

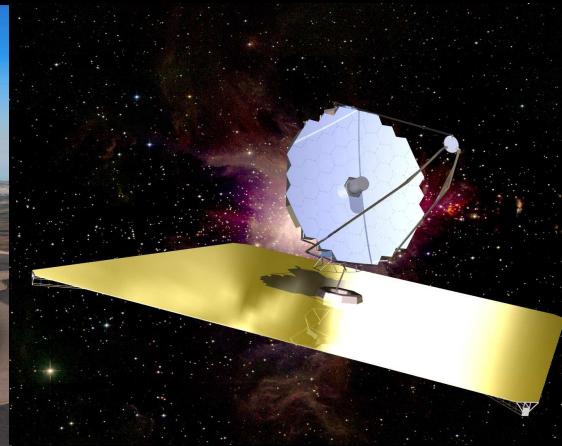
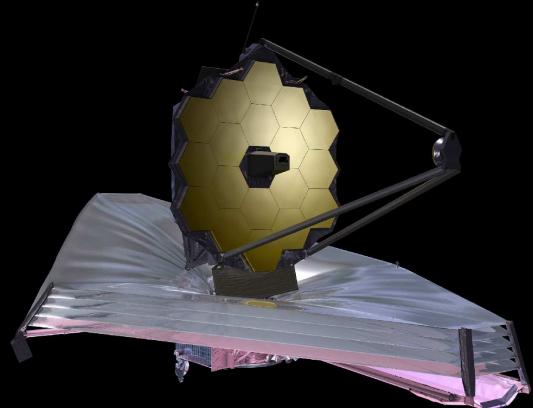
# Science Synergy between ASU and the Netherlands: Hubble, Webb and other (Future) Telescopes

---

Rogier Windhorst (ASU) — JWST Interdisciplinary Scientist

*Collaborators: R. Jansen and S. Cohen (ASU)*

*Students and Postdocs: N. Mahesh, B. Gehlot, S. Tompkins*



1973~2020<sup>+</sup>;

1996~2031;

2000~2050<sup>+</sup>

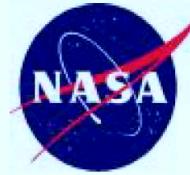
2020~2050<sup>?</sup>

*Focus charts for ASU meeting with Consulate of the Netherlands staff (ASU, Tempe, AZ);*

*Wednesday Dec. 4, 2019. All presented materials are ITAR-cleared.*



James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) tilted into the required position



