

NASA's Science and Exploration Directorates are Involved

- Science Mission Directorate (SMD)
 - **Planetary Science Division** supports “classical” astrobiology, i.e. studying the origin, evolution, distribution, & future of life in the universe
 - The basic plan: **offer Gateway as a platform** for doing science, as SMD does for ISS
 - **Up to individual researchers to decide** what SMD science they want to propose for Gateway within the framework of existing SMD funding channels; peer review determines what is considered
- Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate (HEOMD or HEO)
 - Division of **Space Life and Physical Sciences Research and Applications (SLPSRA)** supports life science research in the context of human space exploration
 - Their mission includes microbiological studies with links to human mission operations, health, and performance
 - HEO is developing a “crosscutting” plan / prioritization via their Life Science Research Capabilities Team (LSRCT) ...

Life Science Research Capabilities Team (LSRCT) at NASA



- Formed by SLPSRA/Space Biology Office at Ames
 - **Cross-cutting** team responds to interests of Space Biology (HEOMD) along with Astrobiology and Planetary Protection (Planetary Science/SMD)
- Consolidated **Space Biology/LSRCT** top level requirements submitted to NASA's Gateway Utilization Office:

Science Need	Science Goals / Objectives	Model Organisms: Main Processes Studied	Hardware <small>(All components can be in a single BioBox for shared use)</small>
Understand the Deep-Space Radiation Environment	Understand acute and long-term effects on biological organisms of deep-space radiation INSIDE the habitation module	Microbes -- bacteria & yeast : DNA damage/repair, evolutionary adaptation, microbiome, biofilms Plants -- arabidopsis et al. : Genetics -- microgreens: Micronutrient production, greens validation	1) Glovebox 2) Incubator 3) Cold Stowage 4) Microbiology Habitat 5) <i>In-situ</i> analyses (e.g. PCR, MiniON, Spectrum) 6) Plant habitat
	Understand acute and long-term effects on biological organisms of deep-space radiation OUTSIDE the habitation module	Microbes -- bacteria & yeast : DNA damage/repair, evolutionary adaptation, microbiome, biofilms Plants : Effects on seeds of exposure	1) Glovebox (pre/post exposure) 2) Incubator (pre/post exposure) 3) Cold Stowage (pre/post exposure) 4) Microbiology habitat 5) <i>In-situ</i> analyses (e.g. PCR, MiniON, Spectrum) 6) Exposure Platform 7) Seed habitat
	Characterize the physical radiation environment & its effects, including shielding effects, INSIDE the habitation module	None	State-of-the-art sensor suite
	Characterize the physical radiation environment & its effects, including shielding effects, OUTSIDE the habitation module	None	State-of-the-art sensor suite

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NASA LSRCT Requirements (continued)



Science Need	Science Goals / Objectives	Model Organisms: Main Processes Studied	Hardware <small>(All components can be in a single BioBox for shared use)</small>
Understand Deep-Space-Radiation + Altered-Gravity effects	Examine the combined effects of deep-space radiation and reduced gravity on biological organisms	Microbes -- bacteria & yeast : DNA damage/repair, evolutionary adaptation, microbiome, biofilms Plants -- arabidopsis et al. : Genetics -- microgreens : Micronutrient production & greens validation	1) Glovebox 2) Incubator with centrifuge 3) Cold Stowage 4) Microbiology habitat 5) <i>In-situ</i> analyses (e.g. PCR, minion, Spectrum) 6) Plant habitat
Understand Absence-of-Magnetic-Field effects	Investigate acute & long-term effects on biological organisms of the absence of Earth's geomagnetic field	Microbes -- bacteria & yeast : General physiological & molecular effects Plants -- arabidopsis et al. : Genetics -- microgreens : Micronutrient production & greens validation	1) Glovebox 2) Incubator 3) Cold Stowage 4) Microbiology habitat 5) <i>In-situ</i> analyses (e.g. PCR, minion, Spectrum) 6) Plant habitat
Understand Absence-of-Magnetic-Field + Altered-Gravity effects	Examine the combined effects on biological organisms of absence of magnetic field and reduced gravity	Microbes -- bacteria & yeast : General physiological & molecular effects Plants -- arabidopsis et al. : Genetics -- microgreens : Micronutrient production & greens validation	1) Glovebox 2) Incubator with centrifuge 3) Cold Stowage 4) Microbiology habitat 5) <i>In-situ</i> analyses (e.g. PCR, minion, Spectrum) 6) Plant habitat

