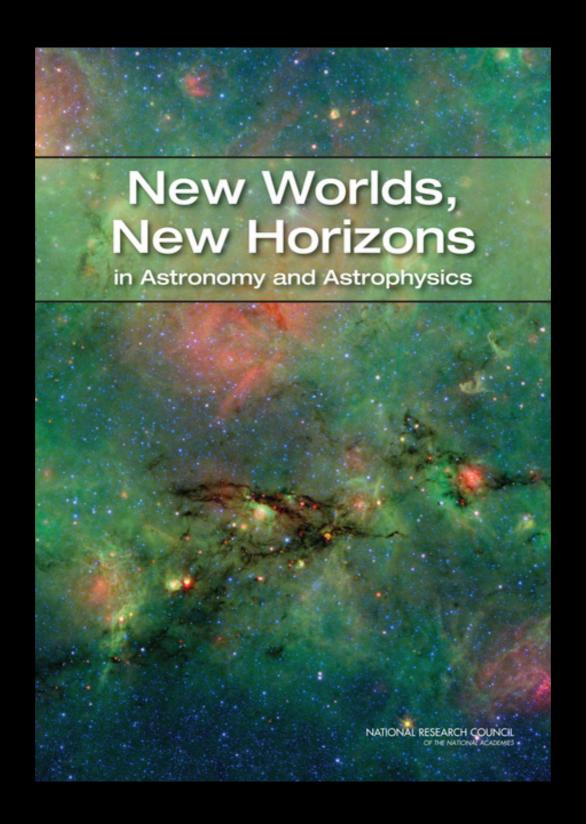


THE BOOK THAT LAUNCHED A THOUSAND WHITE PAPERS



THE LUVOIR TEAM

International Ex-Officio Non-Voting Members

Science



Martin Barstow Leicester



Lars Buchhave Copenhagen



Nicholas Cowan McGill



Marc Ferrari LAM



Ana Gomez de Castro Madrid



Berne



Max Planck



ESA



Osaka

Ex-Officio Non-Voting Members



Shawn Domagal-Goldman NASA GSFC



Mario Perez NASA HQ



Michael Garcia NASA HQ



NASA GSFC



Erin Smith NASA GSFC

Study Office



Julie Crooke **GSFC**



Matt Bolcar GSFC



Jason Hylan GSFC



Avi Mandell GSFC



GSFC

Giada Arney



Geronimo Villanueva



Tyler Groff

GSFC



Roser Juanola Parramon



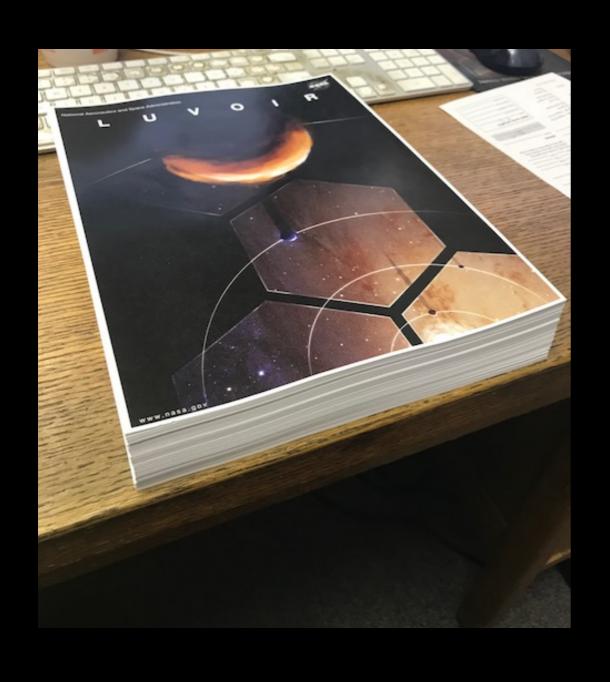
Ravi Kopparappu

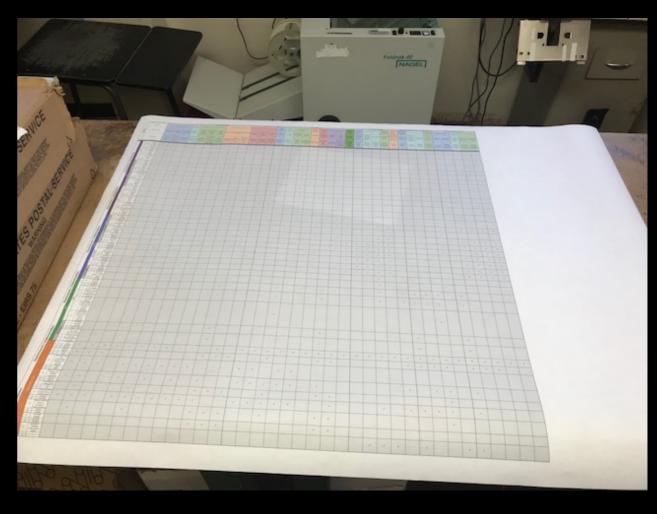


Eric Lopez GSFC

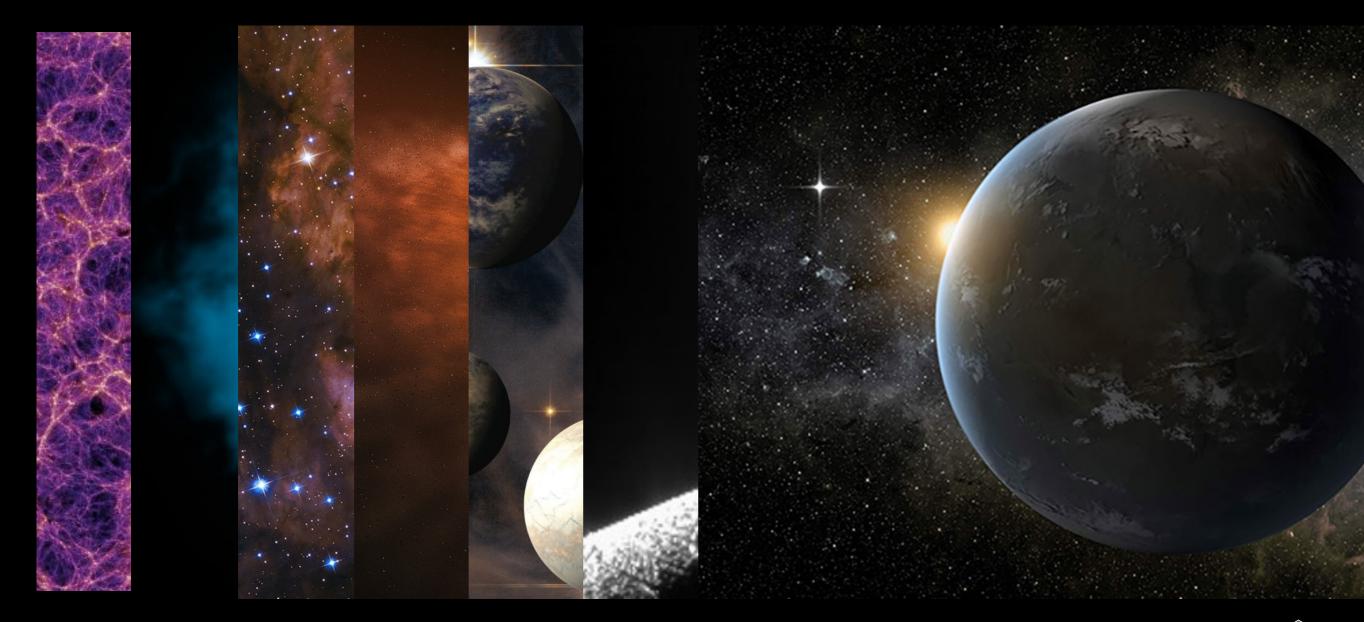


WE'RE HALFWAY DONE





THE STORY OF LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE





The most effective way to do it, is to do it.

-AMELIA EARHART



LUVOIR

- It's Large.
- It's Powerful.
- It's Serviceable.
- It's Open.

LUVOIR

- It's Large.
- It's Powerful.
- It's Serviceable.
- It's Open.

HISTORICAL POINT

NO MATTER
WHAT YOU COME
UP WITH, LYMAN
SPITZER ALREADY
THOUGHT OF IT

III. Astronomical Research with a Large Reflecting Telescope

The ultimate objective in the instrumentation of an astronomical satellite would be the provision of a large reflecting telescope, equipped with the various measuring devices necessary for different phases of astronomical research. Telescopes on earth have already reached the limit imposed by the irregular fluctuations in atmospheric refraction, giving rise to "bad seeing". It is doubtful whether a telescope larger than 200 inches would offer any appreciable advantage over the 200 inch instrument. Moreover, problems of flexure become very serious in mounting so large an instrument. Both of these limitations disappear in a satellite observatory, and the only limitations on size seem to be the practical ones associated with sending the equipment aloft.

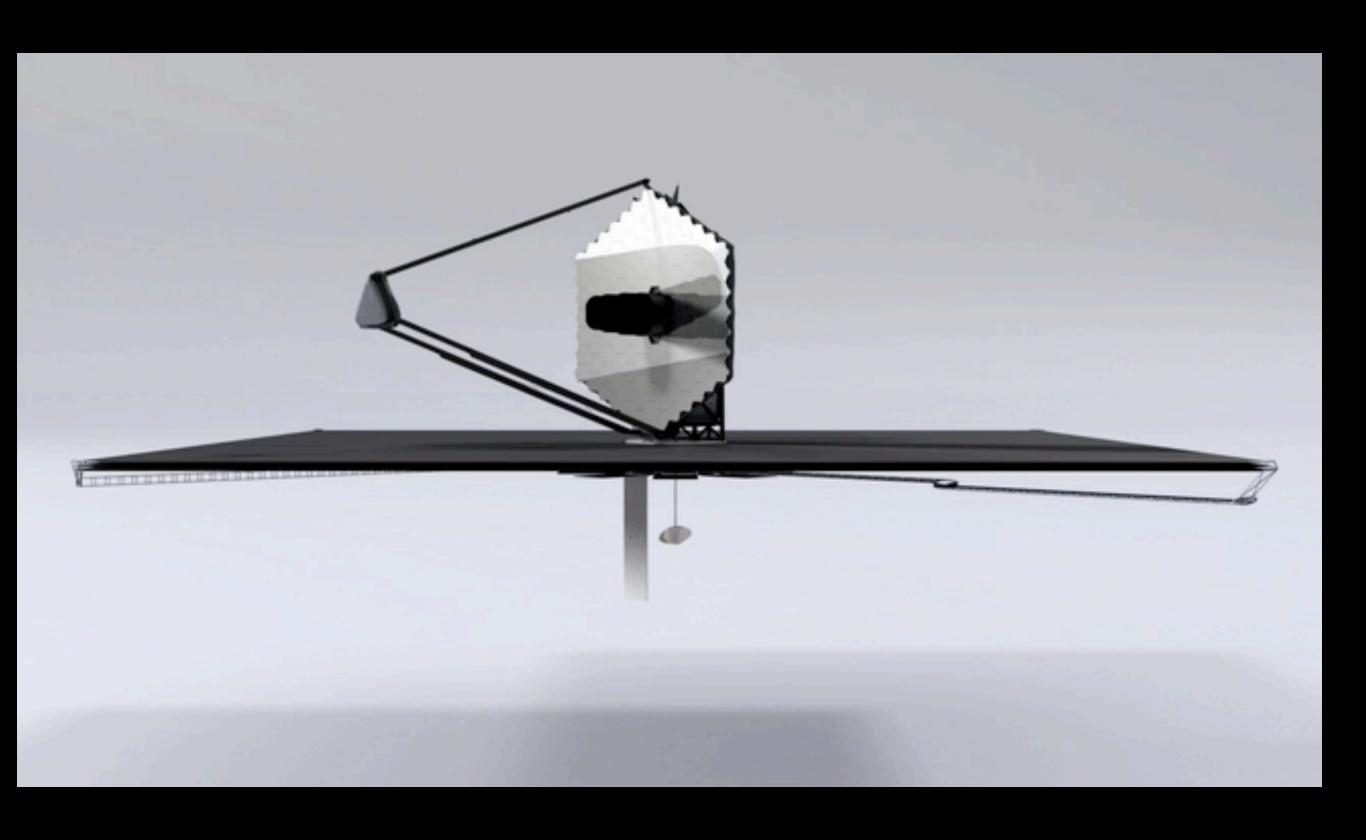
While a large reflecting satellite telescope (possibly 200 to 600 inches in diameter) is some years in the future, it is of interest to explore the possibilities of such an instrument. It would in the first place always have the same resolving power, undisturbed by the terrestrial atmosphere. If the figuring of the mirror could be sufficiently accurate, its resolving power would be enormous, and would make it possible to separate two objects only .01" of arc apart (for a mirror 450 inches in diameter); an object on Mars a mile in radius could be clearly recorded at closest opposition while on the moon an object 50 feet across could be detected with visible radiation. This is at least ten times better than the typical performance of the best terrestrial telescopes. Moreover, in ultra-violet light the theoretical resolving power would of course be considerably greater; ideally an object 10 feet across could be distinguished on the moon

