SPEAR

Solitary Probe for Electrochemical Analysis and Reporting
Or
Subsurface Penetrator for ...

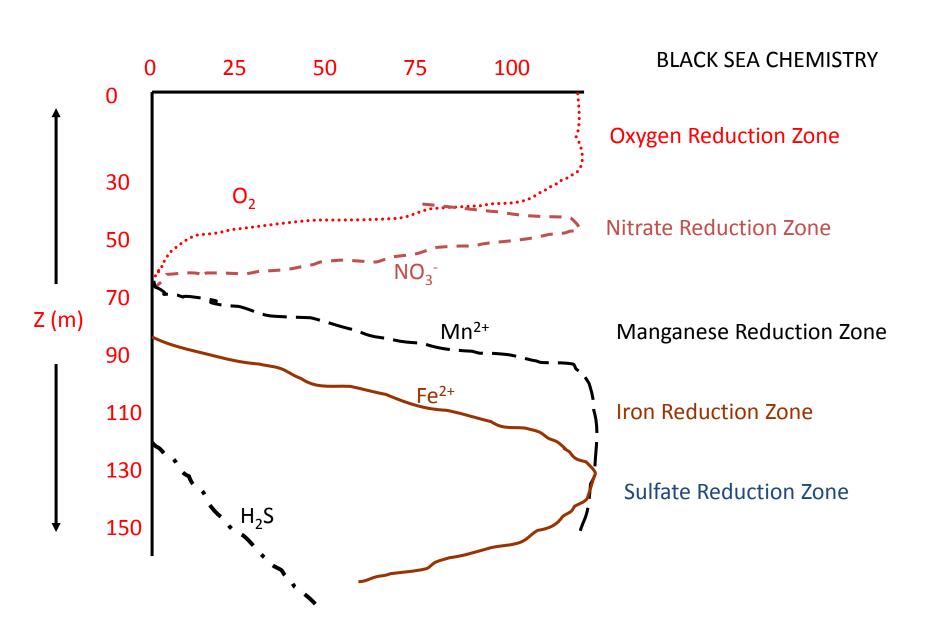
Ken Nealson -- USC Radu Popa -- USC Vily M. Cimpoiasu – Romania (Craiova) Faustin Radulescu – Engineer at Intel

