



# MAUVE

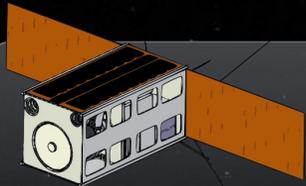
March 2023



# Blue Skies Space



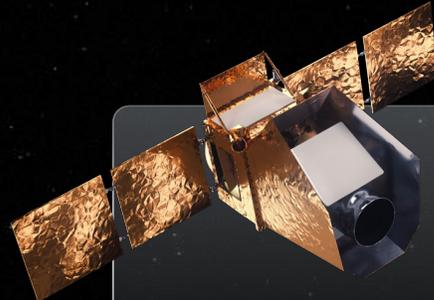
- Founded by University College London team
- Increase access to high impact science data
- Science satellites for Astronomy and Earth Observation



**MAUVE**



UV monitoring of stars

The MAUVE satellite is depicted with a white body and orange solar panels. The ISISPACE logo is an oval with the word "ISISPACE" and a starburst. The C3S logo consists of a grid of blue and green squares.

**Twinkle**



Spectroscopy of exoplanets (2025)  
16 universities as founding members

The Twinkle satellite is shown with a white body and gold-colored solar panels. The Twinkle logo features a stylized starburst above the word "Twinkle". The ABB logo is the letters "ABB" in a bold, sans-serif font. The AIRBUS logo is the word "AIRBUS" in a bold, sans-serif font next to a circular icon with a stylized "A".

# Mauve overview

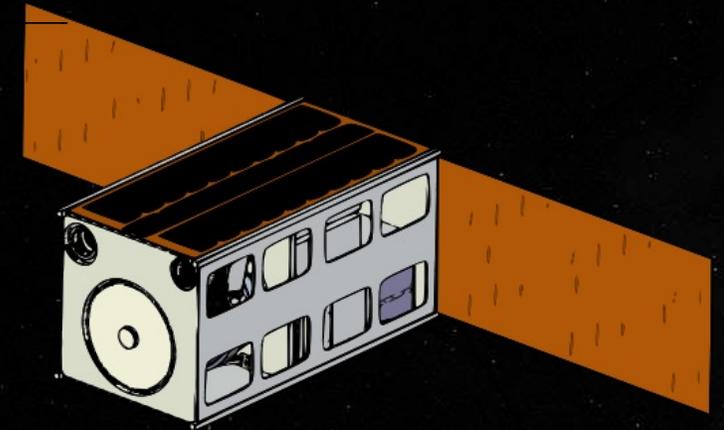
---

- Design tailored for UV spectroscopy of stars
- Focus on M-dwarfs & their flares
- 16U (25kg) smallsat platform with a 3 year baseline
- 13cm Telescope, 200 - 700nm wavelength range / 30 -100 resolution
- Structured multi-year surveys & dedicated time



# Satellite delivery

- Commissioned and operated by Blue Skies Space
- Satellite built by C3S and ISISpace
- Off the shelf telescope and spectrometer



