

The background of the slide features a low-angle photograph of a large telescope structure, likely the Very Large Telescope (VLT), reaching towards a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The SHARP logo is superimposed on the upper left, with the 'A' being a large, stylized triangle that also serves as a frame for the telescope's structure.

SHARP

A Near-IR spectrograph
to unlock the Universe
beyond
Habitable Worlds

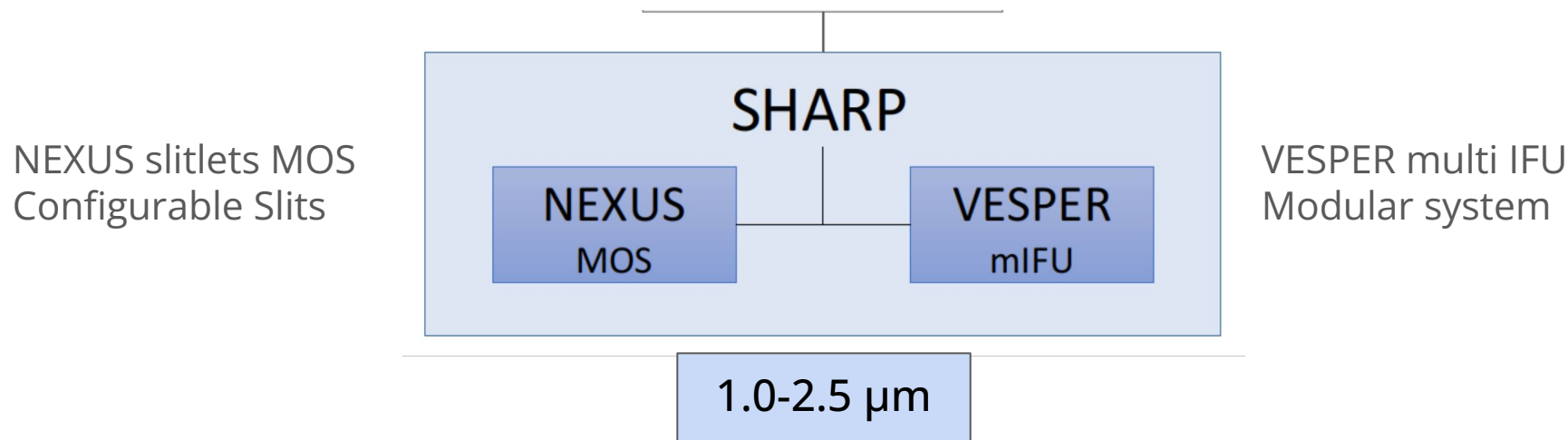
Paolo Saracco

INAF - Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera

&

the SHARP Team

SHARP is a multi-object multi-mode NIR spectrograph designed to **exploit** the **high angular resolution** of new-generation telescopes.

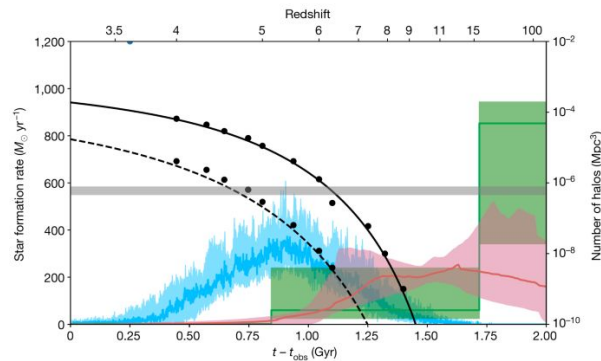


SHARP exploits the capabilities of HWO probing the Universe **also** beyond Habitable Worlds

SHARP	NEXUS	VESPER
Spectral range	1.0-2.5 μm	1.2-2.4 μm
Multiplexing	up to 48 slits (1".5 length)	6 probes (1".7x1".5 each)
Field of View/Area probed	1'.2 x 1'.2	12" x 70" (single module)
Pixel scale	~35 mas	~31 mas
Resolution $\lambda/\Delta\lambda$	~ 200, 2000, 6000 (0".2 ref)	~3000

