

Supplementary information for

Elastic properties of majoritic garnet inclusions in diamonds and the seismic signature of pyroxenites in the Earth's upper mantle

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Methods

Pressure and ferric iron content of majoritic garnets. An estimation of the pressure of last equilibration for the here-studied samples was made following the Beyer and Frost (2017) geobarometer. The uncertainty in calculated pressure that is related to different Y-site Fe content obtained by XRD and $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\Sigma\text{Fe}$ ratio from Mössbauer spectroscopy from (Beyer and Frost, 2017) is an order of magnitude smaller than the standard deviation of $\sigma=0.86$ GPa proposed by Beyer and Frost (2017).

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Composition and Fe³⁺ content of the studied natural majorites (Kiseeva et al., 2018; Tappert et al., 2005). Pressure of last equilibration is calculated using Beyer and Frost geobarometer (Beyer and Frost, 2017). For justification of the proposed geobarometer, please, see Kiseeva et al. (2018).

Major oxides, wt%	JF 37B	JF 39A	JF 55A
SiO ₂	42.40	45.20	48.00
TiO ₂	0.18	0.31	0.36
Al ₂ O ₃	20.70	15.00	12.10
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.13	0.24	0.36
FeO	11.35	8.64	6.51
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.72	2.40	3.10
MnO	0.38	0.24	0.25
MgO	16.90	20.30	22.00
CaO	6.43	5.67	7.33
Na ₂ O	0.14	0.37	0.43
P ₂ O ₅	0.02	0.03	0.03
Total	100.36	98.39	100.47
Fe ³⁺ by SMS, %	12(3)	20(1)	30(3)
Y-side Fe by XRD, %	7.8(4)	18(4)	25.9(5)
Fe total as FeO	12.9	10.8	9.3
Pressure of last equilibration (GPa)	7.7(9)	13.5(9)	15.6(9)
Cations			
Si	3.068	3.296	3.416
Ti	0.010	0.017	0.019
Al	1.766	1.290	1.015
Cr	0.007	0.014	0.020
Fe ²⁺	0.687	0.527	0.387
Fe ³⁺	0.094	0.132	0.166
Mn	0.023	0.015	0.015
Mg	1.822	2.206	2.333
Ca	0.499	0.443	0.559
Na	0.020	0.052	0.059
P	0.001	0.002	0.002
Total	7.997	7.993	7.991

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of physical parameters of the mineral species used to model mantle rocks. Physical parameters of modelled garnets were calculated from end-member data. Subscripts refer to the assumed end-member molar fractions. Py (Pyrope - Chantel et al. (2016)), Al (Almandine - Arimoto et al. (2015)), Gr (Grossular - Kono et al., 2010), Mj (Mg-Majorite – Liu et al. (2019)) and Uv (Uvarovite - Bass (1986)). V_p^* and V_s^* are calculated velocities for the here-measured samples based on the end-member fractions reported in Table 1. The measured and calculated sound velocities are in a good agreement. Note that there is a strong velocity contrast between peridotite and pyroxenite, even though P-waves propagate faster ($\sim 1.2\%$) in peridotitic garnet than in our pyroxenitic sample. Compared to pyroxenitic garnet, peridotitic garnet has higher contents of the fastest garnet end-members grossular and pyrope and lower almandine (slowest garnet end-member).

