

滇西南地区澜沧断裂全新世滑动速率 与走滑起始时间探讨^①

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摘要:通过卫星影像解译、野外实地调查和地质填图,获得滇西南地区澜沧断裂的基本特征和活动性参数,澜沧断裂属于龙陵—澜沧新生地震断裂带的东南段,北起耿马县联合村,向南东经澜沧县哈卜吗、战马坡、大塘子至澜沧县城东南,总体走向 NNW,长度约 85 km。该断裂为一条全新世活动的右旋走滑断裂,兼具倾滑分量,沿断裂形成了丰富的断错地貌现象,主要表现为断层陡崖、冲沟右旋、断层陡坎、断层沟槽、断层垭口和断陷凹坑等。通过详细的野外考察,选择典型断错地貌进行差分 GPS 测量,结合所获相应地貌面的年代数据,得到该断裂全新世以来平均右旋走滑速率为 $(4.2 \pm 2.3) \text{ mm/a}$,其结果与现今 GPS 观测所得速率相当,反映了该断裂长期以来滑动速率的稳定性。同时根据岩体的最大位错量 $4.6 \sim 4.8 \text{ km}$,估算断裂开始右旋走滑的时代为距今约 1.1 Ma,即早更新世晚期。

关键词:澜沧断裂; 河流阶地; 滑动速率

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Study of Holocene Slip Rate and Strike-slip Initial Time along the Lancang Fault, Southwestern Yunnan

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Abstract: Two earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.6 and 7.3 occurred in the Lancang and Gengma areas, respectively, in southwestern Yunnan on November 6, 1988. The M7.6 earthquake showed complicated earthquake-generating tectonic characteristics; the seismogenic structure was the Heihe and Lancang faults and an obvious seismic deformation belt was formed separately along the two faults. The Longling-Lancang fault is located in southwestern Yunnan and was an active fault zone in the late Quaternary. It has a length of 500 km, a trend of $320^\circ \sim 340^\circ$, and is mainly right-lateral strike slip with dip slip. It starts north of Tengchong, stretches through Longling, Gengma, Lancang, and terminates in Menghun in the south. The fault is composed of a plurality of discontinuous secondary fault components with a diagonal or clustered distribution. A number of fault basins and offset drainage systems have been formed along the fault. According to differences in fault geometric distribution, mechanism, fault scale, boundaries, and seismicity, the Longling-

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Lancang fault can be divided into four secondary fault segments: the Gudong—Tengchong, Longling—Yongde, Hanmuba—Lancang, and Jiufang—Mengzhe. The focus of this paper is the Lancang fault in the Hanmuba—Lancang segment. The Lancang fault starts to the north of Lianhe, transverses south of Yanshuai in Cangyuan county, across Nanliu, Habuma, Zhanmapo, Datangzi, Datangzi, Laodazhai, and Makadi, and terminates in the southeast of Lancang county. It has a length of 85 km and a NNW trend. The Lancang fault was a Holocene-active right-lateral strike slip fault with a dip slip component. A variety of dislocation landforms have been formed along the fault, such as fault steep cliffs, fault scarps, dextral dislocation of gullies and ridges, fault trenches, fault passes, and pits. The fault intersects the Heihe fault with a NWW trend at Zhanmapo where the M7.6 Langcang earthquake occurred. In this paper, the geological and geomorphological characteristics of activity along the Lancang fault are studied in accordance with the use of satellite image interpretation and field geological investigations. The research focuses on the slip rate of the fault during the Holocene. Two level terraces appeared with synchronized displacement at Nanjingwa; the displacement of the T₂ terrace is about (40±2) m. No dating samples are available from this area, and therefore regional dating data is used to determine the slip rate. At a location near Makadi, five gullies have synchronous right-lateral displacement because of fault movement; according to differential GPS measurements in one of these gullies the displacement is about (19±3) m. Using age data for the corresponding landform surface, we thus determine that the right-lateral strike slip rate at this location is approximately (4.2±0.6) mm/a. Analysis of the slip rate and bedrock displacement leads us to infer that the fault was initiated in the late-early Pleistocene.

