

CONFOCAL LASER SCANNING MICROSCOPY (CLSM) WORKING GROUP 2016



WHY USE CLSM ON SEDIMENTARY ORGANIC MATTER?

- Many applications
- Technique is broadly underutilized
- **High resolution (~200 nm)**
- **2-D** and **3-D** imaging
- **3-D** reconstructions, video
- **Non-destructive**
- Fluorescence spectroscopy







CLSM WG UPDATE 2016

Working Group approved in Potsdam 2015

Note in ICCP News 63

Presentation at GSA, Baltimore Nov 2015

User survey sent Feb 2016





CLSM SURVEY

Three Questions sent by email:

- 1. Access: Yes or No
- 2. If yes, describe the instrument
- 3. What applications are you interested in?





CLSM SURVEY RESULTS

Instrument Access:

No (4)

 Yes (7): Dragana Zivotic (Univ. Belgrade), Jolanta Kus (BGR), Marc Curtis (Univ. OK), Bill Schopf (UCLA), Paul Hackley (USGS), Joao Graciano (UFRJ), Angeles Borrego (INCAR)

Maybe: Katrin Ruckwied (Shell)





CLSM SURVEY RESULTS

Instruments:

- **Keyence VK-X200 series (Curtis)**
- Leica DMI 6000 CS Bino (Kus)
- Leica SP2 inverted (Zivotic)
- OLYMPUS FluoView FV300 (Schopf)
- Leica SP5 X Confocal (Hackley)





CLSM SURVEY RESULTS

Applications:

- Imaging:
 - Artificial fracture networks
 - Proppant embedment
 - 3-D sedimentary organic matter
 - Sub-microscopic identification
 - 3-D distribution oil inclusions
 - Cellular morphology
- Spectroscopy
 - Characterization of macerals
 - Thermal maturity probe
 - Relation to composition and structure



Schopf et al., 2015

TCCP

CLSM WG 2016 SUMMARY

Summary:

- We know the instruments available
- We know who the people are
- We know the applications in sedimentary organic matter
- We have established a Working Group

Next Step(s):

- Summary for ICCP News
- Decide on study objectives



Schopf et al., 2010