Reference	Mineral	ρ (g cm ⁻³)	K_s (GPa)	G (GPa)	V_p (km s ⁻¹)	V_s (km s ⁻¹)	* V_p (km s ⁻¹)	* V_s (km s ⁻¹)
Our study	JF 37b	3.774(5)	167(1)	94.6(5)	8.81(2)	5.01(1)	8.84(2)	4.96(1)
Our study	JF 39a	3.738(5)	165(1)	91.5(5)	8.77(1)	4.95(1)	8.80(2)	4.93(1)
Our study	JF 55a	3.701(5)	166(3)	92.2(10)	8.84(5)	4.99(3)	8.79(2)	4.93(1)
Abramson et al. (1997)	Olivine	3.355	129.4(6)	78.2(3)	8.35(1)	4.83(1)		
Buchen et al. (2018)	Wadsleyite	3.598(11)	168.0(9)	104.3(5)	9.24(2)	5.38(2)		
Zhang and Bass (2016)	Peridotitic orthopyroxene	3.288(4)	113(1)	75.9(7)	8.07(3)	4.81(2)		
Collins, M. D., & Brown, J. M. (1998)	Peridotitic clinopyroxene	3.327(3)	117.2(7)	72.2(2)	8.01(2)	4.66(1)		
Bhagat et al. (1992)	Na-Omphacite	3.327(2)	130.8(5)	79.2(2)	8.43(1)	4.88(1)		
Hao et al. (2019)	Ca-omphacite	3.339(2)	122(3)	74(2)	8.13(4)	4.70(3)		
Modelled	Py ₅₅ Al ₂₀ Gr ₁₆ M	3.724(4)	170.9(14)	92.8(5)	8.90(2)	4.99(1)		

garnet	j ₇ Uv ₂							
Modelled garnet	Py ₃₃ Al ₃₀ Gr ₃₀ M j ₇	3.798(3)	171.1(12)	96.0(4)	8.87(2)	5.03(1)		
Modelled garnet	Py ₁₆ Al ₂₈ Gr ₂₆ M j ₃₀	3.771(3)	167.8(14)	93.7(5)	8.81(2)	4.99(1)		
Modelled garnet	Py ₄₄ Al ₁₃ Gr ₁₁ U v ₂ Mj ₃₀	3.658(4)	167.6(16)	90.1(6)	8.87(3)	4.96(2)		
Modelled garnet	Py ₃₅ Al ₁₁ Gr ₁₀ U v ₂ Mj ₄₂	3.637(4)	165.9(16)	89.1(7)	8.85(3)	4.95(2)		
Modelled garnet	Py ₁₄ Al ₂₂ Gr ₂₂ U Mj ₄₂	3.719(4)	166.1(15)	91.9(6)	8.81(3)	4.97(2)		

