

Welcome! Goals of the meeting



# ELTs Science in Light of JWST

**The scientific landscape for Extremely Large  
Telescopes in light of JWST. Part I. Americas**

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Tommaso Treu (UCLA)

## Goals of the meeting

- JWST has been doing science for 1.5 years
- How does what we learned affect the science drivers for ELTs?
- How do we use the lessons learned from JWST to optimize instrumentation and operations for ELTs?
- One example: the high redshift universe

# A bit of history: HST ground based synergy

TYPE Ia SUPERNOVA DISCOVERIES AT  $z > 1$  FROM THE *HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE*: EVIDENCE FOR PAST DECELERATION AND CONSTRAINTS ON DARK ENERGY EVOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

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SPECTROSCOPIC DATA

SN	UT Date	Instrument	Exposure (s)	$z$
2002fw .....	2002 Sep 31	<i>HST</i> ACS	15000	1.30 <sup>a,b</sup>
2002fx .....	2003 Sep 14	Keck II NIRSPEC	2000	1.40 <sup>c,d</sup>
2002hp .....	2002 Nov 7	Keck I LRIS	7800	1.305 <sup>e,c</sup>
	2002 Nov 7	VLT FORS	14000	1.305 <sup>e,c</sup>
2002hr .....	2002 Nov 8	Keck I LRIS	7800	0.526 <sup>b,f</sup>
2002kc .....	2003 Jan 7	Keck I LRIS	1500	0.216 <sup>b,f</sup>
2002kd .....	2003 Jan 1	Magellan LDSS	7200	0.735 <sup>b,f</sup>
2002ki .....	2003 Jan 7	Keck I LRIS	2700	1.141 <sup>b,f</sup>
2003aj .....	2003 Oct 1–3	VLT FORS2	16800	1.307 <sup>e,g</sup>
2003ak .....	2003 Sep 11	Keck II NIRSPEC, VLT FORS2	14000	1.551 <sup>e,d</sup>
2003az .....	2003 Mar 3	<i>HST</i> ACS	6500	1.27 <sup>a,b</sup>
2003bd .....	2003 Feb 27/28	Keck I LRIS	16500	0.67 <sup>a,b</sup>
2003be .....	2003 Feb 28	Keck I LRIS	5400	0.64 <sup>b,f</sup>
2003dy .....	2003 Apr 16	<i>HST</i> ACS	15000	1.34 <sup>b,h</sup>
2003XX .....	2003 Apr 16	<i>HST</i> ACS	15000	0.935 <sup>e,h</sup>
2003eb .....	2003 Apr 16	<i>HST</i> ACS	15000	0.899 <sup>b,h</sup>
2003eq .....	2003 Jun 2	<i>HST</i> ACS	6000	0.839 <sup>a,b</sup>
2003es .....	2003 Jun 2	<i>HST</i> ACS	6000	0.954 <sup>b,h</sup>

# Complementarity of JWST and ELTs

- **JWST**

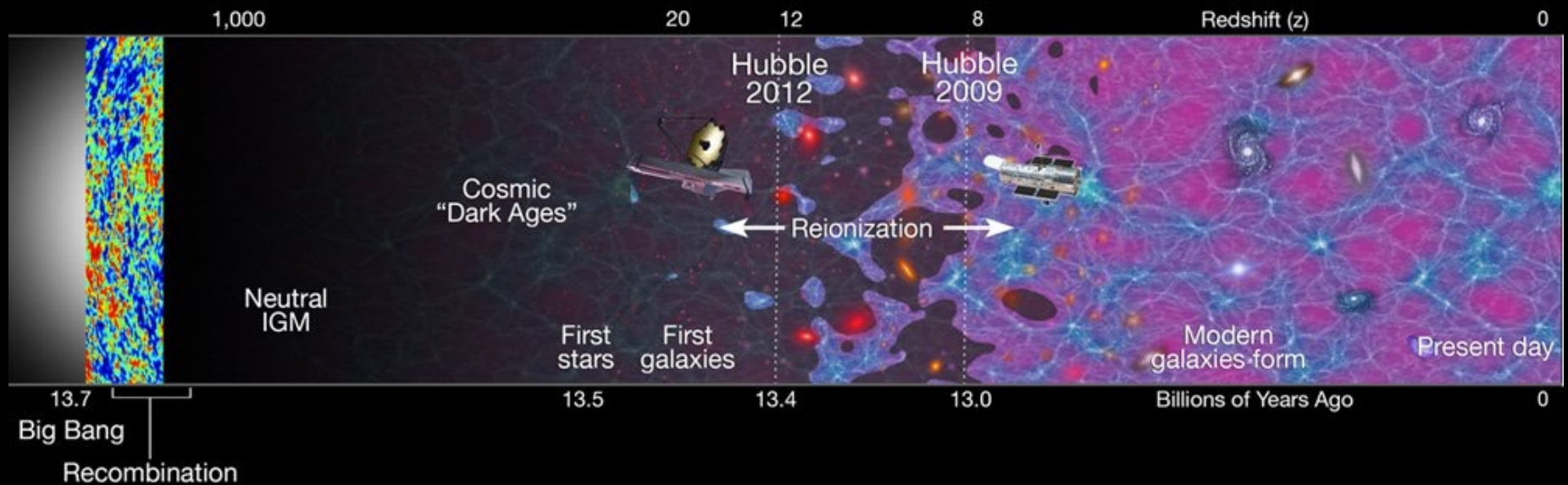
- Access to full wavelength range (no atmospheric opacity, turbulence)
- Low thermal background (30K) and no sky emission lines

