

俯冲碳酸盐再循环过程及其研究意义

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摘要: 碳酸盐是俯冲板块输入地球深部含碳物质中的关键成分。俯冲碳酸盐的再循环被认为是俯冲带深部碳循环的重要过程。在俯冲过程中, 碳酸盐经历脱碳反应, 释放含碳流体或熔体进入地幔, 这对地幔的物质组成和氧化还原状态产生了深远的影响。目前对俯冲碳酸盐再循环过程的理解主要依赖于有限的(超)高压变质岩和深源地幔捕虏体的研究, 以及通过高温高压实验岩石学和分子动力学模拟等方法进行探索。深入了解俯冲碳酸盐再循环过程对于揭示碳在地球深部的地球化学和动力学行为具有重要意义。本文综述了俯冲碳酸盐再循环过程, 并结合全球俯冲带的热结构, 讨论了不同脱碳机制下碳的存在状态和迁移方式, 包括变质反应脱碳、流体溶解脱碳、熔融脱碳和氧化还原脱碳过程, 阐述了这些过程对地球深层与浅层氧化过程的影响。

关键词: 俯冲碳酸盐; 深部碳循环; 浅表氧化

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The recycling process of subducted carbonate and its effects: A review

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Abstract: Carbonates play a crucial role in transporting surface carbon-bearing materials into the Earth's deep mantle through subduction. The recycling process of subducted carbonates is considered a pivotal process in the deep carbon cycle within subduction zones. During subduction, carbonates undergo decarbonation reactions to varying extents, releasing carbon-bearing fluids or melts into the mantle, thereby significantly impacting its composition and redox state. Today our comprehension of the carbonate recycling process in subduction zones largely stems from restricted investigations of (ultra) high-pressure metamorphic rocks, mantle xenoliths of different depths, experimental petrology and molecular dynamics conducted under conditions of high temperature and high pressure. A thorough understanding of the processes involved in subducting carbonate recycling is crucial for deciphering the geochemical and dynamic behavior of carbon in the deep Earth. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the subducting carbonate recycling process. It examines various decarbonization mechanisms, including metamorphic decarbonation, dissolution decarbonation, melting decarbonation, and redox decarbonation. By integrating these mechanisms with the thermal structure of global subduction zones, the paper investigates the distribution of carbon states and its migration patterns. Furthermore, it explores the impacts of these processes on the oxidation processes within both shallow and deep Earth environments.

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地球自形成以来,经历了46亿年的演化,从一颗相对均一且高温的行星逐渐演化成为一个具有完善圈层结构、充满活力的星球(Condie, 2021)。地球深部地幔和地核分别占地球固体体积的82.5%和16.2%,而地表的大气圈、水圈和岩石圈的体积与质量仅占一小部分(如:Berner, 2003; Barry *et al.*, 2019; Galvez and Pubellier, 2019; Stewart *et al.*, 2019; 朱建江等, 2021; 朱日祥等, 2021; 兰春元等, 2022),因此,地表圈层的地质历史演化必然受到地球深部过程的影响和控制。俯冲带作为地表与地球深部物质交换的关键场所,是研究地球深部过程的重要窗口。俯冲带碳循环控制着全球碳通量,进而影响气候演化与地球的宜居性,该过程根据地质尺度可区分为浅部-岛弧碳循环与深部-大地幔楔碳循环(Foley and Fischer, 2017; Liu *et al.*, 2022)。在板片俯冲过程中,碳酸盐部分以含碳流体形式从板片释放,或被固定于弧下地幔楔,之后通过弧火山脱气作用释放,或进入弧前增生楔中。未完全脱碳的板片中剩余碳酸盐岩随俯冲深入发生深部循环,进入过渡带甚至下地幔,以含碳熔体形式参与地幔

对流与交代过程。最终,深部地幔含碳物质在岩石圈活化与再造过程中通过板内裂谷或地幔柱释放至浅表系统(Plank and Langmuir, 1998; Sleep and Zahnle, 2001; Dasgupta, 2013; Galvez and Pubellier, 2019)。不同尺度的再循环过程导致俯冲碳酸盐的物理性质(如氧逸度、熔融行为)发生变化,并通过壳幔相互作用表现出不同的地球化学特征,从而构成了地球圈层内部的动态碳循环(Stagno *et al.*, 2013; Plank and Manning, 2019; Chen *et al.*, 2022)。高温高压实验与数值模拟研究表明,俯冲过程中板片内的碳酸盐可以通过变质反应(Gorman *et al.*, 2006; Stewart and Ague, 2020; Arzilli *et al.*, 2023; Haws and Ague, 2024)、在富水流体中溶解(Ague and Niculescu, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2017; Farsang *et al.*, 2021; Chen *et al.*, 2023; Lan *et al.*, 2023)、浮力底辟作用(Ducea *et al.*, 2022)或在板片滞留过程中释放碳酸盐熔体(Zhang *et al.*, 2020)等形式发生不同程度的脱碳作用。俯冲碳酸盐在地球中不同位置发生不同的再循环过程见图1。本文系统总结了俯冲碳酸盐在板片中的赋存方式、再循环过程及其对地

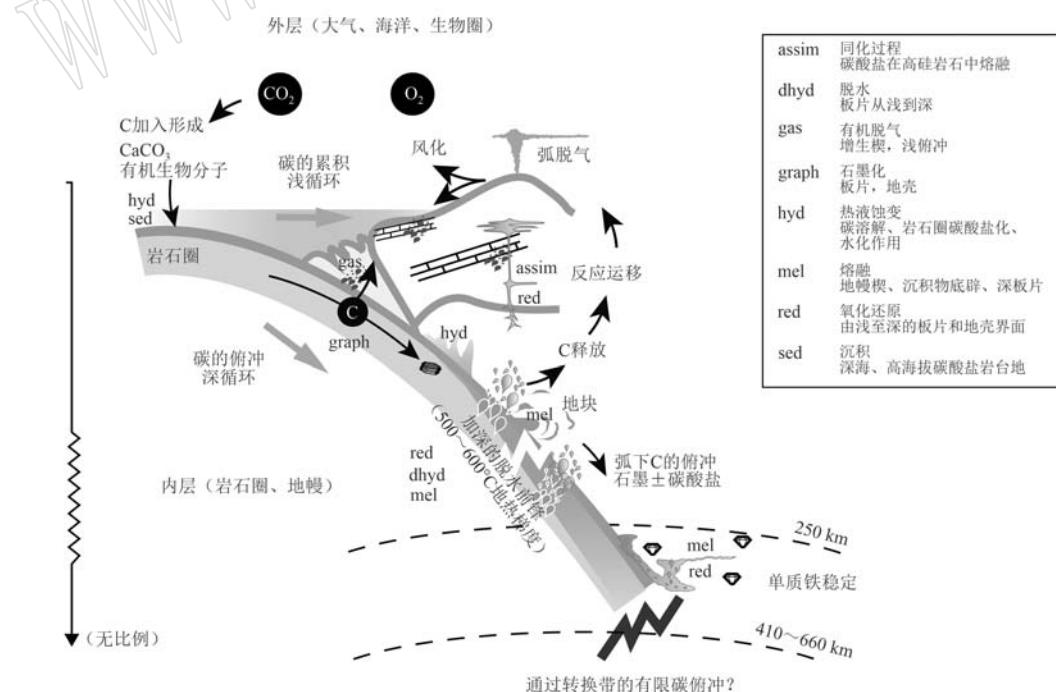


图1 俯冲带碳(有机和无机)的主要转化途径(据Galvez and Pubellier, 2019)

Fig. 1 The major carbon(organic and inorganic) transformation pathways in subduction zones(modified after Galvez and Pubellier, 2019)

