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鄂尔多斯盆地侏罗纪煤中古野火事件 及其对古气候的影响

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提要:【研究目的】野火是陆地生态系统的一个重要组成部分, 燃烧产生的温室气体会对气候环境产生影响。对地史时期古野火的研究可以获得野火对生态系统的潜在长期影响。【研究方法】采集了鄂尔多斯盆地侏罗纪延安组5个主采煤层的56个样品, 并对其进行了宏观煤岩观察、煤岩显微组分定量、惰质组反射率测定、微观形貌观察。【研究结果】结果显示在煤层的顶底板中存在大量的宏观化石木炭(Charcoal), 且细胞间层均为同质化; 煤中惰质组含量分布范围为45.23%~56.81%, 且大部分惰质组反射率低于2%。【结论】这表明在泥炭沉积时期发生过高频率的野火事件且以中低温的地表火为主。根据现代森林火灾碳排放模型和煤中的惰质组由燃烧成因理论, 计算出仅在鄂尔多斯盆地延安组泥炭系统中野火释放的总碳量为443 Gt, 其中CO₂的量为1377 Gt, CO的量为86.7 Gt, CH₄的量为8.2 Gt, CO₂的释放量相当于目前大气圈中CO₂总量的45.9%。延安组时期陆地生态系统中野火释放的巨量温室气体可能是导致这一时期气候变暖的原因之一。

关 键 词:CO₂排放; 古野火; 煤炭; 煤田; 侏罗纪; 古气候; 煤炭勘查工程; 鄂尔多斯盆地

创 新 点:鄂尔多斯盆地早中侏罗世野火频发, 野火类型主要为地表火和地面火; 古野火至少释放了443 Gt的碳, 巨量的温室气体可能影响了当时的古气候。

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Wildfires in Jurassic Coal Seams from Ordos Basin and its impact on Paleoclimate

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Abstract: This paper is the result of coalfield geological survey engineering.

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[Objective] Wildfire is an important part of the earth system. The greenhouse gases produced by combustion will have an impact on the climate and the biosphere. One way to obtain information about the potential long term influences of wildfires on ecosystems and the climate system itself is to study palaeo-wildfires. **[Methods]** A total of 56 Jurassic coal samples from 5 main coal seams were collected from Northern Ordos Basin. The samples were analyzed by macropetrography, microscope, scanning electron microscope in order to study the evidences of wildfire and their impact on the paleoclimate. **[Results]** The results showed that a great deal of charcoal has been found in the roof and floor of the middle Jurassic coal from Ordos Basin and the cell walls of charcoal observed under SEM were homogenized. The average proportions of inertinite in the coal samples ranged from 45.23% to 56.81%, and the reflectance of most inertinite in coal is less than 2%, which indicated that the frequency wildfires occurred during the peat deposition period and the fires type were dominated by surface and ground fires with low temperature. **[Conclusions]** According to a carbon emission model for modern forest fires, the total carbon and gas emissions from wildfires in peat swamps of the Middle Jurassic in Northwest China were calculated. The total carbon released from peat-swamp forest wildfires was at least 443 Gt, corresponding to emissions of CO₂, CO and CH₄ of 1377 Gt, 86.7 Gt, and 8.26 Gt, respectively. The large amount of greenhouse gases released by wildfires may lead to changes of the atmospheric, which may have accelerated the process of climate warming in the Middle Jurassic.

Key words: CO₂ reduction; Paleowildfire; coal; coal field; Jurassic; paleoclimate; coal exploration engineering; Ordos Basin

Highlights: Paleowildfire events occurred frequently in the early Middle Jurassic in Ordos Basin and the main types of wildfires were surface fires and ground fires; The total carbon released by wildfires in the early Middle Jurassic in Ordos Basin reached at least 443 Gt, which might have affected the paleoclimate.

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1 引言

古野火指的是发生在第四纪之前的燃烧事件(Scott, 2000)。自从泥盆纪植物登陆以来,野火就开始在陆地广泛存在,成为地球系统中一个重要组成部分(Scott and Jones, 1994; Finkelstein et al., 2005; Bowman et al., 2009; Scott et al., 2010; 占长林等, 2011; 沈文杰等, 2012; Brown et al., 2012; Glasspool et al., 2015; 宋建中等, 2015; Sun et al., 2017; 刘红叶等, 2018)。研究表明燃烧释放的温室气体和颗粒物对气候变化有着重要的影响,如1997年的印度尼西亚森林大火释放了0.8~2.6 Gt的CO₂,可能导致了全球变暖(Page et al., 2002)。将今论古,在地史时期由古野火释放的温室气体也将会对古气候产生影响。指示古野火事件的指标——黑炭是由不完全燃烧产生的一系列粒径连续的固体残留物,由于黑炭具有稳定的芳香性结构和抗氧化性,因此可以长期保存在沉积地层中(Scott and

