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利用S波接收函数研究下扬子及其邻区的岩石圈结构

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提要: 下扬子及其邻区位于欧亚板块、太平洋板块和菲律宾海板块的交汇地带, 自中生代以来经历了广泛的伸展变形和岩浆活动, 其岩石圈结构和性质对深入认识华南块体乃至整个中国东部的显生宙构造演化以及相关动力学过程都具有重要意义。本文使用中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所地震台阵实验室在合肥—金华沿线布设的流动地震台阵数据, 通过S波接收函数偏移成像方法对下扬子及其邻区岩石圈的速度间断面结构进行了研究。成像结果显示, 主测线下方Moho面深度为32~42 km, 岩石圈底界面深度为84~112 km, 总体表现为西深东浅, 且速度间断面结构与区域构造特征变化趋势相一致。这为下扬子及其邻区岩石圈中生代以来的改造和减薄提供了新的观测证据: 华北南部盆地区下方Moho面结构复杂, 岩石圈较厚(90~112 km), 表明该区域的改造程度相对较低; 下扬子克拉通与华夏块体北缘岩石圈结构特征相似, 仅在江南造山带附近Moho面和岩石圈底界面有小尺度变化, 表明它们自新元古代拼合以来可能作为一个整体被改造。进一步结合同剖面南段大地电磁测深成像结果, 文章对研究区的岩石圈改造提出了与华北地区相似的地幔流模型, 郑庐断裂带和江南造山带两侧断裂带等薄弱带在太平洋板块俯冲的作用下, 可能成为软流圈物质上涌的通道。

关 键 词: 下扬子及邻区; 接收函数; 速度间断面; 岩石圈改造; 深部资源工程

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The lithospheric structure of the lower Yangtze Craton and its adjacent regions by S receiver function imaging

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Abstract: The lower Yangtze Craton, Located at the triple junction area of the Eurasian Plate, Pacific Plate, and Philippine Sea Plate, has undergone intensive extension and magmatic activities ever since the Mesozoic. The lithospheric structure and property of the lower Yangtze Craton and its adjacent regions could throw new insight into the tectonic evolution and dynamic process of the

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South China Block or even the whole eastern China in the Phanerozoic. In this paper, the authors collected data from the NCISP-III arrays deployed by the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and used the wave equation-based migration technique of S-receiver function to image the lithospheric structure. The results show that the Moho depth and lithosphere–asthenosphere boundary (LAB) depth along the profile is ~32–42 km and ~84–112 km, respectively. Both of the discontinuities deepen from east to west, and the variation of them corresponds well to the tectonic features. The results support the argument that the lower Yangtze Craton and its adjacent regions may have undergone extensive lithospheric modification and thinning since the Mesozoic: The Hefei Basin of the southern NCC is characterized by a complicated Moho and thick lithosphere, indicating that the modification in this region is of less extent. The lower Yangtze Craton and the Cathaysia Block may have behaved coherently in the Mesozoic modification, because the lithospheric structures of these two blocks are alike, only characterized by subtle undulation of the velocity discontinuities beneath the Jiangnan Orogen. Combined with the magnetotelluric results in the southern part of this profile, the authors propose a similar mantle flow model as in the NCC to explain the modification in the lower Yangtze Craton and its adjacent regions. The lithosphere beneath the Tanlu Fault and the Jiangnan Orogen is mechanically weak, and may act as the upwelling channel of the asthenospheric material under the subduction of the Pacific Plate to facilitate the modification.

