遥感地质 与干涉形变测量

单新建 李建华 著



地震出版社

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内容提要

本书根据遥感图像上活动断裂显示的影像特征、地貌形态、水系特征研究不同大地构造区域断裂几何学、运动学和动力学特征;根据多时相遥感图像信息与浅层地震勘探相结合方法,研究隐伏活动断层的空间分布和晚第四纪活动幅度和速度,研究平原或盆地区强震孕育的构造环境。书中既具体介绍了活动断层、隐伏活动断层研究的技能技巧,又论述了一些鲜为人知的区域性活动构造和地震构造;介绍了 InSAR 技术理论与原理、详细介绍利用 D - InSAR 技术提取我国近年发生强震的同震形变场、获得地表连续的近场形变图像

本书内容丰富、图文并茂、可供从事构造地质、地震地质、环境工程,地球科学研究人员参考、也可供适 感地质专业的本科生和研究生参考。

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前 言

遥感技术是从不同高度的平台,使用各种类型的传感器,接收来自地球表层电磁波辐射信息,进行远距离探测和识别的技术。遥感技术是 19 世纪中叶兴起,20 世纪 60 年代迅速发展起来的一门综合性探测技术。遥感技术是物理学、数学、计算机技术,现代通讯技术与地学、生物学、环境科学密切结合,发展形成的一门新技术,被广泛应用于活动构造、地质灾害、地震、环境、海洋、农业、林业、气象、城市规划和军事等领域。美国于 1972 年 7 月 23 日发射了世界上第一颗地球资源卫星 LANDSAT,至今已发射 7 颗陆地卫星。80 年代中期开始,法国相继发射 5 颗 SPOT 卫星。近年来,民用高分辨率卫星也取得了长足进步,1999 年美国发射了 IKONOS 卫星,2001 年又发射了 QuickBird卫星。我国与巴西于 1999 年 10 月 14 日成功发射了中巴资源卫星 CBERS-1。继 1978 年美国发射了 L 波段雷达卫星 Seasat 后,雷达卫星有了迅速发展。自1991 年开始,欧洲空间局相继发射了 ERS-1/2,Envisat-1 雷达卫星,日本发射了 JERS-1、ALOS 雷达卫星,加拿大发射了 Radarsat-1 雷达卫星。

20 世纪 50 年代末期,在张文佑教授领导下,中国科学院地质研究所逐步开展了航空遥感地质工作。70 年代末,根据地震事业发展,成立了国家地震局地质研究所,促进了遥感地质的迅速发展。1974 年,顾功叙和丁国瑜教授率领的中国地震代表团访问美国时,美国总统科学顾问 F.Press 教授和 C.Allen 教授赠送一套覆盖我国全部领土的陆地卫星图像,我们从此开始系统运用各种遥感图像,进行断层活动性、强震构造环境、地震地表破裂等方面的遥感地质解译以及干涉形变测量研究。

在断层活动性研究方面,利用 LANDSAT 卫星 MSS、TM、ETM 图像,SPOT 卫星图像,IKONOS 卫星图像,CBERS 卫星图像在不同大地构造区域活动断裂显示的影像特征。地貌形态、水系特征进行活动断裂分类。归纳出与地震活动密切相关的全新世活动断裂 6 种特征影像,研究不同大地构造区域断裂几何学、运动学和动力学特征。

在隐伏断裂活动性研究方面,在全新世地层覆盖的平原或盆地地区,根据多

时相、多波段卫星图像上活动断裂反映的影像特征,归纳出 8 种反映隐伏断裂活动的特征影像。采用卫星影像分析与浅层地震勘探相结合的方法,由表及里,由浅入深,研究隐伏活动断裂的空间分布、断层性质、第四纪活动幅度和速度。例如,由浅色亮带显示的线性影像,反映出唐山断裂的形迹。根据卫星遥感信息,对唐山断裂进行浅层地震勘探,结果表明: 唐山断裂全新统(Q_4)、上更新统(Q_3)、中更新统(Q_2)、下更新统(Q_1) 断距分别为 2.4m、4.9m、9.6m 和 18.0m。探测剖面清楚地显示出唐山断裂错断的第四系 4 个界面,断层上盘均比下盘厚,具有同生断裂特征。断错的第四系各层稳滑位错量和突发位错量大体相当。晚更新世以来,断层的突发位移量为 2.4m,滑动速率为 0.024mm/a。

