

# Visions of Origins 2020: A 'Post-impressionist' View

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Institute for Astronomy, ETH, Zurich, Switzerland

*15 April JWST & ELTs: An Ideal Combination*



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# Context for ELTs in 2020:

COROT/Kepler results known.

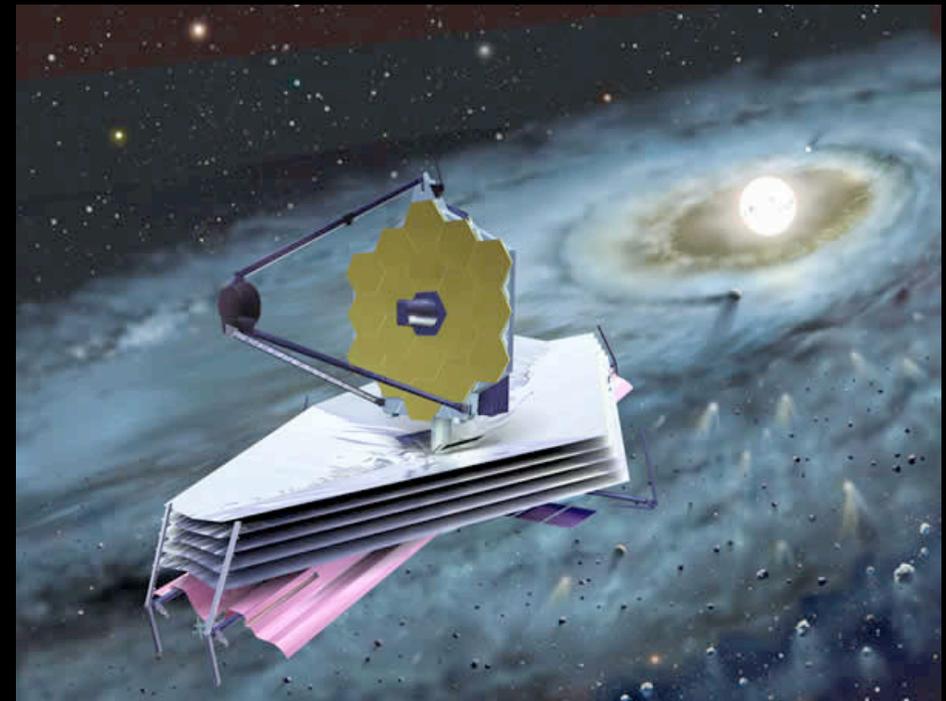
SPHERE/GPI surveys complete.

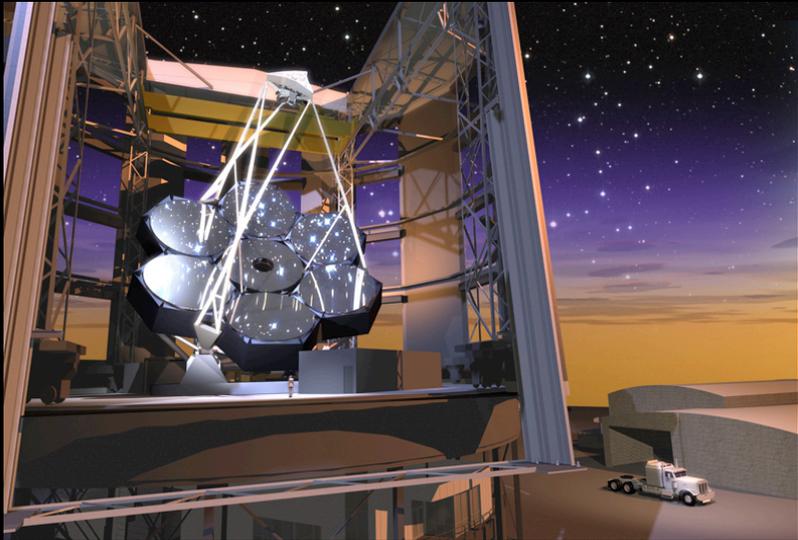
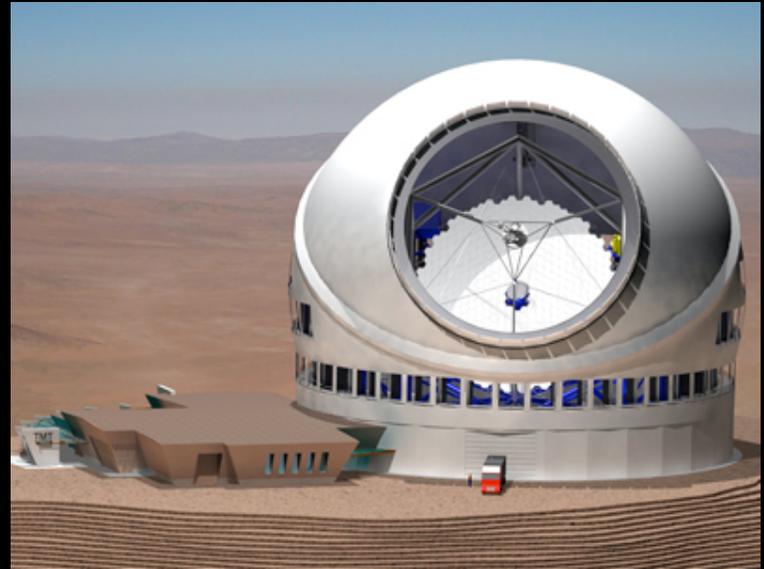
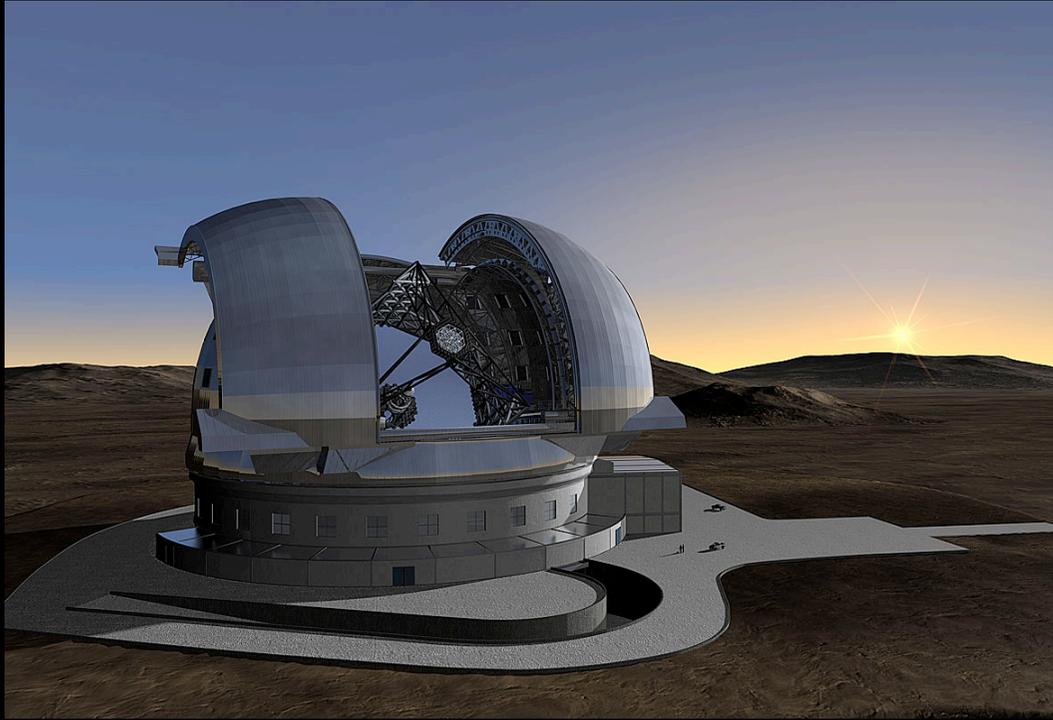
WISE & LSST Surveys Complete.

SOFIA/ALMA normal operations.

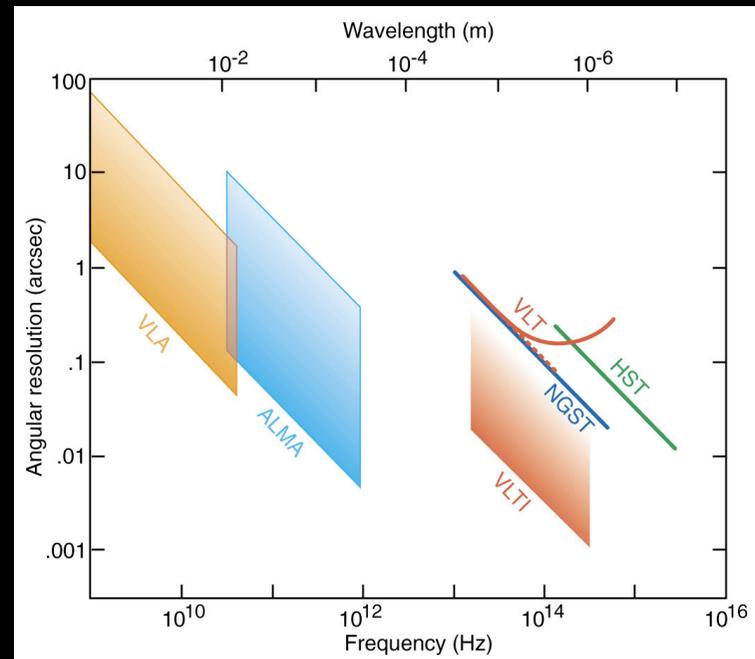
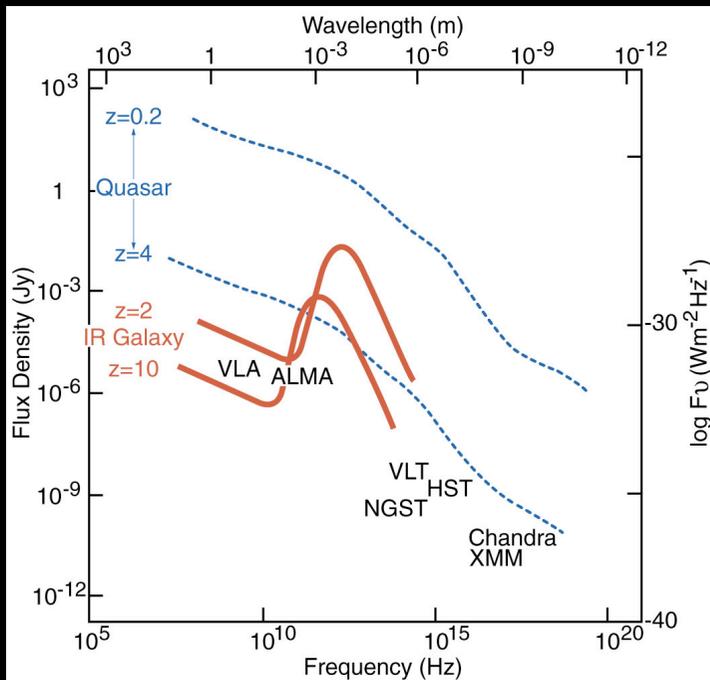
Five years of JWST observations.

NASA/ESA Probe/“M” Class  
Missions launched.





# 2020: Complementary Capabilities:



JWST => sensitivity & field of view.

ELT => resolution (spatial & spectral).

# Science Goals Lead to Design Requirements:

Does star formation depend on initial conditions?

Do forming planets contain the ingredients for life?

Are planetary systems like ours common or rare?



# Design Requirements: Critical Scales

Physical Resolution: 15 pc 50 pc 150 pc 450 pc

|      |                    |       |       |        |        |
|------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| JWST | 1.65 $\mu\text{m}$ | 1 AU  | 3 AU  | 10 AU  | 30 AU  |
|      | 10 $\mu\text{m}$   | 7 AU  | 20 AU | 60 AU  | 180 AU |
| ELT  | 1.65 $\mu\text{m}$ | .2 AU | .5 AU | 1.5 AU | 5 AU   |
|      | 10 $\mu\text{m}$   | 1 AU  | 3 AU  | 10 AU  | 30 AU  |

Spectral Resolution :

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| R = 100 (molecular features) | JWST |
| R = 1000 (atomic features)   | JWST |
| R = 10,000 (30 km / sec)     | ELT  |
| R = 100,000 (3 km / sec)     | ELT  |

Field of View:

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| 2' (star clusters within 1 kpc)     | JWST |
| 1.5" (circumstellar disk at 150 pc) |      |

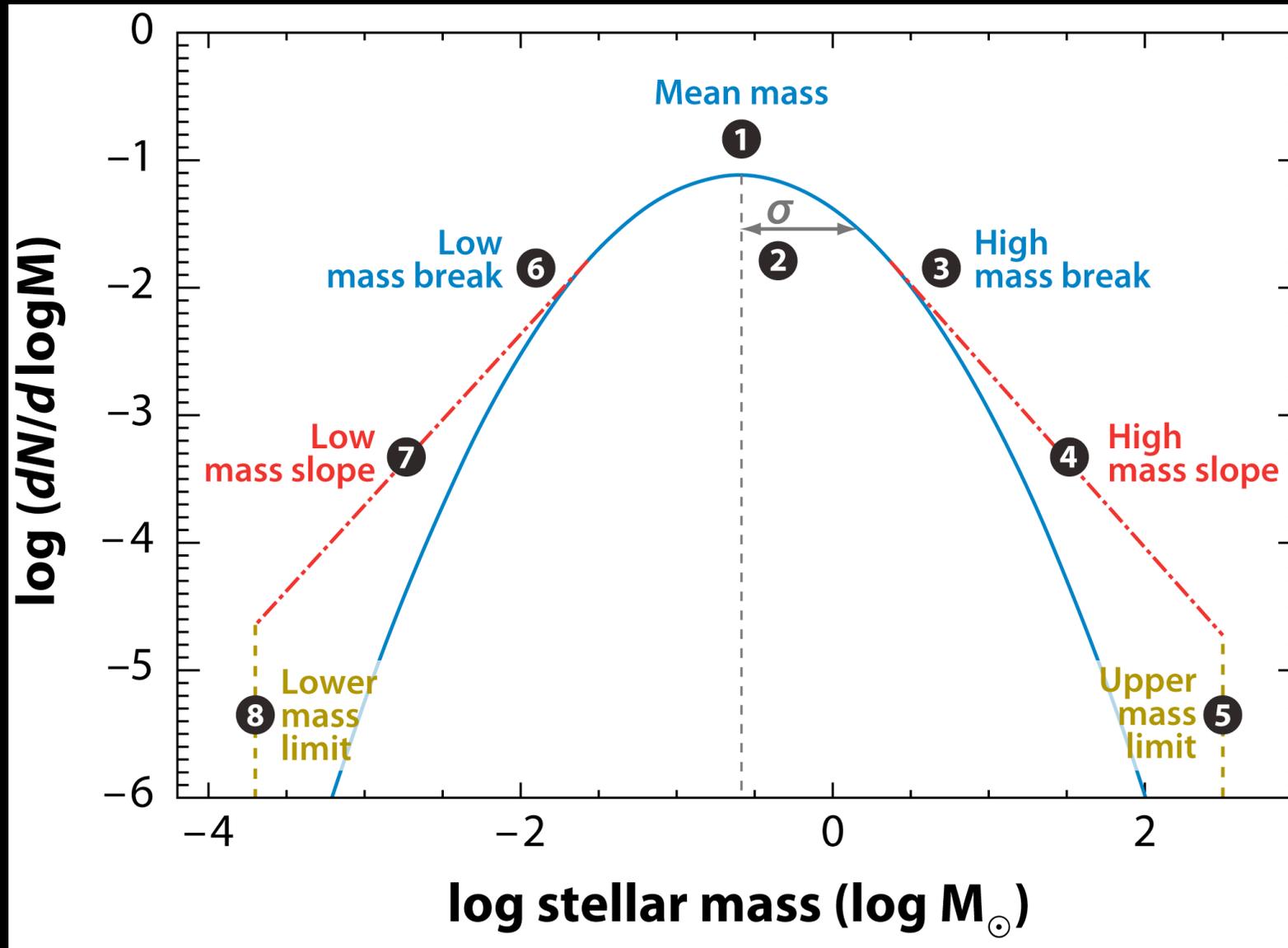
# Science Goals Lead to Design Requirements:

Does star formation depend on initial conditions?

