

**Explanatory Supplement of the Mid-Infrared Spectrometer
(MIRS)
on board the Infrared Telescope in Space (IRTS)**

(version 1.0)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Mid-Infrared Spectrometer (*MIRS*) is one of the four focal plane instruments on board the Infrared Telescope in Space (*IRTS*). The design and overview of the *IRTS* mission have been given in Refs. 1 and 2. The design of *MIRS* is described in Ref. 3. Here we will describe the latest status of the *MIRS* data reduction, including the flight performance, calibration, and point source extraction procedure of the *MIRS*.

2. INSTRUMENTATION AND FLIGHT OPERATION

In this section, we briefly describe the design and the flight operation of *MIRS*. Refer to Ref. 3 for details of the instrument design.

MIRS had 32 discrete Si:Bi photoconductor detectors. The output signals of the 32 detectors were multiplexed by two multiplexers in the cold stage and sent to the warm electronics. The signals were read by the integrating amplifiers. The amplifiers were automatically reset when the signal of one of the two channels most sensitive to the zodiacal emission (#15: $7.765\ \mu\text{m}$ and #16: $7.990\ \mu\text{m}$ channels) became 75% of the maximum in ADU (16 bits). Each detector was read every 0.512 sec (2Hz mode) or 1.024 sec (1Hz mode) depending on the telemetry rate. In the first period of the observations the low rate (1Hz mode) was used occasionally, but in the later phase of the mission the data were read all in the 2Hz mode. The period of 0.512 sec corresponded to about $2'$ on the sky at the scan rate of the *IRTS*. Therefore for those areas observed at the low sampling rate the data had less spatial information. The sampling speed of each individual detector was 2 msec. Since the aperture size of *MIRS* was $8' \times 8'$, the difference in the signal acquisition timing of the detectors was negligible.

The *MIRS* optics consisted only of a concave grating and field mirrors. A schematic view of the *MIRS* optical layout is shown in Figure 1. The concave grating had varied spaced grooves to correct the astigmatic aberrations.⁴ Because of the nature of the concave grating, the spectral resolution of *MIRS* is somewhat dependent on the wavelength (see section 3.4).

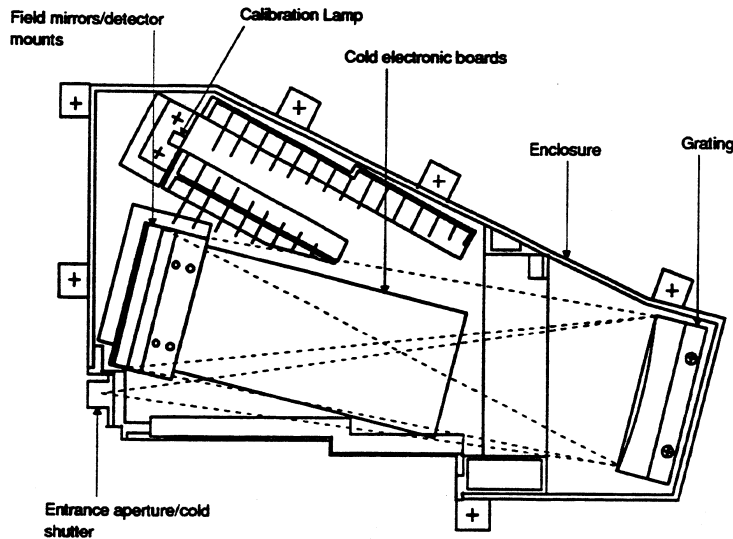


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the optical layout of the *MIRS*

The *MIRS* had a cold shutter and a calibration source. In the survey observations the calibration sequence ran about once every 17.5 minutes, in which the shutter was closed and the calibration source was turned on. In the beginning of the observations, there were three periods during which the calibration sequences did not run due to operational commanding errors. The total observing time without calibration sequences was about

43 hours. The calibration source was intended to monitor the time variation in the sensitivity but was not employed for the in-flight absolute calibration. The contents of the calibration sequence are shown in Table 2. Unfortunately the shutter did not close completely and the fraction of the shutter closure was estimated from the background sky brightness (see section 4.2).

Table 1. *MIRS* calibration sequence^a

Time (sec) ^b	Operation
0	Close the shutter
1	Reset
41	Turn on the calibration source
42	Reset
62	Turn off the calibration source
63	Open the shutter
64	Reset

^a The calibration sequence ran every 17.5 minutes.

^b The exact time unit is 1.024 sec.

There were several events that affected the quality of the *MIRS* data. The passage of the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA) increased the noise significantly and a decrease in both the dark current and sensitivity was observed after the passage. These effects are described in Refs. 5 and 6 in detail. The data in the SAA passage are marked in the *MIRS* data file. The condensation of ³He refrigerator of the Far-Infrared Photometer (FIRP) on board the *IRTS*⁷ increased the focal plane temperature slightly, which affected the dark current of the *MIRS* detectors. There were two periods when the data recorder was saturated and thus the data were not taken. During these periods, the reset was not sent and thus right after the recorder recovery the detector output levels were not at a normal level. It took about 10 to 15 s for the outputs to recover to normal levels. The moon affected the *MIRS* data significantly. In particular, long-term after-effects were observed. Except for the SAA passages, no other flags are recorded in the *MIRS* data. These other events and periods are listed in Table 2.

We calibrated the *MIRS* prior to the launch in the laboratory as well as on orbit. The whole *IRTS* telescope was retrieved by the Space Shuttle about 10 months after launch and we also made calibration measurements of the *MIRS* instrument with the *IRTS* telescope after retrieval. The pre-launch and post-launch calibrations were consistent with each other. Table 3 summarizes which calibration was adopted for each instrument parameter of *MIRS*. Details of each calibration are described in subsequent sections.

3. INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS AND CALIBRATION

3.1. Wavelength calibration

Since there were no good objects for the *MIRS* wavelength calibration on orbit, we relied on the measurements in the laboratory for the wavelength calibration. The laboratory measurements were carried out by using the circular variable filters and interference filters.³ The accuracy in the absolute wavelength is estimated to be better than 0.06 μm from the laboratory measurements. The detector channel and corresponding central wavelength are listed in Table 4.

