## An integrated in-situ organic biosignature analysis instrument based on supercritical $CO_2$ and subcritical $H_2O$

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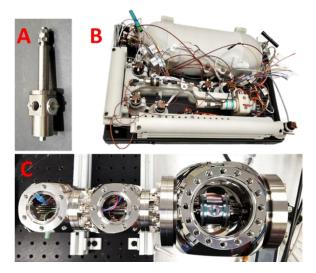
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We present a novel organic analysis instrument with unprecedented sensitivity that reduces or eliminates common scientific and technical risks inherent to in-situ life detection.

The core sample processing unit, called SCHAN (Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> and Subcritical H<sub>2</sub>O Analysis instrument), uses a holistic approach with integrated extraction, preconcentration, and separation (chromatography). It has been designed to reduce the risks of degradation, alteration, and contamination by using lower temperatures (≤250 °C) and only water and supercritical carbon dioxide as solvents. The complementarity of these two simple solvents enables analysis of a wide range of molecules, from lipids (e.g., fatty acids and sterols) to polar analytes (e.g., chiral amino acids). We have demonstrated lower limits of detection of 20 pg/g (parts-per-trillion) for lipids, 25 pg/g for chiral amino acids, and 10<sup>4</sup> cells/mL with an integrated cell lysis protocol based on supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>. Despite SCHAN's simple and straightforward approach, our detection limits are ≥3 orders of magnitude lower than those of previously flown instruments.

We have recently developed an end-to-end analysis instrument, which integrates the core SCHAN unit with a Sample Handling and Distribution (SHaD) subsystem and a Quadrupole Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer (QITMS). The SHaD subsystem comes in two configurations, one for ice or liquid samples for Enceladus-type missions and one for solid (or mixed or unknown) samples compatible with, for example, Mars missions. QITMS, which has been monitoring the atmosphere onboard the International Space Station for several years, has been adapted for use with the SCHAN instrument to detect highpriority organic biosignatures. The core of the system, namely SCHAN and QITMS, remains the same independent of sample type. The fully integrated system provides a simple and low-risk option for organic-seeking or life-detectionfocused missions to Solar System bodies like Mars, Enceladus, or Europa.



**Figure 1.** Photos of the three subsystems used for sensitive organic biosignature analysis: **(A)** Enceladus Sample Handling and Distribution (E-SHaD); **(B)** Supercritical CO2 and Subcritical H2O Analysis (SCHAN instrument); **(C)** Quadrupole Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer (QITMS).