The Rationale

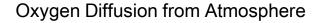
Diffusion is slow

Metabolism is fast -- nutrients deplete wastes accumulate

Life forms gradients



Biogeochemical Processes



Oxygenic Photosynthesis Oxygen Respiration

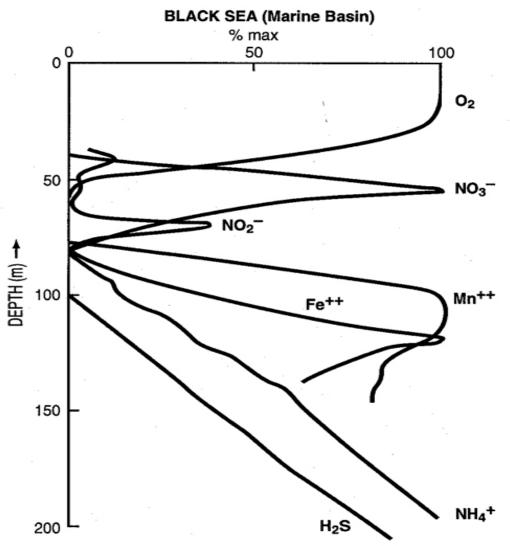
Nitrification

Denitrification

Mn oxidation
Mn reduction
Fe oxidation

Fe reduction
Sulfide oxidation

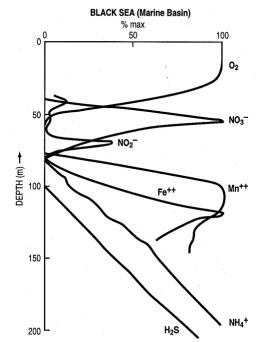
Sulfate reduction

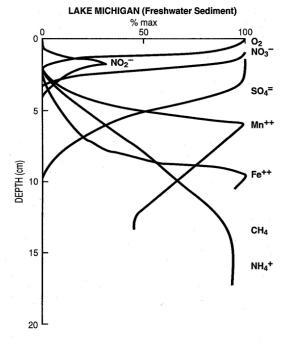


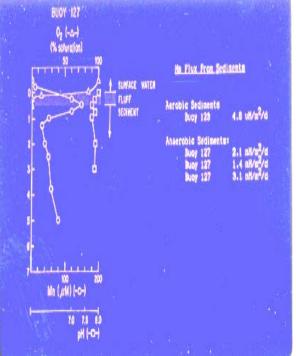




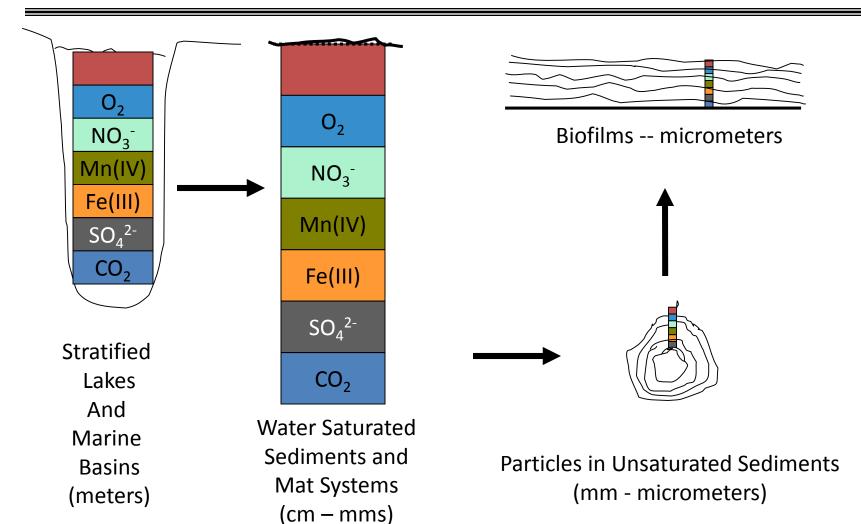






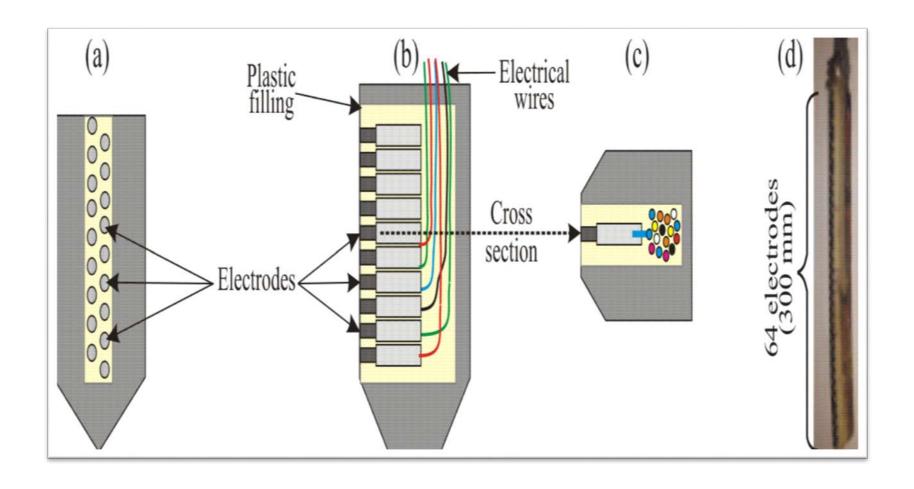


Occurrences of LMCs



The idea -- detect the gradients

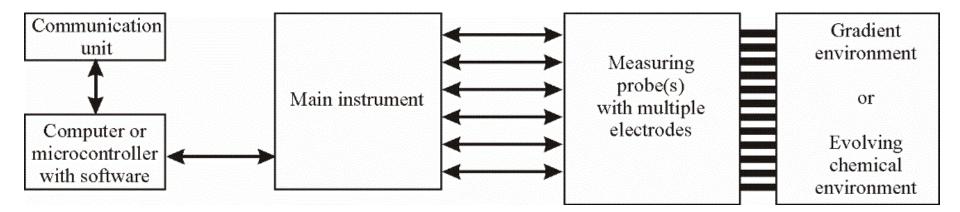
Usual approach: series of microelectrodes – move each up and down Disrupts gradients -- Our approach:



SPEAR added features

MECA measurements

Conductivity measurements on Mars using the MECA wet chemistry laboratory 2007 Phoenix Mars Scout Lander (Kounaves et al., 2009).