Jones, 1991)。古生态学将保存在地层中的粒径在mm和μm级别的黑炭称为化石木炭(Charcoal)(Masiello, 2004),通过对化石木炭的研究可以重建古野火历史和恢复古环境,微观化石木炭(<180 μm)常被用来进行孢粉计数统计分析古野火的发生频率(Clark, 1996; Scott, 2010),宏观化石木炭(>180 μm)在扫描电镜下可以提供早期植物的解剖学特征,为植物的演化过程提供信息(Schönenberger, 2005),通过对炭化的叶片中的气孔密度研究可以反演古大气中的CO₂浓度(Royer, 2001; Yan et al., 2009),通过对宏观化石木炭反射率的测定可以反演古野火类型,从而推测地史时期大气中O₂的浓度(Petersen and Lindström, 2012; Glasspool et al., 2015)。通过对化石木炭的定量研究和放射性碳同位素有助于了解生态系统中的碳循环和形成年代(Bird, 1999)等。

黑炭在煤岩学分类中属于惰质组(Scott and Glasspool, 2007; Sun et al., 2017)。对于煤中惰质组

的成因有两种观点,一种观点认为惰质组是有机质在泥炭化作用阶段经氧化蚀变形成(韩德馨等,1996; Hower et al., 2011, 2013),另一种观点认为惰质组是由不完全燃烧形成。近年来很多学者通过实验证明煤中的惰质组为不完全燃烧产物,等同于化石木炭(Scott, 1991, 1994; Guo and Bustin, 1998; Scott and Glasspool, 2007)。经过20多年的争论,惰质组是植物不完全燃烧的产物这一观点得到了越来越多学者的认同(Diessel, 2010; Scott, 2010; Shao et al., 2012; Yan et al., 2016; Sun et al., 2017)。随着对煤中惰质组成因的重新认识,蕴含在煤中的古野火信息越来越受到重视。

目前对古野火的研究主要集中在大的生物灭绝时期,如二叠纪—三叠纪、白垩纪—古近纪界限时期(Uhl et al., 2004, 2014; Jasper et al., 2008; Shen et al., 2011; Brown et al., 2012; Kauffmann et al., 2016; Shivanna et al., 2017; Sun et al., 2017),而对侏罗纪时期的古野火事件研究较少,对于来自煤中的古野火信息更是寥寥无几。侏罗纪是全球重要的成煤期,我国的侏罗纪煤占全国煤炭资源总量的2/3(韩德馨等,1996; 黄文辉等,2010),这为研究蕴含在煤中的侏罗纪野火信息提供了条件。侏罗纪全球大气中CO₂浓度是目前大气中CO₂浓度的4倍(Berner, 2006; Sellwood and Valdes, 2008),属于典型的温室气候时期。目前对计算古野火释放的温室气体量和野火对侏罗纪气候环境影响等领域研究较少,基于此本文通过对鄂尔多斯盆地的中侏罗统延安组的煤层进行采样对上述问题进行了探讨。

2 地质背景

鄂尔多斯盆地位于华北克拉通西部,是中国重要的能源及矿产基地。根据构造形态和盆地演化历史,鄂尔多斯盆地可划分为伊盟隆起、渭北隆起、西缘冲断带、晋西挠褶带、天环坳陷、陕北斜坡等6个构造单元。研究区位于鄂尔多斯盆地东北部东胜和神木地区(图1),区内岩浆活动不发育,出露地层以中、新生代地层为主(张泓等,1995)。盆地内侏罗纪地层较为稳定,为一套内陆湖泊相沉积。由下而上为富县组、延安组、直罗组、安定组和芬芳河组,其中主要含煤地层为延安组。延安组主要为一套河流、湖泊三角洲和湖泊沉积,岩石粒度总体表

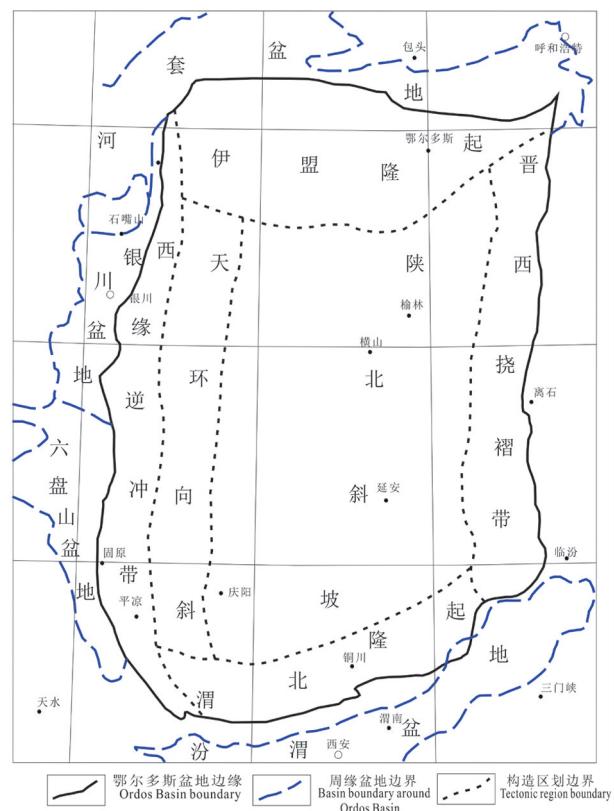


图1 鄂尔多斯盆地构造纲要图(据刘池洋等,2006)
Fig.1 Tectonic outline of Ordos Basin (after Liu Chiyang et al., 2006)

