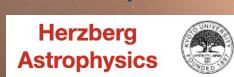




SCIENCE WITH MORFEO@ELT

*Francesca Annibali (INAF-OAS Bologna)
C. Arcidiacono, G. Chauvin, S. Douté, E. Vanzella,
and the MORFEO science team*

*Unveiling the Universe with SHARP
30th September – 2nd October, 2024 - Milano*





AO with MORFEO at ELT

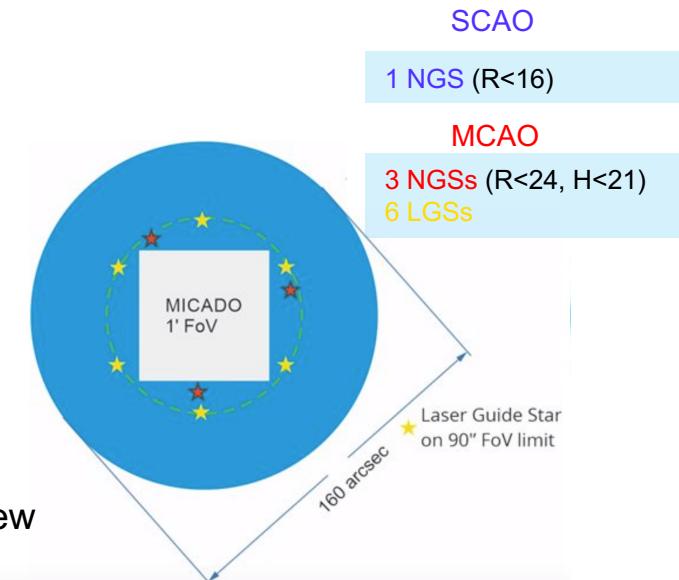
- ✓ MORFEO will provide spatially uniform multi-conjugate adaptive optics (MCAO) correction to MICADO over a large field of view ($\sim 1 \text{ arcmin}^2$)
- ✓ MORFEO will also support SCAO over a smaller $\sim 10''$ field of view



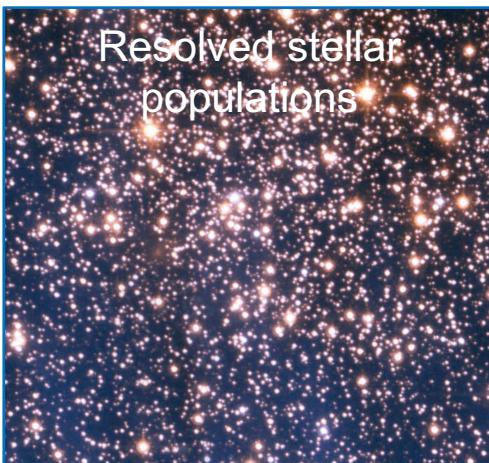
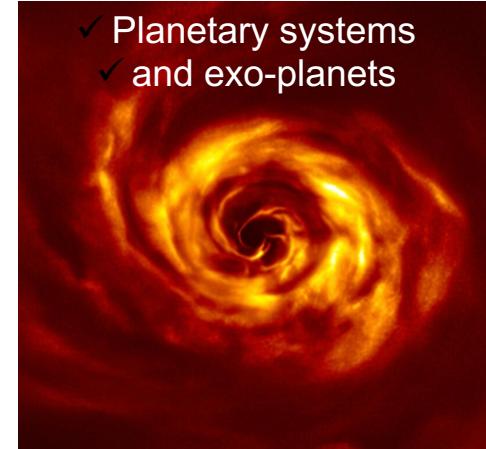
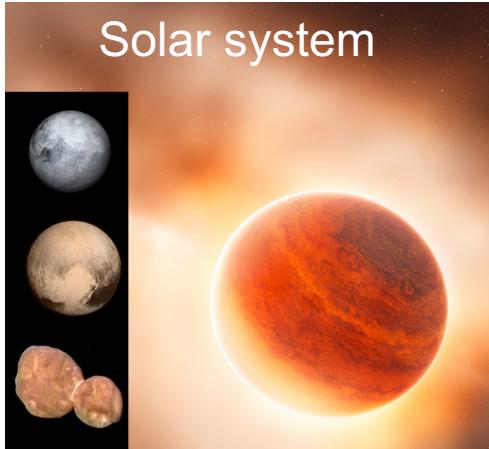
- ✓ Uniform Strehl Ratio and FWHM over a large field of view
- ✓ Large sky coverage



Possibility to address a large variety of science cases based on astrophysical relevance rather than on feasibility criteria



Science themes with M&M at ELT





The Solar System

Trans Neptunian objects

- ✓ Beyond Neptune ($30 < a < 100$ AU)
- ✓ 3500 discovered since the 90's ($70,000 > 100$ km expected)
- ✓ 30 to 2,500 km in diameter
- ✓ $M_{KBO} > 100 M_{\text{asteroids}}$.
- ✓ Icy remnant planetesimals of the disk that formed the Solar System
- ✓ Among the least altered material of the Solar System



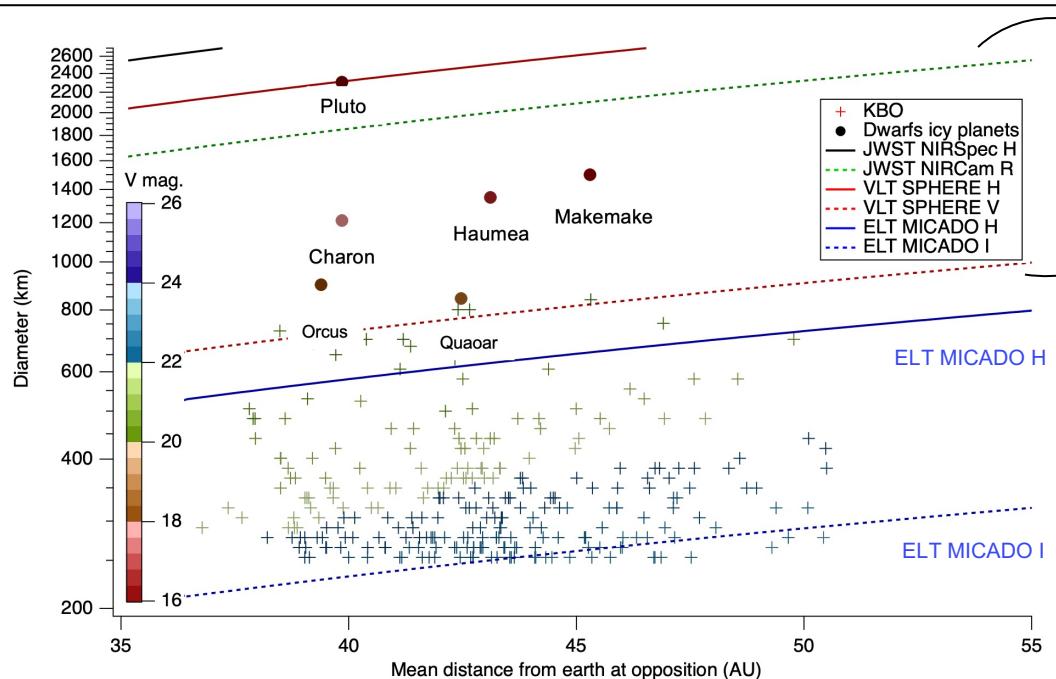
provide constraints on the timing and scenario of formation of the early Solar System





The Solar System

Trans Neptunian objects



~20 objects resolved
in MICADO H

Dwarf planet	M_V [mag]	Apparent D [$''$]	Spatial Res. [km]	$N_{pix}(D)$
Pluto	14	0.104	230	20
Eris	18.7	0.038	400	8
Makemake	16.9	0.04	263	12
Haumea	17.1	0.037	250	10
Sedna	21	0.025	250	6
Quaoar	18.8	0.028	250	6



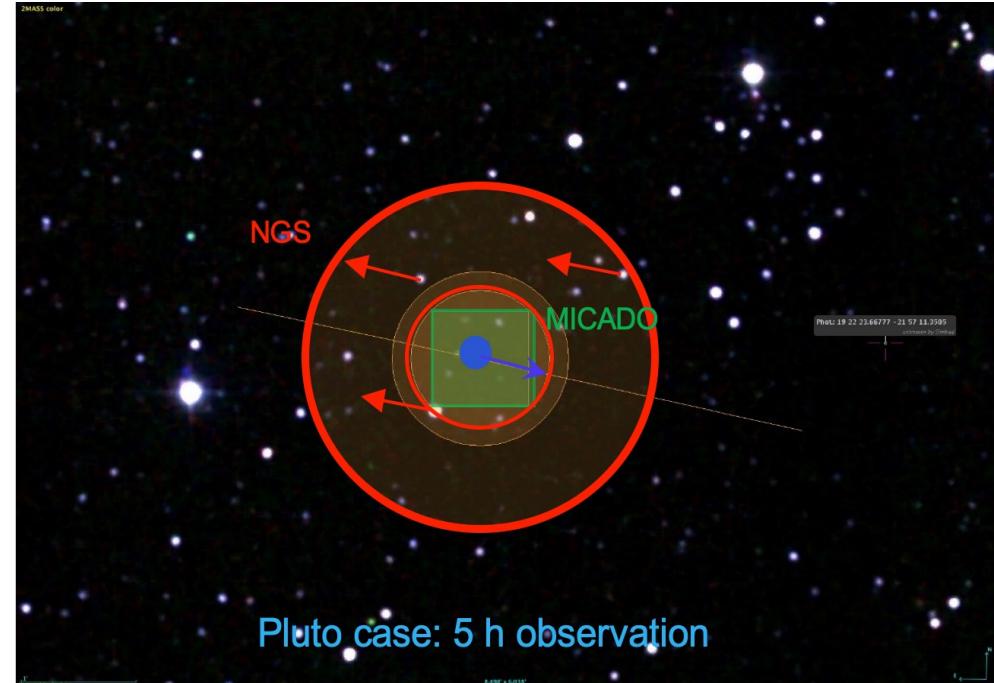
The Solar System

Trans Neptunian objects

non-sideral tracking
MCAO mode

- ✓ Are typically faint ($24 < \text{mag} < 16$)
- ✓ Move fast on sky ($>0.3 \text{ mas/sec}$)

