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Astrobiology Project

Our international research team needs high-speed communication to exchange data from observation sites in the U.S., South America and the Caribbean, and to remotely access unique facilities.



Our Current Research and Interests

Astrobiology: South America as an analog of the biosphere of a cooling and drying planet. Effects of shortand long-term climate change on the biota.

 Instrument development to retrieve consistent information from Ecosystems to cells and biomolecules.

 Development of a micro-satellite sensor consistent with our hyperspectral microscope.

Our group at NASA ARC maintain scientific relations with:

•	Bio-Optical Oceanography (Dept. Marine Sciences, University of P. R.). Effects of increased solar UV-B on marine plant ecosystems.
\diamond	Environmnetal Toxicology Lab (Ponce School of Medicine, P.R.). UV-B effects on human DNA, eye and muscle tissues. (P.R.)
\bullet	National Institute for Research of Amazonia, Manaus (INPA). Palynological paleoclimate
\bullet	Brazilian Institute for the Environment, Brasilia (IBAMA). Ecology, remote sensing research in Amazonia.
\rightarrow	University of Mar del Plata, Argentina. Linking remote sensing of vegetation and modern pollen dispersal.
\bullet	Ethnographic Museum (Buenos Aires, Argentina). Systemic analysis of human history, past climate and environment.
	Polytechnical School (Guayaguil, Ecuador). Archeological research of Albarradas combined with our study ENSO and Sea Surface Temperature.
\diamond	Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri). Development of new optical and interferometric sensors.
•	Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. Long-term studies of human societies and the tropical rainforest environments of Amazonia.
•	School of Science, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Modeling research on past environments.
•	INIDEP (National Institute for R & D of Fisheries, Argentina) joint research project of the Rio de la Plata watershed.
•	San Jose State University, California Joint Research Initiatives in Astrobiology and formation of Human Resources.
•	Alihuen Association, Santa Rosa, Argentina Joint research of the Atuel River Wetland.

What we have and what we need

 Our project includes 32 observation points currently connected by standard Internet.

 AMPATH will allow us to offer our collaborators access to unique facilities.

 We expect to receive data, analyses, discussion and carry out cooperation among scientists in distant locations through AMPATH.

<u>Our Proposal</u>

To build a remotely operated <u>co-laboratory</u> for users in the AMPATH's service area.

Equipment:

- Light Microscopy Workstation
- HIRIM Microscope
- TIMS Microscope
- Sensitive Fluorescence Genetic Analysis facility
- Portable High Resolution Spectroradiometer
- Gas-exhange photosynthesis analysis
- Other instruments for chlorophyll analysis

Other Resources

 Access to world-class Ecosystem Computer and Supercomputer facilities at NASA Ames Research Center.

Guidance, discussion and critique from NASA scientists.

A Virtual Laboratory Light Microscopy Workstation



- Light microscope with planapochromatic optics.
 - Digital camera with split signal to a high resolution monitor and a PC controller.
- Advanced Image Analysis
 software.
- Fast publication-quality prints.

A Virtual Laboratory High Resolution Imaging Micro-spectrophotometer (HIRIM)





The HIRIM (a prototype developed for NASA by Kairos Inc.) consists of a monochromator that delivers light in tunable bandwidths to a light microscope.

Spectral range for biological signatures overlaps with the TM sensor of Landsat satellites, and in part with EO1-Hyperion.

A Virtual Laboratory Tri-Spectroscopy Interferometric Micro-Imaging Sensor (TIMS)



Developed for NASA by MEDECO, Inc. Enables live organisms observation at the "group-of-molecules" scale

Multiple light sources including UV and Laser

Epi-, trans- and epi-trans-illumination techniques

Hyperspectral (200 nm-2 mm) at 1 nm resolution

Raman, fluorescence and reflectance/transmittance spectroscopy

Enhanced spatial resolution at .25 µm

Low illumination levels does not affect the specimen's photophysiologic and photochemical properties.

A Virtual Laboratory The Digital Array Scanned Interferometer

<u>(DASI)</u>

- This sensor flew over Hawaii in a UAV platform and retrieved data compatible with TIMS.
- A new DASI sensor is being prepared for a microsatellite.



Sensitive Fluorescence Genetic Analysis

SFGA (developed for NASA by US-Genomics), a nanochannel sequencer, reads DNA sitespecifically tagged sequences.

Can be tuned to separate single fibers of DNA and label them.

Produces an estimated 8000 copies per hour (vs. the customary 800 a day).

A Virtual Laboratory Oceanographic applications

- Spectral signatures: Harmful algal blooms, corals, seagrasses
- Canopy chemistry (mangrove leaves)
- Synthesis of flavonoids and other photoprotective pigments (in marine organisms) in response to UV fluxes
- Non destructive characterization (spectral signatures) of particles and microorganisms

SAHARA DUST AEROSOLS



Source of nutrients (Fe (6%), Al, P, Si, sulfates)
Aspergillus and other fungi, bacteria, viruses
Be-7, Pb-210, Hg
DDT and other pesticides

Sahara Dust Analysis

- PM 2.5 concentration & chemical composition
- Fungi analysis
- DNA characterization of samples (i.e. bacteria)
- Respiratory health issues (i.e. asthma, allergies)



Air Monitoring (PM 2.5) Stations

Sahara Dust Satellite Data

SeaWiFS: Chl a, Angstrom Coefficient

AVHRR: Aerosol Optical Depth

MODIS: Aerosol Optical Depth, Chl a

TOMS: Aerosol Optical Depth

AERONET: Aerosol Optical Depth (from ground)



Concluding Remarks

- The ongoing collaborations will be enhanced by linking all participating laboratories via AMPATH.
- Interdisciplinary research will be possible on relatively small budgets and improved by unlimited access to unique facilities and field sites.
- Collaboration, teamwork, and group discussion will be greatly enhanced by AMPATH-Based Virtual Laboratories

"The 'office hallways' of this virtual institute will be the fiber optic cables of the Next Generation Internet, and the groundbreaking research that this group generates will help guide our space exploration priorities well into the 21 st century"

> Daniel S. Goldin NASA Administrator