现较细,除底部常有砂砾岩、砾岩外,很少有粗碎屑岩,少数地区尚有泥灰岩及菱铁质岩透镜体(王双明等,1999)。鄂尔多斯盆地北缘的延安组地层普遍含煤5组且多为中、厚煤层;南部可采煤层少,通常为1~2层。王双明等(1999)根据鄂尔多斯盆地不同区域地层的垂向变化,根据岩石的粒度特征,岩性组成,煤层的发育特征等将延安组自下而上分为五段(图2),前人通过对鄂尔多斯盆地侏罗纪时代划分认为延安组对应中侏罗统早期的阿伦阶—巴柔阶,时间跨度为174.10~168.3 Ma(邓胜徽等,2017)。

3 采样与测试方法

本次工作采集了神木—东胜矿区的7个主采煤层的顶底板及煤层样品共56个,其中5²煤层煤样采自红柳林煤矿,5¹煤层煤样采自郭家湾煤矿,4³和4²煤层煤样采自凉水井煤矿,3¹煤层煤样采自寸草塔二矿,2²煤层煤样采自哈拉沟煤矿,1²煤层煤样采自

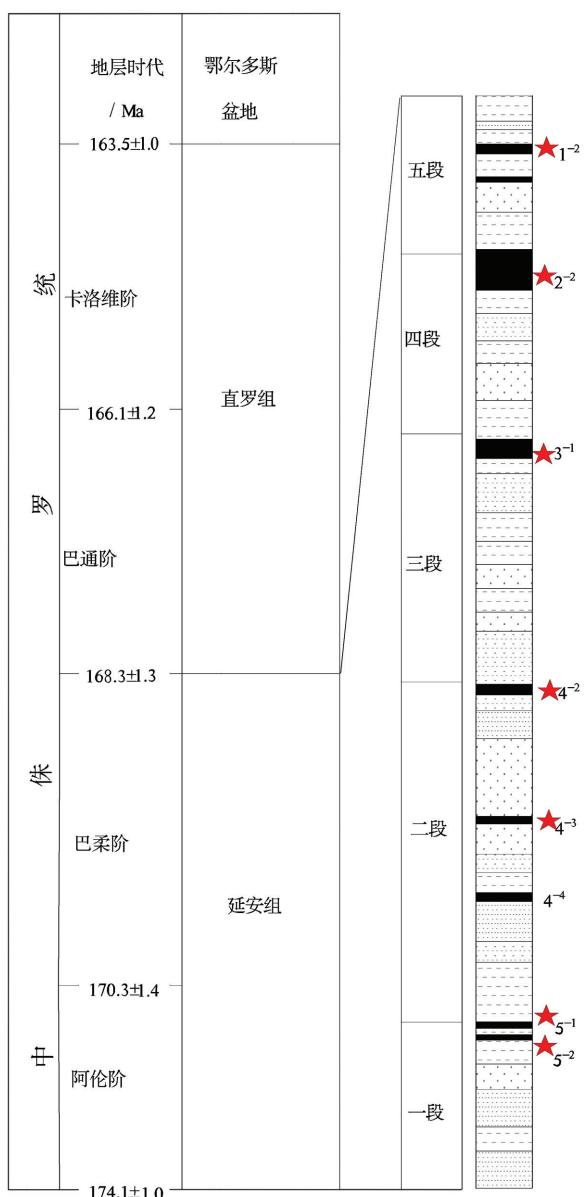


图2 鄂尔多斯盆地延安组地层柱状图(据邓胜徽等,2017)

Fig.2 Stratigraphic section of the Yan'an Formation in Ordos Basin (after Deng Shenghui et al., 2017)

补连塔煤矿。

根据显微煤岩类型测定方法(GB/T 15590—2008)对显微煤岩类型的测试要求对煤光片进行镜下显微组分观测,偏反光显微镜型号为Leica DM2500P,并用CRAIC软件对煤中的镜质组和惰质组分进行反射率测定。

用场发射扫描电镜(FE-SEM, FEI QuantaTM 650 FEG)观察煤层顶底板中化石木炭的植物细胞的炭化程度。煤样被喷金镀膜,在60~90 Pa的低

真空条件下观测,工具距离是10 mm,射束电压20 kV。

4 结 果

4.1 煤层顶底板中的化石木炭和煤中的丝炭

根据Scott(2010)对地层中化石木炭的宏观鉴定特征,在采集的7层煤的顶底板中均发现了大量的宏观化石木炭(图3),煤层顶底板中的化石木炭呈黑色,少数具有丝绢光泽,其形态多样,有立方块状、条带状、长条状等,这些粒径较大的宏观化石木炭是植物燃烧时释放水分,收缩开裂形成的不完全燃烧碎块被水流携带到低洼处和碎屑物同期沉积形成。

