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# Apatite (U-Th)/He Thermochronology Evidence for Two Cenozoic Denudation Events in the Eastern Part of the Sulu Orogenic Belt.

Li Xu, Wu Lin, Marc Jolivet, Chang'An Li, Haijin Liu

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# 1 苏鲁造山带东段新生代两阶段剥露事件的磷灰石 (U-Th)/He 热年代学

## 2 证据

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10 **摘要:** 苏鲁造山带位于华北和华南板块之间, 是中国东部最显著的陆内造山带之一, 约束其新  
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18 **关键词:** 苏鲁造山带, 磷灰石, 隆升, (U-Th)/He 热年代学

## 19 Apatite (U-Th)/He thermochronology evidence for two Cenozoic denudation

## 20 events in the eastern part of the Sulu orogenic belt

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28 **Abstract:** The Sulu orogenic belt, located between the North China and South China plates, is one of  
29 the most prominent intracontinental Cenozoic orogenic belt in eastern China. Therefore, the  
30 denudation history of the Sulu orogenic belt provides significant insight into the basins-ranges  
31 evolution in eastern China and their driving geodynamic mechanism. The low closure temperature (ca.

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3270°C) of the apatite (U-Th)/He system allows accurate constraint of the cooling processes of  
33 geological bodies in the upper crust. In this study, the apatite (U-Th)/He method was used to analyze  
34 the exhumation time of rocks on the Duofu and Juchi Mountains, eastern Sulu orogenic belt. The  
35 apatite (U-Th)/He age-elevation relationship and thermal history simulation results showed that the  
36 exhumation occurred in the Early-Middle Eocene (54-43 Ma) and Oligocene (35-27 Ma) for the  
37 Duofu and Juchi Mountains, respectively. These cooling episodes were synchronous to the  
38 exhumation of the western part of the Sulu orogenic belt. Combined with the results previously  
39 available in the region, it is shown that the geodynamics of eastern China was influenced by the  
40 Pacific plate subduction underneath eastern Asia. Extensive exhumation occurred in the early  
41 Cenozoic, which established the basin-mountain distribution pattern during this time.

42 **Key Words:** Sulu orogenic belt, Uplift, Apatite (U-Th)/He thermochronology

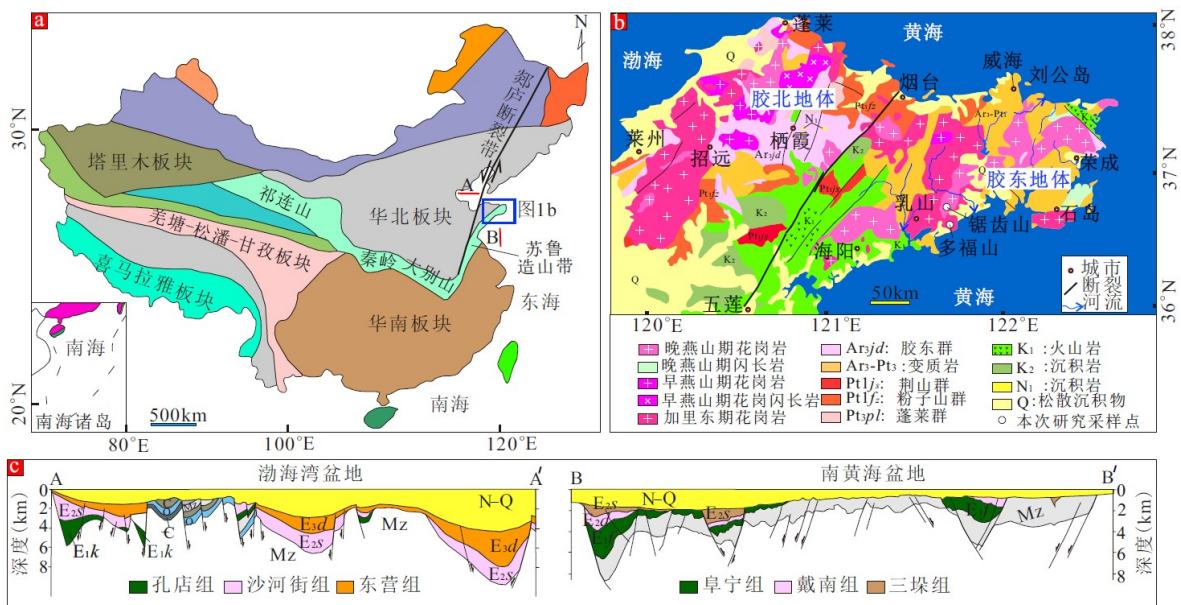
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44 秦岭-大别-苏鲁造山带是华北克拉通与华南板块在中三叠世发生陆-陆碰撞形成的陆内造山  
45 带(Wu and Zheng, 2013; Li et al., 2019, 图 1a)。它不仅是世界上出露规模最大、保存最好的超高  
46 压变质地体之一，而且也是陆-陆碰撞之后在超高压岩石折返和剥露过程中岩浆活动最为强烈  
47 的地区之一(Zheng et al., 2008; 朱日祥等, 2020)。因此是研究陆-陆碰撞引起岩体剥露过程的理  
48 想靶区(Hu et al., 2006; Wu et al., 2016; Ding et al., 2021)。对其剥露(构造过程、地表侵蚀等作用  
49 造成地表或地下某一点物质的垂直移离)时间的限定，有助于理解中国中东部陆内造山带的演  
50 化过程及其动力学机制(周祖翼, 2015)。前人曾对秦岭、大别山和苏鲁造山带中、新生代期间  
51 的剥露历史开展了大量研究，集中在其西部(陈安定等, 2004; 胡圣标等, 2005; Hu et al., 2006; Liu  
52 et al., 2009; Siebel et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2020; Ding et al., 2021)和东段的北部(Wu et al., 2016,  
53 2017; Zhao et al., 2018)。而苏鲁造山带南部的数据相对匮乏，因此整个苏鲁造山带在新生代何  
54 时开始整体剥露一直没有得到很好的厘定，同时在空间上苏鲁造山带东段南北的剥露时间是否  
55 同步也尚不可知。