- ✓ non-sideral tracking required (telescope tracks the target while moving wrt NGSs)
- ✓ Need to compute target ephemerides and searching for 3 NGS in NIR star catalogs
- ✓ Reduced performance (depending on target velocity)





The Solar System

Trans Neptunian objects – M&M performances:

non-sideral tracking
MCAO mode

Haumea icy dwarf planet

(D=32 mas, V=19.1, PM=0.4 mas s⁻¹)

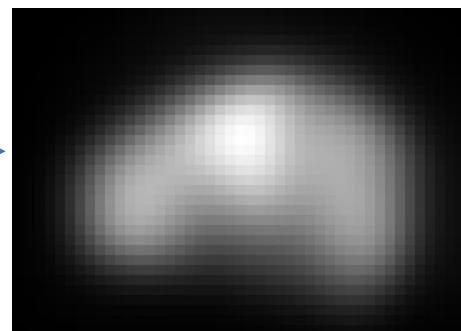
Model:
shape, topography,
reflectance
properties, etc...

radiative transfer
model (HYPSIM)

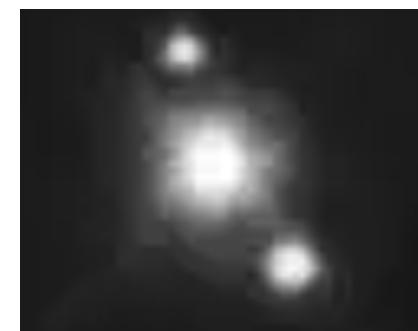
Raw source image:



MORFEO/MICADO
simulated image



HST WFC3 image



Ephemerides +
NIR star catalog

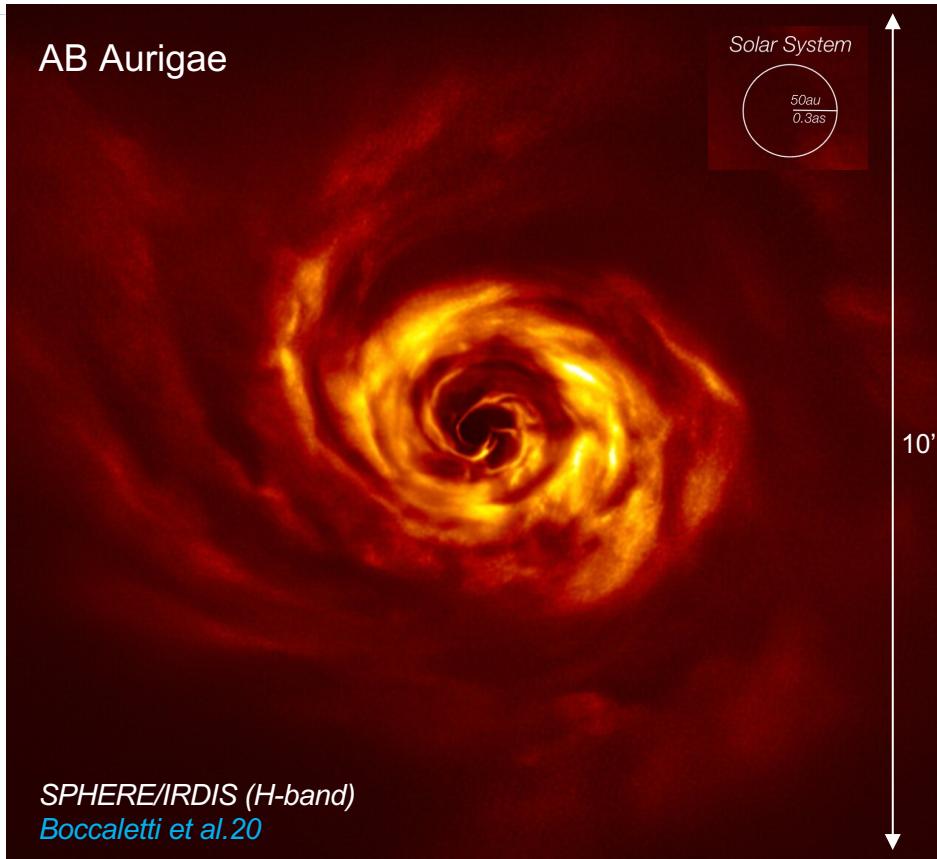
NGS asterism

PSF

Simcado



Proto-planetary disks and exoplanets



AB Aurigae:

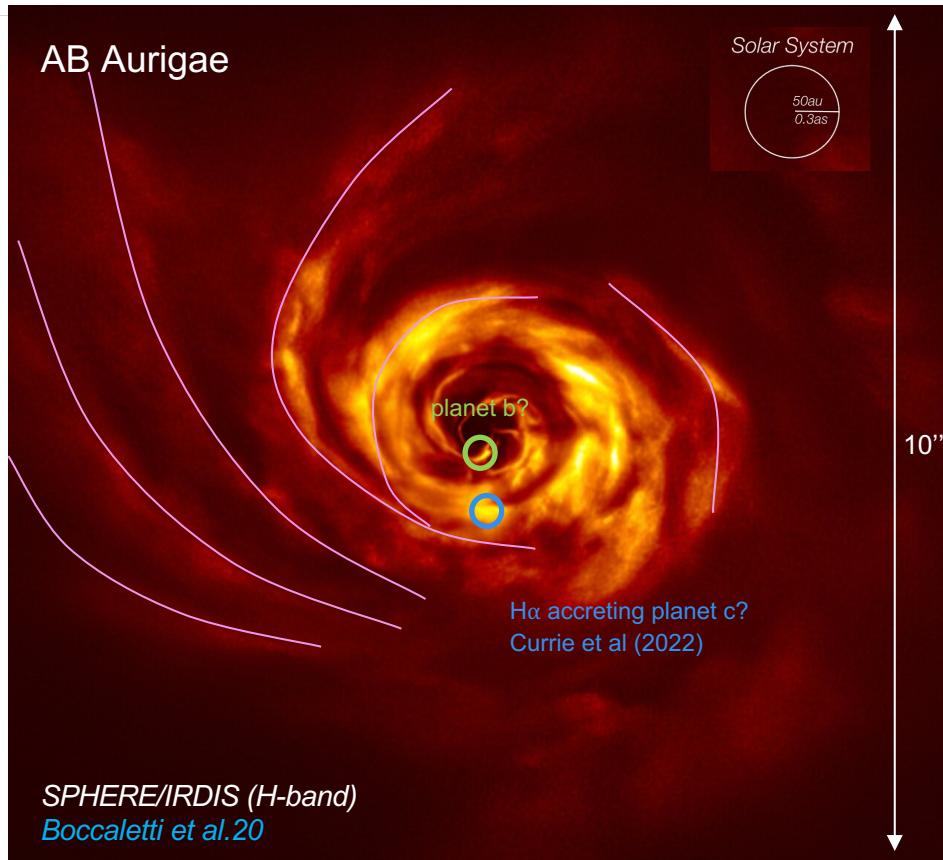
- ✓ Herbig A0V star
- ✓ $2.4 M_{\odot}$
- ✓ 162.9 pc
- ✓ 2 Myr

5 times better resolution
with MICADO@ELT !

Credit: G. Chauvin



Proto-planetary disks and exoplanets



AB Aurigae:

- ✓ Herbig A0V star
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5 times better resolution
with MICADO@ELT !

Credit: G. Chauvin



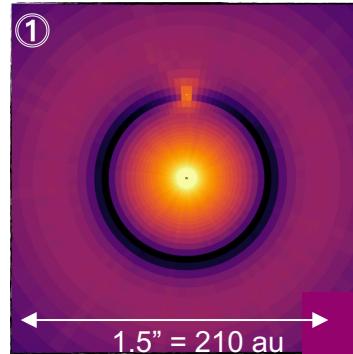
Proto-planetary disks and exoplanets

(credit: Antoine Alaguero, IPAG)

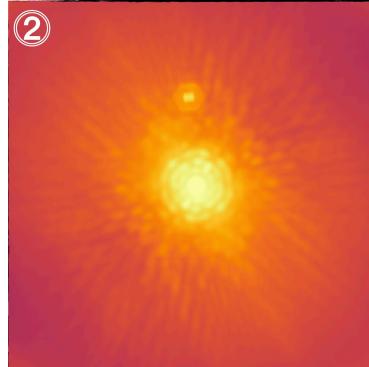
SCAO mode

- star:
4000 K, $1 M_{\odot}$, $2R_{\odot}$
- planet:
850 K
 $5 \times 10^{-8} < L_p < 5 \times 10^{-4} L_{\odot}$
 $5 \text{ au} < D_p < 50 \text{ au}$
- disk:
 $0.01 M_{\odot}$
- Atmospheric bg
(as a function of λ)
- Lyot coronograph
- PSF sequence
90 images, 10 s each
(COMPASS/MYSTICH software, Baudoz+19)
- Detector noise

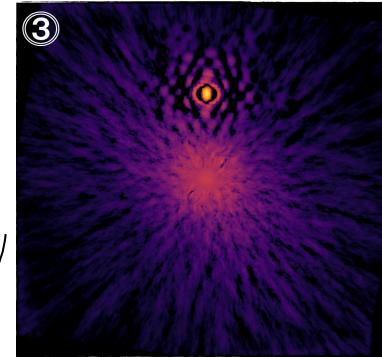
Radiative Transfer model



MORFEO-MICADO simulations

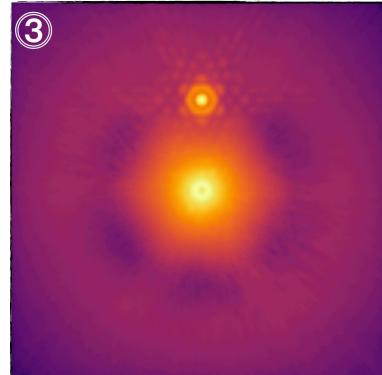


Angular Differential Imaging



Post-processing

Reference Differential Imaging



RESULTS:

- ✓ Planet detection complicated by disk
- ✓ Large λ (K) favors planet Short λ (J) favors disk
- ✓ Jupiter – like planets recovered also at separations of $\gtrsim 15$ au.