球氧化事件的影响,重点阐述其研究意义以及与全球重大地质过程的联系。

1 俯冲前板片碳酸盐的存在形式

大洋地壳表面的沉积物主要由层状的钙质软泥和黏土构成,其中包含有机物和无机碳酸盐(Berger and Winterer, 1974)。洋底热液循环可以通过引入O₂、CO₂和SO₄²⁻等氧化态物质以及橄榄岩的水解等方式氧化洋壳和下伏岩石圈地幔,进而显著提升俯冲洋壳与地幔的Fe³⁺/ΣFe值(Bach and Edwards, 2003)(图2a)。俯冲前,玄武质洋壳经历不均一的洋底低温热液蚀变,形成钙质碳酸盐岩(Alt and Teagle, 1999),而地幔橄榄岩中的镁质或钙质碳酸盐则主要通过水-岩反应过程中CO₂的固定而形成(Power *et al.*, 2013)。这些蚀变过程显著调节了俯冲前大洋岩石圈中氧化还原敏感元素(如Fe、C、S等)的分布。全球俯冲带碳输入主要包括碳酸盐化蚀变洋壳、碳酸盐化橄榄岩、有机碳以及碳酸盐沉积

(Kelemen and Manning, 2015; Dutkiewicz *et al.*, 2019; Plank and Manning, 2019)。其中,碳酸盐沉积物在俯冲板片含碳物质中占据主导地位。从全球大洋沉积物组成来看,碳酸盐在不同海沟的分布极不均匀(图2; Plank, 2014)。在中美洲、哥伦比亚等地区,碳酸盐所占沉积物比例甚至超过50%(质量分数)。然而,超过一半的海沟钻探结果未发现沉积碳酸盐,这种差异性主要受碳酸盐补偿深度(carbonate compensation depth, CCD)和板片年龄控制。一般认为,CCD是钙质碳酸盐输入海底补给速率与溶解速率相等的深度面。碳酸盐在CCD以上沉积得以保存,以下则溶解,导致沉积物中含碳酸盐极少或不含。对于水深小于CCD的地区,碳酸盐台地和/或富含碳酸盐的沉积物在俯冲前通常保持稳定。俯冲过程中,部分碳酸盐会发生变质脱碳或溶解脱碳作用进入俯冲带流体并再循环。相比之下,在超过CCD深度的区域,由于沉积碳酸盐不稳定,碳酸盐通常以蚀变洋壳中的碳酸盐脉形式存在,成为板块俯冲过程中碳酸盐的主要媒介。这些碳酸盐脉在俯冲

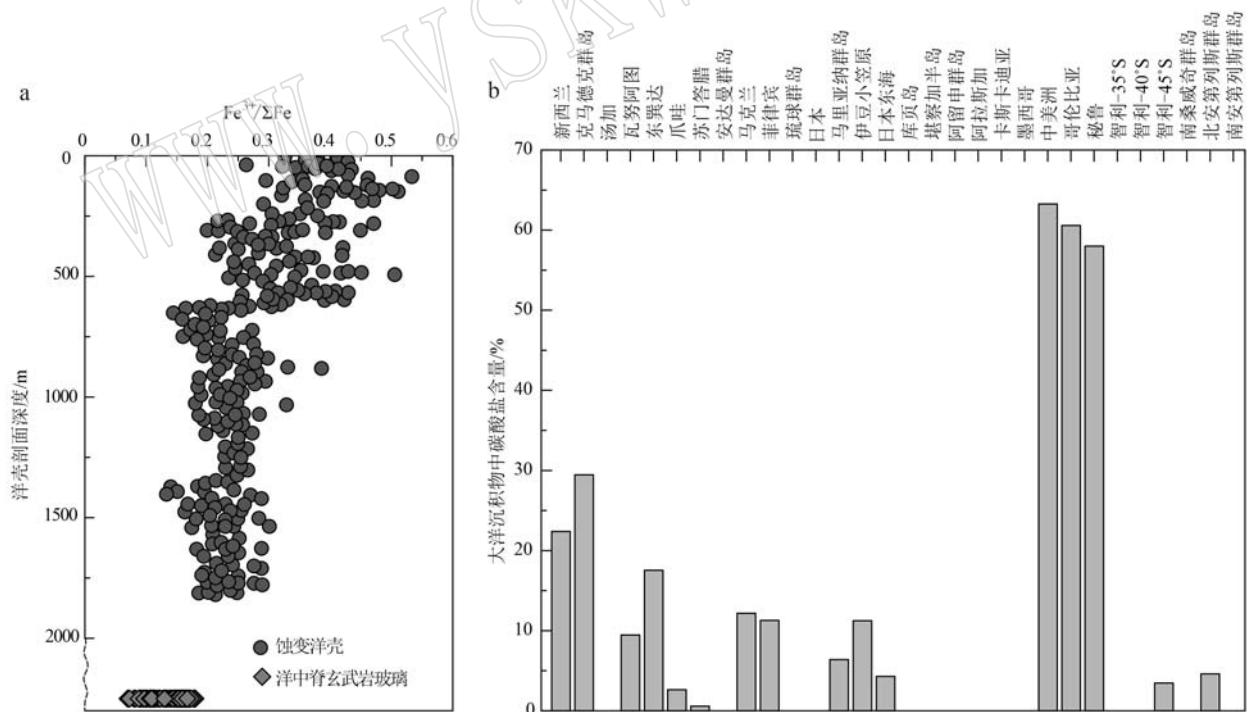


图2 洋壳剖面Fe³⁺/ΣFe值随深度变化关系(a, 蚀变洋壳数据来自Bach and Edwards, 2003; 洋中脊玄武岩玻璃数据来自Bézos and Humler, 2005; Cottrell and Kelley, 2011; Berry *et al.*, 2018)和全球不同海沟大洋沉积物的碳酸盐含量(b, 数据来自Plank, 2014)

Fig. 2 Relationship between Fe³⁺/ΣFe and depth in oceanic crust profiles (a, data for altered oceanic crust is from Bach and Edwards, 2003; data for mid-ocean ridge basalt glasses is from Bézos and Humler, 2005; Cottrell and Kelley, 2011; Berry *et al.*, 2018) and carbonate content in oceanic sediments from different oceanic trenches worldwide (b, data sourced from Plank, 2014)

过程中往往能够较好地被保存至弧下深度,对浅部-岛弧碳循环系统的贡献较小(Tian et al., 2023)。这可能导致了全球俯冲带系统脱碳机制和再循环效率的差异性,如西太平洋汇聚板块边缘岛弧火山CO₂含量较低、热液喷口CO₂浓度普遍较低,巴布亚新几内亚岛弧火山的巨量CO₂排放等(Fischer, 2008; Tian et al., 2023)。蚀变洋壳顶部的CO₂含量可能超过3%,而底部则可能小于100×10⁻⁶。整个洋壳的平均CO₂含量一般小于0.5%(Staudigel et al., 1989; Shilobreeva et al., 2011)。

2.1 俯冲带变质作用过程中碳酸盐的行为

2.1.1 俯冲过程中碳酸盐相变

变质脱碳反应一般可以描述为CaCO₃+SiO₂(硅酸盐矿物)=CaSiO₃(钙硅酸盐矿物)+CO₂,或者CaMgCO₃+SiO₂(硅酸盐矿物)=CaMgSiO₃(钙镁硅酸盐矿物/透辉石)+CO₂(Stewart et al., 2019)。在俯冲启动前,镁铁质洋壳中通过热液蚀变作用被引入大量钙质碳酸盐(Staudigel, 2003)。实验表明,方解石/文石、白云石和菱镁矿具有非常广阔的p-t稳定域(Franzolin et al., 2011),其稳定压力均可以超过5 GPa甚至几十个GPa。寄主白云石中存在菱镁矿+文石包裹体,即白云石分解形成菱镁矿+文石,被认为是榴辉岩相岩石发生超高压变质作用的岩石学证据(Zhang et al., 2003)。然而,Tao等(2014)通过高温高压实验证明白云石中二价铁含量增加可以显著降低白云石的压力稳定性,特别是在温度低于550℃时。在俯冲过程中,碳酸盐与硅酸盐矿物会发生Ca-Mg交换反应,导致碳酸盐发生相变。Li等(2014)研究表明,在较低温度压力条件下,钙质碳酸盐向钙镁质碳酸盐转变主要依托:文石+绿泥石+阳起石→白云石+绿辉石+H₂O(400℃≤t≤480℃,1.5 GPa≤p≤2.1 GPa);而在温度压力条件上升的过程中,钙镁质碳酸盐则会向镁质碳酸盐发生转变,发生:白云石+绿泥石+角闪石→菱镁矿+绿辉石±石榴子石+H₂O;随着温度的升高则可能会发生硬柱石的分解:菱镁矿+白云石+硬柱石+绿辉石→白云石+石榴子石+石英+H₂O(550℃≤t≤600℃,p>2.1 GPa),而重新形成白云石。然而,大量的高温高压实验证据表明,钙质碳酸盐在镁铁质洋壳俯冲过程中主要形成菱镁矿,并不以白云石为主,白云石和菱镁矿的转变边界一般大于4 GPa(Dasgupta et al., 2004; Thomson et al., 2016)。热力学模拟结果表明,白云石与方解石与文石转换边界一般在1.0 GPa以上,

