

地表岩石侵蚀速率对宇生核素 暴露测年影响的研究

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摘要: 利用原地生宇生核素测定暴露年代时, 通常会假设地貌体侵蚀速率为0。研究表明, 该假设会低估地貌体的真实暴露年代。搜集2009~2012年全球不同区域56个岩石样品的宇生核素¹⁰Be测年数据, 探讨侵蚀速率为0对于侵蚀速率为0.5、1以及2 mm/ka的样品, 在不同暴露尺度上对暴露年代计算的影响幅度。结果表明, 对于1×10⁴a尺度的样品暴露年代可能低估约0.5%, 1%, 2%; 对于10×10⁴a尺度的样品可能低估约5%, 7%, 20%; 对于50×10⁴a尺度的样品可能低估约40%, 70%甚至100%以上。

关 键 词: 宇生核素; ¹⁰Be; 暴露年代; 侵蚀速率

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20世纪80年代地貌学的一大突破就是宇生核素测年手段在地学领域的应用, 该技术可以定量描述地表的暴露历史和侵蚀速率, 分析和重建地貌演变过程^[1]。目前, 如何提高测年精度是该方法未来发展的主要目标^[2]。相关研究表明宇生核素暴露测年的误差主要有系统误差、生成速率的误差和样品误差^[2-6]。系统误差可以通过重新测定核素(¹⁰Be)半衰期来降低^[7,8]; 生成速率所造成的误差可以通过建立不同的生成速率计算模型^[2], 或者利用局地高纬海平面宇生核素(¹⁰Be)产生速率代替全球高纬海平面的产生速率来降低^[9]。对于样品误差, 尽管在暴露年代的准确测定中扮演着重要的角色, 却难以定量化研究^[4]。地貌体暴露后受到侵蚀影响使得岩石表面核素浓度降低导致样品暴露年代被低估, 且样品越老所受影响越大^[10]。已有学者在宇生核素暴露年代计算时考虑了侵蚀速率的影响^[11,12], 也有学者认为长时间尺度岩石侵蚀速率难以估计^[13-15], 多数文献中仍假设侵蚀速率为0。目前, 关于侵蚀速率对暴露年代影响的研究相

对较少, 本文基于“差异化侵蚀(笔者称呼)”方法所估算的岩石侵蚀速率以及宇生核素暴露测年法所估算的岩石侵蚀速率, 探讨不同侵蚀速率对不同暴露尺度样品暴露年代的影响幅度, 以期为提高宇生核素暴露测年的准确性提供依据。

1 数据来源

本文数据来源于2009~2012年全球不同区域(图1)宇生核素¹⁰Be暴露测年数据以及课题组实验数据。数据主要分布在亚洲^[5,12,14,16-18]、欧洲^[6,19-22]、北美^[15,23,24]、南美^[13,25]以及南极洲地区^[26-29](表1)。

2 地表岩石侵蚀速率选取及对暴露年代的校正

目前地貌侵蚀研究相对较多的是土壤侵蚀, 有的学者通过GIS技术和模拟数据建立土壤侵蚀量估算系统^[30], 有的则基于DEM和遥感影像分析土壤侵蚀的时空演变^[31], 有的则利用树木生理生态进行土壤侵蚀研究^[32]。也有学者通过地势起伏

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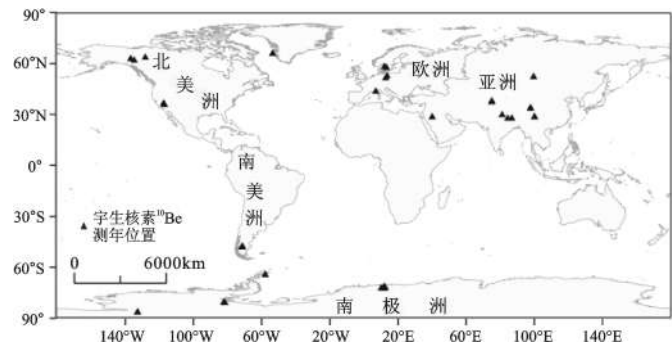