SPEAR measurements

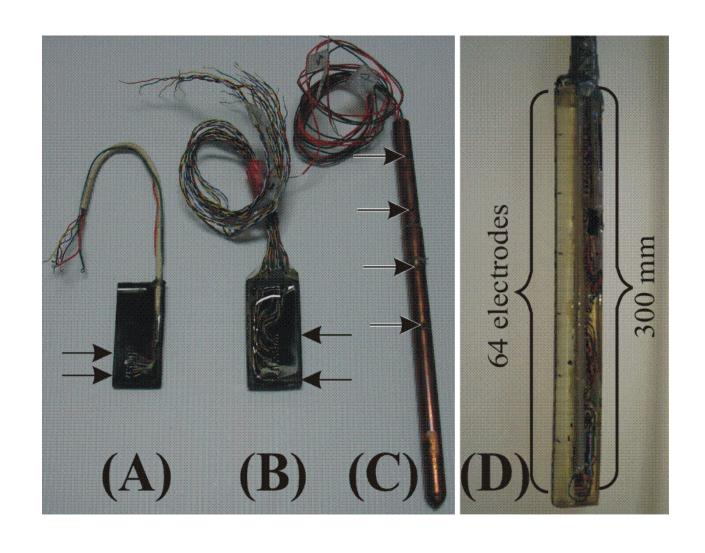
Redox potential Cyclic voltammetry (various types) Conductivity

Main objectives

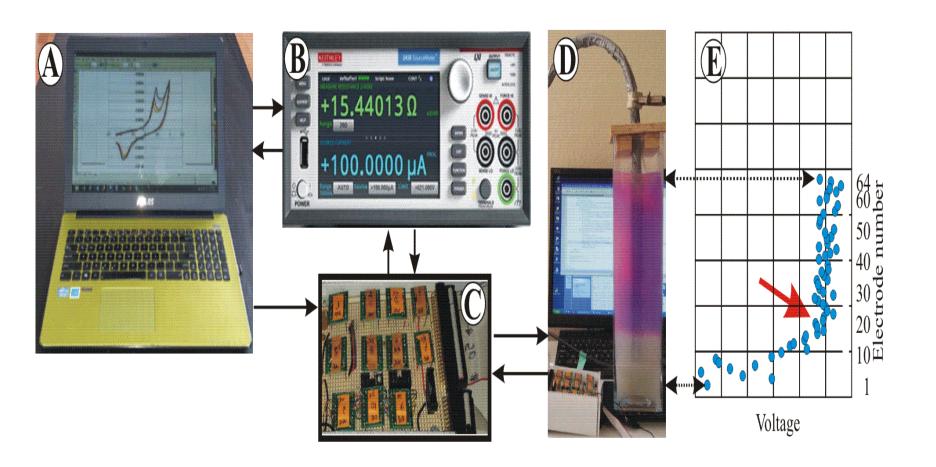
~ 1mm resolution

Electrodes defouling, temperature probes, conductivity probes, local heaters Withstand freeze/thaw and heavy penetration

