

# MAVIS: MCAO-ASSISTED VISIBLE IMAGER AND SPECTROGRAPH FOR THE VLT

*SHARPER THAN JWST, DEEPER THAN HST*

RICHARD MCDERMID, MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY  
ON BEHALF OF THE MAVIS CONSORTIUM

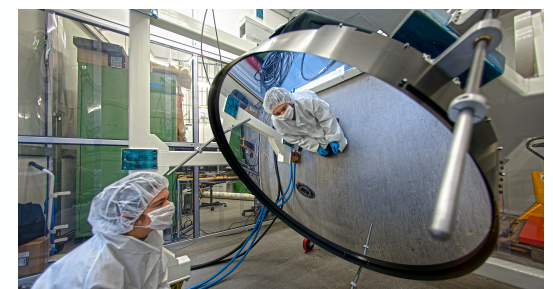


### ESO STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP – AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY

- ▶ Australia joined ESO as **strategic partner, July 2017**
- ▶ Opened opportunities for leading instrumentation projects
- ▶ Instrumentation opportunities for Australia limited to La Silla and Paranal, but **Adaptive Optics Facility (AOF)** newly commissioned
- ▶ Key technical components of AOF:
  - ▶ **Four laser guide stars**, 20W each, operating above specifications
  - ▶ **Deformable secondary mirror** with high actuator density
- ▶ Currently mainly ground-layer AO (wide field, low Strehl)
- ▶ MUSE Narrow Field Mode approaches diffraction limit, but only for bright on-axis guide stars
- ▶ **Full AOF science potential not being realized**
- ▶ Led to Phase A call for optical AO imager/spectrograph

Australia Enters Strategic Partnership with ESO

11 July 2017



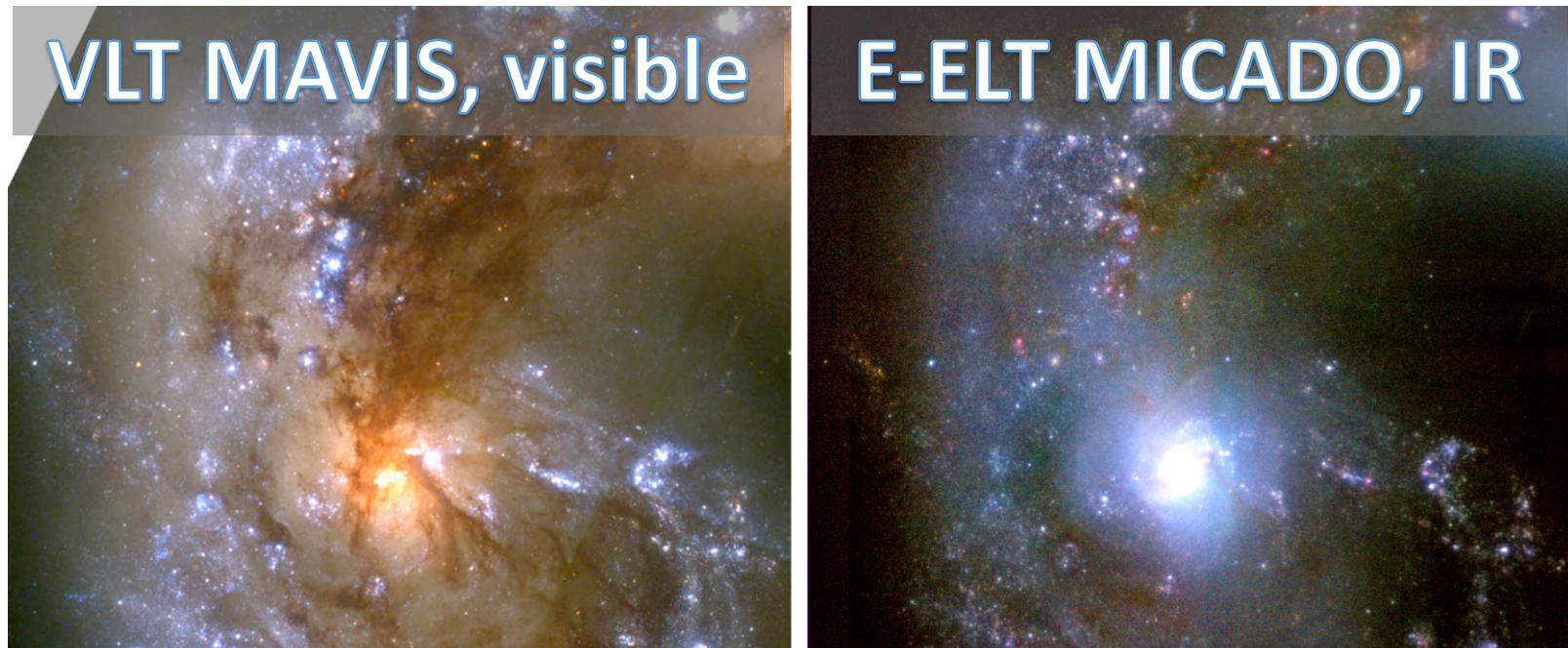
### SOME REASONS TO UNLOCK THE VISIBLE WITH AO

- ▶ Optical wavelengths are **information-rich**, with many well-understood astrophysical diagnostics
- ▶ **Sky background** is x1,000-10,000 times fainter than IR - possible to **compete with space** facilities
- ▶ **Detectors** are larger, lower noise, faster frame rates, and cheaper
- ▶ **500nm on an 8m gives same angular resolution as 2 $\mu$ m on an ELT**



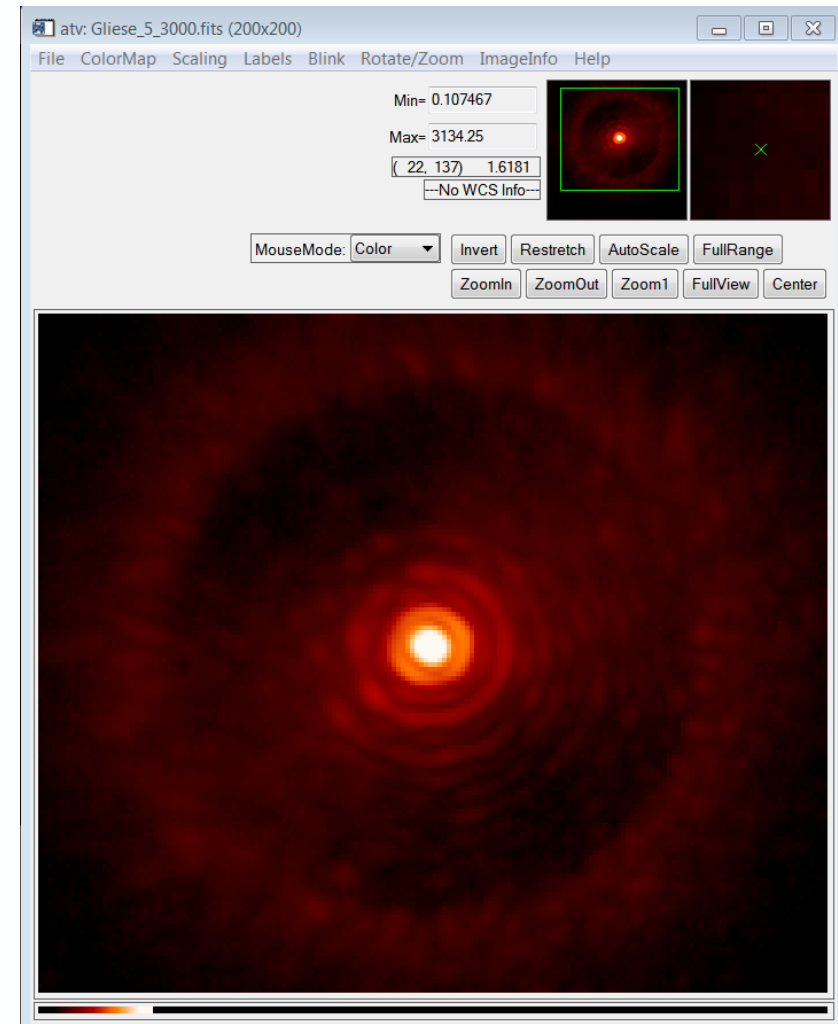
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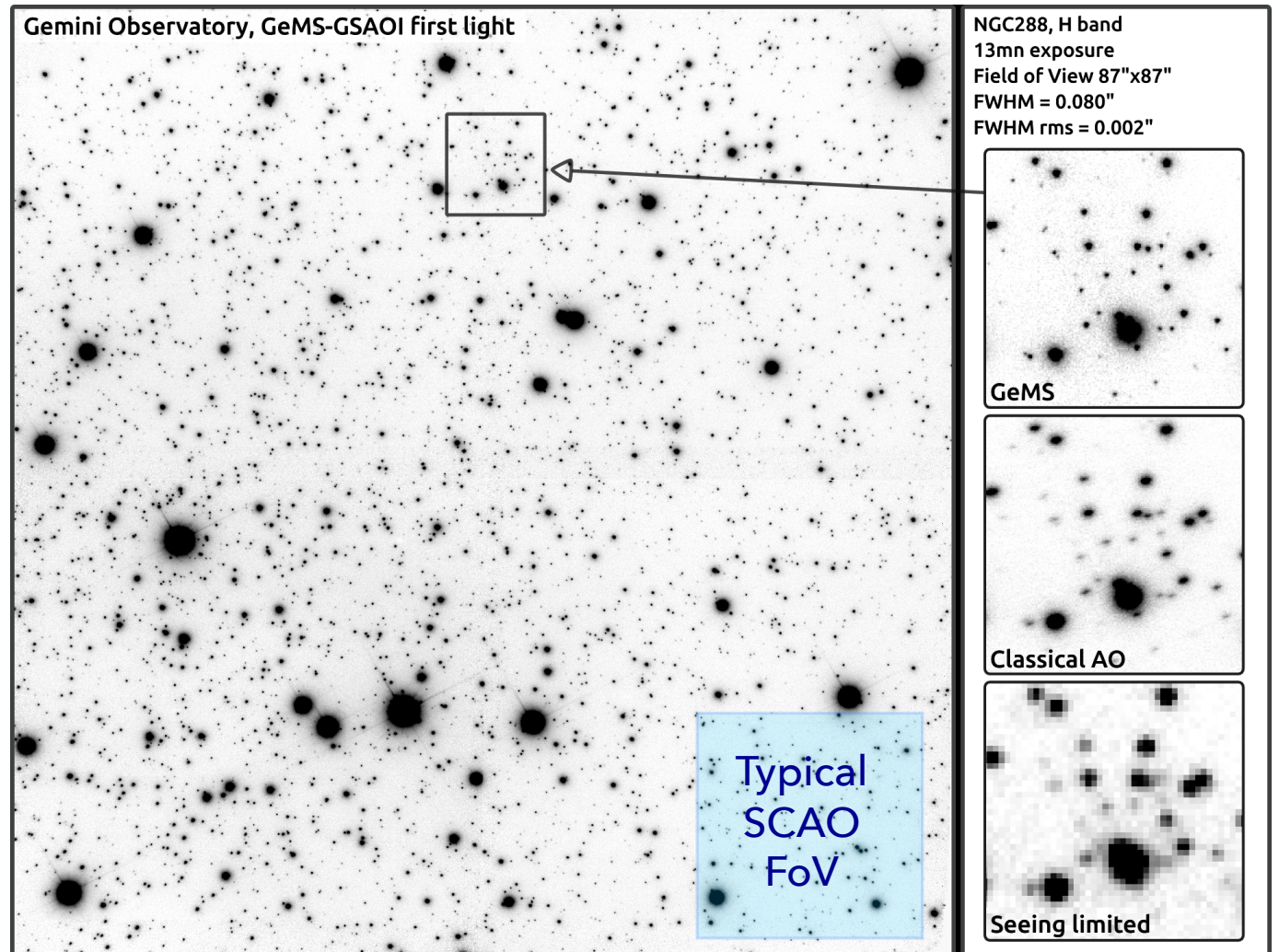
## SINGLE CONJUGATE AO IN THE VISIBLE

- ▶ 650nm images from ForRunner @LBT
  - ▶ Adaptive secondary
  - ▶ 0.8" seeing
  - ▶ 50% Strehl ratio!
  - ▶ 18 milliarcsec FWHM
- ▶ Similar examples from:
  - ▶ SPHERE @VLT
  - ▶ MAG-AO @Magellan
  - ▶ MUSE Narrow Field Mode
- ▶ **Visible AO is feasible!**



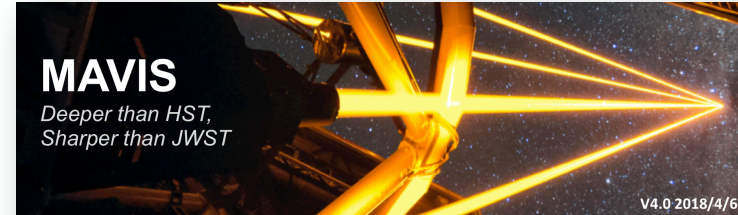
# MCAO IN THE NIR: GEMS @ GEMINI

- ▶ Facility instrument using MCAO is demonstrated
- ▶ MCAO in the optical – is it doable?



## WHAT IS MAVIS?

- ▶ Blog: [www.mavis-ao.org](http://www.mavis-ao.org)



### What is MAVIS?

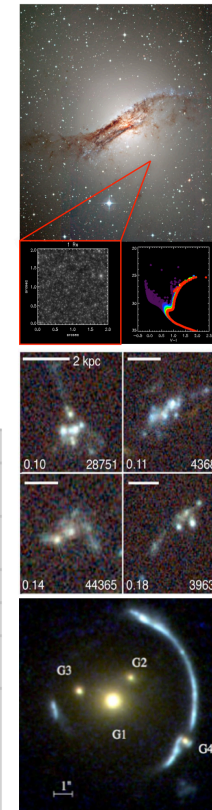
**MAVIS** (MCAO-Assisted Visible Imager & Spectrograph) is a proposed instrument for ESO's VLT Adaptive Optics Facility that will provide near-diffraction limited image quality over a large field of view using Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optics. MAVIS is an Australian-European project. More information at <http://mavis-ao.org/mavis>.

### Science with MAVIS

- ▶ Star formation histories of the local volume through resolved stellar populations
- ▶ Local group internal dynamics via proper motions and crowded field spectroscopy
- ▶ Resolving star formation clumps to high redshift
- ▶ Dark matter substructure via lensing
- ▶ Monitoring solar system bodies

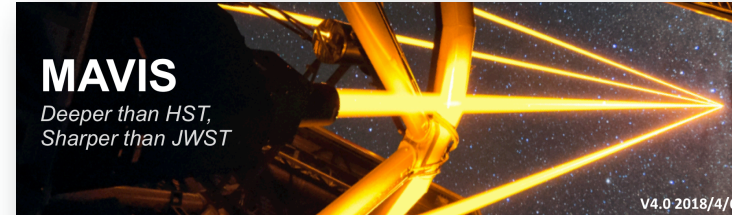
### Strawman MAVIS Requirements

<b>Field of view</b>	30"x30"
<b>Angular resolution</b>	FWHM ~ 20mas at V band
<b>Wavelength coverage</b>	VRI, extended to UBz
<b>Strehl ratio</b>	15% at V under median seeing conditions
<b>Sky coverage</b>	> 50% at Galactic Poles
<b>Imager</b>	~ 7mas pixel size. Broad and narrow band filters. Tuneable filters - to be explored
<b>Spectrograph</b>	Fibre + Starbug concepts to be explored: Highly multiplexed point-source capabilities Multiplexed compact IFUs (0.5" FoV) and larger FoV IFUs. R=5,000-10,000. Alternatively, 3"x3" image slicer IFU with 25mas spaxels.



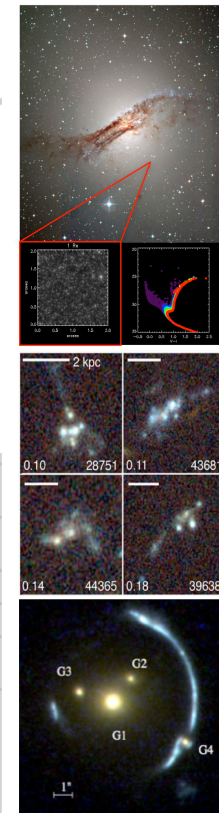
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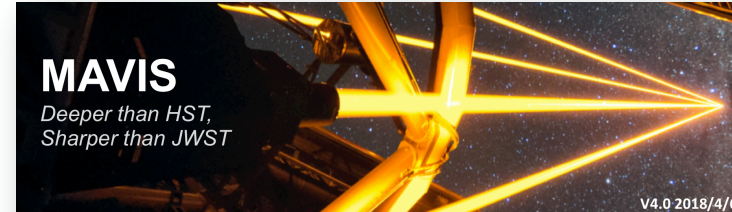


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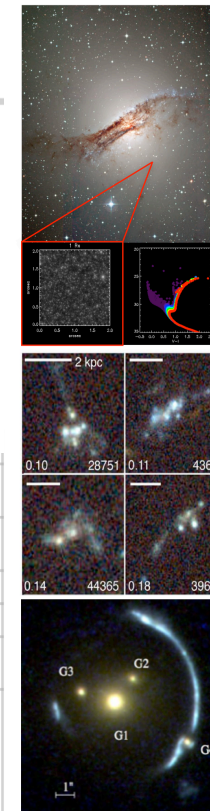
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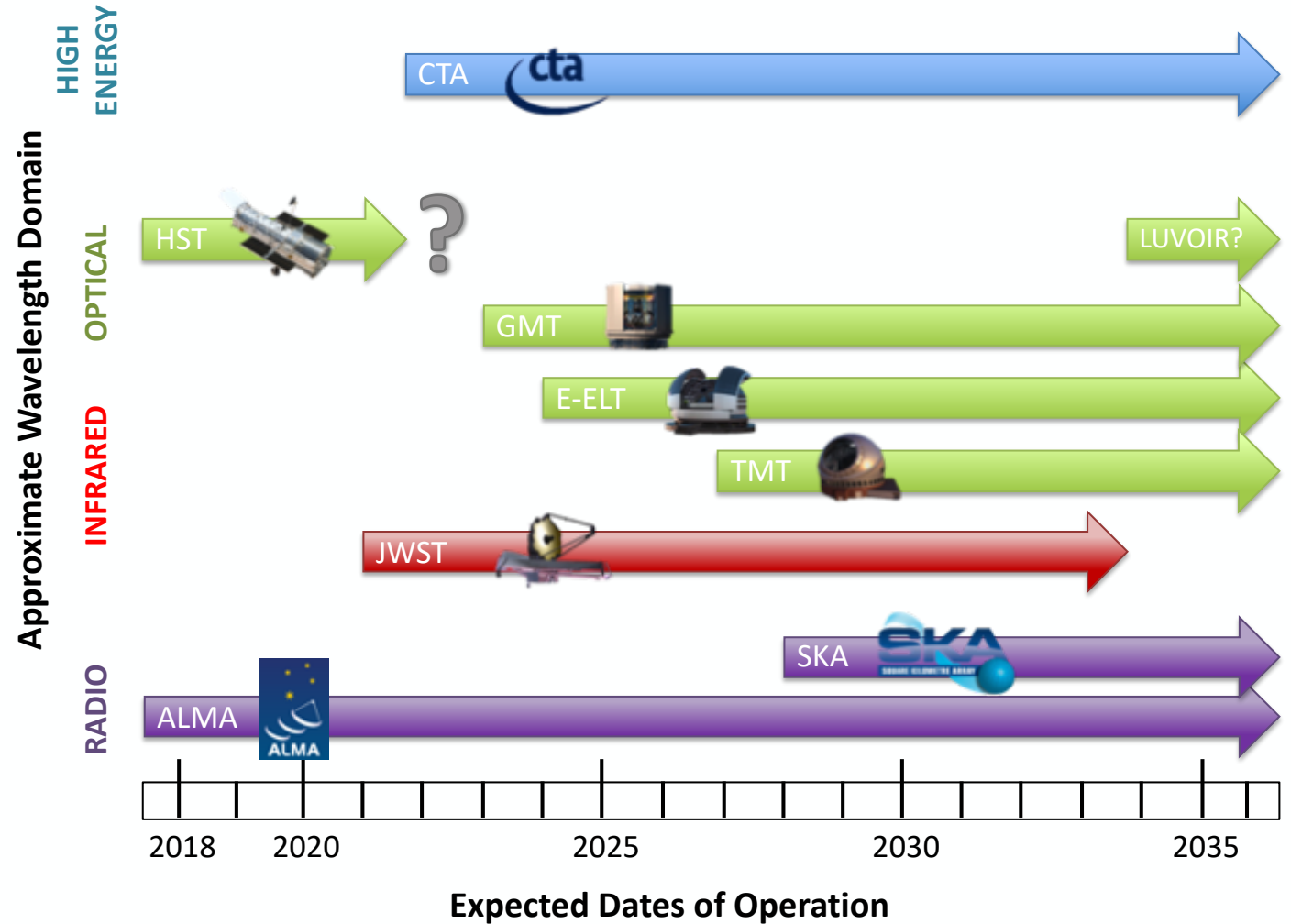
narrow band explored

