coverage, all this lets thinks that TIR anomalies due to meteorological effects are not removed from the analysis (as suggested in Eleftheriou et al., 2016).

Response 14: Thanks for your advice, yes I have made a mistake, and I have corrected all

the related results, figs and analysis.

Change 14:

Fig.5, Fig.6, Table2, Fig.9, Table3, Table4, Fig.10 and Fig.11 have been redone. And all

the related contents in text have been corrected.

Point 15: P12 L21-33. Rightly, you are reported that cloudy coverage could prevent to observe with continuity the presence of TIR anomalies, this is a intrinsically limitation of satellite technologies which work in the optical band, and not of RST methodology. Please revise your sentences.

Response 15: As what I have mentioned at the beginning of the reply, I will revise the

#### sentence.

#### Change 15:

P23L10-As such, the prediction potential of RST using MODIS LST data in the Sichuan area is limited. However, it doesn't indicate that the RST is not effective for earthquake prediction, on the contrary, many other cases prove that this method is very effective for extracting TIR anomalies. The low PPV and TPR may be caused by the limitation of RST, nature of MODIS LST data, special topographic and weather background of study area, or something else.

Point 16: P13-16 Paragraph 4.3 (The evaluation of earthquake prediction ability for RST); The performed analysis not have any sense if carried out in this way. Mainly, the analysis on the rate of earthquakes which correspond ("TPR") or not ("FNR") to TIR anomalies it is very complicated to perform, because gaps in observations, due to the lack of satellite data or to a wide presence of meteorological clouds make impossible to give a continuity to the observations, which is necessary to identify possible TIR anomalies or to fully appreciate a possible space-time persistence of previously occurred TIR anomalies, as consequences the relation one to one (earthquake-TIR anomalies) that you are looking is corrupted by this limitation. Anyway, before to comment the results of a some kind of sensitivity analysis this circumstance should be announced.

earthquake prediction, the limited prediction ability may be caused by lack of data, clouds cover, method itself, the characteristics of the data, the limitation of RST or other things. No matter what is reason that makes some certain earthquakes cannot be predicted, some of earthquakes haven't been correlated with TIR anomalies is the truth, so they have to be counted in the missing rate. Our paper is not to study why these earthquakes

Response 16: As what I have explained at the beginning of the reply, this is simulated

are not corresponding to TIR anomalies, but just evaluate the prediction ability.

Another thing I want to explain that, in this study, earthquakes and TIR anomalies are

### not one-to-one but many-to-many.

Choudhury, S. J. I. J. o. R. S. (2005). "Cover: Satellite detects surface thermal anomalies associated with the Algerian earthquakes of May 2003." **26**(13): 2705-2713.

Ouzounov, D. and F. Freund (2004). "Mid-infrared emission prior to strong earthquakes analyzed by remote sensing data." <u>Advances in Space Research</u> **33**(3): 268-273.

Panda, S. K., S. Choudhury, A. K. Saraf and J. D. J. I. J. o. R. S. Das (2007). "MODIS land surface temperature data detects thermal anomaly preceding 8 October 2005 Kashmir earthquake." **28**(20): 4587-4596.

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.

# A Statistical Analysis of TIR Anomalies <del>extracted<u>Extracted</u> by RST</del> in Relation <del>with<u>to an</u> Earthquake in <u>the</u>Sichuan Area <del>with Use</del></del>

# ofusing MODIS LST Data

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Abstract: There is a long history for researchResearch in the field of earthquake prediction has a long history, but weakness the inadequacies of traditional approaches to the study of seismic hazardthreats have been more and morebecome increasingly evident. Remote sensing and earth observation technology, which is a newan emerging method that can instantly acquire a large area of abnormal information caused by earthquakes, is rapidly capture information concerning anomalies associated with seismic activity across a wide geographic area, has for some time been believed to be the key to the breakthrough of overcoming the bottleneck in the study of earthquake prediction. A \_ studies. However, a multi-parametric approach seems, instead, method appears to be the most promising approach in order to increase for increasing the reliability and precision of short-term seismic hazard forecastforecasting, and Thermal Infraredthermal infrared (TIR) anomaly is an anomalies are important part of the earthquake precursors. Though many scientistsWhile several studies have studiedinvestigated the correlation among TIR anomalies identified by the Robust Satellite Techniquesrobust satellite techniques (RST) methodology and single earthquake, there isearthquakes, few study to extract thestudies have extracted TIR anomalies inover a long period and within a large study area. Moreover, a statistical analysis of TIR anomalies in relation with earthquake is needed analyses are required to determine whether there is the existence of TIR anomalies before earthquakeare precursors to earthquakes. In this paper, a refined RST data analysis and the Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies (RETIRA) index were used to extract the TIR anomalies from 2002 to 2018 in the Sichuan area with use ofregion using Moderate-resolution\_Resolution\_Imaging Spectro-radiometerSpectroradiometer (MODIS) 1

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Land Surface Temperatureland surface temperature (LST), and ) data, while the earthquake catalog were alsowas used to studyascertain the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquake occurrences of earthquake, Most of the thermal infrared<u>TIR</u> anomalies correspond<u>corresponded</u> to earthquakes, and statistical methods arewere used to prove that there is a <u>verify the</u> correlation between the extracted thermal infrared<u>TIR</u> anomalies and earthquakes. And this<u>This</u> is the first time to evaluate earthquakes prediction<u>that</u> the ability with use of to predict earthquakes has been evaluated based on the positive predictive value (PPV,-), false discovery rate (FDR,-), true-positive rate (TPR) and false-negative rate (FNR,-the). The statistical result showsresults indicate that the prediction abilitypotential of RST with use of MODIS inis limited with regard to the Sichuan area is limitedregion.

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Key Words: Thermal Infrared Anomalies, Land Surface Temperatureinfrared anomalies, land surface temperature, MODIS, Earthquakeearthquake

15 1. Introduction

There are numerous observations of Changes in the surface temperature changes of the earth's crust prior to Earth's crust the occurrence of earthquakes have been attested to by numerous observations (Tronin, Hayakawa et al., 2002). Nowadays, Thermal Infrared Remote Sensinginfrared (TIR) remote sensing has taken to berecently emerged as a new methodpromising technique for detecting seismic precursors detecting. Anomalous thermal infrared TIR emissions have been widely detected by satellite sensors beforeprior to the occurrence of major earthquakes (Piroddi, Ranieri et al., 2014). Several studies discoveredhave detected space-time anomalies in TIR and outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) satellite imagery, ranging from weeks to days; both before and after earthquakes (Wang, 1984; Gorny, Salman et al., 1988; Qiang, Xu et al., 1991; Tronin, 1996; Tramutoli, Bello et al., 2001; Ouzounov and Freund, 2004; Tramutoli, Corrado et al., 2015). IdentificationThe investigation of thermal infrared (TIR) – signals as seismic precursors as pre-seismic signal has gained support over world, especiallytraction worldwide, particularly in Russia, China, India, the United States, and Italy, andwhile Saraf et al. observed suchsimilar short-term anomalies aroundin the epicentral region forregions of earthquakes in India, Algeria, Iran, China, Pakistan and Indonesia through—using National Oceanic and Atmospheric

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Administration Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (NOAA-AVHRR<sub>7</sub>), Terra/Aqua-<u>Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS)</u> and passive microwave Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (DMSP-SSM/I) satellite data-and call them, applying the term 'transient TIR anomalies<u>anomalies</u>' (Saraf, Rawat et

5 al., 2009).

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There isare few data analysisanalytical techniques that can isolate residual TIR variations; potentially associated with earthquake occurrence; from the TIR signals of normal variability of TIR signal dueattributable to other causes\_(Tramutoli, Cuomo et al., 2005). But, more than However, in over 10 years (since 2001) of application of applying the general Robust Satellite Techniquesrobust satellite techniques (RST) (Tramutoli, 1998; Valerio, 2005; Tramutoli, 2007) methodology to the investigation of this issue, have shown the abilitypotential of this approach to discriminatefor discriminating anomalous TIR signals possiblypotentially associated with seismic activity from normal fluctuations ofin Earth's thermal emissionemissions related to other causes (e.g., meteorological)), independent of the earthquake occurrencesseismic activity, has been verified (Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al., 2016). RST is based on the Robust AVHRR techniquesTechnique (RAT), which is proposedwas developed for environmental monitoring with the use of using NOAA/AVHRR observations\_(Tramutoli, 1998). And since thenSince that time, most of the announced RAT reported applications of RAT have demonstrated their the technique's reliability as well their and exportability onfor different satellite sensors and geographic areas,

20 so<u>and RAT has</u> evolved into RST\_(Tramutoli, 2007). RST <u>containscomprises</u> two main steps: the first <u>RST</u> requirement\_is the\_characterization of behavior <u>inunder</u> normal conditions; <u>and</u> the second <u>step</u>-is the establishment of <u>the</u>change-\_detection criteria <u>whichthat</u> should be specified for each <u>consideredclass of</u> phenomenon <u>classconsidered</u>, and <u>chosenfor the selected</u> technology <del>as</del> well as for<u>and</u> the time and place of the observation\_(Tramutoli, 2007).

