

GRAVITY+: Towards faint science, all sky milliarcsecond optical interferometric imaging

Considerations for further Upgrades of Optical Interferometry at the VLT

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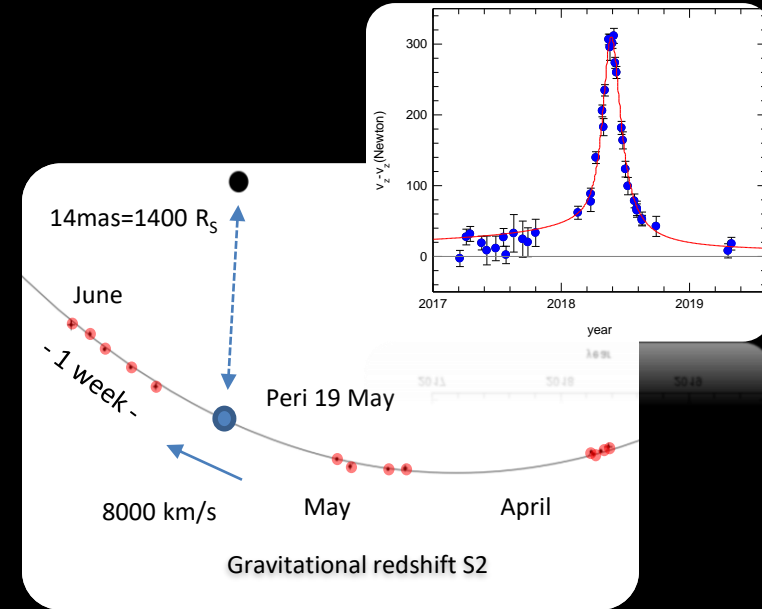
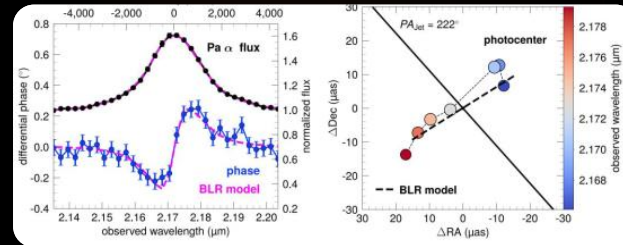
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Executive Summary

GRAVITY and the VLTI have **transformed** optical interferometry with groundbreaking results on the Galactic Center, Active Galactic Nuclei, and Exoplanets. With modest upgrades to **GRAVITY+**, the Paranal Observatory will open up the **extragalactic sky** for milliarcsecond resolution interferometric imaging, and give access to **galactic** targets as **faint** as 22 mag. **GRAVITY+** will measure the **black hole masses** of active galactic nuclei **across cosmic times**, establish whether globular clusters harbor **intermediate mass black holes**, and obtain high quality **exo-planet** spectra and orbits. The estimated cost of 13 Mio. € for the upgrade of GRAVITY to **GRAVITY+** with off-axis fringe tracking, improved sensitivity, and laser-guide star adaptive optics is relatively modest, and can be divided up into **several phases**. On behalf of a **rapidly growing community**, we propose to conduct in the near future a more detailed study of the feasibility of **GRAVITY+**, with a goal of implementation in the early 2020s. Most of the upgrades will be **beneficial to all VLTI instruments**.

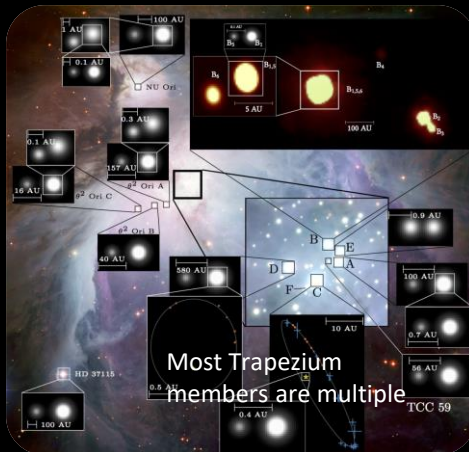
The Harvest of the Last Years

GRAVITY's Firsts



High resolution spectroscopy

19+ mag limiting magnitude & polarimetry



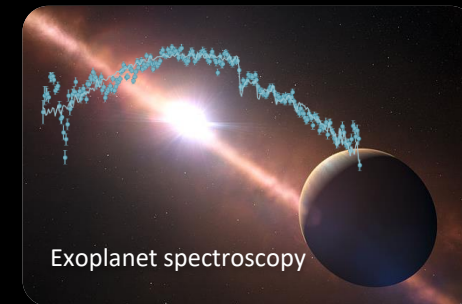
Most Trapezium members are multiple



2 x 4 milli-arcsec resolution imaging

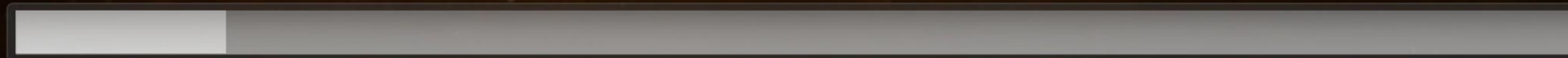


<50 μas imaging astrometry



Micro-arcsec spectral differential astrometry

Milliarcsecond Imaging “3D” Spectroscopy of η Carinae



First Resolution of Microlensed Images

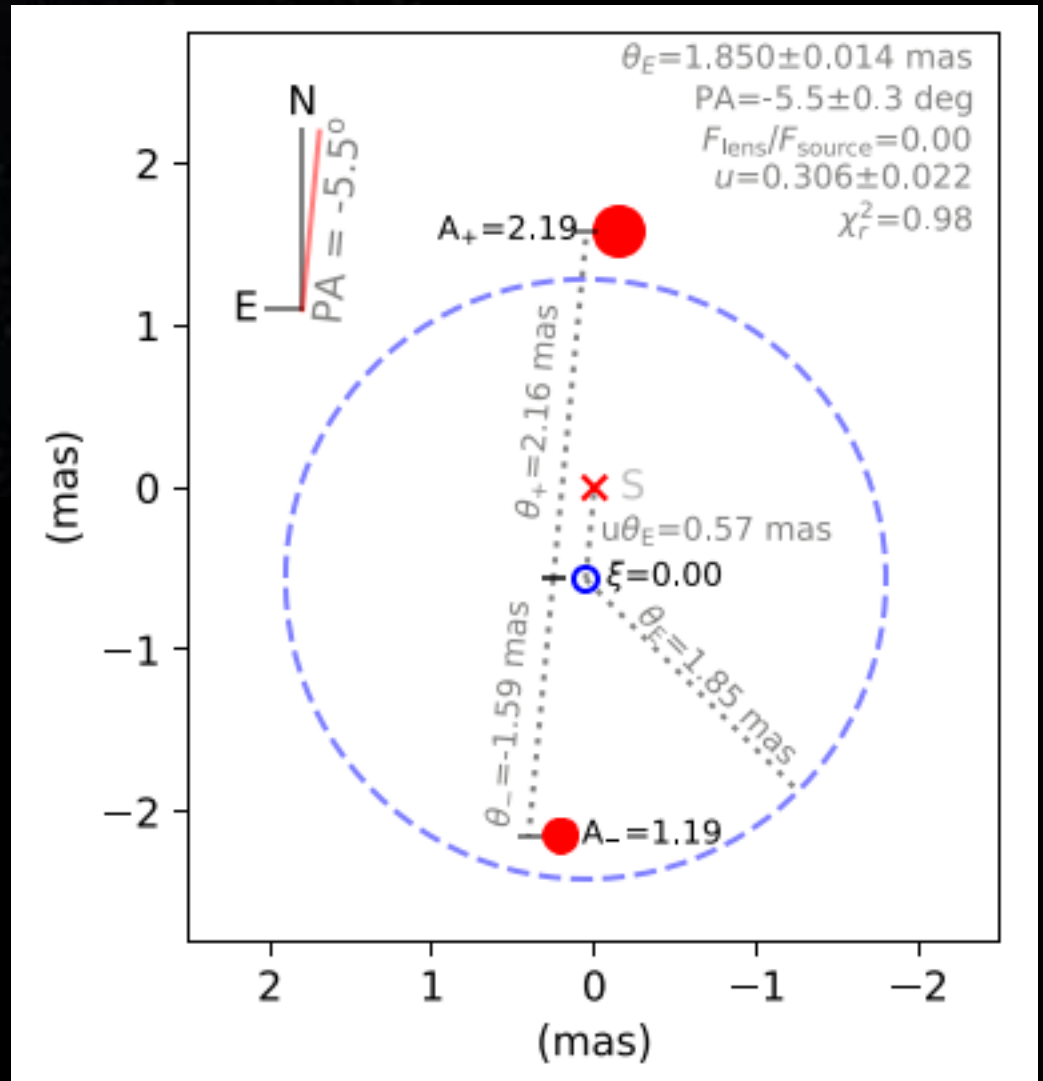
$$\Theta_E = 1.85 \pm 0.014 \text{ mas}$$



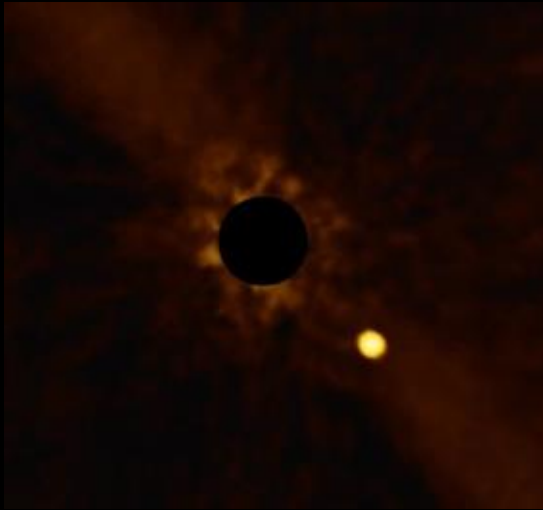
Credit:ESO

Einstein 1936:

