

河南三杨庄剖面光释光年代学研究

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摘要: 河南省安阳市内黄县三杨庄遗址是由于黄河下游洪水快速掩埋而保存的汉代文化遗址, 是研究黄河流域历史气候变化与古河道变迁的理想载体。近年来, 石英的光释光 (OSL) 测年技术广泛应用于水成沉积物的定年。本文选取三杨庄文化遗址区的一个深度为 10.40 m 的剖面, 使用细颗粒石英单片再生剂量 (SAR) 法 OSL 技术测量了该剖面的 8 个样品的年龄, 建立了剖面年代标尺, 并与前人测得的加速器质谱 (AMS) ¹⁴C 年龄进行了对比, 结果显示: (1) 三杨庄剖面年龄分布在约 12.43—1.21 ka, 沉积于整个全新世时期, 剖面沉积速率波动幅度较大, 在约 3.91—3.15 ka (深度 9.60—5.00 m) 沉积速率很快, 而 3.91 ka 之前的早—中全新世时沉积速率较慢; (2) 剖面深度 8.60—5.00 m, ¹⁴C 年代相对 OSL 年代出现严重高估, 高估值随深度增加而增大, 由约 2 ka 变化到约 7 ka, 推断三杨庄剖面 ¹⁴C 年代的高估可能是由于碳库效应的影响; (3) 三杨庄剖面细颗粒石英 OSL 测年结果指示细颗粒石英在河流-洪积相沉积物测定中的潜力。

关键词: 全新世; 光释光测年; ¹⁴C 测年; 碳库效应; 三杨庄

Optically stimulated luminescence dating of Sanyangzhuang profile, Henan Province

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Abstract: Background, aim, and scope Sanyangzhuang archaeological site of the Han Dynasty was deeply buried and well preserved by the Yellow River alluvium. It has the ruins of ancient villages from the late Western Han Dynasty to the early Eastern Han Dynasty, and provides ideal material for studying the historical climate and river channel changes in the lower reach of the Yellow River. Most of the existing studies on Sanyangzhuang site focus on the division of stratigraphic sequence and the description of site villages. Except for some absolute age data measured by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) ¹⁴C method, there is still a lack of support for high resolution age data. Quartz optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating protocol has

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been successfully applied to the dating of various aeolian sediments, such as loess, sand dunes, etc. The precise dating of hydatogen sediments and some human cultural sites often use ^{14}C dating method. In recent years, OSL dating protocol has been widely applied to determine the ages of alluvial/fluvial sediments. In this study, we tried to obtain an OSL chronology of the 10.40 m Sanyangzhuang archaeological profile and to compare it with AMS ^{14}C chronology. **Materials and methods** We collected OSL dating samples near a courtyard in the northeast corner of Sanyangzhuang archaeological site. The luminescence sample tubes were processed under subdued red light conditions in the luminescence laboratory. The samples (~100 g) were first treated with 30% (mass percentage) H_2O_2 and 30% (volume percentage) HCl to remove organic materials and carbonates, respectively. The samples were washed with distilled water until reaching pH neutral, and then 4—11 μm diameter polymineral grains were separated according to Stokes' law. These grains were immersed in 30% hydrofluorosilicic (H_2SiF_6) for 3—5 days to extract the fine-grained quartz component. The resultant fluoride was removed using 30% HCl. Finally, the purified quartz was deposited on 9.7-mm-diameter stainless steel discs using ethanol and dried prior to measurement. All of the OSL measurements were performed using an automated Daybreak 2200 OSL reader equipped with infrared ((880±60) nm) and blue ((470±5) nm) LED units and a $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$ beta source for irradiation. For dose rate determination, U and Th concentration was measured using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) was used to determine the K concentration. The fine-grained quartz single aliquot regenerative dose (SAR) OSL dating protocol is used for obtaining the eight ages of the upper 10.40 m sediments at Sanyangzhuang (SYZ) archaeological site. Conventional tests in fine-grained quartz SAR protocol and the OSL ages variation with depth indicate the reliability of quartz OSL dating in this study. **Results** (1) The equivalent dose distribution of the 8 samples in Sanyangzhuang profile is about 37.70—3.50 Gy, and the dose rate fluctuates greatly, which is 2.90—4.80 $\text{Gy}\cdot\text{ka}^{-1}$. According to the values of equivalent dose and dose rate, the ages of eight samples can be obtained. Quartz OSL dating results show that, the profile deposited between 12.43—1.21 ka, covering almost the entire Holocene, with sediment accumulation rate fluctuated rapidly. Except for the samples at 8.60 m, the age of the remaining seven samples basically conforms to the stratigraphic sequence. The cause of age reversal at 8.60 m is unknown, and this study will treat it as an abnormal age point for the time being. During the period of about 3.91—3.15 ka (depth of 9.60—5.00 m), the deposition rate is extremely high, while that before about 3.91 ka and after about 3.15 ka is low. (2) The ^{14}C ages of depth between 8.60—5.00 m is significantly overestimated, the ^{14}C age at 8.50—4.96 m of Sanyangzhuang section is 10.20—5.16 ka BP, and when compared with the OSL ages the difference between them generally becomes larger as depth increasing, varying from about 2 ka to 7 ka. **Discussion** In the measurement of hydrous sediments, organic matter samples such as peat used in ^{14}C dating could be mixed with samples from older strata before joining the closed watershed system and are polluted by “old carbon” from surrounding rocks, which makes the samples older. It is suggested that the discrepancy between OSL ages and ^{14}C ages mainly results from radiocarbon reservoir effect. The OSL dating results of Sanyangzhuang section indicate the great potential of fine-grained quartz dating into fluvial-alluvial sediments. **Conclusions** Fine quartz OSL dating results show that, the profile deposited between about 12.43—1.21 ka, covering almost the entire Holocene, with sediment accumulation rate fluctuated rapidly, the accumulation rate of about 3.91—3.15 ka is very fast. It is suggested that the discrepancy between OSL ages and ^{14}C ages mainly results from radiocarbon reservoir effect. **Recommendations and perspectives** In the future, more efforts need to be put on the high-resolution construction of Sanyangzhuang archaeological site. Fine-grained quartz OSL dating into fluvial-alluvial sediments has great potential. Meanwhile, radiocarbon reservoir effect of hydrogenic sediments needs to be studied further.

