

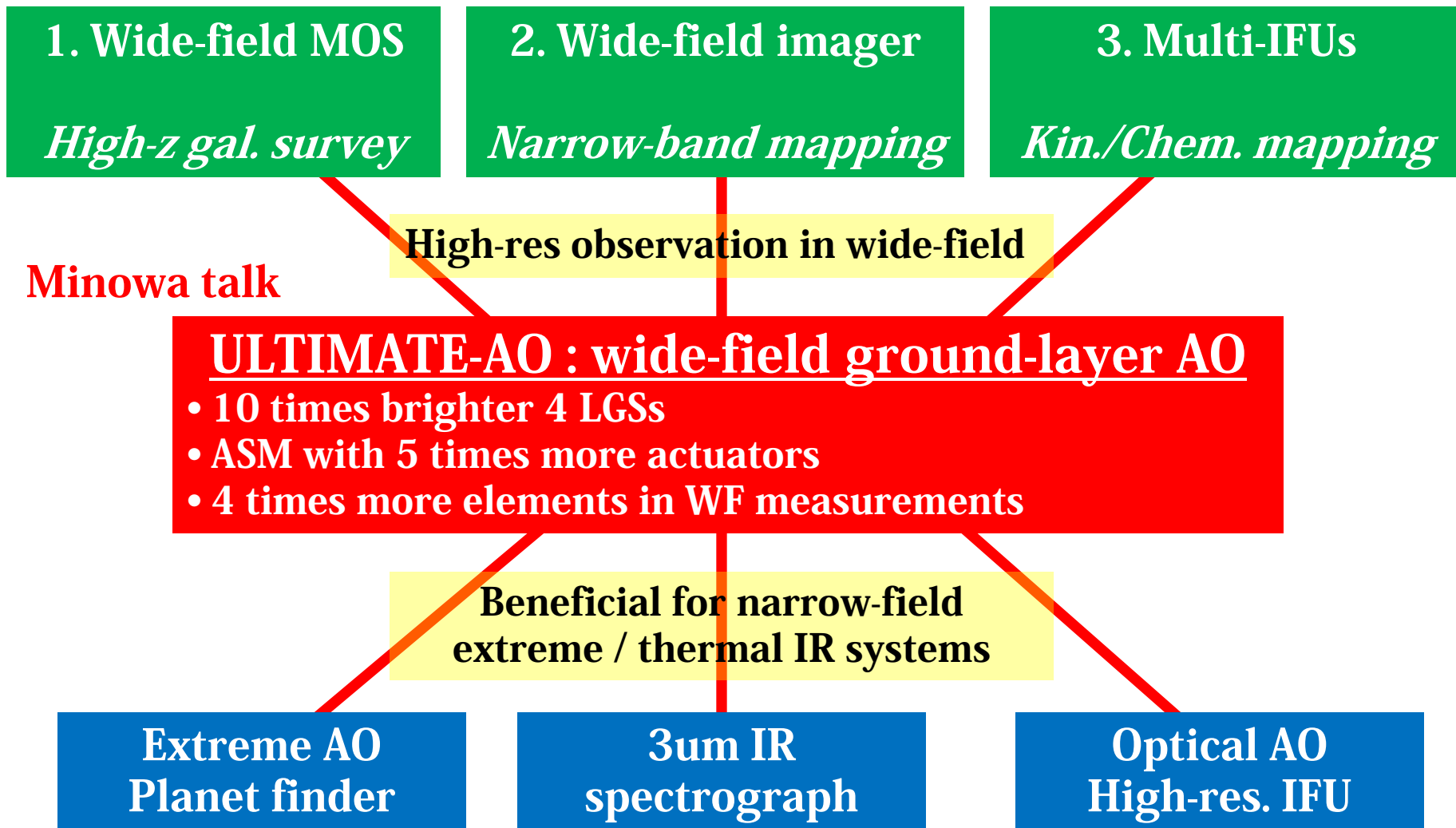
# Wide-field NIR instrument suite for the wide-field ground-layer AO system (ULTIMATE-SUBARU)

- Science cases and instrument concepts -

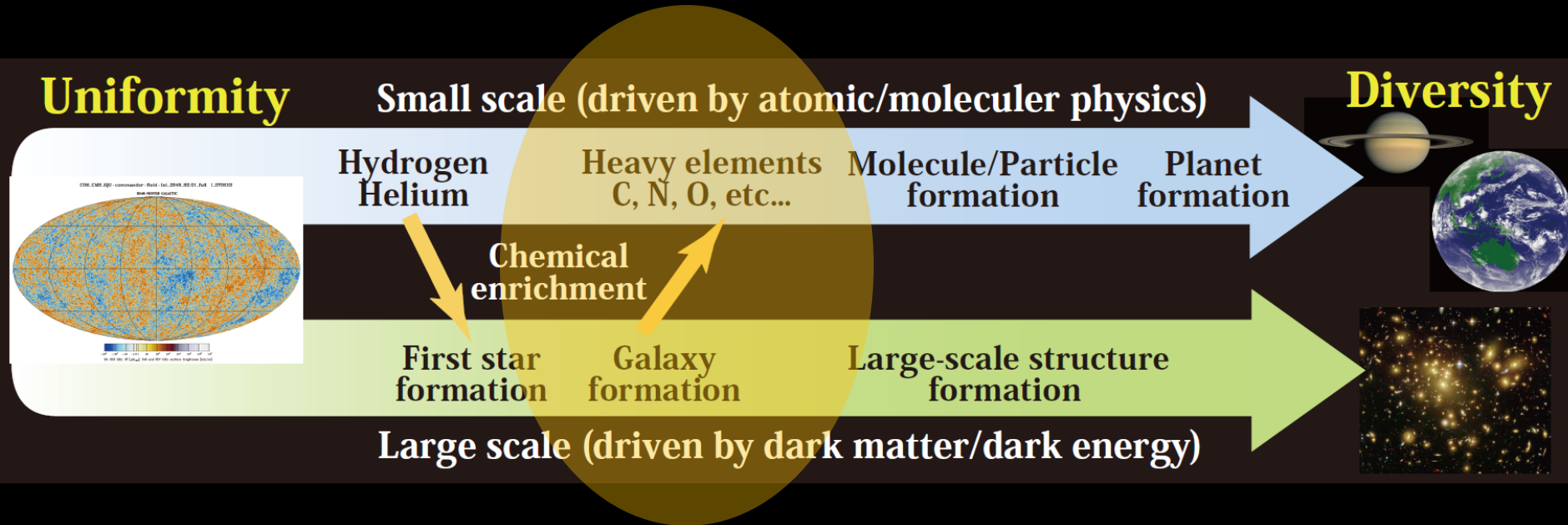
Masayuki Akiyama (Tohoku Univ.)  
on behalf of the ULTIMATE team

2017/03/22

# ULTIMATE-SUBARU instrument suite



# ***How the diversity is originated from the uniformity of the early universe***



Origin of  
the Universe



Evolution of  
the Universe



Origin of  
life

# Key science questions

*“How is gas in galaxies enriched / recycled at the peak of the galaxy formation at  $z=1-3$  ? “*