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With use of <u>Several studies have used RST</u>, many researchers have extracted TIR anomalies (in the following all the TIR anomalies refer to the thermal infrared anomalies extracted by RST) in different earthquakes, extract and have analyzed analyze the space-time distribution of TIR anomalies: (henceforth, all TIR anomalies mentioned were extracted using RST) relating to different earthquakes. Using MODIS land surface temperature (LST) data, Pergola et al. studied the 6 April 2009 Abruzzo earthquake and found that spatially extended and time-persistent TIR Formatted: Font color: Auto, Pattern: Clear Formatted: Font color: Auto, Pattern: Clear

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anomalies (with Robust Estimator of TIR Anomalies [RETIRA>] > 3) appear in occurred with some degree of space-time correlation with earthquakes of different magnitude various magnitudes that had occurred in Italy induring the considered period under consideration (15 March-15 April)), and since seven from 7 days before prior to the Abruzzo main shock in Abruzzo (Pergola, Aliano et al., 2010), while Mebrouk. Meanwhile, Bellaoui et al. studied the 21 May 2003 Boumerdes earthquake and detected a thermal-TIR anomaly persistingthat had persisted for al week during the month preceding the earthquakemonth (Bellaoui, Hassini et al., 2017). Many researchers <u>Several studies have</u> also used data offrom other satellites; Aliano\_et al. used 8 yearsyears' worth of Meteosat TIR observations to analyze the 21 May 2003 Boumerdes/Thenia 10 (Algeria) earthquake and found that the area of interest was affected by significant positive thermal anomalies  $(S/N \ge 2.5-3)$  about one around 1 month before the main shock (Aliano, Corrado et al., 2007), and M.while Lisi et al. studied the 6 April 2009 Abruzzo earthquake with the use of using NOAA/AVHRR TIR observations and TIR anomalies were identified inTIR anomalies that had some degree of space-time correlation with the Abruzzo earthquakeearthquake's epicenter between 30 March and 1 April\_(Lisi, Filizzola et al., 2010). Genzano et al. havealso studied the 2009 Abruzzo with use of event using different satellite data (5 years of Meteosat Second Generation/Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Instrument [MSG/SEVIRI, 15years] observations, 15 years of NOAA/AVHRR observations, and 8 years of Earth Observation System [EOS/]/MODIS), t observations), but no similar results have been observed in confutation(Genzano, Corrado et al., 2010). BesidesIn addition to analyzing the analysis for TIR anomalies infor a single earthquake, Tramutoli  $et_{\tau}$  al. have studied the causes of TIR anomalies, they performed: a test over an area affected by variable gas emissions, to studydetermine the correlation between TIR anomalies and seismicity, and found that the general gas dispersion models and the spatial features follow-lend support to the hypothesis of a strict 25 relationrobust relationship between greenhouse gas releasesemissions and TIR anomalies related to seismic activity(Tramutoli, Aliano et al., 2013).

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Nowadays, someSeveral researchers have done aconducted long-term statistical analysisanalyses to determine the correspondencecorrelation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes. Genzano et al. used data of GMS-5/VISSR TIR measurements to studyinvestigate earthquakes with  $M \ge 24$  that occurred in a wide area aroundsurrounding Taiwan, induring the

month of September from 1995 to 2002, and; the false-positive rate (FPR) remained at zero when the earthquakes with M> > 4 or M>4.5 were considered, and the false positive rateFPR remained less thanunder 6% when the threshold of M > 5 iswas applied (Genzano, Filizzola et al., 2015). Tramutoli et al. studied the earthquakes with M> > 4.0 in Halythe southern Apennines in Italy's Po plain from July 2012 to June 2013 and the testing area was Italian southern Apennines, Po Plain, they found that the false positive rateFPR was lesserless than 33%%, while the missing rate is up towas as high as 67%% (Tramutoli, Corrado et al., 2015). Eleftheriou et al. studied the earthquakes that occurred in Greece in periodbetween 2004- and 2013 with use of using TIR images acquired bywith MSG/SEVIRI, and found that more than 93% of all identified TIR anomalies occurred in the prefixed space-time window around the time and location of occurrence of earthquakes (with M> > 4) and the, with an overall false positive rate is <FPR < 7%% (Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al., 2016). It seems that RST is an effect method to extracteffective means of extracting TIR anomalies before that occur as precursors to earthquakes, but there is no such study forhas hitherto been conducted on the Chinese mainland of China.

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However, some researchersSeveral studies, however, have provedproven that some singleindividual earthquake results are unreliable. Some so-called TIR anomalies are caused by weathermeteorological anomalies, which that are not related unrelated to earthquakes. An instance is thatFor example, Matthew et al. studied the Gujarat (India) earthquake of 2001, and he-found that the previous studystudies, which had indicated there was the presence of TIR anomalies beforeprior to the earthquake, was not reliable.were unreliable. They concluded that there was no robust evidence for the existence of LST anomalies prior to the 2001 Gujarat earthquake, and that cloud eoveringcover was onea possible cause forof the anomalies (Blackett, Wooster et al., 2011). So, aAs such, rigorous rulestatistical analyses of thermal\_TIR\_anomaly\_judgement\_andanomalies over long period statistical analysisperiods are necessary.

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In this paper, RST will beis applied for theto a mountainous area in China  $(27^2 N - 37^2 N, 97^2 E - 107^2 E)$  to study a mountainous area of China. The long). Long-term analysis (from SepSept. 2002 to Mar. 2018) will conform is used to verify the correspondence correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes. Based on the statistical results, the earthquake prediction ability potential of RST will be evaluated in this paper.









Comment [张1]: Because there are abundant faults in the study area, the figure will be in a mass and be confusing when the names of faults are added. Moreover, the names of faults are not necessary in our study.

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Fig.1 The distribution of faults in East-Southern Gansu province and its neighboring<sup>4</sup> regions.

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East southernThe southeastern Gansu province and its neighborneighboring regions arewere selected toas the study area, to assess the correlation ofbetween TIR anomalies and earthquakes from Sep.September 2002 to Mar.March 2018. As-it is shown in Fig.1, the scope-range of the study area is  $27^{\circ}Nt$   $37^{\circ}N$ ,  $97^{\circ}Lt$   $107^{\circ}L$ . The study region is located at the junctionintersection of Gansu, Qinghai, and Sichuan; provinces; it is-also includes the intersection of the Northnorthern section of North-Souththe north-south seismic belt and the Kuma seismic belt, moreover, structures. Structures in this area are complex and strong earthquakes are frequent (Yang, Zhang et al., 2002). The area is on the eastern edge of Tibetthe Tibetan Plateau, belonging to the upper part of the rhombic block in the eastern-southernsoutheast Gansu province. The Xian River fault, the Longmen Shan Fault, and the Anning River fault are connected intersect here, and the shape of the structure is like a 'Y'Y-shaped. This kindtype of geomorphology contains abundantis widely encountered in plate tectonics, and the Longmen Shan fault in the north-northeast direction of NNE-becomes thea steep slope of in the Southeastsoutheast Sichuan Basin and thean erosion plateau in the northwest of the study area.

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20 3. Data and method

#### 3.1 Data introduction

MODIS data isare used to calculate the TIR anomalies, and the earthquake information gotused for statistical analysis was provided by China Earthquake Datacenter (http://data.earthquake.cn)obtained from the China Seismic Information (http://www.csi.ac.cn/) is

5 used for statistical study in this paper./).

The MODIS instrument is operatingused on both the Terra and Aqua Spacecraftsspacecrafts. It has a viewing swath width of 23302,330 km and views the Earth's entire surface of the Earth every one1 to two2 days. Its detectors measure 36 spectral bands between 0.405 and 14.385  $\mu$ m, and it acquirescan acquire data at three spatial resolutions - 250m, 500m, 1000m: 250, 500, and 1,000 m. In this study, nighttime MODIS Land Surface TemperatureLST daily data (MYD11C1) isare used for the extraction of to extract TIR anomalies. Because LSTsLST data are susceptible to solar radiation during the daytime, the nighttime data isare selected for use. The LSTsLST data iswere retrieved at 5600m by 5,600 m using the generalized split-window algorithm. In the day/night algorithm, daytime and nighttime LSTs are retrieved from pairs of day and night MODIS observations in seven TIR bands. Moreover, the daily nighttime Cloud Maskcloud mask data (MYD35L2) isare used for excluding o exclude the LST data covered by the cloud. The resolutionresolutions of Cloud Maskthe cloud mask data is 250mare 250 and 1000m1,000 m, so the resolution have tomust be downscaled to correspond with the LST data.