Key words: Holocene; OSL dating; ^{14}C dating; radiocarbon reservoir effect; Sanyangzhuang

石英的光释光 (OSL) 测年技术目前已经被成功运用于测定各种风成沉积物的年龄, 如黄土、沙丘等 (Lu et al, 2006; Lu et al, 2007; 杜金花等, 2010; Li et al, 2011; Sun et al, 2012; Kang et al, 2015), 而目前水成沉积物测年以及一些人类文化遗址区的准确定年多使用 ^{14}C 定年手段。近年来随着 OSL 测年技术的发展, 石英的单片再生剂量测年法 (SAR) 逐渐被运用于古洪水沉积物的年代学研究中 (黄春长等, 2012; 王恒松等, 2012; 张玉柱等, 2012; 周亮等, 2013; 查小春等, 2014; Shen et al, 2015; 陈莹璐等, 2017)。河南省安阳市内黄县三杨庄遗址完好地保存了西汉末期至东汉初期古代村落的遗址形貌。一些考古学家认为汉代黄河水患频繁, 在西汉后新莽时期 (公元 11 年), 黄河流经魏郡处决堤, 洪水在 3 年内逐渐漫过三杨庄遗址地区, 使得当时的房屋村落的原貌得以保留 (符奎, 2014), 该遗址考古学意义重大。然而, 已有的对三杨庄遗址的研究大多集中在地层层序的划分和遗址村落情况描述上 (刘海旺和张履鹏, 2008; Kidder et al, 2012a, 2012b), 除仅有的用加速器质谱 (AMS) ^{14}C 法测得的一些绝对年龄数据外 (刘耀亮, 2013), 缺少高精度的年龄数据的支撑。

本文采集了三杨庄遗址东北角一处院落附近的剖面释光样品, 运用细颗粒 (4—11 μm) 石英 OSL 测年法获得剖面年代, 并与前人已经发表的同剖面的 ^{14}C 测年数据对比, 探讨并说明了 OSL 测年法在河流相 - 洪积相沉积物中的良好适用性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 区域背景

三杨庄遗址 (北纬 $35^{\circ}40'57''$ — $35^{\circ}40'59''$, 东经 $114^{\circ}45'97''$ — $114^{\circ}45'100''$, 平均海拔 50—70 m) 所在地区河南安阳市内黄县地处华北平原中部, 地势平坦。总体地势自西南向东北倾斜, 地貌类型以平原为主, 第四系黄土广泛堆积。该地区处于暖温带季风气候区, 季节分明, 降水变率大, 降水一年四季分配不均匀, 年均温 13.7°C 。

