# ULTRAVIOLET ASTRONOMY IN THE XXI CENTURY





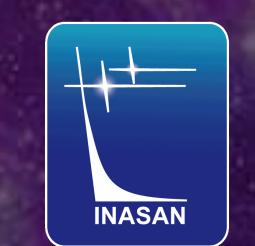


# Spectroscopic Investigation of Nebular Gas - SING A Dedicated NUV Spectrograph to Study Extended Objects



Jayant Murthy<sup>1</sup>, Mikhail Sachkov<sup>2</sup>, Rekhesh Mohan<sup>1</sup>, Bharat Chandra<sup>1</sup>, B.G. Nair<sup>1</sup>, Shanti Prabha<sup>1</sup>, Richa Rai<sup>1</sup>, Margarita Safonova<sup>1</sup>, Vladimir Shmagin<sup>2</sup>

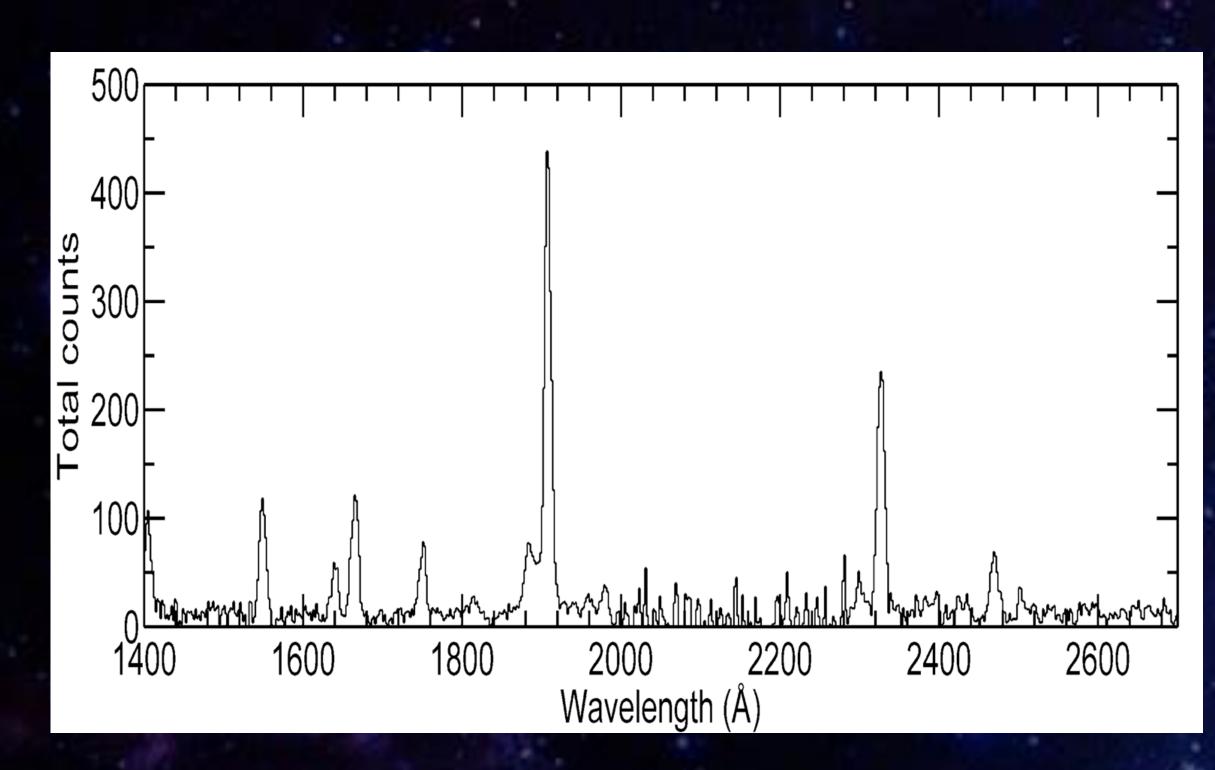
- <sup>1</sup> Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, India
- <sup>2</sup> Institute of Astronomy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia



### Overview

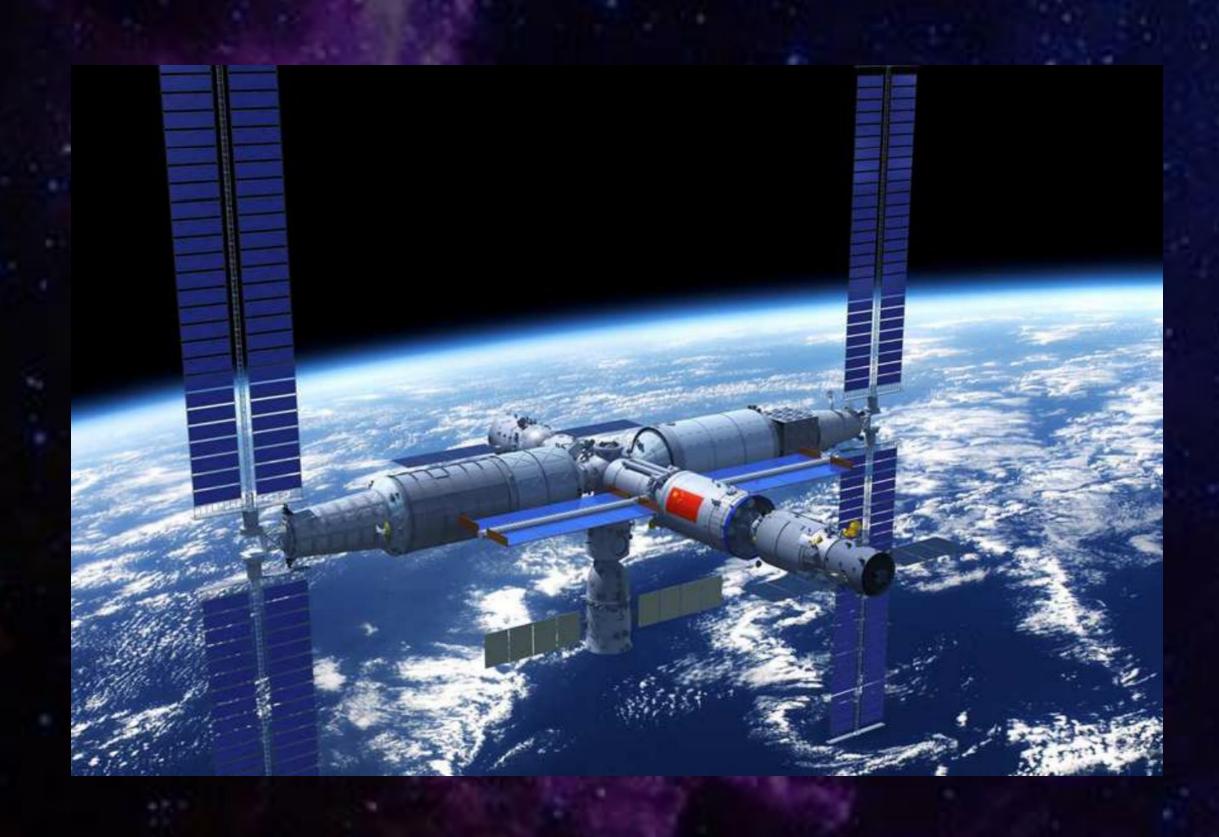
SING is a near ultraviolet (NUV) spectrograph to fly under the UNOOSA umbrella on the CSS. It will observe in the wavelength range from 1400 Å to 2700 Å with a spectral resolution of about 3 Å at 2000 Å and a spatial resolution of 11" - 20" over a FOV of 1.1° x 7.6".

Our primary science objective is to study the physical conditions in extended regions of the sky, from hot gas in supernova remnants (SNR) to the warm gas in planetary nebulae to cold gas in molecular clouds.



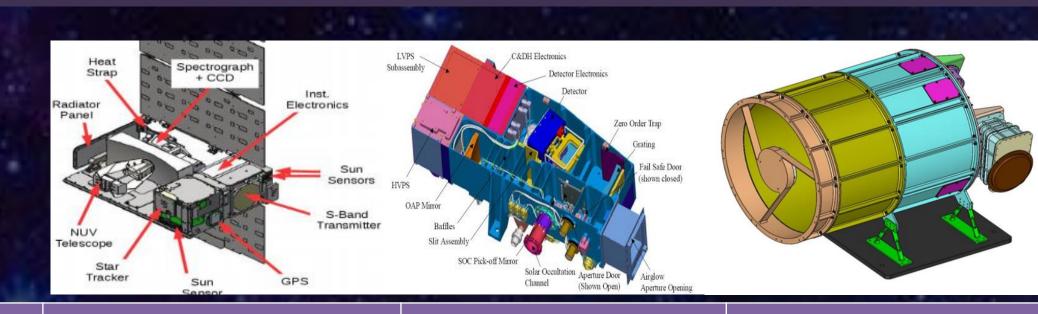
Simulated spectra of the Veil Nebula (Cygnus X-5) from SING with a resolution of 3 Å and an exposure time of 1000 seconds.

