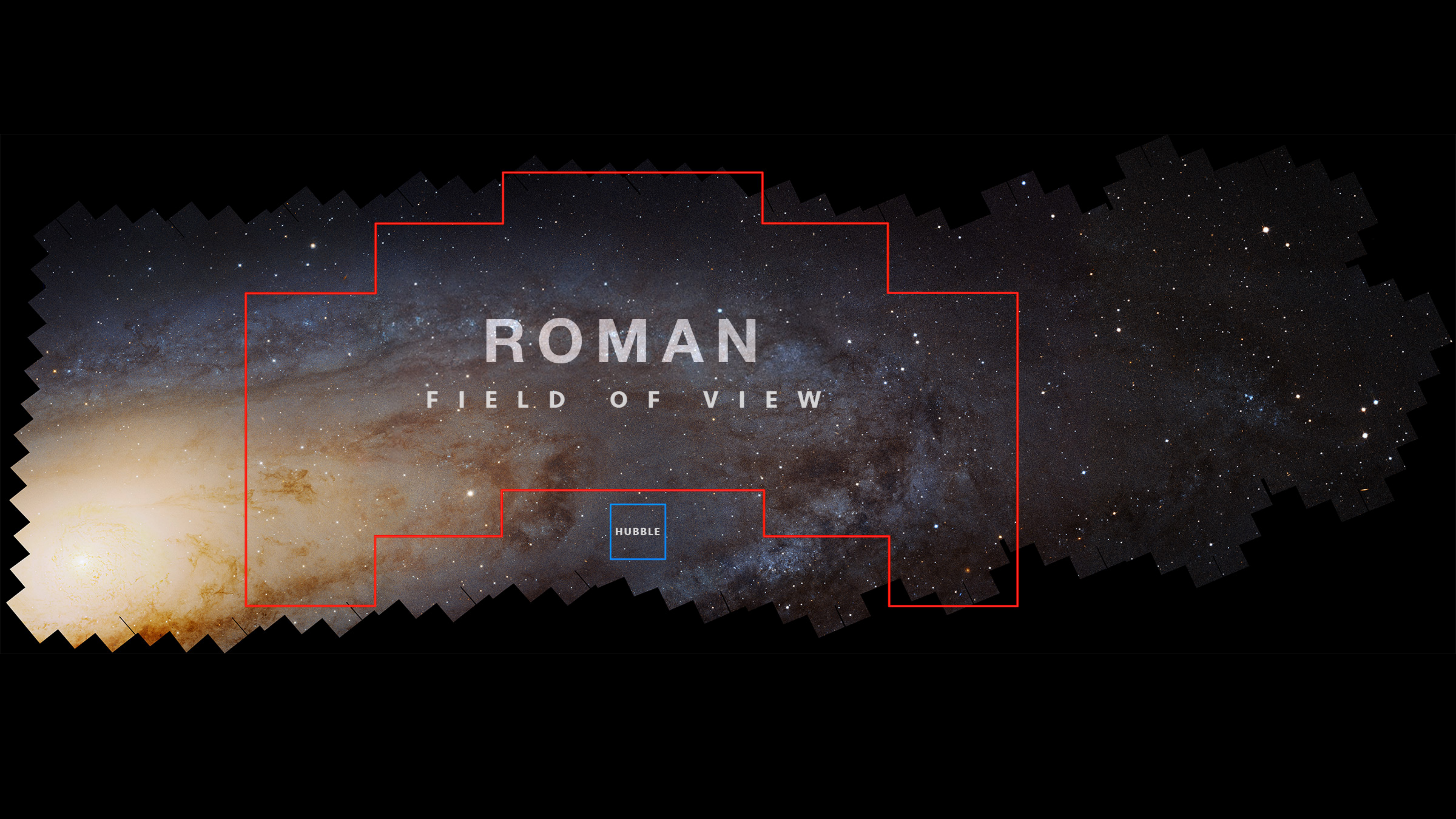


An Introduction to the Roman Space Telescope
Relative Calibration System

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ROMAN

FIELD OF VIEW

HUBBLE

The image shows a large, irregularly shaped galaxy with a bright yellowish-white core and a diffuse, reddish-brown outer structure. The galaxy is set against a dark background filled with numerous stars. A red stepped outline follows the general shape of the galaxy, with a small blue square box labeled 'HUBBLE' positioned in the lower right quadrant of the galaxy's field. The text 'ROMAN' and 'FIELD OF VIEW' is centered over the galaxy.

