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Unbiased large spectroscopic surveys of galaxies selected by SPICA using dust bands

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Abstract

The mid-infrared (IR) range contains many spectral features associated with large molecules and dust grains such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and silicates. These are usually very strong compared to fine-structure gas lines, and thus valuable in studying the spectral properties of faint distant galaxies. In this paper, we evaluate the capability of low-resolution mid-IR spectroscopic surveys of galaxies that could be performed by SPICA. The surveys are designed to address the question how star formation and black hole accretion activities evolved over cosmic time through spectral diagnostics of the physical conditions of the interstellar/circumnuclear media in galaxies. On the basis of results obtained with *Herschel* far-IR photometric surveys of distant galaxies and *Spitzer* and AKARI near- to mid-IR spectroscopic observations of nearby galaxies, we estimate the numbers of the galaxies at redshift $z > 0.5$, which are expected to be detected in the PAH features or dust continuum by a wide (10 deg²) or deep (1 deg²) blind survey, both for a given observation time of 600 hours. As by-products of the wide blind survey, we also expect to detect debris disks, through the mid-IR excess above the photospheric emission of nearby main-sequence stars, and we estimate their number. We demonstrate that the SPICA mid-IR surveys will efficiently provide us with unprecedentedly large spectral samples, which can be studied further in the far-IR with SPICA.

1

Keywords: galaxies: evolution – galaxies: star-formation – galaxies: active – infrared: galaxies – infrared: ISM – methods: observational

Preface

The following set of papers describe in detail the science goals of the future Space Infrared telescope for Cosmology and Astrophysics (SPICA). The SPICA satellite will employ a 2.5-m telescope, actively cooled to around 6 K, and a suite of mid- to far-IR spectrometers and photometric cameras, equipped with state of the art detectors. In particular the SPICA Far Infrared Instrument (SAFARI) will be a grating spectrograph with low ($R = 300$) and medium ($R \simeq 3000\text{--}11000$) resolution observing modes instantaneously covering the 35–230 μm wavelength range. The SPICA Mid-Infrared Instrument (SMI) will have three operating modes: a large field of view ($12' \times 10'$) low-resolution 17–36 μm spectroscopic ($R \sim 50\text{--}120$) and photometric camera at 34 μm , a medium resolution ($R \simeq 2000$) grating spectrometer covering wavelengths of 18–36 μm and a high-resolution echelle module ($R \simeq 28000$) for the 12–18 μm domain. A large field of view ($80'' \times 80''$), three channel, (110 μm , 220 μm and 350 μm) polarimetric camera will also be part of the instrument complement. These articles will focus on some of the major scientific questions that the SPICA mission aims to address, more details about the mission and instruments can be found in Roelfsema et al. (2017).

1 Introduction

One of the biggest questions in current astrophysical research is how star formation and black hole accretion activities evolved throughout cosmic history. In order to answer the question, we need efficient methods to study the spectral properties of a large sample of galaxies in a systematic way, and thereby trace not only those activities over cosmic time but also the profound relationship between the two phenomena through spectral diagnostics of the physical conditions of the interstellar/circumnuclear media in galaxies. It is particularly important to cover the peak phases of the two phenomena, which occur in the redshift range of $z = 1\text{--}3$ (Madau & Dickinson 2014), and that redshift range corresponds to the cosmic time where dust extinction is most severe, making any UV, optical and near-infrared (IR) observations prone to large systematic errors which render the results highly unreliable. X-rays are useful for detecting AGN, but can miss the population of Compton-thick AGN. The mid- to far-IR spectral range contains an enormous number of ionic, atomic and molecular lines and dust features as spectral diagnostic tools (e.g., Spinoglio & Malkan 1992). Hence IR spectroscopic surveys from space are crucial.

More specifically, in the mid-IR range, there are many important spectral bands of dust particles

and very large molecules such as silicates, carbonaceous grains, and ices. Among them, emission features due to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are ubiquitously observed from photo-dissociation regions (PDRs), which are widely distributed around star-forming regions in a galaxy (e.g., Hollenbach & Tielens 1999). The PAH emission is also detected from the diffuse interstellar medium. Their emission features are detected not only from many nearby galaxies (e.g., Smith et al. 2007) but also from distant galaxies up to redshift $z \sim 4$ (Yan et al. 2007; Sajina et al. 2012; Riechers et al. 2014; Kirkpatrick et al. 2015). PAHs are believed to be the most important heating agents of gas in PDRs (e.g., Weingartner & Draine 2001), and thus their emissions are crucial probes to study the interstellar media associated with star-formation activity. In particular, PAH spectral features at 3.3, 6.2, 7.7, 8.6, 11.3, 12.7 and 17 μm , which are attributed to C-C stretching and C-H bending modes, are notably strong compared to fine-structure gas lines for star-forming galaxies, though PAH spectral features are relatively broad. Hence they are powerful tools to determine the redshifts of faint distant galaxies, and can also trace star-formation activity since PAH features are characteristic of PDRs (e.g., Lutz et al. 2008; Teplitz et al. 2007; Takagi et al. 2010; Bonato et al. 2015; Shipley et al. 2016).

The PAH features are also useful to estimate the relative contribution of an active galactic nucleus (AGN) and the star formation component to the total IR luminosity L_{IR} of a galaxy; the emission from PAHs is expected to be suppressed by photo-dissociation of PAHs due to the hard UV and X-ray radiation field from the AGN, while the mid-IR continuum emission is enhanced because of heating of circumnuclear dust by the same radiation (Oyabu et al. 2011; Lacy et al. 2013). Therefore the equivalent widths of the PAH features enable us to roughly estimate the star-formation contribution to the total L_{IR} of a galaxy (Moorwood 1986; Roche et al. 1991; Genzel et al. 1998; Armus et al. 2007; Imanishi et al. 2007, 2008, 2010; Veilleux et al. 2009; Nardini et al. 2008, 2009, 2010; Pope et al. 2008; Menéndez-Delmestre et al. 2009; Coppin et al. 2010; Stierwalt et al. 2013, 2014), and more reliably estimate it when they are normalized with other spectral indicators (such as H_2 or $[\text{NeII}]$ 12.8 μm line fluxes) or the slope of the IR continuum (Tommasin et al. 2010). This approach is complementary to the one that uses spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting (e.g., Gruppioni et al. 2016; Delvecchio et al. 2014). Although the PAH features are bright and readily identified, it is also known that their interband ratios can vary from galaxy to galaxy to some extent, mainly depending on their ionization states and/or size distributions which reflect the interstellar conditions (e.g., Allamandola et al. 1989; Joblin et al. 1994). Typical examples in the nearby uni-

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verse are PAHs in early-type galaxies, where the PAH 6.2 and 7.7 μm features are significantly weaker than the PAH 11.3 μm feature (Kaneda et al. 2005, 2008; Panuzzo et al. 2011). The profiles of the PAH features, such as peak positions, widths and relative strengths of plateau components, might also vary (e.g., Tielens 2008), providing us with information on the properties of the interstellar medium in a galaxy (e.g., aromatic/aliphatic ratios). In addition to the variations of the PAH features, complications from metallicity may be a serious issue, especially when we discuss galaxies at high redshift; the abundance of PAHs relative to dust is known to decrease significantly at low metallicities (Engelbracht et al. 2008).

The strong silicate features at 9.7 and 18 μm are often detected from a galaxy as either absorption or emission features. Similarly to the PAH features, the silicate bands provide us with information not only on the amount of silicate dust, but also on its properties such as size distributions, crystallinity, and the degree of processing (e.g., porosity, Fe/Mg, olivine/pyroxene; Henning 2010; Xie et al. 2017). In particular the silicate features are the cornerstone of the AGN torus paradigm. Their profiles range from moderate emission, usually but not exclusively, in type 1 AGN, to deep absorption in the most dust-obscured AGN. The strength of the silicate feature is indicative of the optical depth of the hot dust heated by the active nucleus, and the relative strength between the features at 9.7 and 18 μm provides information on the distribution of the dust, as a smooth or clumpy medium (Hatziminaoglou et al. 2015). Furthermore the combined information provided by the PAH and silicate features allows for an almost unbiased classification of objects into starburst- and AGN-dominated in the mid-IR (Spoon et al. 2007; Hernán-Caballero & Hatziminaoglou 2011). Above all, both PAH and silicate features in the mid-IR are not mere tools to estimate star-formation rates and AGN contribution in a galaxy, but also important probes to study the physics governing the interstellar/circumnuclear media in a galaxy. The potential of those dust features as spectral diagnostics, however, is still not completely developed even in the nearby universe, much less at high redshift.

SPICA (SPace Infrared Telescope for Cosmology and Astrophysics), a 2.5-m large cryogenic telescope in space, will provide unprecedented high spectroscopic sensitivities with continuous wavelength coverage from the mid- to the far-IR (Roelfsema in prep.; Nakagawa et al. 2014). In particular an extremely low IR background achieved thanks to its primary mirror cooled down to ~ 8 K, is essential to study broad spectral features such as dust bands from faint objects. SMI (SPICA Mid-infrared Instrument; Kaneda et al. 2016) is one of the two focal-plane scientific instruments planned for SPICA. SMI is the Japanese-led instru-

ment proposed and managed by a university consortium, designed to provide a longer wavelength coverage and higher spectral mapping efficiency (i.e., higher spectral survey speed) compared to JWST (James Webb Space Telescope), in addition to high-resolution spectroscopic capability. In this paper, we focus on the scientific potential of unbiased large spectroscopic surveys with SMI. On the other hand, Gruppioni et al. (2017) highlight the potential of large photometric surveys with SMI; they also describe the general scientific values of SPICA mid-IR survey datasets to reveal the evolution of the dust-obscured star-formation and AGN activity in galaxies since the re-ionization epoch at $z \sim 7$. We plan to perform follow-up spectroscopy with the SPICA far-IR instrument, SAFARI, based on the results of the SMI surveys, which is essential to complete our IR spectroscopic studies of the evolutions of galaxies and materials therein.

