



# Welcome to the FIFI-LS Data Workshop



21.10.2016  
Green Building, ARC

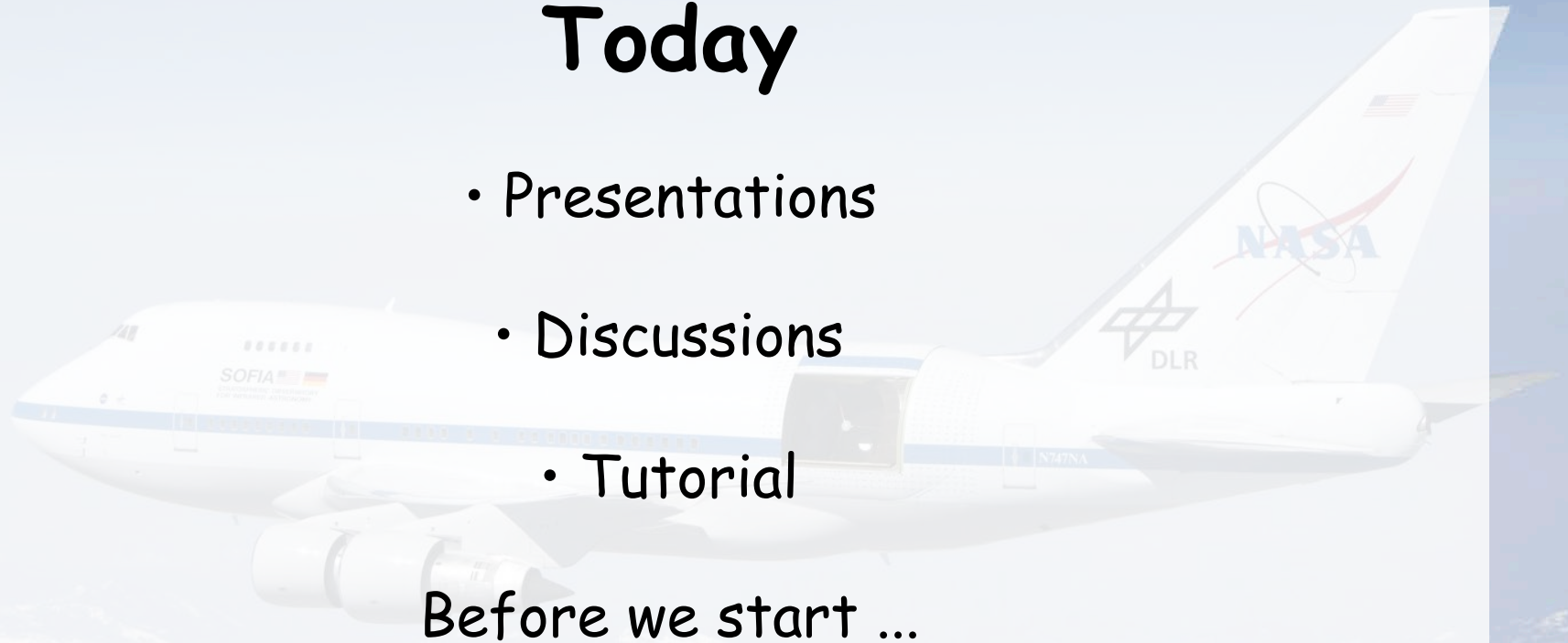
# Motivation & Goals

- Get data published
- Feedback for debugging & upgrading the pipeline
- Improve your future proposals

# Today

- Presentations
- Discussions
- Tutorial

Before we start ...



# Logistics

- Lunch break
- Coffee Break
- Dinner ?
- WebEx
- Participants
- Wifi & Links



# Agenda

10:30	10	Welcome and Objectives	Alfred
10:40	15+5	FIFI-LS Overview and Latest News	Alfred
11:00	25+5	Science with FIFI-LS	Randolf
11:30	30+15	Observing Modes and How to Use Them	Christian
12:15	10+5	Options for Improvement of FIFI-LS	Sebastian
12:30	60	Lunch (Mega Bites)	
13:30	45+15	FIFI-LS Data Products	Dario
14:30	30+15	Evaluating the Data with Fluxer	Christof
15:15	15	Break	
15:30	75	Interactive Data Session (yours or example data set)	All
16:45	15	Summary	Alfred/Randolf
17:00		Adjourn	

# FIFI-LS

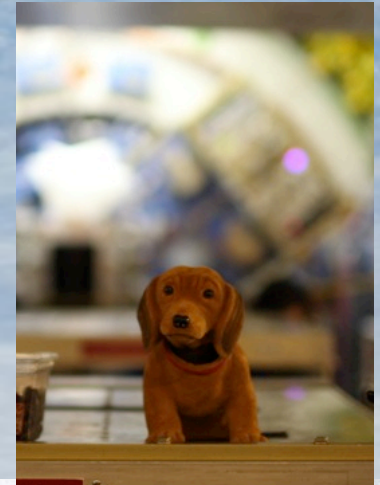
An Instrument for SOFIA



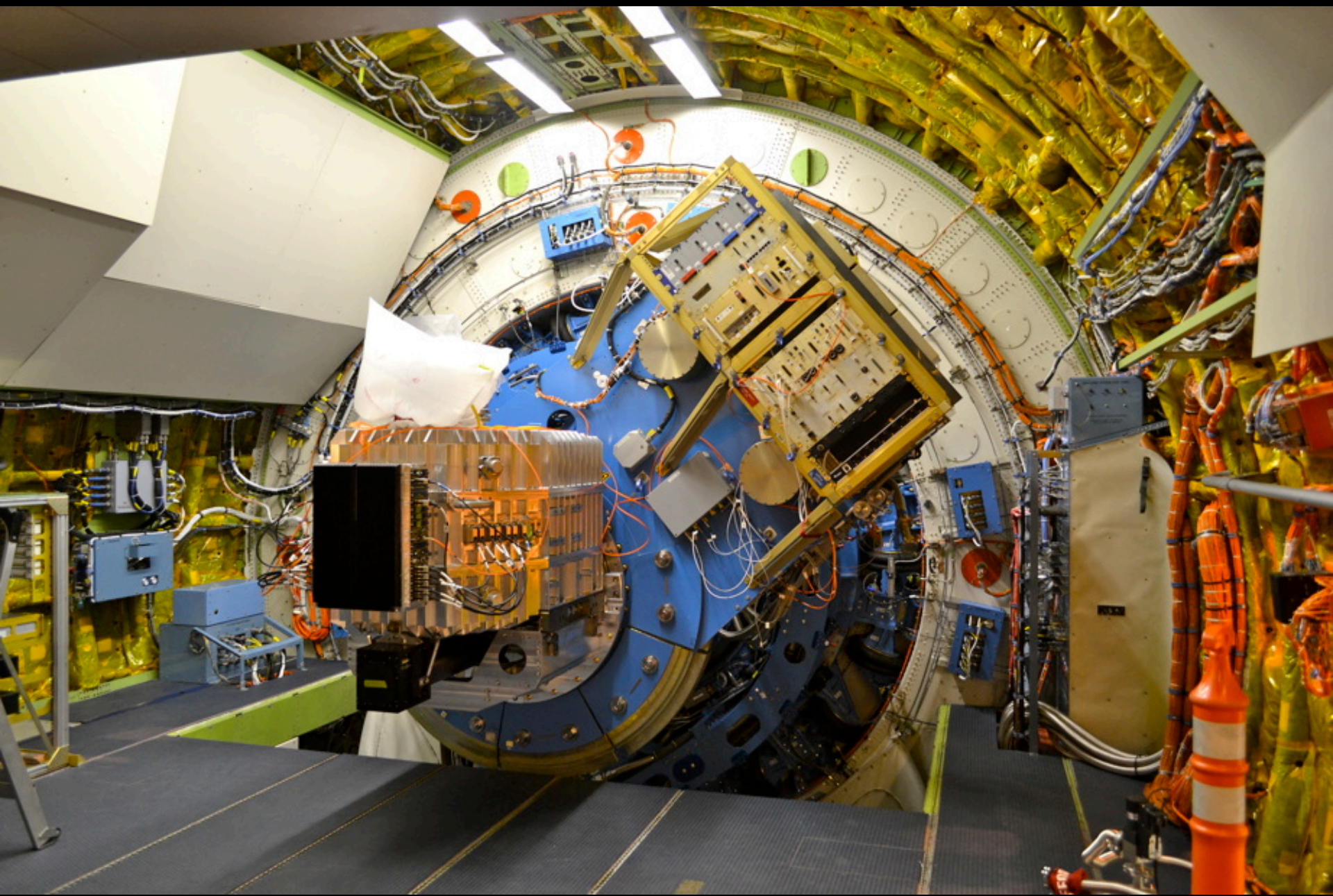
Alfred Krabbe

FIFI-LS PI n.a.

IRS, Univ. Stuttgart



# FIFI-LS





# The active FIFI-LS Team

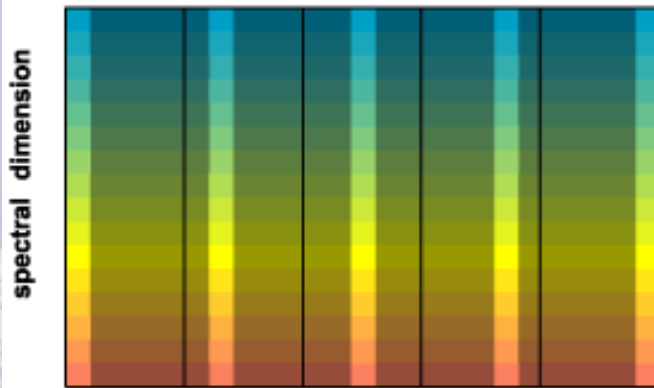
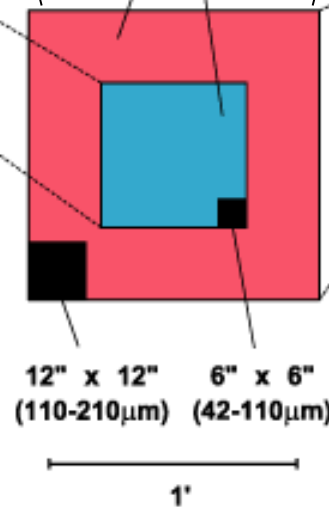
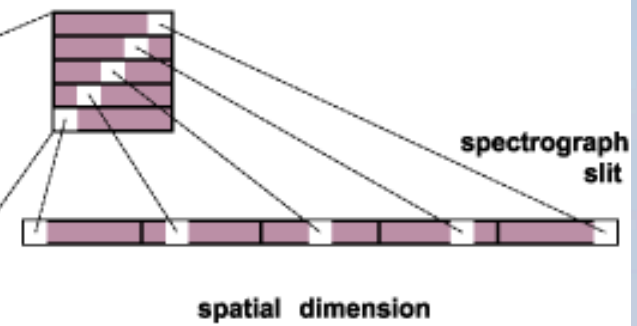
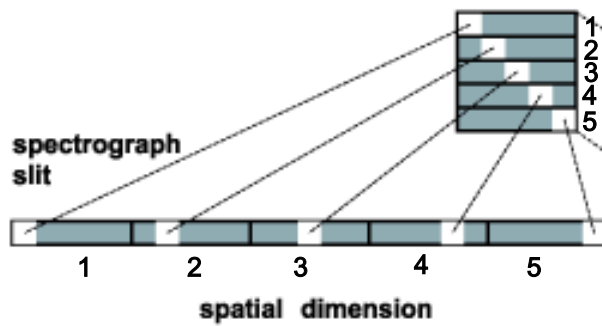
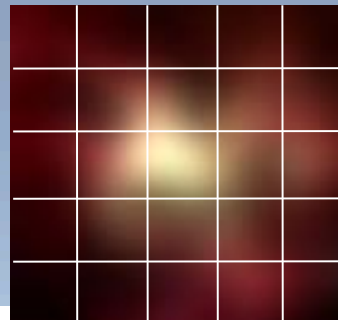


