



LUVOIR/HABEX F2F, NOVEMBER 9 2016

COSMIC ORIGINS APERTURE DRIVERS

WE ALREADY KNOW THE ANSWER

III. Astronomical Research with a Large Reflecting Telescope

The ultimate objective in the instrumentation of an astronomical satellite would be the provision of a large reflecting telescope, equipped with the various measuring devices necessary for different phases of astronomical research. Telescopes on earth have already reached the limit imposed by the irregular fluctuations in atmospheric refraction, giving rise to "bad seeing". It is doubtful whether a telescope larger than 200 inches would offer any appreciable advantage over the 200 inch instrument. Moreover, problems of flexure become very serious in mounting so large an instrument. Both of these limitations disappear in a satellite observatory, and the only limitations on size seem to be the practical ones associated with sending the equipment aloft.

While a large reflecting satellite telescope (possibly 200 to 600 inches in diameter) is some years in the future, it is of interest to explore the possibilities of such an instrument. It would in the first place always have the same resolving power, undisturbed by the terrestrial atmosphere. If the figuring of the mirror could be sufficiently accurate, its resolving power would be enormous, and would make it possible to separate two objects only .01" of arc apart (for a mirror 450 inches in diameter); an object on Mars a mile in radius could be clearly recorded at closest opposition while on the moon an object 50 feet across could be detected with visible radiation. This is at least ten times better than the typical performance of the best terrestrial telescopes. Moreover, in ultra-violet light the theoretical resolving power would of course be considerably greater; ideally an object 10 feet across could be distinguished on the moon

Spitzer, 1946

“It’s kind of fun to do the impossible”

–WALT DISNEY

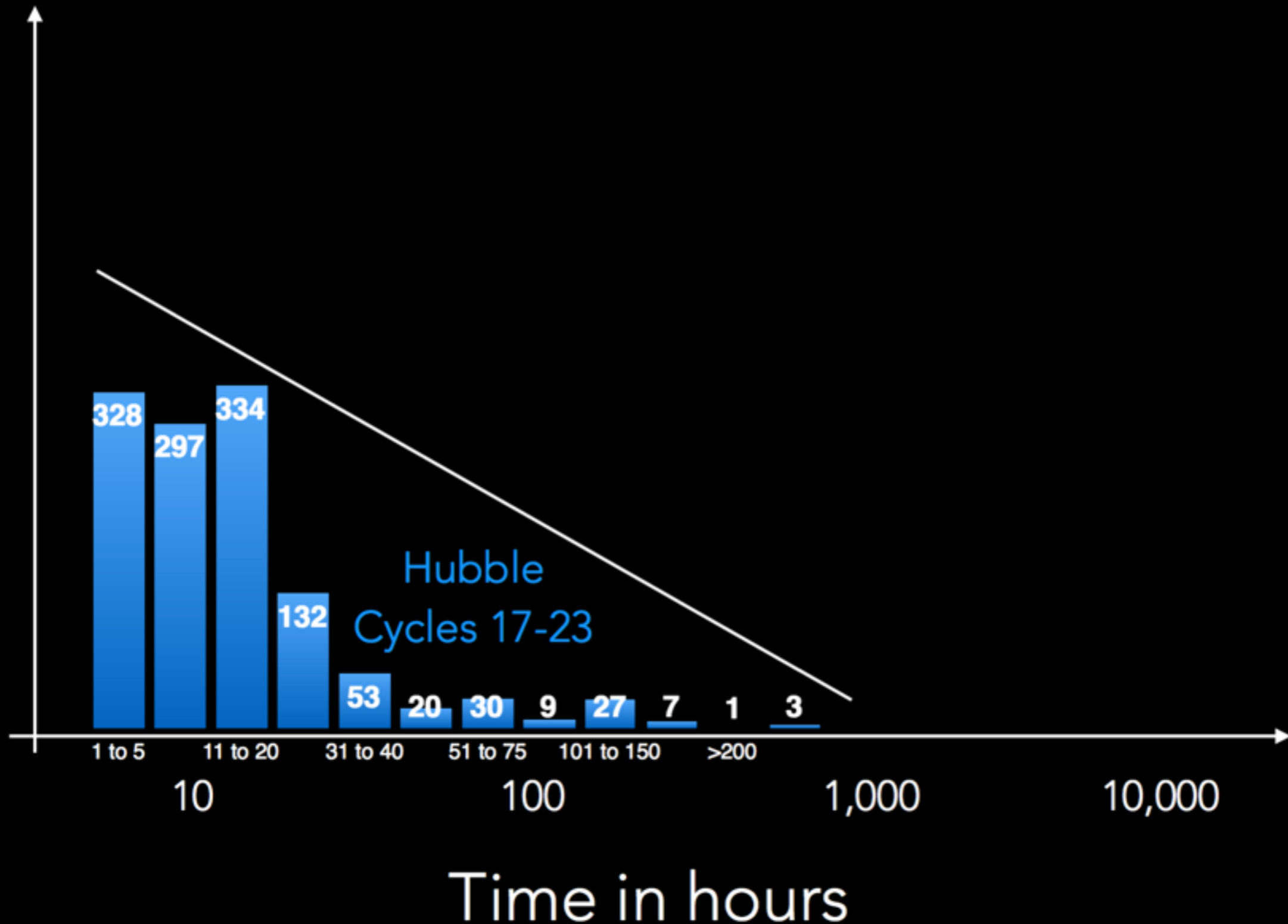
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO "DO THE IMPOSSIBLE"?

- Perform a measurement or make a discovery that has never been made
- Hard to predict
- A different *operational* definition: turn a program that require > 1000 hours into routine ones

IMPLICATIONS FOR APERTURE

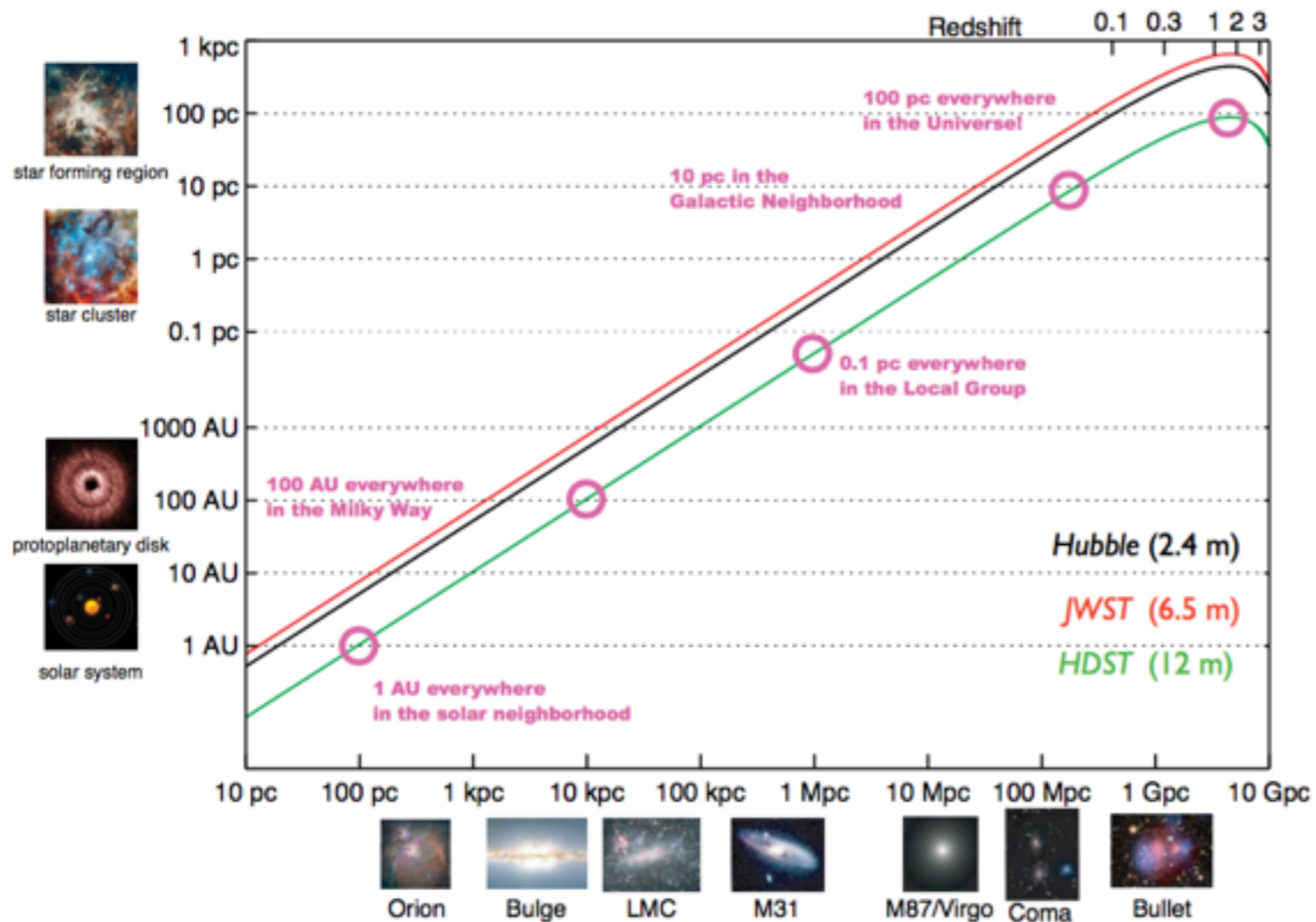
- We should **not** be comparing raw capacity when we compare apertures
- We **should** compare **total science programs** considered **holistically** bound by the ultimate limited resource: **mission lifetime**