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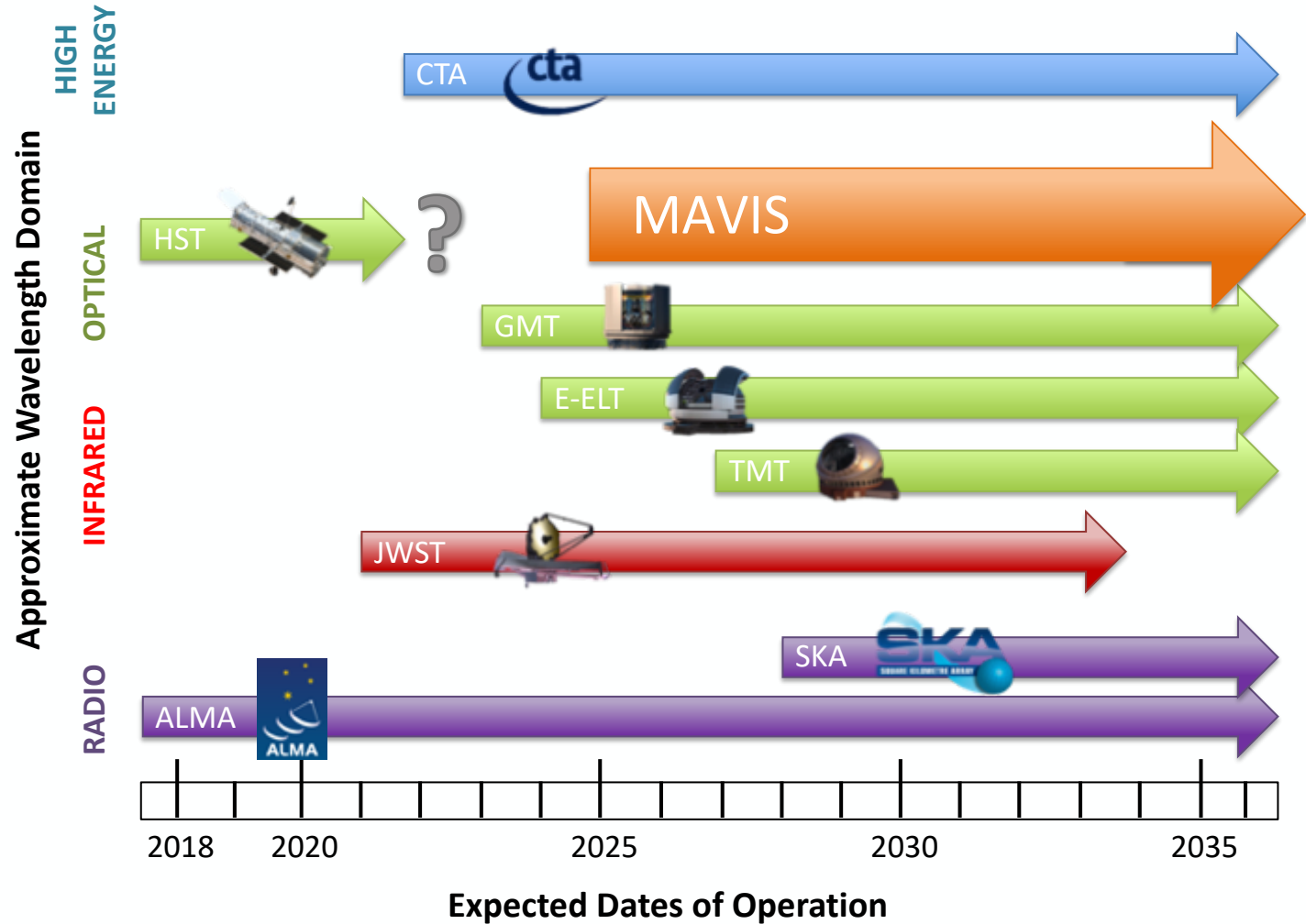
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- ▶ MAVIS operations overlaps well with ELT era
- ▶ Overlaps with JWST core (5yr) and goal (10yr) mission
- ▶ Will fill the gap left at optical wavelengths in the post-HST era

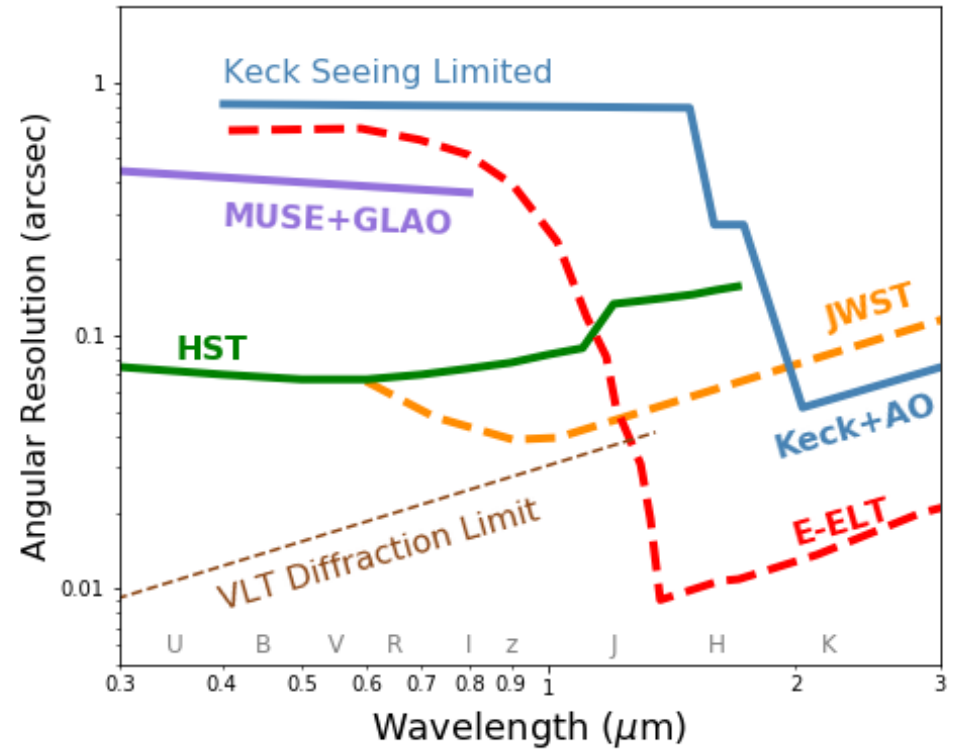
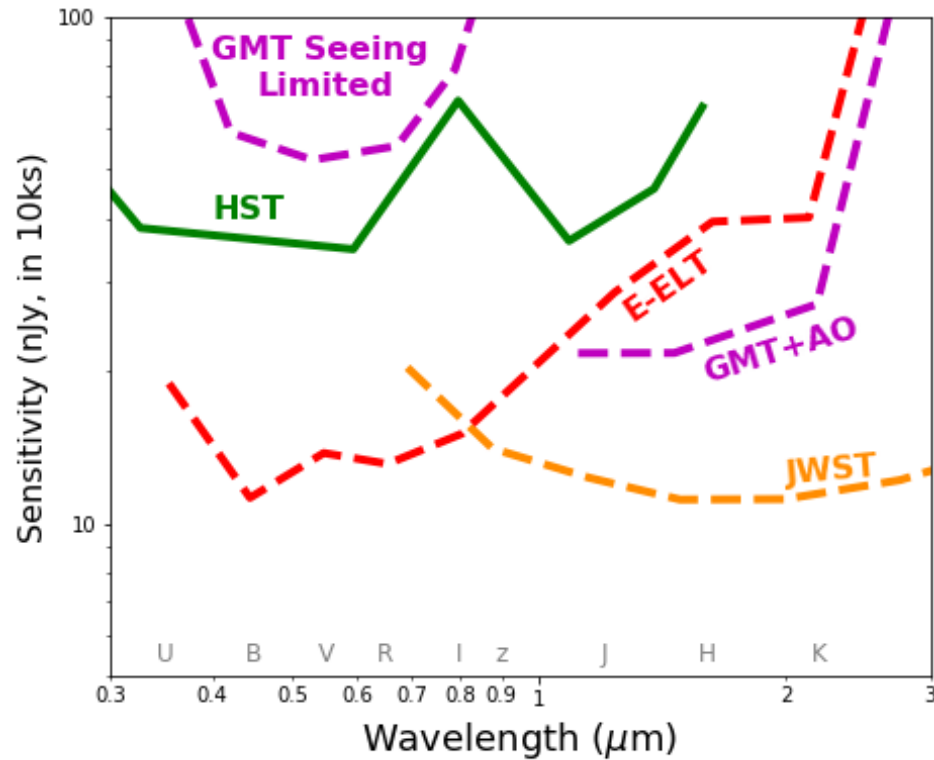


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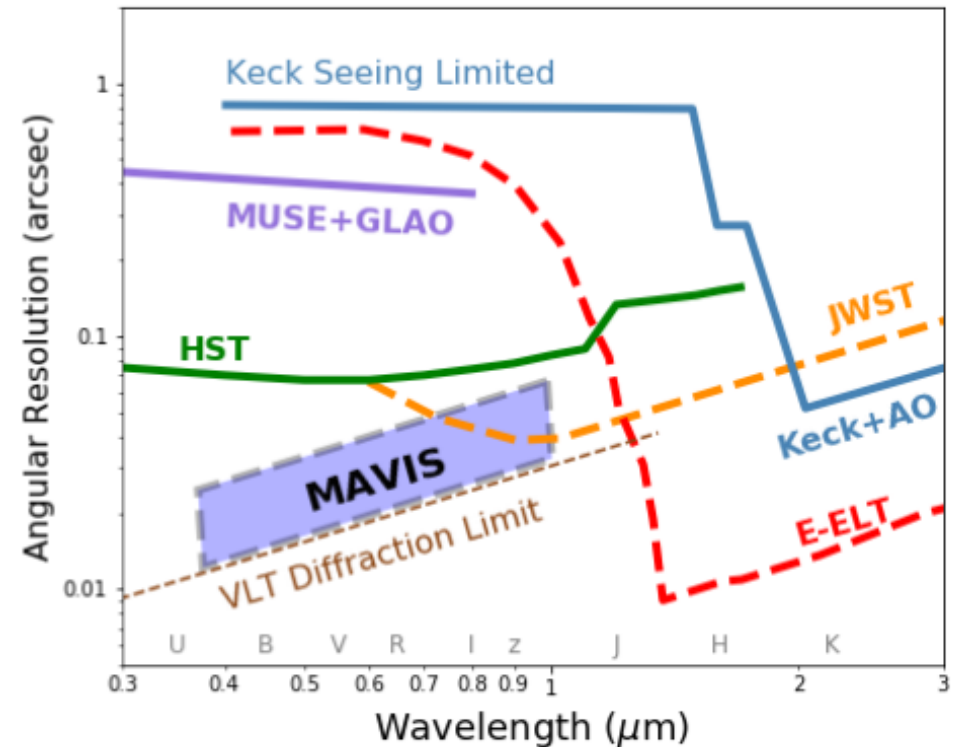
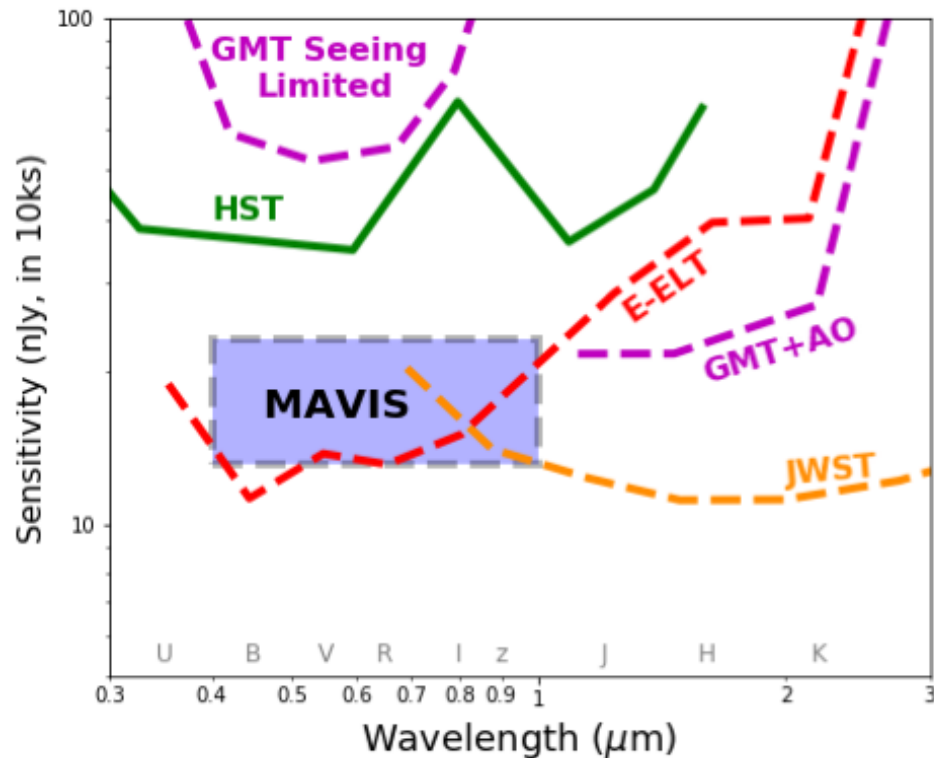


## FUTURE FACILITIES: EXPECTED PERFORMANCE



- ▶ MAVIS will provide comparable sensitivity to JWST and ELTs, but with higher angular resolution

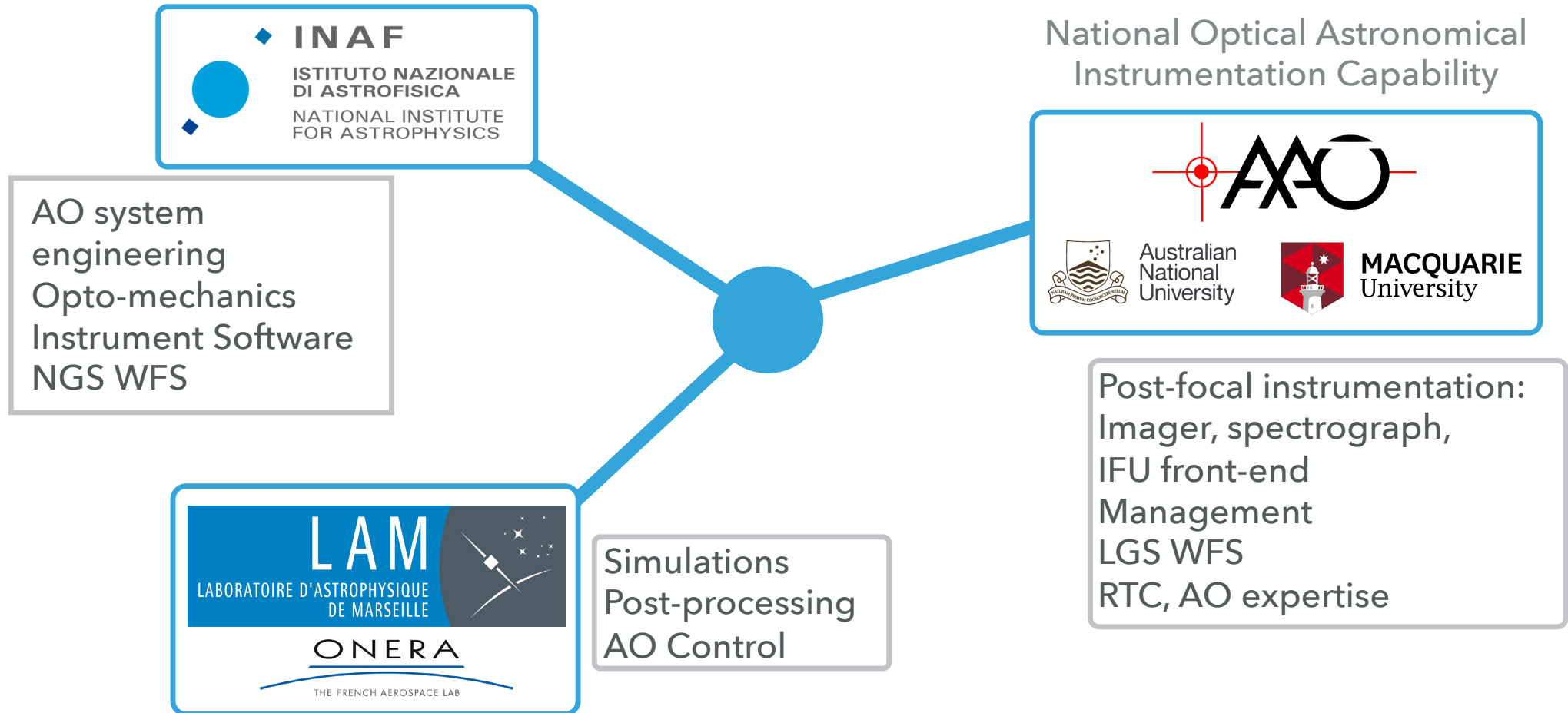
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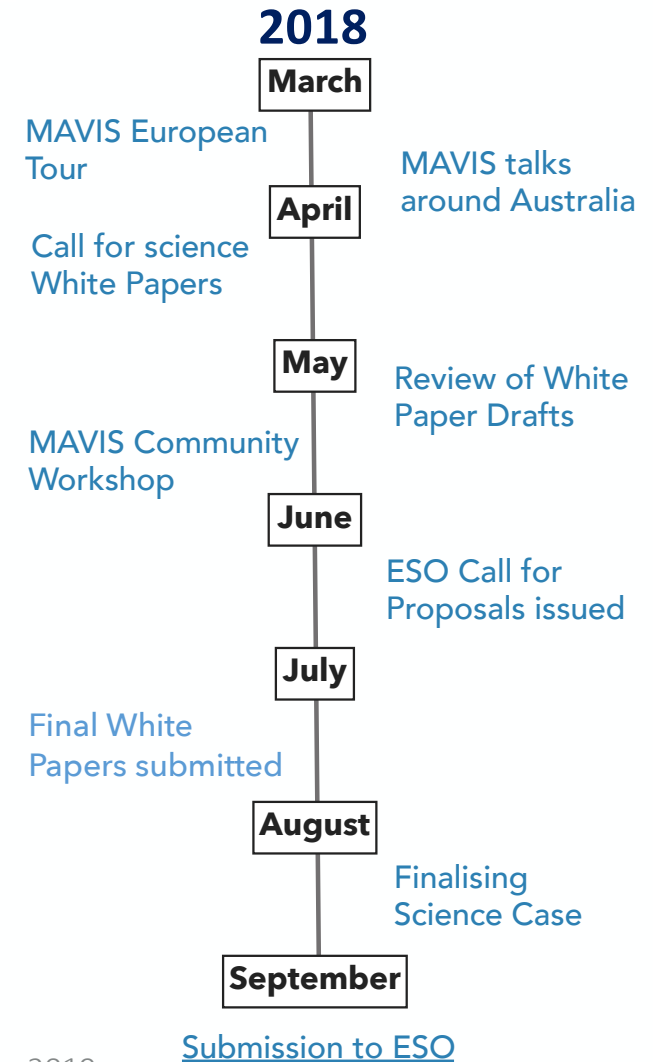
## MAVIS CONSORTIUM





### PROCESS OF BUILDING THE PRE-PHASE A SCIENCE CASE

- ▶ March: Consolidate consortium partners in Europe; visited ESO
- ▶ April 2018: issued public call for **MAVIS White Papers**
- ▶ Series of MAVIS talks around Australian institutions
- ▶ **Workshop May 2018** to discuss meshing of science and instrument designs and documentation
- ▶ **Final White Papers submitted July 2018**



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### White Paper Template

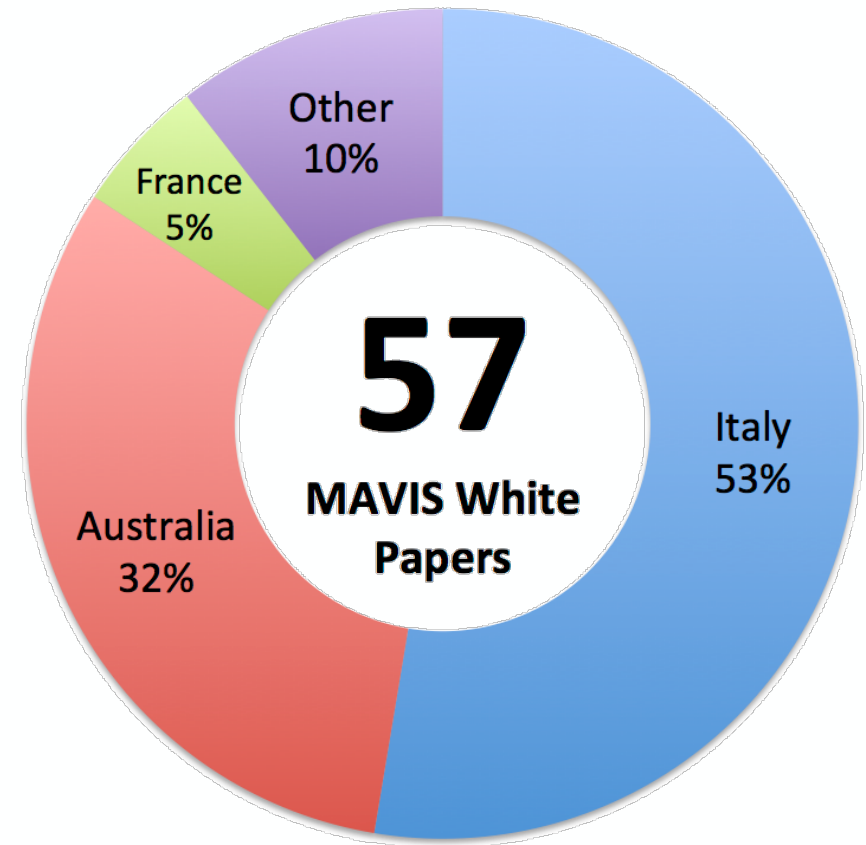
1. *Key Questions*
2. *Open Problems*
3. *Observational Needs*
4. *Instrument Requirements (value and reason)*
  - *Field of View*
  - *Image Quality*
  - *Spectral Range*
  - *Spectral Resolution*
  - *Multiplexing Needs*



