



More than three years of LIDAL measurement onboard the ISS Columbus Module

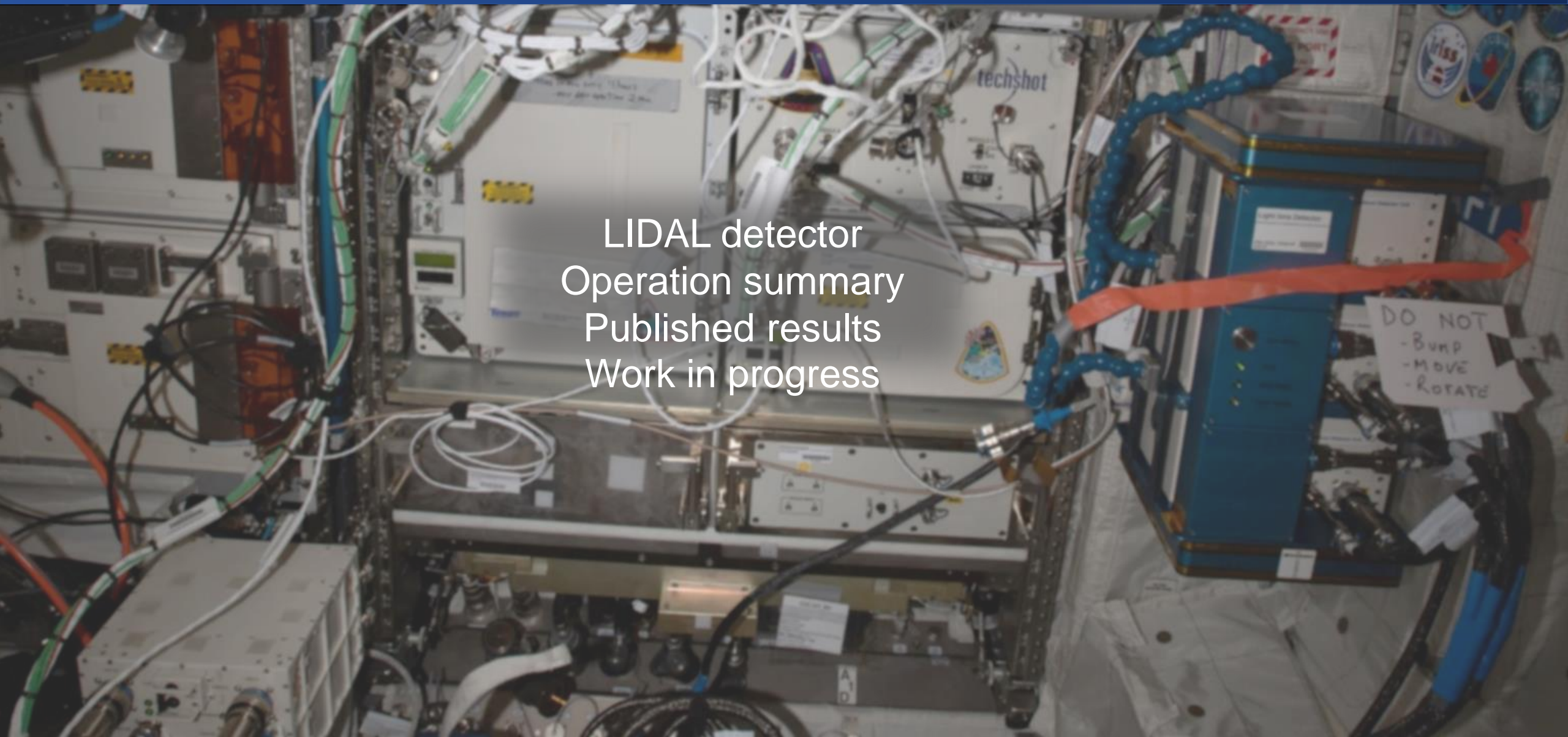
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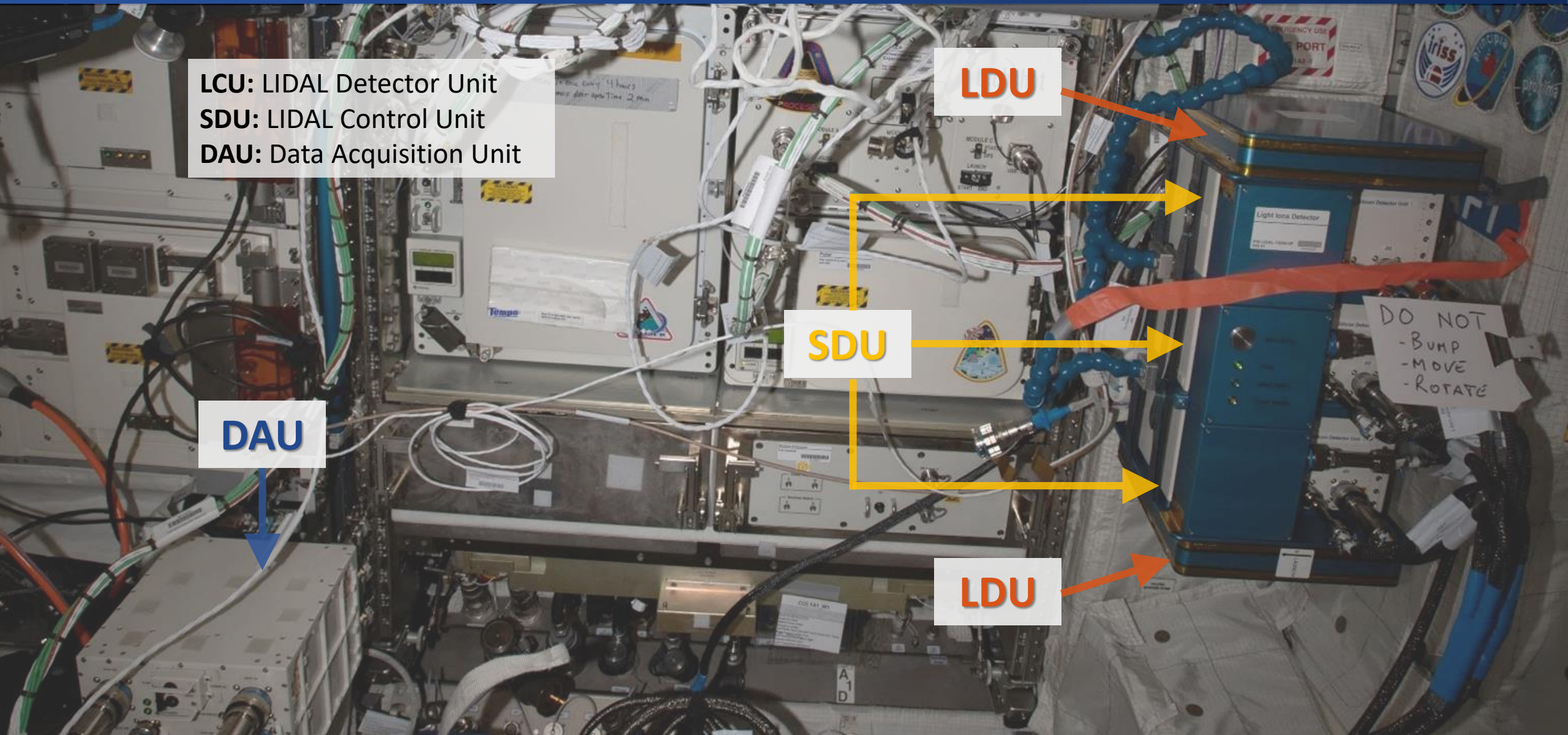
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LIDAL detector
Operation summary
Published results
Work in progress



LCU: LIDAL Detector Unit
SDU: LIDAL Control Unit
DAU: Data Acquisition Unit

LDU

SDU

DAU

LDU

Published results

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Radiation measurements in the International Space Station, Columbus module, in 2020–2022 with the LIDAL detector

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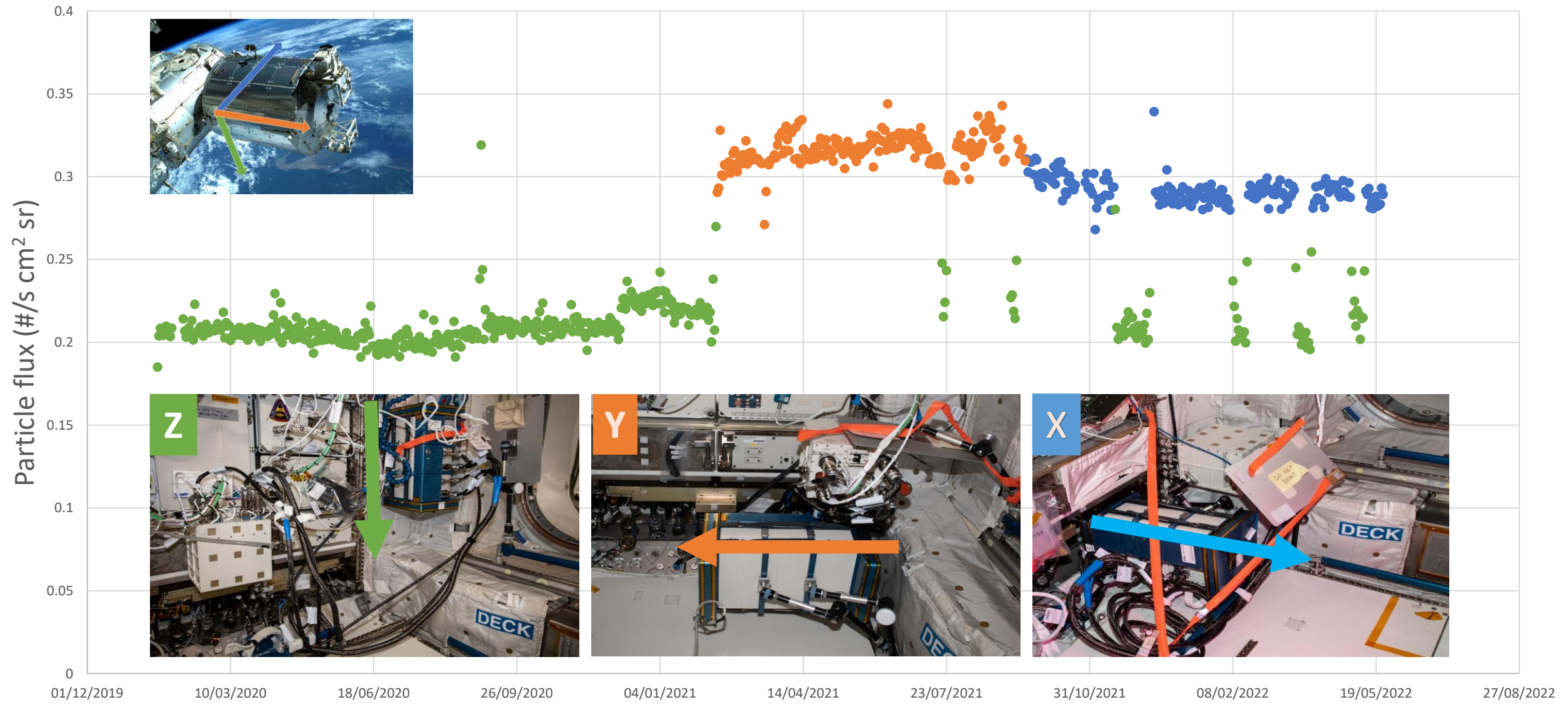
ABSTRACT

