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1 Revision 2

2 **Nature of hydrogen defects in clinopyroxenes from room temperature up to 1000**
3 **°C: Implication for the preservation of hydrogen in the upper mantle and impact**
4 **on electrical conductivity**

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16 **ABSTRACT**

17 Water incorporated as hydrogenated defects in mantle minerals can influence
18 physical properties of the mantle. Knowledge of hydrogen defects at high
19 temperatures (T) is fundamental to understand and quantify their influence on mantle
20 physical properties. Clinopyroxene contributes significantly to the upper mantle water
21 budget. Here, we investigate the behavior of hydrogen defects in ten natural
22 clinopyroxene crystals at temperatures up to 1000 °C, using *in situ* and quenched
23 experiments. The *in situ* high T Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra indicate no
24 proton transfer between point defects, but the local environments of hydrogen defects
25 vary. Dehydration rates at 1000 °C of the six samples with different chemical
26 compositions are calculated based on the quenched experiments. These rates are not
27 only slightly site-specific, but also increase with Fe and tetrahedrally coordinated Al
28 contents. Indeed, the Near-FTIR spectra suggest that the dehydration of the samples in
29 this study involves oxidation of Fe^{2+} . For two diopsides with a mantle affinity, the
30 diffusivity is about 10^{-12} m²/s at 1000 °C. The results mainly have the following
31 implications: (1) the different local environments of hydrogen defects between high T
32 and low T may be responsible for the different mechanism of water impact on

33 electrical conductivity between high and low T experiments; (2) since the hydrogen
34 diffusivities are positively related to Fe and ^{IV}Al contents, more care is required for
35 interpretation of measured water concentrations for clinopyroxene samples with high
36 Fe and ^{IV}Al contents. Compared between hydrogen diffusivities of olivine,
37 orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene in mantle peridotite, clinopyroxene should be the
38 most reliable recorder of water from depth.

39 **Keywords:** hydrogen defect, clinopyroxene, high temperature, diffusivity, *in situ*
40 FTIR, electrical conductivity, effect mechanism

41 INTRODUCTION

42 The main minerals in the deep earth are nominally anhydrous minerals (NAMs),
43 nevertheless, water can be incorporated as hydrogen defects which may strongly
44 influence physical properties of NAMs, such as electrical conductivity, rheology and
45 heat transferring (e.g., Mackwell et al. 1985; Karato 1990; Wang et al. 2006; Yoshino
46 et al. 2008; Thomas et al. 2012; Faul et al. 2016; Chang et al. 2017), thereby affecting
47 physical/chemical processes in the deep Earth (Peslier et al. 2010; Xia et al. 2013;
48 Demouchy and Bolfan-Casanova 2016; Liu et al. 2017). However, the importance of
49 water effect on several properties are still under current debates (e.g., Wang et al.
50 2006; Yoshino et al. 2006, 2008; Costa and Chakraborty 2008; Demouchy et al. 2012;
51 Jones et al. 2012; Fei et al. 2013; Karato and Wang 2013; Yoshino and Katsura 2013;
52 Dai and Karato 2015; Gardés et al. 2015). This is not only caused by differences in
53 experimental methods, but also due to the complications in speciation of hydrogen
54 defects (Karato 2015; Jones 2016). For instance, some recent experimental studies
55 have reported that different hydrogen defects in NAMs have different effects on
56 properties such as rheology and elasticity (e.g., Faul et al. 2016; Purevjav et al. 2016;
57 Padrón-Navarta and Hermann 2017; Tielke et al. 2017). As a result, understanding
58 speciation of hydrogen defects is fundamental to understand water effects on
59 properties of NAMs. Theoretically, Karato (2006) speculated that speciation and sites
60 of hydrogen defects in NAMs at high temperature may not be the same as those at
61 room temperature. In fact, several studies have indicated that speciation of hydrogen

62 defects at room temperature may be misleading for discussing physical mechanism of
63 water effects on properties of NAMs at high temperature. For example, Aines and
64 Rossman (1985) reported that water speciation in feldspar at high temperature was
65 different from that at room temperature. Yang and Keppler (2011) reported that
66 hydrogen defects assigned to Si vacancies in olivine were unstable with increasing
67 temperature. Yang et al. (2011) and Guo (2017) have reported that water speciation in
68 rutile at room temperature is not representative of that at high temperatures relevant
69 for subduction zones or upper mantle conditions. Yang et al. (2015) and Liu et al.
70 (2018) found unquenchable transferring of hydrogen defects between sites in
71 anorthoclase with increasing temperature. Very recently, Qin et al. (2018) has shown
72 by numerical modeling that water speciation in olivine could be influenced by
73 temperature and pressure. Consequently, knowledge of hydrogen defects in NAMs at
74 high temperatures is essential to understand if water effects on mantle physical
75 properties are significant at temperature and pressure conditions of Earth mantle.

76 In addition, different hydrogen defects have different diffusivities at high
77 temperature. Recent experimental studies have reported site-specific hydrogen
78 diffusivities for Ti-doped Fe-free olivine and clinopyroxene, respectively
79 (Padrón-Navarta et al. 2014; Ferriss et al. 2016). Those works provide bases for
80 distinguishing multiple processes in the history of an olivine grain (Tollan et al. 2015)
81 and permit evaluating if water observed in upper mantle minerals is representative of
82 the deep mantle (Denis et al. 2018). However, the recent study on naturally hydrated
83 olivine did not report drastic difference in diffusivities for various hydrogen defects
84 (Thoraval et al. 2018). Thus, the lack of consensus is a call for further study on
85 site-specific hydrogen diffusion, especially in clinopyroxene.

86 Indeed, clinopyroxene is one of the main constituent minerals in the lower crust
87 and upper mantle. Clinopyroxene is the pyroxene with large cations such as Ca^{2+} ,
88 Na^+ and Li^+ occupied in the M2 sites in the structure, thereby with space group C2/c
89 at ambient conditions. For example, the diopside-hedenbergite solid solution, augite,
90 jadeite, omphacite, spodumene and aegirine are clinopyroxene minerals. Among

91 them, the diopside and augite are calcic clinopyroxenes, jadeite, omphacite and
92 aegirine are sodic clinopyroxenes, while spodumene is lithium aluminum silicate.
93 Diopside is the main phase of the upper mantle peridotite. Hydrogen tends to
94 partition into it rather than olivine and orthopyroxene (e.g., Aubaud et al. 2004;
95 Grant et al. 2007; Demouchy et al. 2016). For diopside from mantle peridotite, water
96 content ranges from 0 to 1000 wt. ppm (Demouchy et al. 2016). In addition,
97 omphacite from mantle eclogite can contain water content up to 1800 ppm (Smyth et
98 al. 1991). Yang et al. (2010, 2015) investigated the behavior of hydrogen defects in
99 clinopyroxenes at temperatures between 20 and 500 °C. They found that the
100 speciation and sites of hydrogen defects did not change over the temperature range,
101 but the O-H bond stretching frequencies varied with different extent for different
102 hydrogen defects. To date, defects in clinopyroxene under temperatures
103 corresponding to the upper mantle remains unclear.

104 Consequently, in order to understand whether hydrogen defects observed at
105 ambient conditions reflect their behavior at mantle temperatures, we investigated
106 behavior of different hydrogen defects in clinopyroxenes at temperatures up to
107 1000 °C. Since nature of hydrogen defects is closely related to chemical environment,
108 we chose ten clinopyroxene samples with different compositions (calcic and sodic
109 clinopyroxenes, Fe-poor and Fe-rich clinopyroxenes) from various localities. We
110 measured *in situ* Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of ten clinopyroxenes to
111 monitor variations of hydrogen sites with increasing temperature. We also carried out
112 quenched experiment at 1000 °C to determine hydrogen diffusivity of different OH
113 groups. The Near-FTIR spectra of Fe²⁺ in the samples before and after dehydration
114 were collected to qualify the dehydration mechanism. Those results provide
115 information about what happens to hydrogen defects at atomic level during high
116 temperature process, and contribute to further understanding preservation of hydrogen
117 defects and their effect mechanisms on electrical conductivity at high temperatures.

118 **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

119 **Sample description**

120 Ten natural clinopyroxene single crystals from different localities were analyzed
121 in this study: two gem-quality diopsides from Austria (diopside-Austria, with about 17
122 wt. ppm water) and Russia (diopside-Russia) which are previously described in Ingrin
123 et al. (1989) and Andrut et al. (2007); a diopside in a marble xenolith from the Mount
124 Marcy anorthosite massif at the Cascade Slide, New York, USA (diopside-marble),
125 with 138 wt. ppm water reported in Johnson et al. (2002); two diopside crystals from
126 Aksu, China (diopside-Aksu1, diopside-Aksu2), with 44 wt. ppm water reported in
127 Shuai and Yang (2017); a diopside in peridotite xenolith hosted by Cenozoic basalt
128 from Jiande, Zhejiang, China (diopside-JD), with 573 wt. ppm water reported in Hao
129 et al. (2014); a diopside in peridotite xenolith (Mid-Atlantic Ridge) (diopside-deep sea,
130 with 529 wt. ppm water, unpublished data); two augite megacrysts hosted by
131 Cenozoic basalt from Yingfengling (augite-YFL) and Nushan (augite-NS), China,
132 with less than 1 wt. ppm water reported by Yang and McCammon (2012); an
133 omphacite from eclogites from the Roberts Victor kimberlite pipe, South Africa
134 (omphacite), with 639 wt. ppm water reported by Huang et al. (2014). The samples
135 are all C2/c clinopyroxenes (see the crystal structure data in the in the supplementary
136 material). All samples were un-oriented and double polished single crystals. The
137 samples with grain thickness ranging from 0.124 to 0.995 mm were used for the *in*
138 *situ* high temperature FTIR spectra measurements. The samples with grain thickness
139 ranging from 0.146 to 0.980 mm were used for the dehydration experiments.

140 **Electron probe micro analyzer (EPMA)**

141 The chemical compositions of the samples were determined using an EPMA
142 1600 (Shimadzu) electron microprobe at Zhejiang University (China). The analyses
143 were performed with a 15 kV accelerating voltage, 10 nA beam current and a 5 μ m
144 beam diameter. Natural minerals were used as standards, and a program based on the
145 ZAF procedure was applied for data correction. Multi-point measurements were
146 conducted from core to rim of each mineral grain. The analyses demonstrate the
147 chemical homogeneity of the samples. Reproducibility of multi-point analysis is <1%
148 for elements with concentration >5% and <3% for elements with concentration >1%.

