

■ An oxygen isotope test for the origin of Archean mantle roots

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■ Supplementary Information

The Supplementary Information includes:

- Supplementary Methods
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Supplementary Methods

Mount preparation and ion probe analysis is credited to the Canadian Centre for Isotopic Microanalysis (CCIM) at the University of Alberta. Minerals were arrayed on double-sided tape, cast in 25 mm epoxy disks, and then ground and polished using diamond grits. The CCIM primary reference materials (RMs) are olivine S0013D (Mg# = 0.93) and S0103 (Mg# = 0.744). The mounts were coated with 10 nm of high-purity Au prior to scanning electron microscopy (SEM) utilising a Zeiss EVO MA15 instrument. Beam conditions were 15kV and 3 nA sample current. A further 40 nm of Au was subsequently deposited on the mount prior to SIMS analysis.

Oxygen isotopes (^{18}O , ^{16}O) were analysed using a Cameca IMS 1280 multicollector ion microprobe. A $^{133}\text{Cs}^+$ primary beam was operated with an impact energy of 20 keV and beam current of 1.8 – 2.2 nA. The ~10 μm diameter probe was rastered (20 x 20 μm) for 45 s prior to acquisition, and then typically reduced to 8 x 8 μm during acquisition, forming analyzed areas ~15 μm across and ~2 μm deep. The normal incidence electron gun was utilised for charge compensation. Negative secondary ions were extracted with 10 kV into the secondary column. Conditions included a 122 μm entrance slit, a 5 x 5 mm pre-ESA (field) aperture, and 100x sample magnification at the field aperture, transmitting all regions of the sputtered area. No energy filtering was employed. The mass/charge separated oxygen ions were detected simultaneously in Faraday cups L'2 ($^{16}\text{O}^-$) and H'2 ($^{18}\text{O}^-$) at mass resolutions ($m/\Delta m$ at 10 %) of 1950 and 2250, respectively. Secondary ion count rates for $^{16}\text{O}^-$ and $^{18}\text{O}^-$ were typically $\sim 2 \times 10^9$ and 4×10^6 counts/s utilising 1010 Ω and 1011 Ω amplifier circuits, respectively. Faraday cup baselines were measured at the start of the analytical session. A single analysis took 240 s, including pre-analysis rastering, automated secondary ion tuning, and 75 s of continuous peak counting.

Instrumental mass fractionation (IMF) was monitored by repeated analysis of the primary olivine and enstatite standard (olivine S0013D $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VSMOW}} = +5.26$ ‰; enstatite S0170 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VSMOW}} = +5.64$ ‰; R. Stern, unpublished laser fluorination data, University of Oregon). One analysis of the primary RM was taken after every 4 unknowns. The $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ data set for each primary RM was processed collectively for its session, yielding a standard deviation ranging from = 0.07 ‰ to 0.12 ‰, following correction for systematic within-session drift of ≤ 0.3 ‰. IMF values for olivine were corrected for EPMA-determined Mg#s by + 0.038 ‰/Mg# unit relative to the IMF determined for S0013D olivine, determined on a separate mount (M0290) containing S0013D and S0103 olivine. Opx $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ was corrected for Mg# using laser fluorination data from 94.1 Mg# sample F866 (Lowry *et al.* 1999) and 91.2 Mg# standard enstatite S0170 (R. Stern, unpublished laser fluorination data, University of Oregon). The 95 % confidence uncertainty



estimates for $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VSMOW}}$ average ± 0.21 ‰.