煤层中的丝炭在剖面上呈薄层状、透镜状分布在煤层中(5~20 mm)(图4a~c),平面上丝炭还以块状分布在煤层中,具有无定向排列的特征,粒度大,具有明显的原地堆积或微异地堆积的特征(图4d~f)。丝炭层在外力敲击下极易开裂并碎成粉末,黑色,污手,部分具有丝绢光泽。

4.2 煤中的惰质组

在本次研究的各煤层中镜质体反射率平均值分布范围为0.46%~0.55%(表1),变质程度较低属于低-中煤级煤。在三大显微组分中,镜质组含量分布范围为39.85%~53.77%,惰质组含量分布范围为45.23%~56.81%,壳质组含量分布范围为0.85%~1.73%。在研究的煤层中惰质组主要以半丝质体和丝质体为主,其次为惰屑体、粗粒体,少量微粒体,菌类体少见。在丝质体中大多细胞结构保存完好,大部分丝质体被压扁破坏,部分被挤压破碎形成“弧形”或“星状”,少数丝质体胞腔中被矿物质充填(图5a~c)。半丝质体的颜色比丝质体颜色偏暗,其胞腔结构比丝质体保存差。研究区煤中惰质组反射率的分布范围为0.7%~5.23%;除3¹煤中反射率在0.7%~2%的惰质组占总惰质组含量小于70%外,其余煤层中反射率在0.7%~2%的惰质组占总惰质组含量均大于70%,各煤层惰质组反射率的分布特征和对应的温度见表2。

5 讨 论

5.1 古野火存在的证据

宏观煤岩组分中的丝炭、显微煤岩组分中的惰



图3 煤层顶底板中的化石木炭

a— 1^2 煤层顶板中的化石木炭; b— 1^2 煤层底板中的化石木炭; c— 2^2 煤层顶板中的化石木炭; d— 2^2 煤层底板中的化石木炭; e— 3^1 煤层顶板中的化石木炭; f— 3^1 煤层底板中的化石木炭; g— 4^2 煤层顶板中的化石木炭; h— 4^2 煤层底板中的化石木炭; i— 4^3 煤层顶板中的化石木炭; j— 4^3 煤层底板中的化石木炭; k— 5^1 煤层顶板中的化石木炭; l— 5^1 煤层底板中的化石木炭

Fig.3 Charcoal in the rock of roof/floor of the middle Jurassic coal in Ordos Basin

a—Charcoal in the roof of 1^2 coalseam; b—Charcoal in the floor of 1^2 coalseam; c—Charcoal in the roof of 2^2 coalseam; d—Charcoal in the floor of 2^2 coalseam; e—Charcoal in the roof of 3^1 coalseam; f—Charcoal in the floor of 3^1 coalseam; g—Charcoal in the roof of 4^2 coalseam; h—Charcoal in the floor of 4^2 coalseam; i—Charcoal in the roof of 4^3 coalseam; j—Charcoal in the floor of 4^3 coalseam; k—Charcoal in the roof of 5^1 coalseam; l—Charcoal in the floor of 5^1 coalseam

