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## New thermodynamic and kinetic constraints on H<sub>2</sub> production during ferroan brucite reaction at low temperature

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The alteration of ferroan brucite, a common by-product of serpentinization, has been proposed as a H<sub>2</sub> source at low temperature. Here, synthetic ferroan brucite with Fe/(Fe+Mg) = 0.2 was reacted with pure water at temperatures ranging from 348 to 573 K in 29 experiments either conducted in gold capsules or Ti-based reactors. H<sub>2</sub> production monitoring with time and characterization of the reaction products revealed the occurrence of the following reaction:  $3 \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2^{\text{brucite}} = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . This reaction proceeds completely in ~ 2 months at 378 K and is thermally activated. The small grain size of the synthetic brucite (40-100 nm) is similar to observations in natural samples, and is probably responsible for the high reaction rate measured. H<sub>2</sub> production reached a plateau and Fe-bearing brucite also precipitated as a reaction product, suggesting the achievement of equilibrium. The thermodynamic properties of Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub> were refined based on the experimental dataset and differ by less than 5 % from previous estimates. However, ferroan brucite is predicted to be stable at an hydrogen activity one order of magnitude lower than previously calculated. As a result, significant H<sub>2</sub> production during ferroan brucite alteration at low temperature requires efficient fluid renewal. Such a mechanism strongly differs from olivine serpentinization which can occur even at high activity in H<sub>2</sub> and thus with limited water renewal.