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冷泉环境自生矿物多硫同位素特征及应用

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摘要:正常海相沉积物中普遍存在有机质硫酸盐还原作用(OSR),但在冷泉区,硫酸盐还原-甲烷厌氧氧化作用(SR-AOM)则占据主导地位。如何区分这两种硫酸盐还原途径,对研究极端环境下的生物地球化学过程具有重要意义。为进一步概括、 了解冷泉区与SR-AOM相关的自生矿物的多硫同位素特征及其建模应用,在广泛调研国内外与SR-AOM相关的多硫同位素 研究成果的基础上,综述了SR-AOM成因的黄铁矿和冷泉重晶石的多硫同位素特征。在此基础上,分别针对黄铁矿和冷泉重 晶石概括已被广泛应用的稳定状态盒模型和1-D反应转移模型。SR-AOM成因的黄铁矿相比OSR成因的黄铁矿具有更高的 δ^{34} S值和 Δ^{33} S值。同时,SR-AOM成因的黄铁矿的 δ^{34} S值和 Δ^{33} S值呈负相关性,不同于OSR的正相关性。此外,冷泉重晶石的 负 Δ^{33} S- δ^{r34} S相关性与受OSR控制的孔隙水硫酸盐的正相关性亦明显不同。在冷泉环境中,与SR-AOM相关的自生矿物多硫 同位素特征能有效示踪该极端条件下硫同位素的演化,且有利于区分SR-AOM和OSR,这为研究极端环境下的生物地球化学 过程和示踪潜在的天然气水合物矿藏提供了有效依据。

关键词:冷泉;硫酸盐甲烷转换带;硫酸盐还原-甲烷厌氧氧化作用;黄铁矿;重晶石

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Characteristics and application of multiple sulfur isotopes of authigenic minerals in cold-seep environment

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Abstract: Organoclastic sulfate reduction (OSR) exists extensively within normal marine sediments, whereas, sulfate reduction coupled with anaerobic oxidation of methane (SR-AOM) are dominated process in the cold-seep areas. How to distinguish these two sulfate reduction pathways is of great significance to the study of biogeochemical processes in extreme environments. Here, in order to further understand the characteristics of multiple sulfur isotopes of authigenic minerals associated with SR-AOM in the cold seep and their modeling applications, this study conducts extensive investigations into the research results of multiple sulfur isotopes related to SR-AOM at home and abroad, mainly focusing on the multiple sulfur isotopic characteristics of pyrite and barite of SR-AOM. Based on this, the widely used steady-state box model and 1-D diagenetic reaction-transport model are proposed for pyrite and barite respectively. The pyrite of SR-AOM origin has higher δ^{34} S and Δ^{33} S values than that of OSR. The δ^{34} S and Δ^{33} S values of pyrite formed by SR-AOM shows a negative correlation, which is different from that of OSR. The negative Δ^{33} S- δ^{-34} S correlation of barite significantly different from that of OSR-induced pore water sulfate reveals a positive correlation. The multiple sulfur isotopic characteristics of authigenic minerals related to SR-AOM in the cold seep can effectively trace the evolution of sulfur isotopic characteristics of authigenic minerals related to SR-AOM in the cold seep can effectively trace the evolution of sulfur isotopic and assist to distinguish SR-AOM from OSR. This provides an effective basis for further research on biogeochemical processes in extreme environments and for tracing potential gas hydrate deposits.

Key words: cold-seep; SMTZ; SR-AOM; pyrite; barite

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海洋沉积物是全球最大的甲烷储库^[1]。甲烷是 一种温室气体,在沉积物中以溶解态、游离气和固 相天然气水合物的形式存在^[2]。在厌氧沉积物中, 可通过以下2种方式产生甲烷:①产甲烷细菌或古 菌对有机质的分解利用;②沉积物深部有机物的热 催化裂解^[3]。当富甲烷低温流体沿海底裂隙或其他 通道向上排溢时便会形成冷泉,这一现象在全球大 陆边缘广泛存在^[4-8]。在地质历史时期,大气甲烷含 量的变化甚至会对气候造成直接影响^[9]。然而,在 冷泉沉积物中的甲烷绝大多数被硫酸盐还 原-甲烷厌氧氧化作用所消耗^[10-11](公式(1), sulfate reduction-anaerobic oxidation of methane,以下称作 SR-AOM)从而减少了甲烷气体排放^[12]:

$$CH_4 + SO_4^{2-} \rightarrow HS^- + HCO_3^- + H_2O$$
(1)

硫酸盐是海洋硫循环中的关键部分^[13]。在大陆 边缘沉积物中,硫酸盐还原菌利用孔隙水硫酸盐降 解有机质^[14]。此外,孔隙水硫酸盐还能在硫酸盐甲 烷转换带 (sulfate-methane transition zone,以下称作 SMTZ)内被消耗。上述 2 个过程中的硫酸盐在被 还原成硫化物的同时,部分生成的硫化物会被再次 氧化为含硫中间产物(如单质硫),这即是氧化硫循 环现象^[15]。然而,与有机质硫酸盐还原作用 (organoclastic sulfate reduction,以下称作 OSR)不同, 在 SMTZ 内的 SR-AOM 通常由嗜甲烷古菌和硫酸 盐还原细菌组成的共生体所主导^[16-17]。如何区分 OSR 和 SR-AOM 对于冷泉环境的研究具有重要意 义^[18]。