Supplementary Tables

Table S-1 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and major elements for cratonic olivine samples in this study. Major elements from Boyd and Finnerty (1980), Boyd *et al.* (1997), Canil *et al.* (1994), Carlson *et al.* (1999), Fitch *et al.* (1983), Griffin *et al.* (1993), Heaman *et al.* (1997), Heaman *et al.* (2004), Irvine *et al.* (2003), König *et al.* (2014), Kopylova and Russell, (2000), Kopylova *et al.* (1999), Kramers and Smith (1983), Kramers *et al.* (1983), Larsen *et al.* (1992), Lowry *et al.* (1999), Mather (2012), Matthey (1994), Pearson *et al.* (2004), Pearson *et al.* (1995a), Pearson *et al.* (1995b), Richardson (1986), Sand *et al.* (2009), Secher *et al.* (2009), Yudin *et al.* (2014), Viljoen (1994), Wartho and Kelley (2003), Wittig *et al.* (2010).

Sample	Reference	Craton	Lithology	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VSMOW}}$ (‰)	2σ	olivine Mg#	$\Delta\text{Mg/Si}$
9-2	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.01	0.20	92.0	-0.01
39-23	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.04	0.20	92.8	0.13
28-15	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.06	0.20	91.8	-0.06
Let28	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.06	0.20	92.9	-0.06
F865	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.07	0.20	n.a	-0.06
JFL H1	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.07	0.20	n.a	n.a
Let29	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.09	0.20	92.5	-0.07
M5	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.11	0.20	91.9	-0.07
KV9	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.13	0.20	n.a	n.a
PHN5273	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.13	0.20	92.6	-0.14
22-1	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.14	0.20	92.3	-0.07
Let2	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.15	0.20	93.3	-0.02
53-10	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.15	0.20	92.1	0.06
JJG 147	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.15	0.20	n.a	n.a
FRB909	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.15	0.20	n.a	n.a
DDM_327	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.15	0.20	90.4	-0.12
Opx-rich	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.16	0.20	92.9	n.a
M12	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.16	0.20	92.2	n.a
10-12A	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.18	0.20	92.5	-0.02
DDM_367	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.18	0.20	91.4	0.01
UV47/76	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Siberia	Dunite	5.19	0.20	n.a	n.a
PHN 5275	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.19	0.20	n.a	n.a
25-4	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.19	0.20	91.8	-0.02
K13A3	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.20	0.20	92.4	-0.03
DDM_164	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.20	0.20	92.7	-0.13
DDM_368	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.21	0.20	91.7	-0.06
DDM_332	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.21	0.20	91.8	-0.06
LQ29	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.22	0.20	92.4	n.a
DDM_360	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.22	0.20	91.2	0.04
JFL L1	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.23	0.20	n.a	n.a
LET 38	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.23	0.20	93.3	-0.14
M9	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.23	0.20	92.0	-0.15
FRB1350	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.24	0.20	91.7	-0.10
G-06-06b	this study	N. Atlantic	Dunite	5.26	0.20	91.7	0.08
X07	this study	Rae	Harzburgite	5.26	0.20	92.5	-0.07
UV18-1	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.27	0.20	92.6	n.a
M18/LQ2	this study	Kaapvaal	Dunite	5.27	0.20	92.5	n.a
126742B	this study	N. Atlantic	Harzburgite	5.27	0.20	91.4	n.a
K15A4	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.27	0.20	92.7	0.01
LQ1	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.27	0.20	93.1	0.00
K11A14	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.27	0.20	92.4	0.05
JPN-9	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.28	0.20	92.2	0.02
UV 413/89	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Siberia	Lherzolite	5.28	0.20	n.a	n.a
PHN 5267	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.28	0.20	n.a	n.a
UV18-2	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.29	0.20	92.3	n.a
PHN 5246	Matthey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.29	0.20	n.a	n.a
UV67/76	this study	Siberia	Harzburgite	5.29	0.20	92.4	n.a
MX5023	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.29	0.20	92.6	-0.01
LGS 40 (MX19)	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.30	0.20	92.8	n.a