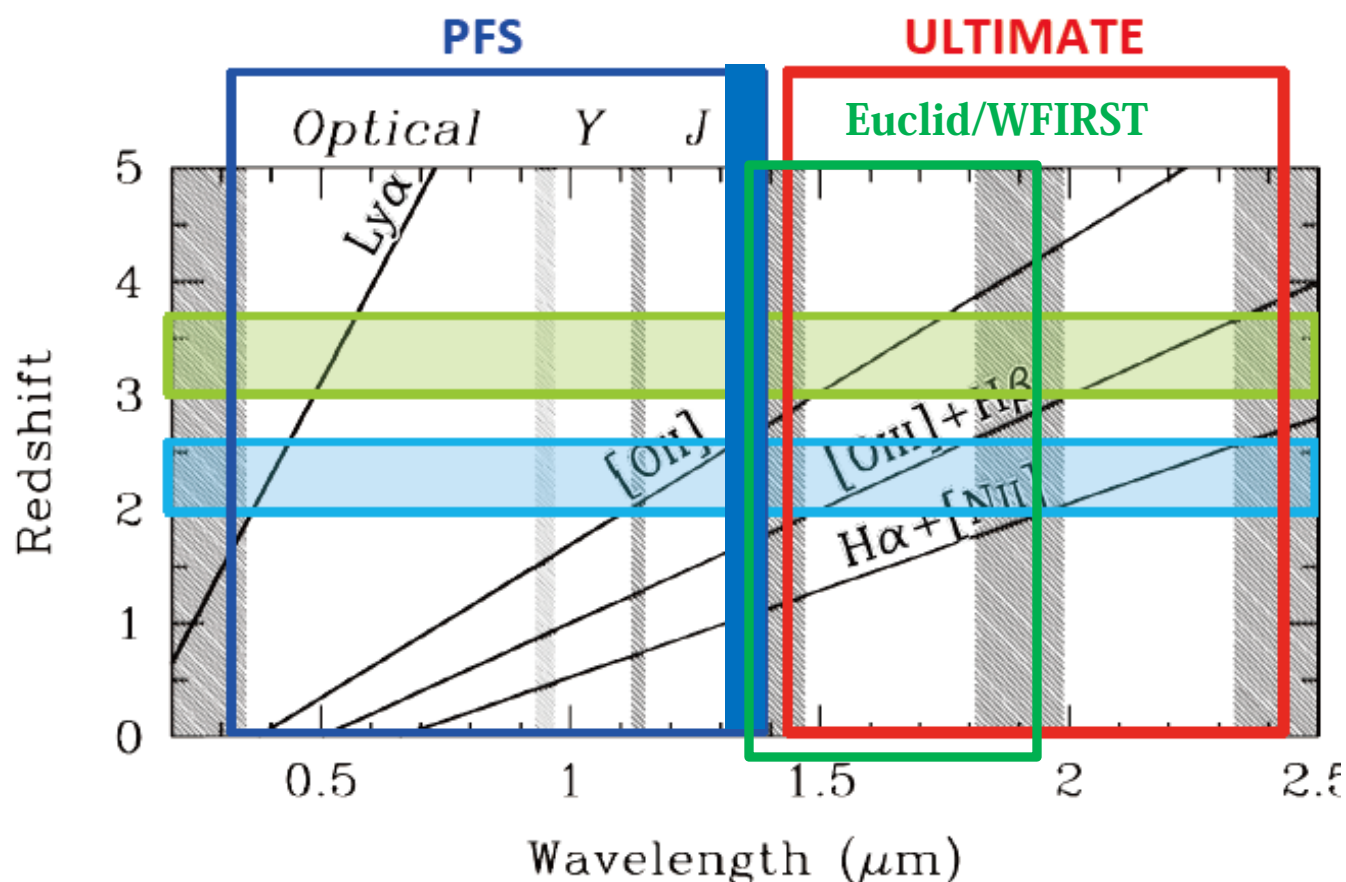
- Site of star formation inside galaxies and accumulation of stellar mass
- Chemical enrichment history (emission line diagnostics)
- Outflow / infall gas kinematics (ionized gas kinematics, systemic velocity and Ly-alpha line profile)
- Connection between outflow and AGN activity
- Quenching mechanism
- Connection between gas properties and Ly-c leaking : reionization

*SDSS + SAMI/MANGA at the peak of the galaxy formation*

# 1. Wide-field MOS

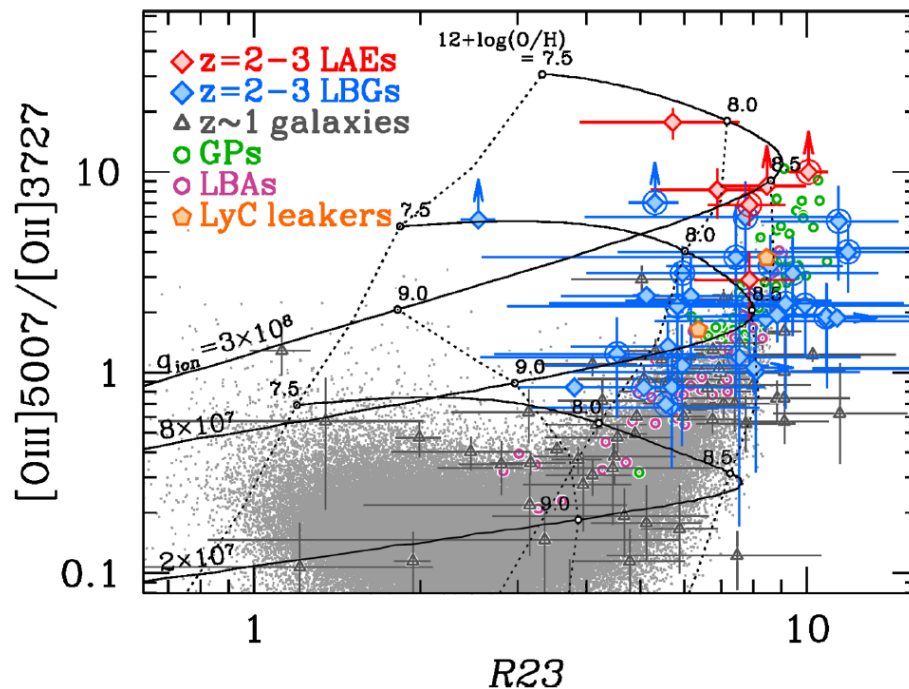
# Science cases with the wide-field MOS

- Rest-frame optical emission-line survey of  $z \sim 2$ ,  $z \sim 3$   $>20K$  galaxies.
- Extending PFS survey toward longer wavelength (line diagnostics) and higher-redshifts ( $z \sim 3$ ). NIR “follow-up” observations of PFS deep survey.
- Covers unique wavelength range compared to Euclid/WFIRST.

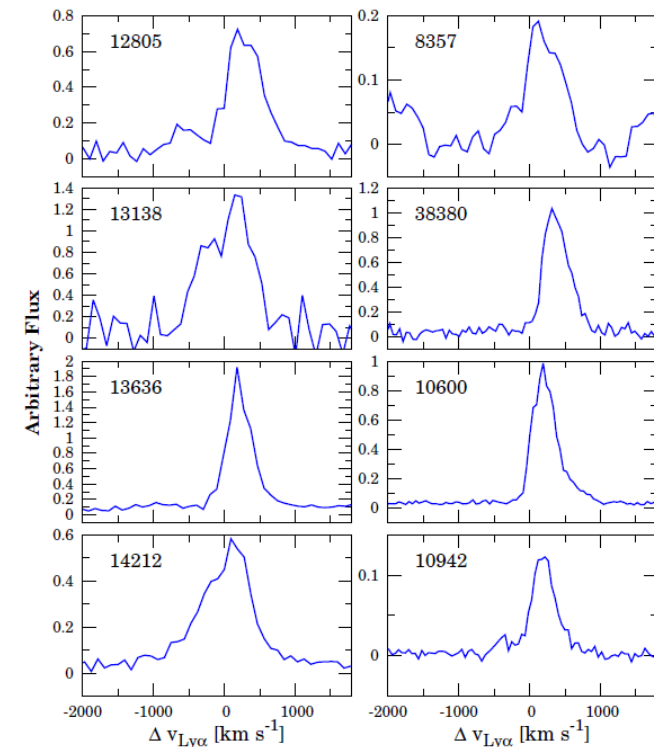


# Science cases with the wide-field MOS

- Line diagnostics for gas-abundance, ionization parameter, dust-reddening, AGN contribution, and dynamical properties.
- Comprehensive view of star-forming galaxies at  $z=2-3$ . Base-line information for understanding galaxies with strong UV emission in the reionization era found / observed by JWST, TMT, etc.