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The China Seismic Information has recorded a total of 898,035 earthquakes of wholeacross 20 China since 1965. The total number of the recorded earthquakes is 898035. Earthquake since 1965. Earthquakes caused by block movement and crust compression is a kindrepresent an extreme type of severe-geological movement; earthquakes are the-instantaneous bursts of accumulated energy, and they may lead to large arearesult in the presence of TIR anomalies. The earthquake happens out of across a large area. Earthquake occurrences within the study area will also cause the TIR 25 anomalies near the close to its boundaries in study area, so; therefore, for the previous analysis, the earthquakes happened in that occurred within the area  $25^\circ N t_1 40^\circ N$ ,  $95^\circ E t_1 110^\circ E$  will also be usedanalyzed to studyexamine the TIR anomalies inat  $27^{\circ}Nt$   $37^{\circ}N$ ,  $97^{\circ}Lt$   $107^{\circ}L$ . ButHowever, earthquakes caused byattributed to ground subsidence, human and anthropogenic factors and so on willare not eause associated with TIR anomalies, so theand therefore earthquakes 30 withwhere depth=\_=0 should beare excluded. Moreover, from analysis. Tronin indicatedet al.

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Comment [张2]: I can attach my seismic catalog in the attachment. The catalog obtained from USGS is different from China, especially for the earthquakes with M<5.0. This is because the nearer to the epicenter, the more abundant and accurate information the stations can get, so the earthquake catalog provided by Chinese officials is more suitable for this study than USGS.

observed that the anomaly wasanomalies were sensitive to crustal earthquakes with a magnitude of more than 4.7 and forover a distance of up to 1000km1,000 km (Tronin, Hayakawa et al., 2002). SoTherefore, we select the earthquake withselected earthquakes of  $M \ge 3.5$  and depth >\_0 happened inthat occurred within the area of  $25^{\circ}N t_1 40^{\circ}N$ ,  $95^{\circ}E t_1 110^{\circ}E$  for studyanalysis, and after screening, the total number of 3,615 earthquakes satisfied these conditions is 3615.

#### 3.2 RST Methodology

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The RST approach is based on a-multi-temporal analysisanalyses of historical data set of satellite observationsobservational datasets acquired inunder similar observational conditions (Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al., 2016). BecauseSince the surface environment is relatively constant, the location of high-\_ and low-temperature and low temperature is locations are also relatively steady. Along with the change ofconsistent. Over time, the infrared brightness temperature will change, but it changes in slow speedalbeit very gradually and in\_small scaleincrements with obvious seasonal characteristics. Put aside influenceAside from the influences of meteorological

15 factors and earthquake thermal infrared anomalyTIR anomalies, the brightness temperature inwithin the same area and <u>during the</u> same time period of the year has strongexhibits robust stability and regularity. SoTherefore, the basic theory of principle that guides RST is that the background field is constructed to extract the thermal anomalies, and the mean and variance of the land surface temperatureLST are used to measureevaluate the degree of thermal infrared

#### 20 anomalies<u>TIR anomaly</u>.

This method consists of three main steps, it is as follows:

Pre-processing

RST is <u>used</u> to construct a reference, which is <u>regarded\_considered</u> to be <u>atin a</u> normal state under no influence from other factors, and to measure and extract the anomalies at <u>the</u> corresponding time. V(r, t) is are LST data in location r at time t. So Therefore, the first step is to eliminate the data affected by clouds, and to remove outliers.

To eliminate the influence<u>effect</u> of day—to—day climatological changes or seasonseasonal time drifts, a pre-processing will be conducted foris applied to the daily LST data:

$$\Delta V(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) = V(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) - V(\mathbf{t}) \quad (1)$$

 Formatted: Indent: Left: 0 cm, Hanging: 0.63 cm, Line spacing: 1.5 lines
 Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines Where  $\Delta V(\mathbf{r}, t)$  is the difference between the value of LST value acquired at time  $t_{in}$  location  $r_{and}$  its spatial average, V(t), computed onin the investigated area considering only those pixels belonging to the same class, while; in this study area, all the pixels belong to the land class.

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To build<u>The</u> cloud\_mask with use of Cloud Mask<u>is</u> constructed using cloud mask data (MYD35L2).-In order to be sure <u>To ensure</u> that only cloud-free radiances contribute to the computation of <u>the</u> reference fields; <u>(RFs)</u>, not only those pixels but also the 24 onespixels in athe surrounding 5×5 box around it (very often\_× 5 area (frequently belonging <u>to</u> cloud edges) have beenare excluded by<u>from</u> the following <u>RFs</u> computations of reference fields(Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al., 2016).

$$A_{I}(r,t) = \begin{cases} 0, i & the le & rw & a & b & c & a & ti & t \\ & & 1, o & he & & & \end{cases}$$
(2)

To build an<u>An</u> outlier-mask is constructed.

This step is to determine the outliers, and these values should be excluded from the construction of the background field and the extraction of TIR anomalies. Apart from the influence of clouds, there are still manyseveral other factors will change the<u>affect LST</u>, for instance, the<u>including extreme weather (blizzard, foehne.g., blizzards or the Foehn effect and so on), human's), human activity, and forest firefires</u>. These factors will lead to rapid and dramatic changes in large areaacross a wide range of LST data. And these<u>These</u> anomalies should be excluded from the construction of <u>the</u> background filed<u>field</u> and the extraction of <u>TIR anomalies</u>.

 $A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}, \tau) = \delta_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}, \tau) * \delta_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}, \tau) * \delta_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}, \tau) \_$   $(3)A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) = \begin{cases} 0, i - ihe d & i + e - r a - ii - r a - i & e - r a - i \\ 1, a - he - r a - i \\ 1, a - he - r a - i \\ 1, a - r a - i \\$ 

As it is shown in eq. (3),  $\delta_{1}$ ,  $\delta_{3}$ ,  $\delta_{3}$  are three kinds of data that should be excluded from the construction of backfields. As demonstrated by Aliano et al. and Genzano et al., the spatial distribution of clouds over a thermal heterogeneous scene can significantly change the value of  $\Delta V$  in the cloud-free pixels(Aliano\_et al., 2008; Genzano et al., 2009–#10). The large cloud cover area will introduce a cold spatial average effect to the computation of the RFs, so that when  $V(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) < \mu_{\mathbf{r}} \mu_{\mathbf{r}} - 2 * \sigma_{\mathbf{v}}$  (here,  $\mu_{\mathbf{v}}$  is the temporal average and the  $\sigma_{\mathbf{v}}$  is its

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standard, these pixels' values will be excluded, Eleftheriou et al., 2016).  

$$\delta_1(r, t, \tau) = \begin{cases} 0, \text{fi} \quad V(r, t) - \mu_V(r, t, T) < 2 * a_V(r, t, t), t < t \\ 1, a hen \end{cases}$$
Moreover, even where no cold spatial average effect is produced, extended cloud coverage  
can determine the  $V(t)$  values and the values of the considered signal  $\Delta V(r, t)$ , scarcely  
representative of the actual conditions of cloud-free pixels, so that when the cloudy fraction  
of the land portion of the scene is > 80%, all pixels must be excluded from the computation  
of the RFs (Eleftheriou et al., 2016).  
 $\delta_{z}(r, t, \tau) = \begin{cases} 0, \text{fi} \quad C \qquad f \qquad a \quad k \quad p \qquad a \quad s \quad k > 80\% \quad (5) \\ 1, a hen \qquad (5) \qquad (5$ 

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 $\pi_{\Delta V}^{2}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{\tau},T)$  is applied at time  $\mathbf{\tau}$  using homogeneous historical records collected under the temporal constraint  $t \in T_{t}(t < )$  The  $\mu_{AF}(r, \tau, \Delta T)$  is the mean of location r for time series T and. The variance  $\sigma_{\Delta \Psi}^{T}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r},T)$  is applied at the time  $\mathbf{r}$ , by using homogeneous historical records collected under the temporal constraint  $t \in T$  in the past (t<<u><</u>), and the  $V_{\mathbb{R}}$  (**r**, **ι**, Δ*T*) is the background field.

$$A(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{T}) = A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) * A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) \frac{A(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{T}) = A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) * A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) * A_{\mathbb{I}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t})}{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$$
(49)

$$V_{\rm fi} \quad (r, \tau, T) \equiv \frac{\sum_{\forall t \in T} [\Delta \Psi(r, t) \cdot A(r, t)]}{\sum_{\forall t \in T} A(r, t)} \quad (5\underline{10})$$

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$$a_{\Delta W}^{\mathbb{Z}}(r, \tau, T) \equiv \frac{\sum [\Delta W(r, t) \cdot \mathcal{A}(r, t) - \mu_{\Delta W}(r, \tau)]^{*}}{\sum_{\forall t \in T} \mathcal{A}(r, t)}$$
(611)

To compute the <u>The</u> outlier mask, and <u>is then constructed</u>; this method is aimed<u>designed</u> to  $\stackrel{\bullet}{}$  eliminate the abnormal significant data caused by the non-seismic factors. First<u>The first</u> step is to find reference fields<u>the RFs</u> of minima  $V_{0}$  (r, r, 7) and maxima  $V_{0}$  (r, r, 7) to be used at the

time .