Key words: Lower Yangtze Craton and adjacent regions; receiver function; velocity discontinuities; lithospheric modification; deep resources engineering

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1 引言

下扬子地区位于欧亚板块、太平洋板块和菲律宾海板块的交汇地带,北缘通过郯庐断裂带与华北克拉通东部块体相连,南部经江南造山带与华夏块体相接,岩浆岩发育、地质结构复杂,是中国地学研究热点地区之一(图1)。其北部的华北克拉通东部块体自显生宙以来发生了大规模的岩浆活动和构造变形,导致岩石圈性质与厚度发生明显改变,成为古老克拉通遭受破坏的最典型地区(Carlson et al., 2005; Zhu et al., 2011)。华南块体(扬子克拉通、华夏块体、江南造山带)与华北克拉通共同组成了中国东部大陆,在太平洋板块俯冲的构造背景下,中生代—新生代同样经历了与伸展作用相关的强烈再造,广泛发育断陷盆地与岩浆侵入体(Li et al., 2000; 舒良树和周新民, 2002; Zhou et al., 2006; Li and Li, 2007; 赵越等, 2017)。其显生宙构造演化的深部过程和机制必然与紧邻的华北克拉通密切相关,但是还需要更多岩石圈尺度观测证据的支持。江南造山带是新元古代扬子克拉通与华夏陆块的碰撞、拼合带,其东段还受到后期多期次构造活动的影响,是研究扬子克拉通与华夏块体碰撞、拼合和演化机制的理想窗口。其具多岛弧拼贴、多期次和

多部位缝合的特点已基本得到公认(薛怀民等, 2010),但是有关江南造山带南北边界位置的划分、壳幔结构对区域成矿作用的影响等也还存在一系列争议和问题。岩石圈的结构和性质不仅反映了现今地球深部的构造特征,而且可以为研究板块动力学演化提供有效约束。在下扬子及其邻区开展针对岩石圈结构的研究,对深入认识华南块体乃至整个中国东部的显生宙构造演化以及相关动力学过程都具有重要意义。

近年来,随着野外观测资料的增加和数据处理技术的进步,下扬子及其邻区有关岩石圈结构的研究取得了一系列进展,包括大地电磁测深(肖晓等, 2014; 强建科等, 2014)、主动源深地震探测(徐涛等, 2014; Lü et al., 2015)、层析成像研究(Jiang et al., 2013; Ouyang et al., 2014; Bao et al., 2015; 吴珊珊等, 2018)和接收函数成像(Shi et al., 2013; Zheng et al., 2014; Wei et al., 2016)等,并得到了一些共同的认识:下扬子及其周边地壳整体较薄,厚度不超过35 km,岩石圈上地幔在约80 km之下表现为低速异常,其岩石圈已经历了广泛的减薄和破坏。但是,前人的地震学研究也还存在一些局限性,例如主动源类的方法成本高,探测深度不足;背景噪声成像仅能约束壳内结构,而面波、体波层析成像在

岩石圈尺度分辨率较低,且这一类方法对间断面结构不敏感;现有接收函数研究成果多以P波接收函数为主,多局限于地壳尺度内等等。

S波接收函数最早由(Farra and Vinnik, 2000)提出,虽然其相对于传统的P波接收函数分辨率较低,但因其利用的Sp转换波是前驱波,不受壳内多次波的干扰(Oreshin et al., 2002; Yuan et al., 2006),故可以对整个岩石圈尺度的速度间断面进行较为精确地约束。该方法在现今的地球深部结构,尤其是岩石圈上地幔结构研究中发挥着至关重要的作用,在国内也取得了一系列成果(Chen et al., 2010; Shi et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2014)。本文拟通过对合肥—金华剖面的地震数据进行基于波动方程的S波接收函数叠后偏移成像,得到下扬子及其邻区的岩石圈速度间断面结构,并结合其他地球物理、地质和岩石地化资料,对研究区的壳幔演化过程进行讨论分析。

2 数据和方法

本研究所使用的地震数据来源于“华北克拉通破坏”计划中由中国科学院地震台阵实验室布设的

NCISP-VIII台阵。该台阵共包括55个地震台站,观测时间为2008年10月至2010年4月,使用的地震计为Guralp公司的CMG-3ESP(50Hz-30s/60s),采集器为REFTEK-130。主测线由41个台站组成,台间距为10~15 km,呈北西-南东向展布,依次穿过了华北克拉通、扬子克拉通和华夏块体等构造单元,其余14个台站分布于主测线两侧,组成了2条辅助测线(图1)。

