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Microgravity Sciences on board of Space stations (6)

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MICROGRAVITY SCIENCES: ADVANCEMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES ON BOARD THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND BEYOND

Abstract

The study of microgravity sciences has opened up new frontiers in space exploration and research. The International Space Station (ISS) serves as a unique platform for scientists to conduct experiments in a microgravity environment, allowing them to investigate a wide range of scientific phenomena that are difficult to study on Earth. The microgravity environment on board the ISS has enabled research in various fields, including biology, physics, chemistry, and materials science. The absence of gravitational forces allows for the observation of fundamental physical processes and phenomena, such as fluid dynamics, heat transfer, and combustion, which are often masked by gravity on Earth. In biology, microgravity has been used to study the effects of space on living organisms, including humans, and to understand cellular processes and tissue regeneration in a novel environment. The ISS has also served as a testbed for new technologies and instruments that could be used in future space missions. In recent years, there has been an increased interest in expanding the study of microgravity sciences beyond the ISS. Private companies, such as Blue Origin and SpaceX, are developing suborbital and orbital platforms that could be used for microgravity research. The development of these platforms could offer new opportunities for scientists to conduct research in space, accelerating the pace of scientific discoveries and innovation. Furthermore, the future of microgravity sciences could involve more extensive human presence in space. The ISS has demonstrated the feasibility of long-duration space missions, and NASA has proposed plans for future missions to the moon and Mars. The extended periods of microgravity exposure during these missions could offer new insights into the effects of space on human physiology and behavior, as well as the development of new technologies for space exploration. In conclusion, the study of microgravity sciences on board the ISS has opened up new opportunities for scientific research, and the development of new technologies and platforms is expected to accelerate the pace of discovery in the field. The increased human presence in space could also provide new insights into the effects of space on the human body, as well as the development of new technologies for space exploration. Microgravity sciences are an essential component of space exploration, and the advancements in the field will undoubtedly play a significant role in the future of space research and exploration