



Challenges and opportunities of the BLiSS campaign

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Bioregenerative Life Support Systems (BLiSS) Research Campaign 2025*

Integration, a critical challenge for the BLiSS campaign

Biology wrapped in hardware
obeying the laws of physics



Radishes growing in the Advanced Plant Habitat on board the ISS. Photo: NASA

Integrate Expertise

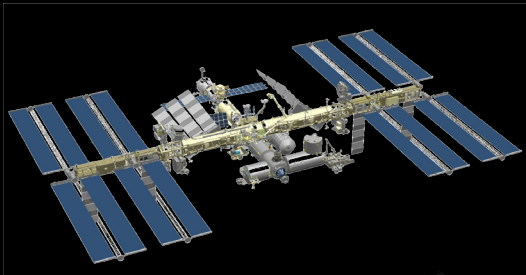
- Government, industry, academia
- Biologists, Engineers, Physicists, Operations

Integrate Systems

- Crew
- Plants
- Microbes
- Algae, fungi, insects...
- Hardware

BLiSS campaign

Use biological systems to make a meaningful contribution to life support



Current: Physico-Chemical- and resupply-based strategies

Near-term: Robust bioregenerative life support systems and enabling technologies to supplement existing capabilities

Long-Term: Extended autonomy and increased independence

*The crew on Mars will not be subsistence farmers

BLiSS is based on strong foundations

~20 m² of plants per crew member for O₂ supply, ~50 m² for calories

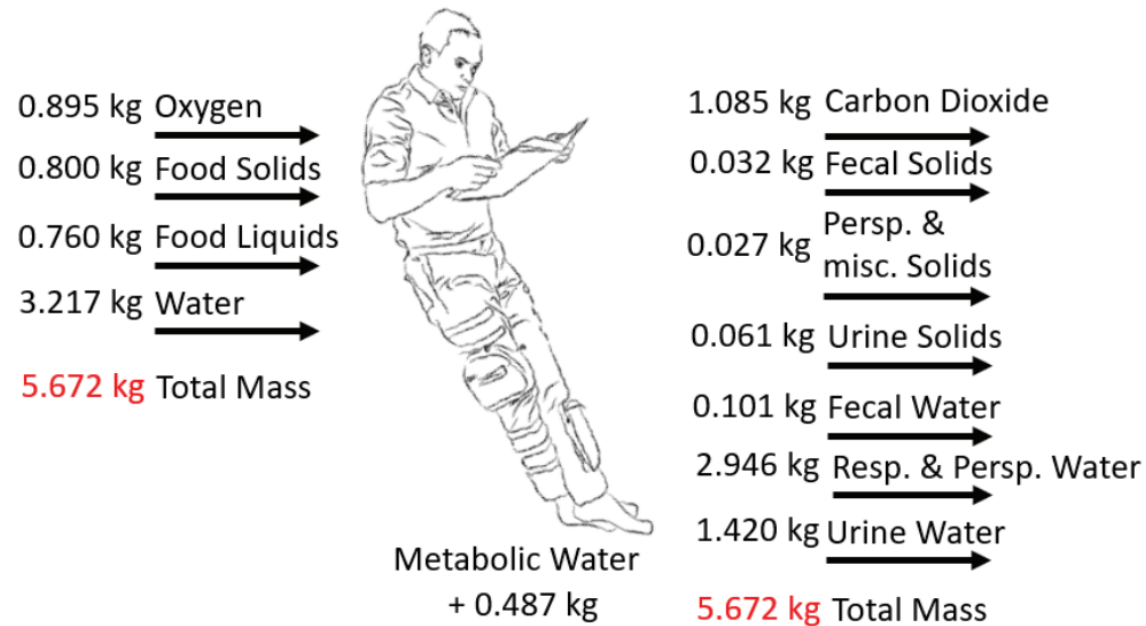
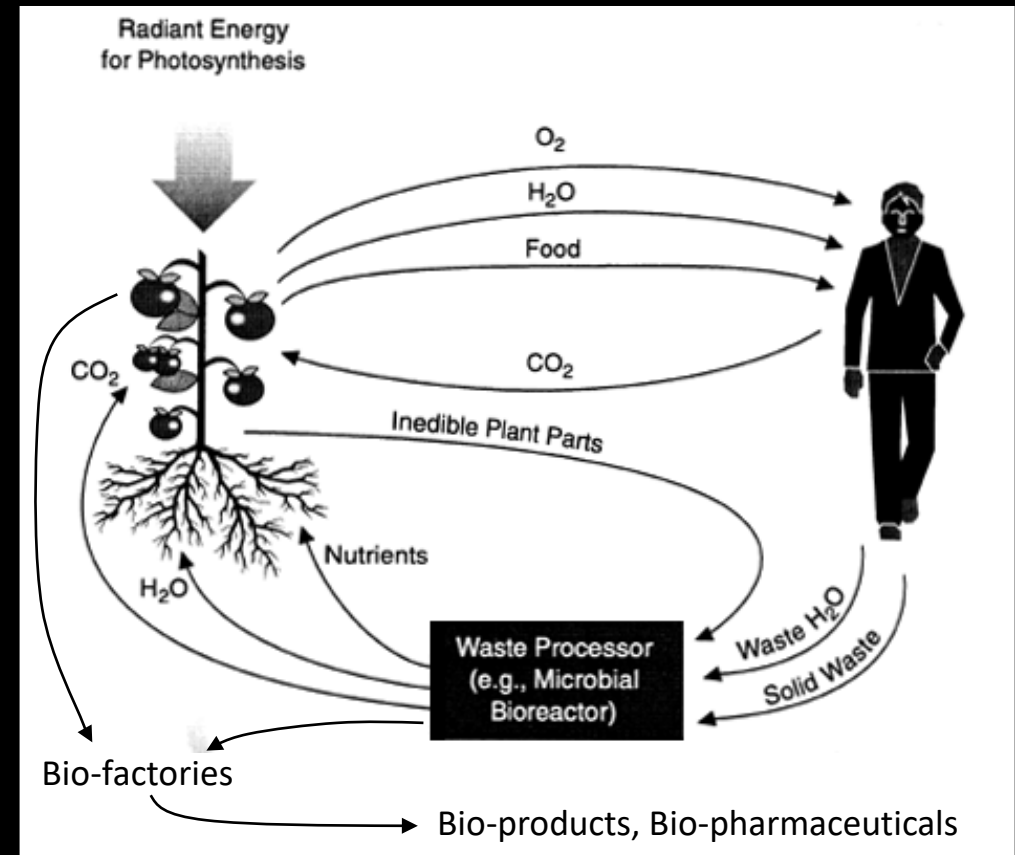


