



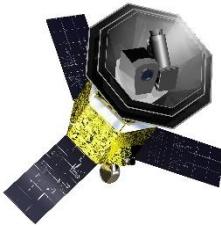
Cryogenic Architecture of LiteBIRD Satellite

Takashi Hasebe

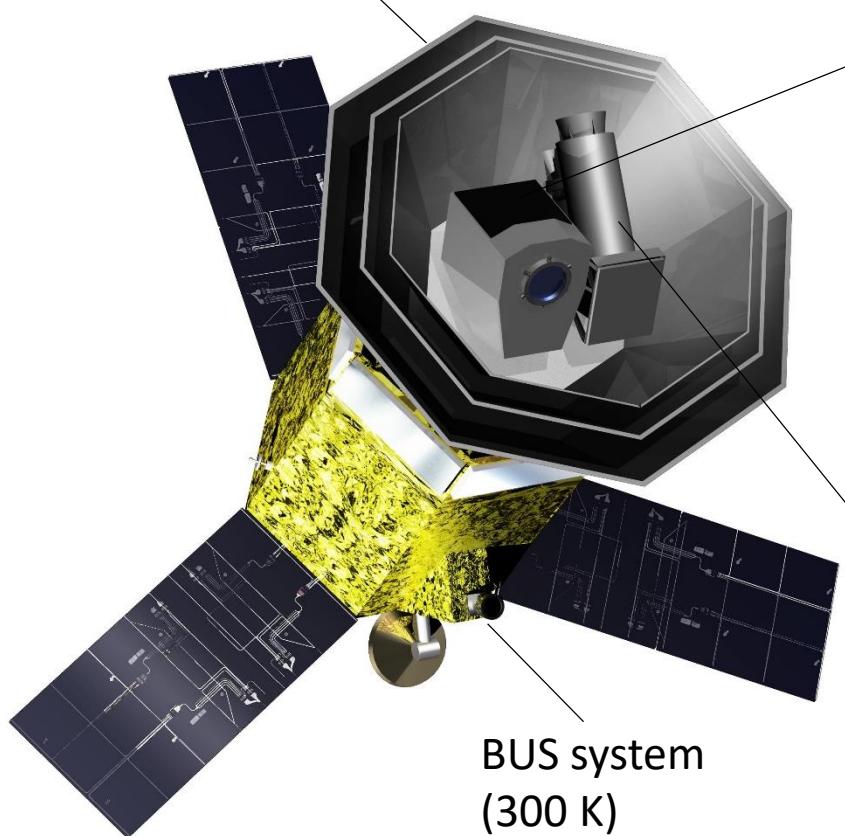
on behalf of LiteBIRD Joint Study Group

Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS),
Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

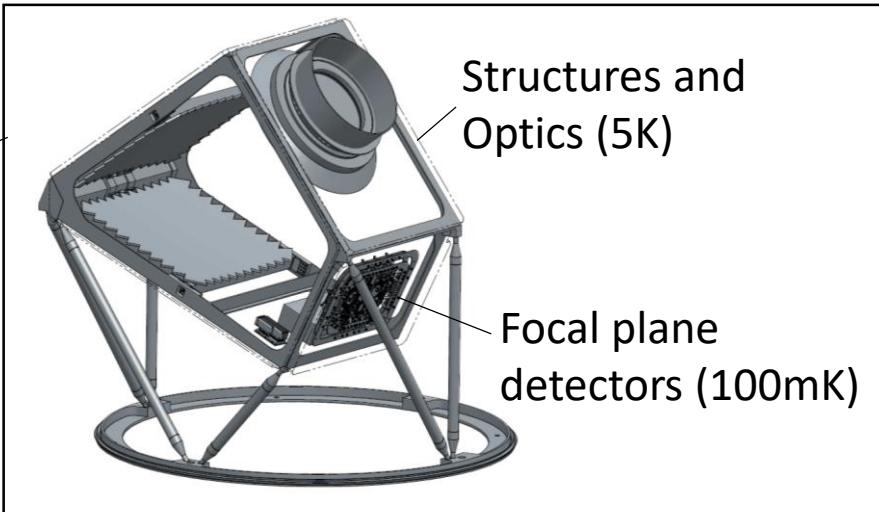
LiteBIRD Instruments



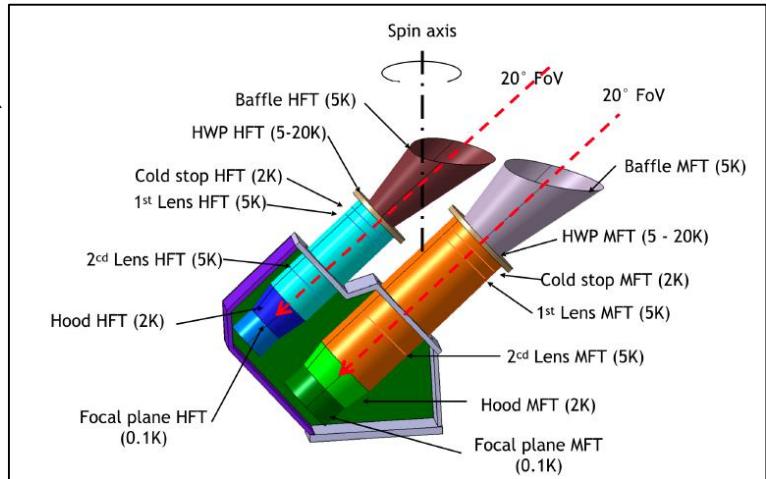
Thermal Shields (30 - 200 K)



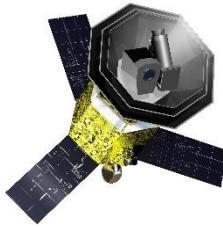
Low Frequency Telescope (LFT)



