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# 中朝克拉通东部上地幔精细圈层结构: 来自朝鲜核爆源深地震测深剖面的约束

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**摘要** 晚中生代以来, 中朝克拉通经历了一系列强烈构造和岩浆事件, 岩石圈性质发生显著变化. 为此, 中朝克拉通“破坏”一词被提出, 但破坏形态主要来自地表地质、地球化学、地壳结构和上地幔较大尺度的地震学成像等的约束. 因较大能量的人工震源方法较难在人口密集的华北地区实施, 基于深地震测深剖面对整个上地幔精细圈层结构的探究仍限于较少地区. 为此, 我们根据中国地震台网和部分流动台站记录的 2017 年 9 月 3 日朝鲜地下核试验地震数据, 利用宽角反射/折射成像方法, 揭示了中朝克拉通东部及邻区 5 个不同方位剖面的高垂向分辨率一维地壳和上地幔 P 波速度结构. 结果显示, 中朝克拉通东部及周边地区平均地壳厚度为 29~30 km, 全地壳平均速度在 6.10~6.17 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 之间, 远低于全球大陆地壳平均值, 表明该区下地壳很薄甚至缺失, 且在地壳底部可能存在因局部拆沉而形成的强水平各向异性. 该区 80 km 左右深度可观测岩石圈正速度梯度内部间断面, 推测其可能是由尖晶石到石榴石相变引起. 在约 220 km 深度, 我们探测到通常存在于稳定克拉通下方的 Lehmann 间断面, 揭示中朝克拉通东部还部分保留类似稳定克拉通的圈层结构. 介于 80 km 间断面和 Lehmann 间断面之间的上地幔 P 波速度较全球 IASP91 模型明显偏低, 且上地幔震相(P<sub>n</sub>, PL 和 P410)到时介于稳定克拉通区域和活动构造区域之间, 表明中朝克拉通东部及邻区上地幔整体处于“冷”至“热”的过渡状态.

**关键词** 朝鲜核爆; 深地震测深剖面; 薄下地壳; 上地幔间断面; 中朝克拉通东部

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## Fine-layer structure of the upper mantle in the eastern Sino-Korean Craton: constrained by deep seismic sounding profile with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear explosion source

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**Abstract** Since the Late Mesozoic, the lithospheric properties of the Sino-Korean Craton have changed significantly. However, the specific form of craton “destruction” is mainly based on the investigation of surface geology, geochemistry, crustal structure imaging and the detection of low-velocity discontinuity in the upper mantle, lacking constraints on the fine structure and properties of the entire upper mantle. Therefore, based on the seismic observations from the nuclear explosion on September 3, 2017 in North Korea recorded by the national seismic network of China and some temporary broadband seismic stations, we obtain high-vertical-resolution one-dimensional  $V_p$  models of the upper mantle beneath the eastern Sino-Korean Craton and its adjacent areas by using deep seismic sounding imaging method. The results reveal that the regional average crustal thickness is about 29~30 km, and the average crustal velocity is about 6.10~6.17 km·s<sup>-1</sup>, which is significantly lower than the global continental average value, indicating the lower crust below these profiles is extremely thin or even missing. Thin and strong reflection coefficient across the Moho discontinuity may be caused by the existence of strong horizontal anisotropy at the base of the thin crust. An intra-lithospheric discontinuity (ILD) with small positive velocity gradient is detected at about 80 km depth. We speculate it may be caused by the phase transformation from spinel to garnet. the Lehmann discontinuity is observed at about 220 km, which usually exist below stable cratons. What’s more, the velocity of the upper mantle between the ILD and Lehmann discontinuity is significantly lower than that of the global IASP91 model. The arrival times of these upper mantle seismic phases (Pn, PL and P410) are between the stable craton region and the active tectonic region, indicating that the upper mantle in the eastern Sino-Korean Craton and its adjacent areas is in a “cold” to “hot” transition state as a whole.

**Keywords** The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Nuclear explosion; Deep seismic sounding profile; Thin lower crust; Upper mantle discontinuity; Eastern Sino-Korean Craton

0 引言

20 世纪 60 年代,全球陆续开展了一系列以核爆和大当量化学爆炸为震源的深地震测深研究计划(图 1). 比如北美中部 the Early Rise experiment 和澳大利亚 Tans-Australia Seismic Survey 计划,其获得的深地震测深剖面为探究地球深部结构提供了开创性数据(Iyer et al., 1969; Muirhead et al., 1977; Taylor, 1983). 在 20 世纪 60 年代至 90 年代期间,前苏联开展了更系统的以大当量化学爆炸和核爆为震源的深地震测深研究,获得了一系列横跨多个地质构造单元、且具有更高信噪比的超长地震剖面记录(Benz et al., 1992; Mechie et al., 1993; Morozova et al., 1999). 相较而言,传统的以人工

爆破为震源所记录的地震剖面,由于受到震源能量(数吨 TNT 炸药)的限制,最大探测深度仅限于上地幔顶部(Braile and Chiang, 1986; Reddy et al., 2003; Musacchio et al., 2004; 张中杰等, 2005; Teng et al., 2013). 而以核爆为震源的深地震测深剖面能够记录丰富的来自地壳和地幔的折射、反射、散射等信息. 为此,前人针对前苏联核爆数据开展了大量的工作以探究地球深部精细结构(Yegorkin and Pavlenkova, 1981; Egorkin et al., 1984, 1987; Ryberg et al., 1996; Fuchs, 1997; Schueller et al., 1997; Nielsen et al., 1999; Pavlenkova et al., 2002; Ross et al., 2004; Pavlenkova and Pavlenkova, 2006; Pavlenkova, 2011).

近年来,朝鲜在丰溪里试验场先后进行了数次核试验,我国及周边地区近 3000 km 震中距范围内

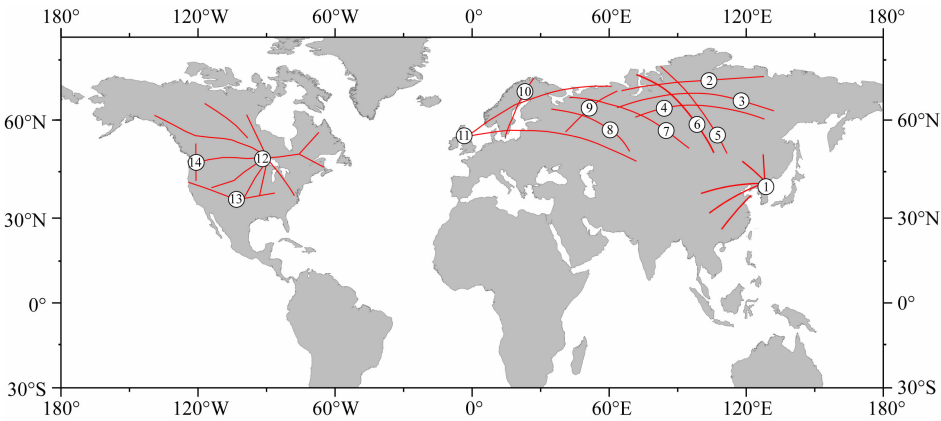


图 1 全球长偏移距核爆源深地震测深剖面位置(修改自 Thybo and Perchuc, 1997)  
Fig. 1 Global long-range nuclear seismic sounding profiles (modified from Thybo and Perchuc, 1997)

的地震台网,均记录了连续的、高信噪比的宽频带三分量地震波形,为分析核试验参数提供了宝贵数据.针对朝鲜核爆,有研究者基于中国地震台网及周边台网(如全球地震台网 GSN 和日本 F-NET 台网)所记录的 Pn、Pg、Sn、Lg 和 Rg 等区域震相开展了一系列研究,包括核爆事件识别(Walter et al., 2018; Kim et al., 2018; He et al., 2018)、事件定位(Wen and Long, 2010; Murphy et al., 2013; Zhao et al., 2016)、震源矩张量分析(Alvizuri and Tape, 2018; Chiang et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2018; Tian et al., 2018)和 Lg 波衰减成像(Zhao et al., 2008, 2015)等.

