

Dynamics of High Redshift Galaxies

M. Stiavelli, STScI Baltimore

Lecture plan:

- 1. Introduction. Galaxy kinematics at high redshift.**
- 2. Dynamics of elliptical galaxies at high redshift and evolution of the Fundamental Plane.**
- 3. Evolution of the black hole mass vs galaxy mass relation. Dynamics without kinematics.**
- 4. Future developments in the study of the dynamics of high redshift galaxies.**

Things we would like to do...

- Measure resolved kinematics of spirals at $z > 2.4$

JWST, 30m

- Measure velocity dispersion of ellipticals at $z > 1.2$

JWST

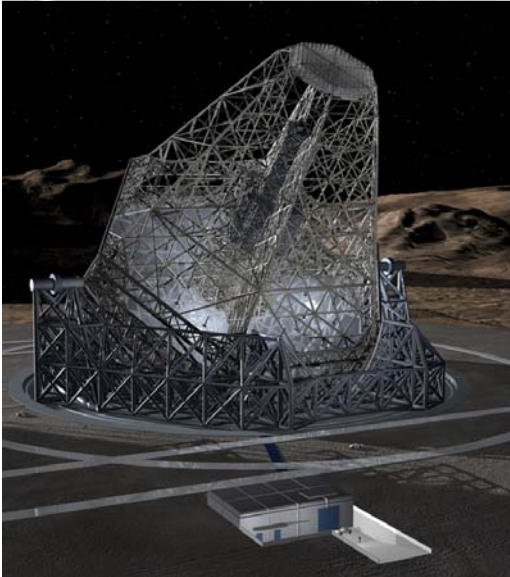
- High sensitivity IFU spectroscopy at < 0.1 arcsec resolution

30m, JWST

- Multi-object spectroscopy in the near-IR over large FOV

30m, JWST

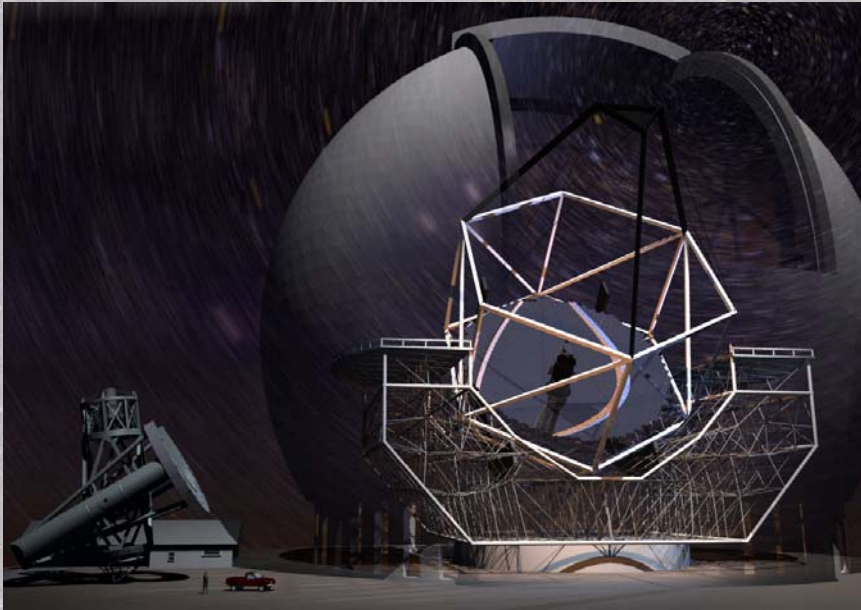
30m ground based telescopes



ESO is developing an extremely large telescope concept with size in the range 30m-50m

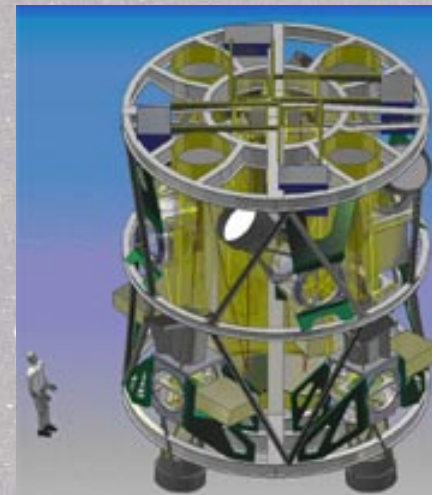
| Instrument | Wave range (μm) | Capability | Primary Science Goals | Institutes |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| CODEX | 0.4-0.7 | High velocity accuracy, visual spectrograph | To measure the dynamics of the Universe | ESO, INAF-Ts, Geneve Obs, IoA Cambridge |
| T-OWL | 2.5-20 | Thermal, Mid Infrared Imager and possibly Spectrograph | Search, study of planets, high redshift H α galaxies | MPIfA, Heidelberg, Leiden, ASTRON ,ESO |
| QUANTEYE | 0.4-0.8 | Study will review /explore aspects of quantum astrophysics with OWL | Astrophysical phenomena varying at sub-second time scale, others tbd | Padova Univ., Lund University |
| SCOWL | 250-450-850 tbc | Imaging at sub-millimeter wavelengths | Surveys of dusty regions, of extr. fields for star-forming galaxies | ATC |
| MOMFIS | 0.8-2.5 | Near IR spectroscopy using many deployable IFUs | Masses of high z galaxies, regions of star formation, GC stars | CRAL, LAM, OPM |
| ONIRICA | 0.8-2.5 | NIR Imaging Camera on a field of 1x1 / 2x2 arcmin | Faint stellar and galaxy population | INAF- Arcetri Heidelberg MPIfA |
| EPICS | 0.5- 1.9 | Camera-Spectrograph at diffraction limit | Imaging and spectroscopy of earth-like planets | ESO + ext. consultants |
| Hyper-telescope Camera | 1-2.5 tbc | Speckle interferometry with a partially filled OWL aperture | Planetary disks, exo-planets | LISE lab at OHP |

30m ground based telescopes



The Thirty Meter Telescope is a joint concept developed by AURA (GSMT), Caltech (CELT), Univ. of California and Canadian partners

