

# Multi Unit Spectroscopic Explorer

Lyon



Leiden



Zurich



Potsdam



ESO



Toulouse



Göttingen



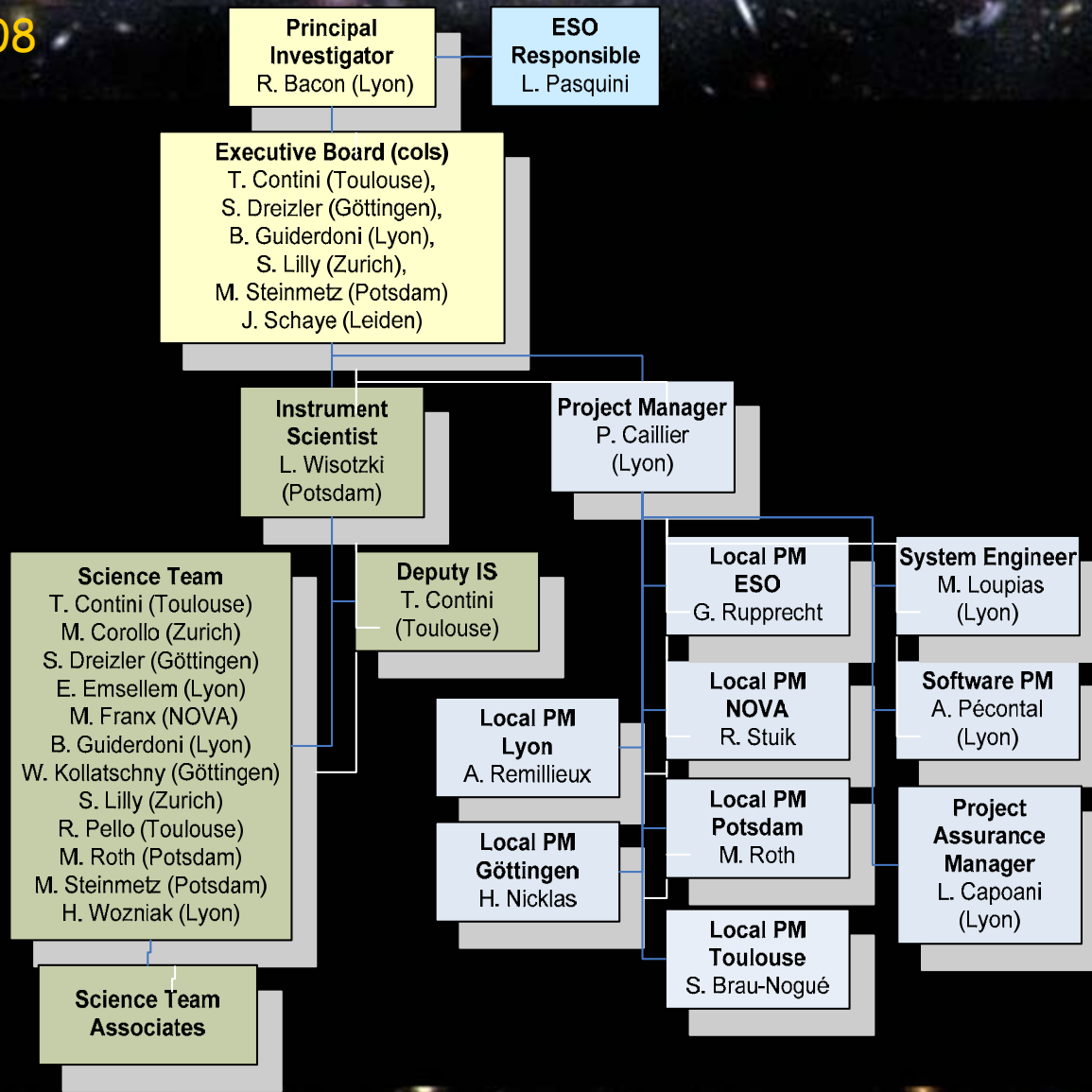
## The MUSE project Goals, Status

R. Bacon &  
MUSE science team



PNC-PNG April 3, 2008

# Organisation & People





**AIP**  
Calibration Unit  
Data Reduction  
Software

**NOVA (Leiden)**  
AO interface  
ASSIST (AOF)

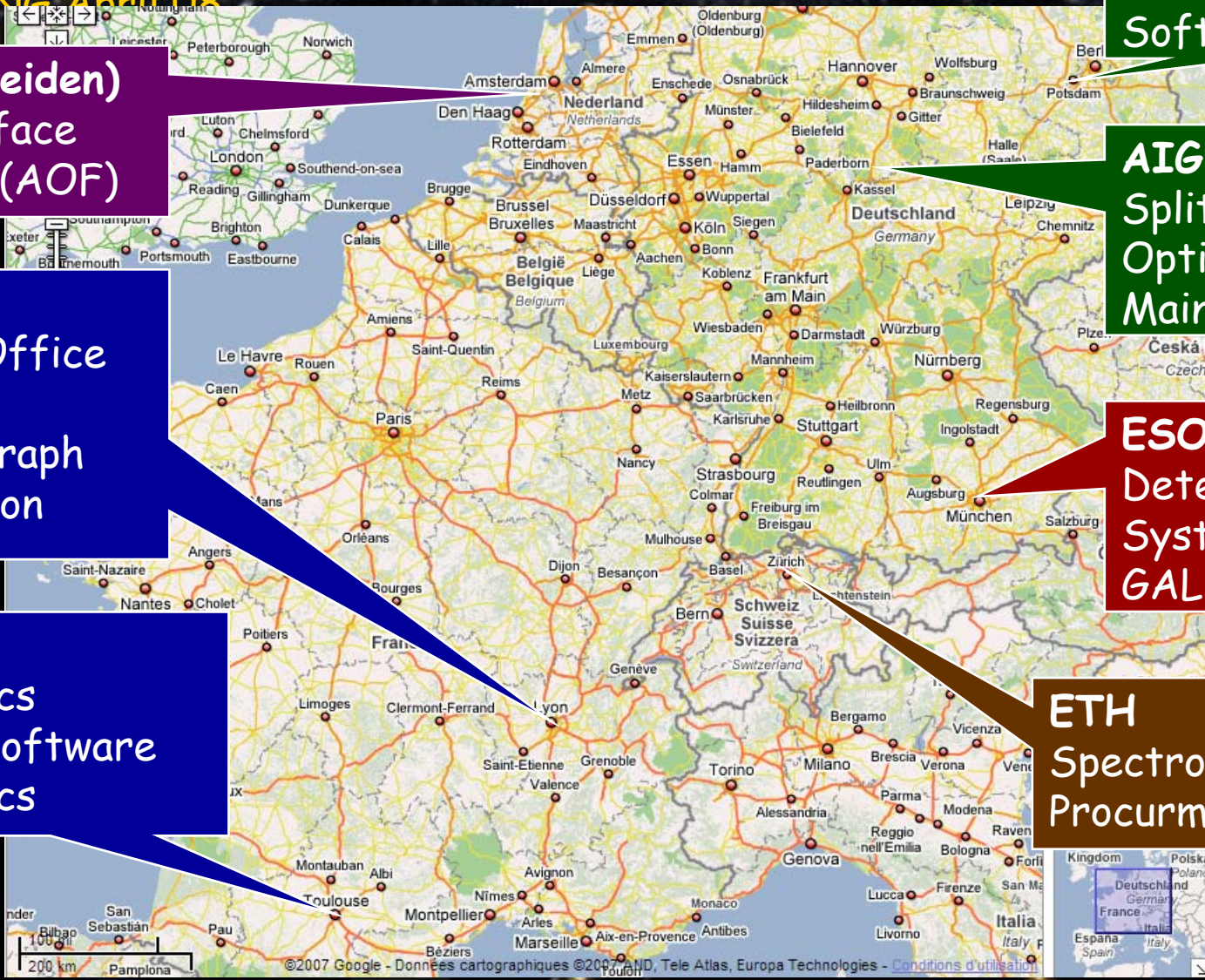
**AIG**  
Splitting & Relay  
Optics  
Main Structure

**CRAL**  
Project Office  
Slicer  
Spectrograph  
Integration

**ESO**  
Detector  
System  
GALACSI

**LATT**  
Electronics  
Control Software  
ForeOptics

**ETH**  
Spectrograph  
Procurment







# Instrument Overview

Focus	Nasmyth B UT4
Deformable Secondary Mirror	1170 actuators
Laser guide stars	4 x 5-10 Watts
Instrument	Integral Field Spectrograph
Number of IFU units	24
Detectors	4k x 4k Deep depletion CCD
Simultaneous Wavelength Range	480 - 930 nm (nominal) 465 - 930 nm (extended)
Resolving Power	1750@465nm - 3750@930nm
Datacube Size	1570 MB

