



Water-Rock Reactions Produce Hydrogen Gas at Temperatures within the Limits of Life

Hydrogen gas (H_2) is an energy source for a variety of microorganisms living on Earth today and is thought to have been an important source of energy on early Earth. Hydrogen is produced from the reaction of ultramafic and mafic rocks (rich in iron (Fe) and magnesium (Mg)) with anoxic water at temperatures $>200^\circ\text{C}$. The mechanism responsible for H_2 production is the transformation of reduced iron (Fe(II)) in primary minerals (e.g. olivine) to oxidized iron (Fe(III)) that is incorporated into secondary minerals, mainly magnetite (Fe_3O_4). Hydrogen generated at these high temperatures is known to support life at hydrothermal systems where the high-temperature water and gases are vented to the Earth's surface (e.g. seafloor, terrestrial hot springs). At these interfaces, the cooler temperatures allow for life, tolerant of temperatures only up to $\sim 122^\circ\text{C}$, to survive.

Considering only these high-temperature reactions as a source of H_2 ignores the potentially large volume of Earth's crust that interacts with water at temperatures much lower than 200°C . At these temperatures, H_2 produced from water-rock reactions could potentially support *in-situ* subsurface microbial communities. However, little experimental work has been done to constrain the amount and mechanism of H_2 production at temperatures within the temperature limits of life. Thus, little is known about the potentially extensive subsurface microbial habitat that may be supported by H_2 generated from low-temperature water-rock reactions.

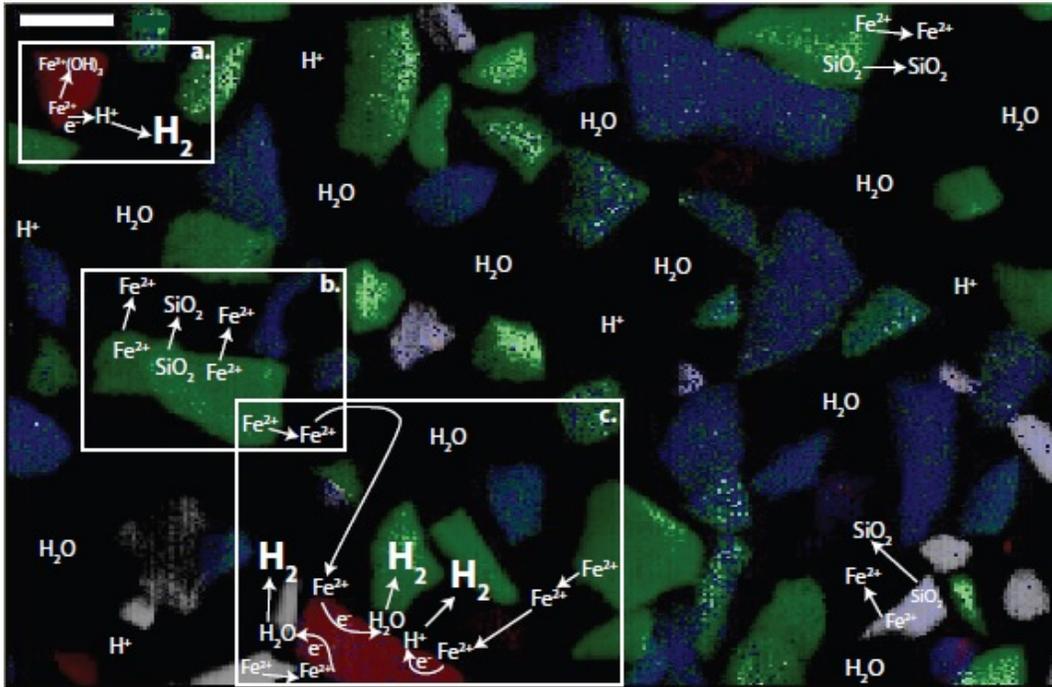
Recently, a team of researchers from the University of Colorado – Boulder, Department of Geological Sciences and Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, and the University of Alaska – Fairbanks, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, combined powdered ultramafic rocks (peridotite) and minerals (olivine, pyroxene, magnetite) with anoxic water and incubated them at 55 and 100°C for approximately 100 days. The team monitored the gaseous and aqueous chemistry of the system over time and documented the production of significant amounts of H_2 in experiments with 5 out of the 6 tested substrates.