Key words: Lancang fault; river terrace; slip rate

0 引言

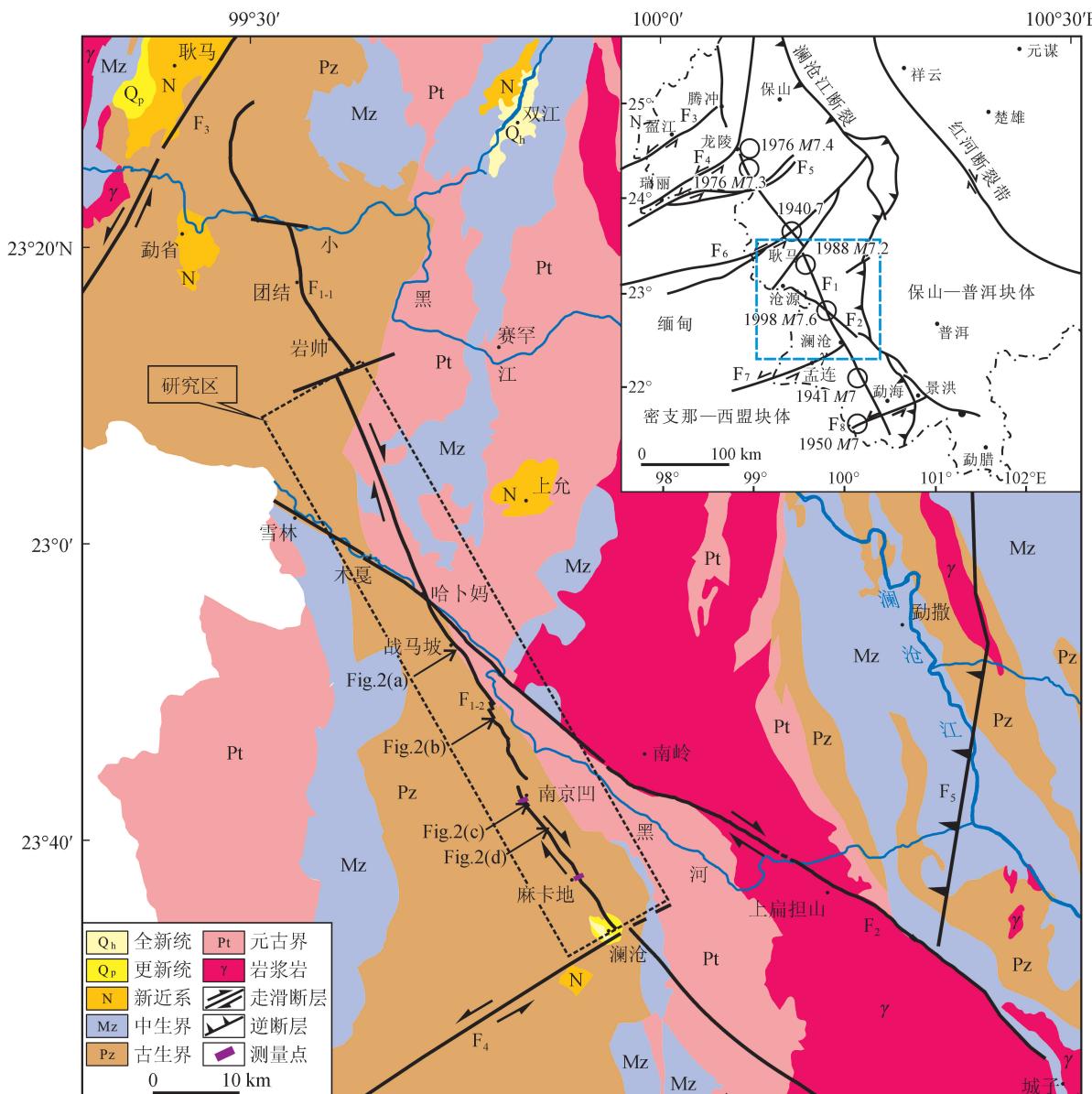
滇西南地区是我国西南地区地震灾害最为严重的地区之一,仅1945—1998年就发生过7次7级以上地震^[1],反映该地区地震活动具有频率高、强度大的特点。龙陵—澜沧断裂带位于滇西南地震构造带内,属于印度板块和亚欧板块强烈碰撞变形区,是保山—普洱块体和密支那—西盟块体的边界断裂^[2](图1)。该断裂带具有切割先存构造的特征,虢顺民等^[3]称其为龙陵—澜沧新生破裂带。

