

ASTROBIOLOGIA

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4 STAFF

3 Post-docs

2 Undergraduate

2 STAND-BY



F. Matteini

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E. Pace



MARCOPOLO-R

NEAR-EARTH OBJECT SAMPLE RETURN MISSION

Team Coordinator:

Prof. A. Barucci
LESIA Paris

16 Countries

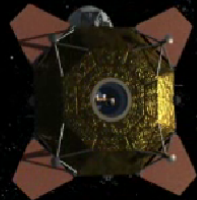
564 Scientists

121 Italians

11 WGs

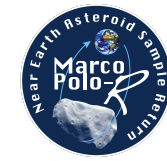
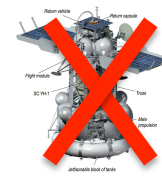
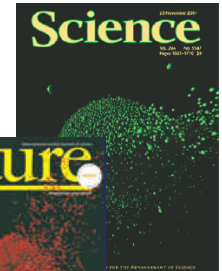
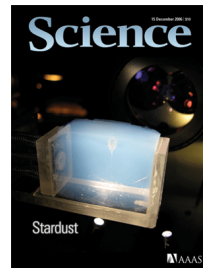
IT Science Study Team:

J.R. Brucato INAF — Oss. Firenze
E. Dotto INAF — Oss. Roma





Programmatic International Framework



Apollo & Luna

Genesis

Stardust

Hayabusa

Phobos-Grunt

Hayabusa 2

Osiris-Rex

MarcoPolo-R

Launch

Return 1969

2001

2004

1999

2006

2003

2010

2011

2014

2014

2020

2016

2023

2022

2029

Assessment Phase

CDF

ITT

DOI

Start
Industrial
Study

End
Industrial
Study

8 Nov. 2011
23 Nov. 2011

Jan. 2012

Feb. 2012

Spring 2013



Why a Sample Return?

Complexity

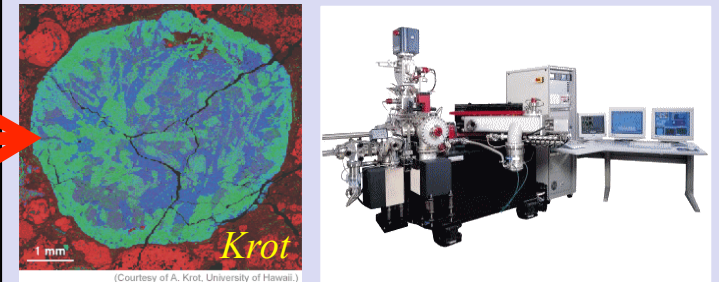
- Same sample analysed by many instruments
- Complex sample selection and preparation



Initial selection



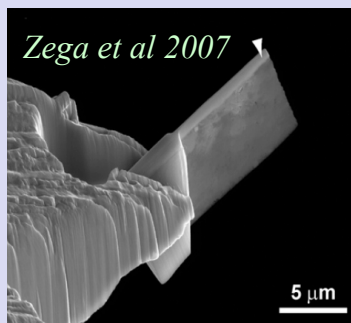
Process characterisation



Split

Example: isotope dating of chondritic components

Context (mm– μ m) – check secondary effects



Isotope dating

- Dissolution
- Purification
- Analysis
- Calibration





The Binary: 1996 FG3

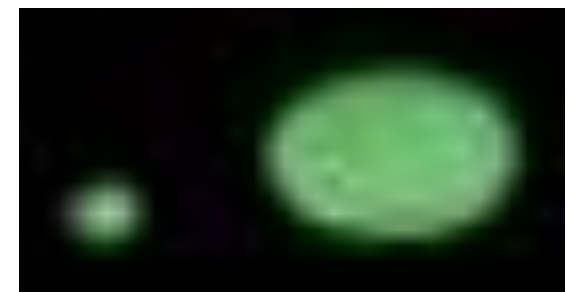
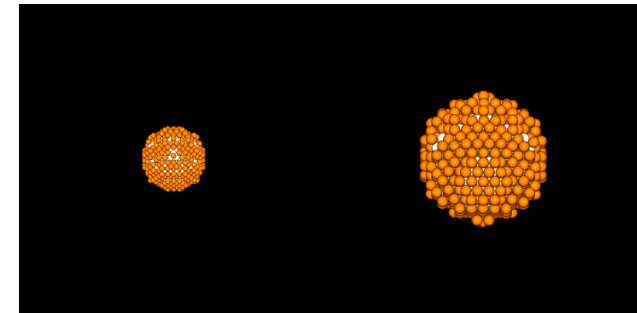
nature

Vol 454 | 10 July 2008 | doi:10.1038/nature07078

LETTERS

Rotational breakup as the origin of small binary asteroids

Kevin J. Walsh^{1,2}, Derek C. Richardson² & Patrick Michel¹



- It provides for an **exciting science**

One of the lowest albedo of any known asteroid (0.035) and a spectral signature suggesting a carbon- and volatile-rich surface.

- It is a class of object **never before visited by a spacecraft**

Binary and Primitive C-class carbonaceous asteroid, a class that has never been studied up

- Its **size, shape, and rotation state are known**

A unique opportunity to study the dynamical evolution driven by the YORP/Yarkovsky thermal effects

- There is **fresh material on the pole**

Collecting samples from the pole of the primary can therefore provide a means of obtaining material that was originally inside the body without having to drill into it.

- **Formation mechanism**

Measurements of the mutual orbit and rotation state of both components will be used to probe higher-level harmonics of the gravitational potential, and therefore internal structure.



The Primitive: 2001 SG286

- It provides for an **exciting science**

Primitive material originated from comets and which is abundant in Tojans population.

- It is a class of **object restricted**

Sample returned from a D-type required a strict containment by Planetary Protection Policy. Recently relaxed as un-restricted.

- There is **cometary-like material**

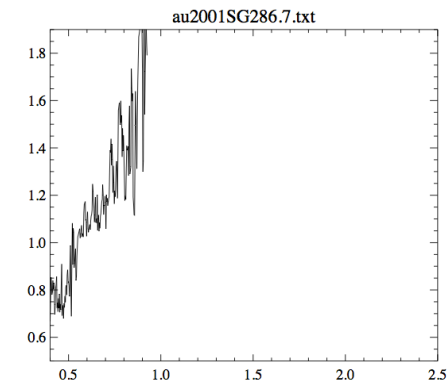
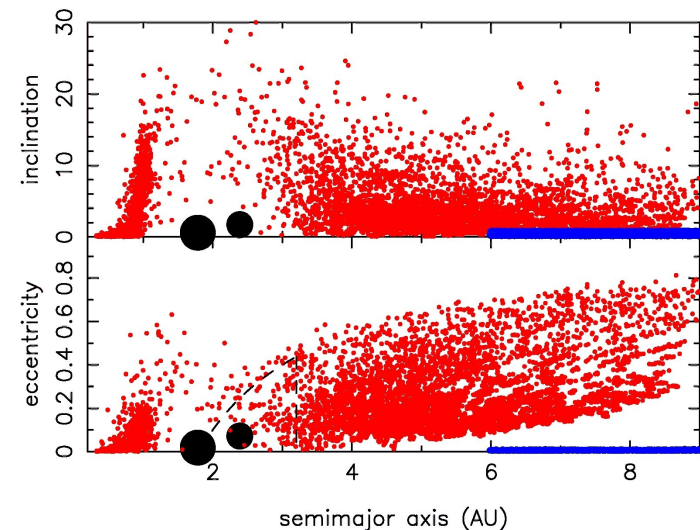
We might expect composition of organics, carbon, anhydrous silicates and water.

- **Missing link with meteorite**

There is not strong evidence of collected meteorites with D-type objects as parent source.