Simon Beckmann	IRS	Electronics	ST
Aaron Bryant	IRS	Astronomy, Scripts	ST
Sebastian Colditz	IRS	Improvements, Operations	Ames
Christian Fischer (Norbert Geis)	IRS MPE	Project Engineer, Timing Optics & Mechanics,	AFRC M
Thomas Henning	MPIA	Astronomy, → Hendrik Linz	HD
Rainer Hönle	IRS	Detector Module	M
Christof Iserlohe	IRS	Data Pipeline, Fluxer, Science	C
Randolf Klein	USRA	Instrument Scientist,	Ames
Alfred Krabbe	IRS	Strategy, Science	ST
Leslie Looney	UIUC	Science	Ill
Albrecht Poglitsch	MPE	Science, Consultant	M
Felix Rebell	IRS	Cryomechanics & Test	ST
Bill Vacca	USRA	Pipeline, Science	Ames
Chris Trinh	USRA	Operations	AFRC

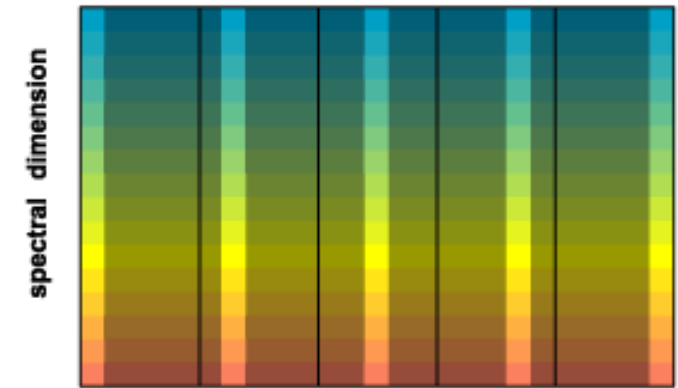


2D field of view becomes 1D slit

The footprints of the red and blue channel are concentric



16 x 25 pixel detector array



16 x 25 pixel detector array

2D detector contains a 3D data cube

- **Two Light Paths:** 51 - 120  $\mu\text{m}$  and for 110 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , simultaneous observations
- **Simultaneous Spatial Imaging:** 30" x 30" and 60" x 60" FOV, for each light path respectively.
- **Each field of view resolved with 5 x 5 pixels.**
- **Spectral Resolution:**  $R \sim 800\text{-}2000$  in each band (velocity resolution of 150-300 km/s).
- **16 pixels of spectral resolution:** Required to resolve spectral features in, e.g., galaxies.
- **Instantaneous Spectral Coverage:** of 1500 km/s covers, e.g. the velocity distribution in entire galaxies and provide good baseline coverage on both sides of any spectral line in both bands.
- **3-D Imaging Capability:** Simultaneous imaging in both spatial and the spectral domains for all 400 pixels in each band.
- **2 Ge:Ga Photoconductor Arrays:** 25x16 pixels each, unstressed & stressed.
- **Littrow-Mount Grating Spectrographs:** One for each spectrometer, compact design, operating in 1<sup>st</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> order (for the long and short wavelength bands respectively).

## FIFI-LS versus PACS Spectrometer/Herschel

### FIFI-LS

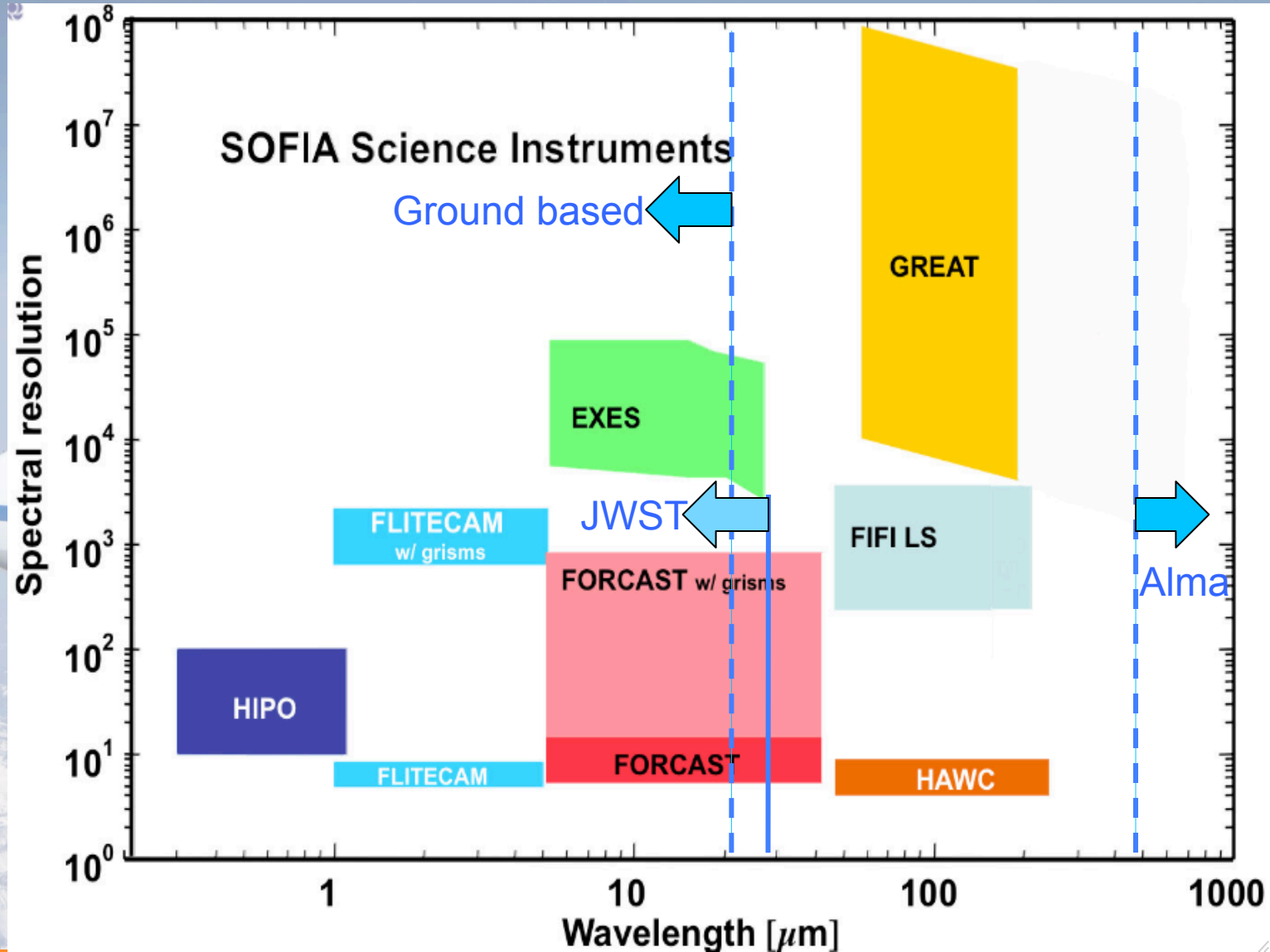
2 gratings  
 blue & red channel independent  
 5x5 pixel FOV  
 6"x6" & 12"x12" pixel  
 2 channel 16x25 detectors  
 50 – 205  $\mu\text{m}$   
 shortest observation ~5 sec  
 mapping speed high  
 Multiple settings per target  
 upgradable

### PACS

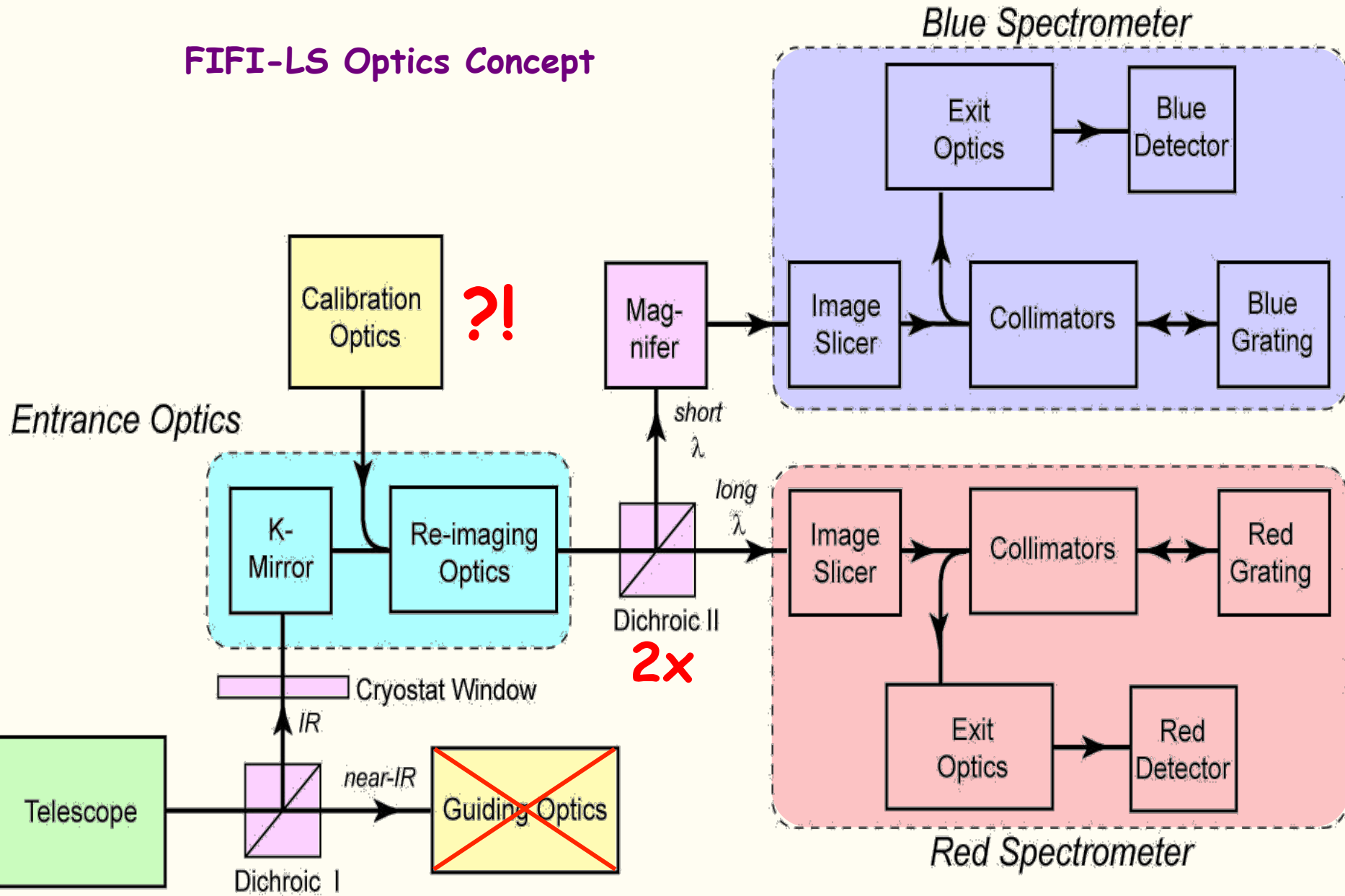
1 grating  
 blue & red channel coupled  
 5x5 pixel FOV  
 9.4"x9.4" pixel  
 2 channel 16x25 detectors  
 50 – 200  $\mu\text{m}$   
 shortest observation ~7 min  
 mapping speed low  
 one or few settings per target  
 history