CASE IN POINT: HST



OUR GALAXY: YOUNG
AND OLD

NURSERIES AROUND

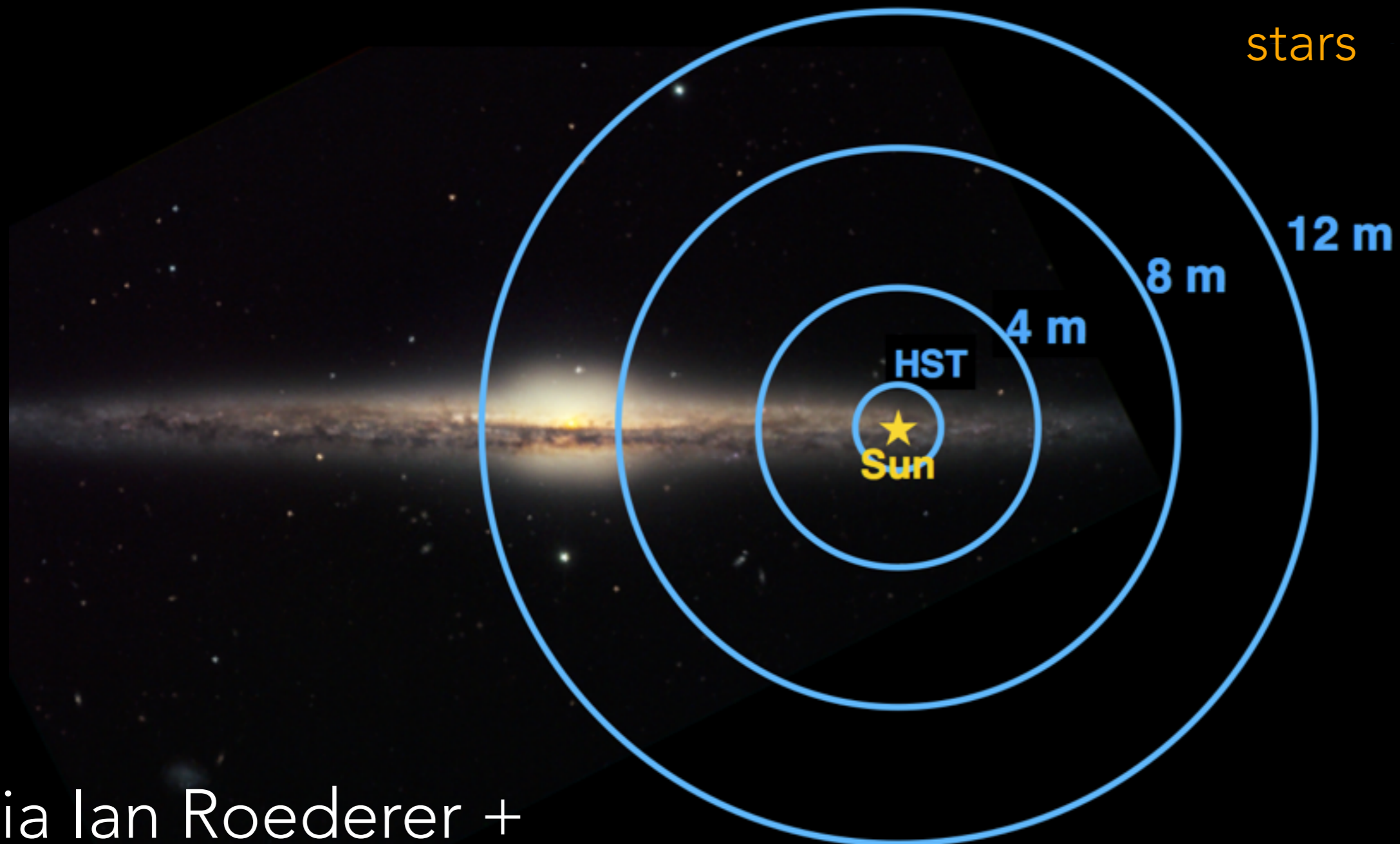


Goal: Measure PPD within the inner 1AU

Needs: Enough aperture to get to Hyades or beyond

ULTRA-LOW METALLICITY STARS IN THE GALAXY

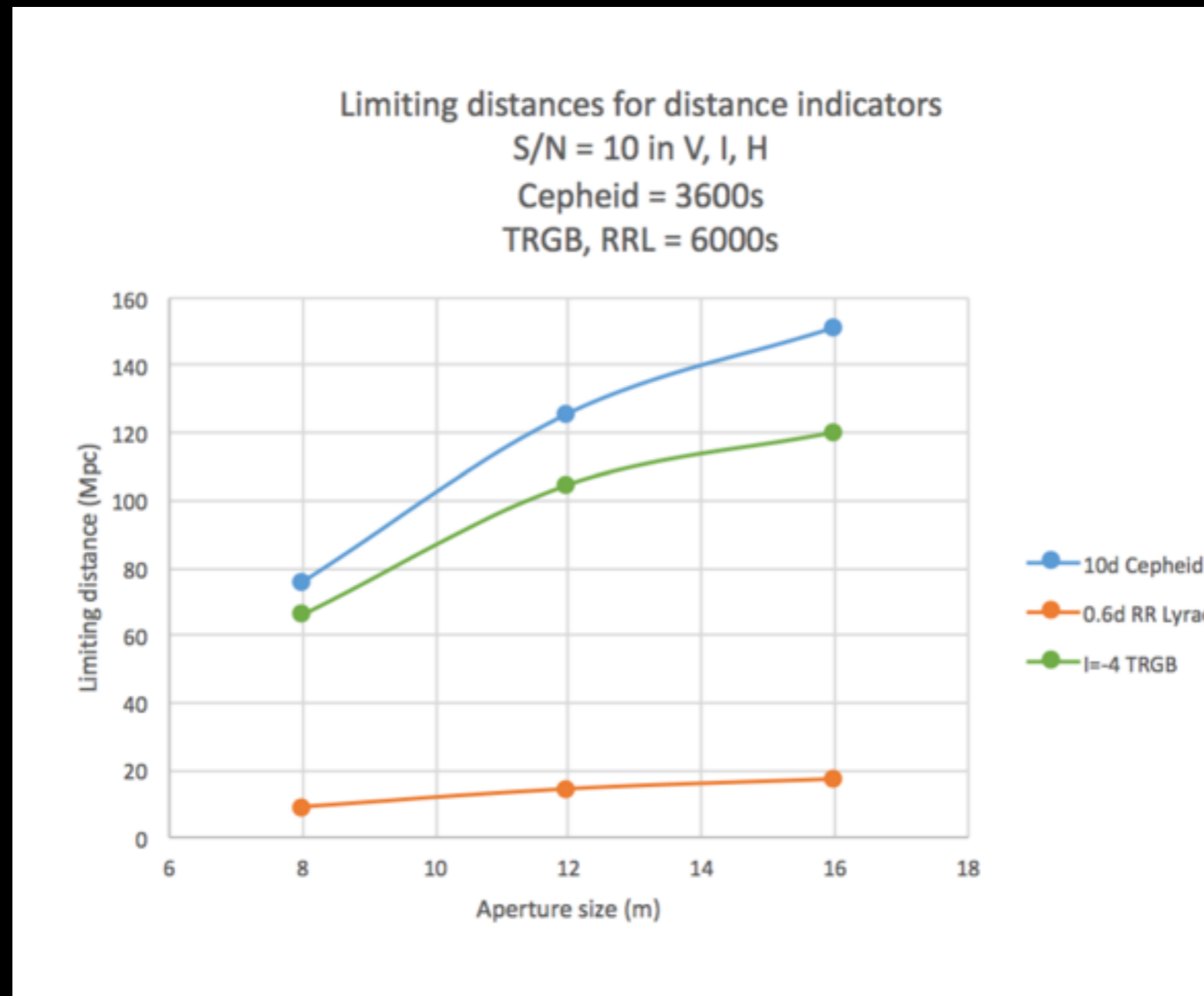
LUVOIR + LUMOS + O/NIRS
for red giants and halo
stars



via Ian Roederer +

FROM HERE TO COMA, AND
BACK AGAIN. A LUVOIR TALE

RE-DEFINE THE DISTANCE LADDER



1% or better on H_0

2% or better on w

via Vicky Scowcroft

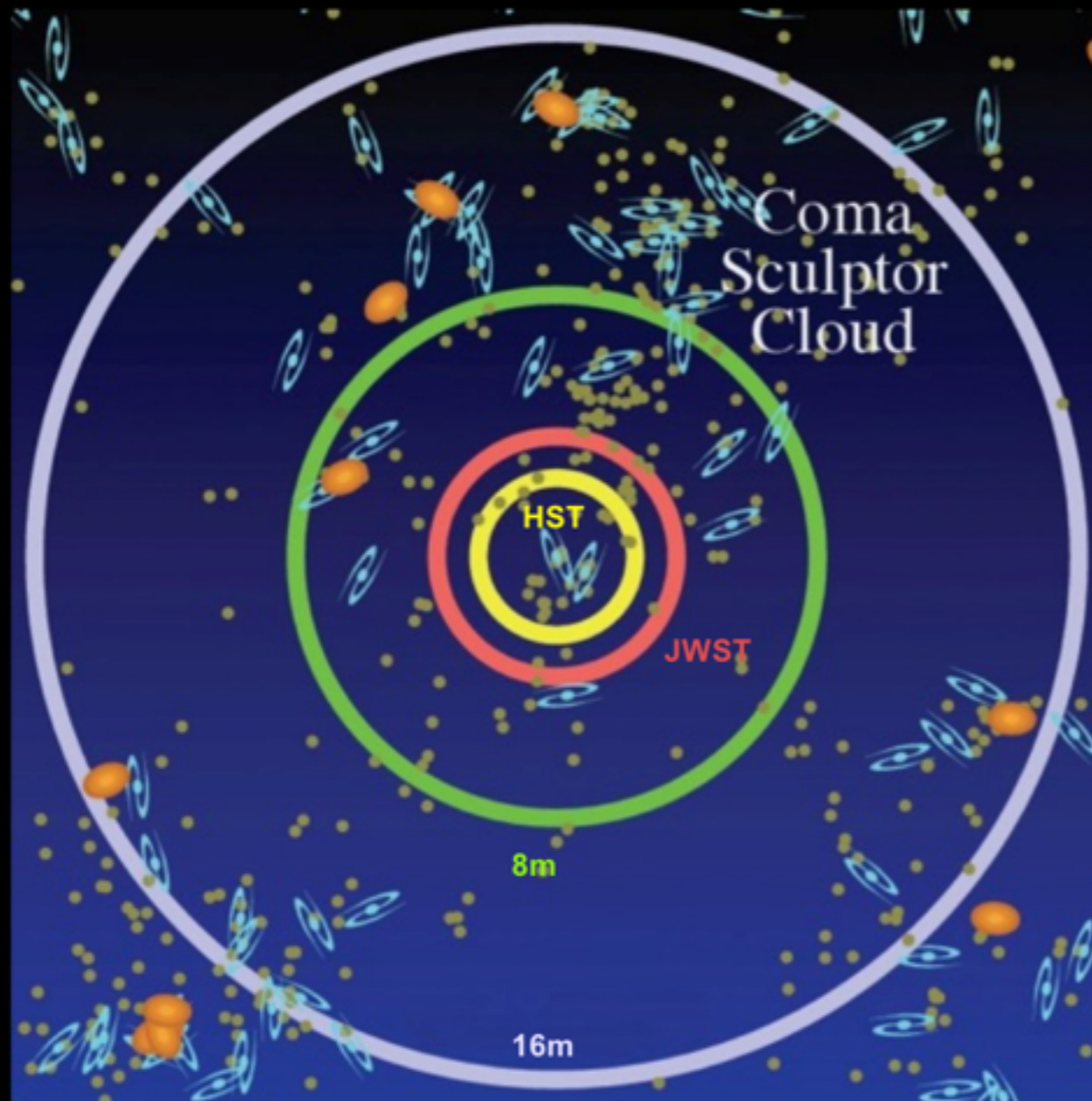
SUPERNOVAE

Program	Measurement	Measurement Requirement	Instrument
Progenitor Pre-Explosion Survey	Detection of pre-explosion SN progenitor systems for legacy value.	<60 Mpc complete sample $M_V < 0$, $m_V < 34$ <60 Mpc novel sample $M_V < -4$, $m_V < 30$	imager
SN Ia Post-Impact Companion	Detection of post-explosion SN Ia companion star.	<60 Mpc, $M_V < -2$, $m_V < 32$	imager
Resolving Young SN Remnants	Detecting spatial evolution in young remnants		imager
SN Light Echos	Image and spectra of SN light echoes in local group & beyond.	Requires blue sensitivity.	imager spectrograph
SN Environment via Resolved Stellar Pops	Constrain CC SN progenitor ages via stellar neighbourhood, post-explosion.	Semi-resolved stellar pops to ~100 Mpc.	imager
Nebular-Phase SNe at Extremely Late Times	Follow SN LC far into late stage nuclear decays with image/spectra.	Extending from HST's ~28th to ~34th mag like adding >6 years for 2011fe-likes	imager spectrograph