IT'S LARGE

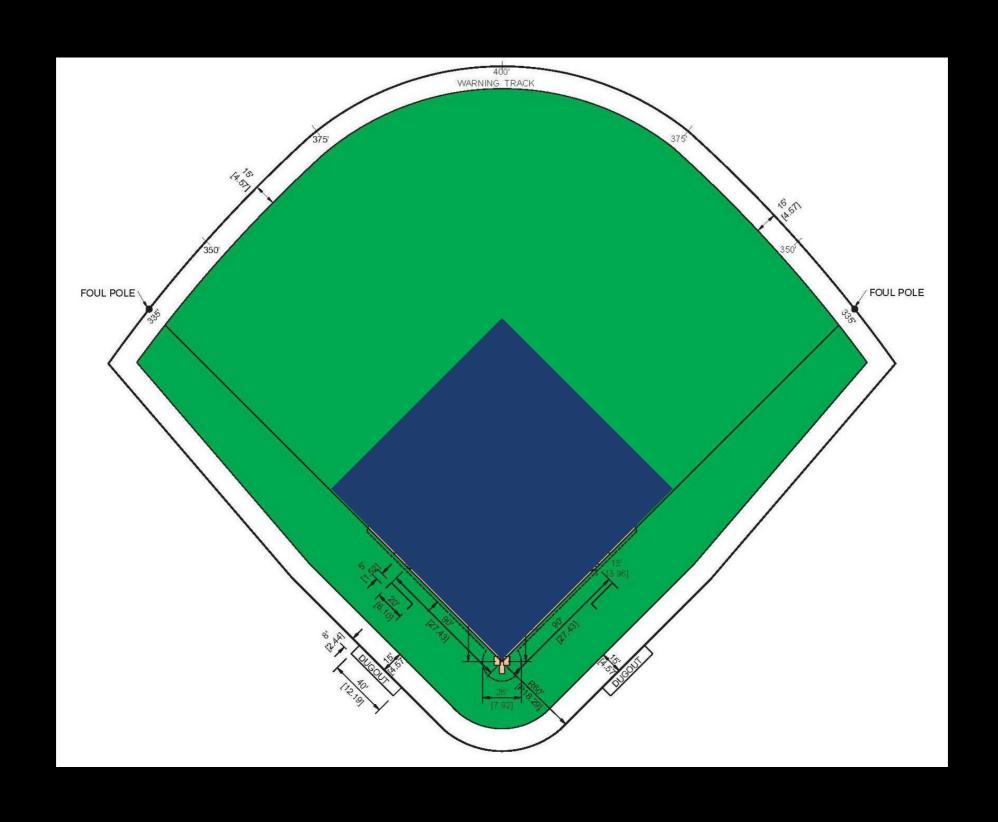


LUVOIR-A

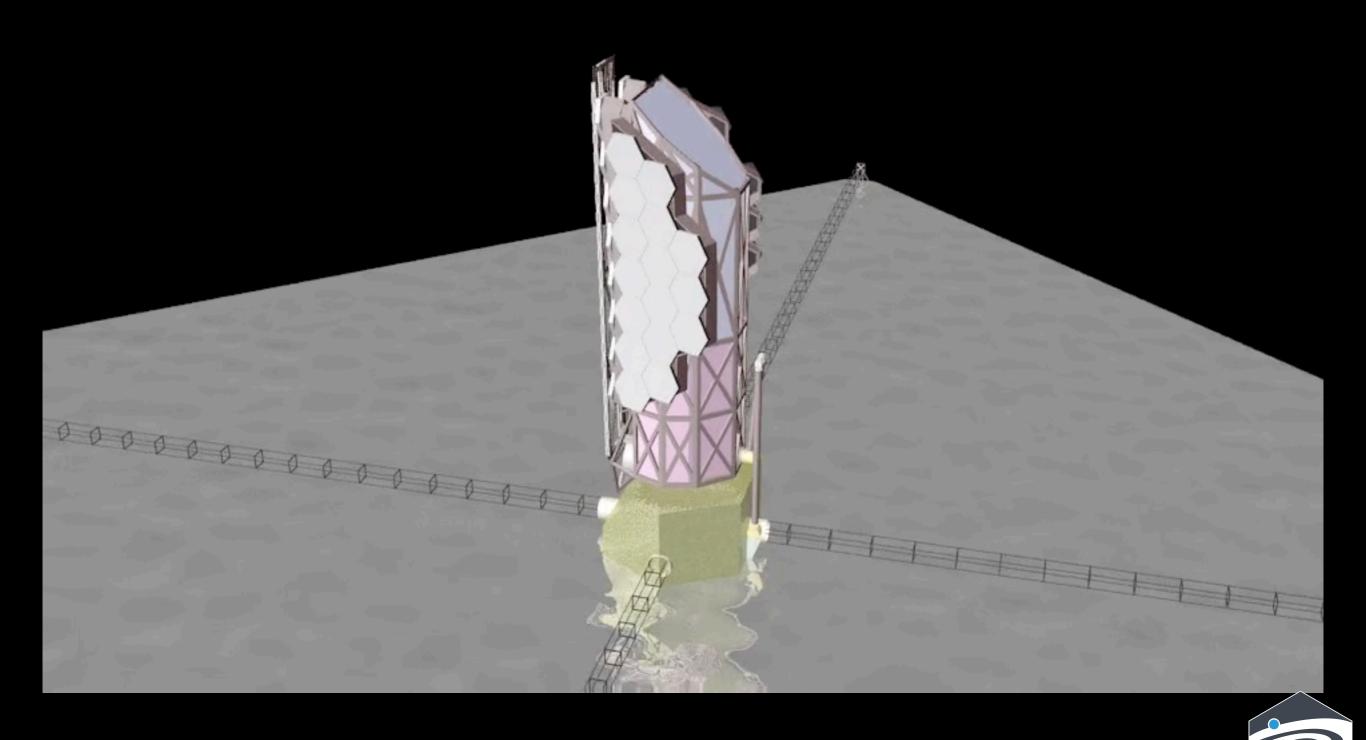
NO, REALLY. IT'S LARGE



THAT'S A BIG SUNSHIELD



LUVOIR-B ~8 METER OFF-AXIS



LUVOIR IN A NUTSHELL

- It's Large.
- It's Powerful.
- It's Serviceable.
- It's Open.



IT'S POWERFUL

- 4 instruments being studied for architecture A (15m)
 - ECLIPS: High contrast (10⁻¹⁰) NUV/VIS/NIR coronagraph with imaging and integral field spectroscopy
 - HDI: ~3 Gigapixel, Nyquist sampled simultaneous dual-channel (NUV/VIS, NIR) 2'x3' imager reaching V=31 (10 σ) in 1 hour. 2.75 mas/pix UV, 8.25 mas/pix NIR)
 - LUMOS: FUV/NUV FUV imager able to observe hundreds of objects simultaneously, reaching FUV mag=21 (10 σ) in <1 hour at R=30,000 and λ =1300Å
 - POLLUX: (European Instrument Study): High resolution (R~120,000) UV spectropolarimiter

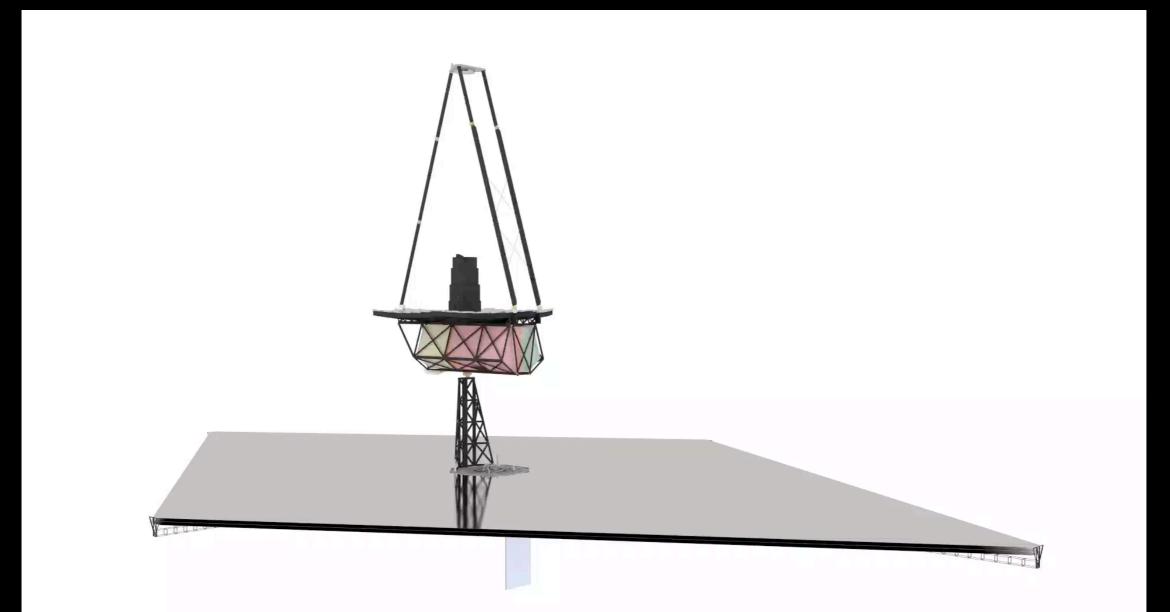
LUVOIR IN A NUTSHELL

- It's Large.
- It's Powerful.
- It's Serviceable.
- It's Open.



IT'S SERVICEABLE

 Observatory designed from the beginning to have swappable instruments and some telescope components





LUVOIR IN A NUTSHELL

- It's Large.
- It's Powerful.
- It's Serviceable.
- It's Open.

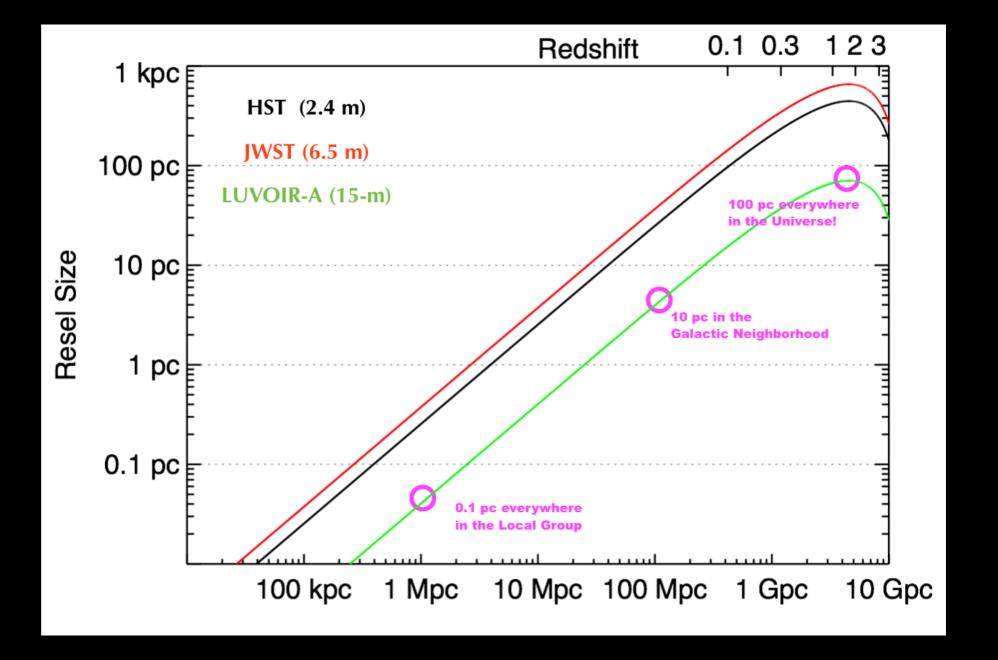


IT'S OPEN

 LUVOIR will be a Guest Observer driven facility analogous to NASA's Great Observatories



BUT WHY?