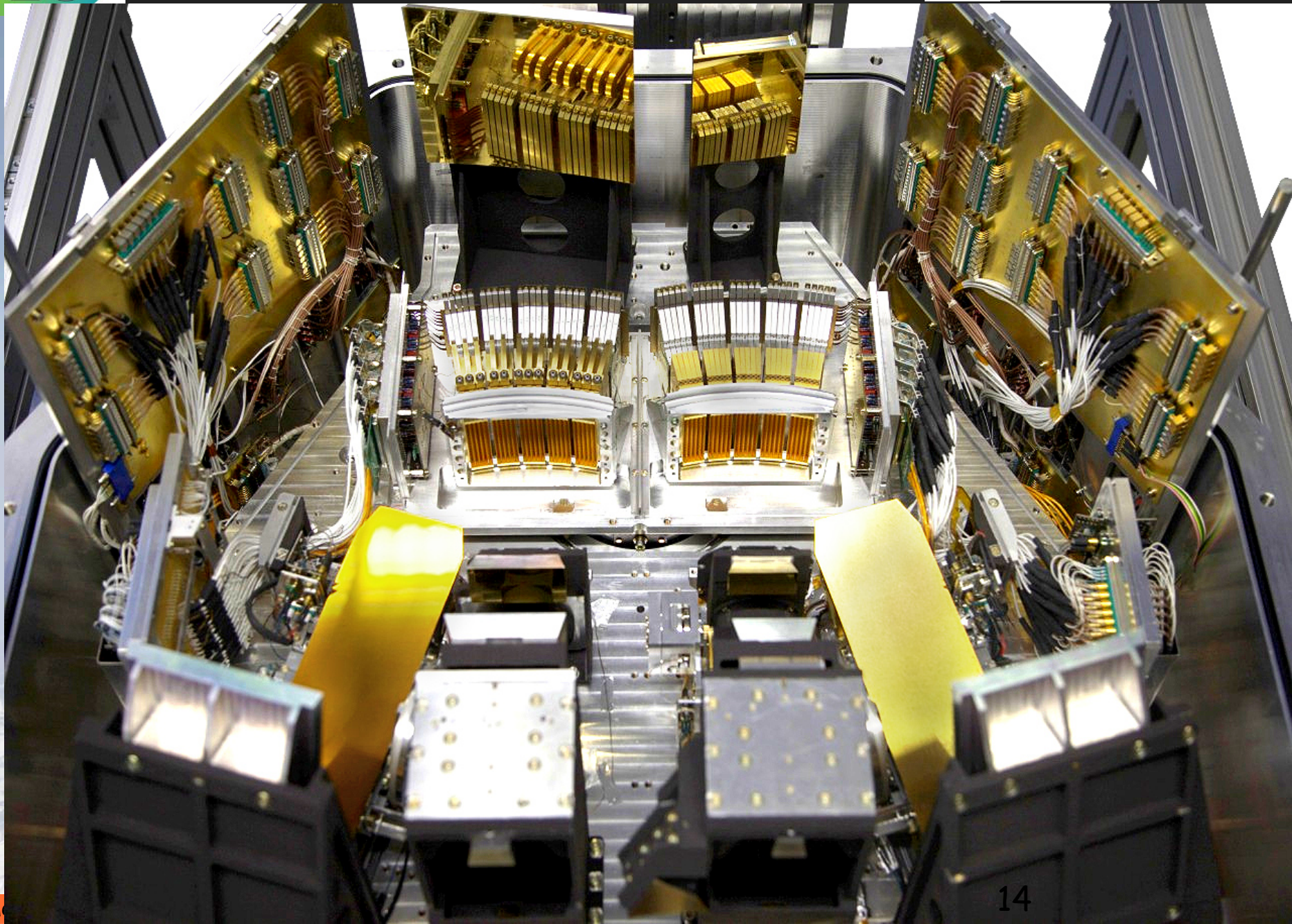
Due to the faster mapping speed and shorter integration times, FIFI-LS is expected to be only 3-5 times less sensitive (and not 8 times) compared with PACS on extended targets.

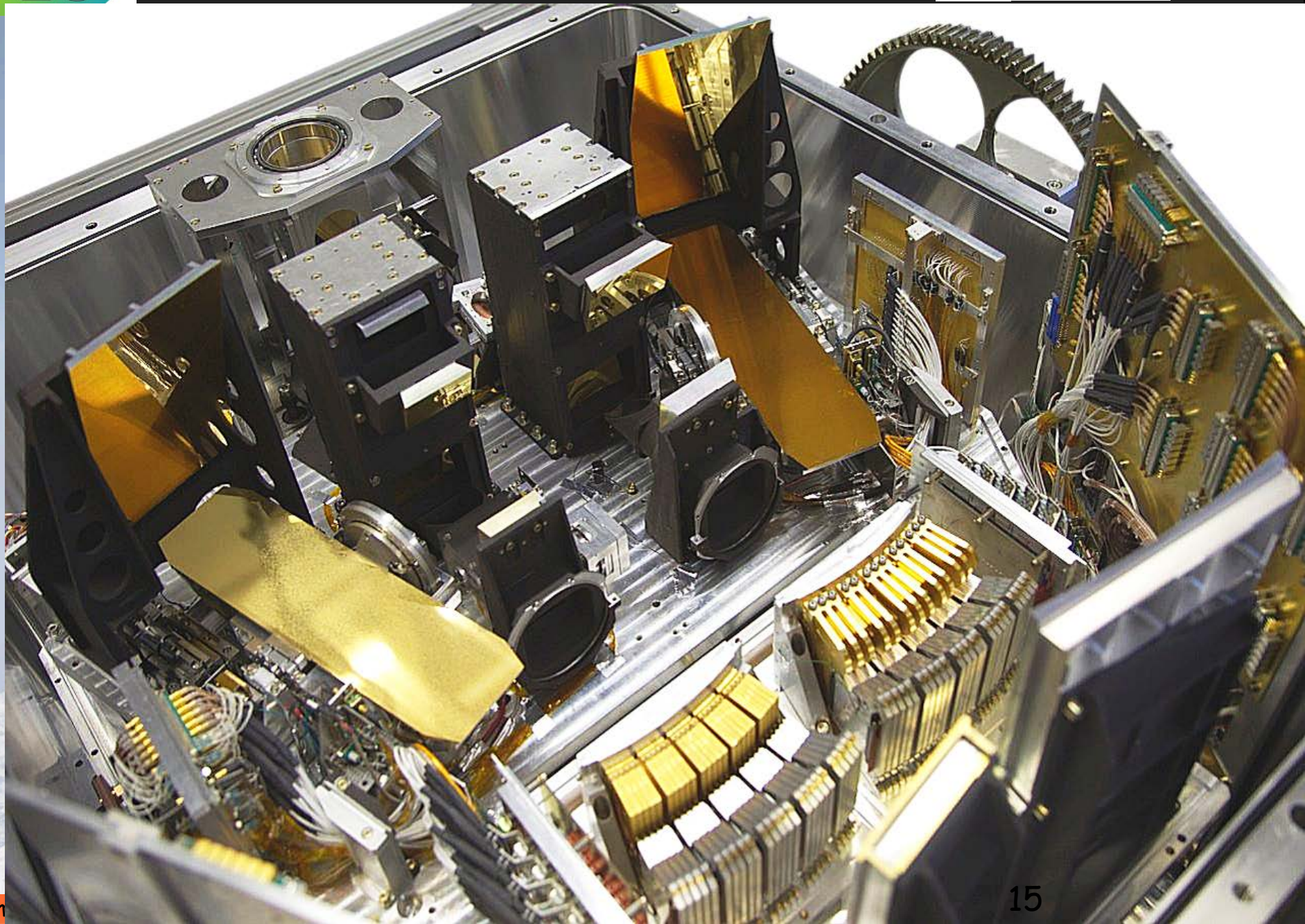
## Context of SOFIA Science Instruments

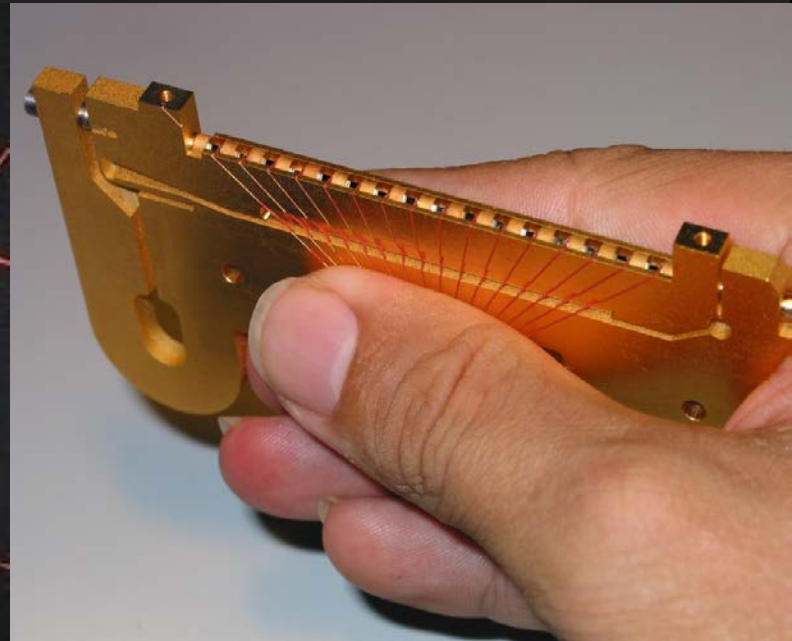
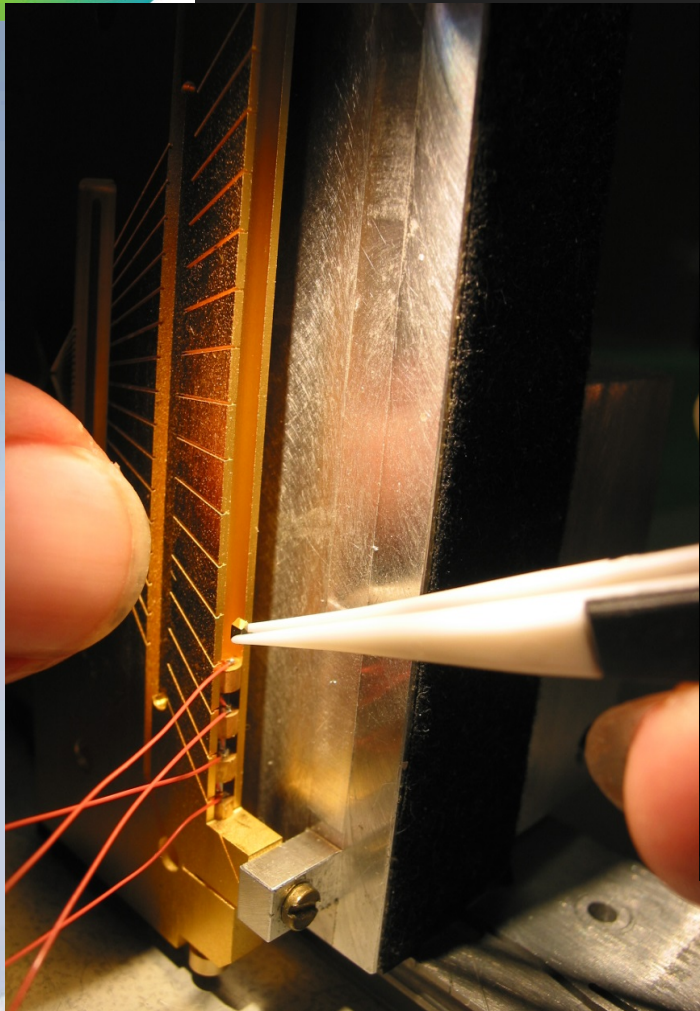