而白云石与菱镁矿转变边界可以低于2.5 GPa(Li et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2020)。尽管热力学模拟结果与实验结果并不完全吻合,但基性岩体系中菱镁矿的形成仍然是洋壳深俯冲,发生高压-超高压变质作用的有力证据。另外,菱镁矿在自然界中常赋存于蛇纹岩或滑石片岩等特别富镁的岩石中(Martin et al., 2008),少数菱镁矿出现于富镁蓝闪岩以及蓝闪石-滑石榴辉岩中(Zhang and Liou, 1996; Zhang et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2020),因此菱镁矿的形成主要受控于碳酸盐-硅酸盐体系中的p-t条件和全岩成分。随着俯冲不断进行直到接近转换带深度(>15 GPa),体系中则会出现碱性的钠质碳酸盐,这可能导致熔融温度大幅降低(Thomson et al., 2016)。

2.1.2 俯冲过程中碳酸盐变质脱碳过程

变质脱碳反应一般被认为只能发生在较高温度的变质作用(如麻粒岩相或绿帘石-角闪石榴辉岩相变质作用)过程中,在干体系下,变质温度往往超过800℃。因此变质脱碳往往被认为是热造山带变质作用中的重要脱碳机制,对于较冷俯冲板片而言则不明显。但是,俯冲过程中流体的存在可以通过降低流体中CO₂活度而大大降低变质脱碳反应温度。流体中CO₂活度从干体系的1降低到含水体系0.001,变质脱碳反应温度降幅超过300℃(Stewart et al., 2019),注意这里流体介导的变质脱碳过程往往与流体溶解脱碳过程耦合。在计算脱碳通量时,目前难以分别估算流体介导的变质脱碳与溶解脱碳。变质脱碳强烈受控于变质作用温度。在俯冲背景下即受控于俯冲地温梯度。热力学模拟表明,俯冲带脱碳温度往往要>550℃,因此含碳酸盐沉积物与蚀变洋壳只有随板片沿高地温梯度方向俯冲才能够发生脱水与微弱的脱碳作用,而沿低地温梯度方向几乎不发生脱水和脱碳(Kerrick and Connolly, 2001a, 2001b)。需要注意的是,封闭体系下的相平衡模拟并未考虑流体离开计算体系后组分再平衡的影响,这导致目前对脱水与脱碳通量的估算可能远低于实际值(Connolly, 2005),从而无法完全解释当前弧火山中较高的CO₂水平(图3)。俯冲带脱流体过程主要涉及富水流体和富CO₂流体的释放,且流体性质随俯冲的不断进行从富水转向富CO₂。大洋沉积物早期脱水主要在弧前深度,而基性洋壳在蓝片岩相前因富水矿物形成不脱水。脱水反应在蓝片岩相到榴辉岩相阶段取决于地温梯度以及含水矿物(包括阳起石、绿泥石、硬柱石和蓝闪石)的分解,特

别是硬柱石可以脱掉岩石超过 50% 的水,进而促使 CO_2 释放。高的俯冲地温梯度使得含碳的板片岩石在更低压力下可以发生更高程度的变质脱碳反应,因此具有较低地温梯度的冷俯冲带中,流体的 CO_2 含量较低,一般小于 0.01 (Cook-Kollars *et al.*, 2014)。

对于较低地温梯度的俯冲(例如汤加、马里亚纳),在弧前的俯冲阶段,由于板片 Moho 面极低的地温梯度(Syracuse *et al.*, 2010),水化的超基性岩(俯冲蛇纹岩)通常不会发生显著的脱水,叶蛇纹石和绿泥石在超基性岩体系中具有较宽的稳定范围,所以在此阶段不会发生分解。随着俯冲的深入(>220 km),叶蛇纹石的分解将引发大量脱水。在俯冲超基性岩强烈脱水阶段,流体渗透溶解、流体诱导脱碳显著降低了碳酸盐矿物分解的温度,导致菱镁矿和白云石等碳酸盐矿物被大量消耗(Duan *et al.*, 2022)。俯冲沉积物、基性岩和超基性岩依次具有更深的脱水深度。由于板片底部释放的流体将会沿板片不同方向发生渗透与分馏,并对板片上部单元体系提供流体补充,进而导致连续的脱碳反应。这可能进一步增大了脱碳的通量,也增加了俯冲带脱碳的不确定性,因此使俯冲带中碳通量的约束变得更加困难。Corman 等(2006)在开放体系中尝试

对板片流体进行了分馏与渗透过程的模拟。流体的渗透过程,即脱碳反应体系中再次引入板片中富水流体,极大降低了变质脱碳反应的温度,提高了俯冲板片的脱碳效率(Gorce *et al.*, 2019; Stewart *et al.*, 2019)。在基性岩体系中,碳酸盐矿物和硅酸盐矿物的变质脱碳反应受到俯冲流体中 CO_2 活度的影响。较高的 CO_2 活度在变质脱碳过程中会导致 H_2O 活度降低,脱碳反应温度升高(Tumiati *et al.*, 2017)。尽管具有较低碳含量的板片整体通常在俯冲过程中具有更高的脱碳效率,但由于其较低的碳酸盐含量,单位质量岩石的脱碳通量仍然受到限制。这一限制在阿留申-堪察加-千岛群岛和南桑威奇群岛的弧火山中的低碳通量特征被展现(Aiuppa *et al.*, 2019; Stewart and Ague, 2020)。目前,通过变质反应、流体溶解释放的 CO_2 所计算的碳通量与全球俯冲带碳输出的差异可能在很大程度上仍归因于俯冲带温度-压力条件难以发生高程度变质脱碳反应(图 3)。在变质脱碳过程的模拟研究中,目前仍存在诸多挑战,尤其是在开放体系下的热力学与动力学模拟方面。这些问题主要集中在含碳流体与矿物之间的平衡关系、流体的迁移机制、流体组成的变化,以及流体在板块中不同时空条件下的赋存形式(Tian *et al.*, 2019; Li, 2022)。

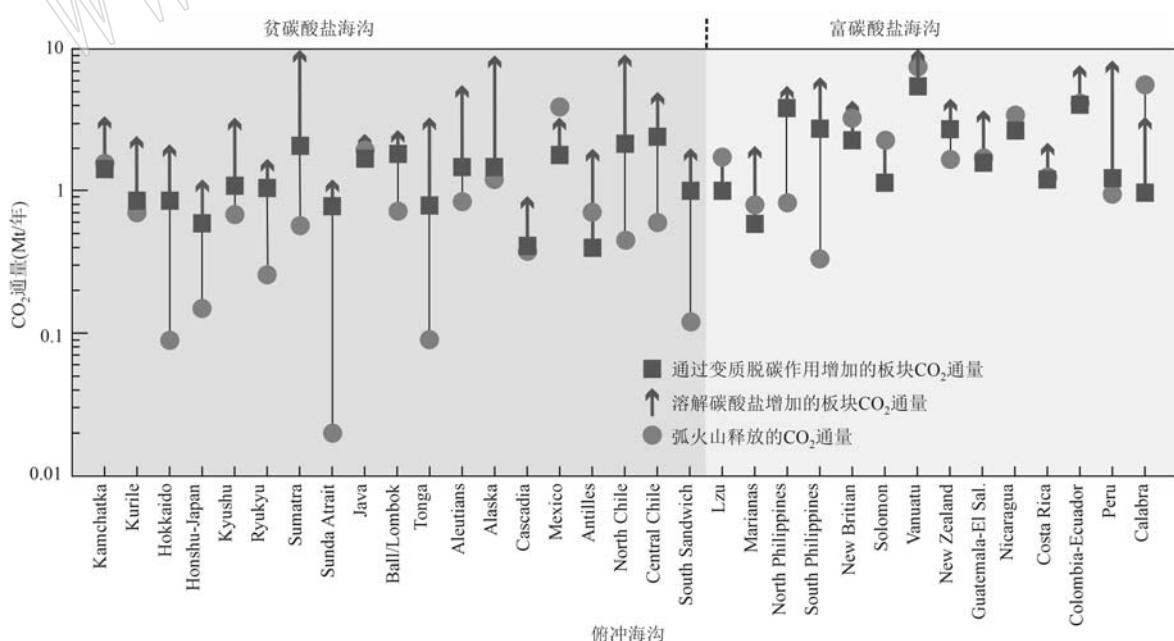


图 3 33 个活动俯冲板片释放的 CO_2 通量与其弧形火山喷发的实测 CO_2 通量对比图(据 Li *et al.*, 2024 改)

