

月球起源及其同位素地球化学制约

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摘要: 大碰撞假说是月球起源的主流观点, 但却难以解释地月氧等同位素相似的问题。为此, 一系列新的碰撞模型和理论被提出, 但仍然存在许多争议与缺陷。随着高精度同位素分析测试技术的提升以及数值模拟技术的进步, 大量新的地月同位素组成数据与数值模拟结果不断涌现, 为更清晰地揭示月球起源事件提供了可能。本文回顾了月球起源理论的发展历程, 简述了现行的碰撞模型和相关理论的发展现状, 重点探讨同位素地球化学对月球起源事件的制约及其对各种模型的影响, 以期深化对月球、地月系统以及太阳系起源和演化的理解与认知。

关键词: 月球起源; 大碰撞理论; 同位素地球化学约束

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The origin of the Moon and its isotopic geochemical constraints

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Abstract: The Moon, the only natural satellite of the Earth, has its formation and evolution that are closely related to those of the Earth. At present, although the Giant Impact Hypothesis has become the dominant view of the origin of the Moon, this hypothesis has difficulty explaining some isotope compositions, such as the similarity in oxygen isotope composition, between the Earth and the Moon. A series of new collision models and theories have been proposed to reconcile these discrepancies, yet they remain ensnared in controversy and imperfection. With the advancement of high-precision isotope analysis and numerical simulation techniques, a large amount of new data on isotopic compositions of the Moon and the Earth continues to emerge, providing more possibilities for understanding events related to the origin of the Moon. Therefore, this paper reviews the research progress on the origin of the Moon and summarizes the current status of collision models and related theories. We focus on the isotope geochemical constraints that shape the lunar origin events and discuss their implications in different models, aiming to deepen our understanding and knowledge of the origin and evolution of the Moon, the Earth–Moon system, and the solar system.

Key words: lunar origin; giant impact; isotope geochemical constraint

0 引言

在人类的历史中, 对探寻月球的兴趣与热情始终如一, 从未衰减。月球探测和研究不仅在政治、经济、

国家安全等方面有极大价值, 更是我们认识地球形成与早期演化的重要窗口。月球几乎没有大气, 岩石也未受生物活动影响, 从而记录和保存了行星分化、火山活动、陨石撞击等地质证据及历史 (Wilhelms et al.,

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1987; Melosh, 2011), 是研究地球及太阳系形成与演化的重要“标本”, 也是我们迈向太空的必经之路与“前哨站”。

月球的起源是一个长期争议的科学问题。月球起源的假说主要有分裂、捕获、共吸积和碰撞学说 (Hartmann and Davis, 1975; Wood, 1986; Canup and Esposito, 1996; Canup et al., 2001)。随着阿波罗样品的返回以及分析测试技术水平的提高, 前三类假说与地球和月球的地球物理、化学特征愈发矛盾, 而碰撞学说逐渐成为主流。碰撞学说因能够很好地解释月球缺铁、挥发性元素亏损以及角动量等特征, 在1984年的“月球起源”会议上被广泛接受。之后, 对月球起源的量化研究与碰撞模型的数值模拟开始成为焦点, 这为碰撞学说提供理论支持 (Benz et al., 1986a, 1986b, 1987, 1989; Kipp and Melosh, 1986)。2001年, Canup和Asphaug (2001) 的数值模拟被广泛接受。该模型被称为标准碰撞模型 (Canonical impact), 认为碰撞体 (被称为忒伊亚 Theia) 的大小与火星相似 ($0.13 \sim 0.2 M_{\oplus}$), 碰撞形成的月球基本符合地月系统的主要物理特征, 如图1(a)所示。标准碰撞模型预测月球物质主要来源于撞击体, 由于目前太阳系内不同来源的陨石样品的O等同位素组成不同, 撞击体很可能与原始地球具有不同的同位素组成, 因此该模型期望形成一颗与地球同位素组成不同的月球 (Clayton and Mayeda, 1996; Canup and Asphaug, 2001; Canup, 2004a; 2004b)。然而, 近年的高精度同位素测量表明, 月球与地球的非挥发性元素同位素 (如 ^{17}O 、 ^{50}Ti 和 ^{54}Cr) 高度相似, 这为标准碰撞模型带来了挑战 (Humayun and Clayton, 1995a, 1995b; Lugmair and Shukolyukov, 1998; Wiechert et al., 2001; Georg et al., 2007; Touboul et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2012; Her-

wartz et al., 2014; Touboul et al., 2015; Young et al., 2016)。在后来的研究中, 为了进一步协调碰撞模型与地月同位素组成的相似性, 学者们对标准碰撞模型进行了修正或提出了新的碰撞模型, 如行星-吸积盘平衡理论、高能碰撞理论、多重碰撞理论等, 但是这些模型仍存在许多争议, 各自存在缺陷 (Asphaug, 2014; Barr, 2016)。目前尚未有模型或理论能够完全解释地月系统特征, 仍需进一步深入研究月球起源的制约条件和演化过程。

随着分析技术和模拟计算能力的不断提高, O、W、Ca、Cr、K等大量新的地月同位素组成数据不断出现, 多种不同的撞击模型被提出并得到细化, 以望更好地协调碰撞模型与地月系统约束 (Kruijer et al., 2015; Wang and Jacobsen, 2016; Young et al., 2016; Cano et al., 2020; Fu et al., 2023)。本文回顾月球起源模型和理论的研究进展, 探讨同位素地球化学对月球起源事件的制约及其对碰撞模型的影响, 梳理月球起源研究的现状和难点, 以抛砖引玉, 以期加深对月球起源事件的理解, 为我国的月球研究领域提供有益的启示。

1 主要的月球起源模型及约束

在讨论月球起源模型时, 必须确保该模型符合并能够合理解释以下关于地月系统的观测事实和限制 (Ringwood and Kesson, 1977; Ringwood, 1986; Shukolyukov et al., 1998; Shearer et al., 2006; Ward and Canup, 2010; Čuk et al., 2016):

(1) 月球的质量和体积都很大, 月球的半径约为地球的四分之一, 质量约为地球的0.0123倍, 其质量和体积的比率远大于太阳系中其他卫星与其行星的比率。月球贫铁, 月核非常小 (约为月球质量的1%), 甚至没有月核, 而地核约占整个地球质量30%;