LENS-LIKE ACTION OF A STAR BY THE
DEVIATION OF LIGHT IN THE
GRAVITATIONAL FIELD

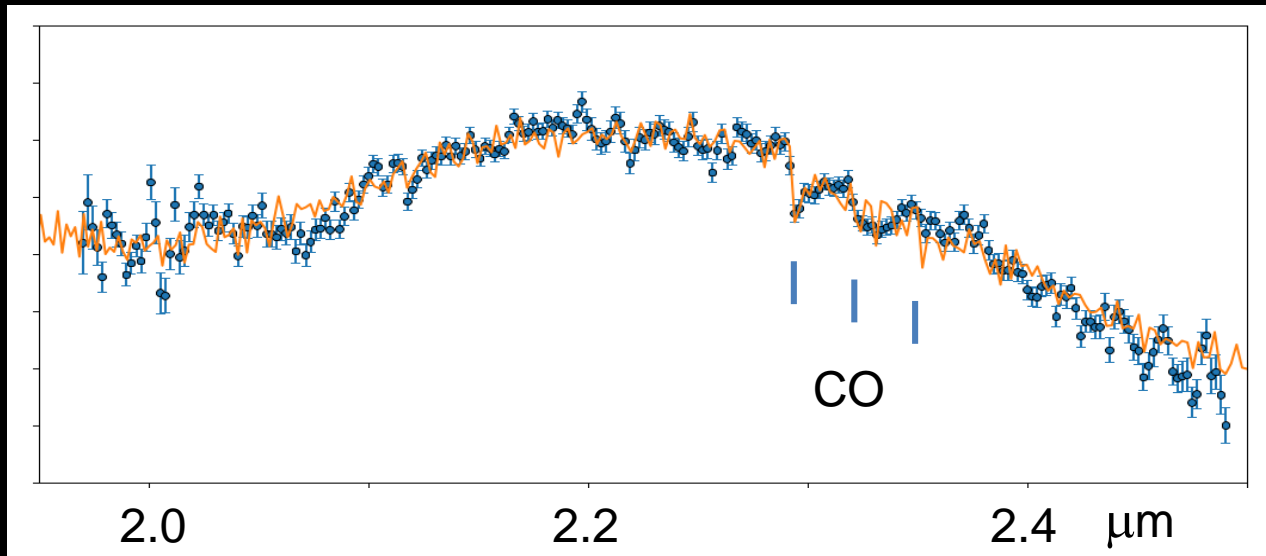


High Resolution Spectra of Exo-Planets

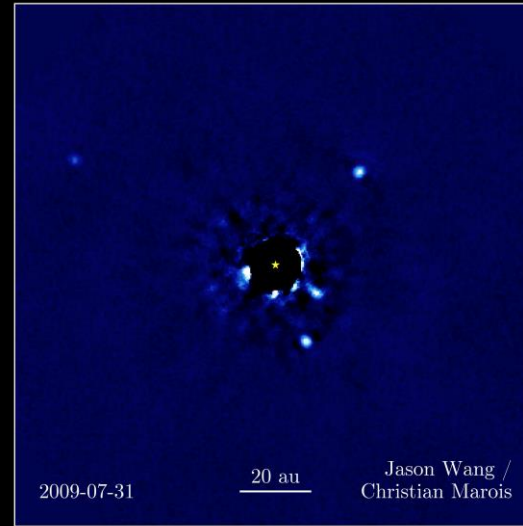


ESO / Lagrange / SPHERE consortium

β Pic b

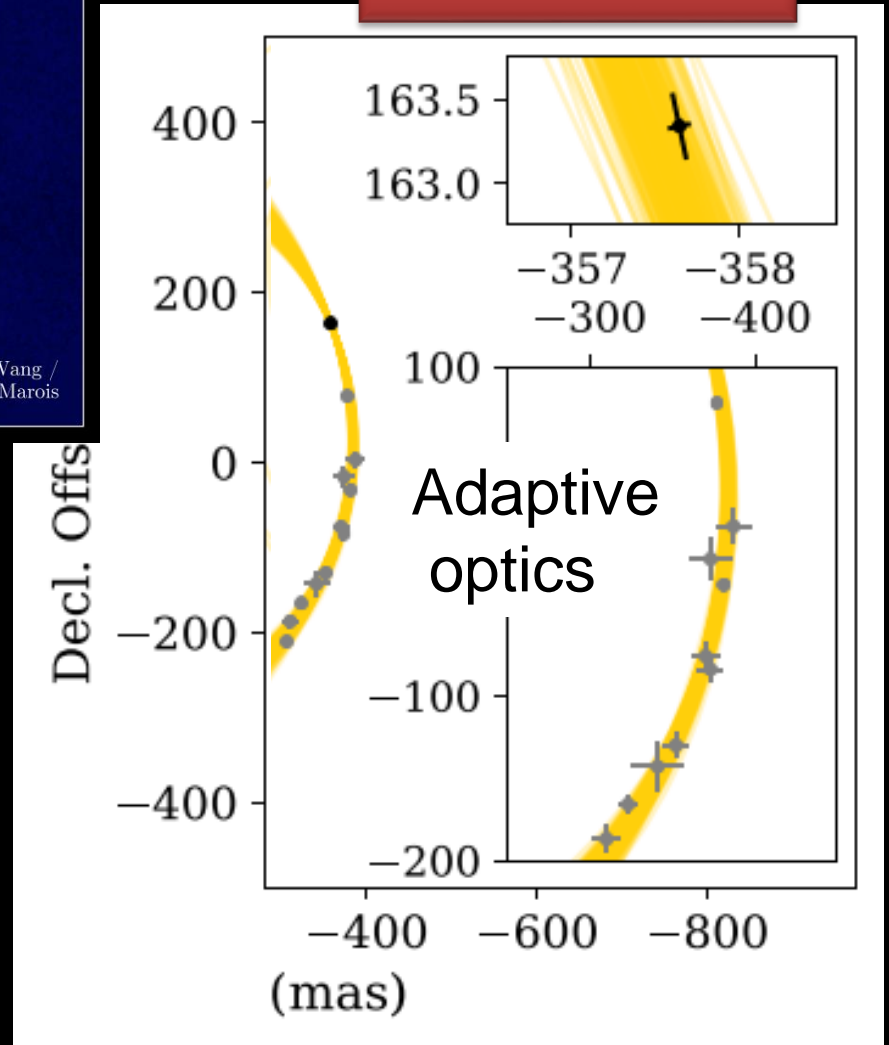


HR 8799 e



GRAVITY

Zoom 100 x



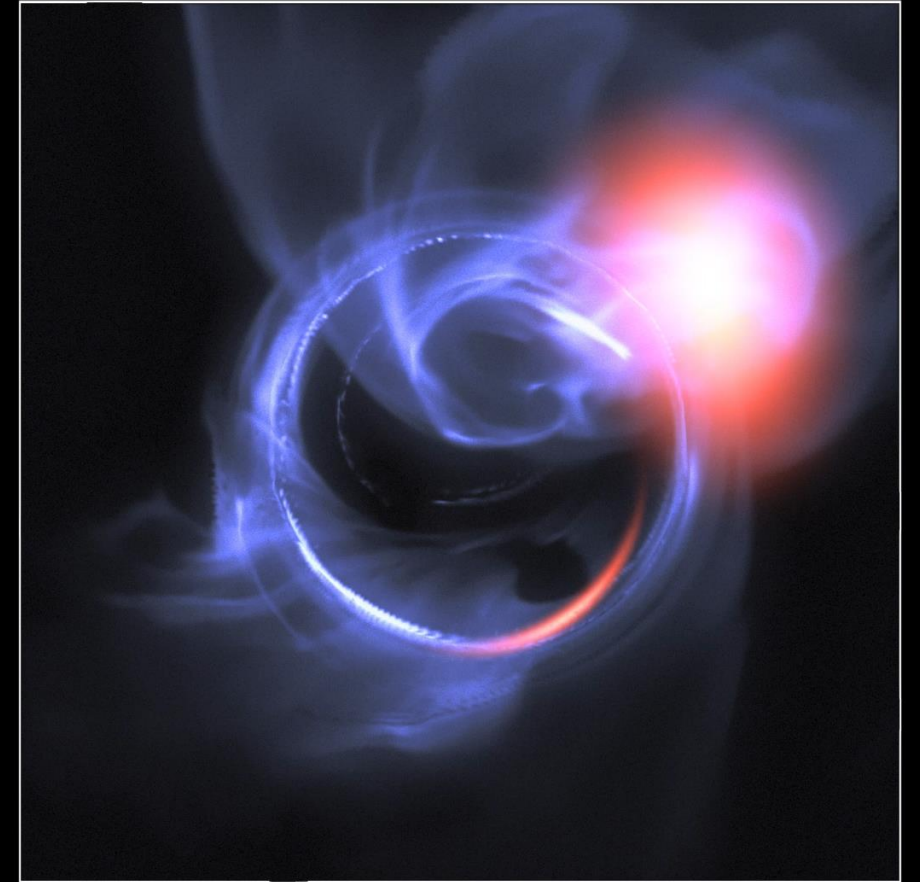
Galactic Center – Black Hole Paradigm

Test of General Relativity



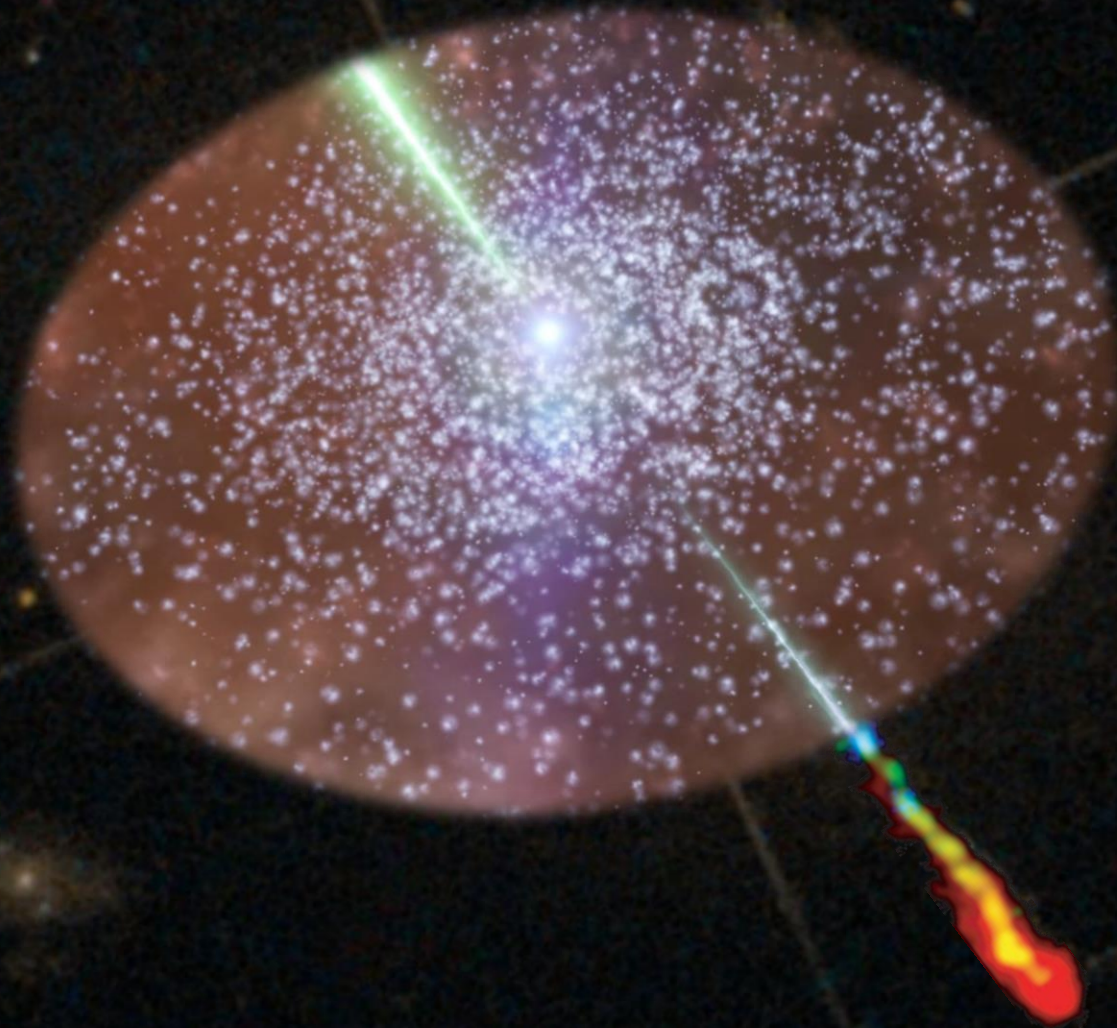
**Gravitational redshift
Local position invariance**

Mass Concentration



**Orbiting with 30% the speed of
light near the point of no return**

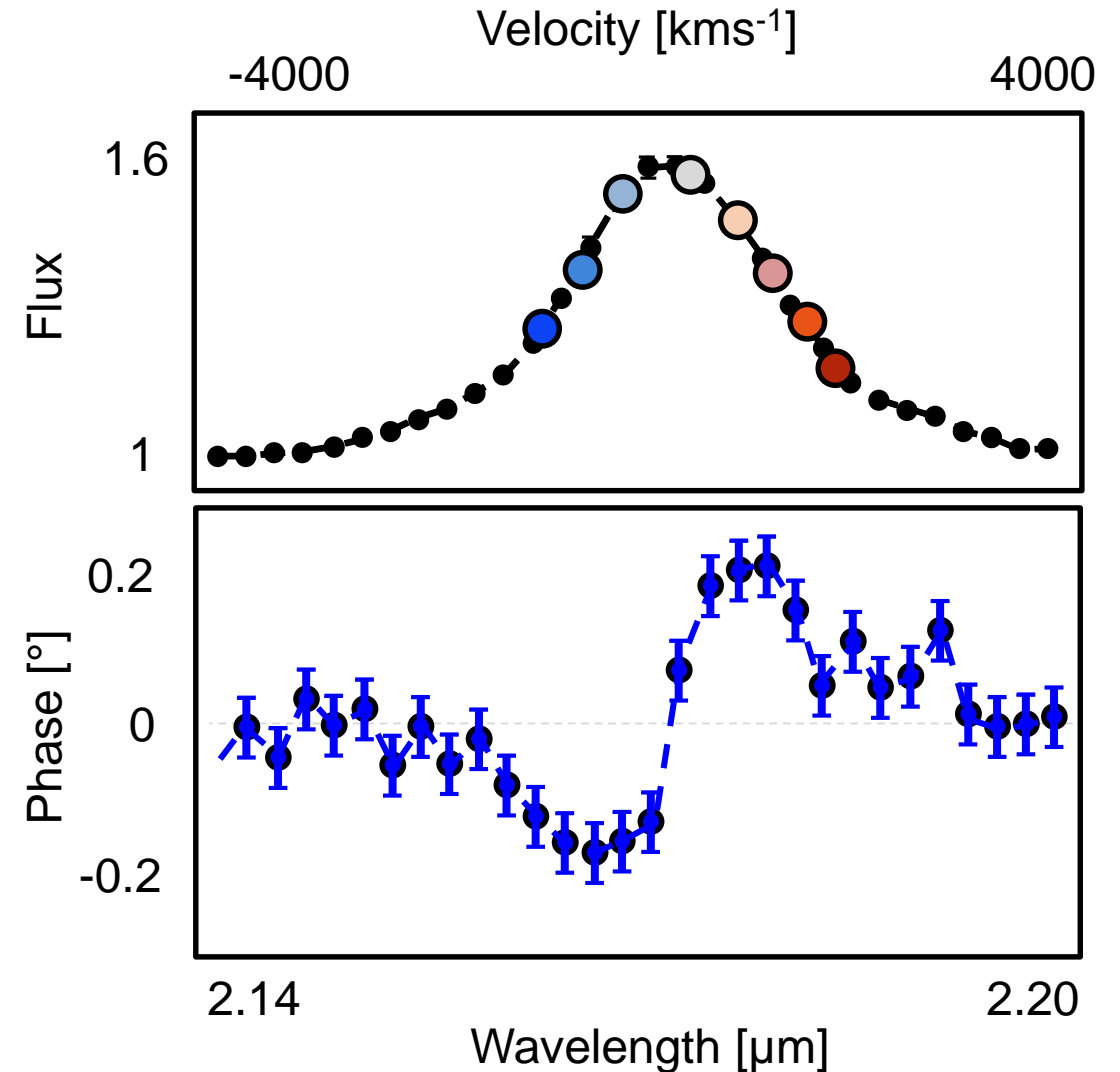
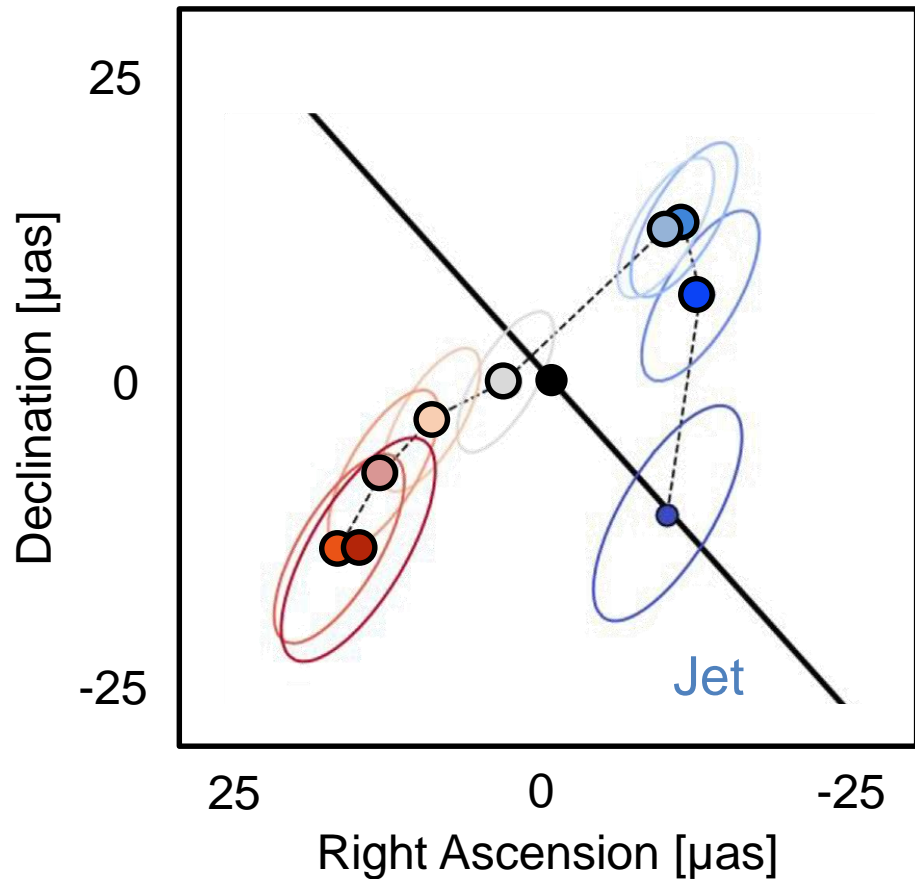
Active Galactic Nuclei – **Rotating BLR** in 3C273



