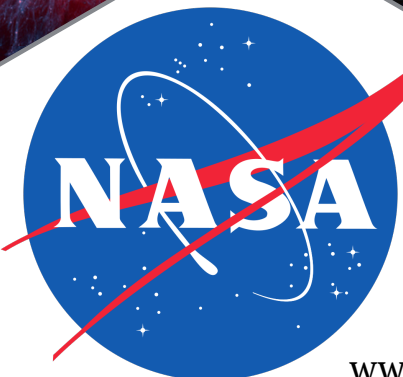
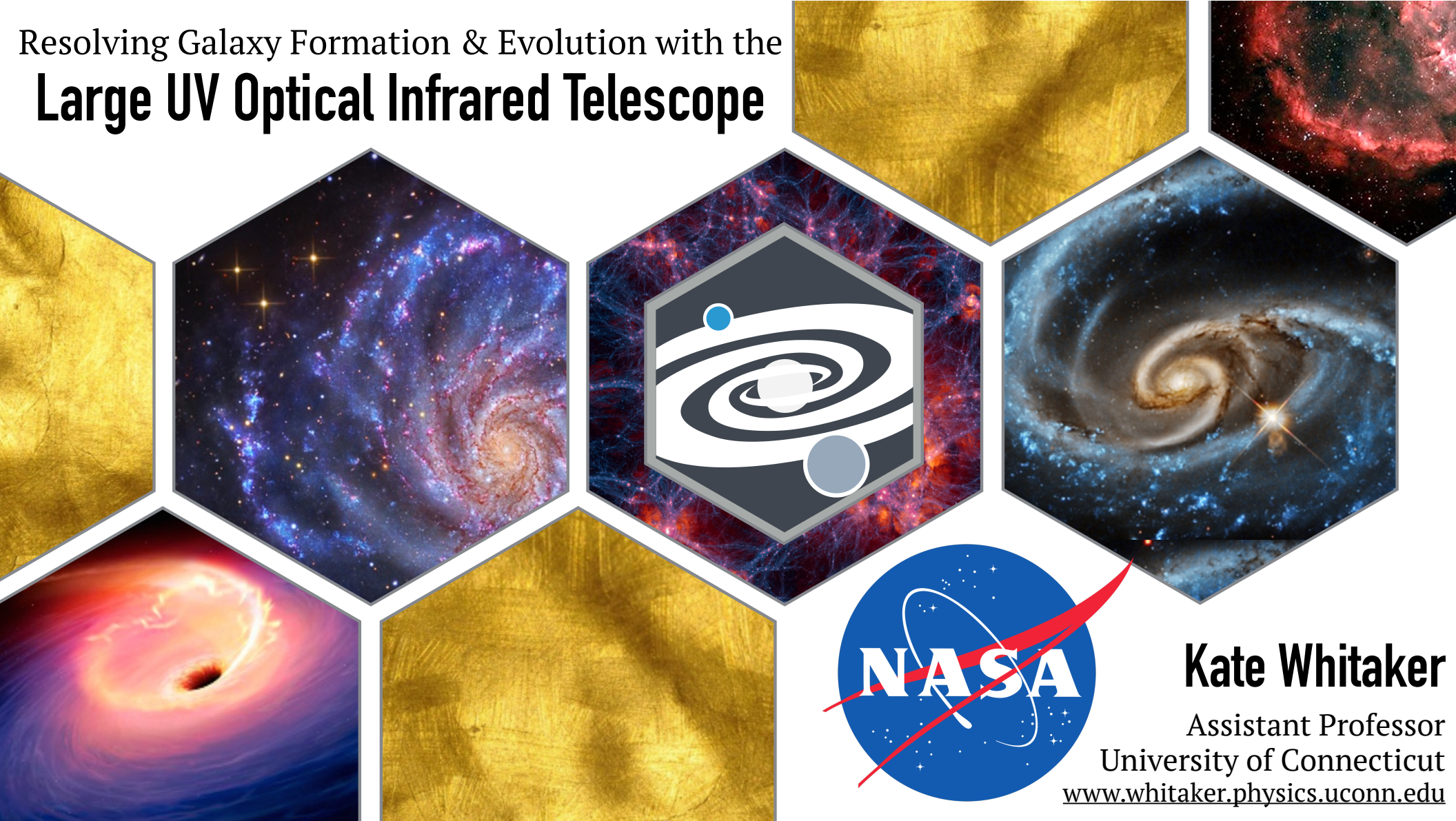
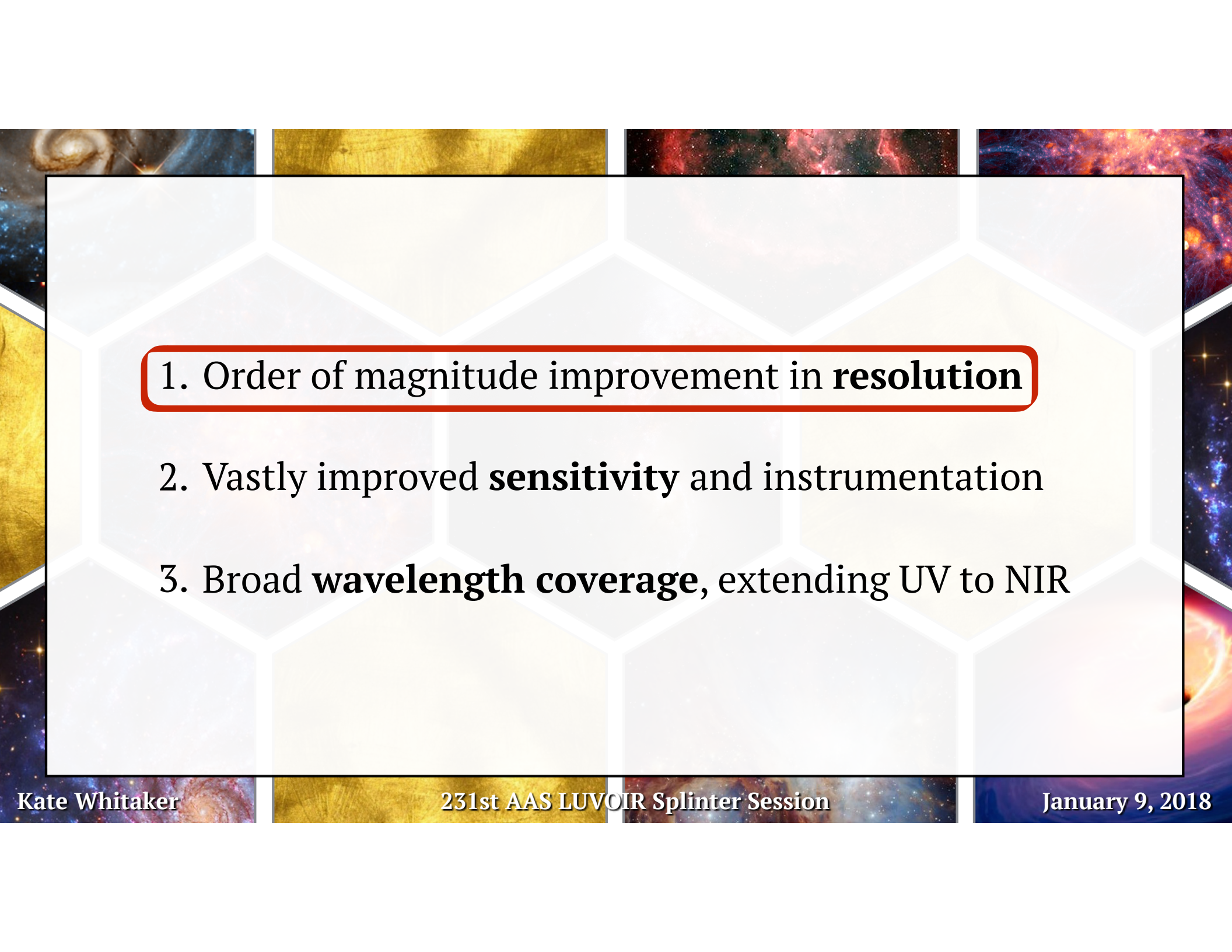


Resolving Galaxy Formation & Evolution with the Large UV Optical Infrared Telescope



Kate Whitaker
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University of Connecticut
www.whitaker.physics.uconn.edu

- 
1. Order of magnitude improvement in **resolution**
 2. Vastly improved **sensitivity** and instrumentation
 3. Broad **wavelength coverage**, extending UV to NIR