Proto-planetary disks and exoplanets

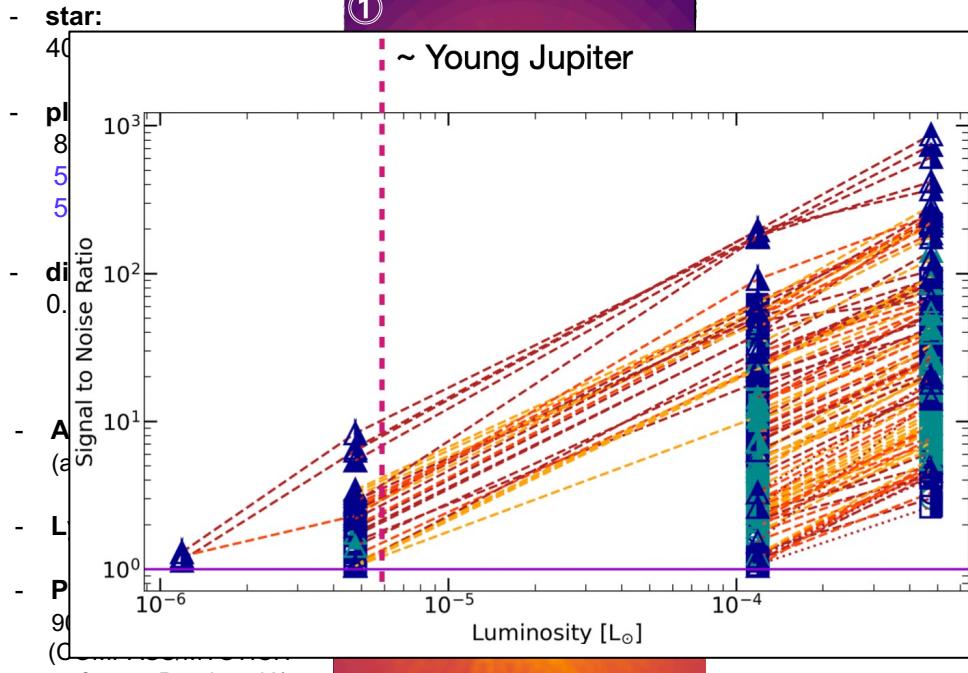
(credit: Antoine Alaguero, IPAG)

SCAO mode

Radiative Transfer model

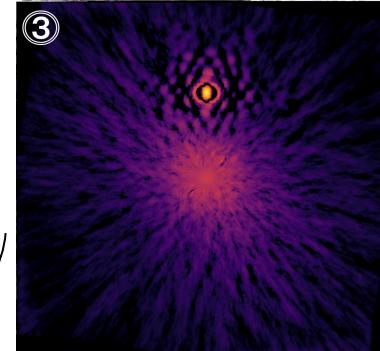
①

~ Young Jupiter



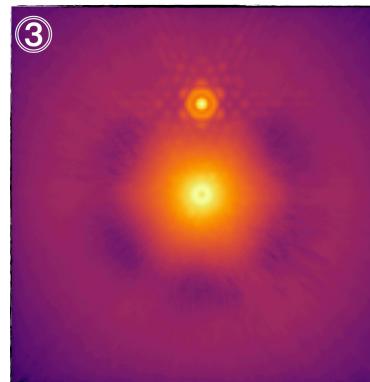
Angular Differential Imaging

③



Reference Differential Imaging

③



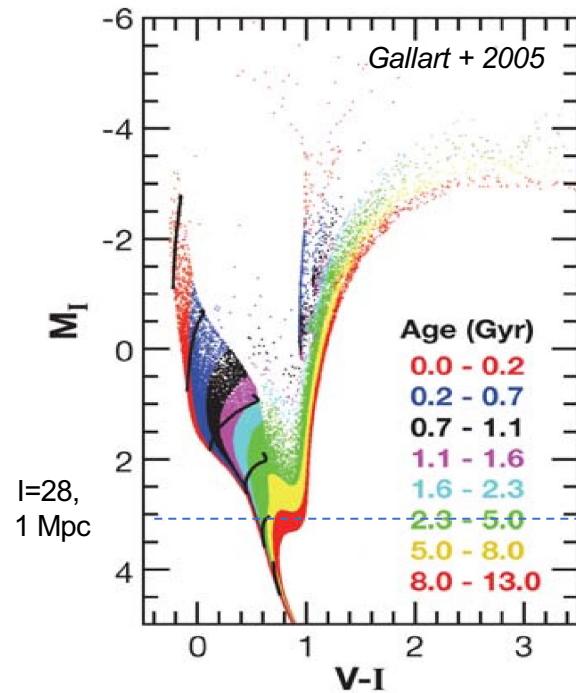
RESULTS:

- ✓ Planet detection complicated by disk
- ✓ Large λ (K) favors **planet**
Short λ (J) favors **disk**
- ✓ Jupiter – like planets recovered also at separations of $\gtrsim 15$ au.



Resolved stellar populations

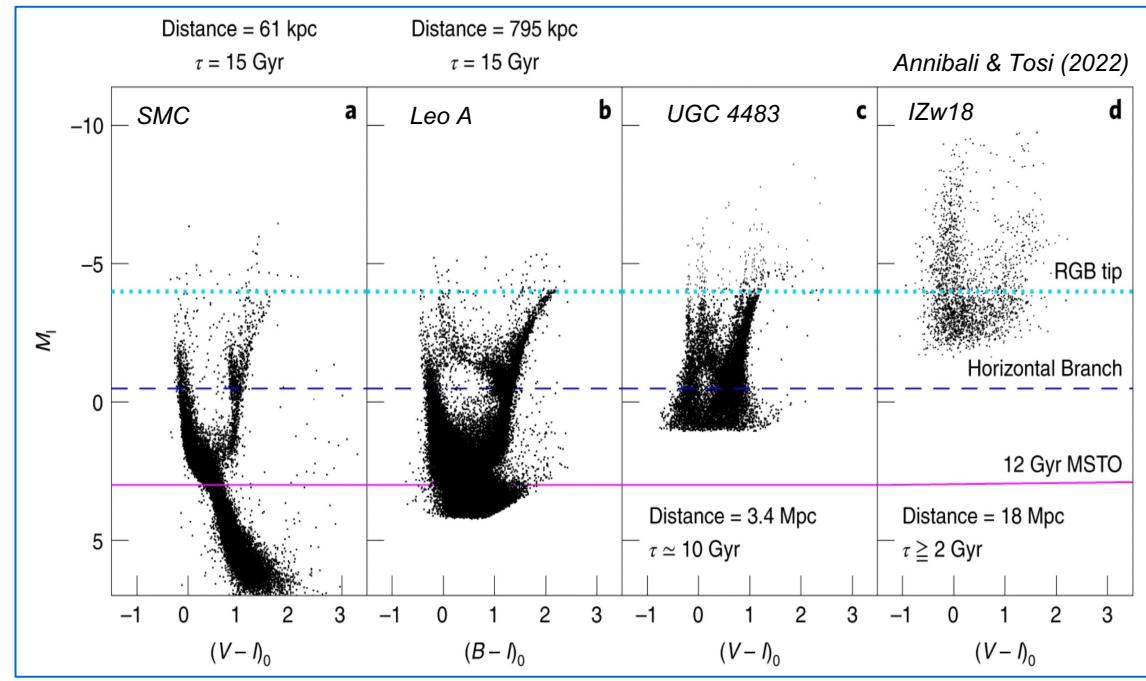
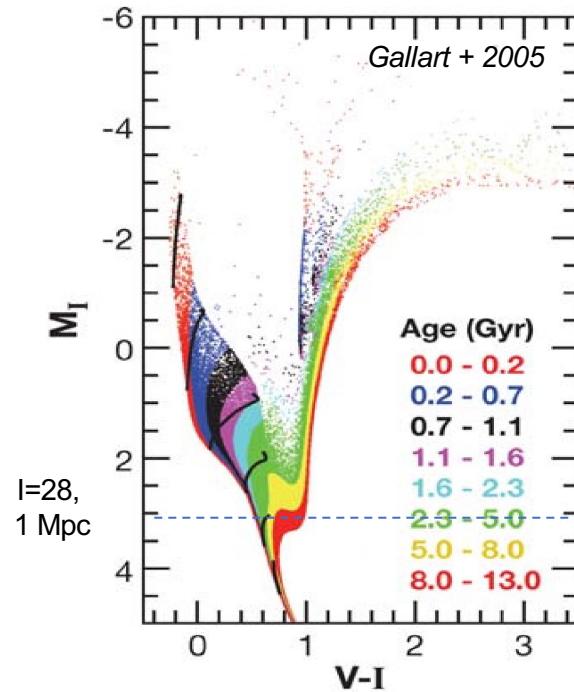
CMD are powerful tools to age-date stars



