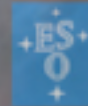


# Future Prospects



Istituto Veneto  
di Scienze, Lettere  
ed Arti



**Science with the Hubble Space Telescope - III**  
**two decades and counting**

**October 11-14, 2010**

**Matt Mountain**  
**Space Telescope Science Institute**

# Future Prospects - what does a “post-HST” world look like?

- As both “*Comic Vision*” and “*New Worlds, New Horizons*” have shown - these are exciting times, though both accept “the present”, both also make assumptions about the future that may not be valid
- For 400 years observational astrophysics has been photon-limited: though we are making a “detour” into wide-area surveys (which is fine)
- To make significant progress beyond this decade will unfortunately take significant investments
- Governments have other interests, and we need to recognize this or go the way of “particle physics”
- Investments in space technologies are not driven by science - its important to understand this, or go the way of “particle physics”
- Consequently models of collaboration across communities will be come increasingly important, “*The truest sign of insanity is doing the same thing again and again expecting a different result.....*” (how many times are we going to propose planet finders and separately, large UV/O telescopes - for example?)
- Can we find common ground, which also inspires a new generation?
  - the formation of the Universe and the Search for life
  - take a technology leap, but one that mirrors “other interests”
  - collaboration rather than competition is the key for 21st Century Space Science

BR-247



# Cosmic Vision

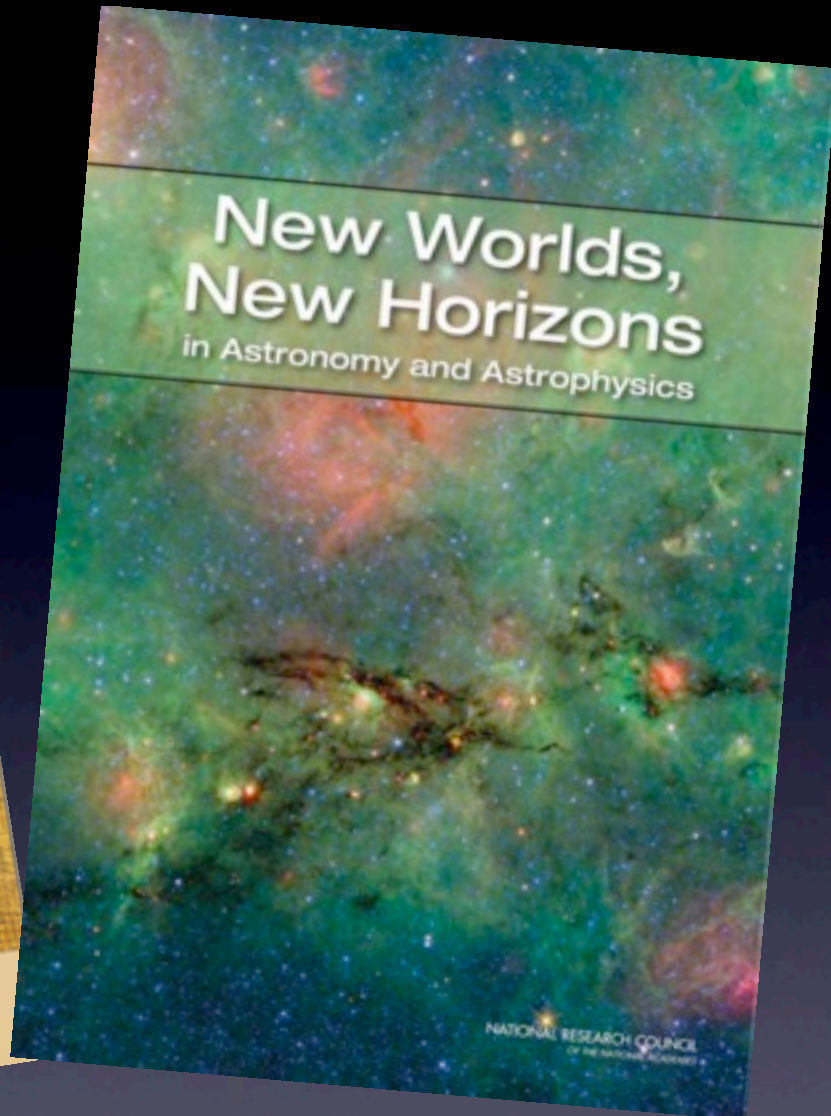
Space Science for Europe 2015-2025



European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne

# New Worlds, New Horizons

in Astronomy and Astrophysics



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



How did the Universe originate  
and what is it made of?

BR-247



...Vision

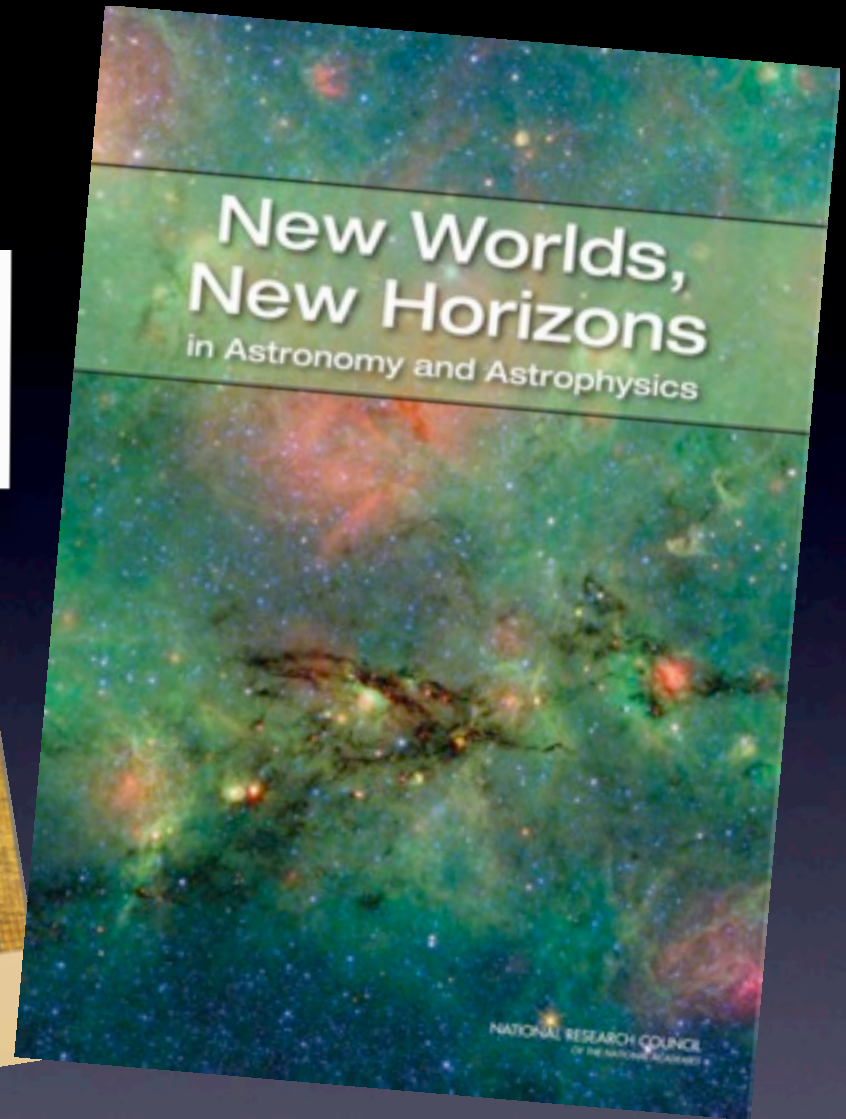
Space Science for Europe 2015

European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne



New Worlds,  
New Horizons  
in Astronomy and Astrophysics

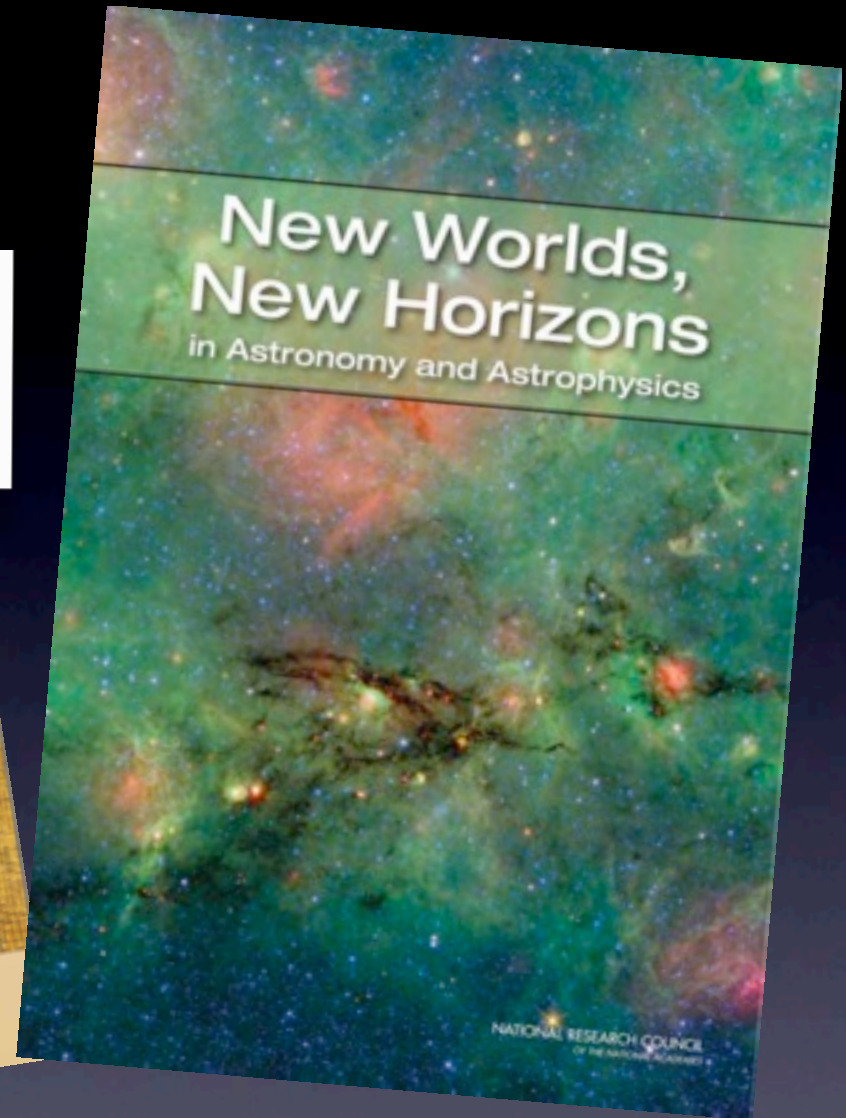
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES





How did the Universe originate  
and what is it made of?

Trace the life cycles of  
matter in the Universe  
along its history





How did the Universe originate and what is it made of?

Trace the life cycles of matter in the Universe along its history



Galaxies Across Cosmic Time:

How do Baryons cycle in and out of galaxies, and what do they do while they are there?





BR-247



...Vision

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Space Science



European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne

New Worlds.

Galaxies Across Cosmic Time:

...do Baryons cycle in and  
...hat do

Galactic Neighborhood:

What is the fossil record of  
galaxy assembly from the  
first stars to the present?



BR-247

...Vision

How did the Universe originate  
and what is it made of?

Trace the life cycles of  
galaxies in the Universe

Find the first gravitationally-  
bound structures - and  
trace their evolution to the  
current epoch

European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne

New Worlds.

Galaxies Across Cosmic Time:

the Baryons cycle in and  
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What is the fossil record of  
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BR-247

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How did the Universe originate and what is it made of?

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European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne

New Worlds.

Galaxies Across Cosmic Time:

...do Baryons cycle in and out of galaxies? What do they do?

Galactic Neighborhood:

Planetary systems and star formation:

Do habitable worlds exist around other stars, and can we identify the telltale signs of life on an exoplanet?

BR-247



...Vision

How did the Universe originate and what is it made of?

Trace the life cycles of galaxies in the Universe

Find the first galaxies

What are the conditions for planet formation and the emergence of life?

Search for planets around stars other than the Sun, looking for biomarkers in their atmospheres and image them

New Worlds.

Galaxies Across Cosmic Time:

... Baryons cycle in and out of galaxies. What do they do?

Galactic Neighborhood:

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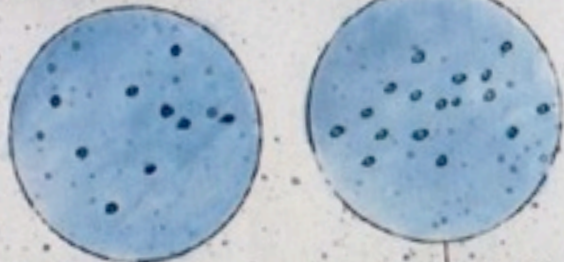


“As civilization’s universal state emerges, its people become blinded by ‘the mirage of immortality’... the citizens of such universal states [and particularly their astronomers] in defiance of apparently plain facts...are prone to regard [their situation], not as a night’s shelter in the wilderness, but as the Promised Land, the goal of human endeavors.”

The Clash of Civilizations and Remaking of World Order, Samuel P. Huntington

INTENSELY HOT AND EXTREMELY COLD COSMIC MATTER  
RADIATE AT WIDELY DIFFERING WAVELENGTHS.

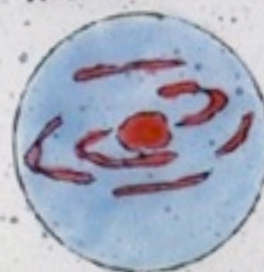
GAMMA BURSTS X-RAY PULSARS



HOT STARS



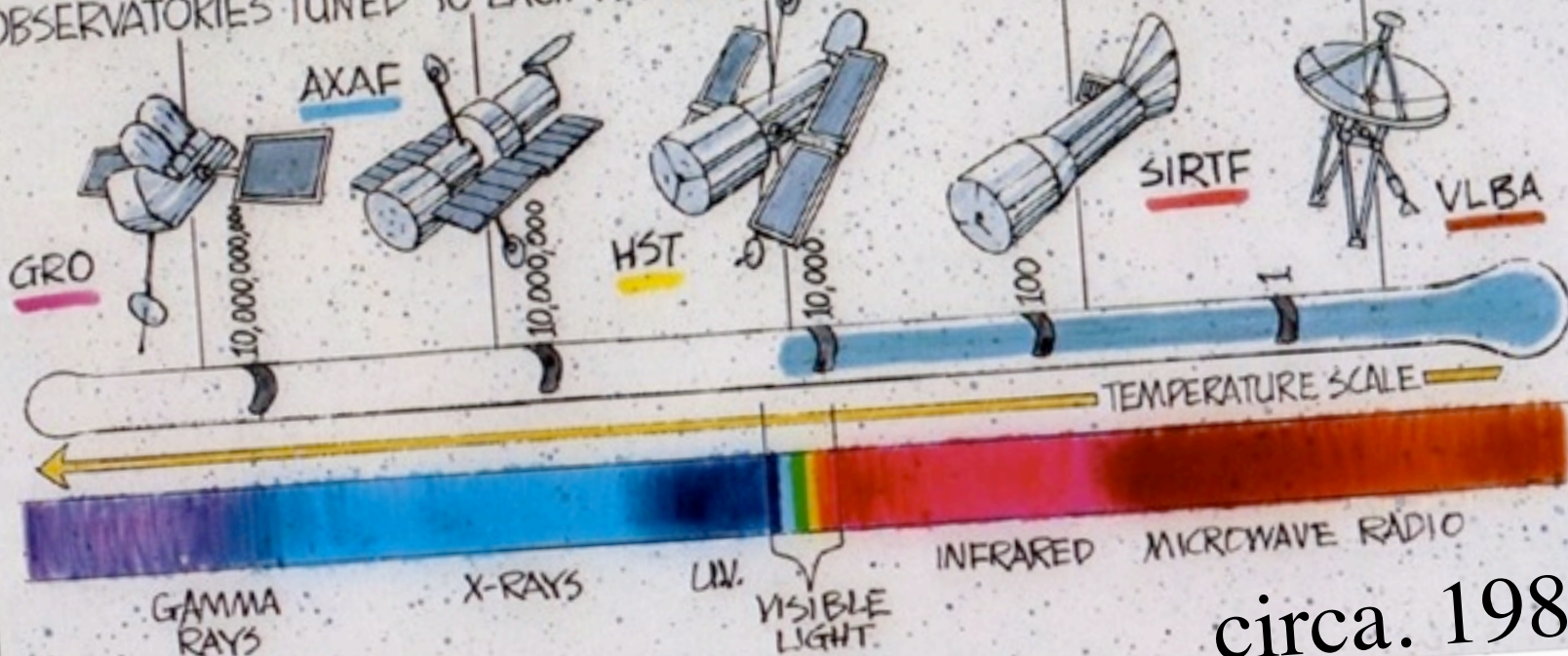
WARM DUST



COLD GAS, MASERS



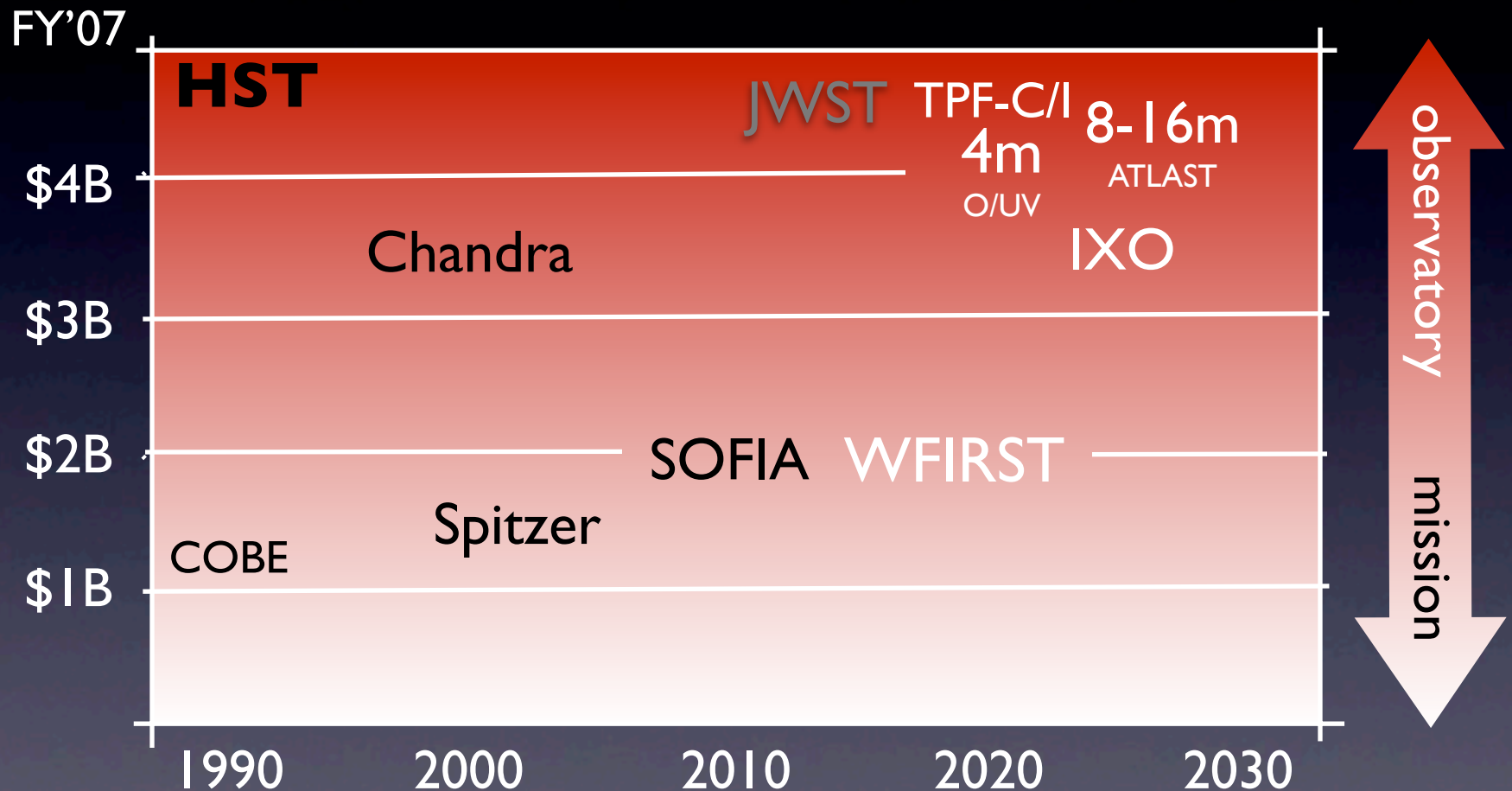
OBSERVATORIES TUNED TO EACH WAVELENGTH BAND WILL REVEAL A COMPLETE PICTURE.