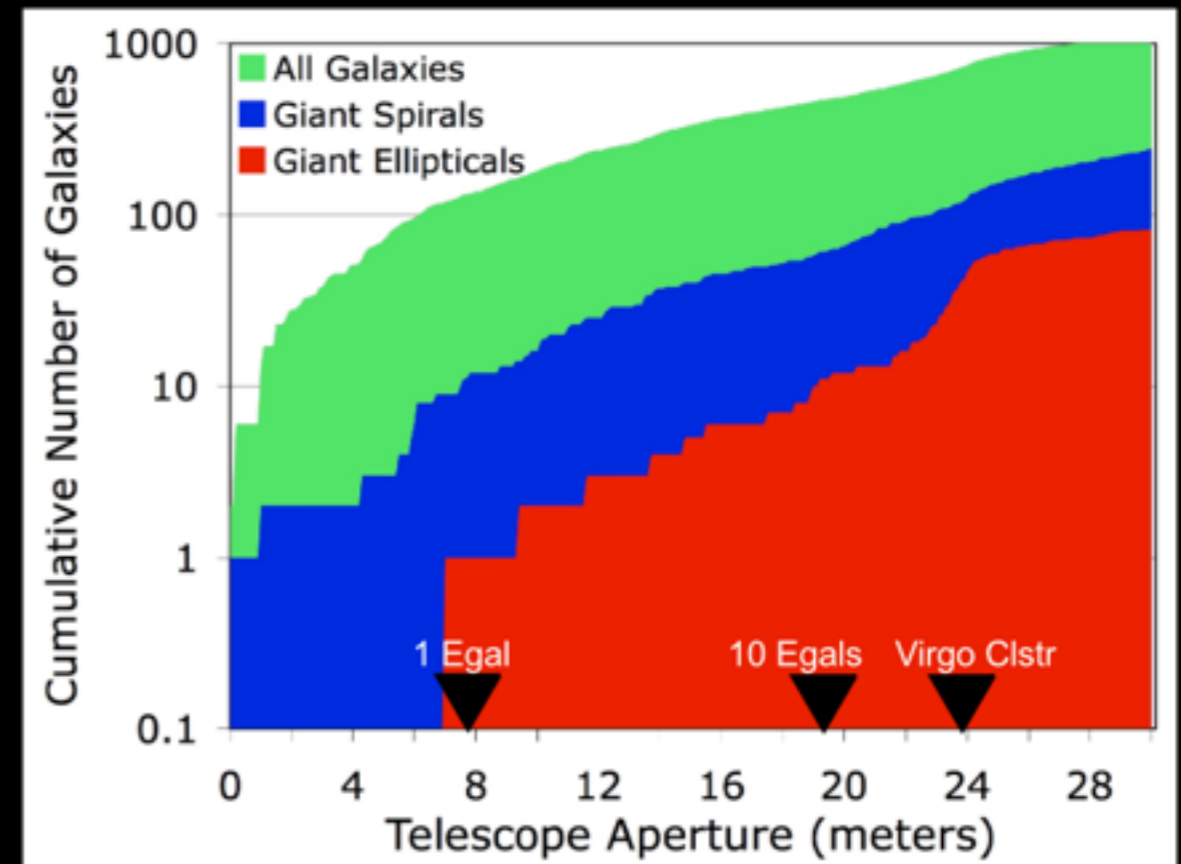
Goal: complete sample out to 60 Mpc

Need: 34th mag.
9+ meters works but survey completeness/time favors 12+

STELLAR POPULATIONS WRIT LARGE



● Elliptical ● Spiral ● Dwarf



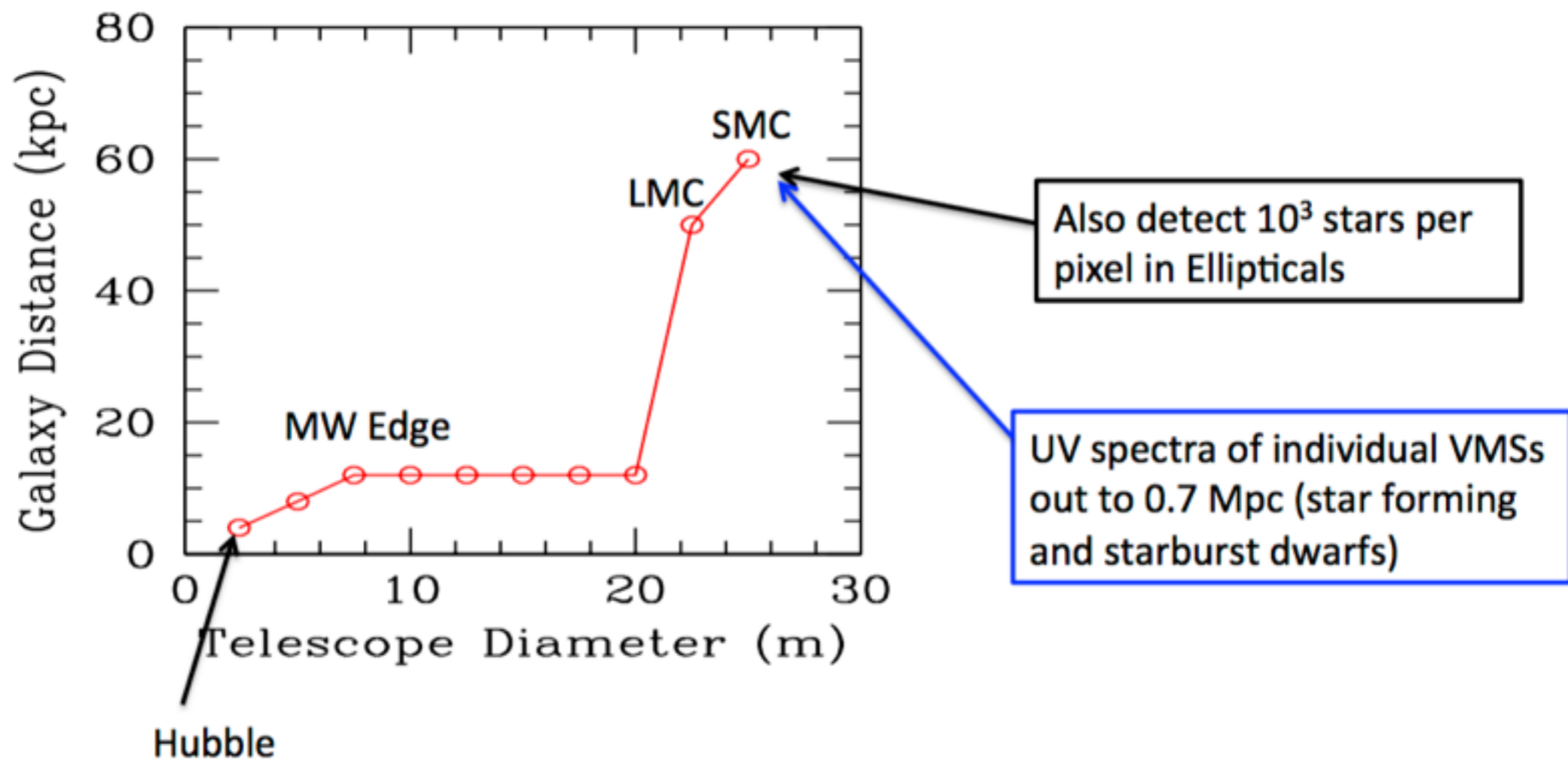
Star formation history sets both chemical evolution and planet formation rates. Visible bands provide best discrimination.

Requires diffraction limited optical imaging and high PSF stability.

Aperture Driver: > 10 m needed to resolve stellar pops down to $1 M_{\odot}$ out to the nearest giant ellipticals.