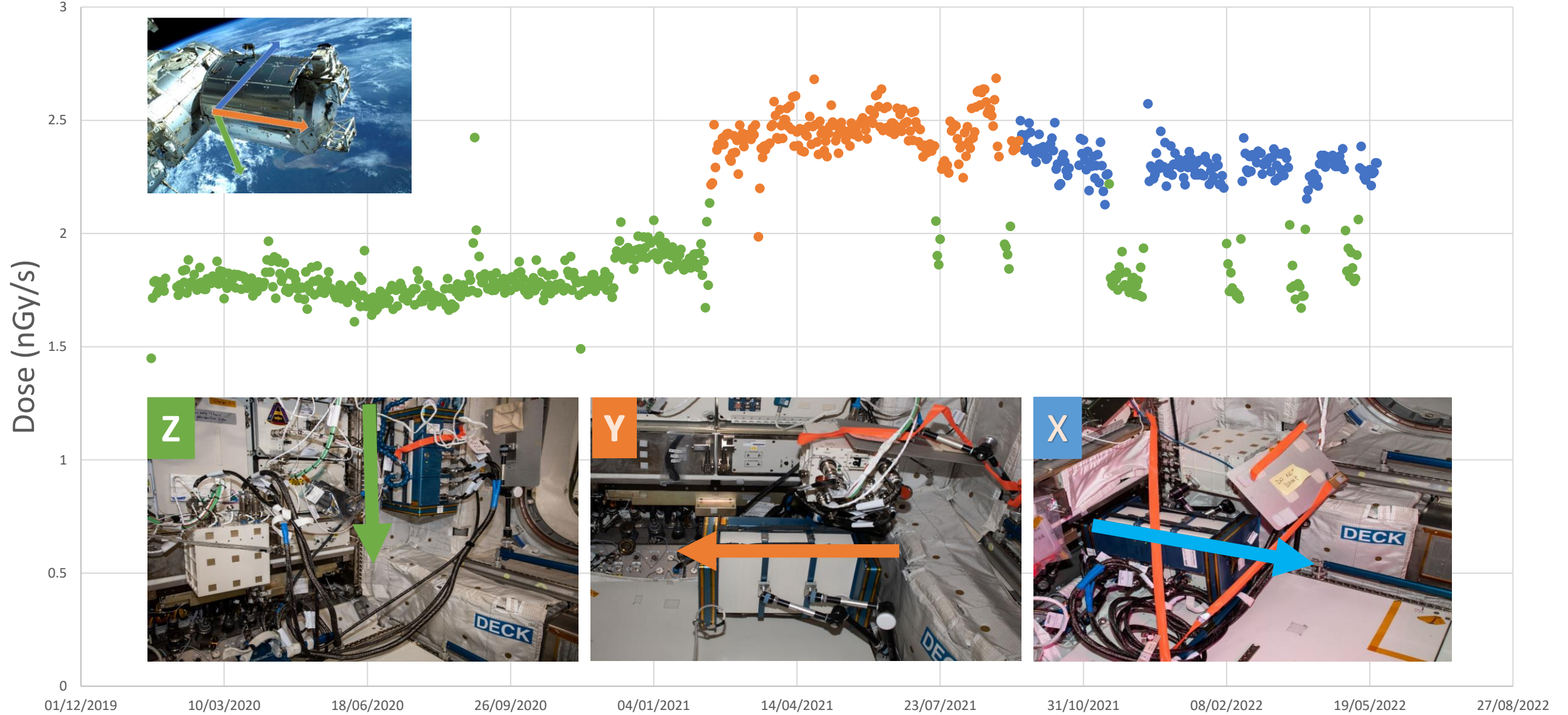
The Light Ion Detector for ALTEA (LIDAL) is a new instrument designed to measure flux, energy spectra and Time of Flight of ions in a space habitat. It was installed in the International Space Station (Columbus) on January 19, 2020 and it is still operating. This paper presents the results of LIDAL measurements in the first 17 months of operation (01/2020–05/2022). Particle flux, dose rate, Time of Flight and spectra are presented and studied in the three ISS orthogonal directions and in the different geomagnetic regions (high latitude, low latitude, and South Atlantic Anomaly, SAA). The results are consistent with previous measurements. Dose rates range between 1.8 nGy/s and 2.4 nGy/s, flux between 0.21 particles/(sr cm² s) and 0.32 particles/(sr cm² s) as measured across time and directions during the full orbit. These data offer insights concerning the radiation measurements in the ISS and demonstrate the capabilities of LIDAL as a unique tool for the measurement of space radiation in space habitats, also providing novel information relevant to assess radiation risks for astronauts.

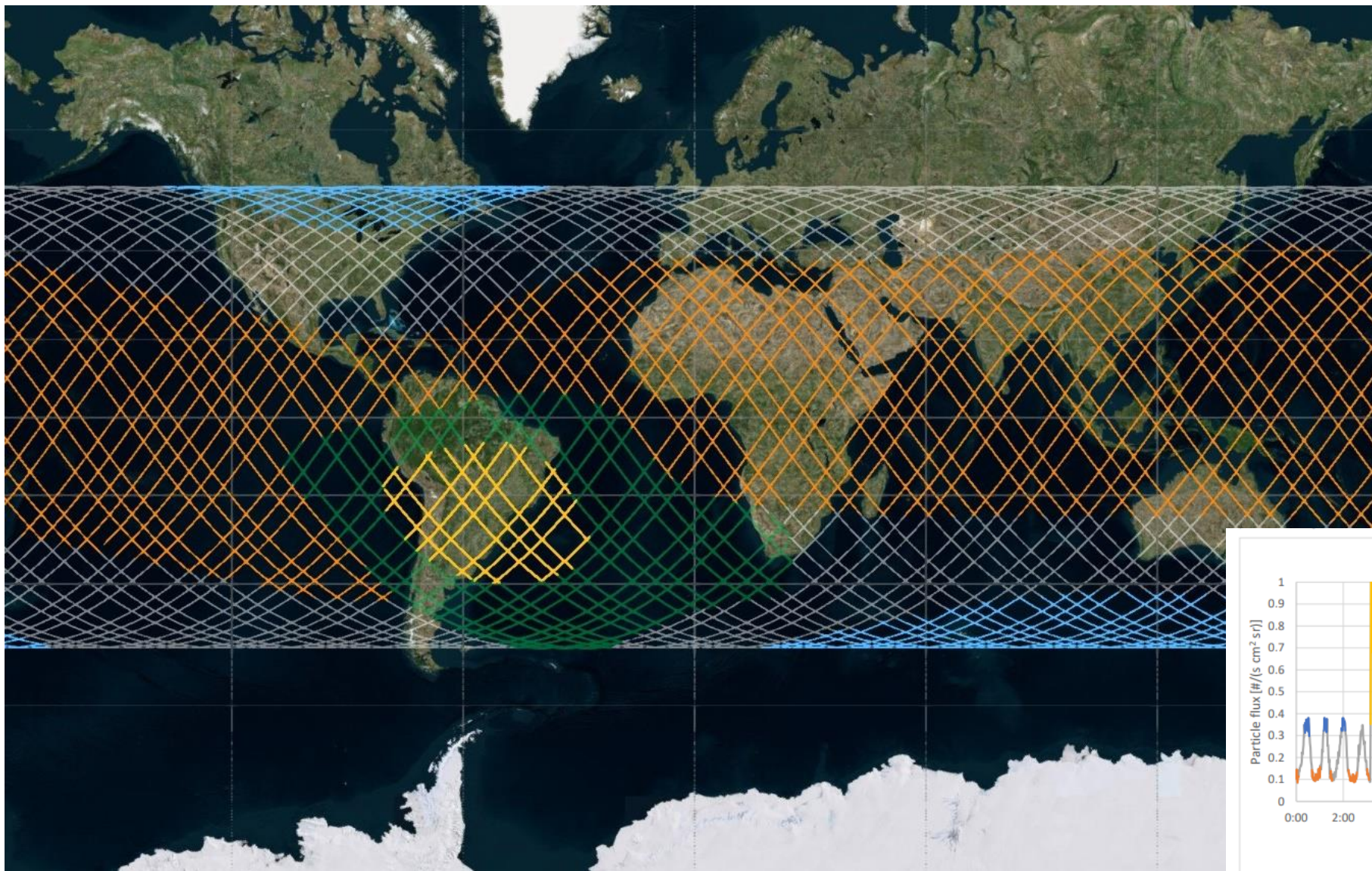
1. Introduction

In the next few decades human beings will return to the Moon and reach Mars for the first time. Among the hazards that the crew will face, radiation risk is considered as a major one (Cucinotta et al., 2013; Durante

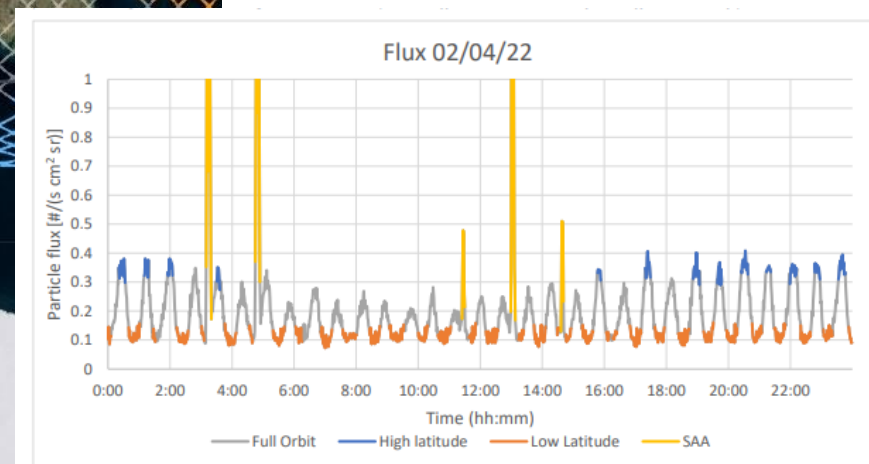
The radiation measurements which are the object of this paper are performed with a new detector specifically developed to provide information on the radiation environment in a space habitat (ISS) with a degree of detail aimed at satisfying the most recent requirements of the risk models.

