ASTROPARTICLE EXPERIMENTS 4 SPACE RADIOBIOLOGY :

THE RESEARCH TOPIC INITIATIVE

RAD 10th Jubilee Spring Edition
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RADIATION IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF RESEARCH
June 13-17, 2022 | Hunguest Hotel Sun Resort
Herceg Novi | Montenegro

Alessandro Bartoloni
INFN Roma Sapienza

We gratefully acknowledge the strong support from the AMS collaboration
and from the Italian Space Agency (ASI) within the agreement *ASI-INFN n. 2019-19-HH.0.*

Abstract

The actual and next decade will be characterized by an exponential increase in the **exploration of the Beyond Low Earth Orbit space (BLEO)**. In this context, a detailed space radiation field characterization will be crucial to optimize radioprotection strategies to assess the risk of the health hazard related to human space exploration and to reduce the damages potentially induced to astronauts from galactic cosmic radiation.

On the other side, **since the beginning of the century, many astroparticle experiments** aimed at investigating the unknown universe components have been collecting enormous amounts of data regarding the cosmic rays (CR) components of the radiation in space.

Such experiments are actual cosmic ray observatories, and the collected data (cosmic ray events**) cover a significant period of time , measuring in large energy windows and in the full range of the CR components and their radiation quality**. The collected data contains valuable information that can enhance the space radiation field characterization and, consequently, improve the radiobiology issues concerning the human space exploration

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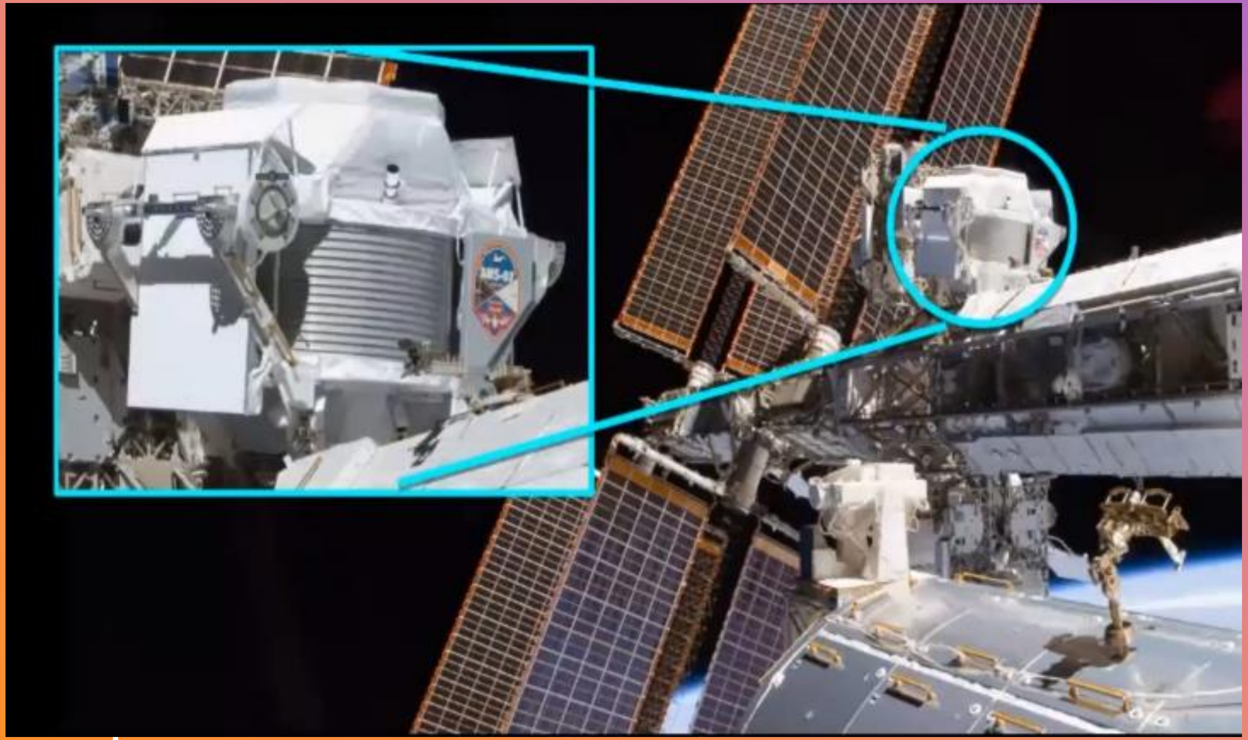
OUTLINE



AMS INFN Roma Sapienza Group

Space Radiation & Astronaut Safety

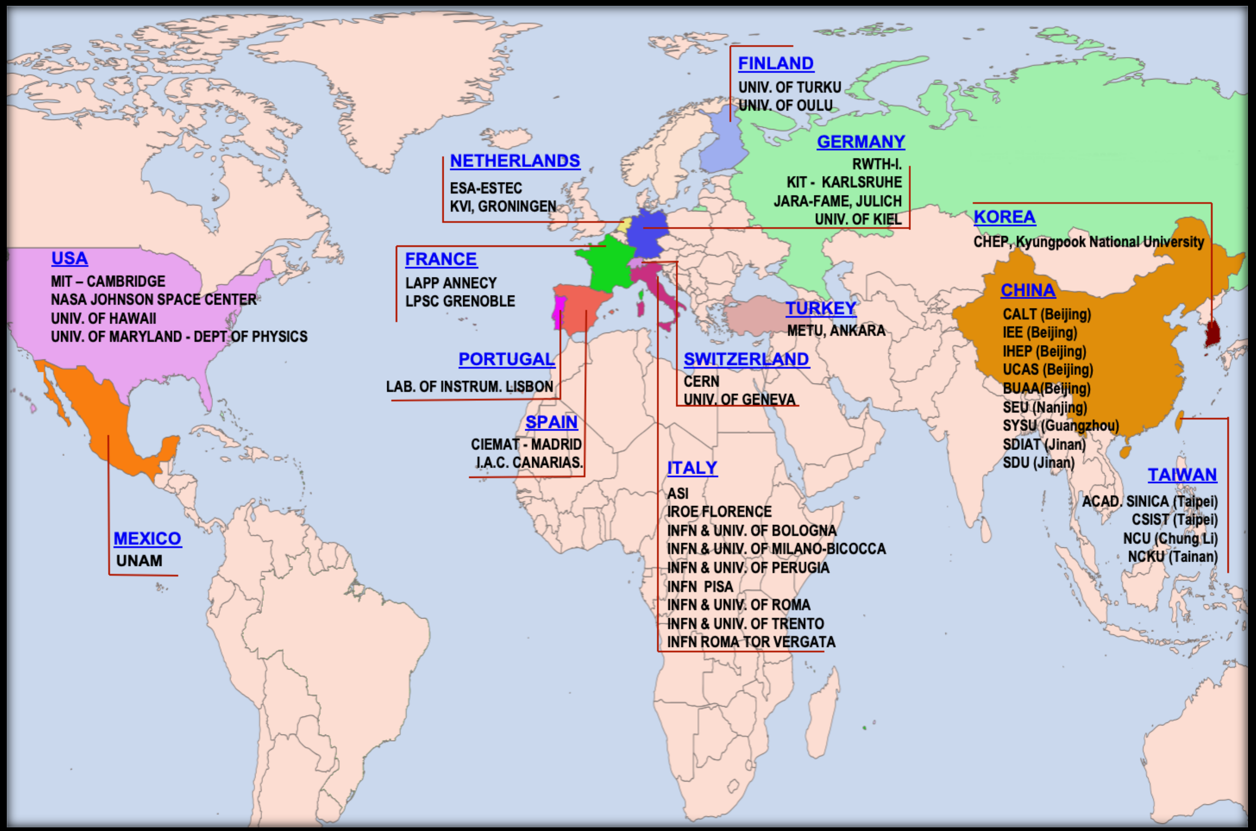
AstroParticle Experiments

The Research Topic Initiative

AMS INFN
ROMA SAPIENZA
GROUP

Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer AMS02

AMS is a particle detector measuring Galactic Cosmic Ray fluxes.
It was installed on the International Space Station (ISS) on May 19, 2011



The AMS collaboration

(http://ams02.space)

An international collaboration made of 44 Institutes from America, Asia and Europe

Presents in 7 INFN departments

(BO,MIB,PI,PG,RM1,RM2,TN)

It uses the unique environment of space to study the universe and its origin by searching for antimatter, dark matter while performing precision measurements of cosmic rays' composition and flux.

The AMS Payload Operation Control Center at CERN operates 365 days year h24

The AMS02 detector has collected so far more than **200 billion** Cosmic Rays events.

More Info in the AMS-02 webpage:

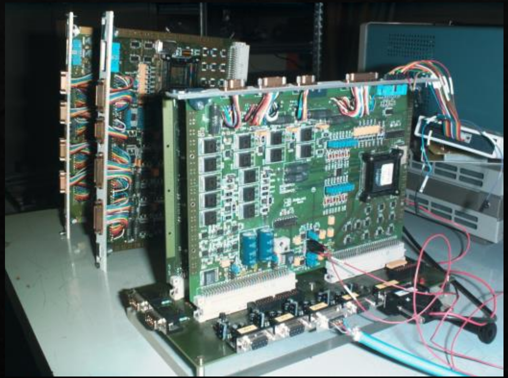
https://ams02.space

Part of the AMS02 experiment was built at Rome (INFN & Sapienza)

The INFN Roma and the Sapienza university joined the AMS collaboration in 2001.

The group has taken part to the construction of the Transition Radiation Detector (TRD), having as main task the responsibility to develop the slow control electronics of the GAS System of the TRD (UG-Crate).

The UG-CRATE was part of a safety-critical system and the group took care of all the phases of the development (Design–Test-Integrate-Fly) following the NASA requirements.



Design

2001-2003
- Engineering Modules to test system functionalities

Test

2004-2005
- Qualification Modules to space qualify (EMC-Thermo/Vacuum-Vibration Test)

Integrate

2006-2008
- Flight & Spare Modules Production and qualification of electronics now installed on the ISS

Fly

2009-2011
- UGPD-Crate Assembly in AMS02 and Space Qualification at ESA-ESTEC
- Launch ops at NASA-MSFC

Available Thesis

- Strategies for preventing radiobiological effects in space
- Galactic Cosmic Rays induced Target and Non Target Effects in space
- AMS02 Charged Particle characterization for Space Radiobiology investigations

INFN Roma AMS-02 wiki:

https://wiki.infn.it/strutture/roma1/experiments/ams2/home

frontiers in Public Health | Radiation and Health

INFN Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare — POLICLINICO DI SANT'ORSOLA

Dose-Effects Models for Space Radiobiology: *An Overview on Dose-Effect Relationships*

Lidia Strigari[1], Silvia Strolin[1], Alessio Giuseppe Morganti[2] and Alessandro Bartoloni[3]

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Space radiobiology is an interdisciplinary science that examines the biological effects of ionizing radiation on humans involved in aerospace missions. The dose-effect models are one of the relevant topics of space radiobiology. Their knowledge is crucial for optimizing radioprotection strategies, the risk assessment of the health hazard related to human space exploration, and reducing damages induced to astronauts from galactic cosmic radiation. Dose-effect relationships describe the observed damages to normal tissues or cancer induction during and after space flights. They are developed for the various dose ranges and radiation qualities characterizing the actual and the forecast space missions.

Based on a *Pubmed* search including 53 papers reporting the collected **dose-effect relationships after space missions or in ground simulations**, 7 significant dose-effect relationships (e.g., eye flashes, cataract, central nervous systems, cardiovascular disease, cancer, chromosomal aberrations, and biomarkers) have been identified.

For each considered effect, the absorbed dose thresholds and the uncertainties/limitations of the developed relationships are summarized and discussed. The current knowledge on this topic can benefit from further *in vitro* and *in vivo* radiobiological studies, an accurate characterization of the quality of space radiation, and the numerous experimental dose-effects data derived from the experience in the clinical use of ionizing radiation for diagnostic or treatments with doses similar to those foreseen for the future space missions.

The growing number of pooled studies could improve the prediction ability of dose-effect relationships for space exposure and reduce their uncertainty level. Novel research in the field is of paramount importance to reduce damages to astronauts from cosmic radiation before Beyond Low Earth Orbit exploration in the next future. The study aims at providing an overview of the published dose-effect relationships and illustrates novel perspectives to inspire future research.

Model	Study type	Dose range/threshold or LET	Reference	Reliability	Priority
Eye flashes	Spaceflight	LET> 5–10 keV/μm	(7–10)	****	*
Cataract	Spaceflight	8 mSv	(11–15)	***	***
CNS	Ground/Simulation	100–200 mGy	(16–27)	**	*****
CVD	Spaceflight	1000 mGy	(28–31)	*	***
	Ground/Simulation	(0.1–4,500) mSv	(32–39)		
Cancer	Spaceflight	<100 mGy	(40, 41)	***	*****
	Ground/Simulation	<100 mGy	(42–50)		
Biomarkers or	Spaceflight	5–150 mGy	(51–61)	***	*****
Chromosomal aberrations	Ground/Simulation	<10,000 mGy	(62–65)		
Other Risks	Ground/Simulation	~2,000 mGy	(66, 67)	*	***

* = Very Low, ** = Low, *** = Medium, **** = High, ***** = Very High.