Active Galactic Nuclei – Rotating BLR in 3C273

Dynamical Mass

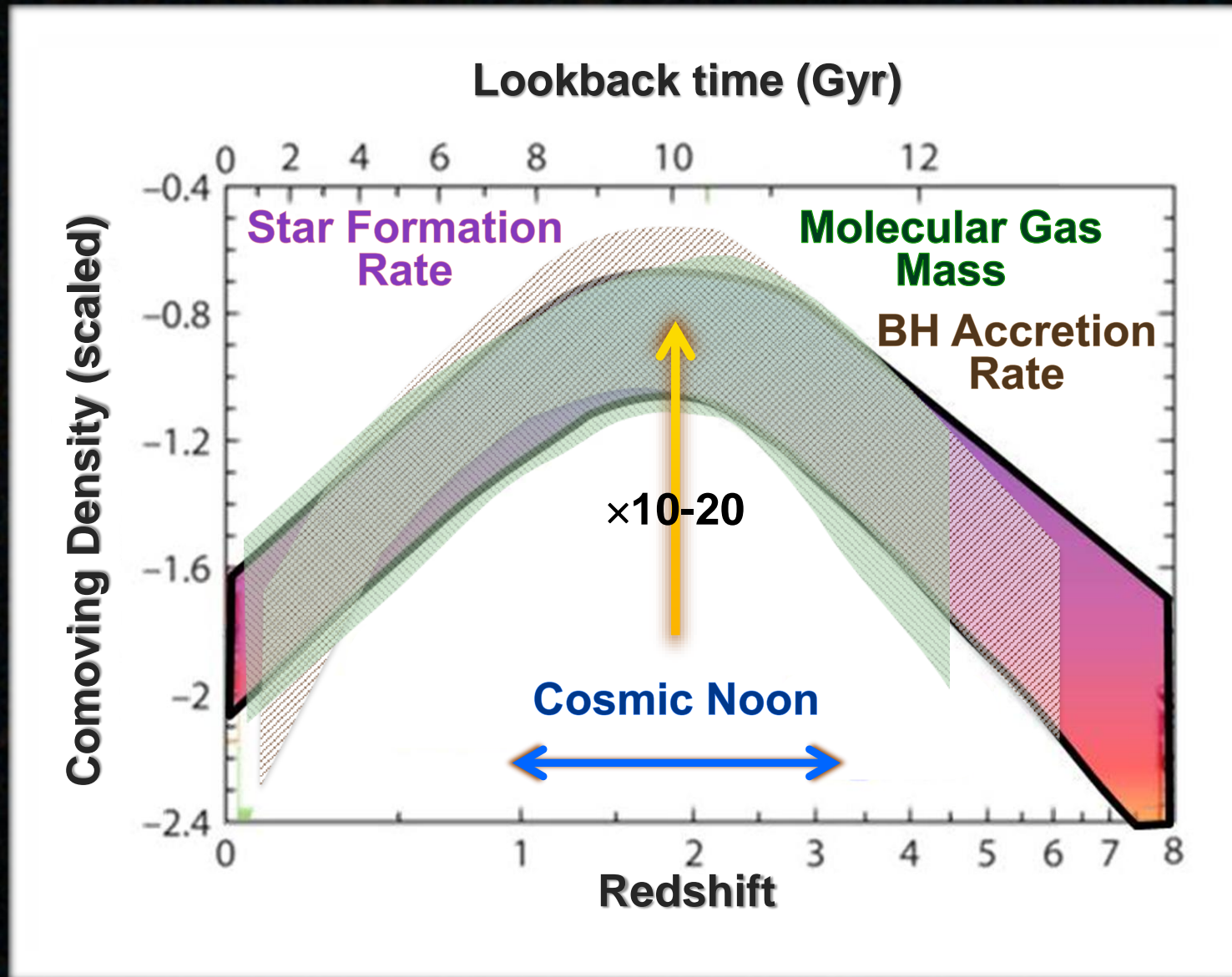
1 μas = 500 AU @ 1.8 Billion ly



The Future – GRAVITY

**Faint All Sky Milli Arcsecond Imaging and
Micro Arcsecond (Spectro) Astrometry**

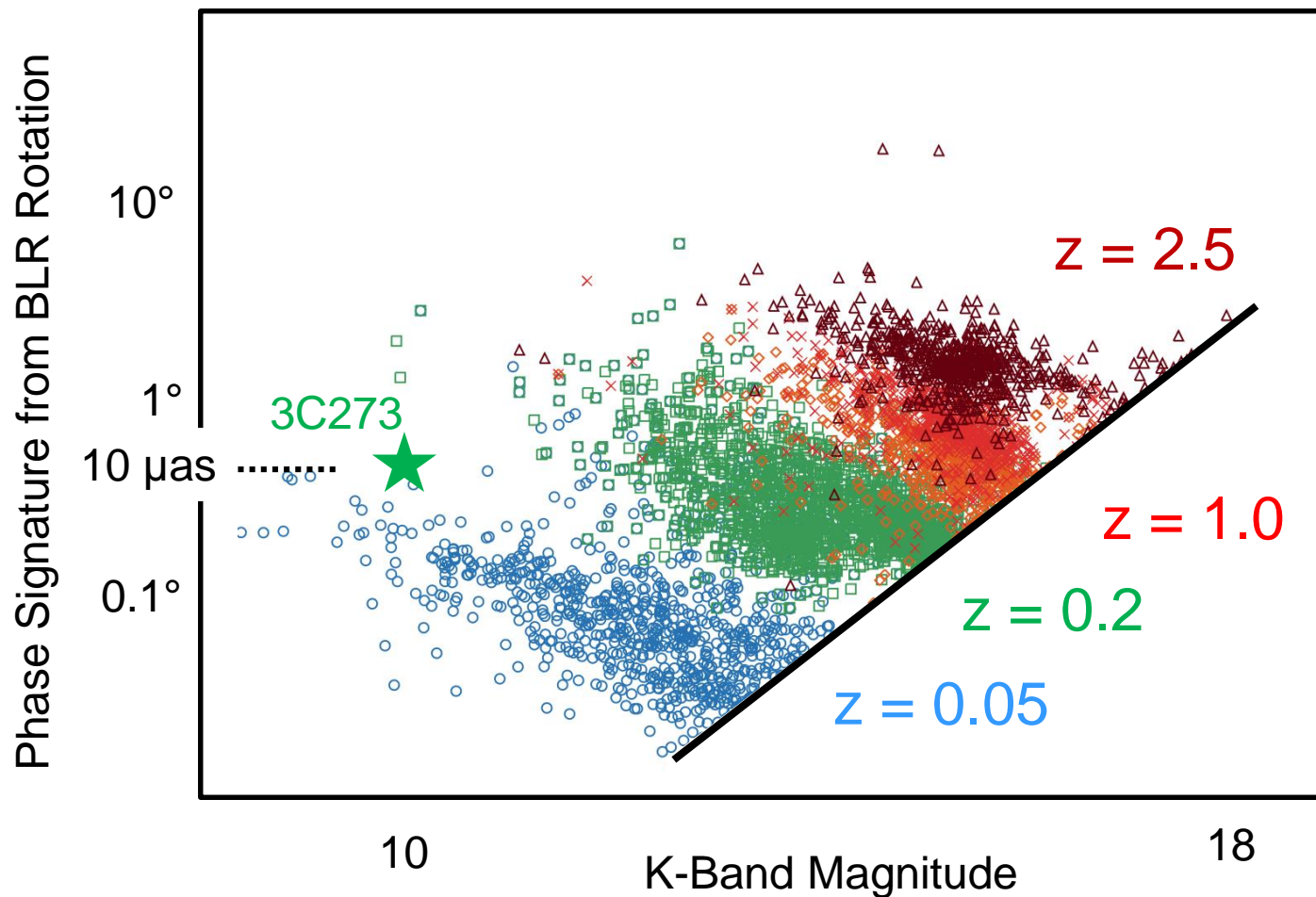
Active Galactic Nuclei – at Cosmic Noon



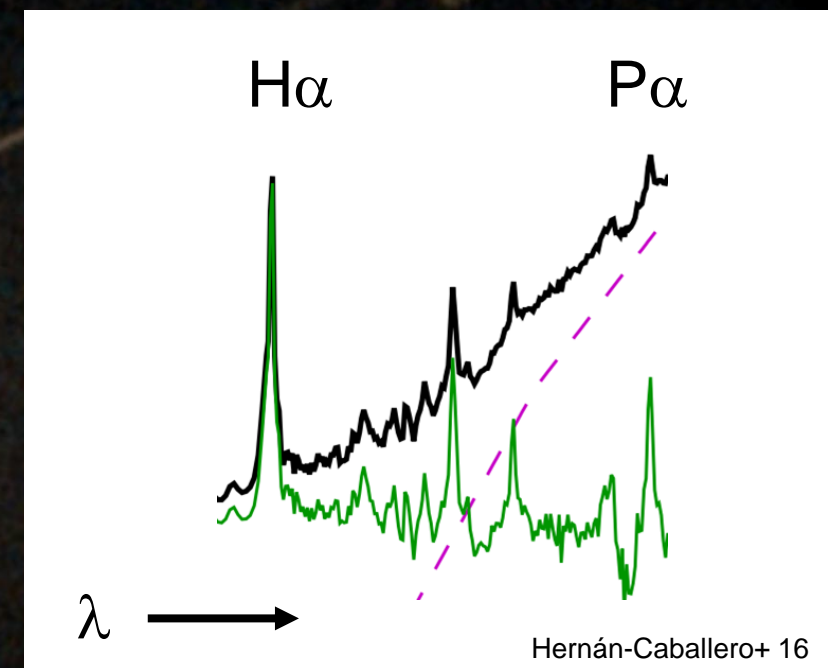
Adapted from Madau & Dickinson 14, Combes 18, Tacconi+ 18

