

洋中脊拆离断层与洋底核杂岩的发育 对扩张中心迁移的影响研究

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内容提要:洋中脊拆离断层和洋底核杂岩(OCC)发育于慢速—超慢速扩张洋中脊中央裂谷边界,常伴随不对称的洋底扩张方式,其形成与演化起源于洋中脊中央裂谷间歇性的岩浆作用循环。拆离断层的规模和位置会随其自身演化而变化,并影响到洋中脊扩张中心的位置变化。依据洋中脊扩张中心位置的离轴迁移规律,本文将拆离断层和洋底核杂岩的演化过程划分为 6 个阶段,并参照洋中脊拆离断层和洋底核杂岩演化阶段的划分,将全球 27 处拆离断层进行分类。现今全球洋中脊拆离断层多属于非活动性拆离断层,位于阶段 VI(如 Logachev Massif 拆离断层和 Kane Megamullion 拆离断层);但部分拆离断层仍在活动,即属于发展期和成熟期(阶段 III/IV,如 MAR, 13°19'N 拆离断层和 Mt. Dent 拆离断层),以及衰亡期(阶段 V,如 MAR, 13°30'N 拆离断层和 Atlantis Massif 拆离断层)。在洋中脊拆离断层和洋底核杂岩形成—演化—衰亡—再次形成的循环过程中,中央裂谷的岩浆作用发生周期性循环,洋中脊扩张中心亦发生新生火山岩区中线—拆离断层终止线—重新活动的新生火山岩区中线的位置变化,并先后产生离轴和向轴的位移。

关键词:拆离断层;洋底核杂岩;构造演化阶段;不对称扩张;扩张中心迁移

洋底核杂岩(Oceanic Core Complex, 下称 OCC)是发育于慢速或超慢速扩张洋中脊两侧拆离断层下盘,并出露下地壳和地幔超基性岩的穹窿状构造(Smith et al., 2006),最初于 20 世纪 90 年代提出(Tucholke et al., 1994, 1998),国内研究始于本世纪初(Li Sanzhong et al., 2006)。关于其发育机制,Tucholke et al. (1994)认为 OCC 形成于洋底非岩浆扩张阶段,终止于新一轮的岩浆扩张,而发育于 Atlantis Bank 处的 OCC 则被认为形成于岩浆扩张作用阶段(Dick et al., 2000);Ildfonse et al. (2007)提出拆离断层的形成是由辉长岩侵入体和地幔橄榄岩之间流体性质差异所引起的,OCC 的形成或许涉及岩浆作用,但无熔体存在;另外,岩浆作用在洋底扩张中所占比率(M 值)的大小也影响了 OCC 的形成,数值模拟显示,只有在 M 接近 0.5 时,才形成大规模拆离断层与 OCC(Buck et al., 2005; Behn et al., 2008)。拆离断层的发育常伴随洋中脊的不对称扩张(Escartín et al., 2008),进而

导致洋中脊扩张中心小规模迁移。关于拆离断层与 OCC 发育演化的研究能帮助了解慢速、超慢速扩张洋中脊的演化过程,并进一步理解拆离断层与 OCC 的发育对洋中脊不对称扩张和扩张中心迁移的具体影响,指导洋中脊拆离断层处热液活动(Huang Wei et al., 2017; Wang Jianqiang et al., 2015)及陆上古矿床(Peng Suxia et al., 2013)的研究。

本文通过应用全球大洋水深整合数据库(MGDS, <http://www.marine-geo.org/index.php>, Ryan et al., 2009)和岩石地球化学数据库(Pet DB, <http://www.earthchem.org/petdb>)等数据,结合前人认识(Baines et al., 2008; Escartín et al., 2008; Cannat et al., 2009; MacLeod et al., 2009; Cheadle et al., 2012; Yu Zhiteng et al., 2013, 2014; Blackman et al., 2014; Li Sanzhong et al., 2006; Li Honglin et al., 2014),研究拆离断层和 OCC 的演化过程,并依据不同的演

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化阶段将全球具代表性的大型拆离断层进行总结和分类,进而研究拆离断层和 OCC 的演化对洋中脊不对称扩张和扩张中心迁移的影响。

1 拆离断层传送带模式与不对称扩张

洋中脊的扩张作用可分为对称扩张和不对称扩张两种方式,前者主要由岩浆作用形成,以洋脊轴两侧发育高角度正断层和条带状离轴地形起伏为特征;后者主要分布于慢速和超慢速扩张洋中脊,指洋中脊拆离断层一侧的扩张量高于整体扩张量的 50%,其本质为拆离断层一侧的半扩张速率大于全扩张速率的一半。不对称扩张不仅指洋中脊两侧扩张速率的不对称性,也表现出洋脊轴两侧地形分布特征的不对称性,其普遍涉及较低的岩浆供给和大规模低角度拆离断层(Escartín et al., 2008),并伴

随集中分布的地震活动(图 1)。

洋中脊拆离断层是指发育于慢速—超慢速扩张洋中脊中央裂谷附近的大规模(断距>10 km)低角度正断层,活动的拆离断层可延伸至洋中脊轴下部(图 1a),其活动产生的伸展量是洋底扩张的主要组成,因此可作为全球板块边界系统的组成部分(Baines et al., 2008)。拆离断层是洋中脊高角度正断层经大应变量伸展、下盘离轴旋转的产物,并导致局部辉长岩、橄榄岩等下地壳和上地幔超基性岩经下盘的抬升和旋转出露海底面,形成 OCC 的主要岩石组成(Cann et al., 1997; Searle et al., 2003; Smith et al., 2006)。拆离断层下盘的离轴滑动速率被认为是洋中脊扩张速率主要的组成(Dick et al., 2000),其扩张模式类似一种“传送带”模式(图 2, Baines et al., 2008),上下盘相对活动速率与拆