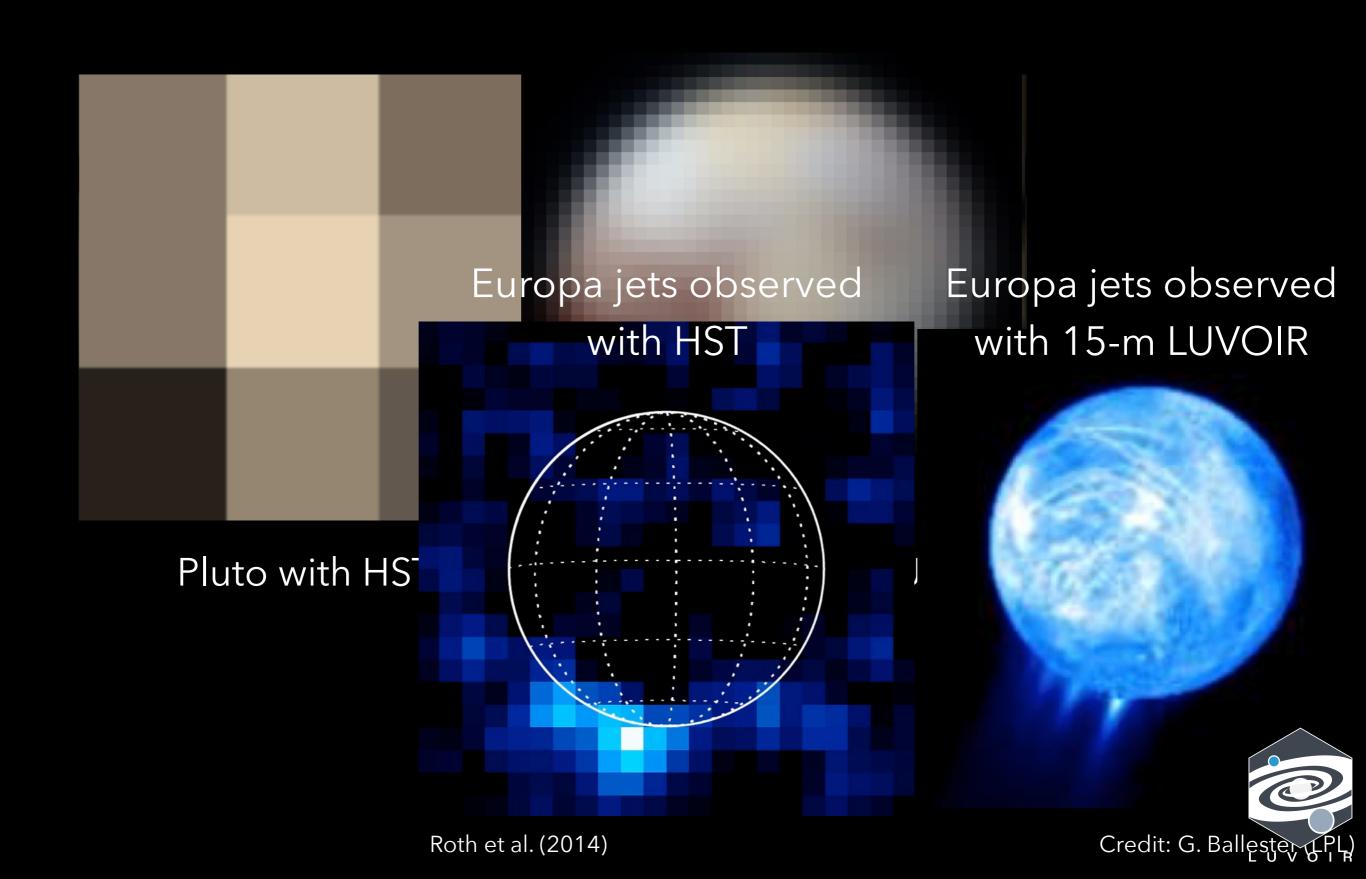
SIGNATURE SCIENCE



THE SOLAR SYSTEM



REMOTE SENSING IN OUR BACK YARD



REMOTE SENSING IN OUR BACK YARD



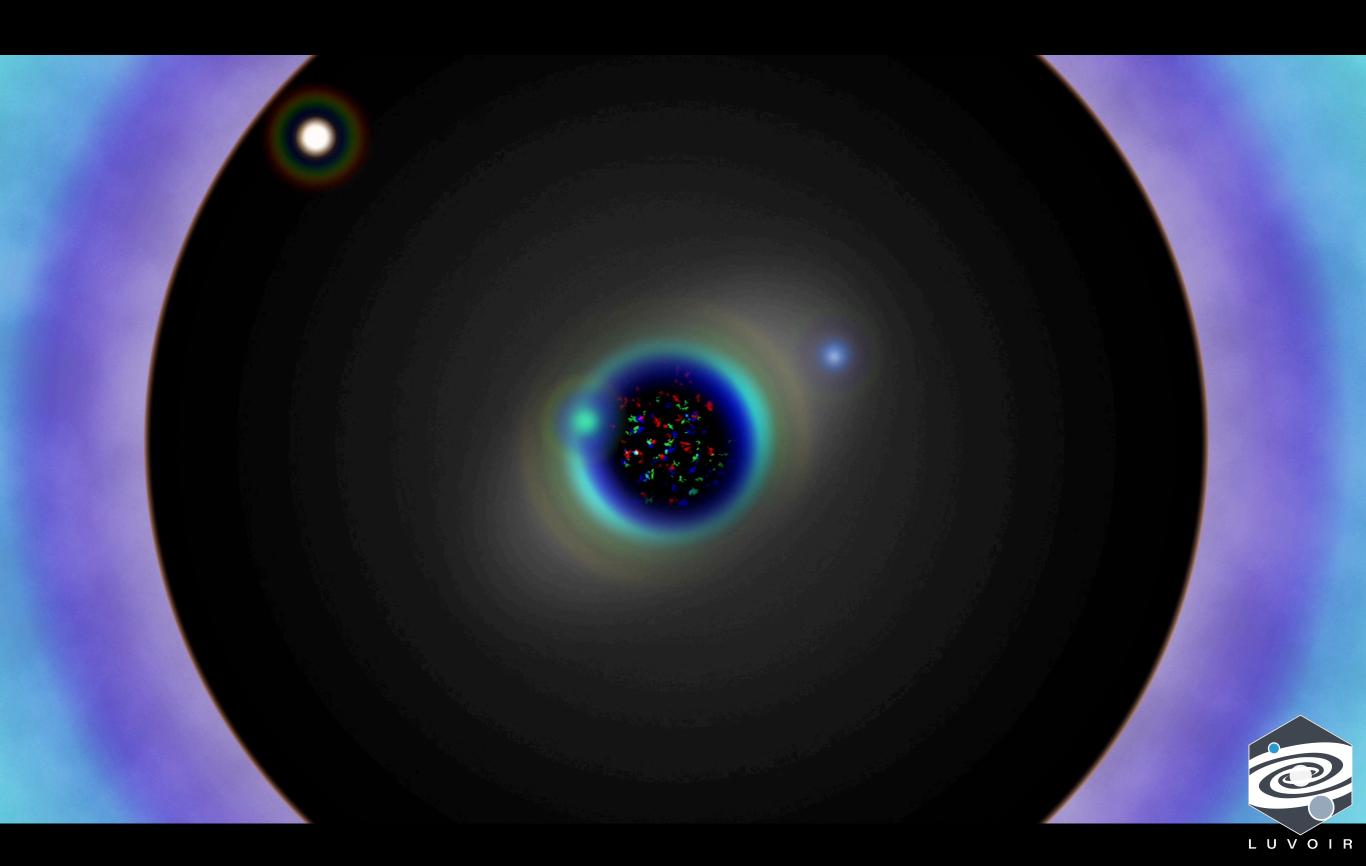
EXTRASOLAR PLANETS



EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED



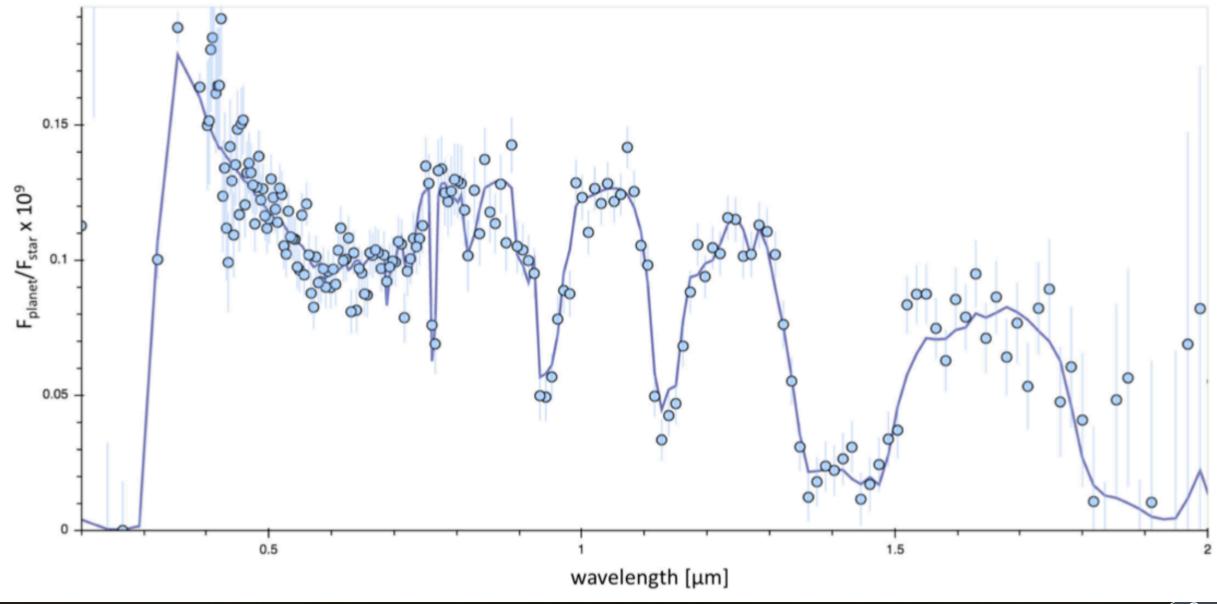
THE PALE BLUE DOT



THE LIVING AND CHANGING BLUE DOT

Rayleigh scattering

Earth twin at 5 pc with LUVOIR-A, 50 hours per coronagraphic bandpass



0.4 microns

2.4 microns



TWO EXTREMES

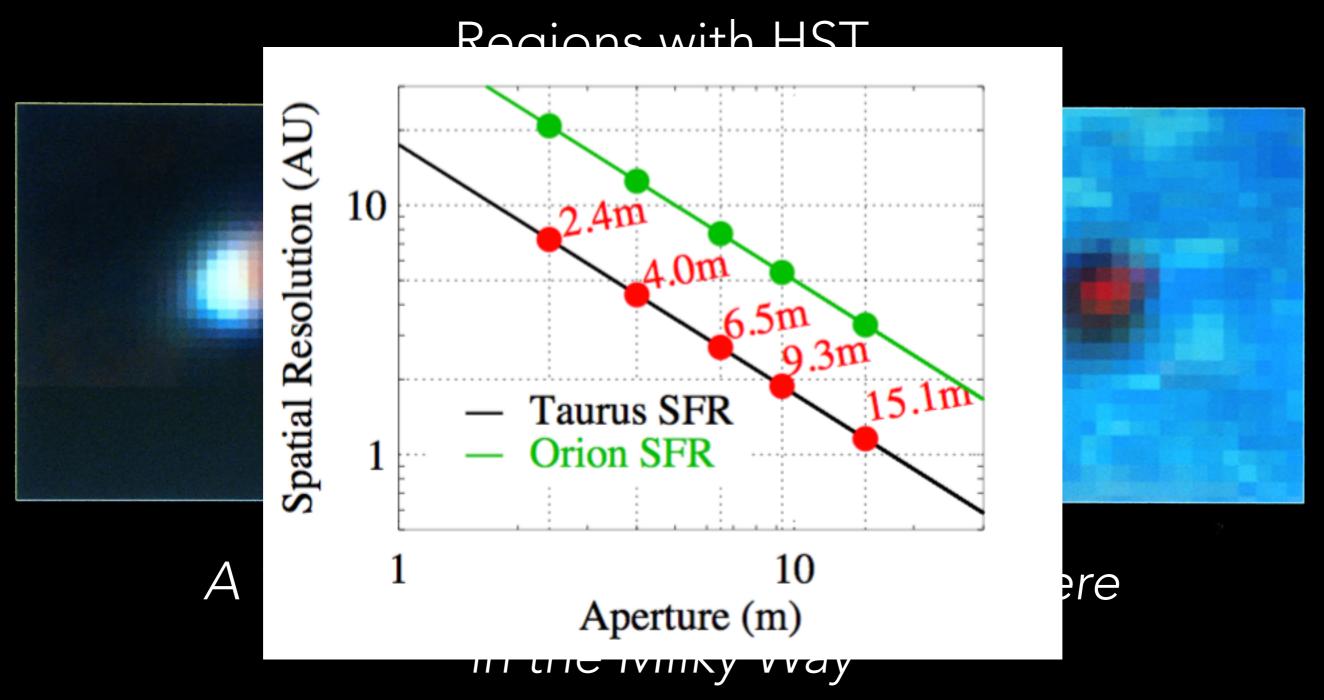


Either case demands a large survey

STARS & STAR FORMATION

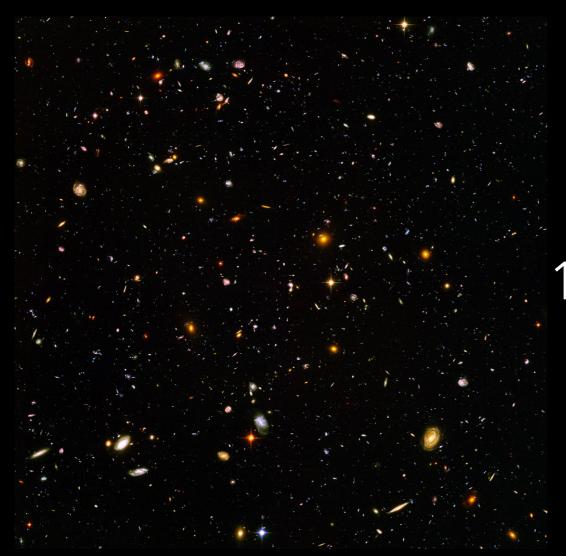
FROM NURSERIES TO CRADLES

Proto-Planetary Disks in the nearest Star Forming



GALAXIES, THEIR ENVIRONMENTS, AND THEIR EVOLUTION

REDEFINING "DEEP" FIELDS



HUDF
400 orbits
11.3 days (~1 Million sec)
4 filters

mab ~ 29

	Photometric bands, Limits are 5 σ for point or point like sources in 100,000 seconds limits for 200,000 seconds are 0.4 mag deeper									
	F225W	F275W	F336W	F475W	F606W	F775W	F850W	F125W	F160W	F220W
15m	32.9	33.0	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.1	32.6	33.5	33.2	30.2
9m	31.8	32.0	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.6	32.4	32.2	29.2

