# The Life-environmentology, Astronomy, and PlanetarY Ultraviolet Telescope Assembly (LAPYUTA) mission

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# 1. Summary of the proposal

- Earth orbiting ultraviolet (UV) space telescope ( $\lambda$ =110-190nm,  $\Phi$ 60cm)
- A pre-project candidate of JAXA's M-class mission (公募型小型)
- The next milestone: down selection in 2026 (TBD)
- Target launch year for the LAPYUTA team: 2033 (TBD)
   High sensitivity & resolutions comparable with HST & dedicated platform for selected target

## Four Scientific Objectives

- (1) Habitable environments in the solar system (Jupiter's icy moons & Mars/Venus)
- (2) Exoplanet atmosphere
- (3) Formation of present-day galaxy
- (4) Origin of the heavy element

Why NAOJ ?
Possible collaborations/ supports

(1) Telescope design, review & test
(2) Data center/Science center functions
(3) Scientific activities

(C) ISAS & Tohoku Univ.

# 2. Two science goals / 3. Four Scientific objectives

Goal1: habitable environments in the universe

Elements for the habitable environment

Hydrogen, Oxygen, Carbon → Advantage of UV spectroscopy

### (Objective 1) habitable environments in the solar system

- Current geological activity of icy moons
- Atmospheric evolution of terrestrial planets

### (Objective 2) Exoplanet atmosphere

First detection of upper atmosphere of an Earth-like exoplanet (C) NASA/JPL-Caltech

## Goal2: the origin of matter and space in the universe

element

## (Objective 3) Formation of present-day galaxy (Objective 4) Origin of The heavy

- Ubiquitousness of Lyα halos
- The physical origins of Lyα halos (the Cold Streams)
- The heavy element nucleosynthesis by neutron star mergers & Understanding of the final stage of massive star evolution

Dekel et al. (2009)

UV astronomy

(C) NASA/GSFC

(C) ESA

# 4. Science Investigations(計画が実施する研究)

## [1-1] Icy moons of giant planets: a second habitable environment

## Physical properties of water plumes and auroras

- Current geological activity of icy moons
- Supply of chemical energy to moons



### [1-2] Atmospheric escape of Venus & Mars: Atmospheric evolution Global observations of H, O, and C Ongoing atmospheric escape & response to Sun and atmospheric variability Atmospheric escape under past solar conditions

Atmospheric escape under past solar conditions Extension the knowledge to exoplanet

# [2] Exoplanetary Atmospheres: Planets in the habitable zone Earth-like?



### Transit observation with Ultraviolet Spectroscopy: Detection of upper atmosphere of terrestrial planets

- (1) First detection of expanded upper atmospheres (**O**, **C**)
  - $\rightarrow$  Discovery of habitable planet candidates
- (2) First detection of a large outflow atmosphere (H)
  - → understanding of planetary evolution (runaway greenhouse, etc.)
- (3) High-energy radiation from central stars (stellar flares, CME, etc.)
  - $\rightarrow$  understanding of direct effects on atmospheres

# 4. Science Investigations(計画が実施する研究)

# [3] Formation of present-day galaxy

Ubiquitousness of the Galactic Lyα Halo - Presence of the Lyα halo in galaxies today? Large-Scale Structure of the Universe ~First Detection of "Cold Streams" in Galaxies

- Physical origin of the galactic  $Ly\alpha$  halo.

Basic structure of the material around galaxies.Verification of the galaxy formation process.Obtain ultraviolet atlas of galaxies.