在强震孕育的构造环境研究方面,在华北平原或盆地区,卫星图像解译发现1937年菏泽 7.0 级地震震中区,发育两条 NNW 向断裂控制的新隆起,形成马岭岗分水岭,分水岭的活动与 1937 年菏泽 7.0 级地震密切相关; 1989 年大同一阳高 6.1 级地震发生在从六棱山腹地向盆地延伸的 NE 向大王村一西要泉断裂上;卫星遥感信息发现,NNW 向左幕一县底断裂与离石一蒲县断裂控制的新隆起、向临汾盆地延伸、是发生 1695 年临汾 7½级地震地质构造环境,最终形成 NW 向孙曲一西王庄、临汾一南乔地震地表破裂带。多时相卫星图像分析表明,1976年唐山 7.8 级地震前、华北地区出现多种类型的构造活动信息,存在多源应为集中带和点。多源应力集中带或点上大多是历史上的地震活动区。

在地震地表破裂带研究方面,运用高分辨率卫星图像研究昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震地表破裂带表明,在 10m 分辨率 SPOT 图像、15m 分辨率 ETM 图像上,清楚地显示出地震地表主破裂带形迹,能有效地进行地表破裂带长度量测和分段研究: 1m 分辨率 IKONOS 图像是一幅真实的地面微缩景观,形象、直观地反映出地震地表破裂的精细结构,可有效地量测破裂带的宽度和 0.1m 量级断错地貌幅值。分析表明,昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震形成的地震地表破裂带可以分为 4 段,总长 426km,走向近 EW。 93° 17′ E,35° 47′ N 玉西峰一带,沟谷左旋位错 7.8m,地震地表破裂带宽达 1250m,是整个地震地表破裂带位错量最大,破裂带最宽的地段,是昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震宏观震中区。通过地震前后影像对比研究表明,昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震前已经存在一条地震破裂带,目前见到的是一条叠置在先存破裂带上的地震破裂带。

TM 图像分析表明, 1997 年玛尼 7.9 级地震发生在青藏高原北部玛尔盖茶卡

一若拉错断裂带上; CBERS-1 图像研究表明, 玛尼 7.9 级地震形成的地表破裂带长 110km, 走向近 EW. 可分为 3 段, 呈左阶雁形排列。多时相 MSS、TM 图像分析表明, 目前见到的也是一条叠置在先存破裂带上的地震地表破裂带。

1993年首次利用差分干涉雷达测量技术(D-InSAR)对美国 Landers 地震同震形变场测量,至今该技术已广泛应用于地震、火山、冰川和滑坡等形变测量中。D-InSAR 技术与其他测量技术相比,具有空间连续覆盖的巨大优势,是一项极具发展潜力的空间对地观测技术。我们利用 D-InSAR 技术,分析了 1997 年玛尼7.9 级地震、1998 年张北一尚义 6.2 级地震、2001 年昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震的同震形变场。结合震源机制,地震活动性、活动断层资料、采用弹性半空间介质位错模型,获取了发震断层的几何学和运动学特征。研究表明,玛尼地震的发震断层由西向东分为四段,其中中间两段是两个规模较大的破裂段。张北一尚义地震的孕震环境由 NWW 向断层与 NE 向断层共同构成,与构造背景分析结果相符。

利用 D-InSAR 技术提取玛尼地震震前-同震-震后形变场动态演化图像。研究表明,震前 10 个月孕震区地表变形场就开始出现与发震断层性质一致的左旋扭动势态,北盘局部变形量稍大于南盘。到震前两个半月,断层西侧仍处于闭锁状态,但断层东侧已开始出现滑动。震后 5 个月干涉条纹分布特征与震前孕震阶段变形场运动趋势正好相反,呈明显右旋扭动势态。从震前 1996 年 4 月到震前 1997 年 8 月之间。南北盘最大变形带在距断层约 40km 的平行带上,南盘局部累计变形量达 344mm,北盘局部累计变形量为 251mm。