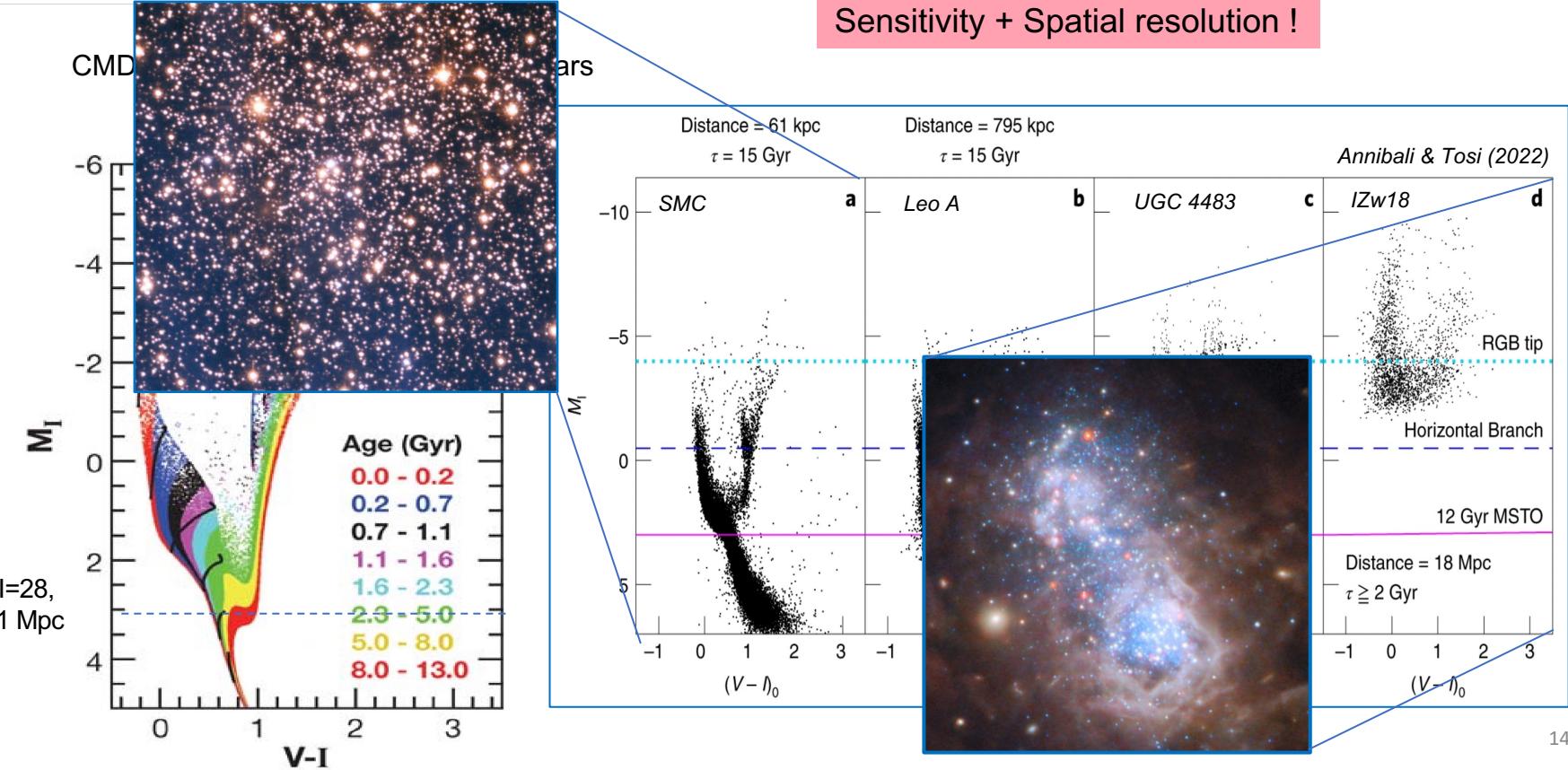


Resolved stellar populations

CMD are powerful tools to age-date stars

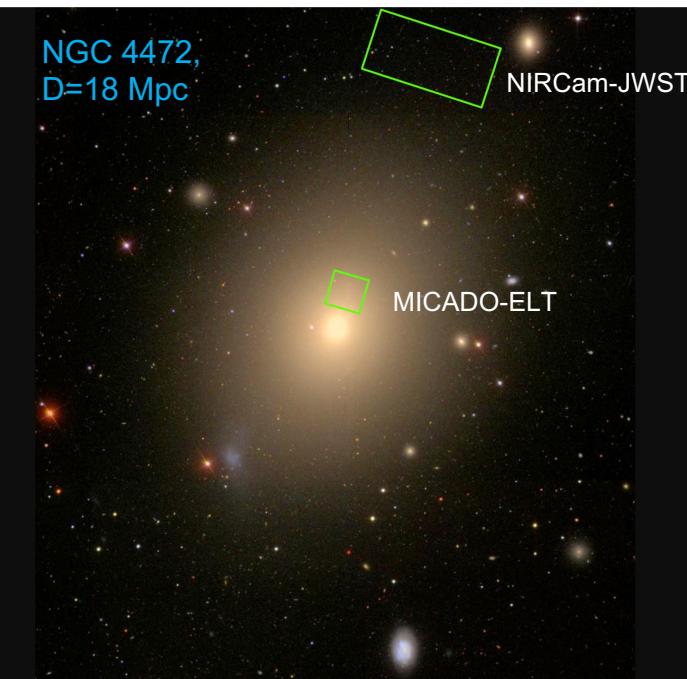


Resolved stellar populations



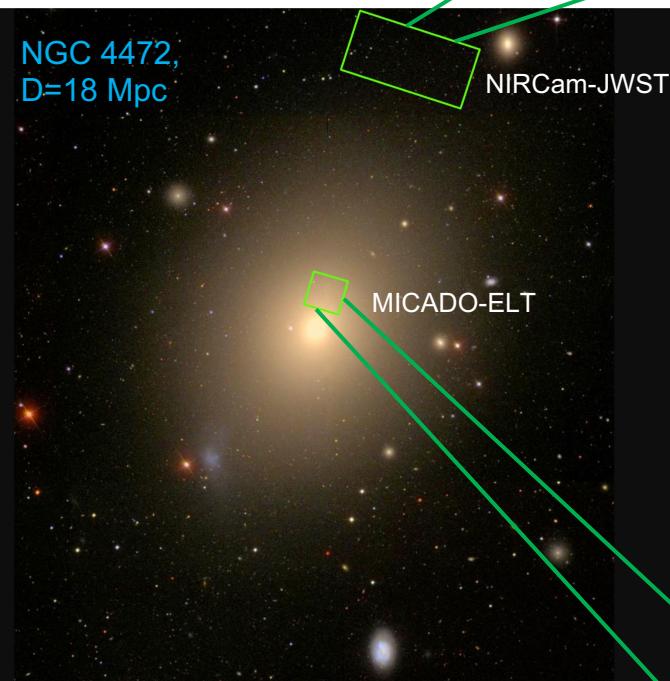


Accessing inner regions of Virgo Ellipticals

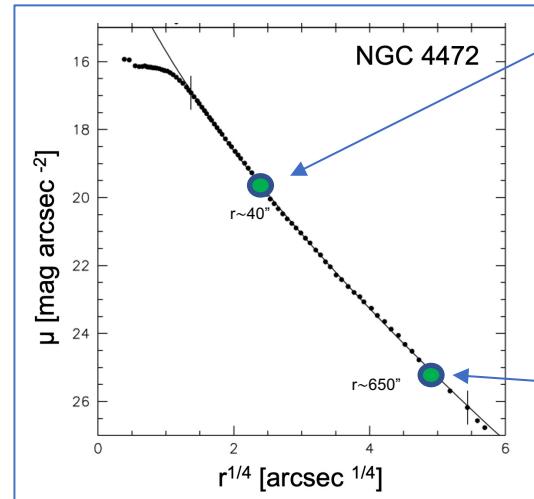




Accessing inner regions of Virgo Ellipticals



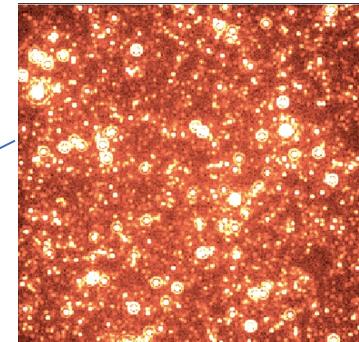
Large FoV,
outer, low-crowding regions



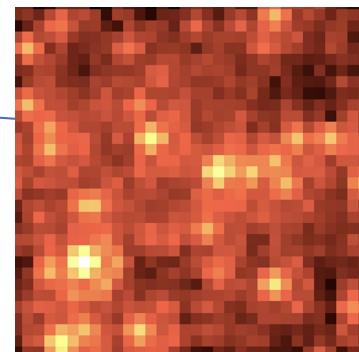
Small FoV,
inner, high-crowding regions

MCAO mode

Simulated images



$\mu = 19.6$
MICADO-ELT



$\mu = 25.2$
NIRCam-JWST

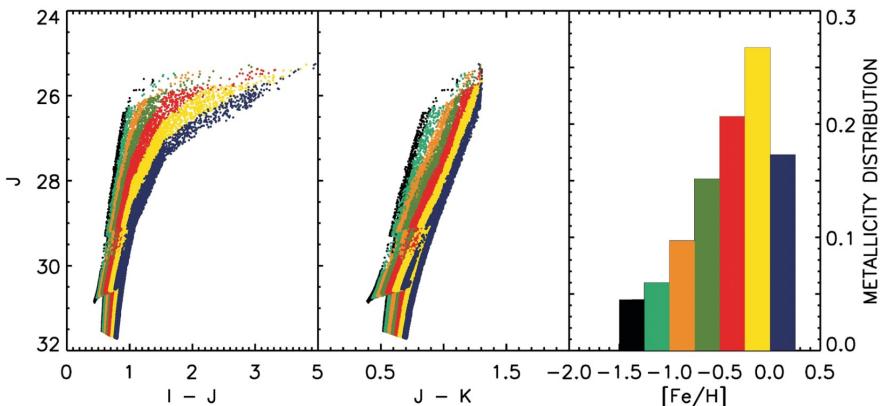
Accessing inner regions of Virgo Ellipticals

