

¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 揭示的合黎山西南部侵蚀速率初步研究

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摘 要:地表侵蚀速率是衡量地貌演化的一个重要因子。本研究利用原地宇宙成因核素 ¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 对合 黎山西南部地表岩石侵蚀速率进行了首次测定。结果显示:约 30 ka 以来, 合黎山西南部的地表岩石侵 蚀速率约为 24 mm·ka⁻¹。这一结果与已见报道的其他基岩侵蚀速率值一致。这一结果与 Small et al 获得 的非干旱地区的基岩侵蚀速率也基本一致, 但是显著高于干旱的南极地区和半干旱的澳大利亚。¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 获得的侵蚀速率的良好一致性表明本研究中所用侵蚀模式的有效性。所得的侵蚀速率小于 Palumbo et al 测定的合黎山平均流域侵蚀速率(99 mm·ka⁻¹),原因解释尚待更多地点和样品的研究。 关键词:宇宙成因核素 ¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al; 合黎山西南部; 侵蚀速率

Erosion rate in the southwest of Helishan from *in-situ* cosmogenic nuclides ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al

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Abstract: *Background, aim, and scope* Surface erosion rate is an important subject in evaluating geomorphic evolution of landforms. Our understanding of landform evolution, however, is limited by the lack of the data about landscape change rate in appropriate geological time scale. The accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) -based cosmogenic nuclide technique is an increasingly utilized method that can measure long-term (>10³—10⁴ years) average erosion rates. Determination of *in-situ* ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al in bedrock surfaces on summit flats constrains erosion rate for mountain ranges within various climatic environments. Studies on ¹⁰Be environmental tracer and exposure dating/erosion rate have lagged behind in China due to lack of AMS facilities for routine ¹⁰Be measurements. Based on the ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al samples preparation method in our laboratory, the article presents the erosion rate determined from ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al in quartz samples measured by AMS from outcrop bedrock collected from southwest Helishan, at the northeast margin of Tibetan Plateau. We hope to understand the effects of climate and tectonics on erosion rate better and especially to provide hints on the cause of the abrupt increase of erosion rates in northeast Tibet. *Materials and methods* Four rock samples were collected from the outcrop. The rocks were brought into the lab,

收稿日期:2017-09-15;录用日期:2017-11-28

Received Date: 2017-09-15; Accepted Date: 2017-11-28

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(41602195);中国科学院西部博士基金

Foundation Item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (41602195); Western Light Talent Culture Project of CAS