长白山是一座具有潜在喷发危险的现代火山,利用 TM、ERS-2 SAR 图像和航空照片,结合 GIS 数据和神经元网络分类,研究长白山天池火山口近代喷发规模及喷发物分布特点。

本书第一章由单新建、李建华执笔;第二、三、四章由李建华执笔;第五章由单新建、李建华执笔:第六、七、八章由单新建执笔;陈国浒承担第一、六、七、八章部分工作和全书的大部分图件绘制;郭利民、程滔、谌华承担了第六章部分工作及部分图表绘制工作;河南工业大学空间信息工程研究所李卫东完成部分工作;文字录入、排版和大量图像处理工作由萘英伟完成。李建华承担全书统稿,最后与单新建共同讨论定稿。

感谢马瓘院士、邓起东院士热情指导。本书的研究工作和出版得到地震科学联合基金、国家自然科学基金和科技部社会公益专项资金资助,在此表示衷心感谢。

Foreword

Remote sensing is a technology of detection and recognition at long distances. It uses various types of sensors at satellite platforms of different altitudes to receive electromagnetic radiation the earth surface. This technique emerged in the middle 19th century and developed rapidly in the 1960s. It is a new method resulted from combination of many disciplines such as physics, from mathematics, computer, modern communication, earth science, biology, and environment science. It has been widely used in studies of geotectonics, geography, seismology, oceanography, hydrology, engineering, environment, agriculture, forestry, meteorology, and military. The United States launched the first earth resource satellite LANDSAT in the world on 23 July 1972, and has launched seven land satellites till now. Since the middle 1980s, France has successively launched five SPOT satellites. In recent years, the high-resolution civil satellite has made great progresses. The United States launched the satellites (KONOS in 1999 and QuickBird in 2001, respectively. China and Brazil succeeded in joint efforts of the resource satellite CBERS-1 on 14 October 1999. Following the L waveband radar satellite of the US in 1978, the radar satellites have been developed rapidly. Since 1991, the European Space Agency has rocketed radar satellites ERS-1/2 and ENVISAT-1 into orbit successively. Japan has orbited radar satellites JERS-1 and ALOS. And Canada has placed its radar satellite RADARSAT-1 in the space.

In the late 1950s, under the leadership of Prof. Zhang Wenyou, geological research based on aerial remote sensing started in the Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, of which some divisions were reorganized into the Institute of Geology, State Seismological Bureau in the late1970s. In 1974, when visiting the United States, the Chinese delegation headed by Prof. Gu Gongxu and Prof. Ding Guoyu was given a set of land satellite images by the US Present Consultant Prof. F. Press and Prof. C. Allen, which cover all the lands of China. Since then, we have conducted a series of studies using various images of remote sensing, including geological interpretations of active faults, tectonic settings of major earthquakes, and surface ruptures as well as other ground deformation caused by earthquakes.

In the study of active faults, various satellite images have been utilized, such as LANDSAT, MSS, TM, ETM, SPOT, IKONOS, and CBERS. From these images, active faults in different tectonic settings can be identified in terms of features of geometry, landform, and water systems appearing on the images. Then classification of active faults is made, yielding six kinds of Holocene active faults associated with earthquakes, which have their own characteristic images. These results will help further research of kinematic and dynamic features of active faults in differing tectonic regions.

To detect hidden or blind faults is usually a tough task. Application of satellite images can offer

support to solve this problem. For instance, in plain or basin areas covered with Holocene strata, subsurface active faults can be recognized in the light of characters in the images from the multi-phase and multi-band satellites. Eight kinds of characteristic images have been drawn for identification of hidden active faults. By combination of satellite image analysis and scismic exploration to shallow depths, features of hidden active faults can be revealed, such as their spatial distribution, slip modes, amplitudes and rates in the Quaternary time. For example, the linear images displayed by light color bright strips reveal the trace of the Tangshan fault. According to this clue, seismic exploration was carried out in the Tangshan area to confirm the existence of the fault. It was found that the fault dislocated vertically the Quaternary stratum with displacements 2.4m, 4.9m, 9.6m, and 18.0m for the Holocene (Q₄), lower Pleistocene (Q₃), middle Pleistocene (Q₂), and upper Pleistocene (Q₁) Series, respectively, which are clear on the exploration profile. The thickness of the hanging wall of the fault is larger than that of the foot wall, indicating a syngenetic feature. The steady slip amount of all the dislocated Quaternary strata are largely equivalent to the sudden dislocation. Since the late Pleistocene, the sudden displacement of the fault is 2.4m, with a rate 0.024mm/a.

