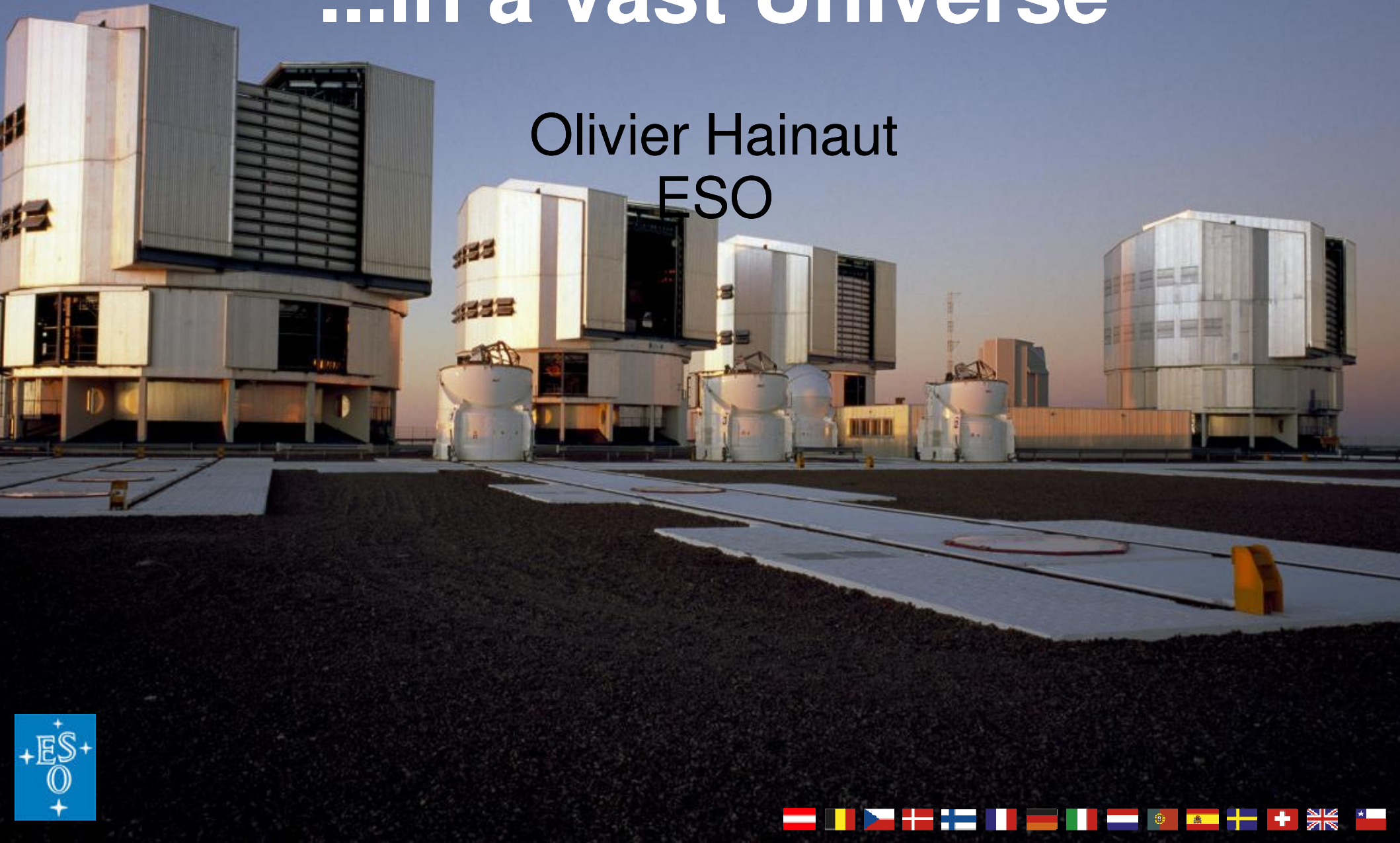


# Large telescopes ...in a vast Universe

Olivier Hainaut  
ESO



# Scales and (time) distances

- **Big Bang**
  - **Distant universe**
  - **Distant galaxies**
  - **Nearby Galaxies**
  - **Our Milky Way Glx**
  - **Stars**
  - **Solar System**
  - **Earth**
- **14 G L-yr**
  - **10 G L-yr**
  - **1 G L-yr**
  - **50 M L-yr**
  - **100 k L-yr**
  - **500 L-yr**
  - **10 L-hours**
  - **Here and now**

# European Southern Observatory Very Large Telescope

4\*8.2m + 4\*1.8m

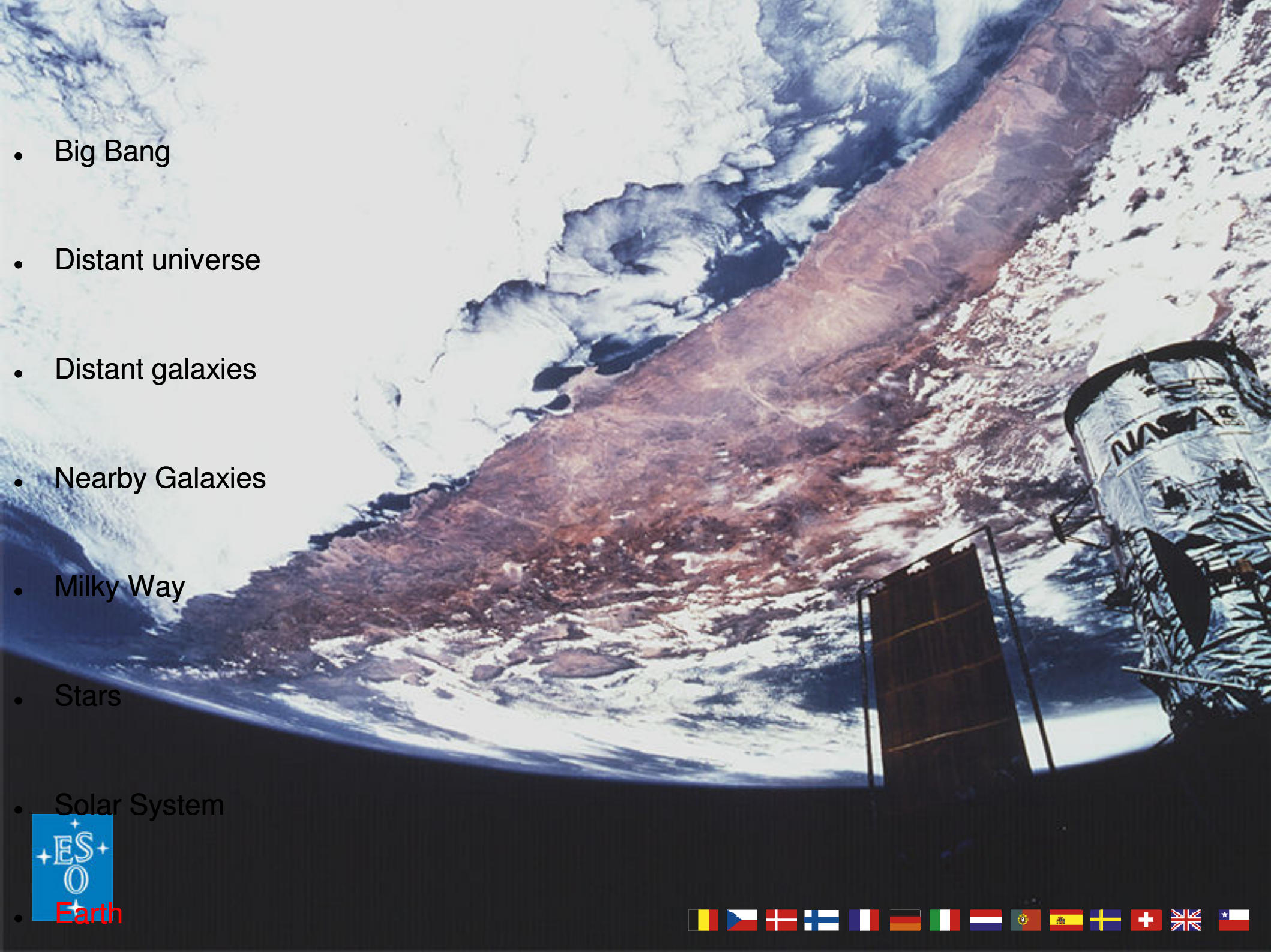
Paranal, Chile

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies



Milky Way

Earth



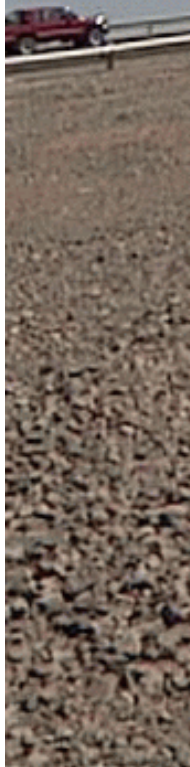
- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars
- Solar System



Earth

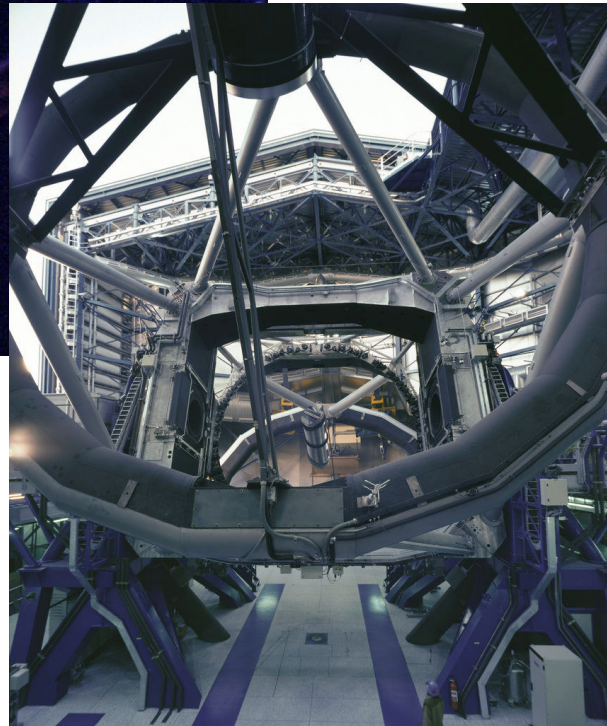
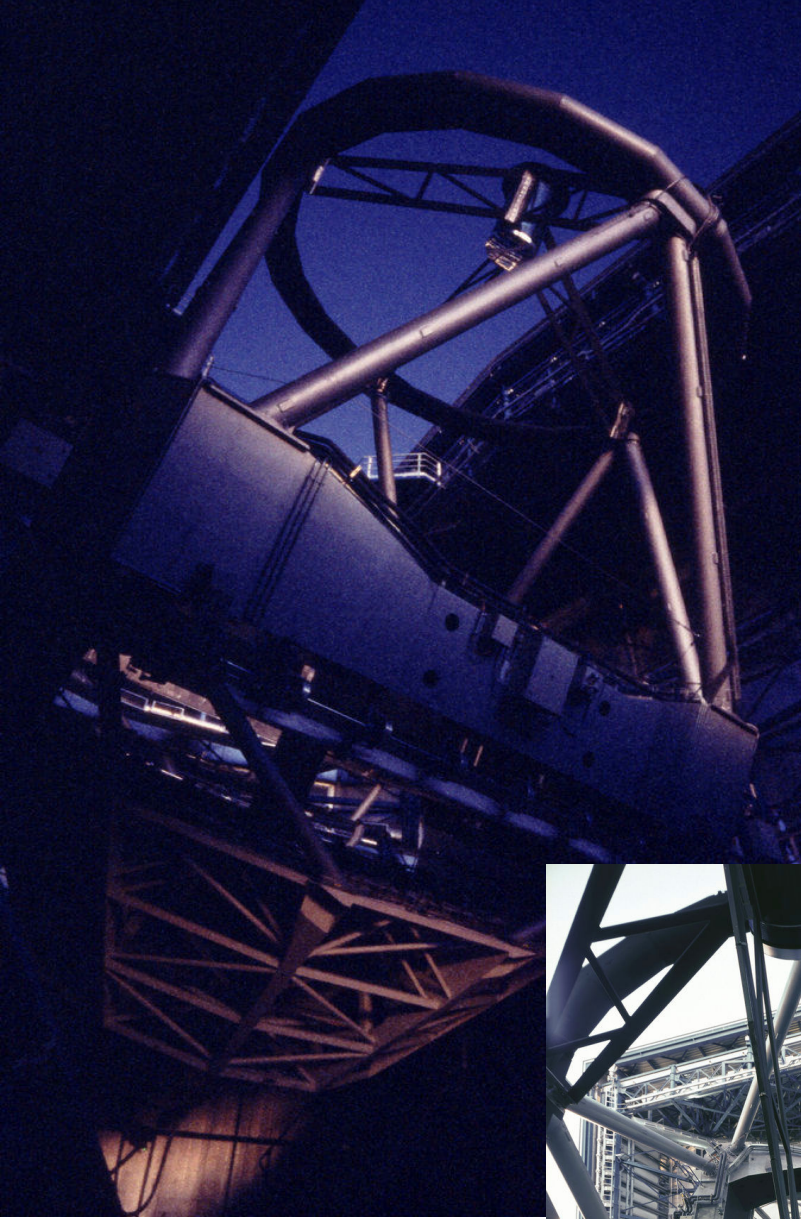








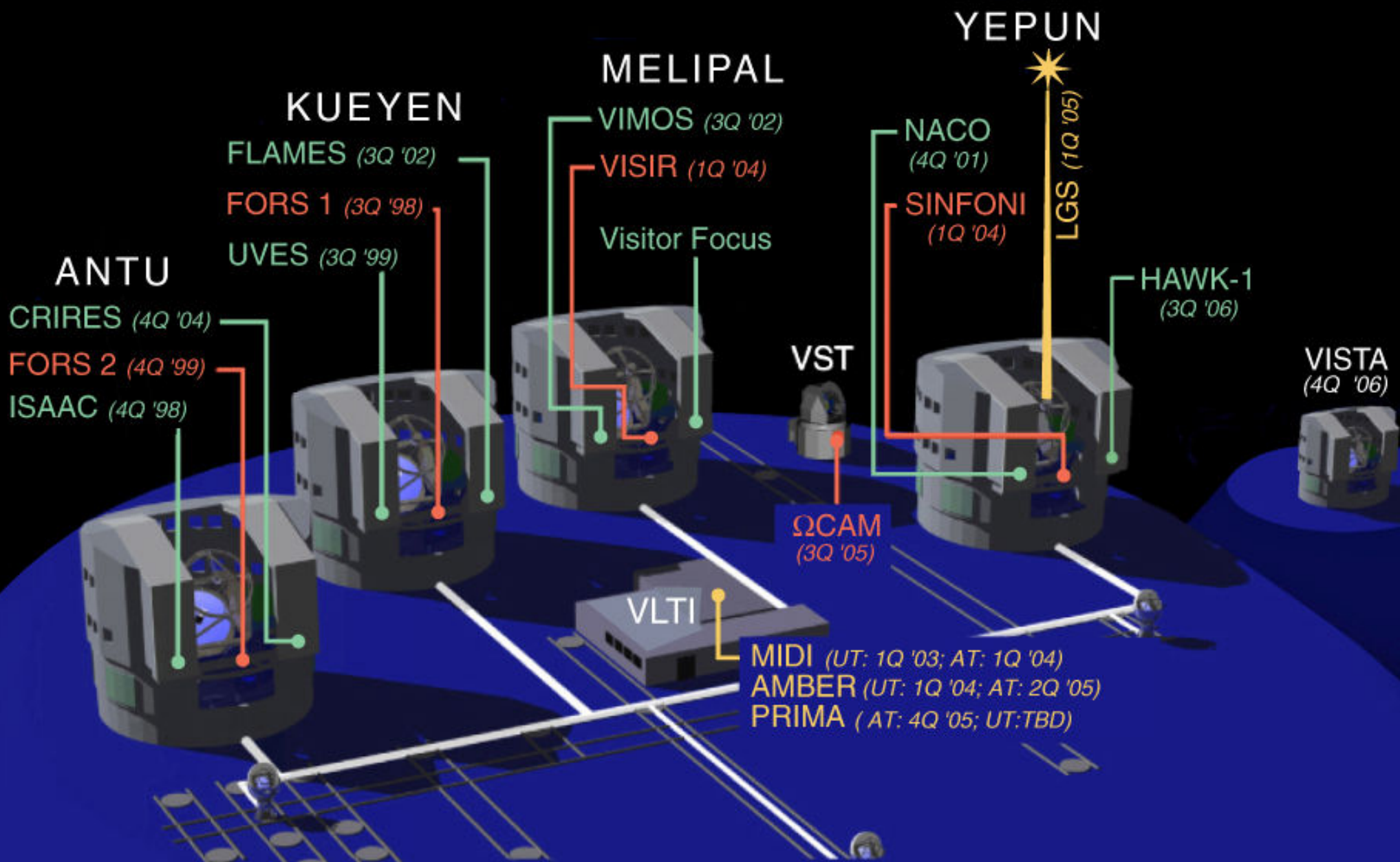
# « Unit Telescope »