# Wide Field Mode

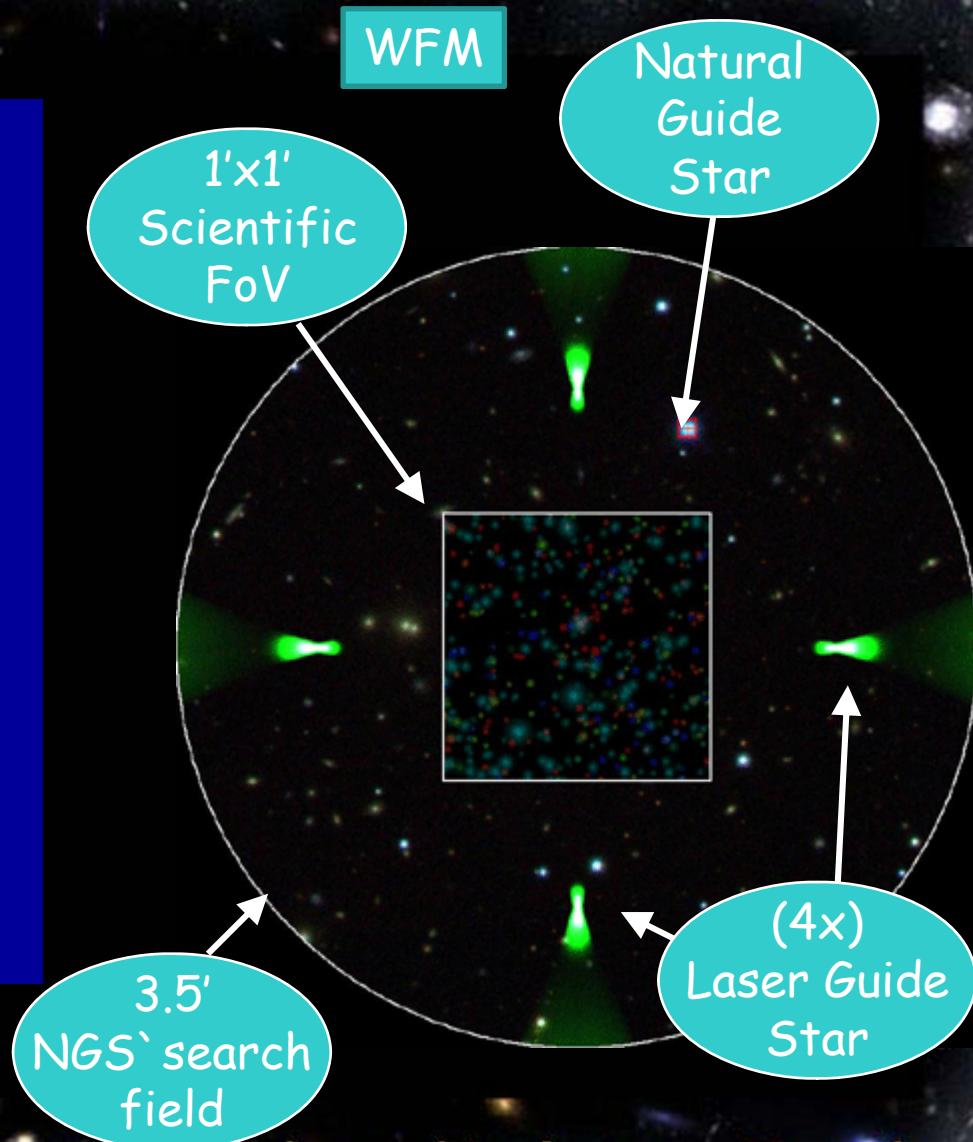
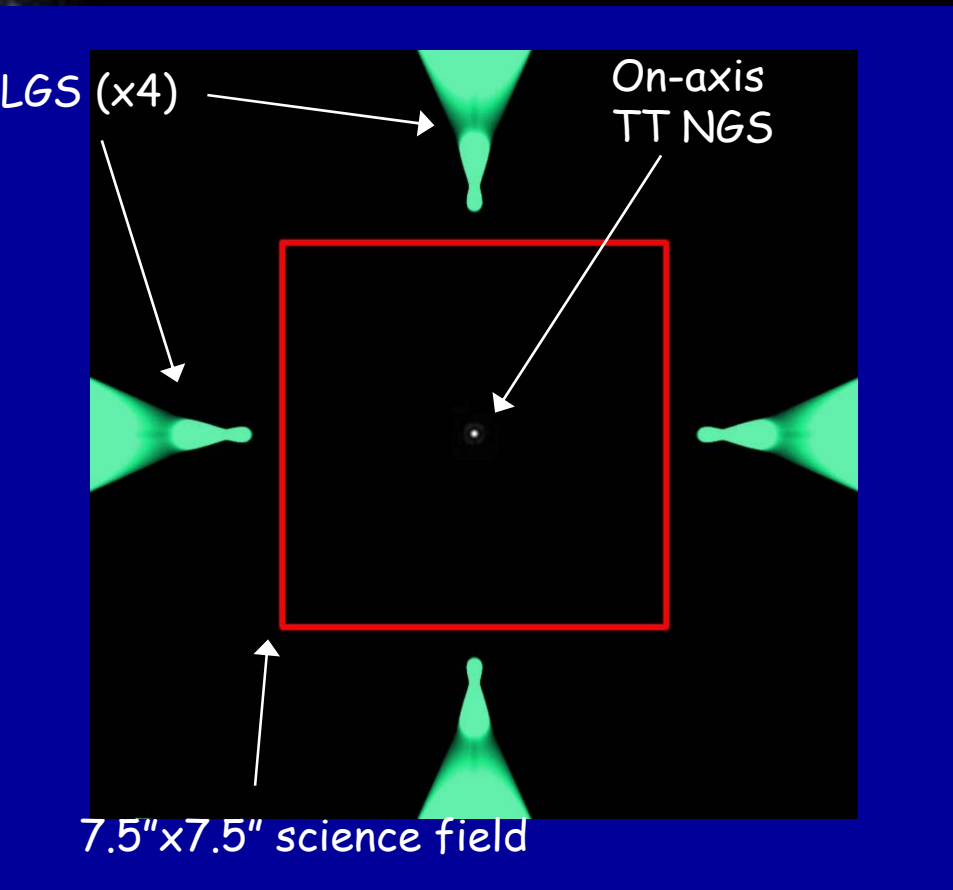
Field of View	1x1 arcmin <sup>2</sup>
Spatial Sampling	0.2x0.2 arcsec <sup>2</sup>
Spectra/Exposure	90,000
Sky Coverage in AO	70% @ galactice pole 99% @ galactic equator
AO Energy gain wrt seeing	x2

# Narrow Field Mode

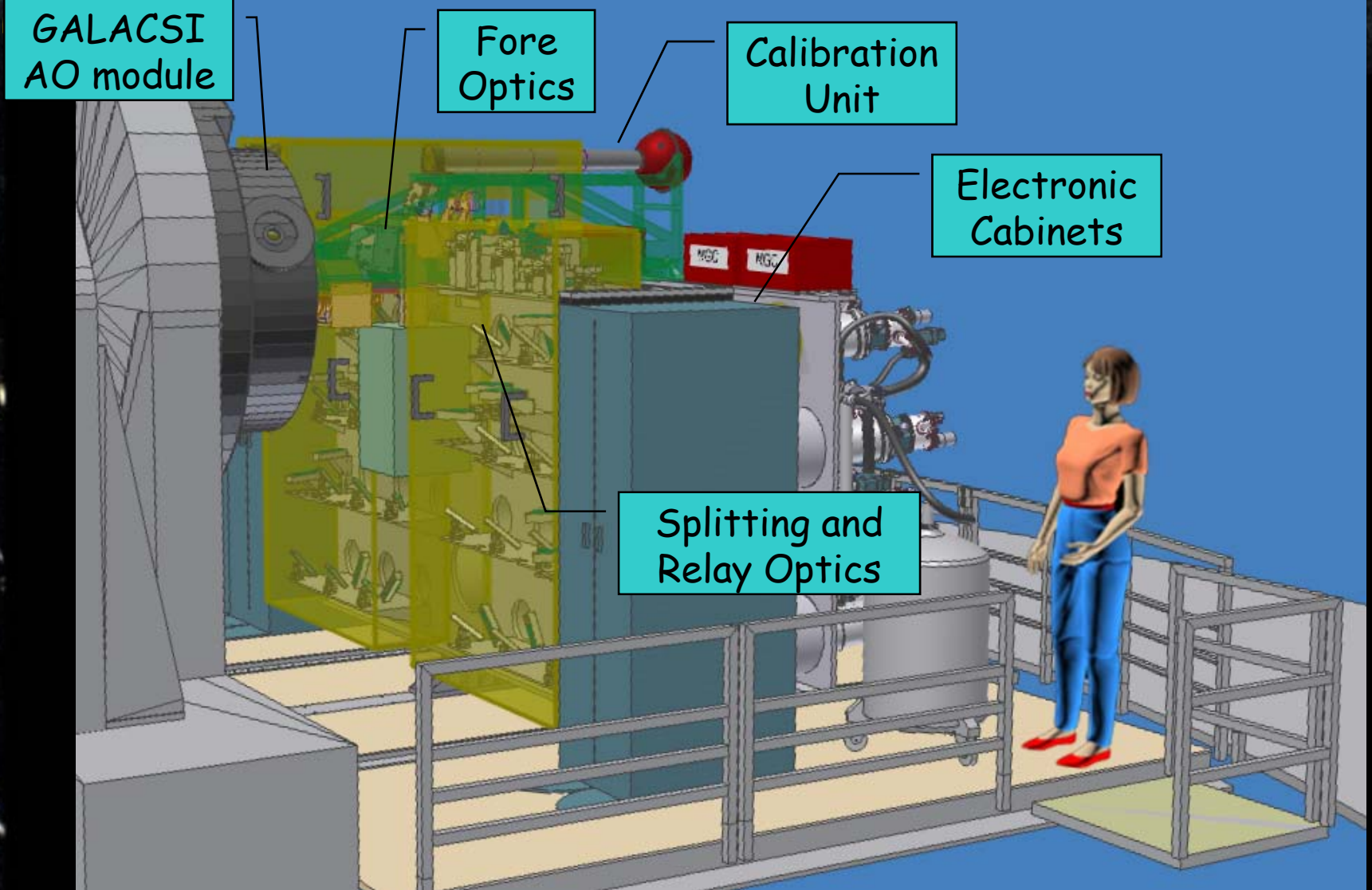
Field of View	7.5x7.5 arcsec <sup>2</sup>
Spatial Sampling	25x25 milliarcsec <sup>2</sup>
Spectra/Exposure	90,000
Spatial resolution	5-10% Strehl Ratio @ 650nm 10%-20% Strehl Ratio @ 850nm