56 磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄体系具有已知最低的放射性同位素封闭温度(70°C)(Jolivet et al.,  
57 2010; Shen et al., 2016; 张炜斌等, 2016; Yang et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2021)，近年来已被广泛应用  
58 于造山带剥露研究(Wu et al., 2017, 2020; Liu-Zeng et al., 2018; 林旭和刘静, 2019; Yu et al., 2019;  
59 Ge et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2021; Ding et al., 2021)。因而，为了解答上述问题，我们对苏鲁造山  
60 带东段胶东半岛南部的锯齿山和多福山开展了基岩磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄分析，并与周缘已有  
61 的低温热年代学结果进行了对比分析，获得了区域内新生代早期两阶段剥露事件新证据，这可  
62 为更好的认识中国东部盆山分布格局重建提供重要参考。

## 631 地质背景

64 苏鲁造山带位于中国中东部，宽约 180 km，长约 750 km，整体呈北东-南西向展布，通常  
65被认为是大别造山带的延伸，但被北东向的郯庐断裂带大幅度左旋错断(许立青等，2016; Wu e  
66t al., 2016)。苏鲁造山带是中三叠世华北克拉通与华南板块之间的陆陆碰撞造山的产物(Li et al.,  
672019)，也是世界范围内出露最好的超高压变质地体之一，已成为研究陆-陆碰撞造山过程的天  
68然实验室(Liu et al., 2009; Wu and Zheng, 2013; Wu et al., 2017)。苏鲁造山带东段现今地表出露  
69的岩石类型以新元古代花岗片麻岩和中生代岩浆岩为主(Zheng, 2008)。苏鲁造山带最东端即胶  
70东半岛，该区以五莲-烟台断裂为界(图 1b)，在构造上可分为胶北地体和胶东地体(山东区域地  
71质志, 1991)。其中胶北地体具有华北克拉通的属性，而胶东地体具有苏鲁超高压的属性，中生  
72代岩浆广泛侵入其中。前人的锆石 U-Pb 年龄(Tang et al., 2008; Yang and Santosh, 2014)表明该区  
73的中生代岩浆岩主要形成于晚三叠纪(225-205 Ma)，晚侏罗纪(160-150 Ma)和早白垩纪(130-110  
74Ma)。南黄海盆地(Zhu et al., 2020)和渤海湾盆地(Tan et al., 2018; Sun et al., 2020)是位于苏鲁造  
75山带南北两侧的中-新生代沉积盆地，保存其内的碎屑沉积地层出现角度不整合指示区域内在  
76新生代期间发生了两期构造事件(图 1c)，分别发生在始新世和渐新世。



77

78图 1 苏鲁造山带位置图(a)，(b)胶东半岛地质简图(修改自中国 1:250 万地质图)；(c) A-A'和 B-B'  
79代表渤海湾盆地和南黄海盆地地震反射剖面

80Fig. 1 Location map of Sulu orogenic belt, (b) Geological map of Jiaodong Peninsula (Modified from  
81China 1:2.5 million geological map); (c) A-A' and B-B' represent seismic reflection profiles of the  
82Bohai Bay Basin and the South Yellow Sea Basin

83

### 84.2.1 样品采集

85 为了更好约束胶东地体南部的剥蚀历史, 本文的磷灰石(U-Th)/He 热年代学研究采用年龄-高  
86程法来进行样品采集。我们在胶东地体南部的锯齿山和多福山共采集年代学样品 8 件。其中样  
87品 D1-D3 采自多福山中粗粒闪长岩(锆石 U-Pb 年龄 161 Ma, 郭敬辉等, 2005, 表 1); 样品 L1-L5  
88采自锯齿山中粗粒二长黑云母花岗岩(锆石 U-Pb 年龄 119.6-114.2 Ma, 李增达等, 2018)。多福山  
89样品采集高程为 126-350m, 样品采集的高差为 100 m; 锯齿山样品采集高程为 65-383 m, 样品  
90采集高差为 50-100 m, 采样点可见图 2。

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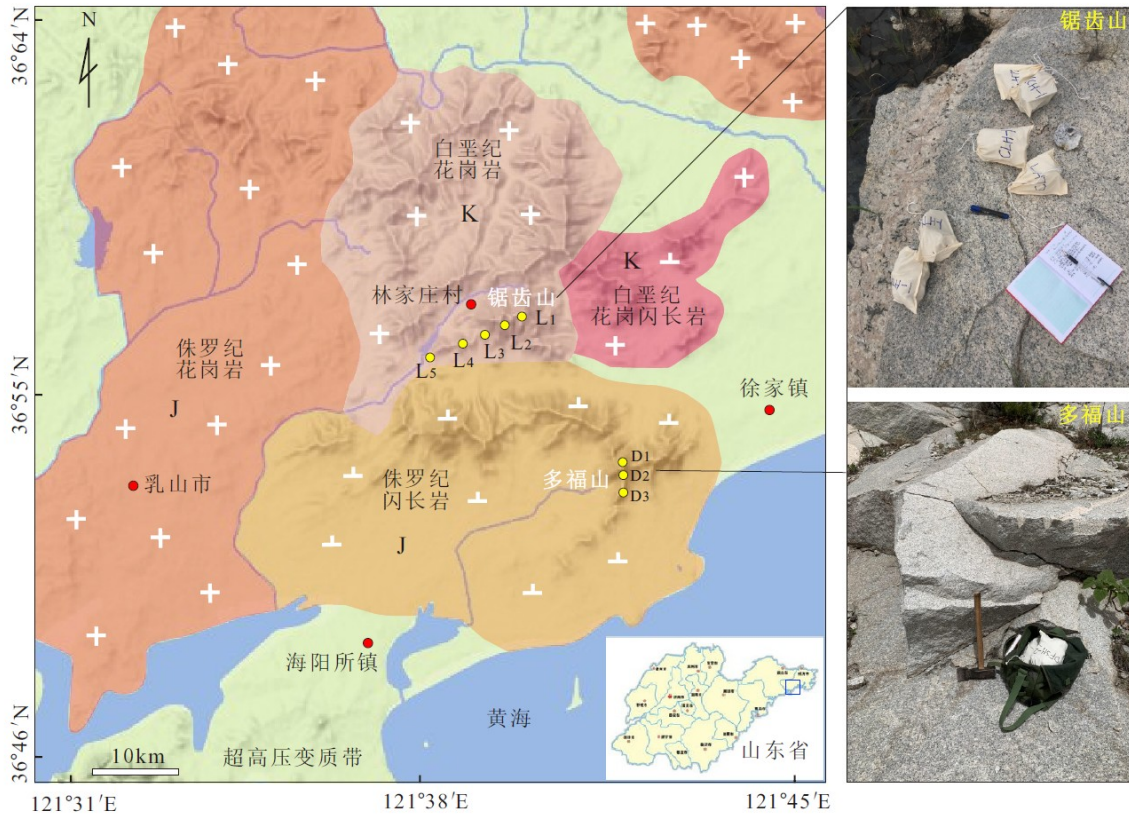
表 1 采样位置、高程、岩性数据表