Media Larjo



AVANTES  
MEMBER OF THE NYNOMIC GROUP



C3S Onboard computer



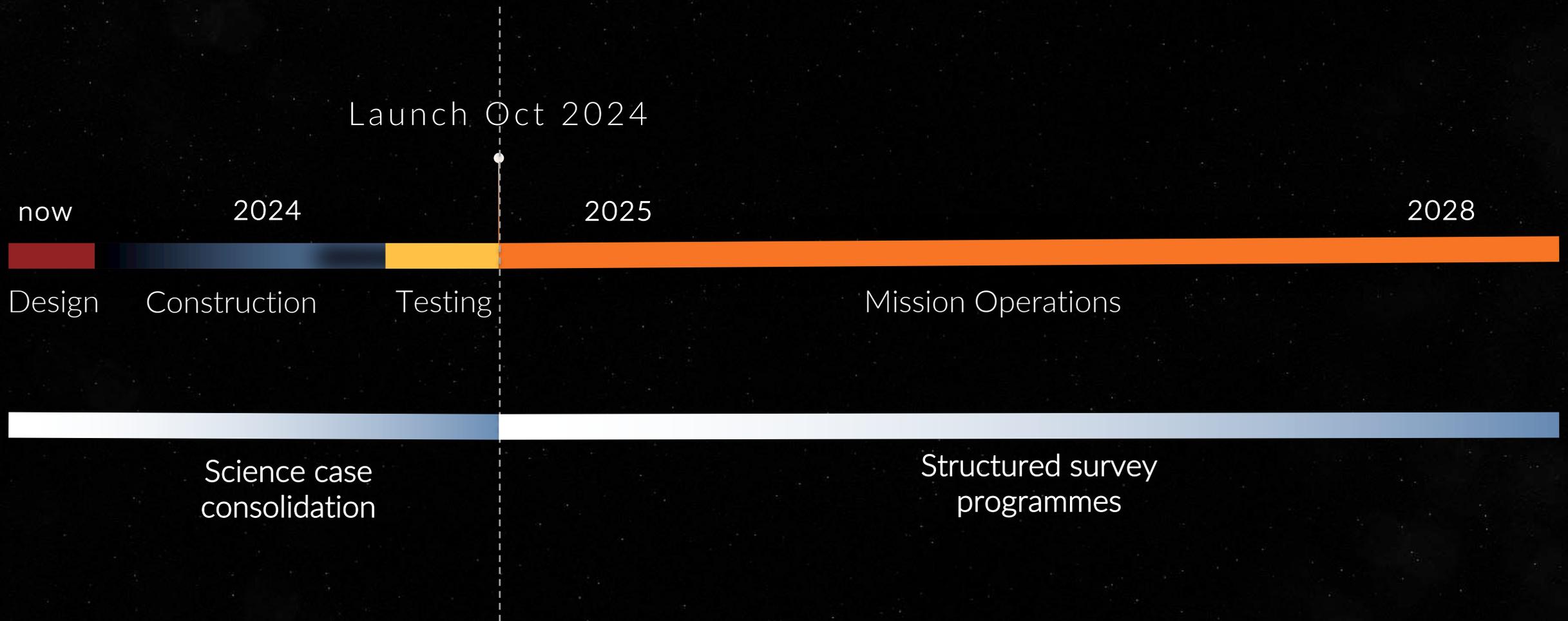
C3S Electrical Power System



Sodern Star Tracker



# Mission development



# Mauve science

MAUVE

## Characterise M-dwarfs and their flaring activity



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 830:77 (15pp), 2016 October 20  
© 2016. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

doi:10.3847/0004-637X/830/2/77

CrossMark

### INFLUENCE OF STELLAR FLARES ON THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF EXOPLANETS AND SPECTRA

OLIVIA VENOT<sup>1</sup>, MARCO ROCCHETTO<sup>2</sup>, SHAUN CARL<sup>3</sup>, AYSHA ROSHNI HASHIM<sup>3</sup>, AND LEEN DECIN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Instituut voor Sterrenkunde, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium; [olivia.venot@kuleuven.br](mailto:olivia.venot@kuleuven.br)  
<sup>2</sup> University College London, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK  
<sup>3</sup> Department of Quantum Chemistry and Physical Chemistry, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200F, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium  
Received 2015 November 17; revised 2016 June 14; accepted 2016 July 26; published 2016 October 14

One of the factors that affect the potential habitability of planets around M stars is the activity associated with their chromospheres and coronae. The relevant physical phenomena include intermittent and energetic flares, CMEs, stellar cosmic rays, enhanced coronal X-rays, and enhanced chromospheric UV emission. Such events could severely compromise the habitability of Earth-like planets within the HZ of M stars [see

Main sequence M stars pose an interesting problem for astrobiology: their abundance in our galaxy makes them likely targets in the hunt for habitable planets, but their strong chromospheric activity produces high-energy radiation and charged particles that may be detrimental to life. We studied the impact of the 1985 April 12 flare

## The Effect of a Strong Stellar Flare on the Atmospheric Chemistry of an Earth-like Planet Orbiting an M Dwarf

na Segura<sup>1,\*</sup>, Lucianne M. Walkowicz<sup>2,\*</sup>, Victoria Meadows<sup>3,\*</sup>, James Kasting<sup>4,\*</sup> and Suzanne Hawley<sup>3</sup>

doi:10.3847/0004-637X/826/2/195

CrossMark

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 826:195 (16pp), 2016 August 1  
© 2016. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

