

2018.09.25 十三陵台



对地震成因的新认识

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提纲



1.历史回顾

2.大地震不是断层活动产生的

- 大地震后没有发现断层位移
- 岩石集聚的应变能很小

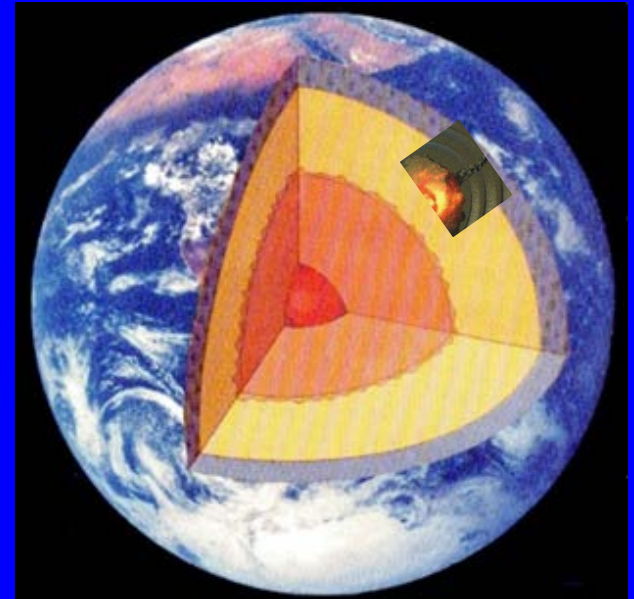
3.隐爆产生地震

- 地质证据
- 地球物理证据

4.结论

Genetic mechanism of Earthquakes

- Meteorite impact
- Rock breakage
- Phase transfer
- volcanic eruption
- cryptoexplosion
- Nuclear reaction
- Collapse collision
- Reservoir loading and water lubrication
- Triggering





牛虎铜案，在江川县李家山古墓中发掘的战国时期青铜器。



何尊，内底铸有122字铭文，其中宅兹中国为“中国”一词最早的文字记载，记述的是成王继承武王遗志，营建成周之事。

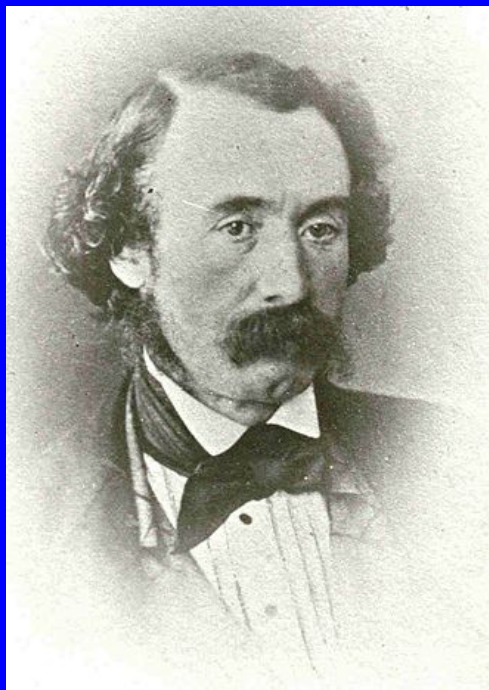
2700年前西周，阳伯甫：“天地之气，不失其序.....阳伏而不能出，阴迫而不能蒸，于是有地震” 《国语》。



康熙论地震——“气动说”

“大凡地震，皆由积气所致”，“深则震虽微而所及者广，浅则震虽大而所及者近”；“既震之后，积气已发，断无再大震之理”；“西北地方，数十年内，每有震动，而江浙绝无”；“今泛海者遇地动，无风而舟荡摇，舟中人辄能知也”。

（爱新觉罗·玄烨，1721，《御制文》第四集第三十卷，1723）。



Robert Mallet, FRS, MRIA (1810.6.3 - 1881.11.5), Irish geophysicist, civil engineer, and inventor who distinguished himself in research on earthquakes and is sometimes called the father of seismology

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Mallet).

Mallet was the most foresighted founder of modern seismology (Aki, 1979).

The source of the 16 Dec. 1857 Neapolitan earthquake was an underground explosion (Mallet, 1860) .

(FRS: Fellow of the Royal Society; MRIA: Membership of the Royal Irish Academy)

日本1891年10月8日M8濃尾地震

提出断层地震理论
(Koto, 1893)



写真 2-1 小藤文次郎 (1856-1935) (津和野町郷土館提供)

Road was vertically offset by ~6 m

Fault scarp

根尾谷断層



帝國大學紀要

理科

第五冊第四號

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TOKYO, JAPAN.

1893.

MEIJI XXVI

On the Cause of the Great Earthquake in Central Japan, 1891.

By

B. Kotô, Ph.D., Rîgakuhakushi,

Professor of Geology, Imperial University.

With Plates XXVIII-XXXV.

Introductory.

CONTENTS.—Introductory. I. Dislocations. II. Geology and Topography of Mino and Owari. III. The Great Earthquake of the Mino-Owari Plain. IV. Various Views as to the Origin and Cause of the Earthquake. V. Relation of the Great Fault to the Recent Earthquake. VI. The Course of the Line of the Great Fault that caused the Earthquake. VII. Concluding Remarks.

Geologists have rarely enjoyed so good an opportunity as that afforded them by the convulsion in the Mino-Owari plain, of observing those great displacements of rocks called "faults," which may only be brought about in the course of ages. Only a very few cases have ever been recorded in the annals of earthquakes, of the formation of throws of strata accompanied by subterranean shocks.

Lyell mentions in his classical work, *Principles of Geology*, a case that occurred in New Zealand, in 1855. A tremendous earthquake was experienced there, by which, especially in the vicinity of Wellington, in North Island, a tract of land comprising 4,600 square miles is supposed to have been permanently upraised from 1 to 9 feet. The line of fault was distinctly observed in the sea-cliff, called Muka-Muka, where the uplifted older rocks abut upon the lower, Tertiary plain of Wairarapa; and the course of the fault was traceable inland to the extraordinary distance of about 90 miles, in approximately

1906年4月18日 旧金山大地震



大火蔓延

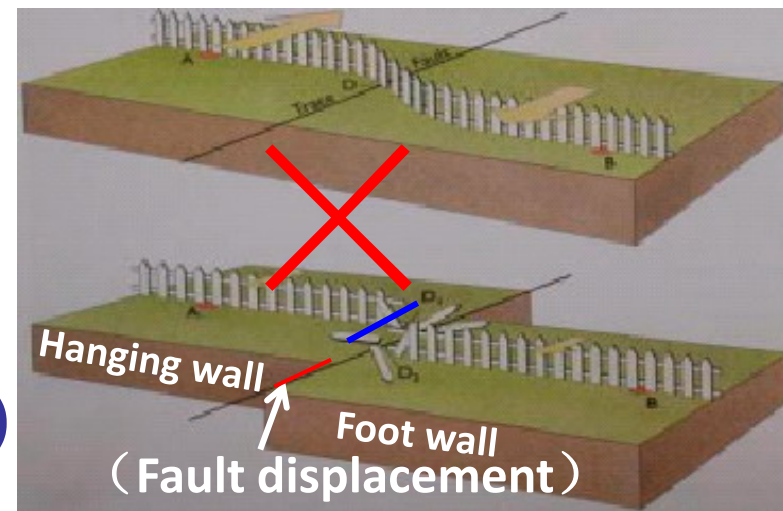
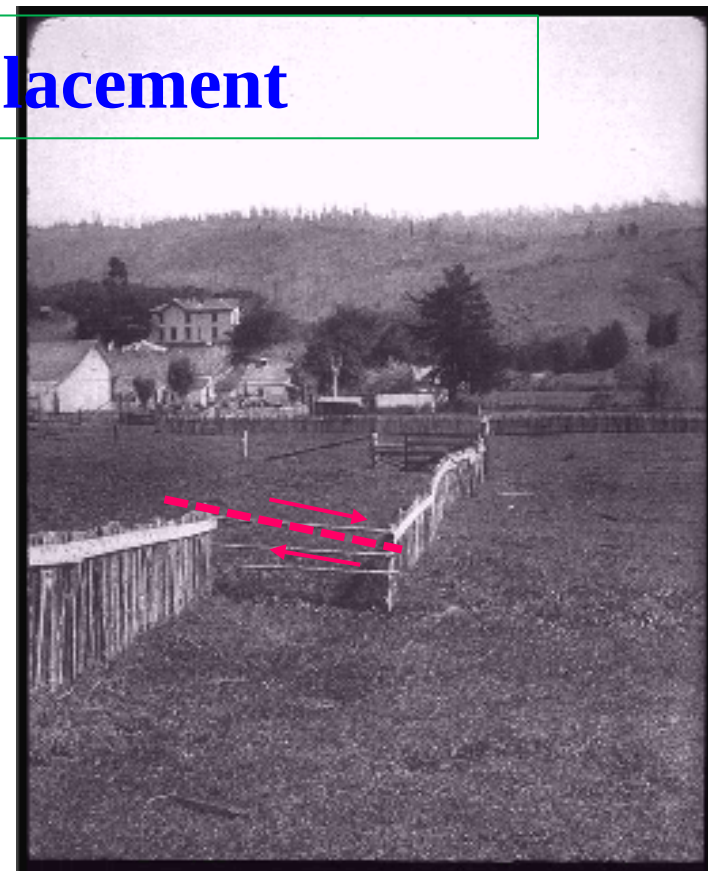
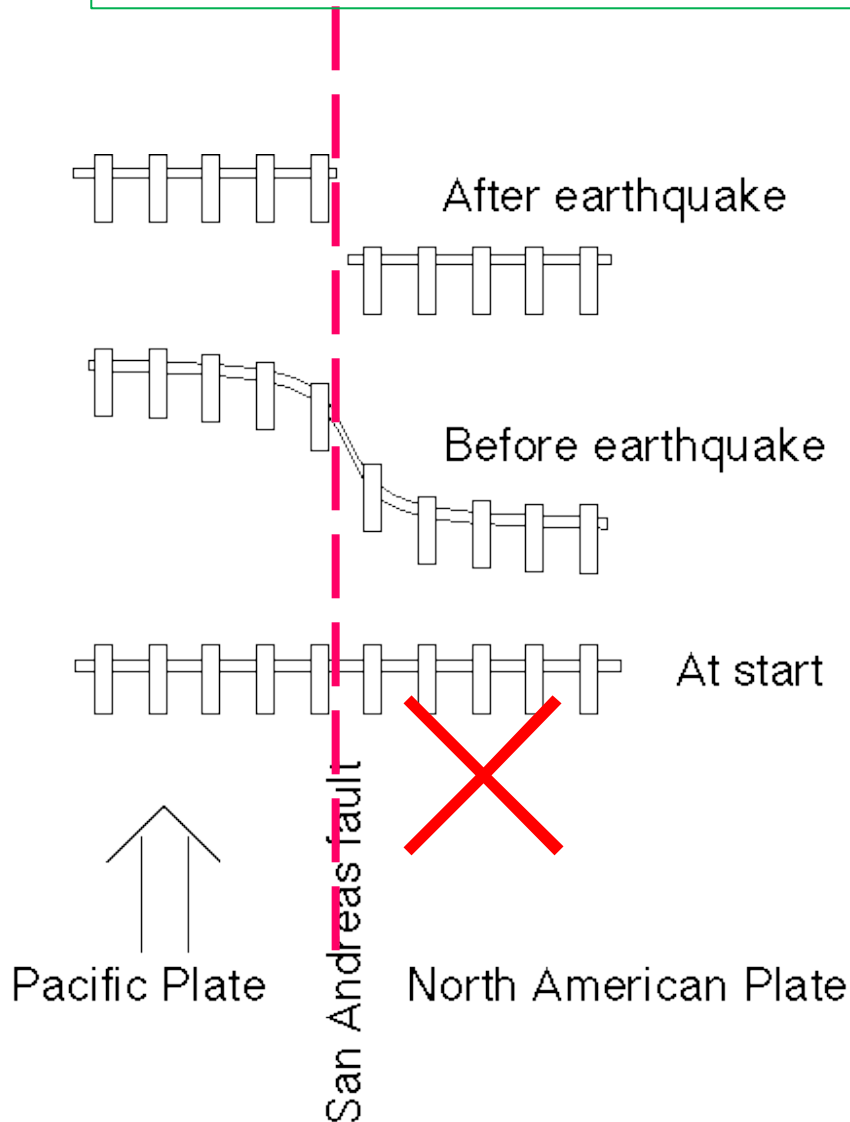


沙克拉门托大街

次生火灾之后

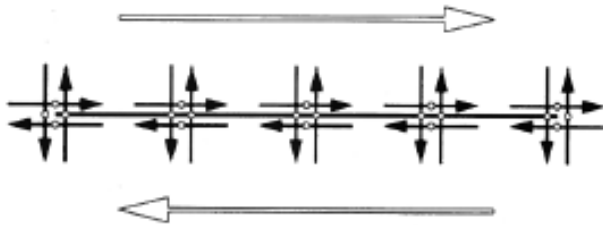


Surface displacement $\neq$ fault displacement

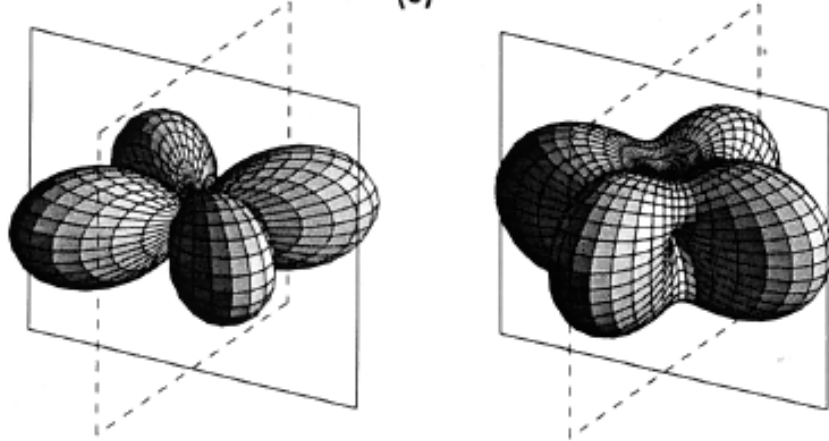


Elastic Rebound Theory (Reid H F, 1910)
(Phenomenology)

(a)