GALAXIES IN HIGH DEFINITION

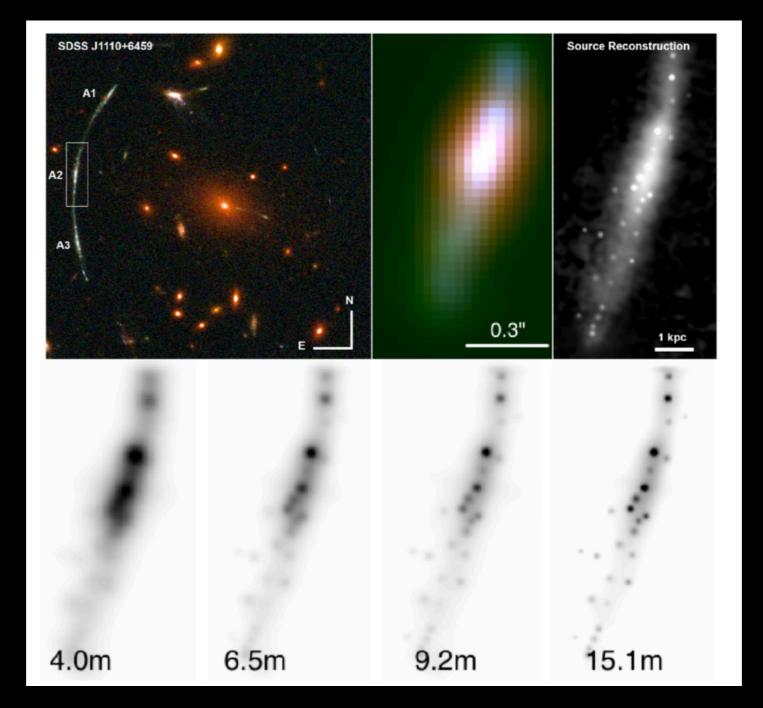


2.4 m



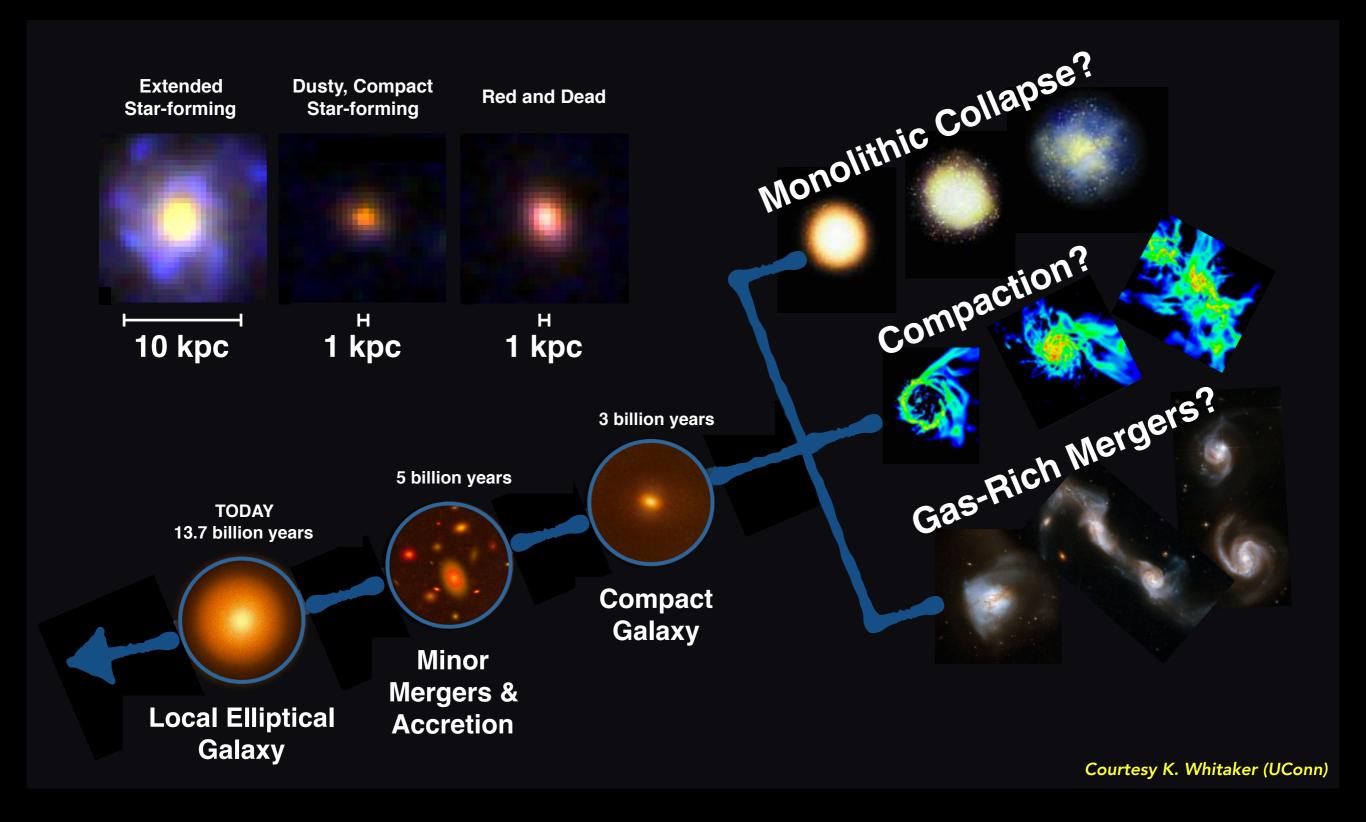
15.1 m: LUVOIR-A

REDEFINING "SUBSTRUCTURE"



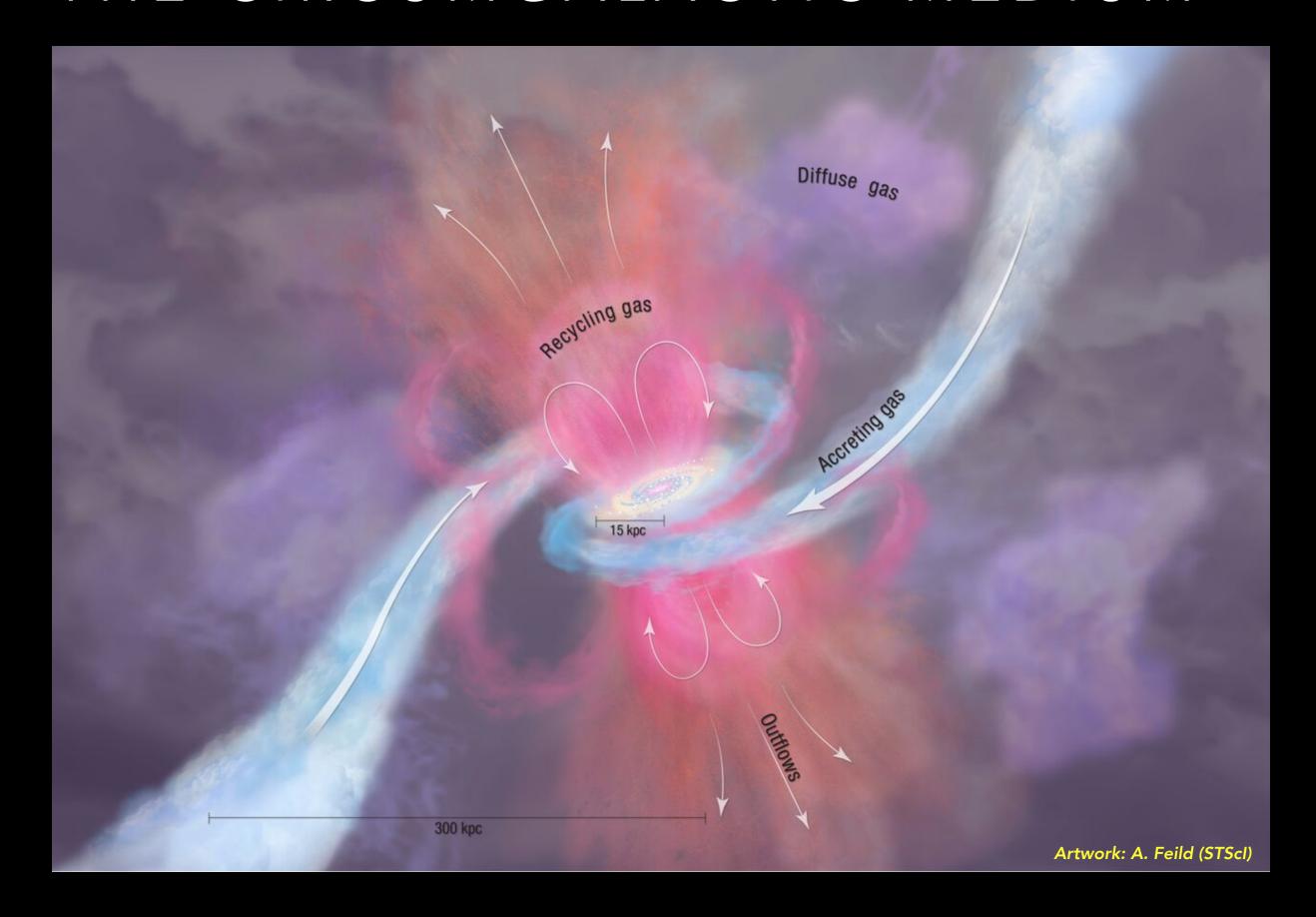
Every distant galaxy with LUVOIR will probe the small spatial scales that are only available with lensing today.