Schreiber et al. 2014

MCAO mode

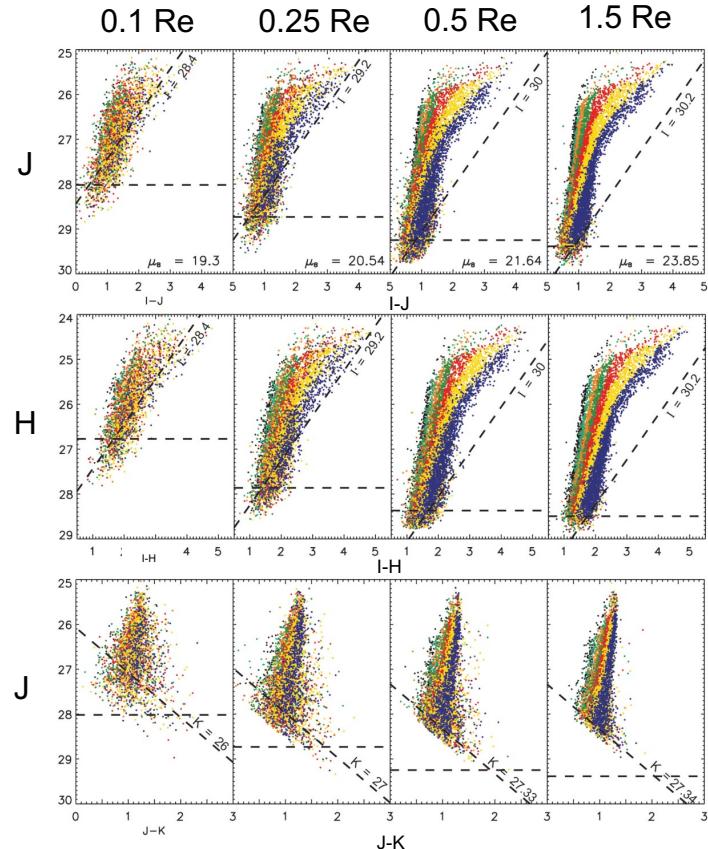
ASSUMPTIONS:

- ✓ flat age distribution between 10-12 Gyr
- ✓ wide metallicity distribution



RESULTS:

- ✓ Metallicity distribution is better recovered in lower SB regions
- ✓ Metallicity bins are well separated at $R > 0.5$ Re
- ✓ ($I - J$) and ($I - H$) diagrams more effective than ($J - K$)

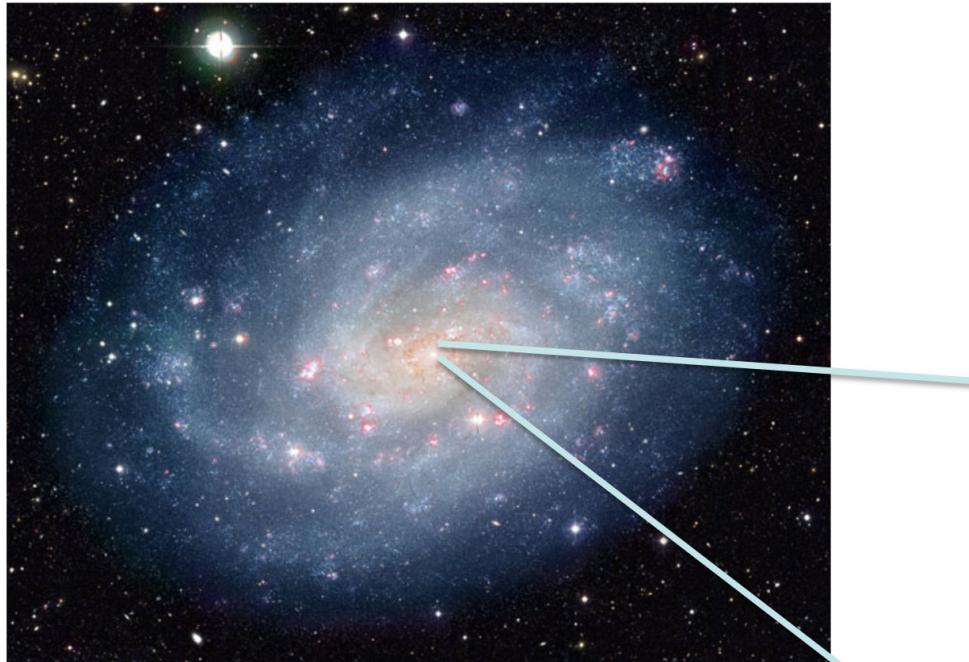




Resolving stars in Nuclear Star Clusters

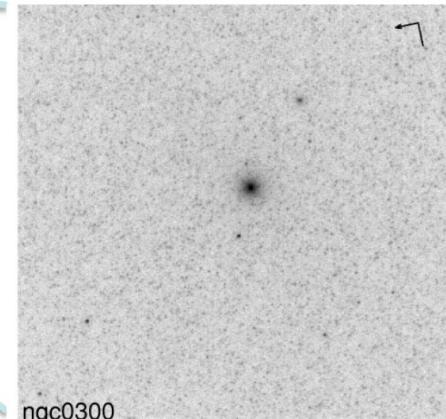
Gullieuszik et al. (2014)

SCAO/
MCAO mode



NGC 300 spiral at D=2 Mpc
hosting a nuclear star cluster
(I \sim 15.3 mag)

Boker +, 2002, WFPC2 image





Resolving stars in Nuclear Star Clusters

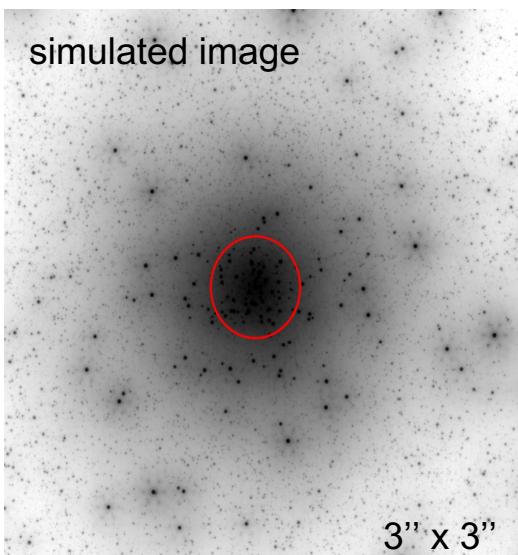
Gullieuszik et al. (2014)

SCAO/
MCAO mode

Model:

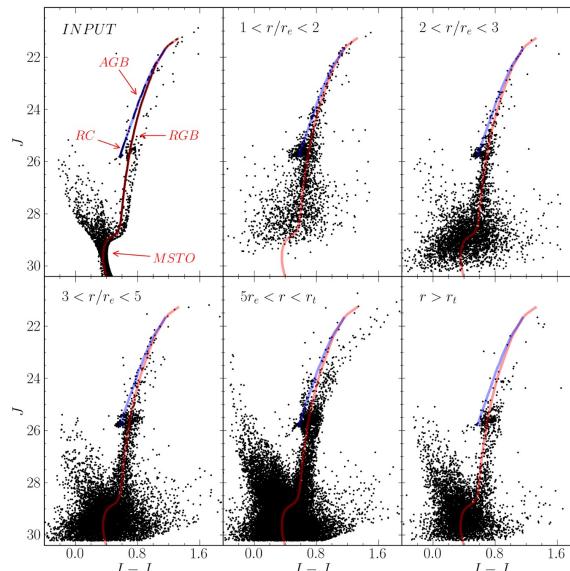
NSC: King profile, $r_e = 0.27''$, $\sim 10^6 M_\odot$,
(1- 4 -10) Gyr

NGC 300: disk, $\mu_C(H) \sim 17.3$ mag arcsec $^{-2}$,
const. SF since 12 Gyr ago