92

Table 1 Sample location, elevation, petrology

样品号	海拔(m)	经度	纬度	岩性
D1	350	36°53'03"	121°43'12"	闪长岩
D2	253	36°52'59"	121°43'06"	闪长岩
D3	126	36°52'51"	121°43'02"	闪长岩
L1	383	36°56'14"	121°40'09"	花岗岩
L2	293	36°55'53"	121°40'08"	花岗岩
L3	179	36°55'47"	121°39'53"	花岗岩
L4	123	36°55'32"	121°39'40"	花岗岩
L5	65	36°55'22"	121°39'20"	花岗岩





93 121°31'E 121°38'E 121°45'E

94 图 2 多福山和锯齿山地质图(修改自乳山 1:20 万区域地质图)和样品采集点分布图

95 Fig. 2 Geological map of Duofu and Juchi Mountains(Modified from Rushan 1:200,000 regional

96 geological map) and distribution map of sample collection points

97

98 **2.2 实验方法**

99 磷灰石(U-Th)/He 测试工作在中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  和(U-Th)/He 年代

100 学实验室完成。主要实验流程是，首先经过标准的岩石破碎和重液分离程序，在显微镜下优先

101 选择宽度超过  $60\ \mu\text{m}$  的晶粒，确保颗粒中没有可见的包裹体和内部裂缝，对 2-5 颗自形磷灰石

102 进行精确测量，以实现  $\alpha$  校准因子( $F_i$ )的计算。然后将每个颗粒包裹在  $1\text{mm}\times 1\text{mm}$  铂(Pt)胶囊

103 中，并将其装入无氧铜盘中。使用 Alphachron MK II (Australian Scientific Instrument Pty

104 Limited)仪器进行氦(He)含量提取。之后将铂包裹磷灰石颗粒转移到 Savillex PFA 瓶中，加入已

105 知浓度的  $^{230}\text{Th}$  -  $^{235}\text{U}$  溶液。所有加标溶液在 Thermo Fisher X-II 电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)

106 上测量。最后年龄计算由基于 Java 程序的 Helioplot 软件实现(Vermeesch, 2010)，并按照

107 Gautheron 等(2009)的程序对  $\alpha$  离子射出效应( $F_i$ )进行校正。MK-1 磷灰石作为参考标准来验证

108 实验分析精度(Wu et al., 2019)。具体实验流程可参考 Wu et al. (2016, 2019)。

109 磷灰石的(U-Th)/He 测试结果不仅可以提供样品的热年代学年龄值，通过热历史模拟还可

110 以反演样品经历的热演化史。因此，本文利用 HeFTy 软件(v1. 9. 3, Ketcham, 2005) 对样品进行

111热历史反演，主要过程是：1) 采用辐射损伤累积和退火模型(RDAAM) (Flowers et al., 2009)；2)  
 112反演时设置 AHe 封闭温度为 70°C，地表温度为 20°C，初始冷却温度范围在 200°C-140°C，输  
 113入所有测量 AHe 年龄的加权平均值，晶粒半径(Rs)，铀(U)、钍(Th)；3) 每个样品颗粒模拟过  
 114程一直进行到获得 100 次以上的“好”的拟合路线(拟合度(GOF)≥0.5)为止。

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1163 实验结果

1173.1 单颗粒年龄结果

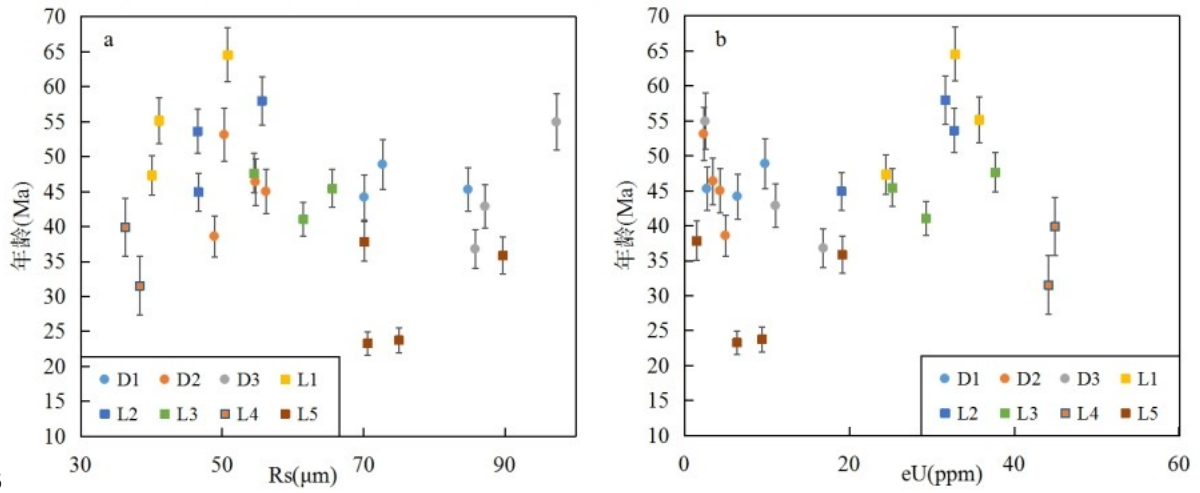
118 本次研究使用的磷灰石(U-Th)/He 数据如表 2 所示。多福山样品 D1 的(U-Th)/He 年龄为  
 11948.9±3.6-44.2±3.2 Ma，平均年龄为 45.9±3.8 Ma。样品 D2 的年龄为 53.1±3.8-38.6±2.9 Ma，平  
 120均年龄为 44.8±3.3 Ma。样品 D3 的年龄为 54.9±4.0-36.8±2.7 Ma，平均年龄为 42.6±3.7 Ma。锯  
 121齿山样品 L1 的(U-Th)/He 年龄为 64.5±3.8-47.3±2.8 Ma，平均年龄为 54.0±3.7 Ma。样品 L2 的年  
 122龄为 57.9±3.4-44.9±2.7 Ma，平均年龄为 51.0±3.5 Ma。样品 L3 的年龄为 47.6±2.8-41.1±2.4

