

James Webb Space Telescope

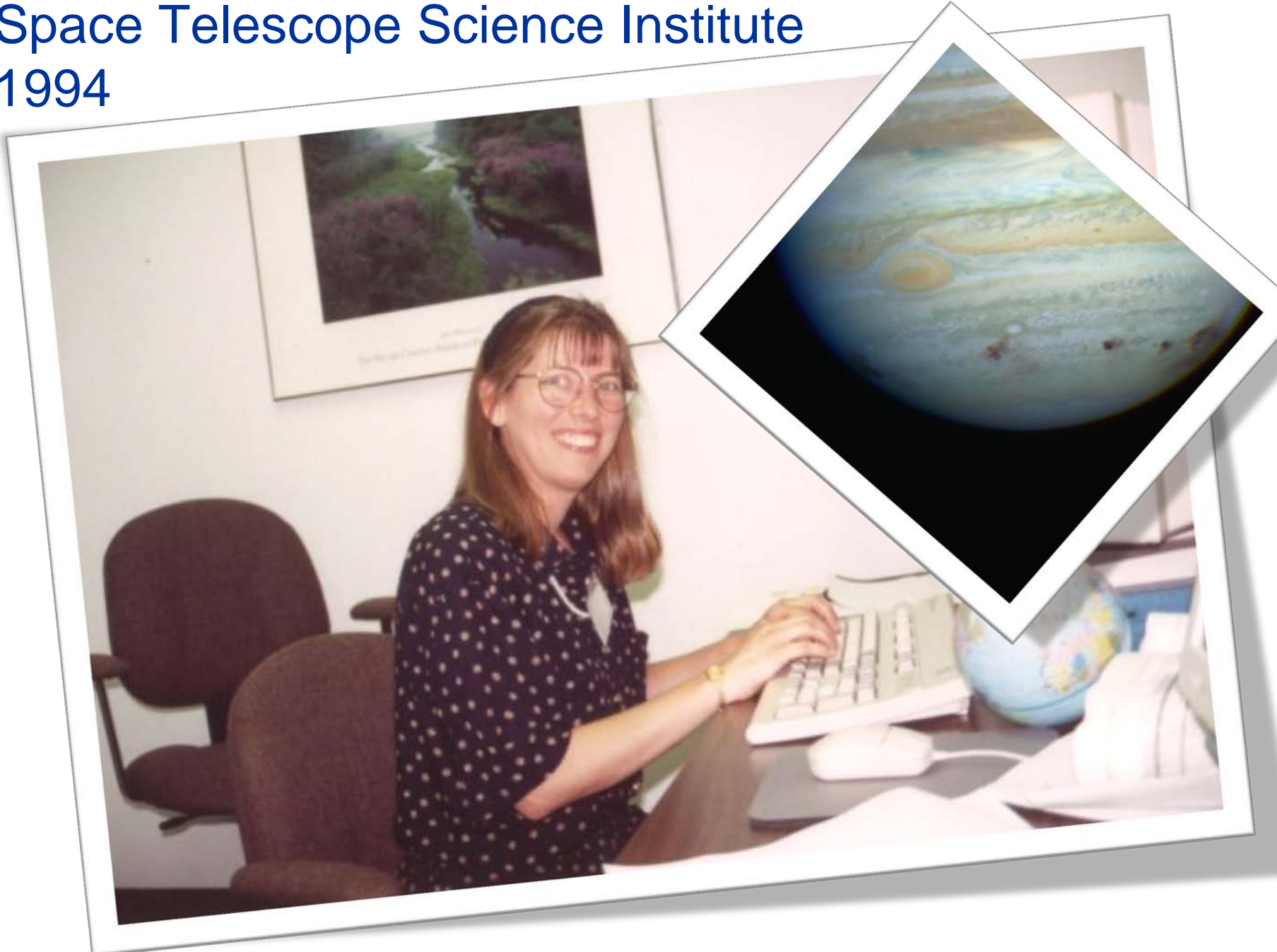
The image features a detailed rendering of the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) in space. The telescope is shown from a perspective that highlights its large, segmented primary mirror and the complex structure of its sunshield and instruments. The background is a vibrant cosmic scene with a starry field, a purple and blue nebula, and a bright yellow star in the lower-left corner. In the upper-left corner, the Earth and the Moon are visible, providing a sense of scale and location in space.

Heidi B. Hammel

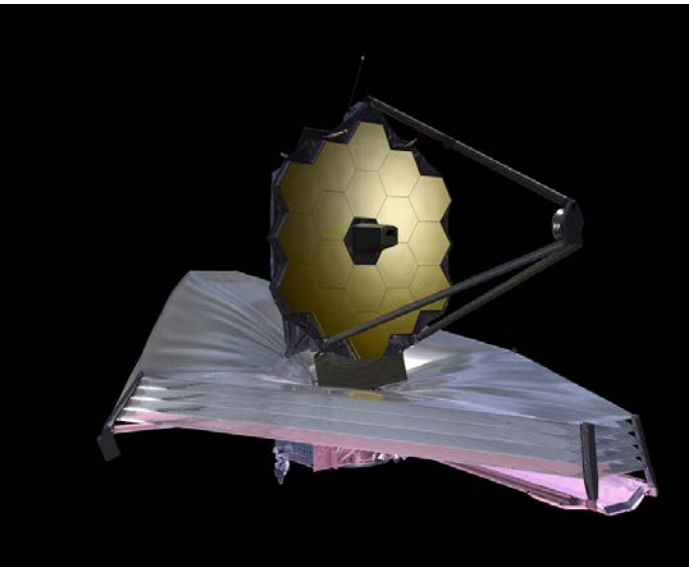
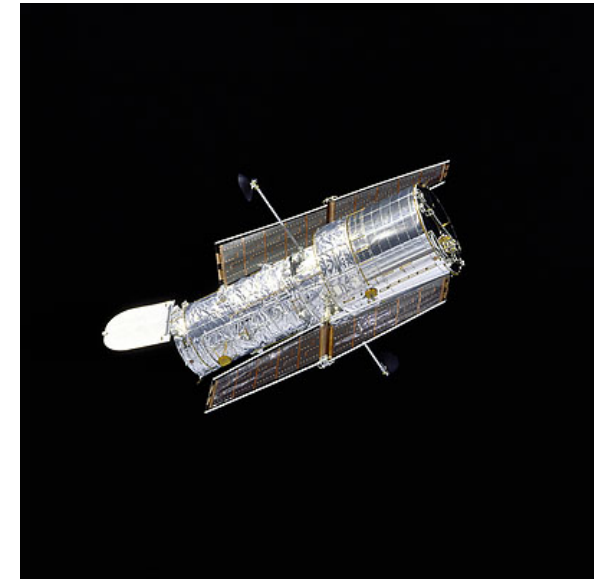
*JWST Interdisciplinary Scientist
and
Executive Vice President
AURA, Washington, DC*

*with significant help from
Jason Kalirai, Space Telescope Science Institute,*

Space Telescope Science Institute 1994

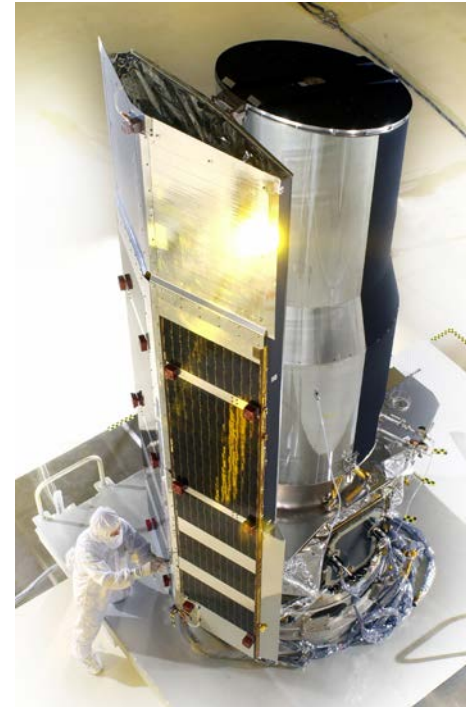


after my own experience
with the
Hubble Space Telescope



i wanted to help build the
Next Great Observatory
for future young scientists

great observatories



Dark energy and the expansion of the Universe

Supermassive black holes

New moons of Pluto

Age of the Universe

Gravitational lensing

Dark matter

Images and spectra of exoplanets

Aurorae on Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus

Sources of GRBs

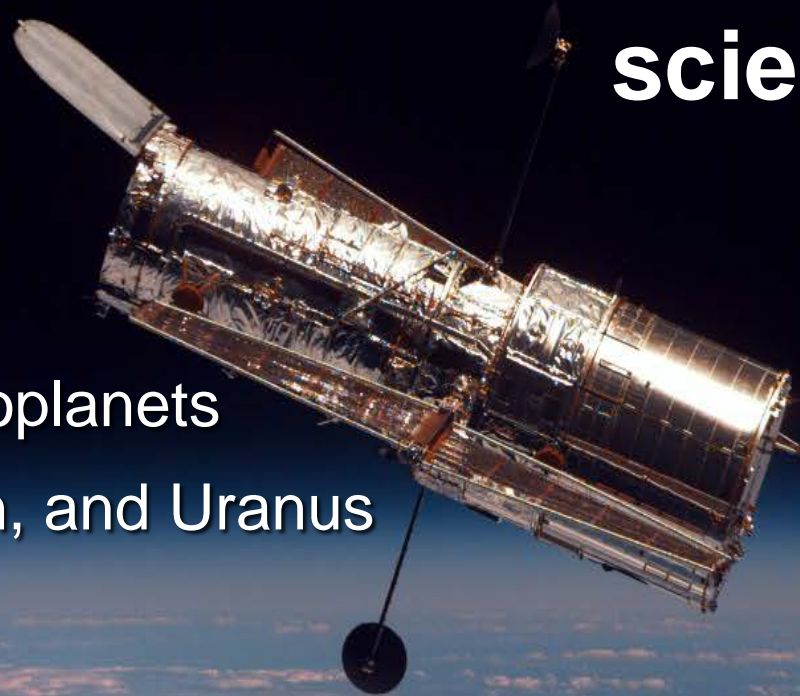
Intensities of supernovae

Ages of stellar populations beyond the Milky Way

Precise measurements of the Hubble Constant

and much much more.....

**Hubble
science**



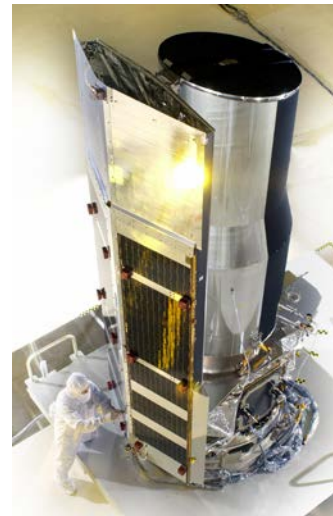
Frontiers of Astronomy

Seek the first stars and galaxies that formed in the early Universe, and follow the ionization history

Determine how galaxies evolve from the early Universe to the present day (stars, gas, metals, dark matter)

Solve the mysteries of star formation and birth of protoplanetary systems

Probe the chemical properties of planetary systems to constrain the building blocks of life



these frontiers require the best of Hubble and

“Wish List” for an Exoplanet Spectroscopy Platform

Dr. David Charbonneau (CfA/Harvard), January 2012, AAS Meeting in Austin, TX

Orbit that assures thermal stability and low background

Orbit that assures long dwell times

Stable PSF and excellent pointing

Infrared sensitivity (planetary temperatures; molecules)

Aperture sufficient to permit medium resolution spectroscopy
**i.e., a large-aperture cryogenic telescope placed at L2,
with a detailed error budget and
careful instrument characterization prior to launch**

or, as David Charbonneau himself said,

“JWST is an excellent platform for exoplanet spectroscopy”

JWST



Answering the Challenges

100x more power than Hubble

10x image sharpness of Hubble in the infrared

Comparable in size to the largest ground-based telescopes yet light weight

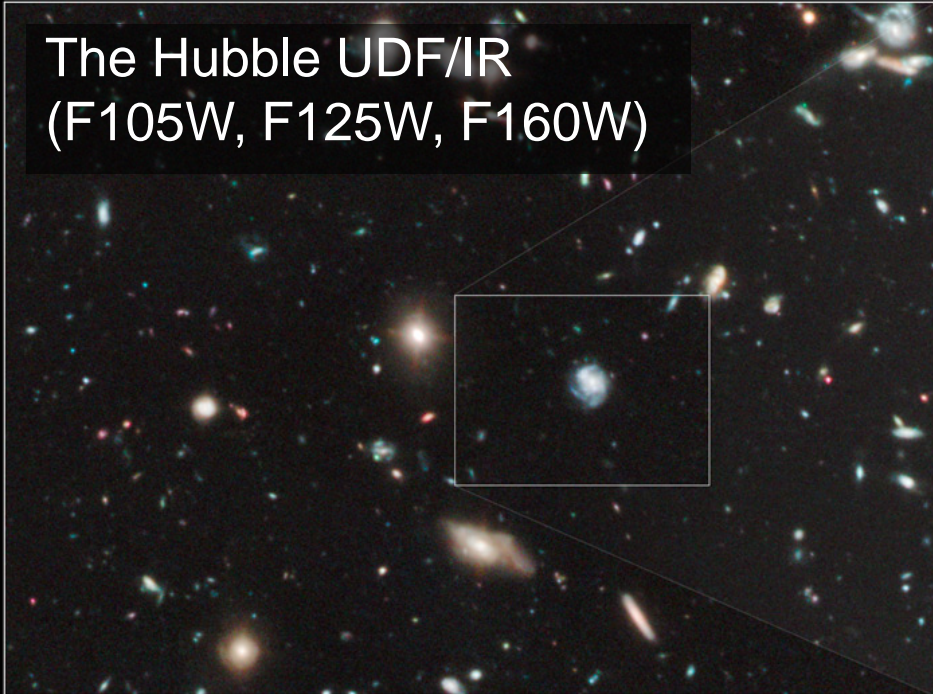
Operate at cryogenic temperatures to cover wavelengths to 27 microns