地球内部没有连续的各向同性的弹性地体，也不是弹性刚体！



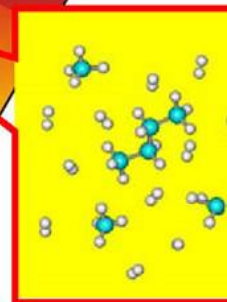
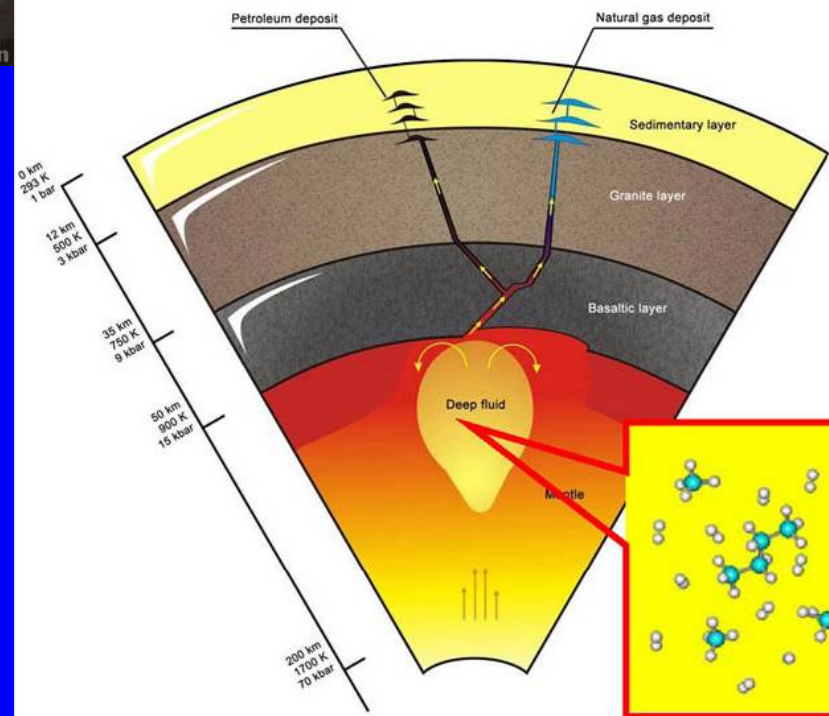
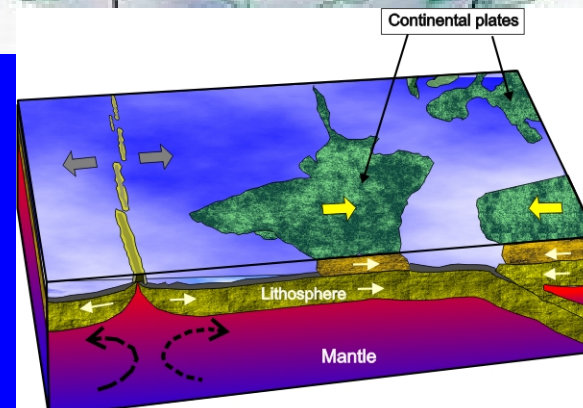
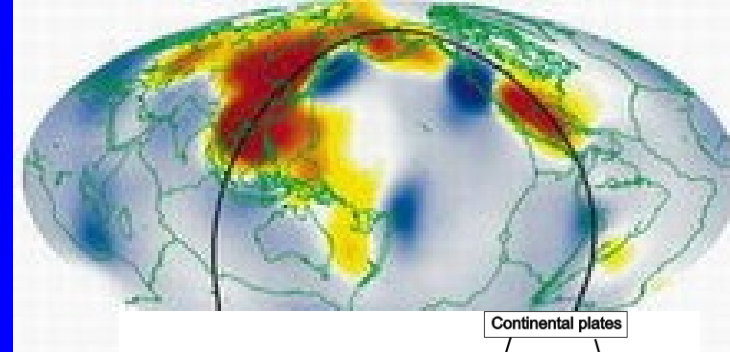
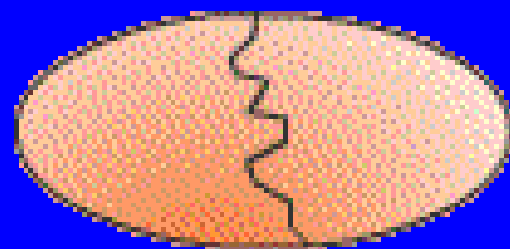
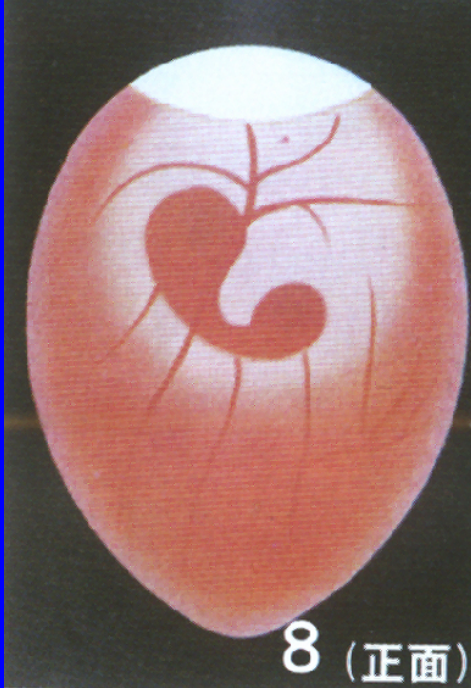
(a) 各向同性弹性介质中的直立走向滑动断层, 空心箭头表示滑动方向; 实箭头和作用在白点的力表示双力偶系统的等价分布。

(b) P波的辐射图, 实线断层面, 虚线是辅助面, 相邻波瓣的偏振方向相反。P波振幅在断层面和辅助面上抵消了。

(c) S波的辐射图。(Burridge & Knopoff, 1964)

双力偶震源机制模型 (Julian et al., 1998)

模型用其极大值进行了归一化, 为了对比, S波模型放大了 $(V_p/V_s)^3$ 倍 (泊松固体: $3^{3/2} \sim 5.2$)。S波的偏振方向与P波振幅梯度的横向分量的方向一致。





宋之丁氏，家无井而出溉汲，常一人居外。及其家穿井，告人曰：“吾穿井得一人。”有闻而传之者：“丁氏穿井得一人。”国人道之，闻之于宋君。宋君令人问之于丁氏。丁氏对曰：“得一人之使，非得一人于井中也。”求闻之若此，不若无闻也。

——吕不韦，《吕氏春秋》书卷二十二《慎行论·察传》

“下蛋的公鸡”



“公鸡里的战斗机”



(百度网图片)



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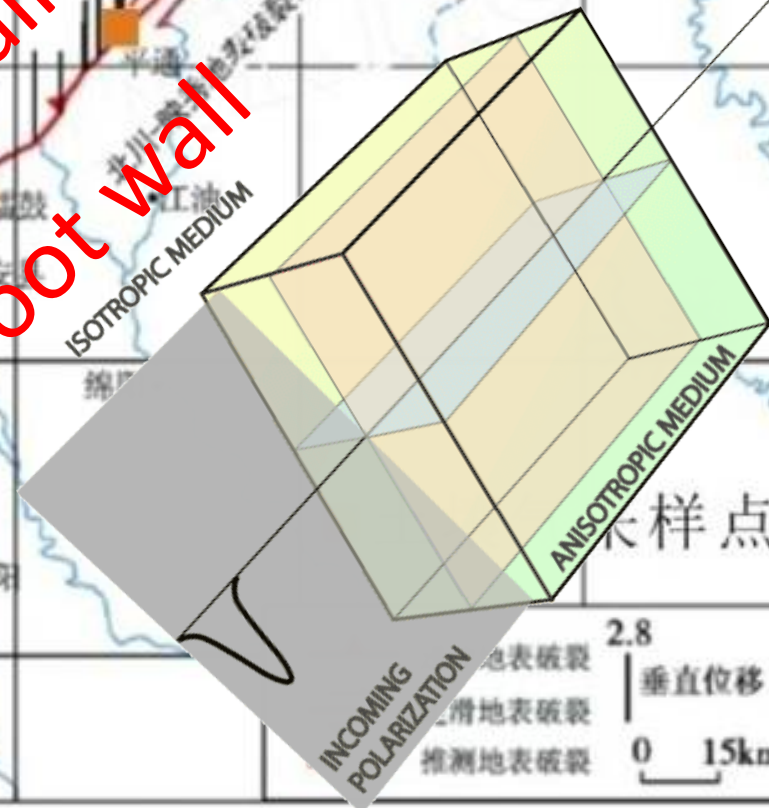
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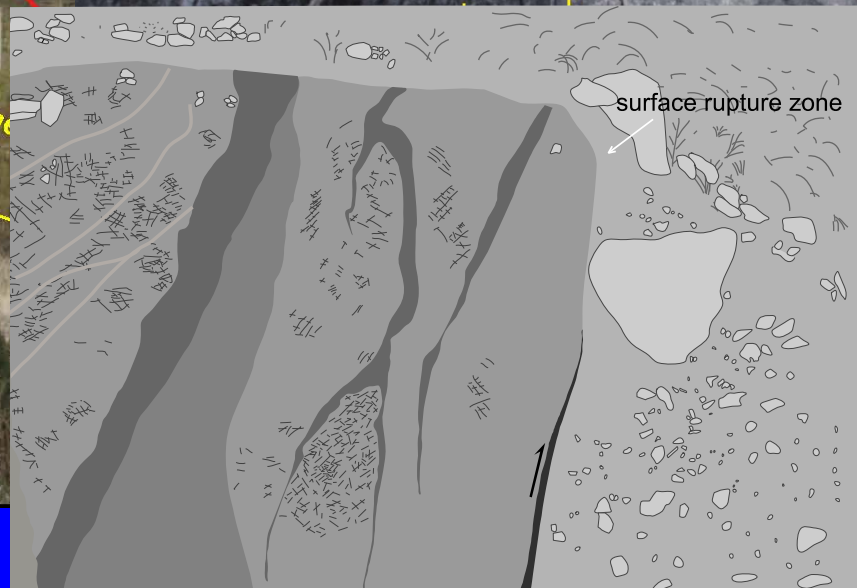
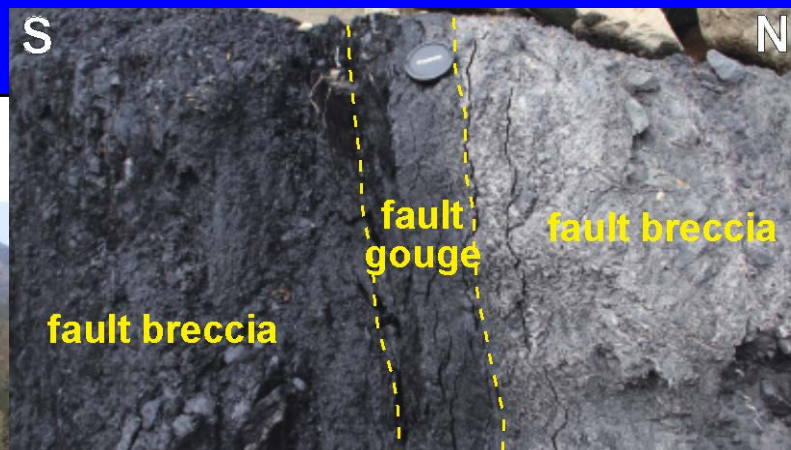
Surface fissures have no “root” !



汶川Ms8.0地震地表破裂带与土壤气测点位置图（徐锡伟等，2008; Zhou et al., 2010）

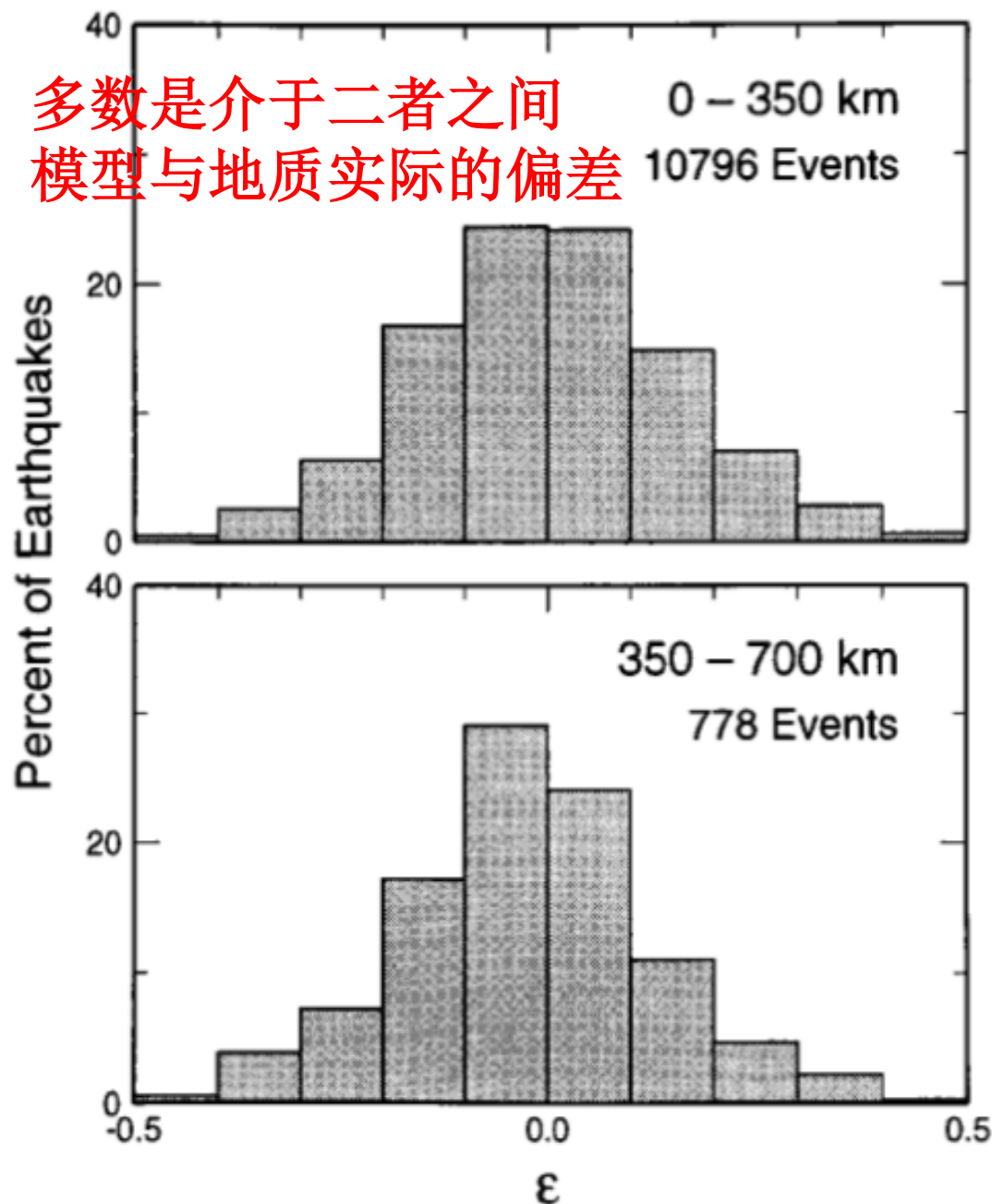
2.2. 活断层没有愈合

映秀-北川断裂带 (八角庙野外露头)



断裂岩在地表分布约240m宽，
(李海兵，2015) 按断裂岩分布及其特征可划分5个不同单元。

多数是介于二者之间
模型与地质实际的偏差



Observed distributions of ϵ for shallow and deep earthquakes in the Harvard CMT catalog between January 1, 1977, and May 31, 1994.

