

AstroBio-CubeSat a new tool for astrobiology in space

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Overview

Design and construction of a CubeSat with a new analytical platform based on the use of **liquid reagents** with **lab-on-chip technologies** capable of providing an integrated solution for the detection of biomolecules in space environments.

AstroBio CubeSat (ABCS) is an Italian **3U CubeSat** to be launched with the Vega C maiden flight in 2022

ABCS hosts a **micro laboratory** based on **Lab-on-Chip (LoC) technology** able to provide a platform for an **automatic bioanalytical experiments** in space

The platform uses immunoassays to exploit **chemiluminescence** signals detected by **photosensors**



ABCS Team



Stima dell'inviluppo complessivo di FTE INAF dall'inizio a fine attività 8.4

Stima delle FTE INAF a Tempo Indeterminato dall'inizio a fine attività 0.4

Stima dell'inviluppo complessivo di FTE (includendo tutti i partners dall'inizio a fine attività) 13.0

INAF - OAA (science, design, management)

PI - John Brucato

School of Aerospace Engineering of Sapienza University (design, manufacturing, operations)

Augusto Nascetti

University of Bologna (science)

Mara Mirasoli

University of Torino (science)

Laura Anfossi

SME Kayser Italia (system integration, engineering)

Michele Balsamo

ASI (program manager)

Simone Pirrotta



Science & Technology

The **scientific** applications are:

- Search for signs of life in planetary exploration missions
 - Space biolabs without human support
 - Health monitoring in manned missions
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- The **technological** aims are:
 - **Functional tests** of the system (delivery of reagents, mixing of chemicals)
 - **LoC characterization** (detection of emitted photons, noise)
 - **Chemicals and biomolecules stability evaluation** (reagents and antibodies employed in the experiment)



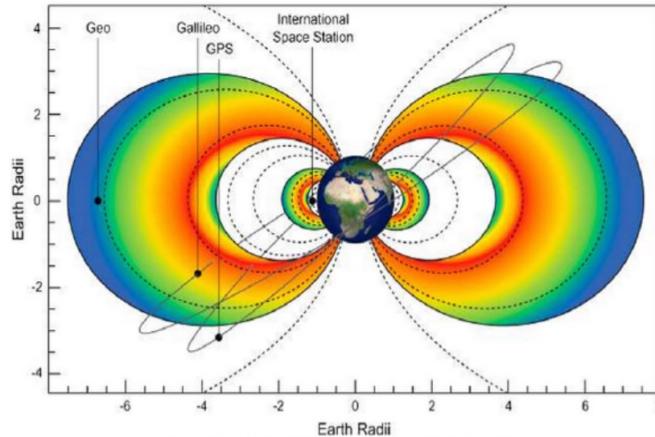
Scheduled Mission - Launch and Orbital Parameters



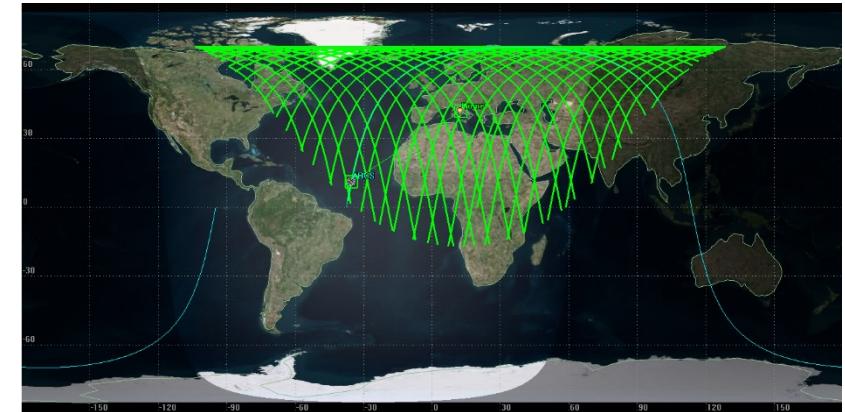
ABCS will be launched by **Vega C maiden qualification flight** from CSG in 2022 as secondary payload of the mission whose primary payload will be LARES 2 satellite