由原始的三分量地震数据生成S波接收函数要经过预处理、坐标转换、反褶积和坐标轴反转等处理。预处理中,选取的时间窗为S波初至前150 s,后20 s;远震事件的选取标准为震中距在55°~85°,震级大于5.5级,最终共涉及远震事件327个,震中分布如图1左下角插图所示。计算接收函数采用的是时间域最大熵谱反褶积方法(吴庆举和曾融生,1998),所选取的高斯系数为2.5,水准量为0.001。最后,还需对S波接收函数进行严格的手工挑选,遵循相近方位角波形相似原则,选取初动S波震相显著、Moho界面Sp转换波震相清晰、信噪比高的接收函数。基于以上流程,本研究最终得到了2522条高

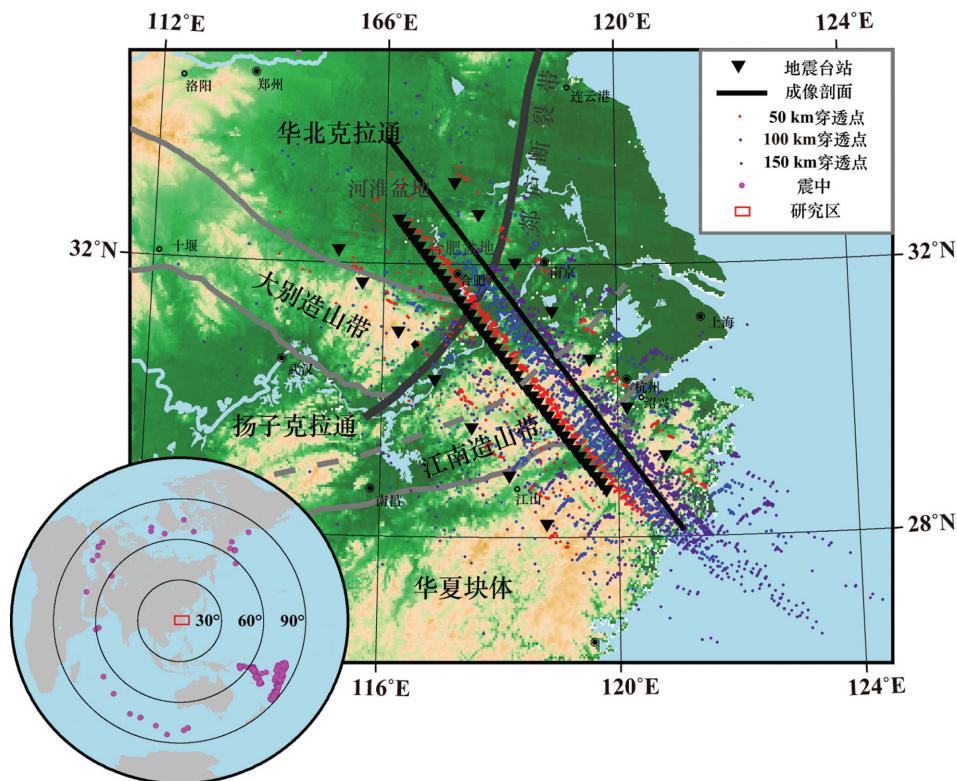


图1 区域构造背景和地震台站分布图
Fig.1 Tectonic background and distribution of seismic stations

质量的S波接收函数。

接收函数成像采用由Chen et al. (2005a)提出的基于波动方程的接收函数叠后偏移方法,该方法采用频率域波动方程波场传播算子,对共转换点(Common Conversion Point, CCP)叠加后的接收函数进行反向波场延拓,来获得高精度的地下间断面结构图像(Chen et al., 2005b; Chen et al., 2008)。在实际处理中,分为时间域CCP叠加和频率域反向波场延拓两个步骤。由于可以有效地处理横向速度变化,偏移图像与通常的CCP叠加图像相比,在压制噪声、恢复结构横向变化特征等方面表现出明显的优越性,因此特别适用于研究结构复杂或信号较弱的深部间断面。该方法已经在华北克拉通和华南地壳-上地幔间断面的研究中取得了较好的效果(Chen, 2009; Chen and Ai, 2009; Chen et al., 2014)。