RED AND DEAD AT Z~2

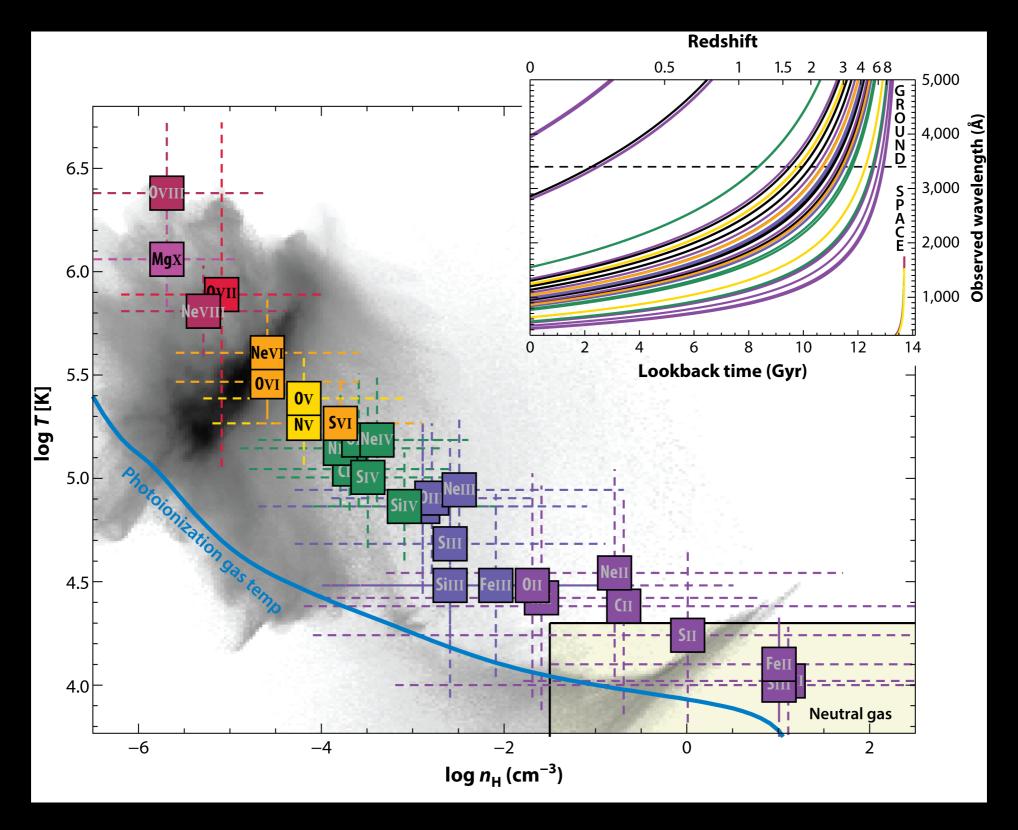


13 billion years of gas history

THE CIRCUMGALACTIC MEDIUM

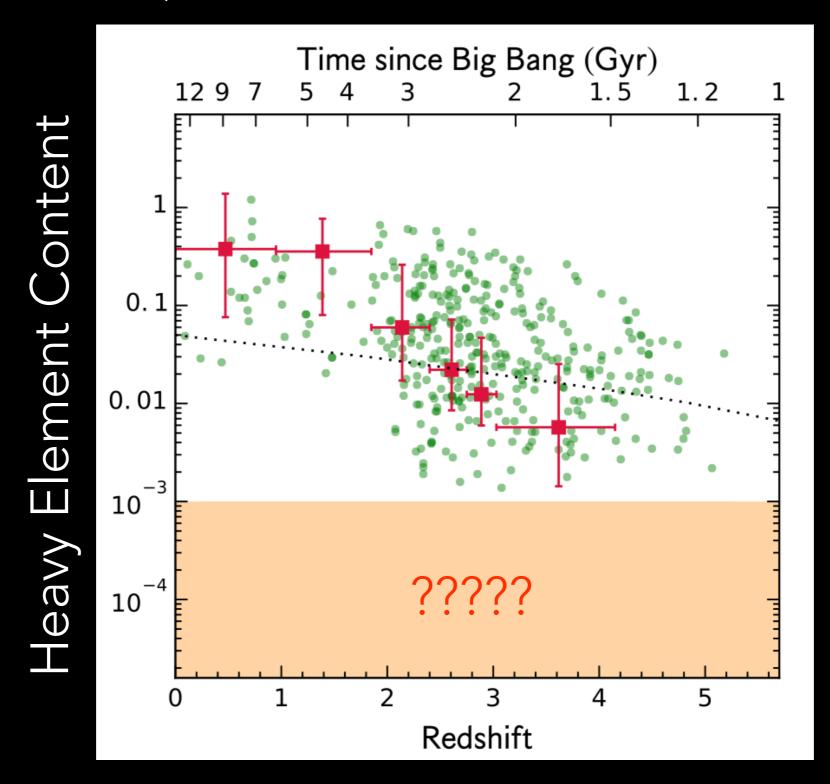


COSMIC ATOMIC HISTORY: A UV STORY

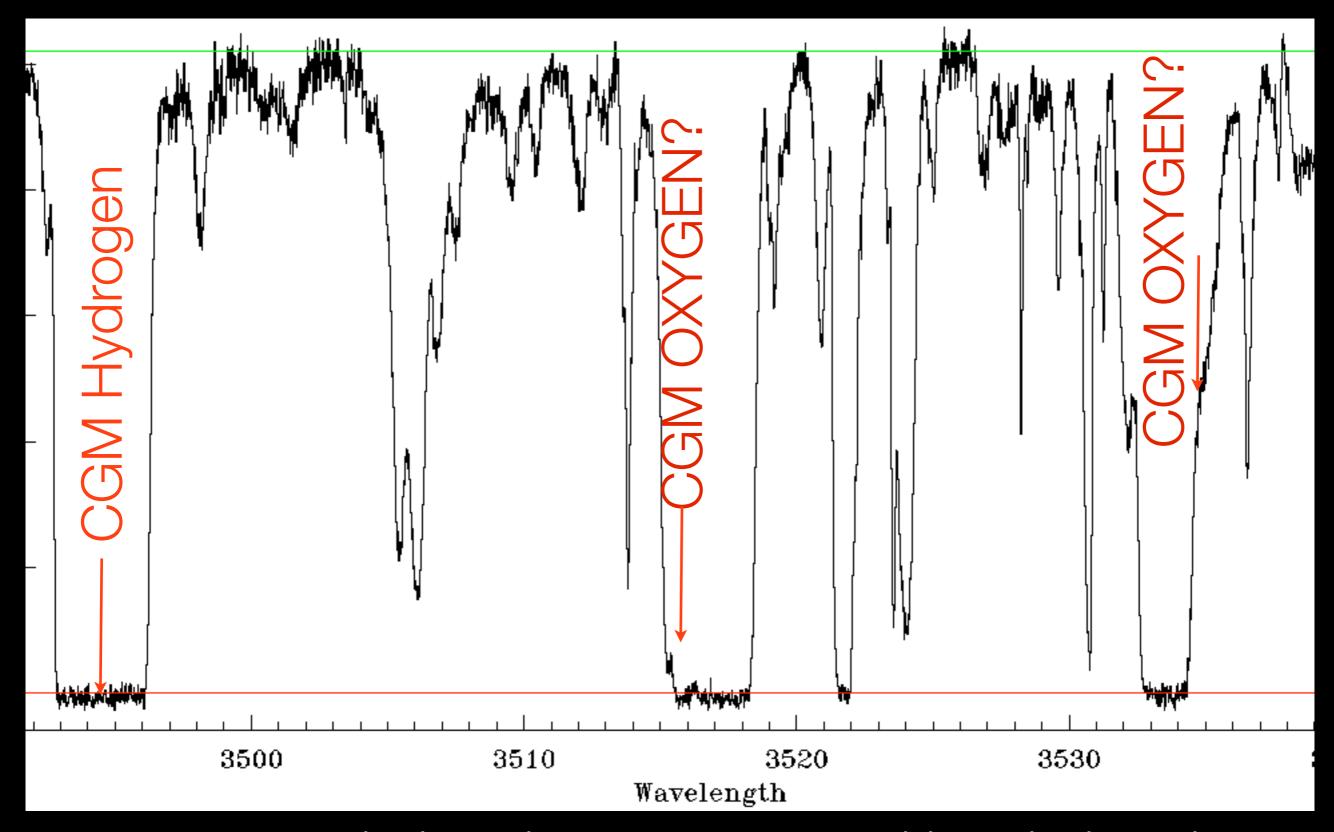


All of these temperatures are accessible in the UV

THE COSMIC WEB (AND WHERE IT OVERLAPS) IS ENRICHED!



AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH



to measure gas in the universe you must avoid gas in the universe

A CONVENIENT TRUTH: ARCHIVES!

KODIAQ

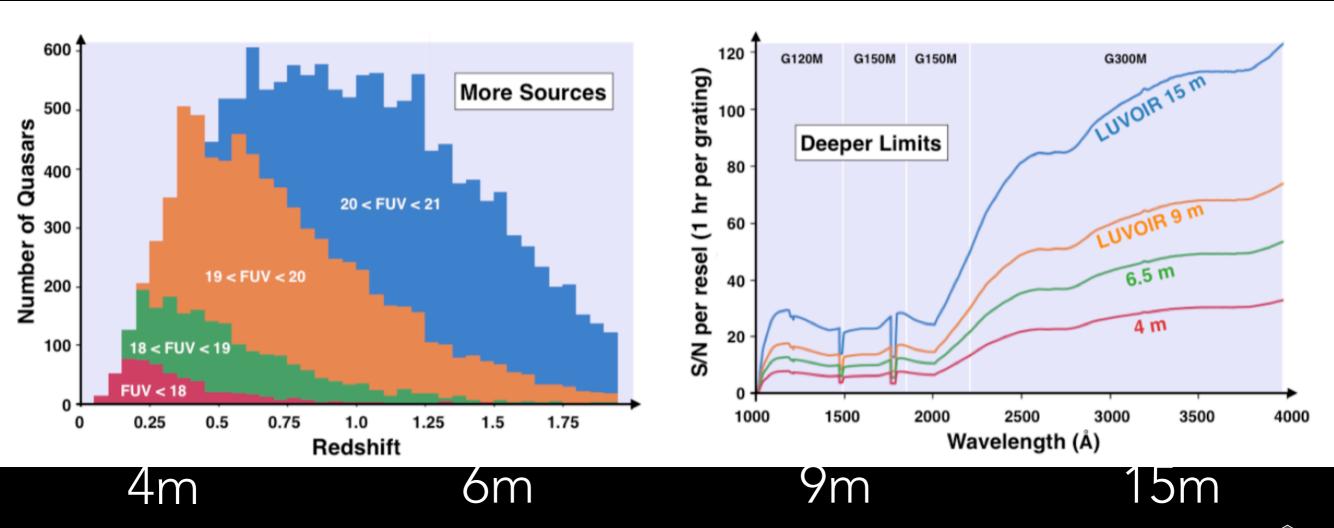


THE KODIAO PROJECT

- All HIRES quasar
 observations since 1994
- >500 unique objects
- DR1,2 (O'Meara+ 2015, 2017) now publicly available with 300 quasars

