



Characteristics of Secondary Mountain Disaster Chain in Wenchuan Earthquake

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Abstract: Tens of thousands of secondary mountain disasters such as landslides, debris flows were triggered after the Ms 8.0 Wenchuan earthquake on May 12, 2008. Large amounts of loose material were produced in gullies or on slopes, which will endanger resettled residents and destroy urban reconstruction. During the 5 years following the Wenchuan earthquake event, heavy rainfalls have already induced a great number of debris flows, barrier lakes and collapses in the earthquake-damaged area, resulting in serious casualties and property losses. The emergence and development of these disasters affect each other and are linked closely. Hence, it is important to understand the characteristics and shape of the disaster chains. In order to analyze the characteristics of secondary mountain disaster chain in Wenchuan earthquake, this paper carried out research using field survey and data statistical analysis. A large number of recording materials were reviewed and compiled to analyze more than 2440 debris flows, landslides, collapses and barrier lakes in different areas of Wenchuan, Beichuan, Dujiangyan and so on. The results showed that: the Wenchuan earthquake secondary mountain hazards are mainly distributed in Beichuan, Wenchuan, Dujiangyan and other regions near earthquake source, frequency decreases with the distance increasing source distance. The secondary disaster chain can be divided into 4 grades and 9 types, and a comprehensive type; each disaster chain consists of two or more disasters in earthquake. Precipitation and surface run off have great influence on secondary mountain disasters, and become important media for the formation of chain chains in secondary disasters. This study has some guidance to the judgment and prevention of the secondary disaster chain after earthquake.

Keywords: Wenchuan Earthquake, Secondary Mountain Disaster Chain, Regional Distribution

1. Introduction

China is a country with many mountains and few plains. Mountains, hills and plateaus account for 2/3 of China's total area and China is also one of the countries with many earthquakes. The 2008 Sichuan earthquake also known as the First Great Sichuan earthquake or Wenchuan earthquake, occurred at 14:28:01 China Standard Time on May 12, 2008. Measuring at 8.0 Ms, the earthquake's epicenter was located 80 kilometers (50 mi) west-northwest of Chengdu, the provincial capital, with a focal depth of 19 km (12 mi). Over 69,000 people lost their lives in the quake, including 68,636 in Sichuan province. 374,176 were reported injured, with 18,222 listed as missing as of July 2008. The earthquake left

about 4.8 million people homeless, though the number could be as high as 11 million. The earthquake caused a large area of geomorphic changes, causing a large number of secondary mountain disasters, mainly landslides, mudslides and so on. In these secondary disasters after entering the active period, the active period of the landslide will last 5-10 years, and the active period of the debris flow will last for 10-20 years. In addition, the earthquake caused 34 Lake in Wenchuan, Beichuan and Qingchuan area, which formed in Jianjiang Tangjiashan lake, a lake in the most dangerous. The earthquake is usually accompanied by different degrees of landslides, debris flows, landslides and other geological disasters; it poses a great threat to people's lives and property. The mountain geological stability became worse after earthquake. Secondary disasters hidden mountain disaster

chain forms, Landslide, collapse, debris flow, dammed lake and so on are the main manifestations. The emergence and development of these disasters affect each other and are linked closely. Hence, it is important to understand the characteristics and shape of the disaster chains. The characteristics and prevention technology of domestic scholars on the earthquake secondary mountain disaster chain of sense. The chain and the defense of major disasters were studied and it showed that the formation of mountain disaster chain originates from mountain disaster monomer, but the harm is far greater than the disaster monomer, harm and widely distributed (Menkepei, et al). The methods of field investigation and data simulation were used to analyze and studied the landslide disaster and disaster reduction technology in many disaster spots in Sichuan (Chenghua wang, et al.). Post-earthquake land sliding and long-term impacts were studied in the Wenchuan earthquake area, China (Runqiu Huang and Weile Li, 2014). Two types of fault models associated with the 2008 Mw 7.9 Wenchuan earthquake were reconstructed (Zhongshan Jiang, et al). One is a listric fault connecting a shallowing sub-horizontal detachment below 20 Km depth (fault model one, FM1) and the other is a group of more steeply dipping planes further extended to the Moho at 60 Km depth (fault model two, FM2). This paper evaluated the evolution of the debris flows that occurred after the Wenchuan earthquake, and the changes in the post-seismic debris flow activity can be categorized into three stages, i.e., active, unstable, and recession (S. Zhang and L. M. Zhang, 2017). The earthquakes-stress buildup and release associated to the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake were simulated and it provided a method of geodynamic modelling to estimate recurrence interval of large earthquakes (Chang Liu, Peiyu Dong and Yaolin Shi, 2017).