The ϵ is 0 for a DC, and ± 0.5 for a “compensated linear vector dipole” (CLVD) (Miller et al., 1998)



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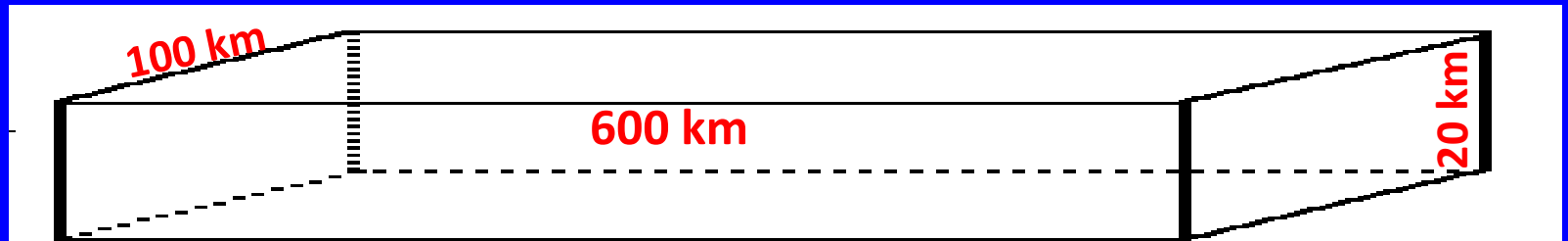
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岩石应变能的厘定

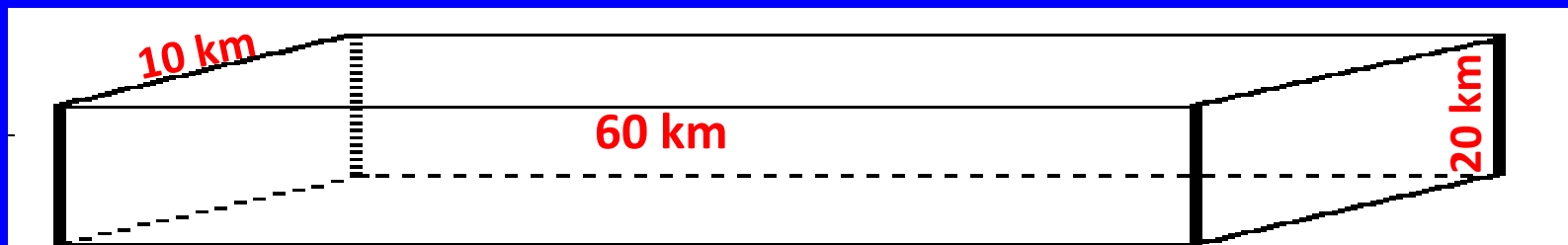
材料机械损伤的极限能量（Q）是能量临界密度（W）弹性变形带的最大体积（V）的函数，V是主破裂尖端半径（r）与破裂面面积（S）的积（Gilat & Vol, 2005）：

$$Q=W \times V=W \times r \times S$$



优质钢抵抗破损的能量密度值为 $2.06 \times 10^9 \text{ J/m}^3$ ，塑性变形带的最大体积： $V=1.96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \times 72 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^2 = 141 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ ，该立方体屈服前能够聚集的最大应变能是：

$$Q=141 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3 \times 2.06 \times 10^9 \text{ J/m}^3 = 2.9 \times 10^{17} \text{ J}$$



花岗岩抵抗破损的能量密度值为 $8 \times 10^2 \text{ J/m}^3$ （谢和平等，2005）。

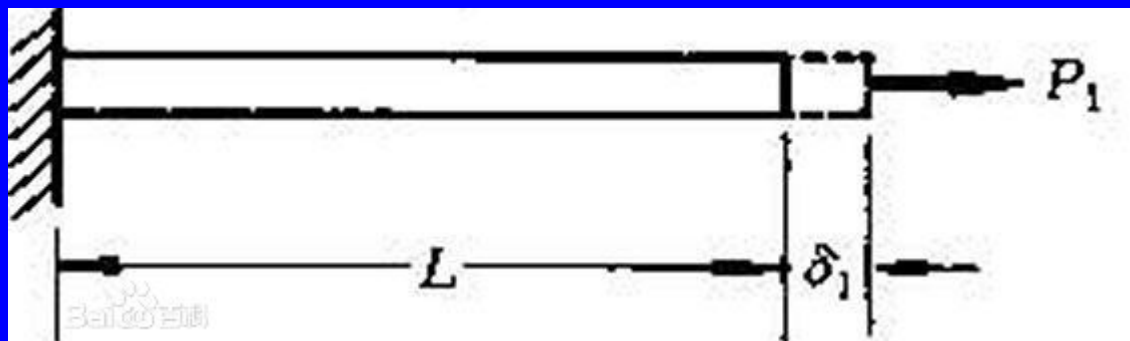
$$S = 60 \times 20 = 72 \times 10^8 \text{ km}^2, \quad r = 1.96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$Q = 141 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^3 \times 8 \times 10^2 \text{ J/m}^3 = 2.9 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

3.0级地震释放的能量： $\sim 2.0 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$ 。

地下高温、低的变形速率等因素都会降低岩石的应变能；应变能不能瞬间全部释放，释放的应变能大部分消耗在破坏岩石晶体和热能转化。

岩石断裂释放的应变能不足以产生中-强地震。



一个截面积为 A 、长度为 L 的等截面直杆在轴向外力 P_1 的作用下伸长。如果不考虑变形过程中的动力效应和温度效应，则外力作的功 W 全部贮存到杆中，变成了杆的应变能 U ：

$$U = W = \int_0^{\delta_1} P d\delta$$

如果杆的材料为线弹性的（即应力和应变成正比），则应变能和余能相等：

$$U = U^* = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 \varepsilon_1 V = \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon_1^2 V = \frac{\sigma_1^2 V}{2E}$$

岩石的弹性模量 E 和泊松比μ 的值列举

岩石种类	E (10 ⁴ MPa)	μ
闪长岩	10.1021-11.7565	0.26-0.37
细粒花岗岩	8.1201-8.2065	0.24-0.29
斜长花岗岩	6.1087-7.3984	0.19-0.22
斑状花岗岩	5.4938-5.7537	0.13-0.23
花岗闪长岩	5.5605-5.8302	0.20-0.23
石英砂岩	5.3105-5.8685	0.12-0.14
片麻花岗岩	5.0800-5.4165	0.16-0.18

$$(200\text{MPa})^2 \times 10 \times 60 \times 20 \times 10^9 \text{m}^3 / 2 \times 8 \times 10^4 \text{MPa} = 3 \times 10^{12}$$
$$\text{MPa m}^3 = 30.591 \times 10^9 \text{ kg m} = 2.549 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

绢云母页岩
花岗岩
细砂岩
中砂岩
中灰岩
石英岩
板状页岩
粗砂岩
片麻岩
页岩
大理岩
炭质砂岩
泥灰岩
石膏

表 5-11 国产部分花岗石的主要性能及产地

品种名称	颜色	表观密度 (g/cm3)	抗压强度 (Mpa)	硬度 (HS)	产地
白虎涧	粉红	2. 58	137. 3	86. 5	昌平
花岗石	浅灰	2. 67	202. 1	90. 0	日照
花岗石	红灰	2. 61	212. 4	99. 7	崂山
花岗石	粉红	2. 58	180. 4	89. 5	汕头
日中石	灰白	2. 62	171. 3	97. 8	惠安
厦门白	灰白	2. 61	169. 8	91. 2	厦门
龙石	浅红	2. 61	214. 2	94. 1	南安
大黑白点	灰白	2. 62	103. 6	87. 4	同安



产生地震的能量来自哪里？

6.1	2018-02-07 23:21:30	24.07	121.79	12	台湾花莲县附近海域
5.0	2018-02-07 19:13:05	23.98	121.79	13	台湾花莲县附近海域
5.9	2018-02-07 03:15:30	24.02	121.69	10	台湾花莲县附近海域
5.2	2018-02-07 02:07:40	24.05	121.68	10	台湾花莲县附近海域
5.2	2018-02-07 02:00:13	24.10	121.74	10	台湾花莲县附近海域
6.5	2018-02-06 23:50:42	24.13	121.71	11	台湾花莲县附近海域
5.5	2018-02-04 22:13:12	24.16	121.75	10	台湾花莲县附近海域
6.4	2018-02-04 21:56:41	24.20	121.72	10	台湾花莲县附近海域



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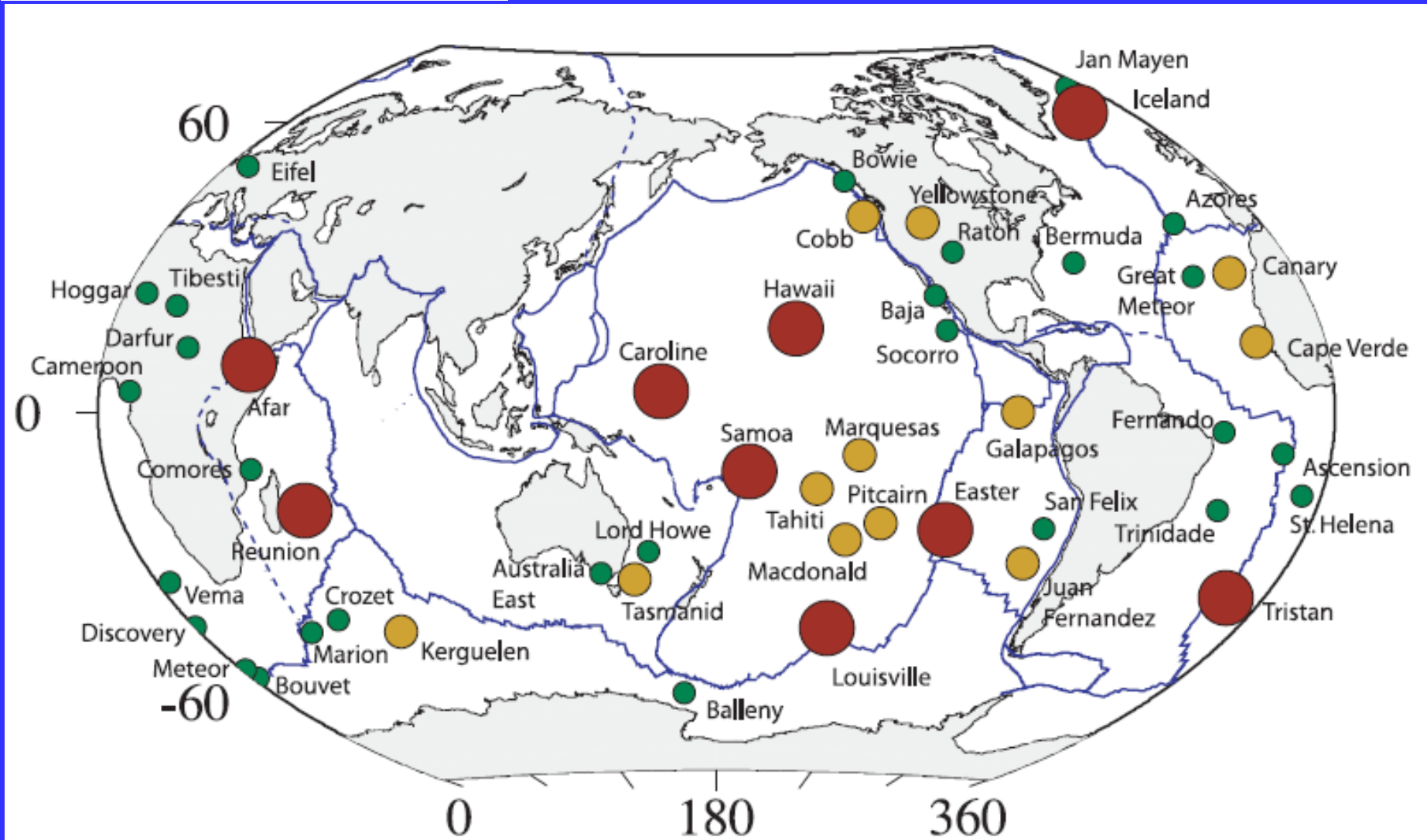
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2.1. 地球内部有流体

地球上的热点是对流的产物



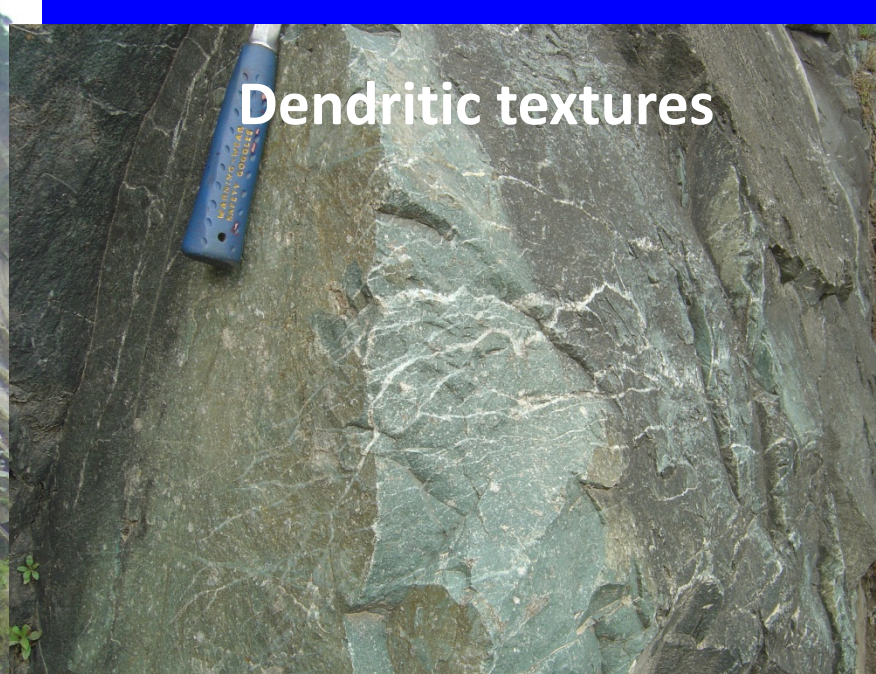
Red, yellow, and green dots indicate “hotspots” proposed to be sourced at the core-mantle boundary, the base of the upper mantle, and within the lithosphere, respectively. Thin blue lines indicate plate boundaries. (Gillian R. Foulger, 2007)

2.2. 隐爆角砾岩

The term of cryptoexplosion means a large-scale explosion within the Earth's interior.