circa. 1980



# NASA flagship cost and 'expectations'



huge competition for the few slots in the **top-right corner**

observational astrophysics will continue to be  
photon limited

**Signal**  
**Noise**

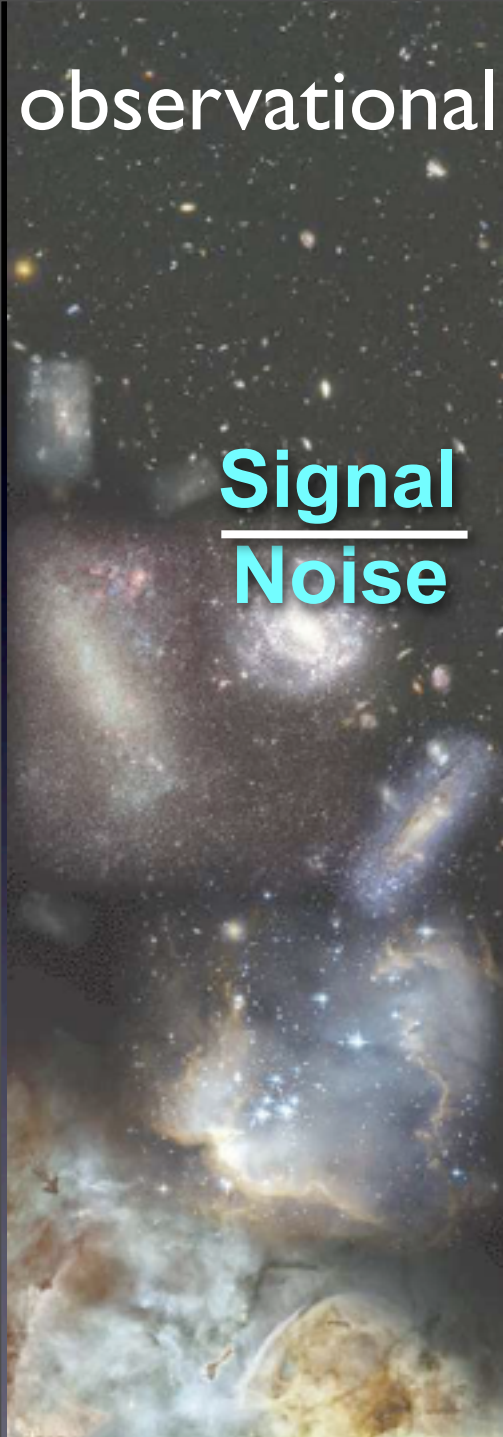
$$\propto \frac{\text{Telescope Diameter}}{\text{Image size}} \times \sqrt{\frac{QE_{\lambda}}{B_{\lambda}}}$$

**QE** = detector quantum efficiency ~ 100%

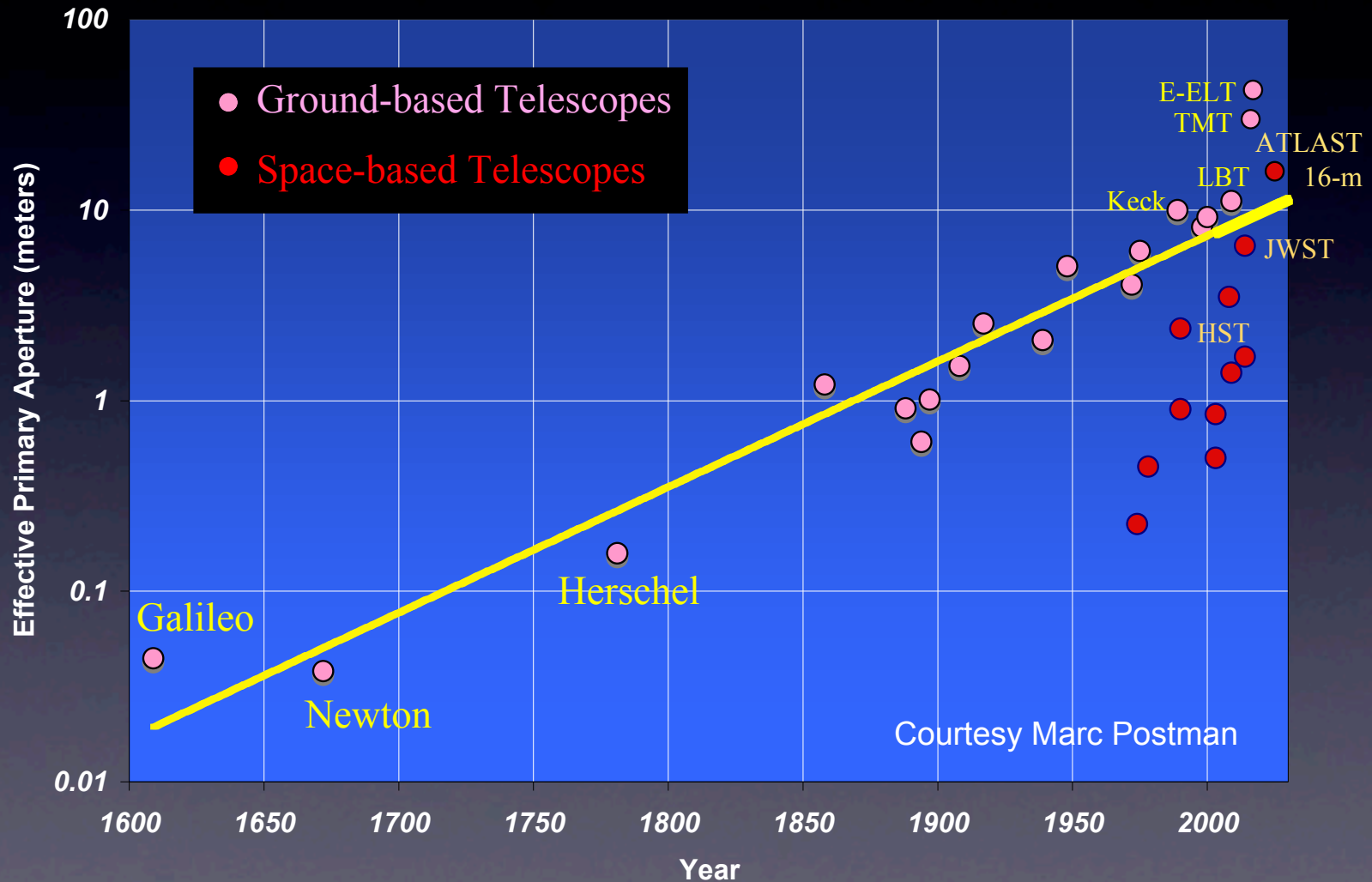
**B** = sky, telescope background ~ low in space

**Image size**, over large FOV ~ small in space

hence there is a continuing and compelling  
case for large apertures **in space**

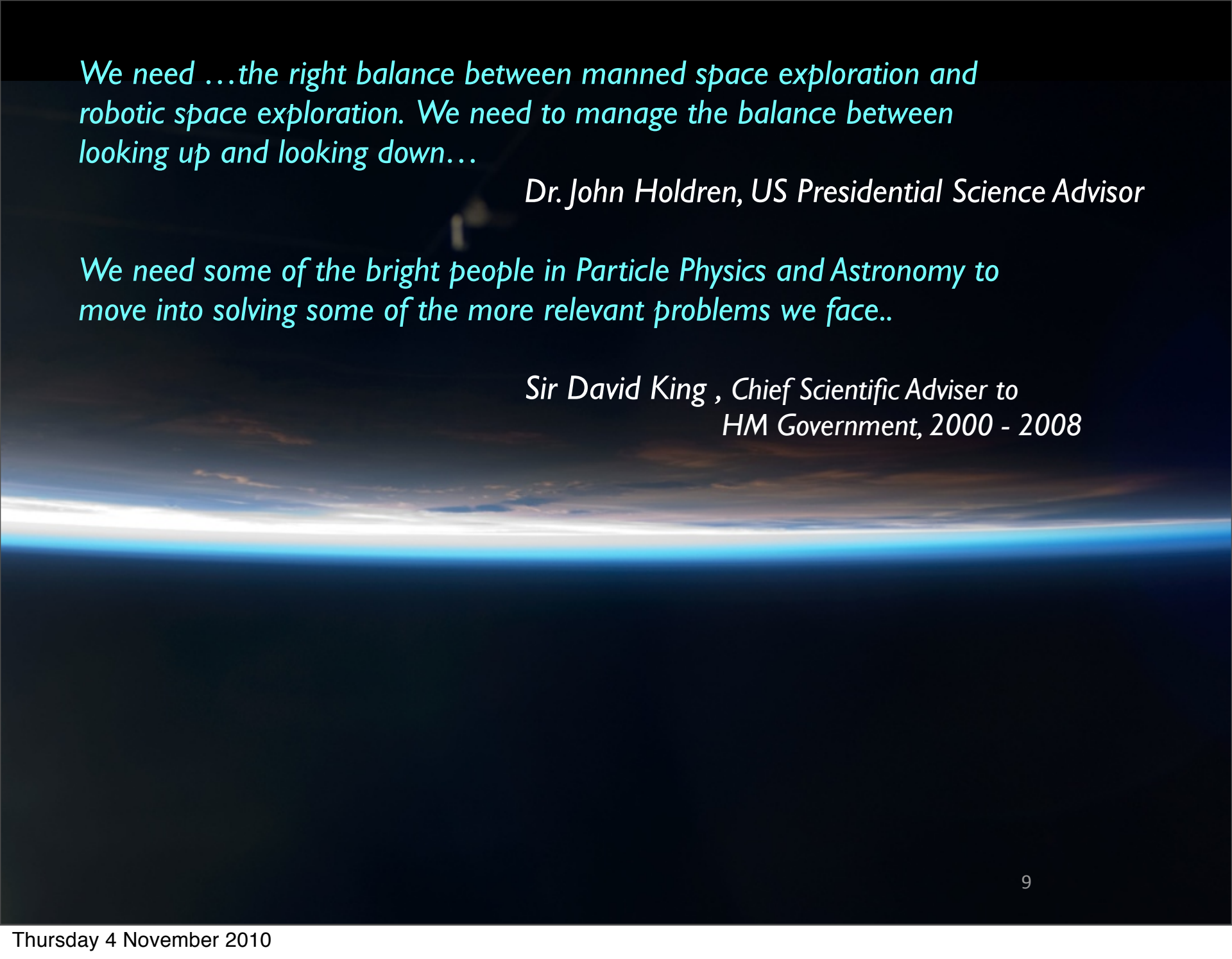


# Over 400 hundred years telescope aperture driven by science **and** technological maturity



Primary Telescope Aperture vs. Time





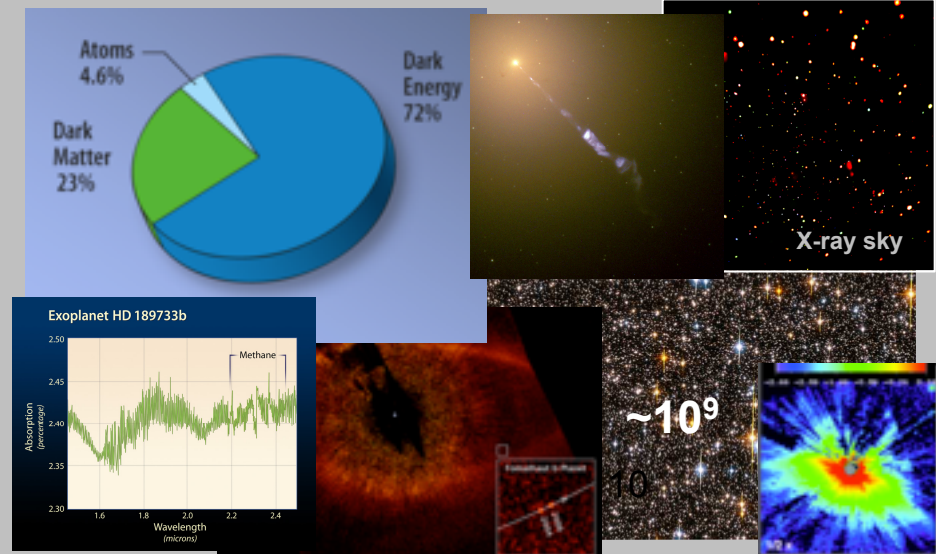
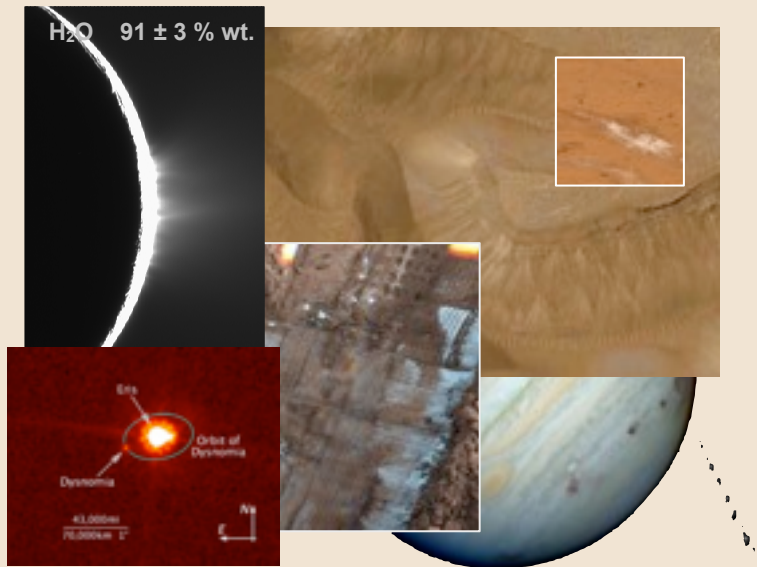
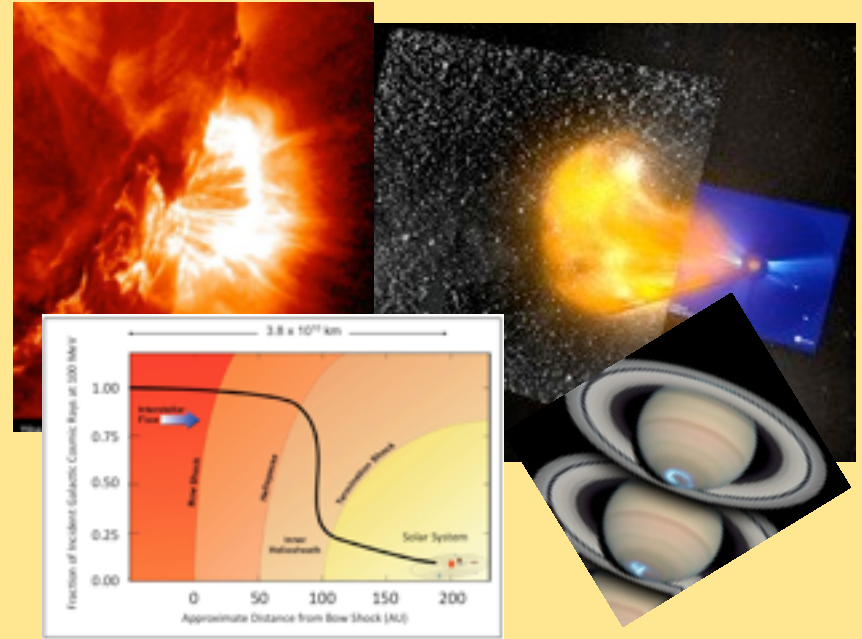
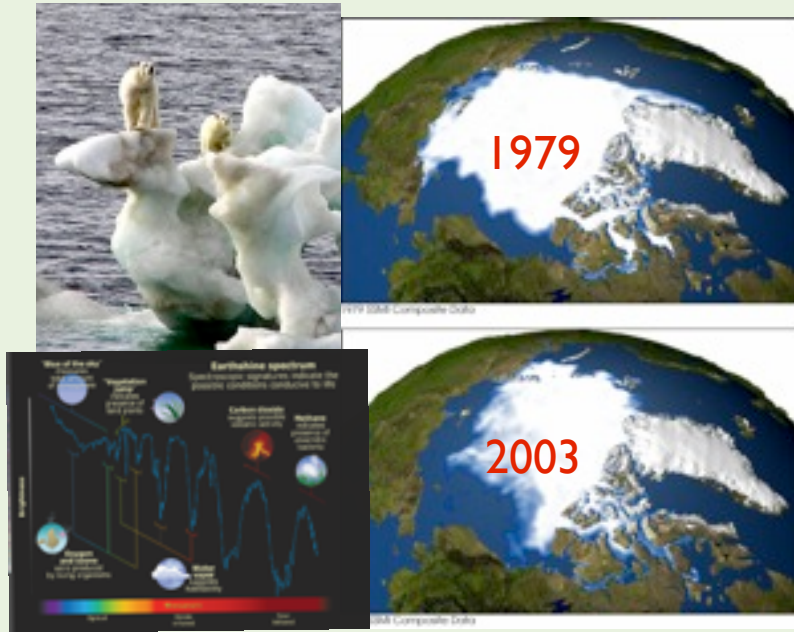
*We need ...the right balance between manned space exploration and robotic space exploration. We need to manage the balance between looking up and looking down...*

