

ASTROBIOLOGY

The Story of our Search for Life in the Universe



Produced by the NASA
Astrobiology Program to
commemorate 50 years of
Exobiology and Astrobiology
at NASA.

Astrobiology

A History of Exobiology and Astrobiology at NASA

This is the story of life in the Universe—or at least the story as we know it so far. As scientists, we strive to understand the environment in which we live and how life relates to this environment. As astrobiologists, we study an environment that includes not just the Earth, but the entire Universe in which we live.

The year 2010 marked 50 years of Exobiology and Astrobiology research at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). To celebrate, the Astrobiology Program commissioned this graphic history. It tells the story of some of the most important people and events that have shaped the science of Exobiology and Astrobiology. At now over 60 years old, this field is still relatively young. However, as you will see, the questions that astrobiologists are trying to answer are as old as humankind.

Concept & Story

Mary Voytek

Linda Billings

Aaron L. Gronstal

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Script

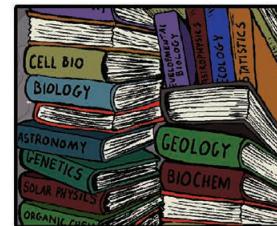
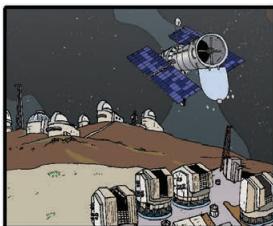
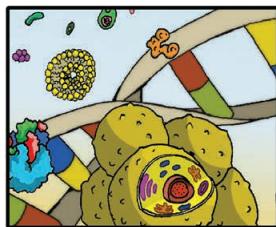
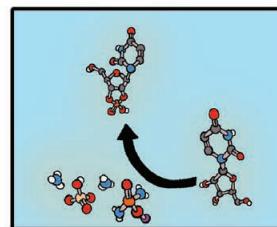
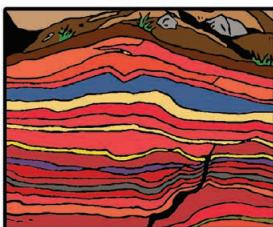
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Editor

Linda Billings

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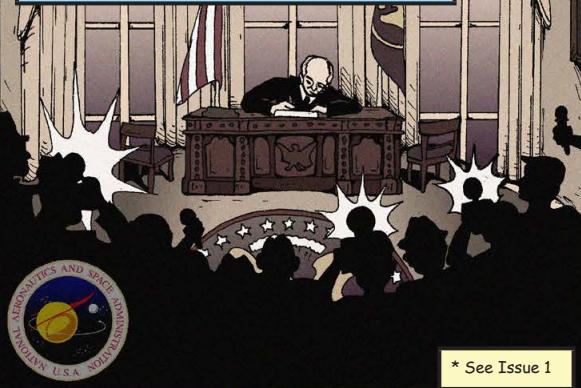
Issue #9—Becoming an Astrobiologist



The year 2010 marked the 50th anniversary of NASA's Exobiology Program, established in 1960 and expanded into a broader Astrobiology Program in the 1990s. To commemorate the past half century of research, we are telling the story of how this field developed and how the search for life elsewhere became a key component of NASA's science strategy for exploring space. This issue is the ninth in what we intend to be a series of graphic history books. Though not comprehensive, the series has been conceived to highlight key moments and key people in the field as it explains how Astrobiology came to be.

-Linda Billings, Editor

Astrobiology has been a part of NASA since the agency's beginning*.



Astrobiologists study life on Earth and the potential for life in the Universe.



The research reaches through the Solar System to potentially habitable places like Mars and Enceladus, then beyond to exoplanets around different stars.**



** See Issues 1-8

Astrobiologists ask big questions about life...

Issue 9:

But how
do I become an
astrobiologist?

...and people from many backgrounds work to reveal the answers.



The first part of being an astrobiologist is to be curious about the world around you.

Rebecca McCauley
Rench (NASA HQ)

Where did life originate on Earth?

And when?

Why do we find life almost everywhere on our planet?

What makes an environment habitable?

Why is water so important?

Everett Shock
(Arizona State University)

Roger Summons,
Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology (MIT)



Lindsay Hays
(NASA HQ)



Think of science as steps in a process...

Astrobiology is a science, and science is all about asking questions and making observations.



