



EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF SPACE ASTRONOMY

Planning MOS Observations

JWST Master Class November 18-22, 2019

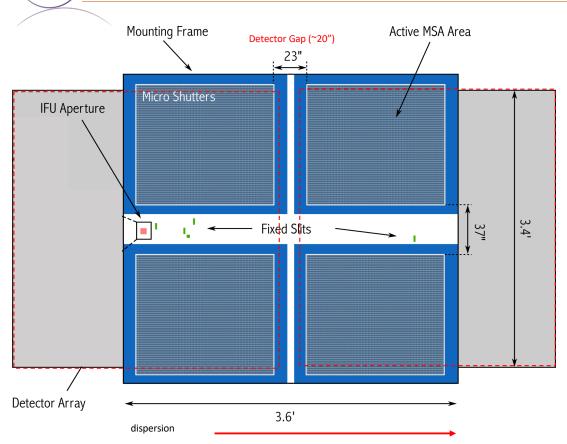
Diane Karakla, NIRSpec Instrument Team

The NIRSpec Micro-shutter Assembly





NIRSpec MSA for multi-object spectroscopy (MOS)



• The Micro-Shutter Assembly (MSA) is a 4 quadrant array of tiny configurable shutters. The entire array has nearly 250,000 shutters.

Each shutter is just 200 x 450 mas

- The MSA Field of View is ~3.6' x 3.4'
- NIRSpec has 2 detectors. There is gap between them (~20").
- Spectra are dispersed from left to right, and in many cases, will fall across the gap.

The MOS Observing Process



Multi-step process

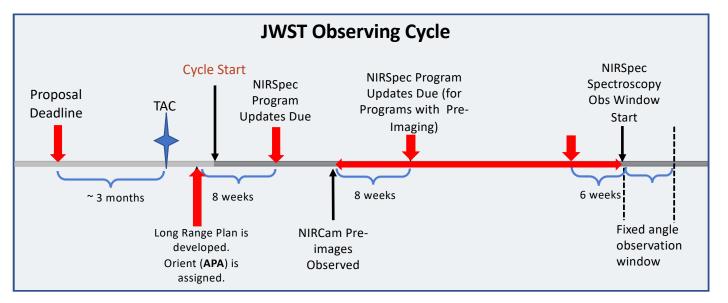
To accurately align science sources within the small MSA shutters, NIRSpec MOS mode observations must be **planned and executed at a fixed instrument Aperture Position Angle (APA), assigned by STScl.** Hence, a multi-step planning process.

For the **Proposal deadline, use MPT to create placeholder visits** to accurately estimate the overheads.

After the TAC, an **APA will be assigned** by STScI.

Flight ready programs are due 8 weeks after the APA is assigned (no NIRCam pre-imaging)

Or, 8 weeks after the NIRCam pre-imaging is observed.



For best success, users should place their NIRCam pre-imaging and NIRSpec observations in different visibility windows to have time to reduce and analyze the NIRCam astrometry.

When that's not possible, program updates will be due a min of 6 weeks in advance of the NIRSpec observing window.

Positional Accuracies, Target Acq, and Pre-imaging



Pointing accuracies

Most MOS science will require the pointing accuracy delivered by MSATA (using reference stars). The delivered TA pointing accuracy depends on the input **Catalog relative astrometric accuracy**.

ТА Туре	Catalog Relative Accuracy	Delivered Pointing Accuracy	Science Goal
Optimal (MSATA)	<mark>5 - 15 mas</mark> (HST: ~ 10 mas is possible. NIRCam: 5 mas is the goal)	20 - 25 mas (20 mas = 1/10 th shutter)	Best possible photometric accuracy
Relaxed (MSATA)	< 40 mas	< 50 mas	Extended sources, or reduced flux accuracy w/ MSA
VERIFY_ONLY	No ref stars required	~ 100 mas (TBD)	Special cases – extended source

If accurate astrometry is required for the science, and if HST imaging does not exist – request NIRCam pre-imaging. Pre-imaging needs to be fully executable at Proposal submission.

Target acquisition considerations

- Moving targets must use Wide Aperture TA. WATA does not require pre-imaging or reference stars, only a good ephemeris.
- For their Program Update submissions observers will use MPT to select reference stars at the assigned APA that will not be behind MSA bars or in failed shutters. This vetting is done at the Visit level, at the first pointing in the Visit.
- MSATA for Cycle 1 requires 5-8 reference stars.
 - > MPT will impose a limit of 8 maximum.
 - Programs using MSATA will be charged a fixed overhead equivalent to an average charge for 8 reference stars.
- 8 reference stars have been determined to be optimal.
 - This means that more than 8 suitable candidates should be defined in the Catalog.
 - There are tradeoffs between increased accuracy and overheads.
 - The number will be adjusted if needed.

