

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

*SHARPER THAN JWST, DEEPER THAN HST*



THE 3RD  
**PIETRO  
BARACCHI**  
CONFERENCE

RICHARD MCDERMID (PROJECT SCIENTIST),  
MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY, SYDNEY  
ON BEHALF OF THE MAVIS CONSORTIUM



### ESO STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP – AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY

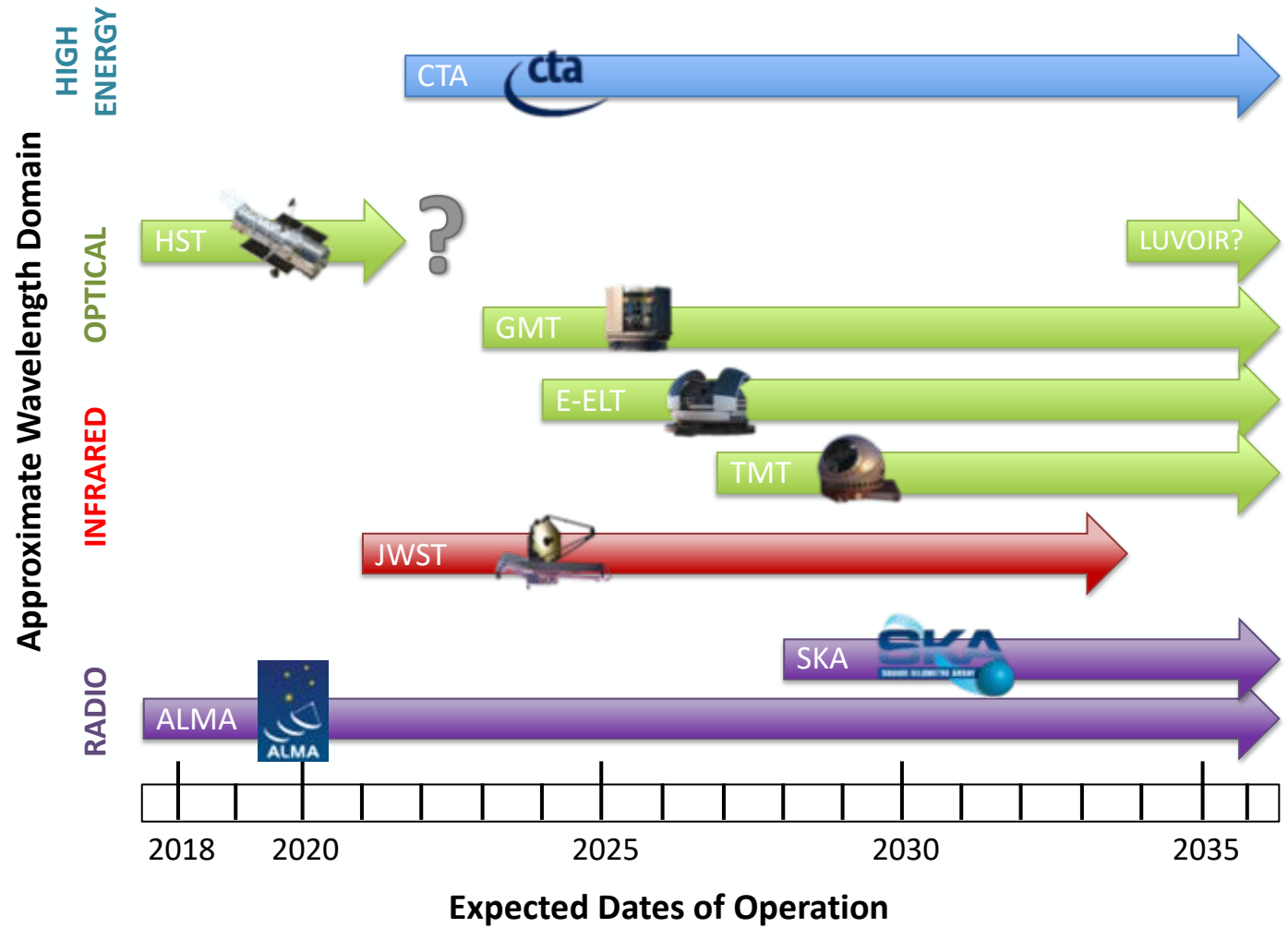
- ▶ Australia joined ESO as **strategic partner, July 2017**
- ▶ Opened opportunities for leading instrumentation projects
- ▶ Instrumentation opportunities for Australia limited to La Silla and Paranal, but **Adaptive Optics Facility (AOF)** newly commissioned
- ▶ Key technical components of AOF:
  - ▶ **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 (IRLOS upgrade helps, but still small off-axis distance)
- ▶ **Full AOF science potential not being realized**
- ▶ In 2018, MAVIS Consortium selected for Phase A study of MCAO-fed optical imager/spectrograph