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引用格式:张 丽,武振坤,李 明,等. 2018. ¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 揭示的合黎山西南部侵蚀速率初步研究 [J]. *地球环境学报*, 9(1): 45-53. **Citation:** Zhang L, Wu Z K, Li M, et al. 2018. Erosion rate in the southwest of Helishan from *in-situ* cosmogenic nuclides ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al [J]. *Journal of Earth Environment*, 9(1): 45-53. be cleaned, dry, crush, and sieved. The 0.25 - 0.50 mm grain size were selected. The magnetic minerals were removed with magnetic separation. Pure quartz samples were completely dissolved with 0.3-0.5 mg ⁹Be carrier in hydrofluoric acid. Fluorides were removed by perchloric acid fuming. Beryllium and aluminum were separated by cation and anion exchange chromatography, and leached with 1 mol \cdot L⁻¹ HCl and an H₂C₂O₄-HCl acid mixture. Ammonium hydroxide was added to the ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al fractions to precipitate beryllium and aluminum hydroxide gels at pH=8-9 and $pH\approx8$, respectively, and the hydroxides were oxidized by ignition at 900 in quartz crucibles. The beryllium oxide and aluminum oxide products were mixed with copper powder and pressed into target holders prior to measurement on the AMS. *Results* The ¹⁰Be/⁹Be ratios of the samples were normalized to the NIST AMS standard SRM-4325 with a nominal value of ${}^{10}\text{Be}/{}^9\text{Be} = 2.68 \times 10^{-11}$. The ${}^{26}\text{Al}/{}^{27}\text{Al}$ ratios of the samples were normalized to the ICN AMS standard with a nominal value of ${}^{26}Al/{}^{27}Al=1.065\times10^{-11}$. We calculate the ${}^{10}Be$ and ²⁶Al concentrations in guartz samples, combined the ¹⁰Be/⁹Be, ²⁶Al/²⁷Al ratio determined by AMS, with the sample weight, ⁹Be carrier weight and ²⁷Al weight. The erosion rates are determined by the CRONUS-Earth online calculator version 2.2. The minimum exposure ages are also shown. The maximum steady erosion rates of HLS-1-4 are (23.4 ± 1.8) mm · ka⁻¹ (Be) and (24.4 ± 2.0) mm · ka⁻¹ (Al). The maximum steady erosion rates of HLS-1-3 are well agreement with that of HLS-1-4, (33.4 ± 12.9) mm \cdot ka⁻¹ (Be) and (24.2 ± 1.9) mm \cdot ka⁻¹ (Al), respectfully. While A two-isotope plot of ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al data shows that samples HLS-1-4 and HLS-1-3 are consistent with a model of constant exposure. HLS-4-2 may have complex exposure histories, suggesting burial and re-exposure. The determined erosion rate of 24 mm \cdot ka⁻¹ is comparable with the erosion rates in other mountainous regions. Discussion Both tectonics and climate affect erosion of landforms. The obtained average erosion rate for southwest Helishan is about 24 mm \cdot ka⁻¹, are comparable to those with bedrock from non-arid climatic regions, but significantly higher than those of arid Antarctica and semi-arid Australia. It appears that arid regions with high erosion rates are basically all tectonically active. It may suggest tectonic activity plays a more important role in controlling erosion of landforms. The focused area is located at the northeast margin of Tibetan Plateau. Along both its northern and southern sides, reverse faults bound the core of the range. Helishan is dominated by slip with a reverse component. So the erosion rate of the southwest Helishan could be effected by the tectonic activity to some extent. Outcrop erosion rate is slower than that inferred from drainage basin study (99 mm \cdot ka⁻¹). It is similar to that reported by Bierman et al, Small et al and Quigley et al. The results suggest that soil cover, even if it is quite shallow, speeds the rate of rock weathering. Outcrops are situated above the landscape and exposed to a limited suite of what must be largely ineffective subaerial erosion processes that both physically and chemically wear away exposed rock. Conclusions Using in-situ cosmogenic nuclide dating technique, we have determined steadystate erosion rates in arid southwest Helishan. The consistency of erosion rates derived from ¹⁰Be and ²⁶Al suggests validity of the erosion model used in this study. Comparison of erosion rates in arid regions with contrasting tectonic activities suggests that tectonic activity plays a more important role in controlling long-term erosion rates. The obtained erosion rate is, however, significantly lower than the catchment erosion rate. Recommendations and perspectives Our result should provide the basic data for the study of the erosion rate in arid regions and provide hints on the cause of the abrupt increase of erosion rates in northeast Tibet.

Key words: in-situ cosmogenic nuclides; southwest of Helishan; erosion rate

在不同地貌背景下,不同时间尺度和空间尺 度侵蚀速率的测量,无论对于地貌演化速率和方 式的定量化研究、不同地貌过程的控制作用的理 解,还是气候变化和地貌响应关系联系的建立, 都至关重要(Small et al, 1997)。然而,由于合 适的地质时间尺度地貌改变速率数据的缺乏,对 地貌演化的认识受到诸多限制(Beaumont et al, 1999)。近年来迅速发展的宇宙成因核素¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al测年可以直接测定(>10³—10⁴ a)地表平均侵 蚀速率(Lal,1991),更能揭示第四纪(尤其是 第四纪晚期)地貌演化的真实情况。

