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利用接收函数反演青藏高原西部地壳 S 波速度结构

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摘要 相对于宽阔的腹地,青藏高原西部南北向宽度仅约 600 km,却记录了印度和欧亚板块汇聚的深部过程及其响应.本文用 22 台宽频带流动地震台站在西缘构建了一条南北向探测剖面(~80°E,TW-80 试验).利用接收函数 反演剖面下方 S 波速度结构,综合西部已有的宽频带探测结果,分析认为:印度板块向北俯冲可能已到达班公湖— 怒江缝合带附近,俯冲过程中下地壳发生榴辉岩化;喀拉昆仑断裂带、班公湖—怒江缝合带、阿尔金断裂带均为切 穿地壳的深断裂,莫霍面发生错断;喀拉昆仑断裂带和龙木错断裂带之间的中上地壳没有发现连续的 S 波低速体, 说明可能缺乏解耦层,支持青藏高原西部地壳为整体缩短增厚模式.

关键词 青藏高原;接收函数;S波速度结构;印度板块;莫霍面 doi:10.6038/cjg20160211 **中图分类号** P315

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Crustal shear-wave velocity structure beneath the western Tibetan plateau revealed by receiver function inversions

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Abstract The collision of Indian and Eurasian plates is the most significant geological event on the Earth since Cenozoic era. How the subduction of the Indian plates occurs under the Tibetan plateau is one of the topics receiving much attention. Whether the boundaries between inner micro-blocks of the Tibetan plateau cut through the crust is another focused issue, which is of great significance for the deformation mechanism of the Tibetan plateau. To help address these issues, we performed a passive-source seismic survey profiling through the western Tibetan plateau.

The receiver function method was used to study the crustal shear-wave velocity structure along the survey line. Firstly, we selected the similar receiver functions for each station by

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discarding the weird waves, then stacked the rest of results to obtain waves of high signal-tonoise ratio. Secondly, the inversion was operated with the Neighborhood algorithm.

The Neighborhood algorithm made use of the geometrical constructs known as Voronoi cells to derive the search in the parameter space. It is known that this algorithm produces a selfadaptive search behavior. The inversion results of all stations are shown as a 2D image. As we expected, the shear-wave velocity structure along the survey line coincides with the migration of common conversion point (CCP) of the receiver functions. The earthquake of $M_s > 4$. 0 mainly happened beneath the Karakorum fault zone and the Longmu Co fault zone, which are featured by low shear-wave velocity in the upper-middle crust at both ends of the profile.

The subduction of Indian plate under the Tibetan plateau probably reaches the Bangong-Nujiang suture based on the comprehensive analysis in this study and the previous work on the western Tibetan plateau. The Karakorum fault zone, Bangong-Nujiang suture and the Altyn-Tagh fault zone cut through the whole crust leading to the Moho offset. The absence of low shear-wave velocity in the upper-middle crust between the Karakorum fault zone and the Longmu Co fault zone probably indicates the lack of the decoupling layer, which supports the assumption that western Tibet has been experienced crustal shortening and thickening.

Keywords Tibetan plateau; Receiver functions; Shear-wave velocity structure; Indian plate; Moho

1 引言

印度和欧亚板块在 50 Ma 发生汇聚碰撞(Molnar & Tapponnier, 1975; Rowley, 1996),造就了地球上最宏伟的高原——"青藏高原",为我们研究陆陆碰撞过程和高原隆升机制提供了最佳实验场.目前,青藏高原西部主要的地球物理探测剖面如图 1a 所示,包括中法合作探测剖面(Wittlinger et al., 2004)、"Hi-CLIMB"计划(Nábělek et al., 2009)、"ANTILOPE"计划(Zhao et al., 2010,2014)及南侧印度平原两条剖面(Caldwell et al., 2013; Rai et al., 2006).

