



IFU Surveys – the genesis of instrumentation

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Overview

The History of IFS:

- **The Pioneers**
- **2nd Generation IFS: Facility Instruments**
- **3rd Generation IFS: high multiplex Instruments**
- **4th Generation IFS: IFU-MOS**
- **The Future: IFS at ELTs**

I. The Pioneers:

- Scanning Slit
- Imaging Fabry-Perot

- Fiber Bundle
- Lensarray / Micropupil (TIGER)

- Slicer

Fiber Bundle IFU

1980

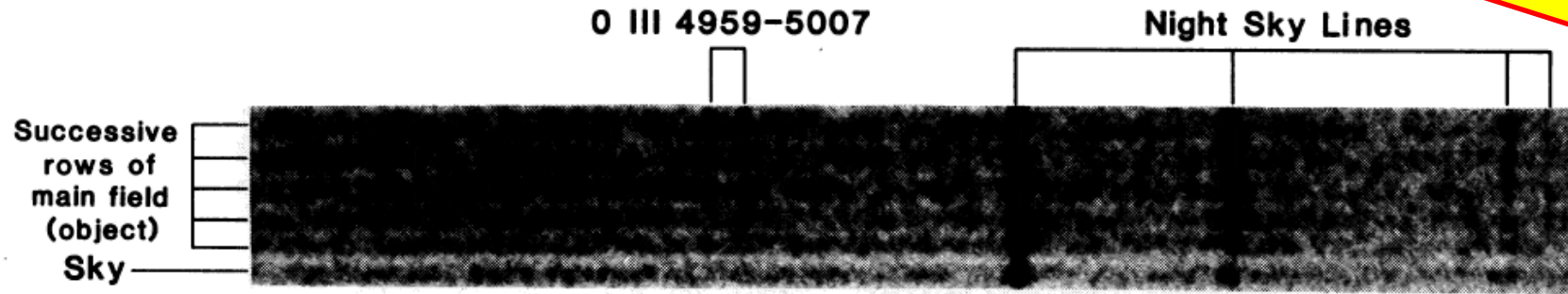
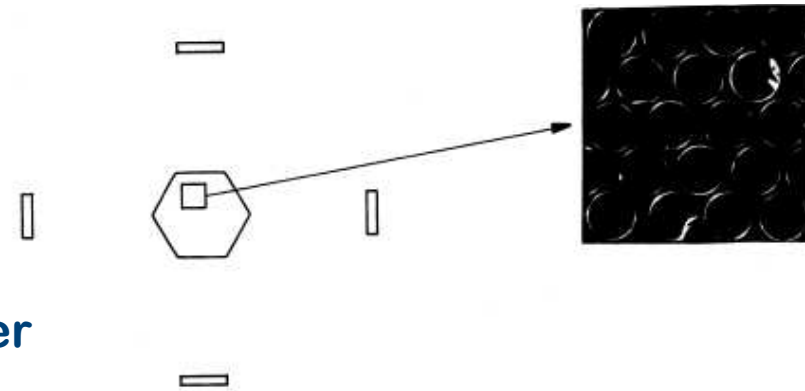


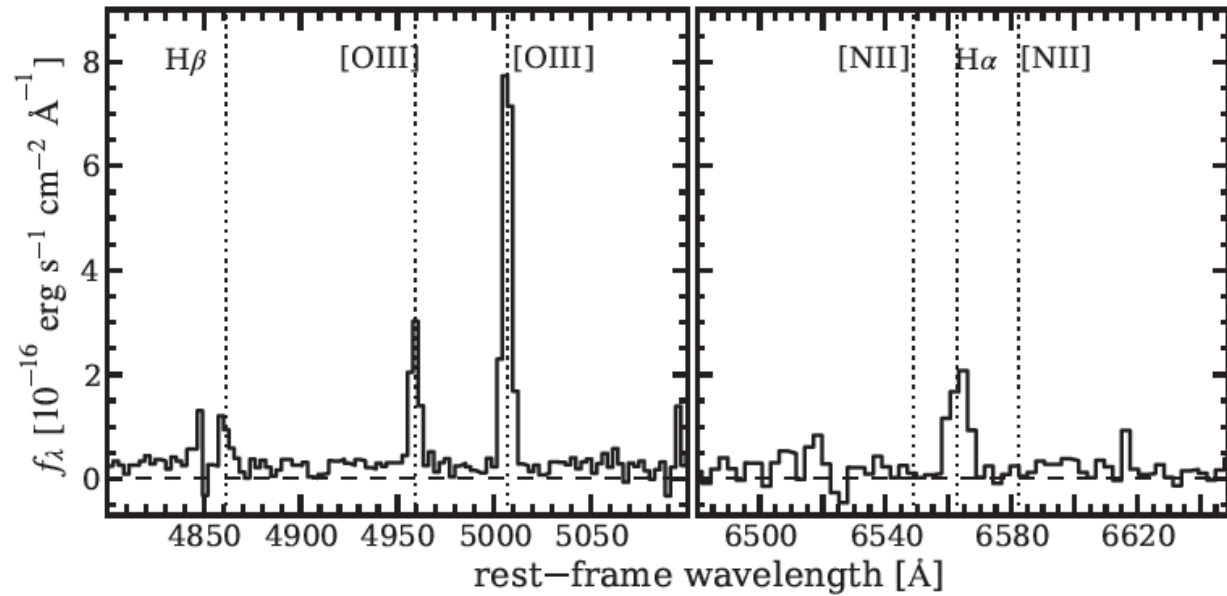
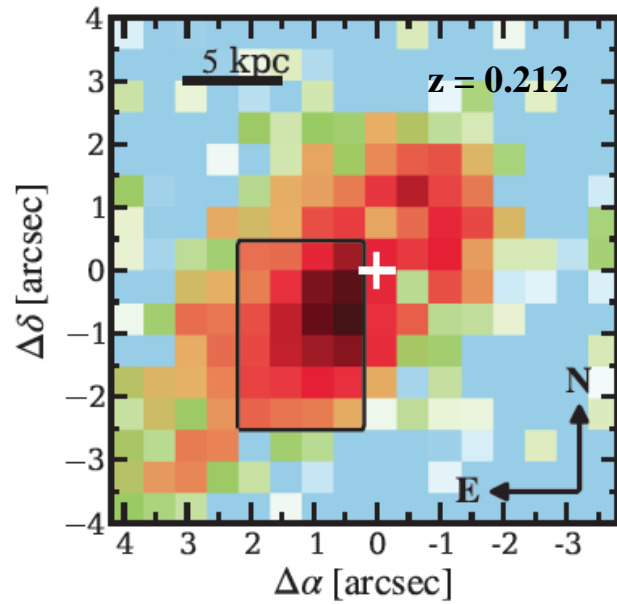
FIG. 2—Part of a spectrum of 3C 120 nebula (regions A and B of Fig. 3). Exposure: 20 mn.

- Mauna Kea 2.2m Telescope
- hexagonal fiber bundle, 169 fibers
- 36 sky fibers (in 4 blocks)
- fill-factor ~ 75 %
- total of 205 fibers, 100 μm core diameter
- fiber diameter = 0.42 "on the sky"
- photographic image-tube spectrograph (ill-adapted)



Vanderriest, C. (1980),
"Fiber-Optics Dissector for Spectroscopy of Nebulosities around Quasars and similar Objects"
 PASP 92, 858

Bernd Husemann et al.: The low-metallicity QSO HE 2158–0107



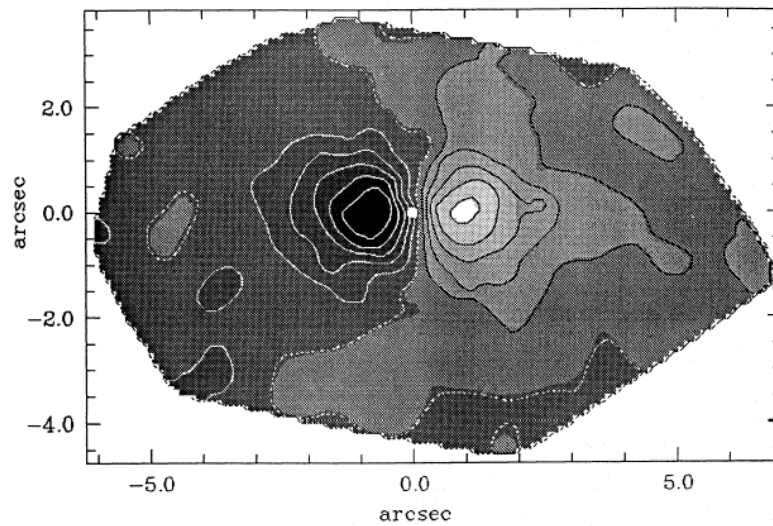
Husemann et al. 2011, A&A 535, 72

Lensarray / Micropupil “TIGER”

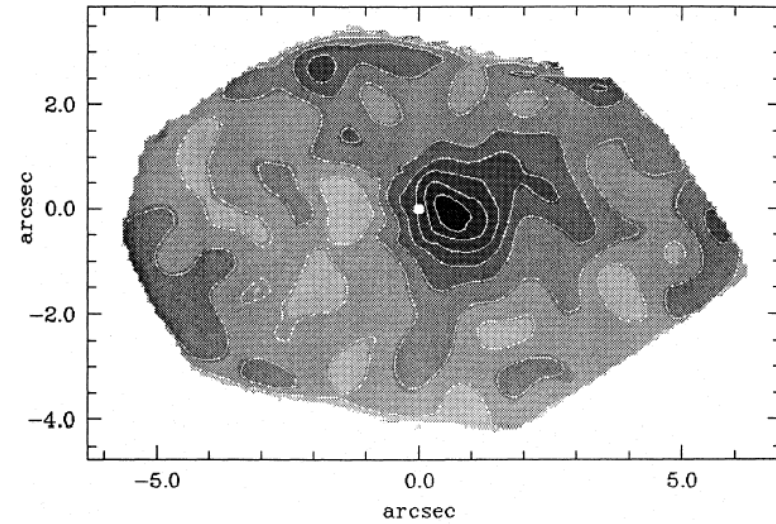
- CFHT 3.6m
- 572 element lensarray, hexagonal lenslets
- dedicated spectrograph f/8.2 collimator, f/5.8 camera
- CFHT SAIC CCD Detector 1024 x 1024 pixels
- scale / FOV:
 - 0.39 “/ lens, 7 “x 7 “
 - 0.61 “/ lens, 10 “x 10 “
- spectral resolution:
 - R = 1400, coverage 540 Å
 - R = 370, coverage 2400 Å

*Bacon, R. et al. (1995), “ 3D spectrography at high spatial resolution. I. Concept and realisation of the integral field spectrograph TIGER ”
A&A Suppl. 113, 347*

Lensarray / Micropupil "TIGER"



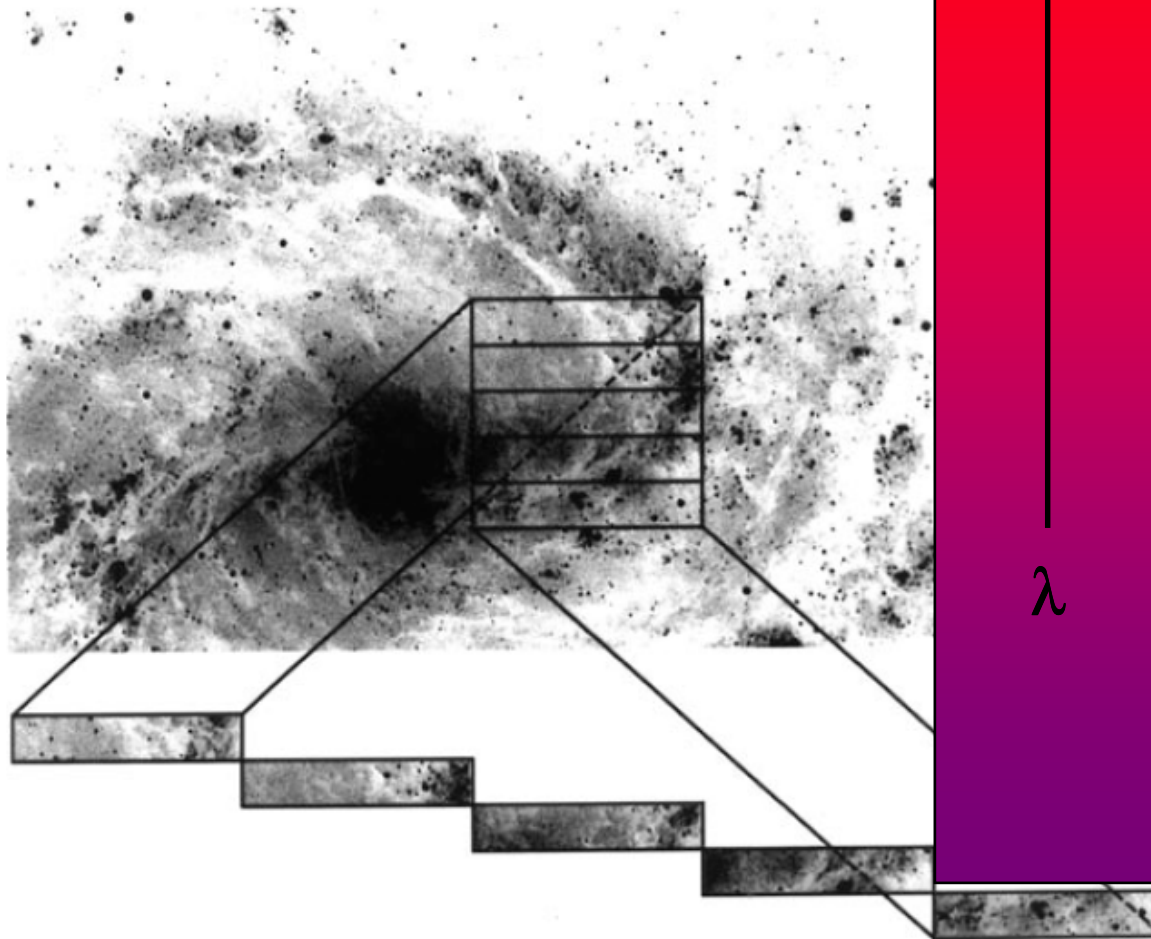
stellar velocity field



velocity dispersion

Bacon, R., Emsellem, E., Monnet, G., Nieto, J.L. (1994), "*Sub-arcsecond 2D photometry and spectrography of the nucleus of M31: the supermassive black hole revisited.*"
A&A 281, 691

Slicer: MPE-3D

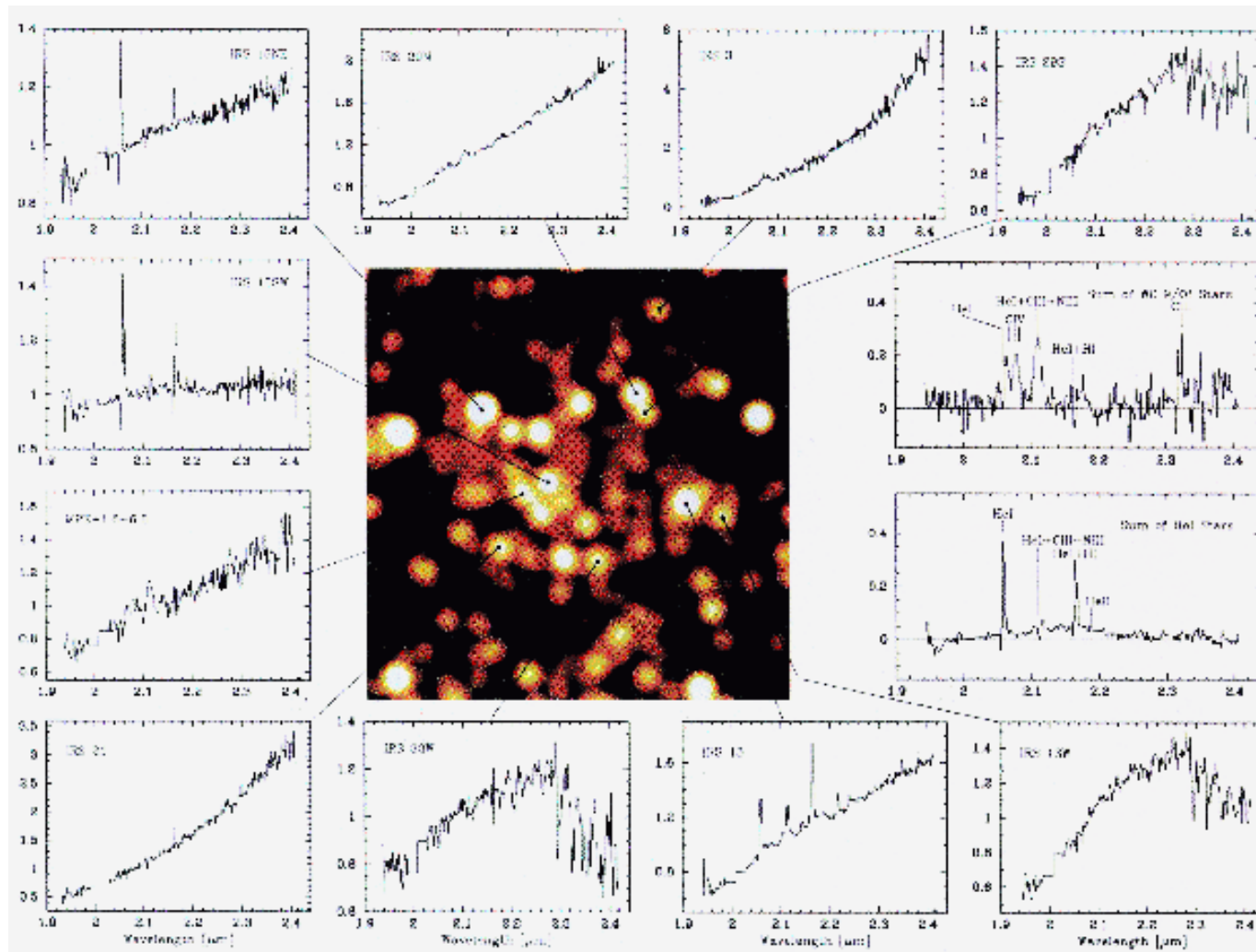


Weitzel, L. et al. (1996), “*3D : the next generation near-infrared imaging spectrometer*”
A&A Suppl. 119, 531

Slicer: MPE-3D

- travelling instrument, used at CAHA 3.5m, ESO-MPG 2.2m, AAT
- image slicer IFU (16 mirrors)
- Rockwell HgCdTe Detector 256 x 256 pixels
- NIR operation in H and K bands
- spatial sampling 0.3 “or 0.5 “, 16 x 16 spaxels
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| H : | 1.48 ... 1.78 μ | R = 1250 |
| K : | 1.94 ... 2.41 μ | R = 1100 |
| K _{short} : | 1.95 ... 2.18 μ | R = 2100 |
| K _{long} : | 2.17 ... 2.43 μ | R = 2100 |

Weitzel, L. et al. (1996), “ *3D : the next generation near-infrared imaging spectrometer*”, A&A Suppl. 119, 531



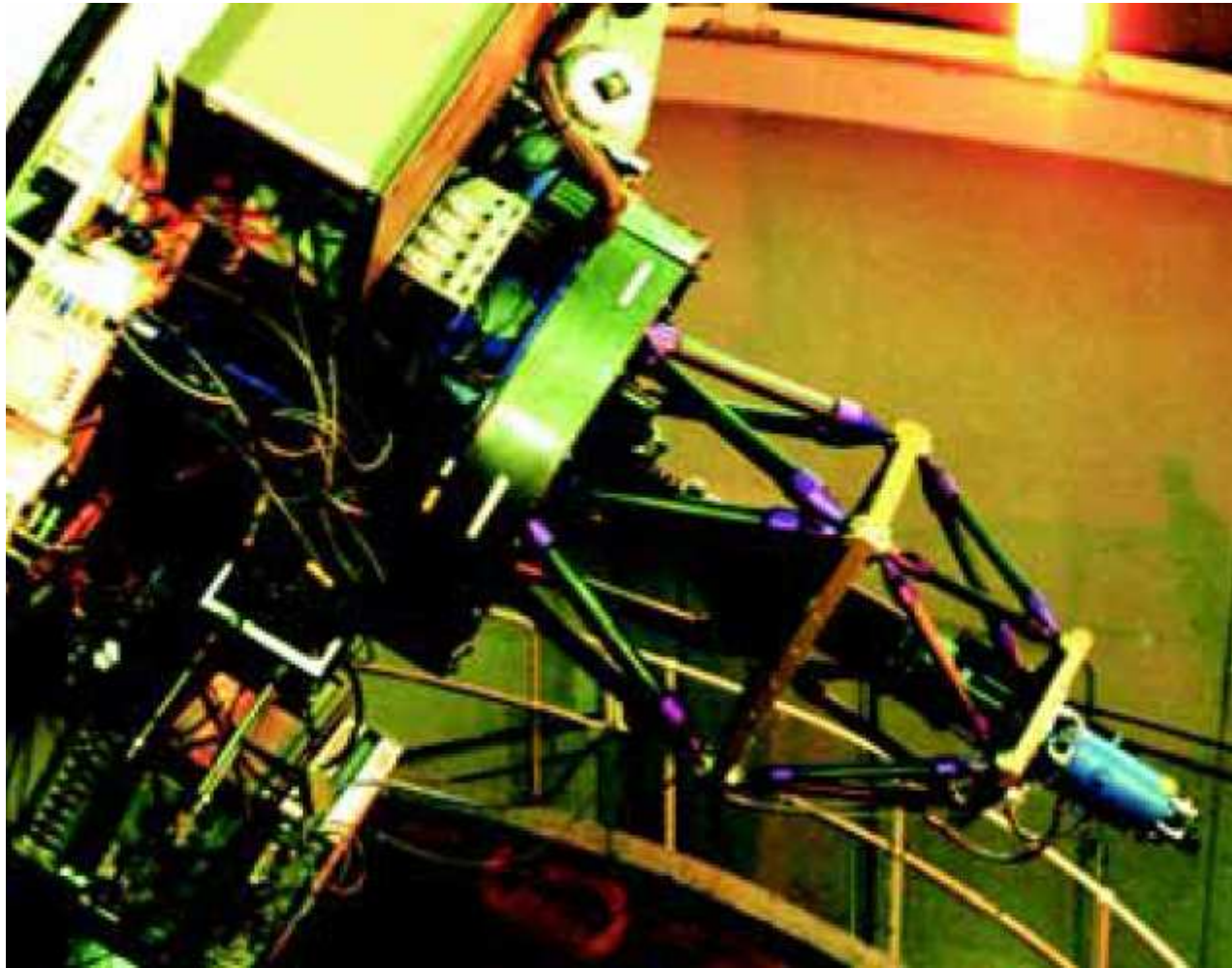
Krabbe, A. et al. (1995), “ *The nuclear Cluster of the Milky Way: Star Formation and Velocity Dispersion in the central 0.5 parsec*”, *ApJ* 447, L95

II. 2nd Generation IFS

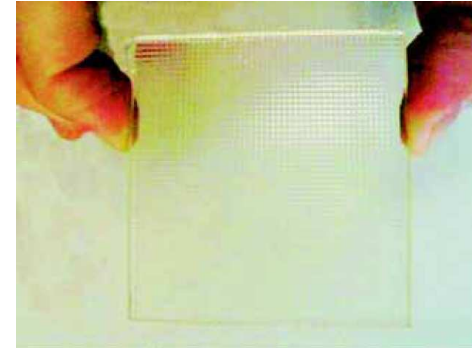
- SAURON
- PMAS

[SINFONI]

