# Ultraviolet Transient Astronomy Satellite

**Status and overview** 

Rolf Bühler for the ULTRASAT camera team APC open session 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2021







UC-1200-PT040-03

# ULTRASAT

#### **Mission overview**

- Astronomy space mission carrying a wide-field UV telescope
- Led by the Weizmann Institute of Science and the Israeli Space Agency
- Spacecraft and telescope are built by Israel based Industry
- DESY will provide the UV camera
- Kick-off on 28th of October, 2019
- Group established beginning of 2020
- Expecting launch in 2024



## **Observing the UV-sky**

#### **Gravitational Wave counterparts**

Large field of view (200 deg<sup>2</sup>) allows rapid transient follow-up (<3 min) and alerts (<30 min) of the astrophysics community.





200

220

RA [deg]

-20

Makes

BOOTES

CNEOST

180

**F60A** 

160

280

260

240

### **Observing the UV-sky**

#### Deep surveys and serendipitous discoveries.

- 1. Stellar collisions
  - How are heavy elements formed?
  - How do black holes form?
  - What is the expansion rate of the Universe?
- 2. Supernovae
  - How do stars explode?
  - How do they affect their environment?
- 3. Active Galactic Nuclei
  - How is mass accreted on black holes?
  - How is the accretion disk connected to jet emission?

... and many more ..



# **Time line**

**Collection of milestones** 

- 09/2019: Kick off
- 01/2020: System Requirements Review
- 03/2020: System Design Review
- 12/2020: Preliminary Design Review
- 01/2020: Sensor designed and in production
- 08/2021: Critical Design Review
- **10/2022:** Flight model delivery
- 2024: Launch ready





# The ULTRASAT satellite

And payload parameters

- Operated in GEO (35,800 km)
- Satellite mass: 900 kg
- Mission duration: 3.5 years
- Schmitt design telescope
- Field of view: 15 degrees diameter
- Wavelength: 220 to 280 nm
- Exposure time: 3 x 300 s



# **Camera overview**

**Basic parameters** 

#### **Detector assembly (DA)**

- 90M pixel UV sensor
- Cooled to **200 ± 5 K** by two heat pipes
- Heated to 75°C for decontamination
- Position accuracy along optical axis < 20 μm
- FF lens 400 µm above sensors' surface
- Very stringent cleanliness requirements
- Power conditioning for the sensor

#### **Remote electronics (RE)**

- FPGAs for camera readout
- Control of the focus mechanism (FME)



#### **Telescope** Design and camera position



← ~ 1610 mm →

#### ULTRASAT camera Build by DESY



The ULTRASAT camera will be the most sensitive UV instrument so far. The 135 x 135 x 115 mm<sup>3</sup> camera operated at 200°K.



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# **Sensor Performance**

#### **Designed for ULTRASAT**

Property	Specification (one sensor tile)
Pixel size	9.5 µm × 9.5 µm
Pixels	4738 × 4738
Sensitive area	45011 μm × 45011 μm
Wavelength	220 to 280 nm
Quantum Efficiency	> 55%
Readout time	< 14 s
Peak power	< 1.25 W
Dark current (@200K)	< 0.026 e-/sec
Full well depth	>140 ke-
Readout noise	< 4.5 e-

#### Group Spring of 2021



David Berge Project PI



Marek Kowalski



Steve Worm Management



Arooj Asif







Jason Watson

Vlad Berlea

#### Firmware and Software



Juan Crespo

DESY.



Sebastian

Philipp

Mechanical and thermal

Mikhail Vasilev



Francesco Zappon



Holger Leich





Simone

Merlin Barschke System engineer



Rolf Bühler Project manager

Shrinivasrao R. Kulkarni Quality assurance



Benjamin **Bastian-Querner** 



Gianluca Giavitto



Julian Schliwinski Kaipachery



**Daniel Küsters** Verification

Rapid group build-up. Majority joined last year, during the pandemic.

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Group Spring of 2021



#### Laboratory In the "Zeuthen hall"

Contracts made for:

- ISO 7 laboratory with ISO 5 areas of 35m<sup>2</sup>.
- Large 250 L TVAC.

Building ongoing finish in July (Laboratory) November (TVC) 2021.







# **Summary and Outlook**

**Towards construction** 

#### Main achievements of the last 6 months:

- Advanced electronic and structural design, passed Preliminary Design Review
- Sensor is designed and in production, package ("carrier") follows this month
- Major equipment and lab infrastructure ordered
- Team established, work in full swing

Next steps:

- Start building prototypes in the coming months
- First camera model towards the end of the year

# Backups.