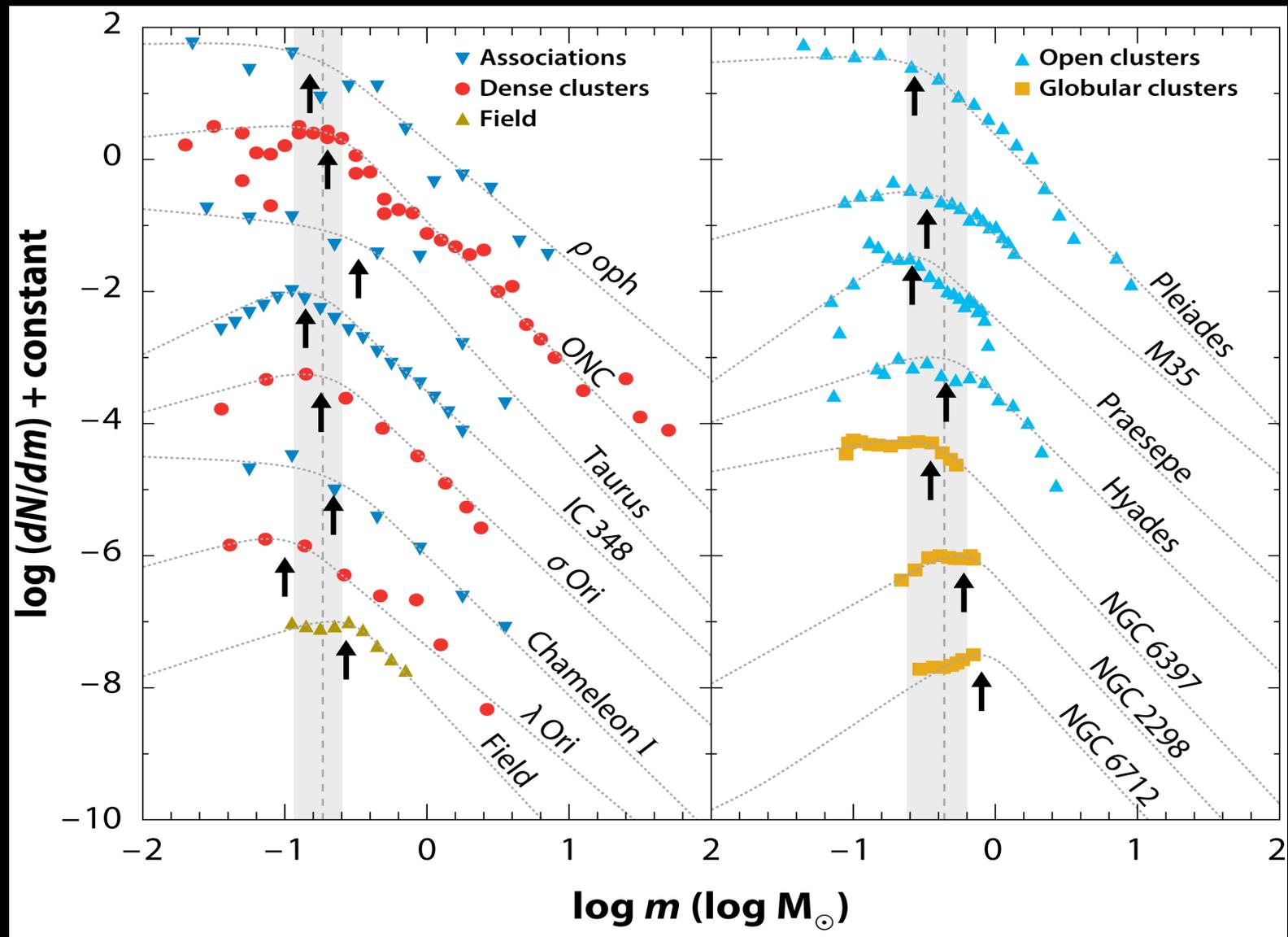
Do forming planets contain the ingredients for life?

Are planetary systems like ours common or rare?

# Initial Mass Function of Stars and Sub-stellar Objects



# Initial Mass Function: Does it Vary with Environment?



# NIRCam Multi-color imaging of Young Clusters

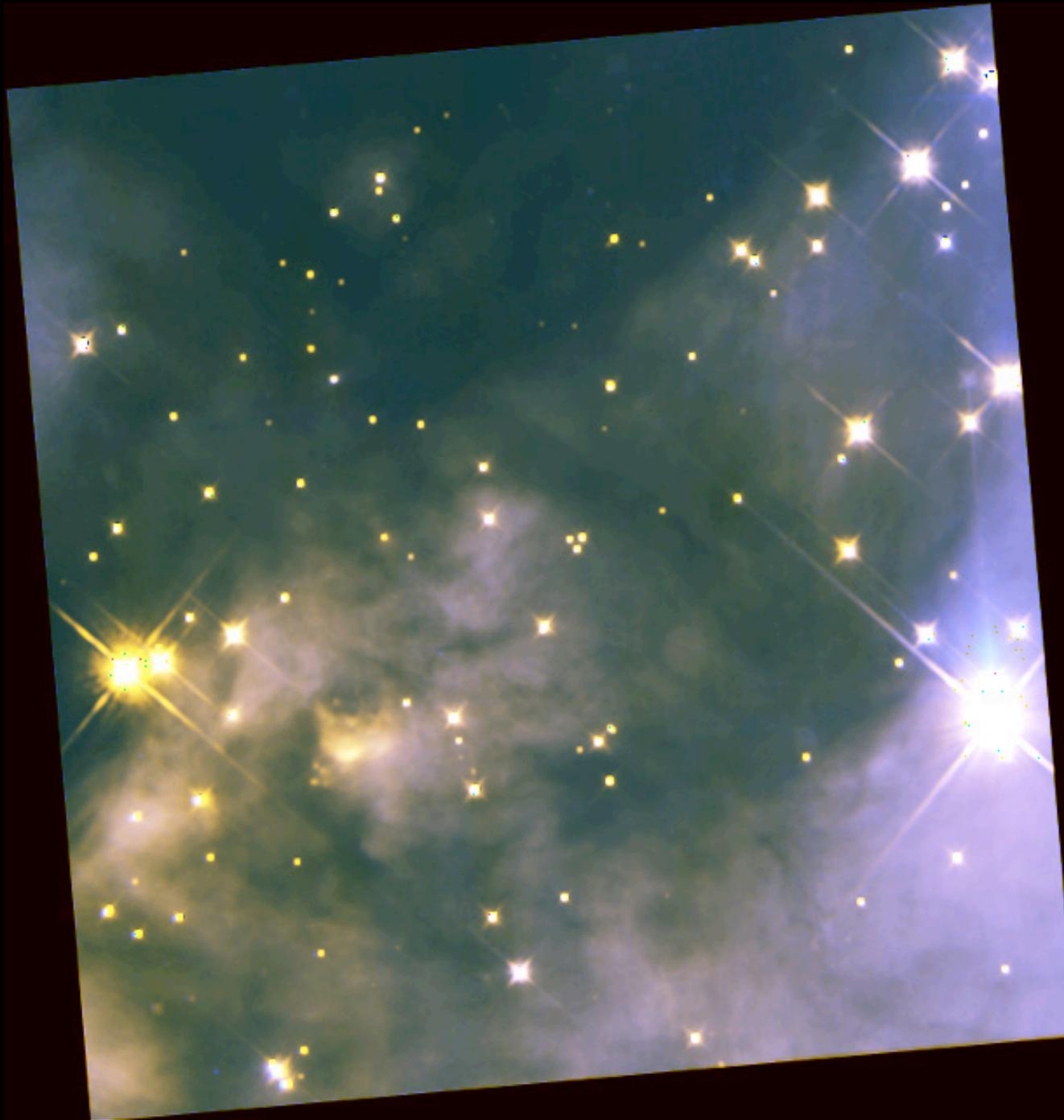


Star Forming Region NGC 1333

Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC

“Extreme” clusters within Local Group:  
Below hydrogen burning limit (Stolte)

Nearest embedded clusters to go deep:  
<1 Jupiter mass

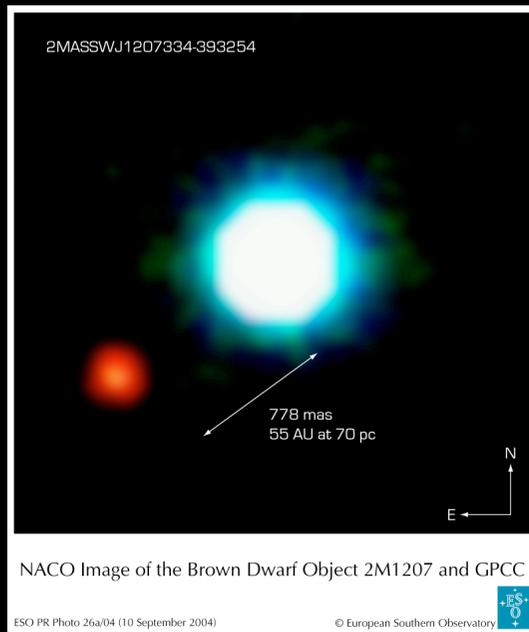


NIRCam can  
resolve  $> 30$  AU  
Multiples in Orion.

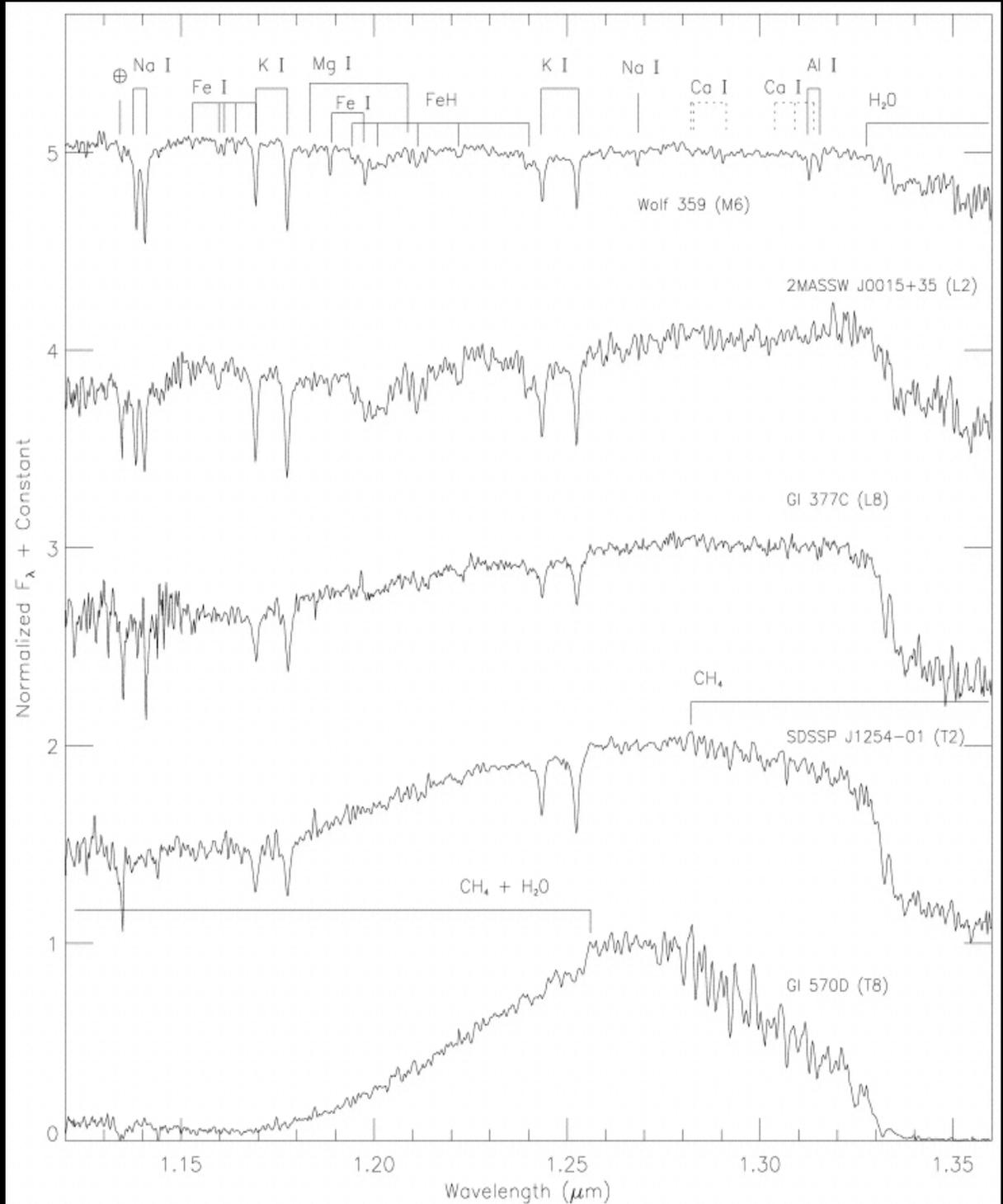
Multi-epoch  
Proper motions  
yield velocities  
 $< 1$  km/sec.