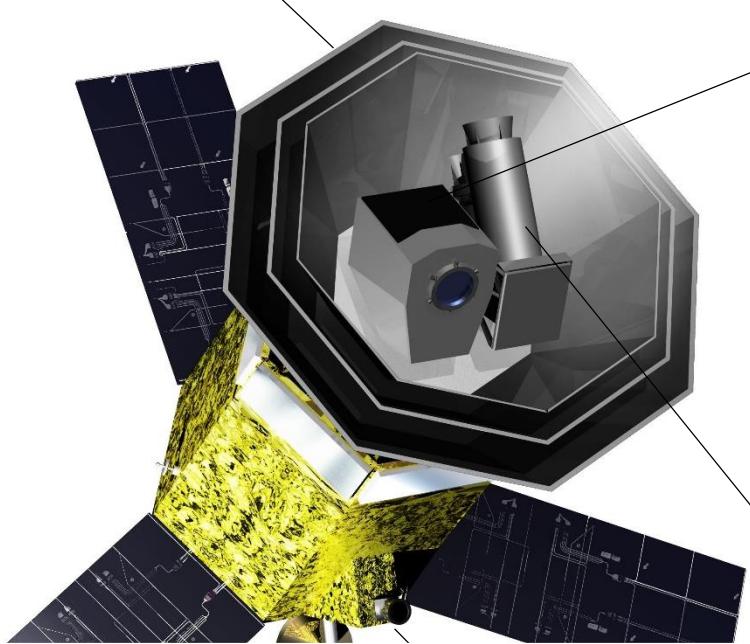
Mid and High Frequency Telescopes (MHFT)



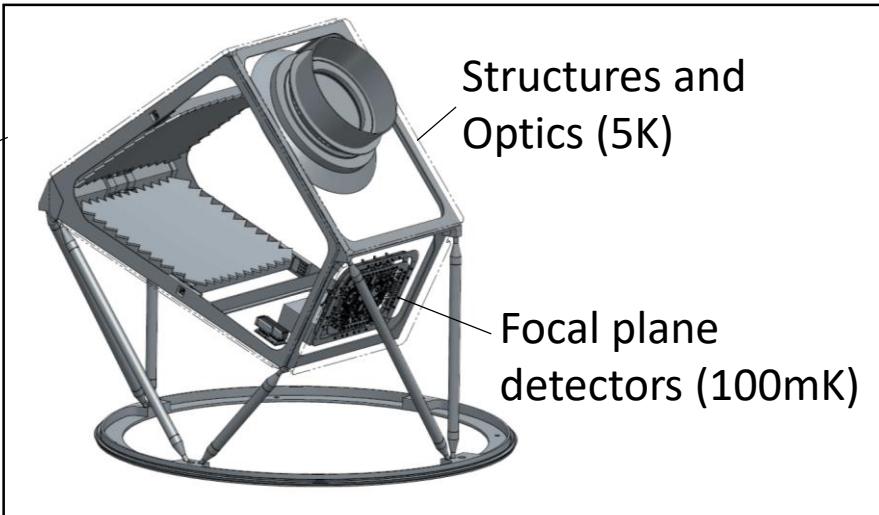
LiteBIRD Instruments



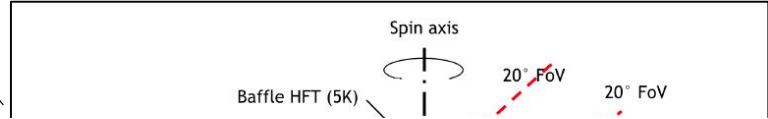
Thermal Shields (30 - 200 K)



Low Frequency Telescope (LFT)

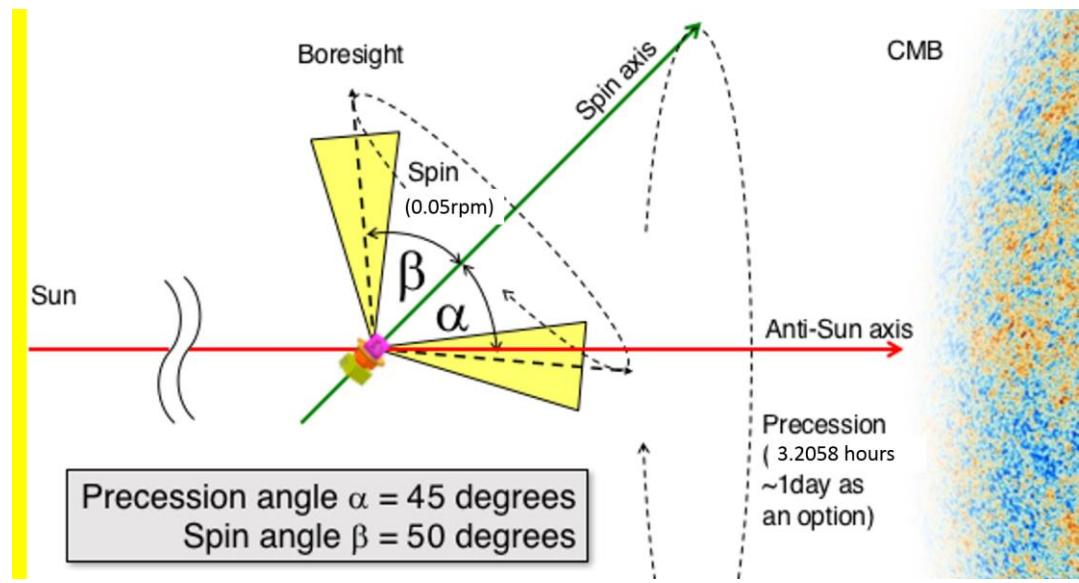
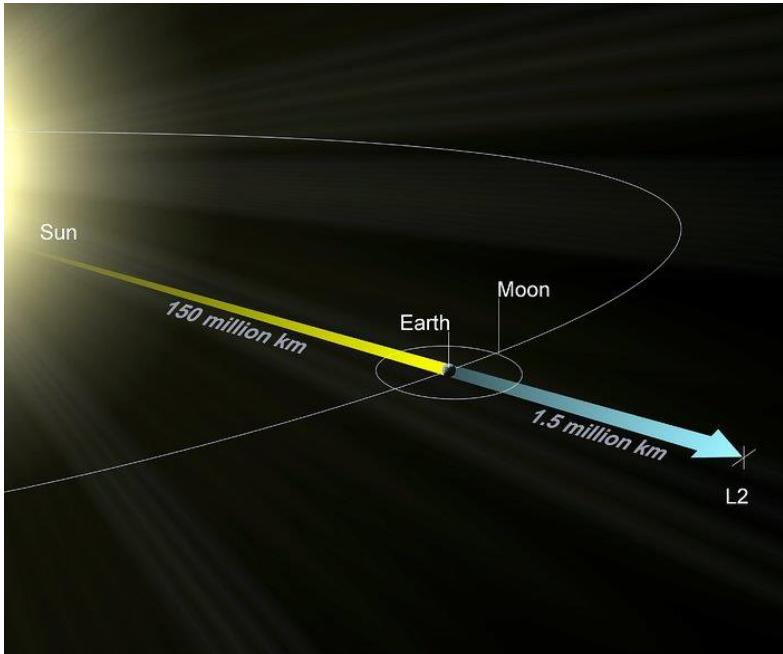