三杨庄文化遗址位于内黄县西南部的梁庄镇三杨庄村, 处于黄河故道, 是在 2003 年硝河水利工程施工早期被当地人民发现, 当即引起了国内外考古界的广泛关注 (刘耀亮等, 2013)。三杨庄遗址现已发掘面积超过 0.9 公顷, 在遗址区域范

围内发掘出 14 个汉代建筑以及 4 座院落。三杨庄遗址也是迄今为止全国范围内发掘出的唯一汉代村落文化遗址, 被称作“中国的庞贝古城” (刘海旺和张履鹏, 2008), 为研究我国古代村落文化、黄河历史变迁提供了良好的材料。

1.2 样品采集

三杨庄剖面 ($35^{\circ}43'59.56''\text{N}$, $114^{\circ}46'7.73''\text{E}$, 海拔 $(52\pm 5)\text{m}$) 采自三杨庄汉代遗址东北角的一处庭院附近, 与刘耀亮等 (2013) 已发表的 ^{14}C 年代数据的剖面为同一剖面。剖面包含剖面 1 和剖面 2 两个连续剖面 (图 1), 在地层深度 0—3.80 m、3.80—10.40 m 处分别采集释光样品和含水量样品。释光样品使用直径 5 cm、长度 20 cm 的钢管采集。含水量样品采集用铝盒密封包装, 最大程度防止水分蒸发, 之后在实验室测得其湿重和干重。

剖面下部 10.40—7.80 m 沉积地层由土黄色粗粉砂向棕褐色黏土过渡, 偶夹黄色斑块棕褐色黏土, 致密, 均一, 对应的 OSL 样品 SYZ-1040 为黏土质沉积, SYZ-960 为土黄色粗粉砂沉积, SYZ-860 为粉砂质黏土沉积。剖面中部 7.80—6.90 m 沉积地层由土黄色粗粉砂转为粉砂质黏土, 松散, 均一, 偶夹黄色斑块, 对应的 OSL 样品 SYZ-740 为土黄色粉砂沉积, SYZ-620 为土黄色粗粉砂沉积; 剖面 6.90—4.28 m 沉积由粗粉砂向浅棕黄色粉砂质黏土转变, 对应的 OSL 样品 SYZ-500 为土黄色粉砂沉积。剖面上部 4.28 m 以上, 沉积地层由青色粉砂向棕色粉砂质黏土过渡, 0.30—0 m 可能为近源风成沙, 对应的 OSL 样品 SYZ-320 为土白色粗粉砂沉积, SYZ-140 为粉砂质黏土沉积, 疑为风成黄土。具体的剖面情况 (图 2) 描述如下:

10.40—9.86 m, 棕褐色黏土, 致密, 均一, 其中 11.10—10.30 m 含直径约小于 3 cm 的钙结核;

9.86—8.90 m, 土黄色粗粉砂为主, 松散, 质地均一, 夹杂黄色斑块;

8.90—7.80 m, 浅棕褐色 (略发黑) 粉砂质水平带状黏土, 致密;

7.80—7.60 m, 土黄色粗粉砂, 松散, 均一, 偶夹黄色斑块;

7.60—7.30 m, 土黄色粉砂, 松散, 均一, 偶夹黄色斑块;

7.30—6.90 m, 棕褐色 (发黑) 粉砂质黏土, 致密, 均一;

6.90—5.90 m, 土黄色粗粉砂, 松散, 均一;
 5.90—4.94 m, 土黄色粉砂, 松散, 均一, 偶夹 2—3 条厚约 5 cm 的棕黄色黏土条带;
 4.94—4.28 m, 棕色粉砂质黏土, 土黄色粗粉砂, 松散, 均一;
 4.28—1.24 m, 土灰色向青色过渡的粉砂质黏

土, 疑似洪水过后浅滞水沉积, 中间夹有粗粉砂, 疑似风成黄土;
 1.24—0.50 m, 青色粉砂, 松散, 均一, 偶夹黄色斑块;
 0.50—0 m, 土黄色粗粉砂, 松散, 均一, 细小根系发育, 0.30—0 m 可能为近源风成沙。