### PROBABILITY OF CME IMPACT ON EXOPLANETS ORBITING M DWARFS AND SOLAR-LIKE STARS

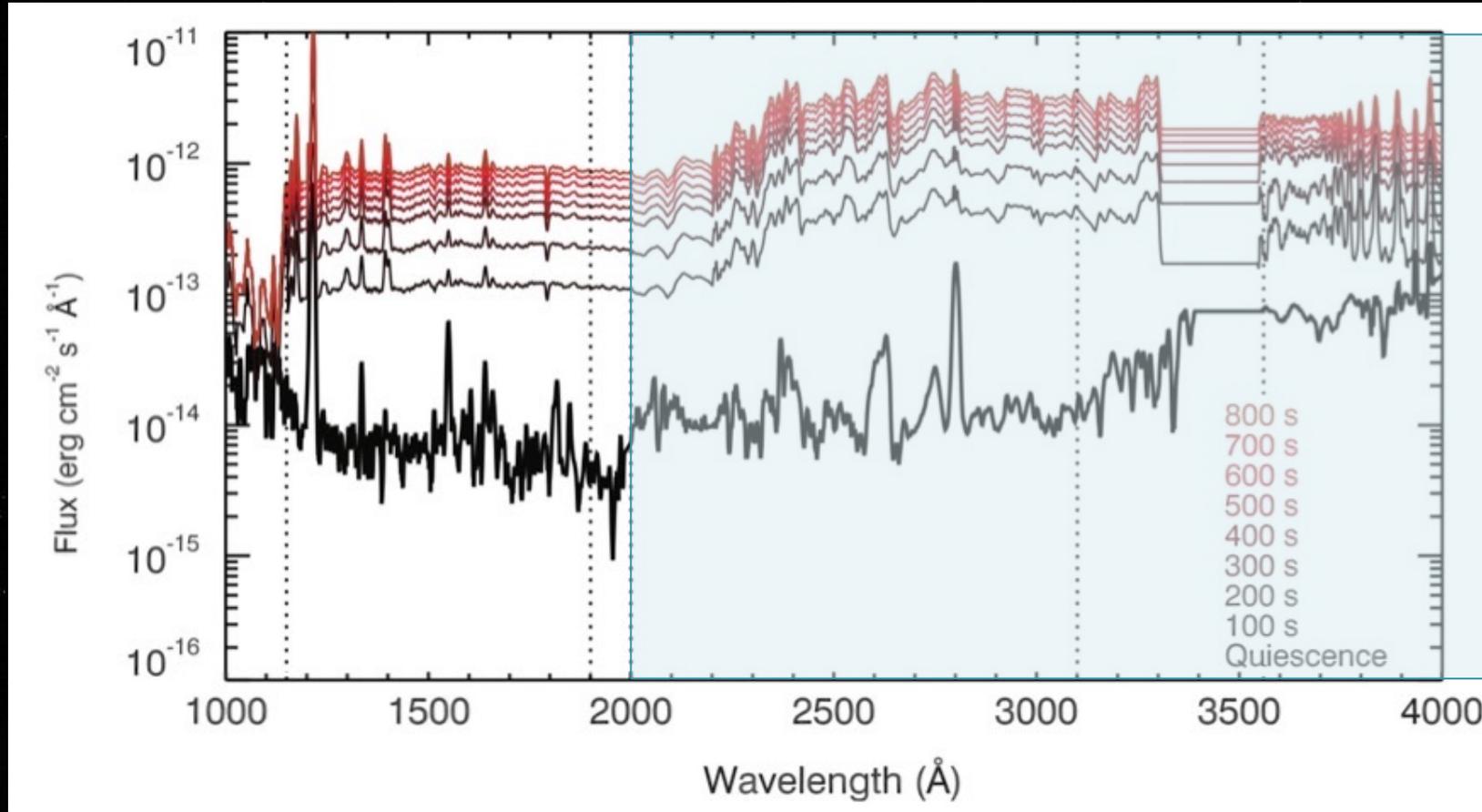
C. KAY<sup>1,2</sup>, M. OPPER<sup>2</sup>, AND M. KORNBLEUTH<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Solar Physics Laboratory, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA; [ckay@bu.edu](mailto:ckay@bu.edu)  
<sup>2</sup> Astronomy Department, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215, USA  
Received 2015 September 28; revised 2016 April 19; accepted 2016 May 6; published 2016 July 29

face- is a matter of intense debate. The most common arguments against habitability are stellar magnetic field, strong flares, and high UV & X-ray fluxes; but none of Tidal locking does not preclude a stable atmosphere via global