149 Based on the average chemical compositions, the calculated cations per 6 oxygen
150 atoms are listed in Table 1.

151 ***In situ* Mid-FTIR spectroscopy**

152 Unpolarized and polarized FTIR spectra in the frequency range 4000-1000 cm^{-1}
153 were collected using a Nicolet iS50 FTIR spectrometer coupled with a Continuum
154 microscope at Zhejiang University (China). A KBr beam-splitter and a liquid
155 nitrogen-cooled MCT-A detector were used. A total of 128 scans were accumulated
156 for each spectrum at a 4 cm^{-1} resolution. The squared aperture size was set to 50×50
157 μm . Background was collected at every temperature. Spectra were collected on the
158 same selected area for each sample.

159 For the *in situ* high temperature measurements, the samples were placed on a Pt
160 foil with a hole of 1.5 mm in diameter or on a sapphire plate in a heating stage with
161 CaF_2 windows, equipped with a resistance heater and an S-type thermocouple. The
162 sample was heated in N_2 . The sample temperature was determined with an uncertainty
163 of less than 1 $^\circ\text{C}$. The temperature was increased from 20 to 1000 $^\circ\text{C}$ using a heating
164 rate of 15 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$. For every temperature step, except otherwise indicated, the dwell
165 time was 5 minutes.

166 **Quenched dehydration experiments**

167 We choose six clinopyroxene samples with different chemical composition for
168 dehydration experiments. The experimental conditions and sample thickness are listed
169 in Table 2. They were annealed in the heating stage at a desired temperature of 1000
170 $^\circ\text{C}$ for different hours, respectively. To avoid oxidation by the air, the heating stage
171 was purged with N_2 of high purity during the annealing. Then FTIR measurements
172 were carried out on the samples after quenching to room temperature.

173 **Near-FTIR (NIR) spectroscopy**

174 To investigate variations of Fe^{2+} in the samples before and after dehydration,
175 NIR spectra in the frequency range 12000-4000 cm^{-1} were collected using a Bruker

176 Vertex70 FTIR spectrometer coupled with a hyperion1000 microscope at Zhejiang
177 University (China). A CaF₂ beam-splitter and an InGaAs detector were used. A total of
178 64 scans were accumulated for each spectrum at a 4 cm⁻¹ resolution. The squared
179 aperture size was set to 50×50 μm. Spectra were collected on the same selected area
180 for each sample.

181 **Data analysis**

182 For *in situ* experiment, to analyze site-specific temperature dependence of each
183 OH band in the samples, spectra were decomposed using the Peakfit v4.12 software.
184 Width, amplitude and frequency of every single band were adjustable to obtain the
185 best peakfitting. For several samples with broad and significantly overlapped bands,
186 we used OMNIC7.1 software to obtain the bulk integral absorbances, because
187 peakfitting may not be the best way to extract absorbances (Zhang et al. 2007).

188 For the quenched experiment, we applied OMNIC7.1 software to obtain the bulk
189 integral absorbance and calculate the bulk hydrogen diffusivity. Peakfit was used to
190 obtain the integral absorbance of each OH band and calculate the site-specific
191 hydrogen diffusivity. Based on dimensions of the samples, hydrogen diffusivities of
192 the bulk hydrogen defects and site-specific hydrogen defect were obtained using the
193 one-dimensional model of diffusion from Ingrin et al. (1995). In the calculation of OH
194 concentration ratio of the final to initial concentration as a function of heating time,
195 we used the ratio of the final to initial peak area, rather than the absolute water
196 concentration. The resulting dehydration data were listed in Table 2.

197 **RESULTS**

198 **Hydrogen defects at ambient conditions**

199 As commonly observed in natural clinopyroxene (e.g., Skogby et al. 1990), four
200 groups of OH absorption bands are found in the ten samples: 3620-3640 cm⁻¹ (group
201 1), 3530-3540 cm⁻¹ (group 2), 3460 cm⁻¹ (group 3) and 3360 cm⁻¹ (group 4) as
202 shown in Figure 1. Not every OH band is prominent in all samples because of the
203 differences in thickness, chemical composition and crystallographic orientation of the

204 samples. Among the ten samples, the FTIR spectra of the diopside-Austria and
205 diopside-Russian, the diopside-marble, the diopside-Aksu have also been reported in
206 Ingrin et al. (1989), Johnson et al. (2002), Shuai and Yang (2017), respectively. It
207 should be noted that the band of group 1 at $3620\text{-}3640\text{ cm}^{-1}$ in omphacite may not be
208 intrinsic but related to nanometer-sized inclusions within the crystals (Koch-Müller et
209 al. 2004), thus we did not consider further this OH band of omphacite in the rest of the
210 study.

211 Cation substitutions usually cause shifts in band positions (Libowitzky and Beran
212 2006). Combined with the previously reported and some unpublished data of
213 clinopyroxene, positions of the OH bands of group 1 are plotted versus chemical
214 compositions in Figure 2. The band position correlates roughly with the amount of
215 tetrahedral coordinated Al^{3+} ($^{\text{IV}}\text{Al}$) (Fig. 2a, b). This supports the assignment of the
216 group 1 band to coupled substitution of Al^{3+} and H^+ in Si vacancy (e.g., Skogby et al.
217 1990; Bromiley and Keppler 2004; Gavrilenko et al. 2010). To date, the band of group
218 2 lacks a clear compositional association. Some studies suggested that it was related
219 to substitution of H in M2 site or coupled substitution of H with some lower valence
220 cations in M1 site (Skogby et al. 1990; Bromiley and Keppler 2004), while
221 Koch-Müller et al. (2004) assigned it again to coupled substitution of Al^{3+} and H^+ for
222 Si vacancy. Based on the relationship between OH frequencies and chemical
223 compositions, we further divide the group 2 OH band into the group 2a with OH
224 wavenumbers higher than 3535 cm^{-1} and the group 2b with OH wavenumbers lower
225 than 3535 cm^{-1} (Fig. 2b, c). The group 2a OH is related to tetrahedral coordinated Al^{3+} ,
226 which is consistent with the assignment in Koch-Müller et al. (2004). In agreement
227 with Skogby et al. (1990) and Bromiley and Keppler (2004), the group 2b OH could
228 be related to vacant M sites. Figure 2 also indicates that group 3 band may be related
229 to the vacant M site, consistent with the assignment of it to coupled substitution of H
230 and trivalent cation in M2 (Smyth et al. 1991; Koch-Müller et al. 2004; Stalder and
231 Ludwig 2007). The group 4 is rare in natural samples and only exists in the
232 diopside-Austria and diopside-Aksu2 in this study. These two diopsides have much

233 more M vacancies when compared to the others. It may be related to a higher M
234 vacancy concentration than in other samples, thus supporting the assignment of H
235 substitution in Mg vacancies (Stalder and Ludwig 2007). The negative vacancy may
236 be due to the presence of ferric iron (Fe^{3+}) in these samples, which we neglected in the
237 calculations. Indeed, the sample with the most negative vacancy is the Fe^{3+} -rich augite.
238 Yang and McCammon (2012) reported that the augite-NS contains 34% of the total Fe
239 as Fe^{3+} .

240 **Behavior of hydrogen defects at high temperatures**

241 **OH bands at elevated temperatures**

242 Figure 3 shows the unpolarized FTIR spectra of the clinopyroxenes at different
243 temperatures (see the polarized FTIR spectra in the supplementary material). With
244 increasing temperature, most bands gradually weaken, broaden and even diminish,
245 especially for the bands at lower frequencies. A new OH band around 3443 cm^{-1} also
246 appears in the spectra of the diopside-Austria and diopside-Aksu2 quenched from
247 $1000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

248 In Figure 4, site-specific band shifts with increasing temperature are reported.
249 With increasing temperature, the band of group 1 linearly shifts to lower
250 wavenumbers but to different extents for the studied samples, while the band of group
251 4 linearly shifts to higher wavenumbers. For most samples, the group 2 and group 3
252 bands significantly overlapped and disappeared at high temperatures, thus, we only
253 display the data of samples with the prominent group 2 and group 3 bands. With
254 increasing temperature, the group 2 and group 3 bands generally shift to lower
255 wavenumbers, but not linearly or as drastically as the group 1 band does. The group 3
256 band of the diopside-Austria and diopside-Aksu2 shifts to higher wavenumbers with
257 increasing temperature to $800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, then shift to lower wavenumbers.

258 Furthermore, there is a decrease in the absorption of the OH bands at elevated
259 temperatures, especially for the augite-YFL and omphacite with almost no absorption
260 at 1000 and $700\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. Comparing between the FTIR spectra of the ten

261 samples before heated and after quenched from 1000 °C, it is clear that dehydration
262 has occurred during the heating process for most of the samples. In order to explore at
263 which temperature dehydration starts, we analyzed variations of the OH absorbances.
264 The evolution of the bulk integral absorbance of the OH bands with temperature is
265 shown in Figure 5. With increasing temperature, the bulk integral absorbance exhibits
266 little variation for the diopside-marble, while it displays a turning point with drastic
267 decrease at the temperature above 600 °C for the diopside-Austria, diopside-Aksu1,
268 diopside-JD, diopside-Russia, augite-YFL and augite-NS. In contrast, the turning
269 point appears earlier at 300 °C in the evolution of the bulk integral absorbance of OH
270 bands in the diopside-Aksu2 with temperature. Unfortunately, for most samples, the
271 OH bands significantly overlap at high temperatures. This impedes the accurate
272 analysis of absorbance of each OH band (Zhang et al. 2007). We choose the
273 diopside-Austria and diopside-Aksu2 with well separated OH bands and show their
274 site-specific evolution in Figure 5. The absorbances of the bands of group 1, group 3
275 and group 4 in the diopside-Austria keep steady, then drastically decrease at 700 °C.
276 For the diopside-Aksu 2, the absorbances of the bands of group 3 and group 4 do not
277 change until increasing temperature to 500 and 700 °C, respectively, while the
278 absorbance of the group 2b band decrease first then increase with increasing
279 temperature to 700 °C.