# All Instruments Integrated



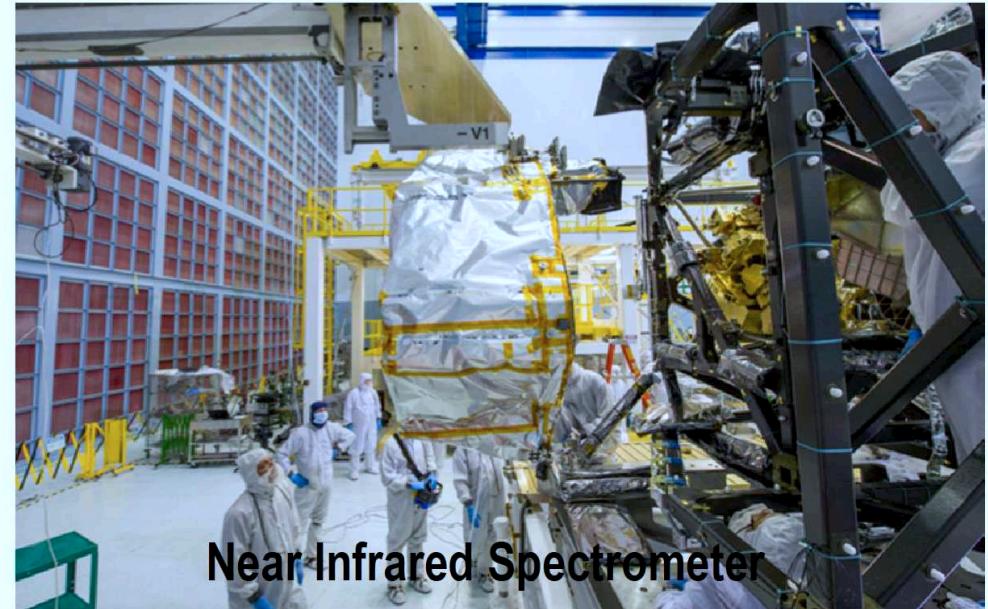
Fine Guidance Sensor



Mid-Infrared Instrument

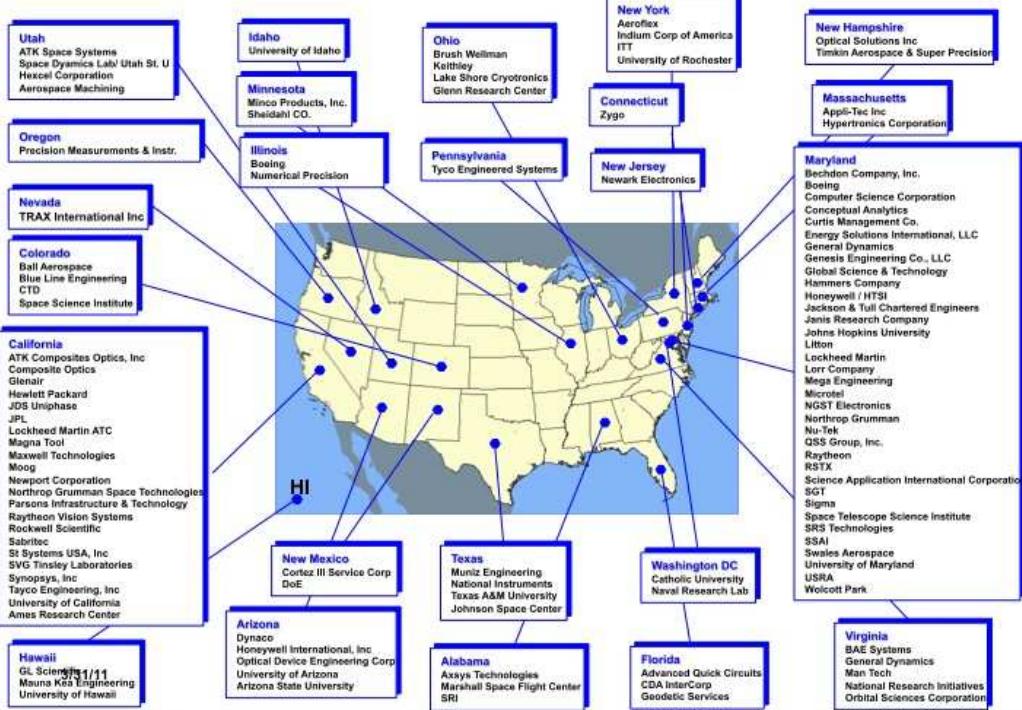


Near Infrared Camera

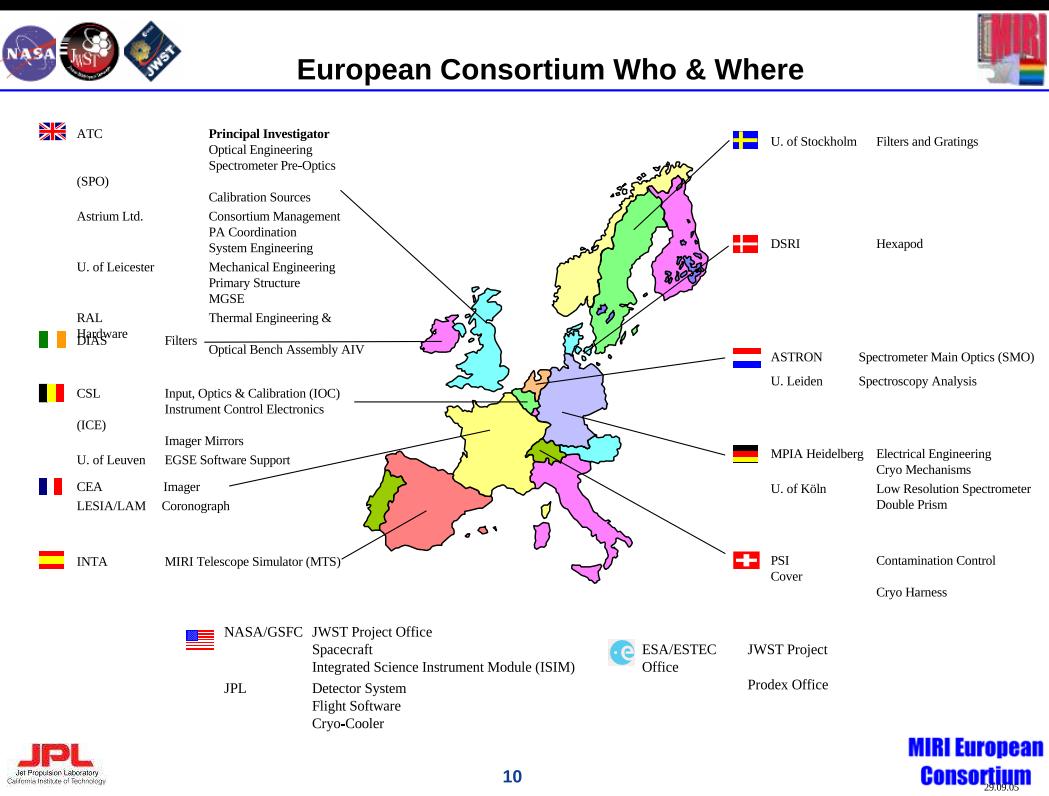


Near Infrared Spectrometer