SAURON

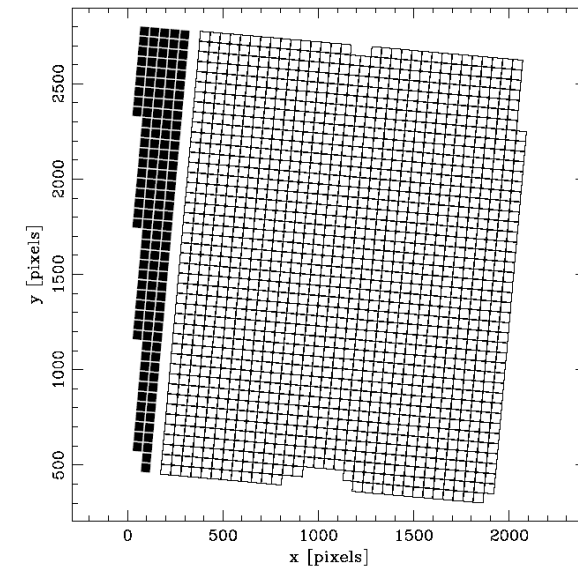


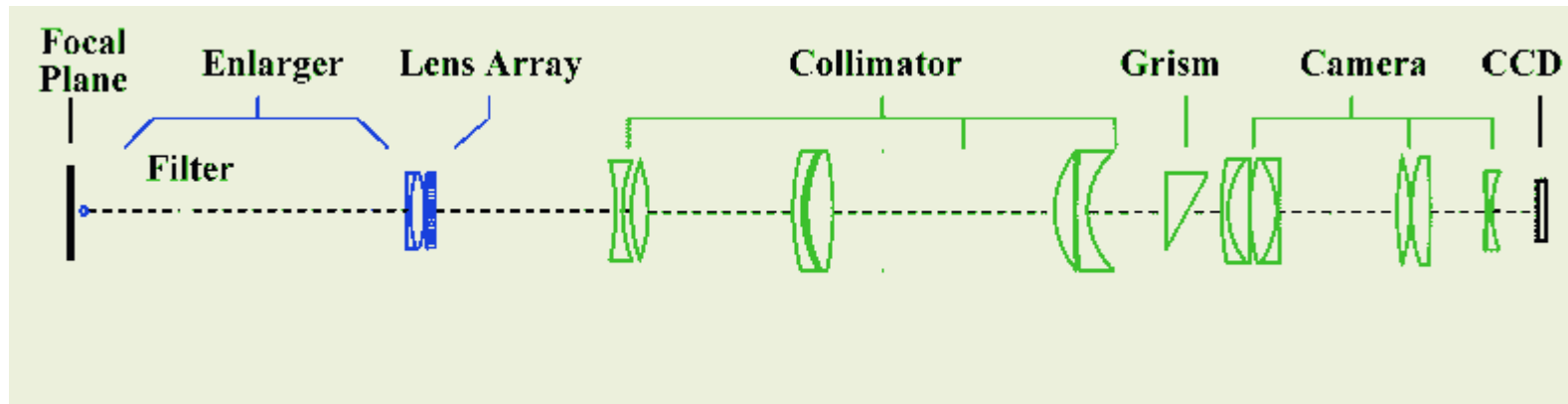
SAURON



- WHT (4m), ORM La Palma (1999)
- focus station: Cassegrain
- IFU type: lensarray, square spaxels
- rectangular footprint
- fill factor ~ 100 %

	HR	LR
• spatial sampling	0.27"	0.94"
• FOV	9"×11"	33"×41"
• spectral Resolution	2.8 Å	3.6 Å
• dispersion	1.1 Å/pix	
• coverage	4760 – 5400 Å (= 640 Å)	





Sauron Spectrograph Optical System

high efficiency: 35 % optics
 15 % total

Bacon et al. (2001)

The SAURON project - I. The panoramic integral-field spectrograph
MNRAS 326, 23

de Zeeuw et al. (2001)

The SAURON project - II. Sample and early results
MNRAS 329, 513

Emsellem et al. (2004)

The SAURON project - III. Integral-field absorption-line kinematics of 48 elliptical and lenticular galaxies
MNRAS 352, 721

Cappellari et al. (2006)

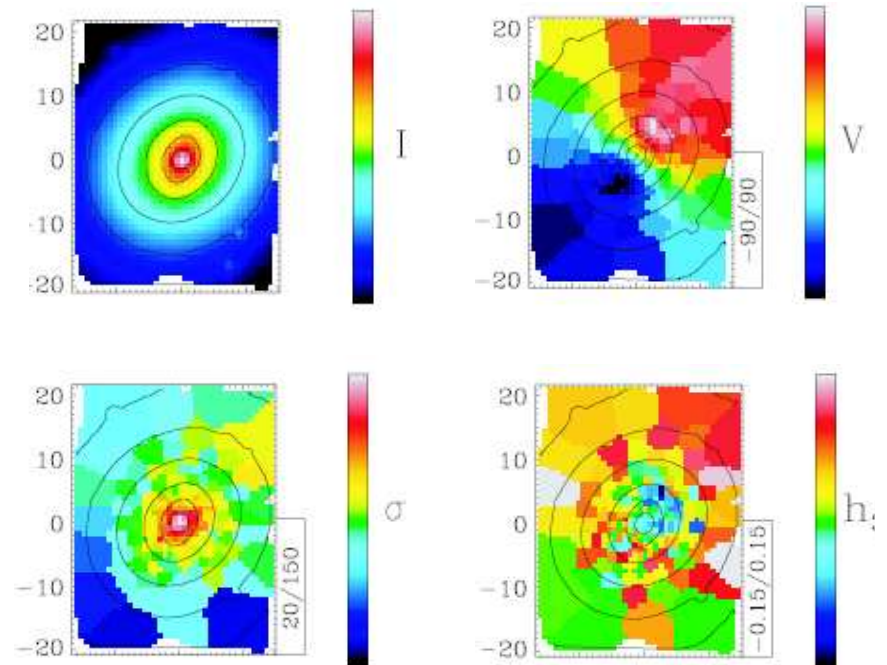
The SAURON project - IV. The mass-to-light ratio, the virial mass estimator and the Fundamental Plane of elliptical and lenticular galaxies
MNRAS 366, 1126

Sarzi et al. (2006)

The SAURON project - V. Integral-field emission-line kinematics of 48 elliptical and lenticular galaxies
MNRAS 366, 1151

Kuntschner et al. (2006)

The SAURON project - VI. Line strength maps of 48 elliptical and lenticular galaxies
MNRAS 369, 497



Falcon-Barroso et al. (2006)
The SAURON project - VII. Integral-field absorption and emission-line kinematics of 24 spiral galaxy bulges
 MNRAS 369, 529

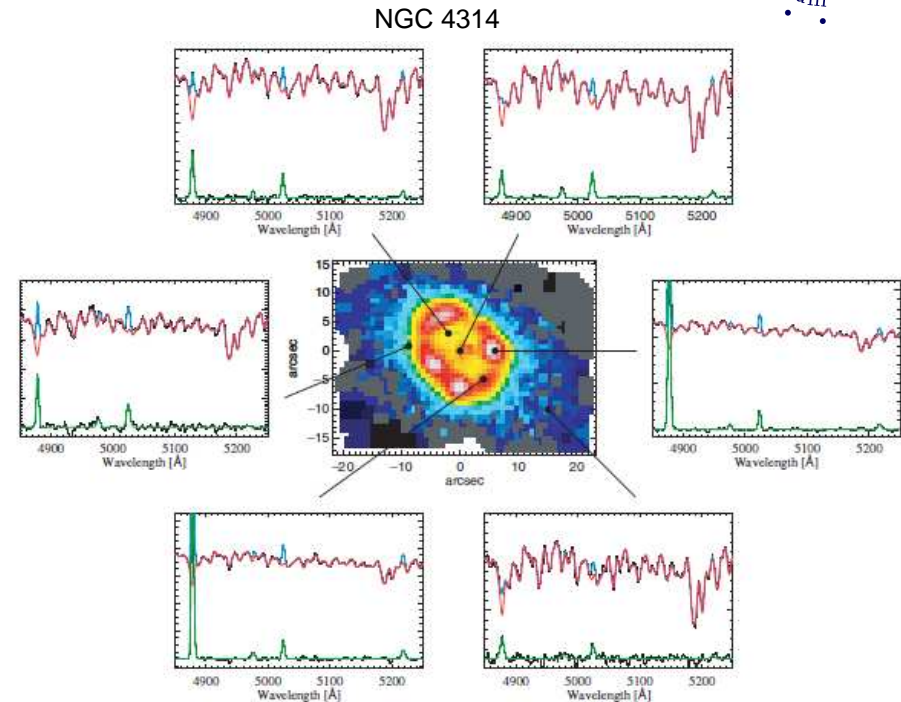
McDermid et al. (2006)
The SAURON project - VIII. OASIS/CFHT integral-field spectroscopy of elliptical and lenticular galaxy centres
 MNRAS 373, 906

Emsellem et al. (2007)
The SAURON project - IX. A kinematic classification for early-type galaxies, MNRAS 379, 401

Cappellari et al. (2007)
The SAURON project - X. The orbital anisotropy of elliptical and lenticular galaxies: revisiting the $(V/\sigma, \epsilon)$ diagram with integral-field stellar kinematics
 MNRAS 379, 418

Peletier et al. (2007)
The SAURON project - XI. Stellar populations from absorption-line strength maps of 24 early-type spirals
 MNRAS 379, 445

Krajnovic et al. (2008)
The SAURON project - XII. Kinematic substructures in early-type galaxies: evidence for discs in fast rotators
 MNRAS 390, 93



Jeong et al. (2009)

The SAURON project - XIII. SAURON-GALEX study of early-type galaxies: the ultraviolet colour-magnitude relations and Fundamental Planes

MNRAS 398, 2028

Scott et al. (2009)

The SAURON Project - XIV. No escape from Vesc: a global and local parameter in early-type galaxy evolution

MNRAS 398, 1835

Shapiro et al. (2010)

The SAURON project - XV. Modes of star formation in early-type galaxies and the evolution of the red sequence

MNRAS 402, 2140

Sarzi et al. (2010)

The SAURON project - XVI. On the sources of ionization for the gas in elliptical and lenticular galaxies

MNRAS 402, 2187

Kuntschner et al. (2010)

The SAURON project - XVII. Stellar population analysis of the absorption line strength maps of 48 early-type Galaxies

MNRAS 408, 97

Bureau et al. (2011)

The SAURON project - XVIII. The integrated UV-line-strength relations of early-type galaxies

MNRAS 414, 1887

Falcon-Barroso et al. (2011)

The SAURON project - XIX. Optical and near-infrared scaling relations of nearby elliptical, lenticular and Sa galaxies

MNRAS 417, 1787

Peletier et al. (2012)

The SAURON project - XX. The Spitzer [3.6] - [4.5] colour in early-type galaxies: colours, colour gradients and inverted scaling relations

MNRAS 419, 2031

Jeong et al. (2012)

The SAURON project - XXI. The spatially resolved UV-line strength relations of early-type galaxies

MNRAS 423, 1921

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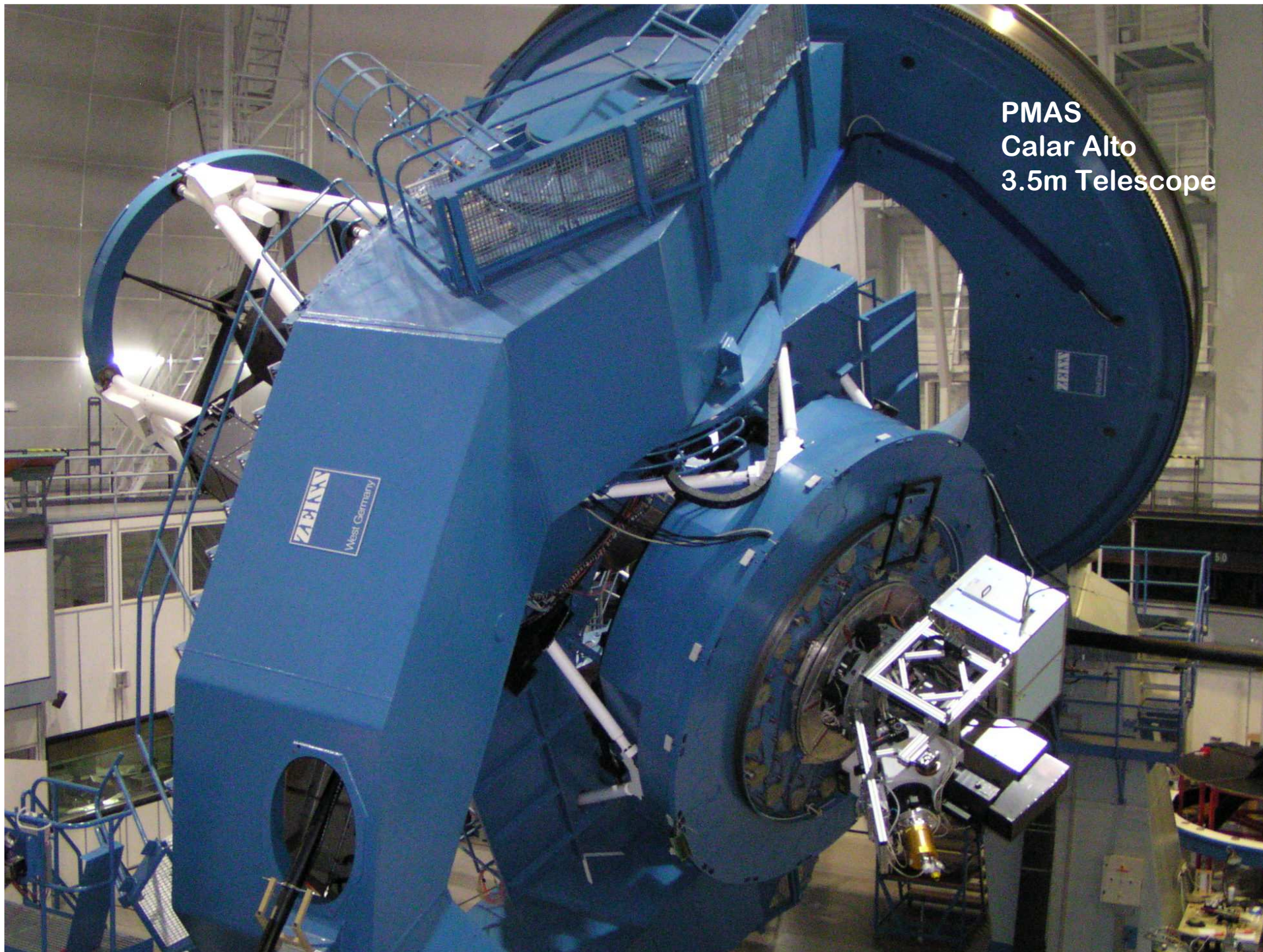
Bayet, Estelle; Bureau, Martin; Davis, Timothy A.; Young, Lisa M.; Crocker, Alison F.; Alatalo, Katherine;

Blitz, Leo; Bois, Maxime; Bournaud, Frédéric; Cappellari, Michele; and 15 coauthors (2013),

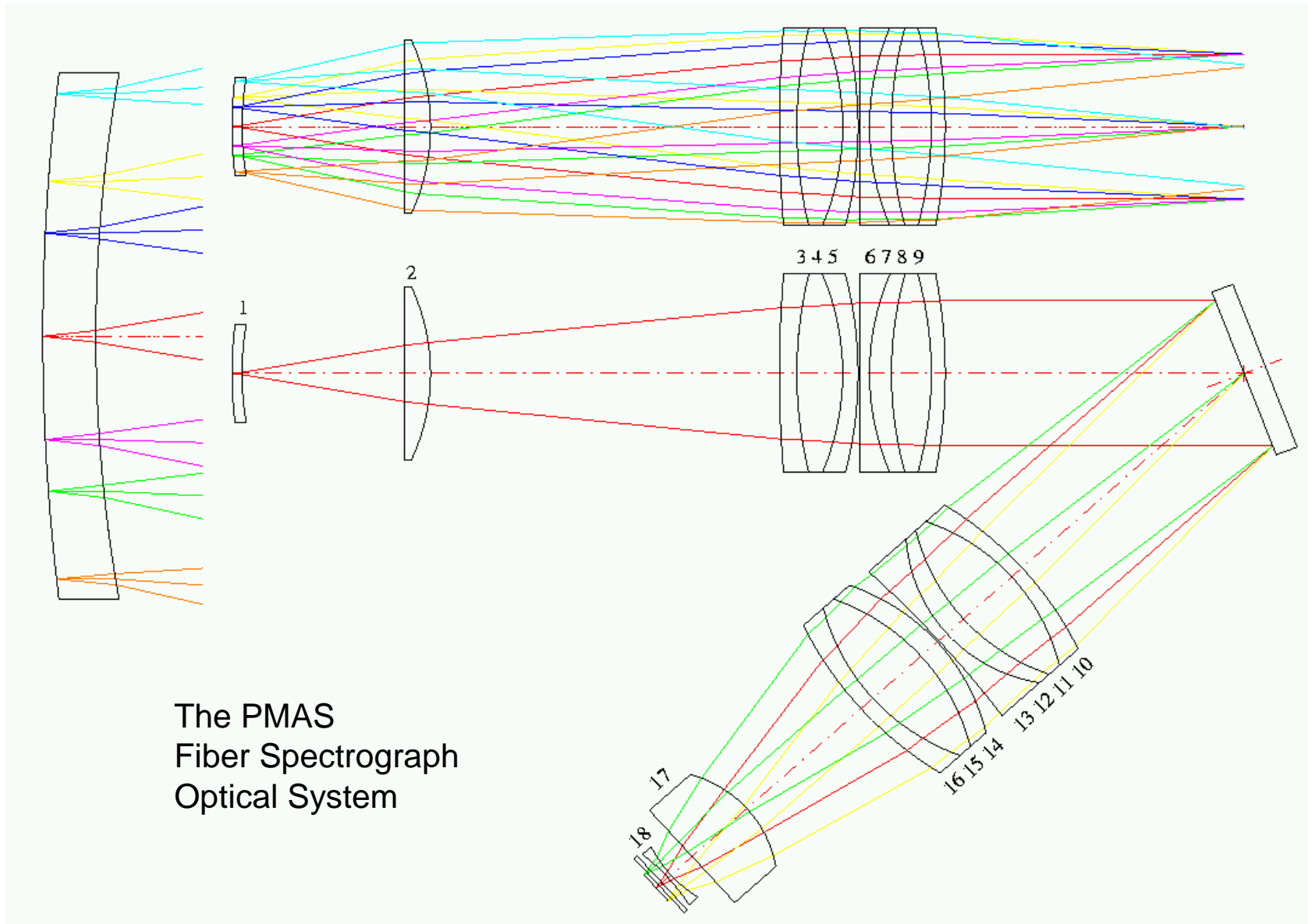
The ATLAS3D project - XVI. Physical parameters and spectral line energy distributions of the molecular gas in gas-rich early-type galaxies

MNRAS 432, 1742

PMAS
Calar Alto
3.5m Telescope



Fiber-slit	0.1 x 96 mm
Collimator	f = 450 mm, F/3
Camera	f = 270 mm, F/1.5
Gratings	300 / 500 / 600 / 1200 gr/mm (U,V,R)
Wavelength range	350 - 900 nm
Dispersion	1.7 – 0.8 – 0.35 A/pix
Coverage	3700 – 1600 – 720 A *)
Resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda$)	730 – 1500 – 3600 (11000 in 2 nd order)



The PMAS
Fiber Spectrograph
Optical System

546 nm

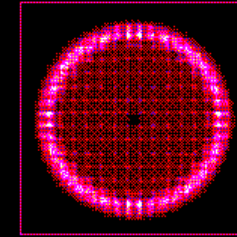
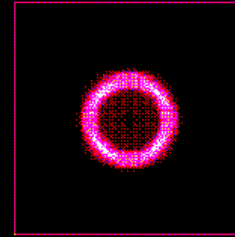
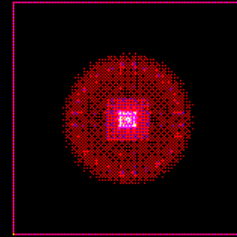
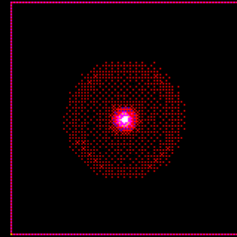
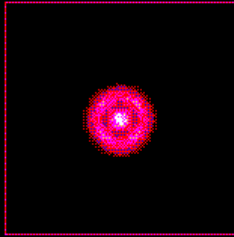
365 nm

852 nm

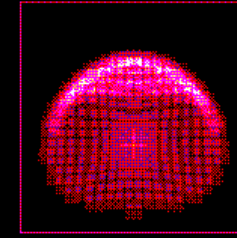
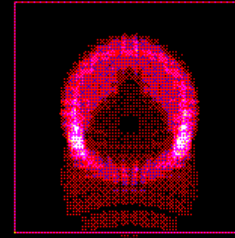
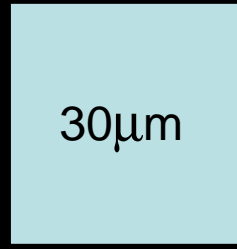
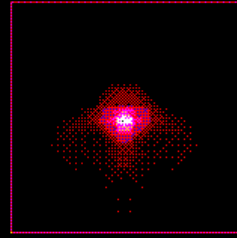
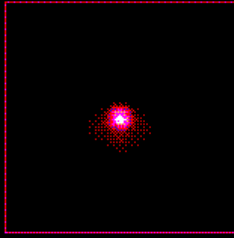
436 nm

644 nm

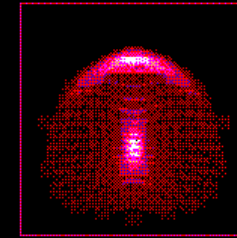
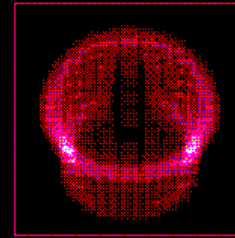
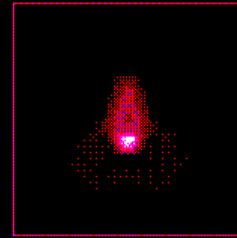
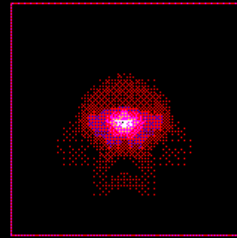
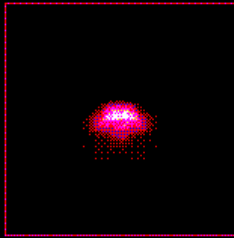
0°



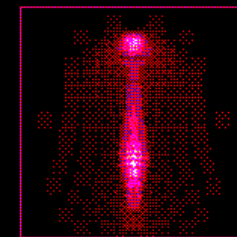
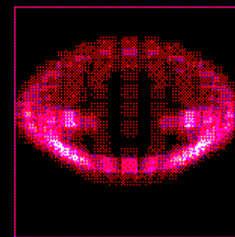
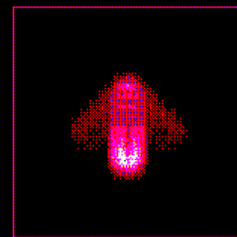
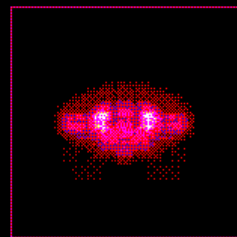
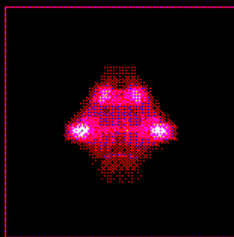
3.5°