Assumptions:

All experiments utilize *in situ* analysis of only Priority 1 organisms: Microbiology & Plant (more complex organisms available if feasible for Gateway)

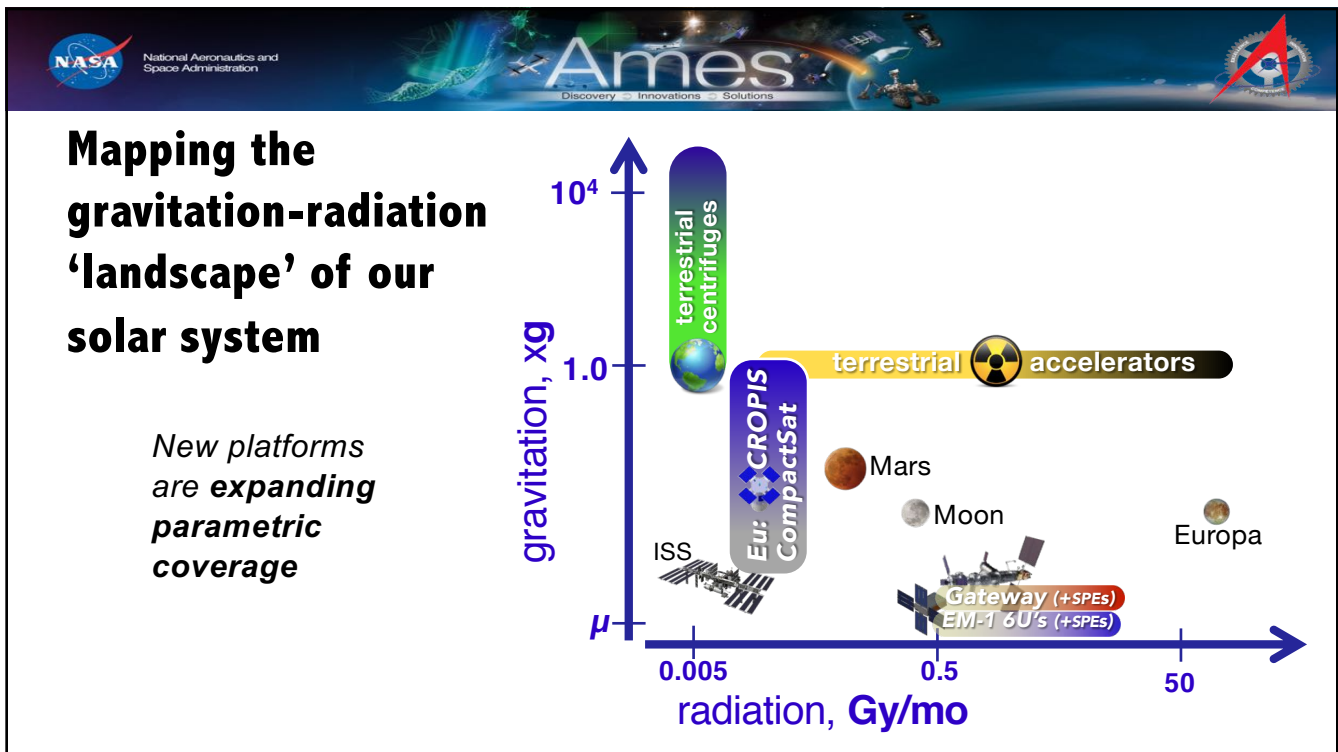
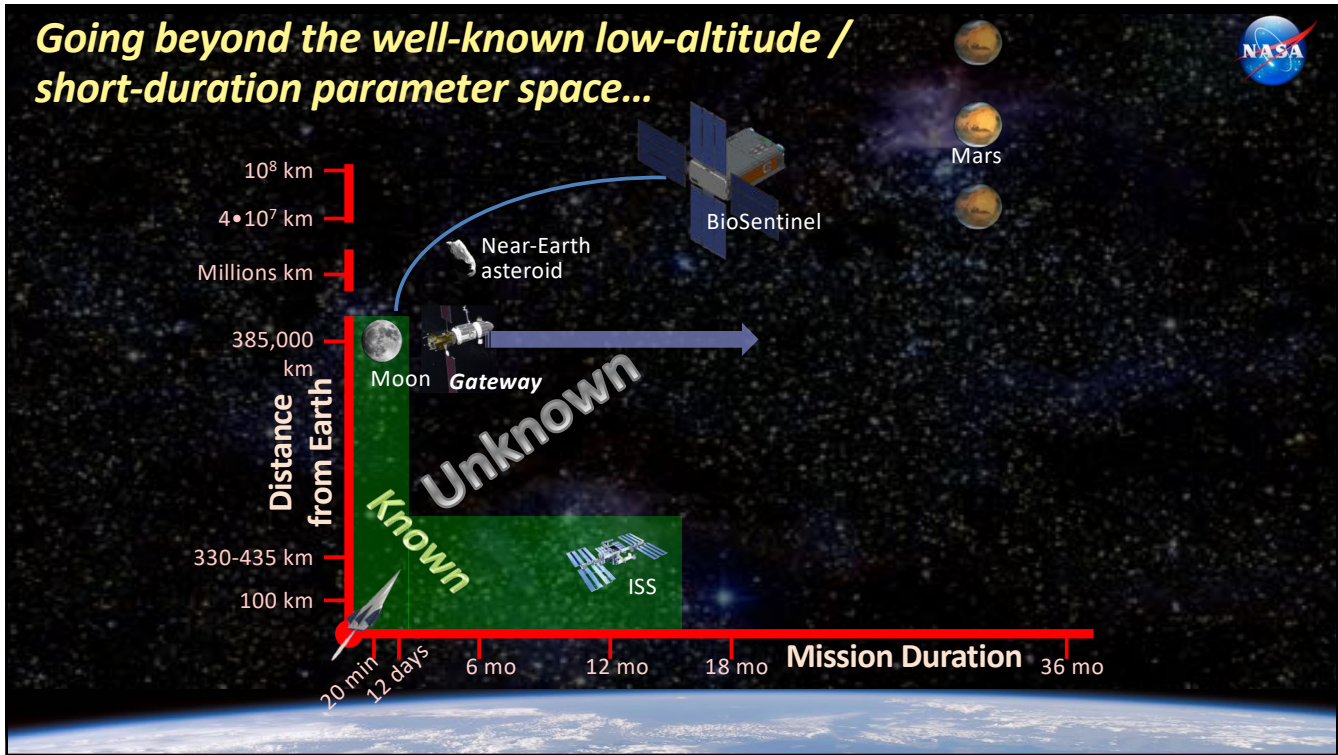
Sample return requested, but feasible Science even if unavailable