280 **Hydrogen diffusivities at 1000°C**

281 To investigate dehydration at high temperature, we conducted dehydration
282 experiments at 1000 °C on six samples with different chemical compositions. The
283 evolutions of the FTIR spectra with annealing time are shown in Figure 6. The bulk
284 and site-specific diffusion coefficients were obtained by fitting the data using a
285 one-dimensional model of diffusion as in Ingrin et al. (1995) and reported in Table 2.
286 The hydrogen diffusion coefficient is different not only between samples, but also
287 between hydrogen defects in the same sample. For example, the bulk hydrogen
288 diffusivities are the slowest in the diopside-marble and diopside-Russia ($6-7 \times 10^{-13}$
289 m^2/s), moderate in the diopsides from mantle peridotite (diopside-deep sea and

290 diopside-JD) (1×10^{-12} m²/s), and the fastest in the diopside-Austria and augite-NS
291 (6×10^{-12} m²/s). Moreover, it seems that the site-specific hydrogen diffusivity is
292 following different order between samples. For the diopside-marble, the
293 diopside-Russia and the augite-NS, the diffusivity of hydrogen responsible for the OH
294 band in group 1 is lower than that of the group 2. However, it is a little faster than that
295 of the group 2 for the diopside-deep sea and diopside-JD. We have reported the bulk
296 and site-specific diffusion coefficients as a function of chemical composition of the
297 six samples in Figure 7. There are satisfying positive correlations between hydrogen
298 diffusivities and chemical compositions except for the diopside-Austria. The presence
299 of microscopic amphibole lamellae previously reported by Ingrin et al. (1989) in this
300 sample could be a reason for its abnormal behavior. The lamellae provide possible
301 shortcuts for diffusion. Excluding the diopside-Austria, the bulk and site-specific
302 hydrogen diffusivities increase with the Fe and ^{IV}Al contents. The diffusivity of the
303 group 1 OH is more correlated with ^{IV}Al content, while that of the group 2 OH is
304 more correlated with Fe content. The bulk hydrogen diffusivity is more correlated
305 with Fe than ^{IV}Al content. In contrast to the temperature dependence of O-H bond
306 strength, we did not find any clear relationship between hydrogen diffusivity and its
307 corresponding band frequency. Thus, the difference of chemical composition has
308 much more effect on hydrogen diffusivity than the peak-specific difference does.

309 **Variation of Fe²⁺ in the samples before and after dehydration**

310 To explore the dehydration mechanism, Figure 8 compares the NIR spectra of the
311 clinopyroxene samples before and after the dehydration experiments. The bands
312 around 10,500 and 9500 cm⁻¹ are assigned to crystal field bands (CFB) due to d-d
313 transitions of Fe²⁺ at M1 and M2 sites, respectively (Rossi et al. 1987; Burns et al.
314 1993). After dehydration, the absorbances of Fe²⁺ at both M1 and M2 sites decrease
315 for the diopside-Austria and diopside-Russia, while only the absorbances of Fe²⁺ at
316 M2 sites decrease for the two diopsides from mantle peridotite and the augite-NS.

317 **DISCUSSION**

318 **Variations of local environments of hydrogen defects with increasing**
319 **temperature**

320 The frequency of an OH band reflects the strength of O-H bond. The site-specific
321 frequency shift of OH bands in clinopyroxene with increasing temperature indicates
322 different local environments of the hydrogen defects within their structures. The
323 negative frequency shifts of the group 1 OH bands indicate temperature-induced
324 lengthening and weakening of O-H bonds. The positive frequency shifts of the group
325 4 OH bands suggest weakening of hydrogen bonds (H...O) with increasing
326 temperature, because weakening of hydrogen bonds will induce a relative
327 strengthening of the primary O-H bond (Nakamoto et al. 1955; Xu et al. 2013). The
328 moderate negative frequency shifts of the groups 2 and 3 OH bands may indicate the
329 simultaneous action of the lengthening of O-H and H...O bonds. One can speculate
330 on a possible correlation between the initial frequency and its temperature dependence.
331 We show the temperature dependence of OH frequency as a function of initial
332 frequency for the clinopyroxene samples in this study and also for several minerals
333 from previous studies for comparison in Figure 9a. A near linear relation exists
334 between the temperature dependence of OH frequencies and their frequency at room
335 temperature for silicate minerals. The room-temperature frequency corresponding to
336 the cut-off between the positive and negative shift is around 3400 cm^{-1} . The
337 low-temperature evolution of OH bands in forsterite also suggests this rough
338 relationship (Ingrin et al. 2013). However, as shown in Figure 9a, the results for rutile
339 do not lie along the trends probably due to the very different structures of silicate and
340 oxide minerals.

341 In contrast to the resolved OH bands at room temperature, the IR spectra at 1000
342 °C display only one broad band. The one broad band at high temperature can arise
343 from a statistical distribution across multiple sites or hydrogen disordering in the
344 clinopyroxene structure. Based on the relationship between OH frequency and O-O
345 distance (Libowitzky 1999), we can provide some constraints on the hydrogen
346 bonding environments of hydrogen defects at room temperature and at 1000 °C

347 (Figure 9b). For the group 1 OH with frequencies around 3571-3553 cm^{-1} at 1000 °C,
348 the predicted O-O distance is about 3.0 Å. For the group 2 OH with frequencies
349 around 3510-3469 cm^{-1} at 1000 °C, respectively, the predicted O-O distance is about
350 2.9 Å. For the group 3 OH with frequencies around 3476-3417 cm^{-1} at 1000 °C, the
351 predicted O-O distance is about 2.9-2.8 Å. For the group 4 OH with frequencies
352 around 3398-3387 cm^{-1} at 700 °C, the predicted O-O distance is about 2.8 Å.
353 Obviously, the O-O distances for the four groups OH at 1000 °C are more centralized
354 than those observed at room temperature (Fig. 9c). Thus, the one broad band at high
355 temperature such as 1000 °C is interpreted here as temperature-induced hydrogen
356 disordering across multiple bonding sites with similar O-O distances. Temperature or
357 pressure-induced hydrogen disordering was also expected in the structures of
358 wadsleyite and ringwoodite (Kohn et al. 2002; Panero et al. 2013).

359 **Site-specific thermal stability of the hydrogen defects**

360 According to the Beer-Lambert relationship, $A = \epsilon ct$, absorbance of O-H
361 vibration relates to absorption coefficient of O-H, water concentration and sample
362 thickness (ϵ is the absorption coefficient, A the measured integrated absorbance, t the
363 sample thickness, and c the concentration of the molecule studied). Previous studies
364 have shown that dehydration in diopside and augite could be neglected during the
365 short heating process from room temperature to 500 °C (Yang et al. 2010, 2015).
366 Additionally, contribution of the variation in sample thickness can be neglected below
367 500°C based on the thermal expansion of clinopyroxene (Pandolfo et al. 2015).
368 Furthermore, *in situ* polarized FTIR spectra (see supplementary material) at elevated
369 temperature indicate that O-H orientation does not significantly change with
370 temperature. Thus, the slight variation before the turning point in the evolution of the
371 integral absorbance with temperature indicates temperature dependence of OH
372 absorption coefficient. According to Barron (1962), the absorption coefficient of a
373 fundamental vibration transition is proportional to the square of the change of dipole
374 moments. Extensive studies have suggested that absorbance coefficient of O-H in
375 glasses and hydrous minerals is temperature dependent (e.g., Keppler and

376 Bagdassarov 1993; Withers et al. 1999; Zhang et al. 2007, 2016; Tokiwai and
377 Nakashima 2010; Della Ventura et al. 2017). However, only few studies addressed
378 temperature dependence of absorption coefficient of O-H vibration of hydrogen
379 defects in NAMs (Yang et al. 2010, 2012, 2015).

380 In contrast to the slight variations at low temperatures, the dramatic decrease of
381 the integral absorbance above the turning point at higher temperatures is due to
382 dehydration. For most samples in this study, dehydration begins at temperatures above
383 600 °C. However, the diopside-Aksu2 starts dehydrating as early as 300 °C, while
384 hydrogen defects in the diopside-marble are the most stable with negligible
385 dehydration during the heating process. The dominant OH band belongs to the group
386 1 in the diopside-marble, while they belong to the groups 2, 3 and 4 in the
387 diopside-Aksu2. It seems that the bands of group 1 are more stable than the ones of
388 the other groups. Thus, it is expected that different hydrogen defects have distinct
389 thermal stability. Indeed, in the diopside-Aksu2, dehydration of the group 3 starts at
390 500 °C, while the group 2b starts dehydrating at 200 °C and then re-hydrates at
391 700 °C. Dehydration of the group 4 starts at 700°C, which may account for the
392 re-hydration of the group 2b. However, the group 1, group 3 and group 4 in the
393 diopside-Austria start dehydrating at the same temperature. It is generally accepted
394 that breaking of O-H bonds must occur during the dehydration. Therefore, we attempt
395 to explain the different thermal stabilities of the hydrogen defects using the
396 temperature dependence of O-H bond strength. Note that the O-H bond corresponding
397 to the group 1 OH bands weakens, while that related to the group 4 OH bands
398 strengthens with increasing temperature. Thus, it will be taken for granted that the
399 hydrogen defects of the group 1 are most unstable defects, which was never
400 demonstrated before. Consequently, the driving force for the dehydration remains
401 complex.

402 **Dehydration mechanism and origin of the band at 3443 cm⁻¹**

403 Similar to Ferriss et al. (2016), we found that different hydrogen defects have
404 different diffusivities. Ferriss et al. (2016) proposed that the hydrogen defects of the

405 group 2 OH band diffuse faster than those of the group 1 OH band based on their two
406 diopside samples. Based on the data in this study, we do not find a uniform behavior
407 of the diffusivities for different OH bands. In the diopside-marble, diopside-Russia
408 and augite-NS, the hydrogen defects of the group 2 OH diffuse faster than those of the
409 group 1, in agreement with Ferriss et al. (2016). However, in the two diopsides from
410 mantle peridotite, the hydrogen defects of the group 2 OH band diffuse slightly slower
411 than those of the group 1 OH band. But the difference between OH bands in
412 clinopyroxene is not by more than one order of magnitude, far less than in Ti-doped
413 Fe-free forsterite (Padrón-Navarta et al. 2014). In contrast, hydrogen diffusivities are
414 mainly controlled by chemical compositions of the samples. Consistent with previous
415 studies (Skogby and Rossman 1989; Ferriss et al. 2016), the bulk hydrogen
416 diffusivities increase with Fe content (a.p.f.u.). For the two diopsides from mantle
417 peridotites with Fe around 0.07-0.08 a.p.f.u., the bulk diffusivity is on the order of
418 10^{-12} at 1000 °C, one order of magnitude slower than the prediction of Ferriss et al.
419 (2016). Contrary to Ferriss et al. (2016), we obtain a positive relationship between the
420 bulk hydrogen diffusivities and ^{IV}Al content based on our data. We can further find
421 relationships between site-specific hydrogen diffusivities and chemical compositions.
422 For example, the diffusivity of hydrogen defects related to the group 1 OH band is
423 more dependent on ^{IV}Al content, while that of the group 2 OH band is more
424 dependent on Fe content. Thus, for the augite samples with high Fe and high ^{IV}Al,
425 hydrogen defects diffuse very fast.