4.9°

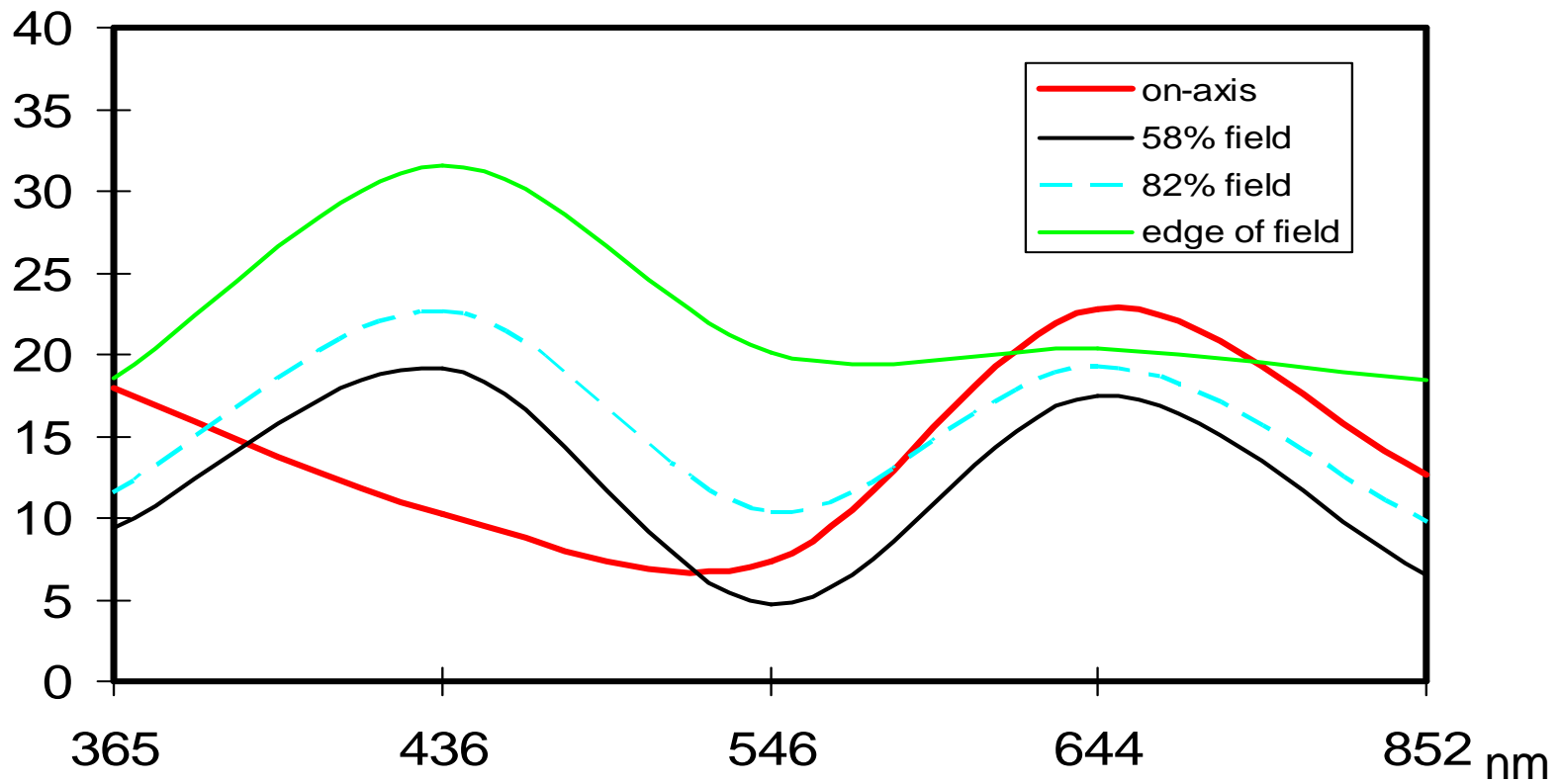


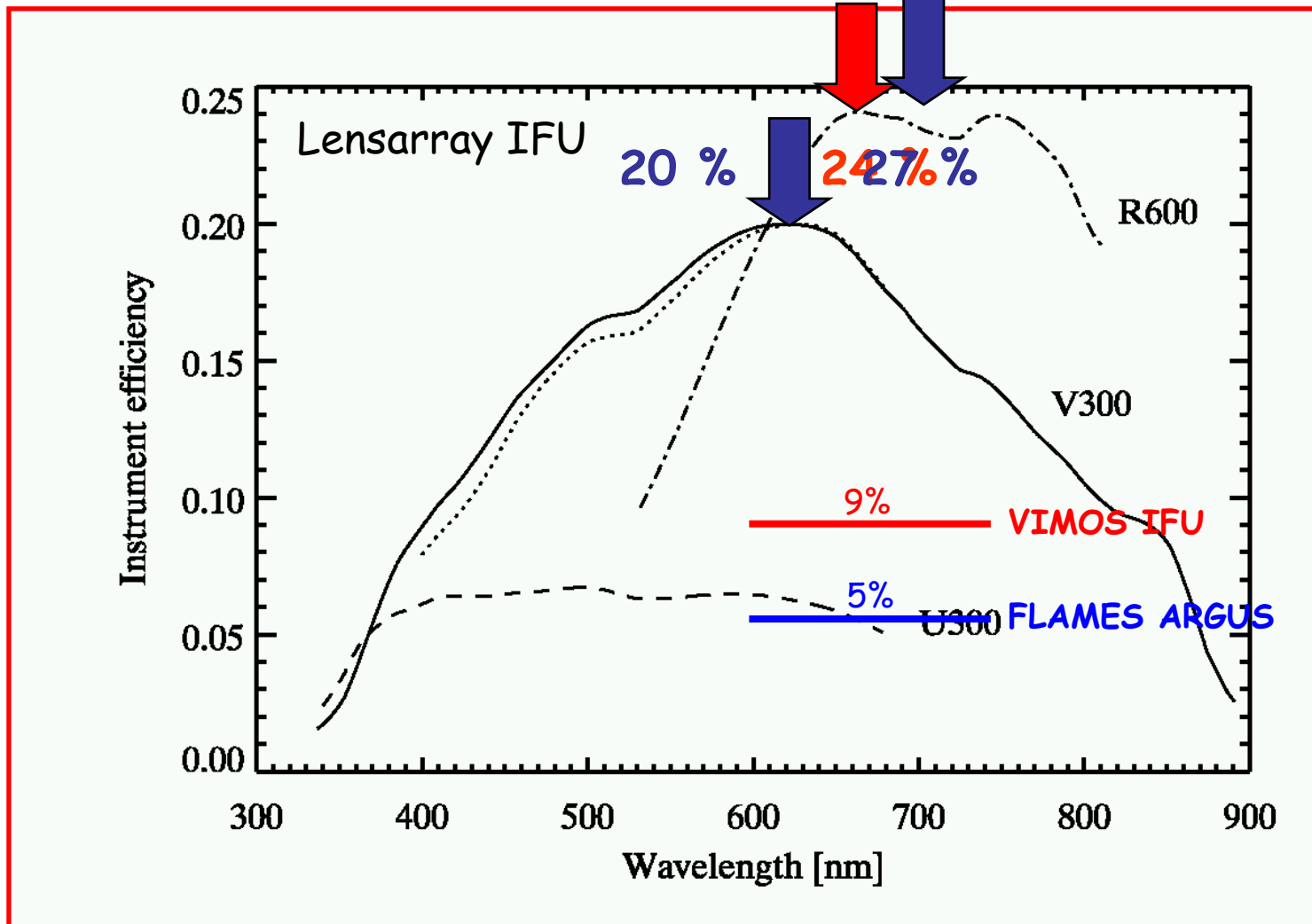
6.0°

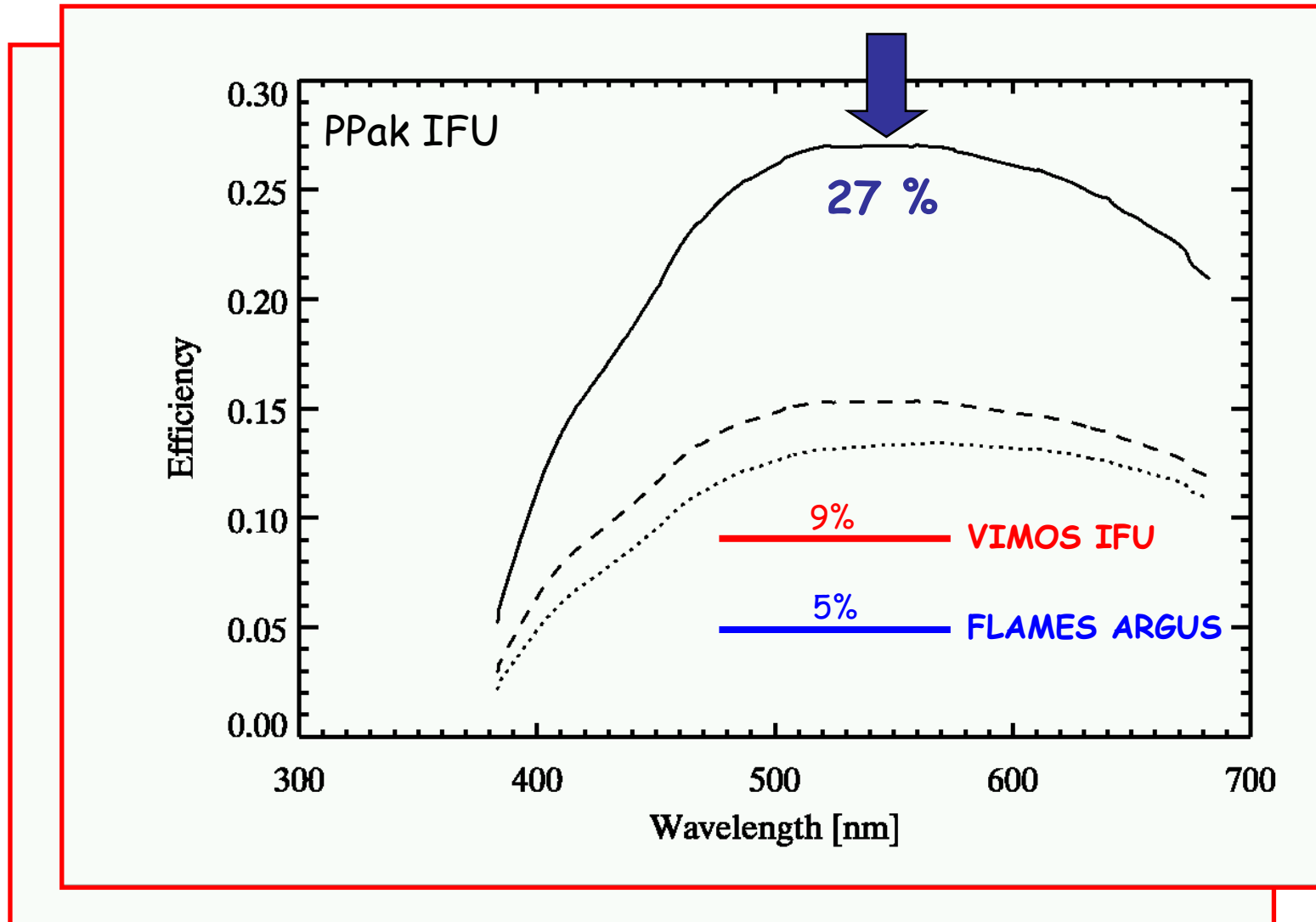


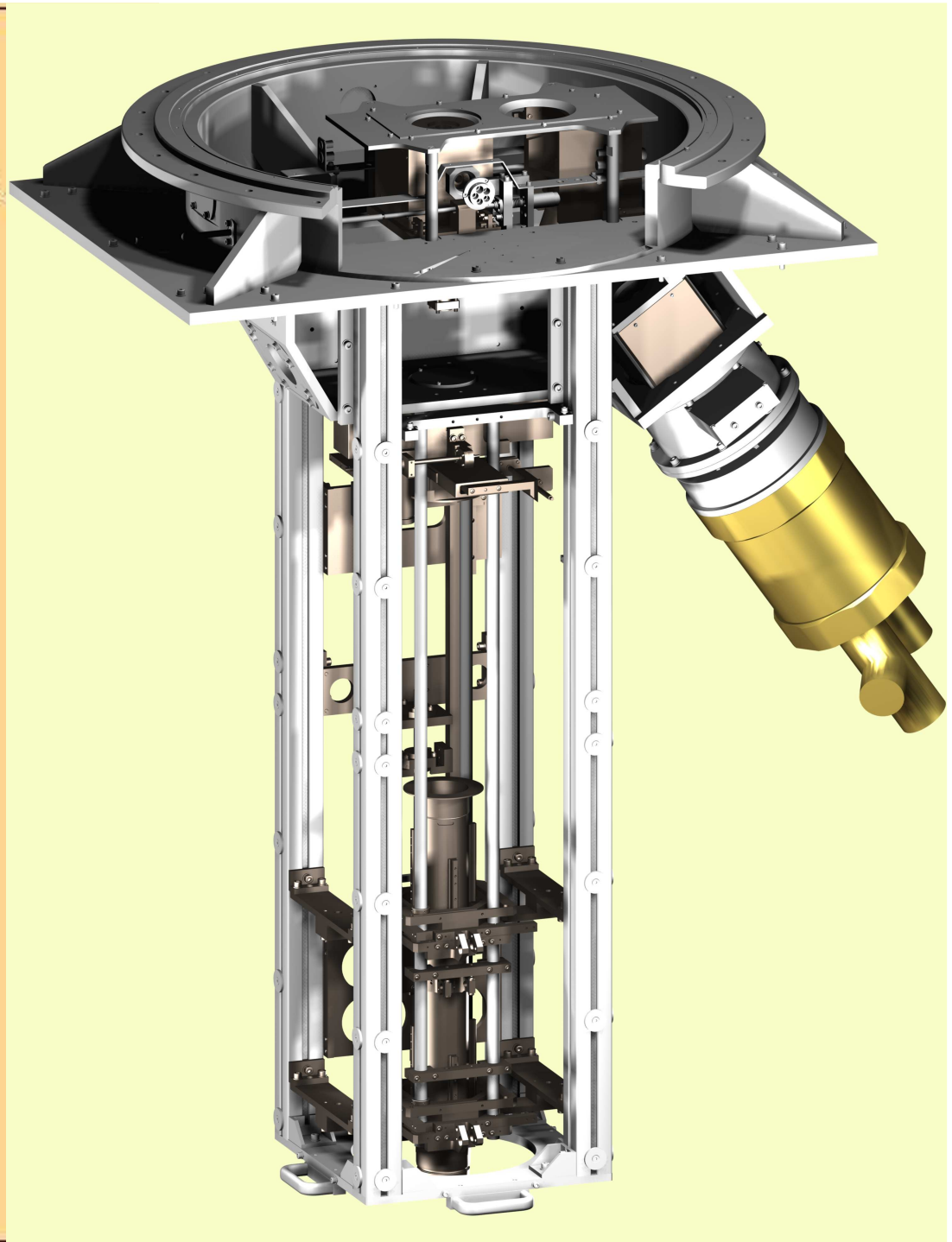
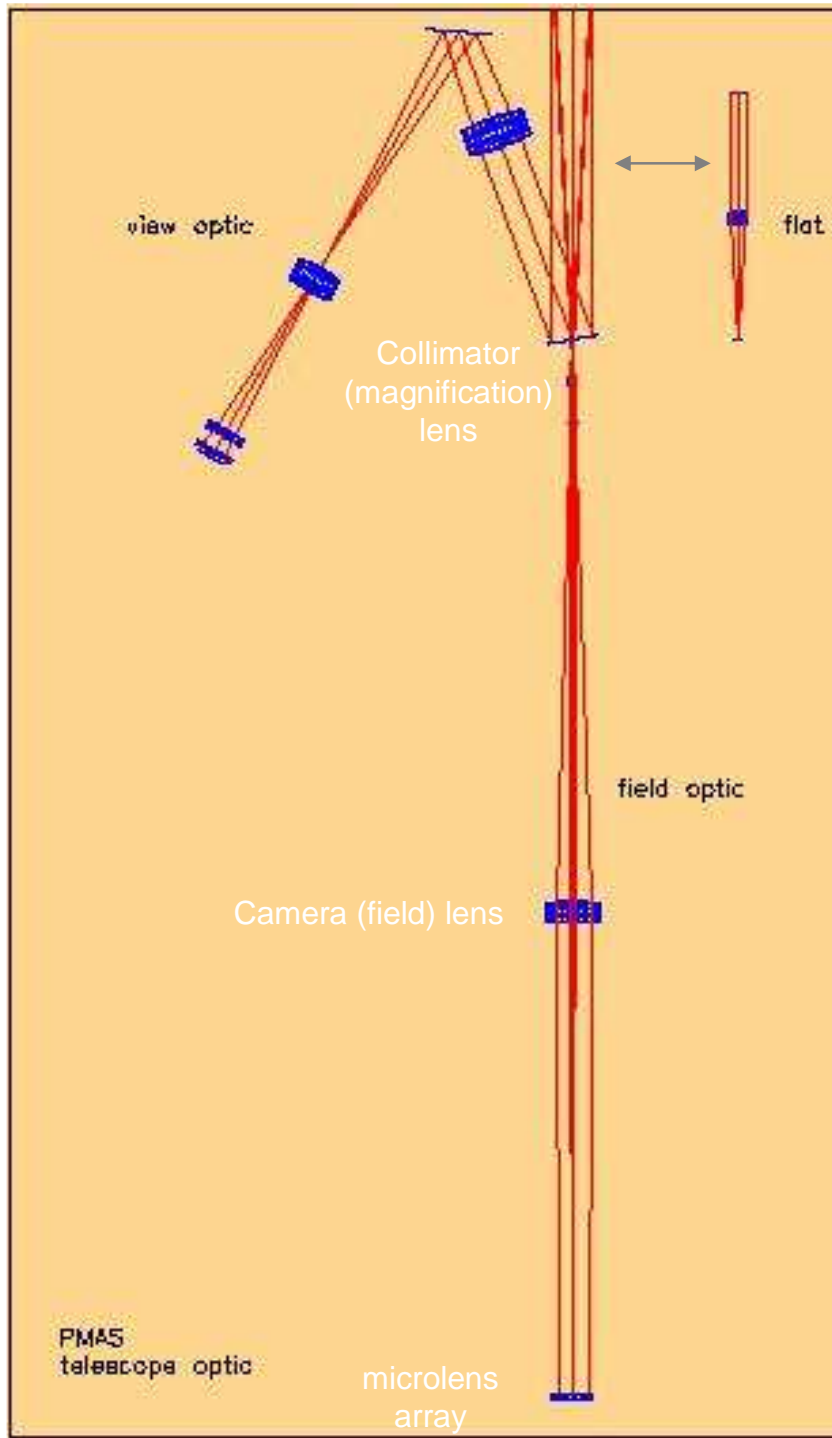
E80
[μm]

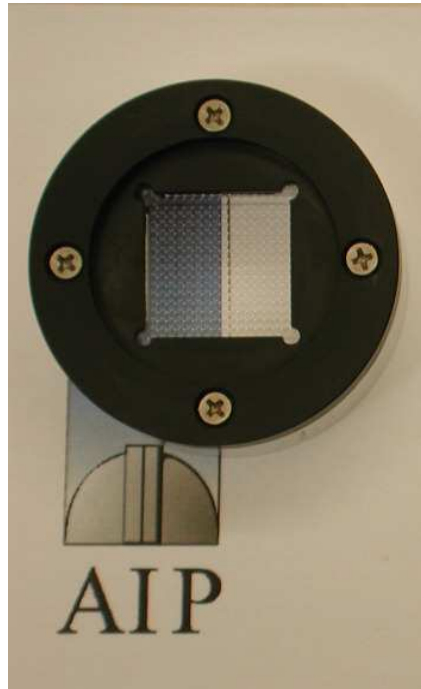
Image Quality



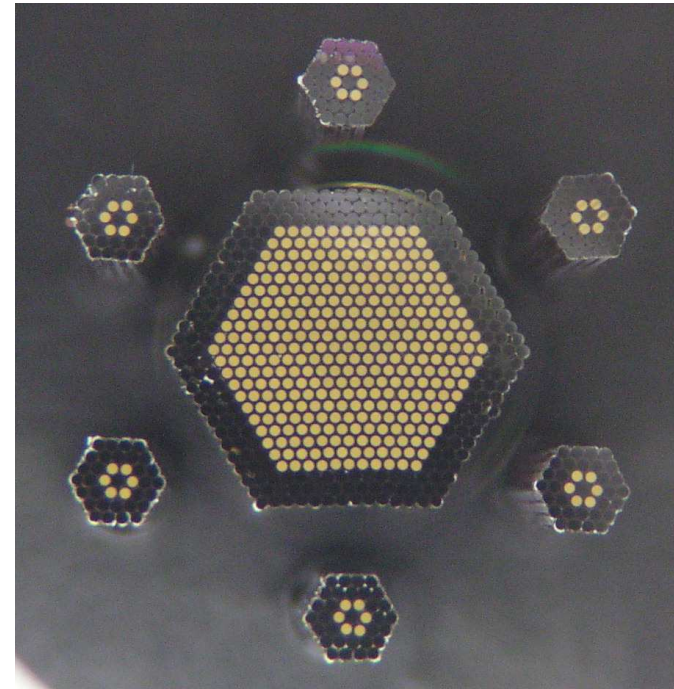








8 arcsec



74 arcsec

Publications 2003

**Wisotzki L., Becker T., Christensen L., Helms A., Jahnke K., Kelz A., Roth M. M.,
Sánchez S. F.**

Integral-field spectroscopy of the quadruple QSO HE 0435-1223: Evidence for microlensing
A&A 408 (2003) 455

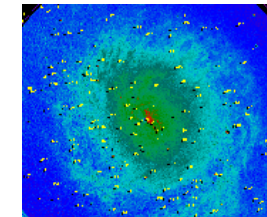


**Christensen L., Becker T., Jahnke K., Kelz A., Roth M. M., Sánchez S. F.,
Wisotzki L.**

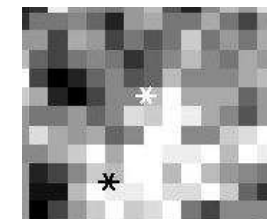
Integral field spectroscopy of SN2002er with PMAS
A&A, 401 (2003) 479



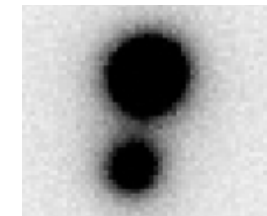
Roth, M.M., Becker, T., Kelz, A., Schmoll, J.
3D Spectrophotometry of Planetary Nebulae in the Bulge of M31
 ApJ 603 (2004), 531



Christensen, L., Sánchez, S. F., Jahnke, K., Becker, T., Wisotzki, L., Kelz, A., Popovic, L. C., Roth, M. M.
"Integral field spectroscopy of extended Ly_alpha emission from the DLA galaxy in Q2233+131"
 A&A 417 (2004), 487

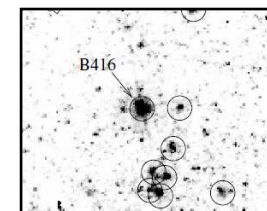


Wisotzki, L., Schechter, P.L., Chen, H.-W., Richstone, D., Jahnke, K., Sánchez, S.F., Reimers, D.
"HE 0047-1756: A new gravitational Lensed double QSO"
 A&A 419 (2004), 13



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 AN 325 (2004) 2, 155

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Lehmann, I., Becker, T., Fabrika, S., Roth, M.M., Miyaji, T., Afanasief, V., Sholukhova, O., Sánchez, S.F., Greiner, J., Hasinger, G., Constantini, E., Surkov, A., Burenkov, A.
"Integral field spectroscopy of the ultraluminous X-ray source Holberg II X-1"
A&A, 431 (2005) 847



Christensen, L., Schulte-Ladbeck, R.E., Sanchez, S.F., Becker, T., Jahnke, K., Kelz, A., Roth, M.M., Wisotzki, L. „Abundances and kinematics of a candidate sub-damped Lyman-alpha galaxy toward PHL 1226“
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„The merging/AGN connection II. Ionization of the circumnuclear regions“
A&A 429 (2005) L21

García-Lorenzo, B.; Sánchez, S. F.; Mediavilla, E.; González-Serrano, J. I.; Christensen, L.
„Integral Field Spectroscopy of the Central Regions of 3C 120: Evidence of a Past Merging Event“
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G. Lamer, A. Schwobe, L. Wisotzki, L. Christensen.