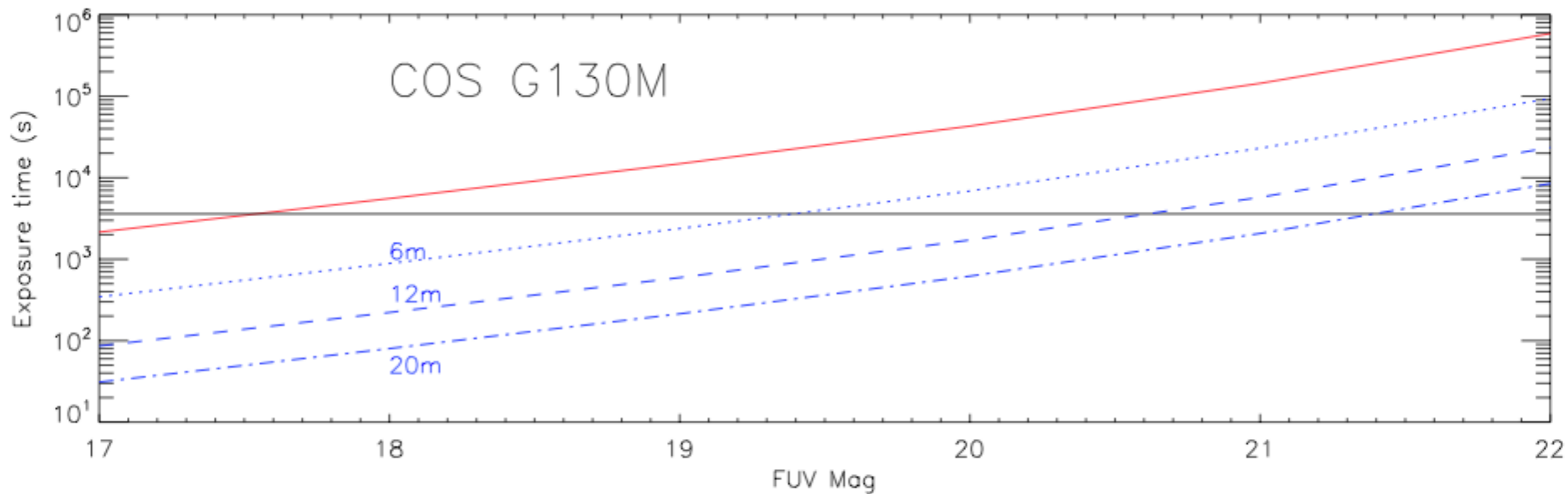
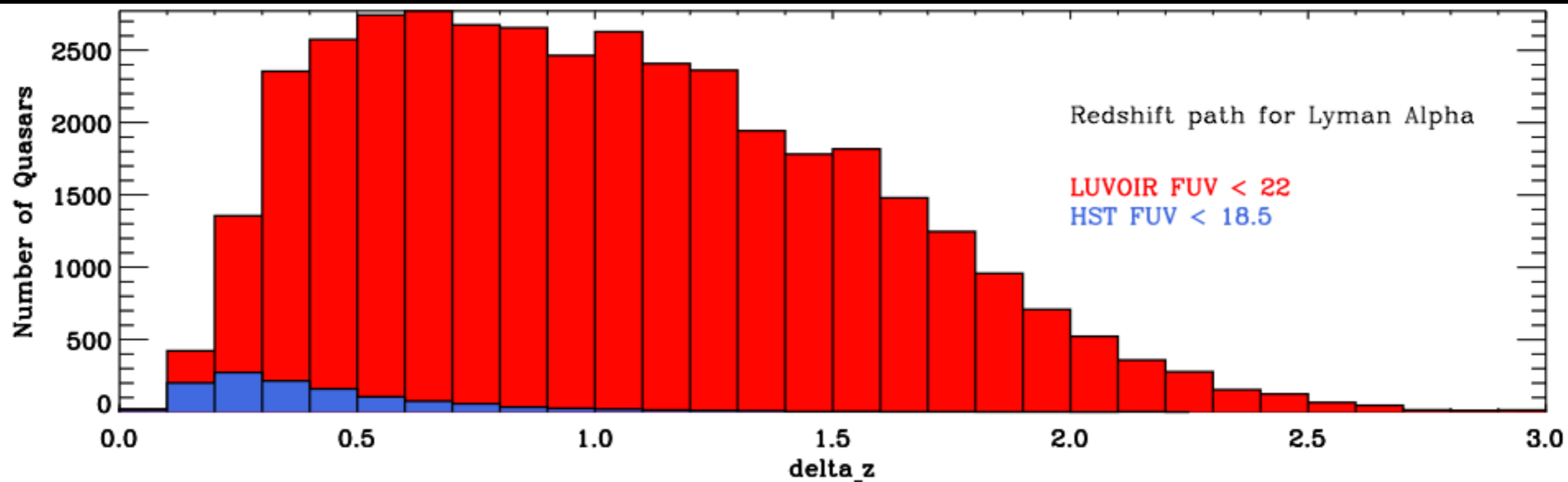
THE IMF DONE RIGHT

Binary Resolution: Telescope diameter to resolve massive stars 250-300 AU apart as a function of galaxy distance