## FIFI-LS Optics Concept









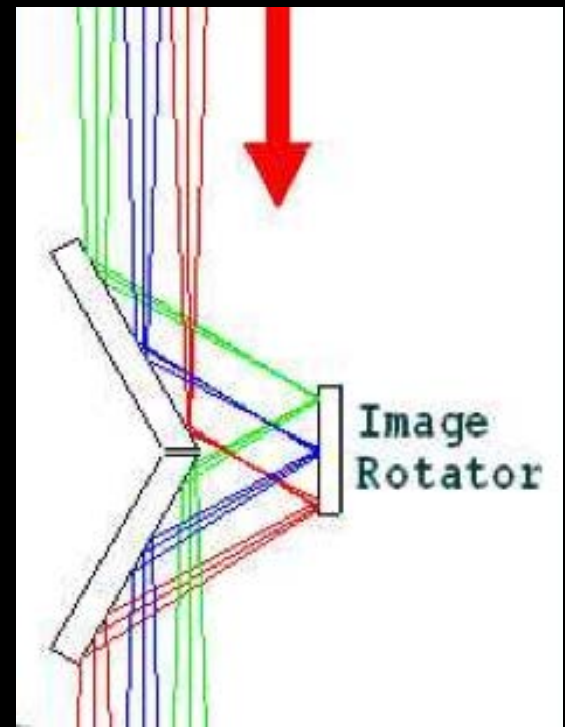
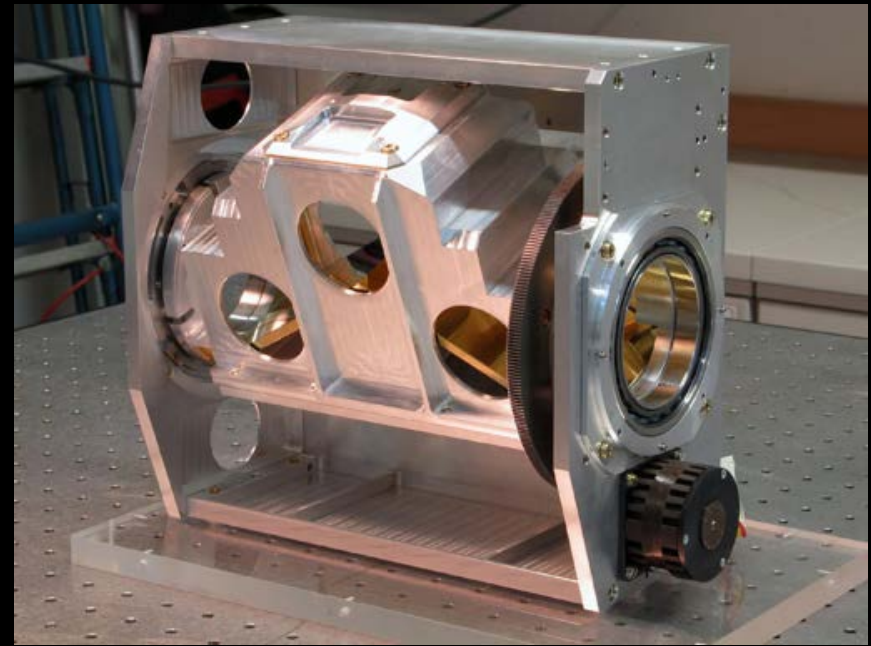
Hand crafting the detectors:  
800 individual pixel



# Image Derotator



w/o  
Derotator



Background image Spitzer by Thomas Megeath

The parallactic angle changes with time

# Image Derotator



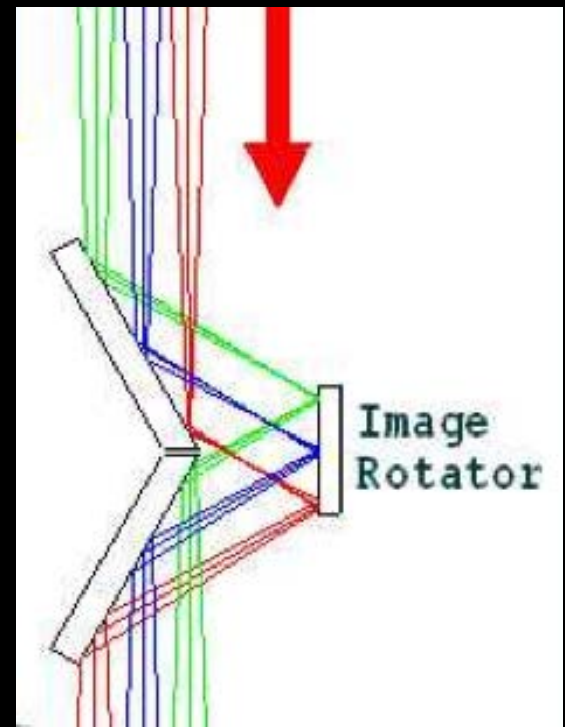
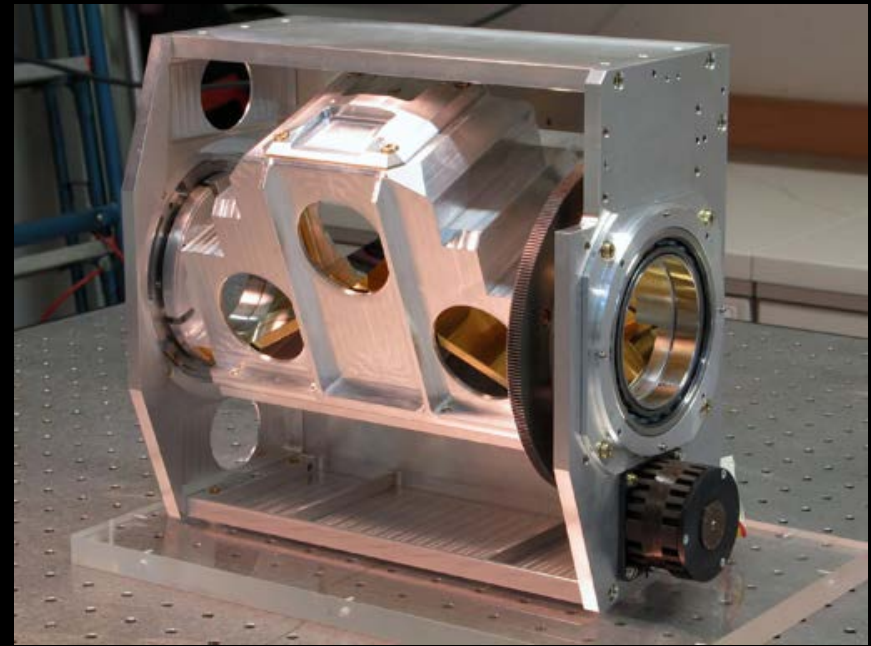
w/o  
Derotator



with  
Telescope  
Derotator

Background image Spitzer by Thomas Megeath

The FIFI-LS Derotator keeps the orientation of the FOV during observations



# Image Derotator



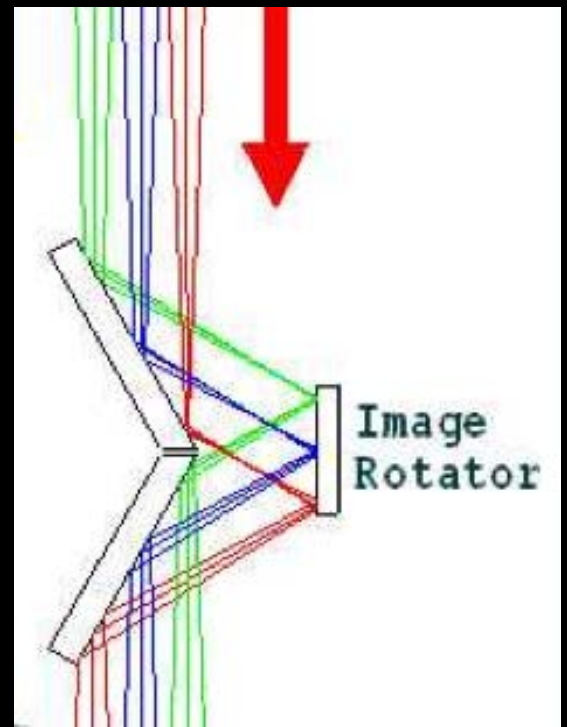
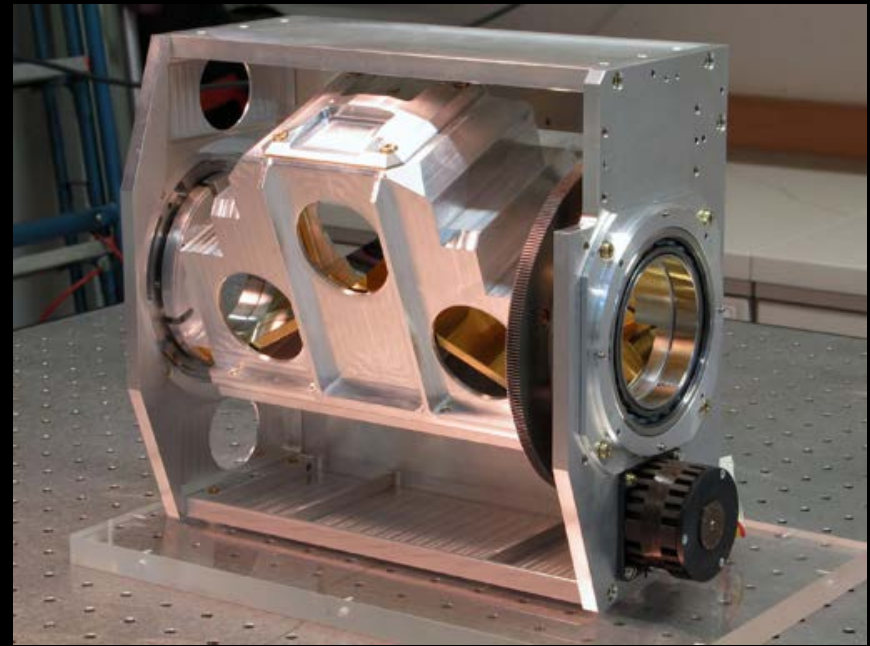
w/o  
Derotator