The team employed x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) at the SSRL microXAS imaging Beam Line 2-3 to investigate the nature of the solid phase reaction products. Using Fe K-edge XAS (~ 7 keV), the authors rapidly measured data that revealed the oxidation state, speciation and distribution of Fe-bearing phases on the small amount of microscale reaction products. The technique applied was the subject of a previous publication [1] as well as a previous August 2011 SSRL Highlight. Complementary data were collected at 11 keV to map the distribution of trace elements (e.g. chromium (Cr)).

The data revealed the preferential localization of Fe(III)-bearing reaction products on spinel minerals (e.g. magnetite and chromite (FeCr_2O_4)) that were minor components of the primary reaction substrates. Spinel is a mineral with a cubic structure and the general formula $M^{2+}M^{3+}_2O_4$ (where M = metal, e.g. Fe, Cr). Spinel is often found as accessory minerals in basalts and partially altered peridotites, rocks which constitute the majority of the ocean crust. Spinel is a highly conductive mineral known to transfer electrons to metals in both the solid and aqueous phase. Subsequently, the team found that the amount of H_2 produced in the experiments generally increased with increasing volume percent of spinel in each substrate.

The observations made at BL 2-3 were a key component to the new hypothesis proposed by the team to explain the mechanism of H_2 production from low-temperature water-rock reactions. This hypothesis proposes that H_2 production is promoted by the transfer of

electrons occurring at the surface of spinel mineral phases. Spinel phases that possess Fe(II) in their mineral structure may transfer electrons from those structural Fe(II) atoms to water (H_2O) or protons (H^+) sorbed to the mineral surface, producing H_2 gas. Further, Fe(II) in the aqueous phase from the dissolution of primary silicate phases (e.g. olivine ($(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$), pyroxene ($\text{Ca}(\text{Mg,Fe})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$)) may act as an external source of electrons. Fe(II) can sorb to the surface of the spinel minerals and transfer electrons to the spinel which, in turn, transfers electrons to water (H_2O) or protons (H^+), producing H_2 gas.



Geochemical map of San Carlos peridotite reacted at 100°C showing the mineral distribution (red = Fe(III)-(hydr)oxide, green = olivine, blue = olivine + brucite, grey = pyroxene). Fe(III)-(hydr)oxides coat chromite particles (see Mayhew et al., 2013). (a.) Schematic illustration of the transfer of electrons from structural Fe(II) in spinels (e.g. chromite) to water molecules and protons adsorbed to spinel surfaces. The reduction of water and protons results in the production of H_2 gas. The oxidation of structural Fe(II) atoms in spinels produces an oxidized surface layer (Fe(III)OH_3). (b.) Dissolution of Fe(II)-bearing silicates (e.g. olivine) releases Fe(II) and $\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})$ to solution. (c.) Fe(II) adsorbs to spinel surfaces and participates in interfacial electron transfer, resulting in sustained reduction of water and/or protons and production of H_2 gas. The oxidation of Fe(II) atoms adsorbed to the spinel surface produces an oxidized surface layer that can passivate the spinel surface and lead to the cessation of H_2 gas production. Scale bars = $100\ \mu\text{m}$.

The authors propose that spinel surface-promoted electron transfer is an important mechanism leading to the production of H_2 during low-temperature water-rock reactions. Eventually, H_2 production ceases when the spinels are passivated by the formation of Fe(III)-bearing secondary mineral layers. In low-temperature oceanic and terrestrial aquifers spinel phases may play an important role in H_2 production. Continued exposure of fresh rock surfaces from hydration and cracking of the rocks could lead to sustained H_2 production with time. Thus, H_2 produced from low-temperature water-rock reactions may be able to support subsurface H_2 -utilizing microbial communities. Furthermore, spinel-bearing rocks, such as basalts are common on the surface of Mars and minerals diagnostic of the

occurrence of water-rock reactions have also been detected on Mars' surface. Perhaps spinels could play a role in supporting putative microbial habitats on other terrestrial planetary bodies.

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Reference

[1] L. E. Mayhew, S. M. Webb, and A. S. Templeton, "Microscale Imaging and Identification of Fe Speciation and Distribution during Fluid–Mineral Reactions under Highly Reducing Conditions", *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **45**, 4468 (2011) doi: 10.1021/es104292n

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