隐爆角砾岩：在地球内部流体聚集中流体压力大于顶部岩层束缚力和岩石静压力时所发生的爆破（隐爆）产生的角砾岩。

岩浆隐爆作用发生最直接的因素是受热的多源液体或气体，岩浆隐蔽爆破主要作用方式是气爆和浆爆，其次是热液注入。通常气爆发生于早期，浆爆较晚，热液注入最晚。

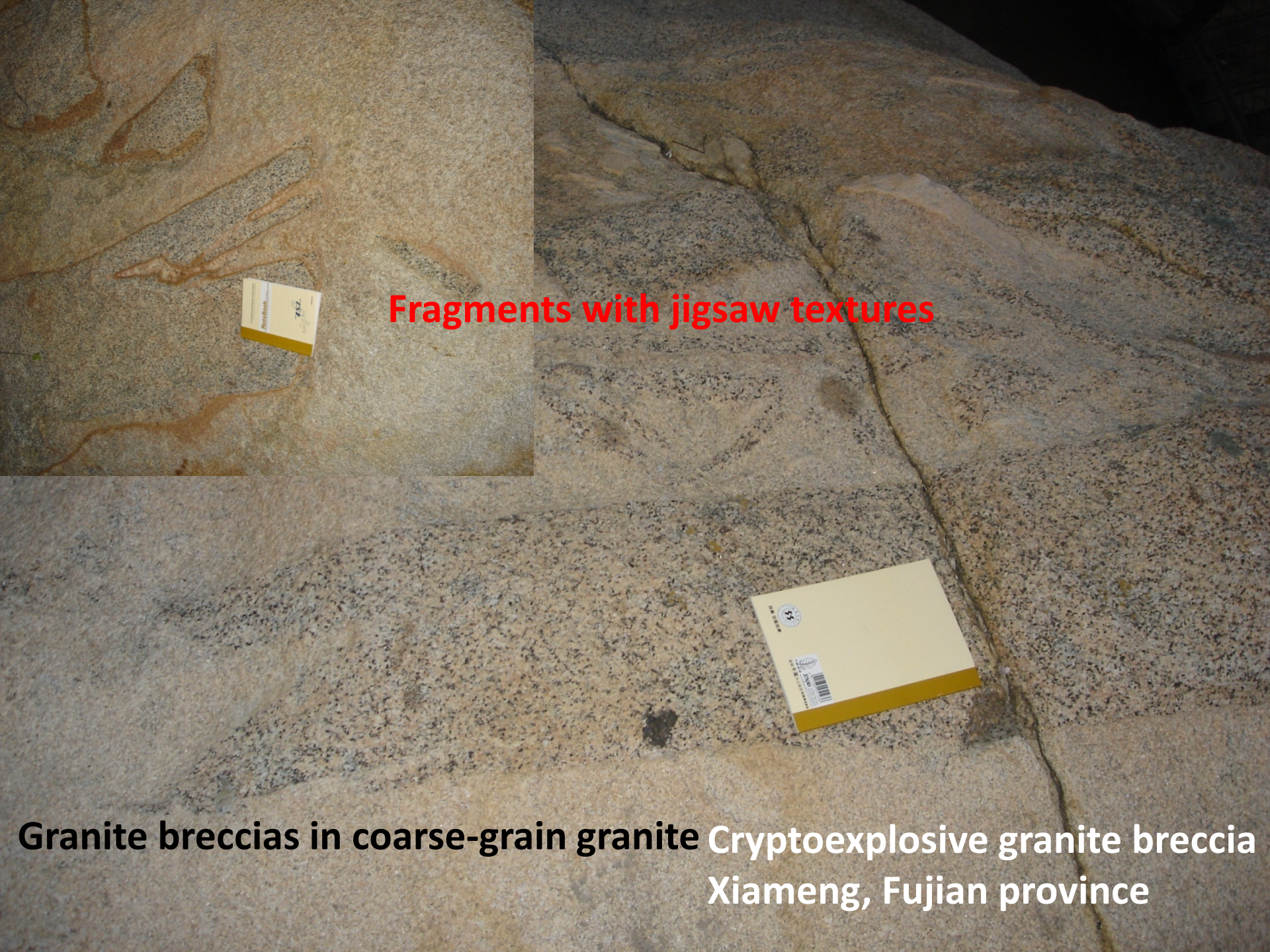


Dendritic textures



Chenghe Town, Zhouzhi County



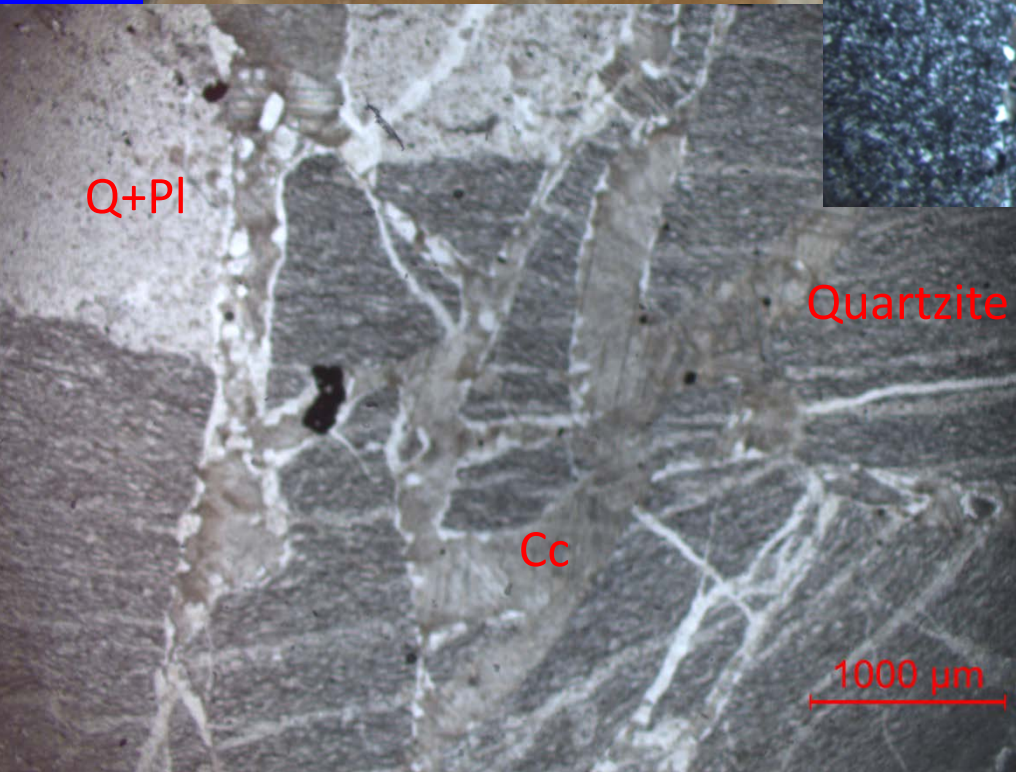
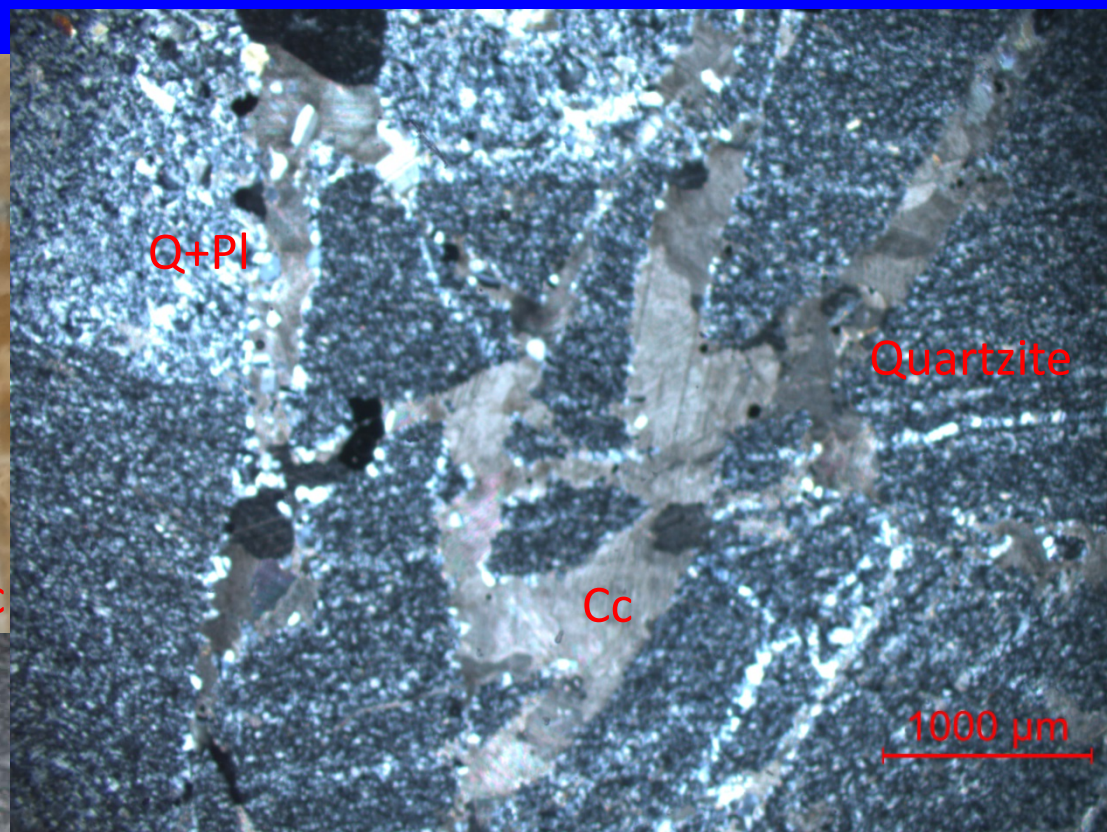


Fragments with jigsaw textures

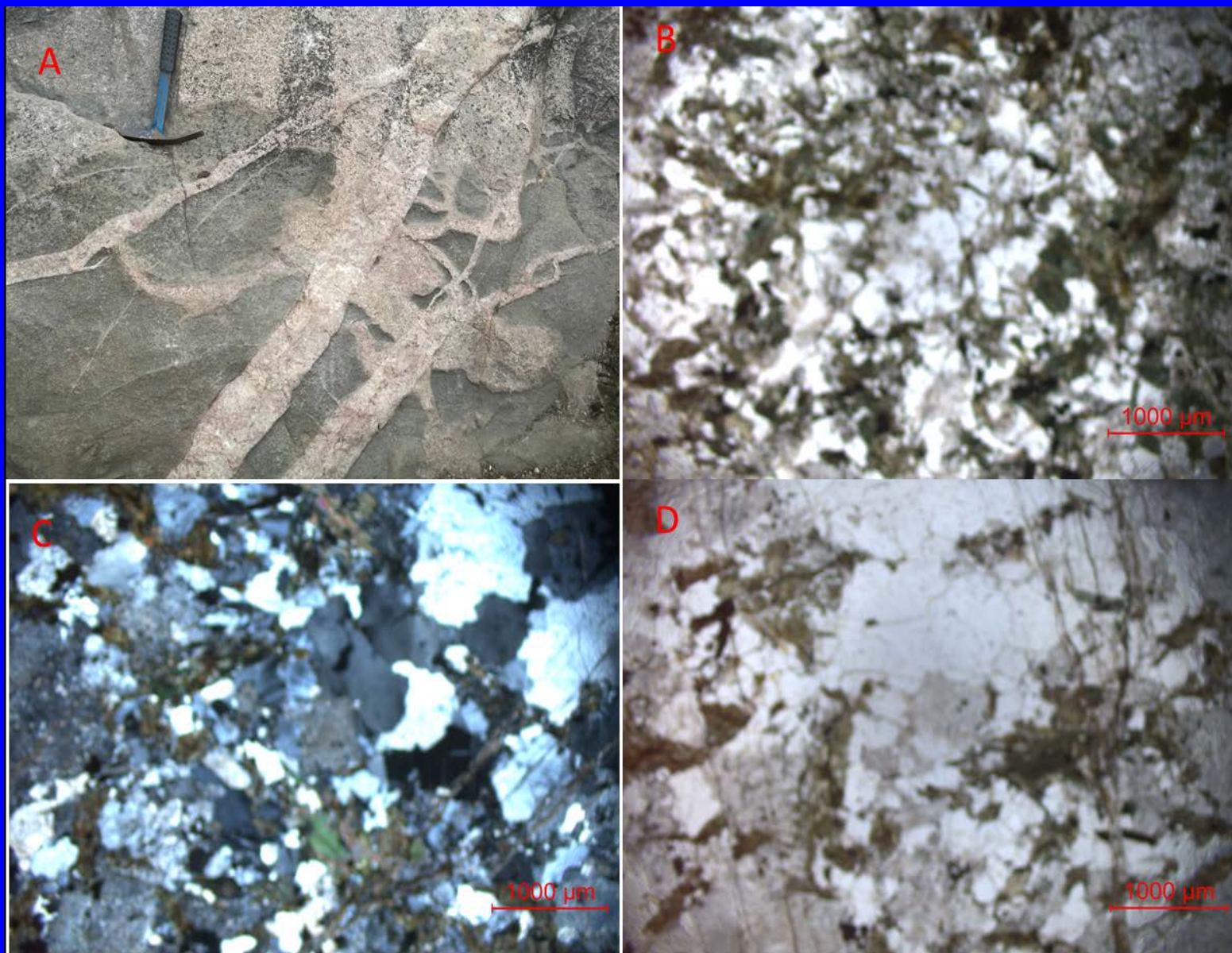
Granite breccias in coarse-grain granite
Cryptoexplosive granite breccia
Xiameng, Fujian province



**Cryptoexplosive breccia, quartzite fragments
Nianziwa, Shangluo City, Shaanxi**



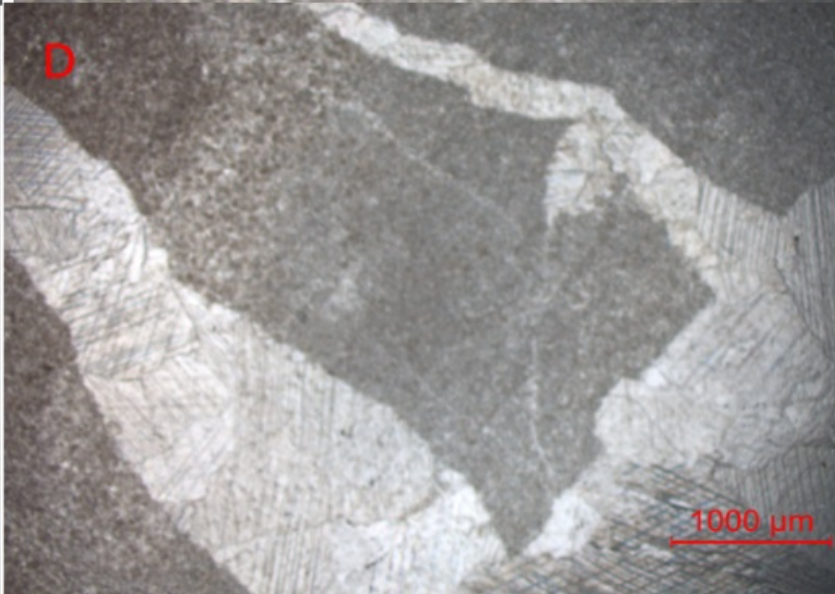
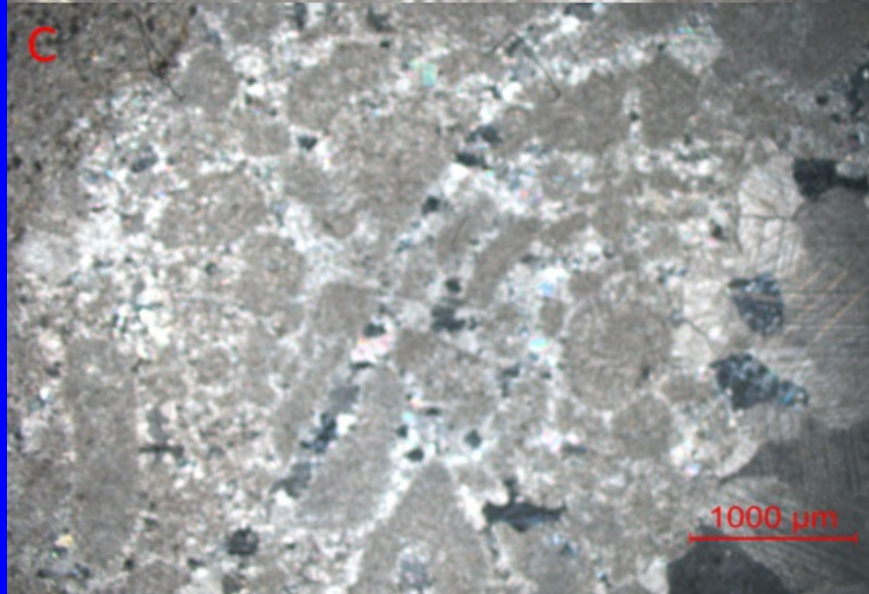
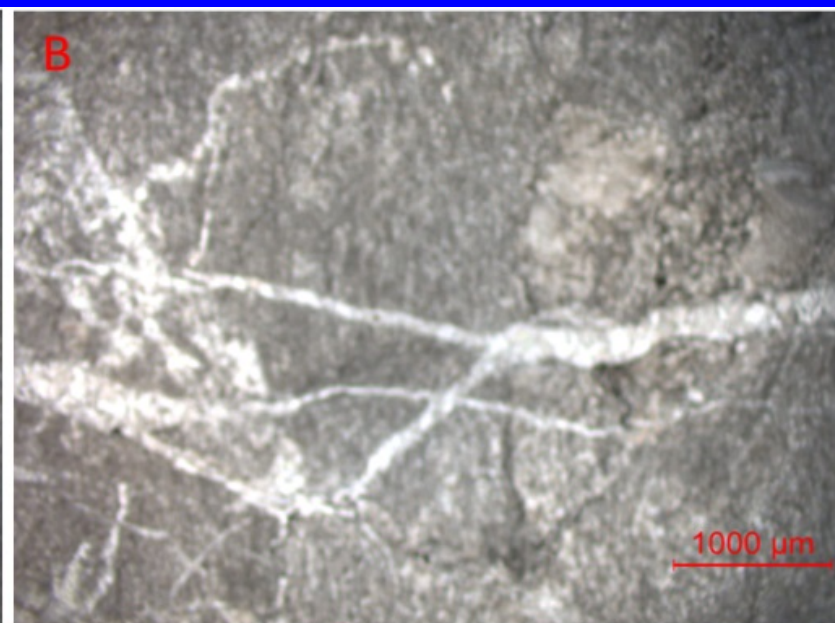
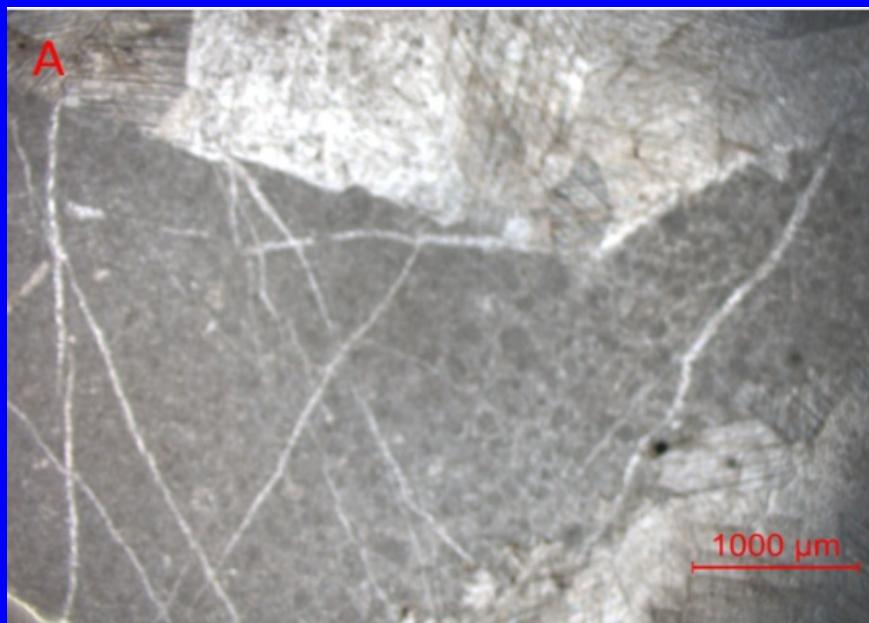
Cryptoexplosive breccia, quartzite fragments, Quartz-plagioclase and calcite veins, Nianziwa, Shangluo City, Shaanxi



