









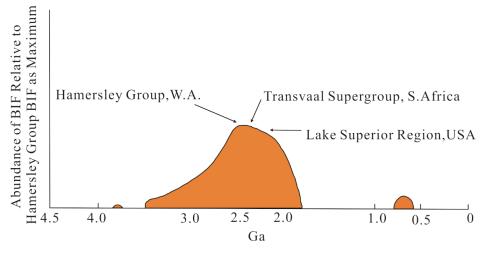
Zinc and Nickel signature for abiogenic and biogenic magnetite

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Banded Iron Formations





- Fe-rich (20-40 wt.-%)
- Si-rich (40-50 wt.-% SiO₂)
- Layered sedimentary rocks
 - Deposited between 3.8 1.85 Ga (Klein C, 2005)



 $Fe^{II}Fe^{III}_3O_4$ - Magnetite

 $Fe^{III}_{2}O_{3}$ - Hematite

Fe^{II}CO₃ - Siderite

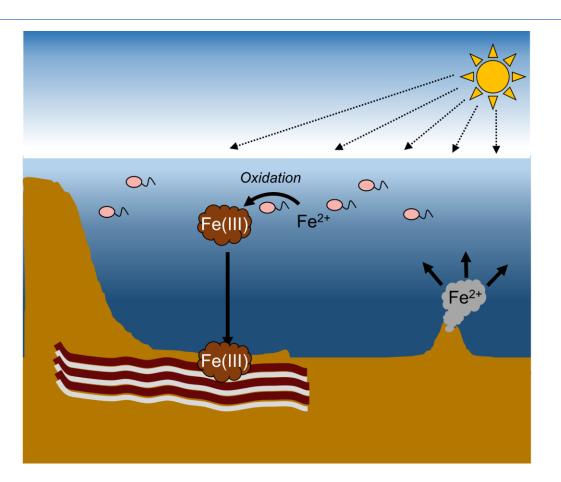
Fe^{II}/Fe^{III} - Silicates

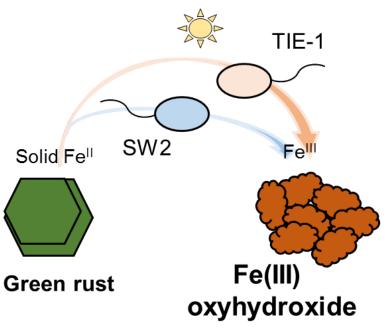
SiO₂ - Chert

(Fe^{II}S₂ - Pyrite)

Banded Iron Formations







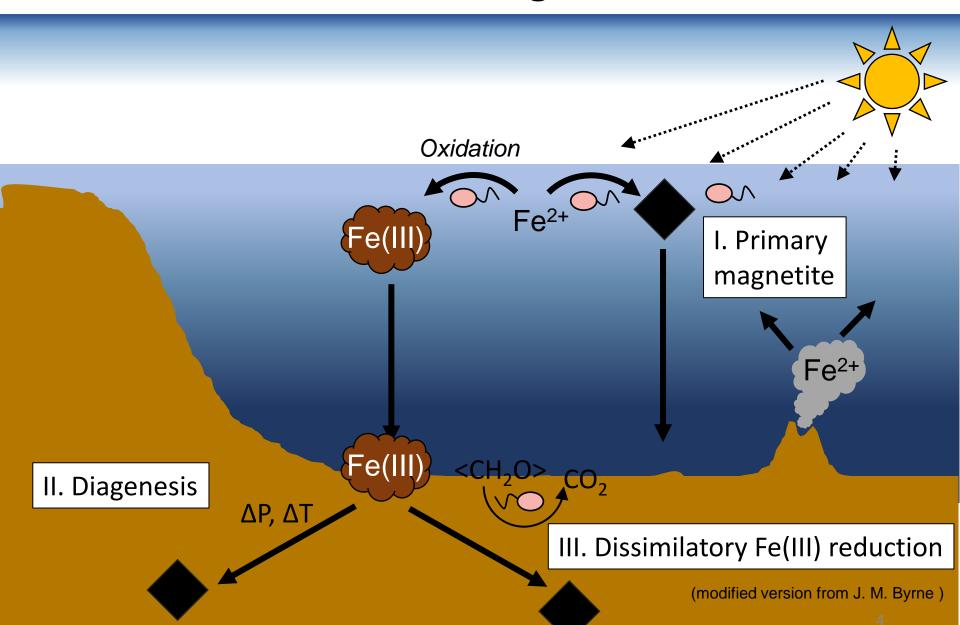
(Han et al., GPL, 2020)

Anoxygenic phototropic Fe(II) oxidation

An important mechanism for Precambrian BIFs deposition in ancient oceans.