ROMAN

F I E L D O F V I E W

HUBBLE



OMAN

D O F V I E W

HUBBLE

SN Science Requirement

SN 2.2.3: WFIRST shall be capable of providing photometric calibration accuracy such that the reported flux from a source of AB 26th mag is $25,119 \pm 75$ times fainter than an AB 15th mag source, after calibration

SN Science Requirement

SN 2.2.3: WFIRST shall be capable of providing
p **<0.3% uncertainty across 4** t the
r **orders of magnitude in flux** g is
2 **source, after calibration** ag

WL Science Requirement

HLIS 2.0.4: WFIRST shall enable shear measurements with multiplicative shear errors M shall be known to

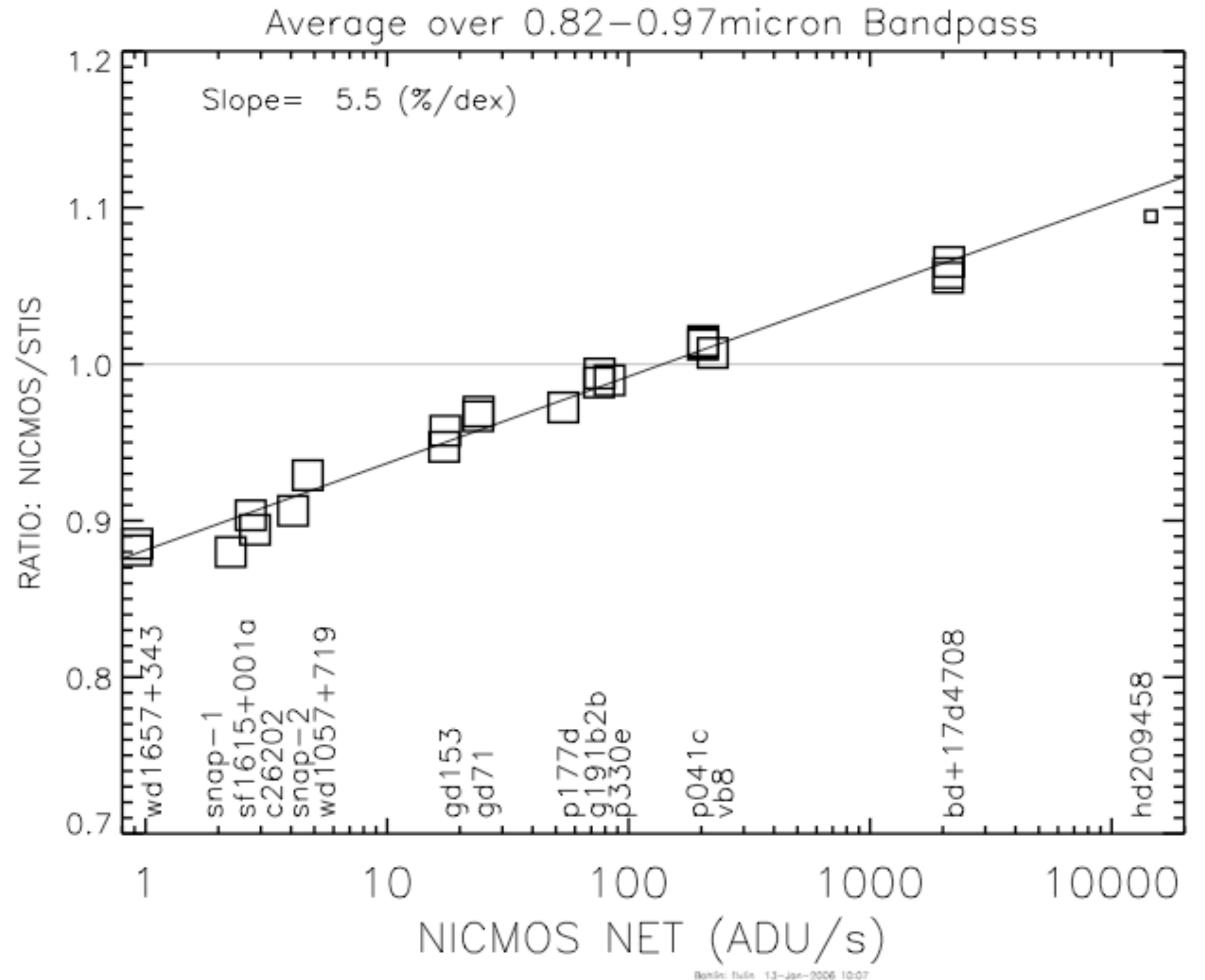
$$\sqrt{\sum M^2 S} < 3.2 \times 10^{-4}$$

where the sum is over independent terms in the multiplicative systematic budget.