# JWST: A Product of the Nation



# European Consortium Who & Where



- JWST hardware made in 27 US States:  $\gtrsim 99.5\%$  of launch-mass finished.
- Ariane V Launch & NIRSpec provided by ESA; & MIRI by ESA & JPL.
- MIRI & NIRSpec by EU & ESA, major role for ESTEC & ASTRON.
- JWST Fine Guider Sensor + NIRISS provided by Canadian Space Agency.
- JWST NIRCam made by UofA and Lockheed.



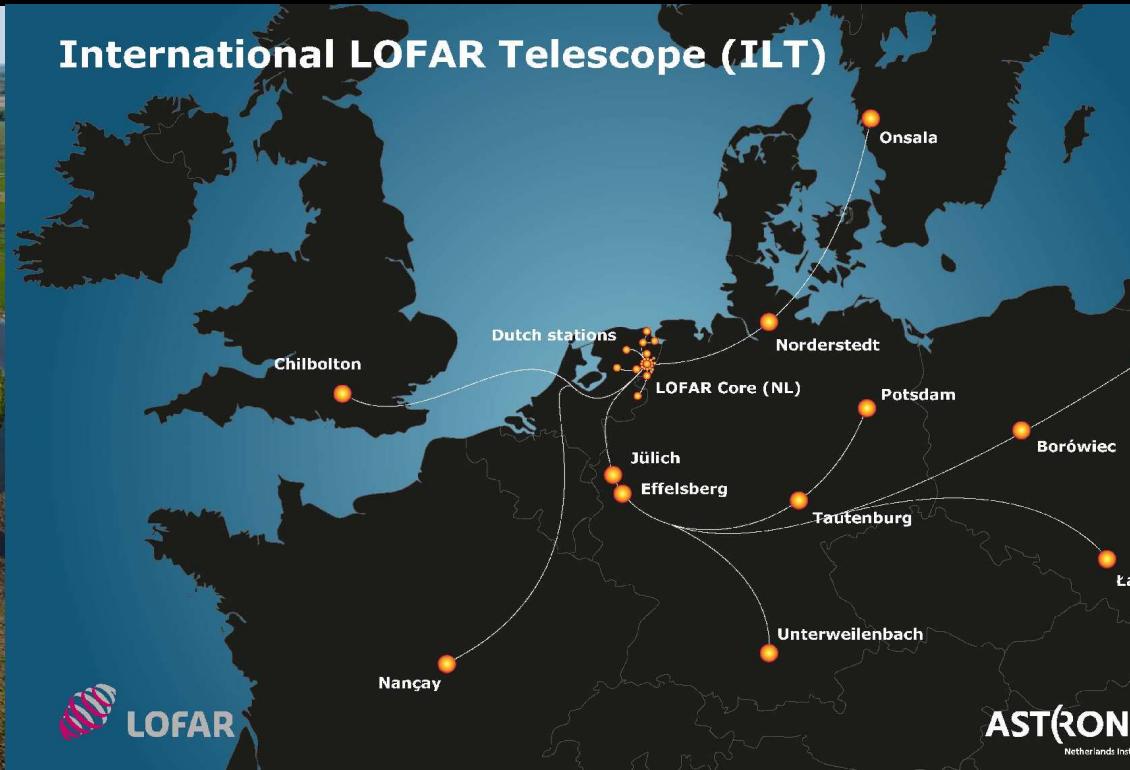
28 August 2019: JWST Telescope integrated with Sunshield & Spacecraft!