Banded Iron Formations: Magnetite

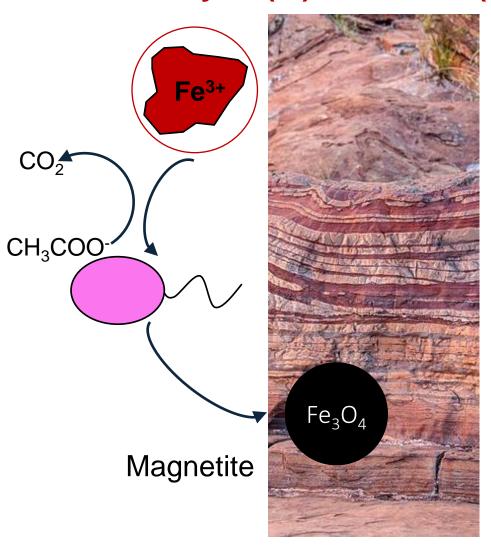




Evidences for DIR



Dissimilatory Fe(III) reduction (DIR)

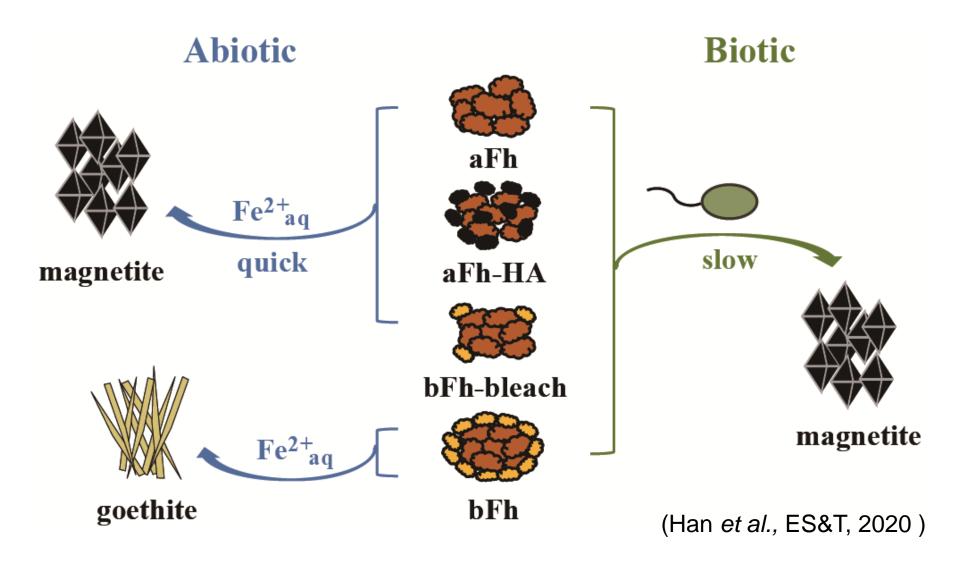


- An ancient metabolism in the universal phylogenetic tree
- Highly negative δ⁵⁶Fe values
- A similar lattice constant and Fe²⁺/Fe³⁺ stoichiometry
- Pure chemical compositions
- Simulation experiments

(Yi-Liang Li et al., 2017)