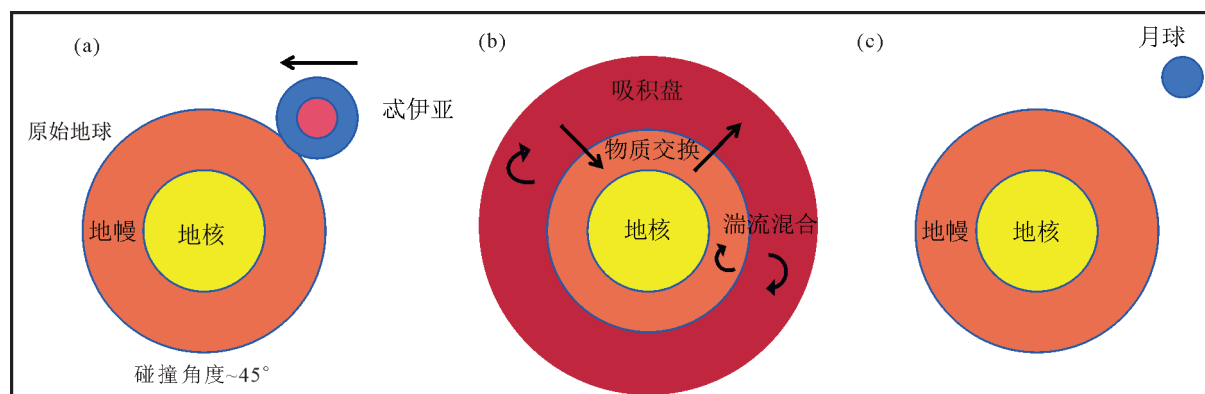


图1 月球标准碰撞模型示意图(a)、行星-吸积盘理论示意图(b)和碰撞后月球形成示意图(c)

Fig. 1 Sketches of the canonical collision model (a), the planet-disc equilibration theory (b), and the formation of the Moon after the collision (c)

(2)地月系统的角动量很大,月球携带了现今地月系统大部分的角动量,且月球轨道倾角与黄道面有约5°的偏差;

(3)月球形成后的温度很高,部分(甚至全部)熔融,可能经历了全月性的岩浆洋事件,并伴随有深层岩浆洋形成;

(4)与硅酸盐地球相比,月球的中等挥发性元素(如K、Zn、Cu)有亏损,而地球与月球却在各种非挥发性元素同位素比率上相似。

在标准碰撞模型难以解释地月间同位素相似问题后,月球起源模型的研究工作主要聚焦于两个方面:一是对标准碰撞模型进行修正,二是提出新的碰撞模型。表1列出了主要的月球起源模型和相关理论及其优、劣势。

1.1 标准碰撞模型的修正

标准碰撞模型无法充分解释地月同位素组成的相似性,因此提出了新的碰撞情景以对其进行修正。Jacobsen等(2013)、Dauphas等(2014)和Dauphas(2017)发现,一些顽火辉石球粒陨石具有与地球相似的稳定同位素组成,因此提出了撞击体可能与形成原始地球的物质来自同一个源区因而具有相似的同位素特征的认识。然而,最近的N-body吸积模拟结果显示,碰撞体与原始地球的O同位素在 $|\Delta^{17}\text{O}|\leq 0.015\text{‰}$ 偏差下相似的概率仅为5%~10%,撞击体与原始地球O同位素相似可能是一个小概率事件(Kaib and Cowan, 2015a; 2015b; Mastrobuono-Battisti et al., 2015; Nakajima and Stevenson, 2015; Mastrobuono-Battisti and Perets, 2017)。此外,该假说也难以解释地球和月球间W同位素的相似性。与稳定同位素体系不同,W同位素受核心形成时间尺度和物理条件影响(Kruijer et al., 2015; Touboul et al., 2015; Kruijer and Kleine, 2017),且与O同位素因氧化还原效应而呈负相关,因此撞击体几乎不可能同时获得与原始地球相似

的O和W同位素组成(Fischer and Nimmo, 2018; Fischer et al., 2021)。

Pahlevan和Stevenson(2007)提出的行星-积吸盘平衡(Planet-disc equilibration)理论认为,碰撞后巨大的能量使地月系统熔融和部分汽化,经过长时间(100~1000年)大规模的湍流混合和物质交换,月球吸积盘与硅酸盐地球达到同位素平衡,最终形成与地球同位素相似的月球,如图1(b)所示。然而该理论存在不确定性和争议。首要问题是月球形成前是否能充分混合平衡。行星-积吸盘平衡模型聚焦于O同位素,但Ti、Ca等难熔元素在其模型设定的约3000K温度下难以汽化和混合,需要更长的平衡时间(Zhang et al., 2012)。此外,有学者提出的两段月球吸积模型显示,月球吸积盘在洛希极限外的物质会在一年内完成吸积,不参与整个混合过程;而内部物质有更长时间(数十年或更长)进行吸积冷却,可能会有充足时间进行混合(Salmon and Canup, 2012; Lock et al., 2018)。若先冷却的外部物质形成月球内部,大量平衡的内盘物质形成月球外层,则可能形成符合观测约束的月球,但仍需满足多种约束条件,且目前较为缺乏月球深层物质的同位素数据,尚不清楚这一吸积模型是否符合现今地月系统间的同位素约束。此外,充分湍流混合平衡需要大规模的物质交换,可能会改变吸积盘和原始地球的角动量,使吸积盘轨道难以维持,大部分物质塌缩回地球(Stevenson, 1990; Melosh, 2014)。一些证据还表明地球地幔可能未曾混合过(Willbold et al., 2011; Mukhopadhyay, 2012; Touboul et al., 2012; Rizo et al., 2016; Mundl et al., 2017; Nakajima and Stevenson, 2018)。由于缺乏完善的平衡混合模型与月球吸积模型的支持,平衡理论仍面临诸多矛盾与争议。Hosono等(2019)提出,如果原始地球在撞击时存在岩浆海