...what we call
The Scientific
Process

1
QUESTION

6
Conclusion

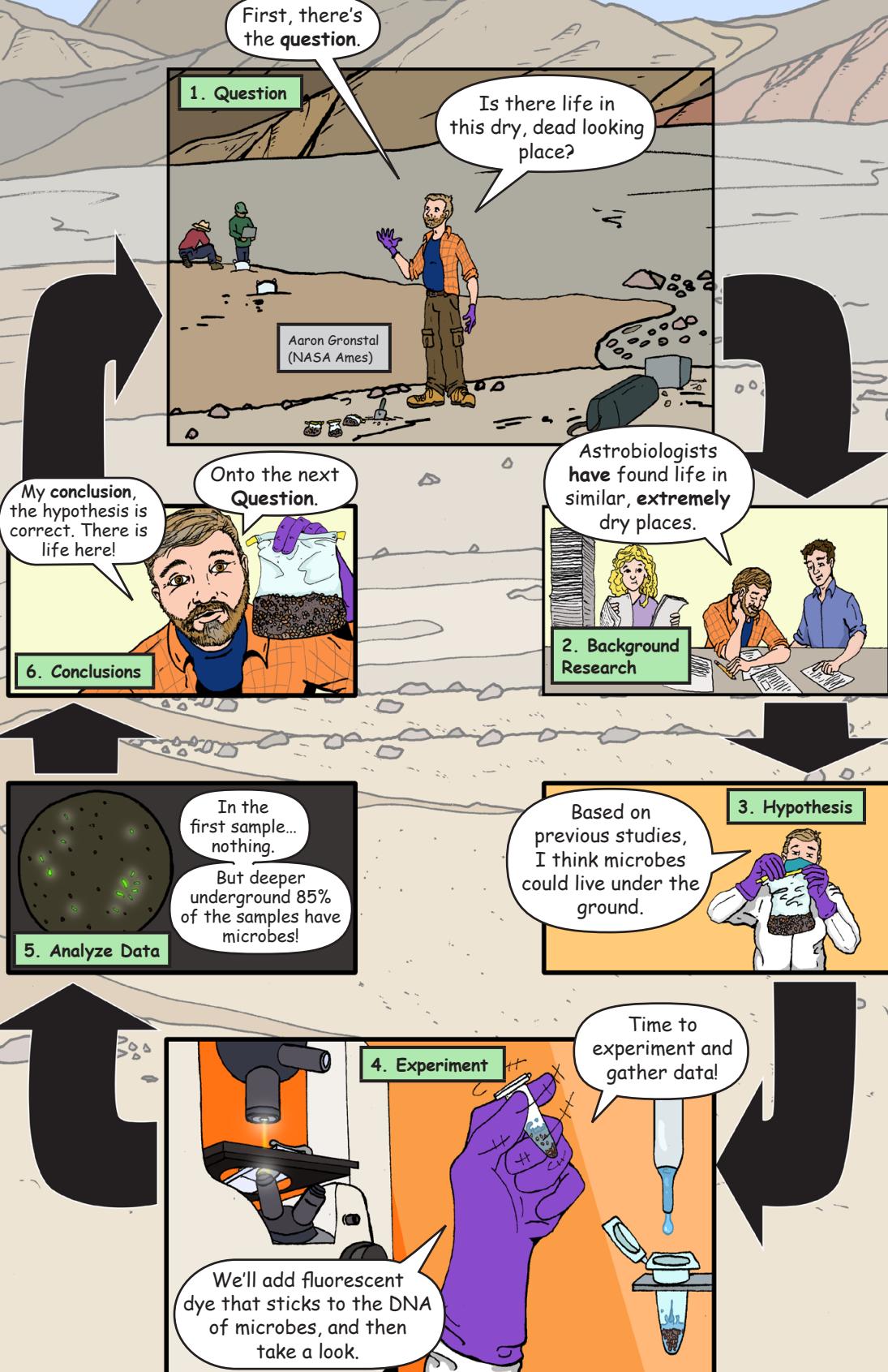
2
Background Research

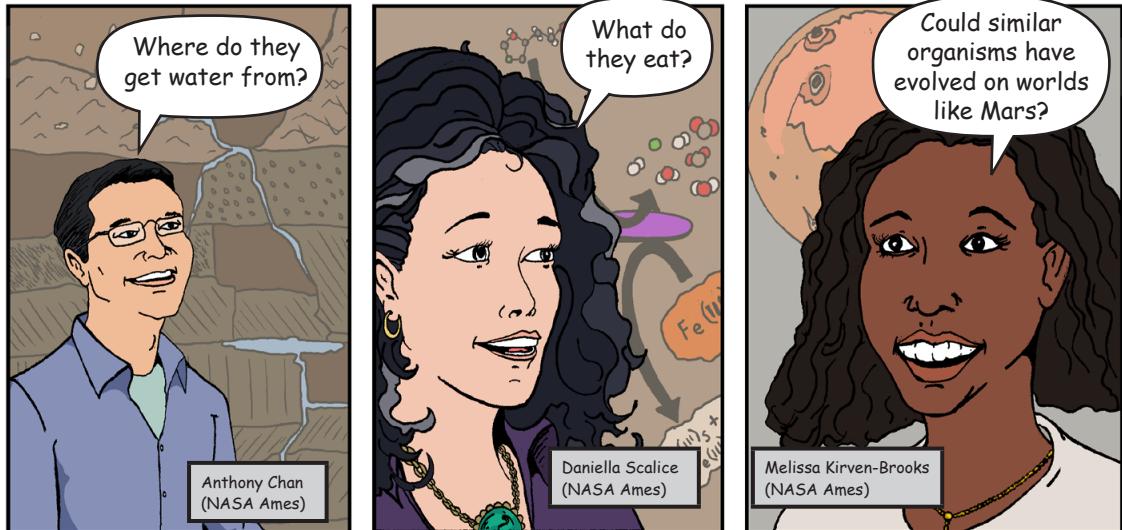
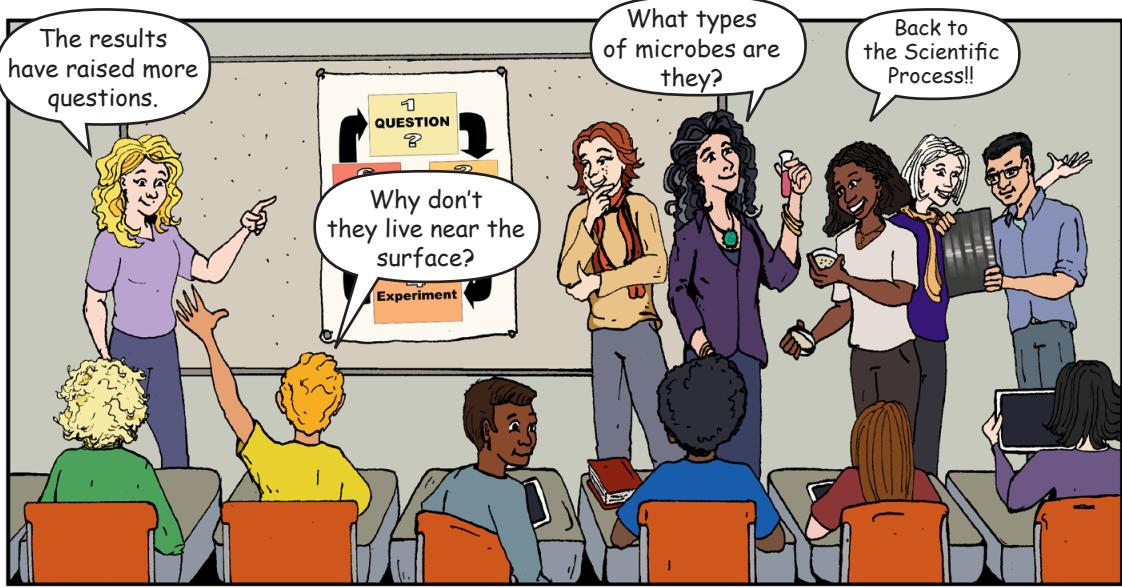
5
Analyze Data

3
Hypothesis

4
Experiment







Astrobiology means the study of stars to life... so it encompasses everything from astronomical phenomena to living organisms.

In terms of school subjects, of course **Biology** is important.

Biology is the study of life, and it occurs at all scales, from molecules to planets.

Microbiologists study microscopic organisms like bacteria, archaea, and viruses.

Ecologists study how different organisms in an environment live together.

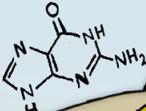


Heather Graham
(NASA Goddard)



Molecular biologists study the molecules of life; how they're made, modified, and how cells use them to function and interact.

Geneticists work with molecules like DNA. They study genes and genetic variation in life.