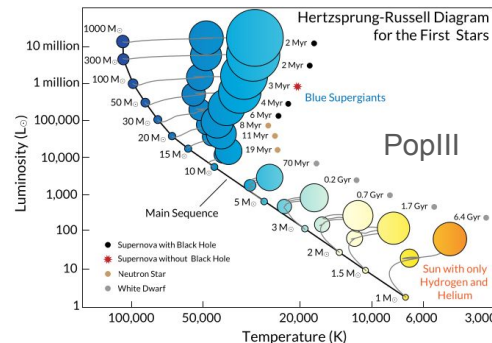
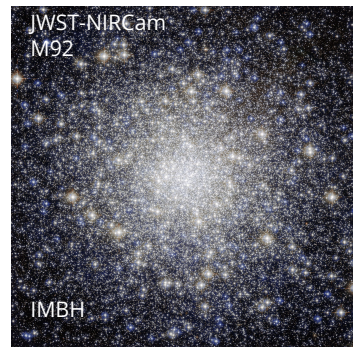
JWST Heritage

- **Inexplicably high star formation (SF) and fast quenching** in massive galaxies at $z \sim 2-5$ and in galaxies at $z \sim 12-14$? **Mapping SF regions.**
- **What is the DM fraction in high- z gal.?** Are they too many and too early for the DM haloes of the standard model? **Measuring σ_v and σ_{rot} gal.**
- **"Where is" the elusive PopIII of primordial stars? Searching for Hell.**
- **Do Intermediate Massive ($\sim 10^{-3-4} M_{sun}$) Black Holes (IMBH) exist? Mapping GCs.**