3.2. Debias correction

Because of the nature of the integrated amplifier, the signal deviates from linearity as it fills up the capacity. This is called the debias effect. We made extensive measurements to characterize the debias effects in the laboratory. All the signals have been corrected for the debias effect based on the laboratory data. The correction was made according to the following formula.

$$\frac{dV_{cr}}{dt} = \frac{dV_{obs}}{dt} \times \{1 + (10 + V_{obs}) \times DB\}, \quad (1)$$

Table 2. Events affecting the *MIRS* data^a

³ He condensation ^b		
03/30 10:25:29 – 03/31 00:45:39		
04/10 06:40:06 – 04/10 21:00:16		
After-effect of recorder saturation		
04/13 11:13:08 – 11:13:28		
04/16 23:46:10 – 23:46:56		
Periods during which the Moon may have affected the data		
04/08 13:12:03 – 13:17:01	04/10 02:49:09 – 02:58:36	04/21 20:24:54 – 20:33:40
04/08 14:47:09 – 14:51:01	04/10 04:24:29 – 04:32:33	04/21 21:59:27 – 22:08:43
04/08 16:20:37 – 16:25:25	04/10 05:58:25 – 06:06:32	04/21 23:33:55 – 23:42:03
04/08 17:54:46 – 17:59:40	04/10 07:33:01 – 07:40:50	04/22 01:07:47 – 01:16:21
04/08 19:28:20 – 19:34:00	04/10 09:07:24 – 09:14:36	04/22 02:42:17 – 02:50:28
04/08 21:01:58 – 21:08:33	04/10 10:41:34 – 10:48:34	04/22 04:16:37 – 04:30:44
04/08 22:36:13 – 22:42:56	04/10 12:16:07 – 12:22:33	04/22 05:50:47 – 06:08:24
04/09 00:11:41 – 00:17:32	04/10 13:51:10 – 13:56:23	04/22 07:25:07 – 07:33:14
04/09 03:18:22 – 03:25:41	04/10 15:25:39 – 15:30:24	04/22 08:57:06 – 09:07:38
04/09 06:25:48 – 06:34:14	04/10 17:01:10 – 17:04:00	04/22 12:07:24 – 12:14:40
04/09 08:00:26 – 08:08:29	04/10 18:34:49 – 18:37:55	04/22 13:42:09 – 13:49:42
04/09 09:34:38 – 09:42:46	04/10 20:09:17 – 20:11:21	04/22 15:16:29 – 15:25:04
04/09 11:08:51 – 12:08:42	04/21 01:37:48 – 01:40:19	04/22 16:51:37 – 16:58:34
04/09 12:43:02 – 12:56:06	04/21 03:11:38 – 03:15:54	04/22 18:25:03 – 18:32:16
04/09 14:17:44 – 14:25:28	04/21 04:45:26 – 04:50:50	04/22 19:58:59 – 20:06:59
04/09 15:51:23 – 15:59:14	04/21 06:18:54 – 06:24:47	04/22 21:33:13 – 21:41:53
04/09 17:25:41 – 17:35:36	04/21 07:52:41 – 07:59:05	04/22 23:08:16 – 23:15:06
04/09 18:59:24 – 19:07:43	04/21 12:36:16 – 12:42:04	04/22 23:07:59 – 23:15:05
04/09 20:33:55 – 20:42:44	04/21 14:08:44 – 14:17:10	04/23 00:43:32 – 00:48:06
04/09 22:08:14 – 22:16:05	04/21 15:42:57 – 15:51:02	04/23 02:17:17 – 02:22:15
04/09 23:42:19 – 23:50:03	04/21 17:17:00 – 17:25:29	
04/10 01:15:12 – 01:24:08	04/21 18:50:58 – 18:59:43	

^a In the format of MM/DD hh:mm:ss in UT.

^b Only in the later period of the condensation the *MIRS* detector or temperature changed.

Table 3. *MIRS* parameter and the calibration method

Parameter	Calibration
Wavelength calibration	Laboratory measurement
Dark current	Flight data
Beam size	Laboratory measurement ^a
Debias correction	Laboratory measurement
Wavelength resolution	Calculation
Absolute flux calibration	Flight data

^a The flight data confirmed the laboratory measurements.

where V_{obs} and V_{cr} are the observed and corrected signals, respectively, and DB is the debias correction factor. The signal ranges from -10 to $+10$ V. Table 5 lists the values of DBs. As can be seen, they are all of the order of a few $\times 10^{-3} \text{V}^{-1}$. The V_{obs} was 5 V at most before resets (see section 2), thus the corrections were mostly a

Table 4. Detector channel and central wavelength

Channel number	Wavelength (μm)	Channel number	Wavelength (μm)	Channel number	Wavelength (μm)	Channel number	Wavelength (μm)
1	4.615	9	6.415	17	8.215	25	10.015
2	4.840	10	6.640	18	8.440	26	10.240
3	5.065	11	6.865	19	8.665	27	10.465
4	5.290	12	7.090	20	8.890	28	10.690
5	5.515	13	7.315	21	9.115	29	10.915
6	5.740	14	7.540	22	9.340	30	11.140
7	5.965	15	7.765	23	9.565	31	11.365
8	6.190	16	7.990	24	9.790	32	11.590

Table 5. Correction factor for the debias effect

Channel number	$DB \times 10^{-3} \text{V}^{-1}$	Channel number	$DB \times 10^{-3} \text{V}^{-1}$	Channel number	$DB \times 10^{-3} \text{V}^{-1}$	Channel number	$DB \times 10^{-3} \text{V}^{-1}$
1	4.54	9	4.66	17	4.35	25	4.46
2	4.45	10	5.18	18	4.60	26	4.47
3	4.28	11	4.76	19	4.83	27	4.37
4	4.21	12	4.98	20	4.52	28	4.21
5	4.20	13	5.53	21	4.52	29	4.44
6	5.26	14	4.92	22	4.70	30	4.31
7	4.12	15	4.44	23	3.44	31	4.16
8	4.39	16	4.85	24	4.03	32	4.52

few percent.

3.3. Beam size

The aperture of the *MIRS* was designed to be $8' \times 8'$ on the sky, which was confirmed in the laboratory measurements. In flight, the in-scan aperture size was measured by using point sources. It was found to be compatible with $8'$ with some wavelength dependence.⁵ Estimation of the cross-scan size from the flight data was difficult because of the uncertainty in the pointing. Therefore we relied on the laboratory measurements for the aperture size. The total integrated signal was used in the in-flight absolute calibration (see section 3.5). Therefore, the in-scan aperture size does not affect the surface brightness directly. It is instead determined by the scan speed, which was well fixed by the satellite spin rate. Thus the major uncertainty in the absolute surface brightness comes from the cross-scan aperture size. We estimate the uncertainty in the aperture size measurements as better than 10%, including the uncertainty in the measurement setup.

3.4. Relative spectral response of each detector channel

The spectral resolution could not be determined by the in-flight data. The laboratory measurements did not provide very accurate data either since we did not have a sufficiently bright monochromatic light source. The computer simulation based on the measured parameters provided the most reliable and accurate relative spectral response for each detector channel and we adopted it for the wavelength resolution estimate.