SMTZ 内主要的微生物过程为 SR-AOM, 其直 接控制该过程产物的硫同位素特征和 δ^{34} S 及 Δ^{33} S 值^[17]。然而,这个过程的微生物代谢机制,尤其 是甲烷厌氧氧化并将硫酸盐作为终端电子受体的 电子转移机制仍然存在争议^[19-20]。Milucka等^[21] 认为 SR-AOM 主要由嗜甲烷古菌进行,即嗜甲烷古 菌首先将硫酸盐还原成 S⁰,其细菌共生体随后通过 歧化反应将其转换为硫酸盐和硫化物。另一种观 点则认为,在嗜甲烷古菌中进行的 AOM 以及在硫 酸盐还原细菌中进行的 SR 是相互独立的^[19-20,22],它 们之间通过纳米线^[19]和细胞色素^[20]直接进行种间 电子转移,而不是产生 S⁰等中间产物。迄今为止, 后者被认为是此代谢关系的主导模式^[23]。

此外, OSR 和 SR-AOM 均会造成显著的硫同位 素分馏^[24-28]。其分馏的原因在于硫的各个同位素质 量不同,导致在物理、化学及生物化学作用过程中, 硫同位素在两种或两种以上物质(物相)之间的分 配存在不同的同位素比值的现象^[29]。一般来说,同 位素的质量差越大,其分馏效应也越大,即同位素 交换反应服从质量相关法则^[24]。然而,现阶段被广 泛应用的δ³⁴S值^[28-32]在揭示生物地球化学硫循环方 面仍然存在一定的局限性^[33-34]。近年来,多硫同位 素在冷泉研究领域的应用逐渐兴起^[17,23,35-36]。 与冷泉相关的微生物过程中,多硫同位素的分馏遵 循质量分馏原理,硫的3个稳定同位素(³²S、³³S、 ³⁴S)会因生物地球化学过程的不同而出现可测量到 的差异^[37]。反过来,这些被测量到的微小差异就可 以反演其分馏过程^[38-39]。国内外对δ³⁴S-Δ³³S、δ³⁴S-Δ³⁶S的研究已经充分表明多硫同位素可以有效区 分 OSR 和 SR-AOM^[15,23,37,40],这将有助于揭示极端条 件下的生物地球化学硫循环。

硫同位素比值普遍以δ符号表示:

$$\delta^{3i} \mathbf{S} = \left(\frac{{}^{3i} \mathbf{R}_{\text{sample}} - {}^{3i} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VCDT}}}{{}^{3i} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VCDT}}}\right) \times 1000(\%)$$
(2)

³R 为³ⁱS/³²S, 3*i*=33、34 或 36, VCDT 代表国际参 考物质 Vienna Cañon Diablo Troilite。Δ为³ⁱS/³²S 和 ³⁴S/³²S(3*i* 同上)同位素比率之间测量的差别:

$$\delta^{33}\mathbf{S} = \delta^{33}\mathbf{S} - 1000 \times \left(\left(1 + \frac{\delta^{34}\mathbf{S}}{1000} \right)^{0.515} - 1 \right) \times 1000(\%)$$
(3)

$$\delta^{36} S = \delta^{36} S - 1000 \times \left(\left(1 + \frac{\delta^{34} S}{1000} \right)^{1.90} - 1 \right) \times 1000(\%)$$
 (4)

硫同位素分馏系数³ⁱα用下式表达(3i同上):

$${}^{3i}\alpha = \frac{{}^{3i}R_{\rm H_2S}/{\rm pyrite}}{{}^{3i}R_{\rm SO_4^{2-}}/{\rm CAS}}$$
(5)

硫同位素异素体之间的分馏系数与³λ(3*i* 同上) 相关:

$${}^{3i}\lambda = \frac{\ln^{3i}\alpha}{\ln^{34}\alpha} \tag{6}$$

³³λ=0.515, ³⁶λ=1.90^[38,41]。由质量差异主导的相关 过程促进了³⁴S/³²S分馏,其大约是³³S/³²S分馏的 2倍,但只是³⁶S/³²S分馏的一半^[38,42-43]。

基于前人的研究成果,本文在对冷泉环境中含 硫自生矿物(黄铁矿和重晶石)δ³⁴S特征总结的基础 上,对其多硫同位素的主要特征及模型方法进行概 述,探讨冷泉环境中硫元素的生物地球化学过程, 并强调多硫同位素对区分 OSR 和 SR-AOM 的积极 作用。

1 微生物调节硫同位素分馏

长久以来,冷泉环境中微生物对硫同位素的分

馏调节作用一直受到广泛关注^[19,44-47]。SR-AOM由 甲烷厌氧氧化古菌 (anaerobic methanotrophic archaea, 以下称作 ANME)和硫酸盐还原菌 (sulfate-reducing bacteria,以下称作 SRB)组成的互养菌群所介导^[16,48]。 然而,学术界对 ANME和 SRB 互养模式的电子平 衡机制的观点仍然存在分歧^[20,48]。迄今为止,代谢 作用的主导模式是 ANME和 SRB 通过细胞膜上多 种含亚铁血红素的细胞色素^[19]或者传导菌毛直接 实现种间电子转移^[20]。尽管对 SR-AOM 机制的研 究已经取得了重要成果,但是对冷泉沉积物内这一 过程的本质仍需进一步了解^[48]。

研究普遍认为, 微生物对硫循环的调节作用造 成了显著的硫同位素分馏^[49]。一般而言, 微生物参 与的硫化物氧化作用会产生少量的硫同位素分馏 (<5‰)^[50]。Pellerin等^[51]提出通过两种机制进行的 细菌硫化物氧化作用可能会导致显著的硫同位素 分馏: 硫调节的细胞内歧化作用或反向异化硫酸盐 还原作用。前者受细胞限制而不产生细胞外的单 质硫, 后者将硫酸盐还原形成的硫化物再次氧化为 硫酸盐。硫化物的再氧化作用会产生含硫中间产 物 (S⁰, S₂O₃²⁻, SO₃²⁻), 这些含硫中间产物参与的歧化 作用导致随后形成的硫化物明显亏损³⁴S^[52-53]。 此外, 低浓度的溶解硫化物更有利于微生物参与歧 化作用^[54]。