$$\Delta V_{\text{TF}}(r, t, T) \equiv \min\{\Delta V(r, t_{T}), \cdots, \Delta V(r, t_{T})\} \forall t \in T, \Lambda(r, T) = 1$$
(7)  
$$\Delta V_{\text{TF}}(r, t, T) \equiv MAX\{\Delta V(r, t_{T}), \cdots, \Delta V(r, t_{T})\} \forall t \in T, \Lambda(r, T) = 1$$
(8)

Where where a modified outlier mask  $A_{T}(\mathbf{r}, t) = A(\mathbf{r}, T) \cdot \delta(\mathbf{r}, t, T)$  have has been introduced in order to avoid contributions from accidental minima or maxima. And because the blizzard, since

 blizzards, forest firefires, and the large areaareas of cloudscloud cover usually cause the abnormal increaseincreases or decreased in LST with a magnitude that far bigger thanexceeds the changechanges caused by earthquakes. These data should not be included forin the calculation of reference fieldthe RF. As showndemonstrated by ALIANOAliano et al. and GENZANOGenzano et al., the spatial distribution of clouds, over a thermal heterogeneous scene, can significantly 

- 15 change the value of  $\Delta V$  in the cloud-free pixels (Saraf, Rawat et al., 2009). The large cloud cover area of clouds will bringintroduce a cold spatial average effect to the computation of reference fields the RFs, so that when  $-V(r, t) < \mu_{\tau}\mu_{\tau} - 2 * \sigma_{\tau}$  (here,  $\mu_{\tau}$  is the temporal average and the  $\sigma_{\tau}$  is its standard), the value of these pixels pixels' values will be excluded (Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al., 2016). Moreover, even if not producing awhere no cold spatial average effect, an is-
- 20 produced, extended cloud coverage can determine values of the V(t) values and then the values of the considered signal ΔV(r, t), scarcely representative of the actual conditions of cloud-free pixels, so that when the cloudy fraction of the land portion of the scene is > 80%, then all the pixels-have tomust be excluded from the computation of reference fields the RFs (Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al. 2007).

#### al., 2016).

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$$\frac{1}{\delta_{a}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t},\tau) = \int_{0}^{0} \frac{1}{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}) - \mu_{w}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t},\tau) < -2 * \sigma_{w}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t},\tau)}{1,o hei} (9)$$

$$\delta_{a}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t},\tau) = \int_{0}^{0} \frac{1}{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}) - \mu_{w}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t},\tau) < -2 * \sigma_{w}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t},\tau)}{1,o hei} (10)$$
For  $\delta_{a}$  is used to remove the outliers caused by the forest fire or fires, blizzards and, or other formatted: Centered, Indent: Left: 0 cm, Line spacing: 1.5 lines factors,  $\delta_{a}$  is used to remove them (with (where k >= \_2;; in this study the, k is set to beat 4), and

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# following partensuing analyses.

	3.3 Identification o	f TIR anomalies		Formatted Hanging:
	After the calcu	lation of $\otimes_{\Delta V}(r, \ddagger, T)$ - K(r, $\tau, T$ ), the next step is to determine whether it	 	lines Formatted
5	isidentify the TIR a	nomalies and to-correlate the TIR anomaliesthem with earthquakesearthquake		Field Code
	occurrences. In this	paper, the <u>a</u> $\otimes_{\Delta V}(r, \ddagger, T)$ <u>- K(r, <math>\tau, T</math>) bigger than that exceeds</u> the threshold	{(	Field Code
	means that there is	a- <u>indicates the presence of a</u> TIR anomaly <del>, moreover, other; further</del> conditions		
	will be applied to	conformconfirm the correlation between the TIR anomalies and earthquakes.		
	For $\bigotimes_{\Delta V}(r, \ddagger, T)$	$\frac{K(r, \tau, T)}{r}$ and $e(r, t)$ , only these in those cases obeywhere the following	{	Field Code
10	conditions <del>, are satis</del>	fied can it be concluded that the TIR anomaly is related to $e(r, t)$ :		
	1) The ALIC	<b>ERETIRA</b> $\otimes_{\Delta V}(r, \ddagger, T) > 2$ . In <b>ELEFTHERIOU's</b> Eleftheriou's study, the		
	threshold	was set toat 4 (Eleftheriou et al., 2016) ;; however, from the point of view of		
	mathemati	cal statistics a statistical perspective, when the value is greater than two times		
	the standar	d deviation, it has already belonged to falls within the abnormal category, so in.		
15	<u>In</u> this stud	ly, <u>therefore</u> , the threshold is set <del>to</del> at 2.		
	2) The $V(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t})$	) is surely not be blocked by clouds or affected by other factors.		
	3) Spatial pe	rsistence; The TIR anomalies are gatheringcluster together, and they are not	{	Formatted
	isolated, b	eing part of a group covering at least 150 $k$ $\mathbb{Z}$ within an area of $1^{\circ} * 1^{\circ}$ (400		Formatted
	pixels in th	ne images).		
20	4) Temporal	persistence-There are at : At least one more TIR anomaly appearing appears		
	within 7 d	ays after the first TIR anomaly in 7 days.		
	5) The TIR	anomalies appears appear 30 days before or 15 days after the $e(\mathbf{r}, t)$		
	(Eleftheric	u, <del>Filizzola</del> et al., 2016).		
	6) The short	est distance for one from a given point in the TIR anomalies group to the		
25	epicenter o	of $\vec{e}$ $(r, t)$ is less than $\mathbb{R}_{D} = 10^{1.4}$ M.		
	The cases that <u>V</u>	<u>Vhere</u> the TIR anomalies satisfy conditions 1), 2), 3) and 4)), but do not satisfy		
	at least one ofeithe	r 5) and 5) mean that there are or 6), TIR anomalies butare present with no		
	corresponding earth	quake. And other kinds of There are also cases are of wherein no TIR anomalies		

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## occur.

## 4. Results and analysis

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A comprehensive statistical analysis and the TIR extraction results are showndetailed in this chapter. In chapter 4.1, a statistical analysis is conducted to describe toascertain the basic seismological conditions in the study area. And, while the statistical results for the correlation between earthquakes and TIR anomalies are shownpresented and analyzed in chapter 4.2. Finally, an analysis of the earthquake prediction ability forpotential of RST will be shown is presented in chapter 4.3.

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4.1 A basic statistical Statistical analysis for earthquakes of earthquake activity in the study area Before studyingPrior to investigating the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes, a simple analysis forof the temporal and spatial characteristic characteristics of the earthquakes is conducted required.

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FirstlyFirst, the temporal distribution shows that the seismicity in 2008 is the most active from 2002 to 2018 was most active in 2008, and the seismicity after 2008 is obviously more frequent that it increased in frequency and violent than it before 2008violence from that time. The bottom of Fig. 2 indicates that there  $\frac{\text{are } 3615 \text{were } 3,615}{\text{M}}$  earthquakes in the study area,  $(3.5 \le M \le 4 \text{ is})$ <u>2262, 2,262;</u>  $4 \le M \le 5$  <u>is 1124, 1,124;</u>  $5 \le M \le 6$  <u>is</u>, 198;  $6 \le M \le 7$  <u>is</u>, 26; and 20  $7 \le M \le 8$  is, 5. So Therefore, the study area is a region with characterized by severe earthquakeseismic activity. And, as it is shown in As may be seen from the upper part of Fig. 2, the average earthquake frequency induring period A (from 2002.09 to 2007.12) is about was around 78. But<u>However, the</u> total number of earthquakes in 2008 increases increased to 981 including the May 12 2008 Ms8Ms 8.0 Wenchuan Earthquake, which is the most serious earthquakesearthquake in 25 China in recent years. Though, Although the frequency decreases a lotdecreased substantially after 2008 (the average frequency induring this period iswas 243), it is stillremained much higher than the frequency init had been during period A. The temporal distribution tells indicates that the seismic activity before prior to 2008 ishad been relatively weak, but in 2008, the seismic activity iswas extremely intense and reached theits peak value, after. After 2008 the, seismicity in this area

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still maintains a relatively strong statecontinued to maintain this intensity.

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5 earthquakes.