T= 120.000 ky





SCF

Sample Curation Facility

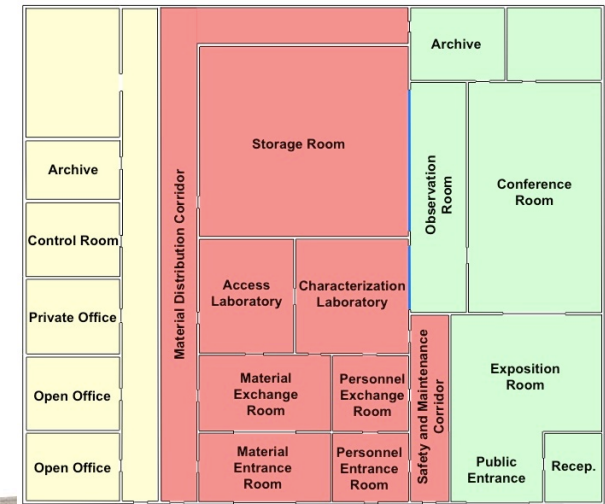
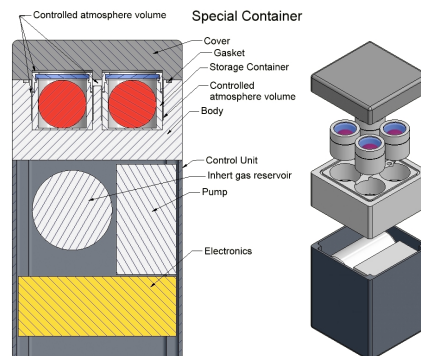
PI: J.R. Brucato (INAF-OAA, Italy)

IT Institutes: INAF-OAA, Univ. Florence, Univ. Siena, Univ. Pisa, Univ. Parthenope NA.

IT Contribution: Preliminary Design, Procedures and Protocols, Sample handling, Laboratory Examinations, Data Base,

Heritage: National Antarctic Museum, Museum of Planetary Science.

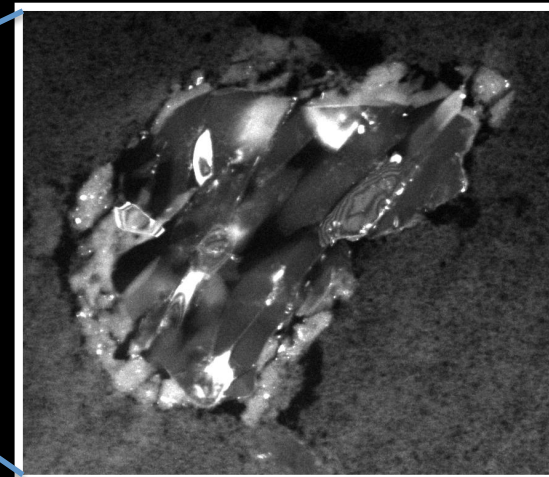
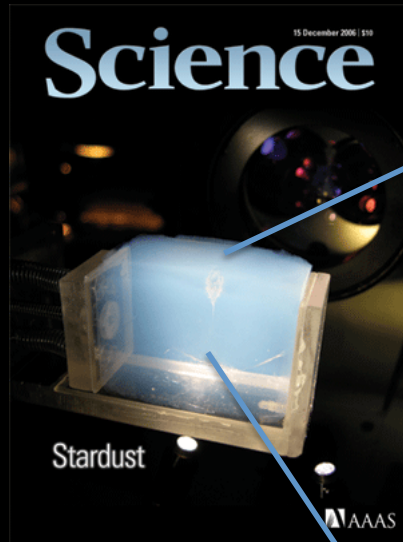
IT Industries: Kayser-Italia



The key activities of the facility are:

- secure and appropriate long term storage,
- preliminary characterization of the sample,
- preparation and distribution of sub-samples,
- accurate documentation of the samples

Analisi in laboratorio dei campioni di polvere cometaria riportati a terra dalla sonda Stardust della NASA

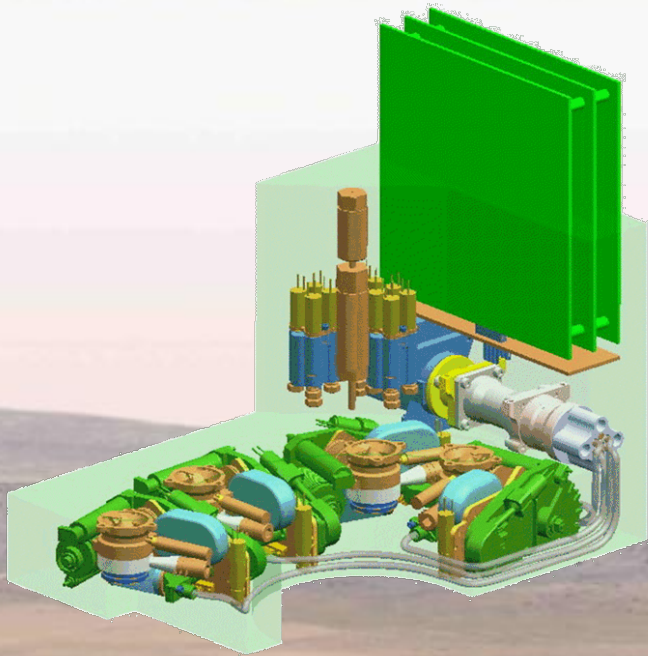


In collaborazione con:
A. Rotundi – Univ. Parthenope Napoli
J. Borg – Ist. Astrofisica Spaziale Orsay, Francia



E X O M A R S

ESA's ExoMars rover (CGI version 2010)

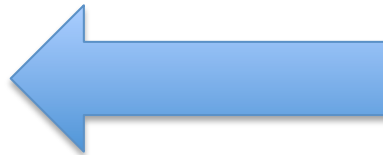


Life Marker Chip
Flight Model design
(early 2010)

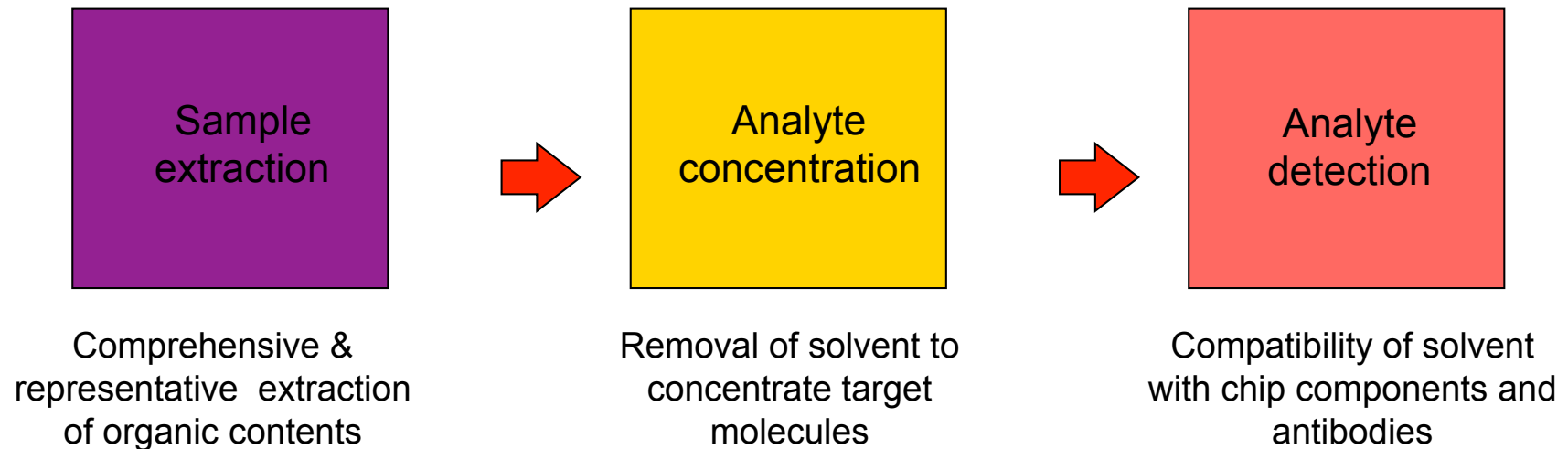


LMC definition

- The Life Marker Chip (LMC) is an instrument that will be part of the Pasteur Payload of ESA's ExoMars Mission scheduled for 2018.
- It will examine soil/regolith samples for signs of extinct and extant life
- LMC will be situated in the ALD (Analytical Laboratory Drawer) of the rover
- Consortium team is composed of the following partners:
 - University of Leicester
 - Magna Parva
 - Dutch Space
 - Kayser Italia