印度板块在青藏高原下的俯冲位置历来是地球 科学研究的热点问题.远震体波研究显示在青藏高 原下方,印度板块俯冲距离存在东西向差异(Zhao et al., 2010; Li et al., 2008).横波分裂研究可能 为此提供了一种解释:印度岩石圈板片向北俯冲过 程中,俯冲角度东陡西缓,导致俯冲距离东近西远, 板片发生撕裂和断离(Chen et al., 2015).关于高 原内部各块体边界处的地表断裂在地下空间如何展 布也尚未达成共识,它们与地壳变形密切相关.为 此,张忠杰等在青藏高原西部开展了人工源和天然 源联合地震探测工作(TW-80 试验,Zhang et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2015).综合已有的观测剖面,共 组成4条地球物理探测走廊,如图 1a 所示.TW-80 试验接收函数研究揭示该剖面块体边界下方莫霍面 存在错断,中法合作剖面接收函数和层析成像结果 显示莫霍面在班公湖一怒江缝合带错断~10 km, 羌塘块体下方加深至 90 km,北至阿尔金断裂带突 然抬升为 50~60 km(Wittlinger et al., 2004).而 INDEPTH 深部地震探测结果显示雅鲁藏布江缝合 带和班公湖—怒江缝合带下方没有莫霍层错动(赵 文津等,2008;Kind et al., 2002),表明青藏高原东 西部地壳变形方式存在明显差异.为研究西部地壳 变形方式,我们在接收函数研究的基础上进一步反 演 S 波速度,分析壳内速度结构特征.

2 研究区构造背景

TW-80 试验在青藏高原西缘 80°E 附近构建了 一条南北向剖面,实施人工源宽角地震和天然源宽 频带地震联合探测(Zhang et al., 2014).宽频带台 站位置如图 1 所示,共 22 台地震仪(Reftek-72A 数 据采集器,周期范围 50Hz-30/60s CMG3-ESP 地震 仪),台间距 15~20 km,剖面全长 400 多公里,记录 时间从 2011 年 11 月至 2013 年 11 月,采样频率 40 Hz.图 1b 中显示剖面横跨数个构造单元:甜水 海块体、羌塘块体、拉萨块体及喜马拉雅块体.块体 之间以缝合带或断裂带为界,构造线走向均呈北西 向,都可以和高原东部的主要构造带相接.此地印度 和欧亚板块碰撞十分强烈,发育大型走滑喀拉昆仑



图 1 研究区域和宽频带流动台站位置

(a) 红色三角形为 TW-80 试验宽频带地震台站,不同颜色菱形代表其他研究者布置的宽频带台站;(b) 紫色圆圈代表 1900—2015 年 发生的 M_s>4.0 级以上地震,右上角红色圆圈是本文所用地震事件.HB:喜马拉雅块体;LB:拉萨块体;QB:羌塘块体;TSH:甜水海块 体;SG:松潘一甘孜块体;Qaidm:柴达木盆地;Tarim:塔里木盆地;MBT:主边界逆冲断裂;MCT:主中央逆冲断裂;IYS:雅鲁藏布江缝 合带;BNS:班公湖一怒江缝合带;JS:金沙江缝合带;AKMS:阿尼玛卿缝合带;LMF:龙木错断裂;DWT:多玛一乌江逆冲断裂;MT:曼 冬错北逆冲断裂;SF:狮泉河逆冲断裂;KF:喀喇昆仑断裂.Zhada:札达县;Shiquanhe;狮泉河地区;Rutog:日土县;Domar:多玛乡.

Fig. 1 Study area and passive-source broad-band seismic stations

(a) Red triangles denote broad-band seismic stations used in this study, the other coloured diamonds denote previous broad-band seismic stations; (b) The purple circles represent the seismic events $M_S>4$. 0 between 1900 and 2015 year. The red circles in the right-corner denote the seismic events used to compute the receiver functions. HB: Himalaya block; LB: Lhasa block; QB: Qiangtang block; TSH: Tianshuihai block; SG: Songpan-Garzê block; Qaidm: Qaidm Basin; Tarim: Tarim Basin; MBT: Main Boundary Thrust of the Himalayan system; MCT: Main Central Thrust of the Himalayan system; IYS: Yarlung Zangbo River suture; BNS: Bangong-Nujiang suture; JS: Jinsha River suture; AKMS: A'nyêmaqên-Kunlun-Mustagh suture; LMF: Longmu Co fault; DWT: Domar-Wujiang thrust; MT: Mandong-Cuobei thrust; SF: Shiquanhe fault; KF: Karakorum fault. Zhada: Zanda county; Shiquanhe: Shiquanhe city; Rutog: Rutog county; Domar. Domar country.

断裂和龙木错断裂,数条逆冲断裂,及新生代拉分盆 地.由北向南出露三条蛇绿岩带:班公湖一怒江蛇绿 岩带、狮泉河蛇绿岩带和雅鲁藏布江蛇绿岩带,均为 特提斯洋演化的产物(Lacassin et al., 2004).