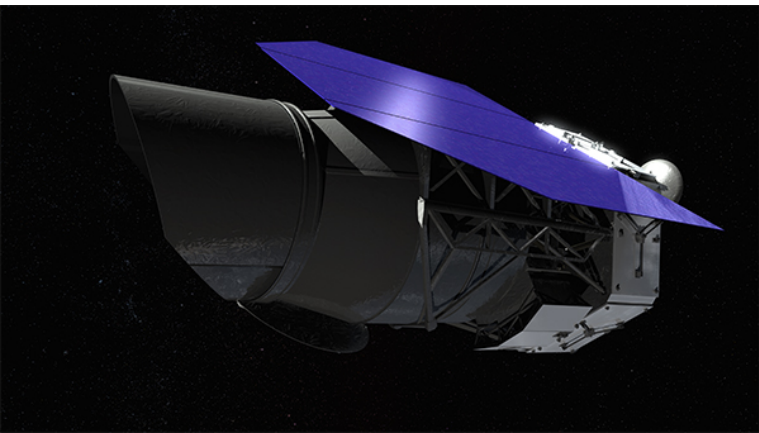
Metallicity and ionization parameter  
by [OII], [OIII], H $\beta$  measurements  
(Nakajima et al. 2014)



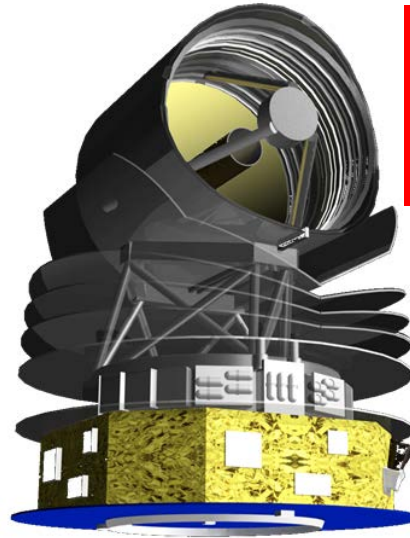
Understanding Ly $\alpha$  line profile in  
relative to systemic velocity  
(Shibuya et al. 2014)

# Science cases with the wide-field MOS

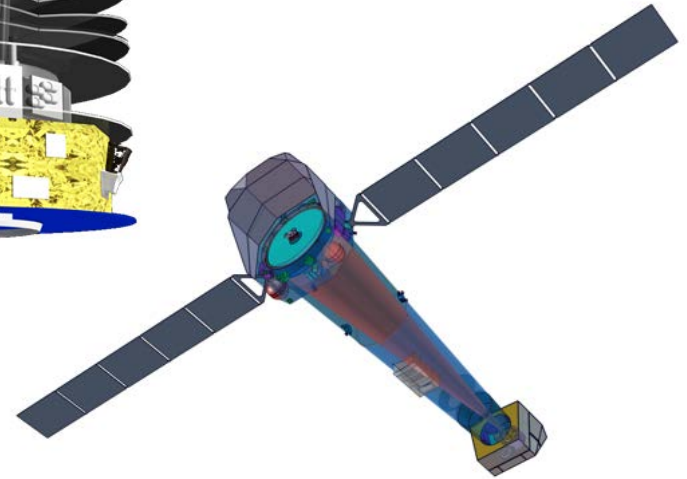
- Follow-up spectroscopy of candidates of high- $z$  galaxies / AGNs picked up by future wide-field surveys from space (Euclid, WFIRST, SPICA, Athena, STARX, etc.).



WFIRST 0.28 sq.deg  
~Suprime-Cam



SPICA  
10 deg survey



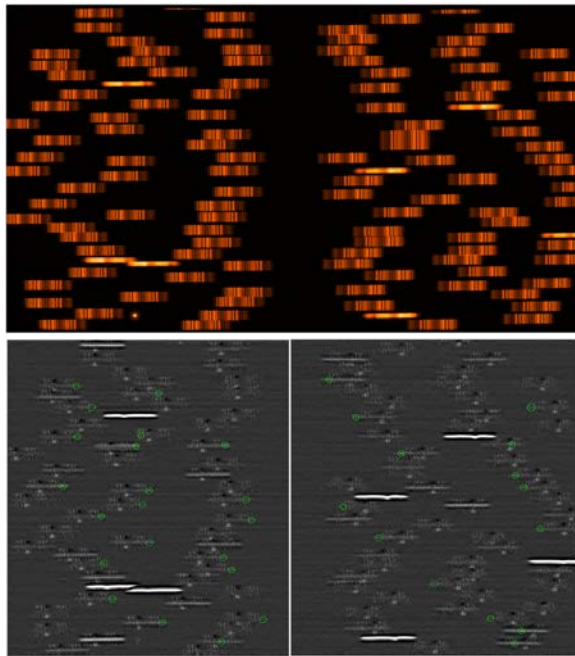
Athena



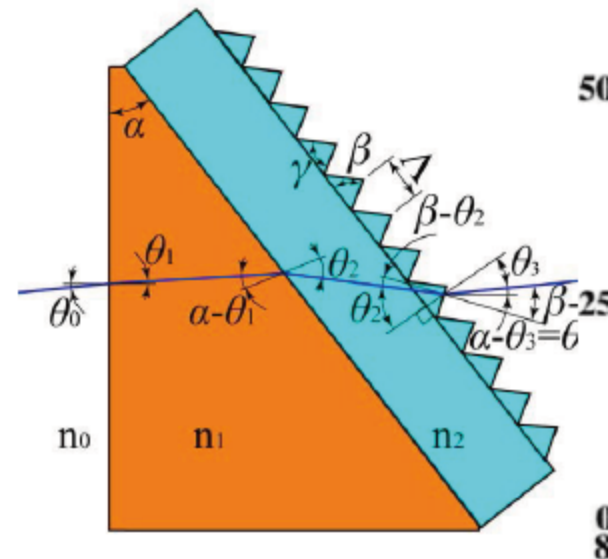
# Wide-field MOS:

## MOIRCS as the 1<sup>st</sup> light instrument for ULTIMATE

- MOIRCS on NsIR with wide-field corrector + inst.rotator
  - 4' x 6' FoV multi-slit instrument with HAWAII-2RG detector.
  - Narrower slits with higher spectral resolution  
 $R=600@0.8'' \rightarrow R=1700@0.3''$
  - Grism upgrades : “hybrid grism” by Ebizuka :  $R \sim 3,000@0.3''$



Unique capability of the slit-mask  
>100 slits in one shot  
(Tanaka et al. 2017)

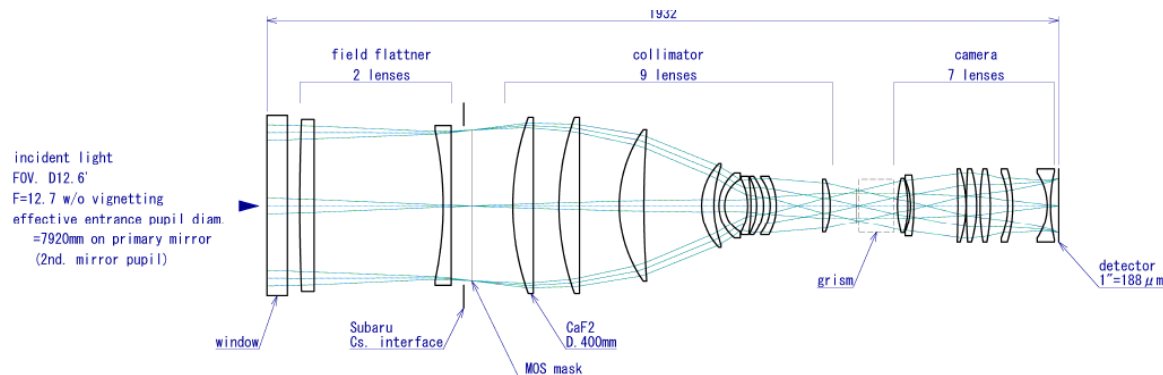


Hybrid grism proposal  
(Ebizuka 2016)