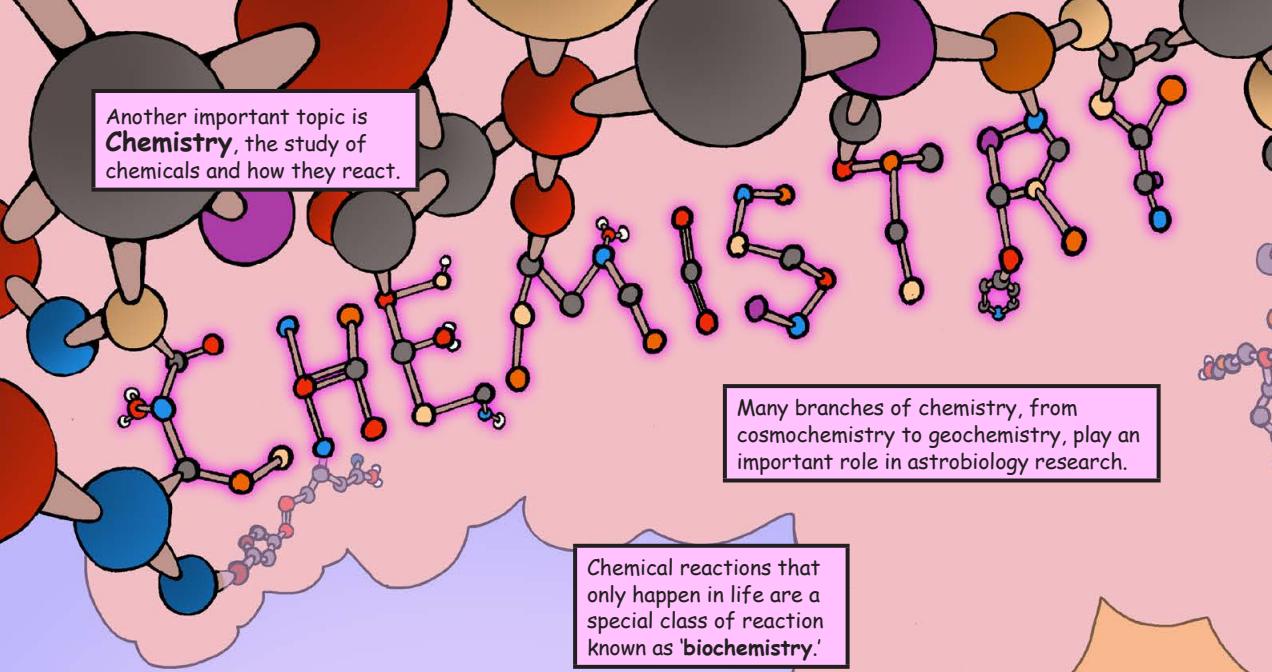
Cell biologists study the structure and function of living cells.

Biochemists study the chemistry of living organisms.

Evolutionary biologists study how life evolves over time in connection with the environment.

Biology is controlled by its environment, but biology can also modify the environment on planetary scales.

Biology and planet Earth are linked. These and other areas of biology are important in understanding that connection.



Another important topic is **Chemistry**, the study of chemicals and how they react.

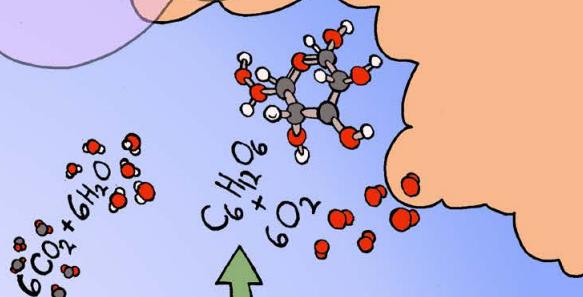
Many branches of chemistry, from cosmochemistry to geochemistry, play an important role in astrobiology research.

Chemical reactions that only happen in life are a special class of reaction known as 'biochemistry'.

Prebiotic chemistry is the study of chemical reactions involved in the origins of life.*

Chemical reactions can lead to molecules that are more complex... and increasing complexity through chemistry is what eventually led to life.

We may be able to use complexity to distinguish life from non-life.**



Organic chemistry involves carbon and hydrogen molecules...



...and is fundamental to life, providing energy, structure, metabolism, and cell machinery.

Organic chemistry also happens in the absence of life, for instance on the asteroid Bennu.

No life here... but there's lots of organics. (1)

OSIRIS-REx
(See Issue 3)

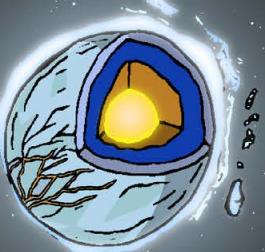
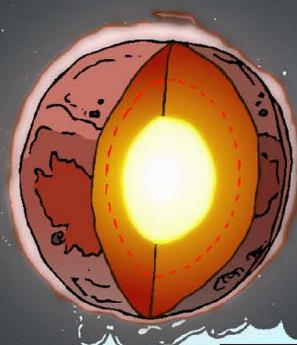
Chemical reactions happen in space, on Earth, and on other planets and bodies... basically everywhere. On our planet, reactions happen between rocks, fluids, gases, and in life.

That brings us to another big subject, **Geology**.

Geologists study the physical structure of Earth and other worlds.

This includes studying what worlds are made of, their history and evolution through time, and the powerful processes that act on them.

Geology shapes the surface of a planet, creating environments for prebiotic chemistry and life.



GEOLOGY

In short, we look at rocks. They're amazing records of our planet and all the things that have happened here over billions of years.

Rocks can preserve evidence of past life, and can even tell us what our ancient planet was like.



Understanding how a planet works, and all the crazy things that happen as a planet forms and evolves, is necessary for us to determine whether or not a planet is habitable.

Mars Science Laboratory (MSL)*

Space missions help us study the geology of other planets, like Mars.

InSight Lander*

And if life is present, geology and related disciplines can help us understand how the biosphere and the planet itself co-evolve.

Mary Droser (University of California, Riverside)

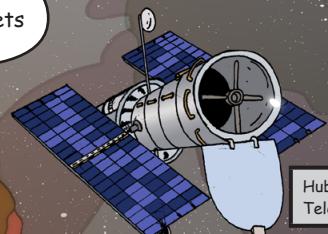
Geology has an effect on whether or not life can survive on a planet. But biology can also change a planet. Biology and Geology become interconnected.

*See Issue 2

Astronomy provides a foundation for astrobiology, helping us determine where life might exist amongst the stars.

Astronomers observe and study cosmic phenomena and celestial bodies like planets and moons.

Could every star have planets in orbit?



Hubble Space Telescope

Space and ground-based telescopes observe planets forming, orbiting stars, and the composition of exoplanet atmospheres.



Las Companas Observatory, Chile

Astrobiologists use observational data to look for signs of life beyond the Solar System, or biosignatures (See Issue 7).

Some astronomers also look for technosignatures, like radio signals from other planets.

Technosignatures are a subset of biosignatures* defined as evidence of advanced life.

National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO), USA

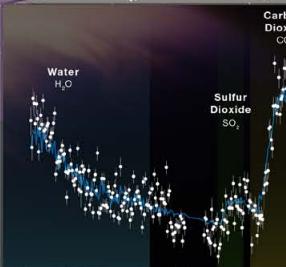
*See Issue 8

I've identified thousands of exoplanets, many that might be habitable!



Kepler Space Telescope

Examining spectra can tell us about the composition of a planet's atmosphere.



James Webb Space Telescope



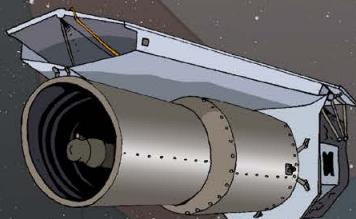
(2)



(3-5)

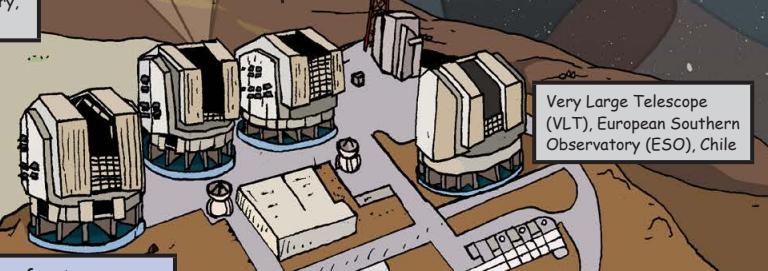
Look at this planet forming from the dust!