NICMOS/HST Mosaic F810W/F110W/F150W of NGC 2024 (Liu, Meyer, Cotera, and Young 2003, AJ).

# NIRSpec/TFI can Distinguish Candidate *Planetary Companions* from Background Stars



Quanz et al. (2009)  
Chauvin et al. (2005)  
McLean et al. (2003)



# Proto-stars & Clusters Emerging from their Cocoons



ISOCAM image of rho Oph

Infrared



Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC

ssc2007-19a

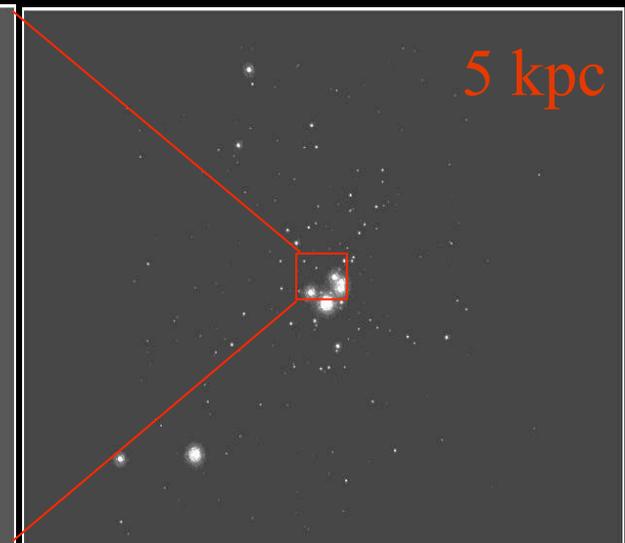
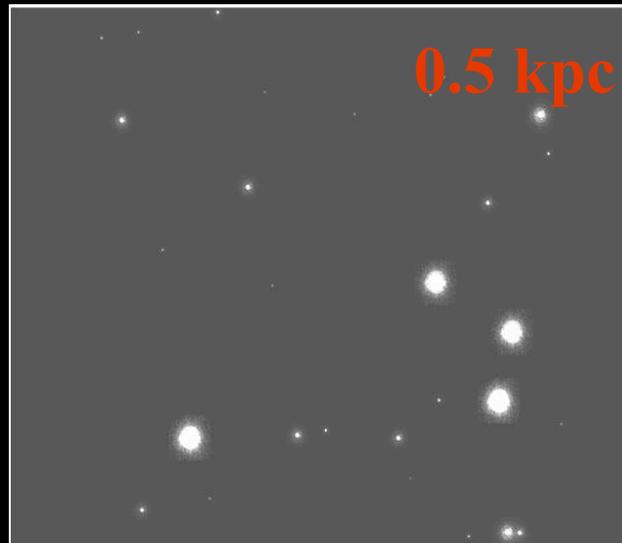
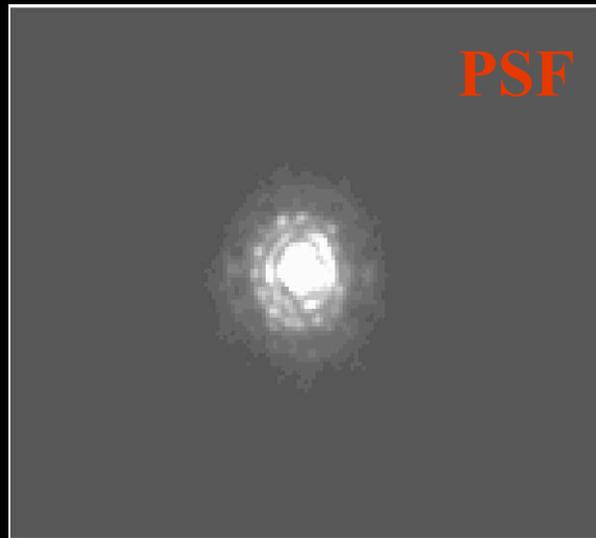
**JWST MIRI/NIRCam/TFI multi-color imagery of protostars:  
Field of View and Sensitivity in the thermal IR**

ELTs can study Forming Protostars with  
*HST Resolution* in the Thermal IR

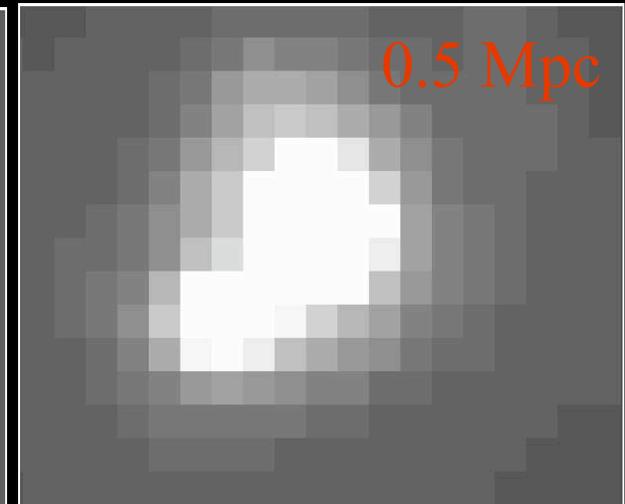
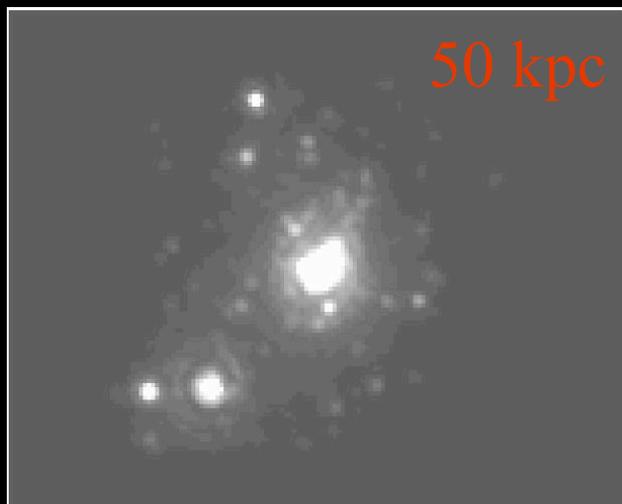
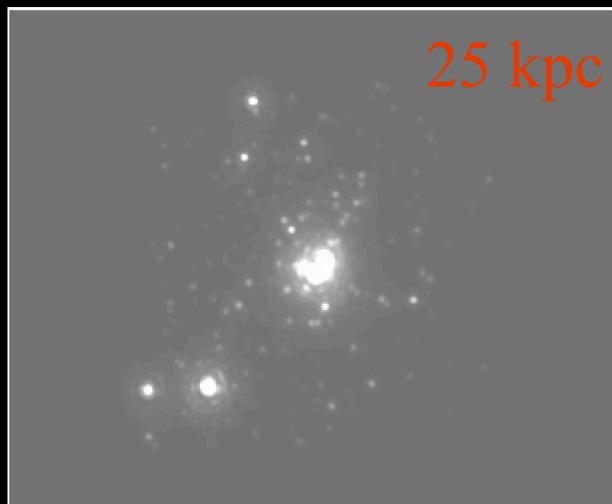


Andersen, Meyer, Oppenheimer, Dougados, and Carpenter (2006)

# The Trapezium on the Bleeding Edge: Sensitivity vs. Confusion...



**R(Sky Noise) = 1 Rc = 0.2 pc**  
**Hcomp(at Rc) < 24 mag**



**R(sky noise) = 2.5 Rc = 0.5 pc**  
**Hcomp(at Rc) < 17.8 mag.**

**R(Sky Noise) = 4 Rc = 0.8 pc**  
**Hcomp(at Rc) < 15.3 mags.**

**R(Sky Noise) > 20 Rc = 4-5 pc**  
**Core Radius not resolved.**

# Extreme Star-Formation in NGC 604 in M 33 at 1 Mpc

*(see talk by de Marchi)*



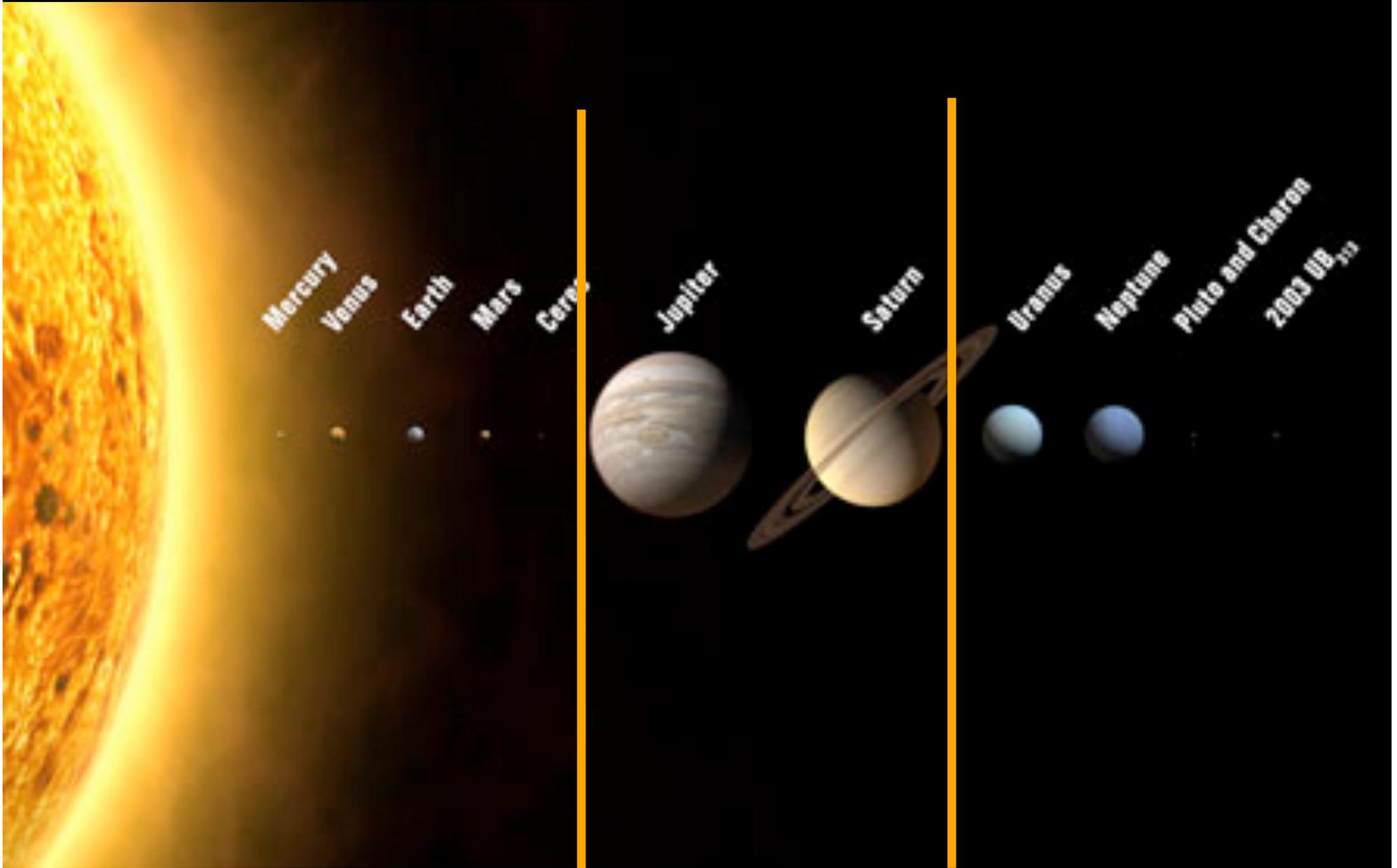
# Science Goals Lead to Design Requirements:

Does star formation depend on initial conditions?

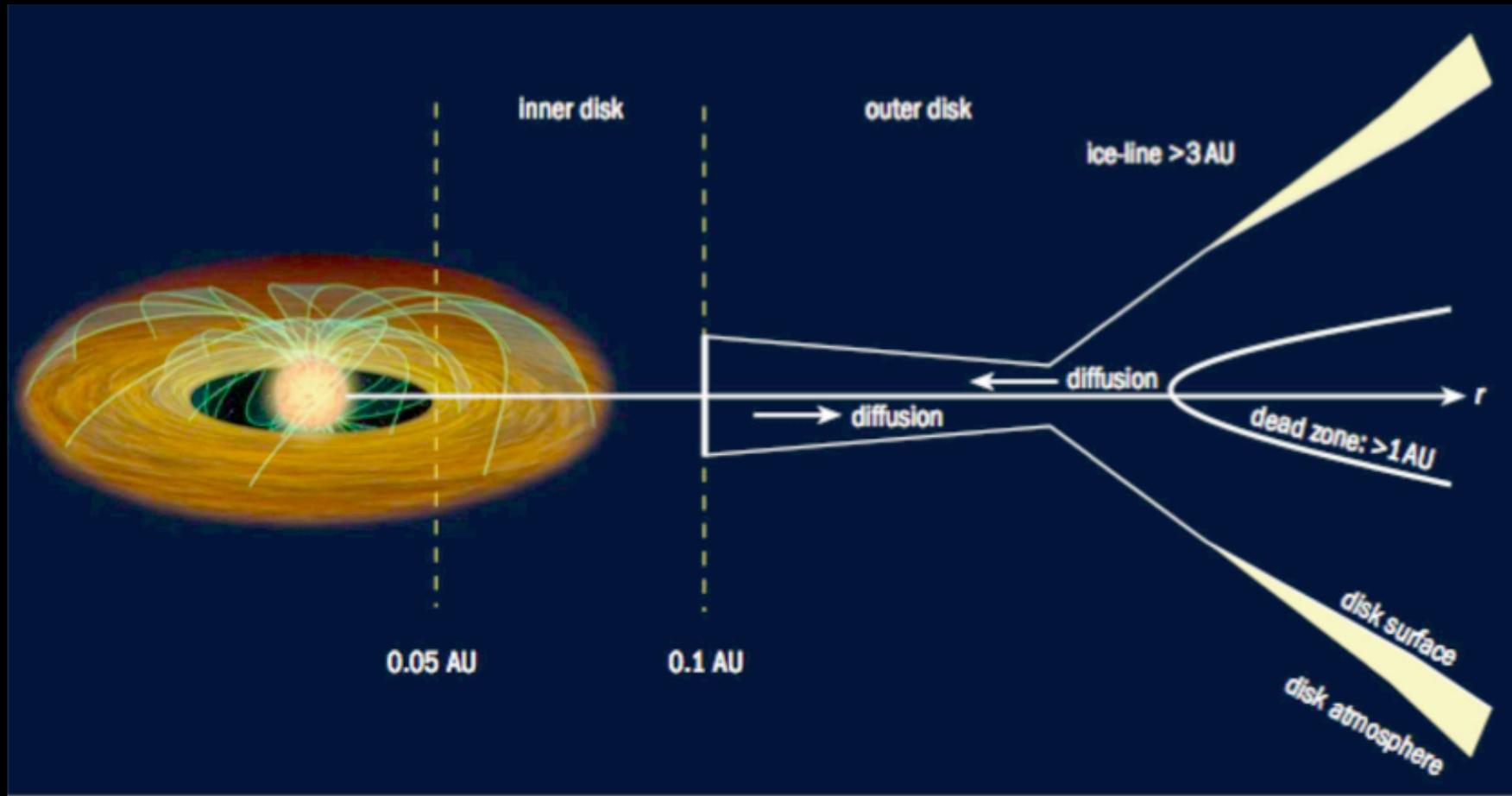
Do forming planets contain the ingredients for life?