Satellite images have been successfully applied to the study of tectonic settings associated with earthquake generation. For instance, through interpretation of satellite photos, it was found that there is a new uplift zone in the epicenter area of the 1937 Heze M7.0 earthquake. It is bounded by two NNW trending faults, constituting the Malinggang water divide, of which the activity was closely related with the 1937 M7.0 earthquake at Heze. The 1989 Datong-Yanggao M6.1 earthquake occurred on the Dawangcun-Xiyaoquan fault which extends from the inside Liulengshan Mountains to the basin in NE direction. The satellite images display that the NNW striking Zuomu-Xiandi fault and the new uplift bounded by the Lishi-Puxian fault stretch to the Linfen basin, where the 1695 Linfen M7½ earthquake occurred, resulting in a NW trending surface rupture zone along Sunqu-Xiwangzhuang and Linfen-Nanqiao. Analysis of the multi-time and multi-phase satellite images shows that various kinds of information from tectonic activities appeared prior to the 1976 Tangshan M7.8 earthquake. These activities were presumably indicative of belts or points of multi-source stress concentration, most of which were seismically active in the history.

In recognition of ground ruptures caused by earthquakes, application of satellite images has played an important role. A recent case is the study of surface rupture zones by the Kunlunshan Mountains M8.1 earthquake using high-resolution satellite images. On the 10m resolution SPOT images and 15m resolution ETM images, the surface seismic rupture zones are clearly recognized, and further measurement of their length as well as segmentation study can be made. The 1m resolution IKONOS image is a realistic reduced picture of the landscape, exhibiting the fine structures of the ruptures directly and vividly. On this photo, the widths of the rupture zones and 0.1m order offset of landforms can be measured effectively. Analysis demonstrates that the surface rupture zone caused by the Kunlunshan Mountains M8.1 earthquake can be separated into four segments, with a total length 426km and a nearly EW trend. In Yuxifeng, 93°17′ E, 35°47′ N, the gully valley was offset left-laterally by 7.8m, where the rupture zone is as wide as 1250m, as a place

with the largest offset amount and biggest width along the entire rupture zone. Actually this place is just the macroscopic epicenter of the M8.1 earthquake. Comparison of satellite images before and after the earthquake indicates that there existed a seismic rupture zone prior the M8.1 earthquake of 2001. The current seen seismic rupture is a new one superimposed upon the preexisting rupture zone.

Analysis of the TM images shows that the 1979 Mani M7.9 earthquake occurred on the Ma'ergaichaka-Ruolacuo fault zone in the northern Tibetan plateau. In conjunction with the CBERS-I images, it is determined that this earthquake has produced a H0km-long nearly EW rending rupture zone on the ground, which has three segments arranged in a left-step echelon style. As confirmed by the multi-time and multi-phase MSS and TM images, this seismic rupture zone is also superimposed upon a preexisting fracture zone.

In 1993, for the first time the D-InSAR was used to survey the coseismic displacement field caused by the Landers earthquake in the USA. Now this technique has been widely applied to deformation measurements of earthquakes, volcanoes, glaciers, and landslides. Compared with other technology, D-InSAR has its unique advantage of continuous coverage in space, thus great potential in observations from space to ground. We have used the D-InSAR to analyze the coseismic deformation fields of the 1997 Mani M7.9 earthquake, 1998 Zhangbei-Shangyi M6.2 earthquake, and 2001 Kunlunshan Mountains M8.1 earthquake. With incorporated data of focal mechanisms, seismicity, and active faults, using elastic dislocation models in half-space, we have studied the features of geometry and kinematics of causative faults of these events. The results indicate that the seismogenic fault of the Mani earthquake includes four segments from east to west, among which the middle two sections are ruptures of larger scales. And the fault that generated the Zhangbei-Shangyi earthquake consists of a NWW trending fault and a NE trending fault. These interpretations are in accordance with actual tectonic settings.