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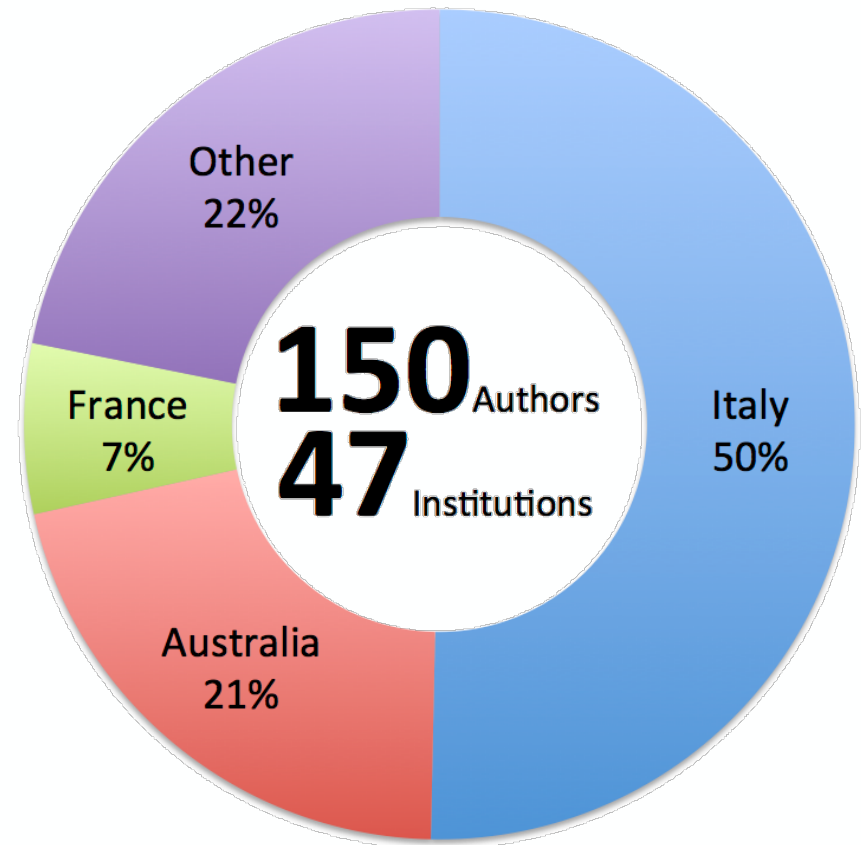
**Lead Author Affiliations by Country**



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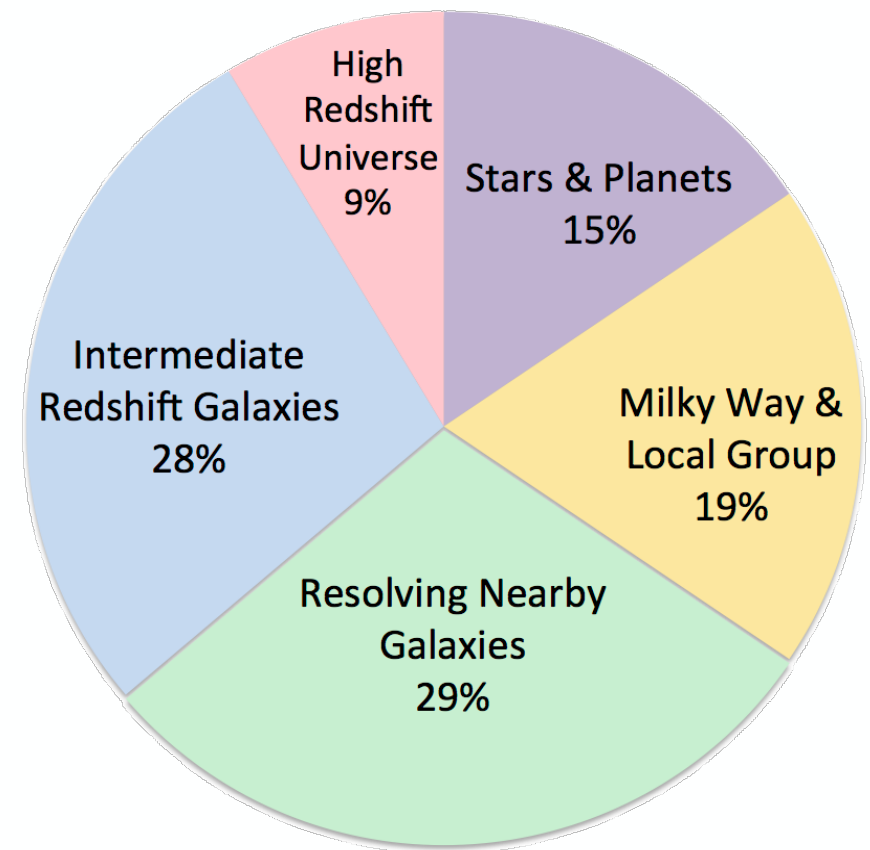
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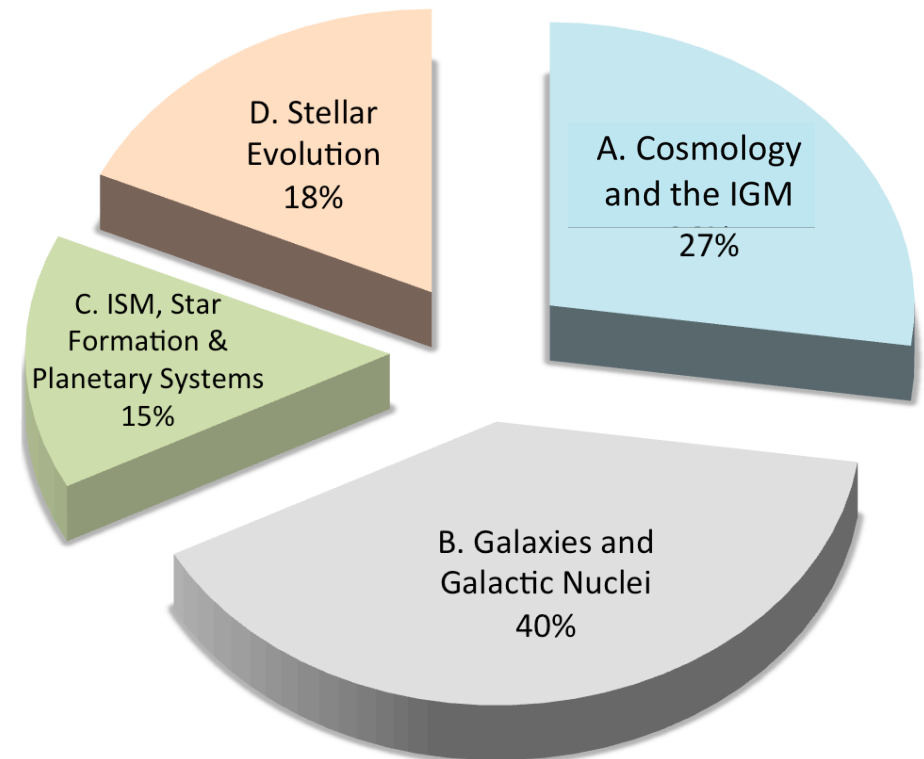
**MAVIS White Papers by Theme**



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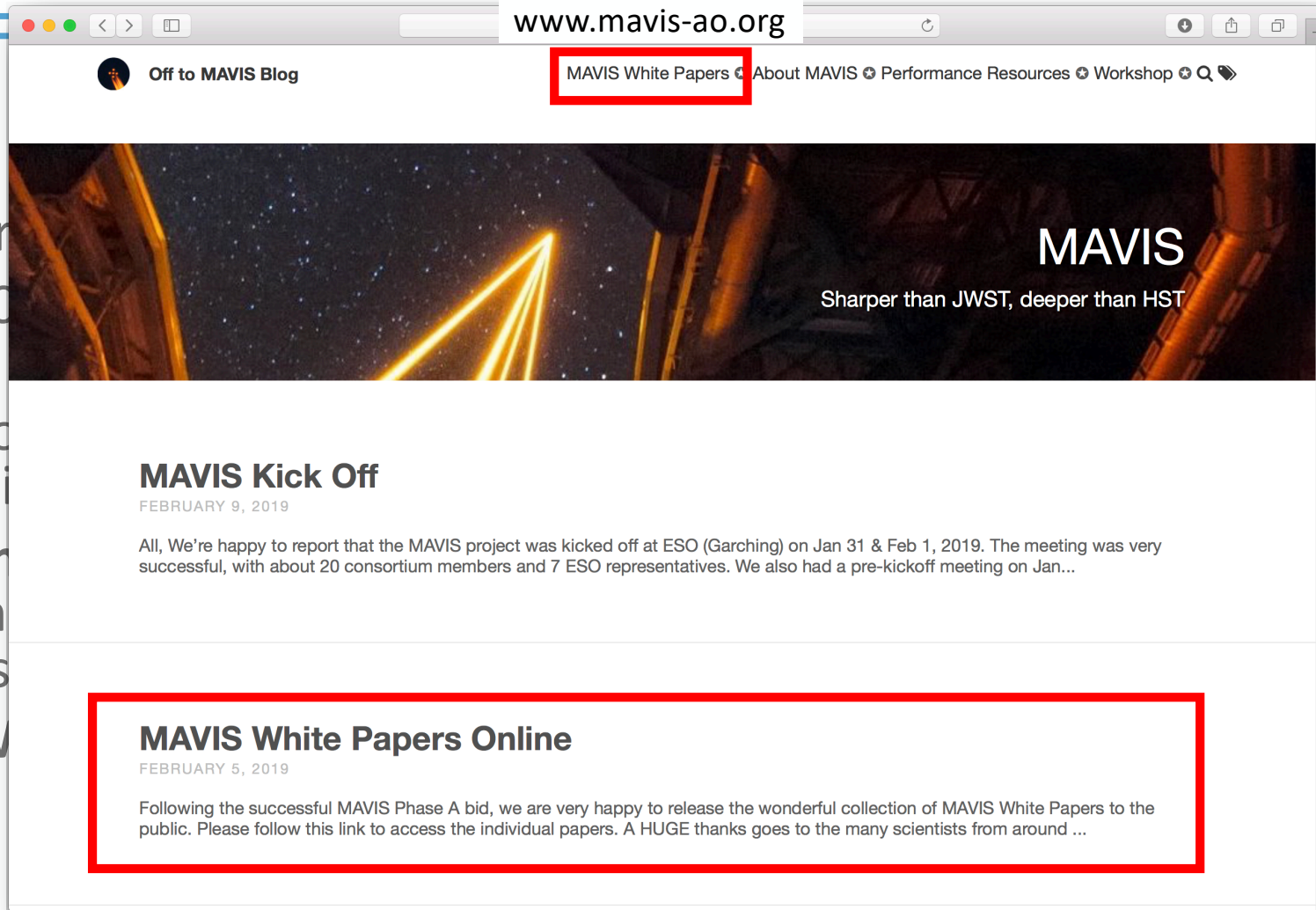
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MAVIS White Papers by OPC Category



PROCESS OF

- ▶ March: partner
- ▶ April 2018: **MAVIS**
- ▶ Series of Australian
- ▶ **Workshop** meshing designs
- ▶ **Final Workshop 2018**



Category

smology  
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PROCESS OF

- ▶ March: partner
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### Download MAVIS White Papers

The Birth, Life, and Death of Stars and Their Planets				
Lead Author	Institute	Co-Authors	Title	PDF
Antonucci, Simone	INAF-Roma	J.M. Alcalá, K. Biazzo, B. Nisini, T. Giannini, L. Podio, and F. Bacciotti	Mass accretion in low-metallicity environments of the outer Galaxy	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Antonucci, Simone	INAF-Roma	B. Nisini, K. Biazzo, J.M. Alcalá, T. Giannini, L. Podio, and F. Bacciotti	Frequency of accreting sub-stellar companions of low-mass stars	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Bacciotti, Francesca	INAF-Arcetri	L. Podio, S. Antonucci, B. Nisini, C. Codella, T. Giannini and J. Alcalá	Jets from young stars at high angular resolution: the launching mechanism as a solution to the angular momentum problem	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Filacchione, Gianrico	INAF-IAPS	Capria M.T., De Sanctis M.C., and Capaccioni, F.	Comets science with MAVIS	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Filacchione, Gianrico	INAF-IAPS	Capaccioni, F.	Observations of planetary rings with MAVIS	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Grassi, Davide	INAF-IAPS	Piccioni G., and Adriani A.	The outer Solar System: Icy Giants	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Ireland, Michael	Australian National University		High Dispersion Coronagraphy for Exoplanet Characterization	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Kamath, Devika	Macquarie University	Hans Van Winckel, Jacques Kluska, Steve Ertel, Dylan Bollen and Orsola De Marco	Revealing the structure and evolution of the second generation protoplanetary disks around evolved stars with MAVIS	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Maoz, Dan	Tel-Aviv University	Mannucci, F.	White Dwarf Binaries with MAVIS	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Migliorini, Alessandra	INAF-IAPS	Capria M.T., De Sanctis M.C., and Capaccioni F.	The outer Solar System: KBO and Comets	<a href="#">pdf</a>
Sacco, Germano	INAF-Arcetri	Massi F., Fedele D., Franciosini E., Randich, S., Roccatagliata V., and Sanna, N.	Star and planet formation at low metallicities	<a href="#">pdf</a>

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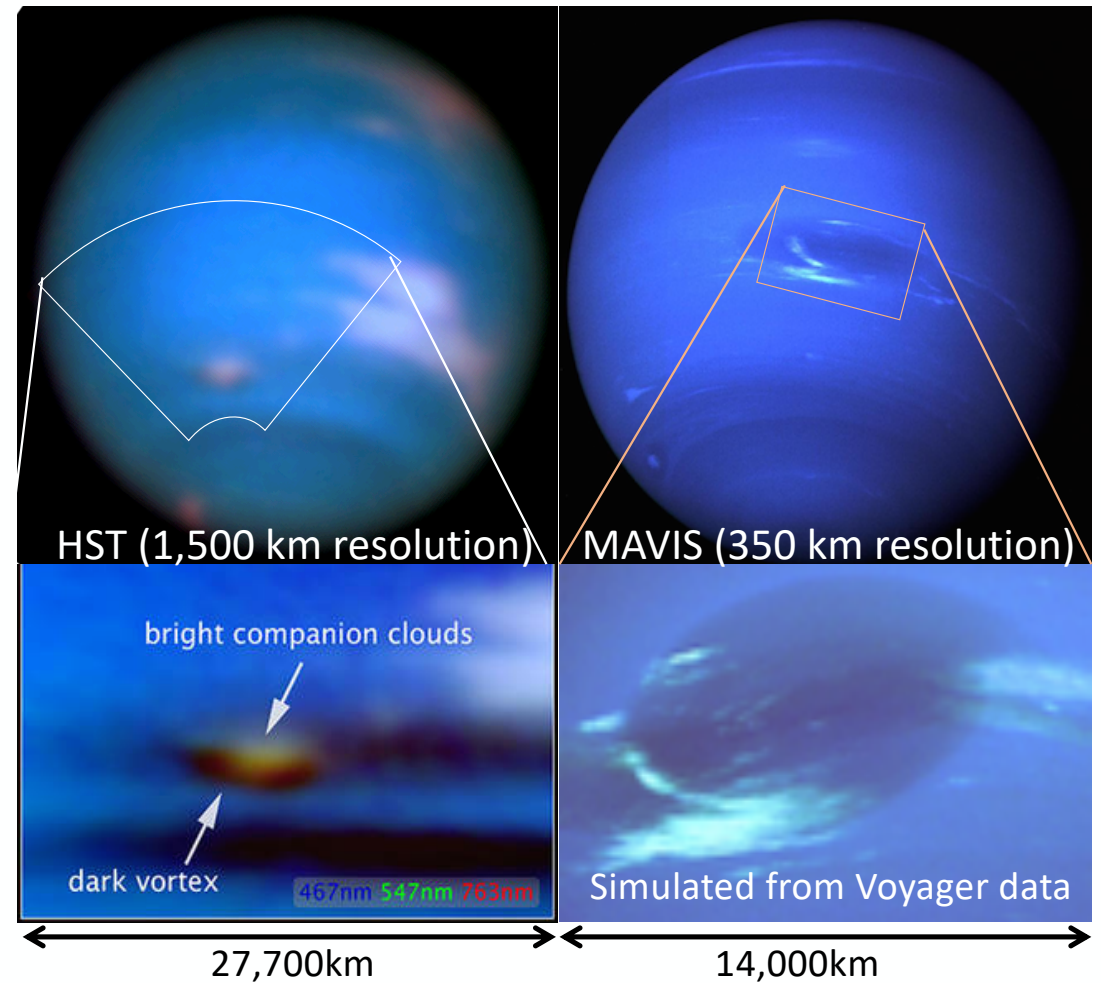
Star Clusters as Tracers of Galaxy Processes Within the Local Group				
Lead Author	Institute	Co-Authors	Title	PDF
Bono, Giuseppe	INAF-Roma	M. Latour, C. Arcidiacono, V. F. Braga, A. Calamida, V. D'Orazi, G. Fiorentino, D. Magurno, S. Moehler, M. Nonino, S. Randall, M. Salaris, and M. Torelli	CNO abundances of Extreme Horizontal Branch stars in globular clusters	<a href="#">pdf</a>

Category

Cosmology  
the IGM  
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## SOLAR SYSTEM

- ▶ Ground-based campaigns play an important role in solar system science:
  - ▶ Monitoring programs
  - ▶ Unexpected events
  - ▶ Coordination with ESA
  - ▶ See talks by Heike Rauer and Fabio Favata
- ▶ MAVIS sky coverage and large field of view well suited to flexible observations of non-sidereal targets



### SOLAR SYSTEM

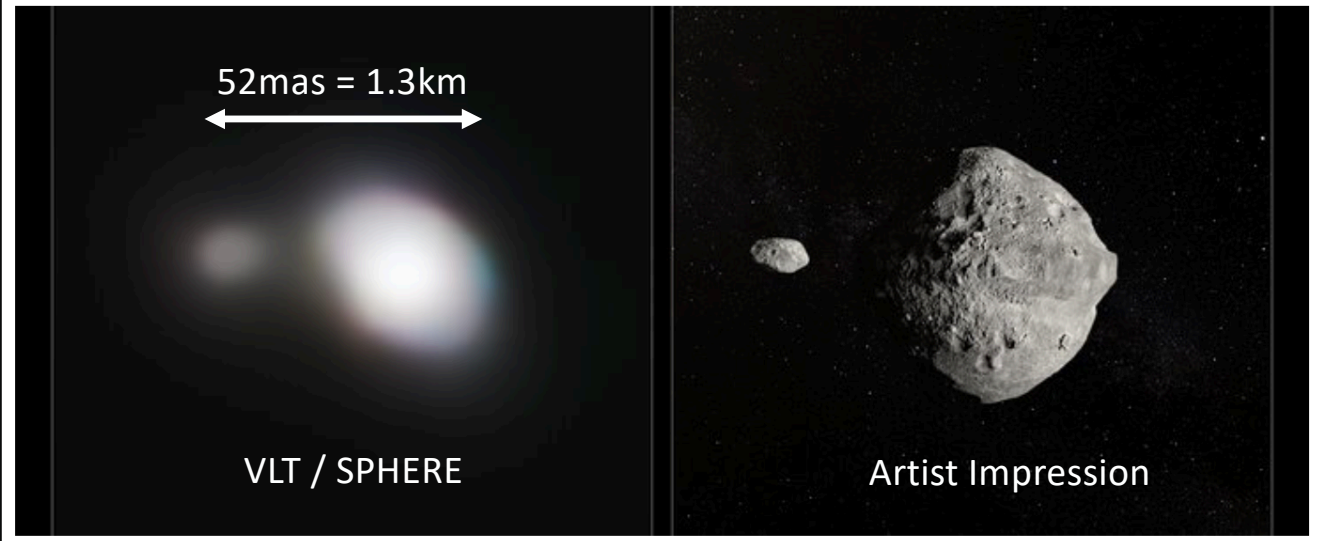
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eso1910 — Organisation Release

### ESO contributes to protecting Earth from dangerous asteroids

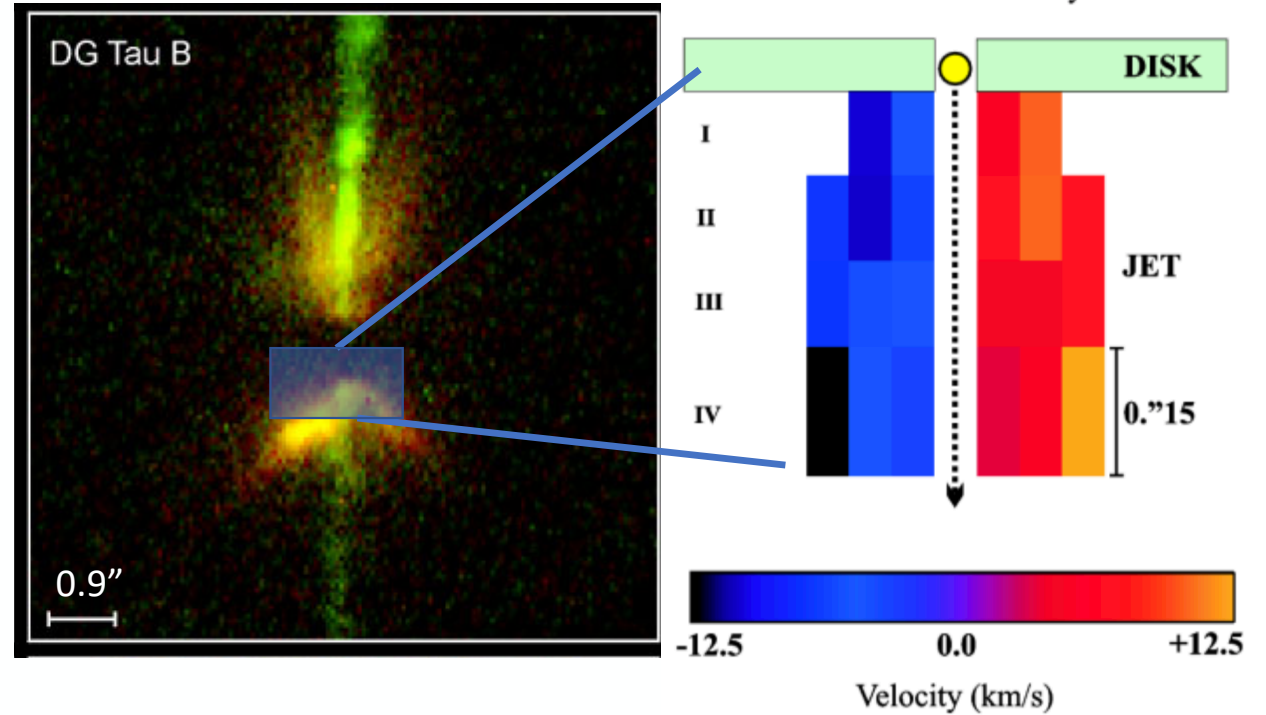
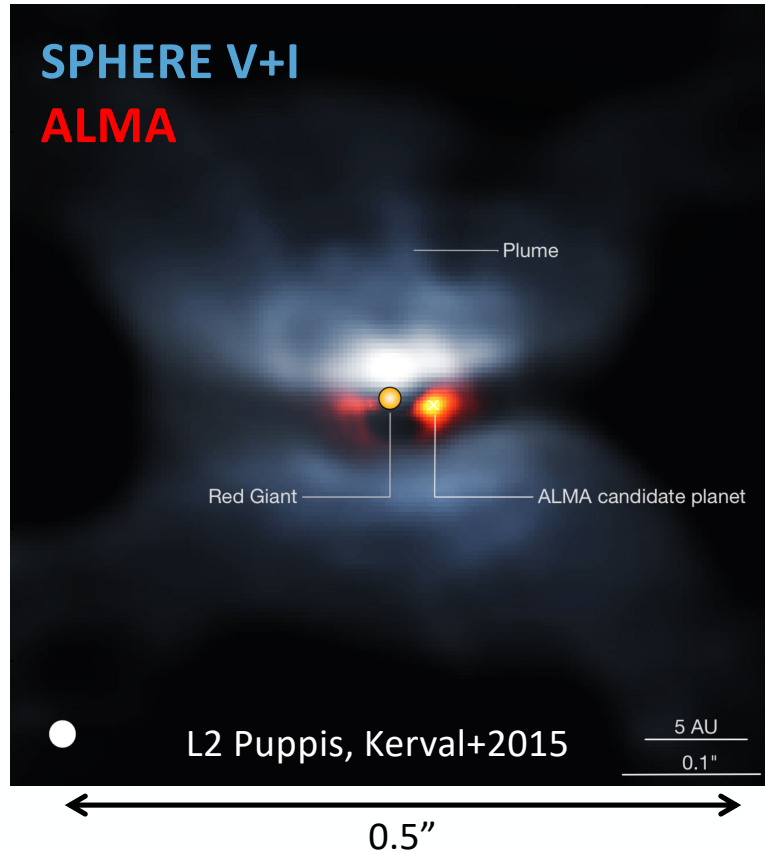
VLT observes a passing double asteroid hurtling by Earth at 70 000 km/h

3 June 2019





# CIRCUMSTELLAR ENVIRONMENTS



WP Kamath et al.