ABCS will be deployed in a circular orbit, at about **5850 km of altitude** and 70° of inclination

ABCS will spend part of the orbital period within the internal Van Allen belt

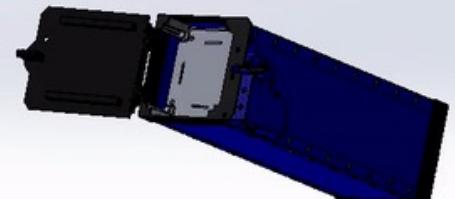


Source: Sarno-Smith, Lois. (2015). A Radiation Belt MeV Electron Flux Comparison Between RBE and GOES-15. CCMC.



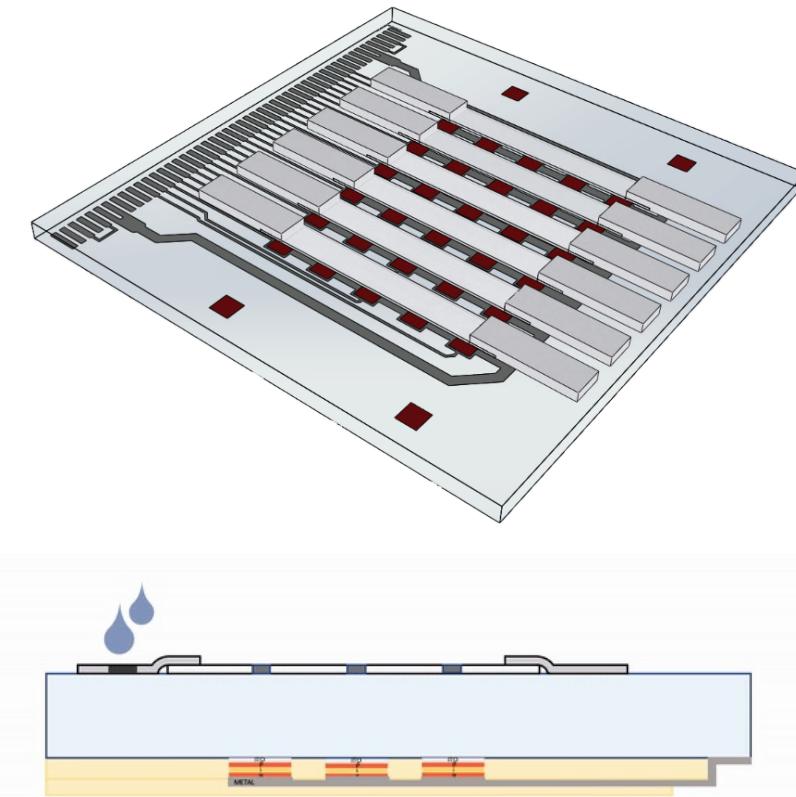
AstroBio CubeSat – J.R. Brucato

Audizioni schede INAF 27 maggio 2021



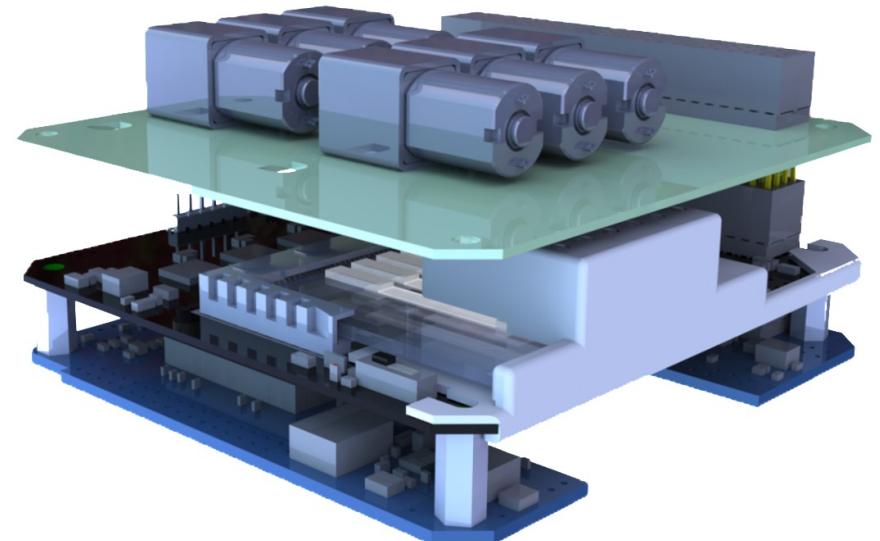
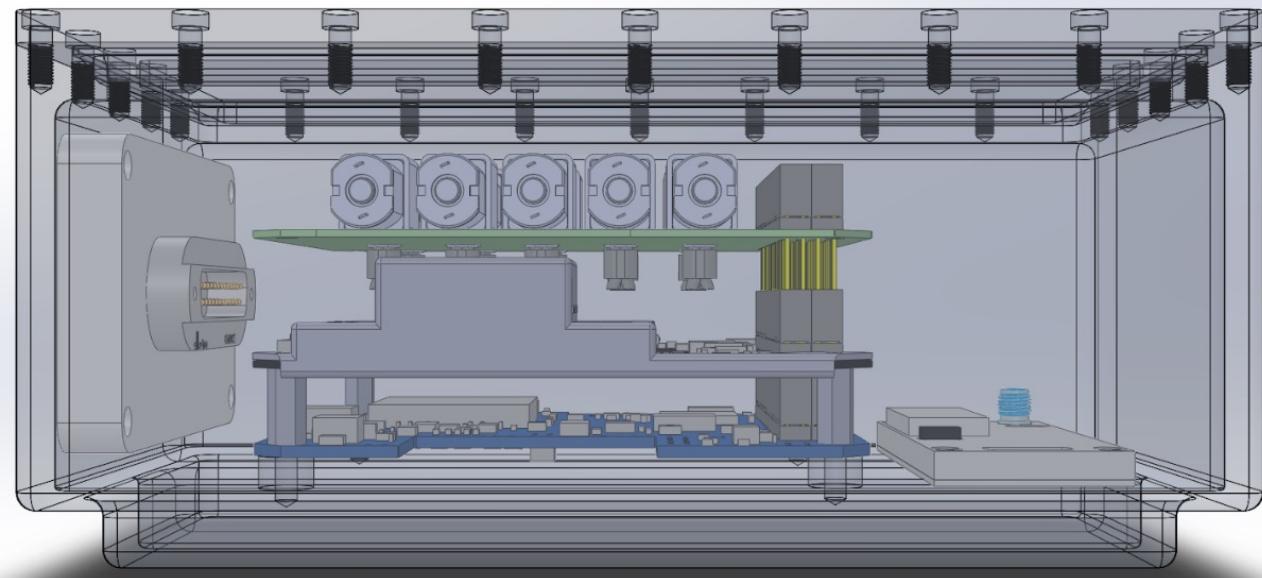
Payload/1

- Six Lateral Flow Immunoassay (LFIA) on strips with immobilized target biomolecules interfaced with a glass chip with integrated thin film sensors
- Dry reagents are deposited in a non-permanent fashion in the initial part of the strips
- Liquid reagents are provided by six pumps to each starting pad: reagents move through the strips by capillarity.
- Liquid reagents solubilize and transport the dry reagents, triggering chemiluminescent reactions in the test line
- On-chip a-Si:H photodiodes detect the emitted signal