自 20 世纪 80 年代以来,随着高精度加速器 质谱仪的出现,宇宙成因核素¹⁰Be和²⁶Al的快速、 高精度、低探测极限常规测量成为可能 (Elmore and Phillips, 1987; Granger et al, 2013). Nishiizumi et al (1986) 首次将原地宇宙成因核 素¹⁰Be 和²⁶Al 应用于基岩侵蚀速率的研究。目 前这一方法已经在地表过程研究中得到广泛应用 (Bierman and Turner, 1995; Small et al, 1997; Bierman and Caffee, 2002; Lal et al, 2003; Kong et al, 2007)。由于我国之前还没有开展¹⁰Be 常规 测量的质谱仪,所以在¹⁰Be的环境示踪和年代测 定/侵蚀速率方面起步较晚。新建的西安加速器质 谱中心拥有一台多核素(10 Be、 14 C、 26 Al和 129 I) 加速器质谱仪, 其¹⁰Be的探测灵敏度可达10⁻¹⁵, ¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 测量精度分别为优于 1.4% (10⁻¹²) 和 1.14% (10⁻¹¹) (Zhou et al , 2007)。目前已 在中国黄土¹⁰Be示踪高分辨率古地磁场变化研究 中取得重要进展 (周卫健等, 2010; Zhou et al, 2014),并且建立了¹⁰Be和²⁶Al暴露测年方法 (Zhang et al, 2016)。青藏高原是一个重要的研 究区域,国内已见报道的基岩侵蚀速率研究主要 集中在青藏高原,如孔屏和那春光(2007)、许 刘兵和周尚哲(2009)等,而青藏高原东北缘的 研究较少。

本文基于本实验室已经建立的¹⁰Be 和²⁶Al 样 品制备和测量方法,选择青藏高原东北缘的合黎 山西南部露头基岩进行研究,通过测试¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 浓度,计算获得其侵蚀速率,并与已见报道结 果进行对比,并尝试对其基本成因进行初步探讨。

1 宇宙成因核素¹⁰Be-²⁶Al方法简介

次级宇宙射线粒子与组成地表或近地表物质的 O、N 发生核反应,在其物质结构中产生积累原地宇宙成因核素¹⁰Be、²⁶Al (Goesse and Phillips, 2001)。因而地表物质在地表环境停留的时间越长, 其中累积的宇宙成因核素浓度就越高。宇宙成因 核素生成率随深度呈指数衰减,其浓度是暴露时 间和侵蚀速率的函数:

$$N = \frac{P}{(\lambda + \frac{\rho \varepsilon}{\Lambda})} \left[1 - e^{-(\lambda + \frac{\rho \varepsilon}{\Lambda})T} \right] + N_0 e^{-\lambda T}$$
(1)

式中:N 是宇宙成因核素的浓度(atom·g⁻¹SiO₂), P 是生成速率(atom·g⁻¹·a⁻¹), λ 是核素衰变常数, ρ 是岩石密度(g·cm⁻³), Λ 是石英中宇宙射线衰减 系数 (g·cm⁻²), T 为岩石自暴露于宇宙射线以来的时间, N₀ 为继承浓度, 无核素继承时这一值为 0 (Lal, 1991; Brown et al, 1992)。

这一等式通常被用于计算暴露年龄或侵蚀速率。如果一岩石表面自暴露以来从未被侵蚀且不 含有继承性的宇宙成因核素,那么等式(1)简化为:

 $N = P \left(1 - e^{-\lambda T} \right) / \lambda \tag{2}$

由这一等式可以计算暴露年龄 *T*。由于原地宇 宙成因核素的含量是随样品暴露时间的增加而增 加的,当岩石表面暴露相当长时间(几个核素半 衰期),核素的含量会趋于稳定,即生成的核素 量与由于侵蚀衰变而损失的量平衡。从而,测定 表面岩石中原地宇宙成因核素含量就可以计算其 暴露期间的平均剥蚀速率(Lal,1991)。那么等 式(1)可转化为:

 $N = P/(\lambda + \rho \varepsilon/\Lambda) \mathbf{J} \mathbf{d} \varepsilon = \Lambda (P/N - \lambda)/\rho$ (3)

由测定的核素浓度,即可计算出侵蚀速率。 运用等式(2)或(3),必须满足两个条件。一是岩 石表面的宇宙成因核素生成速率P为常数,不随 时间变化,二是岩石表面持续暴露于宇宙射线并 且自暴露以来未被埋藏过。然而,在许多实际的 地质问题研究中,很难通过野外调查来判断这些 假设是否成立。那么计算所获得的是暴露年龄最 小值和侵蚀速率最大值。

