

New reference materials and assessment of matrix effects for SIMS analyses of oxygen isotopes in garnet

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Accurate ion microprobe analysis of oxygen isotope ratios in garnet requires appropriate reference materials to correct for instrumental mass fractionation that partly depends on the garnet chemistry (matrix effect). The matrix effect correlated with grossular, spessartine and andradite components was characterised for the Cameca IMS 1280HR at the SwissSIMS laboratory based on 17 reference garnet samples. The correlations fit a second degree polynomial with maximum bias of ca. 4‰, 2‰ and 8‰ respectively. While the grossular composition range 0 – 25% is adequately covered by available reference materials, there is a paucity of them for intermediate compositions. We characterize three new garnet reference materials GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 with a grossular content of $88.3 \pm 1.2\%$ (2sd), $83.3 \pm 0.8\%$ and $32.5 \pm 3.0\%$ respectively. Their microscale homogeneity in oxygen isotope composition was evaluated by multiple SIMS sessions. The reference $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value was determined by CO_2 laser fluorination ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{LF}}$). GRS2 has $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{LF}} = 8.01 \pm 0.10\%$ (2sd) and repeatability within each SIMS session of 0.30 – 0.60‰ (2sd), GRS-JH2 has $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{LF}}$

= 18.70 ± 0.08‰ and repeatability of 0.24 – 0.42‰ and CAP02 has $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{LF}} = 4.64 \pm 0.16\text{‰}$ and repeatability of 0.40 – 0.46‰.

Significant advances in stable isotope analyses by secondary ion mass spectrometer (SIMS) in the last decades have led to an improvement in precision (down to $\pm 0.1 - 0.3\text{‰}$, 2sd) and spatial resolution (down to $< 10 \mu\text{m}$) (e.g., Eiler *et al.* 1997; Riciputi *et al.* 1998; Kita *et al.* 2009; Ickert and Stern 2013; Martin *et al.* 2014; Regier *et al.* 2018). The great advantage of this in situ technique is the capability of resolving variations within single mineral grains and analysing fine-grained minerals with preservation of textural information. The principal limitation remains the instrumental mass fractionation dependent upon sample chemistry, termed the matrix effect (Eiler *et al.* 1997). Thus accuracy strongly relies on reference materials that are as close as possible to the chemistry of the unknowns.

Garnet is a key mineral used in metamorphic petrology to constrain pressure, temperature and time paths. It commonly records different stages of the rock evolution as distinct mineral zones, which oxygen isotope compositions may assist to reconstruct fluid-rock interaction and fluid sources over the metamorphic evolution of the host rock (e.g., Chamberlain and Conrad 1991; Errico *et al.* 2013; Page *et al.* 2013; Martin *et al.* 2014; Rubatto and Angiboust 2015; Quinn *et al.* 2017). Garnet is a solid solution between five main end-members: grossular (Grs, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$), pyrope (Prp, $\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$), almandine (Alm, $\text{Fe}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$), spessartine (Sps, $\text{Mn}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$) and andradite (And, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$). It has been demonstrated that grossular, andradite and spessartine components can be correlated with significant mass fractionation (Vielzeuf *et al.* 2005a; Page *et al.* 2010; Ickert and Stern 2013; Martin *et al.* 2014). In this study, we present an empirical model that relates mass bias to grossular, andradite and spessartine abundance in garnet for the Cameca IMS 1280HR at the

SwissSIMS laboratory (University of Lausanne). We additionally consider the variation of this scheme over time and compare it with results from previous studies.

To adequately quantify the matrix effect for minerals with complex chemistry as garnet, an extensive suite of reference materials covering a wide compositional range is required (Page *et al.* 2010; Raimondo *et al.* 2012; Ickert and Stern 2013; Martin *et al.* 2014). Along the grossular compositional range, previously characterized reference materials have composition mostly between Grs = 0 – 25% and a few of them in the range Grs = 85 – 95% (Page *et al.* 2010; Martin *et al.* 2014). Such high-grossular compositions are typical for thermally and regionally metamorphosed impure calcareous rocks, rocks that have undergone calcium metasomatism (e.g., rodingites) and metamorphosed Ca-rich basalts (Deer *et al.* 1992). To supplement the available reference materials and improve the accuracy of the correction for high and intermediate grossular compositions, new garnet samples GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 suitable as reference materials for SIMS oxygen isotope analysis are introduced in this study.

Reference materials used for matrix effect evaluation

To perform accurate matrix corrections for oxygen isotope measurements in garnet, 13 previously investigated garnet reference materials and 3 newly characterised garnet samples were used in this study to cover a large range in grossular, andradite and spessartine compositional space (Figure 1). To cover the grossular compositional range, reference materials UWG2 (Valley *et al.* 1995), 10691 (Kohn and Valley 1998; Page *et al.* 2010), B114, PRP-AA, PRP-AK, 2B3 (Vielzeuf *et al.* 2005a,b), Kakanui (Gonzaga *et al.* 2010; Urosevic *et al.* 2018), as well as GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 (this study) were analysed. To cover the spessartine compositional

range, reference materials were UWG2 (Valley *et al.* 1995), 2B3 (Vielzeuf *et al.* 2005a,b), SPEBH, GRT1A (Martin *et al.* 2014) and ErrRED (Urosevic *et al.* 2018). Reference materials to cover the grossular–andradite join were LEW10, LEW6, 92-W2, 10691 (Kohn and Valley 1998; Page *et al.* 2010), 2B3 (Vielzeuf *et al.* 2005a,b) and AndRG (Martin *et al.* 2014).

Garnet crystals GRS2 and GRS-JH2 were bought at a mineral fair and their likely provenance is Afghanistan. GRS2 is a crystal of ~ 0.4 g light brown in colour, GRS-JH2 is a crystal of ~ 1.4 g dark orange-brown in colour. CAP02 is a light pink garnet separated from an eclogite found in the mafic-ultramafic lens of Capoli in the Central Swiss Alps (Brouwer *et al.* 2005). Garnet constitutes ca. 70 % of the sample that also contains omphacite and accessory rutile.

Analytical methods

Sample preparation

Previously characterized garnet reference materials were crushed by hand, cast in 3 epoxy disks with diameter of 25 mm, each one containing multiple grains or grain fragments of the available reference materials for the grossular, andradite and spessartine compositional ranges. These three mounts are referred to as GRT-GRS, GRT-AND and GRT-SPS respectively. Fragments of garnet crystals GRS-JH2 and GRS2 were mounted in GRT-GRS together with previously characterized reference materials. Each mount contains several grains of UWG2 to be used as internal standard. The samples were located in the central 10 mm of the mount to avoid possible sample location effects (Peres *et al.* 2013).

CAP02 sample was disaggregated using a Selfrag apparatus at the Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Bern, which produced a high yield of intact mineral grains by high-voltage pulsing, and sieved to select the grain fraction between 125 and 500 μm . Around 40 inclusion-free garnet crystals of 150 – 250 μm size were hand-picked and mounted in an epoxy disks with diameter of 25 mm together with multiple grains of UWG2 as internal standard and few fragments of the garnet GRS-JH2. The samples were located in the central 10 mm of the mount to avoid possible sample location effects (Peres *et al.* 2013).

All the epoxy mounts were ground to expose the grains and then polished with 6, 3 and 1 μm diamond paste. The topography of the mounts was checked with a light microscope and was less than 5 μm in all cases. All the mounts were carefully cleaned and coated with gold prior to SIMS analysis. The mount containing CAP02 and the mount GRT-GRS containing GRS2 and GRS-JH2 were subsequently polished to remove gold coating and coated with carbon prior to EPMA analysis.

