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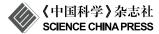
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评述





东南印度洋中脊地质构造特征及研究进展

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摘要 东南印度洋中脊(Southeast Indian Ridge, SEIR)是印度洋中扩张速度最快的洋中脊,由SEIR增生的洋壳占印度洋总面积的50%以上,它是塑造印度洋现今构造格局的关键要素.相对西南印度洋中脊和西北印度洋中脊,SEIR 具有更复杂的地质构造特征和演化过程.综合SEIR及邻区海底高原的地形地貌特征、重磁异常特征和玄武岩地球化学特征,探讨了SEIR的分段、洋中脊演化过程和地幔不均一性,以及板内火山作用与洋中脊的成因关系等.本研究将有助于深入理解东南印度洋区域的构造演化历史,有助于全面理解整个印度洋的洋中脊系统和大地构造格局,有助于增进对冈瓦纳大陆裂解和印度洋演化过程的认识.初步研究结果认为东南印度洋区是多期洋中脊演化的结果,经历了北西向扩张、南北向扩张直至北东向扩张的三期洋壳增生过程.东南印度洋脊下的地幔源区存在不均一性,尤其是阿姆斯特丹-圣保罗海底高原和澳大利亚-南极错乱带两个区域.东南印度洋中的海底高原与热点火山作用密切相关,同时部分存在热点-洋脊相互作用或残留陆壳物质的影响.

关键词 东南印度洋中脊, 阿姆斯特丹-圣保罗海底高原, 澳大利亚-南极错乱带, 洋中脊玄武岩, 地质构造特征, 地球化学

印度洋是冈瓦纳大陆裂解的核心区域^[1-3]. 正由于陆块裂解和洋中脊扩张作用,才形成了现今的印度洋构造形貌. 印度洋洋中脊系统具有三足鼎立的独特样式,它由西北印度洋中脊(Northwest Indian Ridge, NWIR)、西南印度洋中脊(Southeast Indian Ridge, SWIR)和东南印度洋中脊(Southwest Indian Ridge, SEIR)三支组成,呈"人"字形结构. 其中SWIR扩张速度最慢,SEIR扩张速度最快^[4-6]. SEIR代表着现今印度洋中最强烈的拉张作用、岩浆活动和洋壳增生过程,是了解整个印度洋构造格局的关键. 我国目前已在SWIR和NWIR开展了大量的调查和研究工作^[7,8],但对SEIR的研究基本空白,仅有2007年DY115-19航次第一航段

对SEIR第K段海底热液开展了有限的调查工作^[9]. 本文将结合国内外在SEIR及其邻区已有的调查研究成果,总结其地质构造特征,对洋中脊演化过程、洋中脊地幔不均一性和海底高原成因三方面进行探讨,以了解SEIR及其邻区地质构造要素的成因关系,讨论区域大地构造演化和地球动力学过程. 研究将为深入了解整个印度洋的演化及冈瓦纳大陆裂解过程提供支持,为探讨洋中脊演化和板块构造活动过程提供帮助.

1 东南印度洋中脊概况

东南印度洋中脊(SEIR)是指印度洋罗德里格斯三 联点(25°S, 70°E)至麦考瑞三联点(62°S, 162°E)之间的

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洋脊段(图1(a)). 东侧以麦考瑞三联点与太平洋-南极洲洋中脊(PAR)分隔,西侧以罗德里格斯三联点分别与NWIR和SWIR相连. SEIR被一系列北北东向展布的转换断层分隔,洋脊段累计长度约8200 km^[10].

SEIR离轴100 km内的洋壳水深范围为-5512~750 m. 阿姆斯特丹-圣保罗海底高原(ASP)及澳大利亚-南极错乱带(AAD)是沿SEIR最显著的水深异常带(图2(b)). ASP具有明显的地形正异常,水深2000 m以浅的

海底高原面积~45000 km², 洋中脊南侧出露阿姆斯特丹岛和圣保罗岛, 最高海拔达750 m(图1(c)). AAD位于120°~127°E之间, 水深大、地形崎岖错乱^[11]. AAD平均水深4000 m 左右, 东西两侧的洋中脊地形呈V字型向AAD区尖灭(图1(d)).

离轴方向,水深加大,即洋壳水深与洋壳年龄呈相 关关系(图2(a)). 不同洋脊段,洋壳沉降速率略有不同. 在71°E剖面位置,轴部水深~2500 m,离轴1000 km处水

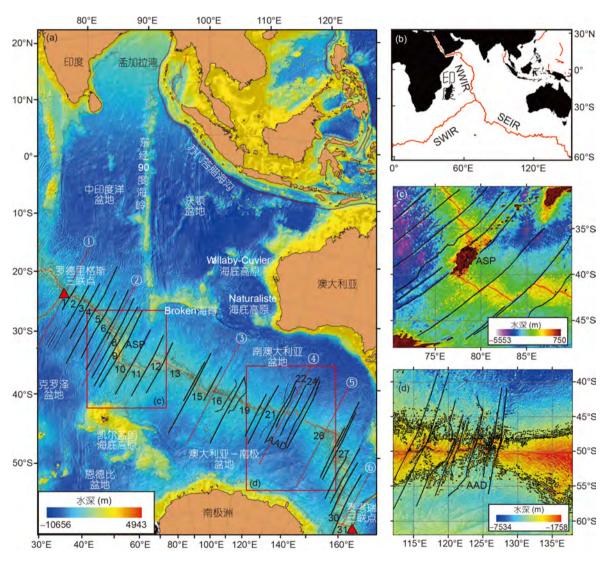


图 1 东南印度洋中脊及周边地形特征. (a) 东南印度洋中脊地形特征. 红线段为扩张中心, 垂直于洋中脊黑线为断裂带, 红色虚线指示图2剖面位置, 红框指示图(c)和(d)位置. 地形数据据GEBCO, 分辨率30". 等距方位投影. (b) 东南印度洋中脊在印度洋中的位置. (c) ASP及邻区地形特征, 水深线为–2000 m等深线. (d) AAD及邻区地形特征, 水深线为–4000 m等深线

Figure 1 The topography of the Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR) and its adjacent area. (a) The topographic map of the Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR) in projection of Azimuthal Equidistant. The red curves mark the spreading center. The blank curves across the ridge indicate the fracture zones. The red dashed lines show the profile locations in Figure 2. The read open boxes show the locations of ASP (c) and AAD (d), respectively. The bathymetric data are from GEBCO, with resolution of 30". (b) Location of the Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR). (c) The topography of ASP and its adjacent area. The contours shown in the map are the isobaths of –2000 m. (d) The topography of AAD and its adjacent area. The contours shown in the map are the isobaths of –4000 m