Table <mark>,</mark> 1 <del>The cata</del>	<mark>logCatalog</mark> of eart	hquakes with $M \ge$	5.0 <del>before year<u>p</u>1</del>	<mark>rior to</mark> 2008 <del>.</del>
Date	Latitude\°N	Longitude\° <b>E</b>	Depth\km	Magnitude
2003.07.21	25.95	101.23	6	6.4
2003.10.16	25.92	101.30	5	6.2
2003.10.25	38.35	100.93	13	6.1
2003.08.18	29.57	95.60	33	6
2003.10.25	38.32	100.97	10	6
2006.07.19	33.03	96.35	30	5.9
2002.12.14	39.82	97.33	22	5.8
2005.08.05	26.55	103.15	21	5.6
2006.03.30	35.50	95.40	18	5.6
2003.11.13	34.75	103.93	10	5.5
2006.07.22	28.02	104.13	9	5.5
2006.08.25	28.03	104.01	7	5.5
2006.06.21	33.07	104.90	15	5.4
2006.07.18	33.07	96.28	20	5.4
2007.07.22	38.35	101.30	19	5.3
2004.09.07	34.73	103.92	19	5.2
2005.09.05	27.18	103.72	10	5.2
2003.08.21	27.42	101.27	5	5.1
2003.10.17	25.97	101.27	7	5.1
2003.11.01	25.93	101.22	3	5.1
2004.11.27	25.17	98.02	12	5
2005.01.05	32.28	101.55	5	5
2005.03.15	25.07	99.08	2	5
2006.07.23	33.03	96.05	30	5

And another<u>Further</u> evidence is <u>shownpresented</u> in the Table<sub>7</sub>1, we have counted the <u>earthquake withwhere earthquakes of</u> M 5.0 <u>inthat occurred during</u> period <u>B</u><u>A</u>(from

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2002.092.09 andto 2007.1207.12).) are detailed. There are were 229 earthquakes with M = 5.0, but while the total number induring period A is was 24, which is accounted for 10.48%, while %overall; the duration of period A is accounted for 33.87% of the total time (timeframe (i.e., period A + period B). Moreover, there is were no earthquakes with M = 6.5 induring period A, but there are were 14 earthquakes with M = 6.5 induring period B (from 2008.01 to 2018.03). All these of this evidence tell usindicates that the seismic activity induring period B is much was significantly more violent and frequent.



Fig. 3 the The spatial distribution of earthquakes in the study area, and the The brown orange rectangle refers torepresents the study area (27°N to 37°N, 97°E to 107°E). The reason showingEarthquakes beyond the earthquakes outparameters of the study area is that the are shown because earthquakes elosedclose to the study area may also cause thermal infrared (TIR ) anomalies inwithin the study area.

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Fig.Figure 3 shows the spatial distribution of earthquakes. The result indicates that the earthquakes mainly gather within the study area. The results indicate that seismic events are clustered primarily in the west and center of the study area (25°N to 40°N,95°E to 110°E) wherewhich are mountainous and theregions. The earthquakes are mainly aggregated along faults, while the with a much sparser spatial distribution in the east and in the Sichuan Basin-is much more sparse. There is a clustering phenomenon centered on earthquakes withof M 6, the reason is that since earthquakes usually occur in faultsalong the fault lines of active geological movements.

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The purpose to studyof investigating the temporal and spatial characteristiccharacteristics of earthquakes is forto acquire a general understanding of the seismic activities inwithin the study area. But there There is another important reason, however, which is to avoid the largesignificant accumulation of earthquakes inwithin a short time and time frame, and concentrated within a small area, and with the result that will lead to the same TIR anomaly corresponds to too manynumerous 20 earthquakes; this phenomenon will excessively increasedistorts the statistical results in the latter part. It is found that there are aboutpresented above. Around 233 earthquakes were observed to occur after the 12<sup>th</sup>-May 12 2008 Ms8Ms 8.0 Wenchuan earthquake, and thein locations of these earthquakes are close to the epicenter of Wenchuan earthquakeevent. In chapter 4.2, the statistical analysis will be divided into two part, sections: one isdealing with the earthquakes in that occurred 25 during period C (from 2008.04 to 2008.07), and the other is without thedealing with those that occurred outside of period C.

4.2 The statistical Statistical analysis forof the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes In this section, the TIR anomalies are extracted and a statistical analysis aiming at studyingof the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes withof M 4 is also been conducted. 19

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The way to judge<u>Evaluation of</u> the TIR anomalies <u>isconforms</u> strictly <u>conformedto</u> the <u>rules</u> <u>mentionedguidelines detailed</u> in chapter 3.3.



Fig\_.4 Two instance forexamples of the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes, and an the left is the TIR anomaly inrecorded on 2006.12.29 corresponding that corresponded to two earthquakes, and on the right is the TIR anomaly inrecorded on 2010-\_10-\_222 corresponding that did not corresponded to three-earthquakes.

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As they are shown in the Fig.\_4, the TIR anomalies are extracted by theusing RST and the

identification rules are applied to determine the correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes. After



corresponding to this TIR anomaly. anomaly. Cells with numbers indicate days of occurrence, and magnitude, of seismic events. The rows in the dotted box mean that there is no earthquakes persistence. The cells in the blue rectangle mean that this day is affected by a large area of clouds, and the green cell is the final limitation for each identified, and per row corresponds to one TIR anomaly. The first day of the TIR anomaly is shown in yellow, while the red cells are the following Fig.5 Correlation analysis among TIR anomalies and earthquakes with M 4.0 in Sichuan area from Sep. 2002 to Mar. 2018. All 61 TIR anomalies are





extraction, the total number of TIR anomalies is <u>61–58</u> and the correlation <u>result is shownresults</u> are presented in the Fig. 5. Considering the examples reported in Fig. 4, which are summarized in rowrows <u>18–17</u> and <u>3334</u>, the cells in yellow corresponding to the first day of TIR anomaly are 2006-12-29 and 2010-10-22, respectively. It <u>eanmay</u> be concluded from the<u>based on</u> Fig. 5 that <u>35</u> <u>30</u> TIR anomalies correspond to earthquakes, while the other <u>26-28 do not</u>, which are (rows <u>1</u>, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 35, 41, 43, 44,49, 51 and 52<u>1</u>, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, <u>13</u>, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 31, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51 and 54) + do not. The correlation rate is <u>57.41.7</u>%. And as it is shown in<u>It may be seen from</u> Fig. 6 that most TIR anomalies appear <u>beforeas precursors to</u> earthquakes.

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Fig.\_6 Distribution of TIR anomalies with respect to the earthquakes occurrenceearthquake occurrences for different classclasses of magnitude.

However, as it has been mentioned in section 4.1-that, period C may be associated with a 5 significant increase in the total number of TIR anomalies and the correlation rate a lot. So, As such, the experiment was also performed without period C-is also been conducted, and the number of TIR anomalies is  $60 \pm 158$ , while the correlation rate is 56.71.7%, both of which are roughly the same as the former result. Theoretically, in period C, the high earthquake frequency of earthquakes is high and the magnitude of earthquakes is large, which magnitudes of period C should generate a 10 lot of numerous TIR anomalies and have good correspondences correlate strongly with earthquakes. But there is<u>However</u>, only onea single TIR anomaly corresponding to 5<u>five</u> earthquakes, Fig. was observed. Figure 7 may indicate the reason. It indicates that for this: earthquakes are gathering incluster along several faults, but the spatial locationlocations of these faults are always blocked by the clouds, and the cloud cover with a percentage is bigger than in excess of 90%. With the long

15 time and lengthy persistence of cloud coverage over a large area of clouds blocking, the TIR anomalies caused by the earthquakes induring period C may cannot be extracted byusing RST.

For a more comprehensiveComprehensive analysis forof Fig. 5,- reveals that there are 2322 TIR anomalies in period A-with, 1915 corresponding of which do not correspond to no earthquakes, while there areof 386 TIR anomalies in period B-with, only seven corresponding 7,13 do not

- 20 correspond to no earthquakes and the correlation rate reaches 8263.9%, which is muchsignificantly higher than 571.7%. Fig.Figures 2 and Fig.8 can explainillustrate this phenomenon; in period A, the magnitudes of earthquake intensity magnitudes are small, the frequency is low, and nearlyalmost half of the earthquake occursall earthquakes occur in the cloudy region, or its adjacent area, so the earthquakes are to it; therefore, it is difficult to 25 correspond to determine any correspondence between the earthquakes and the extracted anomalies, and some potential anomalies may have not been extracted because of clouds. As forowing to the cloud cover. Regarding the results infrom period B, the frequency and magnitudemagnitudes of earthquakes in the sparsely cloudsclouded areas increase a lot, thermal anomalies are more likely to be extracted and are significantly increased, so that TIR anomalies are more likely to be
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30 extracted and more likely to correspond to earthquakes.



Fig.\_7 The distribution of earthquakes in period C-and the frequency of each pixel being-blocked<sup>4</sup> by cloud <u>cover</u> in period C, and the; higher values <u>meanindicate</u> that the pixels are more <u>frequentfrequently</u> blocked by clouds.

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Fig.8 The distribution of earthquakes in <u>periodperiods</u>  $A_{\overline{\tau}}$  and B and the frequency of each pixel<sup>4-</sup> being blocked by cloud <u>cover</u> in period C<sub> $\overline{\tau}$ </sub> and the: higher values <u>meanindicate</u> that the pixels are more <u>frequentfrequently</u> blocked by clouds.

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4.3 The evaluationEvaluation of the earthquake prediction ability forpotential of RST\_using MODIS LST data in Sichuan area

 Aiming at With the aim of evaluating the earthquake prediction abilitypotential of RST\_using

 MODIS LST data \_-infor the Sichuan area, only the true-positive rate for(TPR) of correspondence

 between TIR anomalies and earthquakes with M
 4.0 is far from enough. Soalone is insufficient.

