

## 采用 sPn 震相确定甘肃岷县 $M > 4.0$ 地震震源深度<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要:**通过对甘肃岷县 2013 年 7 月 3 个  $M > 4.0$  地震震相的细致分析, 认为在震中距大于 250 km 时四川数字地震台网部分台站可记录到较为清晰的 sPn 震相。采用 sPn 和 Pn 震相确定震源深度的方法分别对岷县 3 个地震的震源深度进行了重新计算, 得到了较为精确的地震震源深度。

**关键词:** sPn 震相; 震相特征; 震源深度; 震中距; 走时差

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## Calculation of the Focal Depth of $M > 4.0$ Earthquakes in Minxian, Gansu, Based on sPn Seismic Phases

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**Abstract:** Earthquake focal depth is an important parameter for research on seismology, the structural study of earthquakes, seismic hazard assessment, and earthquake event recognition. As a basic seismic parameter of time and space, earthquake focal depth affecting the size of the earthquake disaster and is one of the most difficult parameters to measure accurately because its determination is related to source process fault structures and stress fields. Stations layouts are sparse in our country; therefore, the velocity model generally used to determine earthquake focal depth. The China Earthquake Networks Center detected a magnitude 6.6 earthquake in Dingxi City, Gansu Province, on July 22, 2013, at 7:45 Beijing time in the border area between Minxian and Zhangxian with a focal depth of approximately 20km. The epicenter was approximately 15 km from Minxian, 45 km from Zhangxian, 120 km from Dingxi City, and 170 km from Lanzhou City. As of July 30, 2013, 1066 aftershocks were recorded, nine of which were greater than magnitude 3.0.

According to the analysis, the seismic phases of three  $M > 4.0$  earthquakes occurred in Gansu Minxian in July 2013. The Sichuan digital seismograph network recorded relatively clear sPn seismic phases of more than 250 km in the area near the epicenter. In this study, sPn and Pn seismic phase methods were used to calculate the seismic depth. The focal depths of the three Minxian earthquakes were recalculated to obtain a more accurate earthquake focal depth. The earthquake focal depth is an important focal shock parameter. Because the method of using more than one pair of sPn and Pn seismic phases to calculate the seismic depth was adopted in this study, the main error source is the seismic phase and the Earth's crust model error; therefore, identification of sPn and Pn is crucial. By recalculating the focal depth of the three Minxian  $M > 4.0$  earth-

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本文通过对  $M6.6$  主震和 2 个  $M > 4.0$  较大余震震相的细致分析,得出在震中距大于 250 km 时,四川数字地震台网部分台站可记录到较为清晰的 sPn 震相。

主震,甘肃台网速报的地震震源深度为 6 km,四川台网速报的地震震源深度为 20 km,两个台网速报的震源深度差竟达 14 km。图 2(a)是此次地震的震相分析图,其中四川蒙顶山、高县、安岳、美姑等台站的 sPn 震相较清晰,由这些台站计算得到的震源深