本文根据我国部分固定台站所记录到的 2017 年 9 月 3 日朝鲜地下核试验地震数据,利用宽角反射/折射方法,分析长偏移距剖面震相到时特征,以期获得中朝克拉通东部及邻区精细地壳上地幔一维速度结构,为认识中朝克拉通东北部岩石圈“破坏”的程度提供新的地震学约束.

1 区域地质背景

由中国的华北克拉通(North China Craton, NCC)和朝鲜半岛北部的狼林地块组成的中朝克拉通(Sino-Korean Craton, SKC)是地球上最古老的克拉通之一(Liu et al., 1992). 基于克拉通内部岩性、构造、变质和年代学的差异(Zhao et al., 1998, 2001, 2005),中朝克拉通被细分为三部分,即东部陆块(太古宙陆核)、西部陆块(古元古代陆核)和中部造山带. 对金伯利岩中所含石榴石和尖晶石的研究表明,东部陆块和西部陆块在太古代时期独立演化,于古元古代(~1.8 Ga)时发生碰撞拼合形成统

一的克拉通后,直至早古生代一直处于构造稳定状态(Xu, 2001; Gao et al., 2002; Zhao et al., 2005; 朱日祥等, 2011). 然而,自中生代以来,中朝克拉通先后经历了来自周边板块的多次俯冲. 早古生代,古特提斯洋和扬子板块开始向北俯冲,于三叠纪与华北克拉通碰撞并形成秦岭—大别—苏鲁高压-超高压变质岩带;华南陆块的向北俯冲使得华北克拉通南缘发生后陆变形,形成了 WNW-ESE 向褶皱带(Zhu et al., 2009). 郯庐断裂带也于同期形成,并以陆内转换断层的形式将大别与苏鲁高压-超高压变质岩带左行错开(Zhu et al., 2009). 晚古生代,北部古亚洲洋开始向南俯冲,华北克拉通与蒙古地块于二叠纪末发生碰撞(Xiao et al., 2003);侏罗纪时期,蒙古—鄂霍兹克洋关闭(Zorin, 1999),华北—蒙古陆块与西伯利亚克拉通拼合形成中亚造山带. 由于在晚古生代至早中生代受到北部板块汇聚挤压的影响,华北克拉通北缘阴山—燕山构造带形成了近东西向的褶皱带(张长厚等, 2011)和部分火山弧岩浆岩(Jian et al., 2010). 中生代以来,西太平洋伊佐奈歧(Izanagi)板块向东亚大陆高速斜向俯冲(Maruyama et al., 1997),在克拉通东部形成 NNE 走向的郯庐左行走滑断裂带,以及一系列平行的左行走滑断层. 随着太平洋俯冲板块的后撤,中国东部构造演化发生了由挤压为主到伸展为主的重大转折. 这些大尺度的构造活动对中朝克拉通东部及其邻区的构造演化产生了重大影响.

2 数据

本文采用中国东部地区(24°N—52°N, 90°E—130°E)291个宽频带流动台站(图2)所记录的2017

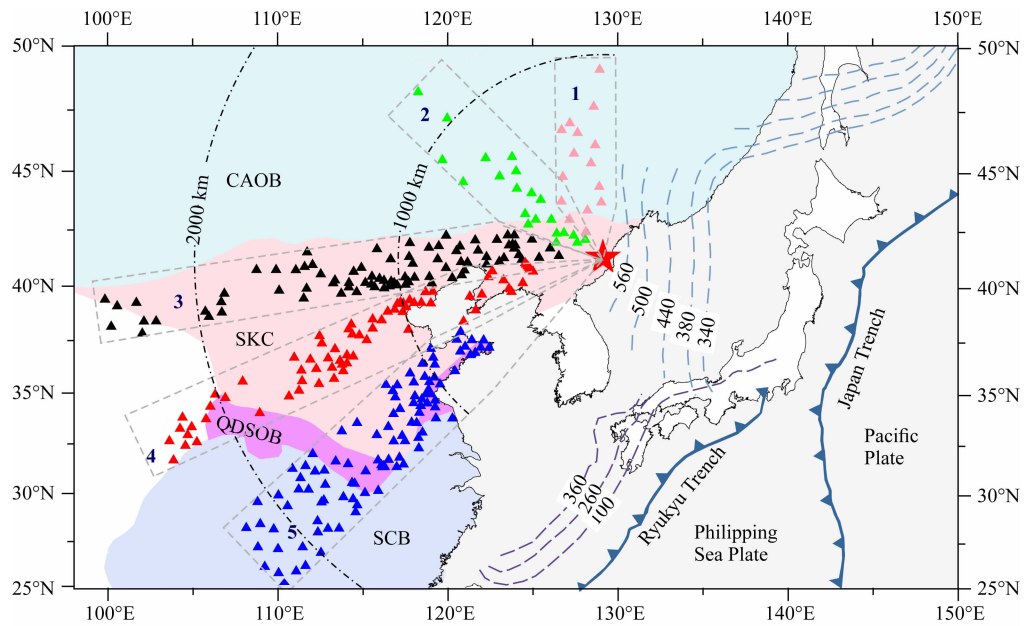


图 2 东亚构造略图及中国东部宽频带地震台站分布

图中红色五角星对应朝鲜地下第 6 次核试验所在位置(41.303°N, 129.070°E),不同颜色的三角形表示不同剖面对应的宽频带地震台站.蓝色锯齿线表示由西太平洋板块俯冲形成的日本海沟和由菲律宾海板块俯冲形成的琉球海沟(Bird, 2003).蓝色和紫色虚线分别表示太平洋板块和菲律宾海板块的俯冲深度等值线(Hayes et al., 2018).CAOB:中亚造山带,SKC:中朝克拉通,QDSOB:秦岭—大别—苏鲁造山带,SCB:华南板块.

Fig. 2 Eastern Asia simplified tectonic map and broadband seismic stations distribution of eastern China  
Red five-point star shows the location of the sixth nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (41.303°N, 129.070°E), Triangles of different colors represent broadband seismic stations used in different profiles. The Ryukyu Trench and Japan Trench formed by the subduction of the western Pacific Plate and Philippine Sea Plate respectively are marked by blue saw-toothed lines (Bird, 2003). Interface depths of the subducting Pacific slab and Philippine Sea slab are marked by blue and purple dashed contour lines respectively (Hayes et al., 2018). CAOB: Central Asia Orogenic Belt; SKC: Sino-Korean Craton; QDSOB: Qinling-Dabie-Sulu Orogenic Belt; SCB: South China Block.

年 9 月 3 日朝鲜地下核试验三分量连续波形资料.其中,15 个台站属于中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所在东北地区布设的流动地震台阵,其余台站属于中国国家数字地震台网(CNDSN),平均台间距为 20~100 km.经降采样处理,数据采样频率统一为 10 Hz.我们依据事件方位角将所有台站分为 5 条剖面(图 2),并将每条剖面上所有台站的波形数据按震中距排列.再对原始核爆记录 10~51 s 的时窗进行振幅归一化、0.1~4 Hz 带通滤波、去均值、去线性趋势等预处理后,将剖面记录按照 8.0 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 的速度折合,获得折合后的核爆记录剖面(图 3b、图 4b、图 5b、图 6b、图 7b).

3 震相分析

5 条核爆源深地震测深剖面所记录的数据信噪比均很高,主要震相能量强、传播距离远.我们利用交互式软件 ZPLOT(Zelt, 1994)拾取震相到时,拾取误差范围约为 100~300 ms.各剖面震相拾取到

时如图 3b、图 4b、图 5b、图 6b 和图 7b 所示.