# Mauve wavelength range

Mauve's wavelength range (200-700nm) ideal for flare monitoring

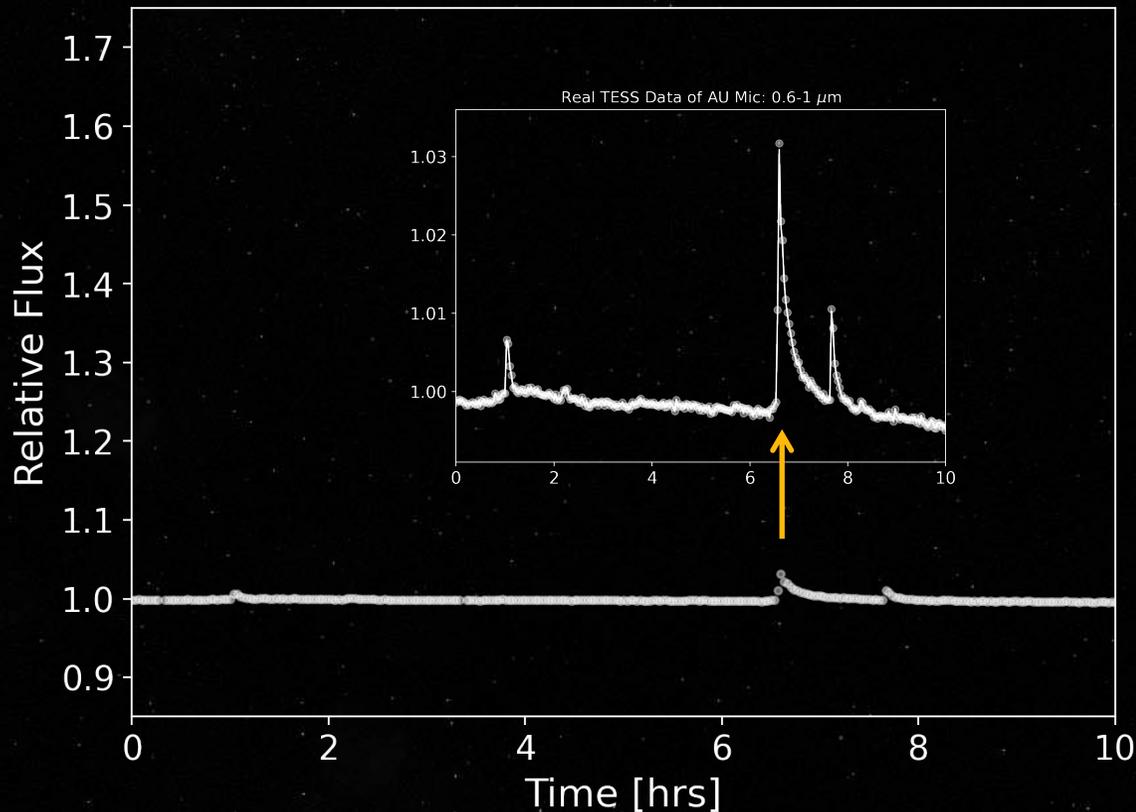


AD Leo flare - Adapted from Segura et al, 2010

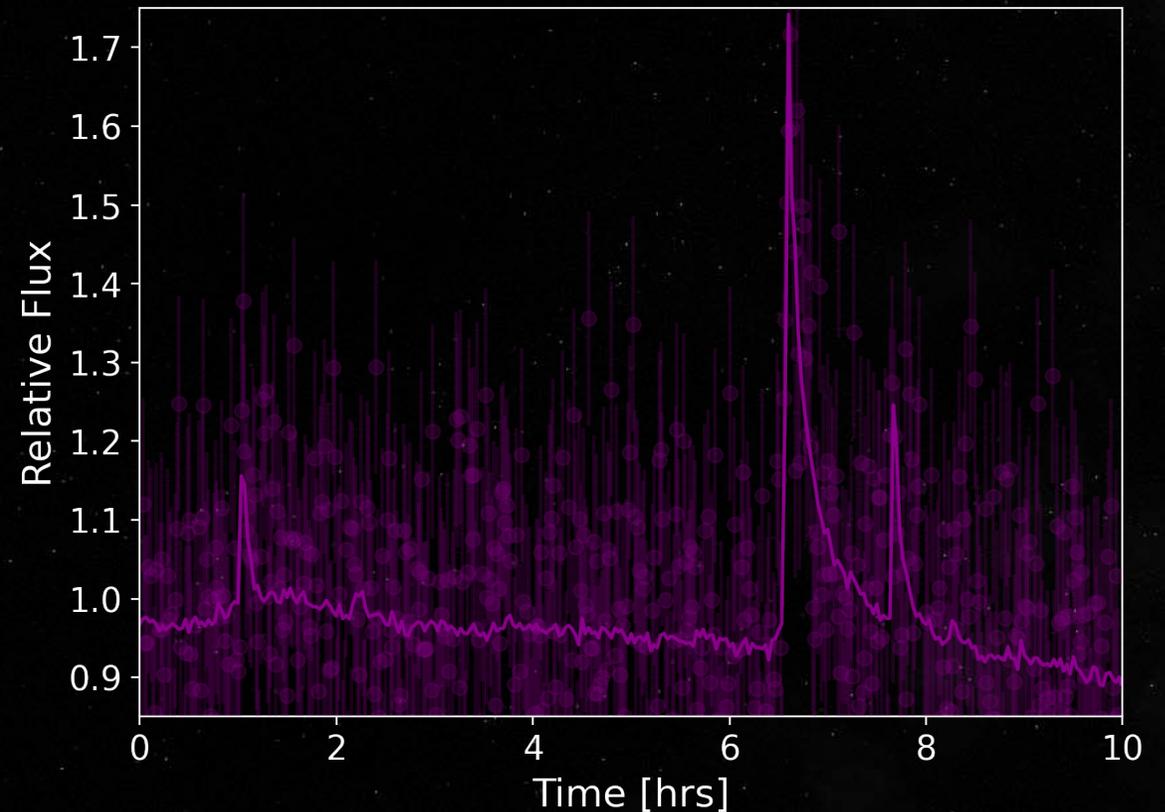
# Evolution of spectral energy

Mauve will monitor the evolution of flares through time

Real TESS Data of AU Mic: 0.6-1  $\mu\text{m}$