Australia Enters Strategic Partnership with ESO

11 July 2017

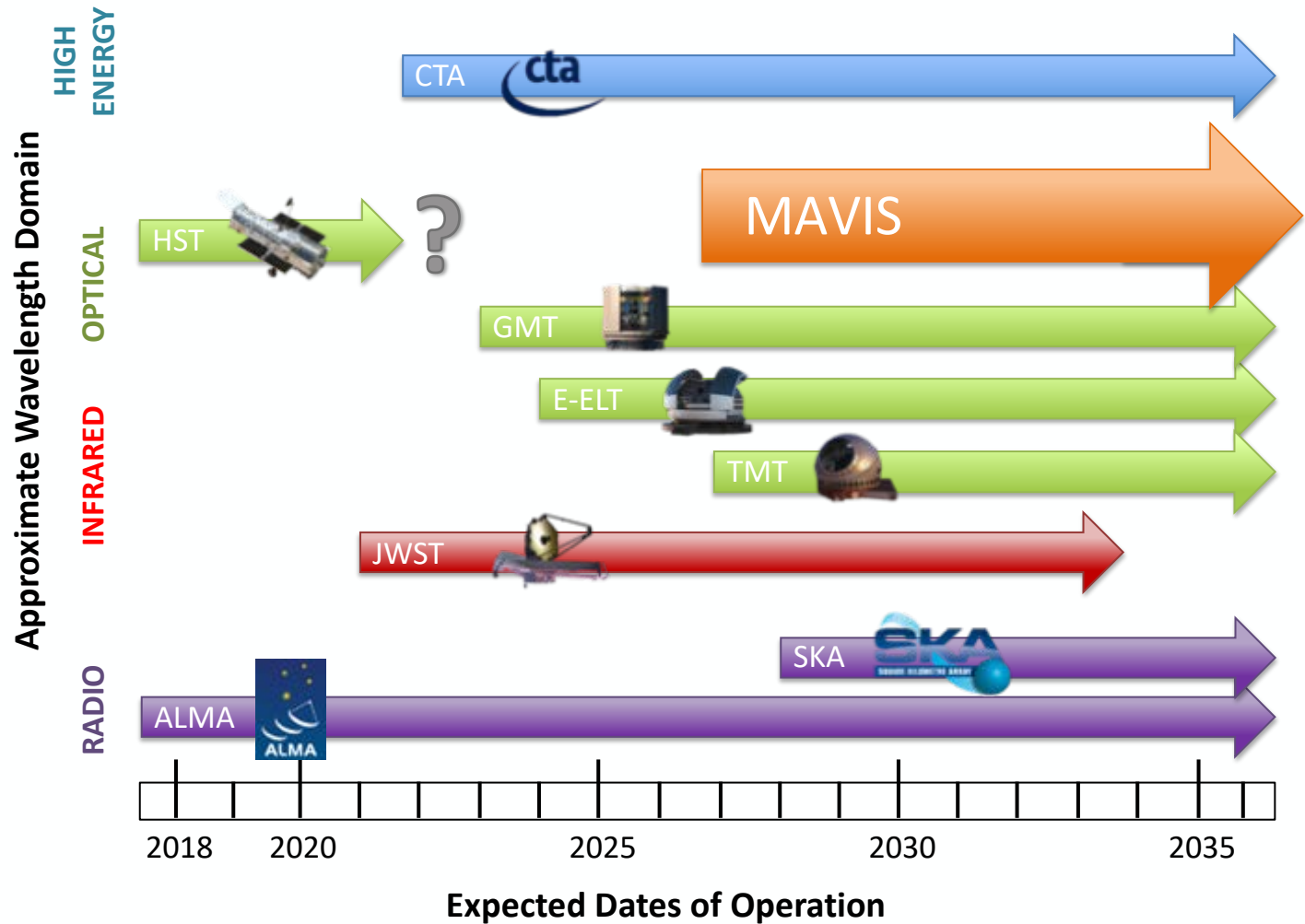


# FUTURE FACILITIES



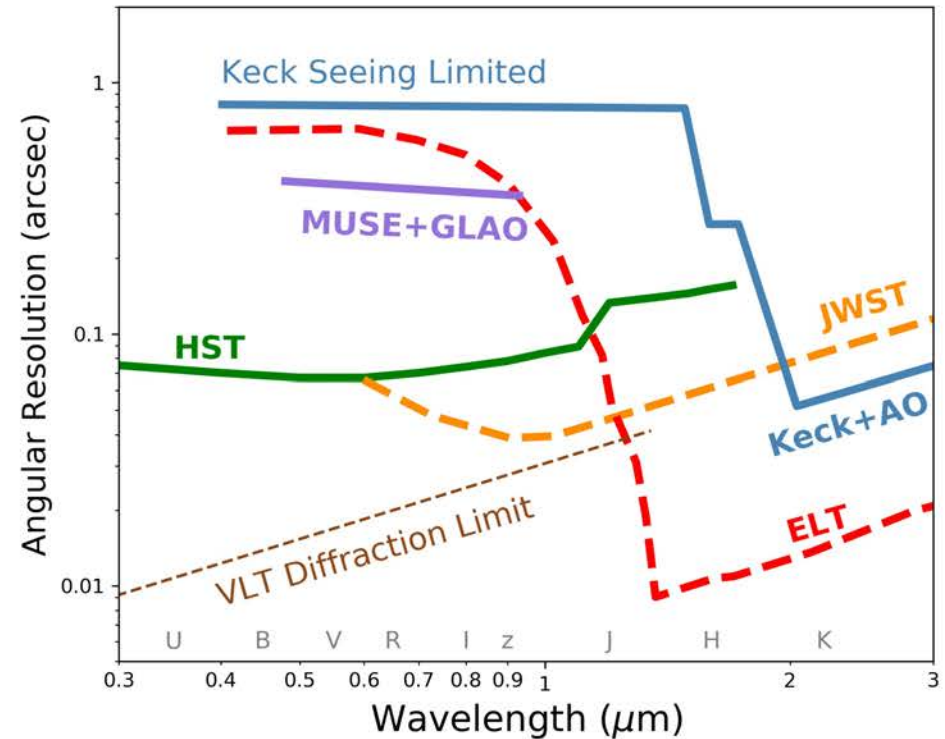
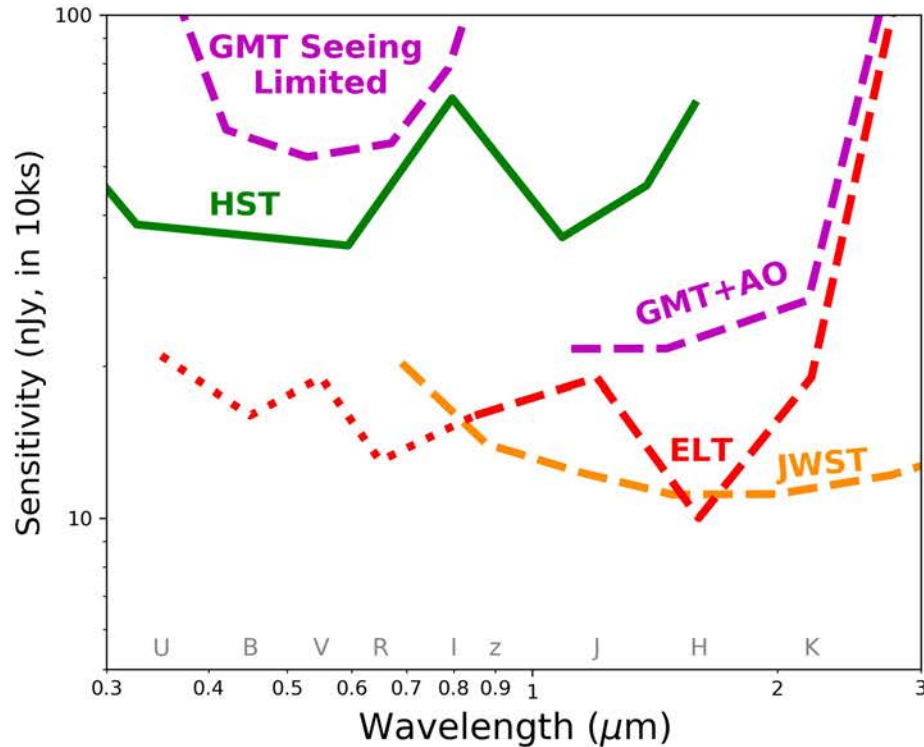
## FUTURE FACILITIES

- ▶ 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



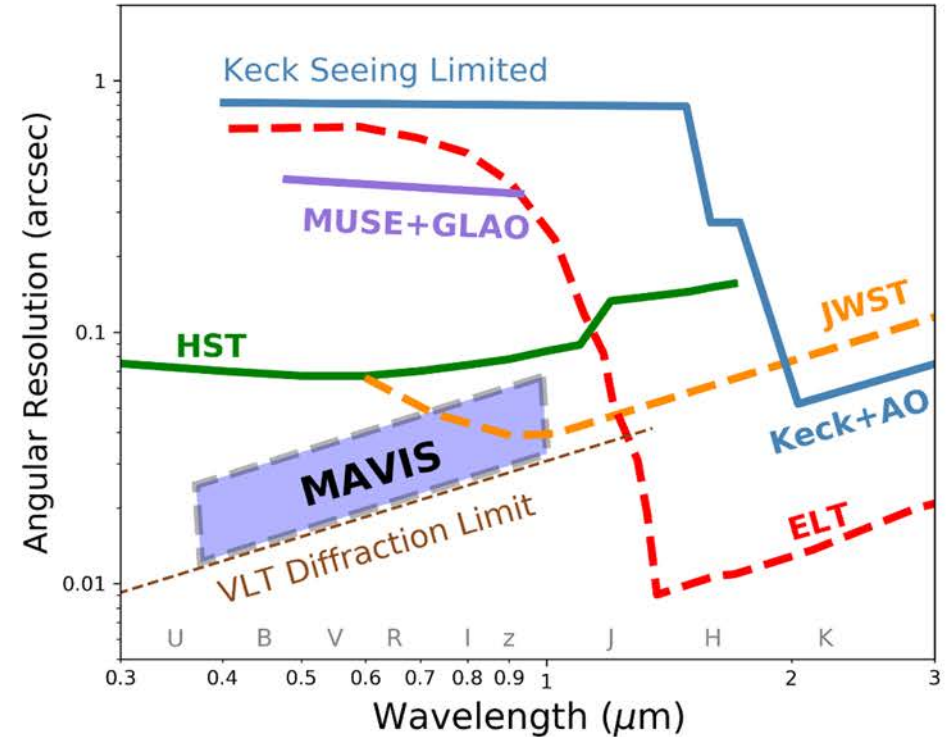
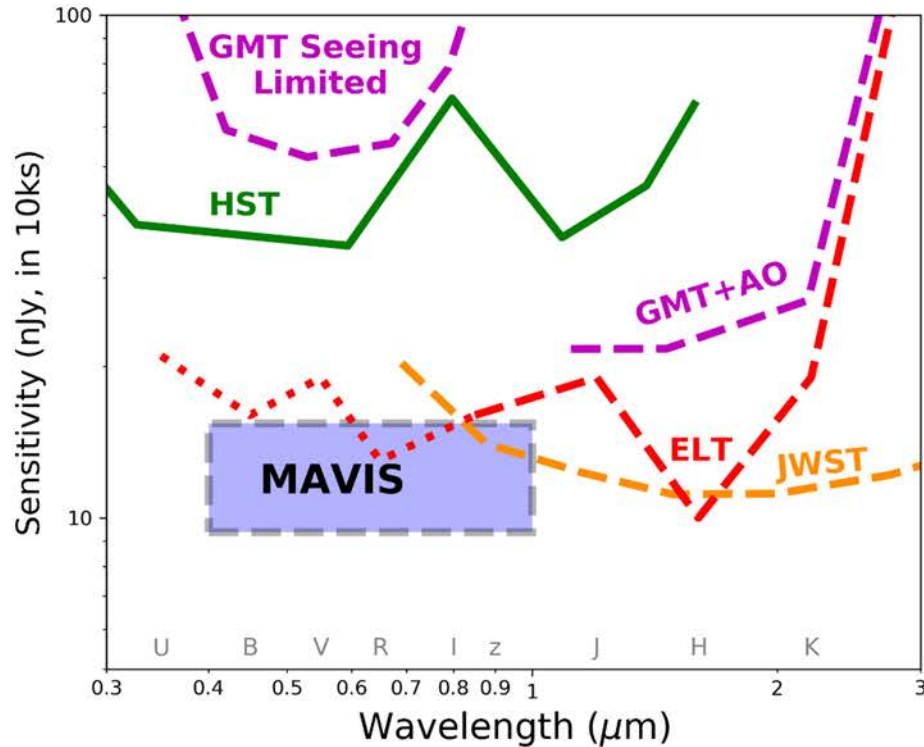