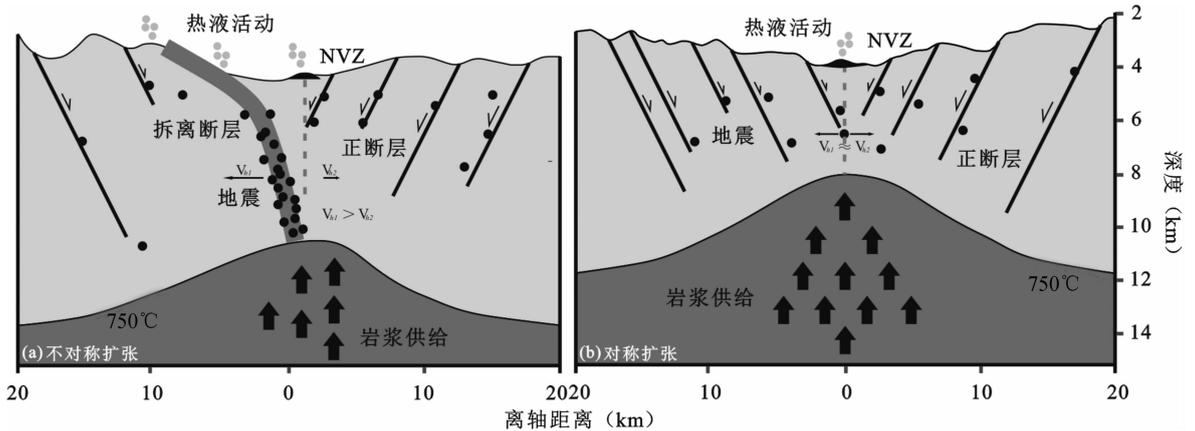


图 1 洋中脊不对称扩张(a)与对称扩张(b)模式图(据 Escartín et al., 2008 修改)

Fig. 1 Sketch of asymmetric (a) and symmetric (b) spreading of mid-ocean ridges (Escartín et al., 2008)

NVZ—新生火山岩区; V_{h1} —洋中脊左翼半扩张速率; V_{h2} —洋中脊右翼半扩张速率

NVZ—Neovolcanic Zone; V_{h1} —half spreading rate of left flank; V_{h2} —half spreading rate of right flank

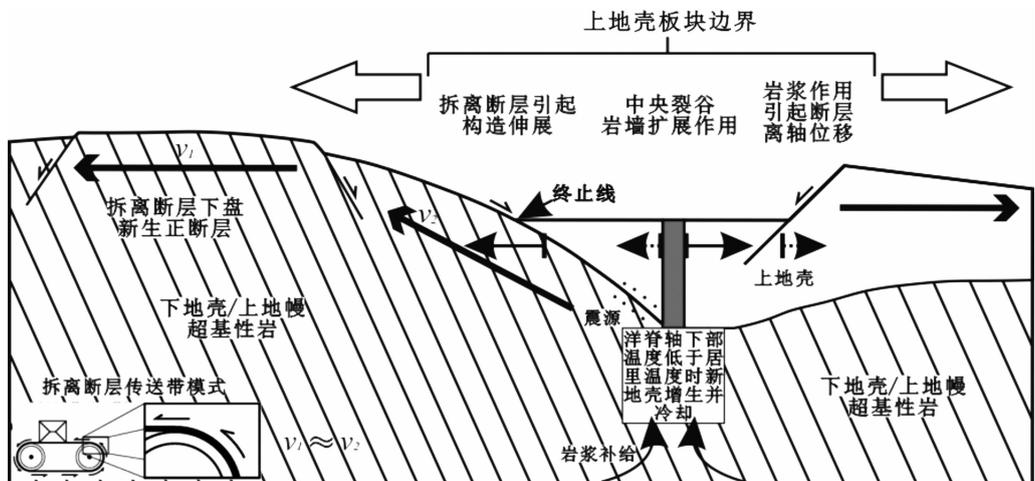


图 2 洋中脊拆离断层“传送带”模式(据 MacLeod et al., 2009 修改)

Fig. 2 “Conveyor” model of detachment faults near mid-ocean ridges (MacLeod et al., 2009)

离断层一侧半扩张速率接近。另外,拆离断层活动过程中的刮擦作用在下盘面形成垂直洋脊的梳状(窗棂)构造(Smith et al., 2006; Li Sanzhong et al., 2006)。

洋中脊附近的 OCC 具有如下特征:①地形方面:主体呈穹窿状,且表面为梳状平面(窗棂构造),洋脊轴另一侧则为与之对称的低地形;向轴侧下盘多被高角度正断层截断,或与洋脊轴相切于中央裂谷;离轴侧发育外倾斜坡,为拆离断层下盘背向旋转的结果;多个侧向连续的 OCC 之间多发育垂直洋脊轴的传递断层,表现为线性地形隆起。②岩石学方面:表面出露辉长岩、橄榄岩等地幔岩;离轴侧发育平行洋脊轴的线性脊,多为玄武质,伸展范围或超出拆离断层下盘面,解释为旋转正断层的平面显示;③地球物理方面多具有高剩余水深、高剩余地幔布格重力异常和低地磁异常等特点(Tucholke et al., 1998; Smith et al., 2006; Paulatto et al., 2015)。