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Article Statistics (March 15, 2022)

08 November 2021 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.733337

At INFN Roma AMS group, led by **Alessandro Bartoloni**, the primary activity is the use of the AMS measurements of cosmic rays to improve the space radiobiology knowledge with a primary emphasis on ***the space radiation relevance and risk for human space exploration***.

In this topic, there is a strong collaboration and participation to the Roma group of the Medical Physics department of the IRCCS University Hospital of Bologna, led by **Lidia Strigari**.

Research Topic

Astroparticle Experiments to Improve the Biological Risk Assessment of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation in the Exploratory Space Missions

frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sciences

The actual and next decade will be characterized by an exponential increase in the **exploration of the Beyond Low Earth Orbit space (BLEO)**. Moreover, the firsts tentative to create structures that will enable a permanent human presence in the BLEO are forecast. In this context, a detailed space radiation field characterization will be crucial to optimize radioprotection strategies (e.g., spaceship and lunar space stations shielding, Moon / Mars village design, ...), to assess the risk of the health hazard related to human space exploration and to reduce the damages potentially induced to astronauts from galactic cosmic radiation. On the other side, **since the beginning of the century, many astroparticle experiments** aimed at investigating the unknown universe components (i.e., dark matter, antimatter, dark energy, ...) have been collecting enormous amounts of data regarding the cosmic rays (CR) components of the radiation in space.

Such experiments essentially are actual **cosmic ray observatories, and the collected data (cosmic ray events) cover a significant period and permit to have integrated not only information of CR fluxes but also their variations on time daily**. Further, the energy range is exciting since the detectors operate using instruments that allow measuring CR in a very high energy range, usually starting from the MeV scale up to the TeV, not usually covered by other space radiometric instruments. Last is the possibility of acquiring knowledge in the full range of the CR components and their radiation quality. The collected data contains valuable information that can enhance the space radiation field characterization and, consequently, improve the radiobiology issues concerning one of the most relevant topics of space radiobiology represented by the dose-effect models.

This articles collection accepts original research papers and review papers relating (but not limited to) the following topics:

- The analysis and proposal on how to use these astroparticle experiments data to enhance the space radiation field characterization and, consequently, improve the radiobiology issues in space concerning one of the most relevant topics of space radiobiology represented by the dose-effect models and relationship.

- The proposal of new methods or instruments to use the astroparticle experiments to improve the space radiobiology knowledge (i.e., real-time dosimetry, monitoring of solar activities, …)

Keywords: Cosmic Ray, Space Radiation, Space Radiobiology, Astro-Particle Experiments, Human Space Exploration

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Participating Journals

Manuscripts can be submitted to this Research Topic via the following journals:

- Frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sciences — **Astrobiology**
- Frontiers in Physics — **Radiation Detectors and Imaging**
- Frontiers in Public Health — **Radiation and Health**

A new scientific language is needed to support the exploratory space missions because of the return of humans outside the Low Earth Orbit. The keywords are *Peacefully, Safely, Transparently*.

In that context, a priority is to keep the space exploration community secure and safe, and a crucial part is a detailed and accurate ionizing radiation health effects characterization.

Participate in creating part of this new language joining this interdisciplinary Frontiers Research Topic!

Research Topics are Open Access themed article collections (similar in nature to classical special issues) with: a dedicated landing page, Continuous publication, Advanced impact metrics, Cross-disciplinarity, Multiple article types, e-book production

Lidia Strigari,

Dept. of Medical Physics

IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Italy

AMS INFN Roma-Sapienza Group

To address such problems a research collaboration on SPace RadioBiology (SPRB) is active since the 2017 between the INFN Roma-Sapienza AMS group and the Medical Physics Department of IRCCS University Hospital of Bologna (Italy)

The aim is to address the topic of space radiobiology by the comparison of possible effects

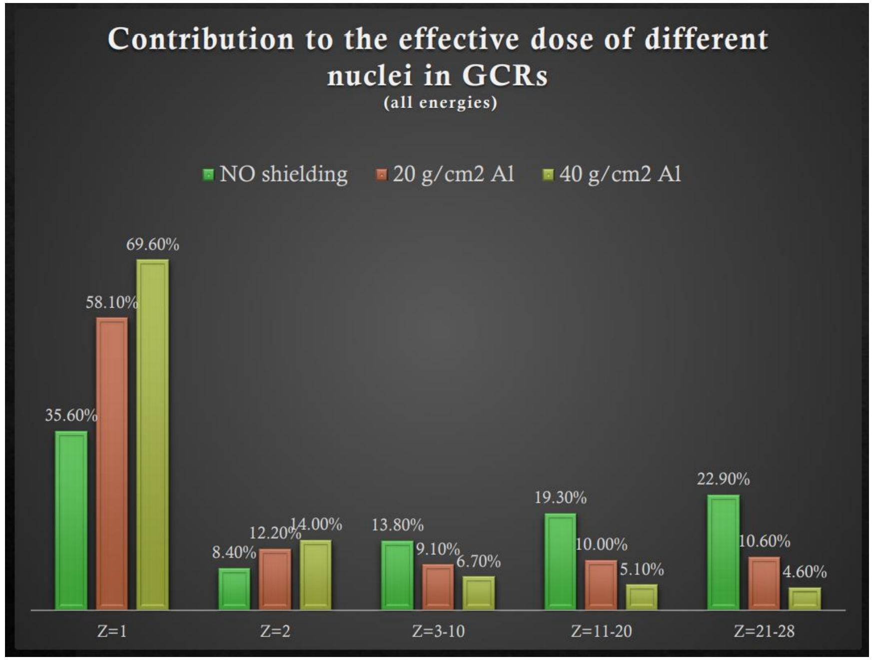
on the health of astronauts from particles and dangerous charged nuclei with the radiobiology experience in the clinical field where the ionizing radiations are used for therapy and diagnosis

GCR sensitivity analysis

- Identifications of CR components of the CR that are of interest for the computation of possible risks associated with the manned exploratory space missions in LEO and BLEO scenarios.

- Use of space radiation sensitivity studies we also recognised that they correspond with the data taken by the astroparticle experiments

- Environmental GCR model : BON2010 [4]
- ICRP 60 Radiation Quality Factors
- ICRP 103 for Tissue Weights
- "FAX": Female Adult voXel phantom[5]
- Transport Code : HZETRN-π/EM[6]



A. Bartoloni a*, L. Strigari b
SIF 2019

1) Environmental Model Characterization:

- Use the enormous data at energies > 1Gev
- Improve affects the accuracy and precision of the risk assessment potentially underestimating the actual damage.
- Indeed, space radiation for LET greater than several keV/µm causes more serious damage than low-LET radiation to living cell/tissues.

2) Effective Dose Measurements:

Measurements only of absorbed doses, by passive dosimeters, are insufficient for investigating biological effects or assessing radiation risk for astronauts.

Dose equivalents need to consider the whole LET distributions, their QFs (up to 30), and RBE of high-LET particles constituting the space radiation environment.

3) Transport Code Validation :

Based on the detailed information of APE, Monte Carlo (MC) simulation code can be further implemented to better describe the interaction with the matter of GCR environments thanks to the improvement of accuracy of cross sections at high energy of elementary particles (electrons, protons), light and heavy nuclei (Helium to Iron and beyond).

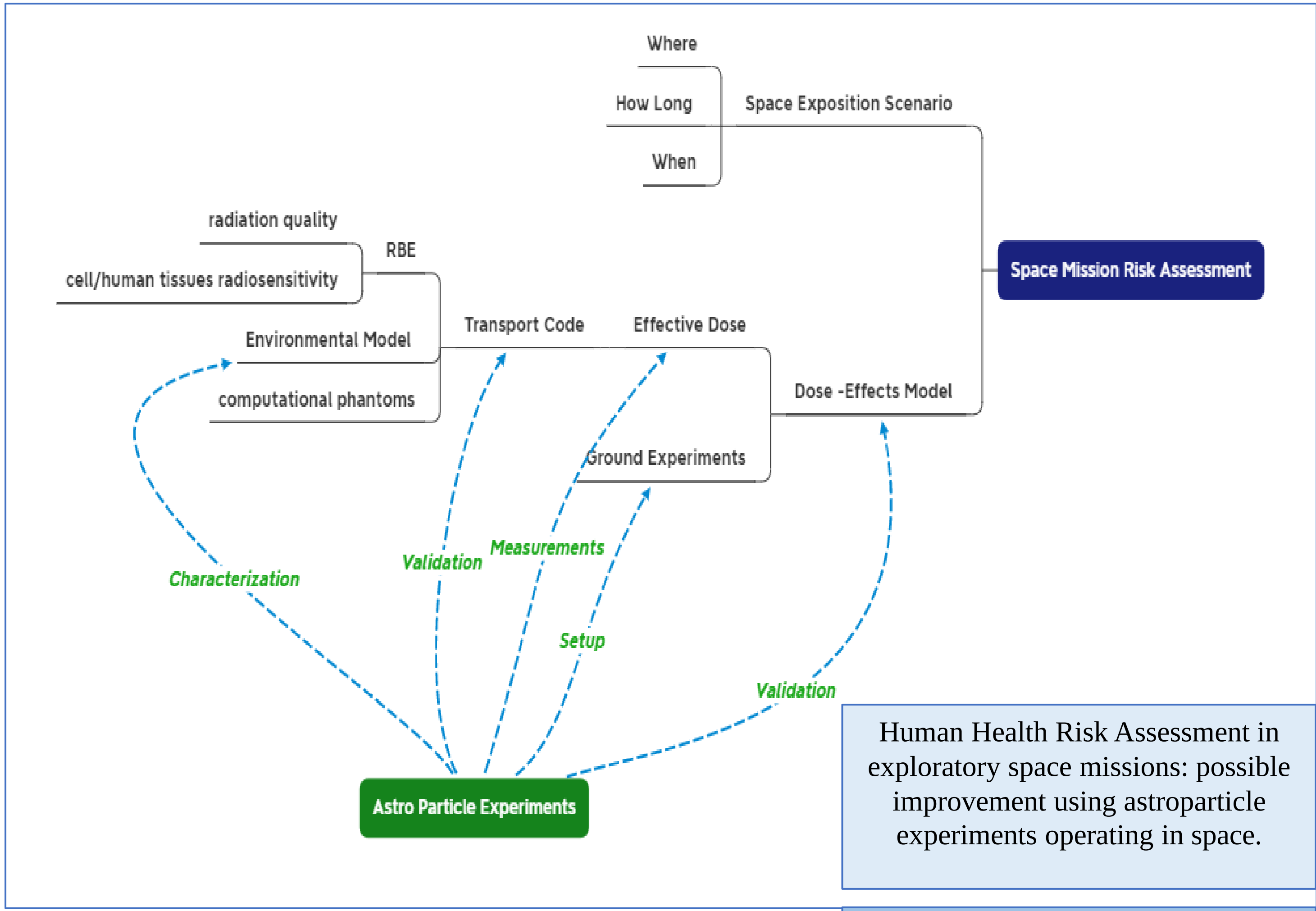
The implementation of transport code at these energies allows predicting the particle interactions with the known geometries of installed detectors. The determination of ray / particle tracing, energy spectrum and deposited energies collected in several materials can serve for a subsequent MC transport code validation (e.g. through a possible Bayesian approach).

The calculations of dose equivalents allow generating an accurate and precise database for subsequent MC simulation codes validation applied to human tissues. Moreover, MC codes can be used for designing ad hoc shielding of spacecrafts and space landers.

4) Space Exposition Scenario Dose Computation:

- Implementation of Montecarlo codes to calculate the dose and so predict/describe the effects of GCR particles interacting with cells, tissues/organs and astronauts, which can be modeled as geometries with increasing details and complexities.

5) Ground or Space based Experiment setup definition:



Human Health Risk Assessment in exploratory space missions: possible improvement using astroparticle experiments operating in space.