在细胞层面上,由微生物控制的硫酸盐还原过 程主要包括以下几个步骤(图1)^[37,47]:第1步,硫酸 根在其通透酶的作用下进入细胞内;第2步,细胞 内硫酸根转化为腺苷-5'-磷酸硫酸酐 (adenosine 5' phosphosulfate (APS));第3步, APS 被还原为亚硫 酸根;第4和第5步,亚硫酸根被转化为硫化氢,期 间可能经过其他中间价态硫的形态过程(如单质 硫、连三硫酸盐、硫代硫酸盐);第6步,硫化氢被释 放到细胞外。由于每一步代谢反应都是可逆的,因 此,硫同位素的分馏程度不仅取决于每一步反应的 动力学分馏程度,也受每一步反应的可逆程度(f) 控制。

2 冷泉环境内多硫同位素特征

2.1 SMTZ 内硫同位素分馏特征及主要自生矿物

现代大陆边缘海洋沉积物内富集³⁴S的自生矿 物对研究与 SR-AOM 相关的过程以及识别 SMTZ 具有重要意义^[17,24,56-61]。在海洋沉积物中, SR-AOM 能够不断消耗从海底表层向下扩散的硫酸盐^[30,32,60]。 在这个过程中, ³²S 被优先转移至产物中,导致在沉 积物内形成的溶解硫化物 δ³⁴S 值显著负偏,并使得 残余的孔隙水硫酸盐以及后续产生的硫化物富集 ³⁴S^[24,62]。然而,随着埋藏深度增加,溶解硫化物的 δ³⁴S 值会逐渐正偏,因为富集³⁴S 的残余孔隙水硫酸 盐会被逐渐消耗^[33,63]。³²S、³³S 和³⁴S 之间不同的扩 散效应最终导致 SMTZ 内的还原性硫池接近海水 的硫同位素组成^[64-65]。大量的研究结果表明,在冷泉 区存在由 SR-AOM 引起的富集³⁴S 的硫化物和次生硫 酸盐矿物的聚集现象^[17,66]。如此大范围聚集的自生矿 物指示了现在和/或古代 SMTZ 的位置^[24,33,56-57,60-61,67-69]。

SMTZ 内含硫的自生矿物主要为黄铁矿^[1,70]和 重晶石^[62,71]。黄铁矿被认为是沉积物中硫早期成岩 作用的最终产物,其形成过程及硫同位素组成主要 受 3 个因素的控制^[59,72-74]:① 有机质;② 溶解硫酸



AMP 为一磷酸腺苷的缩写, ³α代表³⁴S-³²S 和³³S-³²S 的分馏系数, $f_i = a_i / b_i$, a_i 代表正反应通量, b_i 代表逆反应通量^[46-55]。

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of sulfur metabolism and sulfur isotope fractionation mechanism of microbial intracellular sulfate reduction

AMP stands for adenosine monophosphate, ${}^{3i}\alpha$ represents the fractionation coefficients of ${}^{34}S-{}^{32}S$ and ${}^{33}S-{}^{32}S$, $f_i = a_i/b_i$, where a_i represents forward reaction flux and b_i represents reverse reaction flux [46-55].

盐;③活性铁矿物。现代海洋沉积物中莓球状黄铁 矿的粒度大小和含量变化反映了环境的氧化还原 状态,甚至包括沉积环境的演化特征^[75]。而黄铁矿 的赋存形态和微晶形貌的不同反映了甲烷通量的 差异^[76]。此外,在高硫酸盐还原率情况下,孔隙水 硫酸盐浓度在浅层沉积物中快速降低^[77],从而导致 在低硫酸盐浓度的样品中很难获取足够的孔隙水 硫酸盐用于多硫同位素分析^[66]。同时,在获取沉积 物岩芯时,岩芯的顶层很容易被破坏,这会导致孔 隙水硫酸盐被海水硫酸盐所污染^[66,78]。幸运的是, 自生重晶石 (BaSO₄) 中保存有与 SR-AOM 活动相关 的孔隙水硫酸盐的初始同位素记录^[62,71],其性质较 为稳定且分布较广,能较好地记录 SR-AOM 的多硫 同位素变化特征。

2.2 冷泉环境黄铁矿多硫同位素特征

沉积物黄铁矿是全球显生宙硫循环中最大的 硫汇^[1]。在冷泉沉积物中产生的H₂S向周围沉积物 扩散的过程中会与铁离子结合形成各种形式的铁 硫化物^[79-81](包括四方硫铁矿、胶黄铁矿、硫铁矿和 磁黄铁矿等),并最终形成黄铁矿(FeS₂)。黄铁矿 的δ³⁴S(即δ³⁴S_{py})值是识别富甲烷环境中SR-AOM 过程和反演沉积环境变化的一种有效标志^[73]。黄 铁矿的硫同位素在很大程度上反映了孔隙水中溶 解硫化物的硫同位素组分,因为在溶解硫化物形成 黄铁矿期间的同位素分馏可以忽略不计^[82-83]。

在低甲烷通量条件下, OSR 造成残余孔隙水硫 酸盐富集³⁴S,导致在沉积物深处的 SMTZ 内形成的 黄铁矿呈逐渐正偏的δ³⁴S_{pv}值^[33,36,84]。在SMTZ 内形成的黄铁矿,其34S的富集通常归因于以下两 点:硫酸盐的定量消耗[33]以及上层海水中普遍存在 的硫酸盐与硫化物的扩散交换现象^[24]。Gong 等^[73] 分析对比了不同冷泉碳酸盐岩内的δ³⁴S_{pv}值,结果 表明,其主要受参与反应的硫酸盐同位素组分所控 制,并受硫酸盐还原率和硫酸盐向下扩散通量所控 制。相反,当甲烷通量很高时,黄铁矿会形成于靠 近海底的浅层沉积物内,非分馏海水硫酸盐的持续 补给将会避免硫酸盐被耗尽[73](图2)。此外,在一 些研究中,碳酸盐晶格硫 (carbonate-associated sulfate, 以下称作 CAS) 也常与黄铁矿结合分析以进一步揭 示地质历史时期的冷泉活动^[85]。如 Crémière 等^[23] 发现北海和巴伦支海黄铁矿和 CAS 的 δ³⁴S 值呈双