本研究采用修正后的中国东部速度模型(Chen et al., 2006)计算Sp转换波到时和穿透点位置,并进行偏移成像。根据台站分布、地震事件分布、地震射线穿透点位置和区域构造特点,最终设计的成像剖面位置如图1黑色实线所示。在时间域CCP叠加中,叠加单元形状为长方形,垂直于剖面方向宽度为150 km,沿剖面步长为5 km,最少接收函数个数被设定为50。叠加单元平行于剖面方向的宽度是变化的,当参与叠加的接收函数个数不足时,该宽度将逐渐增大直至叠加单元中接收函数个数满足要求,或达到人为给定的上限(图2a)。这种处理既能使成像结果在数据密集地区具有较高的横向高分辨率,以识别小尺度的结构特征变化,又能确保每个叠加单元在数据稀疏地区有足够的叠加次数,从而有效压制随机噪声,保证成像结果的可靠性。在频率域波场反向延拓中,频率范围的选择非常重要。接收函数成像时高频成分往往会被滤掉以消除噪声,但是过低的截止频率上限会导致成像的纵向分辨率降低,造成间断面识别困难。在综合考虑岩石圈底界面(Lithosphere– Asthenosphere Boundary, LAB)深度范围、成像分辨率要求和S波低频特征的基础上,本研究中偏移成像所使用的截止频率下限为0.03 Hz,上限介于0.2~0.6 Hz(图3)。

3 结果和讨论

成像剖面北起华北克拉通南部的河淮盆地,依

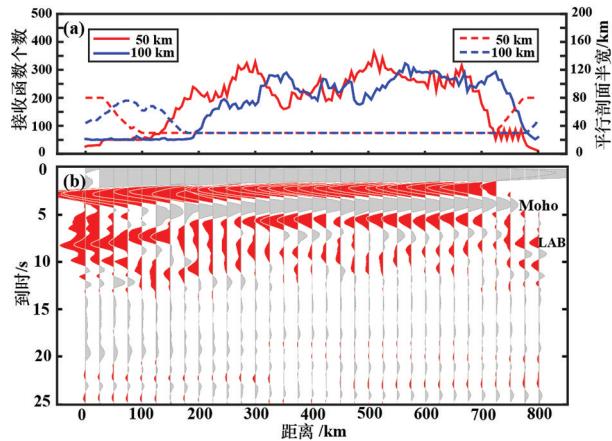


图2 时间域叠加结果及资料图

a—叠加单元中接收函数个数和平行于剖面方向的宽度变化,不同颜色代表不同深度;b—时间域CCP叠加结果,频率范围为0.03~0.5 Hz,红色为负,灰白色为正

Fig.2 Stacked time-domain S-RF sections and statistics
a—Number of receiver functions in each bin (solid lines) and half bin width (dashed lines) used in stacking at different depths; b—Stacked time-domain S-RF sections (0.03–0.5 Hz) after moveout correction to $p=0$. The positive and negative polarity are marked as light gray and red, respectively

次穿过了下扬子克拉通、江南造山带、华夏块体北部,止于东南海滨地区(图1)。在时间域CCP叠加图像中(图2b),浅部有正负异常信号的交替出现。正的强异常信号出现在5 s左右,与中国东部大部分地区的观测结果一致(Chen et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2009),反映了剖面下方Moho面的转换波信号,其两侧的强负异常信号是Moho面信号的旁瓣。在板块构造理论的框架下,岩石圈代表漂浮于软流圈之上的地球刚性外壳,其底界面在地震学中表现为由浅部到深部S波速度降低的间断面结构。时间域CCP叠加图像显示,在8~12 s范围内有一较强的负异常信号可连续追踪,这可能反映了来自于岩石圈底界面的转换波信号。总体看来,深部的间断面结构特征在时间域CCP叠加图像中已可清晰显示,体现了数据质量和成像方法的优越性。