Figure 3-4 Daily mass balance of an 82 kg astronaut



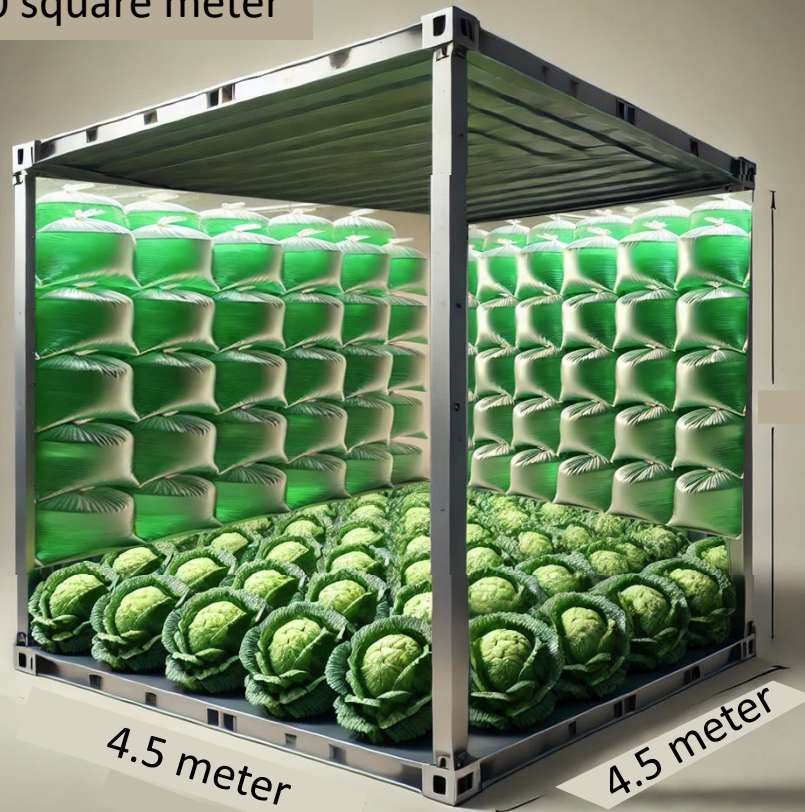
BLiSS is based on strong foundations

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0.895 kg Oxygen
0.800 kg Food Solids
0.760 kg Food Liquids
3.217 kg Water
5.672 kg Total Mass

