

## **Melting phase equilibrium relations in the MgSiO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> system under high pressures**

**TAKUYA MORIGUTI<sup>1,\*</sup>, YUSUKE YACHI<sup>1</sup>, AKIRA YONEDA<sup>1,2</sup>, AND EIJI ITO<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Planetary Materials, Okayama University, Misasa, Tottori 682-0193, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Earth and Space Science, Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-0043, Japan

### **ABSTRACT**

Melting relations in the MgSiO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> system have been investigated at 13.5 GPa using a Kawai-type multi-anvil apparatus. The system displays eutectic melting with the eutectic point located at SiO<sub>2</sub>/(SiO<sub>2</sub>+MgO) = 0.61 (in mol; which is denoted by  $X_{\text{Si}}$  hereafter) and at 2350 ± 50 °C. Taking into account the eutectic compositions at lower pressures reported in previous studies, i.e., 0.556 at 1 GPa (Hudon et al. 2005) and 0.60 at 5 GPa (Dalton and Presnall 1997), the eutectic composition is slightly enriched in SiO<sub>2</sub> with increasing pressure. The silica-rich eutectic composition is not consistent with the present peridotitic mantle composition ( $X_{\text{Si}} = 0.43$ ). Considering Si incorporation into iron alloys in a magma ocean, however, mass-balance calculations based on an E-chondrite model demonstrate that the silicate magma ocean could have  $X_{\text{Si}}$  consistent with the present peridotitic mantle.

**Keywords:** Melting, high pressure, MgSiO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> system, mantle, enstatite chondrite model, multi-anvil, pressure calibration, thermal expansion