with  
Telescope  
Derotator

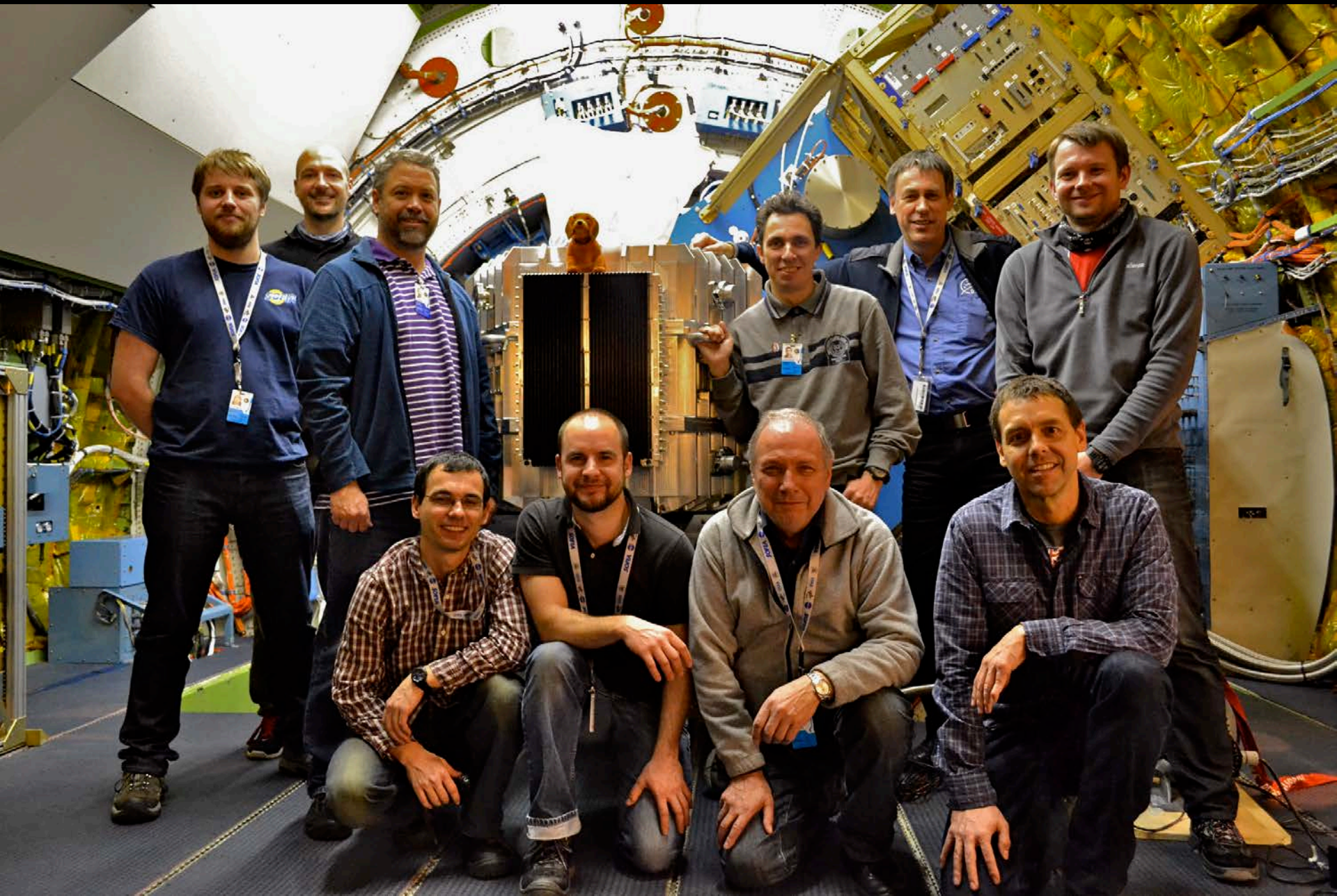


with  
Telescope  
& FIFI-LS  
Derotator



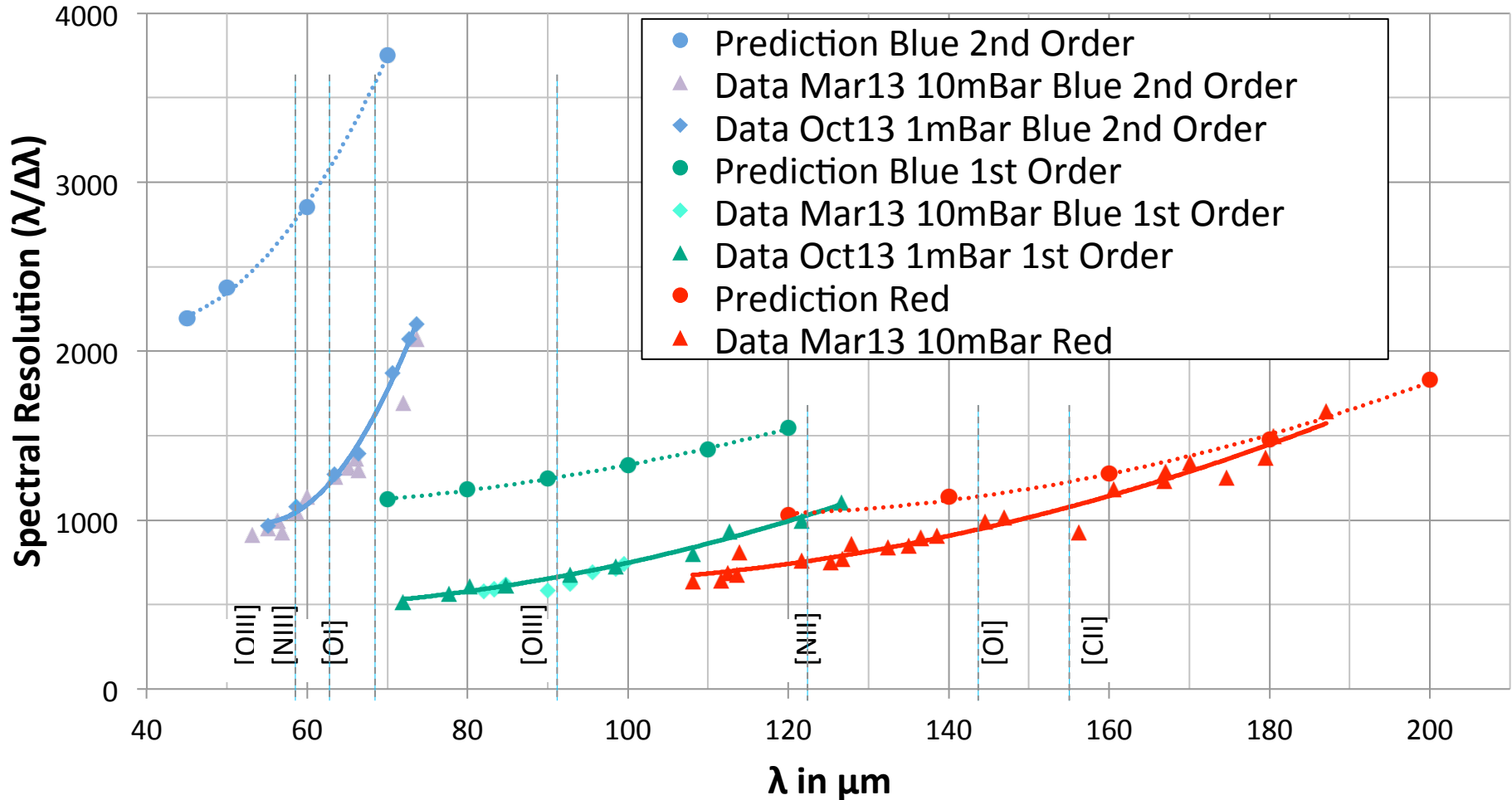
Background image Spitzer by Thomas Megeath

With the FIFI-LS Derotator the FOV can be oriented according to the science requirements



