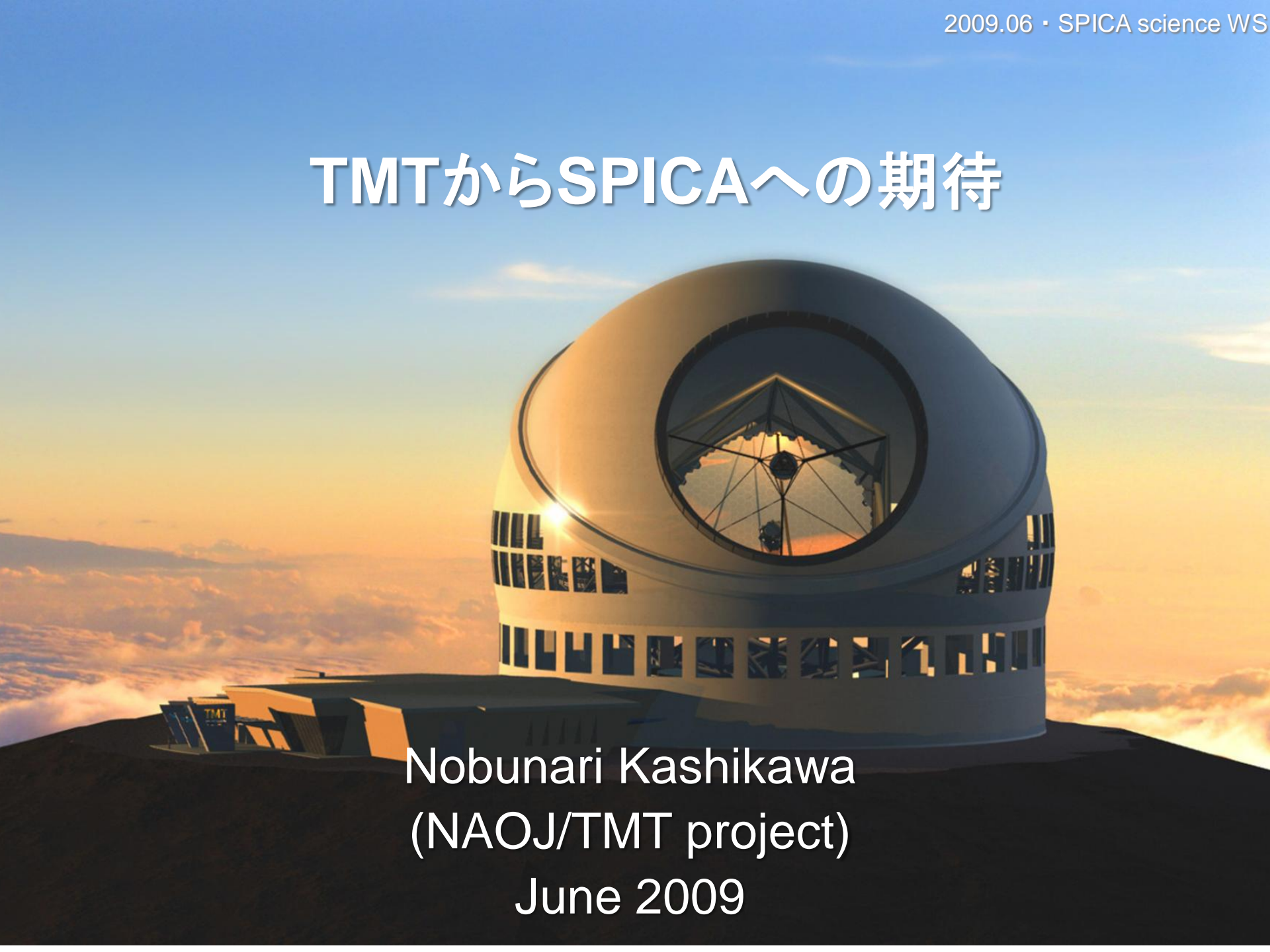


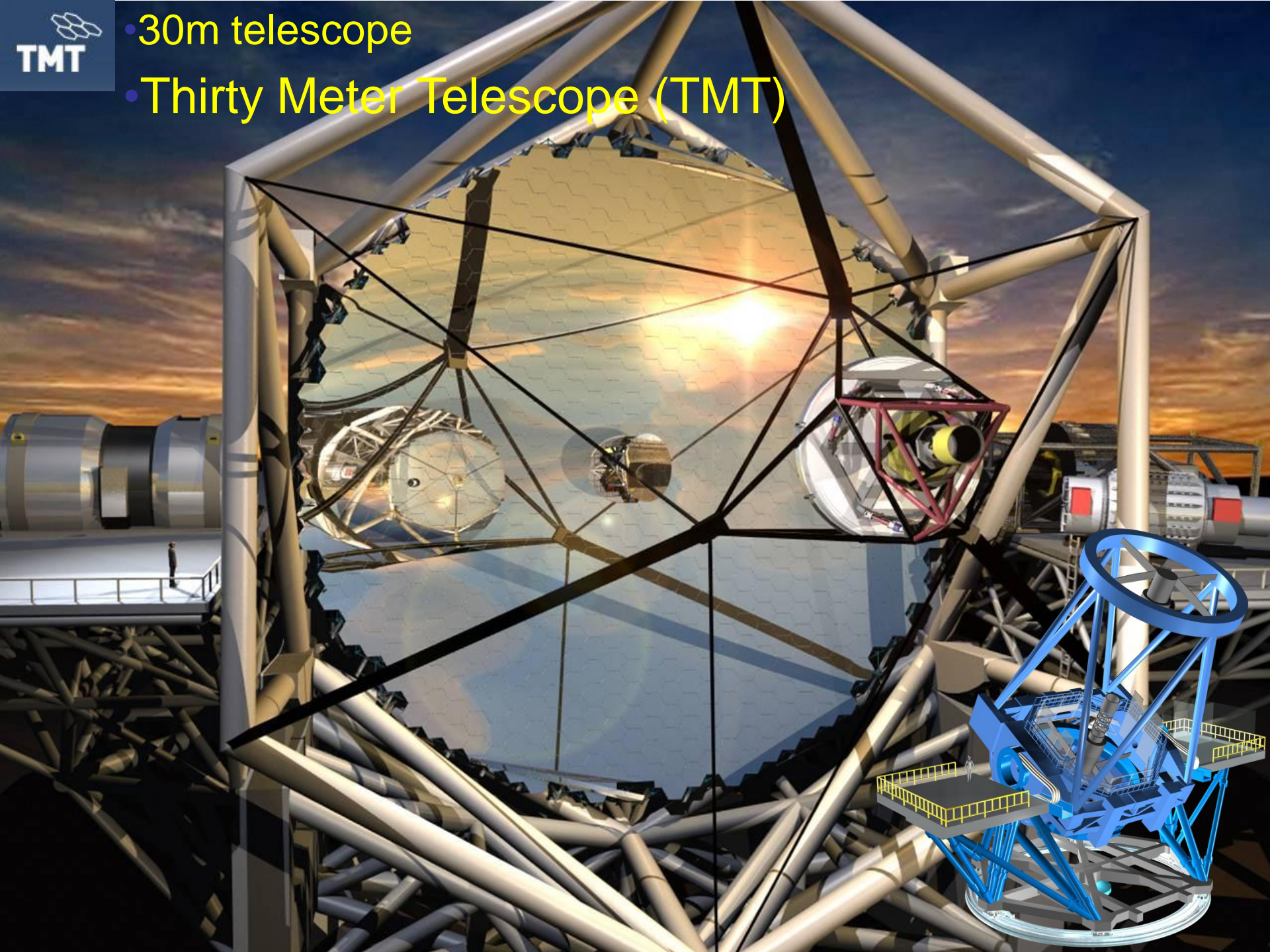
# TMTからSPICAへの期待



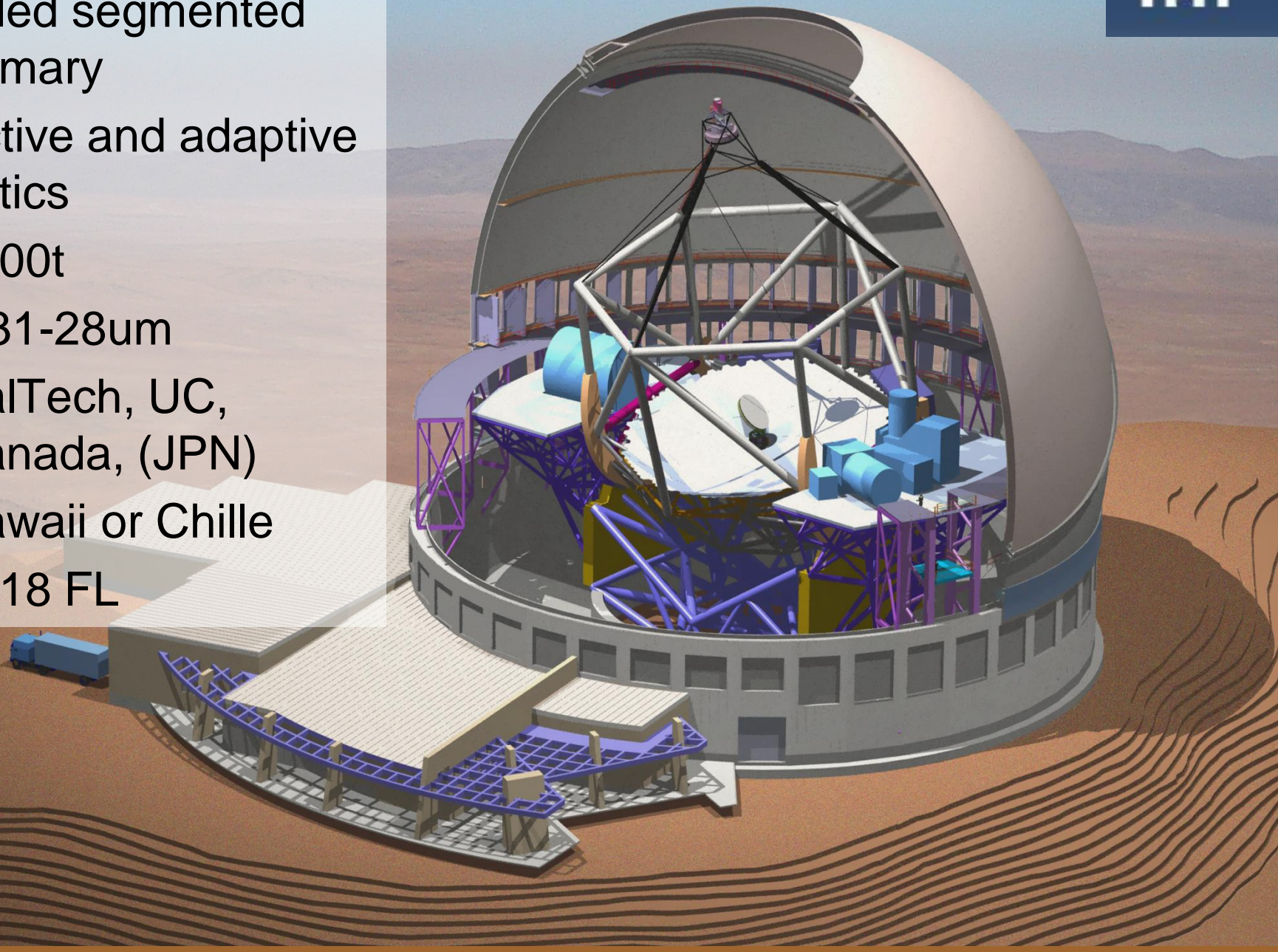
Nobunari Kashikawa  
(NAOJ/TMT project)  
June 2009



- 30m telescope
- Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT)



- ◆ 30m aperture
- ◆ Filled segmented primary
- ◆ Active and adaptive optics
- ◆ 1400t
- ◆ 0.31-28um
- ◆ CalTech, UC, Canada, (JPN)
- ◆ Hawaii or Chile
- ◆ 2018 FL



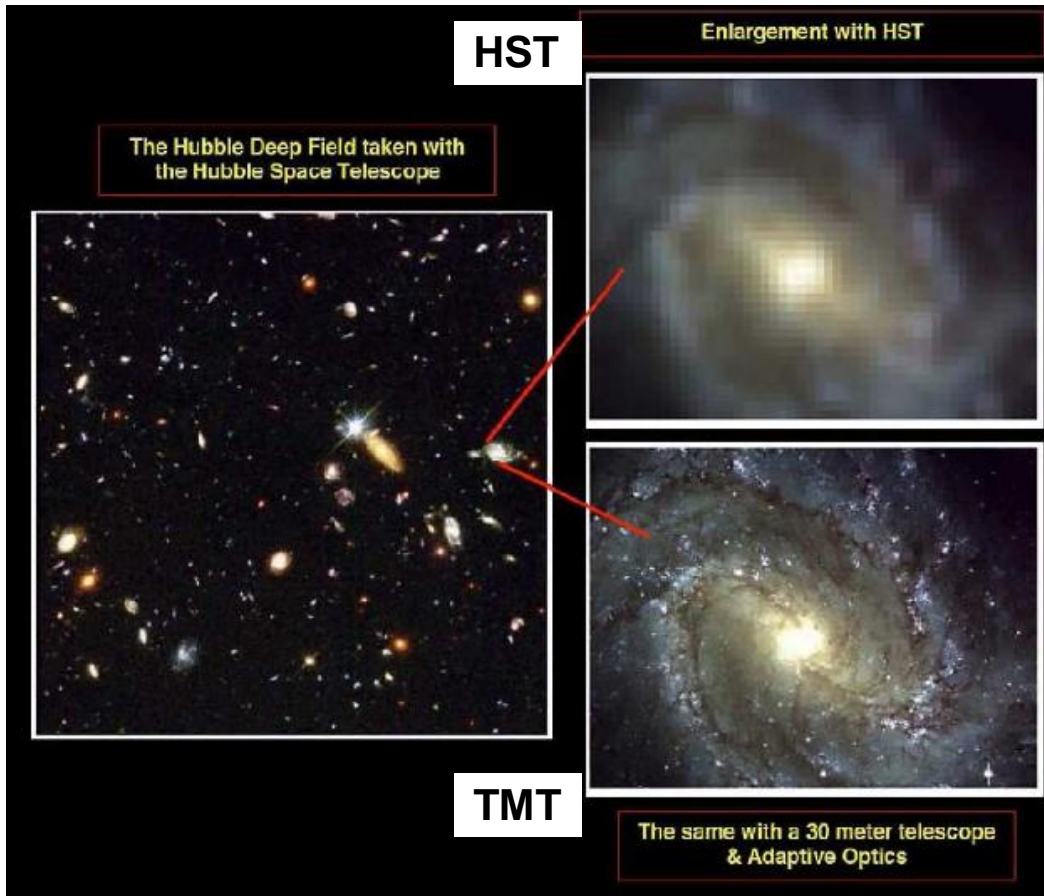
sensitivity  $\propto D^2$   
resolution  $\propto \lambda/D$   
要するに大きな望遠鏡ができると...