We have attempted to use the D-InSAR technology to generate dynamic pictures of preseismic, coseismic, and postseismic deformation fields of the Mani earthquake. The result shows that 10 months prior to the event, a left-slip trend consistent with the seismogenic fault has appeared on the surface in the seismic area, on which the displacement on the north wall is slightly larger than that of the south wall. Two and half months before the earthquake, the western side of the fault was still in the locked state, while the eastern side of the fault began to slide. Five months after the earthquake, the distribution feature of interferometric fringes on the image was of right-lateral slip, just contrary to motion trend of the deformation field prior the event. From April 1996 to August 1997 before the Mani earthquake, the most prominent deformation appeared in a zone parallel to and about 40km from the fault. The local accumulative displacement on the southern wall was 344mm, and that on the northern wall reached 251mm, respectively.

The space-based remote sensing technology has also applied to the research of the volcano in the Changbaishan Mountains, which is considered of potential risk of cruption in the future. We have used images of TM and ERS-2 and aerial photos, in combination with GIS data and the method of nerve element network classification, to study the cruption scales of the Tianchi volcano

in the Changbaishan Mountains in modern times and distribution features of eruptive products around its crater.

We sincerely thank Academician Ma Jin and Academician Deng Qidong for their earnest help to the writing of this book. We are also grateful to the Joint Foundation of Earthquake Science, National Natural Science Foundation of China, and the Ministry of Science and Technology for their supports.

During the writing of this book, Shan Xinjian and Li Jianhua were responsible for Chapter 1. Chapters 2, 3, and 4 were written by Li Jianhua. Chapter 5 was completed jointly by Shan Xinjian and Li Jianhua. Chapters 6, 7, and 8 were finished by Shan Xinjian. Chen Guohu has done part work involved Chapters 1, 6, 7, and 8, and figure preparations of the book. Guo Limin has done part of the Chapter 6 and some illustrations. Cai Yingwei has undertaken tasks of word input, typesetting, and lots of image processing. Li Jianhua made the unified version of the whole book manuscript, and at last decided the final version jointly with Shan Xinjian.

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第一章 概 述

第一节 遥感地质与干涉形变测量概述

遥感技术是从不同高度的平台,使用各种类型的传感器,接收地球表层电磁波辐射信息,进行远距离探测和识别的综合技术。遥感技术是19世纪中叶兴起,20世纪60年代迅速发展起来的一门综合性探测技术。遥感技术是物理学、数学、计算机技术、现代科学技术与地学、生物学、环境科学密切结合,迅速发展形成的一门新技术。遥感技术被广泛应用于地质、地理、石油、地震、海洋、水文、工程、环境、农业、林业、气象及军事等领域。遥感技术经历了从航空向航天发展的历程。

我国于 20 世纪 50 年代中期,开始应用航空摄影像片进行区域地质矿产调查和石油普查, 50 年代末期,在张文佑教授领导下,中国科学院地质研究所逐步开展了航空遥感地质工作, 70 年代末,由于地震事业的发展,成立了国家地震局地质研究所。地震事业促进了遥感地质的迅速发展,遥感技术在地学领域得到了广泛的应用,取得了明显的社会效益和经济效益。

1974年顾功叙和丁国瑜教授率领的中国地震代表团访问美国时,美国总统科学顾问、著名地震学家 E.Press 教授和 C.Allen 教授赠送了一套覆盖我国全部领土的陆地卫星遥感图像,从此开始了系统运用遥感信息对地震构造,特别是活动断层、地震断层、地震地表破裂、地震形变场、火山喷发物分布等方面的研究。

作者承担国家自然科学基金、地震科学联合基金、国家重点基础发展规划、"六五"、"七五"、"八五"、"九五"、"十五"等研究课题,参加大型水电、火电工程地震安全性评价,大型工程基础稳定性研究,石油地质等生产任务,利用 LANDSAT 卫星 MSS、TM、ETM 图像、SPOT 卫星图像、IKONOS 卫星图像、CBERS 卫星图像,根据不同大地构造区域遥感卫星图像上活动断裂显示的影像特征、地貌形态、水系特征,研究断裂的活动性,进行活动断裂分类,区分出与地震活动密切相关的 6 种全新世活动断裂的特征影像。