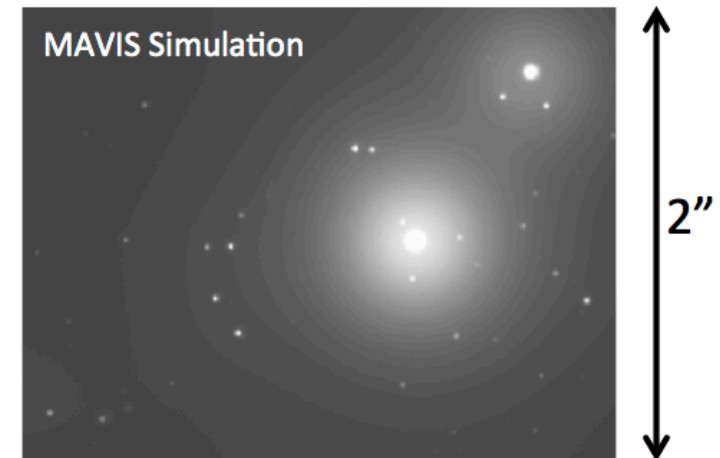
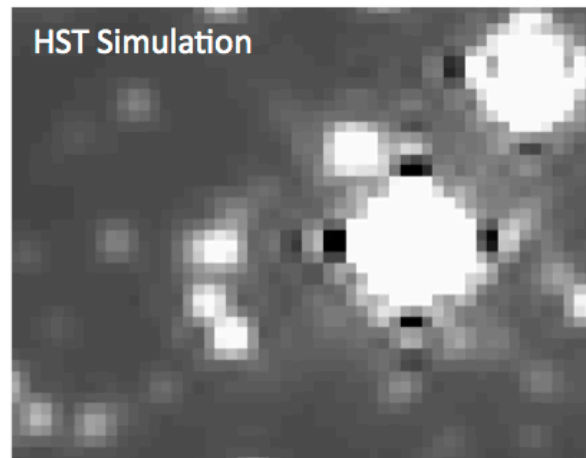
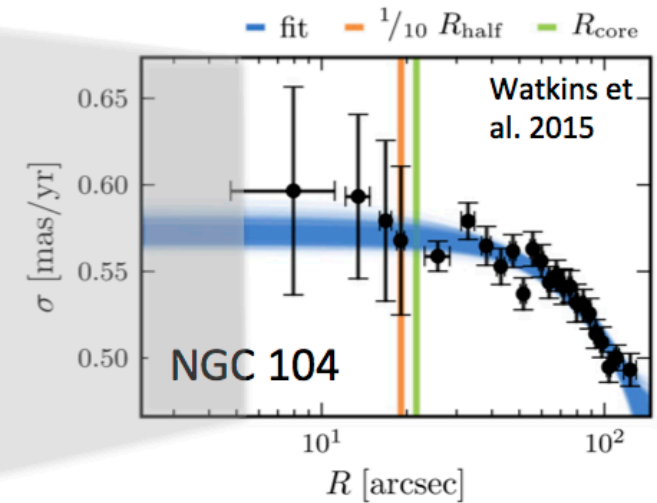
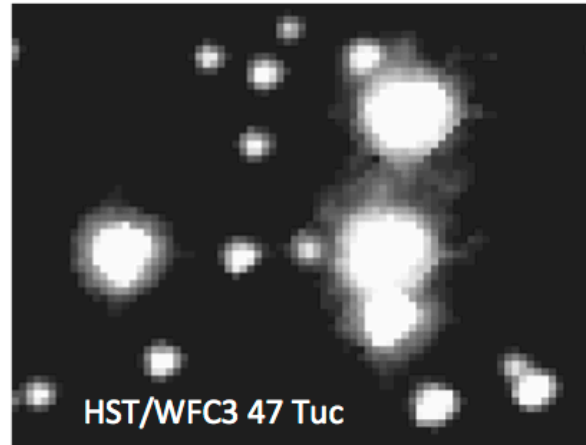
www.mavis-ao.org

Richard McDermid - MAVIS Overview, VLT 2030, June 2019

WP Bacciotti et al.

## 6D PHASE SPACE OF NEARBY DWARFS AND CLUSTERS

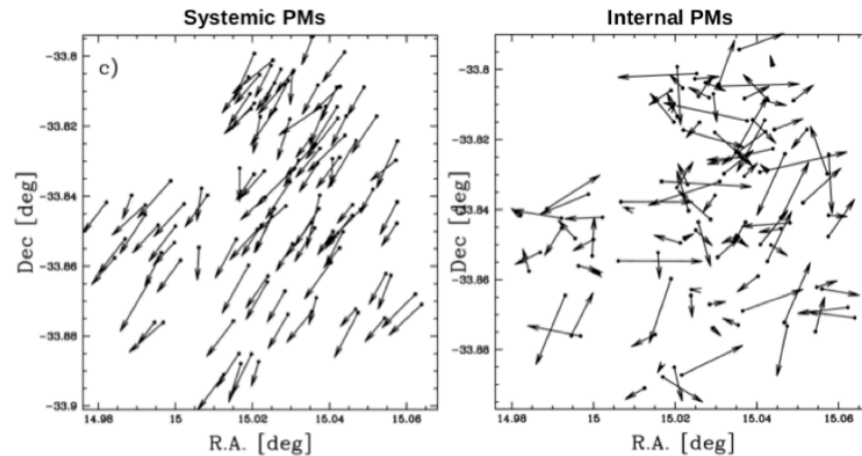
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- ▶ Intermediate mass black hole detection
- ▶ Dark matter constraints



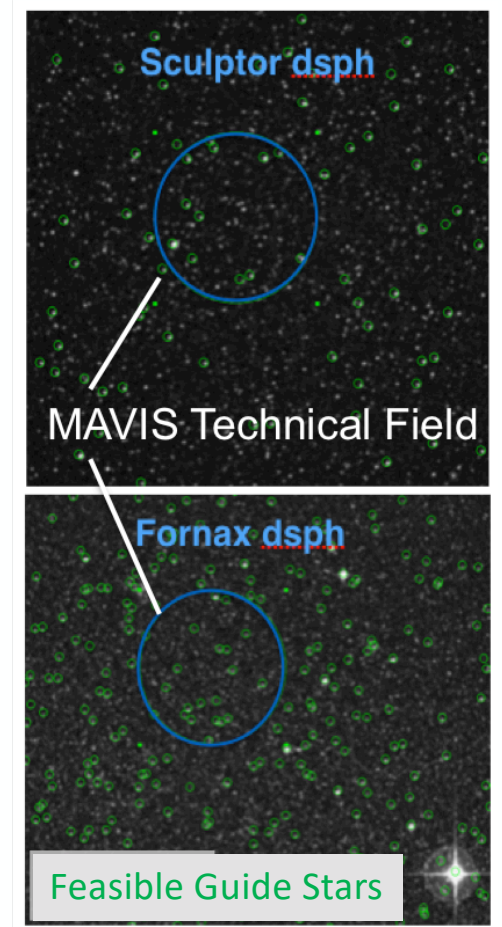
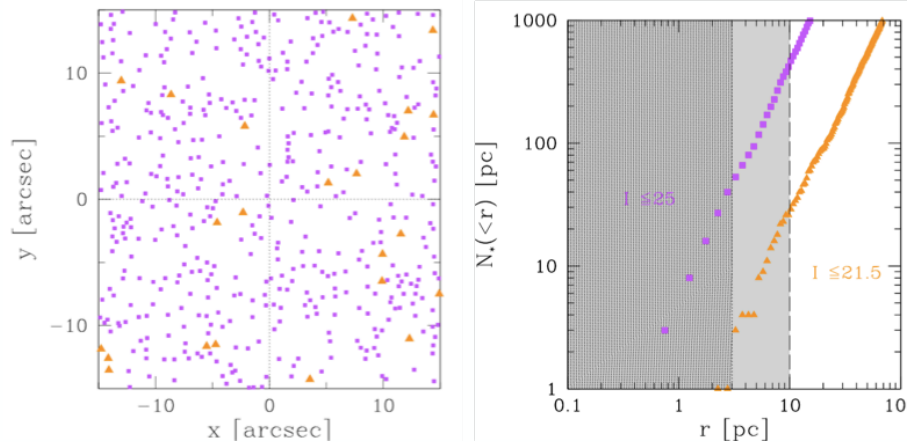
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Proper Motions

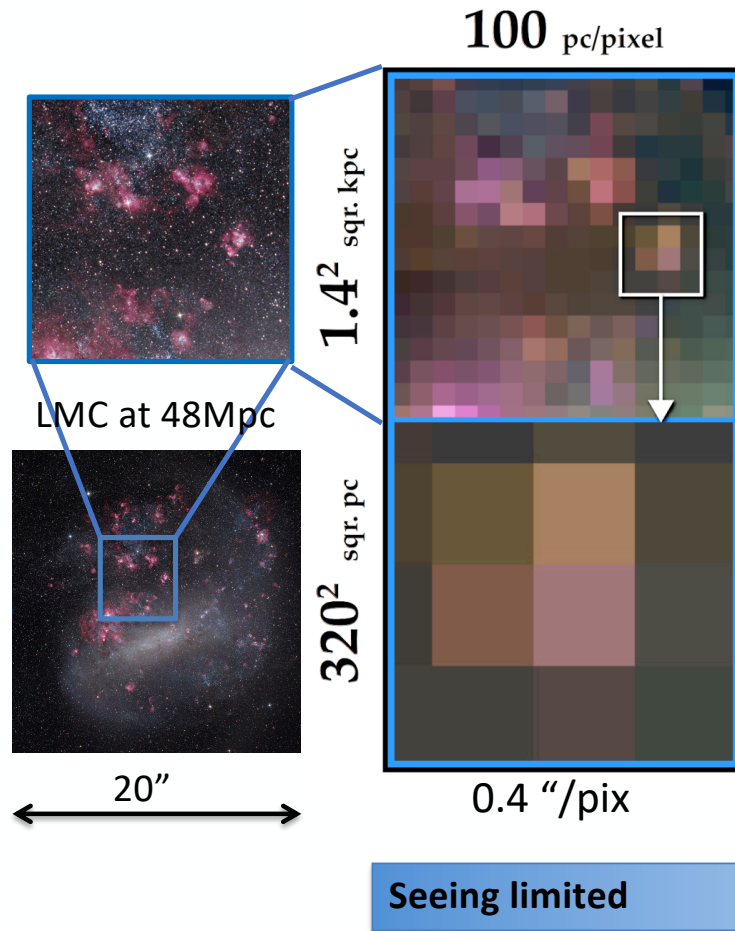


Radial Velocities

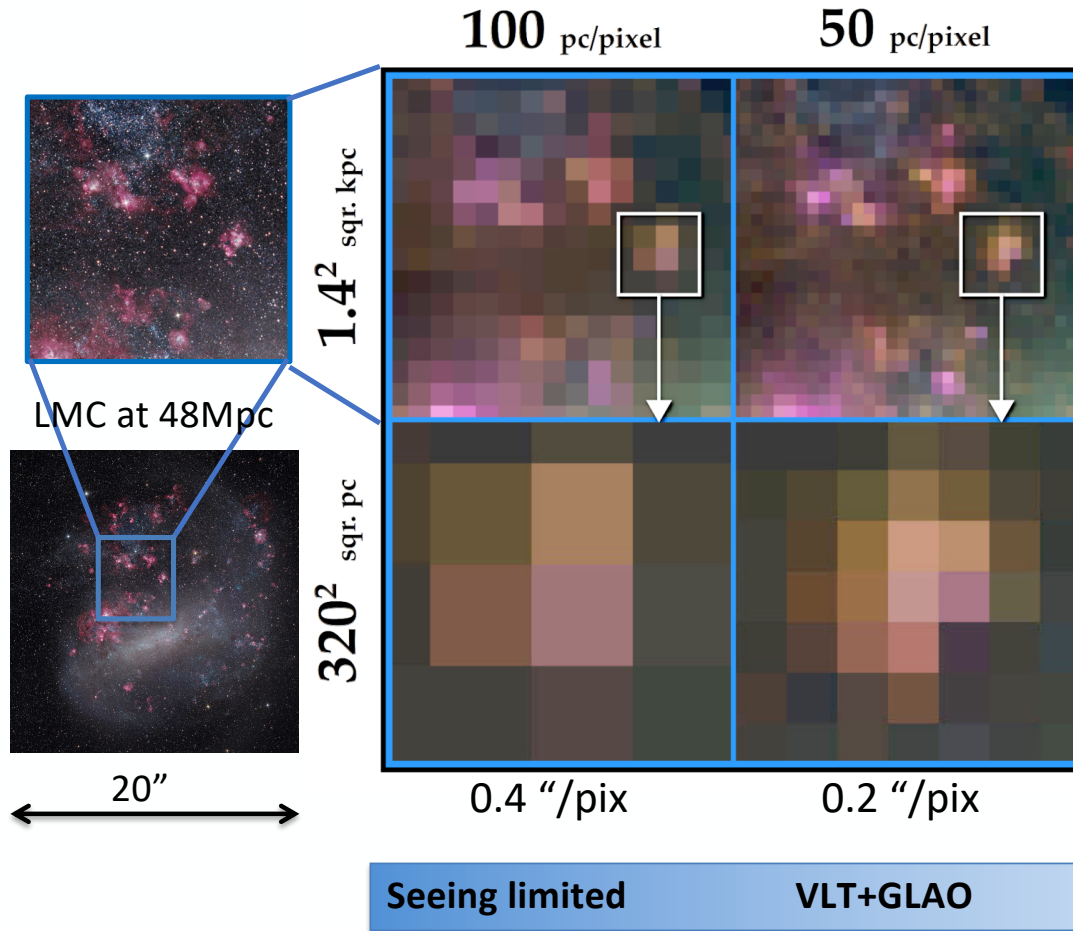


WP Pancino et al.  
WP Salvadori et al.