- ◆ 遠くのものがよく見える。
- ◆ 細かいところまでよく見える。
- ◆ 短時間で観測できる。
- ◆ たくさんの天体を観測できる。

5 Meter  
Hale 200-inch  
Mirror

10 Meter  
Keck  
Mirror

30 Meter  
TMT  
Mirror

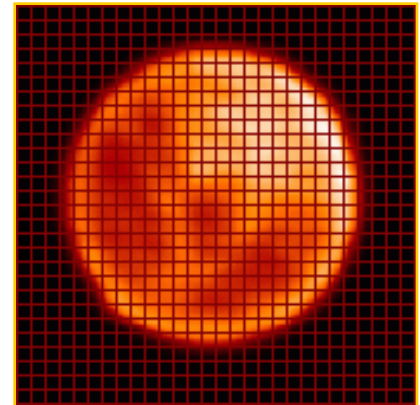


- ◆ Angular resolution  $0.6 \rightarrow 0.015$  arcsec ( $2.2 \mu\text{m}$ )
- ◆ sensitivity upgrades by 1 order
- ◆ Several thousand elements
- ◆ Much higher resolution than HST
- ◆ 5 times higher resolution than JWST
- ◆ Almost all the TMT NIR observation will use AO in TMT.

# High spatial resolution w/TMT/AO

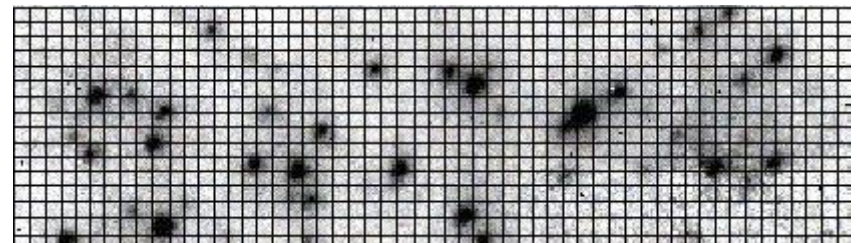
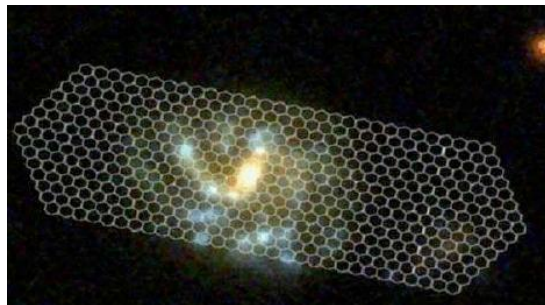
- AO on TMT provides unprecedented ability to investigate objects on small scales. Essentially no images exist on these scales for direct comparison.

0.01" @5 AU	= 36 km	(Jovian's and moons)
5 pc	= 0.05 AU	(Nearby stars – companions)
100 pc	= 1 AU	(Nearest star forming regions)
1 kpc	= 10 AU	(Typical Galactic Objects)
8.5 kpc	= 85 AU	(Galactic Center or Bulge)
1 Mpc	= 0.05 pc	(Nearest galaxies)
20 Mpc	= 1 pc	(Virgo Cluster)
z=0.5	= 0.07 kpc	(galaxies at solar formation epoch)
z=1.0	= 0.09 kpc	(disk evolution, drop in SFR)
z=2.5	= 0.09 kpc	(QSO epoch, H $\alpha$ in K band)
z=5.0	= 0.07 kpc	(protogalaxies, QSOs, reionization)

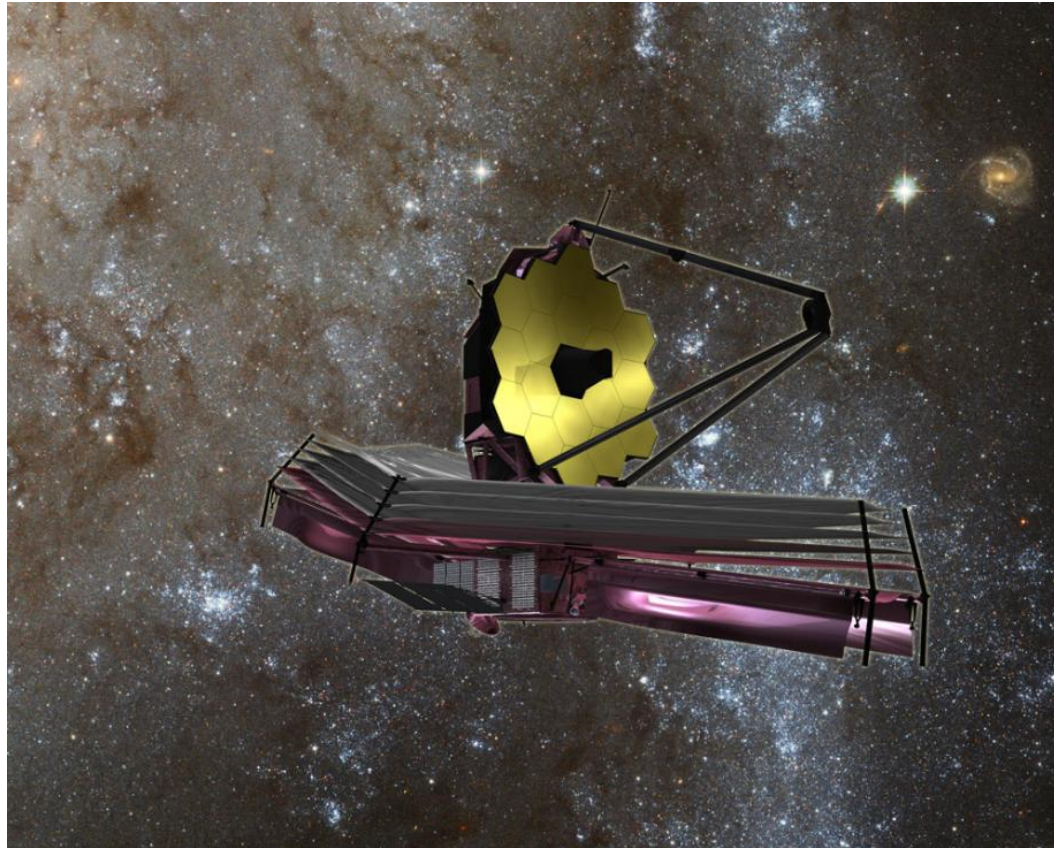


Keck AO image of Titan with an overlaid 0.05'' grid (~300 km)

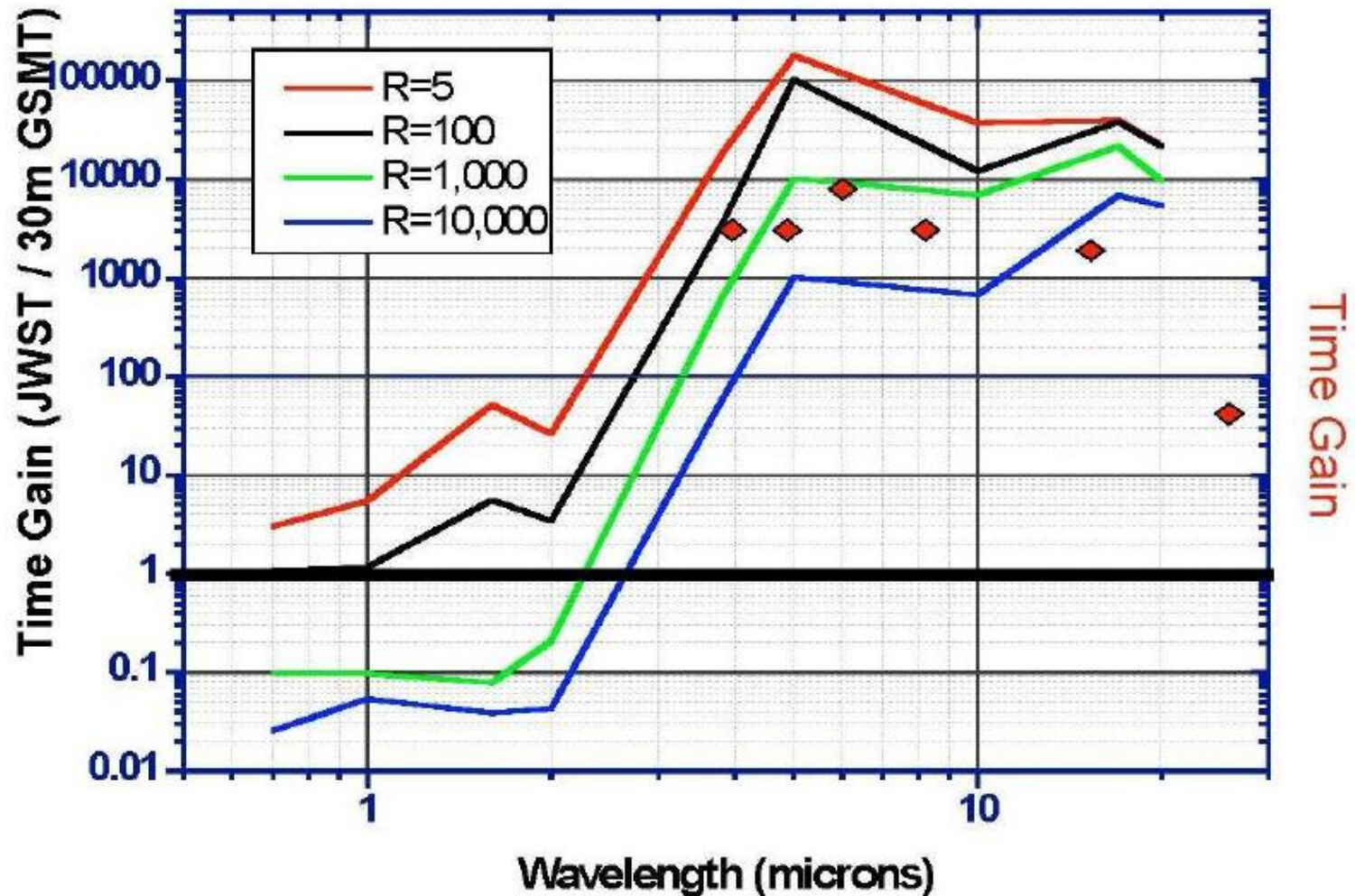
High-z galaxy image superimposed on a TMT IFU with 50-100pc spatial resolution



Keck AO image of M31 Bulge with 0.1'' grid



Comparative performance of JWST with a 30m GSMT and Spitzer





## ◆ JWST advantages

- Full sky coverage & high observing efficiency
- 0.6-28.5um
- High sensitivity for BB IR photometry
- Stable PSF with time and FOV

## ◆ TMT advantages

- High sensitivity in optical (0.3-1um) over wide FOV(>10')
- High sensitivity in **high-angular/spectral resolution spectroscopy**
- Short response times for ToO
- Flexible and upgradable

## ・感度と分解能

	空間分解能 @ $\lambda=10\mu\text{m}$	撮像点源感度 $5\sigma$ 1時間 @ $\lambda=10\mu\text{m}$	分光波長分解能 R
30m望遠鏡 + MIR	0.09"	150 $\mu\text{Jy}$	数百、数千、100,000
8.2mすばる + COMICS	0.32"	2,000 $\mu\text{Jy}$	250 2,500 10,000
3.5mSPICA + 中間 赤外装置	0.75"	1 $\mu\text{Jy}$	1,500 3,000 (30,000)
6.5mJWST + MIRI	0.4"	0.1 $\mu\text{Jy}$	3,000