## (2) Role of the EU Very Large Telescope in HST & JWST science



The Very Large Telescope in Chile a powerful complement to HST and JWST.

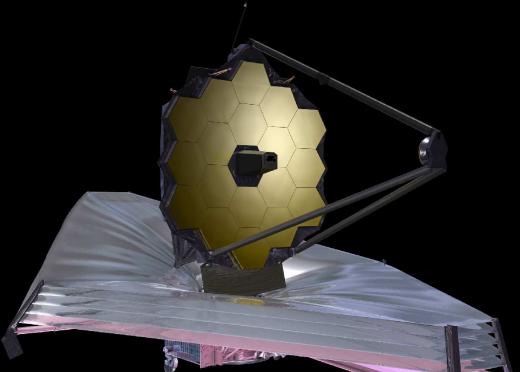
### (3) Role of the Low-Frequency Array (LOFAR) in HST & JWST science



LOFAR in Drente and the EU a powerful complement to HST and JWST.

## (4) Future: Next generation 20–40 m ground-based telescopes and ATLAST

**True relative size:** Hubble, James Webb, & Giant Magellan Telescope



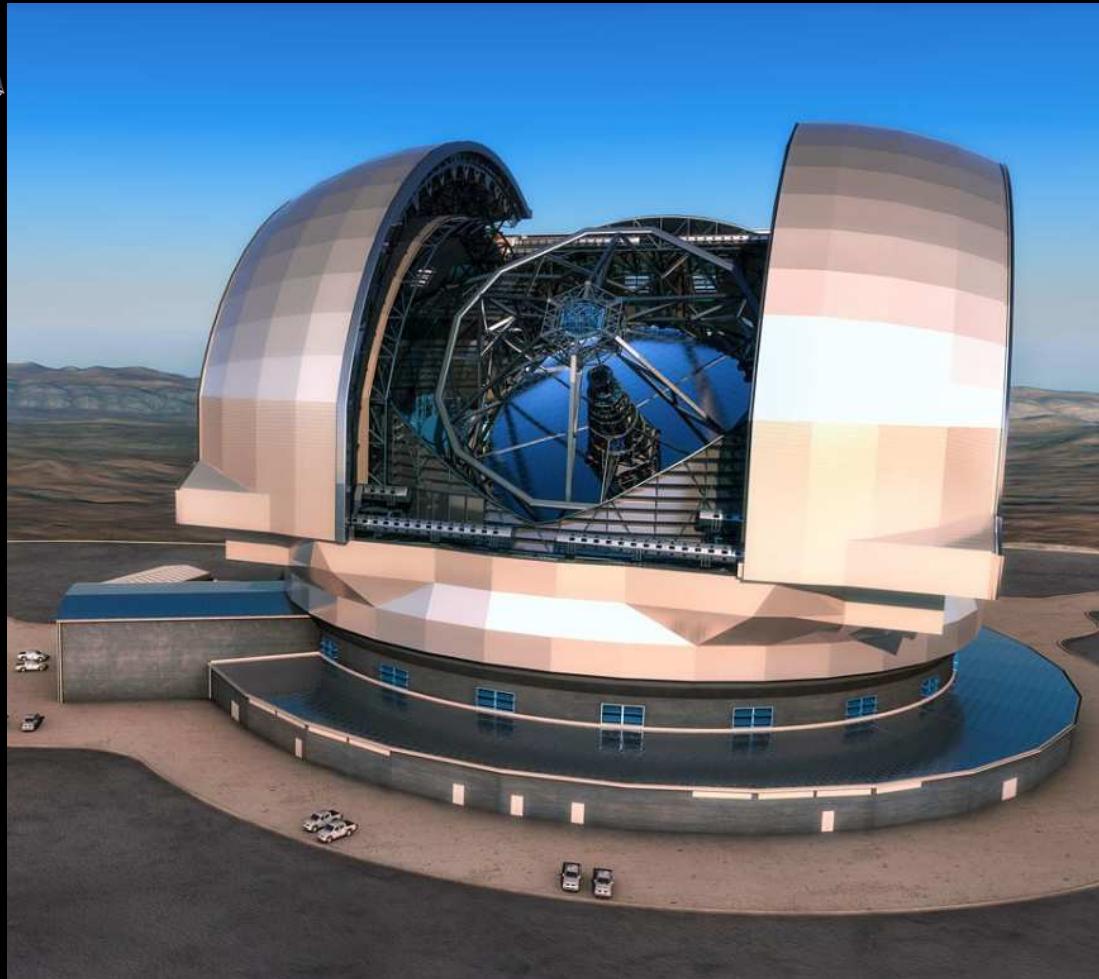
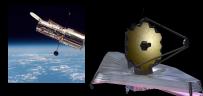
(1973~2020<sup>+</sup>); (1996~2031);

(2000~2050<sup>+</sup>).

- JWST has superbly dark sky & sensitivity, and stable images.
- GMT has 4×higher Res (AO), high-Res spectra, long-term time-domain.

