



dragon: A New Tool for Exploring Redox Evolution Preserved in the Mineral Record

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The flow of energy and elements between the geosphere and biosphere can be traced through changing redox chemistry of Earth's surface. Deep-time trends in the mineral record, including mineral age and elemental composition, reveal a dynamic history of changing redox states and chemical speciation. We present a user-friendly exploratory network analysis platform called dragon (Deep-time Redox Analysis of the Geobiology Ontology Network) to facilitate investigation of the expanding redox chemical network preserved in the mineral record throughout Earth's history and beyond. Given a user-indicated focal element or set of focal elements, dragon constructs interactive bipartite networks of minerals and their constituent elements over a specified range in geologic-time using information from the Mineral Evolution Database (<https://ruff.info/evolution/>). Written in the open-source language R as a Shiny application, dragon launches a browser-based dashboard to explore mineral evolution in deep-time. We demonstrate dragon's utility through examining the mineral chemistry of lithium over deep-time. dragon is freely available from CRAN under a GPL-3 License, with source code and documentation hosted at <https://github.com/sjspielman/dragon>.

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INTRODUCTION

Major events in Earth history, such as the formation of continents (Cawood et al., 2018), enhanced chemical weathering (Satkoski et al., 2016), and atmospheric oxygenation (Farquhar et al., 2000) have dramatically influenced the chemistry and redox state of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and crust. Changes in Earth's chemistry are accompanied by shifts in reduction/oxidation potential (also known as redox potential), which measures the propensity of a chemical species to gain negatively-charged electrons and thereby be reduced. Earth surface redox conditions govern the flow of electrons among chemical species in aqueous systems and directly influenced microbial metabolic pathways and the chemistry of potential metal cofactors preserved in minerals during the Hadean and Archean Eons (Jelen et al., 2016; Morrison et al., 2018). A thorough understanding of Earth's redox evolution and its specific impacts on planetary surface chemistry is crucial for identifying the driving forces behind planetary evolution and habitability.

Minerals comprise an abundant source of geochemical evidence for reconstructing Earth's redox history (Golden et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2016). A mineral's elemental composition implicitly records information about the chemical speciation and redox state of the surrounding environment, as well as the bioavailability of life's critical elements, at the time of mineral formation (Hazen et al., 2008).

The Mineral Evolution Database [<https://rruff.info/evolution/> (Golden et al., 2019), last accessed 8/24/20] is a comprehensive resource for studying mineralogy in geologic time. It contains the chemical formulas, element redox states, and age data (including youngest- and oldest-known ages) for documented mineral occurrences of 5,603 known minerals, nearly 5,000 of which have associated locality pairings, found throughout Earth's history and from extraterrestrial sources such as asteroids, meteorites, and pre-solar sources. However, analyzing and visualizing this extensive data resource remains a considerable challenge due to limited cyberinfrastructure resources and methodologies.

Network analysis has emerged as a useful tool for investigating mineralogical systems, allowing researchers to investigate the evolution of Earth's surface over spatial and temporal scales (Morrison et al., 2017; Hazen et al., 2019; Hystad et al., 2019). In particular, bipartite networks, which feature two distinct types of nodes, are well-suited for mineral-chemistry analysis as they allow for precise examination of the associations between minerals and their constituent elements. Recent research has successfully employed this approach to interrogate relationships between minerals and inherent properties of their constituent elements for the redox evolution of both cobalt (Co) (Moore et al., 2018) and vanadium (V) (Moore et al., 2020). As such, data-driven network analysis represents an emerging and promising avenue for discoveries in Earth sciences.

Here, we introduce a user-friendly platform to facilitate network-based exploratory analysis of Earth's mineral-chemistry network over geologic time scales called dragon (Deep-time Redox Analysis of the Geobiology Ontology Network). We demonstrate how dragon can be used to reveal trends in the evolving redox history of Earth's surface and crust. These trends can in turn be used to generate testable hypotheses about factors that impacted geochemical cycling and the evolution of metabolic electron transfer.

