The Mid-Infrared Camera and Spectrometer for SPICA: General overview and Taiwan's contribution

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Outline

- The MCS consortium & Instrument Specifications
- Highlights of the three science cases
 - The Drama of Galaxy Formation
 - The Recipe for Planet Formation
 - The Transmigration of Dust in the Universe
- Taiwan's contribution to MCS
 - Scientific underpinning and definition of instrument specs
 - Filters
 - Calibration lamp
 - Detectors

The MCS consortium & Instrument Specifications

MCS Consortium:

- Japan & Taiwan
- PI: H. Kataza
- Project Scientist: T. Onaka
- > 90 Co-ls

Instrument Specifications:

- WFC
 - FOV: 5' × 4'53"
 - 20 38 μm (WFC-L); 5 25 μm (WFC-S)
 - *R* = 10 (WFC-L); *R* = 5 (WFC-S)
 - filters not decided yet, may include low (R = 50) and medium (R = 200) resolution grisms & narrow-band filters
- HRS-L; 12–18 μm; R = 20,000 30,000
- MRS-S,-L; 12.2 37.5 μm; R = 1000 2000

The Drama of Galaxy Formation (I)

- Star formation over cosmic time
- Role of AGN in galaxy evolution
- Assembly of Milky-Way type galaxies





- For 4 < z < 10 optical/NIR tracers of SF fall in MCS range, e.g. Hα, Lyα
- Does SFR really peak at z ≈ 2 − 3?

The Drama of Galaxy Formation (II)

Coeval growth of black holes and host galaxies



The Drama of Galaxy Formation (III)

Galaxy environments:



- superior mapping compared to JWST/MIRI
 - FOV
 - sensitivity > 20 μm

Spectral energy distribution: SPICA MCS and SAFARI synergy



Slitless spectroscopy

The Recipe for Planet Formation (I)

Solar system objects: surveys and mineralogy





- IRAS: 2470 Main Belt Asteroids
- WISE: 130,000 MBAs
- SPICA/MCS: 10⁷⁻⁸ MBAs?
- \Rightarrow Size distribution

Combination with SAFARI:



The Recipe for Planet Formation (II)

Gas dissipation in planet forming disks





The Recipe for Planet Formation (III)

Atmospheres of transiting exoplanets

- MIR coronography is desired for observing exoplanets with ages close to our Solar System
 - Difficult to observe from the ground
- A combination with spectroscopy will allow for studies of
 - atmospheric composition
 - climate
 - exoplanet diversity
- In connection with SCI team



The Transmigration of Dust in the Universe (I) Sources of dust on a galactic scale: AGB stars and SNe/SNR



Cas A (Rho et al. 2008)





Dust production by AGB stars in M31

The Transmigration of Dust in the Universe (II) The properties of dust and gas in the ISM



- PAH bands
- molecular lines
- atomic lines
- solid state features



The Transmigration of Dust in the Universe (III)

Circumstellar material around YSOs



Spectroscopic detection of extragalactic YSOs with MCS

- 1172 YSO candidates in the LMC (Gruendl & Chu, 2009): 277 observed with IRS
- 282 YSO candidates in the SMC
- M31 ?

Taiwan's contribution to MCS

Taiwanese IR astronomy community:

- Strengthening science case
- Further instrument specifications (e.g. filter specification)
- Representative observations

OIR lab ASIAA:

- Broadband filter development
- Calibration microlamp development
- Detector module development
 - Procurement and testing of 2k×2k Si:As arrays and 1k×1k Si:Sb arrays
 - Assembly of flight modules

Broadband filter development



- Specification of filters needed
- Test setup



Calibration microlamp development







Summary

MCS is being developed by a Japanese/Taiwanese consortium MCS will contribute to three main science cases:

- The Drama of Galaxy Formation
- The Recipe for Planet Formation
- The Transmigration of Dust in the Universe

Taiwan's contribution to MCS:

- Scientific underpinning and definition of instrument specs
- Filters
- Calibration lamp
- Detectors