## FUTURE FACILITIES: EXPECTED PERFORMANCE



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

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## SOME REASONS TO UNLOCK THE VISIBLE WITH AO

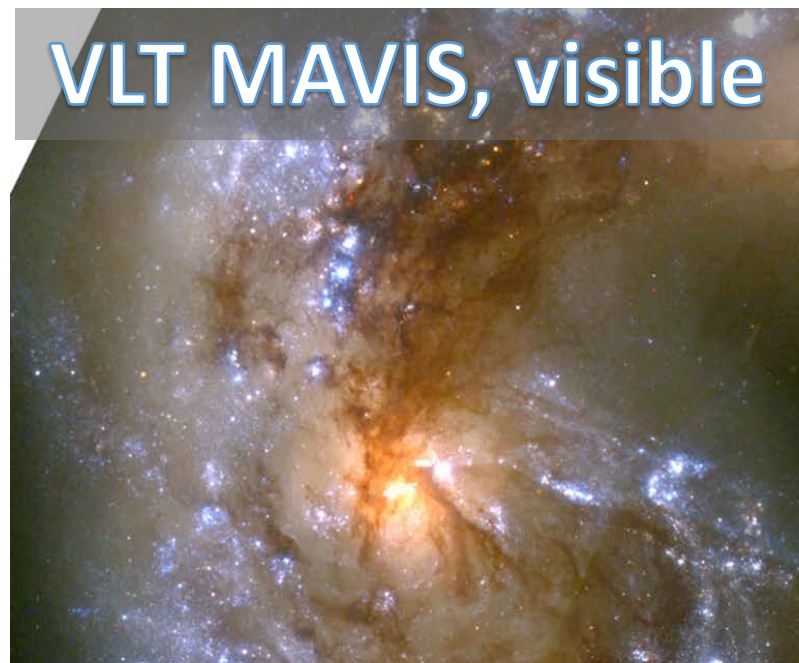
- ▶ Optical wavelengths are **information-rich**, with many well-understood astrophysical diagnostics
- ▶ **Sky background** is x1,000-10,000 times fainter than IR - possible to **compete with space** facilities
- ▶ **Detectors** are larger, lower noise, faster frame rates, and cheaper
- ▶ **500nm on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





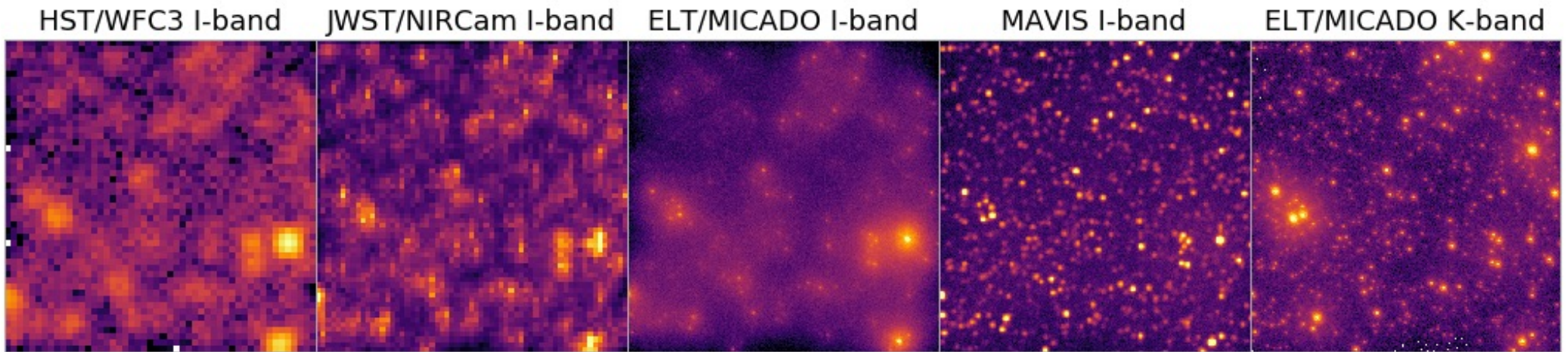
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## RESOLVED STELLAR POPULATIONS IN EARLY-TYPE GALAXIES

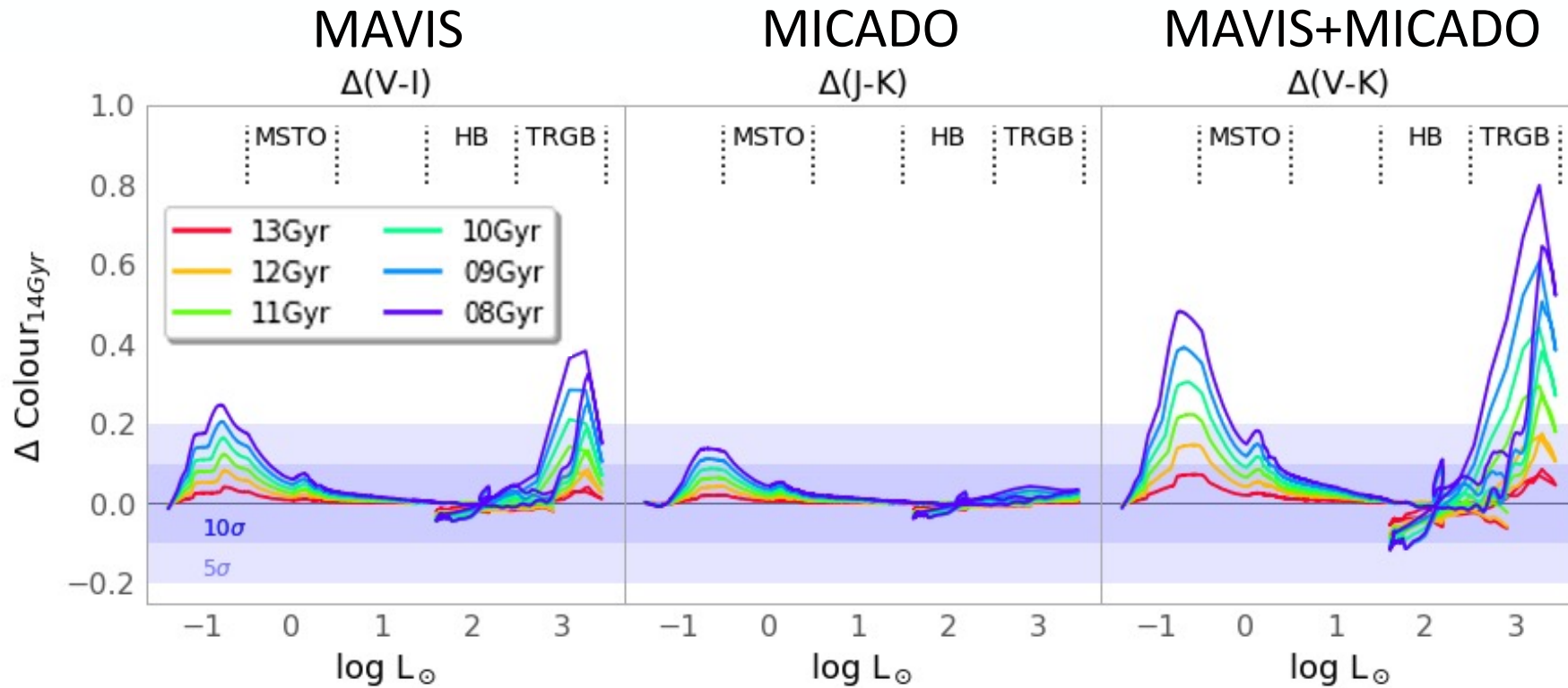


Old population,  $sb=22$  mag/sq arcsec @ 4 Mpc

- ▶ 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)