Mid and High Frequency Telescopes (MHFT)



- ~5000 superconducting detectors array (100 mK).
- 5 K telescopes to mitigate radiation noise from instruments.

LiteBIRD on L2 Orbit

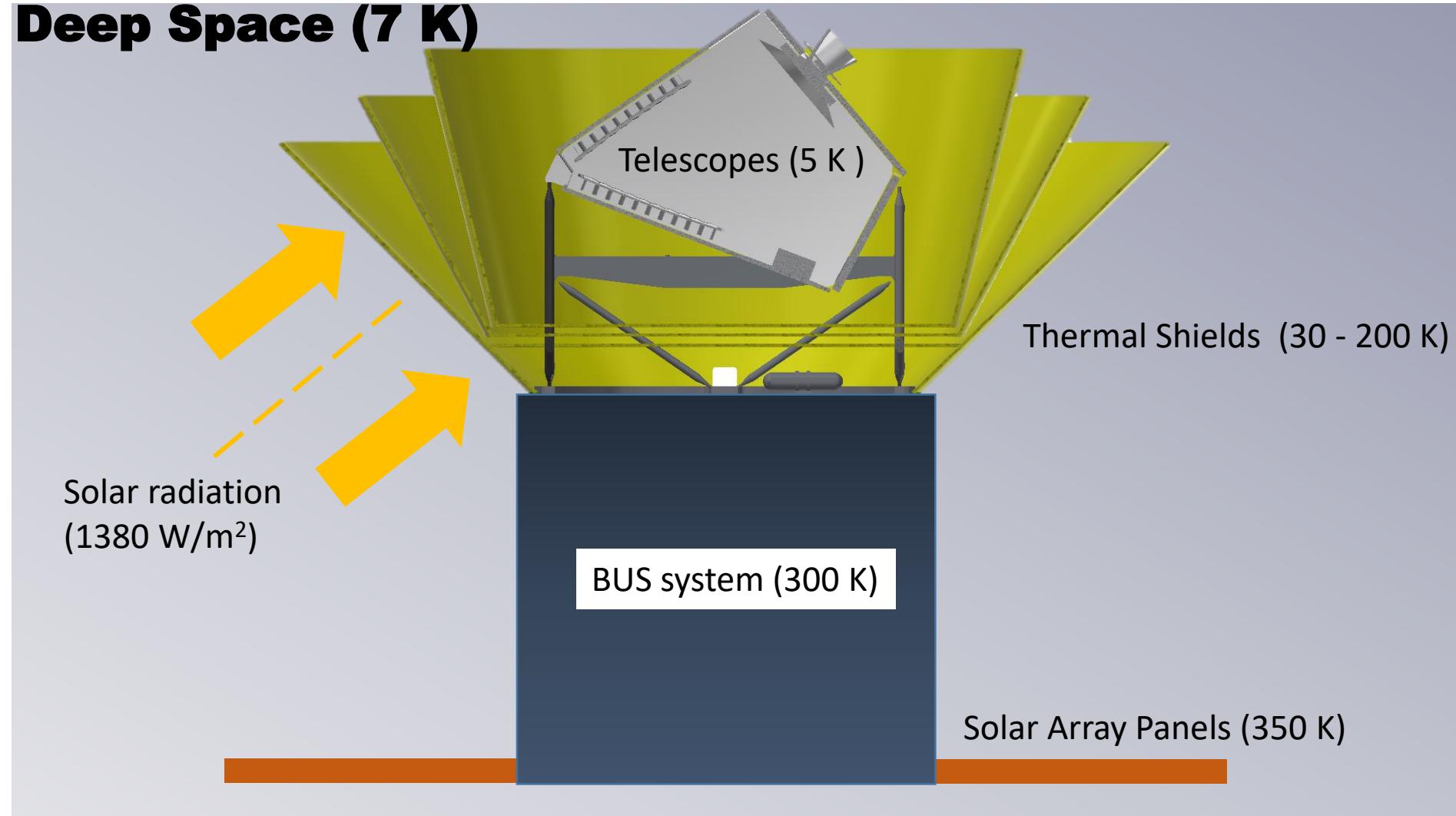


- Stable thermal environment
- Deep space radiative cooling
- Limited electric power
- Limited cooling power