A. Bartoloni [a]*, L. Strigari[b]
Proceedings of GLEX-21-8.2.5 (ID:62186 2021)

AMS02 Roam Sapienza actual research Targeted Effects vs Non targeted Effects

Target Effects (TE) will regards the IR damage due to the irradiated tissue or organs

Non Target Effects instead will refers to the damage generated in tissue not directly irradiate

Usual linear model used in radioprotection do not take in account the NTE effects

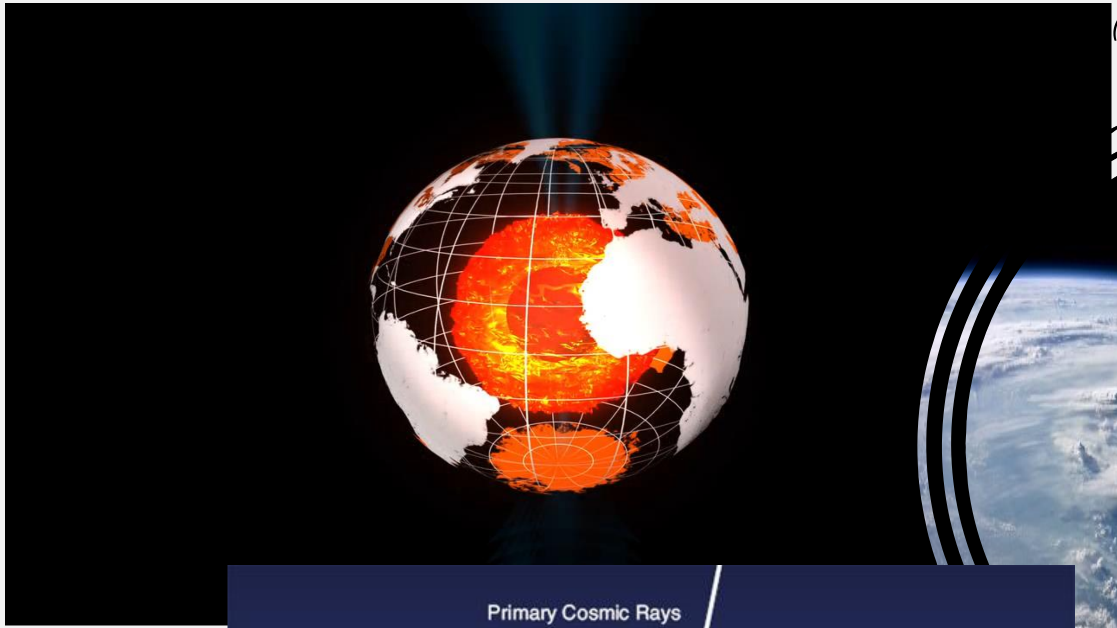
"The scarcity of data with animal models for tissues that dominate human radiation cancer risk, including lung, colon, breast, liver and stomach , suggest that **studies of NTEs in other tissues are urgently needed** prior to long-term space missions outside the protection of the Earth's geomagnetic sphere"

"Non Targeted Effects Models Predict Significantly Higher Mars Mission cancer Risk than Targeted Effects Models" - F.Cucinotta et al. 12/05/2017

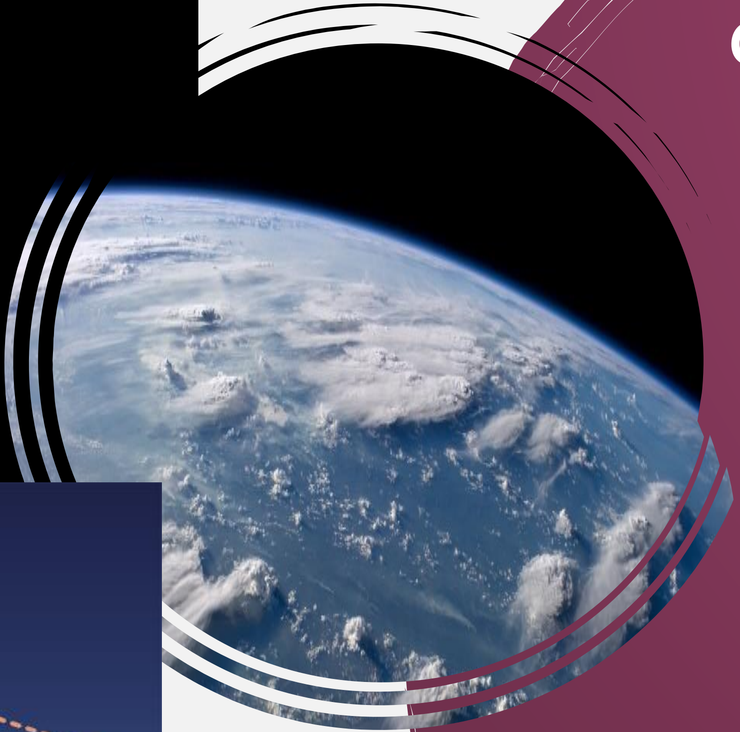
Work in progress with at Roma AMS group (***A.Bartoloni, A.N. Guracho, L.Strigari***) there will be a talk at :

SPACE RADIATION
&
ASTRONAUT SAFETY

«To fully understand the relationship between ionizing radiation and biology, and to solve problems in this field, researchers incorporate fundamentals of **biology, physics, astrophysics, planetary science, and engineering.»** *(credit : NASA)*



(credit : ESA)

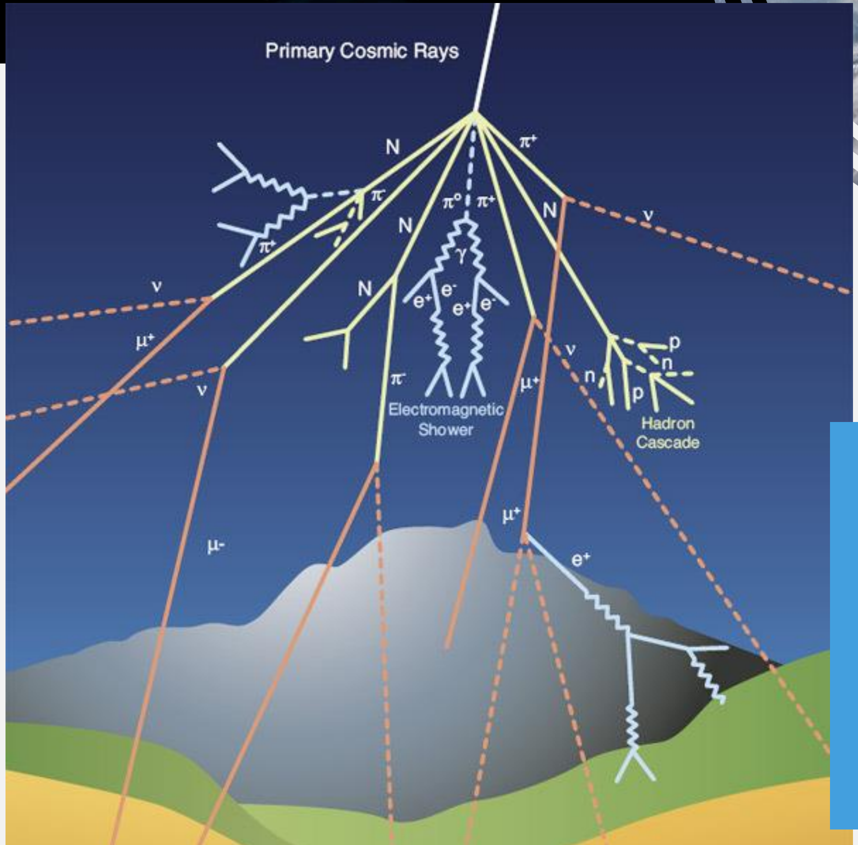


Cosmic Rays Interactions with the geo-magnetosphere

Earth is a cocoon !!!

Magnetosphere stops/deflects 99.9% of charged particles

the Earth Atmosphere is equivalent to a metal shielding 1 meter thick



(credit : CERN)

The annual cosmic ray "dose" at sea level is around **0.27 mSv**

<10% of "background radiation"
(Radon, Soils, Foods, Medical,..)

Space Radiation Environment

Human Space activities must cope with the high radiation environment of outer space.

Space Radiation composition

- Galactic Cosmic Rays **(GCR)**
- Particle emitted by the Sun **(SEP)** during isolated events
- Particle trapped in Earth's magnetic field **(Radiation Belt)**

None of the 3 components is constant in time, mainly due to the solar activity

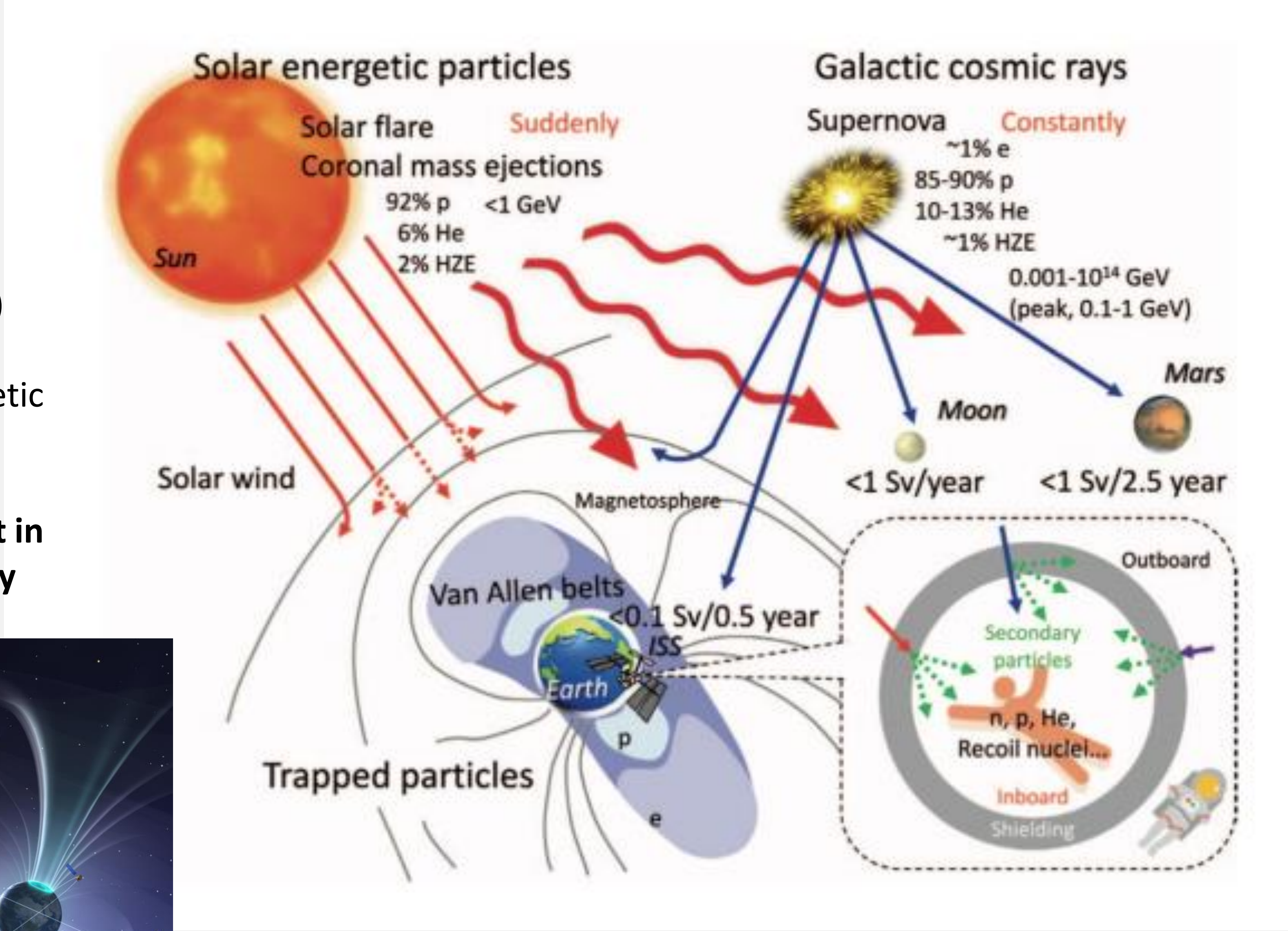
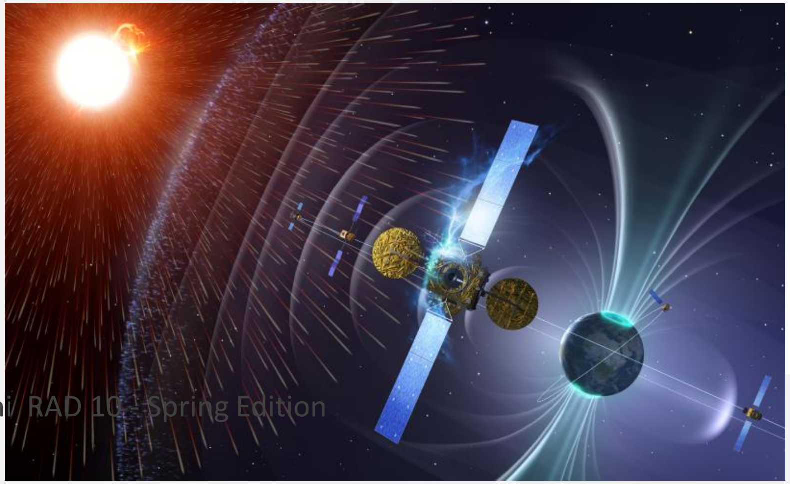