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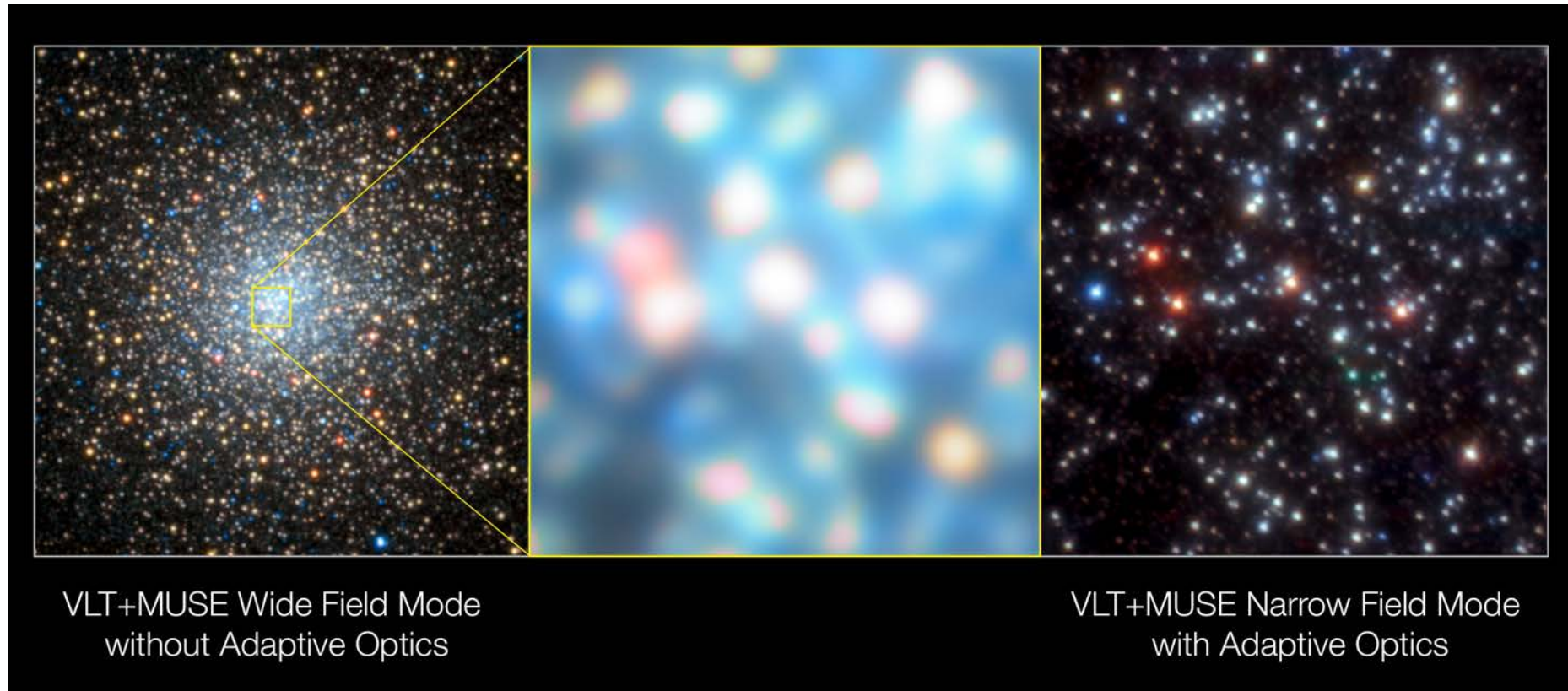


- ▶ MAVIS adds significant value to ELT science (e.g. distinguishing old stellar populations)

## WHY OPTICAL?



## SOME REASONS TO UNLOCK THE VISIBLE WITH AO



**The visible is do-able!**

ESO Press Release, July 2018  
Credit: S. Kammann (LJMU)



WHY OPTICAL?

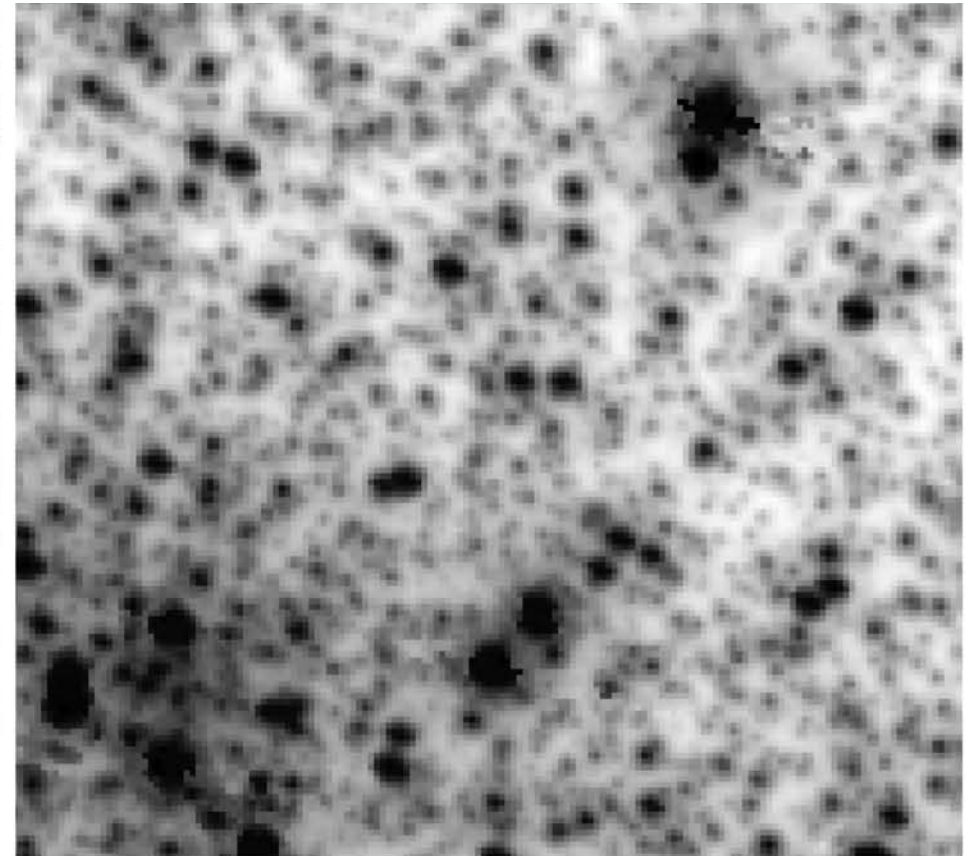
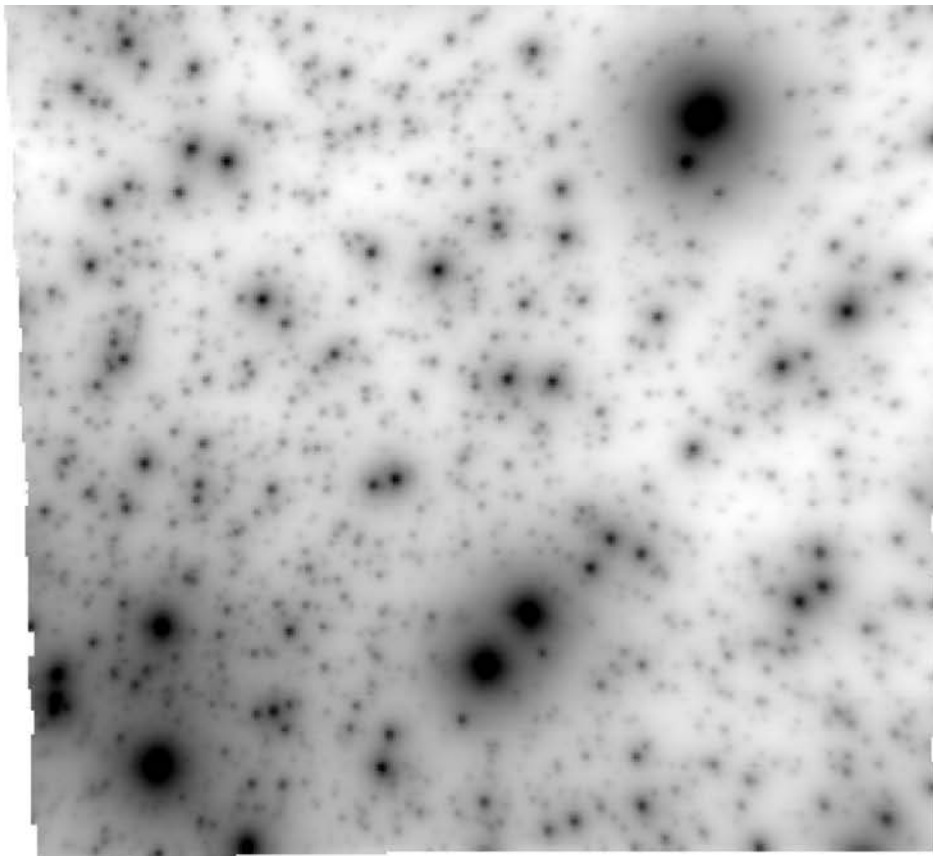