偏移后的成像结果如图3所示,其中红色代表由浅到深速度增加的间断面结构信号,蓝色代表由浅到深速度降低的间断面结构信号。偏移图像所揭示的结构特征总体与时间域CCP叠加图像保持一致,但是细节更为准确和直观。为了保证结果的可靠性,间断面信号的识别需遵循以下几个原则:(1)叠加单元中有足够的接收函数,确保有效的噪

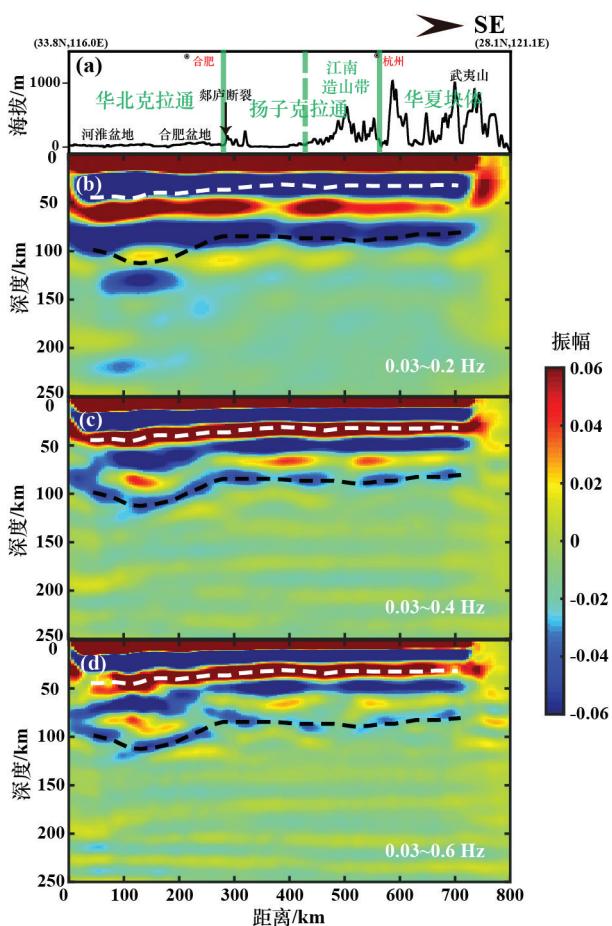


图3 叠加偏移结果图像

a—地形和构造分区图;b,c,d—S波接收函数叠后偏移图像;
b—0.03~0.2 Hz, c—0.03~0.4 Hz, d—0.03~0.6 Hz;白色虚线代表识别的Moho面,黑色虚线代表识别的岩石圈底界面

Fig.3 Migrated S-RF images

a—Surface topography and tectonic units; b, c, d—Migrated S-RF sections with different frequency contributions: b—0.03 ~ 0.2 Hz,
c—0.03 ~ 0.4 Hz, d—0.03 ~ 0.6 Hz. The Moho and LAB are delineated as white and black dashed lines, respectively

声压制;(2)间断面信号较强,且能够连续追踪;(3)不同频率范围的成像结果相一致;(4)提取到的结构特征与已有观测资料相吻合。在图3b中,Moho面及其旁瓣信号与上地幔浅部间断面信号互相干扰,模糊成片,导致结构信息无法提取。这说明偏移时使用的频率范围过小,数据处理和偏移成像时需考虑更高的截止频率上限。图3c与图3d揭示的结构特征非常一致,分辨率也有了显著提高,说明当截止频率上限超过0.4 Hz以后,偏移成像已经具有很好的稳定性。但是,过大的频率范围又可能会

带来高频噪声信号,图3d中上地幔浅部的间断面信号已经开始变弱,且更为离散化。综上所述,本研究最终基于0.03~0.4 Hz的偏移图像提取Moho面和LAB的结构信息,在图3中分别以白色虚线和黑色虚线表示(图3)。