- **ELTs**

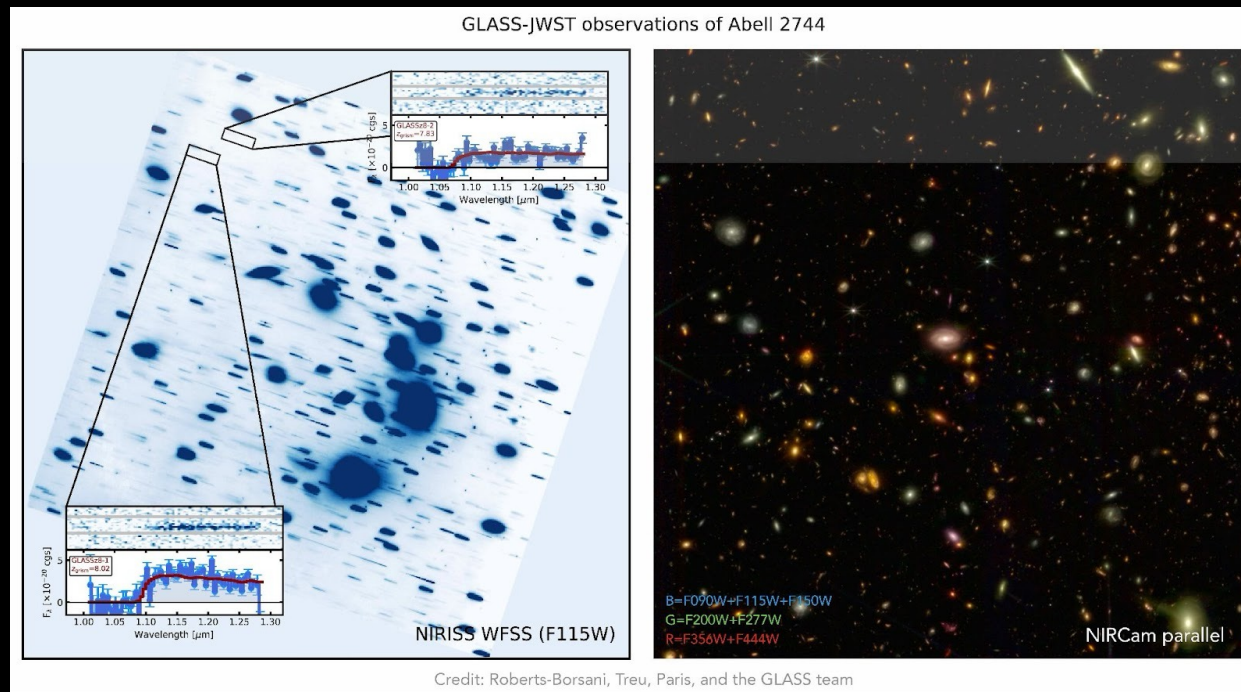
- Higher angular resolution with adaptive optics (factors 3.5-6)
- Larger collecting area (factors 12-36)
- New instruments can be built, answering new scientific questions and taking advantage of new technology
- Lifespan can be extended (Palomar 5m is still in operation, after almost 75 years)