Fig. 3 Comparison of the CO_2 flux released from 33 active subducting slabs and the measured emitted CO_2 flux from their arc volcanoes(modified after Li *et al.*, 2024)

2.2 碳酸盐的流体溶解行为

洋壳在俯冲变质作用过程中会脱出大量的流体,富水流体会溶解板片顶部的碳酸盐形成含碳流体,从而交代弧下地幔楔向岛弧岩浆提供大量的CO₂并返回地表(Ague and Niculescu, 2014)。流体溶解脱碳的研究目前主要来自俯冲带高压变质岩石中的流体包裹体的组成与高温高压实验对不同类型碳酸盐溶解度的限定。在俯冲带条件下,碳酸盐在含水流体中的溶解度很高,这归因于水在高压-高温条件下仍然保持着较高的介电常数,导致碳酸盐矿物容易电离并显著提高碳酸盐的溶解度(Pan et al., 2013; Manning and Frezzotti, 2020)。西阿尔卑斯山高压变质矿物中(例石榴子石和绿辉石)含金刚石流体包裹体的碳酸盐矿物(镁方解石/方解石)的研究揭示了俯冲板片的释放流体对碳酸盐的溶解作用,形成CO₃²⁻和HCO₃⁻等溶解碳酸盐相,凸显了碳酸盐溶解作用是板片来源的碳物质向浅部地幔迁移的重要过程(Frezzotti et al., 2011)。俯冲带流体运移过程中形成的溶解通道,使接触大理岩中钙质碳酸盐含量显著降低而沉淀形成硅酸盐矿物,计算表明流体介导的碳酸盐溶解甚至可以占到俯冲带CO₂释放总量的60%~90%(Ague and Niculescu, 2014)。由于俯冲蛇纹岩大量脱水阶段通常晚于俯冲大洋沉积物与蚀变洋壳,叶蛇纹石等在更深的板片发生分解并释放含水流体,进一步溶解板片碳酸盐并将其从俯冲板块运移至地幔楔(Kelemen and Manning, 2015)。然而,俯冲带超高压变质流体常被视作典型的超临界流体,具有低黏度、强流动性,并溶解更多元素的特征。研究表明,在超高压条件下,板片释放的超临界流体对碳和硫具有强大的迁移能力,可极大提升深部碳、硫的循环效率(Jin et al., 2023)。高温高压实验表明随着压力的增加,方解石/文石在含水流体中的溶解度显著增加(Caciagli and Manning, 2003; Facq et al., 2014)。Kelemen等(2015)基于方解石/文石在高温高压条件下水溶液中的溶解度和DEW热力学模拟,建立了全球俯冲带脱碳通量模型,并特别强调了钙质碳酸盐的溶解脱碳作用。在榴辉岩相条件下,蛇纹岩脱水过程中释放的流体能够溶解俯冲岩石圈地幔浅部形成的全部碳酸盐,以及俯冲洋壳和大洋沉积物中的大部分碳酸盐,并促进变质脱碳反应的发生,从而可能从俯冲板片中去除绝大部分碳。然而,这一观点的前提是蛇纹岩化地幔释放的流体应完全均匀渗透至上覆的

俯冲洋壳。然而,野外所观察到的大量无规律的高压脉体意味着流体渗透通常发生在局部板片的应力释放区域,可能并不能代表均匀的、理想化的普遍过程(Ague and Niculescu, 2014; Li et al., 2024)。此外,在较浅的层次上,板片释放的CaCO₃不饱和流体在上升过程中经历减压和冷却,导致碳酸盐在一定深度范围内逐渐沉淀而无法被完全释放。

值得注意的是,随着俯冲变质作用的进行,俯冲前形成的钙质碳酸盐会与含Fe-Mg的硅酸盐矿物发生交换反应而转变成富镁以及含铁的碳酸盐(如铁白云石和菱镁矿)。Li等(2017)认为板片俯冲过程中形成的富水流体会选择性地优先溶解钙质碳酸盐,使得镁质碳酸盐保存在残余板片中并最终被带入深部地幔。同时,Farsang等(2021)通过同步辐射X射线荧光光谱测定了白云石与菱锰矿在2~7 GPa、200~500°C的溶解度,发现盐度会影响超临界水流体的结构,使Ca²⁺在高温高压条件下与流体中Cl⁻可能形成水合氯化物与碳酸盐络合物,因此含氯化物的盐水体系可以大幅提高碳酸盐矿物的溶解度。以上研究进一步完善了溶解脱碳的机制,但并不能有效对溶解脱碳进行定量评估。Lan等(2023)考虑到高温高压下方解石/文石,白云石和菱镁矿的不同溶解行为,利用多孔垫片技术与金刚石压腔(DAC)分别测定不同碳酸盐矿物的溶解度(<800°C, <5 GPa)。实验结果表明白云石与文石具有相似的溶解度,菱镁矿的溶解度远低于白云石和文石(图4),指出原始地球深部水(DEW)模型会高估溶解脱碳通量。之后Lan等(2023)通过建立俯冲带流体开放系统模型,估算了不同p-t路径俯冲板片的脱碳通量,认为在弧下深度,只有4%~10%的碳会从俯冲板片中释放出来,而绝大部分碳都会被再循环返回进入深部地幔,该计算其实代表了在考虑流体渗透与分馏后所估计的溶解脱碳通量的最大值。需要考虑的是,变质脱碳反应所释放的CO₂实际也是以俯冲带流体的形式运移至浅部,进而俯冲带富水流体中本身所赋存的CO₂也可能会降低碳酸盐矿物的溶解过程。目前热力学计算表明,只考虑单独体系下(例如板顶沉积物、蚀变洋壳),体系本身脱流体过程所溶解的碳酸盐数量微乎其微,甚至可以被忽略,因此溶解脱碳作用对俯冲带脱碳通量的贡献具有极大的争议(Lan et al., 2023)。