At present, there is little research on the characteristics of the Wenchuan earthquake secondary mountain disaster chain.

This paper analyzed the characteristics of secondary mountain disaster chain through field investigation and statistical analysis in the 5.12 Wenchuan earthquakes. The study results reveal the formation mechanism of the Wenchuan earthquake secondary mountain disaster chain, and provide the basis for the prevention and control of secondary disasters and give some guidance to the judgment and prevention of the secondary disaster chain after earthquake.

2. Regional Distribution Characteristics

According to the survey data statistics, the potential hazards of secondary new mountain in Wenchuan earthquake area reached 8627. The Wenchuan earthquake disaster counties number comparison as shown in Figure 1. According to the form of secondary disasters, there are 1694 unstable slopes and 36 dangerous lakes, resulting in 619 debris flow hazard chains. Division according to regional distribution, 285 located in Sichuan, Kitagawa, Pinwu, county, Mao County, Dujiang dam disaster area. 199 disasters were distributed in the hardest hit Songpan, Lixian, Blackwater, gold, Wangcang, Chongzhou and other small. The lake was distributed in all high-risk stricken areas. The scope of disaster chain is highly concentrated in the above 16 counties (cities) among them. Beichuan, Wenchuan, Dujiangyan and other ecological areas are extremely important areas. Cai Jia Gang Cun is located above the town of Yingxiu of Baihua bridge Niumian Mizoguchi - lotus heart - the xuankou. Wenchuan is located at the focus. Dujiangyan is about 74.45 kilometers from the epicenter. Mianzhu is about 172.38 kilometers from the epicenter and Wangcang is about 435.84 kilometers from the epicenter, county hypo central distance of about 1687.06 km. On the whole, secondary earthquakes are frequent in the areas near the epicenter, such as Wenchuan and Beichuan, but less on the contrary.

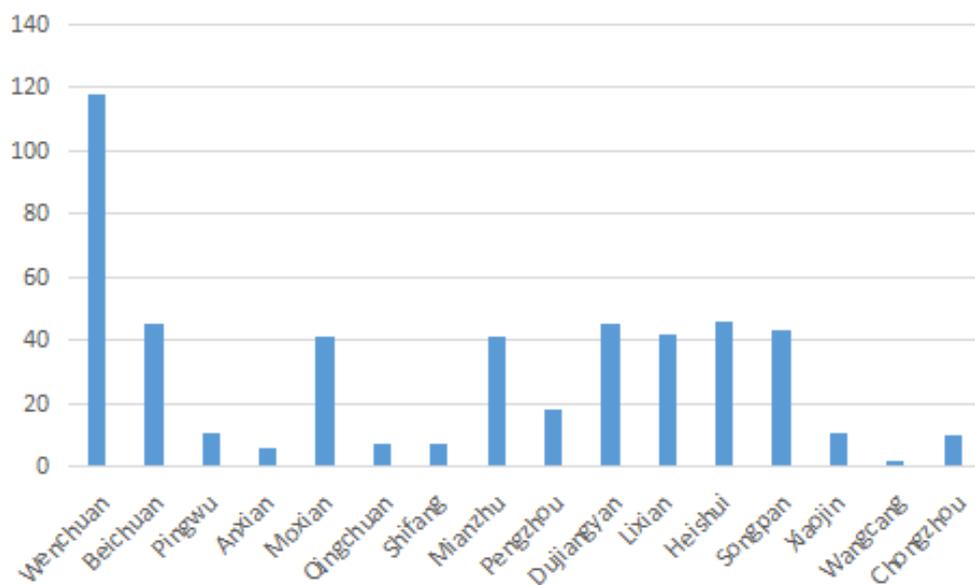


Figure 1. The Wenchuan earthquake disaster counties number comparison.