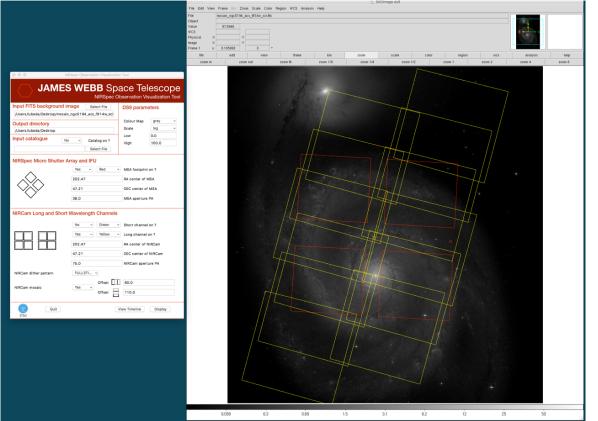
Pre-imaging with NIRCam

Is imaging available that is :

- Deep enough and wide enough to identify sources and reference stars.
 - The brightest reference stars must be no brighter than 18-19th mag.
- > accurate enough to plan MOS obs?

If not -> request NIRCam pre-imaging in your Proposal:

- Area should be large enough to allow for any APA for the NIRSpec obs:
 - Ideally 5 x 5 arcmin:
 - typically a 2x1 mosaic + dithers to cover the gaps.
- NIRCam observations must be fully executable at proposal submission.



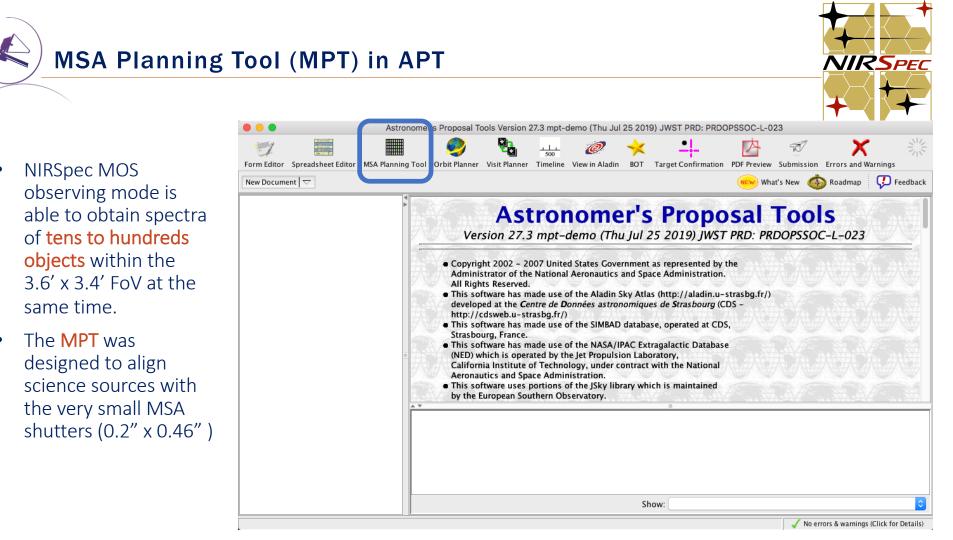
NIRSpec Observation Visualization Tool (L. Ubeda)

The MSA Planning Tool in APT



The MPT Cast

Tracy Beck	Gary Curtis	Tom Donaldson	Karrie Gilbert	Josh Goldberg
Rob Hawkins	Alaina Henry	Diane Karakla	Susan Kassin	Ernie Morse
Andrew Myers	Daniel Nemergut	Karla Peterson	Klaus Pontoppid	an Christine Ritchie
Sasha Shyrokov	David Soderblom	Andrew Spina	Jeff Valenti	Emily Wislowski

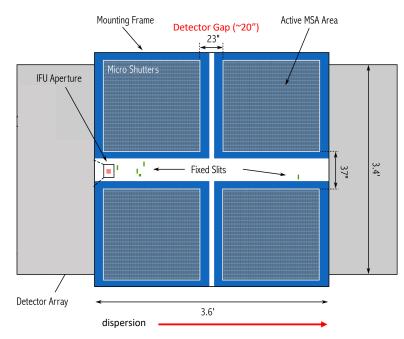


Why use MPT?

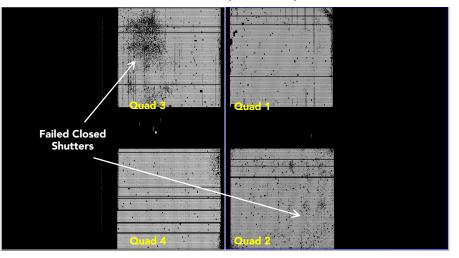
The MSA is a fixed grid (with bars that vignette light from sources behind them)



➤ There is a gap between the 2 detectors → missing wavelengths.