(1) 7 月 22 日 07 时 45 分,甘肃岷县发生  $M6.6$

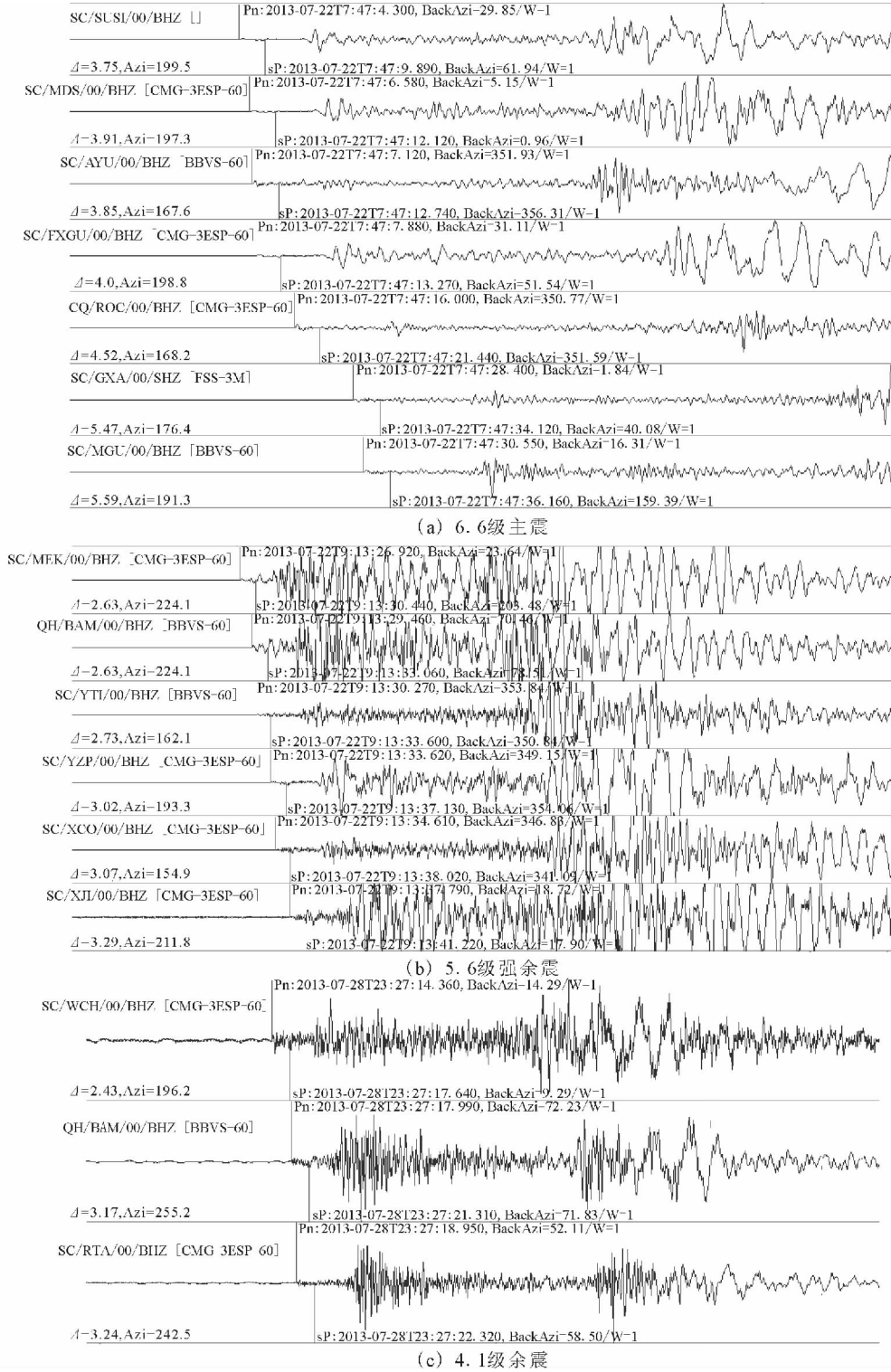


图 2 四川台网部分台站记录岷县 6.6 级地震及其强余震的 sPn 震相

Fig. 2 The sPn seismic phases recorded by stations in Sichuan province for the Minxian  $M6.6$  earthquake and its some strong aftershocks

表 1 利用部分四川台站 sPn 震相重新测定岷县 M6.6 地震及其强余震的震源深度  
Table 1 The focal depths of Minxian M6.6 earthquake and its some strong aftershock  
based on the sPn seismic phases recorded by some stations in Sichuan province