Glazebrook+24

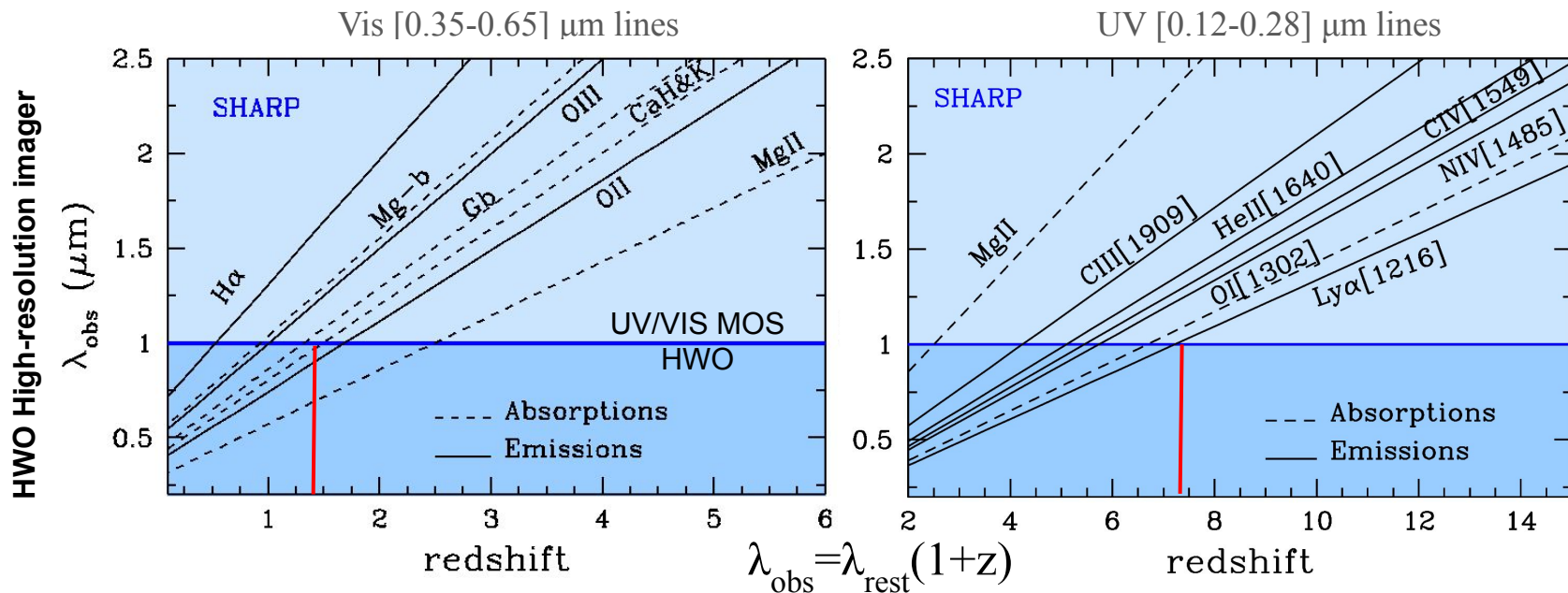
Massive galaxies
Early galaxies