# GALACSI AO subsystems

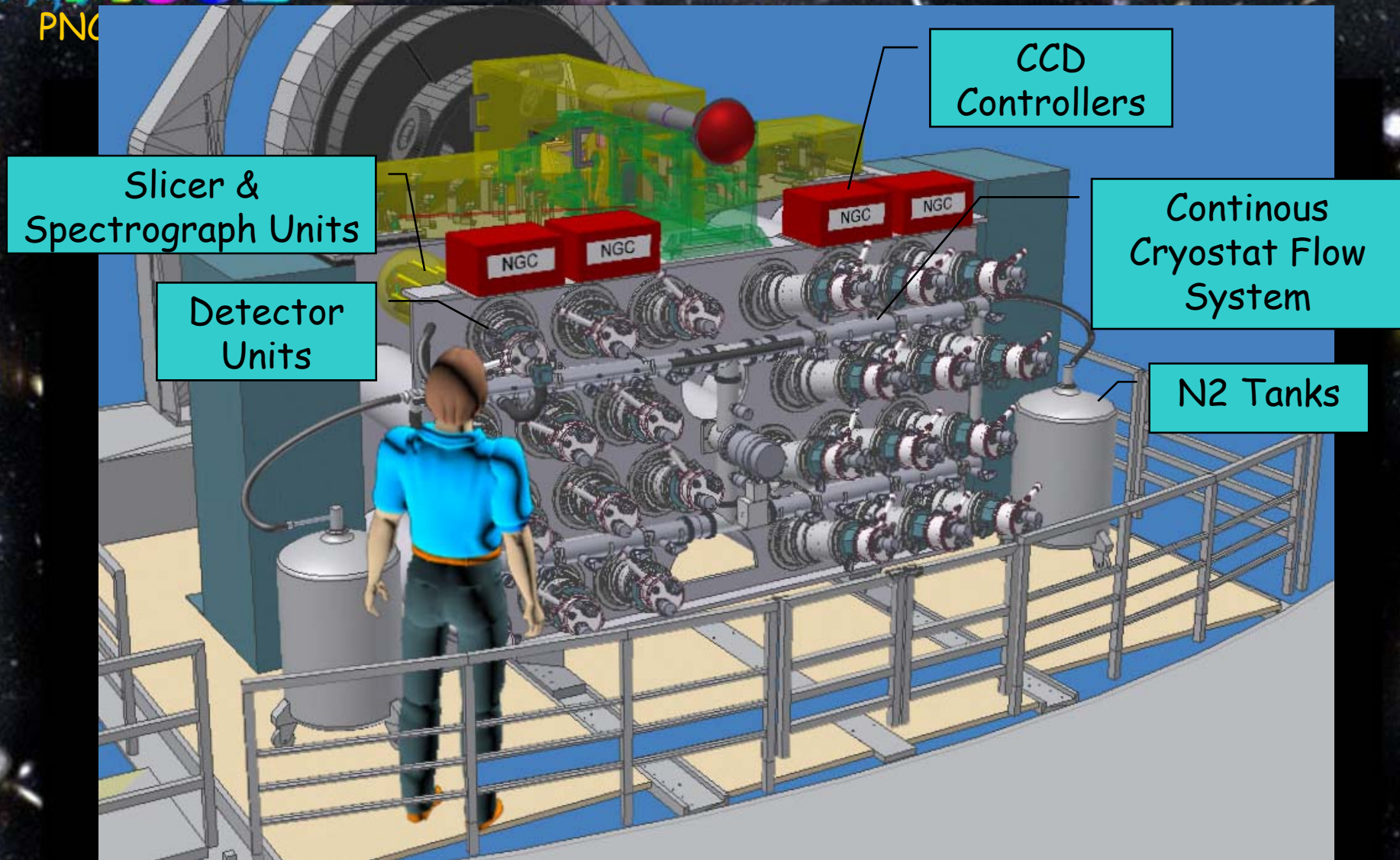


# Instrument Design (1)

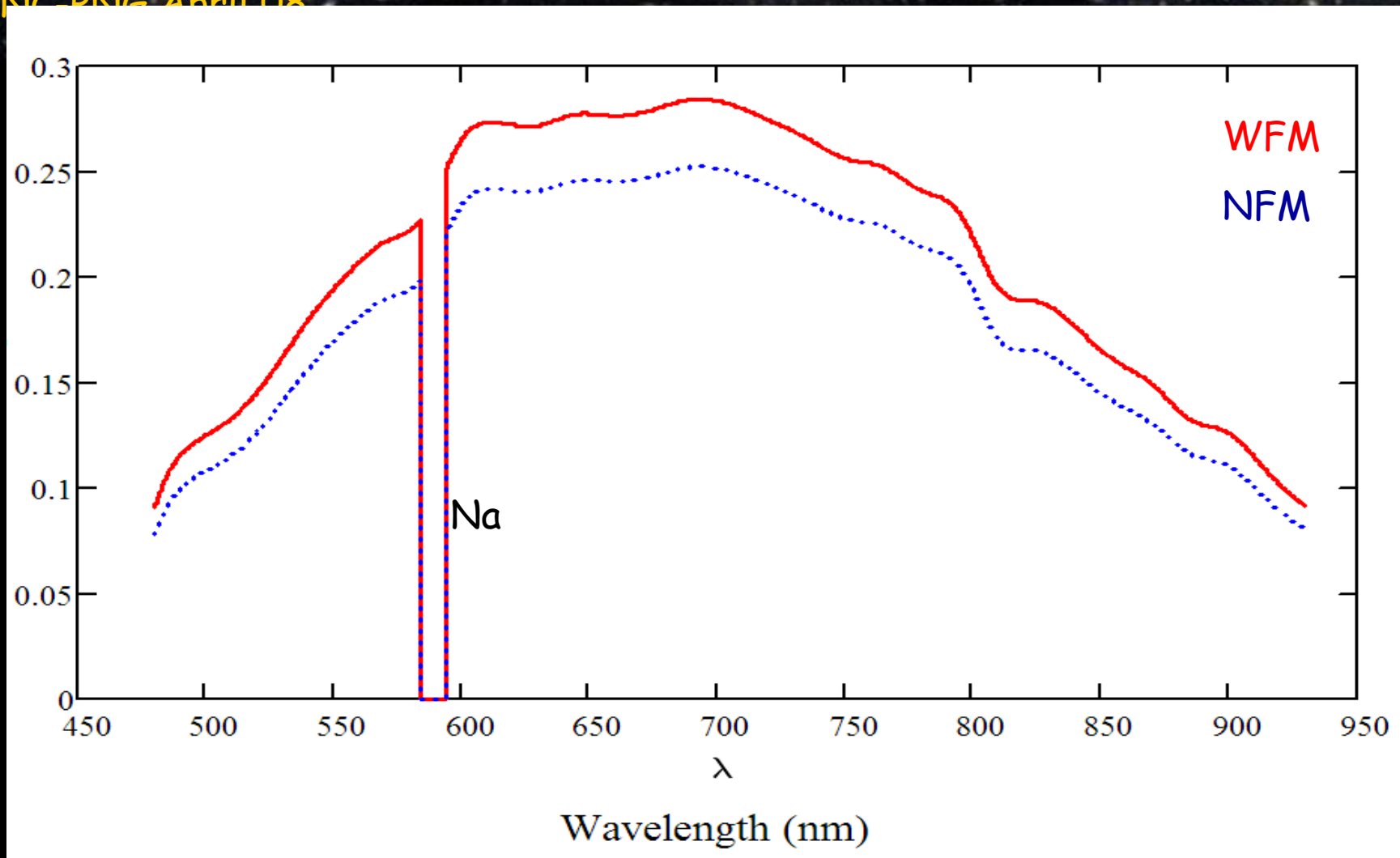




# Instrument Design (2)



# Total throughput





# Wavelength Range

MUSE



465 nm

930 nm

R=1800

R=3800

SAURON

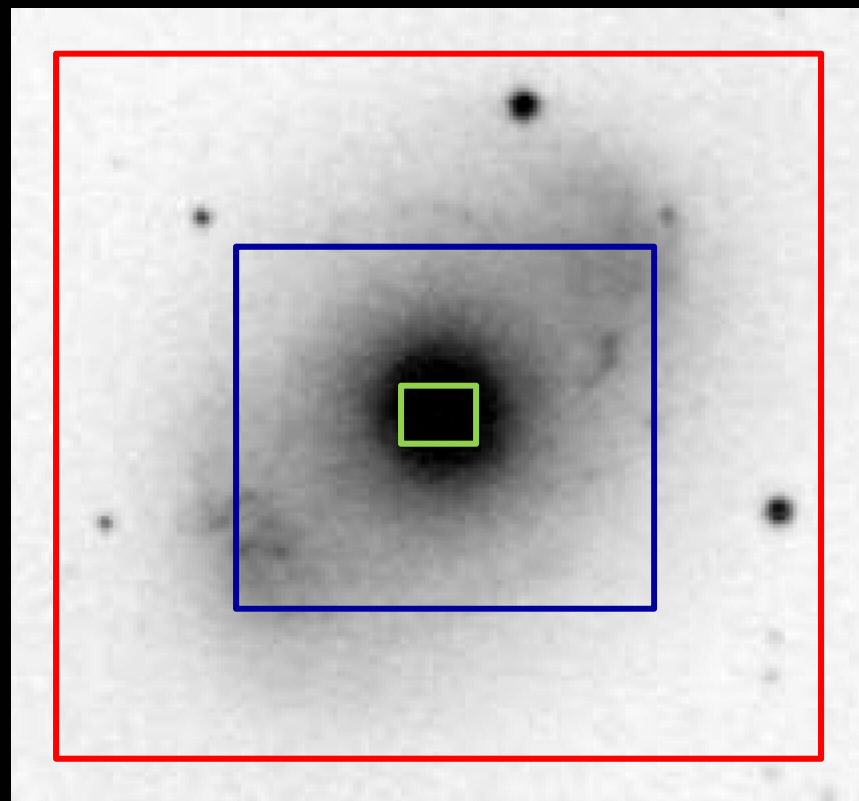


480nm 535 nm

R=1200

# Field of View

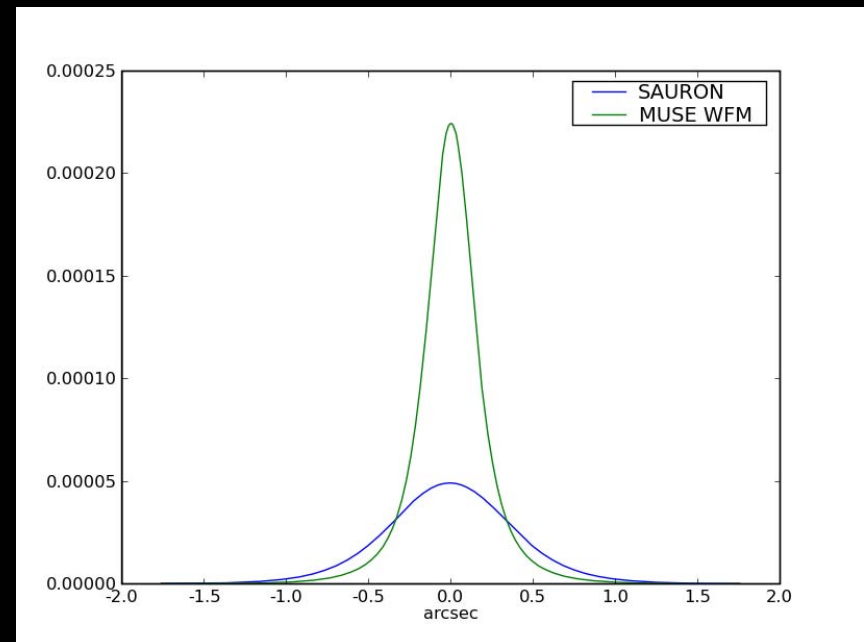
- MUSE WFM
  - $60 \times 60 \text{ arcsec}^2$
  - $0.2 \text{ arcsec}$
- SAURON
  - $40 \times 30 \text{ arcsec}^2$
  - $0.94 \text{ arcsec}$
- OASIS
  - $10 \times 7 \text{ arcsec}^2$
  - $0.27 \text{ arcsec}$