# The high redshift universe

# First light and reionization

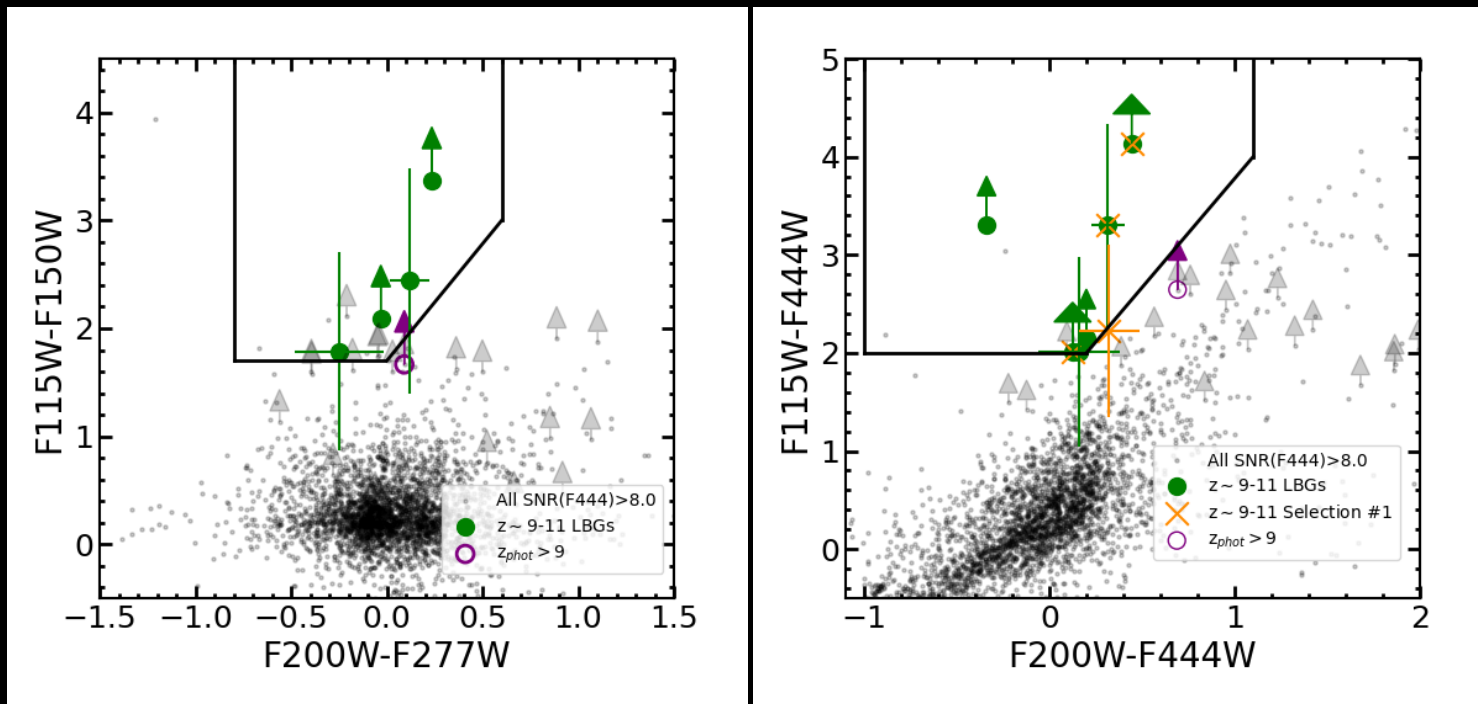


# July 14 2022: first data arrive!



Roberts-Borsani et al. 2022; Merlin et al. 2022

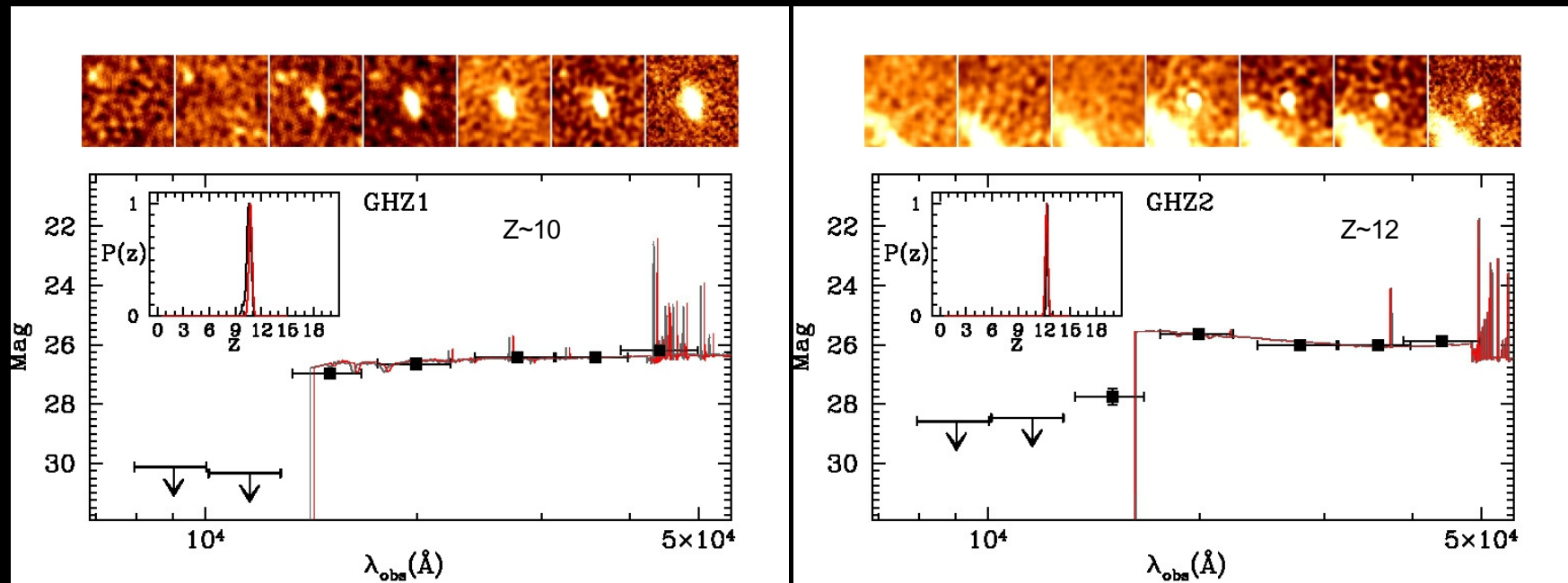
# July 19 2022: lots of bright galaxies at $z > 10$ !



Castellano et al. 2022; see also Naidu et al. 2022, Donnan et al. 2022



# July 19 2022: bright galaxies at $z > 10$



We expected 0.1!

Castellano et al. 2022; see also Naidu et al. 2022, Donnan et al. 2022

# Galaxies form earlier and faster than we thought!

On the stunning abundance of super-early, massive galaxies revealed by JWST

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<sup>2</sup>*Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, University of Groningen, 9700 AV Groningen, The Netherlands*

