



泾阳短水准异常与地震关系浅析^①

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摘要:通过对泾阳地震台短水准观测资料和地震关系分析,认为观测资料对南北地震带西南方向部分地震有一定映震能力。对影响观测的问题进行初步分析。

关键词:短水准; 观测资料; 异常; 映震能力

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Primary Analysis of Relations between Earthquakes and Short Leveling Anomalies at Jingyang Station

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Abstract: Short leveling data from Jingyang seismological station comprise some of the most important information that helps to monitor the Kouzhen—Guanshan fault zone. Several strong earthquakes have struck the surrounding area of Shaanxi Province: the Ninger $M6.4$ earthquake on June 3, 2007, the Lijiang $M7.0$ earthquake on February 3, 1996 in Yunnan, and the Anxian $M5.0$ earthquake on September 3, 1999 in Sichuan. Short leveling data from Jingyang seismological station show varying degrees of anomaly. There was an anomaly decline that lasted for 18 days at a rate of 0.005 mm per day before the Ninger $M6.4$ earthquake, for 23 days at a rate of 0.005 mm per day before the Lijiang $M7.0$ earthquake, and for 9 days at a rate of 0.009 mm per day before the Anxian $M5.0$ earthquake. This study evaluates the ability of short leveling data at Jingyang to predict earthquakes by analyzing the relationship between magnitude, anomaly decline rate, and duration of anomaly decline along with the relationship between magnitude and the duration of the anomaly in cross-fault deformation measurement. To intuitively portray connections among these data, this study clearly indicates anomalies in the data using charts. The data will be used in the experimental formulae of the China Earthquake Administration with other earthquakes, and the results harvested. This study considers that an ability to predict earthquakes will be revealed in the short leveling data of Jingyang seismological station, located in the southwest area of the north-south seismic zone. At the same time, this study discusses how much damage has been caused to the observation environment by the major quarries near the short leveling area and the effect that the arrival and departure of heavy trucks has had on observation data. After summarizing and rethinking the problems of seismic observation, this study gathers together certain experiences for use in future earthquake prediction and makes some suggestions to improve the quality of short leveling observation.

Key words: short leveling; observation data; anomaly; earthquake-reflecting ability

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0 引言

泾阳短水准是陕西省唯一的短水准观测台站,短水准测量横跨口镇—关山断裂。该断裂西至口镇,东至关山,走向EW,南为上盘,北为下盘,倾角 $40^{\circ}\sim75^{\circ}$,长约70 km。断层形成于早第三纪,第四纪以来活动性很强,下盘已开1 000~1 080 m。该台的短水准从1985年开始观测,已有26年的观测资料,资料显示整体向南下滑,下滑速率稳定,在汶川地震前后有明显差异,震前波动较大,震后波动明显减弱,资料稳定,波动幅度0.5~1.5 mm。分析以往资料发现其对该台以西5级以上的地震及关中4.5级以上地震有一定映震能力^[1-5]。

1 台基概况

泾阳地震台位于 $N\ 34.73^{\circ},E\ 108.78^{\circ}$,海拔650 m,在鄂尔多斯块体南部。历史上曾发生华县8级地震;1998年1月5日泾阳4.8级地震震中距该台仅20 km。泾阳地震台短水准建于1983年,位于口镇—关山断裂的西段,横跨口镇—关山断裂(图1)。主测线为 N_1 -A段, N_1 点在北端,石灰岩基点,A点在南,黄土层点, N_1 -A测线长477 m,高差12 m,北高南低,12个测段。每日往返观测一次。辅助测线为图1中的三角环线,原来每10天观测一次,后来改为每月观测一次。