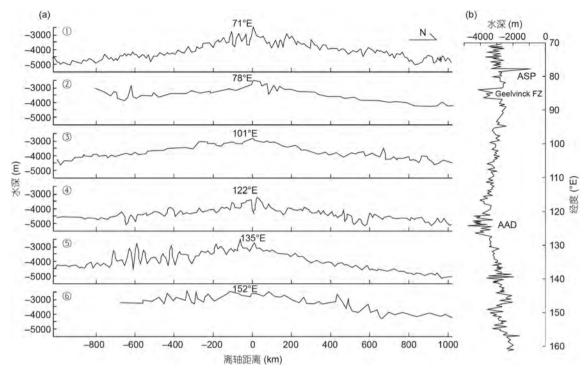


图 2 东南印度洋中脊水深剖面图. (a) 垂直于洋脊的横向水深剖面图. 剖面位置见图1的红色虚线. 图中经度值代表剖面穿过洋脊的交叉点经度. (b) 沿洋脊的轴部水深剖面图

Figure 2 The bathymetric profiles of Southeast Indian Ridge. (a) The profiles across the ridge of selected sections. The locations of profiles are marked in Figure 1 as dashed red line. The latitude labeled in each plot is the position of intersecting points of ridge axis and the profile. (b) Along-axis bathymetry profile of the Southeast Indian Ridge

深可达5000 m, 南北两侧基本对称, 洋壳深度变化率~2.5 m/km. 按磁条带年龄估算洋壳沉降速度~71.4 m/Ma. 在78°E, 101°E剖面位置, 离轴洋壳水深变化幅度较小,深度变化率~1.5 m/km. 在122°E(AAD)位置, 轴部呈明显的裂谷特征, 与慢速扩张洋中脊相似. 在135°E, 洋中脊南侧地形起伏大, 北侧较平缓. 在152°E, 南北两翼地形呈现明显的不对称性, 南侧平缓且地形较高, 北侧变化幅度大, 与78°E洋脊段特征相似(图2(a)).

2 东南印度洋中脊分段

洋中脊分段是研究一个洋中脊系统的最基础工作, 前人对SEIR的不同区段进行了相关的研究, 不过目前 尚没有对整个SEIR统一的分段标准. Royer和Schlich^[12] 利用地形和磁异常调查资料将罗德里格斯三联点与 84°E的SEIR分为A~K等11个段. Cochran和Sempéré^[4]利用卫星重力数据将84°~120°E之间的洋脊段划分为 L~U等10个段. Graham等人^[13], Conder等人^[14], Scheirer 等人^[15]和Dubinin等人^[16]均沿用这一分段方法, 即将 70°~120°E的SEIR分为A~U共21个段. 而Burnard等人^[17]将88°~120°E的SEIR分为从东到西C1~C17共17个

段(表1). Weissel和Hayes^[20]根据地貌和地球物理特征首次将AAD附近的洋脊段分为A, B, C三个区, AAD东边洋脊段(128°~138°E)为Zone A, AAD为Zone B, AAD西边洋脊段(105°~120°E)为Zone C. 因此Zone C区块即与Cochran和Sempéré^[4]的R, S, T, U洋脊段相对应. Sempéré等人^[11]和Christie等人^[18]又进一步将Zone B从西到东依次细分为B1~B5共5个洋脊段, Zone A区自西向东划分为A1, A2, A3段. 对于Zone A东部的洋脊段研究极少, 分段命名仍不明确.

已有的分段标准尚未统一且仍存在空白区,本文基于前人的研究成果,利用已有的地形和重磁异常资料,重新识别沿SEIR重要的转换断层,确定洋脊段的一级边界,对洋中脊进行重新分段和编码(图1(a)).目前共识别出沿SEIR的主要转换断层30条,将洋中脊分成31个一级洋脊段(表1).

3 重力异常特征

重力异常可以反映地质体的密度差异,从而有效揭示地壳浅部和深部的地质结构。针对SEIR的重力异常调查开始20世纪80年代。West等人^[21]和Honsho等

表 1 东南印度洋中脊分段及主要转换断层参数表

Table 1 The segmentation of Southeast Indian Ridge and the attributes of main transform faults

分段 编号	分段别名	转换断层边界 (东南界)	断层英文名	North a	断层位置		滑动
	介权		则层央义名	断距 (km) -	经度	纬度	方向
1	$A^{a)}$	71°E断裂带*	71°E FZ	77	71°05′E	26°06′S	左旋
2	$B^{a)}$	73°E断裂带 [*]	73°E FZ	55	73°E	27°18′S	左旋
3	$C^{a)}$	74°E断裂带 [*]	74°E FZ	40	74°20′E	28°26′S	右旋
4	$D^{a)}$	75°E断裂带*	75°E FZ	45	75°15′E	29°46′S	右旋
5	$E^{a)}$	76°40′E断裂带*	76°40′E FZ	37	76°40′E	31°37′S	右旋
6	$F^{a)}$	特梭仑断裂带	Ter Tholen FZ	88	77°43′E	33°31′S	右旋
7	$G^{a)}$	席沃夫断裂带	Zeewolf FZ	71	78°36′E	35°11′S	右筋
8	$H^{a)}$	阿姆斯特丹断裂带	Amsterdam FZ	104	78°50′E	36°38′S	右放
9	$I^{a)}$	圣保罗断裂带	St. Paul FZ	148	77°54′E	39°48′S	右族
10	$J^{a)}$	弗拉明断裂带	Vlamingh FZ	101	80°22′E	41°30′S	左旋
11	$K^{a)}$	希尔芬克断裂带	Geelvinck FZ	290	84°46′E	41°57′S	左旋
12	$L^{a)}$	88°E断裂带 [*]	88°E FZ	63	88°22′E	42°S	左旋
13	M ^{a)} ; C17~C14 ^{b)}	95°55′E断裂带 [*]	95°55′E FZ	76	95°55′E	45°45′S	右旋
14	$N^{a)}$; C13/14 ^{b)}	96°E断裂带*	96°E FZ	37	96°E	46°29′S	右旋
15	O ^{a)} ; C13 ^{b)}	99°38′E断裂带*	99°38′E FZ	152	99°38′E	47°43′S	左旋
16	P ^{a)} ; C12~C10 ^{b)}	105℃E断裂带*	105°E FZ	24	105°13′E	48°51′S	右旋
17	Q ^{a)} ; C9 ^{b)}	106℃医断裂带*	106°E FZ	143	106°39′E	48°50′S	左旋
18	$R^{a)}$; $C8^{b)}$	108.5°E断裂带 [*]	108.5°E FZ	60	108°30′E	49°S	右旋
19	S ^{a)} ; C7~C4 ^{b)}	席汉断裂带*	Zeehaen FZ	80	114°07′E	50°06′S	左旋
20	T ^{a)} ; C3 ^{b)}	海姆斯凯克断裂带	Heemskerk FZ	100	116°19′E	49°34′S	左旋
21	U ^{a)} ; C2~C1 ^{b)}	120℃断裂带*	120°E FZ	150	120°34′E	49°28′S	左旋
22	$B1^{c)}$; AAD- $A^{d)}$	121℃E断裂带*	121°E FZ	79	121°32′E	49°22′S	右旋
23	B2 ^{c)} ; AAD-B ^{d)}	123°E断裂带*	123°E FZ	122	123°44′E	49°20′S	左旋
24	B3~B4 ^{c)} ; AAD-B ^{d)}	126°E断裂带*	126°E FZ	136	126°08′E	49°18′S	左旋
25	B5 ^{c)} ; AAD-C ^{d)}	127℃E断裂带*	127°E FZ	156	127°23′E	49°28′S	右旋
26	A1~A5 ^{c)}	乔治五世断裂带	George V FZ	434	140°30′E	53°S	右旋
27		圣文森特断裂带	Saint Vincent FZ	72	144°5′E	54°27′S	右旋
28		甘比尔断裂带	Gambier FZ	352	146°47′E	56°24′S	右旋
29		塔斯曼断裂带	Tasman FZ	358	149°27′E	59°12′S	右旋
30		巴勒尼断裂带	Balleny FZ	355	154°34′E	61°19′S	右旋
31		麦考瑞三联点	Macquarie triple junction		162°29′E	61°54′S	