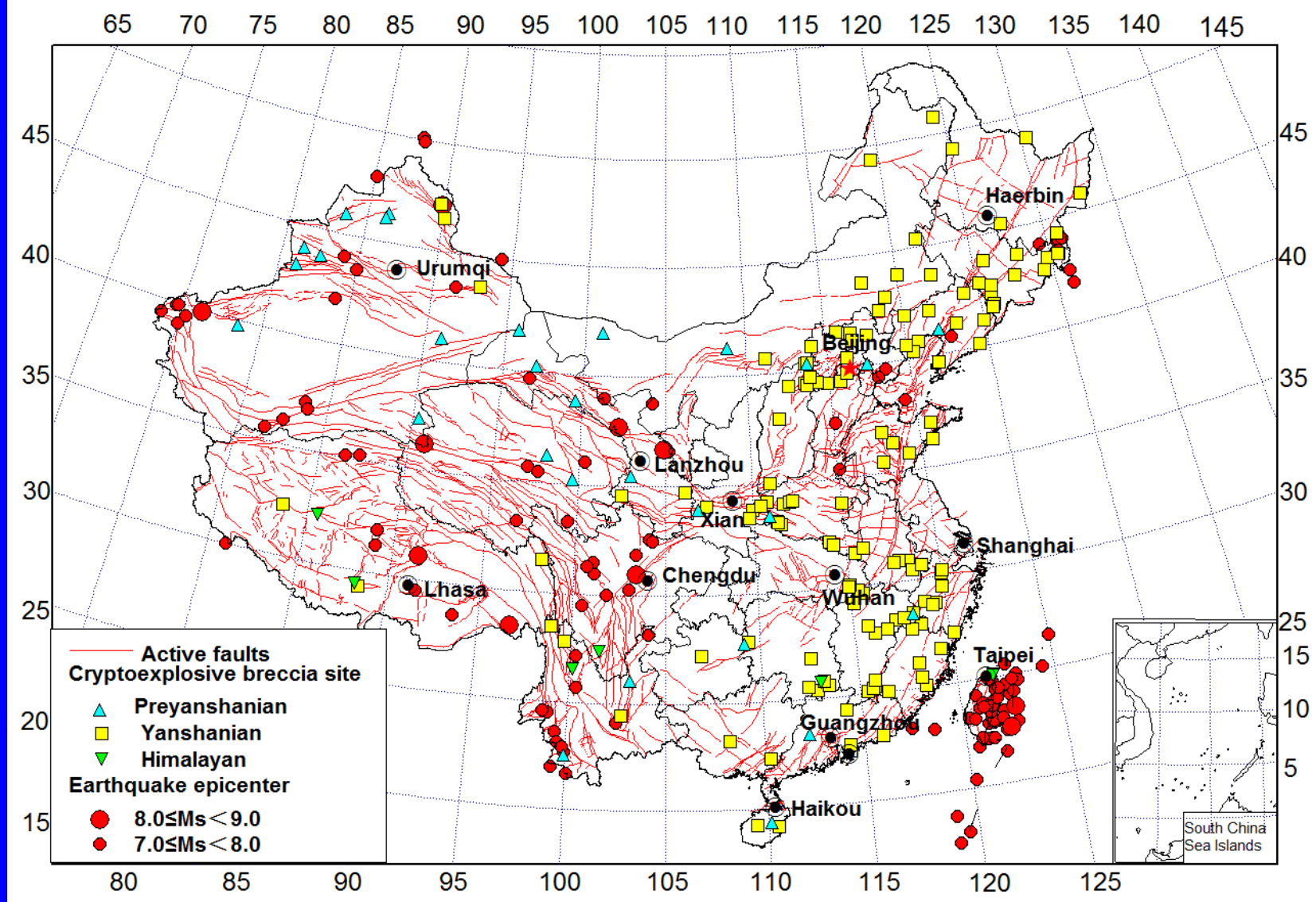
河北省柳江盆地张崖子村西的隐爆角砾岩



柳江盆地东部落村东采石场隐爆角砾岩



柳江盆地东部落村东隐爆角砾岩显微照片



Distribution of 184 CB sites found in China and 136 earthquakes of $M \geq 7.0$ (1900-2015) in China, showing earthquakes and mineralization were frequently produced by cryptoexplosions in Earth's history.



提纲

1.历史回顾

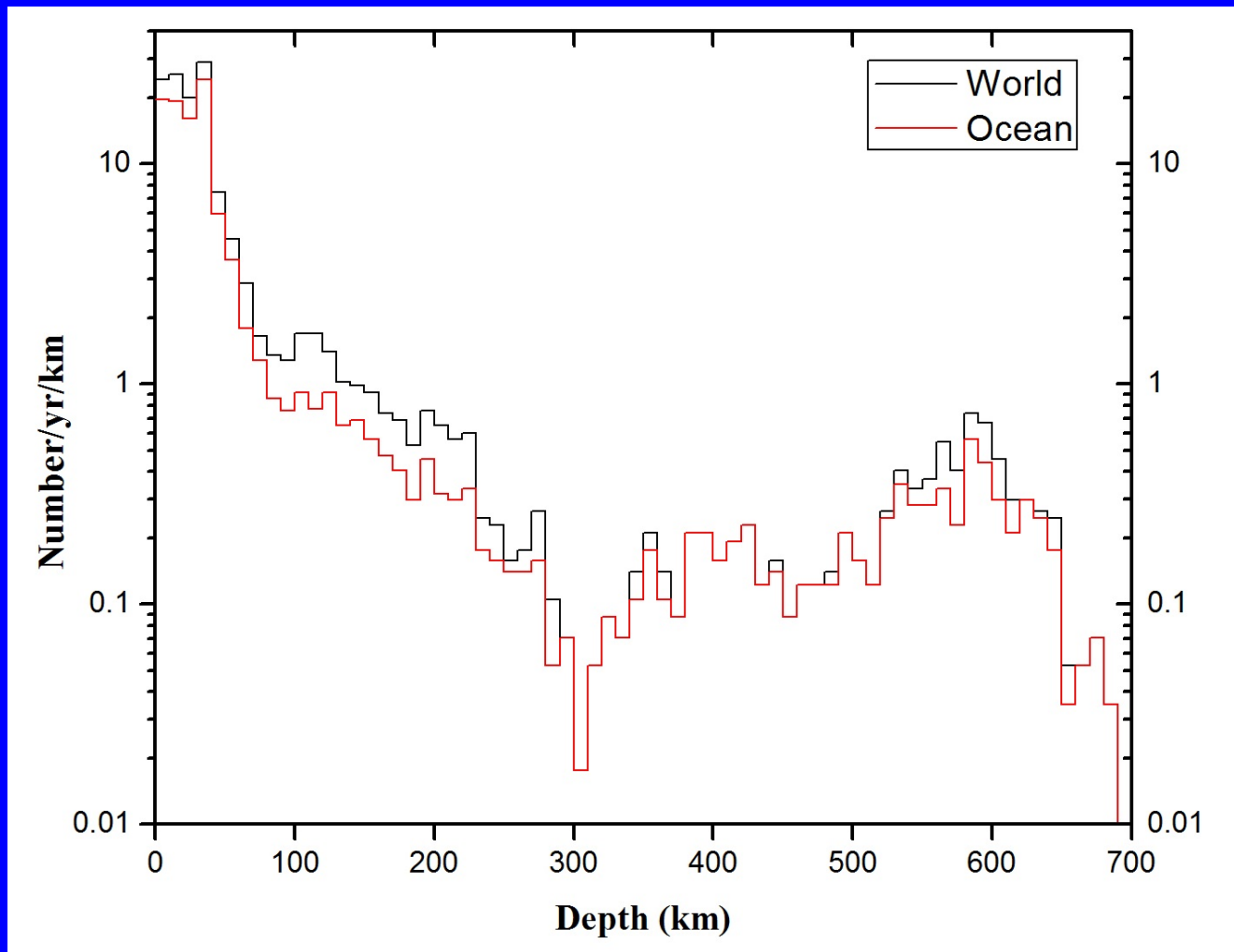
2. 大地震不是断层活动产生的

- 大地震后没有发现断层位移
- 岩石集聚的应变能很小

3.隐爆产生地震

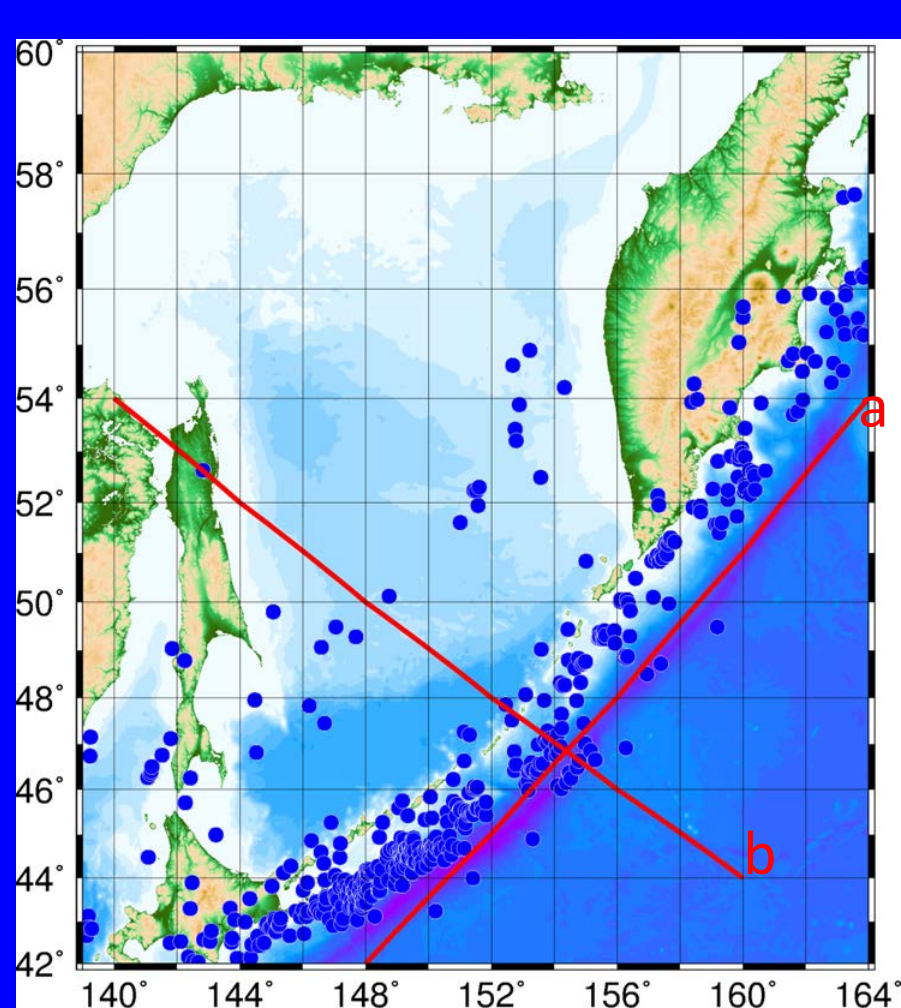
- 地质证据
- 地球物理证据

4.结论



按10 km分组的地震震源深度的分布 直方图

1960~2016年全球7959个 $M \geq 6.0$ 的地震（大陆地区地震22.5%），有些深度范围内只有海洋地震，说明地球内部结构、物质组成和相态的空间变化（数据源于USGS）（仵柯田等，2017）。