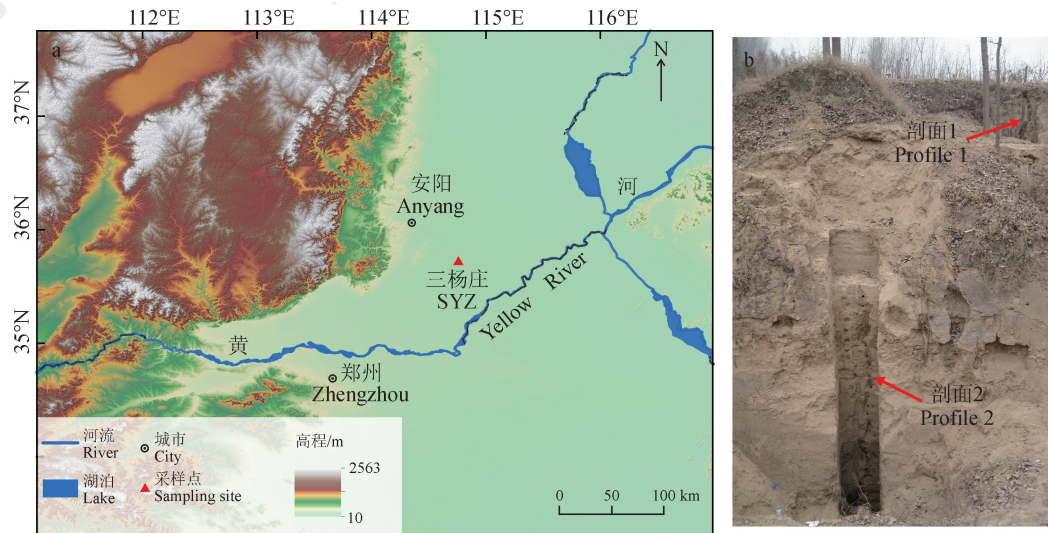


图 1 研究区与三杨庄剖面位置
 Fig.1 Study area and location of Sanyangzhuang profile

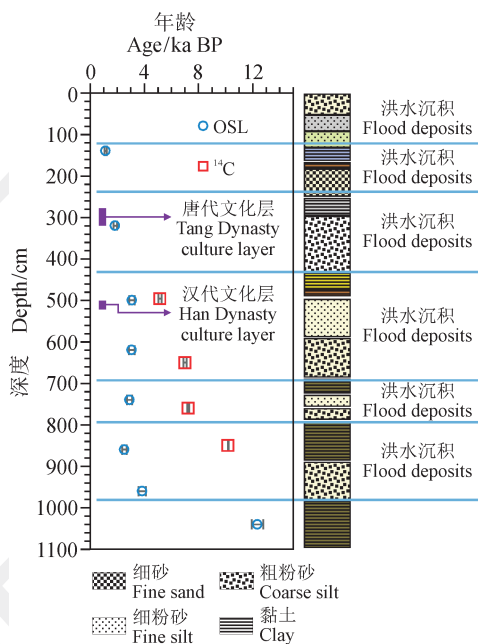


图 2 三杨庄剖面地层与年代
 Fig.2 Stratigraphy and chronology of the Sanyangzhuang section

1.3 石英 OSL 测年

1.3.1 前处理

光释光样品已经建立起一套较为完善的前处理流程 (Aitken, 1985, 1998; Wintle, 1997; Lu et al, 2007)。在实验室弱红光条件下将不锈钢管中样品掏出, 去掉两侧钢管末端可能曝光的约 3 cm 的样品。分出 100 g 样品加入量程为 1000 mL 烧杯中, 并加入 500 mL 蒸馏水浸泡数小时。之后, 先用 30% (质量分数) 的双氧水去除有机质, 再用 30% (体积分数) 的盐酸去除碳酸盐类矿物, 然后用蒸馏水将悬浊液洗至中性。再根据 Stokes 定理, 分离出 4—11 μm 的细颗粒混合矿物。再将它们浸泡在氟硅酸中 3—5 d, 去除长石类等矿物, 提纯细颗粒石英。最后用酒精将提纯的细颗粒石英样品均匀沉淀在直径为 9.7 mm 的不锈钢片上, 供测量使用。

1.3.2 测量设备

本文细颗粒石英的释光信号测量和 β 辐照在 Daybreak 2200 自动化释光测量系统上进行。其红外光源波长 (880±60) nm, 蓝光光源波长 (470±