2 拆离断层活动周期

同洋中脊两侧高角度正断层一样(Forsyth, 1992; Buck, 1993; Lavier et al., 2000),拆离断层也有一定的活动时限,洋中脊岩浆作用强度的变化是决定洋中脊拆离断层发育主要因素,而洋中脊岩浆作用强度呈循环性变化(Olive et al., 2015),故洋中脊拆离断层的发育和演化亦具有一定的循环性。如 Kane Megamullion 拆离断层为 1.2Ma(Dick et al., 2008),Dante's Dome 拆离断层为 1.5Ma 左

右(Tucholke et al., 2001),Atlantis Bank 拆离断层约为 3Ma(Baines et al., 2008),Fuji Dome 拆离断层则约为 1Ma(Cannat et al., 2009)。

以西南印度洋洋中脊(SWIR)为例(图 3),在其东段 60°~67°E 范围内可识别出约 39 处拆离断层(Cannat et al., 2009),根据此处地磁异常条带的分布,除一处仍处于活动期外,其余各处均已停止活动(图 3b),活动周期约为 1~3Ma,其中,前者具体表现较小的离轴距离、较小的轴向和离轴宽度,后者则表现为较远的离轴距离和相对较大的轴向宽度(图 3a)。这些特征在大西洋洋中脊 13°~14°N 范围内的拆离断层亦具有相似的体现(MacLeod et al., 2009)。

3 拆离断层演化阶段

关于拆离断层的演化过程,前人已有充分的研究,其中,Smith et al. (2006)将其分为三个阶段:①初始高角度正断层经旋转至较低的角度,断层面向下弯曲,拆离断层开始形成;②拆离断层下盘形成穹窿状地形隆起,下地壳和地幔超基性岩经下盘出露海底面,拆离断层终止线向弧形转变;③拆离断层发育至晚期,下盘面被多处新生正断层切割,隆起的下盘面变得平坦,拆离断层停止活动。Li Honglin et al. (2014)则将其划分为初期、发展期、成熟期和衰亡期四个阶段。拆离断层的发育多伴随不对称的洋底扩张方式,因此,在拆离断层演化过程中,洋中脊两侧的不对称扩张最终导致洋中脊扩张中心的位置

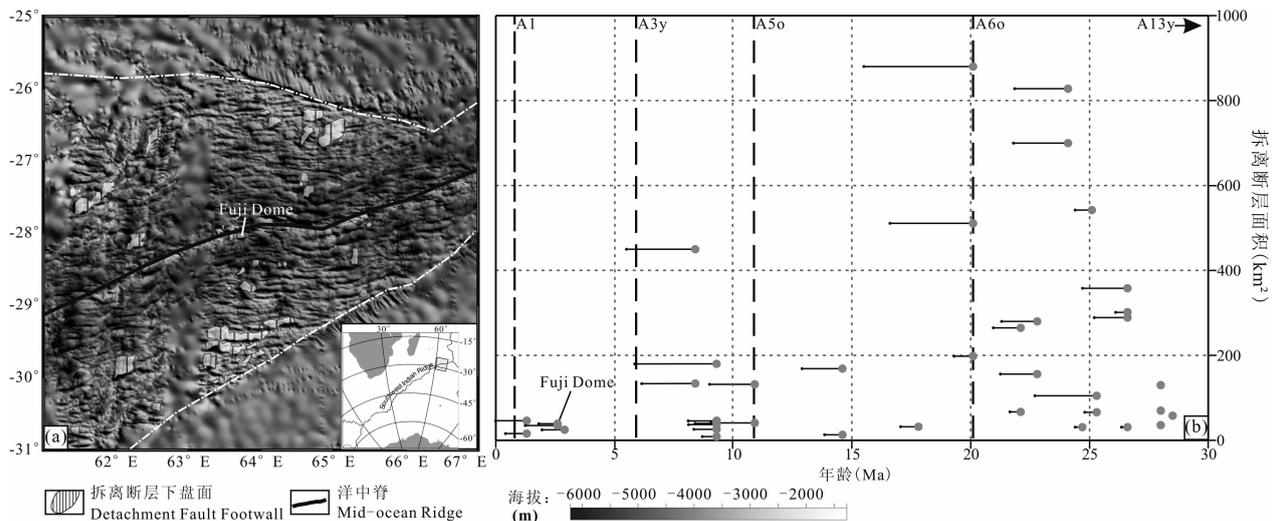


图 3 西南印度洋 61°-67°E 段拆离断层分布(a)与活动周期分布(b)图

Fig. 3 The location (a) and activity cycles (b) of detachment faults in 61°-67°E, Southwest Indian Ocean

拆离断层位置与周期据 Cannat et al., 2009; 磁异常分布与代表年龄引自 Bernard et al., 2005

Location and activity cycle are from Cannat et al., 2009; Magnetic stripes and ages are from Bernard et al., 2005

随拆离断层的演化发生小规模垂直洋脊的迁移。

3.1 演化过程

根据拆离断层演化过程中洋中脊扩张中心的位置变化,并结合 Smith et al. (2006)和 Li Honglin et al. (2014)对洋底核杂岩演化阶段的划分结果,本文将洋底核杂岩的演化详细划分为 6 个阶段:

阶段 I:拆离断层发育前期,洋中脊处岩浆作用相对较强,洋中脊两侧以对称发育的连续高角度正断层为特征,为拆离断层发育的先存断层,洋中脊两侧为对称扩张,扩张量主要由岩浆作用贡献,扩张中心处于中央裂谷新生火山岩区(图 4a),两侧地形类