汗母坝—澜沧断裂是滇西南地区一条重要的晚第四纪活动断裂,属于龙陵—澜沧新生地震断裂带的东南段。1988年11月6日在该区发生了澜沧7.6级地震和耿马7.2级地震,造成了严重的人员伤亡和财产损失。地震后开展的一系列科学考察认为,澜沧7.6级地震的发震构造为NNW向的澜沧断裂和NWW向的黑河断裂;耿马7.2级地震的发震构造为汗母坝断裂^[4-7]。但研究仅限于地震形变带及灾害特征的研究^[8-11],对断裂带本身的基本特征和活动性参数研究较少。近年来有学者对断裂带开展了零星的调查^[3,12-14],但对其几何结构、断错地貌、断裂滑动速率和古地震特征等均未开展过专题研究,

缺乏断裂晚第四纪构造活动的总体认识。本文依托公益性地震行业科研专项《中国地震活断层探察——南北地震带南段》(201108001),对澜沧断裂开展了1:5万地质填图和综合研究,获得断裂几何学与断错地貌特征外,重点通过典型断错地貌差分GPS测图与相应地貌面的测年,厘定该断裂全新世以来的右旋走滑速率,进而讨论断裂右旋走滑起始活动时间的问题。

1 澜沧断裂的几何结构及断错地貌特征

龙陵—澜沧新生断裂带主要沿腾冲、龙陵、耿马、澜沧、勐混一线展布,总体走向N20°~25°W,长约500 km(图1)。该断裂由多条不连续的次级断裂组成,呈斜列或从集状展布,运动性质为右旋拉张。沿断裂发育了多个断陷盆地,在地貌上形成断裂谷、断层三角面、断层陡坎和断错水系,沿断裂带多处可见断错上更新统、全新统的断层露头^[12]。根据断裂几何展布、结构特征、断裂段规模和分界、地震活动差异等特征,龙陵—澜沧断裂带可分为固东—腾冲段、龙陵—永德段、汗母坝—澜沧段和酒房—勐遮段4段^[15]。本文研究的重点是其中的汗



F₁:龙陵—澜沧断裂;F₁₋₁:汗母坝断裂;F₁₋₂:澜沧断裂;F₂:黑河断裂;F₃:大盈江断裂;F₄:龙陵—瑞丽断裂;
F₅:畹町—安定断裂;F₆:南汀河断裂;F₇:孟连断裂;F₈:打洛—景洪断裂

图1 汉母坝—澜沧断裂及邻区构造地质简图

Fig.1 Tectonic map of the Hanmuba—Lancang fault and its vicinity

母坝—澜沧段的澜沧断裂。

1.1 断裂的几何结构

澜沧断裂北起沧源县岩帅镇以南的联合村,沿南六、克朵、哈卜吗、战马坡、大塘子、老达寨、中南京凹、麻卡地,东南止于澜沧县城东南,全长约85 km,整体走向NNW向,性质以右旋走滑为主,倾向SW或NE,倾角60°~75°(图1)。断裂在哈卜吗与NNW向的黑河断裂相交,在相交部位发生了1988年澜沧7.6级地震。地震产生的破裂带由NNW和NW向两组破裂带组成,分别沿黑河断裂和澜沧

断裂分布。据俞维贤等^[10]震后的现场调查,NNW向地震破裂带从南六村至中南京凹,长约50 km。断裂沿线线性影像不好,连续性不强,符合新生破裂带特征。

1.2 断裂的断错地貌特征

澜沧断裂沿线的断错地貌以基岩陡崖、断层陡坎、断层沟槽以及冲沟、山脊的右旋为主。滇西南地区地貌较为复杂,以高山峡谷为主,后期侵蚀和人为改造较为严重,缺乏第四系沉积,断裂沿线多以断错大地貌为主,小地貌或微地貌的现象相对较少。

在1988年澜沧地震宏观震中战马坡附近的山坡上(位置如图1所示),断裂持续活动致使一条冲沟发生了右旋位错[图2(a)]。冲沟左侧的位错量要大于右侧,经测距仪测量,左侧位移量约25 m,右侧约15 m。两侧位移量不一致的原因是因为右侧一壁被错进河道,受到流水的不断侵蚀,使得位移量变小,左侧则处于保护岸,保留了较为真实的位移量,因此应以左岸为研究对象。但该处地貌为自然坡,沉积物以坡洪积为主,侵蚀及人为改造严重,无稳定的地貌沉积单元,位移量开始累计的年代不易确定,因此并未作为工作的重点。在大塘子附近,沿断裂分布了一连串大小不一的陷落坑[图1、图2(b)],小的深约2 m、宽约7~8 m,大的深约20 m、宽约50 m。研究区基岩以灰岩为主,在降雨比较丰