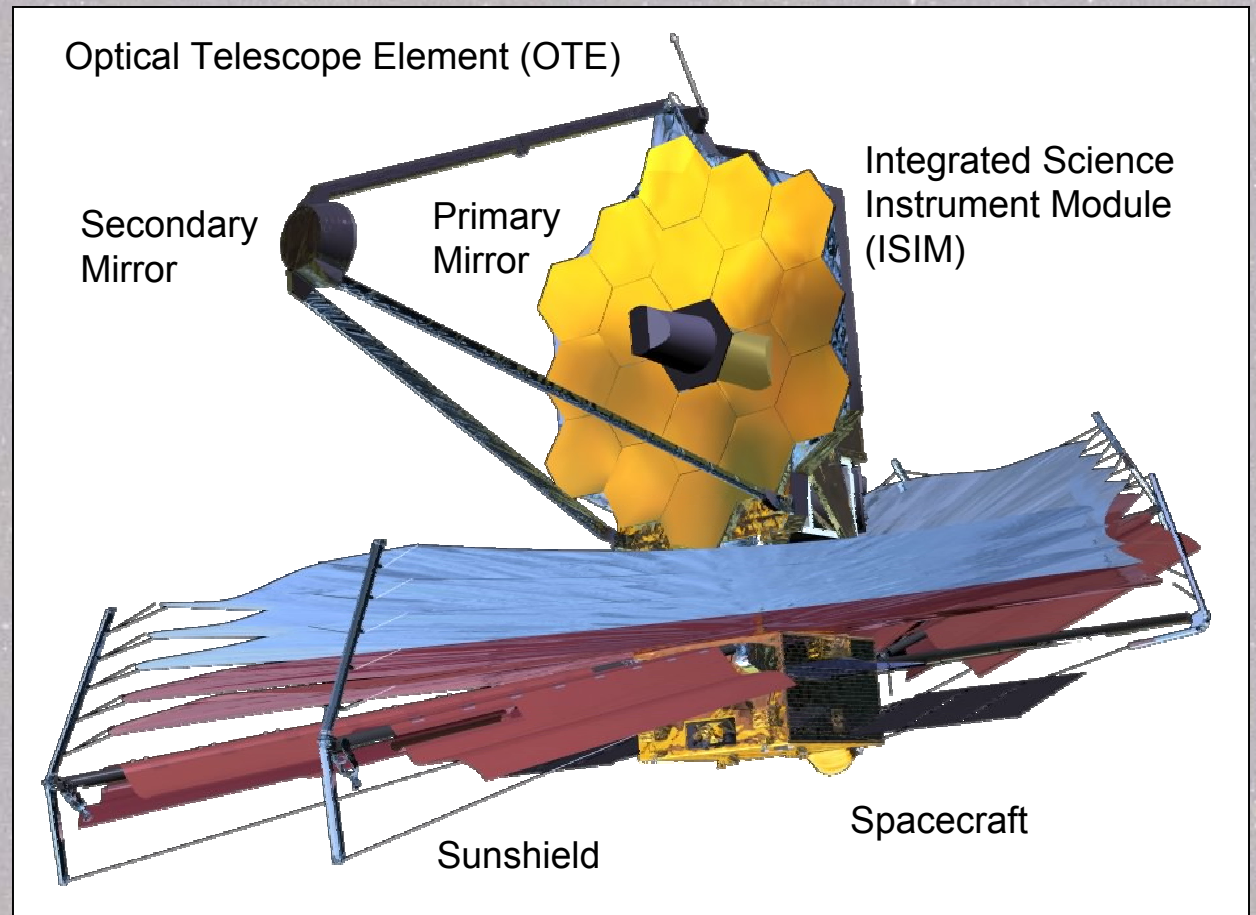
- Infrared imaging spectrometer
- Wide-field optical spectrometer
- Infrared multi-object spectrometer
- Mid-IR high-resolution echelle spectrometer
- Planet formation instrument
- High-resolution optical spectrometer
- Narrow field infrared adaptive optics system



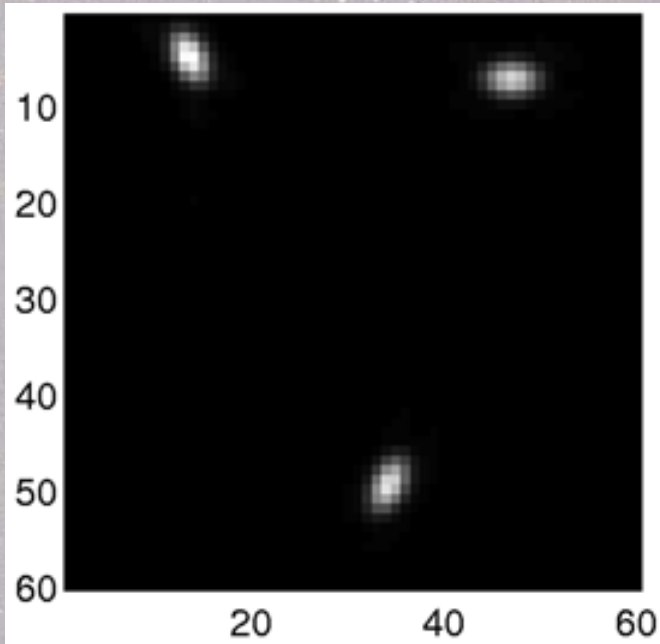
The Wide Field Optical Spectrograph (WFOS).

James Webb Space Telescope

- 6.6m Telescope
- Launch in 2013 to L2.
- Successor to Hubble & Spitzer.
- Demonstrator of deployed optics.
- Passively cooled to 50K.
- Named for 2nd NASA Administrator
- NASA + ESA + CSA
- Lead: Goddard Space Flight Center
- Prime: Northrop Grumman Space Technology



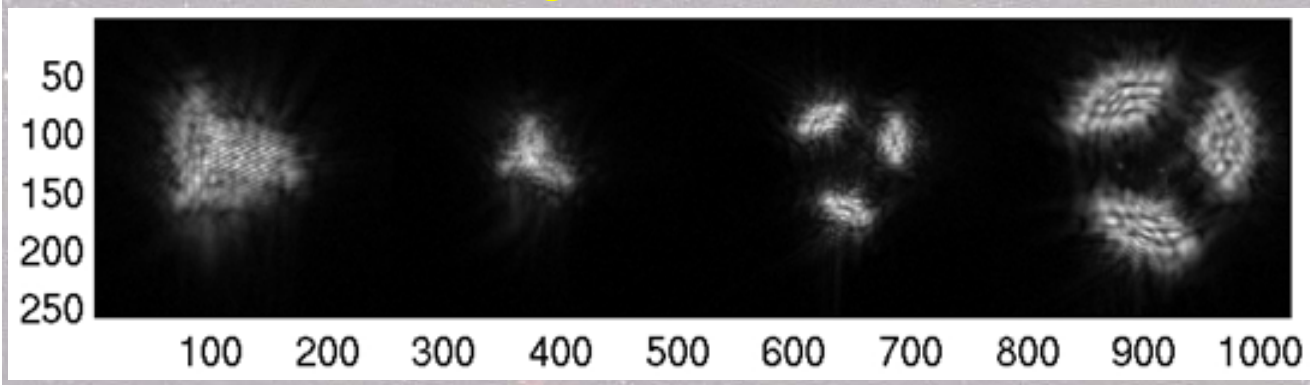
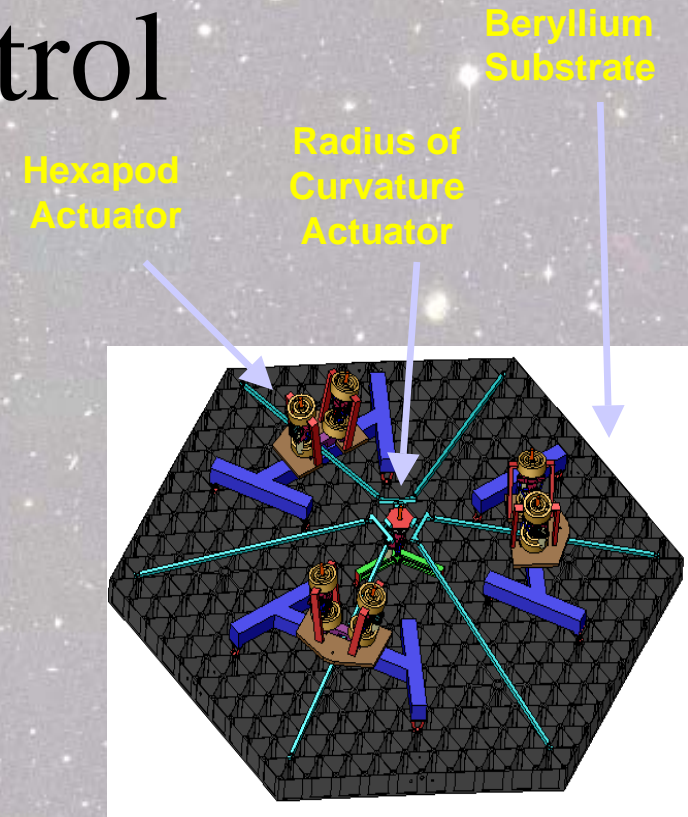
Mirror Segment Control