Compatible with broad temperature and gas mixture range

Compatible with Gateway ConOps & safety constraints

Compatible with TeleRobotics

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NanoSat Technologies at NASA/Ames relevant to Astro/Biology at the Gateway

Tony Ricco
 NASA / Ames Research Center
 Moffett Field, CA, USA
 (on assignment from
 Stanford University)

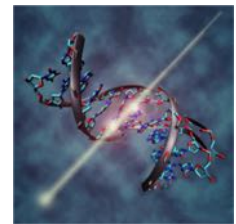


Why Study (Astro)Biology in Deep Space?

Low Earth Orbit provides perfectly adequate μ -gravity

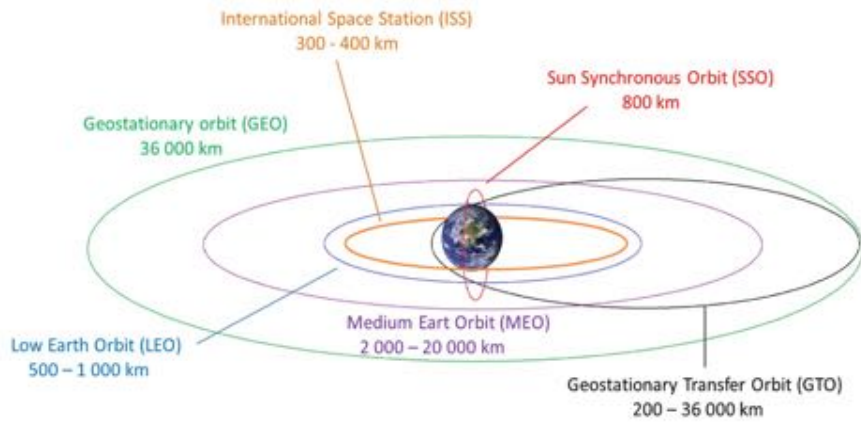
Answer: Radiation.