富的西南地区,容易形成溶洞及陷落坑,但此处的陷落坑除与岩性相关外,与断裂的活动更有直接的关系,如在耿马地震中,地震形成的陷落坑与图2(b)中的比较类似^[16],该陷落坑可能与最新的地震活动有关。断裂在中南京凹南侧的山腰上表现为基岩与第四系沉积物的直接接触[图1、图2(c)]、正断性质,从地貌上看,断裂活动较新,后期改造不大。但根据前人的研究^[10],1988年澜沧地震在中南京凹附近的破裂带以不规则的单条拉张和张扭性裂缝为主,水平错动量在0.1~0.2 m。断裂在东主村形成明显的沟槽状地貌[图1、图2(d)],断裂走向320°,沟槽下方一规模较大的冲沟右旋位错约100 m,沟槽南侧形成宽约15 m的断层垭口,根据沟槽地貌的反映,断裂新活动性明显。

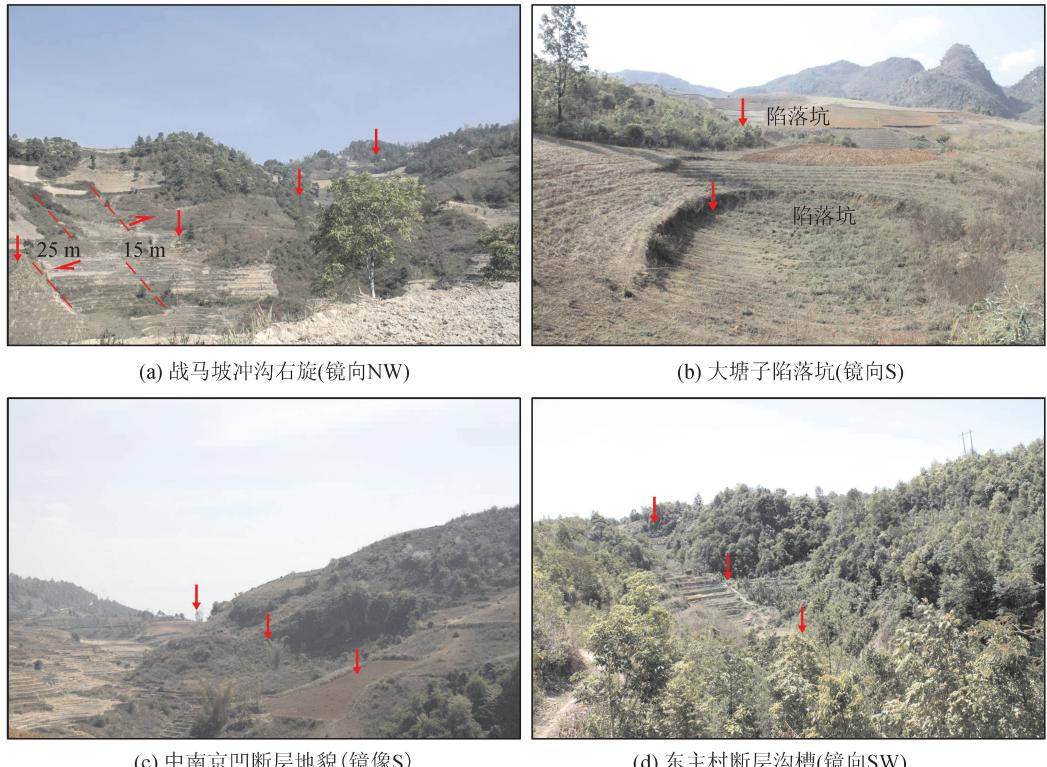


图2 汗母坝—澜沧断裂沿线地貌特征及断层形态

Fig.2 Geomorphic characteristics and fault form along the Hanmuba—Lancang fault

2 澜沧断裂滑动速率确定

断裂滑动速率是活动断裂定量研究的重要参数,它是在某一时间段内断裂错动的平均速度^[17-20],同时还反映了一条断裂带上应变能累积的速率,因而常被直接应用于断裂的地震危险性概率评价^[21-26]。通常,确定断层滑动速率需要精确的位移量及可靠的位移累计起始年代。研究表明,采用不