a) Royer和Schlich^[12], Cochran和Sempéré^[4], Graham等人^[13], Conder等人^[14], Scheirer等人^[15]和Dubinin等人^[16]沿用的分段命名方法; b) Burnard等人^[17]采用的分段命名方法; c) Sempéré等人^[11], Christie等人^[18]和Hanan等人^[19]采用的分段命名方法; d) Dubinin等人^[16]选用的命名方法. 带*表示本文使用的断裂带名称

人^[22]利用R/V Jean Charcot 1984年航次和R/V Hakuho-Maru1993年航次的地球物理资料对罗德里格斯三联点附近的洋中脊开展重力调查,认为SEIR70°~71.5°E段的自由空间重力异常值在-30~70 mGal,且轴部裂谷重力异常值较低,裂谷两侧高地重力值较高. Cochran

和Sempéré^[4]与West和Sempéré^[23]利用R/V Melville 1994/1995年地球物理航次对ASP和AAD之间(88°~118°E) 的中速扩张洋脊段进行了重力异常调查,认为该洋脊段自由空间重力异常变化较小,一般-5~10 mGal,局部地形异常区重力异常较大,极值可达78或

-65 mGal. Scheirer等人^[15]利用R/V Melville 1996年 Boomerang航次船测资料开展重力研究,认为重力异常与地形相对应, ASP正地形区对应空间重力异常高值. Okino等人^[24]分析了R/V Hakuho-Maru 2002年航次的重力调查资料,认为AAD区的B3段可以分为东西两个次级洋脊段,两者具有不同重力异常特征. 索艳慧^[25]利用残余地幔布格异常资料将东南印度洋脊划分了4个二级构造单元.

基于前人的重力异常调查结果,给合Sandwell等人^[26]的全球海洋重力模型,发现SEIR离轴100 km内的自由空间重力异常范围约-65.6~152.1 mGal(图3).自由空间重力异常总体与水深异常相对应,ASP具有最高的自由空间重力异常,ASP以西的洋脊段重力异常值较高,AAD和140°E以东的深大断裂带具有最低的重力异常.

离轴方向重力异常基本呈对称分布,从扩张中心往外,重力异常总体降低. 发育中央裂谷的洋脊段,则中央裂谷通常具有低的重力异常值,从裂谷往两侧重力异常先升高后降低^[22].

SEIR两侧的洋盆,如沃顿盆地、中印度洋盆地、南澳大利亚盆地、克罗泽盆地、澳大利亚-南极盆地和恩德比盆地等,均具有较低的重力异常.盆地中的海底高原,如凯尔盖朗海底高原(KP)、Broken海脊、东经90°海岭、Naturaliste海底高原、Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原等,则显示高重力异常特征(图3).在东经90°海岭南端与ASP之间零星分布点状的重力异常高值区,对应一系列的海山地貌. KP北端的东北侧显示有放射状的重力异常条带,指向圣保罗断裂带与Geelvinck断裂带之间的洋脊段,即第10和11段(图3).

4 磁异常特征和三阶段洋中脊扩张历史

SEIR磁异常调查历史与重力异常调查相当,目前对于该洋中脊的船测或近底高精度磁力调查仍然较少. Ma 和Cochran^[27]利用已有的SEIR磁力数据进行综合分析,发现104°E以西的洋脊段磁力异常变化幅度较大,为183~384 nT,而从104°E到AAD之间磁力异常变化较小,幅度为128~238 nT,AAD以东的磁力异常则变化幅度重新升高. Honsho等人^[22]利用R/V Jean Charcot 1984年航次和R/V Hakuho-Maru1993年航次的磁力调查资料对罗德里格斯三联点附近的洋中脊开展磁力研究,发现该区的洋中脊及两翼的磁力异常值范围达-350~350 nT,且平行于扩张中心呈正负异常间隔的条

带状分布,形成磁异常条带. Okino等人^[24]分析了R/V Hakuho-Maru 2002年航次对AAD区的磁异常调查资料,发现大洋核杂岩区的磁异常显著偏高且变化较小,并且受大洋核杂岩影响洋中脊扩张呈现不对称性,发育核杂岩的一翼扩张速率快.

基于全球地磁异常网格数据,SEIR及其周边的磁异常显示明显的分区特征,离轴1000 km的磁条带基本平行于现今的扩张中心. 而1000 km之外,磁条带比较杂乱,如Broken海脊附近、东经90°海岭南端和凯尔盖朗海底高原(KP)附近等. Broken海脊附近的磁条带呈弧形分布. KP附近区域的磁异常特征复杂,难以识别清晰的磁条带. KP西侧和西南侧的克罗泽盆地和恩德比盆地磁条带以东西向展布为主,被一系列南北向的断裂带分隔. Broken海脊以北的沃顿盆地和东经90°海岭以西的中印度洋盆地,磁条带近东西向展布,同样被一系列南北向的断裂带分隔,与克罗泽盆地和恩德比盆地相似,显示共轭特征(图4). 在沃顿盆地东侧,Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原、Naturaliste海底高原周边的磁异常特征复杂,以北东-南西向展布的磁条带为主,类似于KP西南侧的一小块三角形区域(图4).

洋壳的磁异常特征揭示洋壳的生长历史. SEIR离轴 1000 km左右的磁异常条带对应时代为~38 Ma(图5),即 表明在38 Ma左右, SEIR的展布格局已基本形成(图6). 从38~0 Ma的SEIR为东南印度洋区最新一期的洋中脊扩张作用,即第三期扩张,扩张方向北东向. 洋中脊半扩张速率为25~39 mm/a, 从东往西总体呈现减慢的趋势, 到罗德里格斯三联点附近半扩张速率为~23 mm/a (表2).