Electron microprobe

Major element composition of the garnet CAP02, GRS2 and GRS-JH2 was determined by electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) using a JEOL JXA-8200 superprobe at the Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Bern. Garnet was analysed in point beam mode with an accelerating potential of 15 kV and 20 nA beam current. The counting time was 20 s on peak and 10 s off-peak. For the calculation of mineral formulae from chemical analyses, almandine, pyrope, grossular, spessartine, andradite and Ca-Ti garnet end-members were taken into consideration. $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ was estimated by charge balance, assuming no site vacancies or OH substitution. Mineral stoichiometry was determined by normalizing

to 12 oxygens (formula calculation from the Excel spreadsheet Mineral Normalization v.16, John Brady, Smith College and Dexter Perkins, University of North Dakota, https://serc.carleton.edu/research_education/equilibria/mineralformulaerecalculation.html). Results are reported in Table 1.

Oxygen isotope composition by CO₂ laser fluorination

Oxygen isotope compositions of GSR2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 were determined at the stable isotope laboratory of the University of Lausanne using the CO₂-laser fluorination technique. The analyses followed the method initially described by Sharp (1990); the details on the procedure in Lausanne are reported by Lacroix and Vennemann (2015). During each analytical session, garnet aliquots in form of small chips of about 1.5 – 2.5 mg were measured together with the NBS-28 quartz reference material (accepted value 9.64‰, Coplen *et al.* 1983). The garnet data were corrected to the session value of the NBS-28 quartz and given in conventional δ -notation, relative to Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW). The accuracy and uncertainty of NBS-28 quartz and the repeatability of the garnet analysis are reported in Table 2.

In situ analysis of oxygen isotopes by SIMS

¹⁸O/¹⁶O ratios were measured using the SwissSIMS Cameca IMS 1280HR instrument at University of Lausanne (Switzerland). Analytical conditions followed Seitz *et al.* (2017). A 10 kV ¹³³Cs⁺ primary Gaussian beam was used with a 1.6 – 2.1 nA current. This resulted in a typical spot size of 15 – 25 μ m. The electron flood gun was used to compensate surface charge. The energy slit was 50 eV and secondary ion

intensities for ^{16}O were typically $1.5 - 1.7 \cdot 10^9$ cps. One session (GRT-SPS mount, August 2016) had count rates of $2.1 - 2.2 \cdot 10^9$ cps. A pre-analysis sputtering time of 30s was applied to remove the gold coating, followed by automated secondary beam centring and 20 cycles of 5 s data acquisition. Oxygen isotope ratios ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$) are in delta notation ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in ‰) relative to the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW). Raw data tables for each session are given in the Supplementary Material 1.

In order to investigate the stability of the matrix effect on the long term, the analytical sessions were distributed over a time window of more than three years. This allows possible effects associated with instrument tuning – performed before each session – to be detected. The mount GRT-GRS was analysed during 3 sessions (April 2016, December 2016, October 2018), the mount GRT-SPS during 4 sessions (August 2016, August 2017, July 2018, October 2018) and the mount GRT-AND during 2 sessions (March 2017, June 2019) (Table 3). Each mount was measured during one additional session (August 2016 for GRT-GRS, December 2016 for GRT-SPS, December 2016 for GRT-AND) during which UWG2 and two other reference materials of different composition were analysed (GRS2 and GRS-JH2 in GRT-GRS, 2B3 and ErrRED in GRT-SPS, 2B3 and 10691 in GRT-AND). These latter measurements were not used to calibrate the matrix correction curves, but they were used as independent data to validate the calculated functions. UWG2 was measured as primary standard to monitor the instrument stability and to correct for the matrix-independent instrumental mass fractionation (IMF). UWG2 analyses bracketed the analyses on other materials and were homogeneously distributed over the session with a proportion of 1 to 3. Data for the evaluation of the oxygen isotope homogeneity of garnet GRS2 and garnet GRS-JH2 were extracted from the mount GRT-GRS analytical sessions, for a total of 79 spot analyses on 5 grain fragments for GRS2 and

71 spot analyses on 6 grain fragments for GRS-JH2 (Figure 2). The standard error on the measurements or 'internal error', also referred to as 'within-spot uncertainty' by Ickert and Stern (2013), is the uncertainty on the mean value of the isotope ratios measured during a single-spot analysis. In the Cameca software, this value corresponds to the standard deviation of the mean (= standard error) of the 20 isotope ratios measured during a single-spot measurement (i.e. 20 cycles of 5 s each, see above). The measured standard errors range between 0.10‰ and 0.47‰ (2se). An instrumental drift correction was performed only for one session (April 2016) using a linear relation with time based on the linear interpolation of the measurements on the standard UWG2; no time-related drift occurred during the other sessions.

Data for CAP02 were obtained during three sessions (March 2018, October 2018, June 2019) for a total of 65 spot analyses on 25 different grains (Figure 2). One analysis of the primary standard UWG2 was measured every 3-4 analyses of CAP02 and one analysis of GRS-JH2 every 3-6 analyses of CAP02 to monitor the instrument stability. The standard error on the measurements ranges between 0.11‰ and 0.26‰ (2se).

The estimation and correction of the total instrumental mass fractionation during oxygen isotope measurements in garnet standards follows the two-step procedure described in Page *et al.* (2010) and Martin *et al.* (2014). (1) For all the measured reference materials, the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio was first corrected for IMF by reference to garnet standard UWG2 ($\delta^{18}\text{O} = 5.80\text{‰}$, Valley *et al.* 1995) after drift correction, if required. (2) The remaining difference between the corrected values and the laser fluorination values in the garnet reference materials is interpreted to be due to differences in the grossular, spessartine and andradite components with respect to UWG2.

Results and discussion

Major element composition of new reference materials

Crystal chemical homogeneity was tested using EPMA analyses and the results demonstrate the absence of important heterogeneities in GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 garnet materials.

GRS2 was analysed across 5 fragments of the same grain. The composition of GRS2 is $\text{Gr}_{88}\text{Sp}_{1}\text{And}_{10}\text{CaTi}_1$ (Table 1). The standard deviation calculated for MnO, FeO_{tot} and CaO was 0.06, 0.36 and 0.48 wt% respectively (2sd). GRS-JH2 was analysed across 5 fragments of the same grain. The composition of GRS2 is $\text{Gr}_{83}\text{Prp}_1\text{Sp}_{2}\text{And}_{13}\text{CaTi}_1$ (Table 1). The standard deviation calculated for MnO, FeO_{tot} , CaO and MgO is 0.04, 0.10, 0.34 and 0.04 wt% respectively (2sd). CAP02 was analysed across 23 grains. The composition of CAP02 is $\text{Gr}_{33}\text{Prp}_{40}\text{Alm}_{27}\text{Sp}_{1}$ (Table 1). The standard deviation calculated for MnO, FeO_{tot} , CaO and MgO is 0.04, 0.60, 0.96 and 1.10 wt% respectively (2sd).

Oxygen isotope composition and homogeneity of new reference materials

Oxygen isotope composition of GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 was obtained by laser fluorination (LF). The homogeneity was tested by in situ measurements by SIMS across different grains or grain fragments in a way that both core and rim portions of different grain fragments were sampled. The SIMS measurements were corrected for matrix-independent instrumental mass fractionation (IMF) by using the reference material UWG2 (Supplementary Material 1) and the uncertainty on the IMF was

propagated for each individual spot analysis. The data presented in figure 2 are not corrected for matrix-effect because (1) they were used to calibrate the grossular-related matrix effect (see below) and (2) such correction(s) would apply a constant shift to the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of each spot, having no effect on the spread of the analyses for each material.