Since the aperture size is large, the wavelength corresponding to a given detector channel depends on the source location in the entrance aperture as does the spectral response. Figure 2 shows an example of the dependence on the source location within the entrance aperture of channel #21. The calculation includes diffraction by the concave grating⁴ and the transmission of the order-sorting filters. The latter gives only a very slow response change. Four thin lines indicate the relative spectral responses if a one-quarter rectangle

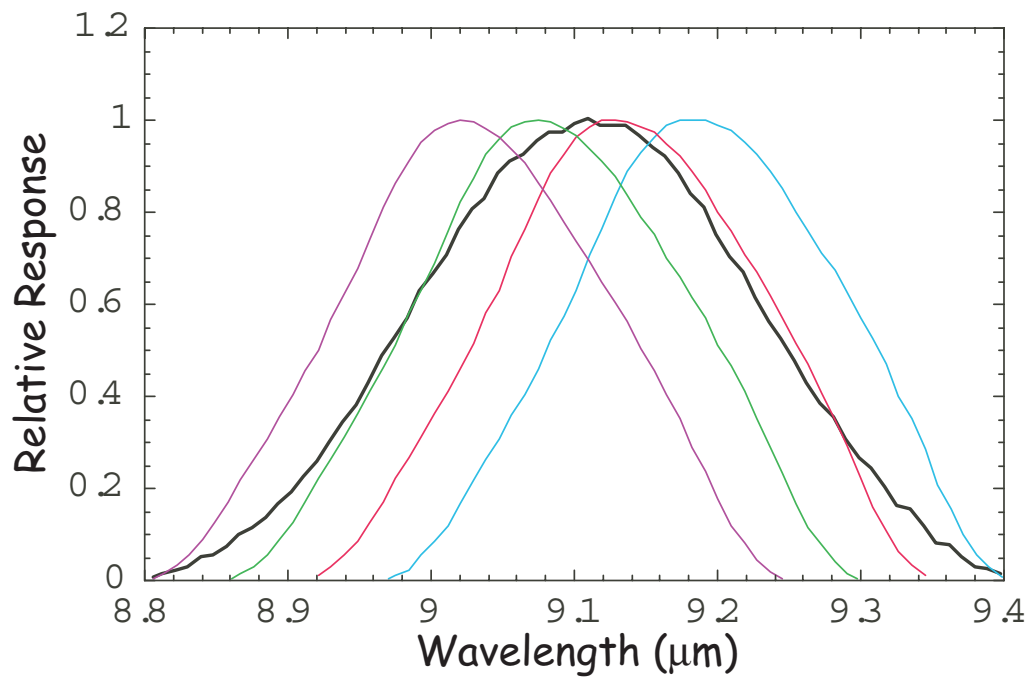


Figure 2. Relative spectral response of the #21 detector channel. The thick black line indicates the response for a diffuse source (the aperture is homogeneously illuminated), while the other four thin lines indicate the response when only one-quarter of the aperture is illuminated. For the *MIRS* calibration the black curve was adopted.

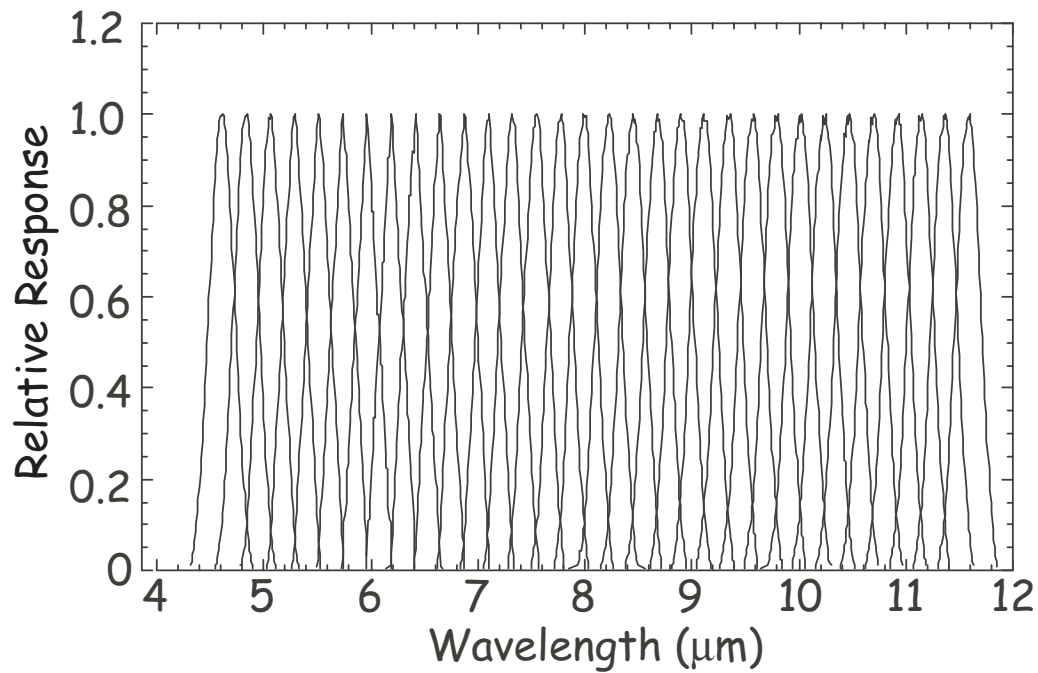


Figure 3. Relative spectral response of all the *MIRS* channels.

Table 7. List of the standard stars used for the *MIRS* calibration

Object	# of Obs. ^a	Object	# of Obs. ^a	Object	#r of Obs. ^a	Object	# of Obs. ^a
HD8810	5	HD25422	2	HD27442	2	HD29317	2
HD30185	5	HD33042	2	HD33116	1	HD40091	2
HD40808	2	HD42682	1	HD43785	1	HD44951	2
HD46431	2	HD46815	2	HD47205	5	HD47536	2
HD59381	3	HD66141	15	HD72094	5	HD72292	3
HD75716	5	HD91496	2	HD137066	1	HD137759	1
HD138538	2	HD142676	4	HD157325	2	HD163770	10
HD163917	6	HD164646	6	HD168775	1	HD173780	7
HD176527	6	HD184406	2	HD192781	3	HD198542	3
HD217902	9	HD220263	1	Ceres	4		

^a The number of observations used for the calibration.

4. ANOMALIES

4.1. Effect of the South Atlantic Anomaly

The responsivity of the *MIRS* detectors were severely affected by passages through the SAA, where a large increase in the ionizing radiation hits was observed.⁵ Figure 5 shows the hit count map estimated from the *MIRS* data (see section 5). The detector responsivity was monitored by the *MIRS* internal calibration source and found to decrease for a period of time following passages of the SAA. Typical behavior of the *MIRS* detectors after the SAA passage is shown in Figure 6. The changes are well-fit by an equation of $R(t) = R_0[1 - A \exp(-t/\tau)]$, where R_0 is the normal detector responsivity, A is a constant describing the magnitude of the change just after exiting the SAA, τ is a time-constant of the change, and t is the time after exiting the SAA. Typical values of A are 0.7 – 0.8 and the time constant τ ranges 1000 – 1500 s, depending on the detector. Thus after 500s from the exit of the SAA, the change becomes less than 10%. In the present data reduction the data taken within 500s after the exit of the SAA are discarded.

4.2. Dark current

In the calibration sequence, the shutter was not closed completely. Therefore, the signal during the shutter close consists of the dark current and the signal from the sky background. The measured signal during the shutter open should be written by

$$S_{\text{open}} = S_{\text{dark}} + R \times B_{\text{sky}}, \quad (3)$$

where S_{dark} indicates the dark current, R is the responsivity, and B_{sky} is the sky brightness. The signal during the shutter close is given by

$$S_{\text{close}} = S_{\text{dark}} + R \times B_{\text{sky}} \times (1 - f), \quad (4)$$

where f is the fraction with which the shutter is closed. In practice S_{dark} also includes the effects of thermal radiation from anything warm inside the *MIRS* enclosure. Then from Eqs. (3) and (4) we obtain,

$$S_{\text{close}} = f \times S_{\text{dark}} + (1 - f) \times S_{\text{open}}. \quad (5)$$

Thus the slope of the plot of S_{open} versus S_{close} gives $1 - f$ if we assume that f does not change during the flight and that the variation in S_{dark} is much smaller than that in B_{sky} , which holds true for the *MIRS* observations. From the fit we obtained $f \sim 0.55 \pm 0.03$. This value is currently used for the data reduction of the diffuse emission.