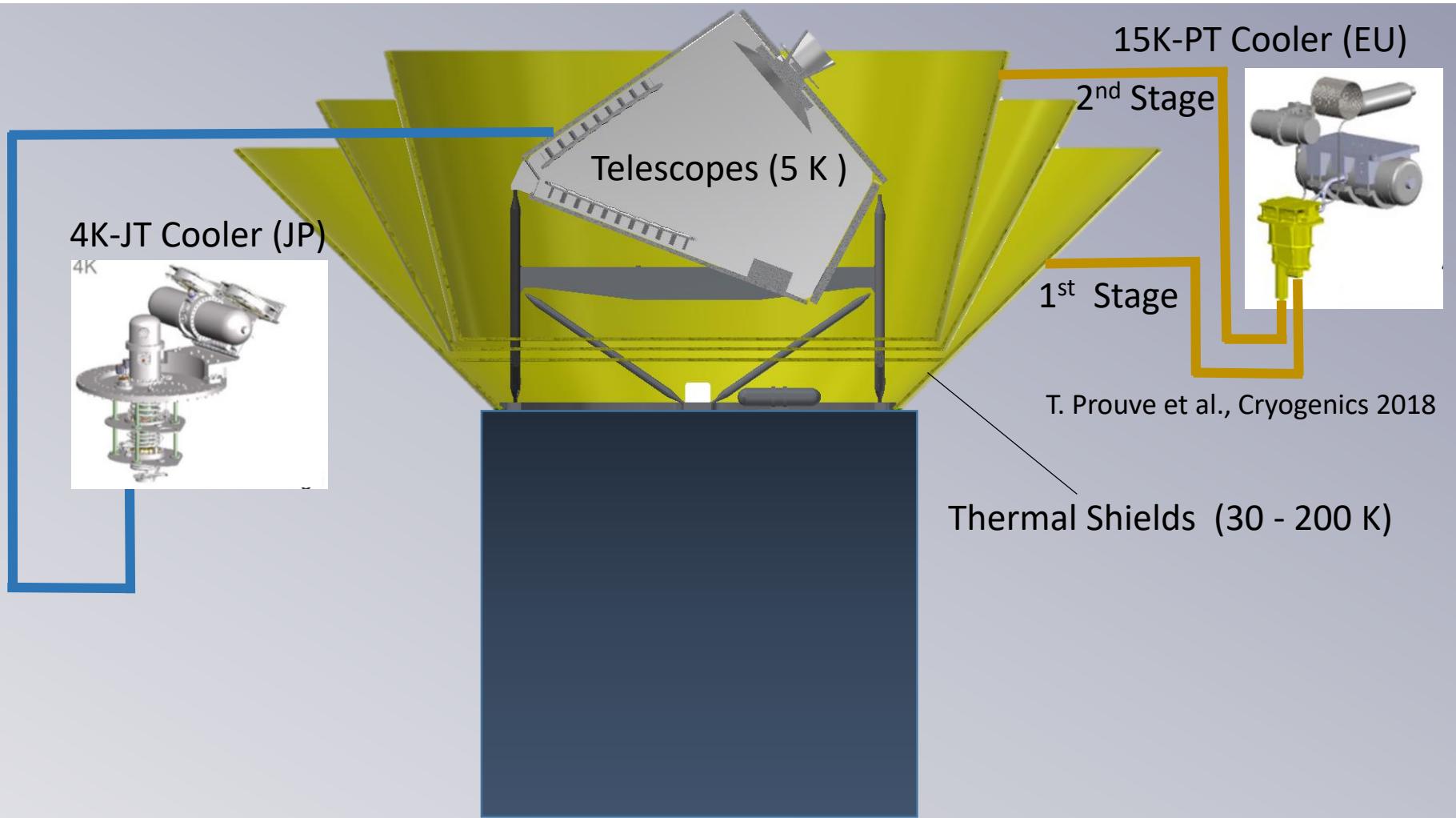
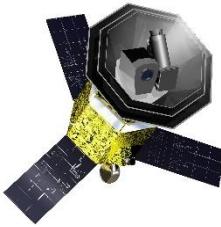
Thermal Environment