- Space beyond Earth's magnetosphere hosts a complex mixture of particle types
 - each particle type has its own energy spectrum
 - also: electromagnetic radiation extending into vacuum UV
- For some biological processes, **effects of chronic low dosage of multiple particle types and energies \neq acute dose of 1 - 2 particle types, 1 energy**
 - Biology can self-repair. (Solid-state devices can too, but very differently)
 - Repair (and mutation) can profoundly impact long-term radiation effects in biological organisms that are not simulated by non-living materials
 - Cells communicate. Damage of a few cells may indirectly affect many others.
 - Cell lethality is typically not the main concern. The problem is those that survive a hit.
- **High-radiation environments available in "special" cases of LEO**
 - polar orbits, dense regions of Van Allen belts, So. Atlantic Anomaly
 - BUT these are not the same as deep space: GCR is shielded/modified by magnetosphere and SPEs are highly attenuated

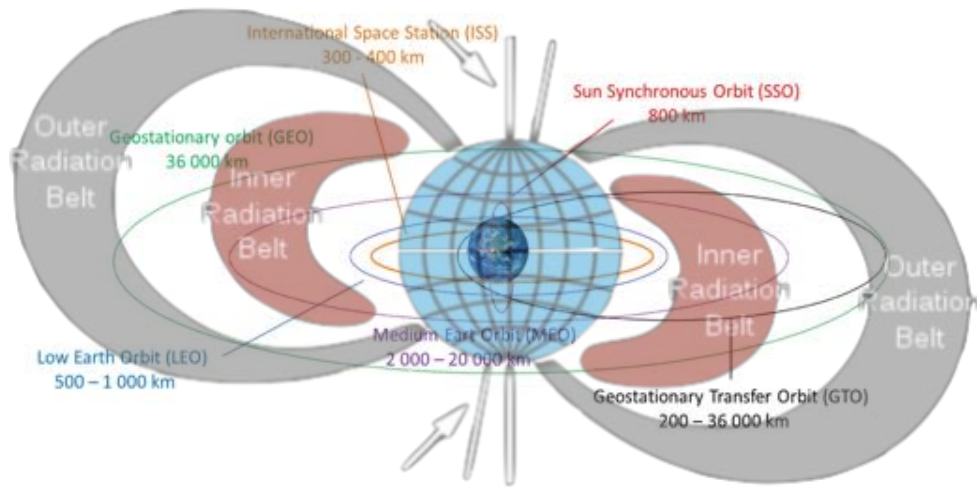




Earth Orbital Locations Near and Far

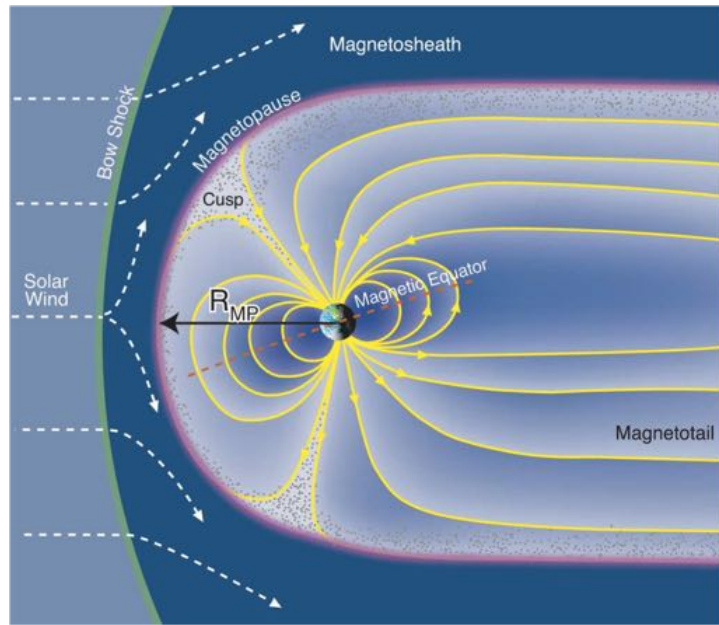


Earth Orbital Locations Near and Far





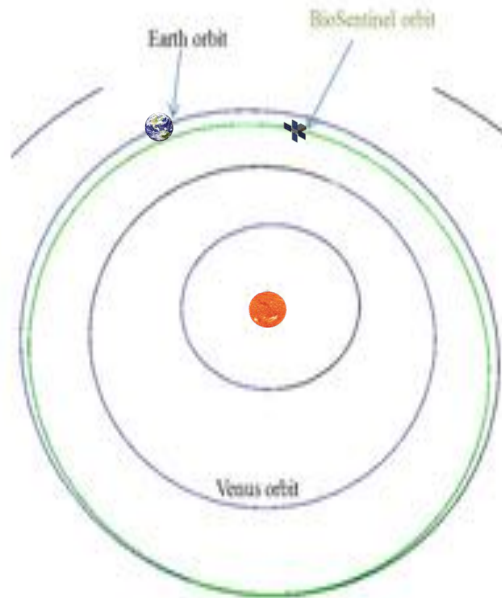
Solar Flux and the Radiation Environment in Earth's Vicinity