S波接收函数偏移成像结果显示,剖面下方地壳厚度约为32~42 km,总体表现为西厚东薄:华北克拉通南部地壳较厚,为39~42 km,郯庐断裂带以东Moho起伏较小,但在江南造山带下方略有加深。将S波接收函数偏移结果与P波接收函数CCP叠加得到的Moho面结构进行对比(图4),发现两者在郯庐断裂带以东的深度分布和构造特征相似,但是在郯庐断裂带以西有较大出入,这可能归因于不同接收函数方法在成像中分辨能力的差异。因P波接收函数频率更高,同一深度Ps转换波较Sp转换波相对台站的偏离距更小,且同一台站的P波接收函数数量远超S波接收函数等因素,P波接收函数在壳内的分辨率要比S波接收函数高。P波接收函数成像结果显示,华北克拉通南部Moho面下方有一明显的波速随深度增加的间断面信号(图4b),同时在附近也发现了明显的S波低速异常(Zheng et al., 2014; 吴珊珊等, 2018)。该信号形态与浅部壳内速度间断面信号差异较大,故不可能是其多次波,很可能反映了岩石圈上地幔中真实存在的间断面结构。因为该间断面与Moho面距离过近,S波接收函数在偏移成像中不能将两者完全分离,故整体表现为一个明显加深的“Moho”面结构。

剖面下方的岩石圈厚度为84~112 km,内部结构比较简单,不同构造分区LAB起伏较大,岩石圈最厚的地区是华北克拉通东南部(约110 km),而下扬子克拉通和华夏块体的LAB深度不超过90 km(图5a)。沿剖面岩石圈的整体构造特征与相邻的华北克拉通东部经过显生宙改造后的岩石圈相似(Chen 2006; Chen, 2010),而在华夏块体发现的中新生代玄武岩地幔包体资料也显示,该地区现今岩石圈地幔表现为相对饱满的特点(Xu et al., 2000; Zheng et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2012)。这些证据一致表明,下扬子及其邻区与华北克拉通东部相似,自中生代以来岩石圈都经历了普遍的减薄和改造,导致其物理和化学性质发生了改变。华北克拉通南部盆地区Moho面较为复杂,可能存在多速度间断

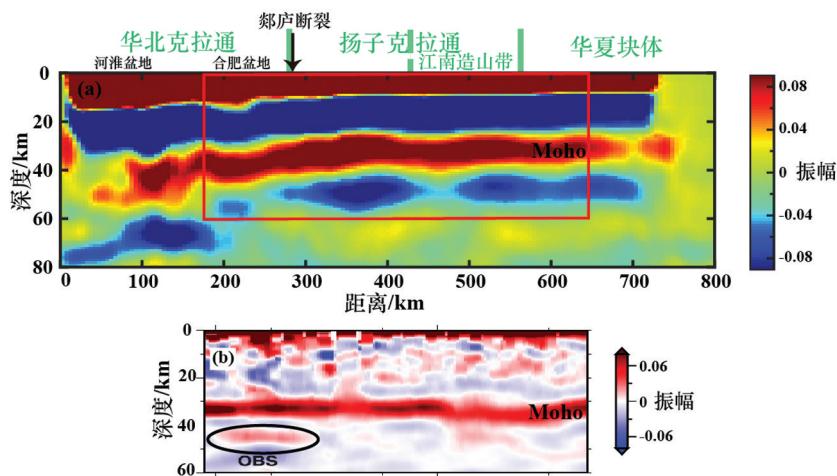


图4 不同接收函数法得到的Moho面形态对比图

a—地壳结构S波接收函数偏移成像结果(0.03~0.8 Hz),红框给出了图4b的成像范围;b—P波接收函数CCP叠加图像(Zheng et al., 2014),其中黑色椭圆标出了Moho下方的疑似速度间断面结构