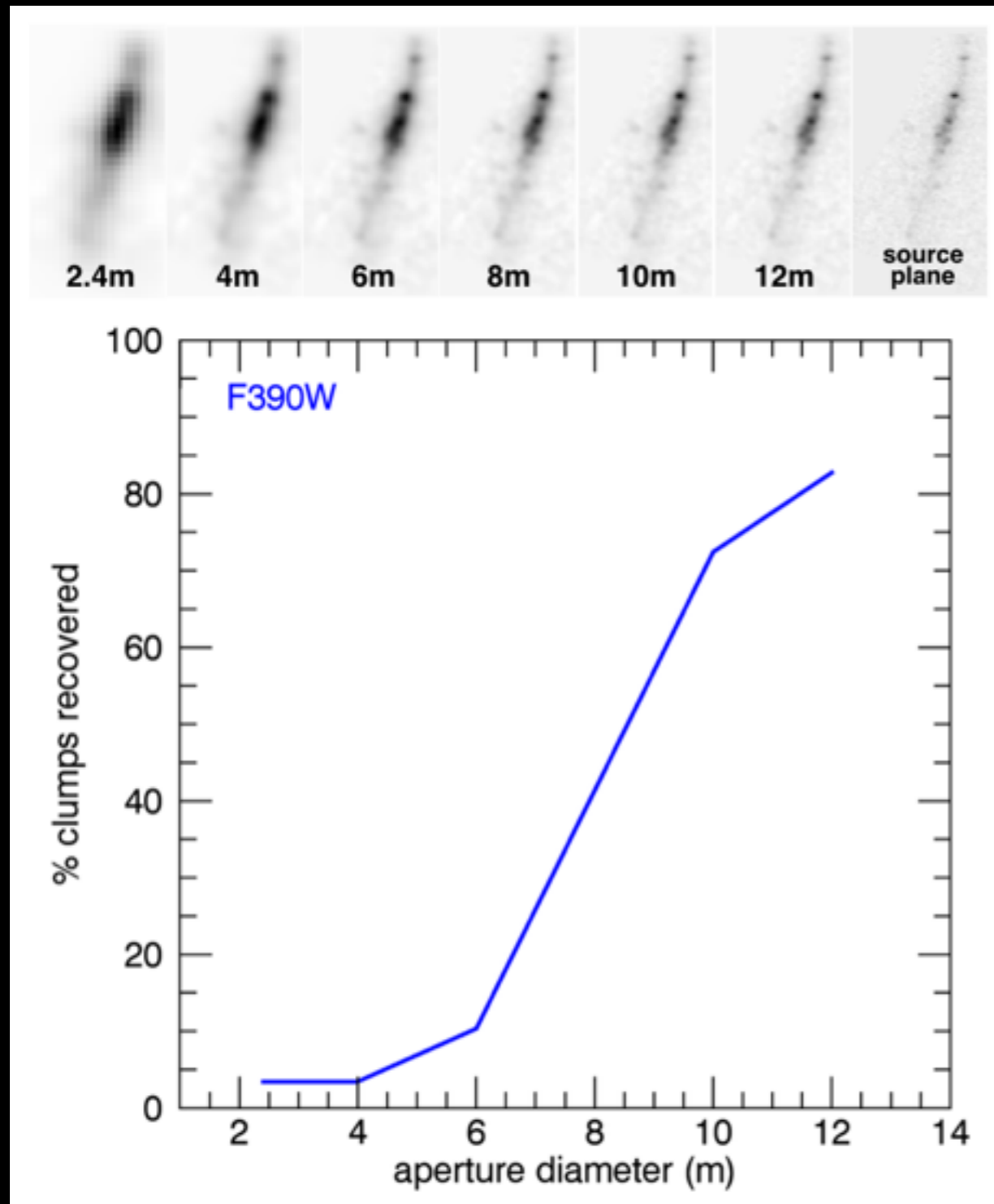


THE UNIVERSE AT
ADOLESCENCE

GAS



GAS, AND GALAXIES

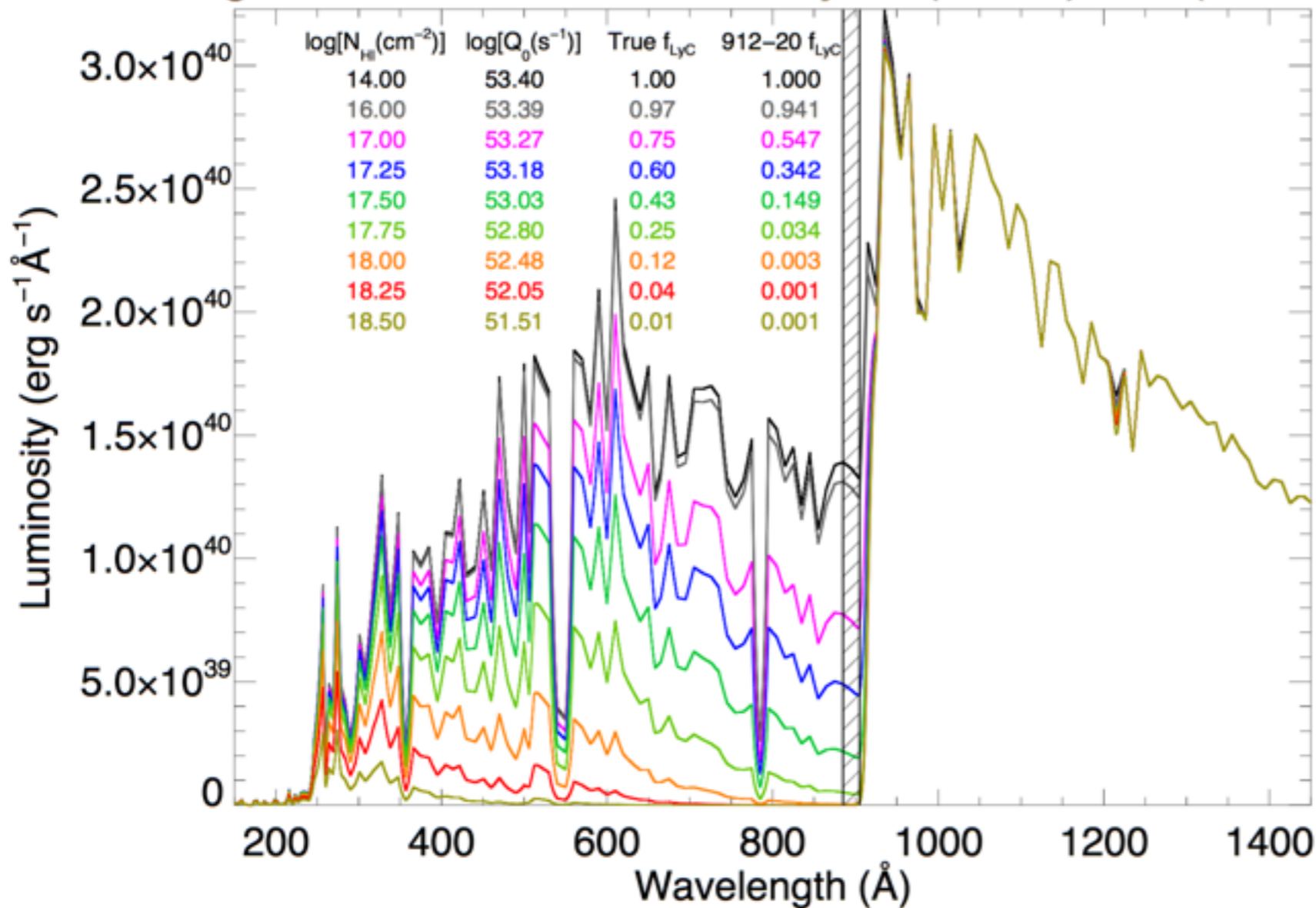


Lensed galaxies with HST
=
normal galaxies
with LUVOIR

via Kate Whitaker and Jane Rigby

GAS, AND GALAXIES, AND LIGHT

Ionizing Continuum Attenuation by HI (1.000), HeI(1.000), HeII

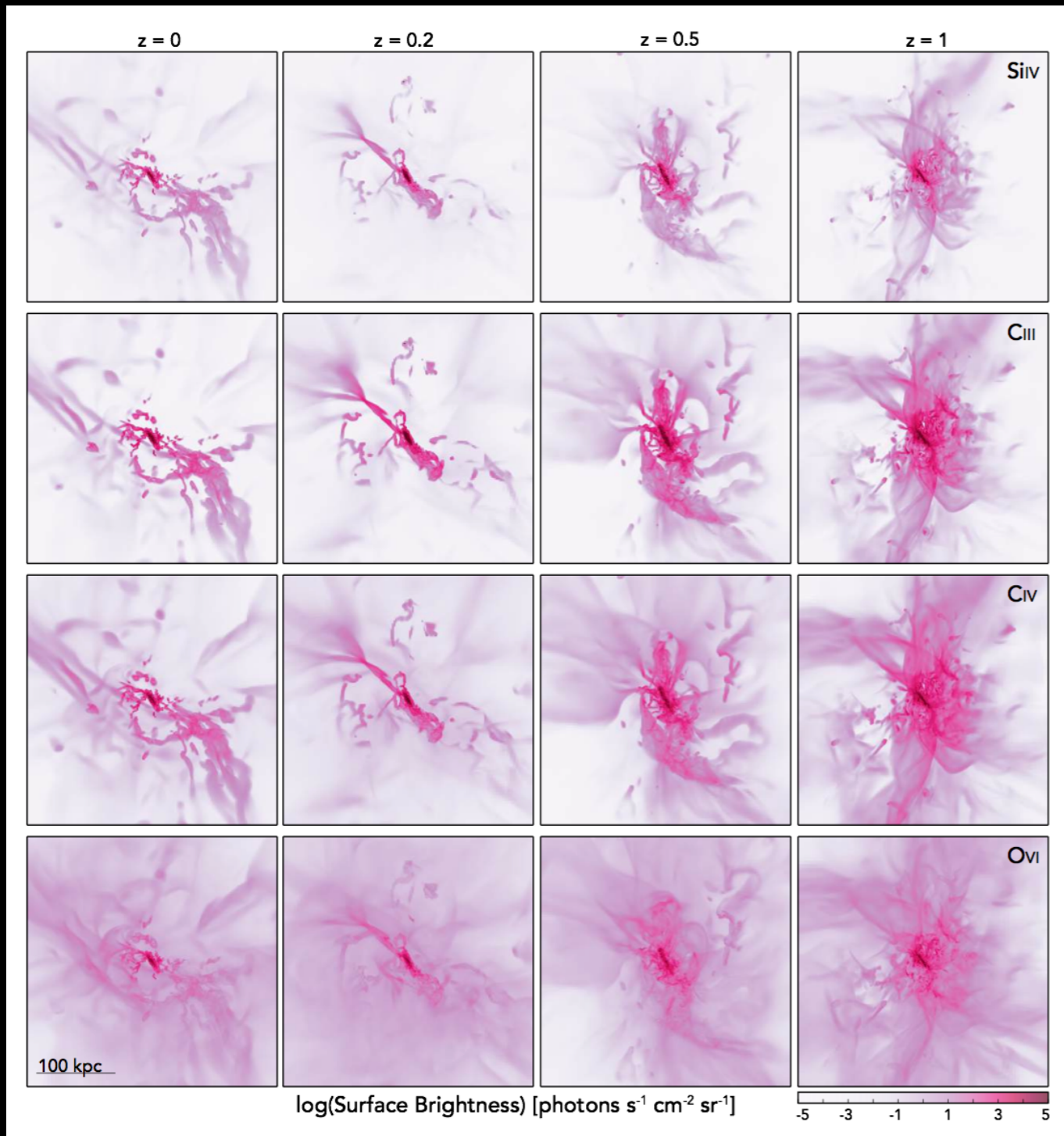


Goal: sensitivity to $f_{\text{esc}} = 0.01$ for thousands of objects

Needs: LUMOS & 12+ meter (9 meter means reduced survey size/weaker sensitivity/longer program)