Life Marker Chip extraction issues



- LMC will test Martian soil samples for specific life molecules
- Require a solvent system to extract all target abio- and bio-markers
- Extraction efficiencies important for representativity and sensitivity
- Concentration methods must be established
- Solvents must be compatible with LMC components

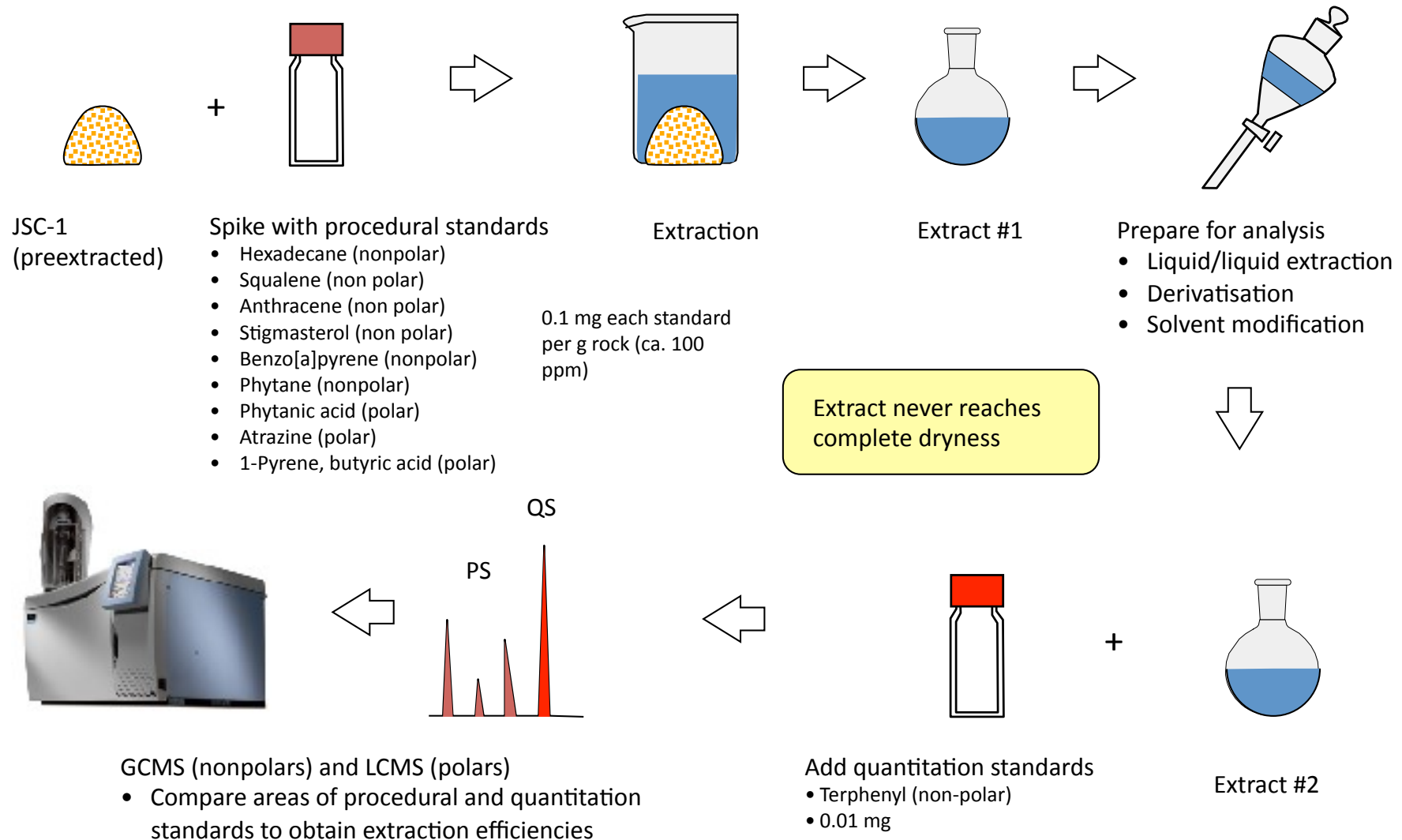
Main Goals of the Thesis and Expected Results:

- ✓ Evaluation of extraction efficiency of biomarkers from Martian soil analogues and systematic study of the possible effects of the mineral grain sizes on the extraction efficiency.
- ✓ Development of extraction protocols that will be used by the *LMC* instrument.

Determination of **adsorption** kinetics/thermodynamics and **desorption** thermodynamics of biomarkers onto Mars soil analogues

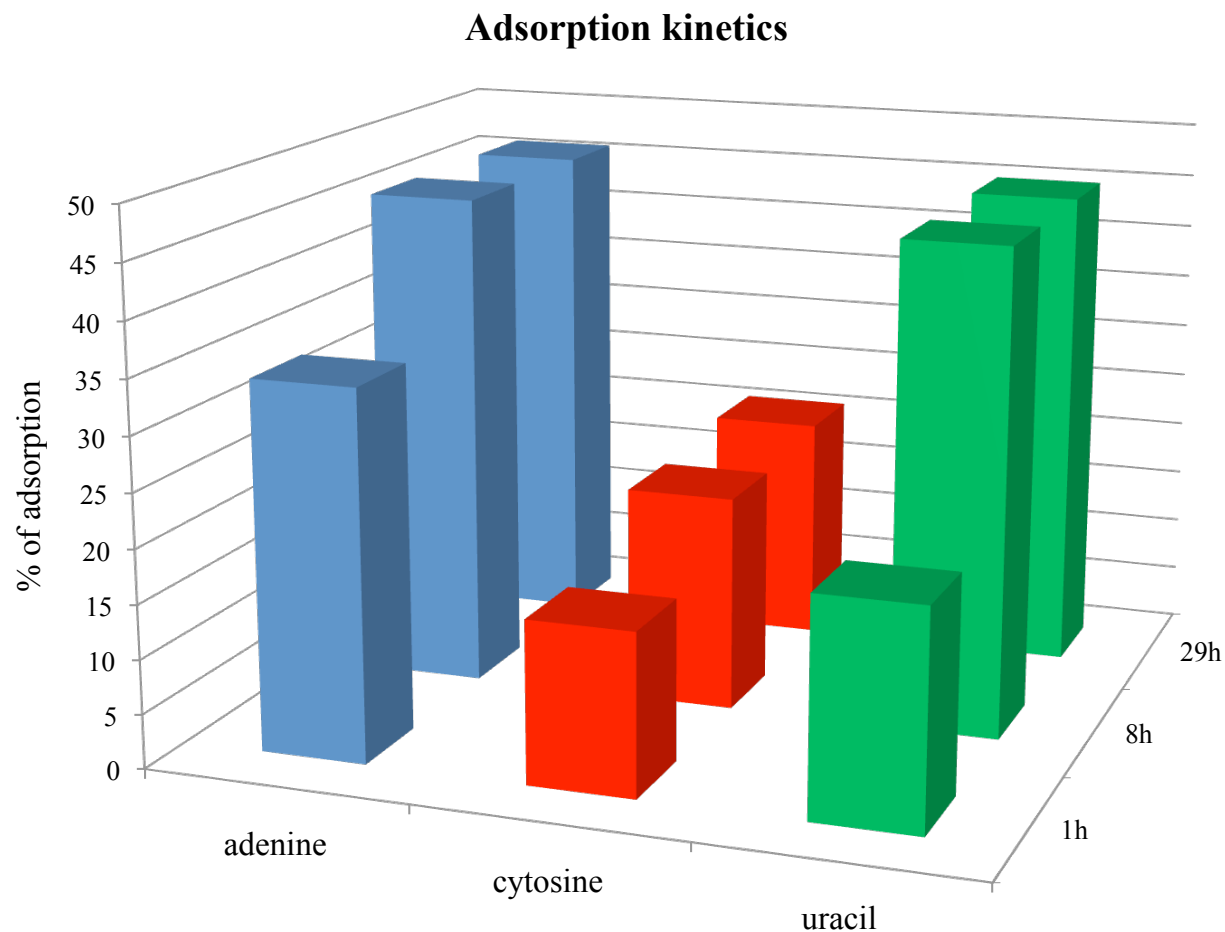
Studies of the **effects of UV radiation** on the biomarkers adsorbed onto Mars soil analogues, determination of degradation kinetics under space-like conditions and possible catalytic effects of the mineral