38 Ma之前,对应洋壳的磁异常特征杂乱,指示这一时期SEIR的扩张历史复杂.一般认为,38 Ma之前尚未形成完整的SEIR,发育于罗德里格斯三联点与Broken海脊之间的洋脊段为古东南印度洋中脊^[29].Broken海脊以东的洋中脊系统为北侧沃顿盆地的沃顿洋中脊.而澳大利亚以南地区,38 Ma之前的洋壳发育稀少,磁条带密集或缺失,表明这一时期澳大利亚与南极洲尚处于大陆裂谷期,海底扩张作用极其有限.古东南印度洋中脊与沃顿洋中脊以东经90°断裂带相隔,两者均以南北向扩张为主,扩张速度较快,半扩张速率可达50 mm/a.在45 Ma前后,古东南印度洋中脊和沃顿洋中脊的扩张速度逐渐减慢(图6),直到38 Ma时沃顿洋中脊停止扩张,即洋中脊跃迁至Broken海脊和KP之间,向东延伸至澳大利亚与南极洲之间,与东边的太平洋-南

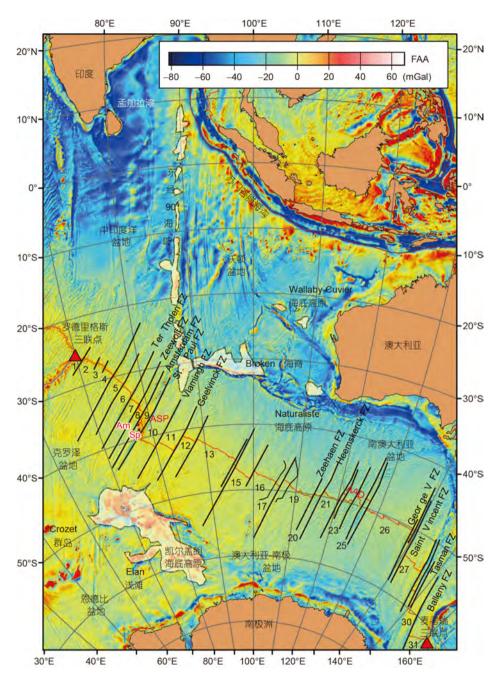


图 3 东南印度洋中脊的自由空间重力异常及断裂带分布. 沿洋中脊的数字为洋脊段编号, 点划线包围区域为东南印度洋中脊邻区典型的海底高原(-3000 m等深线), 重力异常数据来源Sandwell等人^[26]

Figure 3 The free-air gravity anomalies of the Southeast Indian Ridge and its segmentation. The numbers along the ridge indicate the segment sequence for the SEIR. The dot dashed line indicates the –3000 m isobaths of the within plate plateaus near the SEIR. The gravity data are according to Sandwell et al. [26]

极洲洋中脊相连,向西与古东南印度洋中脊相接,直至罗德里格斯三联点,形成现今的东南印度洋中脊.古东南印度洋中脊和沃顿洋中脊形成的具体时间尚不确定.不过在~84 Ma前后,磁条带发生转变,因此84~38 Ma为东南印度洋区第二期扩张作用,扩张方向南北向.

~84 Ma以前为东南印度洋区的第一期扩张作用, 洋中脊扩张以北西向为主(图5,6),生成的洋壳可见 于澳大利亚西部和KP西南部,磁条带呈北东向展布 (图4). 北西向扩张的洋中脊指示印度与澳大利亚-南极 洲联合体的分离过程,这一过程早于澳大利亚与南极

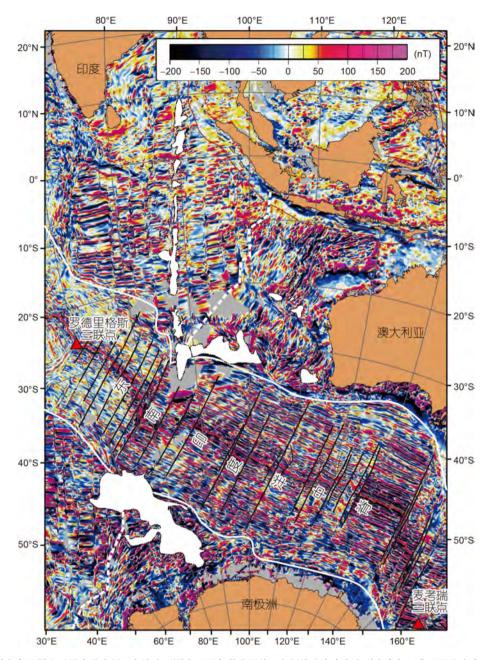


图 4 东南印度洋中脊及周边磁异常分布图. 白线为不同类型磁条带分界线, 点划线为东南印度洋中脊邻区典型的海底高原(-3000 m等深线), 磁异常数据来源于EMAG2^[28]

Figure 4 The magnetic anomalies of the Southeast Indian Ridge and the adjacent area. The white lines indicate the boundaries between different types of magnetic lineations. The white polygons enclaved by dash dotted lines indicate the -3000 m isobaths of the within plate plateaus near the SEIR. The magnetic data are from EMAG2^[28]

洲的分离(图6).

5 洋中脊地形异常区成因和地幔不均一性

沿SEIR最显著的地形异常特征是36°~40°S之间的阿姆斯特丹-圣保罗海底高原(ASP)以及位于120°~127°E之间的澳大利亚-南极错乱带(AAD). ASP为正地形,

AAD为负地形,因此SEIR从西到东沿轴水深先减小至ASP, 后加大至AAD, 经过AAD往东水深再变浅, 直至 麦考瑞三联点(图2(b)).

ASP位于阿姆斯特丹断裂带和圣保罗断裂带附近 (图1(c)). 相对相邻洋脊段, ASP玄武岩具有明显较高的 K_2O/TiO_2 , 富集轻稀土及其他不相容元素,显示

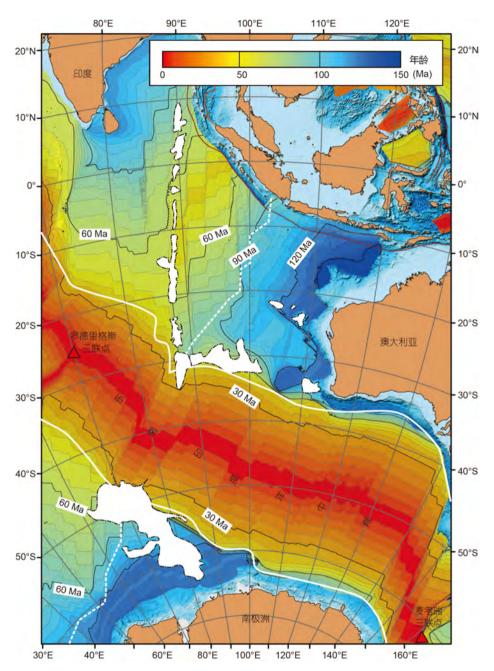


图 5 东南印度洋中脊洋壳年龄等时线. 白线指示扩张方向变化界线, 点划线为东南印度洋中脊邻近区域的典型海底高原(-3000 m等深线), 洋壳年龄数据参考EarthByte