Place a million miles away at L2

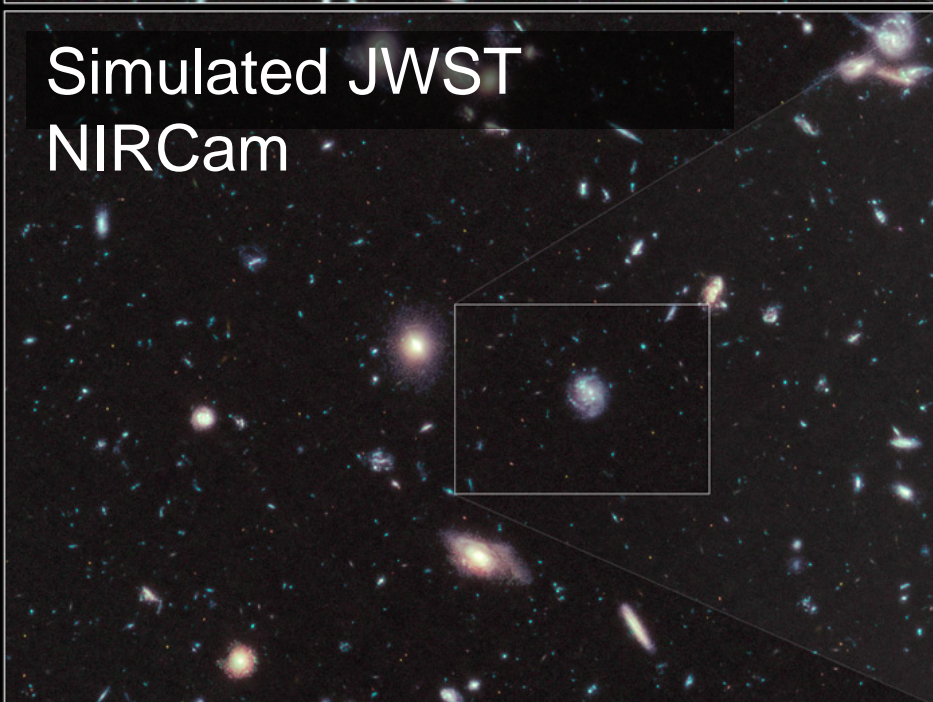
New generation of complex instrumentation to ensure diverse modes of operation without servicing

JWST science preparation

The Hubble UDF/IR
(F105W, F125W, F160W)



Simulated JWST
NIRCam

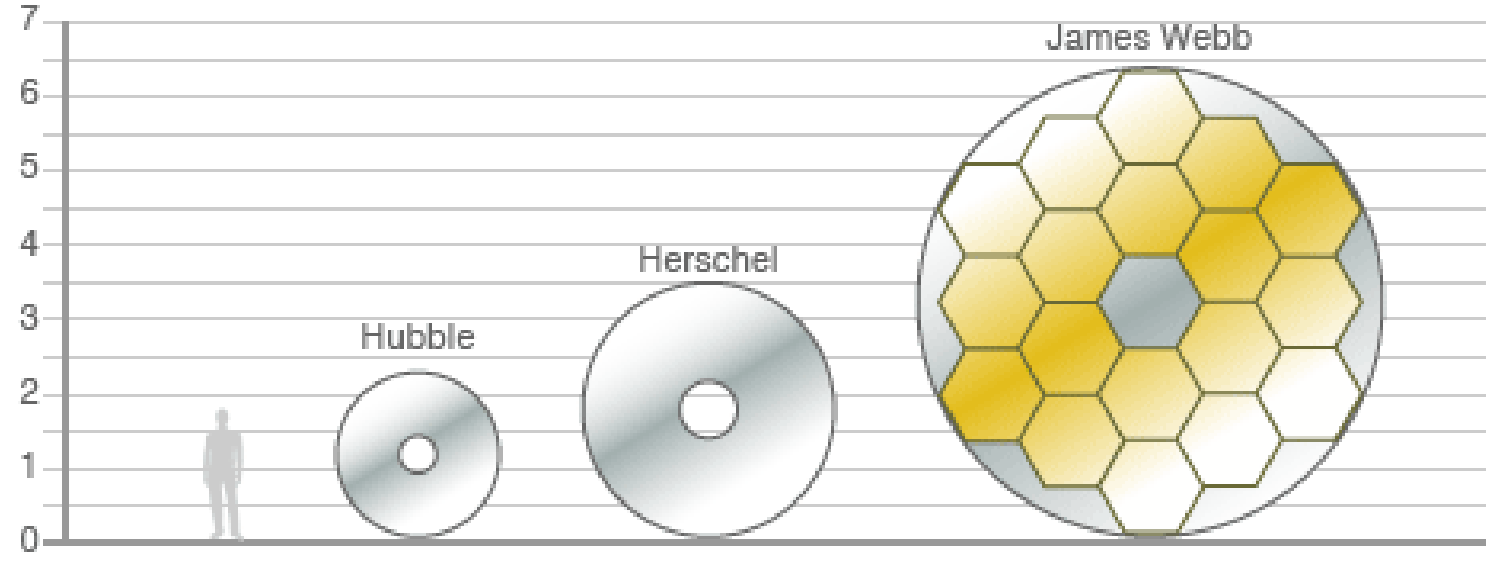


JWST: largest cryogenic telescope ever built

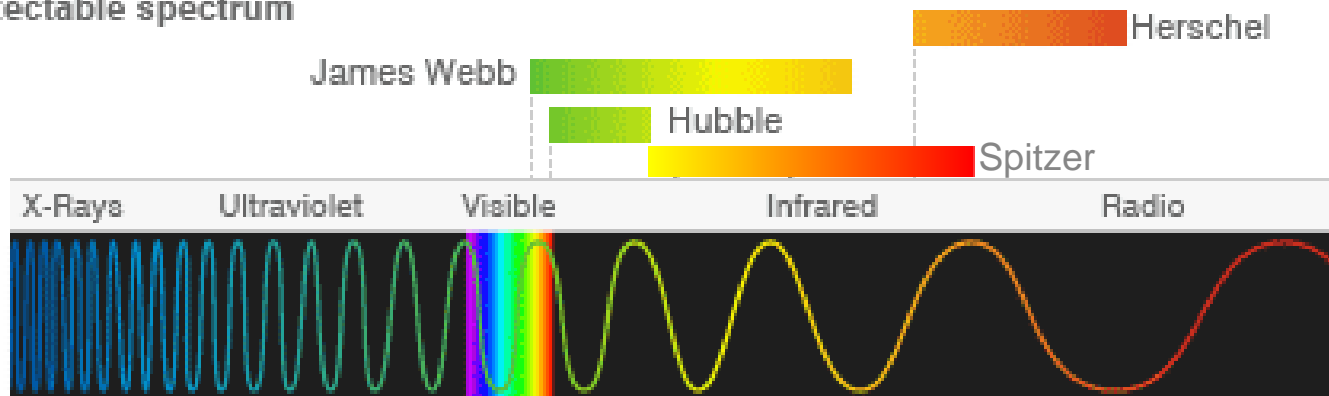
(JWST is **BIGGER** and **COLDER** than Hubble)

SPACE TELESCOPE COMPARISON

Mirror diameter (metres)