似于快速和中速扩张洋中脊;

阶段 II:洋中脊轴向岩浆供给减小,M 值减小至 0.5 左右,具备大规模低角度拆离断层发育的基本条件,中央裂谷岩浆供给相对薄弱一侧的边界正断层开始离轴旋转,形成铲式拆离断层,拆离断层的发育使洋中脊发育一定程度的不对称扩张,拆离断层一翼扩张速率所占比例增加,而洋中脊扩张中心的位置尚未发生变化(图 4b);

阶段 III:新生火山岩区(NVZ)逐渐停止活动,拆离断层进一步活动、离轴旋转,下地壳和上地幔辉长岩、橄榄岩经拆离断层下盘出露至洋底面,构成

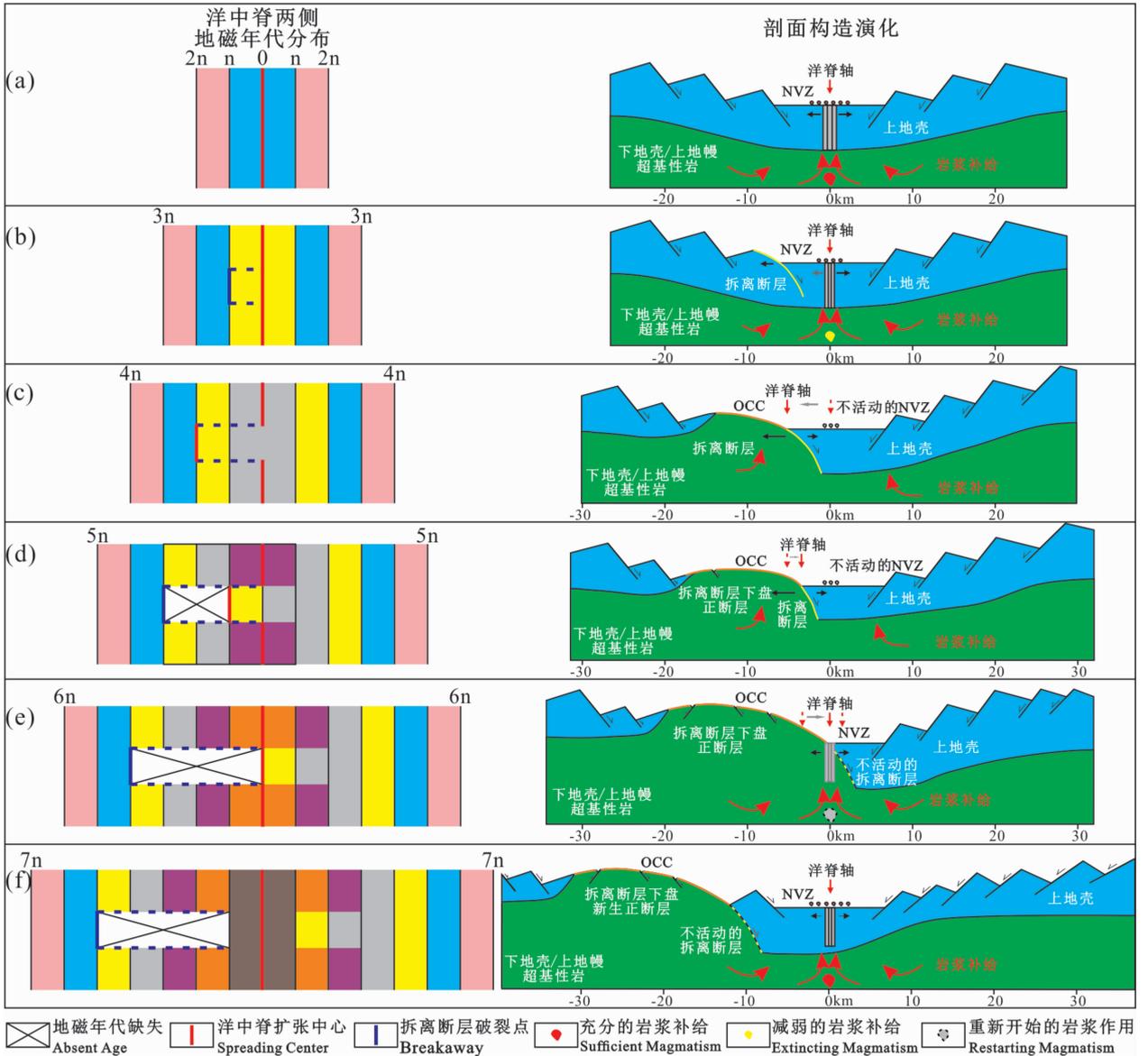


图 4 洋中脊拆离断层演化示意图

Fig. 4 Evolutionary sketch of detachment faults near mid-ocean ridges

(a) — 阶段 I; (b) — 阶段 II; (c) — 阶段 III; (d) — 阶段 IV; (e) — 阶段 V; (f) — 阶段 VI

(a) — Stage I; (b) — stage II; (c) — stage III; (d) — stage IV; (e) — stage V; (f) — stage VI

OCC 的岩石组成,并形成穹窿状地形隆起,此时,洋底扩张的主要由拆离断层上下盘间的相对运动构成,洋中脊中央裂谷并无岩浆作用导致洋壳增生的存在,拆离断层出露洋底面的位置(终止线)逐渐变为实质的扩张中心(图 4c),虽然这一阶段洋中脊无熔融体的存在(Ildefonse et al., 2007),但拆离断层下盘的岩浆活动仍然较活跃;

