

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

---

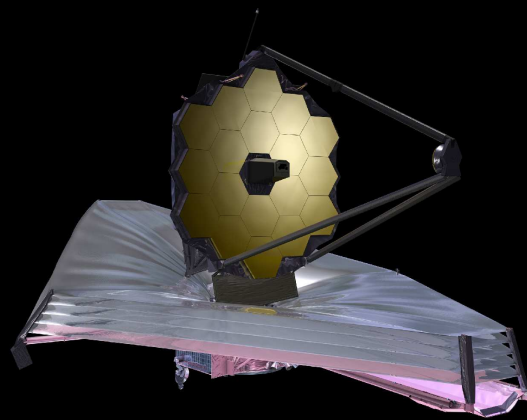
**Rogier Windhorst (ASU) — JWST Interdisciplinary Scientist**

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

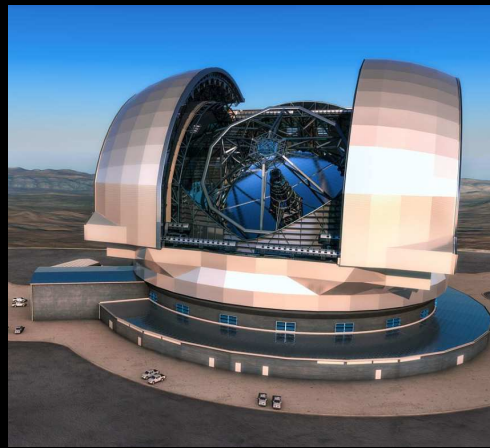
*Students and Postdocs: N. Mahesh, B. Gehlot, S. Tompkins*



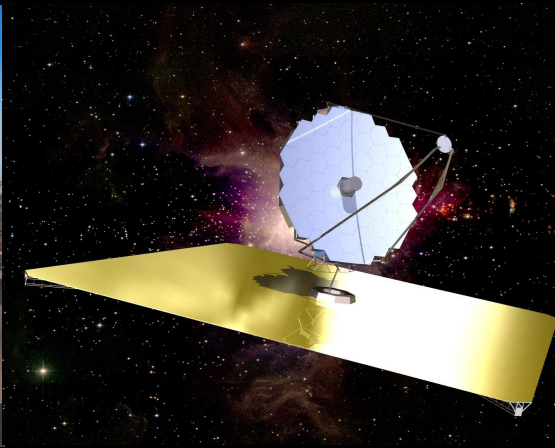
1973~2020<sup>+</sup>;