目前对于流体中碳的溶解脱碳的认识仍存在许多不足。大部分溶解实验还未考虑不同氧化还原状

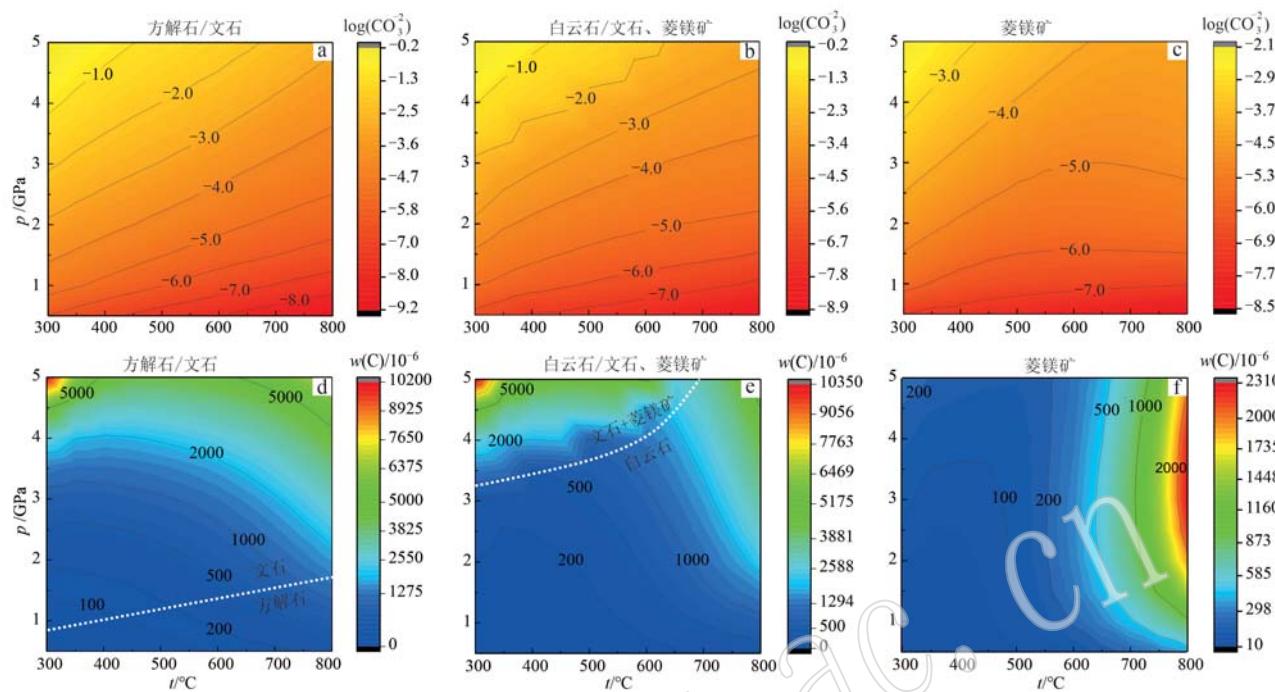


图4 热力学计算得到的0~5 GPa, 300~800°C下碳酸盐溶解度图(据 Lan et al., 2023 改)

Fig. 4 Solubility diagram of carbonates at 0~5 GPa and 300~800°C obtained from thermodynamic calculations (modified after Lan et al., 2023)

a, b, c 分别为方解石/文石、白云石/文石、菱镁矿平衡的流体中 CO_3^{2-} 浓度; d, e, f 分别为方解石/文石、白云石和菱镁矿的碳溶解度

a, b, c represent the CO_3^{2-} concentration in fluids at equilibrium with calcite/aragonite, dolomite/aragonite and magnesite, respectively;

d, e, f represent the carbon solubility of calcite/aragonite, dolomite/aragonite and magnesite, respectively

态与酸碱度(pH值)下碳酸盐矿物(碳酸盐溶解相)在流体中的地球化学行为。同时板片脱挥发分过程中硫化物以及硫酸盐的加入会导致俯冲带流体pH值的变化,进而也影响着碳酸盐溶解相的变化(Galvez et al., 2016)。另外在低于FMQ(铁橄榄石-磁铁矿-石英氧化还原缓冲对)的还原条件下,俯冲带中的碳酸盐矿物很可能被还原而形成含有石墨与烃类化合物的物质(如 $\text{CH}_4 + \text{C}$)(Tao et al., 2018; Guo et al., 2024)。烃类不混溶作用对深部碳的行为影响仍未得到充分的约束。因此,为明确碳酸盐矿物在俯冲带中的稳定性特征,亟需系统开展含Cl、S流体体系下不同碳酸盐矿物在多种氧化还原条件下的高温高压溶解实验研究(Farsang et al., 2021)。

2.3 碳酸盐的熔融行为

俯冲板片具有比两侧地幔明显低的温度(Goes et al., 2017)。Syracuse等(2010)模拟结果表明,大部分俯冲板片顶部热梯度介于3~10 °C/km,对应低地热梯度。全球绝大多数俯冲带板片主要经历3个阶段。在俯冲带浅部区域,板片顶部岩石经历升温

升压过程,板片顶部温度大都不超过500°C(<3 GPa)。在中部区域,板片主要位于弧下深度受到对流地幔的影响,俯冲板片表面岩石受到近似等压加热,可升温至700~900°C,导致地热梯度升高。最后在深部区域,俯冲板片表面以升压为主,地热梯度主要介于2~5°C/km。根据俯冲地温梯度的模拟结果,在上地幔深度,经历完全脱水的板片俯冲时,碳酸盐化沉积物、蚀变洋壳和蛇纹岩化橄榄岩均不会发生部分熔融。只有在俯冲过程中,板片下部释放流体并渗透板片顶部,在弧下深度才可能发生水化熔融产生熔体(Wang et al., 2024)。Chen等(2023)的研究也表明,在温压条件超过5 GPa和950°C时,俯冲洋壳中的碳酸盐熔体才能够稳定存在,但基本不存在于弧下深度(图5)。高压实验也表明,虽然在2.5~4 GPa压力下会产生硅酸盐熔体,但在5~6 GPa的压力下,含水碳酸盐熔体明显占主导地位,在超过约4 GPa的压力下,水的存在极大地降低了富钙碳酸盐的稳定性,进而再在低至约850~900°C的温度下促进含水碳酸盐熔体的形成(对应

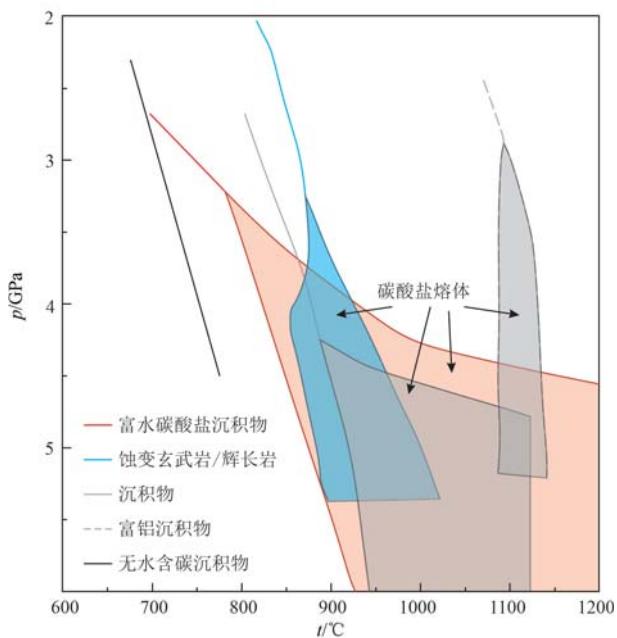


图 5 实验岩石学所限制的碳酸盐熔体形成条件
(据 Chen *et al.*, 2023 改)

Fig. 5 Illustrates the formation conditions of carbonate melts constrained by experimental petrology(modified after Chen *et al.*, 2023)

150~180 km 深度; Poli, 2015)。因此,弧下碳酸盐熔体的产生比之前认为的更普遍,对于许多俯冲带而言,碳循环很可能局限于 200 km 以下的深度(Chen *et al.*, 2023)。

板片中的碳酸盐化岩石在俯冲过程中温度升高直至超过固相线时形成熔体并脱离板片。在浅部以含碳的硅酸盐熔体交代上覆地幔楔为主。而在地球深部(过渡带及以下深度)可能会形成碳酸盐熔体,与周围地幔反应(Ni and Keppler, 2013; Thomson *et al.*, 2016),或以熔体形式参与地幔对流(Sun and Dasgupta, 2023)。与 H₂O 等易挥发物质相似,CO₂也会显著降低地幔岩石的固相线温度,从而促进在深部地幔条件下板片的部分熔融。这一过程可能会导致地球深部生成富含 CO₂ 的硅酸盐熔体(Dasgupta and Hirschmann, 2006; Foley and Pintér, 2018; Stagno *et al.*, 2019)。类似地,处于弧下深度的俯冲板片沉积物在存在 CO₂ 的条件下,可能会发生部分熔融,从而形成含碳的准铝质或过铝质花岗质熔体,或者是铝硅酸盐熔体(Tsuno and Dasgupta, 2012; Schmidt, 2015)。热力学计算表明,地质流体中的碳大部分以二氧化碳的形式存在。相应地,在与流体

