Use of microsensors in sediments and mats



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Where is life and what controls it?

- water
- thermodynamic disequilibrium that drives redox reactions
- cycling of essential elements (tectonics)
- seawater: 10²-10⁵ cells/ml
- deep biosphere:
- sediments/mats:

10²-10⁵ cells/ml 10²-10⁷ cells/ml

10⁹-10¹¹ cells/ml

sediments and mats











Microsensors



Amperometric, optical, potentio-metric and biomicrosensors

- **C** CO_2 , CO_3^{2-} , CH_4 , glucose
- **H** H⁺, H₂
- **O** O₂, H₂O₂
- **N** NH₄⁺, NO₃⁻, NO₂⁻, NO, N₂O
- **S** S²⁻, H₂S
- P -
- Ca²⁺, redox potential, temperature, light, diffusion/flow, HClO









Microbial mats



Interfacial fluxes

transport is diffusive: J = DdC/dx



photosynthesis rate

total OP: upward + downward O₂ fluxes



High spatial resolution analysis

Local mass balances: Subtract adjacent J's: $\Delta J_{i,j}/\Delta x_{i,j} = R_{i-j} \pmod{m^{-3} s^{-1}}$



Reaction rates

- High resolution activity
- + R respiration
- R net photosynthesis



Sulfide contour plot



red line: sulfide at 1 cm depth responds instantly to light

Oxygen contour plot



Oxygen production starts after sulfide is consumed by AP

Deep sea seeps





Håkon Mosby Mud Volcano

-Norwegian margin, 1250 m depth
-methane emitting geostructure
-hydrate reservoir
-chemosynthetic ecosystem



- 90° N

Microbial processes



scale bar: 10 µm





Beggiatoa

HS⁻ + O₂ or NO₃⁻ → S(0) → → SO₄⁻² + biomass

primary production ²⁰



Deep sea seep (mud volcano)

transport is diffusive and advective





microsensor profiling

- minimally invasive
- sensors pressure insensitive (>11 km ocean depth)
- autonomous measurements possible

- spatial scale relevant for microbes
- data on microenvironments, fluxes, rates



Methane-sulfate transition



Anaerobic Oxidation of Methane zone: sulfide production