Throughout this paper, we adopt the flat universe with the following cosmological parameters: Hubble constant, $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, density parameter, $\Omega_M = 0.3$, and cosmological constant, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$.

2 SPICA Mid-infrared Instrument (SMI) for large surveys

SMI has the following four channels in the mid-IR: spectroscopic functions for low-resolution (LR), mid-resolution (MR) and high-resolution (HR) spectroscopy, and a photometric function for broad-band imaging (CAM). The main design driver for SMI/LR and /CAM is the ability to carry out large surveys, especially of PAH spectra (Wada et al. 2017); a pioneering PAH spectral survey was performed by Bertincourt et al. (2009) with *Spitzer*/IRS. SMI/LR is a multi-slit prism spectrometer system with a wide field-of-view covered by 4 long slits of 10' in length and 3.7'' in width, thus enabling low-resolution ($R = 50\text{--}120$) spectroscopic surveys with continuous coverage of the wavelength range of 17–36 μm . In the SMI/LR system, a 10' \times 12' slit viewer camera (SMI/CAM) is implemented to accurately determine the positions of the slits on the sky for pointing reconstruction in creating spectral maps. SMI/CAM adopts an optical bandpass (30–37 μm) filter at a central wavelength of 34 μm and thus provides 34 μm broad-band images with a field of view of 10' \times 12' excluding the positions of the 4 slits. The design of the slit viewer in SMI/LR is based on the step-scan mode strategy implemented for large surveys. SMI/LR would produce a spectral map of 10' \times 12' area as a minimum field unit for a spatial scan with 90 steps (1 step length $\sim 2''$, i.e., half a slit width). Figure 1 explains the concept of the SMI/LR spectral mapping method; the multi-slit spectrometer LR and the slit viewer CAM are operated simultaneously, pro-

viding multi-object low-resolution spectra at 17–36 μm and broad-band deep images at 34 μm , respectively.

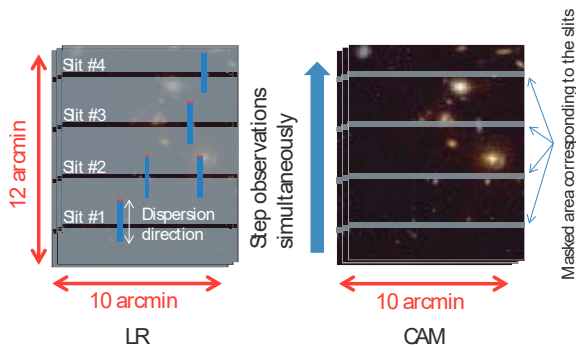


Figure 1. Schematic images of the SMI/LR multi-slit spectroscopic survey with the SMI/CAM slit viewer for pointing reconstruction in creating low-resolution spectral maps. A spatial scan with 90 steps produces a spectral map of $10' \times 12'$ area.

3 Survey strategy

As reference surveys, we consider two blind spectroscopic surveys with SMI/LR: i) a wide survey of a 10 deg^2 area aimed at covering various galaxy environments across the cosmic large-scale structure, including (proto-)clusters of galaxies, as well as serendipitously detecting rare luminous galaxies; and ii) a deep survey of a 1 deg^2 area that will cover a wide range of L_{IR} down to those of ordinary star-forming galaxies (i.e., star-formation main-sequence galaxies; Elbaz et al. 2011) at redshift $z \sim 3$. Table 1 summarizes the parameters of these reference surveys, where the total observation time is assumed to be 600 hours in both cases. 600 hours is chosen to fit the time allocation plan based on the reference mission scenario for SPICA (Roelfsema et al. in prep.). The two surveys can be combined by any appropriate ratio while the total time is kept to be the same. For each pointing of the spatial scan, we take into account a 20 s stabilization time of SPICA as an overhead. To determine the on-source time, we multiplied the exposure time per step by a factor of 1.5, considering the overlap between each field-of-view by half a slit width. Most of the popular extragalactic survey fields have enough visibility for the assumed observational time of 600 hours (see the sky visibility for SPICA in Figure 2). Hence the whole areas of 10 deg^2 and 1 deg^2 can be covered either contiguously or separately in principle, but a contiguous mapping would be one of our key advantages over JWST to enhance the ability to perform clustering analyses.

The estimation of the survey spectral sensitivity is based on the latest specifications of SMI/LR, e.g., 5σ ; 1-hour continuum sensitivities of 25 and 60 μJy at 20 and 30 μm , respectively (Sakon et al. 2016). SMI/CAM has a 5σ ; 1-hour sensitivity of 13 μJy ; the imaging data obtained simultaneously for the wide and deep surveys have the detection limits of 11 and 3 μJy , respectively. Scientifically, SMI/LR spectral data are particularly useful to study star-forming galaxies with the PAH features, while SMI/CAM imaging data are useful to probe dusty AGN by combining other wavelength data as well as the SMI/LR data themselves. As shown below, the SMI/LR surveys will provide so many ($\sim 10^5$) PAH spectra of galaxies that we can statistically examine PAH band variations as spectral diagnostics. Technically, given that the absolute flux in the 34 μm band is well calibrated, the spectral data with SMI/LR can be calibrated relative to SMI/CAM at 34 μm as an anchoring point.

The detection limits of the SMI/CAM imaging data are comparable to or less than the confusion limit for SPICA’s 2.5-m diameter telescope (9 μJy at 34 μm ; Gruppioni et al. 2017). It will be possible to recover fluxes even three times lower than the confusion limit by taking advantage of ancillary data at other wavelengths (preparatory and/or follow-up observations) that will allow us to precisely constrain the position. On the other hand, the SMI/LR spectral data have continuum detection limits of 380 and 110 μJy at 30 μm for the wide and deep surveys, respectively, and thus the confusion makes only very small ($< 20\%$) contributions to the underlying continuum in estimating the equivalent widths of dust features. As shown below, in the case of the SMI/LR deep survey, the population density of the detected galaxies reaches 2×10^{-2} per beam ($3.7''$), which indicates that 2% of the galaxies may be blended with another detected galaxy under the assumption that galaxies are uniformly distributed. From the data affected by the blending, it will be possible to extract the PAH spectrum of each galaxy by using the difference in their redshifts, but it will be difficult to recover their continuum components.

It should be noted that, in terms of the limiting flux density for SMI/CAM, the wide and deep surveys are almost equivalent to, and thus consistent with, the Deep Survey (DS) and the Ultra-Deep Survey (UDS) described in Gruppioni et al. (2017), respectively. For the 100 deg^2 Shallow Survey (SS) proposed in Gruppioni et al. (2017), we plan to conduct additional dedicated photometric surveys using only SMI/CAM, since the spatial step scan for SMI/LR would require an exposure time of ~ 0.2 s which is too short for the detectors to be operated.

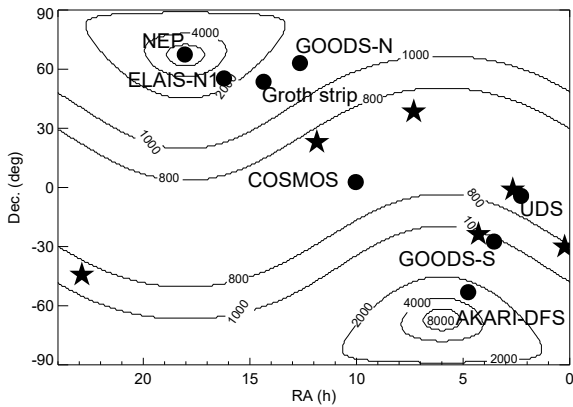


Figure 2. Sky visibility contours of SPICA in units of hours per year. Circles identify popular extragalactic survey fields, NEP (North Ecliptic Pole; [Houck et al. 1988](#); [Matsuhara et al. 2006](#)), ELAIS-N1 (European Large Area ISO Survey; [Oliver et al. 2000](#)), Groth strip ([Vogt et al. 2005](#)), GOODS-N/S (Great Observatories Origins Deep Survey; [Dickinson et al. 2003](#)), COSMOS (Cosmic Evolution Survey; [Scoville et al. 2007](#)), UDS (Ultra Deep Survey; [Galametz et al. 2013](#)), and AKARI-DFS (AKARI Deep Field South; [Matsuura et al. 2011](#); [Baronchelli et al. 2016](#)). Stars indicate the Hubble Space Telescope Frontier Fields ([Lotz et al. 2017](#)), which are known to contain high-magnification gravitational lensing clusters of galaxies. We assume that SPICA can observe a ± 8 degree zone along a great circle perpendicular to the solar vector.

Table 1 Survey parameters

Parameters	Wide	Deep
Survey area (deg ²)	10	1
Number of fields (10' × 12' as a unit)	300	30
Time per field w/o overheads (hours)	1.45	18.85
Total time incl. overheads (hours)	600	600
On-source time (sec)	90	1170

4 Measurement of PAH and dust emission fluxes

We first estimate the limiting fluxes of the PAH features, based on the current specifications of SMI/LR ([Kaneda et al. 2016](#); [Sakon et al. 2016](#)). In the rest frame, we adopt the approximate band widths ($\Delta\lambda$) of 0.08, 0.3, 0.9, 0.4, and 1.4 μm for the PAH features at 3.3, 6.2, 7.7, 11.3, and 17 μm , respectively ([Draine & Li 2007](#)). In the observed frame, the band widths as well as the central wavelengths of the PAH features change with redshift (Figure 3); from the SMI/LR continuum sensitivities, their limiting fluxes in one hour (5σ) are calculated to be 8.2×10^{-17} , 1.2×10^{-16} , 1.8×10^{-16} , 1.0×10^{-16} , and 1.5×10^{-16} erg/s/cm² at 20 μm , while they are 1.3×10^{-16} , 1.9×10^{-16} , 2.9×10^{-16} , $1.6 \times$

10^{-16} , and 2.4×10^{-16} erg/s/cm² at 30 μm . Thus the limiting PAH fluxes vary with redshift by a factor of 1.6 within a range of the redshift where the central wavelength of the corresponding PAH feature is observed at 20 μm or 30 μm . For simplicity, we adopt the average of the above two fluxes as the one-hour limiting flux f_{limit} for each PAH feature in the following calculation (i.e., $f_{\text{limit}} = 1.1 \times 10^{-16}$, 1.5×10^{-16} , 2.4×10^{-16} , 1.3×10^{-16} , and 2.0×10^{-16} erg/s/cm² for the PAH 3.3, 6.2, 7.7, 11.3, and 17 μm features, respectively).