共存的硅酸盐熔体中,溶解的碳主要以分子 CO₂ 或碳酸盐基团(CO₃²⁻)的形式存在,这取决于温度、压力和熔体组成。然而,在更还原的条件下,CH₄ 和 CO 可能在地幔 C-O-H 流体中占主导地位(Manning, 2004; Zhang and Duan, 2009)。Newman 等(2002)提出了低压下(<0.5 GPa) H₂O-CO₂ 在流纹质与玄武质岩浆体系中的溶解模型。该研究认为 SiO₂ 的浓度对碳酸盐的溶解度影响较大,而对 H₂O 的溶解度影响较小。此外,CO₂ 的溶解度随着 CO₂ 逸度的增加和压力的增加而增加。然而,由于该模型仅限于较低的压力条件,因此不适用于俯冲板片部分熔融的情况。理想情况下,含碳体系的高压实验可以通过活塞-圆筒或大腔体压机等手段实现。但大多数熔融实验都是先对熔体进行淬火,然后对淬火后的产物进行光谱分析,这可能并不能代表局部原子排列,即更高压力和温度条件下的碳形态。因此由于实验上的挑战,高压下碳的形态和溶解机理知之甚少。分子动力学模拟(molecular dynamics, MD)目前已较为成功地检验了 CO₂ 在硅酸盐熔体中的溶解度,通过在 1 473~2 273 K 温度范围和 0.1~15 GPa 压力范围内对超临界 CO₂ 流体在流纹质、玄武质和金伯利质熔体中进行了数值平衡的模拟,发现 CO₂ 溶解度与压力之间呈现出非线性关系。随着压力的增加,CO₂ 在硅酸盐溶解度迅速增大。此外,随着温度的升高,CO₂ 的溶解度会减小(Guillot and Sator, 2011)。尽管 CO₂ 在岩浆中的溶解度比 H₂O 低一个数量级。然而,由于 CO₂ 在岩浆上升过程中的不混溶作用,其释气过程的影响要比 H₂O 更大。分子动力学模拟结果有助于进一步理解 CO₂ 在硅酸盐熔体中的行为,并为揭示地球内部的岩浆成因过程提供了重要的参考(Bajgain and Mookherjee, 2021)。

碳酸盐熔体是引起地幔交代作用和地幔地球化学不均一性的重要介质。碳酸盐熔体主要来自于含碳酸盐的地幔橄榄岩低程度部分熔融,或硅酸盐熔体与碳酸盐熔体在低压下的液态不混溶过程,或富 CO₂ 的硅酸盐熔体的分离结晶作用(Wallace and Green, 1988; Lee and Wyllie, 1998; Martin *et al.*, 2013)。Walter 等(2008)通过对巴西 Juina 金刚石中的硅酸盐矿物包裹体的研究提出,地球原始碳酸盐熔体来自于俯冲洋壳在地幔过渡带和上地幔底部的低程度部分熔融过程。进一步地,Walter 等(2011)又发现巴西金伯利岩筒中的金刚石具有显著负的碳同位素 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 特征(-24‰~-1‰),这意味着碳可以

随俯冲洋壳进入下地幔,发生地幔再循环过程。对碳酸盐化泥质岩高温高压实验研究也表明地表沉积的碳酸盐能够随板片俯冲进入上地幔甚至下地幔,形成硅极不饱和的碳酸盐熔体,并可能成为理想的地幔不均一性的交代介质(Grassi and Schmidt, 2011; Chen *et al.*, 2022)。Thomson等(2016)通过高温高压实验对MORB(洋中脊玄武岩)+CO₂体系的模拟发现,在大约300~700 km的深度,碳酸盐化蚀变洋壳固相线显著降低,阻碍了碳酸盐再循环进入深部地幔。这可能导致低程度部分熔融,形成碱性碳酸盐熔体,并可能与还原性环境中的地幔发生反应,形成金刚石。Dasgupta等(2004)所使用的MORB+CO₂实验体系中具有更高的碳酸盐含量(~11.4%),实验中碳酸盐化榴辉岩固相线在大于300 km深度也并未明显降低,这意味着即使在当前俯冲带最高的热梯度下也难以产生碳酸盐熔体或只能发生极低程度的部分熔融。相比之下,碳酸盐化蚀变洋壳能否发生部分熔融并形成碳酸盐熔体,也可能取决于俯冲带的热梯度和洋壳的蚀变程度。在基性岩+CO₂体系中,由于CO₂的加入H₂O的活性降低,从而导致该体系的熔融温度一般高于基性岩饱和水固相线,但低于岩石干固相线(Wei and Zheng, 2020)。碳酸盐熔体被广泛认为在俯冲板片进入地幔过渡带发生滞留并受热扰动作用下,穿越碳酸盐矿物的熔融固相线形成,从而成为某些具有高度氧化性质的板内玄武岩的氧化源区(Dong *et al.*, 2024)。目前,关于俯冲碳酸盐是否能形成碳酸盐熔体仍有争议,Bell等(2010)并不认为火成碳酸岩与俯冲物质相关,但是Xu等(2014)和Ying等(2004)通过同位素研究认为火成碳酸岩的形成与俯冲洋壳或俯冲碰撞相关。总之,在俯冲板片的熔融过程中,碳的地球化学行为仍存在很多未知之处,为了更好地理解这一过程,需要通过模拟实验或模拟计算等大量工作来约束地球深部不同的温度、压力、氧逸度等环境因素对熔融与交代行为的影响,另外在识别俯冲碳酸盐在幔源火成碳酸岩中的贡献方面目前仍然缺乏十分有效的手段。

2.4 碳的氧化还原过程

氧化还原脱碳是由于俯冲板片自身发生的氧化还原反应造成固体矿物中的碳被释放到流体中的现象,称为氧化还原脱碳(Tao *et al.*, 2020)。氧化还原反应脱碳可以被视为特殊的变质脱碳过程,它与一般的变质反应不同之处在于伴随着氧化还原过

程,导致碳的氧化态发生变化。在俯冲带中,固相的碳主要表现为+4价和0价(如石墨和金刚石),液相中的含碳物质包括溶解在水中CO₂分子和碳酸根离子(碳表现为+4价),以及CH₄分子(碳表现为-4价)。Zhang等(2023)在西南天山超高压榴辉岩的含CH₄流体包裹体中识别出大量具有液相+气相±固态子晶的包裹体,其中子晶矿物主要为碳酸盐矿物与石墨。单个流体包裹体碳相的多样性说明俯冲带本身具有极其复杂的氧化还原属性。俯冲带含碳流体的形态和性质不仅取决于p-t条件,还取决于板片的物质组成或俯冲通道中平衡时的局部矿物组合(Debret *et al.*, 2017; Evans *et al.*, 2017)。Guo等(2024)通过对西阿尔卑斯大洋俯冲带中含CH₄泥质片岩与钙质泥质片岩中CH₄、石墨、碳酸盐矿物的p-t-f_{o₂}赋存条件的研究认为,俯冲沉积物的初始氧化还原状态(redox budget, RB)主要受原岩高RB的沉积碳酸盐和低RB的有机碳含量的控制,这两者在不同俯冲深度碳物种的形成过程中起着关键作用。具有低RB的含碳沉积物有利于形成板片俯冲过程中的还原条件,有利于CH₄的生成。碳酸盐作为板片承载的主要含碳物质,会随着板块在俯冲过程中氧化还原状态的改变而发生转变。俯冲高压蛇纹岩脱水过程(>2 GPa)会伴随着板片岩石Fe³⁺/ΣFe值的降低,这可能与板片中的轻δ⁵⁶Fe会优先络合含硫酸盐或碳酸盐流体并脱离板片有关。板片来源流体的氧逸度(f_{o₂})被认为随深度而增加,且高f_{o₂}的脱板片流体发生在榴辉岩相变质条件(~80 km深度)(Debret *et al.*, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2020)。在大多数俯冲镁铁质岩石中,由于Fe是最丰富的可变价元素之一,每当1 mol的+4价碳被还原为-4价碳时,就需要将8 mol的Fe²⁺氧化为Fe³⁺,这种Fe²⁺-Fe³⁺的氧化还原平衡缓冲有效控制了板片的氧化还原状态,并很可能决定了板片流体与矿物中碳的存在形式(Tumiati and Malaspina, 2019)。除了变价元素Fe,俯冲进变质过程中Mn从+4价到+2价的变化也可能是使得地幔楔氧化和氧发生再循环过程的重要因素(Song *et al.*, 2022),并改变板片的氧化还原状态。