*Dr. John Holdren, US Presidential Science Advisor*

*We need some of the bright people in Particle Physics and Astronomy to move into solving some of the more relevant problems we face..*

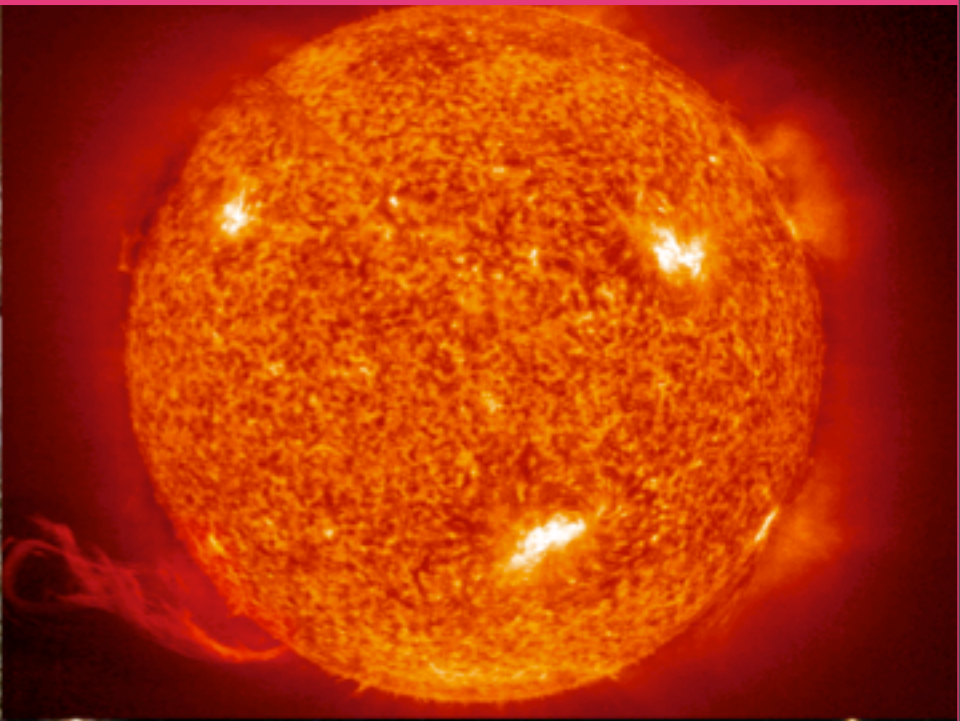
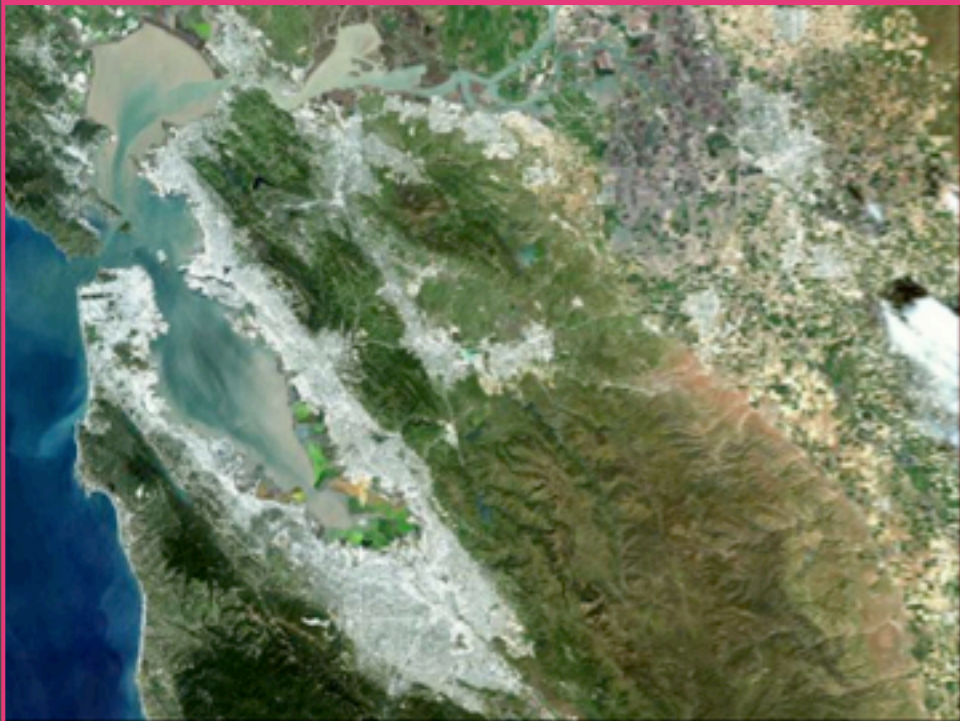
*Sir David King , Chief Scientific Adviser to  
HM Government, 2000 - 2008*

# we have learnt a lot in the last 40 years **from space**



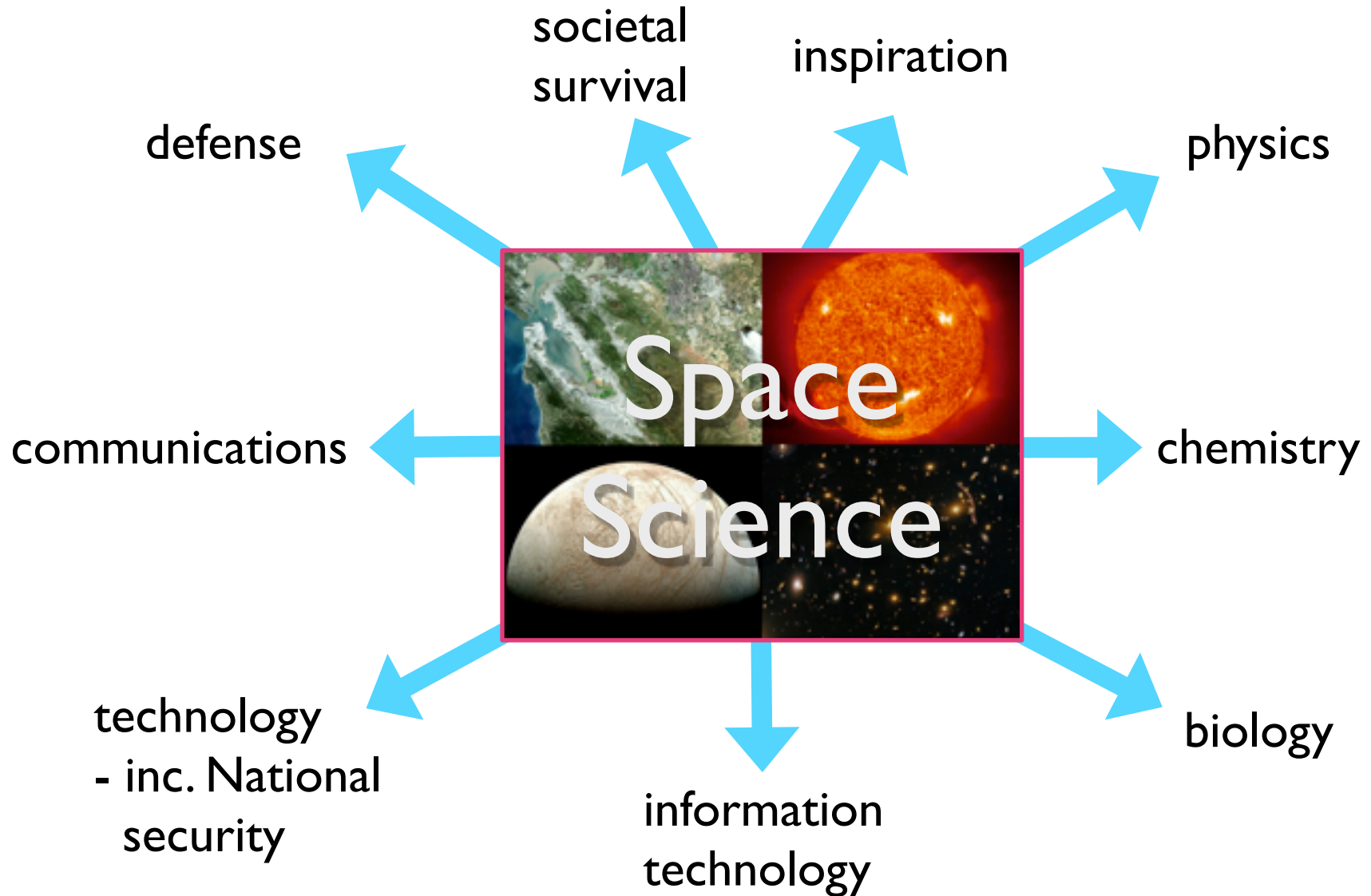


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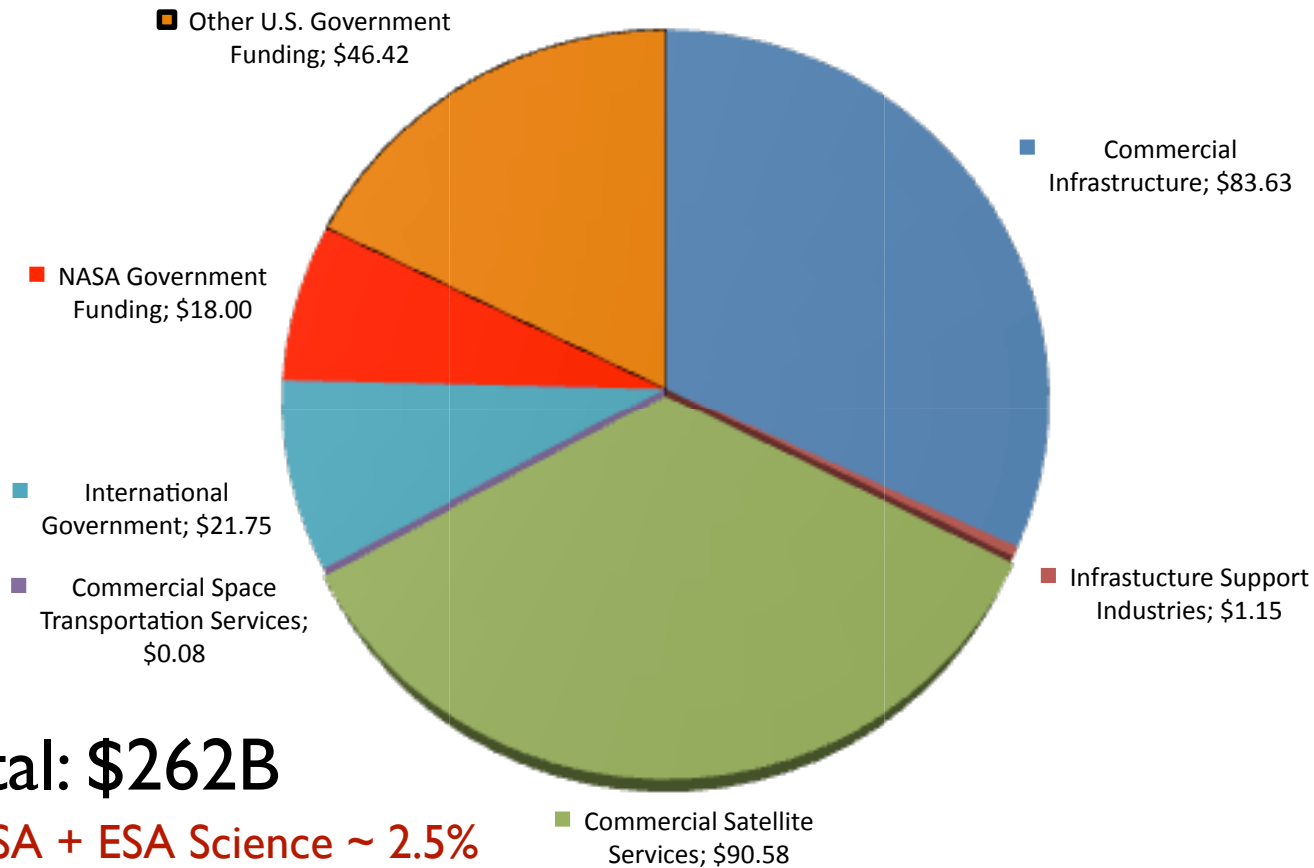
# Lessons Learned from 40 years of space science: SPACE science impacts other sciences & societal activities



26<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL  
SPACE SYMPOSIUM

# The Space Foundation honors SM4 Team with *2010 Achievement Award*

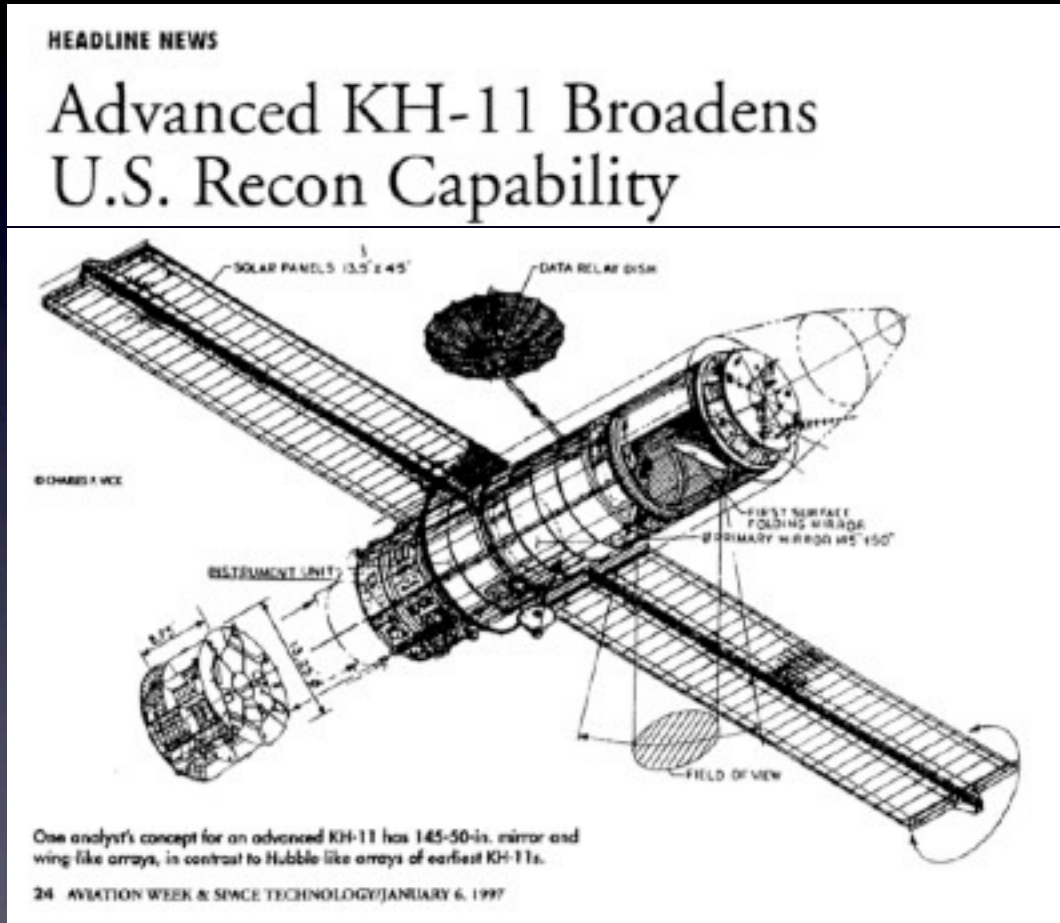
## Global Space Activity - source Space Foundation



**Total: \$262B**

**NASA + ESA Science ~ 2.5%**

# Space Science has always built on investments made “elsewhere”



The two main contractors that built the telescope had allegedly extensive experience building this kind of spacecraft - but not much is known publicly about these programs.




# Space Science has always built on investments made “elsewhere”



“How [have] we in astronomy come so far? ... By standing on the shoulders of military/ industrial giants. ... These larger scale efforts have been central to our success. ... Where military or industrial support did not exist and we had to go ahead on our own, progress has been much slower.”

Martin Harwit,  
March 1999

The two main contractors that built the telescope had allegedly extensive experience building this kind of spacecraft - but not much is known publicly about these programs.