Figure 5 The isochrones for the ocean floor around the Southeast Indian Ridge. The white lines indicate the boundaries between different types of magnetic lineations. The white polygons enclaved by dash dotted lines indicate the –3000 m isobaths of the within plate plateaus near the SEIR. The oceanic crust ages are from EarthByte

EMORB特征. ASP玄武岩具有高⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr, ²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb, ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb和³He/⁴He, 低¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd特征^[30,31](图7). ASP附近He同位素比值明显升高, ³He/⁴He最高可达16.1Ra^[13,32]. 一般认为, ASP的形成与阿姆斯特丹-圣保罗热点有关, 是5 Ma以来热点与SEIR相互作用的结

果^[15,31]. Nicolaysen等人^[33]综合分析Sr-Nd-Pb-He同位素特征,认为ASP的源区可能有3个端元,即亏损地幔、拆离或侵蚀的交代大陆岩石圈以及热点组分. 大陆组分可以解释在给定的²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb条件下更高的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr和²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb以及更低的¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd特征^[34]. ASP东北

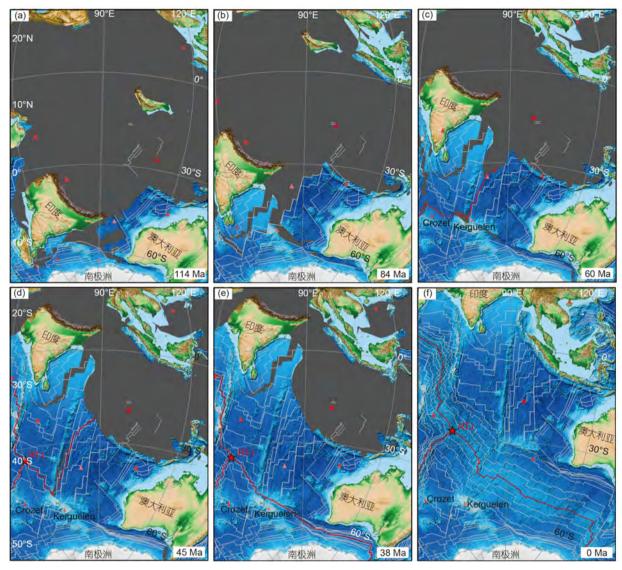


图 6 东南印度洋114 Ma以来洋中脊演化过程示意图. (a)~(f) 分别为114, 84, 60, 45, 38, 0 Ma各个时期的板块重建图. 演化模式基于EarthByte洋壳年龄数据和Gplate软件,固定参考点为非洲板块,图中白色细线代表洋壳等时线,间隔为10 Ma; 红色线代表扩张中心位置;三角形代表热点 Figure 6 The evolution of spreading ridges in Southeast Indian Ocean after 114 Ma. (a)—(f) The reconstructed plates at 114, 84, 60, 45, 38, and 0 Ma, respectively. The model is generated by Gplate based on the oceanic crust age data from EarthByte. The fixed reference is African Plate. The thin white lines represent the isochron of oceanic crust at 10 Ma interval. The red lines represent the location of spreading center. The little triangles represent the location of hotspots

侧分布一连串的海底火山,称为Dead Poets海山链 (CDP). 该火山链指向Broken海脊和东经90°海岭. CDP, ASP和东经90°海岭均具有相似的地球化学特征^[30],因此推测三者的形成均与具有阿姆斯特丹-圣保罗热点有关.

AAD是沿SEIR水深最深的洋脊段, 范围介于120°E 断裂带和127°E断裂带之间,长~500 km(图1(d)). AAD 区受转换断层控制,地形错乱崎岖,呈南北向条带状分布^[35]. 往东西两侧呈喇叭口状向延伸,水深逐渐变浅,

地形平滑. AAD最显著的地球化学特征是其玄武岩同位素在该区骤然变化(图7). 从126°E断裂带西侧到东侧, ²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb明显升高, ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd略有升高, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr降低^[36,37]. 因此, AAD可能为印度洋地幔域与太平洋地幔域的分界线, 126°E断裂带以西为印度洋地幔域, 以东为太平洋地幔域^[38]. 印度洋域的²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb平均~18.0, 而太平洋域上升为~18.8, 且在相同²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb比值条件下, 印度洋域的²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb和²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb明显偏高^[39,40]. 太平洋域和印度洋域的软流圈地幔在AAD之

表 2 东南印度洋中脊90 Ma以来平均半扩张速率(mm/a)^{a)}

Table 2 Half spreading rates of typical segments of the Southeast Indian Ridge during different episodes after 90 Ma (mm/a)^{a)}

时代	剖面位置 (经度)	71°E	78°E	101°E	122°E	135°E	152°E	160°E
00.60.14	北翼	~36	_	~4.5	~3.6	~2.0	-	_
90~60 Ma	南翼	~54.3	-	-	~5.4	~4.4	-	_
60. 20 M	北翼	42.2	~80	~8.3	~9.2	~8.5	-	~12.3
60~38 Ma	南翼	50.5	~26.2	~7.0	~9.7	~9.3	-	~10.1
29 10 M-	北翼	29.9	34.6	31.5	34.4	36.3	45.3	32.9
38~10 Ma	南翼	29.8	31.1	37.2	33.1	30.2	25.4	26.3
10.034	北翼	29.3	31.8	32.7	39	34.1	21.2	34.5
10~0 Ma	南翼	25.1	30.4	31.9	28.9	33.3	44.2	24.9

a) 剖面位置是指剖面与洋脊扩张中心相交点的经度,除160°E以外,其他剖面位置同图2. 半扩张速率的计算方法为某时段洋脊一翼生成洋壳宽度除以时间间隔。~表示磁条带不清晰、计算结果误差较大; -表示未识别出对应的磁条带,无法计算扩张速率

下汇聚并下沉,因此该区地幔温度较低、岩浆量少、洋壳薄、水深大^[35,41]. 根据离轴的大洋钻探研究,这一地幔域分界线在28 Ma以前已经存在,之后以~4 cm/a的速度不断向西推进,目前印度洋地幔域与太平洋地幔域的分界线在126°E附近^[18]. SEIR的地幔受热点、陆壳物质以及太平洋地幔域的影响呈现不均一特征.

6 洋中脊周边海底高原、海山链的成因

SEIR周边海盆中分布有丰富的板内火山活动,形成海底高原或海山链,如SEIR南侧~1000 km外的凯尔盖朗海底高原(KP),洋中脊北侧的Broken海脊、东经90°海岭、Naturaliste海底高原和Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原等(图1).