## SOME REASONS TO UNLOCK THE VISIBLE WITH AO

MUSE NFM

HST ACS

Usher e al. 2021



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

Richard McDermid – 3<sup>rd</sup> Pietro Baracchi Conference, November 2021

## MAVIS CONSORTIUM



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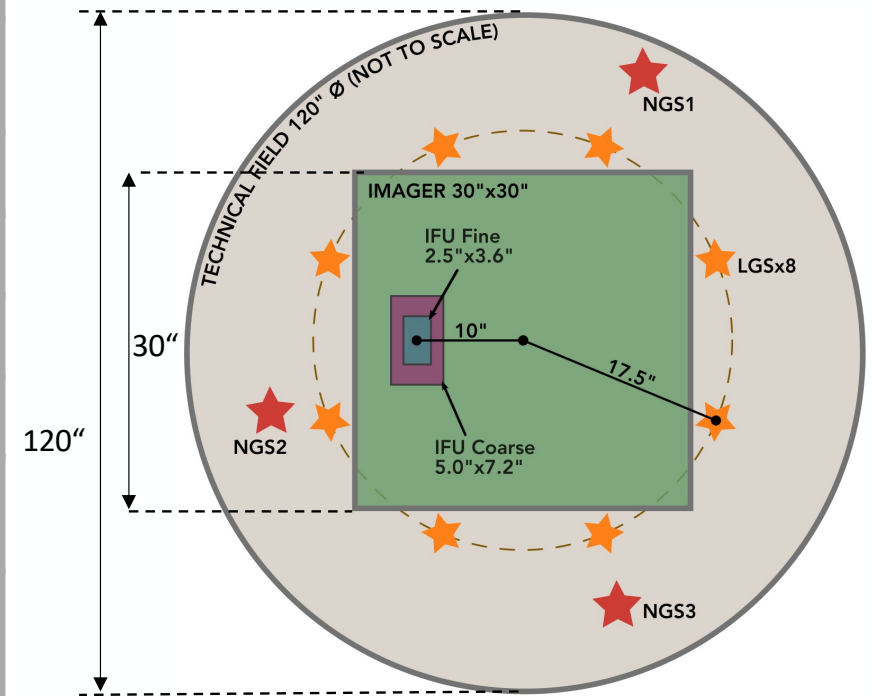
Asiago, 2019



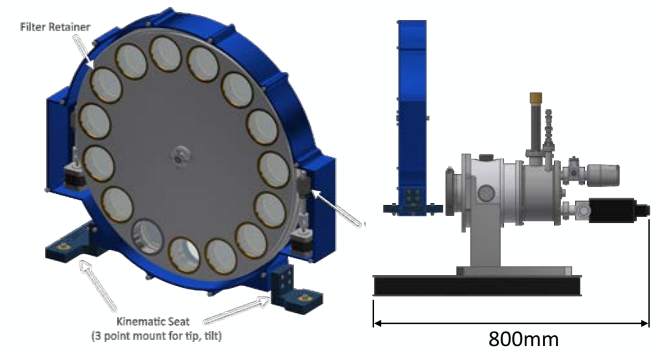
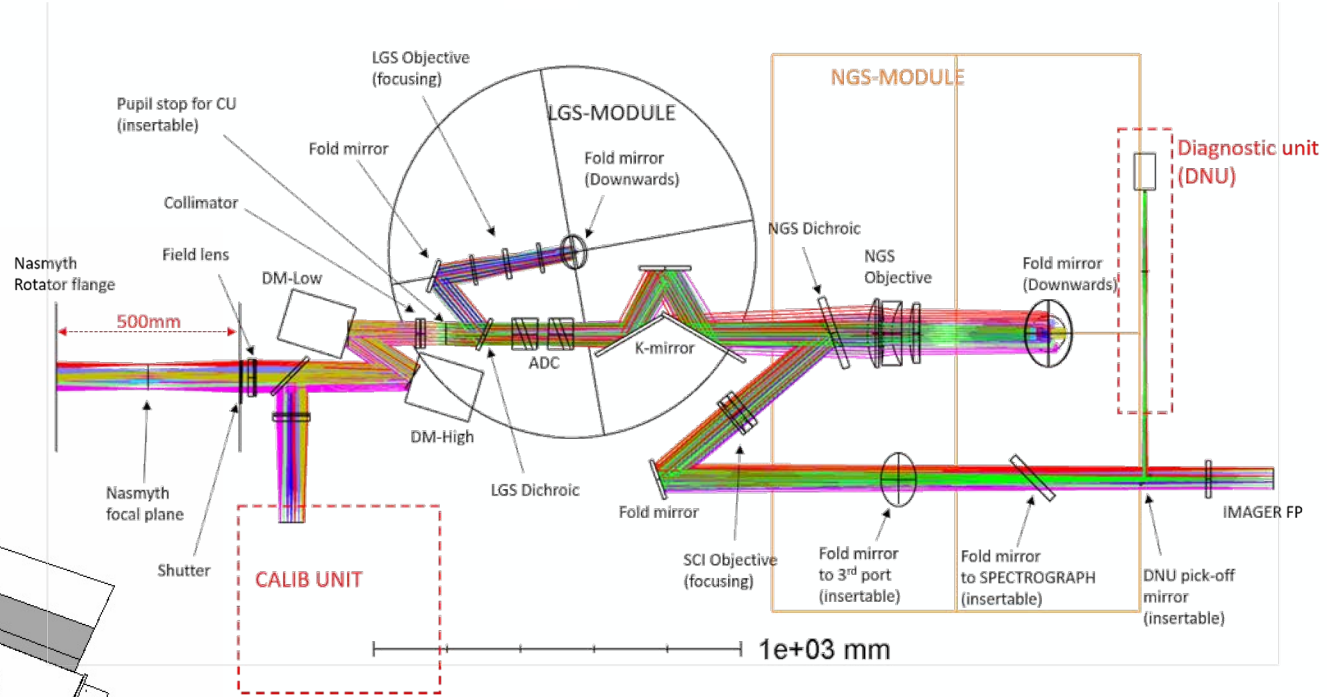
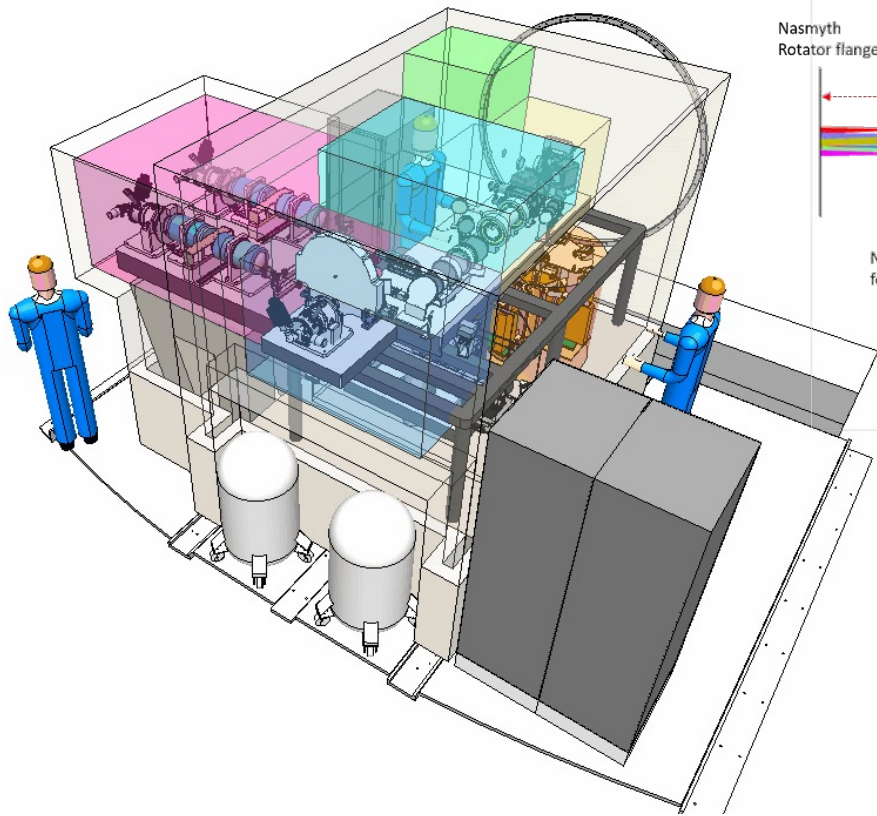