- The MSA has Failed shutters, shorted rows/columns. Shutter status evolves! MPT plans using the most up-todate operability.
- Source positions in MSA require knowledge of optical distortions and velocity aberrations at a planned Aperture Position Angle.



Shutter Operability

What's needed to run the MSA Planning Tool?

- An **internet connection**:
 - to access the most up-to-date MSA shutter operability
 - To check for guide stars during planning

• A <u>complete</u> astrometric Catalog

- With accurate source positions (< 15 mas relative accuracy for optimal TA) may require NIRCam pre-imaging.
- MPT produces: "Plans" with Pointings, MSA configurations, Target Sets
- One or multiple plans can be selected and made into an Observation

The Source Catalog



Source Catalog requirements

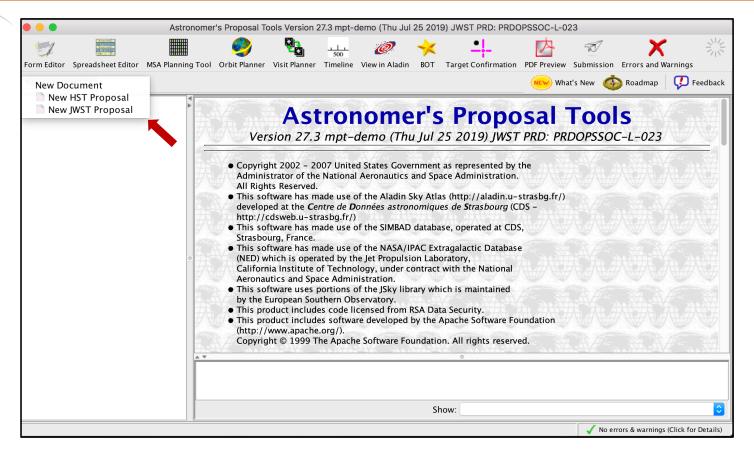
The first step - create a complete catalog of sources. The catalog should include all known sources in the field.

- The source catalog is an ASCII file
- It must contain J2000 RA and Dec expressed in degrees or hexadecimal units.
- It cannot have duplicate IDs nor NULL entries.
- A header is optional. The header is marked with "#".

Because of the small size of the shutters (just 200 mas in width) the relative positional accuracy of the planning catalog must be **between 5 and 40 mas**.

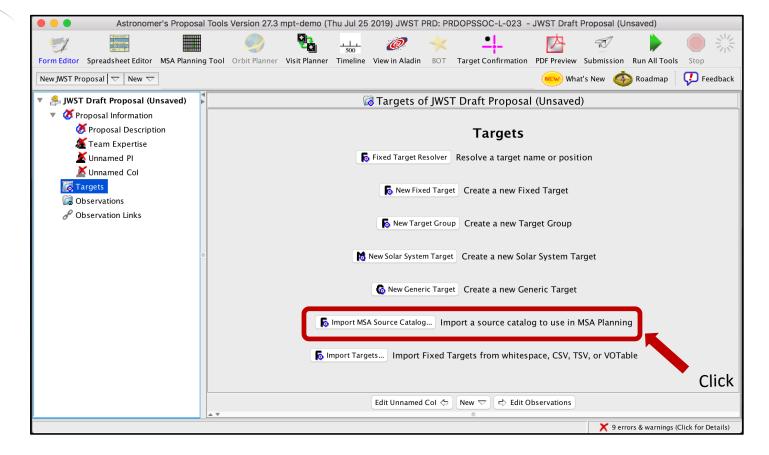
			1								
ID	RA	DEC	Size	Redshift	Reference	Stellarity	MAG_F160W	NRS_F110W	NRS_F140X	NRS_CLEAR	W
	23796 03 32 39.0842	-27 46 1.79	0	1.415	Yes	0.92	20.122	20.674	20.366	20.122	
	54454 03 32 35.5075	-27 46 26.13	0	1.268	Yes	0.03	20.384	20.845	20.474	20.384	
	22410 03 32 39.8827	-27 47 15.06	0	1.107	Yes	0.03	20.711	21.199	20.786	20.711	
	24439 03 32 37.1930	-27 46 8.08	0	1.101	Yes	0.03	19.494	20.254	19.672	19.494	
	23546 03 32 38.4836	-27 47 2.42	0	0.919	Yes	0.03	20.088	20.785	20.261	20.088	;
	21268 03 32 42.4216	-27 47 58.80	0	0.779	Yes	0.94	17.811	18.026	-99	17.811	
	22990 03 32 38.7749	-27 47 32.14	0	0.767	Yes	0.03	20.286	20.695	20.415	20.286	j
	21840 03 32 37.3079	-27 47 29.36	0	0.708	Yes	0.03	18.793	19.473	18.966	18.793	
	22951033240.6729	-27 47 30.99	0	0.692	Yes	0.03	20.163	20.839	20.34	20.163	
	24350 03 32 38.4386	-27 46 31.90	0	0.69	Yes	0.03	20.68	21.324	20.855	20.68	5
	24353 03 32 38.5957	-27 46 31.36	0	0.663	Yes	0.03	20.768	21.177	20.893	20.768	;
	21298 03 32 39.2188	-27 47 58.36	0	0.662	Yes	0.03	19.618	20.265	19.785	19.618	1
	21281 03 32 35.7539	-27 47 58.82	0	0.66	Yes	0.03	19.35	19.991	19.507	19.35	
	23847 03 32 38.7915	-27 46 48.90	0	0.657	Yes	0.03	20.287	20.927	20.451	20.287	'
	22428 03 32 41.4054	-27 47 17.17	0	0.612	Yes	0.03	19.596	20.241	19.767	19.596	j –
	24587 03 32 40.7814	-27 46 15.69	0	0.571	Yes	0.03	19.482	19.901	19.615	19.482	
	24348 03 32 38.9675	-27 46 30.23	0	0.447	Yes	0.03	20.152	20.541	20.258	20.152	
	24685 03 32 41.7599	-27 46 19.40	0	0.383	Yes	0.04	20.047	20.635	20.189	20.047	·
	21671 03 32 38.0057	-27 47 41.71	0	0.253	Yes	1	18.276	18.562	18.369	18.276	;







