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2010年玉树7.1级地震震源区P和S波接收函数成像

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Imaging structures of crust and upper mantle beneath the source of the 14 April 2010 Yushu, Qinghai earthquake using P and S- wave receiver functions

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摘要

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摘要

利用玉树固定地震台站和7个流动宽频带地震台站远震P波和S波接收函数,对2010年4月14日发生 M_S 7.1级地震的玉树地震震源区下方地壳及上地幔顶部速度结构进行了成像.结果表明:研究区下方存在明显的双地壳结构;主震所在的金沙江缝合带可能错断了地壳和岩石圈;错断的地壳在印度板块向北的推挤下,发生了叠置,导致金沙江缝合带下方呈现双地壳结构;根据发生在金沙江缝合带上的历史地震进一步推断,印度板块对金沙江缝合带这种深大走滑断裂的向北推挤,为断裂带上大地震的发生提供了闭锁条件,这可能是巴颜喀拉地块周边地震孕育的一种典型的深部地球动力学模式;在玉树地震主震区所在深度附近,发现局部存在高速夹层,这种局部高速结构,可能是积累引力,孕育地震的一个重要原因.

关键词 玉树地震, P和S波接收函数成像, 双地壳

Abstract:

P- and S- wave receiver functions of 1 permanent and 7 temporary seismic stations are used to image the structures of the crust and upper mantle beneath the source of the M_S 7.1 earthquake that occurred on 14 April 2010 in Yushu, Qinghai. The results indicate the obvious presence of a double Moho structure beneath the study region. In addition, the Moho and lithosphere were likely offset by the Jinsha River suture at which the main shock occurred. The faulted crust has been pushed to the north by the Indian plate, leading to the double Moho. From historical earthquakes on the Jinsha River suture, we infer that the faults along the Jinsha River suture were locked by the India's push, which is probably a model for the seismogenic mechanism around the Bayan Hara block. Local high-velocity layers are found at depth around the main shock source, and such structure might accommodate stress accumulation and release to generate major earthquakes.

Keywords Yushu earthquake, P- and S- wave receiver function image, Double Moho

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