表1 月球起源碰撞模型的比较

Tables1 Comparison of Giant Impact models of the lunar origin

碰撞模型	$M_{\text{Theia}}/M_{\oplus}$	撞击速度(V_{esc})	优势	劣势
标准碰撞模型	0.13~0.2	1~1.2	符合当月球缺铁、角动量等特征	不符合地月O等同位素相似问题
与地球相似碰撞体	0.13~0.2	1~1.2	符合地月同位素相似约束	难以获得与地球相似的O、W同位素
行星-吸积盘平衡理论	0.13~0.2	1~1.2	符合地月同位素相似约束; W同位素证据的支持	Ti、Ca等难熔元素同位素难以平衡; 平衡时间与平衡模型仍有争议
地球岩浆海洋	0.13~0.2	1~1.2	部分满足地月同位素制约	受制于模拟方法,未在其他工作中复现
高自旋地球碰撞模型	0.03~0.1	1.5~3	符合地月同位素相似约束	产生过剩的角动量
对称碰撞模型	0.4~0.5	1~1.5	符合地月同位素相似约束	产生过剩的角动量
星巢模型	0.03~0.5	1~3	符合地月同位素相似约束; W同位素证据的支持	产生过剩的角动量
撞击-逃逸模型	0.2~0.3	1.2~1.4	部分满足地月同位素制约	仍不符合同位素约束,产生过剩角动量
多重碰撞模型	0.01~0.1	1~3	符合地月同位素相似约束	小行星合并概率低,可能性不大

洋,通过其修正的SPH(smoothed particle hydrodynamic)方法模拟,碰撞后形成的月球吸积盘的大部分物质(70%~80%)将来自原始地幔。但即使80%的吸积盘物质来自原始地幔,可能仍不满足现有的同位素约束(Wissing and Hobbs, 2020)。此外,他们的模拟结果受限于其方法,尚未在其他工作中得到复现(Melosh, 2019)。

1.2 高能碰撞模型与去除角动量理论

由于标准碰撞模型难以满足同位素约束,一些新的碰撞模型被提出,其中高能-高角动量碰撞模型备受关注。

高自旋地球碰撞模型(Fast-spinning Earth impact)由Čuk和Stewart(2012)提出。该模型中原始地球具有非常高的自旋速度,其系统角动量比现今地月系统的角动量 L_{EM} 大的多,约为 $2\sim 3L_{EM}$ 。碰撞体相对较小($0.03\sim 0.1M_{\oplus}$),但碰撞速度较快($1.5\sim 3v_{esc}$)。碰撞发生后,月球吸积盘的物质大部分来自于原始地幔,因此可以满足地月系统的同位素约束。Asphaug(2014)认为,该模型的实质是高速旋转的原始地球因碰撞体的撞击而造成了分裂。然而该模型却产生了与现今地月系统相比过剩的角动量(约 $1.9\sim 2.8 L_{EM}$),且需要解释原始地球接近裂变的高自旋速度(Kokubo and Genda, 2010; Canup, 2014; Jacobson and Morbidelli, 2014)。Canup(2012)考虑了一个更大的撞击体的情景($0.4\sim 0.5M_{\oplus}$),在极限情况下撞击体的大小与原始地球相同,因此被称为对称碰撞模型(Half-earth impact)。碰撞的速度在 $1\sim 1.5 v_{esc}$ 之间,并且不需要额外设定原始地球撞击前的旋转状态。该模型的实质是,撞击体足够大时,会对整个原始地球的组成产生影响,在与地球质量完全相等的极限条件下,碰撞后形成的吸积盘与原始地球具有完全一致的同位素组成,因此符合现今的同位素约束。有学者认为,太阳系中的冥王星-卡戎星系统可能是由一次对称碰撞形成的(Canup, 2005)。然而,该模型的结果也产生了过剩的角动量,约在 $1.8\sim 2.7L_{EM}$ 之间。

上述两种模型由于碰撞将产生巨大的能量与角动量,因此被称为高能(High-energy)或高角动量(High-angular-momentum)碰撞模型。这些模型虽然能解释地月同位素组成相似的约束,但都面临撞击后角动量过大的问题。过去普遍认为,在地月系统形成后总角动量没有发生巨大变化,潮汐和太阳等对地月系统的角动量的影响可能不足总角动量的10%(Lev-rard and Laskar, 2003; Canup, 2004a; 2004b; Bottke et al., 2010; Peale and Canup, 2015)。因此,如何消除系统中的多余角动量成为高能碰撞理论面临的主要问题。

Čuk和Stewart(2012)在建立高自旋地球碰撞模型时,提出了出差共振理论(Evection resonance),通过与太阳共振,将地月系统的角动量转移至日心轨道,进而可能消除当今地月系统2至3倍的角动量。然而,出差共振理论仍存在较大的不确定性。例如, Tian等(2017)指出,出差共振运动可能导致潮汐加热,从而影响月球潮汐,使其迅速脱离共振状态,难以消除地月系统的角动量。Rufu和Canup(2020)则认为,出差共振运动去除的角动量值是不确定的,最终地月系统的角动量值的范围可能相当大。一些新的观点与共振情景也被提出,但对于出差共振运动能否去除多余的角动量,仍未达成共识(Wisdom and Tian, 2015; Tian et al., 2017; Rufu and Canup, 2020)。

Čuk等(2016)提出了一种新的去除角动量的机制:在月球形成的高能碰撞发生后,地球的倾角非常大($65^\circ\sim 75^\circ$)。月球在潮汐演化过程中会使拉普拉斯平面不稳定,导致月球轨道的偏心率和倾角增加,同时减小了地球的倾角和系统的角动量。这个机制不仅可以消除系统的角动量,还可以解释当今月球轨道的倾角问题。然而, Tian和Wisdom(2020)指出,这种产生高倾角地球的高能碰撞事件不符合垂直于黄道平面的角动量分量守恒,无法形成现今观测到的地月系统。

Gammie等(2016)提出了通过磁化风去除角动量的假设,但并未进行定量建模,因此该假设的可行性目前尚不明确。总之,合理的去除地月系统角动量的机制能够显著改善角动量的限制,并为高能-高角动量碰撞模型提供重要支持。然而,目前尚未有被广泛接受的机制与理论,能否及如何去除多余的角动量,仍是一个备受争议的问题。