126739	this study	N. Atlantic	Harzburgite	5.30	0.20	90.9	n.a
G-06-07d	this study	N. Atlantic	Dunite	5.30	0.20	91.6	0.22
UV 69/76	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.37	0.20	93.0	n.a
39670	this study	N. Atlantic	Harzburgite	5.31	0.20	91.6	n.a
K12A1	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.31	0.20	92.4	0.05
FRB1434	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.32	0.20	93.1	-0.08
K18-1	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.32	0.20	92.2	n.a
UV18-4	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.33	0.20	92.3	n.a
JD1 (MX1)	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.33	0.20	90.1	n.a
N2B (PHA90)	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.33	0.20	90.8	0.06
UV4776	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.33	0.20	92.4	n.a
F866	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.33	0.20	93.1	n.a
G-06-04c	this study	N. Atlantic	Lherzolite	5.34	0.20	91.3	0.11
UV 49/76	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.30	0.20	92.9	n.a
UV18-3	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.35	0.20	92.4	n.a
JPN-3B	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.35	0.20	91.9	-0.07
JP2-X2	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.36	0.20	92.2	-0.03
F556	Mattey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.37	0.20	n.a.	-0.26
26-11	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.37	0.20	92.3	-0.05
DDM_339	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.37	0.20	89.8	-0.06
PHN5239	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.37	0.20	91.7	-0.05
JP3-X1	this study	Rae	Harzburgite	5.37	0.20	92.4	0.04
DDM_366	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.37	0.20	91.3	n.a
JPN-4	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.37	0.20	91.9	0.00
LET 49	this study	Kaapvaal	Harzburgite	5.38	0.20	91.3	0.01
FRB909	this study	Kaapvaal	Lherzolite	5.40	0.20	91.3	-0.18
N1C	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.40	0.20	92.1	0.05
477406c	this study	N. Atlantic	Wehrlite	5.40	0.20	92.7	n.a
UV 70/76	this study	Siberia	Dunite	5.41	0.20	93.1	n.a
JPS-6B	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.42	0.20	91.9	0.06
K11A18	this study	Rae	Lherzolite	5.43	0.20	92.4	0.10
UV 417/89	this study	Siberia	Lherzolite	5.43	0.20	91.2	-0.01
DDM_384	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.46	0.20	91.7	-0.17
DDM_335	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.52	0.20	91.2	-0.02
DDM_444	this study	Slave	Lherzolite	5.53	0.20	91.4	-0.12
Ave $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	5.26						
MORB corrected	5.47						
2σ	0.22						

Table S-2 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and major elements for cratonic Opx samples in this study.

Sample	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ reference	Locality	Craton	Lithology	Opx Mg#	Opx $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	2 σ	$\Delta\text{Mg}/\text{Si}$
PHN 5273	Mattey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Premier	Kaapvaal	harzburgite	92.6	5.70	0.2	-0.14
FRB 1350	Mattey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Premier	Kaapvaal	lherzolite	91.7	5.84	0.2	-0.10
F865	Mattey <i>et al.</i> 1994	Finsch	Kaapvaal	harzburgite	n.a.	5.63	0.2	-0.06
F866	Lowry <i>et al.</i> 1999	Finsch	Kaapvaal	harzburgite	94.1	5.76	0.2	n.a.
JJG 147	Lowry <i>et al.</i> 1999	Finsch	Kaapvaal	harzburgite	n.a.	5.63	0.2	n.a.
PHN 5239	this study	Premier	Kaapvaal	lherzolite	92.2	5.52	0.2	-0.05
08/81	this study	Obhazhennaya	Siberian	opx-pyroxenite	92.8	5.82	0.2	n.a.
GP402	this study	Kimberley	Kaapvaal	harzburgite	94.6	5.76	0.2	n.a.
GMM2002/1	this study	Kimberley	Kaapvaal	lherzolite	93.9	5.97	0.2	n.a.
Ave $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	5.74							
2σ	0.27							



Table S-3 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and major elements for non-cratonic fore-arc olivine samples.