# Platform



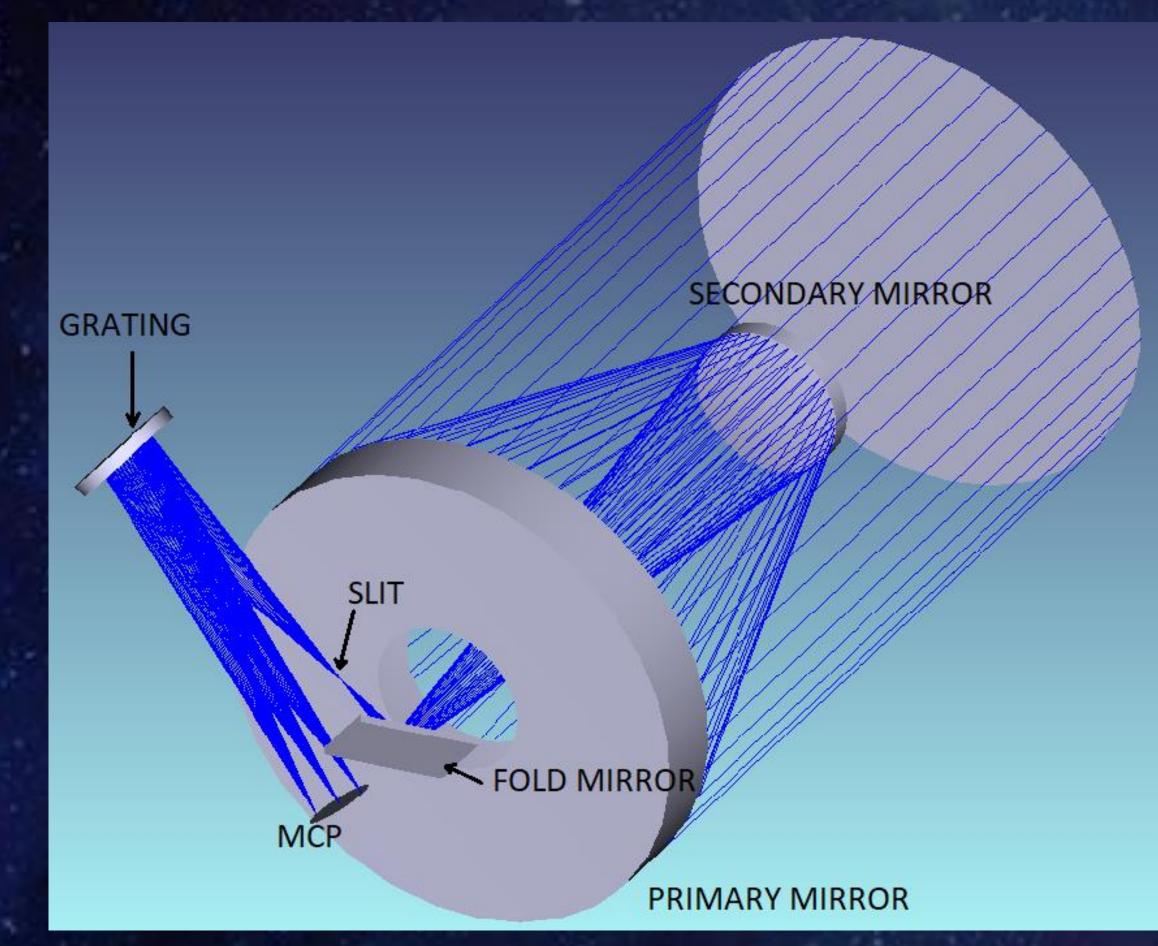
- Chinese Modular Space Station
- Altitude: 340 to 450 km
- Orbital inclination: 42 to 43 degrees

# **Mission Comparison**



	CUTE	Alice	SING
Effective Area	28 cm <sup>2</sup>	~0.24 cm <sup>2</sup>	~15 cm <sup>2</sup>
Field of view	0.38° x 80″	6° x 0.1°	1.1° x 7.6″
Operating wavelength	2515 – 3335 Å	520–1870Å	1400- 2700 Å
Wavelength resolution	1.23 Å (at 3000 Å)	9 Å	3 Å (at 2000 Å)
Spatial resolution	5.8"	~0.6°	11''