## [4] Origin of The heavy element

Era of "Multi-messenger Astronomy" Observation of total spectral distribution of the radiation and its time evolution from neutron star mergers (within 3 hours from discovery)

- Understanding the Origin of Heavy Elements
- Overall Picture of the Synthesis of Heavy Elements



# 5. Instruments and data to be returned

(装置と最終獲得データ)

**Mission payload:** A telescope + focal plane instruments Mid-resolution spectrograph (MRS)
UV slit imager (UVSI)
High-resolution spectrograph (HRS)
Fine guide sensor (FGS)



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# 5. Instruments and data to be returned

(装置と最終獲得データ)

## Spectrograph data

- FOV : 100 arcsec
- Spectral range : 110-190 nm
- Spatial resolution : 0.1 arcsec
- Spectral resolution

Mid-resolution: 0.02 nm (**6,500**) High-resolution: 0.003 nm (**43,000**)

## Spectral lines in 110nm-190nm (option : >100nm)

### Imaging data

- FOV : 180 arcsec
- Spectral range : 110-190 nm
   Six bands selectable with filter wheel
- Spatial resolution : 0.2 arcsec



# 6. Originality and international competitiveness

### <High sensitivity>

12% end-to-end throughput (@130 nm)

## <Fine angular & spectral resolutions>

- 0.1 arcsec (diffraction limit) angular resolution with "pointing fluctuation cancelling system"

 $-\lambda/\Delta\lambda = 6,000 \text{ or } 43,000 @ 130 \text{ nm}$ 

With the high sensitivity and high resolutions comparable sensitivity with HST, LAPYUTA enables

- Dedicated platform for selected targets with enough observation time (OBJ 1-3)
- Time of opportunity (ToO) operation
   (within 3 hours from trigger signals) (OBJ 4)

HST UVEX Proposal-based observatory UVEXSurvey type telescope Wide field H Ly- $\alpha$  (only spectroscopy) ToO capability **LAPYUTA** Dedicated platform for selected targets High resolutions (spatial & spectral) Monitoring capability H Ly- $\alpha$  (both spectroscopy & imaging) ToO capability

### Beyond LAPYUTA $\rightarrow$ HWO

Key technologies developed by LAPYUTA (large format detector, grating, & mirror coating for UV) will be applied for HWO.

# 6. Originality and international competitiveness



- HST: 2.4m, LAPYUTA: 0.6m (x1/16)
- Throughput

HST (STIS G140M): 2%, LAPYUTA (MRS): 12% (x 6)

- - HST/STIS 1.1 96 counts/s/cm<sup>2</sup>

(STIS Instrument Handbook)

 LAPYUTA 0.7 – 11 counts /s/cm<sup>2</sup> (Hisaki heritage)

# 7. Current Status (現在の計画のステータス)

- Selected as pre-project candidate of ISAS/JAXA M-class (公募型小型) mission
- Listed in "未来の学術振興構想 学術の中長期戦略"
   Solar system & planetary sciences (日本惑星科学会、地球電磁気・地球惑星圏学会、地球・惑星圏分科会)
   Astronomy & Astrophysics (天文学・宇宙物理学分科会)

Phase	Team	Activity	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 202	4	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	
Pre-phase A1a	WG	Concept study							(	TBD)										
Pre-phase A1b	WG ISAS	Acceleration process								MDR										
Pre-phase A2	Pre-project candidate	Mission definition study						$\land$							Beyond 20		2034:	)34:		
Phase A1	Pre-project	Concept design	De	esign	of tel	esco	ор	/ e			S S	DR			1 11	& Operation p				ase
Phase A2	Pre-project industory	Planning definition	BE	3M of	focal	pla	ne	e inst	rumei	nts		P	DR V				Y			
Phase B		Basic design												DR V		(твс	)			
Phase C	- Project	Detailed design														Launo	sh			
Phase D		Facrication/ Vertification																		
Phase E		Initial & nominal operations																		

Until 2033: Development phase

# 8. Cost assessments, budget line and status

# • Cost

Development & operation JAXA's project budget for "ISAS/JAXA M-class (公募型小型)"

Science center & part of data center:

JAXA's budget + <u>Other institutes</u> 75 million yen for 5 years (incl. 5 FTE) (in the beginning of 2030's)

# Current status

 Design of telescope & BBM development of focal plane instruments JAXA's Budget + JSPS Kakenhi (Kiban-A, B)

## Scientific activity JSPS Kakenhi (Kiban-A, B, and Kokusai-B)

# 9. Project Organization (組織)



# 10. Why NAOJ?

(1) Heritage of telescope development

- Use of ATC's measurement facilities and techniques.
- Sharing ATC's technology know-how in telescope development and ATC's review to the LAPYUTA's design.