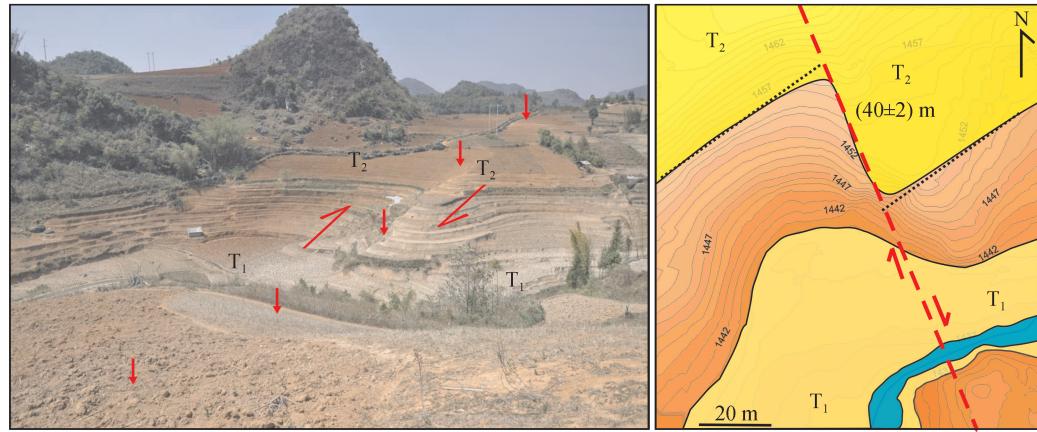
同方法确定变形起始年代,进而计算出的滑动速率有时可能相差3倍^[27],因此断错地貌的选择和不同地貌面年代样品的采集是关键。滇西南地区属于高原山区,降雨丰富,侵蚀严重,很少发育典型而完整的河流阶地,我们尽量选择典型的冲沟和残存的冲洪积阶地作为测定断裂滑动速率的主要研究对象,采用差分GPS实测的方法以获得准确可靠的地貌面的位错值,再测定不同地貌面的年代,以期能够得

到较为准确的滑动速率。以下是几个典型地貌面的测量及滑动速率计算的过程。

2.1 中南京凹

在断裂南段的中南京凹附近,南郎河支流发育两级冲洪积阶地,受断层走滑作用的影响,两级阶地都发生了明显的右旋位错[图3(a)]。野外对该断错地貌进行了差分GPS测量[图3(b)],由于T₁阶地受后期人为耕作改造,位错标志遭到破坏,存在较大的不确定性,而T₂保存较为完整,通过测量,其位错量约为(40±2)m。从图3(a)中可以看出,该区地表以红土为主,下覆基岩,土层沉积较薄,研究中虽多次对T₂阶地采集¹⁴C样品,但由于耕作的影响,样品都受到了污染,没有得到合理的年龄结果。参考计凤桔等^[28]在滇西地区主要河流低阶地地貌面

的年代学研究结果(以释光测年方法为主),该区I级支流T₁阶地堆积于4 500~11 000 a B.P.,其阶地地貌面形成于4 500~5 000 a B.P.;T₂阶地堆积于9 000~22 000 a B.P.,该级地貌面形成于9 000~10 000 a B.P.。在断层走滑速率计算中,有3种利用河流阶地确定走滑断裂速率的方法:利用上下阶地年龄限定断裂走滑速率,利用上阶地废弃年龄或下阶地沉积年龄限定错离河道一侧阶地陡坎位移的起始年龄^[27]。借用上述年代结果和走滑断层滑动速率计算理论,若选用T₁阶地沉积年代4 500~11 000 a B.P.,则得到滑动速率约(5.2±2.2) mm/a;若选用T₂阶地废弃年代9 000~10 000 a B.P.,则得到滑动速率约(4.2±0.3) mm/a,综合得到其滑动速率为(4.7±2.2) mm/a。



(a) 中南京凹阶地右旋断错(镜像NW)(红色箭头为断层经过位置)