图1 宇生核素¹⁰Be测年点分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of cosmogenic nuclide ¹⁰Be dating spots

表1 宇生核素¹⁰Be数据来源

Table 1 Sources of cosmogenic nuclide ¹⁰Be data

研究区	原始数据编号	来源	研究区	原始数据编号	来源	研究区	原始数据编号	来源
青藏高原东南	S16	最新	土耳其西北	TRU-10	[19]	巴塔哥尼亚	BC07-8	[13]
	S19	数据		TRU-24			BC07-4	
西藏东南	Na42	[5]*	阿尔卑斯山脉西南	Clap 03	[20]		BC06-98	
	Na21			Clap 07			BC06-103	
	Na84		瑞典西南	SVE0814	[21]	南极洲	RDY-005	[26]
青藏高原东南	k14	[12]	德国东北	SVE0815			RDY-026	
	k15			BER-97-07	[22]	南极洲	SO2	[27]
珠穆朗玛峰	Ron-46	[14]	北美	BER-97-04			Da12	
	Ron-50			KF-0218-2	[15]		Da19	
青藏高原西部	MUST-48	[16]		MANLY-1			Sch/Mo28	
	MUST-80			MANLY-6			PK62	
	MUST-P1		格陵兰岛西南	NAG04	[23]		PK68	
	KONG-29			NAG07		南极洲	LAC-04	[28]
尼泊尔	BH11	[17]		NAG17			TER-05	
青藏高原东北	TB-07-23	[18]	科迪勒拉山脉	YK46	[24]	南极洲西部	CF-01-08	[29]
	TB-06-47			YK38			CF-08-08	
	TB-06-32			YK10			CF-28-08	
西伯利亚西南	SO7BE6	[6]	巴塔哥尼亚	BC07-18	[25]		MAR-04-MJB	
	SO7BE11			BC07-22				

注: *[5]代表来源于参考文献[5],其余同此。

度比较区域不同部位的相对侵蚀程度^[33]。而准确测定万年尺度地表岩石的侵蚀速率难度较大,存在许多不确定因素^[14]。目前,对于长尺度地表岩石侵蚀速率常用两种方法估算:一是微风化(micro-weathering)或者称为差异侵蚀法,该方法最先由Dahl^[34]在1967年提出,主要是基于冰川作用后岩石表面由于抗风化侵蚀程度不同而形成侵蚀高差,再通过该岩石所代表的地貌年代来估算侵蚀

速率。随后许多学者利用该方法来估算侵蚀速率,Andre^[35]测定了斯堪的纳维亚北部地区约3 200个岩石样品,研究得出花岗岩和变质岩的侵蚀速率大约为0.2~1.2 mm/ka,这与Dahl^[34]的研究Narvik Mountains基岩的侵蚀速率(1 mm/ka)相一致;Wang等^[36]通过研究稻城古冰帽冰蚀基岩面的暴露年代及差异侵蚀量,估算出花岗岩的侵蚀速率为0.69 mm/ka;Ballantyne^[4]、Zahno等^[19]、Lasen等^[21]利