- ・宇宙望遠鏡の1桁上をいく空間分解能
- ・2桁上をいく波長分解能



# 30m RC Telescope (CAD drawings)

LGSF launch telescope

M2

LGSF beam transfer

Nasmyth platform

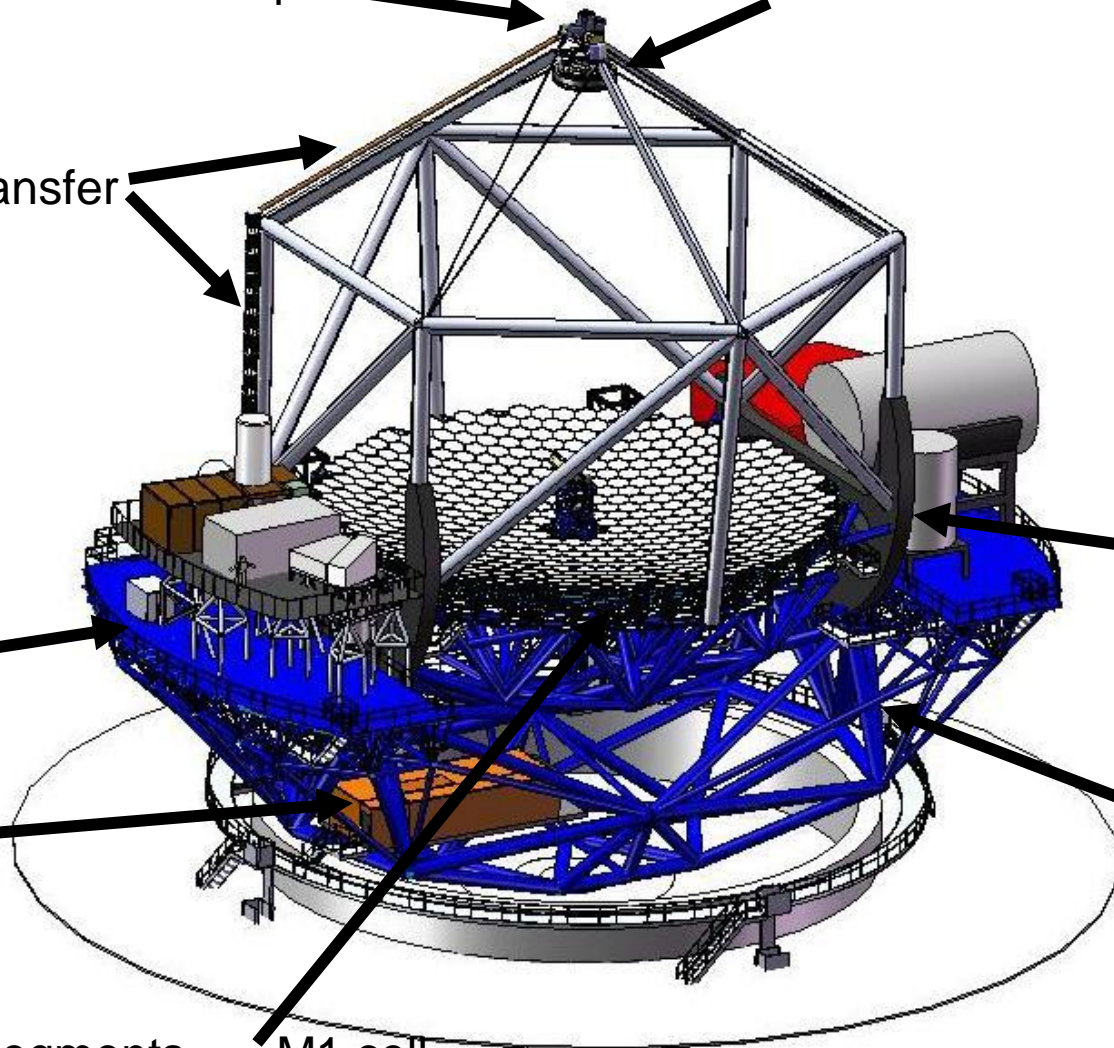
Elevation journal

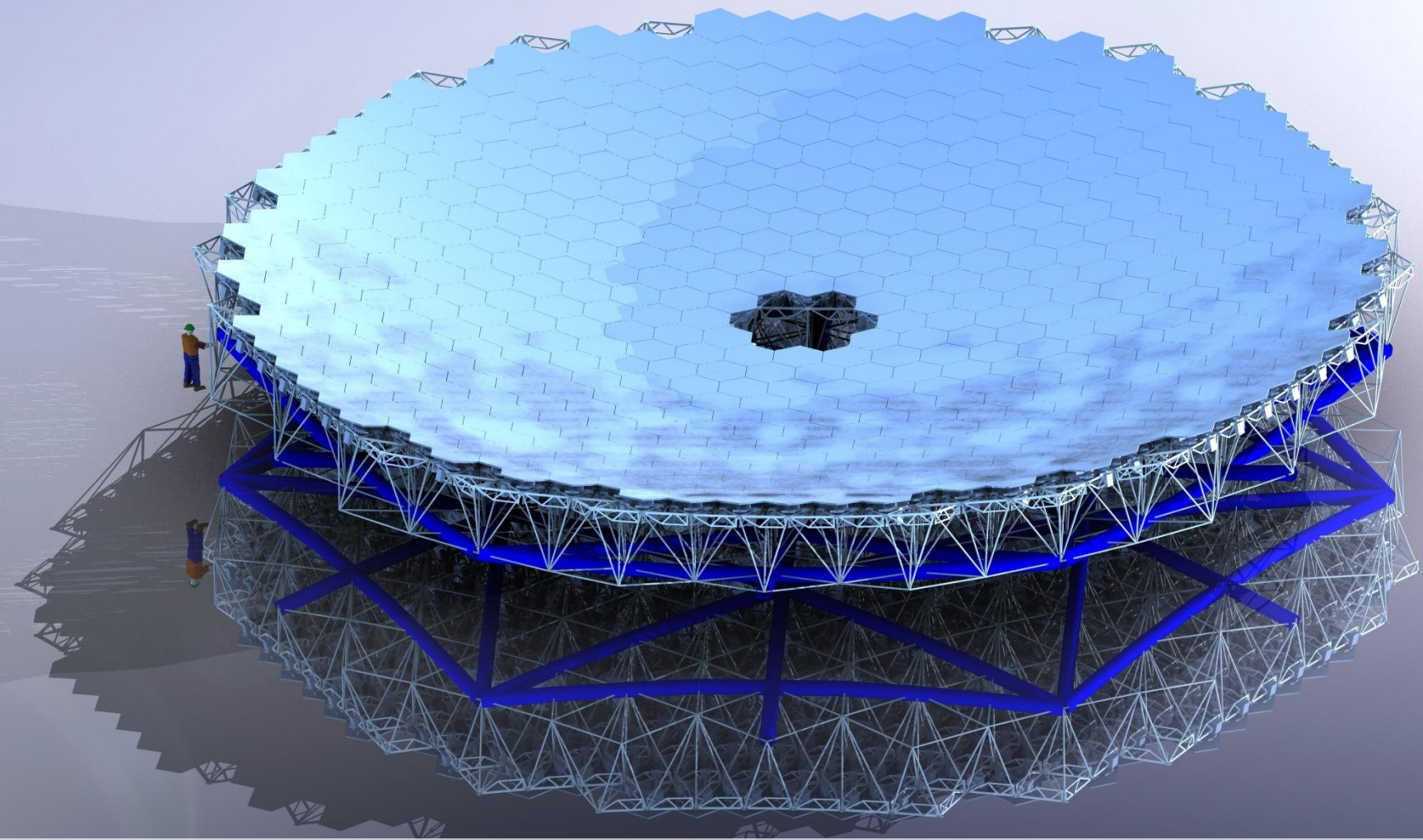
Laser room

Azimuth cradle

492 1.4m segments

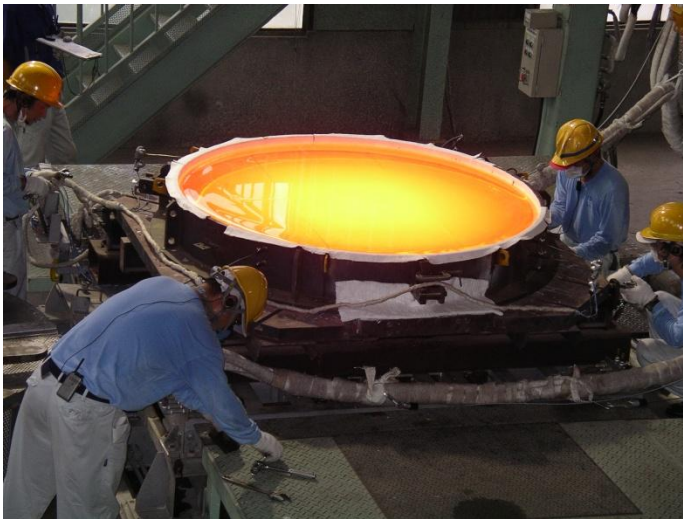
M1 cell



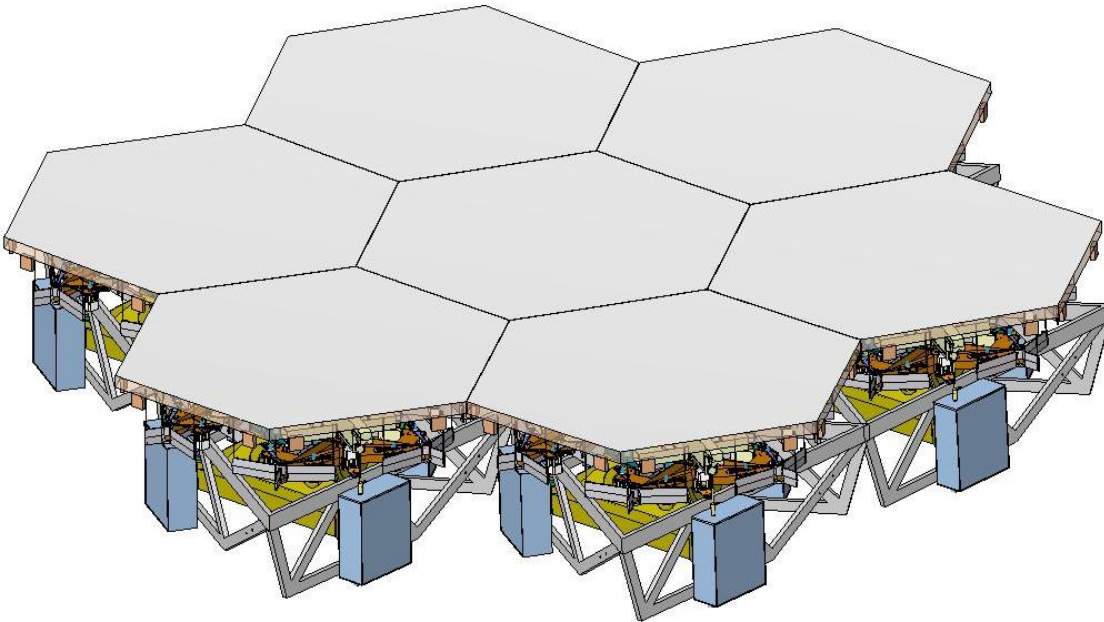


◆ 492 parabolic off-axis segment mirrors,  $D=1.44\text{m}$

# 日本の寄与：鏡材製作 オハラガラスでの主鏡材試作

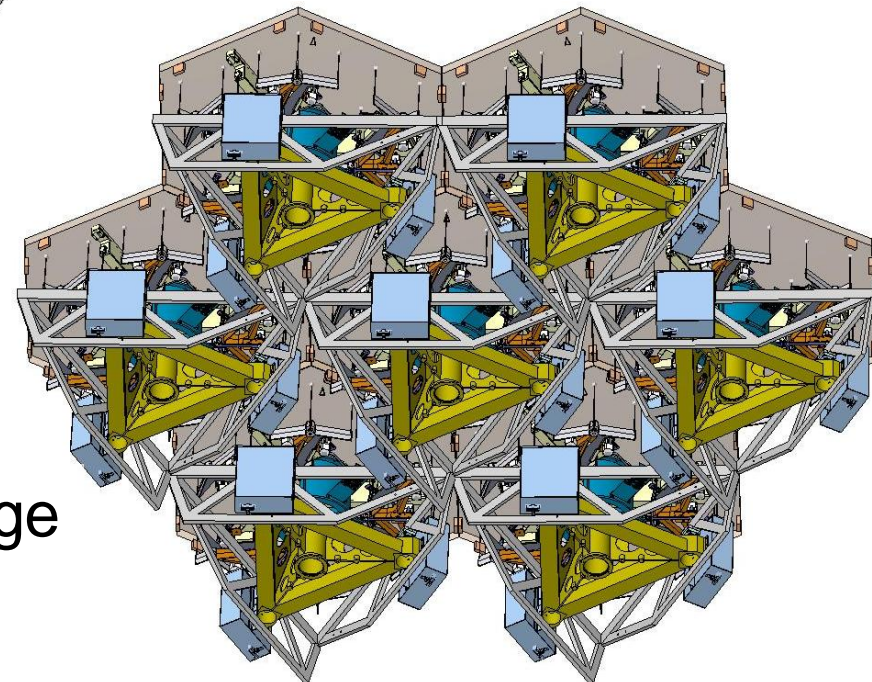


# Segment Support Assembly (SSA) Design



◆ Seven Segment Assembly – Top View

◆ Seven Segment  
Assembly – Bottom  
View

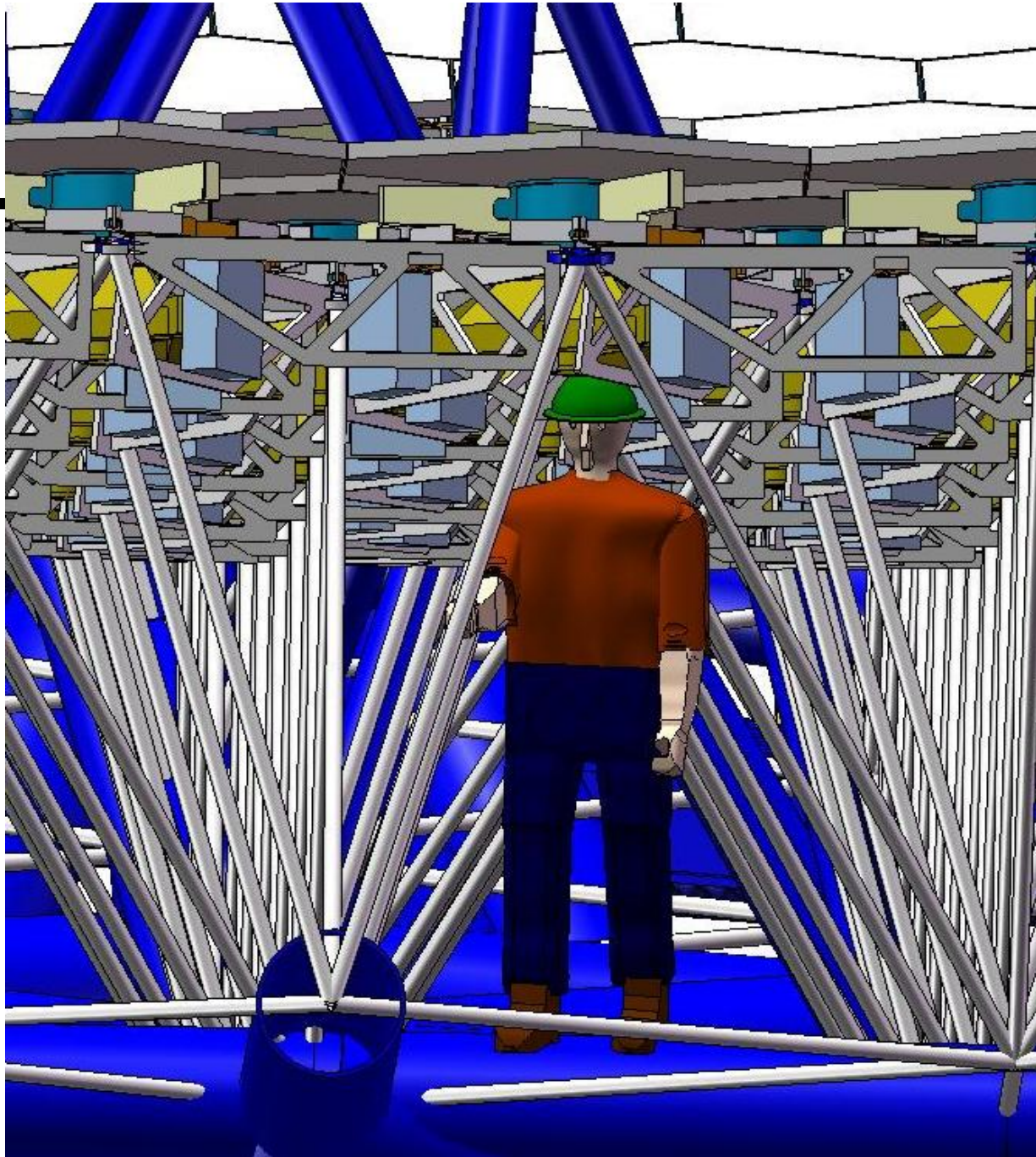


◆ Real time control of flexure change

◆ 10000 degrees of freedom



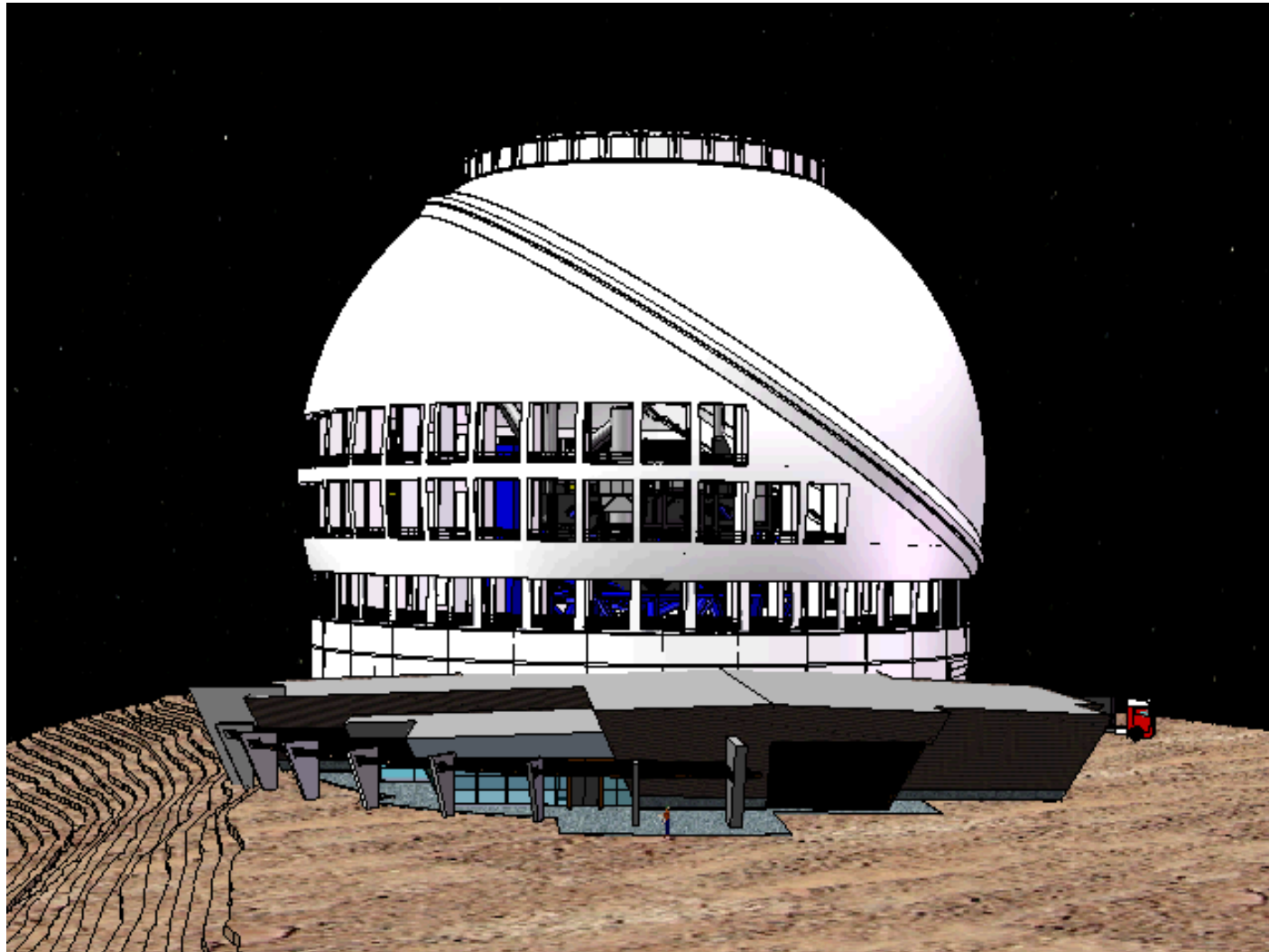
THIRTY METER TELESCOPE

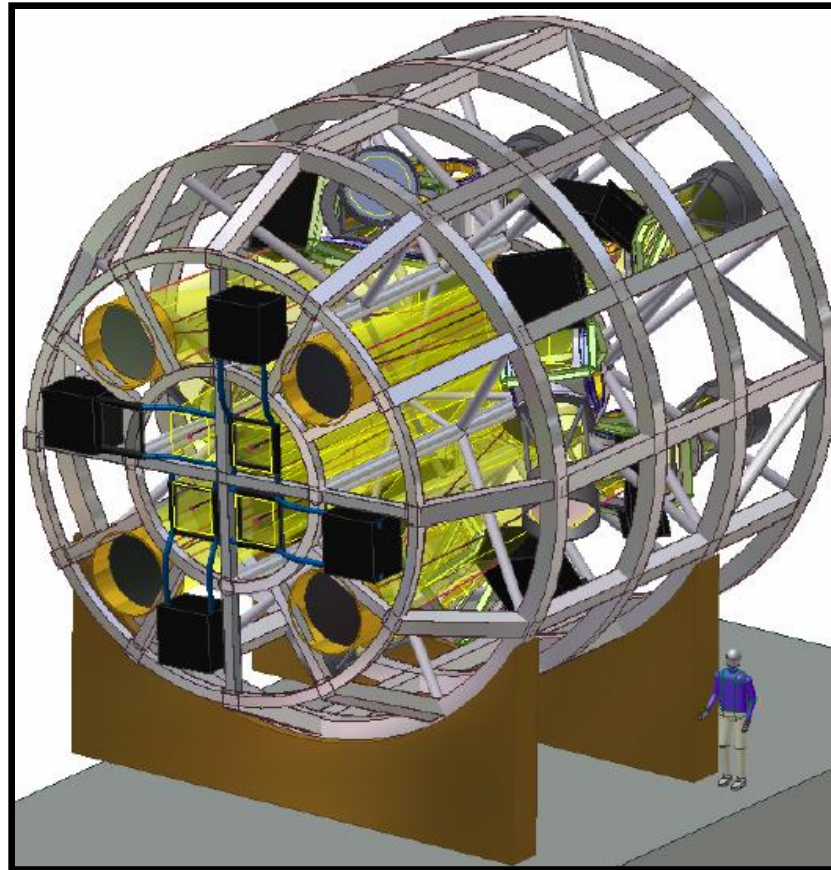






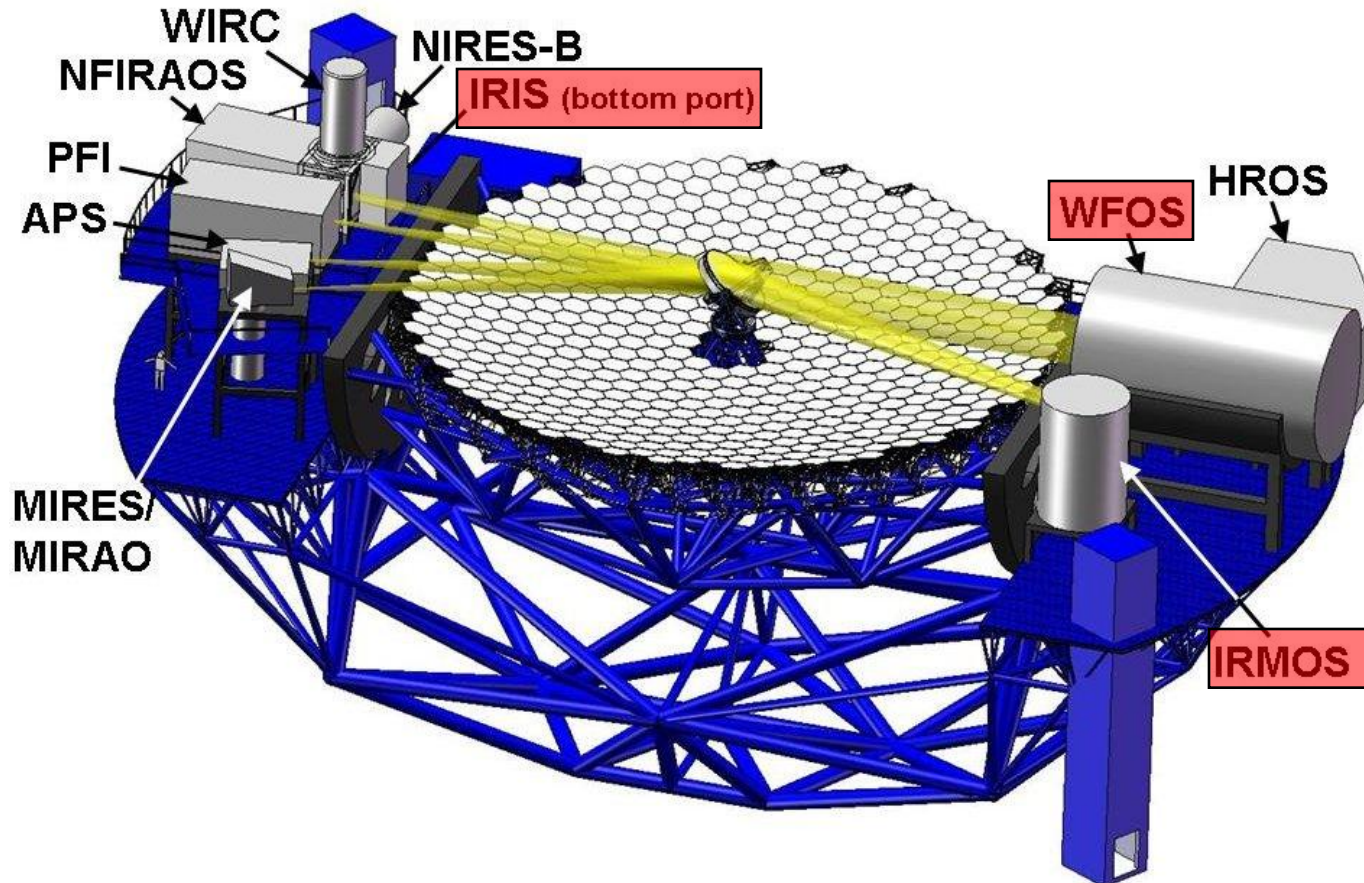
THIRTY METER TELESCOPE





# Nasmyth Configuration: First Decade Instrument Suite

- ◆ Platform 7 m below elevation axis
- ◆ Articulated M3 – facilitates quick instrument change
- ◆ Addressable regions:  $-28^\circ$  to  $6^\circ$  and  $174^\circ$  to  $208^\circ$  for small FOV

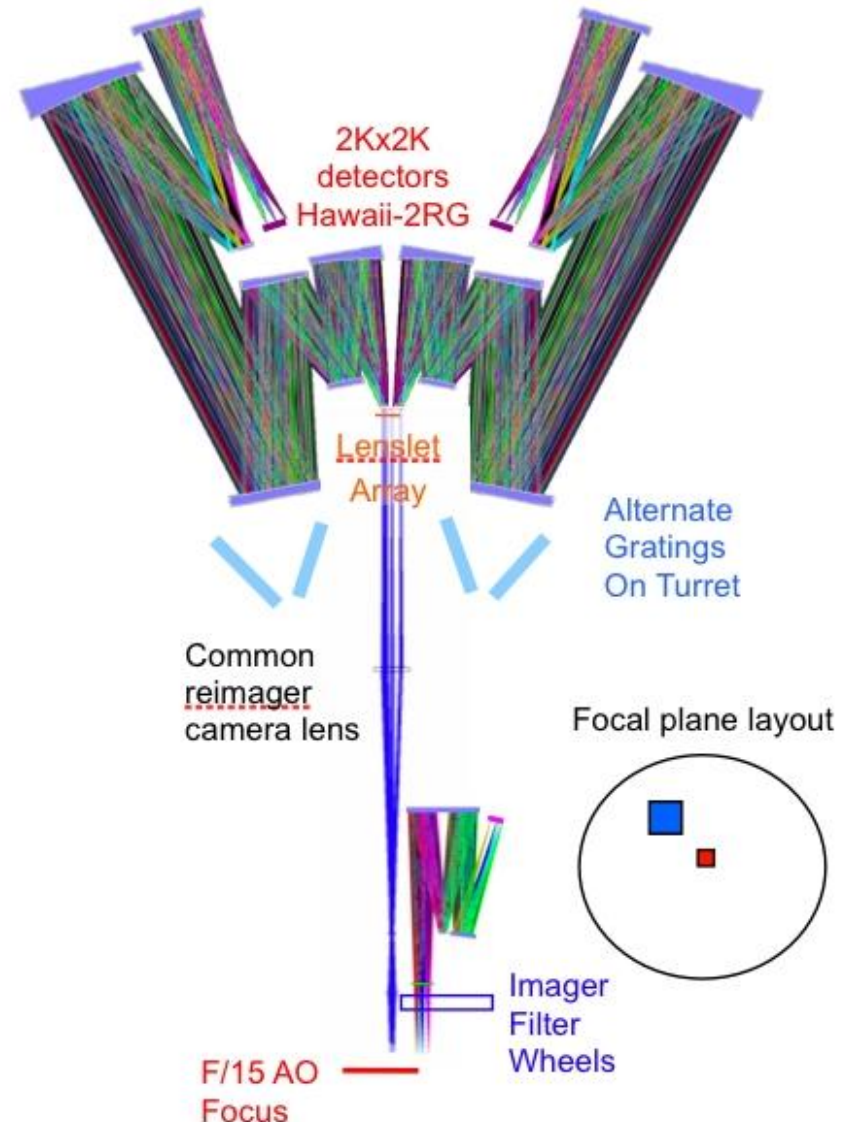


# TMT Early Light Instrument Suite

Instrument	Spec.Res.	Science Case
Near-IR DL Spectrometer & Imager (IRIS)	$\leq 4000$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assembly of galaxies at large redshift</li> <li>Black holes/AGN/Galactic Center</li> <li>Resolved stellar populations in crowded fields</li> </ul>
Wide-field Optical Spectrometer (WFOS)	300 - 5000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IGM structure and composition <math>2 &lt; z &lt; 6</math></li> <li>High-quality spectra of <math>z &gt; 1.5</math> galaxies suitable for measuring stellar pops, chemistry, energetics</li> </ul>
