
《仪器研制》

地震地磁场野外观测同步控制系统研制与应用^①

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摘要:针对地震地磁野外观测的需求,开发研制了一种基于无线网络的野外同步观测系统。该系统主要由接口单元、采集控制(CPU)单元、无线单元、传输网络、计算机控制中心等组成。该系统操作简单,实用性强,具有远程唤醒及休眠、校时等服务功能,也可应用到地磁台阵的数据传输与同步工作中。

关键词:地磁观测; 系统研制; 数据传输

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Development and Application of a Synchronous Control System to Seismo-geomagnetic Field Observations

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Abstract: The application of geomagnetic measurements is mainly focused in two areas. The first is scientific research, national defense, and national economic and social development, such as mineral exploration. The second is to serve earthquake monitoring and prediction. Seismo-geomagnetic field measurements are regularly repeated measurements at several points in the field using a high-precision magnetometer. The purpose behind taking such measurements is to research the temporal change and spatial distribution of the local geomagnetic field before and after earthquakes. In the field, a survey grid or line is used for obtaining geomagnetic observations, the spatial coverage of which is generally not less than 150 km×150 km for a survey grid and not less than 200 km for a survey line. In addition, the distance between measuring points is usually 5~40 km. For the measurement of total local geomagnetic intensity using mobile observations, two survey pegs (main and vice) were installed at field observation points. These observations were synchronized with a station that records the diurnal geomagnetic variation using a specialized instrument installed under the same conditions as for high-precision magnetic measurements. The purpose of this was to reduce or eliminate short-period and diurnal variations (Sq) of the geomagnetic field. After the Xingtai Earthquake (1966), mobile seismo-geomagnetic observations were initiated. Different from global geomagnetic measurements, the observation stations were generally set in earthquake regions or around active faults. Moreover, the repeated period of measurement was relatively short, i.e., usually four times per year. However, irrespective of the form of measurement, a manual method for synchronizing the observations from the measuring stations in the field with the diurnal stations is necessary. Single independent magnetometers in the field cannot transmit data from the diurnal stations to the scene of the field observations in real time; therefore, the final data processing cannot proceed in a timely manner. Furthermore, data observed in the field and at the diurnal stations cannot be highly synchronized, which greatly affects the precision of the results and the efficiency of the fieldwork. In the current circumstances, the observation re-

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sults and the report of the seismic regime are generally submitted 1~3 days after an earthquake, following which, many more days are required to obtain the observational data and to generate the reports. This is far from adequate for meeting the requirements of observations and field monitoring in the case of an emergency. Therefore, the development of a synchronous control system of seismo-geomagnetic measurement in the field is of great significance. A synchronous observation system with a wireless network was developed according to the requirements of seismo-geomagnetic field observations. The system consisted of an interface unit, data acquisition control unit (CPU), wireless unit, transport network, and computer control terminal. This system is easy to operate, practical, and will in time transfer data measured by the mobile geomagnetic diurnal stations and the field measuring points. The system has service functions such as remote wake-up, hibernating, and time correction. Overall, the system could reduce the field workload of observers, increase the working efficiency of field measurements, and could be used for the transmission of observations from the geomagnetic array.

Key words: geomagnetic observation; system development; data transmission

0 引言

地磁学是一门观测科学,没有大量的、长期的、连续的观测资料,地磁研究就是无源之水,无本之木^[1]。地磁测量的应用主要有两个方面:一是用于科学研究、国防以及国民经济和社会发展。二是服务于地震监测预报。流动地震地磁观测开始于1966年邢台地震之后,其不同于全球地磁的测量,主要是其测量布点方式更具有特殊性和局部性,观测点一般布设于地震多发区及断裂带周围,复测周期相对短,一般为每年4期。但无论是服务于哪种形式的测量,都停留在野外测点和日变站同步观测的人工方式上。由于观测数据的传输和数据处理方法的问题,研究人员往往是数天乃至数月才可以看到全部的观测数据,远远不能适应地震预报和科学研究的需要。对于处于地震危险区的加密观测或者地震后的余震监测工作来说,数据的及时处理及迅速提交分析报告则显得尤为重要。