Laser fluorination data for GRS2 were acquired by multiple analyses during two sessions (Table 2). The average value of GRS2 determined by LF analysis is $8.01 \pm 0.10\text{‰}$ (2sd, $n = 4$). GRS2 homogeneity was tested on 5 different fragments of the same grain mounted in the sample GRT-GRS (see above), for a total of 79 points measured over 4 analytical sessions. Average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values obtained from the four sessions are $12.58 \pm 0.60\text{‰}$, $11.48 \pm 0.59\text{‰}$, $11.30 \pm 0.31\text{‰}$ and $11.07 \pm 0.38\text{‰}$ (2sd) (Figure 2). The repeatability of the primary standard UWG2 during the sessions was 0.36, 0.25, 0.25 and 0.31‰ respectively. The last three sessions show results that overlap within uncertainty, while the average result of the first session is significantly higher. The repeatability within each session is consistent and within 0.60 ‰ (2sd), which is notably higher than that of standards UWG2.

Laser fluorination data for GRS-JH2 were acquired by multiple analyses during one session (Table 2). The average value of GRS-JH2 determined by LF analysis is $18.70 \pm 0.08\text{‰}$ (2sd, $n = 2$). GRS-JH2 homogeneity was tested on 5 different grain fragments mounted in the sample GRT-GRS (see above), for a total of 71 points measured over 4 analytical sessions. Average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values obtained from the four sessions are $22.64 \pm 0.42\text{‰}$, $22.30 \pm 0.24\text{‰}$, $22.71 \pm 0.34\text{‰}$ and $22.12 \pm 0.40\text{‰}$ (2sd) (Figure 2). The repeatability of the primary standard UWG2 during the sessions was 0.36, 0.25, 0.25 and 0.31‰ respectively. The overall average is $22.44 \pm 0.56\text{‰}$ (2sd).

Laser fluorination data for CAP02 were acquired by multiple analyses during one session (Table 2). The average value of CAP02 determined by LF analysis is $4.64 \pm$

0.16‰ (2sd, $n = 3$). CAP02 homogeneity was tested on 25 different grains, for total of 65 points measured over 3 analytical sessions. Average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values obtained from the three sessions are $5.95 \pm 0.41\text{‰}$, $5.53 \pm 0.46\text{‰}$ and $5.67 \pm 0.44\text{‰}$ (2sd) (Figure 2). The repeatability of the primary standard UWG2 during the sessions was 0.54, 0.26 and 0.29‰ respectively. The overall average is $5.72 \pm 0.58\text{‰}$ (2sd).

Matrix effect

For this study, the measured matrix-dependent instrumental bias (matrix effect) has been correlated with the garnet end-member proportions of grossular, andradite and spessartine (Figure 3). Reference materials for spessartine and andradite were first corrected for the ubiquitous grossular effect. This is in line with the previous study by Martin *et al.* (2014) and to what done by Ickert and Stern (2013) to evaluate a possible matrix effect related to Mg content, and relies on the assumption that the grossular matrix correction remains constant despite changes in Mn and Fe in the investigated garnet samples.

To examine possible matrix effects related to Alm and Prp components, the residuals about the calibration curve for grossular were plotted against Alm, Prp and Mg# for reference materials with Sps and And < 5%, in order to minimize the effect of these components. Unlike grossular, andradite and spessartine, almandine and pyrope show no significant systematic bias and therefore no calibration curve is given for these components (Figure 4).

The repeatability of the primary standard UWG2 over a session was between 0.24‰ and 0.48‰ (2sd). For each curve, the average residual (i.e. the average of the absolute differences between the estimated values and the corresponding observed values) is reported. This value is significant (i.e. up to 0.31) and should be

propagated when the final uncertainty on measurements of natural samples is calculated.

Grossular: Instrument bias correlates with the grossular content in Al-rich garnet and appears to be approximately linear for compositions of Grs = 0 – 35%. However, a second degree polynomial relationship can better fit the correlation over the complete range (Figure 3a), in agreement with previous studies (e.g., Page *et al.* 2010; Martin *et al.* 2014). The similarity in the measured values in each reference material over different sessions demonstrates that the grossular component causes a bias that is reproducible over time within analytical uncertainty. The curve that fits all data points obtained across different sessions is given by the equation ($R^2 = 0.97$, average residual = 0.28) (Figure 3a)

$$\text{Bias}(\text{Grs}) = -3.32\text{Grs}^2 + 8.31\text{Grs} - 1.08. \quad (1)$$

According to the measurements, the maximum bias (3.4 – 4.1‰) is found for reference materials with Grs = 84 – 86% (GRS-JH2, 10691); the bias for Grs = 88% (GRS2) is found to be slightly lower, i.e. 3.0 – 3.5‰. The GRS2 value obtained during the session of April 2016 shows a significantly higher bias with respect to the other sessions. This reference material was measured again for testing in August 2017 and the result is in agreement with the results obtained in December 2016 and October 2018. The polynomial predicts increasing bias from 3.4‰ to 3.7‰ with grossular content from 80% to 90%. The second order polynomial fit reproduces within the uncertainty the measured biases for GRS-JH2, 10691 (Grs = 84 – 86%), while it overestimates the bias for higher grossular content. The use of two high-grossular reference materials in addition to UWG2 is strongly recommended for analysing garnet with Grs = 80 – 100. GRS-JH2 was analysed in different mounts over various

sessions (from April 2016 to June 2019) as secondary standard and the results have been used to test the accuracy of Equation 1 and are reported in Figure 3a.

Andradite: Measurements on andradite reference materials have first been corrected for grossular matrix effect using Equation 1. The fit of the data after correction is close to linear, but the best fit is a second degree polynomial with equation ($R^2 = 0.99$, average residual = 0.31) (Figure 3b):

$$\text{Bias(And)} = 1.85\text{And}^2 + 6.07\text{And} - 0.02. \quad (2)$$

The matrix effect increases with increasing andradite content up to 7.7‰ for And = 99% (AND-RG). The interpolated curve overestimates of ~ 0.5‰ the bias measured for And = 23% (92W2) and underestimates of ~ 0.5‰ the bias measured for And₅₀ (LEW10). The correction is within the typical uncertainty of the measurements (< 0.3‰) for And = 0 – 5% while it becomes significant for higher andradite contents.

Spessartine: Measurements on spessartine reference materials have first been corrected for grossular matrix effect using Equation 1. The measured values in each reference material over different sessions show a variation larger than the analytical error between the first session (August 2016) and the following three sessions (August 2017, July 2018 and October 2018). This matrix effect variation can be attributed to a difference in count rates among the session of August 2016 ($2.1 - 2.2 \cdot 10^9$ cps) and the other sessions ($1.7 \cdot 10^9$ cps). Two polynomials are calculated for the session of August 2016 (Equation 3a, $R^2 > 0.99$, average residual = 0.06) and of August 2017, July 2018 and October 2018 (Equation 3b, $R^2 = 0.91$, average residual = 0.18):

$$\text{Bias(Sps)} = -2.21\text{Sps}^2 + 4.42\text{Sps} - 0.05 \quad (3a)$$

$$\text{Bias(Sps)} = -1.94\text{Sps}^2 + 2.87\text{Sps} - 0.03 \quad (3b)$$

For Sps < 10% a difference < 0.1‰ is observed among the two curves and the matrix effect is within the typical uncertainty of the measurements (< 0.3‰). The variation between the two different curves increases with increasing spessartine content up to > 2.0‰ for GRT-1A (Sps = 88%, Figure 3c). For this reason, it is not possible to define a unique, valid correction function. Considering the poor repeatability of spessartine related matrix effect, we recommend that at least two reference materials bracketing the composition of the unknown material should be used when measuring garnet with spessartine content above 20% to produce accurate results.