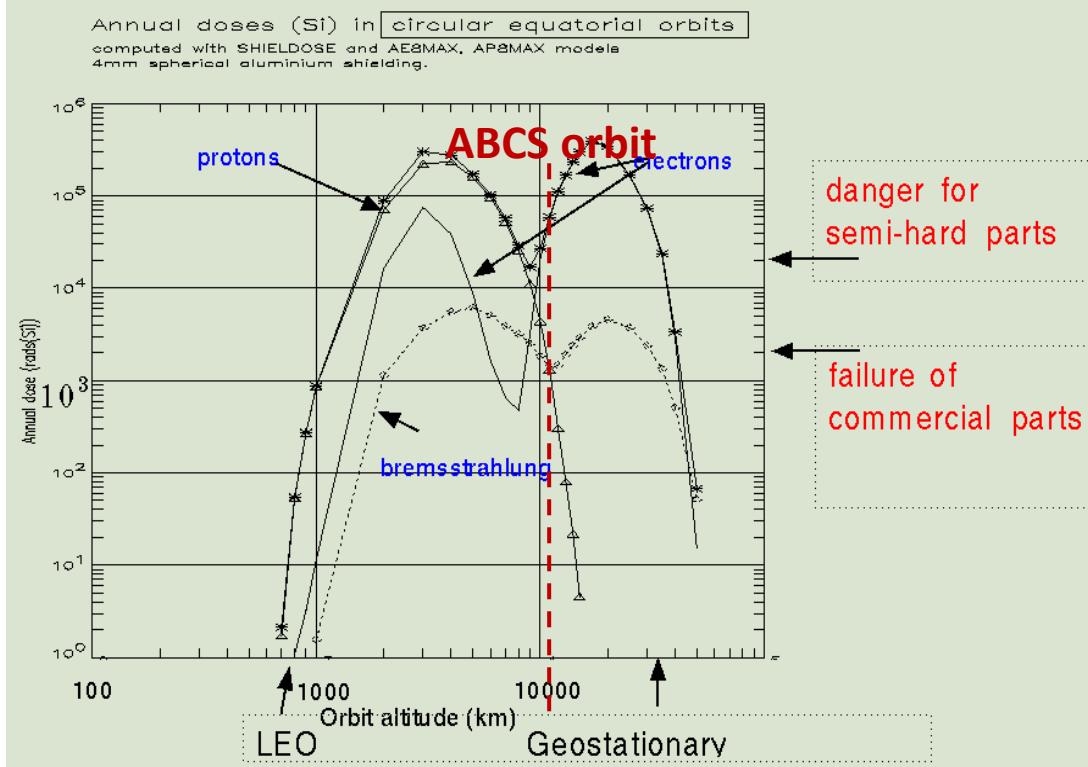


Payload/2

- Compact in size: payload box 160x106x80 mm also including OBC, radio, active thermal control, pressure/temperature sensors, RADFETs, radiation shielding, voltage regulator and battery pack
- High specificity and detectability
- Minimum reagents and power consumption
- Mechanically stable



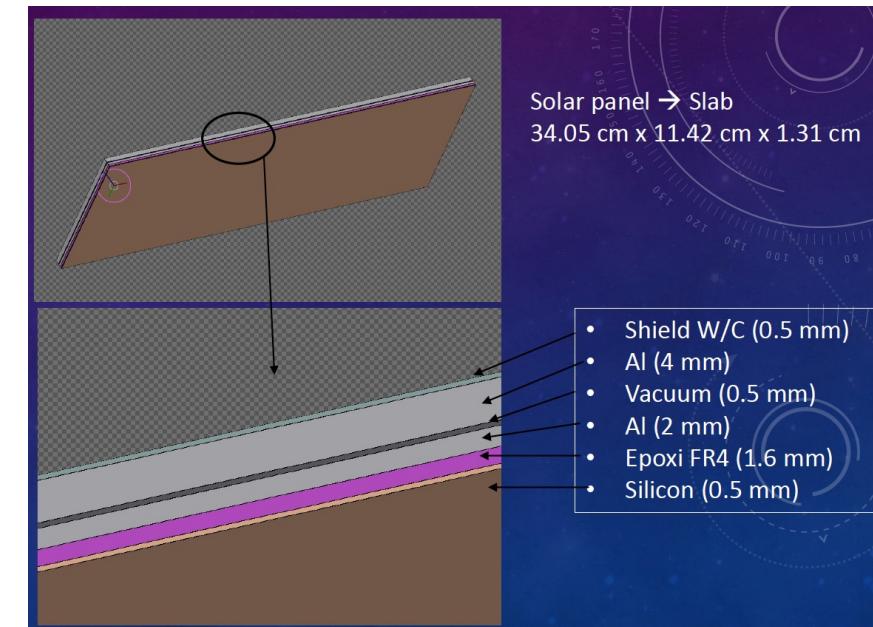
Challenges - Radiation environment



Source: E.J. Daly et al., "Space Environment Analysis: Experience and Trends" ESA 1996 Symposium on Environment Modelling for Space-based Applications, ESTEC, Noordwijk (NL)

