

■ Session : 탐재체  
4월 28일(목) 17:10 - 18:30 제2발표장

**[III-2-1] Performance Measurement of SMT(Slewing Mirror Telescope) Optical System**

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The SMT is a subsystem of the UFFO (Ultra-Fast Flash Observatory) pathfinder onboard the Lomonosov spacecraft planned to be launched in November 2011. The UFFO is designed for extremely fast observation of optical afterglow of Gamma Ray Burst (GRB). This study is primarily concerned with performance measurement of the SMT optical system under the integration and test phase. SMT is a 100mm Ritchey-Chretien type telescope with a motorized slewing mirror and a 256x256 pixels Intensified Charge-Coupled Device (ICCD) of 22.2 $\mu$ m in pixel size. SMT is designed to operate over the wavelength coverage between 200 nm and 650 nm. It has 17 arcmin FOV (Field of View), providing 4arcsec in detector pixel resolution. In this study, we describe the integration and test process of the SMT optical system and interim performance measurement results with motorized slewing mirror and ICCD.

**[III-2-2] MIRIS 냉각 설계 검증을 위한 열해석 연구**

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과학기술위성 3호의 주탐재체 Multi-purpose Infra-Red Imaging System(MIRIS)는 한국천문연구원이 개발하고 있는 소형 적외선 우주망원경이다. MIRIS는 적외선 센서의 열잡음을 최소화시키기 위하여 망원경의 온도가 허용범위를 넘지 않도록 설계되었다. 특히 3K의 심우주를 향해 MIRIS의 복사열을 자연 방출하는 Passive cooling은 임무 성공에 영향을 미치는 매우 중요한 과정이다. 이를 검증하고자 NX 7.0(Space Systems Thermal,

TMG 탑재)을 사용하여 열 해석을 수행하였다. 각 부품별로 물성과 열광학 특성을 적용하여 전도 및 복사를 통한 열전달 과정을 계산하였고, MIRIS의 궤도 특성을 고려하여 정상상태에서의 망원경 온도를 얻었다. 그 결과 Passive cooling을 통해 MIRIS 망원경이 허용범위 아래로 냉각되는 것을 확인하였다.

**[III-2-3] 우주용 대형 반사경의 파면오차 측정과 해석**

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이 논문은 인공위성에 장착되어 우주의 궤도상에서 운용되는 대형 반사경의 파면오차 측정과 해석 방법에 대해 실례를 통한 비교 연구 결과를 보여준다. 일반적으로 적용하는 측정방법인 간섭계를 이용한 측정 방법과 파면측정기를 통한 측정방법을 비교하였으며, 반사경 측정을 위한 보조 광학계 및 측정 환경에 의한 영향, 그리고 실제 반사경이 운용될 우주환경 조건에서의 실험과 해석방법 등에 대해 기술한다.

**[III-2-4] Recent Progress of MIRIS Development**

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MIRIS is the main payload of the Science and Technology Satellite-3 (STSAT-3), which is being developed by KASI for infrared survey observation of the Galactic plane at Paschen alpha wavelength. Wideband filters in I and H band will also be used to observe cosmic infrared background. The MIRIS will perform astronomical observations in the near-infrared wavelengths of 0.9~2  $\mu$ m using a 256 x 256 Teledyne PICNIC FPA sensor providing a 3.67 x 3.67 degree field of view with a pixel scale of 51.6 arcsec. The flight model of the MIRIS has been recently developed, The system performance tests have been made in the laboratory, including opto-mechanics test, vibration test, thermal vacuum test and passive cooling test down to 200K, using a thermally controlled vacuum chamber. Several focus tests showed good agreements compared to initial design parameters. Recent efforts are being concentrated to improve the system performances, particularly to reduce readout noise level in electronics. After assembly and integration into the satellite bus, the MIRIS will be launched in 2012