When garnet of unknown oxygen isotope composition are analysed, the precision on each analysis must take into account (1) the internal error or 'within-spot uncertainty' of the analysis, (2) the uncertainty on the primary standard (i.e. UWG2) during the specific analytical session and (3) the uncertainty on the matrix correction(s). The final $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of an analysis is

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{final}} = \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{measured}} - \text{IMF} - \text{Bias} \quad (4)$$

where $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{measured}}$ is the raw value of the analysis, with the associated internal error, IMF is the matrix-independent mass fractionation, the uncertainty of which is that on the primary standard used for the IMF calculation, and Bias is the matrix effect for a given composition, associated to the uncertainty on the calibration. Hence, the final uncertainty on the sum is found as the sum of the uncertainties propagated in quadratic (i.e. the square root of the sum of the squared uncertainties on the single components).

Variability of matrix bias calibrations

The observed matrix effect for Grs < 50% agrees within 0.1‰ with the one described by Ickert and Stern (2013) (determined using a Cameca IMS 1280 instrument at the University of Alberta, Canada), and within 0.3‰ with the ones described by Page *et al.* (2010) (determined using a Cameca IMS 1280 multi-collector ion microprobe at the University of Wisconsin, Madison), by Martin *et al.* (2014) (determined using a SHRIMP-SI at the Australian National University) and by Raimondo *et al.* (2012) (determined using a Cameca IMS 1280 multi-collector ion microprobe at the University of Western Australia). For Grs > 50%, the observed matrix effect is up to 1‰ larger than the one described by Page *et al.* (2010), Ickert and Stern (2013) and Raimondo *et al.* (2012), and up to 3‰ larger than the one described by Martin *et al.* (2014) (Figure 3a). It is important to note that Page *et al.* (2010) and Raimondo *et al.* (2012) provide a correction based on the combination of grossular + uvarovite ($\text{Ca}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$) content, but the latter never exceed 1% in the reference materials used in this study, resulting in insignificant bias. Ickert and Stern (2013) propose a correction based on $\text{Ca}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}^{2+}+\text{Ca})$ instead of garnet end-members; in absence of Mn, Fe^{3+} , Cr^{3+} or Ti^{4+} , this corresponds to the grossular component. Hence, the matrix correction for oxygen isotope measurements in garnet due to grossular content is remarkably robust and reproducible across different instruments and laboratories up to Grs = 50%. For garnet with higher grossular content significant variations are observed in the shape and maximum value of the curve and thus individual calibrations are required with every instrument. Part of this discrepancy is possibly due to the paucity of reference material in the range Grs = 40 – 80 %, which would better define the shape of the curve.

The observed andradite matrix effect is close in trend and amplitude to the one reported by Martin *et al.* (2014) (Figure 3b). Page *et al.* (2010) did not treat each component separately, but the bias observed for high-And, low-Grs garnet LEW2 (And₉₁Grs₆Alm₃, bias = 7.1‰) is in agreement with this study (average bias for LEW2 = 6.5‰, Table 3). Despite the andradite matrix correction being the most significant (up to ~8 ‰), no significant variation have been observed using two different instruments (Cameca 1280 vs SHRIMP).

The observed spessartine matrix effect is shown to vary significantly over different analytical sessions on the SwissSIMS instrument and it differs from the one described by Martin *et al.* (2014) using a SHRIMP instrument (Figure 3c). This makes the matrix correction for spessartine impossible to predict within useful repeatability and demands that analyses of spessartine rich garnet be always run against multiple reference material.

No significant matrix effect associated to the almandine and pyrope components was observed (Figure 4). This result is consistent with the data of Ickert and Stern (2013). Ickert and Stern (2013) showed that the matrix effect associated with Mg in garnet is negligible for an energy window of 50 eV (i.e. that used in this study), but becomes visible by narrowing the energy window, i.e. to 20 eV.

Conclusions

Oxygen isotope measurements of three new garnet reference materials GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 are presented. The average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values were characterised by laser fluorination and the homogeneity was tested with in situ measurements by SIMS. The average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values determined by laser fluorination are GRS2 = $8.01 \pm 0.10\text{‰}$, GRS-JH2 = $18.70 \pm 0.08\text{‰}$ and CAP02 = $4.64 \pm 0.16\text{‰}$ (2sd).

The repeatability within each session of SIMS analyses is 0.30 – 0.60‰, 0.24 – 0.42‰ and 0.40 – 0.46‰ (2sd) respectively. GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 are suitable as reference materials for SIMS analysis of grossular rich garnet.

The matrix effect for oxygen isotope analysis in garnet by Cameca IMS 1280HR at the SwissSIMS laboratory is confirmed to be correlated to the grossular, andradite and spessartine component abundance by a second degree polynomial. Such bias can be corrected using empirically determined calibration curves, given that the relative abundance of the three end-members in the measured garnet is known. The grossular- and andradite-related matrix effects are found to be reproducible across different sessions and sample mounts, but not across instruments and laboratories for Grs >50%. The spessartine-related matrix effect is not reproducible across different sessions or instruments. Hence, the use of two secondary standards that compositionally bracket the unknown sample is highly recommended in order to accurately correct the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ measurements, especially for garnet with Sps > 10% and/or Grs > 50%.

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Figures and Tables

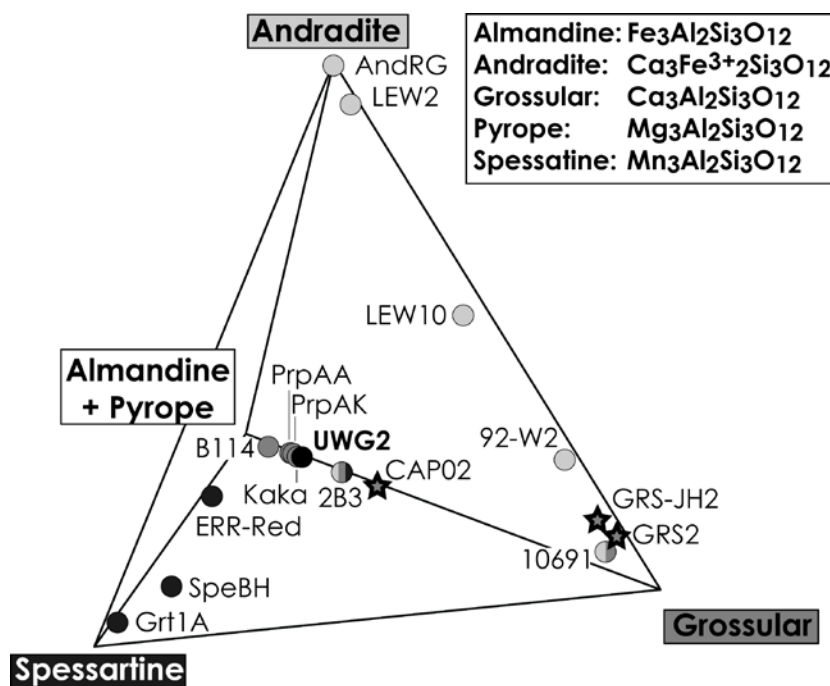


Figure 1. Tetrahedral plot (constructed with the Excel spreadsheet by Shimura and Kemp 2015) showing the composition of reference garnet samples used in this study. Stars represent the reference materials characterized in this study; dots represent garnet samples characterized in previous studies (see text for details). Symbol fill colours show for which calibration (i.e. grossular, andradite or spessartine matrix effect correction) each of the material was used.