甜水海块体和羌塘块体以龙木错断裂隔开,该 断裂带 SW 走向,分布火山岩(李海兵等,2006). 羌 塘块体和拉萨块体以班公湖一怒江缝合带为界,研 究区内是该缝合带西段. 很多地球物理研究认为印 度板块岩石圈地幔已俯冲到该边界附近(Zhao et al., 2010; Kind and Yuan, 2010;余大新等,2014). 南端雅 鲁藏布江缝合带是拉萨块体和喜马拉雅块体的分界 线,为印度和欧亚两大板块于晚侏罗一白垩纪汇聚后, 残留的新特提斯洋洋壳和岩石圈(Tapponnier et al., 1981).其北部是右旋走滑喀拉昆仑断裂带,图 1b 中可 看到印度河(印度境内)—狮泉河(中国境内)被右行错 开约 120 km (李海兵等,2008).两侧发育新生代盆地: 札达盆地和噶尔盆地,其中札达盆地新生代地层厚约 750 m,磁性地层学研究表明该盆地受喀拉昆仑断裂活 动控制(王世锋等,2008).

3 研究方法

3.1 接收函数计算

利用接收函数研究地壳上地幔及地幔过渡带已

成为一种重要的地球物理探测手段(Kind et al., 2002; Chen and Ai, 2009; Tian et al., 2005a, b; Ai et al., 2007; Shi et al., 2009; 吴庆举和曾融生, 1998;刘启元等,1996;李永华等,2006).本文数据处 理包含两步:计算单个台站叠加接收函数,反演台站 下方S波速度.我们采用时域迭代反褶积算法计算 接收函数(Ligorría and Ammon, 1999),远震事件 的震中距为 30°~90°,回折点位于下地幔,可有效避 开上地幔过渡带三重相或地核影区的影响(Cakır et al., 2000).为了提高反演结果的稳定性,计算接收 函数时采用两种高斯滤波器——滤波系数分别为 1.0和2.5,对应截止频率0.5 Hz、1.2 Hz.由于事 件分布方位不均匀,为了提高信噪比,压制横向不均 匀性,以台站为中心将方位角划分为不同小区域(每 10°划为一个网格),小区域内不同地震事件的接收 函数进行叠加,剔除明显异常的结果,把剩下的不同 区域叠加结果再相加,用最终的高信噪比叠加波形 进行反演.图 2a 是 AL04 台挑选出的接收函数,对 应高斯系数 1.0、2.5,最上面为叠加波形,可以看到 信噪比很高,Moho 面产生的转换震相 PmS 非常清 晰.每个台站做类似处理,用两个叠加接收函数反演 S 波速度.图 2b 为单个台站对应的两种叠加波形, 其中 AL08 位于狮泉河断裂带上(图 1),接收函数 信噪比低,我们用邻近台站接收函数的平均值来 代替.

3.2 接收函数反演

接收函数反演是很强的非线性反演问题,目前 主要有两种处理方法:一种是线性化反演方程,转化 为线性反演问题;另一种是直接进行非线性反演.对 于接收函数线性化反演,Ammon等(1990)的研究 最具代表性,由于采用 Randall 算法计算微分地震 图和跳跃反演技术,效率极高而被地球物理学家广 泛采用(徐鸣洁等,2005;彭恒初等,2012;刘启民等, 2014; Rai et al., 2006). Ammon等研究表明,线性



图 2 单个台站的接收函数

(a) AL04 台挑选出的两种接收函数,最上面为叠加波形,左侧为各接收函数相应的射线参数;

(b) 单个台站两种叠加接收函数,分别对应高斯系数 2.5 和 1.0.

Fig. 2 The selected receiver functions for each station

(a) The receiver functions for the station AL04 filtered by the Gaussian filter 1.0 and 2.5, respectively. The top panels are the stacked results. The left panel gives the corresponding ray parameter for every single receiver function; (b) Two stacked results for each station, corresponding with the Gaussian filter 1.0 and 2.5, respectively.

反演强烈依赖初始模型.为克服此缺陷,很多全局优 化算法被引入该领域,如模拟退火(Sen and Stoffa, 1991)、遗传算法(Sambridge and Drijkoningen, 1992) 等.此外还有一些新方法,刘启元等(1996)根据 Tarantola(1987)的非线性反演理论,提出接收函 数径向与垂向分量复谱比的非线性反演.Julià等 (2000)、胡家富等(2005)进一步发展了接收函数和 面波频散联合反演技术.

