

慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊热液活动及其机理

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内容提要:海底热液系统是地球热量平衡的重要组成,也是地球化学循环和成矿作用发生的主要场所,与洋中脊系统在空间上具有很强的联系。慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊中确认的活跃热液喷口数量约占全球总数量的三分之一,查明热液发育位置及发育岩性与岩浆-构造活动的耦合关系,对于研究海底热液活动演化过程和海底找矿具有很好的指示意义。本文将全球慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊中已确认的活跃热液活动进行分类,其中受岩浆活动控制的热液活动有29处,而受构造活动控制的热液活动有15处,相对于快速-中速扩张洋中脊显示出较强的构造相关性。研究发现,岩浆作用控制下的热液活动集中在洋中脊轴部中央裂谷内,而构造主控型热液活动常发育在非转换不连续间断和拆离断层系统内。随着大洋核杂岩成熟,热液活动位置向着离轴方向迁移,并且热液类型由高温“黑烟囱”型向低温弥散流型转变。

关键词:热液活动;岩浆作用;拆离断层;蛇纹石化作用;洋中脊

海底热液对流活动是海水在洋壳内循环后将热量和化学产物在海底表面集中输出的过程(Lowell et al., 2014)。一般认为,海水沿洋壳内的断裂系统向下渗透至岩浆熔融体附近,受熔融体等热源的加热后与围岩发生热化学反应,在浮力的驱动下上涌,汇集形成富含金属元素的热液矿体,以热液喷口的形式出露在海底(German et al., 2008)。目前,全球洋中脊系统内发现的热液喷口为404处,热液活动所输出的热量约占全球地壳热量输出的25%(Stein et al., 1994),并且洋中脊扩张速率与热液活动的输出热流量具有较好的线性关系,随着扩张速率的增加,热液活动具有较大的热流量(Baker et al., 1996)。

洋中脊热液对流活动与洋中脊岩浆补给和热循环作用密切相关。地震显示,快速和中速扩张洋中脊轴下部存在深度较浅(1~2 km)、连续性较好的厚岩浆熔融体(Carbotte et al., 2016),为单位长度洋中脊段内热液喷口发育数量多提供条件(German et al., 2016);而在慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊下部岩

浆部分熔融区范围小,岩浆熔融体赋存深度大且体积较小,限制了上部热液对流的深度和活跃程度(Langmuir et al., 1992)。值得注意的是,在北大西洋中脊 Lucky Strike 和 Snake Pit 热液活动区下部发现赋存深度为3 km(Singh et al., 2006)和1.2 km(Canales et al., 2000)的岩浆熔融体;de Martin et al. (2007)认为发育在玄武岩中的北大西洋 TAG 热液区受拆离断层系统的控制,热液对流的深度可达10 km,而同样受拆离断层控制的 Logatchev 热液喷口则发育在超镁铁质岩石中(Petersen et al., 2009),热液对流的深度约为8 km(Andersen et al., 2015)。可见,慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊内热液对流成因及热循环过程更为复杂。

洋中脊热液对流活动还与区域构造活动具有很好的时空关系。根据 Baker et al. (1996)的研究成果,当洋中脊扩张速率非常低时,热液活动的发育数量会趋于零,即在慢速-超慢速洋中脊内几乎不发育热液活动。然而,之后的研究在慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊内发现了多处热液活动(Baker et al., 2004)。

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在对大西洋洋中脊热液活动研究后,发现与岩浆作用相关的“黑烟囱”型热液活动不超过其总数的一半(German et al., 2016),并且“黑烟囱”型热液活动也不再局限在洋中脊轴中央裂谷内,而是出现在拆离断层系统和非转换不连续间断区域内(Gràcia et al., 2000; Petersen et al., 2009)。可以看出,构造活动控制的热液活动是慢速-超慢速洋中脊热液活动的重要组成部分。

本文借助 Interridge 全球热液活动数据库,结合前人认识(McCaig et al., 2012; Ondréas et al., 2012; Tucholke et al., 2013; Andreani et al., 2014; German et al., 2016; Alt et al., 2018; Melekestseva et al., 2020),将全球慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊内已证实的活跃热液活动进行分类,总结其成因机制进而研究热液对流活动在洋中脊岩浆与构造作用下的发育和演化过程。

1 热液活动的分布及特征

Interridge 全球热液活动数据库显示,截止 2020 年慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊内已证实的活跃喷口数量为 44 个,主要集中在大西洋中脊、中印度洋中脊和西南印度洋中脊内(图 1)。参照前人的研究成果,按照热液活动的热液类型、构造地质环境、发育围岩类型和控制因素对热液活动进行总结分类

(表 1)。

研究发现,受岩浆活动控制的热液活动有 29 处,这些热液活动主要发育于岩浆补给相对充分的轴部中央裂谷附近,属于火山地貌类型,并与周围密集分布的小型断裂紧密相关,热液活动的围岩类型以玄武岩为主(如 Snake Pit 热液区)。受构造活动控制的热液活动有 15 处,其发育和演化过程与洋中脊大型断裂相关,主要集中在拆离断层系统内(如 Logatchev 热液区),也有位于非转换不连续间断区域内(如 Saldanha 热液区)。