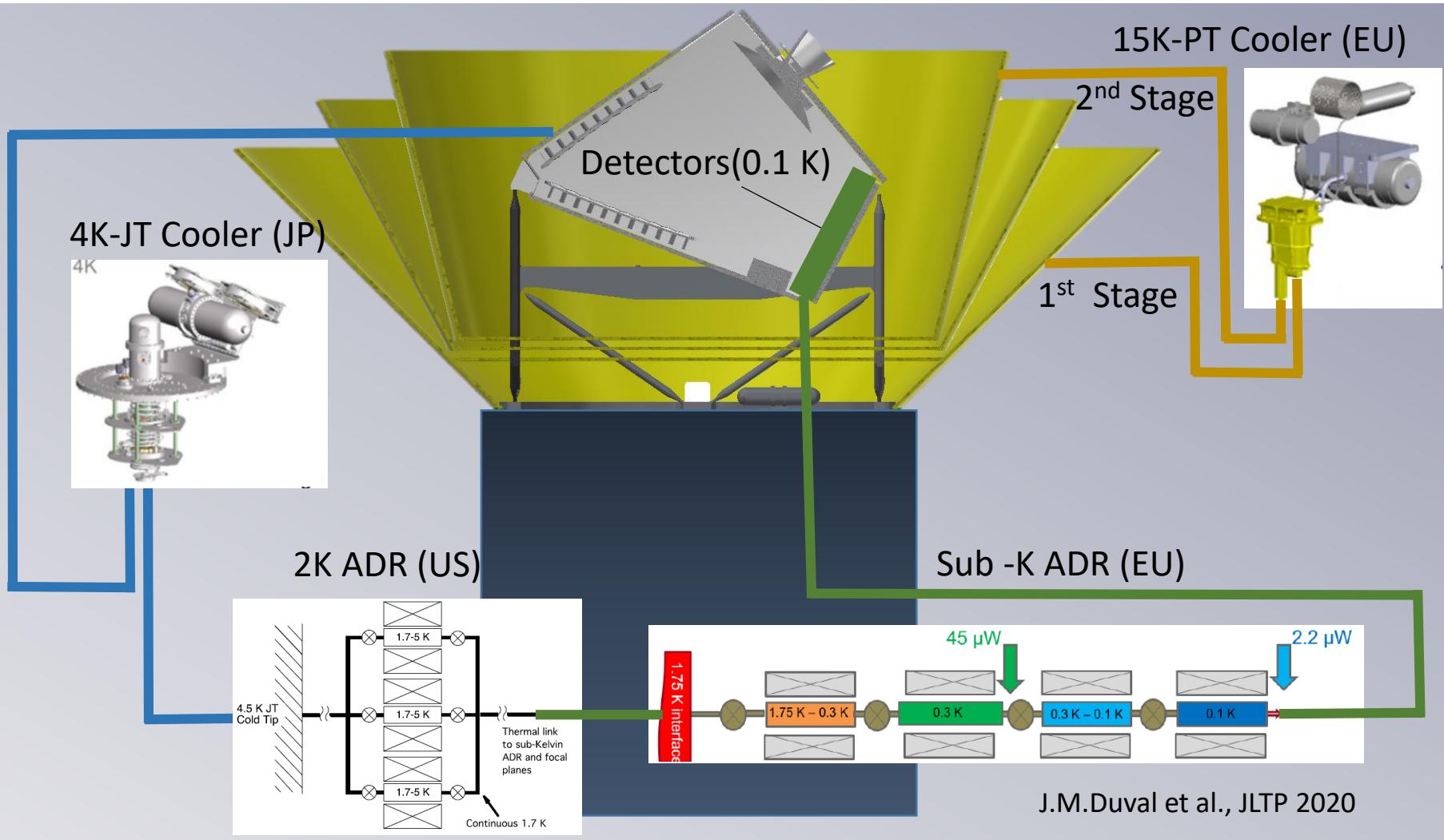
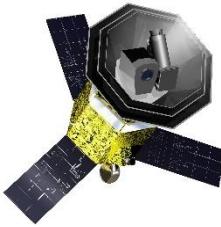
Deep Space (7 K)



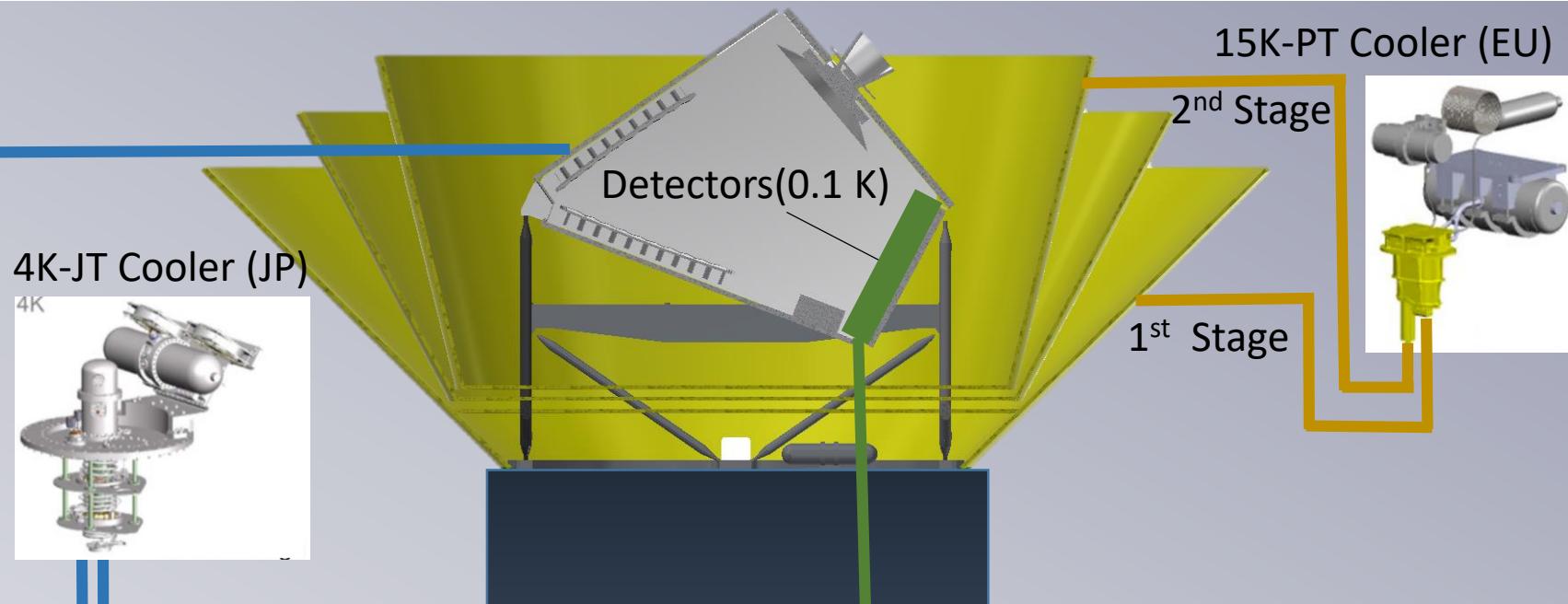
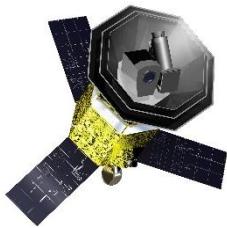
Mechanical Coolers