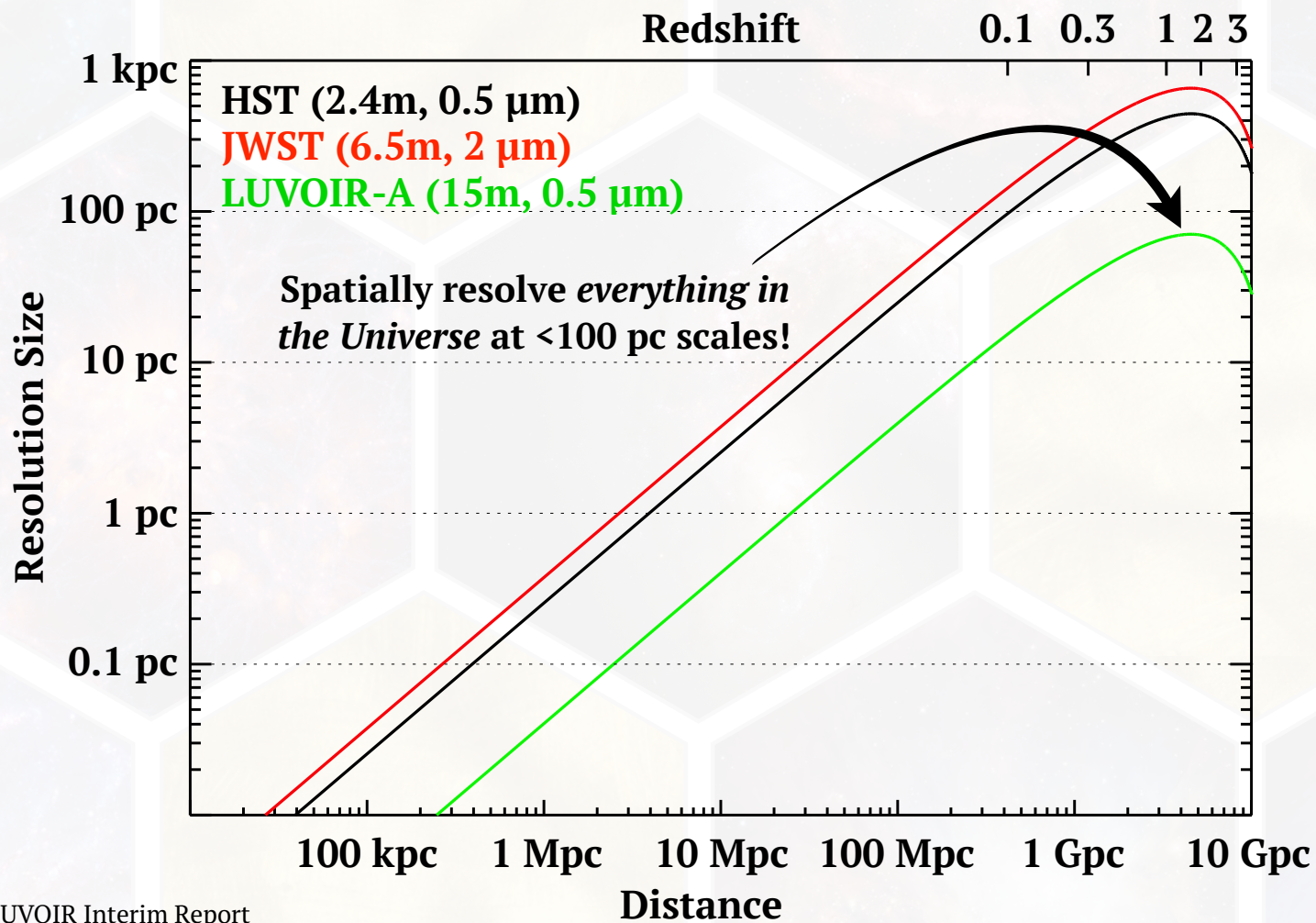
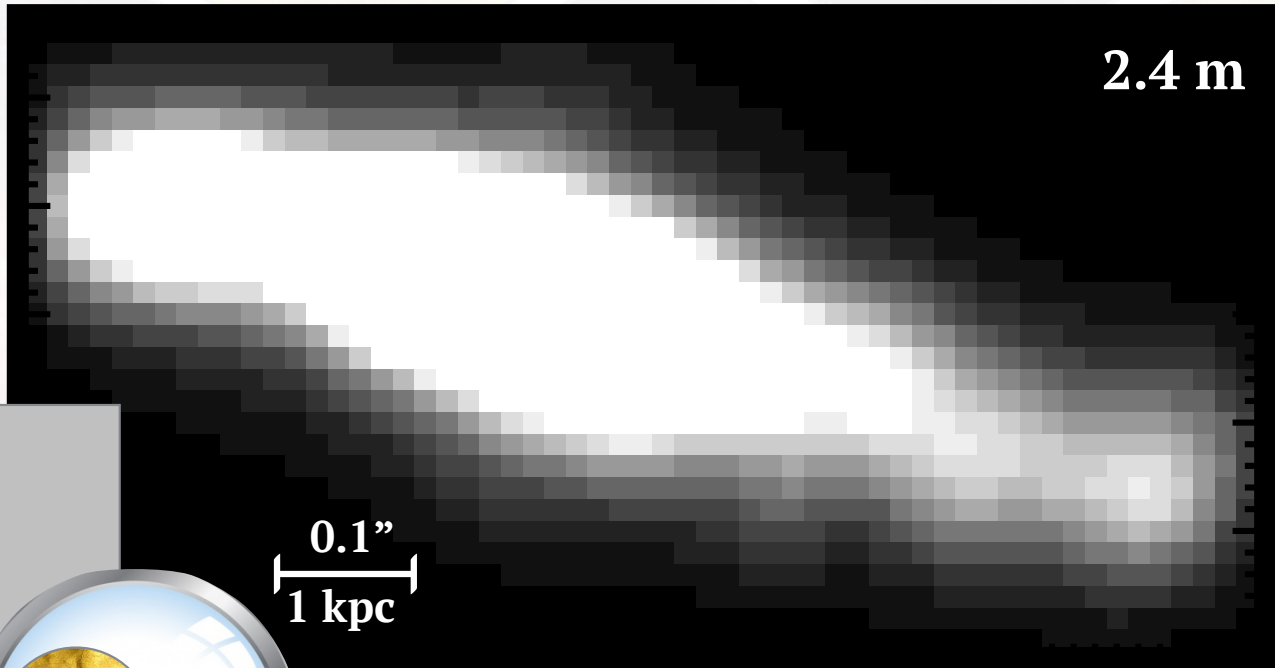


Image Credit: LUVOIR Interim Report

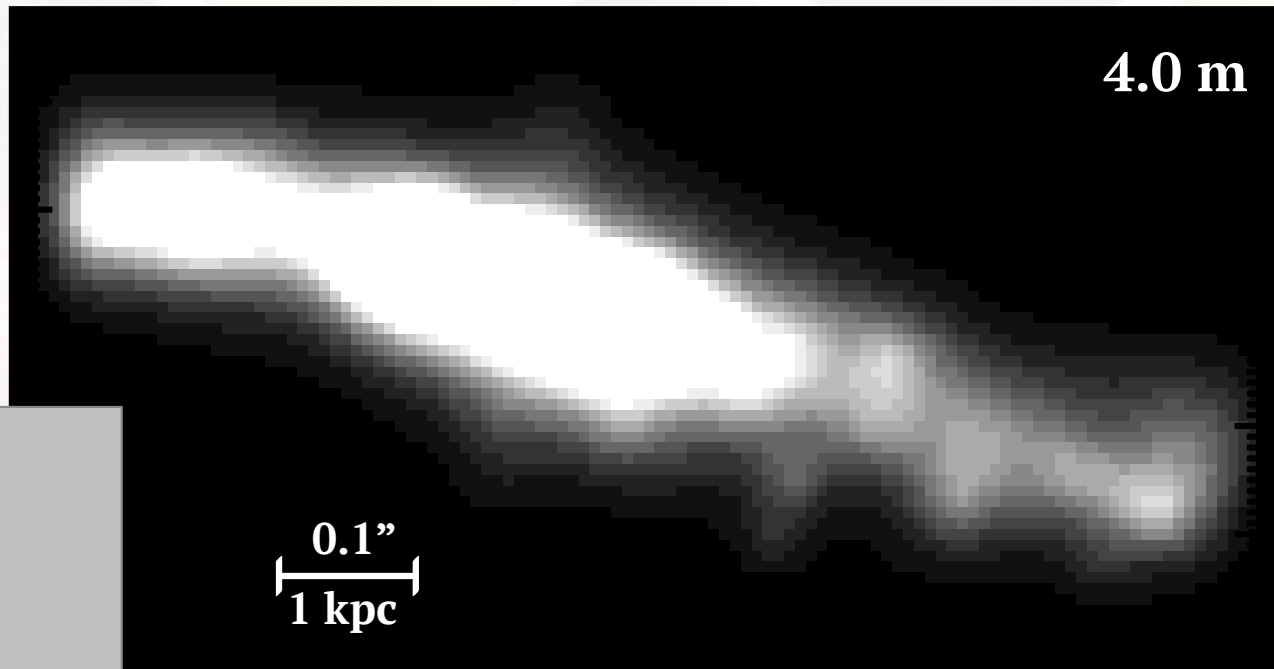
Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$



F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)

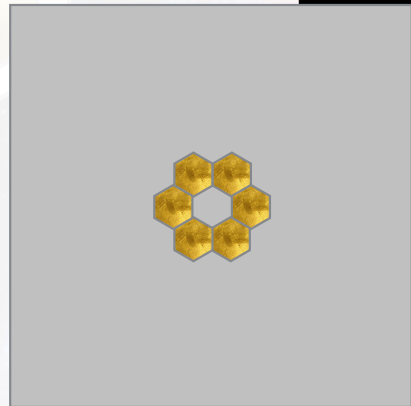
Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

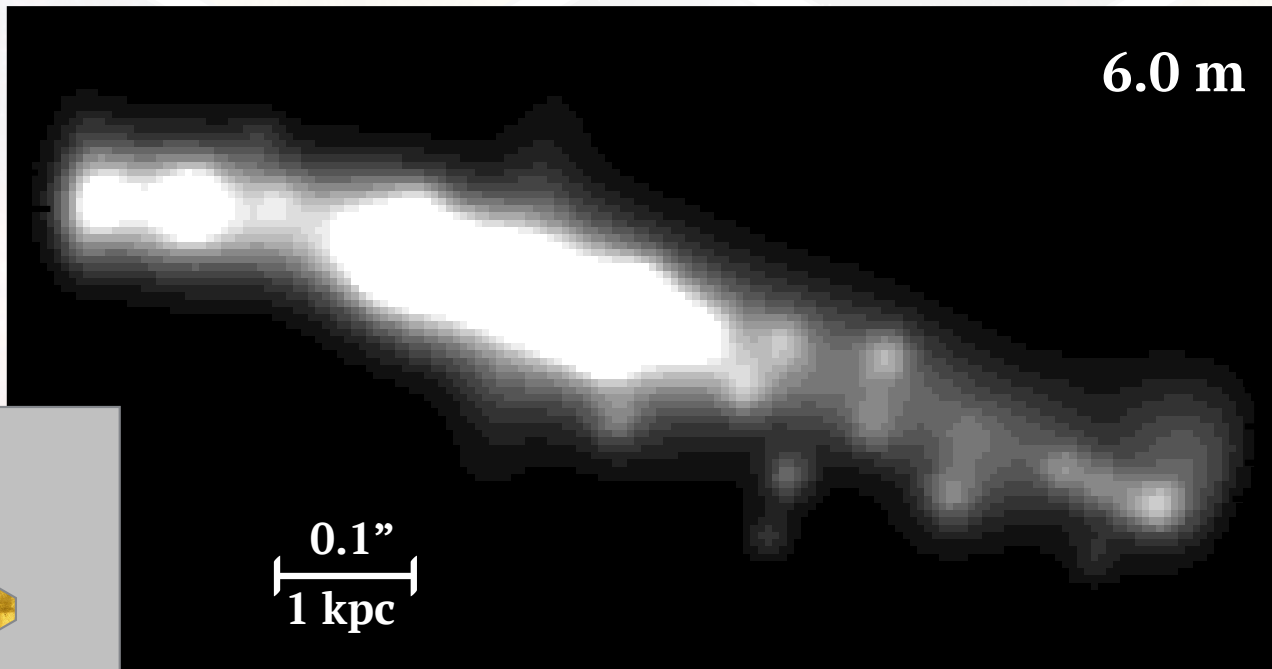


F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)

Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79



Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$



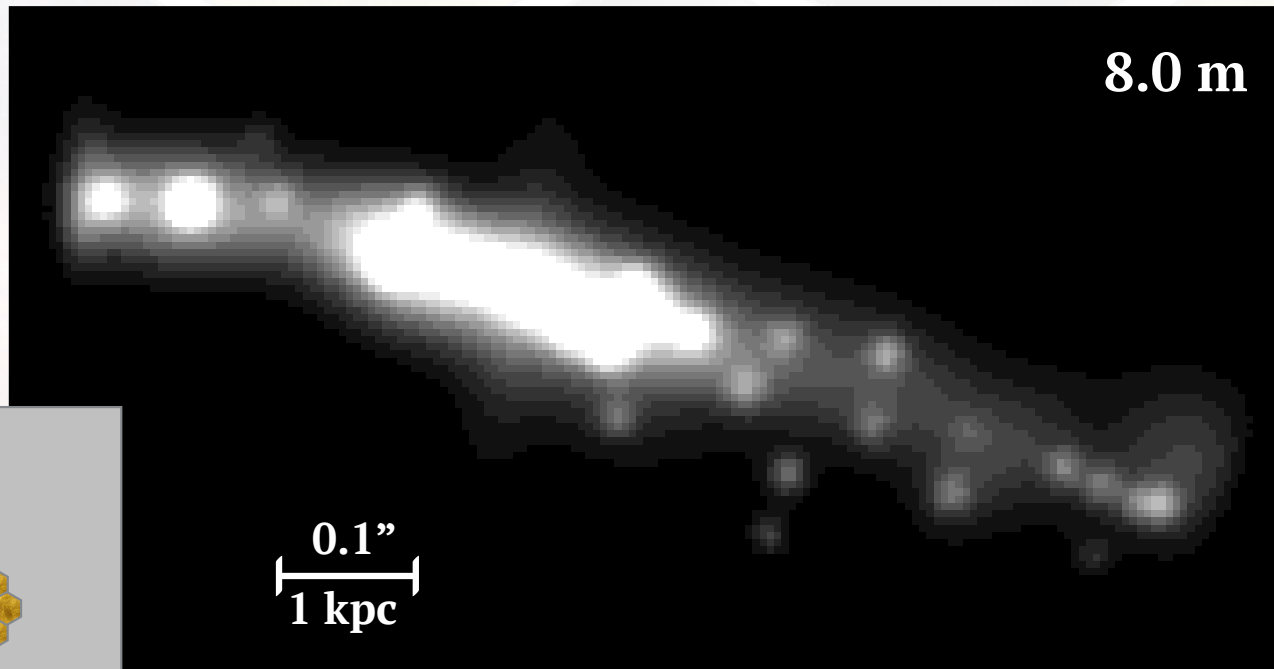
6.0 m

0.1"
1 kpc

F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)

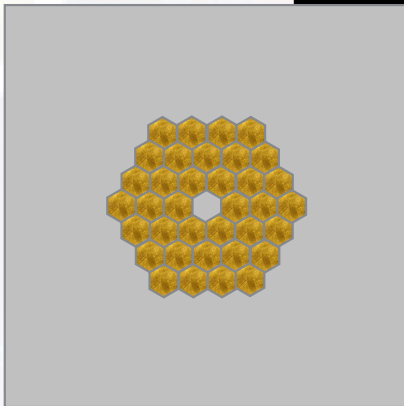
Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$



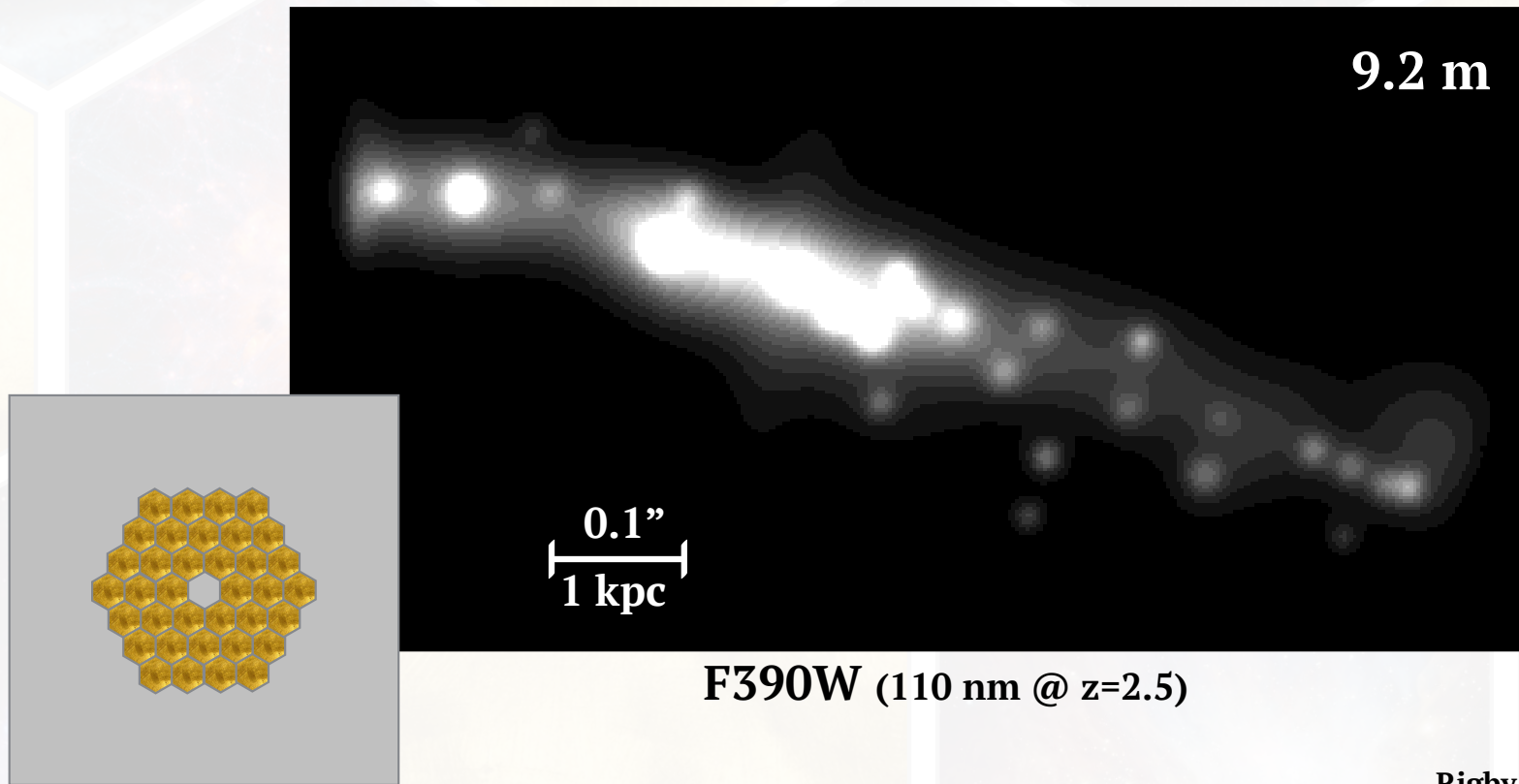
0.1"
1 kpc

F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)



Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

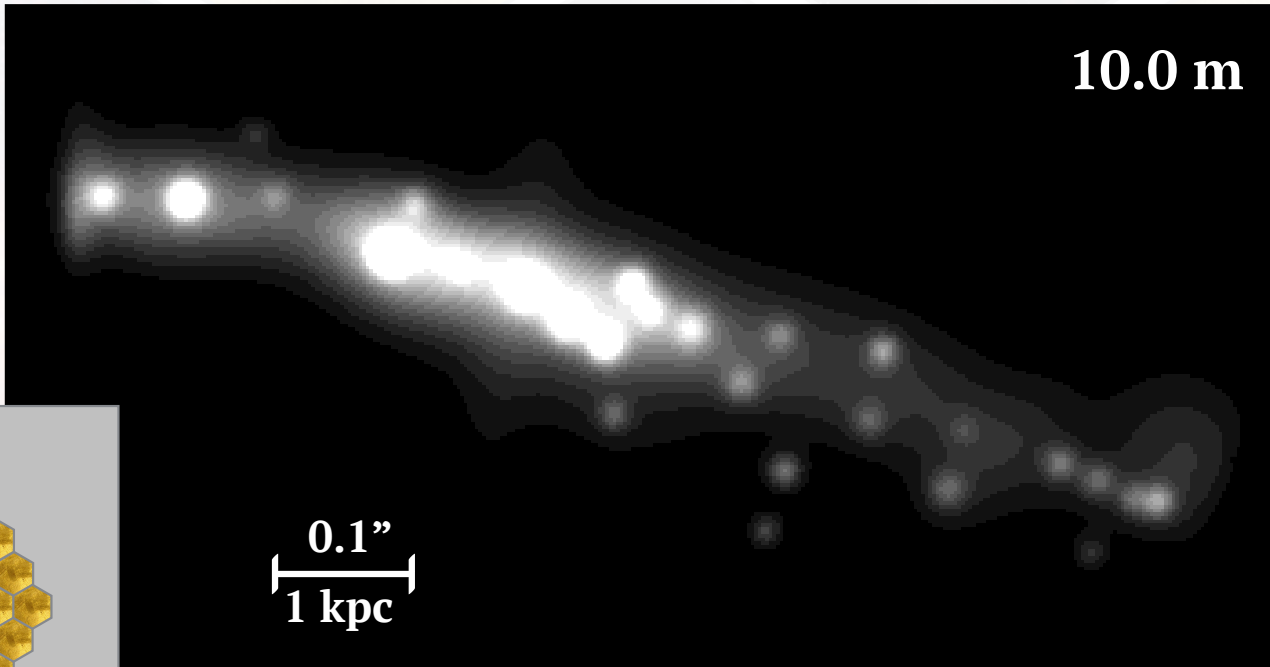
Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$



Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

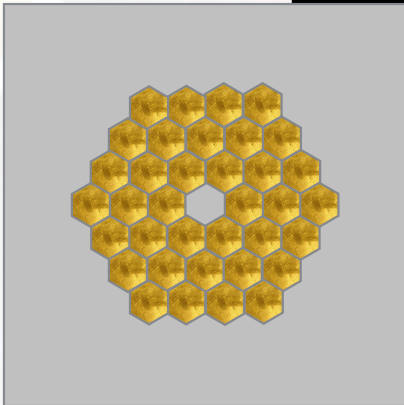
Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

10.0 m



0.1"
1 kpc

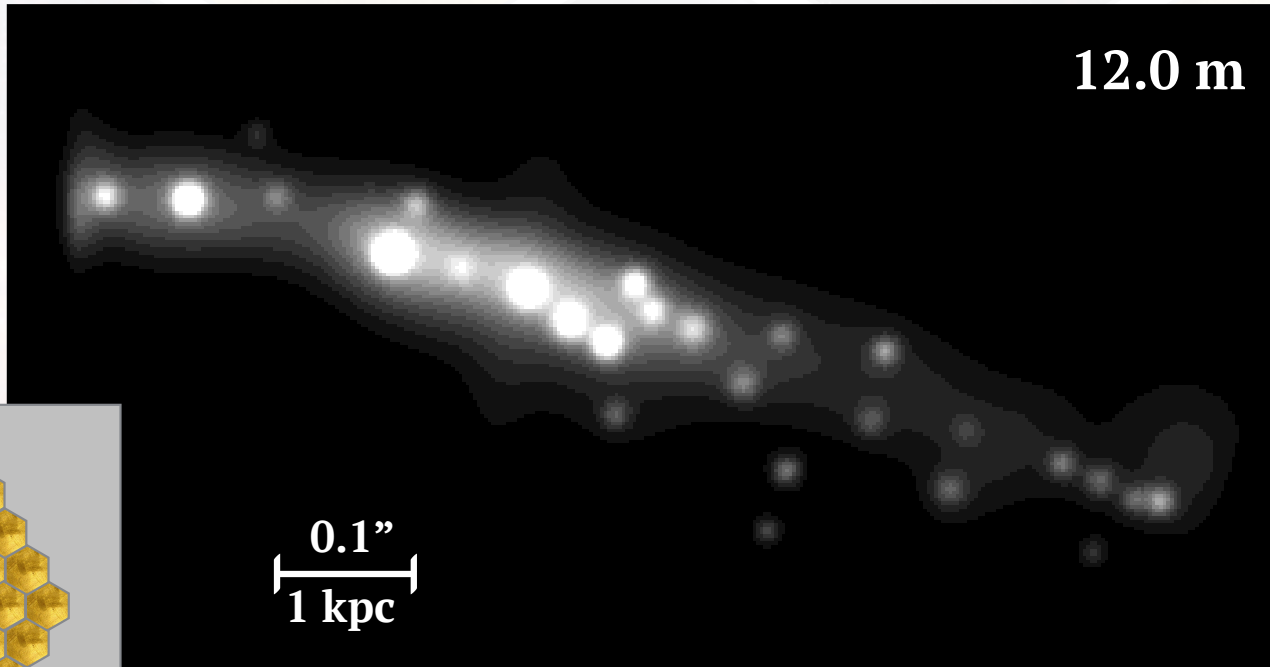
F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)



Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

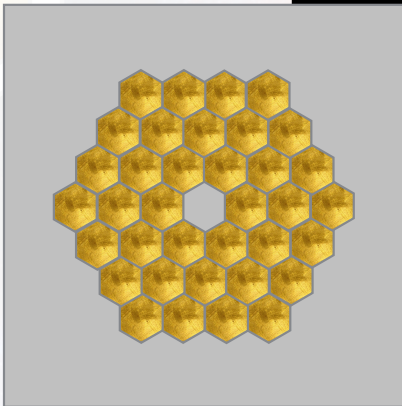
Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

12.0 m



0.1"
1 kpc

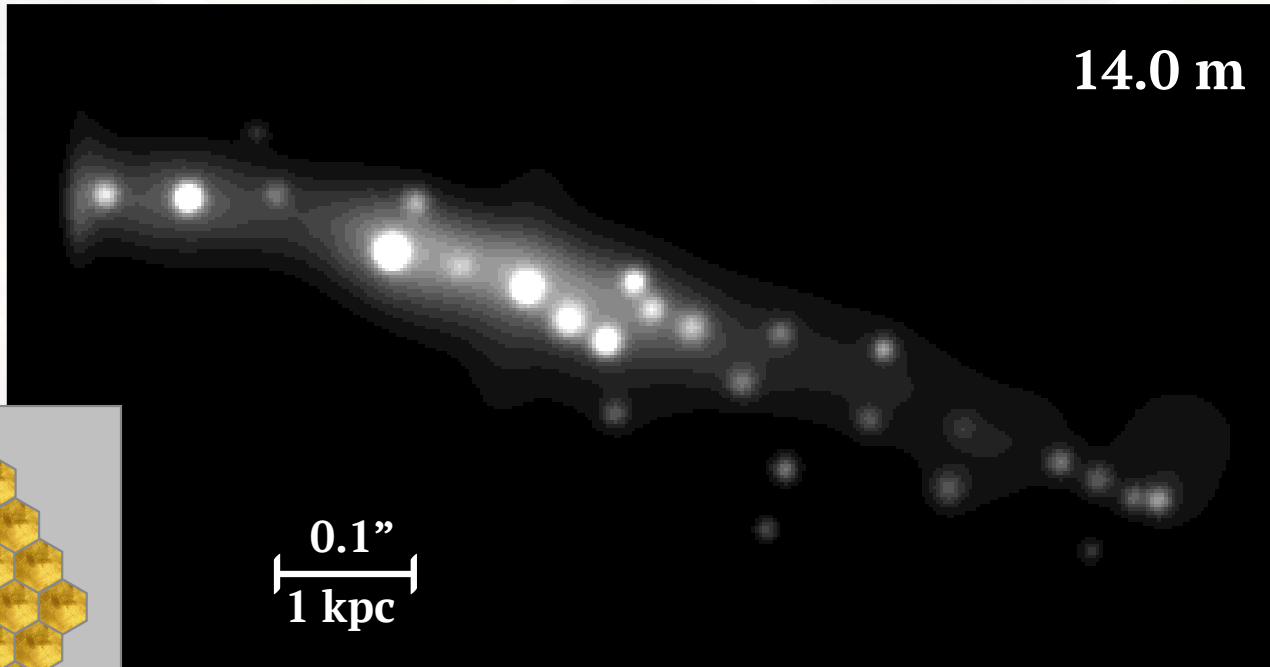
F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)



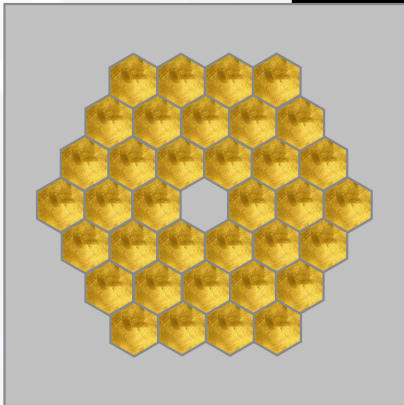
Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

14.0 m



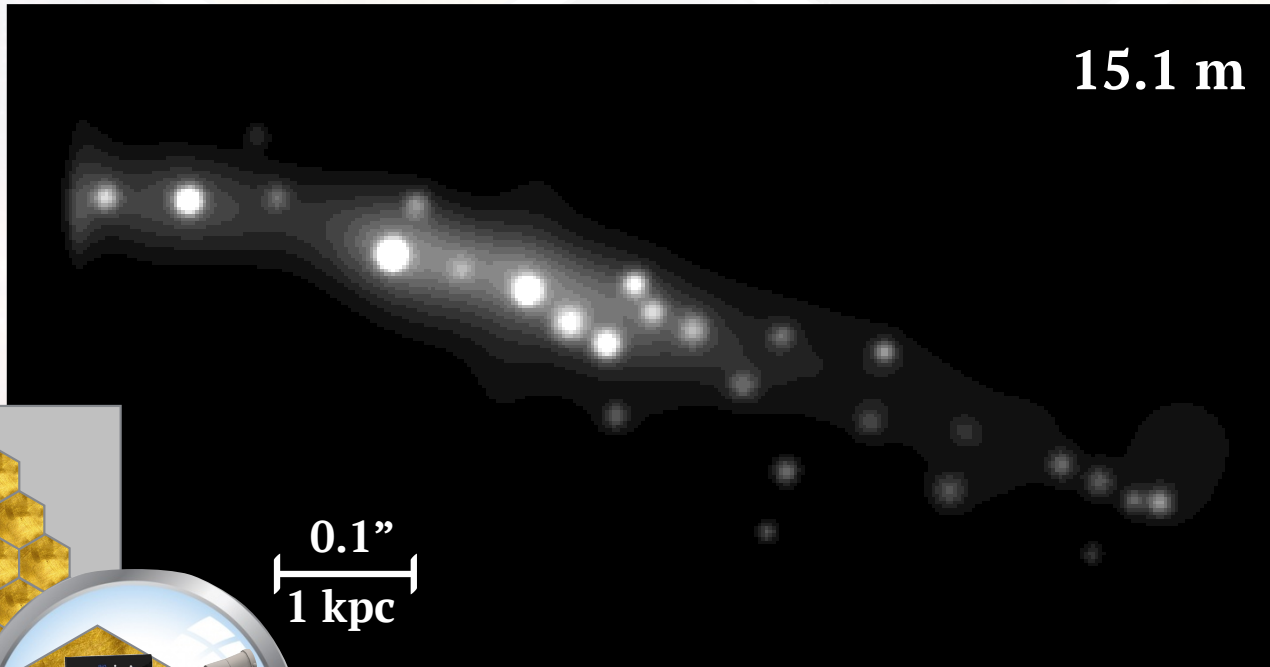
F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)



Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

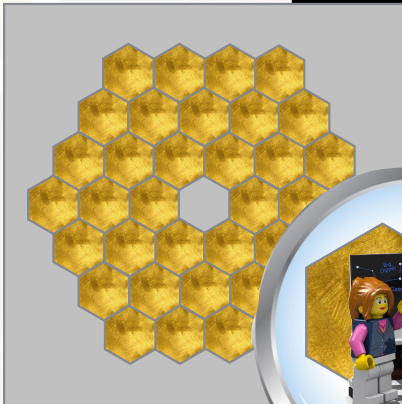
Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

15.1 m



0.1"
1 kpc

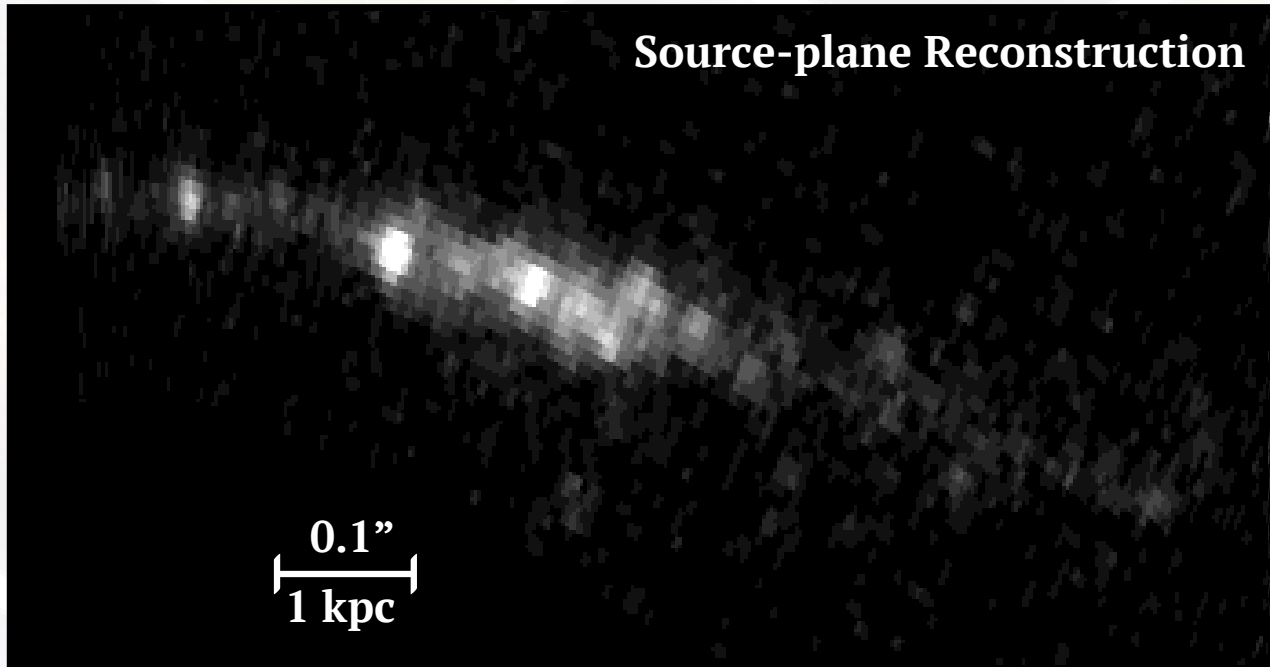
F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)