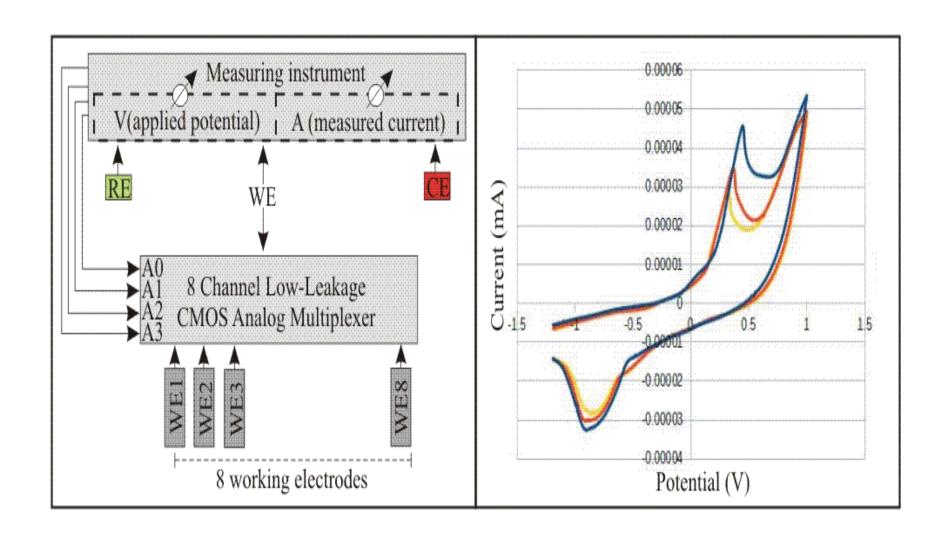
Assembled in the lab



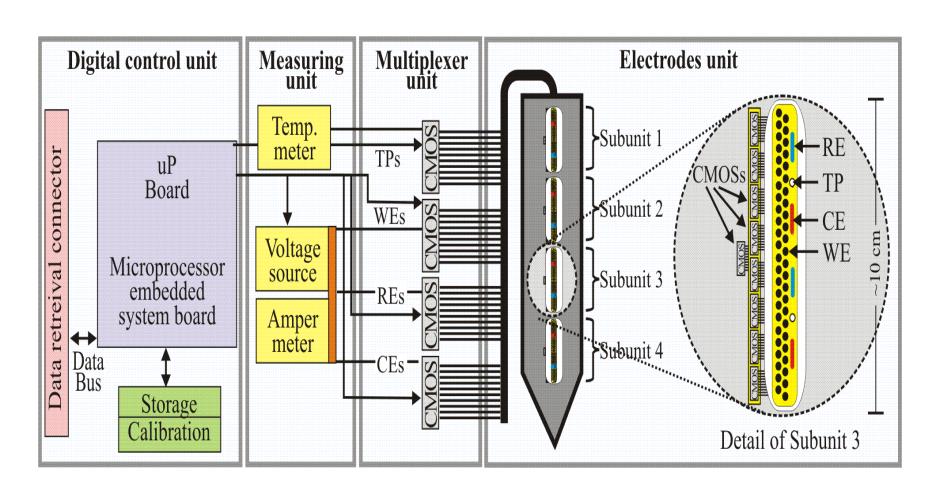
Overall layout of system – 64 electroes



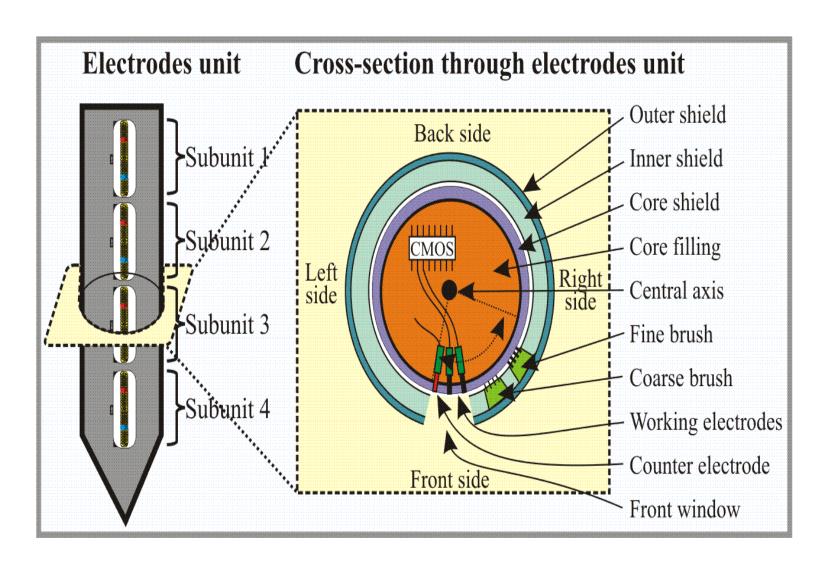
Cyclic voltametry using one of 64 electrodes



Design of what is being built: 256 working electrodes – 8 counter- and 8 reference electrodes

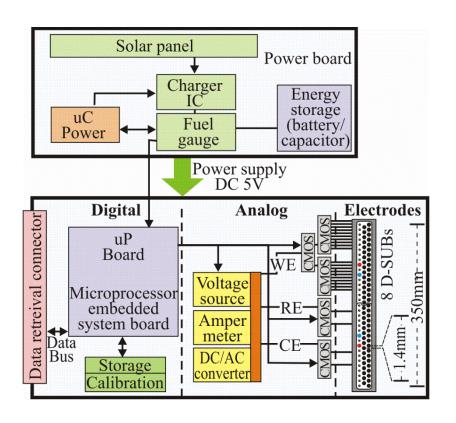


Details of what we are building



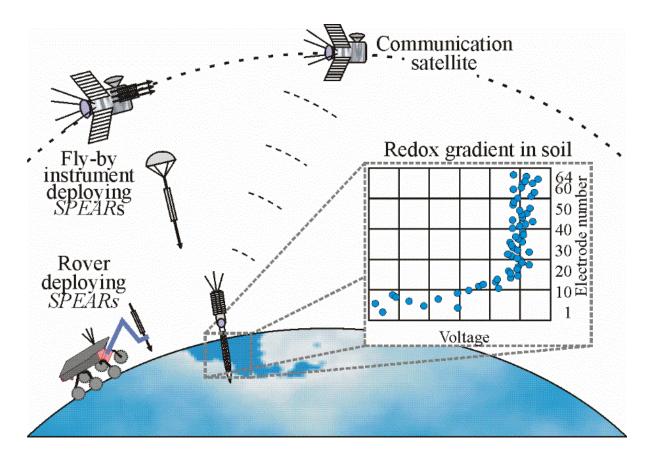


SPEAR - Generations



Proposed: SPEAR with 512 WEs, 64 REs; 64 CEs; Flat layer electrodes; Electrode cleaning, heating, salinity and To probes

Goal: Many sites on planet Profiling of gradients: temporal changes



Chemical profiling of evolving environments Finding places that can support life