1.3 星巢(synestia)模型

高自旋地球碰撞模型和对称碰撞模型是高能碰撞模型中有特殊约束的情景。Lock等(2018)提出了一个更广泛的高能碰撞模型——星巢(synestia)模型。该模型适用于大多数高能碰撞情况。星巢是一种假设的高能碰撞后的结构体,如图2中所示,其高度汽化、高速旋转并剧烈膨胀成为一个类似于甜甜圈状的天体。在星巢内部,存在着剧烈的对流和湍流混合以及平衡混合过程,特别是在月球形成的高熵区域。随着星巢逐渐降温冷凝,整个天体逐渐收缩,一些冷凝的物质开始碰撞吸积,成为月球形成的“种子”,最终在洛希极限之外直接吸积形成月球。星巢模型实质上是行星-吸积盘平衡模型的一种变体,它依赖湍流混合来获得同位素组成相似的地球与月球然而,尚未明确星巢的共旋转区域能否充分混合并实现彻底平衡(Nakajima and Stevenson, 2015; Canup et al., 2023)。此外,

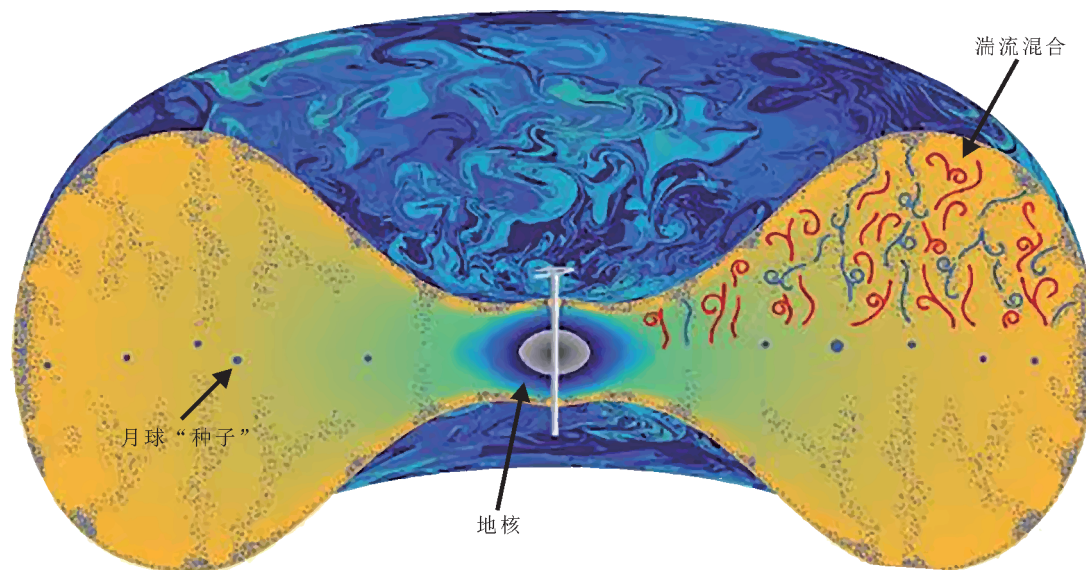


图2 星巢(synestia)模型示意图(修改自Lock et al.,2018)

Fig. 2 Diagram of the synestia model(modified from Lock et al.,2018)

该模型也需要解决去除多余角动量的问题。

1.4 其他模型及存在问题

除了标准碰撞模型的修正和高能碰撞模型外,还有其他碰撞情景被提出。如Reufer等(2012)提出的碰撞-逃逸(Hit-and-run)模型,与标准碰撞模型相比,该模型的碰撞体与质量较大($0.2\sim0.3M_{\oplus}$),碰撞速度较快($1.2\sim1.4v_{\text{esc}}$),碰撞角度较小($30^{\circ}\sim40^{\circ}$)。碰撞后部分碰撞体的物质离开地月系统,并带走了部分角动量。该模型最终形成的月球吸积盘包含大约40%~60%撞击体物质,但仍不符合地月系统的同位素制约,且会产生过量角动量(Reufer et al., 2012; Asphaug et al., 2021)。

多重碰撞(Multiple impacts)模型也是一种碰撞模型,它认为月球由一系列碰撞形成。这一模型最早由Ringwood(1989)提出,但直到近期Rufu等(2017)才对其进行了模拟分析。该模型认为,在地球的最后吸积阶段,原始地球多次受到较小碰撞体($0.01\sim0.1M_{\oplus}$)的撞击。每次碰撞都会产生一颗小卫星,它们受潮汐作用远离地球,之后这些小卫星合并形成月球。随着碰撞次数增加,月球与地球的组分差异越来越小。Rufu等(2017)的模拟结果显示,20至30次碰撞可形成现今大小的月球,且同位素组分相似。然而小行星合并概率可能较低(Citron et al., 2018),且多重碰撞模型形成的月球氧、钨同位素组成与地球的相似性仍存在争议(Canup et al., 2023)。

经过数十年数值模拟研究,碰撞学说已被广泛接受,成为月球起源的主要理论。最近的研究显示,地球地幔底部的大型低速带(LLVP)可能源于忒伊亚,提出了碰撞体存在的直接证据,进一步支持了碰撞理论

(Yuan et al., 2023)。但目前所有碰撞模型都难以完全符合地月系统的独特制约,需要额外理论弥补或依赖“巧合”解释。因此,对碰撞模型和月球起源的研究仍远未尽头。值得注意的是,作为行星起源问题最理想的示踪剂,同位素手段及同位素地球化学约束在现今碰撞模型的模拟中愈发重要。然而,地月系统间的同位素约束或许与其他月球形成与演化相关的物理化学过程有关,如月球岩浆洋的氧化等,并且存在很大的不确定性。为此,我们需要对地月系统的同位素系统进行更深入的研究。