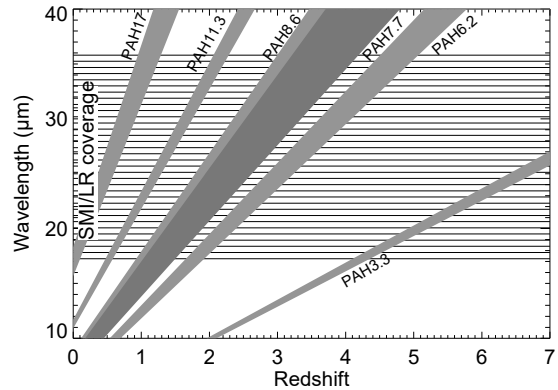


Figure 3. Observed wavelengths of the PAH features as a function of redshift. The striped area indicates the wavelength range covered by SMI/LR.

For pure AGN, we assume that the PAH emission is faint and non-detectable ([Moorwood 1986](#); [Roche et al. 1991](#)); in order to estimate the numbers of the AGN expected to be detected in the SMI spectral surveys, we may be able to utilize the silicate emission features ([Hao et al. 2005](#); [Sturm et al. 2005](#)). However, unlike PAH, the silicate features can be in either emission or absorption (or both), and also their intrinsic strengths relative to L_{IR} are known to be highly variable from object to object ([Hatziminaoglou et al. 2015](#); [Xie et al. 2017](#)). Instead we use 6 μm continuum emission of hot dust which is typical of AGN just for the purpose of quantitative estimation; the silicate features themselves would be scientifically important to further characterize AGN. To convert the rest-frame 6 μm AGN continuum to that at the observed wavelength, we assume that νF_{ν} is constant. This assumption is reasonable for type 1 AGN because their dust continua are relatively flat around 10–30 μm , exhibiting a broad peak in this range ([Shang et al. 2011](#)), and still acceptable for type 2 AGN because of similarity in continuum shapes at ~ 3 –30 μm between type 1 and 2 quasars except for the silicate and PAH features ([Hiner et al. 2009](#)). Similar to the limiting PAH fluxes, from the SMI/LR and /CAM continuum sensitivities, the one-hour limiting fluxes (5σ) for

hot dust emission (νF_ν) are 3.7×10^{-15} erg/s/cm² at 20 μm and 6.0×10^{-15} erg/s/cm² at 30 μm for SMI/LR, while they are 1.1×10^{-15} erg/s/cm² for SMI/CAM at 34 μm . For SMI/LR, we again adopt the averages of the two fluxes as the one-hour limiting flux f_{limit} for AGN hot dust emission.

Since pure star-forming galaxies or pure AGN are somewhat extreme cases, we also consider a mixture of them. In the following calculation, we define the three types of galaxies, SF(Star Formation)100%, AGN100% galaxies, and SF50%+AGN50% galaxies. The last type corresponds to a galaxy where a half of L_{IR} is powered by star-formation activity while the other half is attributed to AGN activity. We consider their detections on the basis of the PAH features or the hot dust continuum emission, when we refer to them as star-forming galaxies (or PAH galaxies as defined below) or AGN, respectively.

For the wide and deep surveys with SMI/LR and /CAM, f_{limit} is scaled with the square root of the on-source exposure time (Table 1), since the SMI/LR sensitivity is limited by background photon noise. To convert f_{limit} to the limiting IR luminosity of a galaxy, $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$, we use the following equation:

$$L_{\text{IR,limit}} = 4\pi D_L(z)^2 \left(\frac{L_{\text{IR}}}{L_{\text{PAH or hot dust}}} \right) f_{\text{limit}}, \quad (1)$$

where $D_L(z)$ is the luminosity distance. To simplify the calculation, we assume that the luminosity of each of the PAH features (L_{PAH}) and the hot dust continuum emission ($L_{\text{hot dust}}$) is proportional to L_{IR} . (In reality, their relative strengths, especially PAH interband ratios, are expected to vary depending on the properties of the interstellar medium in a galaxy, which is also to be studied by SPICA.) The adopted PAH and the monochromatic continuum strengths at 6 μm relative to L_{IR} (i.e., proportionality coefficients) are summarized in Table 2, which are estimated from *Spitzer* and AKARI near-to mid-IR spectroscopic observations of nearby galaxies (Smith et al. 2007; Yamada et al. 2013; Nardini et al. 2009). For the intensities of the PAH 6.2, 7.7, 11.3, and 17 μm features in Smith et al. (2007), we utilized the spline-fitting result but not the result of spectral decomposition (i.e., we excluded the contribution of PAH plateau components), consistently with the above assumption on the widths of the PAH features. For the 6 μm continuum strength, we adopted the value averaged for AGN in nearby ultra-luminous IR galaxies with various geometries of AGN tori (Nardini et al. 2009). For SF50%+AGN50% galaxies, the relative strengths of the PAH features and the hot dust continuum are decreased by a factor of 2 from those of SF100% and AGN100% galaxies, respectively, as shown in Table 2.

The limiting IR luminosities, $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$, are calculated as a function of redshift, z , for SF100%, SF50%+AGN50%, and AGN100% galaxies. Figure 4

Table 2 Strengths of the PAH feature and 6 μm continuum luminosity relative to the total IR luminosity for SF100%, AGN100%, and SF50%+AGN50% galaxies

	$\log(L_{\text{PAH or hot dust}}/L_{\text{IR}})$		
	SF100%	AGN100%	SF50%+ AGN50%
PAH 3.3 μm ¹	−3.0	—	−3.3
PAH 6.2 μm ²	−2.2	—	−2.5
PAH 7.7 μm ²	−1.9	—	−2.2
PAH 11.3 μm ²	−2.2	—	−2.5
PAH 17 μm ²	−2.2	—	−2.5
νL_ν at 6 μm ³	−1.9	−0.55	−0.83

¹ Yamada et al. (2013)

² Spline-fitting result in Smith et al. (2007)

³ Nardini et al. (2009)

shows the resultant $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$ for the wide and deep surveys, where $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$ for SF50%+AGN50% galaxies is based on the PAH features. The discontinuity in the plots is caused by appearance or disappearance of the corresponding PAH feature in the SMI/LR spectral range. Here we consider an edge margin of $\pm\Delta\lambda$ for inclusion of each PAH feature in the SMI/LR range of 17–36 μm . In the figure, from low to high redshift, the PAH 17, 11.3, 7.7, 6.2 and 3.3 μm features determine the behavior of $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$ as a function of z .

5 Expected results

5.1 Numbers of galaxies

The luminosity functions used in our calculation are based on those given in Gruppioni et al. (2013) with the *Herschel* far-IR surveys, where they define the five populations of spiral, starburst, SF-AGN, AGN1 and AGN2, and give the parameters of the luminosity functions for each population. We define the above three types as SF100% = 2/3 × (spiral + starburst + SF-AGN), AGN100% = 2/3 × (AGN1 + AGN2), and SF50%+AGN50% = 1/2 × (SF100% + AGN100%), so that the total numbers are conserved. Note that, by definition, our SF50%+AGN50% is closer to AGN2, while their SF-AGN has the IR luminosity dominated by SF (Gruppioni et al. 2013). As a result, we assume significantly more SF-AGN composite systems (i.e., 33% of the total) than suggested in Gruppioni et al. (2013) (e.g., ~15% at $z \sim 3$), which would give conservative values on the numbers of PAH galaxies in the calculation below. Figure 5 shows the luminosity functions thus derived for different redshift ranges. Above $z = 4$, we assume the same luminosity functions as those at $z = 3$ –4, since the parameters of the luminosity functions in Gruppioni et al. (2013) are not well constrained in that redshift range.

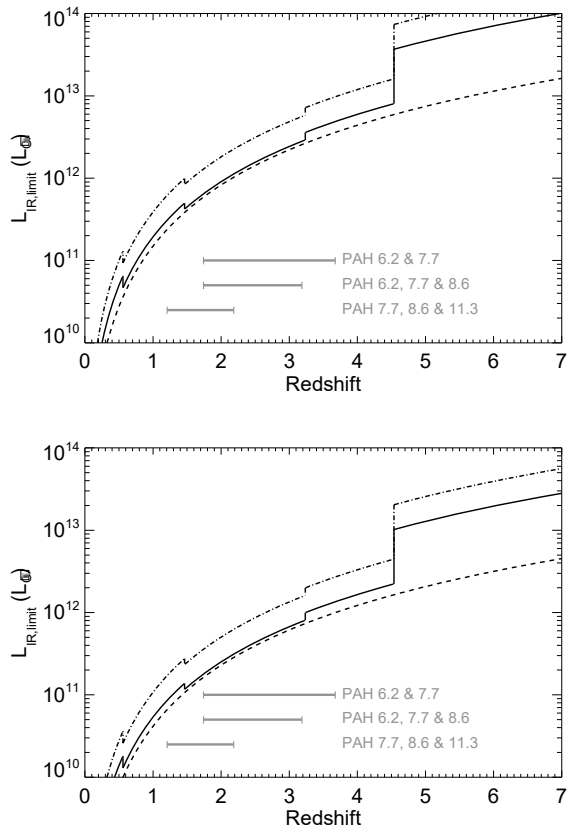


Figure 4. Limiting IR luminosities $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$ in Equation (1) for (top) the wide and (bottom) deep surveys, calculated as a function of redshift for the galaxies of SF100% (solid line), SF50%+AGN50% (dot-dashed line) and AGN100% (dashed line), while the horizontal bars show the redshift ranges where multiple major PAH features are available (i.e., their peaks are included).