## MAVIS TOP-LEVEL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Science Field</b>	30" x 30"
<b>Number of Guide Stars</b>	3 NGS / 6-8 LGS (via LGS splitting)
<b>Angular Resolution</b>	FWHM ~20mas at V band
<b>Strehl Ratio</b>	15% at V under median conditions
<b>Sky Coverage</b>	> 50% at the Galactic Pole
<b>Wavelength Coverage</b>	VRI (optimized); B-z (extended)
<b>Imager</b>	~7mas pixel scale. 7 broad- and 15 narrow-band filters. 1hr 10 $\sigma$ limiting mag ~29.5 in V
<b>Spectrograph</b>	Image slicer. Two spatial modes: 3"x3" @ 25mas and 6"x6" @ 50mas. Four Spectral modes: 370-1000nm, R=5,000-15,000
<b>Visitor Port</b>	Potential for third instrument port for visitor instruments



# MAVIS AO MODULE AND IMAGER





# MAVIS INTEGRAL FIELD SPECTROGRAPH

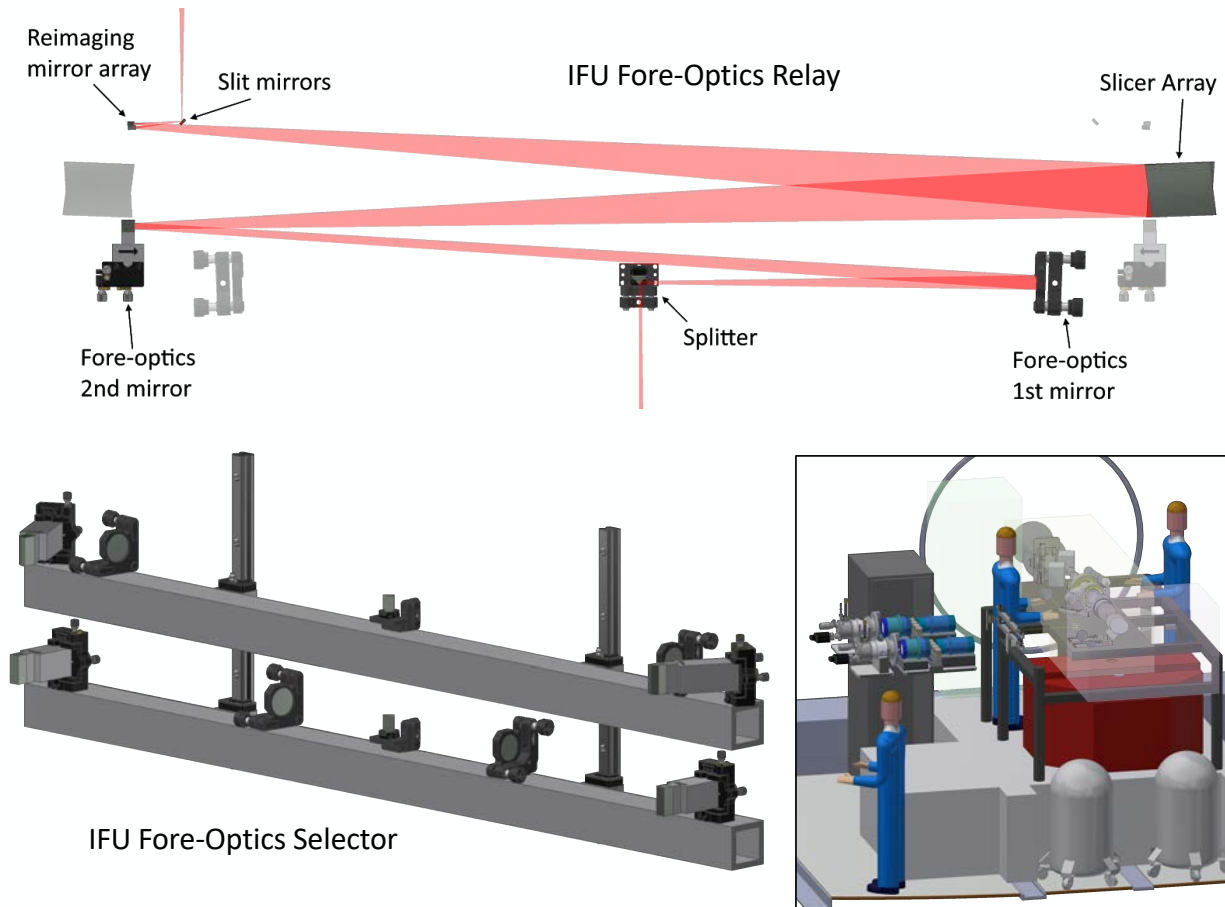
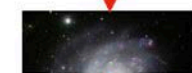


Image incident on field splitter



Field split in half



Images anamorphically magnified

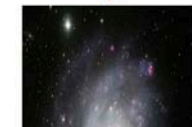
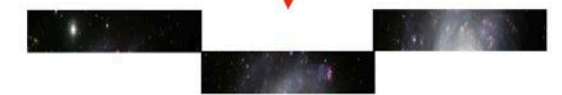


Image sliced by slice array mirrors



Images arranged on slit

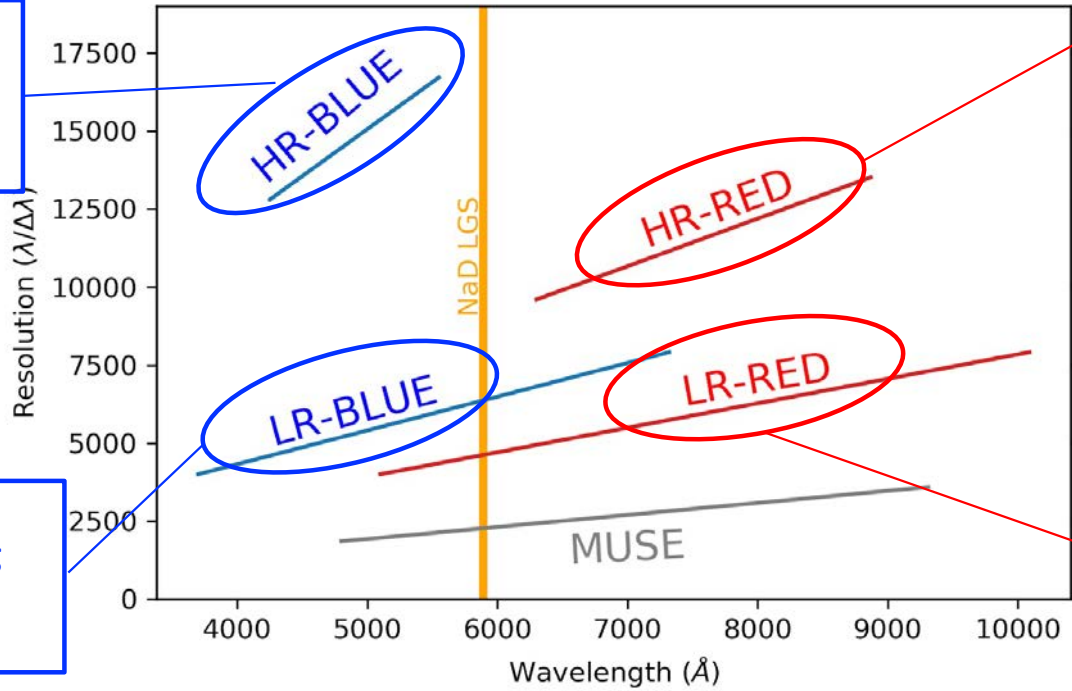


# MAVIS INTEGRAL FIELD SPECTROGRAPH

- Stellar abundances in crowded fields
- Radial velocities of stars and gas < 1km/s



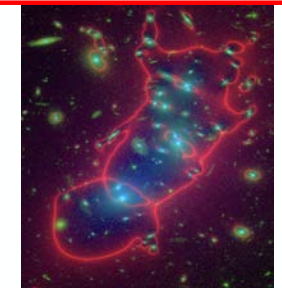
- Ionised gas properties
- Hot/Massive stars, young stellar populations
- Extreme Metal Poor stars



