- Part I: General scheme of Subaru observing time and SSP
- Part II: SSP plan with FMOS

Part 1 Subaru Strategic Programme

K. Ohta Kyoto Univ. June, 22, 2009 Oxford

Observing time category with FMOS

- GTO (20 nights for FMOS builders)
- General open use
 - normal program: up to 5 nights
 - Intensive Program (IP): up to 20 nights/several semesters (max 10 nights/semester)
- Subaru Strategic Program (SSP): 100-300 nights/3-5 years (max 59 nights/year)

TAC chooses

- normal program: up to 5 nights
- Intensive Program (IP): up to 20 nights/several semesters (max 10 nights/semester)

SAC (+alpha) chooses

• Subaru Strategic Program (SSP): 100-300 nights/3-5 years (max 59 nights/year)

SSP scheme

- 100-300 nights / 3-5 years (up to 59 nights / year)
- SSP must be all Japan scheme (can include foreign researchers)
- SAC chooses a program with consultant with TAC (and experts?)
- Midterm review will be made
- PI cannot propose other observations to Subaru
- Co-PI should be in Hawaii
- 1-2 PDF class persons should be in Hawaii to reduce/ analysis data etc in addition to Co-PI (at least one person)
- Subaru employs 1 PDF
- Need to proceed under close communications with Subaru observatory (in particular director)

The 1st SSP: SEEDS HiCIAO+AO188

- Extrasolar-planet search 16nightsx5yrs
 proto-planetary disk search 8nightsx5yrs
 => totaling 120 nights
- A large consortium consisting with many subgroups (about 100? people including foreign researchers)
- Starting under/with test observations
- Will be checked 2 yrs after start

SSP selection process

- The case for SEEDS (not necessarily exactly the same as this)
- Call for SSP, based on contact from PI to director?
- Submit Proposal (~10 pages in English) including
 - •scientific cases of the program
 - •why SSP
 - instrument to be used
 - required nights and seasons
 - plan for making consortium to achieve the goals
 - plan for data reduction and analysis
 - policy for public data release
- First review by SAC+ => interim acceptance (or rejection)
- Evaluation by TAC + external referees?
- Enlarging the consortium (call for joining) and preparations at the observatory
- Re-review/evaluation
- Final proposal
- Final decision by SAC

When FMOS is open for ...?

- general open use : S10A(2010.Feb-2010.Jul) earliest case, risk share mode (one spectrograph and/or with low-resolution mode ?)
- GTO cannot start before open use
- SSP/IP is expected not to start under risk share mode

Facts to be considered

- SEEDS SSP runs in S09B, S10, S11, S12, S13 =>upper limit is 59-24=35 nights per year
- Telescope down time due to alminizing of primary mirror etc (2.5 months in S10AB; summer season?)
- Down time due to Hyper-SCam construction (5.5? months in S11AB?)
- SSP with Hyper-SCam in near future?





Subaru Strategic Program with FMOS

Part II

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Brief history of FMOS WSs

- 1997 FMOS WS1 (general use/promotion)
- 1999 FMOS WS2 (general use/promotion)
- 2004 FMOS WS with UK astronomers in Kyoto

~25 Japan + 10 UK/Australia/

(general use/promotion)

- 2006Jan FMOS Extended GTO WS1
- 2006Jul FMOS Extended GTO WS2 Extended GTO (max 50 including GTO) => SSP
- 2008Sep FMOS SSP WS1
- 2009May FMOS SSP WS2

FMOS consortium in Japan

- 30-40? Japanese
- Members
 - FMOS builder team
- Iwamuro, Akiyama, Tamura, Kimura, Takato, Maihara, Ohta and a few grad students

+

Yamada, Arimoto, Kodama, Shimasaku, Motohara, Sekiguchi, Iwata, Nagao, Hanami, Ouchi, Matsuda, and their grad students and postdocs (galaxy oriented) Totani, Matsubara, and a grad student (cosmology oriented)

Scientific interests in Japan galaxy evolution

revealing evolution of galaxies at z=1-3

 epoch of violent galaxy evolution!
 formation of ellipticals (red seq galaxies)
 formation of disk galaxies
 star formation and obscured star formation
 metallicity evolution
 relation to AGN/QSOs
 emergence of Hubble sequence, etc

- current approaches

sBzK, pBzK, DRG, ERO, SMG, LBG(BM/BX), LAE, LAB,,,

=> measuring redshift, SFR, metallicity, reddening, clustering for each population

=> Relations of TLAs are not clear

Scientific interests in Japan galaxy evolution: core unbiased survey

- next step

revealing whole population of galaxies at the redshifts knowing relationships of various TLAs with FMOS capability to the redshift desert

 need to make an unbiased survey not based on color selection
 magnitude limit survey

Scientific interests in Japan galaxy evolution: extension survey

- Unbiased mag limit survey cannot cover various parameter spaces in terms of galaxy evolution

e.g.,

- environment dependence

evolution in clusters, overdensity regions

- Relationships to higher/lower redshift galaxies
 - search for pop III galaxies (LAEs at z~6) HeII1640, CIV at z~6
 - star formation history at z =0.5-2
 SFR(Hα), metallicity,,,

=> need to extend parameter spaces (eigen vectors)

to denser regions to lower- and higher-redshifts to another direction of eigen vector?

