



# Mantle redox conditions

#### Carbonate related melting

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# Introduction

• Schematic cross section of the Earth



Source

## Redox state

- **REDOX** = type of chemical reaction in which the OXIDATION STATE changes
- Oxygen fugacity (fo<sub>2</sub>) is a way to quantify the redox state partial pressure of oxygen
- Redox buffer = assemblage that constrains oxygen fugacity as a function of temperature it forces a certain oxygen fugacity
- iron-wüstite (IW) buffer





# Redox state of the Earth's interior

- Controls the speciation of multivalent elements such as carbon (C<sup>0</sup> or C<sup>4+</sup>) and iron (Fe<sup>0</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, or Fe<sup>3+</sup>) in minerals and melts
- Upper mantle direct measurements of fo<sub>2</sub>
- We analyze mantle-derived rocks whose minerals contain multivalent elements
- From the ratios of the oxidized and reduced forms of these elements we could infer redox conditions at which they formed



0

2-

 $\bigcirc$ 

Atmosphere

Crust

<100 km

Upper mantle

440 km

Transition zone

660 km

Lower mantle

2+

Fe



• change in redox control from Fe<sup>3+</sup>/Fe<sup>2+</sup> to Fe<sup>0</sup>–FeO

- MgSi-perovskite incorporates more  $Fe^{3+}$  at metal saturation  $fO_2$  than majoritic garnet

# The story of oxidized carbon





- Carbonate remixed into the mantle at > 150 km depth is unstable and would dissolve in the metal phase or form iron carbides depending on the Fe-C ration and P-T conditions
- Carbonate related melting is unlikely to occur in lower mantle





# Subduction

Addition of subducted carbonate changes relative buffer capacity in the mantle



What happens with oxidized carbon at transition zone depth?



### **REDOX MELTING**

- Oxidation of diamond to carbonatite melts
- Remobilization of carbon
- Potentially controls the onset of ultra-deep melting

### **REDOX FREEZING**

- Reduction of carbonatites to diamond
- Immobilization of carbonatite melts

#### REDUCED FORMS OF CARBON



### Redox freezing and melting



9



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