根据热液活动发育深度显示(表 1),与岩浆作用相关的热液活动可以发育在水深较浅的区域(小于 2000 m),数量为 12 个,而水深在 2000 m 以下与构造活动相关的热液活动仅有 3 个。在水深 2000 m 以上的区域,受构造控制和受岩浆控制的热液活动数量相当,多集中在水深 3000 m 的区域。可以看出,岩浆作用控制的热液活动发育受水深控制程度较低。

2 热液对流过程

2.1 热源的分类

热液对流活动的基本组成部分包括热源和流体循环系统。关于热源成因与类别,前人已有充分研究(Allen et al., 2004; Haase et al., 2009;

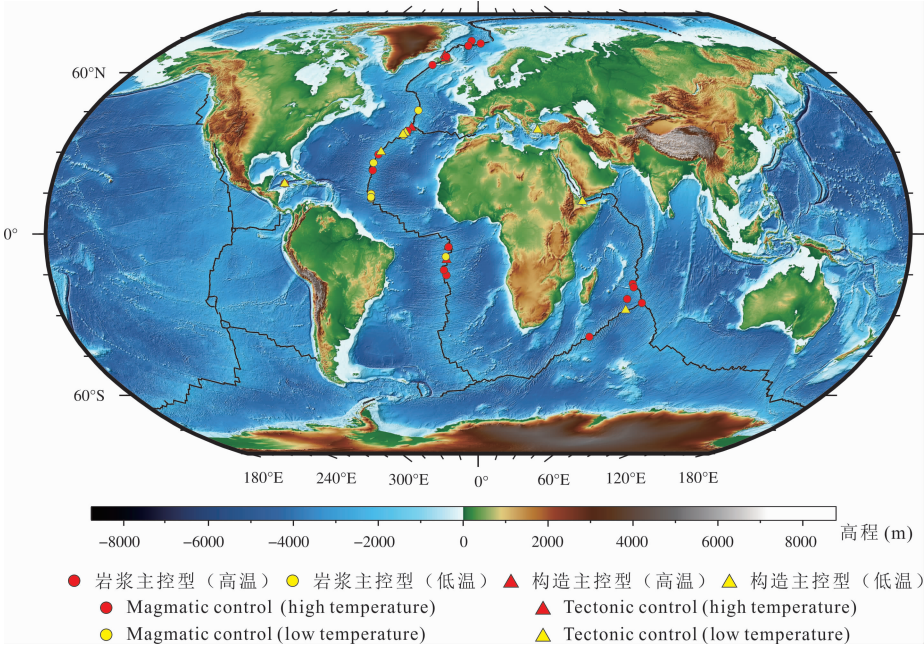


图 1 慢速-超慢速洋中脊热液活动分布图

Fig. 1 Hydrothermal activity distribution along slow- and ultraslow mid-ocean ridge

热液活动数据来自 Interridge 全球热液活动数据库,地形数据来自 SRTM 15

Hydrothermal activity data is from Interridge Global Hydrothermal Activity Database and bathymetry data is from SRTM 15

Lowell et al., 2014)。根据热源的产生方式,将热源分为五种类型。

2.1.1 岩浆热源

在慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊中,尽管洋中脊下部岩浆熔融体赋存深度较大且分布不均一,造成岩浆补给的轴向差异性,但火山活动仍然是热液对流过程中最重要的热源(Carbotte et al., 2016)。岩浆运移至浅层岩石圈(图 2),以热传导的方式将热量传递给上覆的热传导边界带(CBL,位于席状岩墙和透镜状岩浆熔融体之间,成分为均质细粒辉长岩),渗入的海水在热传导边界带上部发生热化学反应,形成卤水(France et al., 2009),其中岩浆释放的热量包括矿物结晶潜热和熔融体冷却热。热传导边界带下伏岩浆熔融体的不断补给更新是维持热液系统持续运转的能量基础,而在超慢速扩张洋中脊区域,由于岩浆补给匮乏,热液活动的发育可能受间歇性岩浆侵入活动的控制。

2.1.2 深部地幔热源

地幔热源相较于岩浆熔融体产生的岩浆热源,其赋存深度较大,主要通过热对流的方式向断裂系统中的流体传递热量。在慢速扩张洋中脊,热液系统的热量输出通常在 $10^2 \sim 10^3$ MW 之间,而流体受深部地幔热源加热后传至海底表面的热流值相对较低(~ 1.8 MW/km²),这表明受稳定状态下地幔热源驱动的热液系统需要从 $10^2 \sim 10^3$ km² 的区域内提取地幔热量来维持热液对流过程(Lowell, 2013)。可见,地幔热源无法作为热液活动的主要热源,必须伴随额外的热源才能驱动热液循环过程。一般认为,在岩浆补给整体匮乏的超慢速扩张洋中脊,幔源扩散热的贡献会更加明显。