Table 8. Conversion Factor

Channel Number	Center Wavelength (μm)	Conversion Factor for point source C_p (Jy V^{-1})	Uncertainty in C_p (Jy V^{-1})	Conversion Factor for diffuse source C_d ($\text{MJy (V s}^{-1}\text{)}^{-1}$)	Uncertainty in C_d ($\text{MJy (V s}^{-1}\text{)}^{-1}$)
1	4.615	2.806E+03	4.162E+01	1.084E+03	1.608E+01
2	4.840	3.295E+03	4.769E+01	1.273E+03	1.842E+01
3	5.065	3.978E+03	8.022E+01	1.537E+03	3.099E+01
4	5.290	2.419E+03	3.029E+01	9.345E+02	1.170E+01
5	5.515	4.225E+03	8.499E+01	1.632E+03	3.283E+01
6	5.740	3.278E+03	5.869E+01	1.266E+03	2.267E+01
7	5.965	1.984E+03	3.067E+01	7.664E+02	1.185E+01
8	6.190	1.839E+03	2.538E+01	7.104E+02	9.805E+00
9	6.415	2.461E+03	3.762E+01	9.507E+02	1.453E+01
10	6.640	3.852E+03	7.148E+01	1.488E+03	2.761E+01
11	6.865	2.318E+03	3.917E+01	8.955E+02	1.513E+01
12	7.090	1.943E+03	2.917E+01	7.506E+02	1.127E+01
13	7.315	2.493E+03	4.452E+01	9.631E+02	1.720E+01
14	7.540	2.402E+03	3.212E+01	9.279E+02	1.241E+01
15	7.765	2.746E+03	4.079E+01	1.061E+03	1.576E+01
16	7.990	2.362E+03	2.805E+01	9.125E+02	1.084E+01
17	8.215	2.693E+03	3.825E+01	1.040E+03	1.478E+01
18	8.440	3.143E+03	4.199E+01	1.214E+03	1.622E+01
19	8.665	4.279E+03	6.209E+01	1.653E+03	2.399E+01
20	8.890	4.968E+03	6.829E+01	1.919E+03	2.638E+01
21	9.115	6.688E+03	1.077E+02	2.584E+03	4.161E+01
22	9.340	5.207E+03	6.977E+01	2.012E+03	2.695E+01
23	9.565	6.438E+03	9.955E+01	2.487E+03	3.846E+01
24	9.790	5.942E+03	7.334E+01	2.295E+03	2.833E+01
25	10.015	7.595E+03	9.294E+01	2.934E+03	3.590E+01
26	10.240	9.227E+03	2.078E+02	3.565E+03	8.028E+01
27	10.465	1.004E+04	1.658E+02	3.879E+03	6.405E+01
28	10.690	1.353E+04	1.167E+02	5.227E+03	4.508E+01
29	10.915	9.195E+03	1.402E+02	3.552E+03	5.416E+01
30	11.140	1.118E+04	2.114E+02	4.319E+03	8.167E+01
31	11.365	1.435E+04	5.092E+02	5.544E+03	1.967E+02
32	11.590	1.252E+04	3.588E+02	4.837E+03	1.386E+02

The dark current was found to change also after passages of the SAA. The change of the dark current is presently only approximately taken into account in the data reduction and will be further refined in the next *MIRS* calibration release. The uncertainty in the dark current estimate affects the absolute flux of the surface brightness. Table 9 lists the current estimate of the uncertainty due to the dark current.

4.3. Other anomalies

The signals showed anomalies immediately following a reset and the data within 2.048 s after the reset were not used in the present data reduction. We noticed that the dark current and responsivity was slightly higher in the beginning phase of the observations, originating from a change in detector temperature compared with later in the mission. We also noticed that ^3He condensation of the FIRP refrigerator and passages of the moon changed the temperature of the *MIRS* and thus affected the dark current and responsivity. However these effects are relatively small (less than 5%) and are not included in the current calibration.