METHODS

Written in the R open-source language (R Core Team, 2019) using the shiny package (Chang et al., 2020), dragon is an interactive browser-based application that allows users of any disciplinary background to explore, manipulate, visualize, and statistically analyze mineral-chemistry networks at a user-selected time range within the 4.7 billion year history of the mineral record of Earth and extraterrestrial sources (i.e., meteorites, asteroids, pre-solar sources). Specifically, given a focal element or set of focal elements and a specified time range, dragon constructs a bipartite network, where the two node classes represent elements and minerals, using information from the Mineral Evolution Database (Golden et al., 2019). Within this framework, edges connect minerals to their constituent elements, which in turn are connected to all minerals where the element is found (Figure 1A). Core dragon functions are performed using several R packages including igraph for network construction and evaluation (Csardi and Nepusz, 2006), core tidyverse libraries for

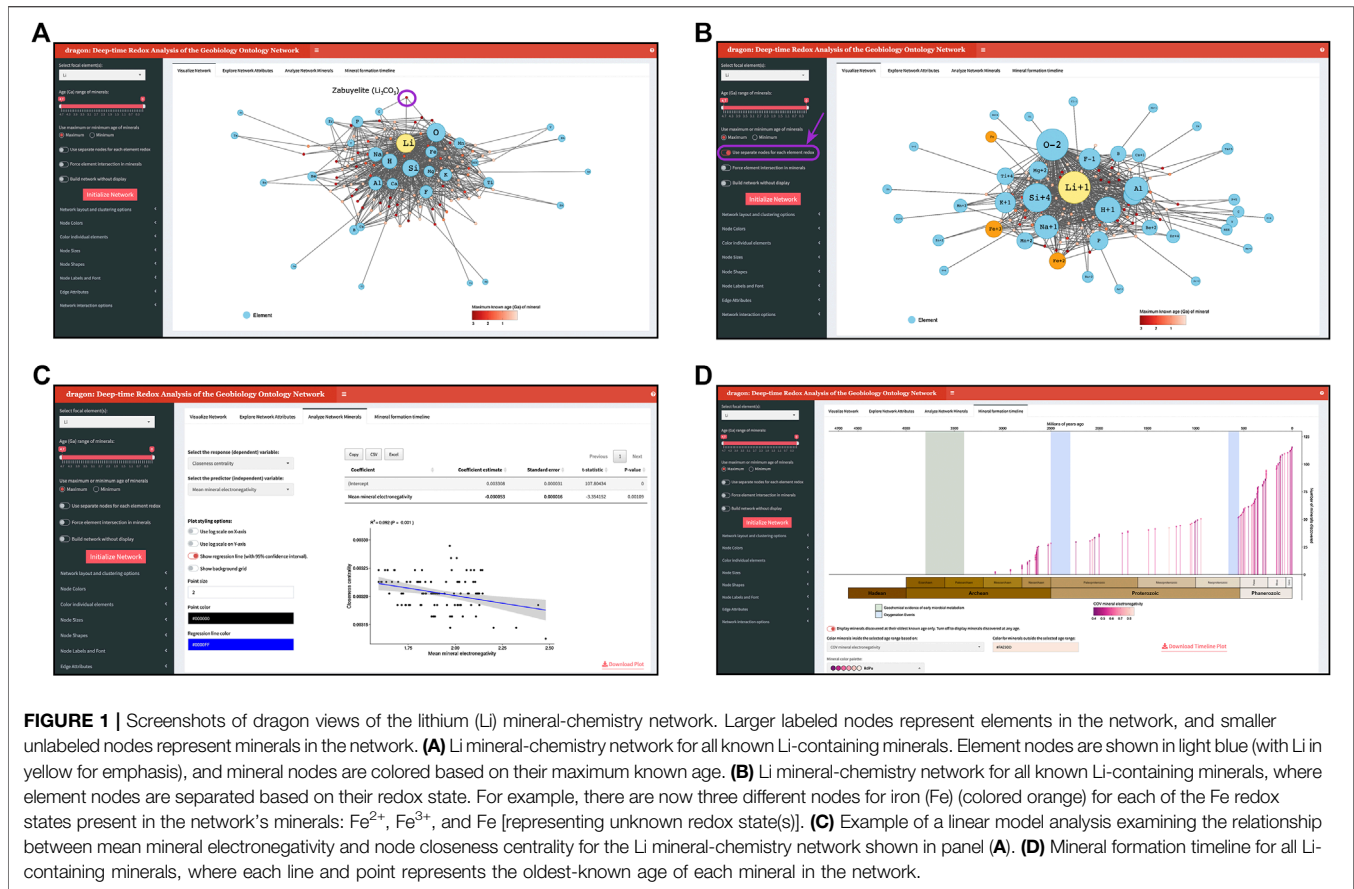
data management and manipulation (Wickham et al., 2019), and visNetwork for rendering of the interactive network (Almende et al., 2019).