(b) 差分GPS实测平面图

图3 中南京凹右旋断错地貌

Fig.3 Right-lateral faulted landforms at Zhongnanjing'ao village

2.2 麻卡地

在断裂南段麻卡地附近、南郎河东侧大致相当于该河Ⅲ级台地上,发育了一系列次级冲沟或纹沟向西流入南郎河。受断层走滑作用的影响,有5条冲沟发生了同步右旋位错,位错量数十米至几百米不等^[14]。其中一条发育于Ⅲ级台地上,无植被覆盖,地貌单元沉积较为稳定,利于测量及样品采集[图1、图4(a)]。冲沟南侧发育地震鼓包,北侧发育反向沟槽,反向坎高约1.8 m。野外对该冲沟进行了差分GPS测量[图4(b)],经过后期流水的侵蚀,右旋位错标志已不标准,北侧沟壁经后期坡积物影响,位移标志遭到了破坏,沟底改造较大,其连线与断层交角较大,位错量偏大,野外分析应以南侧沟壁为准。由于其位错标志并不标准,因此测量后给出了最大和最小2个位移,最大位错量为22 m,最小

为16 m,综合考虑冲沟的右旋位错量为(19±3) m[图4(b)]。该冲沟发育在Ⅲ级台地上,即在该地貌面形成后才开始下切形成,并受断裂影响开始右旋位错,因此地貌面的年代可以代表位错累计的开始时间。研究中在沉积较为稳定的沟壁边缘采集了一个¹⁴C样品(MKD-14C-6),采样剖面如图4(c)所示。沟的顶部为现代耕土层,颜色黑灰,中间为浅黄色土层,底部为风化的基岩层。采样位置位于浅黄色土层的底部,深度约1.9 m,该位置可代表本地貌面开始形成的年代,其下为风化基岩层。样品由BETA实验室测试,结果为(5220±60) a B.P.,则由该点计算的滑动速率为(3.6±0.6) mm/a。

综合以上所获得的断层滑动速率,得到澜沧断裂全新世以来平均右旋走滑速率为(4.2±2.3) mm/a。对于龙陵—澜沧断裂带的右旋滑动速

率,前人曾有过一定的研究:向宏发等^[13]认为断裂晚更新世以来的滑动速率为6.8 mm/a;徐锡伟等^[2]认为其右旋走滑速率为4~6 mm/a;根据GPS资料,Shen等^[29]得到的龙陵—澜沧断裂带右旋位移速率为6 mm/a;王阎昭等^[30]通过更多的GPS台站

数据建立连接断层元模型,用最小二乘法反演了川滇地区主要断层的现今滑动速率,认为龙陵—澜沧断裂带的右旋位移速率为(8.5±1.7) mm/a。总的看来,龙陵—澜沧断裂带的右旋走滑速率集中在4~8 mm/a之间,与本研究结果相当。

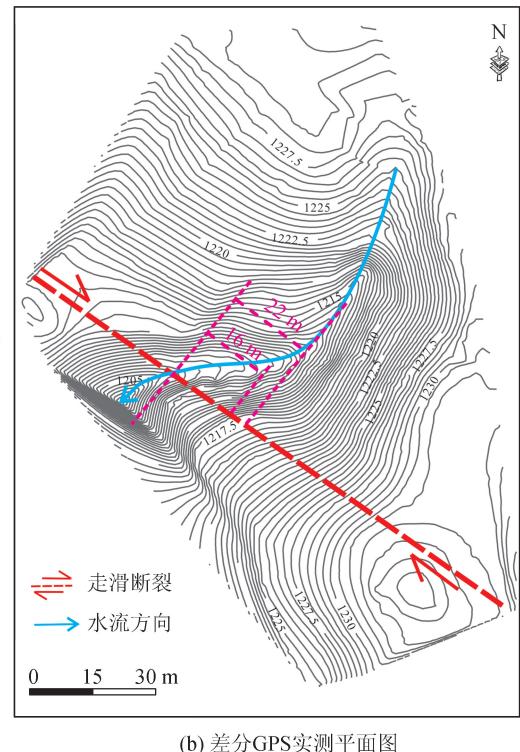
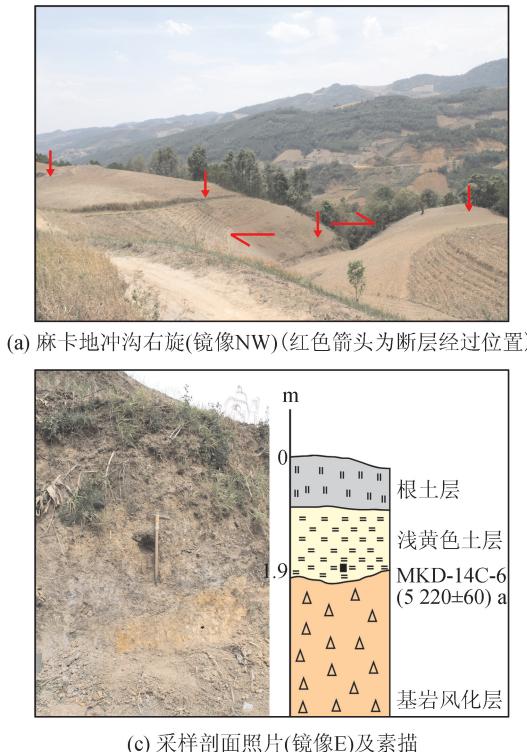