Are planetary systems like ours common or rare?

# Different Flavors of Planet Formation



# Initial Conditions in Protostellar Disks.



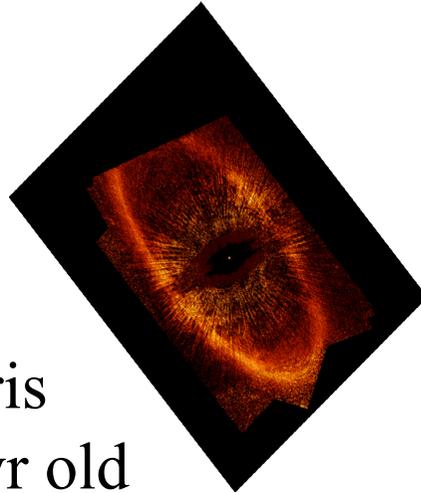
From M. Meyer, *Physics World*, November, 2009

Based on Dullemond et al. (2001) with artwork from R. Hurt (NASA)

# From Active Accretion to Planetary Debris Disks...

Images courtesy of K. Stapelfeldt, NASA, and P. Kalas.

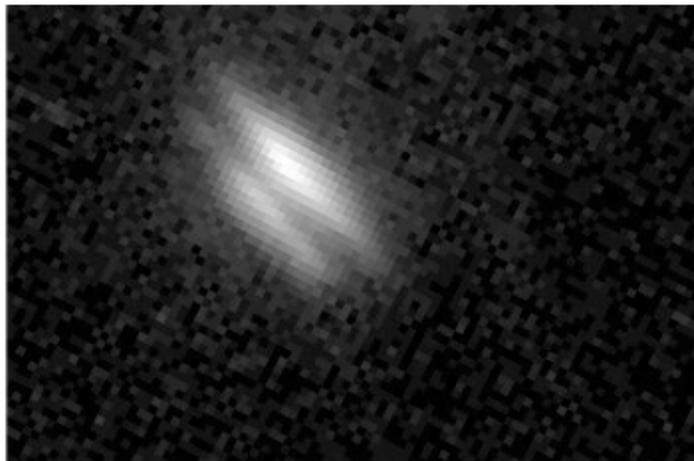
*For recent review see Meyer et al. (2007) Protostars & Planets V*



Planetary debris  
disk ~ 100 Myr old



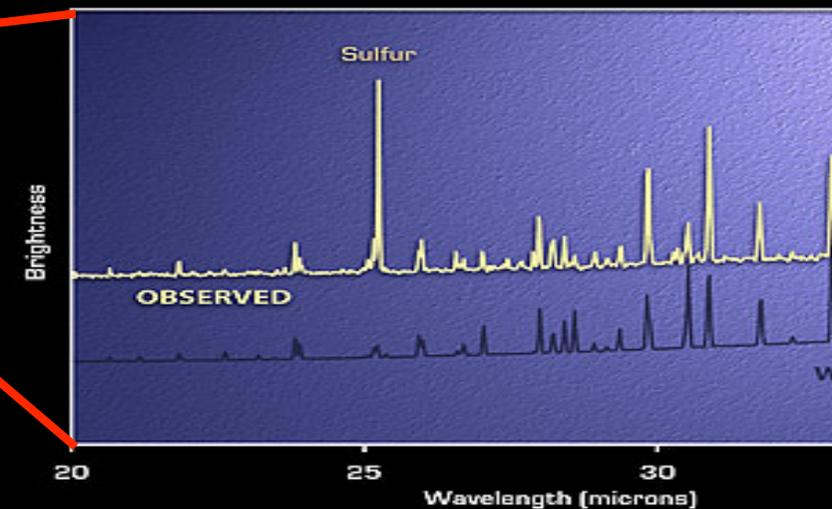
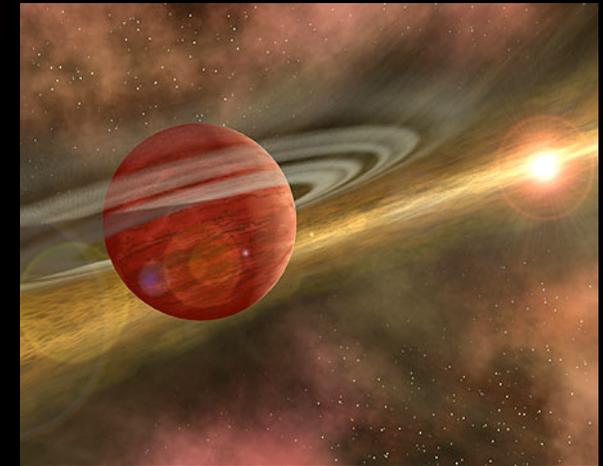
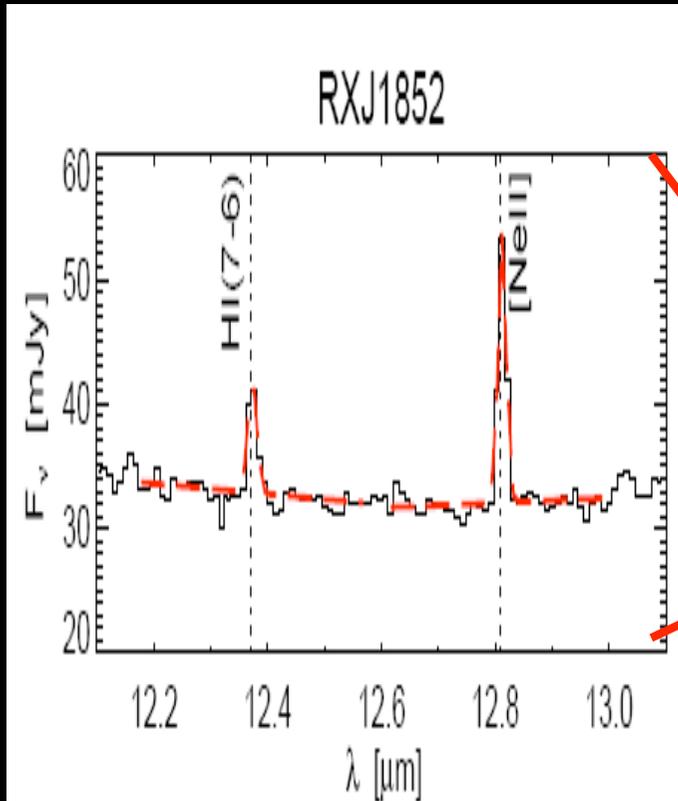
Solar system debris  
disk 4.56 Gyr old!



Gas-rich disk ~ 1 Myr old



# Resolved Spectra of Planet Forming Gas:



See next three talks!

Pascucci et al. (2007)/MIPS Team/MIRI Team.

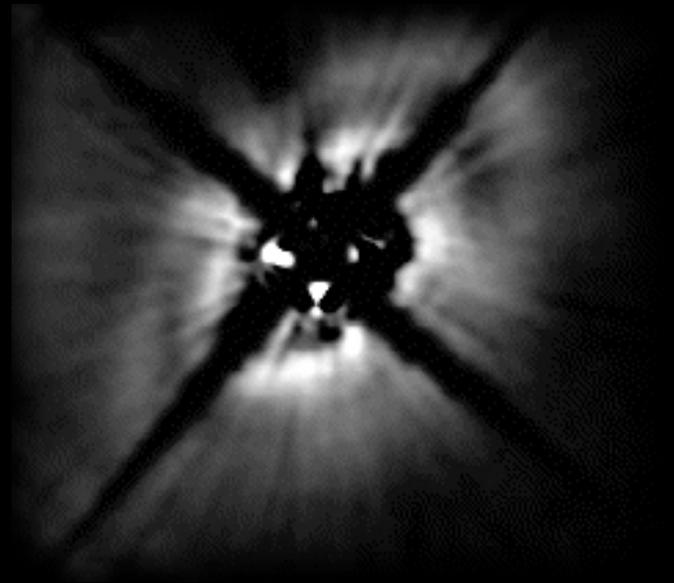
D. Watson/IRS Disks/c2D/FEPS

NGC 1333 IRAS4B Spectrum  
NASA / JPL-Caltech / D. Watson (Univ. of Rochester)

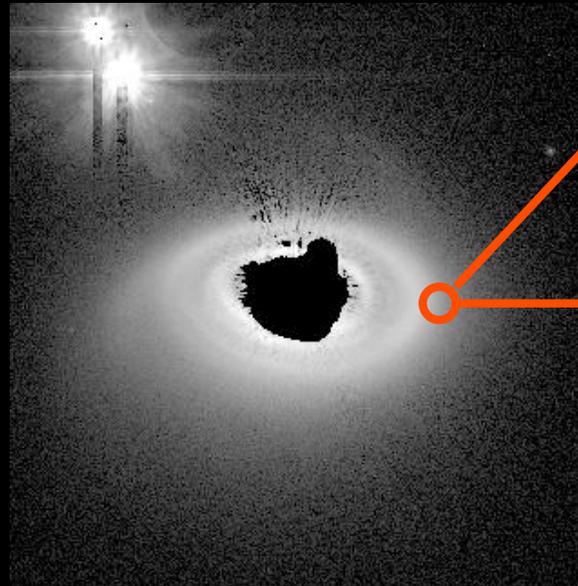
Spitzer Space

# Can JWST/ELTs discern the ice-line in scattered light?

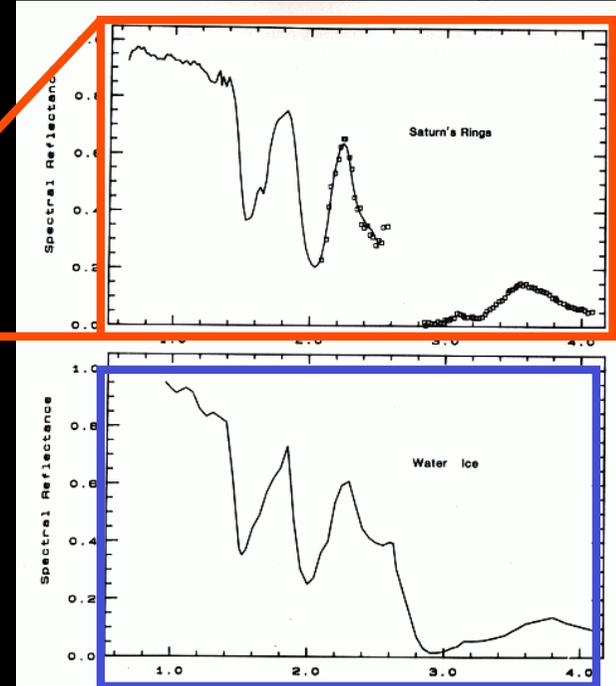
## *Saturn's Rings*



(Weinberger et al. 1999)



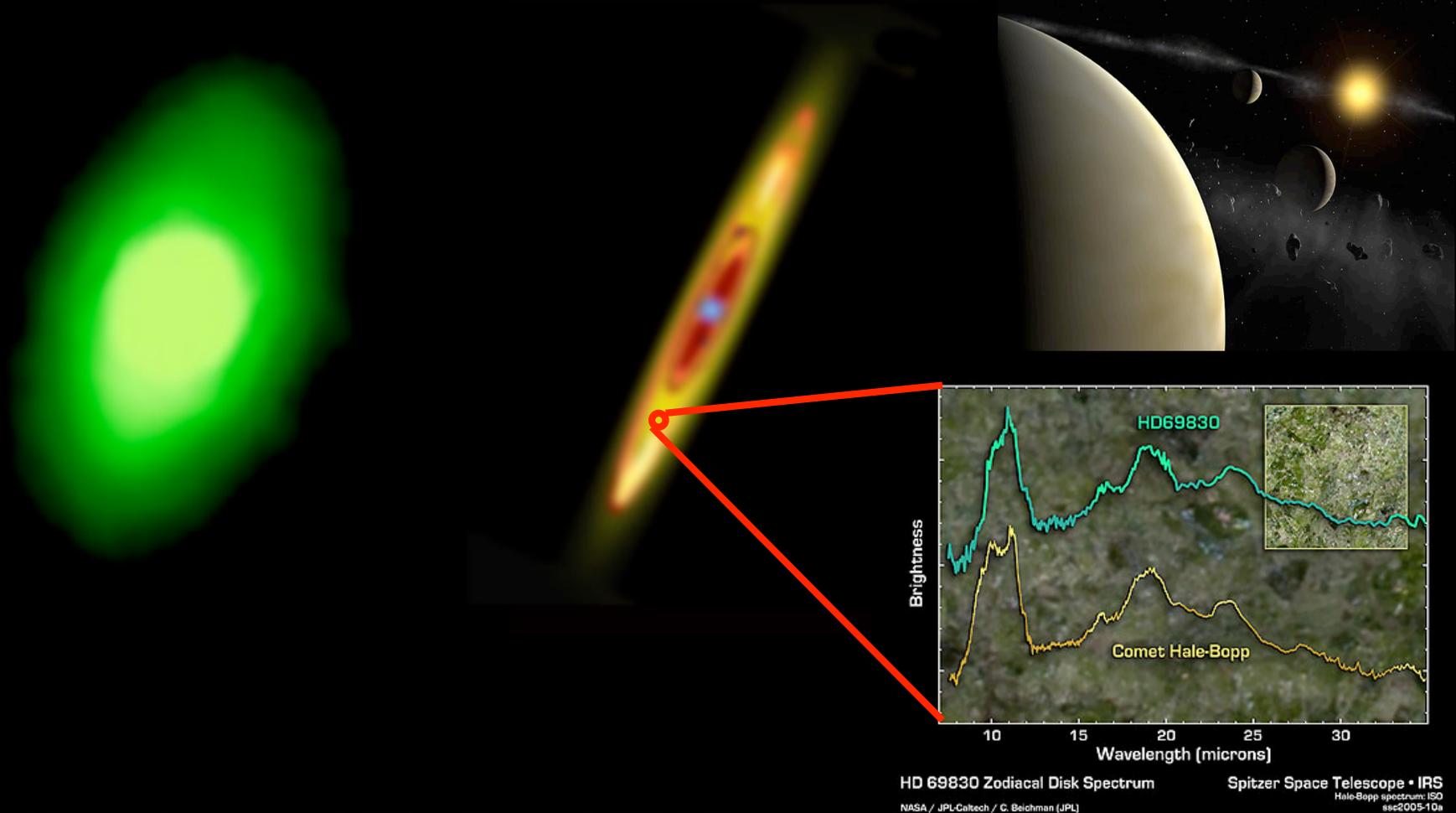
(Clampin et al. 2003)