本文采用相邻算法(Neighbourhood algorithm, 简称 NA 算法)进行接收函数反演. NA 算法是 Sambridge (1999a, 1999b)基于非线性反演理论提 出的一种全局算法,具有较强的自适应搜索能力,用 一组模型集代替搜索全局最优解,可避免反演解陷 入目标函数的局部最小域,在地球物理反演中得到 广泛应用(Sherrington et al., 2004; Bannister et al., 2004; Hetényi et al., 2006; Snoke and Sambridge, 2002; 贺传松等,2004).算法引入几何学概念—— "维诺图".在d维模型空间中给定一组随机采样点 n_s,这些离散点将模型空间分割成 n_s 个区域,称为 维诺单元(Voronoi cell),每个维诺单元内的点到该 采样点的距离都是最近的,用 L₂ 准则测算.对每个 维诺单元构建失配函数,从失配值最低的 n_r 个区域 重采样,自适应实现高失配、低失配区域的稀少采样 和密集采样.

模型空间内的地层包含如下参数:地层厚度、顶面S波速度、底面S波速度及层内P-S波速度比,层内速度为线性变化.图3是两个模型实例.图3a、3b对应模型1,模型参数及反演搜索空间见表1.图3b中黑实线为合成的含噪声接收函数(采样频率25 Hz,记录时长30 s,共876个数据点),相当于观测值,红实线为最佳反演结果合成的接收函数.可见,NA算法可以很好重建接收区的地壳速度结构.本研究区构造复杂,实际计算得到的接收函数除了 Moho 面的转换震相 PmS外,还含有多个壳内间断面转换震相,致使 PmS 震相模糊或消失.因此,我们引入含沉积层、结晶基底的模型2,与图3c、3d相对应,模型



图 3 接收函数反演模型实例

(a)(b)对应模型1,(c)(d)对应模型2.(b)(d)中黑实线为合成的含噪声接收函数,红实线为最佳反演结果合成的理论值; (a)(c)中两条虚线指示模型搜索空间,黑实线为设定的真实地球模型,灰色区域为拟合度高的1000个反演模型集,红实线 为最佳结果,白实线为1000个模型集的平均值.

Fig. 3 Two model examples of the NA algorithm to obtain the S-wave velocities

(b)(d) The black line denotes the input receiver function, the red line denotes the synthetics based on the best data-fitting inversion result; (a)(c) The black dashed lines denote the parameter space, the gray lines denote the 1000 acceptable inversion results, the red line denotes the best data-fitting model, the white line denotes the average of the ensemble of 1000 models.

参数及反演搜索空间见表 2. 结果显示,此方法可以 很好拟合壳内转换波震相.

表1 模型1(上)及模型空间参数(下)

Table 1 Model 1 (Upper) and associated parameter space (Lower)

层	厚度 (km)	顶面 S 波速度 (km・s ⁻¹)	底面 S 波速度 (km・s ⁻¹)	$V_{ m P}/V_{ m S}$
地壳	35	2.8	3.4	1.73
地幔	35	4.5	4.5	1.80
上地壳	$1 \sim 10$	1.7~3.2	1.7~3.2	1.6~1.8
中地壳	$5\!\sim\!15$	2.2~3.2	2.5~3.4	1.6~1.8
下地壳	$5\!\sim\!25$	2.6~3.5	3.4~3.6	1.6~1.9
地幔	$20\!\sim\!40$	3.8~4.5	4.0~5.0	1.6~1.9

表 2 模型 2(上)及模型空间参数(下) Table 2 Model 2 (Upper) and associated parameter space (Lower)

	•			1 ()
层	厚度 (km)	顶面 S 波速度 (km・s ⁻¹)	底面S波速度 (km・s ⁻¹)	$V_{\rm P}/V_{\rm S}$
沉积层	1	2.75	2.8	2.8
结晶基底	1	2.8	2.95	1.9
上地壳	2.5	2.95	3.7	1.7
中地壳	16	3.7	3.5	1.7
下地壳	17	3.6	4.2	1.7
地幔	20	4.41	4.85	1.7
沉积层	$0 \sim 2$	1.75~3.0	1.75~3.0	2.0~3.0
结晶基底	$0 \sim 3$	1.5~3.5	1.5~3.5	1.65~2.0
上地壳	$1\!\sim\!15$	2.6~3.6	2.8~4.0	1.65~1.8
中地壳	$5\!\sim\!20$	3.2~4.5	3.2~4.5	1.65~1.8
下地壳	$5\!\sim\!20$	3.2~4.5	3.2~4.5	1.65~1.8
地幔	$5 \sim 30$	4.0~5.0	4.0~5.0	1.7~1.9