5) nm, 激发功率最大为 $45 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 。实验过程中均选用 80% 激发功率, 激发温度为 125°C 。释光信号通过 QA9235 光电倍增管并在其前段附加两个 3 mm 厚的 U-340 滤光片来检测。该系统配置的 $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$ 辐照源剂量率为 $0.035 \text{ Gy} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

1.3.3 等效剂量测定

近年来, 光释光测年技术发展迅速, 测年技术以感量校正的单片再生剂量 (SAR) 法为主, 此方法大大提高了释光测年精度和适用性。本文采用细颗粒石英的 SAR 法 (表 1) 测试了三杨庄剖面 8 个释光样品。天然和再生剂量的预热温度采取 260°C 加热 10 s, 来消除细颗粒石英的热不稳定信号, 试验剂量的预热温度采取 220°C 加热 10 s (Wang et al, 2006)。测量样品的红外释光 (IRSL) 信号强度, 来检测提取的石英颗粒的纯度。从图 3 可以看出, 三杨庄剖面不同深度 8 个样品的红外释光排空比率均在 0.9—1.1, 符合石英纯度检验的要求。同时, 三杨庄剖面代表性样品 SYZ-320 的细颗粒 ($4-11 \mu\text{m}$) 石英 30 Gy 再生剂量的 IRSL 信号已接近仪器本底的水平, 信号强度非常低, 说明该样品中长石的释光信号可以忽略不计, 样品的石英颗粒纯度已达到实验要求。

表 1 本研究测量三杨庄样品所使用的石英单片再生法光释光等效剂量 (D_e) 测试程序 (修改自 Murray and Wintle (2000) 和 Wintle and Murray (2006))

Tab.1 Quartz single-aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) equivalent dose (D_e) determination protocol used for Sanyangzhuang samples in this study (modified from Murray and Wintle (2000) and Wintle and Murray (2006))

| 步骤 Step | 处理 Treatment | 信号 Signal |
|------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | 再生剂量 Give dose, D_i | — |
| 2 | 260°C 预热 10 s Preheat, 260°C , 10 s | — |
| 3 | 125°C 激发 60 s Stimulate, 125°C , 60 s | L_i |
| 4 | 试验剂量 Give test dose, D_t | — |
| 5 | 220°C 预热 10 s Preheat, 220°C , 10 s | — |
| 6 | 125°C 激发 60 s Stimulate, 125°C , 60 s | T_i |

对 SAR 法的适用性进行常规检验的主要参数有: 剂量恢复比率、循环比和回复比。所有样品的 OSL 信号在 10 s 之内便衰减至接近仪器本底水平 (如图 4 所示的样品 SYZ-320), 表明三杨庄剖面的细颗粒石英信号均以快速组分为主。图 5 所示的样品 SYZ-320 和 SYZ-1040 的剂量恢复比

率都在 0.9—1.1, 所有 8 个样品的循环比率均在 0.9—1.1, 回复比率数值均小于 3%, 满足实验要求。另外, 生长曲线均使用单指数拟合, 由于测量样品的最大等效剂量值仅不到 40 Gy (表 2), 远未达饱和。上述细颗粒石英 OSL 的一系列性质表明了 SAR 法测年在本研究中的适用性。