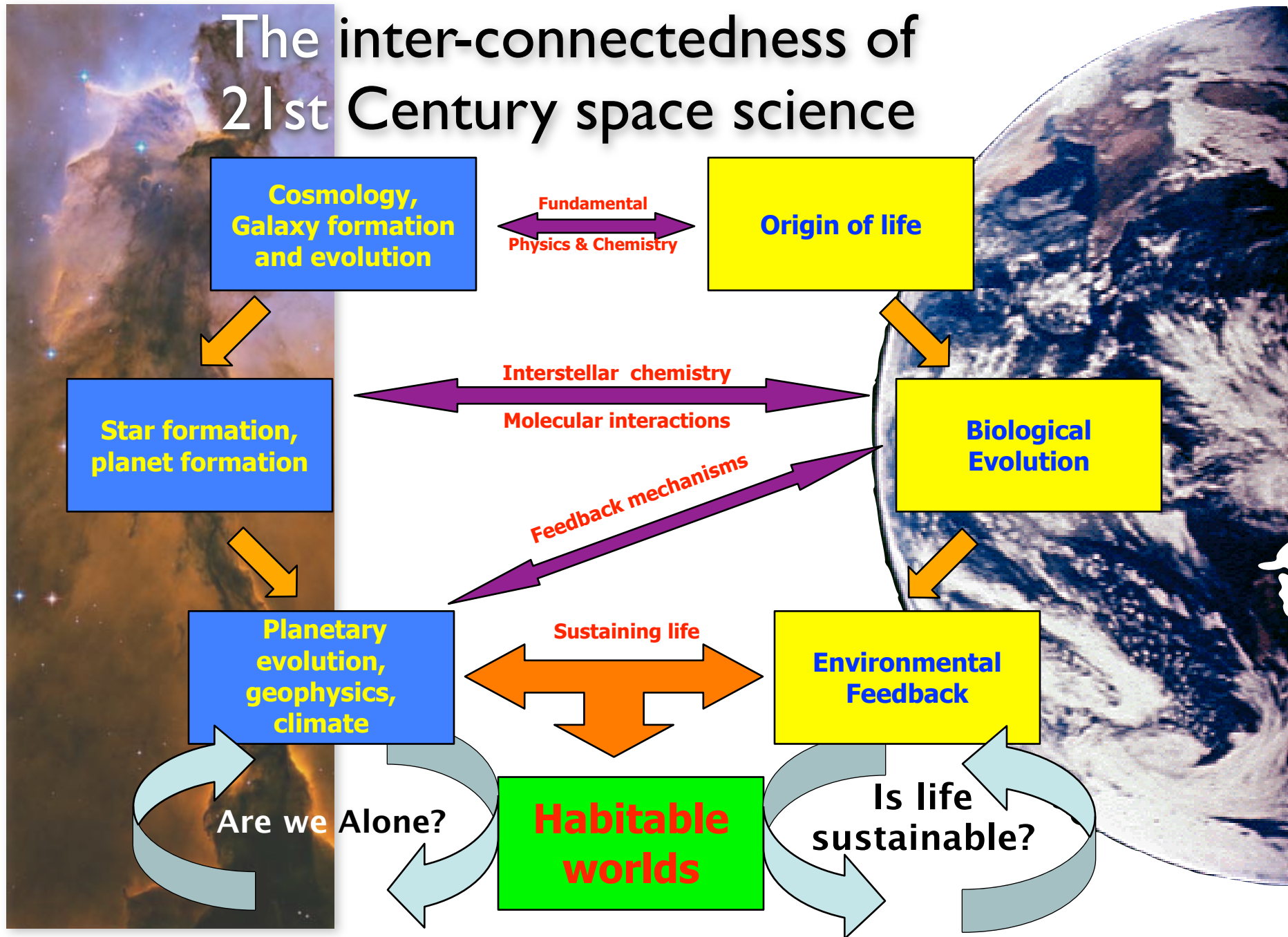
Do we understand the threats to our national security and global sustainability?

- have we the tools to enable informed and timely decisions?

Can we causally relate the conditions during the Big Bang to the emergence of RNA and DNA?

- how did the Universe originate and what is it made of?
- how unique was our occurrence; are we alone?

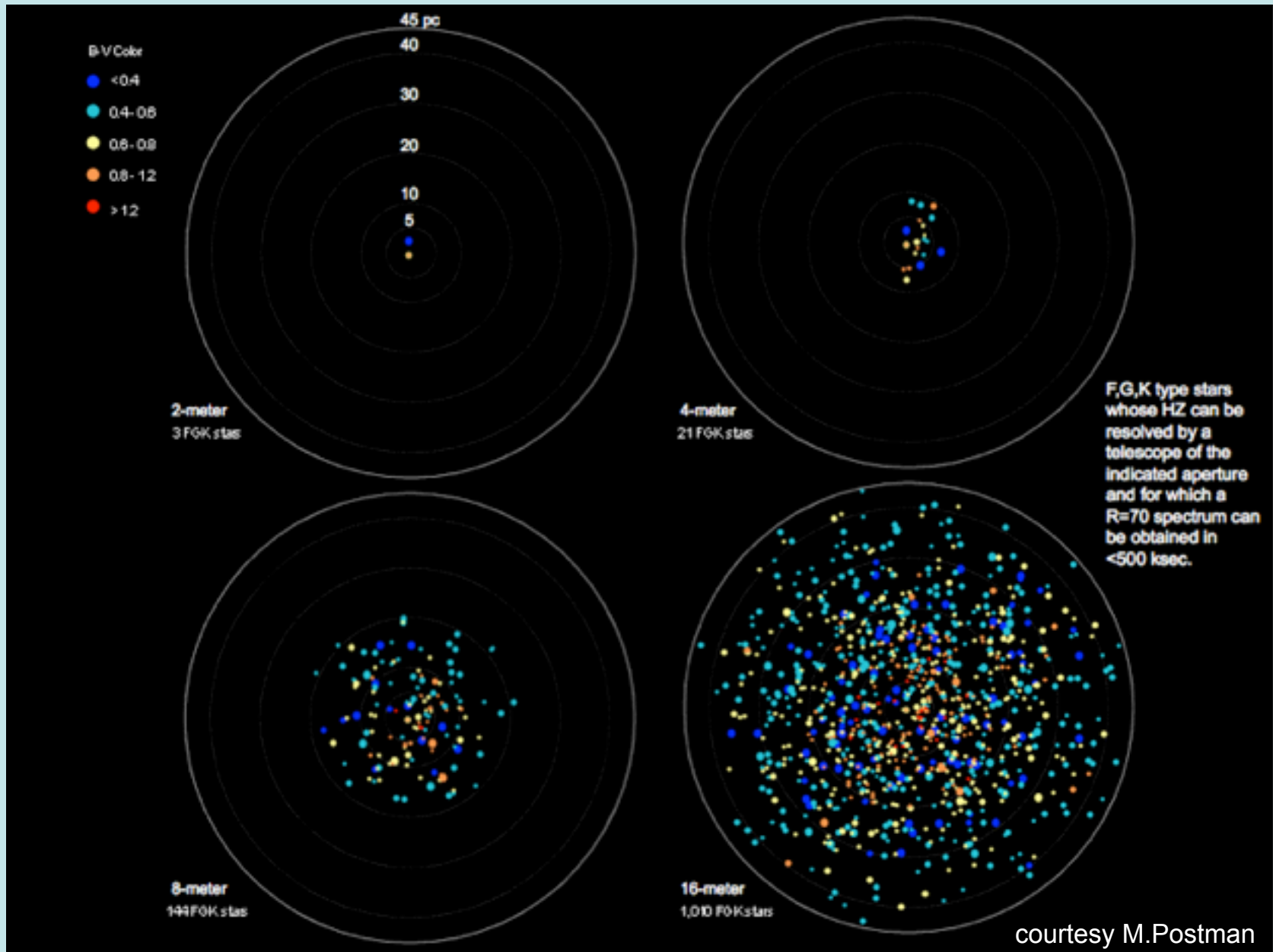
# The inter-connectedness of 21st Century space science



courtesy Neill Reid

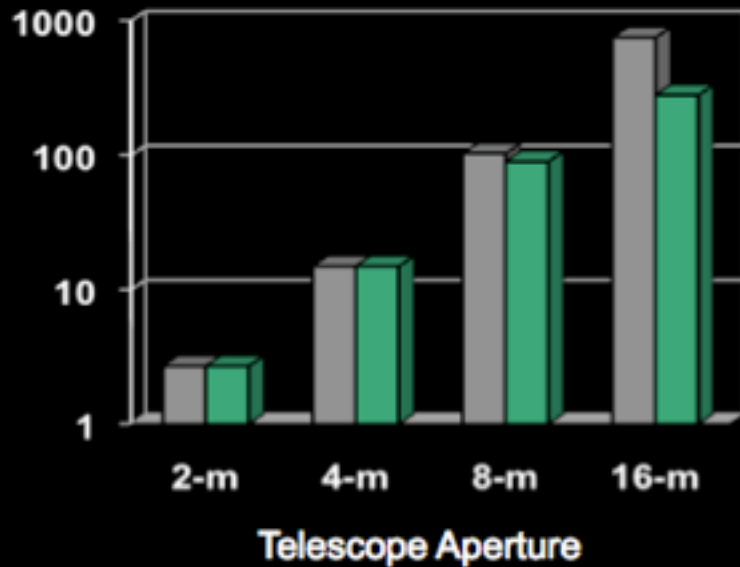


# Can we find a find life in the solar neighborhood?



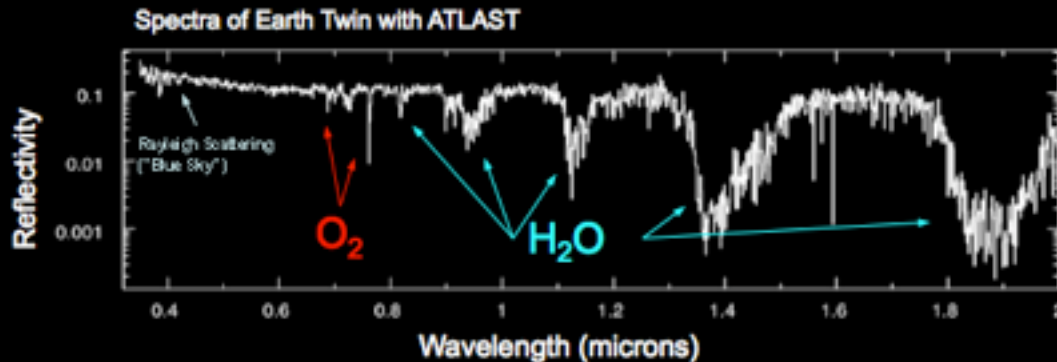
# Can we find a find life in the solar neighborhood?

#FGK Stars Observable in <500 ksec



We require spectra of  $\sim 30 m_v$  sources

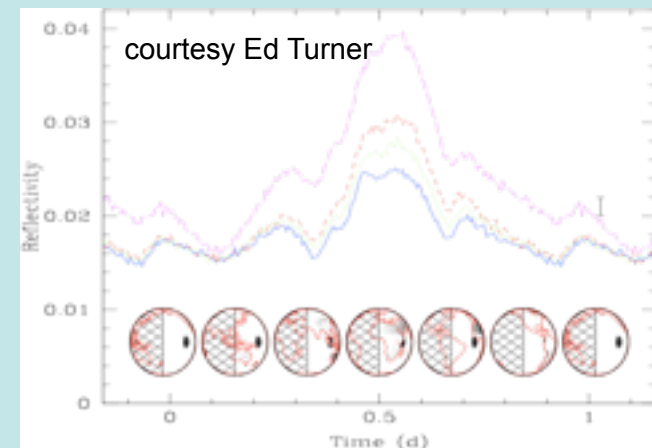
If:  $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_{\text{B}} \sim 1$  then  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 4m$   
 $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_{\text{B}} < 1$  then  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 8m$   
 $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_{\text{B}} \ll 1$  then  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 16m$



The above spectrum is obtainable in about 6 days with an 8-meter ATLAST or in only 15 hours with a 16-meter ATLAST.

courtesy M.Postman

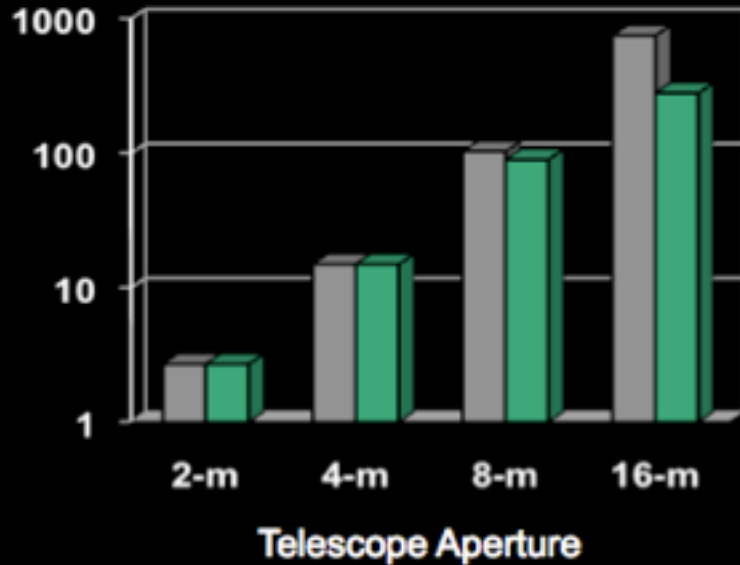
## Exo-planet remote sensing



continents and vegetation can be "seen" though variability, if  $D = 8m \sim 16m$

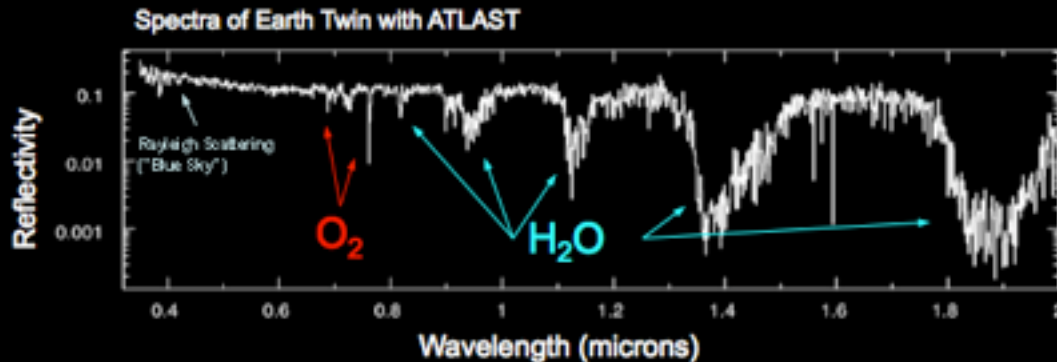
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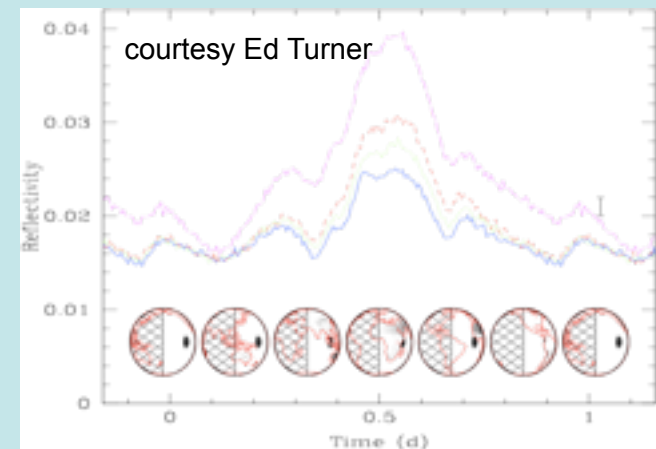
If:  $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_B \sim 1$  Kepler  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 4m$   
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## Exo-planet remote sensing



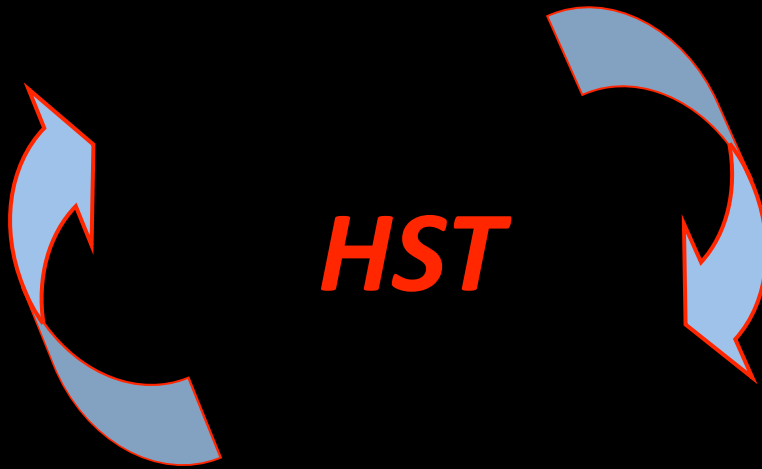
continents and vegetation can be "seen" though variability, if  $D = 8m \sim 16m$



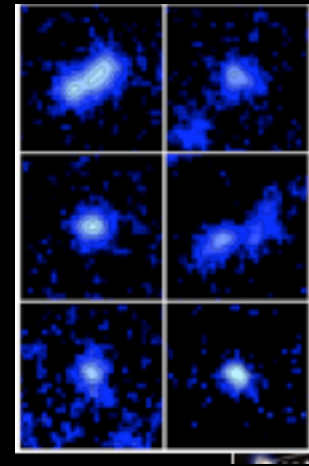
*understanding galaxy formation and evolution.....*



*galactic archaeology*

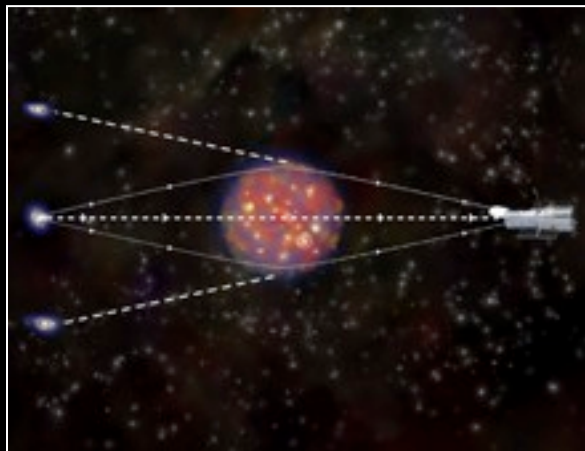
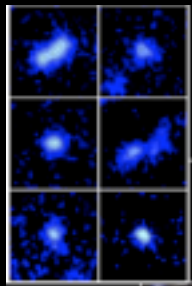


*direct observation*

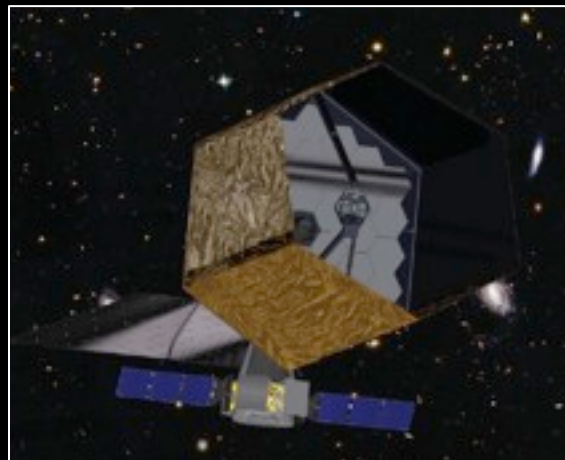


*galaxies in the first billion years* GDI [firstgalaxies.org](http://firstgalaxies.org)