4 S波速度反演结果

利用上述 NA 算法反演单个台站下方 S 波速 度.为增强反演结果可对比性,设定相同的模型搜索 空间:沉积层、结晶基底、上地壳、中地壳和下地壳, 模型参数见表 3.针对反演过程的参数设置为 n_s = 100,n_r=20,迭代次数为 500,共获得 50100 个反演 模型,取失配值最小的 1000 个模型计算平均值作为 最终解.图 4 为台站 AL00、AL1011 和 AL21 的反 演结果.高斯系数 2.5 计算的接收函数含更多高频 成分,除了来自莫霍面的转换震相,还包含多个壳内 震相,而 1.0 计算的接收函数 PmS 信噪比很高,却 损失了壳内探测精度,两者相互约束可以提供更丰 富的速度信息.三个台站横跨喜马拉雅块体、拉萨块 体和羌塘块体,PmS-P波的到时差从~7.2 s(AL00)

表 3 反演设定的模型空间

层	厚度 (km)	顶面 S 波速度 (km・s ⁻¹)	底面 S 波速度 (km・s ⁻¹)	$V_{ m P}/V_{ m S}$
沉积层	$0 \sim 5$	1.5~3.0	1.5~3.0	2.0~3.0
结晶基底	$5\!\sim\!20$	1.7~3.2	1.7~3.2	1.65~2.0
上地壳	$10\!\sim\!20$	2.0~3.5	2.4~4.0	1.65~1.8
中地壳	$10 \sim 20$	2.5~4.0	2.8~4.5	1.65~1.8
下地壳	$10\!\sim\!20$	3.0~4.5	3.0~4.5	1.65~1.8
地幔	$5 \sim 30$	3.2~5.0	4.0~5.0	1.7~1.9

增至~9.5 s(AL21),说明由南向北莫霍面逐渐加 深,反演结果与之一致(图7).图5是所有台站接收 函数与波形拟合结果.

图 6 为本文反演的单个台站 S 波速度. 图 7 为 剖面下方二维S波速度结构.TW-80 试验用接收函 数方法系统研究了该剖面下方的壳内结构和莫霍面 形态,为便于结果对比,我们把接收函数叠加成像的 结果投影在该速度图上. 据观察, 莫霍面与速度值 4.0 的等值线趋势大致吻合,研究区西侧 Rai 等 (2006)反演结果类似. 剖面下方莫霍面平均深~70 km, 拉萨块体下方 50 km 附近存在 S 波速度为 4.0~ 4.1 km • s⁻¹的局部高速体.从地震活动(图 1b 中紫 色圆圈)的分布来看,地震主要集中于该剖面两端. 南端喀拉昆仑断裂带下方,震源深度达53 km,北端 龙木错断裂带下方,震源深度达60 km,表明这两条 走滑断裂至少向下延伸到 50~60 km. 断裂活动在 其周围形成的剪切破碎区域在S波速度图上表现为 低速特征,对应剖面两端中上地壳的低速异常,而两 条断裂带之间的中上地壳缺乏连续低速异常分布.

图 8 为研究区莫霍面结构及其横向变化,测线位 置见图 1a. 西侧@线综合 Rai 等(2006)和 Wittlinger 等(2004)北段剖面的接收函数结果, ⑤线由本文剖 面、Caldwell 等(2013)观测位置及 Wittlinger 等 (2004)观测剖面的中段组成, ⑥ @线分别为 Zhao 等(2010)、Nábělek 等(2009)接收函数结果. 可见, 莫霍面南北向变化趋势相似,从南端印度板块~40 km 向北逐渐加深, 羌塘块体达~80 km,北至阿尔金断 裂带下方又抬升至~60 km. 整体来看, 青藏高原西 部主要块体边界切穿地壳, 莫霍面发生错断(如喀拉 昆仑断裂、班公湖—怒江缝合带和阿尔金断裂, 图 8 中黑色虚线). 图 7 速度结构显示拉萨块体下方~50 km 处存在不连续高速间断面, 该剖面接收函数结果在 此深度范围有相应的转换波震相(Zhang et al., 2014),综合南侧Caldwell等(2013)接收函数结果,



图 4 台站 AL00、AL1011、AL21 的接收函数反演结果 左图均为模型搜索空间及拟合度高的 1000 个模型集,线条含义参 考图 3. 右图黑实线为实际观测值,红实线为拟合最好的反演模型 合成的理论接收函数,上面波形对应高斯系数 2.5,下面波形对应 高斯系数 1.0.