在地壳尺度,各剖面记录了来自莫霍面的一次反射震相 PmP 和二次反射震相 PmPPmP. 5 条剖面中,PmP 震相均清晰且可被连续追踪,视速度均约为 6.15 km·s<sup>-1</sup>.在剖面 1、剖面 2 和剖面 4,PmP 震相最大偏移距达 700 km,在剖面 3 和剖面 5,该震相可被连续追踪至偏移距大于 1000 km 处.在 5 条剖面中,PmP 震相极其相近的视速度表明剖面下方地壳平均速度结构具有较强的相似性,但在不同剖面记录中,震相可识别的最大偏移距的不同又表明壳内速度梯度大小和地震波衰减属性等仍存在区域差异性.受台站分布的制约,仅在剖面 1、剖面 2、剖面 3 和剖面 4 可观测到到时滞后于 PmP 震相的高信噪比 PmPPmP 震相.根据射线追踪正演模拟结果,我们认为 PmPPmP 震相是在莫霍面发生两次反射的多次波震相.

在地幔尺度,剖面记录了高信噪比的来自上地幔顶部的折射震相 Pn,来自上地幔内部间断面的反射震相 PIP,来自 Lehmann 间断面的反射/折射震相

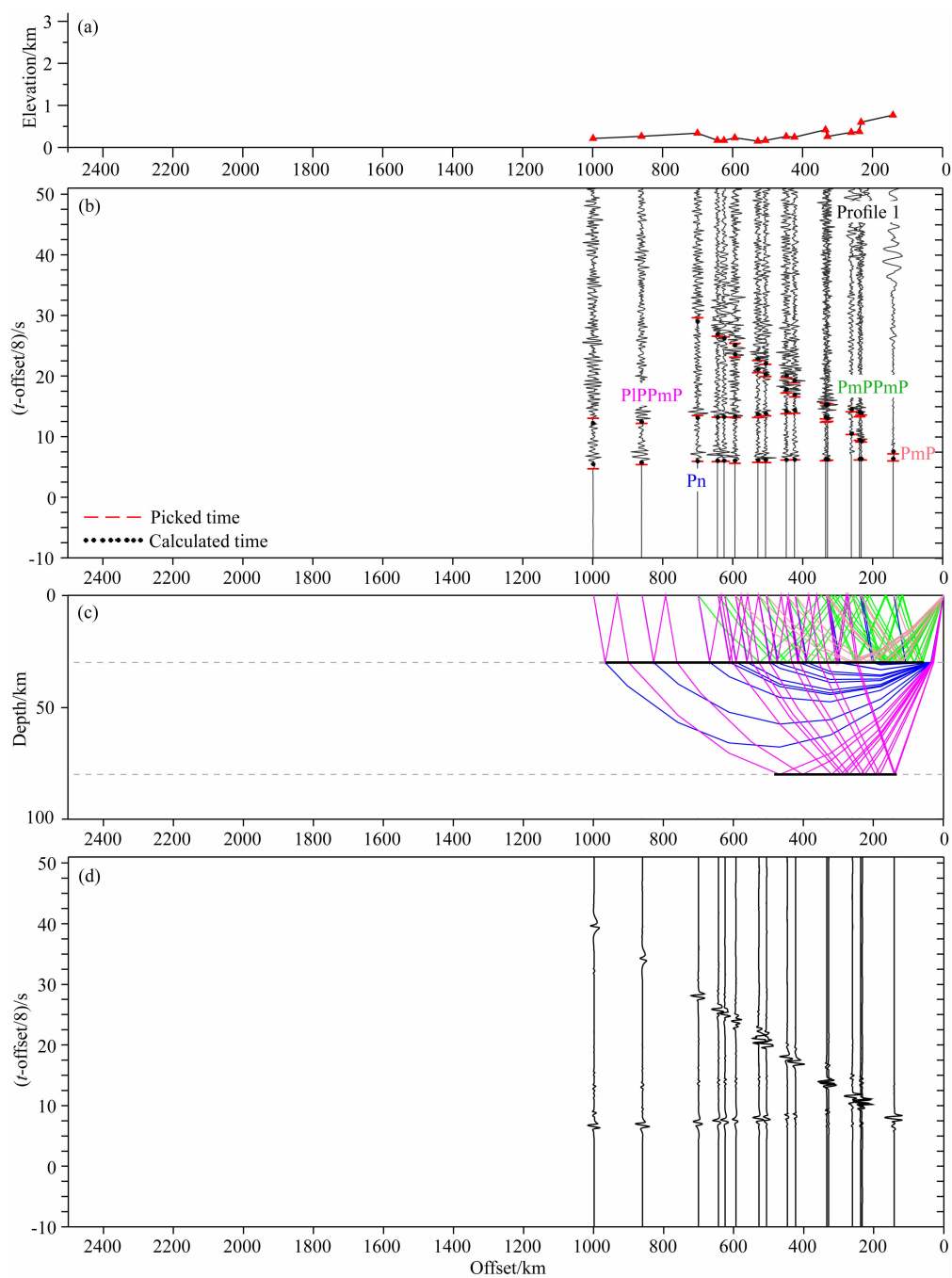


图 3 核爆源深地震测深折合剖面 1

(a) 剖面台站高程图；(b) 折合剖面记录及震相走时拟合，折合速度为  $8\text{ km}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ，红色线段为拾取的各震相走时，黑色圆点为基于反演所得最优模型计算的各震相理论走时；(c) 最优模型中各震相射线路径覆盖，反映了最优模型的分辨率及约束范围；(d) 基于最优模型计算，经振幅归一化处理的合成理论地震图，振幅放大倍数与观测剖面一致。

Fig. 3 Reduction seismic section for the profile 1 with nuclear explosion source

(a) Station elevation distribution. (b) Seismic section with a reduction velocity of  $8\text{ km}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  and phases travel time fitting. Red short lines represent the picked travel times for each phases and the black dots show the theoretical arrival times for each phases calculated based on the optimal model obtained from inversion. (c) Ray path coverage for each seismic phase, illustrating the resolution and constrained range of the optimal model. (d) Synthetic theoretical seismogram displayed with trace-normalized amplitude and the same amplitude scaling as the observed data calculated based on the optimal model.

(PL),来自地幔过渡带顶部 410 km 间断面的反射震相 P410 及多次波震相 PIPPmP. 在 200~1300 km 偏移距范围内,上地幔顶部折射震相 Pn 作为首波出现,且沿 5 条剖面该震相折合到时均为 5~6 s,视速度未