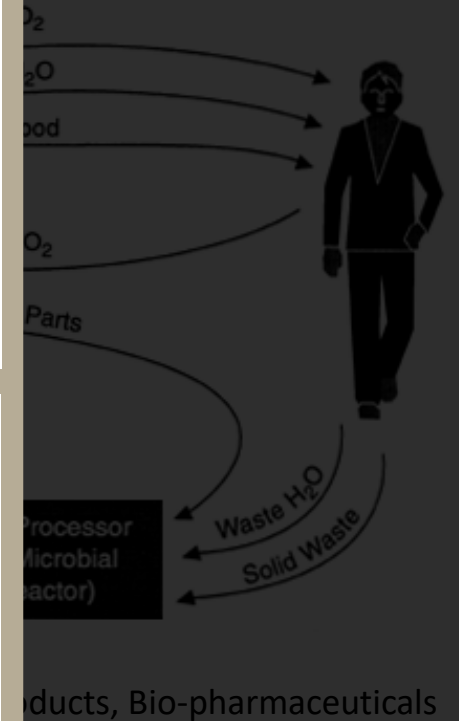
Figure 3-4 Daily mass balance

20 square meter



- Algal bioreactors
- Batch vs continuous production
- Thermal management
- Multiphase flow

Biology wrapped
in hardware
obeying the laws
of physics



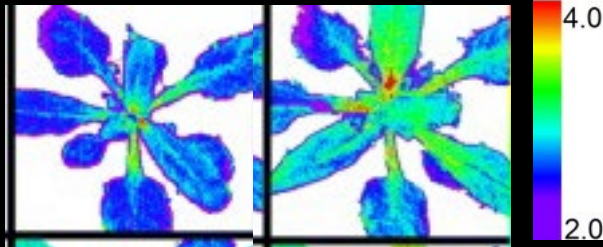
BLiSS campaign near-term enabling technologies



- Understanding the biological responses to spaceflight currently heavily relies on sample return and ground-based analyses
- Sample return become less feasible for missions beyond low earth orbit
- Remote sensing becomes a key enabling technology

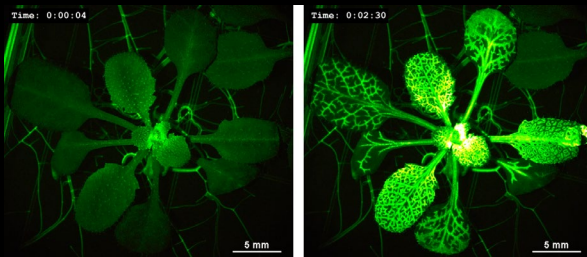
BLiSS campaign near-term enabling technologies