 Therefore, four types of data are counted and incorporated, with four types of rate are ratio

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	calculated <u>as follows</u> TP1: True <u>Posi</u> correspond to earthqu	: itive_positive	1, the total numb	er of TIR anon	nalies <del>correspondingt<u>h</u></del>	<u>nat</u>	
5	FP: False-Positi correspond to noany TP2: True-Positi	<del>ve_positive</del> , th earthquakes. <del>ve_positive</del> 2, t	e total number of the total number of	TIR anomalies e earthquakes <del>corre</del>	orrespondingthat do n spondingthat correspon	nd	
	to TIR anomalies. FN: False <u>Nega</u> <u>correspond</u> to <del>no</del> any	<del>ative<u>-negative</u>,</del> TIR anomalies.	the total number o	of earthquakes e	<del>orrespondingthat do n</del>	lot	
10	Positive predicti earthquakes to the tot FPR:False discort to peany earthquakes	ve value (PPV tal <u>number of</u> T very rate (FDR	' <u>;):</u> The <u>rateratio</u> of 'IR anomalies. ): The <u>rateratio</u> of T wher of TIR anomal	TIR anomalies IR anomalies <del>whi</del>	<del>which<u>that</u> correspond ch<u>that do not</u> correspon</del>	to	
15	TPR: The rateria earthquakes. FNR: The ratenu	atio of earthque	uakes which that co	rrespond to TIR	anomalies to the tot	tal	Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines
20	number of earthquake	<u>or</u> eartnquake: es. tistical resultS	s that do not corre	earthquakes wit		<u>(al</u>	
	M 5.0	TP1 <u>4915</u> PPV: TP1/(TP1+FF FDR: FP/(TP1+FP)	FP 42 <u>43</u> <u>31.125.9</u> % )) <u>68.974.1</u> %	TP2 <u>3227</u> TPR: TP2/(TP2+FN) FNR: <u>8789</u> .2%	FN <u>218223</u> <u>1210</u> .8% FN/(TP2+FN)		Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines Formatted Table Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines
	For a more accur Table 2. The exampl results indicate that <del>t</del>	rate understand le studiesconsid here are 61 <u>58</u> (	ing of the <mark>8eight</mark> par lered the earthquak TP1+FP) TIR anom	rameters, an exam es <del>with<u>of</u> M 5.0</del> alies <del>appearing ir</del>	ple is <del>shownpresented</del> ), and <del>result indicates<u>t</u> 1 study <u>appeared over t</u></del>	in <u>he</u> <u>he</u>	

duration of the study period, and 19–15 (TP1) of themthese correspond to earthquakes while the other 42–43 (FP) do not; as such, the probability of exact correspondence between the–TIR anomalies and earthquakes is 31.125.9% (PPV)), while the probability of no correspondence is 68.974.1% (FPRFDR). Moreover, there are 250 (TP2+FN) earthquakes withof M 5.0 were recorded in the study area, and; 32-27 (TP2) of themthese correspond to TIR anomalies, while the other 218-223 (FN) correspond to no TIR anomaliesdo not; as such, the probability of exact correspondence between the earthquakes and TIR anomalies is 1210.8% (TPR) while the probability of no correspondence is 8789.2% (FNR). We have calculated the earthquakes with M m (m={={3.5, 3.6, 3.7,...,7.8, 7.9, 8.0}}). And both}), and the experiments are conducted both with and without period C-are calculated, the. The results show that they are roughly the samethese do not differ significantly, so in this section, we only discuss-the result withresults is the probability of the samethese do not differ significantly.





М	TP1	FP	TP2	FN	PPV	FPRFDR	TPR	FNR
	<u>37</u> 40	<u>21</u> 21	<u>97</u> 111	<u>3518</u> 3504		<u>0.362</u>	<u>0.027</u>	<u>0.973</u>
3.5					<u>0.638 0.656 -</u>	<del>0.3</del> 44	<del>0.031</del>	_ <mark>0.969_</mark>
3.6	<u>35</u> 38	<u>23</u> 23	<u>87</u> 100	<u>2946</u> 2933	<u>0.603 0.623 -</u>	0.397	<u>0.029</u>	<u>0.971</u>

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						<del>0.377</del>	0.033	,
2 7	<u>34</u> 36	<u>24</u> 25	<u>79</u> 90	<u>2465</u> 2454		0.414	<u>0.031</u>	<u>0.969</u>
3.7					<u>0.586 0.590</u>	<del>0.410</del>	<mark>.0.035</mark>	<mark>.0.965 -</mark> ₹χ
2.0	<u>32</u> 35	<u>26</u> 26	<u>70</u> 81	<u>2094</u> 2083		0.448	0.032	0.968
3.8					<u>0.552                                   </u>	<del>0.426</del>	0.037	0.963
2.0	<u>30</u> 35	<u>28</u> 26	<u>66</u> 76	<u>1817</u> 1807		0.483	<u>0.035</u>	0.965
3.9					<u>0.517 0.574</u>	<del>0.426</del>	<del>0.040 -</del>	<del>0.960 -</del>
	<u>30</u> 35	<u>28<del>26</del></u>	<u>63</u> 74	<u>1574</u> 1563		0.483	<u>0.038</u>	0.962
4					<u>0.517 0.574</u>	<del>0.426</del>	0.045	<del>0.955 -</del>
	<u>29</u> 35	<u>29<del>26</del></u>	<u>59</u> 68	<u>1291</u> 1282		0.500	<u>0.044</u>	0.956
4.1					<u>0.500 0.574</u>	<del>0.426</del>	<del>0.050 -</del>	<del>0.950 -</del>
	<u>27</u> 33	<u>31</u> 28	<u>54<del>62</del></u>	<u>1076</u> 1068		0.534	0.048	0.952
4.2					<u>0.466 0.541</u>	<del>0.459</del>	<mark>.0.055</mark>	<del>0.945</del>
	<u>26</u> 32	<u>32</u> 29	<u>51</u> 59	<u>917</u> 909		<u>0.552</u>	0.053	0.947
4.3					<u>0.448 0.525 -</u>	<del>0.475</del>	<del>0.061_</del>	 _ <del>0.939</del>
	<u>26</u> 32	<u>32</u> 29	<u>49</u> 56	<u>762</u> 755		0.552	0.060	0.940
4.4					<u>0.448 0.525 -</u>	<del>.0.475 -</del>	<u>0.069</u>	<del>0.931</del>
	<u>23</u> 30	<u>35</u> 31	<u>48</u> 54	<u>691<del>685</del></u>		0.603	0.065	0.935
4.5	<b>—</b> _				<u>0.397 0.492</u>	0.508	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.927</u> ◀
	<u>23</u> 29	<u>35</u> 32	<u>45</u> 51	<u>556</u> 550	•	0.603	0.075	0.925
4.6					<u>0.397 0.475 </u>	<del>.0.525 -</del>	0. <u>085</u>	0.9 <u>15</u>
	<u>20<del>25</del></u>	<u>38</u> 36	<u>40</u> 47	<u>451</u> 444		0.655	0.081	<u>0.919</u>
4.7					<u>0.345 0.410 -</u>	. <del>0.5<u>90</u></del>	. <del>0.096 -</del>	<u>0.904</u> _
	<u>19</u> 22	<u>39</u> 39	<u>37</u> 40	<u>382</u> 379		<u>0.672</u>	<u>0.088</u>	<u>0.912</u>
4.8	·	-	_	—	<u>0.328 0.361 -</u>	<del>.0.639_</del>	. <del>0.095_</del>	▲
	<u>18</u> 21	<u>40</u> 40	<u>33</u> 36	2 <u>79</u> 276		<u>0.690</u>	<u>0.106</u>	<u>0.894</u>
4.9	_	_			0.310 <del>0.344 -</del>	. <del>0.656 -</del>	. <u>0.115</u>	- ▲
	15 <del>19</del>	43 <del>42</del>	27 <del>32</del>	223 <del>218</del>	₩ <u>₩₩</u> ₩	0.741	0.108	0.892
5	<u> </u>	_ 🚈		- <del></del>	0.259 <u>0.311 .</u>	- <del>* :</del>	0.128	-▲

