

# Space hardware for plant samples

Silas Butler<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> ARC Centres of Excellence in Plants for Space and Plant Energy Biology

## Abstract

This document aims to study previous and upcoming space missions that involved biological samples, to understand the hardware, procedures and aspects needed for such a mission. Additionally this document serves as a technical bridge and will try to break down some of the engineering aspects for other disciplines, as well as recommend feasibility of a similar project.

---

\* Corresponding author. Address: ARC Centres of Excellence in Plants for Space and Plant Energy Biology. Email: [silasbutler@gmail.com](mailto:silasbutler@gmail.com)

# Contents

Abstract .....	1
Mission idea .....	3
Previous missions .....	3
BioSentinel 2022 .....	3
GeneSat-1 2006 .....	3
PharmaSat 2009 .....	3
O/OREAOS 2010 .....	3
SporeSat .....	3
EcAMSat .....	3
AstroBio CubeSat (ABCS) .....	3
ISS .....	3
EuCROPIS .....	4
Chang'e 4 "biosphere" .....	4
SpaceMoss .....	4
ARTEMOSS .....	4
Outline of hardware .....	5
Temperature control .....	5
Heating .....	5
Cooling .....	5
Atmospheric control .....	5
Vibration .....	6
Sensing .....	6
Imaging .....	6
Lab on a chip? or other chemical detection .....	6
Additional sensing capabilities? .....	6
How this mission could be achieved .....	6
Satellite (cube or share on larger sat) .....	6
ISS experiment .....	6
Bibliography .....	6

## Mission idea

To test the specimen in a space environment, Plants for Space wishes to transport a sample and test equipment into a microgravity environment. To do this supporting hardware will be needed (covered later in this document). The sample is expected to be a genetically modified piece of moss (**get exact species**) that is to express a designed response to a specified stimuli. These are yet to be decided but some early ideas for stimuli (Temperature change) and response (Colour change, growth response, chemical production). The exact mechanisms will need to be simple, lightweight and ideally using existing hardware.

The method of transport for the mission is also yet to be decided, with the options being between a small-sat or mission being hosted aboard the ISS. Ideally the hardware design is mission agnostic, as both options face similar constraints, mainly independence/automation (satellite cant be interacted with once launched and very high labor cost upon the ISS), however ISS may have easier constraints for atmosphere.

## Previous missions

This list is not exhaustive and will mostly focus on plant based biological samples, but bacteria and bioscience experiments will be listed for completeness.

### BioSentinel 2022

6U CubeSat that explored the effects of deep space radiation on yeast cells. Sat was launched aboard Artemis-1, and ventured into orbit beyond the moon. Yeast cells failed to grow, which the team determined was a result of extended storage pre-mission. [1], [2]

### GeneSat-1 2006

GeneSat-1 was Ames' NASA's first fully automated, self contained biological experiment on a satellite of its size. It tested for gene expression in microscopic organisms using Green Fluorescent Protein. [3]

### PharmaSat 2009

PharmaSat built upon the technology of GeneSat-1, reusing many of the microfluidics and optic systems to test yeast resistance to antifungal agents.

### O/OREAOS 2010

O/OREAOS (Organism/Organic Exposure to Orbital Stresses) was the third small satellite developed by Ames following GeneSat-1 and PharmaSat, designed to measure how well microorganisms adapt and react to the stresses of space, and the stability of organic molecules in space.

### SporeSat

<https://www.eoportal.org/satellite-missions/sporesat#spacecraft>

### EcAMSat

### AstroBio CubeSat (ABCS)

### ISS

VEGGIE-1, 2 & 3. APH (Advanced Plant Habitat)

**EuCROPIS**

**Chang'e 4 “biosphere”**

**SpaceMoss**

[https://2015.igem.org/Team:UNIK\\_Copenhagen/Description](https://2015.igem.org/Team:UNIK_Copenhagen/Description)

