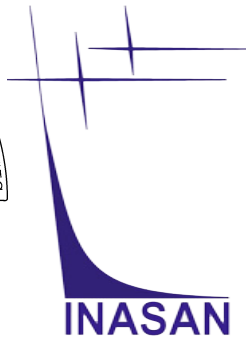


The background features a dark blue gradient with a starry field. On the left side, there are several overlapping circular diagrams. One prominent diagram is a large circle with a scale around its perimeter, ranging from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Inside this circle are smaller concentric circles and dashed lines with arrows, suggesting orbital paths or data cycles. Other similar but smaller diagrams are scattered across the left and bottom-left areas.

# JOINT CENTER FOR ULTRAVIOLET ASTRONOMY

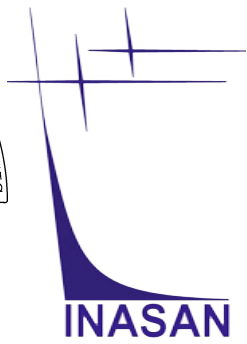


**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND SPAIN ON COOPERATION FOR THE PEACEFUL USE OF THE ULTRATERRESTRIAL SPACE (2006).**

**THE SPACE TELESCOPE WSO-UV IS THE MAIN COLLABORATION IN THIS FIELD BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.**

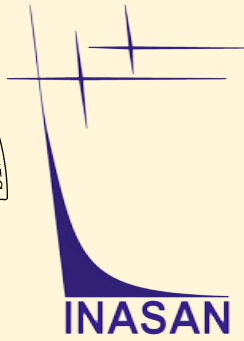
**BETWEEN 2007 AND 2009 THREE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ARE SIGNED BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO REGULATE THIS COLLABORATION: GROUND SEGMENT DEVELOPMENT, TIME SHARING POLICY, CONTRIBUTION OF THE IMAGING INSTRUMENT TO THE PAYLOAD BY SPAIN.**





THE UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID AND THE Институт астрономии Российской академии наук HAVE SHARED THE SCIENTIFIC RESPONSABILITY FOR THE PROJECT SINCE 2007.

- ❖ SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL AGENCIES ON THE SUPERVISION OF THE PROJECT
- ❖ SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROJECT
- ❖ JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL WORK PACKAGES
- ❖ JOINT ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITIES: CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS...
- ❖ JOINT PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS
- ❖ SHARED RESPONSABILITIES: SCIENCE OPERATIONS CENTER, IMAGERS, SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY



## Joint Center for Ultraviolet Astronomy



[HOME](#)

[WSO-UV](#)

[GNUVA](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

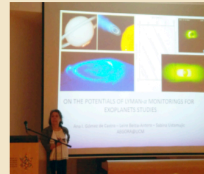
### News

[Agenda WorkShop  
Programme JCUVA](#)

26-27 October 2017

["Ultraviolet Sky  
Surveys: the needs and  
the means" Conference.](#)  
Tel Aviv, Israel.

10-14 July 2017



### WELCOME TO THE JOINT CENTER FOR ULTRAVIOLET ASTRONOMY

Welcome to the Joint Center for UltraViolet Astronomy (JCUVA).

Our primary task is to provide support for the joint use of the WSO-UV premises at [the Universidad Complutense of Madrid \(UCM\)](#).

### About JCUVA

The Spanish-Russian Joint Center for Ultraviolet Astronomy (JCUVA) main task is to support the joint use of the [World Space Observatory UV \(WSO-UV\)](#) premises at the Universidad Complutense of Madrid (UCM). The JCUVA hosts the facilities required for conducting the WSO-UV science operations run by Russia and Spain. Its activities also comprise the joint management of the WSO-UV science program.

