

Carbon and Sulphur speciation in subarc subduction-zone fluids calculated with electrolytic-fluid thermodynamic modelling of a UHP marble as a function of P-T-fO₂

A. Maffei¹, J. A.D. Connolly², M.L. Frezzotti³, D. Castelli¹, S. Ferrando¹

¹ Università degli Studi di Torino, Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Torino, Italy;

² ETH Zurich, Department of Earth Sciences, Institute for Geochemistry and Petrology, Zurich, Switzerland

³ Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Ambiente e della Terra

Element speciation in subduction fluids controls the transport efficiency of elements from the down-going slab to the overlying mantle wedge. P-T-X-fO₂ and bulk-rock composition (i.e., rock-buffered) control the elemental speciation in such mobile phases. Elements like C and S, being characterised by a wide range of possible valance states, are crucial in regulating the redox state of the arc mantle and the associated volcanism. However, dominant carbonate sediments (representing ~70% of the total subducted carbon; Clift, 2017) are only marginally considered in the modelled subduction processes, mostly because of the lack of relevant decarbonation reactions at HP-UHP conditions. Similarly, because S is considered to be primarily subducted at UHP conditions as sulphides or sulphates within the altered oceanic crust (e.g., Walters *et al.*, 2020), the S input from dominant carbonate sediments has been rarely considered.

To address the role of dominant carbonate sediments on the C and S long term cycles, we conducted electrolytic-fluid thermodynamic modelling of the fluid phase in equilibrium with a UHP impure marble from the Dora-Maira Massif (Western Alps). This marble experienced multiple carbonated dissolution-precipitation events during active subduction at HP-UHP conditions. The study of this natural sample allows linking the thermodynamically modelled HP-UHP evolution, of both rock and fluid, to the HP-UHP mineral assemblages and related fluid inclusions (Maffei *et al.*, 2021). Using the bulk composition of the studied marble, we modelled the chemical evolution of the fluid along the prograde P-T path (from ~490°C-1.5 GPa to ~730°C-4.3 GPa) and of at different fO₂ (between +2 and -2 from the FMQ buffer). At changing P-T-fO₂ conditions, C and S speciation and concentration in the fluid are different. At reduced conditions, C is additionally speciated as carboxylic compounds and hydrocarbons, while S is speciated as H₂S and HS⁻. At oxidized conditions, C and S are speciated as HCO₃⁻ and SO₄²⁻, respectively. The dissolution of carbonate dominated sediments is an effective process for the mobilisation of both C and S, with C being more easily released at reduced conditions and S at oxidised conditions instead. Thus, dissolution is a more effective process than decarbonation and desulphurisation reactions in releasing C and S during subduction at sub-arc depths.

Clift, P. D. 2017. A revised budget for Cenozoic sedimentary carbon subduction. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 55(1), 97-125.

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Walters, J. B., Cruz-Urbe, A. M., & Marschall, H. R. 2020. Sulfur loss from subducted altered oceanic crust and implications for mantle oxidation. *Geochemical Perspectives Letters*, 13, 36-41.