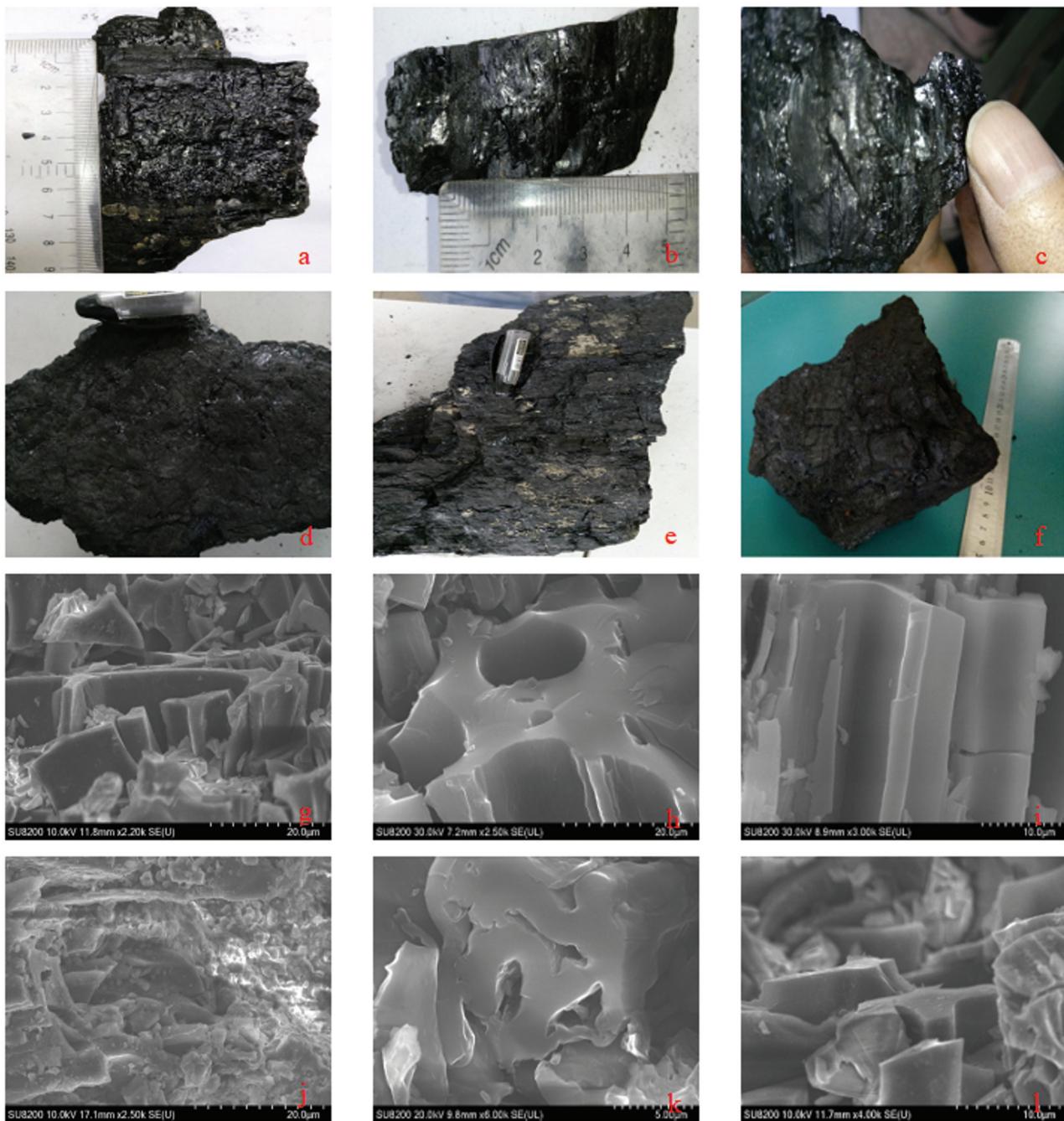


图4 煤中的丝炭和丝炭的扫描电镜图片

a、b、c—煤层中呈薄层状的丝炭; d、e、f—平面上块状的丝炭; g、h、i、j、k、l 分别为 1^2 、 2^2 、 3^1 、 4^2 、 4^3 和 5^1 煤中丝炭在扫描电镜下呈均质化的细胞间层

Fig. 4 Fusian (Charcoal) in the coal and the scanning electron microscope micrographs of fusian
 a,b,c—Fusain layer in vertical coalseam; d,e,f—Fusain in horizontal coalseam. g,h,i,j,k,l were the scanning electron micrograph of homogeneous cell walls of charcoal, which were taken from the 1^2 , 2^2 , 3^1 , 4^2 , 4^3 and 5^1 coal seams, respectively

质组和煤层顶底板中大量分布的化石木炭均表明在泥炭沉积时期发生过广泛的野火事件。与中国北方晚石炭系(<25%; 韩德馨, 1996)和中二叠统(40%~51%; 韩德馨, 1996)煤中惰质组的含量相

比,研究区煤中的惰质组含量(45.23%~56.81%)明显偏高,同时也明显高于南方晚二叠世煤中惰质组的含量(<30%; Diessel, 2010)。在当前的环境下泥炭中的惰质组含量为4.27%(Glasspool et al., 2015),

表1 煤中显微煤岩组分含量(%)
Table 1 Maceral composition of the coals from the studied areas (%)

	补连塔煤矿 1 ² 煤层	哈拉沟煤矿 2 ² 煤层	寸草塔二矿 3 ¹ 煤层	凉水井 4 ² 煤层	凉水井 4 ³ 煤层	郭家湾 5 ¹ 煤层	红柳林 5 ² 煤层
镜质组	51.72	45.24	43.47	53.77	46.06	39.85	44.20
壳质组	1.73	1.36	0.72	1.00	1.66	0.86	0.85
惰质组	46.55	53.40	56.81	45.23	52.28	54.29	54.95
镜质体反射率	0.53	0.52	0.46	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.54

而研究区煤中的惰质组含量远远高于这一数值,这表明在延安组泥炭沉积时期,野火的发生频率要远高于当前环境下泥炭中的野火发生频率。

Kwiecińska and Petersen(2004)认为natural char是煤或泥炭中的有机质受野火的影响热变质形成,其反射率不仅高于煤中的镜质组和壳质组的反射率,而且还要明显高于煤中惰质组的反射率,且natural char具有多孔性,这些孔洞大小、形态均不规则。现代研究表明 natural char 等同于化石木炭(Scott, 2010; Degani-Schmidt et al., 2015)。广泛分布在煤中的具有高反射率的 nature char(图5,d~f)表明在泥炭形成时期均发生过古野火事件。

天然焦是用来描述受侵入体的热影响而产生局部变质的煤,除此之外天然焦也可以由燃烧形成(Kwiecińska and Petersen, 2004)。在采集的所有煤层中仅在3¹煤和2²煤中发现了少量的天然焦颗粒。受侵入体影响形成的天然焦一般沿接触带分布,分