- Evolution of ISM turbulence in galaxy disks
- IMBHs



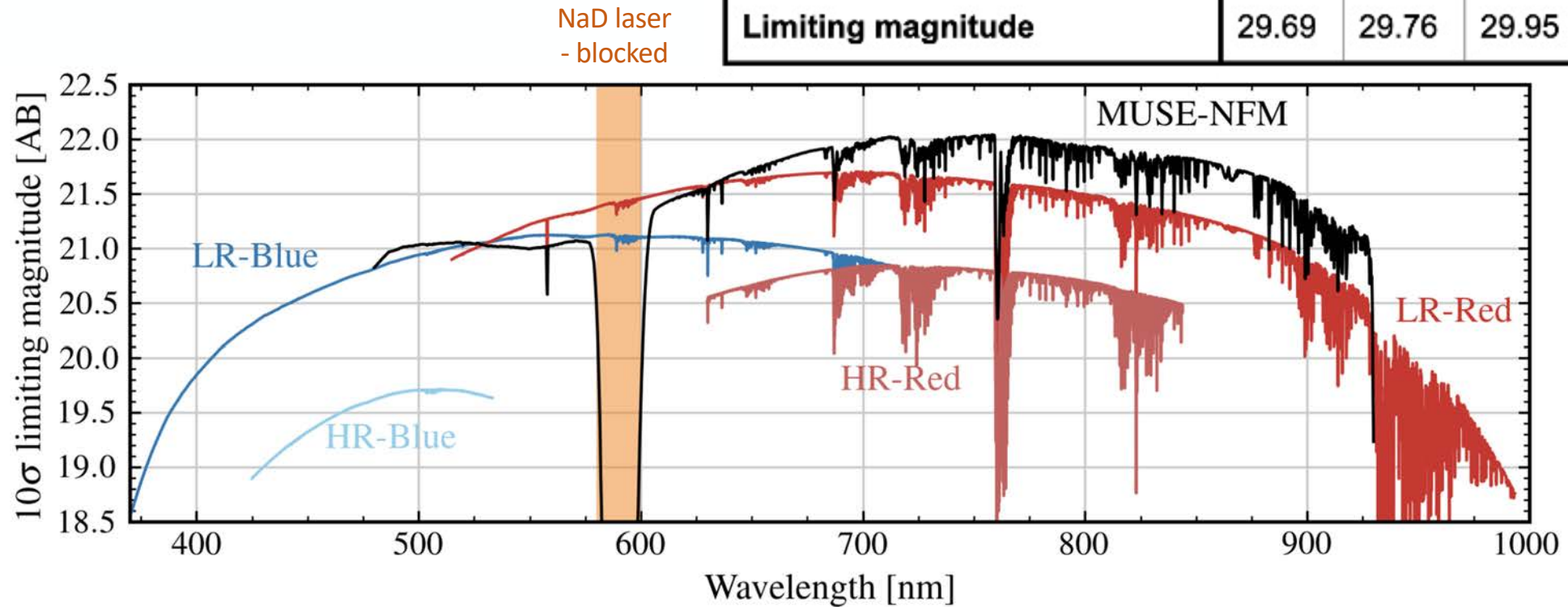
- Evolution of ISM chemistry
- Stellar dynamics  $z < 1$
- Ly $\alpha$  sources at  $z > 6.6$



- ▶ Expands and complements current spectral capabilities of VLT AOF
- ▶ Higher resolution well suited to stars and small dynamical scales

# MAVIS SENSITIVITY

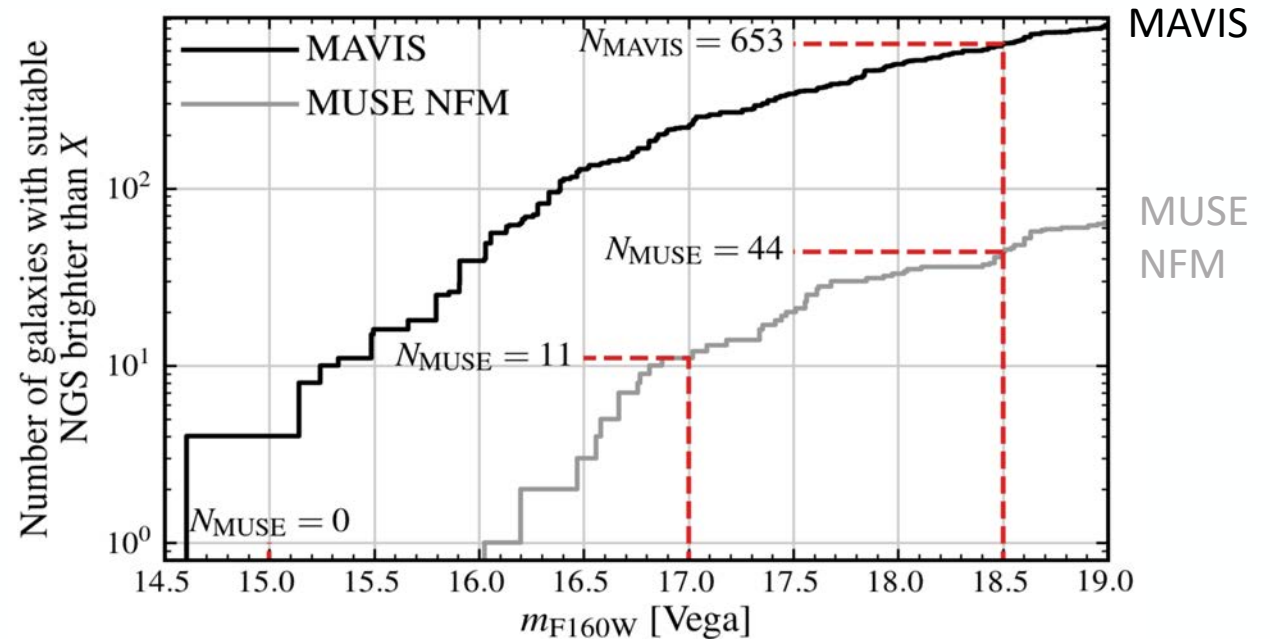
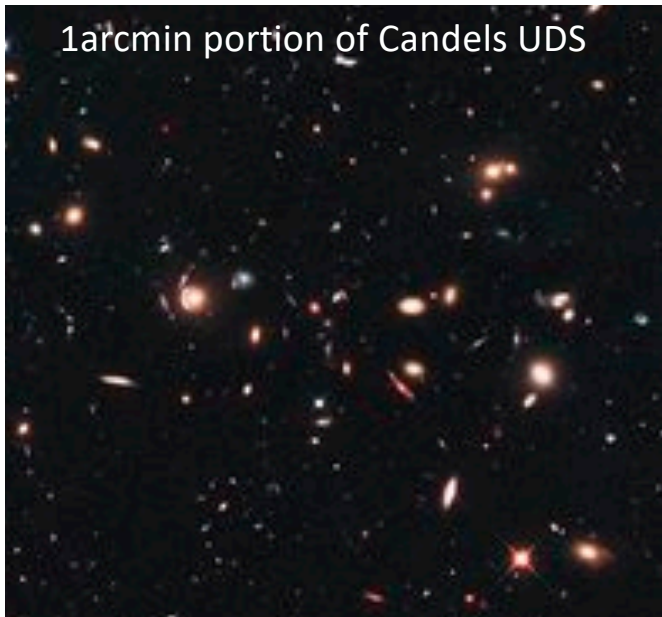
MAVIS Imaging (5 $\sigma$ , 1hr)				
	<i>B</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>R<sub>c</sub></i>	<i>I<sub>c</sub></i>
<b>Limiting magnitude</b>	29.69	29.76	29.95	29.37



- ▶ Point source sensitivity estimates for MAVIS spectrograph and imager modes
- ▶ Includes chromatic PSF effects, assumes good conditions



# MAVIS SKY COVERAGE IS A GAME CHANGER



- ▶ **Use Case:** No. of observable intermediate-z galaxies in GOODS-S, COSMOS and UDS with MAVIS and upgraded MUSE-NFM vs faintest NGS magnitude
- ▶ MAVIS sky coverage gives > 1 order of magnitude more targets

