



Current status of the space mission Millimetron

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on behalf of project participants

Two modes of operation

- Cool Single Dish for the **Cold Universe**



- Space-Earth Very Long Base Interferometry for the **Hot Universe**

Mmtron – after the previous FIR/Submm/Mm Space Missions

The evolution of satellites designed to measure CMB

1989



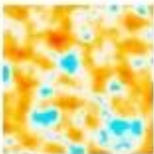
COBE



2001



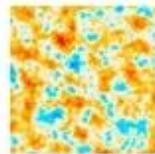
WMAP



2009



Planck



Herschel



2009

JWST



2018

Mmtron



SPICA



AKARI



2006

SOFIA



2011

Odin



WISE



2014

IRAS



1983

ISO



1995

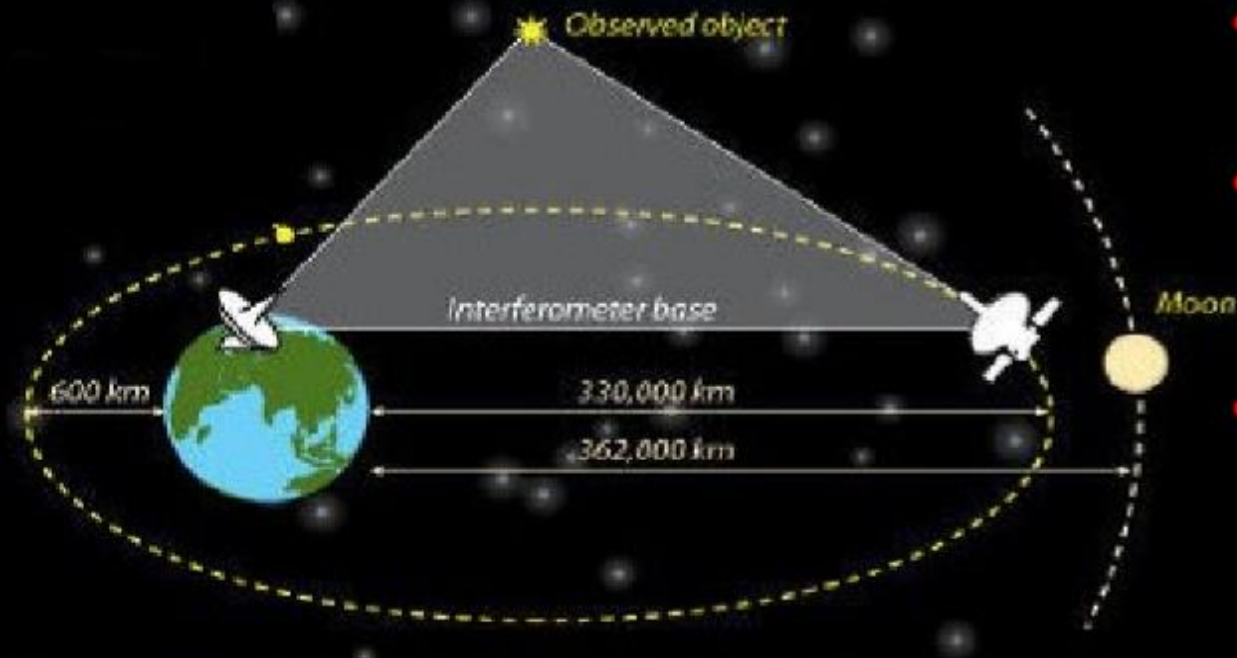
2003

Spitzer



2003

Radioastron space mission (launched 2011)



- Largest interferometer ~30 Earth diameters
- Antenna 10m, wavelengths 1.3 – 90 cm
- Unique instrument for AGNs, masers & pulsars



- Results:
 - ISM properties – 'interstellar interferometer' will be possible
 - AGNs – very high brightness temperatures
 - 20 μ as resolution reached

Science with Millimetron

- I. General Relativity tests, physics near black hole horizon and physics of accretion and acceleration (mainly in SVLBI mode);
- II. Formation and interaction of the InterStellar Medium, stars and planets (single dish mode);
- III. Cosmology: the Dark Matter and Dark Energy; cosmological evolution of galaxies (single dish mode);
- IV. Rapid events and bursts, including GRBs, SNe, pulsars (both modes);

Single dish mode requirements: sensitivity 10000 times better than that of Herschel, angular resolution 3 times higher. Wide spectral coverage, polarimetry.