*Water Ice*

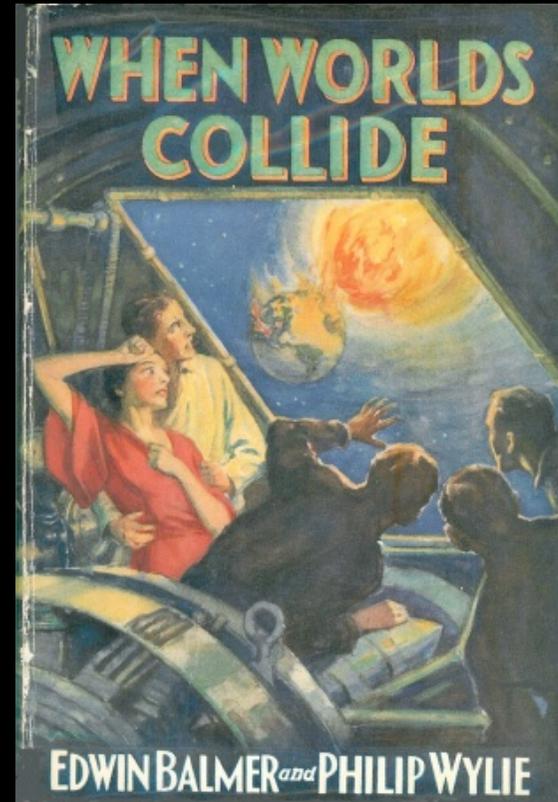
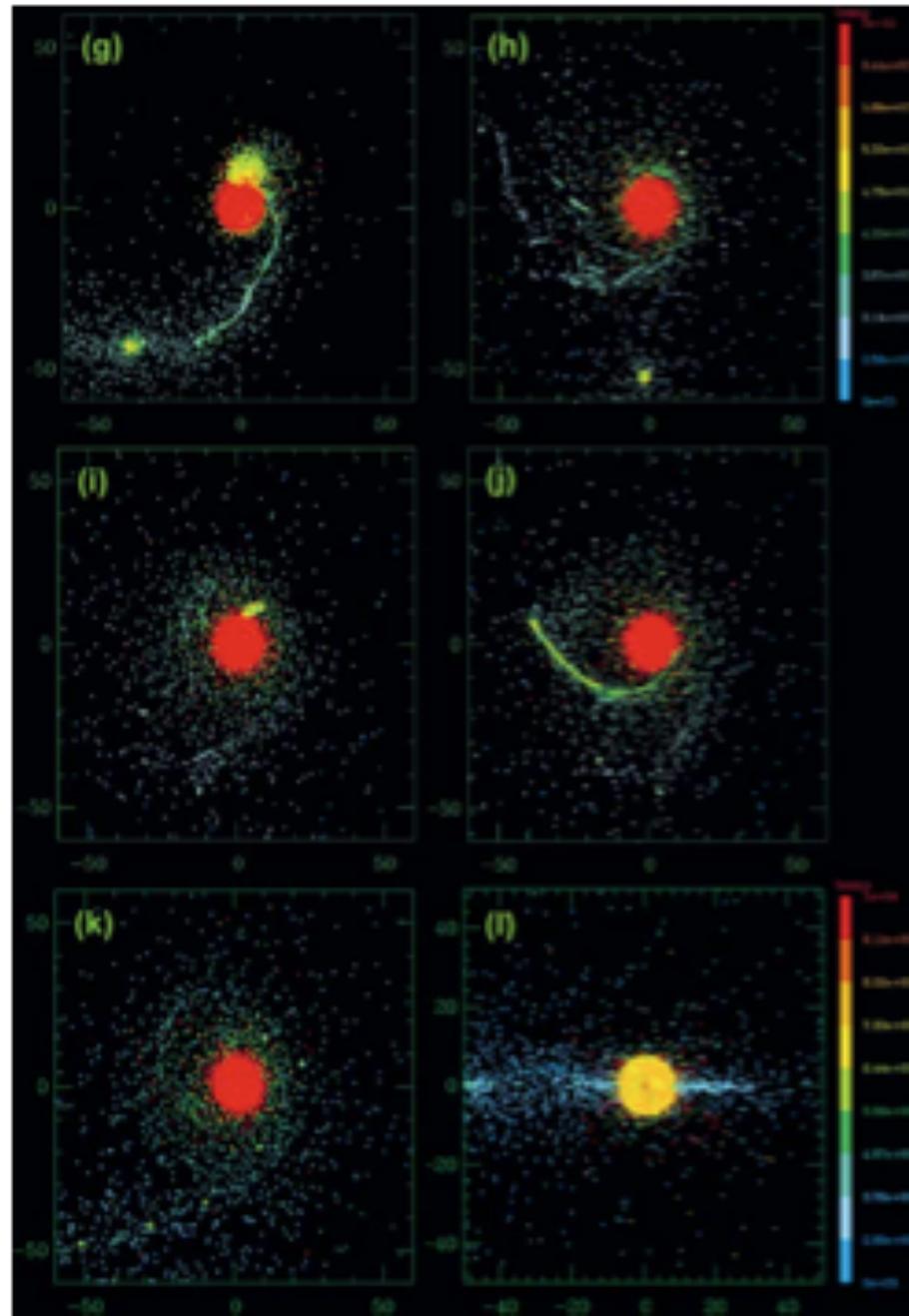
**Disk structure, dust particle size, and composition from multi-color imagery (cf. Debes et al. 2007).**

# Resolved Spectra of Dust Debris

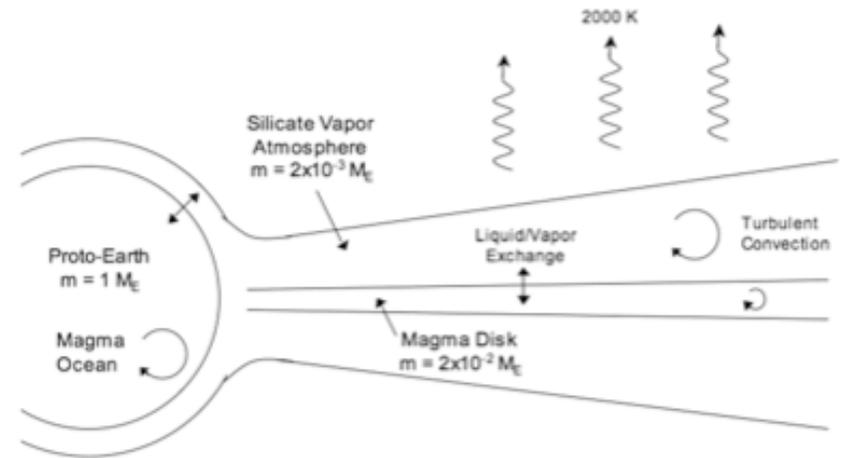


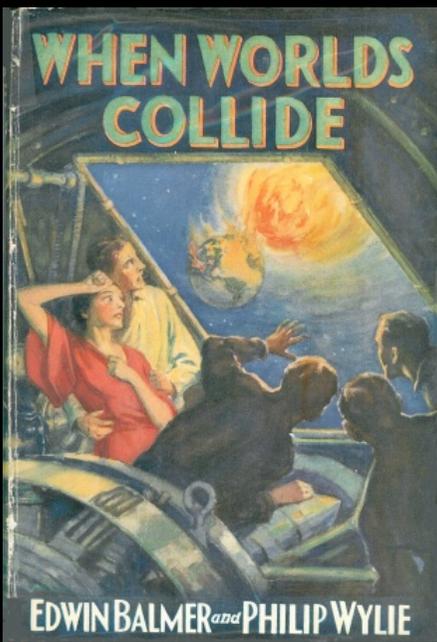
**Stapelfeldt et al. (2004)/MIPS Team/MIRI Team.**

**Beichman et al. (2005); Lisse et al. (2006); Wyatt et al. (2007)**



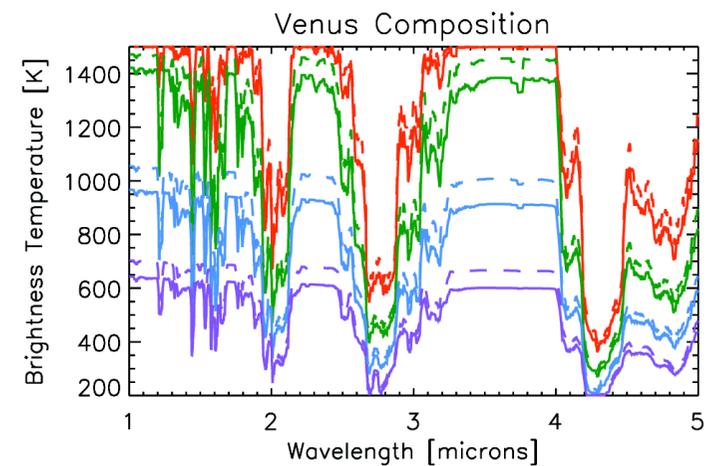
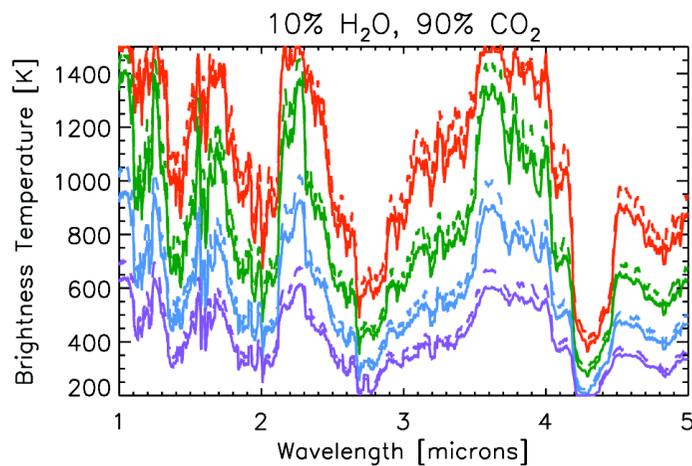
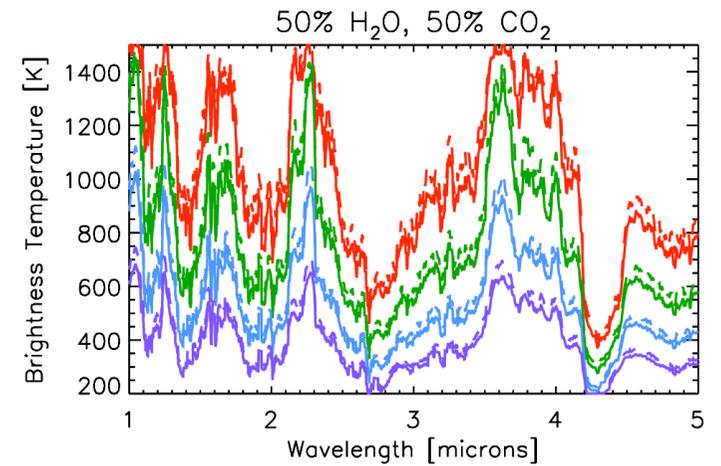
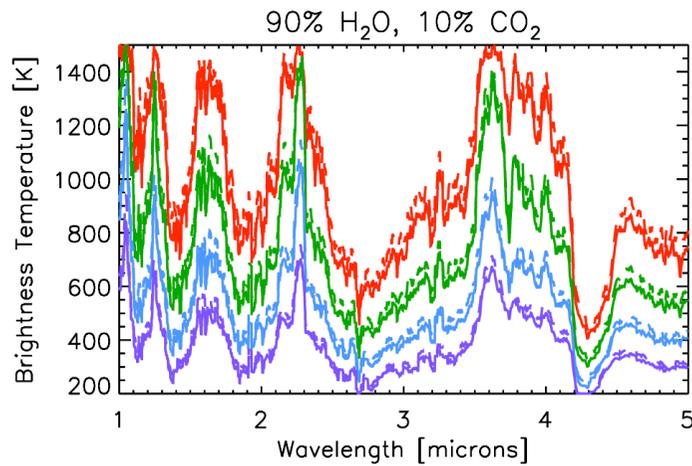
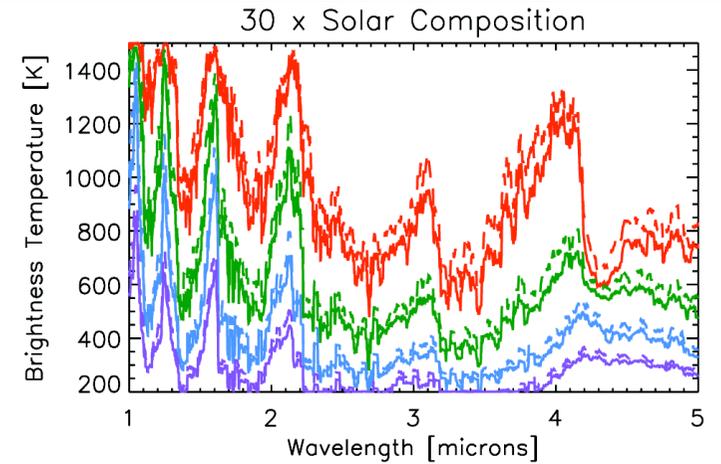
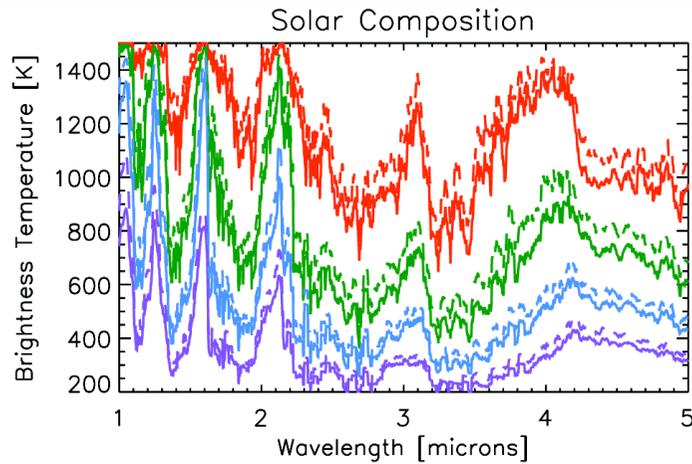
*K. Pahlevan, D.J. Stevenson / Earth and Planetary Science Letters 262 (2007) 438–449*





...you can see them with next generation instruments!

