Mission HYADES (HYdrogen And DEuterium Surveyor)

In search of the cosmic origins of Earth's oceans and new reservoirs of water in our and other planetary systems

Credit:

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Michał Drahus, Piotr Guzik, Tomasz Kawalec, Mikołaj Sabat Jagiellonian University in Cracow

Basics of cometary photochemistry



Origin of water on Earth



Late heavy bombardment. Image credit: NASA

Numerical data from Müller et al. (2022)



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Origin of water on Earth



D/H ratio in water in the first Myr after Sun formation

Water reservoir in the Main Belt of asteroids?



Comet 133P photographed by the UH's 2.2-m telescope on Mauna Kea

Outgassing from interstellar objects



telescope: 8-m Gemini N

Meet HYADES: HYdrogen And DEuterium Surveyor



Meet **HYADES**: HYdrogen And DEuterium Surveyor

Solar panels

Up to 100 W of

average power



Subsystems

Reaction wheels Star trackers Power, battery Communication Board computer

Meet HYADES: HYdrogen And DEuterium Surveyor

Gas absorption module

M4 **M3** 0 **M1** M2 M5 Telescope **Detector** M1 = 9.5 cmType: MCP KBr photocathode 2.5 cm imaging dia

MgF₂ coatings (85% at Ly α) Produces parallel beam

SiC optics





HYADES: sensitivity

5 sigma outgassing limits (1 au from Sun and Earth)

50 grams/second of H₂O

30 grams/second of HDO

What makes **HYADES** so sensitive?

- * Extreme brightness of the Lyman alpha line
- ★ Very long ionization lifetime of H and D (~ 2 months at 1 au)
- ★ Large field of view (~ 2 deg)
- ★ Very low sky background (~ 200 R in H and ~ 20 R in D)

	HYADES	Hubble STIS	SOHO SWAN	VLT UVES	JWST NIRSpec
Diameter	9.5 cm	2.4 m	2.7 cm	8.2 m	6.5 m
Throughput	4%	4%	1%	0.35%	30%
Sky area	1° x 1°	0.2″ x 6″	5° x 5°	1.8″ x 10″	0.4" x 3.8"
Exp time	100 hrs	100 hrs	45 sec	100 hrs	100 hrs
HDO tracer	D	D	-	OD	HDO
H ₂ O tracer	Н	Н	Н	ОН	H ₂ O
00 kg/s	5 sigma outg	assing limits (1 a	au from Sun and	l Earth) 🔶 H	HDO H ₂ O
10 kg/s			•		
1 kg/s		•			
00 g/s					
10 g/s	8				-

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HDO tracer	D	D	-	OD	HDO
H ₂ O tracer	Н	Н	Н	OH	H ₂ O
00 kg/s	_ 5 sigma outg	assing limits (1 a	au from Sun and	l Earth) - H	HDO H ₂ O
10 kg/s			•		
1 kg/s		•			
00 g/s					
10 g/s					_

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HDO tracer	D	D	-	OD	HDO
H ₂ O tracer	Н	Н	н	ОН	H ₂ O
100 kg/s	5 sigma outg	assing limits (1 a	au from Sun and	I Earth) ● ⊦	HDO H2O
10 kg/s			•		
1 kg/s		•			
100 g/s					
10 g/s	8				•

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HDO tracer	D	D	-	OD	HDO
H ₂ O tracer	Н	Н	Н	ОН	H ₂ O
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10 kg/s			•		
1 kg/s		•			
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100 kg/s	5 sigma outg	assing limits (1 a	au from Sun and	d Earth) 🛛 🖡	HDO H2O
10 kg/s			•		
1 kg/s		•			
100 g/s					
10 g/s	8				•

HYADES: optical performance







Gas absorption unit manufacturing process:

- 1. Glass body shaping (Hamamatsu)
- 2. Welding the filaments unit to cell body (Hamamatsu)
- 3. Attachment of the pressure valve (Hamamatsu)
- 3. Attachment of MgF2 windows to cell body (Hamamatsu)
- 5. Obtaining vacuum conditions inside the cell (University)
- 6. H/D gas introduction and valve sealing (University)

HYADES: components summary

	Mass [kg]	Peak power [W]	Est. cost [EUR]
Telescope optics and subsystems	1.5	-	75000
MCP detector	1.25	6 / 0	75000
Gas absorption unit	3	28 / 0	150000
High-voltage generator	2	0 / 30	100000
Science instruments	7.75	34	400000
Critical mission services	_	_	100000
Launch	_	_	300000
6U CubeSat bus in ready to fly package	4.2	_	800000
Satellite total cost	-	-	1600000

HYADES: commissioning plan

In-flight commissioning and testing:

- 1. Communication tests, establishing the actual data transfer
- 2. Point source observations to:
 - determine pointing and guiding stability
 - characterize PSF over the FoV
 - determine photometric stability
 - test detector linearity
- 3. Calibration with spectrophotometric standards (CALSPEC):
 - cold star to account for Lyman-alpha emission
 - hot star to establish continuum component effect on cold star observation
- 4. Background observations to determine the gas-cell performance for the expected electrical configurations
- 5. Determining the overall optical performance on extended objects (comets)

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Throughput	4%	4%	1%	5% (50%) x 7%	30%
Sky area	1° x 1°	0.2″ x 6″	5° x 5°	1.8″ (1.5″) x 10″	0.4″ x 3.8″
Exp time	100 hrs	100 hrs	45 sec	100 hrs	100 hrs
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