The number of galaxies at redshifts between z_1 and z_2 with luminosity between L_1 and L_2 is derived as follows:

$$N = \Omega \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \int_{\log L_1}^{\log L_2} \Phi(z, L_{\text{IR}}) \frac{dV(z)}{dz d\Omega} d \log L_{\text{IR}} dz, \quad (2)$$

where Ω is the solid angle of the survey area (i.e., $\Omega = 3.05 \times 10^{-3}$ and 3.05×10^{-4} sr for the wide and deep surveys, respectively), $\Phi(z, L_{\text{IR}})$ is the luminosity function at redshift z and luminosity L_{IR} , and $dV(z)/dz d\Omega$ is the comoving volume in a redshift interval dz within a solid angle $d\Omega$. The comoving volume is calculated by adopting the flat universe with the cosmological parameters listed above. If L_1 is fainter than $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$ which is estimated in the previous section, we use $L_{\text{IR,limit}}$ instead of L_1 .

Tables 3 and 4 summarize the numbers of PAH galaxies expected to be detected per bin of the $L_{\text{IR}} - z$ plane for the SMI/LR wide and deep surveys, respectively.

Here we define the PAH galaxies as a sum of SF100% and SF50%+AGN50% galaxies, and show the contribution of the SF50%+AGN50% galaxies in the parentheses. Considering that typical variations of the PAH feature strengths relative to L_{IR} are $\sim \pm 30\%$ with 1σ for star-forming galaxies of a near-solar metallicity and in the absence of AGN (Smith et al. 2007), we estimate the effect of such variations by changing $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{PAH}}$ in Equation (1) by $\pm 30\%$, and find that the total numbers of PAH galaxies in Tables 3 and 4 can vary by $\sim 20\%$ at lower redshift to $\sim 40\%$ at higher redshift. Figure 6 shows the fractions of the PAH galaxies detected with two or three PAH features among those at 6.2, 7.7, 8.6, 11.3, 12.7 and 17 μm . As can be seen in the figure, a majority of the PAH galaxies are detected with multiple PAH features for $z \leq 3$, which is important in order to accurately determine the redshift (see Section 5.2).

In Figure 7, we evaluate the effects of systematic changes of the PAH feature strengths relative to L_{IR} . First we consider the fact that $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ decreases with L_{IR} for local ultra-luminous IR galaxies (ULIRGs; Imanishi et al. 2010; Yamada et al. 2013; Desai et al. 2007), while high- z ULIRGs tend to have higher L_{PAH} than local ULIRGs (e.g., Pope et al. 2008, 2013). Using the $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}} - L_{\text{IR}}$ relationships at $z = 0$ and $z = 2$ given in Shipley et al. (2016), we assume the following three cases for the evolution with redshift, namely the low- z and high- z relationships change at (1) $z = 0.5$, (2) 1.0 and (3) 1.5. Figure 7 (top) shows the results for the three cases, from which we find that the systematic changes of $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ as a function of L_{IR} and redshift do not significantly affect the numbers of PAH galaxies; most of the galaxies are not that IR-bright. Second we consider the fact that $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ decreases with metallicity (Engelbracht et al. 2008). Several works have reported that the metallicities of ULIRGs from the local universe to $z \sim 5$ are $Z = 0.5 - 1.5 Z_{\odot}$ (Rupke et al. 2008; Pereira-Santaella et al. 2017; Fadely et al. 2010; Wardlow et al. 2017; Nagao et al. 2012; Béthermin et al. 2016). LIRGs at $z \sim 2$, which have the stellar mass of $M_{\odot} > 10^{9.6} M_{\odot}$ (Daddi et al. 2007), are expected to have the metallicity of $Z > 0.5 Z_{\odot}$ from the mass-metallicity relation at $z = 2$ (Maiolino et al. 2008). Thus we assume three cases for metallicity, namely $Z = 0.8, 0.6,$ and $0.4 Z_{\odot}$. Figure 7 (bottom) shows the result for the effect of the metallicity in these cases, from which we find that the numbers of PAH galaxies can be reduced by a factor of 2–3. There are many other effects that can change $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$; for example, it might be harder for PAHs to survive if there is less dust shielding and the radiation field is stronger at high z . Nevertheless it should be noted that targets that are unique for SPICA are the dusty, obscured populations that are relatively rich with metals and dust.

On the other hand, Tables 5 and 6 summarize the numbers of AGN expected to be detected per bin of the $L_{\text{IR}} - z$ plane for the SMI/LR wide and deep surveys, respectively, where we define the AGN as a sum of AGN100% and SF50%+AGN50% galaxies. In the parentheses of the tables, we also show the numbers of the SF50%+AGN50% galaxies as AGN. Note that, to obtain the total numbers of galaxies, we add the values in the tables for the PAH galaxies and AGN, and then subtract the values in parentheses in the tables for the PAH galaxies. Finally Table 7 lists the numbers of AGN expected to be detected with SMI/CAM in the surveys.

The tables clearly show that a huge number of galaxies are foreseen to be detected in the SMI surveys. In particular, from Tables 3, 5 and 7, we find that the wide survey would produce $\sim 5 \times 10^4$ spectra of PAH galaxies at $z > 1$, among which $\sim 1.4 \times 10^4$ spectra would come from galaxies at $z = 2-4$, as well as $\sim 2 \times 10^4$ spectra of AGN at $z > 1$, while the slit viewer would detect more than 2×10^5 dusty AGN at $z > 1$. On the other hand, Tables 4 and 6 show that the deep survey reaches luminosity levels of so-called star-formation main sequence galaxies (e.g., $L_{\text{IR}} \sim 1 \times 10^{12} L_{\odot}$ at $z \sim 3$) with a fair margin. Thus, with the sample size and depth in the tables, we will be able not only to establish robust rest-frame mid-IR spectral samples as a function of z and L_{IR} , but also to examine PAH and silicate band variations as spectral diagnostics of the physical conditions in the star-forming regions and the nuclei of galaxies with the help of other wavelength spectral data.

5.2 Characterization of PAHs

We have created simulated SMI/LR PAH spectra in order to confirm the result obtained in the previous subsection, and also the applicability of the PAH features to determine the redshift and to characterize the PAHs in a galaxy. The model spectrum was taken from that of typical Galactic diffuse PAH emission (Draine & Li 2007) plus an M82-like continuum approximated by a power-law component. We assumed galaxies at redshift $z = 3$ with three levels of total IR luminosities, $L_{\text{IR}} = 1 \times 10^{12}$, 3×10^{12} , and $1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot}$. Then $L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ is determined and fixed according to the relation in Table 2, while $L_{\text{PAH}6.2}$ and $L_{\text{PAH}8.6}$ are allowed to vary by a factor of 3 relative to $L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$. The latter reflects a possible systematic difference in the properties of PAHs in galaxies at high- z when compared to those in the nearby universe as well as their intrinsic variations from galaxy to galaxy.

Figure 8 shows examples of the simulated spectra of SF100% and SF50%+AGN50% galaxies at $z = 3$ for the SMI/LR deep survey. As for the AGN continuum, we utilized an AGN spectral template (Polletta et al. 2007)

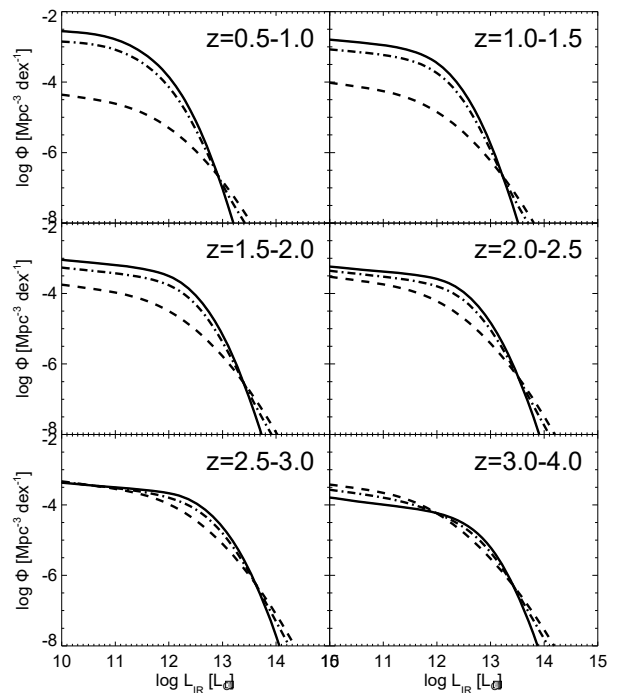


Figure 5. Luminosity functions for the galaxies of SF100% (solid line), SF50%+AGN50% (dot-dashed line) and AGN100% (dashed line), calculated for the parameters given in Gruppioni et al. (2013).

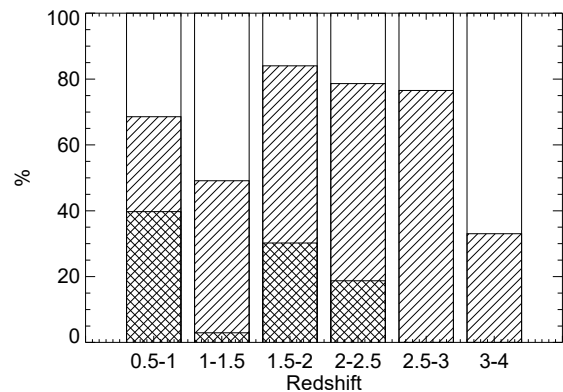


Figure 6. Fractions of the galaxies detected with 2 (stripe) and 3 PAH features (cross) for the wide survey.

and scaled the amplitude so that the IR luminosity integrated from 8 to 1000 μm reaches a specified value (i.e., $0.5 \times L_{\text{IR}}$). A Nyquist sampling for $R = 50$ resolution was adopted, adding white noise with amplitude based on the continuum sensitivity expected for the deep survey ($\sim 100 \mu\text{Jy}$, 5σ). In order to fit the spectra, we

Table 3 Numbers of the PAH galaxies (SF100% and SF50%+AGN50%) expected to be detected in the SMI/LR wide survey. The values in the parentheses are the numbers of SF50%+AGN50% galaxies.