2 月球起源模型的同位素地球化学制约

2.1 O、Ti、Cr等地月相似元素

随着同位素分析测试水平的提升,多个同位素体系为月球起源提供了新的约束,从不同角度揭示了月球的起源与演化过程。在这些同位素体系中,研究最为深入的是O同位素。O有 ^{16}O 、 ^{17}O 和 ^{18}O 三种稳定同位素,其组成通常用它们间的比值($^{17}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$, $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$)或与标准物质的千分偏差($\delta^{17}\text{O}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$)来表示(Rosman and Taylor, 1998; Ireland et al., 2020)。物理化学过程中的同位素交换反应应遵循质量相关定则,即在 $\delta^{17}\text{O}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 坐标图上,数据应构成斜率大致为0.52的直线($\delta^{17}\text{O}=0.52\times\delta^{18}\text{O}$)。大多数地球样品的O同位素组成落在这条质量分馏线上,而地外行星物质的O同位素组成并不在同一质量分馏线上。这种同位素异常可以用与质量分馏线的垂直偏差 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 来表示(Clayton et al., 1973; Clayton and Mayeda, 1988; 1996; Miller, 2002)。

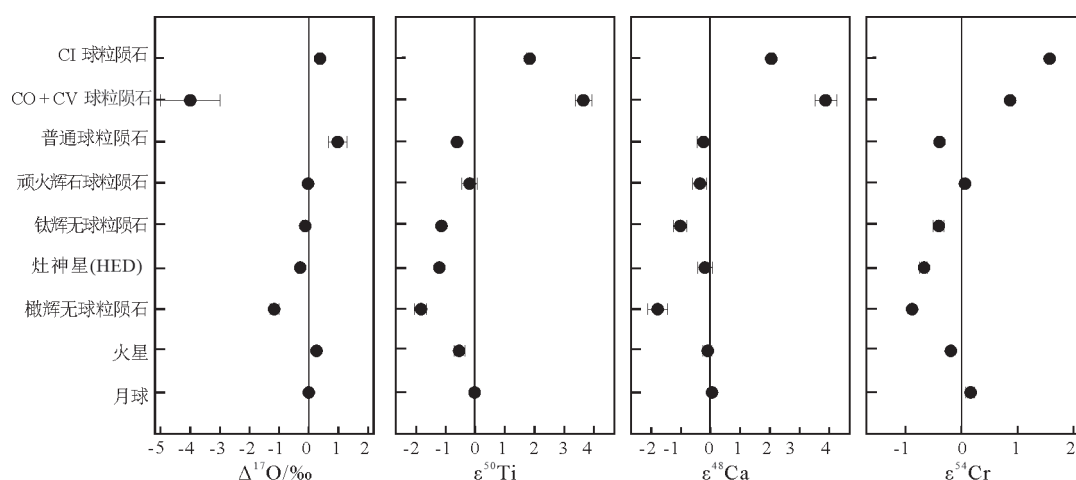
2001年Wiechert等(2001)首次测定了大量月球岩石

样品的高精度三氧同位素数据。他们的数据表明,月球岩石的 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 均值仅比地球样品均值高 $(3\pm 5)\times 10^{-6}$,地球与月球的O同位素几乎落在同一条质量分馏线上,而火星、灶神星等其他天体样品的三氧同位素组成与地球的存在显著的偏差。该结果揭示了地球和月球具有高度相似的O同位素组成,对刚建立的标准碰撞模型提出了挑战。后来高精度的三氧同位素分析进一步支持了地球和月球具有相同O同位素的观点。如Spicuzza等(2007)测得月球的三氧同位素组成 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 为 $(8\pm 10)\times 10^{-6}$,Hallis等(2010)的结果为 $(8\pm 21)\times 10^{-6}$ 。然而,Herwartz等(2014)测定的月球岩石样品的 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 为 $(12\pm 3)\times 10^{-6}$,质疑了之前地月O同位素相同的观点。但Herwartz等的认识随即受到了Young等(2016)的反驳。Young等(2016)采用更高精度的同位素分析技术,对14组月球样品和一系列地球样品进行了测定。结果表明地月系统的三氧同位素组成的偏差 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 仅为 $(-1\pm 5)\times 10^{-6}$ 。这一结果重新确认了地球和月球在O同位素方面的相似性,随后Greenwood等(2018)也得到与Young等(2016)相似的结论。Cano等(2020)提出了一个与之前不同的观点。他们认为O同位素可能与月球矿物类别相关,而月球样品中VLT-glass和低钛玄武岩所代表的深月幔物质的 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 约为 20×10^{-6} ,可能更能代表月球整体的三氧同位素组成。这一观点为理解月球的形成过程提供了新的视角。随着高精度同位素分析测试技术的不断进步,未来的研究将能够更精确地测定地月系统的O同位素组成,从而为月球起源提供更为精确而强力的约束。

一个与地球同位素组成相似的碰撞体或许可以解释包括O同位素在内的地月系统同位素高度相似的问题。然而,一些N-body模拟结果显示,碰撞体与行星具有相同同位素组成似乎是个小概率事件。在行星

研究中,普遍认为O同位素的组成在内太阳系随距离太阳的远近而呈现径向变化(Rubin and Wasson, 1995; Kallemeyn et al., 1996)。但由于缺乏其他行星的同位素组成数据,目前的数值模拟普遍采用地球与火星之间的差异来代表内太阳系O同位素的径向梯度。值得注意的是,地球-火星间的O同位素差异可能并不能反映整个太阳系的O同位素组成情况,也许质量相对较小的火星(约占内太阳系质量的5%)具有异常的同位素值,而内太阳系的其他部分的O同位素是相对均一的(Walsh et al., 2011; Walsh et al., 2012)。因此,质量占比达内太阳系总质量41%的金星可能更能准确地代表内太阳系的同位素组成(Canup, 2013)。遗憾的是,目前尚未获得关于金星的同位素组成的确切数据。若未来能够证实金星的同位素组成与地球相似,将为我们提供更有力的证据和制约条件,碰撞体具有类似地球同位素组成的可能性将大大增加,会从根本上改变我们对内太阳系同位素组成以及月球起源问题的认识(Torres and Fressin, 2018; Greenwood and Anand, 2020)。