Miller-Ricci,  
Meyer,  
Seager,  
Elkins-Tanton  
(2009)



# Science Goals Lead to Design Requirements:

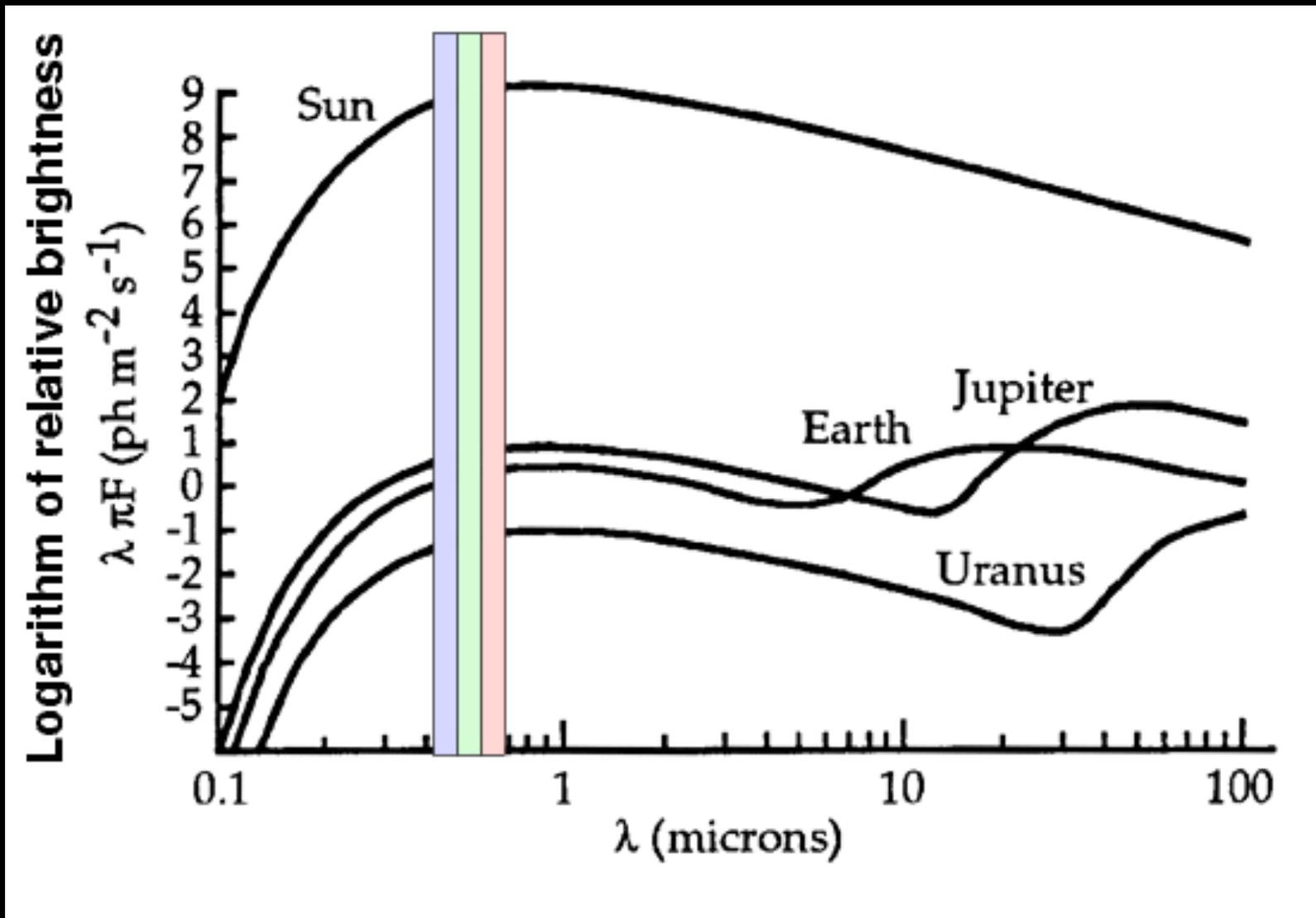
Does star formation depend on initial conditions?

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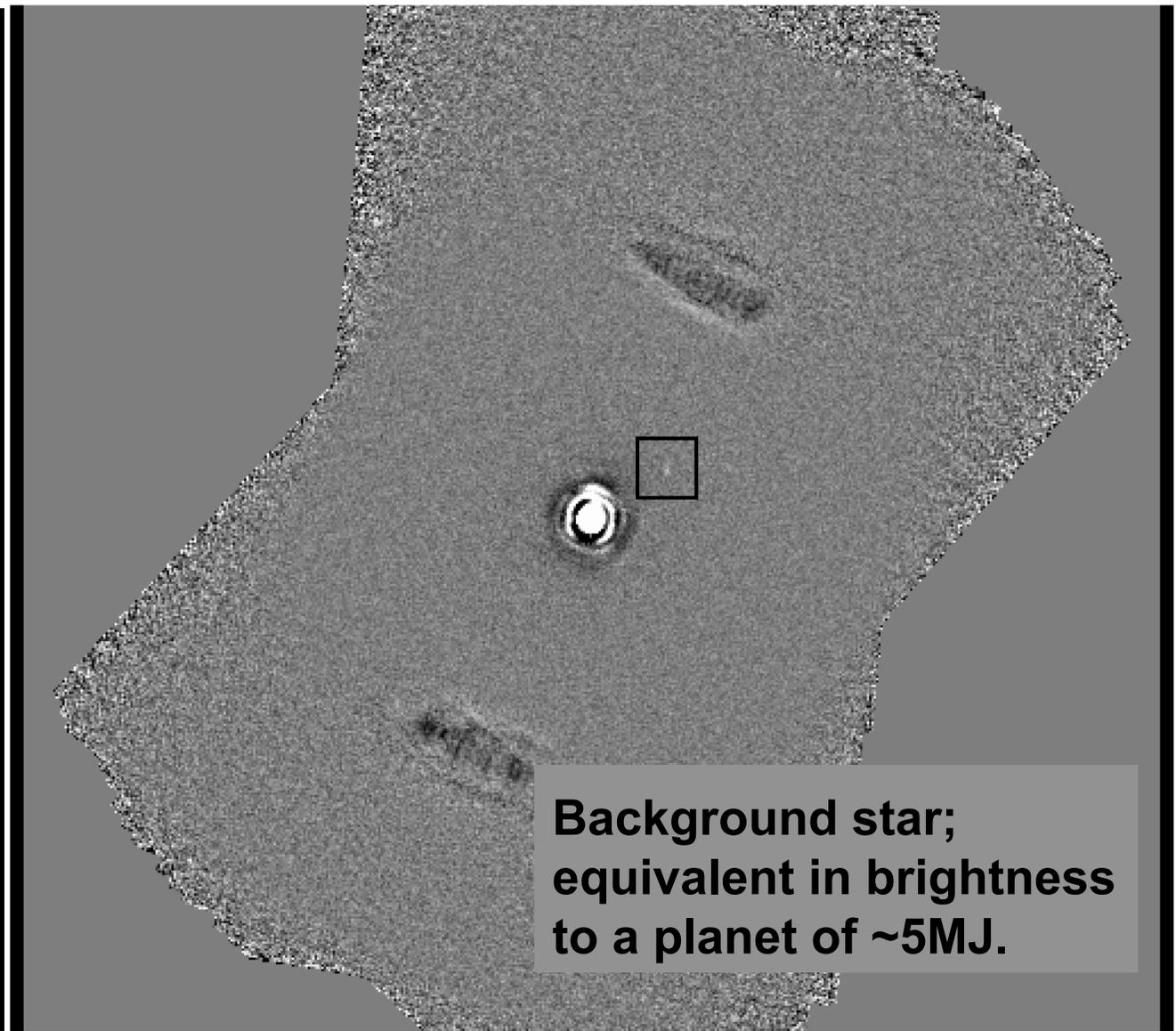
(see presentations in next session for the answer!)

# Taking a Picture: The Problem



# Planet Searches In Thermal IR

*A. Heinze,  
P. Hinz (PI),  
S. Sivanandam,  
M. Kenworthy,  
D. Apai,  
E. Mamajek,  
& M. Meyer*



Background star;  
equivalent in brightness  
to a planet of ~5MJ.

*Complementary to short-wave high contrast imaging:*

**Thermal IR enables the study of mature stars, which are common and thus nearby, providing fine physical resolution, and modest model uncertainties.**

# Direct (Non) Detections of Gas Giant Planets

No massive planets  
at large orbital radii.

[3 M<sub>Jup</sub> @ 30 AU]

$$dN/da \sim a^p$$

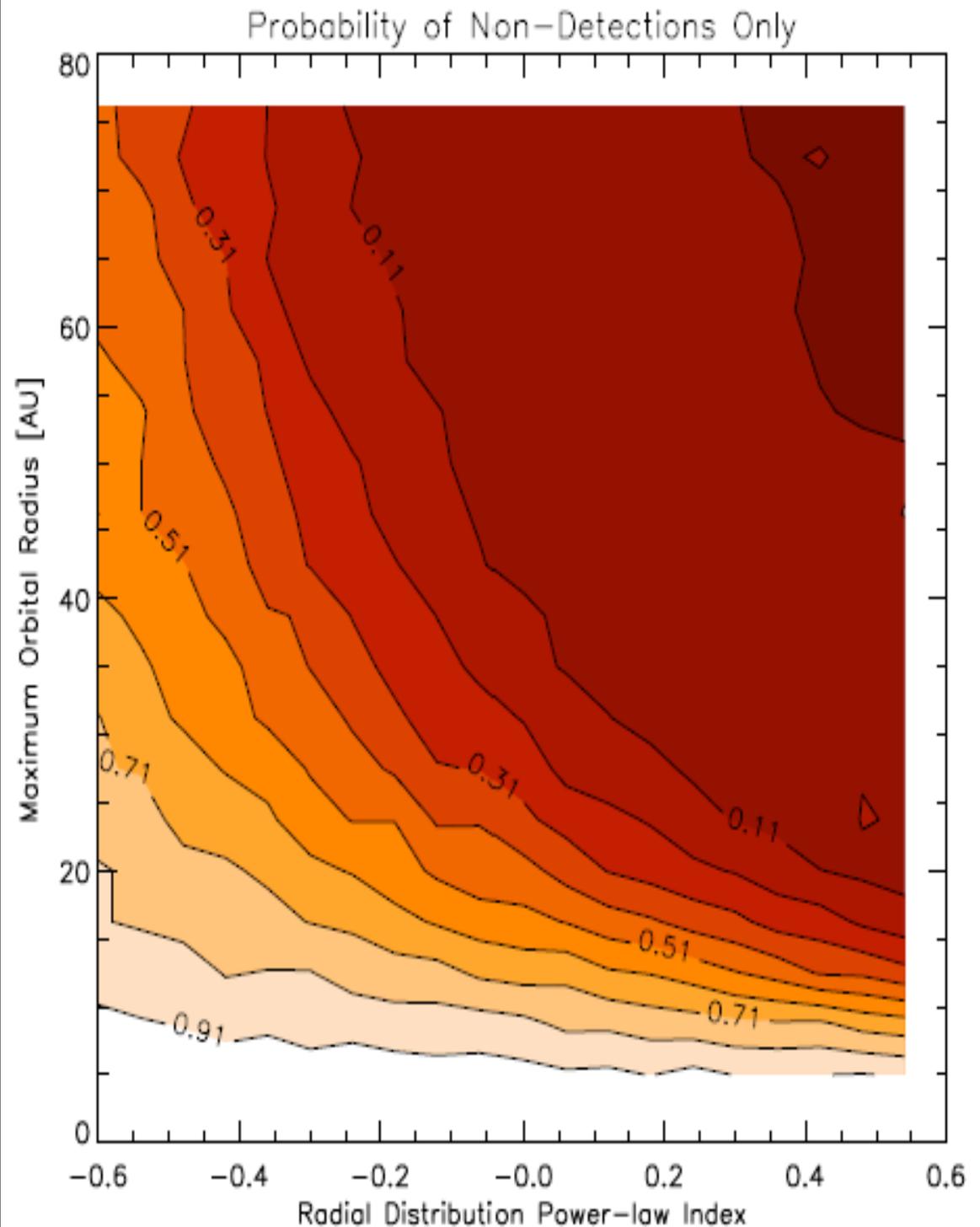
Lafrenerie et al. (2007);

Biller et al. (2007);

Kasper et al. (2007);

Nielsen & Close (2009);

Heinze et al. (2010)