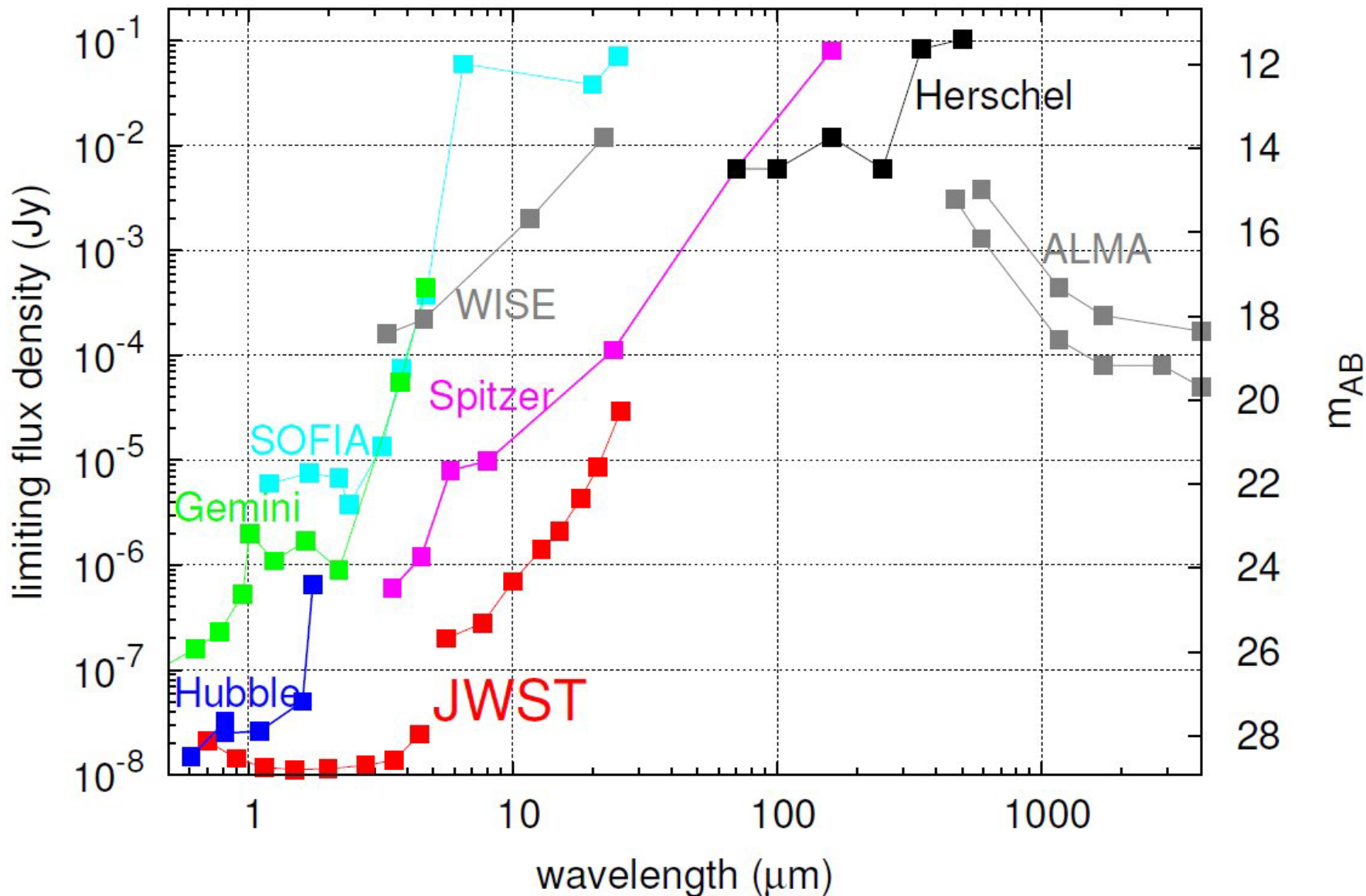
Detectable spectrum



SOURCE: ESA

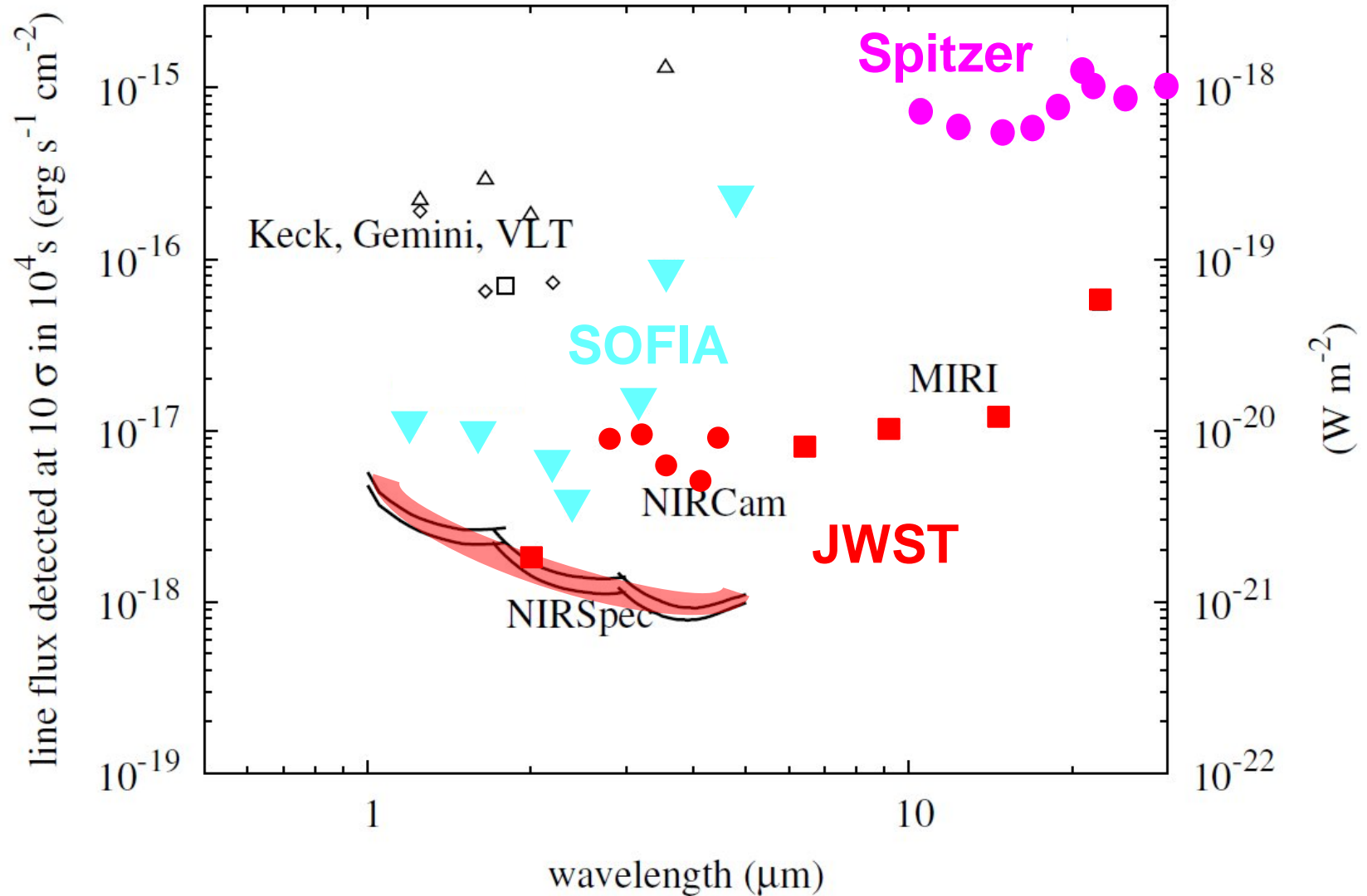
JWST Imaging Sensitivity

photometric performance, point source, 10σ in 10^4 s



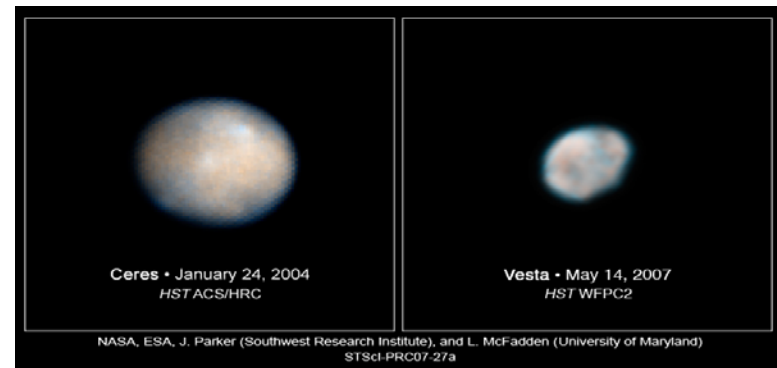
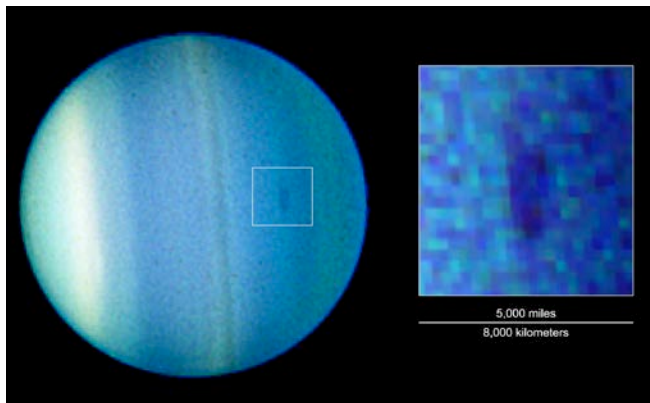
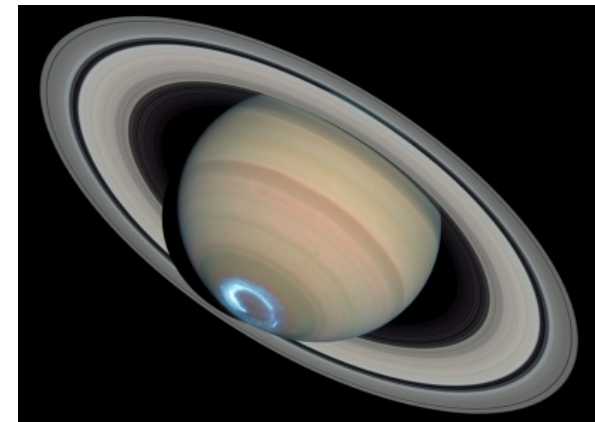
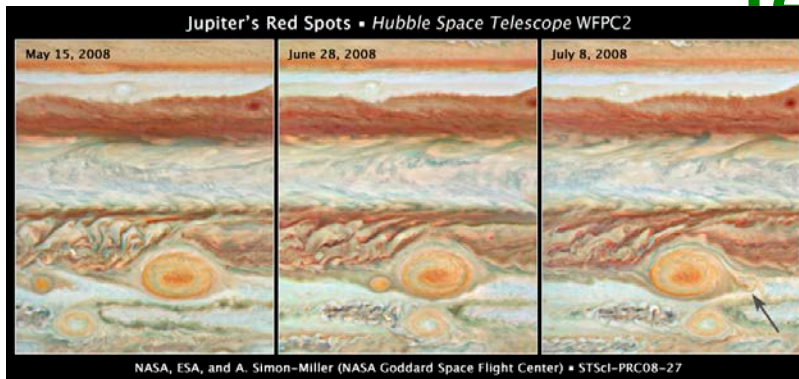
JWST Spectroscopic Sensitivity

R=600-2400 spectroscopy, emission line, point source



Vision and Voyages for Planetary Science in the Decade 2013-2022

“**Hubble Space Telescope** has a long history of successful planetary observations, and this collaboration can be a model for future telescopes such as the **James Webb Space Telescope**”



JWST can track rates of motion up to 0.03 arcsec per second
i.e., can track all planets and asteroids beyond Earth's orbit



Solar System Science with JWST

Kuiper Belt Objects (KBOs) and Dwarf Planets

Image all known KBOs in the mid infrared

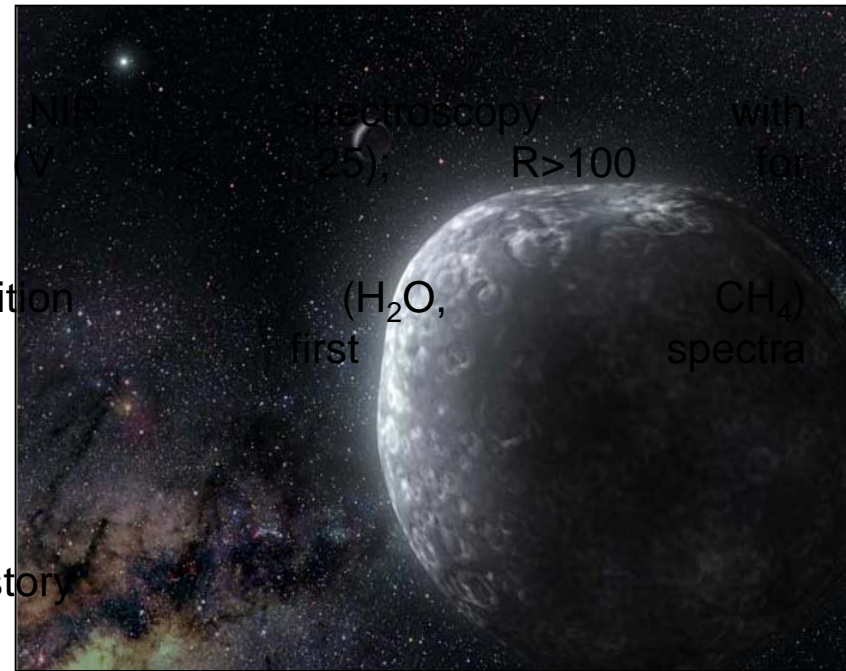
Conduct S/N = 20 in 3 hours
 R = 100
 bright KBOs

Constrain & surface volatile inventories; composition at 2.5–5 microns

Discover new organic molecules/ice

Address the dynamical and chemical history of the solar system; test formation theories

Reveal seasonal behaviors and surface compositions of Pluto, Eris, Sedna and other dwarf planets



Artist's impression of a binary KBO

NIR spectroscopy with
 V_{max} < 25; R > 100 for
 (H₂O, CH₄)
 first spectra



Solar System Science with JWST

Uranus and Neptune

spectral characterization of H_3^+ , CO in fluorescence...

Jupiter and Saturn

phosphine and methane fluorescence which link to vertical dynamics and thermal structure of stratosphere...

Mars

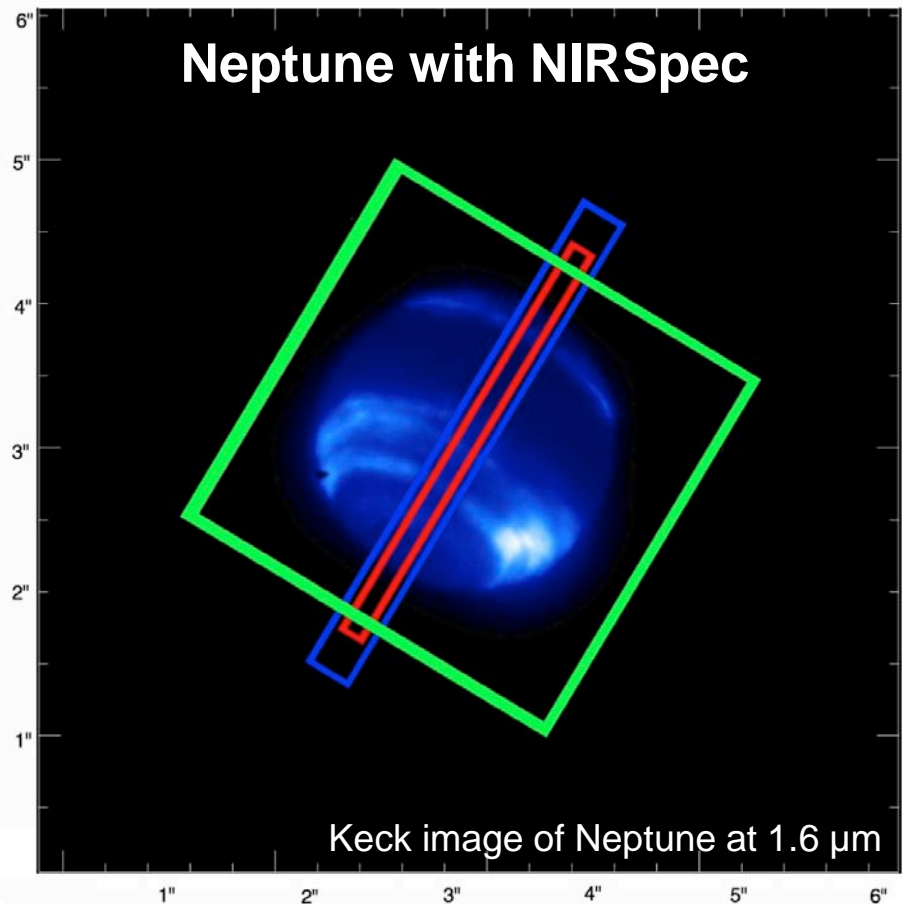
variability of atmospheric species including CO_2 , CO, and H_2O ...

Lunine, J. et al. (2010) [*JWST Planetary Observations within the Solar System*](#)

Sonneborn, G. et al. (2009) [*JWST Study of Planetary Systems and Solar System Observations*](#)

Planetary Science with JWST Flyer

http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/news/2011/DPS2011_JWSTFlyer.pdf



Time (UTC): 2015-09-01 03:40:00

Ephemeris: NEP077 + NEP081 + DE421 [#2]

Image Credit: Max, C. E., et al. 1999

Adaptive Optics Imaging of Neptune with the W.M. Keck Telescope

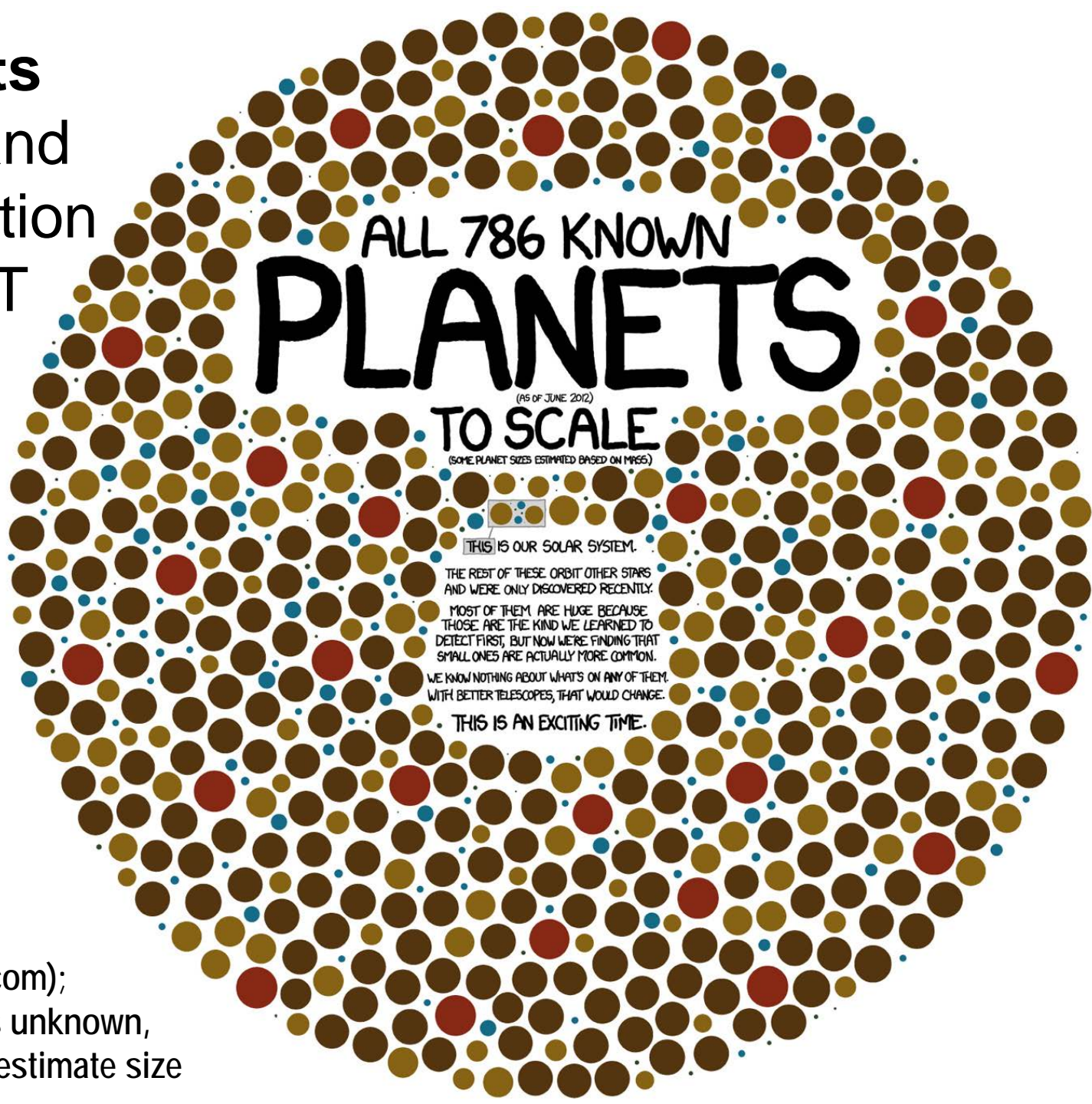
<http://cfao.ucolick.org/pgallery/neptune.php>