近年来研究表明,含碳流体在一定氧化还原条件下可以沉淀出石墨或者碳酸盐而固存在板块中(Galvez *et al.*, 2013; Vitale *et al.*, 2017; Wang *et al.*, 2022)。碳酸盐在还原性条件和低流体通量的条件下,可能会转换成石墨并被固存在板块中,这

些石墨可以被带至地幔形成金刚石。部分研究指出, 碳酸盐的还原程度在很大程度上取决于原岩中的 FeO/CO_2 值 (Bach and Edwards, 2003; Wang *et al.*, 2022)。Wang 等(2022)进一步提出, 在冷俯冲带中, 部分被蚀变的洋壳经历的俯冲变质作用可能导致含铁碳酸盐的还原, 为非生物还原性 CH_4 的形成和保存提供了有利条件。然而 Eberhard 等(2023)的实验结果显示, 要将碳酸盐还原为石墨所需的低氧逸度必须有富氢流体的参与。因此碳酸盐还原成石墨的过程可能是在俯冲过程中, 部分蛇纹石化橄榄岩与含水流体反应, 导致高压蛇纹石化并生成富氢流体, 进而促使碳酸盐原位还原并生成非生物 CH_4 , 同时如果流体中的碳达到饱和状态, 将会沉淀出石墨(Vitale *et al.*, 2017)。此外, 有大量研究表明, 含碳流体在俯冲板片迁移过程中和硅酸盐反应可以重新沉淀出碳酸盐(Piccoli *et al.*, 2018; Peng *et al.*, 2020; Zhu *et al.*, 2020; Oyanagi and Okamoto, 2024)。因此, 在计算俯冲带释放的碳通量时应充分考虑到固碳过程对碳循环的影响。

俯冲板片和硅酸盐地幔共同组成了地球深部格架, 然而, 俯冲板片的氧化还原状态似乎没有很好地融入到地球深部的整体氧化还原系统中。这种差异主要源于板片岩石系统所继承的原岩氧化还原属性以及周围地幔的调控, 进而影响着俯冲碳酸盐的氧化还原行为(图 6)。板片与地幔在界面发生壳幔相互作用而形成氧化前锋, 形成相当复杂的岩石系统(Tumiati and Malaspina, 2019), 此时板片岩石的氧化还原状态受周围地幔控制。反之, 则受板片内部流体-岩石系统的控制(Guo *et al.*, 2024)。而在深部地幔特定深度下, 周围地幔与俯冲板片之间一定会发生氧化还原状态的耦合。在 3 GPa、700°C 时, 板片与地幔界面的碳酸盐在周围地幔氧逸度影响下, 可能在 $\Delta\text{HM} > -3$ (磁铁矿-赤铁矿氧化还原缓冲对)条件下就可以被还原成为 0 价的石墨或金刚石, 在 4 GPa、1 000°C 时, 发生还原的过程条件为 $\Delta\text{HM} < -4$ 。而在还原的地幔环境中, 板片中的流体参与甚至可能提供还原性 CH_4 的流体(Song *et al.*, 2009)。

3 俯冲碳酸盐再循环过程对地球氧化事件的影响

俯冲物质的加入是地幔氧化的重要因素之一。但对于造成弧下地幔楔氧化的具体俯冲物质类型存

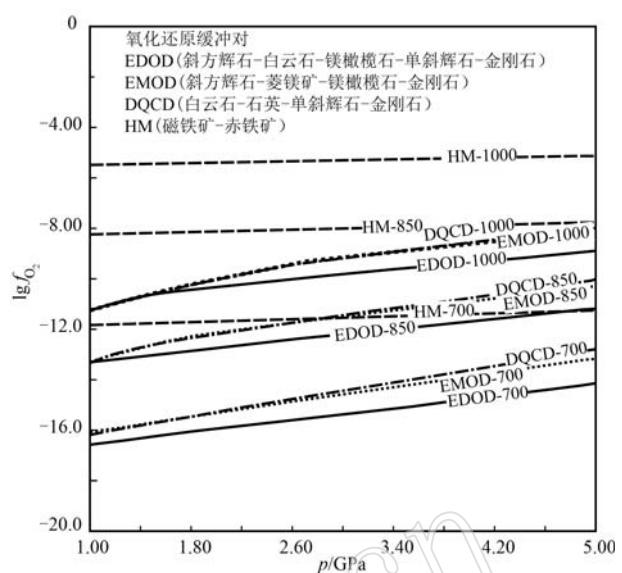


图 6 地幔氧逸度对碳酸盐-石墨转换控制 $\lg f_{\text{O}_2}$ - p 图(计算采用 Perple_X 7.1.0; Connolly, 2005; 700: 在 700°C 下计算; 850: 在 850°C 下计算; 1 000: 在 1 000°C 下计算)

Fig. 6 $\lg f_{\text{O}_2}$ - p diagram illustrating the control of mantle oxygen fugacity on carbonate-graphite conversion (calculations were performed using Perple_X 7.1.0; Connolly, 2005; 700 indicates calculations at 700°C; 850 indicates calculations at 850°C; 1 000 indicates calculations at 1 000°C)

在不同的观点(Kelley and Cottrell, 2009; Debret *et al.*, 2014; Tolland and Hermann, 2019)。对稀有且古老的岩石学证据——火成碳酸岩中的榴辉岩捕虏体的研究认为碳酸盐发生深部再循环过程可能启动于大约 18 亿年前, 碳酸盐化板片发生了地温梯度为 275°C/GPa 的俯冲作用(Xu *et al.*, 2018)。板片来源的以 CO_2 为主的氧化流体, 以及潜在存在的 CO_3^{2-} 、 HCO_3^- 或 SO_4^{2-} (Frezzotti *et al.*, 2011; Ague *et al.*, 2022; Padrón-Navarta *et al.*, 2023), 在脱挥发分过程中富集并氧化上覆的弧下地幔, 并可能引起板片自身发生还原(Malaspina *et al.*, 2009, 2017; Gerrits *et al.*, 2019; Debret *et al.*, 2020)。该过程氧或氧化剂的释放主要受氧化还原敏感元素价态的变化控制, 影响涉及不同碳相之间的氧化还原反应, 如板片内部碳酸盐和石墨之间的转化: $(\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Mn}^{4+})$ 矿物 + 碳酸盐矿物 + $\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow$ 石墨 + $(\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Mn}^{2+})$ 矿物 + O (Galvez *et al.*, 2013; Frezzotti *et al.*, 2014; Tao *et al.*, 2018; Song *et al.*, 2022; Guo *et al.*, 2024)。而板片俯冲将碳酸盐矿物和富 CO_2 流体带入深部地幔, 在壳幔相互作用过程中通过氧化还原缓冲直接

促使地幔发生氧化(如:顽火辉石-菱镁矿-橄榄石-金刚石,EMOD; 顽火辉石-白云石-镁橄榄石-透辉石-金刚石,EDOD; Stagno *et al.*, 2015),并可能间接影响氧的再循环过程(Duncan and Dasgupta, 2017)和地质历史时期大氧化事件(Lyons *et al.*, 2014)。

最近研究表明,中国东部部分中新生代板内碳酸盐交代相关的碱性玄武岩记录了较高的氧逸度($\text{FMQ}+1.6$)。这表明中国东部大地幔楔深部存在明显不均一的氧化还原环境,这被认为可能与西太平洋板块中含氧化性俯冲物质的加入有关(Erdmann *et al.*, 2019)。He 等(2019)通过对比中国东部板内玄武岩的铁同位素和三价铁含量的相关性,发现板块俯冲碳循环引起了地幔氧化,并可能促使了大气氧化。Anzolini 等(2020)在来自深部地幔的超深金刚石中也发现了与金属铁共生的复杂铁氧化物。同时,Huang 等(2020)在来自下地幔顶部的超深金刚石中发现了富含 Fe^{3+} 的钙铁石榴子石包体,并通过