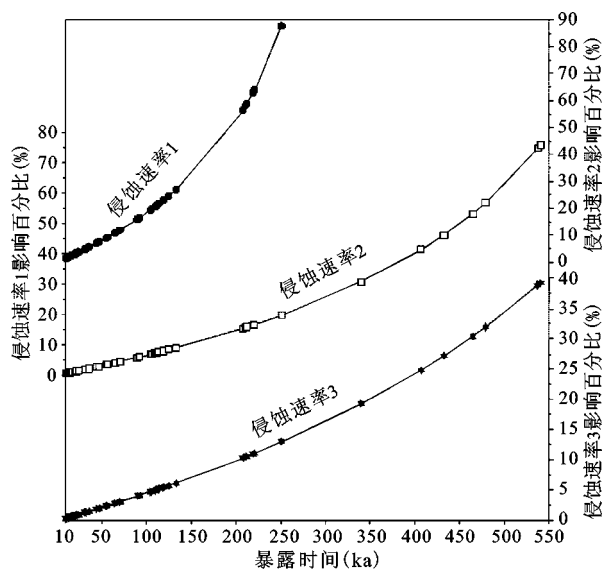
用该方法估算出富含石英岩石的侵蚀速率分别为 2、1.8、1 mm/ka。另一种方法是“宇生核素(主要是 ^{10}Be 和 ^{26}Al)最大侵蚀速率法”,该方法由 Lal^[37]于 1991 年提出,目前利用该方法估算地表基岩侵蚀速率已在南极^[38]、澳大利亚^[39]、南美洲^[11]、美国^[40]、欧洲^[41]、青藏高原^[42]等地区进行研究。由于该方法应用的假设条件是样品要达到“侵蚀平衡状态”,多数学者认为暴露年代较老的样品达到侵蚀平衡的可能性较大,因此,通常采用最老年代样品来估算侵蚀速率。Smith 等^[11]利用两个最老样品(873 ka 和 1.15 Ma)估算漂砾的侵蚀速率为 0.3~0.5 mm/ka; Seong 等^[16]利用最老样品估算的漂砾侵蚀速率约为 1 mm/ka; Owen 等^[5]利用相同的方法估算岩石的侵蚀速率约为 1.2 mm/ka。

因此,本文以“差异侵蚀法”所获得的侵蚀速率以及利用“宇生核素暴露测年法”所估算的最老样品的侵蚀速率为依据,选取地表岩石侵蚀速率为 0.5、1 以及 2 mm/ka 并以此探讨对不同暴露尺度样品暴露年代计算结果的影响。计算过程主要是利用 Balco 等^[43]的网络模型 CRONUS-Earth (<http://hess.ess.washington.edu>)统一重新计算出样品的宇生核素生成速率(采用 Lal^[37]和 Stone^[44]恒定生成速率模型计算),然后根据 Lal^[37]中的相关公式计算最小暴露年代并进行侵蚀速率年代校正及影响幅度分析。

3 结果与讨论

不同侵蚀速率对不同暴露尺度样品暴露年代计算的影响如图 2 所示,样品侵蚀速率为 0 对于侵蚀速率为 0.5 mm/ka,在 1×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 0.5%,在 10×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 5%,在 50×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 40%;对于侵蚀速率为 1 mm/ka,在 1×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约为 1%,在 10×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约为 7%,在 50×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估 70%;对于侵蚀速率为 2 mm/ka,在 1×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 2%,在 10×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估 20%,在 20×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估 60%,在 50×10^4 a 尺度上,校正结果趋于饱和无法计算。

已有学者就侵蚀速率对不同暴露尺度样品的影响幅度进行研究。Smith 等^[11]研究表明,侵蚀速率为 0 相对于侵蚀速率为 0.5 mm/ka 时,对于 200 ka 的样品低估约为 9%(本文计算结果为 10%),对于 400 ka 的样品低估约为 20%(本文计算结果为 19%),对于 600 ka 的样品低估可能为 34%(本文利



侵蚀速率 1 为 2 mm/ka, 侵蚀速率 2 为 1 mm/ka,
侵蚀速率 3 为 0.5 mm/ka

图 2 不同侵蚀速率对不同暴露时间样品的影响
Fig.2 Impact of different erosion rates on different exposure age samples