布范围在几公里到几米之间,而在3¹煤和2²煤中出现的天然焦以较小的且孤立的颗粒状分布在煤中(图5, g ~ h),这表明这些天然焦颗粒是在泥炭沉积时期形成。地质资料显示研究区在泥炭形成时期和成煤后期均未发现岩浆活动,且煤中镜质体反射率在0.5%左右,属于低煤阶煤,因此煤中的天然焦颗粒是由高温燃烧形成而非受岩浆热变质而成。吴传荣等(1995)也发现在中国西北地区中侏罗世未受岩浆活动影响的煤中出现了小球体、热解碳、镶嵌体等各向异性体。Kwiecińska and Petersen(2004)认为这些小球体、热解碳、镶嵌体同样为天然焦颗粒,这表明在中侏罗世中国西北地区发生过大范围的古野火事件,研究区的古野火可能是其中的一部分。

5.2 古野火类型

根据燃料在空间的分布特征分为空中燃料,地表燃料和地面燃料,对应的燃料类型分为树冠火,

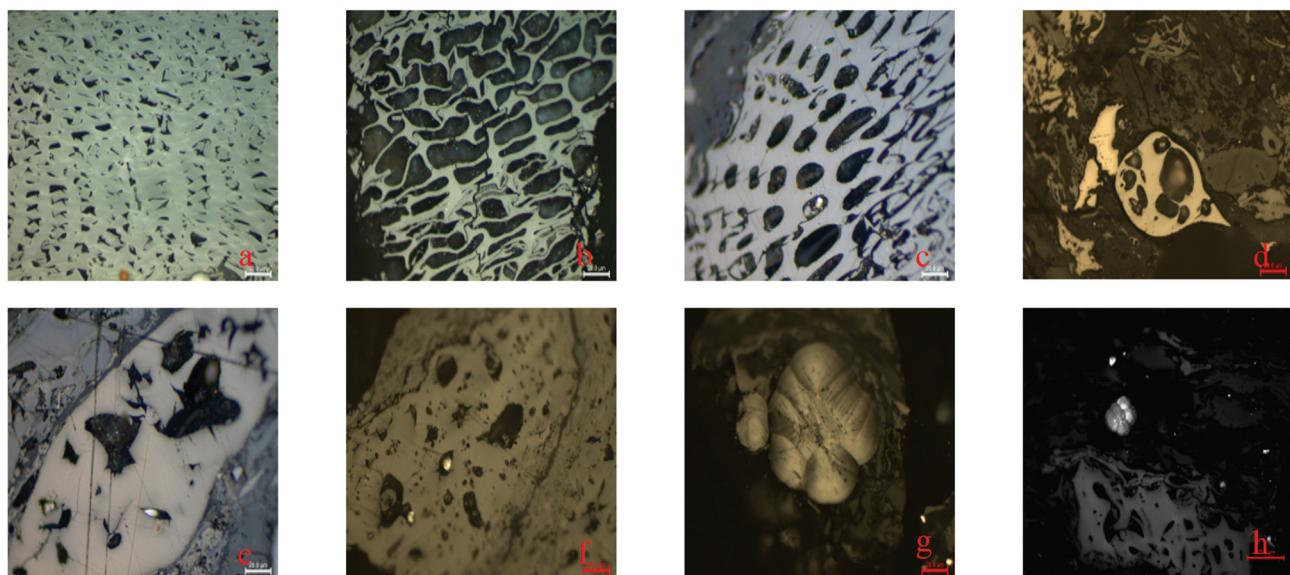


图5 煤中的丝质体、天然木炭和天然焦
a、b、c—煤中的丝质体; d、e、f—煤中的天然木炭; g—22煤中的天然焦颗粒; h—31煤中的天然焦颗粒

Fig. 5 Inertinite, nature char and nature coke in coal seams
a,b,c—Inertinite; d,e,f—Nature char; g—Nature coke in 2² coal seam; h—Nature coke in 3¹ coalseam

表2 研究区煤中惰质组反射率及燃烧温度

Table 2 The inertinite reflectance and combustion temperature of coal from studied area

煤层	统计值	0.7% ~ 2% R_o	2% ~ 3% R_o	3% ~ 4% R_o	$R_o > 4\%$
1 ¹ 煤层	百分比/%	82.73	8.25	0.02	—
	平均反射率/%	1.60	2.45	3.35	—
	平均温度/℃	372.52	472.61	578.60	—
2 ² 煤层	百分比/%	87.24	10.36	2.40	1
	平均反射率/%	1.54	2.37	3.41	5.23
	平均温度/℃	365.45	463.19	585.66	800.00
3 ¹ 煤层	百分比/%	66.55	23.21	7.20	4.04
	平均反射率/%	1.52	2.42	3.39	4.85
	平均温度/℃	363.10	469.08	583.31	755.24
4 ² 煤层	百分比/%	71.28	25.31	1.35	3.16
	平均反射率/%	1.52	2.21	3.50	4.7
	平均温度/℃	363.10	444.35	596.26	737.57
4 ³ 煤层	百分比/%	74.32	20.16	5.14	1.38
	平均反射率/%	1.36	2.38	3.36	4.98
	平均温度/℃	344.25	464.37	579.77	770.54
5 ² 煤层	百分比/%	72.22	23.48	3.11	2.19
	平均反射率/%	1.48	2.52	3.14	5.12
	平均温度/℃	358.38	480.86	553.87	787.03
5 ¹ 煤层	百分比/%	75.26	23.42	2.32	—
	平均反射率/%	1.65	2.51	3.12	—
	平均温度/℃	378.40	479.68	551.51	—