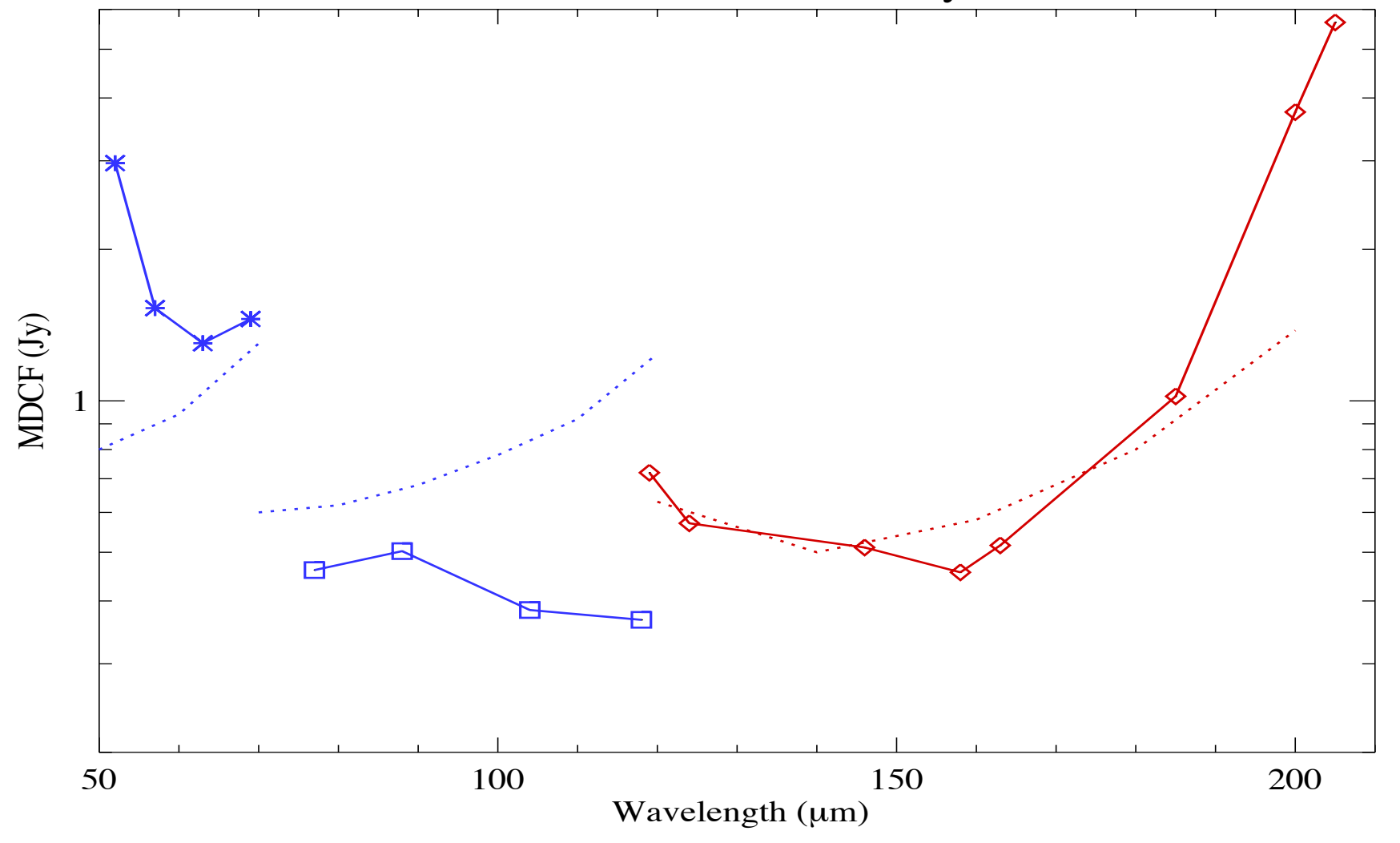
## Spectral Resolution

Prediction vs. lab results using water emission lines

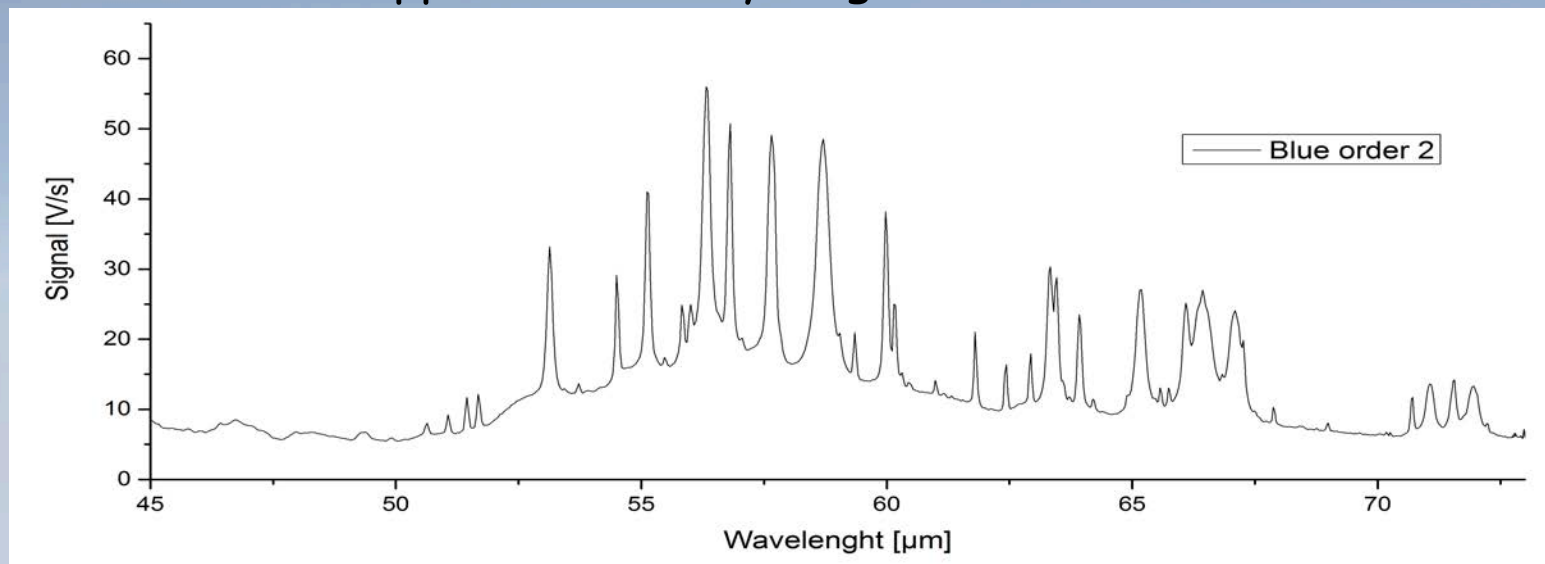


## FIFI-LS Sensitivity

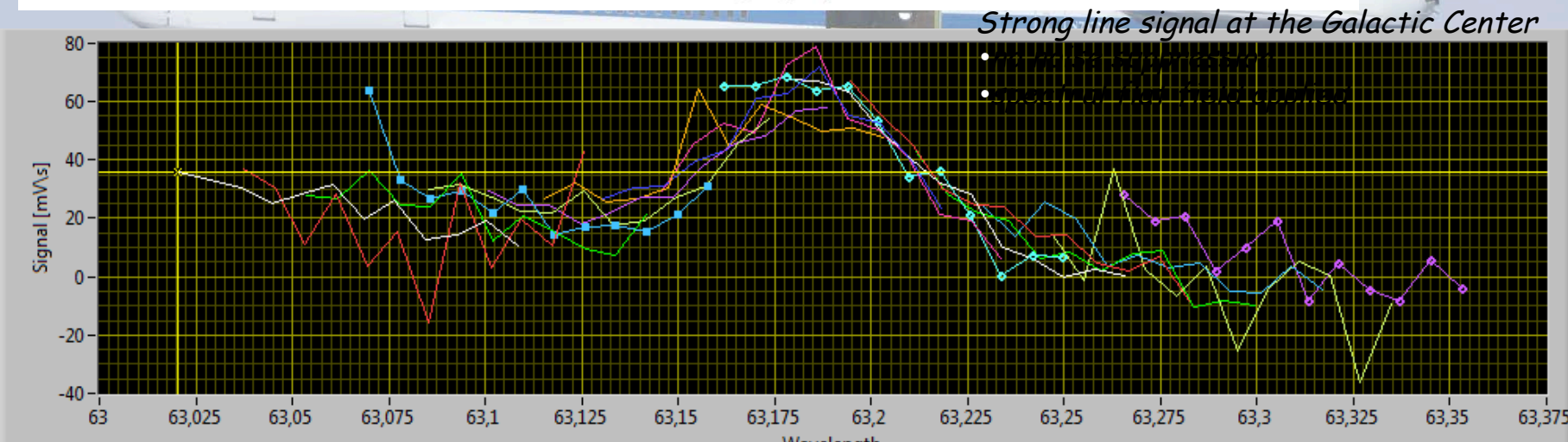
Measured and Predicted Sensitivity Estimates



- Background is typically at least 100 times more than signal
- Limits bias voltage especially close to atmospheric features
- Noise suppression is key to good data reduction

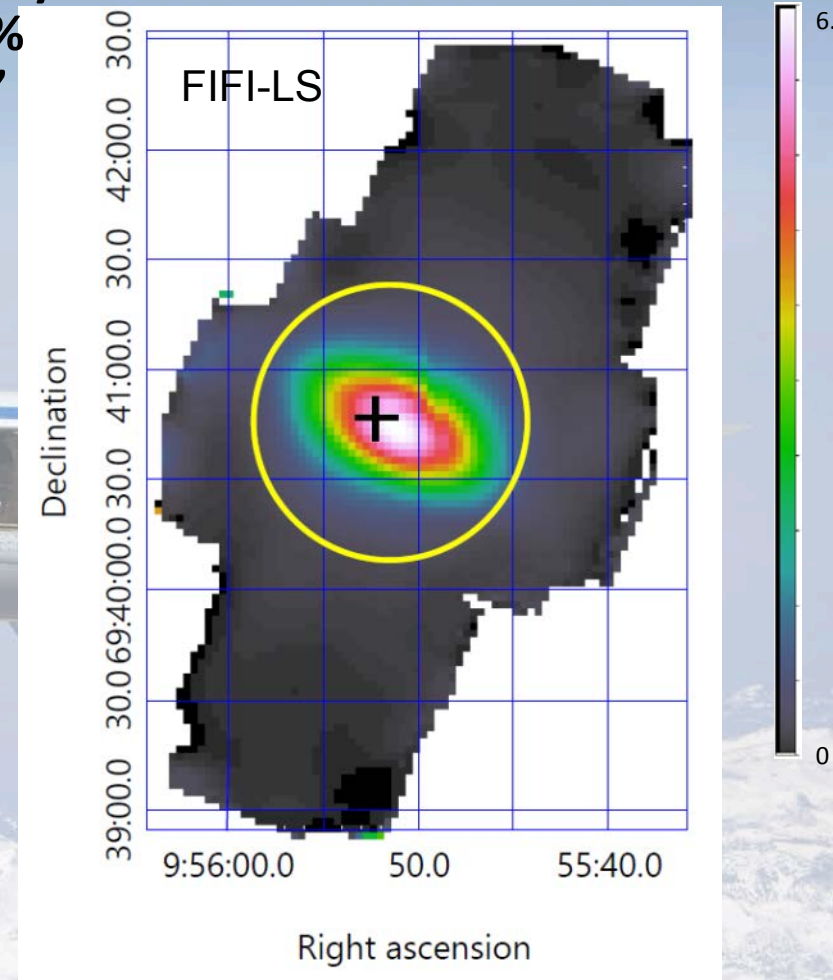
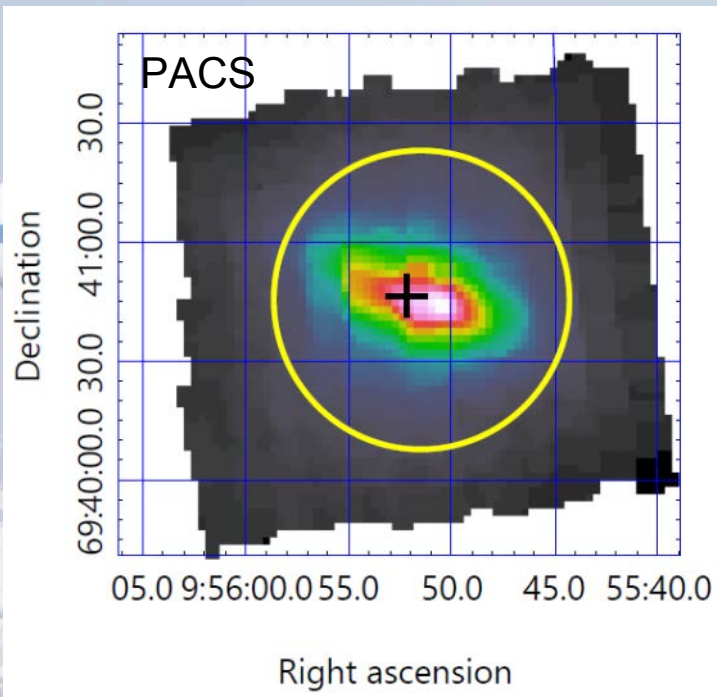


*Spectral scans of the atmosphere at an elevation of 41000 feet and 35° zenith angle. The scan was obtained in DC mode, i.e. without chopping. (R. Hönle)*



# Comparison of Flux between FIFI-LS and PACS at [CII]

- Fitted line flux of [CII] at  $157.741 \mu\text{m}$
- Black cross marks center of the galaxy at  $9^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}52.2^{\text{s}} 69^{\text{d}}40^{\text{m}}46.6^{\text{s}}$
- Maximum flux levels match almost perfectly
- Total fluxes in yellow circle are within 15 %
- Flux is shown in  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$  per PACS  $9.4'' \times 9.4''$  spaxel
- General topology matches well