$\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot})$	Redshift						
	0.5–1	1–1.5	1.5–2.0	2.0–2.5	2.5–3.0	3.0–4.0	> 4.0
13.00–	1 (1)	19 (9)	91 (38)	246 (101)	462 (193)	225 (99)	113 (36)
12.50–13.00	73 (27)	648 (231)	1592 (576)	2495 (934)	2707 (847)	682 (85)	79 (0)
12.25–12.50	321 (112)	1825 (631)	3009 (1068)	2784 (583)	1659 (0)	67 (0)	0 (0)
12.00–12.25	1138 (390)	4446 (1527)	4535 (974)	2241 (0)	110 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.75–12.00	2969 (1008)	7057 (1677)	3676 (50)	86 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.50–11.75	5980 (1968)	6496 (438)	406 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.00–11.50	16502 (2877)	2113 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
10.50–11.00	4773 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	31757 (6383)	22604 (4512)	13309 (2706)	7853 (1618)	4939 (1040)	975 (184)	192 (36)

Table 4 Same as Table 3, but for the deep survey.

$\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot})$	Redshift						
	0.5–1	1–1.5	1.5–2.0	2.0–2.5	2.5–3.0	3.0–4.0	> 4.0
13.00–	0 (0)	2 (1)	9 (4)	25 (10)	46 (19)	23 (10)	52 (18)
12.50–13.00	7 (3)	65 (23)	159 (58)	250 (93)	308 (122)	165 (70)	73 (25)
12.25–12.50	32 (11)	182 (63)	301 (107)	351 (131)	356 (144)	150 (42)	46 (0)
12.00–12.25	114 (39)	445 (153)	552 (196)	540 (204)	457 (167)	106 (10)	1 (0)
11.75–12.00	297 (101)	819 (281)	813 (290)	614 (182)	338 (10)	24 (0)	0 (0)
11.50–11.75	606 (205)	1225 (420)	933 (269)	422 (6)	49 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.00–11.50	2592 (874)	2754 (567)	826 (27)	48 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
10.50–11.00	3574 (804)	466 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
–10.50	1031 (20)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	8254 (2057)	5957 (1507)	3593 (951)	2249 (627)	1554 (462)	467 (133)	172 (44)

Table 5 Numbers of the AGNs (AGN100% and SF50%+AGN50%) expected to be detected in the SMI/LR wide survey. The values in the parentheses are the numbers of SF50%+AGN50% galaxies.

$\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot})$	Redshift						
	0–1	1–1.5	1.5–2.0	2.0–2.5	2.5–3.0	3.0–4.0	> 4.0
13.00–	2 (1)	15 (9)	60 (38)	157 (101)	310 (193)	185 (104)	310 (110)
12.50–13.00	37 (28)	276 (231)	710 (576)	1240 (934)	1639 (1054)	596 (195)	146 (5)
12.25–12.50	130 (114)	701 (631)	1264 (1068)	1270 (852)	694 (45)	84 (0)	0 (0)
12.00–12.25	434 (401)	1661 (1527)	1699 (1341)	551 (34)	89 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.75–12.00	1114 (1054)	2703 (2472)	576 (155)	30 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.50–11.75	2293 (2195)	1664 (1347)	56 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.00–11.50	6161 (5863)	143 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
10.50–11.00	4346 (4206)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
–10.50	2770 (2724)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	17288 (16585)	7162 (6217)	4365 (3178)	3248 (1921)	2732 (1293)	864 (299)	456 (116)

used PAHFIT (Smith et al. 2007), assuming a power-law continuum and an extinction curve with a screen configuration (Kemper et al. 2004). Free parameters are the normalizations of the PAH features, the normalization and the index of the power-law continuum, and the extinction. PAHFIT assumes that the PAH 7.7 μm and 8.6 μm features are the complexes consisting of 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8 μm sub-features and 8.3 and 8.6 μm sub-features, respectively. In both generating and fitting the

simulated spectra, we fixed the relative intensity ratios among the sub-features at typical values for each complex (Draine & Li 2007), but allowed the PAH 8.6 μm feature to vary with respect to the PAH 7.7 μm feature.

First we take results of spectral fitting for SF100% galaxies. We confirm that the redshift is determined with the accuracies of 2%, 0.7%, and 0.3% for galaxies with L_{IR} of 1×10^{12} , 3×10^{12} , and $1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot}$, respectively. Figure 9a shows a correlation plot between

Table 6 Same as Table 5, but for the deep survey.

$\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot})$	Redshift						
	0–1	1–1.5	1.5–2.0	2.0–2.5	2.5–3.0	3.0–4.0	> 4.0
13.00–	0 (0)	2 (1)	6 (4)	16 (10)	31 (19)	19 (10)	71 (36)
12.50–13.00	4 (3)	28 (23)	71 (58)	124 (93)	181 (122)	116 (70)	212 (92)
12.25–12.50	13 (11)	70 (63)	126 (107)	173 (131)	219 (144)	144 (77)	84 (10)
12.00–12.25	43 (40)	166 (153)	232 (196)	278 (204)	326 (199)	141 (25)	22 (0)
11.75–12.00	111 (105)	304 (281)	348 (290)	346 (232)	221 (35)	52 (0)	0 (0)
11.50–11.75	229 (219)	455 (420)	407 (322)	169 (26)	52 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
11.00–11.50	1022 (988)	982 (873)	199 (73)	29 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
10.50–11.00	1551 (1501)	66 (31)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
–10.50	1377 (1347)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	4351 (4215)	2072 (1844)	1389 (1049)	1134 (697)	1031 (519)	472 (183)	388 (139)

Table 7 Numbers of the AGNs (AGN100% and SF50%+AGN50%) expected to be detected with SMI/CAM in the wide survey. The values in the parentheses are those with SMI/CAM in the deep survey.

$\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot})$	Redshift						
	0–1	1–1.5	1.5–2.0	2.0–2.5	2.5–3.0	3.0–4.0	> 4.0
13.00–	2 (0)	15 (2)	60 (6)	157 (16)	310 (31)	185 (19)	782 (78)
12.50–13.00	37 (4)	276 (28)	710 (71)	1240 (124)	1808 (181)	1161 (116)	4901 (490)
12.25–12.50	130 (13)	701 (70)	1264 (126)	1727 (173)	2195 (219)	1537 (154)	6399 (649)
12.00–12.25	434 (43)	1661 (166)	2317 (232)	2775 (278)	3360 (336)	2616 (262)	9435 (1105)
11.75–12.00	1114 (111)	3035 (304)	3484 (348)	3867 (387)	4618 (462)	4081 (408)	10511 (1722)
11.50–11.75	2293 (229)	4553 (455)	4592 (459)	4916 (492)	5885 (589)	5889 (589)	8654 (2270)
11.00–11.50	10216 (1022)	13184 (1318)	12090 (1209)	12708 (1271)	14626 (1534)	12394 (1776)	4699 (4109)
10.50–11.00	19871 (1987)	17380 (1738)	13916 (1548)	9018 (1630)	4667 (1962)	1005 (2025)	0 (1073)
–10.50	69788 (11097)	14358 (4171)	2503 (2280)	117 (1427)	0 (841)	0 (278)	0 (0)
Total	103886 (14506)	55164 (8251)	40935 (6279)	36526 (5795)	37469 (6154)	28868 (5626)	45382 (11497)

the output (measured) and input (simulated) values of $L_{\text{PAH}} (\equiv L_{\text{PAH}6.2} + L_{\text{PAH}7.7} + L_{\text{PAH}8.6})$. From the figure, we find that L_{PAH} is determined with the accuracies of 13% (bias: 0.8%), 5% (1%), and 3% (0.3%) for galaxies with L_{IR} of 1×10^{12} , 3×10^{12} , and $1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot}$, respectively; here and hereafter the accuracy is defined by the standard deviation of the absolute values of the differences between the input and output divided by the input values, while the bias is the systematic difference between the input and output values. Hence the SMI/LR surveys can estimate the redshift very precisely, and also measure L_{PAH} of so-called main-sequence galaxies at $z = 3$ ($\sim 1 \times 10^{12} L_{\odot}$). Figures 9b and 9c show correlation plots between the input and output values of $L_{\text{PAH}6.2}/L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ and $L_{\text{PAH}8.6}/L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$, respectively. From the figure, we find that $L_{\text{PAH}6.2}/L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ is determined with the accuracies of 31% (bias: -0.8%), 9% (0.2%), and 4% (-0.3%), while $L_{\text{PAH}8.6}/L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ is determined with 47% (4.3%), 13% (1%), and 6% (-1%) for galaxies with L_{IR} of 1×10^{12} , 3×10^{12} , and $1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot}$, respectively. Thus the result also demonstrates applicability of those features to characterize PAHs in galaxies at $z \sim 3$.

For SF50%+AGN50% galaxies, the above accuracies are degraded to 3%, 0.8%, and 0.6% for the redshift, 19% (bias: 2%), 8% (1%), and 3% (0.5%) for

L_{PAH} , 43% (9%), 12% (-2%), and 4% (-0.4%) for $L_{\text{PAH}6.2}/L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$, 85% (18%), 24% (8%), and 8% (0.5%) for $L_{\text{PAH}8.6}/L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ for galaxies with L_{IR} of 1×10^{12} , 3×10^{12} , and $1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot}$, respectively. The degradation is caused by the decrease in $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ for SF50%+AGN50% galaxies by a factor of 2 from that for SF100% galaxies. Figure 10 shows a correlation plot for the PAH equivalent width values used to estimate the star-formation contribution to the total L_{IR} of a galaxy. We find that the accuracies of the equivalent widths are 34% (bias: -4%), 10% (-1%), and 4% (-0.1%) for the PAH 6.2 μm and 21% (1%), 7% (1%), and 3% (0.2%) for the PAH 7.7 μm features. Hence we can estimate the relative proportions of the AGN and star-formation contributions to L_{IR} in galaxies down to a luminosity level of $\sim 1 \times 10^{12} L_{\odot}$, although we need $L_{\text{IR}} > 3 \times 10^{12} L_{\odot}$ to characterize the PAH emission bands.