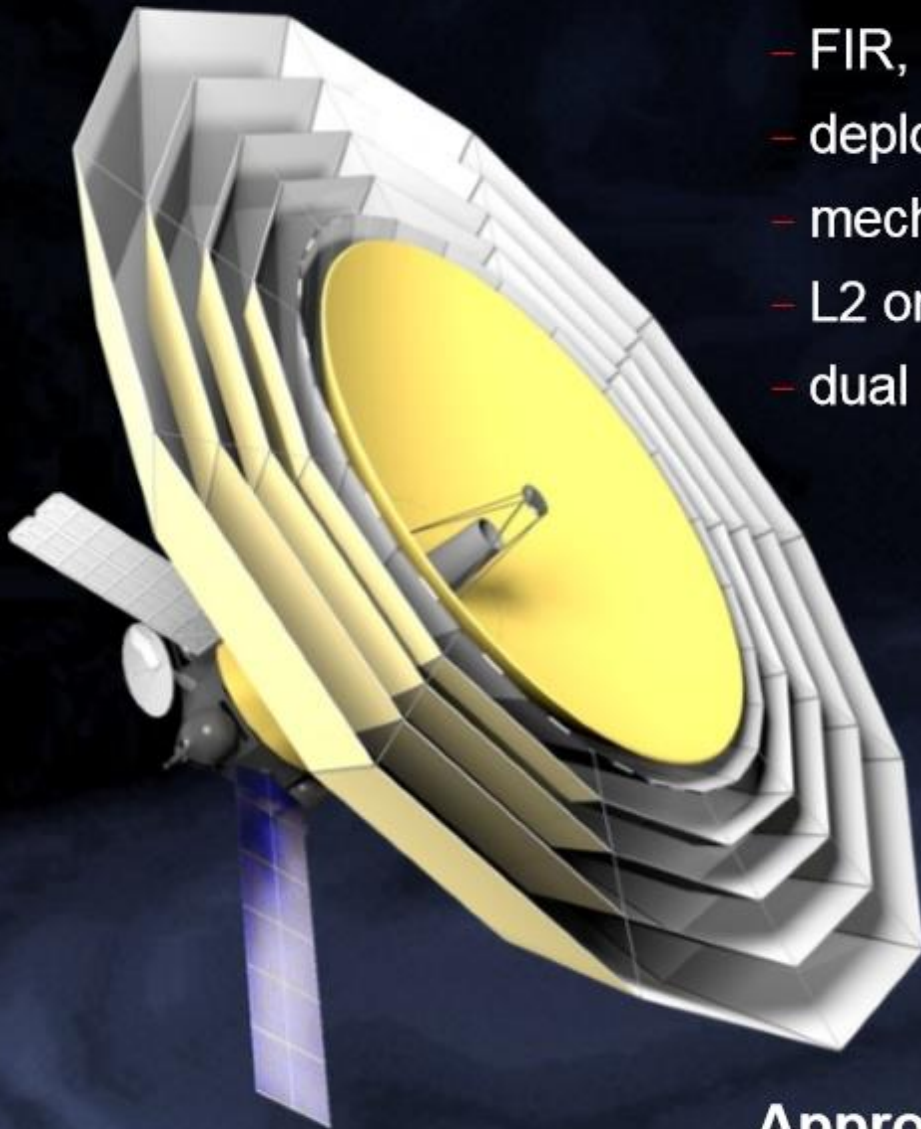
SVLBI requirements: angular resolution 100 times higher than for the Earth-based VLBI