微量元素分析确定这些金刚石包体具有俯冲物质交代的 HIMU 地球化学特征。这意味着俯冲物质的加入可能是深部地幔氧化的主要原因之一,并暗示了深部地幔甚至核幔边界的氧化还原环境可能具有明显的不均一性,可能受到俯冲过程中氧化性物质(如碳酸盐和水)的氧化还原改变的影响。

地幔橄榄岩包体的记录显示,随着深度从 60 km 到 250 km 的增加,地幔的氧逸度呈现下降的趋势,从 $\Delta\text{FMQ} 0$ 降低到 $\Delta\text{FMQ}-4$ (图 7a; Woodland and Koch, 2003; Frost and McCammon, 2008)。深部地幔的氧化还原环境主要受控于饱和金属铁,其氧逸度可能低于 IW(金属铁-氧化亚铁缓冲对; Rohrbach *et al.*, 2007)。此外,在来自上地幔深部和转换带的金刚石中发现了富含 Fe^{3+} 的石榴子石包体($0.08 < \text{Fe}^{3+}/\Sigma\text{Fe} < 0.30$),并记录了从 $\Delta\text{IW}+0.26$ 到 $\Delta\text{IW}+3$ 的氧逸度环境随深度增加的变化(Kiseeva *et al.*, 2018)。华北克拉通火成碳酸岩地幔橄榄岩包体中也发现了极富 Fe^{3+} 的超硅石榴子石($\text{Fe}^{3+}/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ 约为

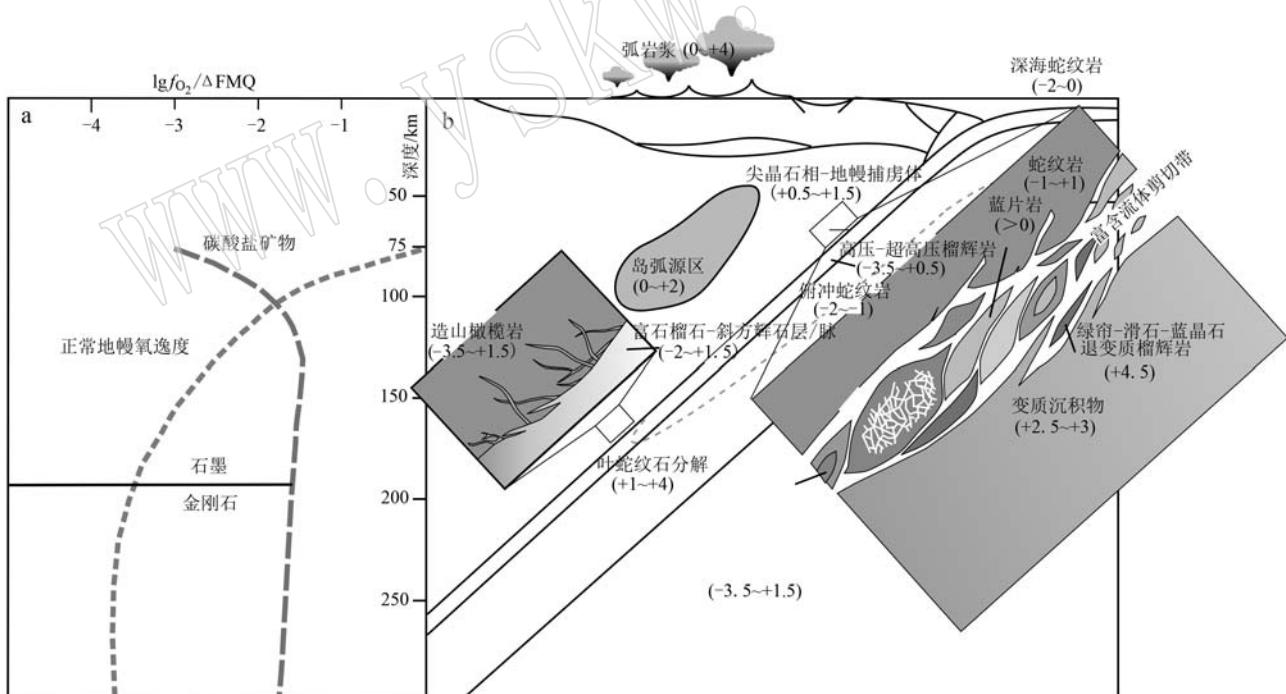


图 7 俯冲带不同位置潜在的氧逸度区间(a, 短虚线表示未经干扰的正常地幔氧逸度随深度变化曲线,长虚线和黑色实线分别代表地幔橄榄岩中碳酸盐被还原石墨/金刚石的氧逸度曲线)及不同含碳相的稳定域(b, 修改自 Frost and McCammon, 2008; Stagno *et al.*, 2013; Cannà and Malaspina, 2018)

Fig. 7 Potential oxygen fugacity ranges at different locations within the subduction zone (a, the short dashed line represents the undisturbed normal mantle oxygen fugacity curve varying with depth; the long dashed line and the black solid line represent the oxygen fugacity curves at which carbonate in mantle peridotite is reduced to graphite/diamond) and stability fields of different carbon-bearing phases (b, modified after Frost and McCammon, 2008; Stagno *et al.*, 2013; Cannà and Malaspina, 2018)

0.8; Xu *et al.*, 2017)。深部地幔的氧化还原环境明显受到构造环境和流体组分(碳、氢、氧)的影响。岩浆脱气作用和俯冲挥发物的加入过程可能会引起地球深部地幔的氧化还原环境发生变化(Wood *et al.*, 1990)。另一方面,深部地幔的超级地幔柱岩浆活动也指示了再循环的碳酸盐可能驱动了地球的深源氧化机制。最近的研究对来自深部地幔的地幔柱玄武岩熔体包裹体进行了分析,结果显示这些来自深部地幔的地幔柱岩浆具有异常高的 $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ 值以及高含量的 H_2O 、 CO_2 和 SO_2 挥发性成分(Brounce *et al.*, 2017; Hartley *et al.*, 2017; Mazza *et al.*, 2019; Moussallam *et al.*, 2019)。而与这些熔体包裹体相对应的地幔柱玄武岩却没有展现出这些异常特征。这意味着深部地幔岩浆的脱挥发作用可能导致了从熔体包裹体到岩浆中 $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ 值的降低。Tao等(2021)通过高温高压实验模拟研究发现 CaCO_3 可以将地幔 Fe^{2+} 硅酸盐矿物氧化成富Ca和 Fe^{3+} 的石榴子石,同时碳酸盐会被还原成石墨或金刚石。此外,Eguchi等(2020)的高温高压实验研究提出了板块俯冲碳循环及其相关岩浆作用与地表的大氧化事件和Lomagundi事件之间的联系。另外,最近Lin等(2021)的实验模拟研究显示,高氧逸度环境更容易引起地幔岩石的大规模熔融。综上所述,俯冲物质在地幔中的循环和氧化作用可能直接引发了富氧地幔柱岩浆作用和地表大氧化事件发生。

4 结语

俯冲碳酸盐作为地表碳进入地球深部的重要组成部分,其再循环过程的研究对于理解现代地球中的碳源-碳汇过程,地球的演化过程具有重要的启示意义。本文通过总结俯冲碳酸盐在板片中的赋存方式、俯冲碳酸盐再循环过程及其对地球氧化事件的影响,认为:①在弧下深度以上,俯冲板片脱碳方式以流体溶解脱碳、较弱的变质脱碳为主。在弧下深度以下,蛇纹石脱水导致的对板片顶部的渗透过程,可能会引起俯冲板片中碳的剧烈释放。②在弧下更深的区域发生碳酸盐的熔融,碳酸盐熔体以及在脱碳过程中所产生的含碳的富水流体和固相碳酸盐,可能会与周围地幔发生氧化还原作用,促使地幔发生生长周期的氧化以及富氧地幔柱的形成。③俯冲带中碳的变质、溶解和熔融行为受控于环境复杂的温度、压力、氧逸度及水含量等因素,但目前无法对

碳不同的行为进行有效的定量约束。未来需要更深入研究含碳酸盐板片的俯冲动力学过程及热演化,并结合热力学模拟、分子动力学模拟、高温高压实验模拟等多种手段,推动再循环碳酸盐在揭示重大地质事件中的有效应用。

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