地表火和地面火(Scott et al., 1994)。树冠火温度较高可达到800℃以上,主要产生微观的化石木炭。地表火温度一般在200~700℃,产生大量的宏观化石木炭。地面火的燃烧温度一般比较低(<350℃),燃烧产物以宏观化石木炭为主(Petersen and Lindström, 2012; Brown et al., 2012)。目前对古野火的燃烧温度及类型的研究主要来自于对不完全燃烧产生的化石木炭反射率的测定、木质细胞的均质化程度来大致估算。

实验表明煤中惰质组的反射率与燃烧温度呈正相关,即燃烧温度越高,形成的惰质组反射率越高(Guo and Bustin, 1998; Scott and Glasspool, 2007)。尽管惰质组反射率和燃烧温度不是完全的线性关系,但是燃烧温度大致可以通过公式(1)进行计算(Petersen and Lindström, 2012)。

$$T=184.10+117.76 \times R_o \quad (r^2=0.91) \quad (1)$$

T 为燃烧温度, R_o 为测量出的惰质组反射率。在研究区的5层煤中惰质组反射率的分布基本一致,以低反射率(<2%)的惰质组为主(表2),这表明野火主要以中低温的地表火和地面火为主。尽管

有高反射率的惰质组出现,如在3¹煤层中反射率>4%的惰质组含量最高,但也仅为4%,这表明在3¹层泥炭沉积形成时期发生的高温野火频率相对于其他泥炭层较高,但主要还是以地面火及地表火为主。在煤层顶底板中发现的大量的宏观化石木炭(图3)也表明在泥炭沉积时期的野火以中低温的地表火和地表火为主。

在炭化过程中植物细胞壁的形态也会发生明显的变化,当燃烧温度低于300℃时,在扫描电镜下能够看到细胞的胞间层,当温度高于325℃时绝大部分植物细胞壁都变为均质化,当温度超过600℃时细胞壁会变成碎片,这些细小的碎片就是煤岩显微组分中的碎屑惰质组(Scott and Jones, 1991; Scott, 2000; Scott and Glasspool, 2007)。本次采集的煤样在扫描电镜下观察发现细胞间层均为同质化(图4,g~l),这表明中侏罗世在鄂尔多斯盆地北部泥炭沉积时期发生的古野火的温度在325~600℃,以中低温的地表火和地表火为主。

5.3 古野火释放的温室气体

燃烧过程中产生的大量温室气体对区域乃至全

球碳平衡具有不可忽视的作用,同时也是现代大气中温室气体的主要来源之一(Crutzen et al., 1990; Moraes et al., 2004),目前计算森林野火导致的碳排量是在Seiler(1980)提出的公式基础上逐步完善的,生物质燃料燃烧过程中排放的总碳量计算公式为:

$$C_t = M \times f_c \times \beta \quad (2)$$

C_t 为可燃物燃烧过程中排放的总碳量(t), M 为在火灾事件中损失的可燃物载量(t), f_c 为可燃物中的含碳率, β 为生物质燃料的燃烧效率,即单位面积森林燃烧过程中燃烧损失的可燃物占燃烧前可燃物的比例,是决定燃烧碳排放量的重要系数。

$$E_s = E_{fs} \times C_t \quad (3)$$

E_s 为某种含碳气体的排放量(g), E_{fs} 为某种含碳气体的排放因子(g/kg)。式(2)为燃烧过程中排放的总碳量,则不完全燃烧形成的残余固体物应为:

$$R = M \times f_c \times (1 - \beta) \quad (4)$$

R 为不完全燃烧残留物的总碳量(t),实验证明煤中的惰质组为不完全燃烧产生的固体残留物(Guo and Bustin, 1998; Scott and Glasspool, 2007),燃烧效率 β 取政府间气候变化专门委员会(IPCC)的经验估计值0.45(王效科等,1998;常禹等,2015);含碳率 f_c 取国内外通用值0.5(刘晓东和王博,2017);在侏罗纪成煤期中国北方地区主要处于亚热带—暖温带气候区域,植被类型主要为针、阔叶混交林(钟筱春等,2003),气体的排放因子 E_{fs} 参考胡海清等(2012)测量的针叶—阔叶混交林排放因子的平均值计算,CO₂排放因子取值3107.9 g/kg,CO排放因子取值为195.7 g/kg,CH₄的排放因子取值为18.6 g/kg。中国鄂尔多斯盆地侏罗纪煤炭资源量为1487.66 Gt(黄文辉等,2010),煤中惰质组含量按最低值36.4%计算(韩德馨等,1996),将上述参数带入

