

# TALC\*: A high gain antenna for submillimeter astrophysics.

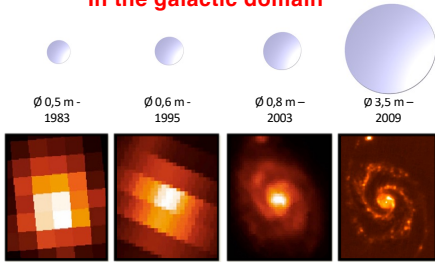
L. Rodriguez\* on behalf of the ELICSIR group

\*TALC= Thinned Aperture Light Collector

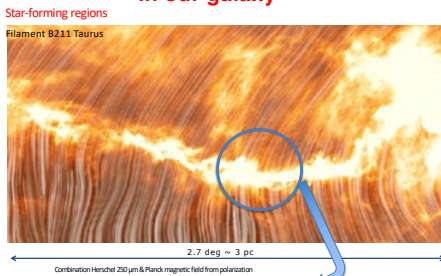
## INTRODUCTION

Astronomy is driven by the quest for higher sensitivity and improved angular resolution in order to detect fainter or smaller objects. This is true in the far-infrared to submillimeter domain, a unique window on the cold and obscured Universe. In this domain, space observations are mandatory given the blocking effect of our atmosphere specially for some important key elements as water.

### In the galactic domain



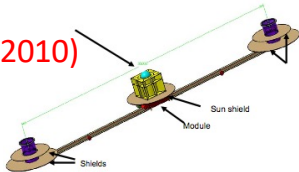
### In our galaxy



What is the inner structure in the filaments ?

Need for large telescope in space or interferometer

FIRI (2010)



The FIRI U-V plane filling strategy

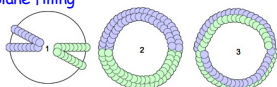


Figure 5-10: Illustration of the three ev-plane scanning strategies considered (number 2 baselined)

Here is the TALC intuition !

No single dish above 4.5 m or  
Folded mirror above 10 meters can  
be envisaged.

## METHODS

Not a totally original concept  
In space

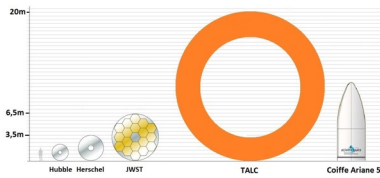


TAT  
NASA (1980)  
UV & vis  
100 m in space

On ground



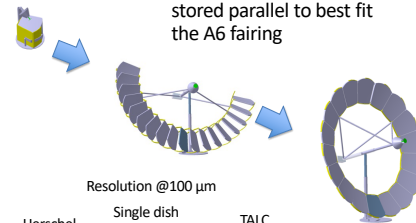
SPIE (2006)  
China  
vis & IR  
30 m telescope



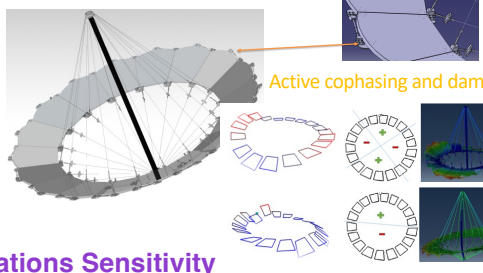
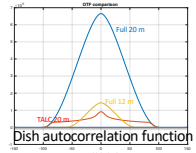
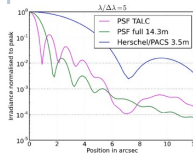
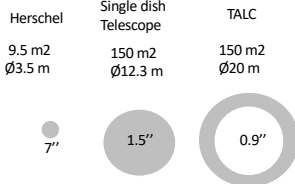
The studied solution : a Pantograph folding



Beryllium segments are  
stored parallel to best fit  
the A6 fairing



Resolution @100 µm

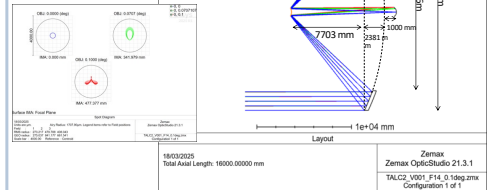


Vibrations Sensitivity

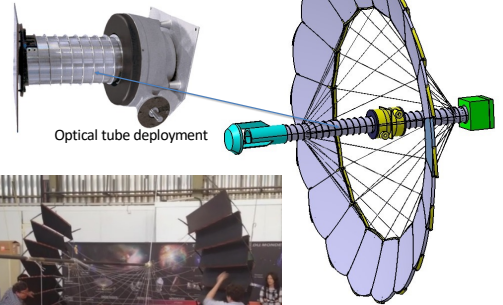
## RESULTS

### Optics

Ritchey-Chretien



Opto-Mechanical scheme :  
deployable optical tube



First deployable mirror setup ( ¼ scale)



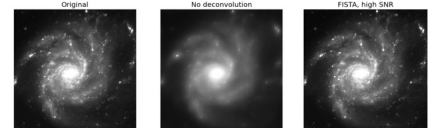
## CONCLUSIONS

Solutions to improve angular resolution and collecting surface in space are emerging. We have been part of the SALTUS project with an inflatable 14 meter diameter main dish.

We propose now the TALC\* concept with two deployable mechanisms:

- the Pantograph for segmented mirror petals.
- the Spiralift ® for optical tube deployment.

Next step: a ¼ scale model by end 2025.



Deconvolution at work