Mechanical Coolers

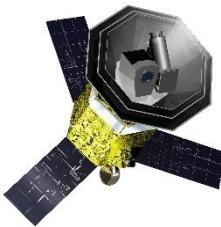


Mechanical Coolers

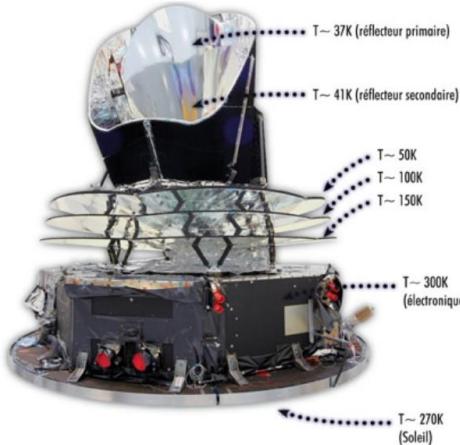


- JP group is responsible for 300 – 5K cryochain.
- 4K-JT cooling power : **40 mW @ 4.5 K**

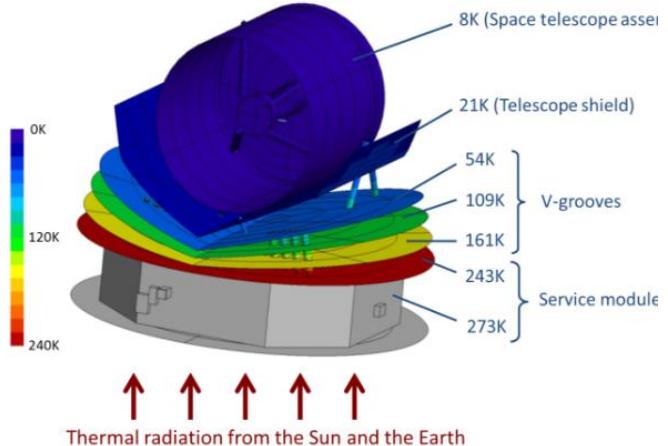
Radiative Cooling



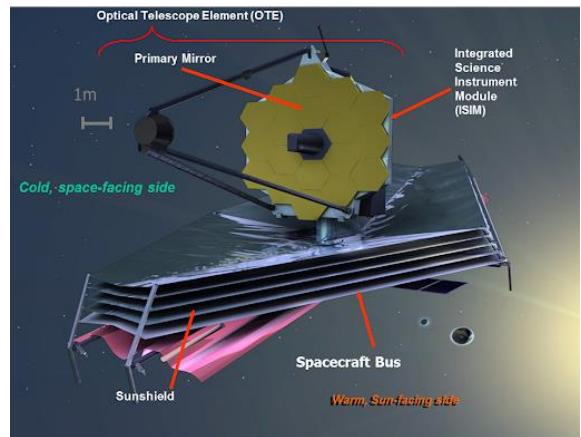
Planck



SPICA



JWST

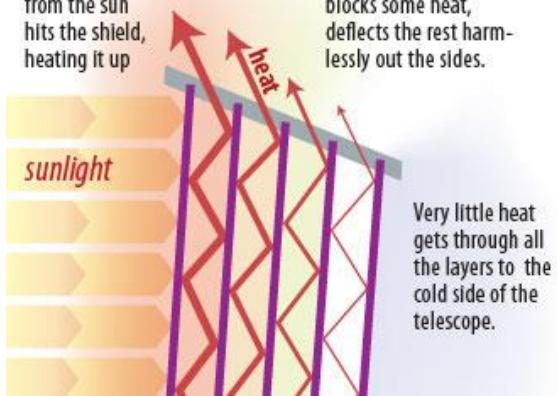


Cross-Section of Webb's Five-Layer Sunshield

Light and heat from the sun hits the shield, heating it up

sunlight

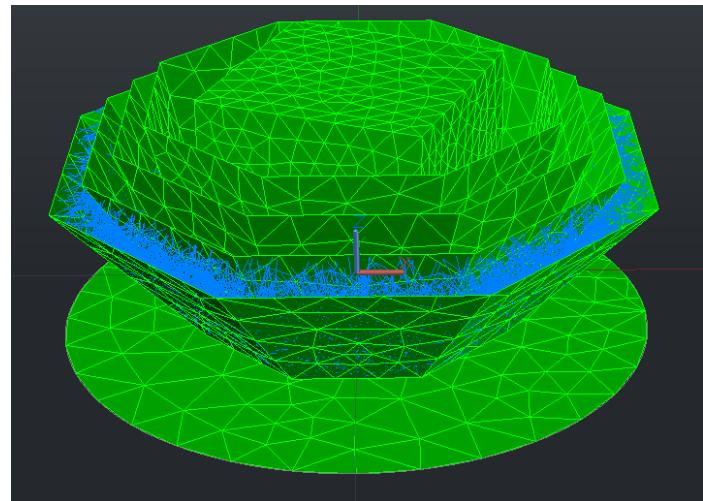
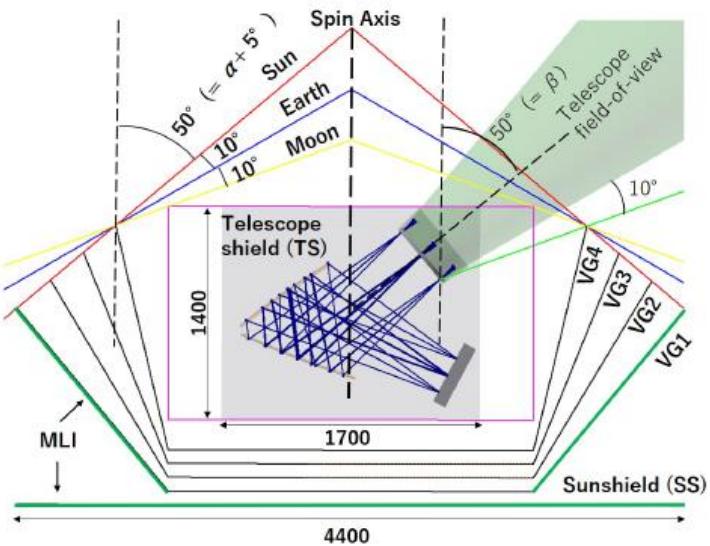
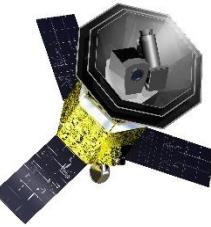
Each layer of material blocks some heat, deflects the rest harmlessly out the sides.