其他同位素体系,如Cr、Ca、Ti等,在地球和月球中也被发现具有高度相似的同位素组成(Armytage et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2012; Sedaghatpour et al., 2013; Poitrasson and Zambardi, 2015; Mougél et al., 2018; Schiller et al., 2018; Fu et al., 2023)(图3)。Ti是高度难熔元素,有 ^{46}Ti (8.25%)、 ^{47}Ti (7.44%)、 ^{48}Ti (73.72%)、 ^{49}Ti (5.41%)和 ^{50}Ti (5.18%)5个稳定同位素(Berglund and Wieser, 2011)。行星研究中关注于中子数最多的是 ^{50}Ti 同位素。Zhang等(2012)对月球样品中 ^{50}Ti 同位素进行了测定。在排除宇宙射线的干扰后,得到月球的Ti同位素平均组成 $\epsilon^{50}\text{Ti} = -0.03\pm 0.04$



数据来源:月球 $\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$ 数据来自Mougél等(2018),其他同位素数据来自Dauphas(2017)

图3 月球、地球、球粒陨石以及其他陨石和天体的 $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 、 $\epsilon^{50}\text{Ti}$ 、 $\epsilon^{48}\text{Ca}$ 、 $\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$ 同位素组成与对比

Fig. 3 Isotopic composition and comparison of $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ 、 $\epsilon^{50}\text{Ti}$ 、 $\epsilon^{48}\text{Ca}$ 、 $\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$ in the Moon, Earth, chondrites, and other meteorites and

$\{[\epsilon^{50}\text{Ti} = ({}^{50}\text{Ti}/{}^{47}\text{Ti})_{\text{样品}}/({}^{50}\text{Ti}/{}^{47}\text{Ti})_{\text{标样}} - 1] \times 10^4\}$, 与地球样品($\epsilon^{50}\text{Ti}=0$)高度相似。Ca与Ti类似,但更难熔。Ca有 ${}^{40}\text{Ca}$ (96.941%)、 ${}^{42}\text{Ca}$ (0.647%)、 ${}^{43}\text{Ca}$ (0.135%)、 ${}^{44}\text{Ca}$ (2.086%)、 ${}^{46}\text{Ca}$ (0.004%)和 ${}^{48}\text{Ca}$ (0.187%)6个稳定同位素(Berglund and Wieser, 2011)。高精度Ca同位素测定结果表明,月球陨石的Ca同位素组成 $\epsilon^{48}\text{Ca}=0.037\pm 0.019$,与硅酸盐地球样本的组成难以区分(Mougel et al., 2018; Fu et al., 2023)。碰撞后行星与吸积盘间的湍流混合平衡或许可以解释地月系统间同位素相似的问题,但Ti和Ca等难熔元素在以蒸气相为主的湍流混合中可能难以达到平衡(Zhang et al., 2012; Melosh, 2014)。因此,需要进一步研究和测定地月系统间的Ti和Ca的组成,以探究月球吸积盘的混合程度和平衡时间等问题。

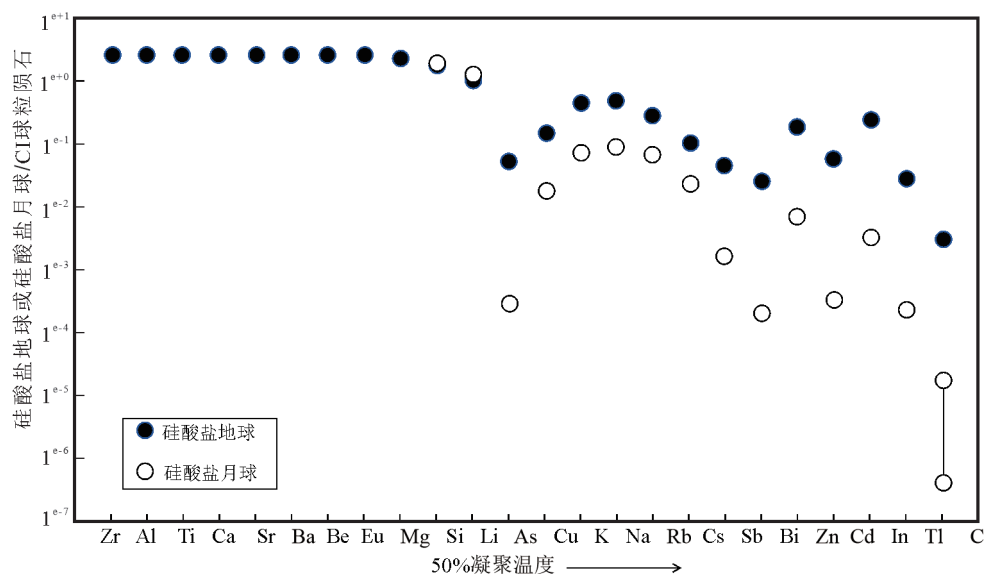
综上所述,高精度的同位素测量数据显示,月球岩石样品中的难熔元素和O等同位素组成与地球样品高度相似,难以区分。这些同位素体系为月球起源模型提供了极其关键的约束。然而,这些约束仍存在不确定性,未来的研究应集中探讨月球同位素组成的差异是否由其他原因,如月球岩浆洋演化、月球吸积过程、碰撞体的组成以及太阳系内部的同位素组成等因素有关。这些不确定因素可能影响对月球起源的同位素限制,从而从根本上改变我们对月球起源问题的理解。

2.2 K、Rb、Zn、Sn等中等挥发性元素

对月球样本的研究表明,月球相对于硅酸盐地球显著缺乏挥发性物质和中等挥发性元素(MVE)