(2) Data center/Science center functions for astronomical data

 (3) Scientific activities of LAPYUTA for astronomy, astrophysics, exoplanet atmosphere (Talks given by Ouchi-san and Ikoma-san)



🖡 4つの課題の位置付け・融合研究										
主な「融合」	サイエンス	天文学の未解決課題								
課題1 と2 :太陽系内惑星 大隈系利学 系外或星	星・系外惑星の大気研究 恒星物理の知見を統合	課題3と4								
ス 、 大文学:惑星の統計情報 4000個以上の惑星系 ハビタブルゾーン内にある 地球サイズの系外惑星の候 補 高 →	<ul> <li></li></ul>	<ul> <li>→ ミッシングピースとなっているサイエンスを LAPYUTAの課題として抽出</li> <li>・近傍銀河のLy-aアトラスの獲得</li> <li>・中性子星合体・超新星爆発の初期放射(紫外線)の即応観測</li> </ul>								
恒星物理分野 惑星の高層大気の広が 影響を及ぼす中心星のが いビタブルゾーン内の 大気組成同定・表層環 3年のミッション	り・ 散射スペクトル 地球サイズ惑星の 境推定 観測時間を ン期間で確保 + 公募額	「ひさき」のLessons Learned 太陽系天体以外の観測課題を効果的に実施するには、 開発当初から観測要求を取り込んでおく必要がある → コミュニティとの議論を深める活動を進める								







- 可視光ではわからない爆発の瞬間の 高エネルギー放射部分の観測が必須
- 広い視野が必要

• 広視野時間領域サーベイと連携した超新星の 紫外線観測によって、爆発直前の大質量星の 質量放出を定量化する。

質の最外層におけるr-process元素合成を明ら

かする。





体制

展開・他ミッションとの関係

### <sup>◎</sup> 響 紫外線望遠鏡の展開



# 

- ・LAPYUTAで宇宙実証される紫外線観測技術の適用
  - 高感度 大型検出器
  - 高効率コーティング技術 短波長側に対応(100nm-)
  - 高効率回折格子
- ・HWOに向けた紫外線天文観測のPath finder

### 展開・他ミッションとの関係

# UVEX vs. LAPYUTA

- A new NASA Medium Explorer mission
- An expected launch date in 2030
- A wide-field, two-band imager long, multi-width slit spectrometer

https://www.uvex.caltech.edu/



#### **Mission Parameters**

Science Mission	Launch: 2030 , duration 2 years
Imaging FOV	3.5° x 3.5°
Image Quality (HPD)	< 2.25"
Imaging Bandpass	FUV: 1390–1900 Å NUV: 2030–2700 Å
Sky Survey Depth	> 25.8 mag (FUV and NUV)
Spectrograph	2°-long slit, multiple widths
Spectrograph Bandpass	1150–2650 Å
Spectrograph Resolution	R > 1000 Δv ~ 150 km/s
Orbit	Elliptical 17 $\rm R_{E}$ x 59 $\rm R_{E}$ , 13.7 days
Instantaneous Sky Accessibility	> 70%
Average ToO Response	< 3 hours

### LAPYUTAの特徴

UVEX

サーベイ型

- · 高空間分解能
- ・高分散(水素、酸素輝線プロファイルの観測)
- ・低ノイズ・長時間露光
- ・モニタリング性能(恒星・惑星)

### LAPYUTA モニタリング型 (特定対象の詳細観測)

2032, 3 years

3arcmin x 3 arcmin

0.1" (spectrograph), 0.2" (imaging)