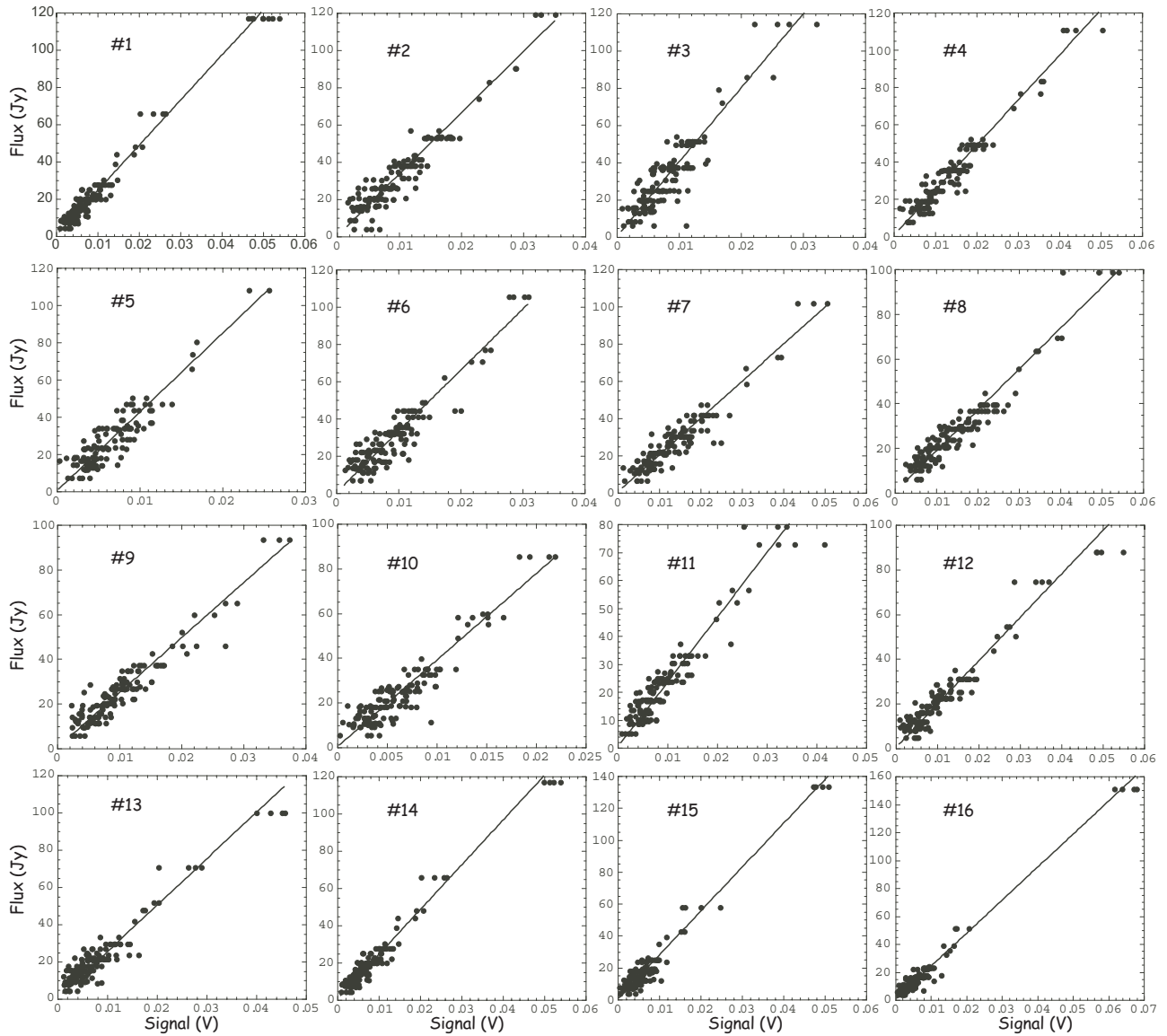


Figure 4. Flux to signal plots for the standard star observations

5. POINT SOURCE EXTRACTION

The point source extraction of the *MIRS* data was carried out in three steps: creating an event list, deriving the flux of each event, and averaging the fluxes of the same object. Each procedure is described in the following.

The original *MIRS* data were the integrated signals. This dataset is called the BDM (Binary Dumped *MIRS*) data. During the creation of the BDM dataset, the cosmic ray hits were examined and corrected (despiking). The hit rate of high-energy particles was also calculated, from which the location of the SAA was estimated and the hit rate map was created. In most cases it is easier to look at the differentiated signals rather than the integrated signals. The DIF (Differentiated) dataset were prepared by 5-point weighted differentiation of the BDM data for this purpose.

The event detections of the *MIRS* data were made from the DIF dataset. The data during the calibration sequences and SAA passages were not used in the event detection process. The data with the moon avoidance

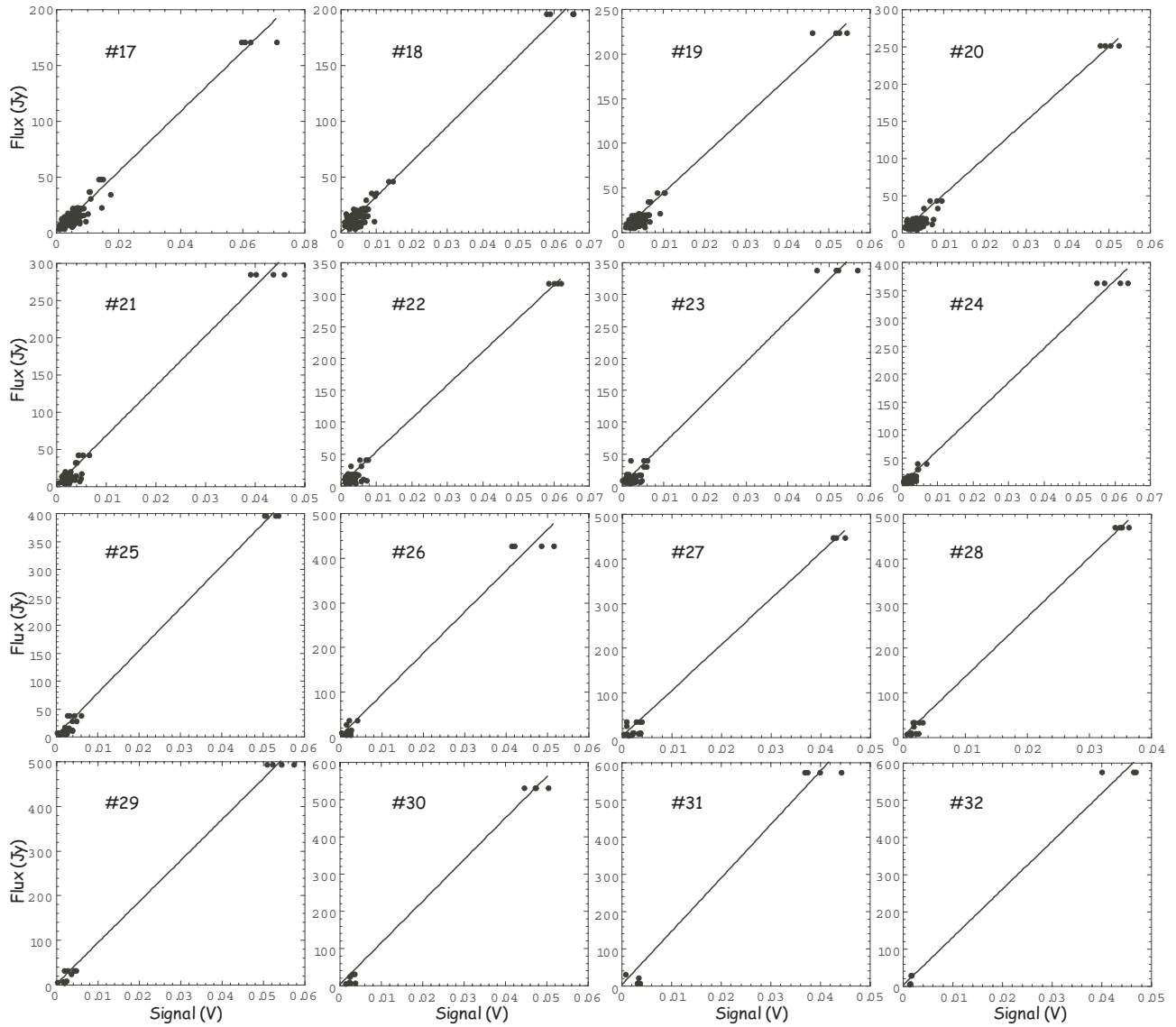


Figure 4. (continued)

angle less than 10 degrees were also not processed because of the possible contamination by strong light from the moon. The event detection was made basically with a Zero-Sum Square-Wave Filter (ZSSWF).¹¹ In addition, bright signals relative to the background noise were also registered. These signals were further examined and spurious signals due to the high-energy particle hits, which had not been corrected in despiking the BDM dataset, were rejected. The rejection was made primarily based on the width of the event in the time frame as well as in the spectral frame since cosmic ray hits generally affected only one detector for one read, unlike a real source. The final selection parameters were adjusted with the local noise level and also the sampling rate (see section 2). This process finally provided the event list, which included the start, end, and weighted center of the event together with the rough estimate of the integrated signal. We had 10451 events detected by the present algorithm.

