Nanodosimetric Study of Radiation in the Organs of Astronauts on the Lunar Surface

J. W. Archer¹, M. J. Large¹, D. Sakata², H. N. Tran³, V. Ivantchenko^{4,5}, S. Incerti³, A. B. Rosenfeld¹, J. M. C. Brown¹, S. Guatelli¹

¹ Centre for Medical Radiation Physics, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia
² Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
³ University of Bordeaux, CNRS, LP2I Bordeaux, UMR 5797, F-33170 Gradignan, France
⁴ CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
⁵ Princeton University, USA

Space Radiation

• Beyond the surface of Earth, the lack of an atmosphere and a geomagnetic field results in a *harsher* radiation environment



- Understanding the radiation environment in vital organs and potential DNA damage is paramount to astronaut safety
- Risks associated with radiation considered to have the greatest uncertainty for space missions
- Current focus on lunar missions

Lunar Nanodosimetry: Strategy

- A <u>multiscale approach</u> was implemented in order to assess radiation risk:
 - 1. Model the backscattered radiation on the moon
 - 2. Determine backscattered radiation incident on organs in the ICRP145 human phantom
 - 3. Determine primary GCR incident on organs
 - 4. Simulate the radiation incident on organs at the DNA scale, using a cell model



Lunar Nanodosimetry: Strategy

- Backscattered radiation from the lunar surface was simulated using a multilayer lunar volume
- More details in following talk by M. J. Large



Backscattered Lunar Radiation (BLR)

- Human phantom simulations performed in Geant4 11.0.1
- The radius of the disk was chosen to be 10 m
- However, this could be limited to model the effects of defects on the lunar surface



Figure: Cumulative frequency of particles which may hit the phantom based on the zenith angle distribution of BLR from GCR protons

Radiation Entering Organs

- Particles entering organs of interest are stored in a PSF
 - Only recorded if the particle or a parent of this particle has not already been recorded



Geant4 Space Radiobiology Physics List

- The GCR spectrum consists of many high energy protons and ions
- The secondary radiation spectrum consists of many low energy neutrons and high energy protons and electrons
- Currently Geant4-DNA c:
 Protons up to 100 MeV
 Electrons up to 1 MeV
 Ions up to 100 MeV / nucleon
- Hybrid Geant4 and Geant4-DNA physics list implemented



Figure: Radiation field in the pancreas due to incident primary GCR protons

Cosmic Radiation Nanodosimetry

- Nanodosimetry performed using the *moleculardna* example¹ included in Geant4 11.0.1
- Consists of a 3um nucleus radius, 10um cell radius
 - In the nucleus 200,000 straight 216bp DNA segments are used



- G4EmDNAPhysics option 4 was implemented
 - Currently consider an isotropic source biased towards the cell nucleus

Cosmic Radiation Nanodosimetry



Damage Scoring

- The damage to the DNA can be due to:
 - Direct damage: due to direct *ionization* of the DNA itself
 - Indirect damage: due to the *chemical* interactions of induced hydroxyl radicals in the surrounding water with a DNA molecule



[2] – Sakata et. al, 2020. Scientific Reports, **10**(1)

Damage Complexity – Physics

• DNA damage is also scored using the scheme implemented by Nikjoo et. al. and outlined by Lampe et. al.



[2] - Lampe et. al., 2018. *Physica Medica*, 48
[3] - Nikjoo et. al., 1997. *Int J Radiat Biol*, 71(5)

Physics List Strand Breakage

- Inclusion of non-DNA Geant4 physics results in a significant increase in *direct* and *indirect* damage
- Only small changes including hadronic physics



Organ Strand Breakage Rate

- *Origin* of strand breaks due to primary GCR and backscattered radiation
- Indirect damage is main source of damage
- Backscattered radiation also significant



Organ Strand Breakage Rate

- *Complexity* of strand breaks due to primary GCR and backscattered radiation
- More damage found in ovaries, testes, prostate and pancreas compared to the brain



Discussion and Next Steps

- Currently, only radiation *entering* organs are considered
 - Investigation into fragments in organs required
- Only damage generated by GCR protons considered here
 - Heavier ions also contribute to radiation damage in space ⁴



Figure: Contribution of different ions in the GCR spectrum to space radiation ⁴

[4] – Cucinotta et. al., 2003. *Gravitational and Space Biology*, **16**(2)

Summary

- A nanodosimetric assessment of the space radiation environment is vital for understanding the long-term safety of astronauts
- Human phantom (*ICRP145*) and DNA models (*moleculardna*) have been applied to assess radiation damage in organs of interest
- High energy particles require hybrid Geant4-DNA and Geant4 physics lists
- Backscattered lunar radiation contributes significantly to DNA damage induction