Rigby et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:79

Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

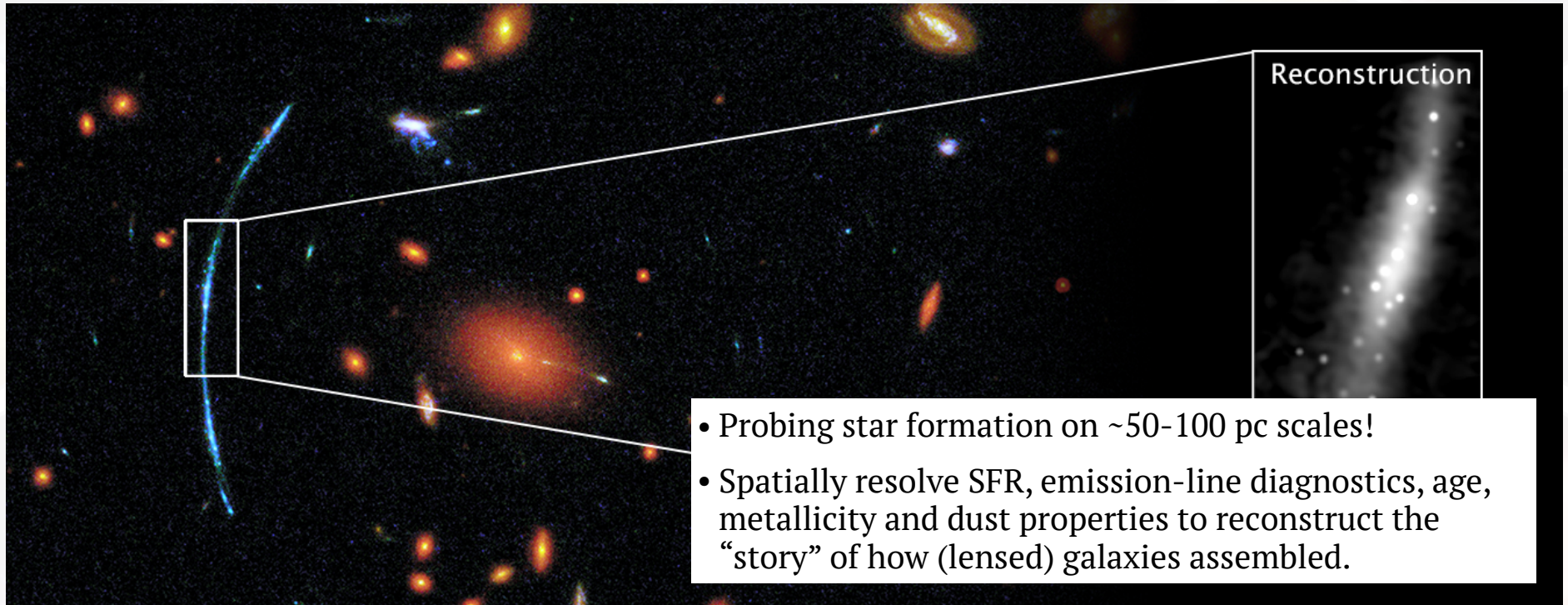
Source-plane Reconstruction



F390W (110 nm @ $z=2.5$)

Johnson et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:78

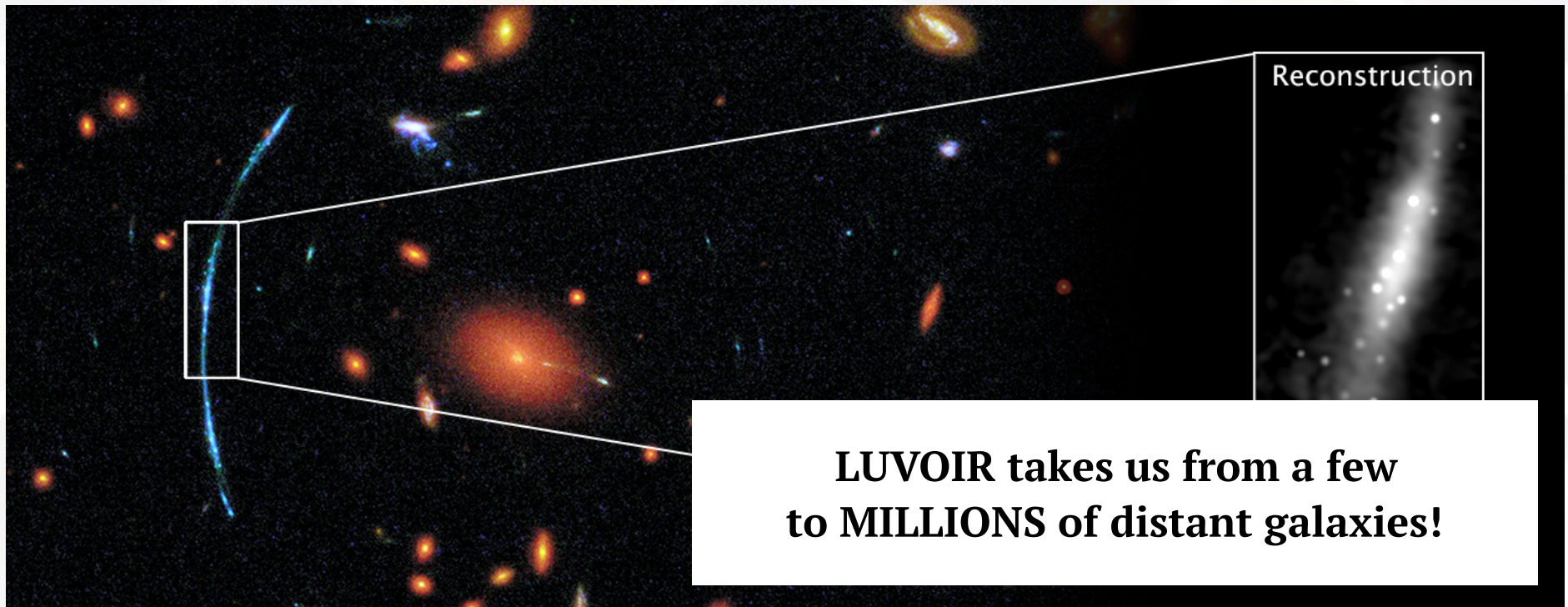
Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$



- Probing star formation on ~ 50 - 100 pc scales!
- Spatially resolve SFR, emission-line diagnostics, age, metallicity and dust properties to reconstruct the “story” of how (lensed) galaxies assembled.

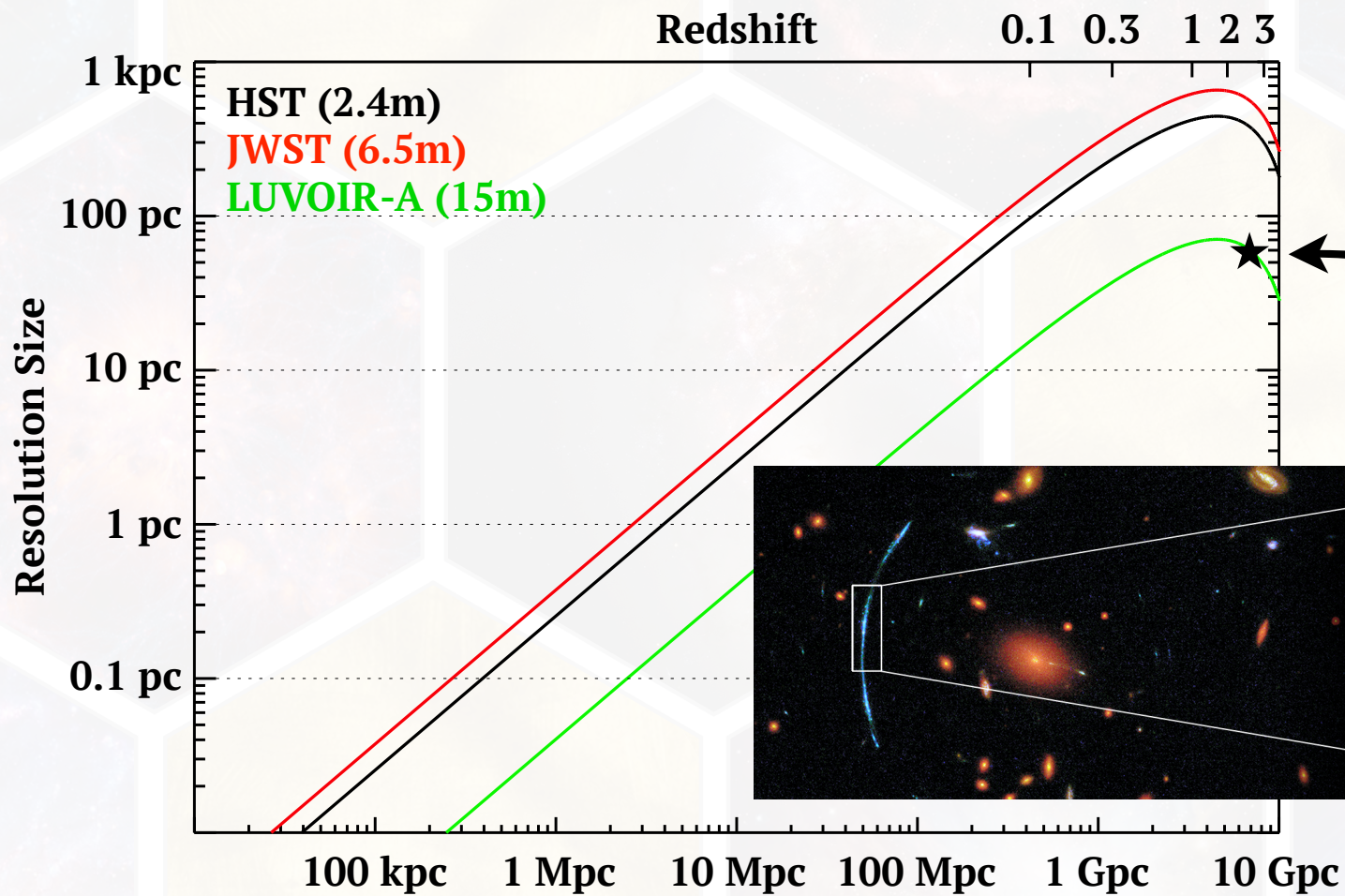
Johnson et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:78