Resolving BLR in Quasars at **High- z**

No Problem of Astrometric Signature



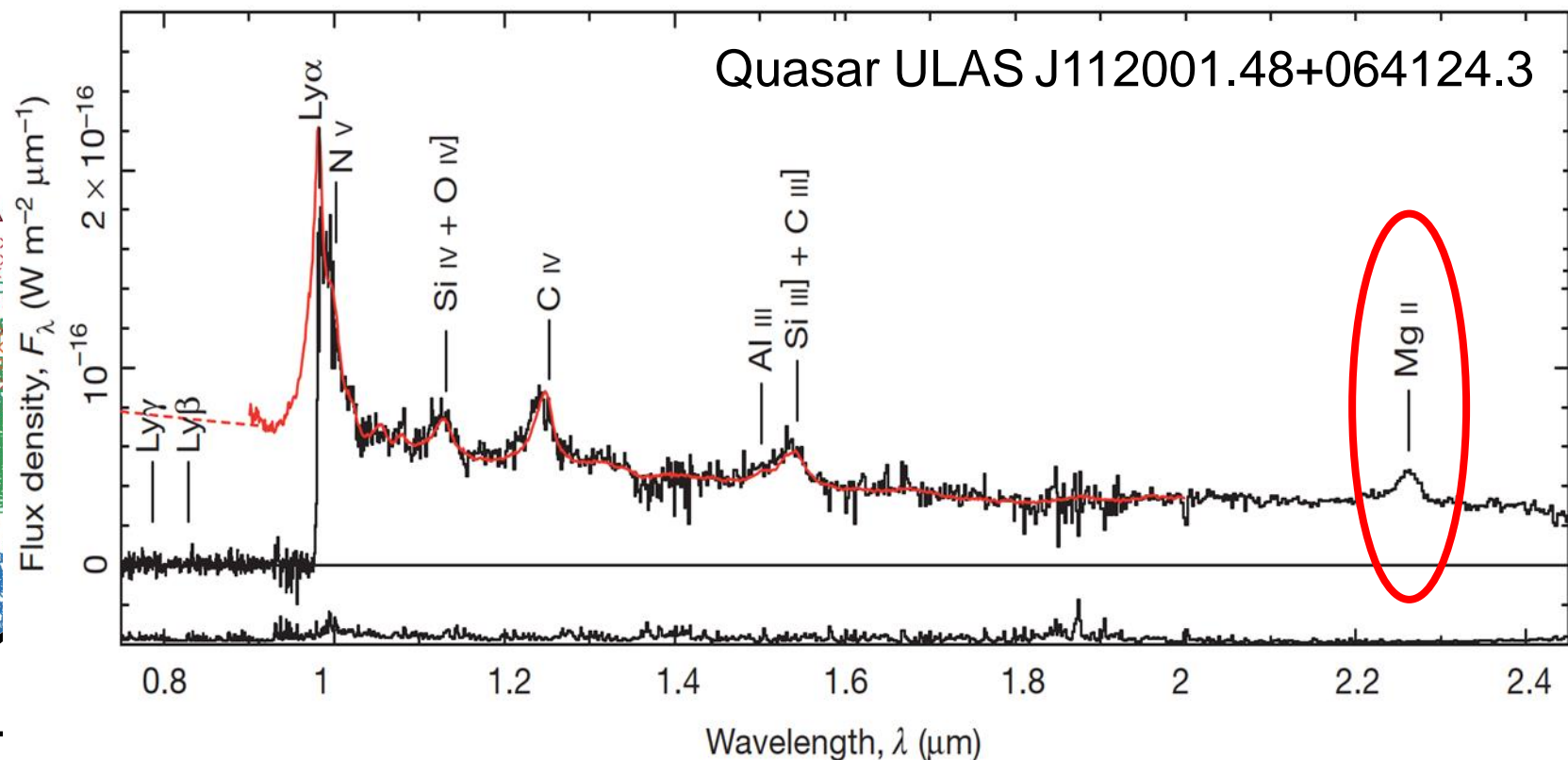
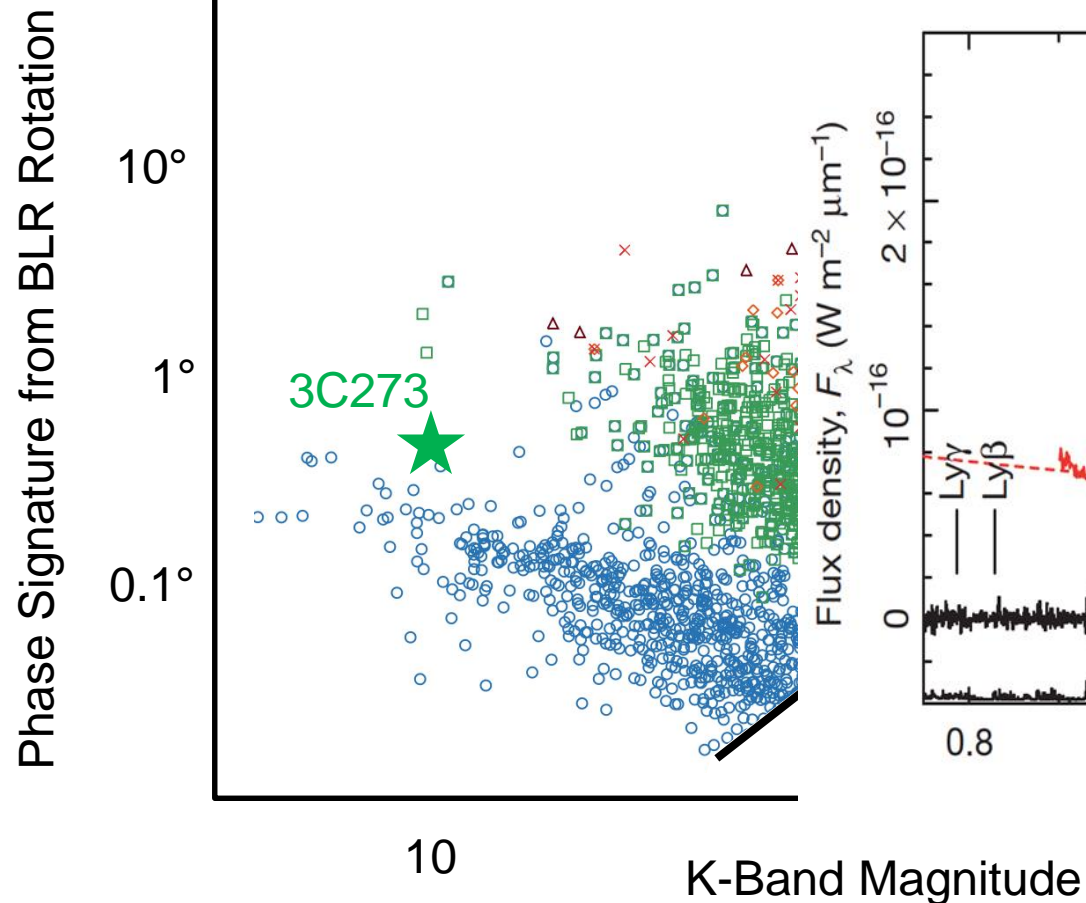
Ever Larger Line / Continuum Ratio



Resolving BLR in Quasars at **High-z**

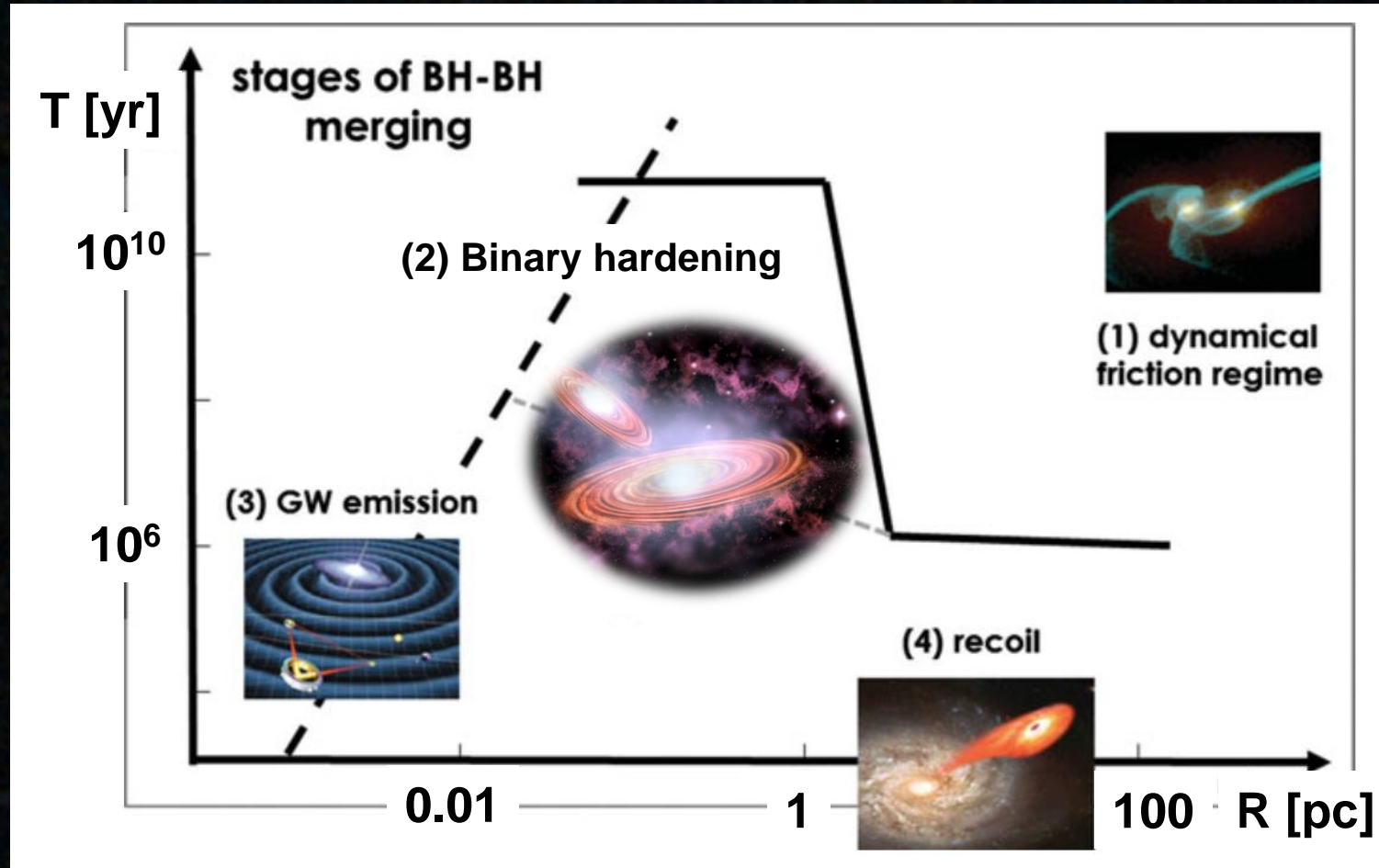
No Problem of Astrometric Signature

And **Even $z > 7$**



Back of the envelope estimate Mortlock+ 2011
 $R_{\text{BLR}} \approx 100 \mu\text{as}$, Signature $\approx 1.5 - 2.5^\circ$
K-Band $\approx 17.7 \text{ mag}$

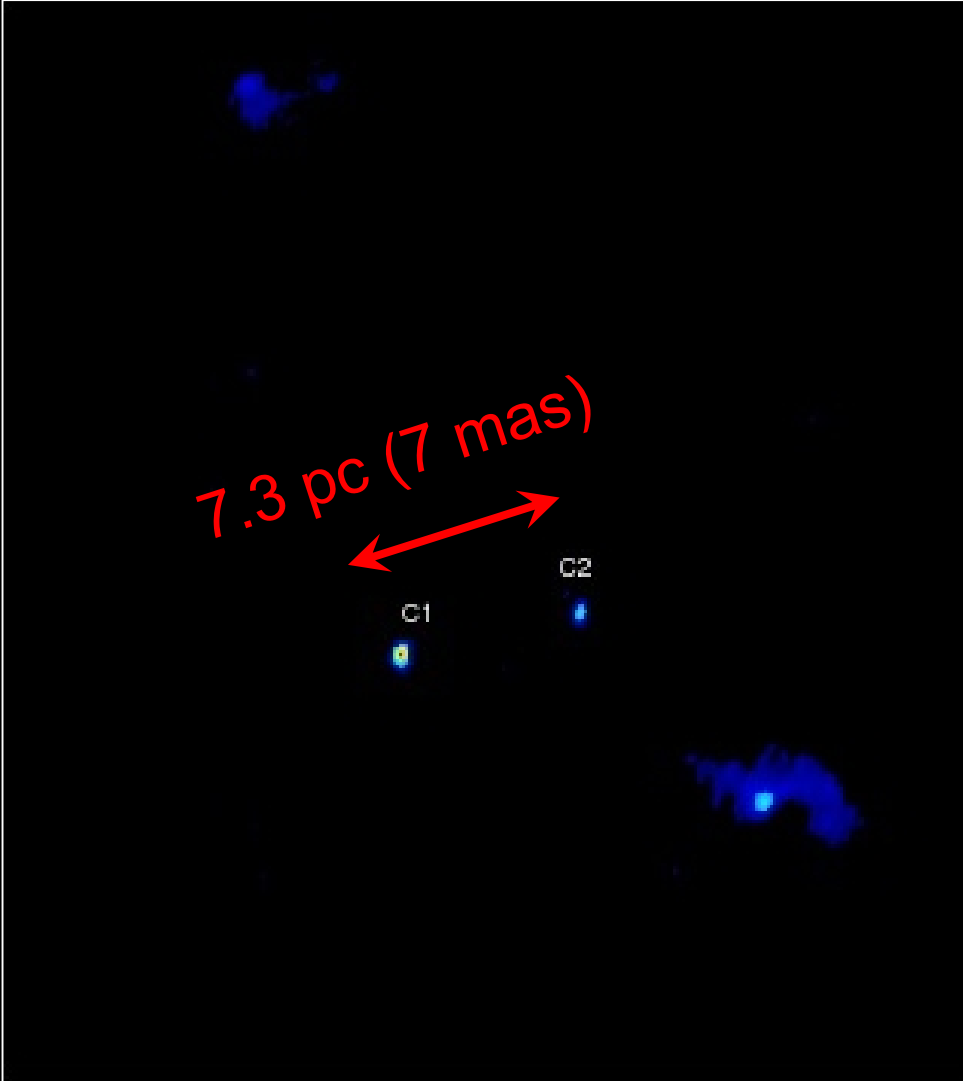
Supermassive Binary Black Holes – Final Parsec Problem