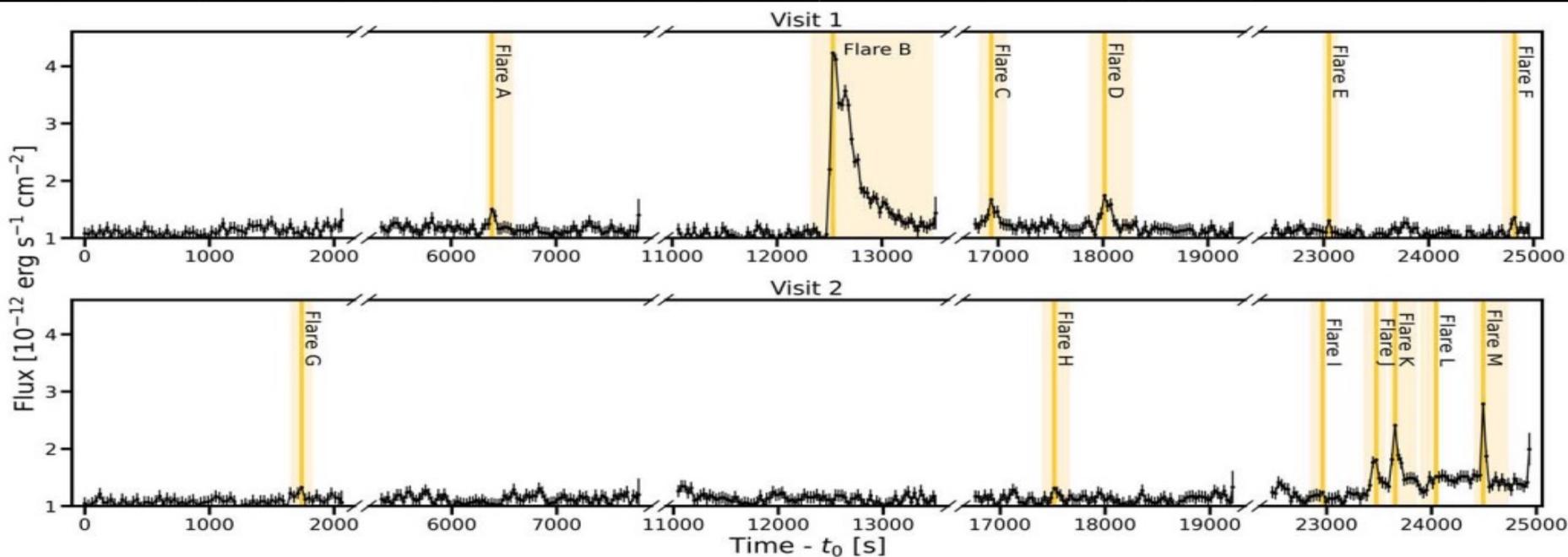


Simulated MAUVE Data of AU Mic: 0.35-0.45  $\mu\text{m}$



# Flare occurrence

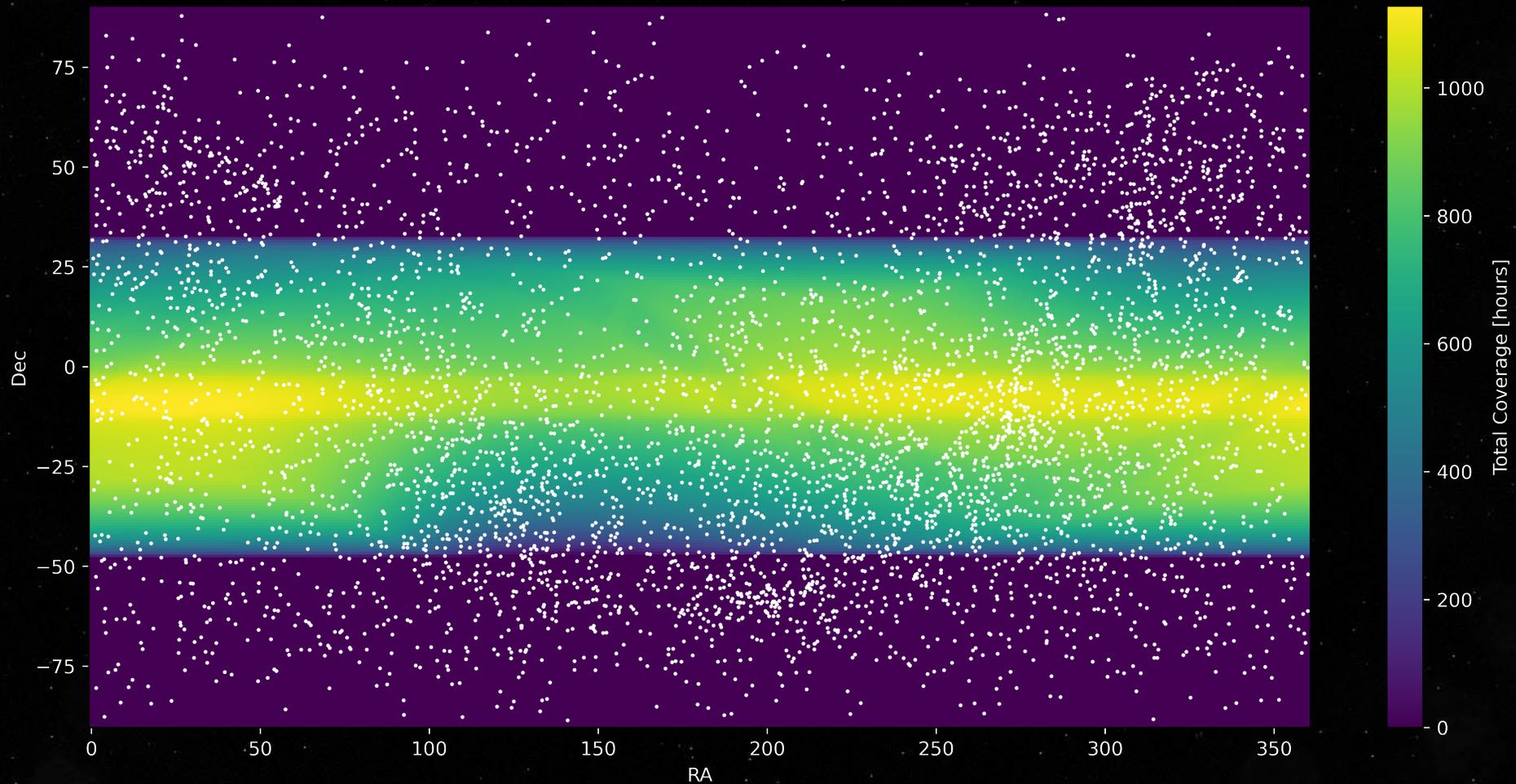
Capture the occurrence rate and energy profiles of multiple flares



**Figure 1.** Flux-calibrated light curves from two HST/COS visits to AU Mic across the entire wavelength coverage (1064–1361 Å). Time of peak flare events are marked with vertical orange lines. Highlighted yellow regions are excised for the creation of a clean out-of-flare template spectrum. A total of 13 flares were identified, with one double-peaked flare identified in the third orbit of Visit 1 (Flare B) and five flares present in the last orbit of Visit 2 (Flares H-L). We present the parameters for each flare in Table 1.