Multi-slit near-DL near-IR Spectrometer (IRMS)	2000 - 10000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Near-IR spectroscopic diagnostics of the faintest objects</li> <li>JWST followup</li> </ul>
Mid-IR Echelle Spectrometer & Imager (MIRES)	5000 - 100000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical structure and kinematics of protostellar envelopes</li> <li>Physical diagnostics of circumstellar/protoplanetary disks: where and when planets form during the accretion phase</li> </ul>
ExAO I (PFI)	50 - 300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct detection and spectroscopic characterization of extra-solar planets</li> </ul>
High Resolution Optical Spectrograph (HROS)	30000 - 50000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stellar abundance studies throughout the Local Group</li> <li>ISM abundances/kinematics, IGM characterization to <math>z \sim 6</math></li> <li>Extra-solar planets!</li> </ul>
MCAO imager (WIRC)	5 - 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Galactic center astrometry</li> <li>Stellar populations to 10Mpc</li> </ul>
Near-IR, DL Echelle (NIRES)	5000 - 30000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Precision radial velocities of M-stars and detection of low-mass planets</li> <li>IGM characterizations for <math>z &gt; 5.5</math></li> </ul>

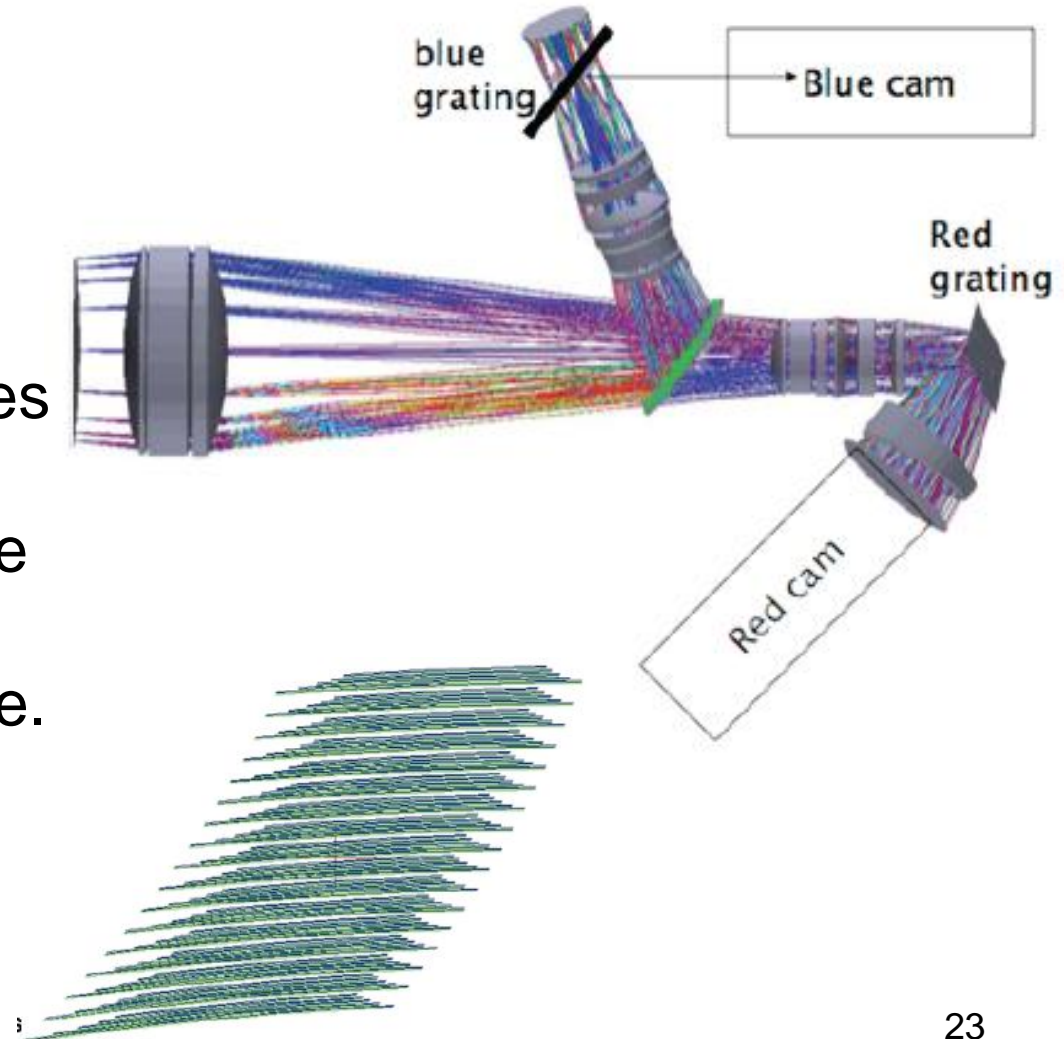
## Infrared imaging spectrometer

- ◆ 0.8 - 2.5 microns
- ◆ FOV
  - < 2" IFU
  - DL imaging 30" x 30" w/4mas
- ◆ Spec. R: 4000 over entire J, H and K bands, one band at a time
- ◆ Lenslet IFU
  - 128x128pix
  - 4 and 10mas scale
- ◆ Image slicer
  - 90 slices
  - 25 and 50mas