# Spatial Resolution in WFM

- SAURON  
– 1 arcsec
- MUSE WFM  
– 0.3 arcsec



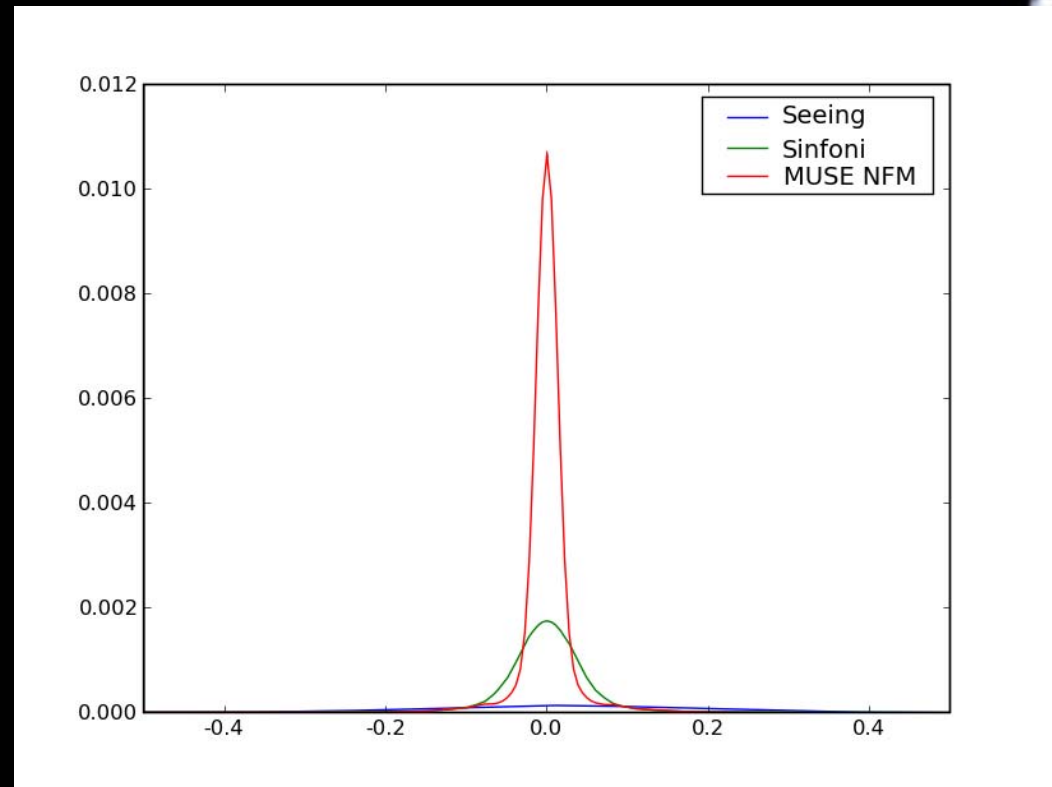
# FOV & Spatial Resolution in NFM

## ■ MUSE NFM

- 25 mas sampling
- $7.5 \times 7.5$  arcsec<sup>2</sup>

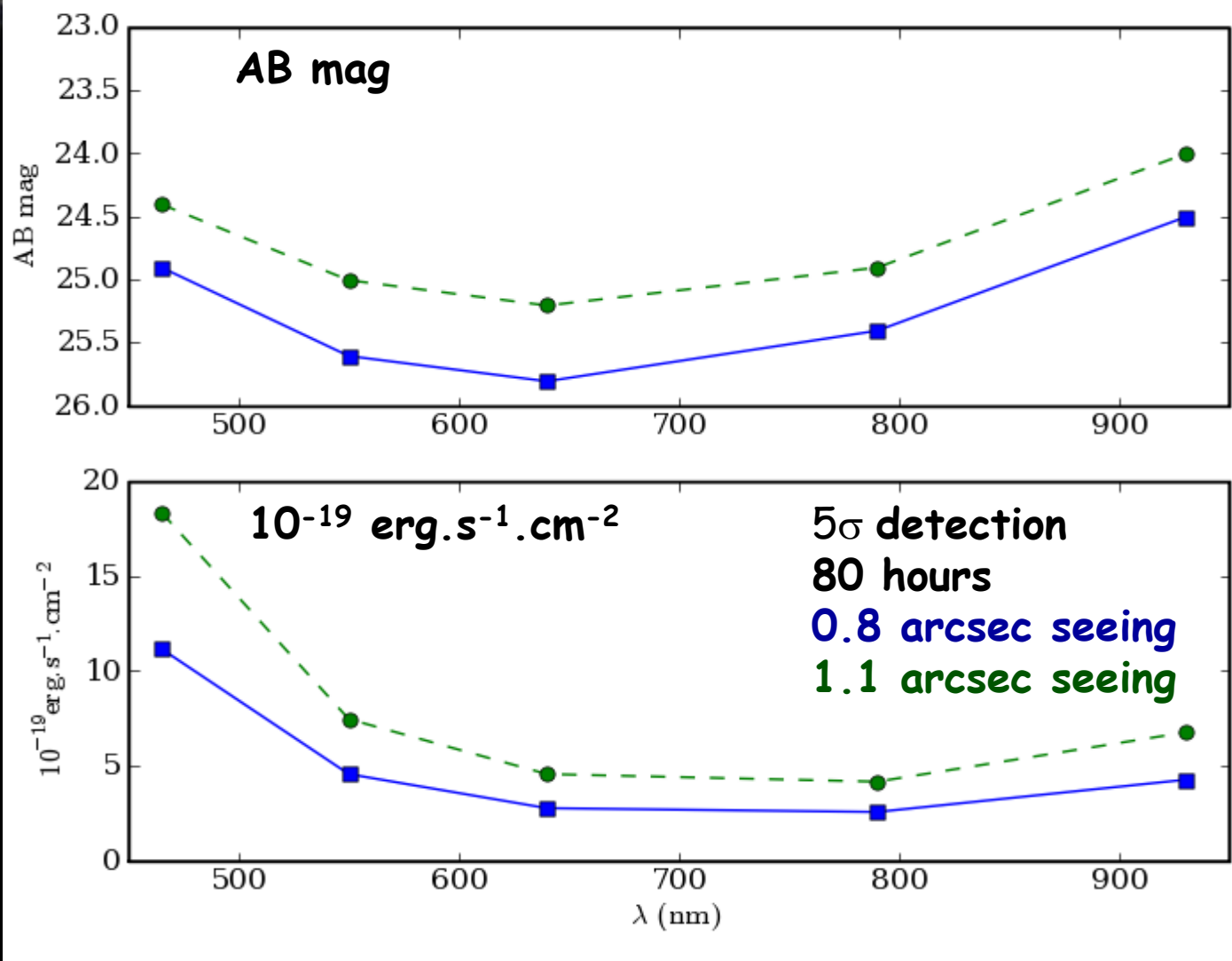