123Ma，平均年龄为 44.4±3.1 Ma。样品 L4 的年龄为 39.9±2.4-31.5±1.9 Ma，平均年龄为 34.7±3.0  
 124Ma。样品 L5 的年龄为 37.9±2.8-23.3±1.7 Ma，平均年龄为 27.3±2.0 Ma。此外，AHe 年龄的准  
 125确解释必须考虑晶粒尺寸(半径, Rs)和有效 U 浓度( $eU = U + 0.235 \times Th$ )的影响，因为这两个参数  
 126对 He 扩散有不可忽视的影响(Reiners and Farley, 2001)，我们通过 AHe 年龄与 Rs 大小(图 3a)和  
 127eU(图 3b)二维散点图来判别是否具有相关性。结果表明，无论是多福山还是锯齿山的样品，  
 128其 AHe 年龄与 Rs 和 eU 不存在正相关关系，说明晶粒尺寸或辐射损伤并未对 AHe 年龄产生影  
 129响(Reiners and Farley, 2001; Shuster et al., 2006)。

130 表 2 多福山和锯齿山垂直剖面磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄结果

131 Table 2 (U-Th)/He analytical results for samples in the vertical transect in the Dufu and Juchi Shan

样品号	质量 (μg)	半径 (μm)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	eU (ppm)	初始年龄 (Ma)	FT (Ma)	平均年龄 (Ma)	标准差 (Ma)	
D1										
D1-A1	8.31	70.1	6	1.8	6.4	35.57	1.89	44.19	3.22	
D1-A2	15.13	84.8	2.3	2	2.7	37.76	1.76	45.28	3.09	
D1-A3	9.4	72.7	9.3	2	9.8	39.68	2.12	48.87	3.58	
D2										
D2-A1	3.31	50.3	2	1.2	2.3	38.77	1.98	53.11	3.8	
D2-A2	2.74	48.9	3.8	3	3	27.78	1.8	38.58	2.94	
D2-A3	4.02	54.7	3	2	3.5	34.78	1.82	46.37	3.36	
D2-A4	4.58	56.2	3.8	2.2	4.3	34.02	1.72	45	3.2	
D3										
D3-A2	22.29	97.3	2.4	0.5	2.5	47.07	2.53	54.92	4.03	
D3-A3	17.89	87.2	10.3	2.5	12.8	36.92	0.842	42.87	3.13	
L1										
平均年龄									42.6	3.7
L1-A1	1.83	41.1	14.2	91.7	35.7	35.84	1.16	55.14	3.28	
L1-A4	3.49	50.8	13.3	83.1	32.8	46.02	1.49	64.54	3.84	
L1-A5	1.54	40	10.3	60.2	24.5	30.52	1.01	47.32	2.84	
平均年龄									54.0	3.7
L2-A1	2.58	46.6	8	46.9	19	31	1.02	44.93	2.69	
L2-A2	2.54	46.5	12.7	85.2	32.7	36.9	1.19	53.63	3.19	
L2-A4	4.2	55.6	12.6	80.8	31.6	42.65	1.37	57.95	3.44	
平均年龄									51.0	3.5
L3-A1	5.99	61.5	11.6	75.2	29.3	31.17	1	41.07	2.44	
L3-A2	7.54	65.6	10.9	61.1	25.2	35.21	1.15	45.43	2.71	
L3-A3	4.06	54.5	16.1	91.6	37.7	34.86	1.13	47.62	2.84	
平均年龄									44.4	3.1
L4-A1	1.52	38.3	17.1	115.3	44.2	19.76	0.65	31.52	1.89	
L4-A2	1.31	36.3	18	114.6	44.9	24.33	0.79	39.89	2.38	
平均年龄									34.7	3.0
L5-A1	9.33	70.6	5.8	2.6	6.4	18.74	0.96	23.28	1.67	
L5-A2	7.93	70.1	1.4	0.5	1.5	30.44	1.65	37.86	2.79	
L5-A3	10.86	75	9.2	1.2	9.4	19.42	1.05	23.74	1.75	
L5-A4	16.89	89.7	18.5	2.6	19.1	30.35	1.64	35.83	2.64	
平均年龄									27.3	2.0



133

134 图 3 磷灰石 He 年龄和颗粒半径(Rs)(a)、有效铀浓度(eU)(b)二维散点图

135 Fig. 3 Scatter diagram of apatite He age, grain radius (Rs)(a) and effective uranium concentration (Eu)

136 (b)

137

### 138 3.2 年龄高程剖面

139 本次所有样品测试年龄远小于其岩体结晶基底锆石 U-Pb 年龄，表明磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄

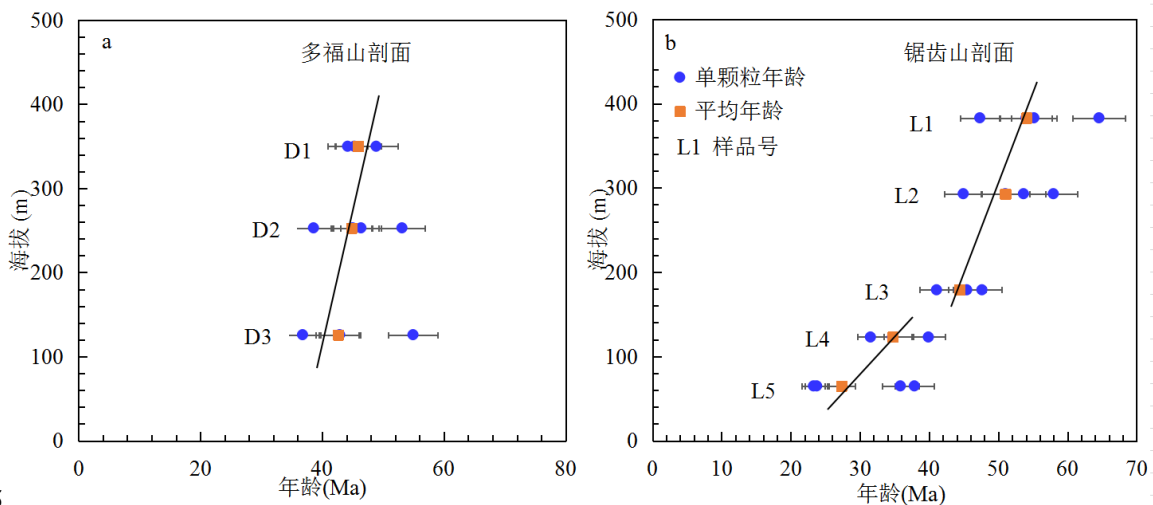
140 是后期因剥露去顶通过部分保存带(PRZ)的冷却年龄。多福山剖面底部 D3 样品平均年龄为

141  $42.6 \pm 3.7$  Ma(图 4a)，向上 D1 样品的平均年龄递增到  $45.9 \pm 3.8$  Ma，锯齿山底部样品 L5 的平均

142 年龄为  $27.3 \pm 2.0$  Ma(图 4b)，向上样品 L4 的平均年龄为  $34.7 \pm 3.0$  Ma；样品 L3 的平均年龄为

143  $44.4 \pm 3.1$  Ma，向上样品 L1 的平均年龄为  $54.0 \pm 3.7$  Ma。总体来看，两个剖面的实测磷灰石(U-

144 Th)/He 年龄符合各自的年龄-高程图，即年龄自底部向上依次递增。



145

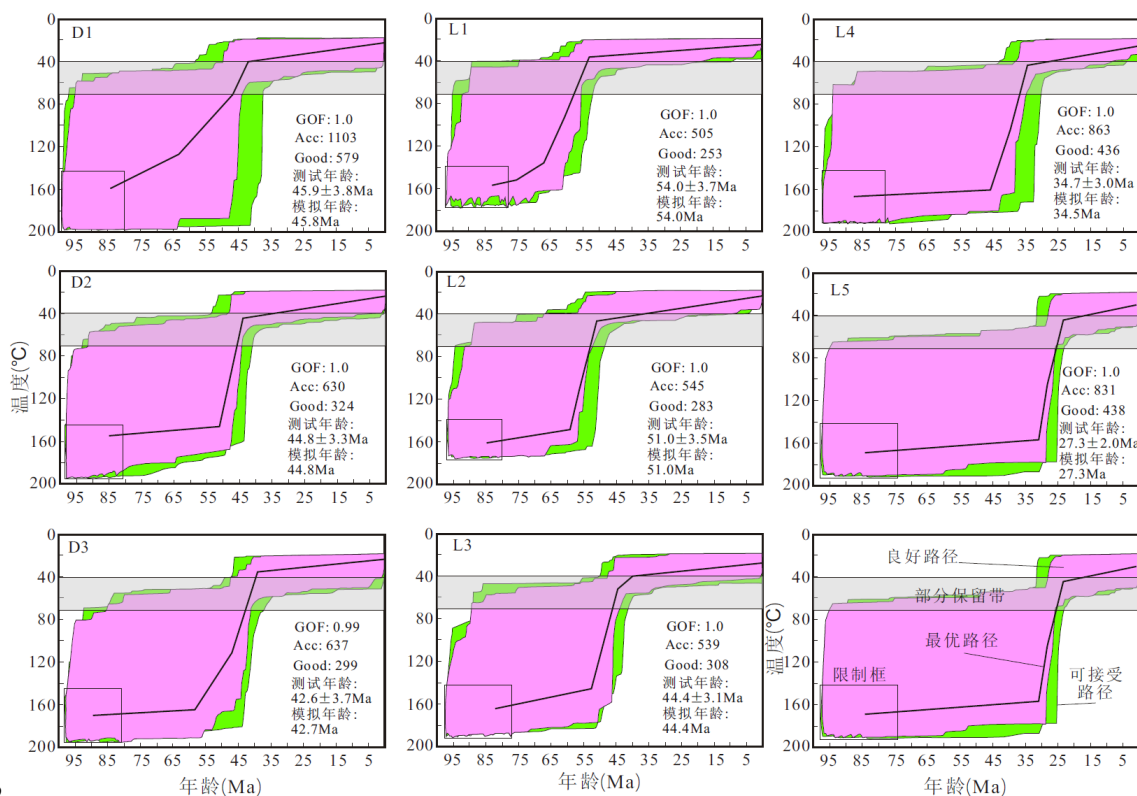
146 图 4 年龄-高程关系图，(a)多福山剖面；(b)锯齿山剖面

147 Fig. 4 Age-elevation relationship diagram, (a) Duofu Mountain profile; (b) Juchi Mountain profile

### 148 3.3 热历史反演结果



149 图5展示了多福山3个和锯齿山5个样品的单颗粒模拟结果，每个样品均显示了单一的冷150却历史，多福山样品在45.8-42.7 Ma，锯齿山上部3个样品在54.0-44.4 Ma，底部2个样品在15134.7-27.3 Ma快速通过部分保留带。2个剖面的单颗粒模拟年龄结果与实测数据结果一致。