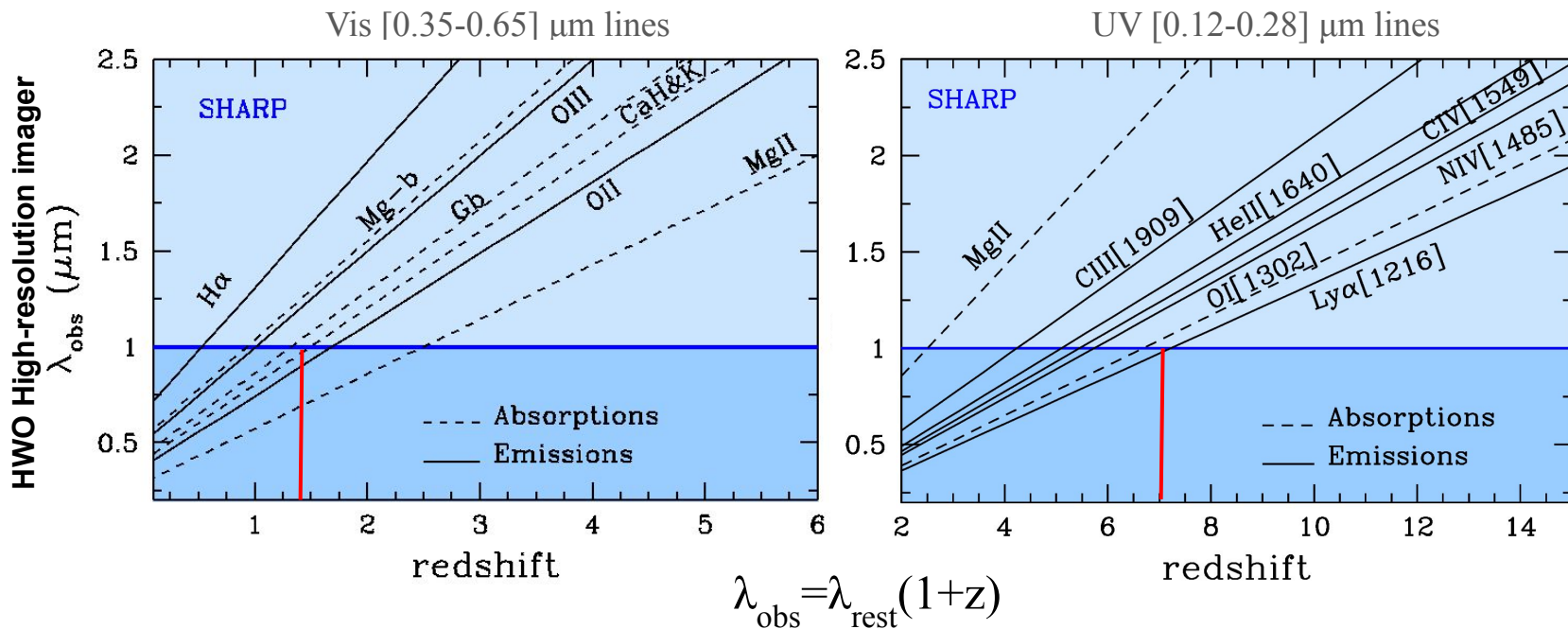
Most of the fundamental information is stored in the spectra

Why NIR?