Astrobiologists look for biosignatures like biological gases in the atmosphere or life-driven changes to the surface.



Spitzer Space Telescope

La Silla Observatory, Chile



Very Large Telescope (VLT), European Southern Observatory (ESO), Chile

Many branches of astronomy play a role in astrobiology research.

Astrochemistry focuses on the abundance and reactions of molecules in the Universe.

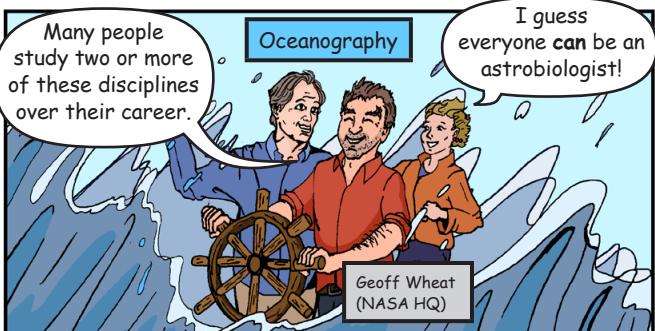
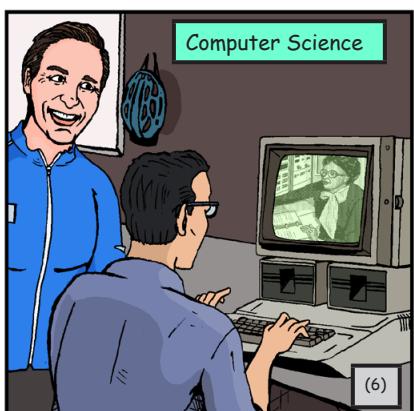
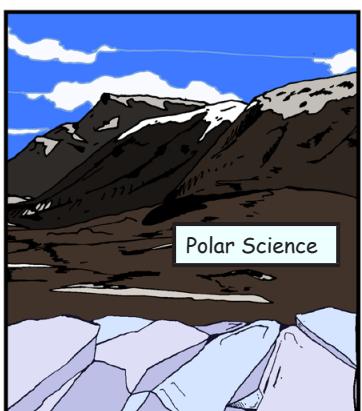
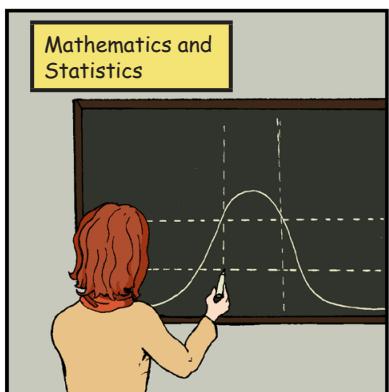
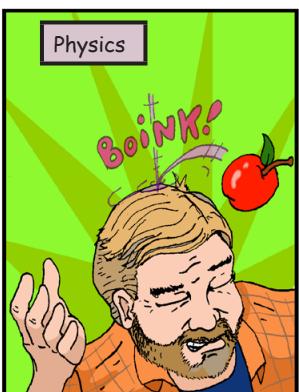
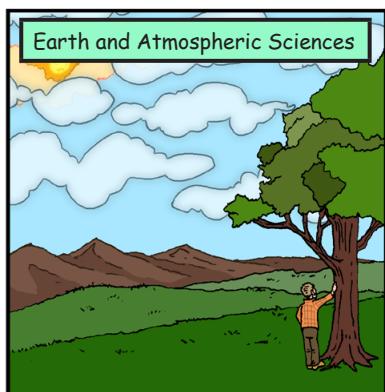
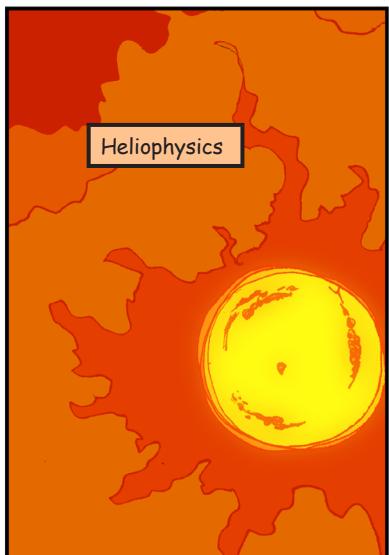
Hannah Jang-Condell
(NASA HQ)

