## Mineralogical evidence for intermittent shallow ocean oxygenation in the aftermath of the Marinoan glaciation

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The Doushantuo Fm (ca. 635-551 Ma) in South China is one important object to study the oxidation events in Ediacaran ocean <sup>[1,2]</sup>. Lack of mineralogical record makes it difficult to confirm timing and meaning of these ocean oxidation events <sup>[3]</sup>. Here we report a flowerlike structure (Fig. 1) with pyrite as core, marcasite as petals, several minerals as filling materials, that are hereon referred to as Pyrite-Marcasite Rosettes (PMRs), occurring in the lower part of Doushangtuo Fm (Weng'an, South China). As pyrite generally forms from aqueous solutions with pH of  $6\sim$ 7, whereas marcasite growth is favored at pH of  $4\sim$ 5<sup>[4]</sup>, considering that the aqueous pyrite oxidation can lead to drop of pH <sup>[5]</sup>, the formation of the PMRs is interpreted as a result of pore water acidification caused by pyrite oxidation. Pulsed oxygenation of the phospogenic shallow ocean likely has resulted in

rises of  $O_2$  in the bottom water and surfacial sediments, which in turn led to the oxidation of previously formed pyrite <sup>[6]</sup>. The Doushantuo PMRs thus provide evidence for intermittent shallow ocean oxygenation events after the Marinoan glaciation.

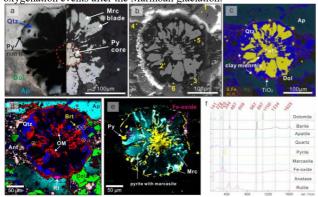


Figure 1: Correlative Raman-SEM analysis on the typical PMR.

a), Plane polarized transmitted light image (left) and reflected light image (right) of the target. b), BSE image; c), EDS map; d), Raman map showing different mineral phases; e), Raman map showing the Fe-bearing phases; f) Raman spectra of the minerals in (d) and (e).

Py, pyrite; Mrc, marcasite; OM, organic matter; Dol, dolomite; Brt, barite; Ap, apatite; Qtz, quartz; Ant, anatase; Rt, rutile.

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Schoonen & Barnes (1991a,b,c) *GCA* 55 1495-1514, 3491-3504. [5] Chandra & Gerson (2010) *Surface Science Reports* 65 293–315. [6] Schieber (2011) *JSR* 81 447-458.