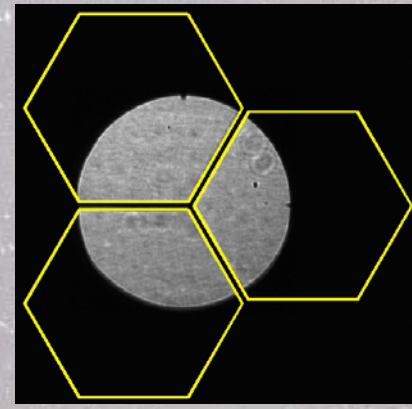
Focused Image



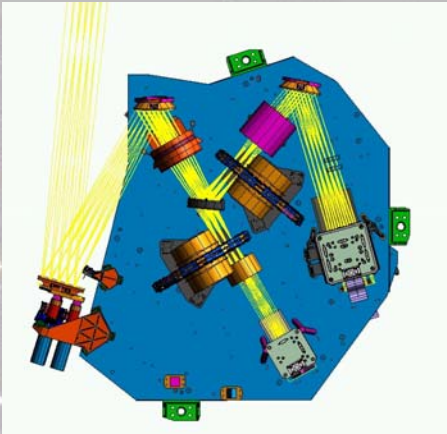
Testbed Mirror with 3 Segments



Unfocused Images

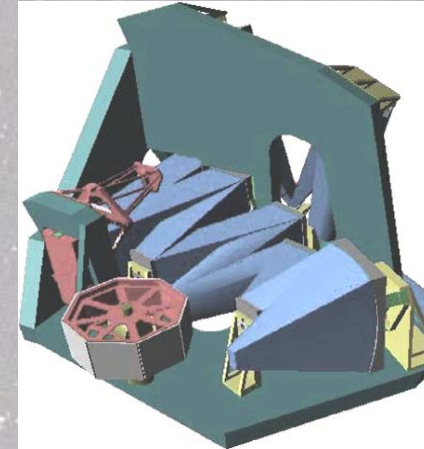


Instrumentation



Arizona: Marcia Rieke PI
Lockheed-Martin & Rockwell

- NIRCams, 0.6 to 5.0 micron:
 - 2.3 x 4.5 arcmin FOV
 - Broad & narrow-band imaging



ESA: Peter Jakobsen
EADS Astrium & GSFC

- NIRSpect, 0.6 to 5.0 micron
 - 3.4 x 3.4 arcmin FOV
 - Micro-shutter, IFU, slits
 - R~100, 1000, 3000



George Rieke & Gillian Wright
JPL and European Consortium

- TFI, 1.6 to 4.8 micron
 - 2.2 x 2.2 arcmin FOV
 - R~100 narrow-band imaging

- MIRI, 5.0 to 27.0 micron
 - 1.4 x 1.9 arcmin FOV imaging
 - 3 arcsec IFU at R~3000

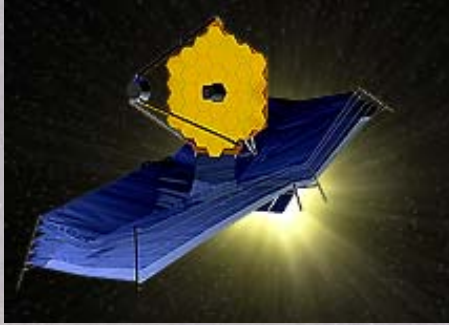


CSA: Rene Doyon
COM DEV

- Coronagraphy
 - NIRCams, TFI & MIRI

Operations

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL



JWST at L2

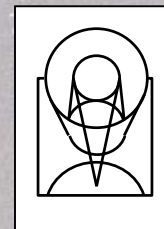


DSN



Astronomer

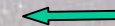
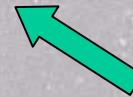
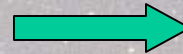
- STScI has been designated as Science Operations Center
- GO, Legacy/Treasury and GTO programs similar to HST



STScI

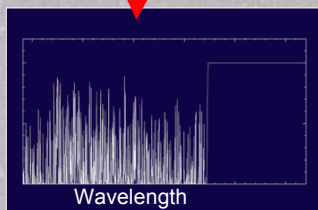
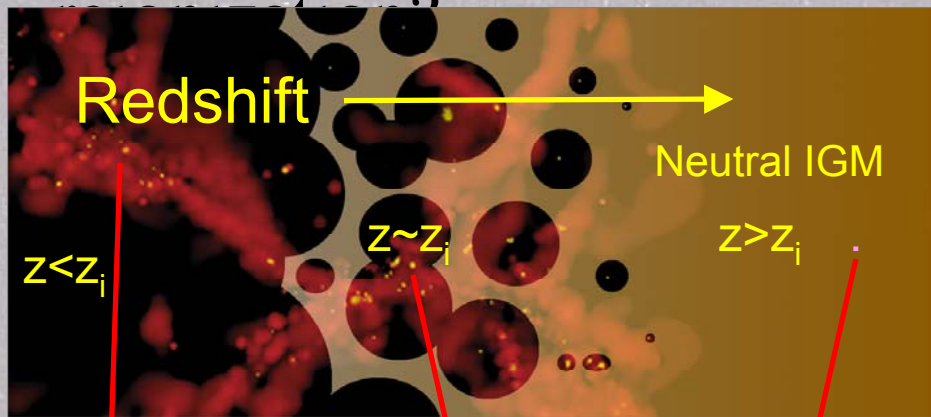


TAC

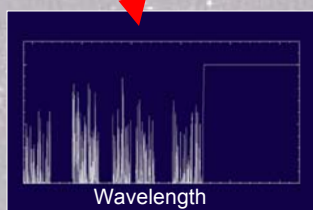


End of the dark ages: first light and reionization

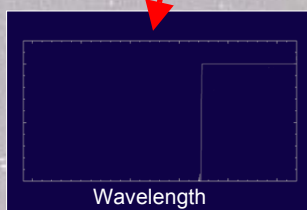
- What are the first galaxies?
- When did reionization occur?
 - Once or twice?
- What sources caused