⇒ **MAVIS makes statistical samples and general follow-up possible**

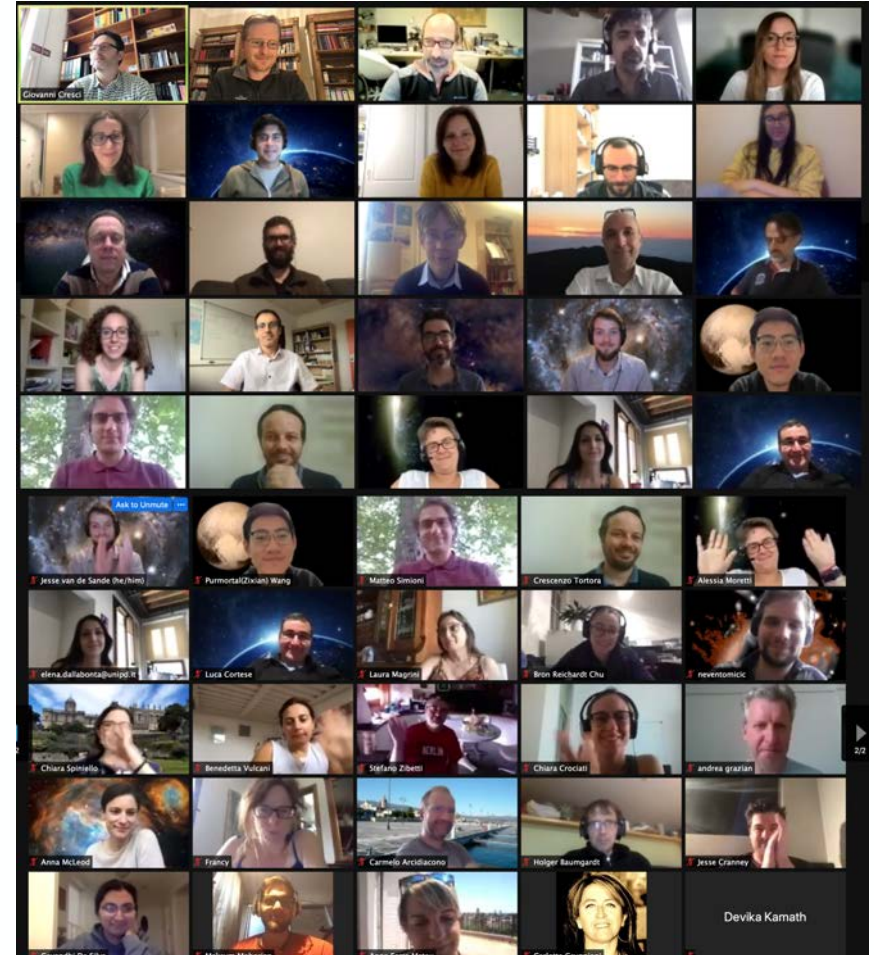
## ONLINE WORKSHOP: 5-8 JULY 2021



- ▶ 4 days, >140 registrations
- ▶ Mix of recorded & live talks during 3hr overlap each day with Europe
- ▶ Lively discussion sessions!
- ▶ All talks and sessions available online:

<https://indico.ict.inaf.it/event/1420>

Conference Photo





# Emergence of Hubble Sequence

PowerPoint Slide Show - [ERW\_MAVIS\_July2021.pptx]

## Faint Lyman- $\alpha$ emitters in QSO fields

ASTRO 3B  
Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing

The QSO disappears at  $\lambda < \text{Ly}\alpha$  emission

MAVIS IFU will cover proximity zone plus foreground.

Superior spectral resolution allows LyC  $f_{\text{esc}}$  estimate.

Diaz, ERW+21  
MUSE NB(Ly $\alpha$ ) at  $z=5.7$  in the field of a  $z=6.28$  QSO  
Example comparison (not a proximate LAE)

Background Image: Sarah Bosman

Emma Ryan-Weber, MAVIS science 2021

# Resolving Galaxy Contents

## MAVISIM Overview

See Olivier Beltramo-Martin's talk

Fourier Approximation (e.g. Agapito et al. 2020, TIPTOP; Neichel et al. 2021)

End-to-end PSF Model (e.g. COMPASS; Cranney et al. 2019)

Credit: M. Paredes (Gemini)

# An overdensity of (lensed) tiny SF complexes and star clusters at $z=6.15$

All at  $z=6.15$  &  $m_{\text{obs}} < 28$

m_intr	M_uv	hrl[pc]
30.68	-16.05	30
31.47	-15.26	20
32.79	-13.94	<46
31.40	-15.33	18
29.29	-17.44	57
30.55	-16.19	81
32.44	-14.30	<51
31.32	-15.42	16
32.34	-14.40	<51
32.21	-14.53	<51
30.23	-16.51	92
30.95	-15.79	<13
32.75	-13.99	<32
30.83	-15.90	14
29.55	-17.19	<127
30.55	-16.19	<127

MAVIS FoV

Source Plane

$z=6.149$  28.0 (<13pc)

HST PSF

EV19 EV21

27.9 (16pc)

28.8

29.6

31.2

32.1

31.4

Ly $\alpha$  (rough) = UV (size)  
VLT/MAVIS: SMS = 2.5 pc/pix  
VLT/MAVIS: SFU = 1M81pc / pix

UV Science (restframe) = size  
ELT/MOIRÉ-MICADO<sup>2</sup>: 1.3 pc/pix  
ELT/HARMONIC<sup>2</sup>: 7 pc/pix (30 mas)

# Star Clusters as Tracers of Galaxy Evolution

# Observing planet formation in action

PDS 70 with SPHERE, Credit: ESO/A. Müller et al.

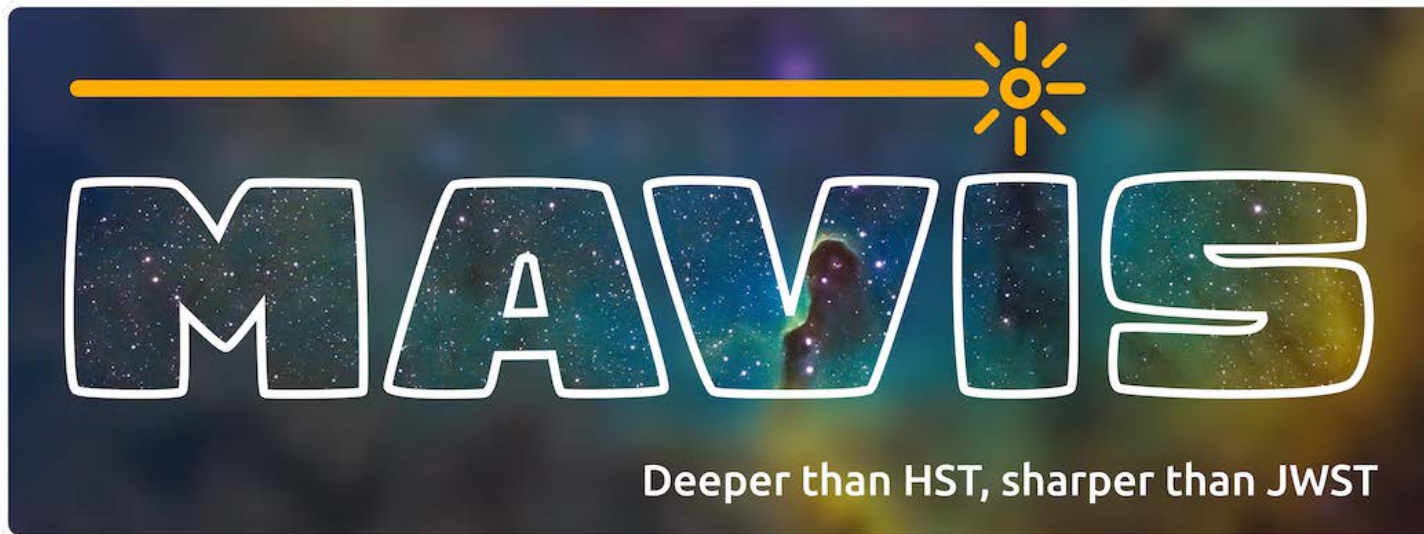
# Birth, Life, Death of Stars and Planets





## SUMMARY

- ▶ 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
- ▶ Phase A was successfully passed in 2020
- ▶ Phase B agreement signed on June 1<sup>st</sup> – MAVIS IS GO!
- ▶ To be finalized during Phase B:
  - ▶ Detailed IFU sampling, field shape
  - ▶ Detailed astrometry error budget
  - ▶ Real Time Control (RTC) design/architecture (baseline is new GPU-based system)
  - ▶ Planning for GTO programmes



*Special Thanks to the MAVIS Science Team: Giovanni Cresci (co-Project Scientist), Simone Antonucci, Giuseppe Bono, Jean-Claude Bouret, Gayandhi De Silva, Marco Gullieuszik, Devika Kamath, Laura Magrini, Davide Massari, Trevor Mendel, Stephanie Monty*

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

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