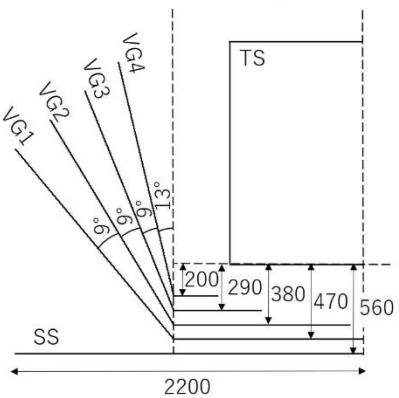
Very little heat gets through all the layers to the cold side of the telescope.

<https://jwst.nasa.gov/content/observatory/sunshield.html>

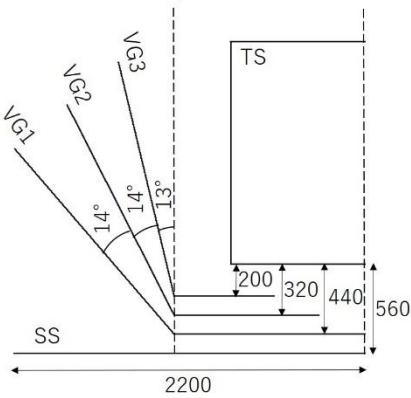
Thermal Shield Design



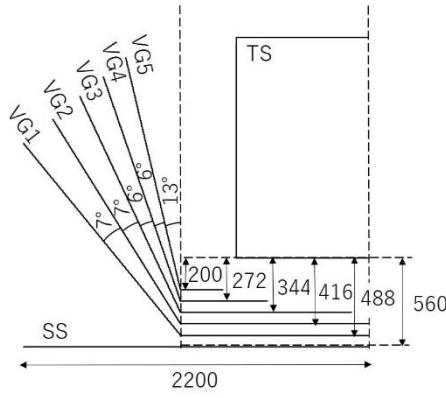
Baseline and option D



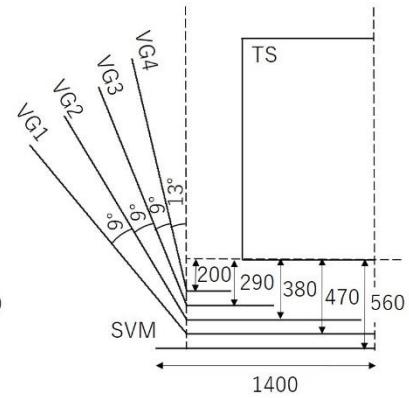
Option A



Option B

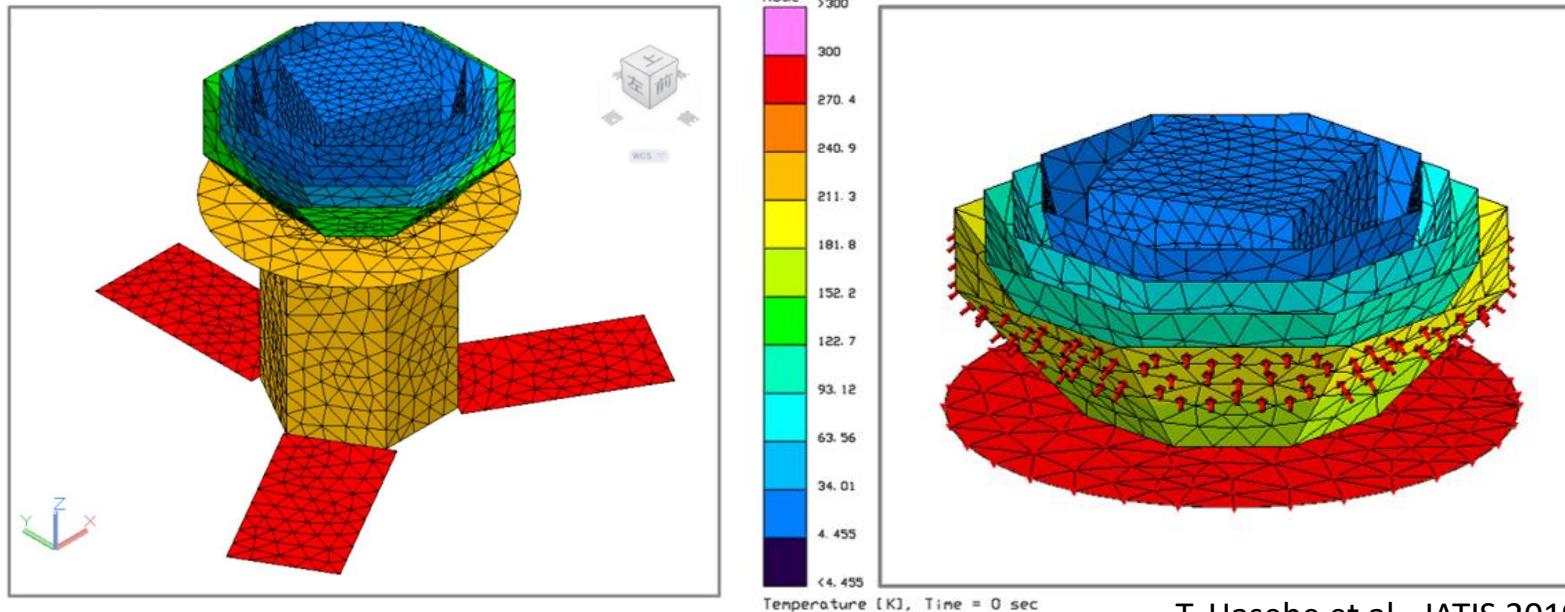
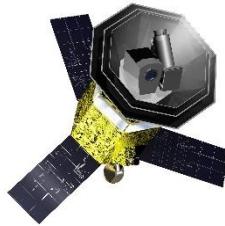