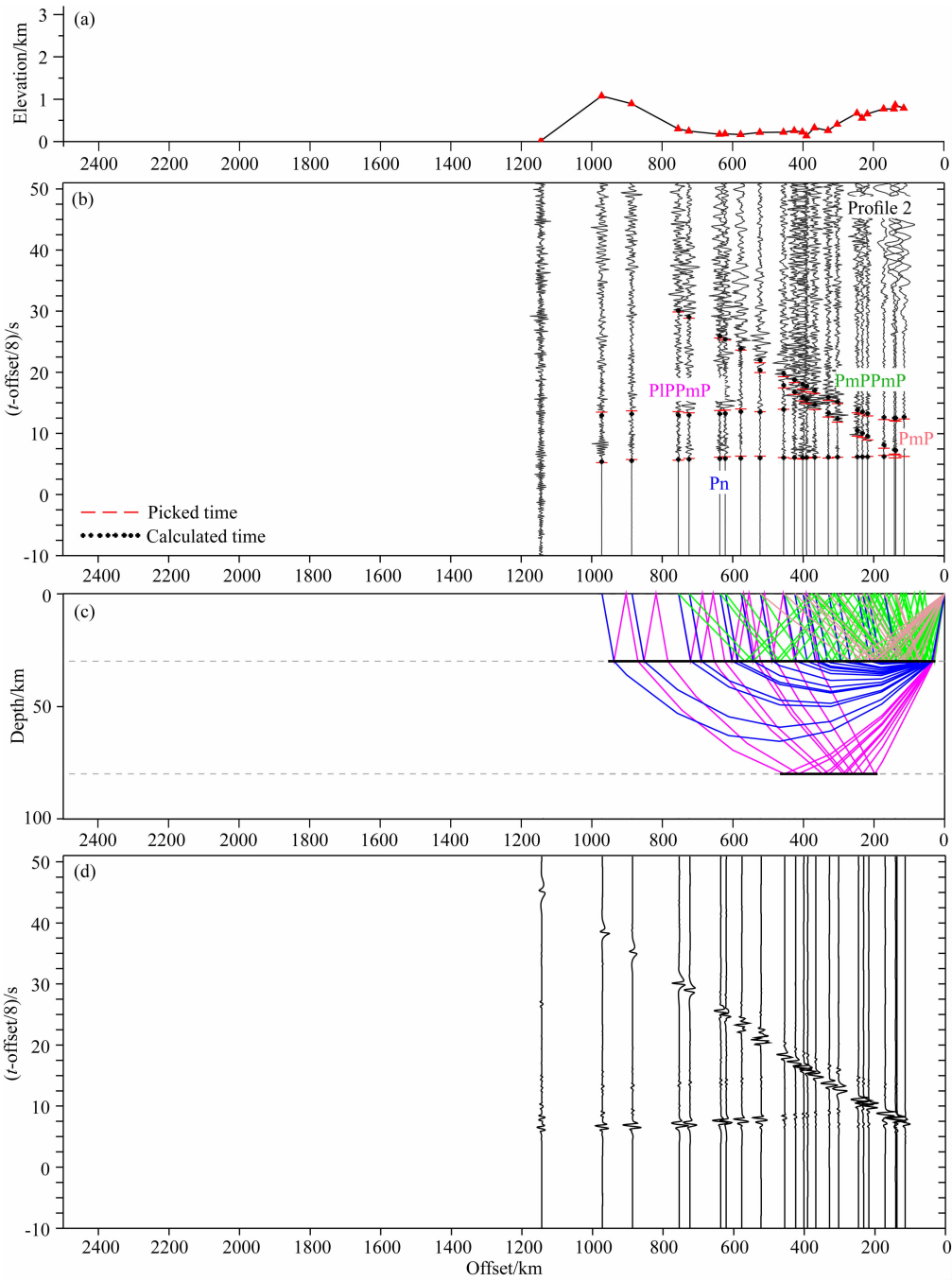


图 4 核爆源深地震测深折合剖面 2  
子图和符号的含义同图 3.

Fig. 4 Reduction seismic section for the profile 2 with nuclear explosion source  
The meanings of subgraphs and symbols are the same as those in Fig. 3.

随偏移距增大而明显变化,稳定在  $8.0 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  左右.出现这种特殊的现象,可能是因为上地幔顶部存在低速层致使平均速度偏低,也可能是因为沿剖面地壳厚度东薄西厚造成大偏移距的 Pn 震相到时相对滞后.但考虑到 5 条剖面中记录到 Pn 震相的台站的高程起伏较小(图 3a、图 4a、图 5a、图 6a 和图 7a),根据重力均衡原理可以推测台站下方地壳厚度变化亦较小.据此我们认为,视速度变化较小的 Pn

震相反映了上地幔顶部速度梯度小,可能存在相对低速层.在剖面 3,紧随初至到达的是来自上地幔内部间断面(Intra-Lithospheric Discontinuity, ILD)的反射震相 PIP,该震相特征清晰,可有效追踪约 300 km,视速度约为  $8.10 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ .在 5 条剖面中约 400~1000 km 震中距范围内均可观测到多次波震相 PIPPmP,其折合走时曲线与 PIP 震相近乎平行,折合到时稳定在 12~14 s,我们判定该震相为

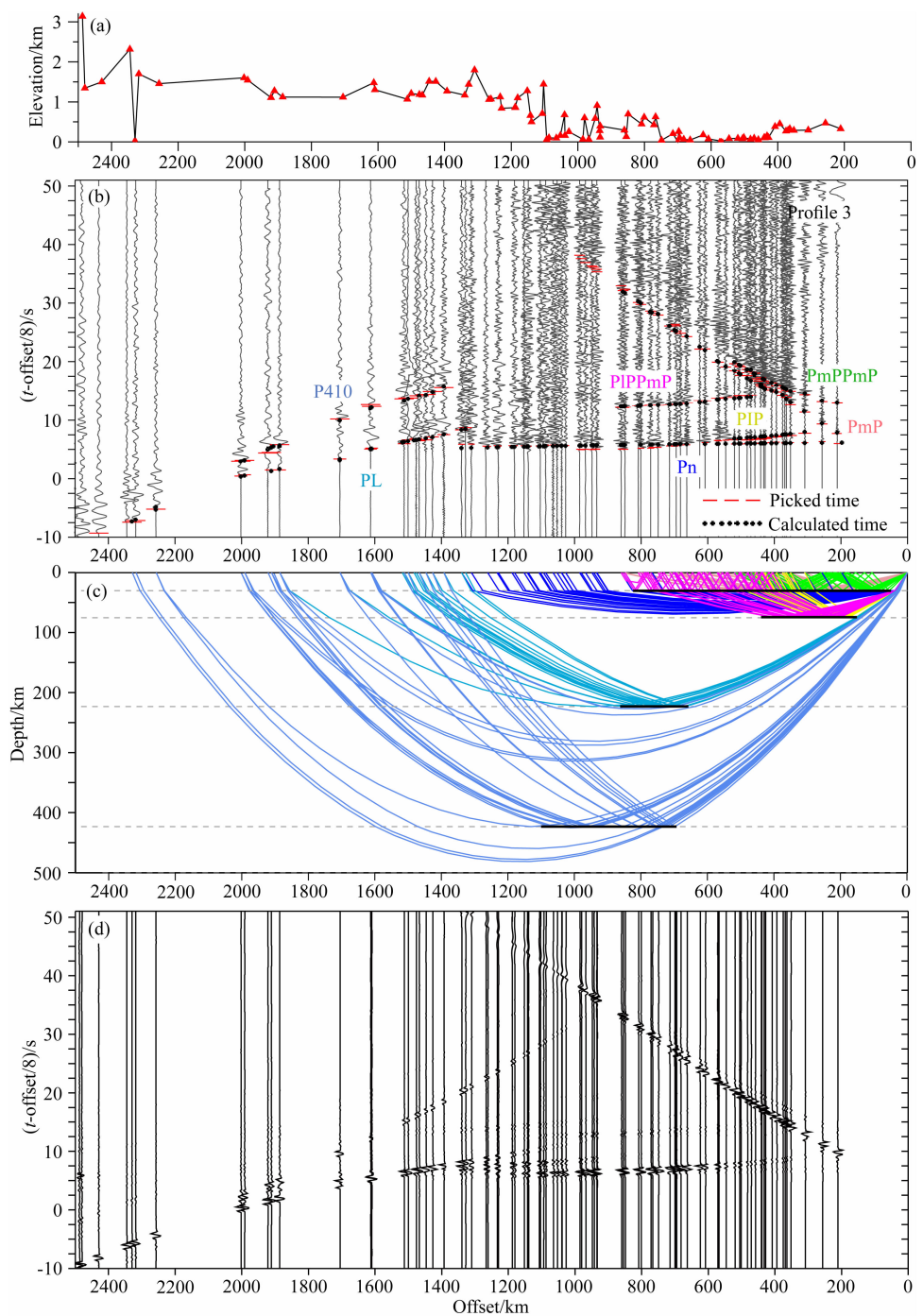


图 5 核爆源深地震测深折合剖面 3

子图和符号的含义同图 3.

Fig. 5 Reduction seismic section for the profile 3 with nuclear explosion source  
The meanings of subgraphs and symbols are the same as those in Fig. 3.