Natural Biomarkers
Hyperspectral imaging

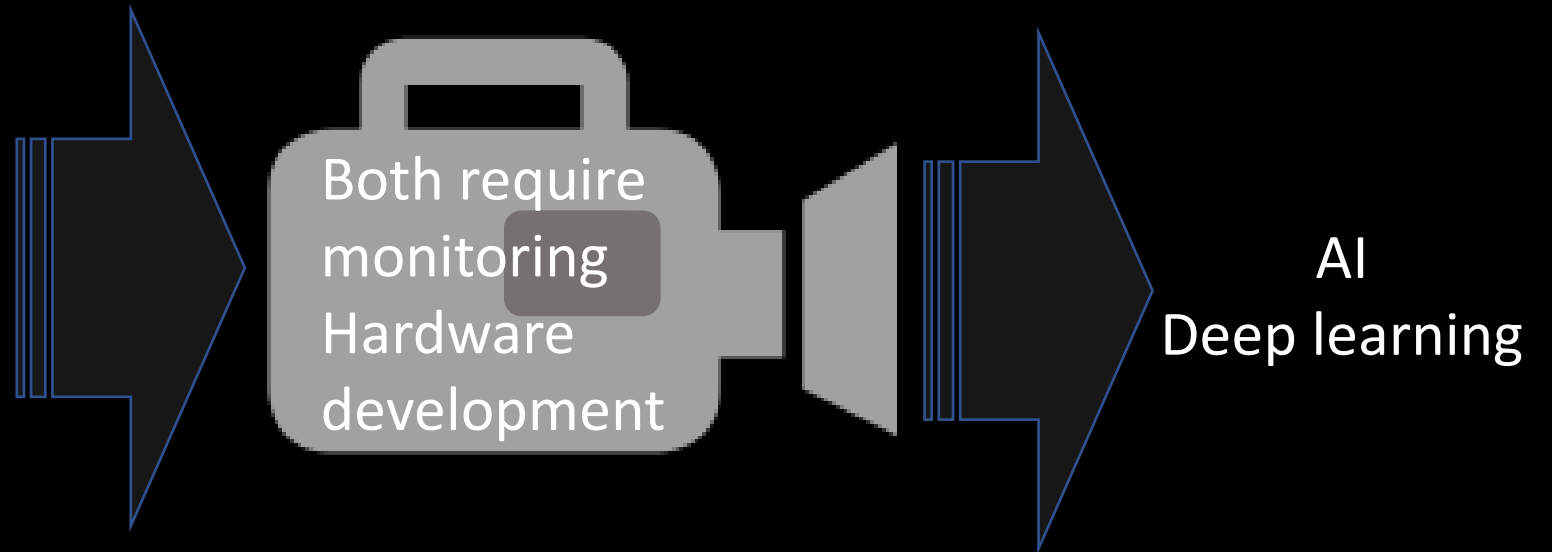


— Drought →

Engineered Biomarkers
Bio-reporter Fluorescent Proteins

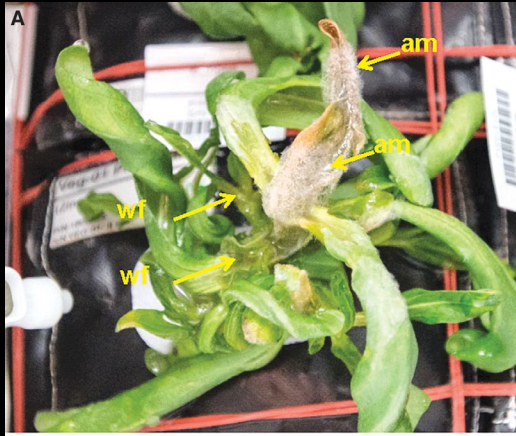


— Defense →



BLiSS campaign near-term enabling technologies

Veg-01 – Fusarium on Zinnia



Shuerger et al. (2021). doi: 10.1089/ast.2020.2399

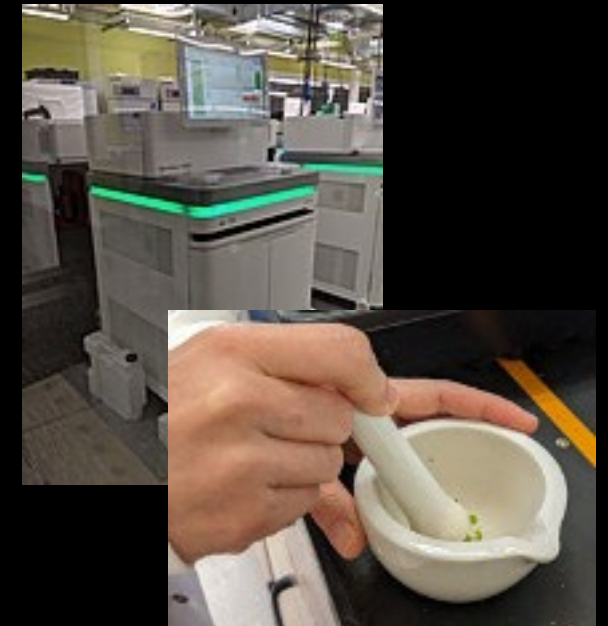
Modern biological research relies on omics-level analyses of DNA, RNA, Proteins, Lipids, Metabolites

- Fundamental understanding
- Monitoring/molecular fingerprinting

In situ analyses will require

- Development of flight compatible analytical equipment
- Development of sample processing

Significant potential for Earth benefits



Meeting the challenge of integration



Practical

A dedicated testbed focused on BLiSS: multi-user, systems validation and interaction

As solutions and technologies developed in isolation mature, integration becomes a key goal

- Define Interoperability and interdependencies
- Scale can dramatically change system stability
- Understand system management



Biomass Production Chamber
NASA 1980s

Meeting the challenge of integration



1. Establish near- and long-term goals with milestones

Examples of near-term

- Watering systems
- Beneficial microbial communities
- Remote sensing technologies

Examples 'immediate' long-term

- Microbial population stability
- Seed longevity



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Meeting the challenge of integration



2. Establish integrated teams to explore Biological- and Engineering-based solutions

Implementation will require inputs from many experts

- Government, industry, academia
- Biologists, Engineers, Physicists, Operations



3. Establish a 'general contractor' for BLiSS Requires leads who are also interpreters

Biomass Production Chamber
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Thank you