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51	<u>13</u> 17	<u>45</u> 44	<u>25</u> 30	<u>188</u> 183		<u>0.776</u>	0.117	0.883	
5.1					<u>0.224                                   </u>	<del>0.721_</del> _	<mark>0.141 -</mark>	0.859	<u> </u>
5 2	<u>13</u> 16	<u>45</u> 45	<u>24</u> 28	<u>156</u> 152		<u>0.776</u>	<u>0.133</u>	0.867	÷-/-
5.2					<u>0.224                                   </u>	<del>0.738</del>	<del>0.156 -</del>	<mark>0.844 -</mark>	
53	<u>12</u> 16	<u>46</u> 45	<u>20</u> 27	<u>117<mark>127</mark></u>		<u>0.793</u>	0.146	0.854	
5.5					<u>0.207 <del>0.262</del> </u>	<del>0.738_</del>	0.175	<del>0.825</del>	
54	<u>12</u> 15	<u>46</u> 46	<u>20</u> 23	<u>114</u> 111		<u>0.793</u>	<u>0.149</u>	0.851	
5.4					<u>0.207 <del>0.246</del></u>	<del>_0.754_</del>	<del>0.172 -</del>	<del>0.828 -</del>	
55	<u>12</u> 15	<u>46</u> 46	<u>1919</u>	<u>75</u> 75		_ <u>0.793</u>	0.202	0.798	
5.5					<u>0.207 <del>0.246</del></u>	<del>_0.754_</del>	<del>0.202 -</del>	<del>0.798 -</del>	
56	<u>10</u> 14	<u>48</u> 47	<u>15</u> 17	<u>58</u> 56		<u>0.828</u>	<u>0.205</u>	0.795	
010					<u>0.172 0.230</u>	<del>0.770_</del>	<del>0.233</del>	<del>0.767</del>	
5.7	<u>9</u> 13	<u>49</u> 48	<u>14</u> 16	<u>41</u> 39		0.845	<u>0.255</u>	0.745	<b>4</b>
017					<u>0.155 0.213</u>	<del>_0.787</del>	<del>0.291</del>	<del>0.709</del>	
5.8	<u>9</u> 12	<u>49</u> 49	<u>14</u> 15	<u>33</u> 32		0.845	<u>0.298</u>	0.702	<b>6</b>
010					<u>0.155 0.197</u>	<del>_0.803</del>	0.319-	<del>0.681</del>	
59	<u>9</u> 12	<u>49</u> 49	<u>14</u> 15	<u>31</u> 30		0.845	<u>0.311</u>	0.689	
010					<u>0.155 0.197</u>	<del>0.803</del>	0.333	<del>0.667</del>	
6	<u>912</u>	<u>49</u> 49	<u>,12<del>13</del></u>	<u>26<del>25</del></u>		0.845	<u>0.316</u>	0.684	
•					<u>0.155 0.197</u>	0.803	<del>0.342</del>	<del>0.658</del>	
6.1	<u>7</u> 10	<u>51</u> 51	<u>10</u> 11	<u>19</u> 18		<u>0.879</u>	<u>0.345</u>	0.655	
0.1					<u>0.121 0.164</u>	<del>_0.836</del>	<mark>0.379 -</mark>	<del>0.621</del>	
62	<u>7</u> 9	<u>51</u> 52	<u>10</u> 10	<u>17</u> 17		<u>0.879</u>	<u>0.370</u>	0.630	
0.2					<u>0.121 0.148</u>	<del>_0.852</del>	0.370-	<del>0.630 -</del>	
63	<u>7</u> 8	<u>51</u> 53	<u>8</u> 8	<u>12<del>12</del></u>		<u>0.879</u>	0.400	0.600	
0.0					<u>0.121 <del>0.131</del> -</u>	<del>_0.869</del>	<del>0.400 -</del>	<del>0.600 -</del>	
64	<u>7</u> 8	<u>51</u> 53	<u>8</u> 8	<u>10</u> 10		<u>0.879</u>	0.444	0.556	
0.4					<u>0.121 0.131</u>	<del>0.869_</del>	<del>0.444</del>	<del>0.556 -</del>	
6.5	<u>6</u> 6	<u>52</u> 55	<u>6</u> 6	<u>7</u> 7	<u>0.103 0.098</u>	<u>0.897</u>	<u>0.462</u>	<u>0.538</u>	

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6.6	<u>4</u> 5	<u>54</u> 56	<u>4</u> 5	<u>6</u> 5		<u>0.931</u>	0.400	0.600
-					<u>0.069</u> 0.082	<del>0.918_</del>	0.500-	<del>0.500</del> */
6.7	<u>2</u> 3	<u>56</u> 58	<u>2</u> 3	<u>5</u> 4		0.966	0.286	<u>0.714</u>
•••					<u>0.034</u> 0.049	_ <del>0.951_</del>	0.429	<del>0.571</del>
6.8	<u>1</u> 2	<u>57</u> 59	<u>1</u> 2	<u>4</u> 3		0.983	0.200	<u>0.800</u>
0.0					<u>0.017 0.033 -</u>	<del>0.967</del>	<del>0.400</del>	<del>.0.600 </del>
69	<u>1</u> 2	<u>57</u> 59	<u>1</u> 2	<u>4</u> 3		0.983	0.200	<u>0.800</u> <b>_</b>
0.5					<u>0.017 <del>0.033 -</del></u>	<del>0.967</del>	<del>0.400</del>	<del>.600 </del>
7	<u>1</u> 2	<u>57<del>59</del></u>	_ <u>1</u> 2	<u>4</u> 3		0.983	0.200	<u>0.800</u>
/					<u>0.017</u> 0.033	0.967	<del>_0.400 _</del>	<del>0.600</del> •
71	<u>1</u> 4	<u>57</u> 60	<u>1</u> 4	<u>3</u> 3		0.983	0.250	<u>0.750</u> <del>_</del>
/.1					<u>0.017 0.017</u>	0.983	<del>0.250</del>	<del>0.750 -</del> 1
7 )	<u>1</u> 4	<u>57<del>60</del></u>	<u>1</u> 4	<u>2</u> 2		0.983	<u>0.333</u>	<u>0.667</u> <b>_</b>
,. <u> </u>					<u>0.017 0.017</u>	<del>0.983 -</del>	0.333-	<del>0.667 </del>
7.3	<u>1</u> 4	<u>57</u> 60	<u>1</u> 4	<u>1</u> 4		0.983	<u>0.500</u>	<u>0.500</u>
					<u>0.017 0.017</u>		0.500-	<del>0.500 </del>
74	<u>0</u> 0	<u>58<del>61</del></u>	<u>0</u> 0	<u>1</u> 4		1.000	0.000	<u>1.000</u>
<i></i>					<u>0.000 0.000</u>	<del>1.000_</del>	0.000-	<del>,1.000                                  </del>
75	<u>0</u> 0	<u>5861</u>	<u>0</u> 0	<u>1</u> 4		1.000	0.000	<u>1.000</u>
7.5					<u>0.000 0.000</u>	<del>1.000_</del>	0.000-	<del>1.000 </del>
76	<u>0</u> 0	<u>58</u> 61	<u>0</u> 0	<u>1</u> 4		1.000	0.000	<u>1.000</u>
7.0					0.000 0.000	_ <del>1.000_</del>	<del>0.000</del>	<del>1.000 </del>
77	<u>0</u> 0	<u>58<del>61</del></u>	<u>0</u> 0	<u>1</u> 4		<u>,1.000</u>	0.000	<u>1.000</u>
1.1					<u>0.000 0.000</u>	_ <del>_1.000_</del>	<del>0.000</del>	<del>1.000 </del>
7 Q	<u>0</u> 0	<u>58<del>61</del></u>	<u>0</u> 0	<u>1</u> 4		1.000	0.000	<u>1.000</u>
7.0					<u>0.000 0.000</u>	_ <del>1.000_</del>	<del>0.000</del>	. <del>1.000-</del> ▲
70	<u>0</u> 0	<u>58</u> 61	<u>0</u> 0	<u>1</u> 4		<u>,1.000</u>	0.000	<u>1.000</u>
7.5					<u>0.000 0.000</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<mark>.0.000</mark>	<del>1.000</del>

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As it is shown in may be seen from Fig. 9, PPV declines as the magnitude increases, while FP obviously increases, this is also clearly seen to increase. This phenomenon indicates that with the increase of theincreased magnitude, the number of TIR anomalies corresponding that correspond to the earthquakes decreases. TPR and FN can be seen to decrease steadily, because as the total number of earthquake samples is decreasingdecreases.

But, what needs more The ratios (PPV and TPR) demand closer attention is the rates (PPV, TPR). Firstly, however. First, a general perceptual analysis showsreveals that PPV decreases steadily with the increasing of as M increases, while TPR is increasing increases when  $M_{M}$  6.5 and M=6.8~7.3 6.6 and M = 7.2, 7.3; the maximum of TPR is 50% when M= = 6.6 and 7.3, and the TPR decreases when  $M_{\pm 6.5 \sim 6.8} = 6.7 \sim 7.1$ . When M is 3.5 and 4.0, PPV is 6563.86%and 5751.47%, it means respectively, indicating that when there is a TIR anomaly appearing is evident, there is a possibility of 653.86% (5751.47%) possibility that earthquakes withof M 3.5 (4.0) will happenoccur. When the M is 5, 6, or 7, the E-PPV is 31.125.9%, 15.59.7%, 1.73.3%,

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and these are much lower than the PPV of M==3.5 and 4.0. It is may be concluded from the change of in the PPV curve that where there is a TIR anomaly is present, there will be a more than 50% possibility of an earthquake with  $M_{-}$  3.5 (4.0) in the study area. However, this It does not meannecessarily follow, however, that when there is a TIR anomaly, there will be strong earthquakes with  $M \ge 5.0$  in the study area. On the contrary, the probability of that earthquakes withof high magnitude is still not high will occur remains low.