6.1 凯尔盖朗海底高原(KP)

KP是全球第二大海底高原,估算异常岩浆产物达 2.5×10⁷ km³, 仅次于翁通-爪哇海底高原. KP由南凯尔盖朗海底高原(SKP)、Elan浅滩、中凯尔盖朗海底高原(CKP)、Skiff浅滩、北凯尔盖朗海底高原(NKP),以及凯尔盖朗群岛和Heard-McDonald岛等组成,火山活动的持续时间为130~0 Ma^[42]. SKP形成于120~110 Ma, CKP形成于105~100 Ma, Skiff浅滩形成于~68 Ma^[42]. 40 Ma之后,NKP开始不断形成,并于29~24 Ma在其上形成凯尔盖朗群岛^[43]. 21 Ma之后,火山活动发育在白垩纪的CKP之上,形成了Heard岛和McDonald岛^[44]. Heard岛和McDonald岛目前仍有火山活动^[42].

一般认为, KP的形成与凯尔盖朗地幔柱有关, 尽管 其具体的地幔柱活动过程存在争议. Storey等人^[45]主张 单地幔柱头模式,即由凯尔盖朗地幔柱作用形成海底高原.Coffin^[42]提出了海底高原的岩浆作用可能来源于多个地幔柱源区,或者是由原凯尔盖朗地幔柱分裂成多个不同特征的底辟的次级地幔柱,以此解释KP多期、多类型、多地分布的岩浆产物.

此外, 越来越多的证据表明, KP的地幔源区中有大陆岩石圈地幔或陆壳物质的加入. 凯尔盖朗群岛的玄武岩中发现有基性麻粒岩^[46]. Elan浅滩的玄武岩中发现了印度大陆地壳碎片^[47]. Elan浅滩还出露有片麻岩、砂岩和花岗岩等具有大陆地壳性质的岩石^[48]. 海底高原玄武岩的地球化学特征也支持大陆岩石圈或陆壳物质的混染. 玄武岩具有相对原始地幔亏损Nb, Ta, Th的特征,显示有玄武质岩浆和陆壳物质混合的地球化学特征,表明源区有大陆岩石圈地幔或下陆壳的混染^[49,50]. KP不同单元的玄武岩同位素组成非常不均一(图8),其²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb为17.2~18.8, ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb为37.4~29.2, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比较高,为0.7035~0.7064, ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd较低,为0.51242~0.51282^[51]. 较高的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比值和较低的¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd比值支持大陆物质的混入,SKP玄武岩较低的²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb比值指示明显的大陆地壳混染^[45].

6.2 Broken海脊

Broken海脊位于SEIR北侧~1000 km之外,呈东西向展布,长~1200 km,西边接东经90°海岭的南端,东边相距澳大利亚西海岸~1200 km,南部边界为Diamantina断裂带,北部呈缓坡向沃顿盆地倾斜。Broken海脊形成于100~95 Ma,与CKP时代相近^[42]。板块重建可发现Broken海脊曾与KP接壤,在38 Ma前后Broken海脊与

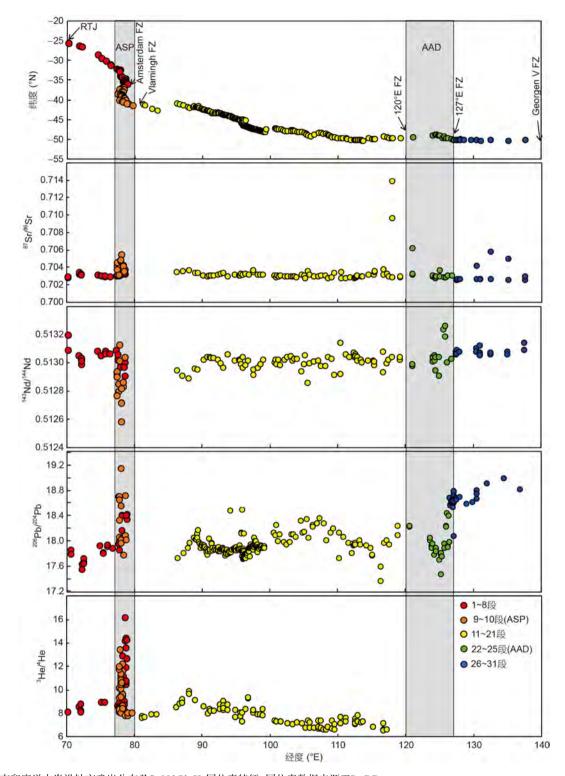


图 7 东南印度洋中脊沿轴玄武岩分布及Sr-Nd-Pb-He同位素特征. 同位素数据来源于PetDB Figure 7 The distribution of MORBs along the Southeast Indian Ridge and their Sr-Nd-Pb-He isotopic compositions. The isotopic data were collected from PetDB

CKP分离. Broken海脊具有与CKP相似的成因,主要为凯尔盖朗地幔柱活动的结果. 海脊玄武岩²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb为

~17.9, ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb为~38.5(图8), ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr比较高 (~0.7055), ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd较低,为~0.51256^[49,50]. 较高

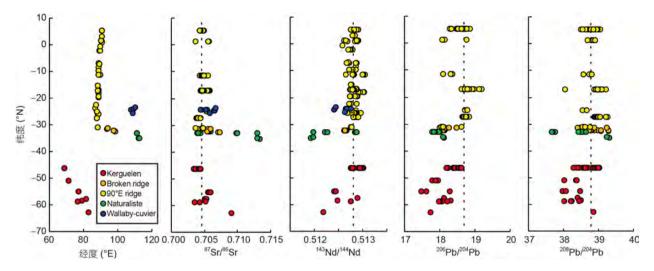


图 8 东南印度洋中脊周边海底高原玄武岩Sr-Nd-Pb同位素特征. 虚线为90°E海岭的平均同位素比值. Sr-Nd-Pb同位素数据来源于PetDB Figure 8 The Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic composition for the basalts from oceanic plateaus adjacent to the Southeast Indian Ridge basalts. The dashed lines are the average ratios of 90°E ridge as a reference. The isotopic data were collected from PetDB

的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr和较低的¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd指示了陆壳物质的加入^[45]. 另一方面,与KP相似, Broken海脊的玄武岩具有相对原始地幔亏损Nb, Ta, Th特征, (La/Nb)n为1.4~1.6,支持大陆岩石圈地幔或下陆壳的混染模式^[49,50].

6.3 东经90°海岭

东经90°海岭是印度洋中最显著的海底地形异常单元. 它是一条长~5500 km南北向展布的海底火山脊, 北端隐没于孟加拉湾的沉积物之下, 南端与Broken海脊相交, 并与弗拉明断裂带相接. 海岭的玄武岩基底北老南新, 位于北部的大洋钻探758钻孔玄武岩年龄为82 Ma, 南部的254钻孔玄武岩年龄为38 Ma^[42]. 类似Broken海脊和CKP的相接关系, 东经90°海岭南端曾与NKP相连. 在~38 Ma两者受SEIR的扩张作用而分离.