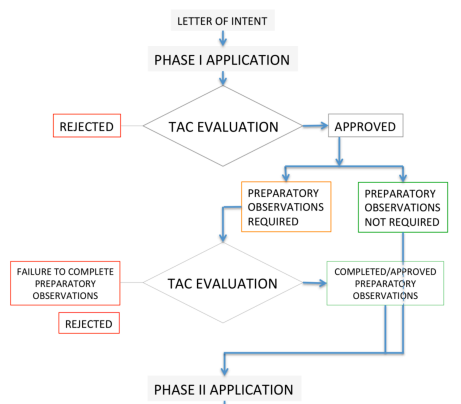
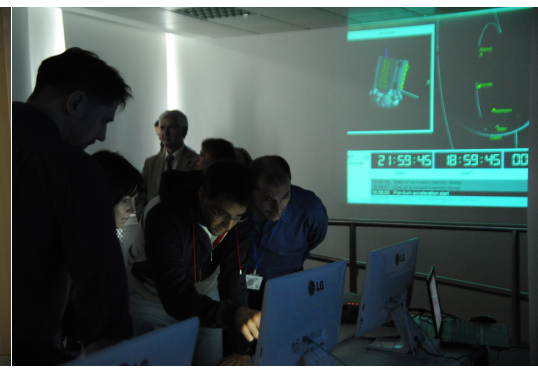
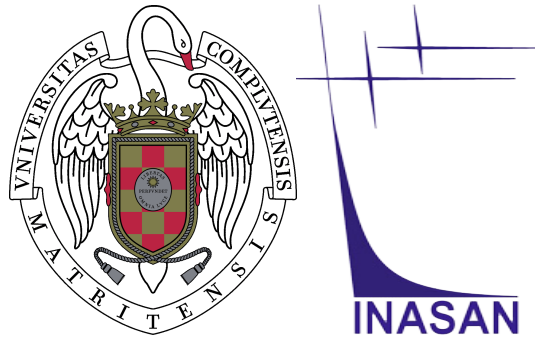
The JCUVA activities derive from the general collaboration agreement signed by Spain and the Russian Federation in 2007, aimed at the development of the World Space Observatory-Ultraviolet (WSO-UV), and from the agreement signed in 2017



### Gallery







ULTRAVIOLET UNIVERSE

**WSO-UV**  
World Space Observatory  
ULTRAVIOLET

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

WSO-UV Science Operation Center

Joint management of WSO-UV Science Program

SPAIN

**JCUVA**  
Joint Center for Ultraviolet Astronomy

### ETC (Exposure Time Calculator)

The Spanish WSO-UV Team at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid has developed an Exposure Time Calculator (ETC) for FCU. The ETC allows the astronomers to evaluate the observing time needed for a given scientific observation. FCU ETC allows computing the exposure time needed to reach a specific signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) for a given observation, or viceversa. FCU ETC is available [here](#). The user's manual can be downloaded as a [PDF](#).

Input data:			
Spectral line:	1400	FWHM (Å): 20	Max Flux (erg cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> Å <sup>-1</sup> ): 1e-14
Black body temperature:	10000	Kelvin:	10
Å flat continuum:	1e-14	erg cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> Å <sup>-1</sup> :	Vmag
Upload spectral file:	Seleccionar archivo / Ningún archivo seleccionado		
Korvus models with temperature:	QSV - 4500K - 45g	and Vmag:	10

**Background levels (only FCU availability):**

- None
- Standard (radical) ... Total (radical+earth shine+radiance)
- Upload background: Seleccionar archivo / Ningún archivo seleccionado

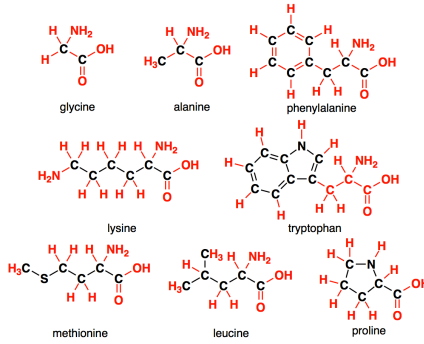
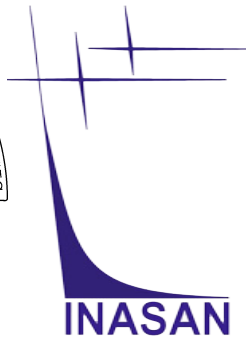
**Parameters:**