## (4) Future: Next generation 20–40 m ground-based telescopes and ATLAST

True relative size: Hubble, James Webb, & EU Extremely Large Telescope

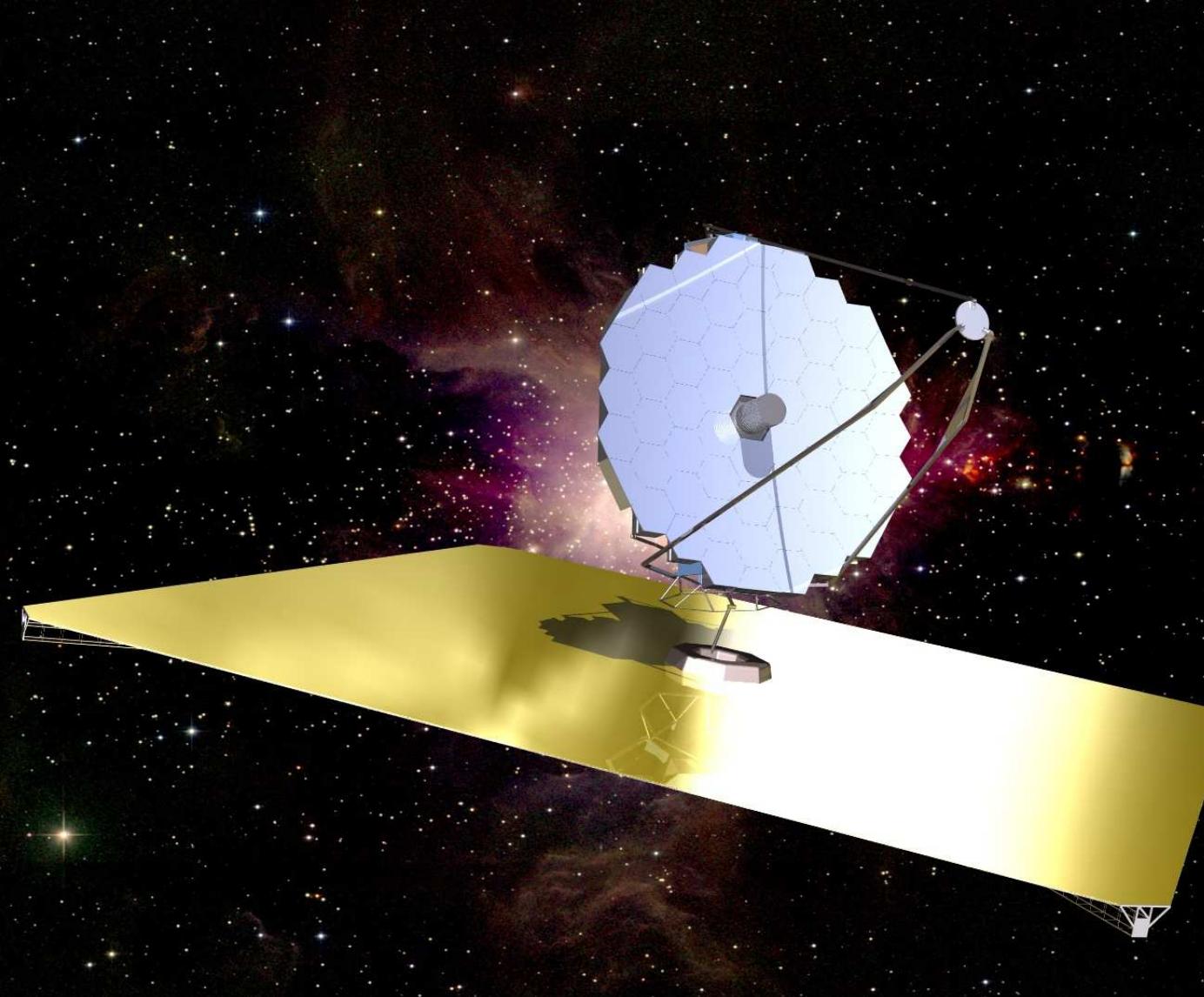
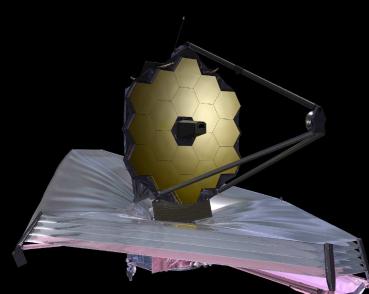


(1973~2020<sup>+</sup>); (1996~2031);

(2000~2050<sup>+</sup>).

- JWST has superbly dark sky & sensitivity, and stable images.
- E-ELT has 6× higher Res (AO), high-Res spectra, long-term time-domain.

## True relative size: Hubble, James Webb, and ATLAST ...



(1973~2020<sup>+</sup>); (1996~2031); (2020~2050<sup>+</sup>?).