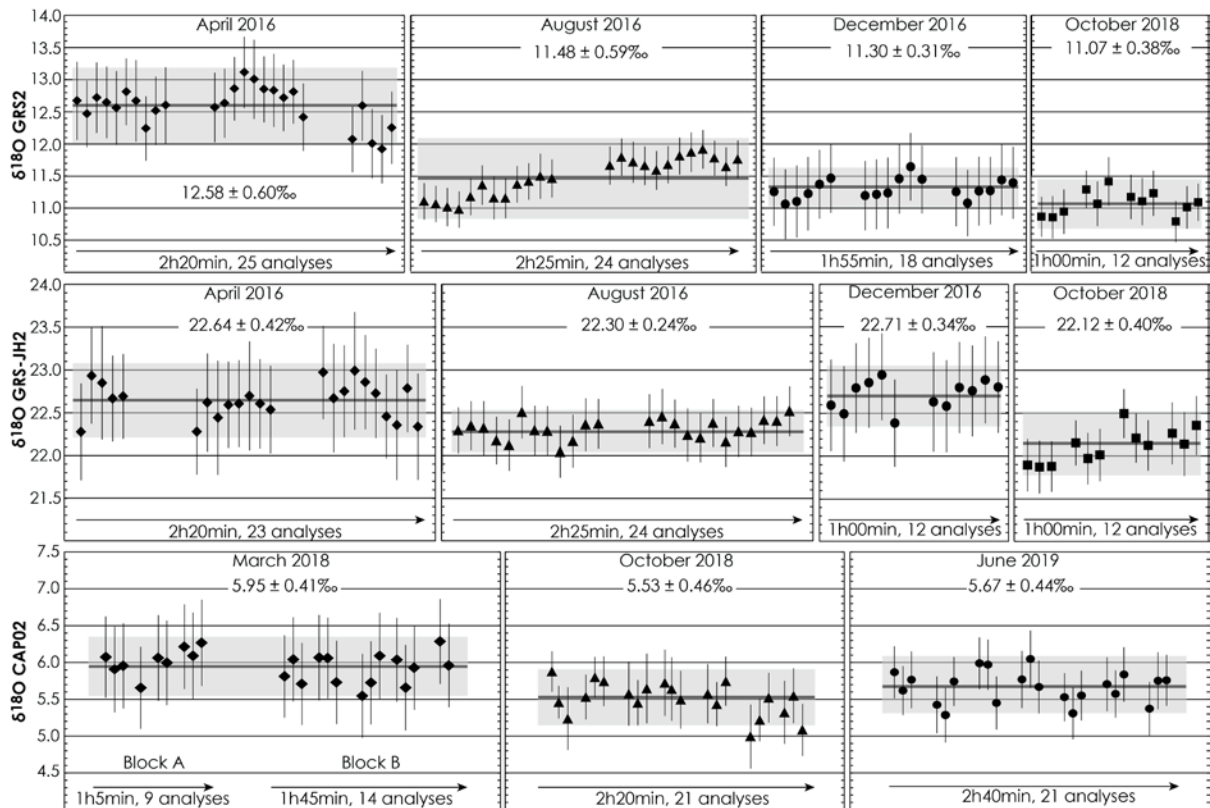


Figure 2. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ SIMS values for CAP02 (a), GRS2 (b) and GRS-JH2 (c). The data were corrected for IMF using UWG2 garnet as primary standard. The uncertainty shown for a single analysis (2sd) combines the measurement standard error and the uncertainty on the matrix-independent IMF. Average values for each session are reported (grey lines) with standard deviations (2sd) for each session (shaded bands).

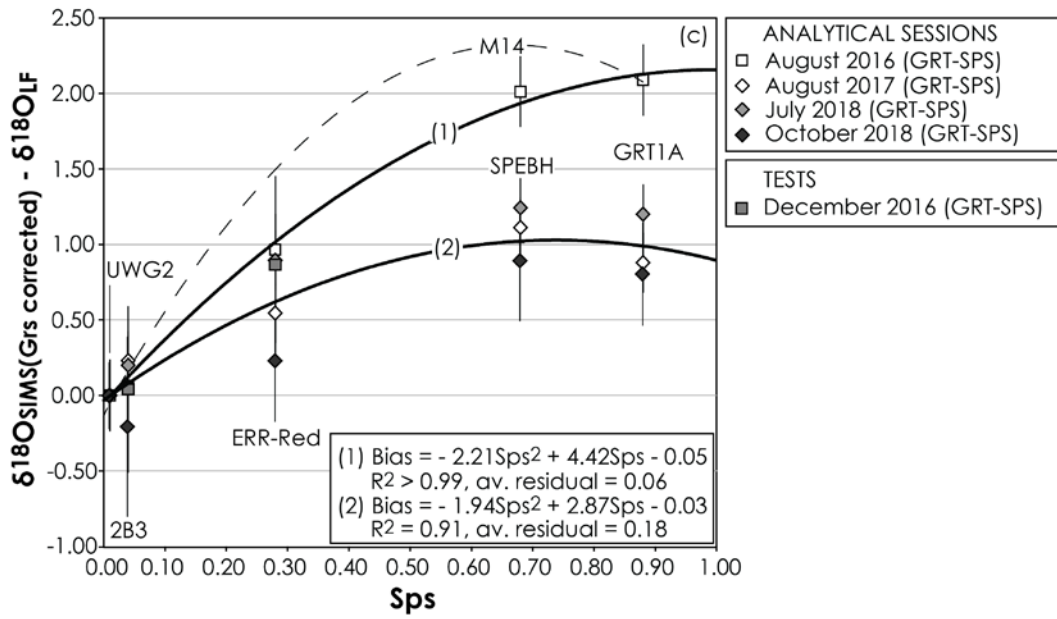
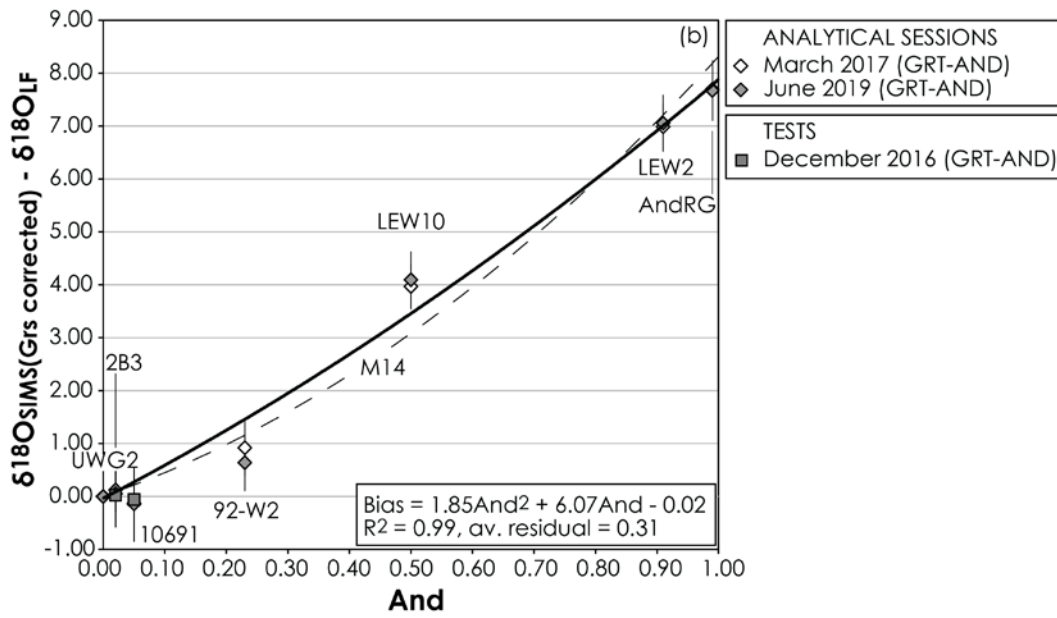
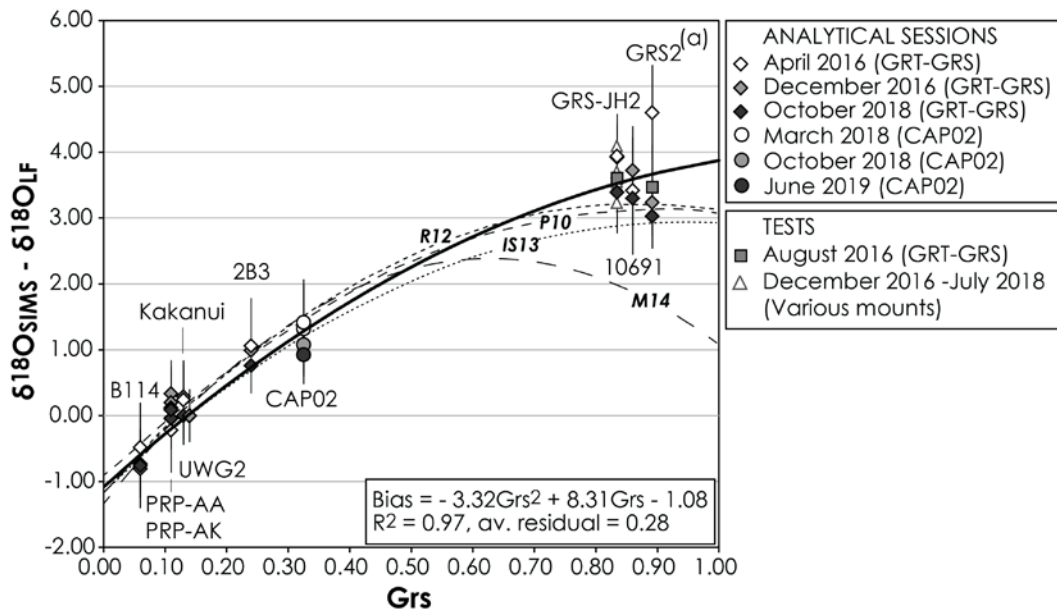