The calculation of the flux for each event was made with the BDM dataset. The background signal level was estimated by the fitting of linear lines before and after the event and the difference in the offset was registered

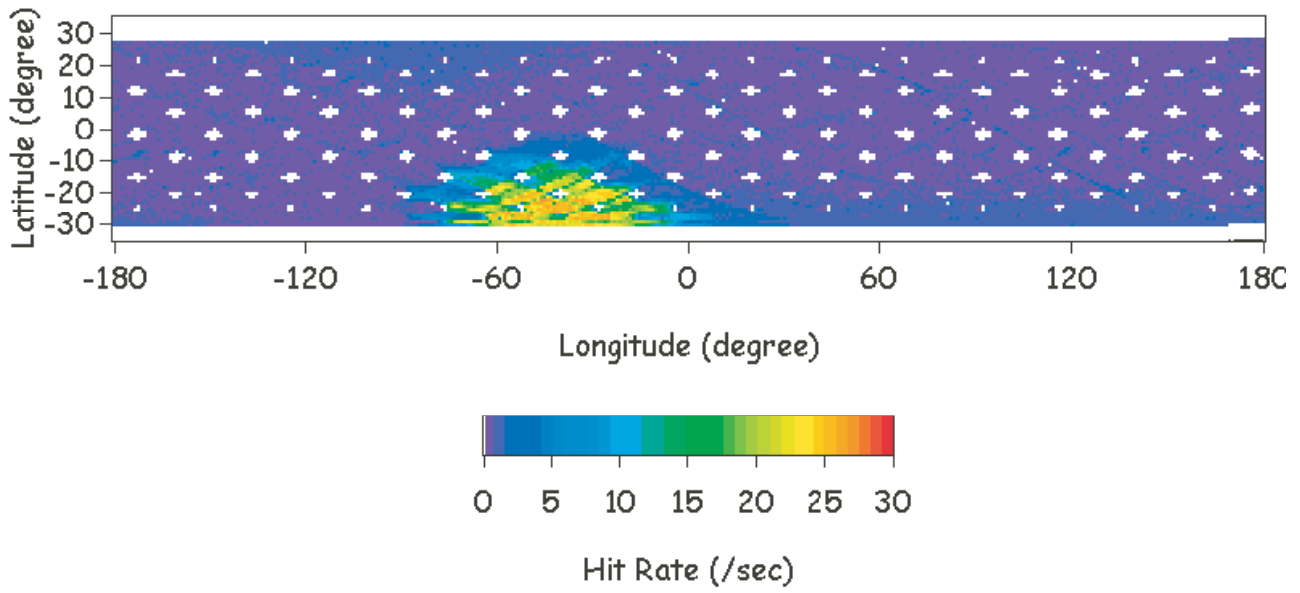


Figure 5. Energetic particle hit rate for the *MIRS* detectors. The white spots indicate those regions where the *IRTS* orbit did not pass that portion of the earth's surface.

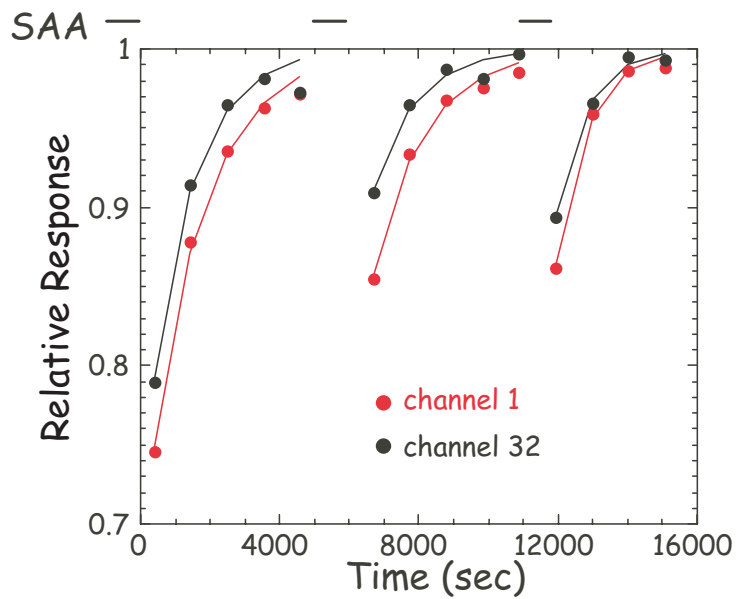


Figure 6. Variation in the relative response monitored by the calibration lamp after passages of the SAA for the shortest (red) and longest wavelength channels. The solid lines indicate the best fit lines of $R(t) = R_0[1 - A \exp(-t/\tau)]$ (see text). The bars at top indicate the SAA passage times.

Table 9. Uncertainty in the absolute surface brightness due to the present dark current estimate for one $8' \times 8'$ area of sky.

Channel Number	Uncertainty (MJy sr ⁻¹)	Channel Number	Uncertainty (MJy sr ⁻¹)	Channel Number	Uncertainty (MJy sr ⁻¹)	Channel Number	Uncertainty (MJy sr ⁻¹)
1	0.832	9	1.027	17	1.599	25	3.063
2	0.927	10	1.311	18	1.753	26	3.401
3	1.192	11	0.906	19	2.361	27	3.650
4	0.805	12	0.915	20	2.387	28	4.188
5	1.181	13	1.165	21	2.595	29	4.351
6	0.949	14	1.236	22	2.717	30	5.109
7	0.786	15	1.301	23	2.789	31	5.818
8	0.842	16	1.363	24	2.870	32	5.481

as the integrated signal. The area used for the background estimate on each side of a detection event was selected iteratively to provide the least noise in $(10 - 20) \times 1.024$ s length data. The obtained integrated signals were converted into flux units with the conversion factors listed in Table 8. In the flux estimates, the events for which the signals of more than a half of the channels were less than the noises of the background (3σ) were removed from the list. In this process the quality of the signals of the event was also examined. About a half of the events were removed because of the quality criteria. The remaining 4605 detection events were processed further.

Whether the individual events correspond to the same object or not was examined based on the positional coincidence at first and then the correlation in the spectrum and flux level was examined. The association of each event was made iteratively. The final search rectangle area was $3'$ (in-scan) \times $6'$ (cross-scan). The rms errors in the positional accuracy of the *MIRS* observations were estimated relative to the IRAS coordinate system to be about $1.5'$ (in-scan) and $2'$ (cross-scan). We had 2381 independent objects in the end. These include extended sources in addition to point sources.

Finally the fluxes of the events associated with the same object were co-added. Events with their fluxes deviating more than 30% from the average were removed from the co-add. Also in the averaging process, the channels with the large fluxes relative to the neighboring channels were marked as spikes. The noises of the averaged spectrum were calculated as a root mean square of the individual event noises and the scatter among the events. In most cases, the latter dominates in the flux uncertainty. Note that this uncertainty includes the uncertainty due to the location within the aperture.

6. COMPARISON WITH OTHER OBSERVATIONS

6.1. Point sources

Figure 7 shows some examples of comparison of the *MIRS* spectra with other observations for point sources. Since bright objects in the mid-infrared region are mostly variable stars, it is not very straightforward to make a direct comparison. Figure 7a shows the spectra of ω Cap taken by *MIRS* and the calibration template.⁸ ω Cap is one of the bright standard stars used for the calibration of the *MIRS*. The difference thus indicates the uncertainty in the *MIRS* calibration. Figures 7b and c compare the *MIRS* spectra with those taken by ISO/SWS. The *MIRS* spectrum of DY Dra is in good agreement with the SWS spectrum, while that of U Cam shows an appreciable difference. Both stars are carbon stars and thus variables. Figure 7d plots the *MIRS* spectrum of X Hor with that of the IRAS LRS spectrum.