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.*

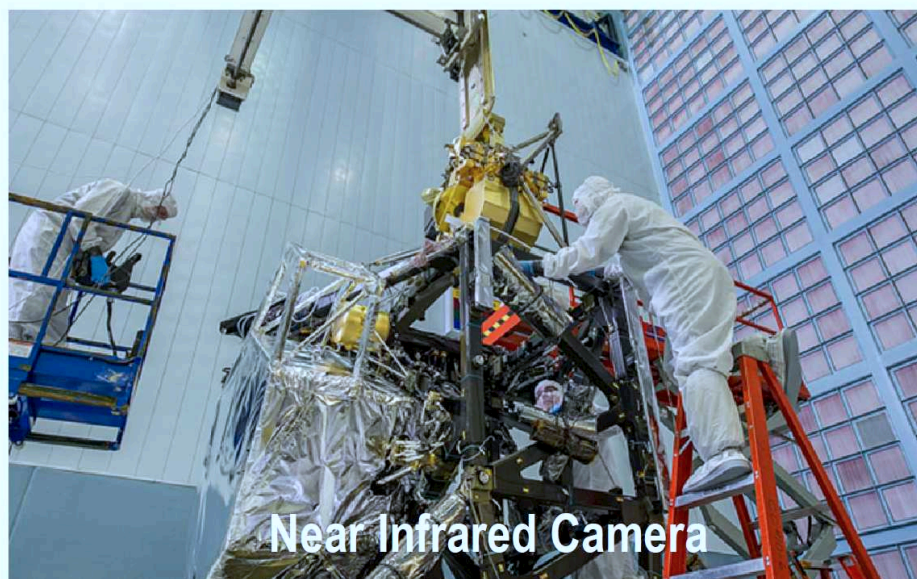
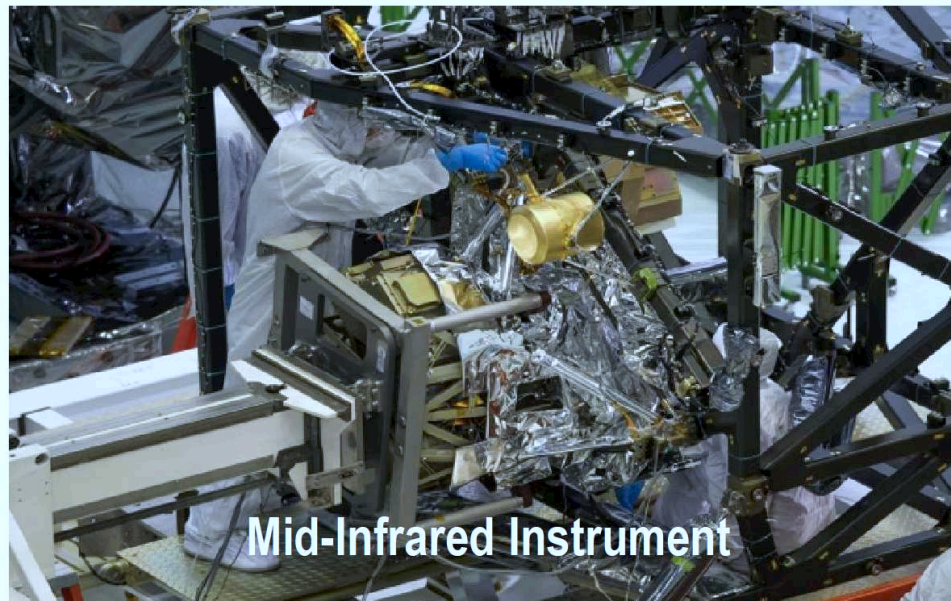


James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) tilted into the required position