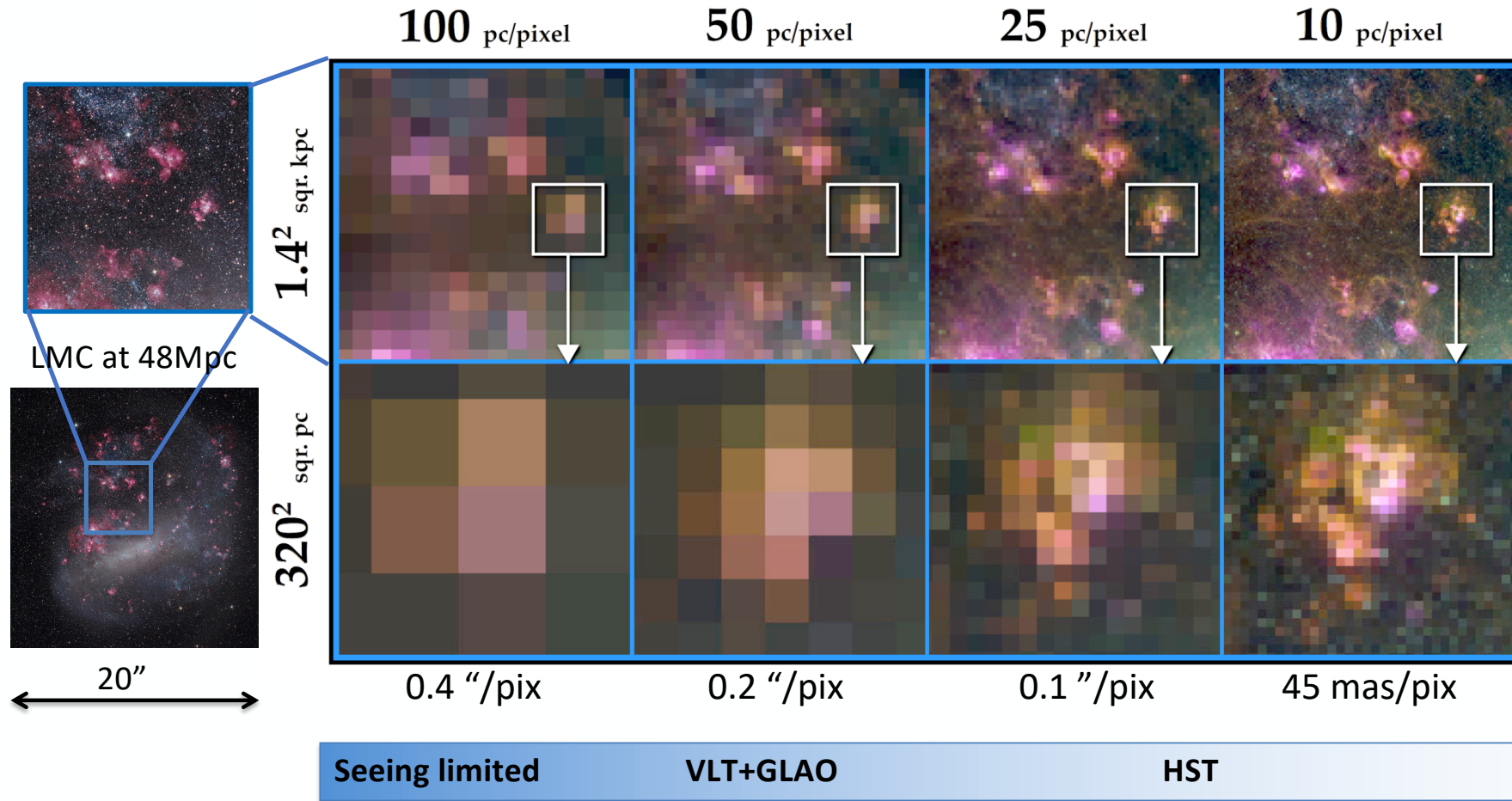
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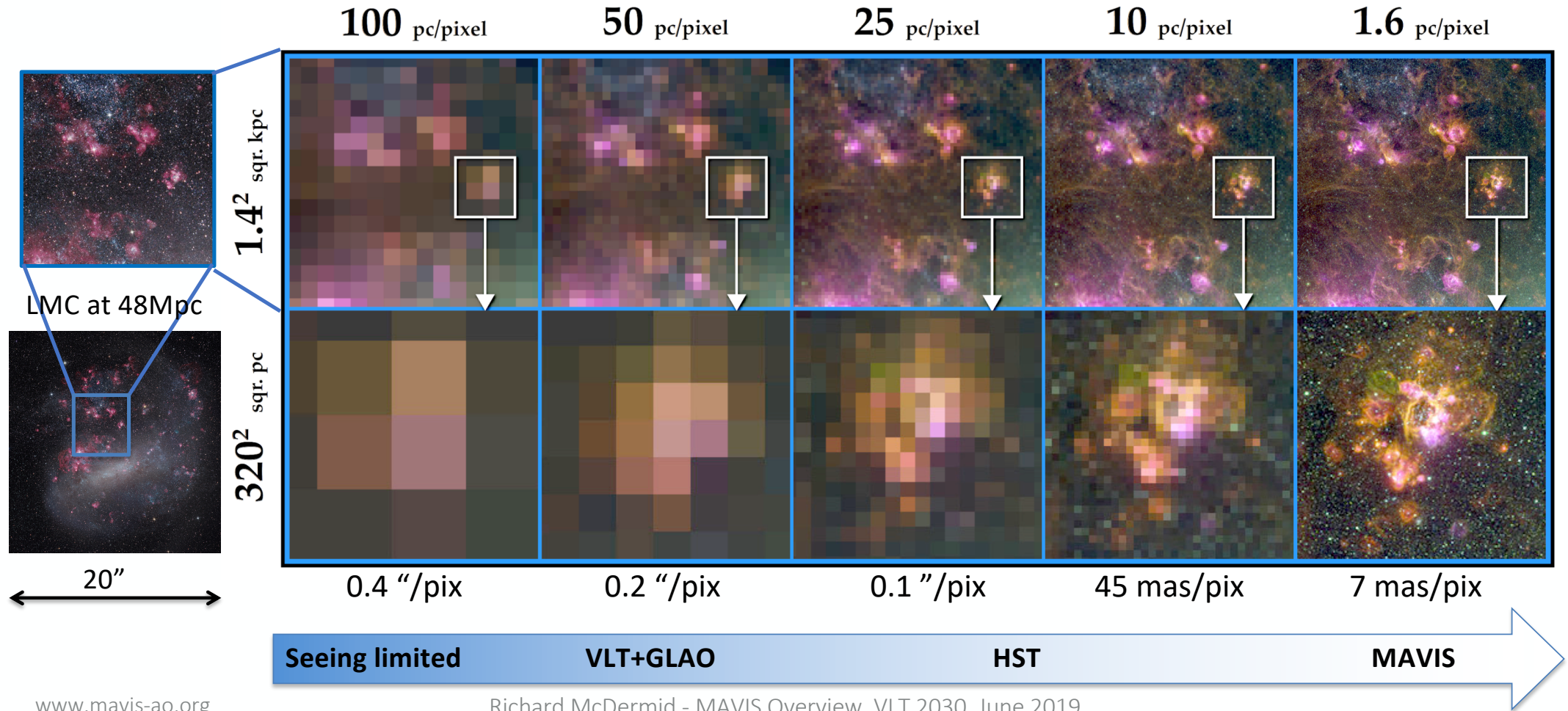
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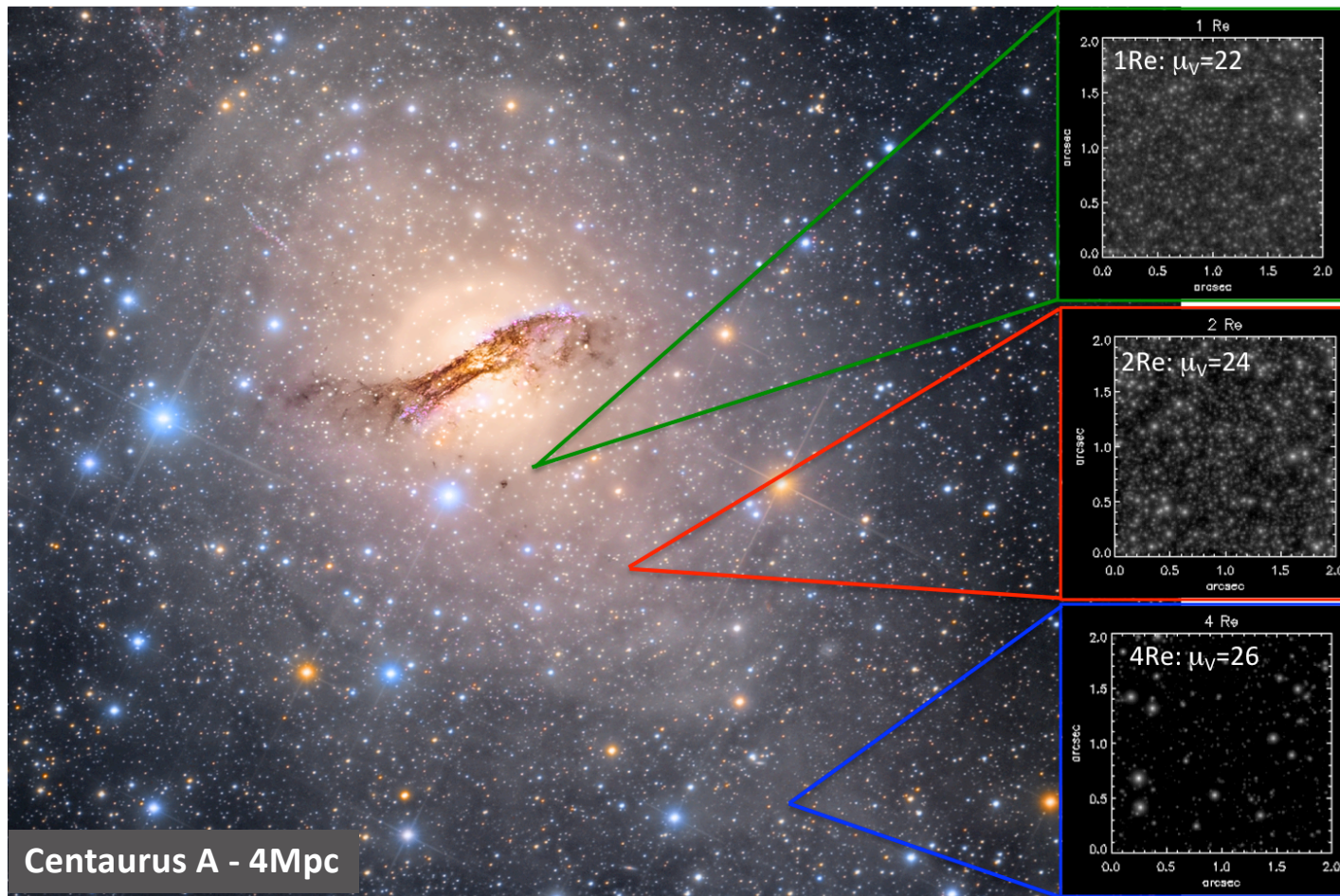
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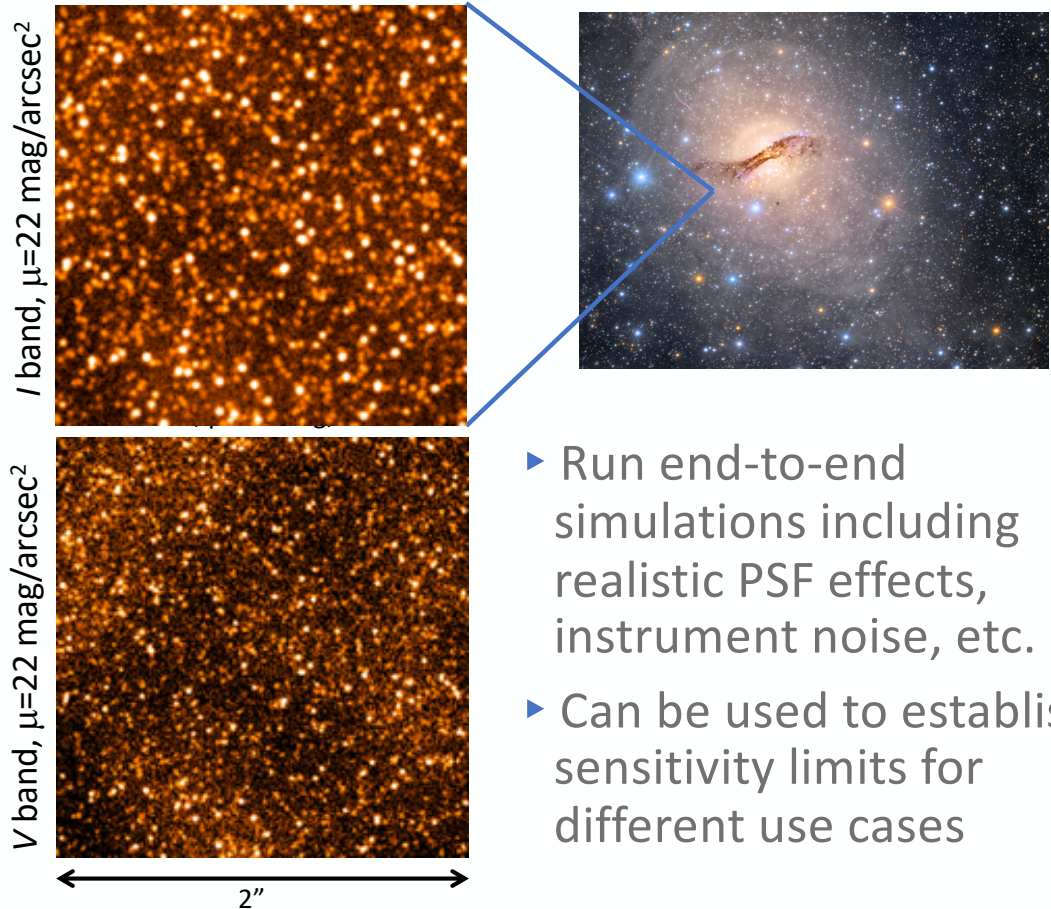


# RESOLVING STELLAR POPULATIONS IN GALAXIES BEYOND THE LOCAL GROUP

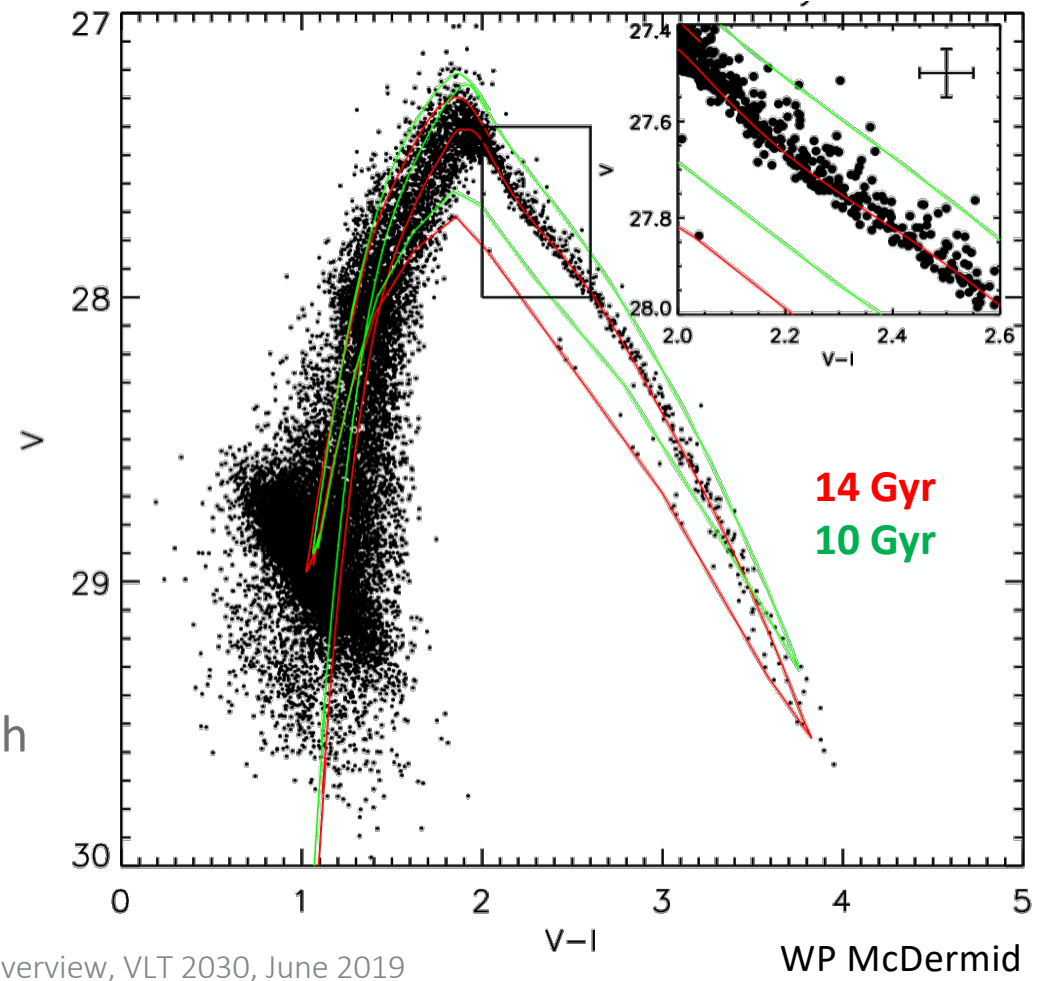




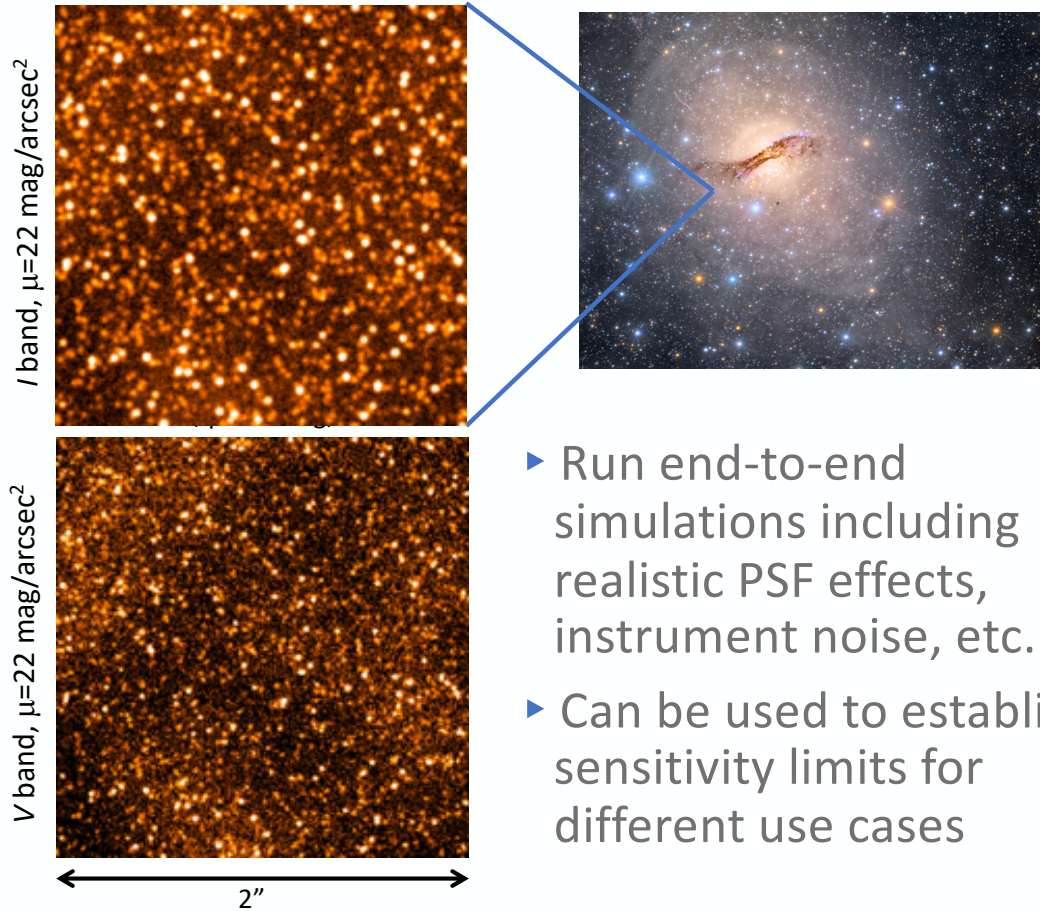
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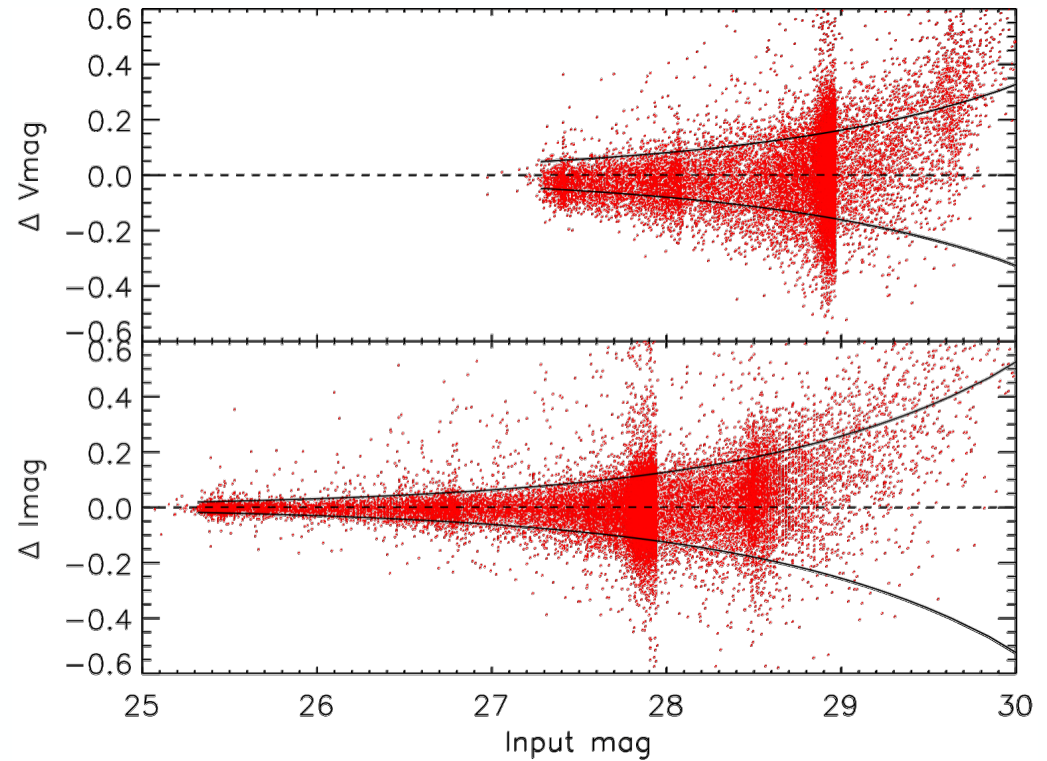
- ▶ Run end-to-end simulations including realistic PSF effects, instrument noise, etc.
- ▶ Can be used to establish sensitivity limits for different use cases



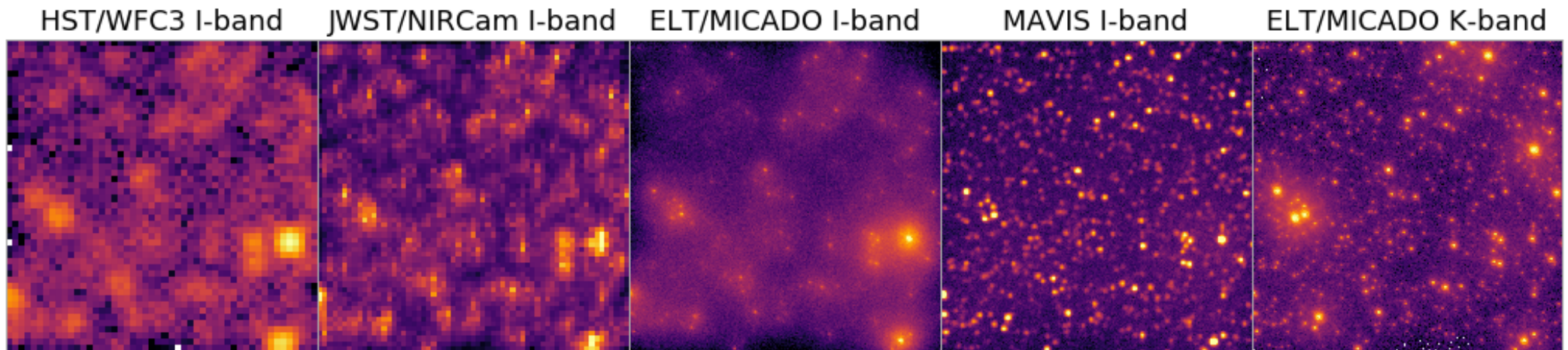
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- ▶ Run end-to-end simulations including realistic PSF effects, instrument noise, etc.
- ▶ Can be used to establish sensitivity limits for different use cases



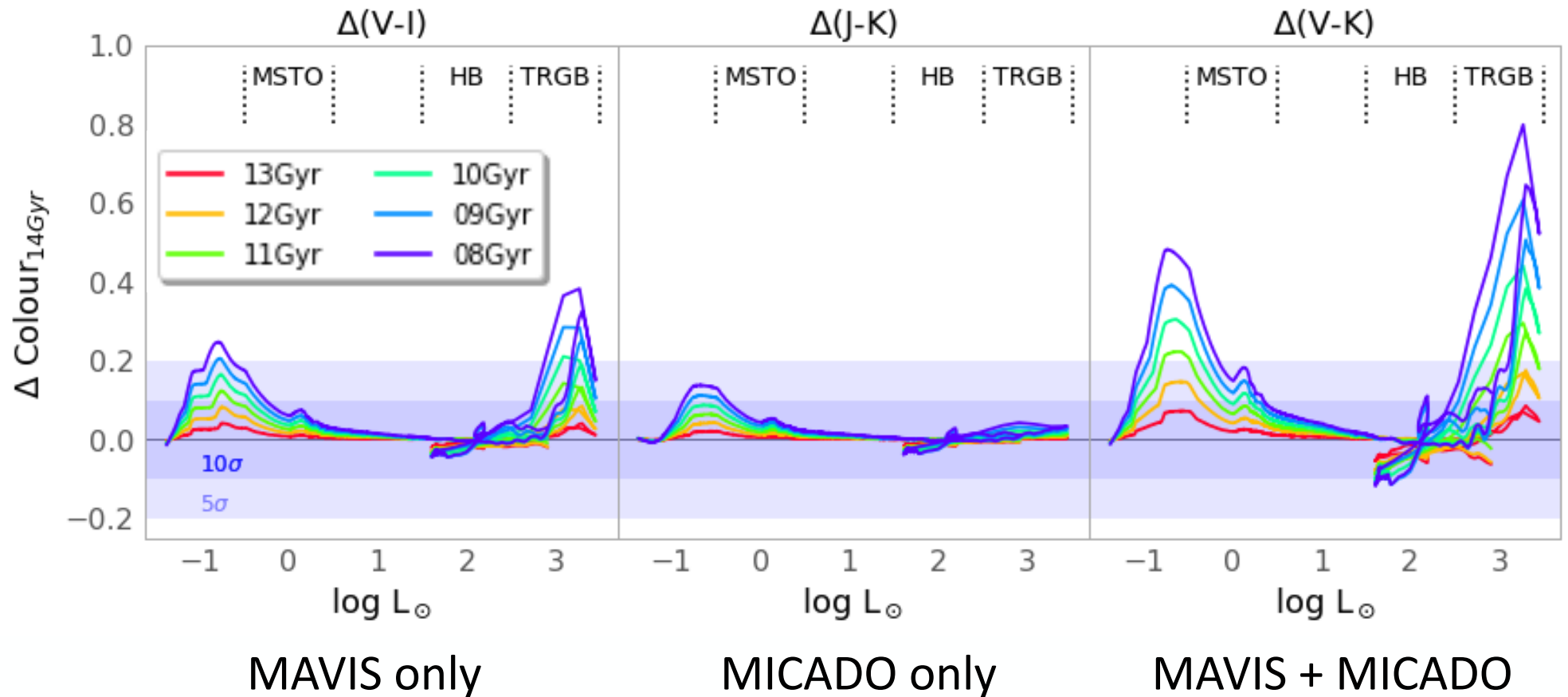
## KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: RESOLVED STELLAR POPULATIONS



