

Overall design of JASMINE

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Abstract. JASMINE (Japan Astrometry Satellite Mission for INfrared Exploration) is a mission to determine positions and parallaxes accurate to $\sim 10 \mu\text{arcsec}$, with proper motion errors $\sim 10 \mu\text{arcsec yr}^{-1}$ for Galactic stars observed in the z-band ($0.9 \mu\text{m}$). In this article, we report some technical investigations.

1. Introduction

JASMINE (Japan Astrometry Satellite Mission for INfrared Exploration) is a mission to determine positions and parallaxes accurate to $\sim 10 \mu\text{arcsec}$, with proper motion errors $\sim 10 \mu\text{arcsec yr}^{-1}$ for Galactic stars observed in z-band ($0.9 \mu\text{m}$). The JASMINE spacecraft rotates slowly with a rotation axis aligned $3^\circ 5'$ from the Galactic pole-spacecraft line to perform a continuously scanning observation. This precession makes the JASMINE spacecraft scan around the Galactic plane with a $360^\circ \times 7^\circ$ area.

The JASMINE instrument uses a beam combiner to observe two fields of view separated by $99^\circ 5'$ simultaneously. This makes it possible to perform global measurements to get absolute parallaxes. The two fields of view are fed into a common telescope whose detailed design is described by Yano et al. (these proceedings). The present mission and instrument design are summarized in Table 1.

JASMINE will be launched around 2014 and a candidate for the orbit will be a Lissajous orbit around the Sun-Earth L2 point with a 5-yr mission lifetime. The stability requirement for rotation of the satellite is about $6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ deg s}^{-1}$ ($t < 1 \text{ s}$ where t is the sampling rate). The stability requirement of the relative angle of a beam combiner is less than $10 \mu\text{as}$ during the period of the spacecraft rotation. These requirements are very important technical issues for achievement of the required astrometric accuracies. Detailed consideration of the overall system design continues in cooperation with JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency).

In Section 2 we show the method for calculating JASMINE specifications, and Section 3 contains discussions of several technical developments. In this paper, we limit ourselves to

Table 1. Overview of system design

Mission Parameter	
Mission Time	5 yr
Rotation Period	~5.0 hr
Precision Period	28.6 d
Rotation Axis	around the Galactic Pole
Optical System Parameter	
Aperture size	~1.5 m
Focal length	~50.0 m
pixel size	15 μm
pixel on the sky	~61.9 mas
Basic angle	99.5

technical items which other papers about JASMINE in these proceedings presentation do not cover. We are constructing integrated simulation software for the JASMINE mission design (JASMINE Simulator; see Ueda *et al.*, these proceedings). Optical system design and centroiding algorithms are introduced by Yano *et al.* (these proceedings) and for JASMINE scientific objectives, see Gouda *et al.* (these proceedings).

2. Specification

Specifications for JASMINE are calculated as follows. From centroiding experiments (see Yano *et al.*, these proceedings), the size of the point spread function in focal length is chosen as $N_{PSF} = 2$ pixels.

$$\frac{\lambda}{D} \frac{f}{w} = N_{PSF} = 2,$$

where λ , D , f , and w are wavelength, diameter of primary mirror, focal length of the optics, and pixel size, respectively. The angular sizes of the fields of view for one detector, α_s and α_c , are

$$\alpha_{s/c} = \frac{N_{pix-s/c} w}{f} = \frac{N_{pix-s/c}}{N_{PSF}} \frac{\lambda}{D},$$

where indices s and c are scanned and cross-scanned direction, respectively.

The number of photons N_{ph} for achieving the required accuracy for JASMINE ($\sigma = 10 \mu\text{arcsec}$ rms) is calculated by an equation

$$\sigma = c \frac{\lambda}{D \sqrt{N_{ph}}} = 10 \mu\text{arcsec}$$

where c is constant (assumed to be 0.5).

The number of photons observed per unit time F_m is denoted as

$$F_m = A \varepsilon E_0 10^{-0.4m} / h,$$

where A , E_0 , and h are the area of primary mirror, energy flux of 0 magnitude stars, and the Planck constant, respectively. The value ε represents total efficiency factor and multiples of four factors: (1) The average detector efficiency is now 0.7 but will be 0.9 within a few years; (2) The efficiency of the optics system is estimated as $(0.97)^8 \sim 0.8$; (3) The number ratio of photons within the window of a stellar image (5×9 pixels) and total photons in our optical system $R_w = 0.63$; (4) The band resolution $\Delta\lambda/\lambda \sim 0.22$.

