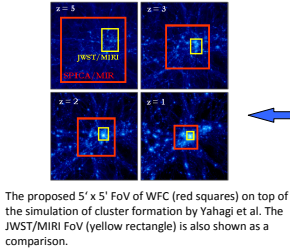


# SPICA搭載中間赤外線観測装置 Mid-infrared Camera and Spectrometer (MCS) on board SPICA



Hirokazu Kataza, Takehiko Wada, Yuki Sarugaku (ISAS/JAXA), Naoto Kobayahi, Itsuki Sakon (Tokyo Univ.)  
Yuji Ikeda, Naofumi Fujishiro (Kyoto Sangyo Univ.)



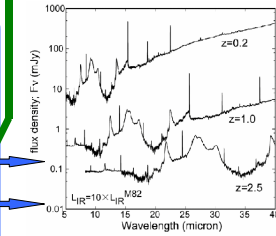
## General Outline

Wide-field Imager & Spectrograph at 5-38 $\mu$ m

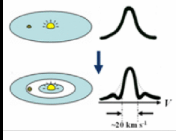
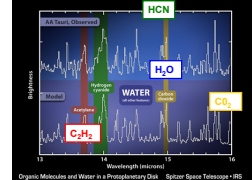
Detectors:  
Si:As 2Kx2K @5-6K / Si:Sb 1Kx1K @ ~3K

Channels:  
Wide-field Camera (WFC)  
Medium-Resolution Spectrometer (MRS)  
High-Resolution Spectrometer (HRS)  
Low-Resolution Spectrometer (LRS)

Observing Mode:  
Imaging/spectroscopy with micro-scan/step-scan



Simulated spectra of galaxies at  $z=0.2, 1.0$  and  $2.5$  assuming that their spectral shape is the same as that of M82 but their IR luminosities are 10 times of M82.



(left) A variety of molecular lines associated with a protoplanetary disk. Adapted from Spitzer Press Release.  
(right) Schematic view of how the disk clearing due to a proto-Jupiter would change the emission line profile.

**Specifications:** Specifications of instruments and detector arrays are summarized in the following tables.

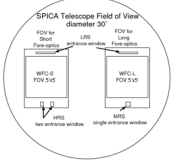
**Table 1: Specifications of instruments**

Instrument	Imaging				Spectroscopy			
	WFC		LRS		MRS		HRS	
Channel	S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L
Array format	Si:As (2k x 2k)	Si:Sb (1k x 1k)	Si:As (2k x 2k)	Si:Sb (1k x 1k)	Si:As (2k x 2k)	Si:Sb (1k x 1k)	Si:As (2k x 2k)	Si:As (2k x 2k)
Wavelength coverage ( $\mu$ m)	5-25	20-38	5-26	20-38 (option 25-48)	10-20	19.5-36.1	4-8	12-18
Filter bands	5-25 $\mu$ m, R=5	20-38, R=10						
Spectral resolution ( $\lambda/\Delta\lambda$ )			50-100	50-100	1460 @ 13 $\mu$ m	680 @ 27.8 $\mu$ m	30,000	20,000-30,000
FOV size	5' x 5'	5' x 5'			12" x 6"	12" x 12".5		
Slit length x width			2'.5 x 1".40	2'.5 x 2".66	12" x 1".2 (x 5 slices)	12" x 2'.5 (x 5 slices)	3'.5 x 0".72	6".0 x 1".2
Pixel scale ("/pix)	0".146/pix	0".293/pix	0".146/pix	0".293/pix	0".403/pix	0".485/pix	0".288/pix	0".48/pix
Main disperser			Prism	Grating or Prism	Grating	Grating	Immersion grating	immersion grating

## Design

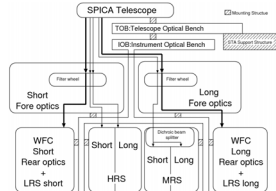
### Field of View

MCS occupies low entrance window at tel. focal plane

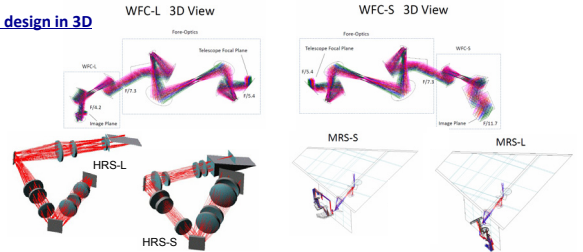


### Architecture

WCS-S, LRS-S and HRS have a common fore-optics. WCS-L, LRS-L and MRS have another common fore-optics.