0.2" X 3.3" fixed-slit (0.6 - 5 μ m)
(R = 100, 1000, 2700)

0.4" X 3.8" fixed-slit (0.6 - 5 μ m)
(R = 100, 1000, 2700)

3.0" X 3.0" IFU (0.6 - 5 μ m)
(R = 100, 1000, 2700)

exoplanets
discovery and
characterization
with JWST



all planets as of
June 2012 visualized by
Randall Munroe (XKCD.com);
when a planet's size was unknown,
its mass was used to estimate size

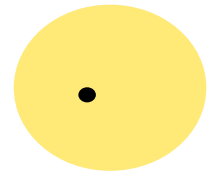
Exoplanet Discovery and Characterization with JWST

Application	Planet Type	Res.	JWST Scientific Investigations
Transit Light Curves	Gas Giants	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planet prop. w/ RVs (mass, radius) → physical structure - Detection of terrestrial transits - Transit timing: detection of unseen planets
	Intermediate Mass	5	
	Super Earths	5	
	Terrestrial Planets	5	
Phase Light Curves	Gas Giants	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day to night emission mapping - Dynamical models of atmospheres
	Hot Neptunes	5	
Transmission Spectroscopy	Gas Giants	3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spectral line diagnostics - Atmospheric composition measurements (C, CO₂, CH₄) - Follow up of survey detections
	Intermediate Mass	100-500	
	Super Earths	<100	
Emission Spectroscopy	Gas Giants	3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spectral line diagnostics - Temperature measurements - Follow up survey detections
	Intermediate Mass	100-500	
	Super Earths	<100	

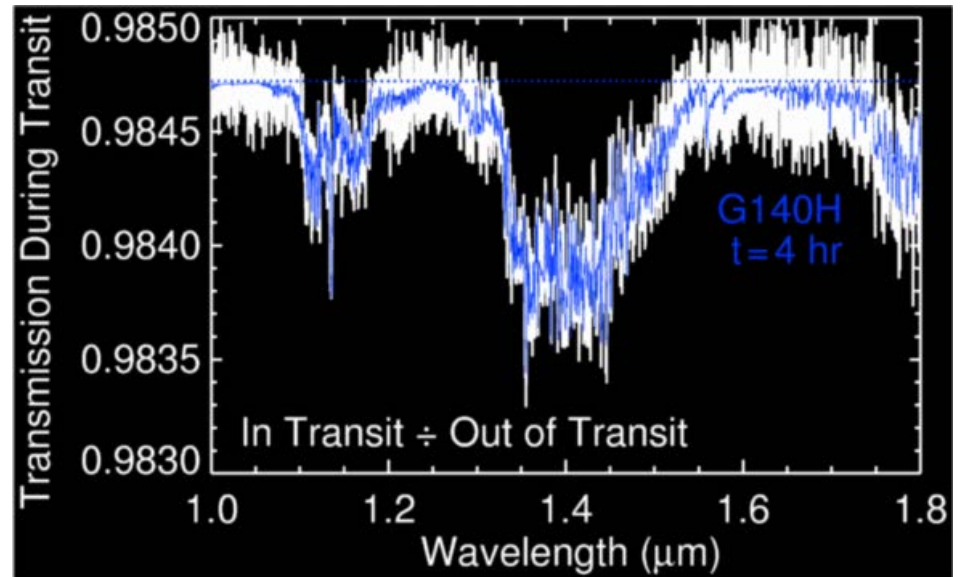
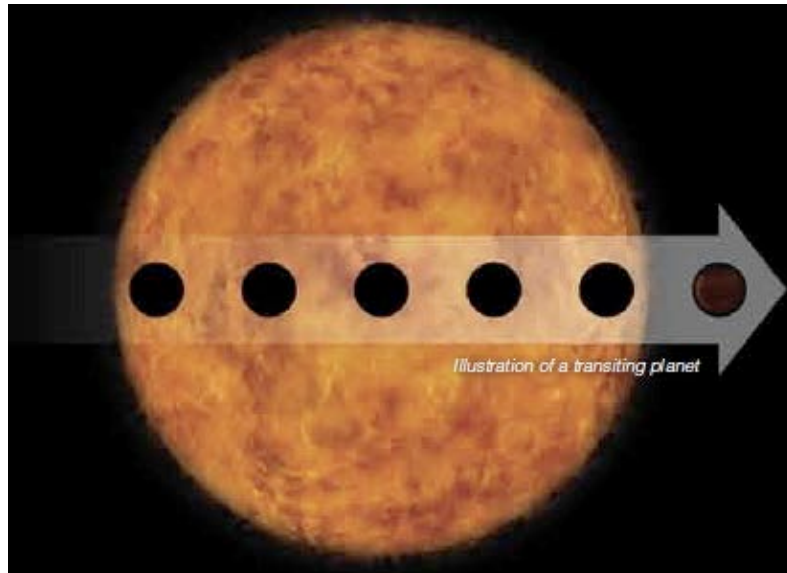
M. Clampin et al. (2009), JWST White Paper,

“Comparative Planetology: Transiting Exoplanet Science with JWST”

JWST/NIRSpec will measure **phase curves** of exoplanets around nearby M dwarfs **in 1 hour**



Exoplanet Discovery and Characterization with JWST



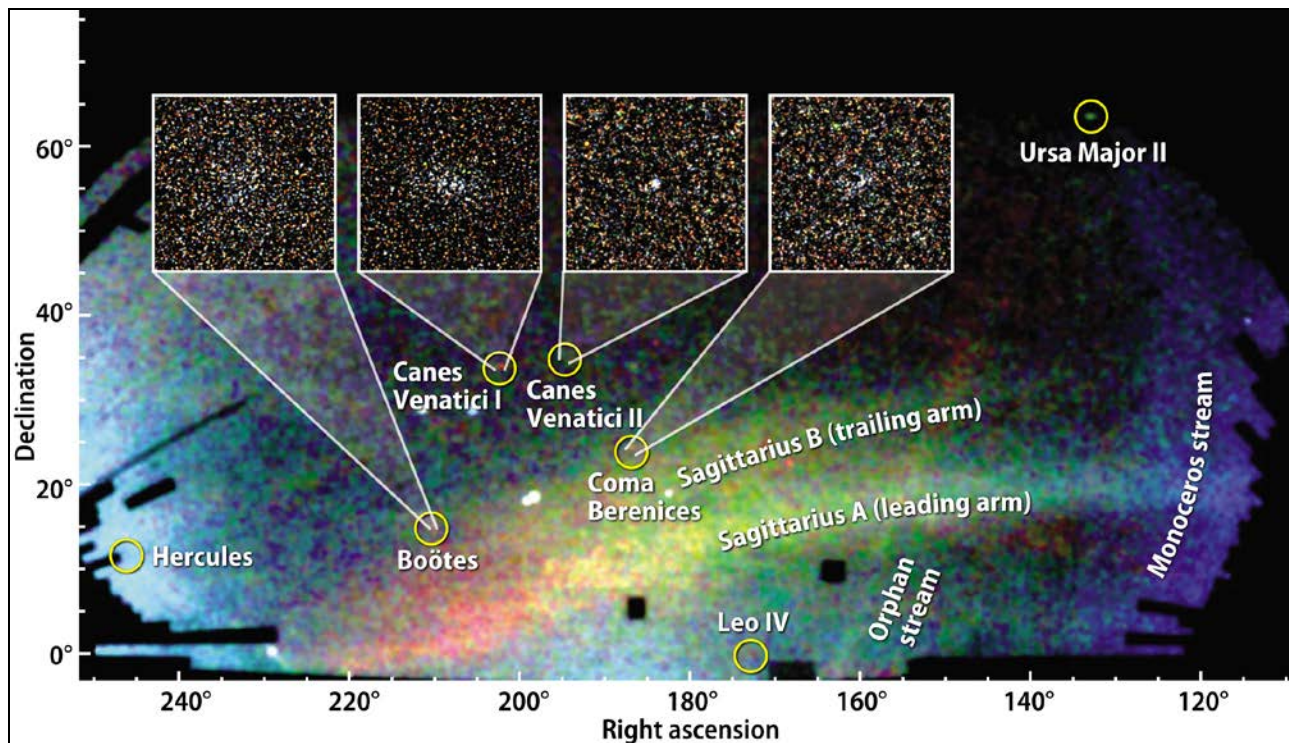
Atmospheric transmission spectrum (4 hours) for HD209458-like Kepler source using NIRSpec (R=3000). Simulation from J. Valenti

JWST/NIRSpec can detect **water** in a super-earth's **habitable zone**



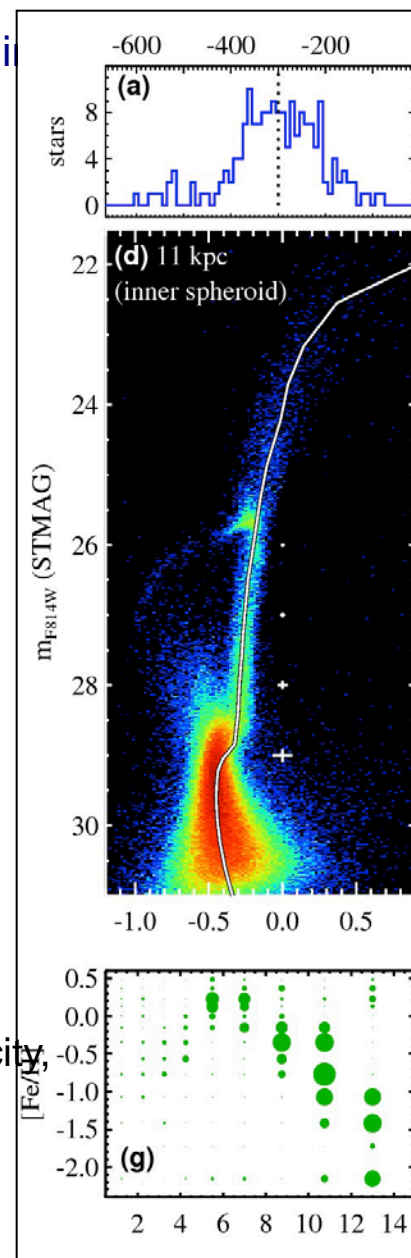
JWST and Resolved Local Stellar Populations

Synergy between wide-field ground based imaging, HST ultra-deep imaging and 10-m spectroscopy



SDSS Field of Streams

SDSS, HST, & Keck work together to yield substructure maps, metallicity, ages, and kinematics of nearby Local Group galaxies.



Brown et al.
(2008)

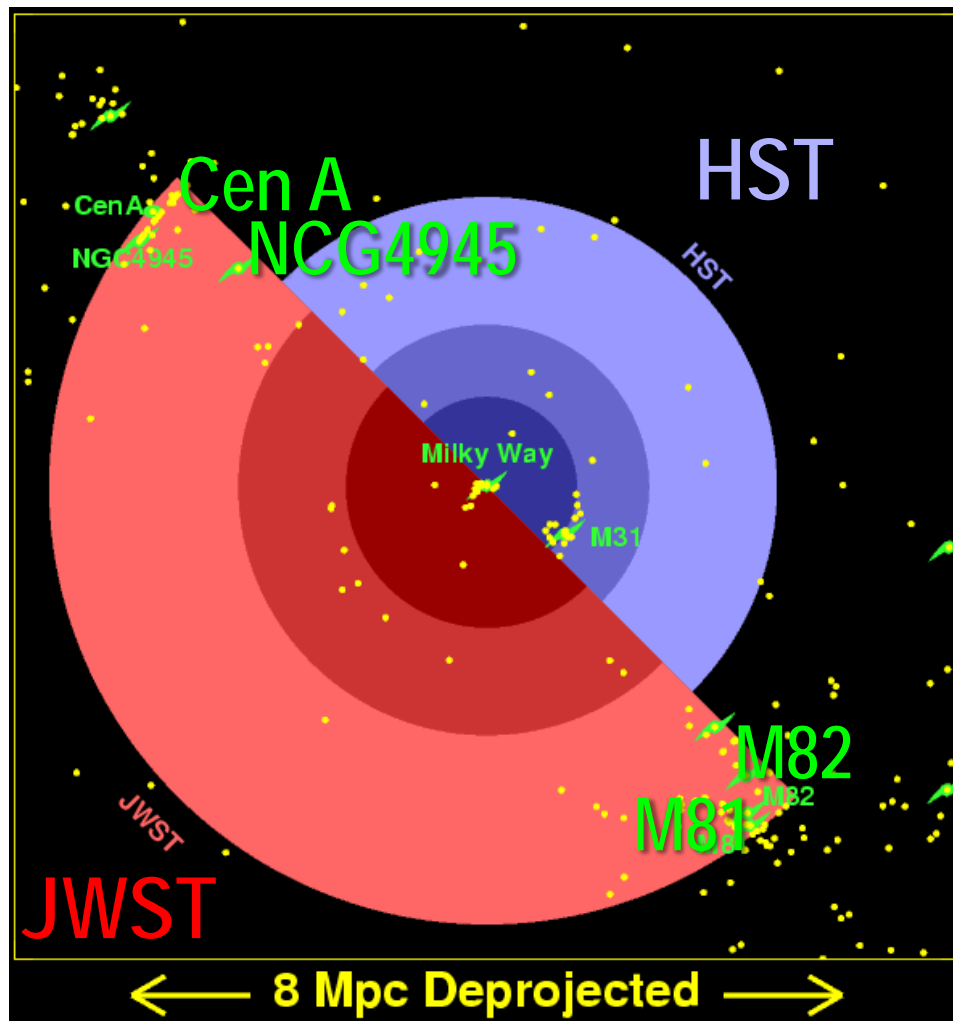
JWST and Resolved Local Stellar Populations

concentric circles indicate 10, 100, and 1000 hours

JWST will push beyond the Local Group, and probe sensitive age variations.