近年来,宇宙成因核素方法被广泛用于山脉 平均侵蚀速率的测定。这一方法选用自然界广泛 分布的石英作为目标矿物,经过化学处理提取其 中的 Be 和 Al,由加速器质谱仪测得样品中原地宇 宙成因核素¹⁰Be 和²⁶Al 的含量,用于计算地表的 暴露时间或侵蚀速率。

2 样品采集与样品制备

本研究选择河西走廊北缘的合黎山进行采样 (图1)。该区与北山(安西以北的马鬃山区)和 龙首山组成了北山山地。大体呈北西—南东走向, 由西北向东南岛状分布,海拔在1400—1900 m。 由于气候干燥,风化剥蚀严重,山地岩石与山麓 砾石裸露,常形成"岩漠"与"砾漠"景观(国 家地震局地质研究所和国家地震局兰州地震研究 所,1993)。二叠纪花岗岩,山前分布白垩纪山 麓相碎屑岩并零星分布侏罗纪山麓相碎屑岩。该 区属温带干旱区,年均降水量100—200 mm。 考虑到暴露测年物质为石英,本研究采集了露头 上富含石英矿物的岩石样品。并且为尽可能减少

宇宙射线穿过样品引起的不确定性,本研究中所 采集样品厚度均小于 5 cm。使用手持 GPS 记录 采样点的经纬度和海拔(表1)。使用测斜仪测 量采样点与周围山脉间的仰角,以计算地形屏蔽 系数。基于以上采样要求, 共采集3个样品。图 1为采样点的地理位置和照片。



图 1 a:标示采样点的合黎山地貌图(基于 Zheng et al (2013)修改); b:HLS-4-2 照片; c:HLS-1-4 照片; 图中还标出了 Palumbo et al (2011) 的采样点

Fig.1 a: Map of the studied area (modified from Zheng et al (2013)), the sampling site of Palumbo et al (2011) is also marked; b: sampling site HLS-4-2; c: sampling site HLS-1-4

表 1 合黎山露头基岩样品的 ¹⁰ Be 和 ²⁶ Al 数据及暴露年龄和侵蚀速率结果 Tabl.1 Dating and erosion rate results of bed rock from Helishan using ¹⁰ Be and ²⁶ Al												
样品编号 纬度 Sample Latitud No /ºN		经度 Longitude /°E	海拔高度 e Altitude /m	样品厚度 Sample thickness	屏蔽 系数 Shielding	浓度 Concentration $/(10^5 \text{ atoms} \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$		最小暴露年代 Minimum exposure age/ka		最大侵蚀速率 Maximum erosion rate/(mm·ka ⁻¹)		
110.	, 11	12	/ 111	/cm	factor	¹⁰ Be	²⁶ Al	¹⁰ Be	²⁶ Al	¹⁰ Be	²⁶ Al	
HLS-1-4	39.7682	99.6160	1557	2	0.9997	$4.1\!\pm\!0.1$	$27.9\!\pm\!0.7$	30 ± 3	29 ± 3	23 ± 2	24±2	
HLS-1-3	39.7678	99.6168	1557	2	0.9997	$2.9\!\pm\!1.0$	$28.1\!\pm\!0.6$	21 ± 7	29 ± 3	33 ± 13	24 ± 2	
HLS-4-2	39.7269	99.5955	1357	2	1	$5.1\!\pm\!0.1$	$32.7\!\pm\!0.6$	43 ± 4	39 ± 4	16 ± 1	18 ± 2	

DOI: 10,7515/JEE182003 ?1994-2018 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