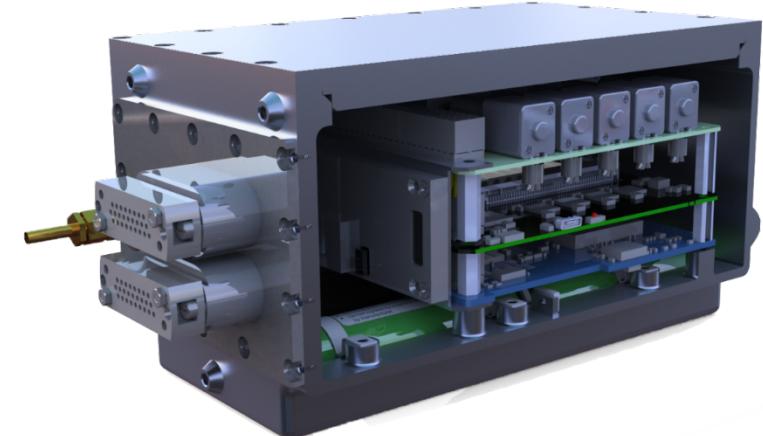
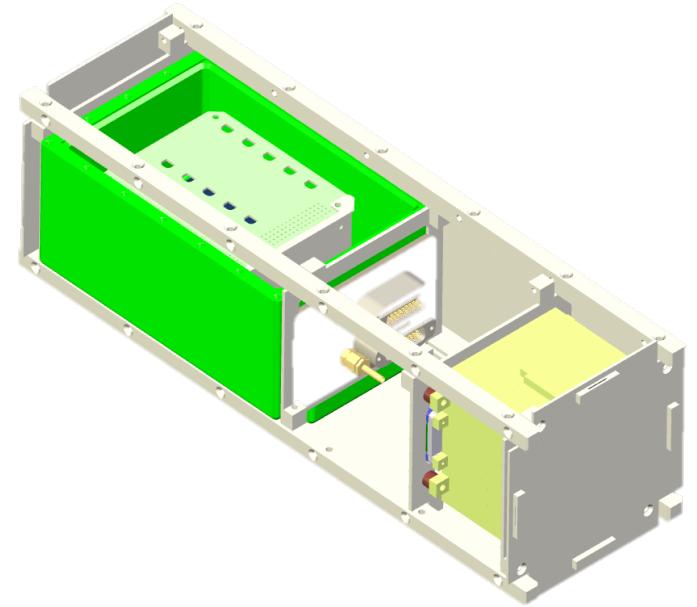
ABCS will experience a high flux of **charged particles**.

- Main expected impacts:
 - Degradation of the solar panels;
 - Total Ionizing Dose (TID) affects the electronics;
 - Single Event Effects (SEEs) affects the electronics.
 - Reagents stability;
 - Readout noise.