426 As for hydrogen diffusion mechanism, there are self-diffusion deduced from H-D
427 exchange experiment, chemical diffusion controlled by the mobility of polarons and
428 chemical diffusion controlled by the mobility of metal vacancies (Ingrin and
429 Blanchard 2006). Among them, the mobility of polarons involves the
430 oxidation-reduction of iron. In this study, the absorbances of Fe²⁺ decrease with
431 dehydration. Thus, the dehydration mechanisms of the clinopyroxene samples involve
432 oxidation of Fe²⁺: $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{OH}^- = \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{O}^{2-} + 1/2\text{H}_2$. That is just what we observed in
433 relationship between hydrogen diffusivity and Fe content. Strictly speaking, the view

434 that extraction of H is a linear function of iron is an oversimplification. In fact, what is
435 important is the number of Fe^{2+} available for the reaction. Based on the initial
436 absorbances of Fe^{2+} in these samples, the content of Fe^{2+} is positively related to the
437 bulk Fe content. Therefore, using bulk Fe content in this study does not significantly
438 change the main results.

439 The band at 3443 cm^{-1} is not common in natural diopsides, but it has been
440 previously observed in synthetic Fe- and Na-doped diopsides (Stalder and Ludwig
441 2007; Purwin et al. 2009). Based on the similar pleochroic behavior of the bands at
442 3360 and 3443 cm^{-1} , Purwin et al. (2009) assigned the band at 3443 cm^{-1} to a coupled
443 substitution of a ferric iron and a proton to two neighboring Mg vacancies. Skogby
444 and Rossman (1989) reported the new band around 3443 cm^{-1} appearing in the FTIR
445 spectra of diopside from India after heating in H_2 or air and ascribed it to the lower
446 frequency shift of the 3460 cm^{-1} band. Ferriss et al. (2016) also observed the increase
447 of the band around 3443 cm^{-1} in the FTIR spectra of Kunlun diopside and Jaipur
448 diopside after gently heating. They suggested that this additional hydrogen was taken
449 up from the surroundings in the furnace, or was originally present in hydrous
450 microinclusions, or initially distributed evenly among the various initial peaks. Thus,
451 the origin of this new band has not been elucidated. In this study, the new band at
452 3443 cm^{-1} only occurs in the FTIR spectra of the diopside-Austria and Aksu2
453 quenched from high temperatures. Moreover, the 3443 cm^{-1} band seems to have an
454 orientation similar to the band at 3460 cm^{-1} related to the group 3 (Figure 10b).
455 Therefore, the band at 3443 cm^{-1} could be assigned to a new hydrogen defect in M site.
456 To draw some relationships between this new hydrogen defect and hydrogen defects
457 corresponding to other OH bands, variations of integral absorbances of the
458 deconvoluted bands of the quenched sample with isothermal annealing time are
459 plotted in Figure 10. With annealing time, the integral absorbance of the 3443 cm^{-1}
460 band slightly increases, the integral absorbance of the 3467 cm^{-1} band shows little
461 variation, while those of the 3645 and 3359 cm^{-1} bands decrease. As a result, it is
462 unlikely that the hydrogen defect corresponding to the new band is related to

463 hydrogen defect corresponding to the 3467 cm^{-1} band. Since hydrogen defect
464 corresponding to the 3645 cm^{-1} band is located in Si site, it is most likely that the
465 3443 cm^{-1} band is related to hydrogen defect corresponding to 3359 cm^{-1} which is
466 located in M site. In contrast to other samples, only these two samples have the group
467 4 OH band at 3359 cm^{-1} , which also supports our conclusion. Since dehydration
468 mechanism of the diopside from Austria involved the oxidation of Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} , the
469 3443 cm^{-1} band could be a new hydrogen defect in M site, coupled with the ferric iron
470 formed during dehydration, in agreement with Purwin et al. (2009).

471

IMPLICATIONS

472 **Hydrogen speciation and sites in the clinopyroxene at high temperatures: effect** 473 **mechanism on electrical conductivity**

474 It is well established that hydrogen defects can influence electrical conductivity
475 of their host minerals. However, there are discrepancies among published
476 experimental results (e.g., Wang et al. 2006; Yoshino et al. 2006, 2008; Karato and
477 Wang 2013; Yoshino and Katsura 2013). In view of these long standing discrepancies,
478 Karato (2013, 2015) proposed a new theoretical model and suggested that the
479 rate-controlling diffusing species of hydrogen-assisted electrical conductivity are
480 different from those of H-D isotopic exchange. This model provides a good
481 explanation of some discrepancies among the different experimental observations at
482 different temperatures. Moreover, Dai and Karato (2014) showed by experiment that
483 the mechanism of electrical conductivity of olivine changed with temperature, which
484 is also observed for mantle clinopyroxene by Zhao and Yoshino (2016). Based on the
485 model of Karato (2013), they proposed that the diffusion of protons in M site is the
486 dominant contribution to electrical conductivity at high temperatures, while free
487 protons at low temperatures. Although these results are well explained by the model
488 (Karato 2013), there has been no direct observation of the changes of free protons at
489 low temperatures to two protons in M site at high temperatures.

490 FTIR spectra are good tracers for local environments of hydrogen defects. From

491 the *in situ* FTIR spectra at elevated temperatures in this study, we do not find a
492 coupled growth and decline of OH bands as in rutile, anorthoclase or talc (Zhang et al.
493 2006; Yang et al. 2011, 2015; Guo 2017). This suggests that protons do not transfer
494 easily between sites in the clinopyroxenes with increasing temperature up to 1000 °C.
495 However, the local environments of hydrogen defects change with increasing
496 temperature. At high temperatures, the four groups of hydrogen defects have similar
497 O-O distances and display disordering in the structure. In contrast, the four groups of
498 hydrogen defects have distinct O-O distances and show ordering in the structure at
499 room T . Thus, it is unlikely that the water-effect on physical properties at high T is the
500 same as that as low T . At high T , the strength of bonding between protons and the
501 surrounding atoms are similar among the four groups of hydrogen defects. The
502 protons belonging to the four groups of hydrogen defects likely have similar mobility
503 at high T ; this is likely not the case at low T . Therefore, the different local
504 environments of hydrogen defects between high T and low T can be responsible for
505 the different activation enthalpy of electrical conductivity between high and low T
506 experiments observed by Dai and Karato (2014) and Zhao and Yoshino (2016). In
507 addition, the pleochroism of hydrogen defects at high temperatures is not as
508 prominent as at room temperature (see supplementary material). Thus, it can be
509 inferred that anisotropy in electrical conductivity of clinopyroxene is also different
510 between high and room temperature, which deserves to be tested in the future work.

511 This study extends the understanding of hydrogen speciation and sites in
512 clinopyroxene at temperatures relevant to the lower crust and upper mantle. As
513 conditions relevant of the deep Earth involve both high pressure and high T , the local
514 environments of hydrogen defects in clinopyroxene at geologic conditions is
515 simultaneously constrained by high pressure and high temperature. To date, no data
516 have been reported for the high pressure behavior of hydrogen defects in
517 clinopyroxene. Previous *in situ* high pressure spectroscopic investigations on olivine,
518 wadsleyite and ringwoodite indicated that effect of pressure on variation in O-H bond
519 strength is the contrary to the temperature effect (Cynn and Hofmeister 1994;

520 Jacobsen et al. 2005; Chamorro Pérez et al. 2006; Koch-Müller et al. 2011; Panero et
521 al. 2013; Yang et al. 2014; Sakurai et al. 2015). Thus, it may be inferred the local
522 environments of hydrogen defects in clinopyroxene at high temperature and high
523 pressure is the same as ambient conditions. To fully address behavior of hydrogen
524 defects in clinopyroxene under deep earth conditions, simultaneous *in situ* high
525 temperature and high pressure FTIR spectroscopic investigations have to be carried
526 out.

527 **Preservation of hydrogen speciation and content in quenched clinopyroxene**

528 Our *in situ* heating experiments indicate that hydrogen speciation in
529 clinopyroxene does not change at least before dehydration. However, the dehydration
530 experiments by quenching induced slight modifications of hydrogen speciation. In this
531 case, a new band appears at 3443 cm^{-1} , which is linked to the dehydration process
532 involving the oxidation of iron. Therefore, the occurrence of this band if observed in
533 some natural clinopyroxenes could be used as a marker of a previous dehydration in
534 oxidizing conditions.

535 The hydrogen diffusivities are positively related to Fe and $^{\text{IV}}\text{Al}$ contents in the
536 clinopyroxene samples. Thus, for clinopyroxene samples with high Fe and $^{\text{IV}}\text{Al}$
537 contents, more care is required for interpretation of measured water concentrations.
538 Based on the existing diffusivities of hydrogen in olivine and pyroxene, Denis et al.
539 (2018) concluded that the remaining hydrogen concentrations observed in peridotites
540 might only represent the “tip of the iceberg” of the water stored in the Earth's upper
541 mantle. However, the hydrogen diffusivity in mantle-derived clinopyroxene was not
542 available yet for referring in Denis et al. (2018). We provide here for the first time the
543 hydrogen diffusivity at $1000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the mantle-derived diopside, and we show that its
544 diffusion coefficient may be one order of magnitude lower than that used in Denis et
545 al. (2018). For the hydrogen diffusivity controlled by the proton-vacancy mechanism,
546 it is similar and range between the diffusivities of olivine, enstatite and diopside, e.g.,
547 6×10^{-12} , 1.3×10^{-11} , and $3.1\times 10^{-11}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ at 1100°C , respectively (Demouchy and
548 Mackwell 2006; Carpenter Woods 2001; Ferriss et al. 2016). The similar diffusivities

549 cannot explain the mineral specific hydrogen concentrations in the mantle xenoliths.
550 Therefore, the hydrogen diffusivity controlled by the proton-polaron mechanism may
551 in fact contribute to a different preservation of hydrogen in the olivine, enstatite and
552 diopside. In this study, the hydrogen diffusivity in the diopside samples is controlled
553 by the proton-polaron mechanism. It ranges between 1×10^{-12} and 1.2×10^{-12} m^2/s at
554 1000°C in the two diopsides from mantle peridotites, two orders of magnitude lower
555 than 4×10^{-10} m^2/s in mantle olivine (Mackwell and Kohlstedt 1990), and slightly lower
556 than 4×10^{-12} m^2/s in mantle enstatite (Carpenter Woods 2001) at the same temperature.
557 It should be noted that the dehydration experiment in this study is carried out in open
558 system and ambient pressure, thus, the hydrogen diffusivity may be lower than 10^{-12}
559 m^2/s at 1000°C in a closed system. As a result, clinopyroxene should be the most
560 reliable recorder of water from depth compared with the mantle olivine and
561 orthopyroxene, which was already inferred by Tian et al. (2016). Moreover, this study
562 shows that the hydrogen diffusivity of the group 1 OH ($3620\text{-}3640\text{ cm}^{-1}$) increases
563 with $^{\text{IV}}\text{Al}$ content, and that of the group 2 OH ($3530\text{-}3540\text{ cm}^{-1}$) increase with Fe
564 content. For the two diopsides from mantle peridotites, the hydrogen diffusivity at
565 1000°C of the group 1 OH (3640 cm^{-1} , with the hydrogen diffusivity of 1.6×10^{-12}) is
566 slightly higher than that of the group 2 OH (3540 cm^{-1} , with the hydrogen diffusivity
567 of 1.2×10^{-12}). This site-specific difference is quite low and much less than the
568 difference caused by chemical composition. Therefore, preservation of water in
569 mantle clinopyroxene mainly depends on chemical composition.