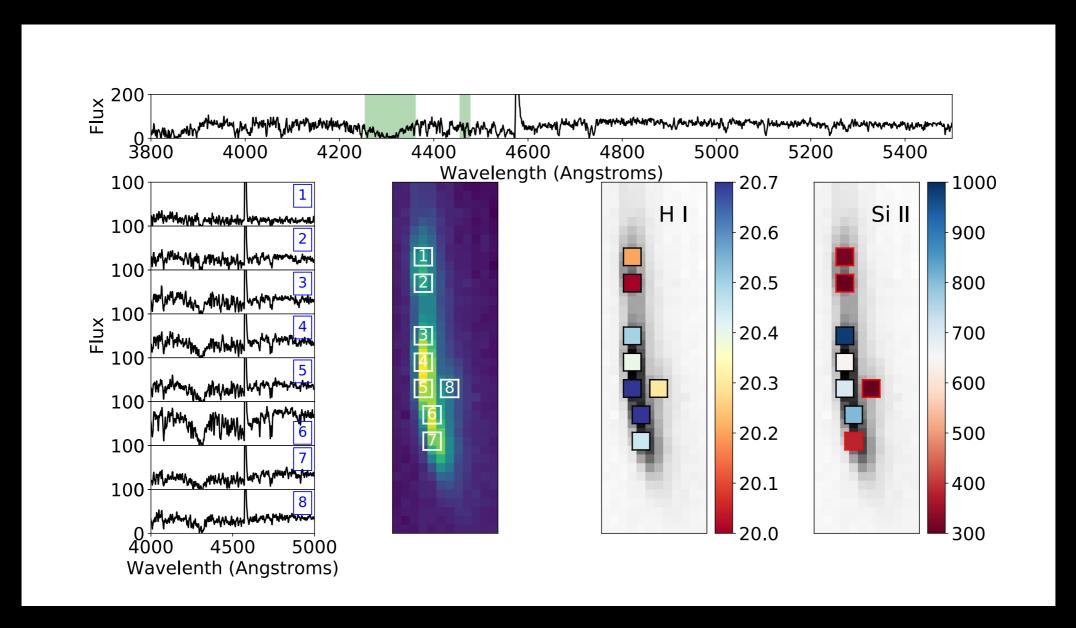


THINK LOCALLY, ACT GLOBALLY



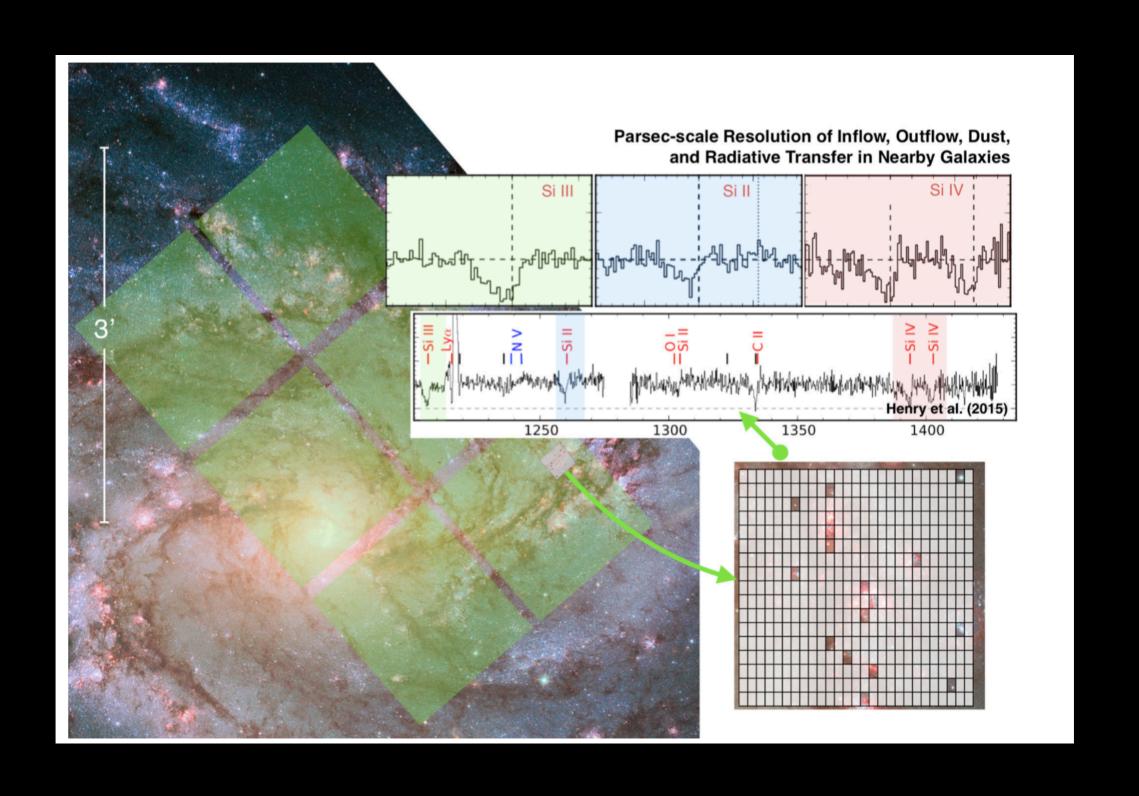


SPATIALLY RESOLVED GAS EXPLORATION

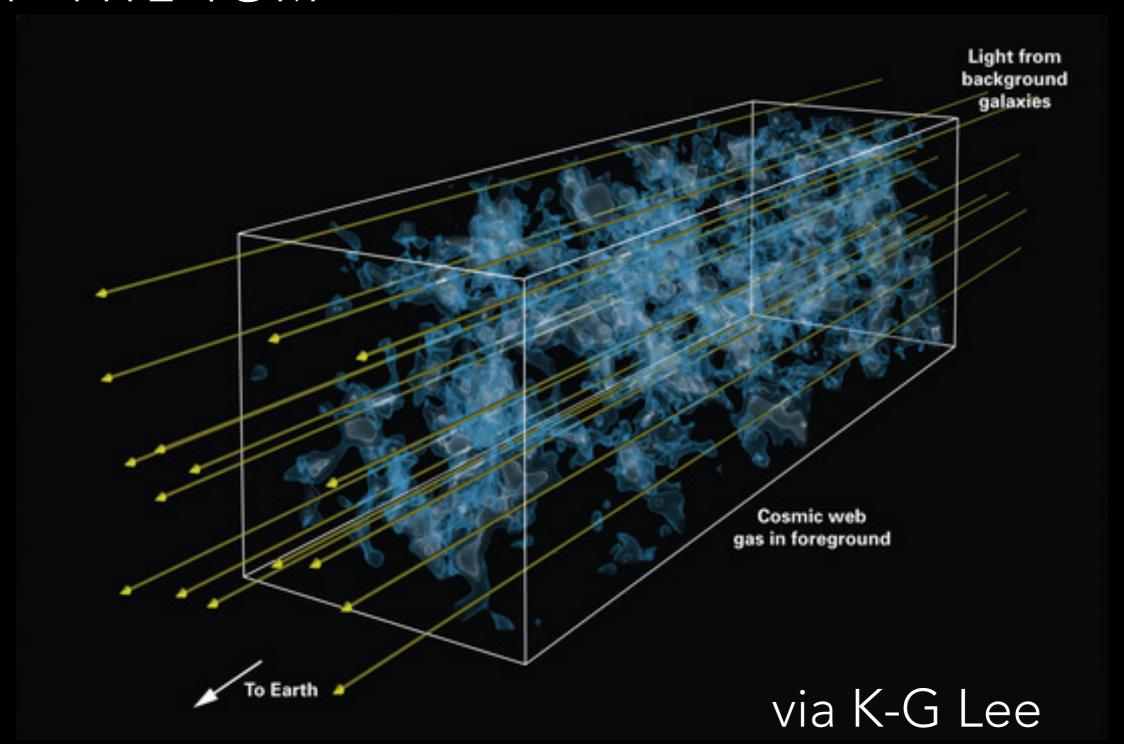


O'Meara+ 2018

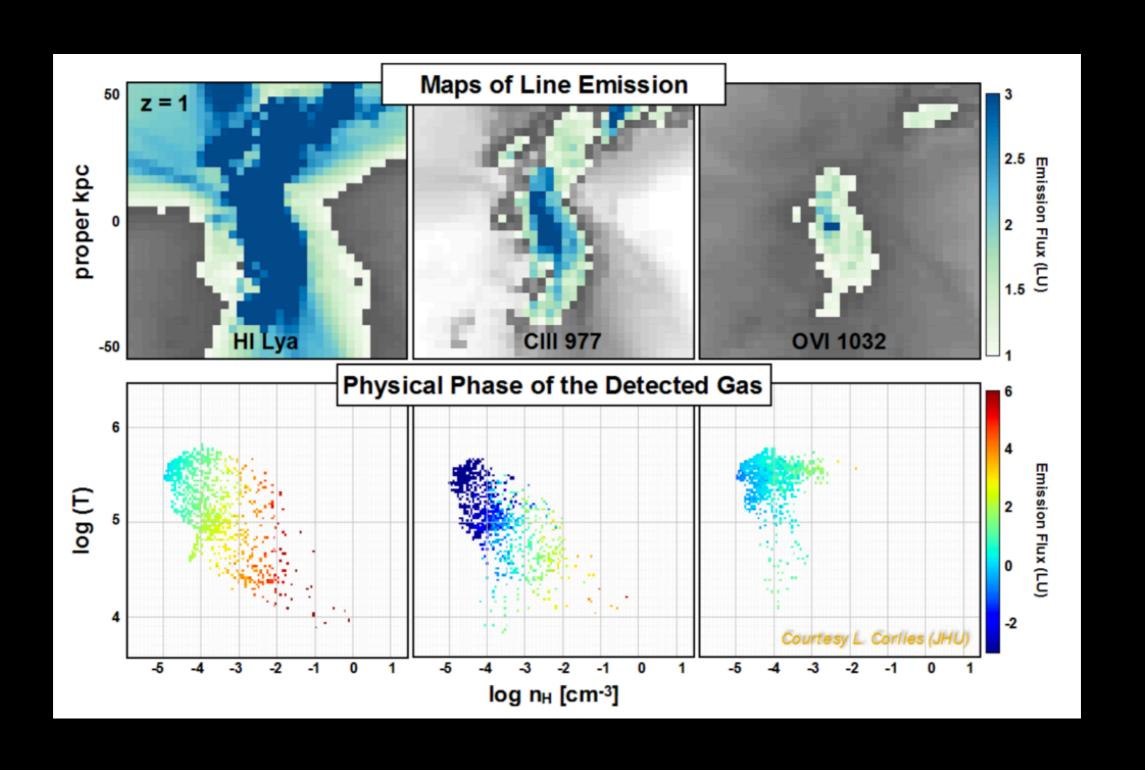
NOT JUST FOR QUASARS!



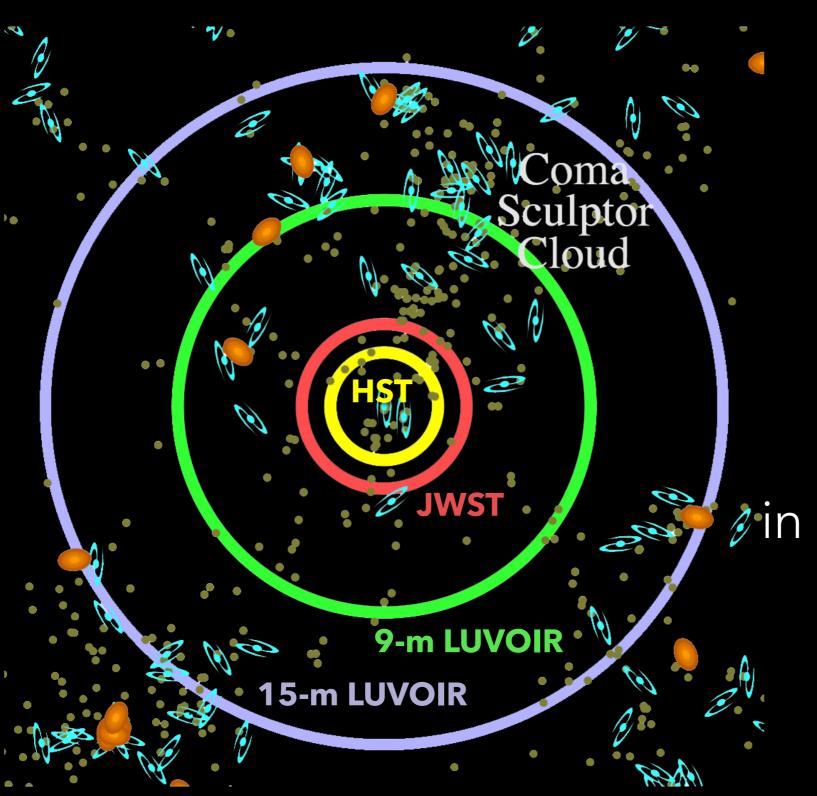
NOT JUST FOR QUASARS II: REVENGE OF THE IGM