一般认为,东经90°海岭是缘于晚白垩世印度板块往北漂移过程中凯尔盖朗地幔柱持续~44 Ma的岩浆活动^[52,53]. 出露的玄武岩地球化学特征均显示其形成可能与洋中脊有关,海岭东侧的90°E断裂带可能也与海岭的成因密切相关^[53-56]. Frey等人^[57]通过研究东经90°海岭6个站位的玄武岩,发现其玄武岩种类多样,既有富集不相容元素的碱性玄武岩、富铁拉斑玄武岩,也含有亏损不相容元素的拉斑玄武岩。碱性玄武岩的成分支持凯尔盖朗热点对东经90°海岭形成的贡献. 除凯尔盖朗热点外,东经90°海岭的Sr-Nd同位素比值范围相对较窄,与MORB相当^[58],显示较强的MORB亏损地幔源区特征(图8). Nobre Silva等人^[51]通过分析3个钻孔

玄武岩的Pb-Hf-Sr-Nd同位素特征,发现东经90°海岭的同位素组成介于KP和ASP之间,而与玄武岩年龄没有明显的相关性.这指示KP、东经90°海岭与ASP之间的成因联系,阿姆斯特丹一圣保罗热点与凯尔盖朗热点可能具有继承关系.地震折射和广角反射研究显示东经90°海岭基底为洋壳,陆壳组成的影响很小^[51,59].综合分析认为东经90°海岭的形成与热点一洋中脊一断裂带相互作用有关,与陆壳组分关系不大.

6.4 Naturaliste海底高原、Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原

Naturaliste海底高原位于澳大利亚西南缘,距离Broken以东~750 km. Naturaliste海底高原的基底为陆壳性质^[60],地震和重力数据显示存在大陆基底. 在海底高原南缘拖网采样,采集到中元古代花岗岩和片麻岩^[61,62] . Naturaliste海底高原的形成与136 Ma时澳大利亚与印度的分离以及83 Ma时澳大利亚与南极洲的分离有关. 在127 Ma前后印度尚未与澳大利亚完全分离时,Naturaliste海底高原与Batavia平顶海山和Gulden Draak平顶海山两个微陆块相连,在这些微陆块上均采集到了陆壳岩石^[42,60]. Naturaliste海底高原北缘的洋陆过渡带宽约30~90 km,南缘的洋陆过渡带延伸到Diamantina断裂带,宽~250 km. Naturaliste海底高原广泛分布有火成岩,其时间跨度较大,海底高原南缘的火成岩锆石U/Pb年龄和斜长石Ar/Ar年龄为132~128 Ma^[62],大洋钻探264钻孔显示的熔岩时代为100 Ma,拖网采集

的玄武岩年龄为57 $Ma^{[42,63]}$. Naturaliste海底高原玄武岩高⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr(0.7090~0.7130), 低¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd, $\varepsilon_{Nd}(T)$ 可低至 $-13\sim-7$ (图8), Nb, Ta亏损, La/Nb比值达3.97, 显示陆壳物质的混染特征^[49].

Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原位于澳大利亚西北侧. Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原的基底也具有陆壳性质,陆块之上发育一系列火成岩^[64]. Olierook等人^[65]利用火山角砾岩的碎屑锆石U-Pb定年和玄武岩斜长石的Ar/Ar定年,揭示其岩浆作用时间~124 Ma. Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原玄武岩显示富集特征,具有较高的⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr, 较低的¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd (图8),其成因与Naturaliste海底高原相似,显示大陆岩石圈地幔的混染^[64]. 不同于Kerguelen海底高原,Naturaliste海底高原和Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原的火成岩年龄较老,与Bunbury玄武岩、西藏措美—错那玄武岩、南极Enderby玄武岩等年龄相近,为137~124 Ma, 可能共同组成一个大火成岩省^[66,67].

6.5 不同海底高原、海山链之间的成因联系

综合SEIR周边海底高原、海山链的特征及成因模式,认为KP、Broken海脊、东经90°海岭具有一定的成因联系,而Naturaliste海底高原和Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原则具有不同的演化特征.

- (1) KP, Broken海脊和东经90°海岭均与凯尔盖朗 热点活动有关, 其中KP活动时间最早, Broken海脊次 之, 东经90°活动时间最晚, 但KP的火山活动持续时间 最长, 目前Heard岛和McDonald岛仍有火山活动.
- (2) Naturaliste海底高原和Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原 具有明显的陆壳基底性质,且火山活动时间早于KP, Broken海脊和东经90°海岭,因此可能代表早期的大火 成岩省的岩浆活动.
- (3) 除了热点影响, KP和Broken海脊的地幔源区可能也受到了陆壳组分的影响. 东经90°海岭与陆壳组分关系不大, 但其成因与热点-洋脊相互作用密切相关, 并受转换断层的控制.

7 SEIR与相邻洋中脊的演化关系

SEIR西北端与NWIR, SWIR相连, 东南端经Emerald断裂带与太平洋-南极洲洋中脊(PAR)相接 (图1).

PAR初始扩张开始于~90 Ma, 与SEIR东段的初始扩张时间相近, 代表了统一的东冈瓦纳大陆裂解事件. 不过, 塔斯马尼亚与南极维多利亚地的分离时间较晚,即SEIR甘比尔断裂带和巴勒尼断裂带之间的洋脊段扩 张起始时间较晚,约为38 Ma^[68].在38 Ma之前,太平洋地幔域是否影响巴勒尼断裂带以西洋脊段仍不明确.已有的研究表明太平洋和印度洋的地幔域分界线在28 Ma时到达AAD区^[19]. SEIR东段的扩张速率比PAR略快,为3.2 cm/a,而PAR 30 Ma以来扩张速率呈现北快南慢的特征,平均半扩张速率为2.9~1.7 cm/a,这与板块的分离及欧拉极位置有关.在洋中脊玄武岩地球化学方面,SEIR 126°E以东洋脊段与PAR具有相似的特征,均显示明显的太平洋MORB特征,相对印度洋的洋中脊(包括SWIR,NWIR和SEIR 126°E以西段)⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr更低, ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd更高,在相同的²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb比值下,具有更低的²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb和²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb比值(图9). 因此PAR与SEIR东段在洋中脊构造和岩浆演化方面具有一致性和连贯性,AAD是区分印度洋地幔域和太平洋地幔域的边界.

SEIR与NWIR在38 Ma以来一脉相承,构成印度洋洋中脊的东支^[69].在38 Ma之前,则由于KP和Broken海脊相接,以及塔斯马尼亚与南极维多利亚地相接而使SEIR被分隔成三部分,位于罗德里格斯三联点至Broken海脊之间的洋脊段称为古东南印度洋中脊^[29].38 Ma之后,SEIR与NWIR磁条带贯通连接,只因SWIR的楔入而在洋中脊的南翼中断.从SEIR到NWIR,扩张速率逐渐减小,在三联点处近30 Ma以来的平均半扩张速率为2.7 cm/a, NWIR西北端的卡尔斯伯格脊平均半扩张速率<1.5 cm/a^[8,70]. SEIR与NWIR的MORB具有相似的Sr, Nd, Pb同位素组成,SEIR显示更大的同位素变化范围,这与ASP和AAD的异常有关.NWIR南段虽然受到Reunion热点的远距离扰动,但同位素变化不及ASP明显.