Sample	Locality	Lithology	Olivine $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	2 σ	olivine Mg#
GP02/108	Horoman peridotite massif, Japan	Harzburgite	5.31	0.20	91.3
DM18-1	Dun Mountain, New Zealand	Harzburgite	5.29	0.20	90.6

Table S-4 pMELTS (Ghiorso and Hirschmann, 2002) isenthalpic AFC output for slab melt interacting with 95 wt. % Fo93 and 5 wt. % clinopyroxene, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ mass balance modeling. Slab melt composition from Rapp *et al.* (1999), water-fluxed depleted mantle melt from (Mitchell and Grove, 2015). $\Delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{crystals-melt}}$ from Eiler (2001). Initial oxygen fugacity set at QFM-1. *Initial slab melt $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ is an average of the lava section of an ophiolite compilation model (Ickert *et al.* 2013). **Starting $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ calculated with 3 % slab derived H₂O (8 ‰) and 97 % peridotite (5.5 ‰).

T °C	Melt (g)	Melt SiO ₂ (g)	Opx (g)	Opx Mg#	Garnet (g)	Garnet Mg #	Olivine (g)	Olivine Mg#	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ melt (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ opx (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ olivine (‰)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ garnet (‰)
Slab melt interacting with 1500 °C harzburgite*												
1365	100	66.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	8.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1401	91	66.6	11	90.9	17	82.0	0	n.a.	7.75	7.25	n.a.	6.95
1430	85	64.2	27	90.9	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	7.46	6.96	n.a.	n.a.
1452	79	61.3	26	93.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	7.21	6.71	n.a.	n.a.
1466	75	57.7	24	94.2	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	6.91	6.72	n.a.	n.a.
1471	72	53.7	23	94.8	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	6.63	6.58	n.a.	n.a.
1468	70	49.4	21	94.8	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	6.36	6.46	n.a.	n.a.
1468	71	48.0	7	94.8	0	n.a.	13	94.0	6.20	6.36	5.86	n.a.
1470	72	48.0	0	94.8	0	n.a.	19	94.0	6.12	n.a.	5.77	n.a.
1471	72	48.0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	94.0	6.06	n.a.	5.71	n.a.
1474	73	48.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	94.0	6.00	n.a.	5.66	n.a.
1476	74	48.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	94.0	5.97	n.a.	5.62	n.a.
1477	74	48.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	93.0	5.94	n.a.	5.59	n.a.
1479	75	48.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	93.0	5.91	n.a.	5.56	n.a.
1480	75	48.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	93.0	5.89	n.a.	5.55	n.a.
1481	76	48.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	93.0	5.88	n.a.	5.53	n.a.
Slab melt interacting with 900 °C harzburgite*												
1365	100	66.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	8.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1323	77	67.9	30	90.8	23	80.7	0	n.a.	7.86	7.36	n.a.	7.06
1271	59	64.6	47	91.9	1	82.4	0	n.a.	7.63	7.18	n.a.	6.83
1211	43	57.5	46	93.1	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	7.38	7.18	n.a.	n.a.
1140	31	45.7	38	93.7	0	n.a.	4	92.0	7.14	7.38	6.88	n.a.
1050	28	43.5	7	93.7	0	n.a.	26	93.0	6.56	6.87	6.37	n.a.
989	27	42.1	4	94.2	0	n.a.	27	93.0	6.16	6.53	5.96	n.a.
950	26	41.3	3	94.2	0	n.a.	28	93.0	6.53	6.93	6.33	n.a.
791	56	41.8	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	27	93.0	6.19	n.a.	5.99	n.a.
Fluxed harzburgitic melt interacting with 1300 °C harzburgite**												
1403	100	55.7	0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1403	97	54.5	10	91.4	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.60	5.52	n.a.	n.a.
1403	94	53.3	10	91.4	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.60	5.56	n.a.	n.a.
1402	92	52.1	10	92.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.59	5.60	n.a.	n.a.
1400	89	50.7	10	92.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.58	5.63	n.a.	n.a.
1397	87	49.3	10	93.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.56	5.67	n.a.	n.a.
1395	85	47.9	9	93.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	5.54	5.70	n.a.	n.a.
1391	84	47.1	6	93.0	0.0	n.a.	3	93.0	5.54	5.73	5.23	n.a.
1389	83	47.0	1	93.0	0.0	n.a.	7	93.0	5.56	5.75	5.25	n.a.