用 540 ka 的样品计算,其低估约为 39%)。Owen 等^[14]研究表明侵蚀速率为 0 相对于侵蚀速率为 2.5 mm/ka 时对于 10、20、40、100 ka 样品的低估值分别约为:2%,5%,10%,25%(本文以 2 mm/ka 计算的结果为:2%,3%,7%,19%)。Seong 等^[16]探讨了侵蚀速率为 0 相对于侵蚀速率为 1 mm/ka 时的情况,对于 10、50、100、200、300 ka 的样品,其低估值约为:1%,4%,10%,22%,42%,本文的以侵蚀速率为 1 mm/ka 对同样暴露年代样品的研究结果为:1%,3%,7%,16%,30%。Roberts 等^[23]对暴露年代为 10.31、20.39、101.4 ka(侵蚀速率为 0)的样品利用侵蚀速率为 1 mm/ka 校正后对应结果为 10.40、20.74、111.4 ka,低估值分别约为:0.87%,1.7%,10.2%,本文的研究结果为:0.63%,1.30%,7.42%。Owen 等^[5]对比了侵蚀速率为 0 和侵蚀速率为 1.2 mm/ka 样品的暴露年代,结果表明 10、20、40、100、200、400 ka 样品对应的低估值分别为:1%,2%,4%,10%,21%,58%。本文的研究结果与以上学者的研究结果相一致,表明本研究结果的可靠性,同时也显示了侵蚀速率对宇生核素暴露测年影响之大。

4 结 论

通过对全球不同区域宇生核素暴露测年数据

在侵蚀速率为 0 和侵蚀速率不为 0 的情况下样品暴露年代结果的分析可知:

地表岩石侵蚀速率对利用宇生核素暴露测年计算时影响较大,且样品年代越老受到的影响就越大。侵蚀速率为 0 的假设,对于侵蚀速率分别为 0.5、1、2 mm/ka 的样品而言,暴露年代在 1×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 0.5%,1%,2%;在 10×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 5%,7%,20%;在 50×10^4 a 尺度上可能低估约 40%,70%甚至 100%以上。因此在利用该测年手段时对于较老的样品一定要考虑侵蚀速率的影响。

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Impact of Surface Rock Erosion Rate on In-situ Cosmogenic Exposure Dating Method

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Abstract: The cosmogenic exposure dating method that measures trace cosmogenic nuclide concentrations present in terrestrial surface rocks developed in the late 1980s. This method has become a widely used tool to address scientific questions in the fields of geomorphology, glaciology, palaeoclimatology, palaeoseismology, soil science, volcanology and geohazard research. Until now, three types of uncertainty affect the precision and accuracy of cosmogenic isotope dates; these include: analytical uncertainties including systematic errors, production rate uncertainties and sampling uncertainties. The cosmogenic nuclide concentration on the surface of rocks is a function of exposure time and erosion rate. However, it is usually hypothesized that the sample erosion rate is zero when dating the age using cosmogenic exposure dating method due to poorly constrained rock surface erosion rates. Recent research suggests that the assumption of “zero erosion” may underestimate true exposure age and the effect will increase with increasing sample age. In order to explore the impact of different erosion rates to the different exposure ages sample, we gathered 56 rock cosmogenic ^{10}Be datum from different areas in the literature of 2009-2012. We analyzed the effects of zero erosion between 0.5, 1 and 2 mm/ka for the 1×10^4 a, 10×10^4 a and 50×10^4 a scale samples respectively. The erosion rates datum stem from micro-weathering measurements and maximum erosion rates of the oldest sample using the cosmogenic exposure dating method in different areas. The results suggest, that the age for 1×10^4 a is underestimated approximately by 0.5%, 1% and 2% for erosion rates of 0.5, 1 and 2 mm/ka, respectively. For the age of 10×10^4 a, the underestimate is approximately should be 5%, 7% and 20%, and for 50×10^4 a approximately 40%, 70% and even more than 100%, respectively. The results are consistent with previous research results which suggest that our results are reliable. At the same time the result means that the erosion rates of surface rock significantly affect the accuracy of cosmogenic exposure dating method, and in particular for the older exposure age samples. Thus, future studies should pay attention to this issue.

Key words: cosmogenic isotope; beryllium-10; exposure dating; erosion rate