

# 天问一号矿物光谱仪短波红外焦平面制冷组件

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**摘 要:** 根据“天问一号”火星矿物光谱仪短波红外探测组件小型化、轻量化、低功耗的需求, 分析了红外探测器匹配性设计、集成式制冷机杜瓦适应性研制的难点。针对短波红外探测器高灵敏度、低温目标及多光谱探测需求的长积分时间模式的集成封装、抗大量级星器分离冲击等特点, 提出了高信噪比探测器总体设计、具有噪声隔离和集成式冷平台结构设计、抗径向冲击的斜支撑结构设计等。解决了短波红外集成组件探测器低温下低热应力、长积分时间下干扰隔离、大量级力学加固、航天应用的高可靠性厚膜电路研制等关键技术。成功研制了短波碲镉汞探测器杜瓦制冷组件, 并经过高低温循环、随机振动及机械冲击等严苛的空间环境热力学适应性试验验证, 试验前后组件性能未发生明显变化, 满足火星矿物光谱仪工程化应用的要求。

**关键词:** 红外探测器; 集成式制冷杜瓦组件; 力学冲击; 火星矿物光谱分析仪; 天问一号

**中图分类号:** TN215 **文献标志码:** A **DOI:** 10.3788/IRLA20230005

## 0 引 言

火星探测一直是世界各国行星探测的首要任务, 火星是距离地球最近的类地行星, 探索火星及其他星球的气候变化、地质演变, 可以更好地保护地球、扩展人类生存疆域。探测火星的主要目的有三个: 一是了解火星气候的历史及演变过程<sup>[1]</sup>; 二是确定火星表面和内部的地质演化过程<sup>[2]</sup>; 三是确定火星上是否有过生命的出现<sup>[3]</sup>。自 1960 年前苏联向火星发射第一颗探测器至 2021 年, 世界各国至少进行了 49 次火星探测, 但成功率不足 50%<sup>[2, 4-6]</sup>, 可见火星探测的难度非常大。

火星矿物光谱分析仪 (Mars Mineralogical Spectrometer, MMS) 是我国开展首次火星探测任务配置的科学载荷之一<sup>[7]</sup>, 安装于火星探测环绕器内, 在运动中对火星表面目标进行光谱遥感探测。512×320 元短波红外焦平面制冷组件是火星矿物光谱分析仪的重要件, 用于高光谱成像<sup>[8]</sup>。仪器突破了红外背景抑制、高效分光组件、器上组合定标等关键技术, 集轻小型、低

功耗、高性能于一身, 以期实现探的更“精”、测的更“准”的科学探测目标<sup>[9]</sup>。

文中分析了火星矿物光谱仪 512×320 元红外探测器制冷组件特点, 重点阐述了红外焦平面探测器、集成式杜瓦组件、制冷机等研制和技术难点。红外组件成功应用在“天问一号”火星探测器上, 为我国下一步深空探测的红外组件发展提供了一定的参考。

## 1 短波红外焦平面制冷组件总体技术

由于火星探测任务的载荷数量多, 将火星探测器运至地球逃逸轨道需要大推力火箭<sup>[10-12]</sup>, 因而火星矿物光谱仪有效载荷需要尽可能的轻巧、集成化程度高, 故火星矿物光谱仪的红外探测器制冷组件需要设计成小尺寸、轻质、低功耗 (Low SWaP) 的集成组件<sup>[13-15]</sup>。火星矿物光谱仪的短波红外 (Short Wave Infrared, SWIR) 集成式探测器杜瓦制冷机组件 (Integrated Detector Dewar Cooler Assembly, IDCA) 总体技术要求如表 1 所示。

收稿日期: 2023-01-05; 修订日期: 2023-03-27

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (11427901)

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表 1 火星矿物光谱仪集成式探测器杜瓦制冷机组件总体技术

**Tab.1 The characteristic of IDDCA for the MMS**

Item	Characteristics	Remarks
Detection bands	From SWIR to MWIR spectral detection	Divided into A/B/C bands
Broad spectrum spectroscopy	1 000-3 400 nm <sup>[7]</sup>	Band A: 1-1.9 μm; Band B: 1.4-2.7 μm; Band C: 2.1-3.4 μm
Low background noise	250e <sup>-</sup>	
Typical SNR	150	
Operating temperature	80 K/90 K/150 K	Three switchable operating temperatures
SWaP	Small size, low weight (IDDCA ≤ 800 g), low power consumption (stable power ≤ 12 W) Thermal cycle test; thermal vacuum test; high temperature storage; low temperature storage; acceleration; 1 400 g mechanical shock; sinusoidal and random vibration; open/close loop and life; electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) etc.	
Reliability test		Full test