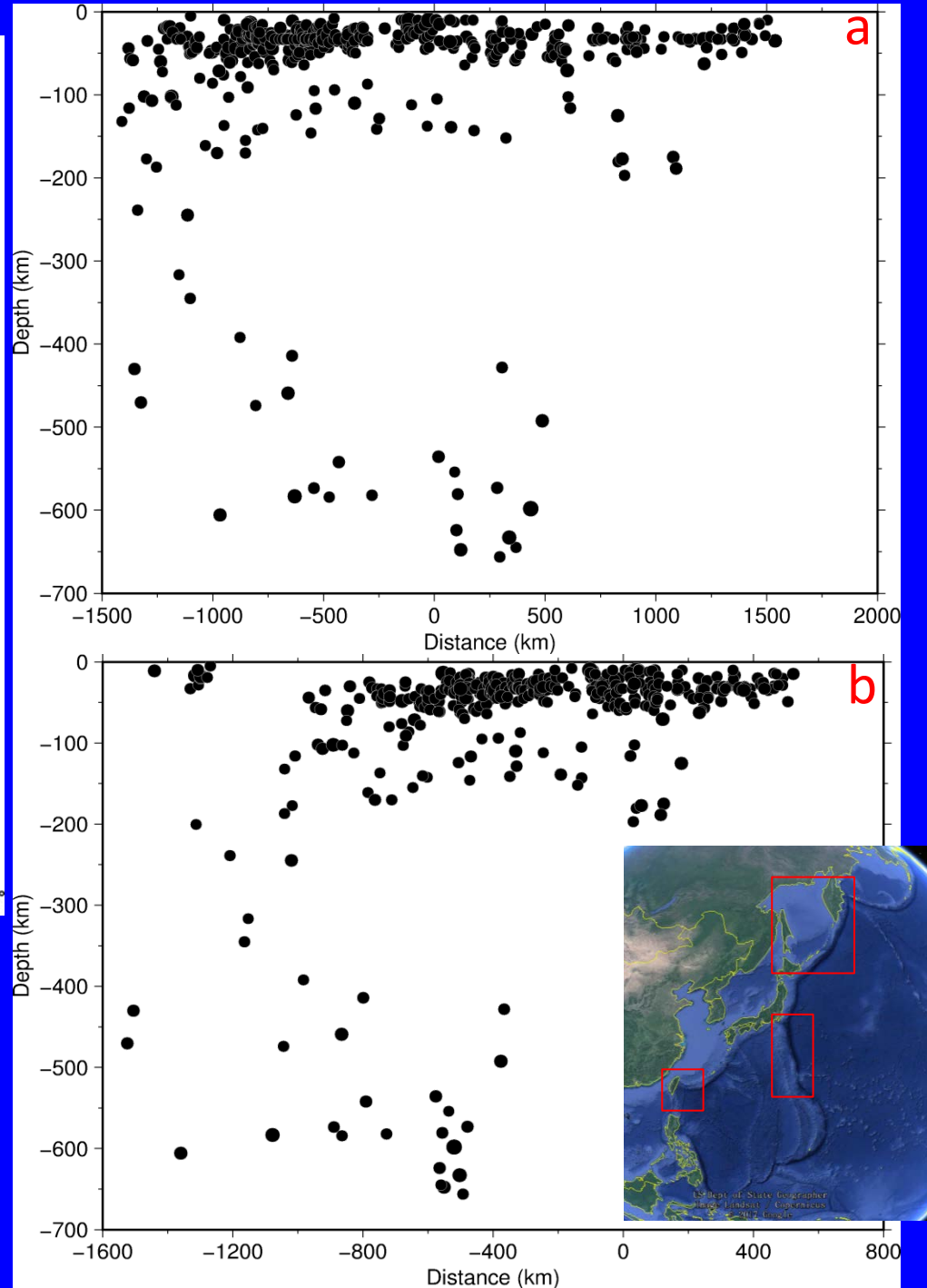


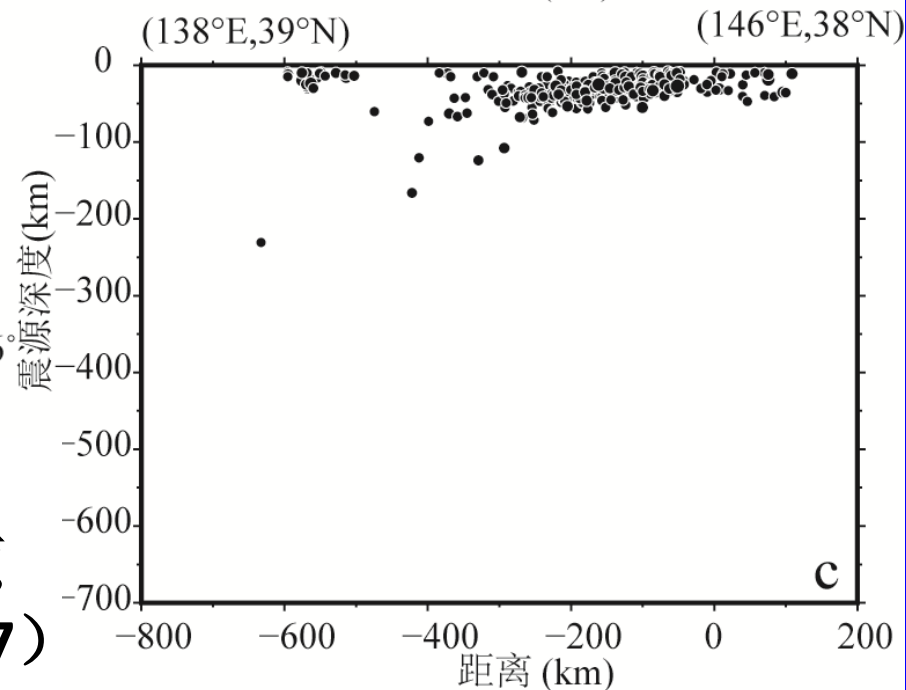
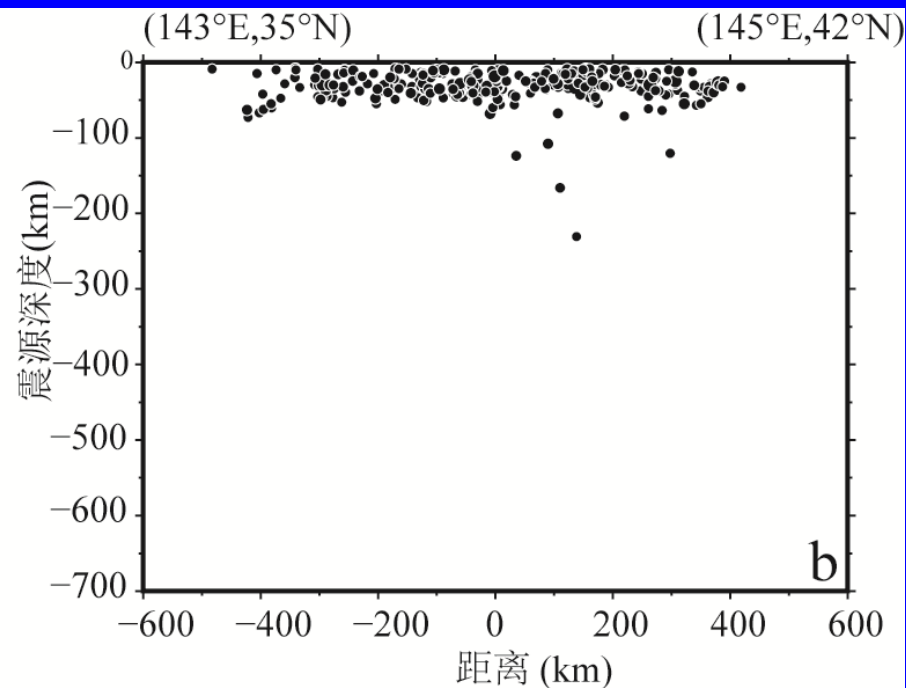
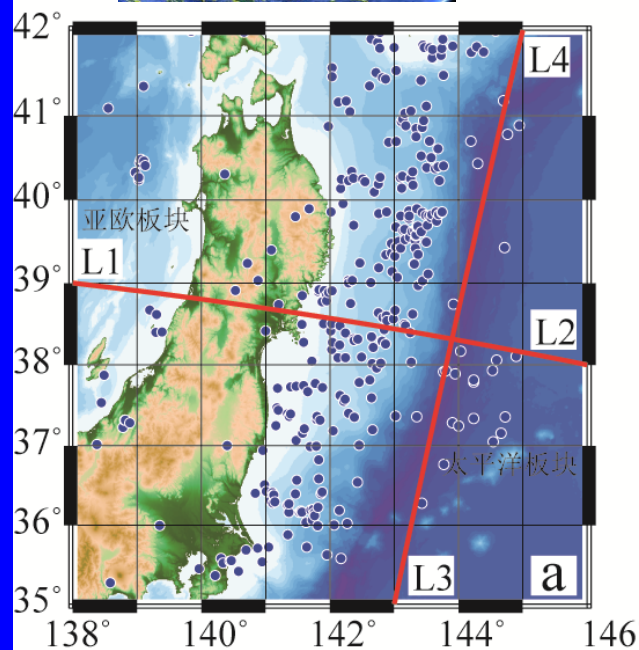
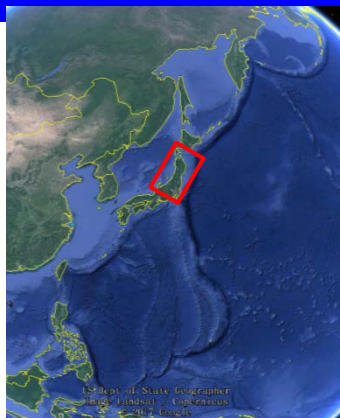
千岛群岛地区

($42^{\circ}\sim 60^{\circ}$, $139^{\circ}\sim 164^{\circ}$)

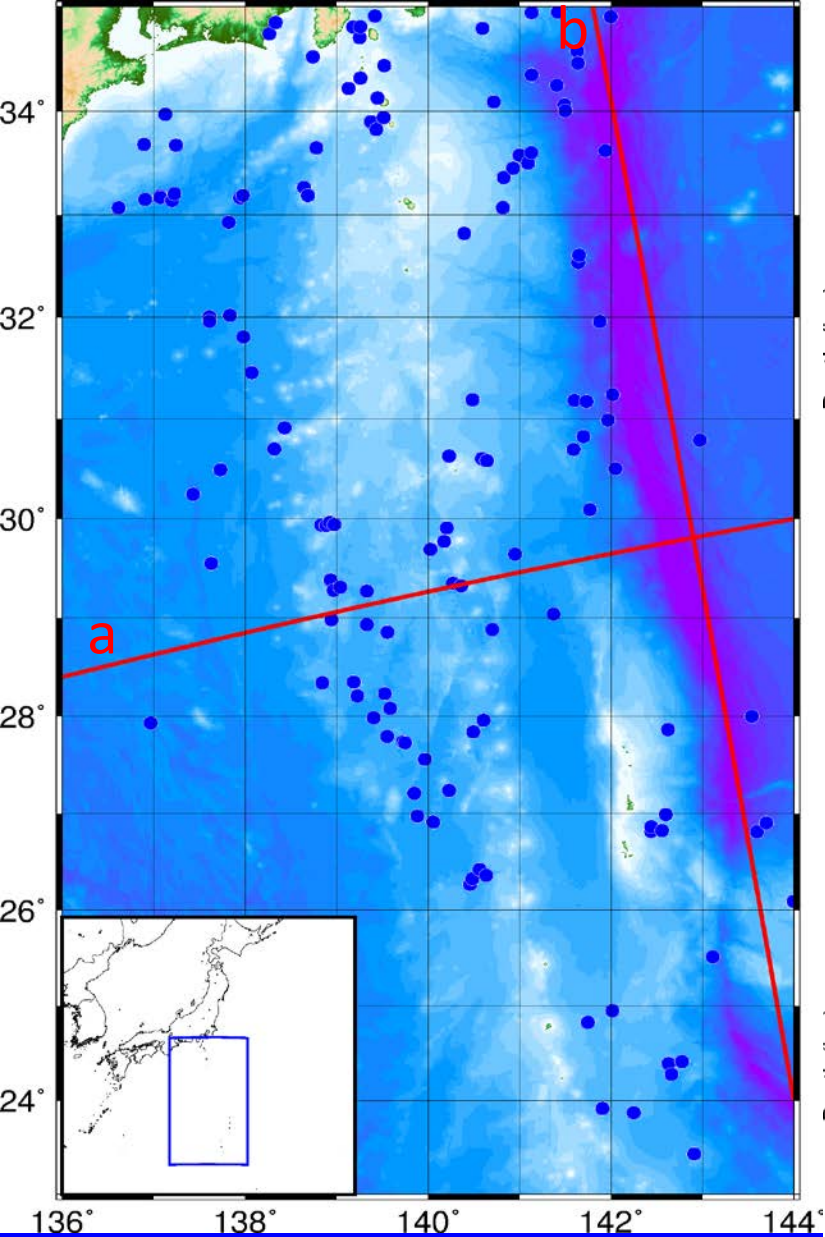
1960-2016, $M \geq 6.0$, $n=465$

(仵柯田等, 2017)