2.1.3 岩石圈热冷却作用

在板块运动的作用下向洋中脊两侧扩张,随着洋壳年龄的增长,岩石圈会发生热沉降和热收缩效应而具有密度增加和厚度变大的特征(Niu Yaoling et al., 2018),这种效应为岩石圈的冷却效应。在慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊,Lowell (2013)认为岩石圈冷却作用所释放的热量并不能维持一个稳定的热液对流活动;而 Allen et al. (2004)研究 Lost City 热液活动后认为,岩石圈热冷却作用仅能维持寿命很短的低温热液活动,并且该观点在 Lowell (2017)的模型中得到了验证。

2.1.4 超基性岩的蛇纹石化作用

海水沿海底断裂系统下渗,与深部地幔橄榄岩接触发生蛇纹石化反应。蛇纹石化作用产生的热量

受发生蛇纹石化的岩石体积和反应速率控制,产生的热量约为 $\sim 2.5 \times 10^5$ J/kg (Macdonald et al., 1985),与岩浆作用中的结晶潜热热量相近(Maclennan, 2008)。蛇纹石化作用可维持的热液温度通常在中低温($< 100^\circ\text{C}$),有时可达数百摄氏度。在慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊,海底广泛出露的地幔橄榄岩为蛇纹石化反应提供了最广大的场所,成为区域内热液活动的主要热量来源。

2.1.5 热点作用

洋中脊周缘的热点活动不仅为洋壳的形成提供了充足的物质来源,同时也提升了地温梯度和部分熔融作用的效率和范围。在此构造环境下,岩浆熔融体赋存深度较浅,热液活动相对容易发育。Kawagucci et al. (2016)根据岩石样品分析认为 Solitaire 高温热液区的发育与留尼汪热点相关。Dekov et al. (2010)认为发育在热点活动周围的低温热液喷口(如 Lilliput 热液区)是重要的热量输出场所,周缘较厚的洋壳会成为大型热液成矿场所。而 German et al. (2016)则认为热点附近的洋壳具有较多的塑性变形而非脆性变形,在这样的环境下高温热液活动会受到抑制,可见与热点作用相关的热液活动成因相对较为复杂。

2.2 热液循环系统

热液循环活动需要相互连通的热液通道和受流体温度控制的浮力驱动,热液循环系统包括流体补给区、流体加热通道和热液排放区,热液活动在海底以温泉或热液喷口的形式出露。关于热液循环系统的控制因素,Coumou et al. (2006)认为热液循环主要受控于洋壳渗透率大小;McCaig et al. (2007)认为热液流体受断裂带的位置及形态影响;Lowell et al. (2004)提出“单通道”对流模型,认为影响热液温度和热液输出功率的主要因素为热源的温度和深度、洋壳渗透率等;Lowell et al. (2013)将“单通道”改进为“双通道”模式来研究浅部热液对流活动。

根据前人的研究成果,本文将热液循环系统按流体所处温度分为浅层和深层两个部分(图 2)。在浅层循环系统中($< 400^\circ\text{C}$),海水进入断裂系统与浅层地幔橄榄岩发生蛇纹石化反应,流体在加热后运移至地表形成以低温弥散流为主的热液喷口,此循环通道以蛇纹石化作用产生的岩石裂隙为主;而在深层循环系统中($> 400^\circ\text{C}$),海水沿大型断裂系统进入洋壳深部后会发生一定程度的水平运移,在此过程中海水在岩浆熔融体的上部进行充分加热和反应,在运移至海底面后往往形成高温“黑烟囱”,同时