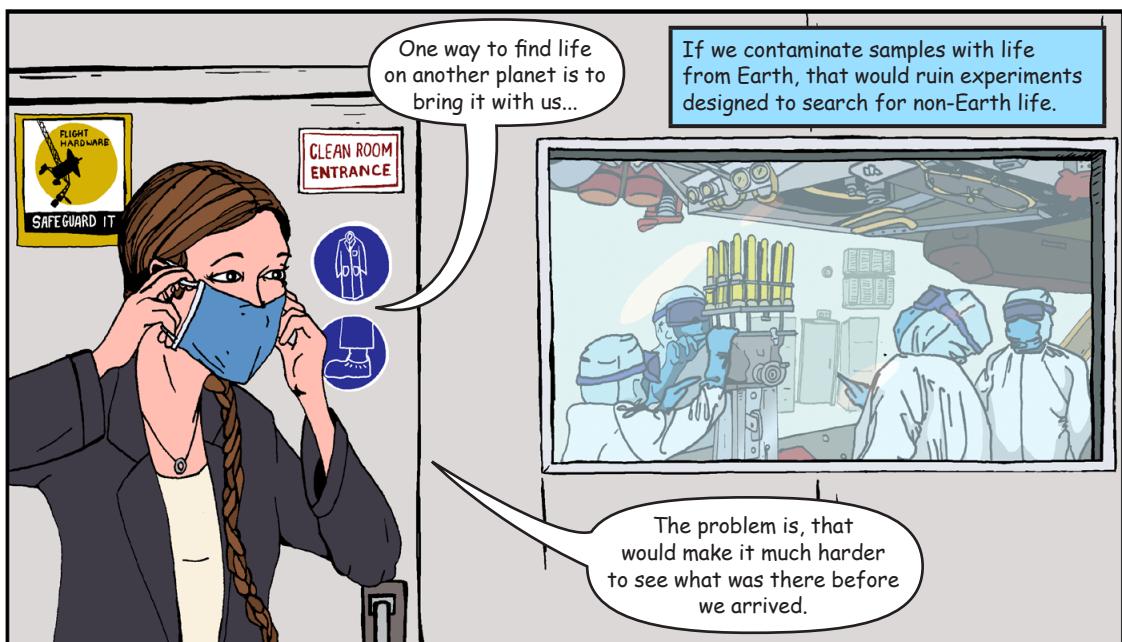
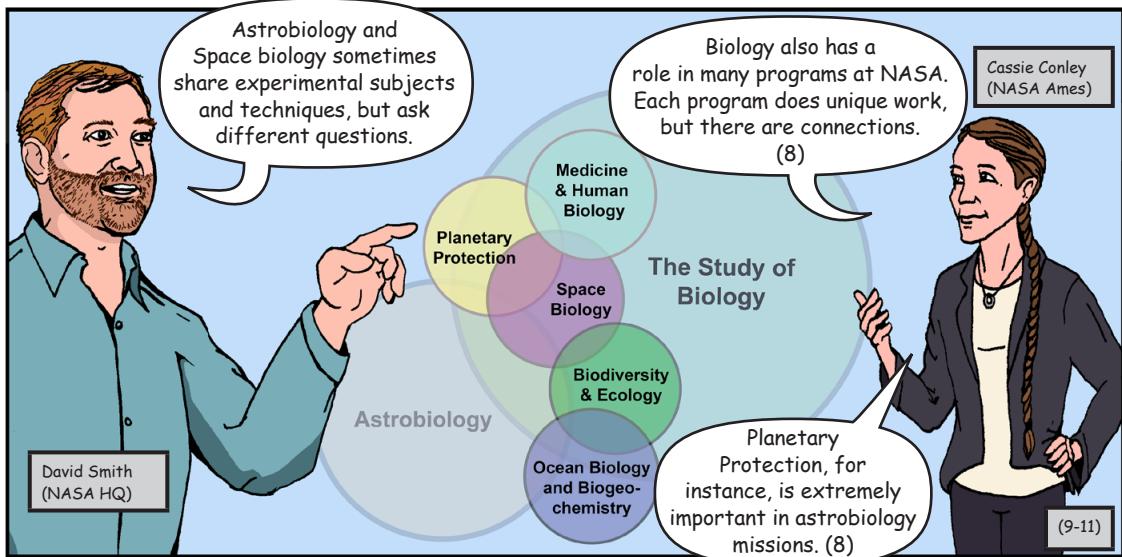
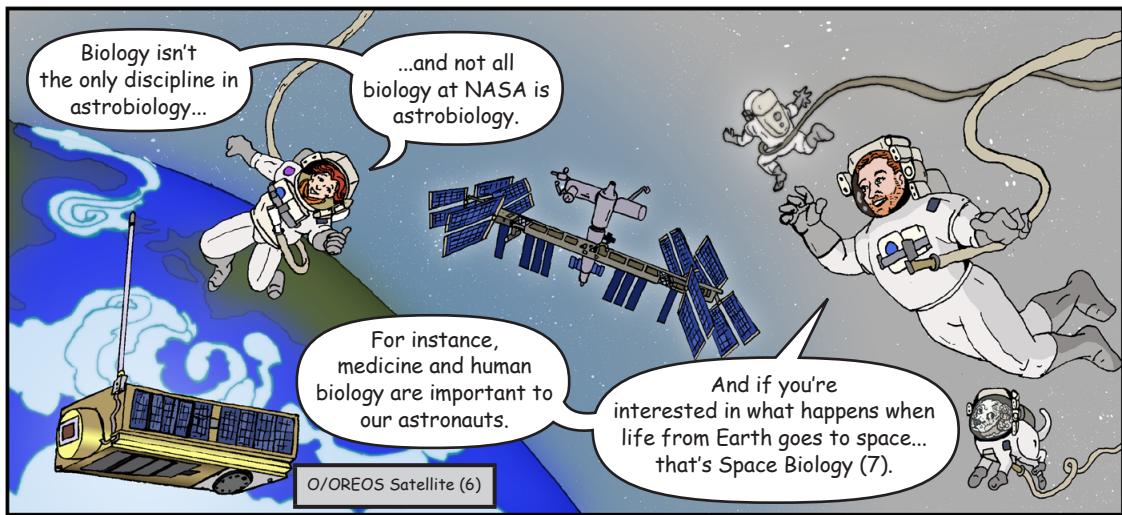
Megan Ansdell,
(NASA HQ)

Green Bank Telescope, USA

Astrophysics focuses on the physics of the Universe's components, such as planets.







Once you've started on your journey in astrobiology, there are lots of resources and activities to be aware of!



Funding awards help support student travel and field research.

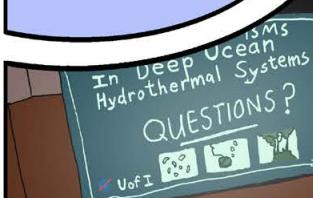


After your PhD, the NASA Postdoctoral Program supports postdocs to work with funded scientists, including astrobiologists.

Luiz Felipe Benites
(Rutgers University)

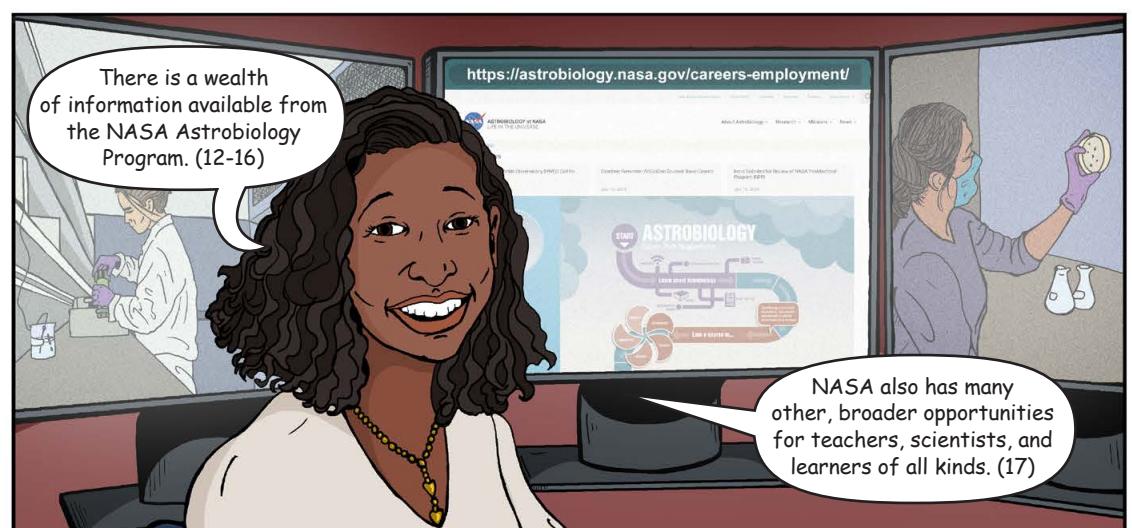
Debashish Bhattacharya
(Rutgers University)

Events like AbGradCon help college students and early career scientists meet each other, share their science and career advice, and build collaborations.



There is a wealth of information available from the NASA Astrobiology Program. (12-16)

<https://astrobiology.nasa.gov/careers-employment>



NASA also has many other, broader opportunities for teachers, scientists, and learners of all kinds. (17)

Start by feeding your curiosity.

ASTROBIOLOGY

Career Path Suggestions

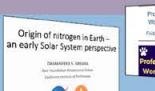
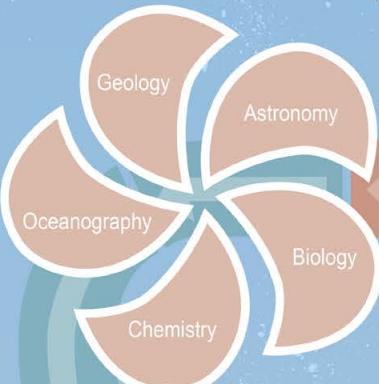


Learn about Astrobiology

Read reliable sources, from books and articles to blogs from scientists.