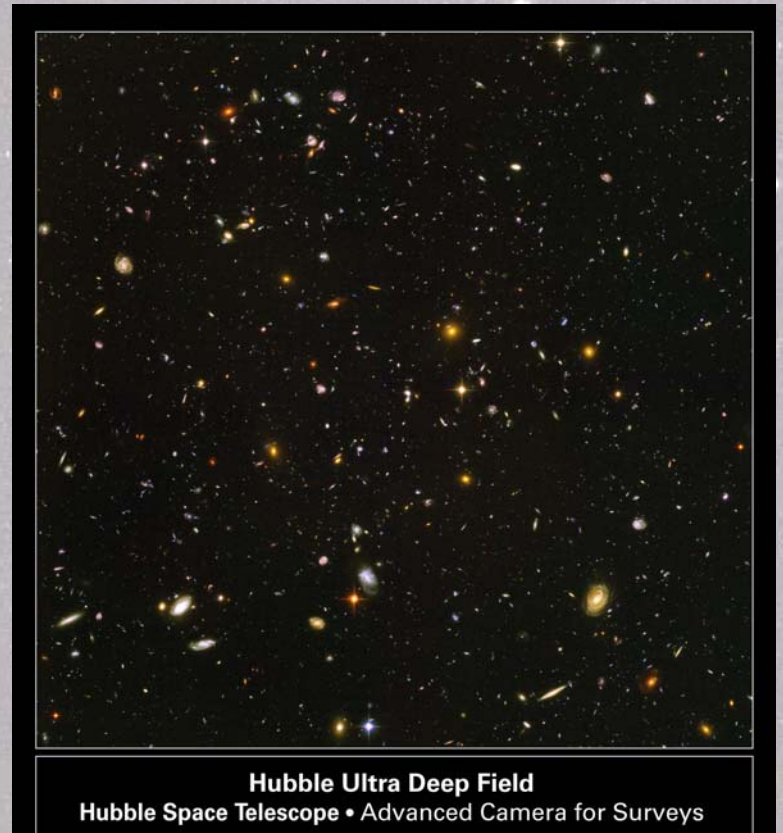
Lyman Forest Absorption



Patchy Absorption

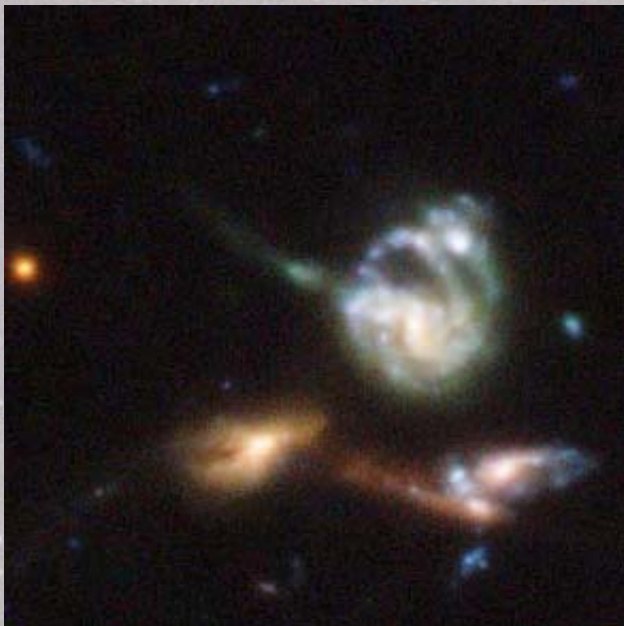


Black Gunn-Peterson trough



- Ultra-Deep NIR survey (1.4 nJy), spectroscopic & Mid-IR confirmation.
- QSO spectra: Ly- α forest
- Galaxy spectra: Balmer lines (2×10^{-19} ergs/cm²/sec)