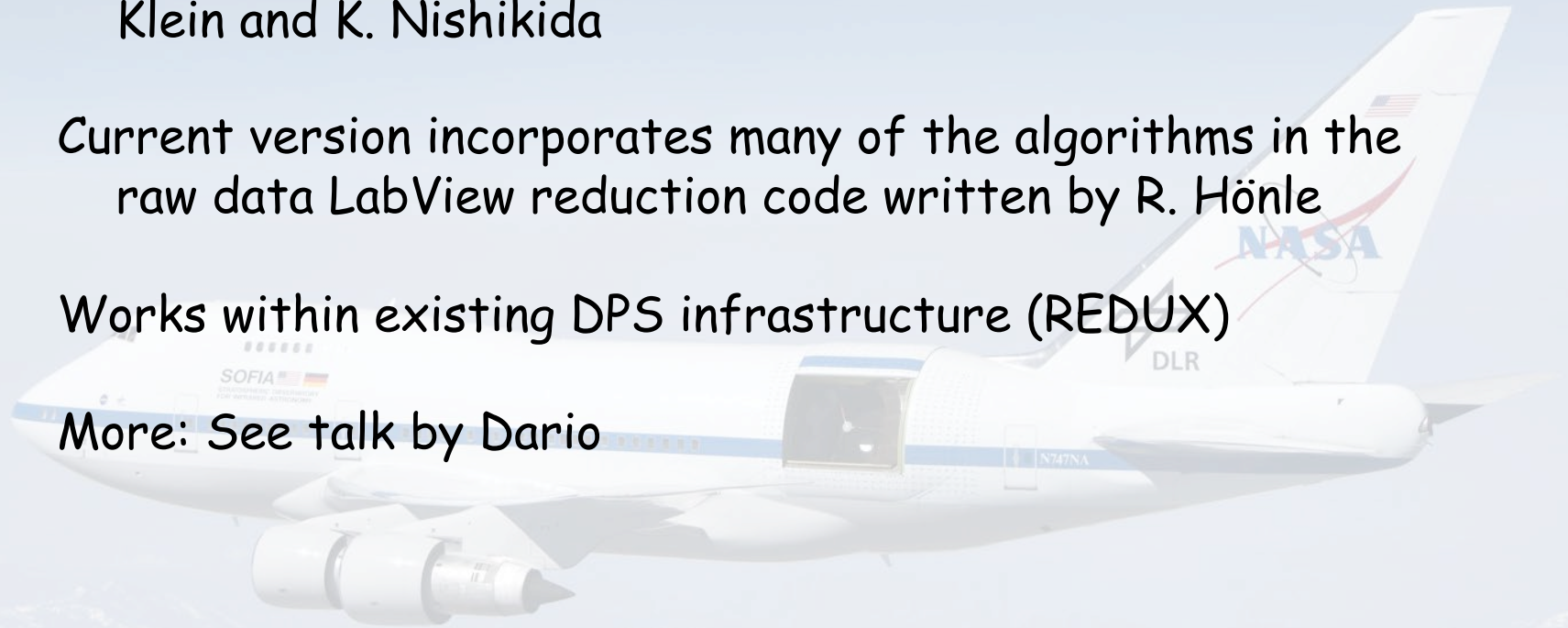
## Pipeline

IDL version of pipeline built on earlier code written by R. Klein and K. Nishikida

Current version incorporates many of the algorithms in the raw data LabView reduction code written by R. Hönle

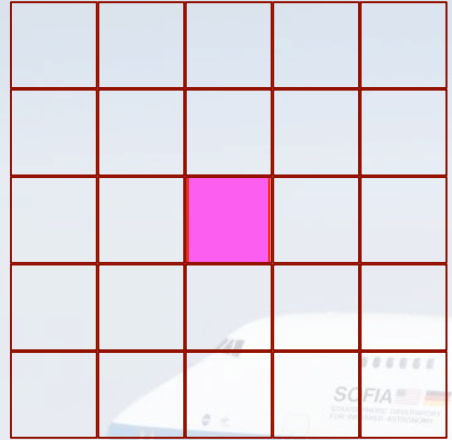
Works within existing DPS infrastructure (REDUX)

More: See talk by Dario



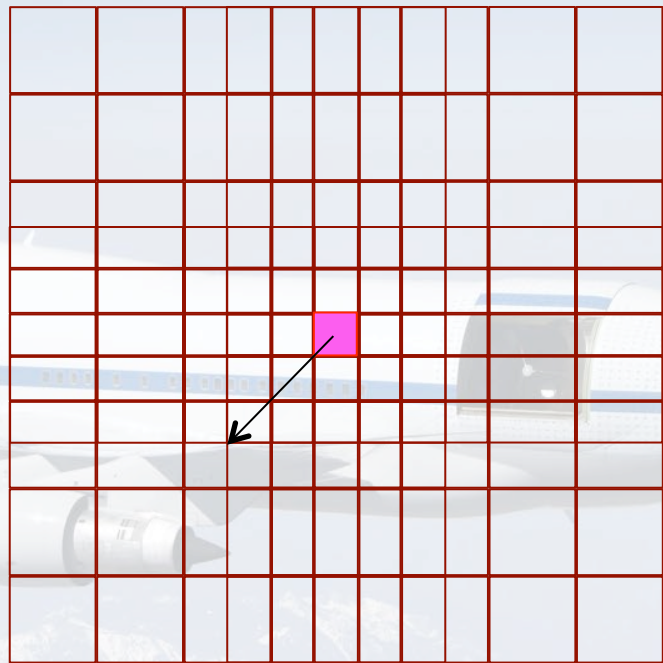
## Mosaiking for Beginners I

5x5pixel, 60"x60"FOV



■ Center

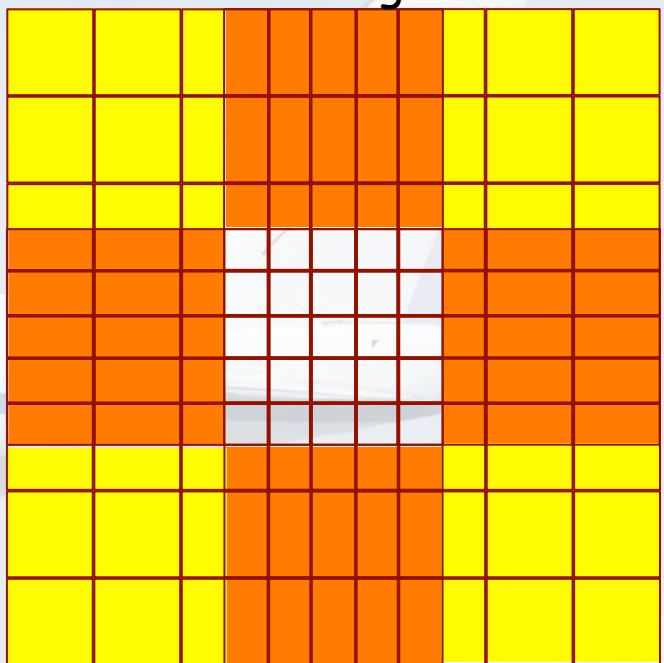
Offsets ["]:  
 -15/+15  
 +15/-15  
 +15/+15  
 -15/-15



90"

1x 2x

1 ov-area = 1 single FOV

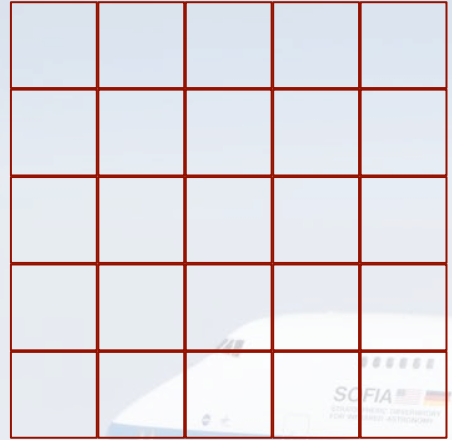


90"

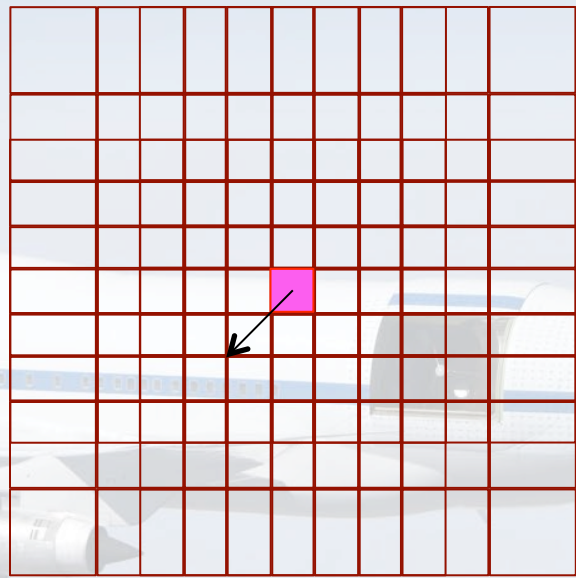
1x overlay is useless, need at least 2x

## Mosaiking for Beginners II

5x5pixel, 60"x60"FOV

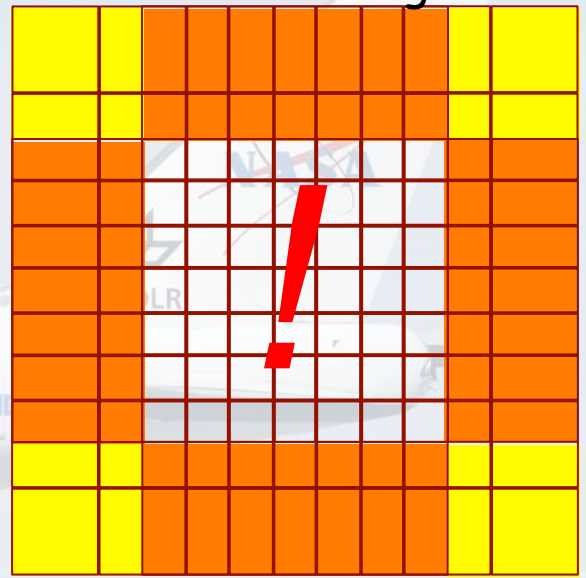


■ Center



■ 1x    ■ 2x

1 ov-area = 0.36 single FOV



Offsets [":  
 -9/+9  
 +9/-9  
 +9/+9  
 -9/-9

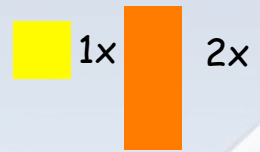
78"

78"

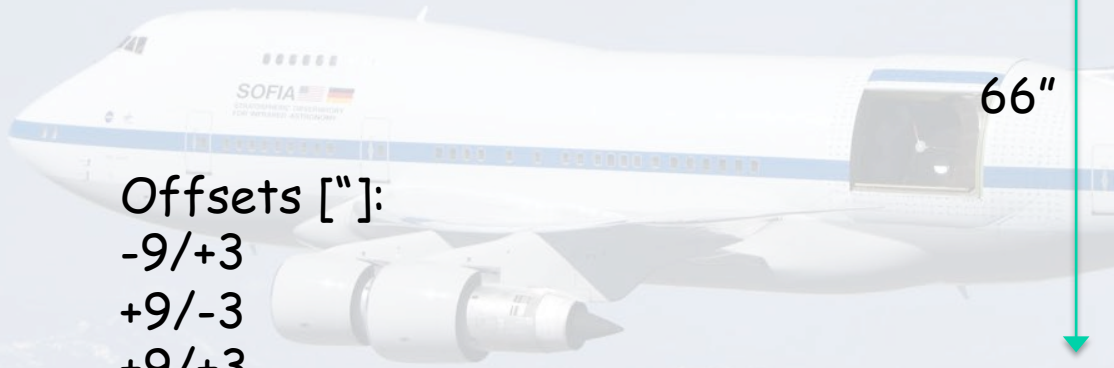
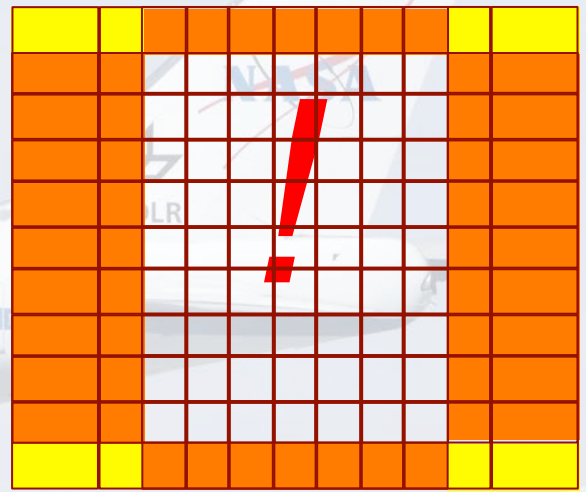
$(42"/30")^2 = 2 \rightarrow$  Doubled the area with 4 overlays

## Mosaiking for Beginners III

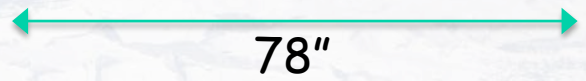
- Modulo half pixel shifts are desirable to better sample the PSF.
- Minimum shift: 1.5/0.5 to allow use of 1 nod for several fields.