平原或盆地地区隐伏断裂研究,根据多时相、多波段图像特征,反映出8种全新世活动的特征影像,结合地球化学测试,浅层地震勘探,由表及里、由浅入深,查明隐伏断裂第四纪活动幅度和速度。用多时相遥感图像研究平原或盆地区强震孕育构造环境。

CBERS-1 卫星图像分辨率为 19.5m, LANDSAT 卫星 8 波段图像分辨率为 15m, SPOT 卫星多光谱段分辨率为 10m, IKONOS 卫星图像分辨率达到 1m。运用地震前后多种类型的高分辨率遥感图像,研究昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震、玛尼 7.9 级地震地表破裂特征,有效量测地震破裂带长度、宽度和断错地貌幅值,确定宏观震中位置,遥感技术在地震领域得到了广泛应用。

20 多年来,星载合成雷达孔径技术获得迅速发展。自 1978 年美国发射了世界上第一颗 L 波段星载雷达卫星 SEASAT SAR, 尔后苏联的 AIMAZ SAR 卫星, 日本的 JERS SAR 卫星, 欧洲空间局的 ERS1 号和 2 号 SAR 卫星,加拿大的 RADARSAT SAR 卫星相继升空,2000 年美国"奋进号"航天飞机对全球地形进行高精度干涉测量,1992 年首次利用差分干涉雷达对美国 Landers 地震间震形变场测量,至今已广泛应用于地震、火山、冰川和滑坡等形变测量中,星载合成孔径雷达技术显示出强大的技术优势和应用潜力。我们利用干涉合成孔径雷达 (InSAR)测量技术,分析了1997年玛尼 7.9 级地震、2001 年昆仑山口西 8.1 级地震形变场分布特征。根据 D-InSAR 技术获取张北一尚义地震的形变场,结合震源机制、地震活动性、活动断层资料,反演了发震断层的几何学和运动学特征。

长白由是一座具有潜在喷发危险的现代火由。火山口附近地势高峻,地形条件复杂,且有近一半在朝鲜境内,利用 LANDSAT 卫星 TM 图像,ERS-2 SAR 图像和航空照片资料,结合 GIS 数据,提取长白由地区三维地形信息,对长白由天池火山口的近代喷发规模及喷发物分布特点进行了研究。

第二节 遥感卫星概况

美国于 1972 年 7 月 23 日发射了世界上第一颗地球观测卫星——LANDSAT(陆地卫星), 至今已发射了 7 颗, 法国相继发射了 5 颗 SPOT 卫星, 我国与巴西联合发射了 CBERS (中巴资源卫星)。以下着重介绍在地质和干涉形变测量领域广泛应用的遥感卫星资料。

一、 国外遥感卫星

(一) 国外光学遥感卫星

国外著名的光学遥感卫星有美国的 LANDSAT 卫星、QUICKBIRD 卫星、IKONOS 卫星和法国的 SPOT 卫星等。下面详细介绍这些卫星传感器系统参数。

1. 美国 LANDSAT 系列卫星

美国从 1972 年发射陆地卫星 1 号起,至今已经发射了 7 颗。期间,随着技术的进步,卫星及传感器性能不断提高。陆地卫星系列具有持续时间长,综合性能好,波段设置合理等特点,对全球的遥感技术与应用产生了重要而广泛的影响。1984 年发射的 LANDSAT-5 卫星运行了 21 年之久,因技术故障停止传回数据,其获取的 TM 数据得到了广泛的应用。1993 年,LANDSAT-6 发射失败。1999 年,美国又发射了 LANDSAT-7 卫星。LANDSAT-7 在保持原有 LANDSAT-5 的基本特点基础上,性能有了进一步的提高,增加了 15m 分辨率的全色波段,热红外波段的分辨率由 120m 提高到 60m,提高了辐射校正和几何校正的精度,星上记录设备由磁带系统改为固态记录设备等。LANDSAT-7 卫星的基本参数见表 1.2.1 (a)、1.2.1 (b)。