图4 麻卡地右旋位错地貌

Fig.4 Right-lateral faulted landforms at Makadi village

3 断裂右旋走滑起始时间的讨论

滇西南地区第四纪以前的活动构造、岩浆岩带、变质岩带都以NE向为主,局部受NS向构造控制。大量的地震研究表明,破坏性地震多沿先存构造以数百年至数千年的时间间隔不均匀或不规则地重复发生着^[31-36],但也有许多地震与先存构造的活动无关,它们产生的地表破裂带偏离、甚至切割先存地表迹线,具有新生活动构造的特征。1988年澜沧—耿马7.6级、7.2级地震产生的地表破裂带以NNW向为主^[10-11],具有明显的新生断层的构造特征^[37]。其北侧的龙陵1976年7.3、7.4级地震产生的地表破裂带也是以NNW向为主^[38],以NE向次之,切割先存的NE向构造。虢顺民等^[3]称其为龙陵—澜沧新生破裂带。

多年来,对于龙陵—澜沧新生断裂带的形成时间并没有确切的证据。虢顺民等^[3]根据地区河流规模的年代统计,推测新生断裂的形成时间为中更新

世,但缺乏可靠的年代学证据。在勐海县城西北侧,由于龙陵—澜沧断裂的持续走滑运动,使得一系列的岩体产生了同步的右旋位错(图5),其位错量大致可分为2组,分别为1.8~2.5 km、4.6~4.8 km。假定断裂在一定时间内的滑动速率是保持不变的,则可根据最大位移量与滑动速率的比值估算断裂右旋走滑的最早时间。利用最大位错量4.6~4.8 km、滑动速率(4.2±2.3) mm/a推算断裂右旋走滑起始年代距今约1.1 Ma,即早更新世晚期。新生断裂通过处发育了多个长轴走向NNW的断陷盆地,如澜沧盆地,盆地内堆积受断层控制的早、中更新世地层,也说明与盆地相关的断层形成于第四纪早期。