Millimetron summary

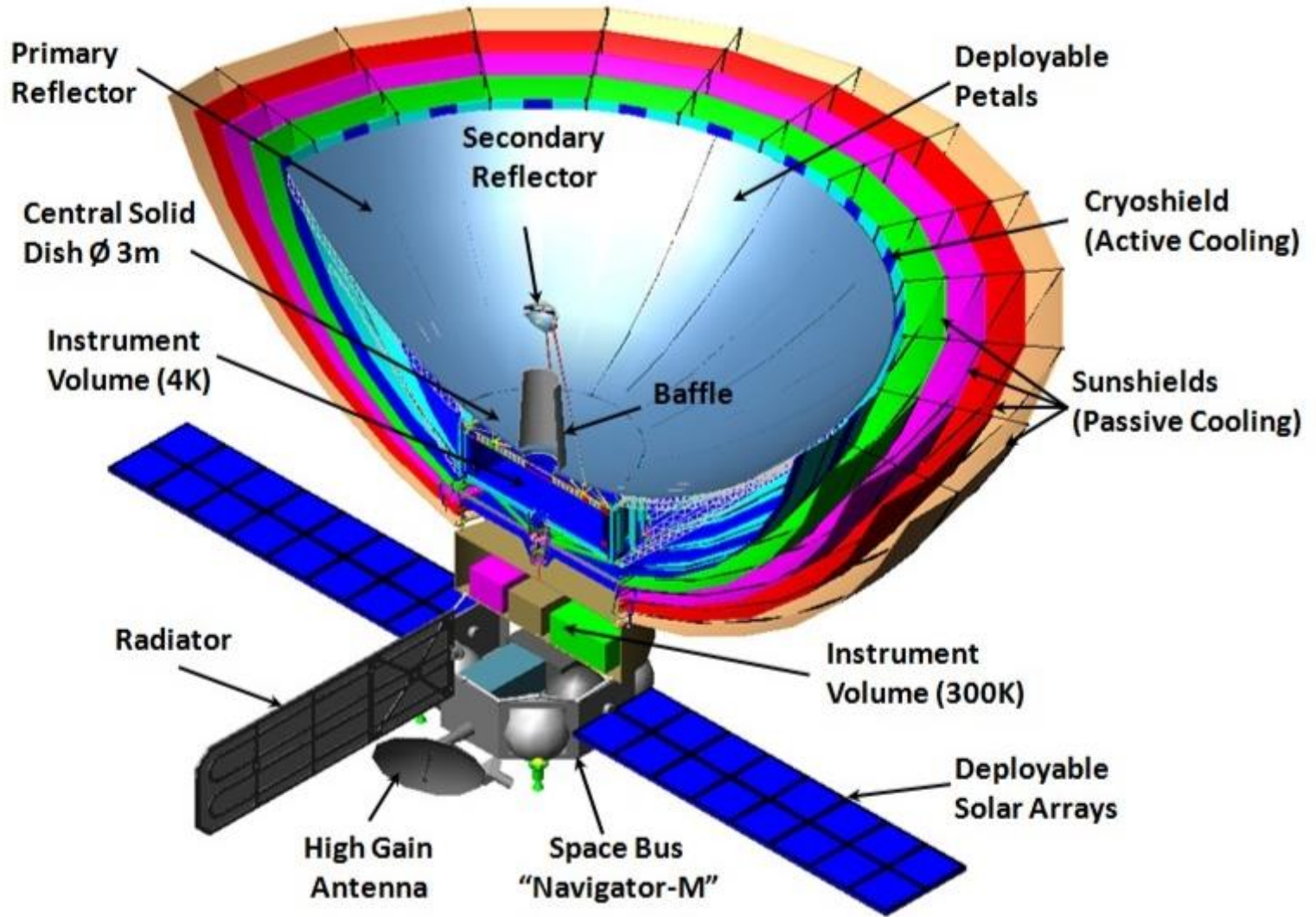
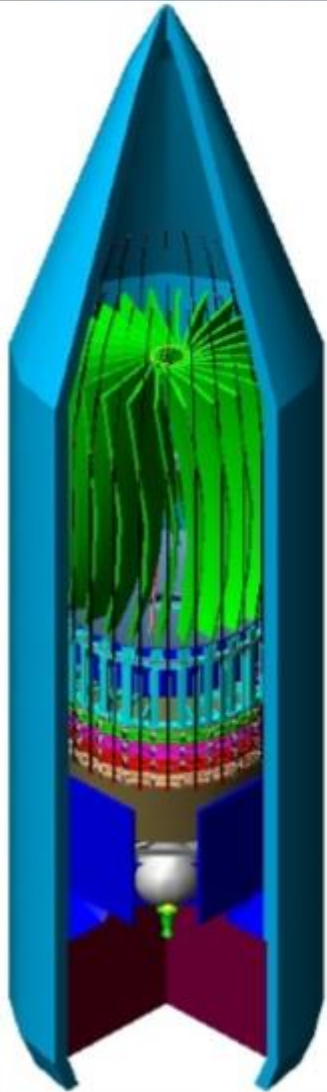
- **First 10m class space telescope for**
 - FIR, submm & mm range, diffr. limit $80\ \mu\text{m}$
 - deployable & adjustable in orbit
 - mechanically cooled ($<10\text{K}$) with post-cryo life
 - L2 orbit
 - dual operation modes:
 - SVLBI for 0.8 - 17 mm
 - Single dish for 0.050 – 3 mm with observatory-style (Herschel) state-of-the-art instrumentation

**Spacecraft in Phase B,
Scientific payload in Phase A
Launch date >2020
Life time 10 yr, at cryo >3 yr.**

Approved & supported by Roskosmos.



General design



Scientific equipment

- SVLBI for 18 – 355 GHz (602-720, 787-950 ??)
- SACS – Short wave Array Camera/Spectrometer (50 – 450 μm)
- LACS – Long wave Array Camera/Spectrometer (300 – 3000 μm)
- MHIFI – Mmtron Heterodyne Instrument for the Far Infrared (56 – 540 μm)

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