LANDSAT 卫星数据的应用面非常广,主要适合于国土资源调查、地质勘探、旱涝灾情监测、农作物估产、土地利用制图、地图修测修编、林业资源调查、水利规划、城市规划、环境污染监测、军事等众多领域。中国遥感卫星地面站从 1986 年开始接收 LANDSAT-5 是显数据,2000 年开始接收 LANDSAT-7 卫星数据。利用 LANDSAT 卫星 MSS、TM 可见光波段对唐由地震进行了大量研究,发现该地震前 1 年多的时间里,卫星图像上由色调和形态特征显示出类型多样的构造活动信息,而在更早或更晚的图像中均未发现这些信息(李建华,1991)。

表 1, 2, 1(a) 美国 LANDSAT-7 卫星基本参数

轨道类型	轨道高度/km	运行周期/min	重访周期/d	幅笼/km	质量/kg	降交点时间(时:分)	扫描角(*)
太阳同步	705	98.9	16	185	2150	10:00	±7.5

表 1.2.1(b) 美国 LANDSAT-7 卫星所携传感器基本参数

波段	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (全色)
范围/μm	0.45~0.52	0.52~0.6	0.63~0.69	0.76 ~0.90	1.55~1.75	10.4 ~12.5	2.08 ~2.35	0.45~0.90
分辨率/m	30	30	30	30	30	60	30	15

2. SPOT 系列卫星

法国于 1986 年 2 月 22 日发射了第一颗高性能的地球观测卫星 SPOT-1,以后又相继发射了 4 颗 SPOT 卫星。以下着重介绍 SPOT-5 卫星资料,SPOT-5 卫星是在 2002 年 5 月 3 日从位于库鲁的主亚那航天中心,由阿里亚娜 4 型火箭送入太空的。

SPOT 5 号卫星上搭载有三种成像装置,除了前几颗卫星上的高分辨率几何装置(HRG)和植被探测器(VEGETATION)外,还有一种高分辨率立体成像(HRS)装置。

HRG 相机是 SPOT-4 上高分辨率可见光红外遥感 (HRVIR) 的改进型,主要改进是提高了地面分辨率,全色波段 (Pan) 的地面分辨率由 10m 提高到 2.5m 和 5.0m 两档,多光谱波段 (Ms) 则由 20m 提高到 10m。

VGT 植被探测器是 1 台 4 波段扫描辐射计, 扫幅宽度为 2250 km, 地面分辨率为 1km。

HRS 是 1 台新增加的全色波段双镜头立体测绘相机,其工作原理不同于 HRG,两个镜头可沿轨道方向前后倾摆,摆动范围为±20°。当一个镜头前倾 20°打描后,随着卫星沿轨道飞行 90s,另一镜头后倾 20°扫描,即可获得一景立体图像对应的像对,一景立体图像的宽度为 120km,景长为 600km,分辨率为 10m,沿轨采样间隔为 5m,可实现间轨立体成像。

SPOT-5 是目前世界上技术最先进的陆地遥感测绘卫星, 传感器的主要技术性能指标见表 1.2.2。

SPOT IMAGE 公司准备为新的用户提供 SPOT-5 的改进了的 5m 和 2.5m 分辨率、宽成像带(覆盖面积为 60km×60km 或在双探测器模式下覆盖面积为 60km×120km)的图像,这一组合是在高分辨率和宽覆盖这两个因素中取得的一个理想的平衡,这类数据非常有利于在城市规划、中等比例尺(1:25000 和 1:10000)制图、自然灾害监测以及军事领域等方面的遥感应用。

3. IKONOS 系列卫星

1999 年 9 月 24 日,美国太空图像公司(Space Imaging)研制发射了全球第一颗高分辨率地球观测卫星 IKONOS-1。以下着重介绍 IKONOS-2 卫星资料。

IKONOS-2 卫星是由洛马公司制造的,运行在高度为 675km、倾角 98.2°的太阳同步极轨道上,其全色(黑白)图像空间分辨率优于 1m,多光谱图像分辨率可达 3.28m。