Launching and Constructing Networks in dragon

dragon is organized into four main tabs: 1) "Visualize Network" for network construction and dynamic visualization, 2) "Explore Network Attributes" for examining various properties of each node in the constructed network, 3) "Analyze Network Minerals" for analyzing attributes of mineral nodes in the constructed network, and 4) "Mineral formation timeline" for visualizing the scope of mineral formation in the context of major oxygenation events in Earth's history and geochemical evidence for early Archean microbial metabolic pathways.

Upon launching dragon, users select their desired network focal element(s) and an age range for minerals to include in the network. dragon will include all minerals that contain the element(s) whose oldest, or youngest if the user prefers, known age, based on mineral discovery information provided by MED, is within the selected age range. If multiple focal elements are selected, dragon will, by default, construct a network containing all minerals in the selected age range which contain at least one of the focal elements. By instead activating the feature "Force element intersection in minerals," dragon will construct a network featuring only those minerals which contain *all* focal elements. dragon additionally supports two modes to render element nodes: The default mode will create a single node for each element, and the redox mode ("Use separate nodes for each element redox") will create a separate element node for each element redox state that exists in the network (Figure 1B). Finally, for extremely large networks (e.g., the full network containing all elements and minerals) which may experience prohibitive rendering times, dragon offers the option to construct the network for analysis without the interactive display ("Build network without display").

After setting these baseline options, clicking the "Initialize Network" button will trigger dragon to construct and render the specified bipartite network for dynamic interactive visualization, exploration, and analysis. Users can further modify stylistic components of the network display. First, users can specify a network layout from several options for deterministic, dynamic physics, and force-directed algorithms, with an option to set the random seed for stochastic network layout algorithms to ensure reproducibility. By default, dragon will use the force-directed Fruchterman-Reingold algorithm (Fruchterman and Reingold, 1991) to set initial node positions. Node position can be further customized through clicking on and dragging nodes to their desired location. Users can additionally select the algorithm that performs network community clustering [performed by igraph (Csardi and Nepusz, 2006)] from either the (default) Louvain (Blondel et al., 2008) or Leading Eigenvector (Newman, 2006) community detection methods. Network appearance, including node color, shape, and size as well as edge color and weight, can either be set according to user preference (i.e., set all element nodes to be a specific color or size), or according to dozens of node-specific



attributes (Table 1). When coloring nodes or edges by a given attribute, users can choose a color scheme from a set of colorblind-friendly ColorBrewer palettes (Neuwirth, 2014). We emphasize that, given dragon’s dynamic and interactive nature, network edge lengths do not carry specific meaning.

Analyzing Networks in dragon

Users can directly obtain information and attributes about nodes in the network. Hovering over any given node will reveal various key attributes, e.g., number of known localities for mineral nodes or Pauling electronegativity (Pauling, 1932) for element nodes. When a given node is clicked, a table in the dashboard box below the interactive network entitled “Examine individual nodes” will reveal all of the given nodes’ first-degree connections. Users can also directly select nodes for more in-depth attribute examination using an associated dropdown menu in the “Examine individual nodes” box, and the resulting table can be exported in either CSV or Excel format.

dragon’s second tab “Explore Network Attributes” contains tables of all element and mineral node attributes (Table 1) calculated and consumed by dragon, as well as the number of element and mineral nodes, the number of edges, and the modularity of the network as determined by community detection. These tables can be also exported for external use in either CSV or Excel format.

dragon’s third tab “Analyze Network Minerals” allows users to analyze properties of minerals in the current network by constructing linear models for a given response and predictor variable (Figure 1C). For example, among minerals in the currently rendered network, users can examine the strength of the relationship between the maximum known age of each mineral and the number of localities at which each has been recovered. Notably, this tab includes the option to assess whether certain mineral properties statistically differ across community clusters, using both an ANOVA and a post-hoc Tukey test to directly compare network clusters to one another. To ensure robust statistical interpretation, dragon will check that all such comparisons contain sufficient amounts of data and adhere to modeling assumptions such as equal variance among groups. That said, users must take care to perform and interpret analysis with their own scientific goals in mind. While this feature enables construction of linear models, it does not transform data or assess any other assumptions of linear models before analyzing the data.