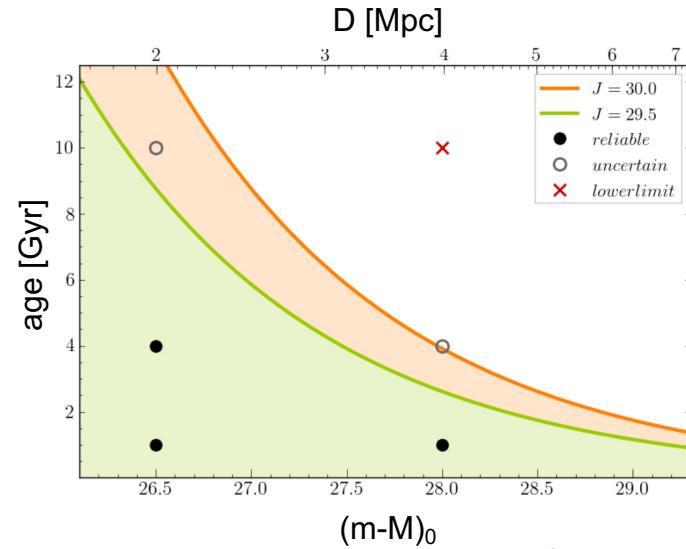


Recovered CMDs

D=2 Mpc, age=10 Gyr



Age-dating capability

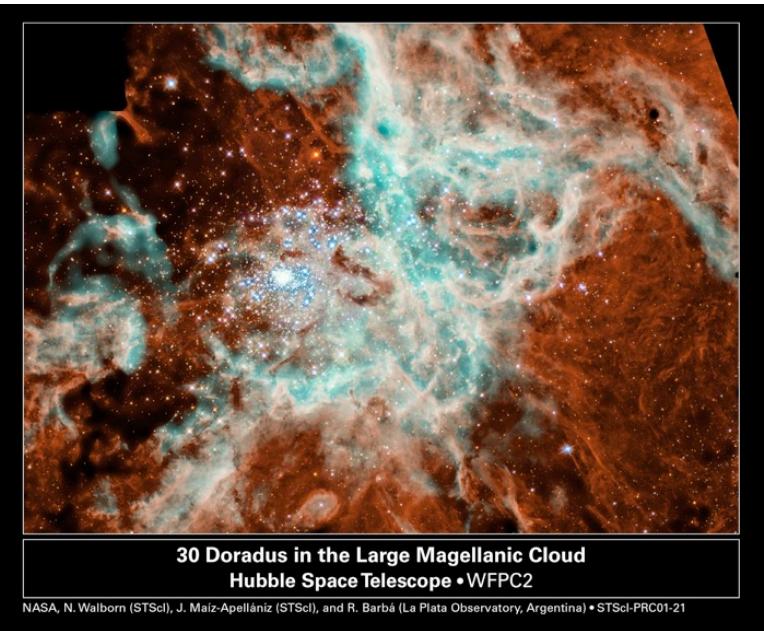




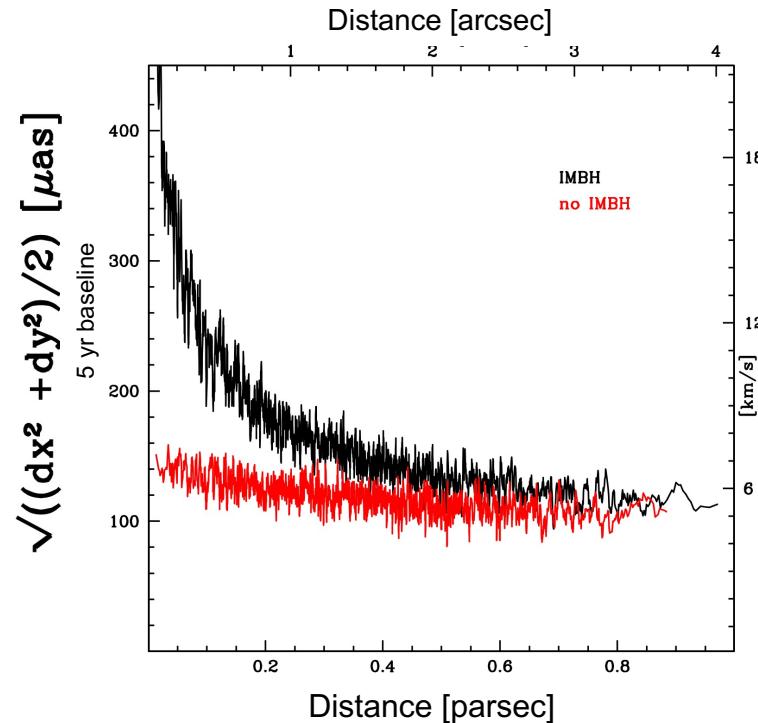
Dynamics of dense stellar systems with high-precision astrometry

SCAO/
MCAO mode

Searching for intermediate mass BH within star clusters



Fiorentino et al. (2020)

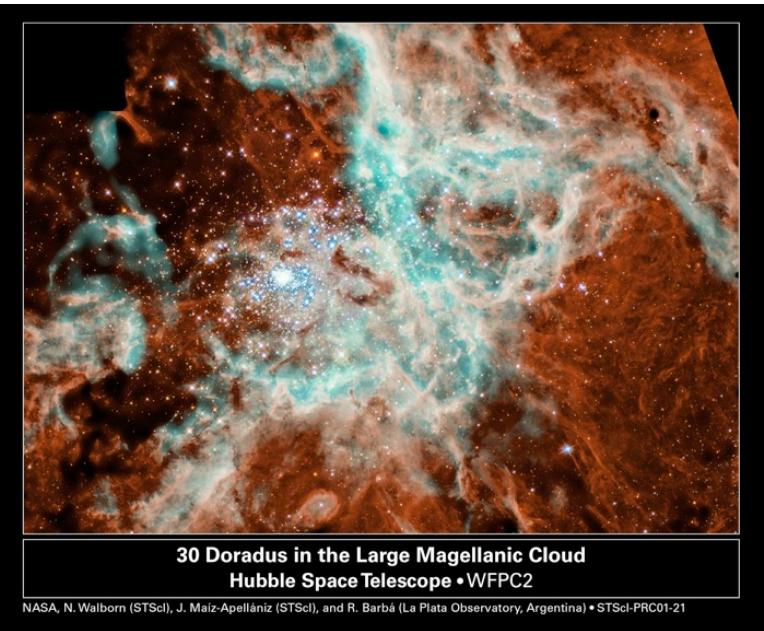




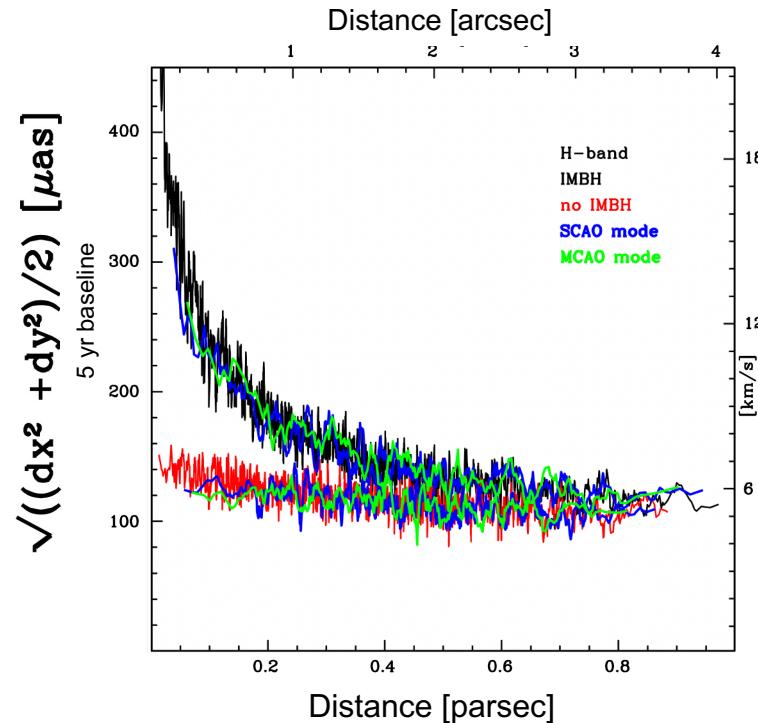
Dynamics of dense stellar systems with high-precision astrometry

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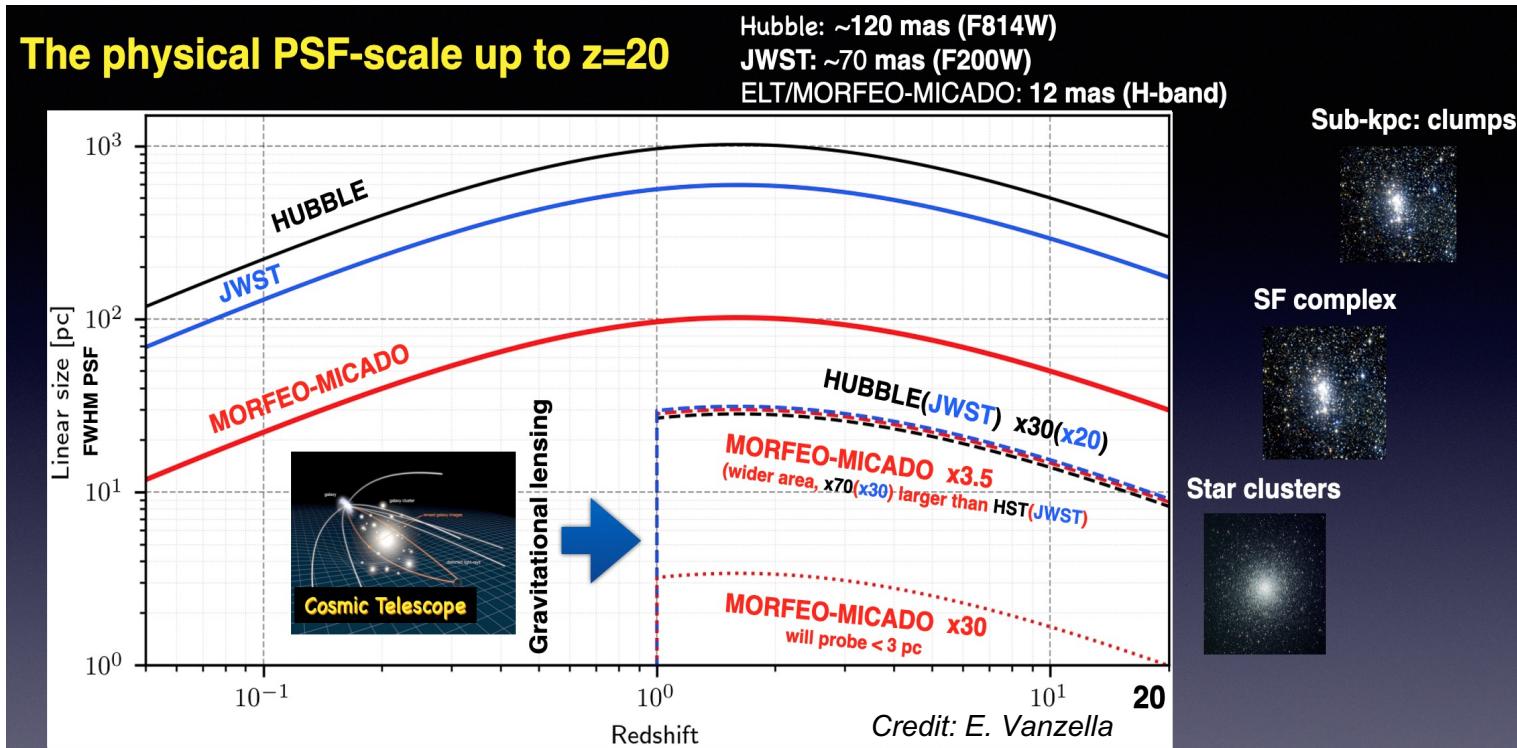
Fiorentino et al. (2020)