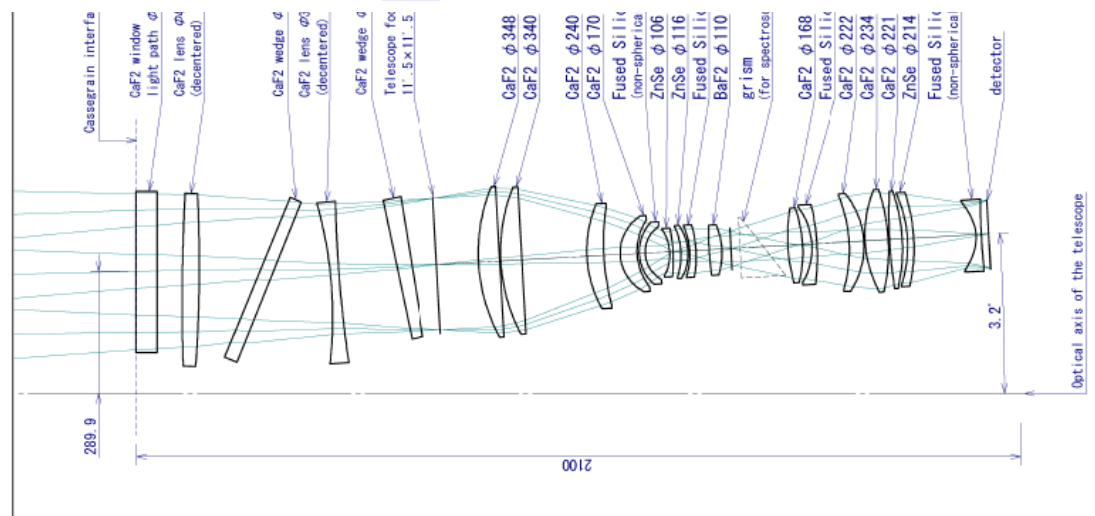
# Wide-field MOS : beyond MOIRCS

- Future wide-field MOS possibilities

**d=12.6' design**



**23'x23' design  
(11.5'x11.5'x4)**

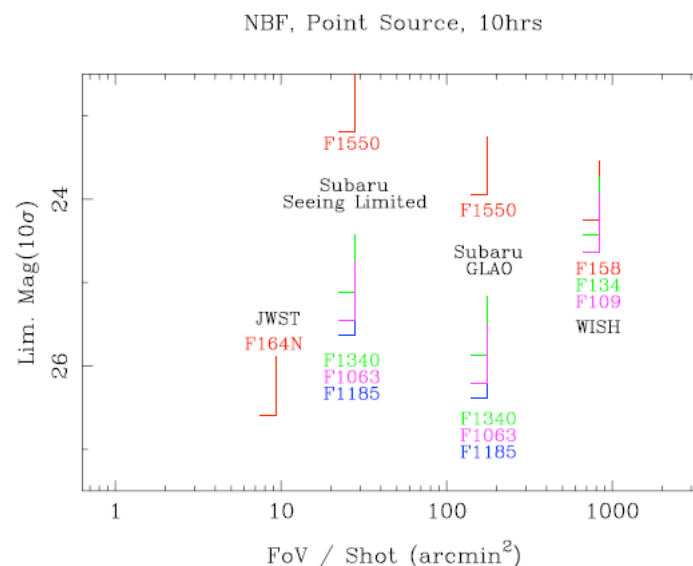


## 2. Wide-field imager

# Science cases with the wide-field imager

- Search for high-redshift galaxies with a wide-field NIR narrow-band imaging is unique even in the era of JWST and good compliment to the wide-field broad-band images from WFIRST.

**Detection limit with 10hours integration**



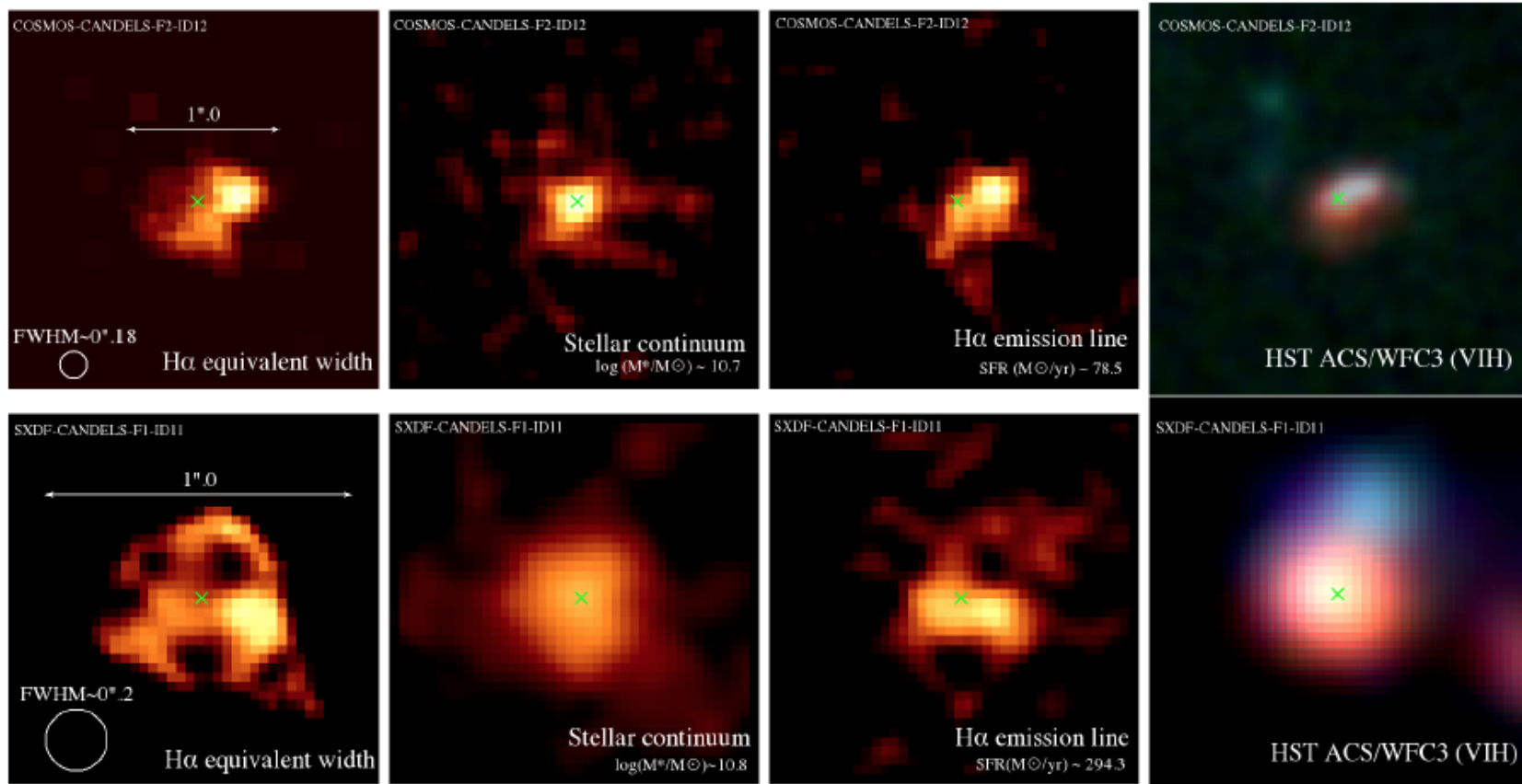
**Expected number of  
Ly-alpha emitters  
per 186 sq.arcmin  
8 hours integration.**