1 地磁场野外观测

地震地磁野外测量是应用高精度磁力仪在野外对多个测点进行定期的重复测量,其目的是研究局部地区的地磁场在地震发生前后的空间分布与时间变化等特征。地磁野外观测测点布局采用测线或测网的方式,测线总长度一般不小于200 km,测网空间覆盖范围一般不小于150 km×150 km,测点间距一般为5~40 km。以局部地区的地磁场总强度为观测对象,目前流动地磁观测方式是在野外观测点设主副2个测桩与日变站同时进行观测。日变站是观测地磁场全天变化(地磁日变),用来降低或消除地磁观测数据中所包含的地磁短周期变化及地磁日变化(S_q)成分。观测设备一天内禁止挪动,然后每隔一定时间与野外测点同步进行观测。野外地磁日变观测站观测得到的日变资料可供半径200 km范围内野外磁测做日变改正用^[2]。

现有的用于野外观测的磁力仪都是单台独立工作模式,观测仪器无法将日变站的通化数据实时传输到野外观测现场,现场等待时间长,数据不能及时处理,同时野外和日变站数据观测时间无法高度同步,极大影响观测精度和野外工作效率。一般情况下,观测结果及震情分析报告要在全部野外

工作结束1~3天后才可以提交。

由于数据实时传输的问题,研究人员往往是数天后才可以得到全部的观测数据,远远不能适应震情紧张时的加密观测和震后应急现场监测对观测资料时间要求,因此,研制地震地磁场野外同步控制系统具有十分重要的意义。

2 系统组成及其主要功能

2.1 系统组成

地磁场野外同步控制系统主要由接口单元、采集控制(CPU)单元、无线单元、传输网络、计算机控制中心等组成(图1)。

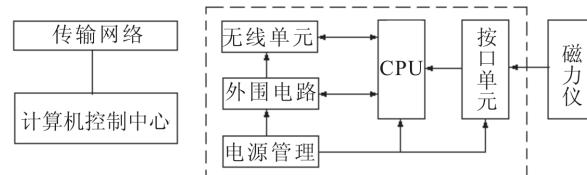


图1 地磁场野外同步控制系统组成

Fig.1 Construction of the synchronous control system used in seismo-geomagnetic field observation

接口单元主要完成与磁力仪协议的对接、命令解释等任务。

采集控制单元模块主要完成设备侧应用层面的任务,由单片机、外围电路、采集控制程序、远程通信程序等软硬件组成。

2.2 系统主要功能

(1) 完成与远程设备的链接,形成物理链路。

每台远程设备都编有一个固定的端口号,可通过板上的拨码开关来设定,每台设备可以通过无线网络与中心控制软件保持联系。有多种软件机制使链接可靠。

(2) 模拟手动所有操作,并提供批命令快捷操作。

可以实现键的一般的按压与压下保持,实现仪器的多键复合操作,并提供常用功能的批命令快捷方式,减少操作人员的工作,同时也减少了误操作。

(3) 实现全部接入设备的同步操作。

实现同步操作,进入同步方式后,每个控制命令,将同时

广播发送给每台链接的设备。

(4) 可以显示实时观测结果。

(5) 支持仪器休眠与远程唤醒。在测量结束后,自动进入休眠状态,节约电池电量。

2.3 系统操作使用

系统软件主菜单界面主要分为 2 部分,上部是显示区,下部是键盘及命令操作区(图 2)。

显示区由 3 个窗口组成,最左边为命令的实时显示窗口,每次按键都会显示在该区域,便于追溯操作是否有误,包括快捷命令的分解操作及网络控制命令;中间是网络接收显示窗口,主要用来显示接收实时测量数据或采集测量文件;最右边是链接显示窗口,显示已接入设备的信息。