1100-1900A, six filters

100arcsec, multiple width

1100-1900A

R=43,000(0.003nm@130nm) 高分散 R=6,500 (0.02nm@130nm) 中分散

1000km x 2000km

∆v ~ 40 km/s

<3 hours

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展開・他ミッションとの関係

超新星爆発の紫外線スペクトル



# **Observation Plan**

## <u>Baseline</u>

- Solar system bodies: optimized by solar separation angle
  - Jupiter & Mars: around oppositions
  - Venus: around maximum solar elongation angle
- Exoplanets & Near-by Galaxies
  - Unsuitable periods for the solar system bodies
- Neutron star mergers, Supernova & Stellar flares
  - "Target of Opportunity" with 24-hour operation campaign (3 months/year)
- Public slot (1-2 months/year)

## Primary mission period : 3 years

The mission period will be extended up to 9 years

# Time allocation plan



- Solar system bodies
- Exsoplanets
- Near-by Galaxies
- Public slot
- ToO

公募観測枠(1-2ヶ月/年想定)

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「ひさき」のLessons Learnedから導入 太陽系天体以外の観測課題を効果的に実施するには、開発当初から観測要求を取り込んでおく必要性

「ひさき」は、太陽離角20度まで太陽系内天体の観測を可能とした → 水星の観測・他の太陽系内惑星の長期モニタを実現 それでも、太陽系内天体が観測対象とならない空白期間が毎年一定期間あった。

「ひさき」は、太陽系天体の観測に対し衛星機能を特化しため、観測領域が黄道面±10度に制限された。 天文観測に対してこの制約が大きく、実施できなかった観測提案が多くなってしまった。

LAPYUTAでは、黄道面±10度という制約を取り払い、天文からのニーズを取り込みたい。 HWOにつながる紫外サイエンスの発掘ができないか。



<u>天文学分野皆さんが研究する天体の紫外線観測</u>

→ 今後のシステム検討に反映

# LAPYUTA : Concept

## **Ultraviolet Space Telescope**

LAPYUTA

## EUV spectroscope HISAKI (2013-2023)

Time variable features of Mars/Venus/Jupiter

### Limitation: Sensitivity & spatial resolution

Difficult to observe

- Spatial distribution of planetary atmospheres
- Exoplanets
- Small bodies (such as moons around Jupiter)

## Hubble Space Telescope (STIS:1997-, COS·2009-)

Leading the ultraviolet astronomy

### Limitation: Low altitude & Machine tim

- Influence of geocorona: H Ly $\alpha$ , O 1304nm, (
- Not suitable for "Target of Opportunity" ok and long-term continuous observation



- Focus on Hydrogen, Oxygen and Carbon

- x 100 sensitivity and spatial resolution of HISAKI
- Target tracking capability like HISAKI

By resolving the previous constraints,

- LAPYUTA will explore
- Habitable Environment of the Solar System and Beyond
- Unsolved problems in ultraviolet astronomy

# LAPYUTA : Concept

## Major specifications

- Type: Cassegrain telescope (F32)
- Scientific instruments:
  - Two UV spectrographs & one UV imager
- Primary mirror : 60 cm
- Effective area : >350 cm2
- FOV : 100 arcsec (spec)/180 arcsec (image)
- Spectral range : 110-190 nm
- Spatial resolution : 0.1 arcsec (spec)
   0.2 arcsec (image)
- Spectral resolution
  - Mid-resolution: **0.02 nm (6,500)** High-resolution: **0.003 nm (43,000)**
- Bus system: SPRINT bus
- Orbit : ~1000 x 2000 km



# LAPYUTA is characterized by

- High sensitivity
- High spatial & spectral resolutions

# LAPYUTA : Concept

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## HST(STIS G140M) vs. LAPYUTA(MRS)

- Primary mirror diameter HST: 2.4m, LAPYUTA: 0.6m (x1/16)
- Throughput HST (STIS G140M): 2%, LAPYUTA (MRS): 12% (x



Earth's upper atmosphere

EQUULEUS/PHOENIX (2021-)



# **LAPYUTA : focal plane instruments**

## UV spectrograph (mid-resolution) <Optical layout>



# Grating:

-Toroidal -Blazed holographic -2110 lines/mm -Variable line-space (TBD) -Coating: Al + MgF2