- Critical for detecting **water, organic** compounds, **icy** signatures small bodies/moons
- Essential for seeing **through the dust**, nearby star forming regions
- Necessary **to study galaxy properties** beyond $z \sim 1$ **up to $z \sim 5$**
- Necessary **to probe the Universe** beyond $z \sim 7$ **up to $z \sim 20$**



Necessary to follow up >2000 sources in an image of HWO-HRI



Why ~30 mas angular resolution?

~30 mas sample sizes comparable to **Giant molecular gas clouds over the cosmic time.**

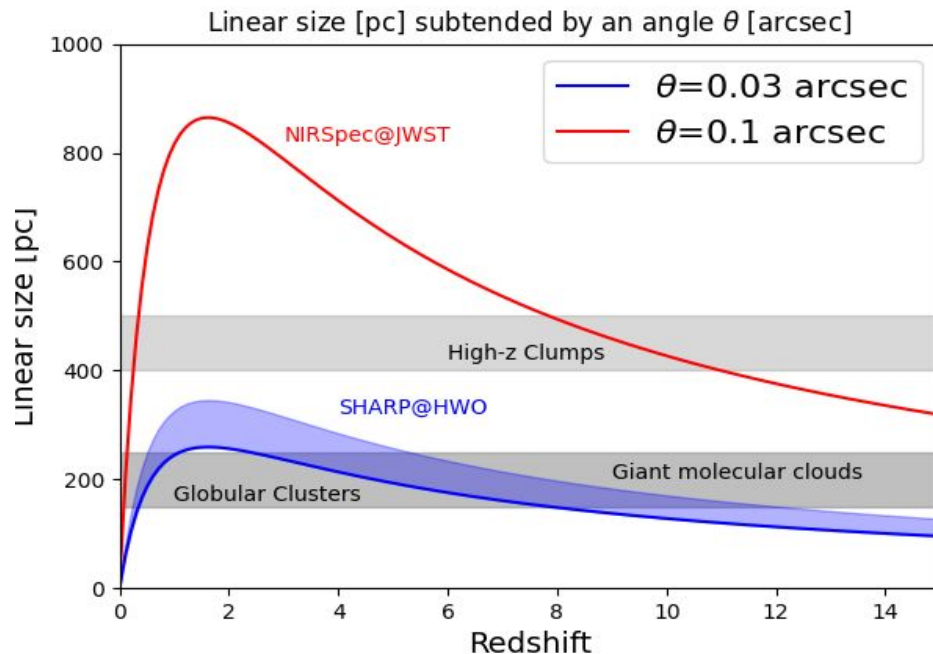
Giant molecular gas clouds

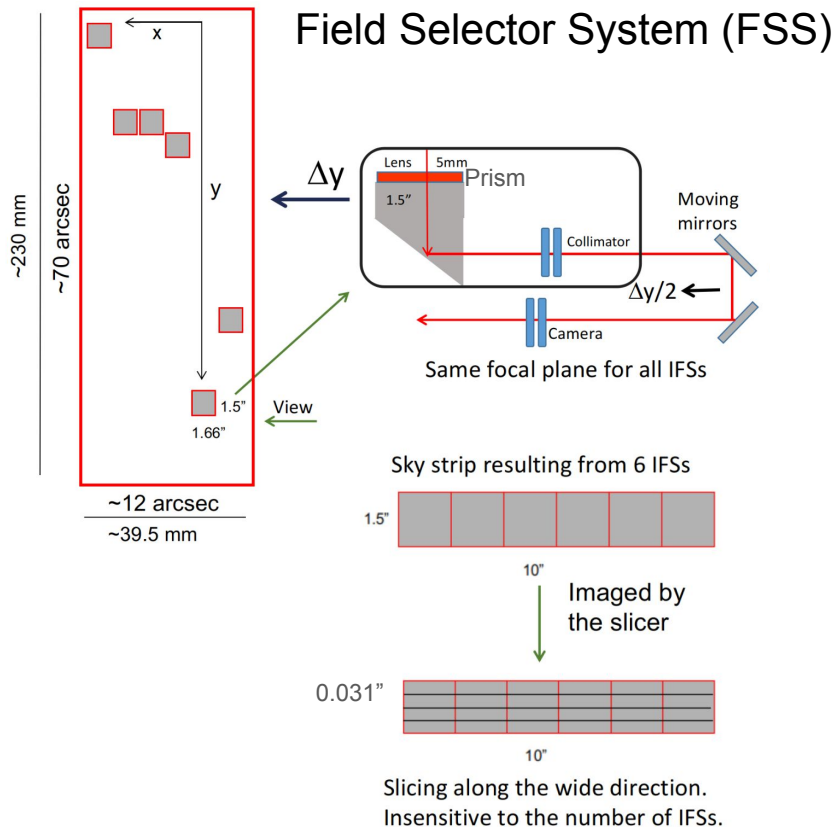
~150-250 pc, up to $10^{6-7} M_{\text{sun}}$

- Main star-forming units
- Main metal production units
- Galaxy rotation tracers $\Rightarrow$ DM

Are they the cradle of GCs ?
Are they the first PopIII systems ?