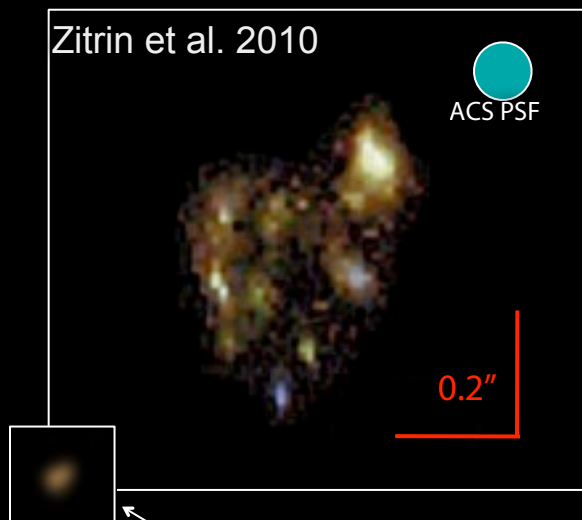
# *understanding galaxy formation and evolution.....*



=



Zitrin et al. 2010

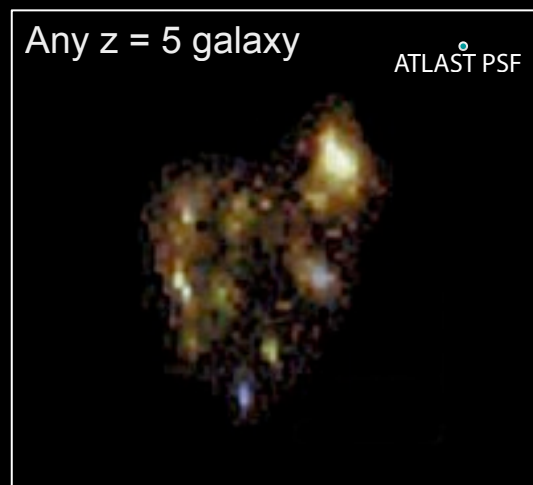


ACS PSF

0.2"

How object would look without cluster lensing

Any  $z = 5$  galaxy



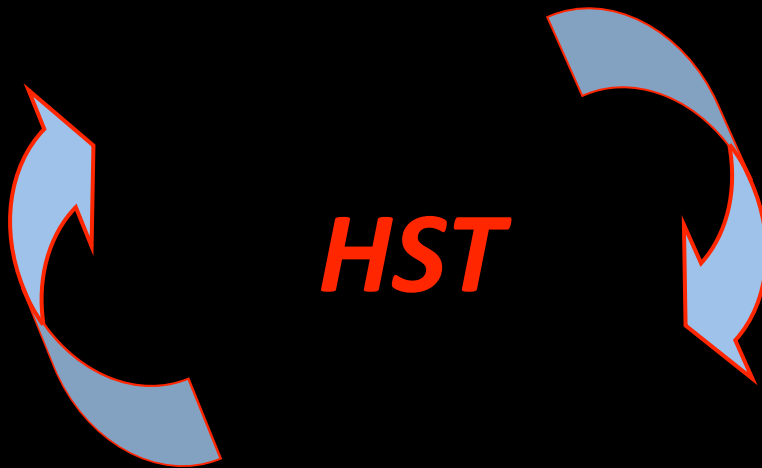
ATLAST PSF

courtesy M.Postman

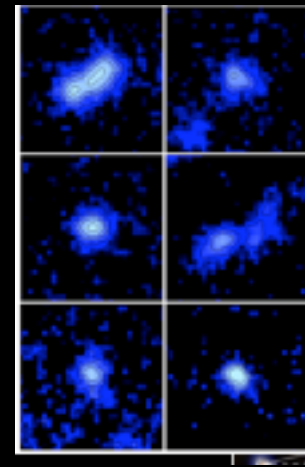
*understanding galaxy formation and evolution.....*



*galactic archaeology*



*direct observation*



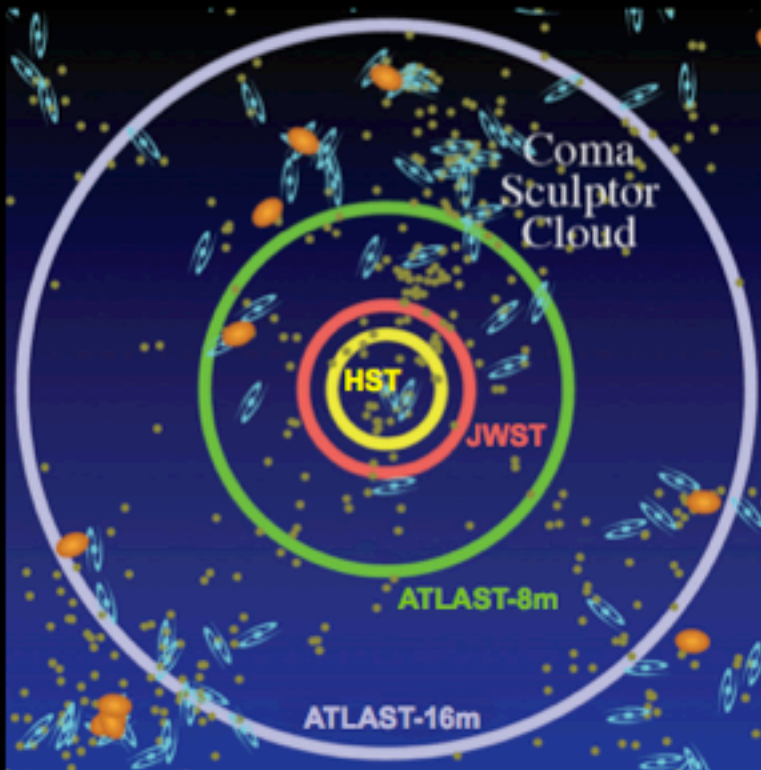
*galaxies in the first billion years* GDI [firstgalaxies.org](http://firstgalaxies.org)



# *understanding galaxy formation and evolution.....*



Map of Galaxies within 12 Mpc of Our Galaxy



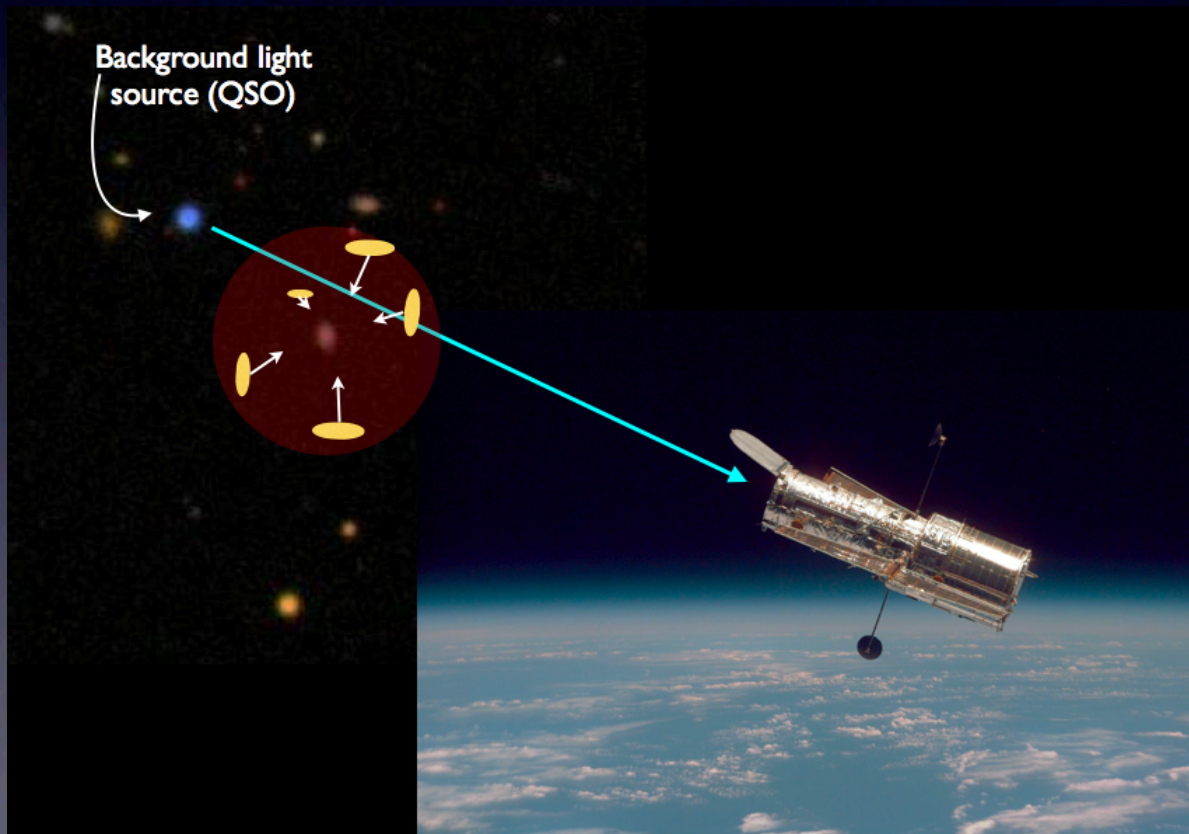
Circles in the figure to the left show the distance out to which an individual solar type star can be detected with a space telescope of indicated size. **ATLAST will be able to detect individual stars in the main sequence in nearby giant Elliptical galaxies** – providing a major breakthrough in our understanding of how galaxies assemble their stars. No other planned facility will have this capability.

courtesy M.Postman

# COS Opens New Science Possibilities

## Example: J. Tumlinson Cycle 17 program

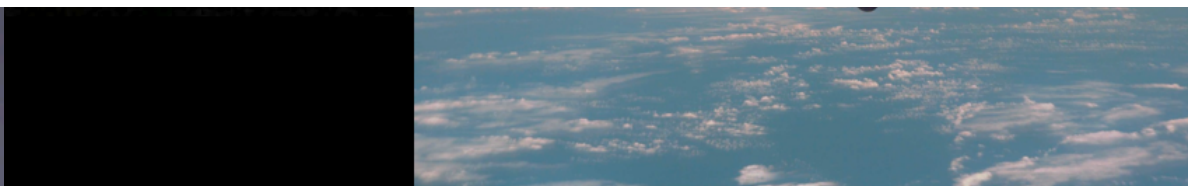
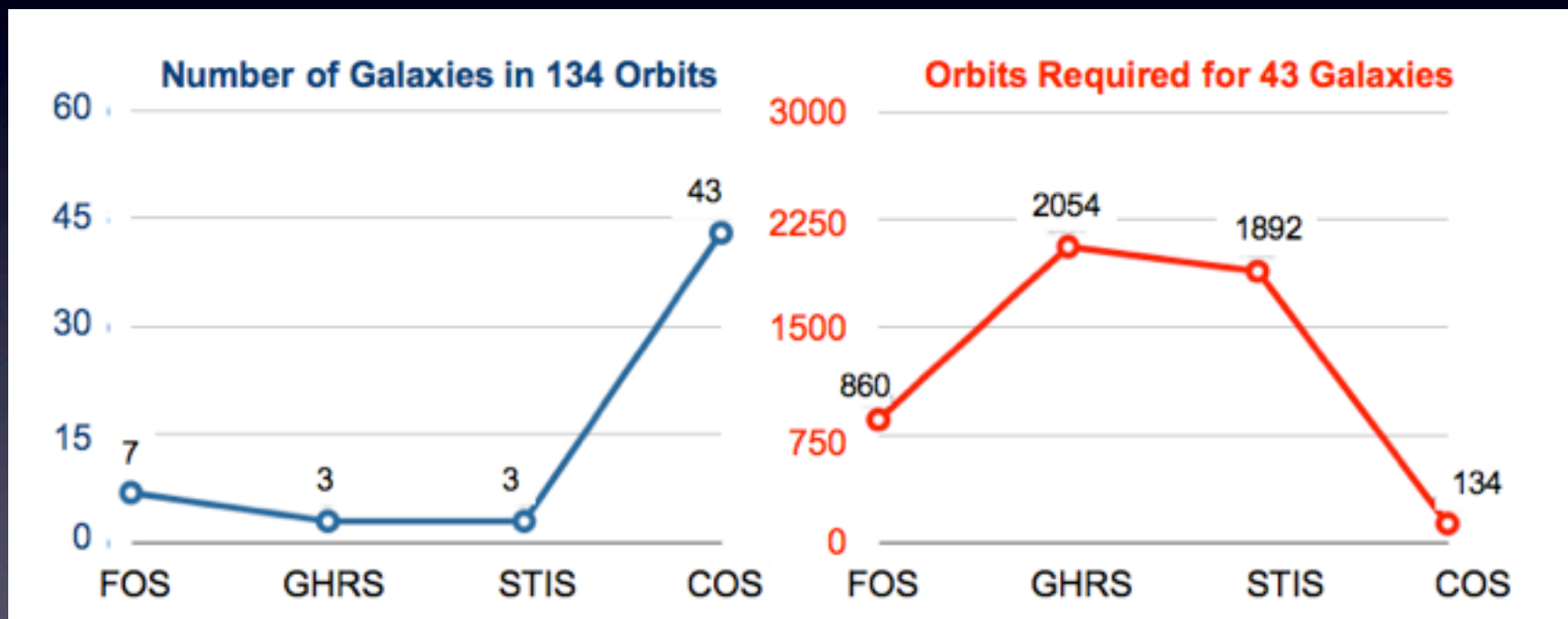
- *“How Galaxies Acquire Their Gas”*
- 43 galaxy/quasar pairs, 134 orbits



# COS Opens New Science Possibilities

## Example: J. Tumlinson Cycle 17 program

- *“How Galaxies Acquire Their Gas”*
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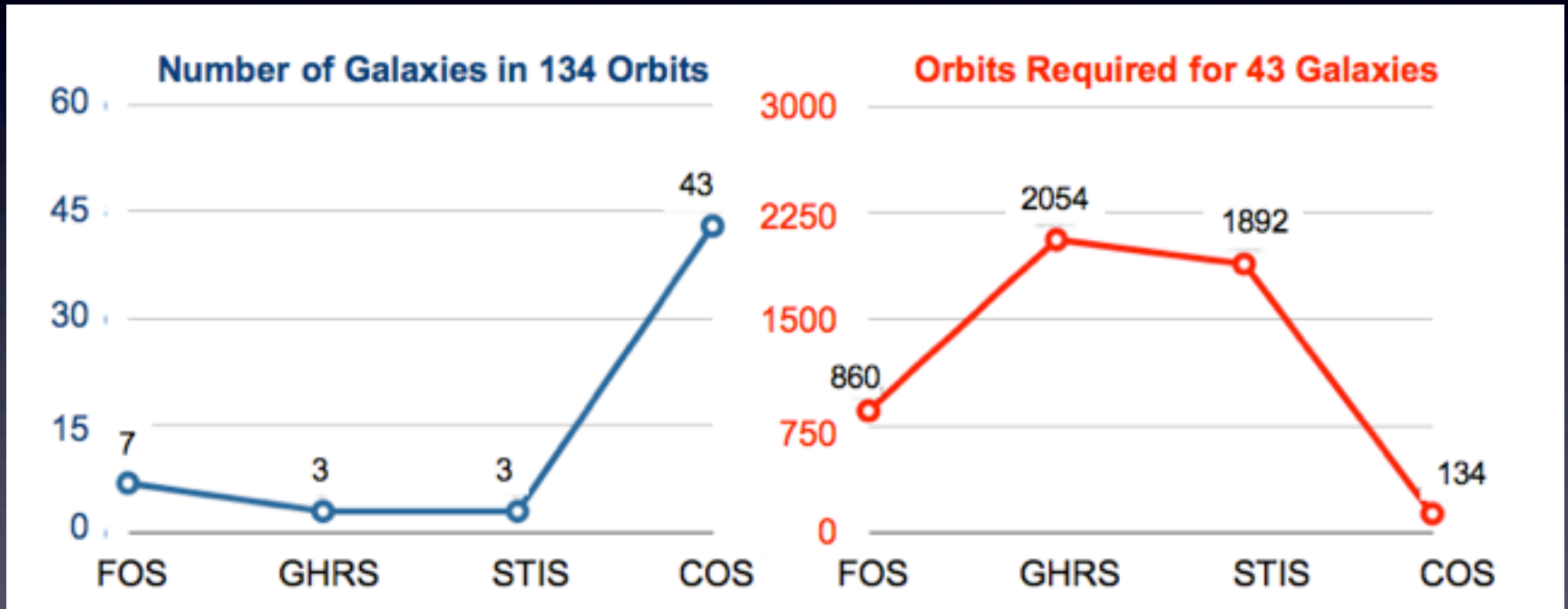