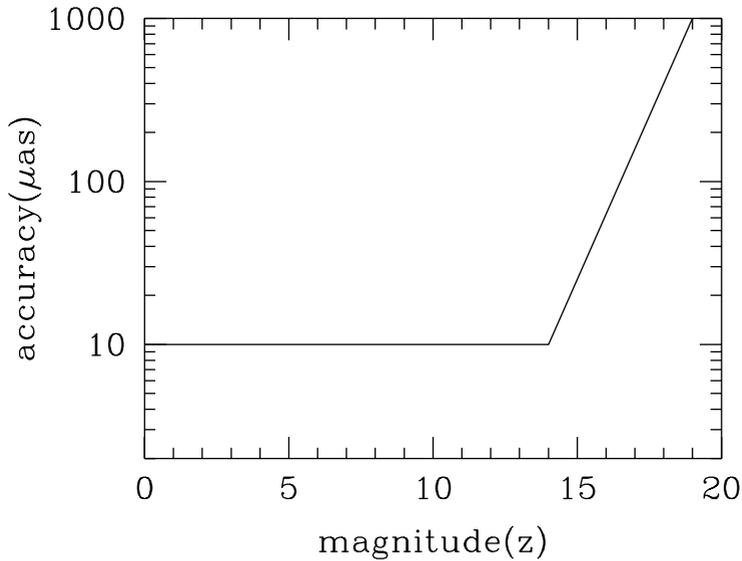


Figure 1. Position accuracy of JASMINE observations.

Using the above estimates, we get $\varepsilon \sim 0.1$. The effective area of our optical system is

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4N_{BC}}(D^2 - D_{in}^2),$$

where $D \sim 1.5$ m and $D_{in} \sim 0.53$ m. The value N_{BC} is the number of the beam combiner. The required integration time for determining the position of one $z = m$ ($= 14$) mag object with an accuracy of $10\mu\text{as}$ is

$$t_{int} = \frac{N_{ph}}{F_m}.$$

In our PSF, the ratio of the photons dropped into the central pixel and the total photons is $R_c = 0.109$. We introduce a new constraint that an object of $z > m_s$ ($= 9.8$) does not saturate,

$$R_c F_{m_s} t_{int} = N_e,$$

where N_e is full well capacity. For parameters of satellite motion, the periods of spin and precession are denoted as T and T_{pole} , respectively.

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha_s} t$$

and

$$T_{pole} = \frac{2\pi \sin i}{S \alpha_c n_c} T,$$

where $i = 3.5^\circ$ is the inclination of the precession axis, n_c is the number of detectors along a cross scan, S is ratio for the FOV change by precession. We introduce two other parameters, the duty-cycle of observation, β , and the mission time, T_{mis} . The number of observations per year, X , is denoted as