Notice that we are in the Form Editor



Load the Catalog as an MSA Catalog Target

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Browse and select			MSA Source Importer			
the Catalog file.	File to Im	port Users/dkarakla/D	esktop/Rafel_2015_HUDF_si	mall All ref random.tx	t Browse	, Weights can
Choose a name and		ame Rafel_2015_HUDF				be used to
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	gible		CHISQ2_BPZ		weight v	targets.
	Points North	Hubble UDF Small	Hubble UDF Omega (Centauri	Cancel Import	Click

A window will pop up...

Catalog declarations and making candidate sets

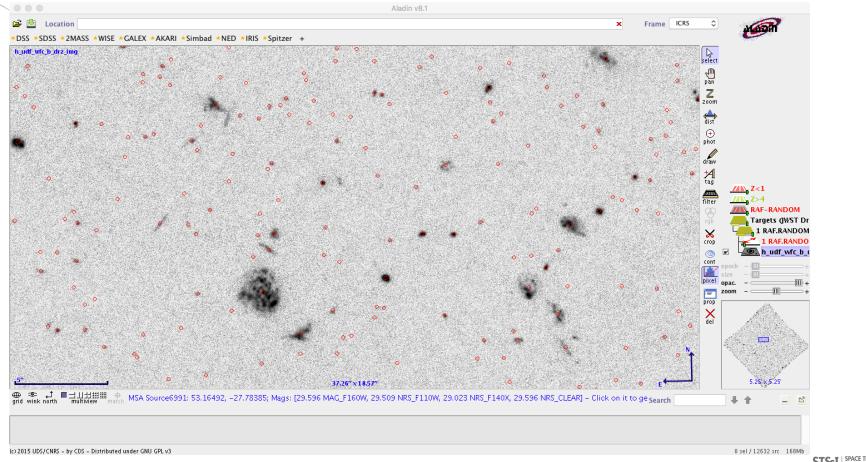
MPT complains because:

- The target is not used in the proposal (yet! – It's just a warning)
- 2) We must specify the astrometric accuracy
- 3) We must tell MPT if we need pre-imaging or not:
- If NIRCam pre-imaging will be done in this program, it is linked here for archival purposes.