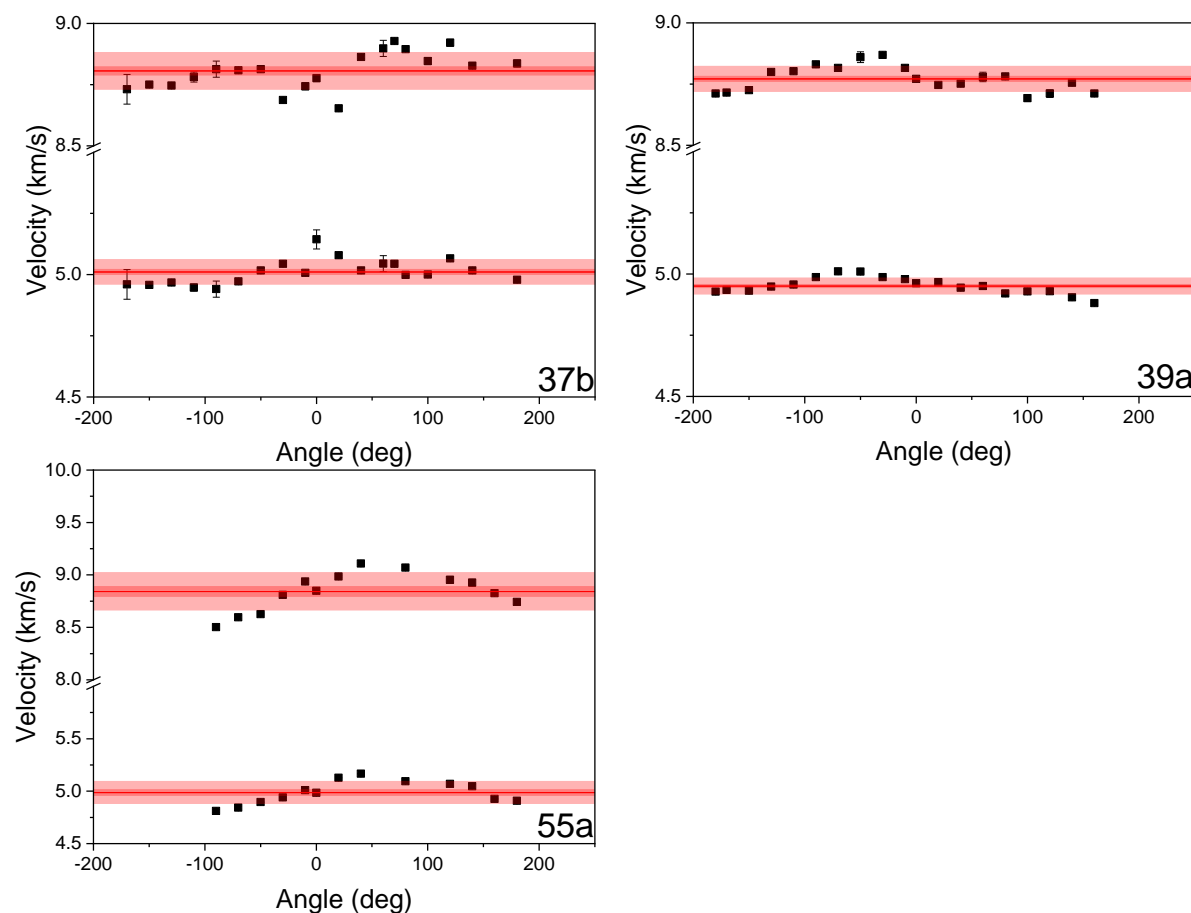
Supplementary Table 3. Mineral volume fractions assumed to model mantle rocks. Listed mineral fractions of peridotite and eclogite rocks are based on Frost (2008) and Irifune et al. (1986), respectively. Ol = olivine; P-Cpx = peridotitic clinopyroxene; P-OPx = peridotitic orthopyroxene; Na-Omp = Na-Omphacite; Ca-Omp = Ca-Omphacite; Wd = wadsleyite.

Mantle rocks at 8 GPa	JF 37b	Ol	P-OpX	P-Cpx	E-Na-Cpx	Py₅₅Al₂₀Gr₁₆Mj₇Uv₂	Py₃₃Al₃₀Gr₃₀Mj₇
Pyroxenite	100						
Peridotite		56	9	15		20	
Eclogite					70		30
Mantle rocks at 13 GPa	JF 39a	Ol	P-Cpx	E-Ca-Cpx	Py₁₆Al₂₈Gr₂₆Mj₃₀	Py₄₄Al₁₃Gr₁₁Uv₂Mj₃₀	
Pyroxenite	100						
Peridotite		56	10			34	
Eclogite				35	65		
Mantle rocks at 16 GPa	JF 55a	Wd	Py₃₅Al₁₁Gr₁₀Uv₂Mj₄₂	Py₁₄Al₂₂Gr₂₂UMj₄₂			
Pyroxenite	100						
Peridotite		56	44				
Eclogite				100			

Supplementary Figure

Supplementary Figure 1. Measured individual sound velocities versus chi angle.

Light pink area shows standard deviation of average sound velocity, dark pink shows standard error.



The original samples had the random shape and in order to prepare the perfect platelet, one would need to polish away significant portion of unique sample material, which would be too prodigal just for the Brillouin measurements. Moreover, further polishing create a great risk of sample destruction.

As a compromise between data quality and sample preservation, we used the least amount of polishing possible and compensated it with a large amount of measurements. Polished surface had relatively small area along with significant thickness; this resulted in deviations from ideal platelet geometry. To minimise the uncertainties, we performed the measurements in all

possible directions (360 degrees rotation with a step of 20 degrees), even though one measurement is enough for isotropic samples in case of ideal platelet geometry. We used standard deviation from all measurements as an upper limit of uncertainty estimation, in case of sample 37b and 39a it did not exceed 1%. In the sample 55a the sound velocities standard deviation of ~2%.

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