# 1000+ M-Dwarfs

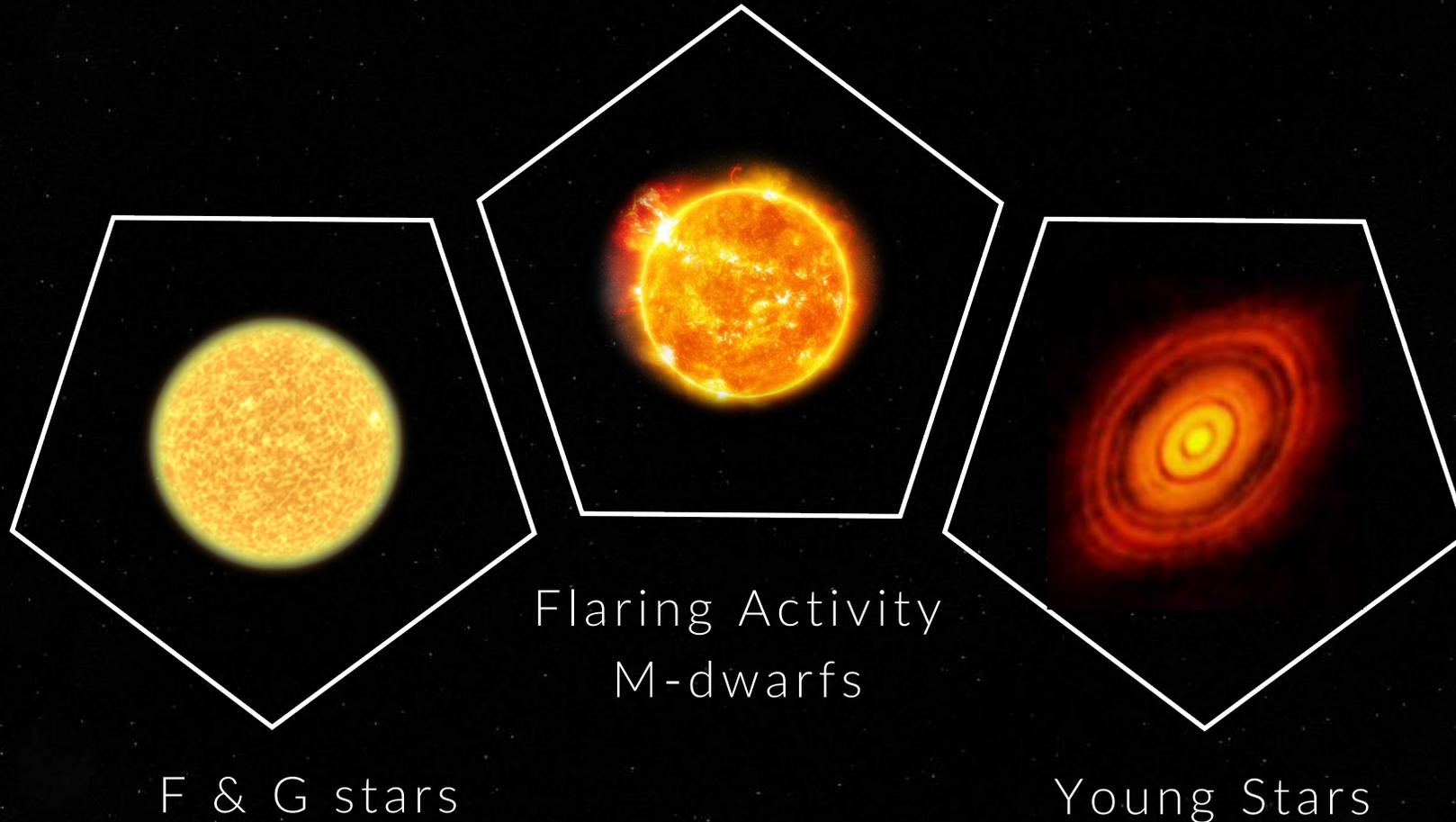
A large sample of stars available for observation by Mauve