**In combination with WFIRST  
broad-band imaging**

Filter	redshift	$L_{\text{lim}}$	No ev.	Slow ev.	Rapid ev.
NB1063	7.7	$1.62 \times 10^{42}$	36	17	1.8
NB1185	8.7	$1.98 \times 10^{42}$	31	8.6	0.19
NB1340	10.0	$2.91 \times 10^{42}$	9.7	1.5	$5.3 \times 10^{-3}$

# Science cases with the wide-field imager

- Mapping star-formation activities inside galaxies in the peak of the star-formation (at  $z \sim 2$ ).
- HST/WFIRST (UV-optical stars) – ULTIMATE (ionized gas) – ALMA (molecular gas / dust)



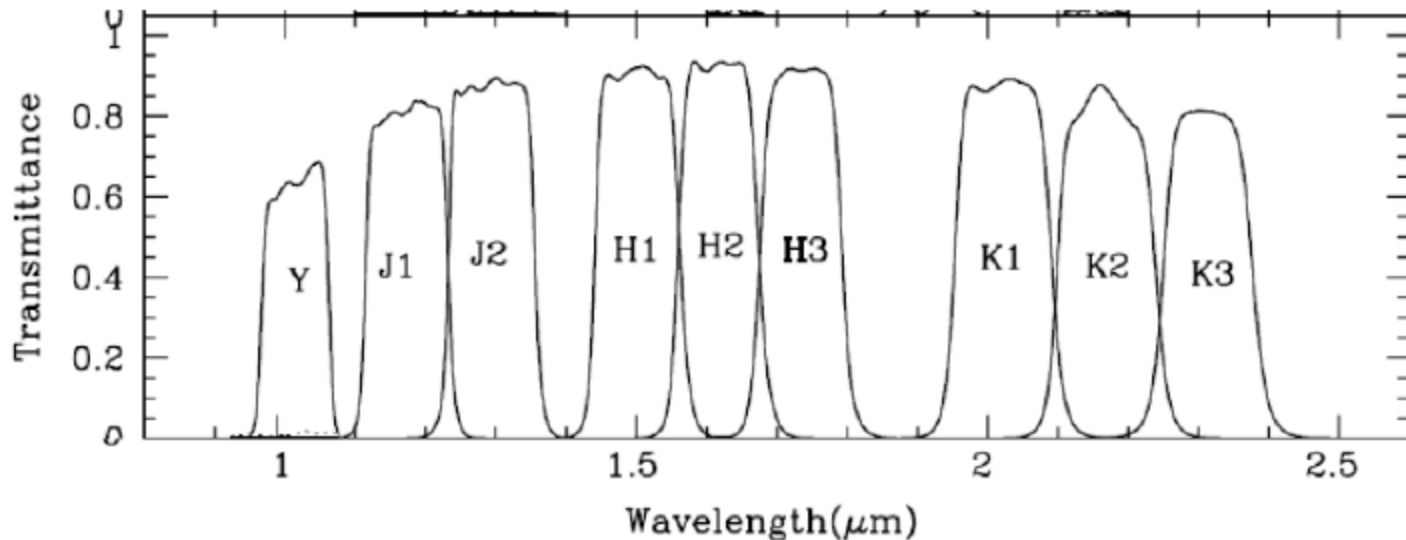
AO-assisted H $\alpha$  mapping of  $z \sim 2$  galaxies  
(Minowa, Koyama et al. in prep.)

# Science cases with the wide-field imager

- Narrow-band / medium-band mapping of the universe

Survey type	Filters	Exp. time per FoV (including overheads)	Limit mag. ( $5\sigma$ , AB)	N. of nights
NB imaging	$NB_J \times 2$	8.0 (10.0)	27.0	64
	$NB_H \times 2$	4.0 (5.0)	24.2	32
	$NB_K \times 2$	4.0 (5.0)	24.1	32
MB imaging	$K1$	10.0 (13.0)	26.1	42
	$K2$	10.0 (13.0)	26.1	42
	$K3$	10.0 (13.0)	26.1	42
BB imaging	$K$	3.0 (4.5)	26.1	15
Total time	–	–	–	269

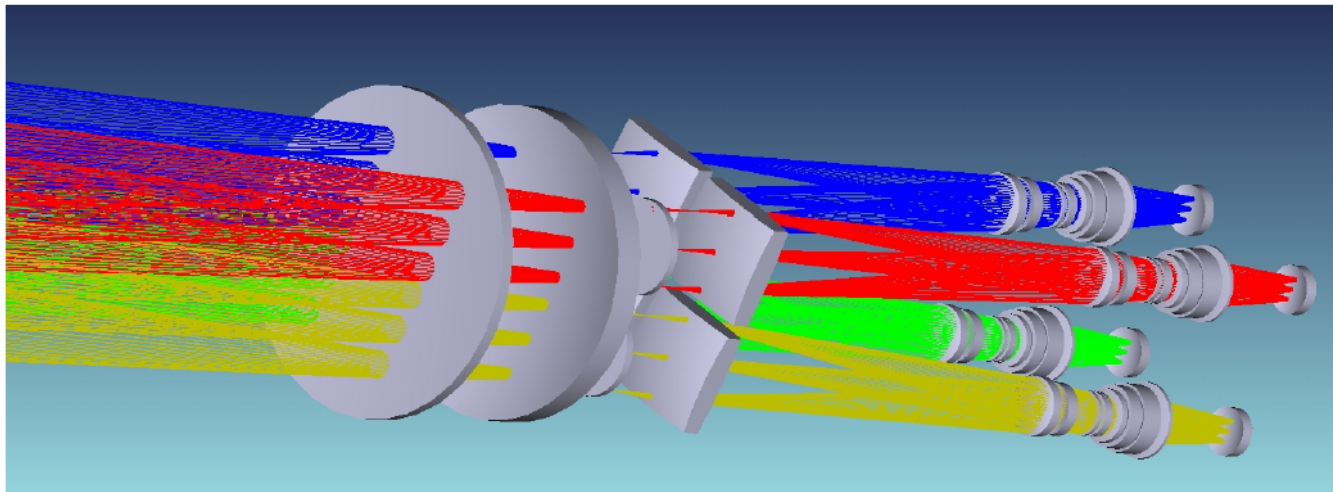
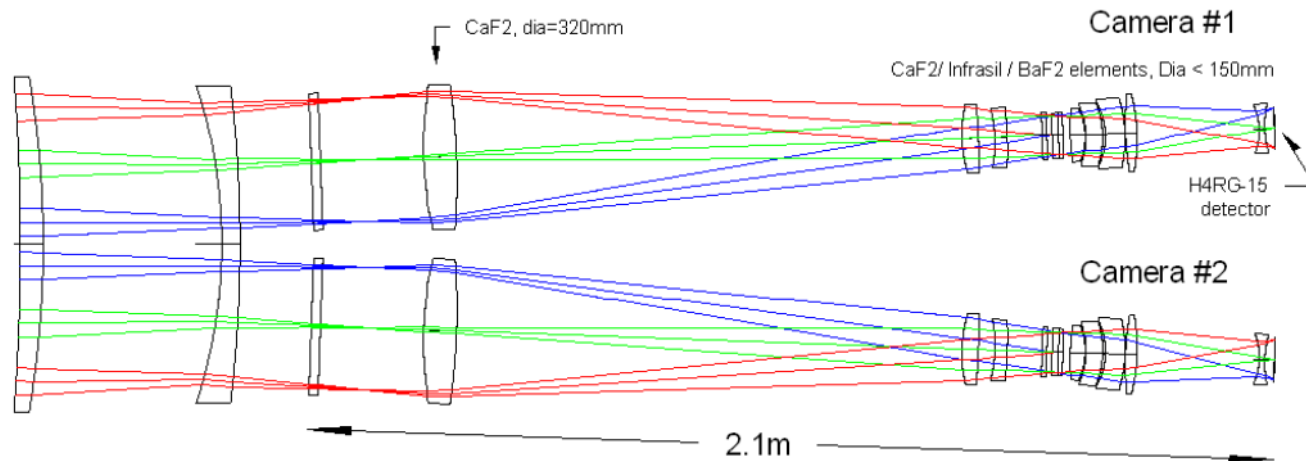
Table 3.7: A preliminary plan for the ULTIMATE legacy survey (covering 2-deg<sup>2</sup> overlapped with HSC ultra-deep fields) using the wide-field imager.