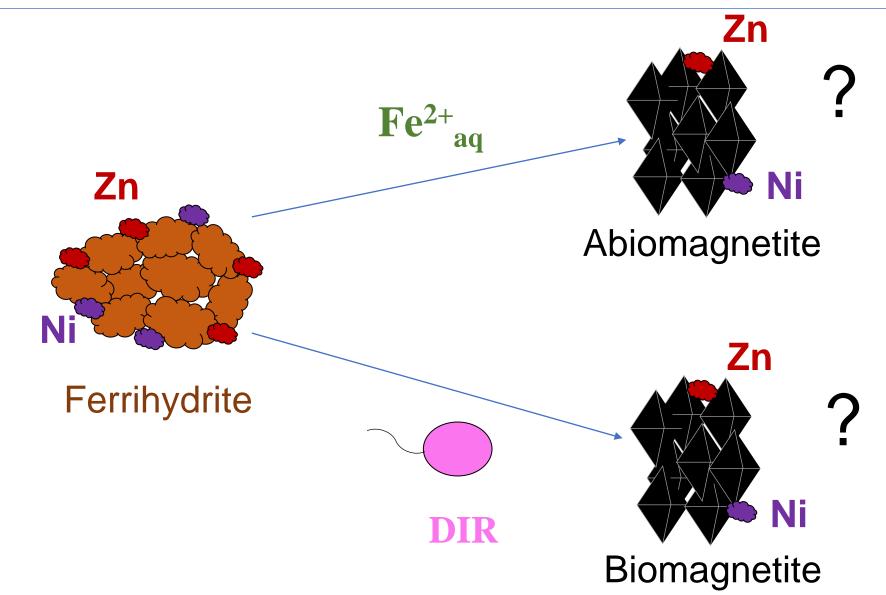
Abiotic vs Biotic





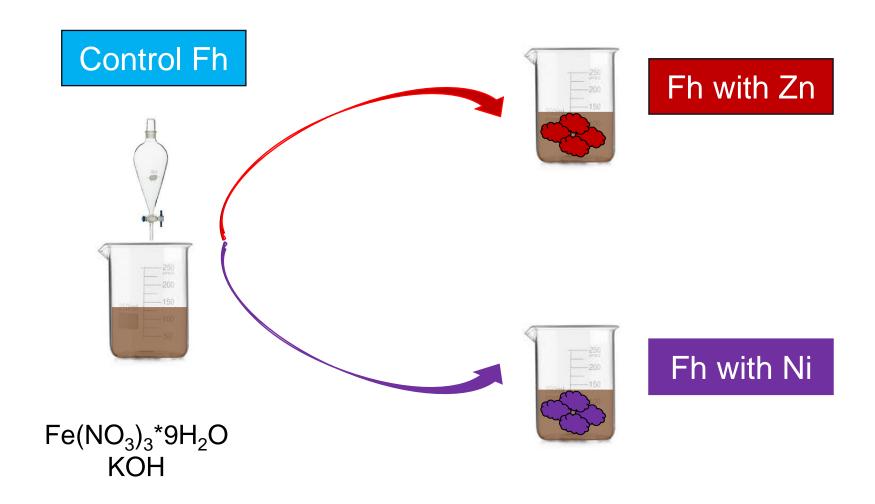
Potential signature?





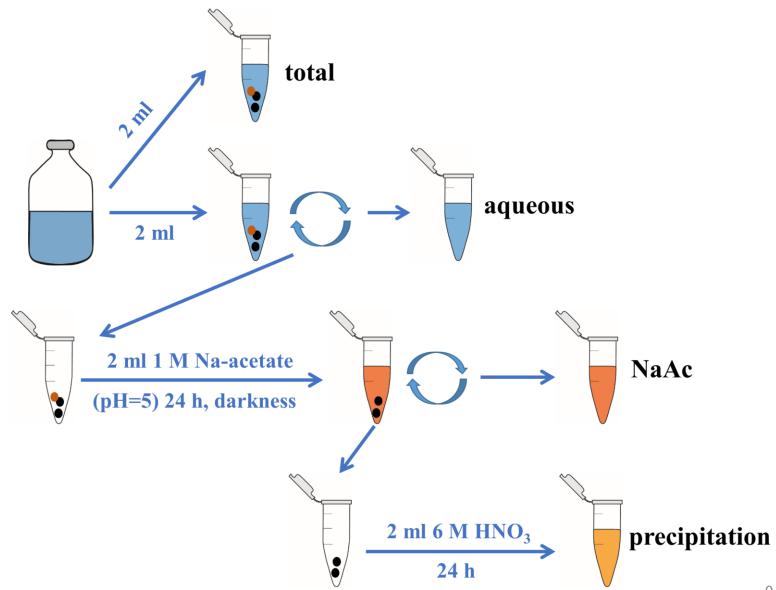
Ferrihydrite syntheses





Sequential extraction





Conclusions



- 1. Abiogenic magnetite was produced from reaction between Fe²⁺_{aq} and ferrihydrite
- 2. Biogenic magnetite was produced from transformation of ferrihydrite by Fe(III)-reducing bacteria *S. oneidensis* MR-1.
- 3. NaAc extraction removed **siderite** from transformation products.
- 4. Both Zn and Ni were much more **depleted** in abiogenic magnetite than those in biogenic magnetite.
- 5. Trace element distribution could be a chemical **signature** to distinguish biogenic from abiogenic magnetite in BIFs.

Acknowledgements