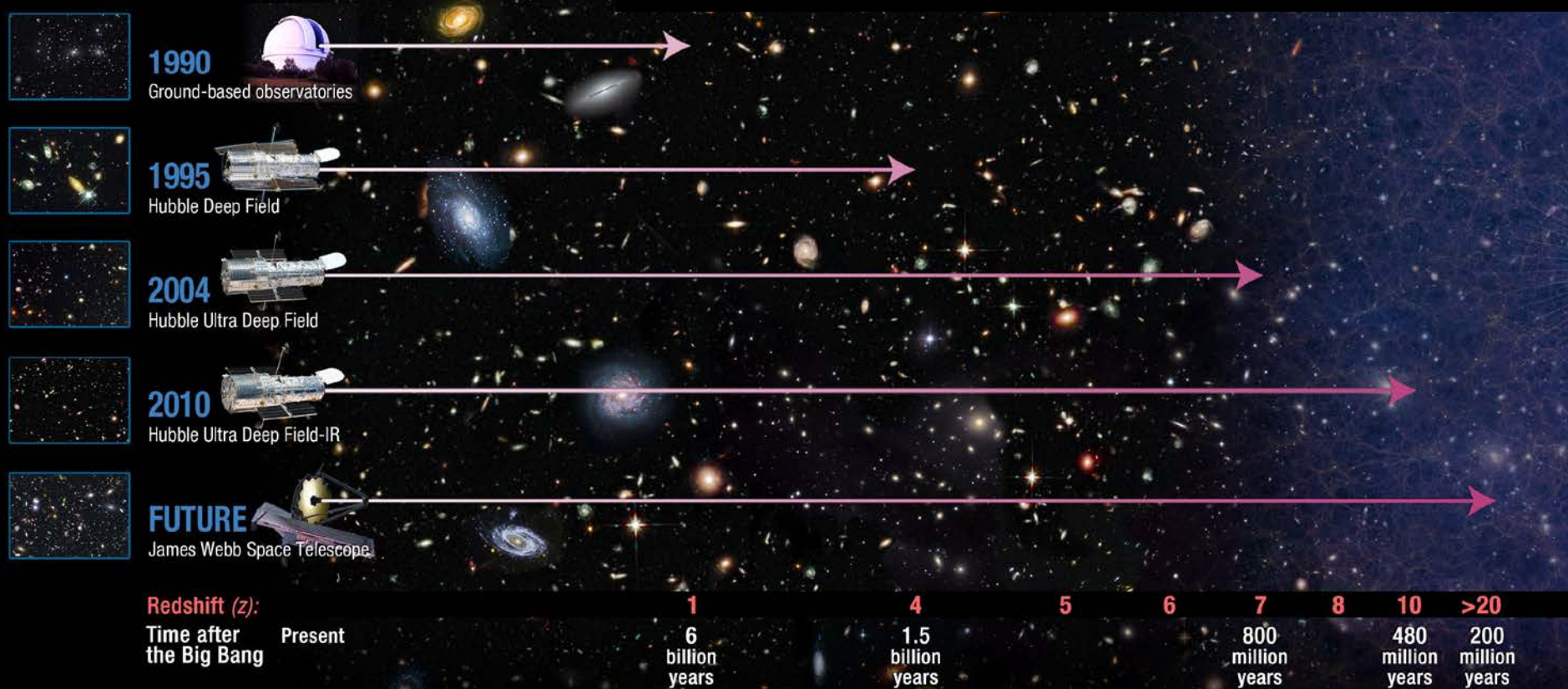
Extended Star Formation History will be efficiently measured with filters well-separated in wavelength and with larger FOVs than Hubble

JWST will yield the first **direct ages in galaxies** outside the Local Group **in 10 hours**



T. Brown et al. (2008), JWST White Paper,
*"Studying Resolved Stellar Populations
with JWST"*

JWST and the First Galaxies



Why measure galaxies in the Universe's first billion years?

Seeds of today's galaxies started growing

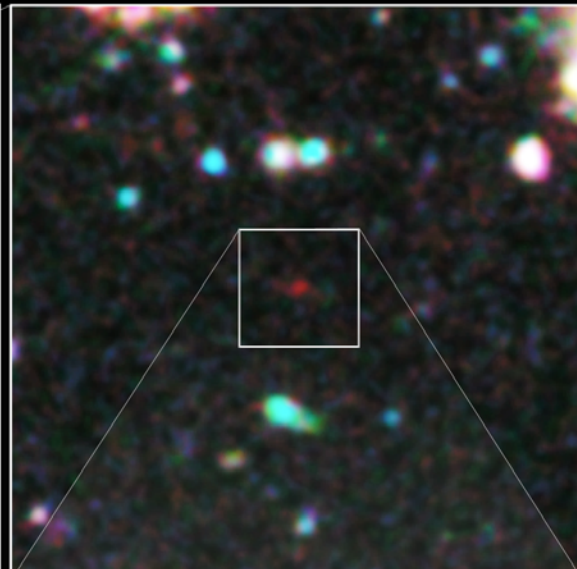
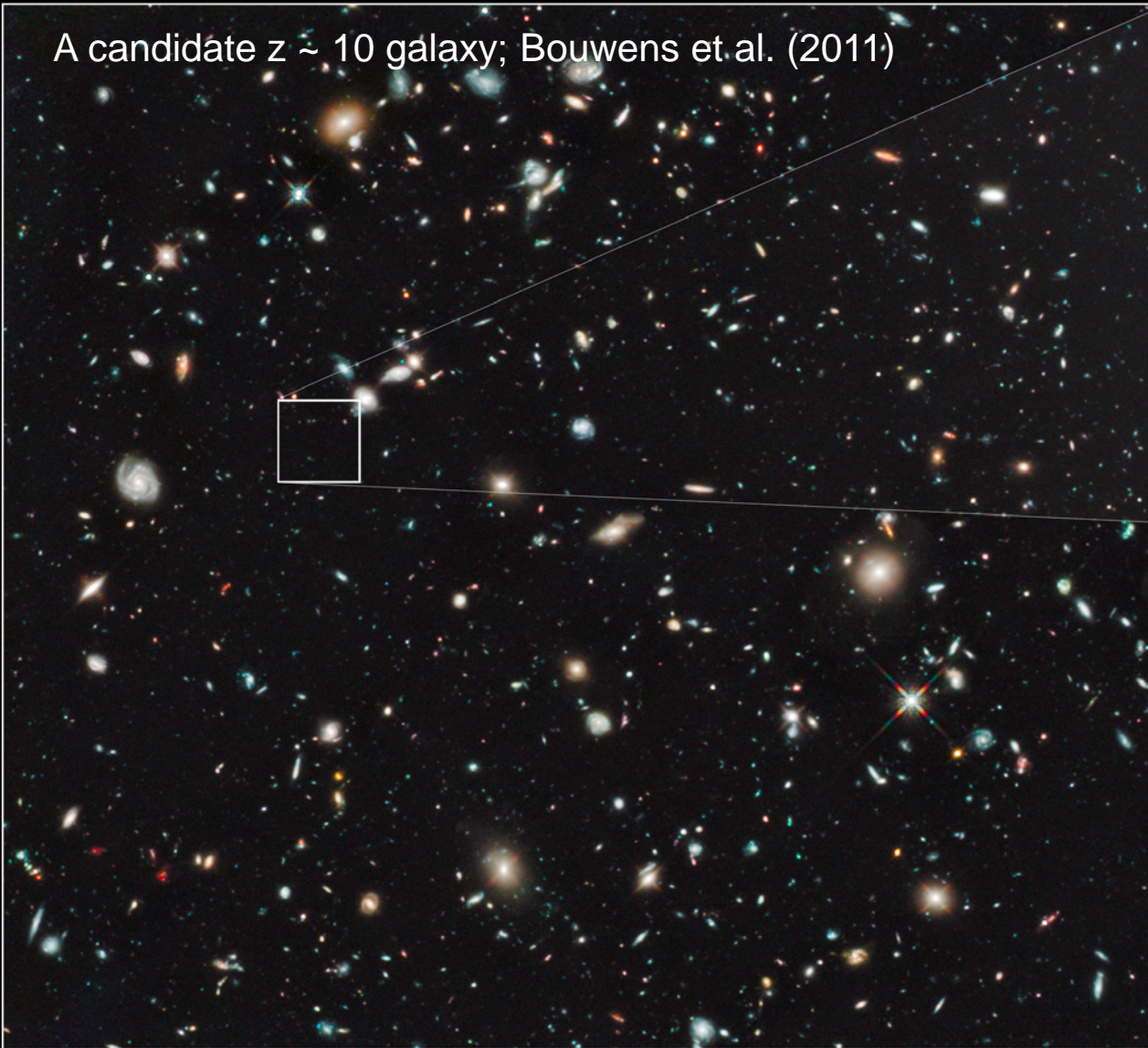
Dark matter halos of massive galaxies first formed

Significant metals first formed

When the Universe was reionized

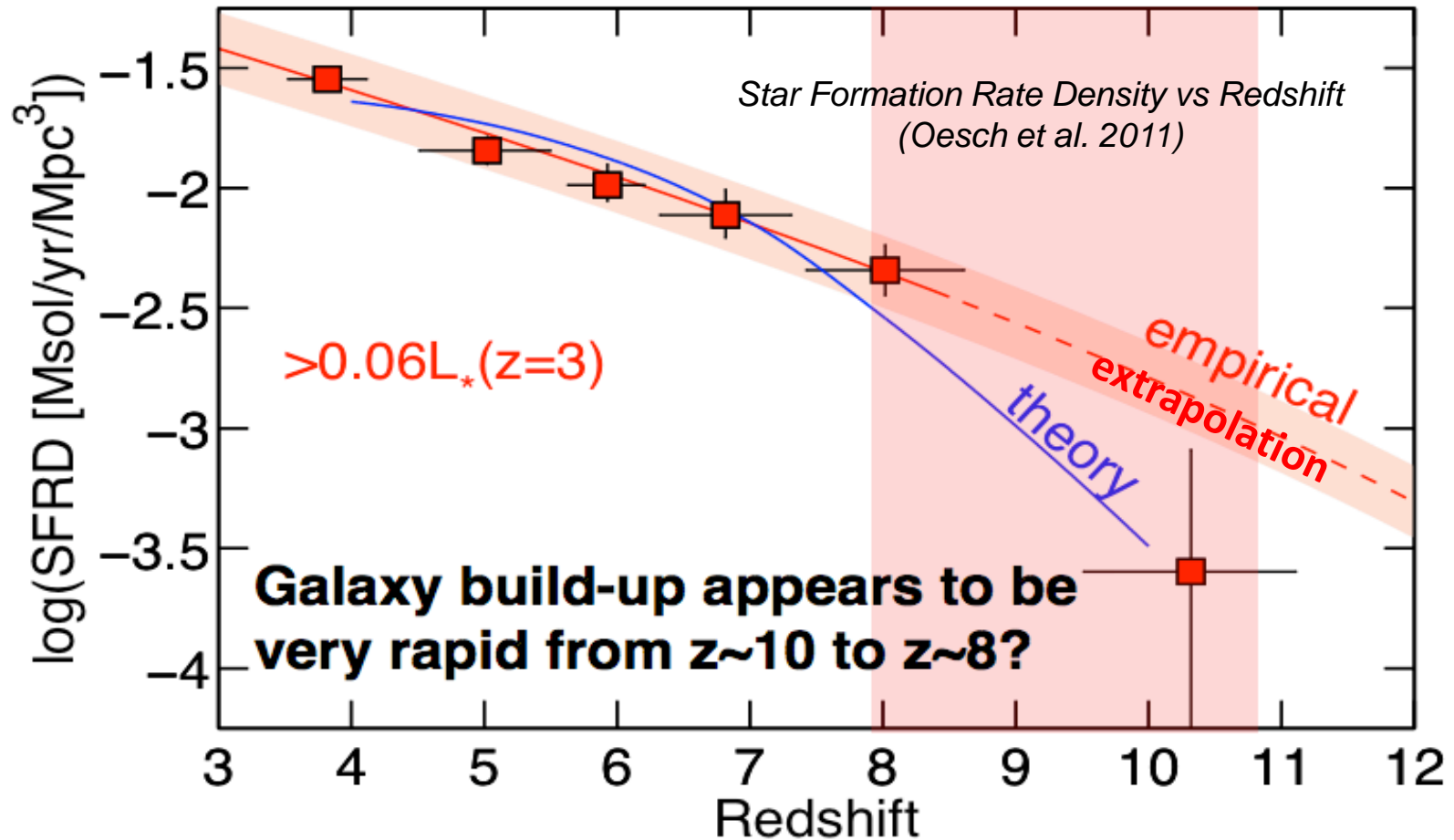
JWST will resolve ambiguities in fitting SEDs from Hubble and Spitzer by spectroscopically characterizing early systems at $z = 9$, and characterizing stellar contributions to $z > 10$.

A candidate $z \sim 10$ galaxy; Bouwens et al. (2011)



Hubble Ultra Deep Field 2009–2010
Hubble Space Telescope • WFC3/IR

JWST and First Galaxies



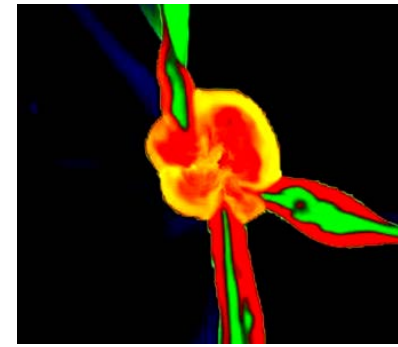
Hints from Hubble that a big change is occurring 400 – 600 Myr after the Big Bang.

JWST will provide a robust picture of the number of galaxies and their properties.

May need help from gravitational lensing (do homework now).

How do we know if we've found the *first* galaxies? See R. Ellis' talk at the "Frontier Science Opportunities with JWST" meeting.