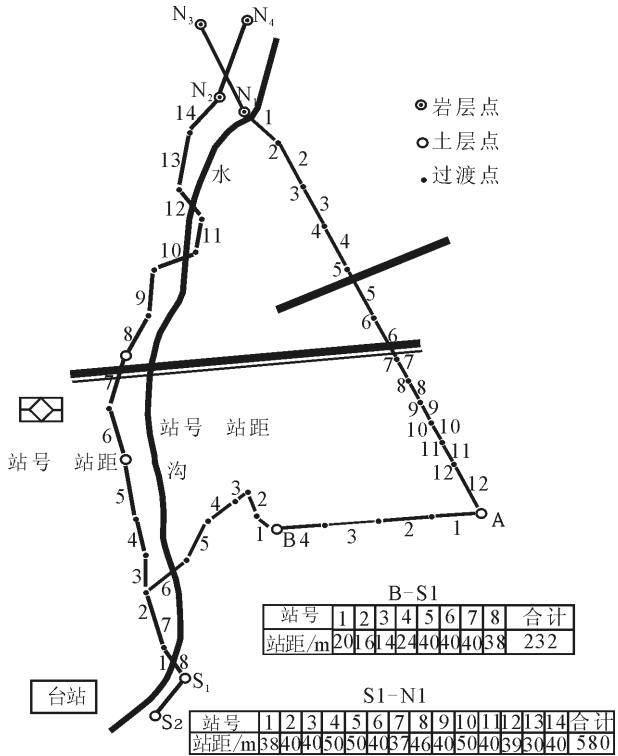


图 1 泾阳台短水准测线图

Fig.1 Surveying line of the short leveling at Jingyang station

2 震例异常

(1)2007年6月3日云南宁洱6.4级地震前近四个月,泾阳台短水准日均高差开始出现异常现象。2007年2月26日开始向南下滑(图2),至3月11日下滑幅度为0.86 mm,

此后回升,到3月15日稳定到新的位置,异常结束48 d发生云南宁洱6.4级地震,异常持续时间18 d。异常下滑速率0.05 mm/d。

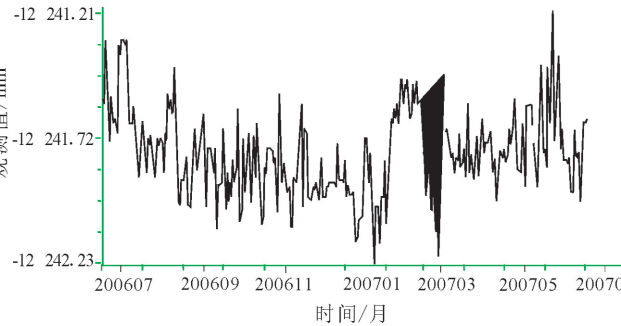


图 2 宁洱6.4级地震前后泾阳短水准日值图

Fig.2 Curve of daily mean value of the short leveling at Jingyang station before and after the Ninger $M_s6.4$ earthquake

(2)1996年2月3日丽江7.0级地震前半个月,泾阳台短水准日均高差开始出现异常。从1996年1月11日开始向南下滑(图3),至1月中旬下滑幅度为1.0 mm,此后回升,到2月3日稳定到新的位置,异常持续时间23 d。异常即将结束时,发生丽江7.0级地震。异常下滑速率0.05 mm/d。

(3)1999年9月14日四川安县5.0级地震前,泾阳台日均高差开始出现异常。从1999年8月29日开始向南下滑(图4),至8月31日下滑幅度为0.7 mm,此后回升,至9月5日稳定到新的位置,异常持续时间8 d。异常结束9天后发生安县5.0级地震。异常下滑速率0.09 mm/d。

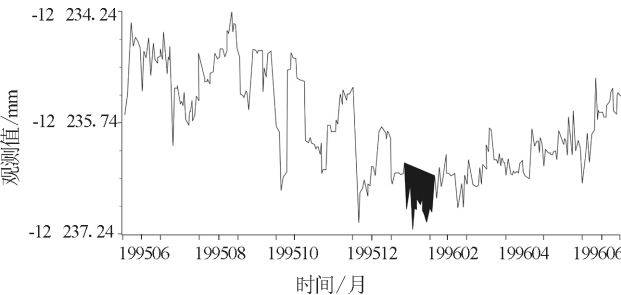


图 3 丽江7.0级地震前后泾阳短水准日值图

Fig.3 Curve of daily mean value of the short leveling at Jingyang station before and after the Lijiang $M_s7.0$ earthquake