Star-forming Galaxy at $z=2.5$

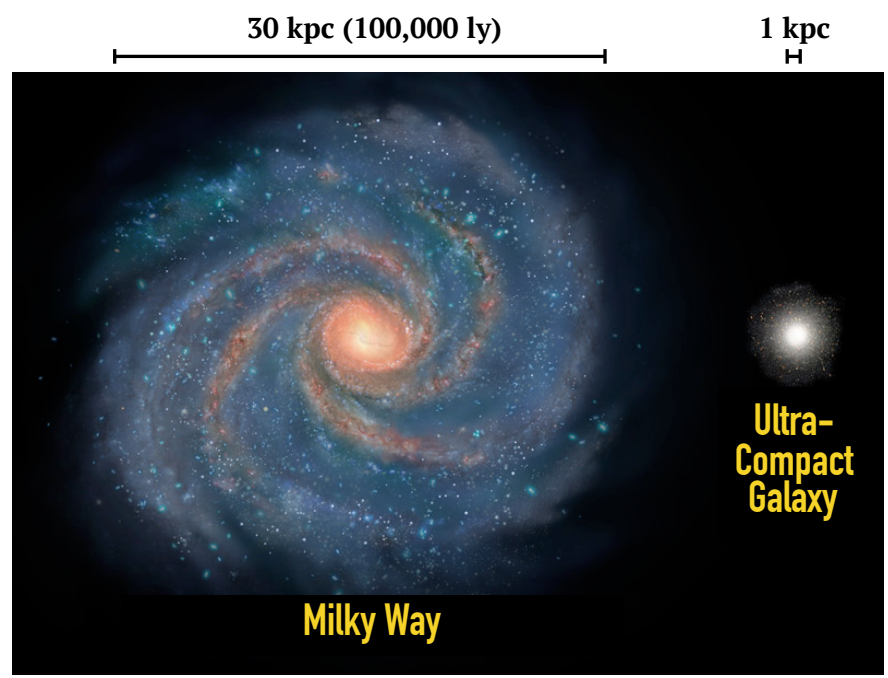
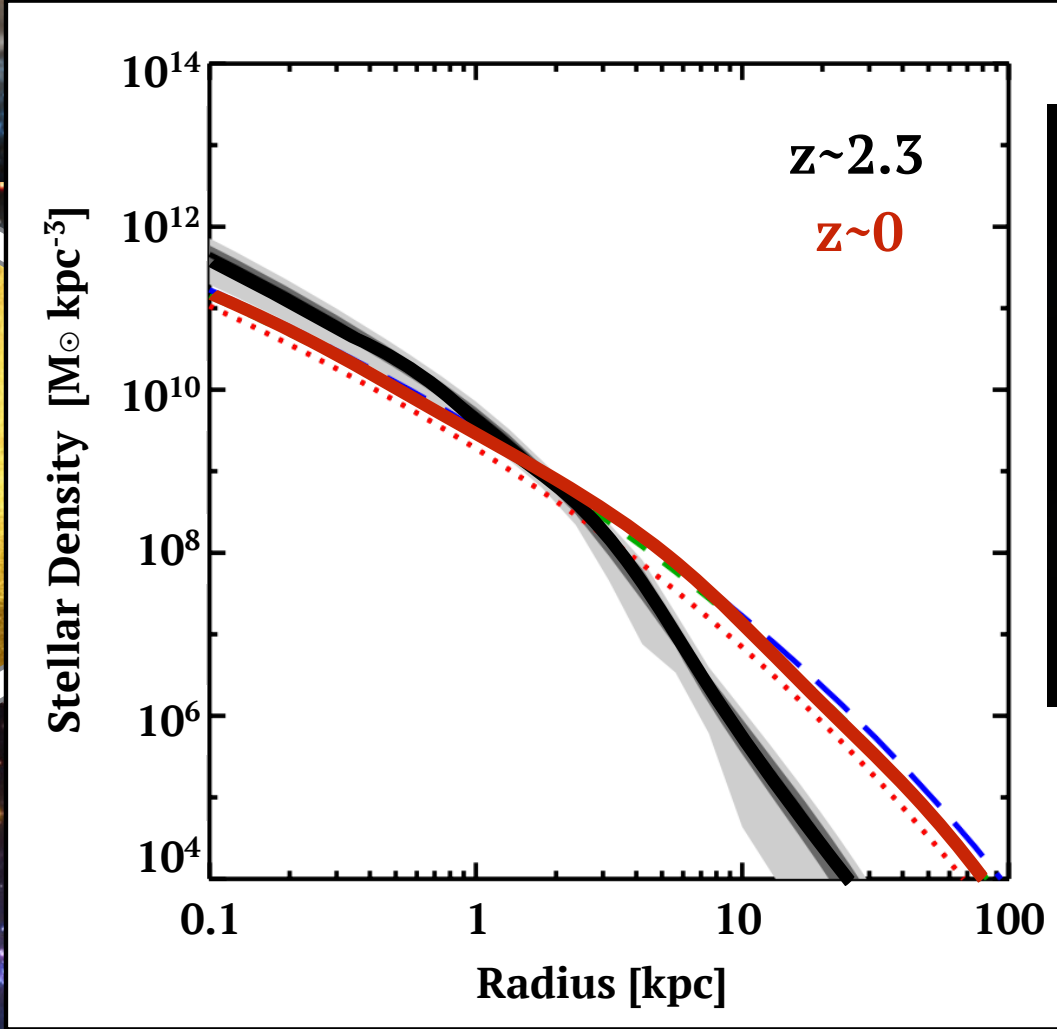