- Exposure time in seconds: 100
- Signal to noise ratio: 10

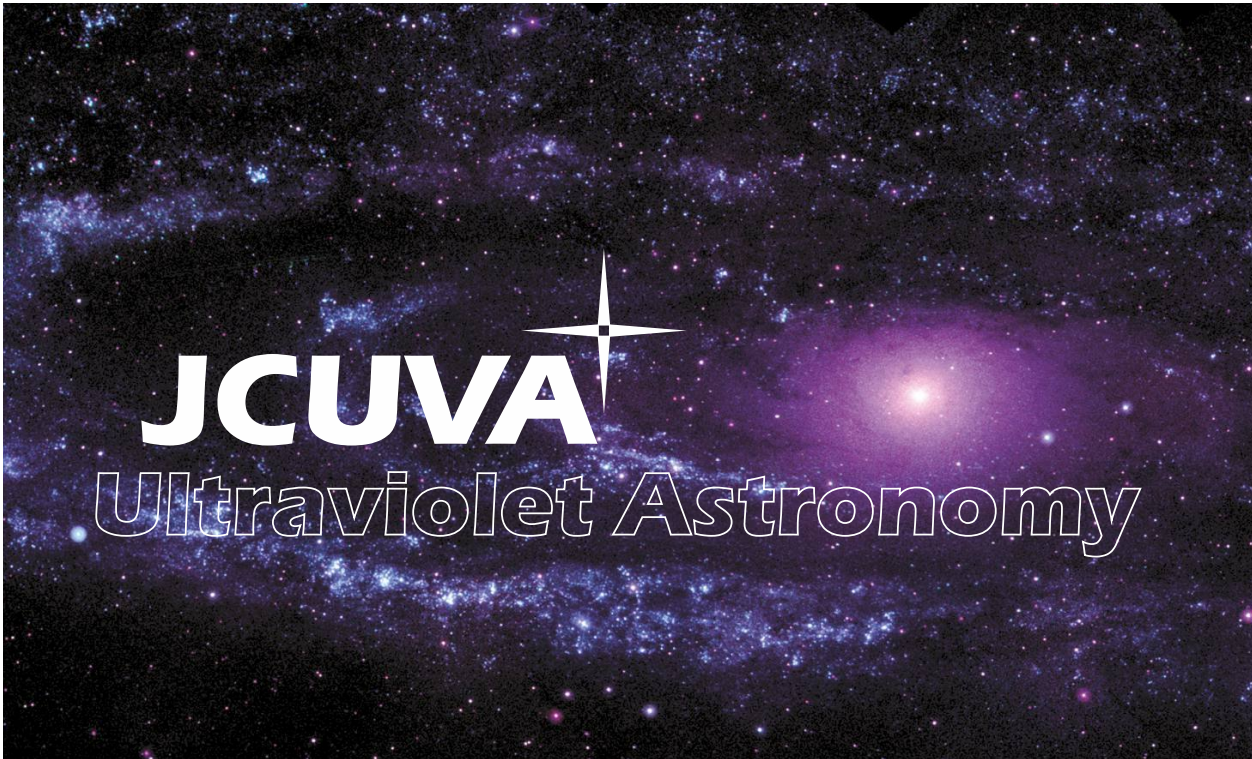
Wavelength-only in spectroscopy mode: (Å) 1400







DIFFUSE MATTER IN SPACE - ULTRAVIOLET SOURCES



Access to the ultraviolet (UV) range of the electromagnetic spectrum is fundamental for astrophysics, from the study of life emergence environments to the understanding of chemical evolution and mixing for the last 10,000 million years of the Universe, about 80% of the Universe life. However, this access is severely limited because the Earth's atmosphere blocks the UV radiation coming from the space. Therefore, UV observatories must operate in the space, outside this natural filter.

Determining the composition and the distribution of the intergalactic matter is fundamental to understand the nature of the dominant forces in the Universe, the nature of the dark matter and the chemical evolution of the Universe. The Ultraviolet astronomy is also fundamental to study stars and planetary atmospheres. The study of extrasolar planet transits provides important information on the planetary atmospheres and their interaction with the parent star. Finally, UV spectral wavelengths are also essential to investigate the astronomical engines, plasma engines which are capable of accelerating ionized gas up to relativistic velocities.