Scientific interests in Japan AGN/QSO evolution

 revealing obscured AGN population at z=1-3 red AGN/QSO, optically faint AGN

- cosmic mass accretion history (SMBH evolution)
- cosmic co-evolution of SMBHs and galaxies
- hosts of AGNs and non-AGN galaxies

- AGN/QSO observations are expected to be covered by galaxy evolution surveys (lower number densities of targets)

- can co-exist with galaxy evolution survey

Scientific interests in Japan cosmology: wide survey

- probing dark energy with BAO and power spectrum of SF galaxies at z~1
- Constrain w and dw/dz
- Much wider survey fields with shorter exposure time are required

=> cannot co-exist with galaxy evolution surveys

SSP plan with FMOS

FMOS wide survey

aiming at making BAO detection / power spectrum at z~1
~200 deg^2, ~3σ detection of BAO, 200 nights
plan will be presented by Totani

FMOS deep survey

aiming at making galaxy and AGN evolution studies

- 5 FoVs magnitude limit unbiased survey, 60 nights plan will be presented below
- extended parameter space survey (biased survey), 20-40? nights plan will be presented by Kodama / Tamura

H20: A large magnitude limit NIR spectroscopic survey

- Why H=20 mag?
- \Rightarrow Galaxies with L>L* (L>4L*) at z~2
- \Rightarrow Spectroscopy is made in zJH band and H covers the longest λ

K-selection may be better to cover longer wavelength, but it is not covered by FMOS and a certain fraction of red objects can not be observed...

 \Rightarrow reasonable size of survey time

H21 survey seems to be faint for a realistic large survey

How many galaxies in one FoV within H=20?



- 0.0<z_ph< 0.5 1400-1500 / fov
- 0.5<z_ph<1.0 1300-1600 / fov
- 1.0<z_ph<1.5 330-710 / fov
 - 1.5<z_ph<2.0 75(+-20) / fov
- 2.0<z_ph<2.5 54 / fov

(Firth et al. MN 332, 617 (2002) + Yabe (GOOOS-N))

- If we take all, ~3000/FoV
- z>0.5, 1500-1600/FoV
- z>1.0, 450-850/FoV
- z>1.5, 130/FoV

500-600 z> 1.5 would be necessary, If we examine e.g., LF/SMF with 4 (e.g., red, blue; higher/lower-z) panels, in each panel 5 data points, 20-30 gals in one point, leading S/N ~5 ⇒ at lease 5 FoVs

5FoVs of FMOS cover ...





1 FMOS FoV :1/10 of COSMOS 5 FMOS FoVs: 1/2 of COSMOS

Scoville et al. ApJS 172, 1 (2007)

How many galaxies in 5FoVs?

- If we take all, ~15,000
- z>0.5, 7,500-8,000
- z>1.0, 2,250-4,250
- z>1.5, 650
- How many TLAs within H=20?
- ~300x5 = 1,500 sBzKs
- ~30x5=150 pBzKs
- ~20x5 = 100 DRGs (in GOODS-N)
- ~60x5=300 unID X-ray sources (SXDS) (not H<20)
- ~100x5=500 SMGs (>1-3 mJy @ 1.1mm) (not H<20)
- ~75x5=375 VLS sources (SXDS, within H=20 (but K-selected))

Expected Performance

SN=5 (/sp. element) with 1 hour-integration (point source, seeing=0."6, fibre=1."2Φ, sec z=1.5)

Low resolution: J~20.9 mag, H~19.8 mag (Vega)

Observing time for unbiased survey

S/N of 10 for continuum is expected to be required to determine z, if no emission lines are seen.

To achieve S/N of ~10, 5h exp is expected to be necessary for H=20, conservatively considering with scatter of throughput, unexpected effects, etc.

Cross beam switching (200 targets/shot) + tweak 15acq + [30exp+5twk]x5 + 15acq + [30exp+5twk]x5On source time of 300min / obs time of 380 min = 0.79 (or 1.26) 380 min = 6.3 h ~ 1 night So effective on source of 5 h is expected in 1 night

3000 galaxies / FoV => 15 nights/FoV 75% clear nights => 20 nights/FoV 5 fovs => 100 nights!! \rightarrow too large

Major emission lines



H20 survey

• Let's take galaxies at z_ph > 0.5

=> may cause some bias?

- Then we can study $H\alpha$ at z=0.5-2
- Number of galaxies is 1500-1600/FoV about half size of all galaxy survey
- A plan

1 FoV for all galaxies 20 nights

- 4 FoVs for z_ph>0.5 40 nights totaling 60 nights
- Fields

3 FoVs in SXDS (including 1 all galaxies survey)

- 1 FoV in COSMOS? (HST, but no H data)
- 1 FoV in SDF? (GALEX, U, B data, half H data)

biased survey / extension survey

- Over density regions => Kodama's talk 10 nights
- Over density regions found in a wide area
 => Tamura's short presentation
- Higher-z LAEs / popIII galaxies may require high-resolution mode
- How many nights? TBD

Field candidates

For galaxy/AGN evolution

- SXDS/UKIDSS UDS 2h -5d
- SDF (Subaru Deep Field) 13.5h 27.5d
- LH/UKIDSS DES 11h 57d => Tamura
- COSMOS 10h 2d
- ADF (Akari Deep Field aka NEP) 18h 66d
- SSA22 22h 0d => Kodama
- Clusters at z=0.5-3 => Kodama

For BAO survey => Totani

- Red Cluster Survey fields
- CFHT Legacy Survey fields

Summary: Current plan of SSP with FMOS

FMOS wide survey

aiming at making BAO detection
~200 deg^2, ~3σ detection of BAO, 200 nights
will be presented by Totani/Sumiyoshi

FMOS deep survey

core unbiased survey : H20

aiming at making galaxy and AGN evolution studies 5 FoVs magnitude limit unbiased survey, 60 nights

biased? extension survey

extended parameter space survey (biased survey), 20-40? nights ideas will be presented by Kodama / Tamura

schedule

- If SSP starts in S10B (earliest case)
- Number of nights should be fixed in May to allocate time for the semester
- Call for SSP in autumn (Oct? Nov?) or
- Call for SSP in winter (Feb?)





H20 Survey



K19 Survey