到公式(2)(3)(4)中,经计算侏罗纪煤中惰质组形成时向大气中排放的总碳量为443 Gt,其中CO₂的量为1377 Gt,CO的量为86.7 Gt,CH₄的量为8.2 Gt。在本次计算采用的煤炭资源量仅为鄂尔多斯盆地侏罗纪2000 m以浅地层中的煤炭储量,不包含不具备工业开采价值的薄煤层资源量和2000 m以深的煤炭资源量,因此实际释放量应该比计算数值更大。

5.4 古野火对侏罗纪古气候的影响

在鄂尔多斯盆地中侏罗世大气中CO₂的浓度在 $1.2 \times 10^{-3} \sim 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$,为目前大气圈中CO₂浓度的3~4倍(Yan et al., 2009; Wu et al., 2016; 金培红,2017)。根据Sellwood和Valdes(2008)的大气环流模型,在早、中侏罗世全球气温比现代高5~10°C,海水温度比现代高8°C。中国北方在侏罗纪发生了显著的升温事件,从早侏罗世的普林斯巴赫期开始至中侏罗世巴通期结束,高峰发生在中侏罗世阿伦期至巴柔期(钟筱春等,2003),与此同时大气中的CO₂含量持续上升(Diessel, 2010; 鲁静等,2016),这与延安组泥炭沉积时期一致(图6)。温室气体特别是CO₂被认为是在较短的时期内影响气候变化的主要原因,除此之外燃烧释放的黑碳气溶胶能够强烈吸收太阳辐射,影响辐射平衡,被认为是仅次于温室气体的全球变暖因素(Bowman et al., 2009)。鄂尔多斯盆地侏罗纪仅由泥炭沼泽系统中的野火释放的CO₂量就相当于目前大气圈中CO₂(3000 Gt)总量的45.9%。中国侏罗纪煤炭资源量丰富,约占全国煤炭资源总量的2/3;侏罗纪时期在全球范围内煤主要发育在南、北纬40度至极地地区,主要分布在华北陆块、西伯利亚板块、北美洲板块、澳大利亚板块及南极洲板块,寒带地区的西伯利亚北部也有分布(李江

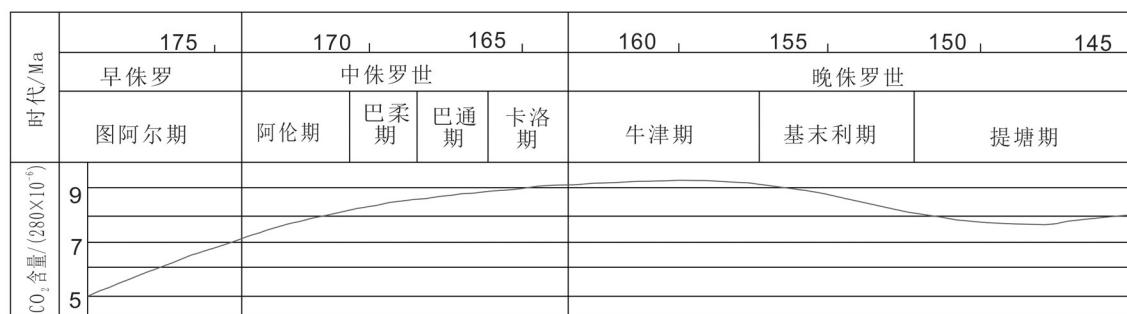


图6 侏罗纪古大气CO₂含量变化(据Diessel, 2010; 鲁静等, 2016)

Fig.6 Changing pattern of carbon dioxide in Jurassic palaeo-atmosphere (after Diessel, 2010; Lu Jing et al., 2016)

海, 2013), 因此在侏罗纪成煤期仅由泥炭沼泽区域的森林燃烧释放的温室气体应该是巨量的, 同时陆地其他生态系统中野火也会释放大量的温室气体。尽管 Ciarapica et al. (2006) 认为晚三叠世—早侏罗世的气候变暖与中央大西洋岩浆区的火山活动以及其他导致甲烷水合物的排放增加的因素有关, 但是在中侏罗世全球范围内由野火释放的温室气体量也是导致气候变化不可忽视的因素之一。

6 结 论

(1) 鄂尔多斯盆地延安组煤中高含量的惰质组、顶底板中的化石木炭均表明在延安组泥炭沼泽沉积时期发生过广泛的古野火事件, 野火类型以中低温的地面火和地表火为主。

(2) 根据现代森林火灾碳排放模型计算出仅在鄂尔多斯盆地中侏罗世泥炭沼泽中森林野火释放的CO₂的量为1377 Gt, 为目前大气圈中CO₂总量的45.9%。考虑到鄂尔多斯盆地的侏罗纪煤炭资源量仅为全球侏罗纪煤炭资源量的一小部分, 因此在全球范围野火释放的温室气体应该是巨量的。野火释放的CO₂可能是导致中侏罗世大气中CO₂浓度上升, 气候变暖的因素之一。

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