Figure 3. Matrix effect plotted as a function of garnet end-member proportion for (a) grossular, (b) andradite and (c) spessartine. Error bars represent the standard errors combined with the uncertainty on the IMF ($\pm 2sd$). The solid lines are best-fit regressions through the measurements from this study; dashed lines are regressions from Page *et al.* (2010) (P10), Raimondo *et al.* (2012) (R12), Ickert and Stern (2013) (IS13) and Martin *et al.* (2014) (M14). Data marked as "TEST" were not used for the regression, but they were used as independent constrains to test the validity of the calculated functions. Data shown in panels (b) and (c) have been first corrected for any grossular effect.

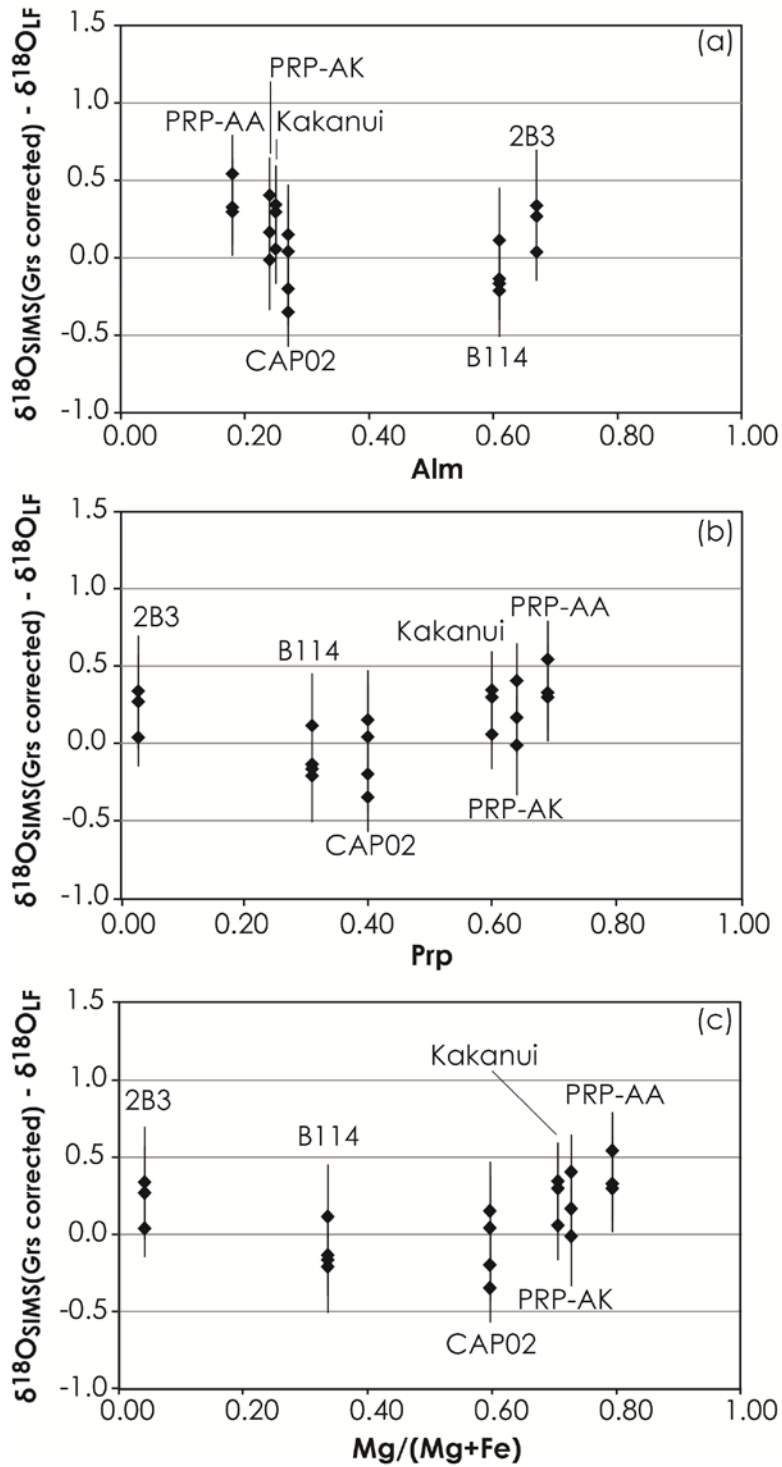


Figure 4. Testing the matrix effect of Fe and Mg content. The matrix bias ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SIMS}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{LF}}$) after the Grs correction for each sample and session are plotted against Alm (a), Prp (b) and Mg# (c). Only garnet reference materials with And < 10% and Sps < 5% are considered. Error bars represent the standard errors combined with the uncertainty on the IMF ($\pm 2\text{sd}$). No significant correlation is observed.

Table 1. Major element composition of garnet samples GRS2 (number of analyses = 52), GRS-JH2 (number of analyses = 50) and CAP02 (number of analyses = 139).

	GRS2		GRS-JH2		CAP02	
	Av. Oxide weight %	2sd	Av. Oxide weight %	2sd	Av. Oxide weight %	2sd
SiO ₂	38.32	0.46	39.00	0.34	40.71	0.62
Al ₂ O ₃	20.73	0.76	19.38	0.30	22.79	0.44
TiO ₂	0.20	0.08	0.41	0.08	0.07	0.04
MgO	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.04	10.81	1.10
FeO	2.99	0.36	4.41	0.10	13.24	0.60
MnO	0.24	0.06	0.77	0.04	0.27	0.04
CaO	36.86	0.48	35.83	0.34	12.37	0.96
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	na	na
Total	99.41	0.96	99.94	0.54	100.27	1.74
	Cations, charge balance		Cations, charge balance		Cations, charge balance	
Si	2.91		2.97		3.01	
Al ^{VI}	1.86		1.74		1.98	
Ti	0.01		0.02		0.00	
Fe ³⁺	0.19		0.28		0.02	
Fe ²⁺	0.00		0.01		0.80	
Mn	0.02		0.05		0.02	
Mg	0.01		0.02		1.19	
Ca	3.00		2.92		0.98	
	End member (%)	2sd	End member (%)	2sd	End member (%)	2sd
Alm	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.96	26.87	1.56
Prp	0.22	0.18	0.54	0.12	39.79	3.02
Grs	88.33	1.28	83.31	0.70	32.46	2.92
Sps	0.53	0.16	1.65	0.08	0.57	0.10
And	10.37	1.08	12.94	1.54	0.24	0.60
Ca-Ti	0.55	0.24	1.14	0.20	0.06	0.04

Table 2. Oxygen isotope composition of garnet samples GRS2, GRS-JH2 and CAP02 determined by CO₂ laser fluorination analysis.