依次在间断面 ILD 和莫霍面发生反射的多次波。来自 Lehmann 间断面的反射/折射震相 PL 和来自 410 km 间断面的反射震相 P410 在剖面 3、剖面 4 和剖面 5 中均有记录,但不同剖面两种震相首次可被观测的初始震中距略有不同,即不同剖面震相发生临界反射的震中距存在差异,这表明不同剖面下方 Lehmann 间断面和 410 km 间断面的上下速度差

不同。其中,剖面 5 所记录的 PL 震相和 P410 震相可被观测的初始震中距最近,分别在 1000 km 和 1200 km 附近,剖面 4 次之。这意味着在剖面 5 下方,Lehmann 间断面和 410 km 间断面处 P 波速度值变化最为剧烈,存在强速度对比,相较之下,剖面 3 下方的 Lehmann 间断面和 410 km 间断面处 P 波速度值变化最为和缓,速度差异最小。

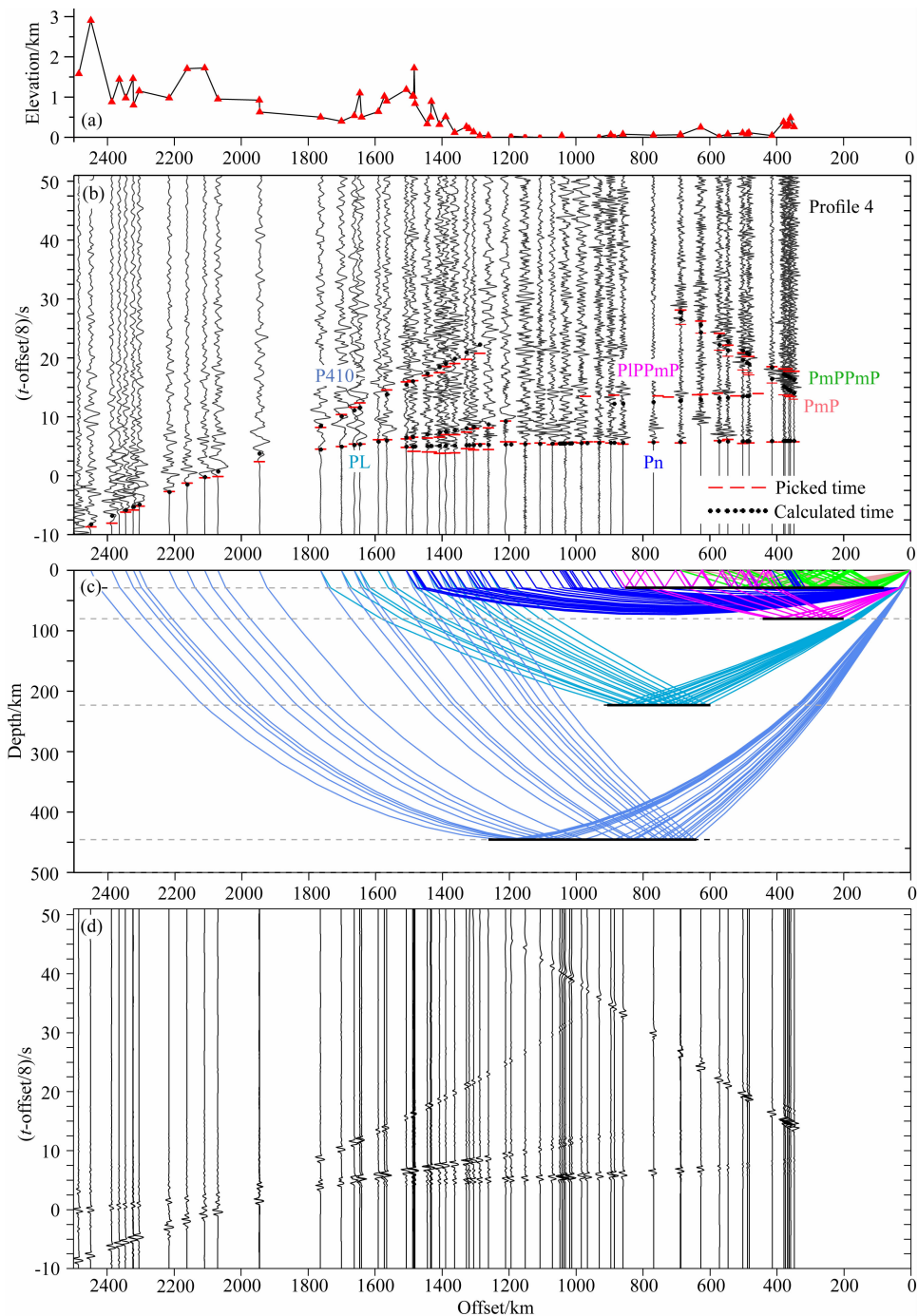


图 6 核爆源深地震测深折合剖面 4  
子图和符号的含义同图 3。

Fig. 6 Reduction seismic section for the profile 4 with nuclear explosion source  
The meanings of subgraphs and symbols are the same as those in Fig. 3.

4 地壳及上地幔速度结构

我们利用基于射线追踪的二维走时正反演程序 RAYINVR(Zelt and Smith, 1992),对壳幔结构建模,采用“剥皮法”,自上而下拟合折射和反射震相的走时特征来同时约束各层速度和界面结构信息,从

而获得各剖面下方地壳及上地幔一维速度结构模型,并使用反射率法(Fuchs and Müller, 1971)计算地震波在 1D 速度-深度模型中 3D 传播的全波形理论地震图.各剖面最优反演模型的理论走时与实际拾取的震相走时实现了很好的拟合(图 3b、图 4b、图 5b、图 6b 和图 7b),残差大约为 800 ms,且相应的射线路径图(图 3c、图 4c、图 5c、图 6c 和图 7c)表明,剖

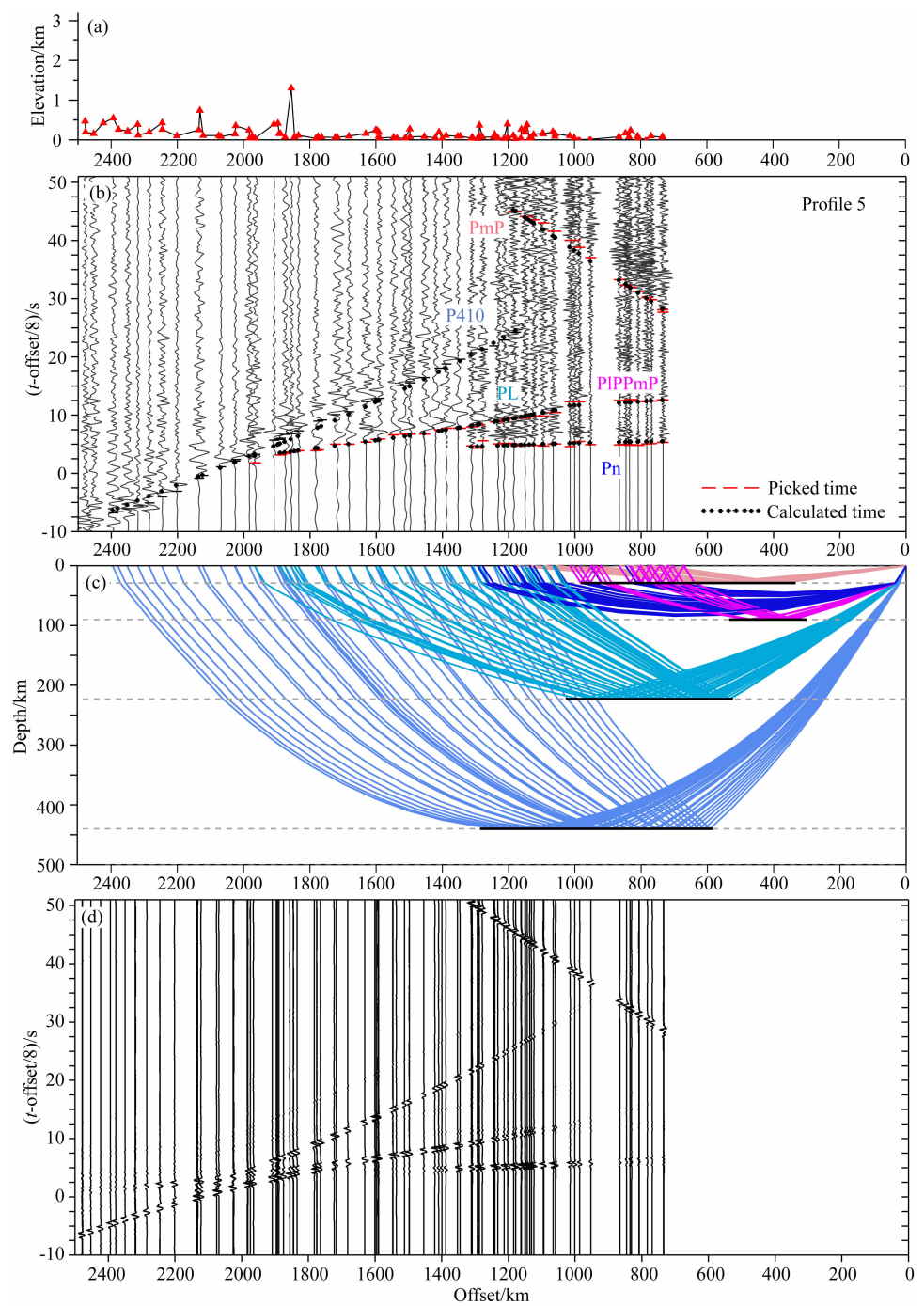


图 7 核爆源深地震测深折合剖面 5  
子图和符号的含义同图 3.