Finally, dragon’s fourth tab “Mineral formation timeline” provides a chronological view of mineral formation scaffolded along geologic eras, including periods of tectonic assembly, oxygenation events in Earth’s history (Farquhar et al., 2000; Scott et al., 2008; Och and Shields-Zhou, 2012; Sahoo et al., 2012; Luo et al., 2016; Warke et al., 2020), and early geochemical evidence for microbial metabolisms (Moore et al., 2017) (Figure 1D).

TABLE 1 | Node attributes available in dragon.

Node type	Attribute
Element nodes	Redox state in connected mineral(s) (when known)
	Mean redox state in full network
	Pauling scale electronegativity (Pauling, 1932)
	Hard and soft acid and base (HSAB) theory (Pearson, 1963)
	Number of known localities (based on mineral discovery)
	Periodic table group and period
	Element metal type
Mineral nodes	Atomic mass, number of protons, density, and specific heat
	Maximum known mineral age (based on mineral discovery)
	Number of known localities
	Mean electronegativity ^a
	COV electronegativity ^b
All nodes	Chemical formula
	Discovery localities and associated Mindat IDs
	Node degree centrality (normalized for each node type)
	Node closeness centrality
	Community cluster membership

^aAveraged electronegativity of each mineral's constituent elements.

^bCoefficient of variation of electronegativity of each mineral's constituent elements.

Availability and Usage

dragon is released as an R package, structured with the robust golem framework for building and managing robust Shiny applications. Maintained on GitHub with Travis-CI (<https://travis-ci.org/>), source code and full documentation are available from <https://github.com/sjspielman/dragon>. dragon can either be run locally or can be accessed freely on a dedicated server whose current link is available from the dragon GitHub site. Locally, dragon can be run on any standard operating system (MacOS, Windows, and Linux) where R and associated dependencies have been installed. The dragon library is freely available for download from CRAN, the central repository for open-source R packages.

RESULTS

We present an example of performing network analysis with dragon by exploring the evolution of minerals containing lithium (Li) over deep time (**Figure 1**). Unlike other elements with complex redox chemistry, such as Fe or S, Li has straightforward redox chemistry and relatively smaller associated networks. We emphasize that dragon is designed to analyze complex and larger mineral-chemistry networks with complex redox changes, as associated with oxygenation events for example (Scott et al., 2008; Och and Shields-Zhou, 2012; Sahoo et al., 2012; Warke et al., 2020), but we focus on the simpler Li network here to clearly showcase dragon's functionality.

The alkali metal Li is the third lightest chemical element with just three protons in its nucleus and is predicted to have been one of the three elements synthesized in the big bang (Boesgaard and Steigman, 1985). **Figure 1A** highlights the bipartite nature of dragon networks within the full lithium network: Edges connect the mineral node zabuyelite (Li_2CO_3) to element nodes Li, C, and O. Here, element nodes are sized according to network degree centrality, and minerals are colored by their maximum known

