



Hydrogen incorporation in a ringwoodite analogue: **Mg₂GeO₄ spinel**

B. HERTWECK AND J. INGRIN

Minéralogie, LMTG - CNRS - OMP - Université Paul Sabatier, 14 rue Edouard Belin,
F-31400 Toulouse, France

Single-crystals of Mg₂GeO₄ spinel, a stable analogue to mantle ringwoodite at atmospheric pressure up to 800°C, were synthesized from Mg₂GeO₄ olivine in hydrous conditions at 1.9 GPa and ~ 1000°C. Mg₂GeO₄ spinel has been extensively used for the study of phase transformations [1] and rheological properties [2]. However, the hydrous phase and hydrogen incorporation has not yet been considered.

IR spectra show sharp O-H stretching peaks at 3531 and 3502 cm⁻¹. Quantification of IR spectra reveals hydrogen in the order of 5 to 10 ppm wt H₂O. A complete hydrogen/deuterium exchange was achieved at 700 °C leading to a diffusion coefficient of deuterium of about 3·10⁻¹⁴ m²/s. This value is of the same order than diffusion coefficients observed in other mantle minerals, such as garnet or diopside.

The O-O distance of ~ 2.9 Å calculated from the spectra of Mg₂GeO₄ spinel is consistent with the GeO₄ tetrahedra edge length known from crystal structure data. In IR spectra of hydrous mantle ringwoodites the O-H peaks appear at 3105 cm⁻¹ [3], correlating to an O-O distance of ~ 2.7 Å [4] which is the SiO₄ tetrahedra edge length in the ringwoodite structure. Whereas the hydration mechanism and the site occupancies involved are still in discussion for mantle spinel [3,5], the IR measurements on Mg₂GeO₄ confirm the idea of protonation at the tetrahedral edges [6].

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