样品制备在中国科学院地球环境研究所西安 加速器质谱中心完成。野外采集的岩石样品带回 实验室进行初步清洗、烘干、粉碎,筛选 0.25— 0.50 mm 粒径组分。使用磁选仪去除磁性矿物(杂 质)。再使用 4—5次 1% HF+1% HNO₃处理, 去除长石等铝硅酸盐和大气成因¹⁰Be(Kohl and Nishiizumi, 1992; http://www.physics.purdue.edu/ primelab/MSL/Flowchart%20copy.jpg.)并提取纯净 石英。ICP-AES(电感耦合等离子体原子发射光谱 仪)分析,测试 Al 含量,以检测石英纯度。纯净 石英样品中加入 0.3-0.5 mg ⁹Be 载体溶液和 ²⁷Al 载体(其加入量依 ICP-AES 测试结果确定),使 用 HF 和 HNO₃ 消解,高氯酸去除氟化物。使用 阴、阳离子交换树脂分离 Be 和 Al ($1 \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$ HCl 将 Be²⁺ 从阳离子交换树脂洗脱,H₂C₂O₄-HCl 混合 溶液将 Al³⁺ 从阴离子交换树脂洗脱)。之后,分 别加入氨水获得 Be(OH)₂ 和 Al(OH)₃ 沉淀,转至 石英坩埚并置于马弗炉于 900 灼烧生成 BeO 和 Al₂O₃,再分别与铌粉、铜粉混合,压制靶样进行 AMS 测量(图 2)。



图 2 从石英提取 Be 和 Al 的实验流程图(根据 Zhang et al (2016)修改) Fig.2 Experimental procedure of Be and Al extraction from pure quartz (modified from Zhang et al (2016))

所溶解石英样品的总铝含量在中国科学院地 球环境研究所 ICP-AES 测试,¹⁰Be 和²⁶Al 测量 在西安加速器质谱中心 3 MV AMS 进行 (Zhou et al, 2007)。样品的¹⁰Be/⁹Be由NIST的AMS 标准SRM-4325校正(¹⁰Be/⁹Be=2.68×10⁻¹¹), ²⁶Al/²⁷Al由ICNAMS标准(²⁶Al/²⁷Al=1.065×10⁻¹¹)

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校正 (Nishiizumi et al, 2007)。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 侵蚀速率的结果与分析

根据AMS测得¹⁰Be/⁹Be、²⁶Al/²⁷Al比值、 样品质量及 Be、Al 载体质量, 计算得到石英样 品中的¹⁰Be π^{26} Al 浓度。然后根据 CRONUS-Earth 在线侵蚀速率计算程序进行计算 (Balco et al, 2008)。需要指出的是,如果过去侵蚀速 率变化很大,那么由核素浓度所获得是有效暴 露时间内的平均侵蚀速率。使用的高纬度海平 面 ¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶Al 产率分别为 4.76 atoms $\cdot g^{-1} \cdot a^{-1}$ 和 30.6 atoms · g⁻¹ · a⁻¹, 产率校正选用 Lal (1991)和 Stone (2000)的 time-independent 校正方法 (Balco et al, 2008; http://hess.ess.washington.edu/)。进 行侵蚀速率计算时考虑此区域植被盖度低,季节 性积雪影响小,故忽略了季节性积雪和植被遮蔽 的影响。CRONUS 方法中包括了纬度、海拔、样 品厚度和样品密度(2.65 g·cm⁻³)校正。为便于比 较,本文也给出了样品的最小暴露年龄。样品的 测试分析结果、最大侵蚀速率、最小暴露年龄及 其它参数见表1。

样品的暴露历史(样品在初次暴露之后是否 有过埋藏或再暴露的情况)对于运用宇宙成因核 素获得侵蚀速率或地表暴露年代有重要影响。通 常可以同时测量两种半衰期不同的核素来进行评 价(Lal,1991)。由于同时测定了¹⁰Be和²⁶Al浓 度,为此,将数据投射在稳态侵蚀岛曲线上(Lal, 1991)(图3)。样品HLS-1-4和HLS-1-3基于 ¹⁰Be、²⁶Al的侵蚀速率在误差范围内基本一致,并 且图3显示二者均落在稳定侵蚀岛内。这表明这两 个样品的暴露历史简单。HLS-1-4的最大稳态侵蚀 速率是(23 ± 2) mm·ka⁻¹(Be)和(24 ± 2) mm·ka⁻¹ (Al)。HLS-1-3的最大侵蚀速率与之基本相当, 为(33 ± 13) mm·ka⁻¹(Be)和(24 ± 2) mm·ka⁻¹(Al)。 HLS-4-2 落在了稳态侵蚀岛下方。这说明其暴露历 史复杂,可能曾经被暴露—埋藏—暴露。