152

153 图5 多福山(D1-D3)和锯齿山(L1-L5)单颗粒磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄模拟结果

154 Fig. 5 The modeled thermal histories of samples from Duofu (D1-D3) and Juchi (L1-L5) Mountains.

155

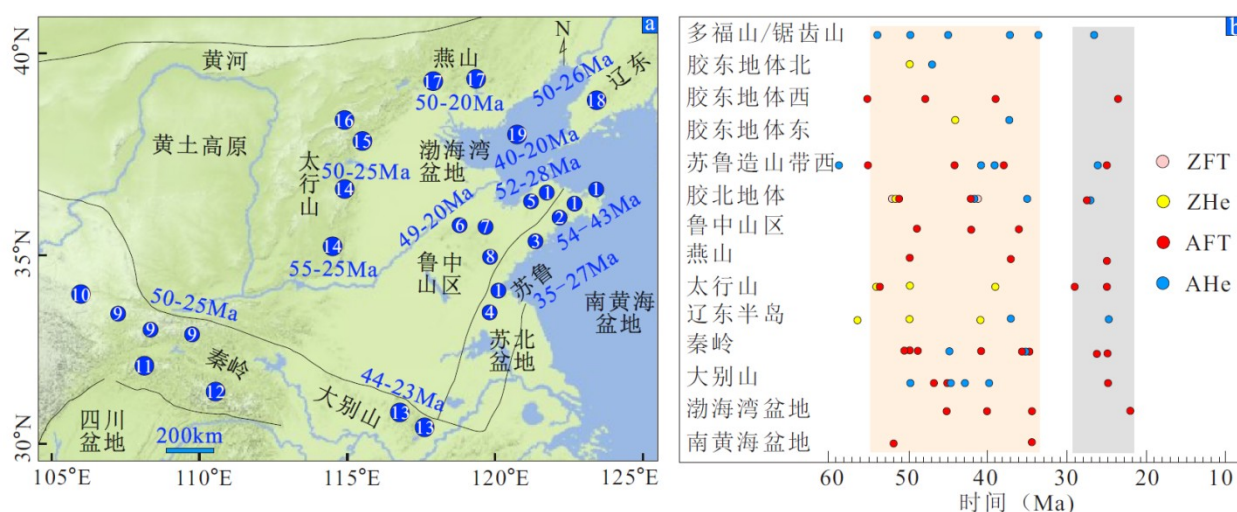
## 1564 讨论

### 1574.1 苏鲁造山带东段新生代两阶段剥露过程

158 年龄-高程对应关系和热历史模拟结果表明，多福山和锯齿山在早-中始新世(54-43 Ma)和  
 159渐新世(35-27 Ma)出现两阶段剥露过程。锆石和磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄，揭示胶东地体北部烟台、  
 160威海附近的岩体在 50-47 Ma 发生冷却抬升(Wu et al., 2016, 2017, 图 6a)。磷灰石 FT 年龄表明海  
 161阳北部和乳山北部岩体在 48-24 Ma 和 39 Ma 出现剥露过程(Zhao et al., 2018)。胶东地体东部荣  
 162成和石岛附近的岩体在 44 Ma(Wu et al., 2016)和 39 Ma 发生剥露(Siebel et al., 2009)。青岛附近  
 163的崂山岩体在 55 Ma 发生剥露(胡圣标等, 2005)。因而，苏鲁造山带东段在始新世和渐新世经历  
 164了广泛的剥露过程，其南北剥露时间具有时空同步性。磷灰石 FT 年龄记录了苏鲁造山带西段  
 165东海附近岩体在新生代早-中始新世(55-44 Ma)和渐新世(38-25 Ma)发生剥露(陈安定等, 2004;  
 166Liu et al., 2009)。Wu 等(2016)对日照和东海附近中生代花岗岩岩体开展磷灰石(U-Th)/He 年龄

167分析, 表明新生代剥露事件分别发生在 59-41 Ma 和 39-26 Ma。这说明苏鲁造山带在这个时间  
168内出现整体抬升过程。

169 从更大的范围来看, 锆石和磷灰石低温热年代学结果(Deng et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2016; Liu  
170et al., 2017; Sun et al., 2017; Zhao et al., 2017), 指示了胶北地体新生代剥露主要发生在早-中始  
171新世(52-41 Ma)和渐新世(35-28 Ma)。鲁中山区在 49-42 Ma 和 36-20 Ma 发生剥露(唐智博等,  
1722011; 许立青等, 2016; 李理等, 2018)。碎屑磷灰石 FT 年龄揭示渤海湾盆地的沉积地层在 45-40  
173Ma 和 34-20 Ma 经历了挤压抬升过程(Chang et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2020), 同时其西部的太行山  
174在 55-40 Ma 和 30-25 Ma 发生剥露(Cao et al., 2015; Chang et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2020; Clinkscales  
175et al., 2021; Su et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021)。碎屑磷灰石 FT 年龄记录了南黄海盆地在 52 Ma  
176和 38 Ma 发生地层抬升剥蚀事件(庞玉茂等, 2018; Pang et al., 2019)。同期构造事件也发生在燕  
177山(吴中海和吴珍汉, 2003)、辽东半岛(Wang et al., 2018)、秦岭(Liu et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2013;  
178Chen et al., 2015; Yang et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2020)和大别山(Grimmer et al., 2002; Reiners et al.,  
1792003; Hu et al., 2006; 周祖翼, 2015; Ding et al., 2021)。这说明在新生代早期中国东部普遍经历了  
180两阶段抬升过程(图 6b)。