4 结论与讨论

澜沧断裂属于龙陵—澜沧断裂的东南段,为一条全新世活动的右旋走滑断裂,兼具倾滑分量,长度约85 km。断裂沿线形成丰富的断错地貌,主要表

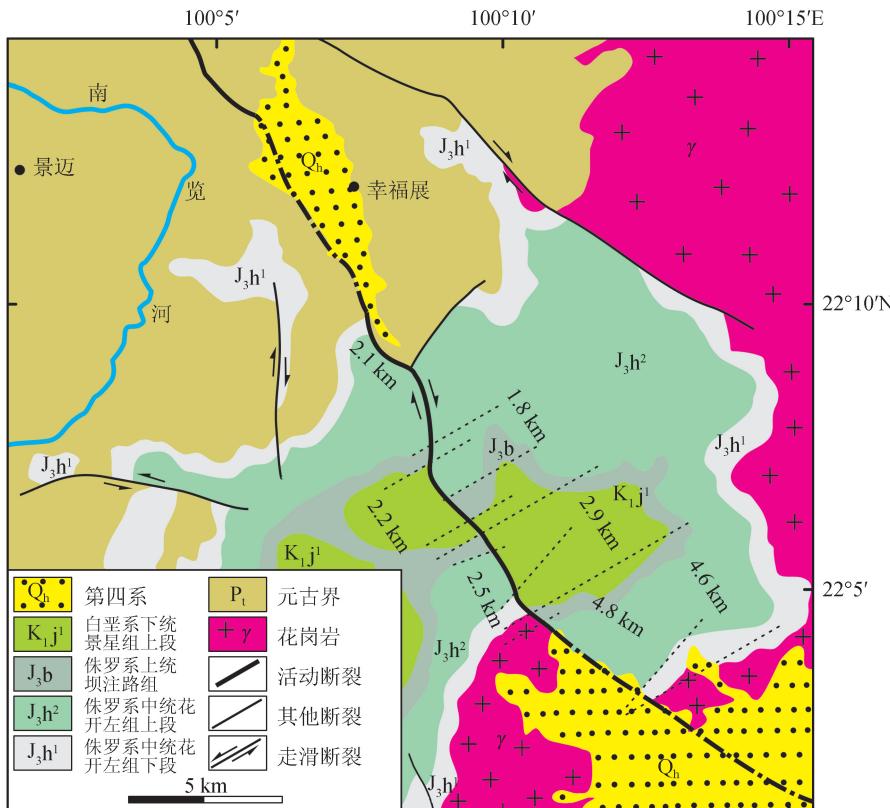


图 5 勐海西北侧岩体位错

Fig.5 Right-lateral faulted rock mass at the northwest of Menghai county

现为断层陡崖、冲沟右旋、断层陡坎、断层沟槽、断层垭口和断陷凹坑等。本文选择 2 个典型地点的右旋冲沟及阶地,利用差分 GPS 进行了大比例尺测图,同时结合相应地貌面的样品测年,获得断裂全新世以来的右旋走滑速率为 $(4.2 \pm 2.3) \text{ mm/a}$ 。同时根据岩体位错量及滑动速率估计断裂起始活动年代距今约 1.1 Ma,即早更新世晚期。

本文研究的滇西南地区位于青藏高原东南部,在印度板块持续向北东推挤的条件下,高原东南部向东南挤出,在遭遇了稳定的华南块体后向南东方向运动,继而向南运动,使得川滇地区围绕喜马拉雅东构造结做顺时针运动^[39-40]。同时 GPS 观测本地区存在一个绵延数百公里的右旋剪切带,该区域包括最西侧的龙陵—澜沧断裂、红河断裂和楚雄—建水断裂^[30,41],断裂由 NNW 逐渐变为 NW 向。在区域顺时针旋转的背景下,造成剪切带内部 NE 向次级断裂产生左旋走滑^[42]。目前该地区的断裂是以 NNW 向为主,诸多 NE 向的活动断裂将地壳分割成诸多微小块体,这些 NE 向的断裂起到了吸收和调整区域断裂滑动速率转换的作用,因此其滑动速

率均小于 NNW 向断裂。例如大盈江断裂左旋走滑速率为 $1.2 \sim 2.5 \text{ mm/a}$ ^[43];龙陵—瑞丽断裂全新世以来的左旋走滑速率为 $1.8 \sim 3 \text{ mm/a}$ ^[44];畹町—安定断裂左旋走滑速率为 $1.7 \sim 2.2 \text{ mm/a}$ ^[45]。其他 NE 向的断裂,如南汀河断裂、孟连断裂和打洛—景洪断裂也是以左旋走滑为主,由于对其研究程度均较低,目前还没有见过相应的有关滑动速率的报道。此次研究过程中,我们对孟连断裂和打洛—景洪断裂开展了一些工作,重点对其滑动速率进行了研究,但目前还没有得到结果,估计这些断裂的滑动速率应该也在 2 mm/a 左右。当断裂走向转为 NWW 向时,断裂性质发生了改变,以右旋走滑为特征,滑动速率也有所增大,如黑河断裂,全新世以来其右旋走滑速率为 $(3.54 \pm 0.78) \text{ mm/a}$ ^[46];NW 向的红河断裂晚更新世以来右旋滑动速率南段为 $(3.5 \pm 1.5) \text{ mm/a}$ ^[47],北段为 3.3 mm/a ^[48];楚雄—建水断裂的右旋滑动速率为 $(4.2 \pm 1.3) \text{ mm/a}$ ^[30];本文研究的 NNW 向龙陵—澜沧断裂滑动速率为 $(4.2 \pm 2.3) \text{ mm/a}$ 。这种断裂性质和滑动速率的变化与现今青藏高原东南部的整体旋转变形有关。

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