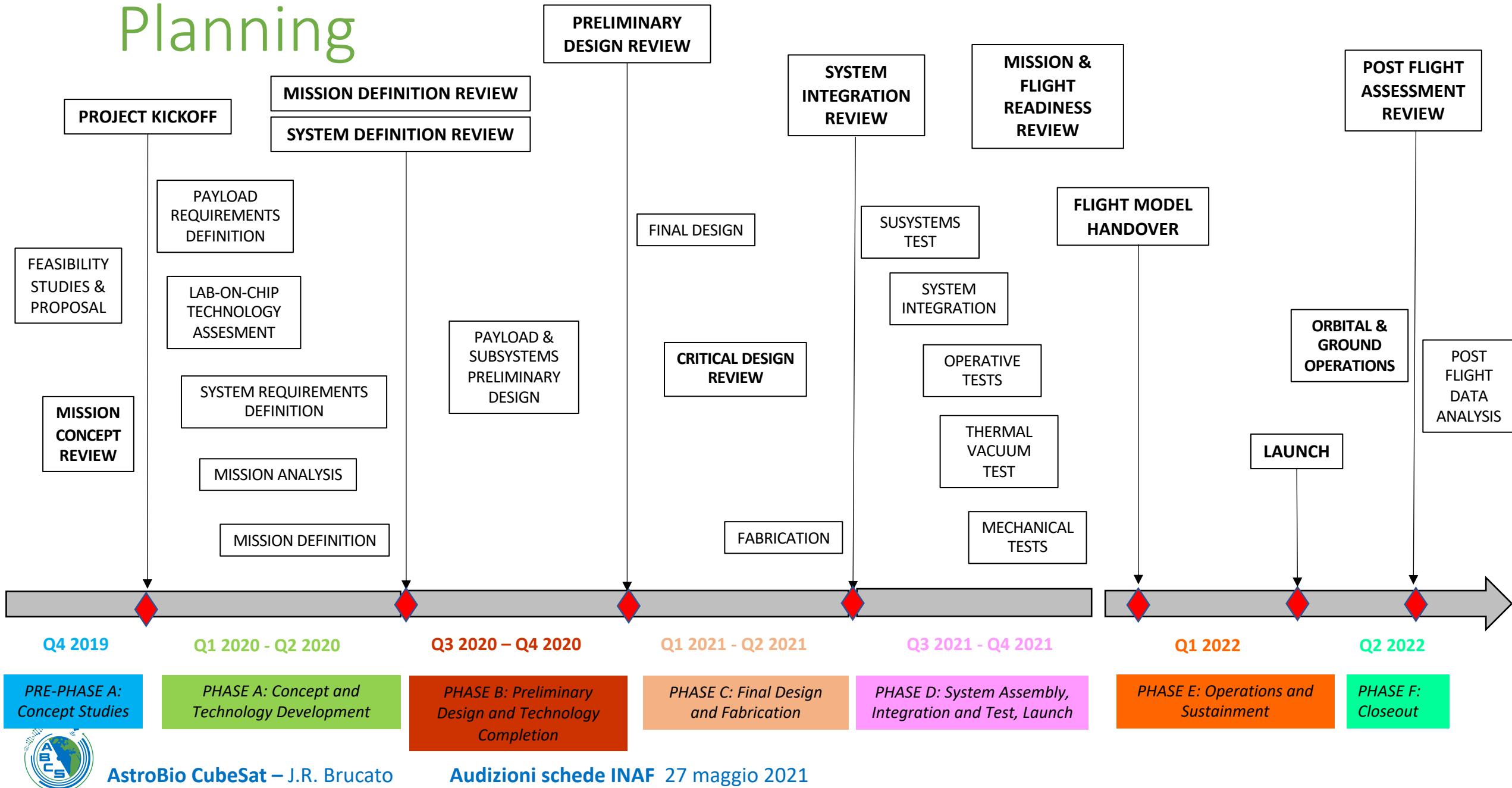


Technological Solutions

- The subsystems are mounted inside a **pressurized aluminum box**, which is **hermetically sealed**.
- The box provides a **shielding** from radiation and charged particles.
- Main advantages are:
 - Pressurized environment facilitates heat exchange due to air conduction (no natural convection) and exploits passive thermal control;
 - Electronics benefit from the shielding and contributes to heating;
 - Batteries operate at atmospheric pressure.



Planning



Budget

Accordo ASI/INAF

Stima inviluppo complessivo intera attività (k€): 350

Stima inviluppo complessivo per la parte di attività INAF dall'inizio a fine attività (k€): 185

Stima fondi acquisiti da INAF fino al 2020 (k€): 0



Critical Issues

L' Accordo nasce in un momento di criticità nei rapporti ASI-INAF:
Non vengono riconosciute le spese per il personale non staff!

Problema generale che discende dal particolare:
Che fare delle professionalità che sono state formate in attività che durano anni?

Capital budget

- Source ASI, ESA, EU
- Covering the costs of the project:
Engineering, Design, Construction

Operating Budget

- Source INAF (hopefully)
- Laboratory operational & maintenance costs
- Data exploitation post mission operation.



Thank you for your attention!