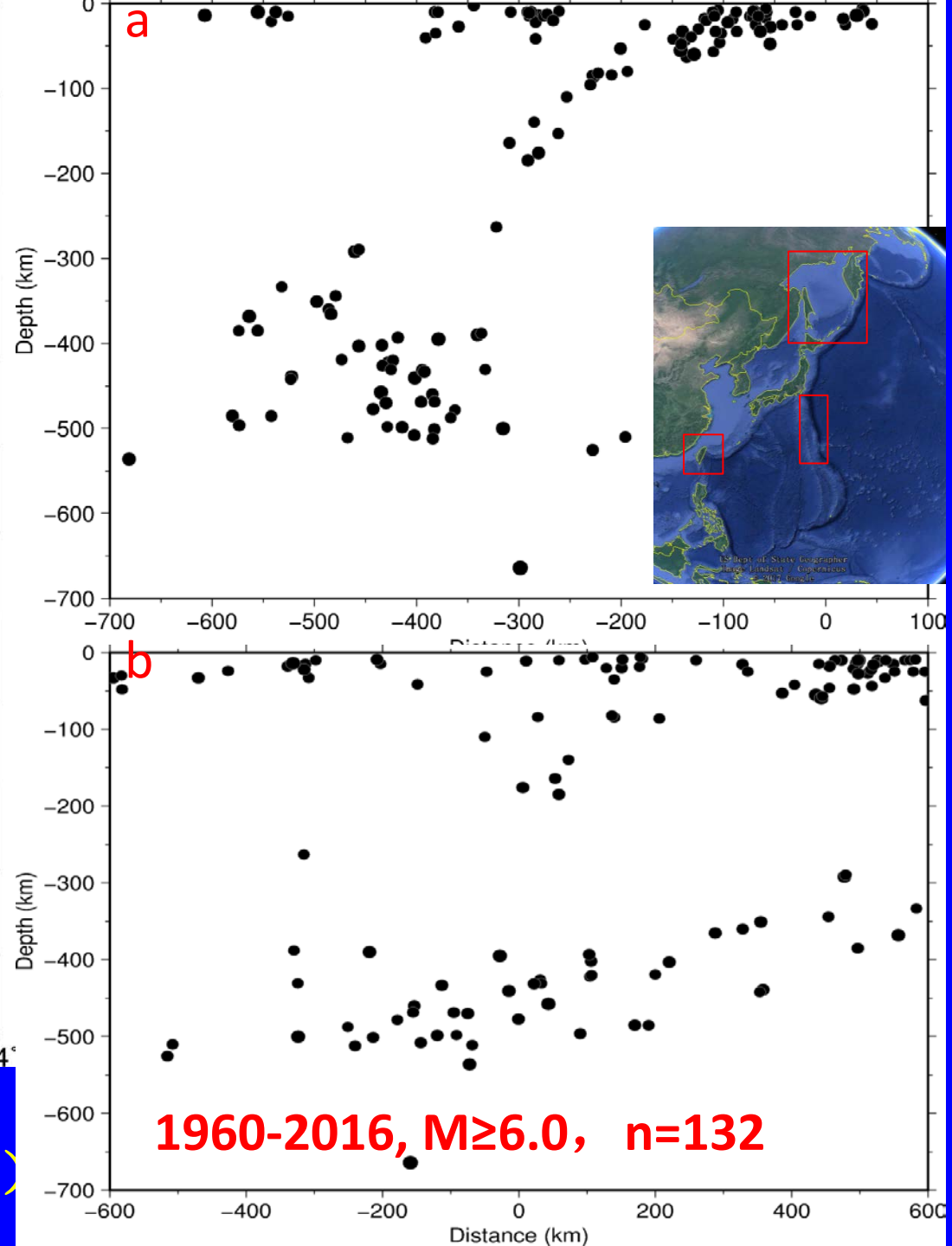


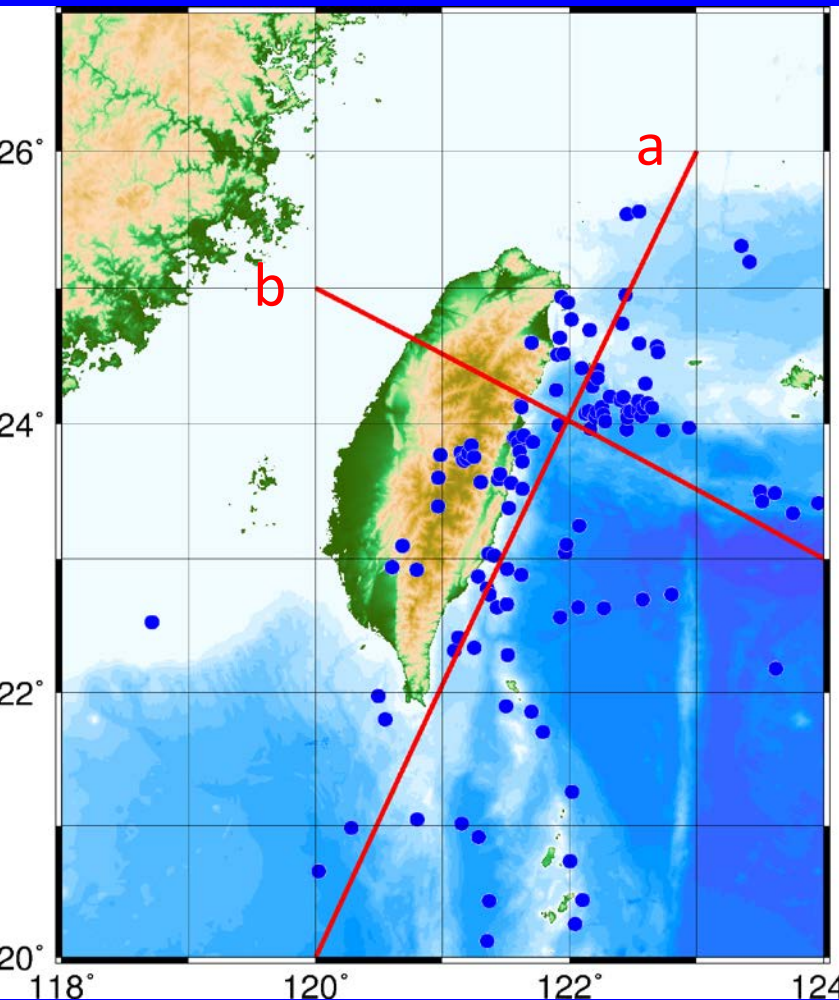


**1960-2016日本及其周围
M $\geq$ 6.0地震 (n=315) 的震源
空间分布图(仵柯田等, 2017)**

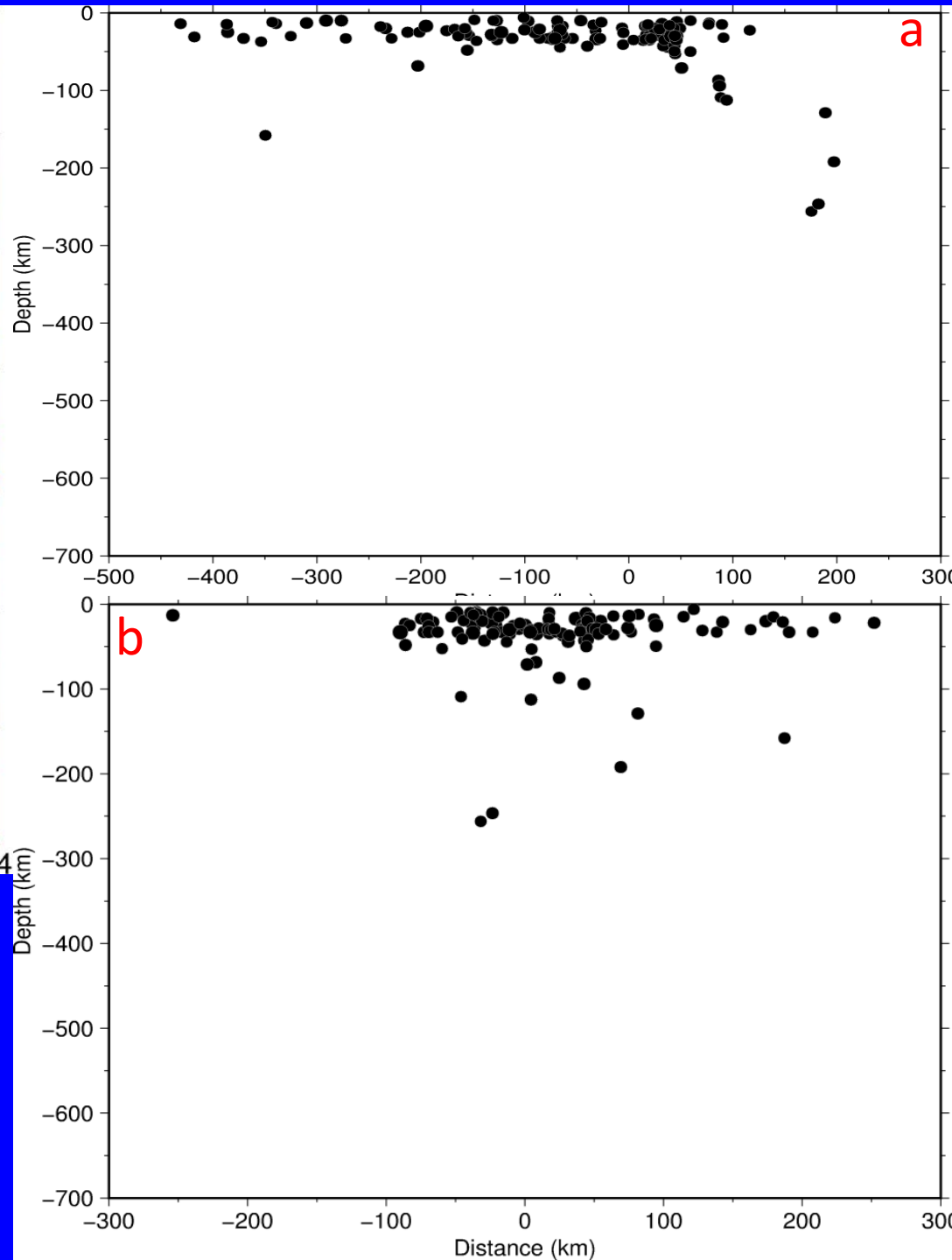


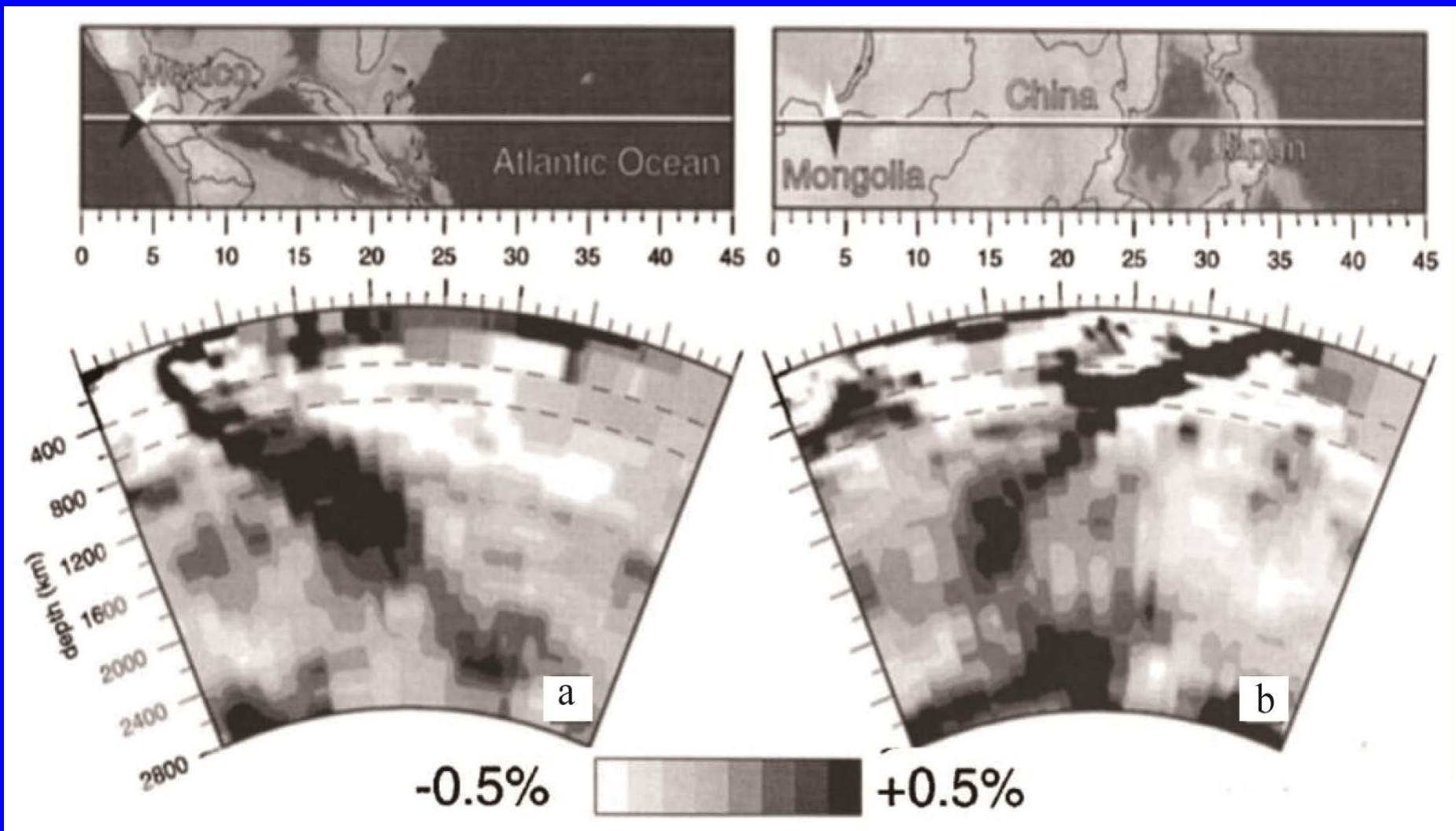
伊豆-小笠原群岛(23~35° ,
136~144°)(佐柯田等, 2017)



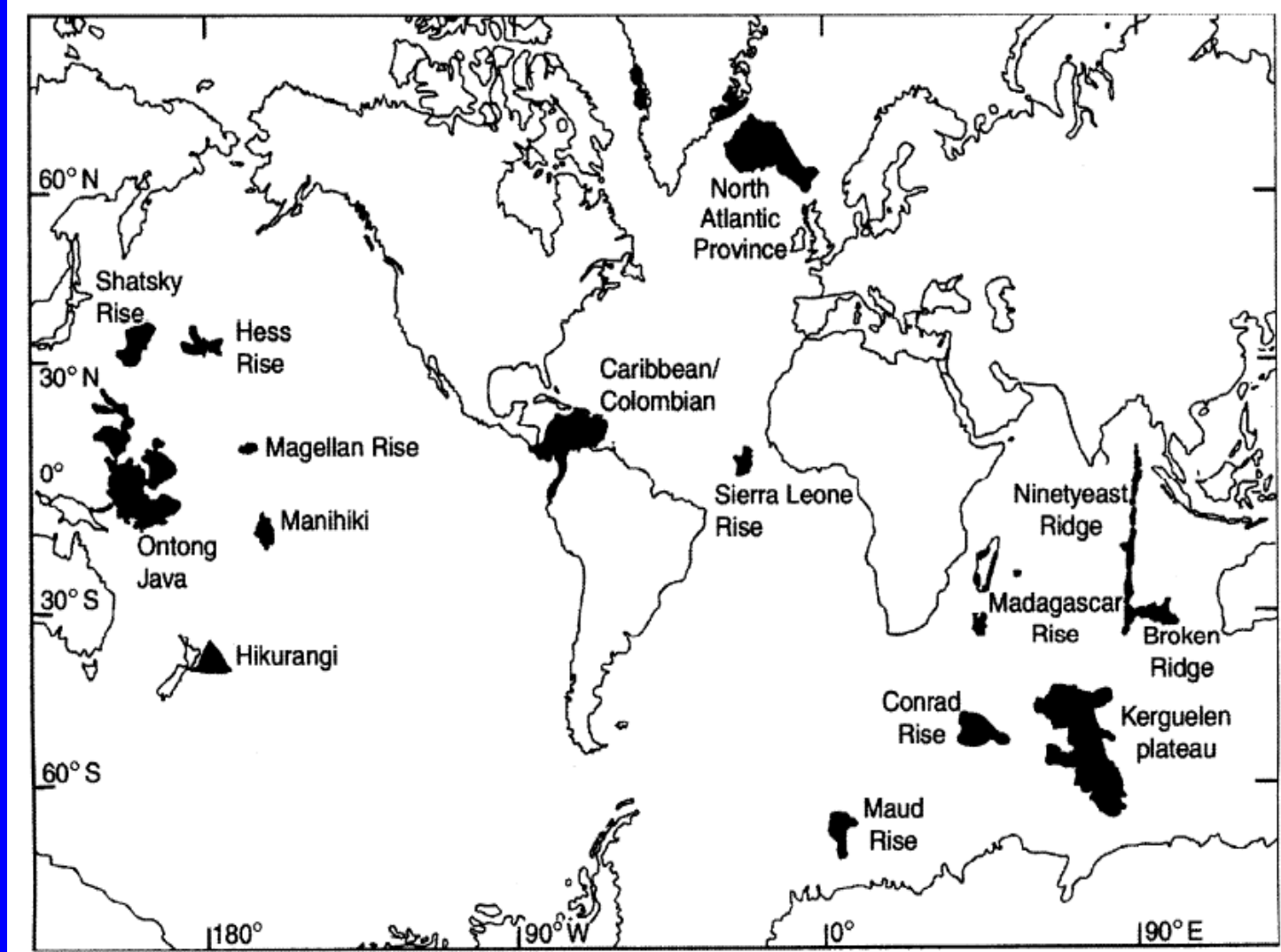


台湾地区
($20^{\circ}\sim 26^{\circ}$, $118^{\circ}\sim 124^{\circ}$)
1960-2016, $M\geq 6.0$, $n=120$
(许柯田等, 2017)

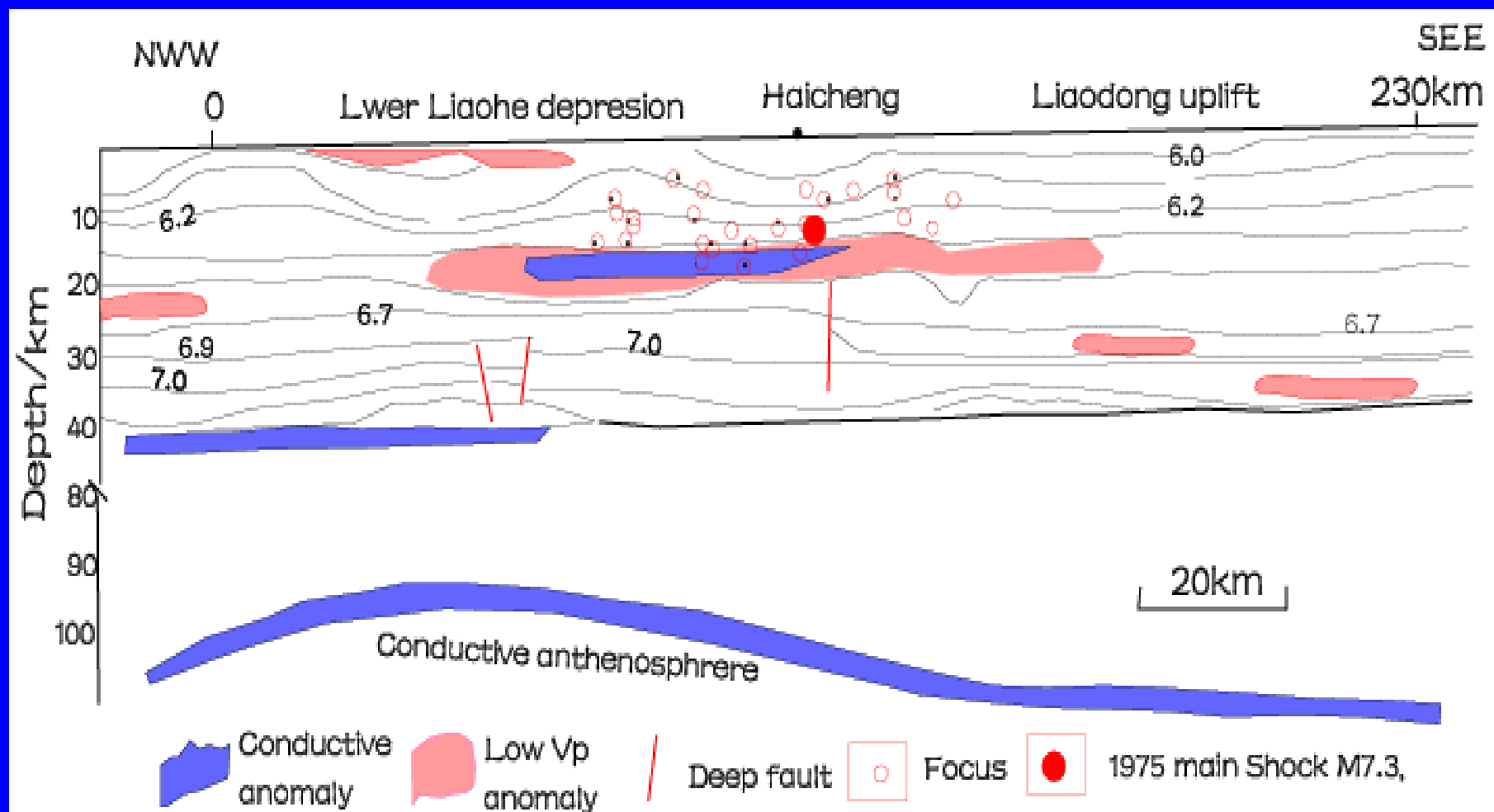




a. 横穿美洲中部的剖面 [12° N, 96° W) – (33.6° N, 52.6° W)]
b. 横跨东亚的剖面 [51° N, 97° E) – (30.2° N, 151.5° E)]
(Bijwaard et al., 1998)