Image courtesy of European Space Agency (ESA)



A new era in human space exploration is coming …

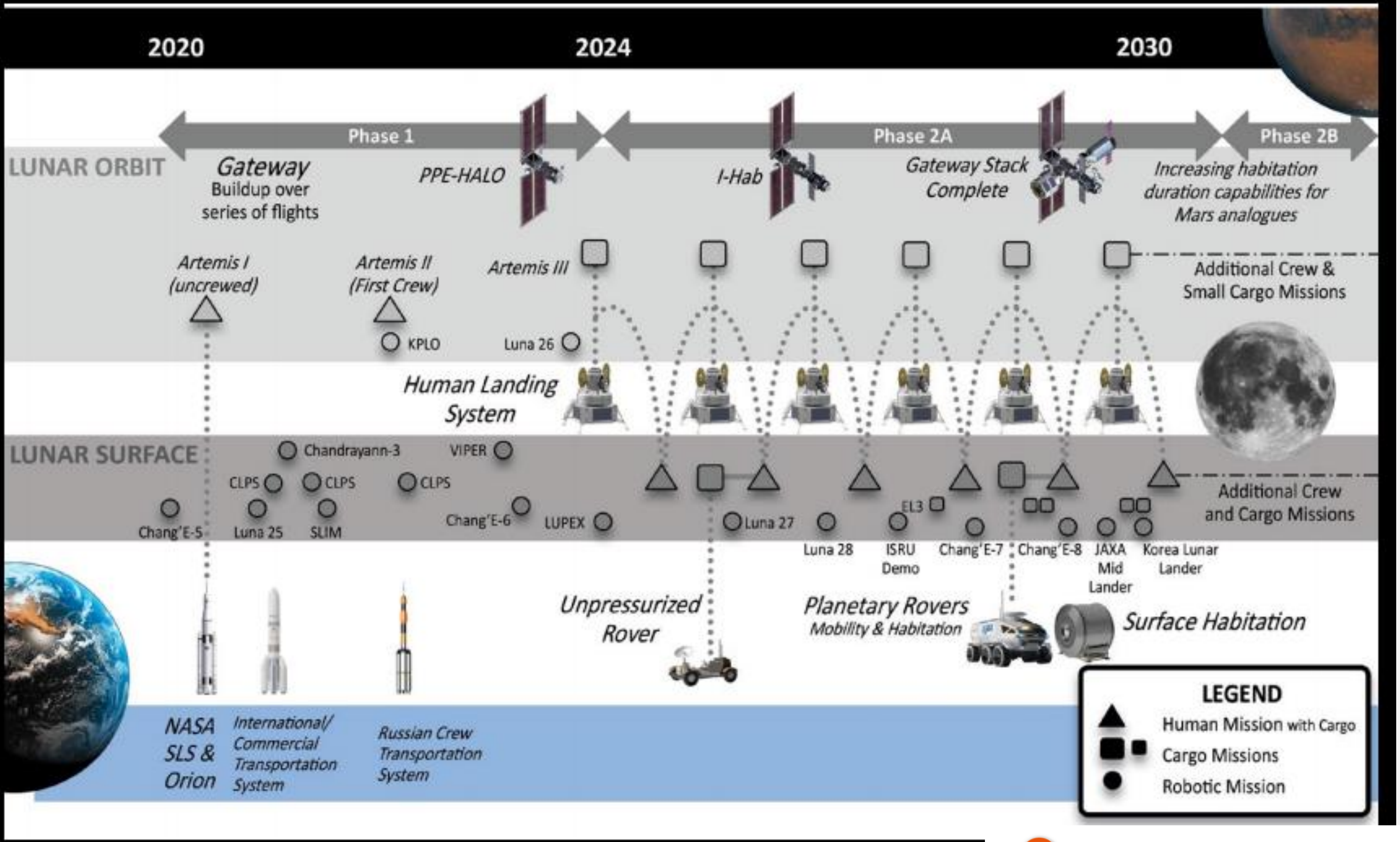


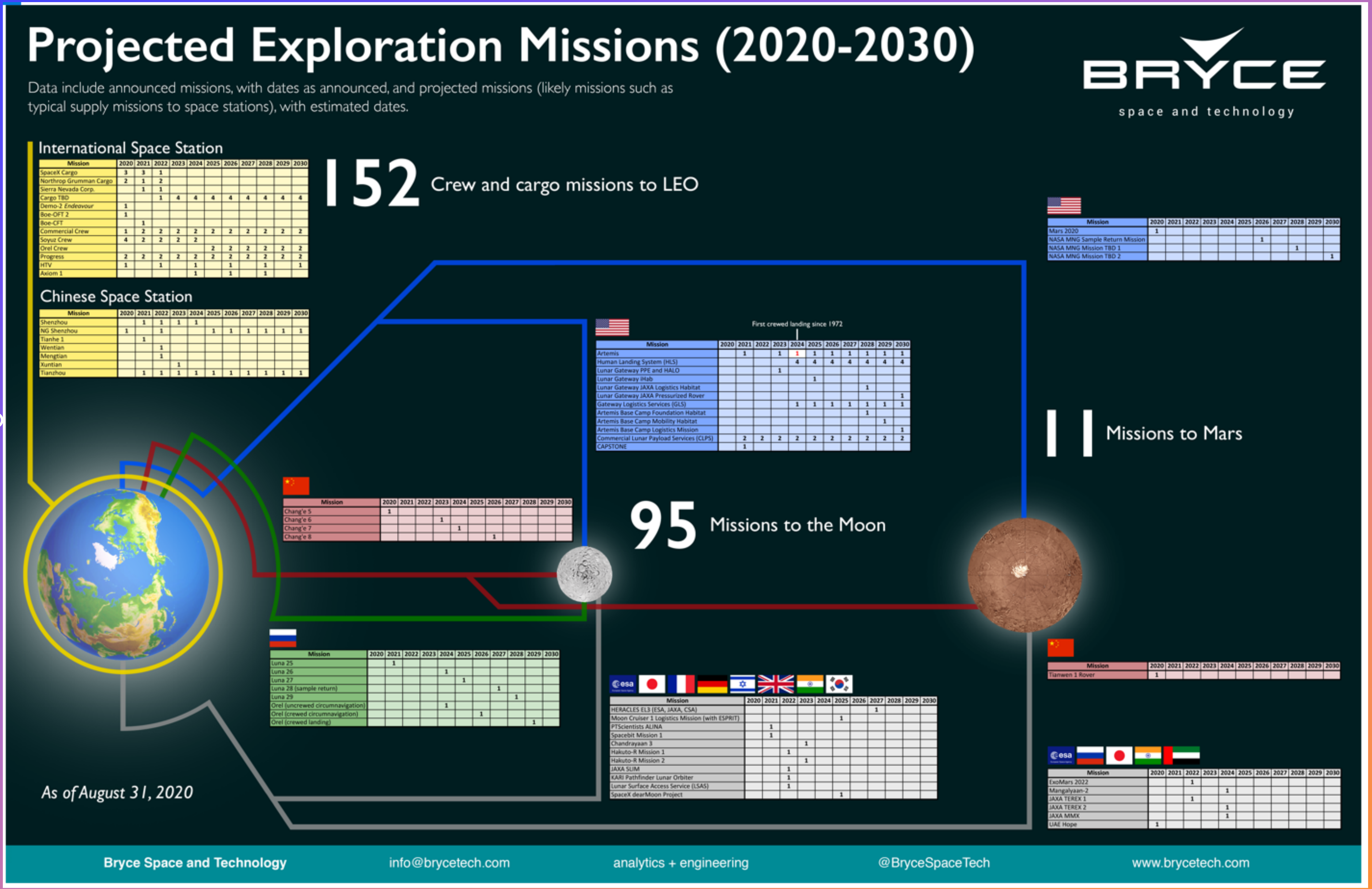
Figure 1. Updated ISECG Lunar Surface Exploration Scenario.

«Global Exploration Roadmap
Lunar Surface Exploration Scenario
update August 2020»

International Space Exploration Coordination Group
(ISECG)

The **International Space Exploration Coordination Group** (ISECG) is a forum set up by 14 space agencies to advance the Global Exploration Strategy through coordination of their mutual efforts in space explor

Space Exploration is restarded ! (IAC2021 . 11/2021)



Limits and concerns

The manned spaceflight especially the one beyond the LEO could represent a concern for the health of astronauts.

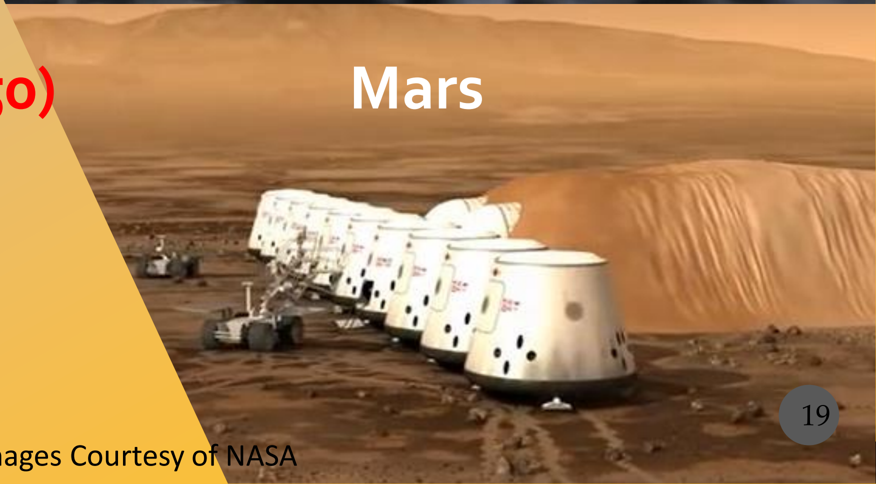
The limit in carrying out the missions are due to health effects

- short-term (<hours)
- acute effects (<months)
- late effects including severe toxicity

Radioprotection in space is a difficult jobs due to the presence of different species of particle and nuclei that present different characteristics in penetrating the barrier and shielding

x150-200

x300-400



x250 (x750)

Images Courtesy of NASA

Dose-Effects Relationship

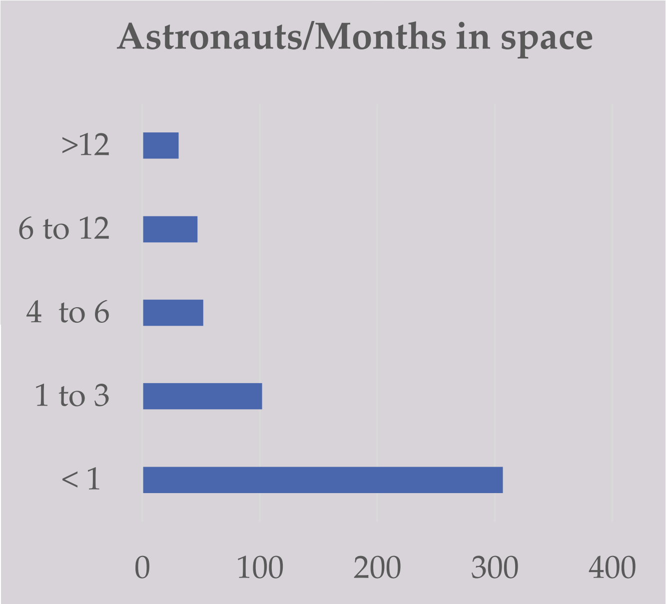
The known dose-effect relationships are based on a limited number of astronauts

(hundreds)

Total Space Radiation Dose (mGy)	<0.2	0.2–1.99	2–3.99	4–10.99	≥11	Total
# Astronauts	14	19	11	15	14	73
# Cancer Deaths	2	2	1	0	2	7
# Cardiovascular Disease Deaths	1	4	1	1	0	7
# Accident Deaths	6	5	0	0	1	12
# Other Deaths	1	0	1	0	1	3
# Unknown Deaths	1	0	0	3	1	5
Mean Medical Dose (SD)	2.4 (6.4)	27.7 (13.6)	34.4 (20.8)	29.1 (15.6)	32.5 (21.7)	25.1 (19.4)
Mean Year at Birth (SD)	1932.6 (4.1)	1931.7 (5.2)	1931.6 (2.5)	1932.2 (4.4)	1931.5 (3.3)	1931.9 (4.1)
Mean Age at Entry into Astronaut Corps (SD)	31.6 (2.7)	32.2 (3.4)	33.0 (2.5)	31.8 (2.8)	32.5 (2.2)	32.2 (2.8)
Mean Follow up Time (SD)	29.3 (23.6)	40.3 (15.0)	46.4 (12.9)	50.7 (7.8)	48.1 (7.5)	42.8 (16.1)
Total Group Person Years	409.9	766.5	510.1	760.8	673.4	3120.8
Mean Age at Death (SD)	57.7 (23.8)	65.7 (15.9)	64.5 (14.9)	78.2 (19.9)	74.9 (10.2)	65.2 (19.1)
Mean Current Age of Living Astronauts (SD)	79.9 (2.9)	82.1 (3.9)	84.9 (3.1)	83.6 (3.6)	83.8 (2.3)	83.4 (3.4)

Table 1. Early astronaut cohort demographics binned by total space radiation dose category. SD = standard deviation.