„Strange magnification pattern in the large separation lens SDSS J1004+4112 from optical to X-rays“

A&A 454 (2006), 493

L. Christensen, K. Jahnke, L. Wisotzki, S. F. Sanchez, K. Exter, M.M. Roth

„A jet-cloud interaction in the 3C 196 environment“

A&A 452 (2006), 869

L. Christensen, K. Jahnke, L. Wisotzki, S. F. Sanchez

„Extended Lyman-alpha emission around bright quasars“

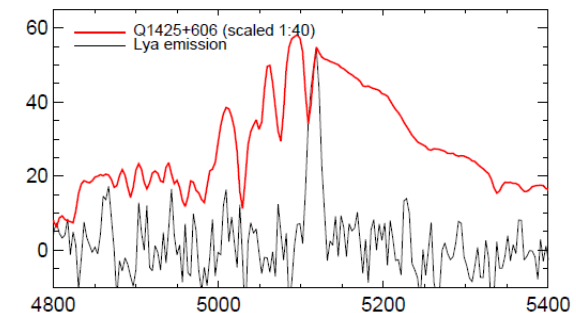
A&A 459 (2006), 717

S. F. Sanchez, B. Garcia-Lorenzo, K. Jahnke, E. Mediavilla,

J. I. Gonzalez-Serrano, L. Christensen, L. Wisotzki

„A new technique for decoupling the host and nuclear spectra of type I AGNs using integral field spectroscopy“

AN 327 (2006), 167



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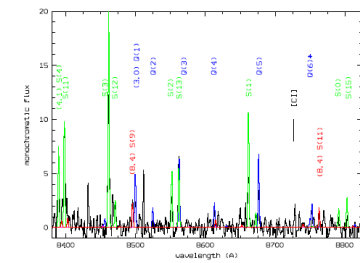
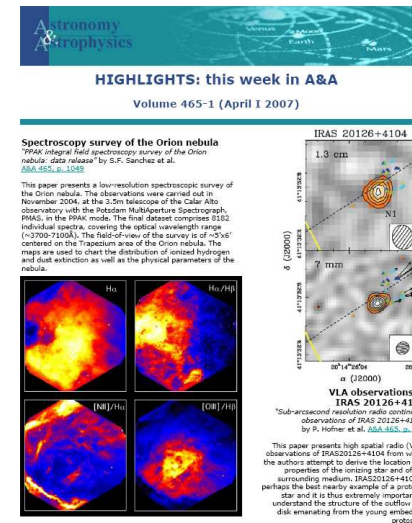
S. F. Sanchez, N. Cardiel, M. A. W. Verheijen, D. Martin-Gordon, J. M. Vilchez, J. Alves
"PPAK integral field spectroscopy survey of the Orion nebula - Data release"
 A&A 465,207

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"Morphologies and stellar populations of galaxies in the core of Abell 2218"
 MNRAS 376 (2007),125

L. Christensen, L. Wisotzki, M.M. Roth, S.F. Snchez, A. Kelz, K. Jahnke
"An integral field spectroscopic survey for high redshift damped Lyman-alpha galaxies"
 A&A 468 (2007),587

G. Garavini, S. Nobili, S. Taubenberger, A. Pastorello, N. Elias-Rosa, V. Stanishev, G. Blanc, S. Benetti, A. Goobar, P. A. Mazzali, S. F. Sanchez, M. Salvo, B. P. Schmidt, W. Hillebrandt
"ESC observations of SN 2005cf II. Optical spectroscopy and the high-velocity features"

R. Gredel
"Quantitative optical and near-infrared spectroscopy of H2 towards HH91A"
 A&A 474,941



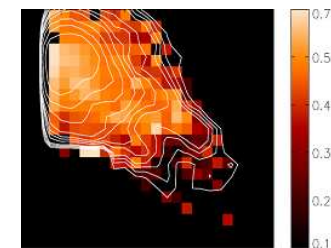
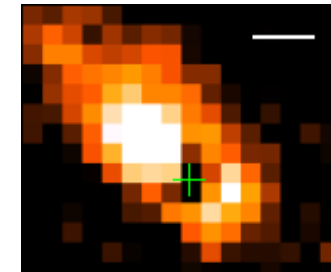
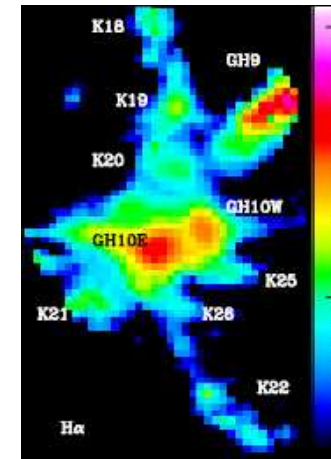
López R., Sánchez S.F., García-Lorenzo B., Gómez G., Estalella R., Riera A., Busquet G.
„The nature of HHL 73 from optical imaging and integral field spectroscopy”
 MNRAS 384 (2008), 464

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„Integral field spectroscopy of HH 262: the spectral atlas”
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 A&A 477 (2008), 813

Sandin C.; Schönberner D.; Roth M.M.; Steffen M.; Böhm P.; Monreal-Ibero A.
„Spatially resolved spectroscopy of planetary nebulae and their halos. I. Five galactic disk objects”
 A&A 486 (2008), 545



Sánchez S.F., Humphrey A.

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A&A 495,471

**Belokurov V., Evans N.W., Hewett P.C., Moiseev A.,
McMahon R.G., Sanchez S.F., King L.J.**

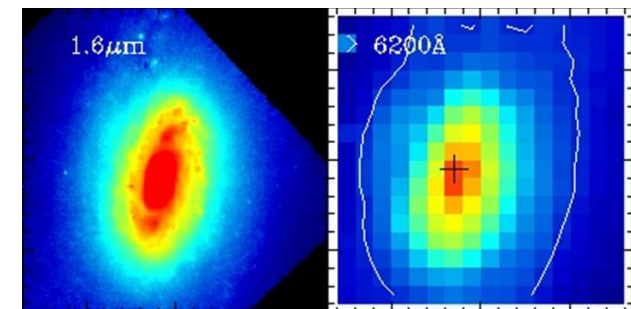
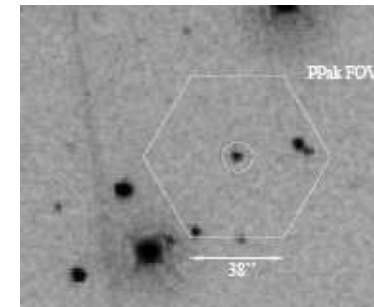
"Two new large-separation gravitational lenses from SDSS"
MNRAS 392,104

**P. Ferrero, S. Klose, D. A. Kann, S. Savaglio, S. Schulze, E. Palazzi,
E. Maiorano, P. Böhm, D. Grupe, S. R. Oates, S.F. Sánchez, L. Amati,
J. Greiner, J. Hjorth, D. Malesani, S.D. Barthelmy, J. Gorosabel,
N. Masetti, M.M. Roth**

*"GRB 060605: multi-wavelength analysis of the first GRB observed using
integral field spectroscopy"*
A&A 497,729

**A. Alonso-Herrero, M. García-Marín, A. Monreal-Ibero, L. Colina, S.
Arribas, J. Alfonso-Garzón, A. Labiano**

*"PMAS optical integral field spectroscopy of luminous infrared galaxies.
I. The atlas"*
A&A 506,1541

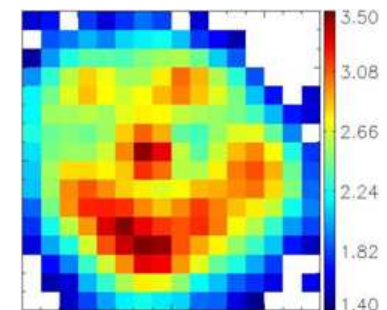
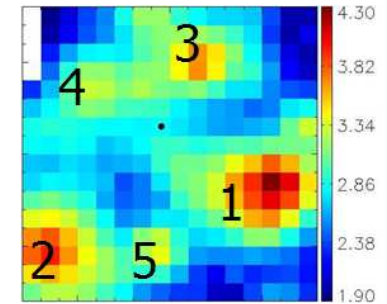


L. M. Cairós, N. Caon, C. Zurita, C. Kehrig, P. Weilbacher, M. Roth
"Mapping the starburst in blue compact dwarf galaxies - PMAS integral field spectroscopy of Mrk 1418"
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"New Light in star-forming dwarf galaxies: The PMAS integral field view of the blue compact dwarf galaxy Mark 409"
 ApJ 707,1676

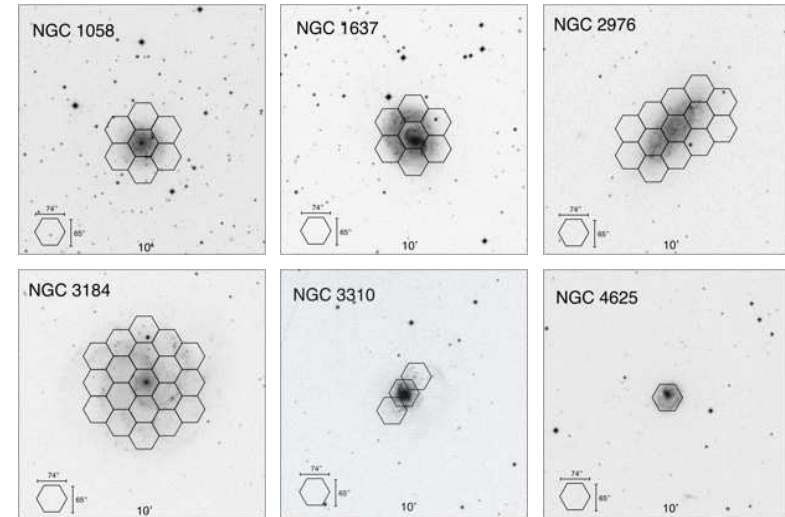
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 MNRAS 394,693

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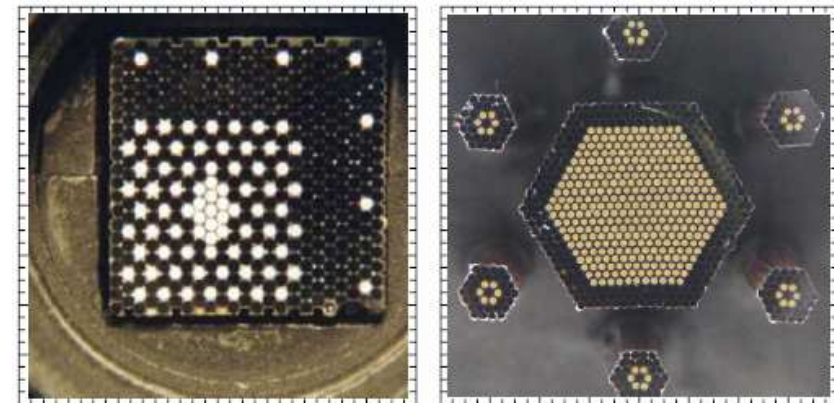
Publications 2010

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"PINGS: the PPAK IFS Nearby Galaxies Survey"
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Bershady M.T., Verheijen M.A.W., Swaters R.A.,
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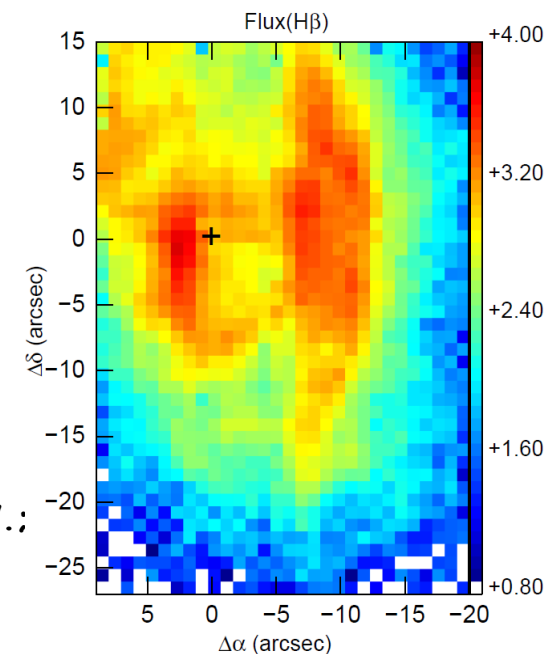
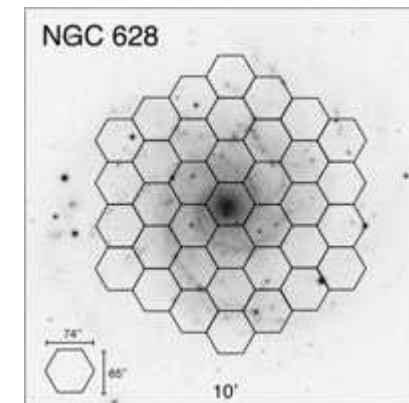


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Neumayer, Nadine; Walcher, Carl Jakob; Andersen, David; Sánchez, Sebastian F.; Böker, Torsten; Rix, Hans-Walter
Two-dimensional H α kinematics of bulgeless disc galaxies
 MNRAS 413, 1875

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 MNRAS 413, 2242

Bershady, Matthew A.; Martinsson, Thomas P. K.; Verheijen, Marc A. W.; Westfall, Kyle B.; Andersen, David R.; Swaters, Rob A.
Galaxy Disks are Submaximal
 ApJ 739, 47



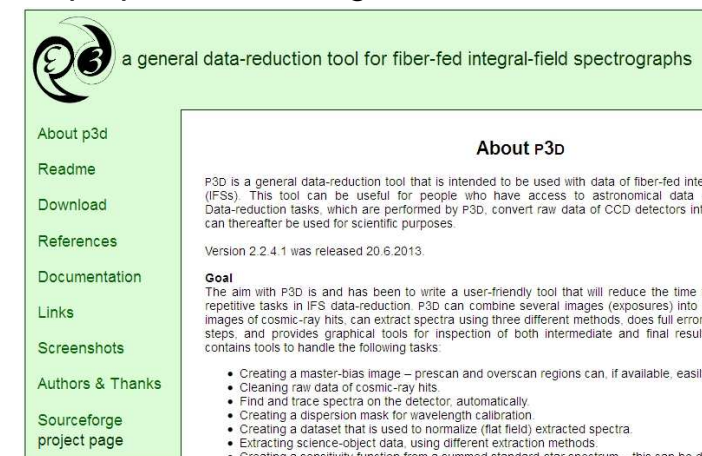
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CALIFA, the Calar Alto Legacy Integral Field Area survey. I. Survey presentation
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Kehrig, C.; Monreal-Ibero, A.; Papaderos, P.; Vílchez, J. M.; Gomes, J. M.; Masegosa, J.; Sánchez, S. F.; Lehnert, M. D.; Cid Fernandes, R.; Bland-Hawthorn, J.; and 11 coauthors
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 A&A 540, 11

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A Magellan-IMACS-IFU Search for Dynamical Drivers of Nuclear Activity. I. Reduction Pipeline and Galaxy Catalog
 ApJS 199, 1



<http://p3d.sourceforge.net/>



a general data-reduction tool for fiber-fed integral-field spectrographs

- About p3d
- Readme
- Download
- References
- Documentation
- Links
- Screenshots
- Authors & Thanks
- Sourceforge project page

About P3D

P3D is a general data-reduction tool that is intended to be used with data of fiber-fed integral field spectrographs (IFSs). This tool can be useful for people who have access to astronomical data and want to perform data-reduction tasks, which are performed by P3D, convert raw data of CCD detectors into a format that can thereafter be used for scientific purposes.

Version 2.2.4.1 was released 20.6.2013.

Goal

The aim with P3D is and has been to write a user-friendly tool that will reduce the time to perform repetitive tasks in IFS data-reduction. P3D can combine several images (exposures) into a single image of cosmic-ray hits, can extract spectra using three different methods, does full error correction, and provides graphical tools for inspection of both intermediate and final result images. The tool contains tools to handle the following tasks:

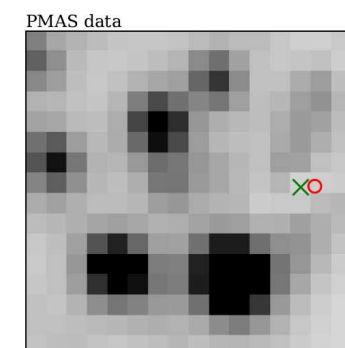
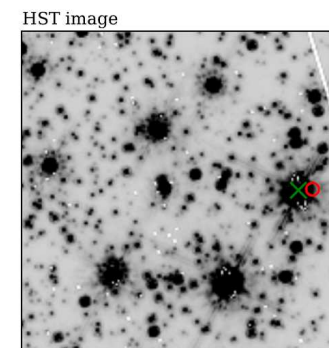
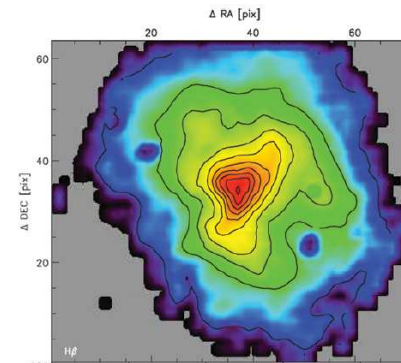
- Creating a master-bias image – prescan and overscan regions can, if available, easily be removed.
- Cleaning raw data of cosmic-ray hits.
- Find and trace spectra on the detector, automatically.
- Creating a dispersion mask for wavelength calibration.
- Creating a dataset that is used to normalize (flat field) extracted spectra.
- Extracting science-object data, using different extraction methods.
- Creating a sensitivity function from a summed standard-star spectrum – this can be done for any filter.

Husemann, B.; Jahnke, K.; Sánchez, S. F.; Barrado, D.;
 Bekeraitė, S.; Bomans, D. J.; Castillo-Morales, A.;
 Catalán-Torrecilla, C.; Cid Fernandes, R.; Falcón-Barroso, J.;
 and 66 coauthors
CALIFA, the Calar Alto Legacy Integral Field Area survey.
II. First public data release
 A&A 549, 87

Husemann, B.; Wisotzki, L.; Sánchez, S. F.; Jahnke, K
The properties of the extended warm ionised gas around
low-redshift QSOs and the lack of extended high-velocity outflows
 A&A 549, 43

López-Hernández, Jesús; Terlevich, Elena; Terlevich, Roberto;
 Rosa-González, Daniel; Díaz, Ángeles; García-Benito, Rubén;
 Vilchez, José; Hägele, Guillermo
Integral field spectroscopy of H II regions in M33
 MNRAS 430, 472

Kamann, S.; Wisotzki, L.; Roth, M. M.
Resolving stellar populations with crowded field 3D spectroscopy
 A&A 549, 71





Comparison



SAURON

targeted survey design

single mode of operation

simple

stability

part of a larger team effort

targeted science output early on

PMAS

experimental, general purpose

many different modes
testbed for experiments and
retrofits (PPak, nod-shuffle,
Phyteas, 3D spectropolarimetry)