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BioSentinel Orbits Sun, not Earth; Stays safely away from Earth, Moon



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Earth Orbit & Beyond: Radiation Environments

Orbit	Altitude (from sea level, km)	Orbital Inclination ^a	Orbital Period around Earth	Predominant Particle Radiation Sources	Shielding-Dependent Monthly Radiation Dose ^b (Gy)	
					1 mm ^c	5 mm ^c
Low Earth Orbit (LEO)	300 – 2000	0 – 55°	90 – 127 min	electrons, protons	0.0061 – 660	0.0041 – 36
<i>ISS in LEO</i>	330 – 435	51.6°	91 – 93 min	electrons, protons	5 – 30	0.34 – 0.020
High-inclination LEO^d	400 – 2000	65° – 115°	92 – 127 min	electrons, protons, GCRs, SEPs ^h	40 – 1500	0.69 – 140
Sun Synchronous LEO, including (near-) polar	400 – 1000 (typical)	~98° & others	92 – 105 min	electrons, protons, GCRs, SEPs	40 – 180	0.86 – 10
Medium Earth Orbit (MEO)	2000 – 35 750	Various	2 – 23.9 hr	electrons, protons (Van Allen Belts)	40 – 9700	0.69 – 190
Geosynchronous Equatorial Orbit (GEO)	35 786	0°	23.93 hr	electrons (Outer Van Allen Belt)	3300	32
Highly Elliptical Orbit (HEO)^e	perigee < 1000 apogee > 35 800	Various	10.6 – 26 hr	electrons, protons (Van Allen Belt(s))	4.7 – 11000	1.3 – 190
Lunar libration points^f	L1: 326 400 L2: 444 400	5°	27 – 29 d	GCRs, SEPs	11 – 140	0.55 – 21
Lunar orbitⁱ	perigee: 363 104 apogee: 405 700	5°	27 d	GCRs, SEPs, neutrons	7.7 – 96	0.38 – 15
Interplanetary space^g	> ~ 100 000		N/A	GCRs, SEPs	11 – 140	0.55 – 21

B. Klamm & A. J. Ricco, NASA Ames Research Center in Cottin et al. **2017 Space Sci Rev**, 209, 83–181

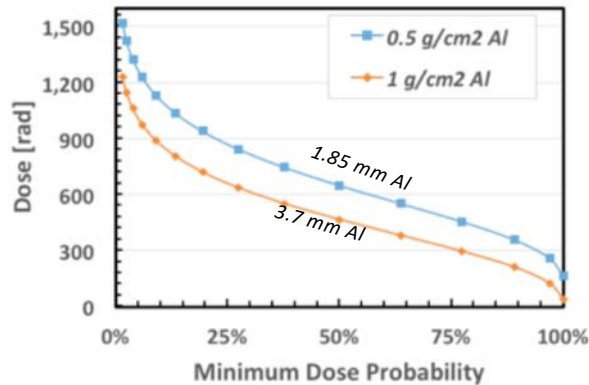
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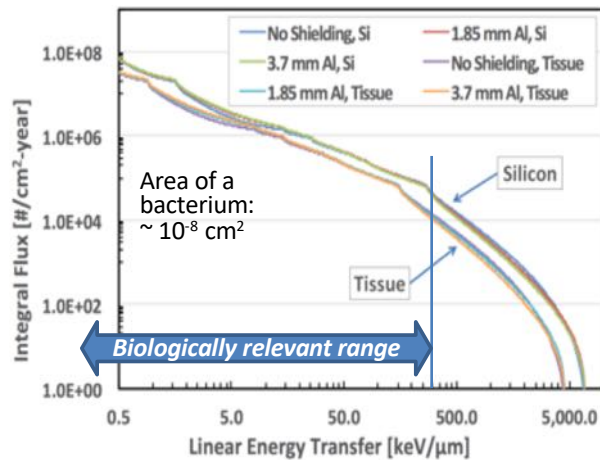
BioSentinel