Count Rate Non-Linearity

Count Rate Non-linearity

Making bright objects look brighter and faint object look fainter since NICMOS.



Count Rate Non-linearity

SN

WL

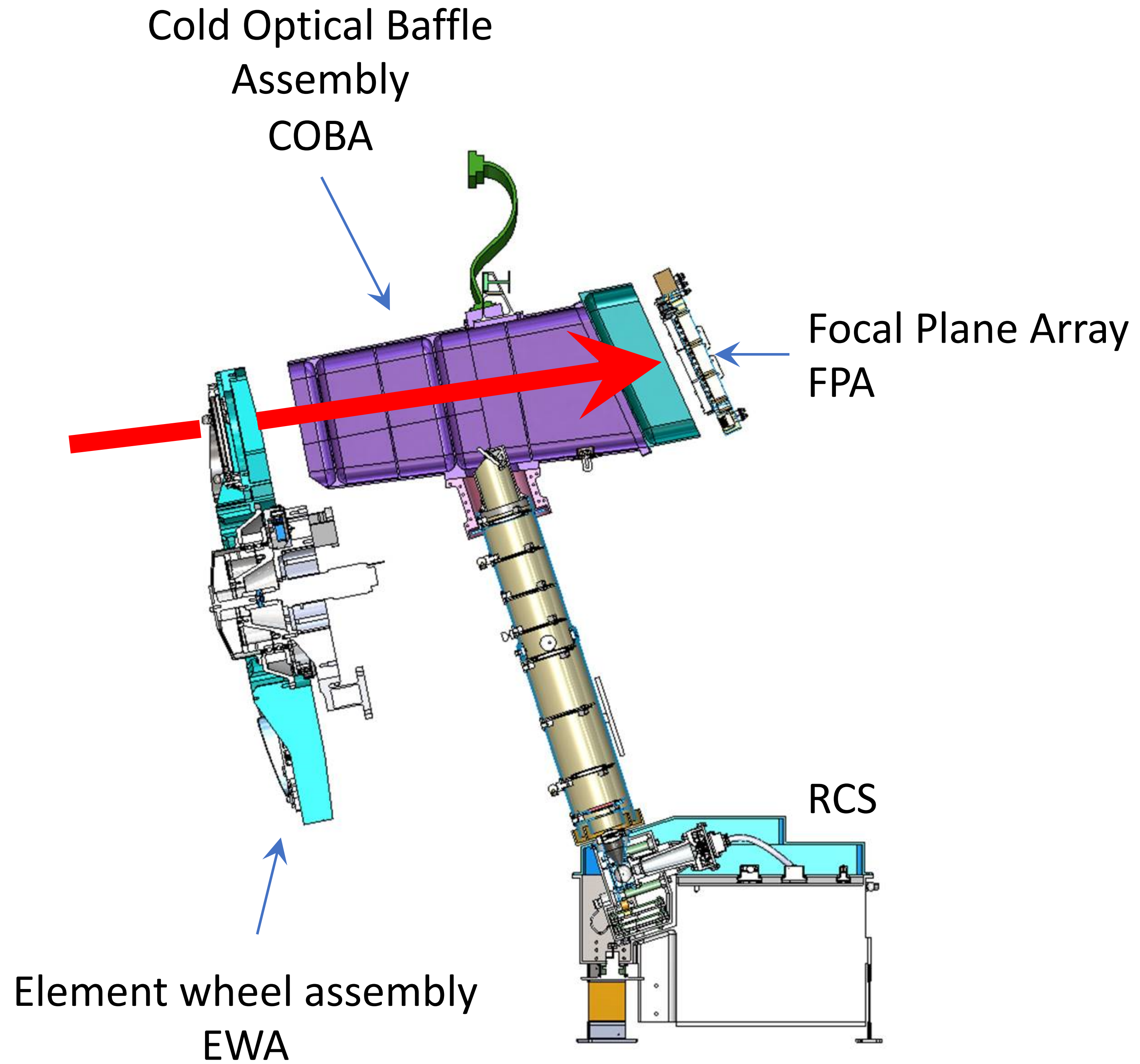
**CRNL mimics
Dark Energy**

**CRNL effects
PSF uncertainty**

CRNL can change:

1. with time
2. across the focal plane
3. as a function of wavelength

Relative Calibration System



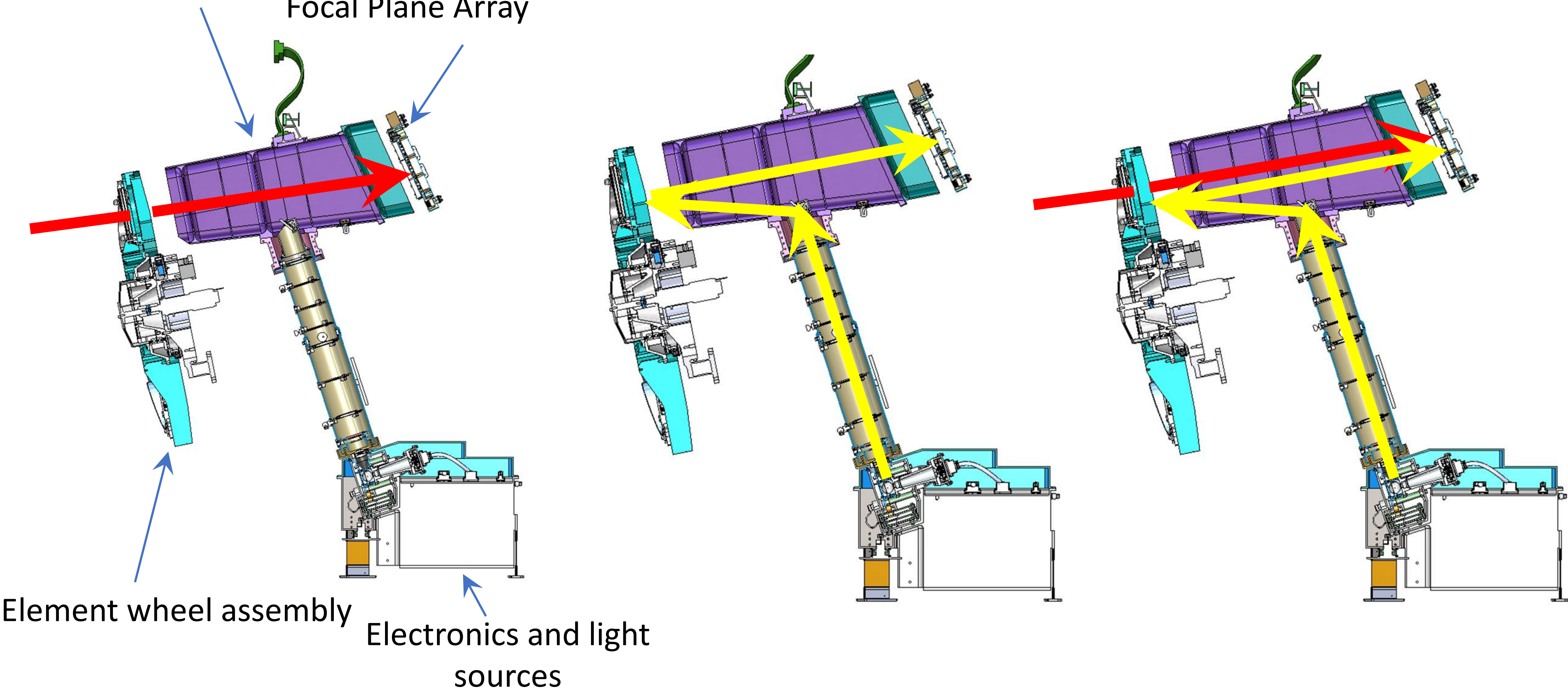
RCS Off
Light from telescope only

RCS Direct Mode
Light reflects from
diffuser on the back of
the dark filter
No light from telescope

RCS Lamp-on/Lamp-Off
Light reflects from diffuser
on the back of pupil mask
+ beam from telescope