Radiation Exposure and Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer in Early NASA Astronauts S.Robin et Al - 2018



Needs of improvements

Ionizing radiation exposures is one of the main concern for astronaut's health involved in exploratory missions to the Moon and Mars due to the high doses of radiation expected during the flight and on the surface

The radiation health hazard assessments in exploratory space missions requires the evaluation of the dose effects models in order to quantify the expected damage in the forecast astronaut's exposition scenario.

To complete this task the charged particle data taken by the high energy particle experiments can be useful to increase knowledge in many part of the risk assessment phases

We made and publish in 2021 extensive review of the existent literature to use as starting point for improvements in the fields

frontiers in Public Health | Radiation and Health

Dose-Effects Models for Space Radiobiology: *An Overview on Dose-Effect Relationships*

Lidia Strigari[1], Silvia Strolin[1], Alessio Giuseppe Morganti[2] and Alessandro Bartoloni[3*]

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[3]Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN) Sezione di Roma 1, Roma, Italy

Model	Study type	Dose range/threshold or LET	Reference	Reliability	Priority
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CNS	Ground/Simulation	100–200 mGy	(16–27)	**	*****
CVD	Spaceflight	1000 mGy	(28–31)	*	***
	Ground/Simulation	(0.1–4,500) mSv	(32–39)		
Cancer	Spaceflight	<100 mGy	(40, 41)	***	*****
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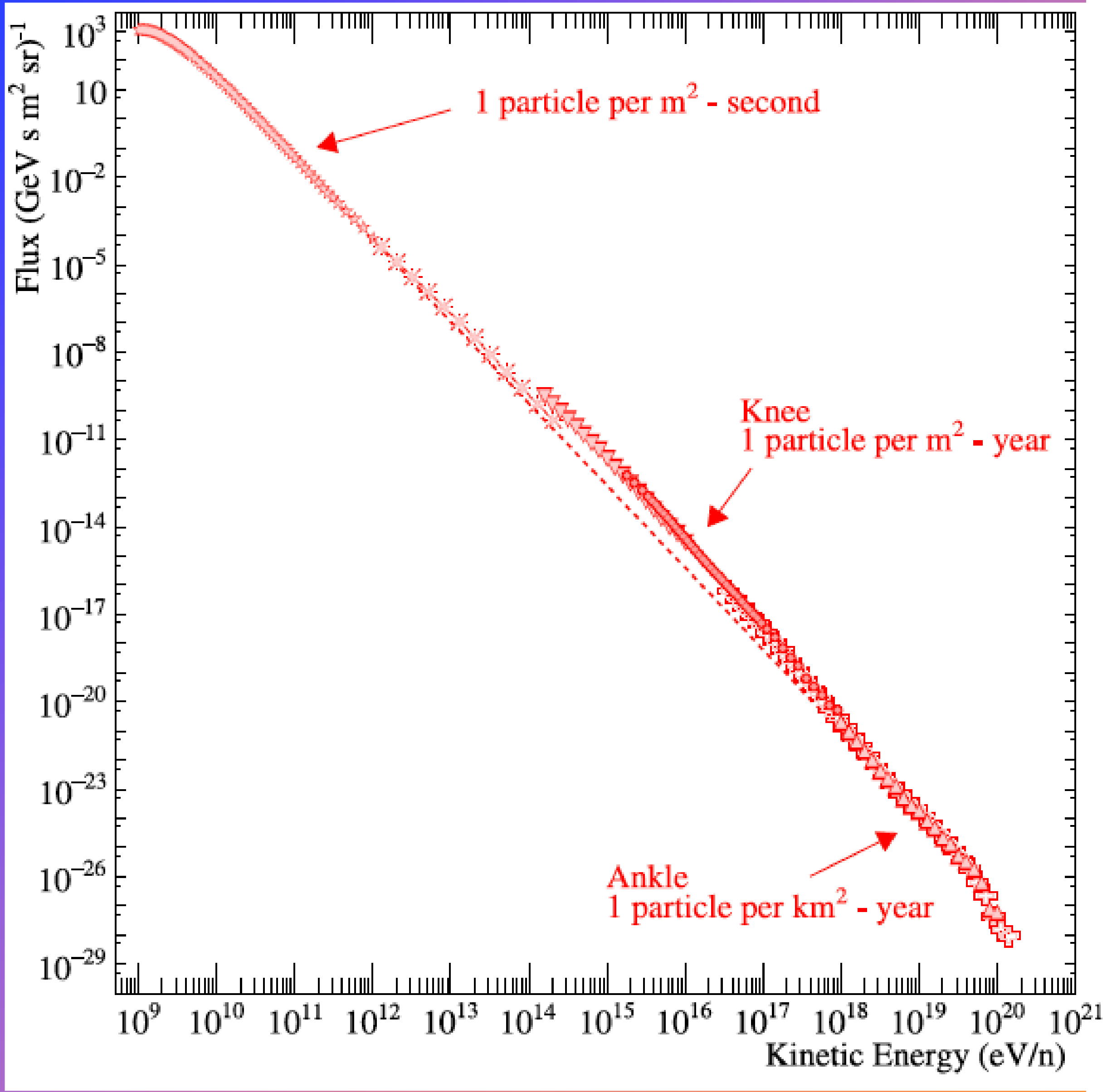
Other Risks	Ground/Simulation	~2,000 mGy	(66, 67)	*	***

* = Very Low, ** = Low, *** = Medium, **** = High, ***** = Very High.

The review and an update of it will be the argument of a dedicated talk at

ASTROPARTICLE EXPERIMENTS (IN SPACE)

A **cosmic-ray** observatory is a scientific installation built to detect high-energy-particles coming from space called **cosmic rays**



Credit C.Sparvoli

Energetic particles and completely ionized nuclei from outer space

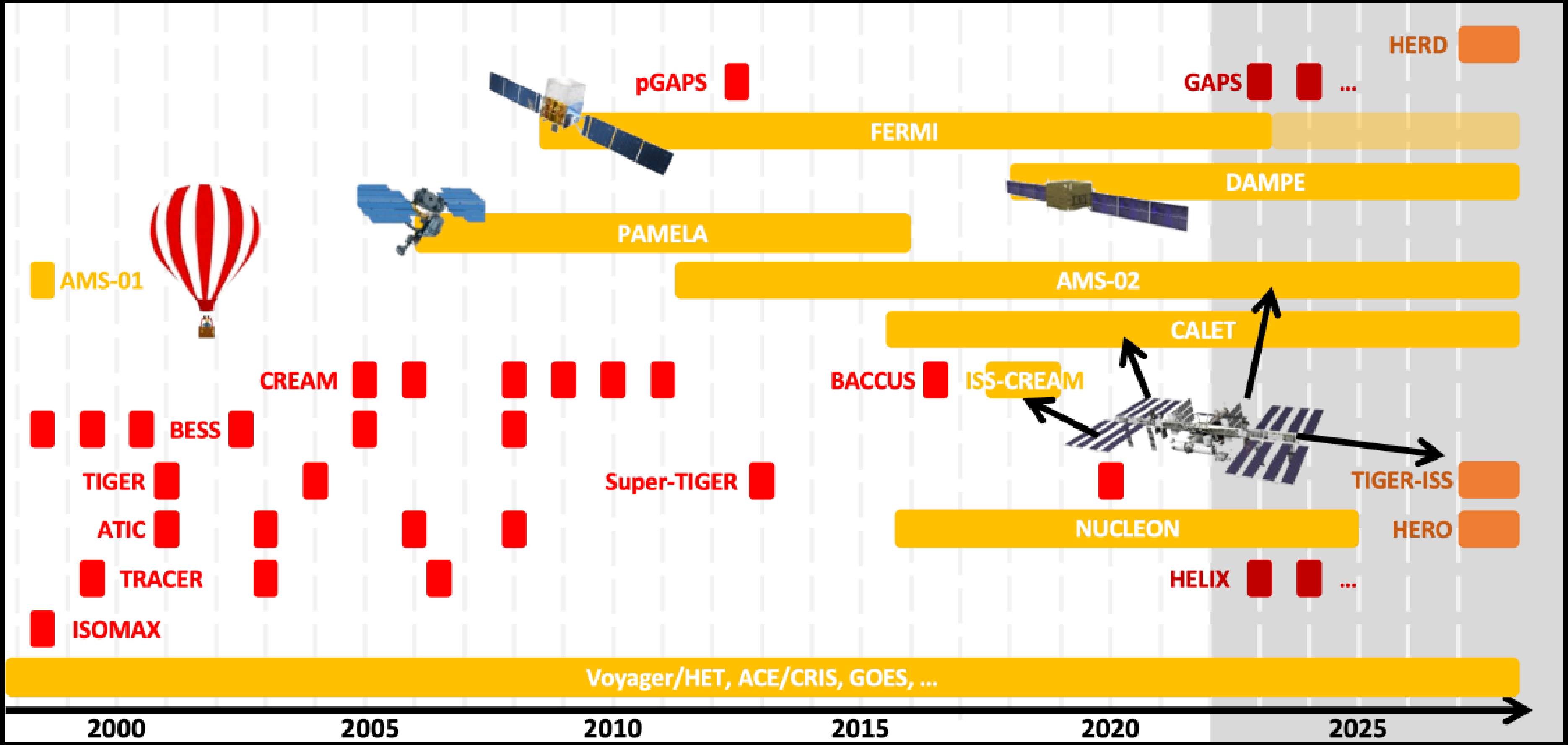
Many orders of magnitude in energy and flux

E < 100 TeV: direct detection
E > 100 TeV: detection of extensive-air-shower

The all-particle spectrum is a "power law" in many orders of magnitude of energy and intensity

with several features (*knee, ankle, ...)*
γ = 2,7 for energy <100 TeV
γ = 3,3 for energy >100 TeV

Timeline of Direct Measurement of CRs from 2000

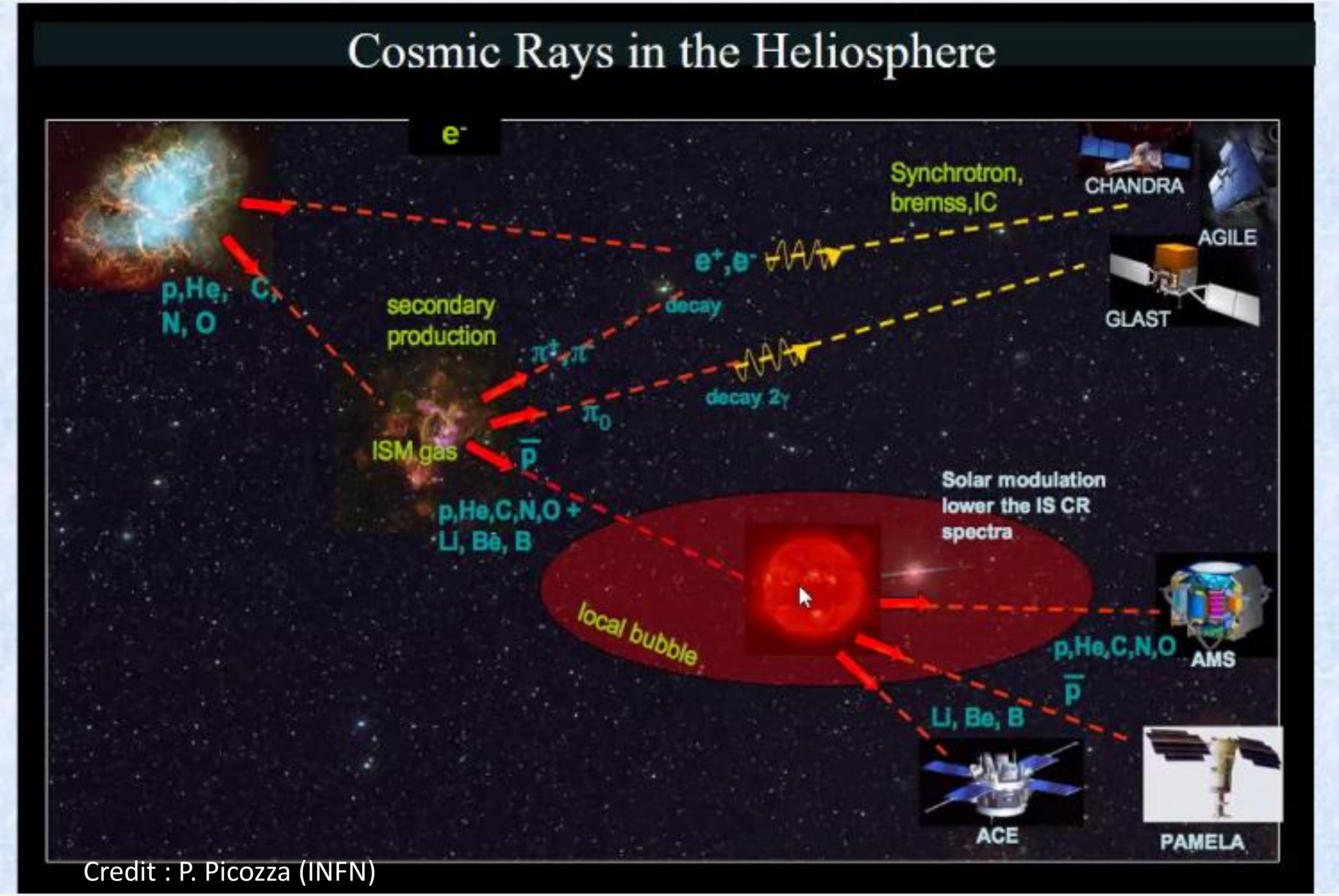


3 possible platform for instruments and detectors
baloons , Satellites , International Space Station

Cosmic Ray Observatory

“A **cosmic-ray** observatory is a scientific installation built to detect high-energy-particles coming from space called **cosmic rays**.