表 1 慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊区域热液活动特征表

Table 1 Hydrothermal activity characteristic along slow- and ultraslow-spreading mid-ocean ridge								
所属大洋	热液区名称	位置	热液类型	构造环境	深度(m)	围岩类型	控制因素	参考文献
北冰洋	Aegir	72.34°N, 1.56°E	“黑烟囱”型 279℃	火山脊	2600	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Hornenes, 2017
	Grimsey	66.60°N, 17.67°W	“黑烟囱”型, 251℃	火山带	400	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Dekov et al., 2008
	Kolbeinsey Field	67.083°N, 18.72°W	低温弥散流 131℃	火山带	110	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Lackschewitz et al., 2006
	Loki’s Castle	73.5°N, 4°W	“黑烟囱”型 320℃	轴部火山脊	2400	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Pedersen et al., 2010
	Soria Moria	71.26°N, 5.81°W	“黑烟囱”型 270℃	火山脊	750	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Pedersen et al., 2010
	Troll Wall	71.3°N, 5.78°W	“黑烟囱”型 270℃	火山脊	550	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Stensland et al., 2019
北大西洋	Ashadze 1	12.97°N, 44.86°W	“黑烟囱”型 355℃	拆离断层	4200	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Ondréas et al., 2012
	Ashadze-2	12.97°N, 44.86°W	“黑烟囱”型 >300℃	拆离断层	3300	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Melekestseva et al., 2020
	Beebe	18.55°N, 81.72°W	“黑烟囱”型 398℃	海底断裂带	4957	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Webber et al., 2015
	Broken Spur	29.17°N, 43.17°W	“黑烟囱”型 365℃	新生火山脊	3100	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Butler et al., 1998
	Bubbylon	37.8°N, 31.53°W	“黑烟囱”型 300℃	中央裂谷	1000	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Klischies et al., 2019
	Don Joao de Castro Bank	38.23°N, 26.63°E	低温弥散流 121℃	火山带	45	玄武岩	岩浆主控?	Global Volcanism Program, 2013
	Evan	37.27°N, 32.28°W	低温弥散流	海山	1775	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Escartin et al., 2015
	Irinovskoye	13.33°N, 44.91°W	“黑烟囱”型 364℃	拆离断层	3000	超镁铁质岩?	构造主控	Escartín et al., 2017
	Logatchev-1	14.75°N, 44.98°W	“黑烟囱”型 370℃	拆离断层	3050	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Petersen et al., 2009
	Logatchev-2	14.72°N, 44.94°W	“黑烟囱”型 320℃	拆离断层	2760	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Petersen et al., 2009
	Lost City	30.12°N, 42.12°W	低温弥散流 90℃	拆离断层	800	超镁铁质岩	构造主控?	Lowell, 2017
	Lucky Strike	37.29°N, 32.27°W	“黑烟囱”型 333℃	中央裂谷	1740	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Escartin et al., 2015
	Luso	38.98°N, 29.88°W	低温弥散流 65℃	海山	570	玄武岩	岩浆主控?	Oceano Azul Foundation, 2019
	Menez Gwen	37.84°N, 31.53°W	“黑烟囱”型 281℃	新生火山脊	865	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Klischies et al., 2019
	Menez Hom	37.15°N, 32.43°W	低温弥散流 <10℃	未知	1802	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Fouquet et al., 2002
	Moytirra	45.48°N, 27.85°W	“黑烟囱”型	中央裂谷	2900	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Wheeler et al., 2013
	Rainbow	36.23°N, 33.23°W	“黑烟囱”型 362℃	拆离断层	2320	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Andreani et al., 2014
	Saldanha	36.57°N, 33.42°W	低温弥散流 7~9℃	非转换不 连续间断	2300	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Dias et al., 2010
	Semyenov-2	13.51°N, 44.96°W	“黑烟囱”型 317℃	拆离断层	2440	玄武岩	构造主控	Firstova et al., 2019
	Snake Pit	23.37°N, 44.95°W	“黑烟囱”型 366℃	新生火山脊	3500	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Canales et al., 2000

续表 1

所属大洋	热液区名称	位置	热液类型	构造环境	深度(m)	围岩类型	控制因素	参考文献
北大西洋	Steinaholl Vent Field	63. 10°N, 24. 55°W	“黑烟囱”型	火山脊	350	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Palgan et al. , 2017
	TAG	26. 14°N, 44. 83°W	“黑烟囱”型 369℃	中央裂谷	3670	玄武岩	构造主控	deMartin et al. , 2007
	Von Damm	18. 38°N, 81. 80°W	低温弥散流 215℃	拆离断层	2373	超镁铁质岩?	构造主控	Connelly et al. , 2012
南大西洋	Comfortless Cove	4. 80°S, 12. 37°W	“黑烟囱”型 407℃	新生火山脊	2996	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Koschinsky et al. , 2020
	Deyin-1	15. 17°S, 13. 36°W	“黑烟囱”型	中央裂谷	2850	玄武岩	岩浆主控 *	Dong Chunming et al. , 2019
	Lilliput	9. 55°S, 13. 21°W	低温弥散流	离轴火山脊	1500	玄武岩	岩浆主控 *	Haase et al. , 2009
	Nibelungen	8. 30°S, 13. 51°W	“黑烟囱”型 371℃	非转换不连续间断	2900	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Melchert et al. , 2008
	Red Lion	4. 80°S, 12. 38°W	“黑烟囱”型 193~349℃	新生火山脊	3050	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Koschinsky et al. , 2020
	TurtlePits	4. 81°S, 12. 37°W	“黑烟囱”型 407℃	新生火山脊	2990	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Koschinsky et al. , 2020
	Wideawake	4. 81°S, 12. 37°W	低温弥散流	火山脊	2990	玄武岩	岩浆主控	German et al. , 2008
	Zouyu ridge	13. 28°S, 14. 41°W	“黑烟囱”型	海山	2313	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Li Bing et al. , 2018
西北印度洋	Aden	11. 95°N, 43. 67°E	低温弥散流	海底断裂带	1600	玄武岩	构造主控	Juniper et al. , 1990
西南印度洋	Longqi	37. 78°S, 49. 65°E	“黑烟囱”型 379℃	拆离断层	2750	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Ji Fuwu et al. , 2017
	Tiancheng	27. 97°S, 63. 55°E	低温弥散流 13℃	海山	3600	超镁铁质岩	构造主控	Sun Jin et al. , 2020
中印度洋	Dodo Field	18. 35°S, 65. 31°E	“黑烟囱”型 356℃	中央裂谷	2730	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Kawagucci et al. , 2016
	Edmond Field	23. 88°S, 63. 60°E	“黑烟囱”型 382℃	洋中脊段末端	3320	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Gallant et al. , 2006
	Kairei Field	25. 32°S, 70. 04°E	“黑烟囱”型 360℃	中央裂谷	2460	玄武岩	岩浆主控	Wang Yejian et al. , 2014
	Solitaire Field	19. 55°S, 65. 85°E	“黑烟囱”型 307℃	中央裂谷	2630	玄武岩	岩浆主控 *	Kawagucci et al. , 2016