adapted from Komossa+ 16, going back to Begelman, Blandford, Rees 80

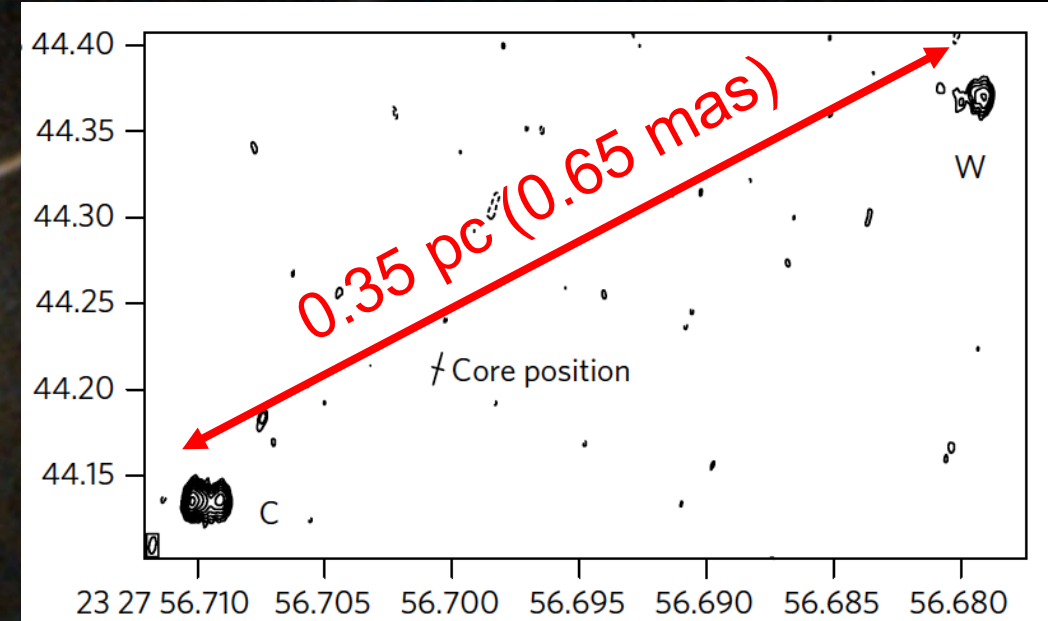
Supermassive Binary Black Holes – Final Parsec Problem

0402+379



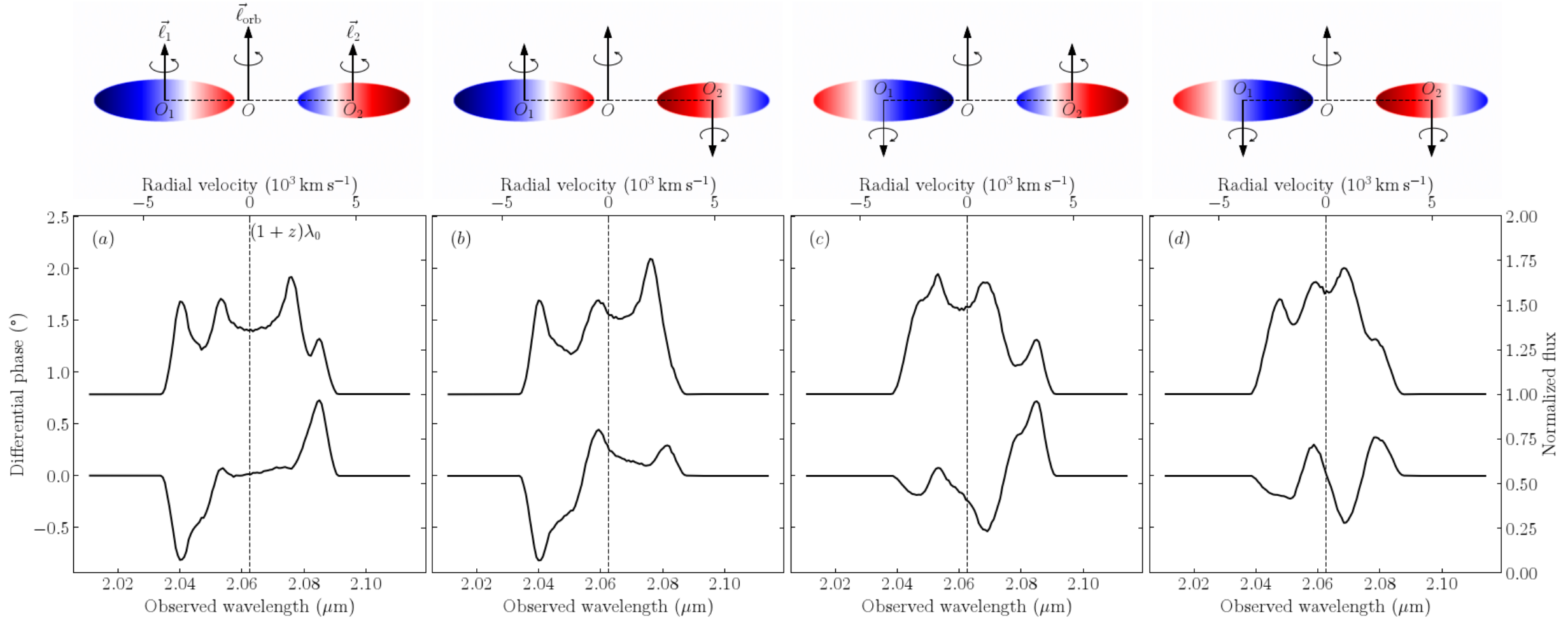
Credit: Marenfeld and
NOAO / AURA / NSF

Mrk 533



Kharb+ 17

Supermassive Binary Black Holes – Final Parsec Problem



Towards Faint **All Sky** Milli Arcsecond Imaging

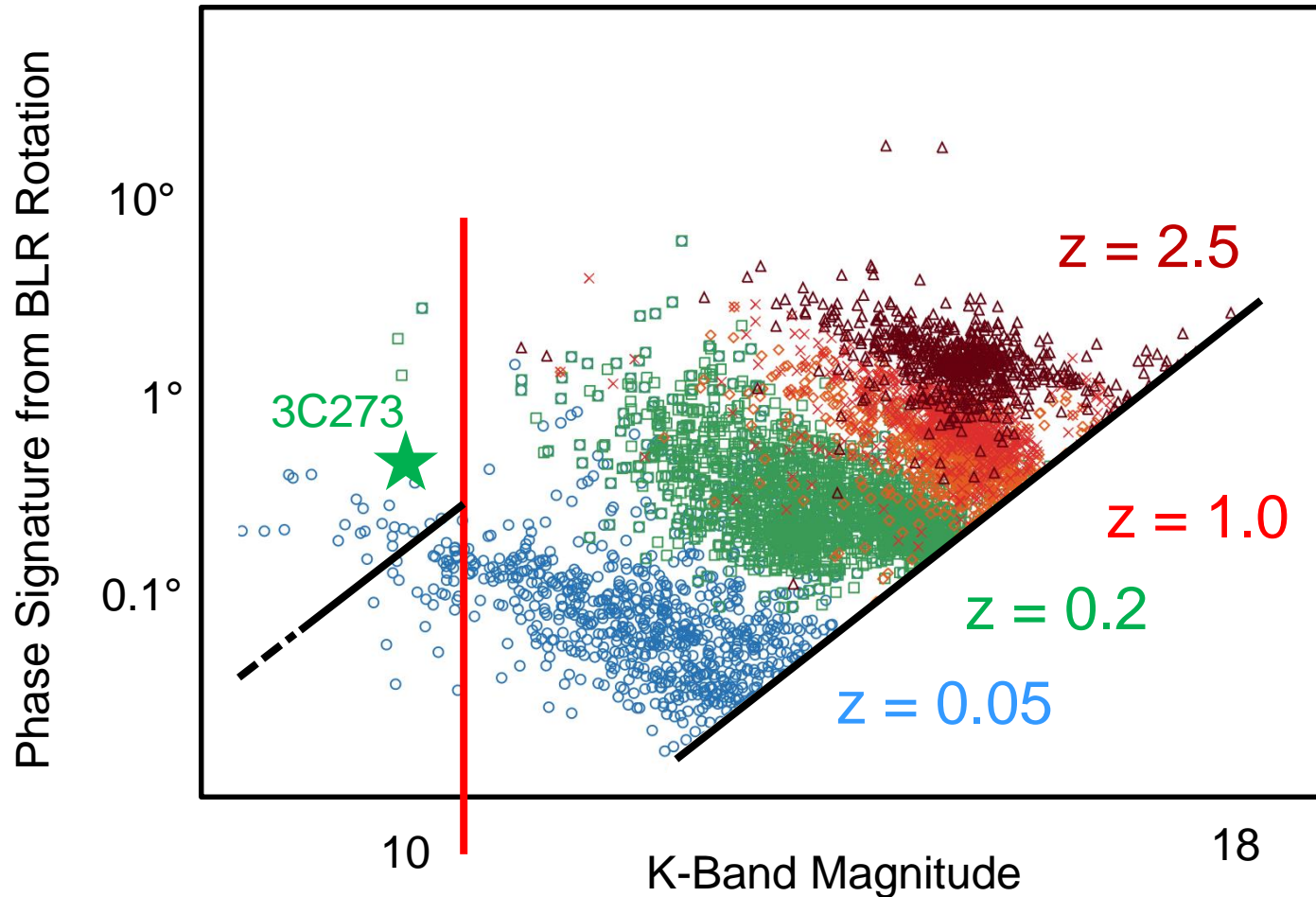
No Problem of Astrometric Signature

Off Axis Fringe Tracking

Laser Guide Stars

Improved Sensitivity

Adaptive Optics



Current Fringe Tracking and Sensitivity Limits



Off Axis Fringe Tracking

Laser Guide Stars

Improved Sensitivity

Phased Implementation

Adaptive Optics

Much Better Grisms and Revolution in IR Detectors

Germanium Grisms with
Antireflection Coating



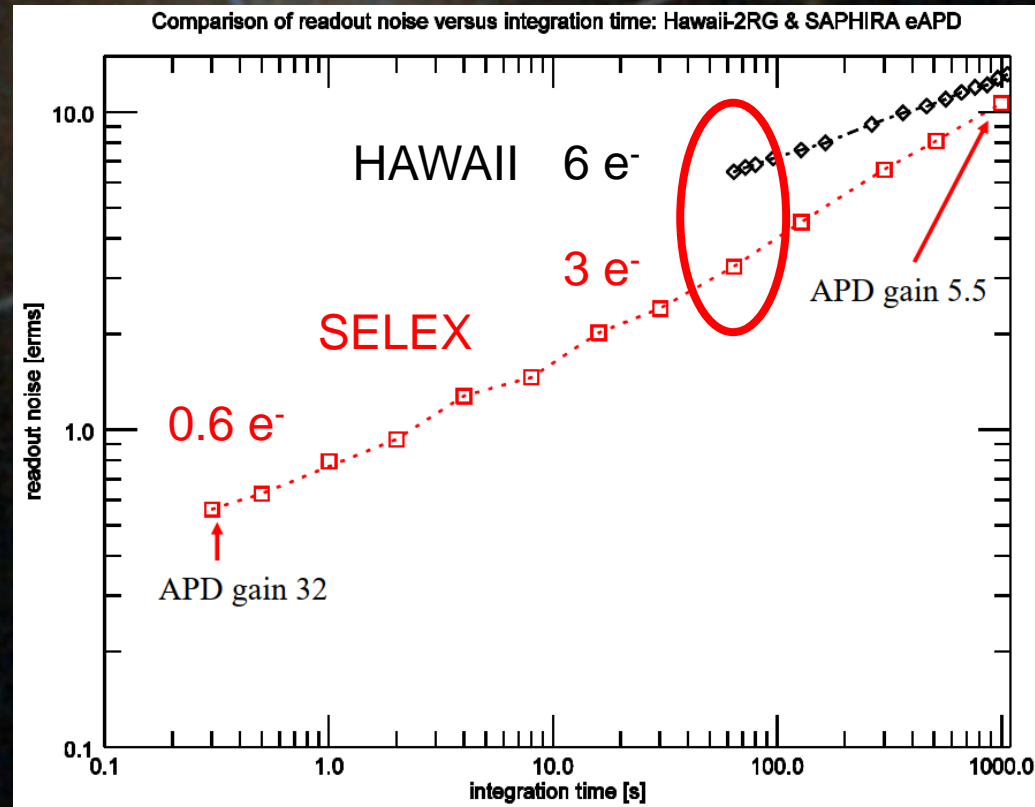
Canon Inc.