SWIR是印度洋洋中脊的西支,在罗德里格斯三联点处楔入东支NWIR-SEIR系统^[69].在SWIR东北端,基本以构造裂谷为主,无岩浆活动,裂谷中仍然可以识别SEIR和NWIR的磁条带^[22].SWIR东北端的玄武岩具有与SEIR和NWIR相似的地球化学特征(图9).其他SWIR的玄武岩相对SEIR和NWIR,具有更分散的Sr, Nd, Pb同位素组成,如较高的⁸⁷Sr,⁸⁶Sr, 较低的¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd, 以及在相同²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb比值下,更高的²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb和²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb比值,显示明显的Dupal异常特征(图8).

8 总结

东南印度洋中脊(SEIR)是印度洋中扩张速度最快的洋中脊,平均半扩张速率为25~50 mm/a. 洋中脊地形受阿姆斯特丹一圣保罗海底高原(ASP)和澳大利亚一

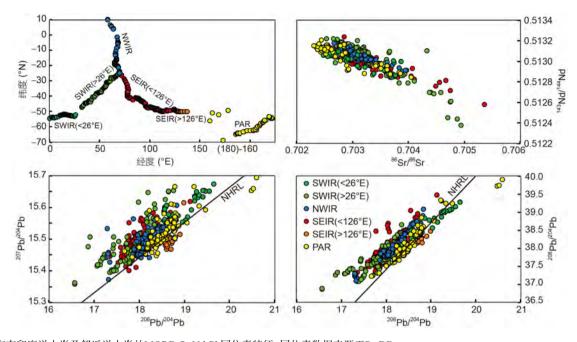


图 9 东南印度洋中脊及邻近洋中脊的MORB Sr-Nd-Pb同位素特征. 同位素数据来源于PetDB Figure 9 The Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic compositions for the Southeast Indian Ridge and its adjacent ridges, including Southwest Indian Ridge, Northwest Indian Ridge and Pacific-Antarctic ridge. The isotopic data were collected from PetDB

南极错乱带(AAD)的影响呈现西北侧较高、东南侧较低的特征,在AAD以东水深再次减小.根据地形和重磁异常资料,可以将SEIR分为31个一级洋脊段.根据磁条带信息和洋壳年龄资料,认为东南印度洋区经历了三期洋中脊扩张过程,第一期为84 Ma之前的北西向扩张,第二期为84~38 Ma的南北向扩张,第三期为38 Ma以来的北东向扩张.现今SEIR的地幔源区受热点、陆壳物质和太平洋地幔域的影响而呈现不均一特征,ASP是阿姆斯特丹一圣保罗热点与洋脊相互作用的结果,AAD代表了印度洋地幔域与太平洋地幔域的交接部位.

SEIR邻区的板内火山活动形成一系列海山链和海底高原,其中凯尔盖朗海底高原(KP)、Broken海脊、东经90°海岭均与凯尔盖朗热点有关,Naturaliste海底高原、Wallaby-Cuvier海底高原具有明显的陆壳基底,其火山活动与早期的大火成岩省岩浆活动有关.SEIR与NWIR在38 Ma以来一脉相承,SWIR在罗德里格斯三联点处楔入NWIR-SEIR.NWIR与SEIR具有相似的同位素组成,SWIR东北端的玄武岩具有与SEIR和NWIR相似的地球化学特征.相对于太平洋地幔域,印度洋洋中脊(NWIR,SWIR和SEIR)均具有Dupal异常特征.

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Summary for "东南印度洋中脊地质构造特征及研究进展"

The geotectonic features of the Southeast Indian Ridge and its current research progress

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The Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR) is the fastest spreading ridge in the Indian Ocean, with an average half spreading rate of 25-50 mm/a. The crust produced by the SEIR accounts for more than half of the total Indian oceanic crust. It represents a pivotal element in shaping the current tectonic settings of the Indian Ocean. Compared with the Southwest Indian Ridge (SWIR) and Northwest Indian Ridge (NWIR), the temporal and spatial evolution of the SEIR has been more complex, as reflected by the present-day tectonic and geomorphological diversity of its segmentation pattern. In this study, we integrate the topographic and geomorphological features, the gravimetric and geomagnetic signatures, and the MORB geochemical characteristics from the SEIR and the adjacent areas, in order to define the segmentation of the ridge, to trace its evolution through time, to characterize the heterogeneity degree of the mantle source beneath the ridge and to explore potential genetic links between regional intraplate volcanisms and the spreading ridge. The study shows that the axial bathymetry of SEIR undulates along the ridge, with the shallowest depth at the Amsterdam-St. Paul Plateau (ASP) and the deepest ones at the Australian-Antarctic Discordance (AAD). Using bathymetric, gravity and geomagnetic data, thirty-one first-order ridge segments can be distinguished. The boundaries of each segment coincide with transform faults. The eastern Indian Ocean expanded owing to three main successive phases of oceanic accretion each characterized by a distinct orientation: northwestward phase before 84 Ma, a north-south one between 84 and 38 Ma and a northeastward phase after 38 Ma. The mantle source of the SEIR is heterogeneous, especially in ASP and AAD regions. While the ASP results from a hotspotridge interaction, the AAD represents the isotopic boundary between Indian and the Pacific Ocean mantle domains. In the eastern Indian Ocean, there are many off-axis oceanic plateaux, such as the Kerguelen Plateau, Broken Ridge, Ninetyeast Ridge, Naturaliste Plateau and Wallaby-Cuvier Plateau. The buildings of these off-axis oceanic plateaux are either related to plume activity, and/or to presence of remnants of continental crust material embedded in the shallow mantle. The SEIR integrated with the NWIR at ~38 Ma, while the SWIR wedged into the NWIR-SEIR sometime after or before 38 Ma at the Rodrigues Triple Junction. The heavy isotopic compositions of SEIR are similar to NWIR and the northeast end of SWIR. Compared with Pacific-Antarctic Ridge, the Indian ridge systems show obvious Dupal anomaly, indicating the larger-scale mantle heterogeneities. This study can help better understand the evolution of the eastern Indian Ocean, the ridge systems and tectonic patterns of the entire Indian Ocean. It can also enhance our knowledge on Gondwana continent rifting and the evolution of Indian Ocean.

Southeast Indian Ridge, Amsterdam-St. Paul Plateau, Australia-Antarctic Discordance, Mid-ocean ridge basalt, geotectonic characteristics, geochemistry

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