阶段 IV:拆离断层继续活动,形成较大的规模(5~10km),作为实际的扩张中心,上下盘的相对运动使拆离断层出露洋底面的位置逐步向对侧移动,此时为拆离断层发育的成熟阶段,拆离断层下盘 OCC 开始被少量新生高角度正断层切割、破坏(图 4d);

阶段 V:洋中脊轴向岩浆供给减至最小程度,拆离断层终止线继续移动,直至或越过原扩张中心的位置,此时拆离断层的发育处于衰亡期,OCC 继续被新生正断层切割,而洋中脊中央裂谷新一轮的岩浆作用逐渐开始,新生火山岩区重新开始活动,拆离断层和 OCC 逐渐衰亡,同时新生火山岩区中部再次成为实际扩张中心(图 4e),与拆离断层和 OCC 伴随的不对称扩张将导致拆离断层向中央裂谷移动或穿越中央裂谷,中央裂谷下部岩浆作用最终刺穿上覆 OCC,使其停止活动(Cheadle et al., 2012)并产生离轴位移;

阶段 VI:洋中脊中央裂谷岩浆活动逐步增强,此时,洋底扩张和洋壳增生主要由新生火山岩区的岩浆作用形成,拆离断层停止活动,并逐渐远离洋中脊,洋中脊两侧继续以对称发育的连续高角度正断层为特征,并开始拆离断层发育的新一次循环(图 4f)。

3.2 全球洋中脊拆离断层分类

依据地形特征,可将全球不同区域的拆离断层和 OCC 按演化过程划分为不同的阶段。由于处于阶段 I 和阶段 II 的拆离断层与正常洋中脊两侧对称分布的高角度正断层在地形上无法有效区分,故可将慢速和超慢速扩张洋中脊两侧高角度正断层或类似地形统一为处于阶段 I 和阶段 II。处于阶段 III 和阶段 IV 的拆离断层在地形上表现为前窄后宽的近“三角形”结构,下盘线性(梳状)构造发育,但无切割 OCC 的新生正断裂发育,拆离断层终止线(Termination)位于洋中脊中央裂谷的范围内,但与洋中脊扩张中心存在一定距离,如大西洋中脊 13°19'N 处的拆离断层和开曼洋中脊(Cayman Ridge)的 Mt. Dent 拆离断层(Hayman et al., 2011)。其

中,前者呈近三角形的形态、稀少的沉积物覆盖和与中央裂谷中线(岩浆轴)的相对位置指示其近期仍在活动(图 5a, MacLeod et al., 2009);而后者则近期仍处于活动中(Cheadle et al., 2012),并无穿越洋中脊中央裂谷中线的痕迹(图 5b)。

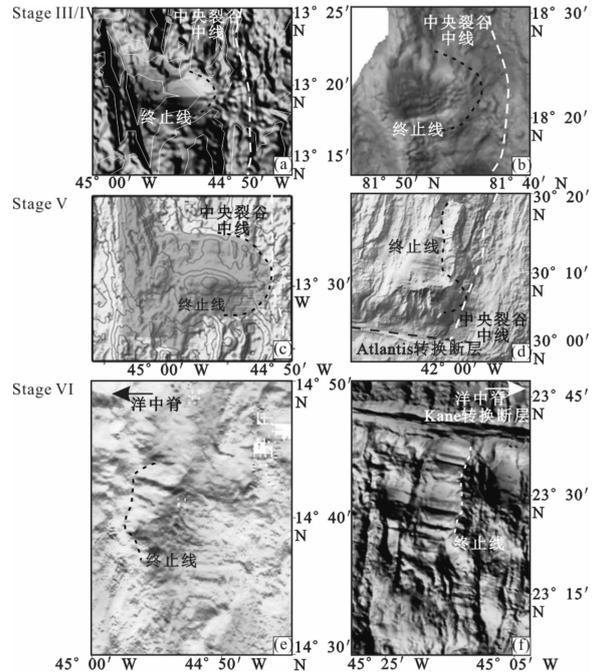


图 5 处于不同演化阶段的典型洋中脊拆离断层地形解译图
Fig. 5 Bathymetry and in interpretation of typical detachment faults in different evolution stages

(a)—MAR, 13°19'N 拆离断层,数据引自 Ryan et al., 2009;
(b)—Cayman Ridge, Mt. Dent 拆离断层,据 Hayman et al., 2011 修改;
(c)—MAR, 13°30'N 拆离断层,据 Smith et al., 2008 修改;
(d)—MAR, Atlantis Massif 拆离断层,据 Boschi et al., 2006 修改;
(e)—MAR, Logachev Massif 拆离断层,据 Fujiwara et al., 2003 修改;
(f)—MAR, Kane Megamullion 拆离断层,数据引自 Ryan et al., 2009

(a)—MAR, 13°19'N detachment fault, bathymetry is from Ryan et al., 2009; (b)—Mt. Dent detachment fault, from Hayman et al., 2011; (c)—MAR, 13°30'N detachment fault, from Smith et al., 2008; (d)—Atlantis Massif detachment fault, from Boschi et al., 2006; (e)—Logachev Massif detachment fault, from Fujiwara et al., 2003; (f)—Kane Megamullion detachment fault, bathymetry is from Ryan et al., 2009