	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰) corrected	Reference material	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ raw (‰)*
GRS2			
Session 03.07.2012			
analysis 1	8.08	NBS-28 quartz	9.39 ± 0.10 (n=4) (2sd)
analysis 2	8.03		
Average session 1	8.05 ± 0.06 (2sd)		
Session 11.07.2012			
analysis 3	8.00	NBS-28 quartz	9.42 ± 0.45 (n=6) (2sd)
analysis 4	7.96		
Average session 2	7.98 ± 0.06 (2sd)		
Average GRS2	8.01 ± 0.10 (2sd)		
GRS-JH2			
Session 21.02.2017			
analysis 1	18.73	NBS-28 quartz	9.66 ± 0.04 (n=4) (2sd)
analysis 2	18.68		
Average GRS-JH2	18.70 ± 0.08 (2sd)		
CAP02			
Session 13.06.2019			
analysis 1	4.73	NBS-28 quartz	9.36 ± 0.30 (n=3) (2sd)
analysis 2	4.58		
analysis 3	4.62		
Average CAP02	4.64 ± 0.16 (2sd)		

*The average of all NBS-28 quartz standard analyses for these 4 sessions between 2012 and 2019 is 9.46 ± 0.34 ‰ (2sd).

Table 3. Summary of analytical data from garnet reference materials. Data are organized in (1) reference materials used in the grossular correction; (2) reference materials used in the andradite correction; (3) reference materials used in the spessartine correction and (4) Reference materials measured as tests (i.e. not used for the regressions). Within each block, UWG2 is reported as first and the other garnet samples follow in order of increasing grossular. For all the test measurements UWG2 was used as primary standard to correct for the matrix independent IMF but it is not reported. The uncertainty on the IMF corrected $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SIMS}}$ (2sd) accounts for (1) the uncertainty on the average and (2) that on the IMF calculation.

Garnet name	Composition	Mount	Session	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SIMS}}$ (IMF corr.)	2sd abs.* (N. of measurements)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{LF}}$	Bias (Grs corr.)	Bias (Grs corr.)
Reference materials used in the grossular correction								
UWG2	Grs ₁₄ Prp ₄₀ Alm ₄₅ Sp ₅ And ₀	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS CAP02 GRT-GRS CAP02 CAP02	April 2016 (1) April 2016 (2) December 2016 March 2018 October 2018 October 2018 June 2019	5.80 5.80 5.80 5.80 5.80 5.80 5.80	0.36 (9) 0.48 (75) 0.40 (29) 0.54 (18) 0.31 (47) 0.26 (9) 0.29 (12)	5.80 ^a	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -
B114	Grs ₈ Prp ₃₇ Alm ₆₁ Sp ₂ And ₀	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	April 2016 (1) April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018	8.57 8.82 8.49 8.54 5.62 5.84 5.59	0.52 (10) 0.68 (10) 0.60 (11) 0.47 (12) 0.62 (25) 0.50 (12) 0.42 (12)	9.30 ^b	-0.73 -0.48 -0.81 -0.76 0.12 0.34 0.09	- - - - - - -
PRPAA	Grs ₁₁ Prp ₆₉ Alm ₁₈ Sp ₅ And ₀ UV ₁	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018	8.54 5.62 5.70 5.46 5.59 5.35 7.96	0.47 (12) 0.62 (25) 0.49 (12) 0.47 (12) 0.60 (25) 0.45 (11) 0.72 (20)	5.50 ^b	0.20 -0.04 0.24 0.29 0.00 1.06 0.99	- - - - - - -
PRPAK	Grs ₁₁ Prp ₆₄ Alm ₂₄ Sp ₅ And ₀	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	December 2016 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018 March 2018	5.70 5.46 5.59 5.35 7.96 7.89 7.66	0.49 (12) 0.47 (12) 0.60 (25) 0.49 (12) 0.45 (11) 0.72 (20) 0.61 (9)	5.50 ^b	0.20 -0.04 0.24 0.29 0.00 1.06 0.99	- - - - - - -
Kakanui	Grs ₁₃ Prp ₆₀ Alm ₂₅ Sp ₅ And ₀	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018	5.59 5.35 7.96 7.89 7.66 5.95 5.56	0.60 (25) 0.49 (12) 0.45 (11) 0.72 (20) 0.61 (9) 0.37 (9) 0.68 (23)	5.22 ^c	0.24 0.29 0.00 1.06 0.99 0.76 1.31	- - - - - - -
2B3	Grs ₂₄ Prp ₅ Alm ₆₇ Sp ₅ And ₂	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	December 2016 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018 March 2018	7.96 7.89 7.66 5.95 5.56 5.71 22.64	0.61 (9) 0.37 (9) 0.68 (23) 0.44 (20) 0.48 (19) 0.48 (19) 0.64 (23)	6.90 ^b	0.99 0.76 1.31 0.92 1.07 3.94 3.92	- - - - - - -
CAP02	Grs ₃₂ Prp ₄₀ Alm ₂₇ Sp ₅ And ₀	CAP02 CAP02 CAP02	October 2018 June 2019 June 2019	7.66 5.95 5.56	0.37 (9) 0.68 (23) 0.44 (20)	4.64 ^g	0.76 1.31 0.92	- - -
GRS-JH2	Grs ₈₃ Prp ₁ Alm ₆ Sp ₅₂ And ₁₃ CaTi ₁	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018	22.64 22.62 22.09 3.60 3.90 3.48 12.61	0.64 (23) 0.53 (12) 0.51 (12) 0.98 (24) 0.50 (12) 0.40 (9) 0.72 (24)	18.70 ^g	3.94 3.92 3.39 3.42 3.72 3.30 4.60	- - - - - - -
10691	Grs ₈₆ Prp ₂ Alm ₅ Sp ₅₀ And ₅ CaTi ₂	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018 April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018	3.60 3.90 3.48 12.61 11.25 11.04	0.98 (24) 0.50 (12) 0.40 (9) 0.72 (24) 0.51 (18) 0.49 (12)	0.18 ^b	3.42 3.72 3.30 4.60 3.24 3.03	- - - - - -
GRS2	Grs ₈₈ Prp ₀ Alm ₆ Sp ₅ And ₁₀ CaTi ₁	GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS GRT-GRS	April 2016 (2) December 2016 October 2018 October 2018 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017	12.61 11.25 11.04	0.72 (24) 0.51 (18) 0.49 (12)	8.01 ^g	4.60 3.24 3.03	- - -
Reference materials used in the andradite correction								
UWG2	Grs ₁₄ Prp ₄₀ Alm ₄₅ Sp ₅ And ₀	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017	5.80 5.80 11.02 10.99 4.94 5.01 7.83	0.31 (40) 0.41 (26) 0.43 (18) 0.57 (12) 0.43 (18) 0.53 (11) 0.42 (11)	5.80 ^a	- - 6.63 6.60 6.41 6.48 0.93	- - 7.71 7.68 7.00 7.07 0.19
AndRG	Grs ₅₀ Prp ₀ Alm ₁ Sp ₅₀ And ₉₉	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019	5.80 5.80 11.02 10.99 4.94 5.01 7.83	0.31 (40) 0.41 (26) 0.43 (18) 0.57 (12) 0.43 (18) 0.53 (11) 0.42 (11)	4.39 ^d	- - 6.63 6.60 6.41 6.48 0.93	- - 7.71 7.68 7.00 7.07 0.19
LEW2	Grs ₆₁ Prp ₀ Alm ₃ Sp ₅₀ And ₉₁	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019	4.94 5.01 7.83 7.76 4.63 4.75 4.91	0.43 (18) 0.53 (11) 0.42 (11) 0.64 (9) 0.43 (17) 0.54 (12) 0.52 (17)	-1.47 ^b	6.41 6.48 0.93 0.86 5.83 5.95 4.10	7.00 7.07 0.19 0.12 3.99 4.11 0.92
2B3	Grs ₂₄ Prp ₃ Alm ₆₇ Sp ₅ And ₂	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	March 2017 June 2019 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019	7.83 7.76 4.63 4.75 4.91 4.63 3.65	0.42 (11) 0.64 (9) 0.43 (17) 0.54 (12) 0.52 (17) 0.54 (12) 0.37 (11)	6.90 ^b	0.93 0.86 5.83 5.95 4.10 3.82 3.47	0.19 0.12 3.99 4.11 0.92 0.64 -0.12
LEW10	Grs ₄₂ Prp ₂ Alm ₄ Sp ₅₀ And ₅₀ CaTi ₂	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	March 2017 June 2019 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019	4.63 4.75 4.91 4.63 3.65 3.63	0.43 (17) 0.54 (12) 0.52 (17) 0.54 (12) 0.37 (11) 0.71 (9)	-1.20 ^b	5.83 5.95 4.10 3.82 3.47 3.45	3.99 4.11 0.92 0.64 -0.12 -0.14
92-W2	Grs ₇₂ Prp ₁ Alm ₄ Sp ₅₀ And ₂₃	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019	4.91 4.63 3.65 3.63	0.54 (12) 0.37 (11) 0.71 (9)	0.81 ^e	4.10 3.82 3.47 3.45	0.92 0.64 -0.12 -0.14
10691	Grs ₈₆ Prp ₂ Alm ₅ Sp ₅₀ And ₅ CaTi ₂	GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND GRT-AND	March 2017 June 2019 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019 March 2017 June 2019	3.65 3.63	0.37 (11) 0.71 (9)	0.18 ^b	3.47 3.45	-0.12 -0.14