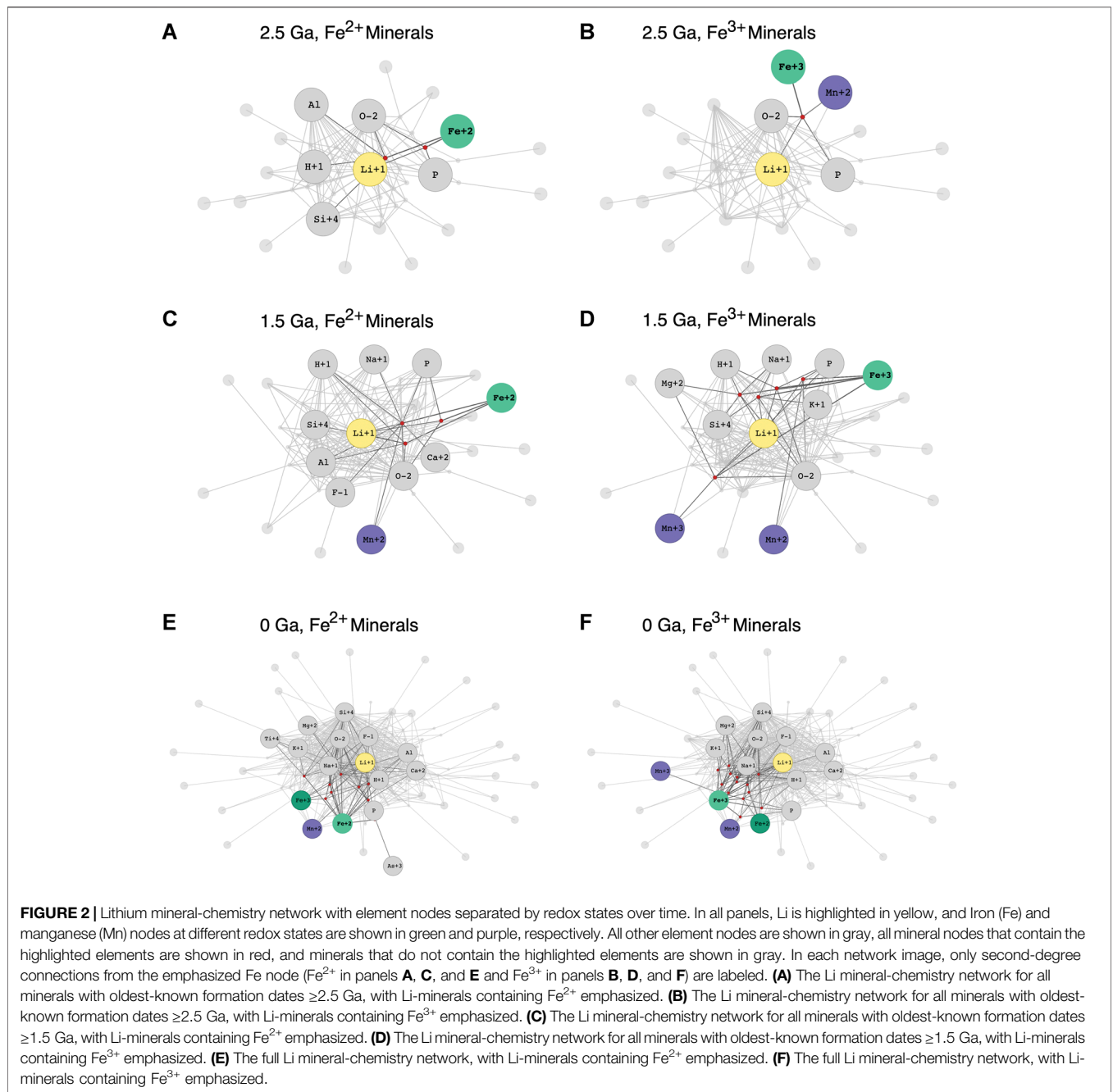
age. **Figure 1B** displays the same network as in **Figure 1A** but with the setting “Use separate nodes for each element redox” turned on. While lithium has only a single redox state in the network (Li^{1+}), many other elements that form minerals with Li have different redox states in different mineral species, e.g., there are now three separate nodes representing iron (Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , and Fe for unknown redox states).

Figure 1C demonstrates a linear modeling analysis performed on minerals in this full Li network, revealing a significant, negative relationship between mineral closeness centrality (a measure of a given node's average inverse distance from other network nodes) and mean mineral electronegativity, calculated as the average Pauling scale electronegativity (Pauling, 1932) for all elements in a given mineral. In other words, minerals with higher mean electronegativities tend to be less central in this network. We emphasize that results from dragon's linear models must be interpreted with caution on a case-by-case basis as it applies to a given scientific question. Finally, **Figure 1D** depicts the “Mineral Formation Timeline” view, where minerals have been colored according to their mean electronegativity. By default, this tab displays each mineral in the network at its oldest-discovered age.