complex

flexure

single team development,
eventually common user
instrument

many different applications

III. 3rd Generation IFS - high multiplex Instruments

- VIRUS
- MUSE

Hobby Eberly Telescope Dark Energy Experiment

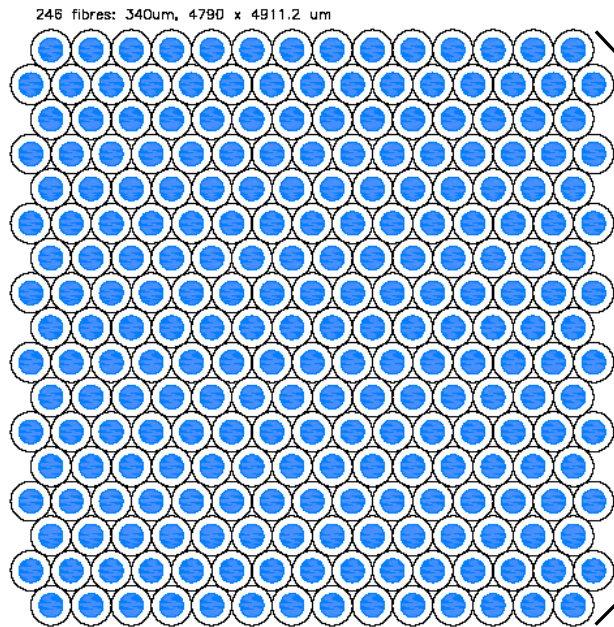
<http://hetdex.org>

VIRUS



HETDEX Integral Field Unit

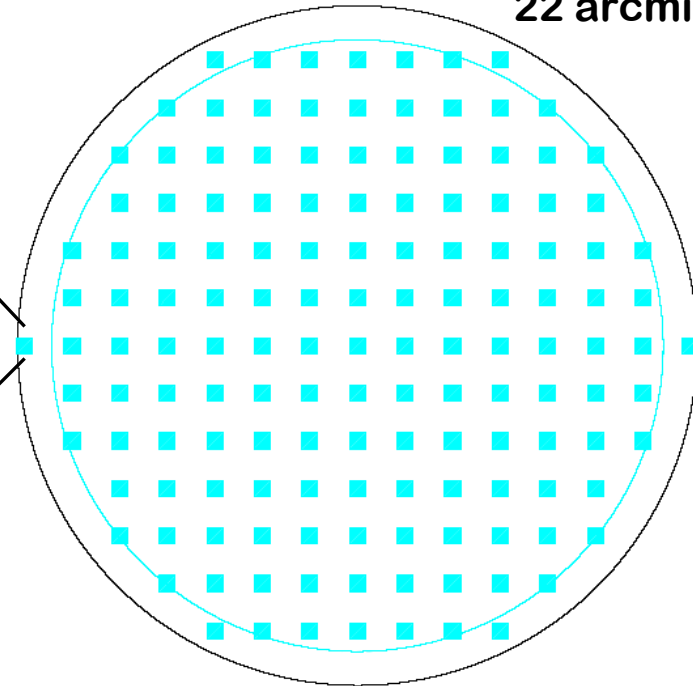
1 IFU with 448 fibers



50 x 50 arcsec² per raster of 3 exposures

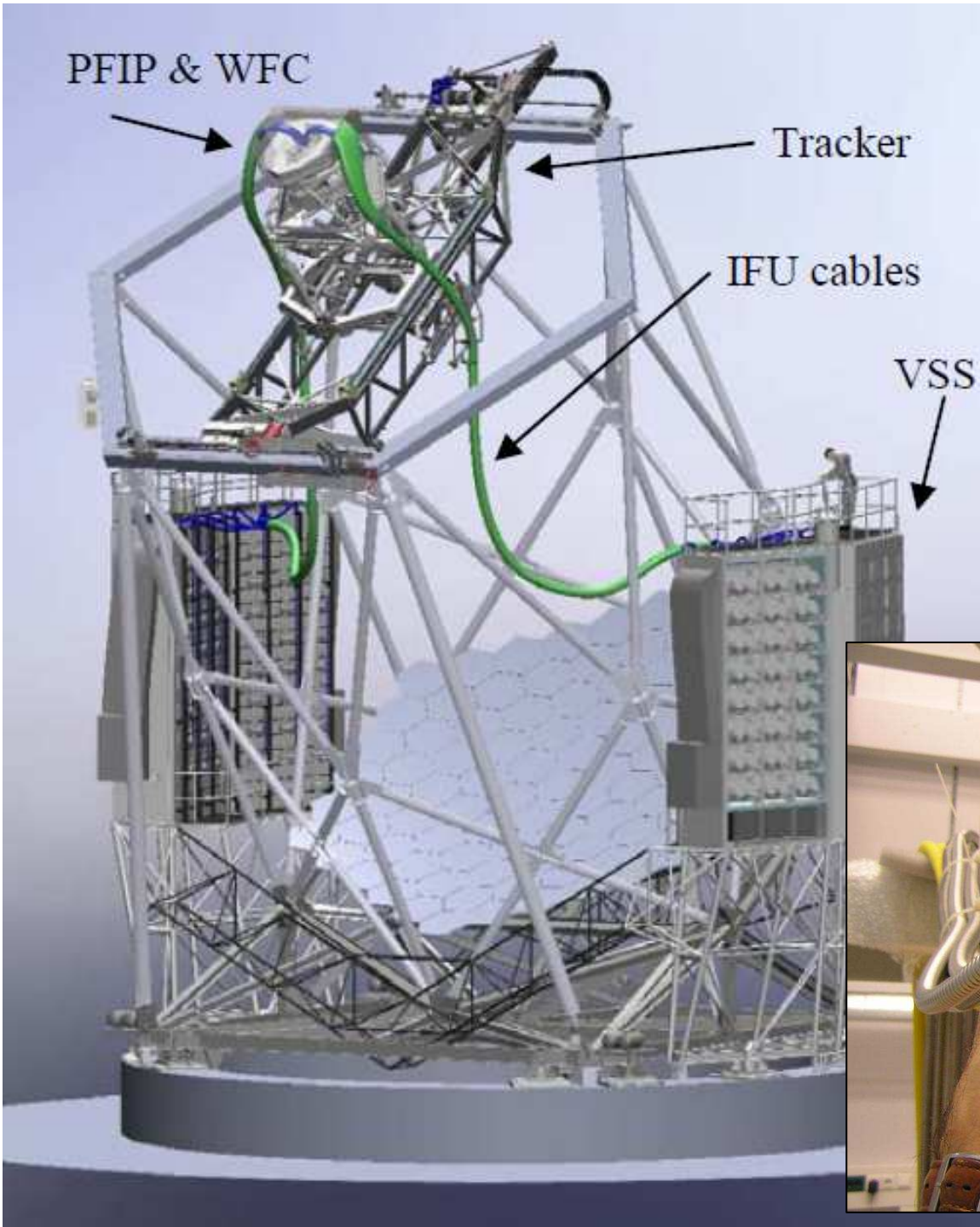
max.150 IFUs with 33.600 fibers

22 arcmin FoV

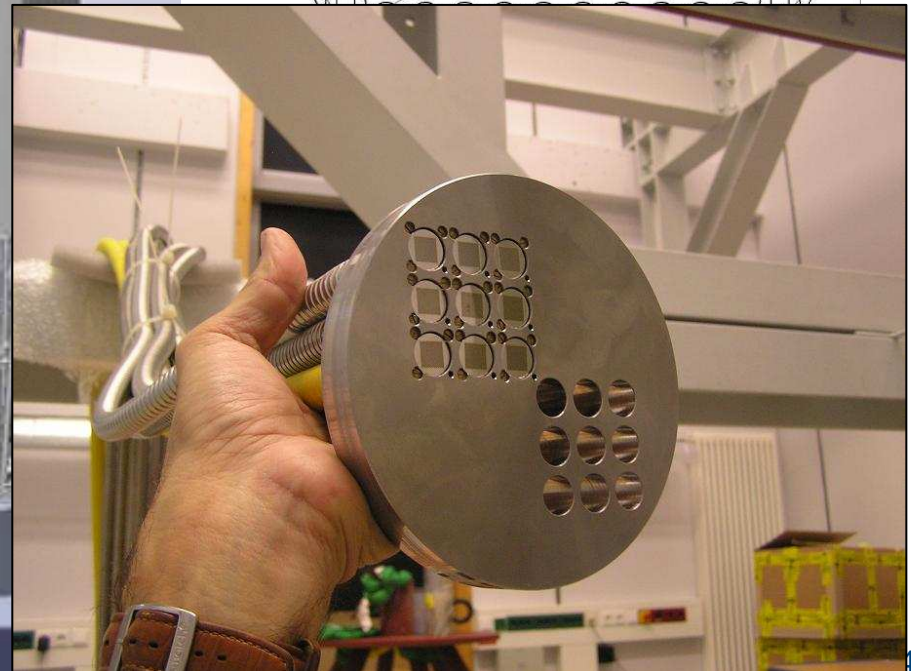
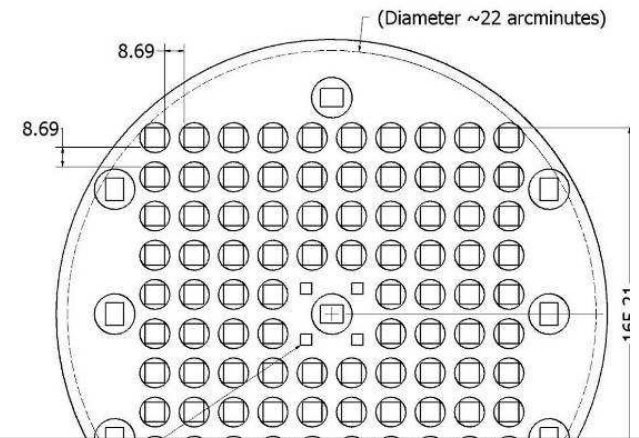


new HET wide field corrector

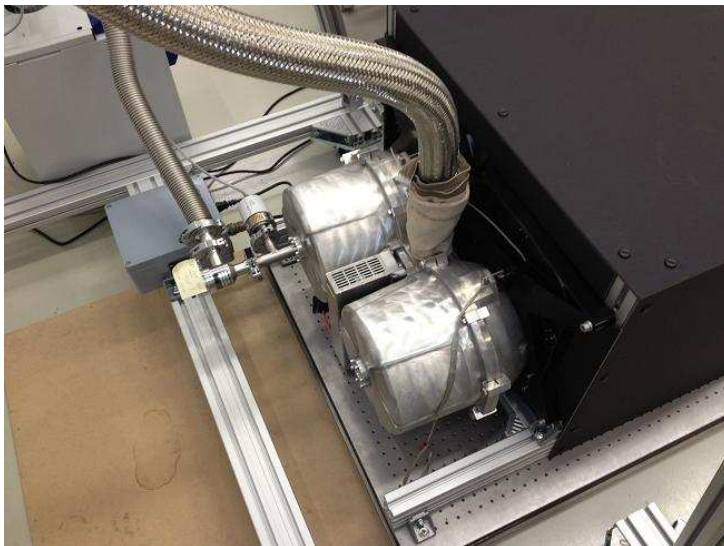
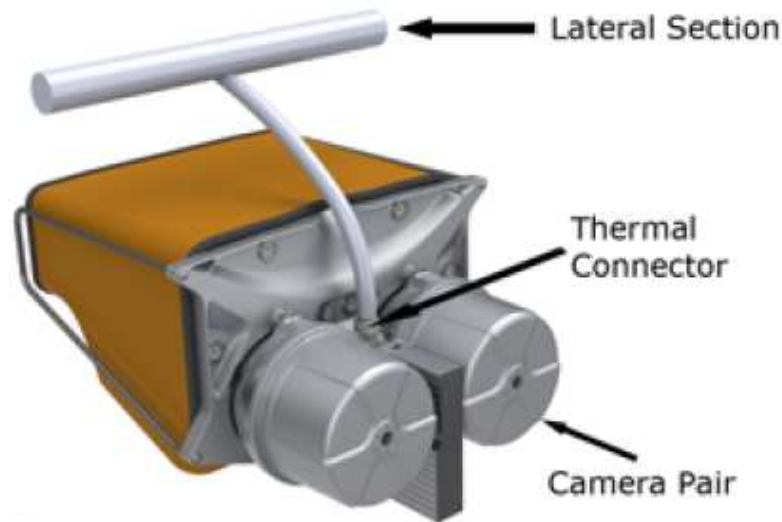
► 3-point dither operation



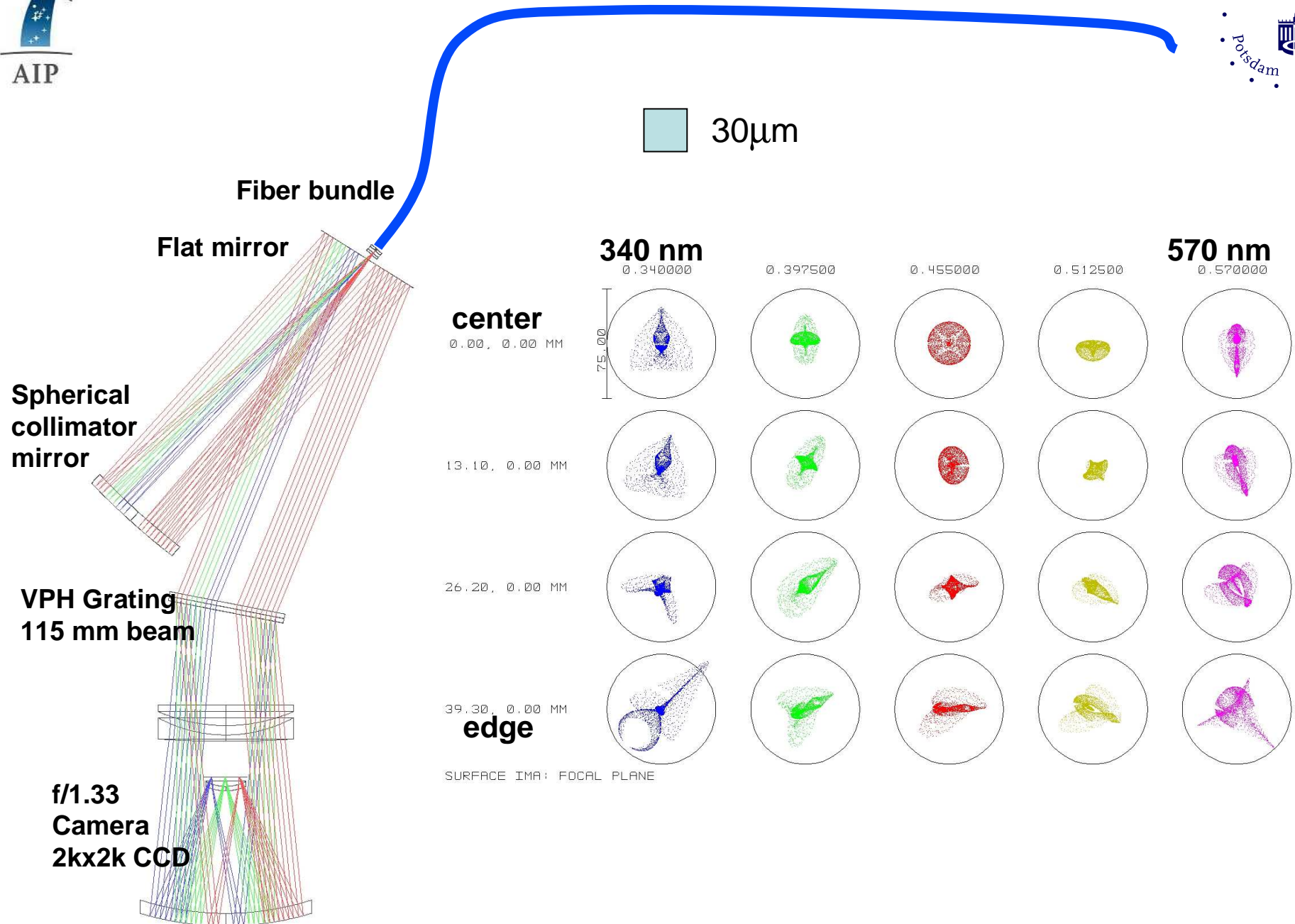
HETDEX



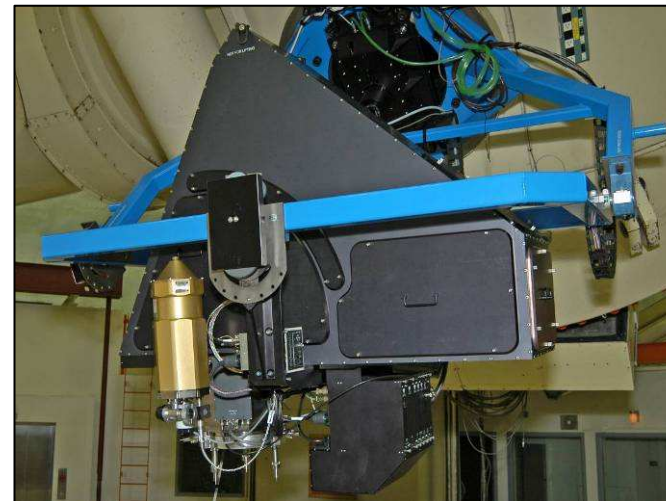
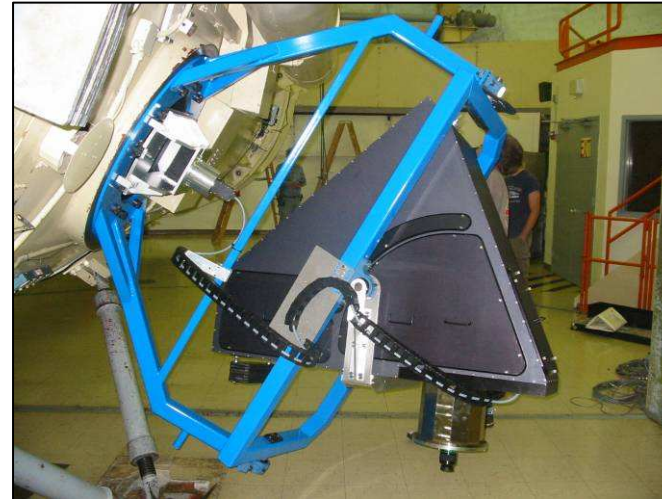
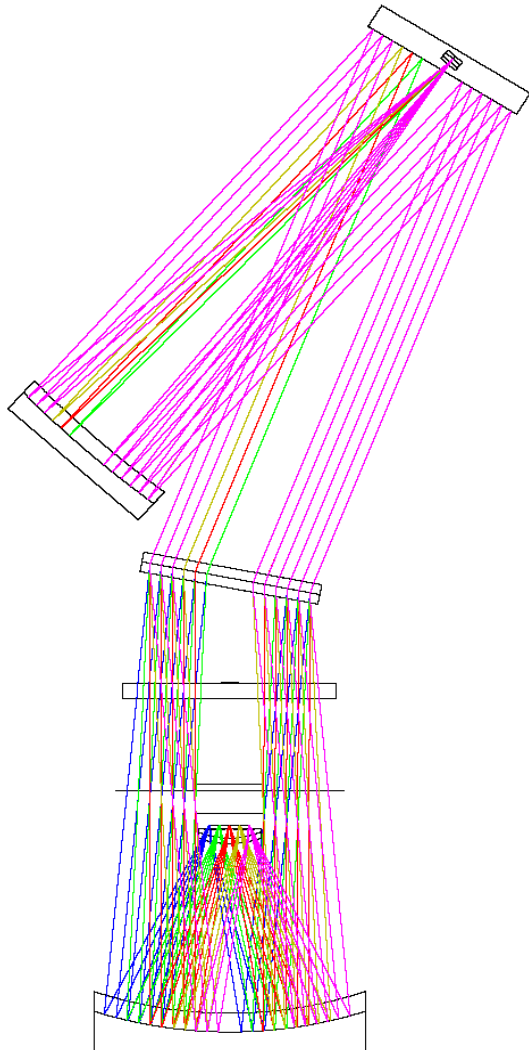
VIRUS: Visible Integral-field Replicable Unit Spectrograph



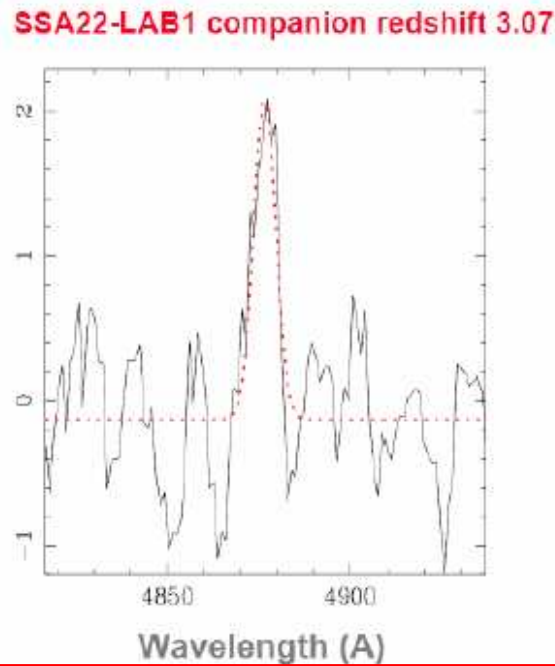
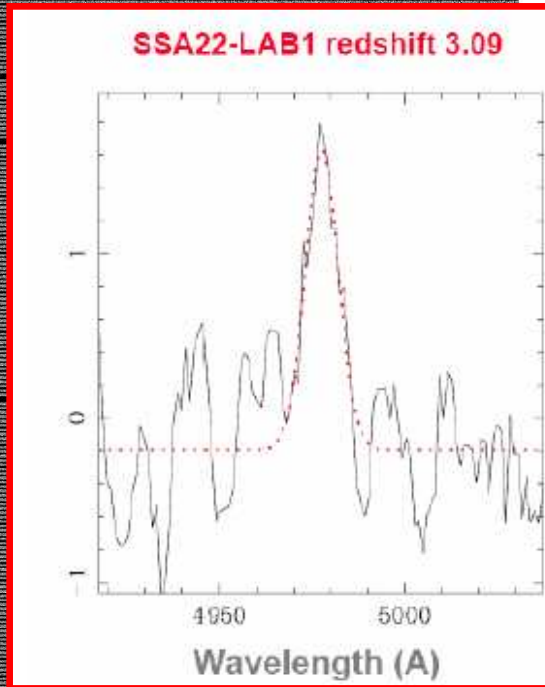
- unit spectrograph
 - 224 fibers, 1.5 arcsec on the sky
 - 350-550 nm wavelength range, R=700
- 2 unit spectrographs fed by one 50 arcsec x 50 arcsec IFU, 448 fibers
- 150 VIRUS cover
 - 33.600 spectra simultaneously
 - 12 million independent resolution elements per exposure
- Industrial replication concept
 - Massive replication of inexpensive unit spectrograph cuts costs and development time
 - Prototype development at AIP
 - R&D with local industry



VIRUS-prototype on 2.7 m Smith Reflector



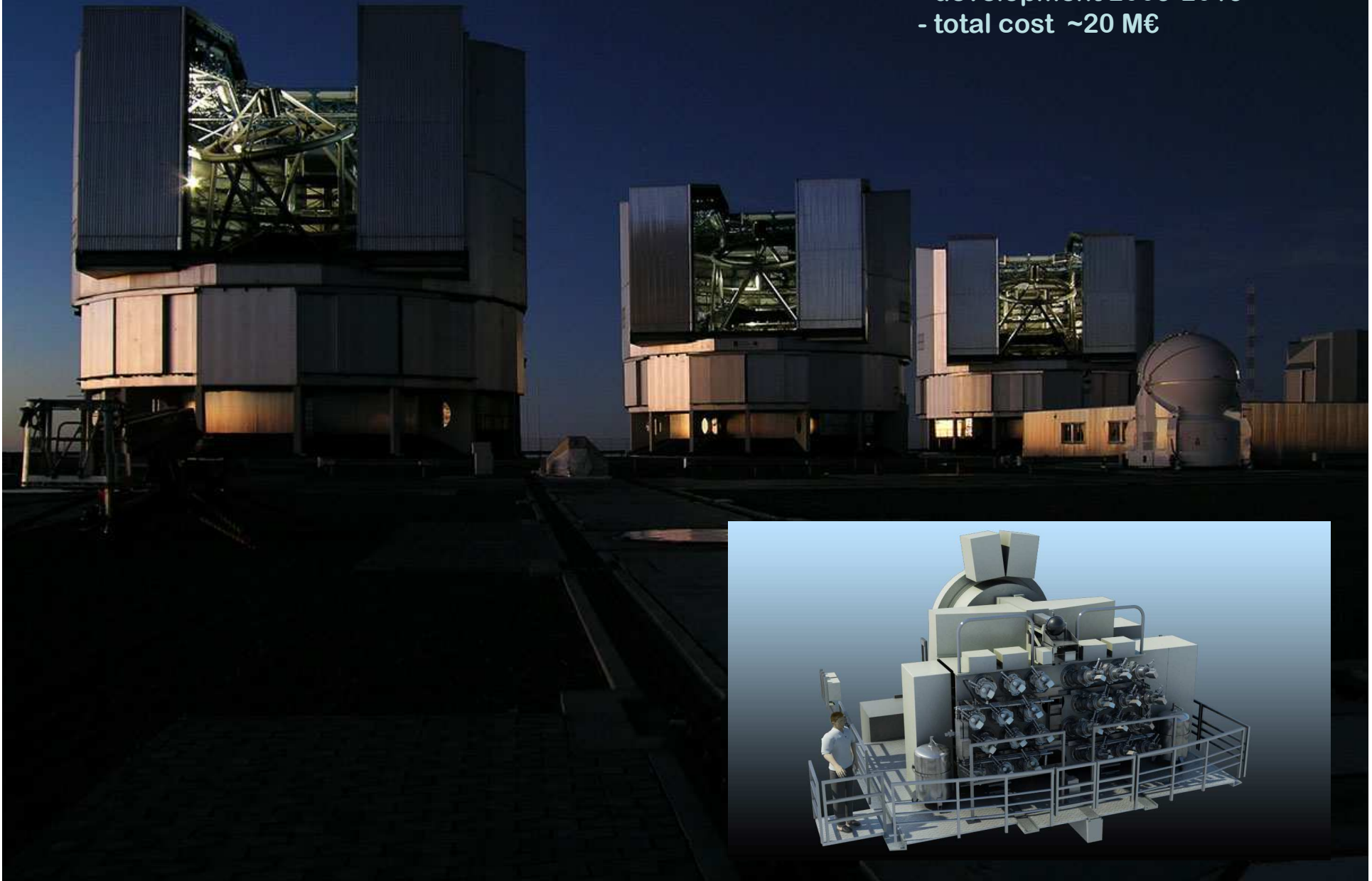
VIRUS-prototype on 2.7 m Smith Reflector



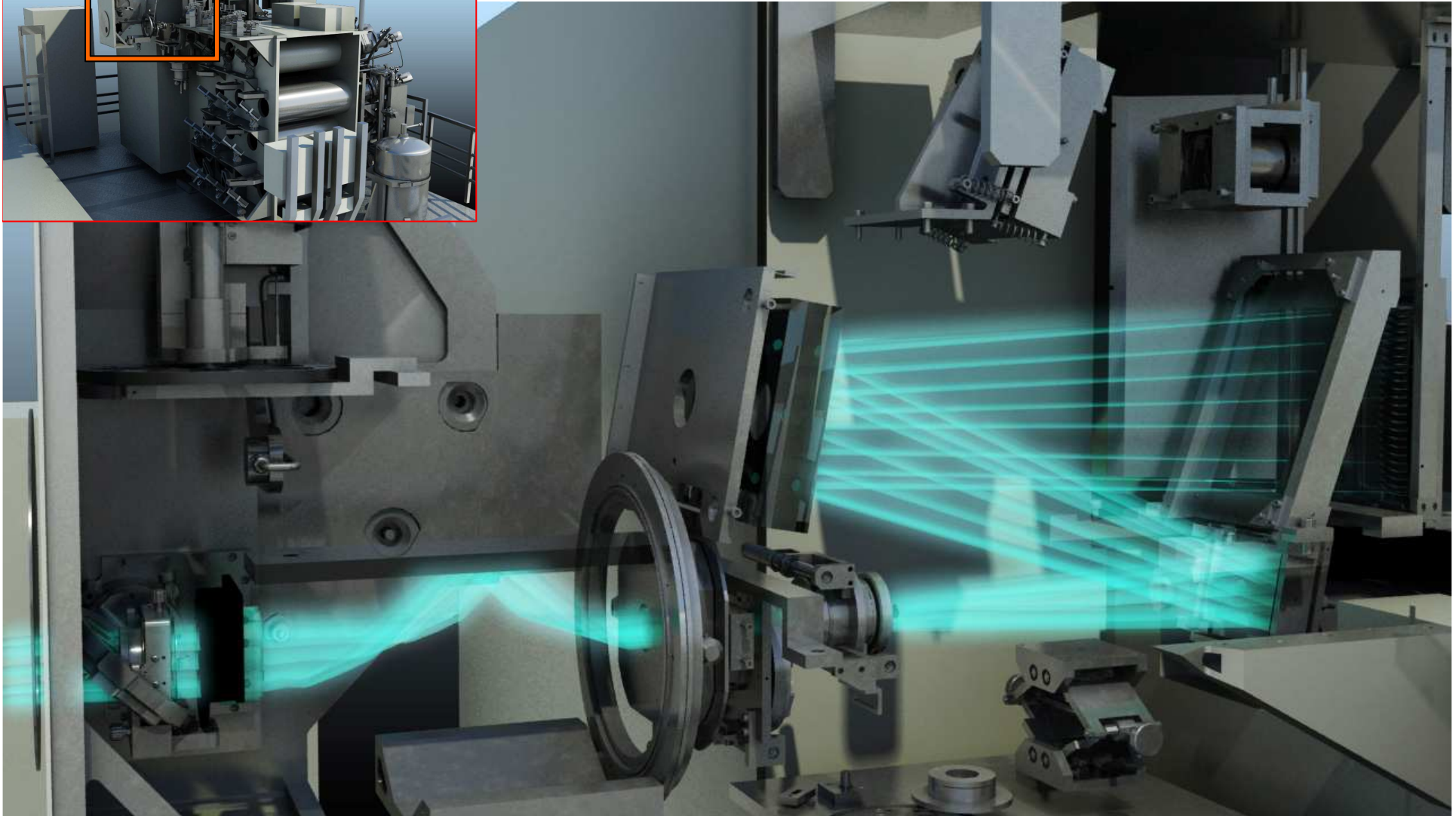
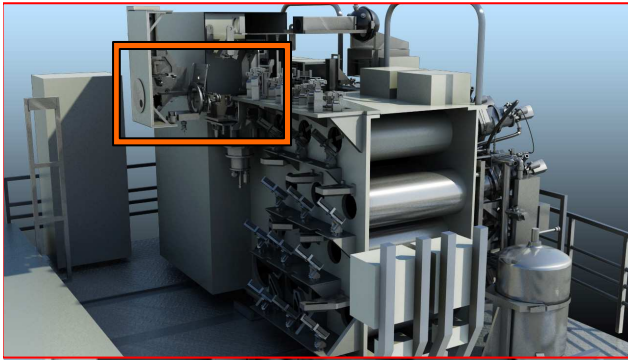
- redshifted Ly alpha emission line
- 5σ -limiting magnitude
 $\sim 6 \times 10^{-17}$ erg/s/cm²