This typically includes photons (high-energy light), electrons, protons, and some heavier nuclei, as well as antimatter particles.



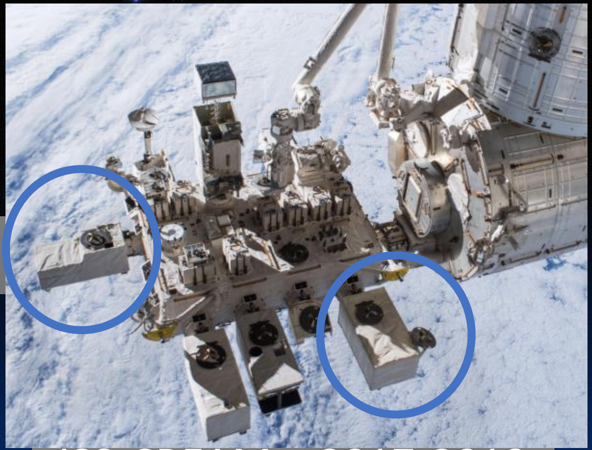
Principal Operating Cosmic Ray Space Detectors

International Space Station based

Satellite Based

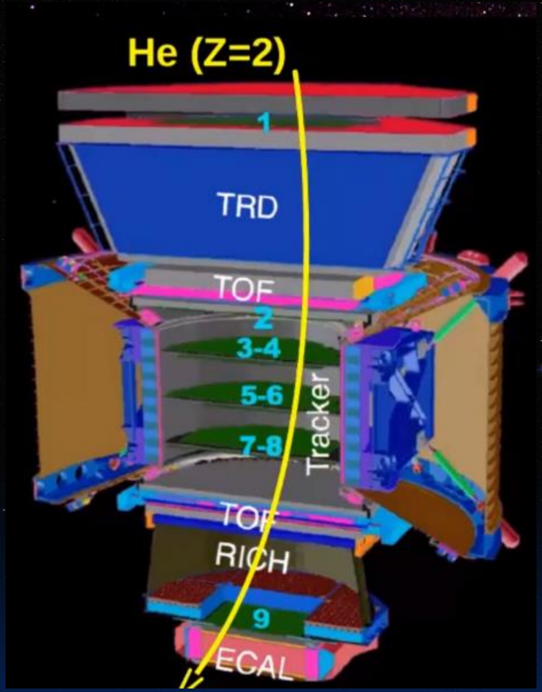
an ensemble of instruments each one designed to capture and measure the cosmic ray particles