Reference materials used in the spessartine correction											
UWG2	Gr ₅₁ Pp ₄₀ Alm ₄₅ Sp ₅ And ₀	GRT-SPS	August 2016 (1)	5.80	0.11 (13)	5.80 ^a	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2016 (2)	5.80	0.19 (18)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2016 (3)	5.80	0.35 (16)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2017 (1)	5.80	0.24 (14)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2017 (2)	5.80	0.25 (13)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	July 2018	5.80	0.22 (31)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	October 2018 (1)	5.80	0.21 (18)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	October 2018 (2)	5.80	0.22 (14)	-	-	-	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2016 (3)	11.21	0.42 (23)	10.12 ^d	1.09	2.09	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2017 (2)	10.00	0.28 (13)	-	-0.12	0.88	-		
GRT1A	Gr ₅₁ Pp ₁ Alm ₁₀₅ Sp ₈₈ And ₀	GRT-SPS	July 2018	10.33	0.35 (12)	-	0.21	1.20	-		
		GRT-SPS	October 2018 (1)	9.93	0.40 (12)	-	-0.19	0.80	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2016 (2)	9.35	0.52 (24)	9.30 ^f	0.05	0.96	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2017 (1)	8.93	0.48 (18)	-	-0.37	0.54	-		
		GRT-SPS	July 2018	9.34	0.35 (12)	-	0.04	0.95	-		
		GRT-SPS	October 2018 (2)	8.61	0.46(12)	-	-0.69	0.23	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2016 (3)	9.63	0.56 (23)	8.13 ^d	1.50	2.01	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2017 (2)	8.73	0.33 (14)	-	0.60	1.11	-		
		GRT-SPS	July 2018	8.86	0.32 (12)	-	0.73	1.24	-		
		GRT-SPS	October 2018 (1)	8.51	0.45 (12)	-	0.38	0.89	-		
2B3	Gr ₅₂ Pp ₂ Alm ₆₇ Sp ₅₄ And ₂	GRT-SPS	August 2016 (1)	7.68	0.39 (19)	6.90 ^b	0.78	0.04	-		
		GRT-SPS	August 2017 (1)	7.86	0.51 (15)	-	0.96	0.22	-		
		GRT-SPS	July 2018	7.83	0.39 (12)	-	0.93	0.19	-		
		GRT-SPS	October 2018 (2)	7.42	0.63 (9)	-	0.52	-0.21	-		
		ErrRED	Gr ₅₂ Pp ₂ Alm ₆₇ Sp ₅₈ And ₀	GRT-SPS	December 2016	9.25	0.59 (10)	9.30 ^f	-0.05	0.86	-
				GRT-AND	December 2016 (1)	7.67	0.55 (9)	6.90 ^b	0.77	0.03	-
				GRT-SPS	December 2016 (2)	7.73	0.48 (9)	-	0.83	0.09	-
				GRT-GRS	August 2016	22.30	0.33 (23)	18.70 ^g	3.60	-	-
				other	December 2016	22.40	0.48 (11)	-	3.70	-	-
				other	March 2017	22.32	0.61 (9)	-	3.62	-	-
other	November 2017 (1)			22.20	0.46 (4)	-	3.50	-	-		
other	November 2017 (2)			22.80	0.31 (5)	-	4.10	-	-		
other	January 2018 (1)			22.40	0.34 (10)	-	3.70	-	-		
other	January 2018 (2)			22.26	0.29 (13)	-	3.56	-	-		
GRS-JH2	Gr ₅₈₃ Pp ₁ Alm ₇₀ Sp ₅₂ And ₁₃ CaTi ₁	other	July 2018	21.94	0.35 (8)	-	3.24	-	-		
		other	June 2019 (1)	21.91	0.70 (4)	-	3.21	-	-		
		other	June 2019 (2)	22.07	0.59 (8)	-	3.37	-	-		
		other	December 2016	3.72	0.39 (10)	0.18 ^b	3.54	-0.05	-		
		GRT-AND	August 2016	11.48	0.65 (24)	8.01 ^g	3.47	-	-		
		GRT-GRS	August 2016	11.48	0.65 (24)	-	-	-	-		
		10691	Gr ₅₈₆ Pp ₂ Alm ₅ Sp ₅₀ And ₅ CaTi ₂	GRT-AND	August 2016	11.48	0.65 (24)	-	-	-	-
				GRT-GRS	August 2016	11.48	0.65 (24)	-	-	-	-
		GRS2	Gr ₅₈₈ Pp ₀ Alm ₁₀ Sp ₅₁ And ₁₀ CaTi ₁	GRT-AND	August 2016	11.48	0.65 (24)	-	-	-	-
				GRT-GRS	August 2016	11.48	0.65 (24)	-	-	-	-

* For reference materials other than UWG2, the uncertainty on the IMF was propagated. When two or three distinct blocks were analysed within the same session, they are numbered as (1), (2) and (3).

** Data not used for the regressions.

^a Valley et al. (1995).

^b As reported in Page et al. (2010).

^c Gonzaga et al. (2010).

^d Martin et al. (2014)

^e As reported in Martin et al. (2014)

^f Urosevic et al. (2018)

^g This study.