## The brightest galaxies at Cosmic Dawn

Charlotte A. Mason<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Michele Trenti<sup>3,4</sup> and Tommaso Treu<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Cosmic Dawn Center (DAWN)*

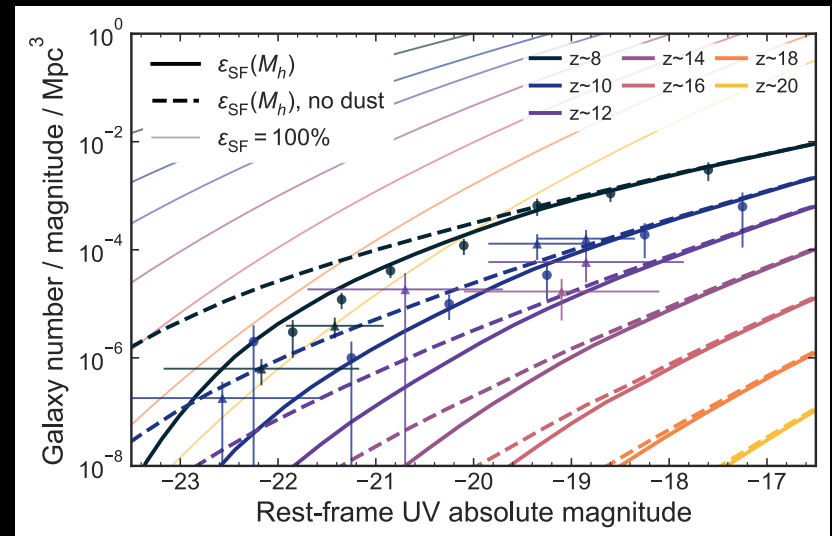
<sup>2</sup>*Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Jagtvej 128, 2200 København N, Denmark*

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<sup>4</sup>*ARC Centre of Excellence for All Sky Astrophysics in 3 Dimensions (ASTRO 3D), Australia*

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What are the implications for the formation of supermassive black holes? Does it mean they have more time as well?