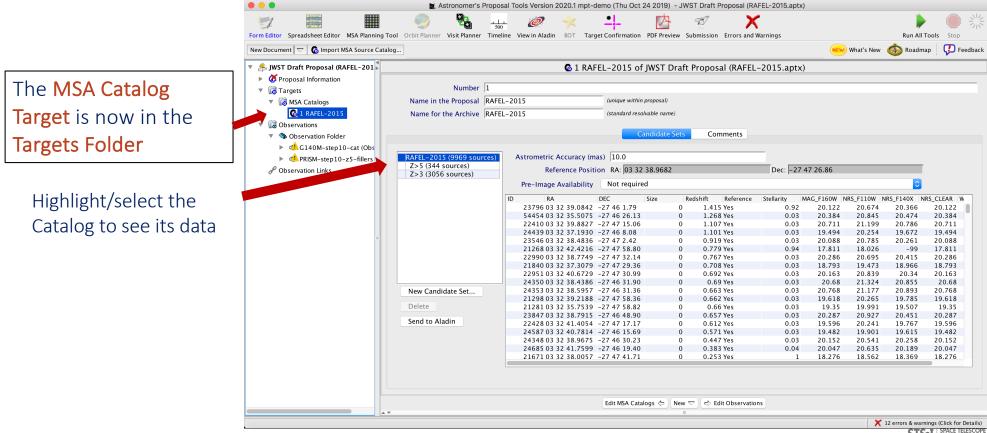
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🦀 JWST Draft Proposal (Unsaved)													
Ø Proposal Information	Number	1											
▼ G Targets	Name in the Proposal	RAFELSK	I-2015-RANDOM	(unique with	in proposal)								
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1 RAFELSKI-2015-RAND	Name for the Archive	NAFELSKI	-2013	(standard re.	somuble nume	-/							
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P Observation Links													
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			23796 03 32 39.0842			0	1.415 Yes	0.92	20.122	20.674	20.366	3	
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			22410 03 32 39.8827		b	0	1.107 Yes	0.03	20.711	21.199	20.786	2	
			24439 03 32 37.1930			0	1.101 Yes	0.03	19.494	20.254	19.672	2	
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			22990 03 32 38.7749			0	0.767 Yes	0.94	20.286	20.695	20.415	2	
			21840 03 32 37.3079			0	0.708 Yes	0.03	18.793	19.473	18.966	2	
			22951 03 32 40.6729			0	0.692 Yes	0.03	20.163	20.839	20.34	1	
			24350 03 32 38.4386			Ő	0.69 Yes	0.03	20.68	21.324	20.855	1	1
			24353 03 32 38.5957			õ	0.663 Yes	0.03	20.768	21.177	20.893	1	1
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	Delete		23847 03 32 38.7915			0	0.657 Yes	0.03	20.287	20.927	20.451	1	1
			22428 03 32 41.4054	-27 47 17.17	7	0	0.612 Yes	0.03	19.596	20.241	19.767	1	Ł
	Send to Aladin		24587 03 32 40.7814	-27 46 15.69	9	0	0.571 Yes	0.03	19.482	19.901	19.615	3	1
			24348 03 32 38.9675			0	0.447 Yes	0.03	20.152	20.541	20.258	1	-
			24685 03 32 41.7599			0	0.383 Yes	0.04	20.047	20.635	20.189	1	1
	Click		21671 03 32 38.0057	-27 47 41.71	1	0	0.253 Yes	1	18.276	18.562	18.369		1

Notice that we are in the Form Editor

Catalog sources can be displayed in Aladin







Source Catalog at program update

- For (later) program update submission
 MPT needs magnitudes in TA filters to properly define the reference stars.
- There will be a tool for creating this data by converting HST magnitudes. (The tool will be made available in time for updates.)

	ition RA: 03 32				Dec. -2.	7 47 26.86		_	
Pre-Image Availabili	Not requir	ed							
RA	DEC	Size	Redshift	Reference	Stellarity	MAG_F160W	NRS_F110W	NRS_F140X	NRS_CLEAR V
23796 03 32 39.084	2 -27 46 1.79	0	1.415	5 Yes	0.92	20.122	20.674	20.366	20.122
54454 03 32 35.507	5 -27 46 26.13	0	1.268	3 Yes	0.03	20.384	20.845	20.474	20.384
22410 03 32 39.882	7 -27 47 15.06	0	1.107	7 Yes	0.03	20.711	21.199	20.786	20.711
24439 03 32 37.193	0 -27 46 8.08	0	1.103	L Yes	0.03	19.494	20.254	19.672	19.494
23546 03 32 38.483	6 -27 47 2.42	0	0.919	9 Yes	0.03	20.088	20.785	20.261	20.088
21268 03 32 42.421	6 -27 47 58.80	0	0.779	9 Yes	0.94	17.811	18.026	-99	17.811
22990 03 32 38.774	9 -27 47 32.14	0	0.767	7 Yes	0.03	20.286	20.695	20.415	20.286
21840 03 32 37.307	9 -27 47 29.36	0	0.708	3 Yes	0.03	18.793	19.473	18.966	18.793
22951 03 32 40.672	9 -27 47 30.99	0	0.692	2 Yes	0.03	20.163	20.839	20.34	20.163
24350 03 32 38.438	6 -27 46 31.90	0	0.69	9 Yes	0.03	20.68	21.324	20.855	20.68
24353 03 32 38.595	7 -27 46 31.36	0	0.663	3 Yes	0.03	20.768	21.177	20.893	20.768
21298 03 32 39.218	8 -27 47 58.36	0	0.662	2 Yes	0.03	19.618	20.265	19.785	19.618
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24587 03 32 40.781	4 -27 46 15.69	0	0.573	L Yes	0.03	19.482	19.901	19.615	19.482
24348 03 32 38.967	5 -27 46 30.23	0	0.447	7 Yes	0.03	20.152	20.541	20.258	20.152
24685 03 32 41.759	9 -27 46 19.40	0	0.383	3 Yes	0.04	20.047	20.635	20.189	20.047
21671 03 32 38.005	7 -27 47 41.71	0	0.253	3 Yes	1	18.276	18.562	18.369	18.276
	Edit MSA Cat	alogs 😓 🛛 New	🗢 🖙 Ec	lit Observation	s				