via Stephen McCandliss

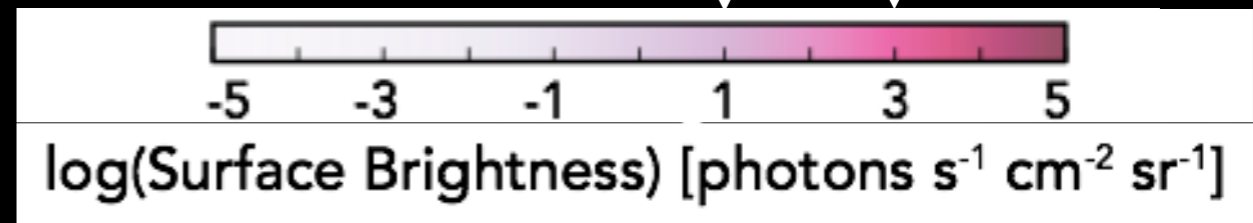
GAS, AND GALAXIES, AND LIGHT, OH MY



10 meter telescope

15 minutes

40 hours



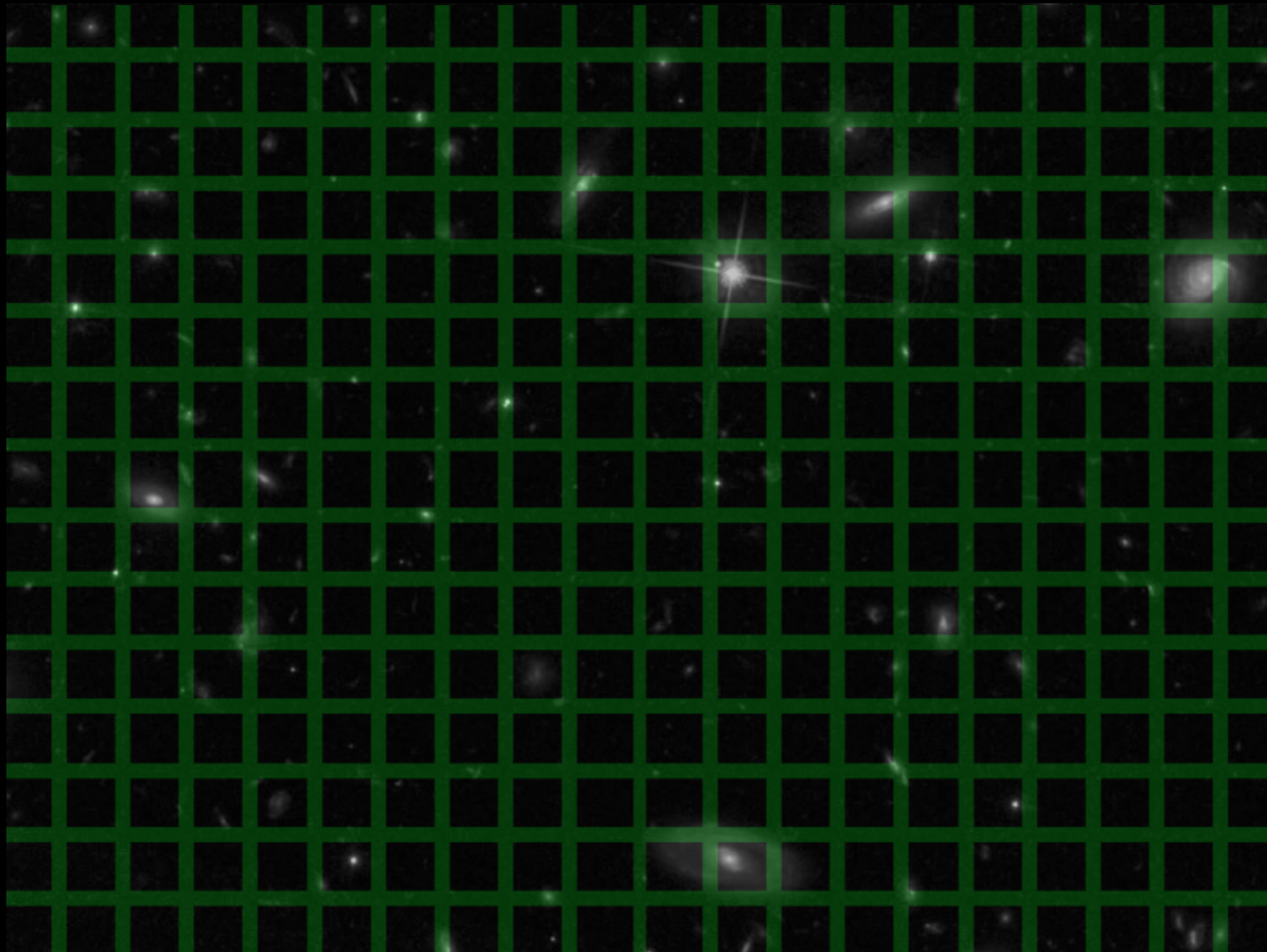
500 hours

3 hours

4 meter telescope

via David Schiminovich

GAS, AND GALAXIES, AND LIGHT, OH MY....TIMES N

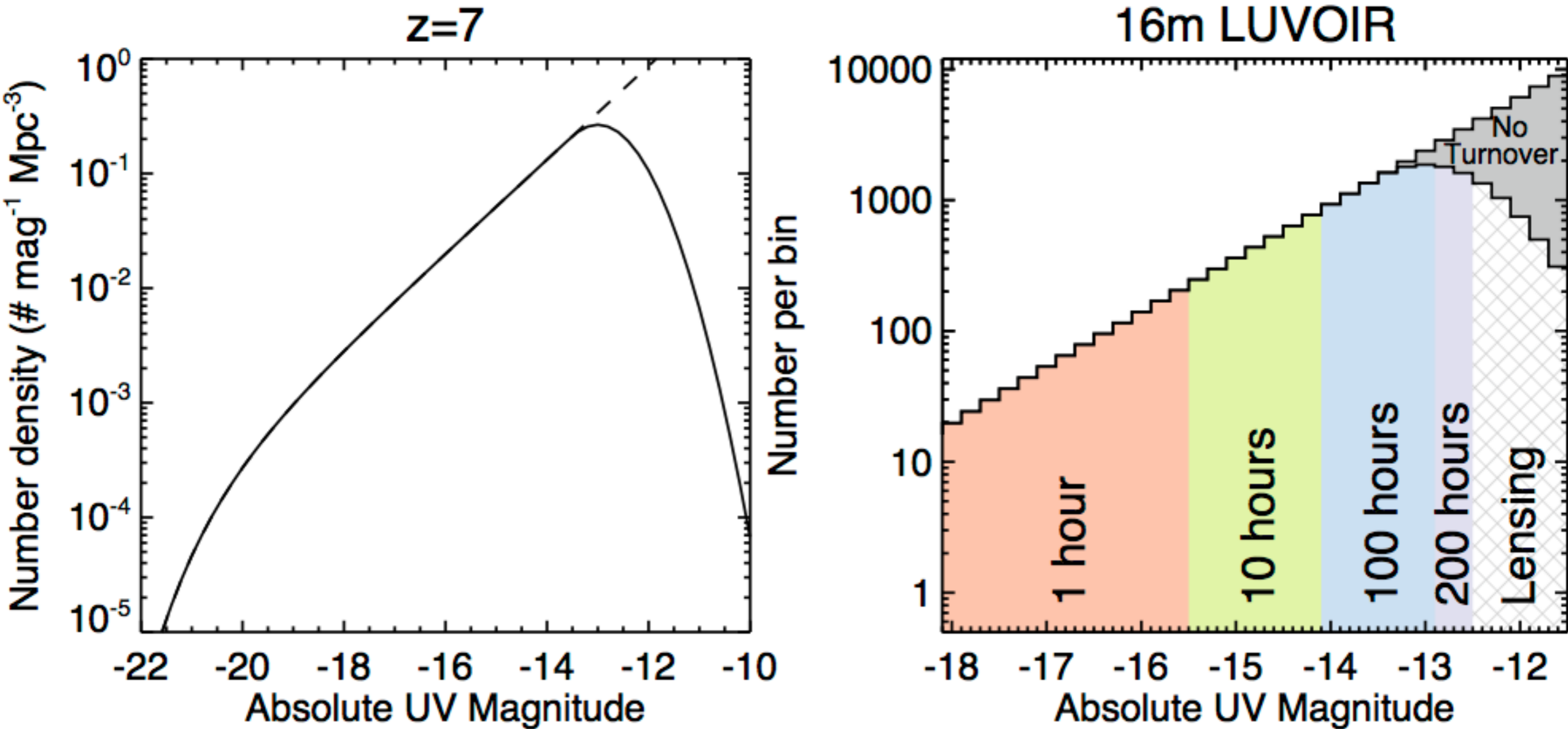


LUMOS:
25th mag
galaxy at 5σ
in 1 hour.

There are
~10,000 such
galaxies per
square degree

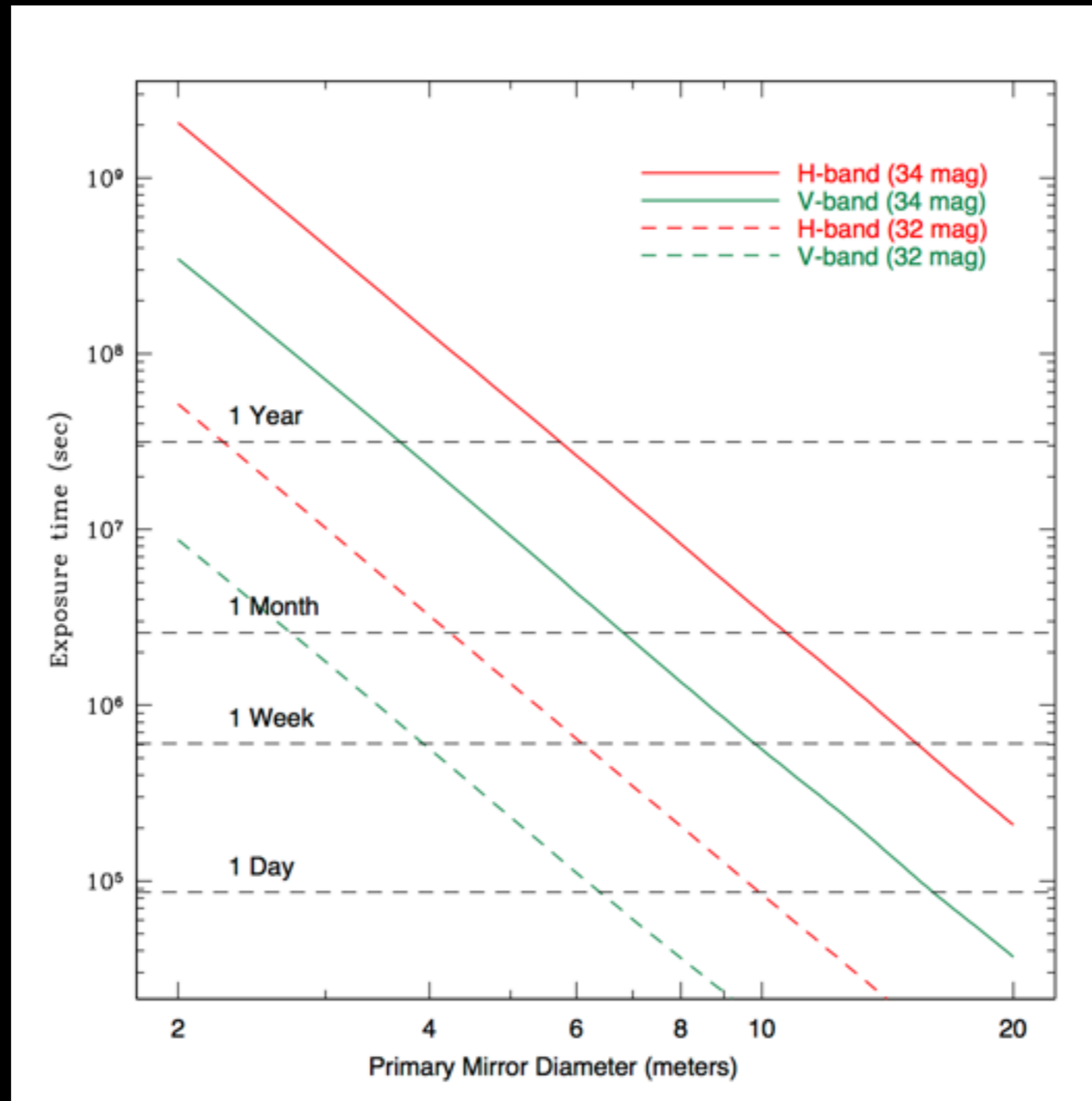
THE UNIVERSE EMERGES
FROM THE DARKNESS

ON THE EDGES OF REIONIZATION IN BOTH MASS AND LIGHT



via Steven Finkelstein

SCIENCE AT THE OLBER LIMIT



LUVOIR+HDI: We'll do more in a day than you will all year.

BE BOLD

YOU KNOW YOU WANT TO

Extra-galactic Parallaxes

- A technique used in radio VLBI astrometry can be used in the optical
- A number of O stars can be monitored, both with proper motion and radial velocity to measure the distance to the galaxy.
 - Proper motion of all the O stars are done at once.



Motion $\sim 100\text{km/sec}$
@ 50 MPc is
0.4 uas/year
 ~ 2 uas over 5 years

Direct distance measurement to Virgo

EMERGENT APERTURE THEMES

- The combination of a need for resolution, sensitivity, and transformative science demands >9 meters
- Much, *much*, more can be explored. Time to ask.
- *All instruments can do revolutionary COR science*
- Science cases, science cases, science cases!