Science & Role

of Focal Plane Camera (FPC) of SPICA

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1. Introduction

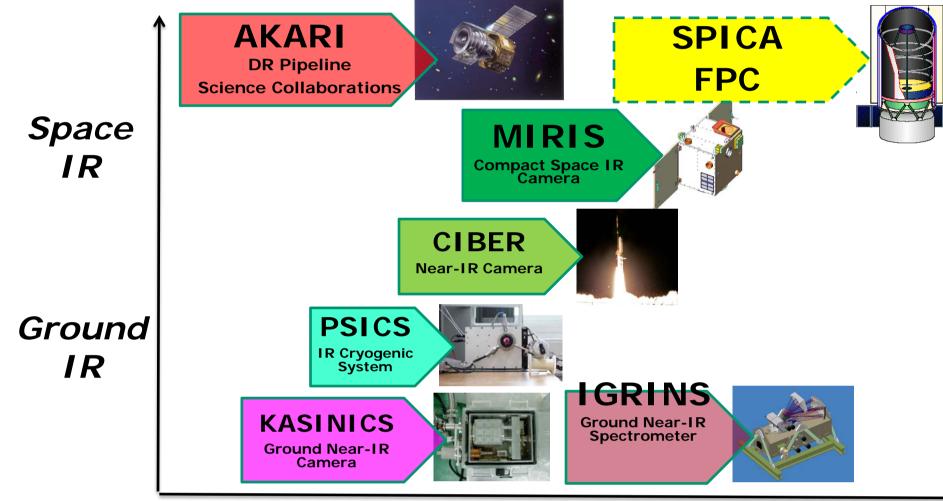
- Based upon the previous collaboration in IR projects between Korea and Japan, Korea propose the nearinfrared instrument for SPICA, FPC (Focal Plane Camera).
- The FPC consists of two parts; one is FPC-S (fine Guider) and the other is FPC-S (Science).
- The FPC-G is a part of AOCS for high-accuracy attitude control - Pointing Stability 0.036 arcsec(3σ) @ 0.5 Hz.
- 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 imaging spectroscopy using LVF (Linear Variable Filter).

3. Scientific Targets

3.1 Legacy Programs

- Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Survey with FPC for Cosmic IR Background and Extragalactic Sciences (NIRSS)
 - \checkmark Wide Field Spectroscopic Survey with LVF (R~20)
 - Y 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. Power spectrum of the CNB fluctuation at 2.4 m
- Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute (KASI) will lead the development, assembly and test of the FPC.

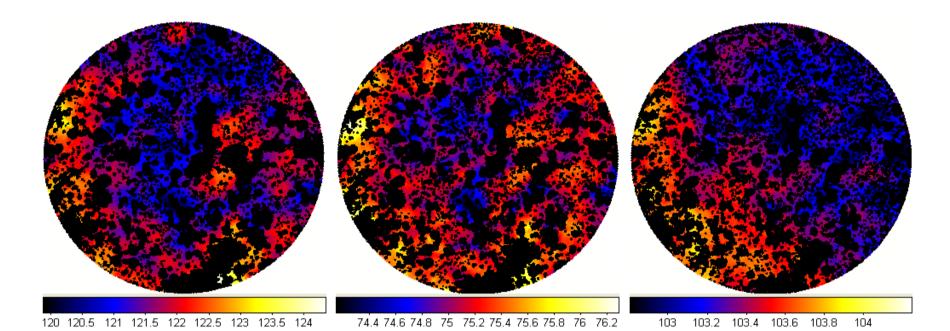
Korea's involvement in IR Projects



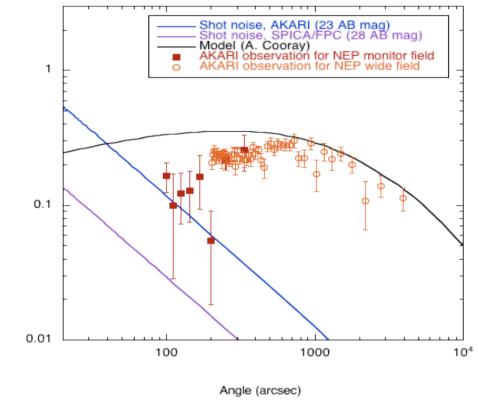
2008 2010 2012 2014 2006 2004

2. Specifications of the FPC

Parameters	Specification	
	FPC-G	FPC-S
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	2 sec	100 – 600 sec
Wavelength Range	I band (0.8μm)	0.7 – 5µm
Wavelength Resolution	R=5	R=5 (imaging) – 20 (spectroscopy)
Filter Positions	single channel	10 (1 blank, 1 back-up of FPC-G, 5 wide band filters, 3 LVFs
Sensitivity	21.5 mag (AB), 5σ	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	5 kg	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)	