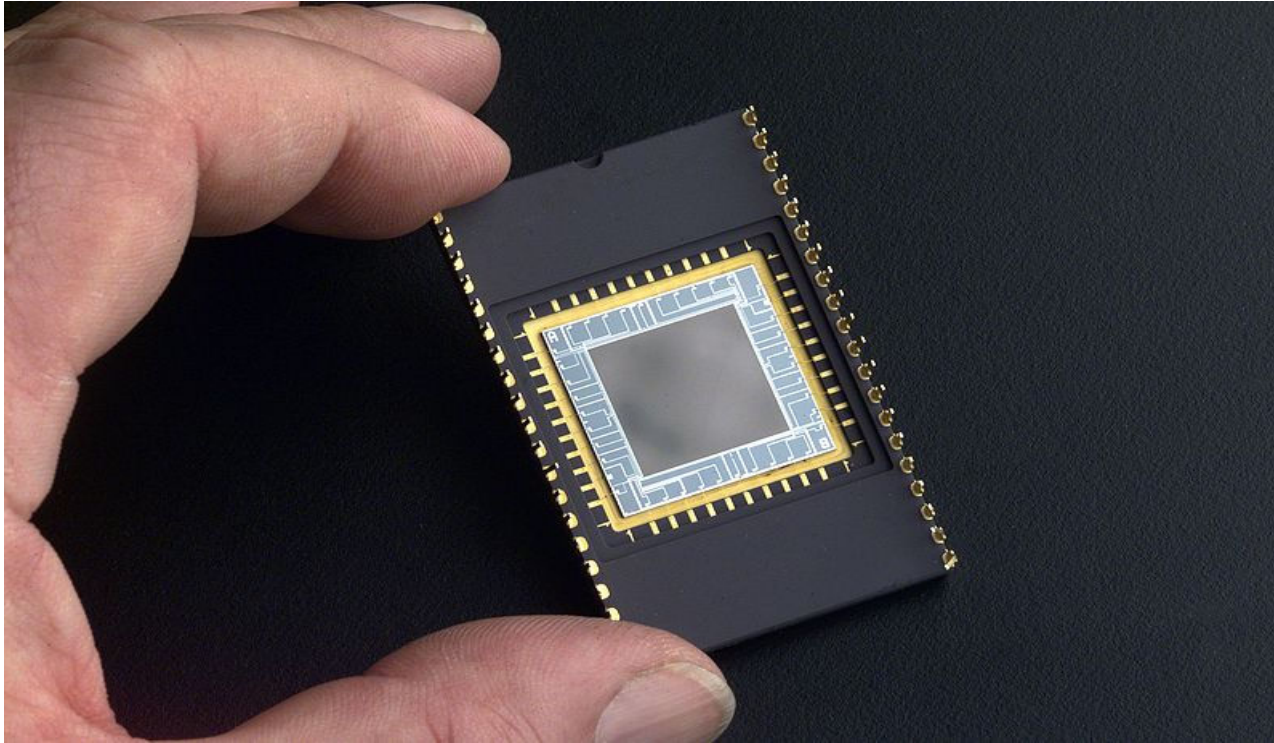
# *Instrumentation*





**VLT INSTRUMENTATION** (1<sup>st</sup> light dates)

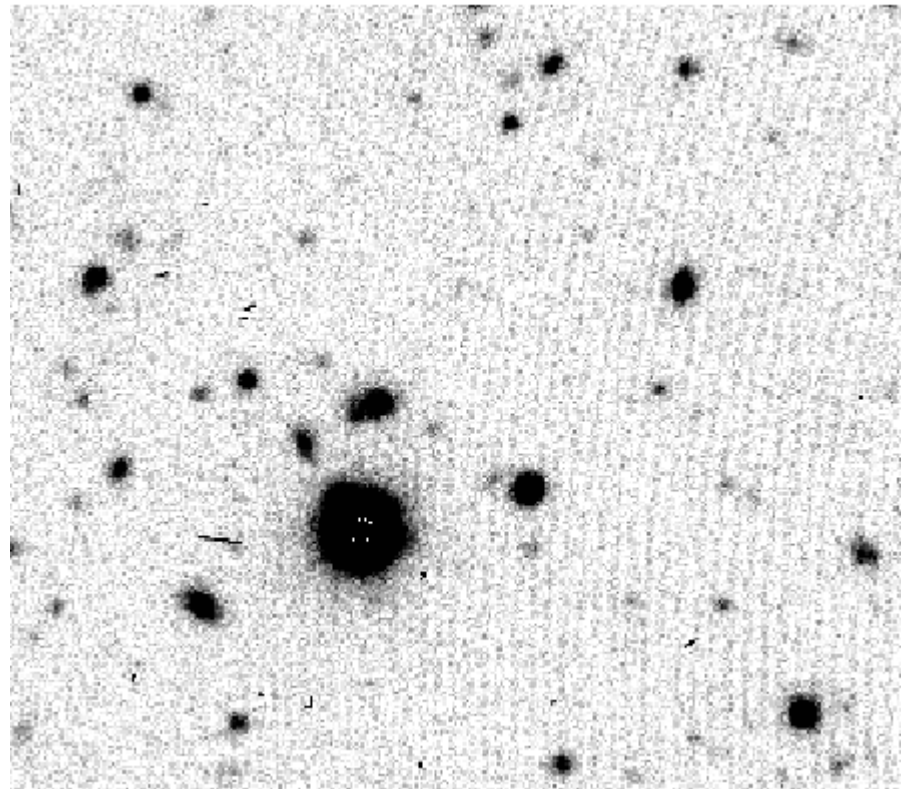
# Imaging



# Deep Imaging:

# TransNeptunian Objects in our Solar System

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars



## Solar System

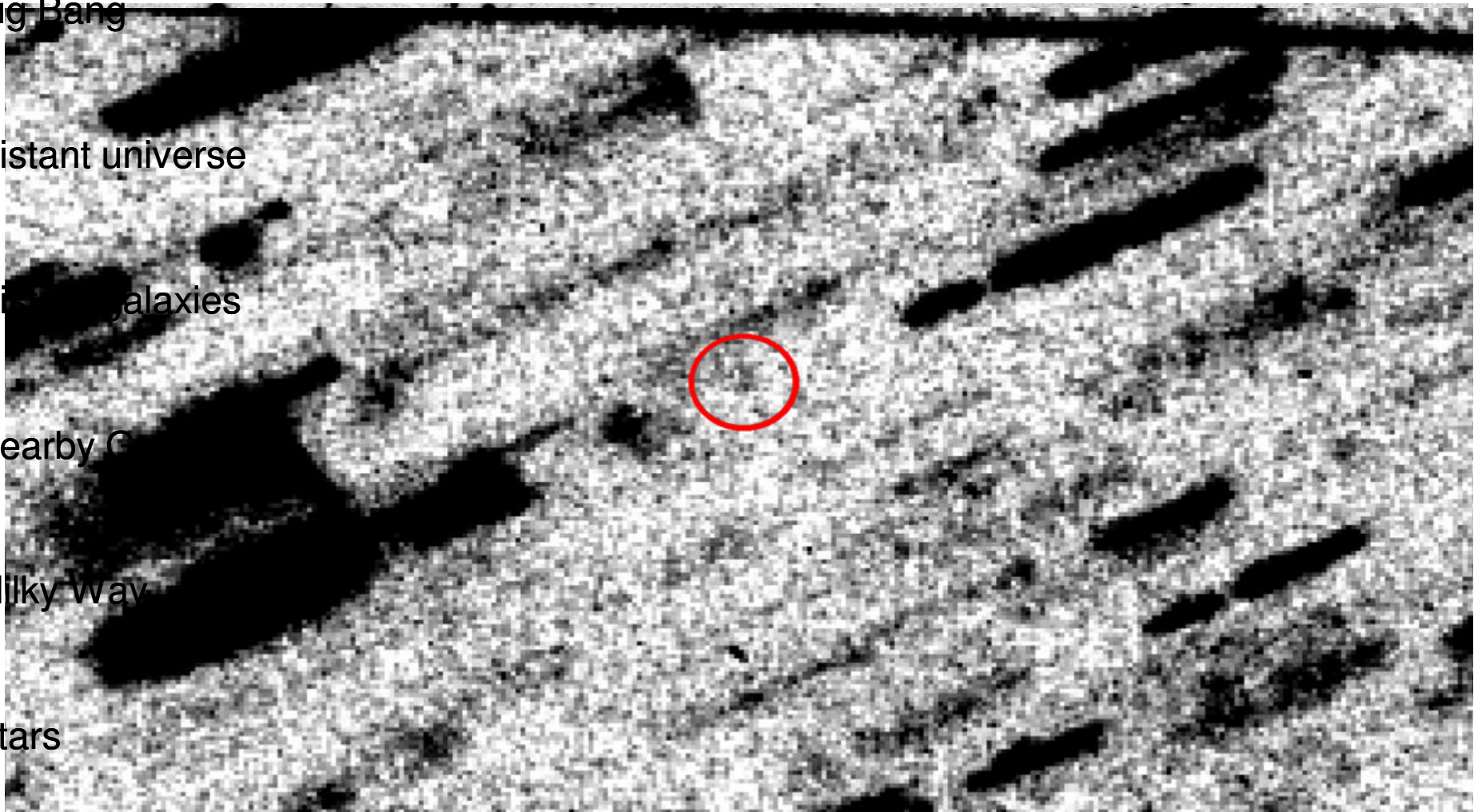


- Earth



# Halley's Comet

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars



- **Solar System**

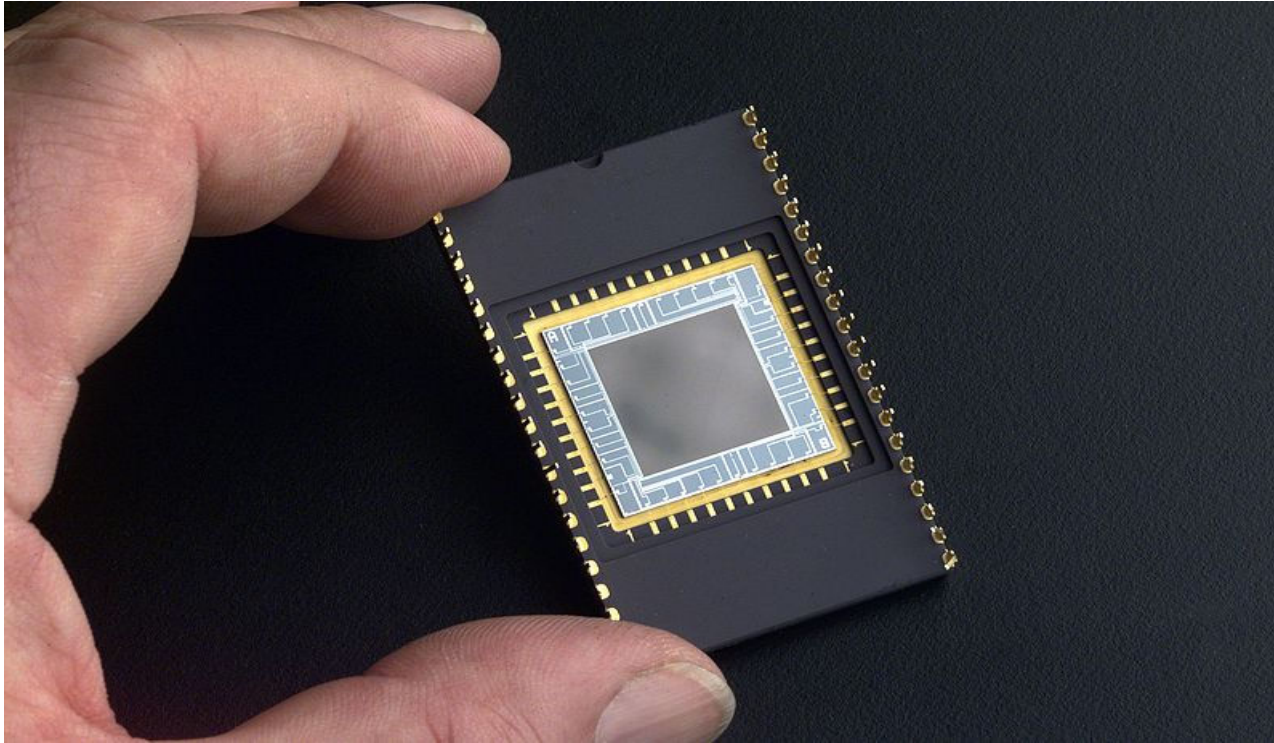


- Earth

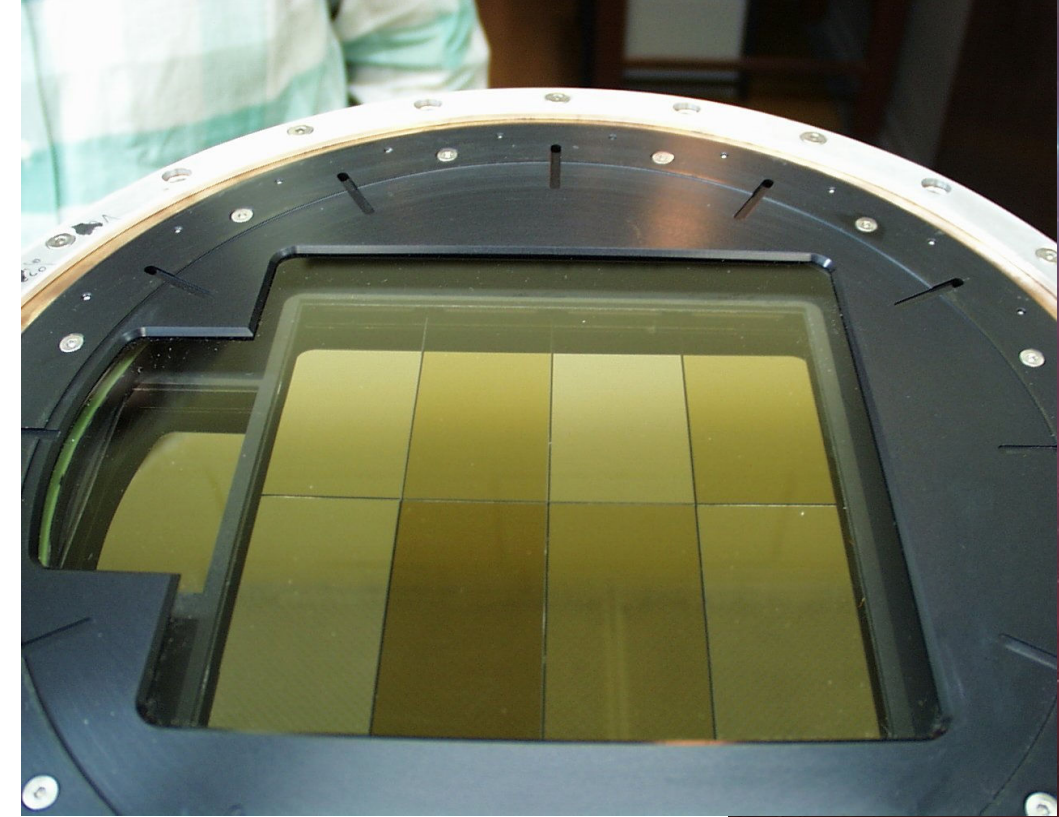
Comet 1P/Halley at 28AU  
Mag=28.5  
Exposure: 3 UT's for 3 nights