Extraction Procedure



Results [1]:

ADSORPTION of Adenine, Cytosine, Uracile onto MgO



Experimental conditions

➤ Adenine, cytosine and uracil 10 mM solutions in 0.1 M NaCl

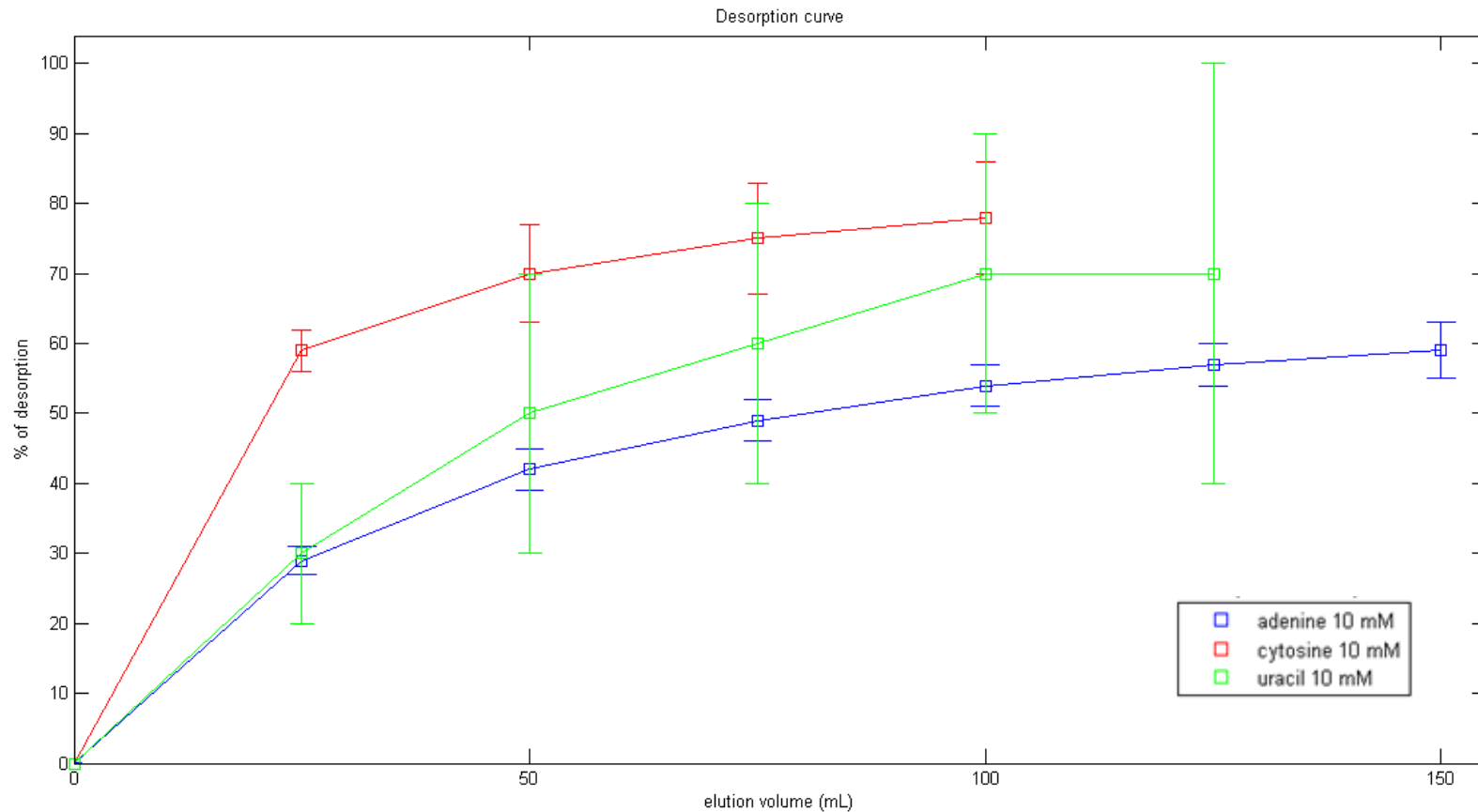
➤ Untreated MgO at 30 mg/mL concentration

Saturation of the nucleobases onto MgO is reached after 8h adsorption

The adsorption order onto MgO is:
 $\text{cytosine} < \text{uracil} \leq \text{adenine}$

Results [2]:

DESORPTION of Adenine, Cytosine, Uracil from MgO



➤ Adenine, cytosine and uracil 10 mM solutions in 0.1 M NaCl

➤ Untrated MgO with concentration of 30 mg/mL

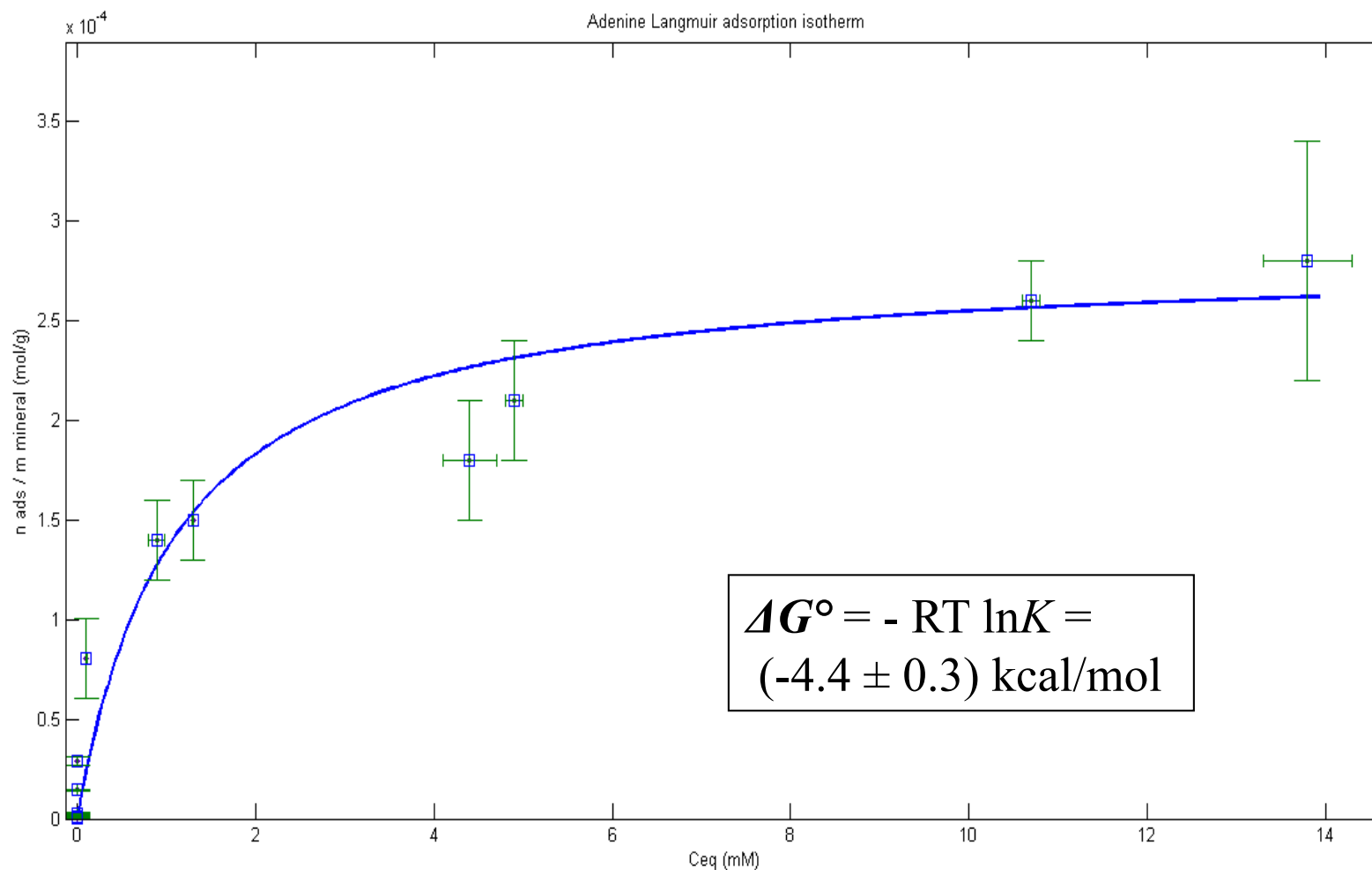
➤ Washing cycles with a 0.1 M NaCl aqueous solution