The high redshift Universe

MORFEO-MICADO at ELT: comparable sensitivity to JWST but \sim 6 times better spatial resolution

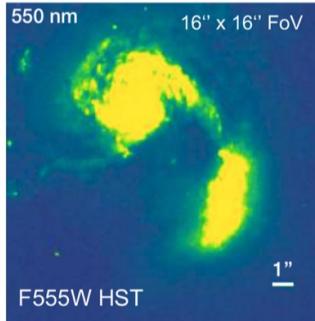




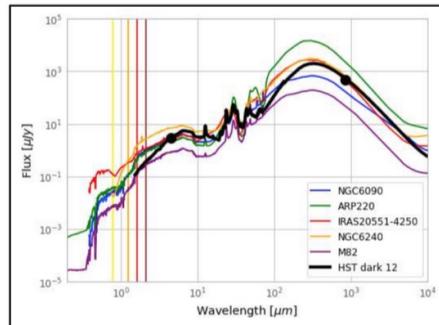
HST dark galaxies – obscured star formation

Assumptions:

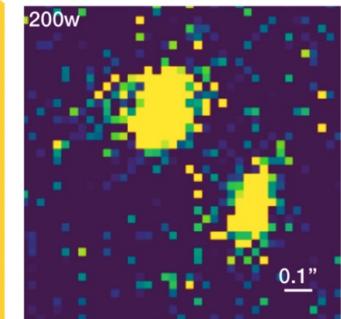
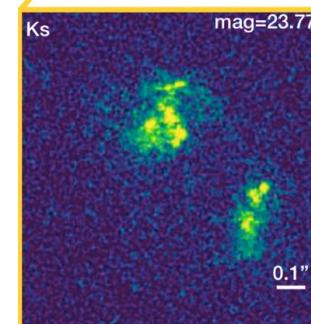
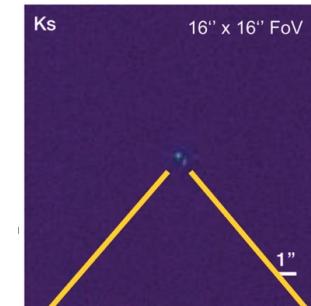
1) Local template: ULIRG NGC 6090



2) HST- dark SED ($z=2.85$)



Simulated M&M images



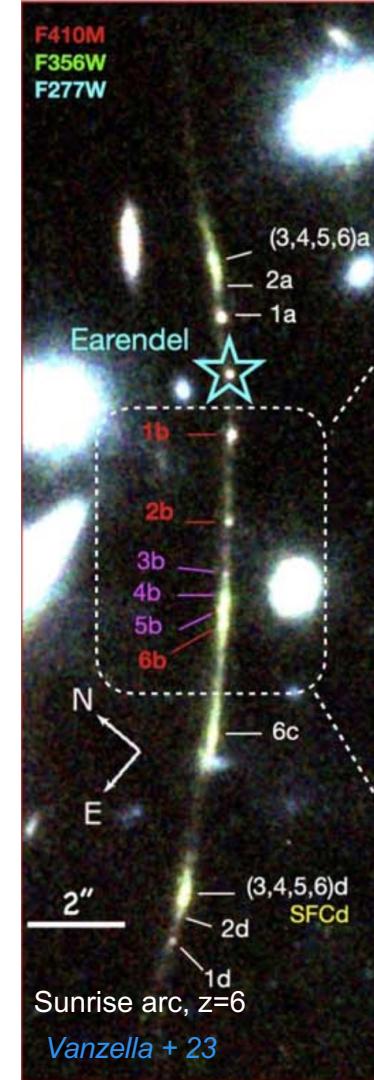
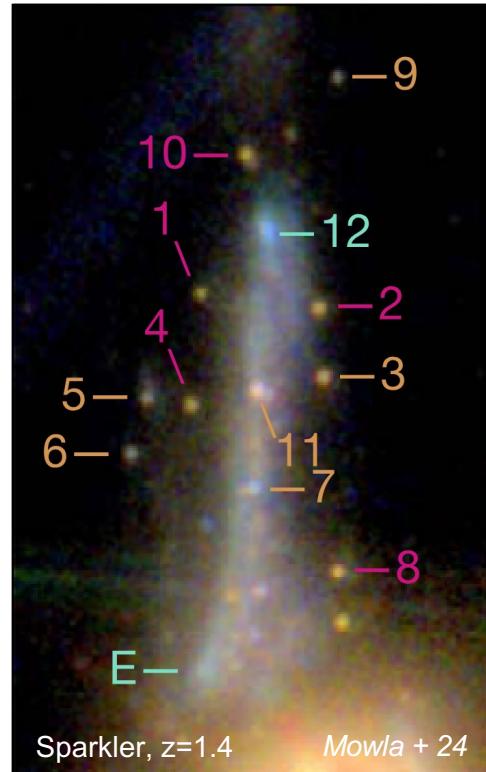
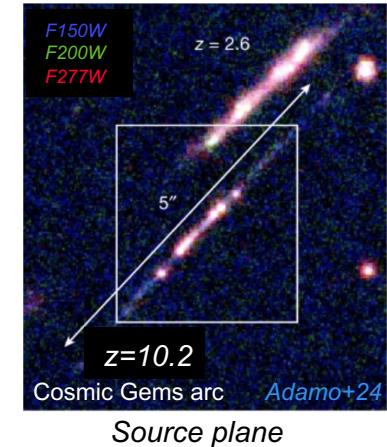
$\gtrsim 10$ h exposure time

JWST simulation



High-z star forming clumps

JWST –NIRCam images



see talk by
Matteo Messa

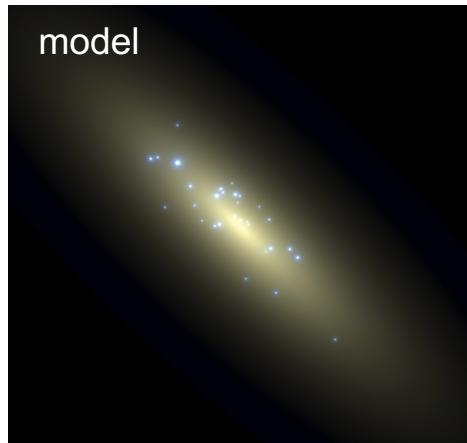


High-z star forming clumps

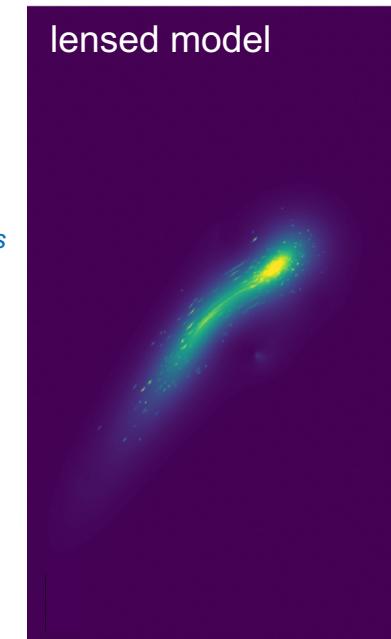
Irene Mini's work -
PhD student at Bologna University
(supervisor: M. Meneghetti,
MORFEO ST member)

Populating an host galaxy
with star clusters...