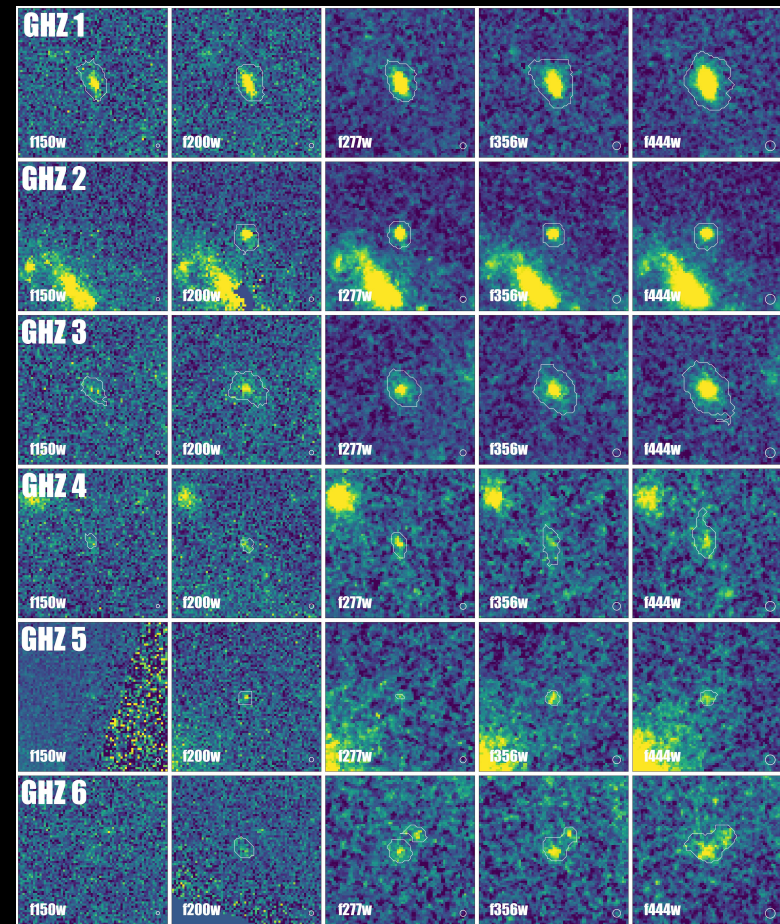


Mason, Trenti & Treu 2022; see also Ferrara et al. 2022

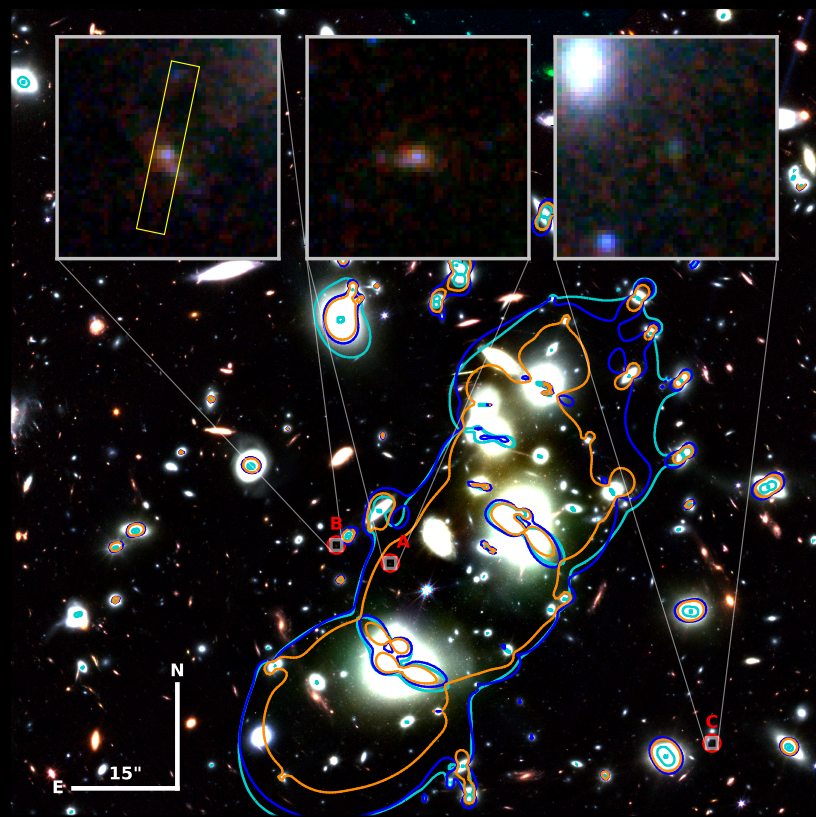
# High-z Galaxies are extremely compact out to optical rest frame