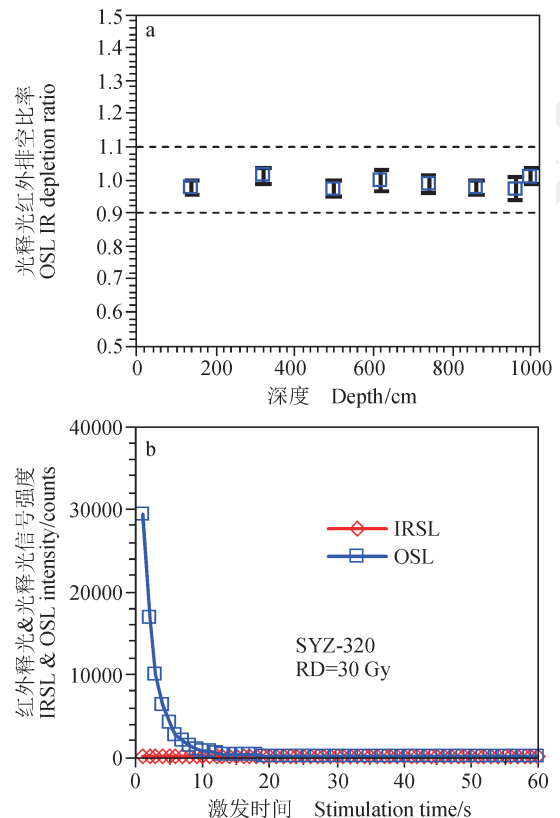


图 3 三杨庄剖面释光样品细颗粒石英纯度的释光特性测试
Fig.3 Fine-grained quartz purity tests of luminescence samples from the Sanyangzhuang section

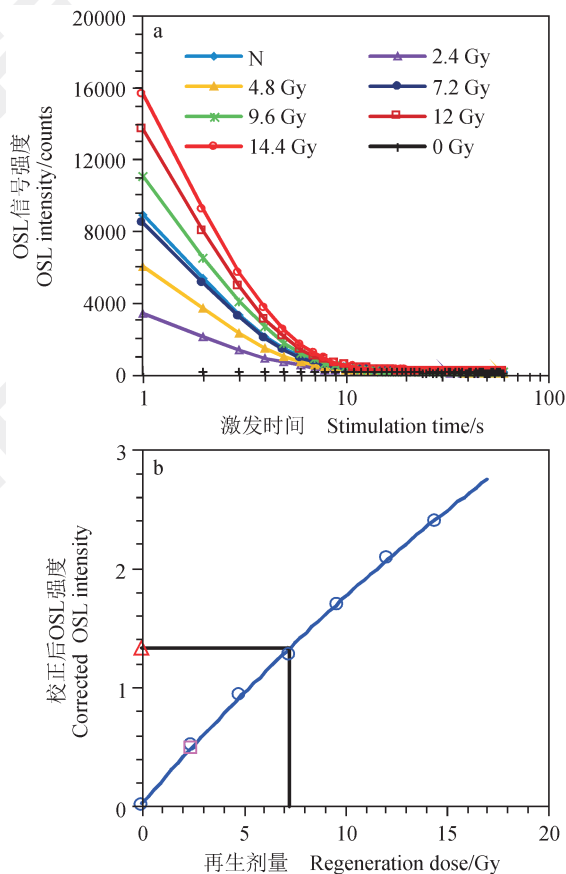
图 3 三杨庄剖面释光样品细颗粒石英纯度的释光特性测试

Fig.3 Fine-grained quartz purity tests of luminescence samples from the Sanyangzhuang section

1.3.4 剂量率的测定

环境剂量率是指样品每年吸收的周围环境辐射剂量, 是由本身及周围沉积物中放射性核素 (^{238}U 、 ^{232}Th 和 ^{40}K) 衰变产生的电离辐射所提供的, 同时也有宇宙射线的少量贡献。本研究采用电感耦合等离子质谱仪 (ICP-MS) 测定了样品 U 和 Th 含量, K 含量则采用电感耦合等离子发射光谱仪 (ICP-

AES)测定。根据 Aitken (1985) 提出的换算关系计算出环境剂量率,同时考虑了宇宙射线对环境剂量率的贡献 (Prescott and Hutton, 1988, 1994),并考虑含水量(实测值)对剂量率的影响,得出样品的年剂量率(表2)。对于细颗粒石英, α 辐射的有效系数均采用 0.04 (Ree-Jones, 1995)。



a: 样品 SYZ-320 天然和再生剂量 OSL 衰减曲线, x 坐标轴以对数刻度表示;
b: 生长曲线和等效剂量的确定, 生长曲线使用单指数拟合。
a: Natural and regenerative-dose OSL decay curves of SYZ-320. Note that the x -axis is plotted as a log scale;
b: Dose-response curve and D_c determination. A single exponential was fitted to the regenerative-dose corrected OSL intensities.