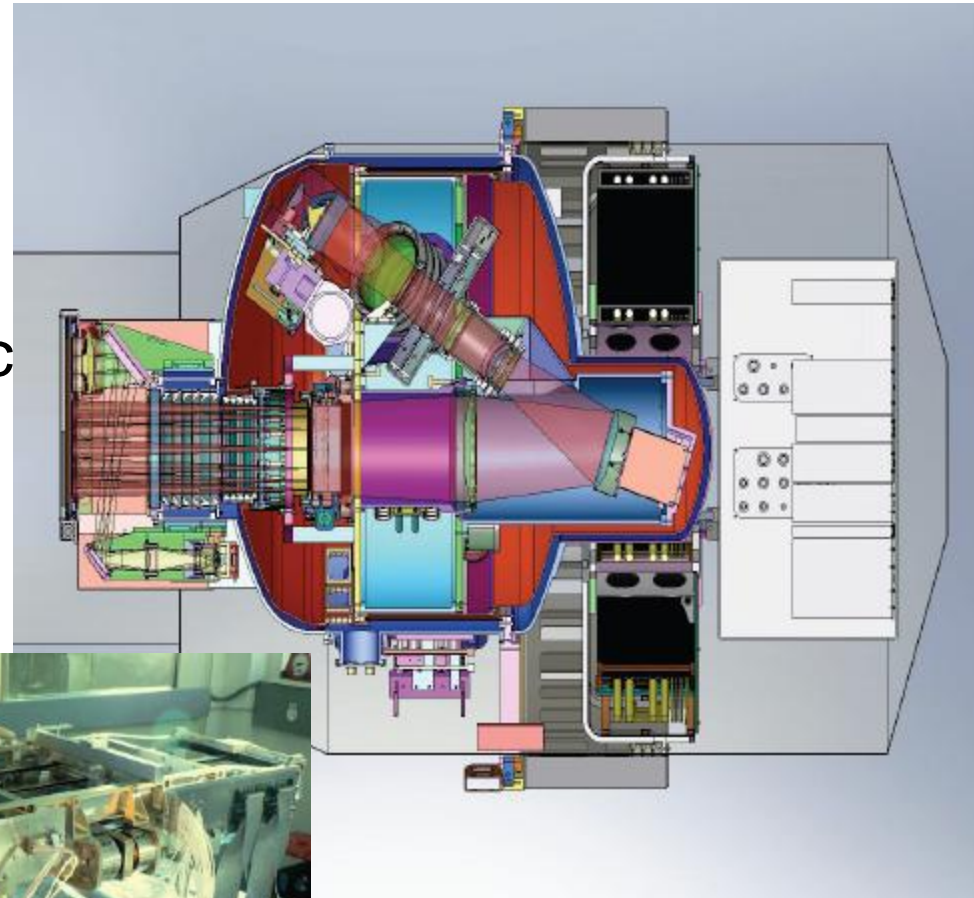
## Infrared imaging spectrometer

- ◆ 0.31 - 1.1 microns
- ◆ 1500 objects over 40.5sqmin FOV
- ◆  $R=300-7500$
- ◆ Echellette design provides up to 5 orders
- ◆ Full wavelength coverage
- ◆ Low resolution mode for max. multiplex advantage.



## Infrared multislit spectrometer

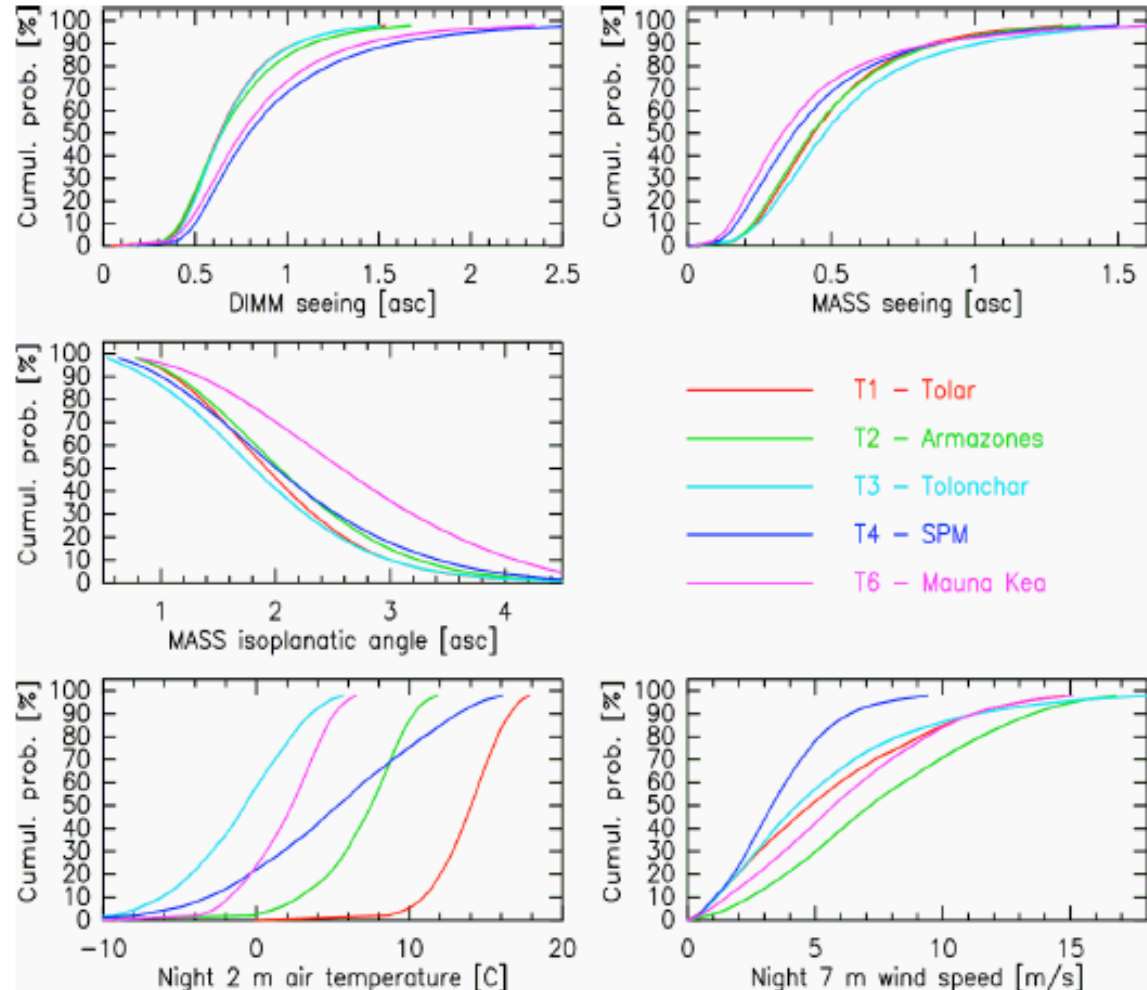
- ◆ 0.8 - 2.5 microns
- ◆ 2.3 arcmin FOV
- ◆ 0.06arcsec sampling
- ◆ 46 movable slits, 2."4 arcsec
- ◆ Adjustable plate scale:  
4, 9, 22 and 50 mas
- ◆  $R=4600$  over entire Y, J, H  
and K bands
- ◆ Copy of  
Keck/MOSFIRE







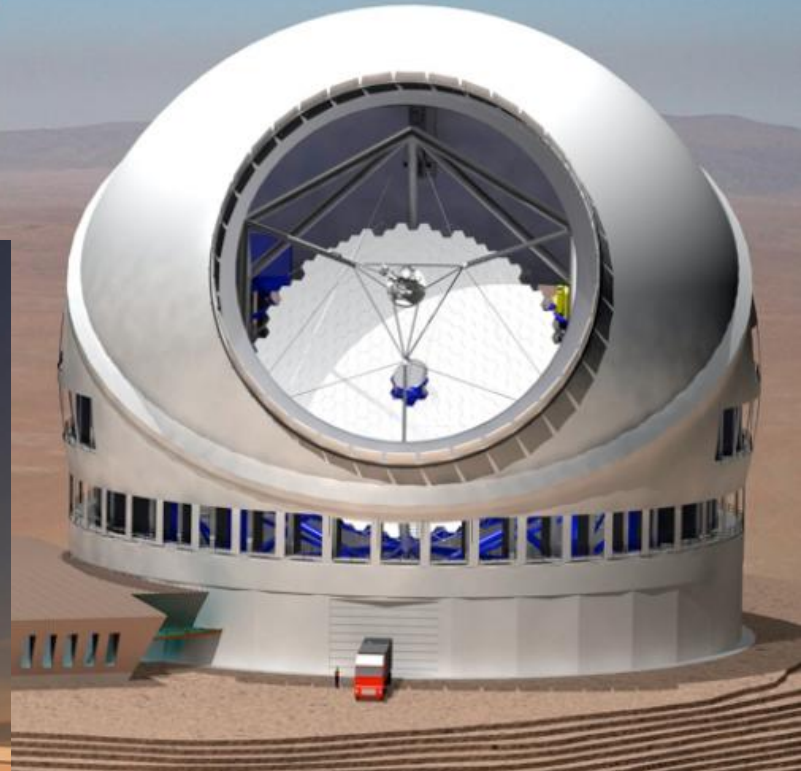
- ◆ Armazones (Chile) and MaunaKea (Hawaii) are selected as best sites.
- ◆ Site decision expected July 2009
- ◆ Schoeck et al. PASP, April, 2009



# Mauna Kea vs. Armazones

## TMT Armazones

- Best seeing
- Best weather
- 2700 m

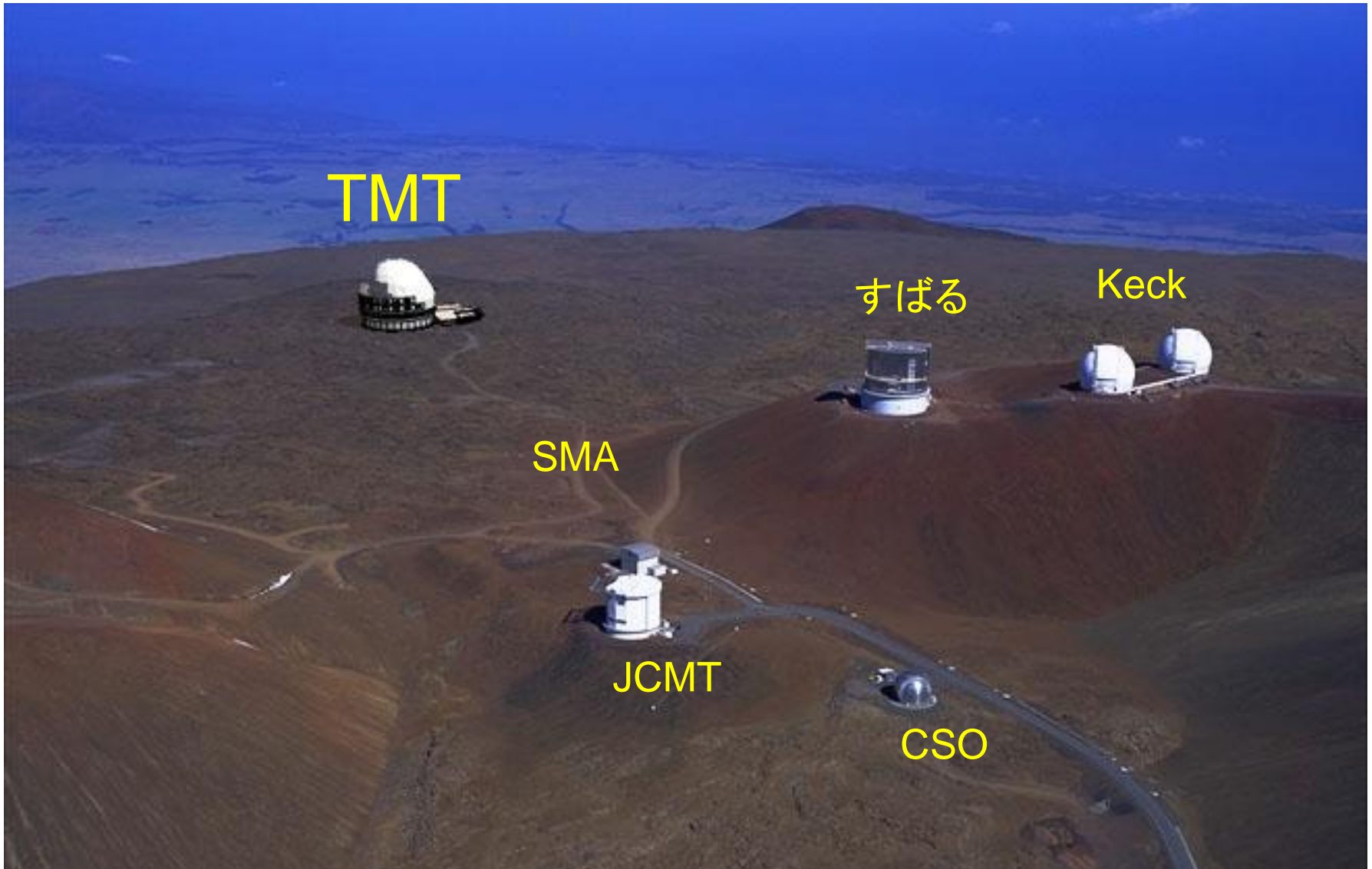


## TMT Mauna Kea

- Best high-altitude seeing
- 4200 m



# In the case of Mauna Kea





◆ ELT準備室開室！ on April 2009

# Current activities

---

- ◆ TMT has been authorized as one of two future large projects (cf. SPICA) by Japanese community
- ◆ Agreement between TMT and NAOJ
- ◆ Goals & Contributions
  - ◆ Equal partner (25 %)
  - ◆ Operations
  - ◆ M1 segments: Glas Blanck: OK (OHARA)
  - ◆ M1 segments: Polishing: R&D phase
  - ◆ Instrumentation: IRIS & WFOS, 2<sup>nd</sup> instruments
  - ◆ Infrastructure
  - ◆ Others (e.g., Adaptive M2, Data archive)