**LUVOIR takes us from a few
to MILLIONS of distant galaxies!**

Johnson et al. 2017, ApJ, 843:78

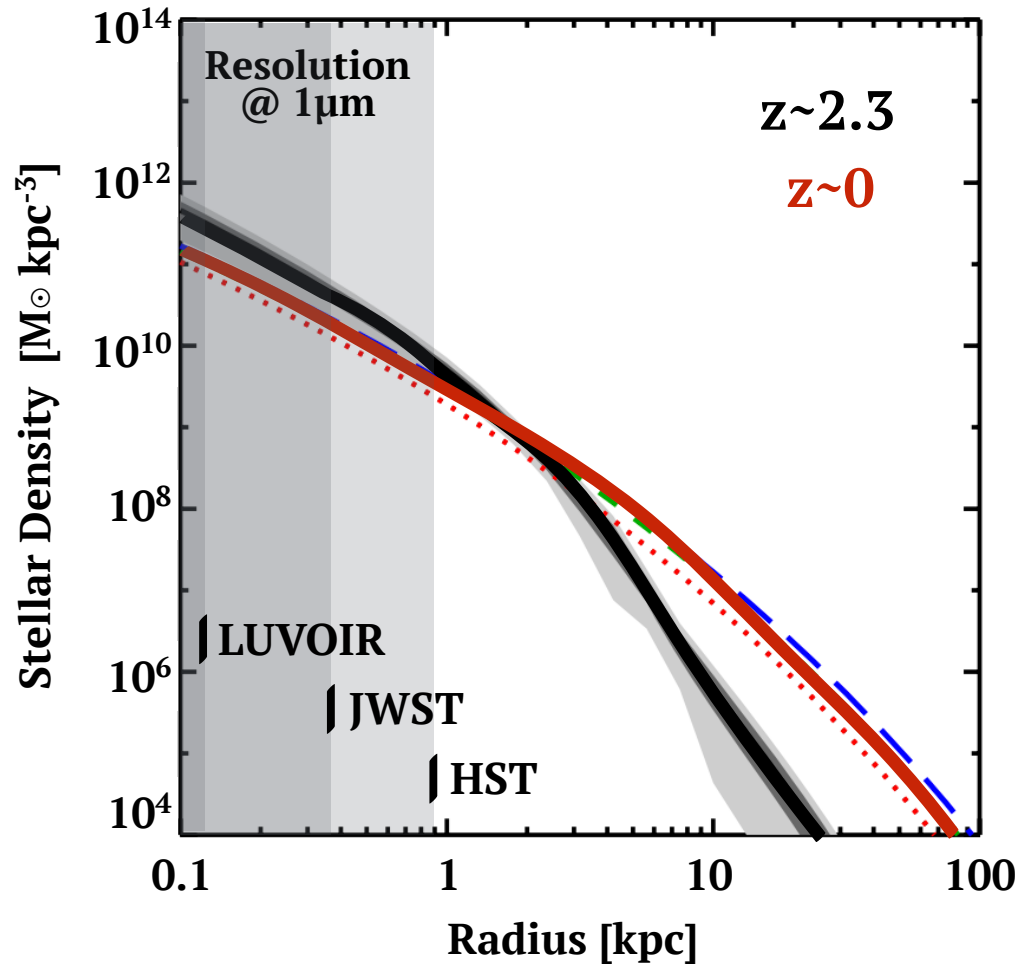


Left: LUVOIR Interim Report, Right: Johnson et al. 2017

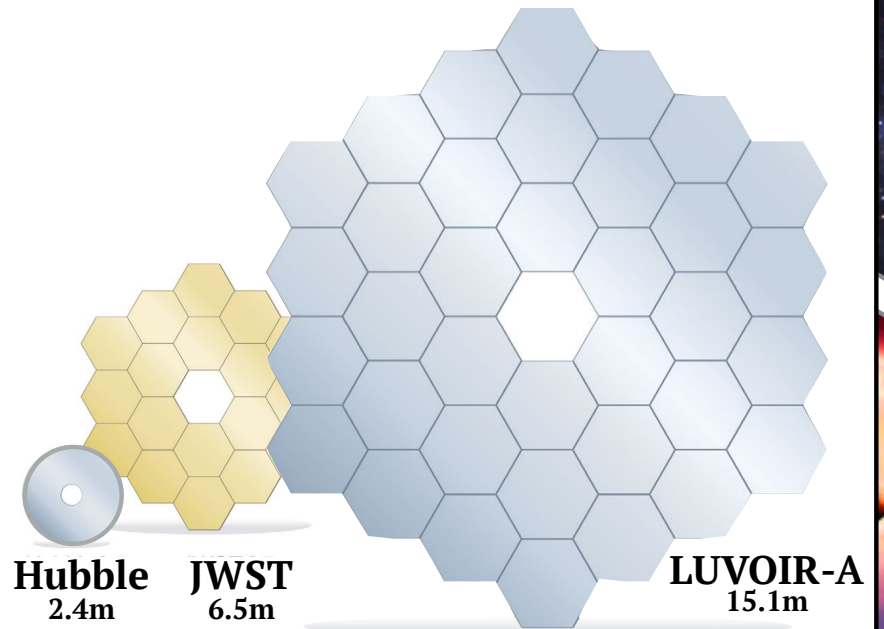


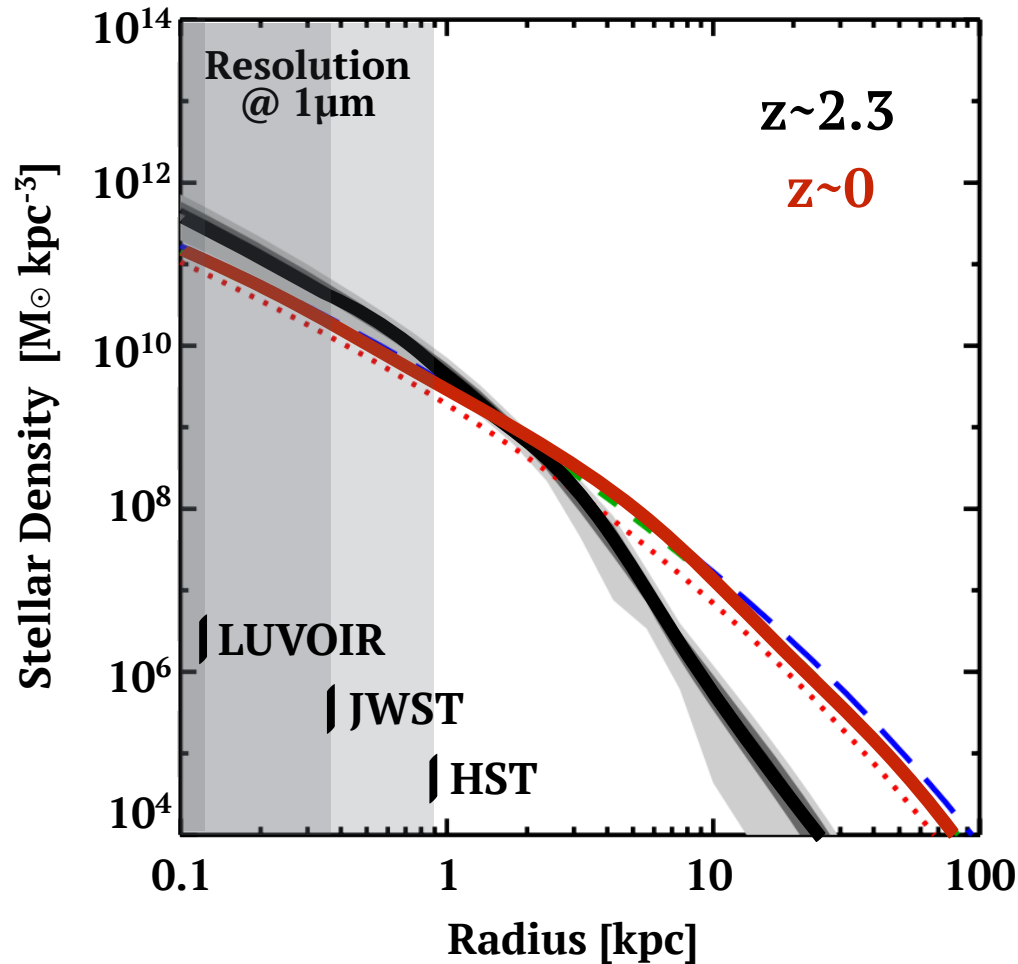
Left: Bezanson et al. 2009, Right: NASA/ESA/A.Feild

Left: Bezanson et al. 2009, Right: AURA HDST Report

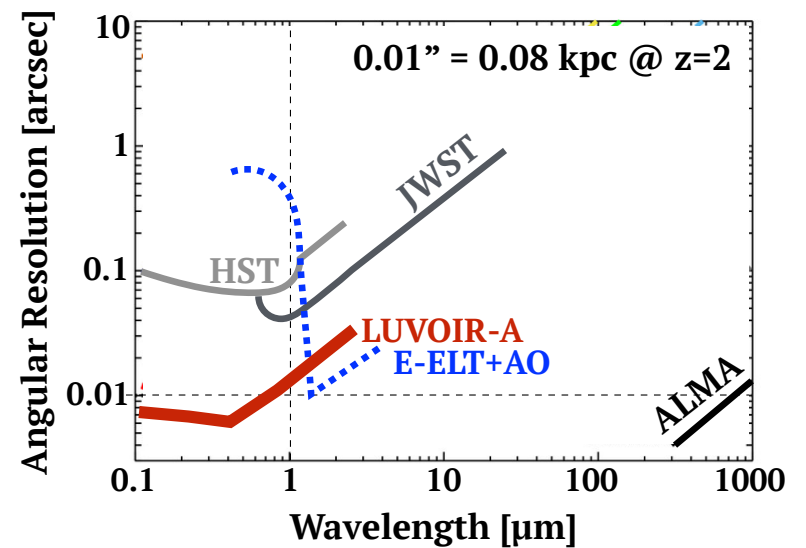


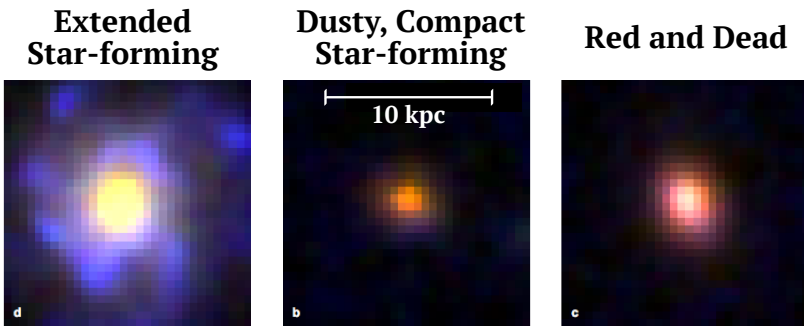
- Compact Galaxies at $z \sim 2$ are barely resolved by Hubble.
- Resolution of 4-6 meter class space telescopes NOT enough!





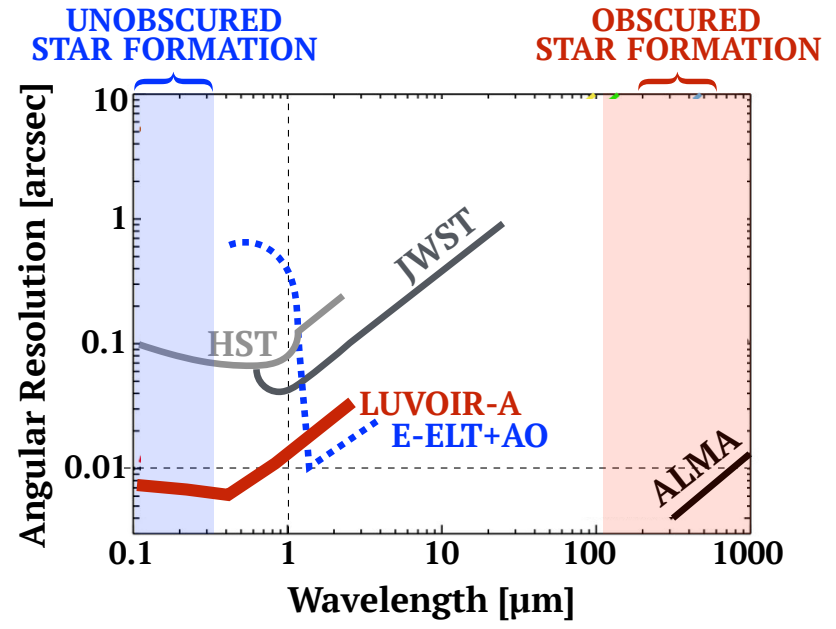
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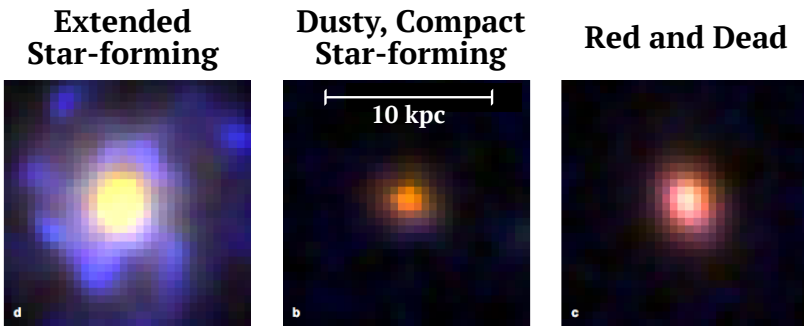


How do galaxies quench?

1. High Angular Resolution
2. Wide Field of View
3. UV/Optical Imaging+Spectroscopy

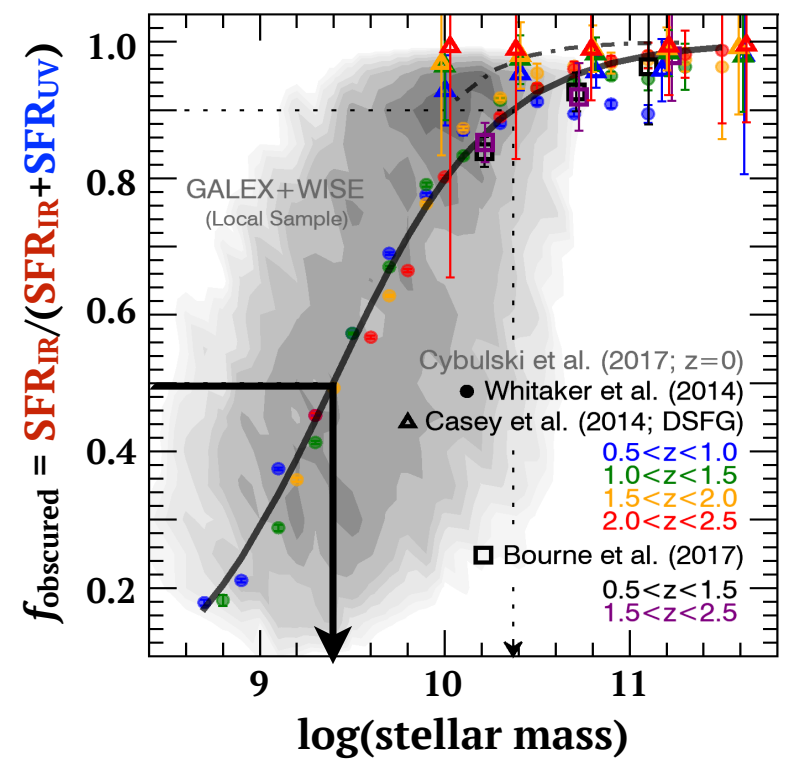


Top: Nelson et al. 2014, Bottom: AURA HDST Report



How do galaxies quench?

1. High Angular Resolution
2. Wide Field of View
3. UV/Optical Imaging+Spectroscopy



Top: Nelson et al. 2014, Right: Whitaker et al. 2017

Key observational signatures will be captured in **spatially-resolved** age, dust, SFR, and metallicity.