Interplanetary Radiation Environment




**Total Ionizing Dose (Si) in 1 year:
Ambient Flux + possible SPE(s)**

Flux (1 year) vs. linear energy transfer (LET) of particles for varying shielding thickness



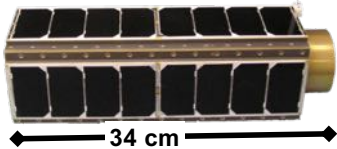
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Progression of NanoSat (Bio)Technologies at Ames



GeneSat (2004-2006-2010)

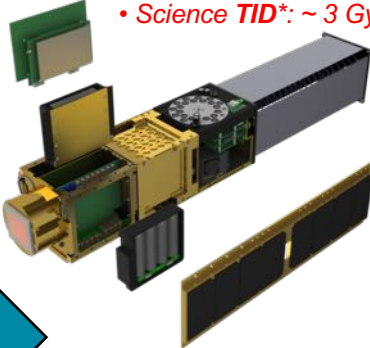
- Orbit: **Low Earth, 440 km**
- Mission duration: **1 month**
- Orbital lifetime: **3.7 years**
- Science **TID***: **~ 0.5 Gy**

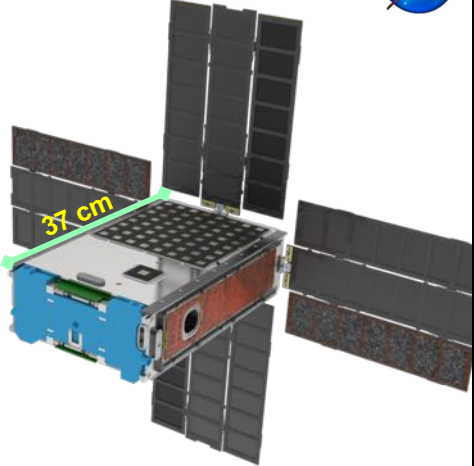


34 cm

O/OREOS (2008-2010-2032)

- Orbit: **High-inclination LEO, 650 km**
- Mission duration: **6-17 months**
- Orbital lifetime: **~22 years**
- Science **TID***: **~ 3 Gy**






37 cm

BioSentinel (2013-2020-7.5 byf)

- Orbit: **Interplanetary (heliocentric), 100 k – 1 M km**
- Mission duration: **9-18 months**
- Orbital lifetime: **7.6 billion years**
- Science **TID***: **~ 10 Gy**

funds




time

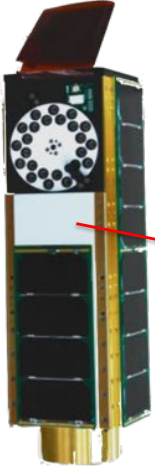
experience

*TID = total ionizing dose in science phase
these estimates include minimal shielding
1 Gy = 100 rad







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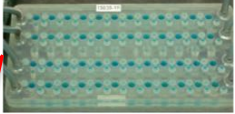
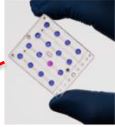
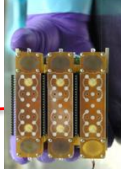
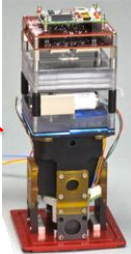