3.2 与全球已见报道侵蚀速率结果的比较

本研究所获得的侵蚀速率为18—24 mm·ka⁻¹, 平均值为22 mm·ka⁻¹。目前国内外学者运用宇宙 成因核素和裂变径迹等方法得到的地表侵蚀速率 从每千年数厘米到数米不等(Bierman and Turner, 1995; Small et al, 1997; Bierman and Caffee, 2002; Lal et al, 2004; Kong et al, 2007)。使用 这一方法,已见报道的山区剥蚀速率10 m·Ma⁻¹ (Schäfer et al, 2002),美国犹他州早更新世河 流阶地剥蚀速率14 m·Ma⁻¹。Portenga and Bierman (2011)对全球450个露头样品数据的统计表明, 其平均侵蚀速率为(12±1.3) mm·ka⁻¹。本研究结果 与这些已见报道的数据基本一致。





3.3 与干旱区长期侵蚀速率的比较

表 2 是干旱地区由宇宙成因核素获得的侵蚀 速率的对比。南极、澳大利亚和纳米比亚沙漠基 岩侵蚀速率很低,为0.1—1 mm·ka⁻¹ (Nishiizumi et al, 1991; Bierman and Caffee, 2002; Van der Wateren and Dunai, 2001), 而亚利桑那的 Yuma Wash 和以色列的 Nahal Yael则相当高,约为 30 mm·ka⁻¹ (Clapp et al, 2002)。青藏高原西北 部的为 12.3 mm·ka⁻¹ (Kong et al, 2007),本研究 结果与此基本一致。这一结果与非干旱地区的基岩 所得侵蚀速率也基本一致(Small et al, 1997), 但是显著高于干旱的南极地区和半干旱的澳大利 亚。很显然南极、澳大利亚和纳米比亚沙漠较低 的侵蚀速率不能仅仅归因于之前所认为的水的缺 乏或低的年均降水量 (Nishiizumi et al, 1991; Bierman and Caffee, 2002) 。 Riebe et al (2001) 结合加利福尼亚 Sierra Nevada 侵蚀速率的研究及 其温带气候环境,认为气候变化似乎不太可能显 著影响多山的花岗岩地区的冰川侵蚀。除了气候, 构造活动是地貌侵蚀中另一个重要控制因子。表 2 似乎显示高侵蚀速率的干旱地区都是构造活动区 域。这表明构造活动可能在控制地貌侵蚀速率中 扮演着重要角色(Kong et al, 2009)。Riebe et al (2001)、Bierman and Nichols(2004)也都指出 过构造活动在侵蚀速率控制中的重要性。

3.4 基岩侵蚀速率和流域平均侵蚀速率的比较

Bierman (1994) 指出宇宙成因核素测定的 基岩侵蚀速率小于同一环境背景下的流域侵蚀速 率。Small et al (1997) 和 Quigley et al (2007)的 研究也显示了类似的差别。Portenga and Bierman (2011)对已见报道的 22 个同时测定了露头基岩 和盆地流域侵蚀速率的地点或区域的数据进行了 统计,其中有 12 个地点的数据分析表明盆地流 域比露头侵蚀更快;而其余 10 个地点,盆地流域 和露头的侵蚀速率没有统计分析上的显著差别; 没有一个地点的数据的 T 检验表明露头基岩比附 近的流域侵蚀快。Bierman and Nichols (2004)对 9 个地点研究发现,整体来讲,较于汇水盆地,

裸露基岩上沉积物生成更慢。将本文研究获得的 基岩侵蚀速率与 Palumbo et al (2011) 对于合黎 山西侧一个流域的流域盆地平均侵蚀速率的对比 (99 mm·ka⁻¹, 见 Palumbo et al (2011) 表 2) 显 示了类似的差别。目前对于这一对比结果并没有非 常明确的解释。一方面可能是露头基岩和流域盆地 侵蚀速率受控于不同的过程,并且发生于不同的物 理、化学和水文环境下。露头基岩位置高于周围的 地貌,暴露的环境极大地影响近地表侵蚀过程(物 理的和化学的)对所暴露岩石的冲刷(Twidale, 1982)。其稳定性很可能是干旱的局部气候导致 的降水快速冲刷掉暴露的岩石表面 (Portenga and Bierman, 2011)。Granger et al (2001)通对基岩、 残留岩石和流域沉积物¹⁰Be 的测量研究,表明在 减缓风化层侵蚀速率上坡面覆盖的重要性。显然, 仍需更多的不同环境下的研究,以阐明风化层和土 壤覆盖在岩石风化速率方面的作用。