# Wide-field imager design

- Four barrel imager (6.8'x6.8'x4) design proposed by J.Pazder (HIA).



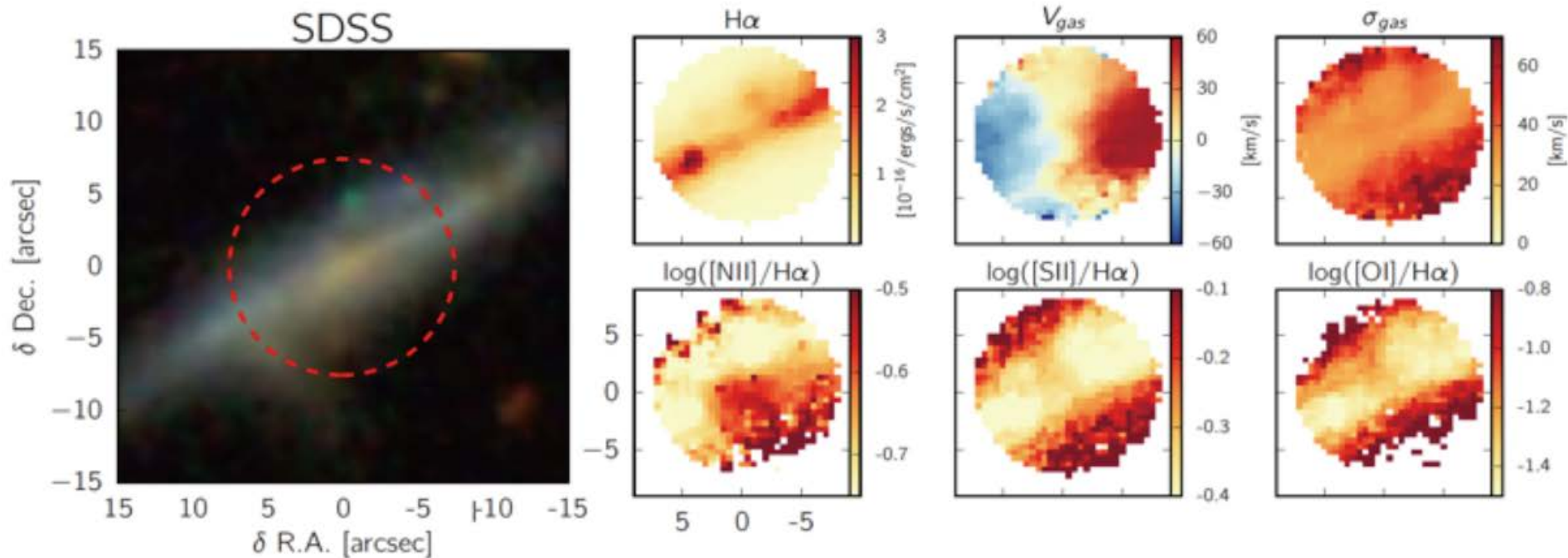
### 3. Multiple-IFUs





# Science cases with the multiple-IFUs

- Mapping chemical and kinematical properties of galaxies at  $z=0.6-1.4$ .

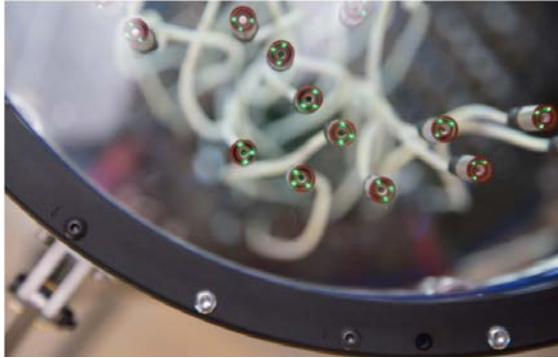


SAMI multi-IFU survey of local galaxies  
(Ellis 2016)



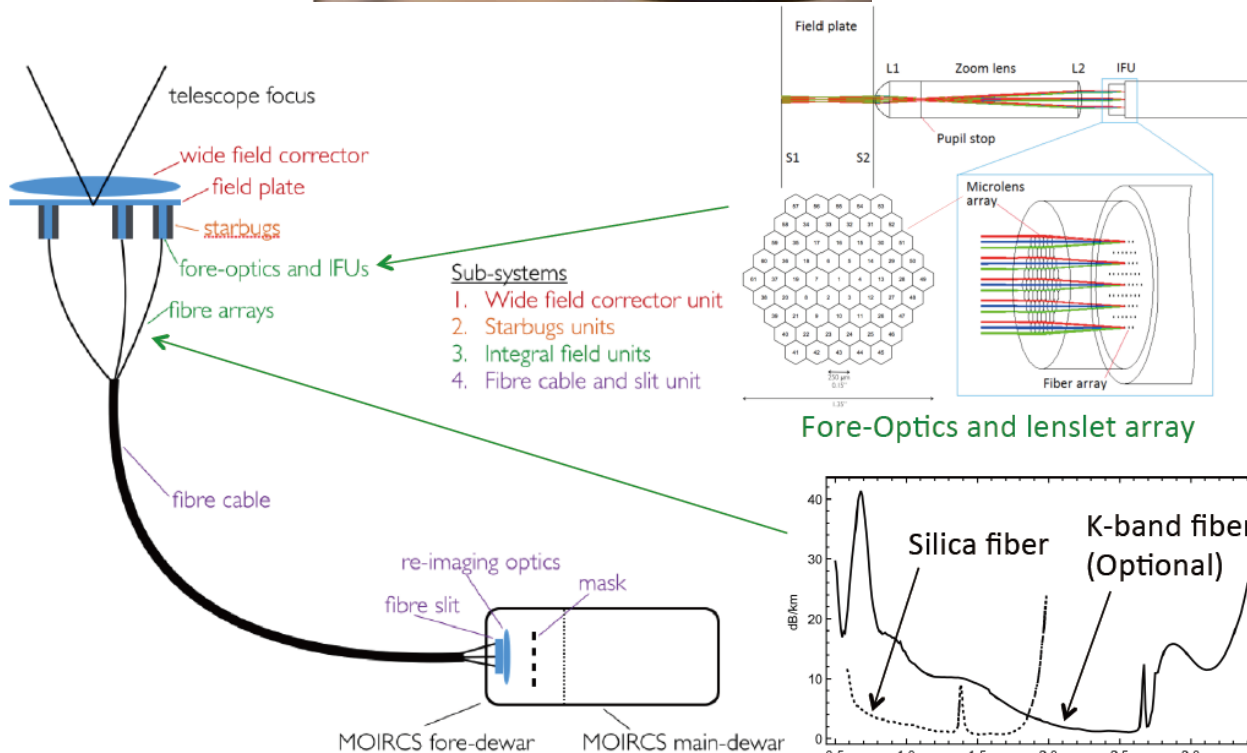
# Multiple-IFUs design

- Fiber multiple IFU with “starbug”-system is proposed by AAO.



“Starbugs” on the focal plane

~10 IFUs on the ULTIMATE focal plane.