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The TPR curve of TPR tellsindicates the probability of athat an associated TIR anomaly will be present when earthquakes occur. When M\_=3.5 the TPR is 3.12.7%, and with the increasing of Mas M increases, TPR increases steadily, butalthough it keeps in aremains low state when M [3.5, 5.4] and the TPR areis lower than 20%. The results show that the lower-magnitude earthquakes with low magnitude have are relatively low possibility less likely (less than 20%) to correspond to TIR anomalies, however, the while earthquakes with of M≥\_\_\_6.0, which are very destructive, have a relative highrelatively high likelihood of corresponding. High correspondence-The high correspondence is of great significance is particularly significant with regard to 36

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earthquake prediction. It tells us that a considerable number of the tindicates that destructive earthquake isearthquakes are considerably more likely to be predicted by predictable using this methodin this case.

According to twoboth sets of results, it can be concluded we may conclude that, when a TIR 5 anomaly occursis present, there is a 57.31.7% possibility of that an earthquake with  $M \ge 4.0$ will occur, and when there is a strong earthquake within the case of earthquakes of  $M \ge 6.0$ occurs, more than 1/3 of the earthquakes one third correspond to thermal TIR anomalies. Most TIR anomalies correspond to the earthquakes with  $M \ge 4.0$ , however, However, when  $M \ge 4.0$ , however, However, Weight However, Weight However, Weight However, However, However, Weight However, How \_\_\_\_6.0, the PPV is relatively low, and that means the resulting in a higher false alarm rate for strong 10 earthquakes is high. For, TPR, it is increasing increases with the magnitude, and when  $M=\underline{-6.6}$ and 7.3. it is 50%. It eanmay be concluded frombased on the TPR curve TPR that the greater thean earthquake's magnitude of an earthquake is, the more likely it is to be predicted by effective this method. But, in fact is likely to be in predicting it. However, the PPV and TPR are low, or in other words the FPRFDR and FNR, which are negative for with regard to the prediction ability predictive 15 potential of RST, are really high. All in all Overall, the false alarm rate for  $M \ge 4.0$  is 42.68.3%, with the increasing of M the FPR will become higher, and theas M increases so too does FDR. The missing rate for M $\ge$  4.0 is 96.2%, and it seems that when M $\le$  5.5, there is no obvious correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes, though ; nevertheless, TPR willtends to increase when M is becoming bigger, while theincreases, though its maximum of TPR is 20 stillremains at 50%, which is also an unsatisfied unsatisfactory value. SoAs such, the prediction abilitypotential of RST using MODIS LST data -in the Sichuan area is limited. However, it doesn't indicate that the RST is not effective for earthquake prediction, on the contrary, many other cases prove that this method is very effective for extracting TIR anomalies. The low PPV and TPR may be caused by the limitation of RST, nature of MODIS LST data, special topographic 25 and weather background of study area, or something else.

5. Discussion

To compare thethese results with thethose from previous similar studies, the summarya summaries of the four similarsuch studies is shownare presented in Table-3. It is obviousevident that PPV of this paper is relatively lower in this study than in the others, so it is important to verify

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its actual added value in comparison with a random alarm function (see, for instanceexample, Eleftheriou et al., 2016). The detailed method is accessible available in chapter 3.4 of (Eleftheriou, Filizzola et al., 2016), Eleftheriou et al. (2016), and the result is shownpresented in Fig. 10. When Μ 3.5, the point is at the upper partextreme of the random guess, which means with the result that there is no obvious correlation between TIR anomalies and earthquakes with M 3.5, it seems that it is of a casual; rather, the correlation appears to be casual. When M 4.0 and M 4.5, both of these two-points are still very close to the line, but it isthough at the lower part, and that meansmeaning that a non-casual correlation is actually existspresent among the extracted TIR anomalies and earthquakes (M 4.0 and 4.5). However, the correlation is not strong. The result in this paperstudy is different from Eleftheriou's study, that achieved by Eleftheriou: in her study, there is a much more obvious and the strong correlation between the TIR anomalies and earthquakes. The cause is much more evident. This may be attributable to the fact that, as it being shown in Fig. 8, the east and southeast corner of the study area is always consistently blocked by the clouds, and total i.e., for over 90% of the time taken up is over 90%, at the same time there are many. Several earthquakes happeningalso occur in this area, and these-but insufficient data prevents correlation between the earthquakes eannot be related to and TIR anomalies because of

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the lack of data, and they are inevitably countedclassified into FNR, which is v in Molchan error analysis, making the correlation weaker. For the M 5.0, 5.5 and 6.0, the points are obviousclear under the random guess, with the increasing of and as M increases, the non-causal correlation is becoming strongerstrengthened.

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Tronin indicated that the anomaly was sensitive to crustal earthquakes with that were of a magnitude moregreater than 4.7 and forover a distance of up to 1000km1,000 km (Tronin, Hayakawa et al., 2002). But inIn this study, however, when M = -4.7, the TPR is 9.6% and the FNR is 90.4%, and <u>at</u> the point in Fig. 10, when at which M  $4.5_7$  is very close to the random guess, so the statistical result does not support the opinion theory that the TIR anomaly is sensitive to the earthquakes withof M 4.7. When M 5.9, the earthquakes seemappear to be sensitive to TIR anomalies according to the, as may be seen from Table. 3. The reason for this This failure to conform to previous conclusions may be attributable to the regional structure and geological movement, cloud cover, theand effectiveness of the method for extracting TIR

<sup>30</sup> anomalies and so on, among other factors. Further study is neededrequired, however.

Table. <u>3-4</u> A general summary forof research studyingon the statistical correlation between

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TIR anomalies and earthquakes.

Author's				<b>4</b>	- Formatted Table
nameAuthor	Data Source	Study area	Duration	PPV	
Genzano	GMS-5/VISSR	Taiwan	1995.09-2002.09	100% (M 4 or 4.5) 94% (M 5.0)	Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines
Tramutoli		Italian southern Apennines	2012.07-2013.06	67%	- <b>Formatted:</b> Line spacing: 1.5 lines
Eleftheriou Alexander	MSG/SEVIRI	Greece	2004-2013	93% (M 4.0)	Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines
Ying Zhang	MODIS	China, Sichuan Area	2002.09-2018.03	5 <del>7.4<u>1.7</u>%(M 4.0) ▲</del>	<ul> <li>Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines</li> <li>Formatted: Line spacing: 1.5 lines</li> </ul>
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We have countedcalculated the total number of TIR anomalies and numbernumbers of FP infor each month of twoin both studies. And it is, and found that the in Eleftheriou's study TIR anomalies are gatheringclustered in November, September, January and February in Eleftheriou's study, while in this paper, TIR anomalies are gatheringthe present study they cluster in November, September and January. A line which meansindicating the percentage of area not blocked by clouds in the Sichuan arearegion is also presentedillustrated in Fig. 11. In this paper, there is a significant positive proportional correlation between the number of TIR anomalies and the area not blocked by clouds. When the percentage is high, the number of TIR anomalies is also high, and when the percentage is low, the number of TIR anomalies is low. So there might be many Therefore, while several TIR anomalies related to earthquakes, but may be present, they are blocked by the cloudscloud cover and cannot be extracted. However, the question of what is-the true cause, blocked by clouds, caused by is, i.e., cloud clover, seasonal weather, or else? It is remained some other factor, remains to be solvedanswered satisfactorily. Moreover, there is another interesting phenomenon is that manyseveral TIR anomalies corresponding that do not correspond to noany earthquakes are gatheringcluster in November and September, and both of which are cold months are that do not tend to be cloudy and are in cold weather. So, why many FP

are gathering in. Therefore, the clustering of numerous FPs during these two2 months is also remained remains to be studied fully investigated.





Fig.\_10 Molchan error diagram analysis computed for different <u>classclasses</u> of magnitude and TIR<sup>4</sup> anomalies <u>onduring</u> the study period (<u>from</u>\_2002.09-<u>to</u>\_2018.03<del>), and</del>); the red circles refer to earthquakes <u>that</u> occurred before and after the <u>appearancesappearance</u> of TIR anomalies.



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the earthquakes with M = 4.0 in the Sichuan arearegion, and the bigger higher the M-is, the more likely it is that the earthquakes will correspond to TIR anomalies. The low PPV and TPR may be dueattributable to the large areas inportions of the study region that are covered by clouds all-throughout the year-round.

- 5 (2) The low PPV and TPR suggest that the earthquakesearthquake prediction ability in potential of RST using MODIS LST data with regard to the Sichuan area with use of RST region is limited. For the strongstronger earthquakes, with M 6.0, thoughalthough the false alarm rate is high, the missing rate is relatively low. RST was applied to the study area and has certain prediction ability forwas found to have significant predictive potential with regard to 10
  - strong earthquakes.
    - (3) There is no obvious correlation between the earthquakes with M < 5.0 and the TIR anomalies extracted byusing RST and MODIS LST data in the Sichuan arearegion. However, the underlying causes of this situation need to be merit further studied investigation.
    - (4) The RST put upproposed in this paper orstudy and in Eleftheriou's study is still
      - seriously considerably affected by the clouds cloud cover and the seasons seasonal influences. It is necessary to improve and optimize algorithms and statistical methods to exclude that facilitate the influenceexclusion of eloudscloud and seasons seasonal influences.

## (4)

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