Galaxies at  $z > 7$  are galaxy scale starbursts  
**Run Run Run as Fast as you Can!**

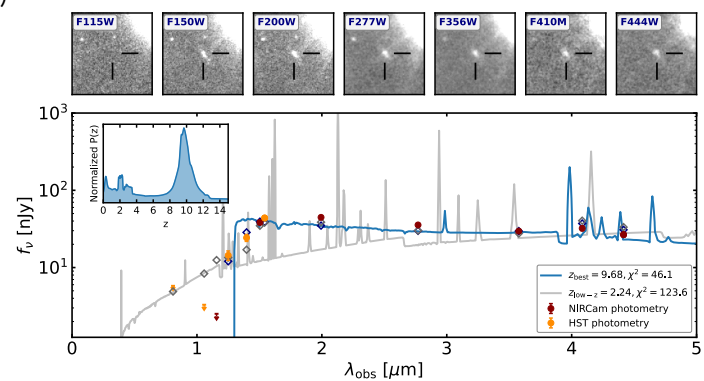
Treu et al. 2023; Yang et al. 2022b



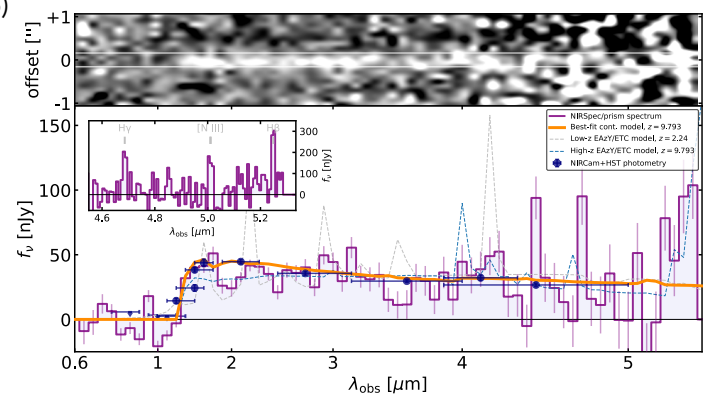
# A sub- $L^*$ galaxy at $Z=9.79$



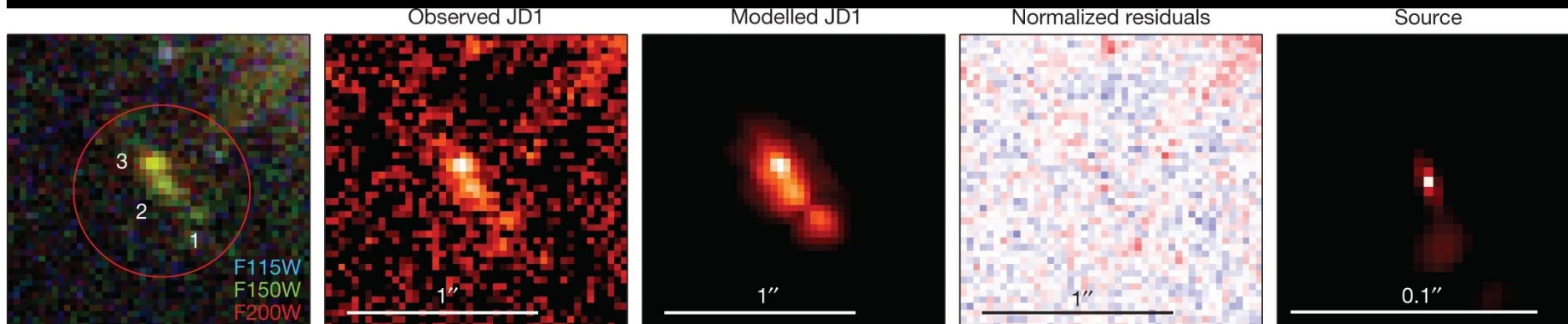
(a)