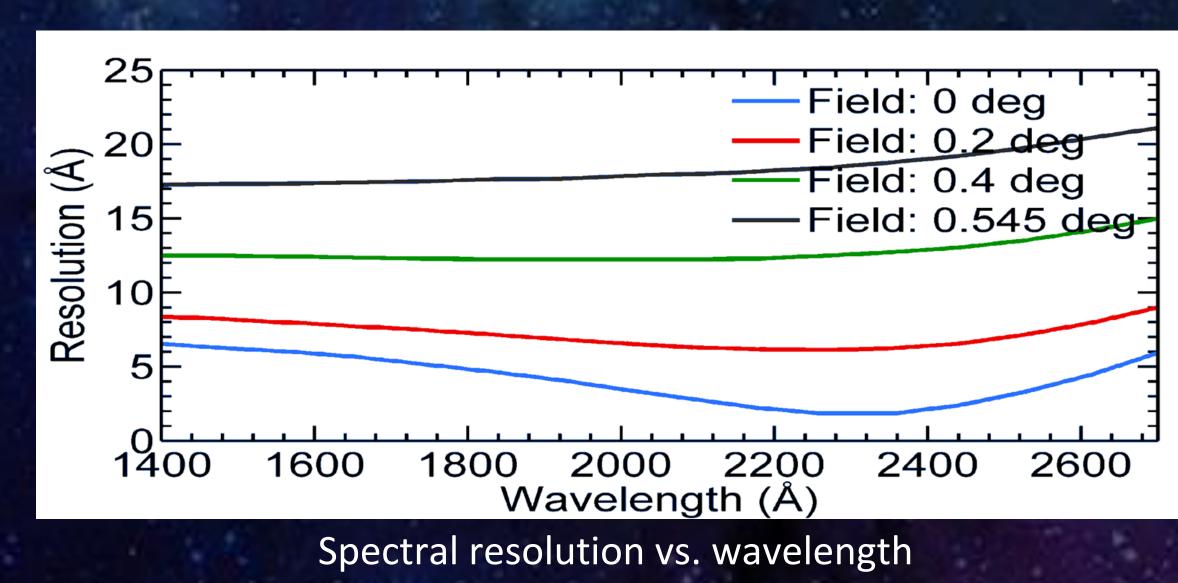
# **Optical Design**



3D optical layout

- Effective area: 15cm<sup>2</sup> at 2000 Å
- Coating: Al+MgF2

# **Optical Performance**

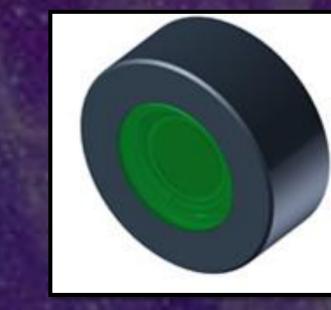


30 (20) 20 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 Wavelength (Å)