## ◆ 主鏡研削(+研磨)

- 超精密大型研削盤 (ナガセインテグレックス社製)
- 他国内大手光学メーカー：研磨

2008-2009年

TMT用ブランク材で試験研削・技術実証

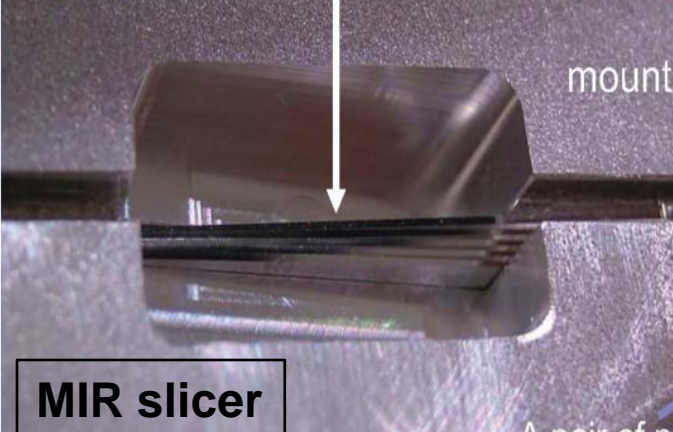


- ◆ IRIS: Imager Design & Science. Promotion is still on going.
- ◆ WFOS: Possibilities to join the team (e.g., optics)
- ◆ Four 2<sup>nd</sup> Instruments design works are on going:
  - ◆ Optical High Dispersion Spectrograph (W.Aoki+)  
R=60,000 w/ 0.2" slit, Image slicer, etc. ← HROS
  - ◆ Mid-IR Low-resolution Spectrometer (Y.Okamoto+)  
R=several 100~1000, additional option of MIREs
  - ◆ NIR High Dispersion Spectrograph (N.Kobayashi+)  
R~100,000 w/ Immersion Gr. (ZnSe & Si) ← NIREs
  - ◆ NIR Multi IFU spectrograph with MOAO (M.Akiyama+)  
R~3000, FOV=4~15', >20 objects ← IRMOS

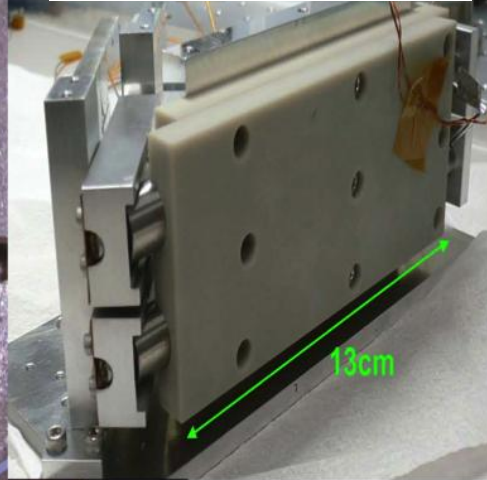
# Current Activities: Instrumentation



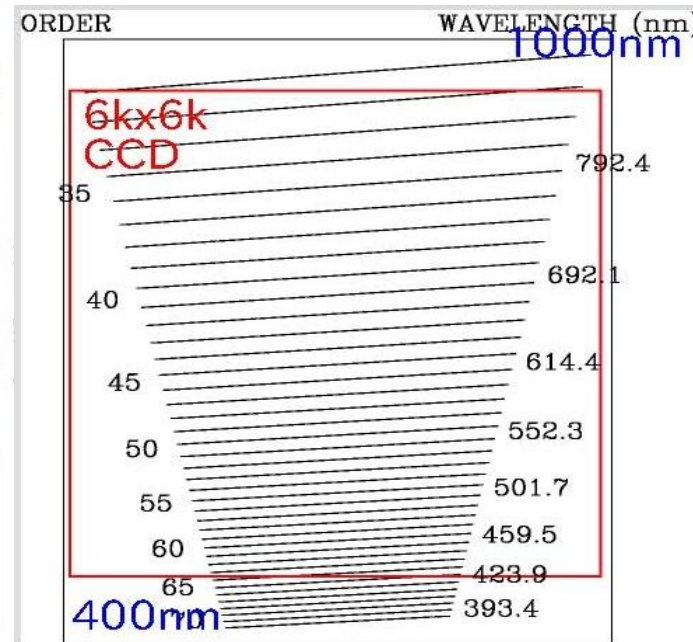
Mirrors rearranged to have different tilt angles ( $3^\circ$ ).



MIR cold chopper

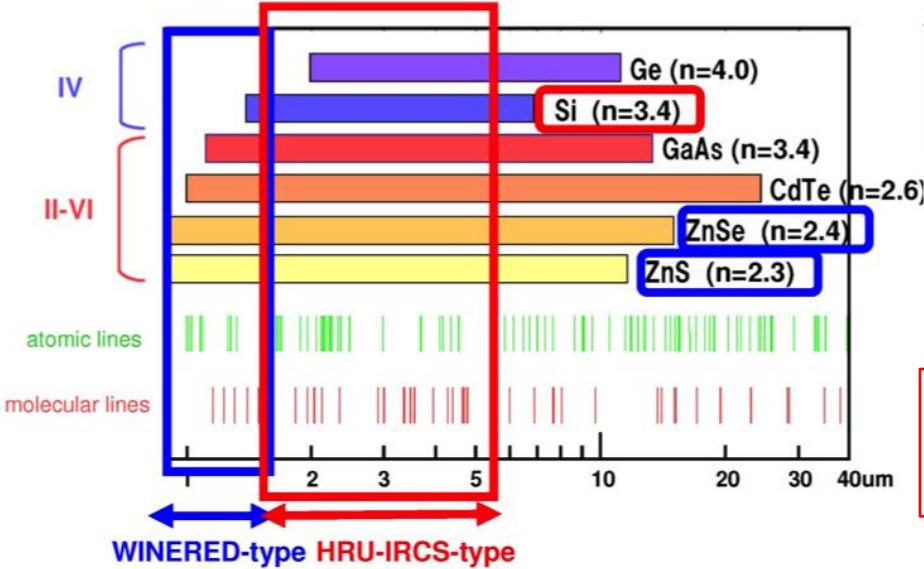


Opt HDS: Echelle format

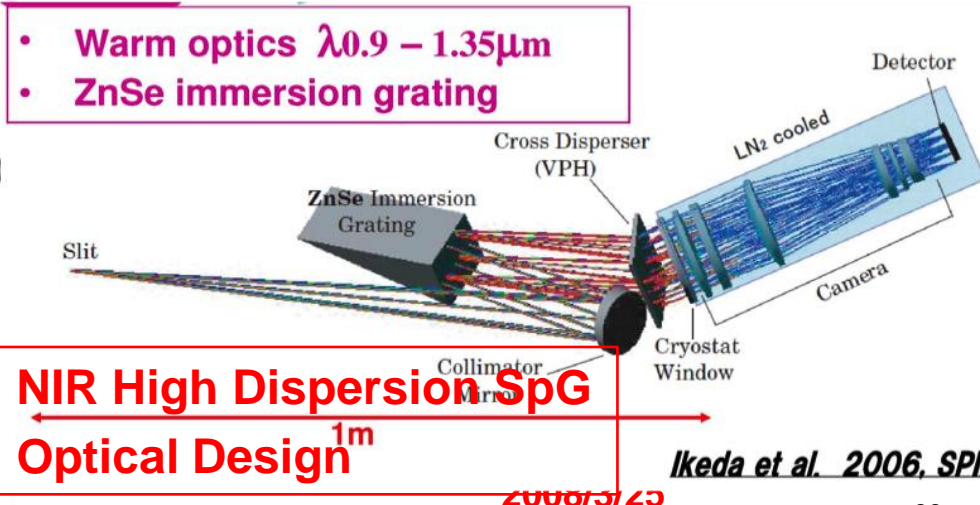


MIR slicer

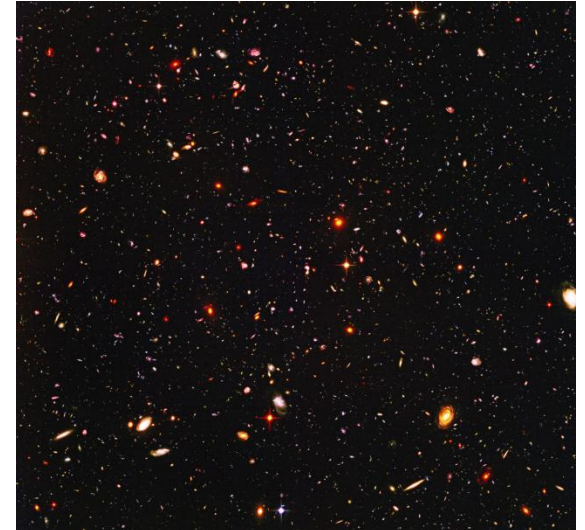
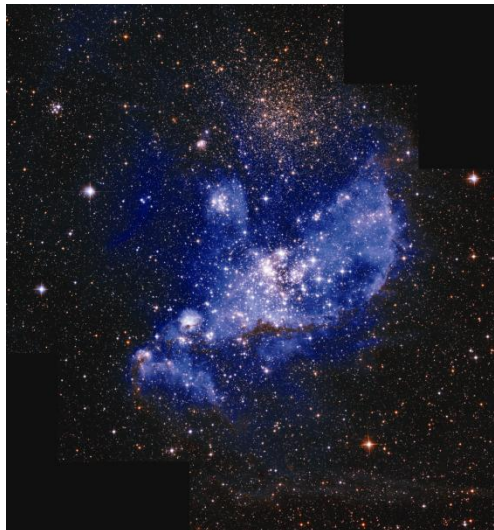
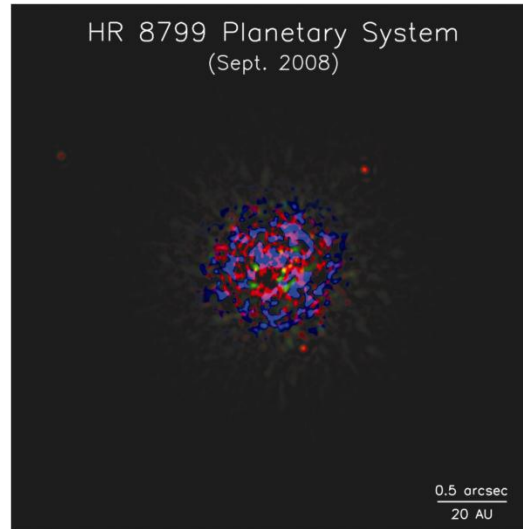
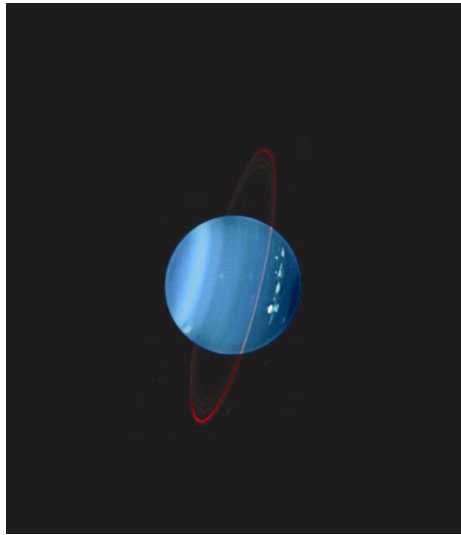
## 5. 要素開発(イメージングレーティング) Material Candidates for NIR Immersion



- Warm optics  $\lambda 0.9 - 1.35\mu\text{m}$
- ZnSe immersion grating







# Expand current frontiers — deeper, finer, and much more —

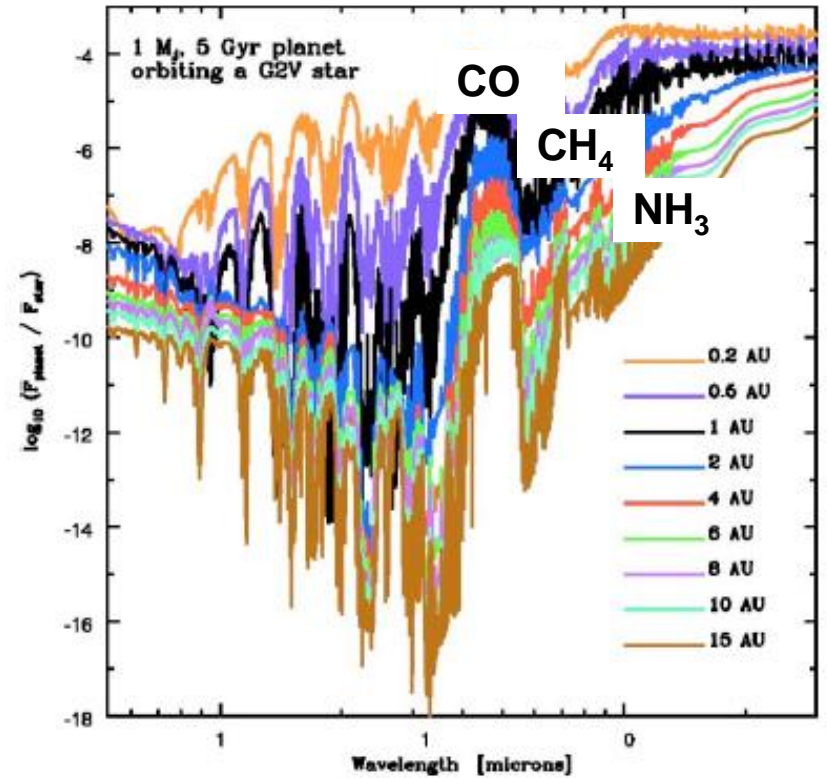
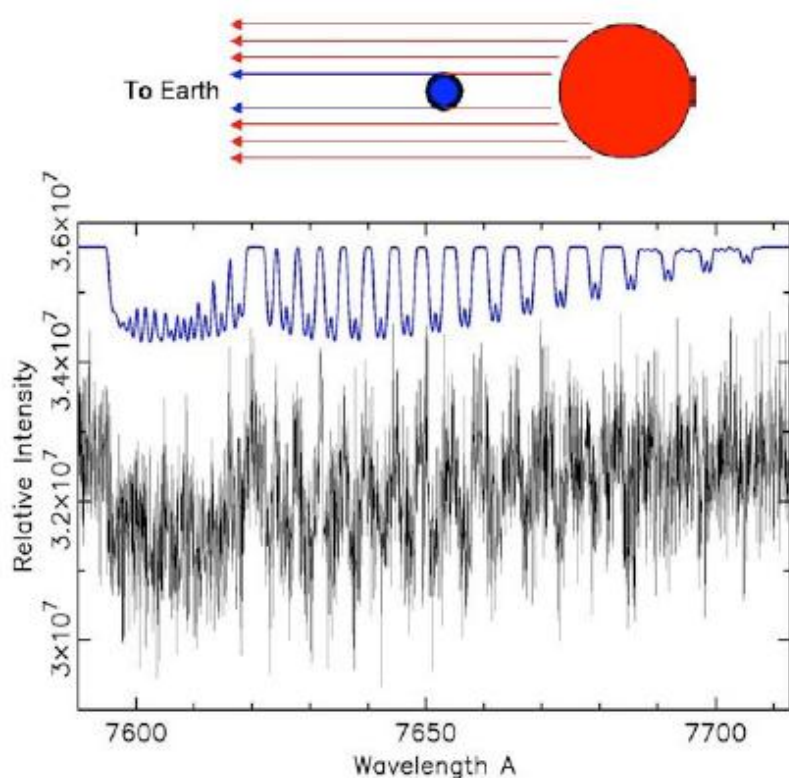
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- ◆ **Direct imaging of exoplanets:**  
separation  $0.2\text{arcsec} \rightarrow 0.02$ , contrast  $10^{-5} \rightarrow 10^{-8}$
- ◆ **Search for metal poor stars:**  
Galactic halo  $\rightarrow$  local group
- ◆ **Star formation history of nearby galaxies:**  
Red giants  $\rightarrow$  MS, 5mag fainter
- ◆ **Distant SNe:**  
 $z=1.5 \rightarrow z=2-4$
- ◆ **Kinematics and chemical structure of galaxies:**  
 $z=2,3 \rightarrow z=6$
- ◆ **Chemical evolution, IGM metallicity:**  
 $10^{-2} \rightarrow 2 \times 10^{-4} Z_{\odot}$  accuracy
- ◆ **Co-evolution of BH and galaxy:**  
 $20 \rightarrow 100\text{Mpc}$  or  $M_{\text{BH}} = 10^7 \rightarrow 10^6 M_{\odot}$