$$X = \beta \frac{1 \text{ yr}}{T_{pole}} N_{BC} n_s \frac{2}{S}.$$

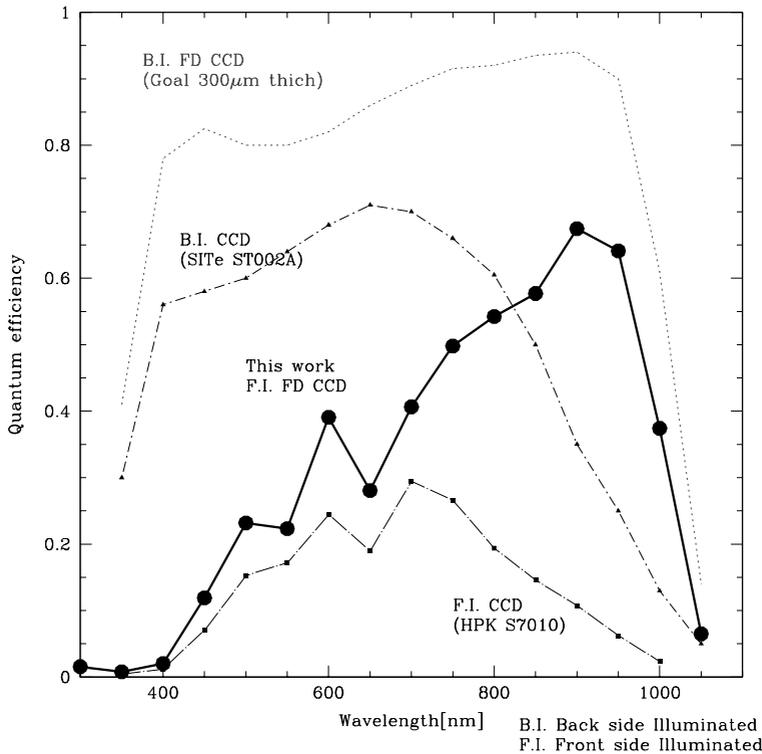


Figure 2. Quantum efficiency a prototype of the CCD under development.

On the other hand, the condition for the integration time is denoted as

$$XT_{mist} = t_{int}.$$

Combining the above conditions, the total required number of detectors is

$$n_c n_s \sim 88 \left(\frac{c}{0.5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sigma}{10\mu as}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{A}{1.55m^2}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{0.1}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\beta}{0.4}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{T_{mis}}{5yr}\right)^{-1} \\ \times \left(\frac{N_{pix-s}}{4096}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{N_{pix-c}}{2048}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin i}{\sin 3.5deg}\right).$$

3. Key Technologies

The study objective is to identify technology activities that shall be performed before the Project Implementation Phase, aiming at reducing the project implementation costs. Some of studies are shown in other presentations in these proceedings: Optics design and centroidings (Yano *et al.*, these proceedings); system simulation and software activities (Ueda *et al.*, these proceedings).

3.1. Detector

On the focal plane, about 7×14 CCDs are assembled and they measure the stellar images in time-delayed integration (TDI) mode. We are developing a new type of CCD, a back-illuminated fully-depleted CCD for infrared astronomy. The quantum efficiency of a prototype of the CCD is shown in Fig2 as a solid line. The efficiency at $0.9 \mu m$

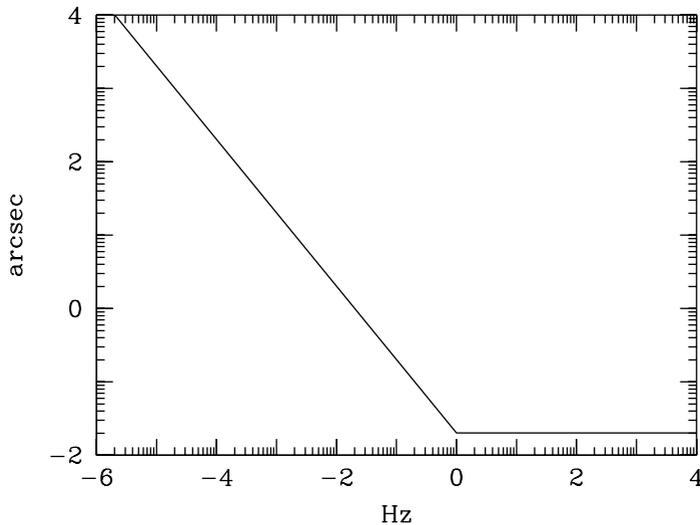


Figure 3. The requirement of satellite attitude control.

will be 90% in the near future. Impurity gathering techniques during the processing are employed to move impurities from the active sensor regions.

3.2. Attitude requirement

In our observations, the quality of the final scientific output is strongly dependent on the centroiding accuracy. In our simulation of centroiding algorithms, the satellite attitude is required to be controlled within 1 pixel for both scan and cross-scan directions. The requirement is shown in Fig. 3.

3.3. On board data handling

On-board object detection will ensure that variable stars, supernovae, transient sources, micro-lensed events, and minor planets will all be detected and catalogued to a faint limit. Each astrometric field comprises an astrometric sky mapper (ASM) and the astrometric field (AF). The sky mapper system provides an on-board capability for star detection and selection and for the star position and satellite scan-speed measurement. From the shape of the point spread function, timing of TDI operation is synchronized with satellite spin, and the spin axis is aligned with the detector implementation.

For each detected star, a window is selected around the star to optimise the complex trade-off between minimising read-out noise, maximising scientific return, and demanding feasible communications.