表 2 干旱区长期侵蚀速率的对比											
Tab.2 Comparison of long-term erosion rate in arid regions											
地点 Site	海拔高度 Altitude/m	年降水量 Annual precipitation /(mm·a ⁻¹)	侵蚀速率 Erosion rate /(mm·ka ⁻¹)	构造活动 Tectonics		参考文献 Reference					
Antarctica	1180—2400	50	0.1-1.0	不活跃	Inactive	Nishiizumi et al, 1991					
Eyre Peninsula, Australia	150—550	325	0.7	不活跃	Inactive	Bierman and Caffee, 2002					
Namib Desert	425—920	10—100	0.5-1.0	不活跃	Inactive	Van der Wateren and Dunai, 2001					
青藏高原西北部 Northwest of Tibetan Plateau	5000-5500	50	12	活跃	Active	Kong et al, 2007					
Yuma Wash, Arizona 100—550		91	30	活跃	Active	Clapp et al, 2002					
Nahal Yael, Israel	Nahal Yael, Israel 240		29 ± 6	活跃	Active	Clapp et al, 2000					
合黎山西南部 Southwest of Helishan	1300—1500	100—200	24	活跃	Active	本研究 This study					

3.5 侵蚀速率控制因子初步分析

Portenga and Bierman (2011)对于已见报道 的 22 个同时测定了露头基岩和盆地流域侵蚀速率 的地点或区域的数据进行双变量全球对比发现, 露头基岩侵蚀速率与纬度、海拔或地震活动没有 相关性。从全球来看,露头基岩侵蚀速率随地形 起伏和平均年降水量变化不大。Lal et al (2003) 运用宇宙成因核素¹⁰Be 对青藏高原内部多个地区 的剥蚀速率进行了研究,认为主要是构造活动在 制约着高原的剥蚀速率。Kong et al(2007)认 为,气候条件和构造活动对青藏高原的剥蚀速率 均有一定影响,但构造活动的制约更甚于气候变 化。本研究区地处青藏高原东北缘河西走廊北缘 的合黎山南缘断裂,与龙首山南缘断裂共同构成 了河西走廊中段张掖-民乐盆地的北部边界,是 其南部青藏高原最新活动的动力向北部的阿拉善 块体传递和过渡的最为敏感的地区之一(郑文俊 等,2009)。Zheng et al (2013)通过地形剖面、 地貌影响解译和 OSL 测年,认为合黎山西段被 断错的洪积扇形成于9—19 ka,垂直滑动速率为 0.18—0.2 mm·ka⁻¹;1—4 Ma,很可能是自2 Ma 以来,合黎山开始抬升。那么合黎山西南部的侵 蚀速率在一定程度上受到构造活动的影响。侵蚀 速率高的干旱地区基本都对应构造活动活跃的区 域。这可能表明对于地貌侵蚀速率,构造活动似 乎起着更重要的作用。

4 结论

运用宇宙成因核素¹⁰Be-²⁶AI 技术,计算获得 了位于青藏高原东北缘合黎山 30 ka 以来的稳态侵 蚀速率。¹⁰Be 和 ²⁶AI 获得的侵蚀速率的良好一致 性表明本研究中所用侵蚀模式的有效性。基岩侵 蚀速率小于已见报道同一研究区域的平均流域侵 蚀速率。这可能是由于露头和流域盆地侵蚀速率 受控于不同的过程,并且发生于不同的物理、化 学和水文环境下所造成。

致谢:感谢周卫健院士对此项工作的指导和支持。 常宏研究员指导并参与了野外探勘和样品采集, 熊晓虎助理研究员帮助测量了总铝含量,在此一 并表示感谢。

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