3 震级与异常下滑速率及异常持续时间的分析

表1为泾阳短水准观测资料在3次地震前异常现象分析。由表1可见,地震震级越大,异常下滑速率越小。云南宁洱、云南丽江、四川安县3次地震分别位于在泾阳地震台的南部和西部。

4 对泾阳地区跨断层地壳形变异常持续时间与震级关系的分析

根据中国地震局各专家总结的“跨断层地壳形变异常持

表 1 地震与泾阳台的震中距、异常幅度、下滑速率及异常持续时间

Table 1 Epicentral distance, anomaly amplitude, anomaly decline rate and duration at Jingyang station							
地点	地震时间	震级/ M_s	经纬度/($^{\circ}$)	下滑幅度/mm	下滑速率/($\text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)	异常持续时间/d	异常结束到发震时间/d
汶川	2007-06-03	6.4	23.07, 101.42	0.86	0.05	18	48
丽江	1996-02-03	7.0	23.07, 101.03	1.0	0.05	23	0
安县	1999-09-14	5.0	31.36, 104.41	0.7	0.09	8	9

续时间与震级的关系”经验计算公式

$$M = a \lg T + b \tag{1}$$

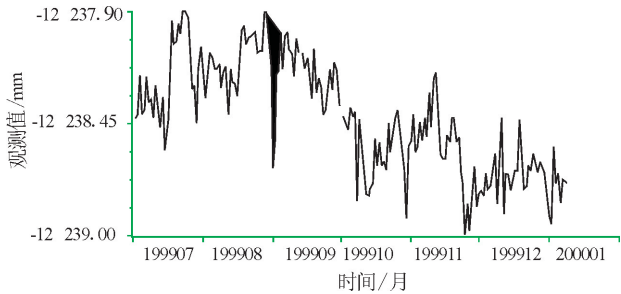


图 4 四川绵竹 5.0 级地震前后泾阳短水准日值图
Fig.4 Curve of daily mean value of the short leveling at Jingyang station before and after the Mianzhu M_s 5.0 earthquake

把安县震级 5.0 级及异常持续时间 8 d 和丽江震级 7.0 级及异常持续时间 23 d 代入式(1)计算得到泾阳地区跨断层地壳形变异常持续时间与震级的关系式

$$M = 4.35 \lg T + 1.08 \tag{2}$$

用式(2)再来反算云南汶川地震可得到震级为 6.56 级,与汶川公布震级 6.4 级相近,说明泾阳台测量资料所反映的异常持续时间受泾阳测量资料年变影响不大。

5 结束语

通过对泾阳台短水准资料在四川安县 5.0 级地震、云南汶川 6.4 级地震和云南丽江 7.0 级地震震前观测资料分析,发现泾阳台短水准震前观测资料有明显异常,主要结论如下:

- (1) 泾阳台短水准测线横跨口镇—关山断裂并位于南北地震带中段东侧。南北地震带及青藏块体的地震在孕育过程中,由于应力不断积累,口镇—关山断裂在应力场的作用下活动性增强,在长期向南下滑的趋势下局部地段会出现短期的蠕动现象,这也许是以上地震前泾阳台断水准出现异常的原因。
- (2) 泾阳台短水准测线附近从 2003 年以来一直有大型采石场开山放炮采石,测线的一个基点离石场很近,加上几

十吨重的拉石车频繁运石,可能都对测量资料有一定影响。另外该台是陕西省唯一的短水准测线,作为震情会商依据,多设几个测点对比效果会更好。

(3) 短水准直接测量断层位移,较其他方法而言,测量结果更加真实、可靠。泾阳台短水准资料可为该台以西一定范围内的震情会商分析提供一定参考依据。

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