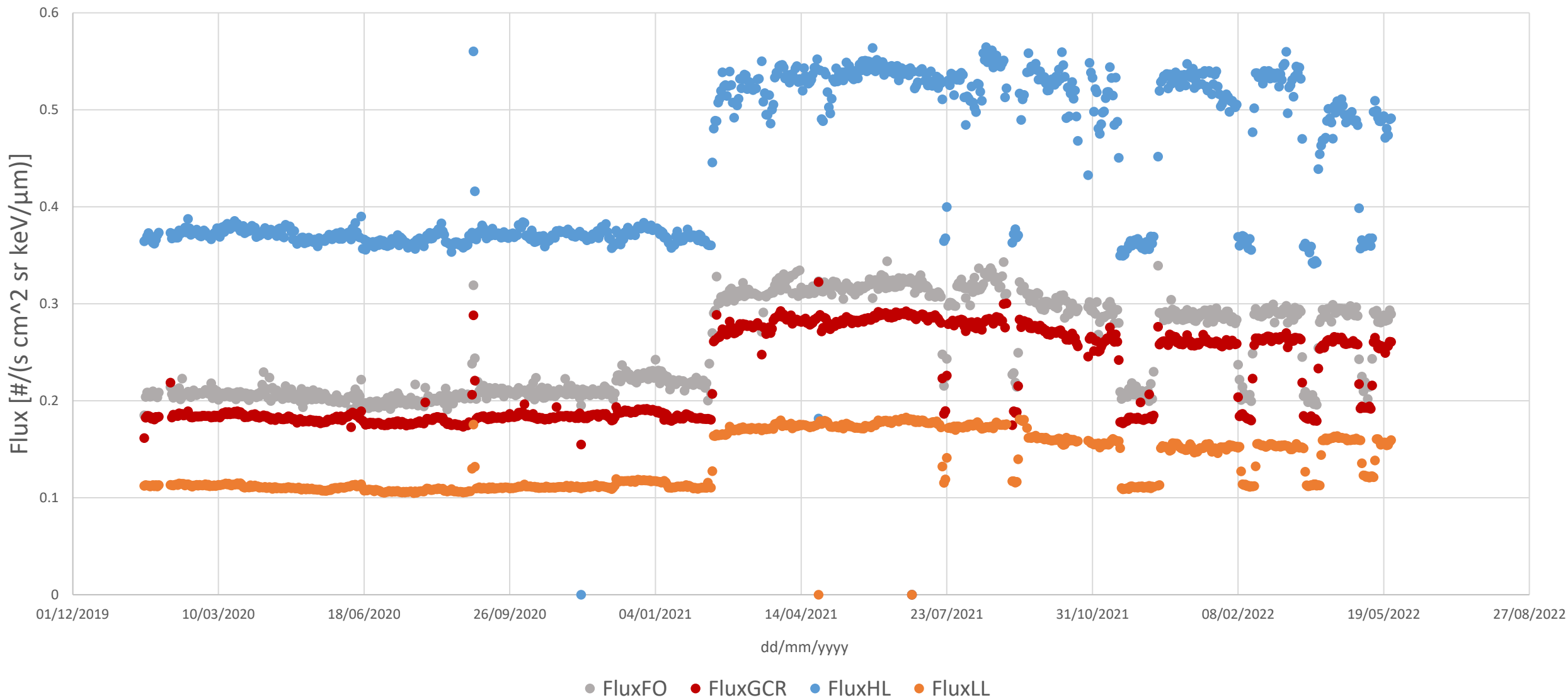


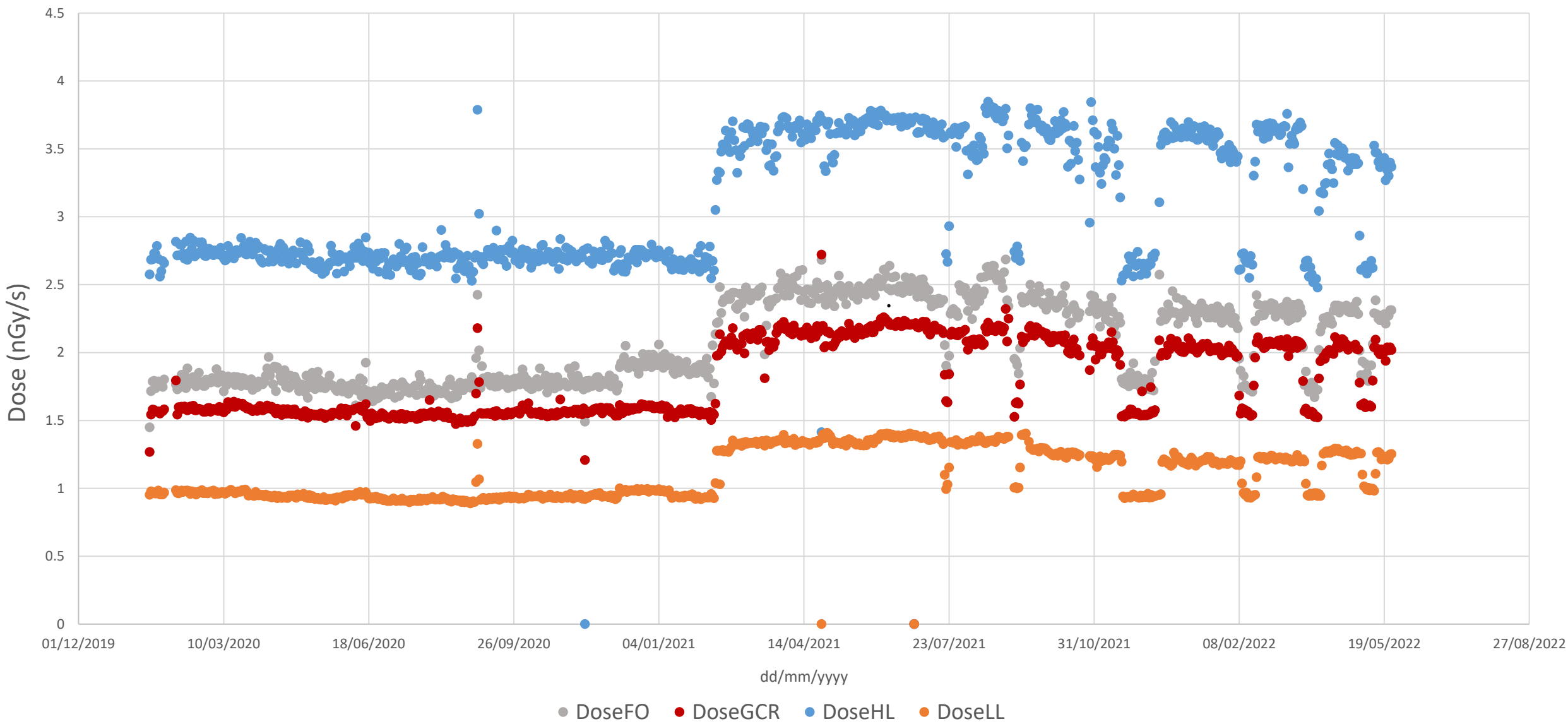


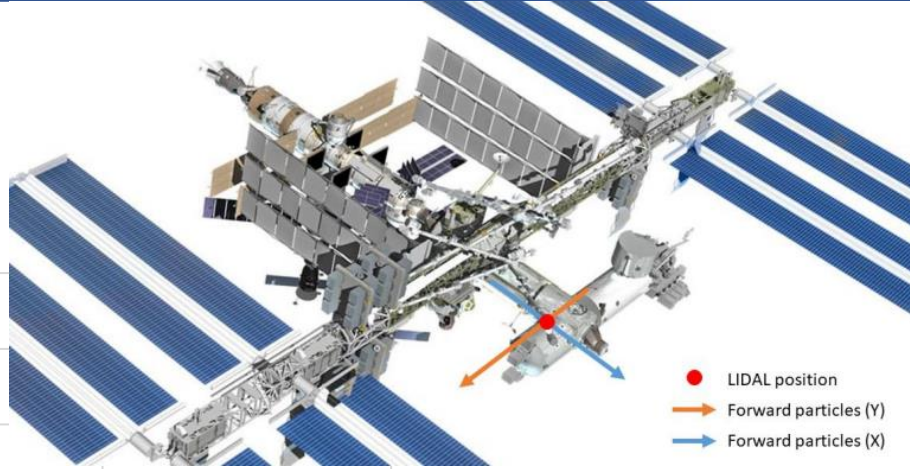
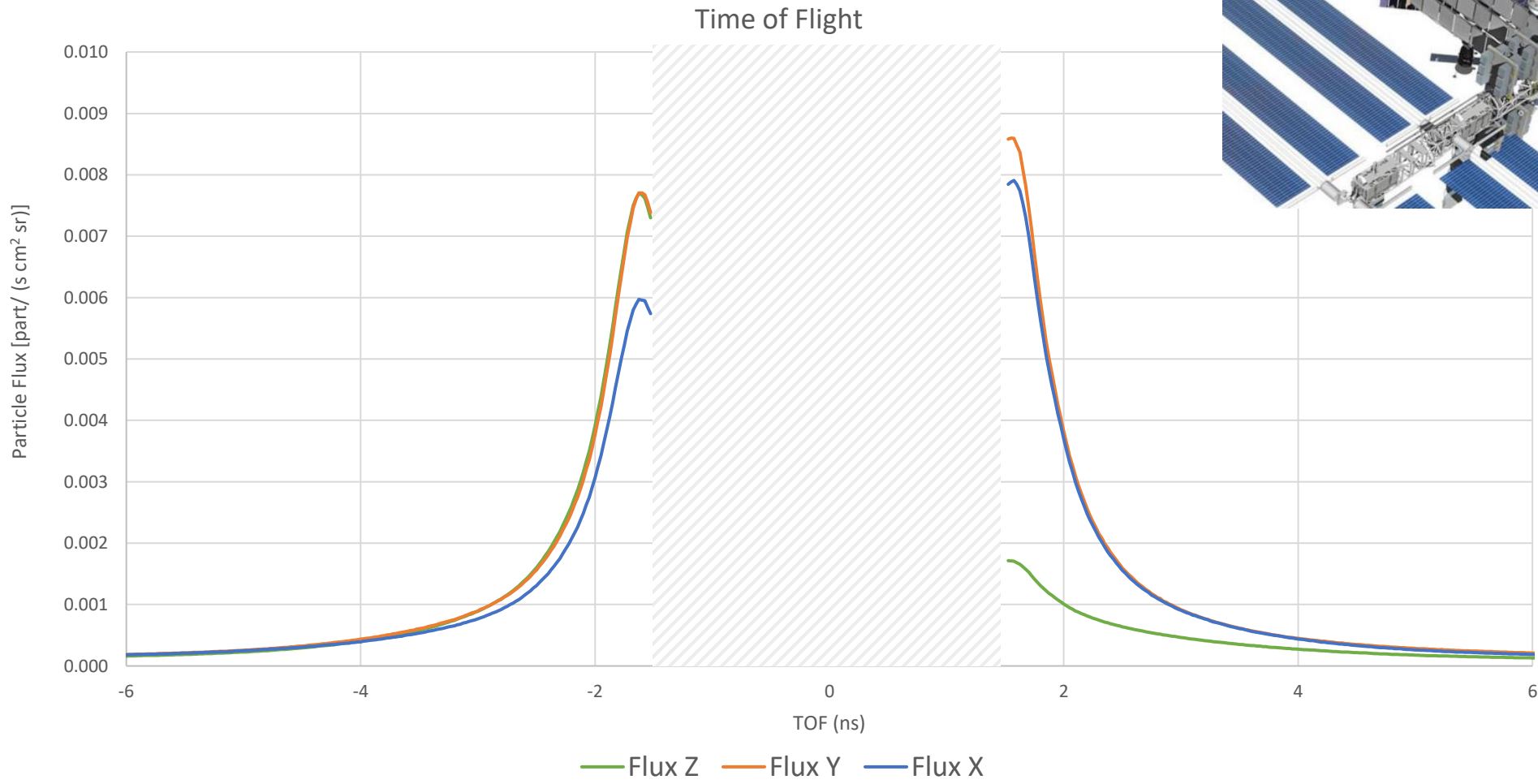


	B (nT)	L
Low Latitude:	≥ 23500	≤ 1.5
High Latitude:	any	> 3
South Atlantic Anomaly:	< 23500	< 2.4

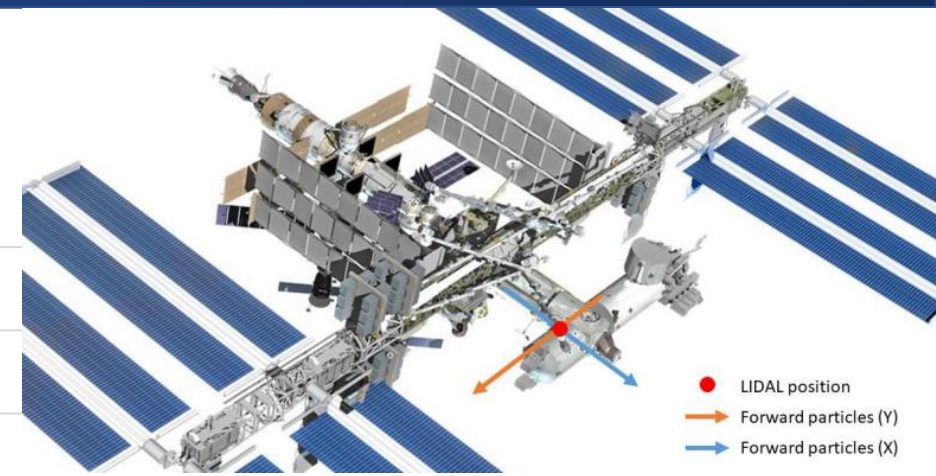
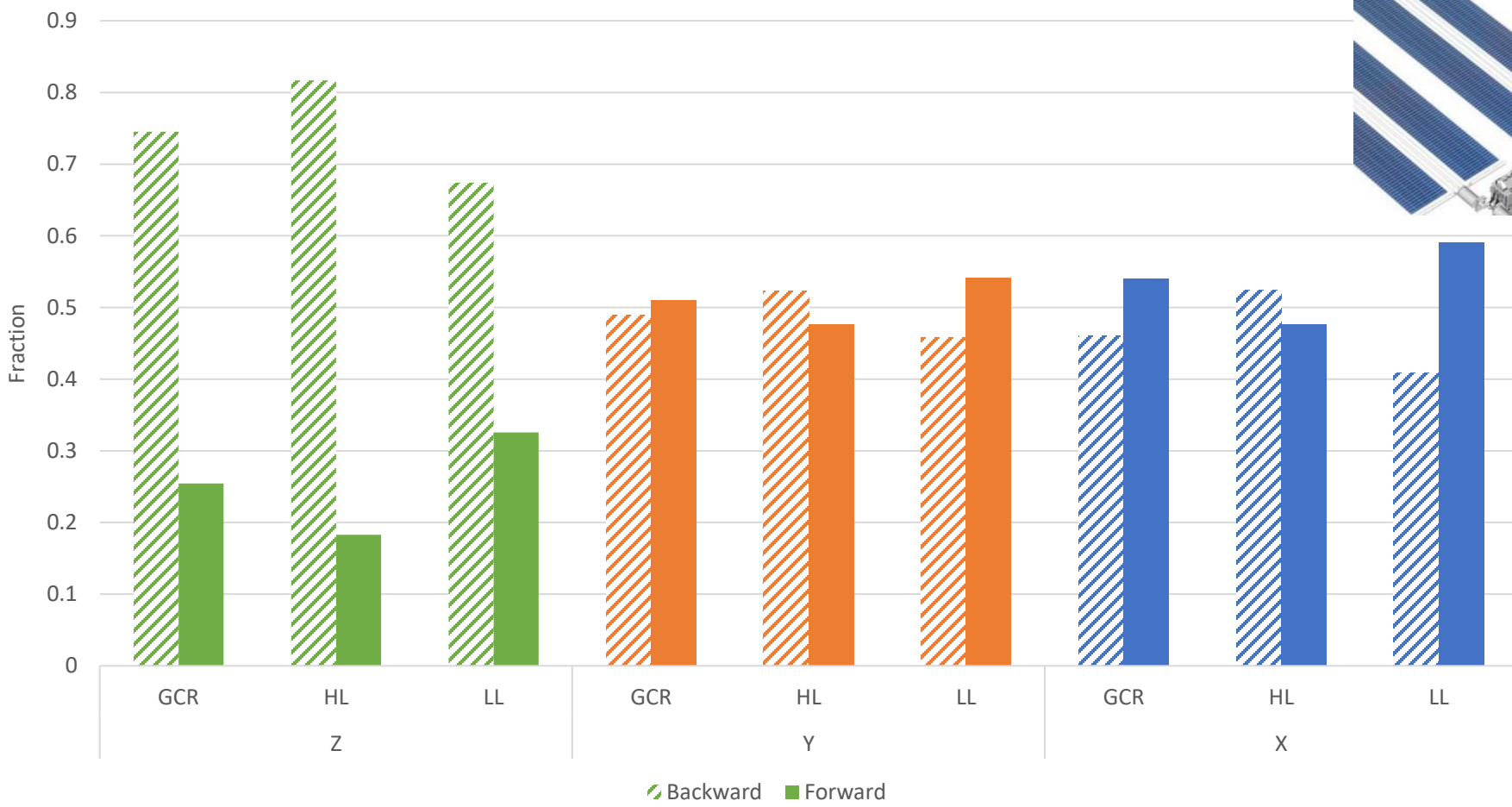