## ■ SINFONI

- 25 mas sampling
- $0.8 \times 0.8$  arcsec<sup>2</sup>

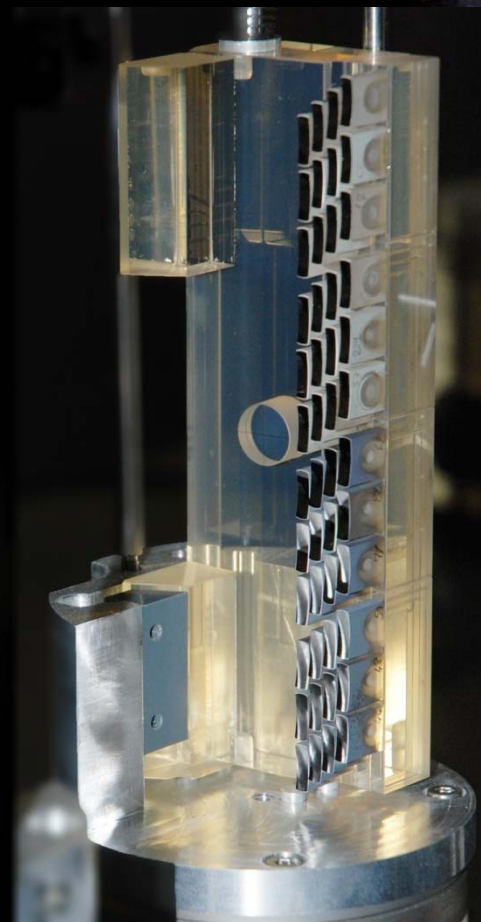
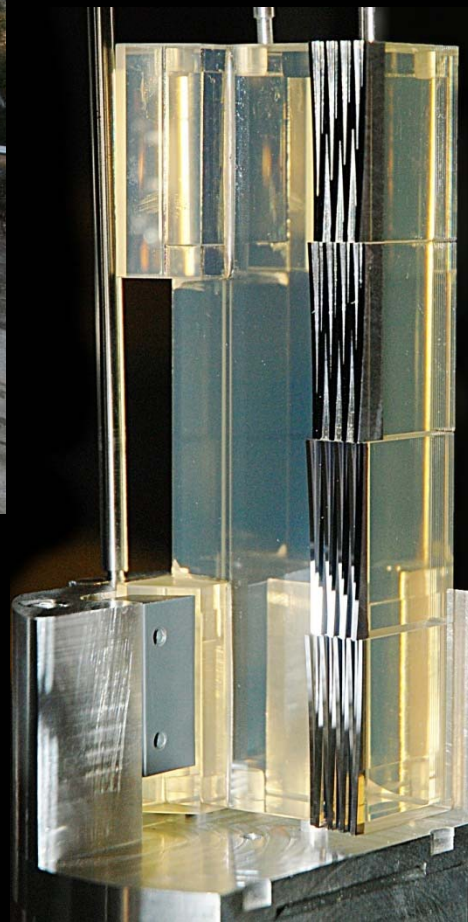




# WFM performances



# Hardware

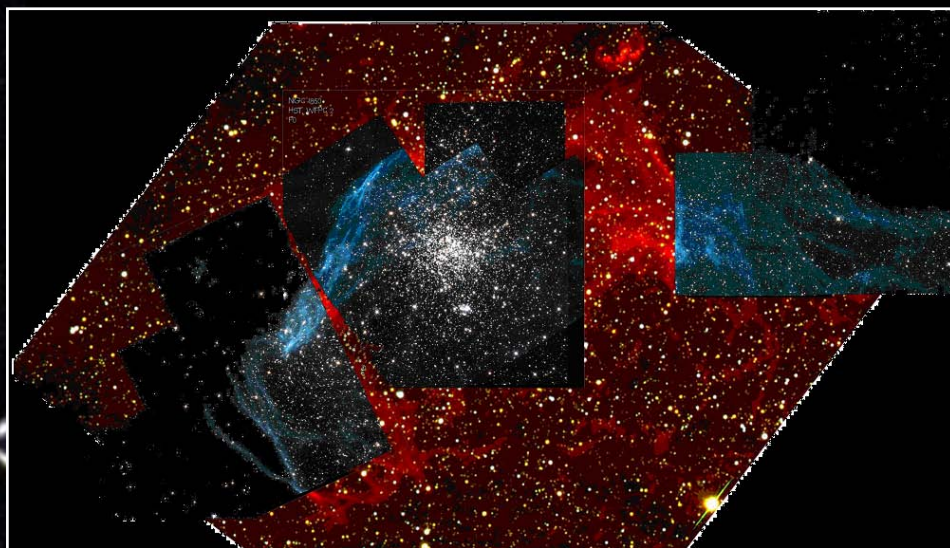
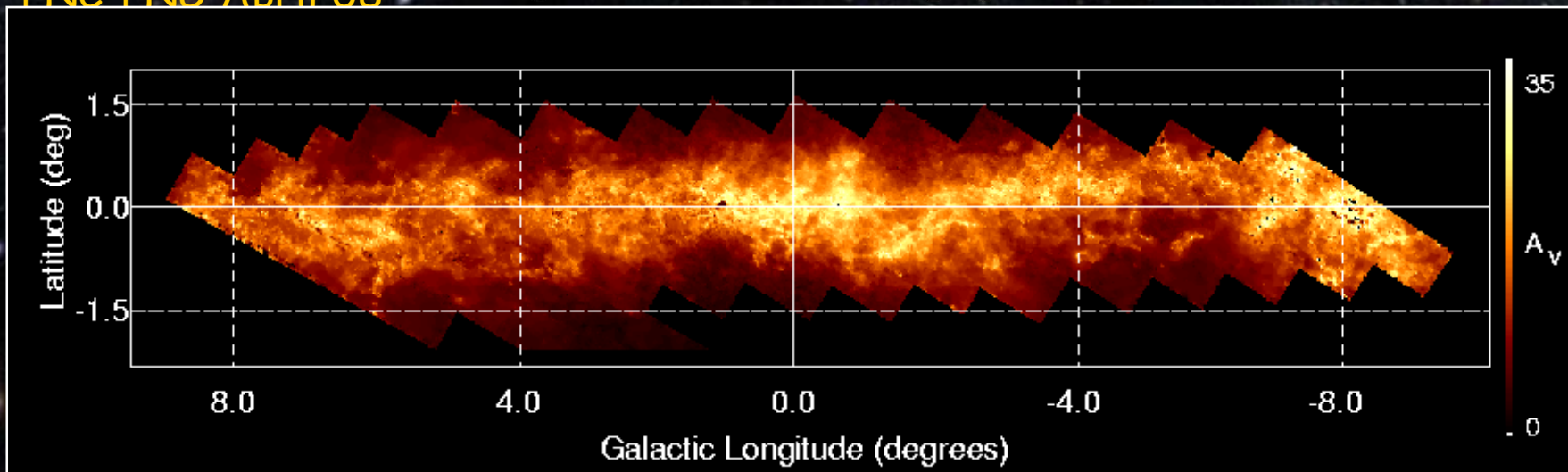