图 2 不同甲烷通量条件下形成的黄铁矿的硫同位素组分示意图[73]

A. 在低甲烷通量环境下,海水对 SMTZ 内的孔隙水硫酸盐补给有限,此时通过 SR-AOM 形成的黄铁矿会呈正 δ⁴⁴S 值; B. 当甲烷通量很高时,快速向下扩散的海水硫酸盐限制了瑞利分馏的影响,同时,次氧化条件有利于硫化物的氧化作用和歧化作用,此时形成的黄铁矿呈负 δ³⁴S 值。 图中 δ³⁴S 曲线的横坐标值仅具参考意义; SWI 为沉积物-水界面; SMTZ 为硫酸盐甲烷转换带; Con 为浓度^[73]。

Fig.2 Schematic diagram illustrating the variable sulfur isotopic composition of pyrite formed under different methane fluxes^[73]

A. In the environment with a low methane flux, sulfide minerals formed by SR-AOM are characterized by positive δ³⁴S values due to the relatively limited supply of pore sulfate with respect to seawater. B. While the methane flux is high, rayleigh fractionation is limited by quickly downward-diffusion of seawater sulfate. Meantime, the suboxic condition favors the oxidation and disproportionation progress of sulfide. Such an environment favors the formation of ³⁴S-depleted sulfide minerals. Notablely, the abscissa of the δ³⁴S curve in the figure is for reference only. SWI: sediment-water interface; SMTZ: sulfate methane

transition zone; Con: concentration[73]

峰分布,分别在-23.4‰~14.8‰(平均约-6.9‰±9.7‰) 和 26.2‰~61.6‰(平均约 42.0‰±7.1‰)。这与冷 泉环境中孔隙水硫酸盐不断演化的结果一致,即最 初形成的硫化物相对于海水而言亏损³⁴S,随后 SR-AOM 导致硫酸盐的消耗量超过补给量,促使残余 硫酸盐和硫化物的δ³⁴S 值逐渐正偏^[23-24,56],表明同时 研究黄铁矿与 CAS 可以更准确地揭示冷泉环境硫 同位素的特征。此外,同位素质量守恒会导致黄铁 矿以及 CAS 的δ³⁴S 值倾向于海水值^[23-24,77,86]。然而, 在部分海底沉积物中存在δ³⁴S 值高于+21‰的黄铁 矿^[15,36,59,87],针对这一现象则需要其他解释。

虽然高硫酸盐还原率与硫酸盐补给之间的竞 争关系在一定程度上可以解释 δ³⁴S_{py}的特征^[73],但 是难以排除其他因素的影响,如含硫中间产物的细 菌歧化作用^[88-89],来源于 OSR^[60]和碎屑 Fe 物质^[74]形 成的早期成岩黄铁矿。近沉积物水界面的底水中 的氧或氮以及氢氧化铁/锰矿物会与孔隙水硫化物 反应,并在表层沉积物中形成硫酸盐或含硫中间产 物^[20,23]。随后这些含硫中间产物通过微生物歧化作 用或氧化作用再次形成硫酸盐^[90]。通过上述方式 形成的硫化物相比于单独由硫酸盐还原作用形成 的硫化物具有明显更低的 Δ³³S 值^[91-92]。与硫酸盐还 原作用相反,针对硫化物氧化作用和硫歧化作用路 径的研究相对较少[23]。区分与硫酸盐还原作用共 存的硫化物氧化作用是比较困难的,因为硫化物氧 化作用会产生少量的³⁴S/³²S分馏^[41,91,93]。然而,在某 些情况下,硫化物氧化作用可能会造成显著的硫同 位素分馏^[51],使得区分硫酸盐还原作用和硫化物氧 化作用更加困难^[23]。此外,通过OSR形成的黄铁矿 通常显示更低的δ³⁴S值^[94]。自然环境^[24-26,45]和实验 室培养实验^[26]的结果表明,单独由OSR引起的硫 同位素分馏程度可能高达70‰。然而,自然环境[24-25] 和实验室培养实验^[86,95]也发现, SR-AOM同样会在 硫酸盐和硫化物之间引起显著的硫同位素分馏[86] (20‰~60‰)。这意味着单独利用³⁴S-³²S之间的硫 同位素分馏不能有效区分 SR-AOM 和 OSR^[17]。另 一方面,硫酸盐还原作用和硫歧化作用微生物培养 试验揭示了这2种微生物过程中不同的³⁴S/³²S和 ³³S/³²S 同位素分馏现象^[41,93],从而表明多硫同位素特 征可以作为自然界硫循环的另一种指标[91-92]。

迄今为止,针对 SR-AOM 形成的黄铁矿多硫同 位素特征的研究并不多见^[36](表1),对黄铁矿Δ³³S 值的形成机制的研究同样缺乏。尽管 Lin 等^[17]提 供了与 SR-AOM 相关的多硫同位素数据,但是人们 对其内在机制的认识仍有限。海底沉积物黄铁矿 的质量守恒计算表明,在 SMTZ 内通过 SR-AOM