# Imaging



# Wide Field Imaging



# Young stars in nebula

M8, the Lagoon Nebula

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars (4000Ly)
- Solar System



- Earth





# Dying star, Planetary Nebula

Helix Nebula

Big Bang

Distant universe

Distant galaxies

Nearby Galaxies

Milky Way

Stars (700Ly)

Solar System

Earth



# Nearby Galaxy

Southern Pinwheel Galaxy, M83 = NGC 5236

• Big Bang

• Distant universe

• Distant galaxies

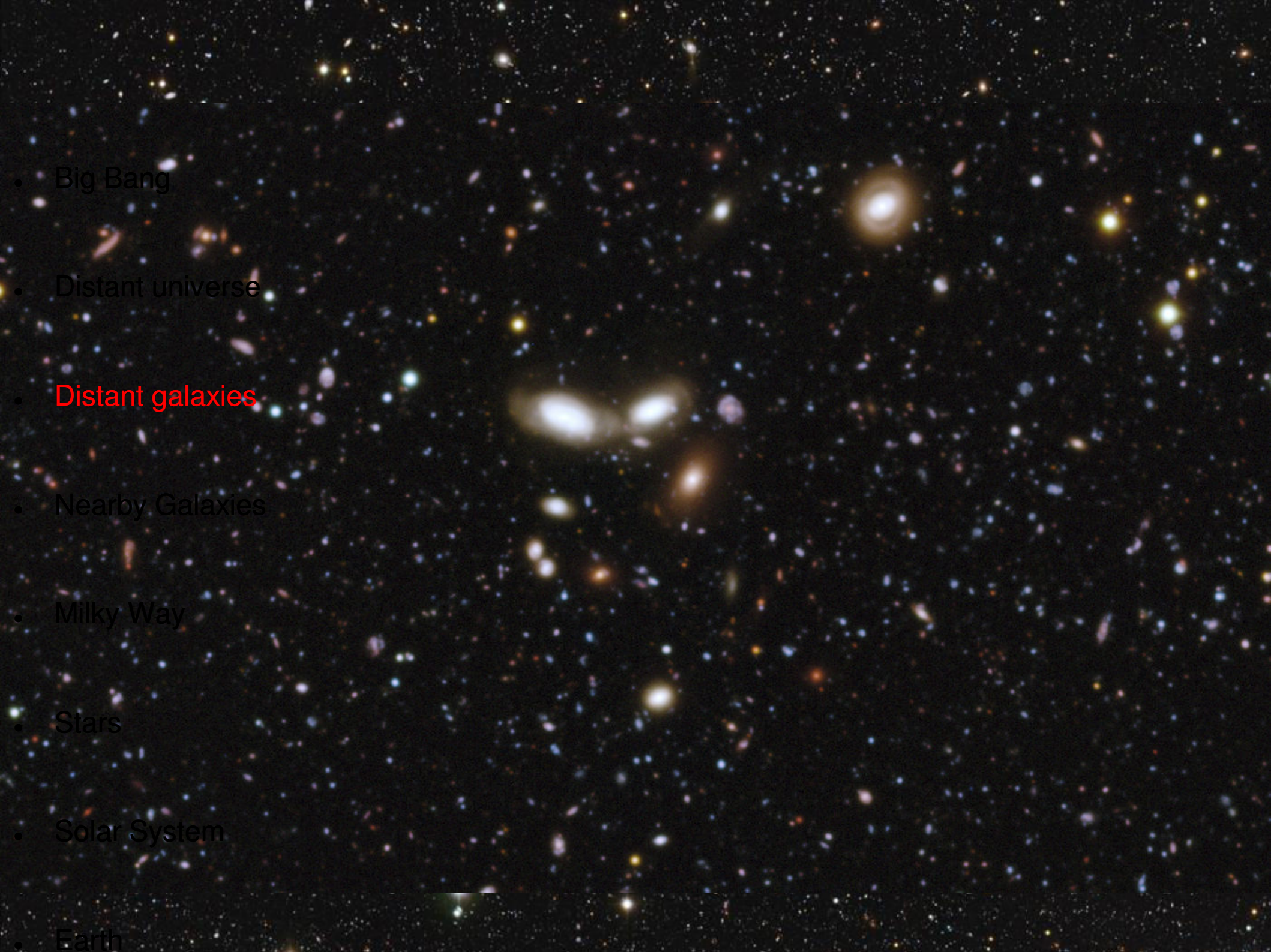
• **Nearby Galaxies  
(15MLy)**

• Milky Way

• Stars

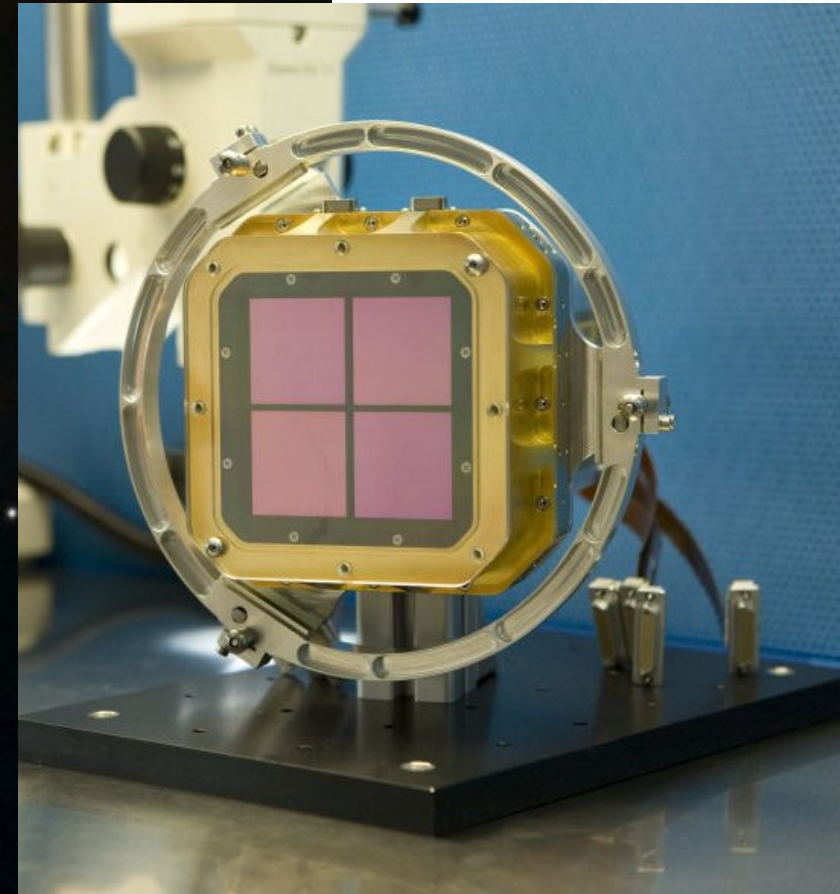
• Solar System





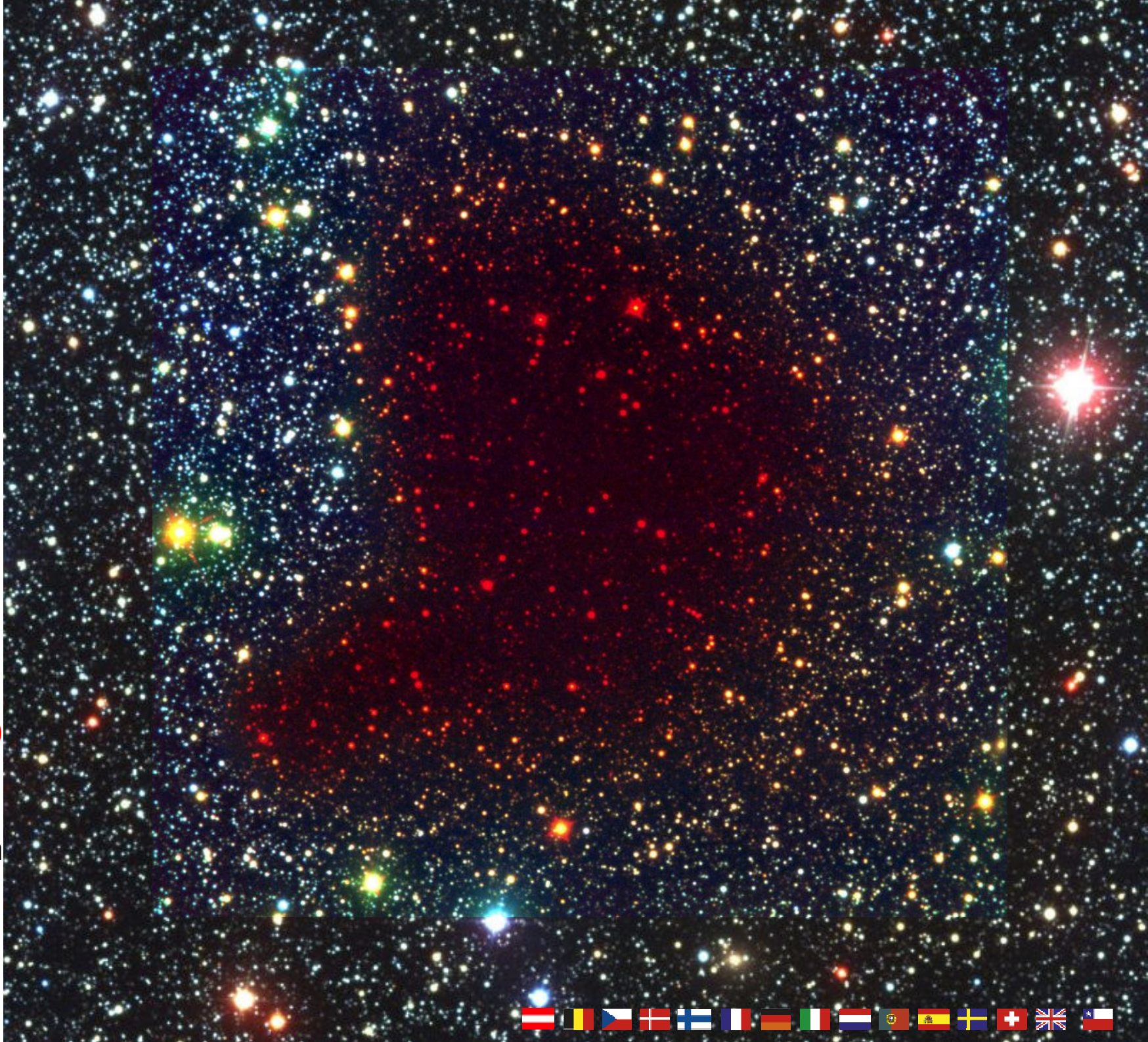
- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- **Distant galaxies**
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars
- Solar System
- Earth