Flux anisotropies

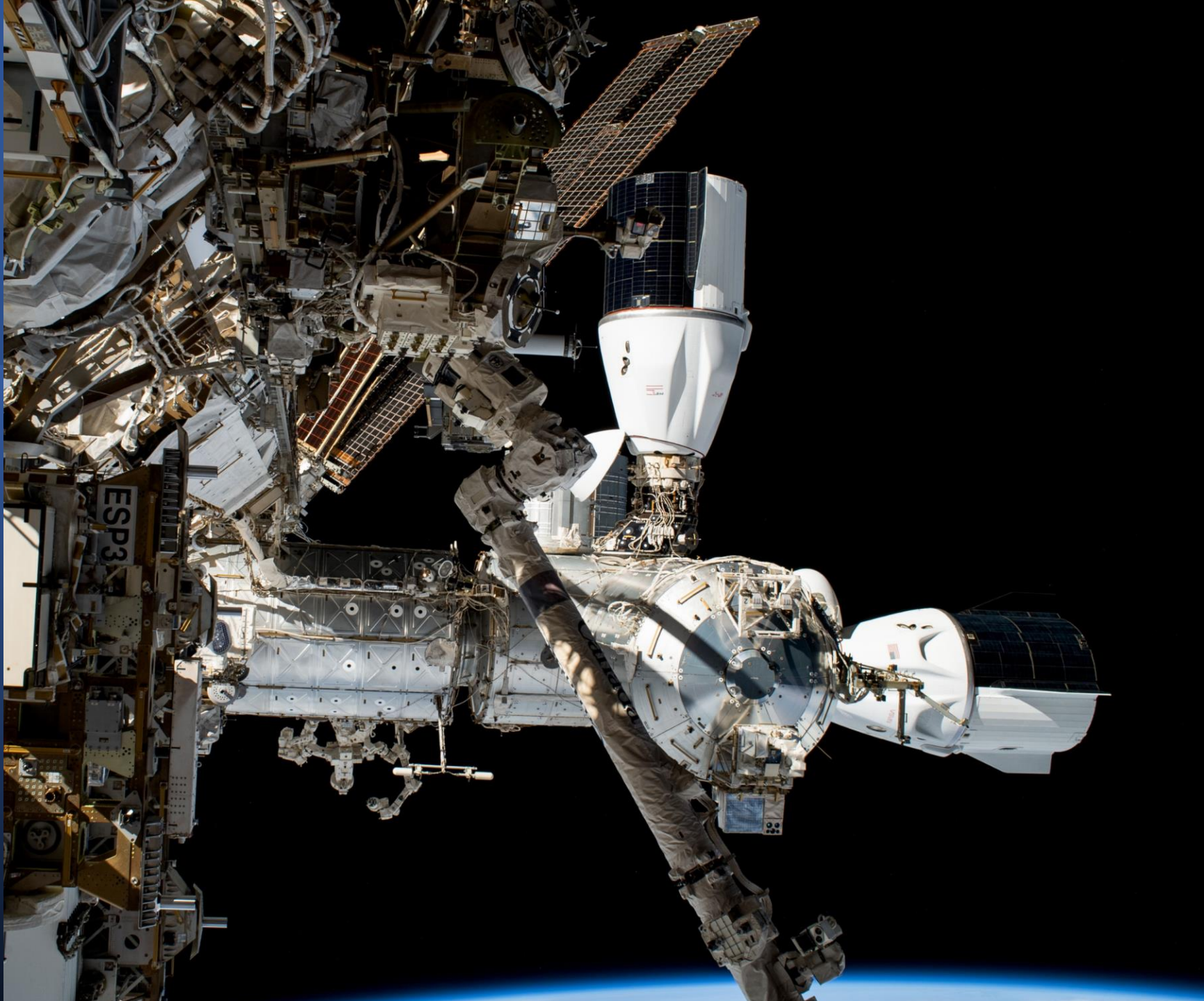


- LIDAL position
- Forward particles (Y)
- Forward particles (X)

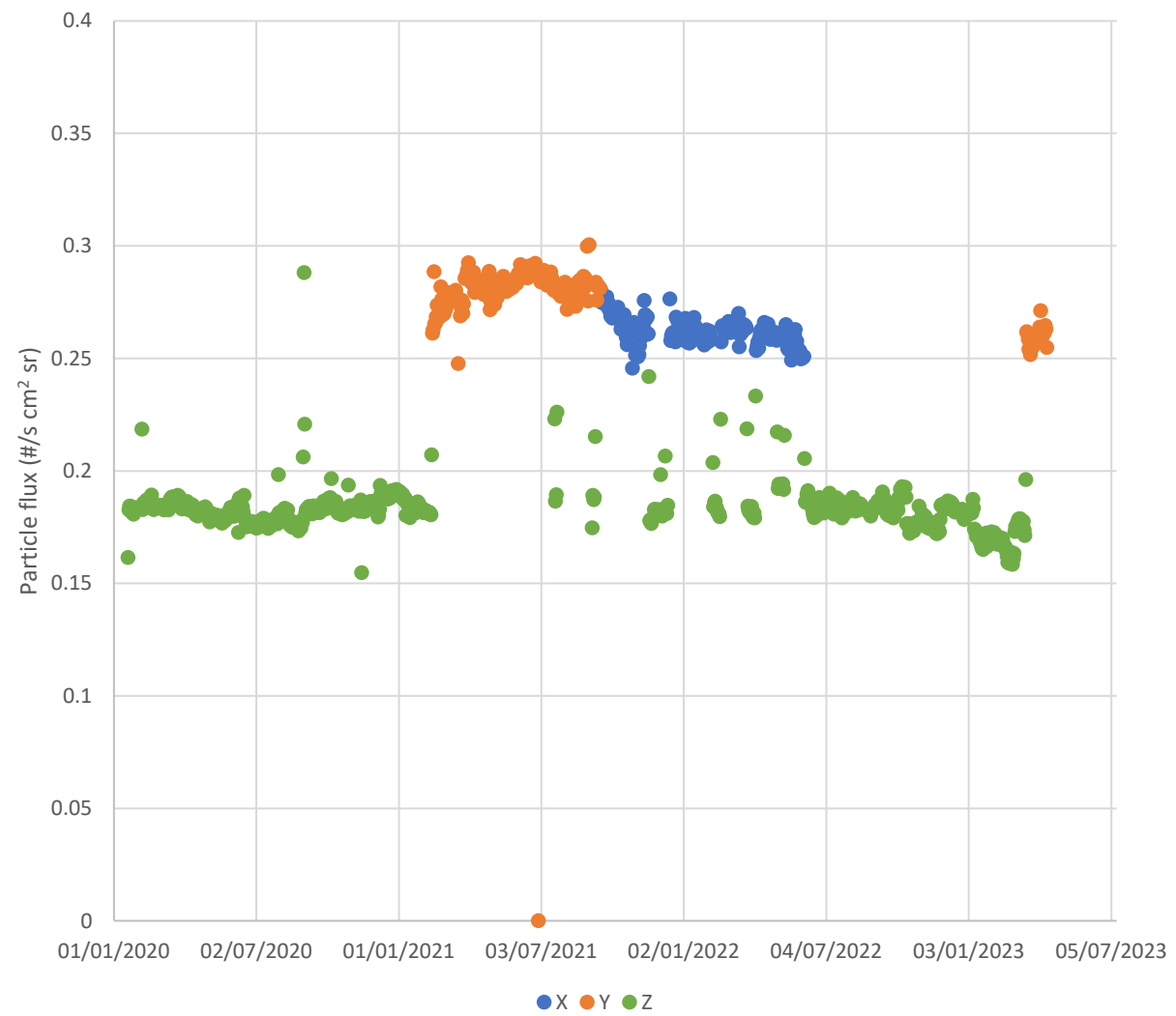


Work in progress

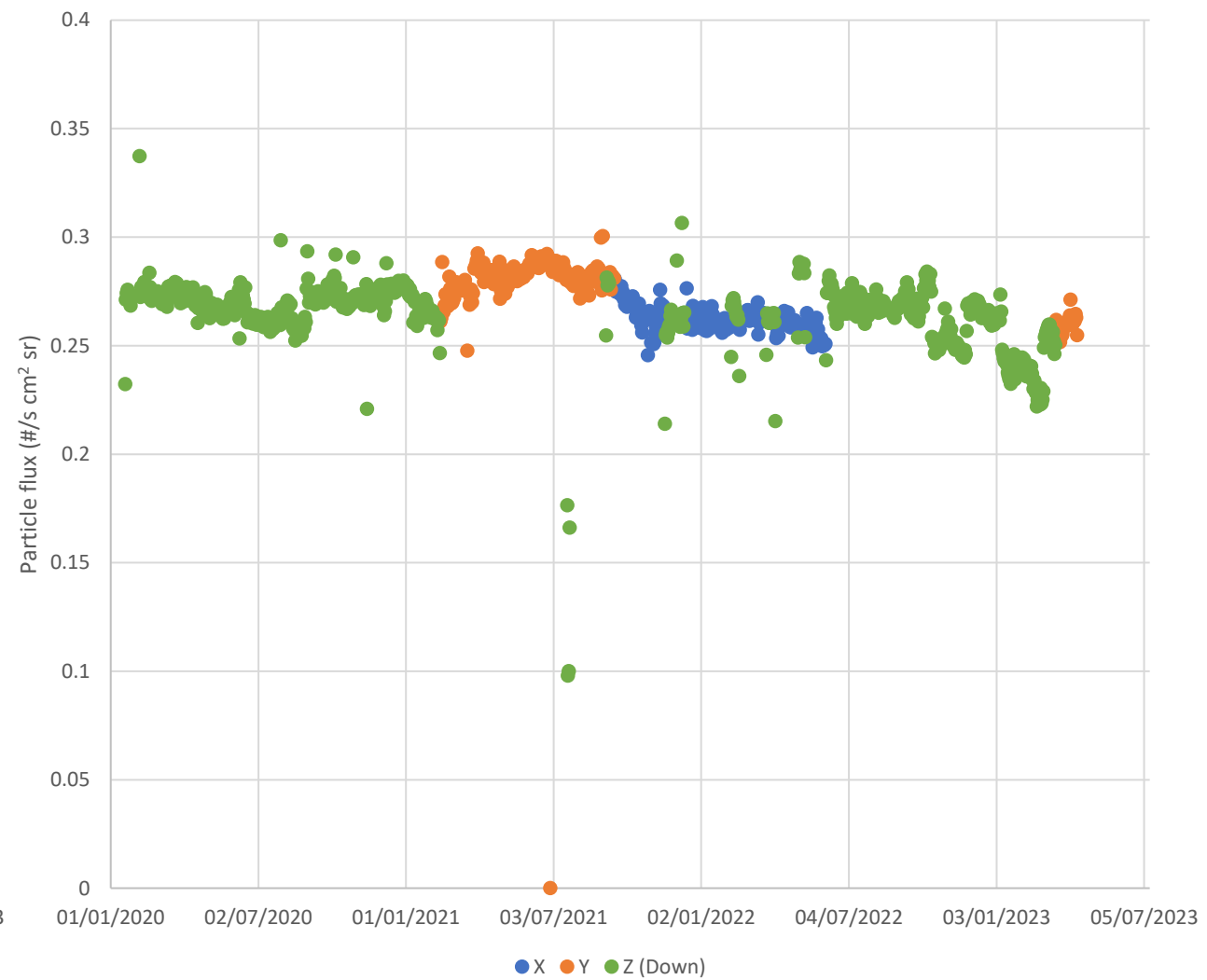
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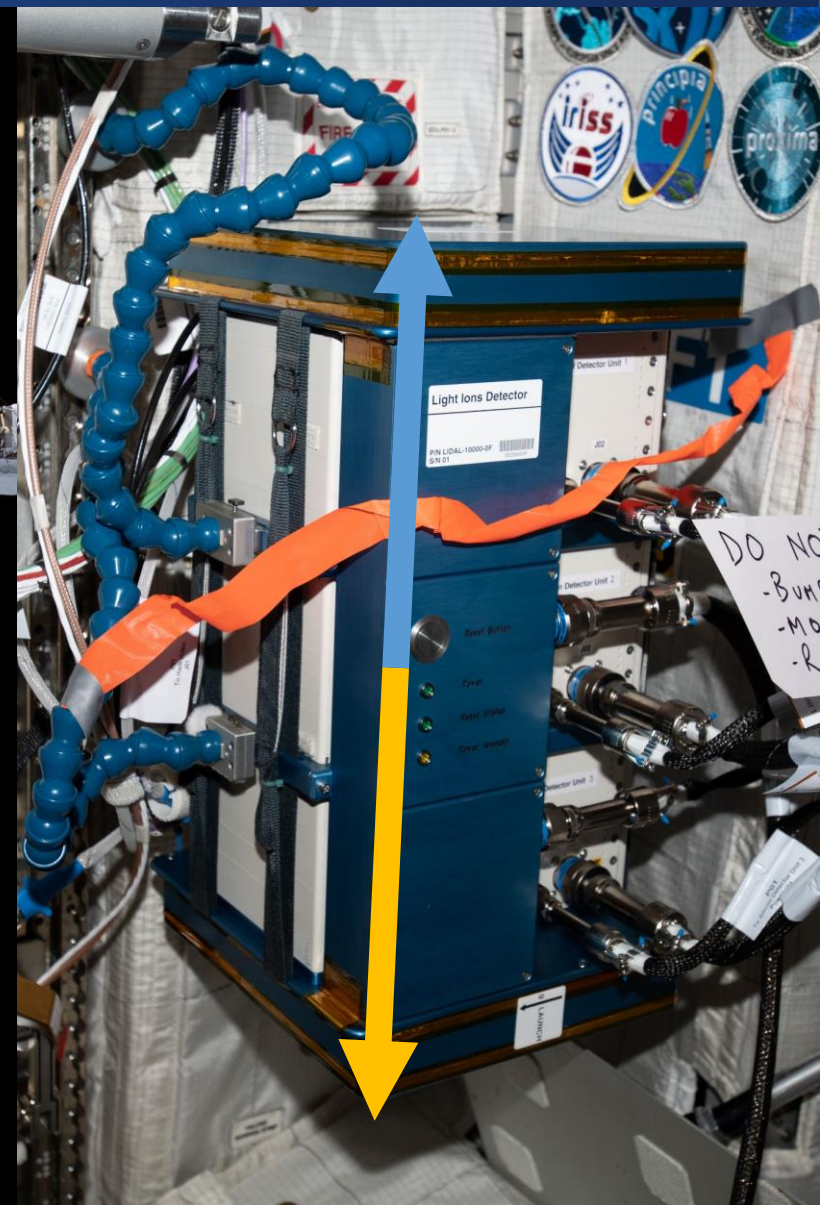
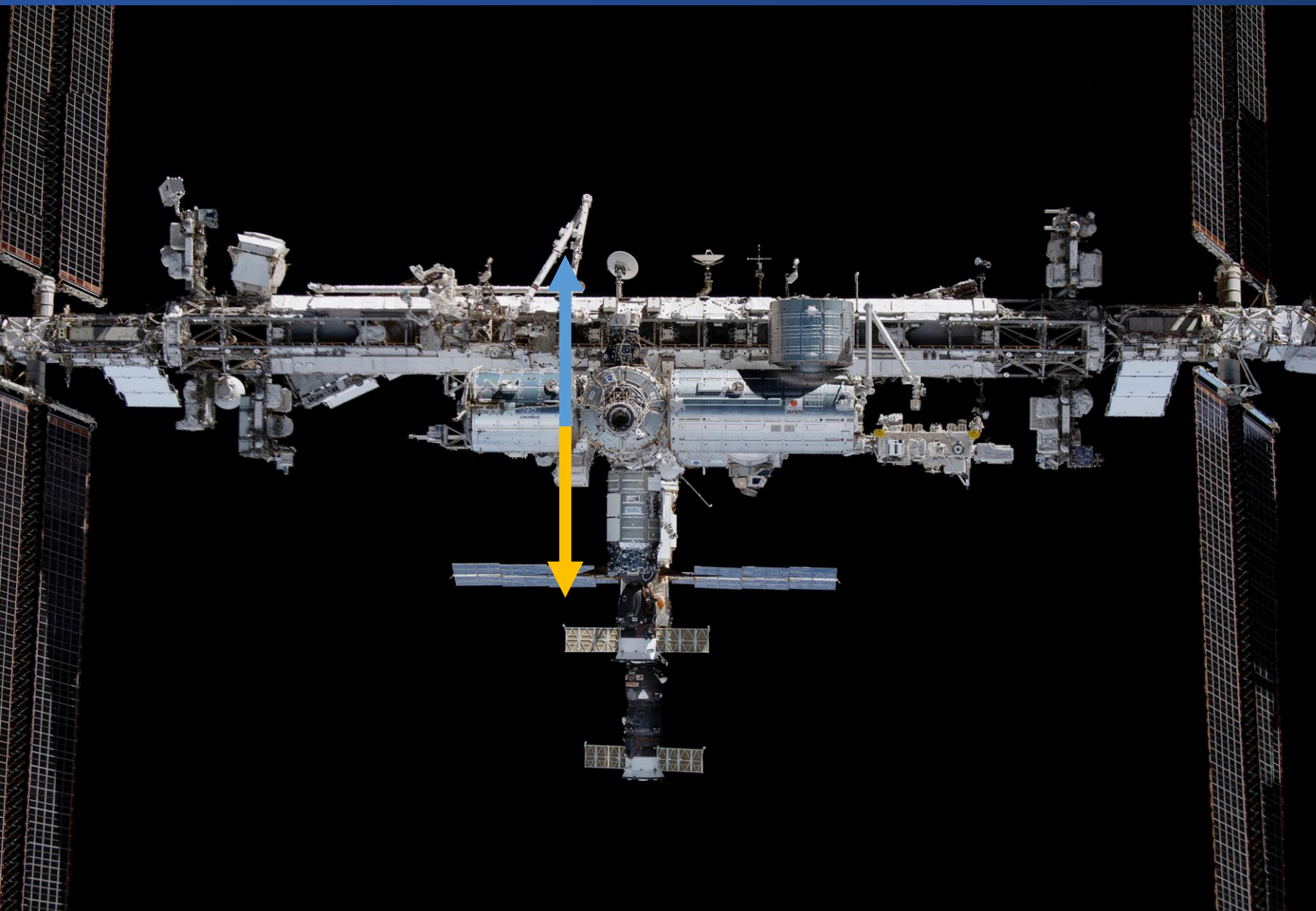