The desorption order from MgO is: adenine < uracil < cytosine

Results [3]:

ADSORPTION ISOTHERM of adenine onto MgO

$$n_{\text{ads}}/m_{\text{mineral}} = KbC_{\text{eq}} / (1 + KC_{\text{eq}})$$



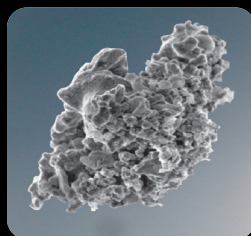
Experimental conditions

➤ 20 - 0.01 mM Adenine solutions in distilled sterilized water

➤ Untreated MgO at 30 mg/mL concentration

The adsorption process is thermodynamically favored

Studi sulle proprietà catalitiche delle polveri cosmiche nella sintesi di biomolecole



Fase Gassosa

Reazioni di
ricombinazione di atomi
a 10 - 100 K

In collaborazione con:
Univ. Syracuse, NY

Fase Liquida

Reazioni Termiche
Irraggiamento UV

In collaborazione con:
Univ. Viterbo
INFN-LNF Frascati

Fase Solida

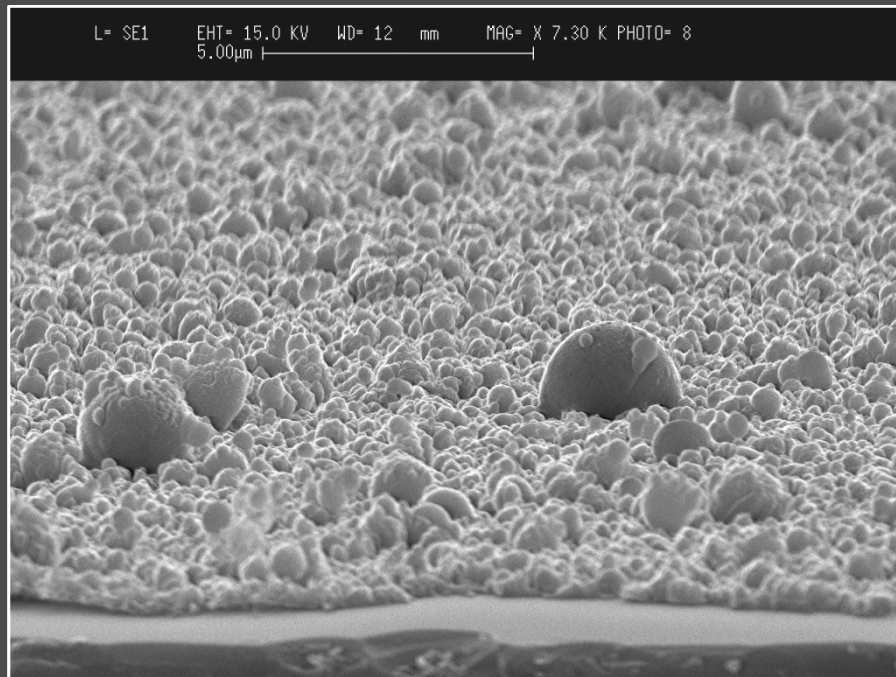
Irraggiamento con ioni di
ghiacci a 20 K

In collaborazione con:
INAF Catania

Silicate production in laboratory

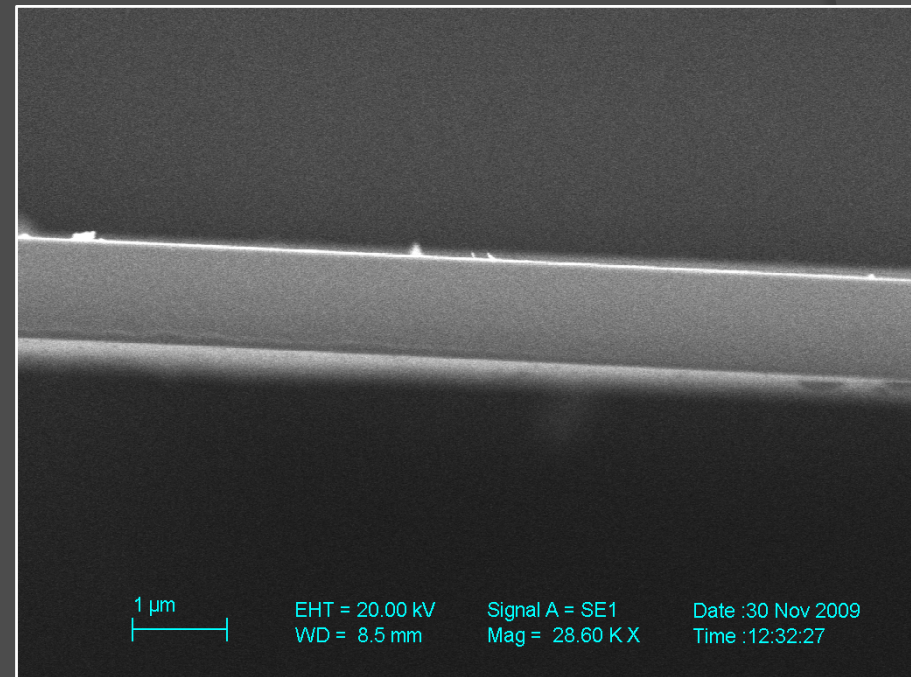
Amorphous olivine & pyroxene

Laser ablation



P= 10 mbar O₂

Electron Beam

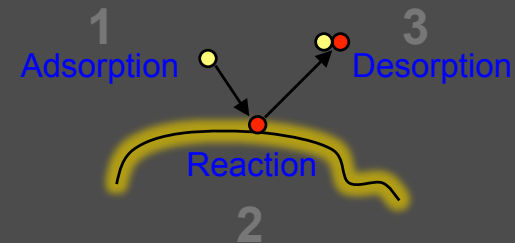


P= 10⁻⁵ mbar

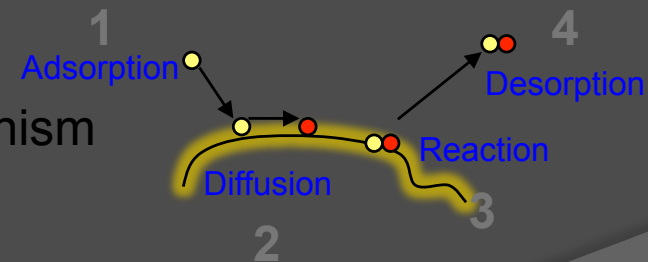
Surface catalysis

Surface catalysis allow molecules formation that are not possible in the gas phase. It open pathways for the chemical evolution in space.