3. Classification Characteristics of Disasters

According to the chain link, the Wenchuan earthquake disaster chains were divided into I, II, III, IV four different

Table 1. Classification of disaster chain types of secondary mountain in Wenchuan earthquake.

| grade | type | evaluative feature |
|-------|--|--|
| I | Earthquake to collapse hazard chain | At the beginning of the earthquake, the most common form of disaster chain, collapse, landslide is the transition form of lower level evolution of disaster chain |
| | Earthquake to landslide hazard chain | |
| II | Earthquake to collapse to landslide hazard chain | After the earthquake, due to other external excitation factors (mainly water), landslide, landslide disaster further transformed into secondary disasters |
| | Earthquake to landslide to debris flow (debris flow) disaster chain | |
| | Earthquake to landslide (collapse) to dammed lake disaster chain | |
| III | Earthquake to landslide, landslide to debris flow disaster chain | After the landslide is transformed into landslide, it is transformed into debris flow, dammed lake and other disaster bodies under the influence of other external excitation factors (mainly water) |
| | Earthquake to landslide to landslide to two collapse (landslide) disaster chain | |
| IV | Earthquake to landslide / landslide to dammed lake disaster chain | This is the most complete one type for earthquake transformation, when all the conditions are met, in natural or man-made lake under the action of outburst flood. |
| | Earthquake to landslide, landslide (debris flow), dammed lake to mountain torrents (debris flow or debris flow) disaster chain | |

Earthquake to collapse or landslide disaster chain is the initial form of earthquake disaster chain. The seismic moment of collapse landslide, belong to this category. Earthquake to collapse to landslide disaster chain, such as landslide in nine peak village of Pengzhou city is a large-scale landslide triggered by earthquake collapse, which was belonging to II type disaster chain type. The secondary debris flow of Wenchuan ginkgo Township ditch is on the right bank of the Minjiang River after the earthquake legm in rainstorm excitation earthquake - collapse landslide debris flow type. There is a lot of debris sliding in the landslide of Yingxiu Town, Yingxiu county. It belongs to the type of debris flow disaster chain from earthquake to landslide to landslide. The earthquake disasters such as landslide ~ Lake chain in Yingxiu town of Laohuzui collapse to the lake, Qingchuan County donghekou Landslide Lake, Lake County of Xiaojiaqiao landslide. These all belong to III type disaster chain type. Earthquake landslide Dammed Lake flood disaster chain is the most thoroughly transformed disaster type, such as Pingwu, nanbazhen and Wenjiaba landslide dammed lake outburst flood (debris flow) of debris flow disaster chain. It belongs to the fourth level type. In general, the secondary mountain disaster chain of Wenchuan earthquake is prominent, and the space-time linkage is strong.

4. Correlation Characteristics with Water

Between the chain and water earthquake disasters is mainly reflected in two aspects of precipitation and surface runoff.

4.1. Precipitation

There is a significant correlation between quantitative statistics and rainfall distribution of collapse, landslide and

secondary mountain disaster severity levels. According to the characteristics of disaster evolution at different levels, it can be divided into 9 basic types, which is shown in Table 1.

debris flow disaster chain before and after the earthquake in the Wenchuan earthquake area. Rainstorm has become a sufficient condition for the evolution of landslide and debris flow disaster chain. According to the disaster relief yearbook of Sichuan province, the daily number of landslide and debris flow disaster chain in the hardest hit area of Wenchuan earthquake can be seen every month: the highest number of landslides and debris flows occurred in July and August, a total of 26 times. The total number of 91% occurred in June and September, which is shown in the table 2.

The earthquake hit a typical landslide and debris flow disaster chain can be seen on the day of rain. Most of them have chain landslide and debris flow disasters (80%) with daily rainfall was greater than 20 mm precipitation. Among them, the rainfall accompanied by rainstorm accounted for 54%. More than 70% days of landslide to debris flow chain are accompanied by heavy rain process. The hardest hit by the earthquake caused visible debris flow; landslide is closely related to the strong precipitation, which is as shown in the table 3.

Table 2. The days of landslide and debris flow disaster chain in the hardest hit area of Wenchuan earthquake occur every month.

| Time | Apr | May | June | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Total |
|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1991 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| 1992 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 |
| 1993 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 1994 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 |
| 1995 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| 1996 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| 1997 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| 1998 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 1999 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 2000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 2001 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 5 |
| 2002 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| 2003 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 5 | — | — | 10 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 35 |

Table 3. Precipitation statistics of typical landslide to debris flow disaster chain in severe earthquake area over the years(mm).