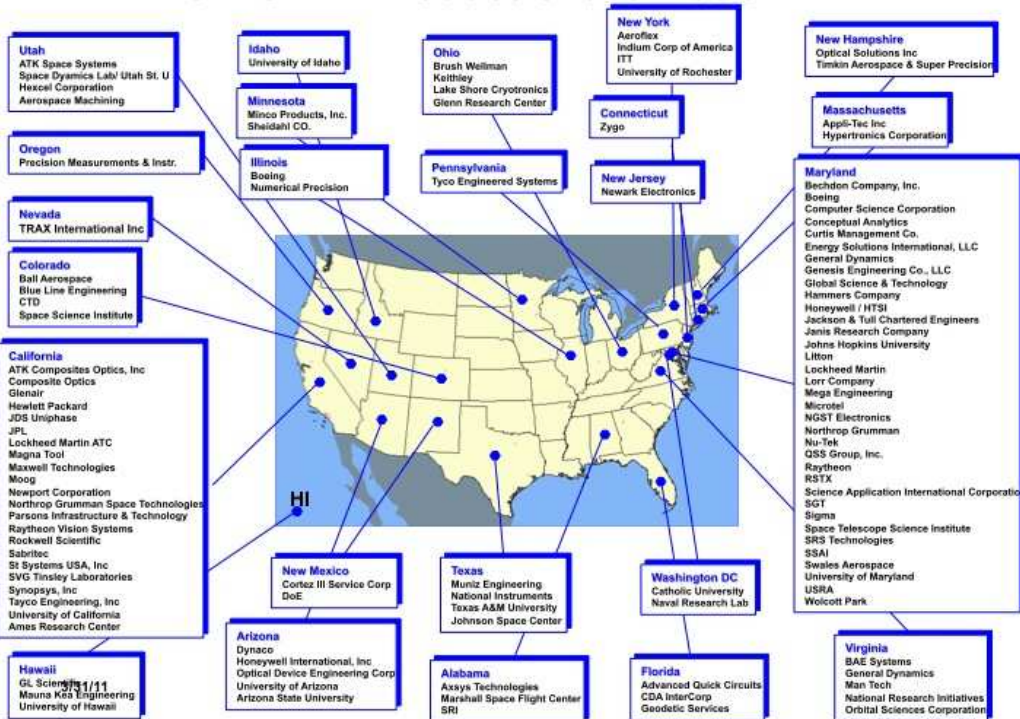


# All Instruments Integrated

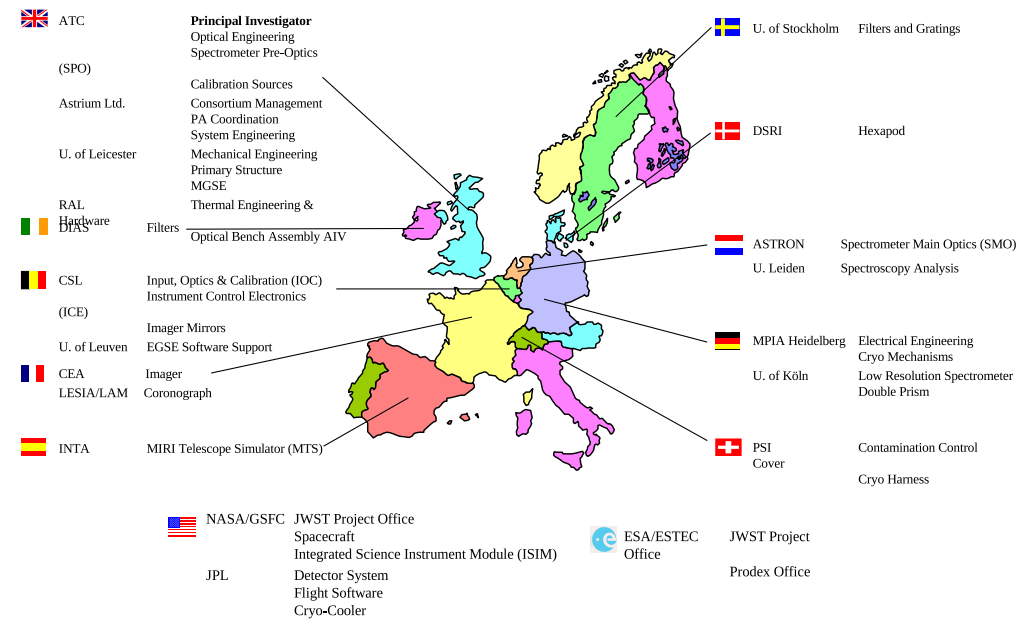




# JWST: A Product of the Nation



## European Consortium Who & Where



10

**MIRI European Consortium**  
29.09.05

- JWST hardware made in 27 US States:  $\geq 99.5\%$  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 NIRCам made by UofA and Lockheed.



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



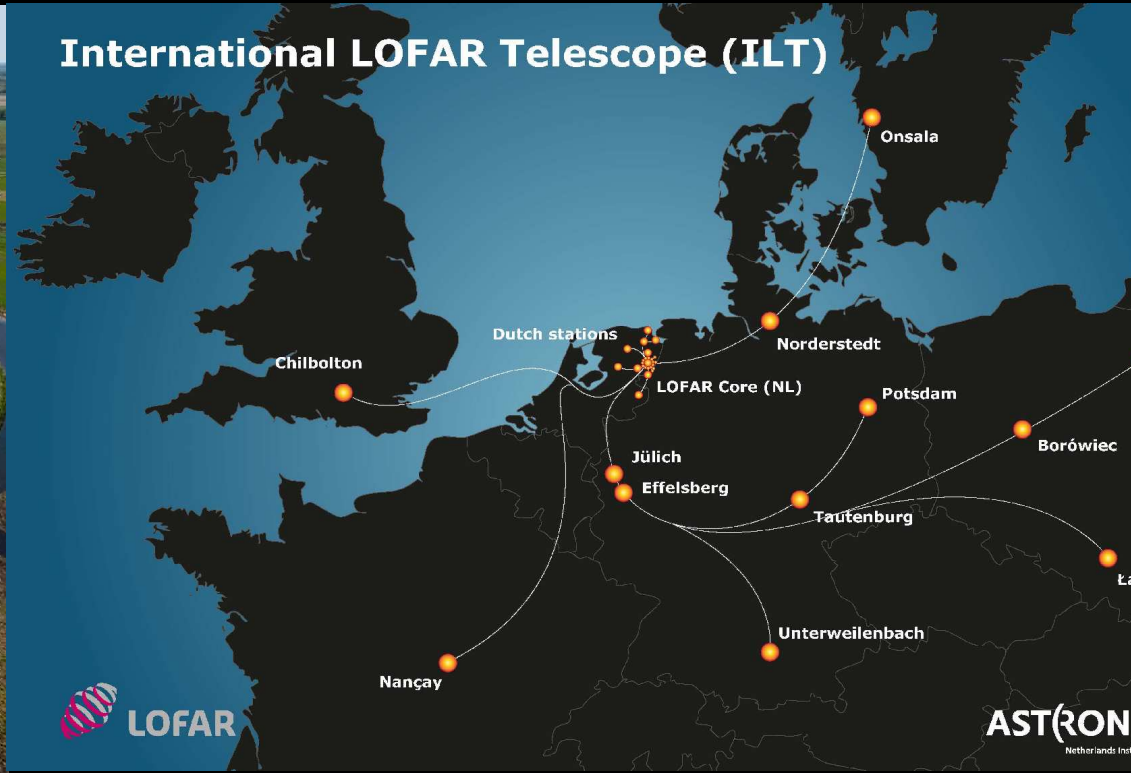
## (2) Role of the EU Very Large Telescope in HST & JWST science



