Near-Infrared Instrument for SPICA

: FPC-S (Focal Plane Camera - Science)

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1. Introduction

- Based upon the previous collaboration in IR projects betw een Korea and Japan, Korea propose the near-infrared ins trument for SPICA, FPC (Focal Plane Camera).
- The FPC consists of two parts; one is FPC-S (fine Guider) and the other is FPC-S (Science).
- The primary function of the FPC-S is the back-up system of FPC-G and it also performs scientific observations.
- It has a capability of wide-band imaging as well as imagin g spectroscopy using LVF (Linear Variable Filter).
- Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute (KASI) will le ad the development , assembly and test of the FPC-S.

Korea's involvement in IR Projects



2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014

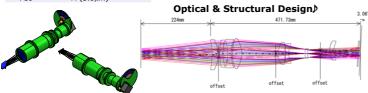
2. Specifications of the FPC-S

Parameters)	Specification)
Optics.	Refractive optics with lens
Detector Array	1K x 1K InSb)
Field-of-View.	5 arcmin. x 5 arcmin.♪
Pixel Scale.	0.3 arcsec.)
Readout Speed♪	100 - 600 sec
Wavelength Range♪	0.7 − 5μm ♪
Wavelength Resolution♪	R=5 (imaging) – 20 (spectroscopy))
Filter Positions	10 (1 blank, 1 back-up of FPC-G, 5 wide band filters, 3 LVFs)
Sensitivity ♪	27.3 mag (AB), 600 sec, 3σ, imaging 26.3 mag (AB), 600 sec, 3σ, LVF)
Operating Temperature	Structure at 4.5K, Detector at 10K
Cold Mass	7 kg with 20% margin.
Heat lift at 4.5K [mW]♪	2 / 0.2 (observing / stand-by)
Electric Power [W]♪	12 / 12 (observing / stand-by))

Filter blank (cold shutter) F1 diffuser + I (0.8μm) (back-up of FPC-G) F3 LVF-1, $(0.7 \sim 1.6 \mu m)$ LVF-2, $(1.4 \sim 2.8 \mu m)$ F5 LVF-3, (2.6 $\sim 5.2 \mu m$) F6 J (1.2μm) F7 H (1.6μm) F8 K (2.2μm) L (3.5µm) F10 M (5.0µm)

Specifications.





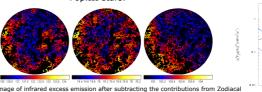
3. Scientific Targets

3.1 Legacy Programs

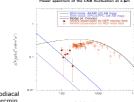
- Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Survey with FPC for Cosmic IR Backg round and Extragalactic Sciences (NIRSS)
 - √ Wide Field Spectroscopic Survey with LVF (R~20)

✓ Primary Science: Cosmic Infrared Background Radiation: Fluctuation and Spectrum

- Measurement of the spectrum of the sky to examine the nature of the excess background emission
- Detection of the fluctuation of the sky brightness caused by Pop.III stars.



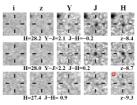
Soothed Image of infrared excess emission after subtracting the contributions from Zodiacal light and point sources of Monitor field observed by AKARI. Angular diameter is 10 arcmia and wavelength band is 2-4, 3-2 and 4.1µm from left to right (Matsumoto et al. 2010))



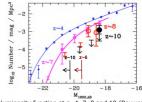
Excess power spectrum at 2.4µm obser ved with AKARI)

Secondary Sciences: Lyman Break Galaxies up to redshift 10, Emission Line Galaxies

- Understanding of high redshift star formation history of the Universe and the reionization
- Direct detection of Lyman break galaxies (z~5 10)

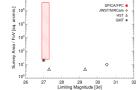


LBG samples from HST observation (Bouwens et al. 2 008). The red square shows the pixel scale of FPC-S.)



UV luminosity function at z~4, 7, 8 and 10 (Bouwens et al. 2 010). Two vertical lines show the sensitivity limit at rest fram e for z~6 and 10, respectively.♪

- Parallel Imaging Survey for Extrag alactic Sciences
 - ✓ Parallel observations with other ins truments
 - ✓ Wider areal and spectral coverage
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 ✓ 180 deg² (5-year lifetime, 4 filters)



3.2 Target of Opportunities: Comet Observations, Gamma Ra y Bursts ...

4. Development & Test Plan



* Related Papers

Bouwens et al. 2008, ApJ, 686, 230 Matsumoto et al. 2010, ApJ, Submitted Souwens et al. 2010, Nature, Submitted