Particle Flux (GCR)

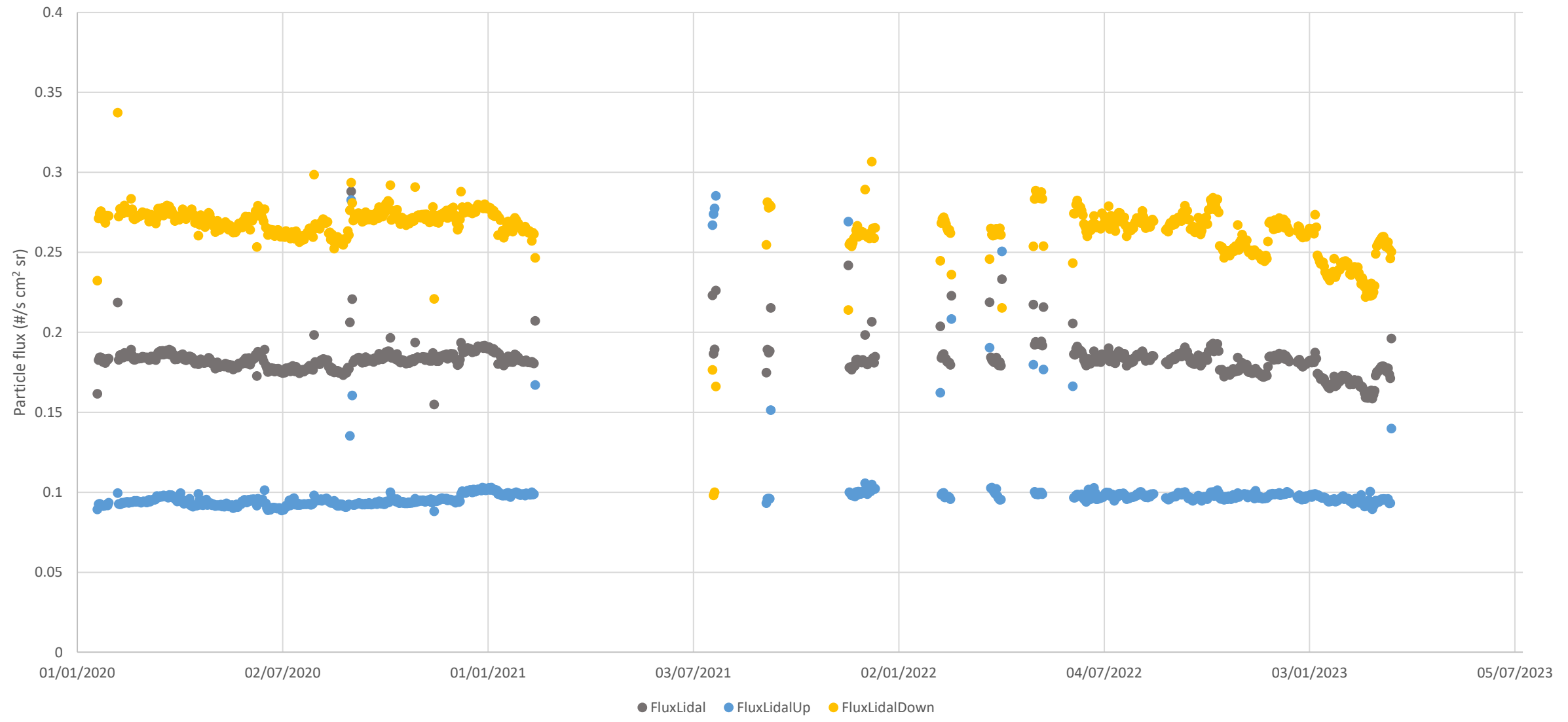


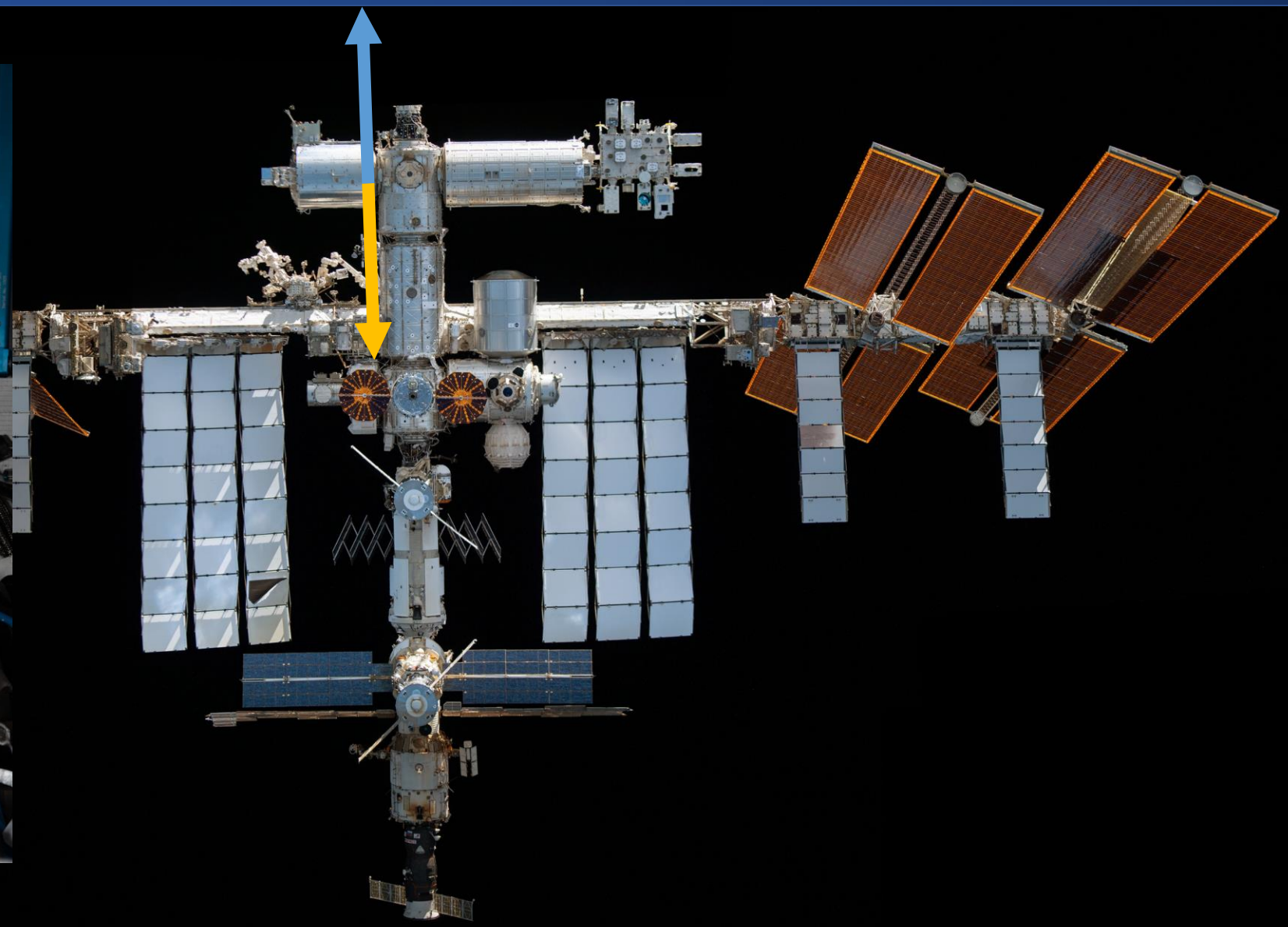
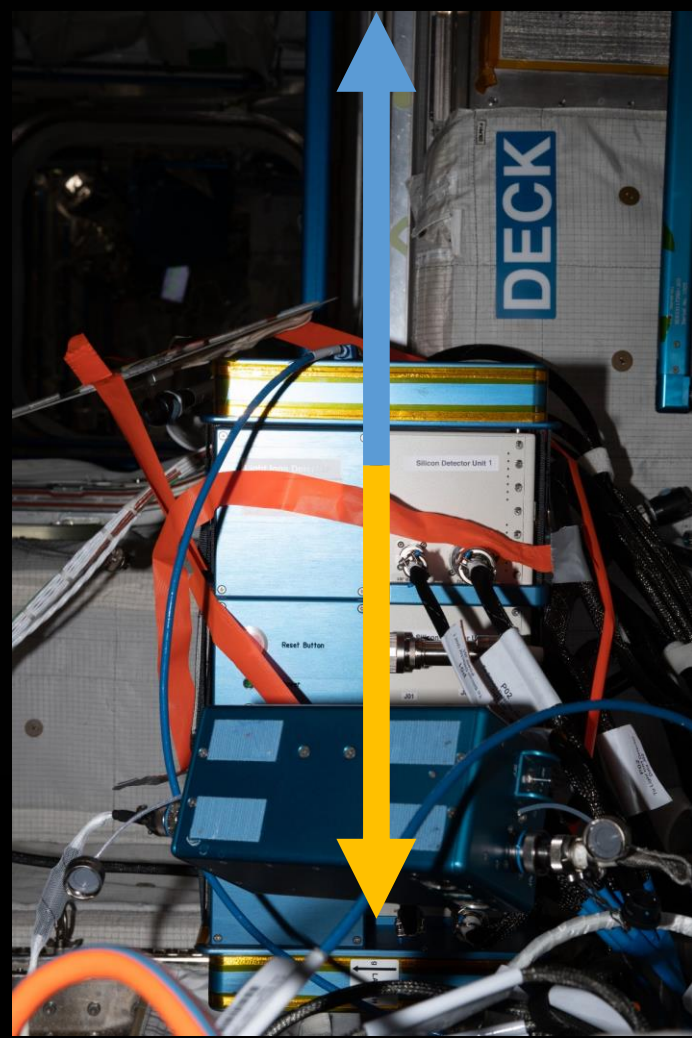
Particle Flux (GCR) - no Earth shadow