Cold Optical Baffle
Assembly

Focal Plane Array

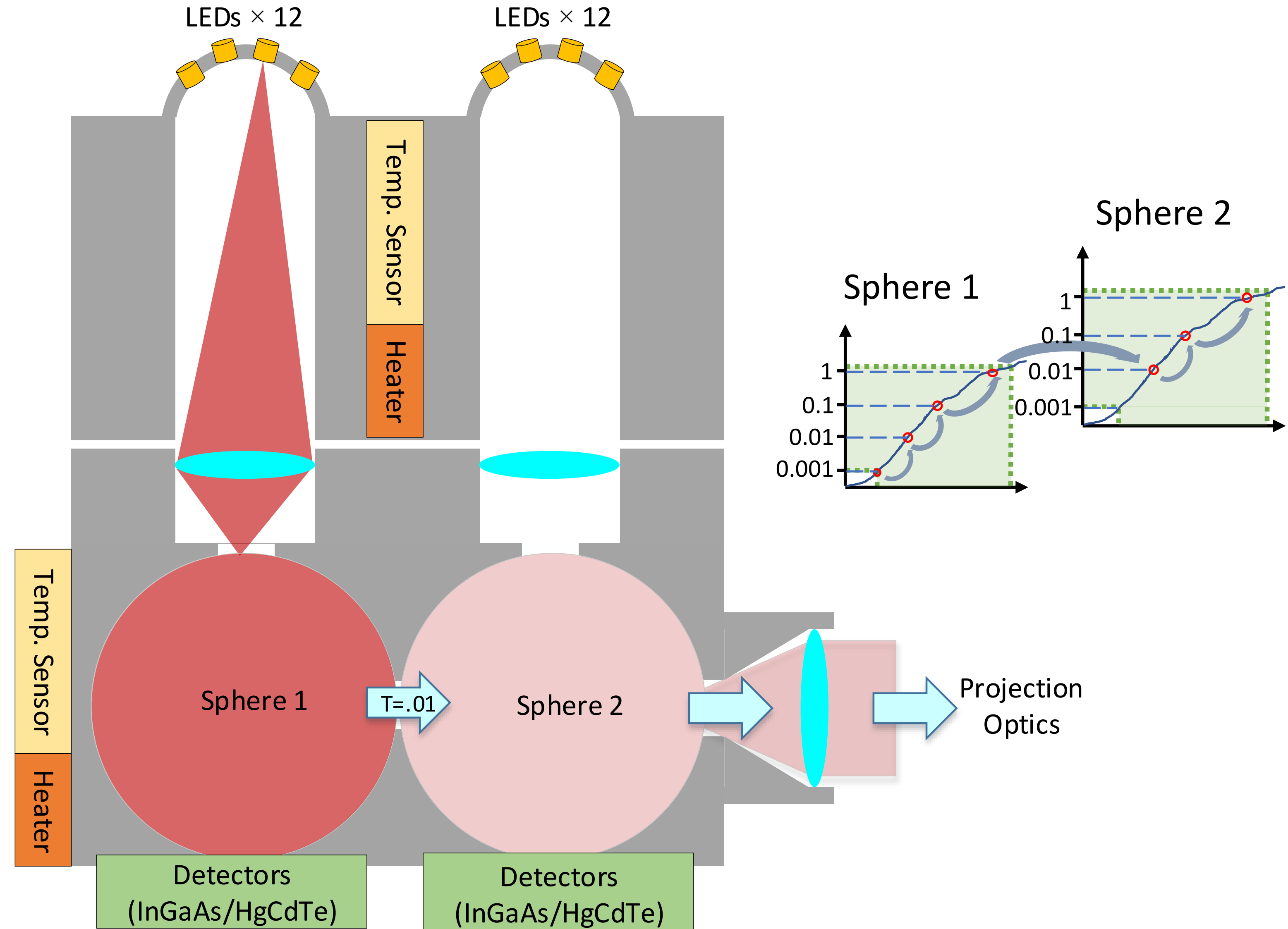


RCS Architecture

12 LEDs per sphere
6 primary & 6 redundant

6 Wavelengths:

- 620 nm
- 880 nm
- 1070 nm
- 1300 nm
- 1550 nm
- 1750 nm



Risks

1. Loss of all LEDs in one wavelength
2. Loss of peak flux at more than one wavelength
3. Loss of flux ratio knowledge
4. Loss of flux stability, but have knowledge of its fluctuations

Current Status

In ~2 weeks - Internal Peer review of risk mitigation strategies

December 2020 - Final Design Review

Late 2021 - Integrated into Wide Field Instrument