- ▶ Key future facilities JWST and ELT are not well-optimized for  $<1\mu\text{m}$
- ▶ MAVIS is crucial to provide optical coverage at matched angular resolution to ELT in the IR

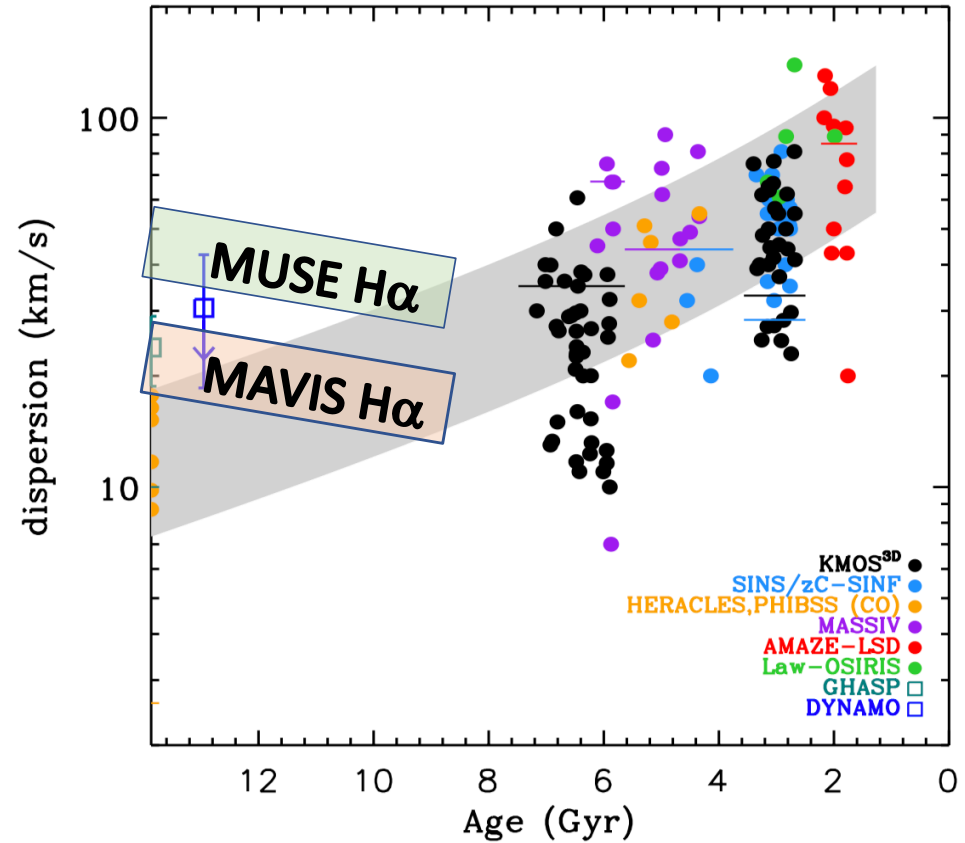
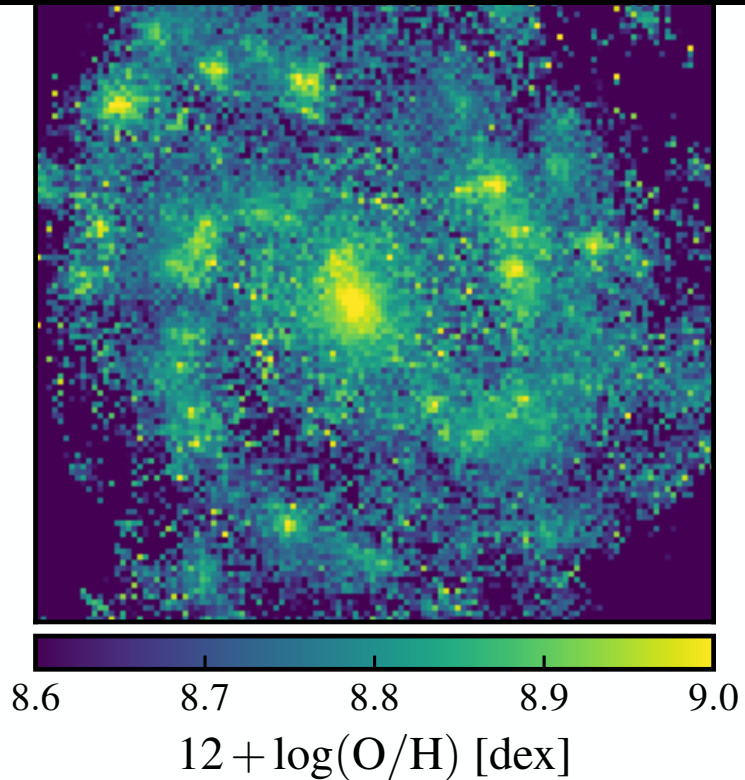
Generated using the Advanced Exposure Time Calculator (AETC) <http://geode.oapd.inaf.it> (Falomo et al. 2011)

## KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: RESOLVED STELLAR POPULATIONS



# ACCURATE PROPERTIES OF STAR FORMATION CLUMPS IN DISKS

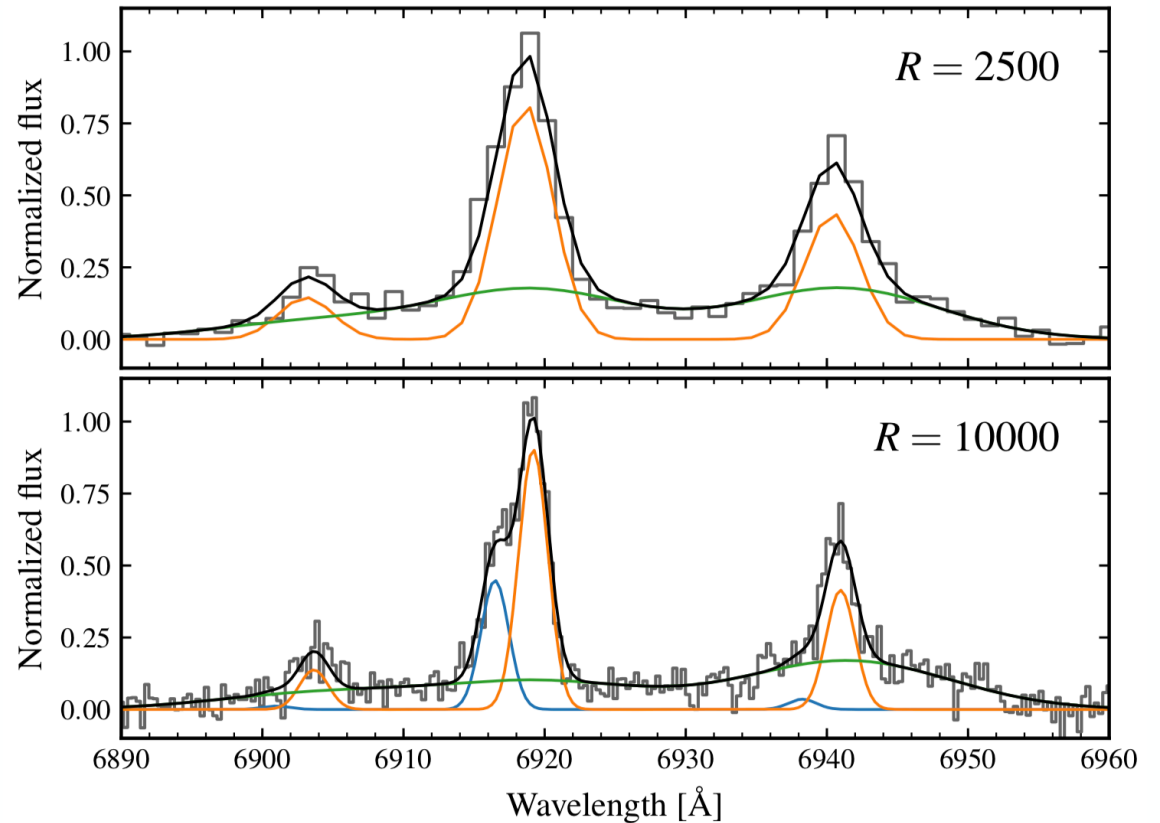
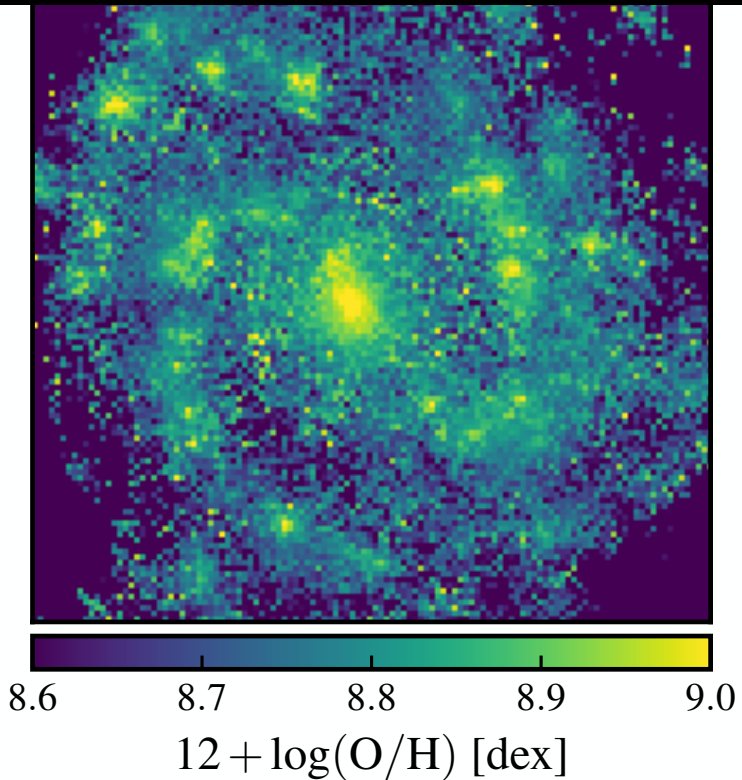
M83 datacube @  $z=0.05$ , WP Mendel et al.



- ▶ Disks are much more ‘turbulent’ at early times
- ▶ Turbulence? Outflows/winds? Beam smearing?

# ACCURATE PROPERTIES OF STAR FORMATION CLUMPS IN DISKS

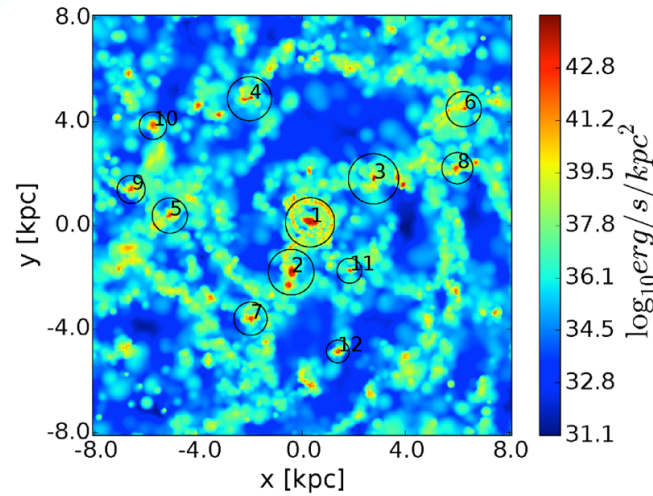
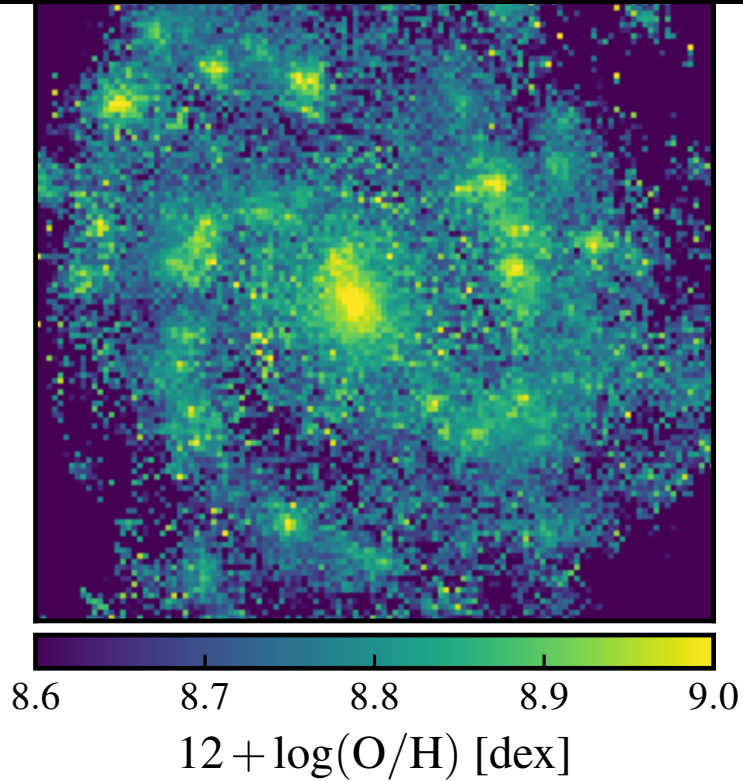
M83 datacube @  $z=0.05$ , WP Mendel et al.



- ▶ Separating gravitational motion from winds, outflows, shocks, etc. requires moderately high resolution

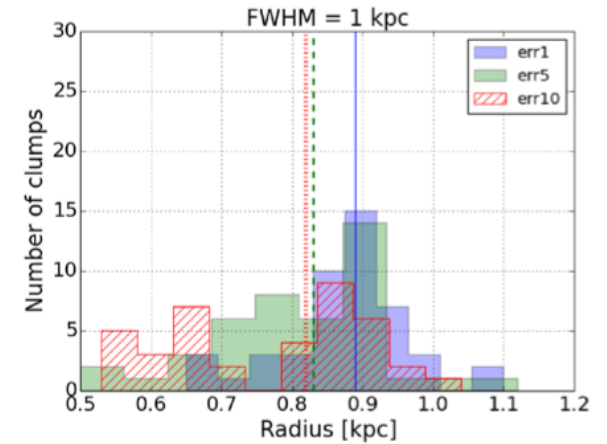
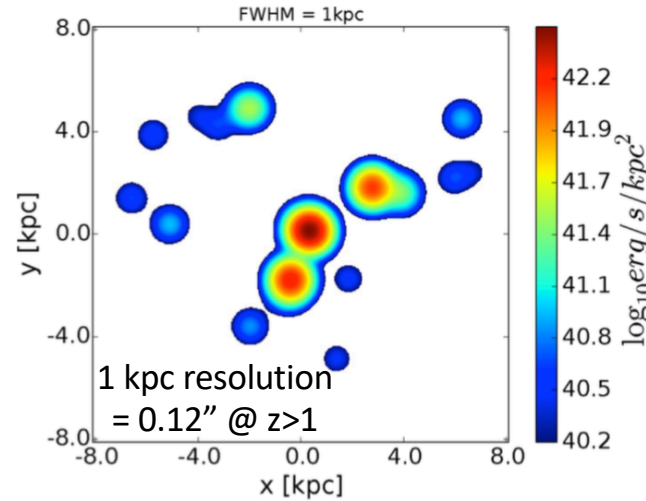
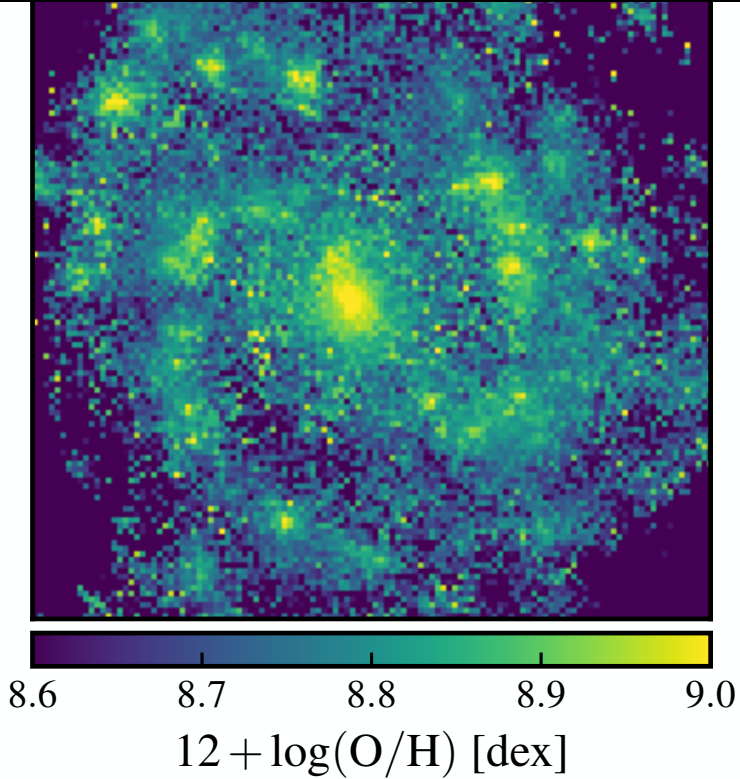
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M83 datacube @  $z=0.05$ , WP Mendel et al.

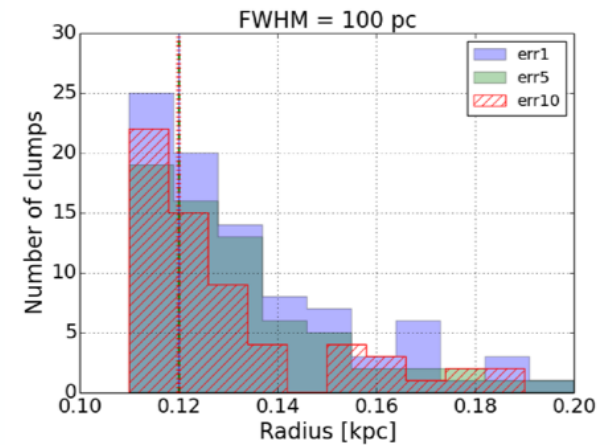
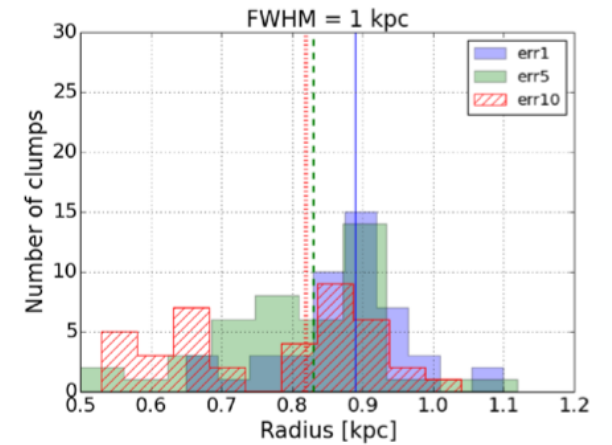
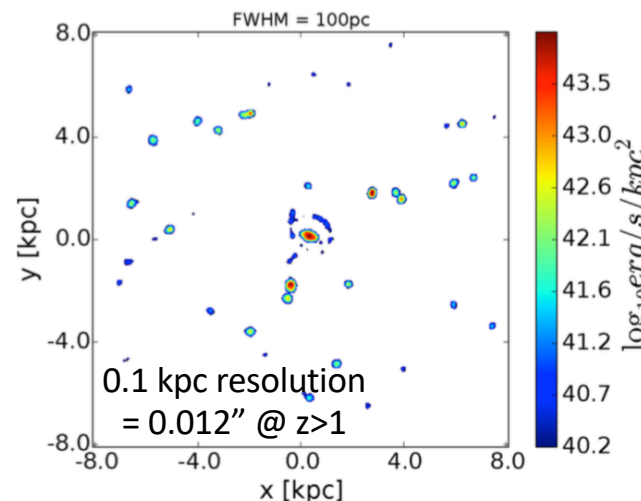
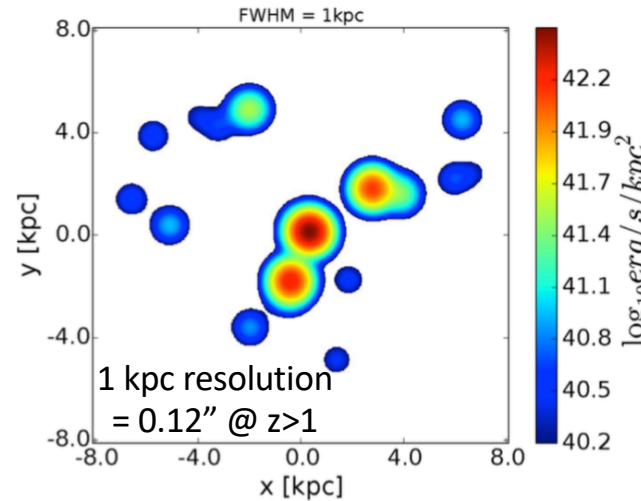
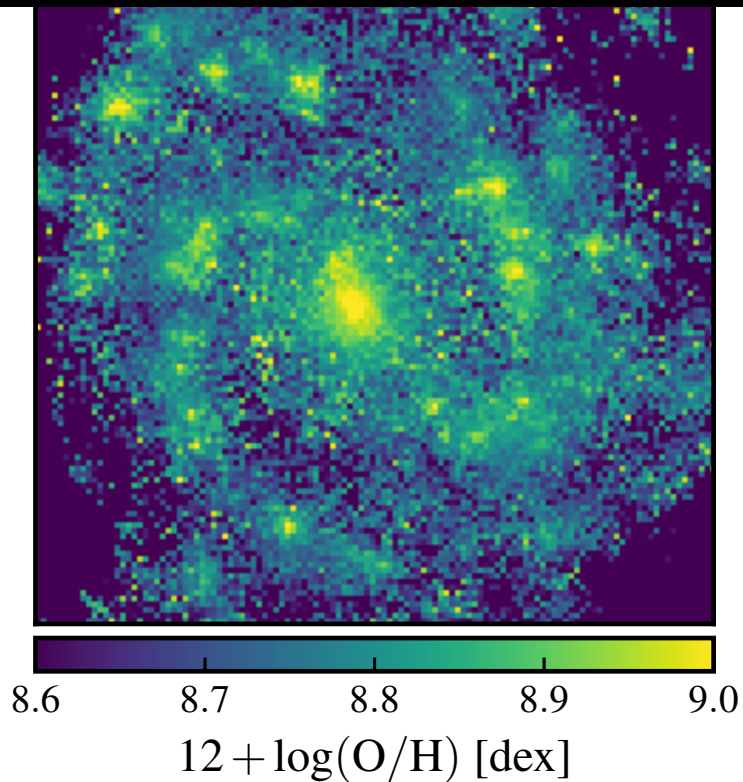


Tamburello+17, WP Fisher, WP Gullieuszik et al.