# COS Opens New Science Possibilities

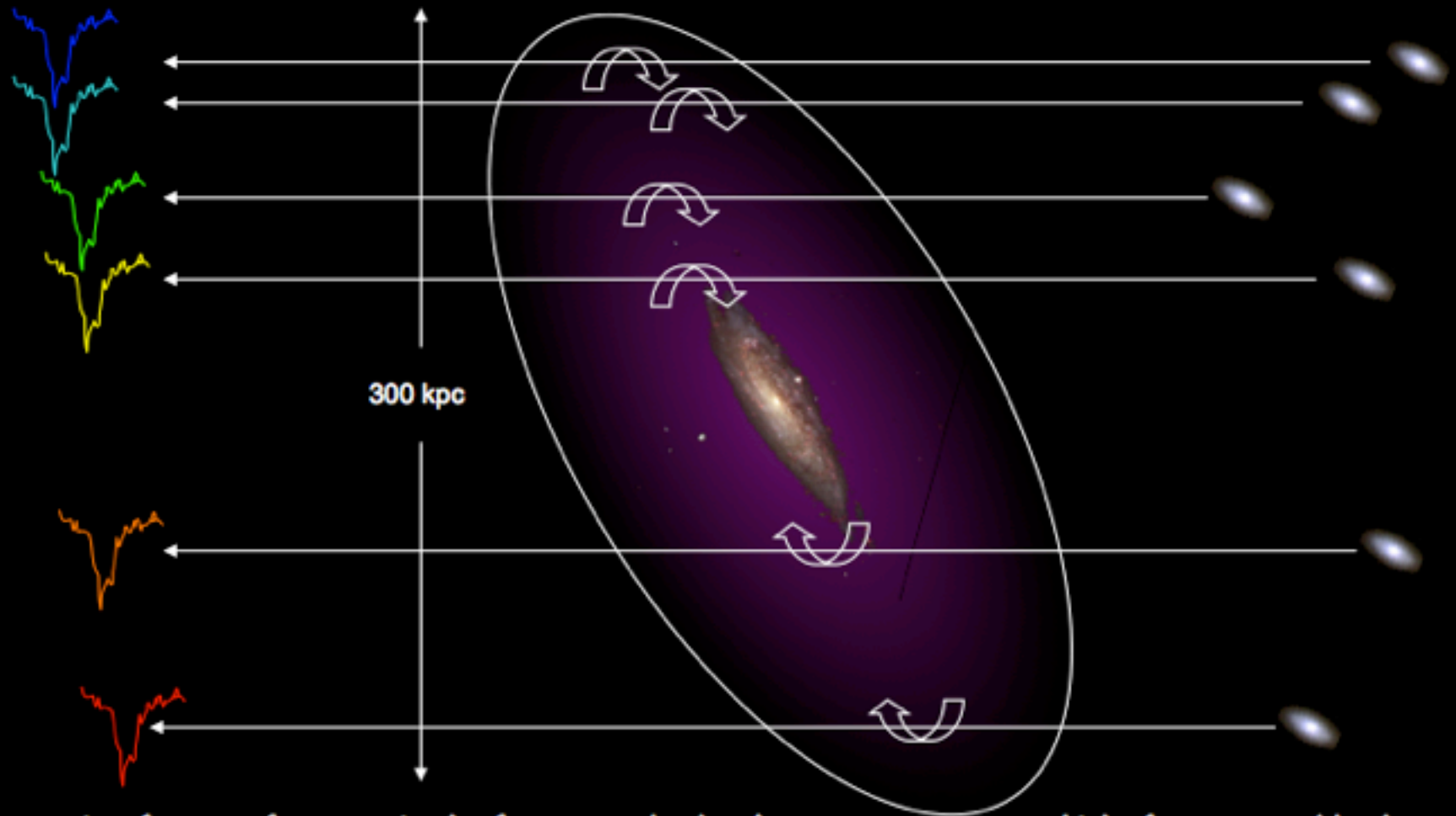
## Example: J. Tumlinson Cycle 17 program

- “How Galaxies Acquire Their Gas”
- 43 galaxy/quasar pairs, 134 orbits



But we are still orders of magnitude away for doing full IGM tomography of all galaxy types

# Enabling IGM Tomography and “Modern” Galaxy Evolution with 8m ~ 16m O/UV Telescope



Absorption features from gas in the foreground galaxy's halo are superposed on the spectra of the background galaxies, enabling the direct determination of the halo mass within the radius probed by the light beam.

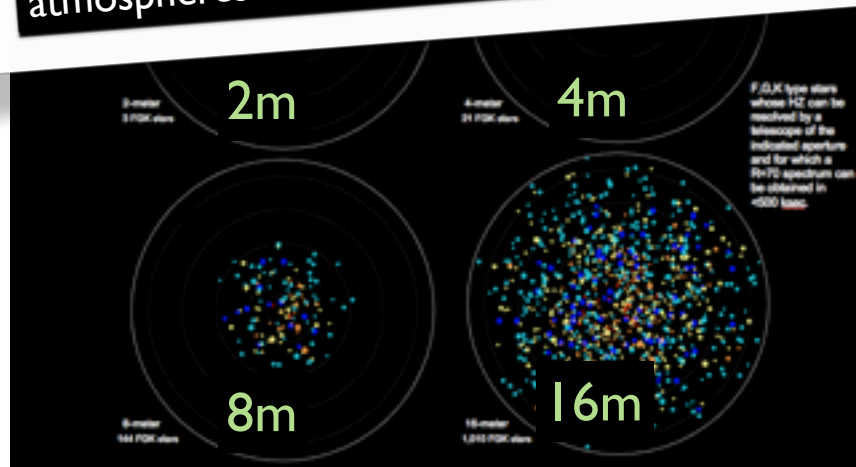
Light from several background galaxies can be used as probes of the galactic halo of a foreground galaxy

courtesy M.Postman

# Astrophysics we can't do today, nor will we be able to do in the JWST era

What are the conditions for planet formation and the emergence of life?

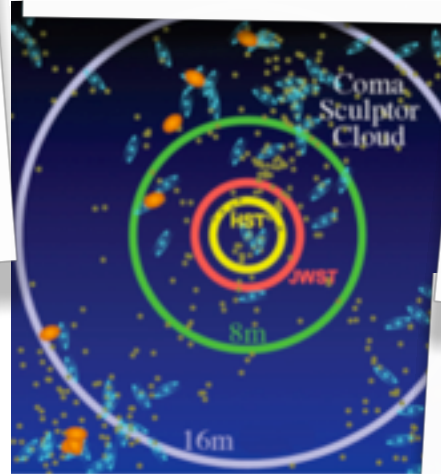
Search for planets around stars other than the Sun, looking for biomarkers in their atmospheres and image them



Number of observable candidate stars in our solar neighborhood as a function of **telescope diameter**

If:  $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_B \sim \text{Kepler}$  then  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 4m$   
 $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_B < 1$  then  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 8m$   
 $\eta_{\text{Earth}} \times f_B \ll 1$  then  $D_{\text{Tel}} \sim 16m$

How did the Universe originate and what is it made of?

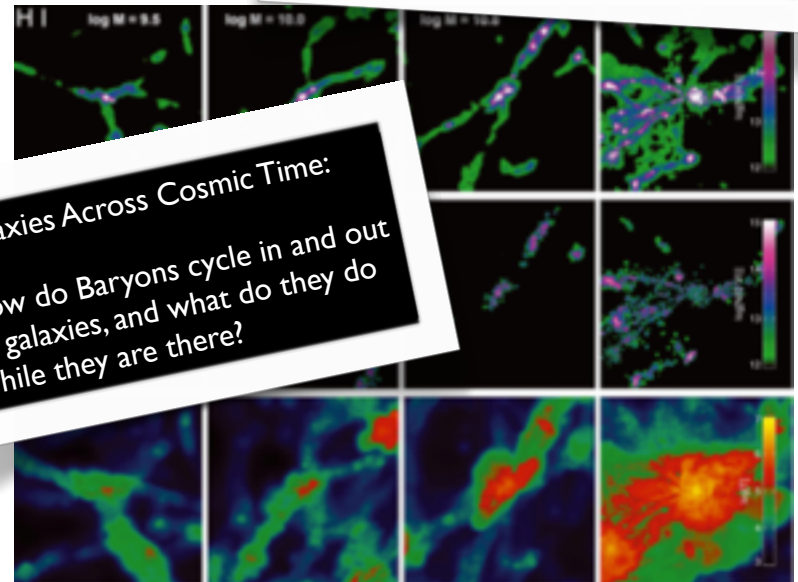


Galactic Neighborhood:

What is the fossil record of galaxy assembly from the first stars to the present?

Find the first gravitationally-bound structures - and trace their evolution to the current epoch

Galaxies Across Cosmic Time:  
How do Baryons cycle in and out of galaxies, and what do they do while they are there?

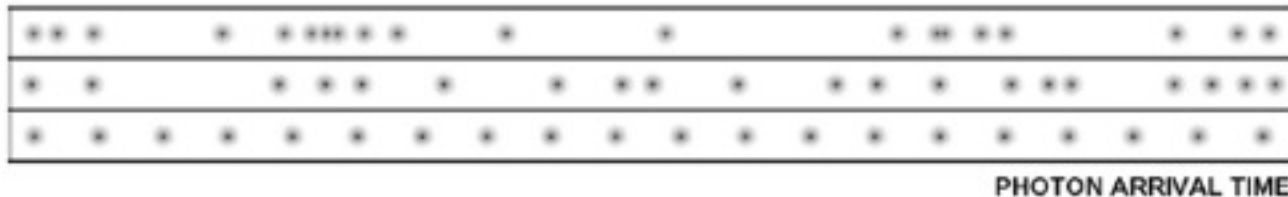




# Large Apertures enable new modes of observational astrophysics

: using photons more efficiently

The struggle for information from faint astrophysical sources pushes inexorably for larger telescopes



“bunched” – thermal (BB)

“anti-bunched” – non-thermal

“uniform” - maser emission

Measuring individual photon statistics and correlation functions within streams of photons reveals *directly the* physics of the emission source

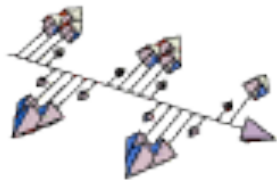
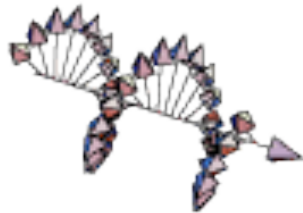
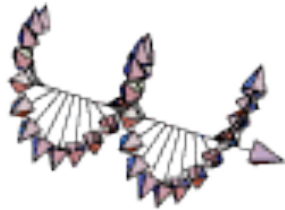
However  $D_{\text{Telescope}} > 8\text{m}$  see Dravins (2007)



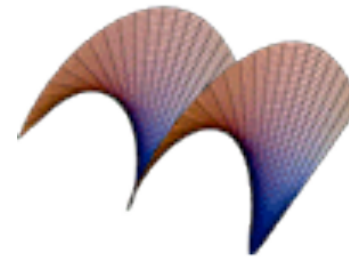
Narrabri stellar intensity interferometer circa 1970 (R.Hanbury Brown, R.Q.Twiss et al.,)

# Photon Orbital Angular Momentum

Spin



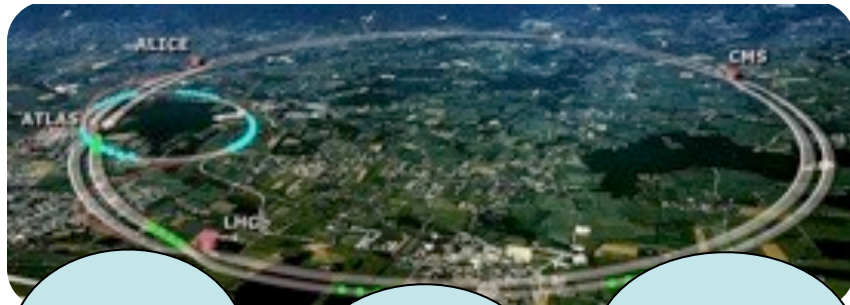
POAM



**Although polarization enables only two photon-spin states, photons can have many orbital-angular-momentum eigenstates, allowing single photons to encode much more information.**

**Harwit, ApJ 597, 1266 (2003)**

# “Big Science” Models



Instrument  
Team 1

Instrument  
Team 2

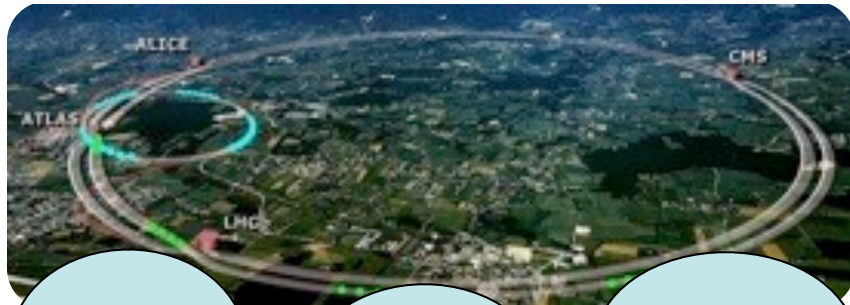
Instrument  
Team 3

Distinct multi-disciplinary teams





# “Big Science” Models

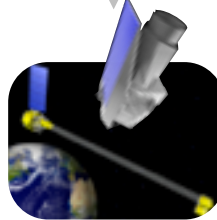


Instrument  
Team 1

Instrument  
Team 2

Instrument  
Team 3

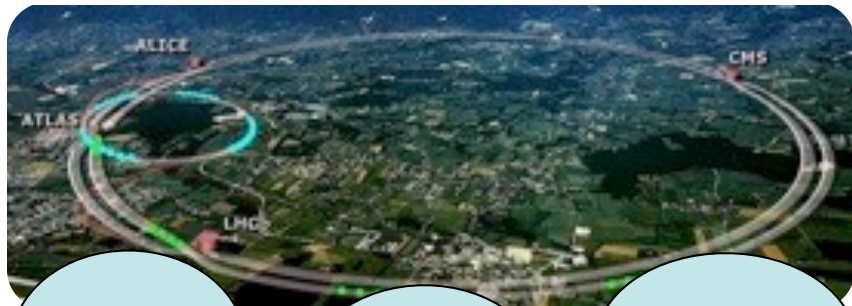
Distinct multi-disciplinary teams



Explorer or M/S class missions



# “Big Science” Models



Instrument  
Team 1

Instrument  
Team 2

Instrument  
Team 3

Distinct multi-disciplinary teams



Explorer or M/S class missions

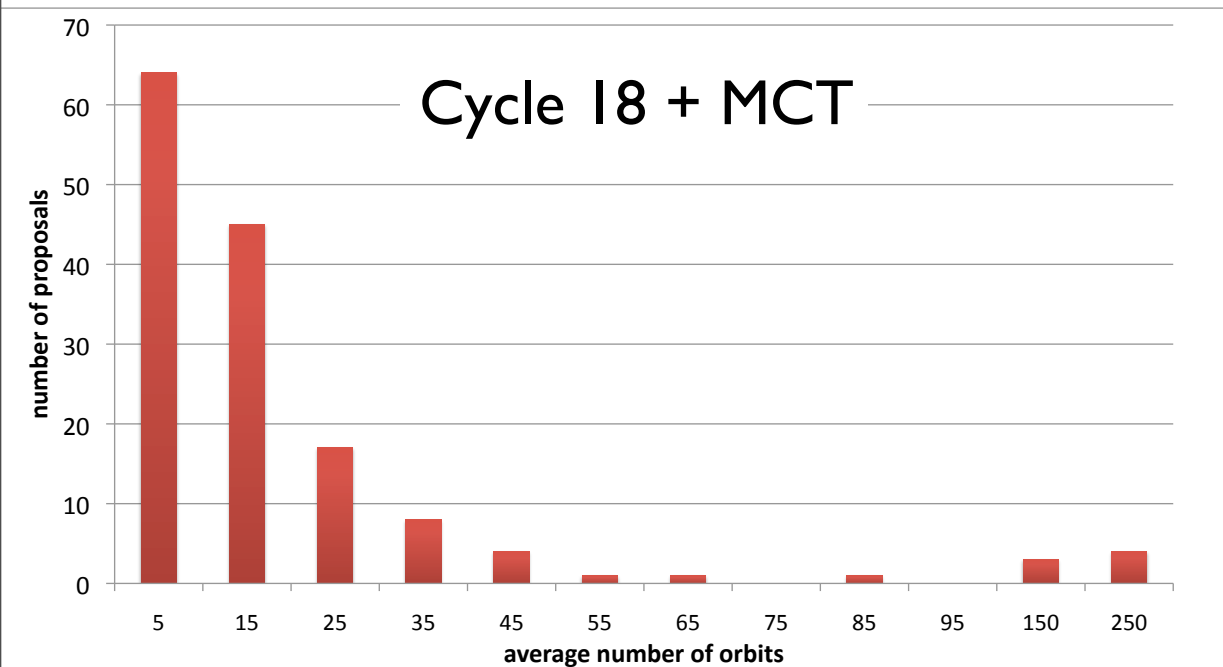


Great  
Observatories

diverse sustainable  
communities  
~8,000

“Giaconni Model”

# “Big Science” Models



enables science at all scales



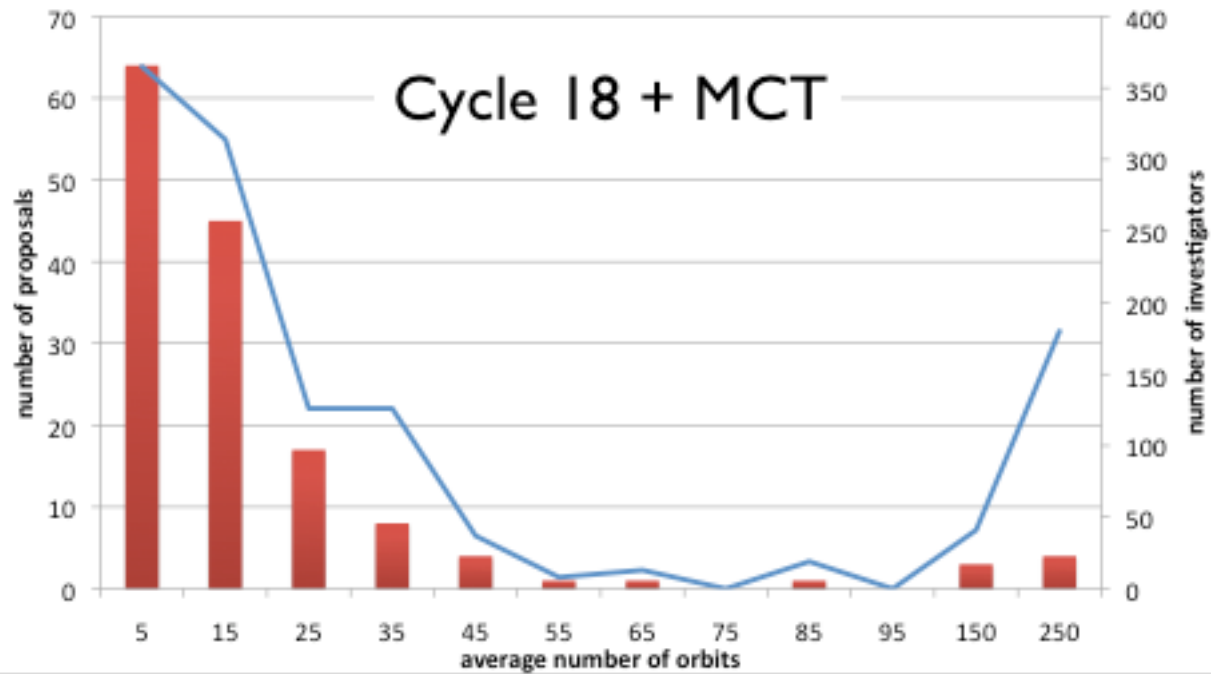
Great  
Observatories

diverse sustainable  
communities  
~8,000

“Giacconi Model”