# Science Case

- Stellar populations
- Nearby galaxies
- Formation and evolution of galaxies

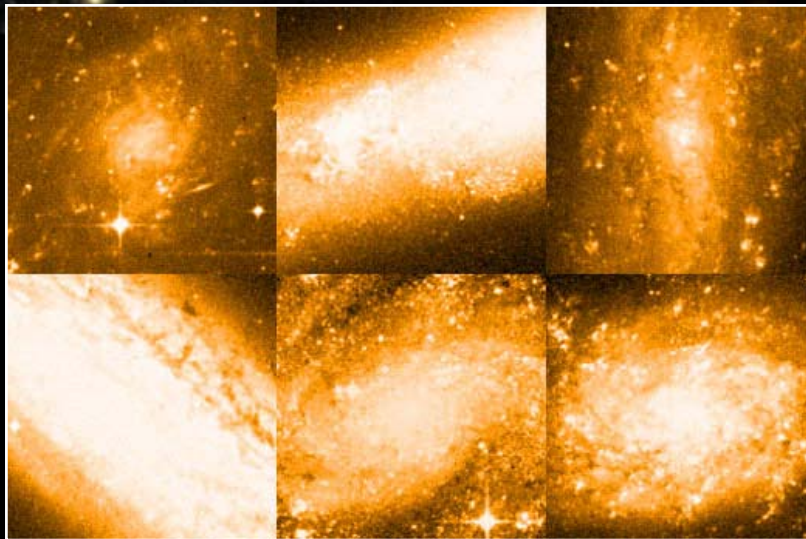
# Resolved Stellar Spectroscopy: Dense Fields



- Gaia spectroscopy will be limited in crowded fields
- MUSE can complement:
  - Low-extinction regions allow optical study of galaxy disk/bulge
  - Study of MW clusters



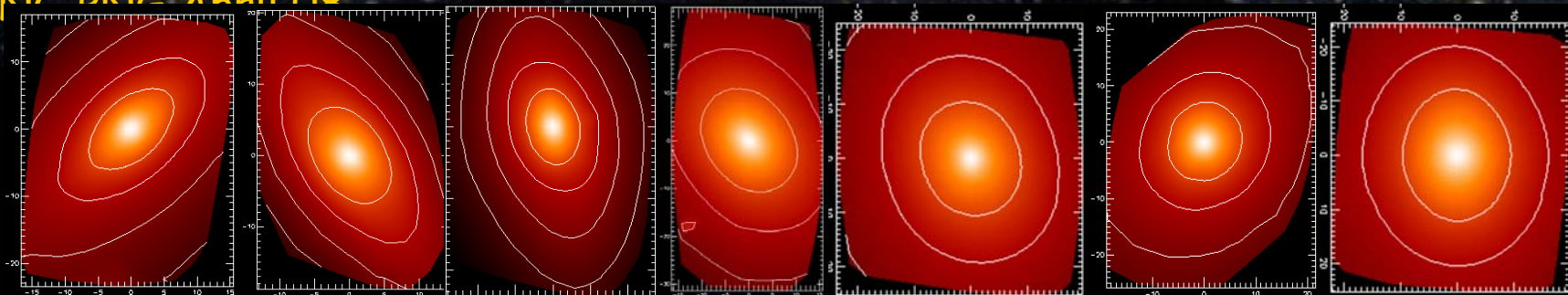
# Resolved Stellar Spectroscopy: X-Gal



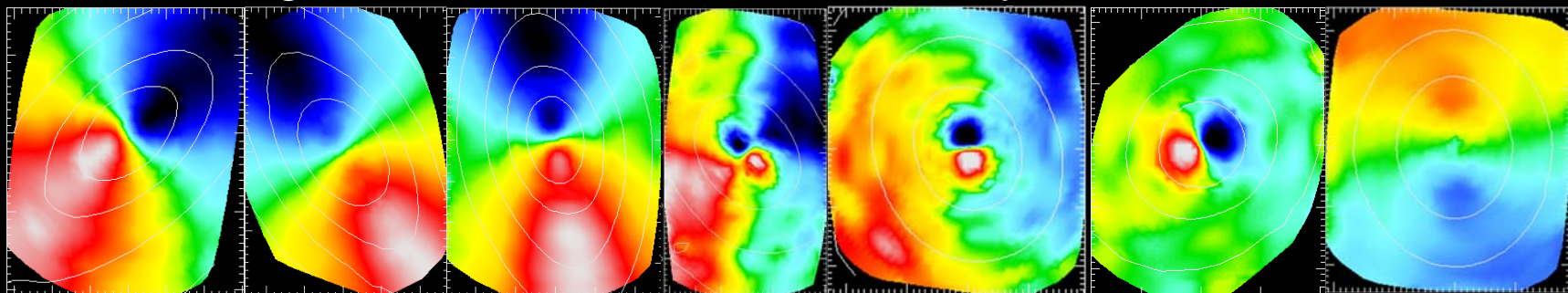
- Survey of nearby disk galaxies
  - 25 exposures of 4 hour:  
 $5 \times 5 \text{ arcmin}^2$
- Search for
  - Massive stars
    - 1000/galaxy
  - Planetary nebulae
    - ~100/galaxy
  - HII regions
  - Rare objects
    - Exotic stars (LBV, B[e])
    - SNR, novae, ultra-luminous X-ray source
  - Diffuse ISM



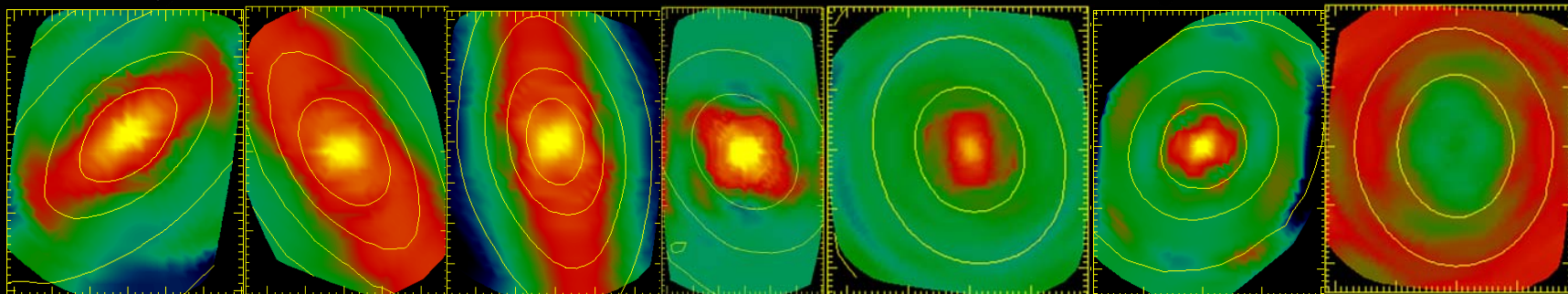
# Kinematics & Line strengths



Seven E/S0 galaxies from the SAURON survey



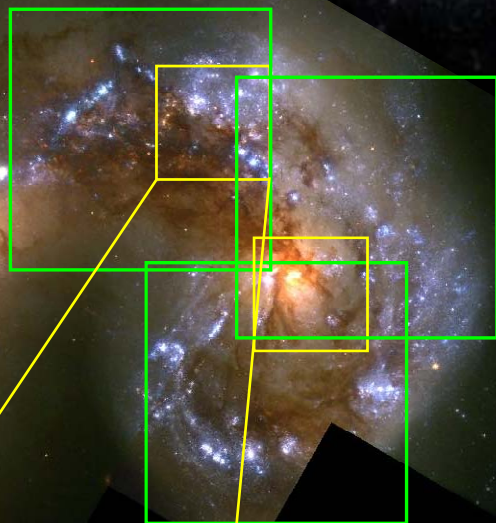
Velocity fields: stellar motions reveal disks and decoupled cores



Maps of magnesium line strength: age and metal abundance of stars



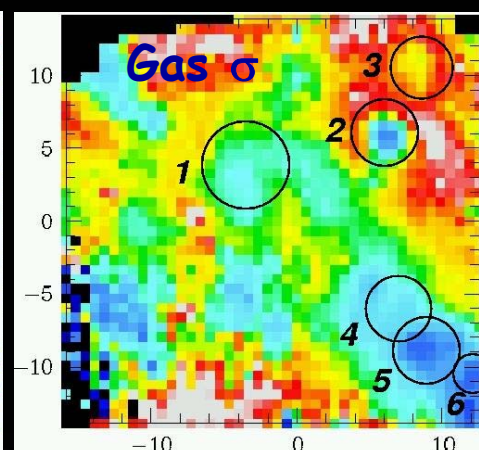
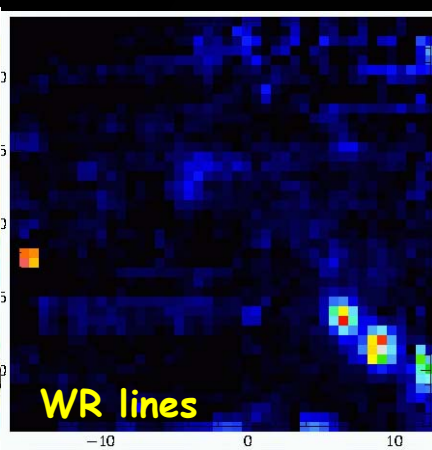
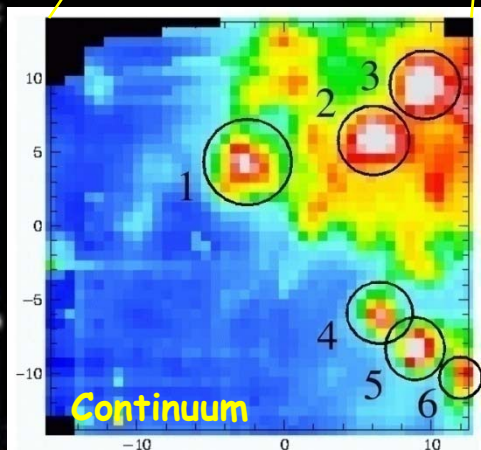
# Super stellar clusters in Mergers



