

DEVELOPMENT OF CLOUD MICRO-ORGANISM CENSUS SAMPLING PLATFORMS. S. S. Limaye¹, D. Sokol² and J. Arenberg², ¹University of Wisconsin, Madison (1225 West Dayton Street, Madison, WI 53706, USA, sslimaye@wisc.edu), ²Northrop Grumman Aerospace Corporation (1 Space Park Blvd, Redondo Beach, CA 90278).

Earth, the only inhabited world known has cloud-based life in the form of micro-organisms. Airborne microbes are transported over long distances [1] and bacteria have been found to act as cloud condensation nuclei [2-4]. Much has been investigated about the bacteria in the clouds at a wide range of altitudes [5-7], but much more can be learned by sampling such populations from suitable platforms. Carrying out such surveys on other bodies with atmospheres is also a need for planets such as Venus [8-10] and perhaps Titan. The challenge is the proper design of the mission and technology to carry out such studies. In this paper, we explore the use of a terrestrially based flight platform, to develop and mature the science and technology for such a survey of extra-terrestrial cloud based life. Among the challenges of mission design is long duration flight and the ability to accommodate equipment of sufficient scientific capability to achieve mission goals. We explore and discuss the options for this development using the Northrop Grumman concept for a semi-buoyant platform.

REFERENCES

- [1] Mayol, E., et al., *Long-range transport of airborne microbes over the global tropical and subtropical ocean*. Nature Communications, 2017. **8**(1): p. 201, 10.1038/s41467-017-00110-9
- [2] Bauer, H., et al., *Airborne bacteria as cloud condensation nuclei*. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 2003. **108**(D21), 10.1029/2003jd003545
- [3] Christner, B.C., et al., *Geographic, seasonal, and precipitation chemistry influence on the abundance and activity of biological ice nucleators in rain and snow*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, 2008. **105**: p. 18854, 10.1073/pnas.0809816105
- [4] Ziemba, L.D., et al., *Airborne observations of bioaerosol over the Southeast United States using a Wideband Integrated Bioaerosol Sensor*. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 2016. **121**(14): p. 8506-8524, <https://doi.org/10.1002/2015JD024669>
- [5] Smith, D.J., et al., *Airborne Bacteria in Earth's Lower Stratosphere Resemble Taxa Detected in the Troposphere: Results From a New NASA Aircraft Bioaerosol Collector (ABC)*. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018. **9**(1752), 10.3389/fmicb.2018.01752
- [6] Amato, P., et al., *Metatranscriptomic exploration of microbial functioning in clouds*. Scientific Reports, 2019. **9**(1): p. 4383, 10.1038/s41598-019-41032-4
- [7] Amato, P., et al., *Microorganisms isolated from the water phase of tropospheric clouds at the Puy de Dôme: major groups and growth abilities at low temperatures*. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2007. **59**(2): p. 242-254, 10.1111/j.1574-6941.2006.00199.x
- [8] Limaye, S.S., et al., *Venus' Spectral Signatures and the Potential for Life in the Clouds*. Astrobiology, 2018. **18**(9): p. 1181-1198, 10.1089/ast.2017.1783
- [9] Seager, S., et al., *The Venusian Lower Atmosphere Haze as a Depot for Desiccated Microbial Life: A Proposed Life Cycle for Persistence of the Venusian Aerial Biosphere*. Astrobiology, 2020, 10.1089/ast.2020.2244
- [10] Autho, Venus, an Astrobiology Target, 2021, <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2021BAAS...53d.161L>