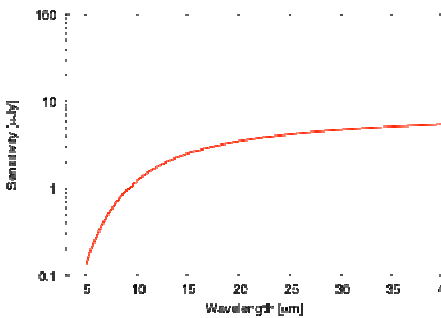
### Optical design in 3D



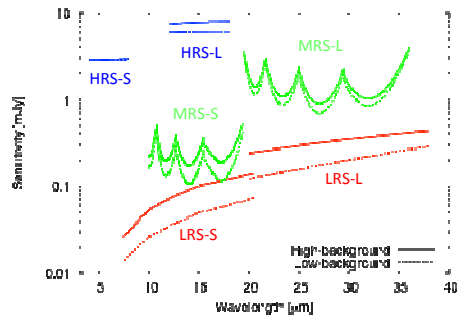
## Sensitivity estimation (5 $\sigma$ , 1hr)

Estimated sensitivities are shown in the following figures.

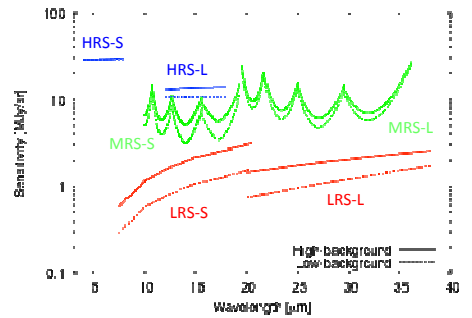
### WFC (for point source, R=5)



### Spectrometer (for point source)



### Spectrometer (for diffuse source)



**Assumptions:** Following assumptions are used for sensitivity estimations.

### Brightness of the background

The main brightness source is the zodiacal emission, which varies with the line of sight. Two cases, low- and high-background, are assumed (e.g., Leinert et al. 1998, Reach et al. 2003).

low (ecliptic latitude  $\sim 90^\circ$ ): 274K blackbody, 15.5MJy/sr @ 25  $\mu$ m  
high (ecliptic latitude  $\sim 0^\circ$ ): 268.5K blackbody, 80MJy/sr @ 25  $\mu$ m

### Other parameters

Telescope diameter: 3.0 m  
Effective area of the telescope:  $\pi \times (3.0/2)^2 \times 0.875$  m<sup>2</sup>  
Integration time of one frame: 600 sec.

### Performances of arrays

	Si:As	Si:Sb
Format	2048 x 2048	1024 x 1024
Wavelength	1-26 $\mu$ m	1-38 $\mu$ m
Average quantum efficiency	> 40% (Goal > 80%)	> 50% (for 20-38 $\mu$ m, incl. refl.)
Peak quantum efficiency	-	> 60% (for 20-38 $\mu$ m, incl. refl.)
Assumed quantum efficiency	50% @ all wavelengths	50% @ all wavelengths
Readout noise*	20 e <sup>-</sup>	100 e <sup>-</sup>
Assumed readout noise	5 e <sup>-</sup>	25 e <sup>-</sup>
Dark current	< 0.5 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix < 0.2 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix (Goal)	< 2 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix for 1024 x 1024 area < 0.2 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix for 1024 x 900 area < 0.1 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix (Goal)
Assumed dark current	0.5 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix	2 e <sup>-</sup> /s/pix
Pixel size	25 $\mu$ m	18 $\mu$ m

\*Noise in CDS readout. The noise will be reduced up to 1/4 in Fowler-16 sampling.

### For each instrument

#### HRS

HRS uses simple assumptions for the optical system.  
optical efficiency (lens and immersion grating): 0.15  
slit efficiency for a point source: 0.6 for HRS-S, 0.3 for HRS-L

#### LRS, MRS

LRS and MRS take into account wavelength dependencies of the optical and the slit.

#### WFC

WFC uses slightly different assumptions as; readout noise of 20e<sup>-</sup>, dark current of 1e<sup>-</sup>/s/pix, optical efficiency of 0.35 (including telescope), background of 216K blackbody with 18MJy/sr @ 25  $\mu$ m.