Watch NASA videos like Ask an Astrobiologist (18).



Students of all ages can join the NASA Research Coordination Networks (RCNs) to learn more about astrobiology.

Earn a degree in...

A degree in something you are passionate about is essential. And then find your specific focus in graduate school.

Graduate Work

Build Community

Workshops and conferences will help you meet others, share ideas, and build collaborations.



David Grinspoon
(NASA HQ)

Check the Astrobiology website for opportunities, but also talk to scientists who do cool research!

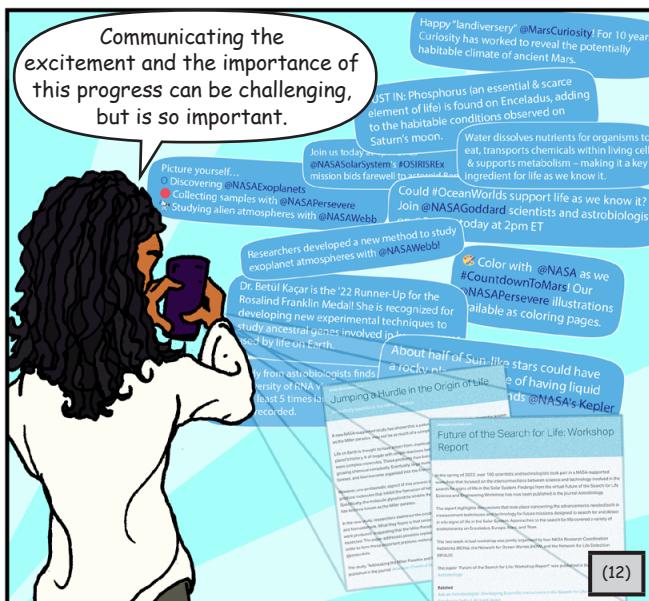
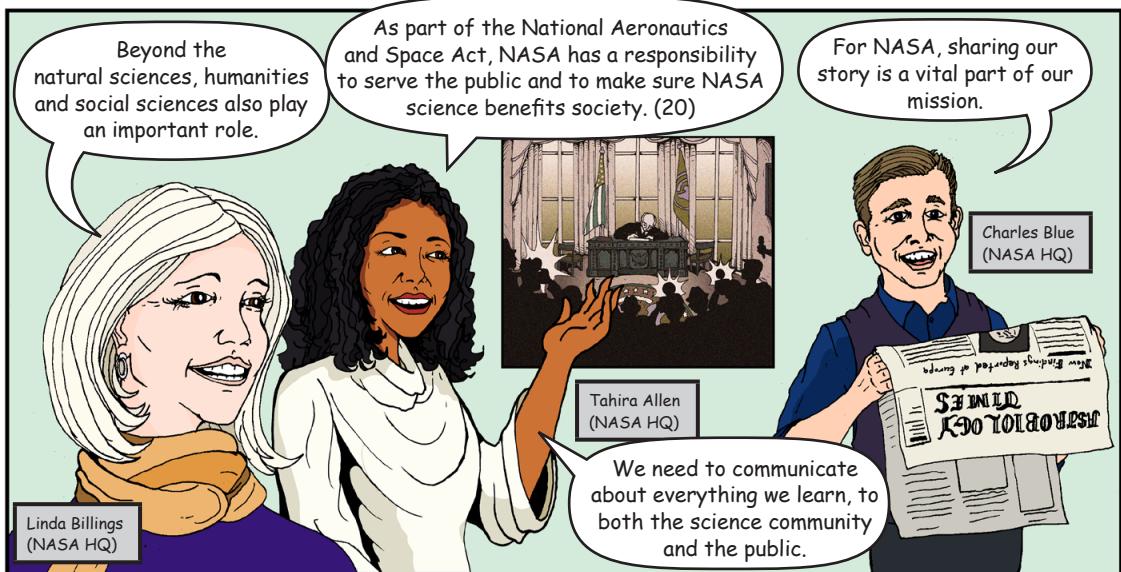
Funding Support Opportunities



This is a general path to astrobiology, but everyone's path in life is unique.



A Career in
ASTROBIOLOGY



Understanding the origin, distribution, and future of life in the Universe challenges anthropocentric ideas about the Universe.

"Look again at that dot. That's here. That's home. That's us."

"On it everyone you love, everyone you know... ...every human being who ever was.... the history of our species lived there on a mote of dust suspended in a sunbeam." (22)

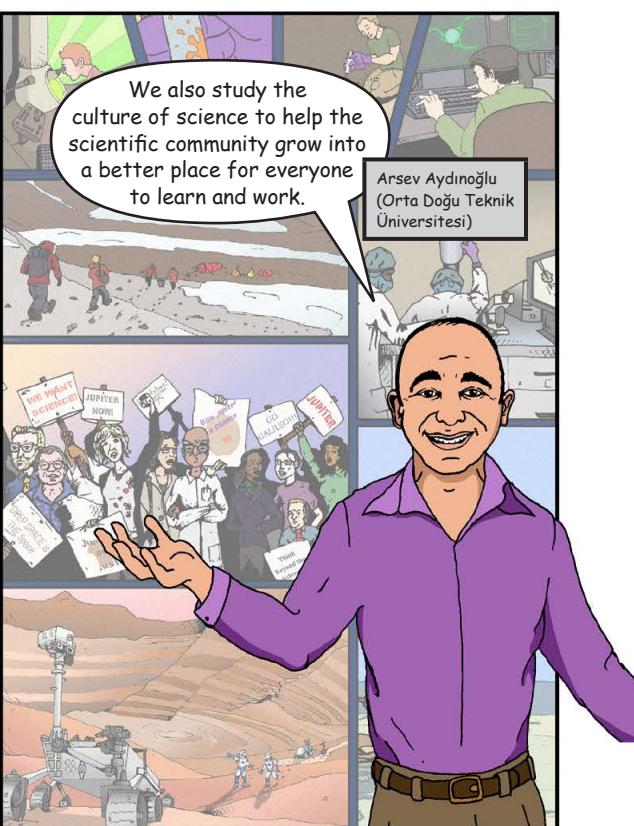
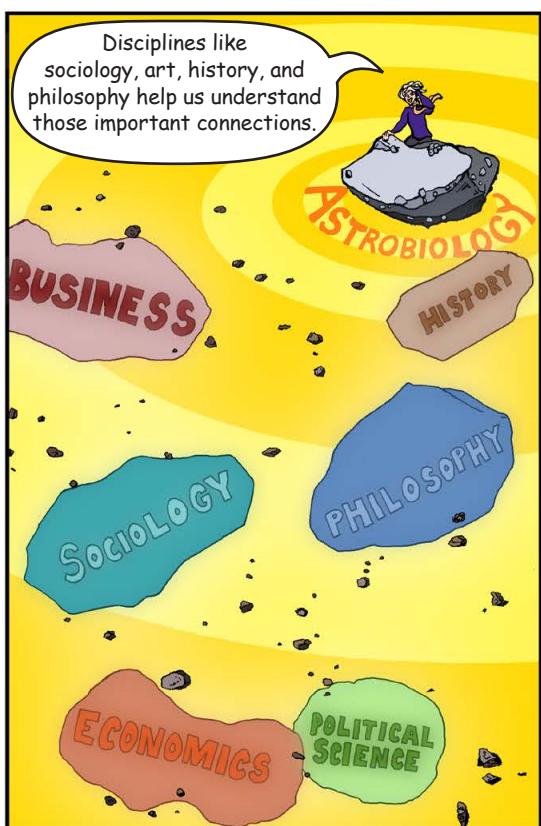
It's important to know how astrobiology research relates to and affects society.