181

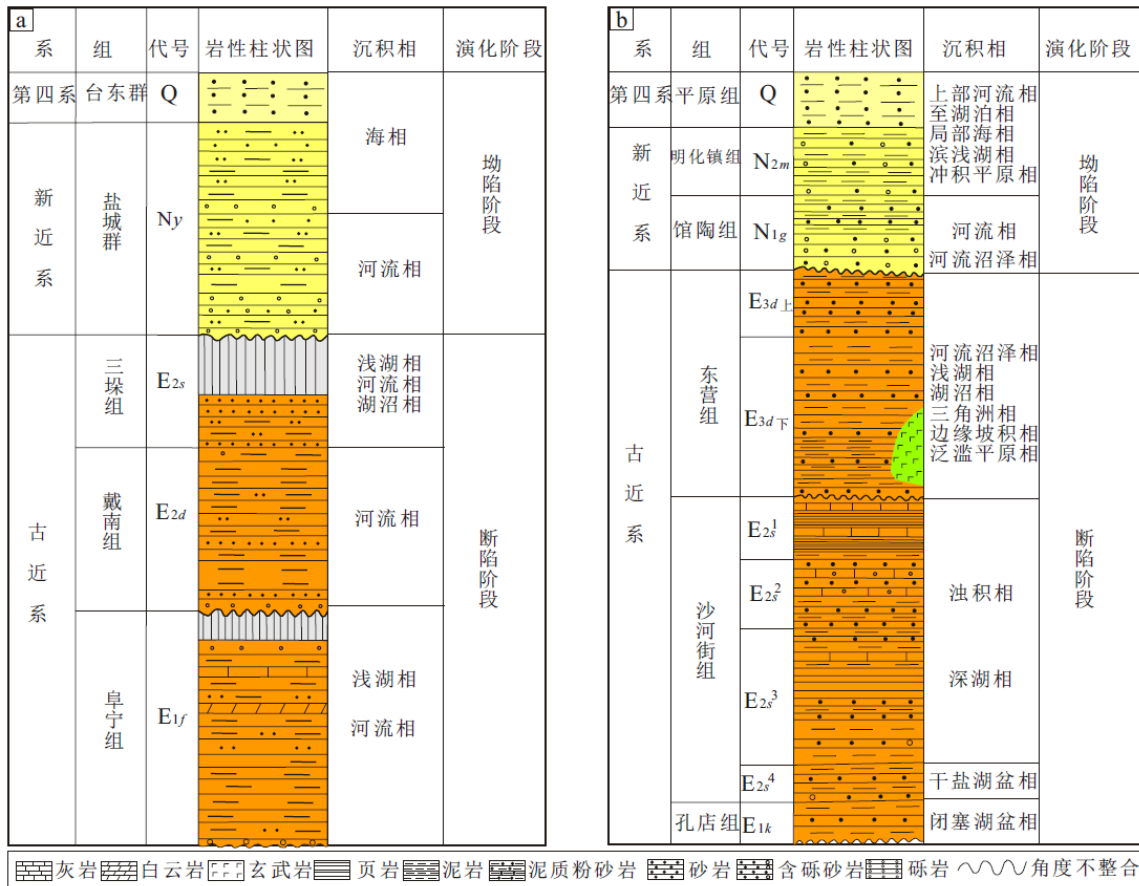
182图 6 苏鲁造山带及其邻近区域早新生代构造隆升事件位置分布图(a)和时间汇总图(b), 图 a 中  
183数字代表研究位置: (1) Wu et al.(2016); (2) Zhao et al.(2018); (3) 胡圣标等(2005); (4) Liu et al.  
184(2009); (5) Liu et al.(2009); (6)唐智博等(2011); (7)李理等(2018); (8) 许立青等(2016); (9) Liu et al.  
185(2013); (10) Wang et al.(2013); (11) Zhang et al.(2020); (12)Yang et al.(2017); (13) Hu et al.(2006);  
186(14) Cao et al.(2015), Chang et al.(2019), Zhang et al.(2021); (15) Wu et al.(2020); (16) Clinkscales et  
187al.(2021); (17)吴中海和吴珍汉(2003); (18) Wang et al.(2018); (19) Chang et al.(2018), Xu et al.  
188(2020)

189Fig. 6 Distribution map of available exhumation ages (a) and time summary diagram (b) of early

190 Cenozoic tectonic uplift events in the Sulu orogenic belt and adjacent areas. The numbers in blue  
191 circles indicate the position of referenced works.

#### 192 4.2 苏鲁造山带新生代隆升与邻区盆地的耦合关系

193 造山带隆升(地表相对于大地水准面或平均海平面的位移)产生的碎屑沉积物被搬运至邻近  
194 盆地, 因而这些保存于沉积盆地的碎屑沉积物的沉积学和地层变形信息可用于恢复造山带的隆  
195 升过程(Chang et al., 2018; 林旭和刘静, 2019; Zhu et al., 2020)。碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄和重矿物物  
196 源示踪结果表明, 南黄海盆地北部始新统地层(55-38 Ma)的碎屑物质主要来自胶东地体(Zhu et  
197 al., 2020)。碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄、重矿物和砂岩组分分析, 说明苏北盆地(张妮, 2012)和南黄海  
198 盆地南部(Zhu et al., 2020)始新统地层的物质主要来自苏鲁造山带西段。结合苏北盆地(舒良树  
199 等, 2005; 邱燕等, 2016)和南黄海盆地(陈亮等, 2008)的地层在 55-50 Ma 和 38-25 Ma 分别出现角  
200 度不整合, 并缺失部分地层(邱燕等, 2016, 图 7a), 说明此时区域发生构造变形事件。物源示踪  
201 结果结合地层的沉积时代表明, 胶北地体(Sun et al., 2020)、鲁中山区(Liu et al., 2020)、太行山  
202 (Chen et al., 2020)和燕山(Tan et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2019)在早-中始新世和渐新世向渤海湾盆地  
203 提供碎屑物质, 同时在盆地内沉积地层出现角度不整合、底砾岩(邱燕等, 2016; Chang et al.,  
204 2018)(图 7a), 说明这些碎屑物质的输入可主要归结为造山带的隆升剥蚀。所以, 从盆地沉积  
205 学的角度也佐证了苏鲁造山带及其邻近区域在早-中始新世和晚渐新世发生构造变形事件。