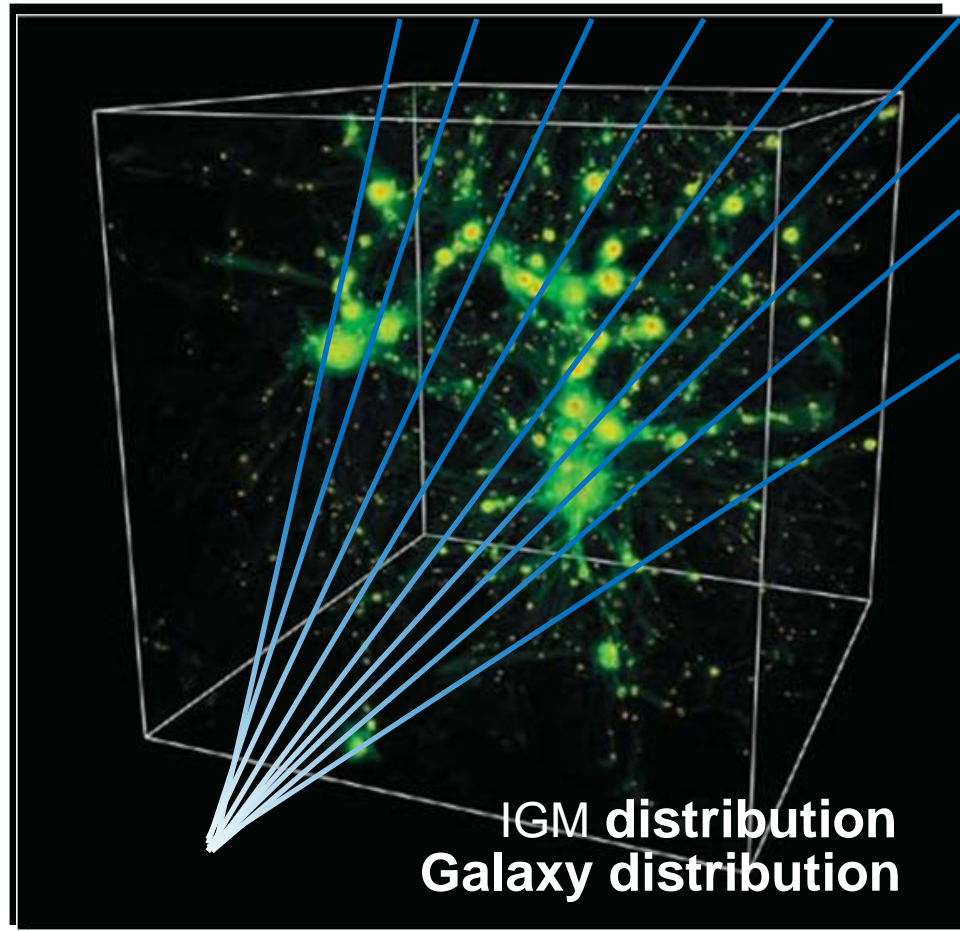
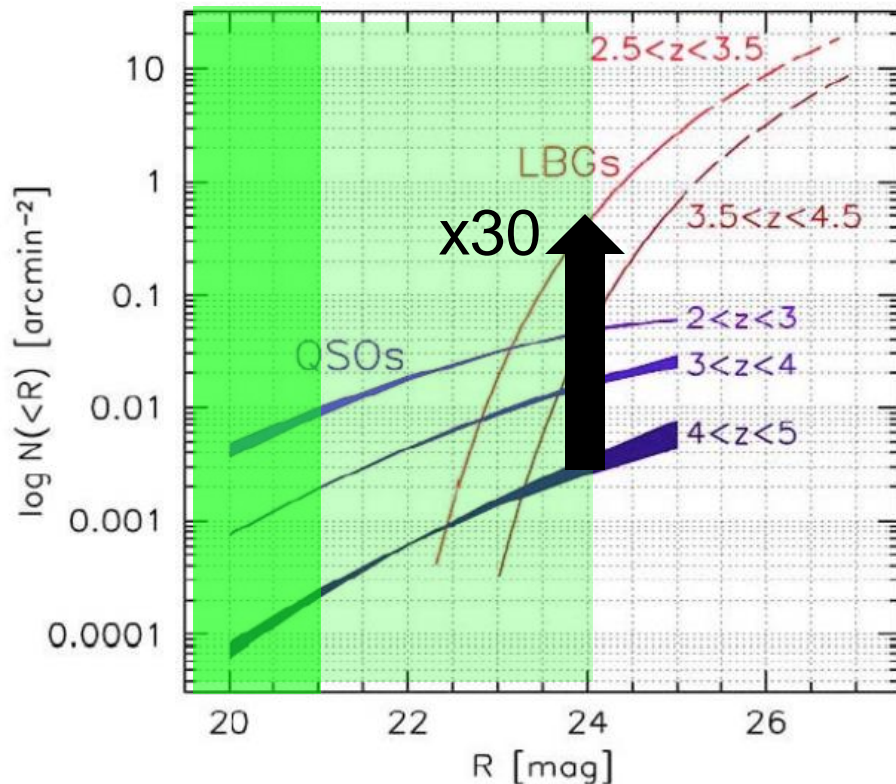
- ◆ Structure and composition of atmosphere, weather, volcanic activity, crustal activity in the solar system.
- ◆ Detection of organic molecules of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_3$  in exoplanets.
- ◆ IMF dependence of mass and environment by MIR obs. for young stars in dense molecular clouds.
- ◆ Direct observation for the shape of protostar core and inflow/outflow from PP-disk.
- ◆ Measurement of stellar orbits around the BH in Galactic center.
- ◆ 3D mapping of IGM evolution.
- ◆ The first star/galaxy/QSO.
- ◆ Redshift drift/ time evolution of physical constants.
- ◆ Miscellaneous

# Planetary atmosphere

- ◆ Absorptions due to molecules in the transiting planetary atmosphere are superimposed on the spectrum of the host star.
- ◆ 3hrs integ. (snr=30000, 6km/s) of TMT/HROS for O<sub>2</sub> of Mstar
- ◆ MIR high. res. Spec. for organic hydrocarbon molecules



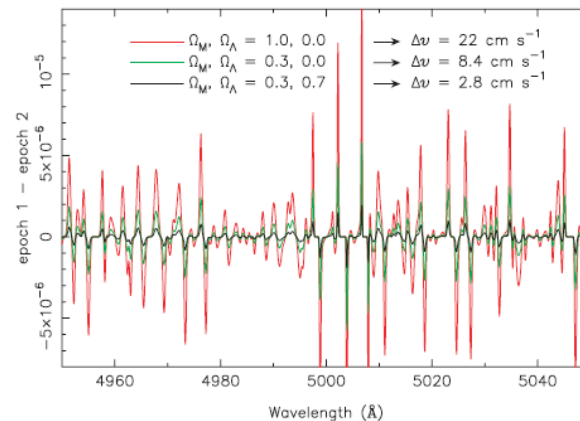
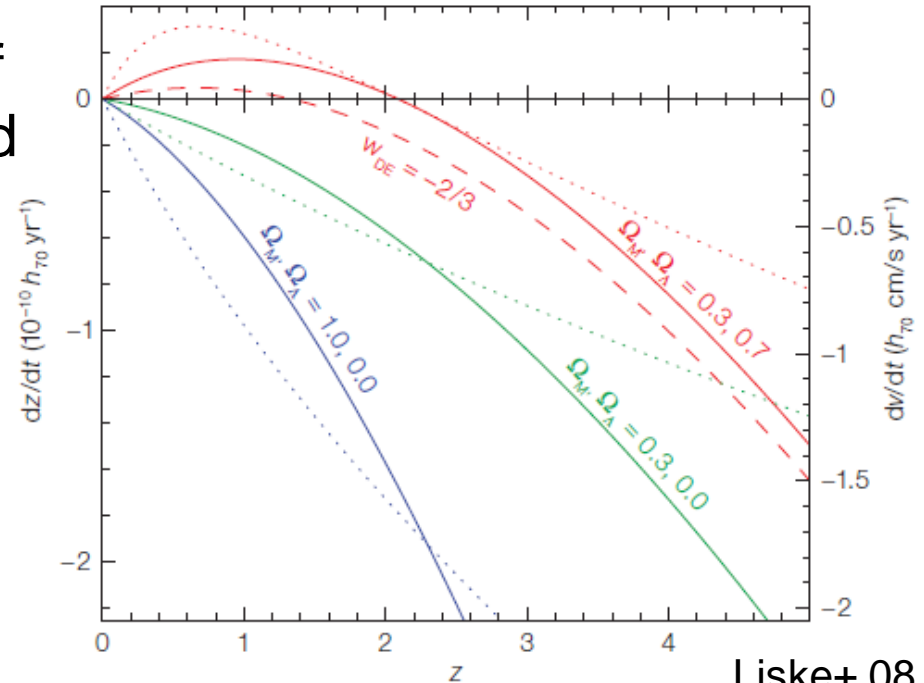
- ◆ TMT R=10,000 mode: lim.mag.=24mag
- ◆ Not QSO but Galaxies are dominant in number density (2/arcmin<sup>2</sup>)
- ◆ Space correlation <300kpc scale
- ◆ 3Dmap of HI • metal • star • DM

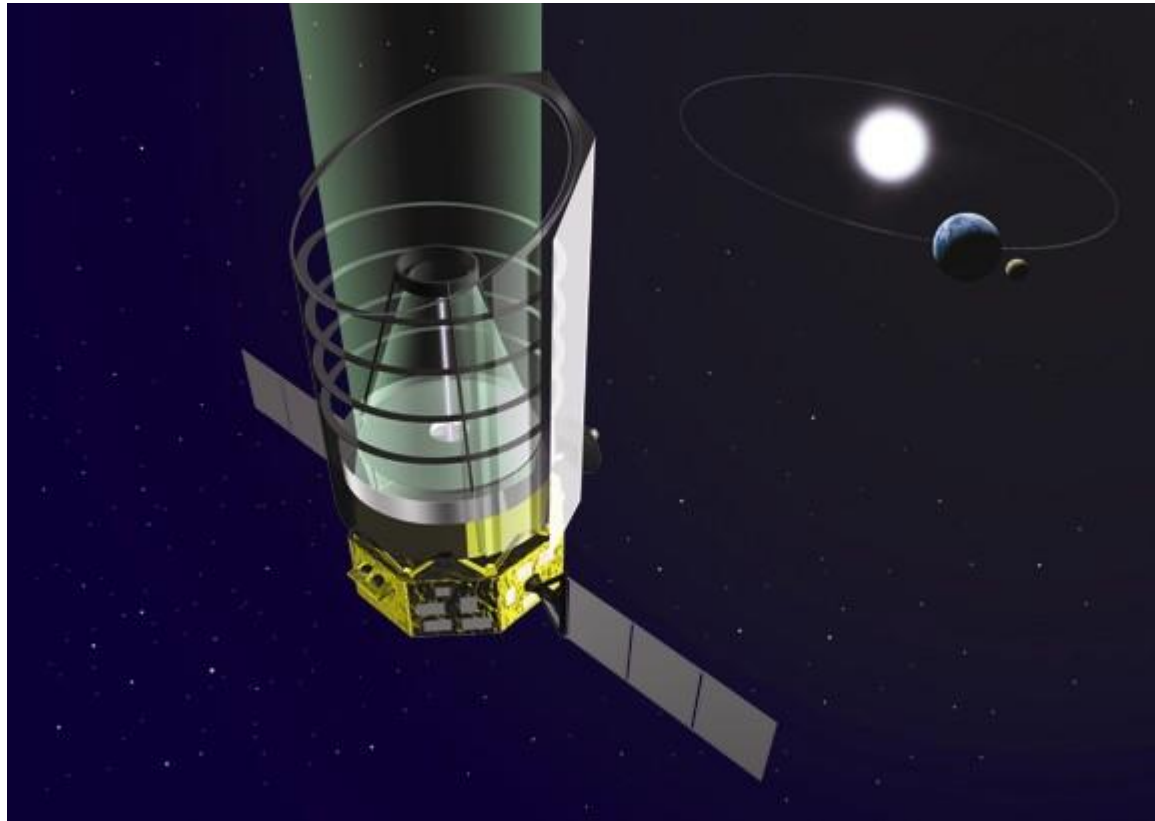


- Acceleration / Deceleration of the universe causes observed redshift as a function of time.