| Year | Date | place | Place 24 hours rainfall | First 3 days rainfall | First 10 days rainfall |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1993 | July 14 th -15 th | Mian Zhu | 112.6 | 11.7 | 138.2 |
| 1994 | July 8 th | An Xian | 30.5 | 66.0 | 90.4 |
| | August 20 th -21 th | Mian Zhu | 29.9 | 54.7 | 58.4 |
| 1995 | August 9 th | Bei Chuan | 20.4 | 188.9 | 259.4 |
| | August 9 th | An Xian | 221.9 | 160.5 | 234.6 |
| | August 10 th | An Xian | 119.0 | — | — |
| 1996 | August 9 th | Ping Wu | 92.0 | — | — |
| | August 25 th | Mian Zhu | 190.1 | 4.5 | 17.0 |
| | August 26 th | Mian Zhu | 44.5 | — | — |
| 1998 | August 20 th | Bei Chuan | 250.7 | 252.5 | 257.0 |
| | August 20 th | An Xian | 274.1 | 274.5 | 295.2 |
| | August 20 th | Mian Zhu | 132.6 | 144.3 | 164.4 |
| 1999 | August 20 th | Jiang You | 245.8 | 179.6 | 195.6 |
| | June 12 th | Bei Chuan | 123.9 | 0 | 76.0 |
| | June 13 th | Bei Chuan | 149.9 | — | — |
| 2000 | August 9 th | An Xian | 34.2 | 41.8 | 204.2 |
| | October 11 th | Mian Zhu | 1.1 | 23.5 | 35.7 |
| 2001 | May 7 th | Chong Zhou | 2.8 | 4.4 | 40.3 |
| | July 27 th | Dujiang Yan | 65.3 | 93.8 | 93.8 |
| | September 18 th | Shi Fang | 71.7 | 24.1 | 39.9 |
| | September 19 th | Shi Fang | 90.9 | — | — |
| | September 18 th | Mian Zhu | 35.1 | 78.1 | 95.8 |
| | September 19 th | Mian Zhu | 119.4 | — | — |
| | September 19 th | Mian Zhu | 259.5 | 234.7 | 271.3 |
| 2003 | September 19 th | Peng Zhou | 51.6 | 3.7 | 21.0 |
| | September 20 th | Peng Zhou | 46.0 | — | — |
| | April 15 th | Peng Zhou | 22.5 | 1.8 | 27.1 |
| | July 15 th | Wen Chuan | 5.2 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| | July 26 th | Chong Zhou | 35.4 | 6.6 | 8.4 |
| | July 26 th | Dujiang Yan | 70.4 | 21.5 | 51.3 |
| | July 30 th | Bei Chuan | 101.9 | 4.7 | 48.7 |
| | July 31 th | Ping Wu | 25.4 | 9.6 | 13.6 |
| | July 31 th | An Xian | 48.9 | 13.2 | 52.3 |
| | July 30 th | Jiang You | 10.7 | 12.0 | 32.3 |
| | August 2 th | Jiang You | 14.1 | 15.5 | 37.0 |
| | August 2 th | Shi Fang | 47.8 | 71.3 | 72.9 |
| | August 2 th | Dujiang Yan | 44.8 | 22.3 | 124.4 |
| | August 9 th | Wen Chuan | 33.9 | 0.6 | 35.7 |
| August 9 th | Li Xian | 21.5 | 2.9 | 13.0 | |
| August 9 th | Ping Wu | 38.9 | 11.2 | 147.3 | |
| August 9 th | Dujiang Yan | 105.0 | 23.6 | 107.0 | |
| August 29 th | Shi Fang | 107.4 | 14.8 | 133.4 | |

As shown in the table 3, some mudslides and landslides occurred in small rains. But the vast majority (83%) - (10 days or 3 days) precipitation was greater than 30 mm. Disaster date about the weather for days of heavy rain or rainstorm day is accounts for 83%. Therefore, the evolution process of landslide - debris flow disaster chain and antecedent precipitation is closely related. The formation of landslide and debris flow disaster chain is a process of cumulative evolution with precipitation.

4.2. Surface Waste

The water system is dense in Longmen mountain area. It has the Mingjiang River, Jialing River, Tuojiang River, Fujiang River and other important rivers system. These water systems are mountainous rivers, which are steep valley depth. The relative height difference is up to 5000 m. A large number of landslides (avalanches) triggered by large earthquakes enter the river channel, which can easily clog the

rivers and form dammed lakes. Interpretation by remote sensing, the number of quake lake in Wenchuan quake hit area up to about 260. There are obvious harm or threat of 34,8 large dammed lakes with water volume above 3 million m³, 1 million m³ ~ 3 million m³ medium-sized Lake 11,1 million m³ following a small lake in 15 places. Among them, the Tang Jiashan Lake is the largest in the vicinity of Beichuan city. The dam length is 640 m, width is 840 m, height is 120 m, and the dam storage capacity is about 150 million m³. Its water storage capacity of the dammed lake increased from 16 million m³ in 18 days to 129 million m³ in 24 days. The upstream and downstream water head difference is 60 m. So a serious threat to the safety of nearly 70 thousand people downstream.