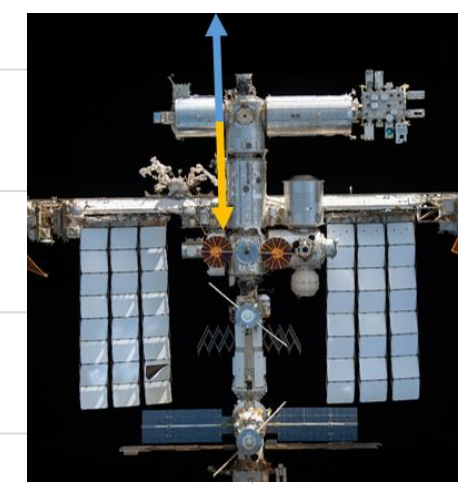
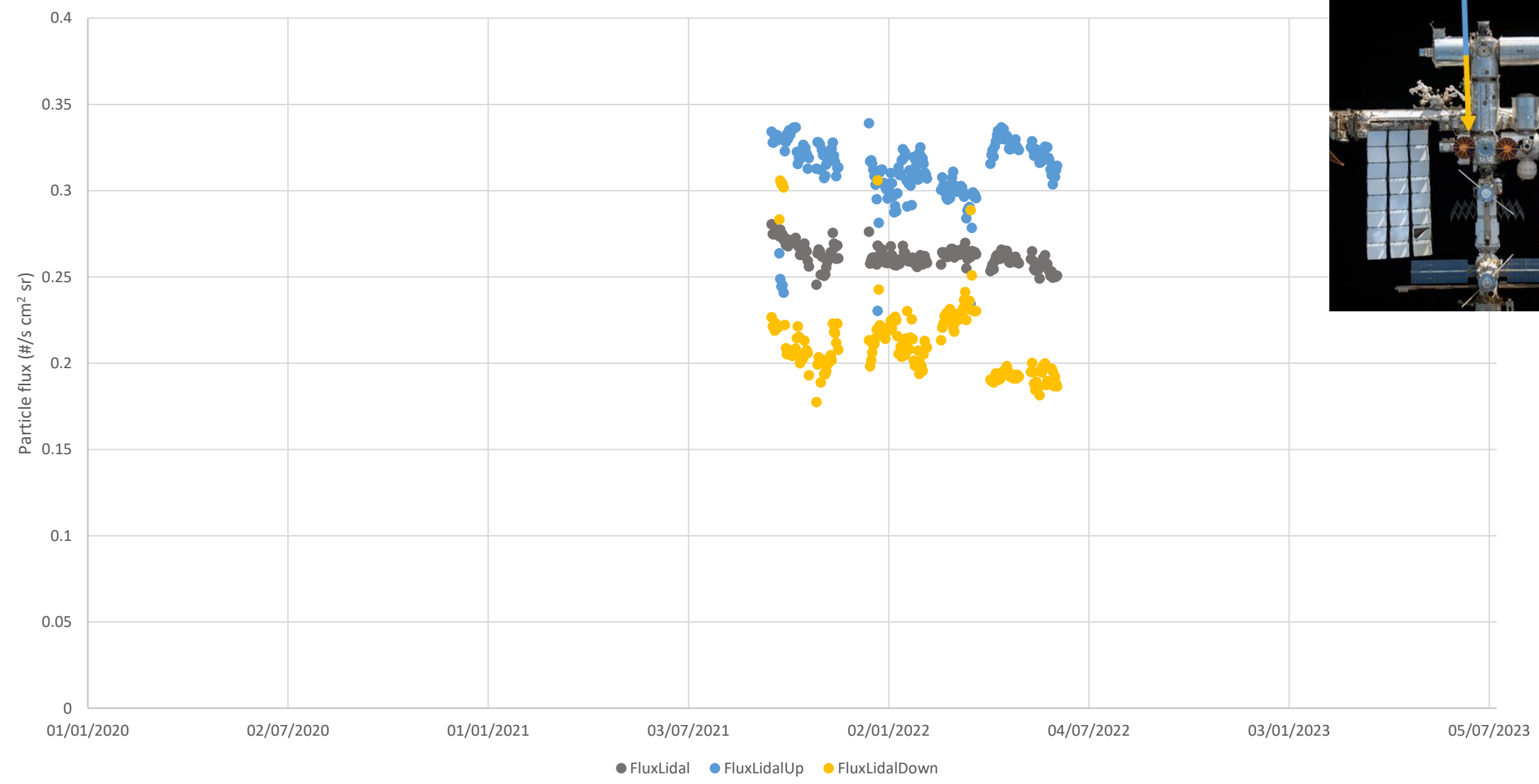