# “Big Science” Models



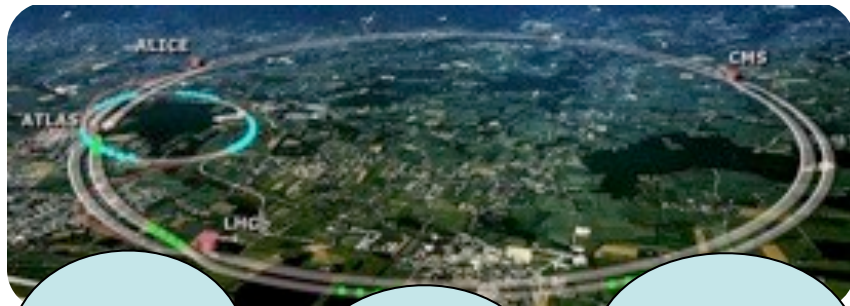
number of supported investigators



Great  
Observatories

diverse sustainable  
communities  
~8,000

# “Big Science” Models



Instrument Team 1

Instrument Team 2

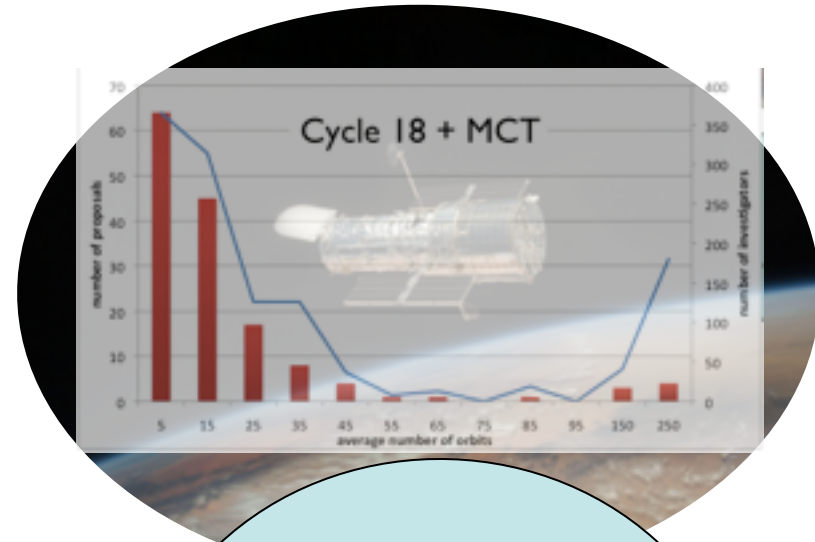
Instrument Team 3

Distinct multi-disciplinary teams



Explorer or M/S class missions

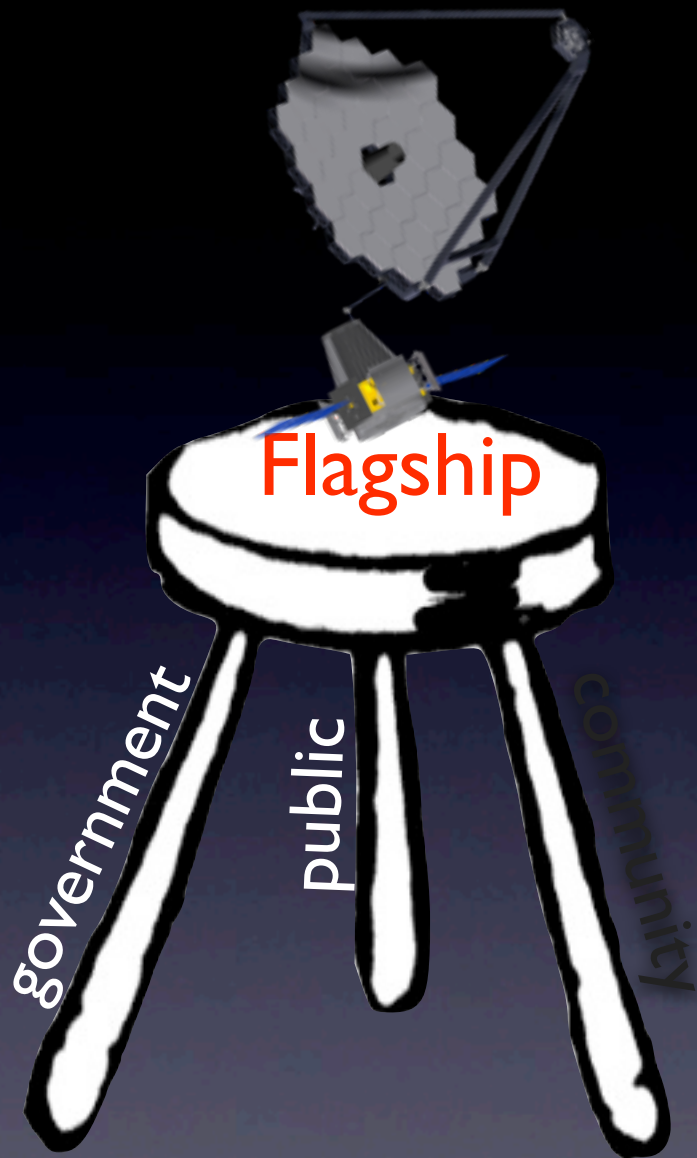
*A few “winners”, many “losers”*

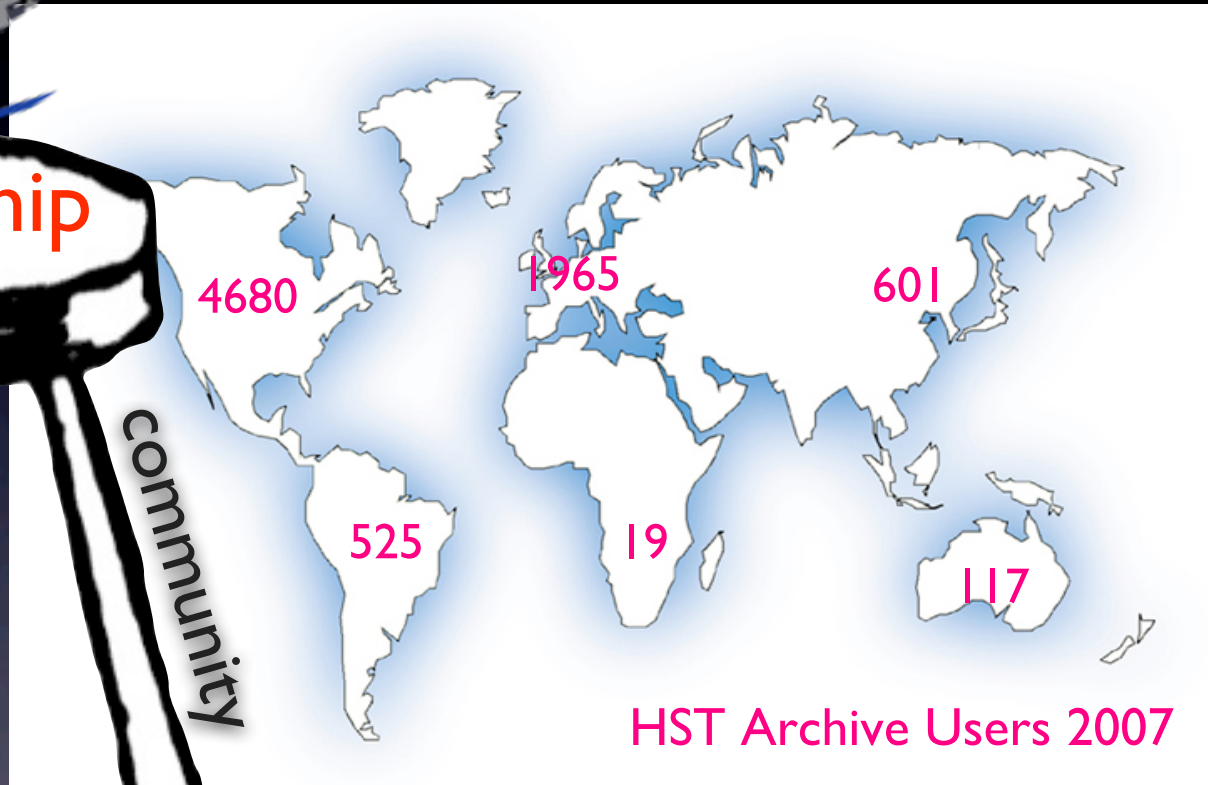
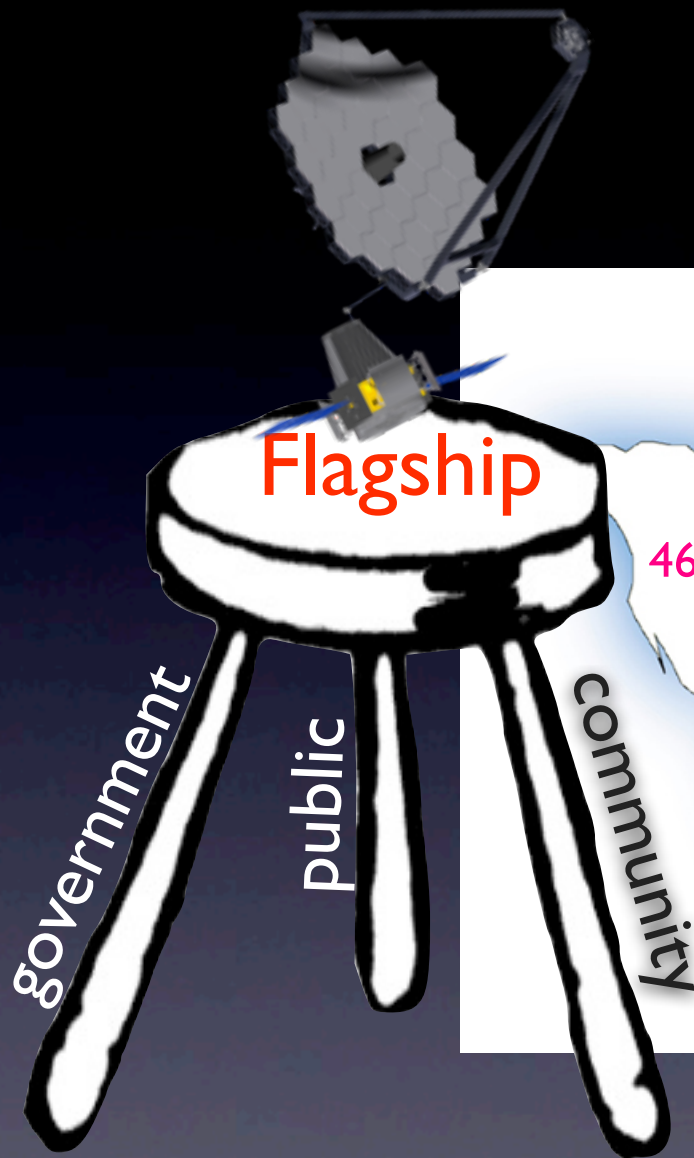


Great Observatories

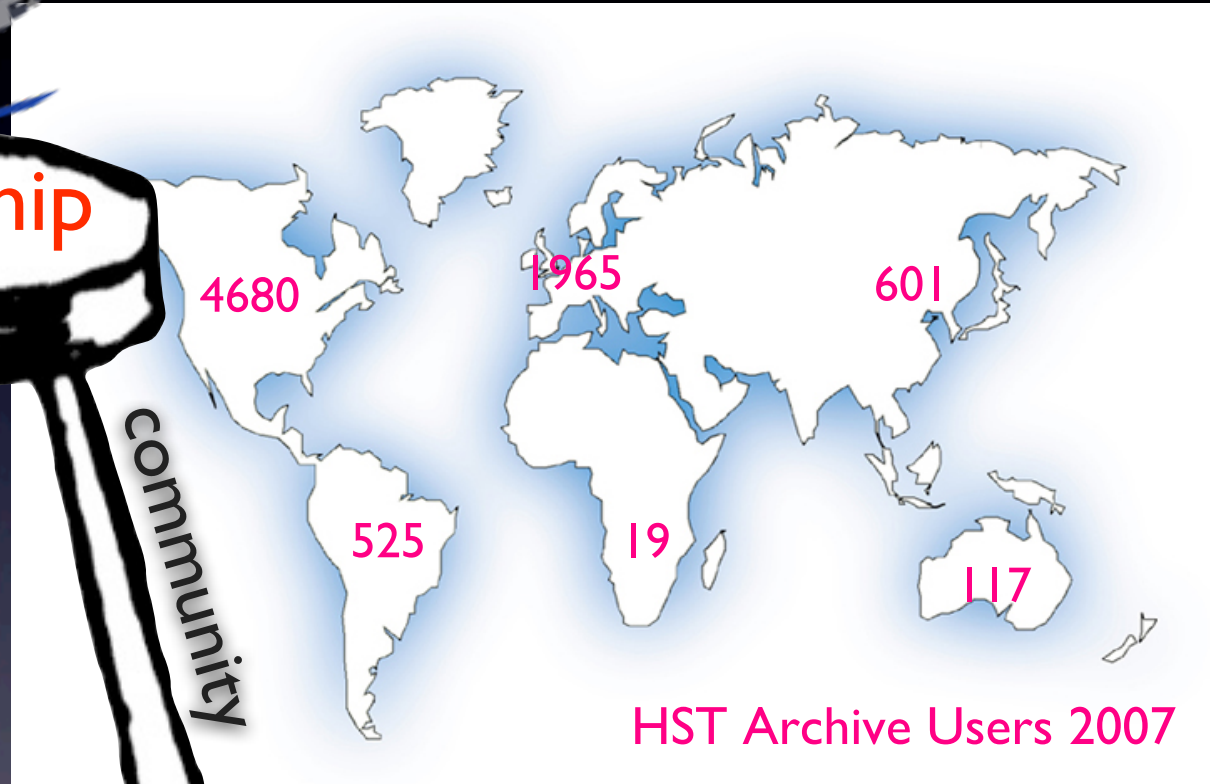
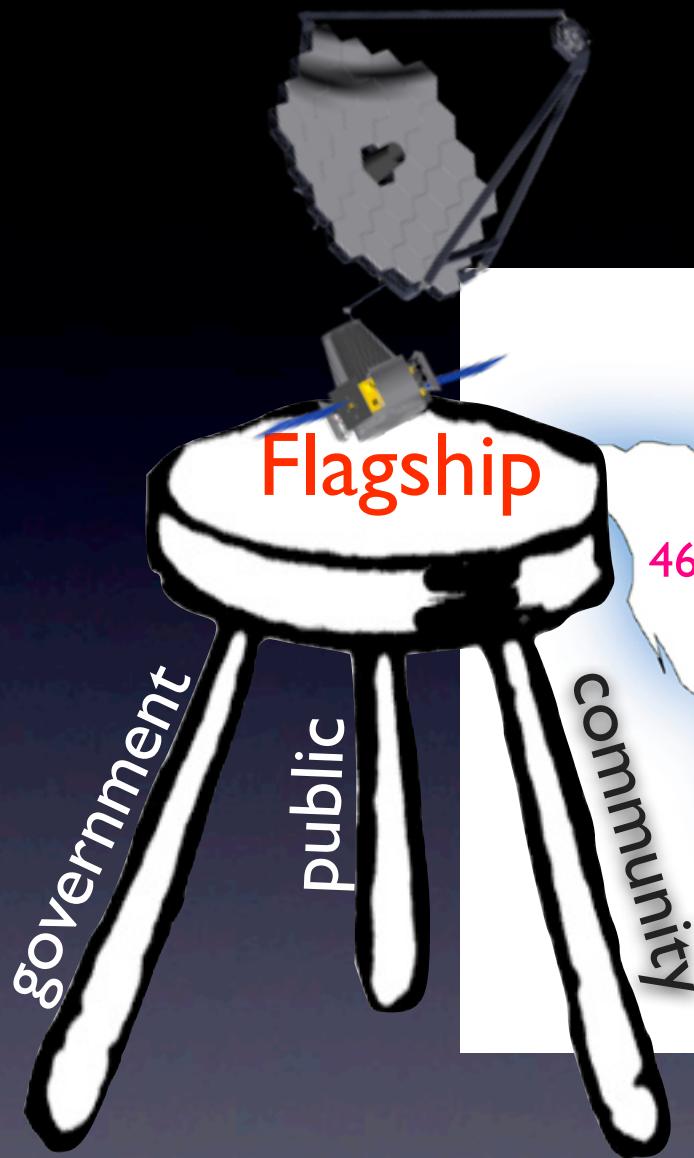
diverse sustainable communities  
~8,000