Notably, the lithium network shown in **Figures 1A,B** is constructed from all known Li-minerals. One of dragon's key features is the ability to construct networks that consider only minerals formed within a specified time range, thereby allowing for exploration of changing redox trends in mineral formation over deep-time. In **Figure 2**, we show the Li mineral-chemistry network, with element nodes separated by redox state, across three different points in time: all Li minerals dated to ≥ 2.5 Ga (billions of years ago; **Figures 2A,B**), all Li minerals dated to ≥ 1.5 Ga (**Figures 2C,D**), and finally all known Li minerals at present day (**Figures 2E,F**). We particularly emphasize how lithium forms minerals with iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn), two elements crucial to metabolic processes which exist at a range of redox states. We find that, at ≥ 2.5 Ga, Fe^{2+} does not form Li minerals with Mn at any redox state (**Figure 2A**), but Fe^{3+} forms Li minerals with Mn^{2+} (**Figure 2B**). Moving forward in time to the Li mineral-chemistry network at ≥ 1.5 Ga, we find that Fe^{2+} now indeed forms Li minerals with Mn^{2+} , and Fe^{3+} has expanded to also form Li minerals with Mn^{3+} in addition to Mn^{2+} . Finally, in the full Li network at 0 Ga, Fe^{2+} forms Li minerals with Mn^{2+} and Fe^{3+} , whereas only Fe^{3+} forms Li minerals with Mn^{2+} and Mn^{3+} . Moreover, a node Mn also exists in the Li network, but it does not form Li minerals with either Fe or other Mn redox states. The observed redox associations between Li, Fe and Mn provide an example that can be used to further investigate recently described mineral evolution redox trends of Mn and other elements (Hazen et al., 2019).

DISCUSSION

dragon provides a user-friendly browser-based tool for exploration of bipartite mineral-chemistry networks over geologic time scales, with a particular focus on tracking trends in mineral speciation associated with evolving element redox states. dragon provides exceptional flexibility for users to visualize chemical and geological



characteristics embedded in mineral-chemistry networks and perform associated statistical analyses. All network nodes and associated metadata can be directly exported to flat CSV or Excel files, and the network itself can additionally be exported as a publication-ready figure, or to a plain text file in a format supported by the R igraph package (Csardi and Nepusz, 2006), such as DOT or LGL (Adai et al., 2004).

dragon additionally maintains a data cache of the most recent information from MED. Upon launch, dragon will always check (provided there is an internet connection) whether the current MED cache is up to date. If dragon's

cached MED data has been superseded by a new release of MED data, dragon will issue a prompt to the user with the option to download the most recent MED data for use in the current dragon session.

dragon requires only ~800 MB of RAM for the most complex mineral-chemistry networks and leverages asynchronous processing, performed with the future (Bengtsson, 2020) and promises (Cheng, 2020) R libraries, for time-consuming operations to ensure scalability. That said, due to limitations with the visNetwork library, itself an R wrapper for the vis.js JavaScript library, it may take a prohibitively long time to render

the interactive visualization for extremely large networks. For example, the interactive full mineral-chemistry network of all known minerals (which contains, as of 7/10/20, 4,786 mineral nodes, 74 element nodes, and 22,797 edges) can take several minutes to render, and users may experience lags when manipulating nodes and edges. To ameliorate this issue, dragon offers the option “Build network without display.” When this option is activated, dragon will still construct a network for full analysis and exploration, but it will not render an interactive visualization.

Users should bear in mind several additional limitations when using dragon. First, while the Mineral Evolution Database provides highly reliable information about mineral formation and age, the mineral record itself is biased toward more recently-formed minerals due to geologic processes. As such, most mineral-chemistry networks will tend to expand dramatically from roughly 500 million years ago to present, and this expansion is not necessarily due to shifts in Earth surface conditions. Instead, this expansion may be an artifact driven by the preservation of younger crustal materials rather than specific evidence of expanded mineral chemistries. Second, while dragon does analyze data using linear models through the “Analyze Network Minerals” tab, it is the users’ responsibility to interpret and apply the modeling results. For example, dragon will neither transform any data before linear model analysis nor check for linearity (in the case of a numeric predictor variable), so users should take care to ensure modeling assumptions are met for any given analysis.

dragon provides a new useful tool for the Earth Sciences and geobiology communities to apply state-of-the-art network analyses to exploration of redox trends found in Earth’s mineral record. We further recommend that, when citing dragon, users also reference the Mineral Evolution Database (<https://ruff.info/evolution/>;

Golden et al., 2019) which maintains all mineral record data that dragon consumes.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All code and associated data used by dragon is freely available from the GitHub repository <https://github.com/sjspielman/dragon>. MED data used by and cached within dragon is publicly available from <https://ruff.info/evolution/>.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

EM initially conceptualized the work presented here. SS wrote all code and is the active maintainer for dragon. EM and SS wrote the manuscript. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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