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



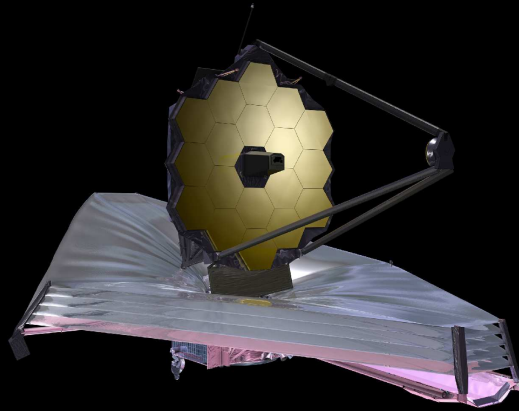
### (3) Role of the Low-Frequency Array (LOFAR) in HST & JWST science



LOFAR in Drenthe 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+); (1996~2031);

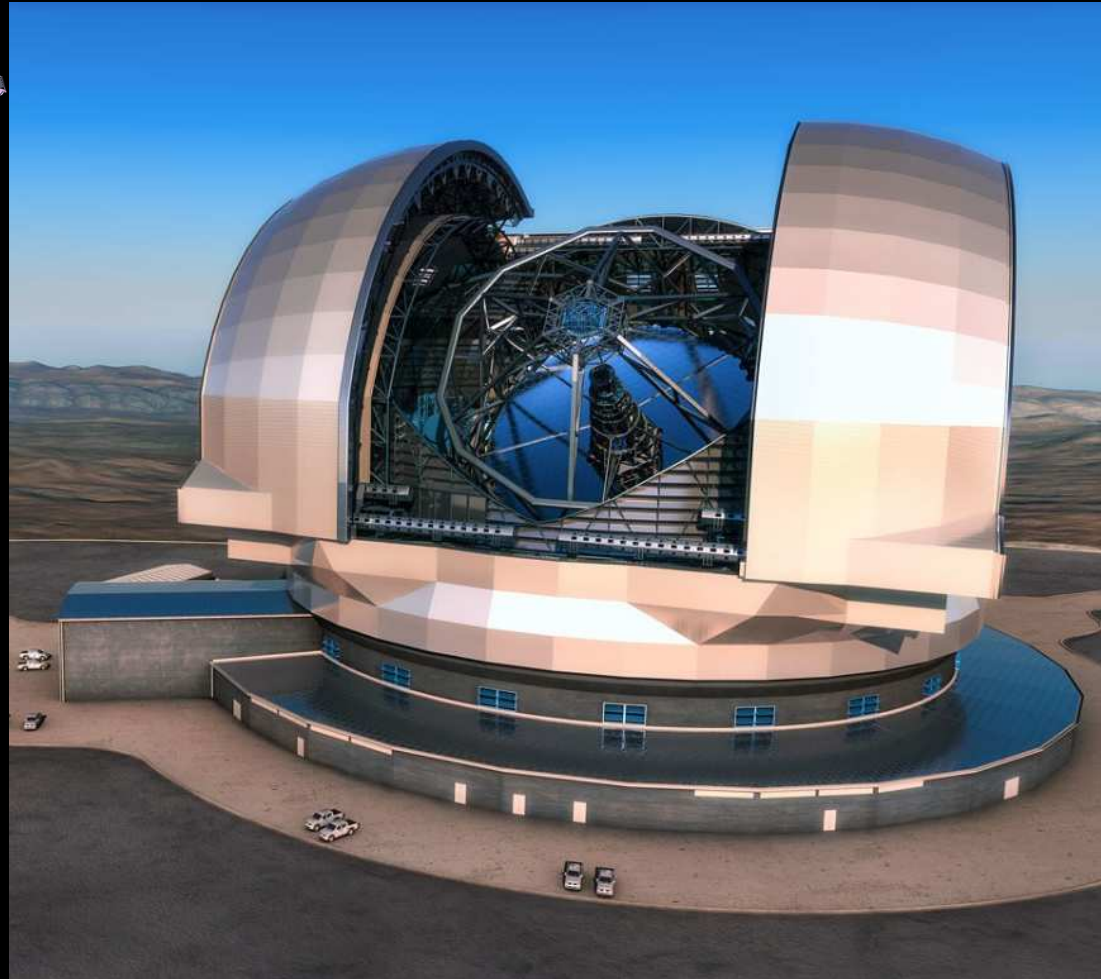
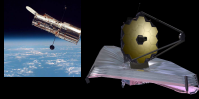
(2000~2050<sup>+</sup>).