3.4. Monitoring the basic angle

JASMINE will measure the speed and position of a billion stars with extremely high precision ($10 \mu\text{as}$ accuracy). The lines-of-sight of the two telescopes are separated by an angle (called the “basic angle”) of about $99^\circ 5$. The basic angle stability should be within $10 \mu\text{as}$ rms over the satellite revolution period of 5 hr, or should be at least monitored with this accuracy.

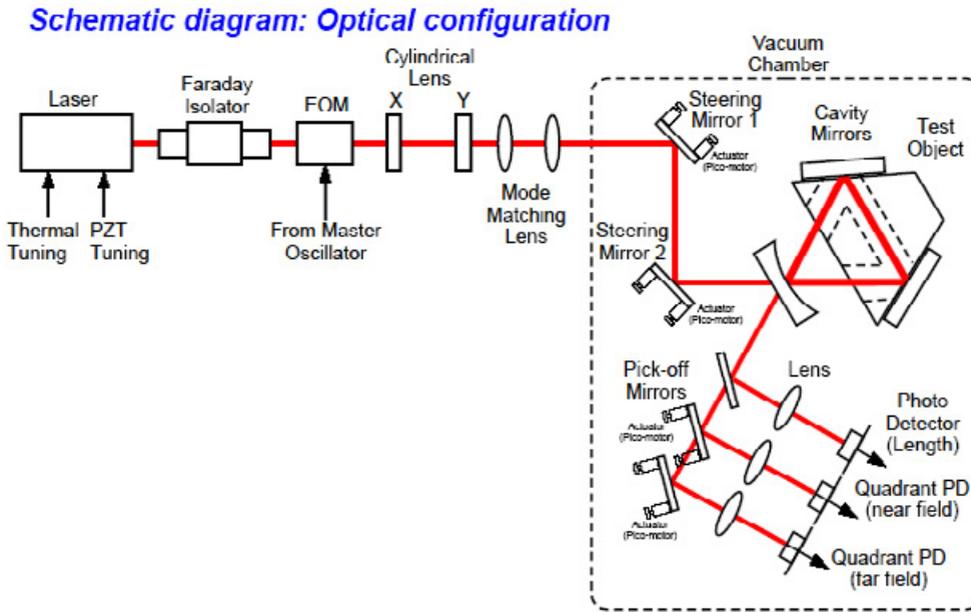


Figure 4. The basic angle monitor.

A technique of monitoring angle is developing in gravitational wave detection projects. The optimum localisation accuracy of the fringe pattern equals:

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi B\sqrt{N}}$$

where λ , B , N , and α are the wavelength, the length of the baseline, total number of detected photons, and the accuracy, respectively.

We have started ground-based experiments of basic angle monitor. The design of the instruments are shown in Fig. 4.

3.5. Telecommunication

The observed number of stars ($z < 17$ mag) is estimated to be 3.2×10^4 per square degree. If we use all data within the stellar window, $5 \times 9 \times 16$ bits are needed for each star. Considering the JASMINE specification parameters, 9.1 Mbps are required for data transfer. We assumed that telecommunication is enabled during 8 hr/day. For transferring such large amount of data, a big parabolic antenna is needed, which may affect the attitude stability.

For telemetry data for faint stars, pixels in the cross-scan direction are integrated and a 5×20 -bit stream is used. The advantage of this procedure is not only that it reduces data rates, but also decreases read-out noise. By doing this, data rates are reduced to 1.3 Mbps. Applying an appropriate loss-less data compression method, a phased array antenna can be applied for our telecommunication system. For data compression, Karhunen Loeve transformation and Rice compression may be applied.

4. Conclusions

JASMINE is a unique space astrometric mission using the infrared band. JASMINE will deliver huge scientific impact across the whole of astrophysics, especially the structure

and evolution of the Galaxy. But JASMINE will observe only the Galactic disk and bulge. Maintaining close contact between the various proposed space astrometry missions is strongly required for understanding the whole of the Galactic structure. Since FY 2003, we have started collaboration with NASDA, ISAS (both institutes are unified to JAXA), Tokyo University, and the Gravitational wave detection team in NAOJ. System investigation has progressed very much. Until 2009, a mission proposal will be performed.

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