## 2 集成式探测器杜瓦制冷机组件特点

### 2.1 短波红外探测器设计

火星矿物光谱分析仪用 512×320 元短波红外焦平面探测器技术方案为: 红外焦平面芯片由碲镉汞外延材料通过 n-on-p 平面结工艺制备; 采用 CTIA 输入级读出电路; 以钢柱直接倒焊互连方式构成 512×320 元红外焦平面器件。采用开窗模式对 512×320 元红外焦平面器件的探测信号进行积分、存储、转换和输出, 电路工作模式采用帧积分工作方式。表 2 为火星矿物光谱仪系统光学主要参数。

根据光学系统要求, 可以得出杜瓦内探测器的输入光子能量<sup>[16]</sup>为:

$$E_{\text{input}} = \frac{1}{4} \alpha_{\text{EM}} A_h R_e a_1^2 \frac{1}{f_n^2} L \eta_g \eta_0 \lambda_w \quad (1)$$

当典型波长为  $\lambda=1.595 \mu\text{m}$ 、光栅透过率  $\eta_g$  和太阳辐照度  $L$  分别为 0.3173、258.30  $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$  时, 公式 (1) 中的  $E_{\text{input}}$  为  $1.306 \times 10^{-12} \text{W}$ 。

根据系统输入, 探测器的信噪比可以进行计算,

表 2 火星矿物光谱仪系统光学主要参数

**Tab.2 The main optical parameters of the MMS**

Item	Specifications	Item	Specifications
Optical $F/\#$ ( $f_n$ )	2.87	Typical wavelength/ $\mu\text{m}$	1.595/1.0/3.4
Unit cells ( $a_1 \times a_1$ )/ $\mu\text{m}^2$	25×25	Grating transmittance ( $\eta_g$ )	0.3173/0.0814/0.4418
Spectral resolution ( $\lambda_w$ )/nm	20	Solar irradiance ( $L$ )/ $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$	258.30/751/16.59
Surface albedo ( $R_e$ )	0.15	Lens efficiency ( $\eta_0$ )	0.9
Solar altitude angle ( $A_h$ )	0.707	Integration time ( $T_{\text{int1}}$ )/s	0.02

探测器在典型波长 1.595  $\mu\text{m}$  处的信噪比为:

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{S_s}{N_{\text{total}}} \quad (2)$$

$$S_s = \frac{\lambda}{hc} E_{\text{input}} QET_{\text{int1}} \quad (3)$$

其中, 量子效率  $QE$  取 0.5, 则信号电子数  $S_s=1.049 \times 10^5$ , 器件光子噪声为:

$$N_s = \sqrt{S_s} \quad (4)$$

根据公式 (4) 可以计算出  $N_s$  为 323.83, 两档饱和信号电子数  $S_1$  和  $S_2$  分别为  $0.25 \times 10^6$  和  $1.6 \times 10^6$ , 探测器工作输出饱和电压  $V_{\text{out}}$  为 2 V。根据两档饱和信号电子数计算 CTIA 输入级积分电容分别为:

$$C_{\text{int1}} = S_1 \frac{q}{V_{\text{out}}} \quad (5)$$

$$C_{\text{int2}} = S_2 \frac{q}{V_{\text{out}}} \quad (6)$$

根据公式 (5)、(6) 可以得出  $C_{\text{int1}}$ 、 $C_{\text{int2}}$  分别为  $2.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{F}$ 、 $1.28 \times 10^{-13} \text{F}$ 。探测器暗电流  $I_d$  为  $5 \times 10^{-13} \text{A}$ , 暗电流噪声为:

$$N_d = \sqrt{\frac{I_d T_{\text{int1}}}{q}} \quad (7)$$

根据公式 (7) 可以计算出  $N_d$  为 250, 读出噪声和耦合接口噪声的综合设计值  $N_r$  为 200。则总噪声为:

$$N_{\text{total}} = \sqrt{N_s^2 + N_d^2 + N_r^2} \quad (8)$$

根据公式 (8) 可得出总噪声为 455.38。根据公式 (2) 计算出信噪比为 230.29。

依此短波红外焦平面总体设计, 如波长为 3.4  $\mu\text{m}$  时, 其总噪声与 1.595  $\mu\text{m}$  波段相同, 其量子效率  $QE$