处于阶段 V 的拆离断层和 OCC 在地形上具有“扇形”的形态,OCC 前缘终止线附近较窄,离轴缓慢变宽,此时,OCC 前缘终止线与洋中脊中央裂谷中线相交或呈小规模越过,OCC 表面被少数新生正断层所切割,如大西洋中脊 13°30'N 处的 OCC 和 Atlantis Massif OCC(图 5c,5d)。其中,前者离轴方向的宽度较 13°19'N 处的拆离断层更宽

(MacLeod et al., 2009), 指示更久的活动时间, 其前缘终止线亦与中央裂谷中线相切, 并且发育广泛的高温热液活动, 拆离断层则为热液循环的主要通道 (Smith et al., 2008)。而后者的活动时间和最早的年代数据一致 (1.5~2.0 Ma, Yu Zhiteng et al., 2013), 且终止线与洋中脊中央裂谷中线相切, 表明其现今仍具有活动性, 且处于阶段 V。

处于阶段 VI 的拆离断层和 OCC 较前几个阶段在规模上明显增大, 表现为更长的轴向宽度和相对较大的离轴宽度和离轴距离增大的 OCC 终止线

位置, 如北大西洋中脊 Logachev Massif OCC 和 Kane Megamullion OCC 两处 (图 5e, 5f), 其中前者表现为较宽的轴向宽度 (Fujiwara et al., 2003), 而后者拆离断层下盘 OCC 被多个新生正断层切割为多个次级穹窿, 两者终止线均与中央裂谷有较长的距离, 指示其现今不活动的状态, 并处于阶段 VI。

基于上述特征, 将全球具代表性的拆离断层和 OCC 按演化阶段进行分类 (约 27 处, 部分位置发育多处拆离断层和 OCC, 如西南印度洋中脊 60°~67°E 范围内发育 39 处, 图 3), 结果如表 1 所示:

表 1 全球洋中脊拆离断层分类

Table 1 Classification of global detachment faults near mid-ocean ridges

编号	OCC 名称	位置	洋中脊	所属阶段	参考文献
1	13°19'N	13°19'N; 44°55'W	MAR	III/IV	MacLeod et al., 2009 Wilson et al., 2011
2	22°19'N	22°19'N; 45°20'W	MAR	III/IV	Dannowski et al., 2010
3	TAG Massif	26°05'N; 44°45'W	MAR	III/IV	Canales et al., 2007
4	25°15'S	25°15'S; 69°45'E	CIR	III/IV	Sato et al., 2009
5	Mt. Dent	18°23'N; 81°50'W	Cayman Ridge	III/IV	Hayman et al., 2011
6	13°30'N	13°30'N; 45°00'W	MAR	V	MacLeod et al., 2009
7	Atlantis Massif	30°05'N; 42°05'W	MAR	V	Blackman et al., 2014 Boschi et al., 2006
8	Dragon Flag	37°45'N; 49°39'E	SWIR	V	Yu Zhiteng et al., 2013
9	49°20'N	49°20'N; 124°40'E	AAD	V	Okino et al., 2004
10	5°05'S	5°05'S; 11°25'W	MAR	VI	Planert et al., 2010
11	13°05'N	13°05'N; 44°55'W	MAR	VI	Smith et al., 2008
12	13°45'N	13°45'N;	MAR	VI	MacLeod et al., 2009
13	Logachev Massif	14°40'N; 44°55'W	MAR	VI	Fujiwara et al., 2003
14	15°45'N	15°45'N; 46°55'W	MAR	VI	Fujiwara et al., 2003 Grimes et al., 2011
15	15°50'N	15°50'N; 47°00'W	MAR	VI	Grimes et al., 2011 Fujiwara et al., 2003
16	Kane Megamullion	23°30'N; 45°20'W	MAR	VI	Dick et al., 2008
17	Dante's Dome	26°40'N; 44°20'E	MAR	VI	Tucholke et al., 2001
18	SOCC	30°00'N; 42°30'W	MAR	VI	Blackman et al., 2009
19	WOCC	30°20'N; 43°00'W	MAR	VI	Blackman et al., 2009
20	Saldanha Massif	36°34'N; 33°26'W	MAR	VI	Miranda et al., 2002
21	Vityaz Megamullion	5°15'S	CIR	VI	Drolia et al., 2005
22	Fuji Dome	28°05'S; 63°42'E	SWIR	VI	Searle et al., 2003 Cannat et al., 2009
23	61°-67°E	61°-67°E	SWIR	VI	Cannat et al., 2009
24	53°E	53°15'N; 36°00'E	SWIR	VI	Zhou Huaiyang et al., 2013
25	5°6'N	5°06'N; 62°00'E	CR	VI	Han Xiqu et al., 2012
26	10°15'N	10°15'N; 57°40'E	CR	VI	Han Xiqu et al., 2012
27	49°20'N	49°20'N; 124°40'E	AAD	V	Okino et al., 2004

注: MAR-大西洋洋中脊; CIR-中印度洋洋中脊; SWIR-西南印度洋洋中脊; AAD-澳大利亚-南极不整合带; CR-卡尔斯伯格脊。

4 讨论

4.1 岩浆作用随拆离断层演化的变化

影响中央裂谷岩浆作用的因素有很多, 如扩张速率、扩张方式等 (Behn et al., 2008), 故讨论岩浆作用对拆离断层发育的影响需要将上述因素排除, 或者选取上述因素基本不变化的区域进行讨论。