**ARTEMOSS**

## Outline of hardware

### Temperature control

Temperatures in a space environment are determined by a number of factors and can vary across a wide range, as well as change in a short time period. For a cubesat in LEO its period would be from 90 to 120 minutes, with it being in sunlight half the time and earth occlusion the other half. Mass of the satellite also plays a large role in thermal balance, as larger craft will take longer to heat up/cool down, and will therefore have a more stable temperature. Due to these large amount of factors it is difficult to claim certain temperature ranges experienced by a satellite, however we can compare similar craft in orbits we are targeting. MinXSS-1 (2016) made their estimated and recorded temperature ranges publicly available [4], for their 3U cubesat in an equatorial low earth orbit. The most central electronics (motherboard, power systems) experienced a temperature range from  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , where as systems with a higher thermal mass (batteries) experienced only  $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+21^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Spacecraft typically contain an assortment of temperature critical components. Lithium-ion batteries for example will reduce in effectiveness and eventually stop working in colder environments, and so will often come with heating systems to keep them within their operational range (  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  for best performance). Some subsystems (i.e. high end optics or scientific equipment) are the opposite, and need very low temperatures. These systems make use of radiators and in some extreme cases will use technology such as heat pumps to achieve localised very low temperatures.

### Heating

Considering that this mission will aim for smaller mission platforms, heating will likely be required, however with insulation and the relatively forgiving temperature range this should be very simple to achieve.

### Cooling

Cooling may be needed, depending on the survival/comfort range of the sample. Once more details are known about mission (satellite size, target orbit, insulation) thermal simulations can be run and cooling requirements can be reassessed. Due to relaxed cooling needs compared to other space systems (such as very low temperature optics) increasing cooling capabilities should be as simple as increasing thermal emissivity (though the use of radiators or type of coating). In an extreme case active systems such as peltier modules may be used, as these are low cost, simple solutions to cooling needs.

A concern raised early on in discussions was the transport of the sample, as waiting stages of the sample (such as in the fairing before launch) could be prone to overheating. **Mention of BioSentinel? Chase down/contact**

**Note:** When testing for atmospheric parameters it may be worth testing against temperature, as lower temps could slow down atmospheric consumption.

### Atmospheric control

The sample will want an atmosphere that mimics that of earths to maintain healthy condition, supplying gasses such as  $\text{CO}_2$  and Oxygen. These will be consumed over the duration of the mission, however variables such as rate of consumption, ideal mixture, and pressure are all unknown and will need testing. Ideally the sample can survive on a small volume of atmosphere long enough to run the mission.

Additionally depending on the mission launch provider, more testing will need to be done as well as certification to launch a pressurised container.

## **Vibration**

During the launch of a mission, the payload can experience large vibrational loads (can be upwards of 10g). The attachment of the sample within its container needs to be able to withstand these high vibrations.

And early idea floated was using a thick layer of agar, similar to the kind used in petri dishes, however testing would be needed to determine if this would be good for the sample.

Another idea could be to grow the moss sample into a porous substrate to more securely anchor it down.

Additionally, dampening can be used and measures can be taken to isolate the sample/payload.

## **Sensing**

### **Imaging**

### **Lab on a chip? or other chemical detection**

### **Additional sensing capabilities?**

Things like radiation sensors, plant health (if this can be measured), atmospheric sensing

## **How this mission could be achieved**

### **Satellite (cube or share on larger sat)**

### **ISS experiment**

## **Bibliography**

- [1] A. Tabor, "What is BioSentinel?." [Online]. Available: <https://www.nasa.gov/centers-and-facilities/ames/what-is-biosentinel/>
- [2] S. Massaro Tieze, L. C. Liddell, S. R. Santa Maria, and S. Bhattacharya, "BioSentinel: A biological cubesat for deep space exploration," *Astrobiology*, vol. 23, no. 6, pp. 631–636, Jun. 2023, doi: 10.1089/ast.2019.2068.
- [3] H. J. Kramer, "Genesat-1 nanosatellite." [Online]. Available: <https://www.eoportal.org/satellite-missions/genesat#ground-segment>
- [4] J. P. Mason, B. Lamprecht, T. N. Woods, and C. Downs, "CubeSat On-Orbit Temperature Comparison to Thermal-Balance-Tuned-Model Predictions," *Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 237–255, 2018, doi: 10.2514/1.T5169.