Infrared:  
peek through the dust



Blue +  
Green +  
INFRARed

- Milky Way
- Stars (400Ly)
- Solar System

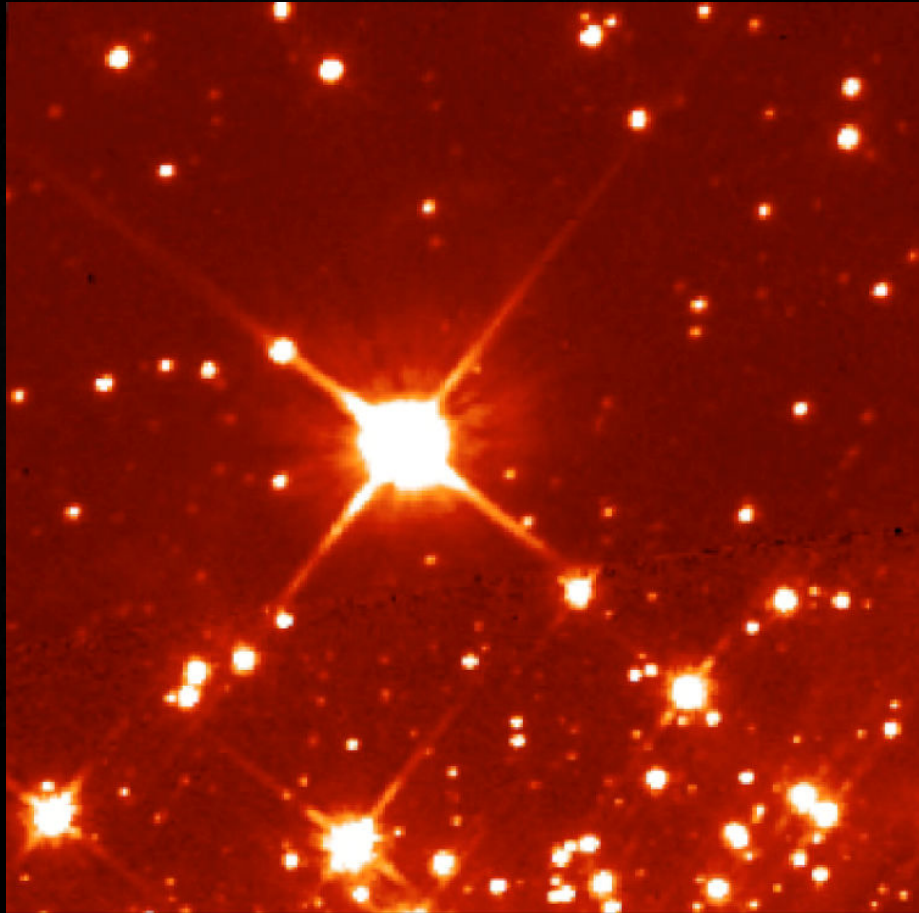


# Adaptive Optics

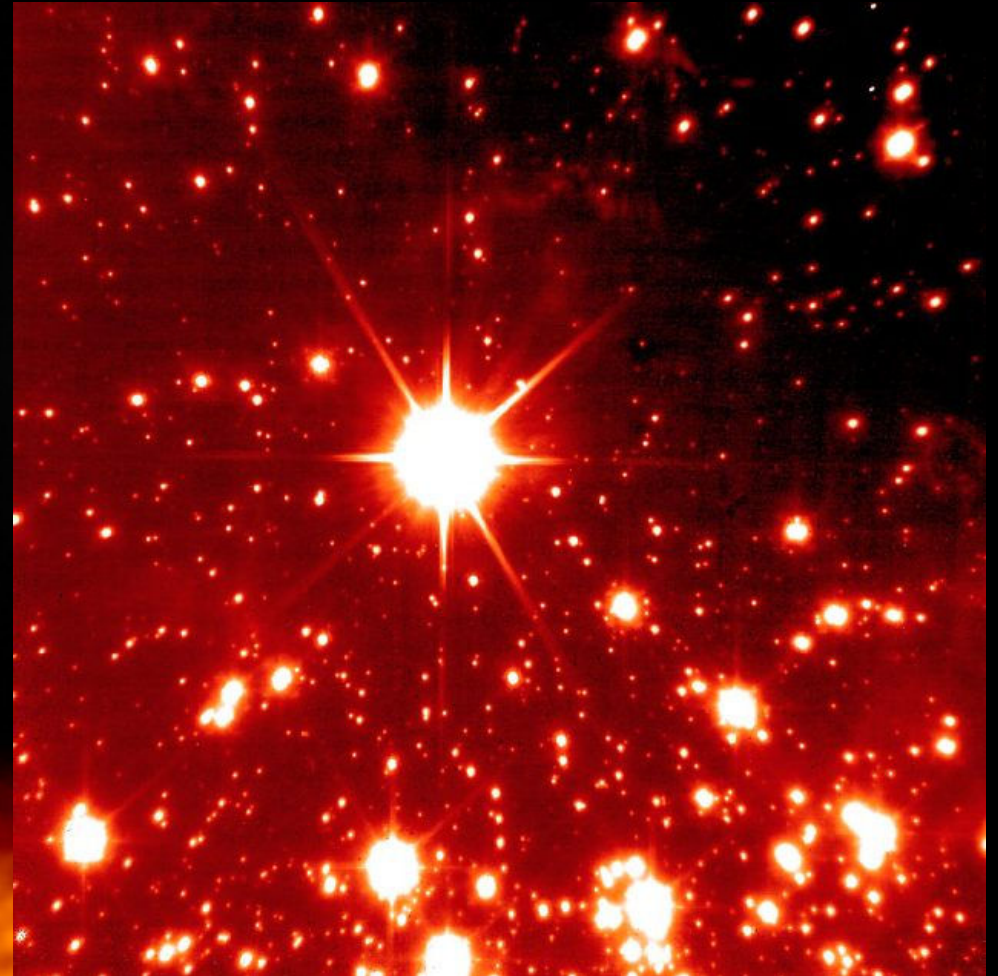


# Adaptive Optics

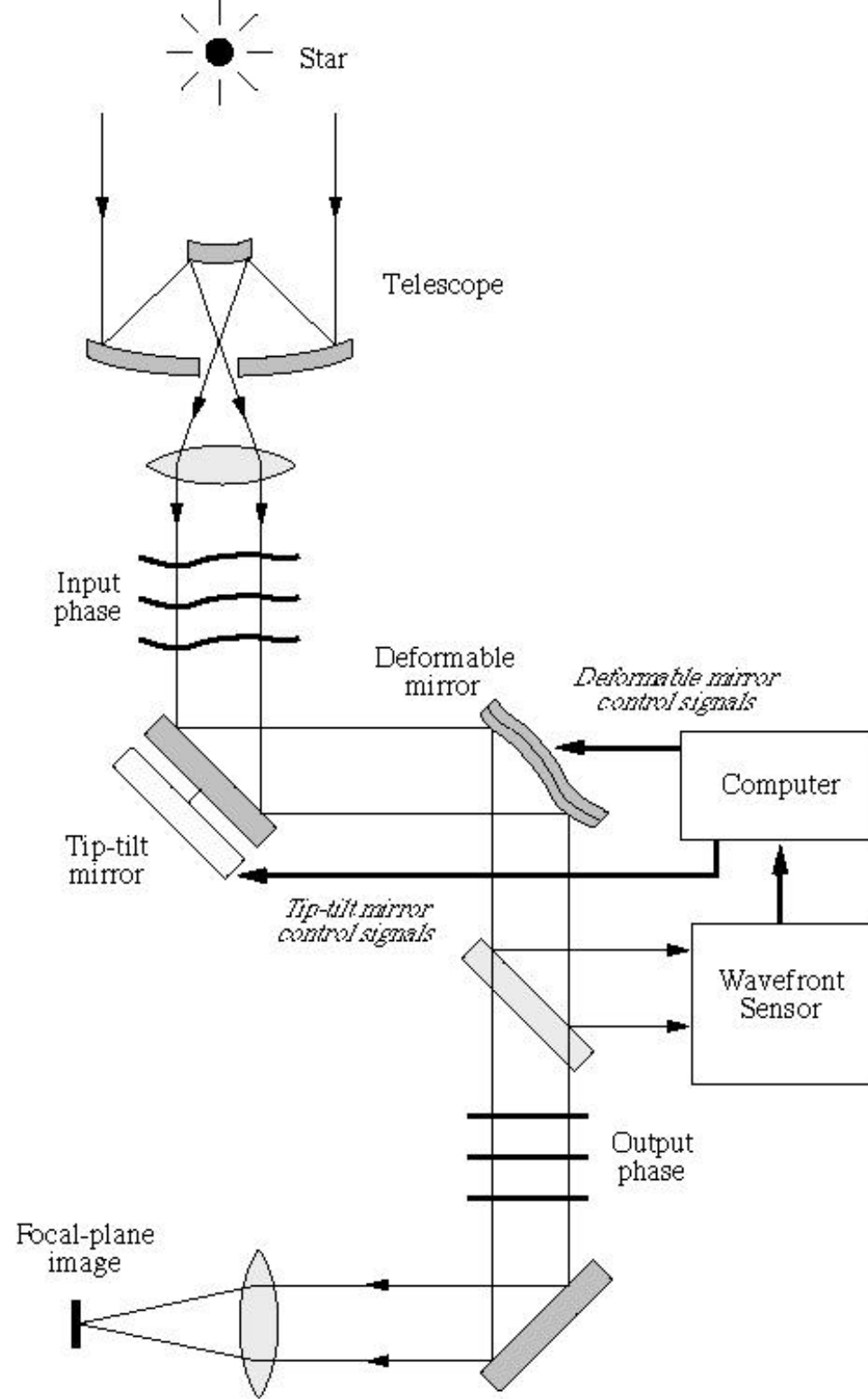
Beat the atmospheric turbulence



HST-WFPC2 (I-band)



VLT



- [video](#)





# Adaptive Optics:

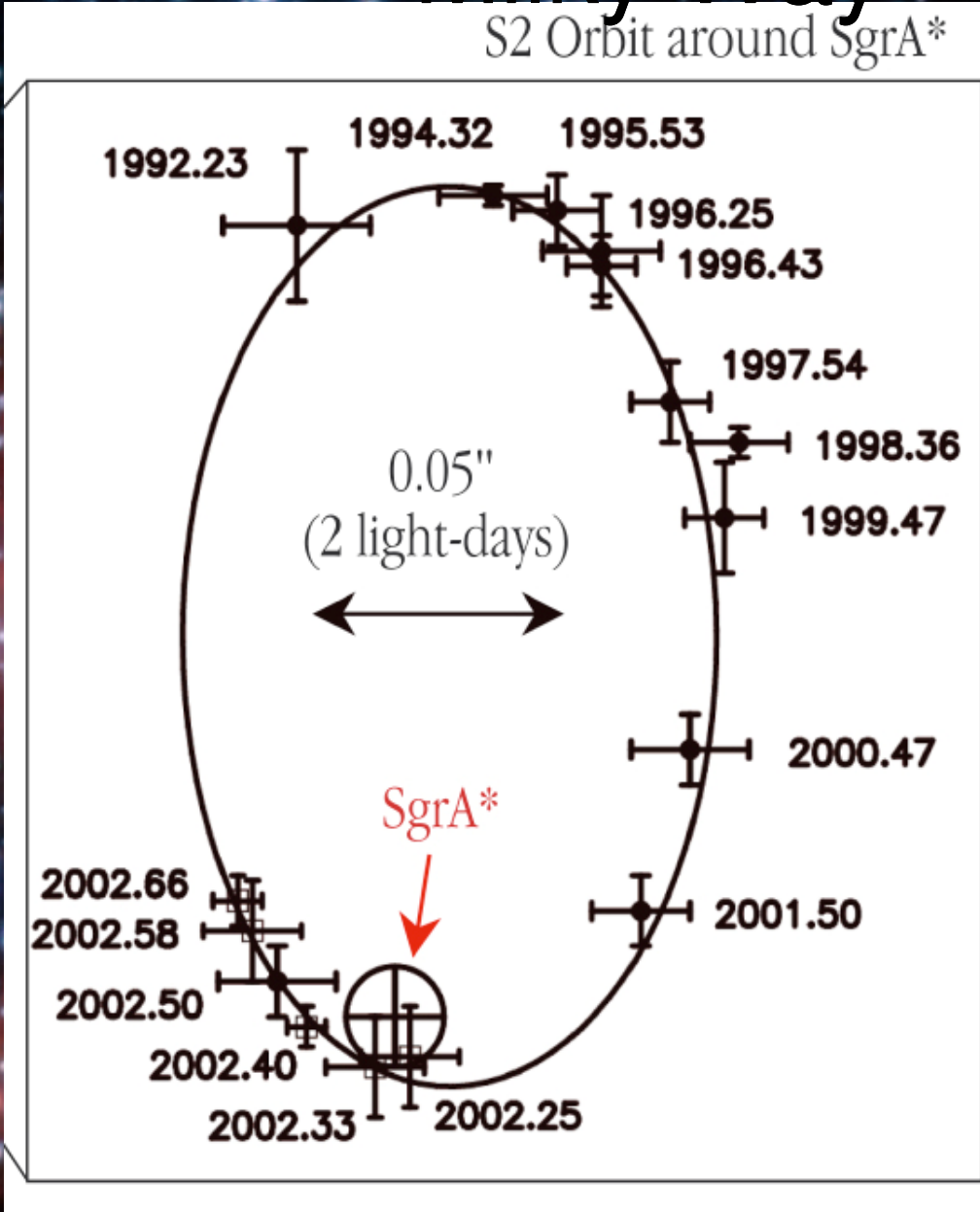
## Neptune, its rings and satellites

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Solar System



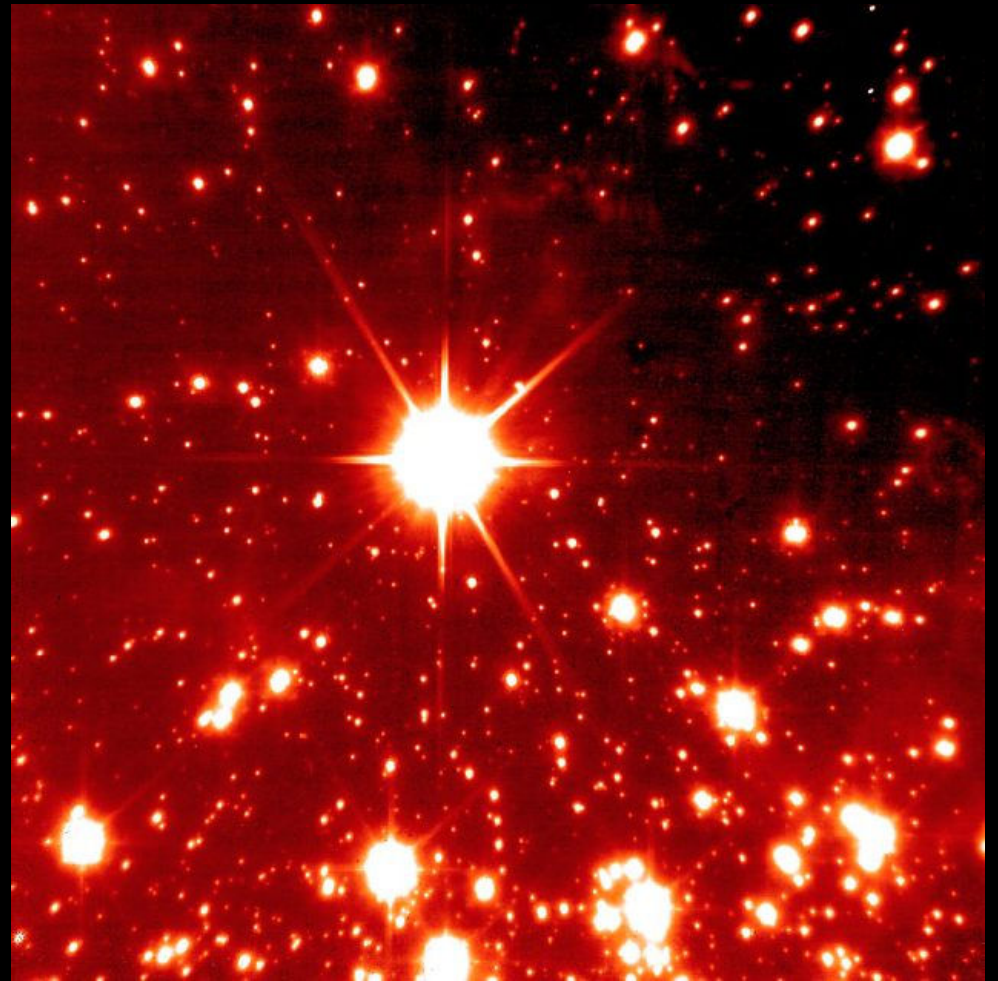
# Adaptive Optics: the giant black hole at the centre of the Milky Way

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- **Milky Way**
- Stars
- Solar System