注：* 标记为与热点活动相关

也存在与浅部热液流混合后形成的低温弥散流。

3 热液活动的分类

热液活动具有多种分类方式。根据热液流体的温度可将热液活动分为高温热液流和低温热液流，但目前仍没有一个统一的划定标准：Tivey et al. (2010)认为高温热液流的温度范围在 150℃ 以上，低温热液流则在 50℃ 以下；Searle (2013)将高温的范围设定在 380±30℃，低温流体的温度在 330℃ 以下。值得注意的是，高温热液喷口往往具有“黑烟囱”的构造形态特征，而低温热液喷口则具有“白烟囱”的构造形态特征或是弥散流的形式进行热量输出。因此，常将具有“黑烟囱”形态特征的热液喷口定义为高温热液流，而“白烟囱”和弥散流的热液则

属于低温热液流。

根据热液活动发育的控制因素，可将热液活动分为岩浆主控型和构造主控型(表 1)。根据前人研究成果(German et al. , 2008；Lowell et al. , 2014；German et al. , 2016)，一般认为岩浆主控型热液活动常发育在洋中脊中央裂谷和两侧轴部地堑的正断层上，与洋中脊轴部岩浆房和新生火山活动相关联，以围岩类型为玄武岩为显著特征(如 Turtle Pits 和 Troll Wall)；而构造主控型热液活动主要发育在洋中脊内非转换不连续间断区域及拆离断层系统中，因为所处构造位置的限制，热液活动的发育与岩浆活动关系较弱，围岩类型多为超镁铁质岩，但也存在一些与岩浆活动相关的热液活动(如 Semenov-2 热液区)。

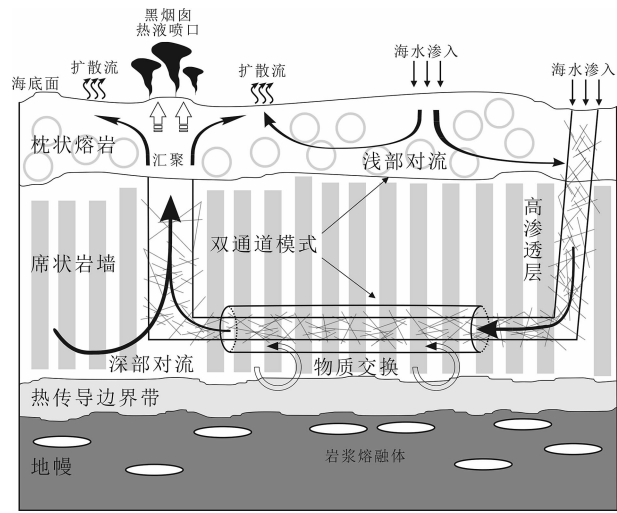


图 2 洋中脊热液对流活动机理示意图
Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of hydrothermal activity convective mechanism

4 讨论

4.1 岩浆活动对热液活动的控制

相较于快速-中速扩张洋中脊,慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊具有相对较低的地幔潜热,并受构造间断控制在洋中脊段内,显示出较低的岩浆补给量和火山活动频率(Carbotte et al., 2016)。洋中脊轴部中央裂谷作为洋壳形成的区域,岩浆活动频繁,与其相关的热液活动为岩浆主控型热液活动,常发育在轴部新生火山脊(Broken Spur 热液区)、熔岩湖(Lucky Strike 热液区)以及两侧的地堑断层上(Bubbylon 热液区),围岩类型多为玄武岩(图 3)。岩浆主控型热液活动过程为海水沿洋中脊轴部两侧断层向下渗入,受深部岩浆熔融体及浅部火山熔岩加热后沿裂隙运移至海底面形成热液喷口(图 3)。