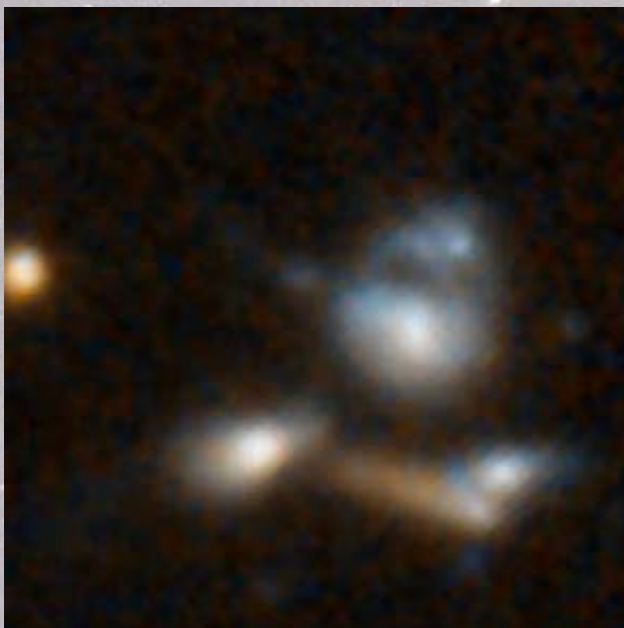
HST/ACS
Viz



JWST/NIRCam
Viz



HST/NICMOS
J H

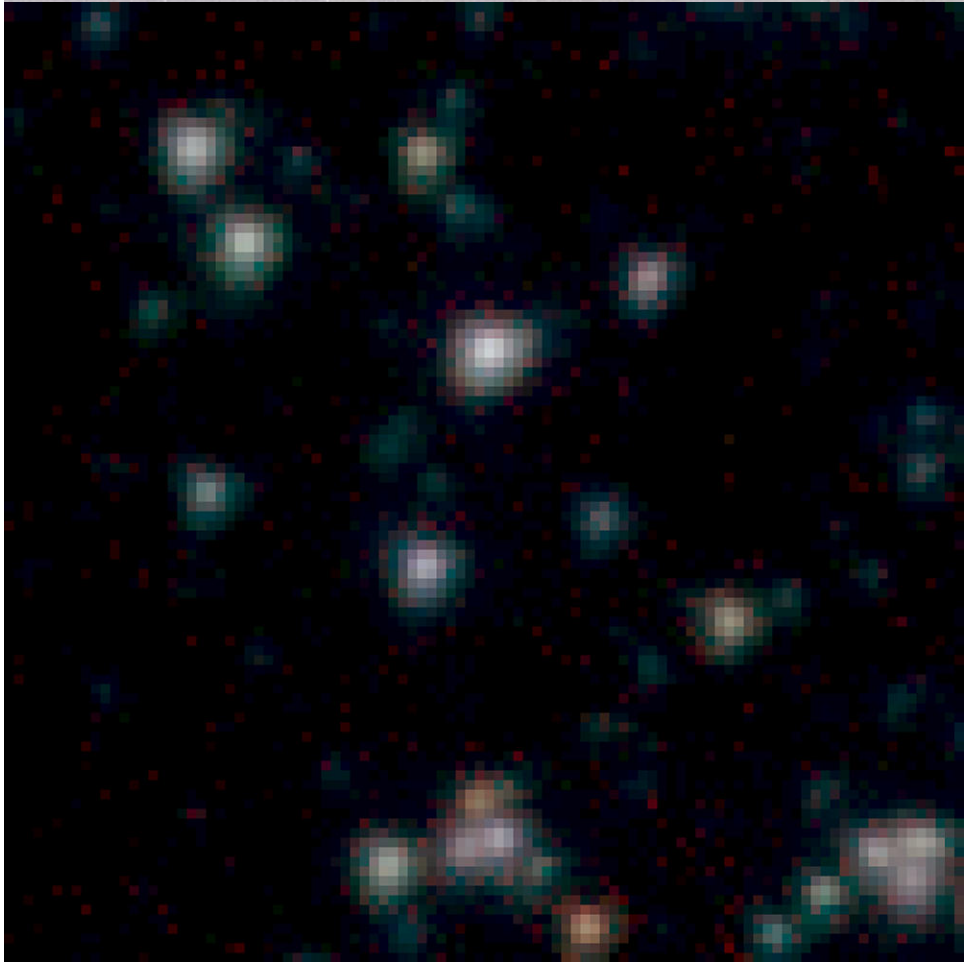


JWST/NIRCam
J H



JWST-Spitzer image comparison

1'x1' region in the UDF – 3.5 to 5.8 μm



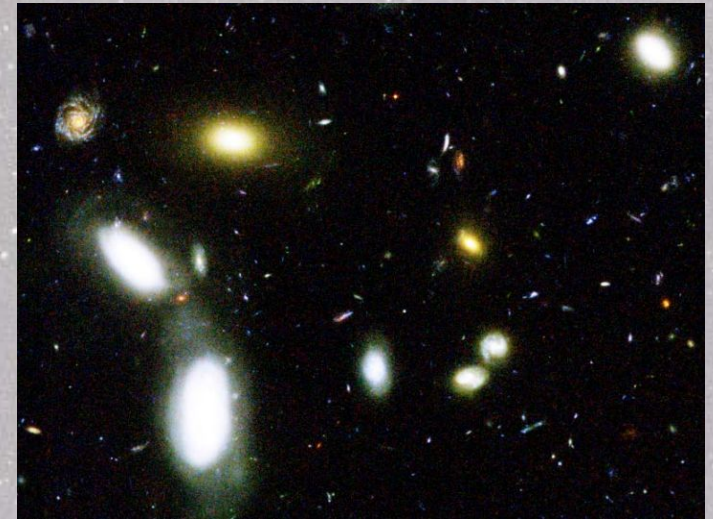
Spitzer, 25 hour per band (GOODS collaboration)



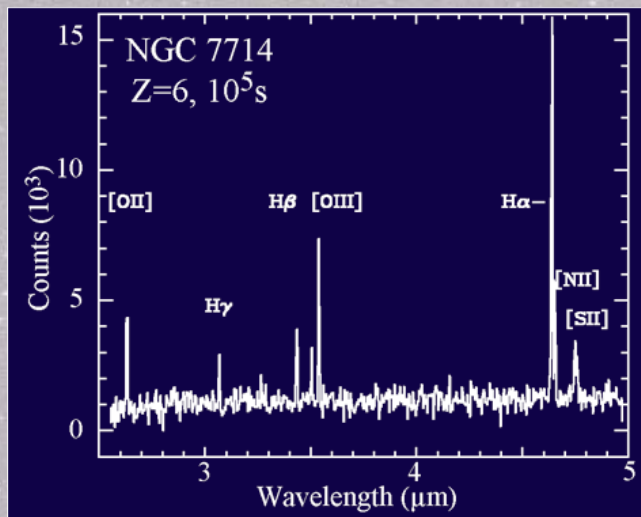
JWST, 1000s per band (simulated)

The assembly of galaxies

- Where and when did the Hubble Sequence form?
- How did the heavy elements form?
- Can we test hierarchical formation and global scaling relations?
- What about ULIRGs and AGN?



Galaxies in GOODS Field



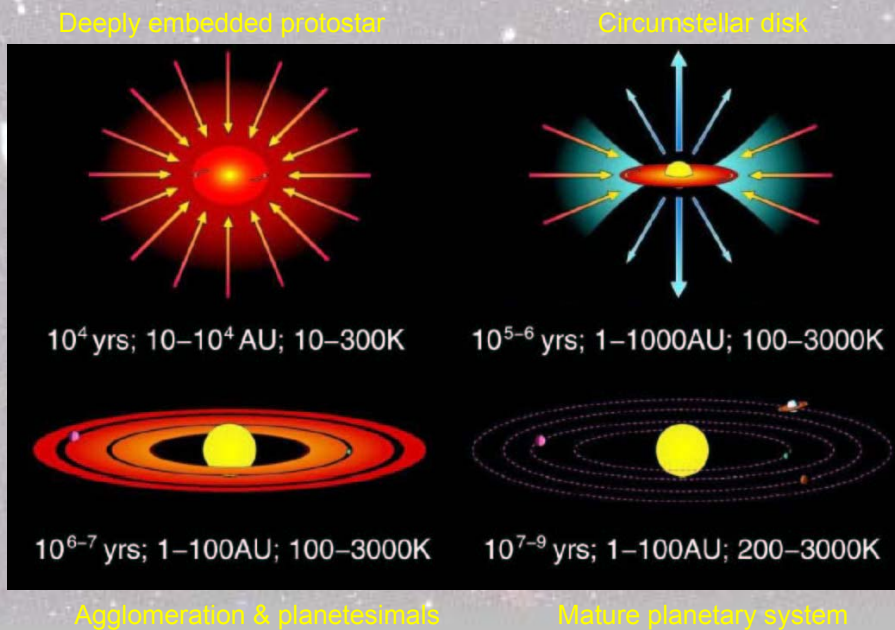
- Wide-area imaging survey
- $R=1000$ spectra of 1000s of galaxies at $1 < z < 6$
- Targeted observations of ULIRGs and AGN

Birth of stars and protoplanetary systems

- How do clouds collapse?
- How does environment affect star-formation?
 - Vice-versa?
- What is the low-mass IMF?