IMAGING THE CGM



STEPPING OUT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD



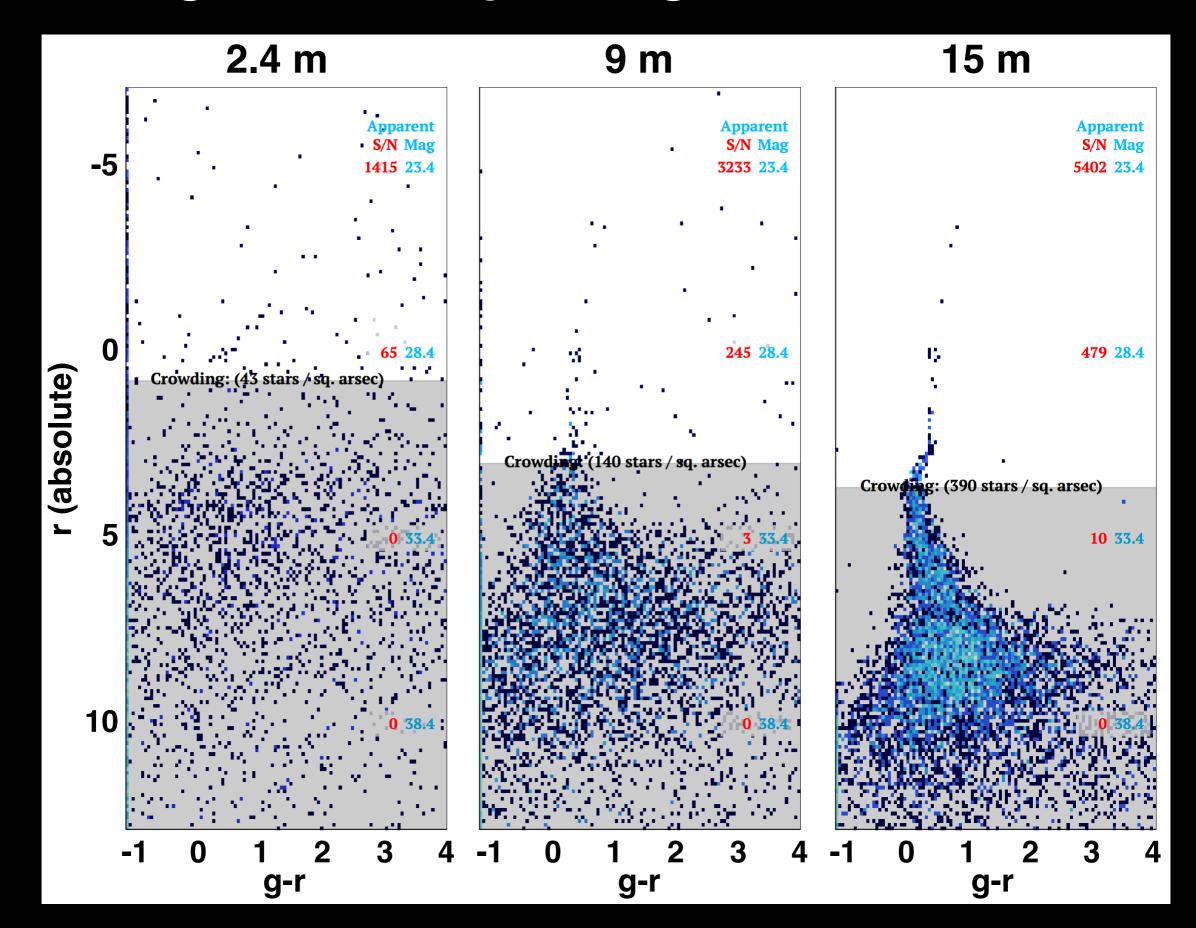
Main Sequence
 turnoff
 chronometers

 in every environment

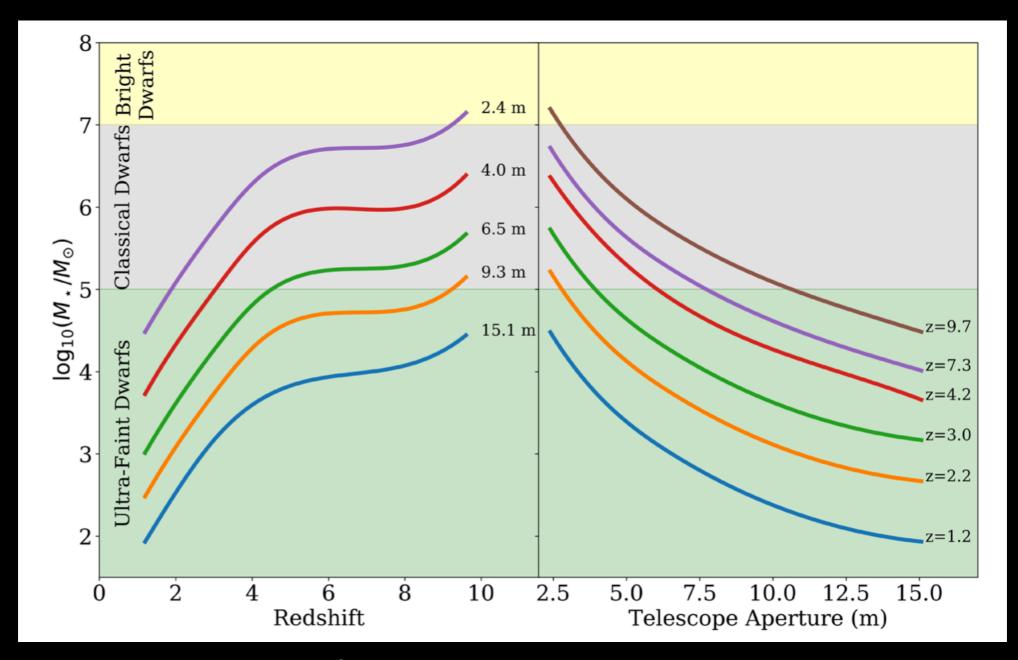




THE CMD AT 5 MPC

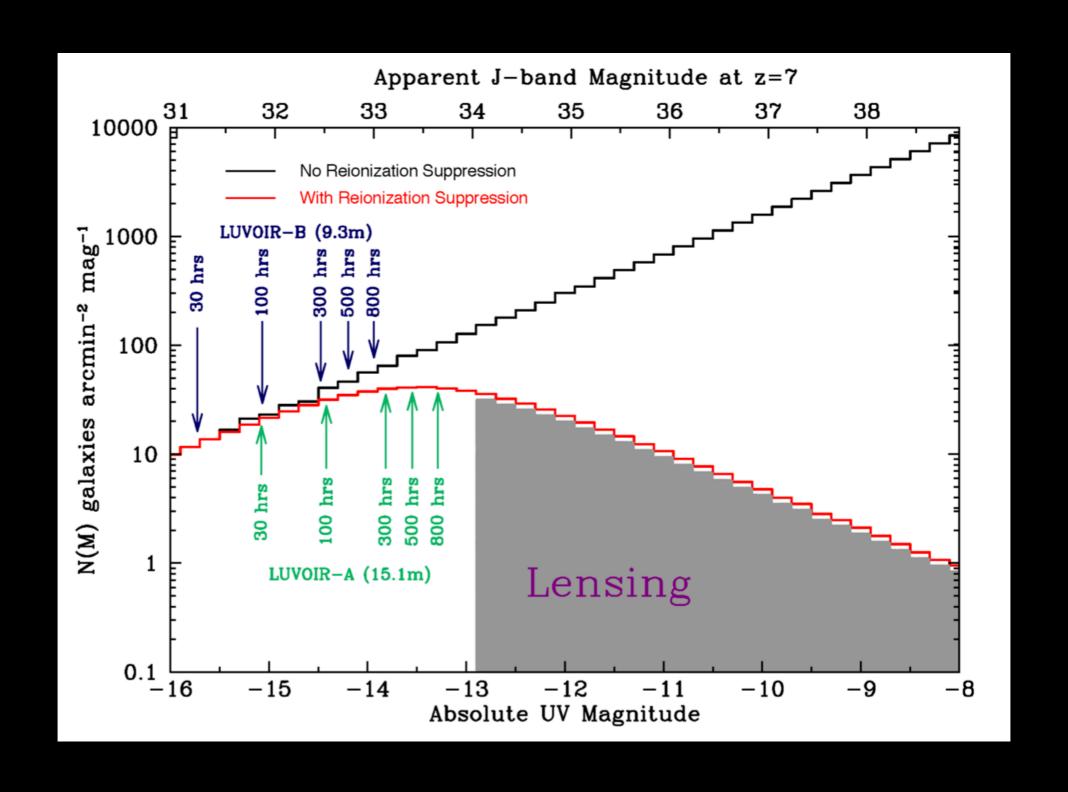


DWARFS ACROSS COSMIC TIME

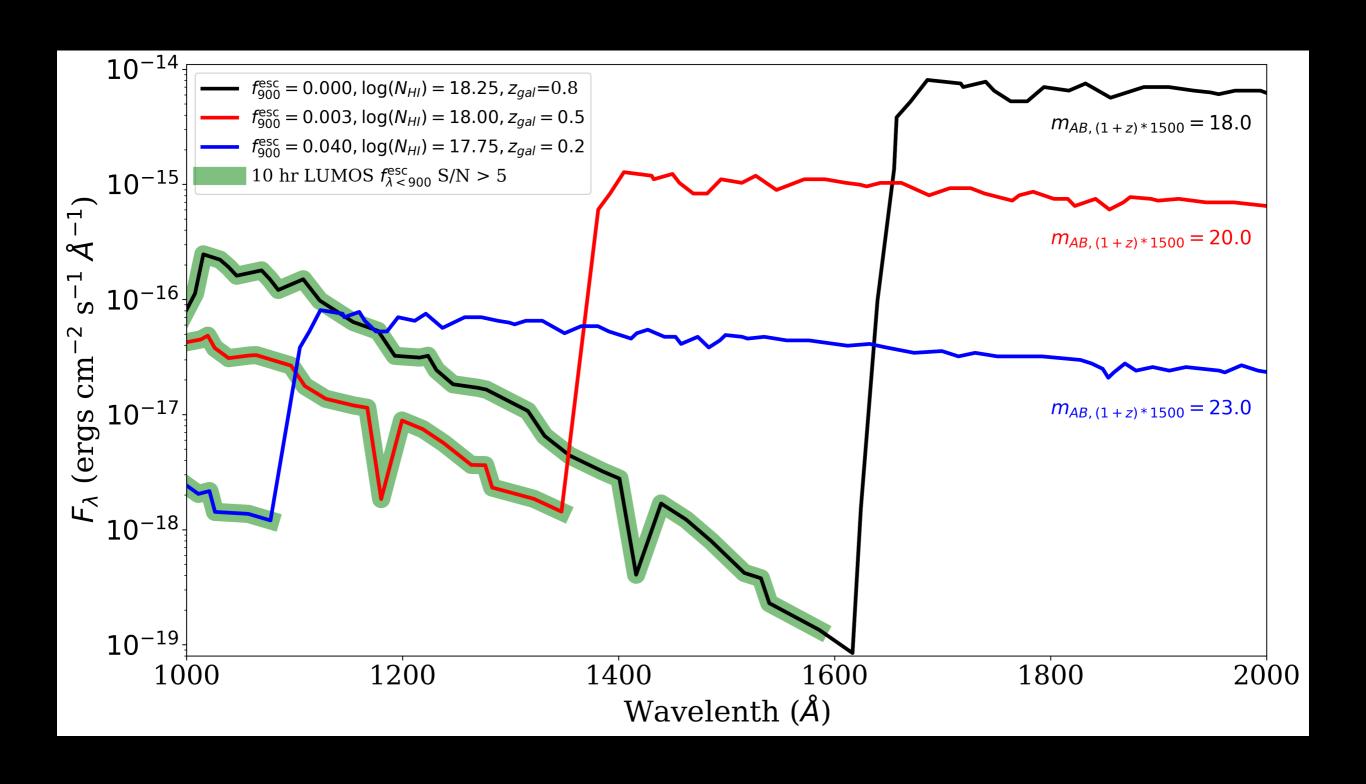


Sensitivity from 500 ksec observation

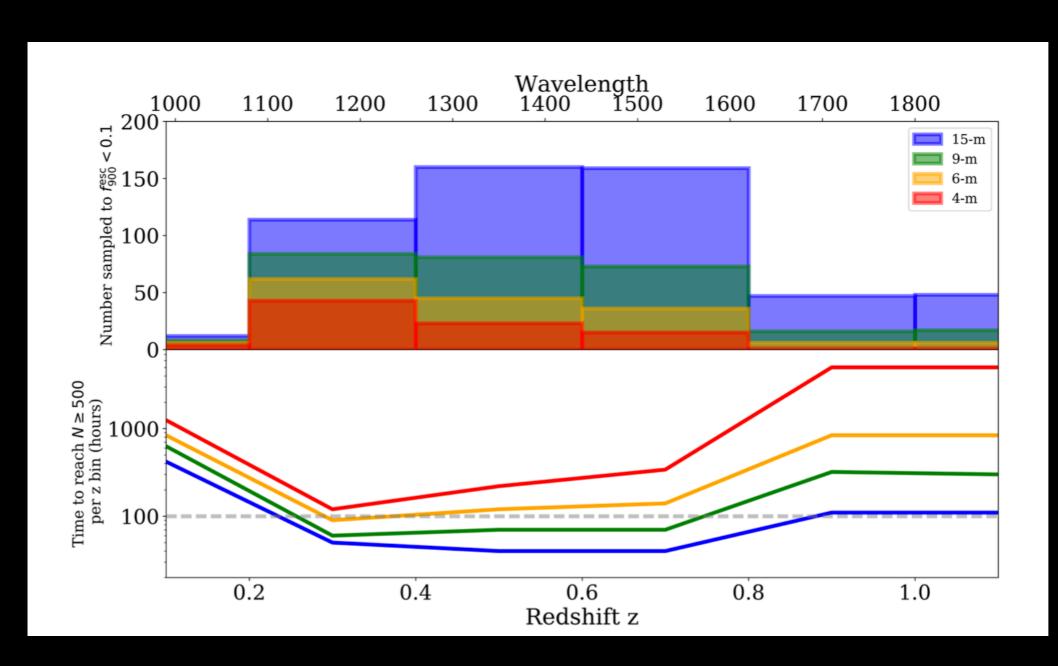
REIONIZATION REVEALED



REIONIZATION REVEALED



LET THERE BE (LEAKING) LIGHT



10hr single LUMOS pointing

Time to reach 500 per bin

WHAT'S NEXT?

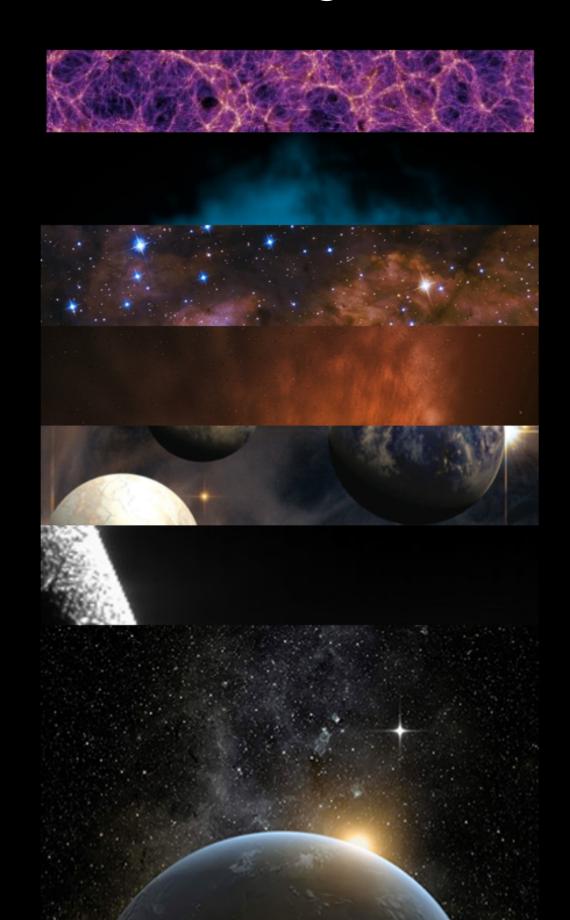
WHAT'S NEXT? YOU!