岩浆作用作为热液对流过程中的主要热源,在岩浆主控型热液活动的形成和演化过程中扮演着重要角色。一方面,岩浆活动将深部熔融体运移至岩石圈浅部,降低了热液对流的深度,提高了热液对流的效率,热液活动(如 Lucky Strike 热液区)多为高温热液活动(Escartin et al., 2015);另一方面,活跃的岩浆活动也会抑制热液活动,如位于中央裂谷熔岩湖内的热液喷口常被新生熔岩所覆盖(图 3),而且较为频繁的岩浆活动会破坏热液活动通道,降低岩石的渗透率,导致热液循环系统破坏(Koschinsky et al., 2020)。可以看出,岩浆主控型热液活动受火山活动频率影响具有较低的稳定性,在这种情况下慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊相较于快速-中速扩张洋

中脊常发育结构稳定、寿命长和矿床储量大的热液活动(Haase et al., 2009)。值得注意的是,热液喷口作为热量输出窗口会改变岩浆熔融体深度,随着轴部岩浆熔融体的冷却下沉,受其控制的热液活动类型会由高温向弥散流演化(Crawford et al., 2013)。

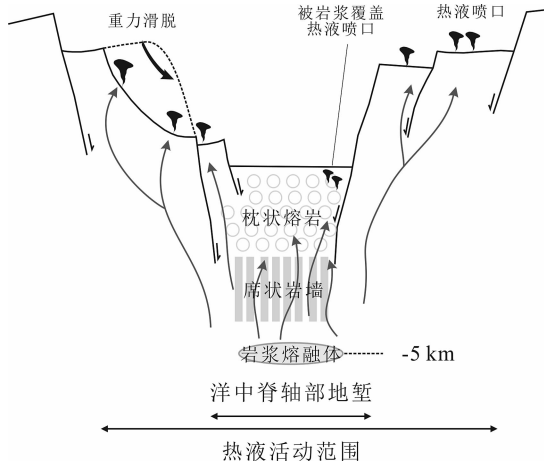


图 3 洋中脊轴部热液对流活动模式图
Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of hydrothermal activity at the axial ridge

4.2 构造活动对热液活动的控制

4.2.1 非转换不连续间断处对热液活动的影响

非转换不连续间断作为慢速-超慢速洋中脊的二级间断,具有与转换断层类似的性质,其断裂特征明显,岩浆活动较弱,常与拆离断层系统相关,并出露地幔岩石(Carbotte et al., 2016)。位于洋中脊段末端非转换不连续间断处的热液活动,其受岩浆控制程度较低,热源主要来自地幔橄榄岩的蛇纹石化作用,围岩类型多为超镁铁质岩(Gràcia et al., 2000),热液流体温度较低以弥散流为主(Dias et al., 2010),也存在高温热液活动(Melchert et al., 2008)。

4.2.2 拆离断层系统对热液活动的影响

洋中脊拆离断层系统主要发育于慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊段末端,是热液活动发育的重要场所。受拆离断层系统控制的热液活动多为构造主控型,围岩类型多为超镁铁质岩。参考前人研究成果,认为拆离断层系统内的热液活动与大洋核杂岩的发育规模具有很好的耦合关系,根据热液活动发育位置及其特征,将热液活动分为三种类型(图 4):

类型 I:热液活动与洋中脊轴部岩浆活动具有较好的时空关系,热液喷口位置在洋中脊轴至大洋核杂岩终止线之间,离洋中脊轴距离小于 2 km(图

4a,d)。海水沿拆离断层面向其根部延伸至洋中脊轴,与洋中脊轴部岩浆熔融体接触,但此时熔融体的体积不足以终止大洋核杂岩的掘出运动(MacLeod et al., 2009),随后流体沿拆离断层面及轴部裂隙在穿越浅部沉积物及岩浆岩碎屑后形成热液喷口(Canales et al., 2007; Pertsev et al., 2012)。此类型热液活动在大洋核杂岩发育初期(MacLeod et al., 2009),如 TAG 核杂岩(deMartin et al., 2007; Parnell-Turner et al., 2017),此时拆离断层面初步形成,轴部岩浆供给逐渐减弱(Tucholke et al., 2008),但仍能维持热液对流活动。值得注意的是,当大洋核杂岩处于成熟期,如 $13^{\circ}30'N$ 大洋核杂岩(MacLeod et al., 2009),发育在其终止线的 Semenov-4 热液区(Escartín et al., 2017),由于洋中脊较弱的岩浆活动而处于不活跃状态(Petersen et al., 2009; Cherkashev et al., 2013; Melekestseva et al., 2014)。