JWST and First Supernovae



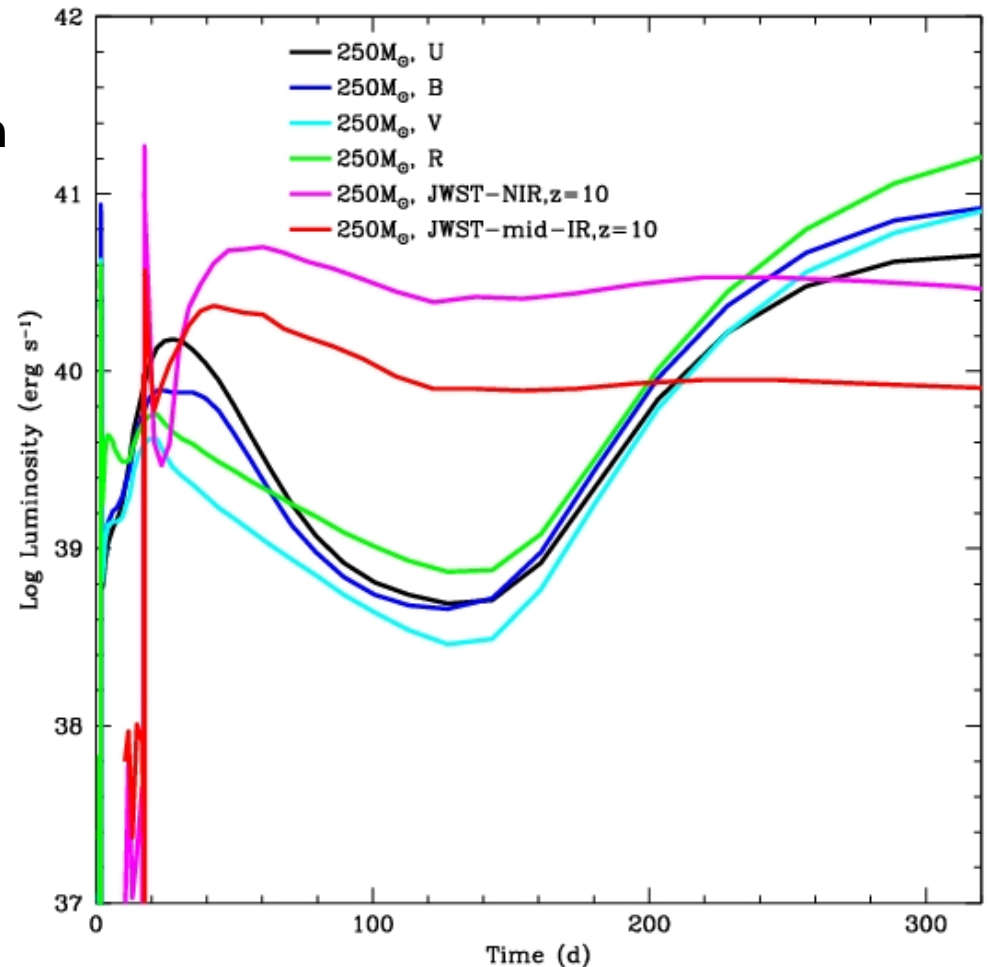
D. Whalen's talk at the "Frontier Science Opportunities with JWST" meeting

New simulated light curves show late time rise over > 100 days

Infrared energy diffuses out through dense ejecta of PI SNe...

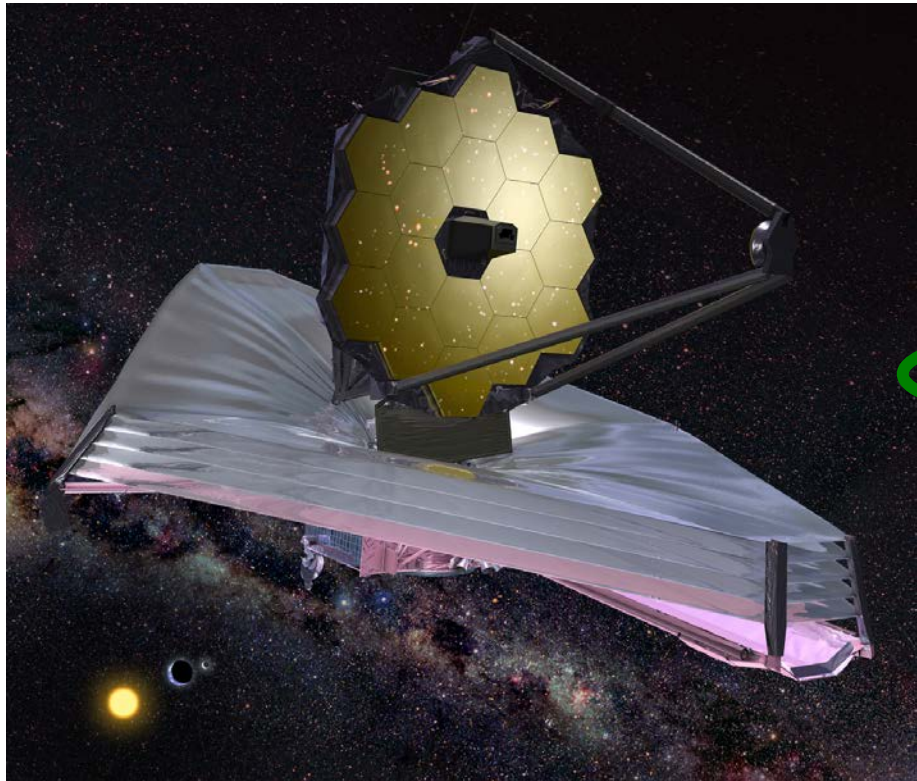
Can be measured with JWST to $z > 10$ and maybe 15 with strong lensing in this model

Ground-based follow up with 30-m telescopes will help distinguish progenitors



JWST status update

reminder: there is an “one miracle per major mission” rule, so for JWST we addressed some needed “miracles” *before we even formally started....*



Technological Firsts for this mission

Segmented Beryllium Primary Mirror

Composite Backplane Structure

Mirror Phasing and Control Software

Application Specific Integrated Circuit

Micro-Shutters

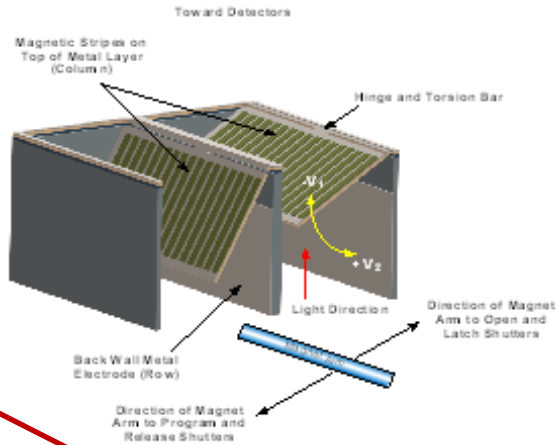
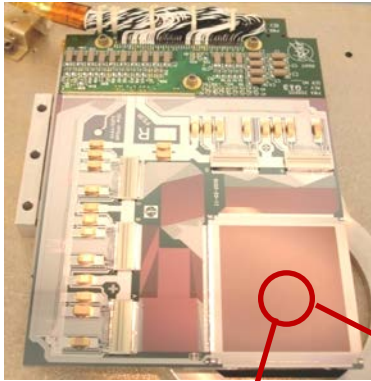
Sunshield Membranes

Mid-Infrared Detectors

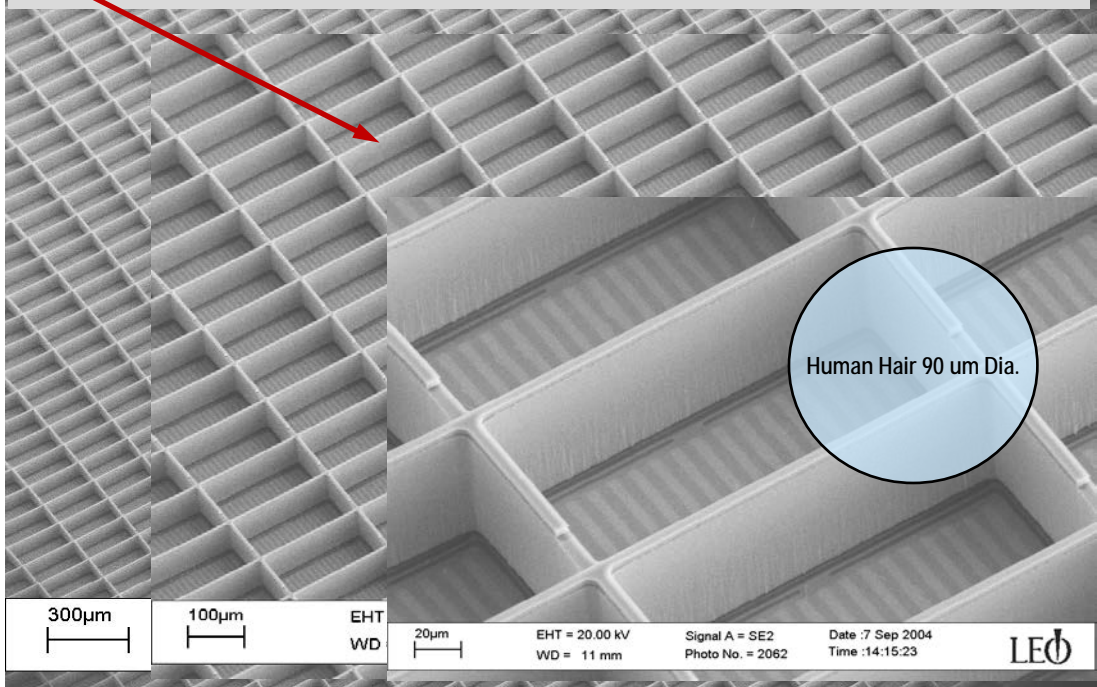
Cryo-cooler for Mid-Infrared Instrument

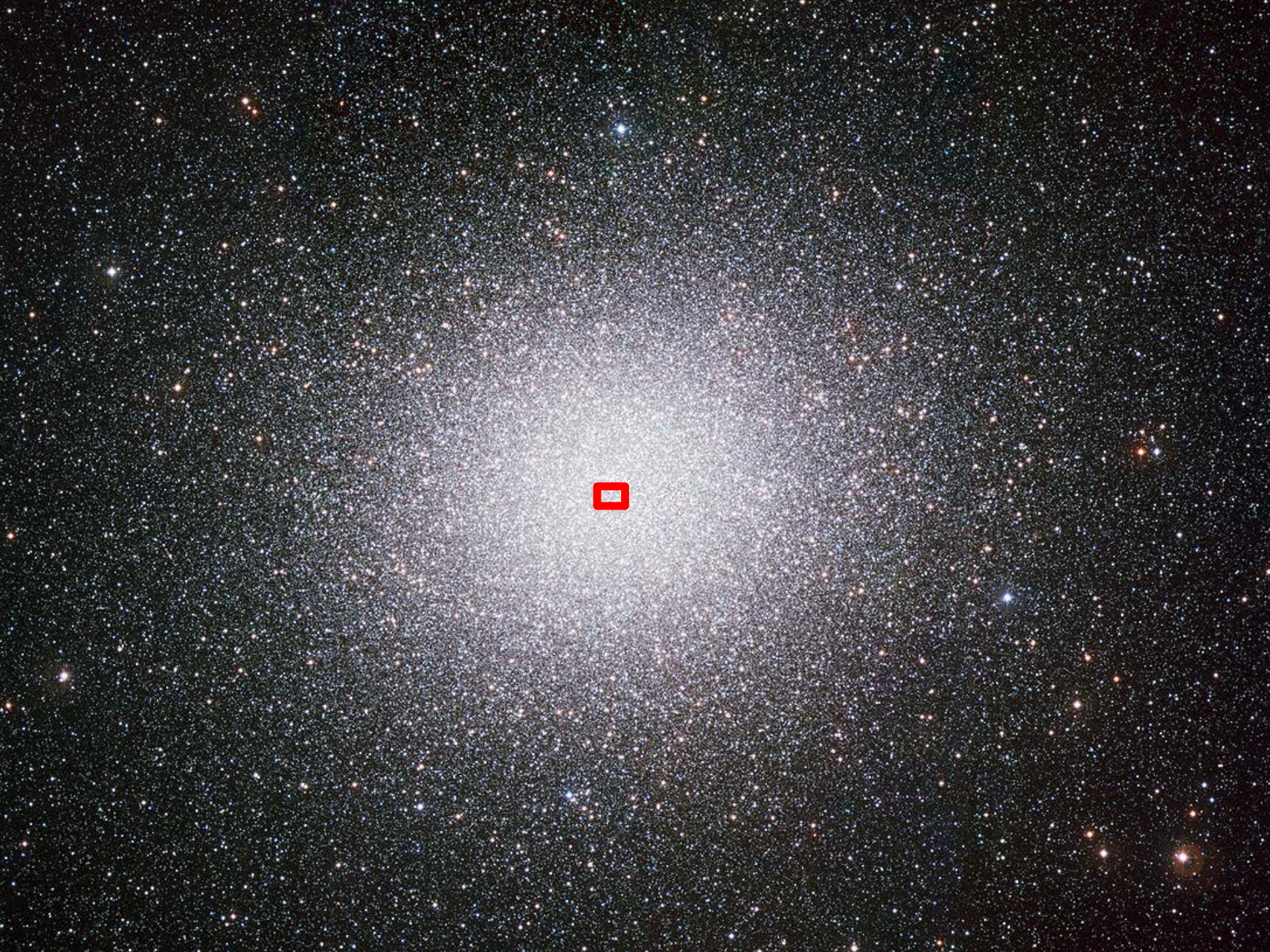
Other “inventions” (e.g., Tinsley’s Shack-Hartmann technique for mirror surface measurement, SSHS)