In the above cases, three PAH features are used for the redshift determination. Here we estimate the degradation of their accuracies as the number of PAH features decreases. In the SF100% case, if we use only two features (6.2 and 7.7 μm), the accuracies are degraded to 2%, 0.9%, and 0.3% for $L_{\text{IR}} = 1 \times 10^{12}$, 3×10^{12} , and $1 \times 10^{13} L_{\odot}$, respectively. If we use only one feature (6.2 μm), they are 3%, 1% and 0.5%. In the SF50%+AGN50% case, the accuracies are degraded to

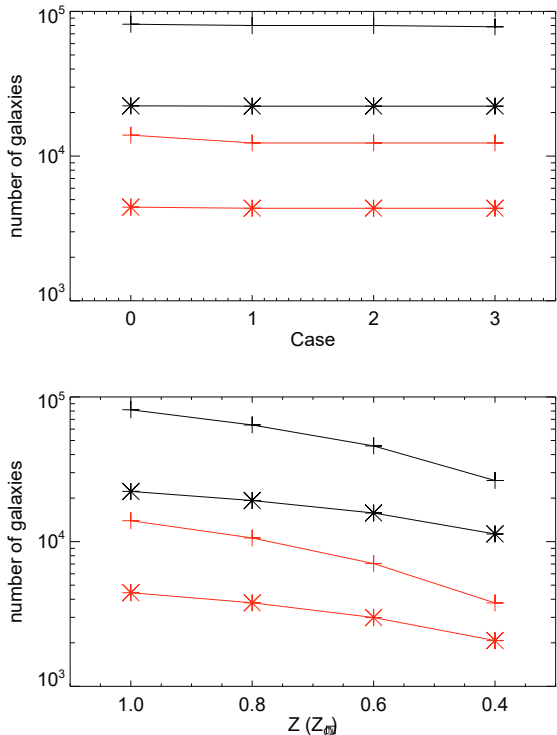


Figure 7. Effects of systematic changes of $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ as a function of (top) L_{IR} , redshift, and (bottom) metallicity on the total numbers of PAH galaxies for the wide (black pluses) and deep (black asterisks) surveys. Red symbols are those limited to $z > 2$. (Top) Cases 1–3 correspond to different assumptions on $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ as a function of L_{IR} and redshift (see text for detail), while Case 0 is for the constant $L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{IR}}$ assumption (i.e., Tables 3 and 4). (Bottom) The changes are calculated based on the metallicity dependence given in Engelbracht et al. (2008).

5, 1, and 0.7% in the case of two features, while they are 10, 2, and 0.8% in the case of one feature. Taking these accuracies and the result in Figure 6 into account, we estimate that the redshifts are determined with an accuracy of $\leq 2\%$ for 84% of the SF100% galaxies and 68% of the SF50%+AGN50% galaxies at $z = 2$ –4.

5.3 Synergies with SAFARI and future large facilities

The SMI blind surveys will provide us with unbiased, uniform, and statistically significant numbers of samples for follow-up spectroscopy with the SPICA far-IR instrument, SAFARI (and also SMI/MR or /HR, if necessary). Since the field-of-view of SAFARI is rather narrow (Pastor et al. 2016), the integrated survey strategy is important for defining unbiased studies. The spectral datasets obtained with SMI/LR will enable us to estimate redshifts, IR luminosities, and fractional

AGN luminosities of follow-up candidates, and thus to plan strategic observations with SAFARI. Then SAFARI would provide information on the properties of atomic and ionic gas in a galaxy based on fine-structure line diagnostics (e.g., [S III] 18, 33 μm , [O IV] 26 μm , [Si II] 35 μm , [O III] 52, 88 μm , and [N III] 57 μm) (Spinoglio et al. 2012, 2017; Fernández-Ontiveros et al. 2016), which is complementary to the information on dust features provided by SMI (e.g., PAHs, silicates).

Beyond $z = 1$, some of the PAH 6.2, 7.7, 11.3, and 17 μm features fall outside of the SMI range, but will be covered by SAFARI. Figures 11a, b, c, and d visualize such complementarity between SMI and SAFARI in detecting the PAH 6.2, 7.7, 11.3, and 17 μm features, respectively. The contour maps show the number densities of the PAH galaxies expected to be detected by the SMI/LR deep survey, while the color maps show those detectable with a SAFARI 1-hour pointing spectroscopy. From the figure, we can confirm that the SMI and SAFARI domains are connected smoothly to each other. Hence the integrated SAFARI and SMI observations allow us not only to detect the discrete PAH features but also to characterize the PAH emission in distant galaxies for the first time.

SMI provides high-redshift samples beyond $z = 4$ where the PAH 3.3 and 6.2 μm features are available at $z > 4.3$ and $z = 4$ –4.6, respectively, within the wavelength range of SMI/LR. For example, the expected number of galaxies beyond $z = 4$ is ~ 170 for the deep survey (see Table 4), most of which may be important targets to perform follow-up observations with SAFARI. In particular the PAH 3.3 μm feature (and possibly aliphatic sub-features at 3.4–3.6 μm) could be a very powerful probe of high-redshift dusty galaxies, because there are no upper limits on the coverage of redshift practically, and its intrinsic bandwidth matches very well the instrumental spectral resolution ($R = 50$ –120) of SMI/LR. It should be noted that, at $z > 5$, where the observed wavelength of the PAH 3.3 μm feature exceeds 20 μm , the $R = 50$ continuum sensitivity of SMI/LR surpasses that of JWST/MIRI (e.g., 3 and 10 times higher at 20 and 28 μm , respectively, according to Glasse et al. (2015)). However the PAH 3.3 μm feature is relatively weak as compared to the other PAH features (see Table 2), and therefore galaxies must be sufficiently IR-bright. Nevertheless, as shown in Figure 11e, our calculation indicates that we can expect to detect ~ 30 galaxies at $z = 4$ –7 in the PAH 3.3 μm feature, and even more if we consider gravitational-lensing effects (Egami et al. in prep.). Although the PAH 3.3 μm feature is relatively narrow, its profile is still resolved with SMI/LR, and thus even detecting a single feature may enable us to estimate the redshift (with the help of the comparably bright hydrogen recombination line Br α at 4.05 μm and possibly the sub-features at 3.4–3.6 μm and the H₂O ice feature at 3 μm .) Since SAFARI can