类型 II:热液活动与大洋核杂岩内部断裂系统和拆离断层下盘捕获的镁铁质侵入体相关,热液喷口位置在大洋核杂岩的窗棂构造上(图 4b,c),离洋中脊轴距离小于 10 km。随着拆离断层的演化,下地壳的辉长岩和上地幔的橄榄岩经拆离断层下盘掘出至洋底表面,此时大洋核杂岩被少量新生高角度正断层切割。海水渗入后,受深部的镁铁质捕虏体加热后返回至海底面,在多裂隙的蛇纹石化橄榄岩表面形成高温和低温热液喷口共存的“热液群落”(图 4b)。除此之外,Tucholke et al. (2013)研究 Kane 核杂岩后认为窗棂构造表面发育与热液活动相关的堆状胶结物,这些胶结物形成于洋中脊轴部附近随后被拆离断层下盘掘出至窗棂构造表面。类型 II 热液活动在拆离断层区域较为常见并且研究程度较高,Paulatto et al. (2015)认为 Rainbow 热液区下部 3~7 km 处存在多个岩浆熔融体;Mallows et al. (2012)利用重力勘探的方法探测出 $13^{\circ}20'N$ 拆离断层下盘存在高密度物质,推测为构造抬升的下地壳辉长岩或上地幔橄榄岩,为其上部 Irinovskoe 热液活动提供热源。值得注意的是,并不是所有在此位置形成的热液活动的围岩都是超镁铁质岩,位于 $13^{\circ}30'N$ 大洋核杂岩窗棂构造上方 Semenov-2 热液区的围岩为枕状玄武岩(Cherkashev et al., 2013),该热液活动可能与下部独立的新生岩墙(Pertsev et al., 2012; Firstova et al., 2019)或是周缘火山脊相关(Escartín et al., 2017)。

类型 III:热液喷口位置远离洋中脊轴(>10

km),相较于类型 I 和 II 热液活动其最明显的特征为热液流体温度较低,以弥散流的形式输出热液(图 4c,d)。此类型热液活动目前仅有 Lost City 热液区,关于其成因前人存在较多争议,Delacour et al. (2008)认为 Lost City 热液区热源来自浅部橄榄岩蛇纹石化放热作用;Allen et al. (2004)认为 Lost City 热液区与橄榄岩蛇纹石化作用无关,是在大洋核杂岩内部断裂系统控制下,海水与深且热的岩石圈单元或近洋中脊轴的岩浆热源接触后,长距离运移至海底面形成的低温弥散流;Lowell (2017)认为热液对流虽然是由断裂系统所控制,但热源来自地壳岩石而非深部镁铁质侵入体。可以看出,随着拆离断层演化至末期,橄榄岩蛇纹石化作用减弱和流体运移通道变长导致热液对流效率相对减弱,这也是形成低温弥散流型热液活动的根本原因。

5 结论

(1)慢速-超慢速扩张洋中脊内受岩浆活动控制的热液活动有 29 处,这些热液活动主要发育于岩浆补给相对充分的洋中脊轴部,与新生火山脊和周围密集分布的小型断裂紧密相关。受构造活动控制的热液活动有 15 处,其发育与演化过程与洋中脊内大型断裂相关,主要集中在拆离断层系统内和非转换不连续间断区域内。与岩浆活动相关的热液活动受水深影响程度较低,赋存深度范围较广。

(2)热液对流活动由热源和流体循环系统组成,其中驱动热液对流活动的热源主要分为五类:岩浆热源、深部地幔热源、岩石圈热冷却作用、超基性岩的蛇纹石化作用和热点作用。流体循环系统包括浅部和深部对流作用,其中浅部对流作用与地幔岩石的蛇纹石化作用相关,深部对流作用将渗入海水运移至热传导边界带处加热而形成卤水。

(3)岩浆主控型热液活动集中在洋中脊中央裂谷内,较活跃的岩浆活动会降低热液通道的渗透率从而抑制热液对流活动。构造主控型热液活动常发育在非转换不连续间断区域和拆离断层系统内。根据拆离断层系统内发育的热液活动的特征及位置特点可以将其分为三类,其中 I 类热液活动位置在洋中脊轴至大洋核杂岩终止线之间(如 TAG 热液区),II 类热液活动与大洋核杂岩内部断裂系统和镁铁质侵入体相关,热液喷口位置在大洋核杂岩的窗棂构造上(如 Logachev 热液区),III 类热液活动为低温弥散流(如 Lost City 热液区)。