The MPT Planner tab

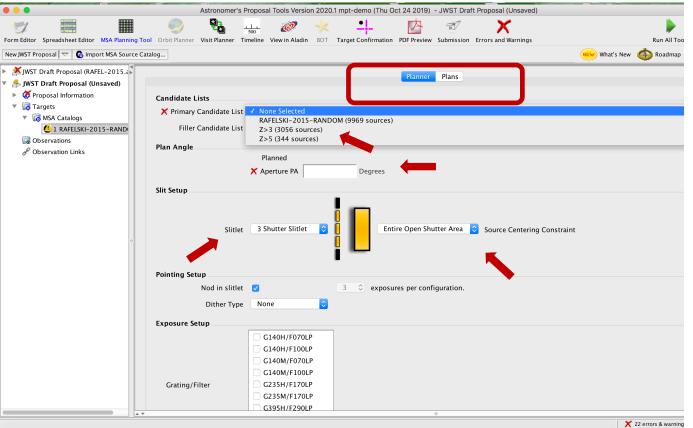


The MPT Planner

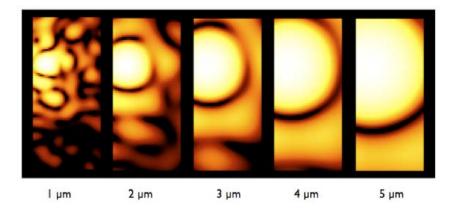
In the MSA Planning Tool -

Select the **Planner** tab. The Planner is where you design plans for your MOS observation.

- Choose the Primary Candidates (and Filler Candidates)
- Choose an APA (place holder or assigned from STScI)
- Choose the slitlet configuration
- Choose the source centering constraints







Slit throughput or slit loss is a function of wavelength and the relative placement of the science source in the MSA shutter

Source centering constraint

A tighter constraint on the source shutter yields more accurate photometry and higher flux, but may reduce the number of observable targets. Important for point sources.

Source Centering Constraint	Figure†	Minimum Relative Flux Transmission at 2.95 µm ^{††}	Margin (milli-arcsec)
<i>Unconstrained</i> (sources can be behind the MSA bars)		12%	0
<i>Entire Open Shutter Area</i> (default)		30%	38
Midpoint		62%	59
Constrained		75%	72
Tightly Constrained		85%	91

The benefits of dithering

Nod in 3-

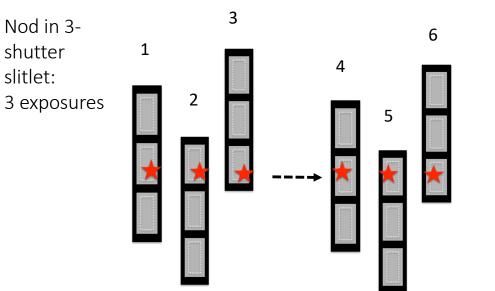
shutter

slitlet:

In addition to improving the sampling of the PSF and correcting for hot/bad pixels, dithering helps with:

- Improve background ٠ subtraction (Nodding)
- **Recover** important ٠ wavelengths that could fall in the detector gap (Fixed dither)
- Mitigate the effects of light ٠ leakage through the MSA
- Observe additional sources ٠ behind bars or mounting plate.

MPT takes dithers into account and will attempt to observe as many sources as possible through a set of dithers.



Fixed dithers: MSA is reconfigured at the new dither point.

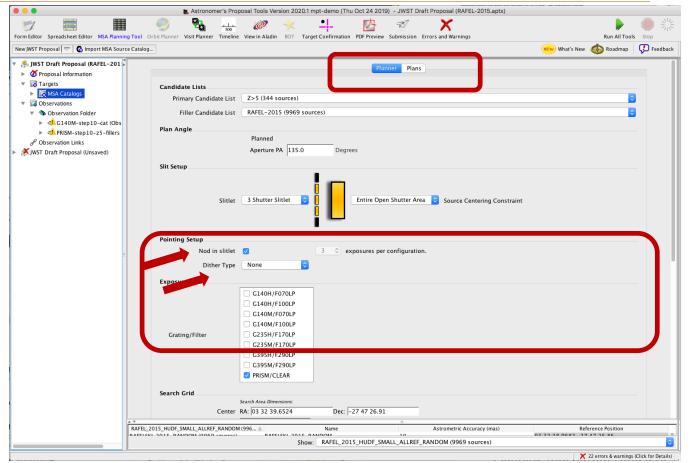
angle Specifying dithers and nods in the MPT Planner

The **Planner** is where you decide how to dither:

Nodding moves the sources within the slitlet – no MSA reconfiguration.

<u>Fixed Dither</u> moves the sources by a finite number of shutters specified by the user along the dispersion and/or the cross-dispersion direction.

Nodding and dithering can be used together or independently.