570

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845 vibrations and structural modifications of phlogopite at high temperatures: an
846 in-situ infrared spectroscopic study. *American Mineralogist*, 101, 1873-1883.

847 **Figure captions**

848 FIGURE 1. Unpolarized FTIR spectra of OH in the ten clinopyroxenes at room
849 temperature. The spectra are shifted for clarity. The positions of the four groups OH
850 bands are indicated by dotted lines: red lines indicate the group 1 OH; blue lines
851 indicate the group 2 OH; green lines indicate the group 2 OH; black lines indicate the

852 group 4 OH.

853 FIGURE 2. Relationship between OH frequencies and chemical compositions in
854 the clinopyroxenes: (a) Wavenumbers of the group 1 OH band as a function of
855 tetrahedral coordinated Al³⁺ content in atoms per formula unit (a.p.f.u.). The data of
856 diopside (YT-25, peridotite) is from Hao et al. (2016), the data of diopside (NS-16,
857 peridotite) and diopside (NS-29, peridotite) are from Yang et al. (2008). The data of
858 augite and diopside (GRR04, granulite) are unpublished data; (b) Wavenumbers of the
859 group 2a OH band as a function of tetrahedral coordinated Al³⁺ content in atoms per
860 formula unit (a.p.f.u.); (c) Wavenumbers of the group 2b OH band as a function of M
861 vacancies; (d) Wavenumbers of the group 3 OH band as a function of M vacancies.
862 The M vacancy is a first approximation since the calculation is very simple neglecting
863 Fe³⁺.

864 FIGURE 3. In situ unpolarized FTIR spectra of OH in the ten clinopyroxenes at
865 high temperatures. The room-temperature positions of the OH bands are indicated by
866 dotted lines. The arrow indicates the appearance of the new band at 3443 cm⁻¹ in the
867 diopside-Austria and diopside-Aksu2. The spectra are shifted for clarity.

868 FIGURE 4. Plots of frequency of the OH bands of clinopyroxenes against
869 temperature: (a) group 1; (b) group 2a; (c) group 2b; (d) group 3; (e) group 4

870 FIGURE 5. Variation of the integral absorbances of the OH bands with
871 temperature: (a) The bulk integral absorbances; (b) The individual integral absorbance
872 of each OH band. The dotted lines indicate the turning points at which dehydration
873 starts.

874 FIGURE 6. Room-temperature unpolarized FTIR spectra of the samples
875 annealed in N₂ at 1000°C.

876 FIGURE 7. Hydrogen diffusivities during dehydration as a function of Fe and
877 ^{IV}Al content in atoms per formula unit (a.p.f.u.): (a) Bulk and site-specific hydrogen
878 diffusivities vs. Fe content; (b) Bulk and site-specific hydrogen diffusivities vs. ^{IV}Al
879 content; (c) Bulk hydrogen diffusivities vs. Fe content excluding the diopside-Austria;
880 (d) Bulk hydrogen diffusivities vs. ^{IV}Al content excluding the diopside-Austria.

881 FIGURE 8. Unpolarized NIR spectra of the samples normalized to 1 cm of
882 thickness before and after dehydration. The arrows indicate the absorptions of Fe²⁺.

883 FIGURE 9. (a) Relationship between temperature dependence of OH frequency
884 shift and room-temperature frequency. The blue symbols are the data from this study
885 and the black symbols are the data from the literature. (b) Correlation between O-H
886 stretching frequency and O-H...O distance of the four groups of OH. The black
887 symbols indicate the data at room temperature, and the blue symbols indicate the data
888 at 1000 °C. For each group of OH in the ten samples, the highest and lowest
889 frequencies were chosen. (c) The comparison of ranges of O-H...O distance of the
890 four groups of OH between room temperature and 1000 °C.

891 FIGURE 10. (a) Unpolarized FTIR spectra of OH in the diopside from Austria
892 recorded at room temperature before heating and after annealing at 800 and 900 °C for
893 different time. The dotted lines indicate the new band at 3443 cm⁻¹. The spectra are
894 shifted for clarity. (b) Room-temperature polarized FTIR spectra of OH in diopside
895 from Austria after annealing at 900 °C for 30 min with polarizer rotating 0° and 90°. (c)
896 Plots of integral absorbance of the deconvoluted OH bands of the diopside from
897 Austria against annealing time at 800 °C (integral absorbance of the FTIR spectrum
898 before heating was used as the initial value). (d) Integral absorbance of the
899 deconvoluted OH bands of the diopside from Austria against annealing time at 900
900 °C.

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907 **Table 1** Cation proportions as calculated from electron microprobe analyses of
 908 clinopyroxenes.

	Diopside-Austria	Diopside-marble	Diopside-JD	Augite-YFL	Omphacite	Diopside-Aksu	Diopside-Russia	Diopside-deep sea	Augite-NS
K	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Na	0.003	0.001	0.135	0.119	0.232	0.001	0.023	0.033	0.122
Cr	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.017	0.033	0.000
Ca	0.992	1.010	0.776	0.653	0.676	1.016	0.952	0.871	0.648
Mg	0.888	0.896	0.782	0.706	0.717	0.929	0.930	0.828	0.818
Mn	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.003
Ti	0.001	0.003	0.014	0.030	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.005	0.023
Al	0.011	0.088	0.301	0.469	0.185	0.009	0.009	0.298	0.389
Ni	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000
Fe	0.076	0.043	0.089	0.300	0.195	0.072	0.043	0.085	0.223
Si	2.000	1.955	1.883	1.756	2.002	1.982	2.009	1.846	1.808
Total	3.978	4.000	4.008	4.038	4.016	4.014	3.988	4.001	4.034
^{IV} Al	0.000	0.045	0.117	0.244	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.154	0.192
^{VI} Al	0.011	0.043	0.184	0.225	0.185	-0.009	0.009	0.144	0.197
Vacancies	0.022	0.000	-0.008	-0.038	-0.016	-0.014	0.012	-0.001	-0.034

909 Note: The total Fe was calculated as FeO. The error of multi-point analysis is <1% for elements
 910 with concentration >5% and <3% for elements with concentration >1%. The cations were
 911 calculated based on 6 oxygen atoms except for the data for diopside (marble) which were from
 912 Johnson et al. (2002). The vacancies were calculated as 4 minus total cations per 6 oxygen atoms.
 913 The diopside-Aksu1 and diopside-Aksu2 have the same chemical composition, labeled as
 914 diopside-Aksu in the table.

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923 **Table 2** Bulk and site-specific hydrogen diffusivities

Sample	Thickness (mm)	Temperature (°C)	Site-specific diffusivity ($\log_{10}D$)						Bulk diffusivity ($\log_{10}D$)
			Peak position (cm^{-1})						
			3640	3620	3540	3520	3450	3360	
Diopside-Russia	0.866	1000	-12.40 ± 0.60	-12.15 ± 0.54	/	-12.10 ± 0.30	-12.15 ± 0.54	/	-12.15 ± 0.24
Diopside-marble	0.212	1000	-12.30 ± 0.30	/	-12.00 ± 0.22	/	/	/	-12.22 ± 0.18
Diopside-JD	0.166	1000	-11.80 ± 0.20	/	-11.92 ± 0.22	/	-11.74 ± 0.18	/	-11.92 ± 0.18
Diopside-deep sea	0.146	1000	-11.70 ± 0.30	/	-12.00 ± 0.22	/	-11.74 ± 0.18	/	-12.00 ± 0.26
Augite-NS	0.980	1000	-11.30 ± 0.30	/	-11.10 ± 0.20	/	-11.52 ± 0.48	/	-11.22 ± 0.18
Diopside-Austria	0.759	1000	-10.60 ± 0.22	/	/	/	-10.70 ± 0.30	-10.55 ± 0.19	-10.80 ± 0.20