Supplementary Figures

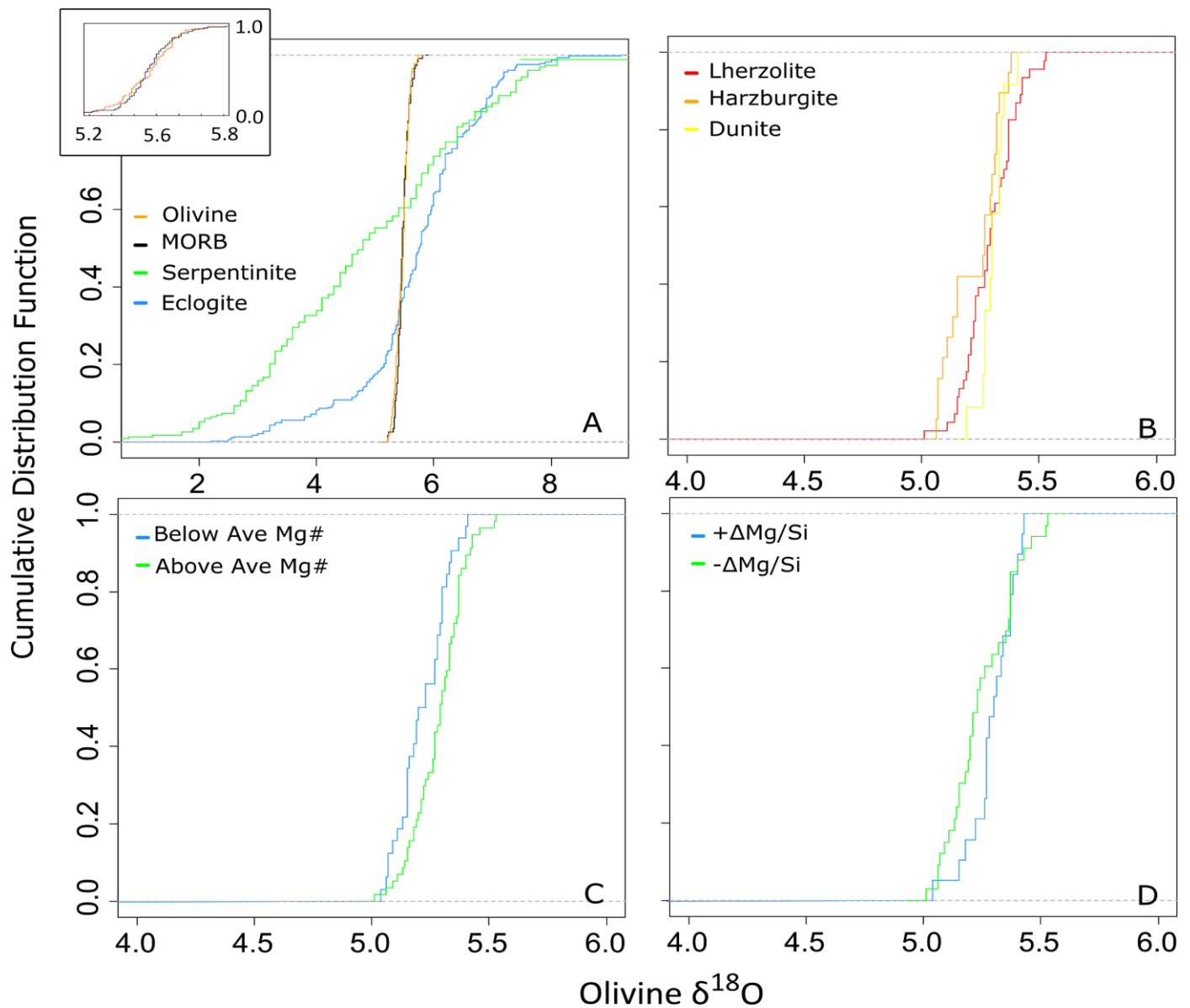


Figure S-1 (a) Cumulative distribution plots of various mantle rocks. MORB and olivine have statistically identical oxygen isotopes (K-S bootstrap test: $D = 0.09$, $p = 0.86$). Variances of MORB and cratonic olivines are statistically equal (F test: $F_{111,73} = 0.8486$, $p\text{-value} = 0.4314$). This can be seen in the inset. (b) Lherzolitic, low-Ca harzburgitic, and dunitic peridotites have statistically identical oxygen isotopes. (Dunite-harzburgite K-S bootstrap test: $D = 0.42$, $p = 0.14$. Dunite - lherzolite K-S bootstrap test: $D = 0.31$, $p = 0.33$. Harzburgite-lherzolite K-S bootstrap test: $D = 0.31$, $p = 0.15$) (c) Below average Mg# olivines and above average Mg# olivines have statistically identical oxygen isotopes (K-S bootstrap test: $D = 0.27$, $p\text{-value} = 0.1$). Non-statistically significant systematic offset may be due to error in Mg# ion probe matrix correction. (d) Si-enriched whole rock lithologies ($-\Delta\text{Mg/Si}$) and Si-depleted whole rock lithologies ($+\Delta\text{Mg/Si}$) have statistically identical oxygen isotopes (K-S bootstrap test: $D = 0.37$, $p\text{-value} = 0.08$). Whole rock serpentinized oceanic lithospheric mantle data from Agrinier *et al.