206

207图 7 渤海湾盆地和南黄海盆地沉积柱状图(修改自邱燕等, 2016)

208Fig. 7 Synthetic sedimentary columns of the Bohai Bay Basin and South Yellow Sea Basin (Modified from Qiu et al., 2016)

209

210

211 苏鲁造山带早-中始新世和晚渐新世剥露过程与周缘板块活动时间相吻合。Northrup 等

212(1995)认为太平洋板块向西俯冲在中国东部造山带、盆地构造演化中起主导作用。早-中始新世

213(50-43 Ma)西太平洋板块以 NNW 向俯冲到欧亚大陆下部(Tarduno, 2007; Yin, 2010; Li et al.,

2142015; Zhu and Xu et al., 2019), 俯冲速率由晚白垩纪的 140-120 mm/a 下降到 40-30

215mm/a(Northrup et al., 1995; 包汉勇等, 2008; Liang and Wang, 2019), 此时西太平洋板块发生俯冲

216回撤, 中国东部处于伸展拉张环境, 在此构造背景下出现软流圈上涌、岩石圈拆沉(Yin, 2010;

217Li et al., 2015), 驱动苏鲁造山带发生构造抬升(Hu et al., 2006; Wu et al., 2016; Ding et al.,

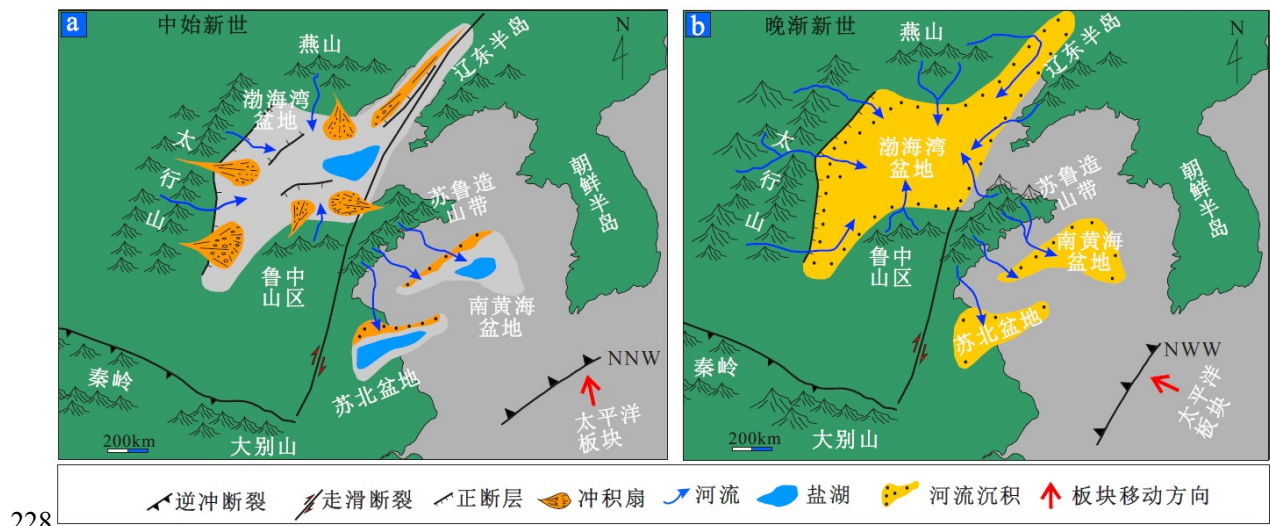
2182021), 其周围出现南黄海、渤海湾等大型断陷盆地(Ren et al., 2002; Su et al., 2014a; Suo et al.,

2192014), 中国东部造山带与盆地的这一差异升降导致盆山地貌开始分异。受盆地断陷过程的影

220响, 这些沉积中心此时彼此分隔, 未形成统一的沉积分布区(图 1c, 图 6a)。进入晚渐新世(32-

22123 Ma), 太平洋板块向欧亚大陆俯冲的速率维持在 95-70 mm/a(Northrup et al., 1995; 包汉勇等,

2222008; Liang and Wang, 2019), 俯冲方向转变为 NWW(Li et al., 2015), 中国东部伸展拉张环境逐  
 223渐减弱, 开始以构造挤压背景为主(Ren et al., 2002; Su et al., 2014b), 这促使苏鲁造山带、鲁中  
 224山区、太行山和燕山山脉内部基岩遭受新一期剥露, 邻近的南黄海、渤海湾等盆地发生地层缺  
 225失或构造变形, 上述造山带隆升-剥露产生的碎屑物质进入南黄海盆地和渤海湾盆地后, 导致  
 226后者开始进入坳陷演化阶段, 盆山耦合关系进一步加强, 从而奠定了中国东部盆-山地貌分布  
 227格局的雏形(图 6b)。



229 图 7 早新生代中国东部盆山分布复原图  
 230 Fig. 7 Palaeogeographic maps showing the distribution of basins and mountains in eastern China  
 231 during the early Cenozoic. Note that maps are drawn using a present-day coastline.

2326 结论

233 本文利用磷灰石(U-Th)/He 热年代学方法约束苏鲁造山带东段南部的多福山和锯齿山的剥  
 234露时间, 得到如下结论:

235(1) 年龄-高程对应关系和热历史模拟结果表明多福山和锯齿山在早-中始新世(54-43 Ma)和渐新  
 236世(35-27 Ma)发生剥露。苏鲁造山带东段的南、北部在新生代的剥露时间基本一致;

237(2) 综合苏鲁造山带西段的低温热年代学, 邻近南黄海盆地和渤海湾盆地沉积地层出现角度不  
 238整合, 说明苏鲁造山带在早-中始新世和晚渐新世发生阶段性整体剥露。

239(3) 苏鲁造山带及其邻近地区在新生代早期的剥露过程, 主要受控于西太平洋板块向欧亚大陆  
 240俯冲的影响, 自新生代早期以来至少存在两期显著的盆山差异升降过程, 从而奠定中国东部盆  
 241山分布格局。

242

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