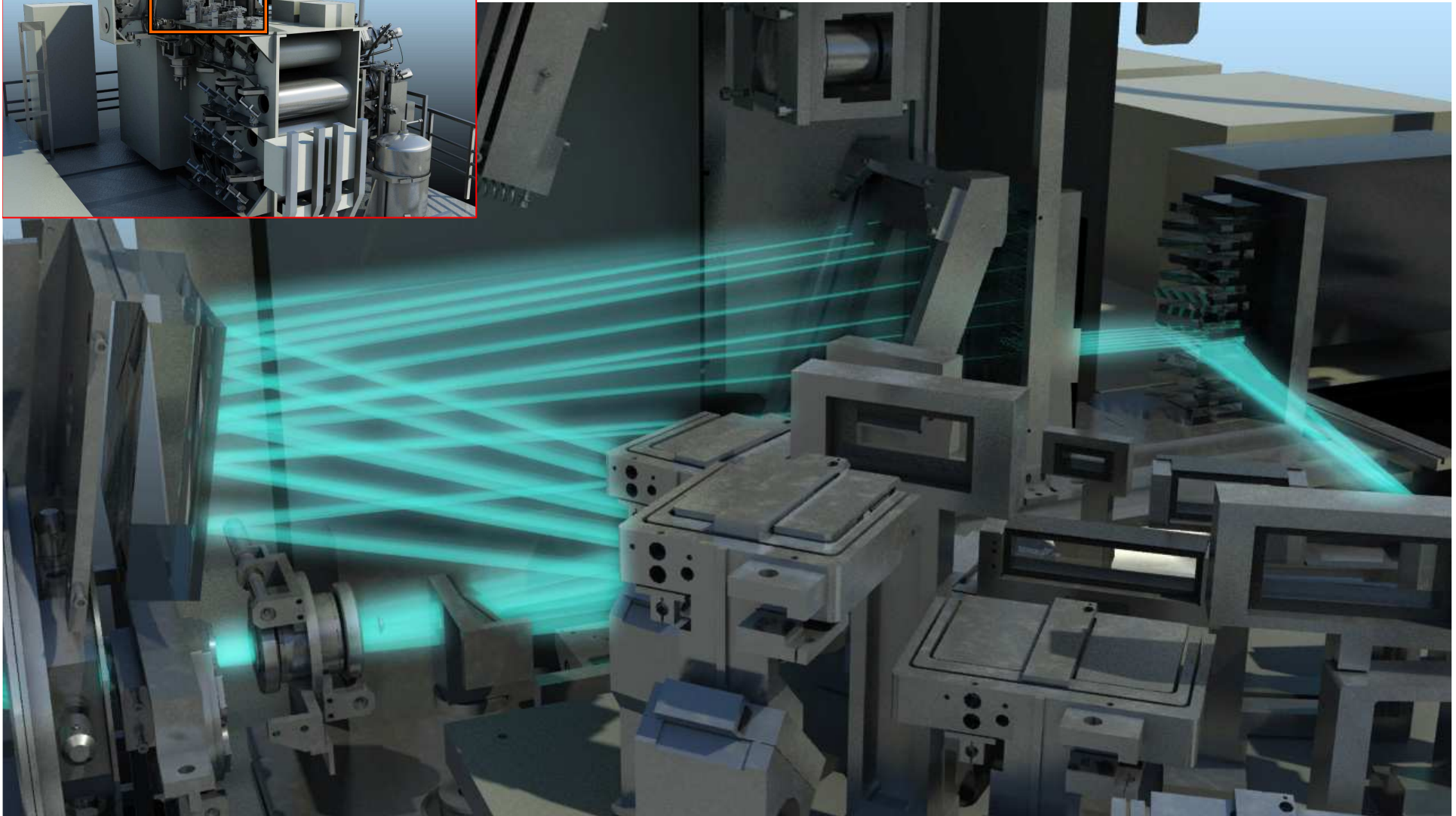
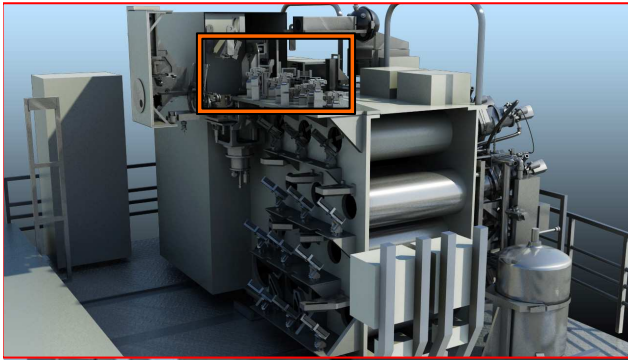
MUSE, 2nd Generation VLT Instrument

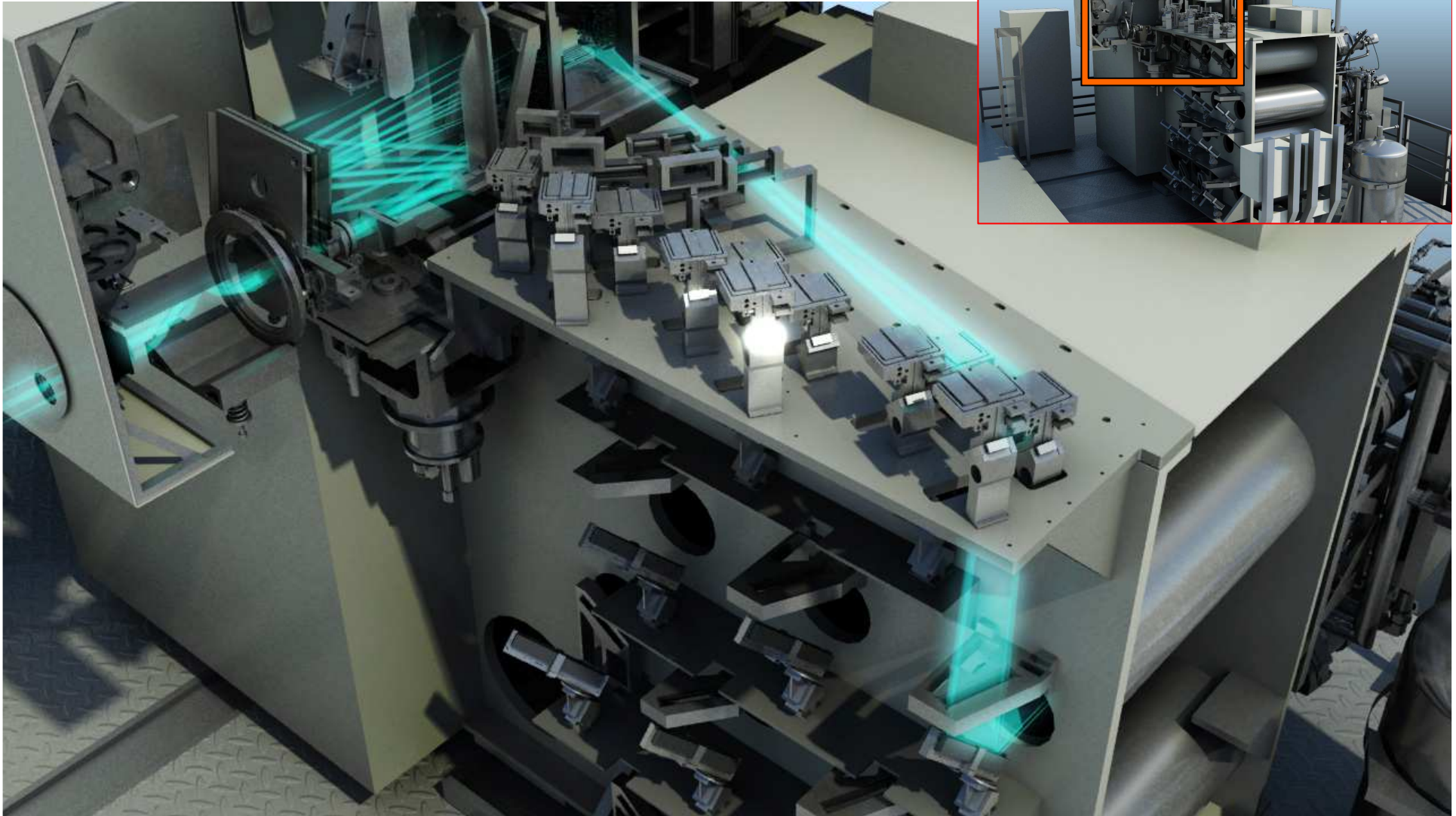
- development 2003-2013
- total cost ~20 M€

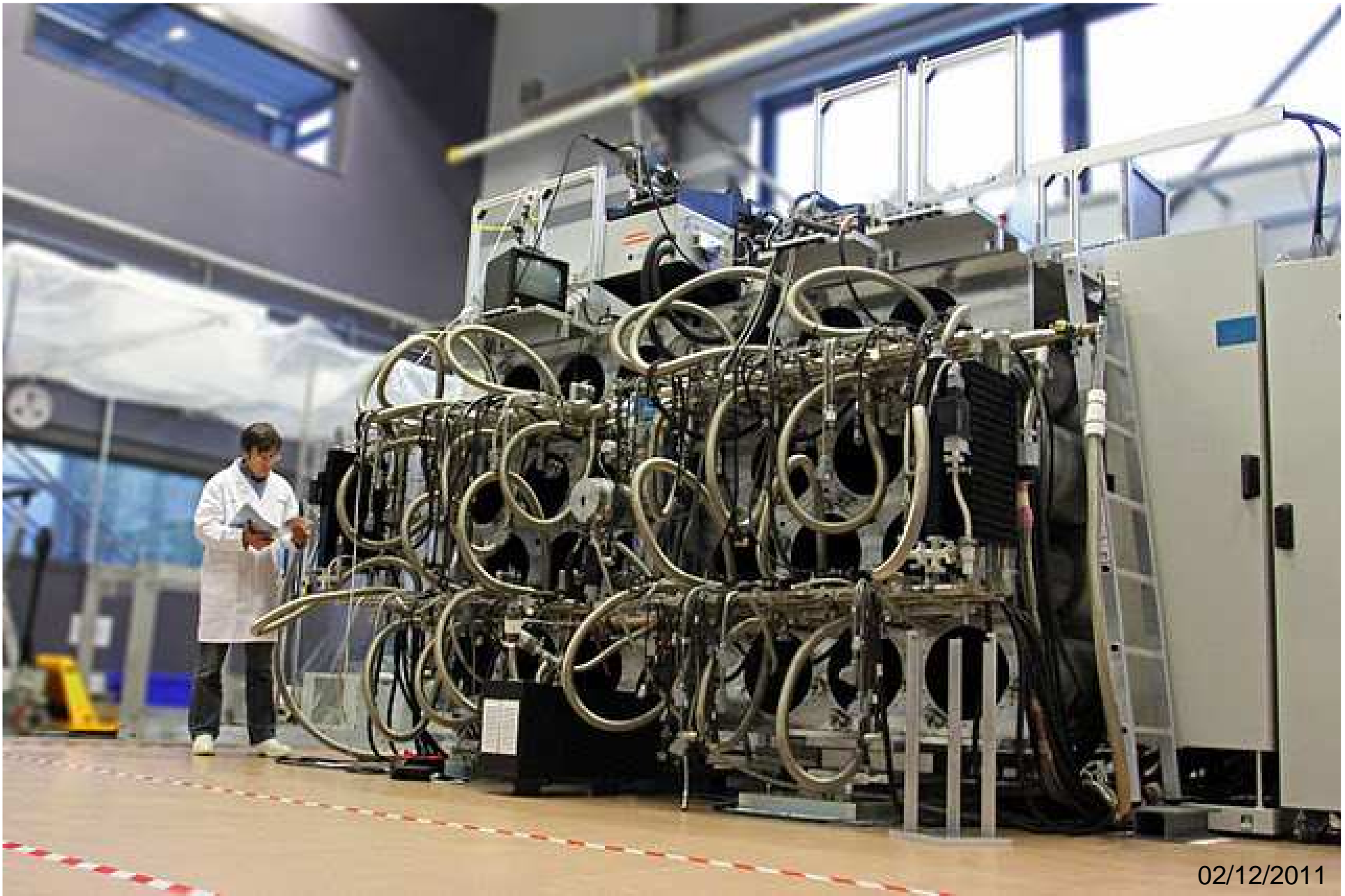


Spectral range (simultaneous)	0.465-0.93 μm	4096 pixels
Resolving power	2000@0.46 μm	370 x 10 ⁶ pixels
	4000@0.93 μm	
Wide Field Mode (WFM)		90,000 spaxels
Field of view	1x1 arcmin ²	
Spatial sampling	0.2x0.2 arcsec ²	
Spatial resolution (FWHM)	0.3-0.4 arcsec	
Gain in ensquared energy within one pixel with respect to seeing	2	AO
Condition of operation with AO	70%-ile	Laser guide stars
Sky coverage with AO	70% at Galactic Pole	
Limiting magnitude in 80h	I _{AB} = 25.0 (R=3500)	High throughput
	I _{AB} = 26.7 (R=180)	
Limiting Flux in 80h	3.9 10 ⁻¹⁹ erg.s ⁻¹ .cm ⁻²	Stability

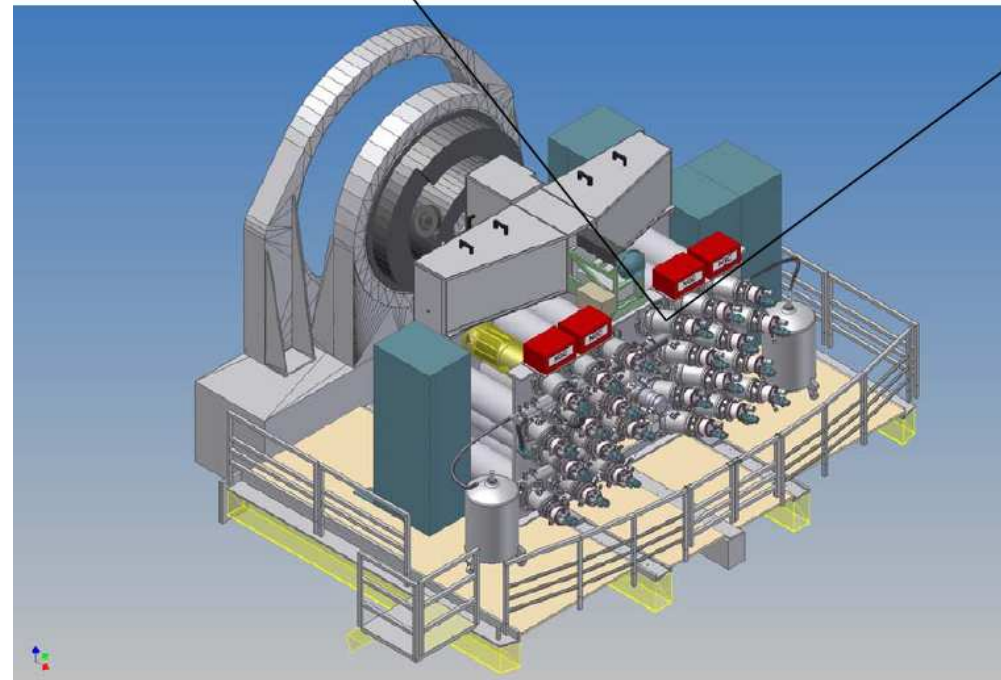
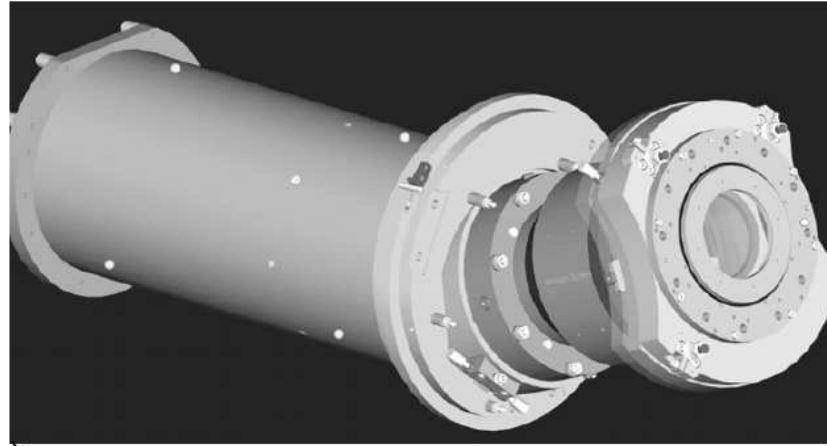


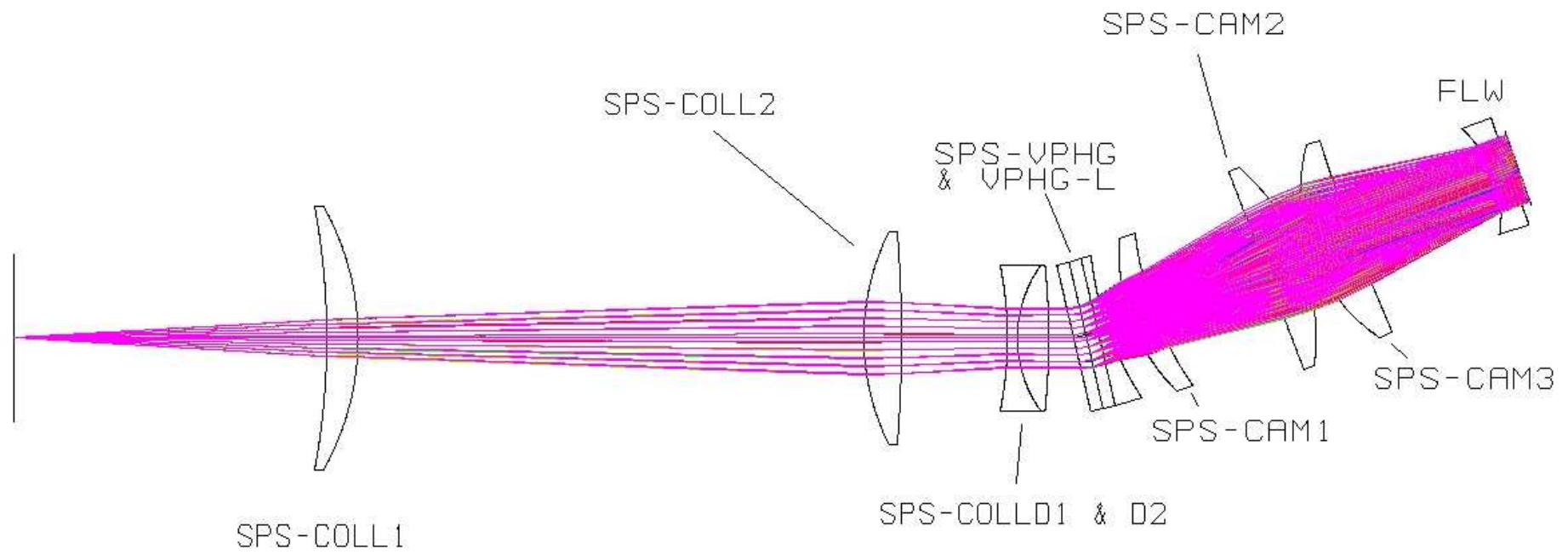


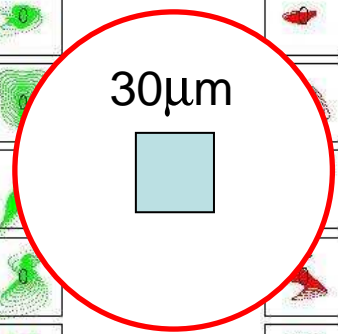
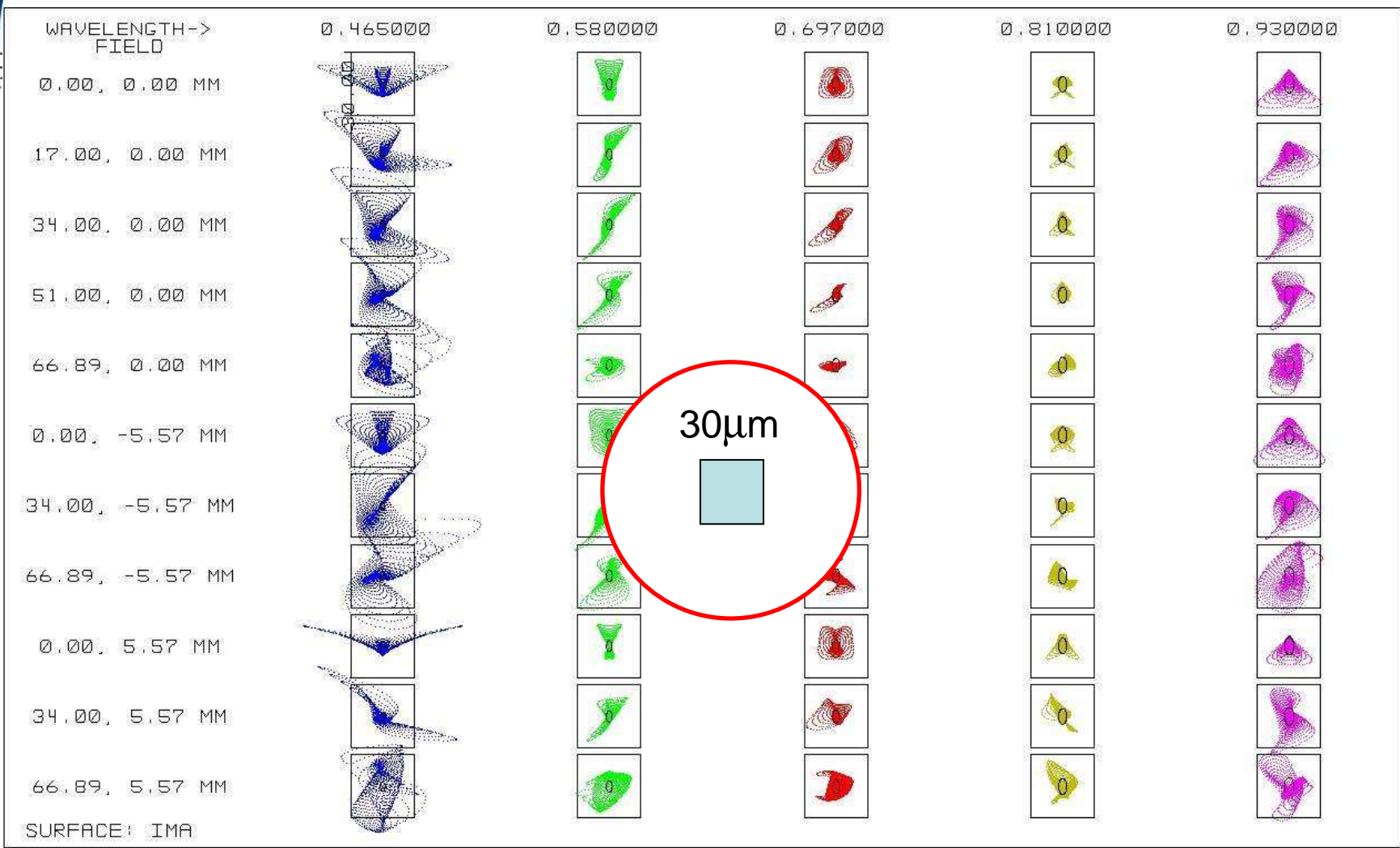