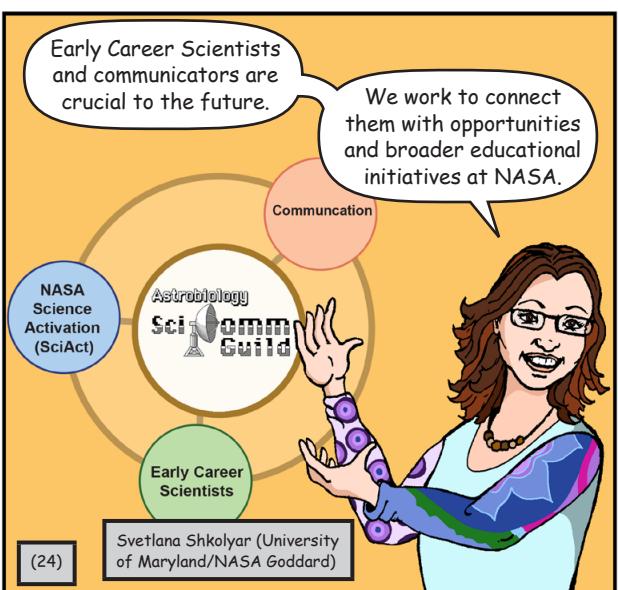
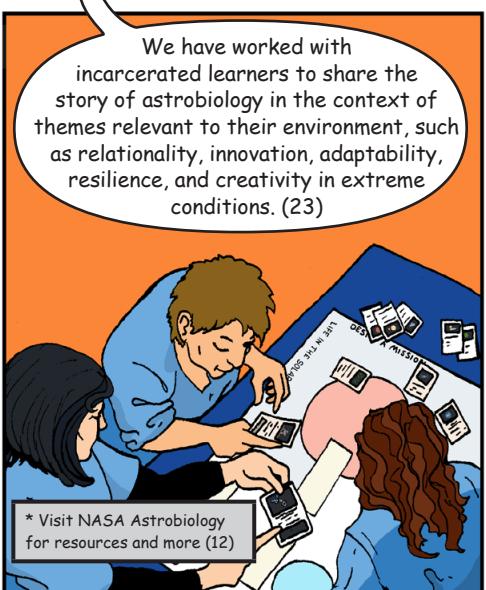
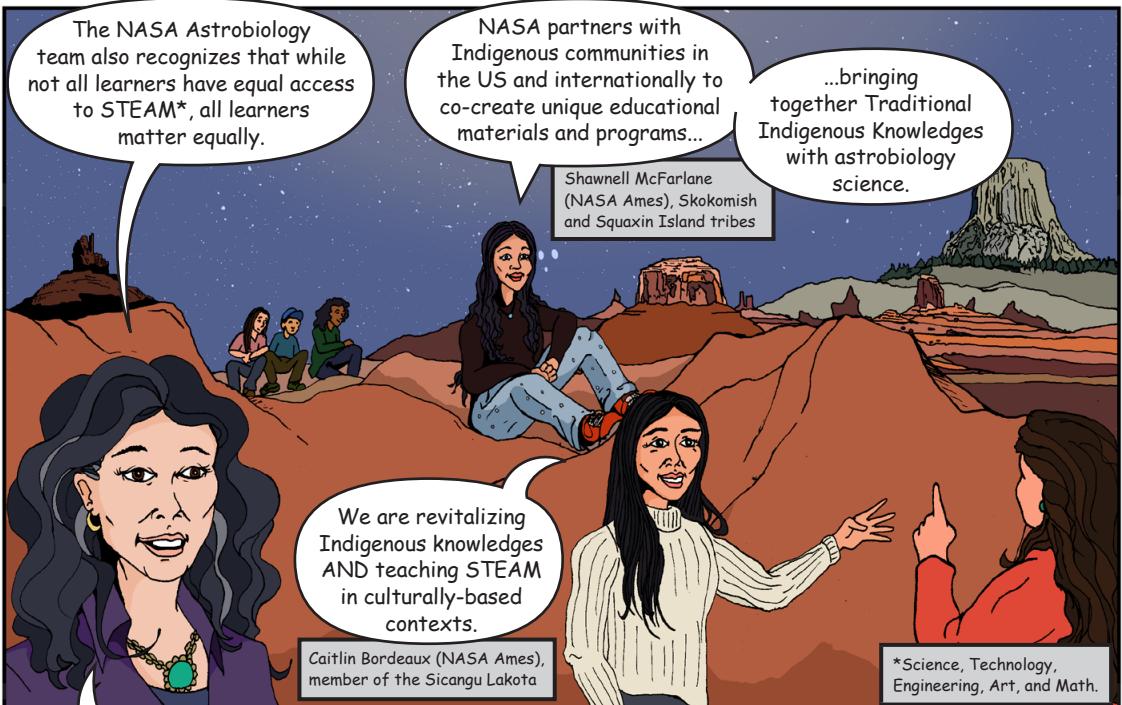


Disciplines like sociology, art, history, and philosophy help us understand those important connections.

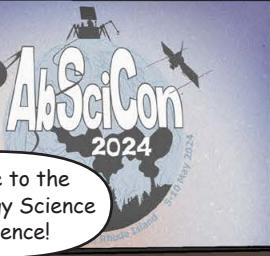
We also study the culture of science to help the scientific community grow into a better place for everyone to learn and work.

Arsev Aydinoğlu
(Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi)





To assist the science community and advance astrobiology research, the NASA Astrobiology Program supports conferences...



Welcome to the Astrobiology Science Conference!

Dawn Cardace
(University of Rhode Island)

...workshops and meetings...

Communicating the Discoveries of Life in The Universe

What are the best ways to communicate major findings to other scientists and the rest of the world?

Bradley Burcar
(NASA HQ)

...and many other activities.

What would be the best biosignature to look for on an icy ocean world?

What new tech do we need in order to find and identify that signature?

NASA Biosignatures Ideas Lab

NASA's Research Coordination Networks also have many seminars, workshops, and other opportunities for students and early career astrobiologists.

ANCIENT and MODERN MEANS in the SOLAR SYSTEM

Breakout Assignments
Ocean V 14: Nexus for Network
Network LIFE

Astrobiology Debates, the Astrobiology Learning Progressions (25), this book... over decades we have supported many unique outreach activities.