**Factor 2-3 higher
efficiency**

Ongoing

Low Dark Current
eAPD Detector

Improved Sensitivity

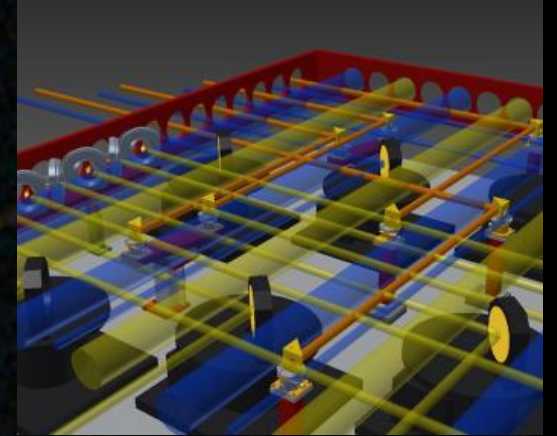


**Factor 2 better
noise than
HAWAII
detectors for
long exposures**

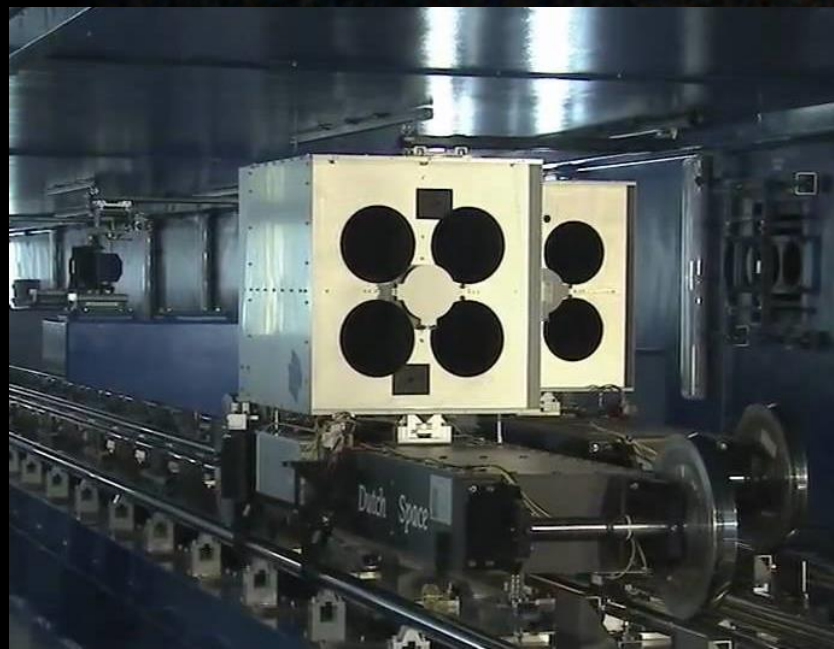
Taking Advantage of Fantastic Unexplored Infrastructure

Off Axis Fringe Tracking

First Test
Possible
already in
2019/20



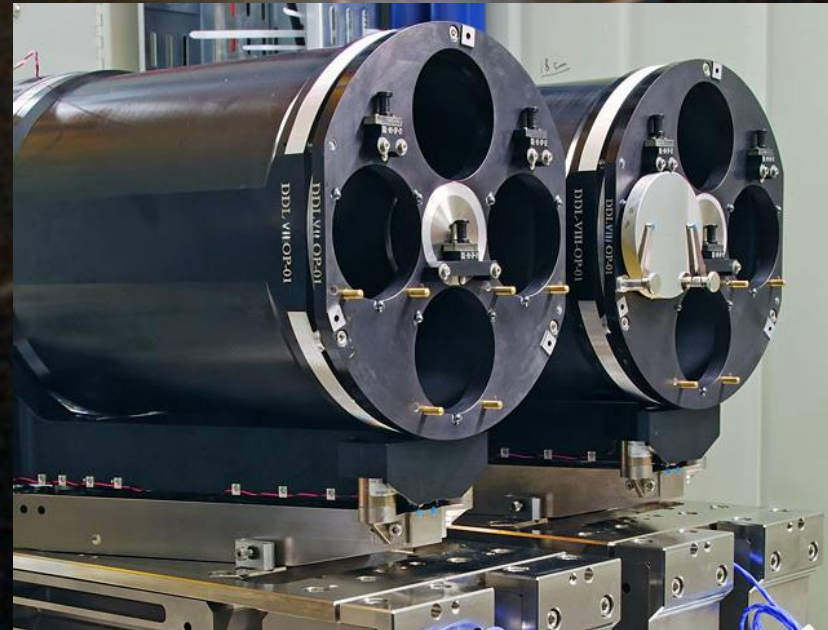
Dual Beam Main Delay Lines



Hogenhuis+ 03

Factor 2 more
photons, no
splitting of light

Differential Delay Lines



Pepe+ 08

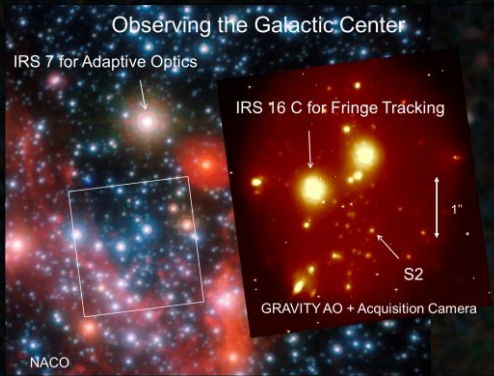
Star Separators



Nijenhuis+ 08

State of the Art Adaptive Optics

Galactic Center



Quasar

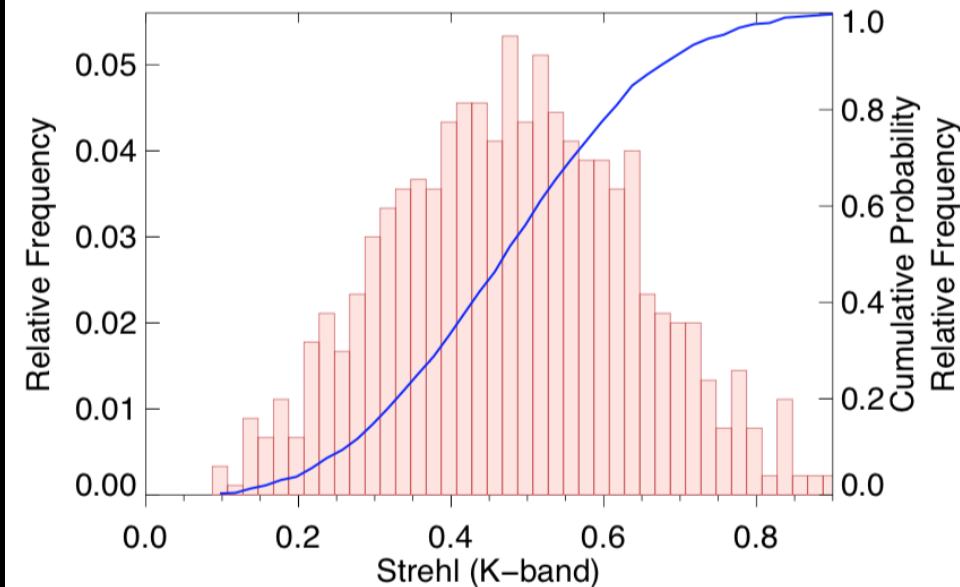


Phase A
this year

Adaptive Optics

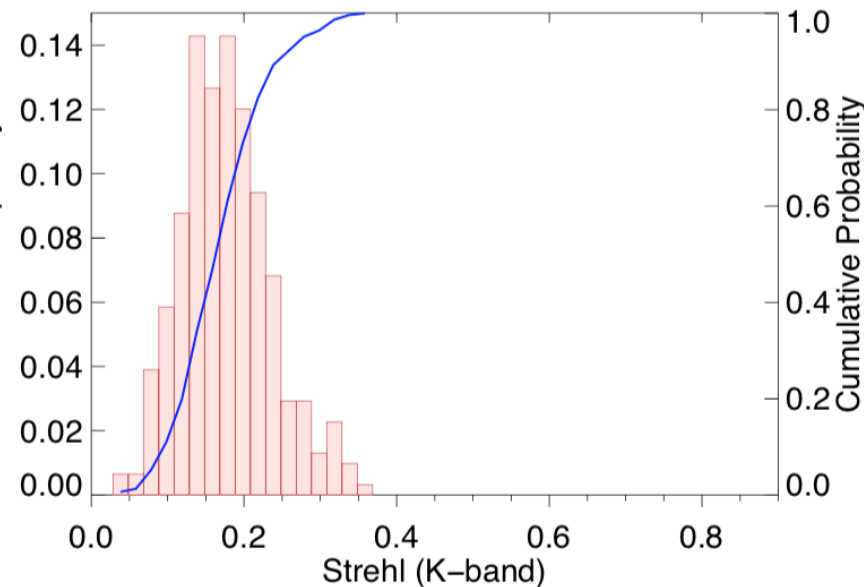
Factor 3 – 4 better
injection
together with laser
guide star for faint
target resulting in
additional
Factor 2 – 3 better
Fringe Tracking