### **UVSPEX EM grating**



Hisaki EUV detector



## **Other components**

-Slit: Selectable slit with different slit widths (0.027-20 arcsec) -0<sup>th</sup> order camera: CMOS with optics

Target effective area: ~350 cm2 (@130 nm)

#### **LAPYUTA : focal plane instruments UV spectrograph** (high-dispersion) Diffraction Intensity Spread Function lambda, nm 130,4858 ΗΙ 121.567 $\Delta\lambda$ 3 pm <Optical layout> 01 130.2168 UV echelle-type spectrograph 01 130.4858 X mm 01 130.6029 Toroidal C II 133.4532 • 121.6 H I 90 mirror Slit 0184 C II 133.5708 C II 82 130.6 CΙ 156.0682 Echelle <sub>F</sub> C I 70.66 135.4 CΙ 156.1437 He II 67 grating E Cross Fe XII, XXII 81 He II 164.0474 disperser MCP CΙ 165.7008 -10 detector CΙ 165.7907 •• 156.1 CΙ 165.8121 (1.1.) Preliminary ••165.8 Fe XII 134.94 design -100 10 Ē 135.408 <Components> XXII mm Development of an echelle-type -Slit: width TBD -Toroidal mirror: f = 400 mm spectrograph (under study) -Echelle grating: plane, 175 gr/mm -Cross disperser: toroidal, 2172 gr/mm -UV detector: $\phi$ 25 mm funnel MCP (image intensifier) + CMOS readout (2k x 2k)

# LAPYUTA : focal plane instruments Spot diagram>

# <u>UV slit imager</u>



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50, 0.00 25,0.000 DG	-	F5	۱	SR=0.98 -	RMS = 100% =	0. 002294 0. 005748	0.50, 0.00 .0125,0.000 DG	-	F5	$\odot$	SR=1.00 -	RMS = 100% =	0.002294 0.005759
50, 1.00 25,.0250 DG		F4	۲	SR=0.98	RMS = 100% =	0.002468 0.006425	0.50, 1.00 .0125,.0250 DG	-	F4	$\odot$	SR=1.00 -	RMS = 100% =	0. 002471 0. 006437
00, -1. 00 00, 025 DG	-	F3	۲	SR=0.98 -	RMS = 100% =	0.003085 0.007553	0.00,-1.00 0.000,025 DG		F3	$\odot$	SR=1.00	RMS = 100% =	0. 003091 0. 007564
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### 0.2" resolution achieved in full FOV

### <Components>

**-3 reflection surfaces for UV**: slit, M1, and M2 **-UV detector**: φ25 mm funnel MCP

+ CMOS readout (2k x 2k)

- -Slit monitoring camera: CMOS with M3 & M4 -Filter wheel
- -> Total effective area: ~450 cm2 (@130 nm)

Filter name	Objective 1-2	Objective 3	Objective 4
(A) Blank			
(B) 122-Long-Pass	(>HI Ly-α)	(122-125nm covering	
C C		HI Ly-α)	
(C) 115-180nm	H <sub>2</sub> Lyman-Werner band		
(D) 160-Long-Pass	solar continuum		
(E) 125-155nm	(Color ratio1)	(H Ly-α off band &	
		130-150nm continuum)	
(F) 145-170nm	(Color ratio2)	(150nm continuum)	

List of filters and science objectives

# Key technologies

## **MCP** detector for UV

High efficiency: **funnel-type MCP** Large format (120 x 30 mm/8k x 2k) High dynamic range and resolution: **CMOS readout** 

## Mirror coating & grating

UV mirror coating Base line: AI + MgF2 Goal: >90% @130 nm / 88% at 130 nm achieved Other coatings: AI + LiF, AI + AIF3, etc.. Toroidal blazed holographic grating ~50% at 130 nm achieved

## Pointing fluctuation cancelling system

Concept of pointing cancellation system

"Electronical image stabilization" onboard the mission system

- High-speed imaging of visible light & detection of UV photons
- Correction of the UV photon positions with reference to the centroid of the visible image.