Table 1 The δ^{34} S values and some corresponding Δ^{33} S values of pyrite in sediments from different sea areas around the world				
地点	点位	$\delta^{34}S\%$	Δ^{33} S/‰	研究人员
北海及巴伦支海	_	-23.4‰~14.8‰(均值为-6.9‰±9.7‰)	-0.06‰~0.16‰	Antoine Crémière ^[23]
秘鲁北海岸及南加州海岸	_	-35‰±5‰	0.145‰±0.025‰	Rosalie Tostevin ^[40]
南海台西南盆地	DH-CL11HD109	-44.1‰~-2.9‰ -43.8‰~-1.6‰	0.02‰~0.17‰ -0.03‰~0.14‰	Lin Zhiyong ^[17]
奥尔胡斯湾	M24	-35‰~-22‰	—	André Pellerin ^[78]
南海北部	F ROV1及ROV2	-16.5‰~16.4‰(均值为-1.8‰) -22.5‰~6.6‰(均值为-11.6‰)	_	Gong Shanggui ^[73]
南海台西南盆地	973-4	-46.0‰~48.6‰(均值为-2.4‰)	-0.052 ‰ \sim 0.2 ‰	Liu Jiarui ^[14]
东海	EC2005	-36.5‰~75.7‰ (均值为-4.4‰)	_	Liu Xiting ^[87]
南海琼东南盆地	Q6	-51.7‰~-20.7‰(均值为-36.7‰)	_	Miao Xiaoming ^[30]
南加州海岸	_	-25.7‰~-37.7‰	_	Morgan Reed Raven ^[31]
南海神狐海域	HS148 HS217	-40.5‰~41.0‰ -47.6‰~16.4‰	_	Lin Zhiyong ^[60]
墨西哥湾	_	-14‰~-38.7‰(均值为-27.4‰)	_	Sajjad A. Akam ^[32]
南海珠江口盆地	2A	-51.3%~ $-27.8%$	_	Lin Qi ^[59]
南海台西南盆地	973-4	-50.4‰~37.2‰	_	
秘鲁海岸	ODP 1229E	-32.4‰~2.1‰	_	Virgil Pasquier ^[98]
南海神狐海域	HS328	-46.6‰~-12.3‰	_	Zhang Mei ^[99]

表1 全球范围内不同海域沉积物黄铁矿的δ³⁴S和Δ³³S值

形成的硫化物具有高 δ^{34} S 值和接近海水的 Δ^{33} S 值 16 . 不同于上覆沉积物内 OSR 和硫歧化作用结合所产 生的黄铁矿^[17](图 3)。Tostevin 等^[40]认为全球埋藏 的黄铁矿平均δ³⁴S值和Δ³³S值分别为-35‰±5‰ 和 0.145‰±0.025‰。然而, 正如表 1 所示, 不同海 域沉积物的黄铁矿 δ³⁴S 值和 Δ³³S 值具有显著差 异。例如,北海沉积物的黄铁矿 Δ³³S 值为-0.06‰~ 0.16‰, 随着 δ^{34} S 值的升高, Δ^{33} S 值逐渐趋同于海水 值^[23]。最新的研究结果表明,由 OSR 形成的表层黄 铁矿会呈现正的δ³⁴S-Δ³³S相关性^[91,96],即低δ³⁴S值 和高 Δ³³S 值, 随着埋藏深度增加则会出现由 SR-AOM 主导的负相关性的转变[23,36]。Liu 等[14] 提出, 由 Fe 驱动的持续的硫化物氧化作用以及共存的 S⁰的歧化作用导致Δ³³S-δ³⁴S 呈负相关,在硫化前缘 (sulfidization front) 的黄铁矿中表现出高 Δ^{33} S 值。此 外, Ono 等^[39] 认为黄铁矿的 Δ³⁶S/Δ³³S 的斜率也可以 区分同位素质量分馏(斜率为-0.9)与同位素非质量 分馏(斜率为-6.85)。Liu 等^[36]对 973-4站位内由 SR-AOM 形成的黄铁矿研究发现,其 Δ^{36} S值(约 0.2‰)高于平均的海水硫酸盐 Δ^{36} S值(约-0.33‰)^[97], 而与相邻岩芯表层数厘米孔隙水中的硫酸盐 Δ³⁶S值相近 (0.2‰)^[17]。

除了 OSR, 硫化物的歧化作用和再氧化作用在 海底浅层沉积物内的硫循环中也发挥了重要作 用^[17,50,100]。硫化物的歧化作用和再氧化作用会引起 硫化物和硫酸盐之间频繁地相互转换,即强烈的硫 循环现象,从而导致海底沉积物内黄铁矿的含量偏 低且δ³⁴S值极端负偏,而硫酸盐的多硫同位素特征 则保持相对稳定(δ³⁴S_{sulate}Δ³³S_{sulfate}和Δ³⁶S_{sulfate} 值)^[101-104]。Liu等^[14]认为SMTZ内黄铁矿的硫同位 素特征主要反映了OSR、SR-AOM和氧化硫循环之 间的内在联系(图4),OSR和SR-AOM形成的黄铁 矿多硫同位素特征都会受再氧化作用和微生物歧 化作用所影响。

总体而言,冷泉黄铁矿的多硫同位素特征受控 于海水硫酸根的补给与消耗及其与甲烷通量之间 的竞争关系。低甲烷通量条件下形成的黄铁矿由 于 SO₄²的供给不足而更富集³⁴S,δ³⁴S 值趋近于海水 值甚至高于海水值;而在高甲烷通量下形成的黄铁 矿易被再氧化且明显亏损³⁴S,δ³⁴S 值更负。不同于 OSR 形成的黄铁矿,由 SR-AOM 形成的黄铁矿具有 高δ³⁴S 值和近海水的Δ³³S 值。然而,影响黄铁矿多 硫同位素特征的因素是多样的,揭示其内在机理的 自然实验和实验室培养研究依旧不可或缺。

2.3 与 SR-AOM 相关的重晶石多硫同位素特征

海水中的 SO₄²⁻与沉积物中的 Ba²⁺结合会形成 较为稳定的重晶石 (BaSO₄),从而能够较好地保存 与多硫同位素特征相关的信息^[66]。自 1979 年人们 首次在加利福尼亚的圣克莱门特断层带内发现与