(b)



# A sub-L\* galaxy at Z=9.79

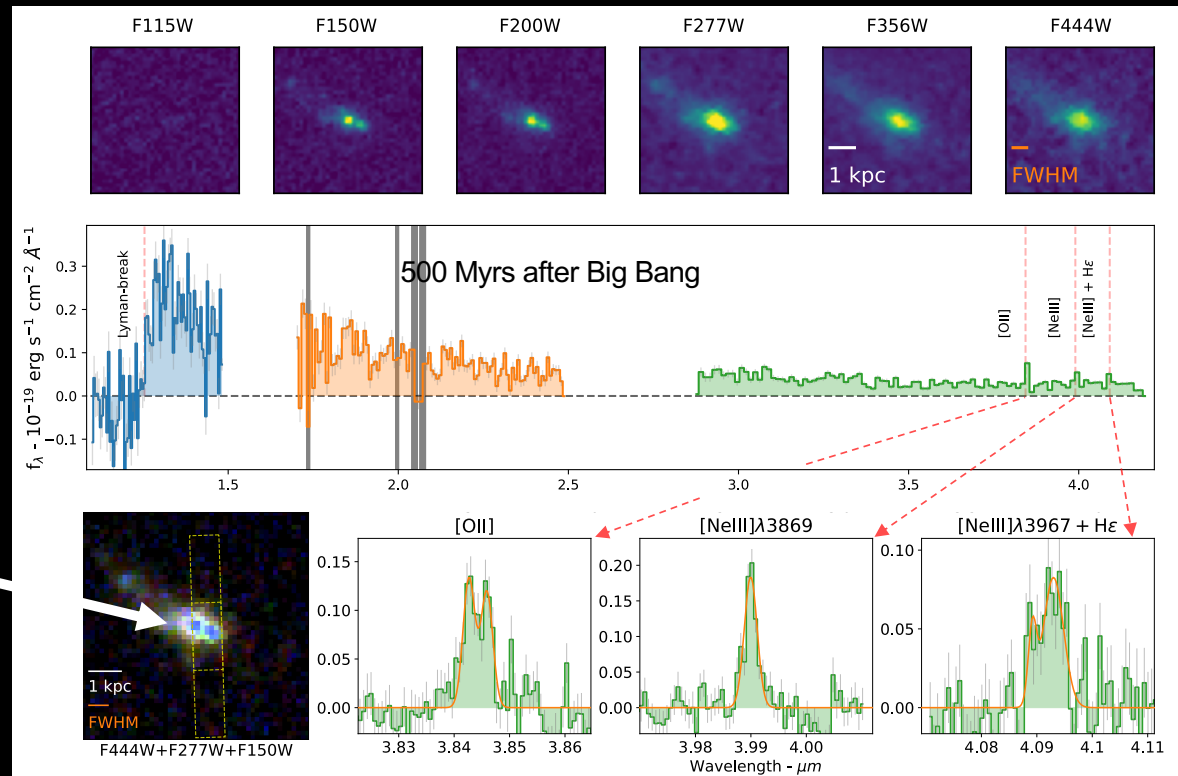


Magnified by a factor of 13

1 NIRSPEC-IFU pixel  
FWHM of TMT @ 2 $\mu$ m = 16mas  
IRIS pixels 4-50mas

# A bright and massive galaxy at $z=9.3$ ( $10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$ )

Magnification  $\sim 1.5$



NIRSPEC MSA slit

# Summary

- **The synergy between HST and 8-10m telescopes from the ground has been tremendously productive in the past 30 years**
- **JWST discoveries highlight the need for extremely large telescope to complement it and follow it-up**
  - Larger collecting area
  - Higher angular resolution (with adaptive optics)
  - ELT can have multiple generations of instruments, taking advantage of technological and scientific developments
  - Background is higher than in space, so in some configurations JWST will remain unsurpassed
- **For example: JWST discovered that galaxies form earlier and faster than we previously thought. Plenty of galaxies just a few 100Myrs after the Big Bang at  $z > 10$ . These galaxies are extremely compact with typical sizes of order 10-100pc, often smaller than a single NIRSpec spaxel. ELTs AO-fed integral field spectrographs will be needed to study their internal composition and kinematics.**

The end