Fig.4 Comparison of Moho depth by different imaging methods

a—Migrated S-RF sections (0.03–0.8 Hz) for crustal structure, red rectangle outlines the imaging section for Fig. 4b; b—P-RF CCP stacking sections (after Zheng et al., 2014), black ellipse marks a possible velocity discontinuity beneath the Moho

面结构,岩石圈也整体较厚,表明该区域的改造程度相对较低;而扬子克拉通与华夏块体岩石圈结构特征变化较为一致,而P波接收函数CCP叠加、波形拟合和背景噪声成像等揭示的地壳结构也非常相似(Zheng et al., 2014; 吴珊珊等, 2018),意味这两个块体自新元古代拼合以后,后期可能作为一个整体被改造。江南造山带下方岩石圈略有增厚,但很难以此为依据判断出确切的构造边界。这说明形成江南造山带的多期次造山作用,没有对岩石圈厚度产生显著地影响。

在华北克拉通东部,大部分学者倾向于认为太平洋板块俯冲在岩石圈的破坏过程中起着主要的控制作用(Griffin et al., 1998; Wu et al., 2003; 吴福元等, 2008; Zhu and Zheng, 2009; 朱日祥等, 2012),而华南地区侏罗纪—白垩纪的岩浆事件也通常被认为是古太平洋板块的低角度俯冲所主导(Zhou and Li, 2000; Li and Li, 2007)。下扬子及其邻区紧邻华北克拉通,相比南部块体受新生代菲律宾海板块俯冲以及南海打开与演化等构造事件的综合影响较小,其岩石圈减薄和改造机制应该与紧邻的华北东部地区密切相关。仇根根利用大地电磁测深(MT)在江南造山带东段及其周边开展的岩石圈电性结构研究显示(图5b),扬子克拉通和华夏块体岩石圈

电阻率整体较低,与中国东部经减薄的岩石圈地幔富水、饱满的特征相符合;在郊庐断裂带东侧和江南造山带两侧断裂带下方,存在明显的低阻通道,且该通道位置与P波CCP叠加成像中较为分散的Moho面位置相一致(图4b, 图5c),可能反映了软流圈物质上涌的通道。根据剖面下方岩石圈厚度和电阻率分布特征,笔者在下扬子及其邻区提出了与华北东部类似的地幔流模型(图5c)。在该模型中,太平洋俯冲板块通过脱水、物质拆离使地幔弱化、熔流体增加,加快地幔对流,诱导软流圈来源的熔体与岩石圈地幔不断相互作用,促进软流圈物质沿岩石圈薄弱带上涌,造成岩石圈的减薄和改造(Zhang, 2005; Zhang et al., 2007)。

4 结 论

基于中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所地震台阵实验室于2008年10月至2010年4月布设的合肥—金华流动地震台阵数据,本文利用S波接收函数偏移成像方法对下扬子及其邻区岩石圈的速度间断面结构进行了研究。结合其他地球物理、岩石学等观测资料,对研究区的构造演化和动力学过程进行了探讨,得出如下结论:

(1)通过S接收函数偏移成像,得到了从华北克

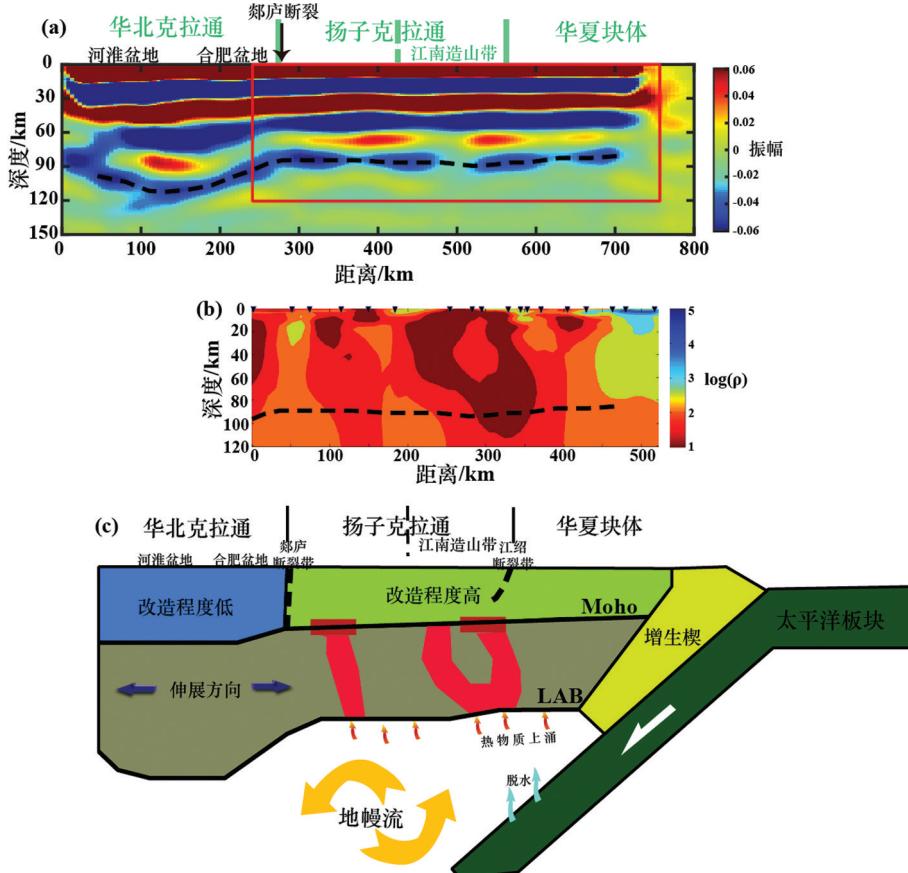


图5 岩石圈结构和动力学模型

a—岩石圈结构S波接收函数偏移成像结果(0.03~0.4 Hz),黑色虚线表示提取的岩石圈底界面,红框给出了图5b的成像范围;b—大地电磁测深剖面成像结果,黑色虚线对应于图5a中的岩石圈底界面;(c)剖面下方岩石圈改造模式简图(据Zhu and Zheng, 2009; Zheng et al., 2014修改)

Fig.5 Lithospheric structure and schematic model for lithospheric modification

a—Migrated S-RF sections (0.03 ~ 0.4 Hz) for lithospheric structure, black dashed line marks the LAB, red rectangle outlines the imaging section for Fig. 5b; b—Magnetotelluric imaging results, black dashed line is the same as in Fig. 5a; c—Schematic illustration of the tectonic interpretation of the lithospheric modification observed along the profile(modified from Zhu and Zhang, 2019; Zheng et al., 2014)

拉通南部到华夏块体北部Moho面和岩石圈底界面的深度变化。Moho深度为32~42 km,岩石圈底界面深度为84~112 km,总体表现为西深东浅,且速度间断面结构变化与区域构造特征相对应,为下扬子及其邻区岩石圈的改造和减薄提供了新的观测证据。

(2)华北南部盆地区下方Moho面结构复杂,可能存在多重间断面,岩石圈也整体较厚,说明该区域的改造程度相对较低。扬子克拉通与华夏块体岩石圈结构特征相似,中生代以来可能作为一个整体被改造。江南造山带下方Moho面和岩石圈底界面有小尺度变化,但不足以对其构造边界做出判断。

(3)基于得到的岩石圈结构模型和剖面南段的大地电磁测深结果,在下扬子及其邻区提出了与华北东部相似的地幔流模型。郯庐断裂带和江南造山带两

侧的断裂带在太平洋板块俯冲的作用下,可能成为软流圈物质上涌的通道,并加速岩石圈的破坏。

致谢:数据由华北克拉通内部结构探测项目和Sinoprobe共同资助。感谢中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所地震台阵探测实验室提供的仪器及数据支持,感谢在地震台阵布设、数据回收和大地电磁数据采集等野外工作中所有人员的辛勤工作,感谢审稿专家的指正。

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