*MUSE FOV*

- ❖ Largest scale for forming super star clusters  $\sim 500$  pc
- ❖ Fragmentation
- ❖ Blowing the seed GMC

NGC 4038 / 4039

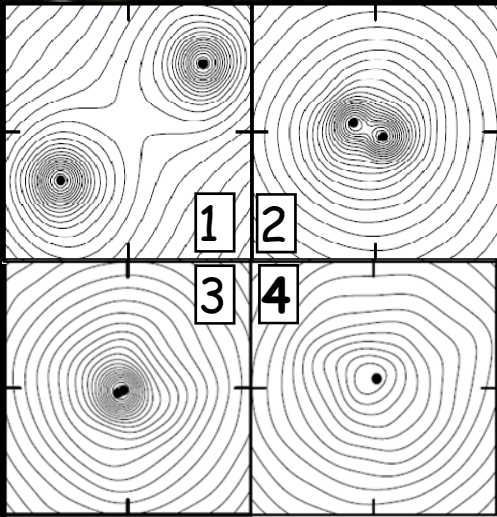


*Bastian et al.  
2006*

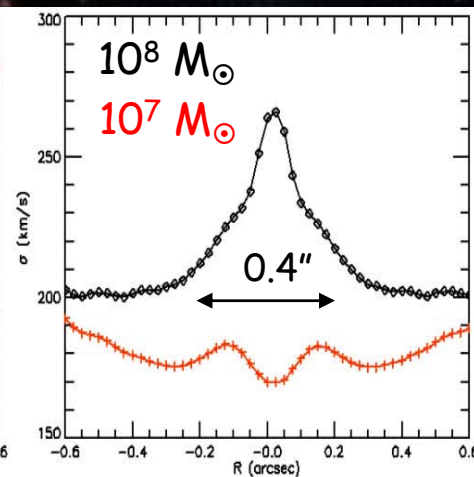
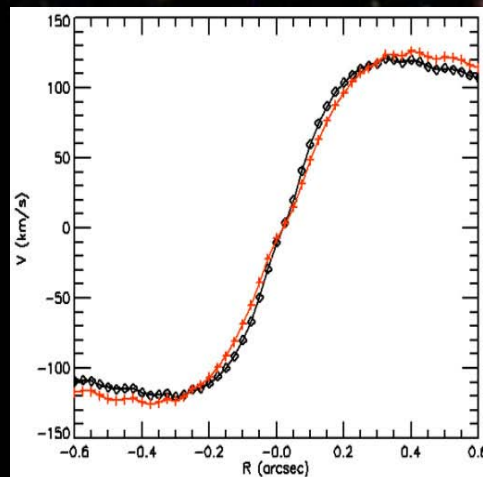
PNC-PNG April 08

Black hole binaries

Milosavljevic & Merritt,  
2001, AJ, 563, 34



Rotation Velocity



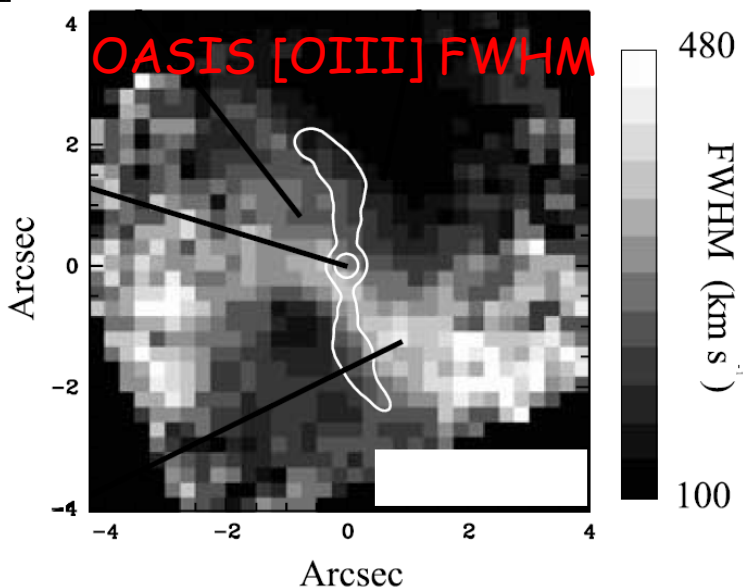
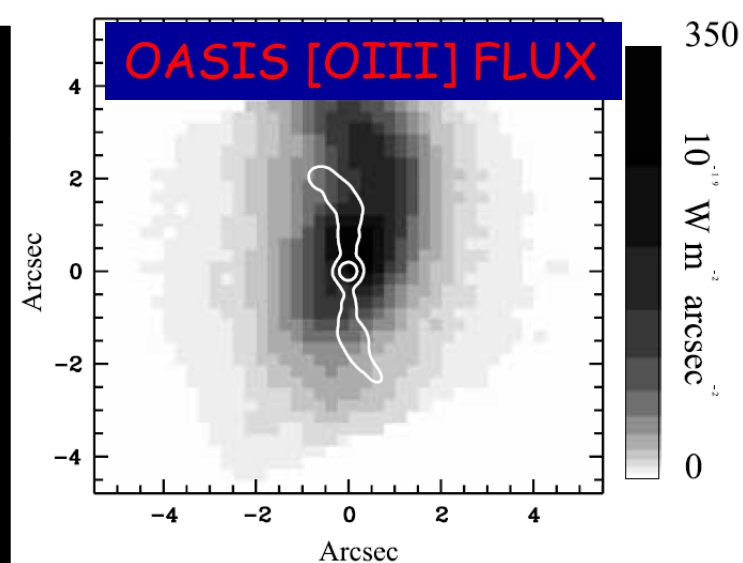
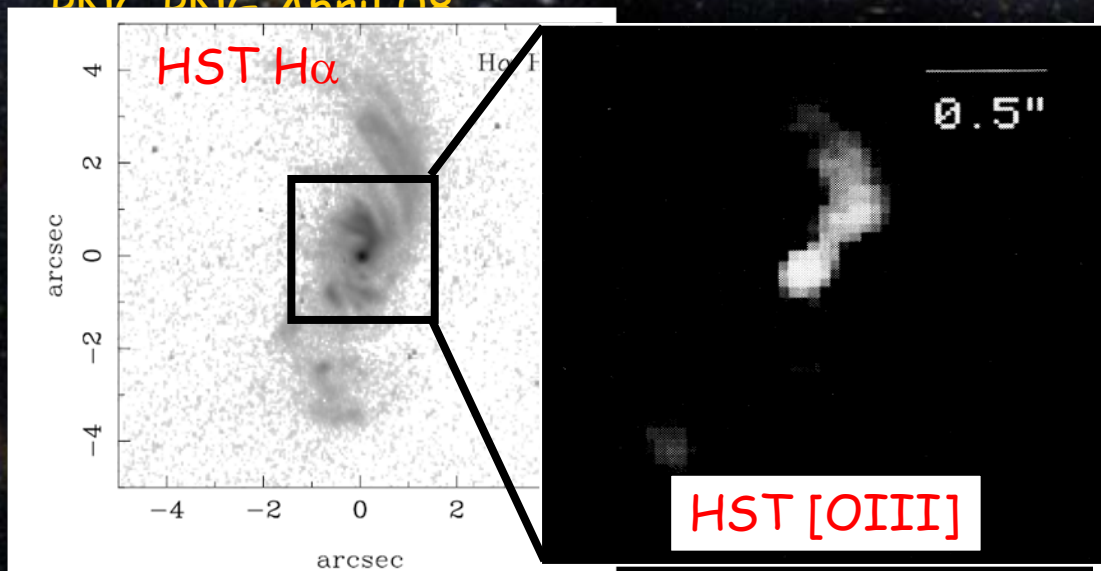
Velocity Dispersion

- Stellar dynamics at 0.05" scales - black hole masses and formation scenarios
- Optical spectra give stellar populations and gas properties 'for free'
- Low background allows low-surf. brightness objects



# AGN with NFM

Ferruit et al 2004, MNRAS, 352, 1180



- MUSE ideal for complex nuclear emission regions on pc scales
- Spectral information yields new insights over imaging fluxes
- Improved continuum removal gives fainter limits