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Figure 1

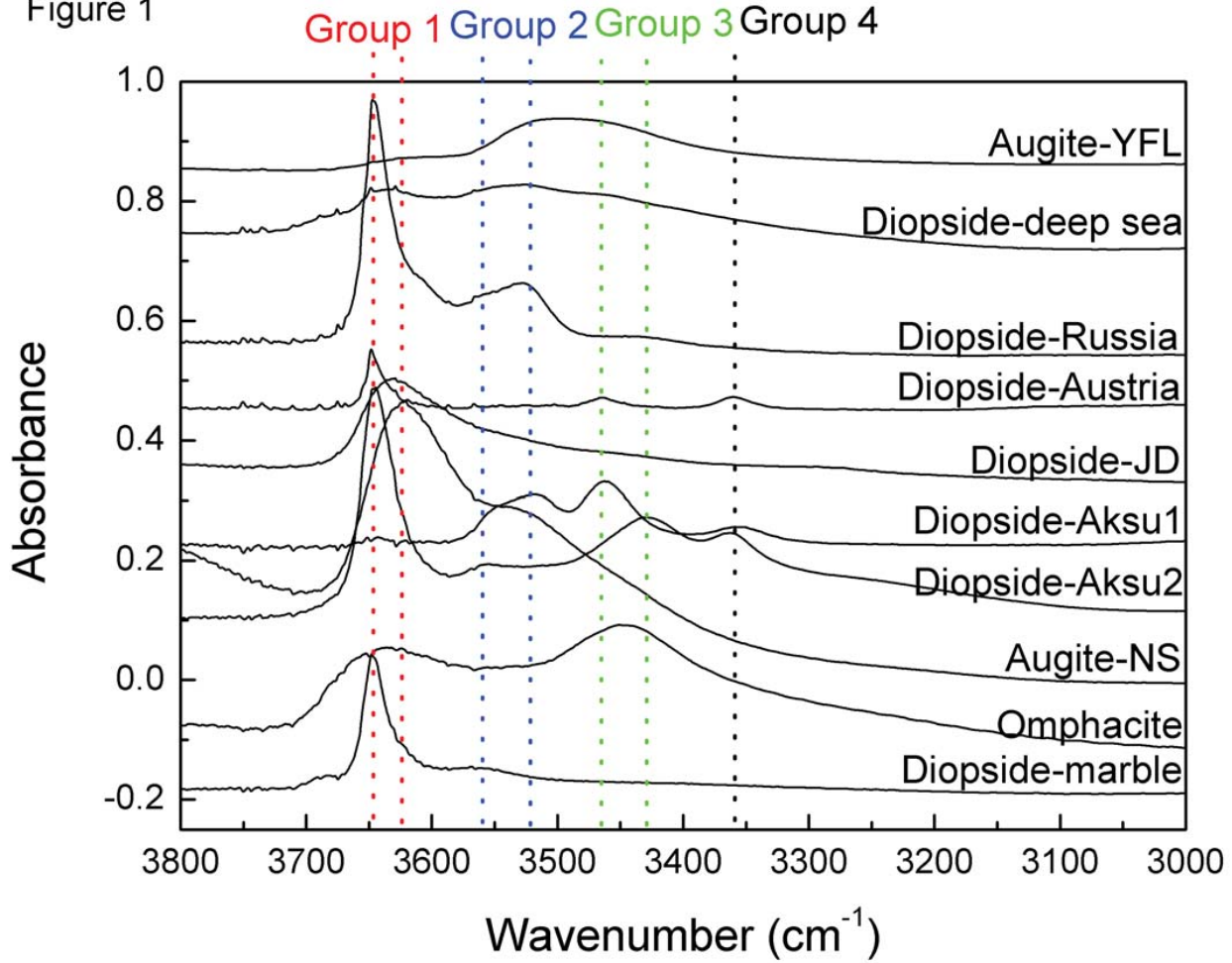


Figure 2

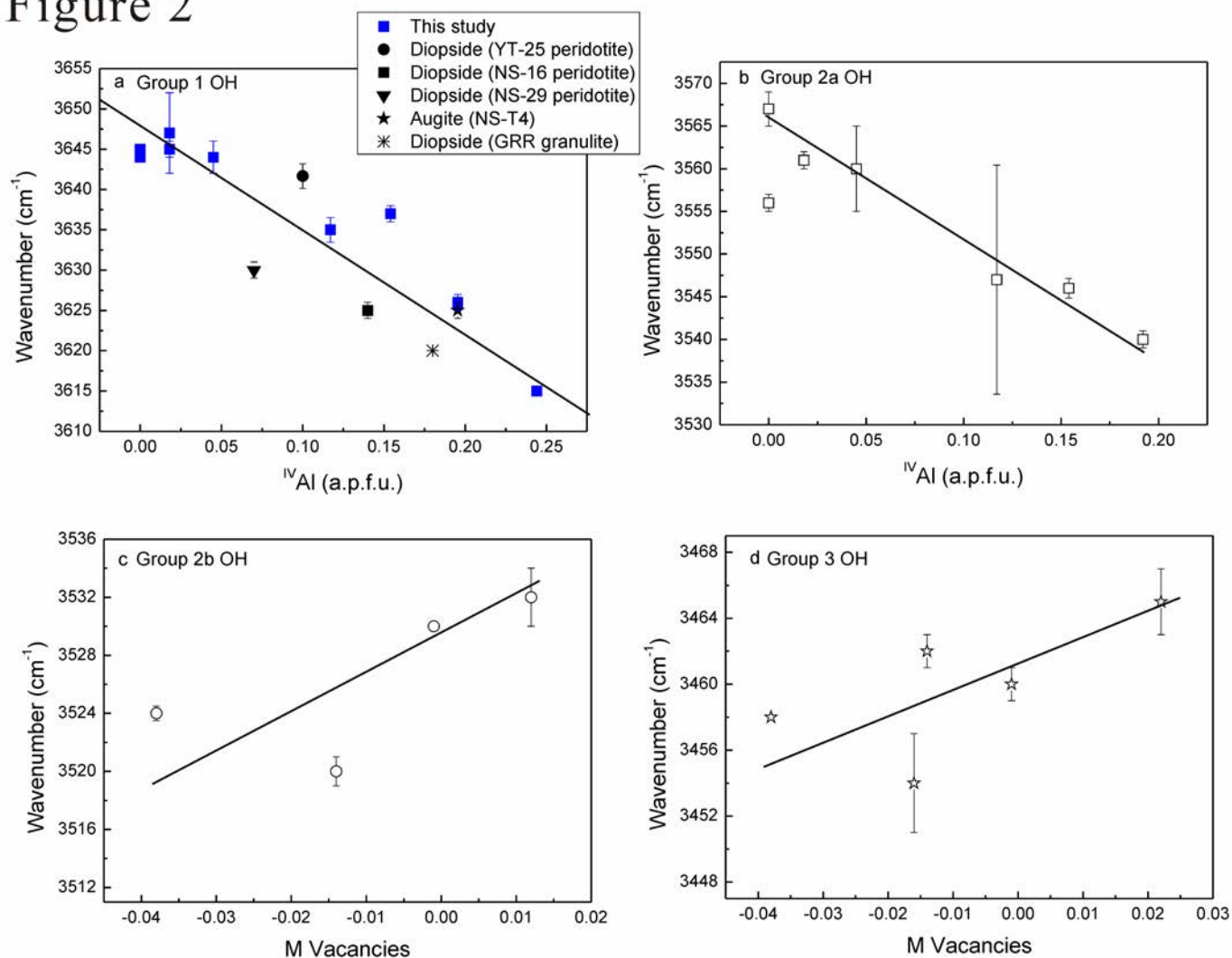


Figure 3

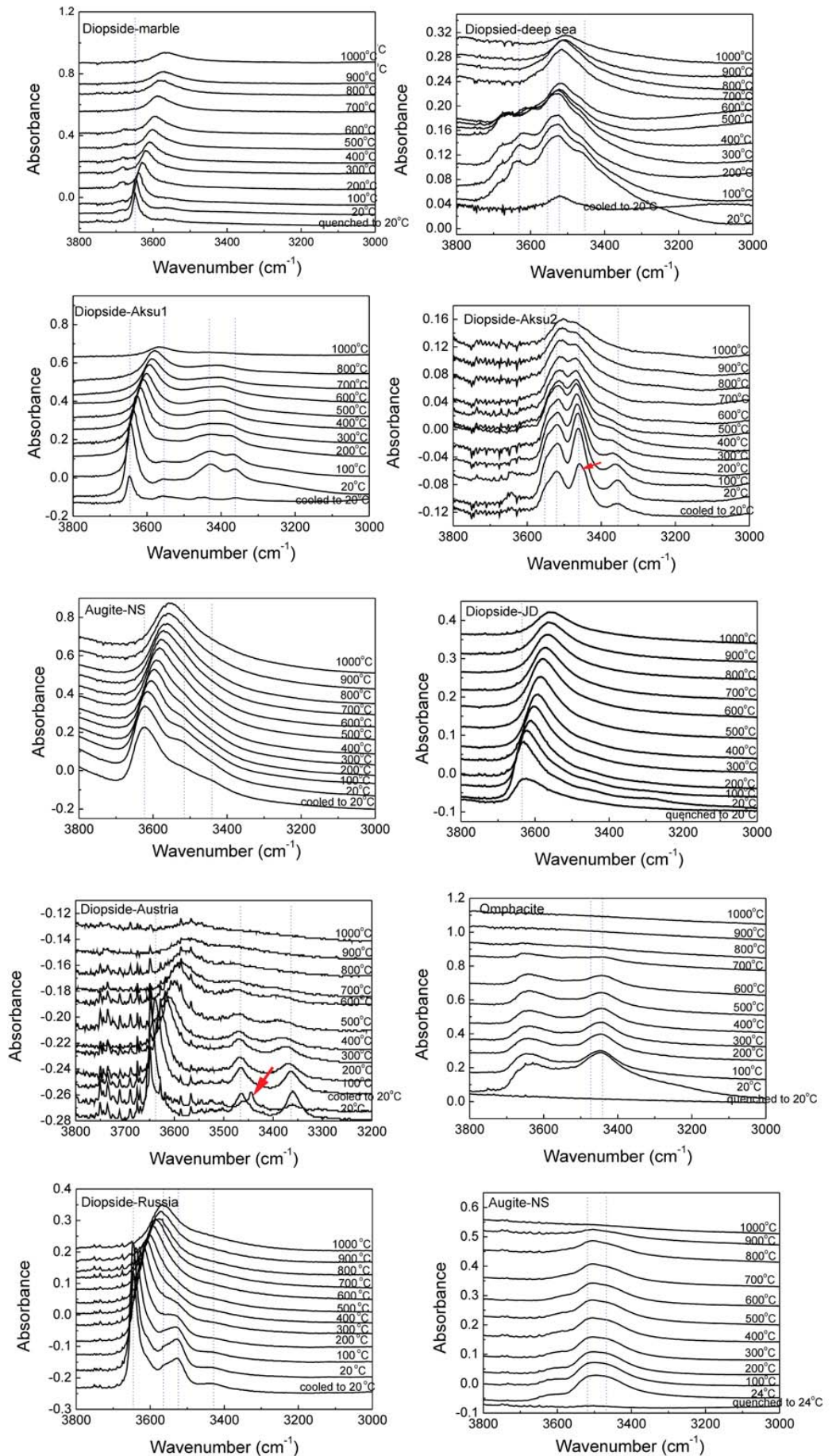