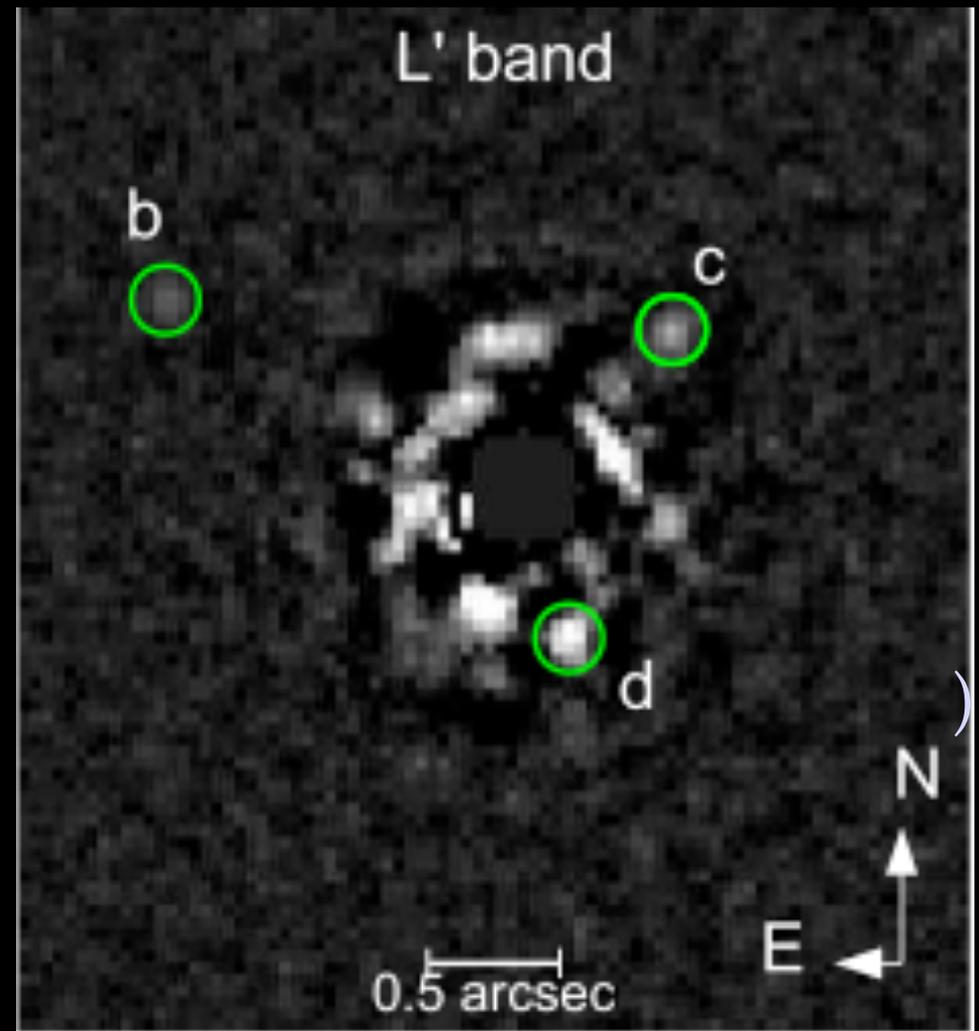


# Direct Imaging is Here!

Marois et al. (2008)

Kalas et al. (2008)

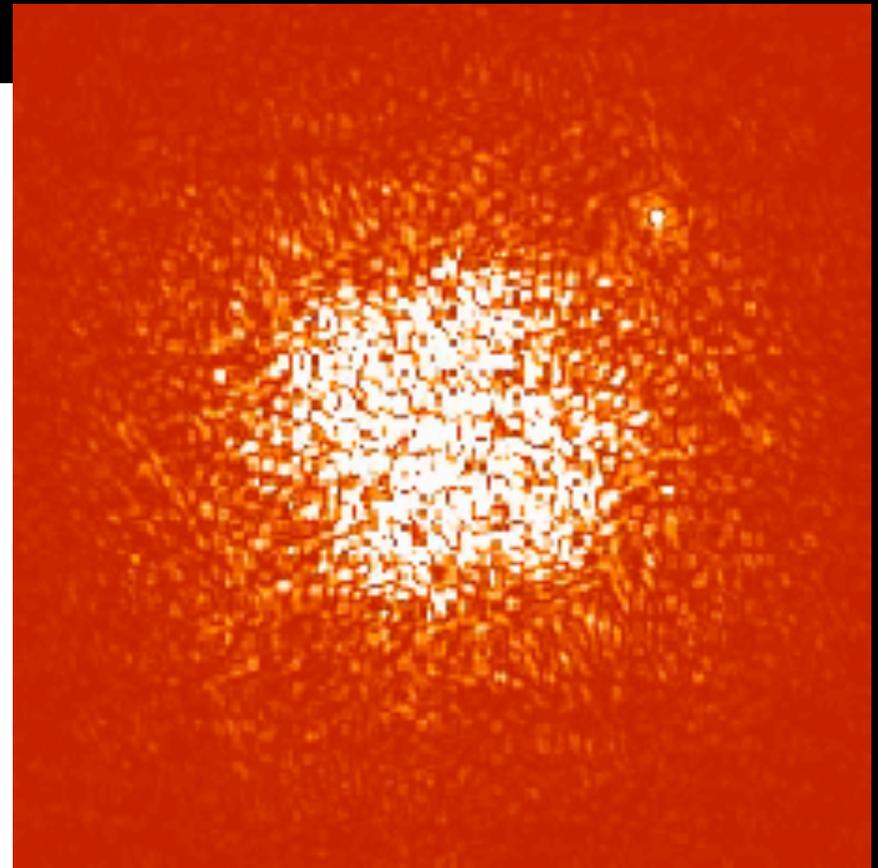
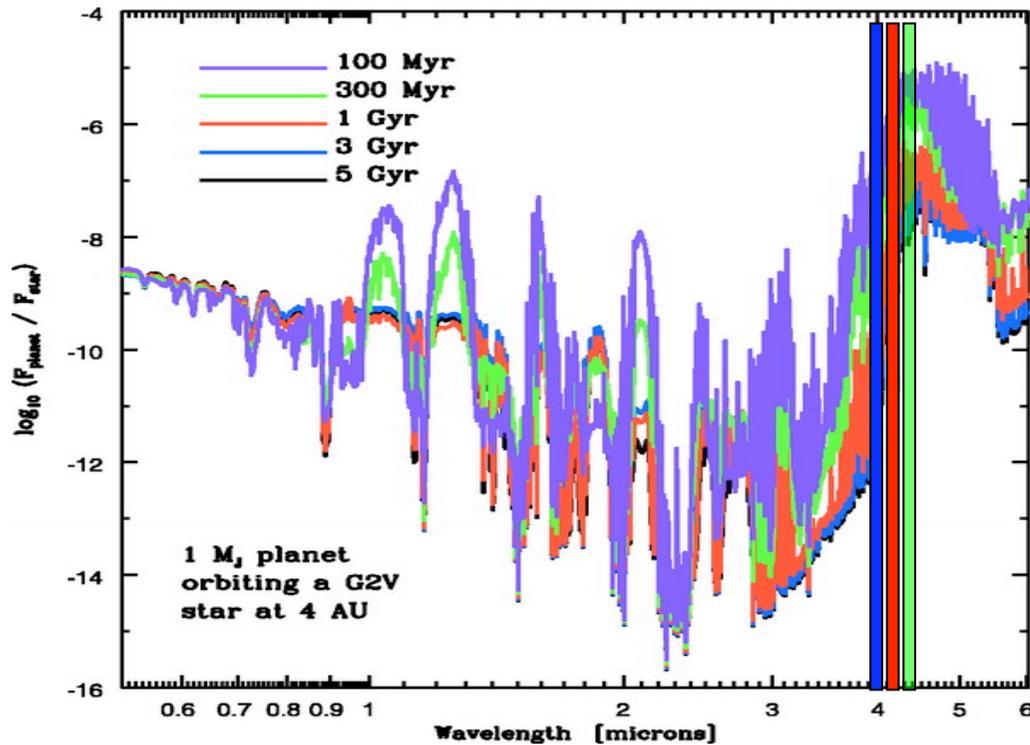
Lagrange et al. (2009)

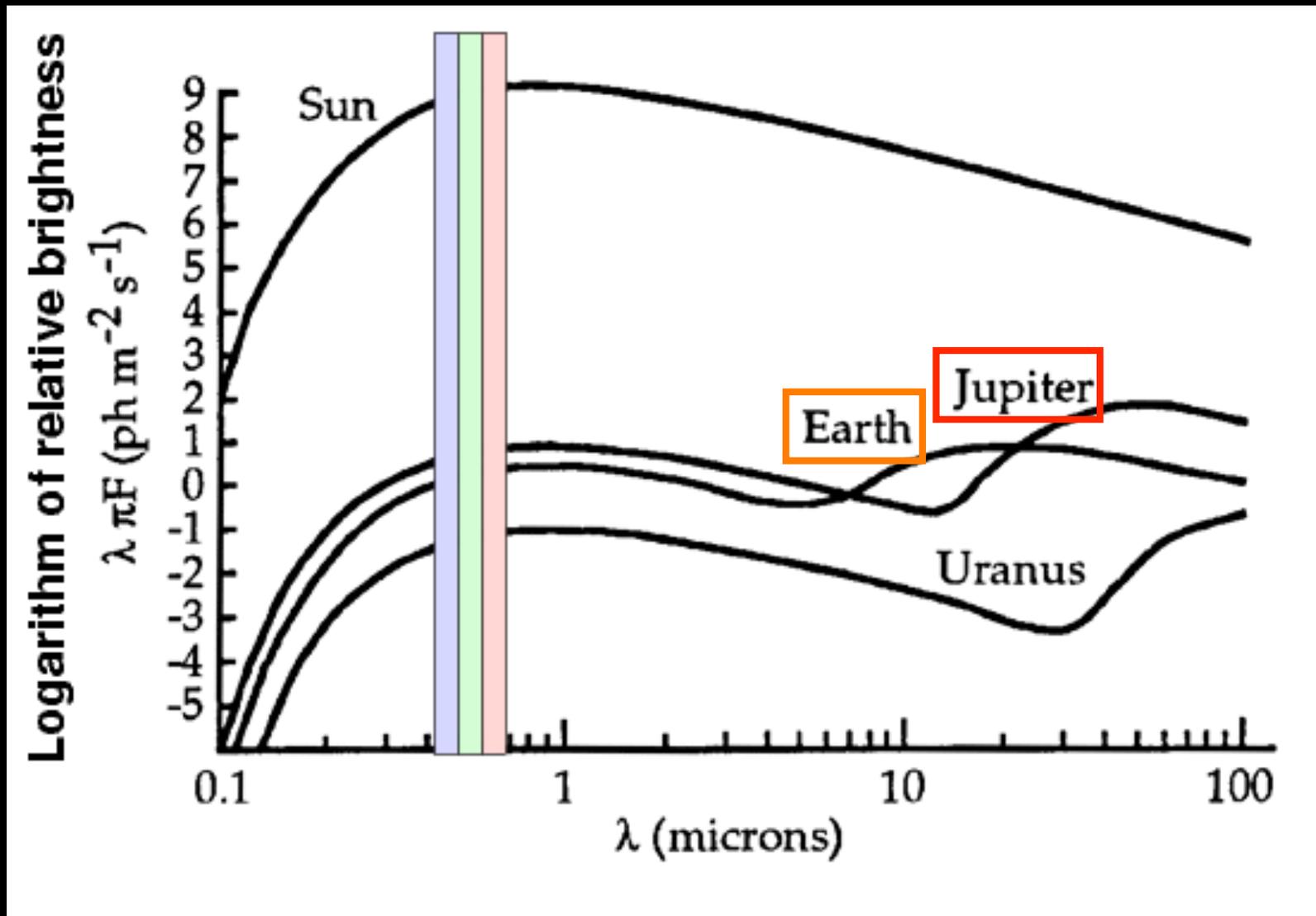


HR 8799 obtained with the MMT-AO system using the CLIO camera on Mt. Hopkins, AZ

Planets are bluer than expected in L'-M indicating non-equilibrium chemistry (Hinz et al. 2010; Janson et al. 2010).

# JWST NIRCам/TFI/MIRI multi- $\lambda$ imaging & ELT High Contrast imaging spectroscopy (several talks next session)





To find other Earths, the problem is *detail*, not light gathering.

# ELT Nearby Stars Census in Thermal IR

| Number | Star        | d (pc) | V     | a=280 K (AU) | ang. dist. (") | Earth flux ( $\mu\text{Jy}$ ) |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|        | alpha Cen C | 1.3    | 11.01 | 0.08         | 0.06           | 28.4                          |
| 1      | Alpha Cen A | 1.35   | -0.01 | 1.04         | 0.77           | 26.34                         |
| 2      | alpha Cen B | 1.35   | 1.35  | 0.65         | 0.48           | 26.34                         |
| 3      | Sirius      | 2.64   | -1.44 | 6.3          | 2.39           | 6.89                          |
| 4      | eps Eri     | 3.22   | 3.72  | 0.56         | 0.17           | 4.63                          |
| 5      | Procyon     | 3.5    | 0.4   | 1.72         | 0.49           | 3.92                          |
| 6      | tau Ceti    | 3.65   | 3.49  | 0.78         | 0.21           | 3.6                           |
| 7      | Altair      | 5.14   | 0.76  | 3.36         | 0.65           | 1.82                          |
| 8      | beta Hyi    | 7.47   | 2.82  | 2.1          | 0.28           | 0.86                          |
| 9      | Fomalhaut   | 7.69   | 1.16  | 4.91         | 0.64           | 0.81                          |
| 10     | beta Leo    | 11.1   | 2.14  | 4.91         | 0.44           | 0.39                          |

Planet detectable beyond  $3 \lambda/D$  (0.25") and brighter than  $10 \mu\text{Jy}$