NASA Ames - NanoSatellite Biological Space Missions





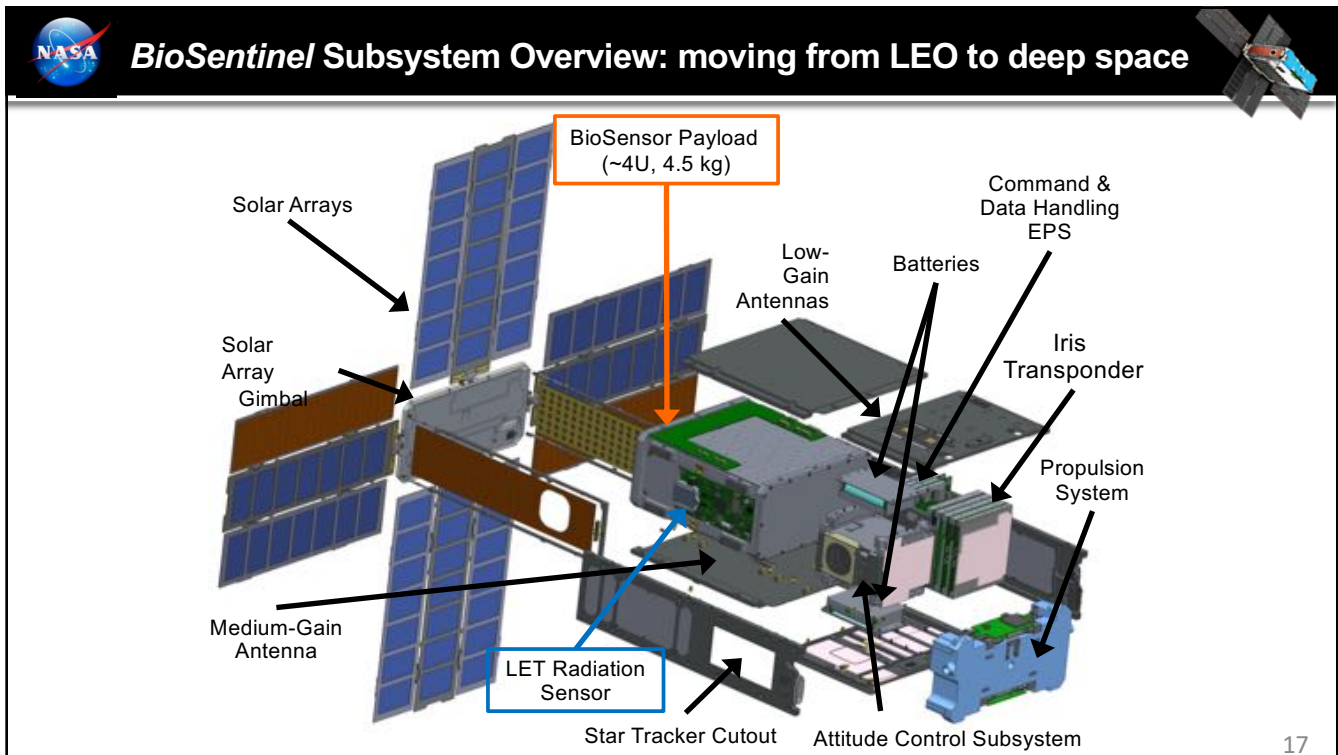
O/OREOS

     	<p>E. Coli GeneSat-1 (2006/3U): gene expression EcAMSat (2017/6U): antibiotic resistance</p> <p>S. Cerevisiae PharmaSat (2009/3U): drug dose response BioSentinel (2029/6U): DNA break/repair</p> <p>B. Subtilis O/OREOS* (2010/3U): survival, metabolism ADRolT-M** (20xx/6U): mutations / lithopanspermia</p> <p>Ceratomyxa Richardii SporeSat-1 (2014/3U): ion channel sensors, μ-centrifuges SporeSat-2 (20xx/3U): plant gravity sensing threshold</p> <p>C. Elegans FLAIR (20xx/3U): dual-wavelength fluorescence imager</p>
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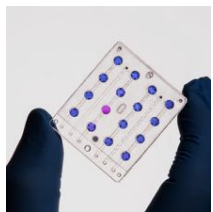






*Organism/Organic Exposure to Orbital Stresses
**Active DNA Repair on Interplanetary Transport of Microbes


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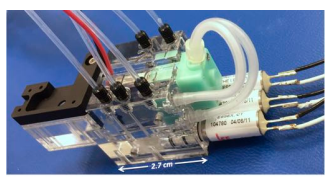

Biosentinel Advances in Biological & Radiation Science Capabilities-1



Integrated Microfluidics Advances:
Deep-space autonomous microbiology experiments enabled by new microfluidics capabilities



- **Large n:** Eighteen independently activated 16-microwell fluidic cards
- **Manifold Integration:** fluidic, optical, thermal components in monolithic manifolds
- **Long-duration biological specimen stabilization:**
 - Dormant fluidic cards “refrigerated” (only active cards held at growth temperature)
 - Low-moisture-permeability optical cover layers + desiccant improve dried cell longevity
 - Stasis tested to > 24 months for *S. cerevisiae*
- **All microbes measured:** optical paths include entire cell-containing volume
- **High-accuracy optical measurements:**
 - Integrated optical calibration cell per manifold enables *in-situ* calibration of 3-wavelength optical density/absorbance measurements at every microwell
 - Wavelengths custom selected for each experiment from 10’s of LED options
- **Ease of sterilization:** Fluidic cards autoclavable; integrated manifolds rad. sterilized
- **Wide range of fluidic functions:** Active pumps, 3-way/2-way valves; passive check valves; bubble traps; moisture traps (desiccant); defined-pore-size membranes