6.2. Diffuse emission

Figure 8 shows the comparison of the *MIRS* diffuse data with the COBE/DIRBE data in high Galactic latitude regions. The DIRBE data were extracted from the weekly averaged sky maps that had solar elongation angles

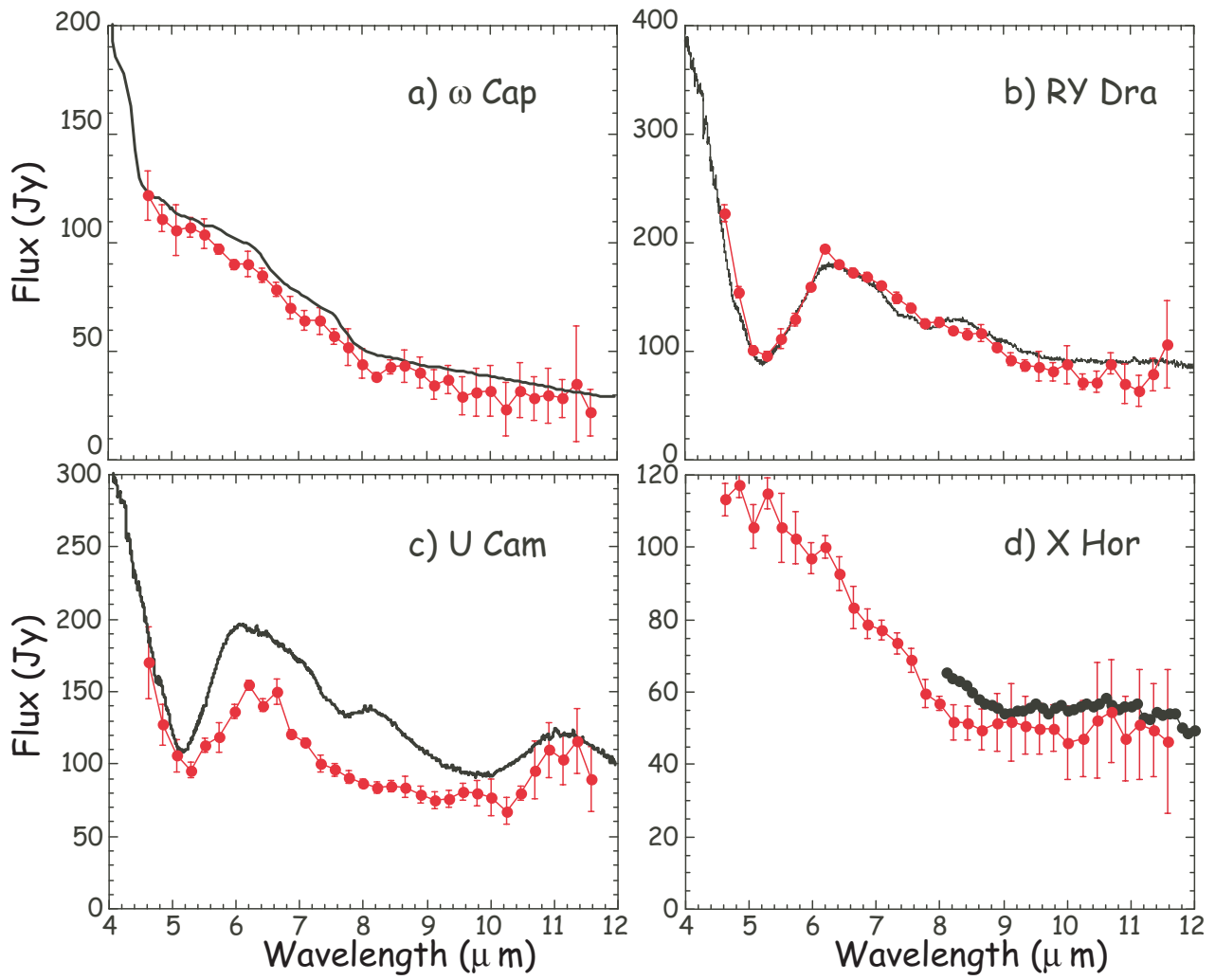


Figure 7. Comparison of the *MIRS* spectra with other observations. a) ω Cap, b) RY Dra, c) U Cam, and d) X Hor. Red lines with error bars indicate the *MIRS* spectra. Black lines indicate those by ISO/SWS (a, b, and c) or by IRAS LRS (d).

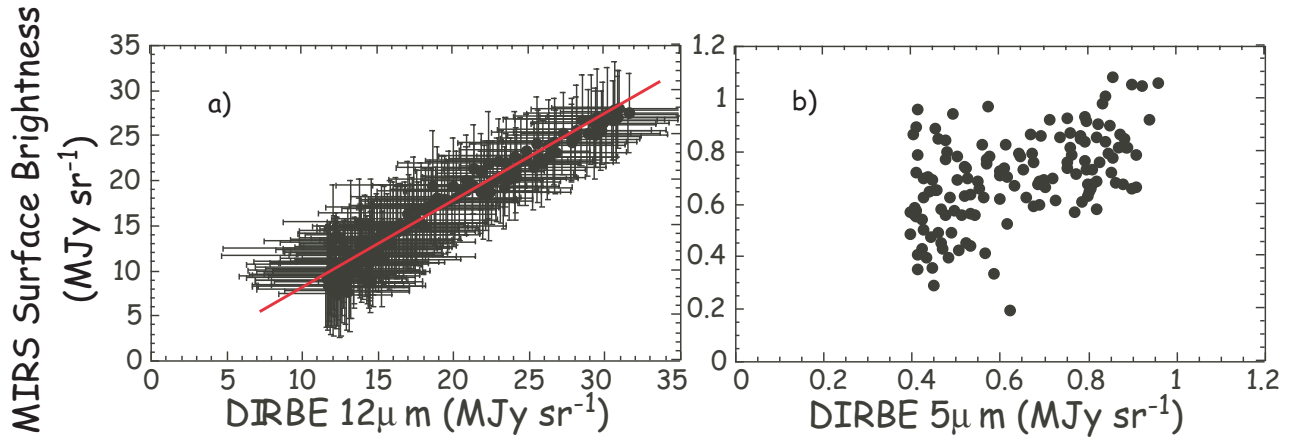


Figure 8. Comparison of the *MIRS* data with COBE/DIRBE intensity in high Galactic latitude regions. a) The average of #30–32 channels of the *MIRS* against DIRBE $12\ \mu\text{m}$. The solid line indicates the least-square fit result. b) The average of #2 and #3 of the *MIRS* against DIRBE $5\ \mu\text{m}$ intensity. Error bars are large and not shown.