NIRSpec Microshutter Array

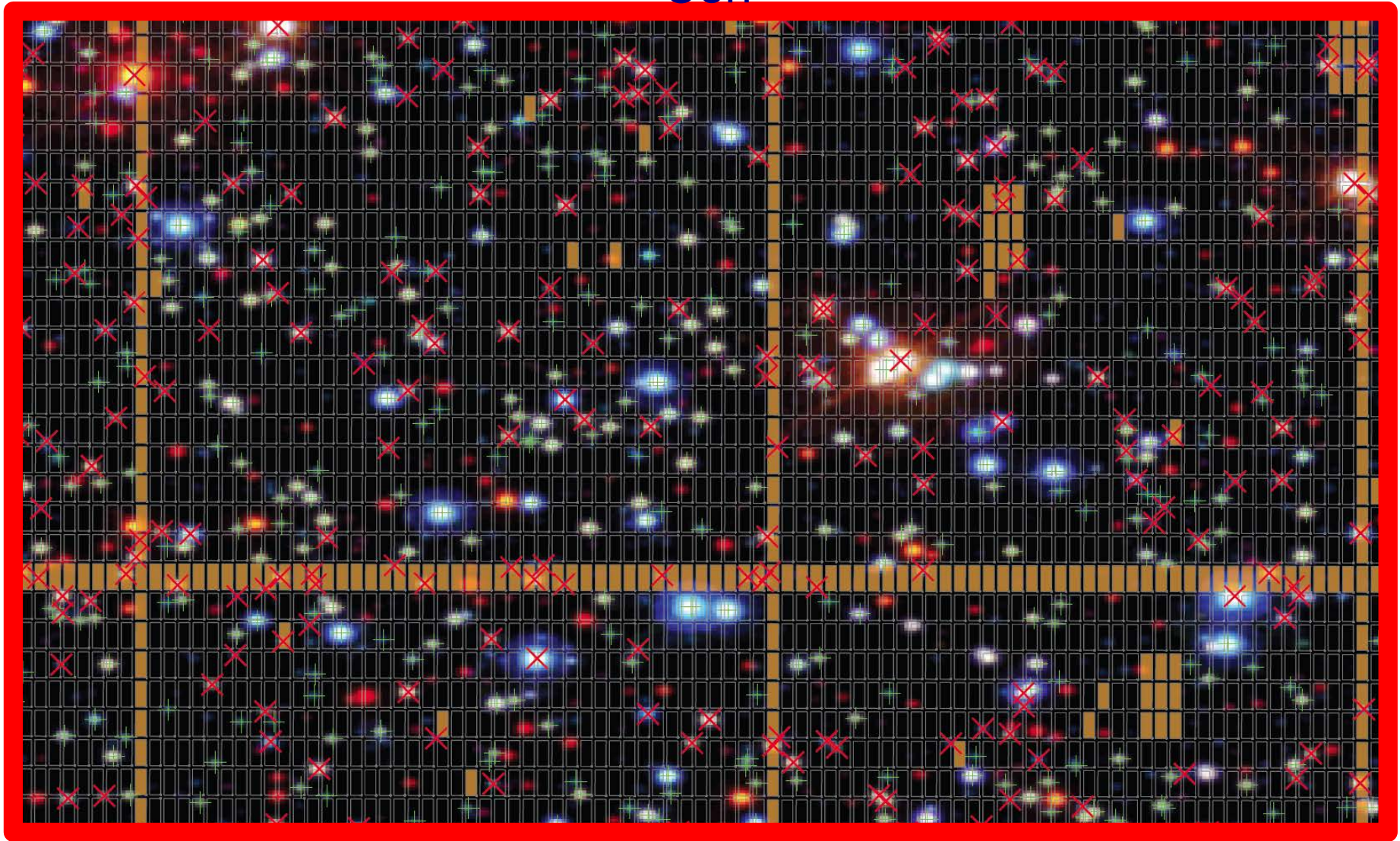


203 x 463 mas shutter pixel clear aperture, 267 x 528 mas pitch, 4 x 171 x 365 array





NIRSpec Microshutter Array superimposed on center of Omega Cen



+ Targets in operable shutter x Targets outside shutters

JWST– 6.5 segmented mirror in space



JWST– Ambient Optical Assembly Stand

<http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/webcam.html>

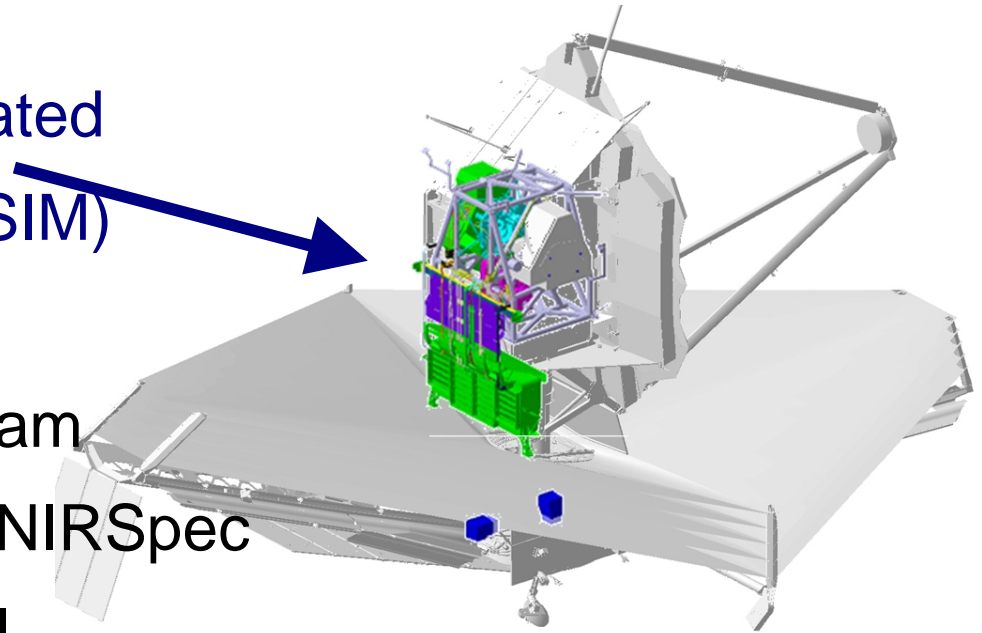


AOAS built in the GSFC High Bay earlier this year

Time-lapse video at: <http://www.nasa.gov/topics/technology/features/webb-assembly-stand.html>

JWST technology – complex suite of instruments

Four instruments in the Integrated Science Instrument Module (ISIM)



Near Infrared Camera – NIRCam

Near Infrared Spectrograph – NIRSpec

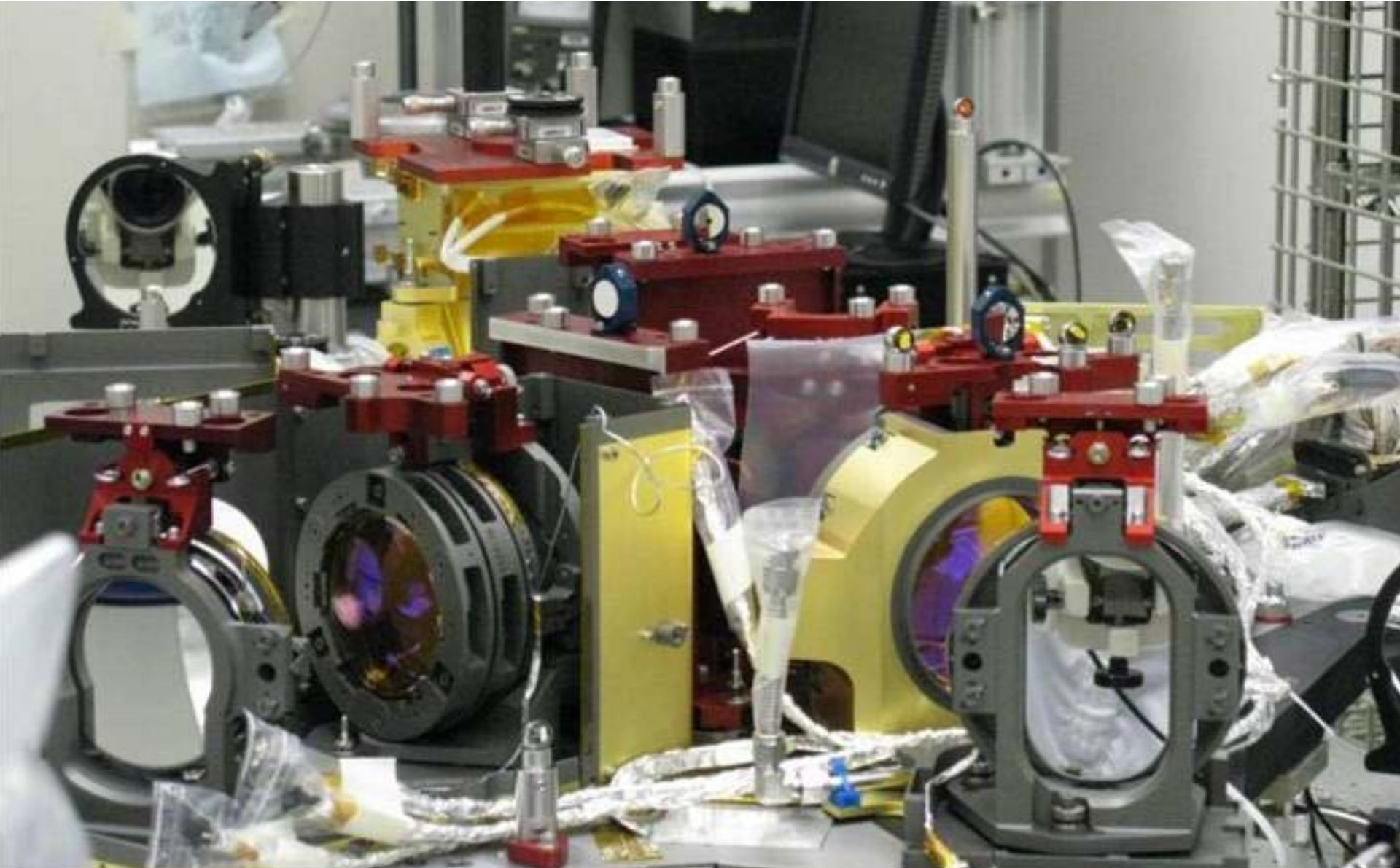
Mid Infrared Instrument – MIRI

Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph – NIRISS

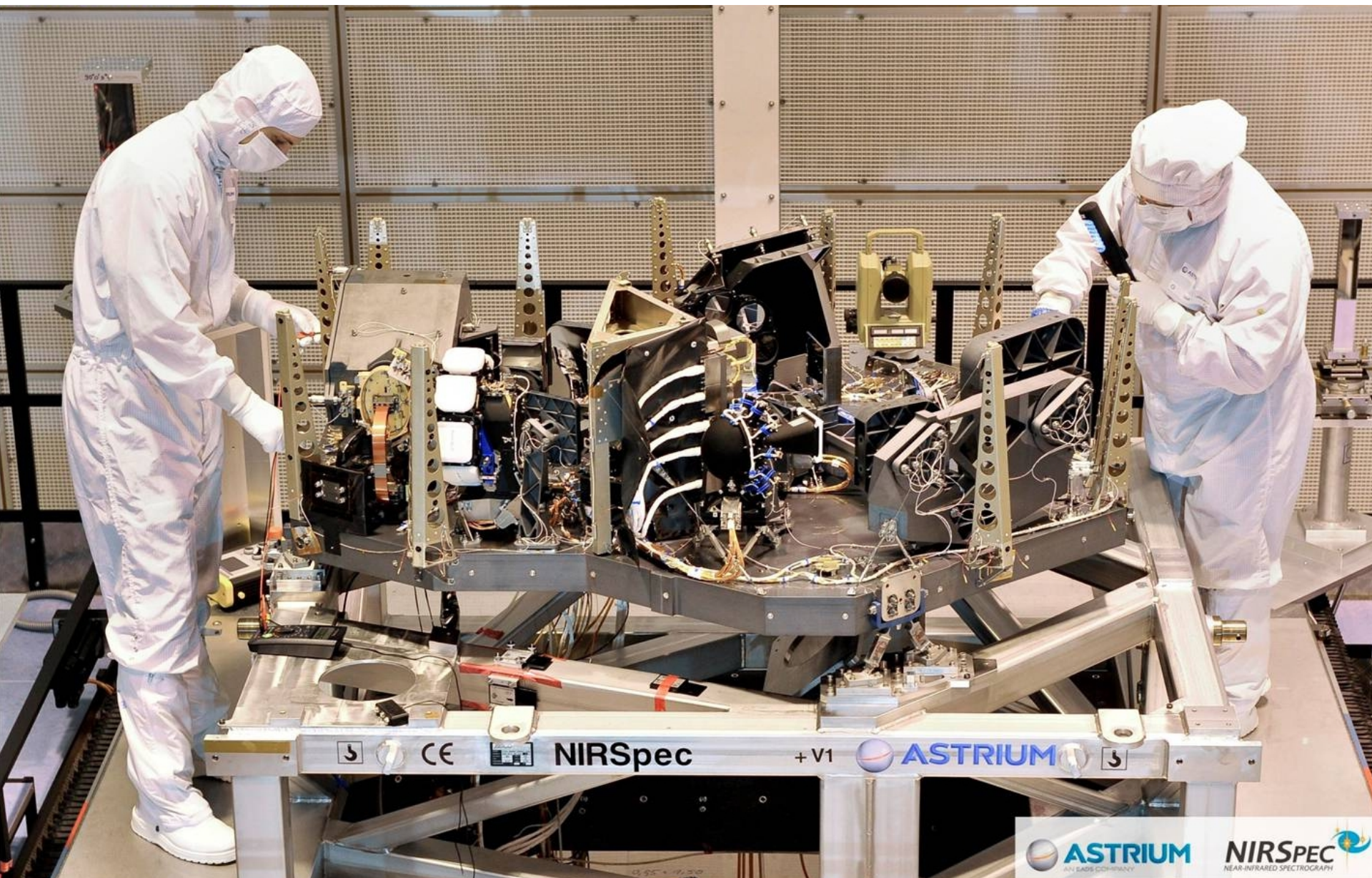
Not your Typical Telescope

- >40 imaging filters with fields of view larger than Hubble
- 8 different types of spectroscopic modes (wide field grism, single object, IFU, multiobject, etc.)
- 7 coronagraphs including non-redundant aperture masks for high-resolution imaging