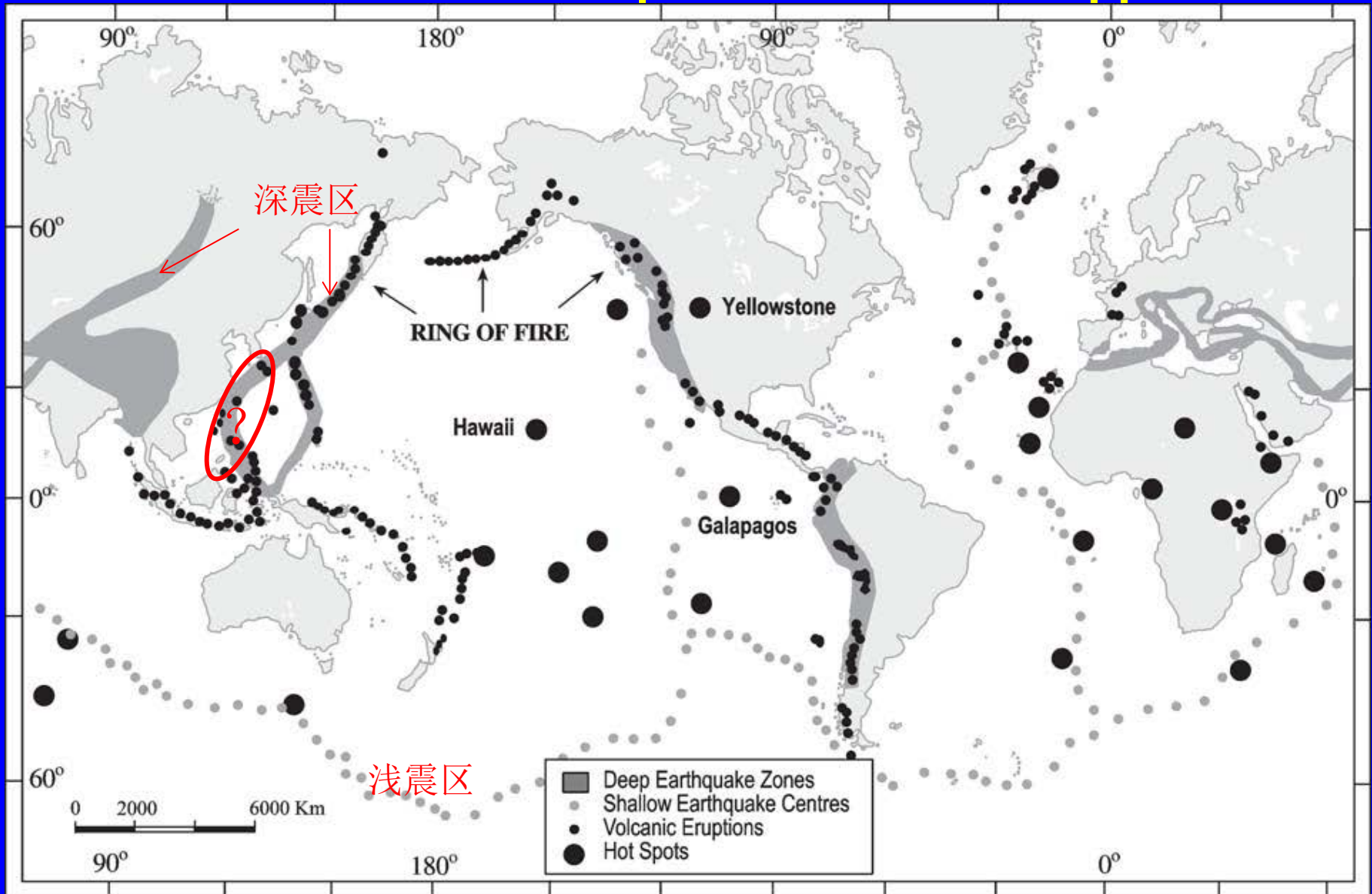


全球大洋高原和火山岩省地壳厚达**30 km**的区域分布图(Mooney, 2007)
在大西洋、印度洋和太平洋钻孔揭示了在**2300万年**以前古次大陆壳覆盖面积更大。大陆壳曾经占据现代海洋的很大部分(Dickins et al., 1992; Pratt, 2000)。大洋钻探还表明在沉积物底部有广泛分布的浅水沉积物(Rudich, 1990)。这些都不支持海洋是扩张形成的认识 (Pavlenkova, 2012)。



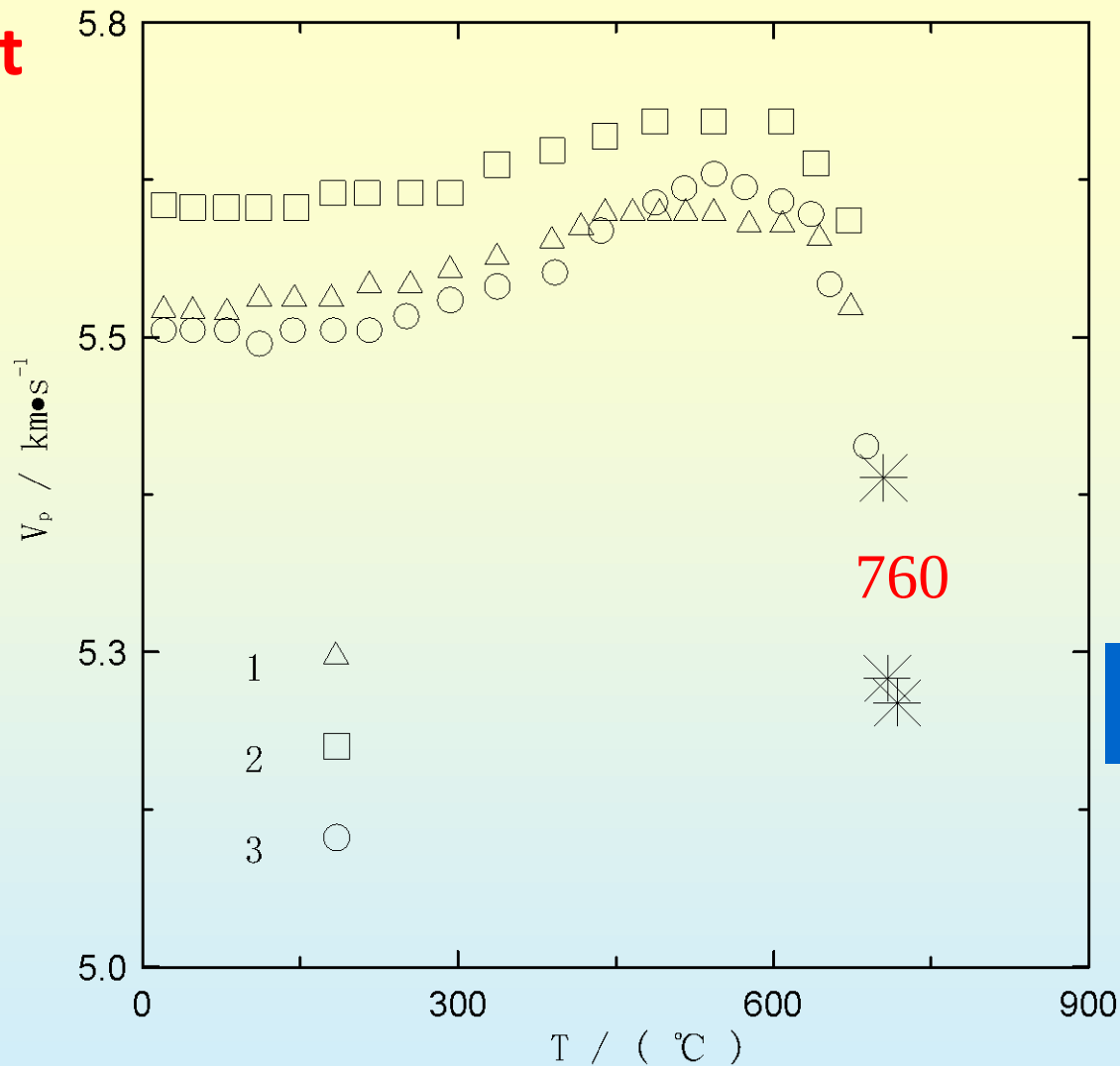
Focus of 1975.02.04 M7.3 Haicheng earthquake (modified after Liu et al., 1995)

Volcanoes and earthquakes zones overlapped



Dickins, J.M., Choi, D.R. and Yeates A.N., 1992. Past distribution of oceans and continents. In: Chatterjee S. and Hotton N. III (Eds.), New Concepts in Global Tectonics. Lubock, TX. Texas Tech University Press, p. 193-199.

Experiment evidence



Temperature 100°C
Stress 450MPa

Variation of V_p of serpentinite with temperature at 1.0 , 2.0 and 3.0 Gpa

1、 2、 3 stand for the results of three experiments, *stands for explosion in the cell (Xie,1999)



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3. 隐爆产生地震

- 地质证据
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4. 结论

流体在壳-幔内聚集发生爆炸释放巨大的能量

^3He 是与大地热流通量相关的地球化学参量，利用 ^3He 浓度估算全球脱气释放的总能量为 $5.12 \times 10^{20} \text{ J/a}$ ，这是全球每年火山和地震释放总能量的5倍多，相当于现在地球表面大地热流年释放能量的一半（Gilat & Vol, 2005; 2012; Vol, 2014）。

地震释放的能量：

$$\text{Log}E = 4.8 + 1.5 \times M \quad \text{即：} E = 10^{(4.8 + 1.5 \times M)}$$

2008年汶川8.0级地震释放能量： $6.3 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$

1960年5月21日智利9.5级大地震： $1.1 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$



1960年5月21日智利9.5级大地震：
 $1.1 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$



63万年前黄石超级火山爆发
 释放的能量达到 $1.8 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$ 。

(Gilat & Vol, 2005)

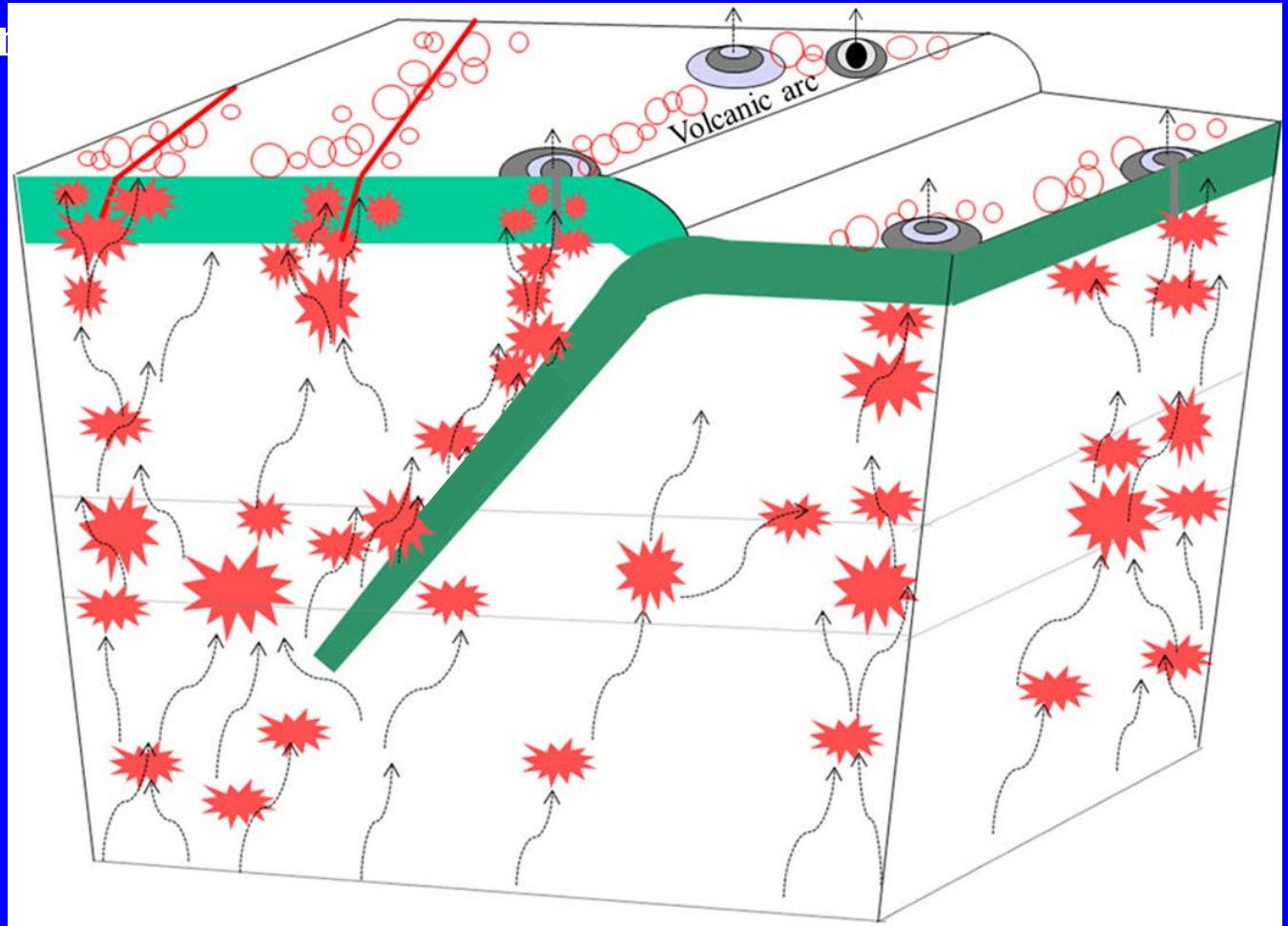
$$E = 10^{(0.78 \text{ MVEI} + 21.02)} (\text{erg})$$

$$1 \text{ erg} = 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$

1199年长白山火山喷发
 释放能量： $3.0 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$

Expansion stress > threshold of tensile strength
Earthquake occurs by “explosion”, “hydraulic
fracturing”

应用：
能量来源
非双力偶地震
震源深度不同
重复地震
慢地震
地电/磁异常
地声
地光



Model of earthquake generation

Stress increase 450MPa with T increasing 100°C. Fault activity reduce threshold value of tensile strength of rocks surround fluid-rich terrace.

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