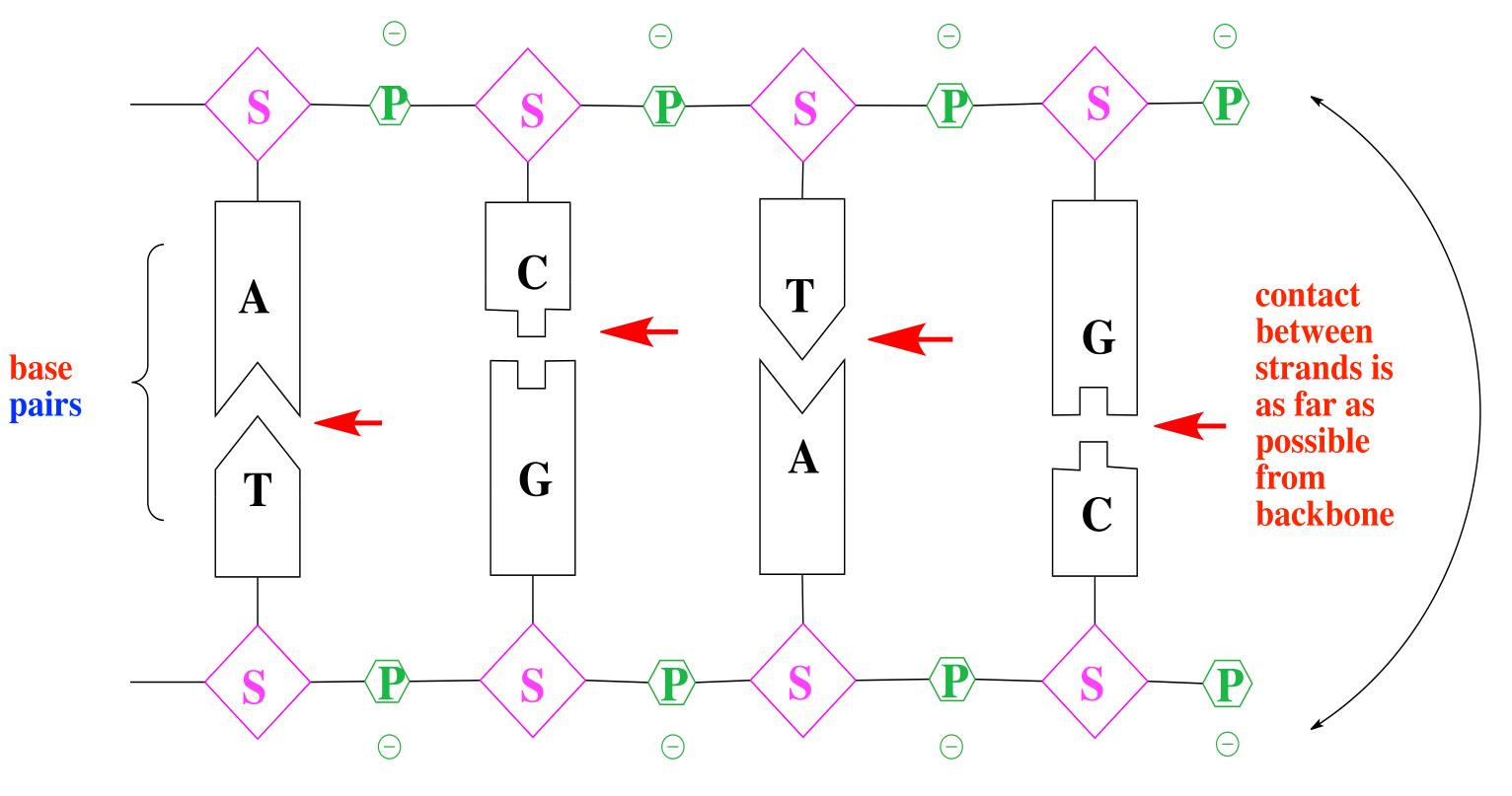
Instrument for Universal Darwinism Detection Steven Benner, Nilesh Karalkar, and the FfAME Team

- The universal Darwinian biopolymer in water must have
- a **polyelectrolyte** backbone
- building blocks of **uniform size/shape** that fit Schrödinger's aperiodic crystal lattice
- Hydrogen bonds to gain directional binding We know this because we synthesized variants of DNA/RNA
- that *differ* from terran DNA/RNA, but *fit* these rules, and they work
- that *resemble* terran DNA/RNA, but violate these rules, and they do not work