黄铁矿/CRS 相对于孔隙水硫酸盐/CAS 均具有更低的 δ³⁴S 值,而由 SR-AOM 产生的孔隙水硫酸盐/CAS 的 Δ³³S 值明显比 OSR 的更低。CRS 表示铬还原性硫,可代指黄铁矿。混合来源表示可能存在氧化硫循环的影响。海水 δ³⁴S 值和 Δ³³S 值参考 Tostevin⁽⁴⁰⁾。

Fig.3 The data of δ^{34} S compared with Δ^{33} S of pyrite/CRS and porewater sulfate/CAS in porewater

Pyrite/CRS has lower δ^{34} S value than porewater sulfate/CAS, while the Δ^{33} S value of porewater sulfate /CAS produced by SR-AOM is significantly lower than that of OSR. The CRS represents chromium-reducible sulfur which substitutes pyrite. The mixed origin represents the possibly existence of sulfur oxide cycle. The δ^{34} S and Δ^{33} S values of seawater refer to Tostevin^[40].



图 4 冷泉环境生物地球化学循环示意图

图左和图右分别表示 SMTZ 内与 SR-AOM 相关的黄铁矿的成因示意^[105]和与之对应的细菌组合体的反应产物^[19-20],图中间部分阐释了与 SR-AOM 相关的自生矿物含量变化、孔隙水组分分布和邻近 SMTZ 的主要反应^[15,106]。

Fig.4 A schematic representation of biogeochemical cycling at cold-seep environment.

The left and right parts of the figure show the genesis of pyrite related SR-AOM in SMTZ ^[105] and the corresponding reaction products of bacterial assemblage^[19-20], respectively. Authigenic mineral, porewater distributions and the dominant reactions in proximity ^[15,106] are illustrated in the middle portion of the figure.

冷泉相关的重晶石以来^[107],在世界其他地区的海洋 沉积物中陆续发现了重晶石的存在^[66,71,108-114]。

冷泉相关的重晶石的硫和氧同位素可被用作 指示与其形成相关的硫酸盐的来源和地球化学记录的指标^[115]。此外,重晶石的δ³⁴S/δ¹⁸O比值可以用 于评估其形成过程中硫酸盐还原的易变性和多样 性^[62,66,77]。在海洋沉积物中,微生物异化硫酸盐还原 作用主要受OSR 控制,研究发现,不同深度的现代 孔隙水硫酸盐内检测到的δ¹⁸O-δ³⁴S 斜率为>0.7^[77,116]。 而与 SR-AOM 相关的现代和古代环境中的冷泉重 晶石δ¹⁸O-δ³⁴S 斜率较低,为 0.27~0.50^[62,66,71]。然 而,同时针对冷泉重晶石的两个同位素δ³⁴S 和δ¹⁸O 特征的研究较少,且不同学者对相关数据的解释仍 存在分歧^[71]。

Gong 等^[66] 认为冷泉重晶石的多硫同位素组分的相关性可作为 SR-AOM 活动的特征参数,比单独 基于 δ¹⁸O-δ³⁴S 斜率解疑冷泉内硫的生物地球化学 过程更可信。海底沉积物中保存下来的重晶石所 显示的多硫同位素相关性 (Δ³³S-δ⁷³⁴S)可以用来区 分不同的硫酸盐还原环境^[66]。这里的 Δ³³S 值是由 公式 (7) 所定义的 δ⁷³³S 的差值:

 $\Delta^{33}S = \delta^{\prime 33}S - 0.515 \times \delta^{\prime 34}S$ (7)

$$\delta^{\prime 3i} \mathbf{S} = \ln(1 + \delta^{3i} \mathbf{S}) \tag{8}$$



图 5 OSR 控制的孔隙水硫酸盐剖面和冷泉重晶石的 Δ³³Sδ³⁴S 轨迹比较^[66]

Fig.5 Comparison of Δ^{33} S- $\delta^{'34}$ S trajectories from OSR-controlled pore water sulfate profiles and cold seep barite ^[66]

$$\delta^{3i} S = {}^{3i} R / {}^{3i} R_{ref} - 1$$
 (9)

³R_{ref}是硫参考标准内³S和³²S的丰度比。

在冷泉重晶石的形成过程中,受 SR-AOM 的影 响, 孔隙水硫酸盐 Δ³³S-δ^{'34}S 呈负相关性^[66](图 5), 而 正常海洋沉积环境中由 OSR 主导的孔隙水硫酸盐 呈明显正相关性^[71,91,100]。此外, 当存在硫化物氧化 作用和歧化作用时, Δ³³S-δ^{'34}S 的相关性轨迹取决于 净硫酸盐去除率而不仅仅是 OSR 反应速率, 而这会 在孔隙水硫酸盐剖面中显示出相比 OSR 更大的 Δ³³S-δ′³⁴S斜率,在该环境中形成的冷泉重晶石也会 记录这一变化^[66]。

综上,冷泉重晶石的δ¹⁸O-δ³⁴S 斜率对于识别 OSR 和 SR-AOM 具有一定指示意义。然而,受限于 研究频率和不同学者存在的分歧,其应用仍有待商 権。而冷泉重晶石负的Δ³³S-δ^{'34}S 相关性与 OSR 正 的相关性之间的明显差别可以有效识别 SR-AOM 的存在。但需要注意的是,在 SMTZ 内的重晶石随 着硫酸盐的消耗可能会发生溶解,因此,冷泉重晶 石的应用范围在一定程度上是有限的。