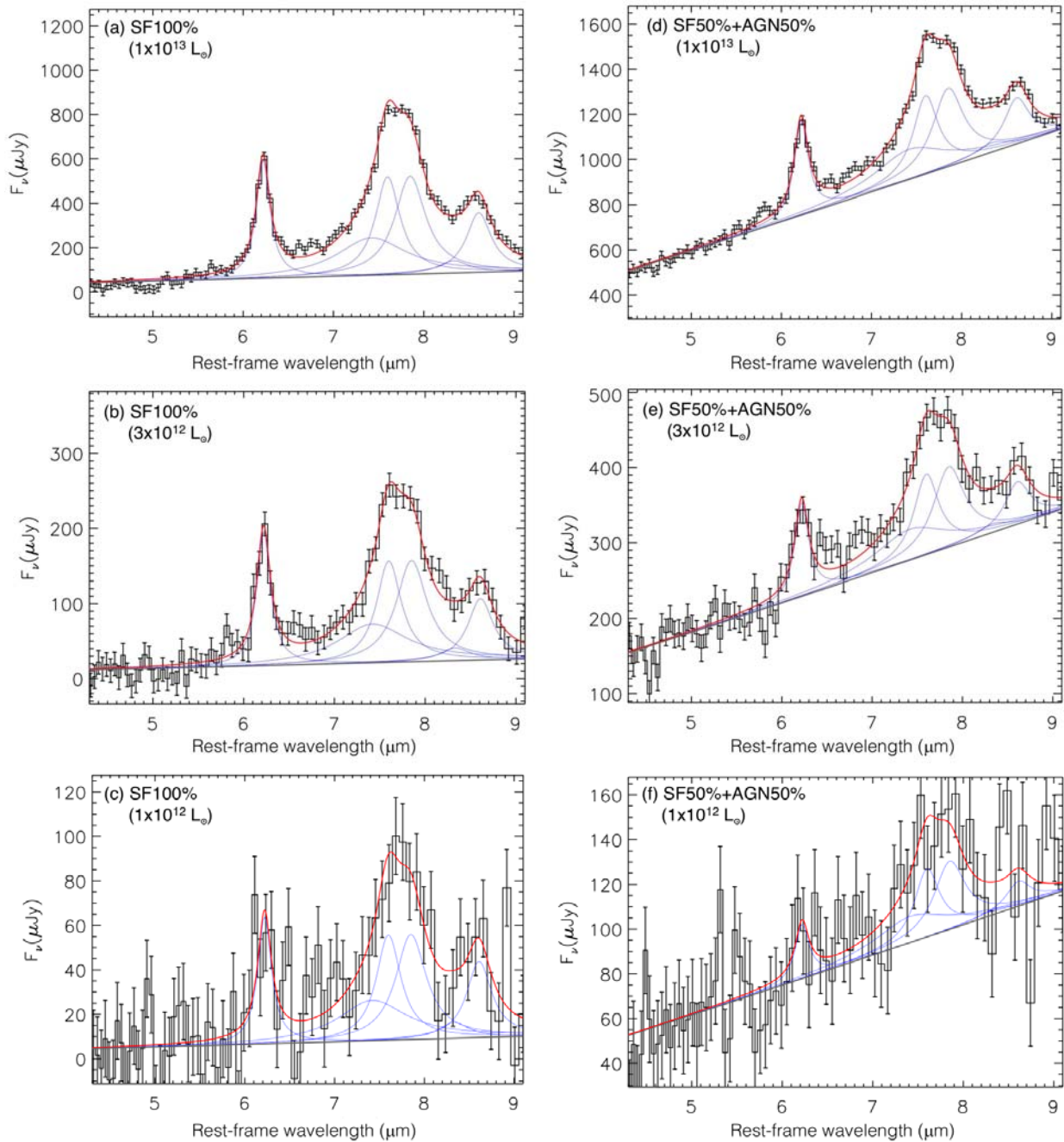
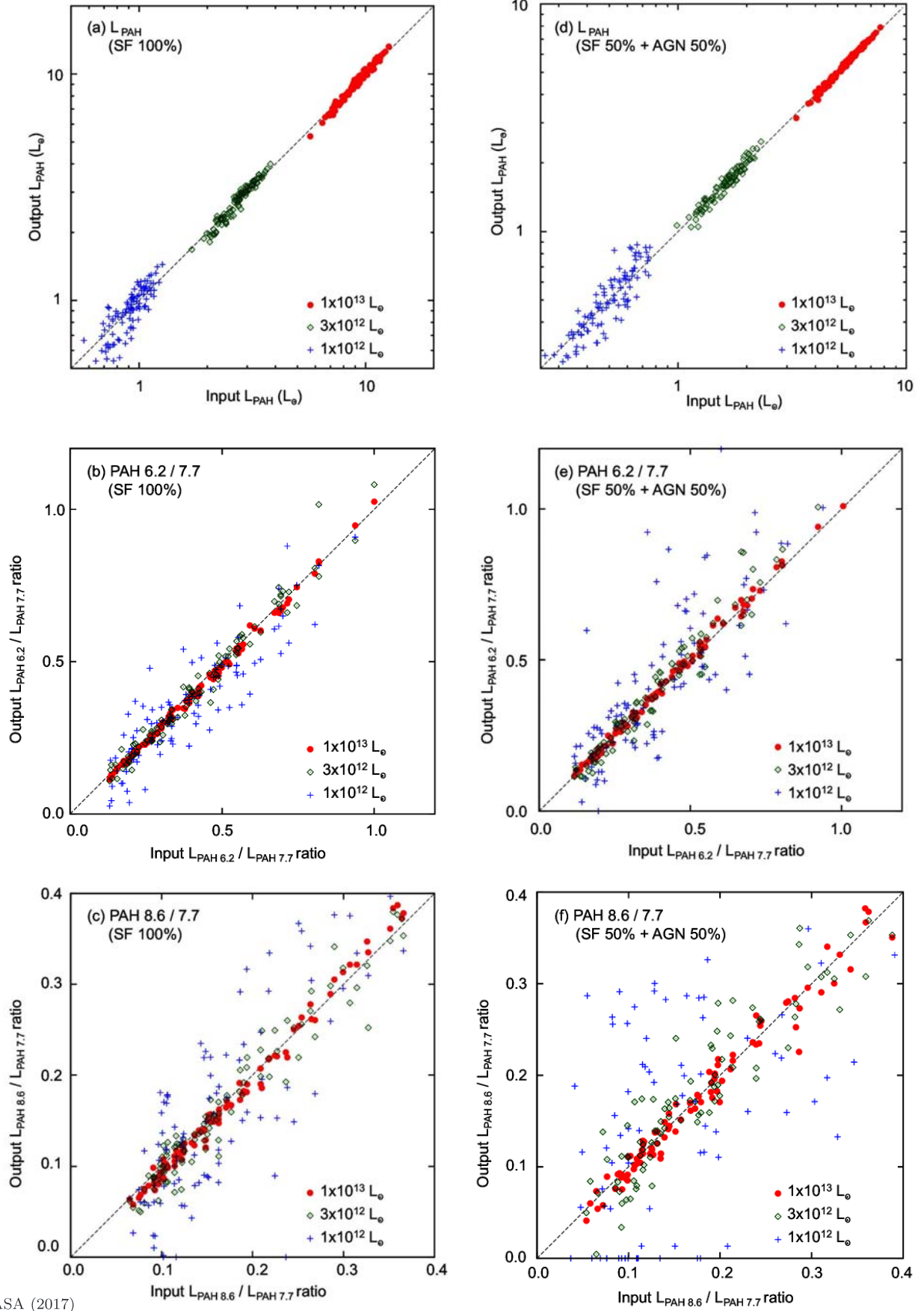


Figure 8. Simulated SMI/LR spectra of a galaxy at $z = 3$ for the deep survey, SF100% on the left and SF50%+AGN50% on the right-hand side with L_{IR} denoted in each panel. Solid curves indicate best-fit results with PAHFIT.

measure rest-frame mid-IR PAH features while ALMA (Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array) can measure dust continuum emission, follow-up observations of those targets with SAFARI and ALMA are of particular importance to study organic matter chemistry and dust physics in the early universe.

In the context of a study of PAHs, we can expect a strong synergy between JWST and SPICA; JWST can detect all near- and mid-IR features of PAHs in the nearby universe, while SPICA can access those except the $17 \mu\text{m}$ feature only at $z > 1$. JWST will be able to reveal detailed physics and chemistry of PAHs in the nearby universe and to establish the PAH fea-



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Figure 9. Correlation plots between output (measured) and input (simulated) values of (a, d) L_{PAH} , (b, e) $L_{\text{PAH}6.2} / L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ and (c, f) $L_{\text{PAH}8.6} / L_{\text{PAH}7.7}$ of galaxies at $z = 3$ for the deep survey, SF100% on the left and SF50%+AGN50% on the right-hand side. The dashed line in each panel corresponds to $y = x$.

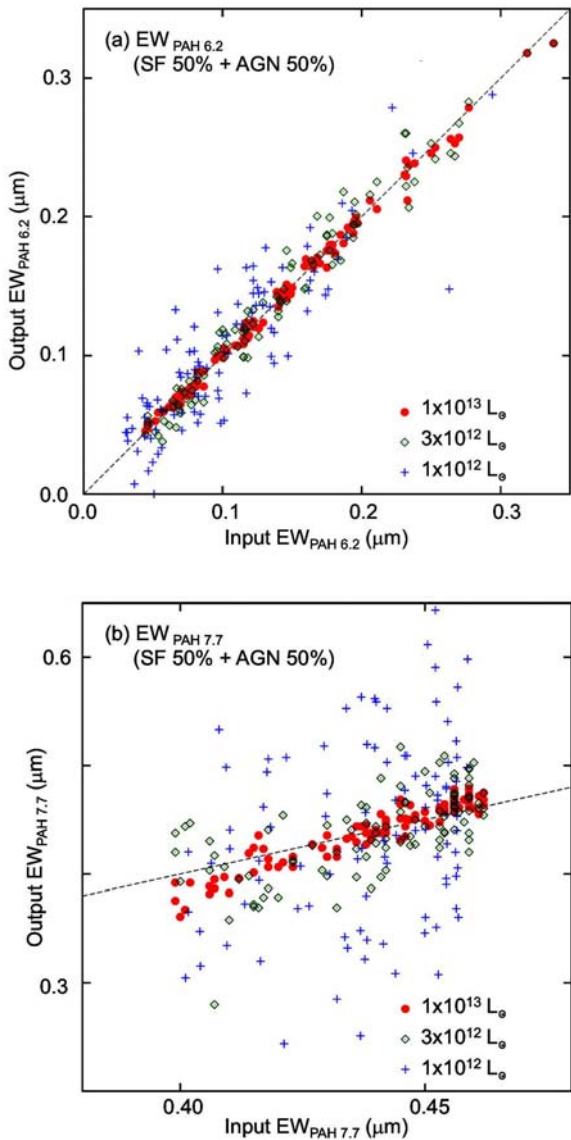


Figure 10. Correlation plots between output (measured) and input (simulated) values of (a) the PAH $6.2 \mu\text{m}$ and (b) $7.7 \mu\text{m}$ equivalent widths of SF50%+AGN50% galaxies at $z = 3$ for the deep survey. The dashed line in each panel corresponds to $y = x$.

tures as spectral tools. Then, that knowledge can be applied to studies of galaxies at high- z with SPICA. Hence the roles of JWST and SPICA are complementary to each other in studying PAHs in the near and far universe. On the other hand, in terms of dusty AGN, we can expect a strong synergy between *Athena* (Advanced Telescope for High ENergy Astrophysics) and SPICA. The wide field-of-view of *Athena* enables efficient surveys of classical AGN, including both types 1 and 2. There is compelling evidence that the fraction of

buried AGN increases with L_{IR} (Lee et al. 2012), and the SMI surveys are very sensitive to the buried AGN which *Athena* cannot easily detect due to heavy absorption (Grupponi et al. 2017). The strategy of deep X-ray follow-up observations of SMI-selected AGN at high redshift will work very efficiently, because X-ray spectra above rest-frame 10 keV will provide crucial information on the poorly-studied nuclear environments of obscured AGN (Stern et al. 2014; Piconcelli et al. 2015). Hence SPICA and *Athena* play roles complementary to each other in revealing contribution of both classical and buried AGN to L_{IR} .

6 Additional science

It should be noted that future cosmological surveys with SMI/LR would simultaneously provide an unbiased, statistically significant view on nearby objects like foreground stars and galaxies as well. Among them, the low-resolution spectra of debris disks in main-sequence stars will be one of the most important by-products to take advantage of the high spectral survey speed of SMI/LR. We estimate below the number of the debris disks expected to be detected by the SMI/LR wide survey.