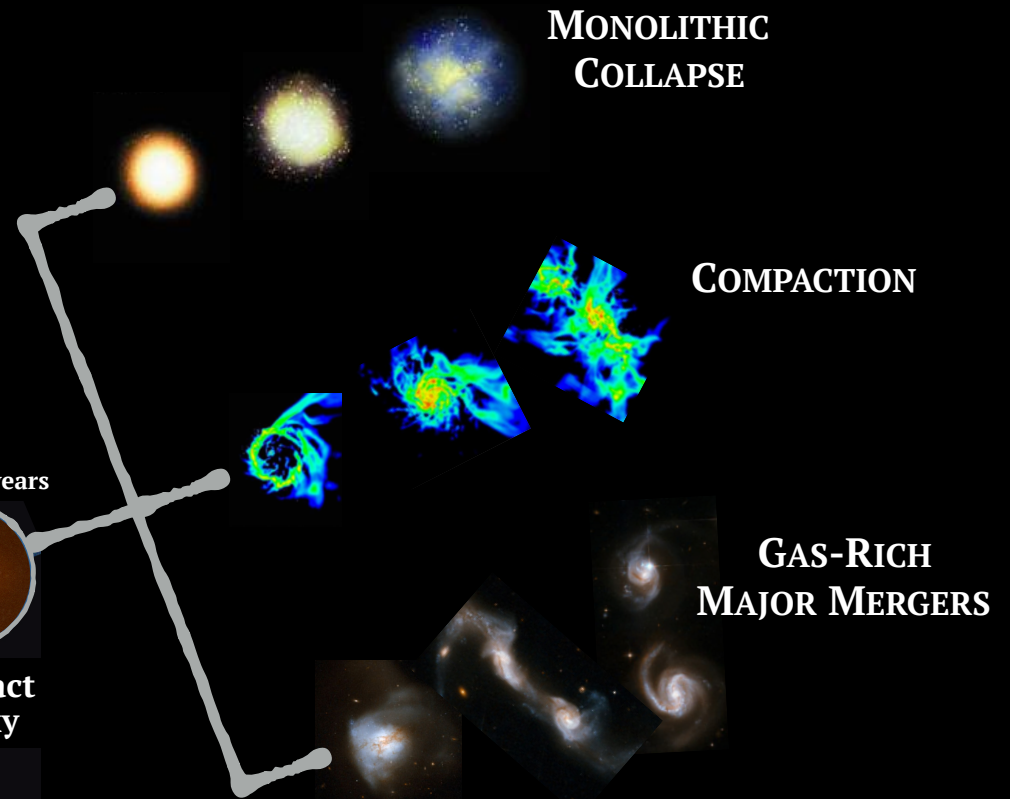
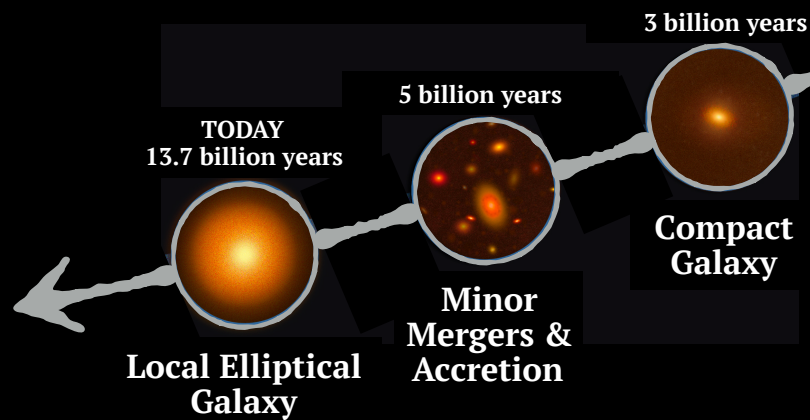


Image Credit: (Top) Pearson Education, (Middle) Zolotov et al. 2014, (Bottom) NASA/ESA/Hubble Heritage Team, (Left) NASA/ESA/S.Toft/A.Feild

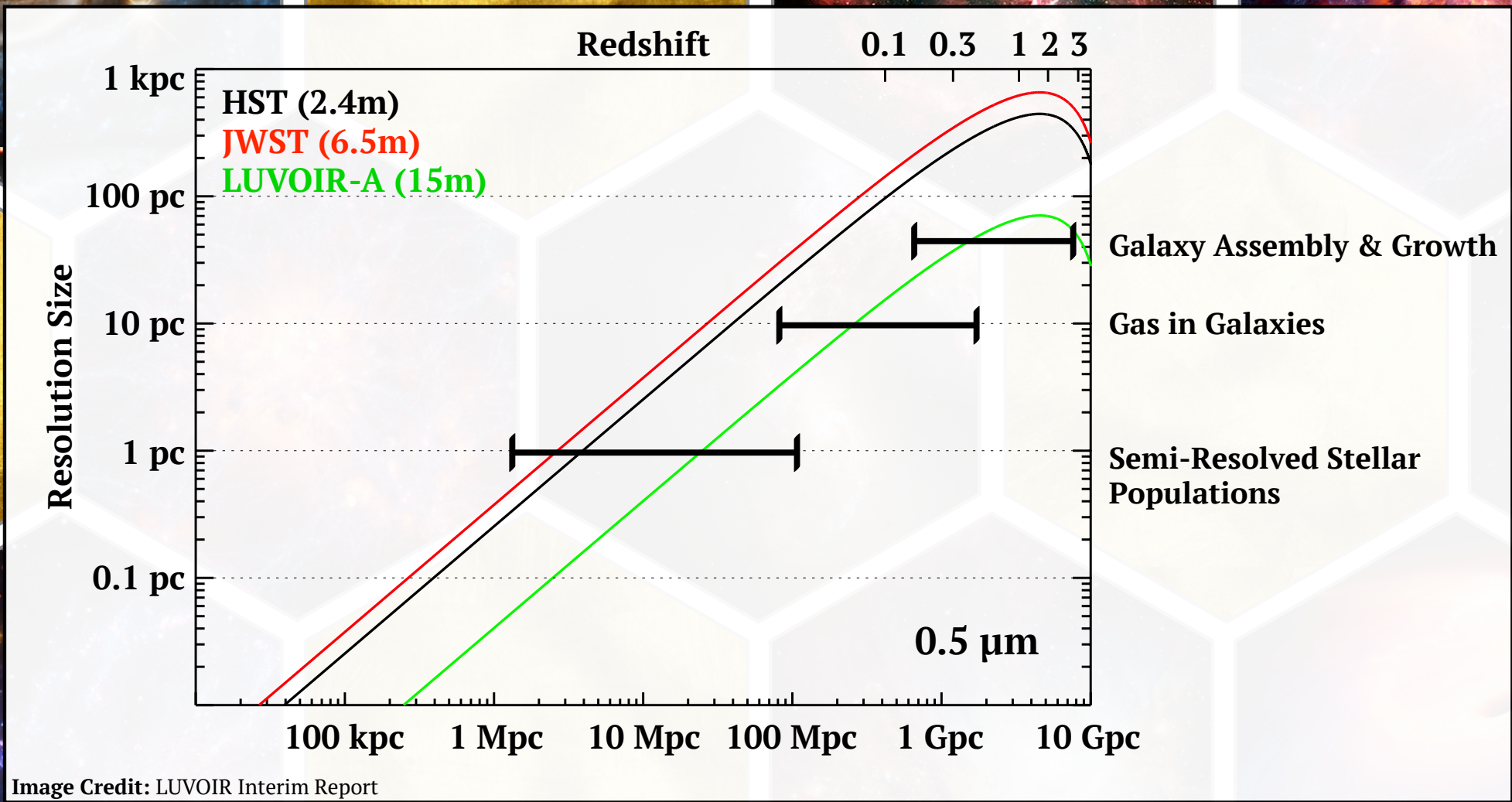
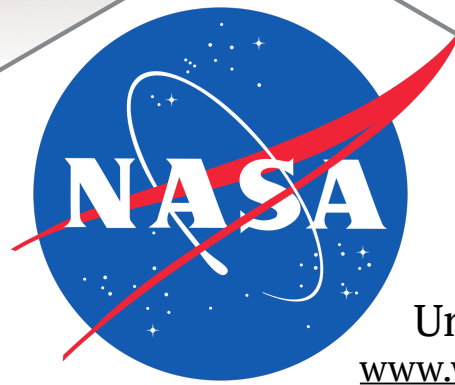
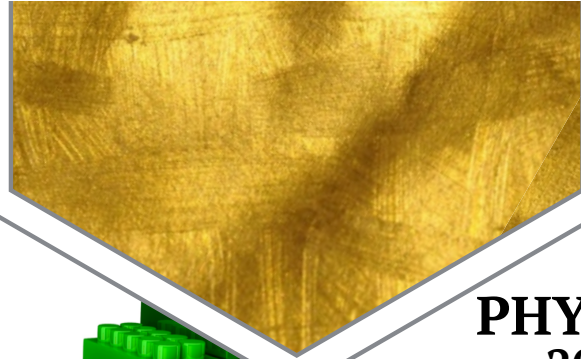
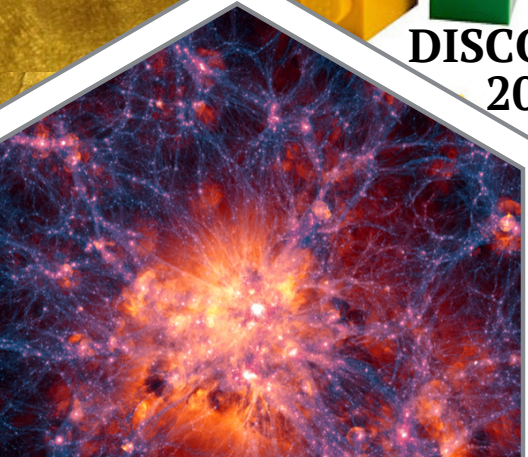
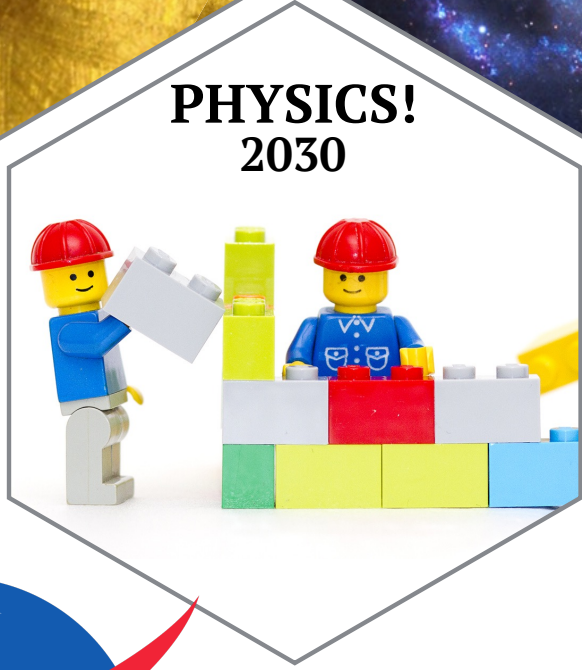
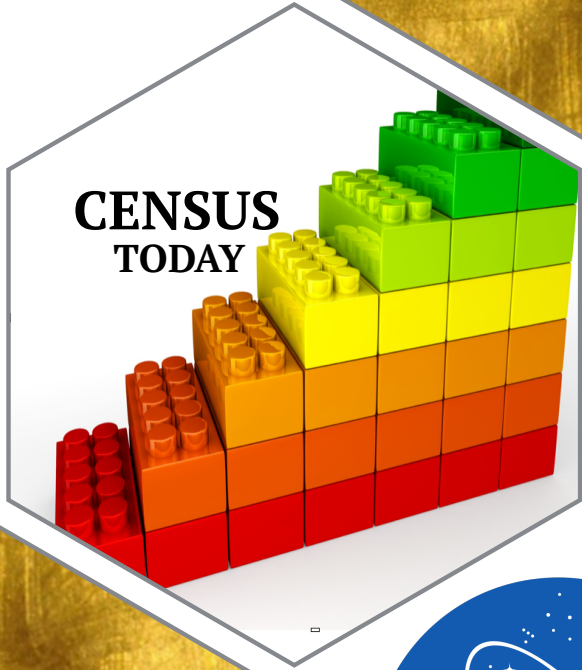


Image Credit: LUVOIR Interim Report

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