Fig. 7 Reduction seismic section for the profile 5 with nuclear explosion source  
The meanings of subgraphs and symbols are the same as those in Fig. 3.

面下方 1400 km 震中距范围内(图 2)的地壳和上地幔结构均能得到较好的约束. 基于最优到时反演模型计算得到的理论地震图(图 3d、图 4d、图 5d、图 6d 和图 7d)中各主要震相到时振幅变化特征与观测剖面均较一致, 论证了所得模型的可靠性. RAYINVR 软件反演得到的模型是基于水平层状模型假设, 考虑到地球的曲率, 我们进行逆展平变换计算

(Biswas, 1972), 最终得到基于球状模型的各剖面下方真实地壳及上地幔一维速度结构(图 8).

5 条剖面下方壳幔结构整体上具有极强的相似性. 地壳平均厚度均为 29~30 km 左右, 全地壳平均速度在  $6.10\sim 6.17\text{ km}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  之间. 此外, PmP 震相的超长传播距离(最大可观测震中距达 1200 km)表明地壳垂直速度梯度小( $<0.003\text{ s}^{-1}$ ), 壳内散射

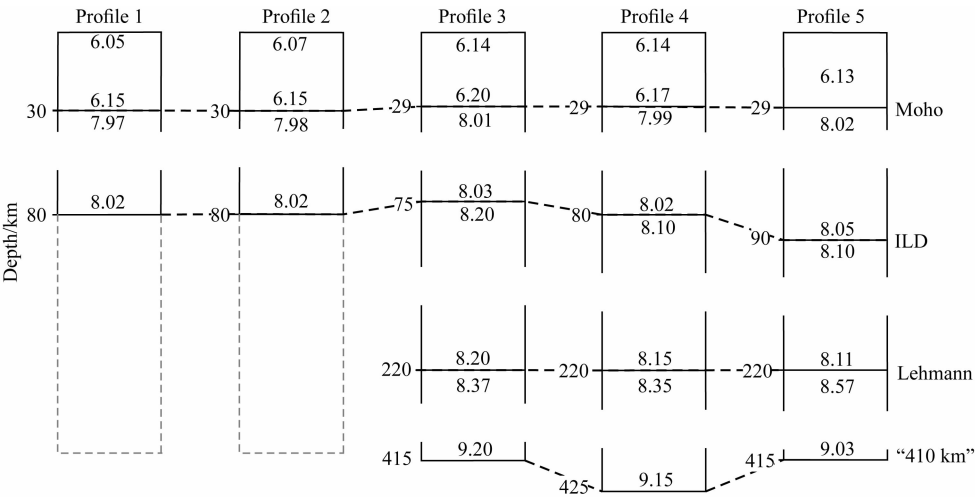


图 8 5 条剖面下方逆展平变换(Biswas, 1972)后地壳上地幔速度结构

ILD 代表岩石圈内部间断面,“410 km”代表地幔过渡带顶界面。

Fig. 8 The crust and upper mantle velocity structure beneath the five profiles which is applied an earth-flattening inverse transformation (Biswas, 1972)

ILD represents Intra-Lithospheric Discontinuity, “410 km” represents the top boundary of mantle transition zone.

及衰减弱.且各剖面下方上地幔顶部 P 波速度值均在 7.99~8.02 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 范围内,表明莫霍面处 P 波速度值由 6.10~6.17 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 骤增至 7.99~8.02 km·s<sup>-1</sup>,莫霍面处速度变化剧烈,存在强速度差异.而在莫霍面发生二次反射的强振幅多次波震相(PmPPmP 和 PIPPMp)的存在再次指示剖面下方壳内速度梯度值小,莫霍面处反射系数极大.但在 5 条剖面,基于最优到时反演模型计算的理论合成地震图剖面中(图 3d、图 4d、图 5d、图 6d 和图 7d),在莫霍面发生二次反射的 PmPPmP 震相和 PIPPMp 震相振幅均远小于实际观测.即,该地区与一次反射波振幅相当的强振幅多次波的形成不仅仅因为莫霍面上下之间存在速度差,也可能同时与莫霍面附近其他物性差异相关.

各剖面下方,在上地幔顶部大约 80 km 左右均存在间断面 ILD.其中,剖面 5 下方间断面 ILD 的深度最深,约为 90 km;剖面 3 下方最浅,约为 75 km.受观测数据的限制,我们无法约束剖面 1 和剖面 2 处间断面 ILD 之下的结构.在剖面 3、剖面 4 和剖面 5 下方,间断面 ILD 为正速度梯度间断面,速度大致由 8.03 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 增至 8.10 km·s<sup>-1</sup>.Lehmann 间断面均位于约 220 km 深,但在剖面 5 下方,Lehmann 间断面处速度梯度最大,由 8.11 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 增至 8.57 km·s<sup>-1</sup>,这与观测得到的 PL 震相临界反射点特征吻合.不同剖面下方,地幔过渡带顶部 410 km 间断面的深度略有差异,整体稳定在 410~435 km 之间,速度由 Lehmann 间断面底部的 8.37~8.57

km·s<sup>-1</sup> 增至 410 km 间断面顶部的 9.07~9.18 km·s<sup>-1</sup>.

5 讨论

5.1 强反射莫霍面和薄下地壳结构

我们基于 5 条核爆源深地震测深剖面记录,反演获得了中朝克拉通东缘和辽南地区的地壳及上地幔 P 波速度结构(图 8).结果表明,地壳震相射线覆盖区域(剖面 1000 km 震中距范围内)平均地壳厚度约为 30 km,全地壳平均速度在 6.10~6.17 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 之间,上地幔顶部 P 波速度大约为 7.95~8.05 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 之间.该地壳平均速度值远低于全球大陆地壳的平均值 6.3 km·s<sup>-1</sup> (Christensen and Mooney, 1995),暗示研究区域下方的下地壳厚度极薄(下地壳 P 波速度一般介于 6.8~7.3 km·s<sup>-1</sup>)甚至缺失.前人基于大量深地震测深剖面研究已经获得了本研究区部分主要构造单元及邻区的地壳和上地幔 P 波速度结构.其中,华北盆地平均地壳厚度约为 33 km,上地幔顶部 P 波速度为 7.95~7.98 km·s<sup>-1</sup>;燕山隆起和裂陷盆地的平均地壳速度分别为 6.20~6.30 km·s<sup>-1</sup> 和 5.80~5.30 km·s<sup>-1</sup>;渤海湾盆地平均地壳厚度和速度分别为 28~32 km 和 5.30~6.00 km·s<sup>-1</sup>,上地幔顶部速度为 7.90 km·s<sup>-1</sup>;苏鲁造山带平均地壳厚度和速度分别为 33 km 和 6.33 km·s<sup>-1</sup>,上地幔顶部速度为 8.05 km·s<sup>-1</sup>;胶东半岛地壳厚度在 31~33 km 之间,上地幔顶部

P 波速度为  $8.00\text{ km}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  (Zhao et al., 2005; 嘉世旭等, 2009; Li et al., 2011; 王帅军等, 2014; Jia et al., 2014; 潘素珍等, 2015; Duan et al., 2016; Xia et al., 2017). 结构认识均与本文区域地壳结构(全地壳平均厚度/平均速度、下地壳厚度)较一致. 此外, 超长震中距 ( $>1000\text{ km}$ ) 的莫霍面反射震相 (PmP) 和强振幅的多次波震相 (PmPPmP 和 PIPPPmP) 的存在同样表明研究区域下方下地壳可能极薄而致使莫霍面处反射极强. 然而, 仅凭莫霍面上下极强的速度差很难解释如此特殊的观测现象 (即在莫霍面发生二次反射的多次波震相振幅与一次反射波震相的振幅几乎相同). 研究表明, 地震各向异性的分层会在分层界面处产生地震波速度变化 (Yuan and Romanowicz, 2010; Ford et al., 2010; Sodoudi et al., 2013; Karato et al., 2015), 据此我们提出该极薄的下地壳可能同时存在强水平各向异性, 使得莫霍面处反射振幅增强 (Zandt et al., 2004).

