

Funded by European Research Council project ERC DeepSeep, we aim to answer the following question: What sustains life underground?

> Abiotic hydrogen and methane are sources of energy for the deep **biosphere**. the environment in which primitive micro-organisms thrive

As the slab continues its journey into the Earth, released fluids generate magmas in the mantle, which erupt from arc volcanoes.

Water leaving the subducting slab reacts with the overlying mantle in a process called serpentinization. This reaction generates hydrogenand methane-rich fluids.

The Deep Carbon Lab studies the rocks and reactions involved during **serpentinization** to understand how natural hydrogen and methane are generated.

At **subduction trenches**, oceanic crust enters the mantle. In contact with ocean water for millions of years. the slab is full of hydrous minerals.

Water and carbon in the slab are present within sediments, igneous crust, and shallow mantle. During subduction these volatiles are released.

High-pressure metamorphism of the subducting slab creates chemical disequilibrium. As unstable hydrous minerals decompose, water is released.

Designed by K. Wong (@GeoKevW)

Contact us!

We are an international team of geologists of multiple disciplines. With team members from five countries, we represent diverse branches of geology all working towards tackling the same question.

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