(4)岩浆主控型热液活动的围岩为玄武岩,而构

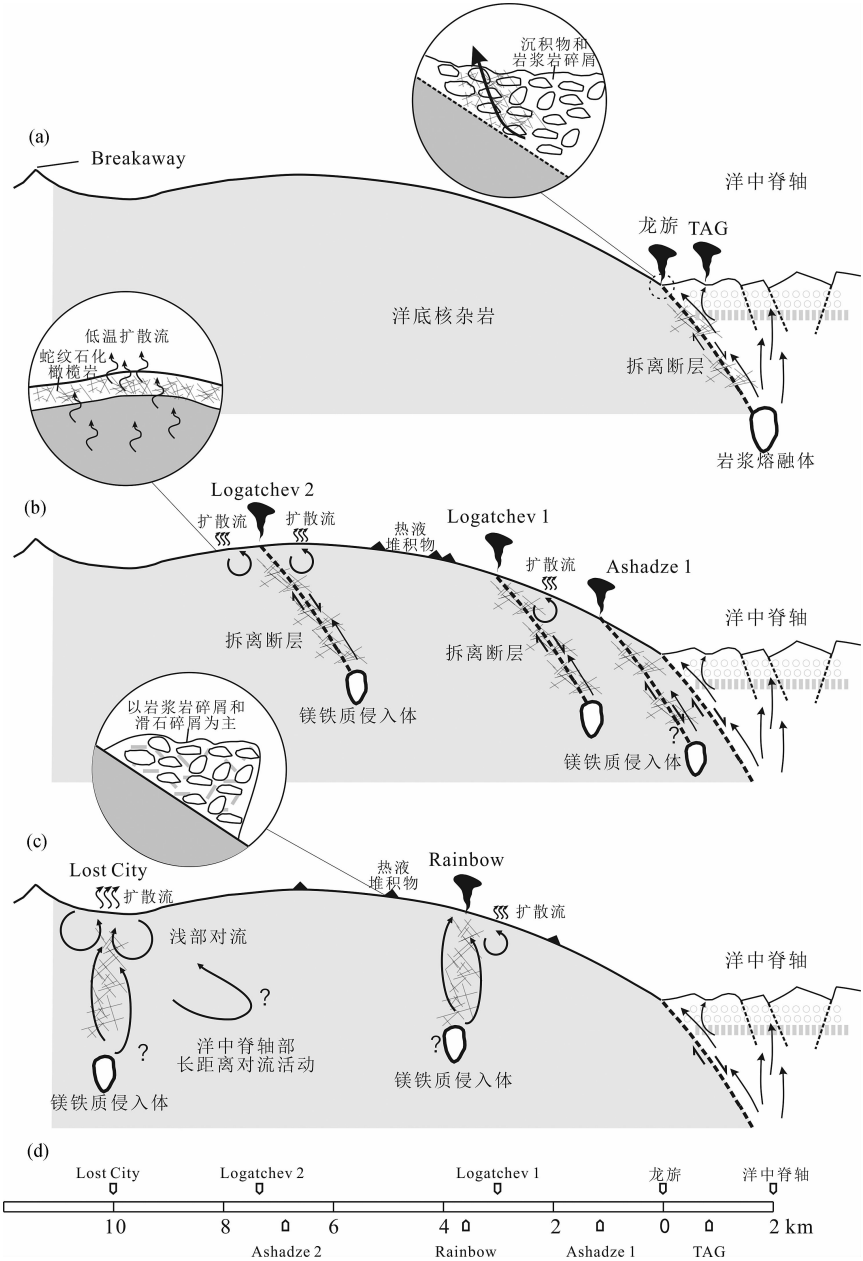


图 4 洋中脊拆离断层系统热液对流活动模式图

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of hydrothermal activity in detachment fault system

(a)—拆离断层终止线附近热液活动发育过程；(b)—与大洋核杂岩内部拆离断层相关的热液活动发育过程；
(c)—与大洋核杂岩相关的低温热液流；(d)—热液活动与洋中脊轴的距离

(a)—The hydrothermal activity development process near the termination of the detachment fault; (b)—hydrothermal development processes associated with detachment faults in the oceanic core complex; (c)—low temperature diffusion flows associated with the oceanic core complex; (d)—distance between hydrothermal activity and the axis of the mid-ocean ridge

造主控型热液活动的围岩以超镁铁质岩为主,也存在发育在玄武岩中的热液喷口(如 Semenov-2 热液区)。位于非转换不连续间断内的热液活动围岩类型多为超镁铁质岩,热液流体温度较低以弥散流为主(如 Saldanha 热液区),也存在高温热液活动(如 Nibelungen 热液区)。

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Hydrothermal activity and mechanism along slow- and ultraslow-spreading mid-ocean ridges

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Abstract

Seafloor hydrothermal system is an important component of the earth's heat balance, and is also the main site of geochemical cycling and mineralization, which has strong spatial relationship with the mid-ocean ridge system. The hydrothermal deposits developed in the slow- and ultraslow-spreading mid-ocean ridges have the characteristics of high distribution density and large mineral resource, among which the number of active hydrothermal vents confirmed accounts for about one third of the total number of the world. The development of hydrothermal massive sulfide deposits is controlled by magmatism and tectonic background, in which the tectonic setting includes non-transform discontinuities and detachment fault system, and the hydrothermal deposits controlled by tectonic setting have higher metal grade and larger deposit area. The study found that the grow of detachment fault has strong connection with the heat source and metallogenic location of hydrothermal activity in space and time. As the oceanic core complex matures, the heat source moves from the ridge axis to the footwall, and the hydrothermal metallogenic position changes from the central valley to the termination and then transfers to the crest of the oceanic core complex. At the same time, the lithologic differences of host rocks also have certain constraints on the types and concentrations of hydrothermal massive sulfide metals. To find out the coupling relationship between hydrothermal mineralization location and lithology and tectonic activity is of great significance for studying the evolution process of hydrothermal activity and prospecting.

Key words: hydrothermal activity; magmatism; detachment fault; serpentinization; mid-ocean ridge