# Adaptive Optics: requires a reference star

Only 10% of the sky  
is observable



# Étoile de référence artificielle: Laser Guide Star

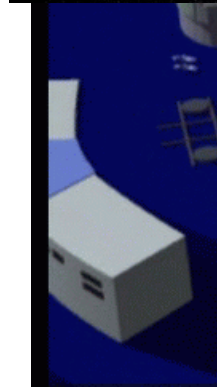


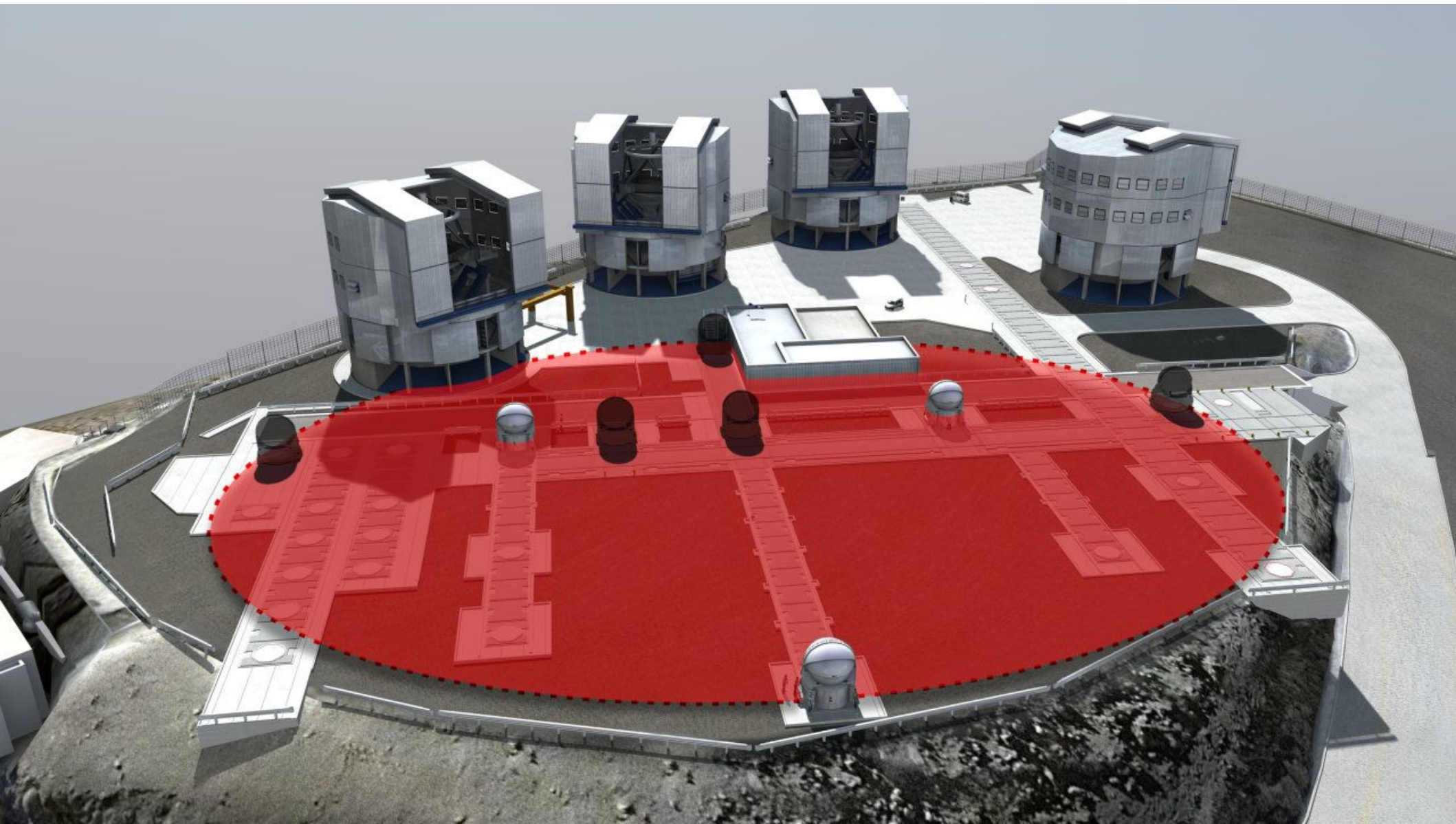
# *VLT* Interferometry



# VLT:

Interferometric combination of the light from various telescopes





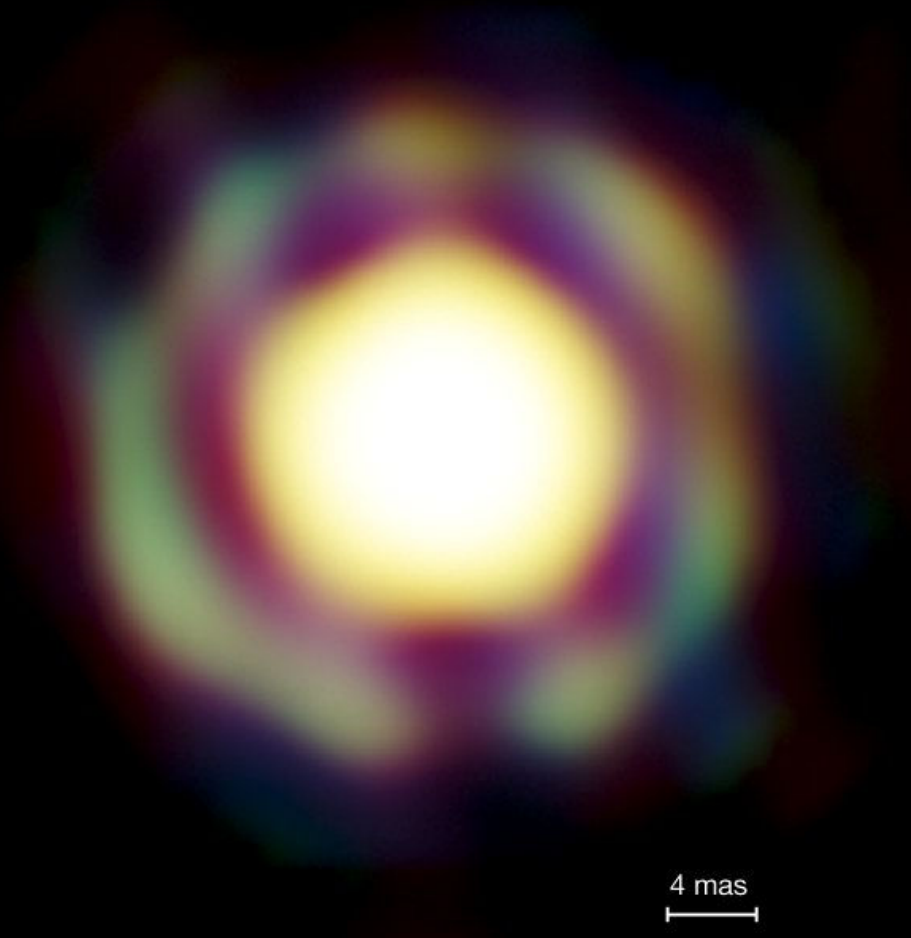


- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars
- Solar System
- Earth

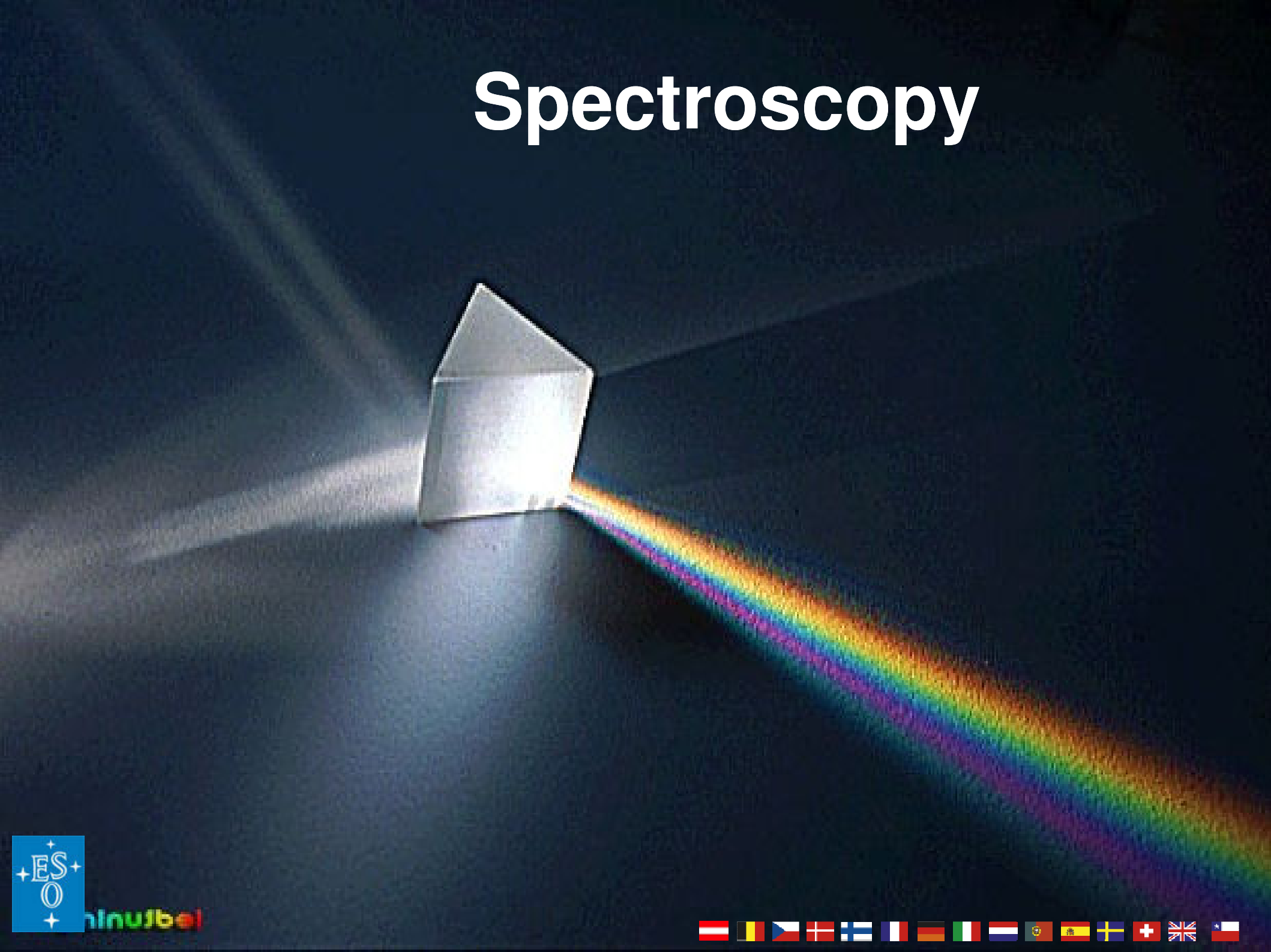




- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars (500Ly)
- Solar System
- Earth

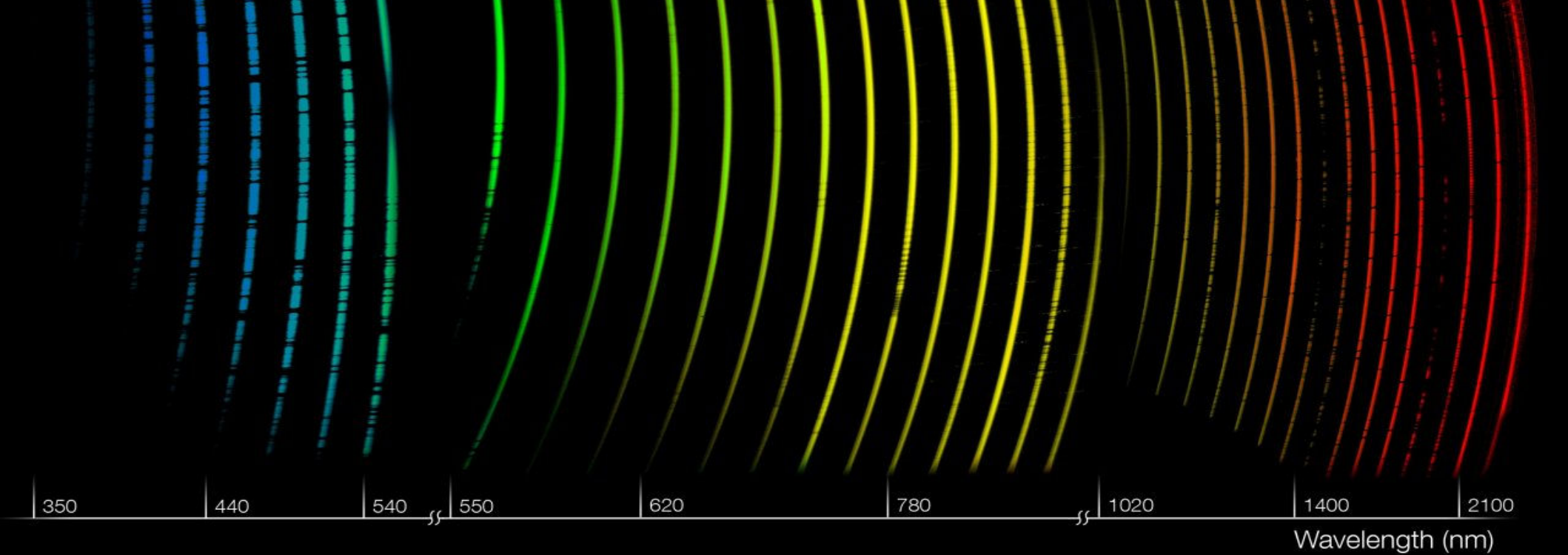
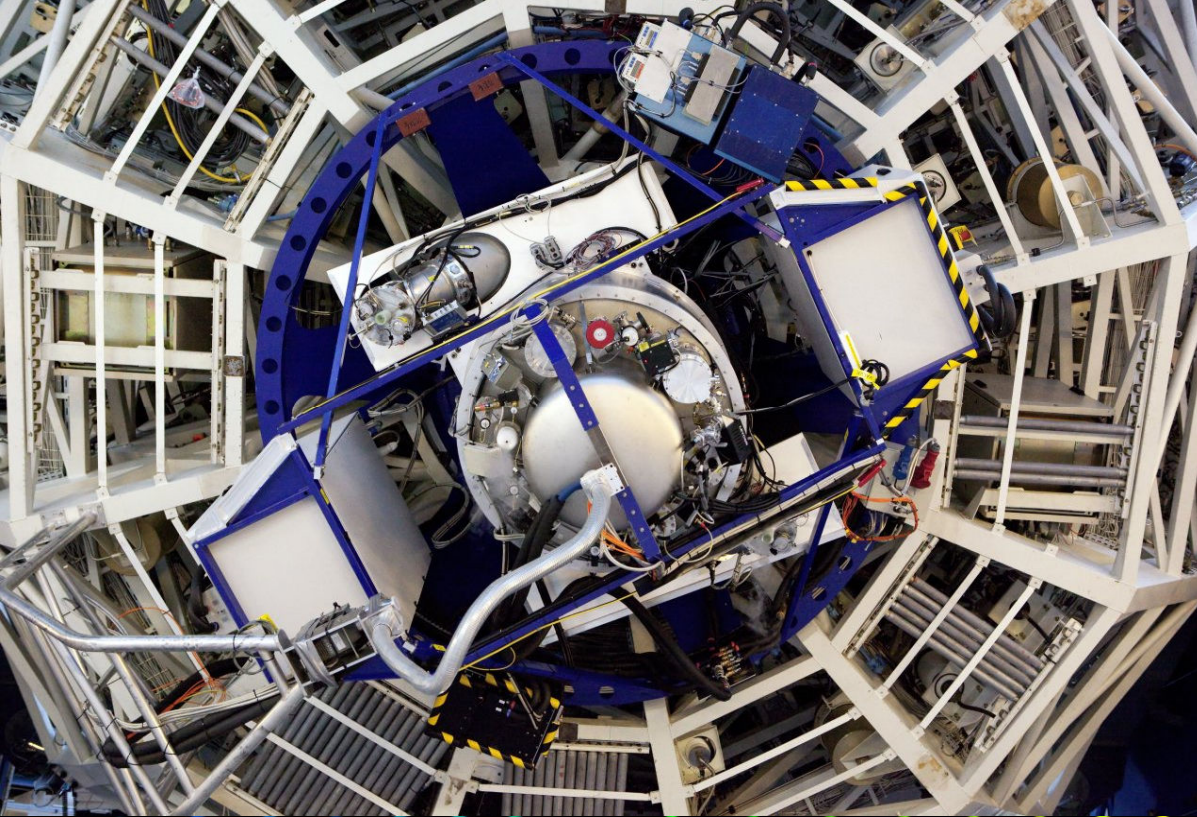