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A few more options, and then create a Plan in MPT

Grating and Filter combination must be selected in the Planner (each has different masking to prevent spectral overlaps).

Can select "Use Weights" and "Enable Monte Carlo" to test randomly shuffled ordering of sources.



• • •	📓 Astronomer's Proposal Tools Version 2020.1 mpt-demo (Thu Oct 24 2019) - JWST Draft Proposal (RAFEL-2015.aptx)	
	🥏 🍇 🚛 🩋 🔆 📫 📴 🛪 🗙	Run All Tools Stop
New JWST Proposal \bigtriangledown Comport MSA Source Ca		What's New 🚳 Roadmap 🖓 Feedback
 Substrate Proposal (RAFEL-201) Proposal Information Targets MSA Catalogs Observations Colservations Colservation Folder C140M-step 10-cat (Obs PRISM-step 10-c2-fillers PRISM PRISM (Unsaved) 	Planner Plans Candidate Lists Primary Candidate List Z>S (344 sources) Filler Candidate List RAFEL-2015 (9969 sources) Plan Angle Plan Angle Planned Aperture PA I35.0 Degrees Slitlet 3 Shutter Slitlet © Entire Open Shutter Area © Source Centering Constraints	i int
2	Pointing Setup Nod in slitlet ? 3 c exposures per configuration. Dither Type None ? Exposure Setup Cl400H/F070LP Cl400H/F070LP Cl400H/F100LP C235H/F170LP C335H/F170LP C335H/F170LP C335M/F170LP C44 C44 C44 C44 C44 C44 C44 C4	
	Stel_2015_HUDF_SMALL_ALLREF_RANDOM (996 & Name Astrometric Accuracy (mas) EFEEVL_3015_BAILDOM (9069 & Name Astrometric Accuracy (mas) Show: RAFEL2 2015_HUDF_SMALL_ALLREF_RANDOM (9969 sources)	Reference Position
		Z2 errors & warnings (Click for Details)
		STScI SPACE TELESCOPE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

MSA Operability: Failed shutters and shorts

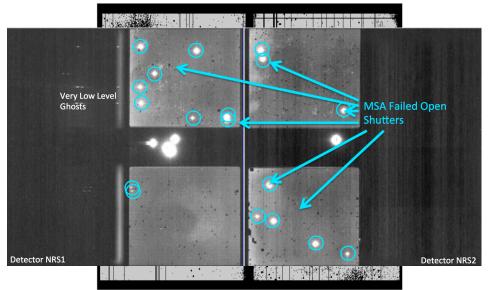
Some of the MSA shutters are not operable...

Failed Closed shutters affect sources that may happen to fall into them.

Shorts between columns and rows can occur, but are expected to be fairly stable.

Failed Open shutters have the most severe impact on the observations, and can prohibit observing sources over a sizeable area. Unintended spoilers can contaminate spectra of planned sources.

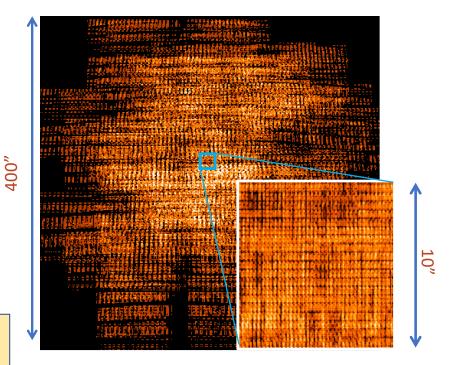
At each test pointing, MPT plans around failed shutters and shorts and searches for an optimal MSA configuration. The latest operability information is used.



How MPT works

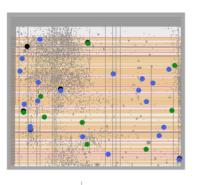
- The Catalog sources are mapped to the MSA plane.
- MPT creates a grid of test pointings over the area of the Primary candidate list using the user-specified search grid parameters.
- At each test pointing, MPT checks each source in the Primary list (in the order given) to find those that are in operable shutters and within constraints set in the Planner, and that present no conflict to other selected sources. These checks are done at all of the points in the user-specified dither pattern before accepting a source.
- At each test pointing, the weights of all observable primary sources in an MSA configuration are summed. These steps are repeated at each test pointing. The result is a Heatmap.

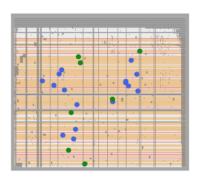
Heatmap: Every point is the sum of source weights

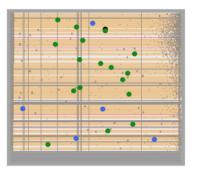


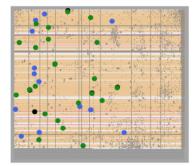


- The "best" pointing is selected. (Or, a set of pointings, if dithers were specified.)
- A Plan is created in MPT.
 - Plans have Pointings, a set of sources that will be observed, and associated MSA configurations.
- One or more Plans are selected by the user and made into an **Observation**.