AMS02 – 2011



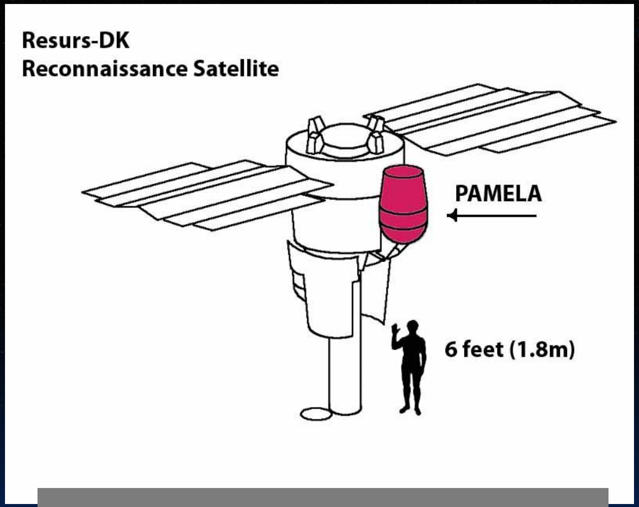
CALET - 2015

ISS-CREAM – 2017-2019



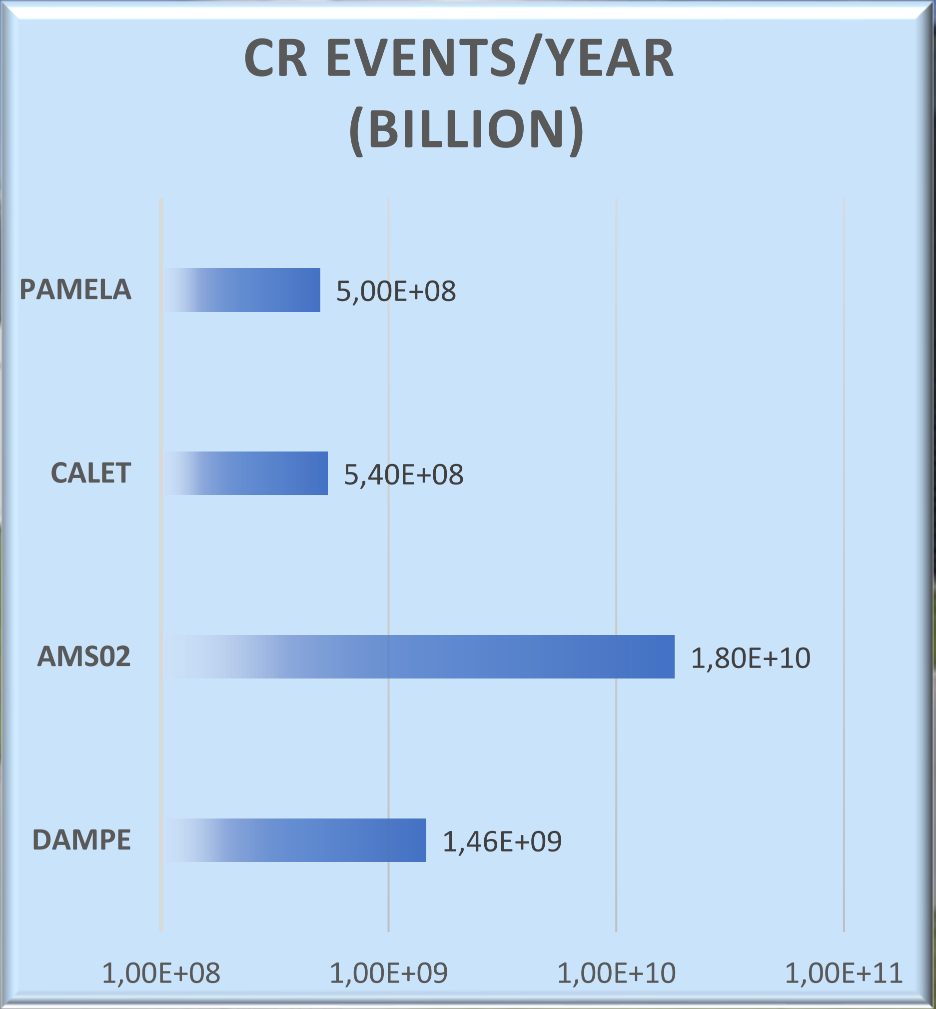
ACE - 1997

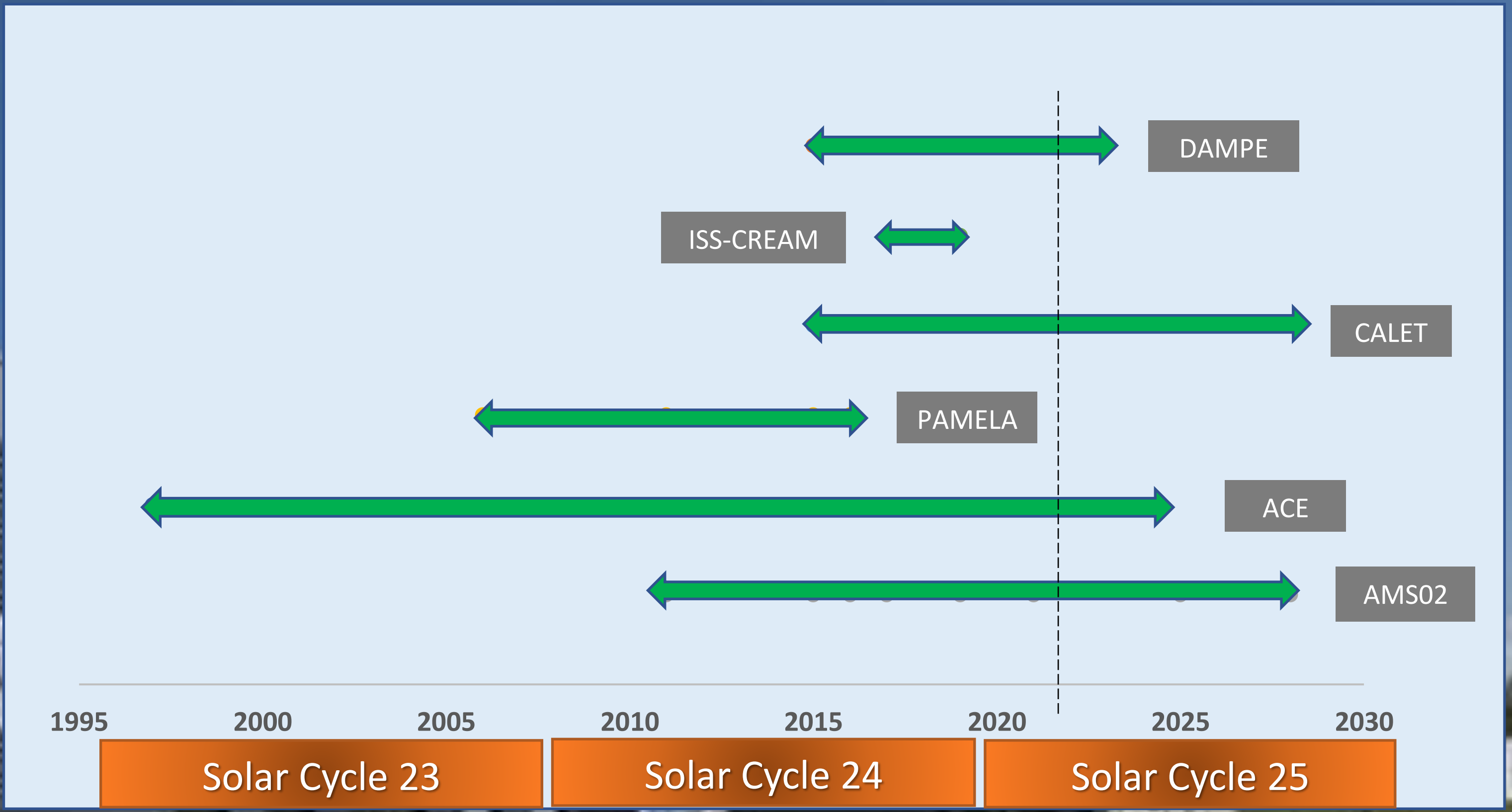
DAMPE - 2017



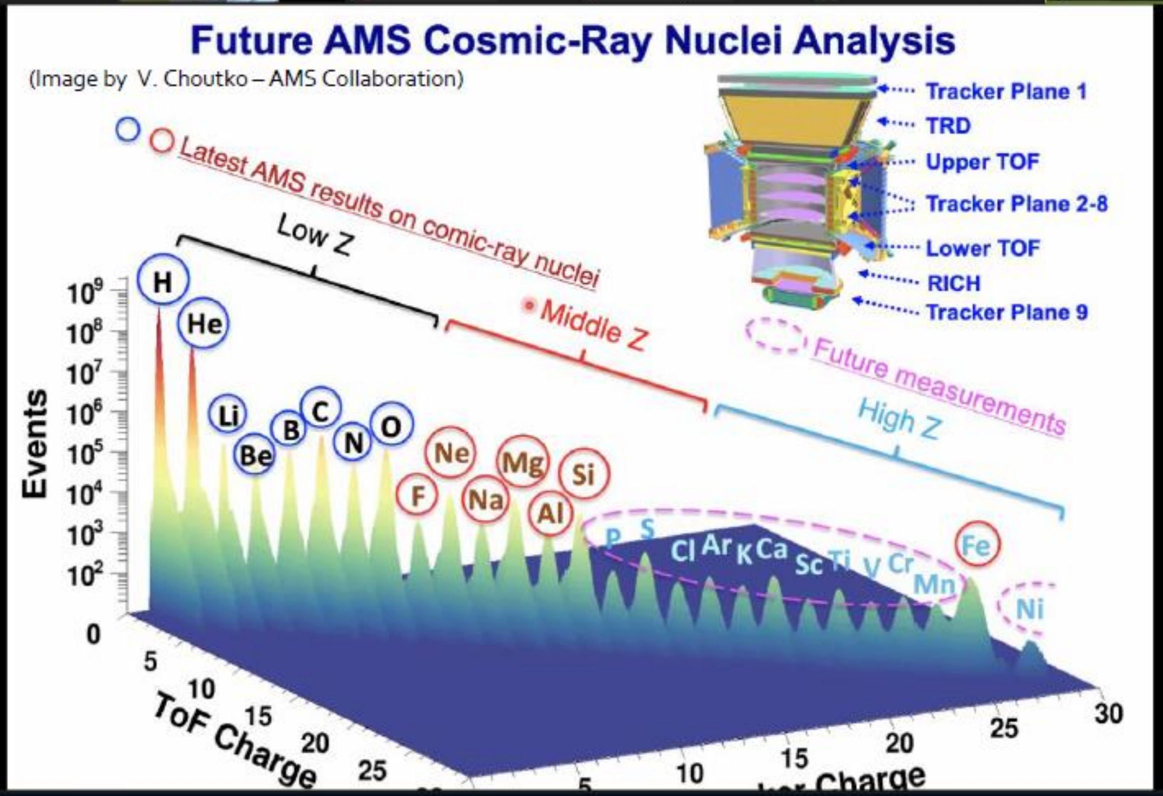
PAMELA – 2006-2016

Missions Operations





Cosmic Ray Components Identification	
e+,e-	ALL
p+,p-	ALL
D,He	ALL
Low-Z (<=8)	ALL (PAMELA up to Z=6)
Middle-Z	AMS02, CALET, ISS-CREAM, ACE, DAMPE
High-Z (>14)	AMS02, CALET, ISS-CREAM, ACE, DAMPE



Properties of Iron Primary Cosmic Rays: Results from the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer

AMS Collaboration • M. Aguilar (Madrid, CIEMAT) et al. (Jan 29, 2021)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 126 (2021) 4, 041104

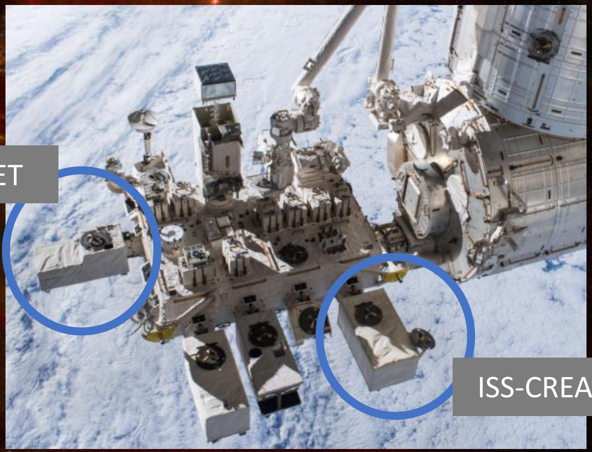
Properties of Heavy Secondary Fluorine Cosmic Rays: Results from the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer

AMS Collaboration • M. Aguilar (Madrid, CIEMAT) et al. (Feb 25, 2021)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 126 (2021) 8, 081102

HEP-APE Energy Range

PAMELA



CALET

ISS-CREAM

CALET - **1 GeV-10TeV**

PAMELA - **50 MeV-2TeV**

ISS-CREAM - **1TeV-1PeV**

AMS02

AMS02 - **500 MeV-3TeV**

DAMPE

DAMPE - **5GeV-100TeV**

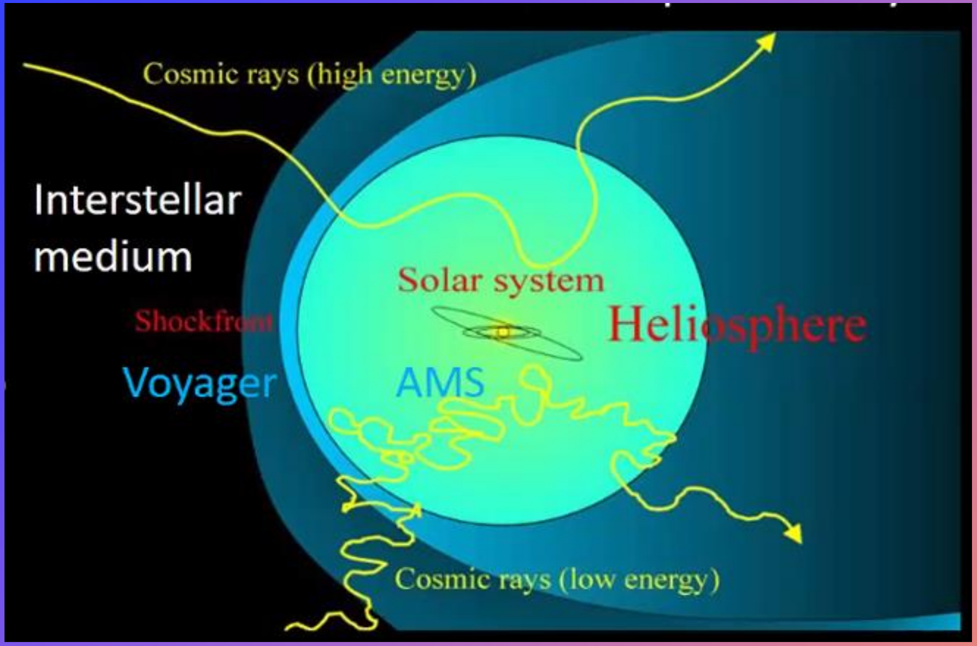
ACE

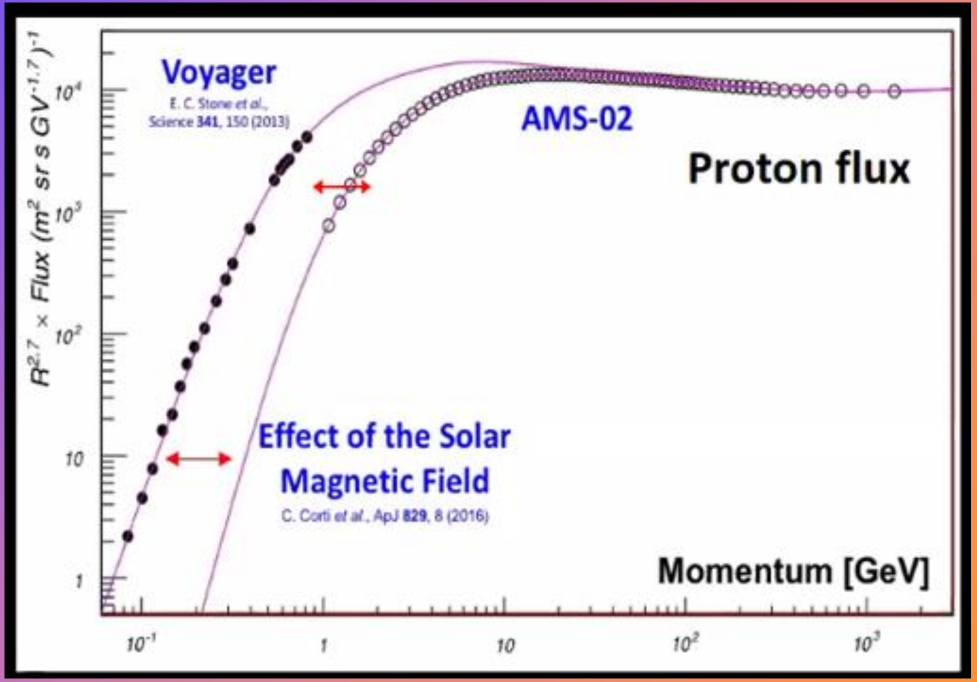
50 – 500 MeV

0.01 | 0.1 | 1 | 10 | 10^2 | 10^3 | 10^4 | 10^5 | 10^6 | 10^7

Energy (GeV)

The biological effects of ionising radiation is a consequence of the energy transfer by ionization and excitation to body cells





Credit S.Ting & AMS Collaboration

Cosmic Rays
Solar modulation

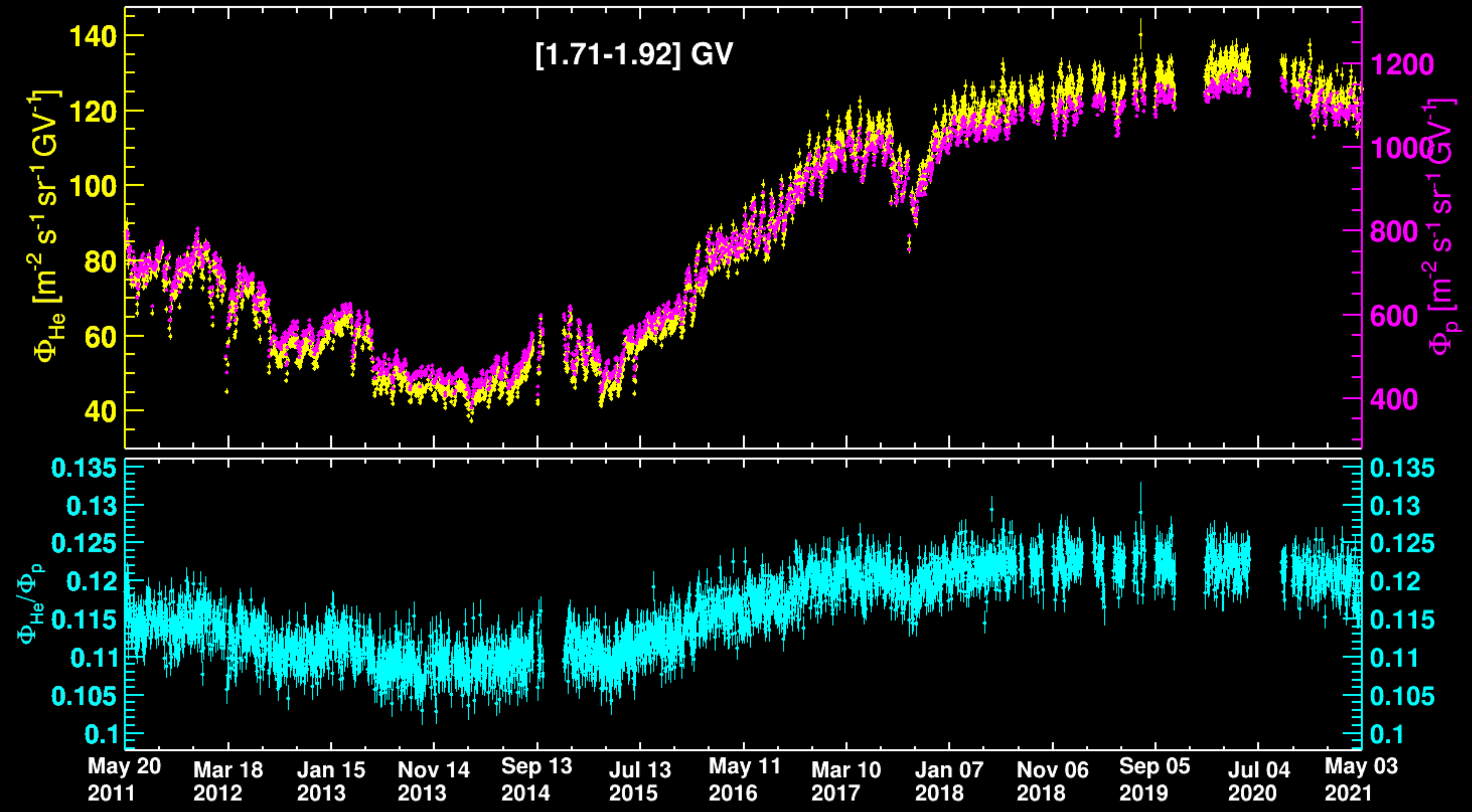
Cosmic rays from interstellar mediaum are «screened» by the Heliosphere.