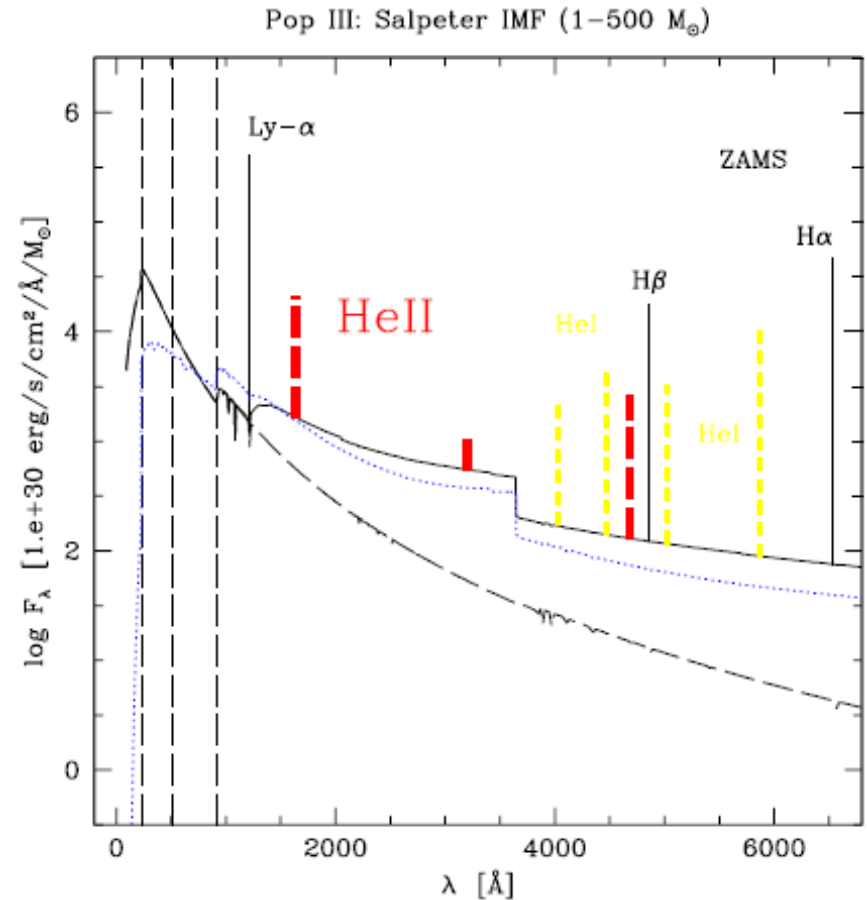
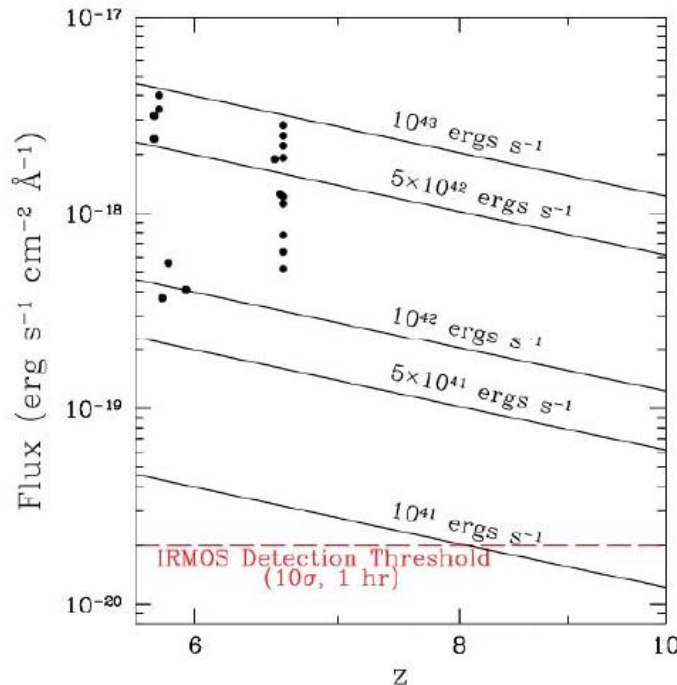
$$\dot{z} = (1+z)H_0 - H(z)$$

- 6cm/s per 10yrs @z=4
- High S/N and R obs. for ~20 Ly $\alpha$  forests with 4000hrs of TMT over 20yrs
- Direct and model-independent measure of the expansion history.





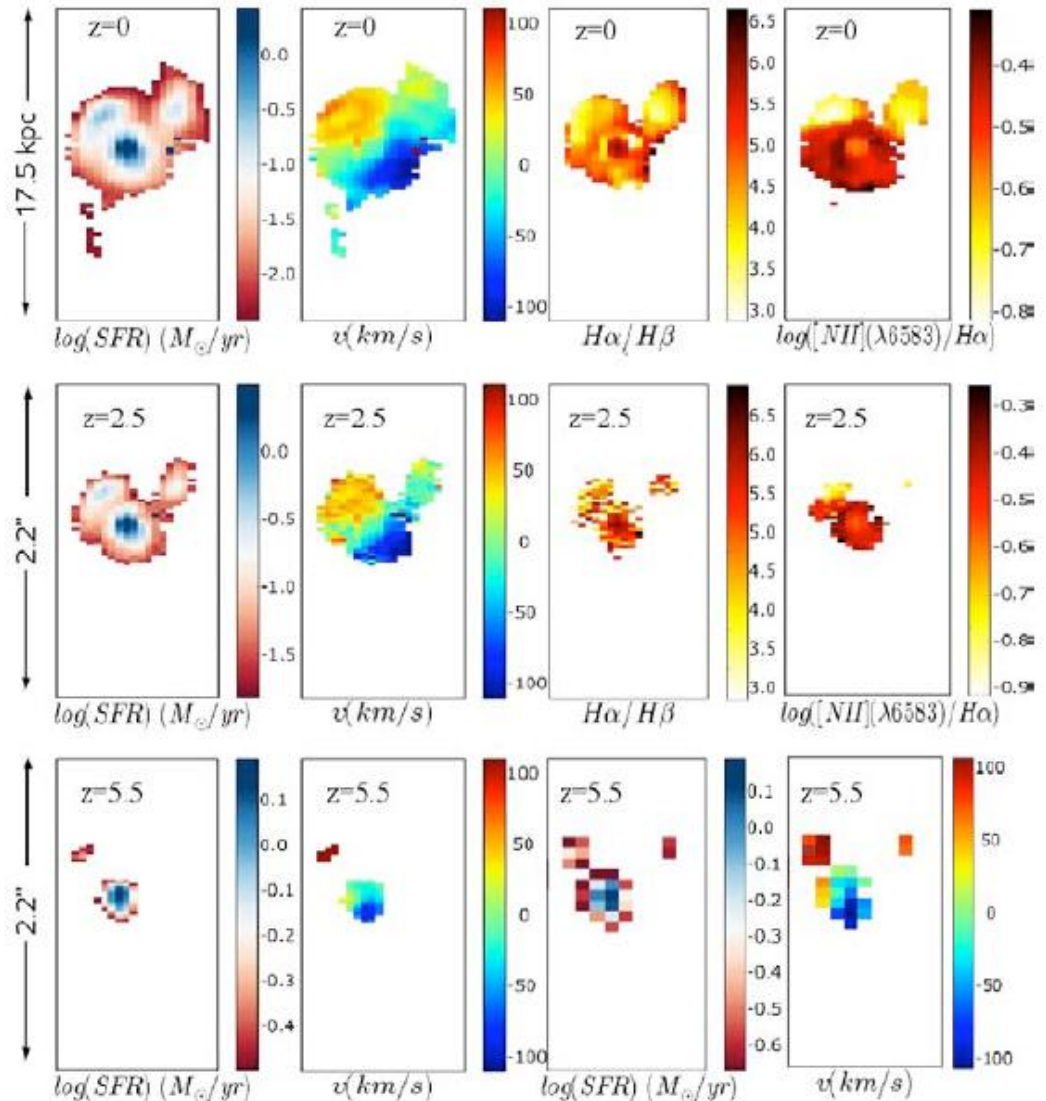
- ◆ HeII 1640A is a characteristic signature of popIII.
- ◆ Tiny (<30mas) & faint sources
- ◆ TMT can detect HeII at  $z < 14$ .
- ◆ JWST: detection of sources
- ◆ SPICA:  $H\alpha$ ,  $H_2$  detection





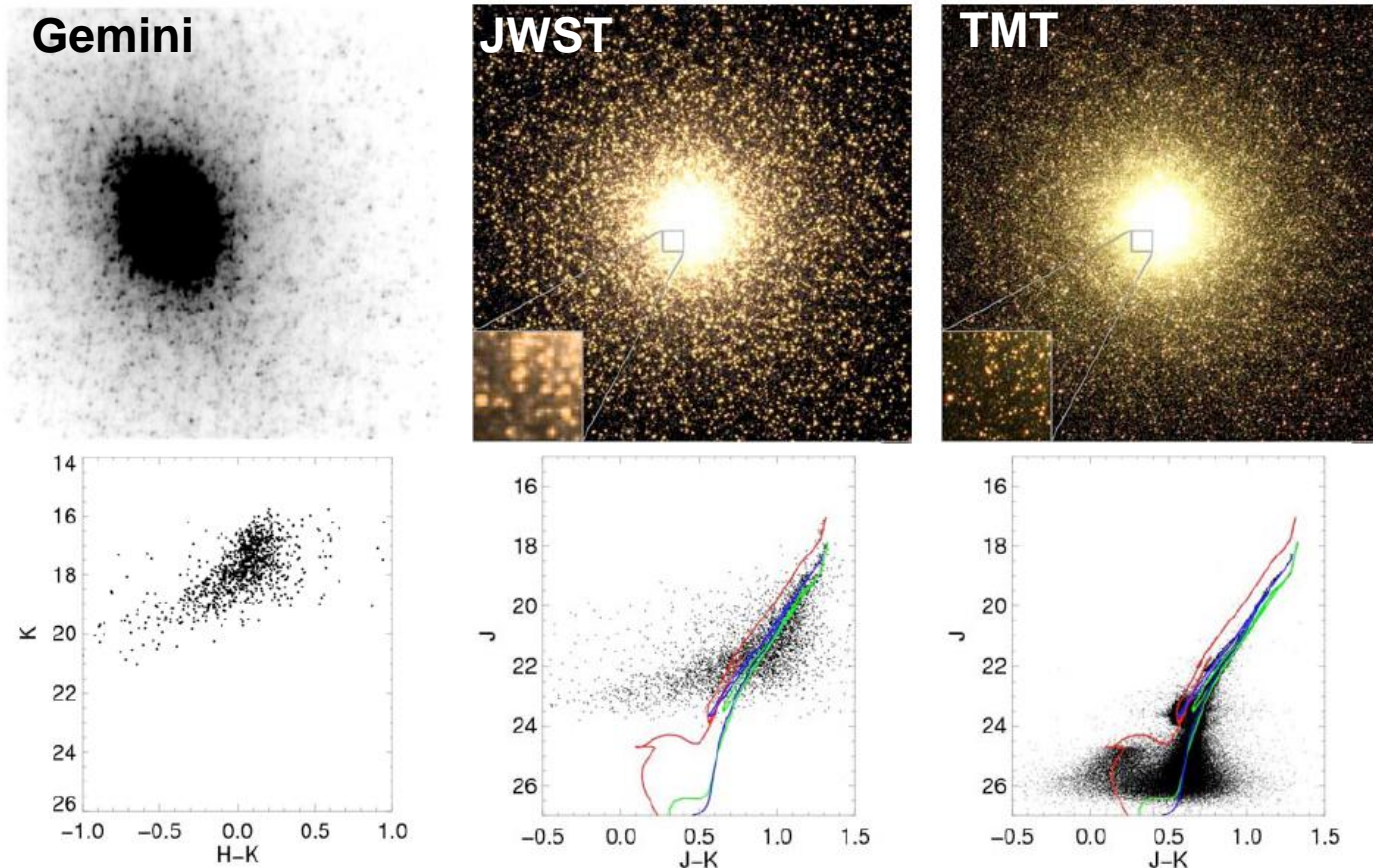
# Mapping of kinematic/chemical evolutions

- 2D mapping of SFR, velocity, extinction, and metallicity.
- TMT will gain 10-100 in sensitivity and >3-5 in angular resolution over current facilities.
- Understand the Internal dynamics and complex baryonic processes within a DM halo.
- SPICA: dust, obscured AGN @  $z < 3$
- ALMA: molecular gas



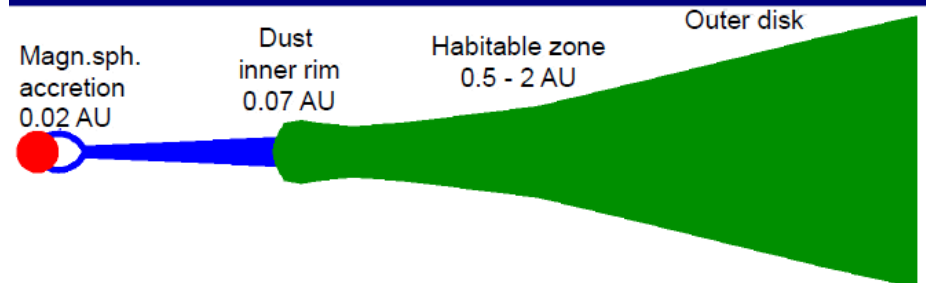
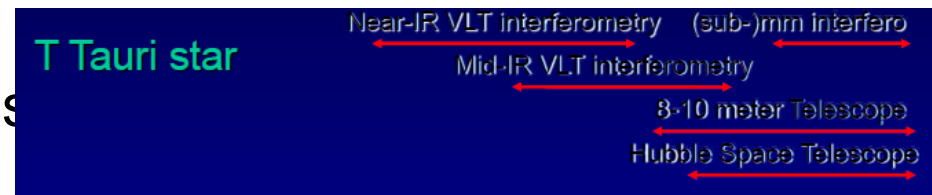
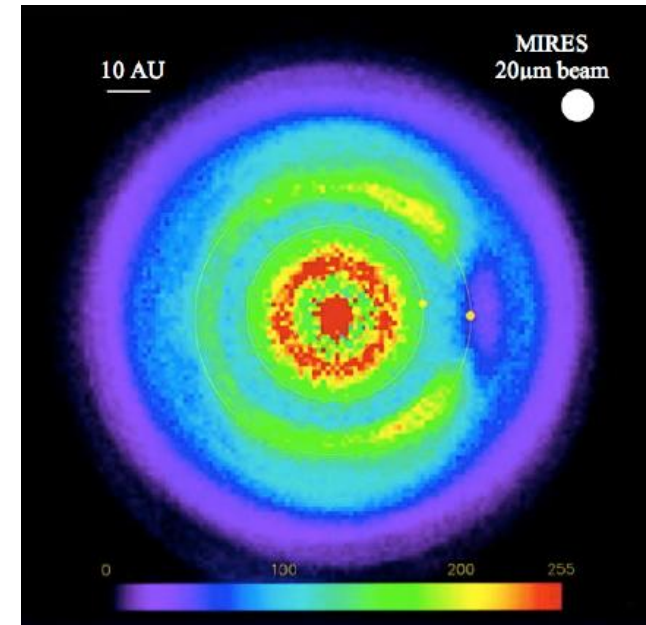
# SFH of nearby galaxies

- ◆ Deep CMD for nearby galaxies can be drawn even in crowded regions. In the case of M32, TMT will reach to the MS turnoff.
- ◆ TMT R~4000 spec. for RGB stars will constrain SFH.
- ◆ SPICA: dust distribution, feedback from activity, merging



# Protoplanetary disk

- ◆ TMT MIR R~100000 spec. for protostellar cores to reveal structure and kinematics of infalling envelopes /jets/winds.
- ◆ H<sub>2</sub>O, CO as diagnostics to map T/ρ/v at <1AU
- ◆ MIRES will be able to image protoplanetary disks at <1au
- ◆ SPICA: H<sub>2</sub> flux, H<sub>2</sub>O ice
- ◆ ALMA: outer molecular clouds



# 光天連シンポのお知らせ

## ◆光天連シンポ

「30m地上超大型望遠鏡TMTによる  
天文学の新展開」

◆2009年10月27, 28日

◆国立天文台・三鷹

◆サイエンスケース、SPICA/ALMAとのsynergy

◆みなさまのご参加お待ちしております！

# Summary

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- ◆ 30m aperture, Filled segmented primary.
- ◆ High sensitivity, High angular/spectral resolution.
- ◆ Broad science cases: expand current frontiers & new frontiers.
- ◆ 2018 FL: Many exciting synergies w/SPICA.

[www.tmt.org](http://www.tmt.org)

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