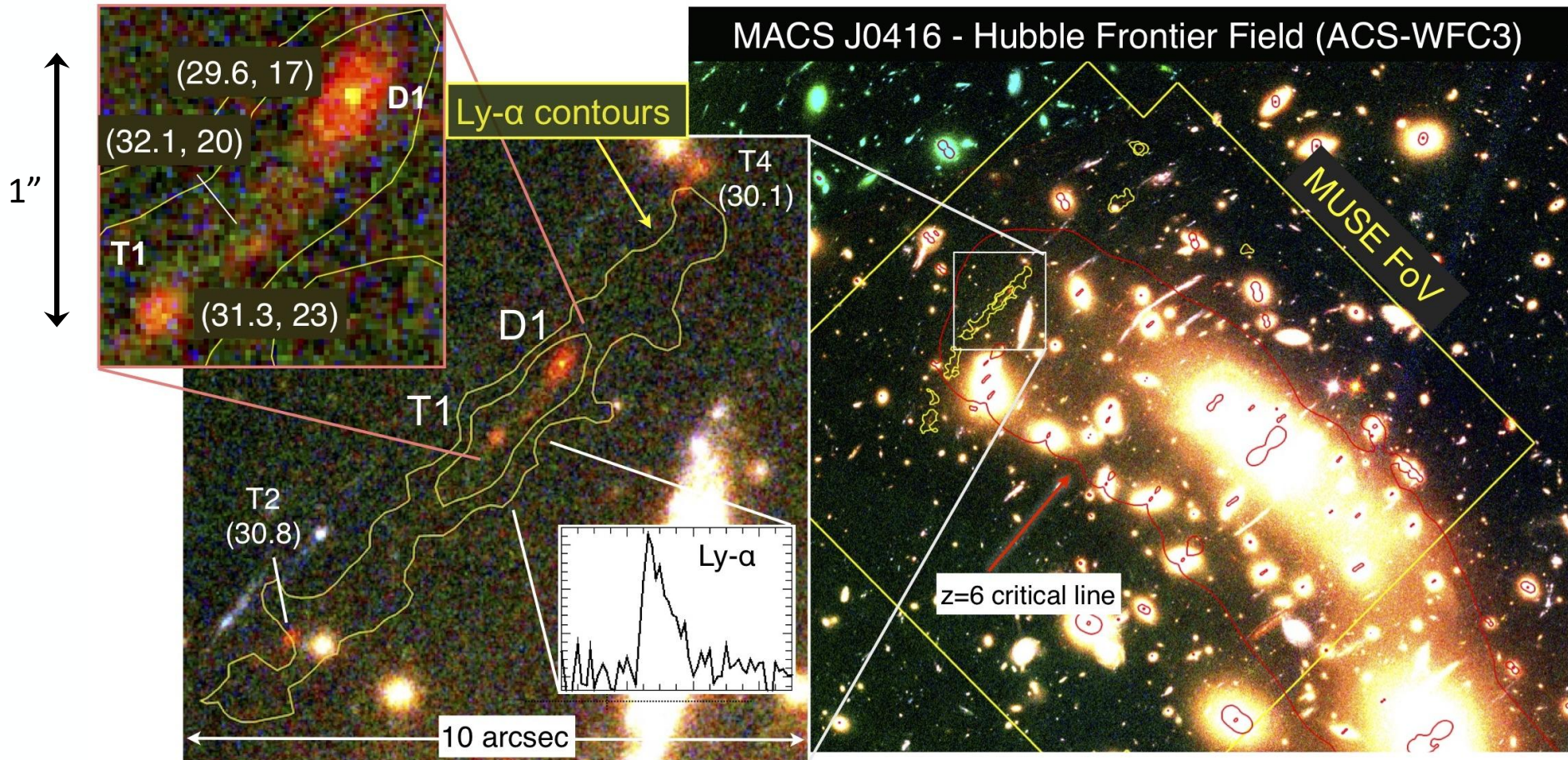
# ACCURATE PROPERTIES OF STAR FORMATION CLUMPS IN DISKS

M83 datacube @  $z=0.05$ , WP Mendel et al.

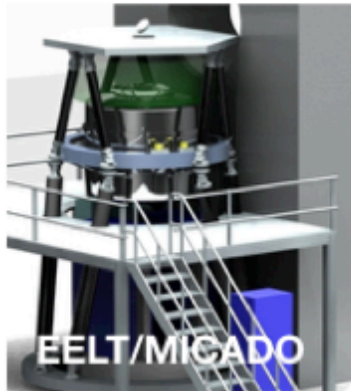


Tamburello+17, WP Fisher, WP Gullieuszik et al.

# DETECTING FIRST STAR CLUSTERS AND SPECTRALLY RESOLVING $z > 6$ GALAXIES VIA LENSING



## KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: HIGH-Z GALAXIES



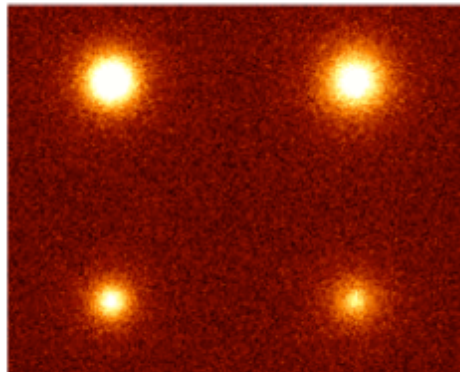
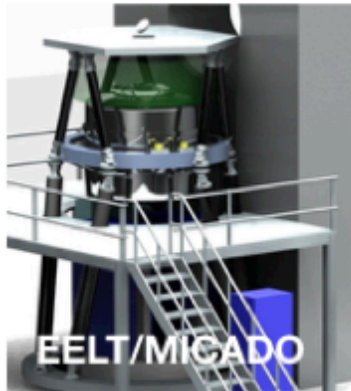
SIMCADO:  
• official parameters

Official simulator

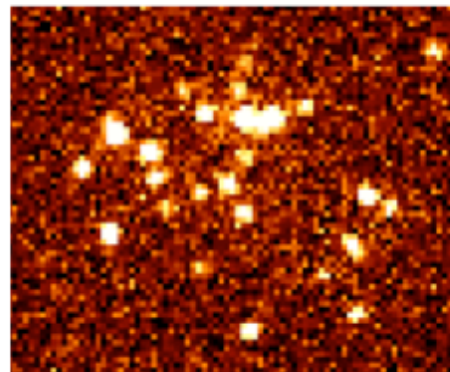
SIMCADO:  
• parameters: PSF, mirrors, filters, pixels scale, QE ....  
• calibrated on background and SNR for ETCs

- ▶ First zero-order simulations in progress
- ▶ Based on rough guesses of instrument parameters and throughputs

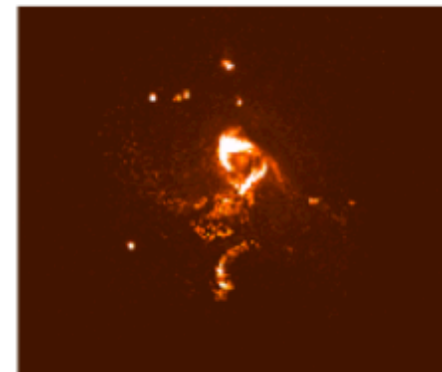
## KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: HIGH-Z GALAXIES



**Sersic profiles**



**Clumpy galaxies**



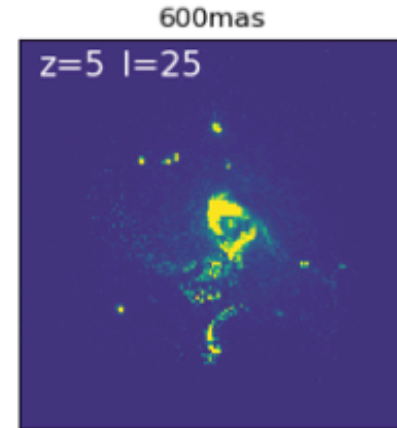
**Galaxy models**

# KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: HIGH-Z GALAXIES - IMAGING

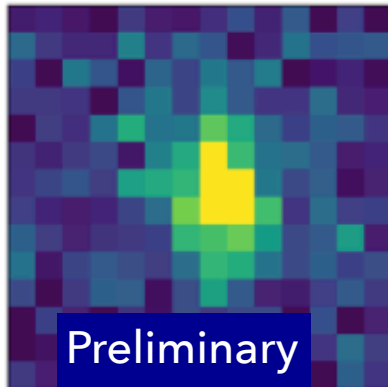
Pallottini et al 2017:

- $M \sim 1.6 \cdot 10^{10} M_{\odot}$
- $R_e \sim 0.6 \text{ kpc} \sim 100 \text{ mas}$  at  $z=5$
- high resolution:  $\sim 30 \text{ pc}$

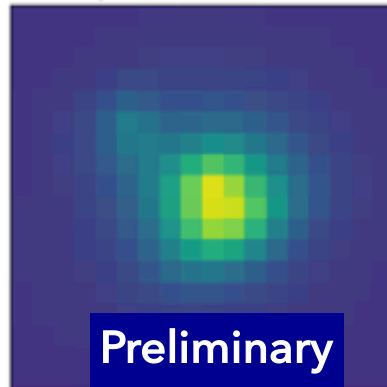
$T_{\text{exp}} = 1 \text{ h}$



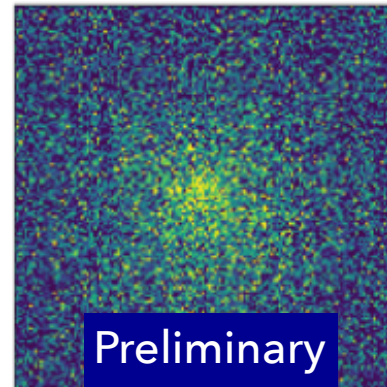
HST/WFC3/F814W



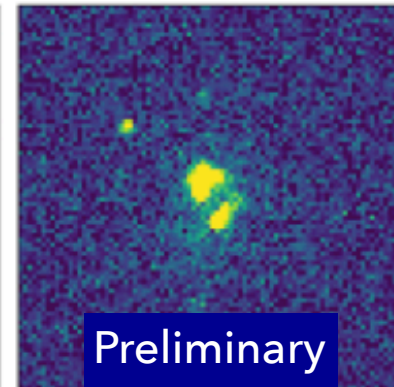
JWST/NIRCAM/F090W



ELT/MICADO/I



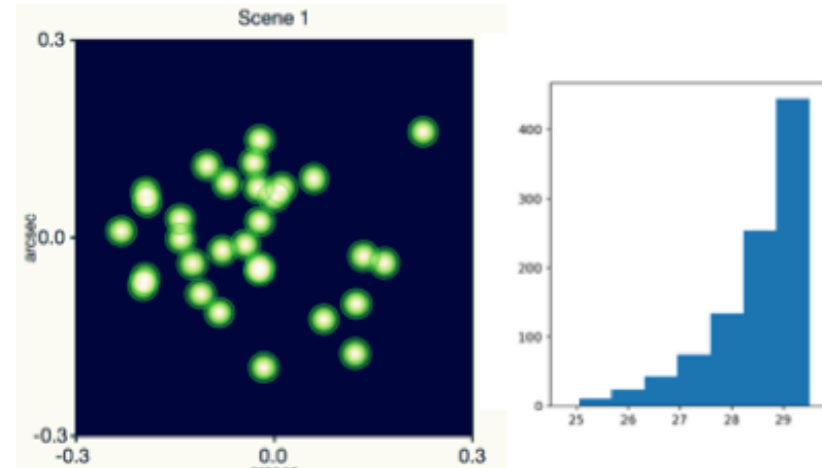
VLT/MAVIS/F090W



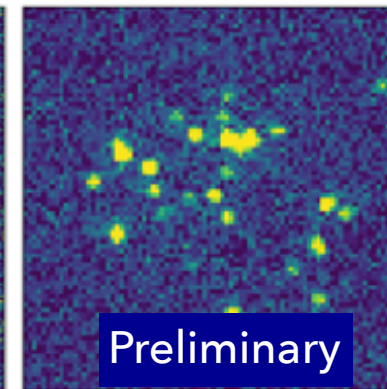
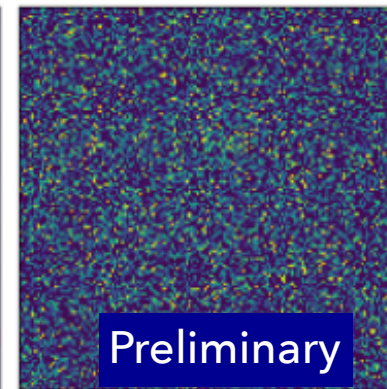
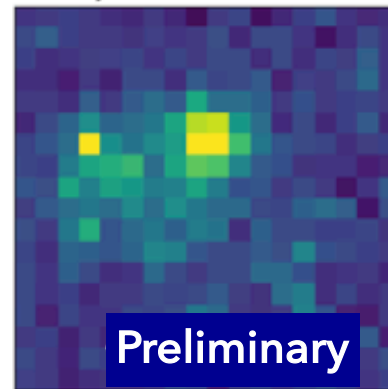
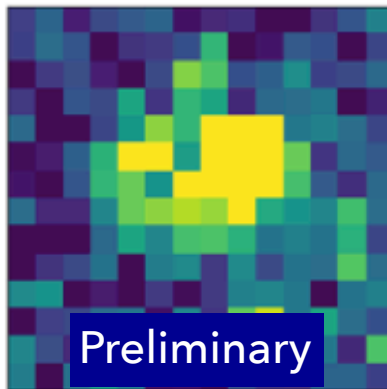
# KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: HIGH-Z GALAXIES - IMAGING

- Clumpy galaxies
- 30 point sources
  - $25.5 < \text{mag} < 29.5$
  - $\text{mag} = 25$

To do:  
 1. compare input and output luminosity distribution



HST/WFC3/F814W      JWST/NIRCAM/F090W      ELT/MICADO/I      VLT/MAVIS/F090W



# KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: HIGH-Z GALAXIES – SPECTROSCOPY

Assuming:

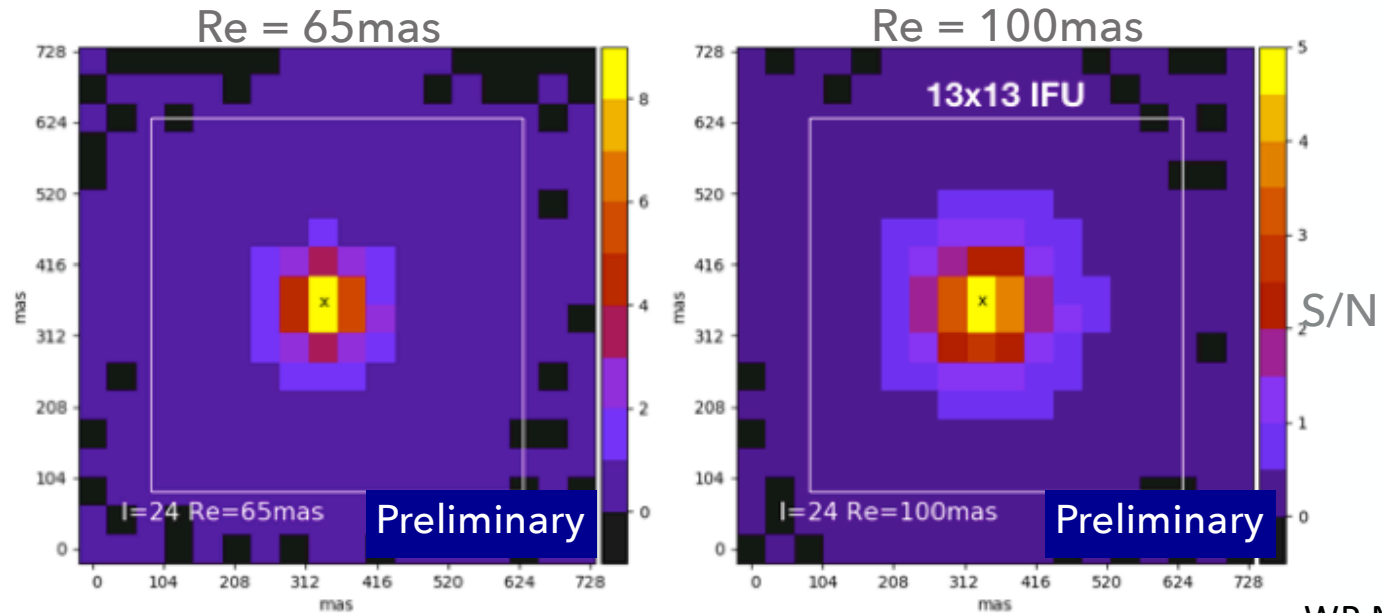
- flat sky spectrum
- RON=2,  $\epsilon_{\text{spec}}=0.7$
- R=2500, pix/resol=2
- various spaxel scales

Background limited in 1hr  $\rightarrow$  30x30mas  
(larger in the real case)

SNR maps, 10hrs  
42.0 x 42.0 mas spaxels

Long exposures -  
potentially large  
multiplex benefit

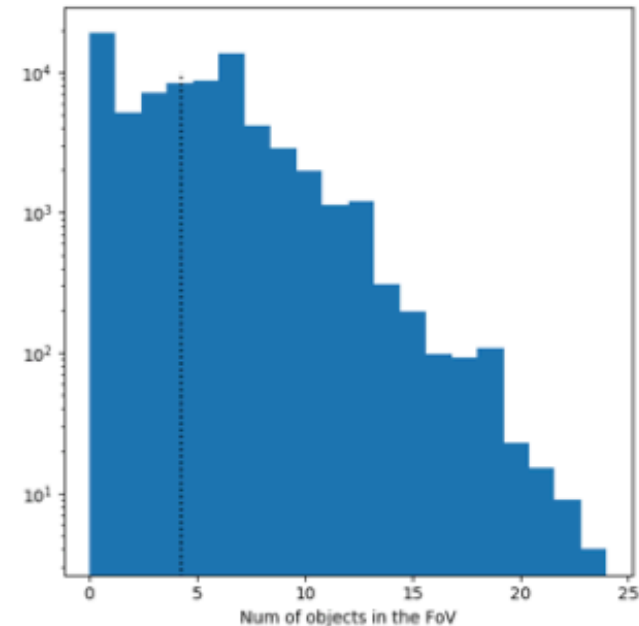
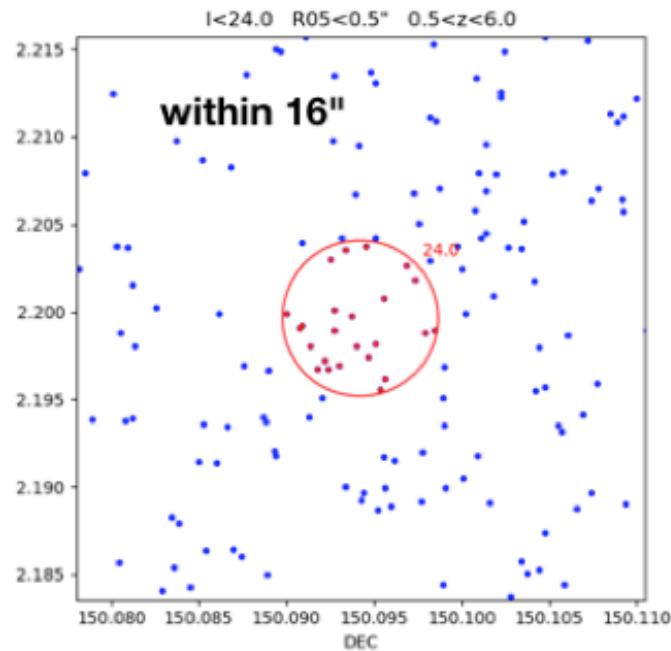
Sersic n=1  
l=24  
 $R_e = 65\text{mas}$   
100mas



## KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: HIGH-Z GALAXIES – TARGET DENSITY

COSMOS,  
Nayyeri+17  
216 sq.arcmin

- $I < 24$
- $0.5 < z < 6.0$
- $R_{1/2} < 0.5''$

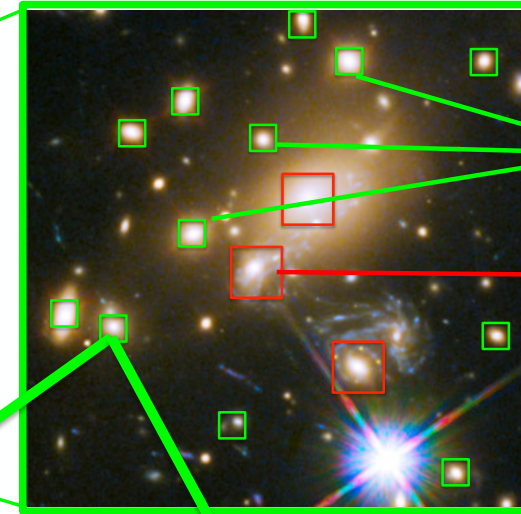
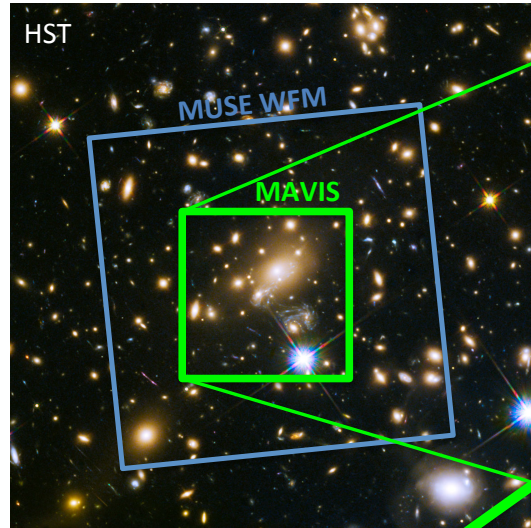


- ▶ Can derive spatial info for  $I < 24$  – use this as limiting magnitude
- ▶ Typical target density in COSMOS field is  $\sim 5$  per MAVIS field



# KEY SCIENCE SIMULATIONS: BENEFIT OF MULTI-IFU

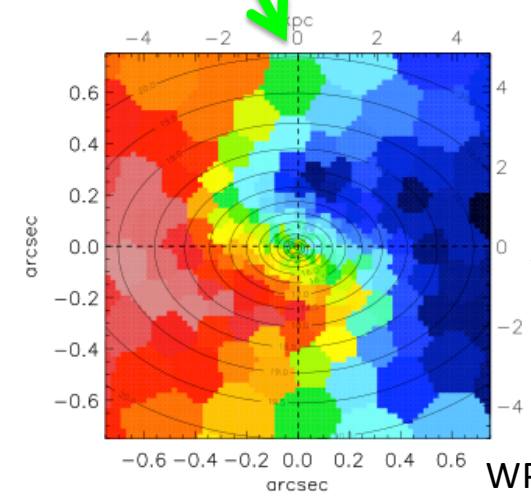
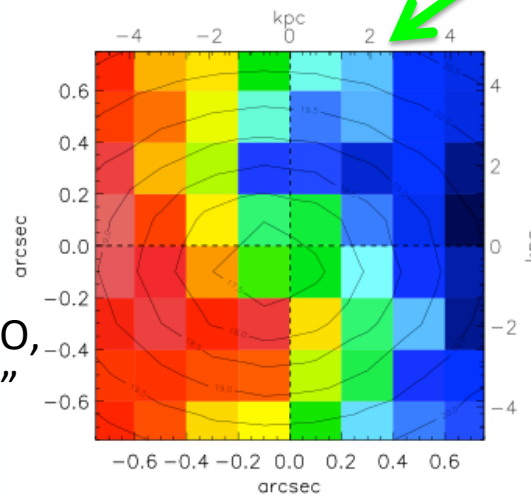
- ▶ M-IFU takes full advantage of the large corrected field
- ▶ Unique hi-res follow-up machine for e.g. blind MUSE+GLAO surveys



M-IFU,  
1.5x1.5"

Single IFU,  
3x3"

MUSE+GLAO,  
FWHM=0.4"



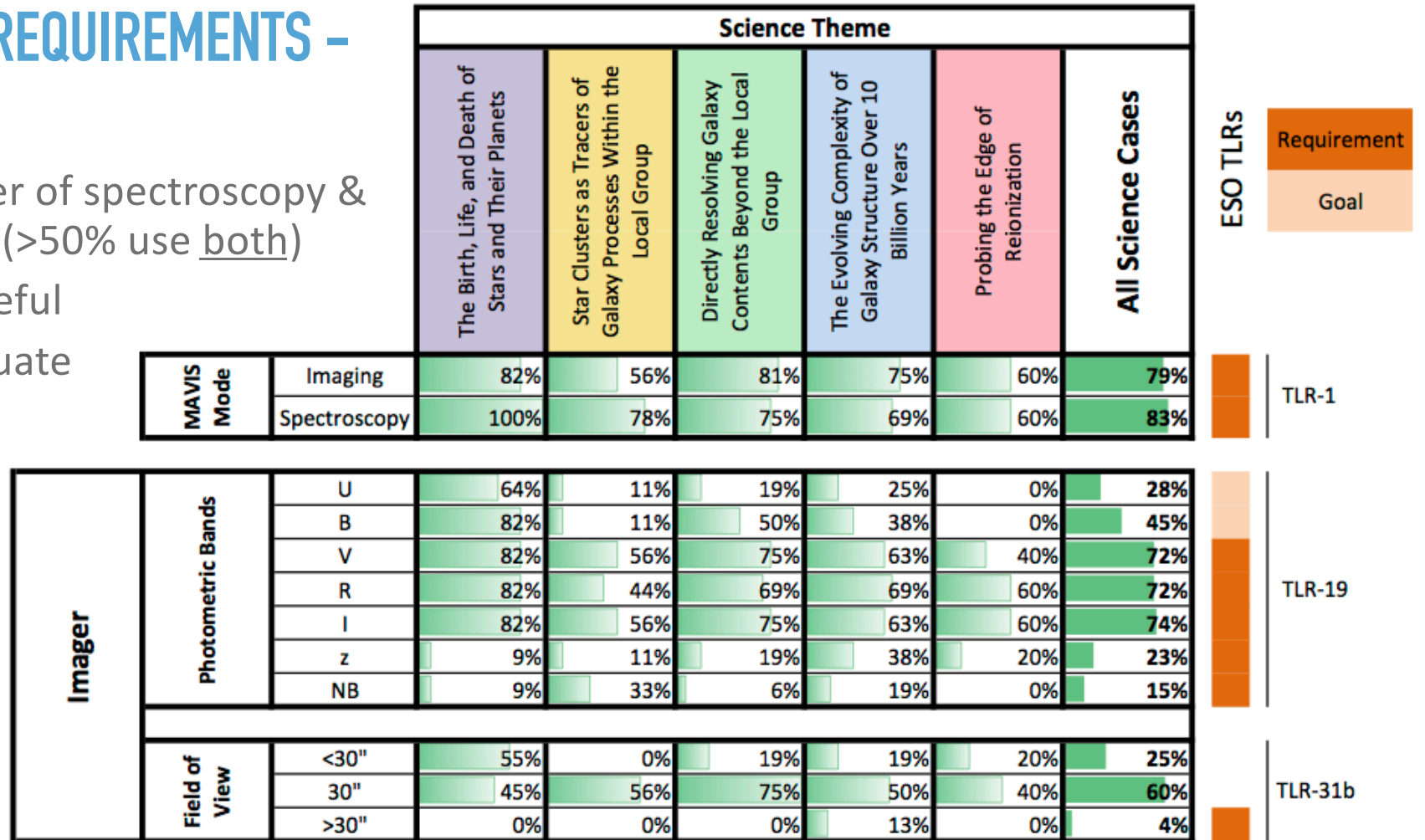
5hr exposure,  
photometric  
model from  
Tortorelli+18

MAVIS,  
FWHM=30mas

WP McDermid  
WP Moretti et al.

## SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS - IMAGER

- ▶ Similar number of spectroscopy & imaging cases (>50% use both)
- ▶ U+B bands useful
- ▶ 30" FoV adequate



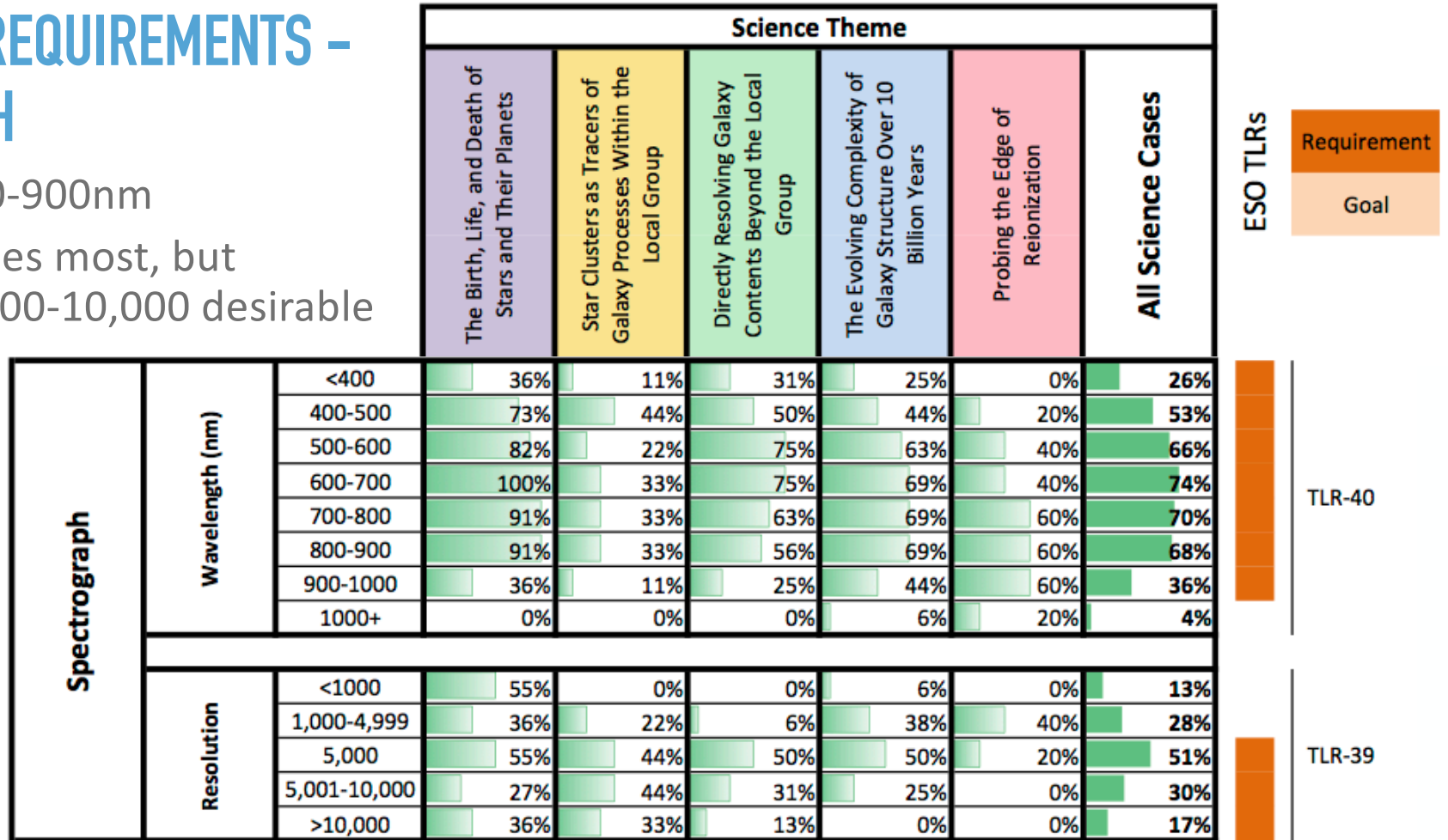
## SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS – IFU TYPE

- ▶ Monolithic IFU
- ▶ Multiplex desirable
- ▶ 3" FoV seems adequate

		Science Theme							Total	Requirement	Goal
		The Birth, Life, and Death of Stars and Their Planets	Star Clusters as Tracers of Galaxy Processes Within the Local Group	Directly Resolving Galaxy Contents Beyond the Local Group	The Evolving Complexity of Galaxy Structure Over 10 Billion Years	Probing the Edge of Reionization	All Science Cases				
Integral Field Unit	Multiplex	1	64%	11%	56%	44%	40%	49%			
		2-10	9%	11%	0%	38%	20%	17%			
		10+	27%	56%	19%	25%	20%	30%			
	Field of View	<3"	55%	44%	25%	25%	40%	38%			
		3"	18%	22%	44%	50%	20%	38%			
		>3"	27%	33%	31%	19%	0%	26%			
	IFU Type	IFU	100%	44%	63%	56%	40%	68%			
		Multi-IFU	36%	44%	38%	38%	40%	42%			
		MOS	0%	33%	13%	0%	0%	9%			

# SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS - SPECTROGRAPH

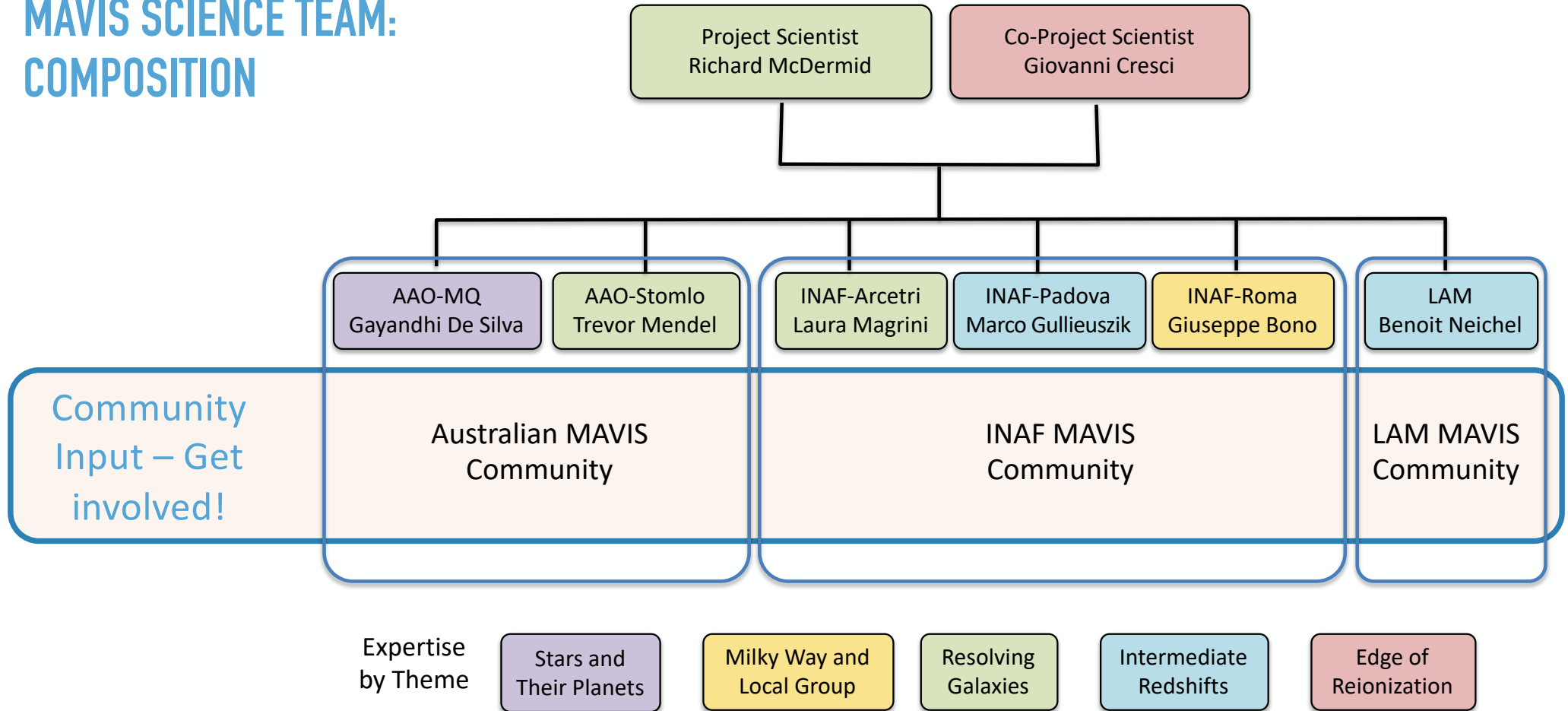
- ▶ Key range: 400-900nm
- ▶ R=5,000 satisfies most, but options for 1,000-10,000 desirable



## CHALLENGES TO BE SOLVED IN PHASE-A

- ▶ White Papers demand broad range of requirements – **need to down-select**
  - ▶ **Scientific Impact:** Addressing important and timely science questions?
  - ▶ **Detailed Feasibility:** Is the S/N, target density, sky coverage, etc. sufficient?
  - ▶ **Competitiveness:** Compare with existing/planned facilities
- ▶ MCAO in optical has never been done before – **need to establish feasibility**
  - ▶ **Sky coverage** - No compromise approach, test against ‘real life’ use cases
  - ▶ **Number of LGS sources** – May need more than 4 to meet requirements
- ▶ MAVIS will be a facility instrument, and so must be:
  - ▶ **Versatile** – *Maximise sky coverage, rich discovery space, multiple use-cases*
  - ▶ **Sensitive** – *Maximise throughput and sensitivity*
  - ▶ **Stable** – *Allow deep-exposures, high repeatability, high-quality astrometry*
  - ▶ **Robust** – *Push-button operations, high up-time, minimal modes*

# MAVIS SCIENCE TEAM: COMPOSITION



# MAVIS SCIENCE TEAM: COMPOSITION

Project Scientist  
Richard McDermid

Co-Project Scientist  
Giovanni Cresci

Sign up for MAVIS emails:  
[http://bitly.com/join\\_mavis\\_list](http://bitly.com/join_mavis_list)

Community  
Input – Get  
involved!



Expertise  
by Theme

Stars and  
Their Planets

Milky Way and  
Local Group

Resolving  
Galaxies

Intermediate  
Redshifts

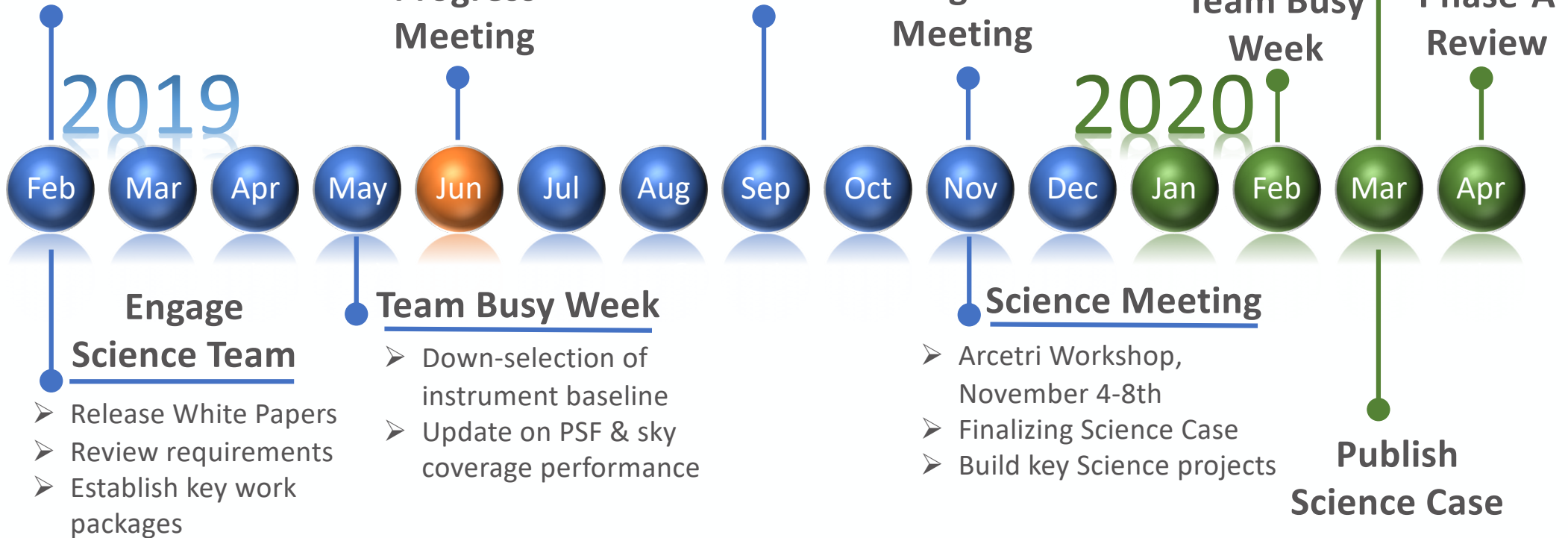
Edge of  
Reionization

## NEXT STEPS



# MAVIS PHASE-A SCHEDULE

## Phase-A Kick Off





# MAVIS

**Blog:** [www.mavis-ao.org](http://www.mavis-ao.org)

**Email List Signup:** [bitly.com/join\\_mavis\\_list](http://bitly.com/join_mavis_list)

**Contact:** [project-scientist@mavis-ao.org](mailto:project-scientist@mavis-ao.org)