Option C



Design optimization has been done

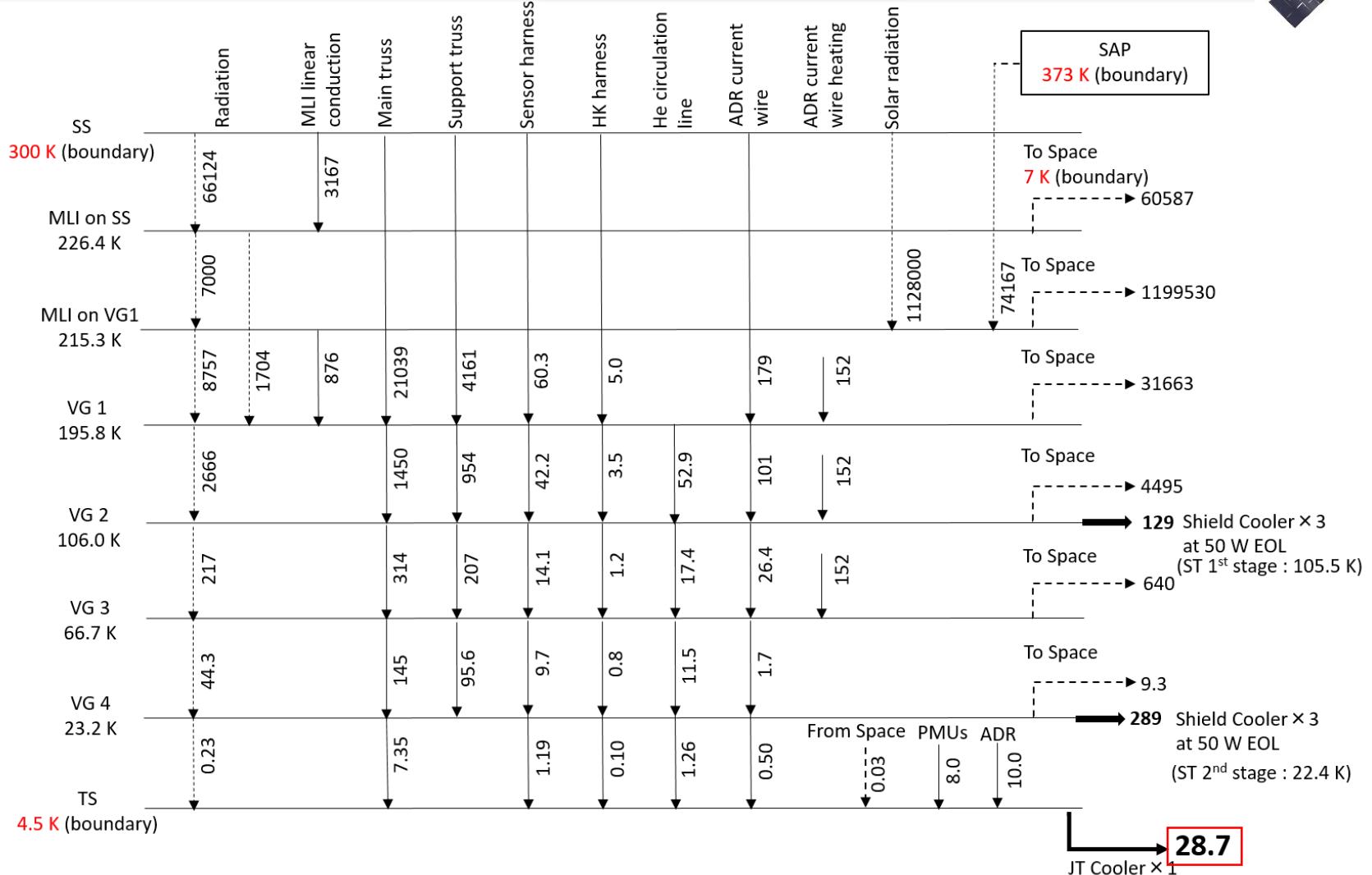
Thermal Simulation



T. Hasebe et al., JATIS 2019

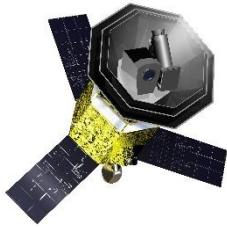
- Radiative heat from the Sun, SAP, BUS system etc...
- Conductive heat from Structures, Harnesses etc...
- Heat inputs from Instruments
- Cooling by Cryocoolers

Heat Flow



Current model achieves 4.5 K with < 30 mW cooling power

Summary



1. Cryogenics is a key technology for high sensitive space science missions.
2. LiteBIRD uses a combination of cryocoolers and radiative cooling to realize the high-performance cooling system.
3. We established a robust thermal architecture during the cosmic acceleration program.