取 0.3(该波段下量子效率指标要求不小于 30%), 根据入射光子数则可推算信噪比。火星光谱仪 512×320 元短波红外探测器的研制结果如表 3 所示, 组件信噪比与设计指标相吻合。

表 3 火星光谱仪短波红外探测器技术参数

Tab.3 The SWIR detector parameters in the MMS

Item	Parameters	Test results
IDDCA performance	Spectral response range/ $\mu\text{m}$	1.0-3.4
	Non-uniformity	4.8%
Detector response characteristics	Quantum efficiency	3.4 $\mu\text{m}$ @50%
		1.0 $\mu\text{m}$ @16.5%
	Rate of blind pixels	0.55%
	Non-linearity	0.764%
Detector readout mode	Output saturation voltage/V	2.225
	Frame frequency/Hz	60.44
IDDCA	SNR	225@1.595 $\mu\text{m}$

图 1 为火星光谱仪 512×320 元短波红外探测器实物照片。



图 1 火星光谱仪 512×320 元短波红外探测器

Fig.1 Photograph of 512×320 SWIR detector of the MMS

## 2.2 集成式红外组件杜瓦

火星矿物光谱仪的集成式杜瓦是红外探测器工作的必要保护屏障和光电性能传输的有效装置<sup>[17-18]</sup>, 为其提供真空、低温环境, 同时实现探测器与整机光学系统的后光路耦合匹配。在杜瓦冷平台上安装焦平面探测器、滤光片支撑、滤光片、冷光阑等。杜瓦冷平台的力学支撑采用高强度单点冷指结构, 同时采用抗径向冲击的斜支撑结构设计, 具体如图 2 所示。火星矿物光谱仪红外杜瓦组件的设计特点体现三个方面: 1) 轻量化抗冲击集成式封装结构设计; 2) 组件

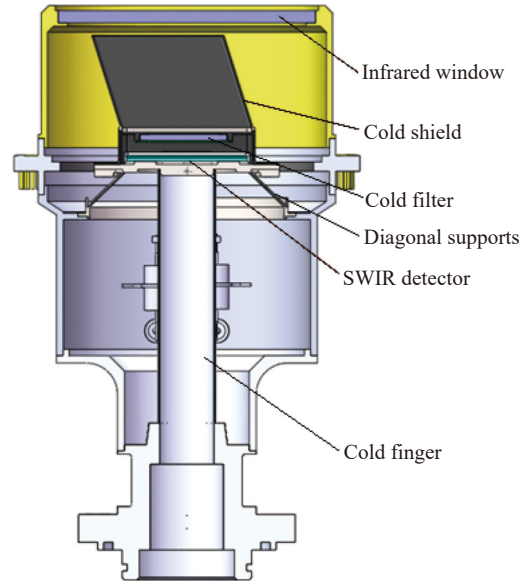


图 2 512×320 短波红外探测器杜瓦组件结构设计图

Fig.2 Dewar structure design for 512×320 SWIR detector

内分光设计; 3) 异形冷平台设计。

为了确保火星矿物探测的特定要求, 即需满足 14 grms (20~2000 Hz) 量级随机振动、1400 g 量级机械冲击的结构设计。对冷平台减重、冷屏轻量化设计, 提高抗冲击能力, 有效降低冷指负载, 以提高组件环境力学后的可靠裕度。杜瓦内冷指顶部的零部件及其质量如表 4 所示。

表 4 杜瓦内冷指顶部的零部件及其质量

Tab.4 Components and their mass at the top of cold finger in Dewar

Part name	Material	Density/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$	Mass/g
Cold platform	4J36	8 100	6.92
infrared detector	MCT	5.76	0.43
Silicon circuit	Si	2 330	0.39
Substrate	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	4 020	0.62
Filter holder	4J29	8 350	2.53
Filter	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	4 020	1.00
Cold shield	Ni/Co	8 908	1.29
Total			13.18

