Korean Participation to SPICA

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Related Institutes

- Korea Astronomy and Space science Institute [KASI]
- Major institute for astronomy & astrophysics
- Proposer of the FPC, a Korean instrument to SPICA
- Korean Aerospace Research Institute [KARI]
- Responsible for all satellite programs in Korea (13 satellites by 2010)
- Many test facilities
- Korean Basic Science Institute [KBSI]
- Delivered optical parts to CIBER and MIRIS
- Satellite Technology Research Center [SaTRec]
- Successfully carried out small satellite programs such as KITSAT-1 (1992), KITSAT-2 (1993), KITSAT-3 (1999), STSAT-1 (2003)
- Currently working on STSAT-3, to be launched in 2011-2012

Previous and Ongoing Space Missions

- FIMS (Far-uv Imaging Spectrograph) on board STSAT-1 포물 원통형
 - Launched on Set
 - Collaborative Pro Berkeley, and N/
 - Carried out all-sl origin of the hot
- MIRIS (Multi-r
 - Main payload of
 - To be launched i
 - To carry out larg ST 단파장/장파장
 of warm Interstellar medium and Cosmic Background Infrared Light
 - ISAS is providing support for design, test and scientific research



FIMS Research Highlights



MIRIS Space Observation Camera



SPICA Related Activities 1.

- Participation in AKARI Project (2000 present)
 - Mainly from Seoul National University
 - Limited to numerical simulation, data analysis and scientific research, and no hardware commitment was made
- Infrared Astronomy Working Group (IRWG, 2001present)
 - Took a leading role in providing the concept of MIRIS and promotion of SPICA collaboration
- Feasibility study for international collaboration in space astronomy (2005)
 - Funded by Korea Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
 - Recommended to actively participate in SPICA project

SPICA Related Activities 2. Joint Meetings

- SPICA MIR Instrument Workshop, Sep. 14, 2007@ISAS/JAXA
- Japan-Korea SPICA Working Group Kickoff Meeting, July 14, 2008 @SNU
- The 2nd J-K SPICA Meeting @ISAS, Nov. 10, 2008
 - Exploration of areas of collaboration
- The 3rd J-K SPICA Meeting, Jan. 20, 2009 @SNU
 - Requirement of FPC was discussed in detail
- FPC Science meeting on Feb. 27, 2009 @SNU
 - Several legacy programs were identified

Proposed Instrument

- FPC (Focal Plane Camera, see P7-221)
 - ✓ FPC-G (FPC Guidance)
 - To provide positional information of identified stars
 - To maintain the guiding stability
 - 5' x 5' FoV, I-band
 - ✓ FPC-S (FPC Science)
 - Near-IR Imaging & Spectroscopy
 - Back-up Instrument of FPC-G
 - 5' x 5', 0.8 5 μ m, 10 filter positions



Role of FPC-G

- AOCS: pointing stability ~ 1 arcsec
- Requirements of FPC-G
 - Fine guiding ~ 0.036 arcsec (3σ, 0.5 Hz readout)
 - Will use Guide Star Catalogue II
 - Pointing error budget (alignment, attitude, internal disturbance error ...)



FPC-S Scientific Programs

- Legacy Programs
 - NIRSS: Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Survey with FPC for Cosmic IR Background and Extragalactic Sciences
 - Parallel Imaging Survey for Extragalactic Sciences with MIR instrument
- Target of Opportunities
 - Comet Observations
 - Gamma-ray bursts

Current Status

-										
	2010	2011	2	012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Design, Phase A Study			Development of CQM		Development of FM		Data Reduction, Data Center		

- Phase A study was approved inside KASI.
 - Project review was successfully passed at KASI (11/22)
 Selected as one of KASI's new R&D project
- Selected as a top priority in astronomy for the National Large Research Facility Roadmap, released in December 2010
- 3rd FPC proposal is submitted and is under review process

Framework of Development



KASI's Roadmap of IR Projects

- Experience in the near-IR instruments
- Data analysis & scientific research in IR



2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016

Summary

- Korea has been seeking collaboration on SPICA from the very early phase (~2000)
- We now have strong community support and consensus for SPICA collaboration
- Korea proposes to supply Focal Plane Camera (FPC) in near infrared for fine guiding and scientific observations
- The benefit of FPC-S includes
 - Distinct scientific research for Cosmic Infrared Background, and thereby the first generation of stars
 - Parallel surveys with mid-Infrared will add the knowledge on high redshift galaxies, quasars, and low mass stars
 - Target of opportunities such as GRBs, comets, etc.
 - GMT will add more scientific outputs together with FPC