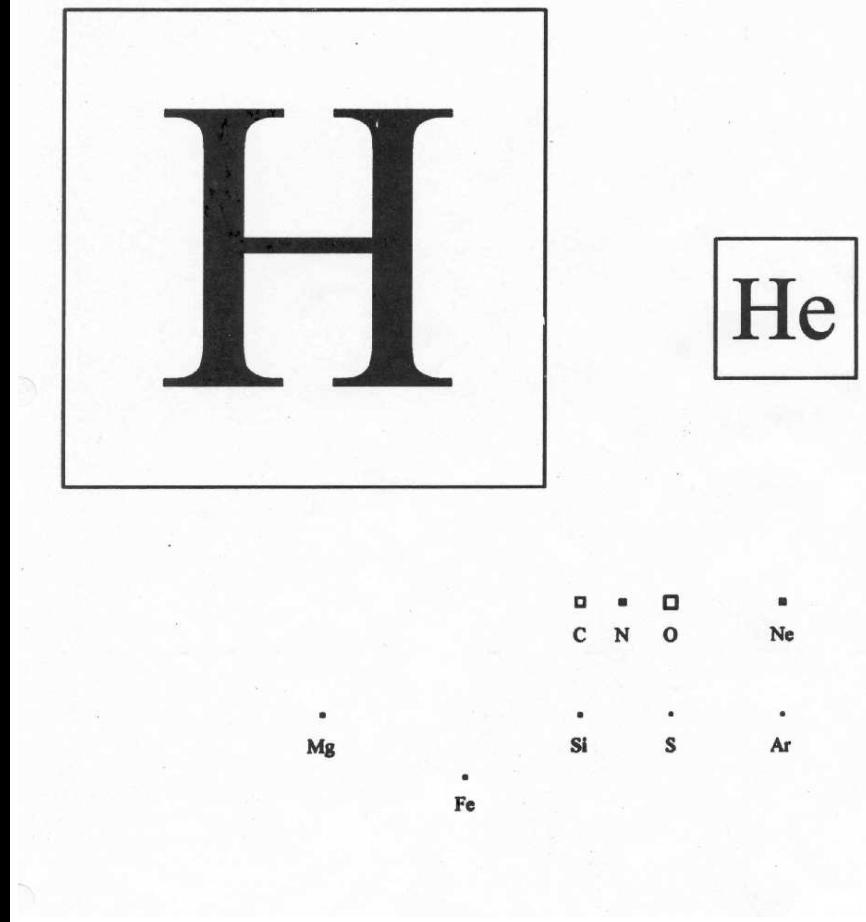
Like HST will have done for ~50 yrs, & JWST for ~30 yrs, ATLAST can provide powerful US-EU/NL synergy for decades to come.

# The real Periodic System

- (1) Hydrogen & Helium only chemical elements made in the Big Bang.
- (2) All heavier elements made inside (massive) stars.
- (3) Late stages of stellar evolution and Supernova explosions distribute these throughout the universe.
- (4) Planets and people literally made from stardust!

## The Astronomer's Periodic Table

(Ben McCall)



[The real Periodic Table with cosmic abundance included!]

- (5) This requires the worlds largest supercomputers to model.
- (6) powerful potential synergy between AZ(Intel etc.)/ASU and NL/Univ. v. Amsterdam  $\implies$  Opportunities for exchange students & industry!

## (5) Summary and Conclusions

(1) Hubble has revolutionized astronomy in the last few decades.

- The ESO VLT played a critical complementary role in this.

(2) JWST will open the next frontier in 2021. JWST is designed to:

- Map the epoch of First Light and the first stars (0.3 Byrs).
- Galaxy Assembly and Supermassive Blackhole growth from the start.
- Characterize the atmospheres of Earth-like exoplanets.
- LOFAR and E-ELT play a critical complementary role in this.

(3) JWST will have a major impact on astrophysics next decade:

- Infrared sequel to HST in 2021; train the next generation researchers.
- Provide and outline technology for future space missions (ATLAST).
- Define the next frontier to explore: the Cosmic Dark Ages.

⇒ All this offers new opportunities for US/ASU–EU/NL collaborations.

# SPARE CHARTS

---

- References and other sources of material shown:

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/> [Talk, Movie, Java-tool]

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/ahah/> [Hubble at Hyperspeed Java–tool]

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/clickonHUDF/> [Clickable HUDF map]

<http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/> & <http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/>

<http://ircamera.as.arizona.edu/nircam/>

<http://ircamera.as.arizona.edu/MIRI/>

<http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/instruments/nirspec/>

<http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/instruments/fgs>

Gardner, J. P., et al. 2006, *Space Science Reviews*, 123, 485–606

Mather, J., & Stockman, H. 2000, *Proc. SPIE Vol. 4013*, 2

Windhorst, R., et al. 2008, *Advances in Space Research*, 41, 1965

Windhorst, R., et al., 2011, *ApJS*, 193, 27 ([astro-ph/1005.2776](#)).

Some of our ASU grad students do important outreach events:



Annual Girl Scout Stargazing at the White House South lawn (July 2015).

ASU student Amber Straughn (right; now at NASA GSFC working for Nobel Laureate Dr. John Mather) informs the Obama's about NASA.