The MPT Plans tab





Examine plan results in the **Plans pane** of MPT

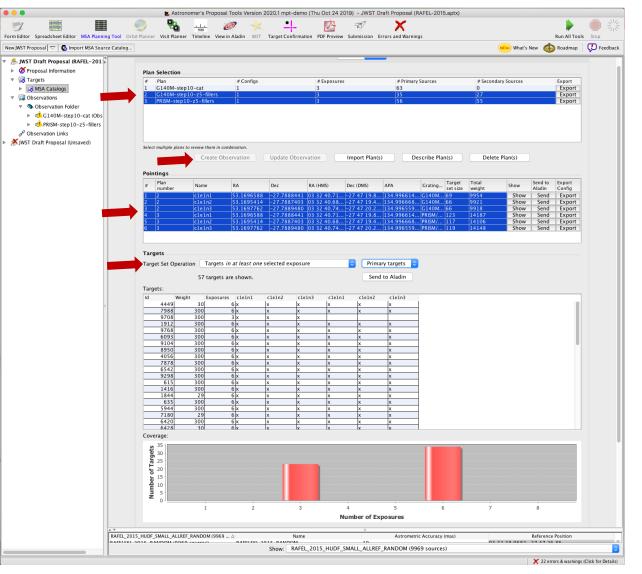
- MSA shutter view
- Collapsed shutter view

orm Editor Spreadsheet Editor MSA Planning Tool	Orbit Planner Visit Plan		View in Aladin	BOT Target		review Submissi	on Errors and Warnings		Run All Tools	Stop
New JWST Proposal 🗢 🛛 🚳 Import MSA Source Catal	og							What's New	🍈 Roadmap	🖓 Feedb
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- Examine plan results in the **Plans pane** of MPT
 - Highlight a Plan or Plans, and Exposures Filter results
 - ...and Create an Observation!





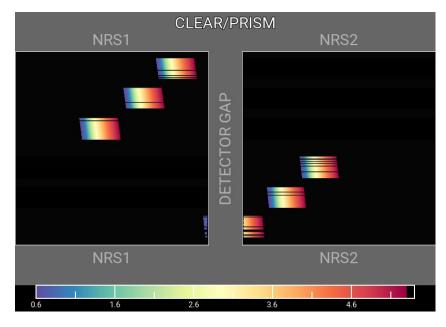
MSA Spectral Visualization Tool

MSAVis is a standalone tool that can be downloaded from GitHub.

It takes the export file "MPT Target Info" output from MPT and projects the spectra of the observed targets on the 2 NIRSpec detectors for both visual inspection and a report indicating wavelength cutoffs.

Instructions to download, install and run MSAVis can be found in the NIRSpec JDox:

https://jwst-docs.stsci.edu/near-infraredspectrograph/



G. Kanarek



- New version of MPT will be available for the Cycle 1 call for proposal easier to use, more intuitive and discoverable, lighter.
- Need high precision <u>relative</u> astrometry 5-15 mas for point sources up to 40 mas for extended objects.
- MOS is one of the very few observing modes of JWST that will follow a multi-step planning process.
- MOS requires an aperture position angle it is assigned by STScI (although it may be requested at the time of call for proposals, but have to be strongly justified).
- NIRSpec overheads for MSA are considerable USE MPT to have a good estimate.
- You can use MSAVis to verify that wavelengths are properly sampled.
- You can use Nirspec Obs Visualization Tool (NOVT) to visualize NIRCam pre-imaging relative to MSA observations.
- <u>Dither! Dither!! Dither!!!</u> It improves background subtraction, wavelength coverage, etc.



angle Helpful Hints

- Order the input Catalog by target weights prior to ingest into MPT. When building an MSA configuration, MPT tries adding sources in the order they appear in the Catalog.
- Include Primary candidates in the Filler list to obtain extra observations of them.
- Only the weights of the Primaries matter (not the Fillers), so to help ensure observations of certain sources, include them in the Primary candidate list.
- Add Fillers to maximize efficiency/multiplexing.
- If feasibility windows are large, test several APAs to see if it makes a statistical difference. If so, set conservative limits on requested exposure time. Add an Orient SR only if needed, with a min range of 30 deg.
- If using the high-res gratings (G140H, G235H, G395H), attempt to get most sources onto the leftmost quadrants to avoid detector cutoffs.
- Use Aladin FoV to show the position of NIRCam parallells wrt NIRSpec MSA.
- Your catalog should be **complete** to be able to check for contaminants getting into Failed Open shutters, or into planned target shutters/slitlets.
- The MSA Config Editor can be used to make changes to your MSA configurations designed automatically with MPT. It's found at the observation level in APT.

EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF SPACE ASTRONOMY