相较全球 5 种主要构造单元类型(造山带、地台地盾、大陆岛弧、裂谷和伸展地壳)对应的地壳结构特征(图 9), 无论是平均地壳厚度还是地壳平均速度, 中朝克拉通东缘和辽南地区均与地壳伸展区域的结构更为相近, 指示我们研究区域下方的地壳经历了强烈伸展变形. 地表地质研究表明, 晚中生代以来区域内发育了一系列变质核杂岩与伸展穹窿、拆离断层、断陷盆地并经历了广泛的火山喷发, 这有力的支持该区域在早白垩世经历了强烈伸展与岩浆活

动. 全球变质核杂岩的大量研究指出, 其伸展活动与下地壳流动或重力垮塌相关 (Teyssier et al., 2005). 典型的变质核杂岩也称为科迪勒拉型 (Cordillera-Type) 变质核杂岩, 脆性上地壳发育上叠盆地, 中-下地壳发育了低角度或平缓的拆离韧性剪切带. 变质核杂岩的演化常伴随岩浆活动、流动变形, 以及混合岩化. 下地壳流动与均衡隆升对核部杂岩的剥露具有重要的贡献 (Tirel et al., 2008). 克拉通最东部的辽南变质核杂岩的特征最接近科迪勒拉型 (Liu et al., 2005, 2013), 核杂岩内平缓的拆离韧性剪切带一般出现在脆性上地壳和流动下地壳之间, 反映较强的下地壳流动 (Meissner and Mooney, 1998). 且华北变质核杂岩内低角度拆离韧性剪切带的出现指示应变的局限化, 与克拉通地壳软化程度有限相吻合. 各种地质证据均指示, 中朝克拉通东部及辽南地区曾存在较强的下地壳流动, 而这种下地壳流动可能的形成原因如下: 太平洋板块西向深俯冲至地幔转换带形成大地幔楔结构, 这个结构中存在滞留板块脱水、减压熔融并引发地幔非稳态流动, 软流圈物质上涌引起交代作用和岩浆活动 (Huang and Zhao, 2006; Lei, 2012; Lei et al., 2020; Zhu et al., 2021) 使得俯冲板片上方的地壳变弱, 发生重力失衡, 最薄弱的下地壳和岩石圈地幔开始发生小范围的拆沉. 拆沉处的牵引力将致使周边的下地壳物质加快水平运动并流向拆沉处, 下地壳流的存在使得周边整个地区的下地壳减薄, 并导致剩余的薄下地壳具有明显的水平各向异性, 从而形成我们在中朝克拉通东部及辽南地区所观测到的特殊地壳结构特征 (即莫霍面反射系数强和平均地壳速度极低).

5.2 上地幔性质

反演结果表明, 在 5 条剖面下方约  $80\sim90\text{ km}$  深度处均存在一个正速度梯度的上地幔内部间断面, 推测可能是由尖晶石到石榴石相变引起的 (Hales, 1969). 高温高压实验研究表明, 石榴石在富集橄榄岩的无水固相线上稳定的最小压力为  $2.8\text{ GPa}$ , 对应深度大约为  $85\text{ km}$  (Frost, 2006), 与我们观测得到的这一上地幔内部间断面具有相似的深度. 且随着尖晶石到石榴石的相变, 地震波速度增加 (Pavlenkova G A and Pavlenkova N I, 2006; Pavlenkova N I, 2011), 这与我们观测得到该间断面具有正速度梯度的特征是一致的.

剖面下方还观测到来自约  $220\text{ km}$  深的 Lehmann 间断面, 该间断面是由丹麦地球物理学家 Inge Lehmann 在通过宽角反射/折射方法研究欧洲的地

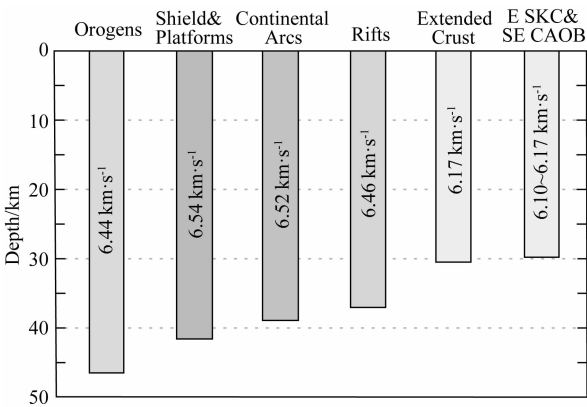


图 9 全球 5 种主要构造单元及中朝克拉通东缘 (E SKC) 和中亚造山带东南缘 (SE CAOB) 地壳平均结构 (修改自 Christensen and Mooney, 1995)

Fig. 9 Average crustal structure for five types of global major tectonic units and Eastern Sino-Korean Craton (E SKC) and Southeastern part of Central Asian Orogenic Belt (SE CAOB) (modified from Christensen and Mooney, 1995)

震数据和北美克拉通的 GNOME 核爆数据时发现的,被定义为位于约 220 km 深且速度增幅大约为 2% 的正速度梯度间断面 (Lehmann, 1959, 1961, 1964). Lehmann 间断面被认为是上地幔低速带的底界面,且其反射震相仅能在构造稳定的克拉通下方被清晰观测到 (Thybo and Perchuc, 1997).

值得注意的是,在研究区域下方 ILD 之下 80~220 km 之间的上地幔, P 波速度相较于 IASP91 模型明显偏低,表明上地幔存在相对低速层. S 波接收函数 (Chen et al., 2006, 2008, 2009; Chen, 2010) 成像结果表明,中朝克拉通东部约 80 km 深度发育负梯度间断面 (目前通常被解释为岩石圈底界面),即间断面之下速度明显降低. 面波层析成像结果 (Zheng et al., 2011) 也显示 80 km 深度以下为低速层. 但是,接收函数和面波层析成像结果却并未发现深地震测深剖面中 80 km 左右的正速度梯度间断面. 我们推测造成上述不同方法观测差异的原因,主要是所用数据频率的差异和不同间断面过渡带厚度的差异. 我们的成像结果显示,岩石圈内部高速间断面较尖锐,这可能是高频的 P 波信号对之较为敏感而低频的 S 波和面波信号对之不敏感的原因; S 波接收函数成像结果显示,岩石圈内部低速间断面是具有一定厚度 (~10 km; Chen et al., 2006) 的过渡带,这可能是低频的 S 波和面波信号对之较为敏感而高频的 P 波信号对之不敏感的原因.