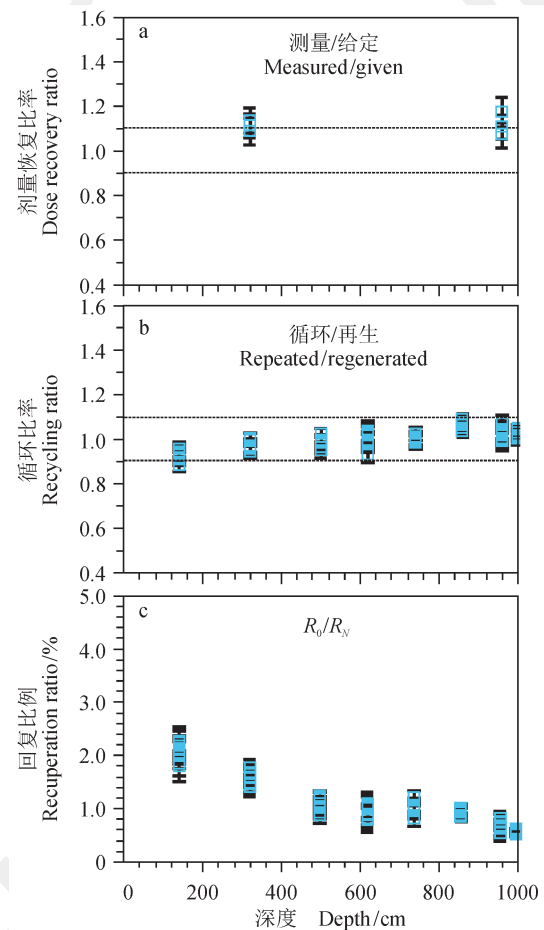
图4 三杨庄剖面典型样品 SYZ-320 的石英 OSL 等效剂量确定

Fig.4 Quartz OSL D_c determination of sample SYZ-320 from the Sanyangzhuang section

2 结果

如表 2 所示, 三杨庄剖面 8 个细颗粒石英 OSL 等效剂量分布在约 37.70—3.50 Gy, 剂量率波动幅度较大, 分布于 2.90—4.80 $\text{Gy}\cdot\text{ka}^{-1}$ 。根据等效剂量

和剂量率的值, 可以得到 8 个样品的年代(表 2, 图 2)。从年代结果可以看出: 三杨庄剖面年龄覆盖整个全新世, 年龄范围是 (12.43 ± 0.80) — (1.21 ± 0.08) ka, 除 8.60 m 处样品外, 剖面其余 7 个样品的年龄在误差范围内均呈现上老下新的特点, 基本符合地层层序。8.60 m 处的年代倒转原因尚未知, 本研究暂将其作为一个异常年龄点处理。三杨庄剖面的沉积速率波动幅度较大, 在约 3.91—3.15 ka (深度 9.60—5.00 m) 沉积速率很快, 而约 3.91 ka 之前的早—中全新世和约 3.15 ka 之后的晚全新世时沉积速率较慢。



a: 两个代表性样品 SYZ-320 和 SYZ-1040 的剂量恢复比率;
b: 所有样品全部测片循环比率;
c: 所有样品全部测片回复比例。
a: Dose recovery ratios for the two representative samples SYZ-320 and SYZ-1040;
b: OSL recycling ratios for all the aliquots of the eight samples;
c: Recuperation ratios for all the aliquots of the eight samples.

图5 三杨庄剖面石英 SAR 法 OSL 等效剂量测量过程中的常规检验

Fig.5 Conventional tests of quartz SAR OSL dating samples from the Sanyangzhuang profile

表2 三杨庄样品的石英 OSL 年代及其相关参数
Tab.2 Quartz OSL ages and their related parameters for the Sanyangzhuang samples

| 样品号 ID | 深度 Depth/cm | 铀 U/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 钍 Th/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 钾 K/% | 含水量 Water content/% | 剂量率 Dose rate/(Gy·ka ⁻¹) | 等效剂量 Dose/Gy | 年龄 Age/ka |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------|
| SYZ-140 | 140 | 1.89±0.01 | 9.43±0.10 | 1.69±0.02 | 18±5 | 2.92±0.14 | 3.54±0.15 | 1.21±0.08 |
| SYZ-320 | 320 | 4.64±0.09 | 9.50±0.03 | 1.63±0.00 | 12±5 | 3.87±0.20 | 7.42±0.30 | 1.92±0.13 |
| SYZ-500 | 500 | 2.29±0.03 | 10.80±0.25 | 1.78±0.04 | 18±5 | 3.16±0.16 | 9.96±0.40 | 3.15±0.20 |
| SYZ-620 | 620 | 1.97±0.07 | 9.31±0.33 | 1.55±0.00 | 6±5 | 3.11±0.17 | 9.76±0.40 | 3.14±0.22 |
| SYZ-740 | 740 | 2.20±0.02 | 10.63±0.15 | 1.74±0.02 | 18±5 | 3.06±0.15 | 9.11±0.37 | 2.97±0.19 |
| SYZ-860 | 860 | 3.59±0.08 | 10.91±0.22 | 1.84±0.02 | 18±5 | 3.57±0.18 | 9.25±0.37 | 2.59±0.17 |
| SYZ-960 | 960 | 3.98±0.06 | 21.10±0.21 | 1.45±0.01 | 6±5 | 4.77±0.27 | 18.64±0.76 | 3.91±0.27 |
| SYZ-1040 | 1040 | 2.52±0.07 | 11.71±0.35 | 1.51±0.01 | 18±5 | 3.03±0.15 | 37.67±1.52 | 12.43±0.80 |