NIRCam



NIRSpec



CE NIRSpec +V1 ASTRIUM

MIRI

MIRI Unloaded At GSFC



MIRI box delivered to Building 29



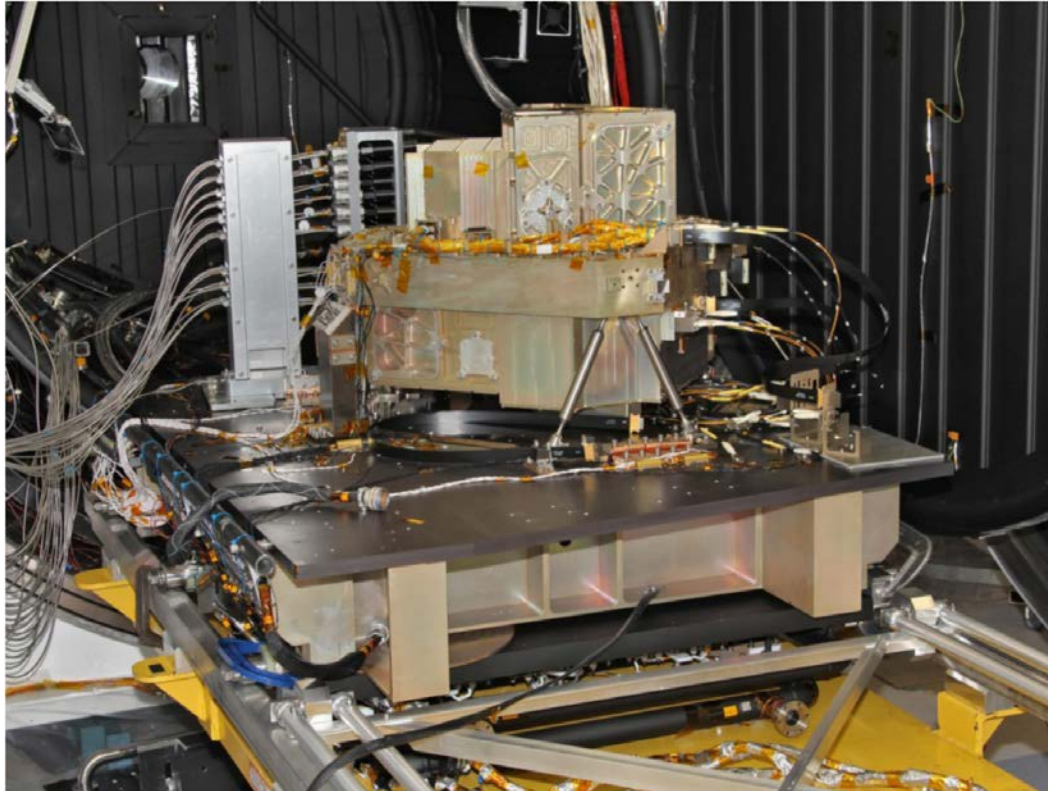
MIRI in SSDIF



MIRI in High Bay in Building 29

NIRISS

CSA's Near InfraRed Imager and Slitless Spectrograph

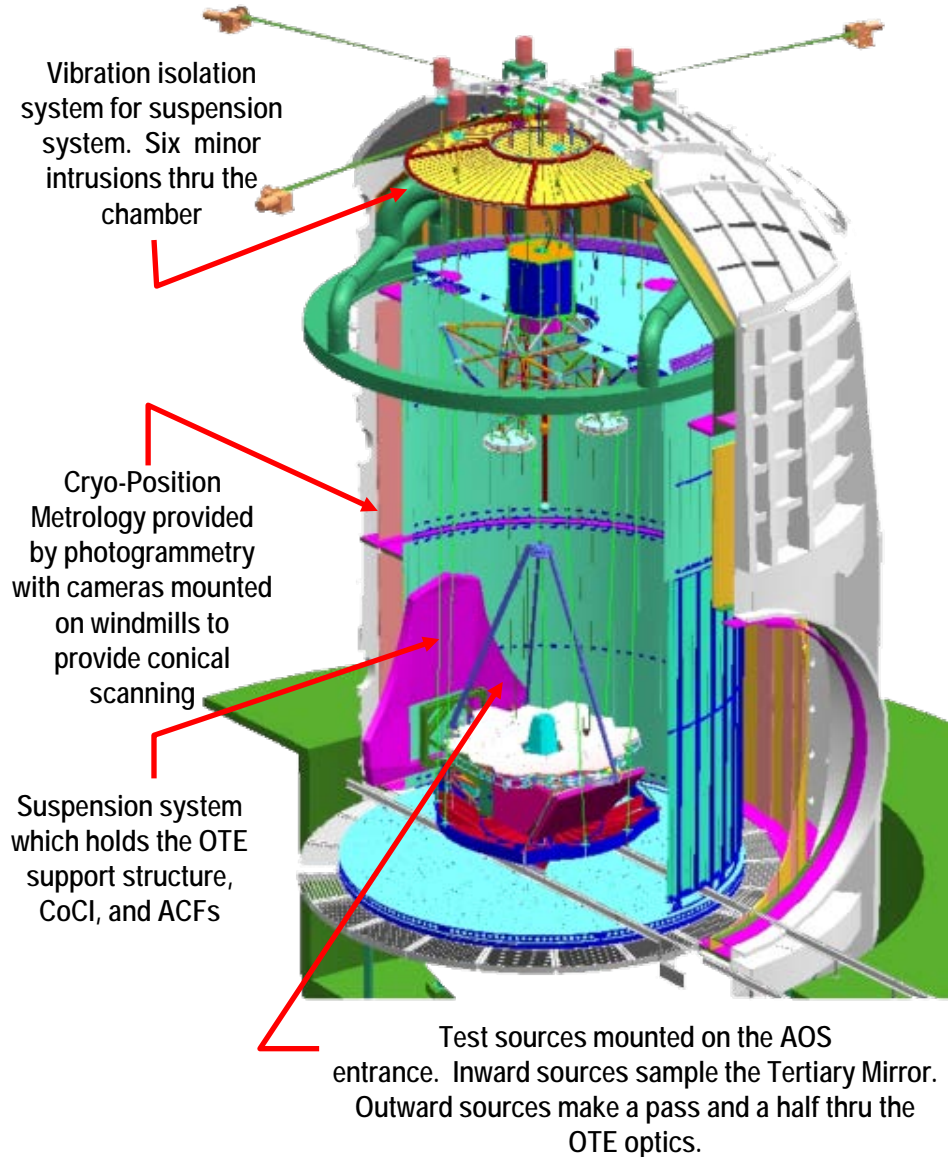
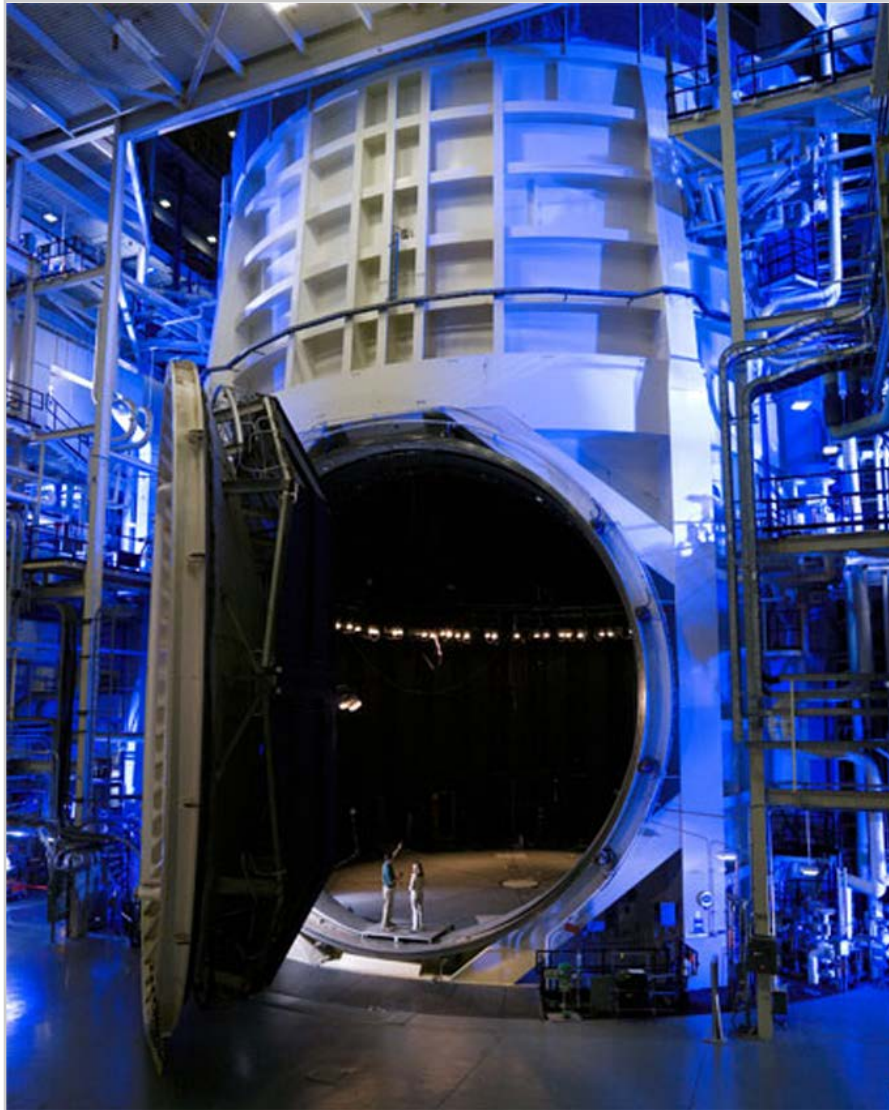


85-day CVAC campaign successfully completed
100's of Gbytes of data acquired and in analysis
Outgassing test successfully passed
Guider performance was checked successfully
Hardware performance is as modelled

JWST technology – tennis-court sized 5-layer sunshield



JWST Technology – Integration and Testing



NEXT SLIDE

JWST Technical Milestones

FY2012 to date

Month	Milestone	Comments
Oct '11	Begin construction of 140,000-lb robotic facility to build segmented main mirror at GSFC	Assembly began 10/4
Nov '11	Complete electronics simulator model for Integrated Science Instrument Module ("ISIM") Deliver tools for software development environment and verification	Completed 11/15 Completed 10/27
Dec '11	Install Helium shroud floor at Johnson Space Center thermal vacuum chamber ("JSC TVC") Determine root cause of NIRSpec optical bench flaw	Completed 10/26 Completed 12/15
Jan '12	Conduct Critical Design Review for Spacecraft-to-Optical Telescope Element vibration isolation system Finish building Center of Curvature Optical Assembly ("COCOA") for testing primary mirror in JSC TVC Review preliminary requirements for ground structure for spacecraft equipment panels Complete Aft Optic System integration and alignment Update Program Plan and Program Commitment Agreement to reflect replan	Completed 12/15 Completed 1/13 Completed 12/1 Completed 12/2 Completed 1/28
Feb '12	Complete assembly and initial testing of main mirrors at Marshall Space Flight Center Install Helium shroud walls at JSC TVC	Completed 12/19 Completed all panels 2/2
Mar '12	Complete assessment of System Engineering Team thermal margins Deliver ISIM computer #2 to ISIM integration and testing Complete analysis of JSC TVC telescope testing equipment plans	Completed 3/1 SDRAM part failure in T/V. Completed 5/16 Completed 3/19
Apr '12	Receive Flight Mid-infrared Instrument (MIRI) from Europe, first of the telescope's four science instruments Complete Critical Design Review for Sunshield Support Structure Complete all composite parts for mechanism that lifts telescope away from spacecraft after launch (Deployable Tower Assembly)	Received 5/29 Completed 3/21 Completed 2/28
May '12	Finish testing the COCOA Measure Sunshield template layer 5 shape to confirm its accuracy Conduct budgetary and schedule review of initial program and project performance since completing the 2011 replan	Completed 3/9 Completed 4/23 Completed 5/30

JWST public resources

JWST Recent Accomplishments <http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/recentaccomplish.html>

JWST Exposure Time Calculator <http://jwstetc.stsci.edu/etc/>

JWST Email Contact For Community Input jwst_input@stsci.edu

JWST PSF Tool <http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/software/webbpsf.html>

JWST Facebook Page For Astronomers “JWST Observer”

JWST Webb-cam <http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/webcam.html>

JWST Science Talks from the “Frontiers Meeting”

<https://webcast.stsci.edu/webcast/searchresults.xhtml?searchtype=20&eventid=147&sortmode=2>

JWST Twitter @auraJWST

JWST Websites <http://www.stsci.edu/jwst> and <http://www.jwst.nasa.gov>



James Webb Space Telescope at this SPIE meeting: 1 of 6

Optical transmission for the James Webb Space Telescope, Paul A. Lightsey, Benjamin B. Gallagher, Neal Nickles, Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp. (USA) [8442-119]

James Webb Space Telescope stray light performance status update, Paul A. Lightsey, Zongying Wei, Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp. (USA) [8442-120]

Multi-field alignment of the James Webb Space Telescope, D. Scott Acton, J. Scott Knight, Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp. (USA). [8442-121]

Simulating point spread functions for the James Webb Space Telescope, Marshall D. Perrin, Rémi Soummer, Erin M. Elliott, Matthew D. Lallo, Anand Sivaramakrishnan, Space Telescope Science Institute (USA) [8442-122]

The NIRSpec on-ground calibration campaign, Stephan M. Birkmann, Pierre Ferruit, Torsten Böker, Guido De Marchi, Giovanna Giardino, Marco Sirianni, European Space Research and Technology Ctr. (Netherlands); Martin Stuhlinger, European Space Research and Technology Ctr. (Spain); Peter L. Jensen, Maurice B. J. te Plate, Peter Rumler, European Space Research and Technology Ctr. (Netherlands); Xavier Gnata, Thomas Wettemann, EADS Astrium GmbH (Germany) 8442-123]

The spectro-photometric calibration concept of the JWST NIRSpec instrument, Torsten Böker, Guido De Marchi, European Space Agency (Netherlands); Tracy Beck, Space Telescope Science Institute (USA); Stephan M. Birkmann, Giovanna Giardino, Marco Sirianni, Pierre Ferruit, European Space Agency (Netherlands) [8442-124]

The accuracy of the NIRSpec grating wheel position sensors, Guido De Marchi, Stephan M. Birkmann, Torsten Böker, Pierre Ferruit, Giovanna Giardino, European Space Research and Technology Ctr. (Netherlands); Peter Jakobsen, Dark Cosmology Ctr. (Denmark); Marco Sirianni, Maurice B. J. te Plate, Jean-Christophe Salvignol, European Space Research and Technology Ctr. (Netherlands); Xavier Gnata, Reiner Barho, Michel Kosse, Peter Mosner, EADS Astrium GmbH (Germany); Bernhard Dorner, Observatoire de Lyon (France); Giovanni Cresci, INAF - Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri (Italy); Martin Stuhlinger, European Space Astronomy Ctr. (Spain); Torsten Gross, Thomas Leikert, Carl Zeiss Optronics GmbH (Germany) [8442-125]

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James Webb Space Telescope

The background of the slide is a composite image of space. In the top left, a portion of Earth is visible. Below it is the Moon. The rest of the background is a deep space scene with a starry field, a purple and blue nebula, and a bright yellow star in the bottom left corner. The James Webb Space Telescope is shown in the lower right, with its large, segmented primary mirror reflecting the colorful nebula behind it.

on behalf of these young scientists
and all the scientists who will use JWST

THANK YOU

James Webb Space Telescope

Question and Answer