古老克拉通通常具有厚而轻 (化学亏损)、冷而干燥,因而强度更高的岩石圈,相较于构造活跃地区,上地幔整体速度更高. 在此,我们整理了已发表的长周期地震剖面 (Thybo, 2006) 和图 1 所示核爆剖面的走时数据 (图 10a). 依据走时特征 (除本文核爆剖面走时数据外),可将地球平均地下速度结构分为两类: (1) 构造稳定、地震活动性少、地表热流值低的“冷”克拉通区域,其特征是平均地震波传播速度快. (2) 构造活动、地震活动频发、地表热流值高的“热”地区,其特征是平均地震波传播速度相对较慢. 在 500 km 震中距范围内,两种地区的初至震相到时差异较小. 然而,随着震中距加大,冷地区的 Pn 震相折合到时值随震中距增大而变小,视速度由 500 km 震中距范围内的  $8.0 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  左右,增至 1500 km 震中距的约  $8.3 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . 相比之下,热地区的 Pn 震相视速度保持在  $8.0 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  左右,折合走时稳定在 8~12 s 范围,走时整体滞后. 冷、热地区的 Pn 震相到时差随震中距增大逐渐增大,在 1500 km 震中距,到时差最大达 9 s. 冷、热地区均能观测到来自地幔过渡带顶部 410 km 间断面的反射震相且二者视速度相似,但热地区 P410 震相到时整体滞后冷地区约 9 s. 且来自 Lehmann 间断面的折射/反射震相 PL 仅能在冷地区被清楚观测.

本文研究的 5 条剖面震相到时特征 (图 10) 较为特殊,与冷、热地区震相到时既具有相似性,又同

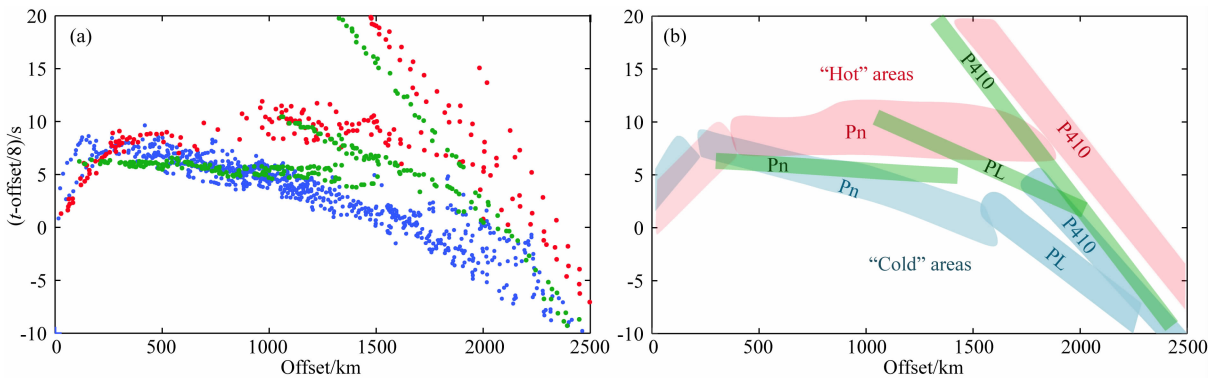


图 10 (a) 长偏移距地震剖面震相走时数据,震相走时折合速度为  $8 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . 红点和蓝点分别代表已发表的位于构造活动区 (或热区) 和构造稳定区 (或冷区) 的地震剖面震相走时 (Thybo, 2006), 绿点为本文 5 条朝鲜核爆剖面中震相走时; (b) 震相走时分类解释图,其中 Pn 为上地幔初至震相, PL 为来自 Lehmann 间断面的折射/反射震相, P410 为来自 410 km 间断面的反射震相

Fig. 10 (a) Plot of a collection of travel times for published long-offset seismic data for tectonically active areas (or hot areas) (red points), tectonically stable areas (or cold areas) (blue points) (Thybo, 2006), and the five seismic profiles used in this study (green points). Travel times are reduced by  $8 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  so that phases with velocity of  $8 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  appear along horizontal lines. (b) Generalized interpretation of the travel time picks in (a). Pn represents the first arrival of the upper mantle, PL represents refraction / reflection from Lehmann discontinuity, P410 represents reflection from the 410 km discontinuity

时存在显著的差异性,似介于冷、热地区之间.具体表现为:(1)Pn 震相视速度与热地区的 Pn 震相视速度相近,均为  $8.0 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  左右,但 Pn 震相到时却较热地区整体提前 2 s 左右到达,与冷地区的 Pn 震相到时值更为相近;(2)P410 震相视速度与冷、热地区均相近,到时值介于二者之间;(3)能观测到高信噪比的冷地区特征震相 PL,但 PL 震相到时却相对滞后 5 s.特殊的到时特征表明中朝克拉通东缘及其周边地区上地幔整体处于冷至热的过渡状态.清晰的 Lehmann 间断面反射震相的存在说明其上地幔主体仍保留着类似稳定克拉通的分层结构,但上地幔整体速度特征却由构造稳定的古老克拉通上地幔向构造活跃地区的上地幔转变.

由华北克拉通地幔橄榄岩捕虏体的研究可知,在古生代,华北具有典型克拉通型的岩石圈地幔,但自白垩纪以来,华北东部凡是有地幔橄榄岩捕虏体出露的地区,其岩石圈地幔都主要由饱满的二辉橄榄岩组成,具有类似于大洋型岩石圈地幔的特征(Zhang and Sun, 2002; 张宏福等, 2006; Ying et al., 2006).而与世界上典型的克拉通(如南非克拉通)岩石圈地幔(太古宙岩石圈地幔)有着明显的区别.太古宙岩石圈地幔主要特征是存在高度难熔的方辉橄榄岩和难熔的二辉橄榄岩(Boyd, 1989; Griffin et al., 1999).且在克拉通东部出露新生代地幔橄榄岩捕虏体的地区,岩石圈地幔在物质组成和性质上具有类似于大洋型地幔的同位素亏损、年轻、易熔等特征,而与古生代典型克拉通型岩石圈地幔同位素相对富集、古老、难熔等特征明显不同.但不可否认的是,根据目前所积累的大量地幔橄榄岩捕虏体的 Re-Os 同位素年龄数据,不难发现,在华北东部新生代地幔橄榄岩中,除了绝大部分地幔橄榄岩具有年轻的同位素年龄之外,还有一部分地幔橄榄岩仍具有相对古老的年龄,其同位素年龄的变化范围很大,而且从元古宙、古生代一直到中生代和新生代呈连续分布(Xiao et al., 2010; Tang et al., 2008, 2013a, b).

将本文剖面介于“冷”、“热”地区的特殊到时特征和新生代饱满易熔的岩石圈地幔地球化学特征,以及现今较高的地表热流值及频繁的地震活动性相结合,我们认为现今中朝克拉通东部及周边地区岩石圈地幔具有类似新生(大洋型)岩石圈地幔的性质,克拉通东部主体的岩石圈地幔已经处于由古生代典型的大陆克拉通型岩石圈地幔向大洋型岩石圈地幔过渡转变的阶段.

## 6 结论

本文基于朝鲜核爆源超长地震观测剖面,利用高频 P 波宽角反射/折射震相,反演获得了中朝克拉通东部及其邻区高垂向分辨率的地壳及上地幔速度结构,为中朝克拉通东部岩石圈“破坏”的具体模式提供了一些新的深部结构约束,获得了以下初步认识和结论:

(1) 区域平均地壳厚度为 29~30 km; 全地壳平均速度为  $6.10 \sim 6.17 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , 远低于全球大陆地壳平均值,表明下地壳很薄甚至缺失.莫霍面处强反射系数可能与下地壳局部拆沉形成的强水平各向异性密切相关.

(2) 区域下方 80 km 左右深度发育正速度梯度岩石圈内部间断面(ILD),推测可能是由尖晶石到石榴石相变引起的;220 km 左右深度存在 Lehmann 间断面,其反射震相通常仅在稳定克拉通下方被观测到,表明中朝克拉通东部还部分保留类似稳定克拉通的圈层结构.

(3) 介于 ILD 和 Lehmann 间断面之间的上地幔 P 波速度较全球 IASP91 模型明显偏低,且中朝克拉通东部上地幔初至震相到时特征介于稳定克拉通与活动构造区域之间,表明中朝克拉通东部正处于由稳定到活跃的过渡阶段,上地幔的整体性质可能发生了改变.

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