3 多硫同位素数值模型应用

在前人研究的基础上,针对黄铁矿和重晶石的 多硫同位素特征,分别介绍稳定状态盒模型和 1-D反应模型。

3.1 稳定状态盒模型

为进一步揭示与 SR-AOM 相关的多硫同位素分 馏机制,人们建立了稳定状态盒模型^[91-92,117](图 6)。 本质是反演硫酸盐和硫化物(黄铁矿)的多硫同位 素变化,其前提是在沉积物水界面附近形成的 CAS 和黄铁矿记录了硫酸盐和硫化物的硫同位素 组分^[23]。

硫同位素参与反应期间,同位异素体之间不同





f_{in}和f_{out}代表孔隙水硫酸盐进入沉积物和返回上层底水的通量(⁴⁴S-³²S和³³S-³²S), f_{SR-AOM}和³⁴³³a_{SR-AOM}分別与被固定的硫酸盐通量和硫 同位素分馏相关(³⁴S-³²S)和³³S-³²S)。该模型假设CAS和黄铁矿分别 记录了孔隙水硫酸盐和硫化物的硫同位素特征,且同位素分馏与 f_{in}、f_{out}以及CAS和黄铁矿的形成无关^[23]。

Fig.6 Schematic representation of the box model for AOM-SR

 $f_{\rm in}$ and $f_{\rm out}$ represent the flux of porewater sulfate from and back to the overlying bottom water, whereas $f_{\rm AOM-SR}$ and ${}^{34/33}\alpha_{\rm AOM-SR}$ the associated flux and sulfur isotopic fractions (34 S- 32 S) and 33 S- 32 S), respectively. The model assumes that CAS and pyrite record porewater sulfate and sulfide, respectively, as well as no isotope fractionation associated with $f_{\rm in}$, $f_{\rm out}$ and formation of CAS and pyrite [23].

的反应速率造成的分馏结果表示如下:

$${}^{3i}R_{\text{product}} = {}^{3i}\alpha_{\text{SR-AOM}}{}^{3i}R_{\text{reactant}}$$
 (10)

³*R* 代表³⁴S/³²S 或者³³S/³²S 的同位素比值, ³*a*_{SR-AOM} 代表产物和反应物沿着特定方式的分馏系数。 Crémière 等^[23] 建立了³³ a_{SR-AOM} =³⁴ a_{SR-AOM} ³³¹关系式来 表征³⁴ a_{SR-AOM} 和³³ a_{SR-AOM} 之间的关系,并且推断由 SR-AOM产生的³⁴ a_{SR-AOM} 和³³ λ_{SR-AOM} 与硫酸盐还原 培养试验的结果相似,即这些参数改变具有线性关 系^[92,101,118-119]。

海洋沉积物中的硫存在以下转换方式:①通过 扩散或混合进入沉积物的硫酸盐通量 (f_{in});②从沉 积物逃逸的硫酸盐通量 (f_{out});③被固定的硫酸盐通 量 (f_{SR-AOM}),如黄铁矿。研究表明,物理和生物补 给过程可以将底水硫酸盐与沉积物孔隙水充分混 合^[120],尤其是在冷泉环境中。假设硫酸盐通量处在 一个稳定状态,通量质量守恒描述为:

$f_{\rm in} = f_{\rm out} + f_{\rm SR-AOM}$

硫同位素在硫酸盐池和黄铁矿之间的净分馏 描述如下:

$${}^{3i}\alpha_{\rm net} = \frac{1}{F_{\rm ras}\left(\frac{1}{3i\alpha_{\rm AOM-SR}-1}\right) + 1}$$
(11)

 ${}^{3i}\alpha_{net}$ 是黄铁矿与孔隙水硫酸盐的同位素比, $F_{SR-AOM}=(1-\frac{f_{out}}{f_{in}})$ 为进入沉积物且被 SR-AOM 消耗 的硫酸盐, ${}^{3i}\alpha_{SR-AOM}={}^{3i}R_{H_2S/pyrite}$ 代表由硫酸盐还原作 用产生的 H₂S 和孔隙水硫酸盐池之间的分馏(现在 分别以黄铁矿和 CAS 的形式保存)。

Crémière 等^[23] 对北海和巴伦支海的黄铁矿和 CAS 应用稳定状态盒模型的研究表明,该模型的硫 酸盐和硫化物 δ³⁴S-Δ³³S 轨迹随着分馏系数的增大 逐渐更凹。这些轨迹涵盖了大多数的 CAS 数据,由 此表明通过 SR-AOM 形成的黄铁矿的硫同位素分 馏相对局限,即³⁴α_{SR-AOM} 为 0.96~0.99^[23]。如此低 的³⁴α_{SR-AOM} 表明,存在由高甲烷通量维持的高 SR-AOM 速率^[86]。

3.2 1-D 成岩反应转移模型

1-D 成岩反应转移模型在瑞利模型基础之上发展而来。该模型用于解释在 SR-AOM 作用下重晶石内的 δ¹⁸O 和 δ³⁴S 之间的线性相关性^[62]。此外,研究证明,该模型与孔隙水剖面中的硫酸盐浓度和同位素组分相匹配可得出与多硫同位素相关的特征α值^[25,66,121]。

1-D 成岩反应转移模型基于以下假设:①同一 剖面不同深度孔隙水硫酸盐是稳定的;②受 SR-AOM 影响的同一组重晶石的³⁴α 和³³α是恒定的。 Wing 和 Halevy^[122]也表示 1000ln³⁴α 值对外部硫酸盐 浓度敏感性较弱,而在高细胞特异性硫酸盐还原率 (cell-specific sulfate reduction rates,以下称作 csSRR) 下则对硫化物浓度不敏感;③1000ln³⁴α 值为-30‰~ -10‰,比 OSR 相关的背景值偏正^[86];④扩散和对流 在质量转移中发挥了重要作用;⑤硫酸盐在扩散进 入孔隙水时没有发生同位素分馏^[123];⑥孔隙水中的 硫酸盐还原速率与硫酸盐浓度直接相关^[124]。