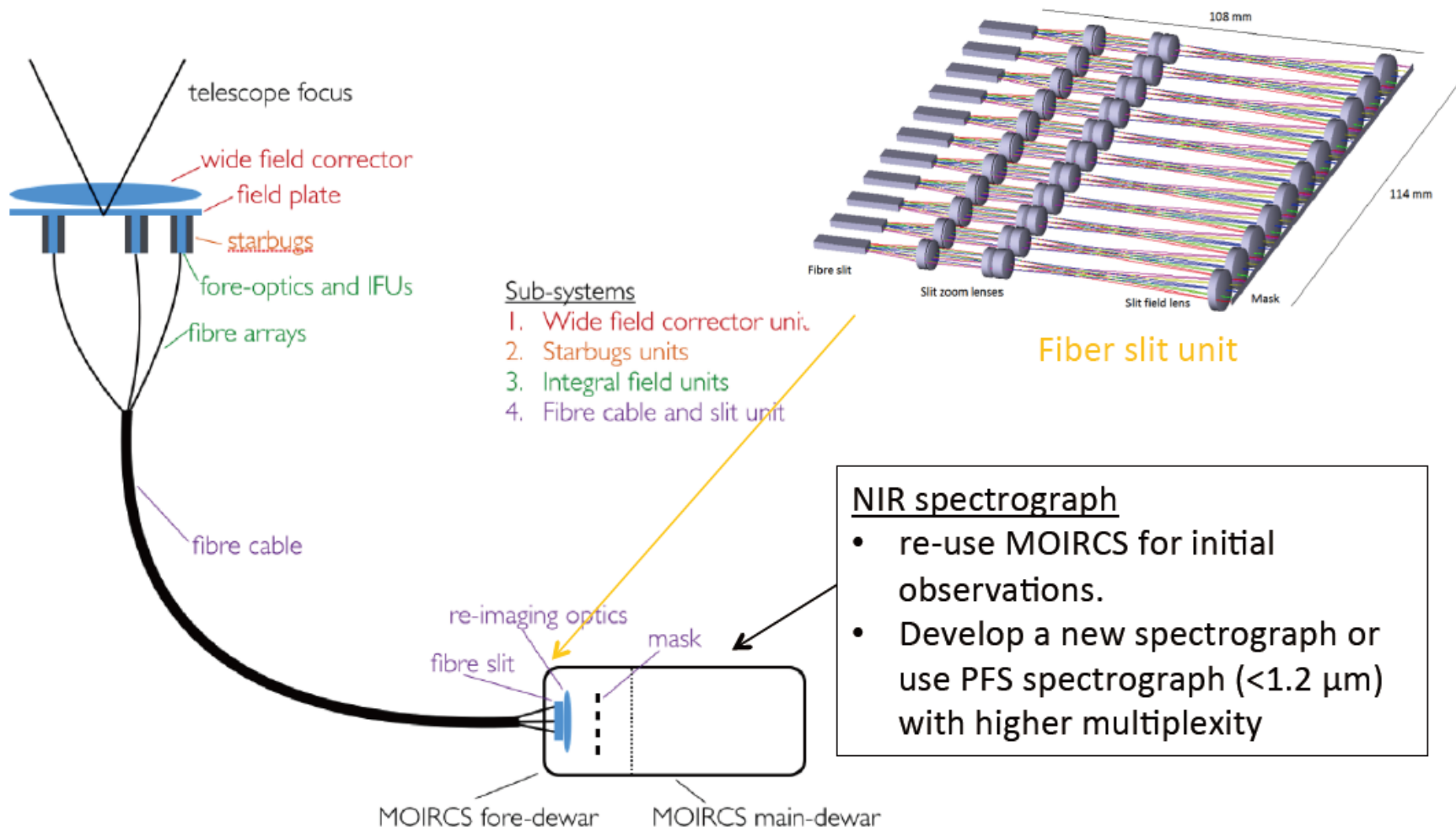
**Fiber + MLA IFU unit  
with 61 elements**

**0.15" sampling  
1.35" coverage**



# Multiple-IFUs design

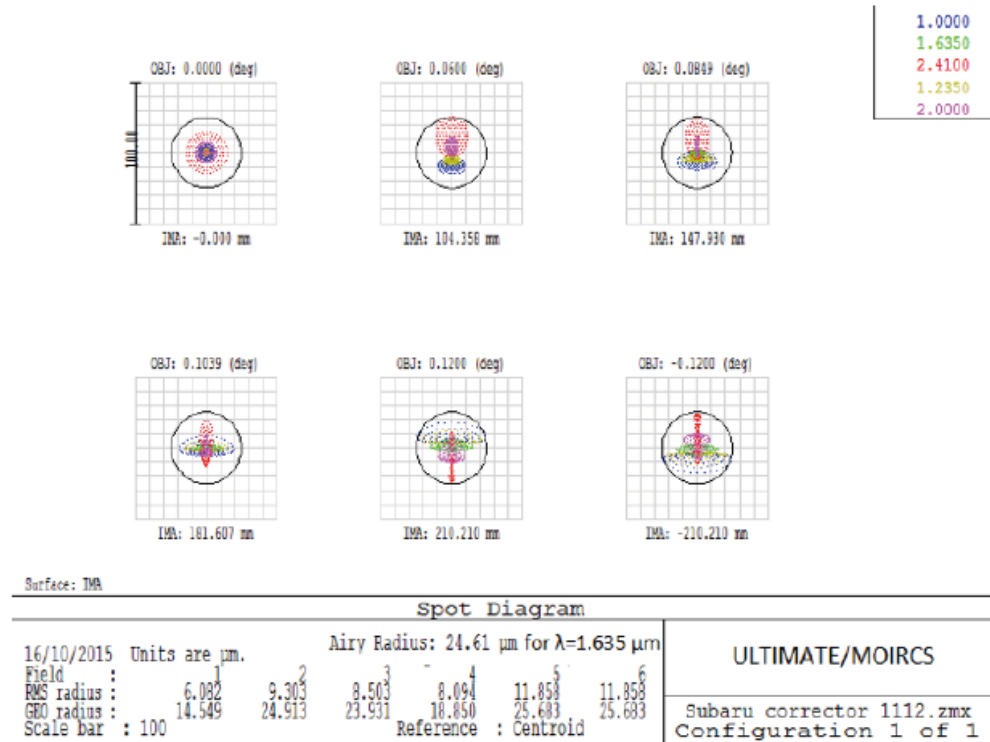
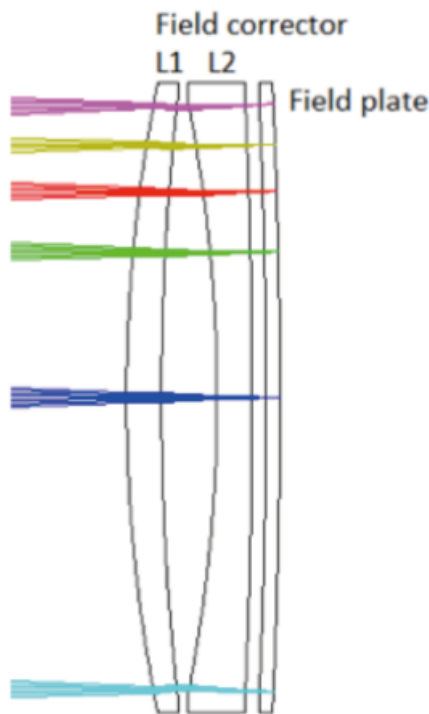
- Fiber multiple IFU with “starbug”-system is proposed by AAO.





# Wide-field corrector design

- Wide-field corrector is a common component for all of the three instruments to realize good image quality in a wide field of view.