THE NASA ASTROBIOLOGY DEBATES

We are committed to reaching out beyond the science community, to teachers, students, and anyone interested in science.



(26)

NASA provides funds to support scientists all over the United States. This funding comes from the American people.

Many NASA employees manage the research programs that scientists apply to for funding.

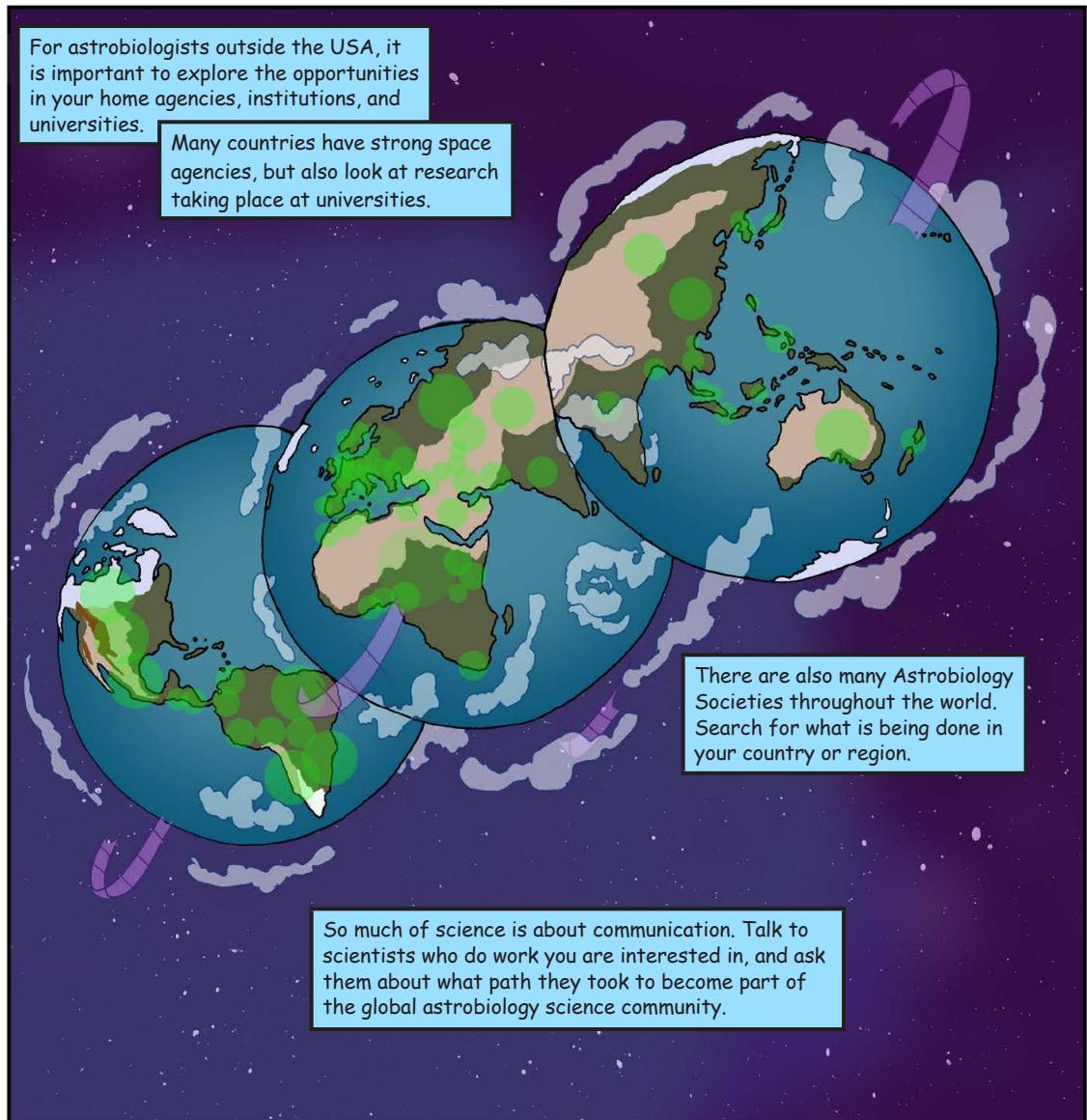
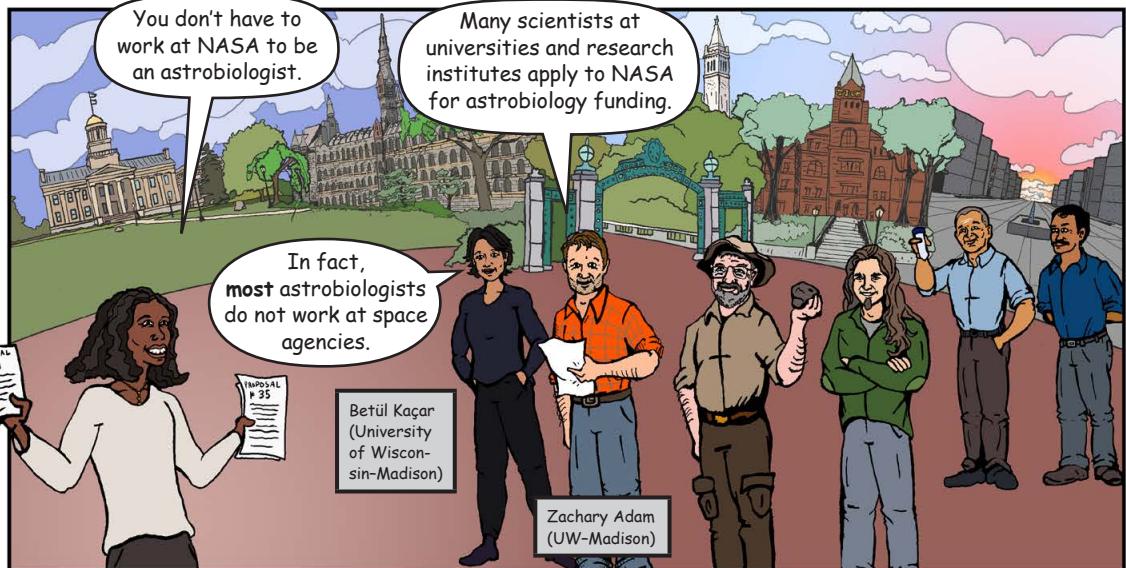
Your proposal was amazing! We're so excited to help support this important work.

The NASA Astrobiology Program funds proposals selected from a number of NASA Solicitations.

<https://astrobiology.nasa.gov/research/astrobiology-at-nasa/>

Find Opportunities: Research Opportunities in Space and Earth Science (ROSES)

	Interdisciplinary Consortium for Astrobiology Research (ICAR)		Exobiology		Habitable Worlds
	Living Worlds		Instrument Development Programs PICASSO & MatISSE		Planetary Protection Research
	Laboratory Analysis of Returned Samples (LARS) Technology from Analog Research (PSTAR)		Planetary Science and Technology from Analog Research (PSTAR)		Planetary Data Archiving, Restoration, and Tools (PDART)



Astrobiology

A History of Exobiology and Astrobiology at NASA

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 - NASA Postdoctoral Program:
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