Mauve Field of Regard

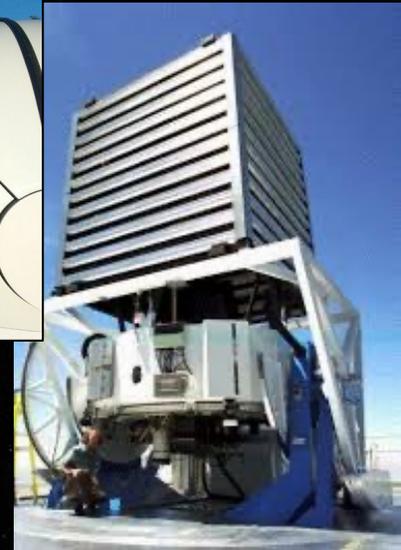
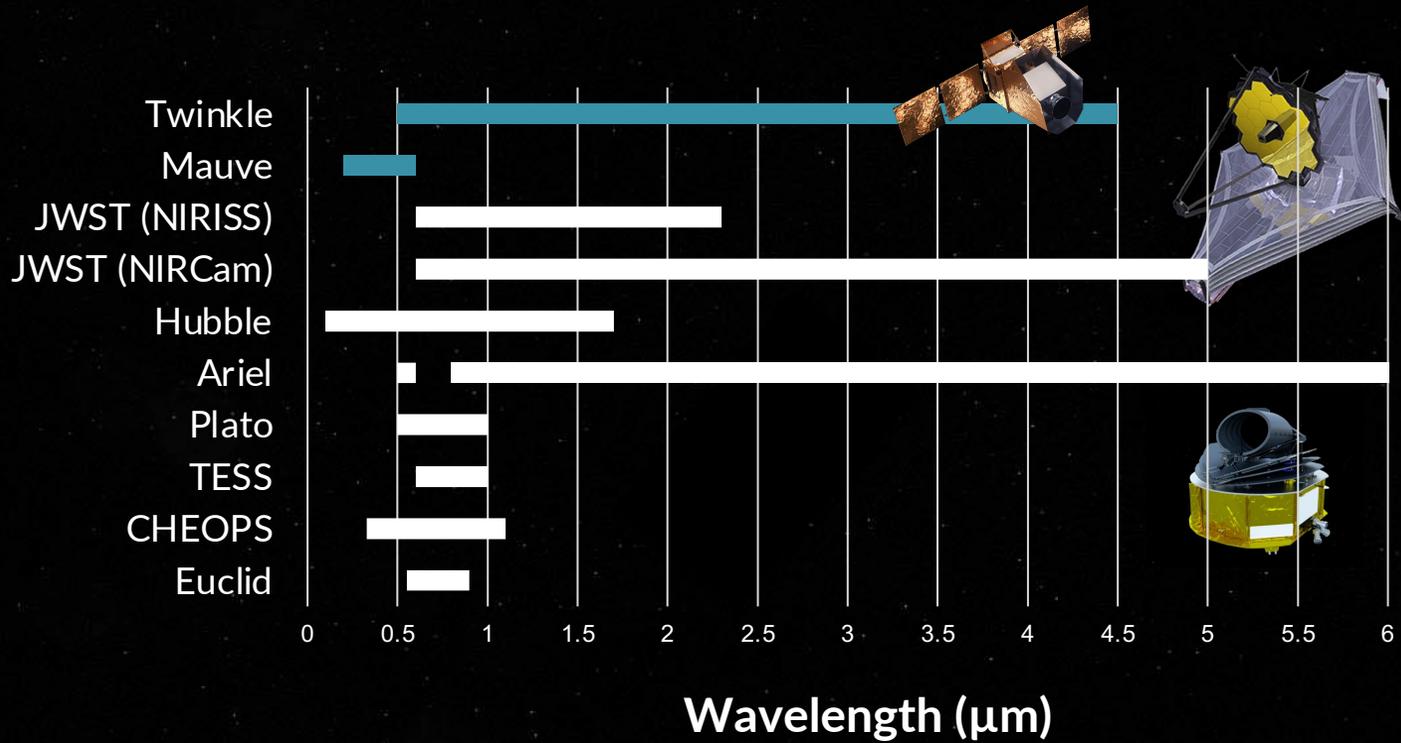
# Other science cases

Ideas welcome for other use cases for Mauve

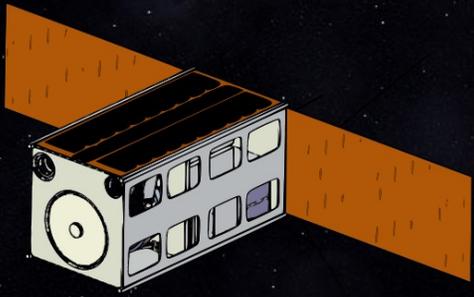


# Collaboration

Simultaneous observations from ground and space



Pathfinder for other missions and next gen instruments



Mauve is a UV satellite flying in late 2024

1000s of hours dedicated to the survey programme

Our members shape and design the survey

[richard@bssl.space](mailto:richard@bssl.space)

2023 ©Blue Skies Space Ltd  
[bssl.space](http://bssl.space)





Additional Slides