- 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

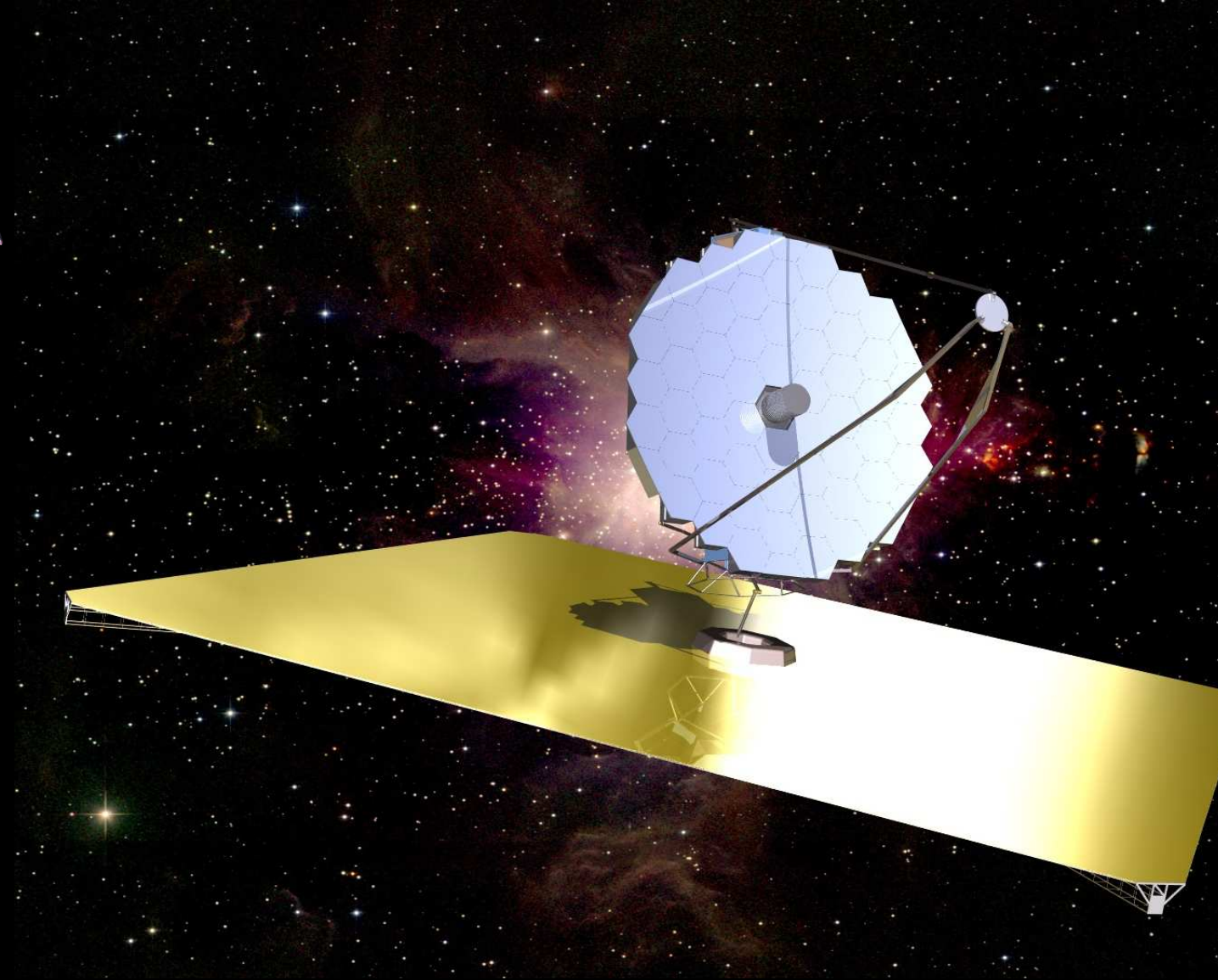
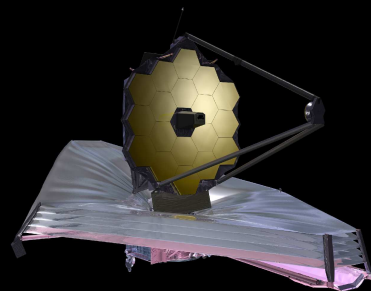