冷平台未进行拓扑优化前, 其质量为 10.74 g, 优化后为 6.92 g; 冷屏采用电铸工艺成型, 其厚度为 0.1 mm, 质量比机加工冷屏(约 2.57 g)减轻一半。

为了确保杜瓦内冷屏进行有效分光, 且减小分光时滤光片支架的遮挡, 确保集成化和微型化封装要

求,采用单片三波段的集成化分波段镀膜的全新设计。具体设计要求如图 3 所示(尺寸单位: mm),滤光片镀膜区域 A、B、C 波段具体的通光范围见表 1。

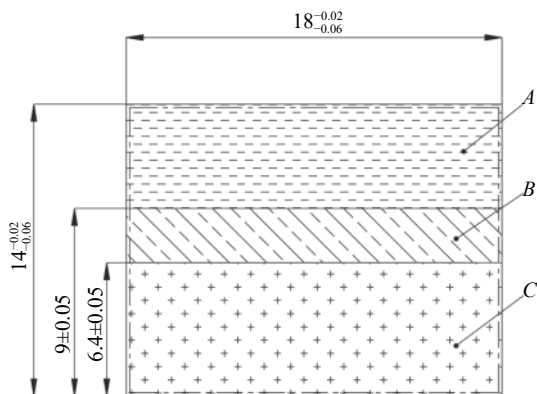


图 3 滤光片分区设计要求

Fig.3 Requirements of filter partition design

由于光谱仪探测目标信号较弱,需要较长的积分时间获取目标信息。火星矿物光谱仪的红外探测器积分时间典型值为 40 ms,如果在圆形平面冷平台上直接胶结红外探测器,则容易在 40 ms 长积分时间时产生圆形状噪声斑,实际热噪声分布如图 4 所示。

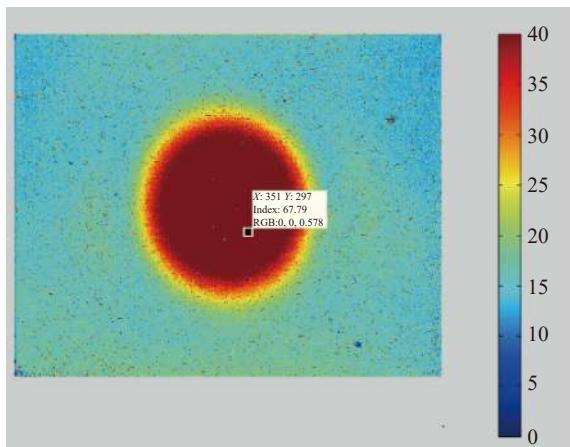


图 4 集成式探测器杜瓦制冷组件在 40 ms 积分时间下噪声分布图

Fig.4 Noise distribution of IDDCA with 40 ms integration time

考虑到天问一号卫星环绕器和着陆器在火星轨道分离,探测器组件需要承受 1400 g 的冲击,因而探测器耦合支撑的冷平台需进行轻量化和集成化设计。图 5 为探测器安装的冷平台结构设计图,中心区域采用应力隔离设计,有效消除制冷机周期性运动对探测器产生的热噪声。测量不同型号集成式制冷机形成热噪声斑直径,其大小约为冷指直径的 0.83 倍左