地震	记录台站	震中距/(°)	$T_{Pn}$	$T_{sPn}$	$T_{sPn} - T_{Pn}/s$	$h/km$
M6.6 主震	SC/SUSI	4.4	07:47:04.30	07:47:09.89	5.59	15.4
	SC/MDS	4.56	07:47:06.58	07:47:12.12	5.54	15.3
	SC/AYU	4.57	07:47:07.12	07:47:12.74	5.62	15.5
	SC/FXGU	4.64	07:47:07.88	07:47:13.27	5.49	15.1
	CQ/ROC	5.25	07:47:16.00	07:47:21.44	5.44	15.0
	SC/GXA	6.19	07:47:28.40	07:47:34.12	5.72	15.8
	SC/MGU	6.27	07:47:30.55	07:47:36.16	5.69	15.7
	均值				5.57	15.4
M5.6 余震	SC/MEK	2.63	09:13:26.92	09:13:30.44	3.52	9.7
	QH/BAM	3.17	09:13:29.46	09:13:33.06	3.6	9.9
	SC/YTI	2.73	09:13:30.27	09:13:33.65	3.38	9.3
	SC/YZP	3.02	09:13:33.62	09:13:37.13	3.51	9.7
	SC/XCO	3.07	09:13:34.61	09:13:38.02	3.41	9.4
	SC/XJI	3.29	09:13:37.79	09:13:41.22	3.43	9.5
		均值				3.48
M4.1 余震	SC/WCH	2.43	23:27:14.36	23:27:17.64	3.28	9.1
	QH/BAM	3.17	23:27:17.99	23:27:21.31	3.32	9.2
	SC/RTA	3.24	23:27:18.95	23:27:22.32	3.37	9.3
	均值				3.32	9.2

度平均值为 15.4 km(表 1)。

(2) 7 月 22 日 09 时 12 分发生 M5.6 最大余震,甘肃台网速报的地震震源深度为 6 km,四川台网速报的地震震源深度为 9 km,震源深度差为 3 km。图 2(b)是此次地震的震相分析图,其中四川马尔康、盐亭、油榨坪、西充等台站的 sPn 震相较清晰,由这些台站计算得到的震源深度平均值为 9.6 km(表 1)

(3) 7 月 28 日 23 时 26 分发生 M4.1 余震,甘肃台网速报的地震震源深度为 6 km,四川台网速报的地震震源深度为 18 km,震源深度差为 12 km。图 2(c)相分析图,其中四川汶川、壤塘等台站的 sPn 震相较清晰,由此计算得到的震源深度为 9.2 km(表 1)

由上述可知:甘肃地震台网速报的这 3 个地震震源深度均是 6 km,主、余震震源深度未发生改变(即震源区域破裂过程没有发生变化);四川地震台网速报的这 3 个地震震源深度分别是 20 km、9 km、18 km,震源区域破裂过程发生了变化(先由深至浅,再由浅至深)。

本文通过对上述 3 个地震震源深度的重新计算,得到了比较精确的震源深度值,可以看出主震之后两次较大余震的震源深度明显变浅,这说明甘肃岷县 M6.6 地震震源区域破裂过程只是由深至浅的。由此可知:如果某一地区发生较大地震时,就可

以通过本文中所介绍的方法对震后一段时间内深度 sPn 震相进行分析,并精确地计算出震源区余震的震源深度,这对余震活动性分析和快速判定地震的破坏程度都是很有必要的。利用此方法可以较精确确定地震的震源深度,比起常规方法<sup>[6-8]</sup>,由于本方法采用了地表反射震相,增加了对深度的分辨率,因此具有独特的优势。

### 3 结论

(1) 本文运用多台 sPn-Pn 平均到时差方法来测定地震震源深度,其误差主要来源于震相识别的误差和地壳模型的误差,因此正确识别 sPn 与 Pn 震相是至关重要的。

(2) 在震中距大于 250 km 时,四川数字地震台网部分台站可记录到较为清晰的 sPn 震相。通过对甘肃岷县 2013 年 7 月 3 个  $M > 4.0$  地震震源深度的重新确定,得出 M6.6 主震的震源深度为 15.4 km,7 月 22 日 M5.6 最大余震的震源深度为 9.6 km,7 月 28 日 M4.1 余震的震源深度为 9.2 km,这两次较大余震震源深度较主震明显变浅,说明甘肃岷县 M6.6 地震震源区域破裂过程是由深至浅的。

(3) 利用深度震相获得较为精确的震源深度,可以为地震活动性分析及相对应的地震预测指标(如  $b$  值分析,  $p$  值分析等)提供更为精确的指标,从而对地震预测和地震危险性分析提供基础资料。

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