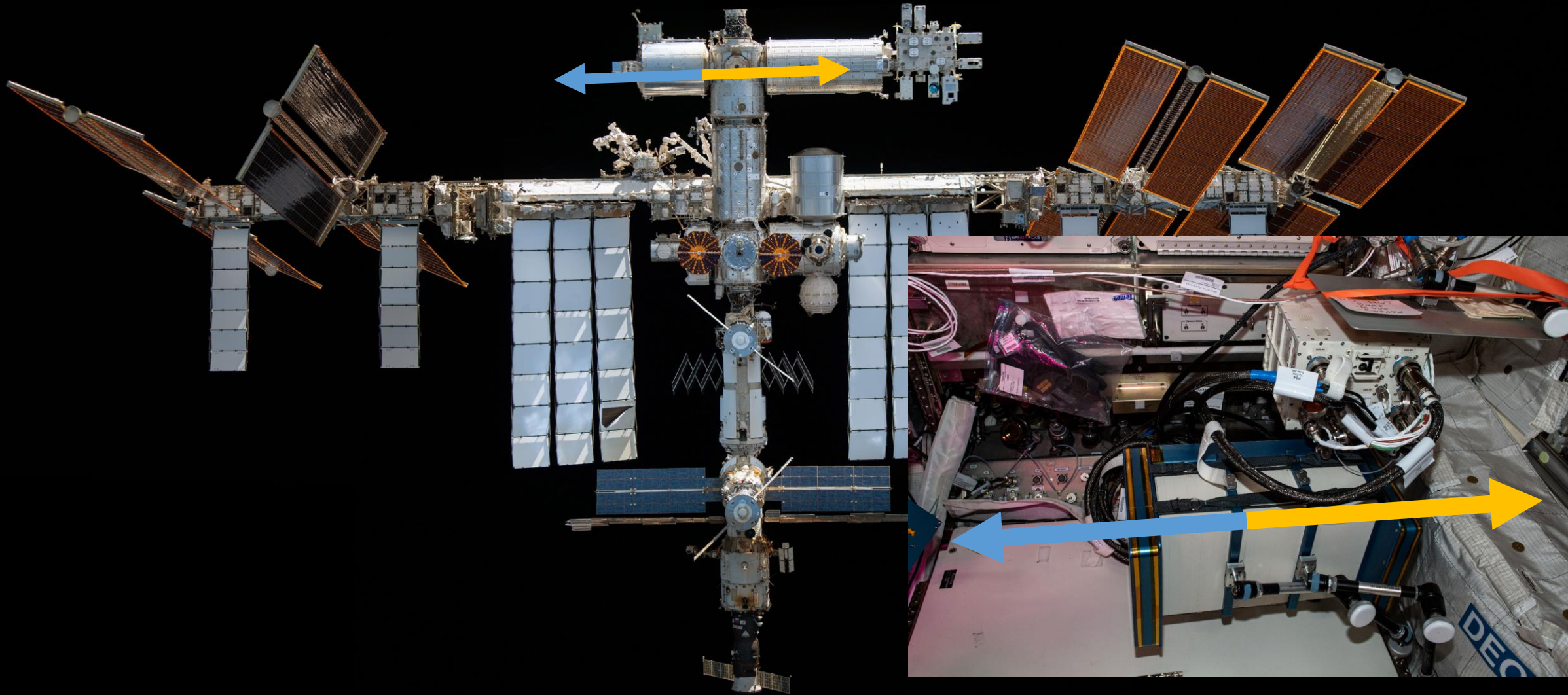
Flux GCR Up-Down



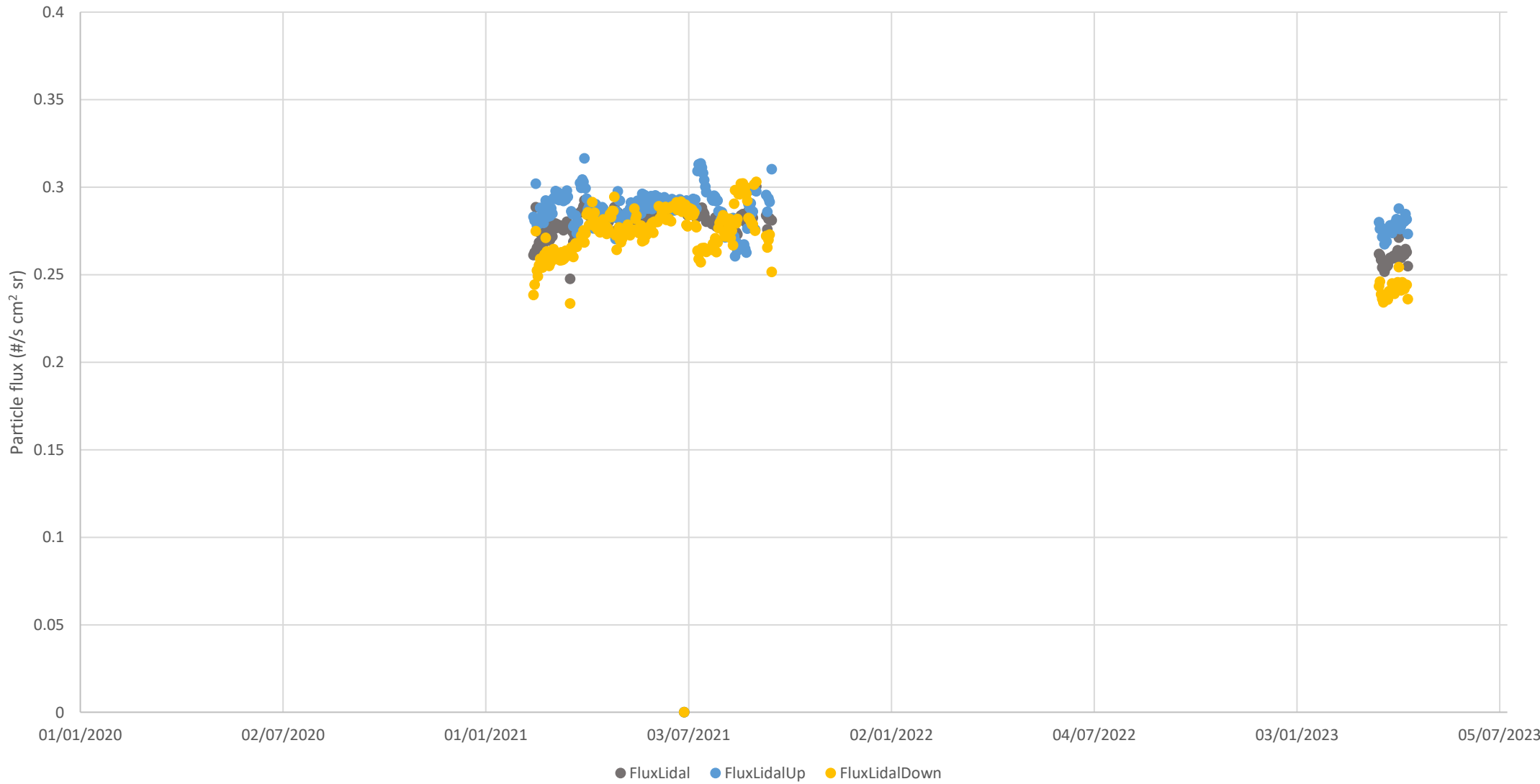


Flux GCR Up-Down



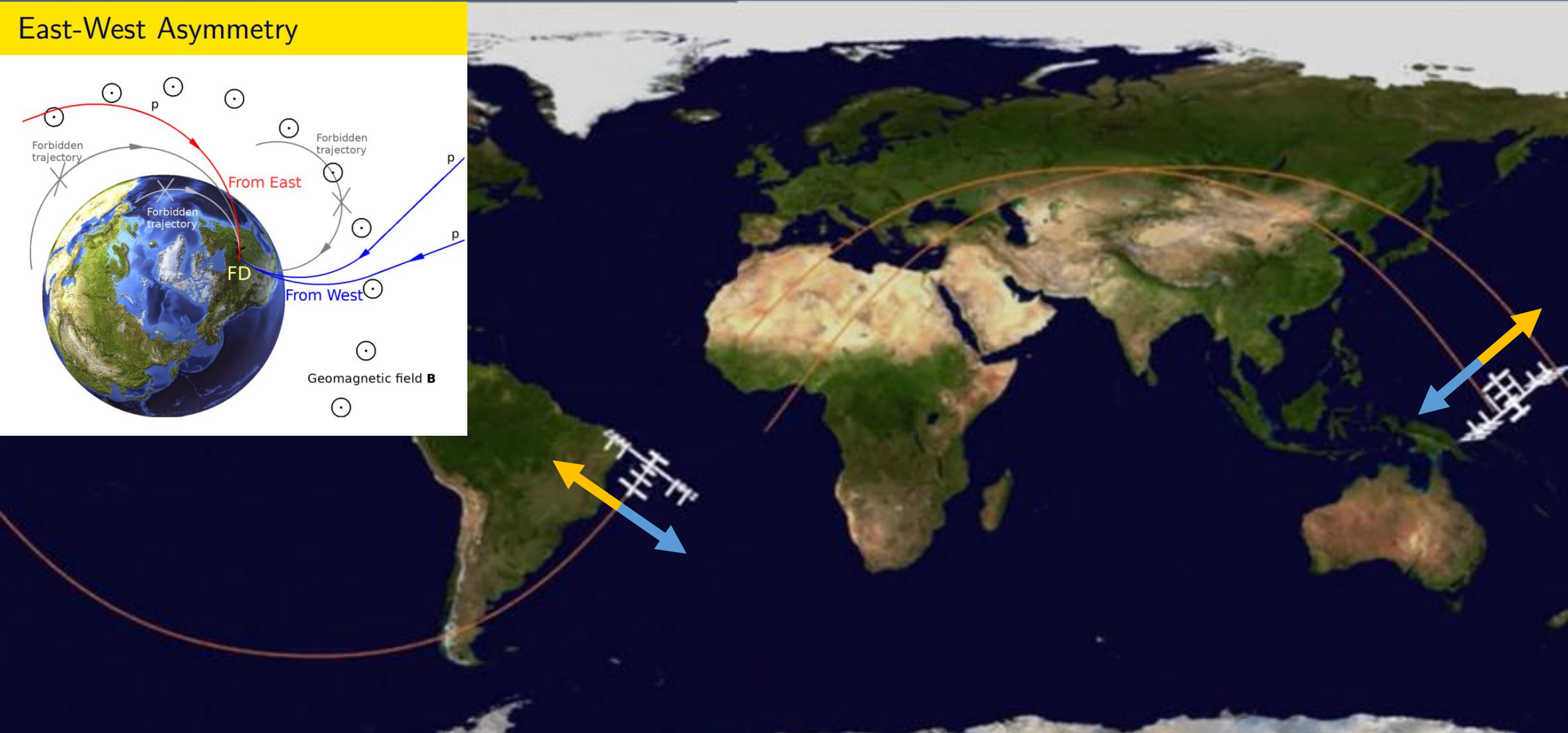
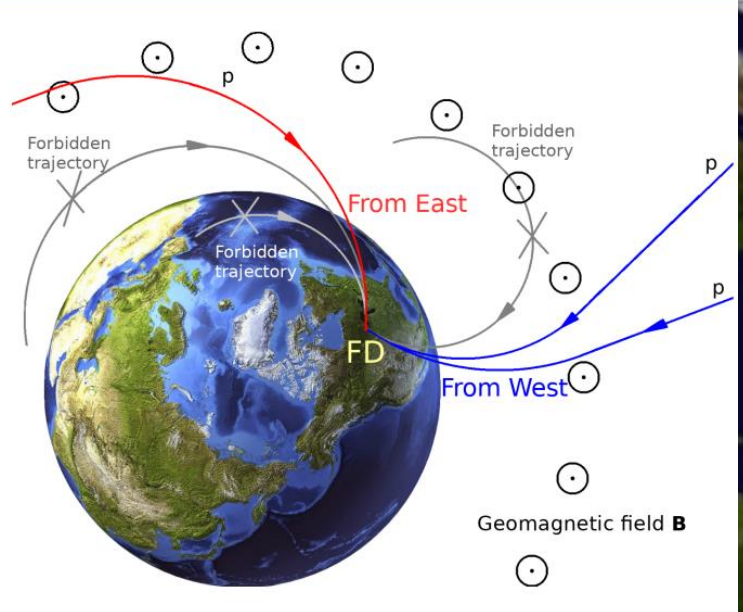