大西洋中脊 13°~14°N 范围内扩张速率的沿轴变化很小, 扩张方式一致, 适合用来讨论岩浆作用的

变化。研究区内发育三处规模不同的拆离断层和 OCC, 依据上述演化理论, 可将三者自南向北分别划分为阶段 III/IV、阶段 V 和阶段 VI, 而由于其慢速扩张的特征, 区内拆离断层相邻的其余地形均可视为处于阶段 II (图 6a)。以大西洋中脊 13°~14°N 范围内发育的不同拆离断层和 OCC 为例, 以拆离断层附近岩浆部分熔融程度 (F_{melt}) 为此处岩浆作用变化的指标, 岩浆部分熔融程度越高, 指示较强的岩浆作用, 反之则代表岩浆作用相对较弱。区内岩浆部

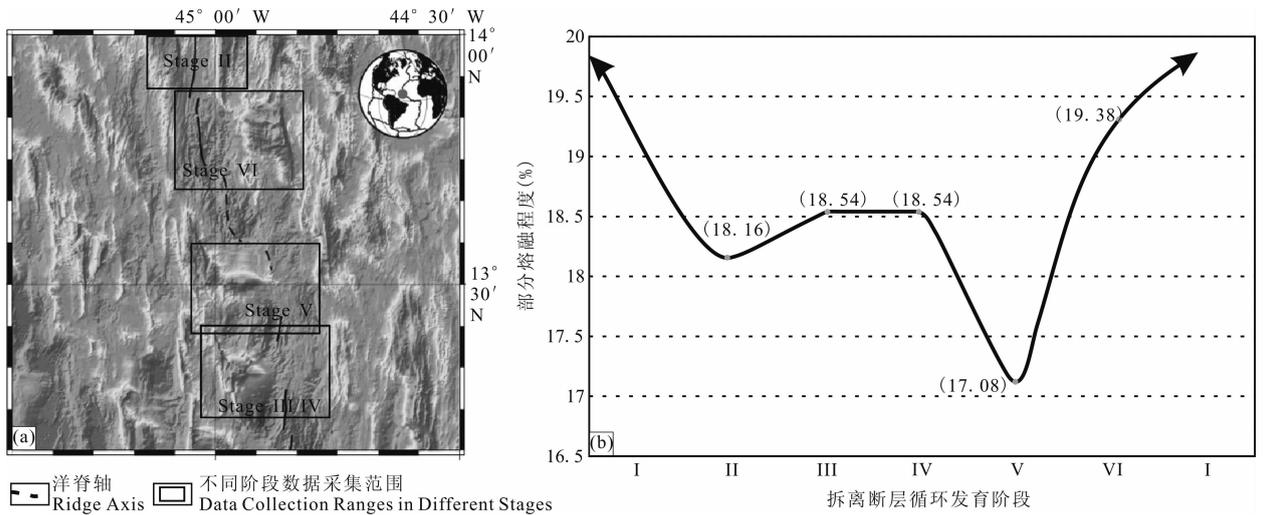


图6 岩浆作用随拆离断层演化的变化(以 MAR13°~14°N 范围为例)

Fig. 6 Variation of magmatism during the evolution of detachment faults (taking MAR13°~14°N as an example)

(a)—MAR13°~14°N 区域不同演化阶段的地形(底图引自 MacLeod et al., 2009); (b)—不同演化阶段岩浆部分熔融程度, 熔融程度 F_{melt} (%) = $19.202 - 5.175\text{Na}_8 + 15.537\text{Ca}_8/\text{Al}_8$ (Niu Yaoling et al., 1991), Na_8 、 Ca_8 和 Al_8 的计算引自 Niu Yaoling et al. (1996), 微量元素数据引自 Pet DB

(a)—Bathymetry in different evolutionary stages of MAR13°~14°N (MacLeod et al., 2009); (b)—degree of partial melting in different stages of MAR13°~14°N, F_{melt} (%) = $19.202 - 5.175\text{Na}_8 + 15.537\text{Ca}_8/\text{Al}_8$ (Niu Yaoling et al., 1991), calculation of Na_8 、 Ca_8 and Al_8 is from Niu Yaoling et al. (1996), geochemical data is from Pet DB

分熔融程度在不同位置的分布(图 6b)指示, 岩浆作用强度的变化呈循环性分布, 并在阶段 V 到达最低, 指示最弱的岩浆作用。在岩浆作用最弱的阶段之后, 新的岩浆作用循环开始。

4.2 拆离断层对洋中脊扩张中心迁移的影响

拆离断层和 OCC 的发育使洋脊轴产生一定规模的离轴迁移量。首先, 在拆离断层发育之前和发育初期(阶段 I 和 II), 洋脊轴, 即洋底扩张中心位于洋中脊中央裂谷 NVZ 的中线位置; 而随着拆离断层的逐步演化(阶段 III), 洋中脊中央裂谷岩浆作用逐步停止, 实际的扩张中心逐渐变为拆离断层的终止线位置, 这种以拆离断层的滑移实现的洋底扩张是一种新的非岩浆或贫岩浆的扩张方式 (Escartín et al., 2010), 扩张中心的位置发生较大规模的离轴迁移; 而后, 拆离断层和 OCC 进一步演化(阶段 IV 和 V), 规模逐步增大, 其上下盘的相对运动使其终止线(扩张中心)向中央裂谷中线(原洋中脊扩张中心的位置)位置移动, 并最终与原洋中脊扩张中心相切或小规模越过原扩张中心的位置; 最后, 由于洋中脊岩浆作用的复苏, 新一轮的岩浆作用开始出现, 当中央裂谷下部岩浆向上刺穿拆离断层下盘, 在洋壳上部形成岩墙并向两侧推进时, 拆离断层停止活动, 洋底扩张重新以岩浆作用为主, 扩张中心重新向