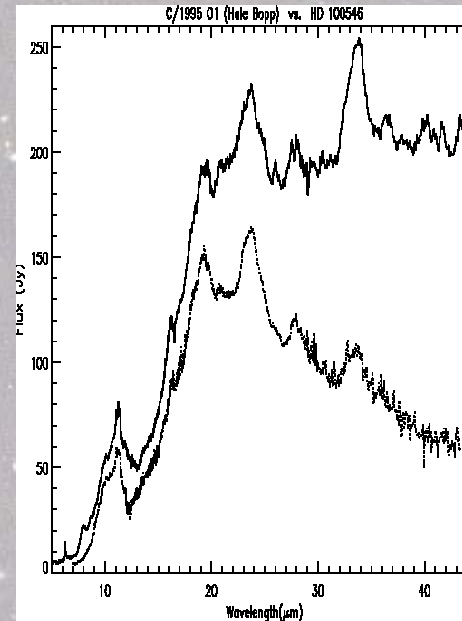
The Eagle Nebula
as seen in the infrared



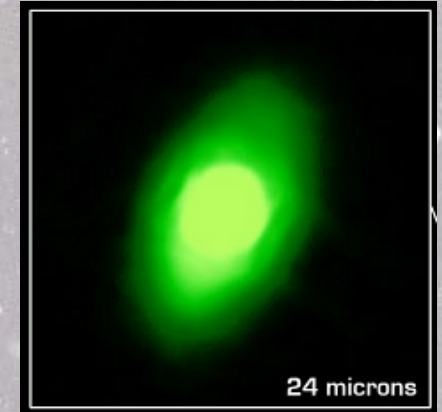
- Imaging of molecular clouds
- Survey “elephant trunks”
- Survey star-forming clusters

Planetary systems and the origins of life

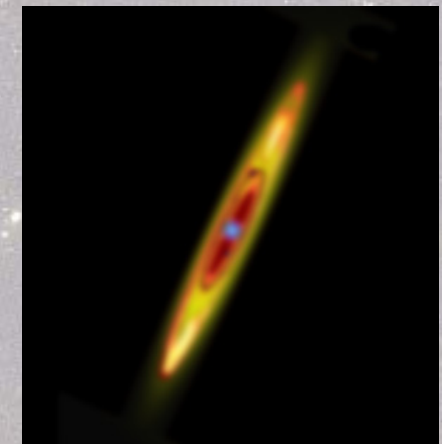
- How do planets form?
- How are circumstellar disks like our Solar System?
- How are habitable zones established?



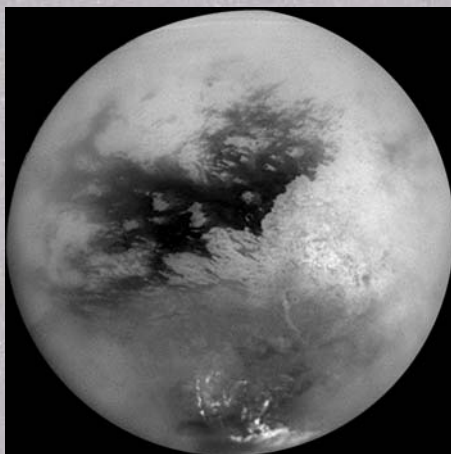
Malfait et al 1998



Spitzer image



Simulated JWST image Fomalhaut at 24 microns



Titan

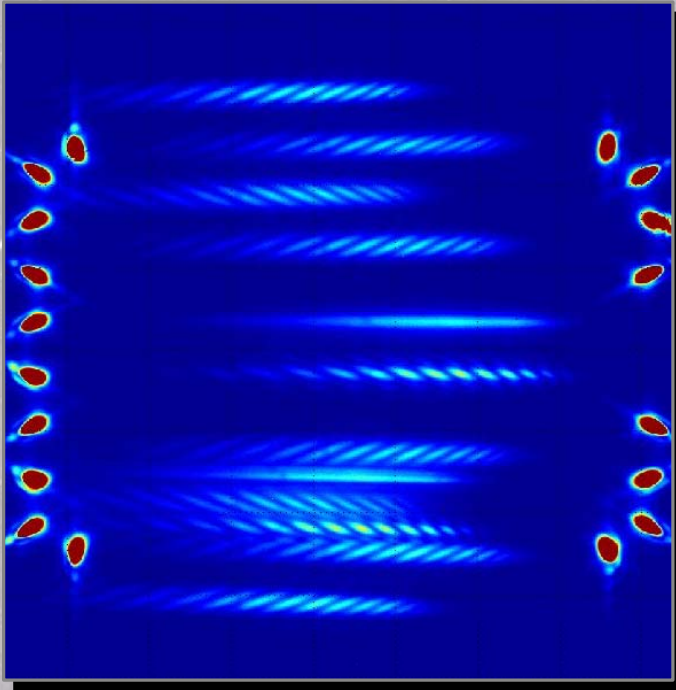
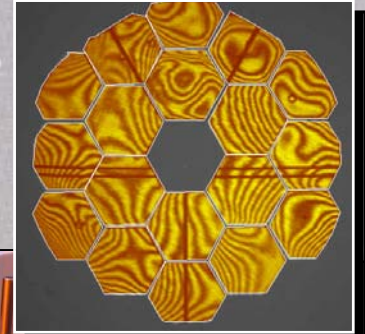
- Extra-solar giant planets
 - Coronagraphy
- Spectra of circumstellar disks, comets and KBOs
- Spectra of icy bodies in outer Solar System

Shroud Installation at MSFC X-Ray Calibration Facility (XRCF)



**JWST Segment Test
NASA/MSFC - XRCF**

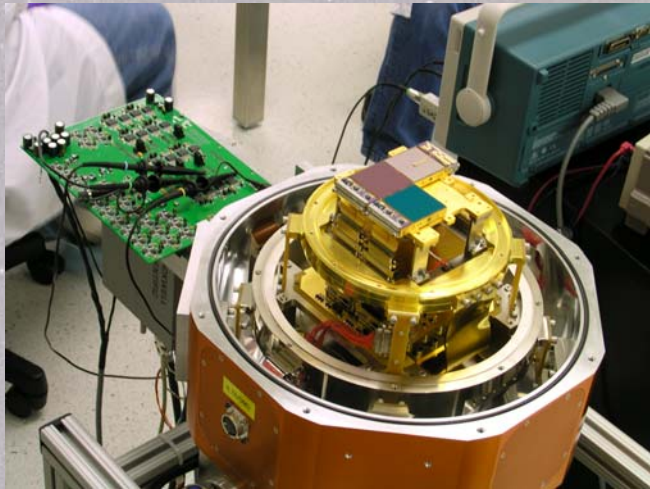
WFSC achieves Two Milestones



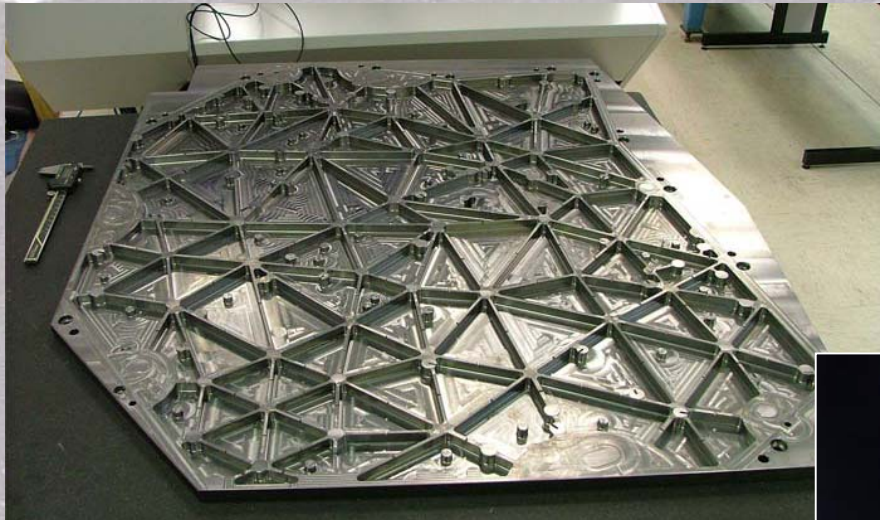
Dispersed Hartmann Sensor demonstrated on Keck telescope