Figure 4

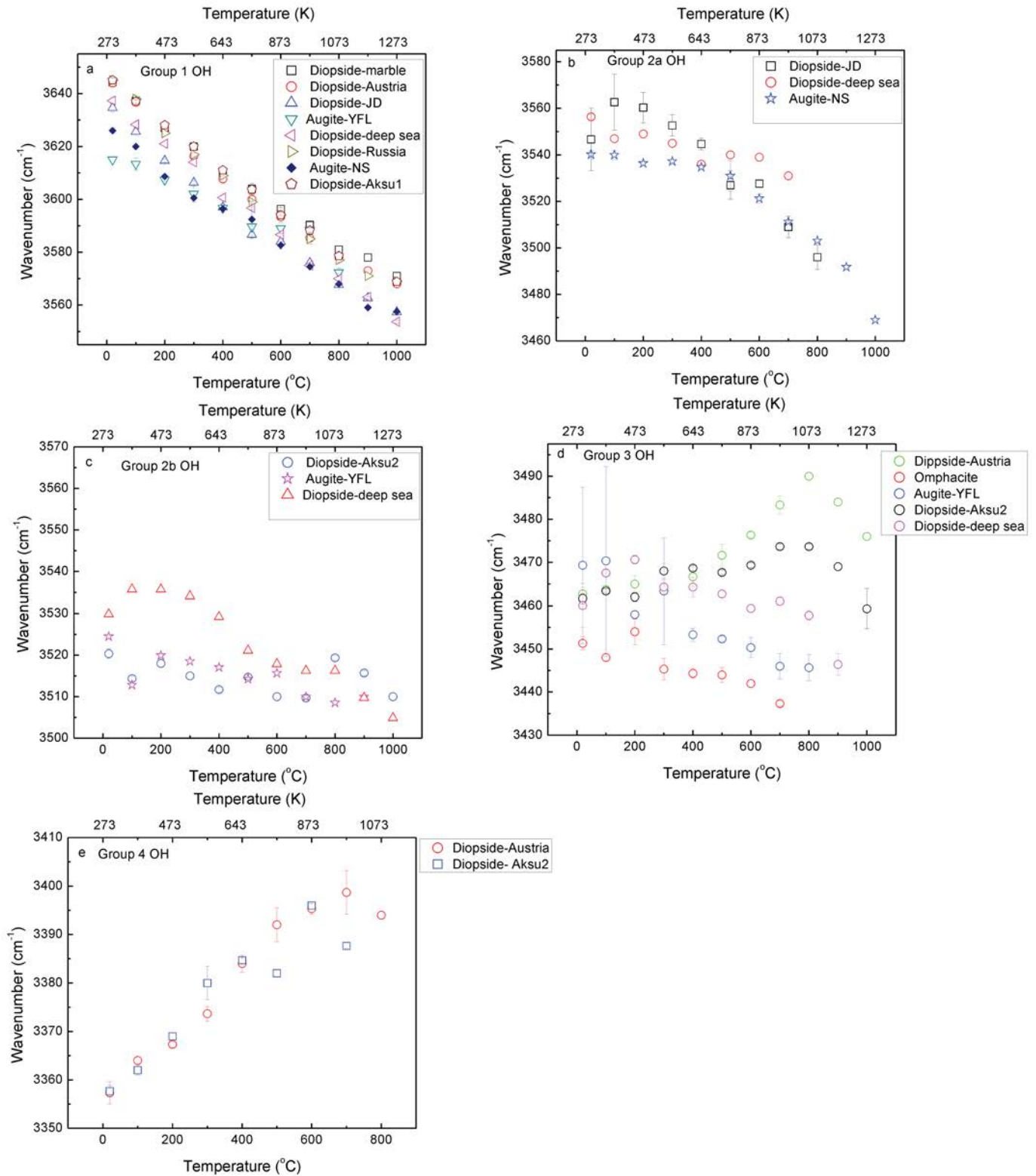


Figure 5

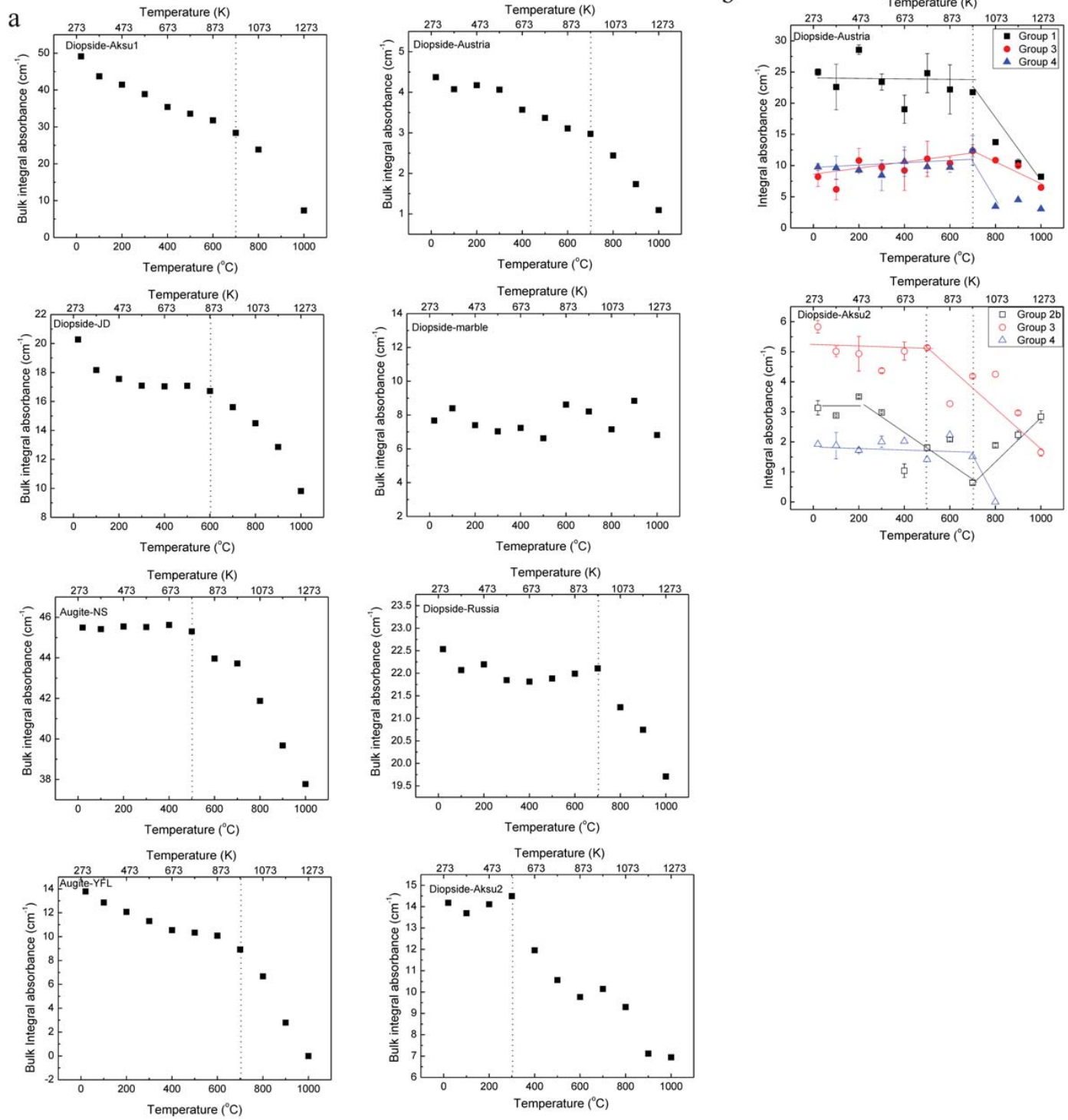


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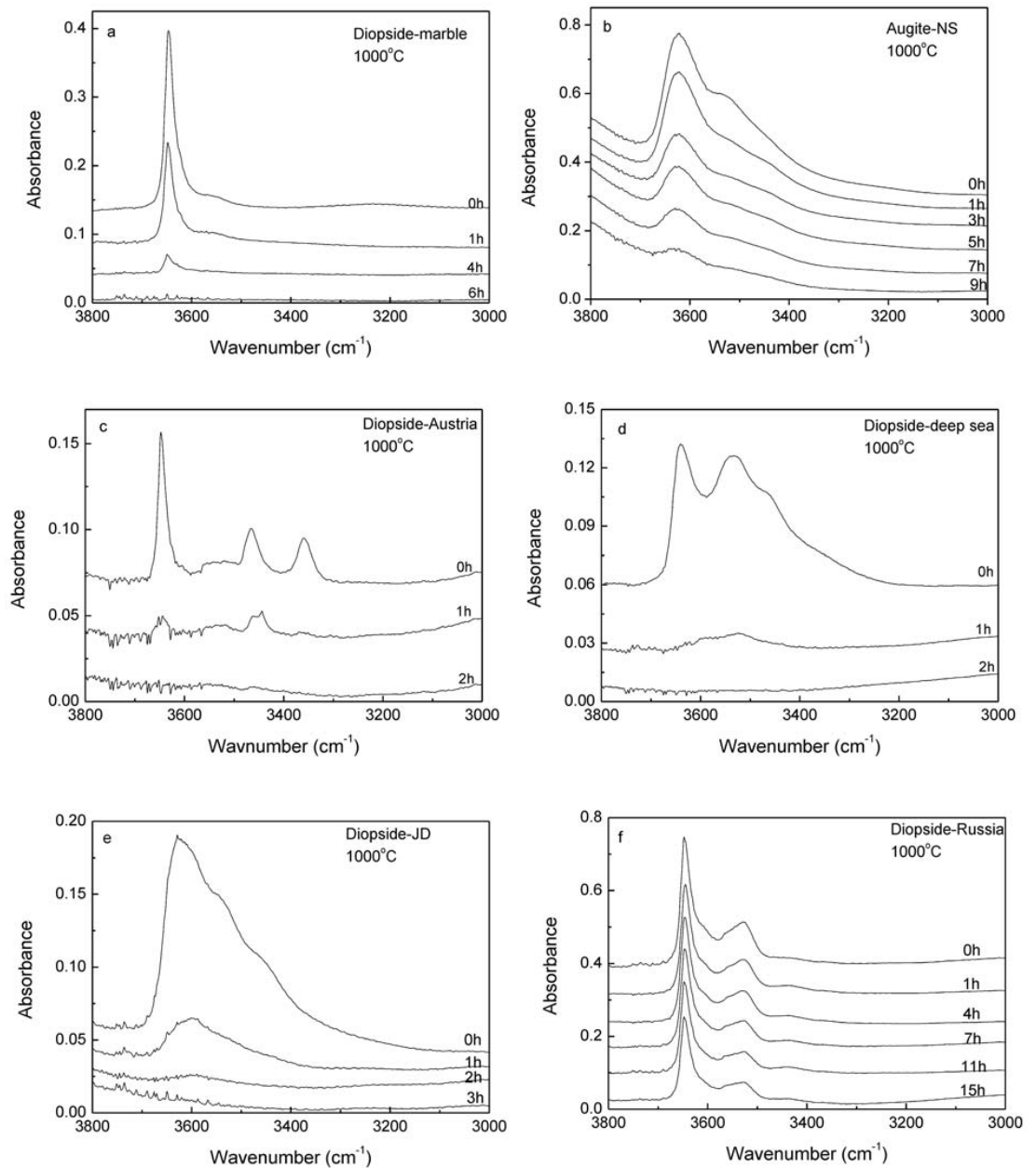