Flux GCR Up-Down

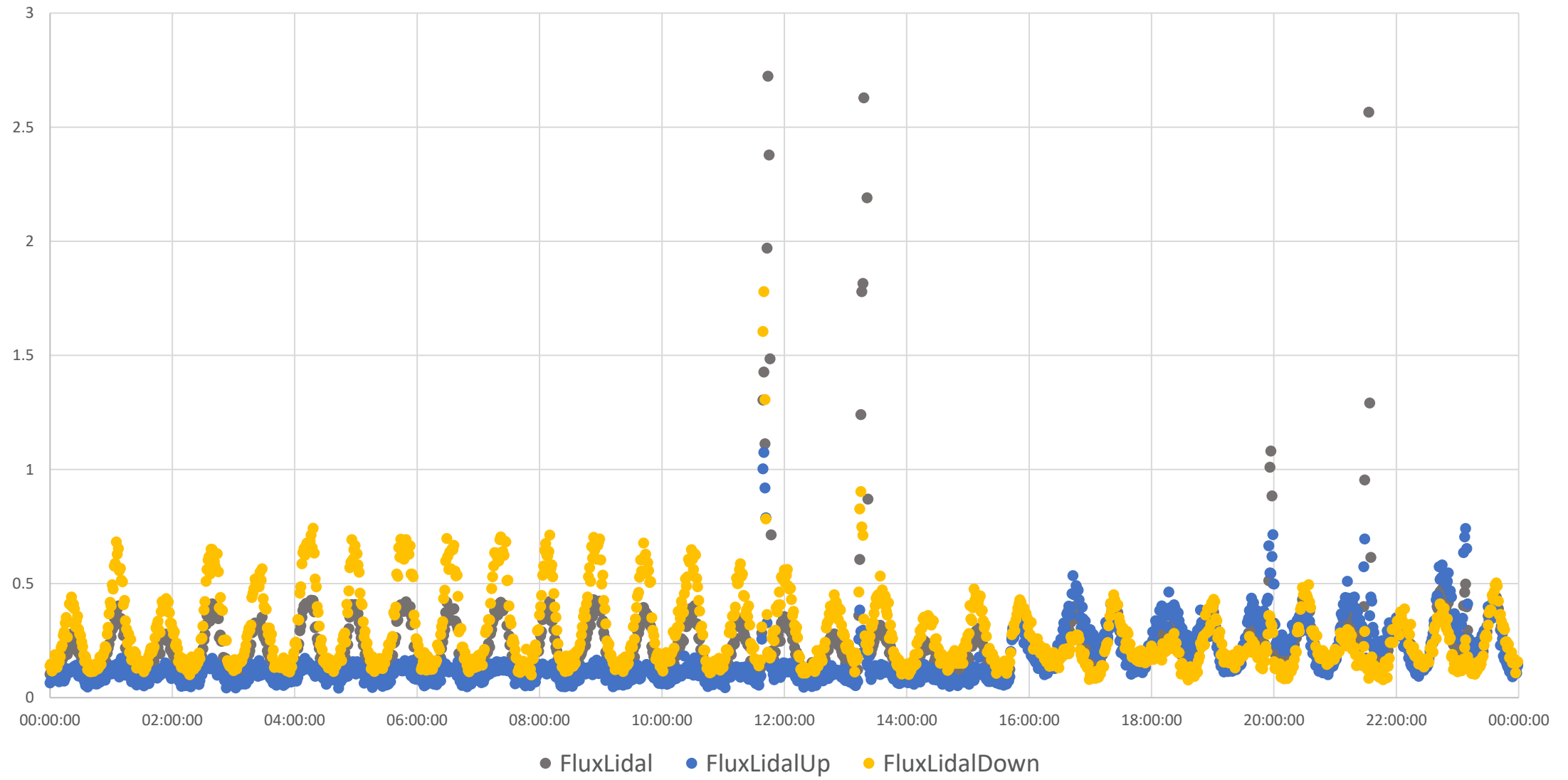




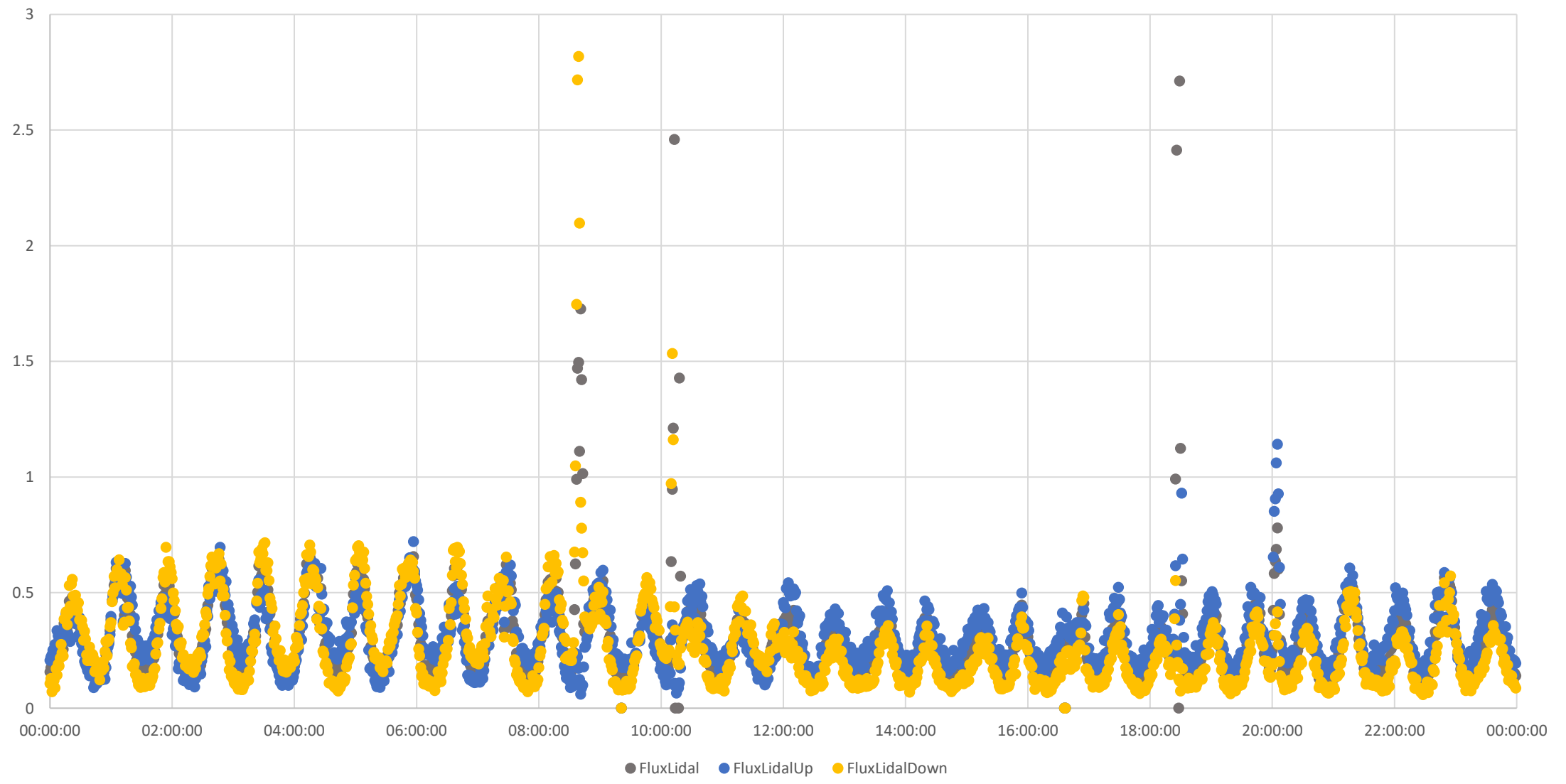
East-West Asymmetry



Doy 253 - Z to Y



DOY 259 Y to X

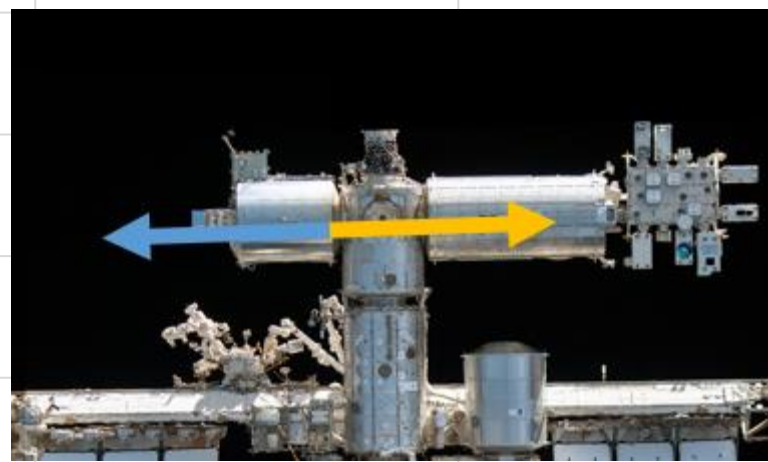
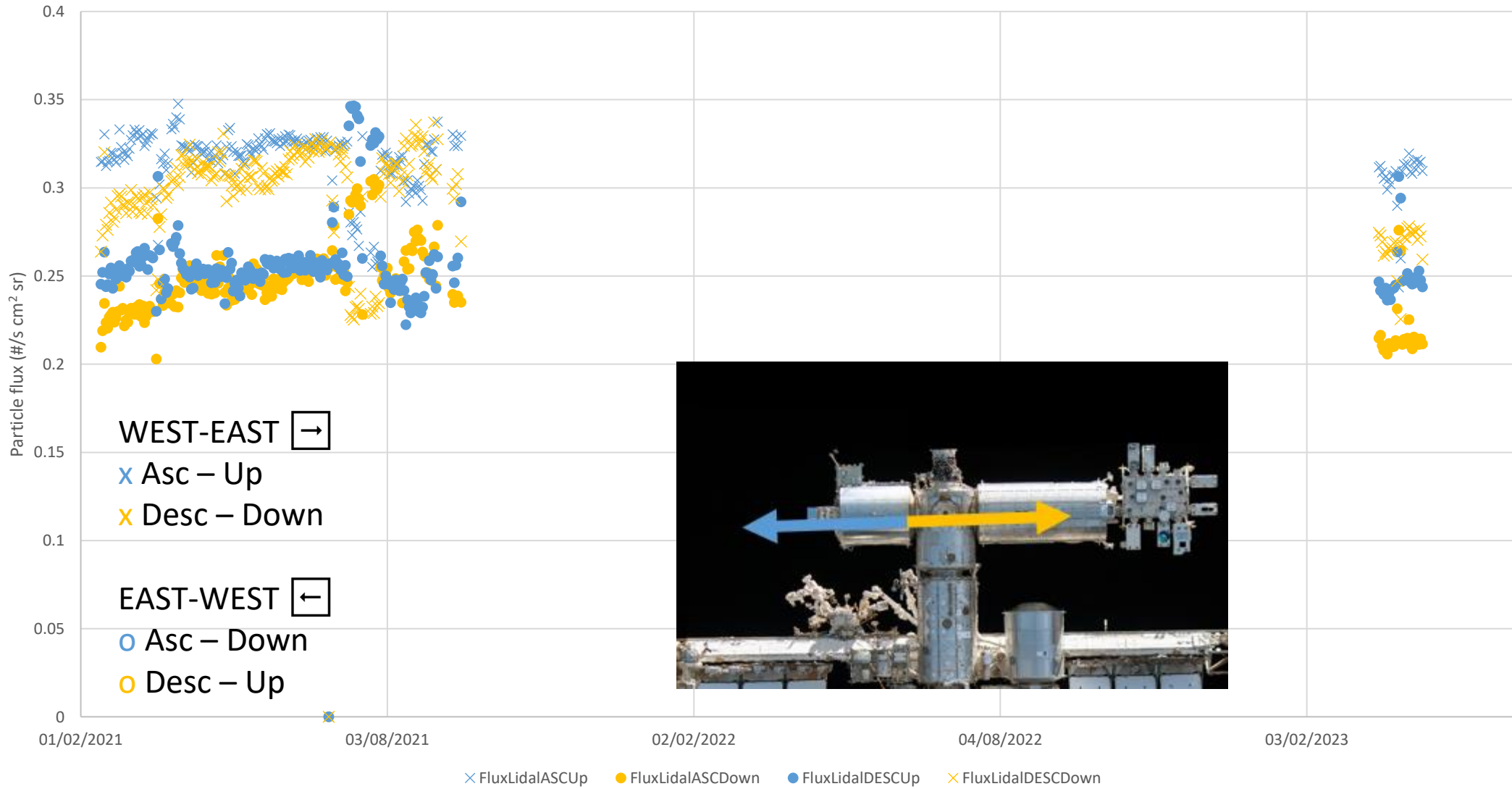




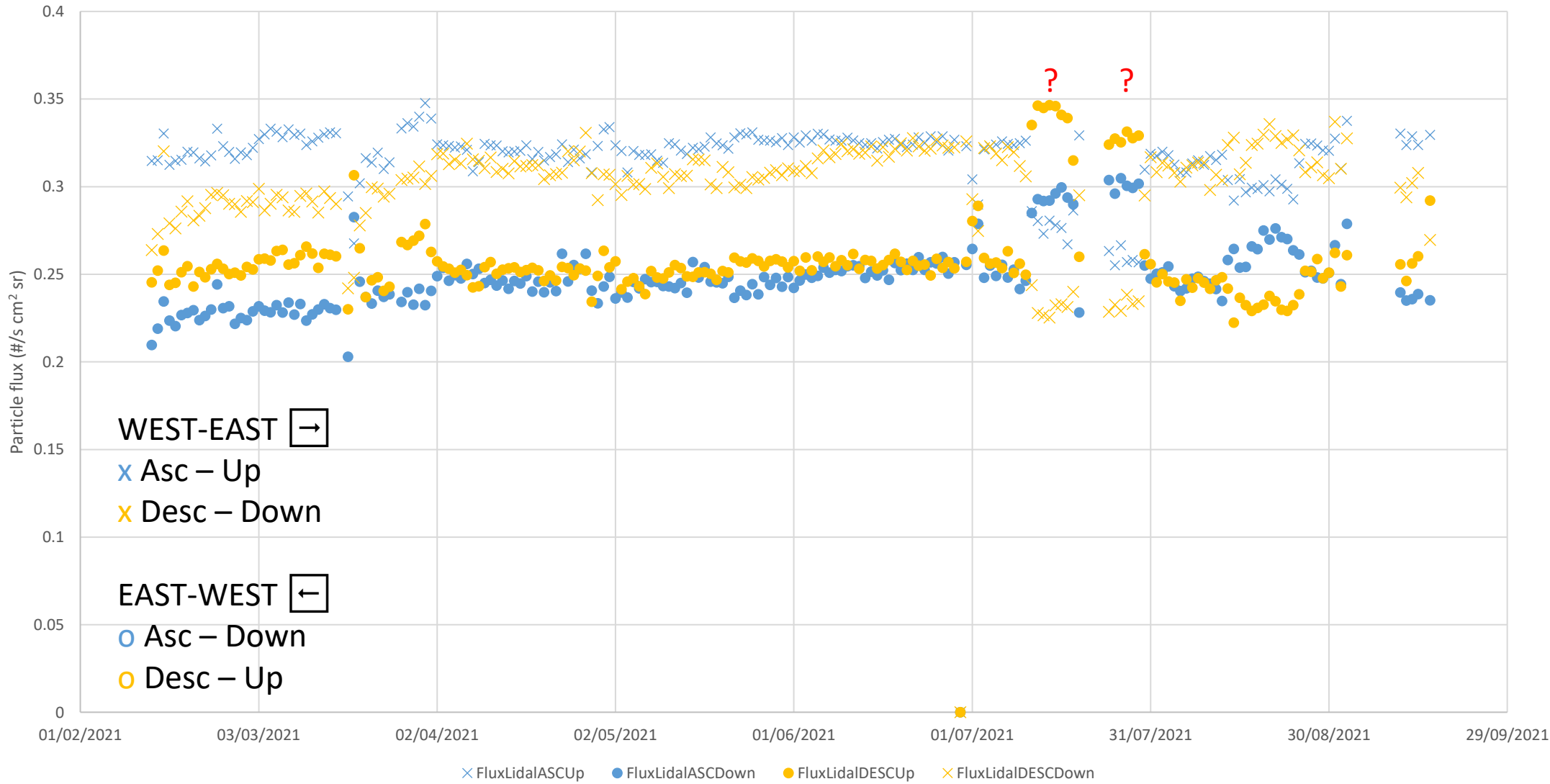
WEST-EAST 
Asc – Up
Desc – Down

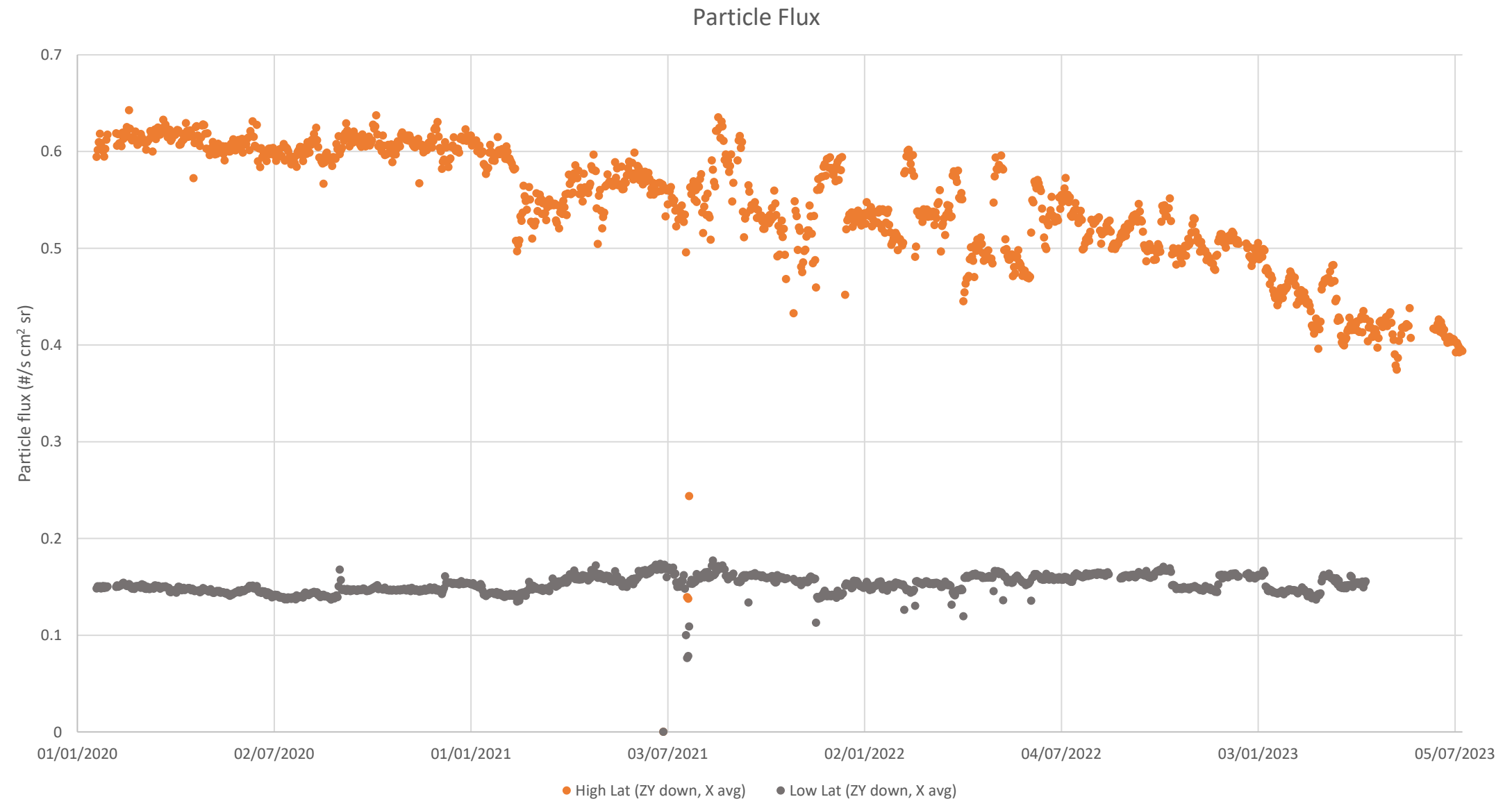
EAST-WEST 
Asc – Down
Desc – Up

Particle Flux - East-West effect



Y - East-West Effect





- Beware of the isotropic flux assumption!
- Anisotropies up to 50% due to primary flux (East-West effect) or shielding/secondary production
- Detectors can be affected by attitude changes
- Asymmetric detectors could lead to weird measurements





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UNIVERSITY OF ROME



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!

LIDAL Collaboration: University of Rome Tor Vergata, ASI, University of Pavia

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Luca Di Fino
Giorgia Santi Amantini
Giulia Romoli
Gaetano Salina
Livio Narici

RadBioPhys (@UniPv) group:

Giorgio Baiocco
Alice Mentana

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Livio Narici

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