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Mimma Emanuela Gennaro, Giada Iacono-Marziano, A Rizzo, Antonio Paonita, Marcello Liotta, Michel Pichavant, Caroline Martel, Silvio G. Rotolo

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## Melt inclusions constrain S behaviour and redox conditions in Etnean magmas

E. GENNARO<sup>1,2</sup>, G. IACONO-MARZIANO<sup>2</sup>, A.  
RIZZO<sup>3</sup>, A. PAONITA<sup>3</sup>, M. LIOTTA<sup>3</sup>, M.  
PICHAVANT<sup>2</sup>, C. MARTEL<sup>2</sup>, S. ROTOLO<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DiSTeM, University of Palermo (Italy)

<sup>2</sup>ISTO, UMR 6113 CNRS-Université d'Orléans

(France) (\*correspondence:

emanuela.gennaro@cnrs-orleans.fr)

<sup>3</sup>INGV, Palermo (Italy)

Mount Etna is a complex magmatic system characterized by a continuous variability both in terms of eruptive style and composition of erupted products. Currently, its volcanic activity is marked by high gas fluxes (of above all SO<sub>2</sub>), both during eruptive and non-eruptive periods.

In this study, we have studied the volatile contents and Fe speciation of olivine-hosted melt inclusions from 6 eruptions of the last 15 ky, mainly to investigate the behavior of S during ascent and differentiation of Etnean magmas.

Samples selected come from the FS eruption which is the most primitive (picritic composition, Fo<sub>91</sub>), Mt Spagnolo (the oldest) and from more recent eruptions: 2002/3, 2006, 2008, and 2013.

S concentrations in glass inclusions are extremely variable, from a few hundred ppm in recent lavas up to 4000 ppm in the older Mt Spagnolo products (Fo<sub>88</sub>). This variation broadly correlates with the degree of differentiation of the melt, as expressed by the major element (SiO<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O) chemistry. However, both degassing and variations in redox conditions influence the S behavior, as revealed by variations in volatile concentrations, sulfide saturation and Fe speciation in melt inclusions.

Fe<sup>3+</sup>/ΣFe spectra in some glass inclusions were collected by XANES synchrotron radiation. Results span a large range of Fe<sup>3+</sup>/ΣFe ratios, generally decreasing from the most primitive (FS) to the most recent (2013) melts. Fe<sup>3+</sup>/ΣFe ratios were used for estimating the redox conditions of Etnean magma, yielding quite oxidizing and fairly variable *f*O<sub>2</sub>.

Interpretation of the glass inclusion data (notably S content and Fe speciation) uses hydrous and S-bearing basaltic experimental glasses synthesized in the range of conditions (P, T, *f*O<sub>2</sub>) relevant to the Etnean system. Results corroborate an important control of *f*O<sub>2</sub> and of the melt Fe concentration on the S concentration of Etnean glasses.