# Spectroscopy

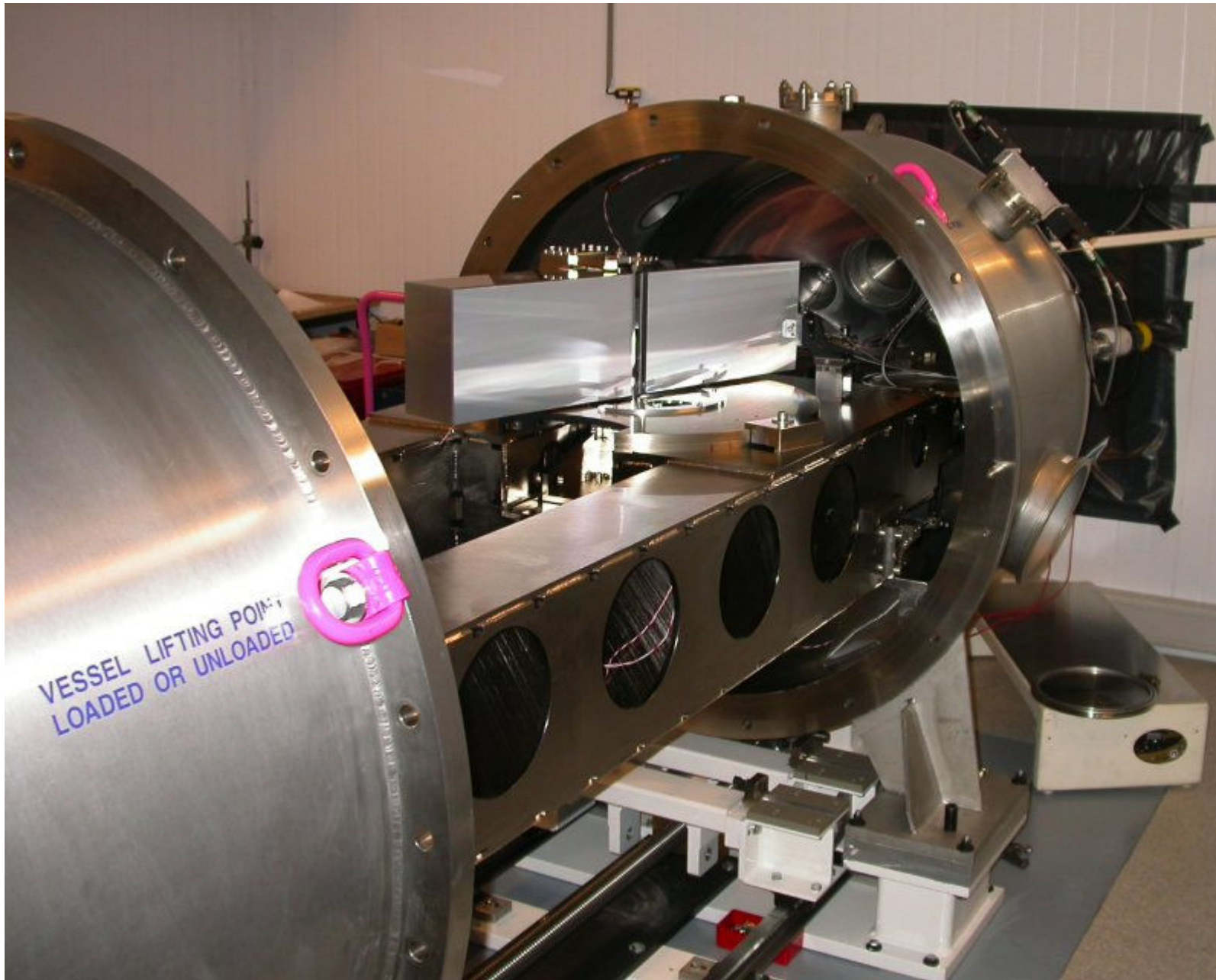


# Spectroscopy

# Spectrographers: X-Shooter, longest spectra



# Spectrograph: HARPS, the most stable



# Spectrographer: HARPS

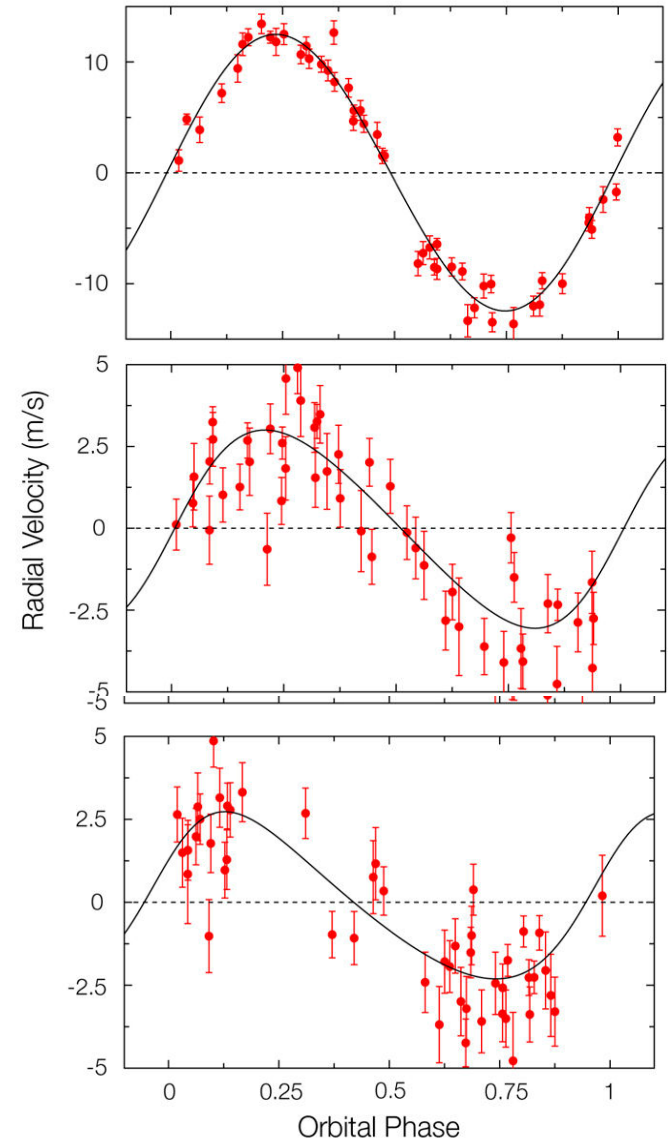
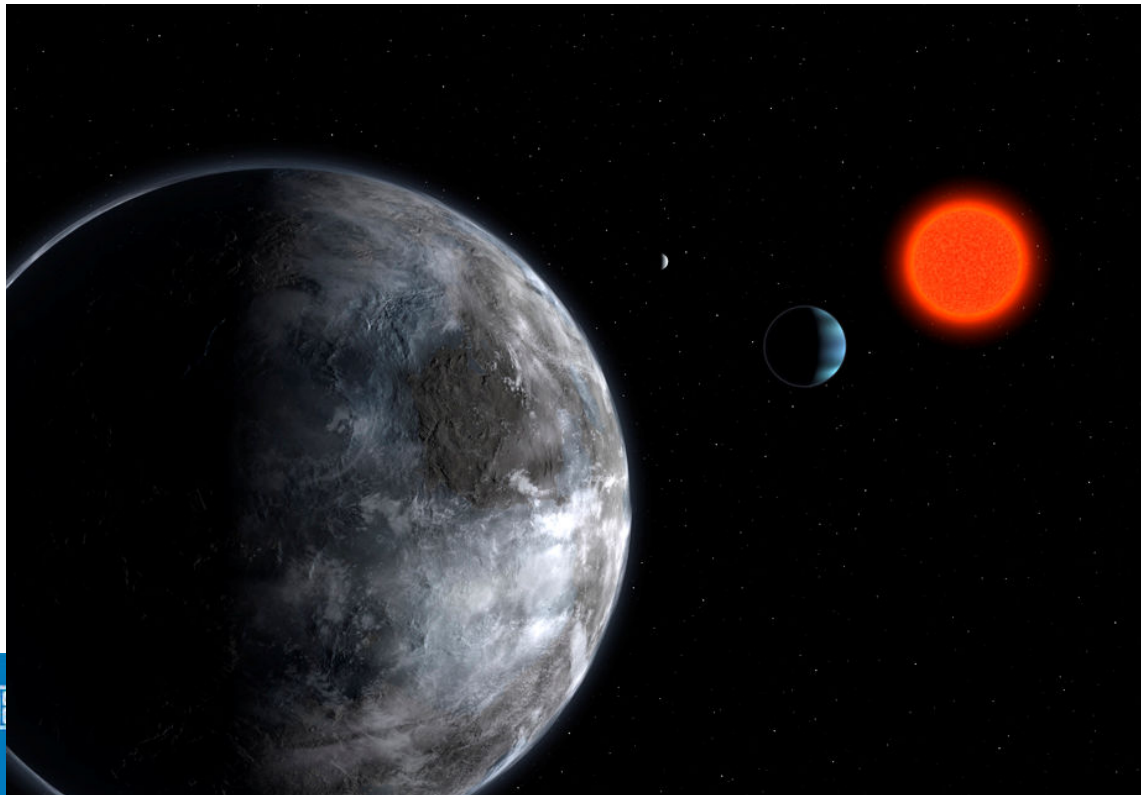
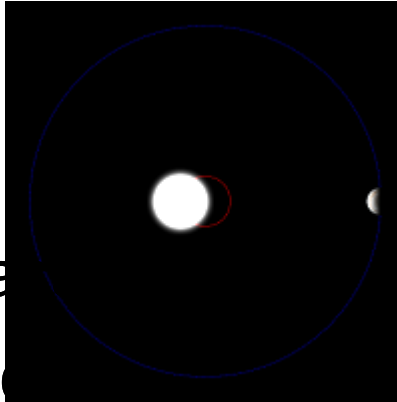
## A star with 3 planets

- Star Gliese 581

→ **3 planets:**

5x, 8x and 15x Earth's mass

- **5x in Habitable Zone**



# Cosmic Background

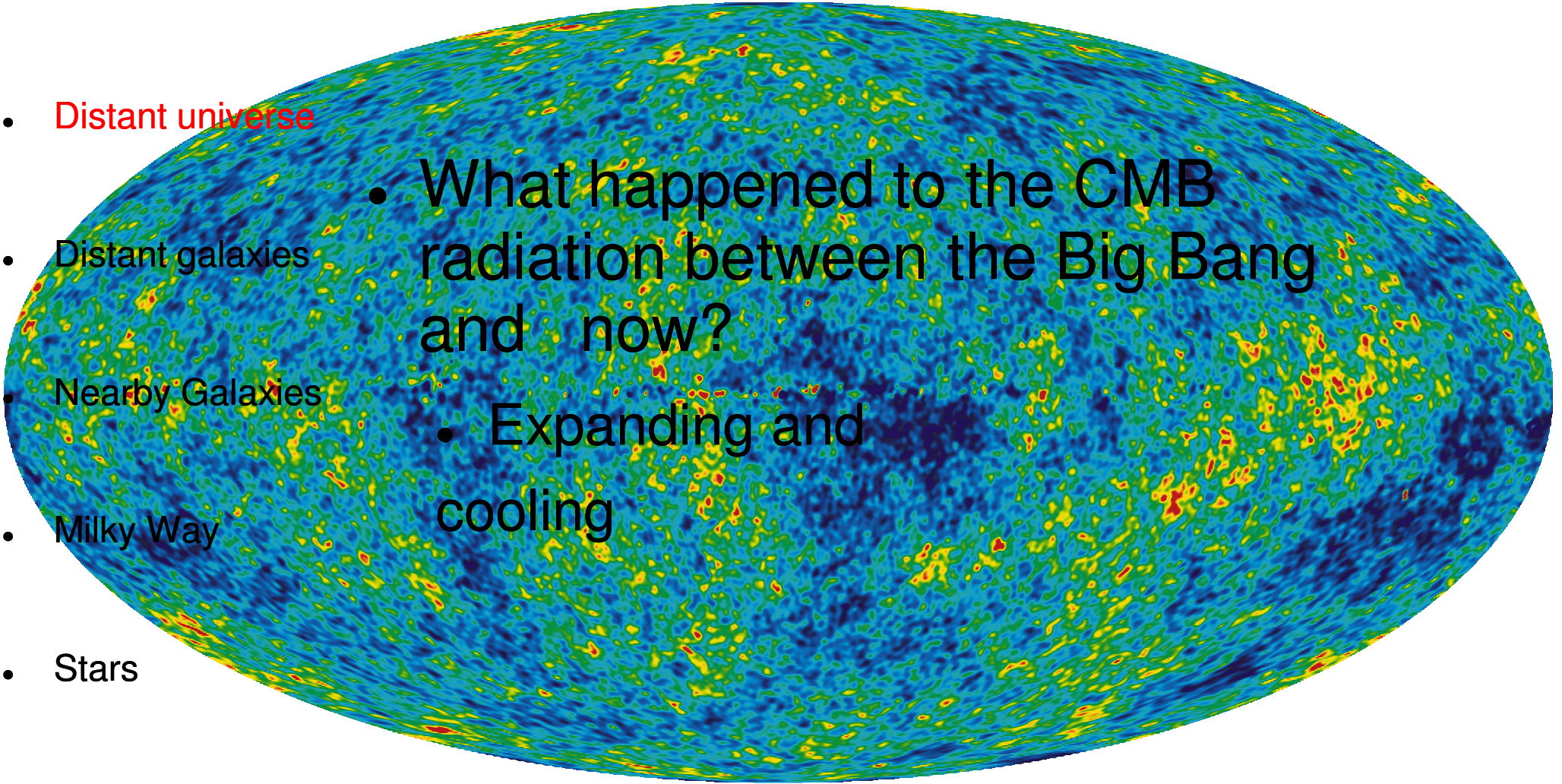
- Big Bang
- Universe expands and cools down
- Universe becomes transparent
  - Photons are free
- Today: Cosmic Microwave Background
  - Fossil relic of the Big Bang
  - Penzias & Wilson 1964 (Nobel 1968)
- COBE
- WMAP
- Planck (launched May 2009)



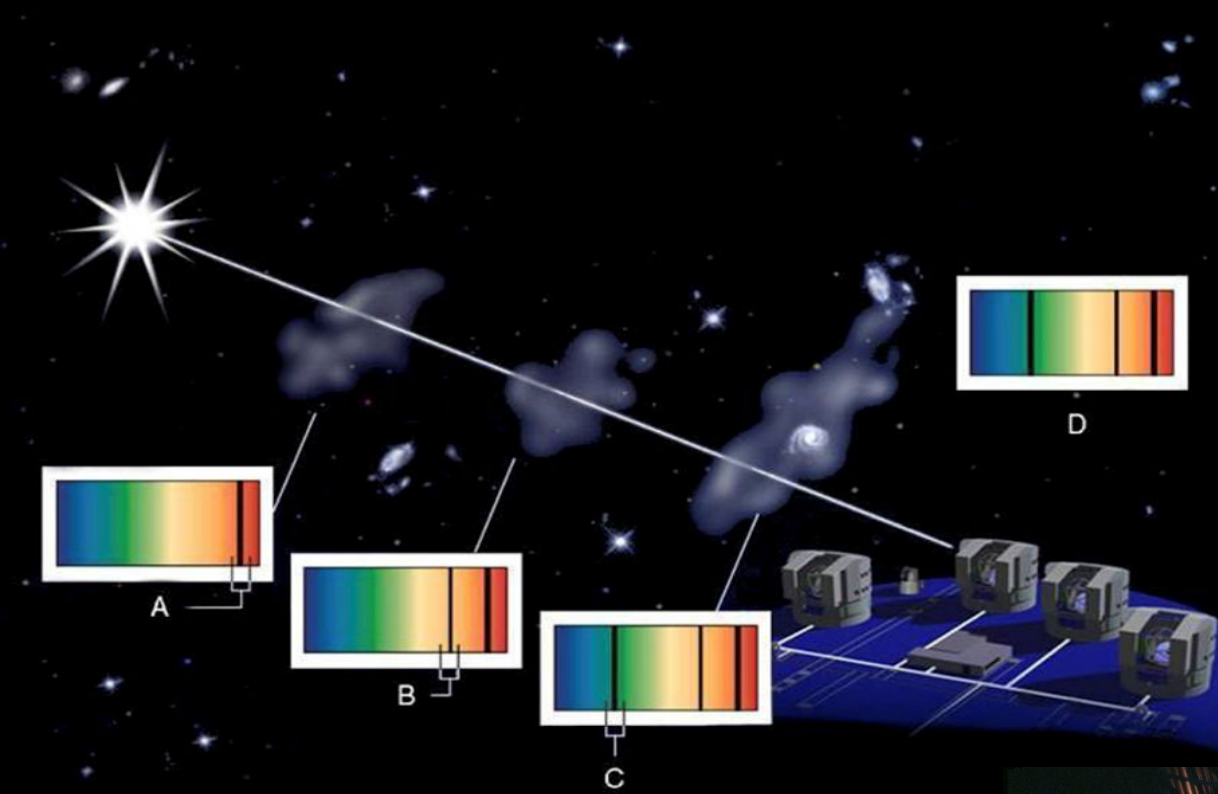
# Cosmic Background

- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Milky Way
- Stars
- Solar System
- Earth