IRS16C



Strehl 55%

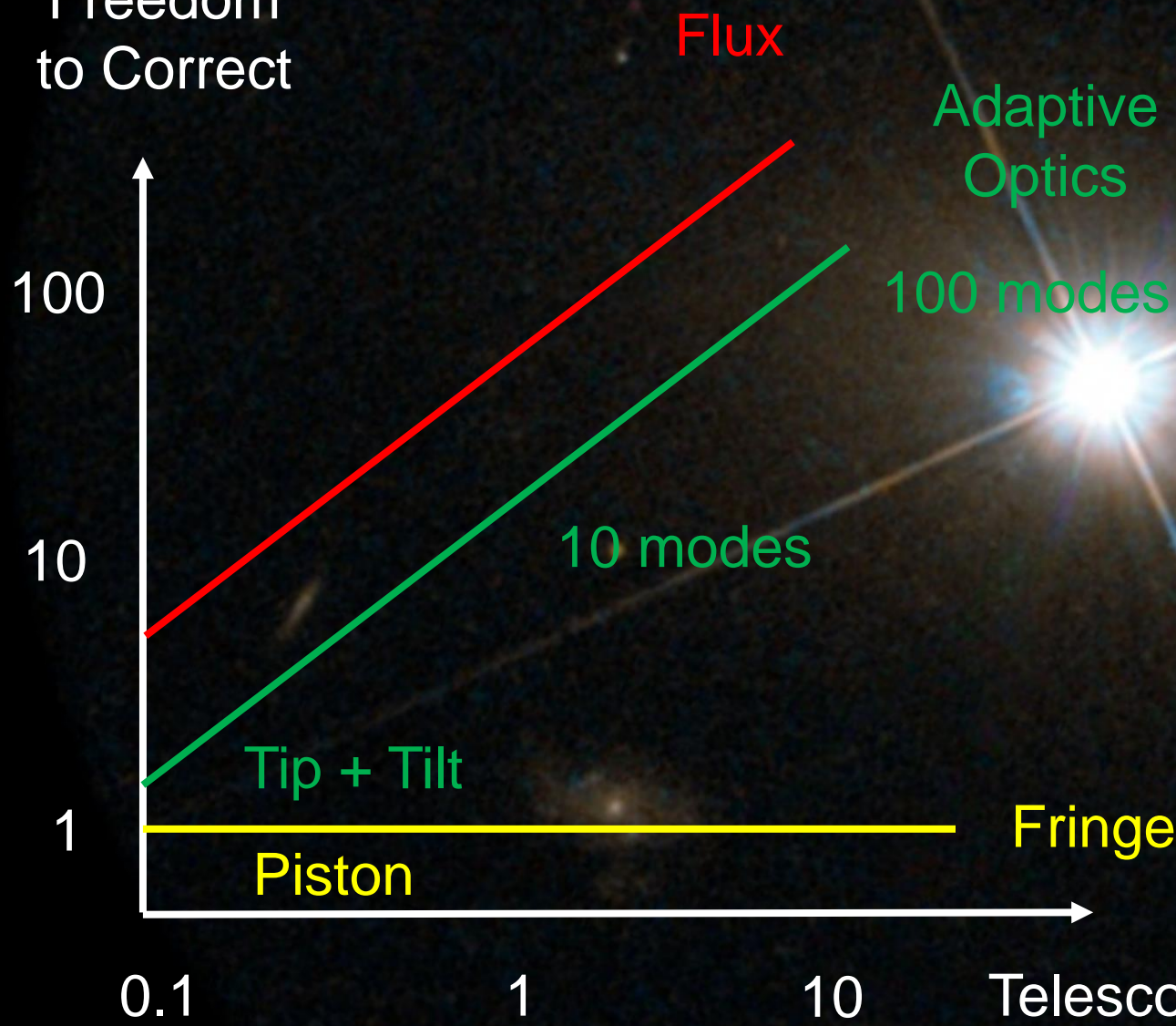
AGN



Strehl 15%

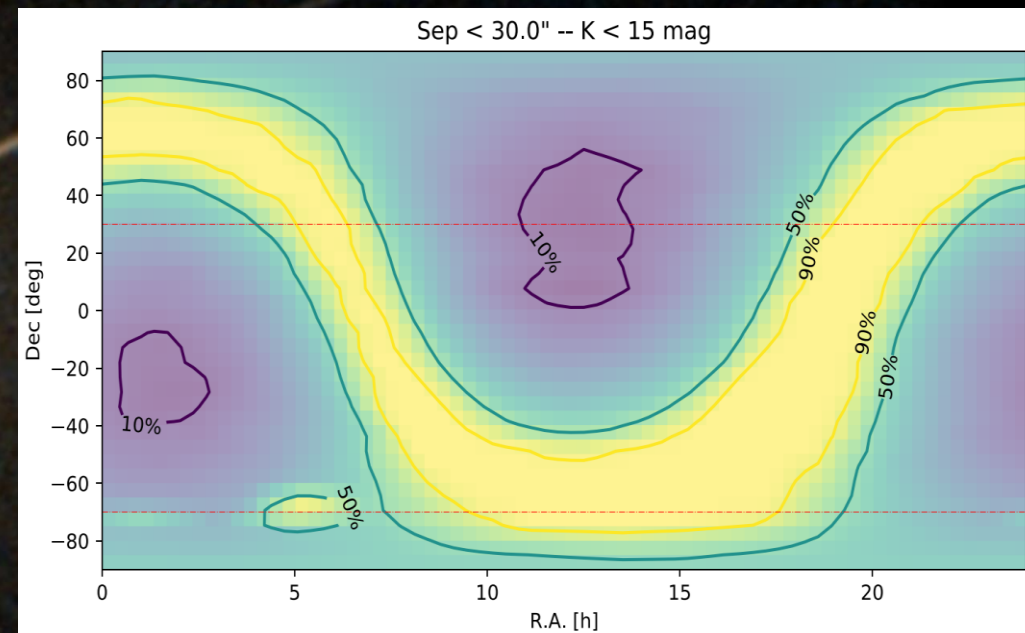
Laser Guide Stars are Key to Sky Coverage

Degrees of
Freedom
to Correct



Laser Guide Stars

Phase A
this year



Courtesy: Julien Woillez

Factor Hundred Improvement for 3C273 Like Observations

Off Axis FringeTracking

Laser Guide Stars

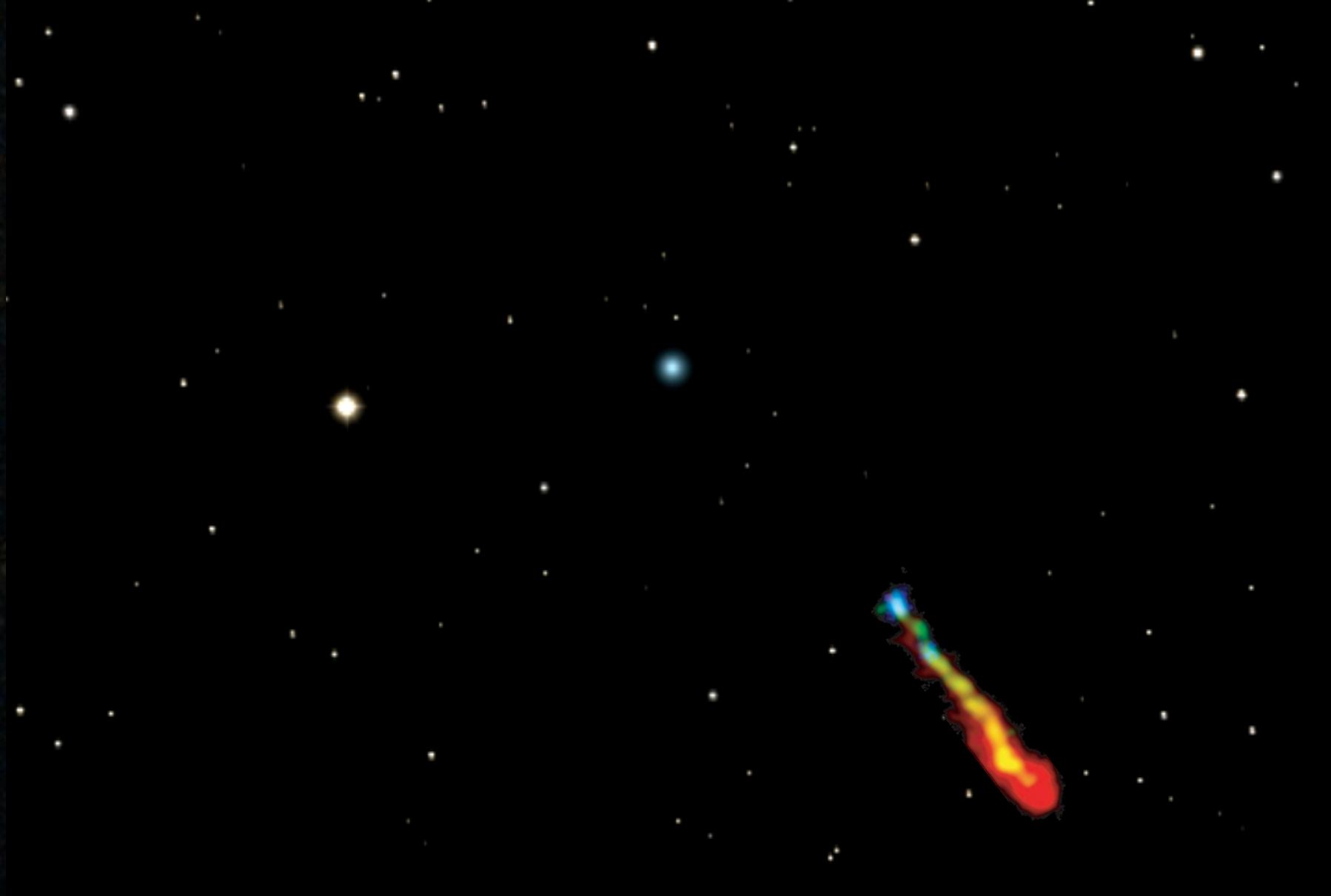
Improved Sensitivity

Adaptive Optics

Where	How much	Improvement
Adaptive Optics	Strehl from 15 to 55%	Factor 3.7
Fringe Tracking	550 to 150 nm RMS, corresponding to Visibility 35 to 90%	Factor 2.6
Instrument Throughput	Grism efficiency from 25/50 to 70/90 %, rsp. for R4000/500	Factor 2.3
Low Noise Detector, reduced metrology stray light	Readnoise 6 to 3 e- Background 1 to 0.1 e-/s (60 s exposure)	Factor 2.5
Off-axis operation	No light splitting	Factor 2
Total		Factor >100 or 5 mag

What Else – **Supernovae** as Example for Time Domain Astronomy

Asymmetry, Jets, Element- and Dust Formation



Supernovae

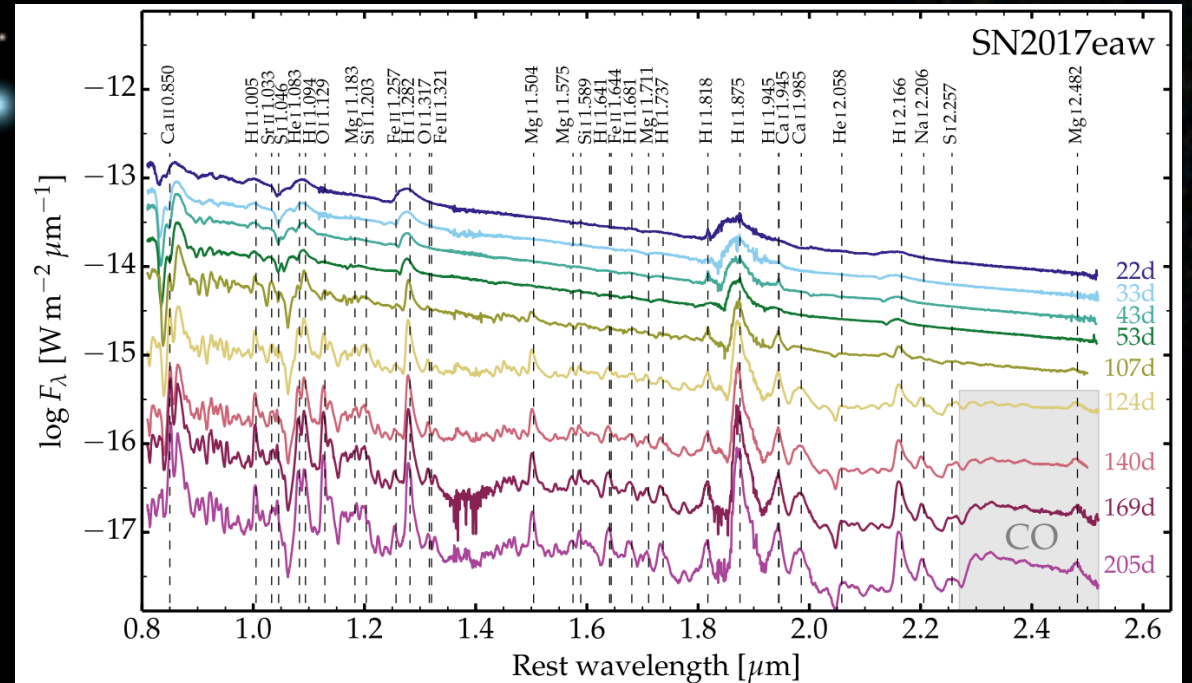
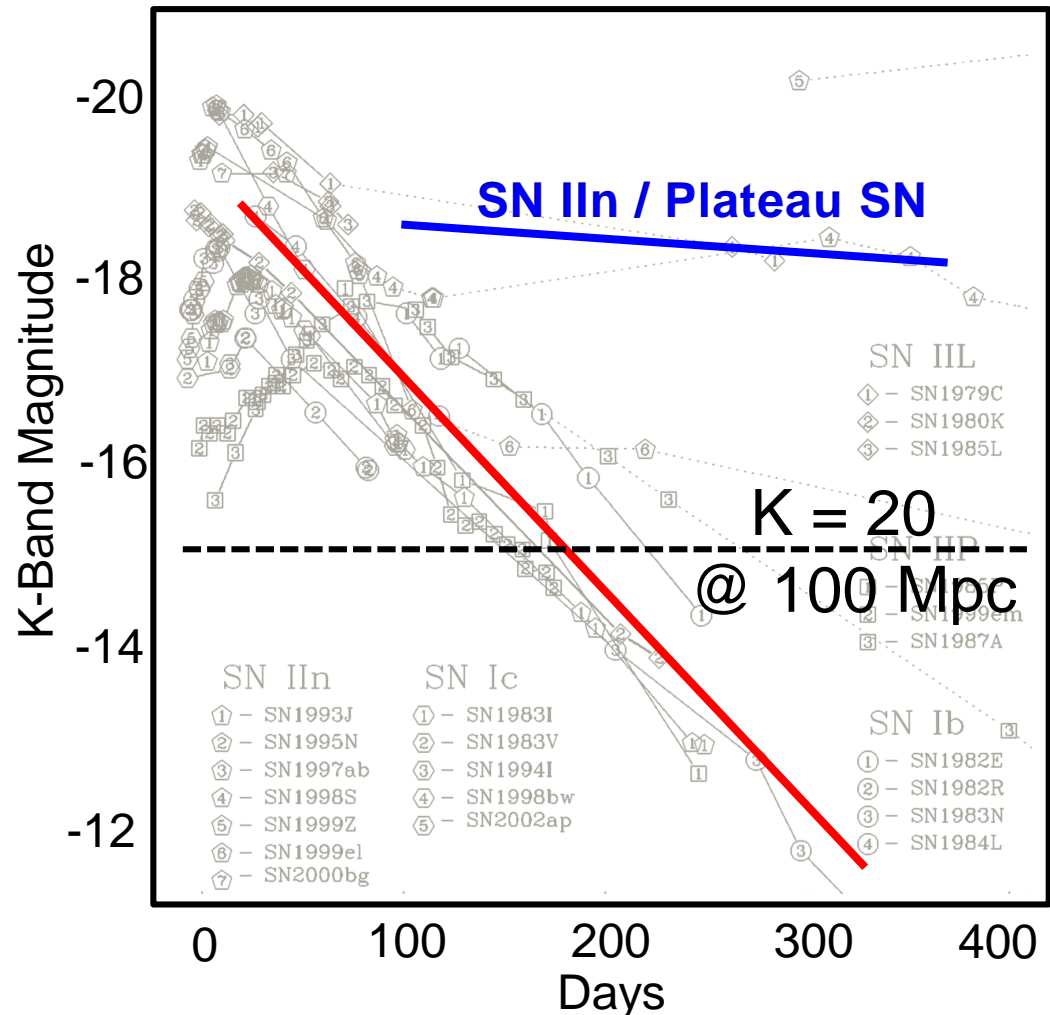
Asymmetry, Jets, Element- and Dust Formation