3 讨论

3.1 剖面 ¹⁴C 年龄与 OSL 年龄对比

¹⁴C 测年是通过植物根系残体、孢粉、生物壳体等样品中遗留的 ¹⁴C 元素的含量, 根据样品中 ¹⁴C 元素的衰变程度来测定沉积物距今的年龄 (Martin, 1999)。对三杨庄文化遗址而言, 三杨庄剖面 8.50—4.96 m 处前人已经得到的 ¹⁴C 年龄为 10.20—5.16 ka BP (刘耀亮, 2013) (图 2), 而本文测得的 7.40—5.00 m 处 OSL 年龄为约 3.0 ka BP, 8.60—7.40 m 处年龄可能约为 3.8—3.0 ka, 可以明显看出, ¹⁴C 年代相对 OSL 年代存在显著的高估, 并且高估值随深度增加而增大, 由约 2 ka 变化到约 7 ka。

碳库效应是水成沉积物 ¹⁴C 方法测年结果的重要影响因素之一。张家富等 (2007) 和 Zhang et al (2012) 对江苏南京固城湖的湖心岩芯样品和罗布泊干盐湖剖面的样品进行了 OSL 和 AMS ¹⁴C 测年, 研究发现: 固城湖同样深度样品的 ¹⁴C 年龄比 OSL 年龄老了约 2000 年; 罗布泊剖面同一深度样品 ¹⁴C 年龄较 OSL 年龄的高估值随深度增加而增大, 最高达 20 ka BP。Long et al (2012) 测得的青藏高原南部当惹雍错湖相沉积物的 ¹⁴C 年龄比 OSL 年龄老了 4000 多年, 并提出对于同一个湖泊, 碳库效应的大小也会随时间变化呈现不同。由此看来, 在测量水成沉积物时, ¹⁴C 测年所采用的有机质样品如泥炭等在加入封闭流域体系之前, 与较老地层的样品发生了混合, 受到了来自周围围岩的“老碳”的污染, 使得样品年龄较老, 这也可能是导致本研究中 ¹⁴C 年代相对 OSL 年代明显偏

老的原因。

3.2 河流相 - 洪积相沉积物的 OSL 测年

对于水动力搬运沉积形成的沉积物而言, 细颗粒石英的 OSL 信号比粗颗粒的冲积砂石英晒退得更为彻底 (雷生学, 2008; Hu et al, 2010; 赵华等, 2011)。本研究中, 三杨庄剖面的沉积地层存在洪水沉积下粗上细的二元结构特征 (图 2), 判断地层是由古洪水动力沉积形成。因此, 每一个洪水沉积单元中, 样品中的细颗粒石英在水中悬浮搬运, 受阳光照射时间相对较长, 信号晒退归零机制较好。这可能是本研究中石英 OSL 年代测试结果比较理想的重要前提。本研究体现了细颗粒石英在测量河流 - 洪积相沉积的巨大潜力。

4 结论

对三杨庄剖面采用细颗粒石英进行 OSL 测年, SAR 法的常规参数检验结果表明该方法的适用性。OSL 测年结果显示剖面的年龄范围是 (12.43±0.80)—(1.21±0.08) ka, 覆盖整个全新世, 约 3.91—3.15 ka 堆积速率很快。

将剖面在 8.60—5.00 m 处的 OSL 年龄与前人已经发表的 ¹⁴C 年龄进行对比, 表明 ¹⁴C 年代存在显著高估, 高估值可达 2—7 ka, ¹⁴C 年代的高估是由于样品受流域碳库效应的影响。

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