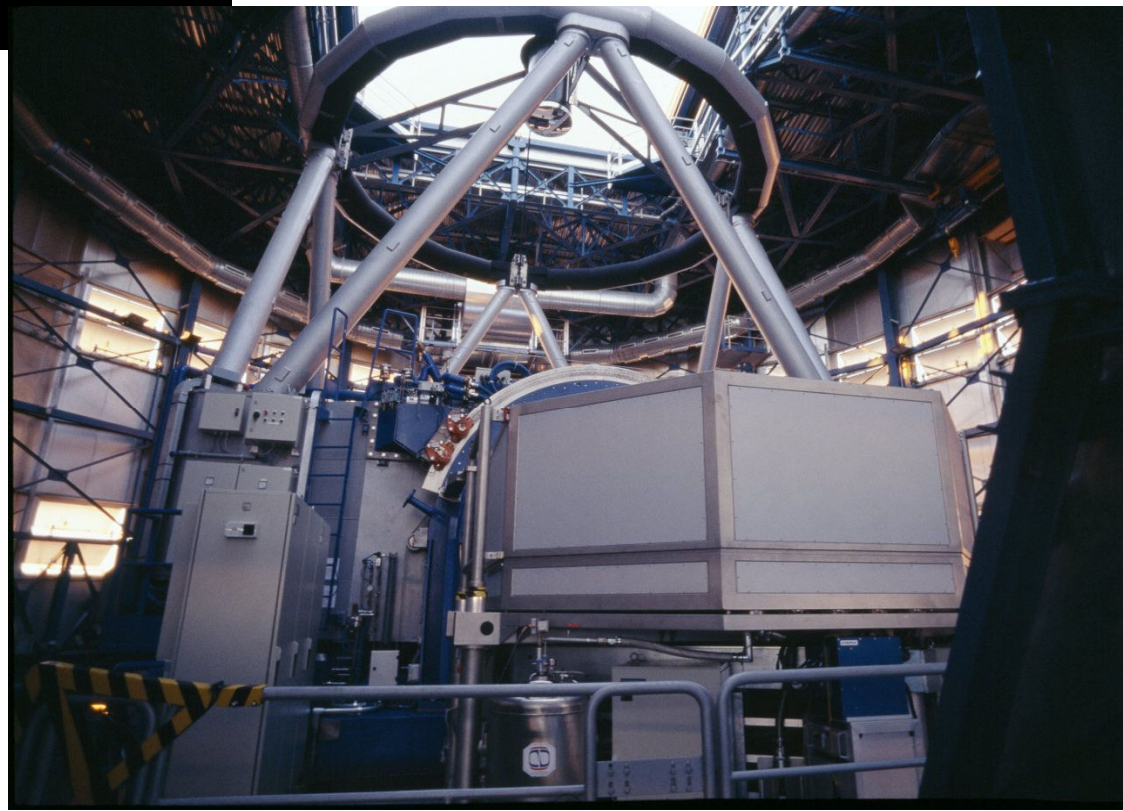
- What happened to the CMB radiation between the Big Bang and now?
  - Expanding and cooling



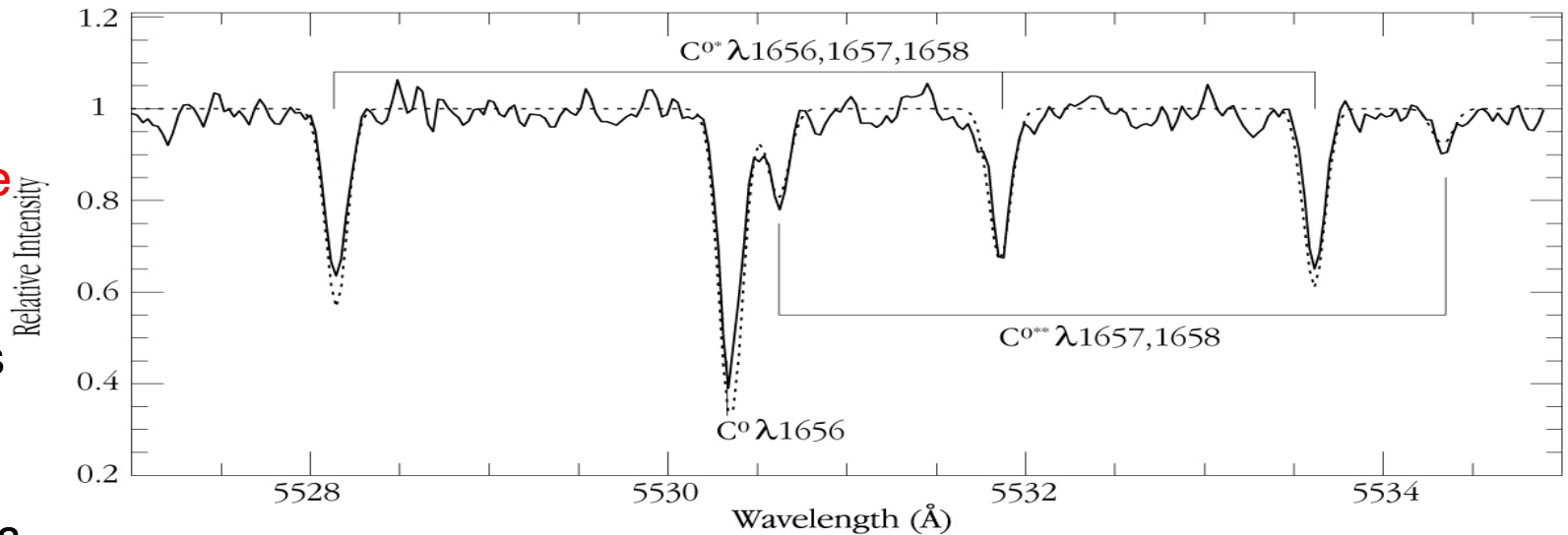




Quasar  
PKS1232+0815  
( $z=2.57$ )  
+ cloud at  $z=2.34$



# Cosmic Background



- Big Bang
- Distant universe
- Distant galaxies
- Nearby Galaxies
- Quasar PKS1232+0815 ( $z=2.57$ ) + cloud at  $z=2.34$
- Milky Way

Temperature:

**Measured = 10 +/- 4 K**

**Theory : 9 K OK**

- Stars
- Solar System



- Earth



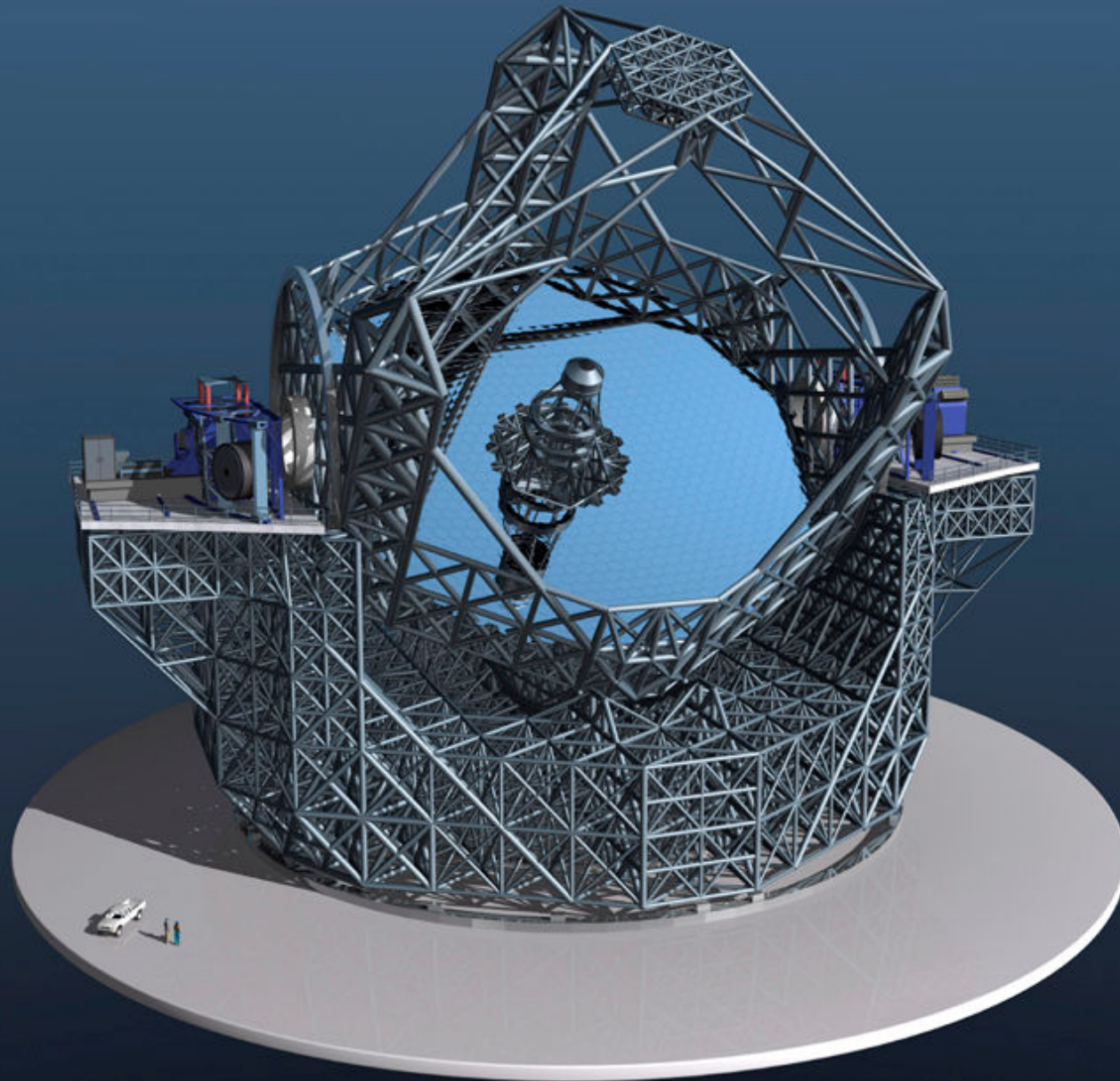
Future: tomorrow's telescopes

*E-ELT*

European Extremely Large Telescope



# European Extremely Large Telescope E-ELT



42m E-ELT



1 arcsec



Ground Based traditional image



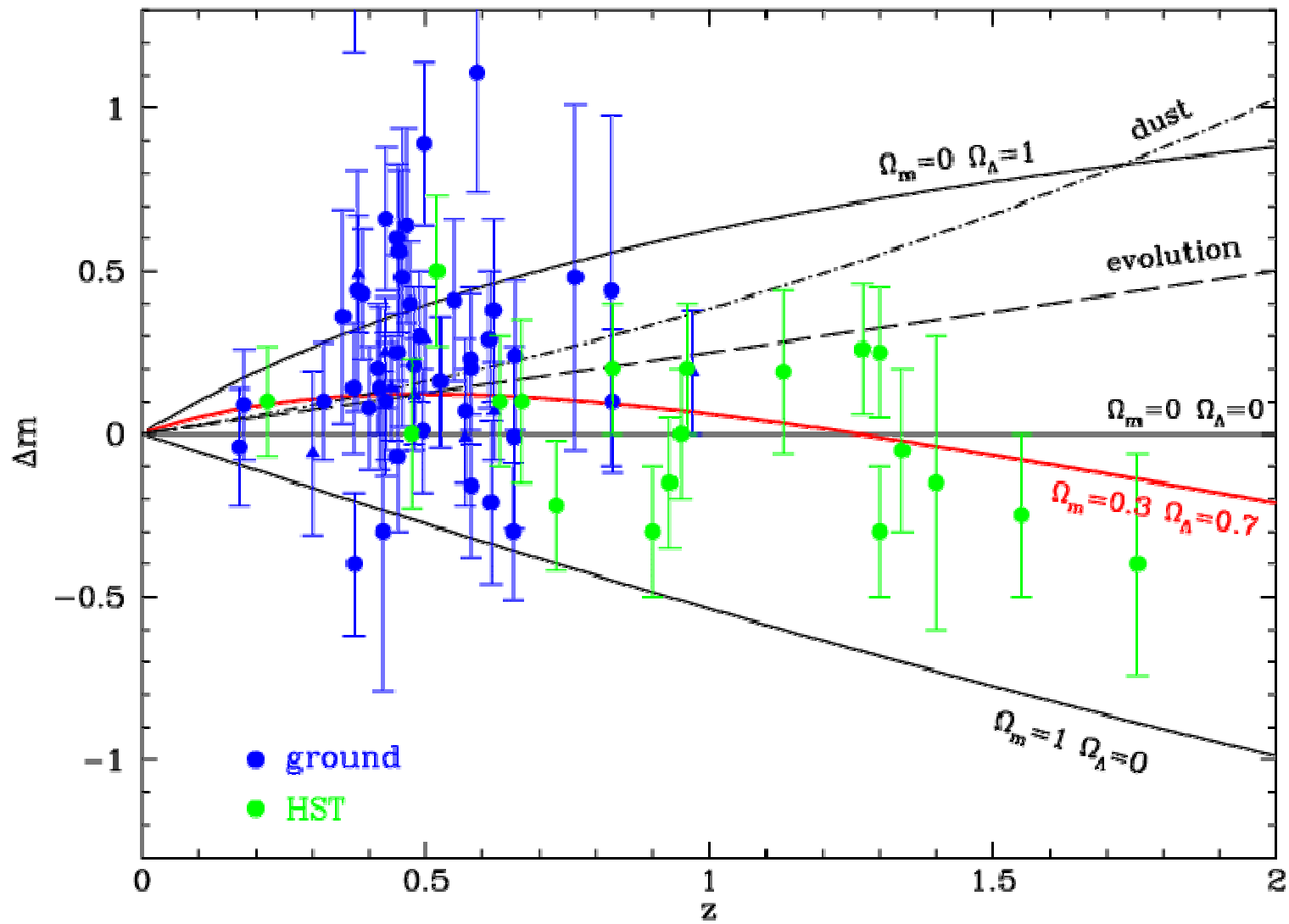
# A sample science program

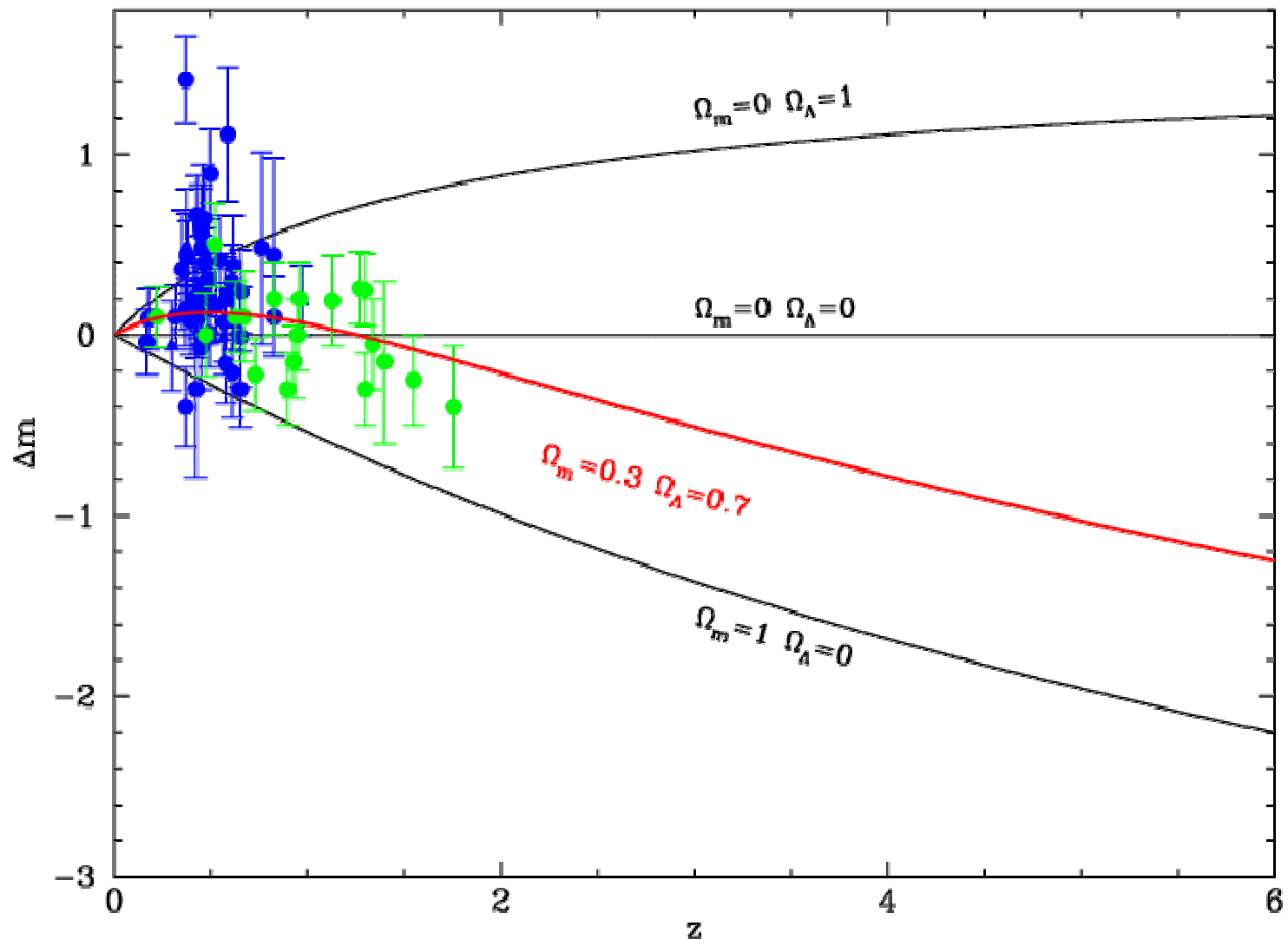
(Della Valle & Gilmozzi, 2007)

## The cosmic star formation rate from SNe

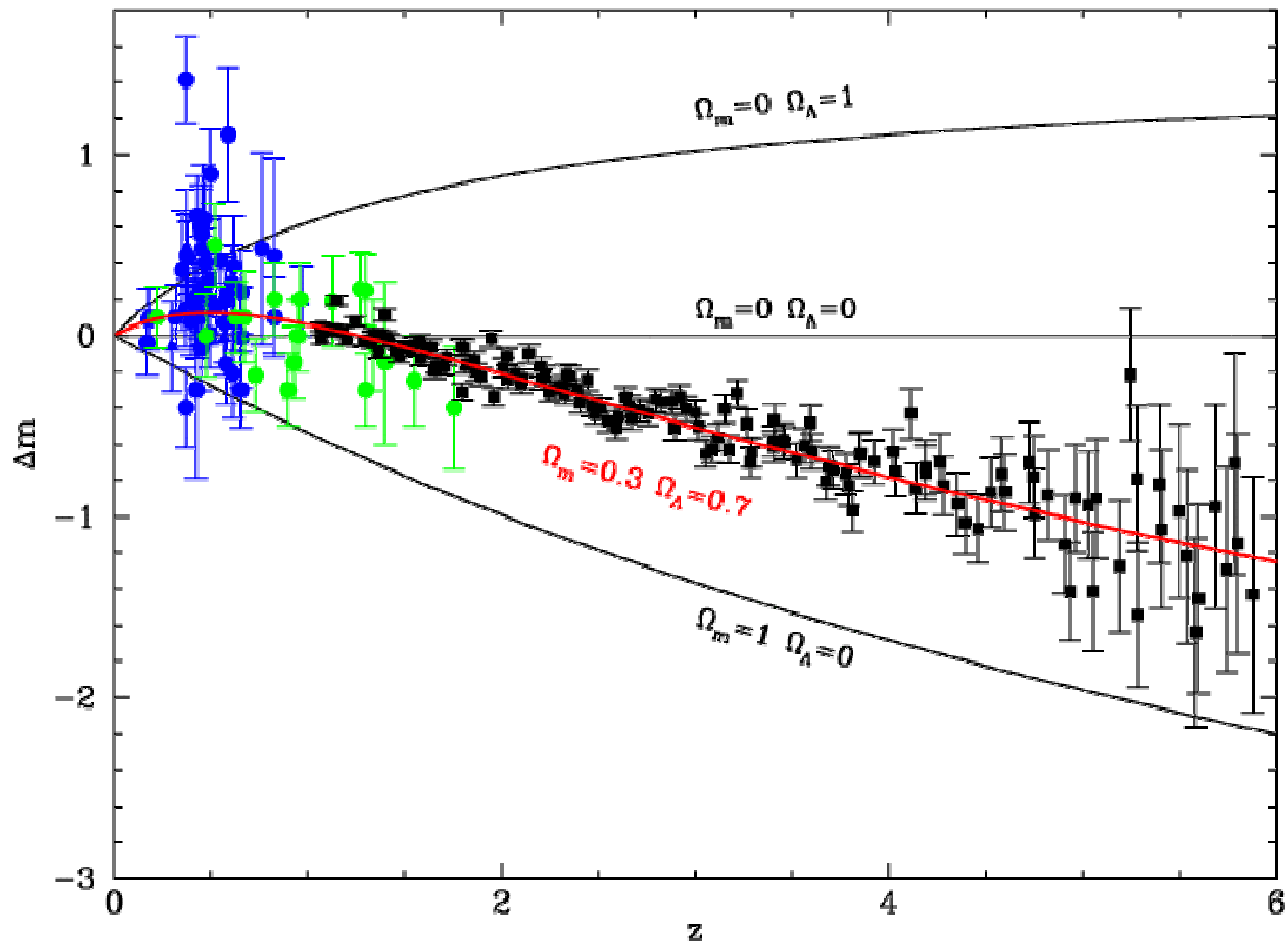
- Use supernovae (Ia *and* core-collapse) to determine the cosmic SFR up to  $z \sim 6$  as derived from stars with  $3 M_{\odot} < M < 40 M_{\odot}$ . This is much more accurate than using UV flux or  $H\alpha$  methods (which give information on stars with  $M > 40 M_{\odot}$ )
- As a “bonus” these observations will also allow to probe different cosmological models (e.g. alternatives to  $\Lambda$ )

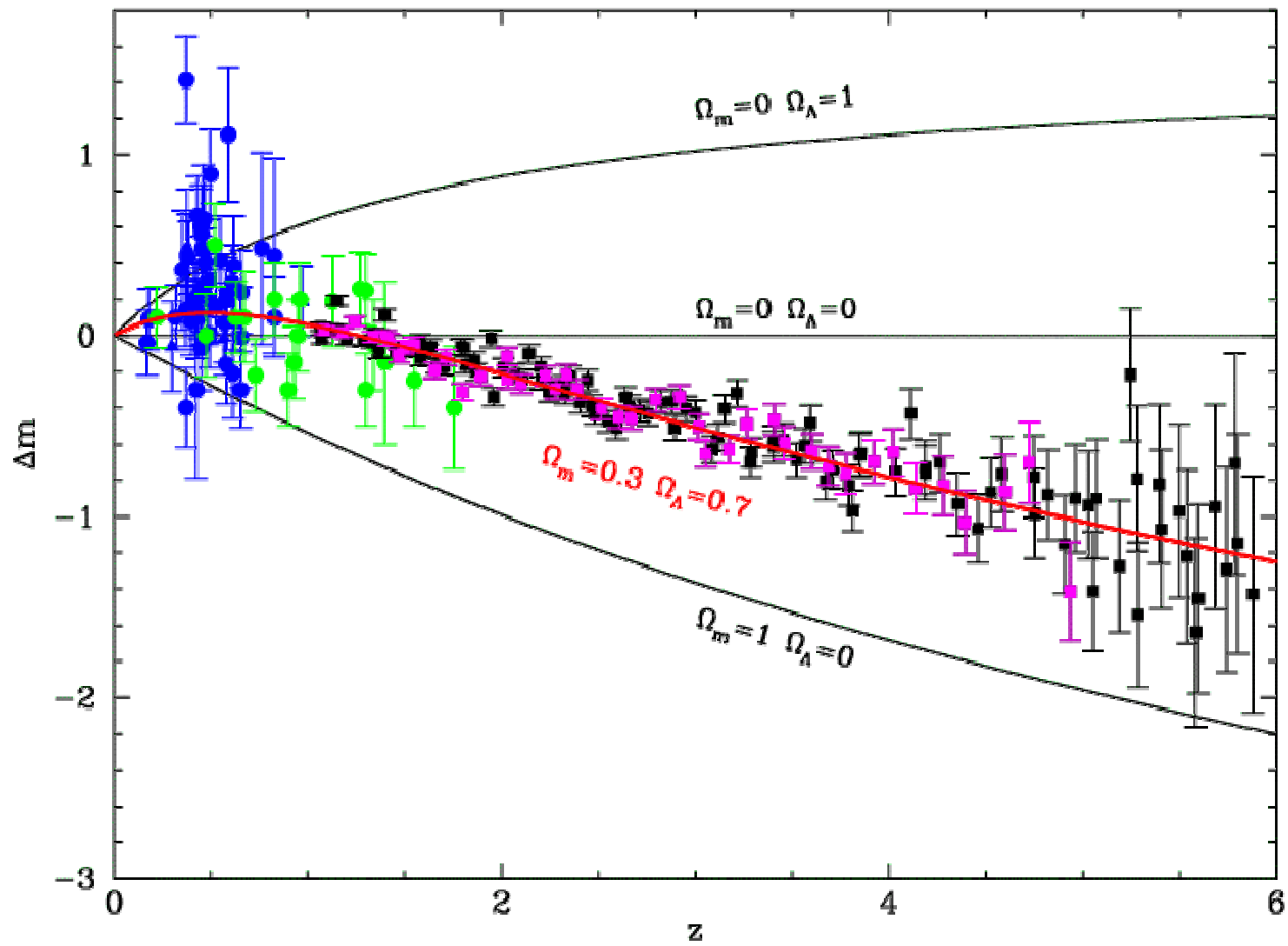


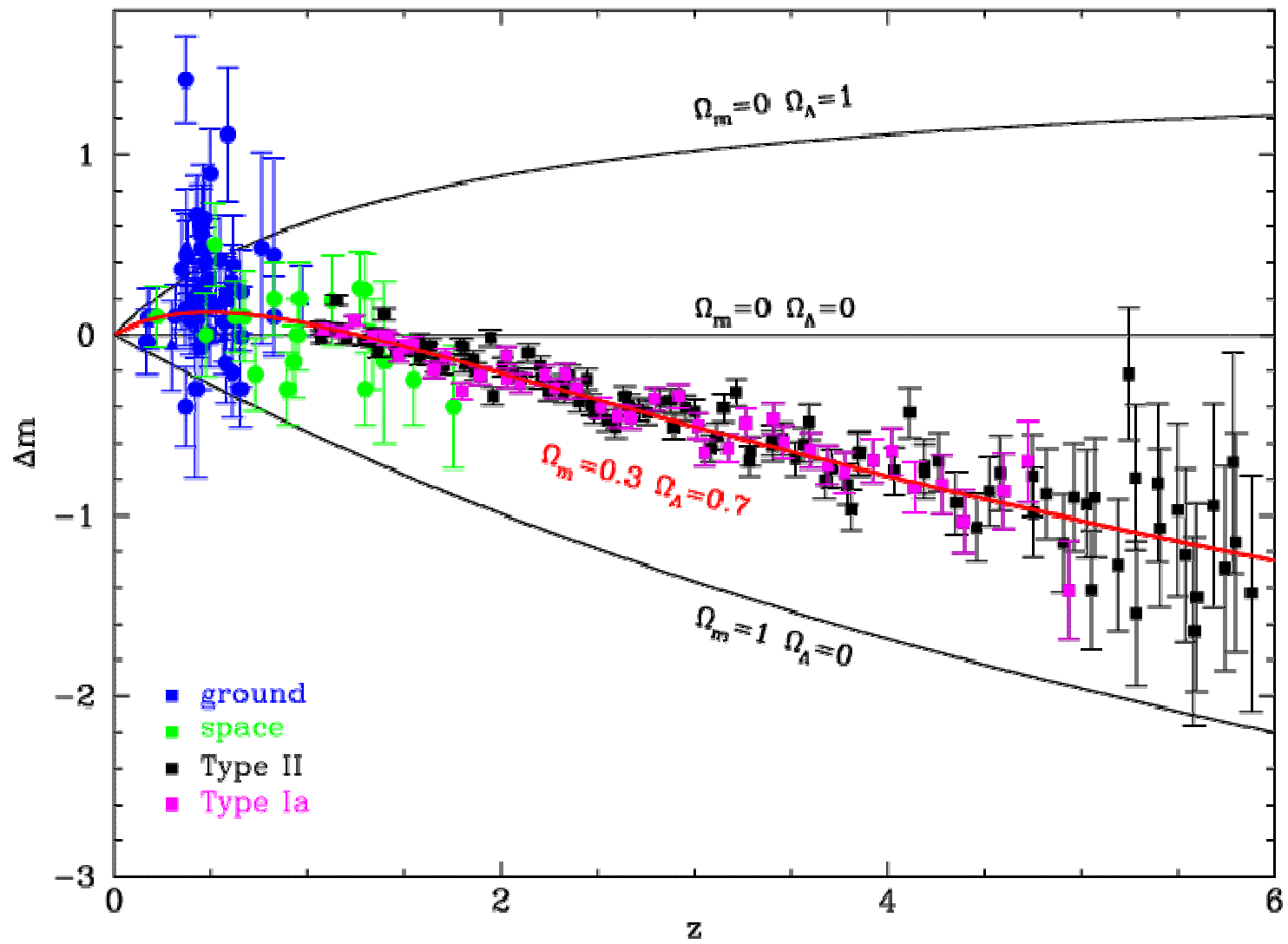














video

# First operation support astronomers recruited