SN IIn / Plateau SN

Circumstellar material ionized by UV

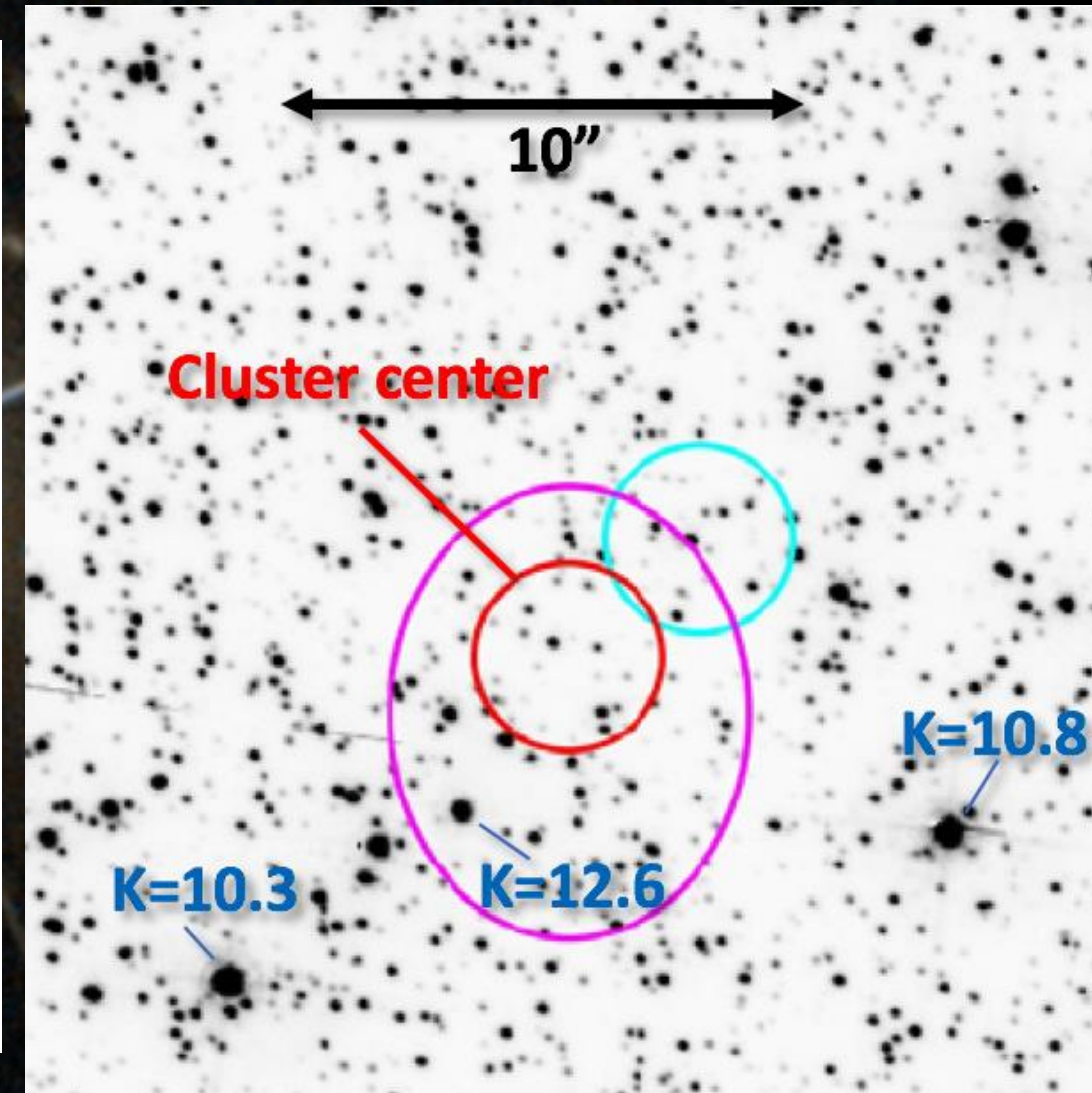
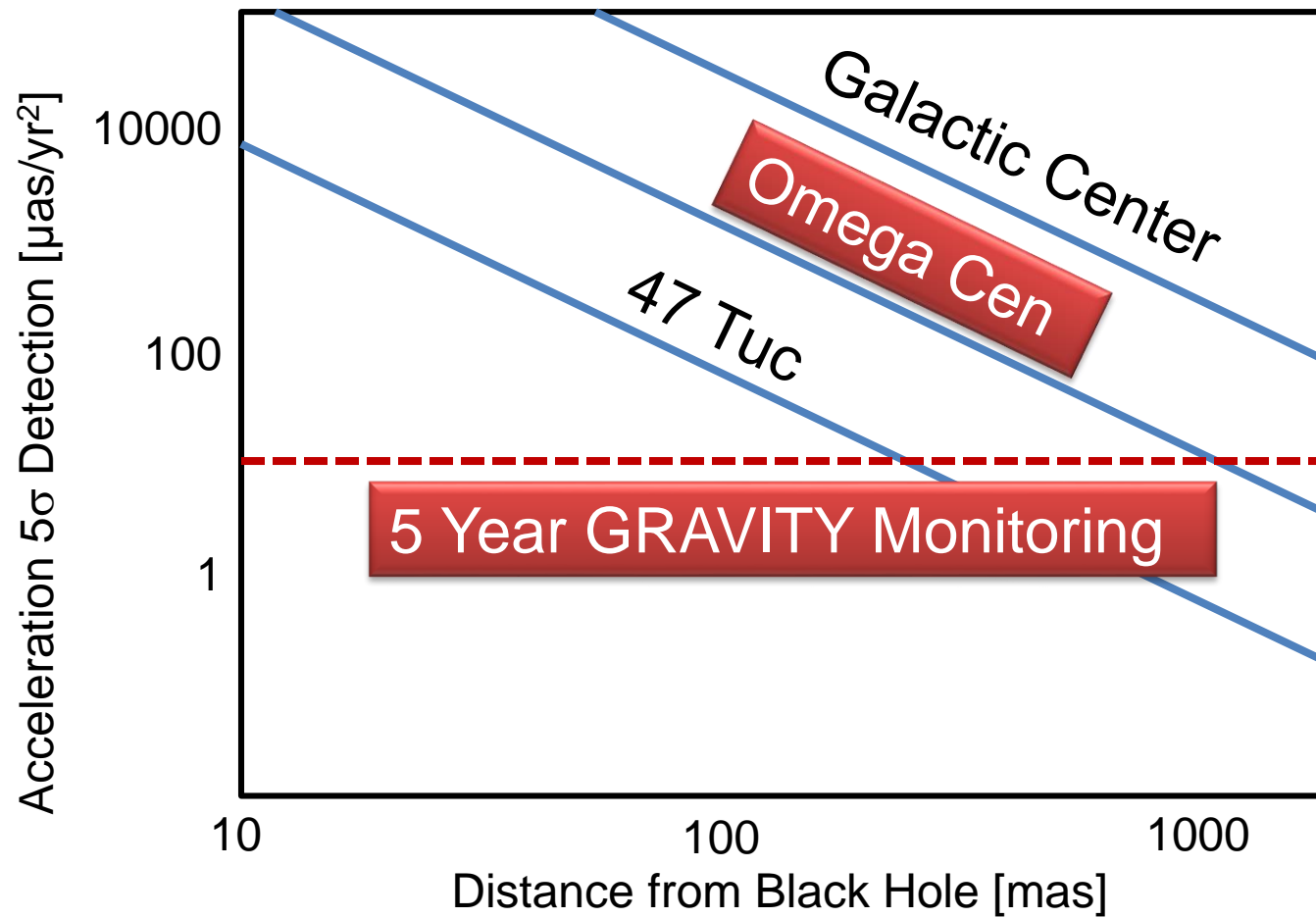
$v = 300000 \text{ km/s}$

1.5 mas @ 18 mag @ 100 Mpc @ 1yr



What Else – Intermediate Mass Black Holes as Example for Astrometry

Omega Cen



What Else – Planet Formation

Talks by Michael Ireland and Frantz Martinache

What Else – Exoplanet Detection and Characterization

Talks by Sylvestre Lacour and Denis Defrère

What Else – Starformation

Talk by Stefan Kraus

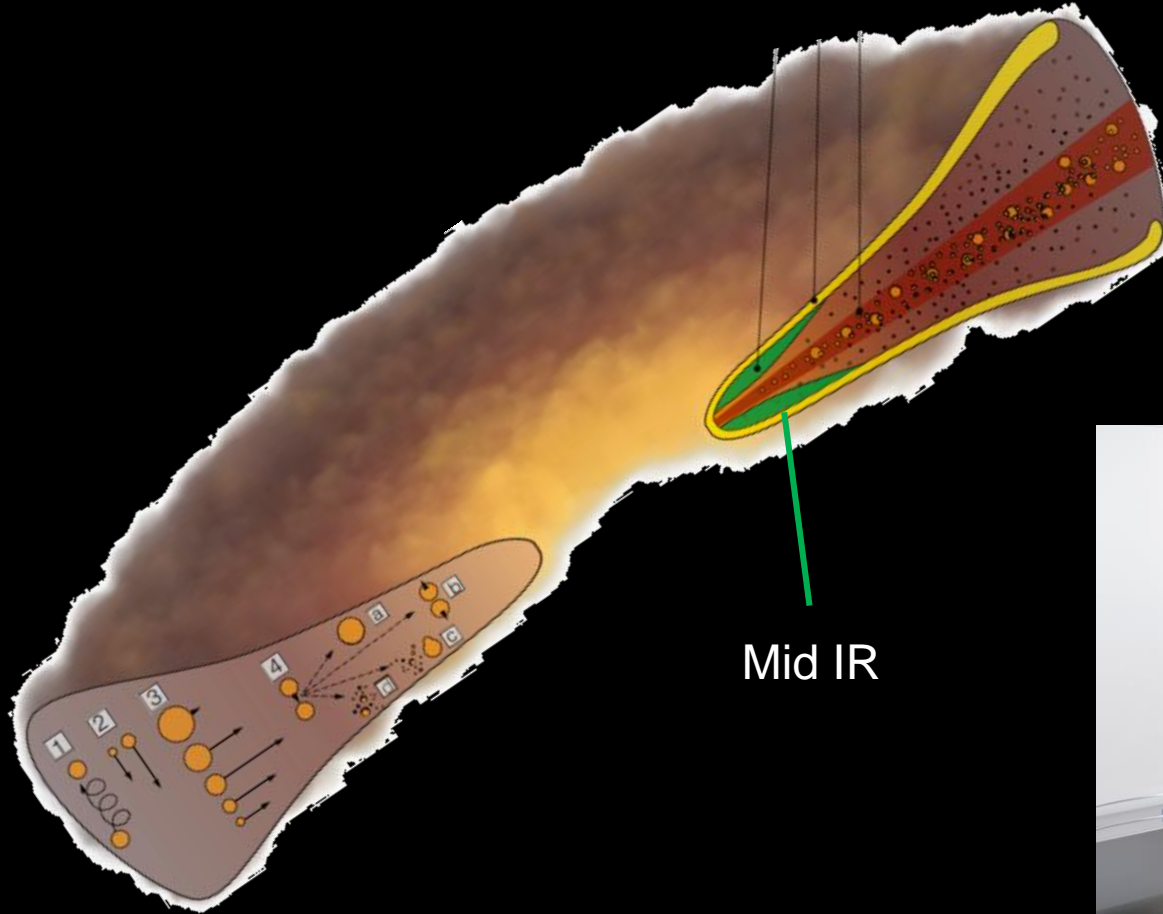
What Else – **Serving MATISSE**

Talk by Roman Petrov

and Gerd Weigelt

And New Instruments

Talk by Florentin Millour



Mid IR



Phased Implementation

Phase	Description	Hardware Cost	Comment
1	Upgrade with 2x higher throughput grisms	250 k€	- cost covered by GRAVITY consortium - October 2019
	Re-activations of PRIMA DDL and STS off-axis fringe tracking with GRAVITY		- First observations of z=2 Quasars - Characterization of outer scale of atmospheric turbulence for off-axis fringe tracking
	Optimization of UT vibrations and Fringe Tracking anti-vibration control		- Residual fringe tracking residuals on UTs currently 3x larger than with ATs, corresponding to a sensitivity loss of 1-2 mag
2	Adaptive optics upgrade with higher order deformable mirror and Pyramid wave-front sensor for all four UTs	6000 k€	- substantially improved limiting magnitude for faint-object on-axis operation - substantially improved peak performance for high contrast (e.g. exoplanets) - 1500 k€ per new deformable DM and 750 k€ per new wave-front sensor (sensing)
3	Laser Guide Stars for UT1,2,3	6000 k€	- replaced original LGSF lasers - Assuming 1 M€ per launch telescope, and 1 M€ per laser
4	Specialized Instrument		e.g. nulling-interferometer, next generation fringe tracker
		Total ≈ 13 M€	

**MPE
Funding
Guaranteed**

**Applied for
MPG Central
Funding**