Wavefront Sensing and control (WFSC) testbed completed

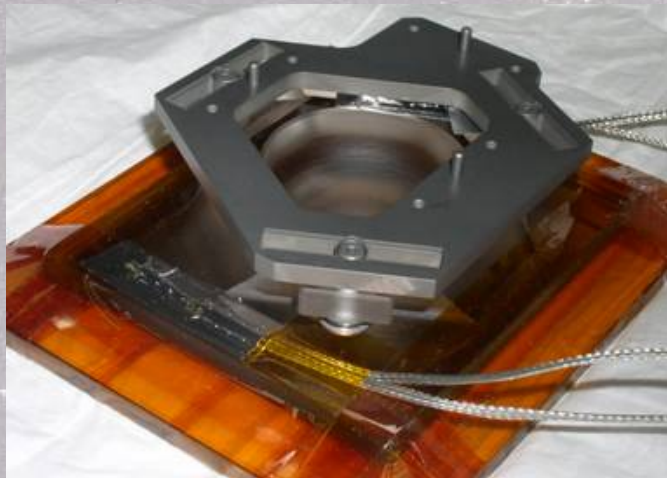
NIRCam Hardware



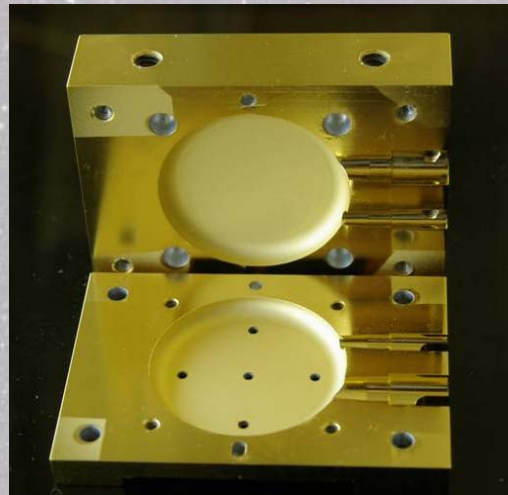
Eng Model 2Kx2K HgCdTe Detectors



ETU Optical Bench



Prototype Pickoff Mirror

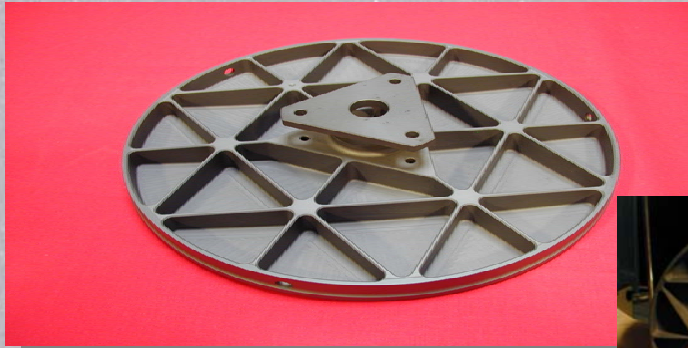


Prototype Calibration Cavity

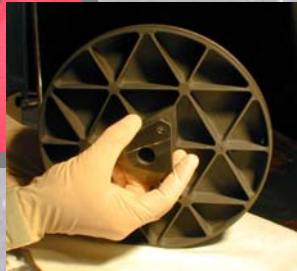


Prototype Lens Triplet

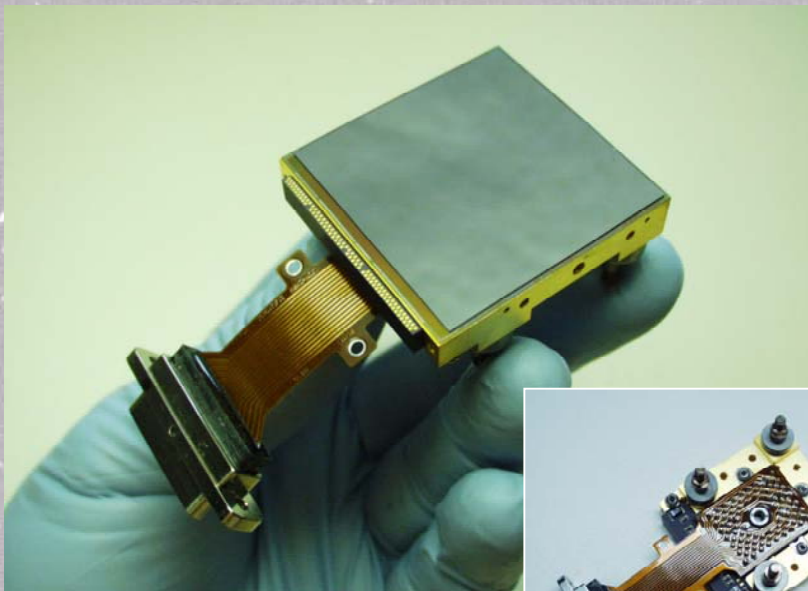
NIRSpec Hardware



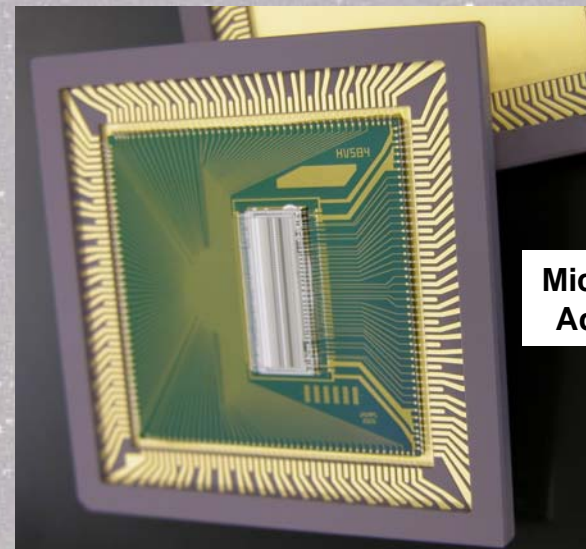
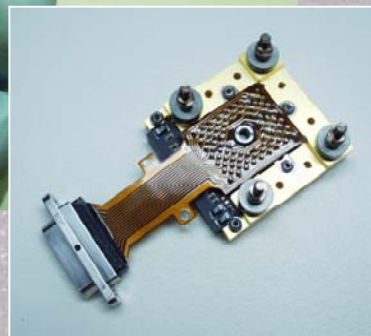
Prototype SiC Mirror