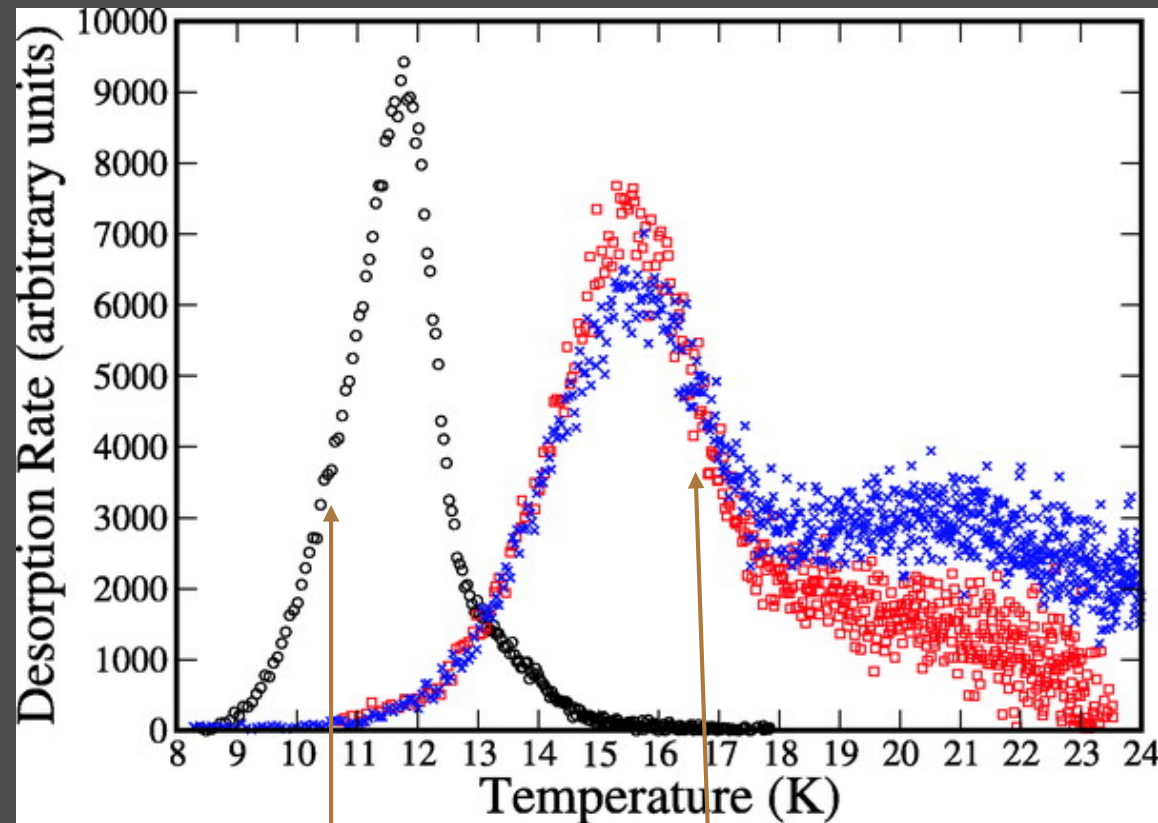
Eley-Rideal mechanism



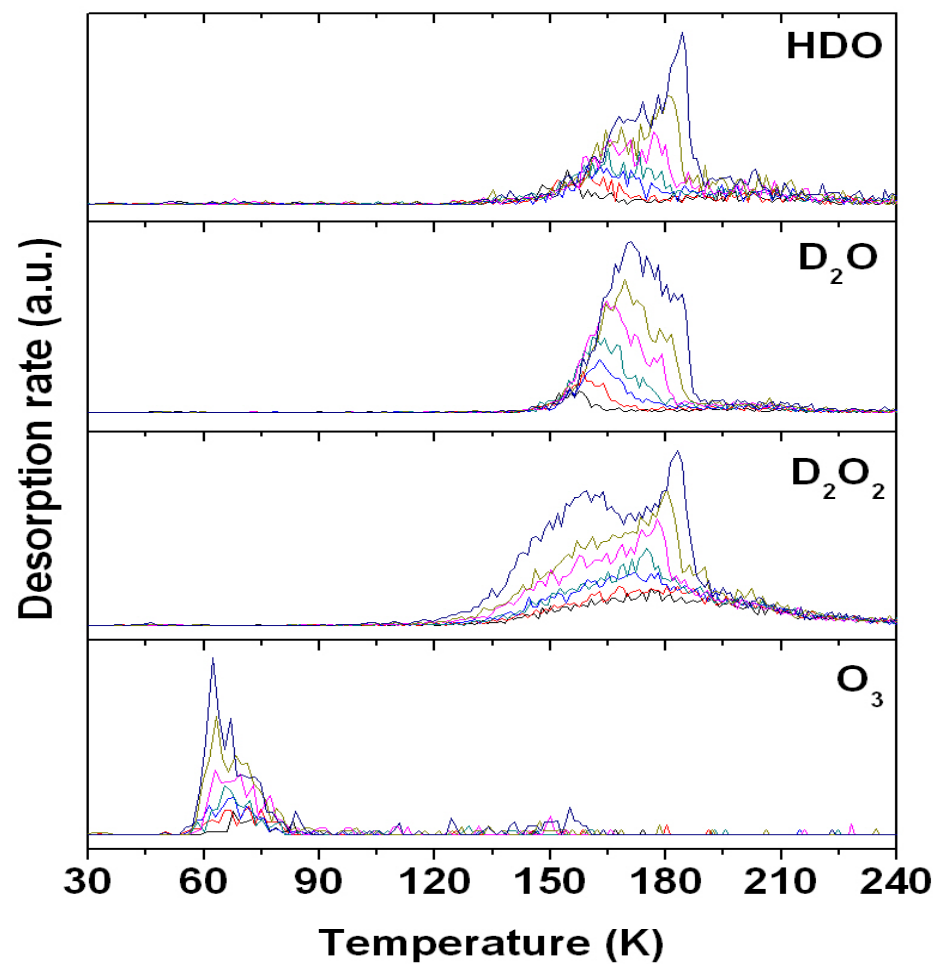
Langmuir-Hinshelwood mechanism



H & D beams irradiation of amorphous olivine silicate (Fe, Mg)SiO₄

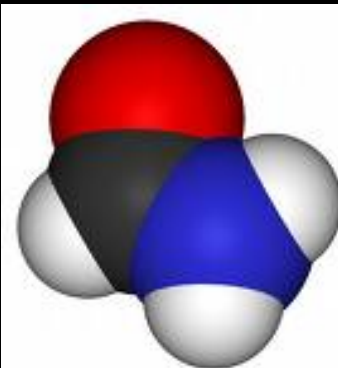
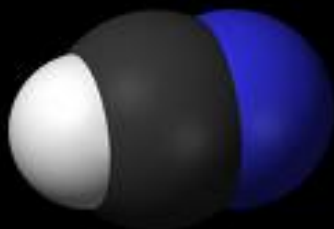


Desorption rate of HD molecules vs. surface temperature during TDP on **polycrystalline** and **amorphous** silicates



Desorption peaks for various species after D and O co-exposure. From bottom to top: 10 min, 15 min, 22.5 min, 30 min, 45 min, 60 min and 90 min.

HCN

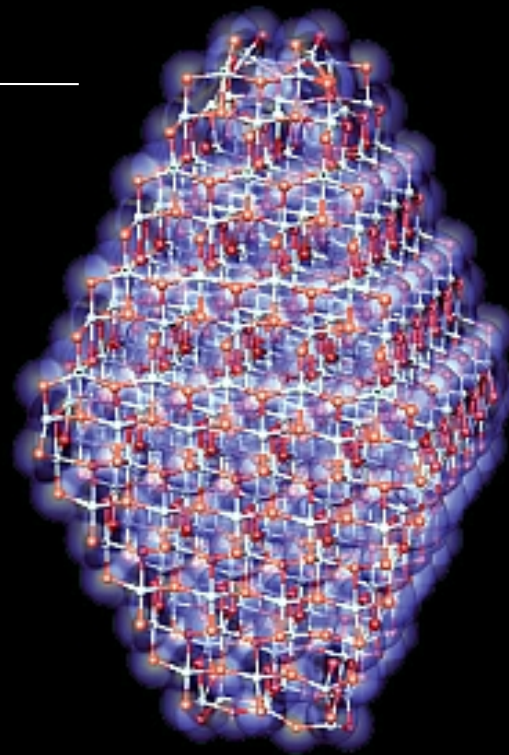
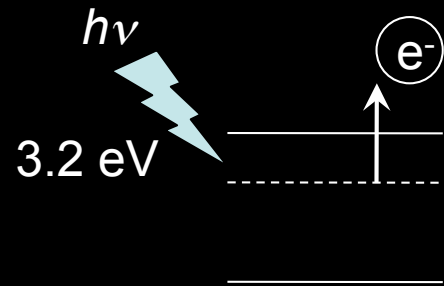


