Guidelines for citations and acknowledgements in all publications based on ʻŌnohiʻula PFS general open-use (i.e. non-SSP) data

- Authors must appropriately cite one or more publications about the ʻŌnohiʻula PFS instrument and observations from the list below (which will be updated as new publications become available):
    - Naoyuki Tamura et al., "Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS) for Subaru Telescope: progressing final steps to science operation", SPIE 13096, 1309605 (2024)
    - Naoyuki Tamura et al., "Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS) for the Subaru Telescope: its start of the last development phase", SPIE 12184, 1218410 (2022)
    - Shiang-Yu Wang et al., "Prime focus spectrograph (PFS) for the Subaru Telescope: the prime focus instrument", SPIE 12184, 121846R (2022
    - Stephen A. Smee et al., "Performance of the near-infrared camera for the Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph", SPIE 12184, 121847L (2022)
    - Antonio Cesar de Oliveira et al., "Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS): fiber optical cable and connector system (FOCCoS) - integration", SPIE 12184, 1218474 (2022)
    - Neven Capler et al., "Prime focus spectrograph (PFS) for the Subaru Telescope: 2D modeling of the point spread function", SPIE 12184, 1218470 (2022)
    - Shiang-Yu Wang, "Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS): the metrology camera system", SPIE 11447 (2020)
    - Alain Schmitt, "AMAZED: Algorithm for Massive Automated Z Evaluation and Determination", ASPC 521, 398 (2019)
    - Hajime Sugai, "Prime Focus Spectrograph for the Subaru telescope: massively multiplexed optical and near-infrared fiber spectrograph", JATIS 1(3) 035001 (2015)
    - Masahiro Takada et al., “Extragalactic science, cosmology, and Galactic archaeology with the Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph", PASJ 66, R (2014)

- Authors must include the following text in Acknowledgement:

  The instrument ʻŌnohiʻula - Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS) including both hardware and software was developed by the PFS collaboration consisting of over 25 institutes across seven countries (in alphabetical order, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States), where the technical activities were conducted by (in alphabetical order) Academia Sinica Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics (Taiwan), California Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe in the University of Tokyo (Kavli IPMU), Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, Laboratório Nacional de Astrofísica (Brazil), Max-Planck-Institut für Astrophysik, Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ), Princeton University, and and Universidade de São Paulo under the oversight by Project Office hosted by Kavli IPMU (later NAOJ). There were also essential commitments from academic and industrial partners such as Durham University (United Kingdom) and and Bertin Technologies (France).

  This work is based (in part) on data collected at the Subaru Telescope, which is operated by the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan. We are honored and grateful for the opportunity of observing the Universe from Maunakea, which has the cultural, historical, and natural significance in Hawaii.

    - In addition, in case authors accessed PFS data through PFS Science Platform, the following text shall also be included:

We appreciate the development and operation of PFS Science Platform by Subaru Telescope and Astronomy Data Center at NAOJ which enables access to both PFS and HSC data and various analyses on the server side.

- In addition, authors are encouraged to include the following citations and acknowledgements of HSC, Gaia and PS1:
    - [HSC]
        - Rationales
            - PFS makes use of the mechanical housing so-called POpt2 that accommodates the Prime Focus Instrument and integrates the Wide Field Corrector lens system which were developed in conjunction with Hyper Sprime Cam (HSC). Also, PFS observations make use of stellar objects and “sky” objects in the HSC PDR3 catalog for field acquisition & auto-guiding of the telescope pointing, and characterization of sky spectrum during exposures, respectively. Therefore please consider either or both of the followings appropriately:
        - Publications for citation
            - Miyazaki S., et al. (2018) PASJ, Volume 70, Issue SP1, id.S1
            - Aihara H., et al. (2022) PASJ, Volume 74, Issue 2, pp.247-272
        - Acknowledgement:

          The HSC collaboration includes the astronomical communities of Japan and Taiwan, and Princeton University. The HSC instrumentation and software were developed by the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ), the Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (Kavli IPMU), the University of Tokyo, the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), the Academia Sinica Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics in Taiwan (ASIAA), and Princeton University. Funding was contributed by the FIRST program from the Japanese Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), the Toray Science Foundation, NAOJ, Kavli IPMU, KEK, ASIAA, and Princeton University.

    - [Gaia]
        - Rationales:
            - PFS observations also make use of stellar objects in the Gaia DR3 catalog for field acquisition & auto-guiding of telescope pointing, and flux calibration. Therefore please consider either or both of the followings appropriately:
        - Publications for citation:
            - Gaia collaboration, et al. (2016), A&A, Volume 595, id.A1, 36 pp.
            - Gala collaboration, et al. (2023), A&A, Volume 674, id.A41, 33 pp.
        - Acknowledgement:

          This work has made use of data from the European Space Agency (ESA) mission Gaia (https://www.cosmos.esa.int/gaia), processed by the Gaia Data Processing and Analysis Consortium (DPAC, https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/dpac/consortium). Funding for the DPAC has been provided by national institutions, in particular the institutions participating in the Gaia Multilateral Agreement.

    - [PS1]

- Rationales
  - PFS observations also make use of stellar objects in the Pan-STARRS1 Surveys (PS1) catalog for field acquisition & auto-guiding of telescope pointing, and flux calibration. Therefore please consider either or both of the followings appropriately:
- Publications for citation:
  - Chambers, K. C., et al. (2016), https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.05560
  - Flewelling, H. A., et al. (2020), ApJS, Volume 251, Issue 1, id.7, 62 pp.
- Acknowledgement:

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