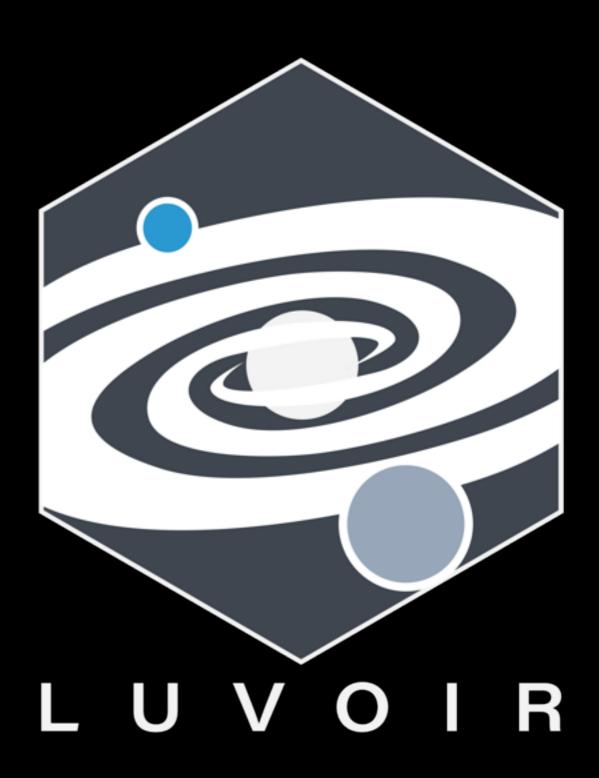
USE OUR TOOLS!

http://luvoir.stsci.edu



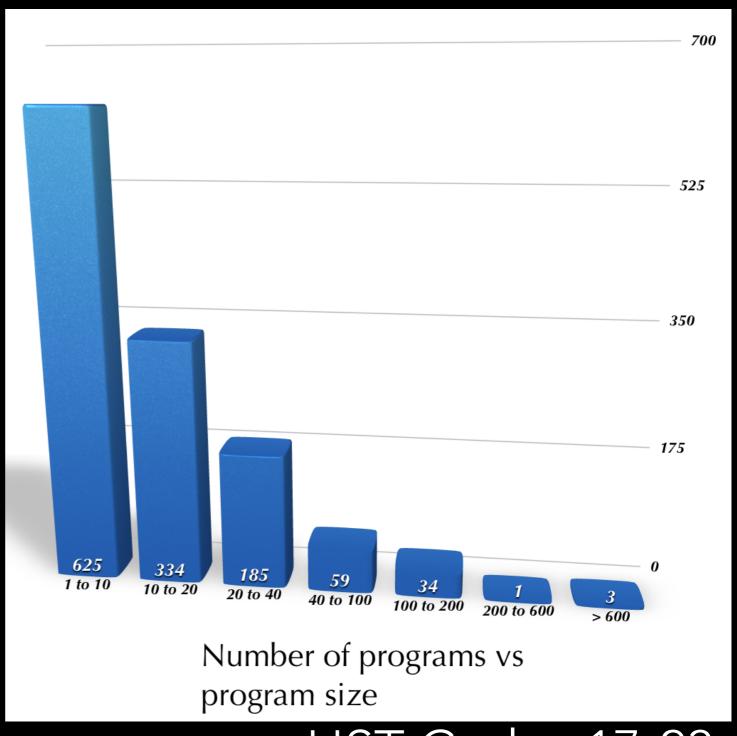
THANKS





JUST BECAUSE
YOU CAN,
DOESN'T MEAN
YOU WILL

do the "impossible" both ways



HST Cycles 17-23

WE HAVE ALWAYS
HAD LARGER
TELESCOPES ON
THE GROUND.
THAT'S OK



but what will the community landscape be in 2035?

THE LUVOIR STDT MAY NOT KNOW WHAT THE MOST IMPORTANT SCIENCE OF 2035, 2045, AND 2055 IS

Scientific Uses of the Large Space Telescope

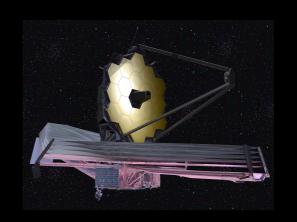
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE LARGE SPACE TELESCOPE SPACE SCIENCE BOARD NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

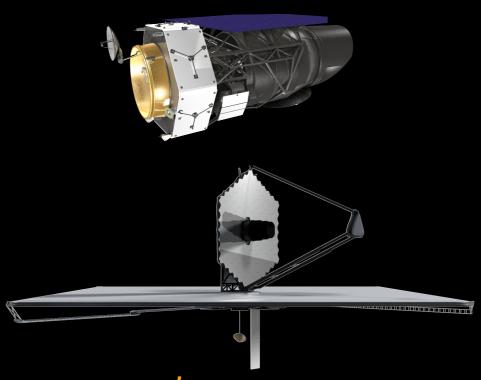
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WASHINGTON, D.C. 1969

we must build powerful <u>and</u> flexible



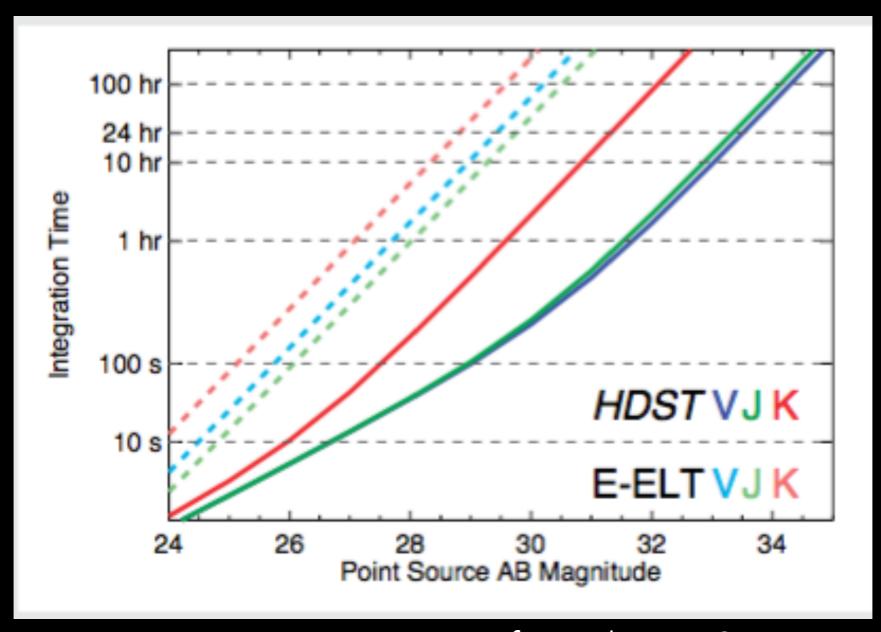
WE CAN STAND
ON THE
SHOULDERS OF
GIANTS



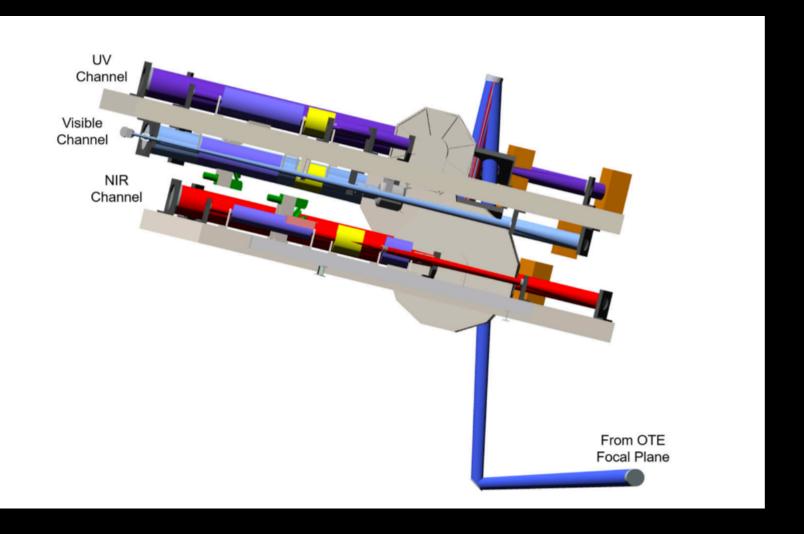


we have significant heritage to leverage

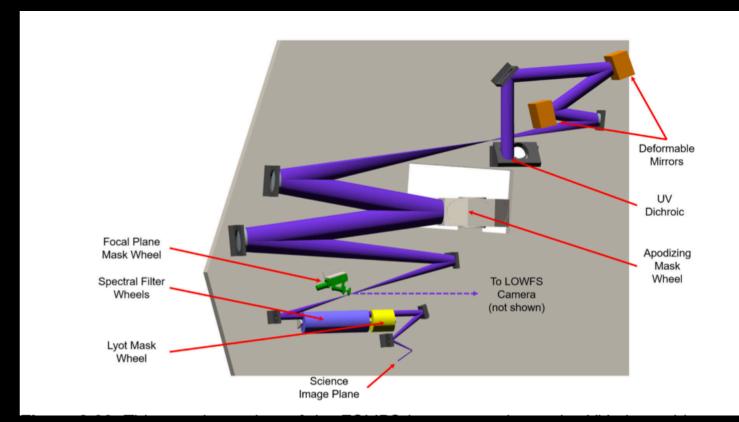
YEAH, BUT THE 30-METERS WILL DO THIS ALL



from the HDST report



ECLIPS



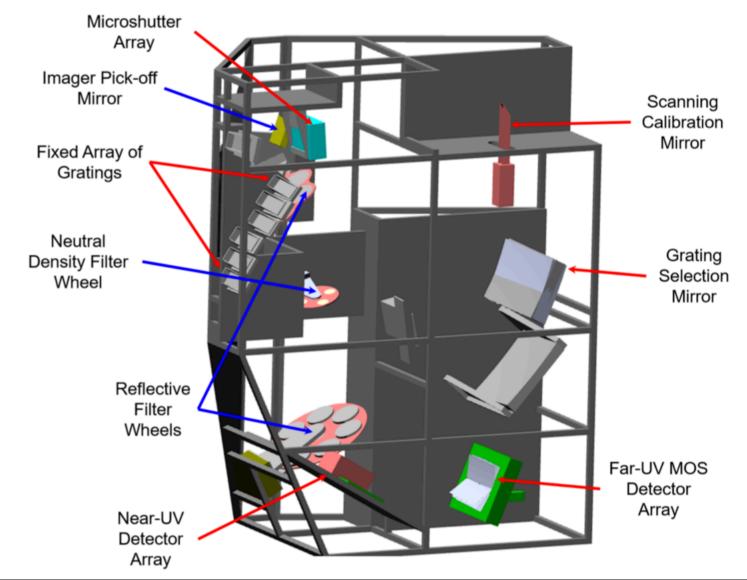
Instrument Parameter	G120M	G150M	G180M	G155L	G145LL	G300M	FUV Imaging
Spectral Resolving Power	30,000 (42,000) (30,300)	30,000 (54,500) (37,750))	30,000 (63,200) (40,750)	8,000 (16,000) (11,550)	500 (500)	30,000 (40,600) (28,000)	N/A
Optimized Spectral Bandpass	100-140 nm (92.5-147.4 nm)	130-170 nm (123.4 -176.6 nm)	160-200 nm (153.4- 206.6 nm)	100-200 nm (92.0- 208.2 nm)	100-200 nm	200-400 nm	100-200 nm
Angular Resolution	50 mas (11 mas) (17 mas)	50 mas (15 mas) (19.5 mas)	50 mas (17 mas) (24 mas)	50 mas (15 mas) (27.5 mas)	100 mas (32 mas)	50 mas (8 mas) (26 mas)	25 mas (12.6 mas) (12.6 mas)
Temporal Resolution	1 msec	1 msec	1 msec	1 msec	1 msec	1 sec	1 msec
Field-of-View	2' × 2'	2' × 2'	2' × 2'	2' × Array			

 $(3' \times 1.6')$

 $(3' \times 1.6')$

LUMOS

 $(3' \times 1.6')$



HDI