*Many “winners”, **but** whole fields can be “losers”*



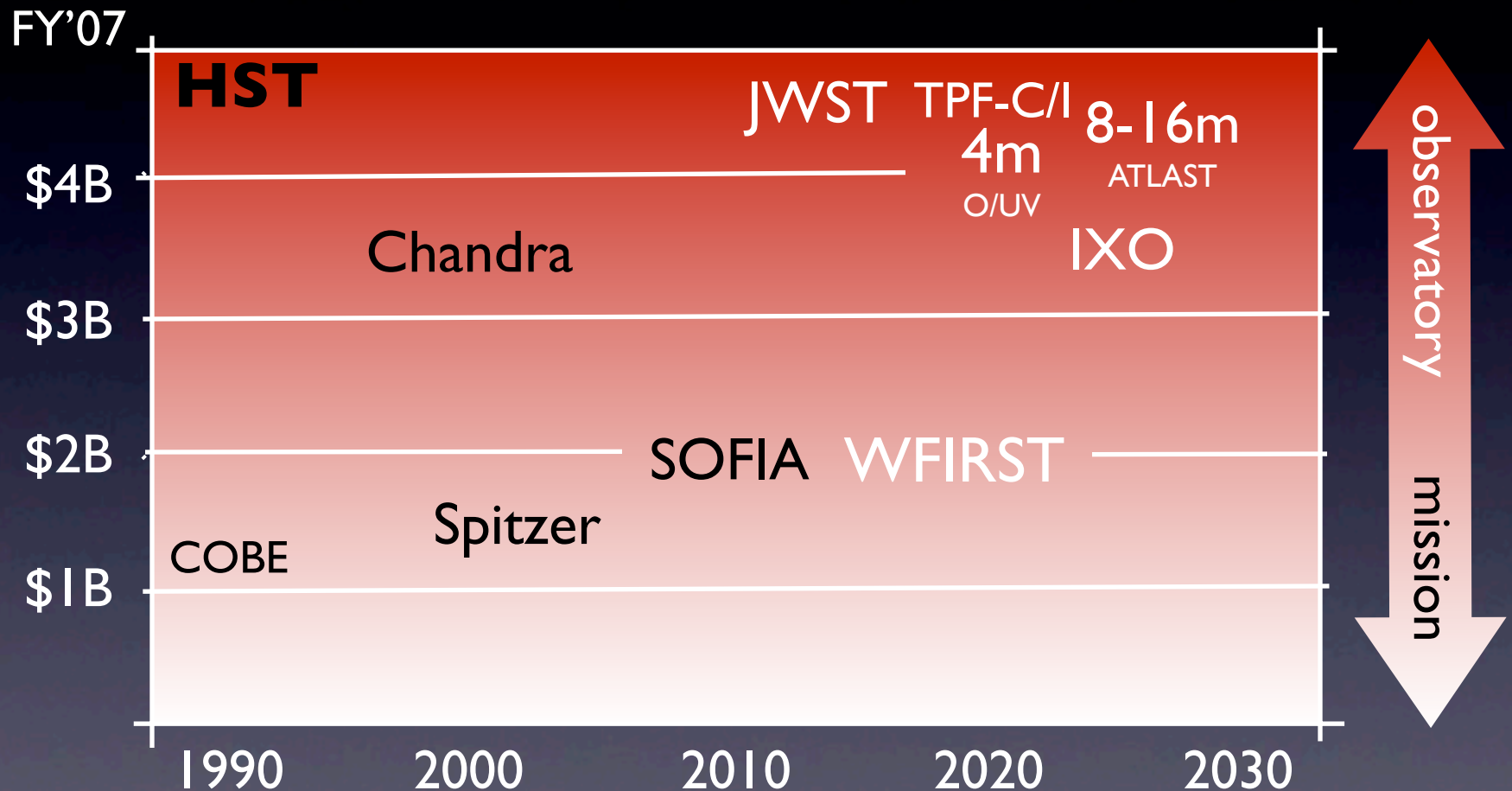






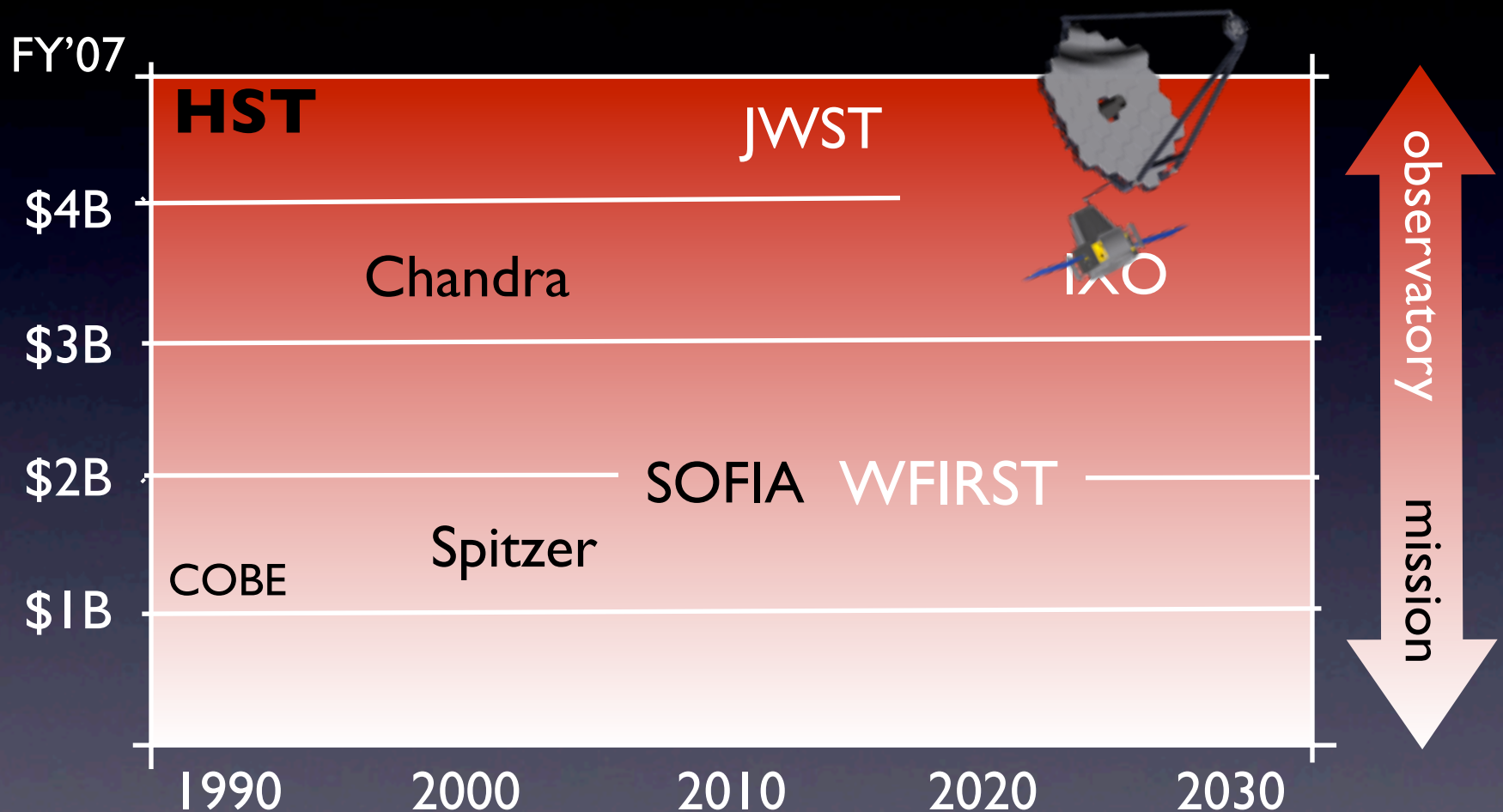
**Lesson 1:** *The truest sign of insanity is doing the same thing again and again expecting different result -* **build a broad scientific consensus**

# Space Telescope costs and 'expectations'

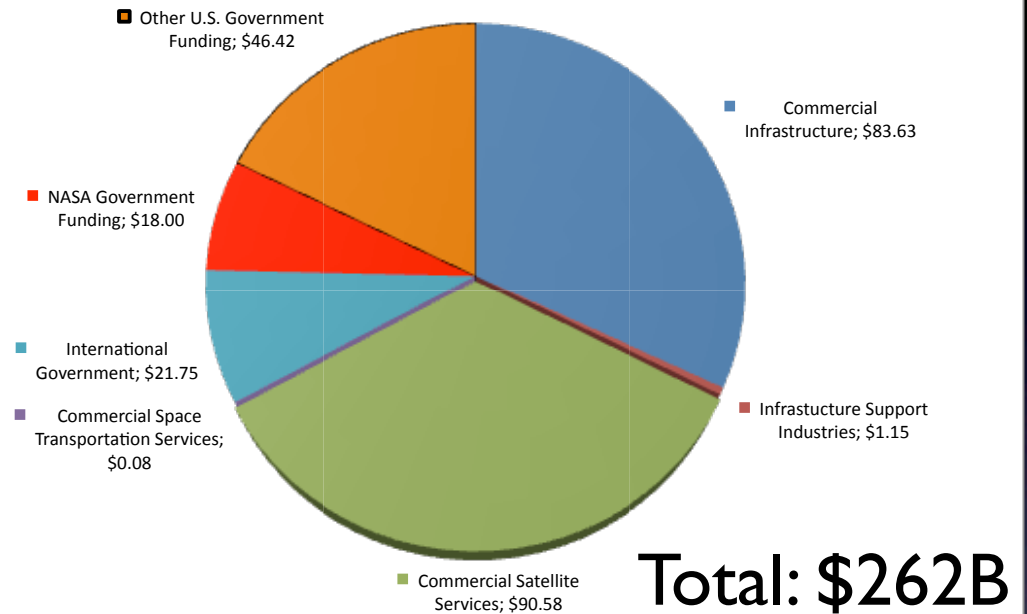


huge competition for the few slots in the **top-right corner**

# Space Telescope costs and 'expectations'



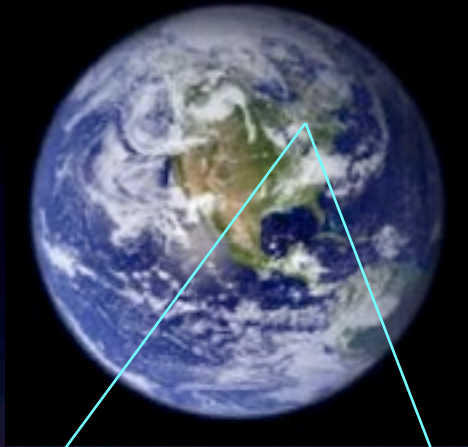
huge competition for the few slots in the **top-right corner**



**Lesson 2:** Space science will not, and perhaps even NASA may not, significantly influence investments in future space infrastructure - so build partnerships



# Space Science is probably not the only constituency that wants large space based imaging technologies



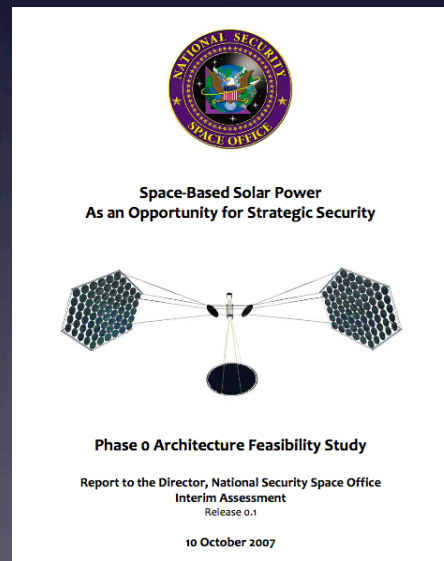
Geostationary orbit  
persistent surveillance



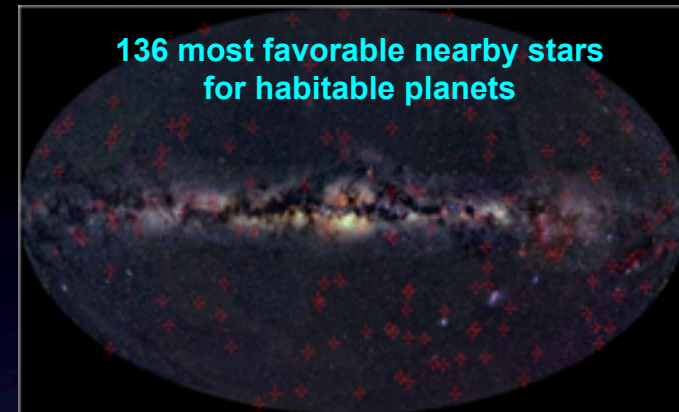
National & Environmental  
Security



Solar collectors in space



Energy



*"I would like to see a reconnaissance of the planetary systems around the nearest 100 stars."*

*Carl Sagan, 1994  
(paraphrase)*

Are we alone?

# Lesson 3: lead by example

HST 2.4m

JWST 6.5m

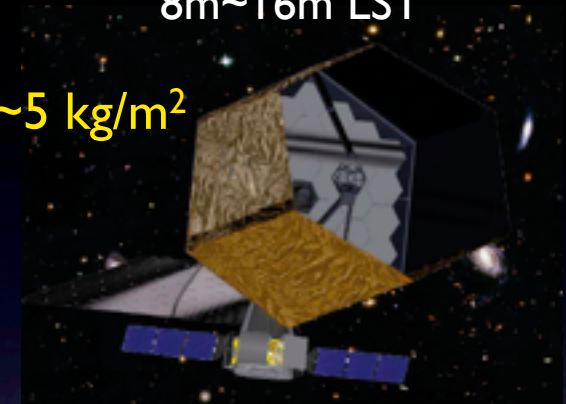
8m~16m LST



~25kg/m²



~5 kg/m²



Passive  
control

Active  
control

Fully active and  
adaptive control



Palomar 5m



Keck 10m



E-ELT/TMT 30m~40m

Gemini &  
VLT 8m



# the guardian

weekend edition

The Hubble Space Telescope has brought about a visual revolution, more significant than any recent work of art in transforming the way we see ourselves and the cosmos. And shouldn't we be starting to admit that it was more important than Apollo? The moon missions were based on Newtonian science and confirmed a Newtonian model of the universe (planets in orbit, trajectories, everything very mechanical). *The Hubble has revealed to the eye a cosmos that is far more poetic, mysterious, and fluid.*

Jonathan Jones

1 February 2010

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Jonathan Jones

1 February 2010



*Dov'è il mio Hubble?*

# The Challenge for the second decade of 21<sup>st</sup> Century space science



2.4m ~ \$5B (FY10)



6.5m ~ \$5B (FY10)

# The Challenge for the second decade of 21<sup>st</sup> Century space science



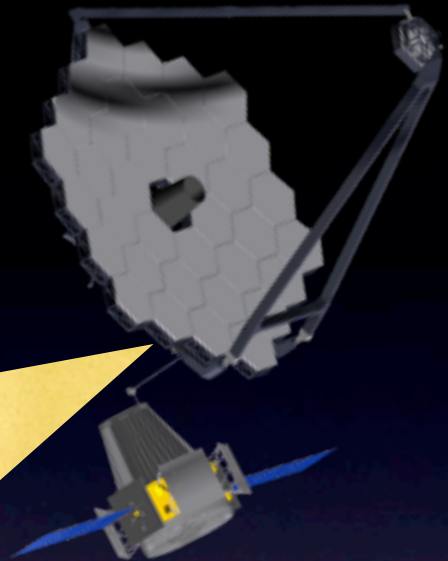
1980

2.4m ~ \$5B (FY10)



2000

6.5m ~ \$5B (FY10)

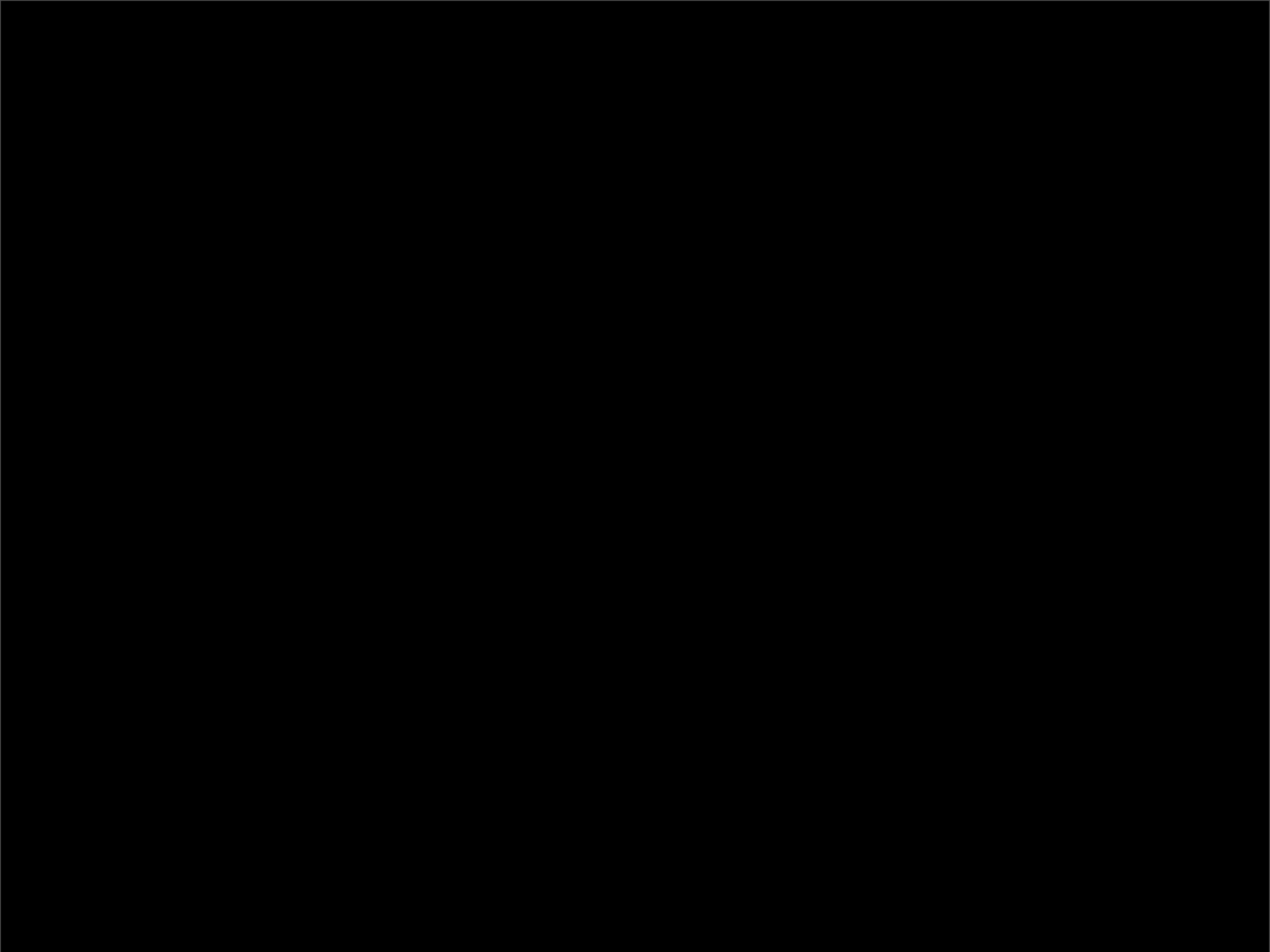


2020


16m ~ \$5B (FY10)

“We choose to [do] this ... and do the other things, not because they are easy, **but because they are hard**, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills...”

*President J. F. Kennedy, Rice University, 1962*







“For I dipped into the future,  
far as human eyes could see  
Saw the vision of the new world’s  
and all the wonder that would be”

*Alfred, Lord Tennyson*

with apologies

back-up