基于以上假设,硫酸盐的稳态质量守恒表征如下^[124]:

$$D\frac{\delta^2 c}{\delta Z^2} - w\frac{\delta c}{\delta Z} - kC = 0$$
(12)

D表示沉积物孔隙水中的硫酸盐扩散系数, C是孔隙水硫酸盐浓度,Z是深度,k是硫酸盐还原 作用反应速率常数;平流速度w是外部施加的流体 速率和由压实作用造成的流体垂直向上速率的总 和。边界条件为Z=0时,C=C₀且C=0时,Z=∞,公 式(12)解为:

$$C = C_0 \text{EXP}\left(\frac{w - \sqrt{w^2 + 4Dk}}{2D} \times Z\right)$$
(13)

此外, 通过公式 (13) 也可以计算不同硫酸盐同 位异素体的浓度(³²SO₄², ³³SO₄²·和³⁴SO₄²)。结果以 δ'的形式标记, 公式 (13) 重整为:

$$\delta^{\prime 3i} \mathbf{S} - \delta^{\prime 3i} \mathbf{S}_0 = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + 3^i} \, \alpha^{32} k \phi}{1 - \sqrt{1 + 3^2} \, k \phi} - 1\right) \ln f \qquad (14)$$

³ⁱα=³ⁱk/³²k, 3*i*=33 或 34, ϕ 等于 4*D*/w², δ′³ⁱS₀为 Z=0 时的δ′³ⁱS 值, f为³²C/³²C₀的比率。假设与硫酸 盐扩散相关的同位素分馏为 1, 则Δ³³S 值的计算公 式如下:

$$\frac{\delta^{33}S - \delta^{33}S_0}{\delta^{\prime 34}S - \delta^{\prime 34}S_0} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 32}k\phi - \sqrt{1 + 33}\alpha^{32}k\phi}{\sqrt{1 + 32}k\phi - \sqrt{1 + 34}\alpha^{32}k\phi} - 0.515$$
(15)

总体而言,盒状模型简单易行,不考虑盒子内 反应即可反演 SMTZ 内黄铁矿的多硫同位素特征。 然而,该模型并没有考虑氧化硫循环的影响(见 2.2节),特别是在非稳定状态的冷泉环境中^[125]。此 外,在 SMTZ 之上的硫化孔隙水中的硫中间产物^[90]





Fig.7 The $\Delta^{33}S$ and $\delta'^{34}S$ values of seep barites from modern sediments

The black line indicates the linear fit for samples, which yields a slope value of 0.00314 ± 0.00052 . The area within the dotted line corresponds to the 95% confidence interval ^[66].

也可直接转化为黄铁矿[23],这些情况都会直接或间 接影响黄铁矿多硫同位素特征。此外,1-D成岩反 应转移模型的缺点较为明显,因为 Δ^{33} S 值与 $\delta^{'34}$ S 值之间的线性关系是由同一个孔隙水剖面不同深 度的硫酸盐浓度推测而来的,而实际研究中的硫酸 盐样品却可能来自不同的点位。因此,这些样品的 Δ^{33} S 值与 $\delta^{\prime 34}$ S 值之间的线性关系不一定能有效识 别 $\Delta^{33}S_0, \delta^{'34}S_0, \alpha$ 和 k_\circ 然而, Gong 等^[66]的研究结果 表明,冷泉重晶石的Δ³³S值与δ^{'34}S值呈良好的线 性关系(图 7),现代海水硫酸盐的 Δ^{33} S 值与 $\delta^{'34}$ S 值 处在这种线性关系延伸的范围内。图7结果表明, 不同站位的样品具有相似的 Δ³³S-δ′³⁴S 斜率以及 $\Delta^{33}S_0$ 值和 $\delta^{'34}S_0$ 值(即海水硫酸盐的同位素组分), 这表明在1-D成岩反应转移模型中,冷泉重晶石比 孔隙水硫酸盐能更有效地揭示冷泉环境中的多硫 同位素特征。

4 结论与展望

自 20 世纪 60 年代以来,针对冷泉环境中甲烷 与硫酸盐相互关系的研究已取得了长足进展。微 生物研究表明,嗜甲烷厌氧古菌和硫酸盐还原菌的 耦合机制可以揭示 SR-AOM 的内在机理,这为深入 解读冷泉环境内复杂的生物地球化学过程提供了 基础。而硫同位素研究表明,³²S 在硫化物中的优先 迁移会造成浅层沉积物孔隙水硫酸盐富集³⁴S,同时

导致硫化物及黄铁矿亏损34S。但是随着埋藏深度 增加, 黄铁矿 δ³⁴S 值会逐渐趋同于海水值。然而, OSR 和 SR-AOM 都会引起显著的硫同位素分馏,因 此单独使用δ³⁴S值不能有效区分这两种生物地球 化学过程。幸运的是,自然环境和实验室培养实验 结果显示, SR-AOM 成因黄铁矿负的 δ³⁴S-Δ³³S 相关 性与 OSR 正的相关性存在显著区别,这对进一步区 分自然环境下形成黄铁矿的不同生物地球化学过 程具有指导意义。除此以外,冷泉重晶石不仅性质 较为稳定,同时也保存了SR-AOM期间孔隙水的多 硫同位素特征,这有利于从不同角度解析 OSR 和 SR-AOM。稳定状态盒模型和 1-D 反应转移模型是 分别研究 SMTZ 内黄铁矿和冷泉重晶石多硫同位 素特征的有效工具。然而,虽然这些模型能较为准 确地区分 OSR和 SR-AOM, 但现阶段仍然缺乏与 SR-AOM 相关的多硫同位素数据,而相关实验室研 究也相对较少。因此,进一步开展针对多硫同位素 的自然环境和实验室研究,对于揭示冷泉系统内独 特的生物地球化学过程具有重要意义。

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