1 ov-area = 0.12 single FOV



Offsets ["]:  
 -9/+3  
 +9/-3  
 +9/+3  
 -9/-3



$(54''/30'')^2 = 3.24 \rightarrow$  More than triple the area with 4 overlays

# FIFI-LS GC

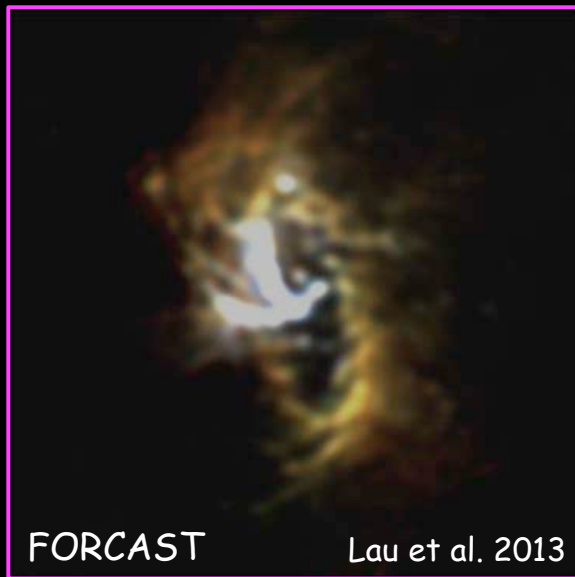
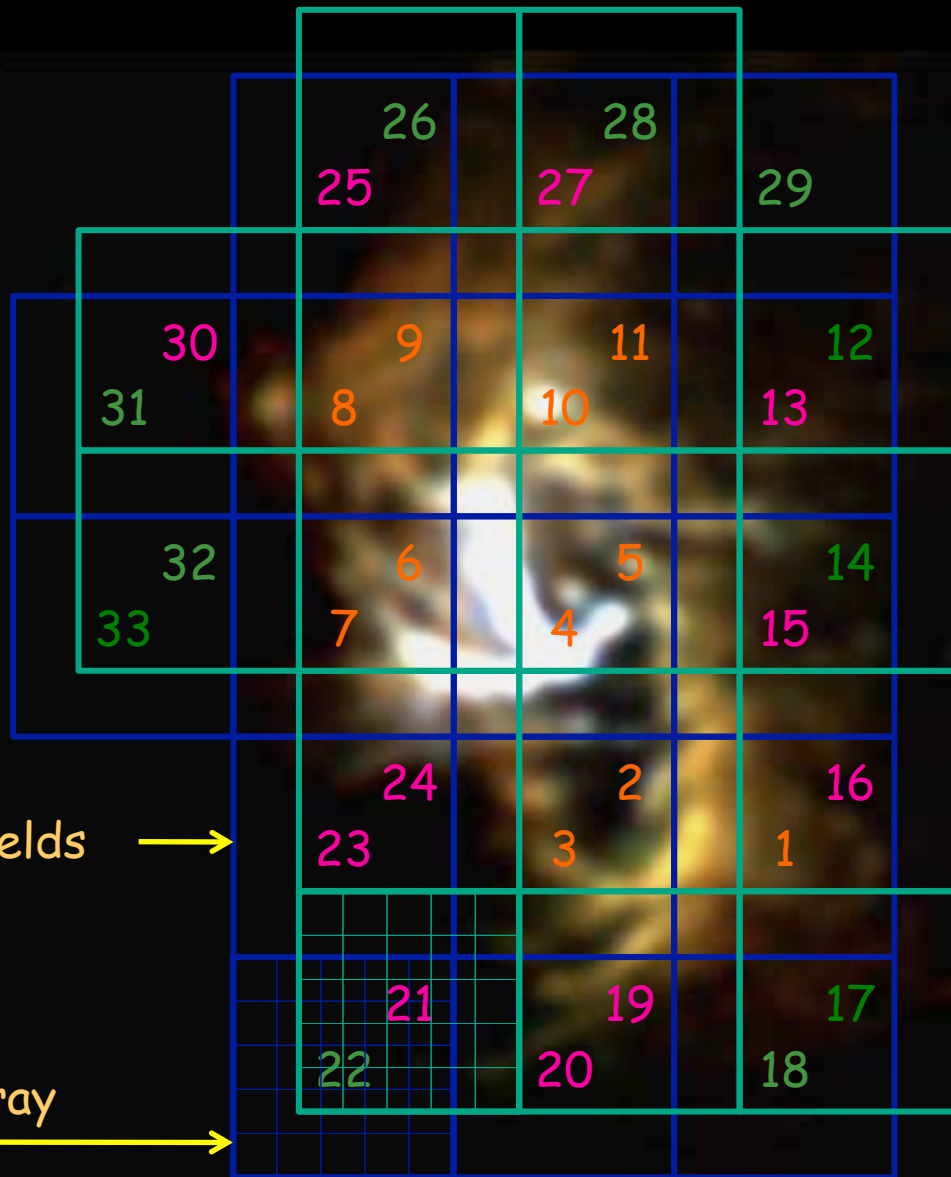


Table with  
Offset Positions

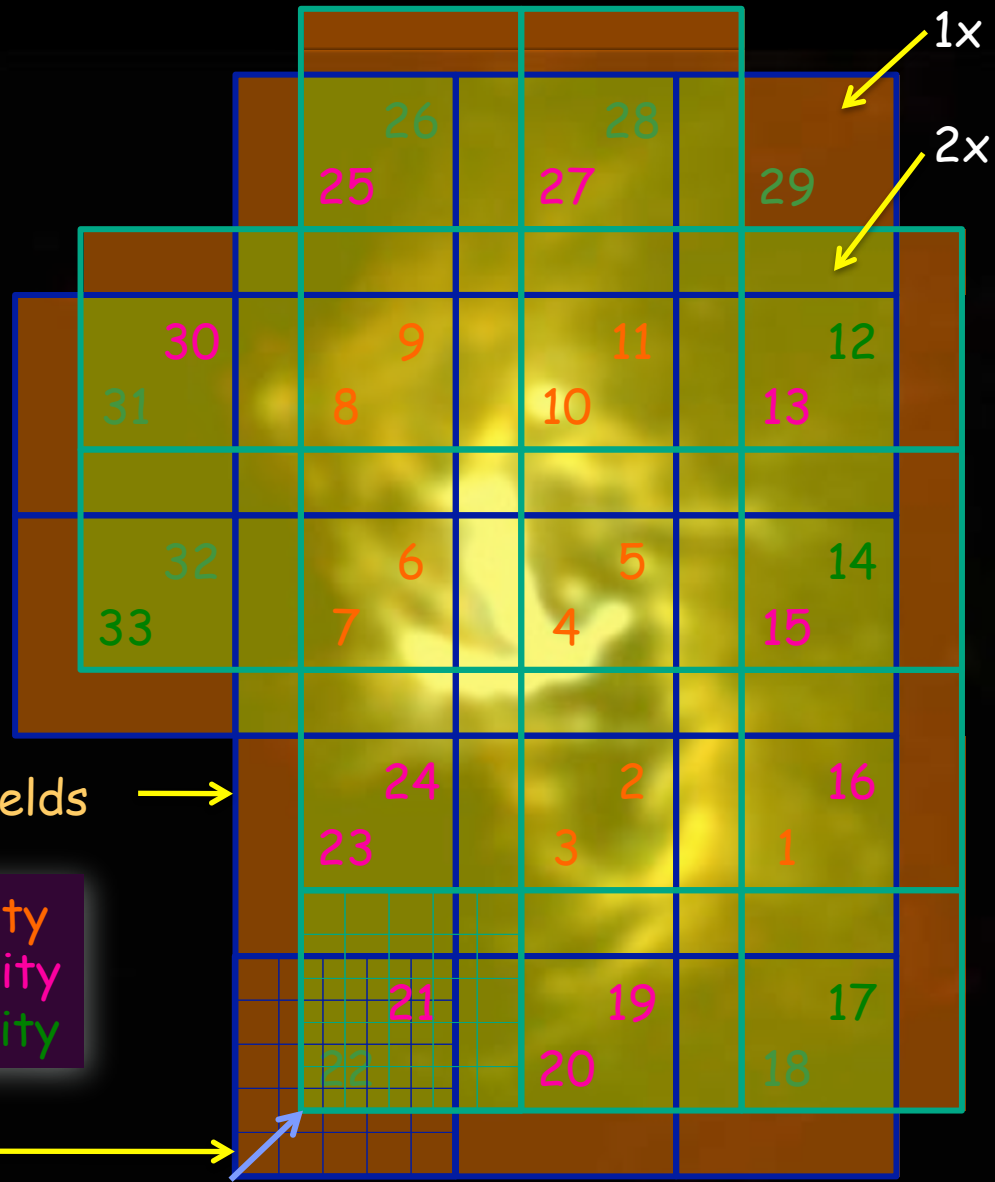
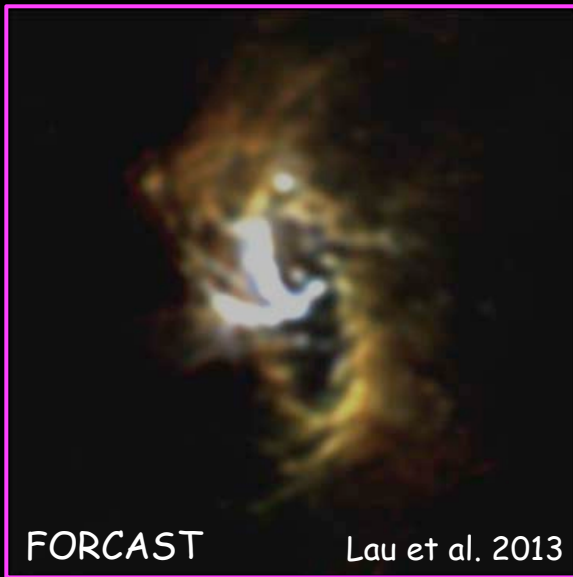
33 mosaic fields →

FOV blue array →



FIFI-LS Mosaic

# FIFI-LS GC



1.5 pixel shift

FIFI-LS Mosaic

Thank You !