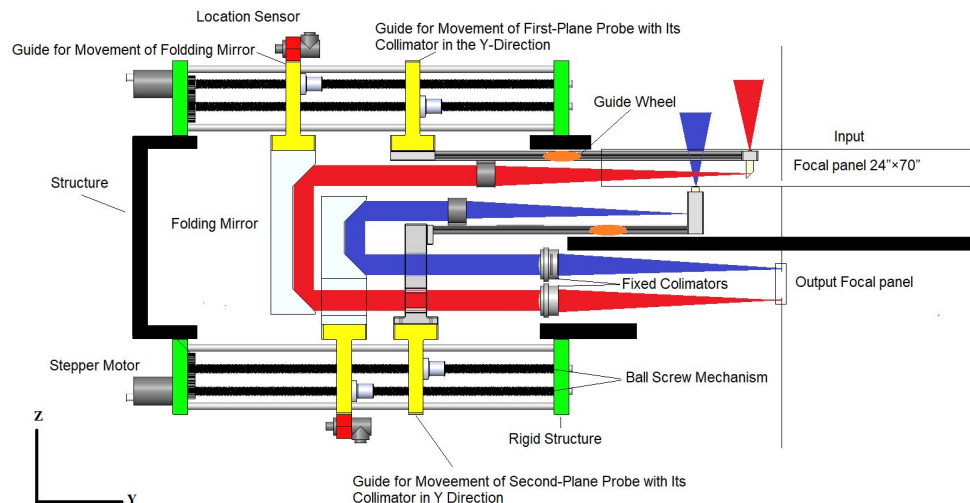
Not resolved at any redshift by JWST





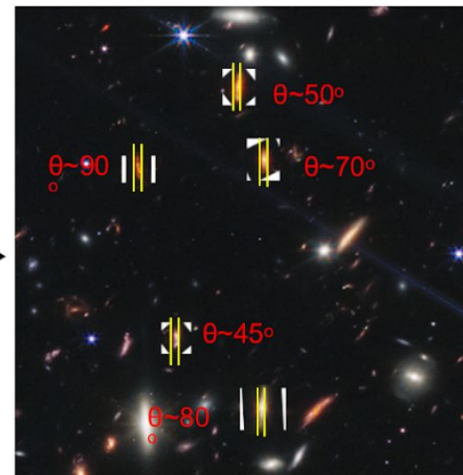
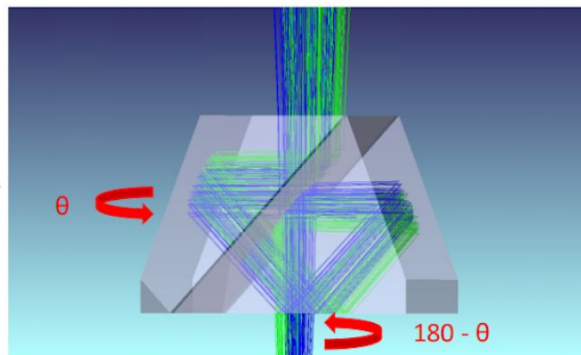
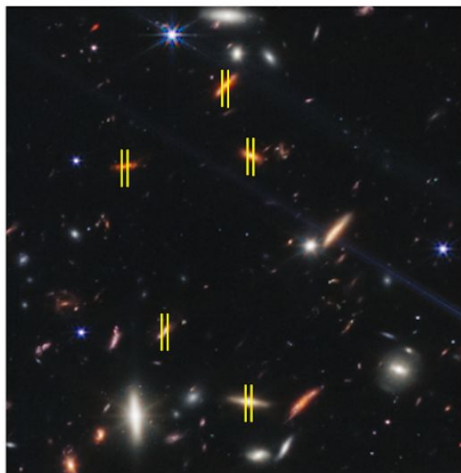
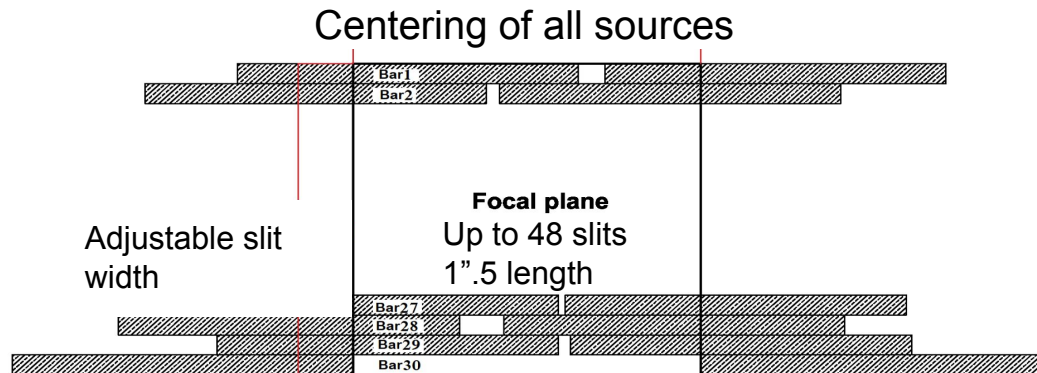
One module of VESPER comprises

- 6 probes called Field Selector
- $1''.7 \times 1''.5$ each
- deployable over $\sim 12'' \times 70''$