This effect is particulary visibile at low energies

Measurements of time evolution of cosmic ray fluxes of different particles over an extende period of time is very valuable

Short term Solar Modulation of GCR

Daily Proton and Helium Fluxes and Helium to Proton flux ratio



Dr. Cristina Consolandi
University of Hawaii, United States

member of the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS) collaboration since 2010 (INFN MI Bicocca)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 127, 271102 (2021)
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 128, 231102 (2022)

THE RESEARCH TOPIC INITIATIVE

Astroparticle Experiments to Improve the Biological Risk Assessment of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation in the Exploratory Space Missions

Research Topics are Open Access themed article collections (similar in nature to classical special issues) with:

a dedicated landing page, Continuous publication, Advanced impact metrics, Cross-disciplinarity, Multiple article types, e-book production

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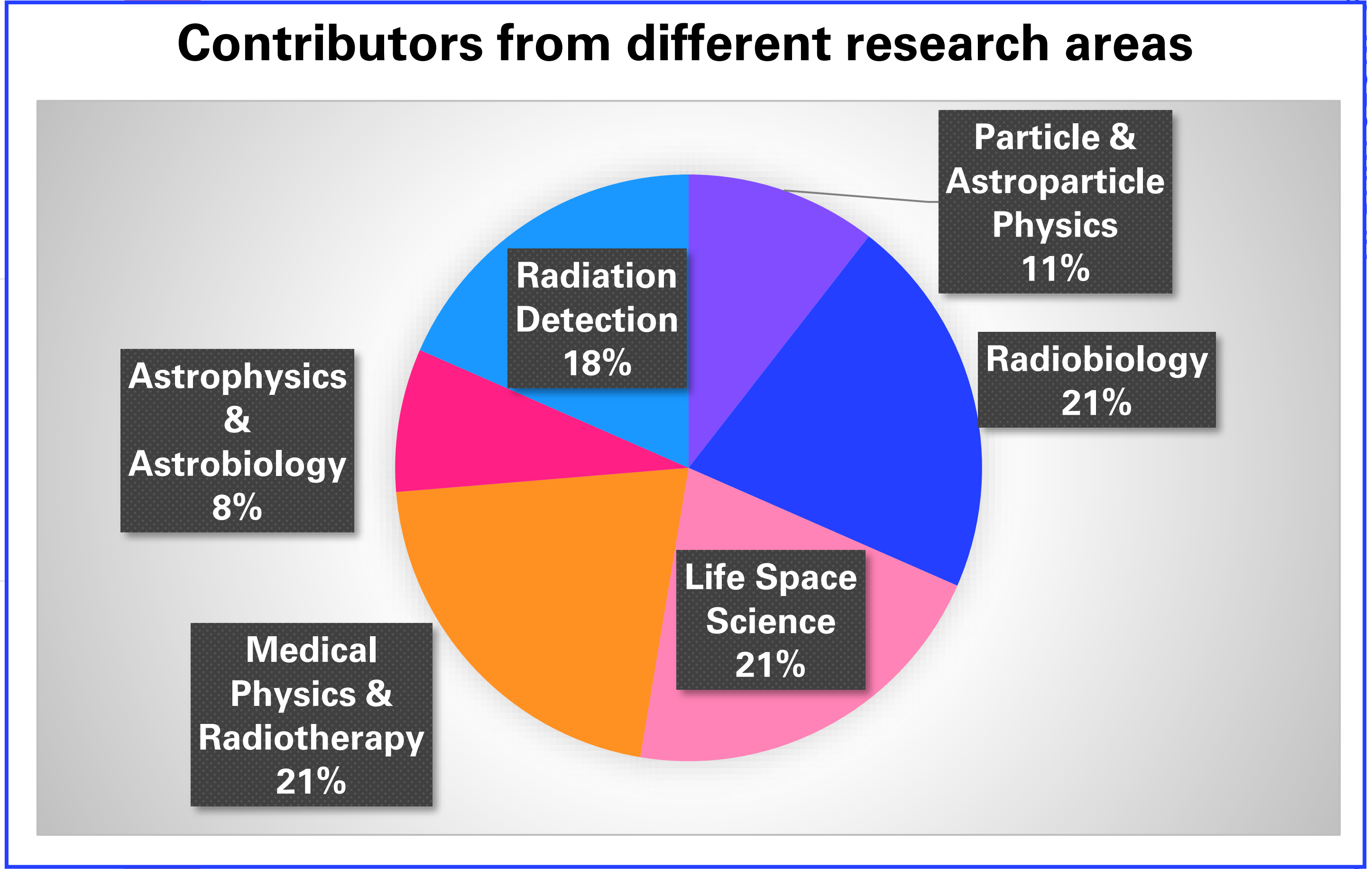
Manuscripts can be submitted to this Research Topic via the following journals:

Frontiers in
Astronomy and Space Sciences
Astrobiology

Frontiers in
Physics
Radiation Detectors and Imaging

Frontiers in
Public Health
Radiation and Health

Interdisciplinary Topic



The actual and next decade will be characterized by an exponential increase in the **exploration of the Beyond Low Earth Orbit space (BLEO)**. In this context, a detailed space radiation field characterization will be crucial to optimize radioprotection strategies to assess the risk of the health hazard related to human space exploration and to reduce the damages potentially induced to astronauts from galactic cosmic radiation.

On the other side, **since the beginning of the century, many astroparticle experiments** aimed at investigating the unknown universe components have been collecting enormous amounts of data regarding the cosmic rays (CR) components of the radiation in space.

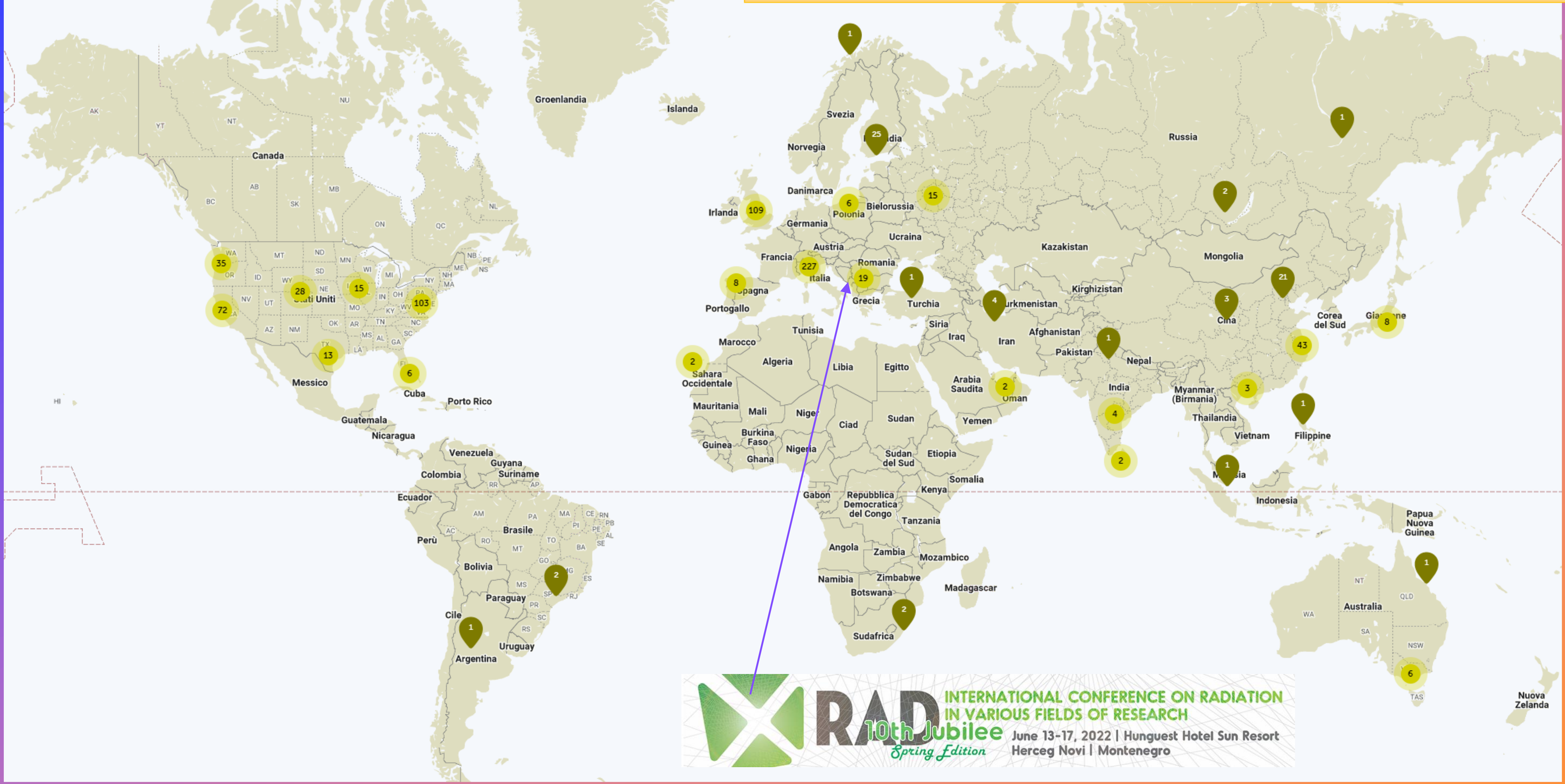
Such experiments are actual cosmic ray observatories, and the collected data (cosmic ray events**) cover a significant period of time , measuring in large energy windows and in the full range of the CR components and their radiation quality**. The collected data contains valuable information that can enhance the space radiation field characterization and, consequently, improve the radiobiology issues concerning the human space exploration

This collection accepts original research papers and review papers relating (but not limited to) the following topics:

- The analysis and proposal on how to use these astroparticle experiments data to enhance the space radiation field characterization and, consequently, improve the radiobiology issues in space concerning one of the most relevant topics of space radiobiology represented by the dose-effect models and relationship.

- The proposal of new methods or instruments to use the astroparticle experiments to improve the space radiobiology knowledge (i.e., real-time dosimetry, monitoring of solar activities, …)

Worldwide interest for the topic



The research topic initiative was launched in

November 2021

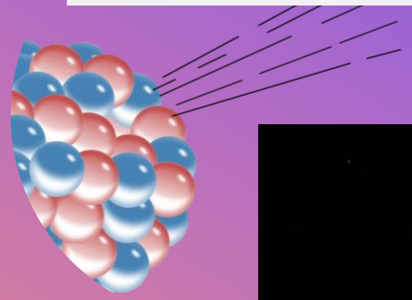
- > 1500 views (topic & articles)
- > 20 expected contributions
- > 5 abstracts received
- 1 published manuscript

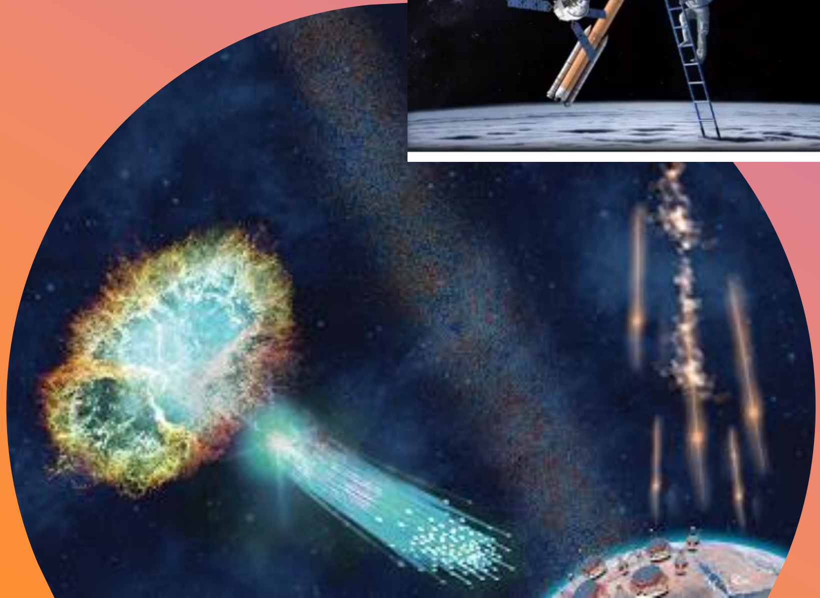
Open for articles submissions !

SCAN the QR CODE to participate !

Topic Published	**Abstract Deadline**	**Manuscript Deadline**	**Extended Deadline**
23/11/2021	01/03/2022	15/10/2022	15/11/2022

«To fully understand the relationship between ionizing radiation and biology, and to solve problems in this field, researchers incorporate fundamentals of **biology, physics, astrophysics, planetary science, and engineering.»** *(credit : NASA)*





A new scientific language is needed to support the exploratory space missions because of the return of humans outside the Low Earth Orbit. The keywords are *Peacefully, Safely, Transparently*.

In that context, a priority is to keep the space exploration community secure and safe, and a crucial part is a detailed and accurate ionizing radiation health effects characterization.

Participate in creating part of this new language joining this interdisciplinary Frontiers Research Topic!

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION !

Alessandro Bartoloni

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Alessandro Bartoloni

AMS02 INFN ROMA and Sapienza University Web Site