中央裂谷新生火山岩区转移(阶段 VI, 图 7)。

在洋中脊不发育热点相关的大规模跃迁时, 洋脊轴的位置不会偏离原中央裂谷边界, 洋脊轴的迁移表现为洋脊轴相对于中央裂谷发生的相对位移; 同时, 中央裂谷也是会随着拆离断层大离轴活动发生形态上的变化, 洋中脊的绝对位置也会发生一定的调整。另外, 拆离断层的发育多伴随着洋中脊的不对称扩张, 且拆离断层一侧扩张速率更大 (Baines et al., 2008), 在拆离断层的伸展作用作为最主要的洋中脊扩张方式 (Canales et al., 2011) 时, 扩张速率在两翼分布的不对称性也会导致洋脊轴位置的迁移 (MacLeod et al., 2009)。

5 结论

(1) 洋中脊拆离断层和洋底核杂岩主要发育于慢速—超慢速扩张洋中脊中央裂谷边界, 并随其自身的形成演化过程发生规模和位置上的变化。拆离断层的发育和演化起源于洋中脊中央裂谷间歇性的岩浆作用循环, 并常伴随洋中脊的不对称扩张和洋脊轴位置的变化。依据洋脊轴位置的离轴变化规律, 将拆离断层和洋底核杂岩的演化过程划分为 6 个阶段;

(2) 参照洋中脊拆离断层和洋底核杂岩的演化

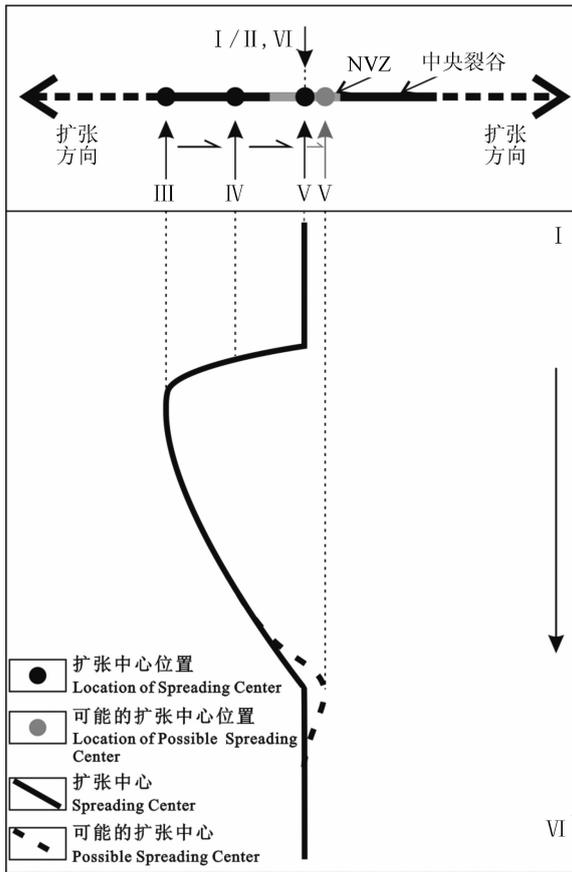


图 7 洋中脊扩张中心迁移示意图

Fig. 7 Migration pattern of spreading center in mid-ocean ridges

阶段的划分,将全球具代表性的拆离断层进行分类可知,现今洋中脊拆离断层多为非活动性拆离断层,属于阶段 VI(如 Logachev Massif 拆离断层和 Kane Megamullion 拆离断层),但部分拆离断层仍在活动,多位于阶段 III/IV(如 MAR, $13^{\circ}19'N$ 拆离断层和 Mt. Dent 拆离断层)和阶段 V(如 MAR, $13^{\circ}30'N$ 拆离断层和 Atlantis Massif 拆离断层);

(3)在洋中脊拆离断层和洋底核杂岩的形成—演化—衰亡—再次形成过程中,中央裂谷下伏岩浆作用发生周期性循环,洋中脊扩张中心亦发生新生火山岩区中线—拆离断层终止线—重新活动的新生火山岩区中线的位置变化,并先后产生离轴和向轴的位移。

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In Fluencecover Migration of MOR Spreading Center from Detachment Faults of Mid-Ocean Ridges and Development of Oceanic Core Complex

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Abstract

Detachment faults near Mid-Ocean Ridges (MOR) and Oceanic Core Complexes (OCC) develop along the boundaries of slow and ultraslow spreading MOR central rifting, accompanied with asymmetric oceanic spreading. The formation and evolution of detachment faults originated from intermittent magmatic cycling along the MOR central rifting. The size and location of detachment faults vary with their evolution, and further affects the location of the MOR spreading center. According to the law of off-axis migration of MOR spreading center, this study divides the evolution process of detachment faults and OCCs into six stages. Based on classification above, the global 27 detachment faults are further classified. Currently, most MOR detachment faults are inactive and can be classed as stage VI (such as Logachev Massif and Kane Megamullion), and some of them are still active and belong to the stage of III/IV (such as 13°19' N, MAR and Mt. Dent detachment faults) and stage V (such as 13°30' N, MAR and Atlantis Massif detachment faults). During the cycling process of the detachment faults and OCCs from formation to evolution, perishment, and to new formation, periodic magmatism occurred in central rifting. Meanwhile, the MOR spreading center started to migrate from the midline of new volcanic zone (NVZ) to the termination line of detachment faults, and finally to the midline of the reactive new volcanic zone, resulting in the off-axis and axial displacement.

Key words: detachment faults; oceanic core complexes; tectonic evolution stages; asymmetric spreading; migration of axis