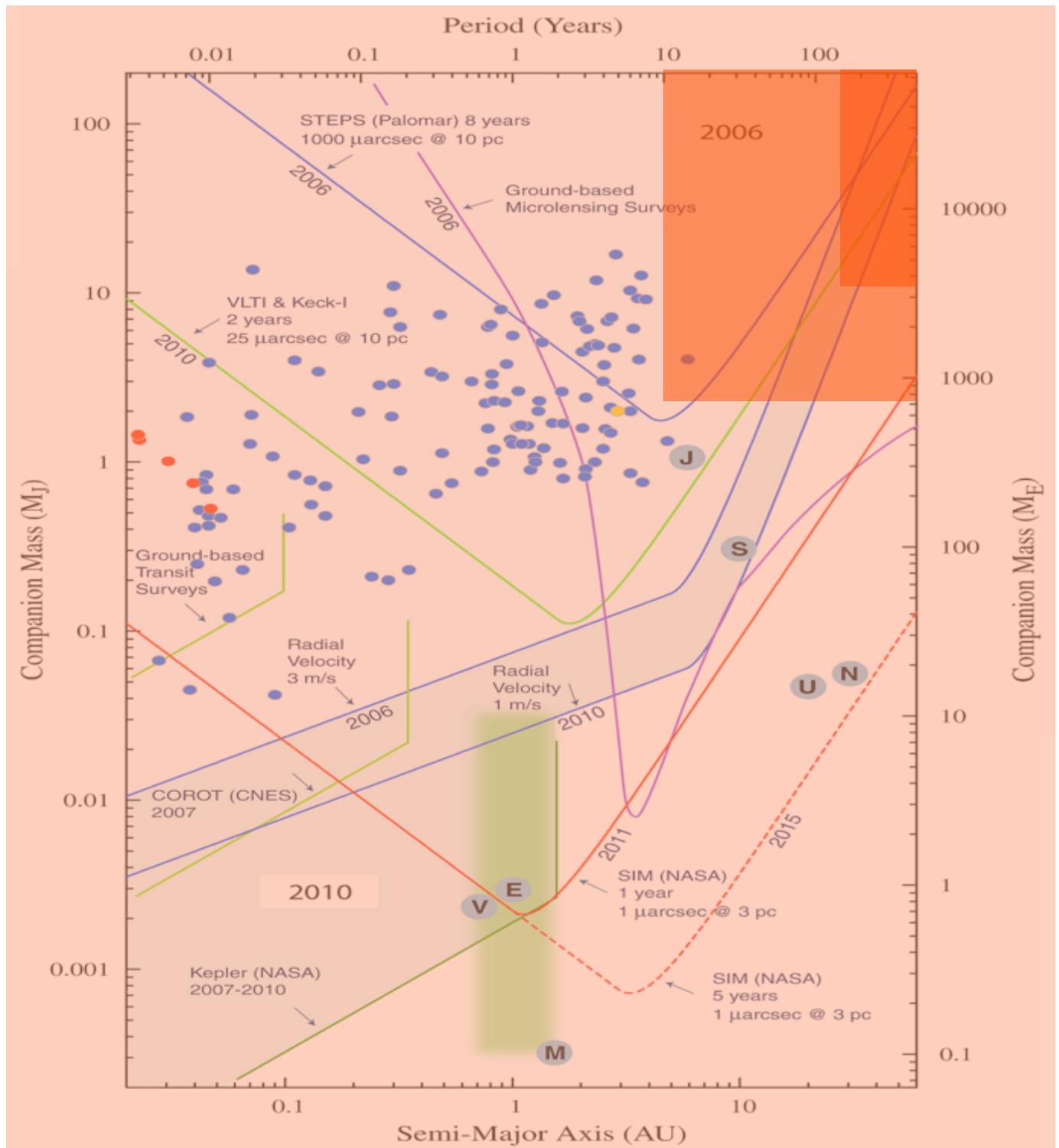
Earth mass planets detectable around alpha Cen A/B with ELT?

$\times 10 M_E$  ( $\sim 2 R_E$ ) detectable around 4 stars.

Even more "hot rocks" detectable at L-band (Hinz et al. 2008)

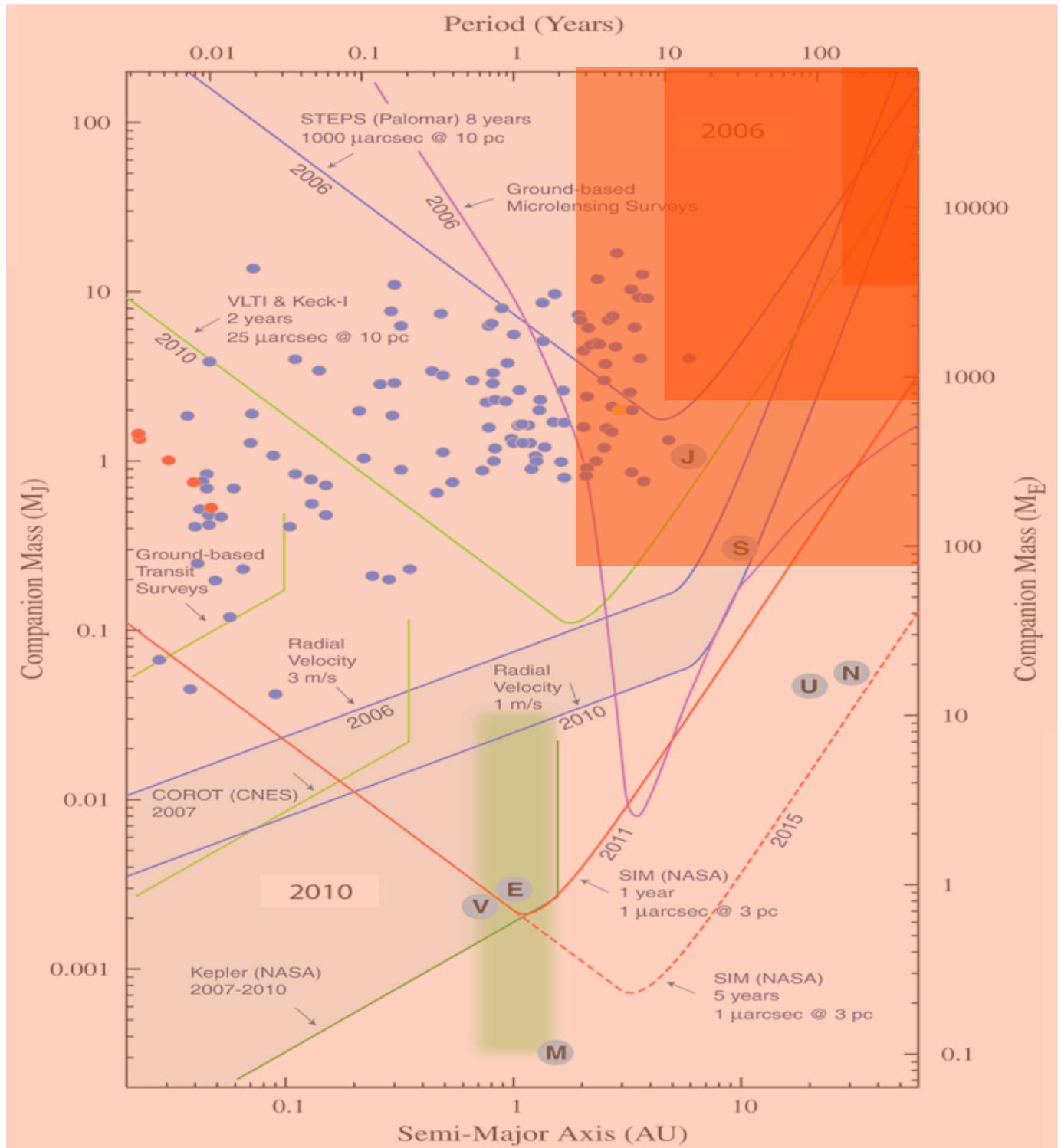
# Putting it All Together:

*Surveys underway.*



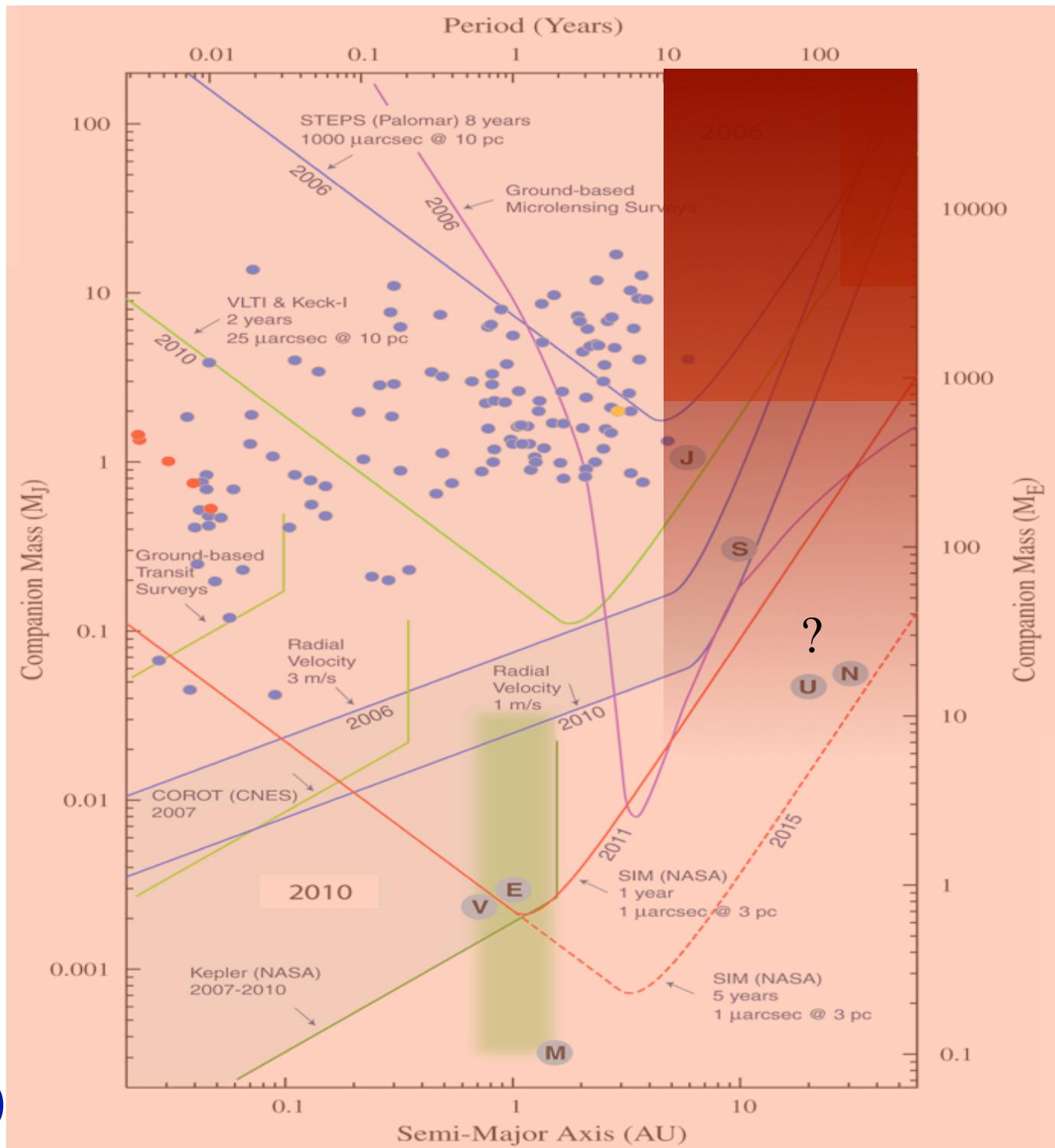
# Putting it All Together:

## ELT Surveys.



# NIRCam/TFI "Sweet Spot"

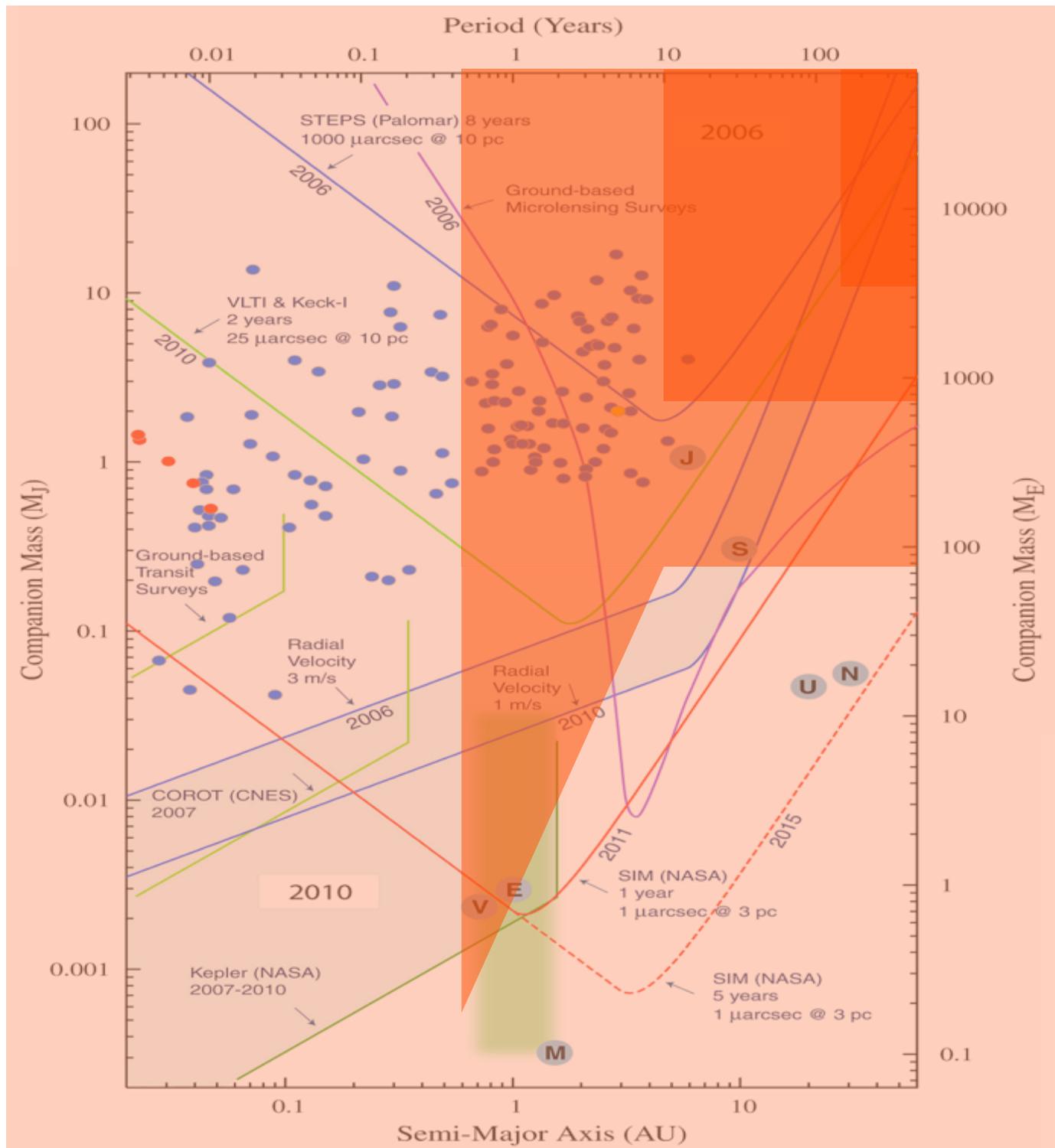
Detect very low mass planets at large radii about the nearest stars.  
(cf. Beichman et al.)



Putting it  
All Together:

If terrestrial  
Planets are  
Common

*ELT*  
*Discovery*  
*Space?*



# 2020 Vision: Complementary Capabilities

JWST => sensitivity & field of view.

ELT => resolution (spatial & spectral).

Ideal combination? Yes, but more...

Both will play transformational roles in understanding star and planet formation.