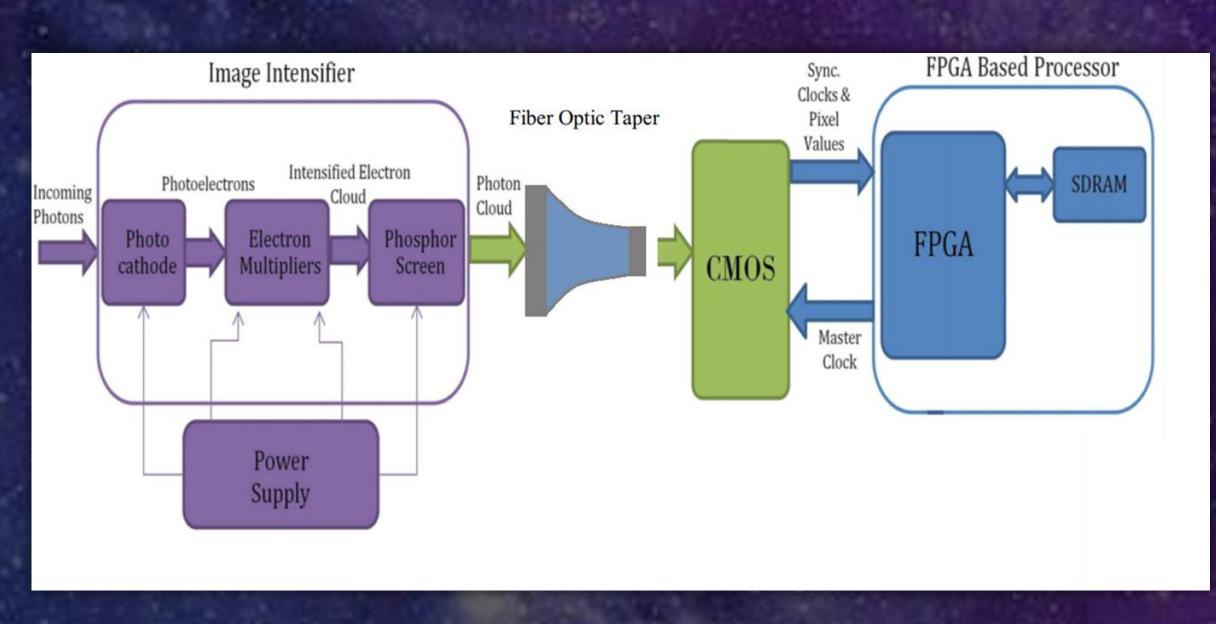
Effective area plot

## Detector

Photek MCP-based detector with FPGA based readout operating in photon counting mode. The photocathode is solar-blind CsTe.

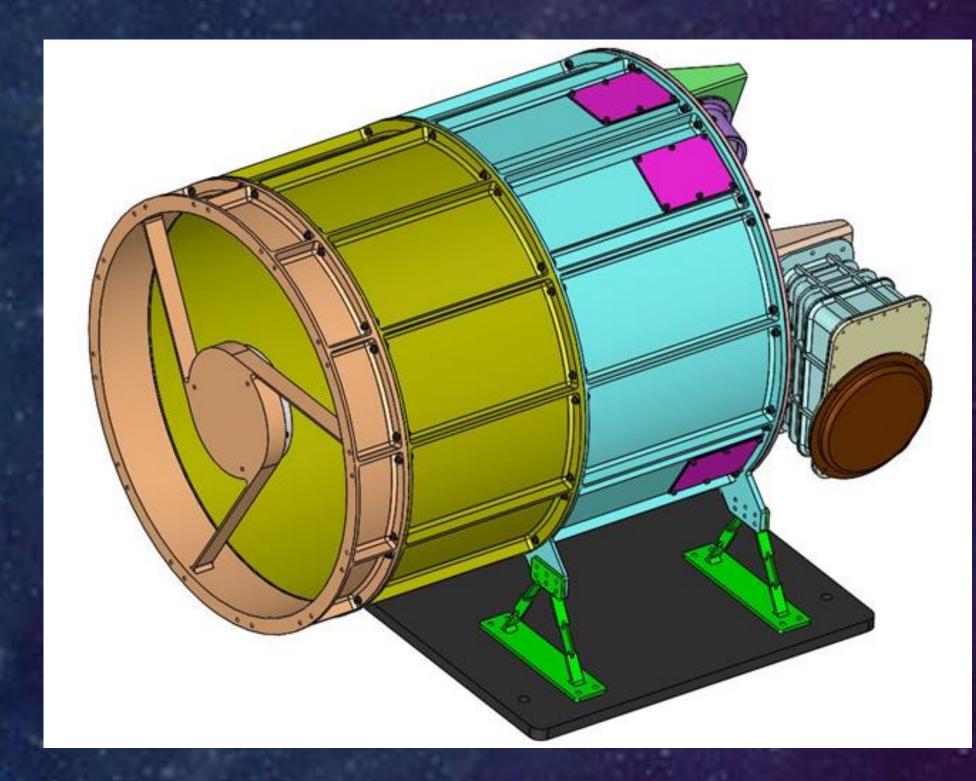


Photek MCP Detector



Flow chart of Photon counting mode operation

# Mechanical Design



3D mechanical model of SING

- CFRP Body
- Invar mounts

# **Instrument Specification**

150				
100	SING Specification			
100	Focal ratio	F/6.92		
13	Passband	$1400 - 2700 \; { m \AA}$		
	Plate scale	2.42''/pixel		
1	Spectral Resolution (@2000 Å)	$3~{ m \AA}$		
. 4.5	Effective area (@2000 Å)	$15 \text{ cm}^2$		
	FOV	$1.13^{\circ} \text{ by } 7.6''$		
. 4	Mass	< 25  kg		
-4	Instrument size	$500 \times 400 \times 400 \text{ mm}^3$		
50	Telescope			
30	Primary mirror size	300 mm		
$W^{\mu}$	Secondary mirror size	94  mm		
-	PM radius of curvature	937.5  mm		
37	SM radius of curvature	418.182  mm		
	PM conic constant	-1		
70	SM conic constant	-3.645		
	Detector			
6	Type	MCP-based		
0.3	Diameter	$40   \mathrm{mm}$		
	Photocathode	Cesium Telluride		
	MCP pore size	$10~\mu\mathrm{m}$		
	Sensor format $(H \times V)$	$1675 \times 1675 \text{ pixels}$		