右,且降低制冷机充气压力,噪声强度减弱,热噪声形成应该与冷平台受到的气缸内气体膨胀周期性压力相关。

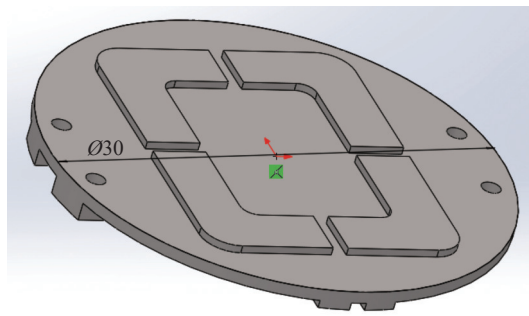


图 5 噪声隔离冷平台结构示意图

Fig.5 Schematic diagram of cold platform with the noise isolation

图 6 为探测器粘接在新型冷平台上的噪声情况。冷平台通过钎焊与冷指密封连接,确保力学强度和可靠性。

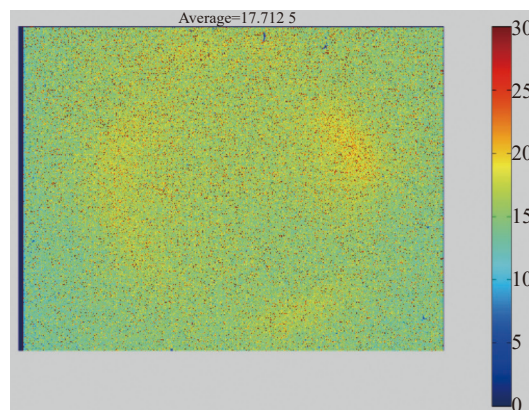


图 6 噪声隔离设计结构的 40 ms 积分时间的探测器噪声分布图

Fig.6 Detector noise distribution with 40 ms integration time of noise isolation structure

### 2.3 集成制冷组件

集成组件的制冷机采用整体式斯特林制冷机结构布局,旋转电机同时驱动一个压缩机和一个膨胀机,控制电路采用独立厚膜电路,电机、膨胀机、压缩机之间成正交位分布。制冷工质穿过压缩机与膨胀机之间的联通管道,在压缩机和膨胀机工作空间中交替压缩膨胀实现制冷。制冷工质选用高纯氦气。该制冷机主要由制冷机本体、电机、厚膜控制电路组成。制冷机根据航天应用要求进行优化设计,同时采用了特制的厚膜电路进行制冷控制。制冷组件结构如图 7 所示。

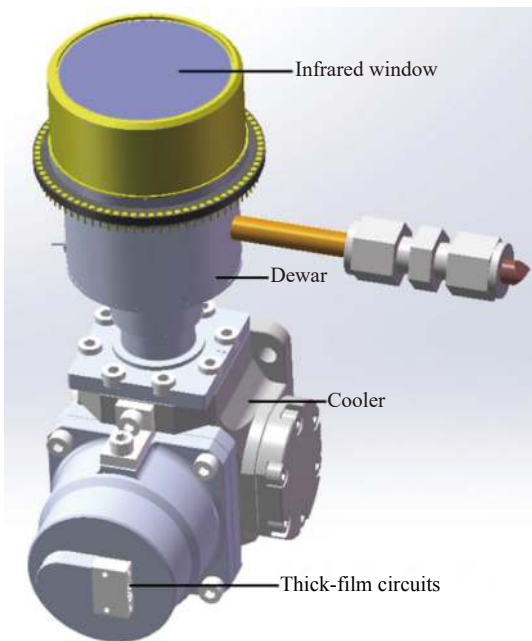


图 7 火星矿物光谱仪集成式探测器杜瓦制冷机组件结构示意图

Fig.7 Schematic diagram of IDDCA for the MMS

为适用空间应用的抗辐照需求,对制冷机控制电路进行特殊设计,电路采用多层厚膜工艺,金属全密双列直插封装方式,组装密度高、体积小、可靠性高。最终研制的厚膜电路的尺寸(不含法兰)为 48 mm×45 mm×7 mm,质量为 56 g。

### 2.4 红外制冷组件产品及性能指标

通过上述各关键组部件的研制,成功获得了性能良好红外焦平面制冷组件,其主要性能参数见表 6。

按照火星探测任务的环境试验要求,红外焦平面探测器制冷组件完成了高低温存储、高低温循环及热真空等热学试验,完成了鉴定级正弦振动、随机振动、机械冲击及加速度等环境力学试验,试验结果表明探测器性能工作正常,杜瓦制冷组件性能正常。图 8 为红外制冷组件实物照片。

从表 6 可以看出,制冷机在常温常压下开机,到达 90 K 设定温度的制冷时间为 12 min,同时还对比了不同充气压力的制冷时间,从图 9 所示的降温曲线中可以看出,充气压力为 42、32、25、20 bar 时,从制冷启动到开始稳定控温时间分别为 12、15、18.5、24 min。