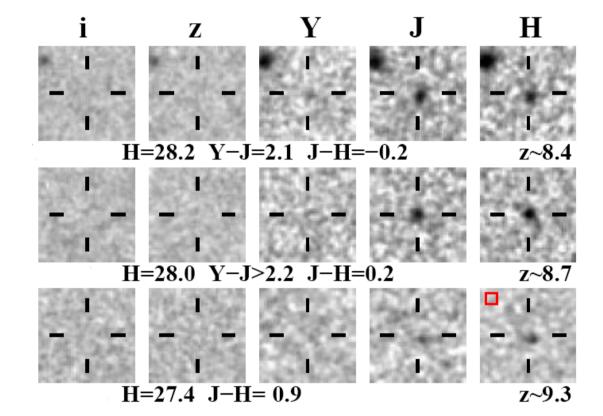
Soothed image of infrared excess emission after subtracting the contributions from Zodiacal light and point sources of Monitor field observed by AKARI. Angular diameter is 10 arcmin and wavelength band is 2.4, 3.2 and $4.1\mu m$ from left to right (Matsumoto et al. 2010)



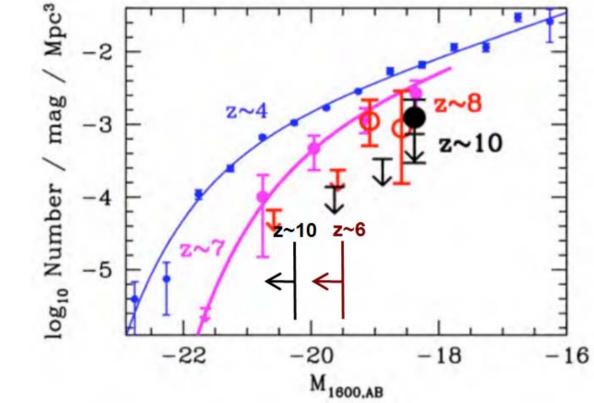
Excess power spectrum at $2.4 \mu m$ observed with AKARI

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

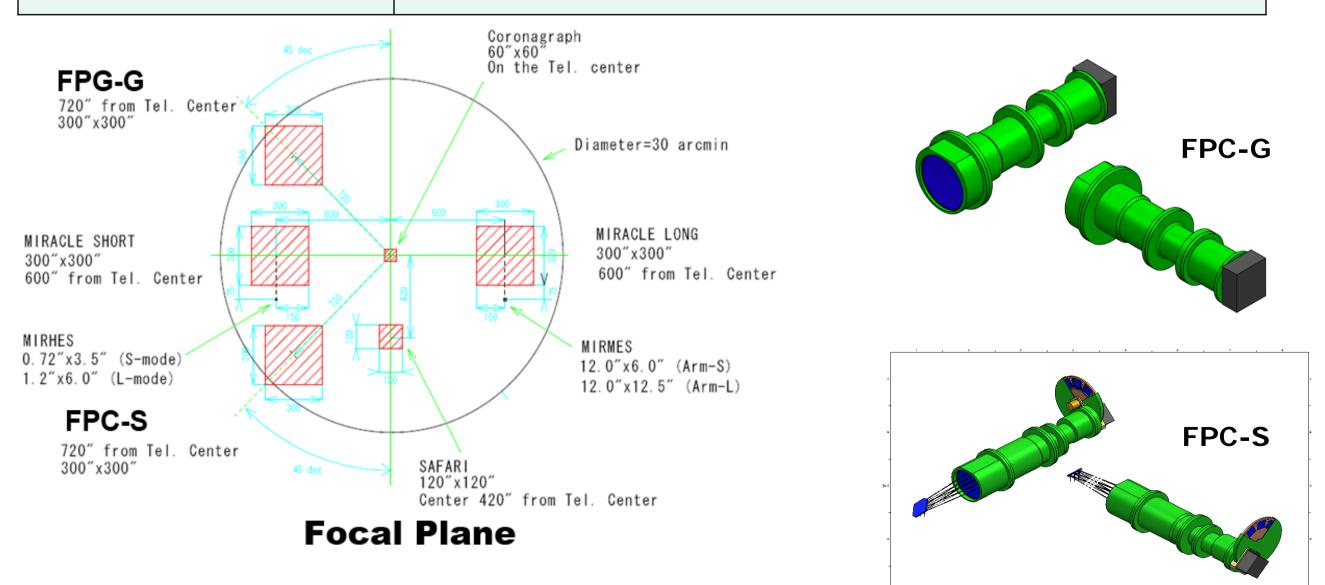
- Understanding of high redshift star formation history of the Universe and the reionization
- Direct detection of Lyman break galaxies (z~5 10)



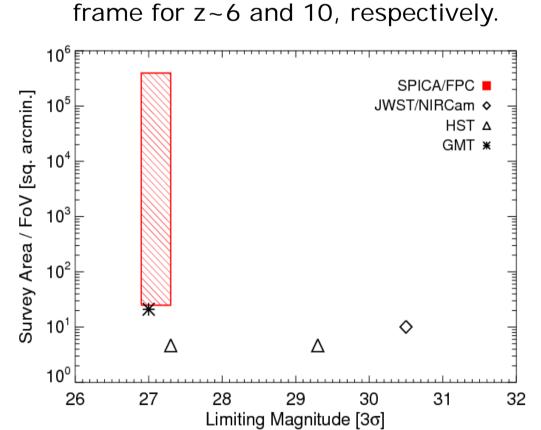
LBG samples from HST observation (Bouwens et al. 2008). The red square shows the pixel scale of FPC-S.



UV luminosity function at $z \sim 4$, 7, 8 and 10 (Bouwens et al. 2010). Two vertical lines show the sensitivity limit at rest



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



3.2 Target of Opportunities: Comet Observations, Gamma Ray Bursts