According to the change of lake surface runoff by the formation of the situation, and combined with the existing experience at home and abroad, the harm were caused by dam break the main dam, reservoir, dam structure and storage

time. One of the factors influences the final disposal time for maneuvering the lake. The outburst risk grading standards established for the lake formed by the earthquake. It is divided into 4 levels: high risk, high risk, medium risk and low risk, and 5 of high risk level (Xiaojiqiao County, south of Pingwu dam, Aokawa Ishitamizo, Mianzhu Province sword power plant upstream, Beichuan Eagle Rock Lake etc.), the dangerous level of 11. In the lower reaches of the river basin was "dangerous", since the formation of this security and economic aspects of an immeasurable threat.

5. Linkage Mechanism

The occurrence of mountain disasters is usually caused by more than two kinds of disasters. A mountainous disaster is often associated with other disasters or become a disaster caused by the new ring of mountain disasters in the evolution of the lag in. The debris flow and landslide evolution process associated with the most obvious. One of the main factors of

debris flow formation is the supply of loose material sources. The formation of landslides also requires this substance, and the dominant factor of the formation of both is heavy rainfall. It is the abundant water supply. Covering the thick layer of loose material in mountainous area, debris flow occurs at the same time, usually accompanied by landslides. Wenchuan earthquake disaster chain types, each one disaster chain and interaction. At the same time the disaster spatial impact range is extended. Taking the secondary mountain disaster chain of Pengzhou nine peak village earthquake as an example, the upper part of the mountain collapse landslide slope of central excitation. The role of water in landslide material into the channel forming debris flow or debris flow to form the formation of lakes affect the safety of people's life and property in the lower reaches of the river. The scope from the mountain to the river, and then to tens of kilometers downstream area, which formed a disaster chain expansion effect (Figure 2).

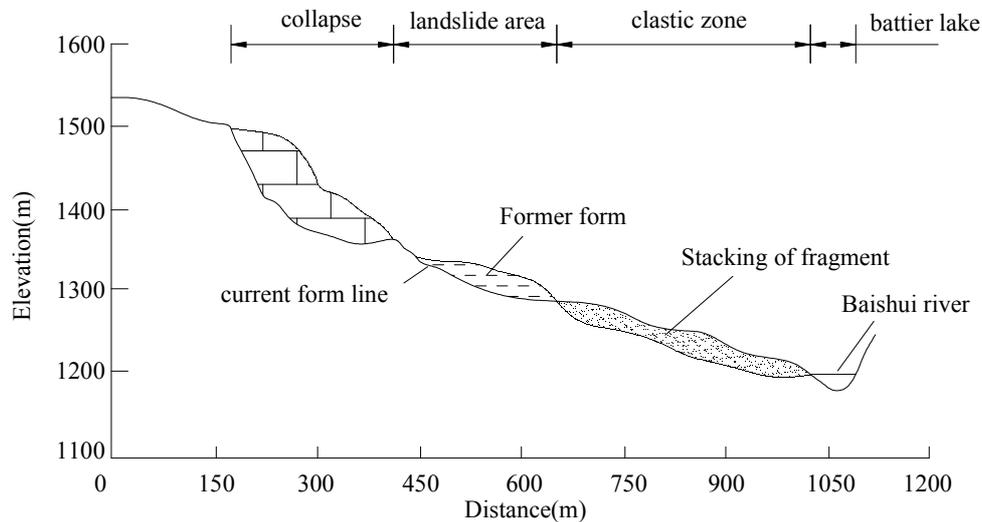


Figure 2. Formation pattern of disaster chain in nine peak village of Pengzhou.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, through the investigation of the earthquake disasters chain, statistical analysis showing that the Wenchuan earthquake secondary mountain disaster chain often exist in the form of debris flow. The quantity is large, the scale is huge, and the distribution is relatively concentrated. Wenchuan earthquake disaster chain type classification can be divided into four levels and nine species. The storm is become the landslide sufficient conditions of debris flow disaster chain evolution. Landslides blocked rivers into the river from Lake on the formation of the Wenchuan earthquake zone has great harm. In the secondary disaster chain of Wenchuan earthquake, each disaster body interacts and interacts with each other. Debris flow and landslide accompany each other, and also expand the spatial influence scope of the disaster.

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