First, based on the AKARI all-sky survey at $18 \mu\text{m}$ (Ishihara et al. 2010), we estimate that a total number of 1.1×10^4 F, G, and K-type main-sequence stars would be detected at $20 \mu\text{m}$ by the SMI/LR wide survey, considering the improvement in the sensitivity from AKARI to SPICA. Here we assume an isotropic distribution of stars with 400 pc in the height of the Galactic disk in the solar neighborhood (Siebert et al. 2003). AKARI detected debris disks of luminosity levels $\sim 1 \times 10^3$ times higher than that of our zodiacal cloud ($L_{\text{Zodi}} \simeq 1 \times 10^{-7} L_{\odot}$; Nesvorný et al. 2010) in an unbiased manner, and revealed that $\sim 10\%$ of the stars possess debris disks at that luminosity threshold (Ishihara et al. 2017). Then we estimate what fraction of the main-sequence stars detected in the SMI survey possess detectable debris disks, assuming a luminosity function of debris disks, which is unknown for faint disks and thus could be determined by SPICA.

Estimating the limiting flux density of dust emission from debris disks is not straightforward, because we have to consider the underlying photospheric continua of the central stars. As a rough estimation, we adopt the limiting flux density of $200 \mu\text{Jy}$ at $20 \mu\text{m}$, which is 10 times worse than the 5σ continuum sensitivity of SMI/LR in a low background; this flux density corresponds to the luminosity of a debris disk with L_{Zodi} at a distance of 10 pc for a 200 K blackbody continuum emission. Figure 12 shows the numbers of the debris disks estimated with the above limiting flux density under the assumption that the (cumulative) existence probability of debris disks with $> 1 \times 10^3 L_{\text{Zodi}}$ and $> 1 L_{\text{Zodi}}$ are

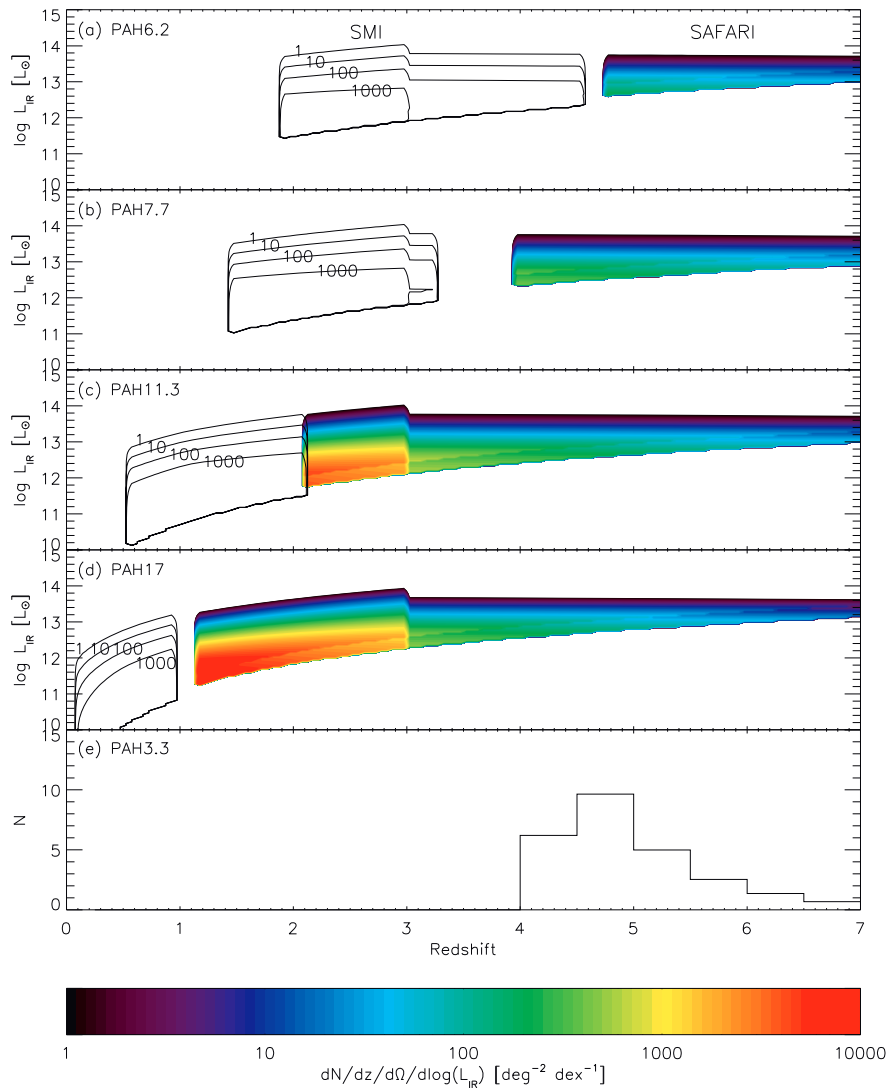


Figure 11. Number densities of PAH galaxies per unit redshift, per sq. deg., and per unit $d\log(L_{IR})$ detectable with SAFARI (colors) in 1-hour exposure using (a) the PAH 6.2, (b) 7.7, (c) 11.3, and (d) 17 μm features. The result of the SMI/LR deep survey is shown together with contours of 4 levels (1, 10, 100, 1000 per unit redshift, unit deg^2 , and unit $d\log(L_{IR})$). (e) Number of galaxies expected to be detected in the PAH 3.3 μm feature with SMI/LR in the deep survey.

10% (based on the AKARI results), and 100%, respectively. We interpolated the existence probability function between $1 L_{Z_{\text{odi}}}$ and $1 \times 10^3 L_{Z_{\text{odi}}}$ by two types of curves as shown in the lower panel of Figure 12, and counted the numbers of debris disks in the luminosity range of $1 L_{Z_{\text{odi}}}$ to $1 \times 10^4 L_{Z_{\text{odi}}}$. As a result, the total number is in the 1800–2600 range, depending on the types of the existence probability curves. The probability of signal blending with galaxies is very low; the number of galaxies expected to be detected with the above

limiting flux density is calculated to be about 2×10^{-4} per beam ($3.7''$) of SMI/LR in the wide survey.

Our simple calculation suggests that we can detect faint debris disks of 5–10 $L_{Z_{\text{odi}}}$ levels in principle. It is a significant step forward to statistically understanding the evolution of debris disks towards our zodiacal cloud analogues, with fainter and presumably more common disks than those in the previous studies (e.g., Chen et al. 2014). However, in order to detect such faint debris disks, we must determine the underlying stellar continuum with 0.1–1% calibration accuracy and stabil-

ity, which is in practice rather difficult. One possibility is to use different spectral shapes between the Rayleigh-Jeans stellar continuum and thermal dust emission, especially dust bands if present (e.g., silicate features; Fujiwara et al. 2010; Olofsson et al. 2012). Hence the SMI/LR wide survey could characterize the properties of many debris disks and potentially detect faint debris disks similar to our zodiacal cloud.

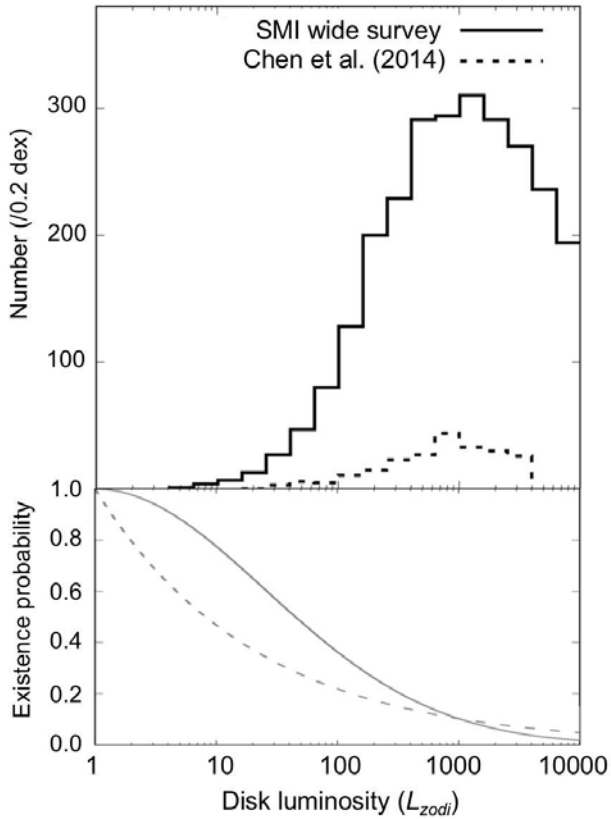


Figure 12. Numbers of the debris disks of F, G, and K-type main-sequence stars expected to be detected by the SMI/LR wide survey, which are estimated based on the result of the AKARI all-sky survey as a function of the disk luminosity. The *Spitzer* summary result is also shown for comparison (Chen et al. 2014). The lower panel shows the assumed existence probability curves of debris disks as a function of the disk luminosity, the solid one of which is used to obtain the result of the upper panel. The dashed curve is also considered to estimate the uncertainty of the result.

7 Summary

We have evaluated the capability of low-resolution mid-IR spectroscopic surveys of galaxies with SMI onboard SPICA. For instance, a wide survey of 10 deg² area in 600 hours would provide $\sim 5 \times 10^4$ PAH spectra from galaxies at $z > 1$, would detect more than 2×10^5 dusty AGN at 34 μm with the slit viewer, and at the same

time, is expected to obtain more than 1×10^4 spectra from main-sequence stars of F, G, and K types in the foreground and at least 1×10^3 debris disks among them. Thus the SMI/LR-CAM surveys are capable to efficiently provide us with unprecedented large spectral and photometric samples that would cover very nearby planet-forming stars to distant star-forming galaxies and active galactic nuclei especially in the unexplored 30–40 μm wavelength regime. These samples would be crucial as follow-up candidates to be further studied with SPICA on such major science topics as described in a series of the relevant papers in this volume (Spinoglio et al. 2017; Gonzalez-Alfonso et al. 2017; Fernández-Ontiveros et al. 2017; Gruppioni et al. 2017; van der Tak et al. 2017; Egami et al. 2017).

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