图 10 为火星矿物光谱仪用红外探测器制冷杜瓦组件的光谱测试曲线和在光谱仪内红外成像照片。

表 6 短波集成式探测器杜瓦制冷机组件技术指标

Tab.6 The specifications of short wave IDDCA

Main parameters	Name	Test results
Main performance of IDDCA	Spectral response range/ $\mu\text{m}$	1.0-3.4
	Total weight/g	711.2
	Thermal loss	539 mW@80 K
	Power supply	24V <sub>DC</sub> & 12V <sub>DC</sub>
	Switchable operating temperatures/K	80/90/150
	Temperature stability	0.2 K@30 min
	Cooldown time	12 min@90 K
	Temperature accuracy/K	0.3
	Non-uniformity	4.8%
	Detector response characteristics	Quantum efficiency
Rate of blind pixels		1.0 $\mu\text{m}$ @16.5%
Non-linearity		0.764%
Frame frequency/Hz		60.44
Detector readout mode	SNR	225@1.595 $\mu\text{m}$



图 8 短波集成式制冷机杜瓦组件实物照片

Fig.8 Illustration of short wave IDDCA

图像中提取天空、建筑物表面、植被的光谱曲线,其中,1.0~2.0  $\mu\text{m}$  光谱分辨率 10.30 nm, 2.0~3.4  $\mu\text{m}$  光谱分辨率 12.90 nm。

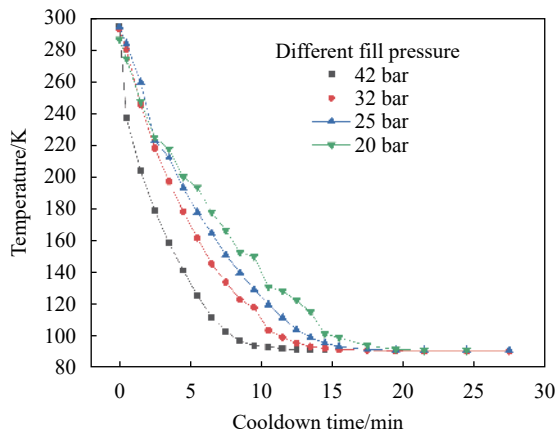
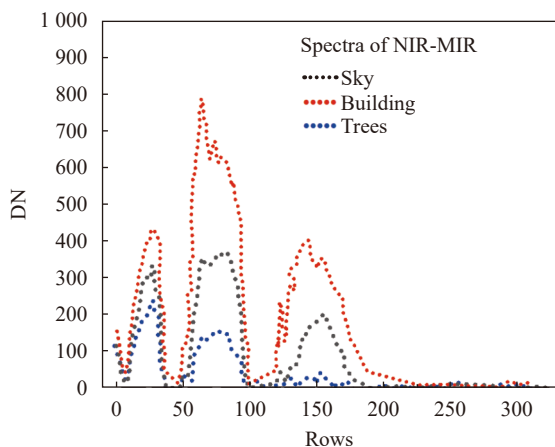


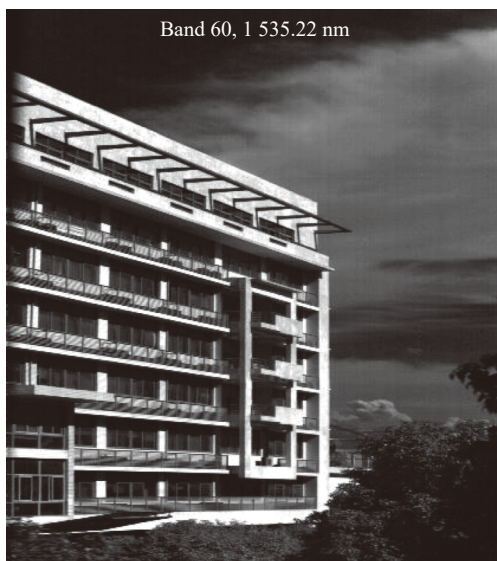
图 9 集成式探测器杜瓦制冷组件不同充气压力下降温时间曲线

Fig.9 The cooldown time curve of IDDCA under different fill pressures



(a) 短波红外探测器杜瓦组件光谱响应曲线

(a) The spectral response of SWIR detector Dewar assembly



(b) 中心波长 1 535.22 nm 光谱成像照片

(b) Spectral imaging photo of 1 535.22 nm central wavelength



(c) 中心波长 2 107.33 nm 光谱成像照片

(c) Spectral imaging photo of 2 107.33 nm central wavelength

图 10 红外探测器组件光谱曲线及成像照片

Fig.10 Spectral response curve and imaging photo of IDDCA

### 3 结 论

集成式红外探测器制冷组件的结构紧凑、体积小、质量轻、功耗小,在深空探测、星际探测的航天应用中具有较大优势,其航天用组件工程研制应用具有重要意义。着重分析了高灵敏度、高信噪比的面阵探测器,长积分时间下抗噪声干扰的杜瓦结构,集成化长寿整体式微型制冷等关键技术的设计与实现,并完成了一系列力学、热学的环境适应性验证。随着“天问一号”顺利发射升空并到达火星轨道,该研究为后续深空红外光谱探测的组件研制提供了一定的参考。