HCONH₂

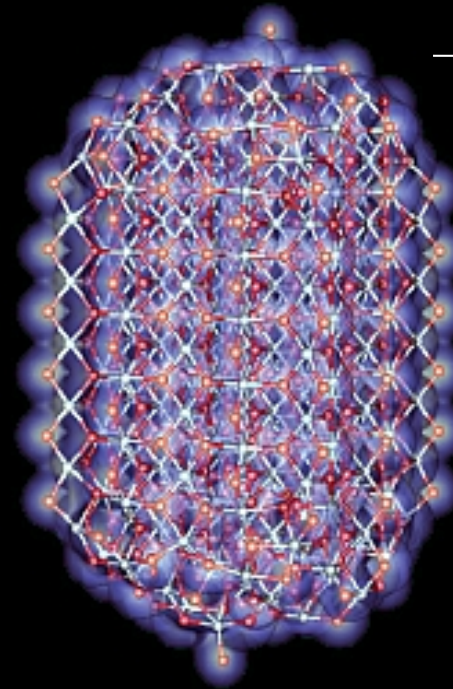
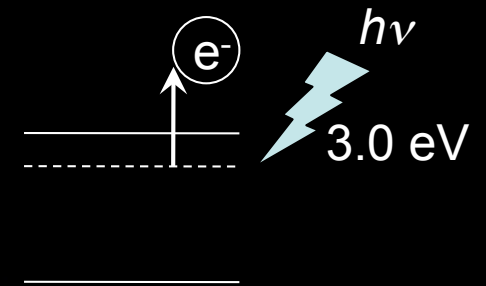
Interstellar organic molecules (79)

CH ⁺	HCN	H ₂ CO	HC ₃ N	CH ₃ OH	HC ₅ N	HCOOCH ₃	HC ₇ N
CH	HNC	H ₂ CS	C ₄ H	CH ₃ CN	CH ₃ CCH	CH ₃ C ₃ N	CH ₃ OCH ₃
CN	HCO	HNCO	CH ₂ NH	CH ₃ NC	CH ₃ NH ₂	CH ₃ COOH	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH
CO	OCS	HNCS	CH ₂ CO	CH ₃ SH	CH ₃ CHO	H ₂ C ₆	CH ₃ CH ₂ CN
CS	HCO ⁺	c-C ₃ H	NH ₂ CN	NH ₂ CHO	CH ₂ CHCN	CH ₂ OHCHO	CH ₃ C ₄ H
C ₂	HOC ⁺	l-C ₃ H	HOCHO	HC ₂ CHO	C ₆ H		CH ₃ C ₅ N
CO ⁺	HCS ⁺	C ₃ N	c-C ₃ H ₂	C ₅ H	c-C ₂ H ₄ O		CH ₃ COCH ₃
	C ₂ H	C ₃ O	CH ₂ CN	H ₂ CCCC	CH ₂ CHOH		HC ₉ N
	C ₂ O	C ₃ S	H ₂ CCC	HC ₃ NH ⁺			HC ₁₁ N
	C ₂ S	H ₂ CN	HCCNC				OHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH
	CH ₂	CH ₃	HNCCC				
	CO ₂	C ₂ H ₂	CH ₄				
	C ₃	HOCO ⁺	H ₂ COH ⁺				
		HCNH ⁺					