(1973~2020<sup>+</sup>); (1996~2031); (2000~2050<sup>+</sup>).

- 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  $\sim 50$  yrs, & JWST for  $\sim 30$  yrs, ATLAST can provide powerful US-EU/NL synergy for decades to come.

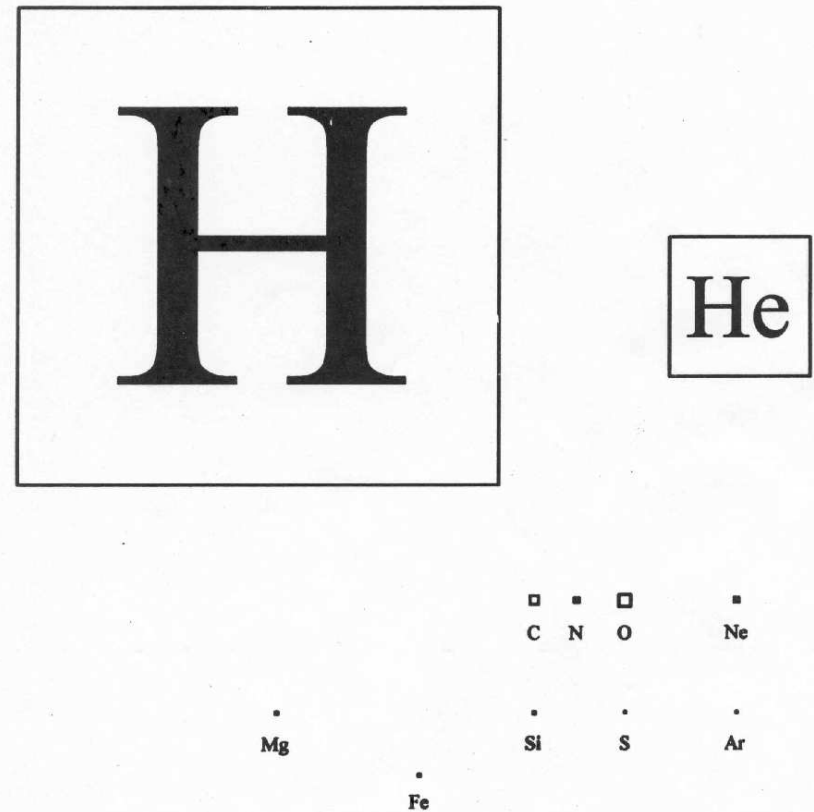


# The real Periodic System

- (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.