Vision Statement

- Support biomanufacturing for deep space exploration;
- Create an integrated, multi-function, multi-organism biomanufacturing system for a Mars mission; and
- Demonstrate continuous and semiautonomous biomanufacture of fuel, materials, pharmaceuticals, and food in Mars-like conditions.

Research Objectives

- Harness Mars atmospheric and regolith resources for downstream biological use;
- Create outputs like propellants and building materials that are fundamental enablers of any space mission;
- Synthesize food and pharmaceuticals *in situ*, to allow these long-duration space missions to be manned; and
- Perform space and complex systems engineering, to analyze, guide, test, improve, and integrate the above.

Team

Adam P. Arkin, PI, UC Berkeley Amor A. Menezes, Co-I (Science PI), U Florida Craig S. Criddle, Co-I (Institutional PI), Stanford U Karen A. McDonald, Co-I (Institutional PI), UC Davis Lance C. Seefeldt, Co-I (Institutional PI), Utah State U Aaron J. Berliner, Other Professional, UC Berkeley Bruce Bugbee, Co-I, Utah State U Douglas S. Clark, Co-I, UC Berkeley Devin Coleman-Derr, Co-I, UC Berkeley Kalimuthu Karuppanan, Co-I, UC Davis Somen Nandi, Co-I, UC Davis Robert M. Waymouth, Co-I, Stanford U Peidong Yang, Co-I, UC Berkeley



Approach

- <u>Systems Design and Integration</u> to optimally allocate and utilize Mars resources, to tightly integrate and automate internal processes, and to satisfactorily achieve performance per mission specifications;
- <u>Microbial Media and Feedstocks</u> to harness *in situ* resources, to decontaminate and enrich regolith, and to transform human/mission wastes to media and feedstocks for utilization by downstream processes;
- <u>Biofuel and Biomaterial Manufacturing</u> to produce propellants, biopolymers, and chemicals from media and feedstocks, to recycle products at end-of-life, and to use generated biopolymers in 3D-printing; and
- <u>Food and Pharmaceutical Synthesis</u> to engineer plants and microbes for use by astronauts.

Benefits

- Engineered microbes to convert limited, marginally accessible Martian feedstocks, such as atmospheric gases at low partial pressure and nutrients from contaminated/toxic land, into commodities.
- Novel biologically-coupled nanotechnologies to fix available carbon and nitrogen and to transfer energy into biosynthetic processes;
- Refined plants and plant microbiomes that grow in restricted space, light, water, and nutrients, and that can still provide substantial yields of nutritive foods;
- Biologically-produced pharmaceuticals, cellular treatments/therapeutics, and materials for ondemand diverse 3D-printing applications; and
- Optimized, integrated operation of these processes.