(Richter et al., 2011; Palme and O'Neill, 2014; Taylor and Wieczorek, 2014; Richter et al., 2018),如K(Wang and Jacobsen, 2016; Tian et al., 2020)、Rb(Pringle and Moynier, 2017; Nie and Dauphas, 2019)、Zn(Paniello et al., 2012; Kato et al., 2015)、Cu(Herzog et al., 2009)、Ga(Kato and Moynier, 2017; Wimpenny et al., 2022)、Sn(Wang et al., 2019)等(图4)。月球的中等挥发性元素亏损是月球起源模型中的一个关键制约因素,通常认为与月球起源过程中的热事件相关。对月球岩石的中等挥发性元素分析测试表明,与地球相比,月球岩石样品中更富集重同位素(图5)。如Wang和Jacobsen(2016)发现月球岩石的K同位素富集了约0.4%。由于蒸汽与熔体间的平衡分馏难以解释如此大的重富集,月球的中等挥发性元素的重同位素富集很可能反映了与蒸发过程相关的动力学分馏(Herzog et al., 2009; Paniello et al., 2012; Kato et al., 2015; Wang and Jacobsen, 2016; Kato and Moynier, 2017; Nie and Dauphas, 2019)。Sn较特殊,Wang等(2019)发现月球样本相较于地球样品具有 $\delta^{124}\text{Sn}$ 的轻富集,并将其解释为蒸汽中SnO与Sn的平衡分馏。然而,由于高温下MVE的热力学性质尚不明确,并且受到月球地质作用、岩浆洋分化和脱气等因素的影响,目前难以将这些分馏与月球岩石的同位素组成和月球形成条件进行定量解释。

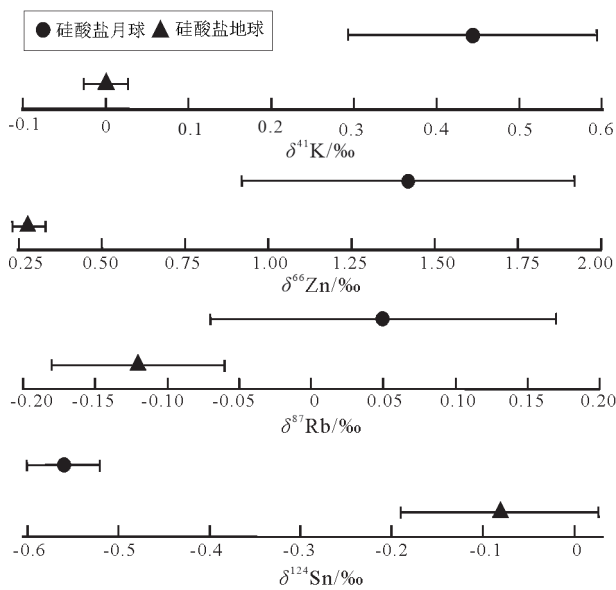
对于月球中等挥发性元素的损失,一种解释是硅酸盐地球蒸汽的不完全冷凝.Canup等(2015)利用月



数据来源:地球数据来自Palme和O'Neill(2014);月球数据来自Taylor(1982),Taylor和Wieczorek(2014),Richter等(2011,2018)

图4 硅酸盐地球与硅酸盐地球的元素丰度

Fig. 4 Concentrations of elements in the bulk silicate Earth and the bulk silicate Moon



数据来源: K同位素数据来自Wang和Jacobsen(2016); Zn同位素数据来自Kato等(2015); Rb同位素数据来自Pringle和Moynier(2017), Nie和Dauphas(2019); Sn同位素数据来自Wang等(2019)

图5 月球与地球的中等挥发性元素同位素组成

Fig. 5 Isotopic composition of MVEs in the Moon and Earth

球吸积模型,结合动力学和热力学模型计算,认为是月球在形成过程的两段吸积中优先吸积了不完全冷凝的、贫挥发分的熔融体,导致中等以上挥发性元素的缺失。Lock等(2018)也认为挥发分损失可以用星巢(synestia)蒸汽的不完全冷凝来解释。然而,在这些模型的温度下(约3500 K),动力学分馏可能倾向于在冷凝物中富集轻元素,与观测结果相矛盾(Richter et al., 2002, 2007, 2009; Richter, 2004)。

Nie和Dauphas(2019)提出了一个新的挥发性元素损失模型,该模型认为,中等挥发性元素的损失是部分汽化的原月盘对地球的黏性排水导致的。这个模型能够解释大部分观测到的中等挥发性元素重同位素富集的现象,却难以解释月球岩石中Sn的轻同位素富集(Wang et al., 2019)。同时,仍需要考虑月球岩浆洋分化和脱气等因素的影响。

月球挥发性元素的显著亏损是一项关键观测事实与重要约束,但其损失机制目前仍不明确。中等挥发性元素同位素分馏是一个强有力的手段,不同元素分馏的方向和程度能揭示月球经历的各种过程和条件,进而有助于重建和限制月球的起源及演化历程。然而,同位素分馏可由多种过程引发,包括月球地质活动、岩浆分化及脱气等。因此,将观测到的MVE分馏与月球起源条件直接联系起来极为困难。此外,实验室难以模拟月球形成时的极高温度环境,MVE在高温下的热力学性质尚不明确(Sossi et al., 2019),未来仍

需深入开展相关研究。

2.3 Hf-W、Sm-Nd、Lu-Hf等放射性元素同位素体系

放射性元素,如Hf-W、Sm-Nd、Lu-Hf等,主要用于测定月球年龄与月球岩浆洋分化时间(Lugmair and Carlson, 1978; Kleine et al., 2009; Sprung et al., 2013; Gaffney and Borg, 2014)。其中W同位素在限制月球物质组成等方面起到了重大作用。

W有 ^{180}W (0.1198%)、 ^{182}W (26.4985%)、 ^{183}W (14.3136%)、 ^{184}W (30.6422%)和 ^{186}W (28.4259%) 5个稳定同位素(Völkening et al., 1991),其中 ^{182}W 在地月研究中尤为重要。 ^{182}W 可由灭绝核素 ^{182}Hf 经过两次 β 衰变形成,其半衰期为 $(8.90 \pm 0.09)\text{Ma}$ (Vockenhuber et al., 2004)。Hf和W均属于高度难熔元素,且Hf是亲石元素,W是亲铁元素。在太阳系早期的金属-硅酸盐分异过程中,未衰变的 ^{182}Hf 保留在硅酸盐相中,而衰变完成的 ^{182}W 则进入金属相。因此, ^{182}Hf - ^{182}W 体系对于研究和限制行星核幔分异过程及分异时间具有至关重要的意义(Lee and Halliday, 1996; Halliday and Lee, 1999; Kleine et al., 2002; Yin et al., 2002)。