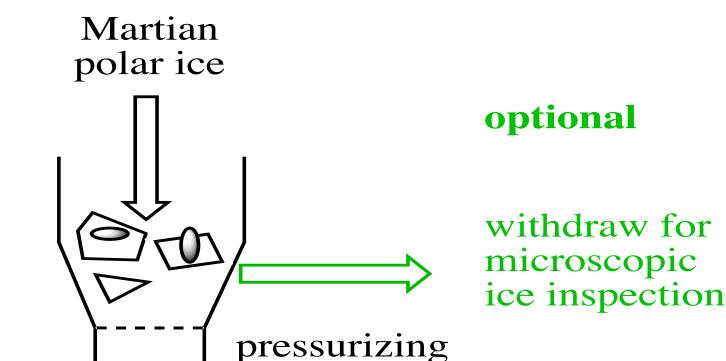
- Benner, S. A. (2017) Detecting Darwinism from molecules in the Enceladus plumes, Jupiter's moons, and other planetary water lagoons. Astrobiology 17, 840
- A source of meltable water, for example, Mars polar ice caps that sample the entire accessible regolith via dust storms
- A power source to evaporate dry ice, melt the water
- Sharpless continuous flow centrifuge; grit disrupts cells
- Soluble material passes into capture sites

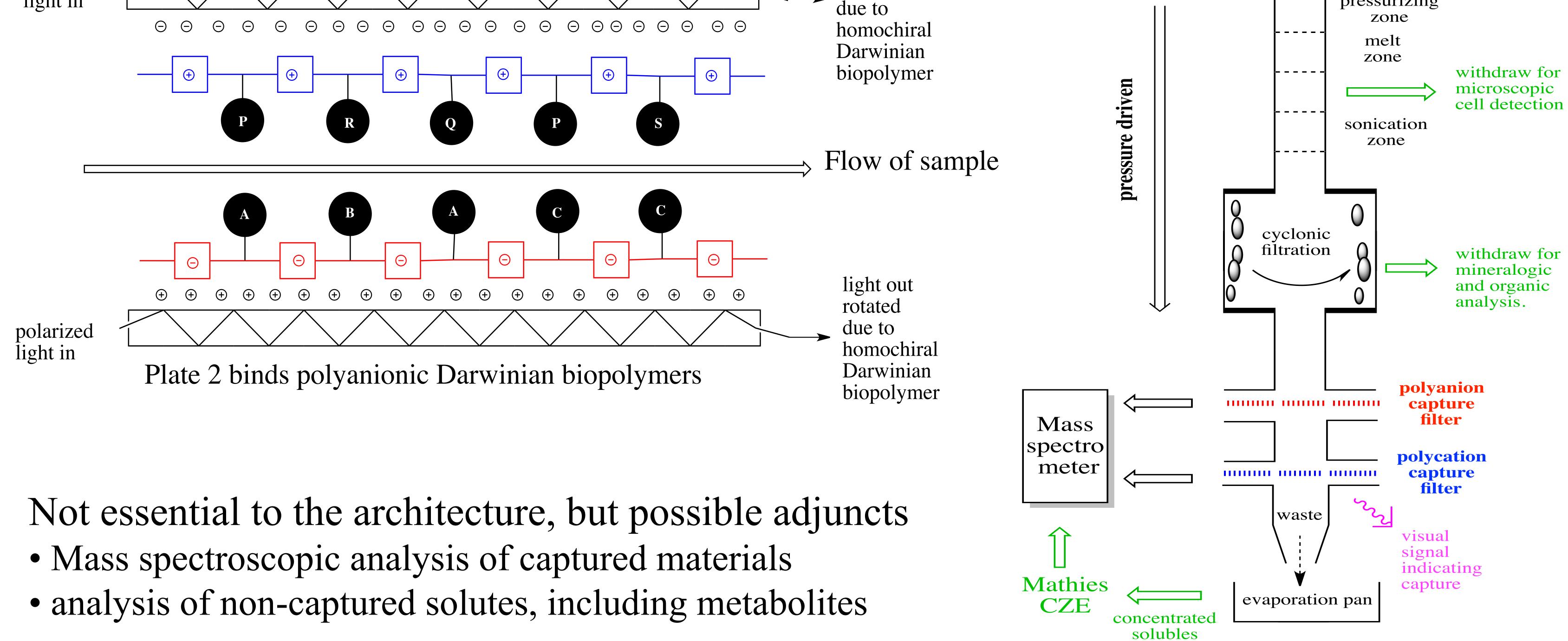
Polyelectrolytes are easily captured coulombically from very dilute solution



sugar as scaffold







light out

rotated

Removing guesswork. Schrödinger's "aperiodic crystals" arose from the need for "phase transition physics" to ensure fidelity of transfer of information for life. A pure crystal has a high and sharp melting temperature involving cooperative disruption of an ordered structure. If impure, the phase transition is less sharp. Schrödinger extended this to a crystal with different building blocks that hold information. For phase transition physics to ensure faithful replication, all blocks must have same size, shape, and chirality to fit an *aperiodic* crystal lattice. If the captured polyelectrolyte is homochiral, this amplifies the chirality of the building blocks via superchirality. This is a metric for a Schrödinger biopolymer that has been concentrated due to its polyelectrolyte backbone.