Fig. 4 The inversion results of the AL00,

AL1011, AL21 stations

The left panel denotes the parameter space and the ensemble of good data-fitting 1000 models, the meaning of the colorful lines is similar with the Fig. 3. The right panel denotes the observed receiver functions (the black line) and the synthetics (the red line) obtained from the best data-fitting inversion result.

推测此为 MHT 滑脱面向北延伸. Hi-CLIMB 探测 剖面(~85°E)观测到拉萨块体南部也存在一组壳内



左图黑线为单台采用高斯系数 1.0 计算的叠加接收函数,红线为 拟合最佳的反演模型合成的理论值;右图类似,对应高斯系数 2.5. Fig. 5 The fitness between the synthetics obtained from the inversion result and the observed receiver functions for all stations

The left panel denotes the stacked receiver functions with Gaussian filter 1. 0 for each station, the black lines represent stacked result and the red lines represent the synthetics obtained from the best data-fitting inversion result. The right panel is similar, corresponding to the Gaussian filter 2.5.

转换波震相(Nábělek et al., 2009),往东接收函数 研究显示青藏高原南部下地壳存在速度间断面 (Schulte-Pelkum et al., 2005),结合本研究结果, 推测该间断面下方为高速异常.综合分析认为,印度 板块在青藏高原下的俯冲可能已到达班公湖—怒江 缝合带附近,向北俯冲过程中印度下地壳发生榴辉 岩化,根据藏南地区大地电磁结果推测由于不同部 位含水量差异致使榴辉岩相变程度有所不同(金胜 等,2007;魏文博等,2009).





两条虚线指示模型搜索空间,灰色区域为拟合度高的1000个反演模型集,

红实线为最佳反演结果,而白实线为1000个模型集的平均值.

Fig. 6 The shear-wave velocity structure for each station

The black dashed lines denote the parameter space, the gray lines denote the 1000 acceptable inversion results, the red line denotes the best data-fitting model, the white line denotes the average of the ensemble of 1000 models.





白色圆圈为区域 79°E—81°E,31°N—35°N 范围内自 1900 年至 2015 年发生的 4 级以上地震(地震目录来自 USGS: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/),壳内速度间断面和莫霍面结构(黑线)是该剖面接收函数结果(Zhang et al., 2014). Fig. 7 The shear-wave velocity map along the survey line

The white circles denote the $M_{\rm S}>4$ earthquakes in the region 79°E-81°E,31°N-35°N, the crustal velocity discontinuity and the Moho structure plotted by black lines are derived from the previous receiver function study (Zhang et al., 2014).







5 结论

本文利用青藏高原西部 TW-80 试验宽频带流动台阵,在接收函数基础上反演 S 波速度结构.综合现有的青藏高原西部宽频带剖面探测结果认为:

(1) 喜马拉雅块体和拉萨块体下方,S 波速度结构显示下地壳存在 10~20 km 厚的高速层,可能是印度下地壳向北俯冲过程中发生榴辉岩化所致;

(2)地震活动集中在剖面两端:喀拉昆仑断裂带 和龙木错断裂带附近.南端喀拉昆仑断裂带下方震 源深度达 53 km,北端龙木错断裂带下方震源深度 达 60 km,表明两者均为深断裂,断裂活动造成的剪 切破碎域致使剖面两端中上地壳表现为低速异常;

(3)与青藏高原东北缘上地壳增厚模式(Tian and Zhang, 2013; Tian et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2011)、东南缘下地壳流增厚模式(Royden et al., 1997; Clark et al., 2005)不同,

喀拉昆仑断裂带和龙木错断裂带之间的中上地壳没 有观测到连续的低速异常,说明可能缺乏解耦层,支 持青藏高原西部地壳以整体缩短增厚模式为主,正 在开展的人工源宽角地震资料和背景噪声成像研究 有望进一步提供约束.

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