Titanium dioxide Photochemistry

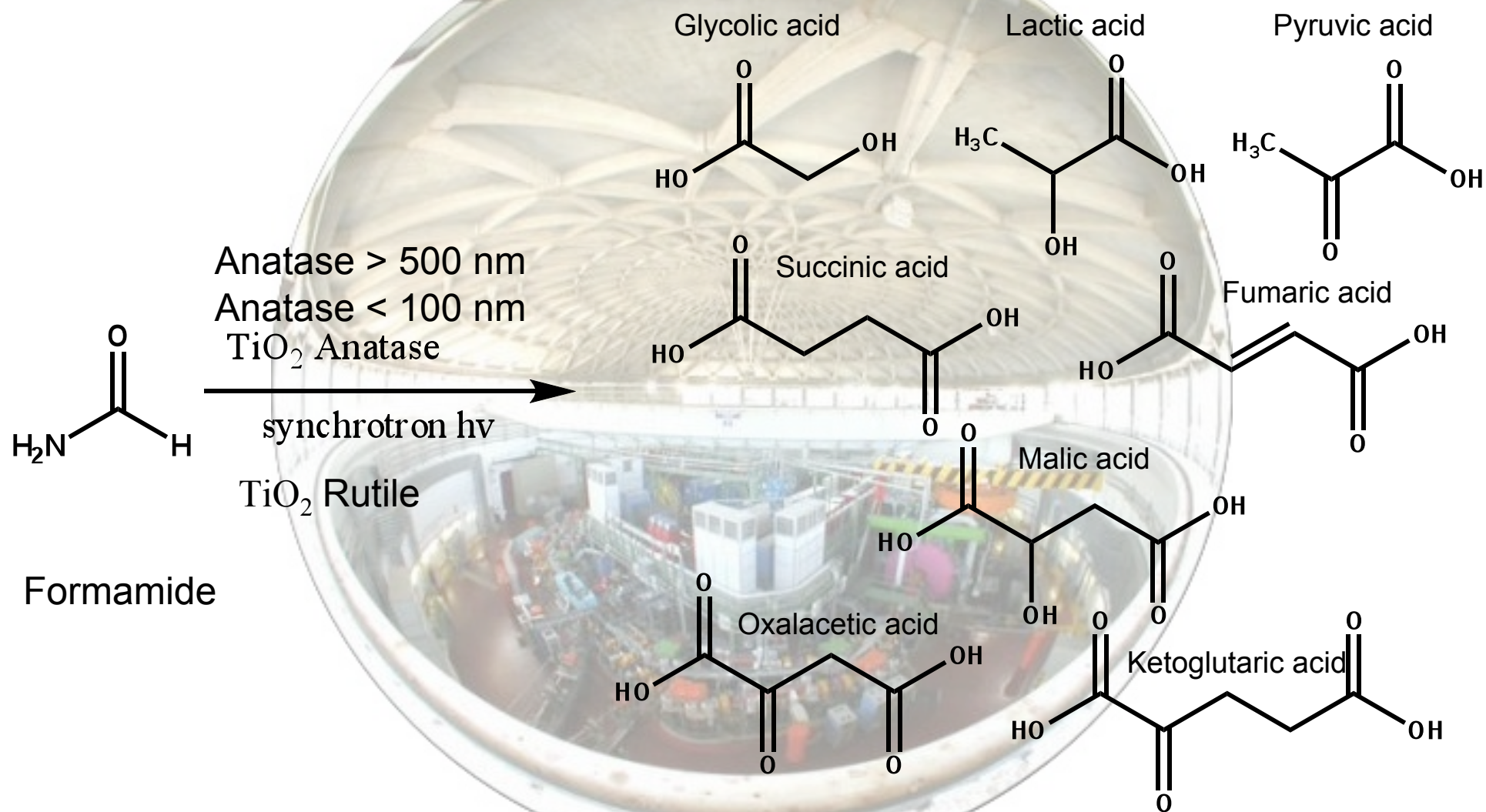


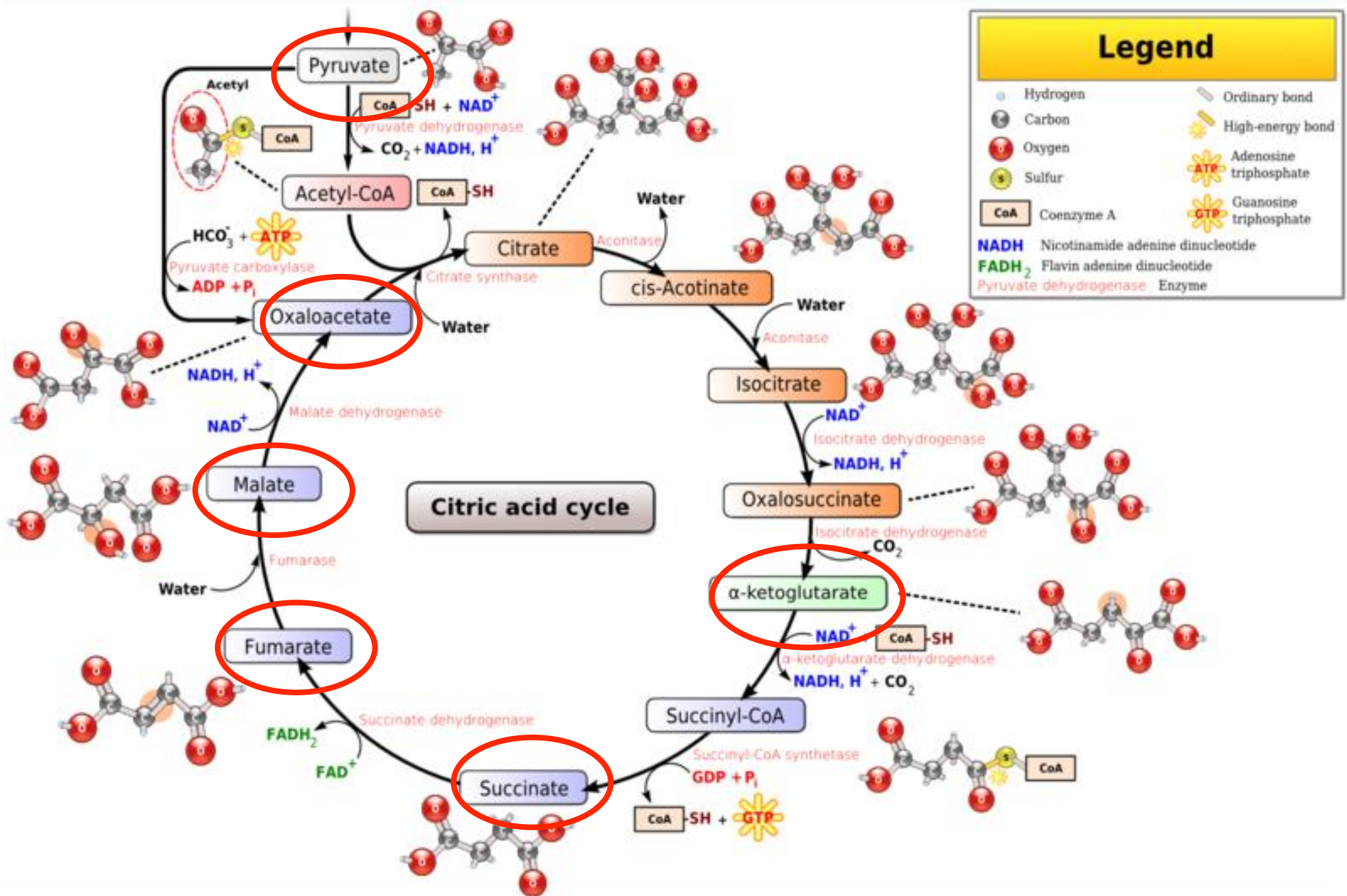
Anatase



Rutile

Biogenic Carboxylic Acids

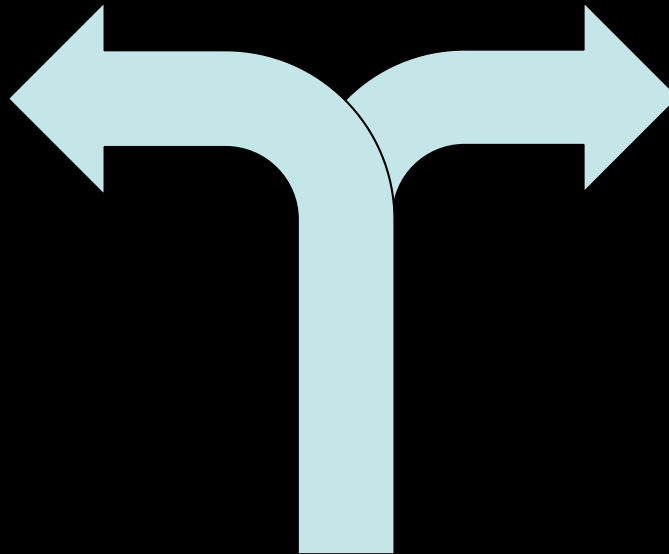




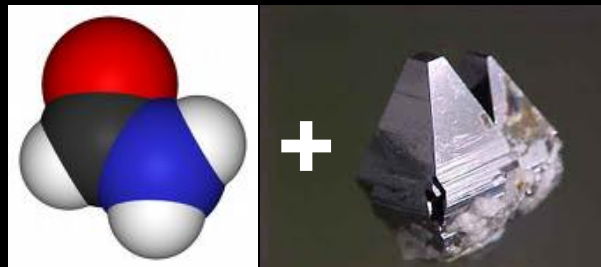
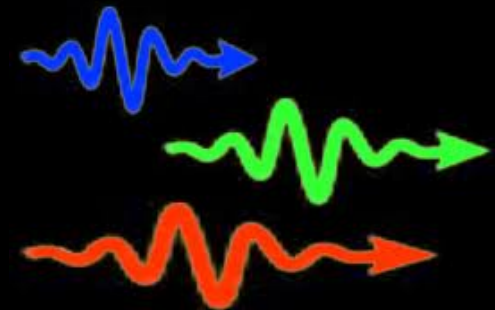
GENETIC SYSTEM



?

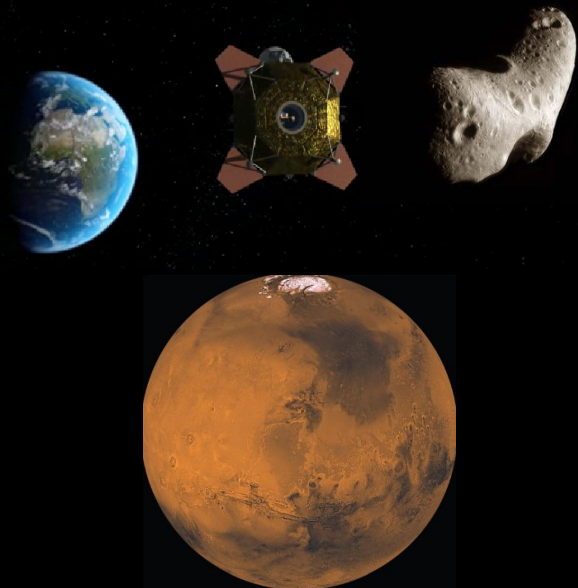


METABOLIC SYSTEM



NASA Astrobiology Institute –
Focus Group: Thermodynamic, Disequilibrium and Evolution

Attività Spaziali



O
G
G
I

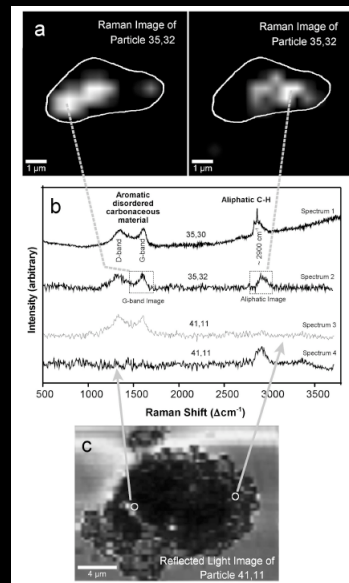
ASI: MarcoPolo - 170 K€
(2010-12)

ASI: LMC - 400 K€
(2010-14)



ASI + Horizon2020 K€ ?

Analisi Campioni



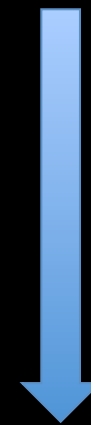
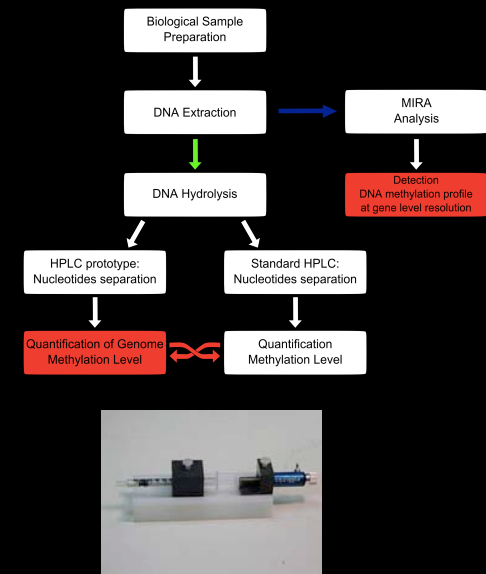
PRIN-MIUR 08: 61 K€
(2009-12)

1° dei 6 finanziati in ambito Astrofisica;
4° dei 58 finanziati dell'Area;
34° dei 986 finanziati in totale.



PRIN-MIUR 11: ≈500 K€

Attività Tecnologica



ASI BioTech 11: 80 K€