* (1988), 1995, Alt *et al.* (2007), Barnes *et al.* (2009), Boschi *et al.* (2008), Cocker *et al.* (1982), Früh-Green *et al.* (2001). MORB glass data from Cooper *et al.* (2004, 2009), Eiler *et al.* (2000). Eclogite data from Appleyard (2000), Barth *et al.* (2001), Beard *et al.* (1996), Deines *et al.* (1991), Garlick *et al.* (1971), Jacob *et al.* (1994), Malkovets *et al.* (2003), Neal *et al.* (1990), Ongley *et al.* (1987), Schmickler *et al.* (2004).



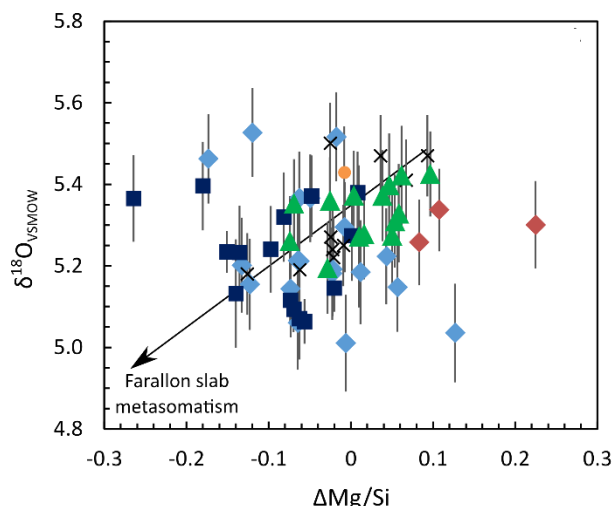


Figure S-2 Oxygen isotope compositions for olivines from subcratonic and noncratonic peridotites (this study and Matthey *et al.* 1994) compared with bulk rock Si enrichment ($\Delta\text{Mg/Si}$). Error bars are 2σ . No correlations between Si enrichment (negative $\Delta\text{Mg/Si}$) and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ exist in subcratonic samples, but one is visible for The Thumb xenoliths ($R^2 = 0.52$). See legend in Figure 3c.

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