$\lambda$   $\mu\text{m}$  Dispersion (arcsec)

0.9 – 1.15 0.17 arcsec

1.15 – 1.35 0.07 arcsec

1.35 – 1.8 0.12 arcsec

(Ellis 2016)

# ULTIMATE-SUBARU instrumentation

*“How is gas in galaxies enriched / recycled at the peak of the galaxy formation ?”*

*SDSS + SAMI/MANGA at the peak of the galaxy formation*

1. Wide-field MOS

*High-z gal. survey*

2. Wide-field imager

*Narrow-band mapping*

3. Multi-IFUs

*Kin./Chem. mapping*



**ULTIMATE-AO : wide-field ground-layer AO**

- 10 times brighter 4 LGSs
- ASM with 5 times more actuators
- 4 times more elements in WF measurements



# Phased and distributed approach is necessary

## ULTIMATE-AO : wide-field ground-layer AO



### 1. Wide-field MOS

MOIRCS as the first light instrument.  
ULTIMATE-AO development is a key in the first phase.

### 2. Wide-field imager



Work-horse instrument with the  
ULTIMATE-SUBARU after the first light.  
Fully utilize the GLAO capability.

### 3. Multi-IFUs



Step-by-step / long-term development  
MOIRCS as the spectrograph at first.

# Broader science questions

- *How is the MW bulge formed ?*
  - *HR-diagrams of the globular clusters in the MW bulge (Chiba et al.)*
  - *Astrometric monitoring of the Galactic center with wide-field imager (Nishiyama et al.)*
  - *Kinematical mapping of the bulge of the MW by spec. follow-up of WFIRST fields (Nataf et al.) [ $14 < H < 16$ ]*
- *NIR mapping of nearby galaxies (Motohara et al., Koda et al.)*
- *IMFs in star-forming regions (Oasa et al.)*



# ULTIMATE scientists

- CoDR in 2018.
- Please join ULTIMATE science team taking this opportunity !
  - Contribution from (potential) partner countries is very welcome.
- Please submit your 1-page science document by May 12.
  - We will organize international science team and contact you soon.
- Get LaTeX package from here:
  - <http://www.naoj.org/Projects/newdev/ngao/20170316/index.html>





## ULTIMATE-SUBARU

(Ultra-wide Laser Tomographic Imager and MOS with AO for Transcendent Exploration)

すばる望遠鏡 次世代広視野補償光学システム+広視野近赤外線装置

Subaru Next-Generation Wide-Field AO System+Wide-field Near-IR Instrument

### Invitation to ULTIMATE-Subaru science case (mini) white paper toward CoDR 2018

[2017/03/22]

#### 1. Background:

Thank you very much for your interests in ULTIMATE-Subaru and visiting this website. ULTIMATE-Subaru team is now preparing for the Conceptual Design Review (CoDR) scheduled in 2018. As a part of this activity, we are organizing international science core team to strengthen our science cases. The most recent version of our science cases is available in our "Study Report 2016" available from [here](#). We now hope to invite as many scientists as possible from broader science community – not only from Japan but also from (potential) partner countries.

#### 2. Preparing the document:

We expect a short (1-page) ULTIMATE-Subaru science document from each scientist – we do not expect a very detailed description. Please be aware that the main purpose of this document is to organize the international science core team of ULTIMATE-Subaru, and share our interests within the team. To prepare the document, please edit the "template.tex" file in the package available below and compile it in a standard way to create 1-page PDF file (including figures and tables). It may be helpful to look at "example.tex" and "example.pdf" as a very first step.

- LaTeX package [\[zip\]](#)

#### 3. Submitting your manuscript:

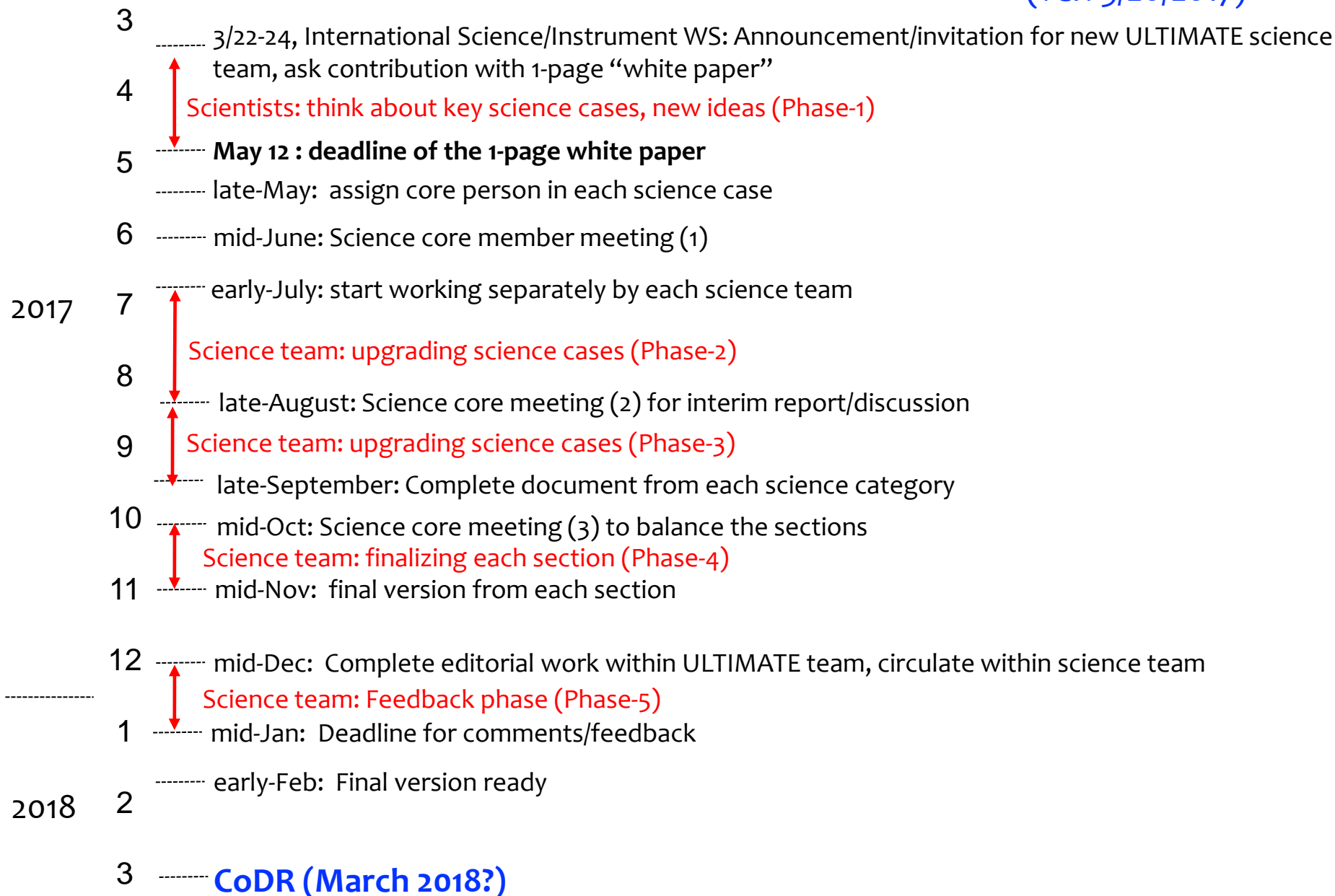
Please submit your (1) TeX source files and (2) complete PDF file to (Dr.) Yusei Koyama ([koyama@naoj.org](mailto:koyama@naoj.org)) by **\*\*May 12 (HST)\*\***. You can use this contact address whenever you have questions regarding the ULTIMATE-Subaru science related works. After receiving your manuscripts, ULTIMATE-Subaru WG will review and summarize interests from the community, organize the science core team, and contact you in June 2017. Please refer the timeline toward CoDR in 2018.

- Timeline of ULTIMATE-S science team activity in FY2017 [\[PDF\]](#)

# Additional Slides

# ULTIMATE-Subaru science team activity of FY2017 toward CoDR

(ver. 3/20/2017)



Let's get excited about Subaru "bright" future

We are here !



**HSC**

**PFS**

**ULTIMATE**

**2013**

**2020**

**2024**