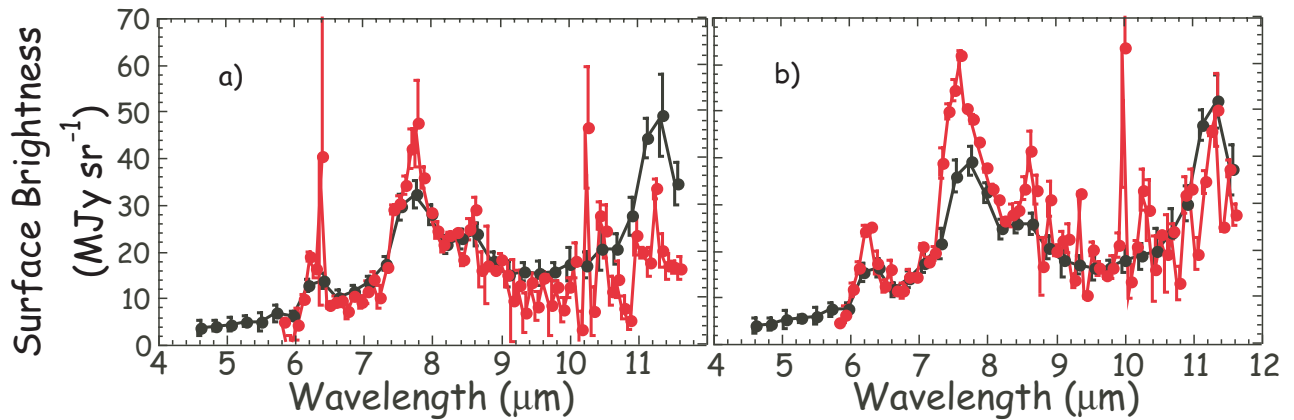


Figure 9. Comparison of the *MIRS* spectra (black lines) with PHT-S spectra (red lines) for the diffuse Galactic radiation at two positions near the Galactic plane: a) at $(l, b) = (50.^\circ74, 0.^\circ59)$ and b) $(l, b) = (51.^\circ09, -0.^\circ04)$.

and an observation season close to the *IRTS* observations. The *MIRS* data were averaged over the corresponding DIRBE field of view ($0.^\circ7$). Figure 8a indicates the plot of the average of the surface brightness of *MIRS* channel 30–32 against the COBE/DIRBE $12\ \mu\text{m}$ surface brightness. A least-squares fit gives $[\text{MIRS intensity (MJy sr}^{-1})] = (0.96 \pm 0.02)[\text{DIRBE } 12\ \mu\text{m}] - (1.6 \pm 0.33)$. Taking account of the fact that the DIRBE spectral band went longer than $12\ \mu\text{m}$ and the DIRBE aperture was much larger than that of the *MIRS*, the agreement is good. The difference in the zero level is within the estimated accuracy (Table 9). Figure 8b shows a comparison of the average of *MIRS* channels 2 and 3 with the DIRBE $5\ \mu\text{m}$ intensity. Because of the low sky brightness at $5\ \mu\text{m}$, the plot shows a large scatter, but the agreement is reasonable.

Figure 9 shows a comparison of the *MIRS* spectra with those taken by ISO/PHT-S at two positions in the W51 region. Although the *MIRS* data were extracted from positions the same as those of the PHT-S observations, the difference in the size of the aperture (PHT-S has a $24''$ square aperture) makes direct comparison difficult. At the first position the PHT-S intensity is fainter in the longer wavelengths, while it is larger around the $7.7\ \mu\text{m}$ at the second position. Possible small-scale variations may account for the difference. Taking account of the difference in the aperture size, the *MIRS* spectra are in fair agreement with the PHT-S data.

7. DATA PRODUCTS

The presently available data product of the *MIRS* observations is the *MIRS* Point Source Catalog (MIRSPSC). It contains the mid-infrared spectra of 536 sources. It consists of the list of the sources MIRSPSC.dat and the spectra of the sources MIRSName.spa, where MIRSName is the name of the source in the source list (R.A. and Dec. of the source position). The format of these files is shown Table 10. The point source extraction process is described in section 5. The MIRSName is defined based on the *MIRS* detection position (B1950) to allow direct comparison with the IRAS names. The *MIRS* position is, however, given in the J2000.0 coordinates. The quality flag is defined based on the number of channels that have 'good' data. The quality of the data of each channel is evaluated as 'bad' if the signal is negative, not available because of errors in the data processing, or associated with a large uncertainty ($> 0.025 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ or $\text{S/N} < 3$) or large background noise. Otherwise it is defined as 'good'. The quality flag is defined as 0 (bad) if $N_b > 6$, 1 if $6 \geq N_b > 4$ or $4 \geq N_b > 2$ and the average S/N is less than 3, 2 if $4 \geq N_b > 2$ or the average S/N is less than 3, and 3 (good) otherwise, where N_b is the number of 'bad' channels. Associations with IRAS sources (NI) were searched for within a circle of $8'$ radius. The first 11 lines of MIRSName.spa contain a digest of the information in the MIRSSPC.dat. The parameter SPK in the spectrum file (MIRSName.spa) indicates the information on the despiking corrections applied to the spectrum, defined as 0 if no despiking was applied, 1 if despiking was applied, -1 if the data were not reliable, and -2 if the flux could not be determined.

The dataset of the diffuse emission is yet to be released. They will consist of the FITS files of each channel of the observed sky. The time sequential data (BDM and DIF) are also planned to be released in the future.

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Table 10. Format of the *MIRS* point source catalog dataset

<i>MIRS</i> Point Source Catalog List (MIRSPSC.dat)				
Start	Byte	Format	Name	Description
The first line contains the header information.				
	1	10A	MIRS Name	R.A. (5 bytes) and Dec (5 bytes) of the MIRS position
	11	1A	blank	
	12	16A	Position	<i>MIRS</i> position in format of 01h23.4m +56d78' (J2000.0)
	28	2F6.1	<i>l</i> and <i>b</i>	Galactic coordinates in degree
	40	I3	ND	Number of events used for the co-add
	43	1A	blank	
	44	1A	C	Spectral classification ¹²
	45	1A	blank	
	46	1A	A	Positional accuracy. g: < 2', m: < 5', and b:< 30'
	47	F8.2	F_b1	Average flux of channels 1 to 8 in Jy
	55	F8.2	F_b2	Average flux of channels 9 to 16 in Jy
	63	F8.2	F_b3	Average flux of channels 17 to 24 in Jy
	71	F8.2	F_b4	Average flux of channels 25 to 32 in Jy
	79	1B	blank	
	80	4I1	Quality flag	One for each band (F_b*). 3: good, 2: O.K. 1: inaccurate (see text)
	84	I2	NI	Number of nearby IRAS sources brighter than 5Jy at 12 μ m within 8'.
	86	1	blank	
	87	10A	IRAS Name	
	97	F7.1	F12	12 μ m IRAS flux in Jy
	104	F6.2	DR	Distance to the brightest nearby IRAS source in arcminute.
	110	A3	LRS	IRAS LRS index
<i>MIRS</i> Point Source Spectrum File (MIRSName.spa)				
The first eleven lines contain the MIRS PSC information				
Line	Content			
1	Catalog name, version, and creation date and time			
2	Blank line			
3	Description of line 4			
4	MIRS Name, Positions Number, ND, C, A			
5	Blank line			
6	Description of line 7			
7	Four average fluxes and quality flag			
8	Blank line			
9	Description of line 10			
10	IRAS Name, 12 μ m IRAS flux, dr, LRS			
11	Blank line			
Lines 12 and 13 contain the column information after line 14. From line 14 the following data are stored per line.				
Start	Byte	Format	Name	Description and unit
	1	F8.3	λ	Wavelength in μ m.
	9	E11.3	F	Flux in Jy
	20	E11.3	E	Uncertainty in flux in Jy
	33	E11.3	B	Background flux in Jy per beam
	44	E11.3	BE	Uncertainty in background flux in per beam
	55	I3	SPK	Information of despiking (see text)