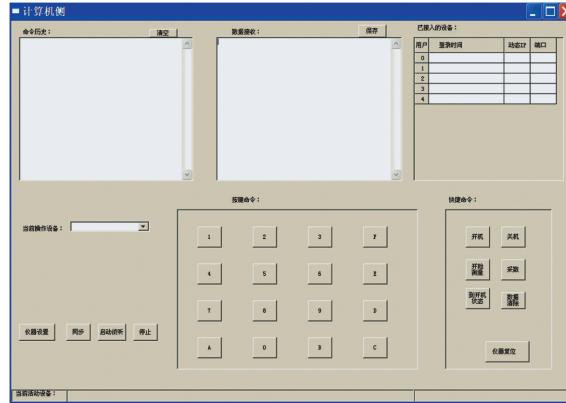


图 2 系统软件主菜单界面

Fig.2 Main menu of the system software

命令操作区也是由 3 个窗口组成,最左边是仪器设置窗口,用来设置采集控制单元的参数,如 IP 地址,端口号等,以及启动侦听,开始同步,停止等等;中间是磁力仪键盘控制窗口,这部分同手工操作磁力仪一样,完全是对应的;最右边是快捷命令控制区,这是常用命令的功能组合,主要是方便操作,常用功能基本都可以一键完成。

系统操作步骤如下:

(1) 开启采集控制单元;

(2) 运行计算机侧软件,并启动侦听;

(3) 链接成功后,如果是操作单台设备,在“当前操作设备”中选择磁力仪,如果操作多台设备,则点击“同步”;

(4) 点“开机”,则打开磁力仪,待远程返回信息后,点击“开始测量”,在文本区显示实时的测量值;

(5) 测量完成后点击“关机”,以节约磁力仪电池电量。

3 系统框架结构及其实现

GPRS 无线单元是一个 GPRS 网络终端设备,它可以通过 uart 与采集控制单元通讯,同步观测系统采用 wavecom 公司的无线模块构建无线公共网络,其主控单片机是 ARM9,内置 TCP/IP 协议栈,减轻了控制单元的工作量。为了保证数据安全,通过 VPN 进入系统内网(图 3)。

传输网络主要是指承担数据传输任务的 GPRS 网络与其后的工作网络。



图 3 系统框架结构示意图

Fig.3 Sketch map of system structure

计算机控制中心,完成各种采集与控制等用户层面的任务。

采集控制单元是整个系统实现的关键,起到承上启下的作用,一方面要控制接口部分实现同观测仪器的链接,同时控制 GPRS 单元,以便与中心计算机传递信息。

为满足数据安全性的要求,在采集控制部分和计算机控制中心中都包含相应的数据管理模块,以备万一网络中断或计算机控制中心出现故障时不至丢失数据。

部分程序:

(1) 命令发送:

```
Command1(Index).BackColor = &HFF&
```

```
Command1(Index).Tag = 1
```

```
send(0) = 13
```

```
send(1) = 10
```

```
send(2) = 64
```

```
send(3) = 97
```

```
send(4) = Index
```

```
send(5) = 98
```

```
send(6) = 13
```

```
send(7) = 10
```

```
If guanbo = 100 And c <> 0 Then
```

```
For k = 0 To c - 1
```

```
Ac_center(Val(Combo1.List(kk))).SendData send  
addtext ("-->压下" & keyval(Index) & "键")
```

```
Next kk
```

```
End If
```

(2) 接口单元:

```
if (UART_p < 27)
```

```
{
```

```
ipptemp[UART_p] = Byte; // Store character  
UART_p++; // Update counter
```

```
}
```

```
if (UART_p >= 27)
```

```
{
```

```
if (ipptemp[0]>0x40)
```

```
{
```

```
UART1_tBuffer_Size=27;
```

```
for (j=0;j<27;j++)
```

```

{ UART_outBuf[j]=ipp[j];}
SBUF1=UART_outBuf[0];
UART_p=0;
}
else
{
for (j=0;j<27;j++)
{ ipp[j]=ipptemp[j];}
UART_p=0;
write_en=100;
}
}

```

4 结语

地震地磁场野外观测同步控制系统的研制使用,能够减少野外观测人员的数量,同时系统提供了校时服务,可以保证野外和日变站观测时间的一致性,提高观测数据的精度。通过使用该系统有效地缩短野外观测时间,提高流动地磁观测的工作效率。观测结果及分析报告的提交时间也大为缩短,为震前地震预测预报和震后地震形势判定及时提供相关依据。此外,今后在地震多发地区或地震危险判定区布设地磁总台阵时,可以依托本系统进行数据的实时传输与处理。

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