早期对月球样品的W同位素测量结果表明,月球的W同位素组成与地球地幔相同(Kleine et al., 2005; Touboul et al., 2007; 2009)。近年的高精度W同位素测量显示,月球相对于硅酸盐地球存在约 20×10^{-6} 的W同位素正异常。这一差异被认为是地球和月球遭受不同程度后增生作用影响的结果(Kruijer et al., 2015; Touboul et al., 2015)。因此,普遍认为月球的W同位素组成与硅酸盐地球后增生作用发生前的W同位素组成是一致的。地球与月球W同位素组成的相似性为月球起源提供了重要限制。与O等其他同位素体系不同,行星的W同位素组成更多地受到核幔分异和核心形成条件的影响,而非行星的前体物质。因此,碰撞体几乎不可能具有与地球相同的W同位素组成(Fischer and Nimmo, 2018; Fischer et al., 2021)。而假使月球大部分物质源于地幔,碰撞体的金属核中的W可能在碰撞后混入地幔随后进入月球吸积盘,从而导致地月的W同位素组成出现显著差异(Halliday, 2004; Dahl and Stevenson, 2010; Rubie et al., 2011; Kruijer and Kleine, 2017)。因此,月球的W同位素组成更倾向于支持碰撞后的吸积盘混合理论(Pahlevan and Stevenson, 2007; Lock et al., 2018; Pahlevan, 2018)。然而, ^{182}W 会受到宇宙射线的影响(Leya et al., 2000; Lee et al., 2002),且后增生作用的具体影响尚不明确(Kruijer et al., 2015; Touboul et al., 2015),月球起源的W同位素约束仍存在一定的不确定性。

月球起源的确切时间是一个有争议的问题。由于后增生作用和碰撞事件导致的金属-硅酸盐分异的影响,用Hf-W体系来确定的月球年龄仍有不确定性,月球形成可能在太阳系形成后约60~175 Ma(Jacobson et al., 2014; Fischer and Nimmo, 2018)。然而,也有学者提出了更早的月球形成时间,即在太阳系形成后的约50 Ma(Thiemens et al., 2019)。月球的亚铁斜长岩(ferroan anorthosites)和锆石年龄则显示月球形成时间较晚,约为(4.425±0.025) Ga,或太阳系形成后115~165 Ma(Nemchin et al., 2009; Borg et al., 2011)。最新的研究显示,通过对阿波罗样品中的古老锆石结晶进行U-Pb测定,得出的月球年龄为4.46 Ga,即太阳系形成后约110 Ma(Greer et al., 2023)。总之,月球起源事件可能发生在太阳系形成后的70~120 Ma,也有更早或更晚形成的观点,具体发生的时间仍有争议。此外,月球岩浆洋分化时间也尚未明确。由于潮汐加热等因素的影响,月球岩浆的分化过程可能会持续10~200 Ma(Elkins-Tanton and Grove, 2011; Maurice et al., 2020)。月球岩浆分化的¹⁴⁶Sm-¹⁴²Nd模式年龄表明月球岩浆洋分化过程可能在太阳系形成后约200 Ma完成(Borg et al., 2019; Carlson, 2019; Borg et al., 2020),这一年轻年龄与月球锆石的Lu-Hf模式年龄(太阳系形成后约60 Ma)相矛盾(Barboni et al., 2017)。有研究认为,200 Ma的年轻分化年龄与碰撞改造作用(Carlson et al., 2014; Gross et al., 2014; McLeod et al., 2014; Marks et al., 2019)或月幔翻转作用(Li et al., 2019; Borg et al., 2020; Sio et al., 2020; Xu et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2022)等相关,但仍有争议。

3 总结与展望

月球与地球紧密相连,通过研究月球起源事件,我们可以洞察地球的起源与演化过程。月球作为地球的卫星,并且已经成功带回样品,我们获得了大量的月球的物理和地球化学数据,揭开月球起源之谜将有助于我们更深入地理解类地行星的起源。然而,目前对于月球起源的认知仍存在很大争议。尽管碰撞理论是当前月球起源的主流观点,但现有的碰撞模型仍无法全面解释地月系统的独特性,且依赖于小概率事件。需要考虑与原始地球相似的碰撞体,或者依赖于平衡混合和去除多余角动量的机制。未来对月球起源问题的研究方向可能包括:(1)寻找更多的月球起源事件在地球上的直接痕迹与证据。最近的研究已显示地球地幔底部的大型低速带(LLVP)可能是碰撞体忒伊亚的残骸;(2)发展新的碰撞模型与理论,以探索尚未发现的碰撞方式和模型;(3)进一步发展行星吸积盘平衡理论,评估其可行性,并对平衡过程进行定量模拟;(4)深

入研究出差共振理论和其他去除地月系统角动量的方法,以支持高能高角动量碰撞模型;(5)进一步研究碰撞后月球吸积盘的演化过程,以了解吸积盘如何最终演化形成月球。

值得注意的是,随着高精度同位素测量技术的发展,大量的同位素数据不断涌现,为限制和约束月球起源事件提供了重要依据。未来对月球起源的同位素地球化学研究的主要方向有:(1)金星的同位素组成数据的获得。目前,火星的同位素数据极大地影响了对太阳系同位素组成的理解。金星的关键同位素数据,如O、W等,将更好地反映内太阳系同位素组成,为月球起源提供更强的约束。例如,假使金星的O同位素与地球相近,那么碰撞体具有类似地球同位素组成的可能性将显著增加;(2)深层地幔与月幔样品的同位素数据研究。深层样品的同位素数据对于评估行星吸积盘平衡的可能性与程度至关重要,尤其是Ca、Ti等难熔元素的同位素,需要进一步进行高精度测量。此外,月幔深部样品挥发性元素是否亏损,亏损程度是否与深度相关,这些不确定因素可能会改变对月球挥发分亏损的限制与认识;(3)探讨月球挥发性元素亏损的原因与同位素分馏机制。中等挥发性元素的亏损可以提供月球的演化过程的限制,然而仍未明确月球挥发分损失的原因以及缺乏对某些元素重同位素富集现象的解释。对同一样品结合多种中等挥发性元素同位素体系进行测量与分析,或许是解决月球这一问题的关键手段。随着未来更多样品的返回及同位素测量技术的进一步发展,月球起源研究有望取得更大突破。

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