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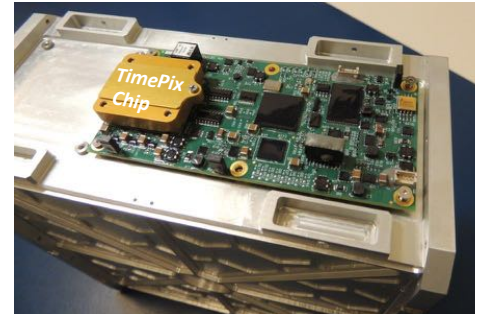
Biosentinel Advances in Biological & Radiation Science Capabilities-2



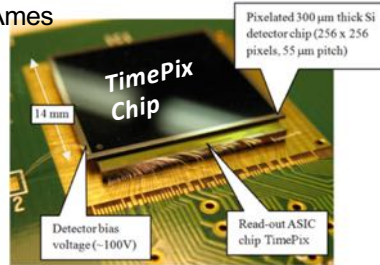
Radiation Sensing Advances

Low-power miniaturized linear energy transfer (LET) spectrometer:

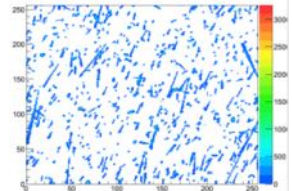
- **Hourly 256-bin LET spectrum:** 0.2 – 300 keV/μm
- Enables correlation of local “space weather” w/ biological effects
- Wilkinson-type ADC, direct energy measurement per pixel
- Categorizes each **event by particle type / energy**
- Calculates / reports **TID** (total ionizing dose)
- JSC Radworks **single-PC-board** implementation uses Timepix (CERN-developed) sensor
- Automatic integration time adjustment
- SPE “auto-trigger” designed by Ames



Single-board LET spectrometer mounted on BioSentinel payload enclosure



Typical TimePix frame: 256 x 256 x 14 bits

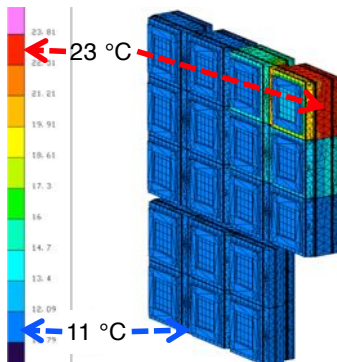
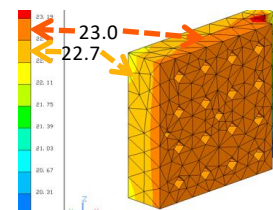


Biosentinel Advances in Biological & Radiation Science Capabilities-3



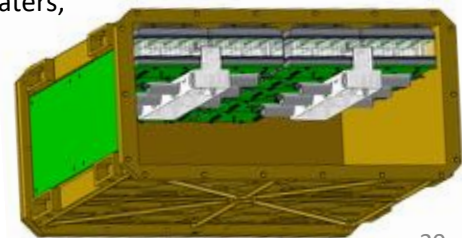
Thermal Management Advances

- **23 °C biology temp.** for “active growth” fluidic card
- **“Passive Refrigeration” ~ 8 °C for non-active cards** to maintain biological viability
 - “Keep-alive” 4 °C minimum at all times, cards & reagents



As-modeled, < 0.5 W to heat one card

- 46,000 Nodes, 6 heat loads, 18 heaters, 206 contactors; FD & FE objects
- Fluidics card components meshed separately (2200 nodes) at high resolution: capture thermal gradients, measure uniformity



“Adapting” Conventional Electronics to Space Flight



- Integrated circuits (ICs) are becoming inherently more radiation tolerant
 - Smaller feature sizes, thinner dielectrics: lower probability of trapped charge
- ICs for challenging environments – e.g. automobiles – are often quite radiation tolerant
 - E.g., TI MSP430 microcontroller (*BioSentinel*), available with F-RAM
- Use multiple “watchdog timers”, both software and hardware to recover from latch-ups
 - Write “self-recovering” software
- Use redundant / error-checking storage of both data and experiment state
 - And keep humans out of the loop as much as possible
- Design circuits that include sensitive components be to dose-tolerant
 - MOSFET power switches

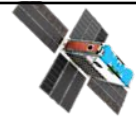


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Thanks!

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NASA/Ames, NASA/JSC-Radworks, Loma Linda U. Med. Ctr., U. Saskatchewan



§ for *BioSentinel*: NASA Advanced Exploration Systems (HEOMD)

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