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## SWIR focal plane array cooled assembly of Tianwen-1 mineralogical spectrometer

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### Abstract:

**Objective** Mars mineralogical spectrometer (MMS) is one of the scientific instruments for China's first Mars exploration mission. It is installed in the Mars exploration orbiter and performs spectral remote sensing detection of targets on the surface of Mars while in motion. The instrument has made breakthroughs in key technologies such as infrared background suppression, high efficiency spectroscopic structure, and on-device combined calibration. The characteristics of the instrument are light and small, low power consumption and high

performance. The 512 pixel  $\times$  320 pixel short wave infrared (SWIR) integrated detector Dewar cooler assembly (IDDCA) is an important part of the MMS and is used for hyperspectral imaging. This paper analyzes the characteristics of the IDDCA in MMS, focuses on the development and technical difficulties of the infrared focal plane detector, integrated Dewar and integral rotary cooler, and also proposes approaches and methods to solve the technical problems.

**Methods** The 512 pixel  $\times$  320 pixel SWIR focal plane arrays (FPAs) is made of mercury cadmium telluride epitaxial material, prepared by n-on-p planar junction technology, is integrated CTIA input readout circuit, using indium column flip chip welding interconnection to form an infrared focal plane device. The detection signal of the 512 pixel  $\times$  320 pixel IR FPA is integrated, stored, converted, and outputted by using the window mode. The FPA architecture provides temporal detection in the SWIR bands using the frame integration incorporated into the readout integrated circuit (ROIC). The mechanical support of the integrated Dewar cold platform is a high-strength single cantilever cold finger, and a radial impact-resistant oblique support structure design is adopted (Fig.2). For the infrared Dewar in the MMS, the following designs have been applied: 1) Lightweight and impact-resistant integrated package structure; 2) Spectroscopic spectrum inside the assembly; 3) Special-shaped cold platform. The miniaturized integral Stirling cooler is selected, and the cooler drive control board is designed with an independent thick-film circuit required by aerospace.

**Results and Discussions** The overall technical requirements of the IDDCA for the MMS are shown (Tab.1). The results of the detector show that the signal to noise ratio (SNR) is 225 in the typical band of 1.595  $\mu\text{m}$ . The thermal noise generated during the 40 ms long integration time of the detector is effectively eliminated by the integrated optimized cold platform (Fig.6). Moreover, the Dewar assembly is structurally sound after being subjected to random vibration of 14 grms (20-2000 Hz) and mechanical shock of 1400 g. The results of different fill pressure and cool down time of the cooler are shown (Fig.9). The actual installed product has the fill pressure of 42 mbar, which can ensure a long enough life from leakage to failure. Through the development of the above-mentioned key components, a good performance IDDCA was successfully obtained, and its main performance parameters are shown (Tab.6). The spectral test curve of the IDDCA for the MMS and the good infrared imaging effect in the spectrometer are shown (Fig.10).

**Conclusion** The IDDCA has advantages in aerospace applications of deep space exploration and interplanetary exploration due to their compact structure, low size, weight and power (SWaP). The application of this component for spaceflight is of great significance. This paper focuses on the design and implementation of key technologies such as high sensitivity, high signal to noise ratio FPA, anti-noise Dewar structure with long integration times, integrated long-life integral cooler. A series of mechanical and thermal environmental tests have been completed for the IDDCA. It was successfully launched with Tianwen-1 and reached Mars orbit, providing a certain reference for China subsequent deep space infrared spectroscopy detection.

**Key words:** infrared detector; IDDCA; shock; Mars mineralogical spectrometer (MMS); Tianwen-1

**Funding projects:** National Natural Science Foundation of China (11427901)