Figure 7

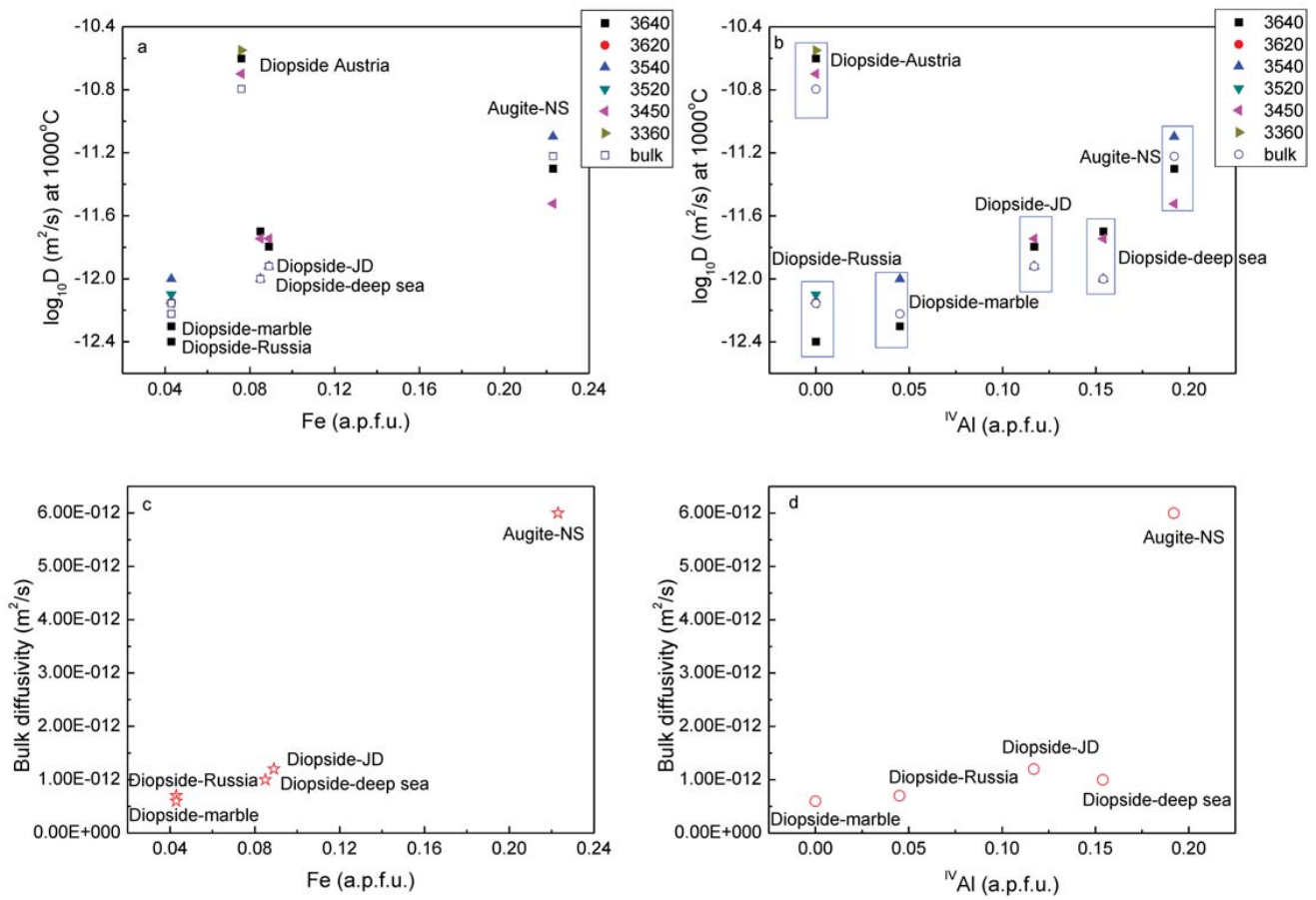


Figure 8

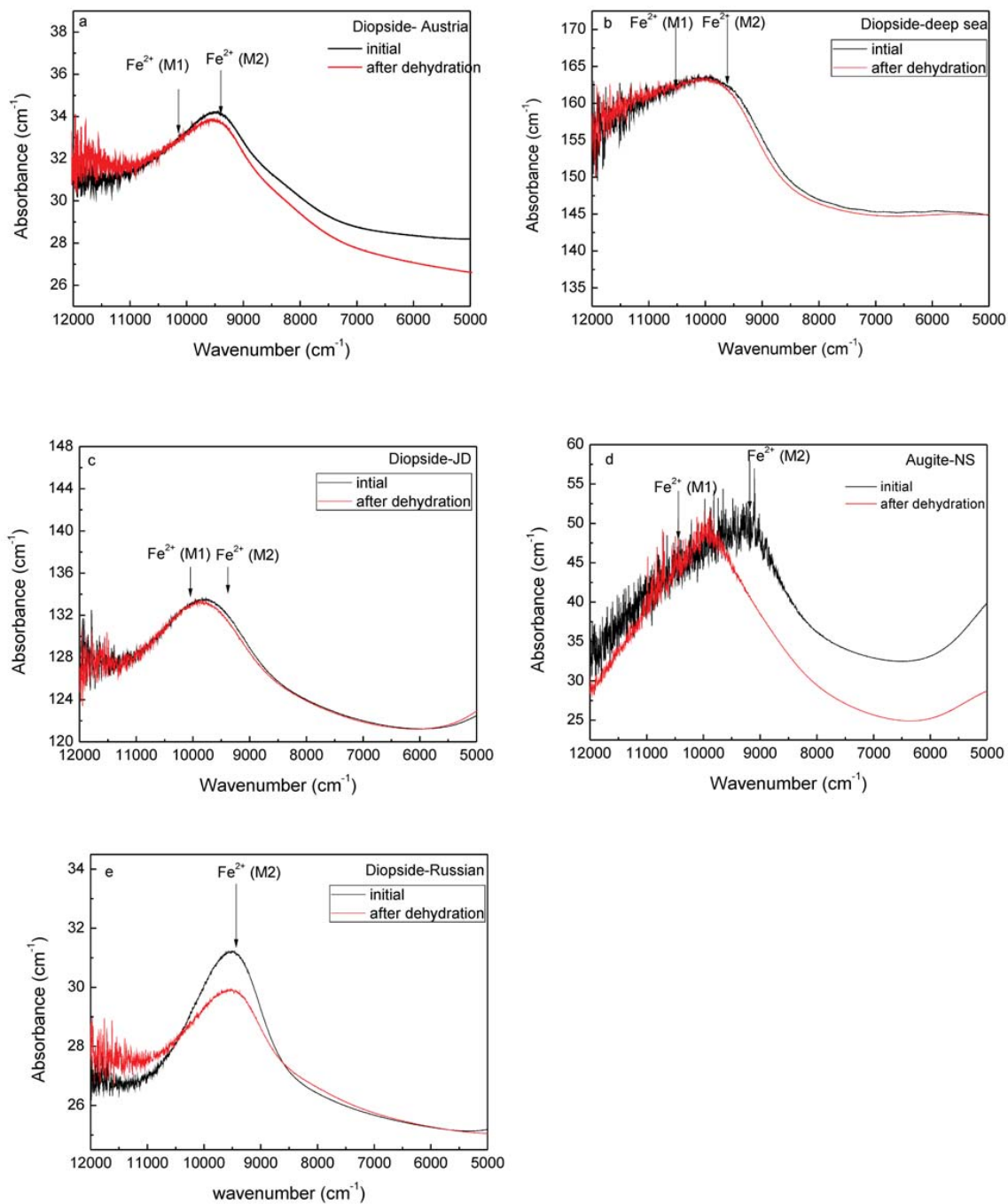


Figure 9

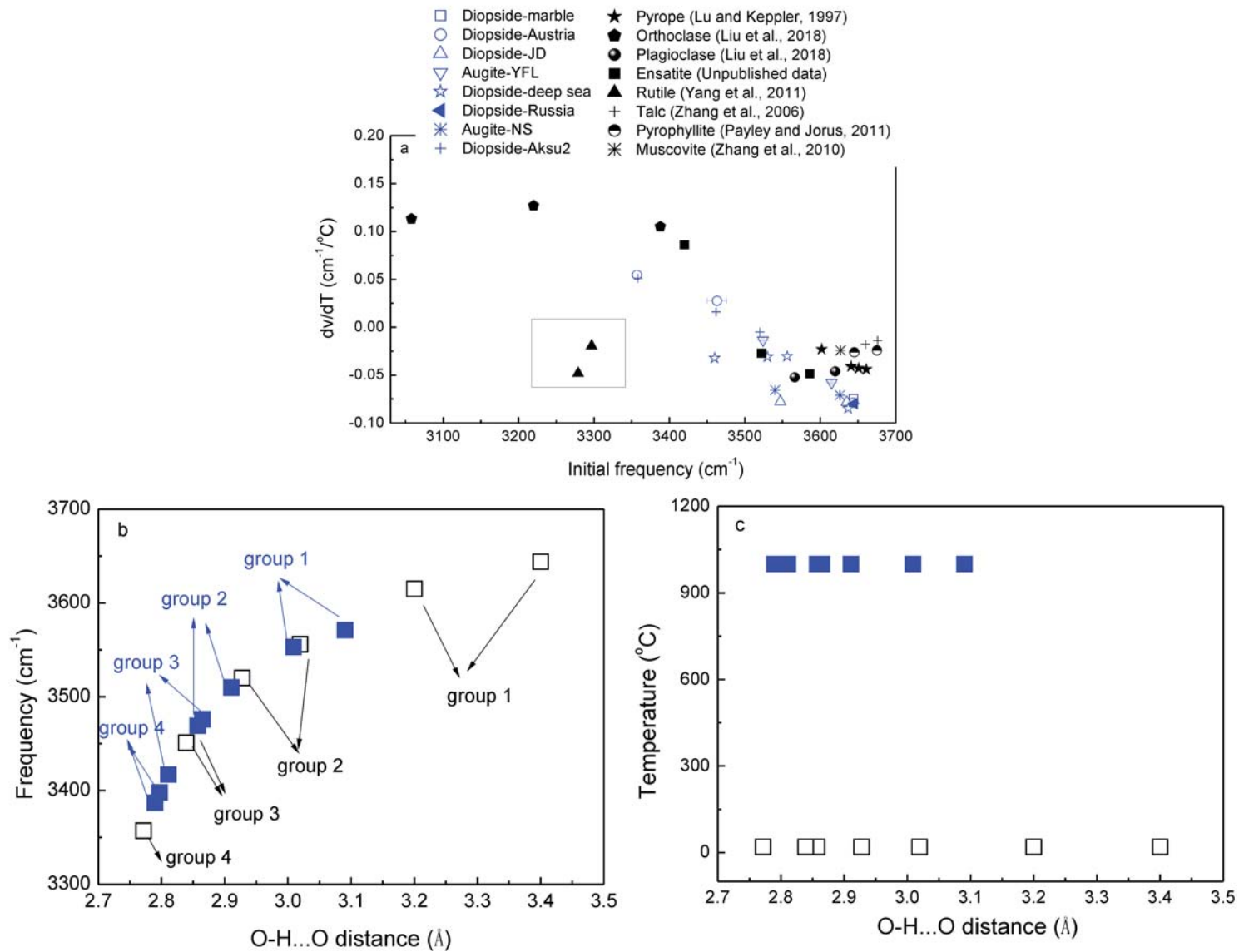


Figure 10