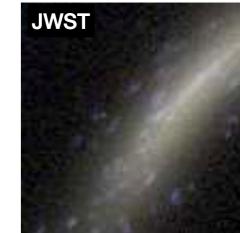
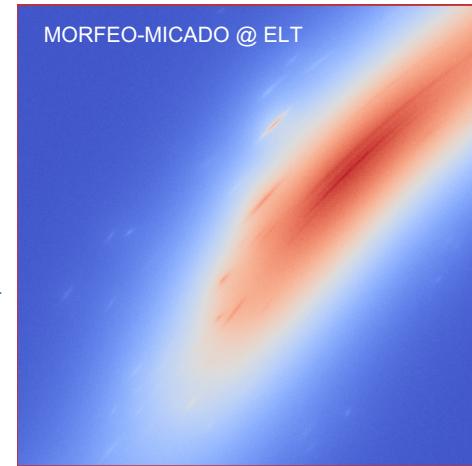
model

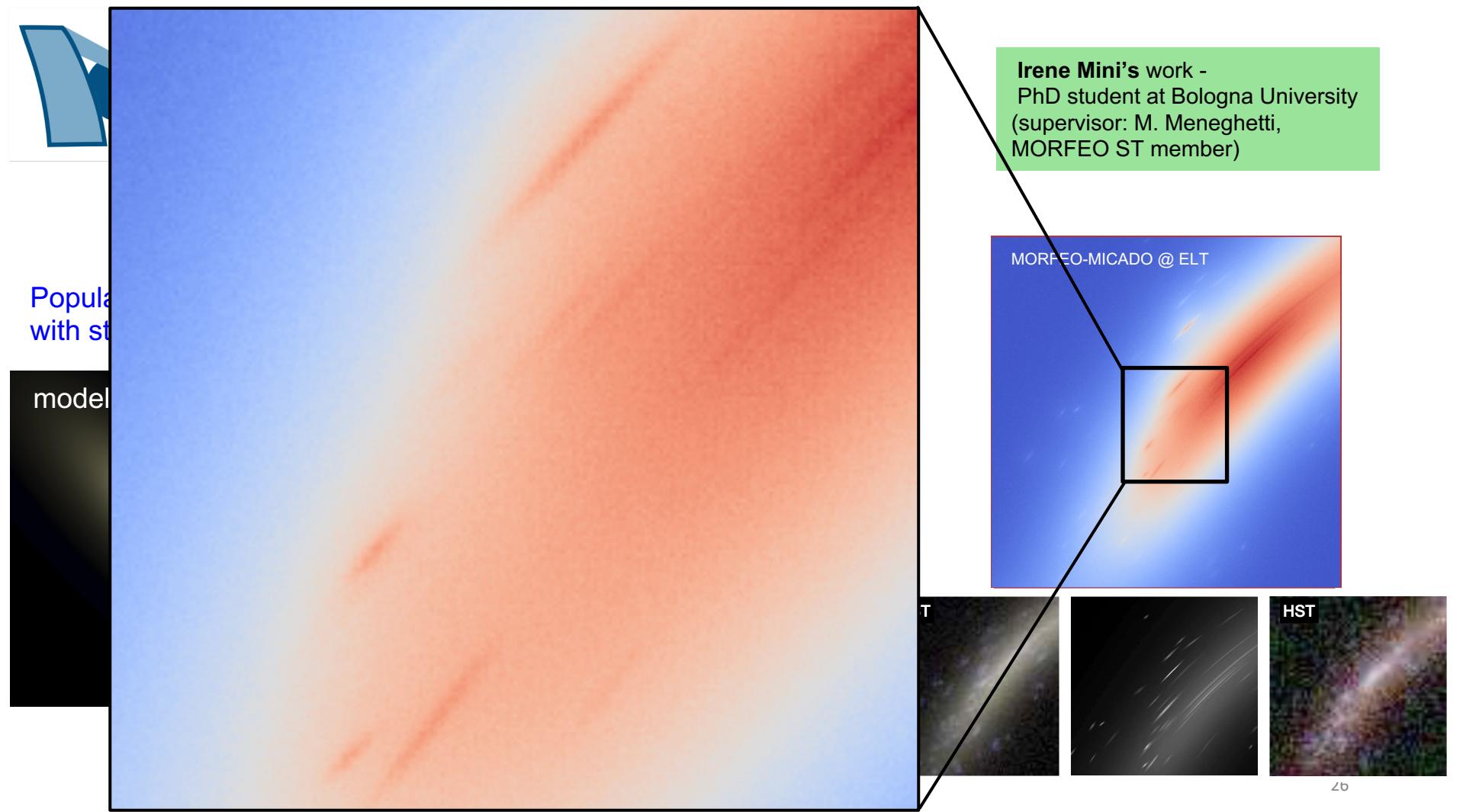


through lens
→



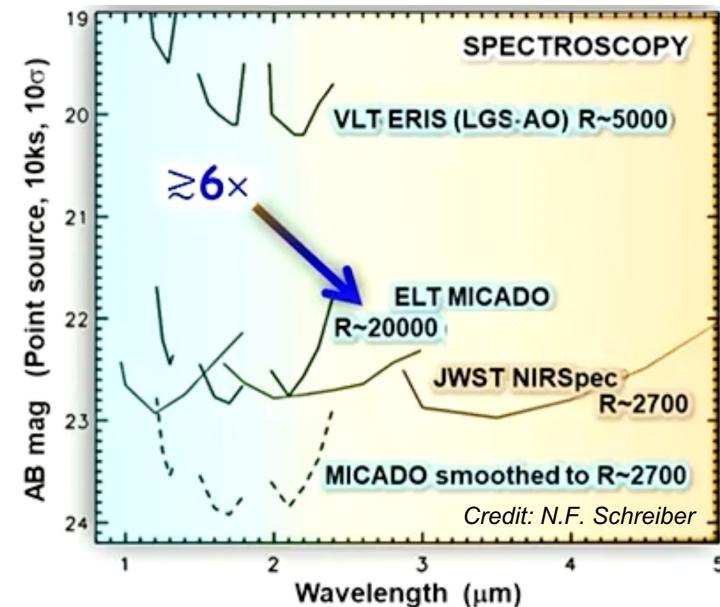
through instrument
→



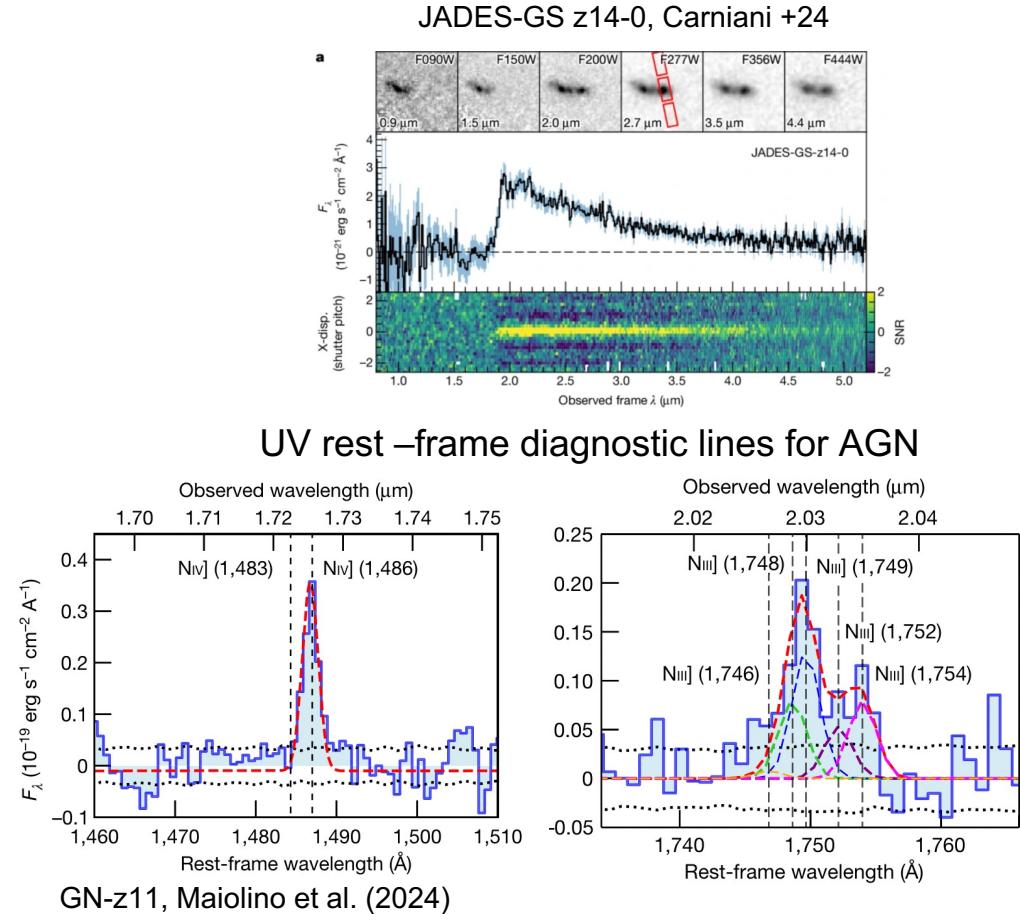




M&M@ELT spectroscopic capabilities



Revealing accreting BH at high z ,
down to lower masses than
accessible before! (IMBH)





Thanks!





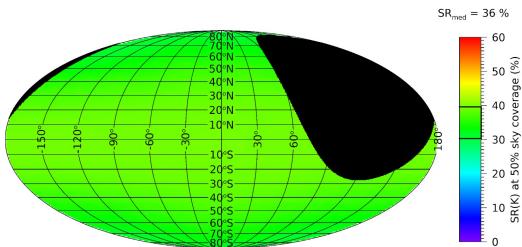
Q1 ($\varepsilon=0.43''$) on small FoV ($\Phi=20''$)

band	I	Y	J	H	K
SR from PSF	0.045	0.13	0.20	0.39	0.58
SR from Marechal	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.38	0.58

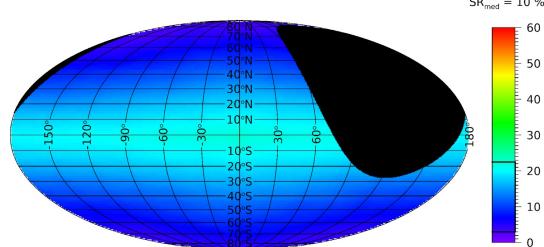


Sky coverage, K band

P50 profile (median conditions)



P90 profile (worst conditions)



P10 profile (best conditions)