First Microshutter Array Flight Candidate



2Kx 2K HgCdTe
Sensor Chip Assembly

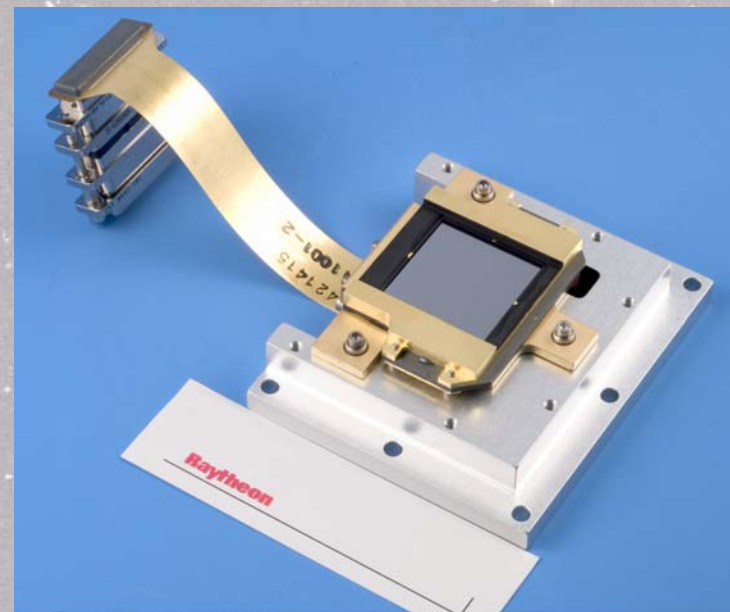


Microshutter Cryo
Addressing Chip

MIRI Hardware



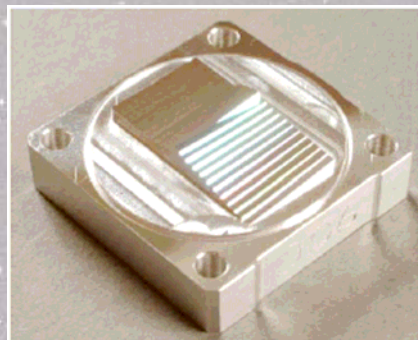
Optical Assembly Structural/Thermal Model



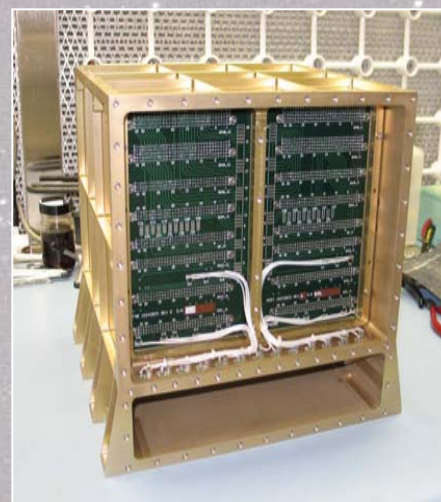
1Kx1K SiAs Detector Assembly



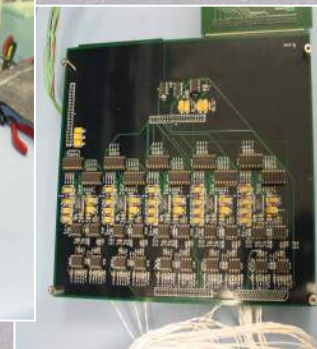
**Dielectric Filter
Wheel Qual
Unit**



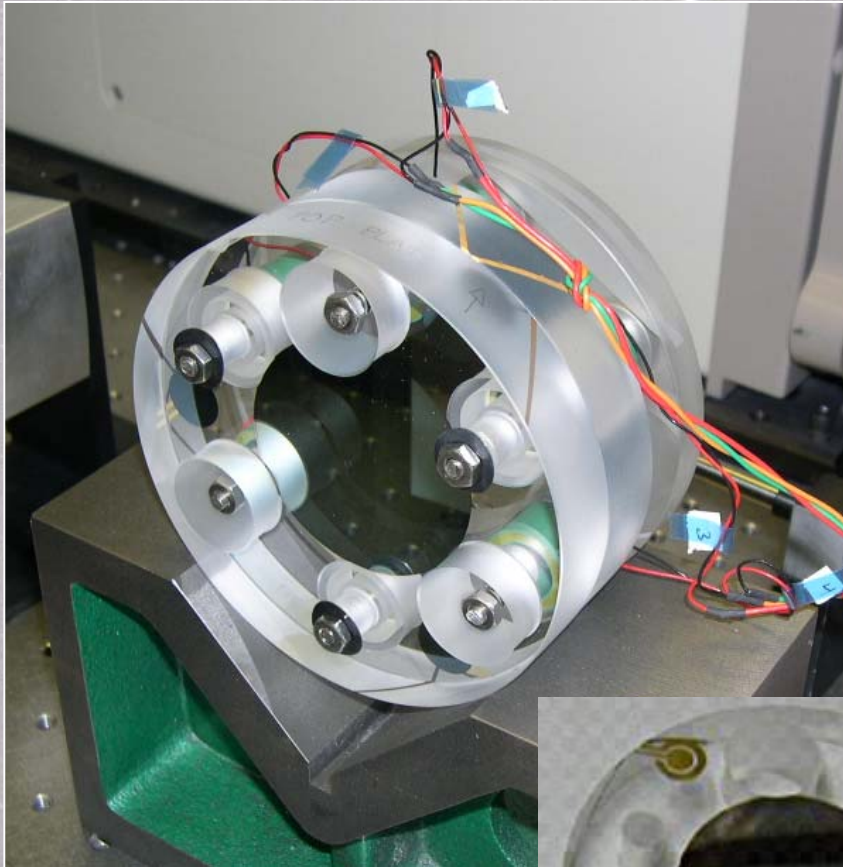
**Image Slicing
Mirror Prototype**



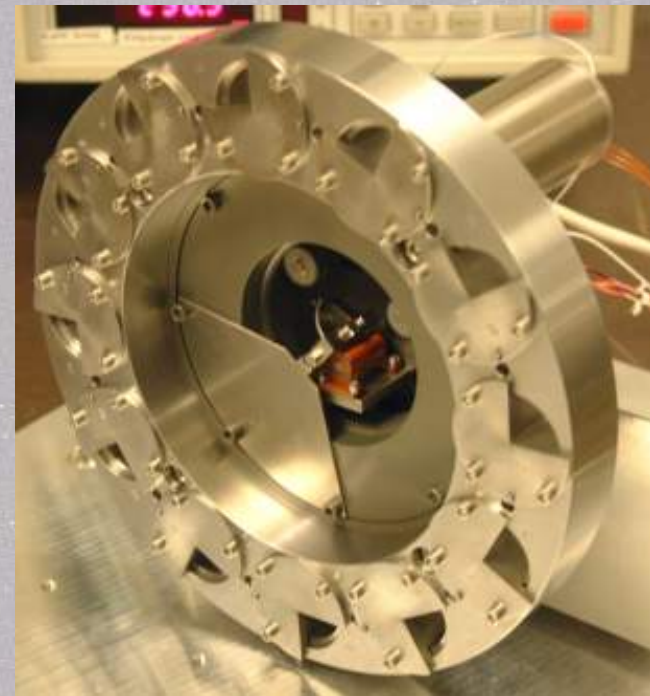
**Focal Plane
Electronics
Breadboard**



FGS Hardware



**Shortwave Tunable
Filter Etalon Prototype**



Filter Wheel

All Primary Mirror Segments Completed





