Effects of quench methods on Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺ ratios: Reply

M. DARBY DYAR

Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403, U.S.A.

MICHAEL T. NANEY

Chemistry Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, U.S.A.

We appreciate Fudali's (1988) careful reading of our paper (Dyar et al., 1987) that describes a comparative study of Fe3+ and Fe2+ measurements of experimentally produced silicate glasses using Mössbauer and wet-chemical techniques. Calculations we previously performed to test the sensitivity of f_{O_2} values (determined by the method of Kilinc et al., 1983) to errors inherent in the analysis of Fe3+ and Fe2+ have been reviewed. We used the chemical analysis reported by Tatlock et al. (1976) for U.S. Geological Survey rhyolite rock standard RGM-1, and a temperature of 1000 °C for test calculations. Values of Fe_2O_3 and FeO were incrementally changed, and f_{O_2} was calculated for each set of values. These tests confirm the observation made by Fudali that the statement in our paper ascribing a 1 log unit f_0 , change to a 10% error in the ratio Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺ is incorrect. We regret the fact that this error could not be corrected before publication.

Fudali's final comment about the potential problems posed for petrochemical interpretations by the inherent difficulties of accurately measuring Fe³⁺ and Fe²⁺ in sil-

icate glasses is gratifying. The observations of Fudali and coworkers (1987) amplify our concerns (Dyar et al., 1987) about accurately measuring Fe³⁺ in reduced glass compositions containing low concentrations of Fe³⁺.

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