MUSE







MATRIX SPOT DIAGRAM

THU APR 5 2007 UNITS ARE μm, AIRY RADIUS : 1,379 μm

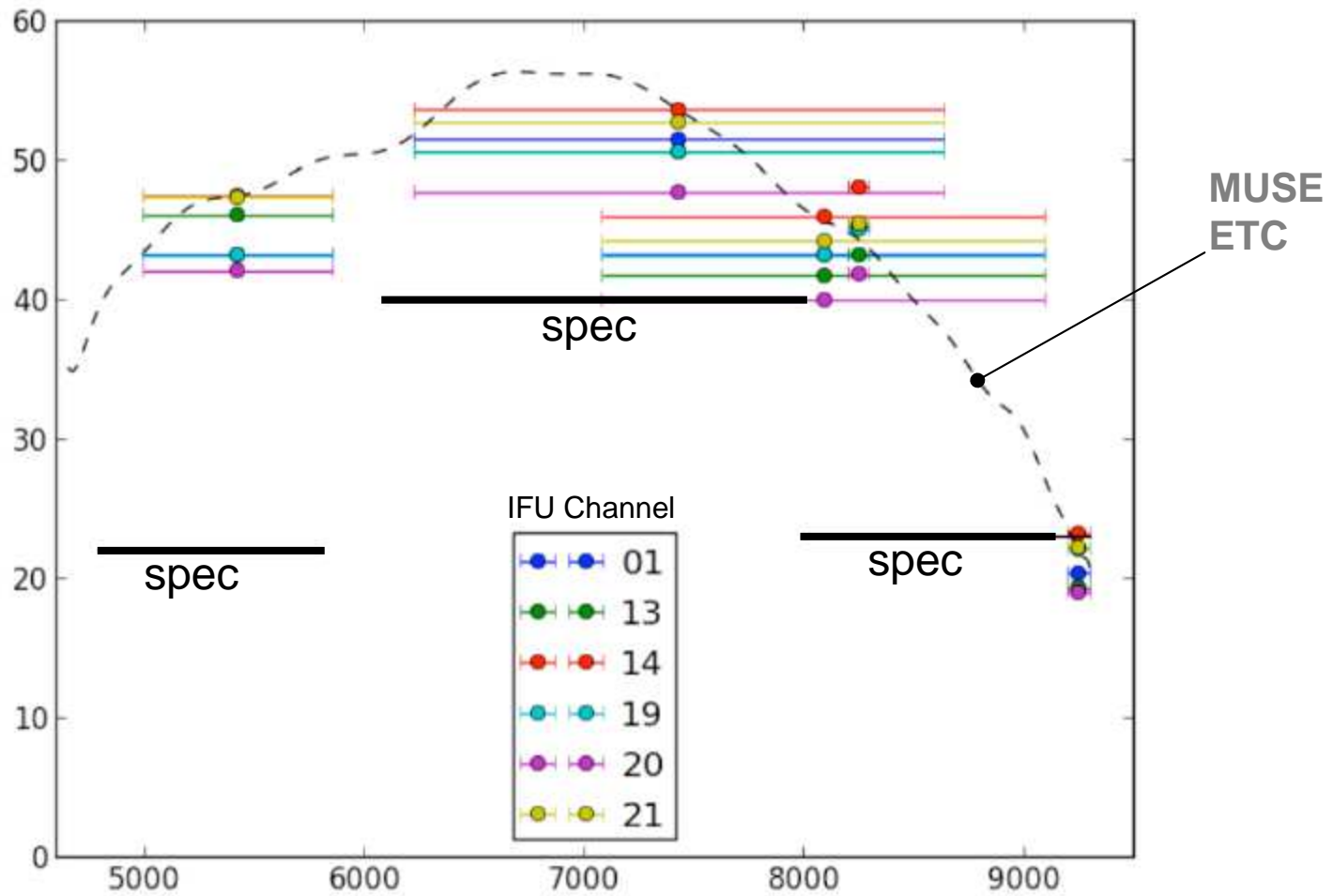
MUSE

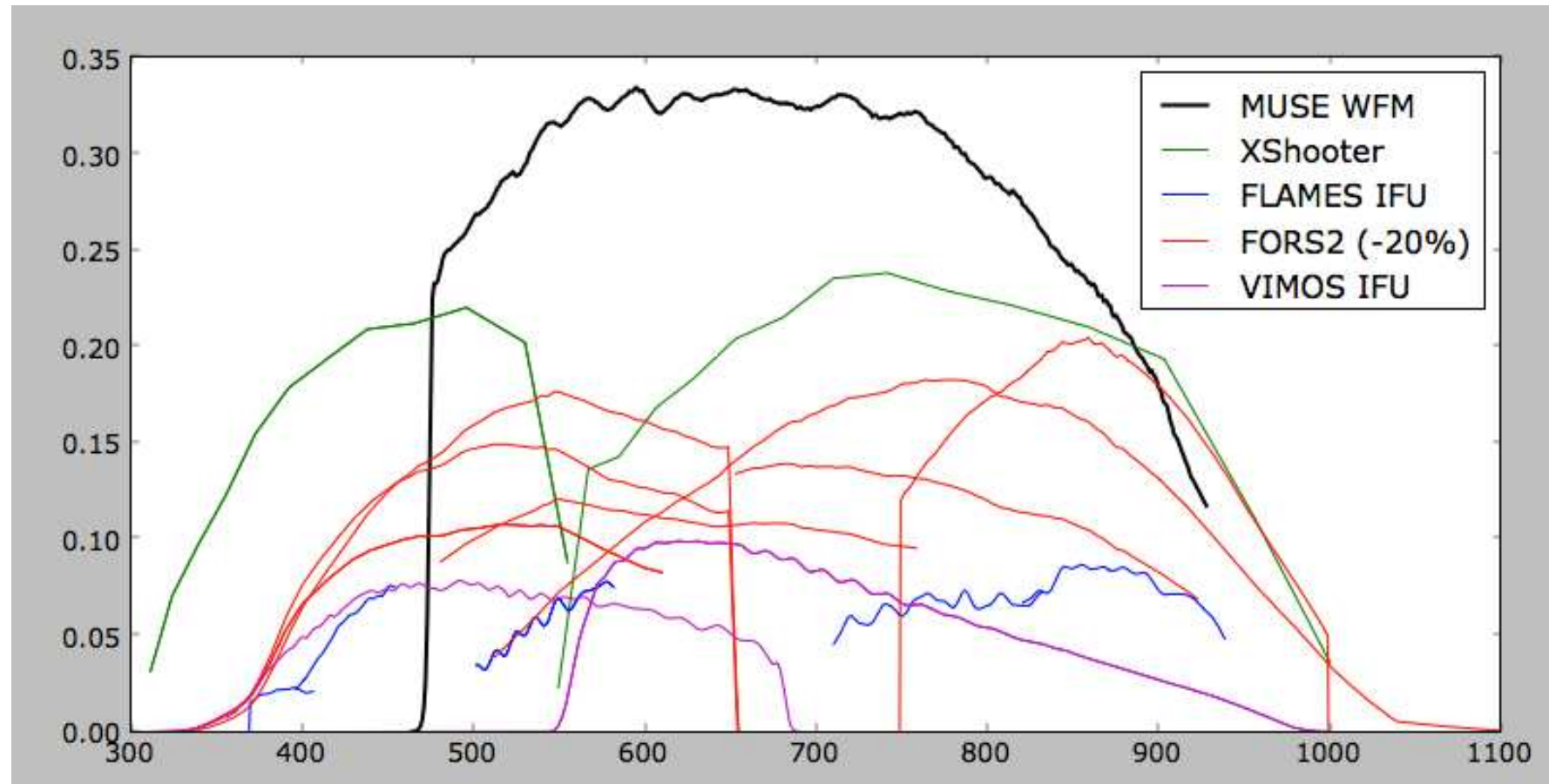
BOX WIDTH : 30

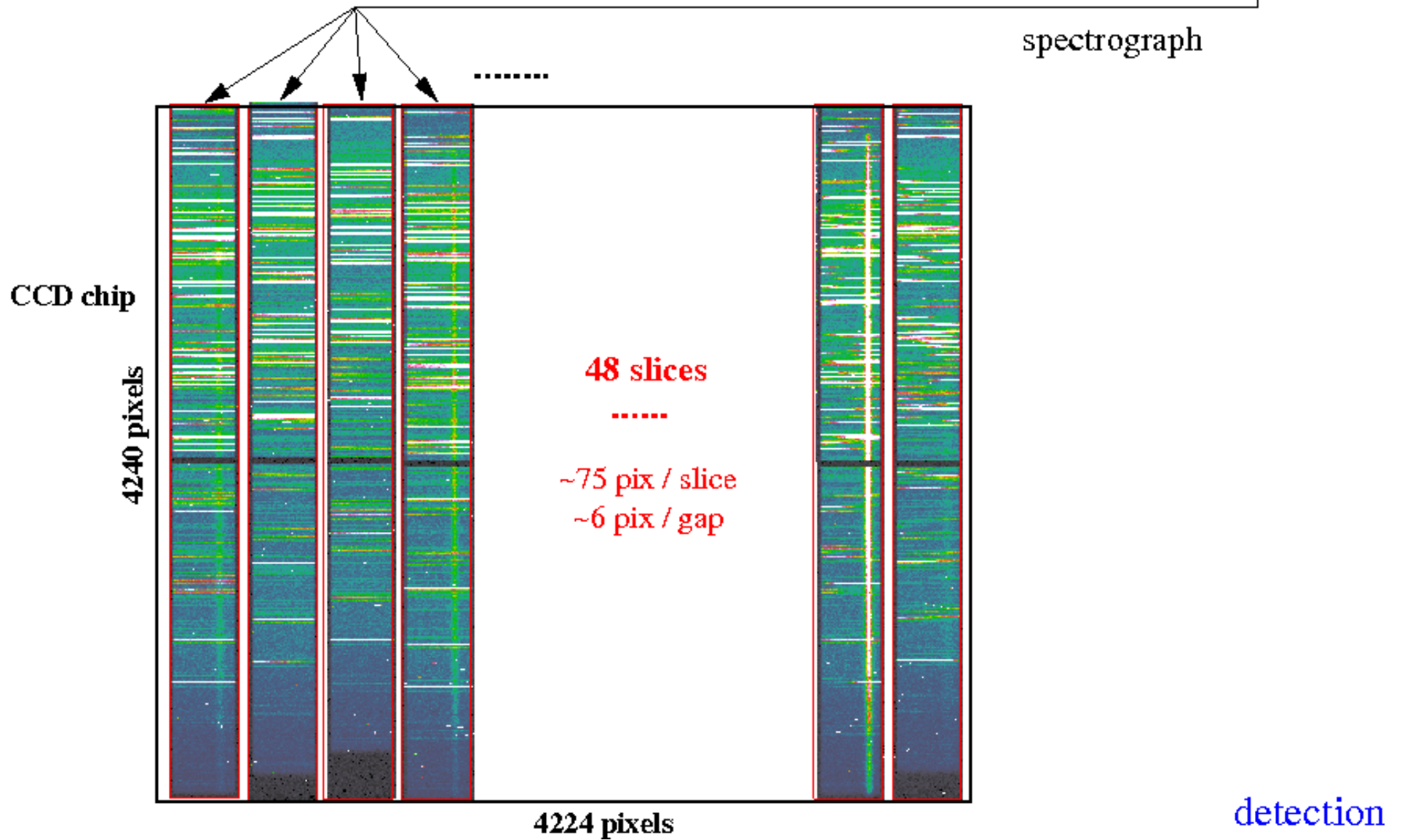
REFERENCE : CENTROID

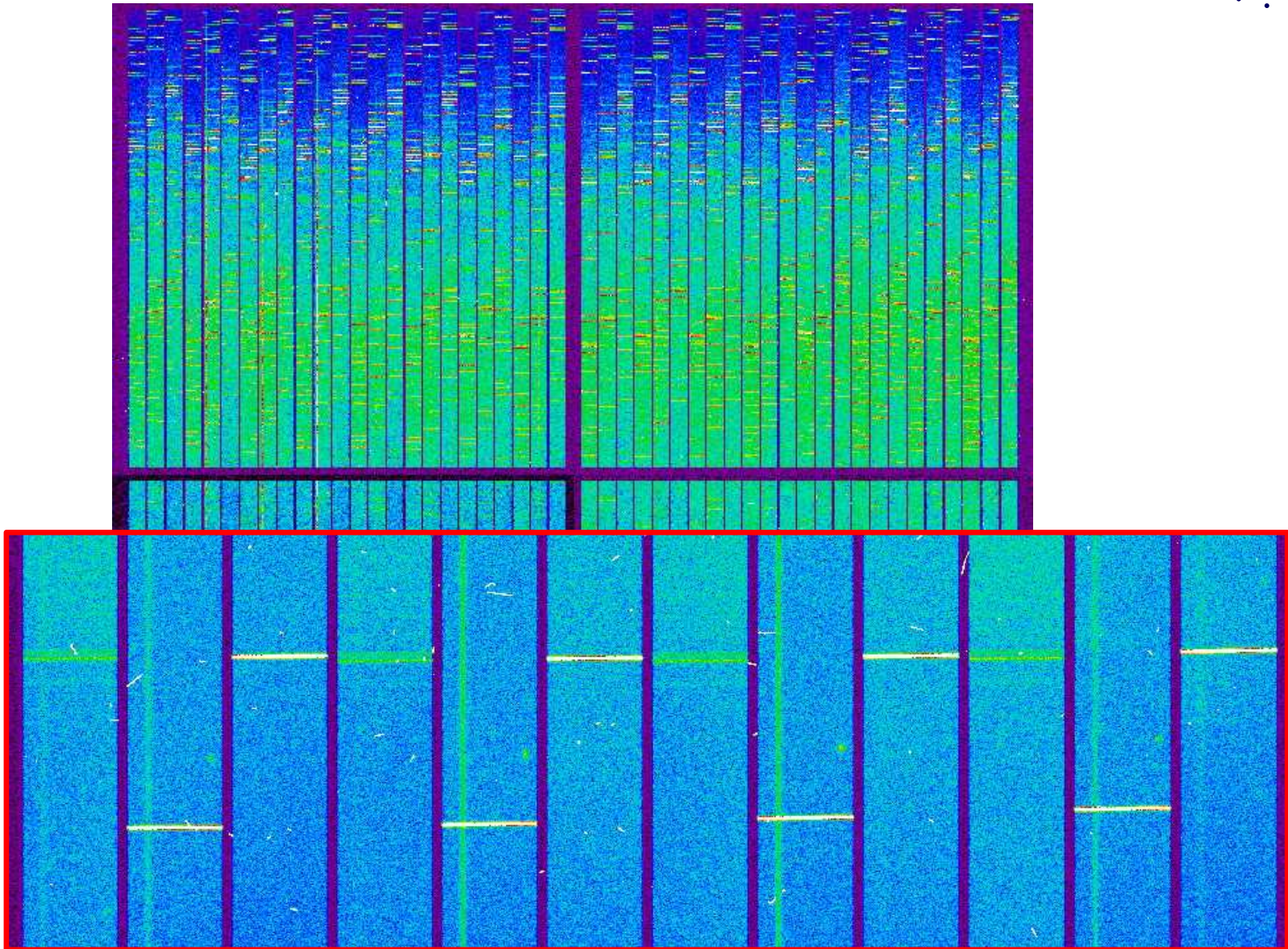
SPS-0236-1, 01, ZMX
CONFIGURATION 1 OF 1

Throughput Measurements, Test Report 15.4.2013









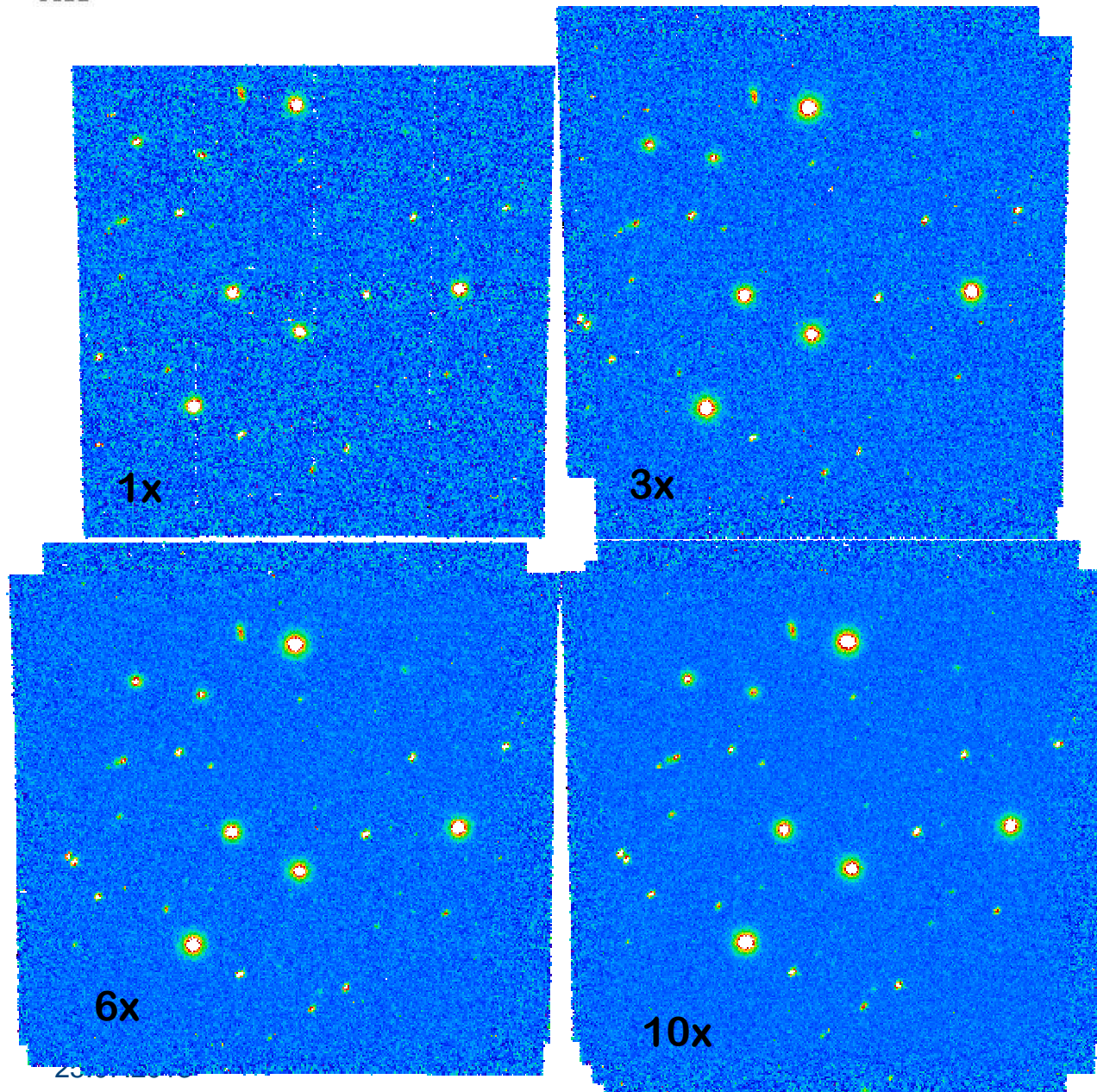
Data Cube Simulations:

10 INM exposures:

- single frame
- 3 frames
- 6 frames
- 10 frames

Layer at 7001.2 Å

- no artefacts
- S/N as expected





Comparison



VIRUS

Fov: 75 x 50x50 arcsec²

Sampling: 1.5 arcsec/fiber

seeing-limited

350 – 570nm

Ly- α in $1.9 < z < 3.5$

R = 700

MUSE

FoV: 1 arcmin²

0.2x0.2 arcsec²

ground-layer AO

(465) 480 – 930nm

Ly- α in $2.8 < z < 6.7$

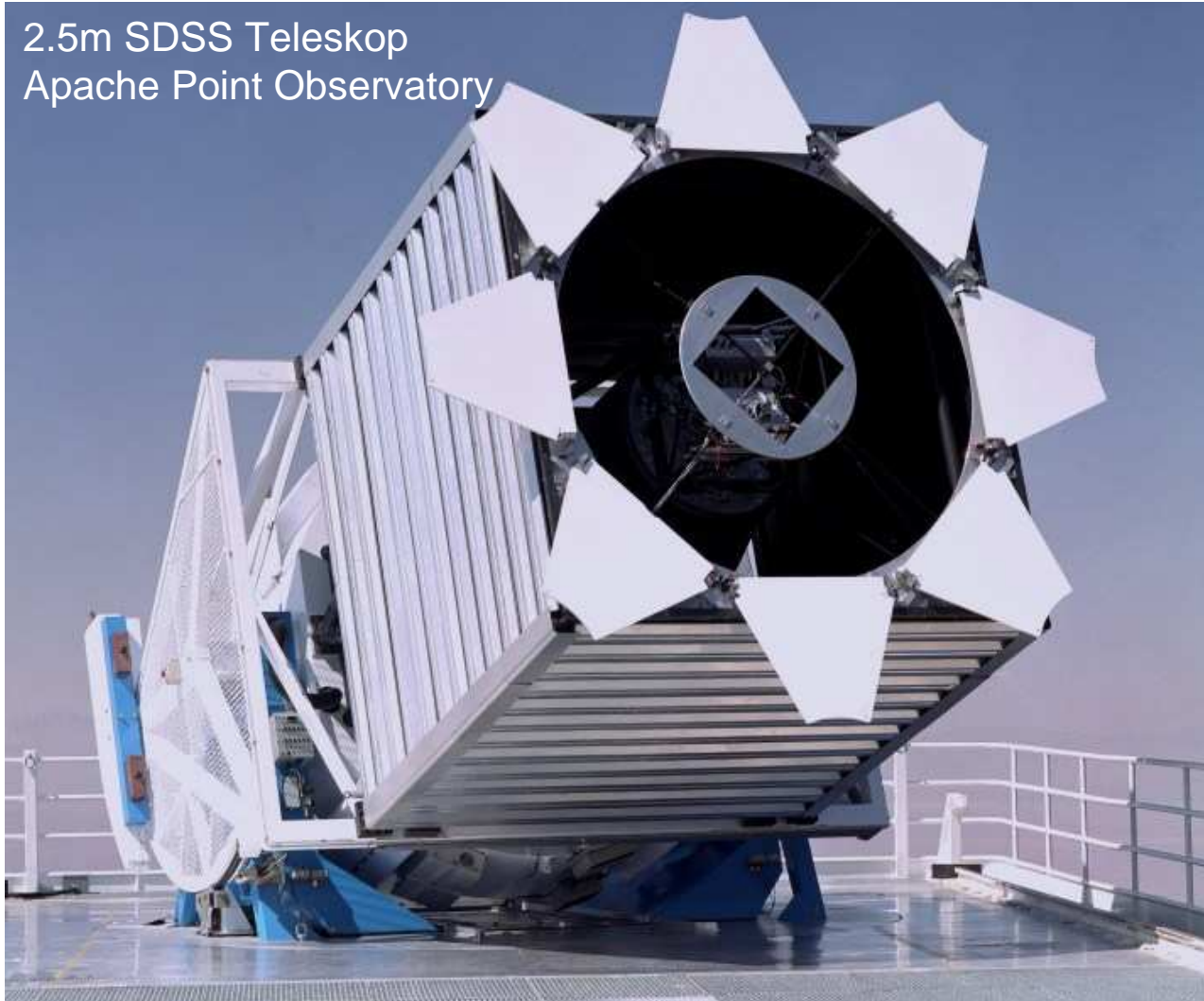
1750 - 3450

IV. 4th Generation IFS - IFU MOS

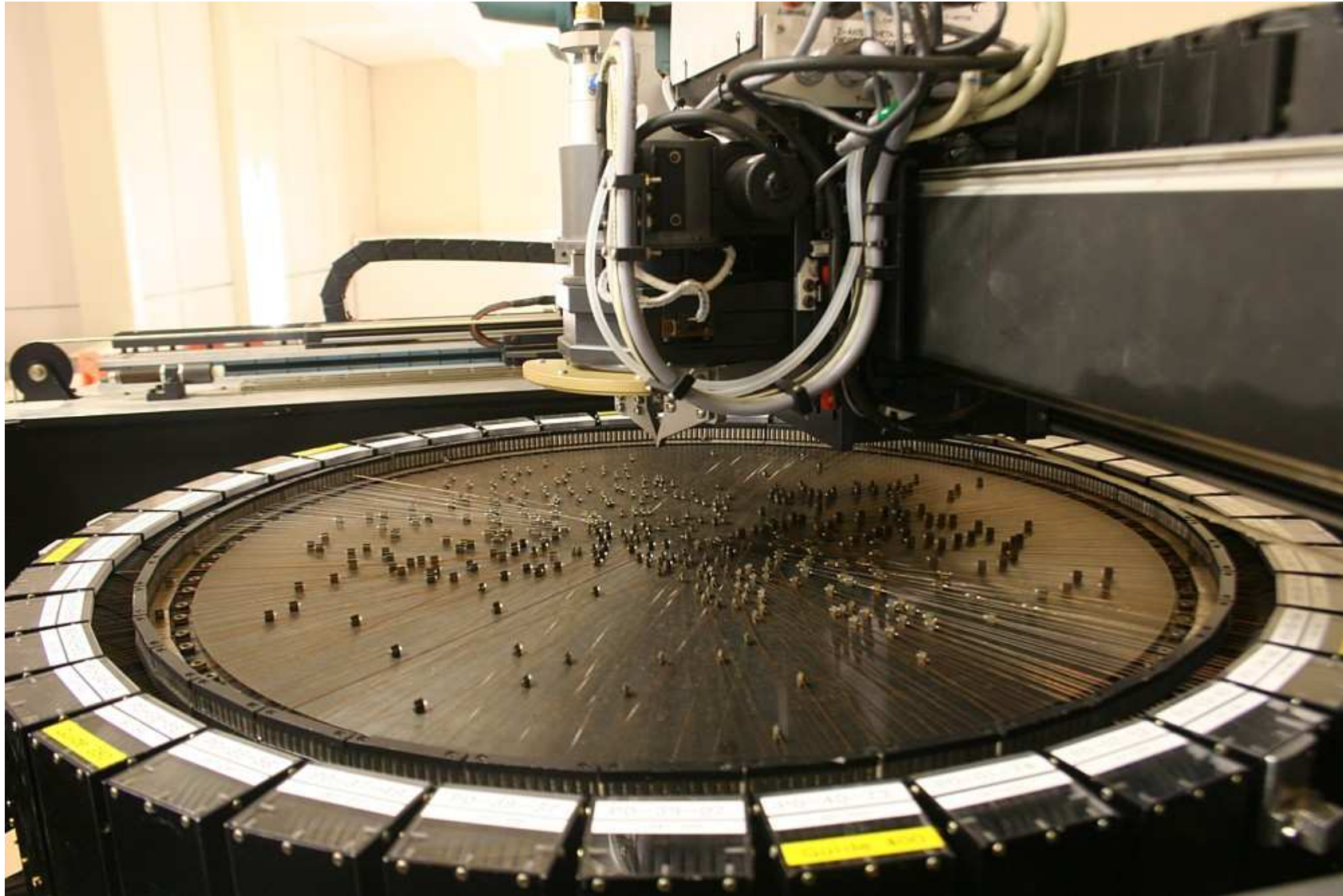
- SAMI
- MaNGA
- Fireball Concept

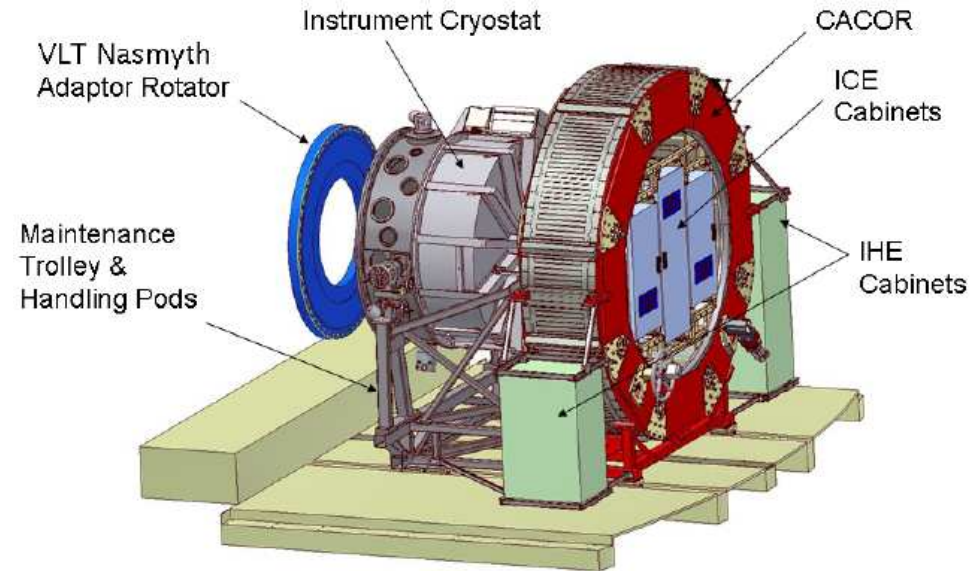
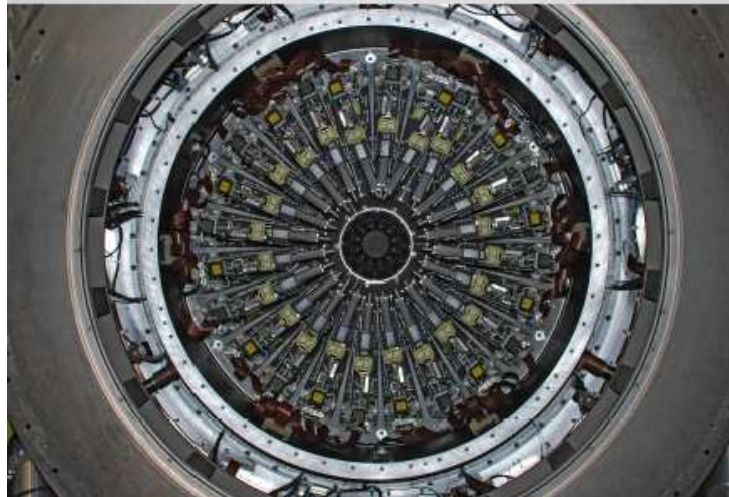
SLOAN Digital Sky Survey

2.5m SDSS Teleskop
Apache Point Observatory



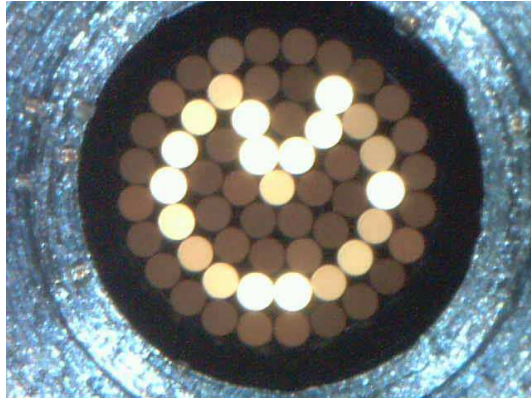




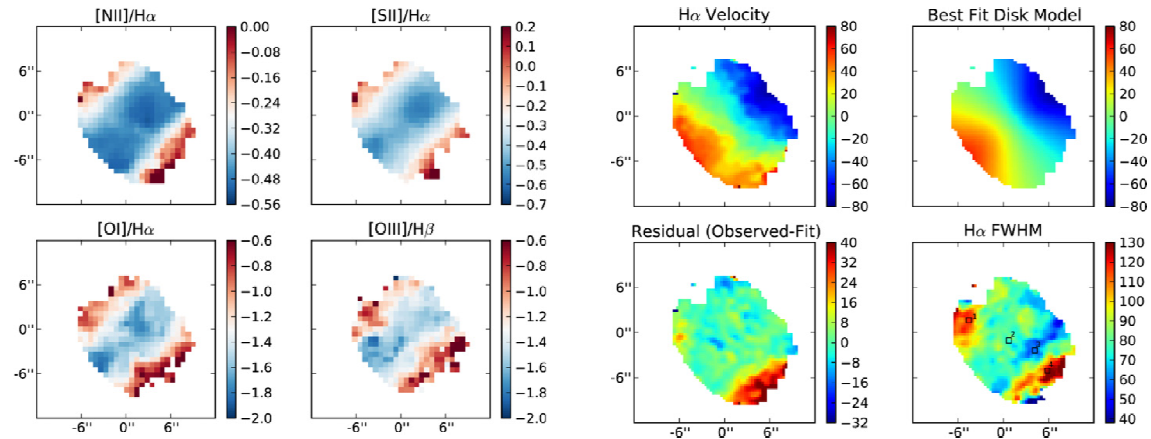


Wavelength coverage	0.8 μ m to 2.5 μ m
Spectral bands	IZ, YJ, H, K, HK
Spectral resolving power	R = 3400, 3600, 4000, 4200, 2000 (IZ, YJ, H, K, HK)
Number of IFUs	24
Extent of each IFU	2.8" x 2.8"
Spatial sampling	0.2" x 0.2"
Patrol field	7.2 arcmin, circle

SAMI (AAT)

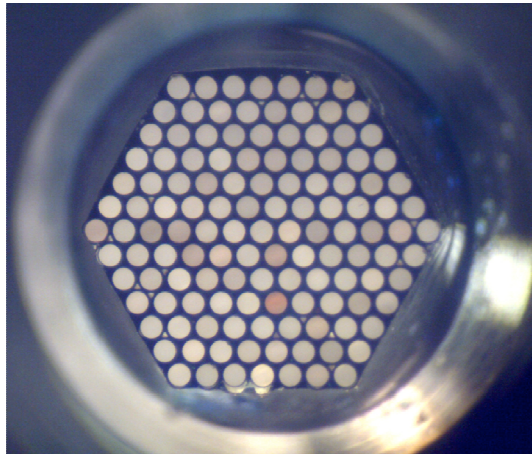


Fogarty et al. 2012

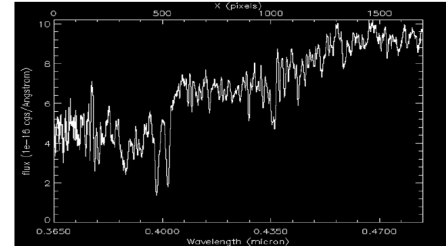
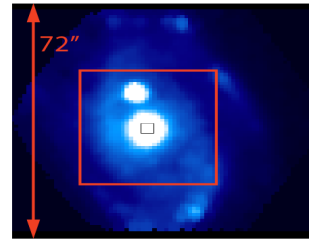


- 13 hexabundle IFUs
- 61 fibres per IFU
- IFU FoV: 14.9 arcsec
- sampling: 1.6 arcsec
- patrol field: 1 degree
- positioner: plugg-plate
- 26 sky single fibres
- AAO double-beam spectrograph
- 42m fibre cable

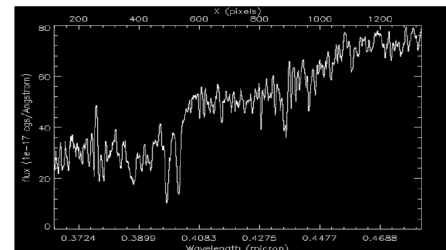
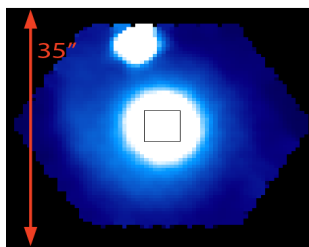
MaNGA (AS3)



CALIFA High-Resolution Data



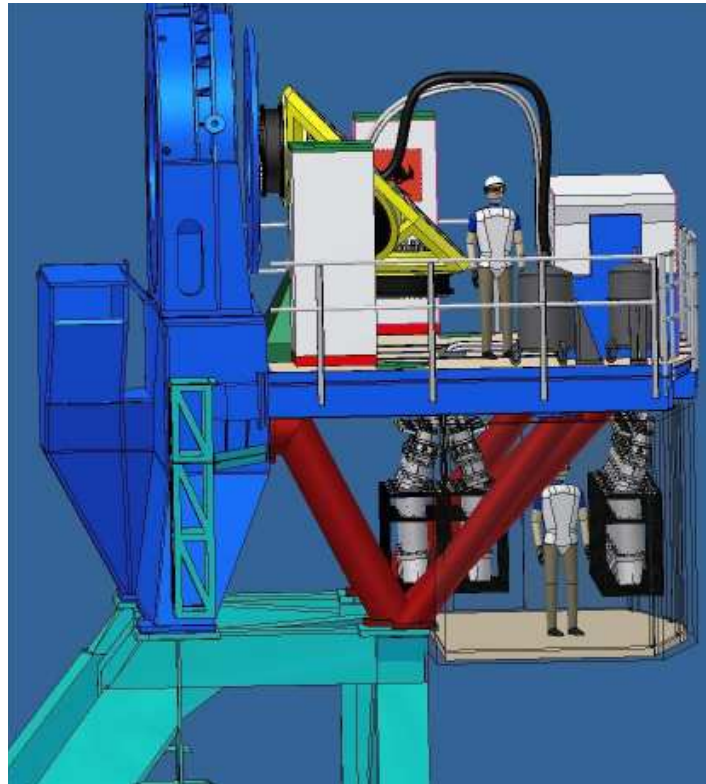
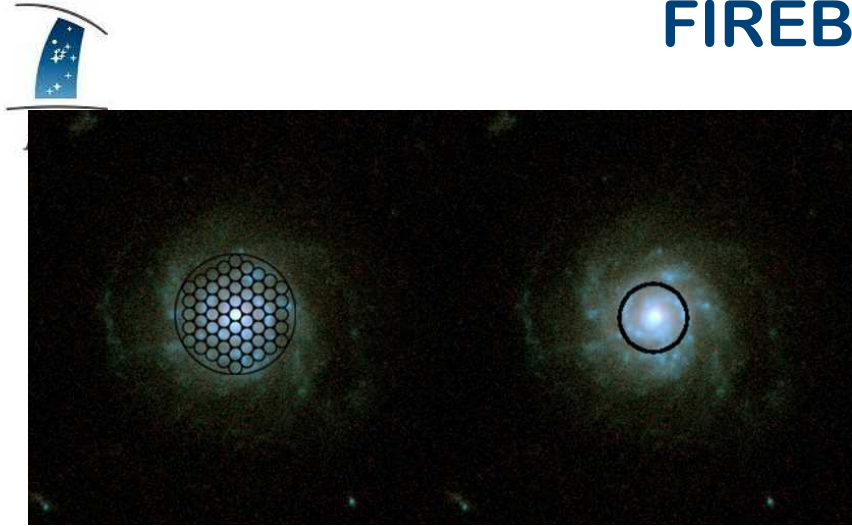
MaNGA Test-Run Data



NGC 2916
(data from recent test run)

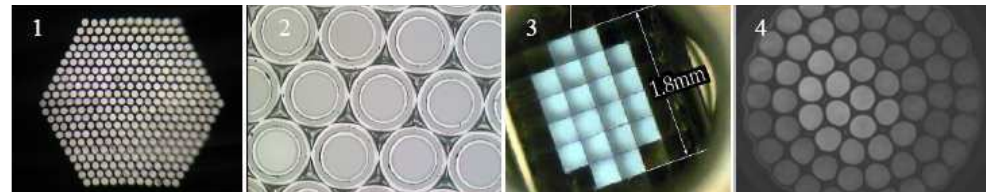
1300 fibres in total,
 19...125 fibres per IFU
 IFU FoV: 14.9 arcsec
 sampling: 2 arcsec
 patrol field: 1.49 degree
 238 sky single fibres
 positioner: plugg-plate
 BOSS spectrographs, 365 -1040nm, R=1500...2500
 2.5m fibre bundle

FIREBALL Concept



FIREBALL Baseline Parameters

- ▶ FLAMES OzPoz patrol field with 26' diameter FoV
- ▶ 90 hexabundle IFUs, each with ~5" diameter FoV
- ▶ Hexabundles: 61 fibres, 0.6" projected fibre core diameter
- ▶ 6 spectrographs, adapted for fibre-feed, $R \sim 1200-2100$
- ▶ free spectral range: 430-850nm (goal: blue extension)
- ▶ total throughput goal: 30%
- ▶ sensitivity: $R \sim 19.8$ survey limit, resulting in 100-160 galaxies per FLAMES field at median $z \sim 0.2$; typical half-light sizes for disk galaxies 2"-6" diameter
- ▶ detector head, NGC CCD controller, vacuum/cooling system adapted from MUSE
- ▶ individual spectrograph shutters
- ▶ no moving parts other than shutters + fibre positioner
- ▶ retain full existing facility and utilise as much FLAMES infrastructure as practical





Conclusions

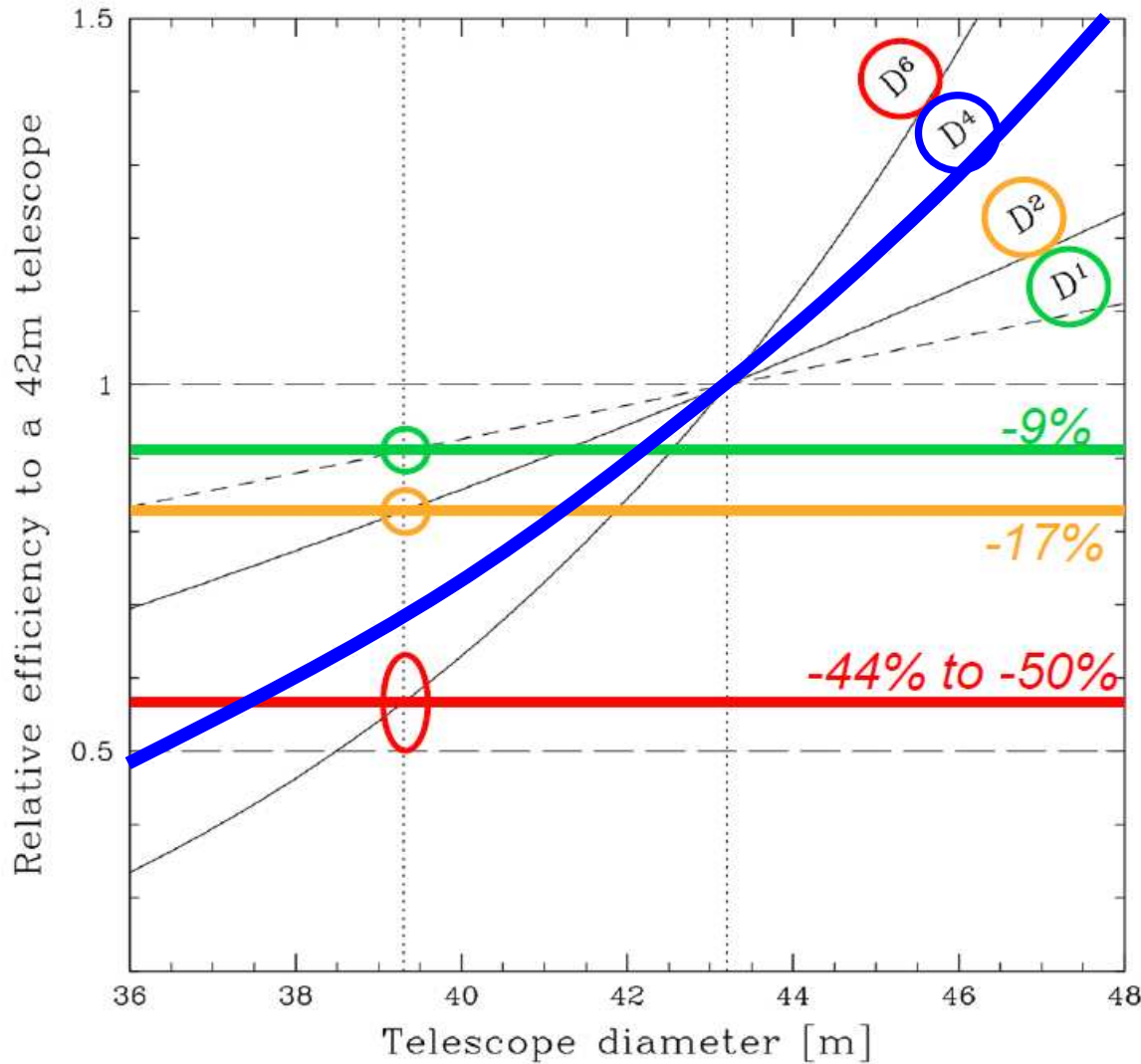
- **choice of design:
single purpose versus general user instrument**
- **targeted, single purpose design is a sufficient, however not necessary condition for success (e.g. SIMS, CALIFA)**
- **complex versus simple design:
efficiency, stability, reliability, cost**
- **series production, modularity**
- **IFS is complex, IFU-MOS adds another complexity**
- **due to complexity, instrumentation must go in lock-step with community involvement**



V. Epilogue

Future IFUs at ELT

E-ELT Delta-Phase-B Trade-Off



~ **D⁶**: *direct imaging of exoplanets*

~ **D⁴**: *AO-limited observation, e.g. stellar spectroscopy in Virgo Cluster galaxies*

~ **D²**: *photon-limited observations, e.g. cosmic expansion*
→ CODEX

~ **D¹**: *resolution limited obs., e.g. resolved stellar populations*

~ **D⁰**: *RV research of exoplanets*

DAOPHOT: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CROWDED-FIELD STELLAR PHOTOMETRY

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ABSTRACT

The difficult art of stellar photometry in crowded fields is currently undergoing a surge of popularity, and a number of different computer programs for deriving photometric information from two-dimensional digital images are currently in use. This paper describes one such program, DAOPHOT, which was written and continues to be developed at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory. Emphasis is placed on the various types of philosophical and technical complications which arise when accurate photometry is sought for blended stellar images, and on the mathematical algorithms with which DAOPHOT attempts to deal with these complications, rather than on details of the coding. Some ways in which DAOPHOT resembles or differs from other similar programs are mentioned, and a discussion is presented of known shortcomings of the current program as well as possibilities for future improvement.

Key words: data-handling techniques—photometry (general)

Resolving stellar populations with crowded field 3D spectroscopy^{*,**}

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ABSTRACT

We describe a new method of extracting the spectra of stars from observations of crowded stellar fields with integral field spectroscopy (IFS). Our approach extends the well-established concept of crowded field photometry in images into the domain of 3-dimensional spectroscopic datacubes. The main features of our algorithm follow. (1) We assume that a high-fidelity input source catalogue already exists, e.g. from HST data, and that it is not needed to perform sophisticated source detection in the IFS data. (2) Source positions and properties of the point spread function (PSF) vary smoothly between spectral layers of the datacube, and these variations can be described by simple fitting functions. (3) The shape of the PSF can be adequately described by an analytical function. Even without isolated PSF calibrator stars we can therefore estimate the PSF by a model fit to the full ensemble of stars visible within the field of view. (4) By using sparse matrices to describe the sources, the problem of extracting the spectra of many stars simultaneously becomes computationally tractable. We present extensive performance and validation tests of our algorithm using realistic simulated datacubes that closely reproduce actual IFS observations of the central regions of Galactic globular clusters. We investigate the quality of the extracted spectra under the effects of crowding with respect to the resulting signal-to-noise ratios (S/N) and any possible changes in the continuum level, as well as with respect to absorption line spectral parameters, radial velocities, and equivalent widths. The main effect of blending between two nearby stars is a decrease in the S/N in their spectra. The effect increases with the crowding in the field in a way that the maximum number of stars with useful spectra is always ~ 0.2 per spatial resolution element. This balance breaks down when exceeding a total source density of one significantly detected star per resolution element. We also explore the effects of PSF mismatch and other systematics. We close with an outlook by applying our method to a simulated globular cluster observation with the upcoming MUSE instrument at the ESO-VLT.

Key words. methods: data analysis – techniques: imaging spectroscopy – globular clusters: general