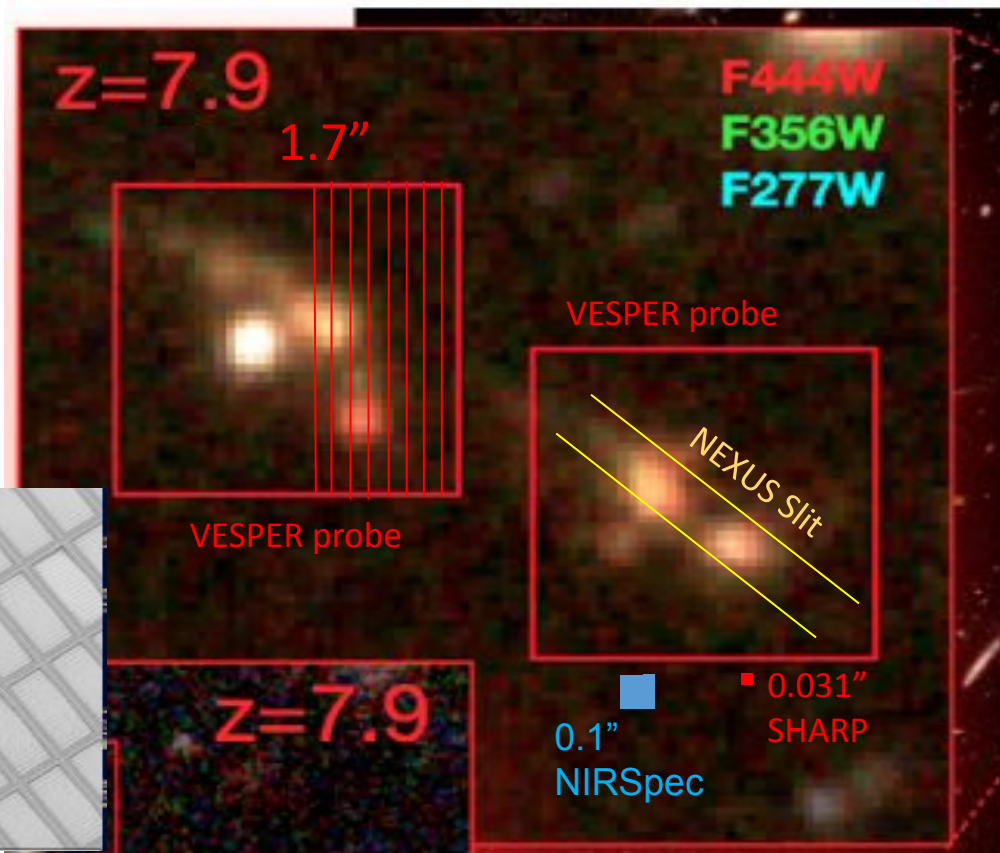
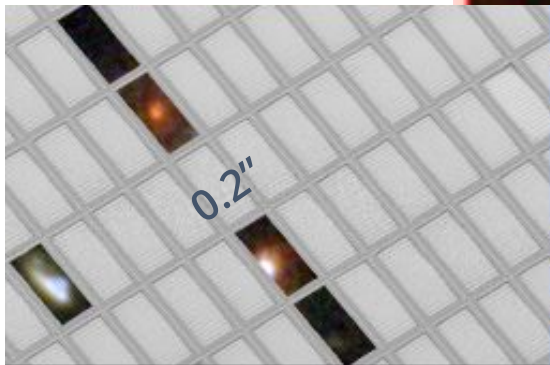
Configurable Slit System (CSS)

- Slits fed by an **inversion prism** rotating by an arbitrary angle the subtended field



Spectrograph	Multi Plex	Type FoV	Ang res (mas)	$\lambda/\Delta\lambda$	2030-34	2035-39	2040-44	2045-49
JWST-NIRSpec	~100	MSA 3'x3'	100 Pixel size	100-2700				
JWST-NIRSpec	1	IFU 3"x3"	100 Pixel size	100-2700				
ELT-MICADO SCAO SR~0.8	1	Longslit sw<50 mas	12 diff lim ELT	20000				
ELT-HARMONY MCAO SR<0.5	1	IFU 3"x4"	12 diff lim ELT	3000-18000				
ELT-ANDES SCAO SR~0.8	1	IFU 1"x1" <1.8 μ m	12 diff lim ELT	100000				
GMTIFS LTAO	1	IFU <3"x4"	50 Pixel size	5000-10000				
TMT-IRIS MCAO	1	IFU 1"x1"	10 Pixel Size	4000				
SHARP-NEXUS	<48	MOS 1".2x1".2	35 Pixel size	~200-6000				
SHARP-VESPER	6x	6 x IFU 1.7"x1.5"	31 Pixel Size	~3000				

MSA NIRSpec@JWST



VESPER

6x probes
1.7"x1.5"
31 mas/pix

NEXUS

<48 slits
Rotating FoV
35 mas/pix

SHARP will tackle the two overarching questions guiding the next decades:

- How matter assembled to form the first stars, galaxies and the universe we see
- whether we are alone in the Universe, and if habitable worlds exist out there

"Why Everest?" - "Because it's there"

G. Mallory, 1924

This is SHARP



Thank you!