# Spatially-Resolved spectroscopy at $z=0.5-1$

- ✓ Evolution of the star formation & metal enrichment histories of spheroids, disks & irregulars over the last 10 Gyr
- ✓ For each galaxy, relationships between local kinematics, gas metallicity & reddening, and the stellar population ages & metallicities
- ✓ Census of the  $0.5 < z < 1.0$  galaxy populations at level of details comparable to SDSS
- ✓ Crucial tests for galaxy evolution scenarios (eg. downsizing)



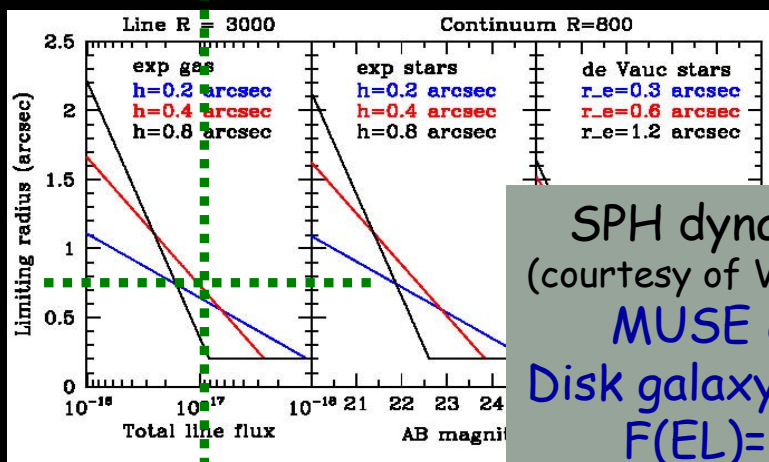
# Galaxy kinematics at $z \sim 1$

## Spatially-resolved kinematics from 2D velocity fields in emission lines

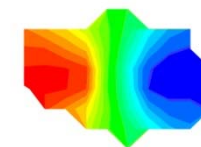
At  $z \sim 1$ , the velocity field can be mapped with MUSE to  $\sim 2 \times$  disk scale length



Emission-line SB

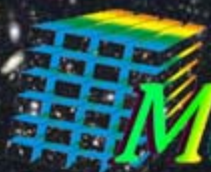


SPH dynamical simulations  
(courtesy of V. Debattista & L. Mayer)  
MUSE 80h integration  
Disk galaxy at  $z \sim 1$  with  $h=0.4''$   
 $F(EL)=10^{-17} \text{ ergs}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$



Velocity Field

- 1 kpc



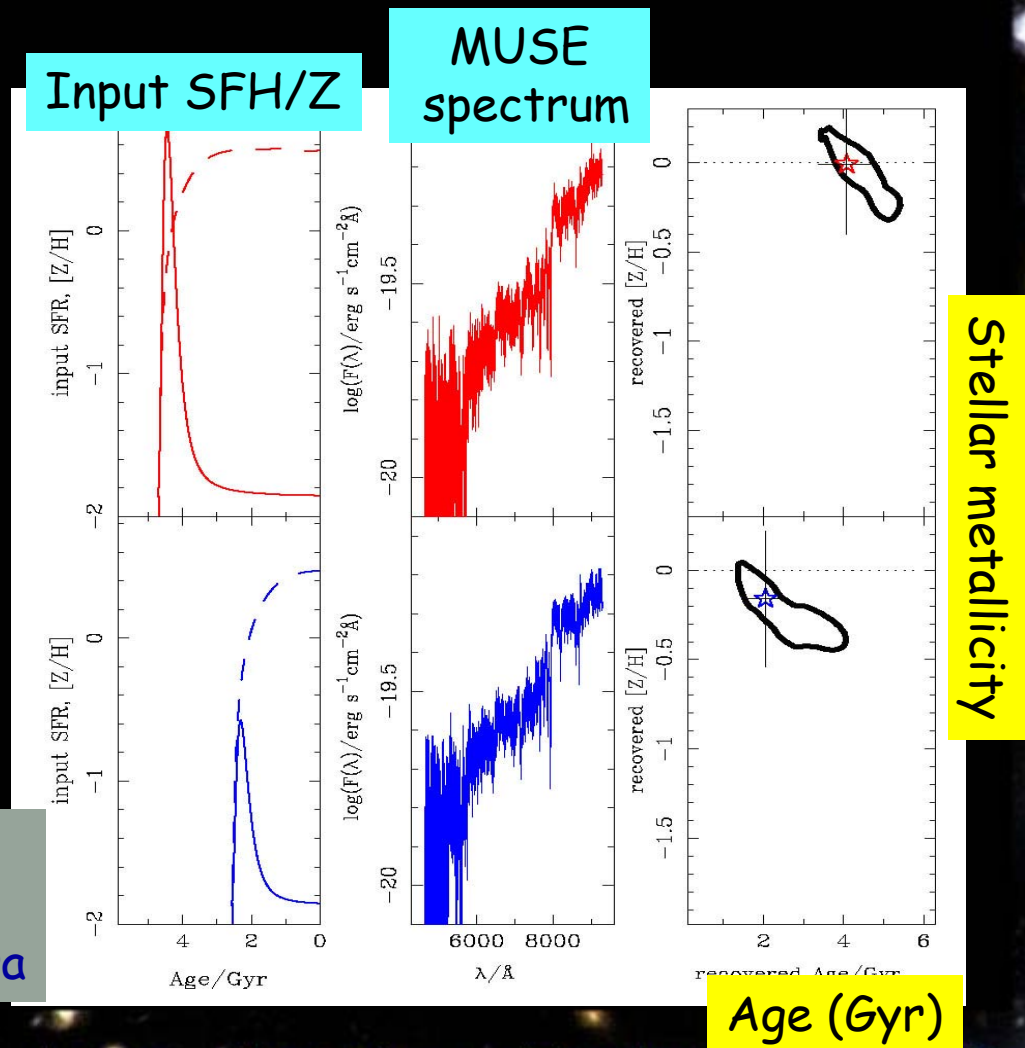
PNC-PNG April 08

# Stellar populations at $z \sim 1$

## Stellar populations

At  $z \sim 1$ , the spatially-resolved stellar ages & metallicities of galaxies should be recovered from MUSE spectra

Simulations using BC03  
MUSE 80h integration  
Galaxy at  $z \sim 1$  with  $S/N=15$  spectra

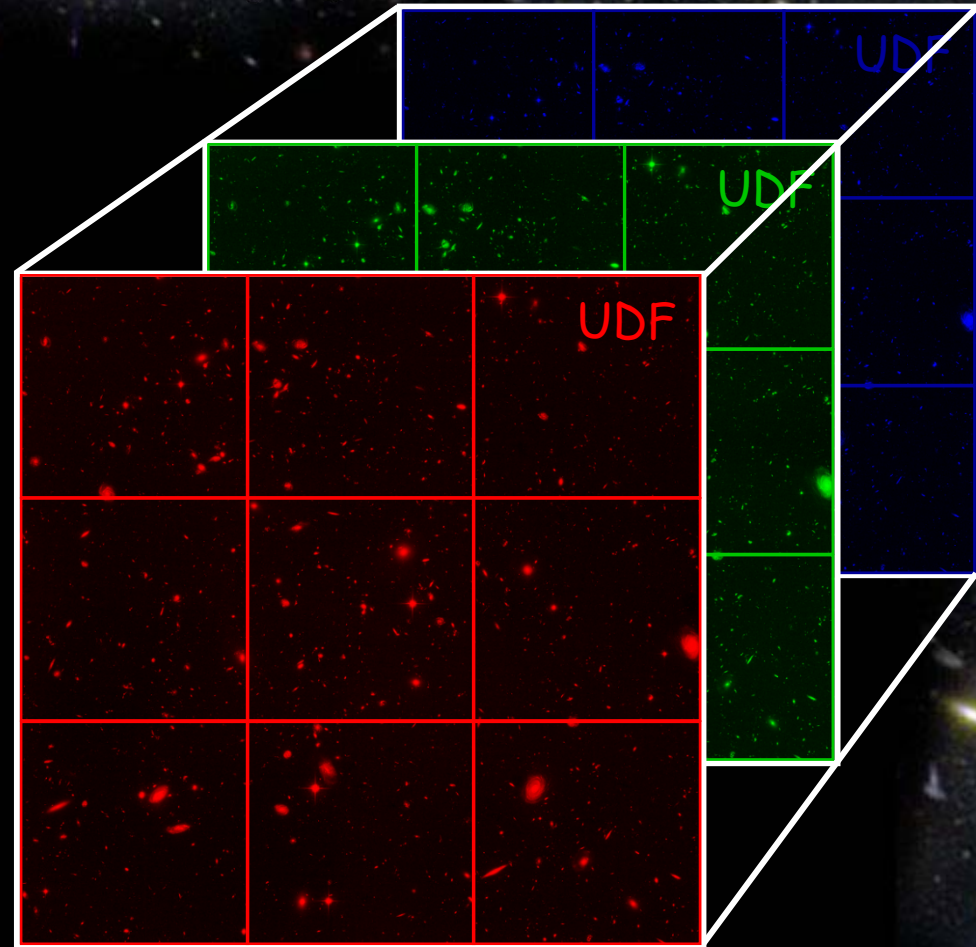




# Spectroscopic Surveys - IFU

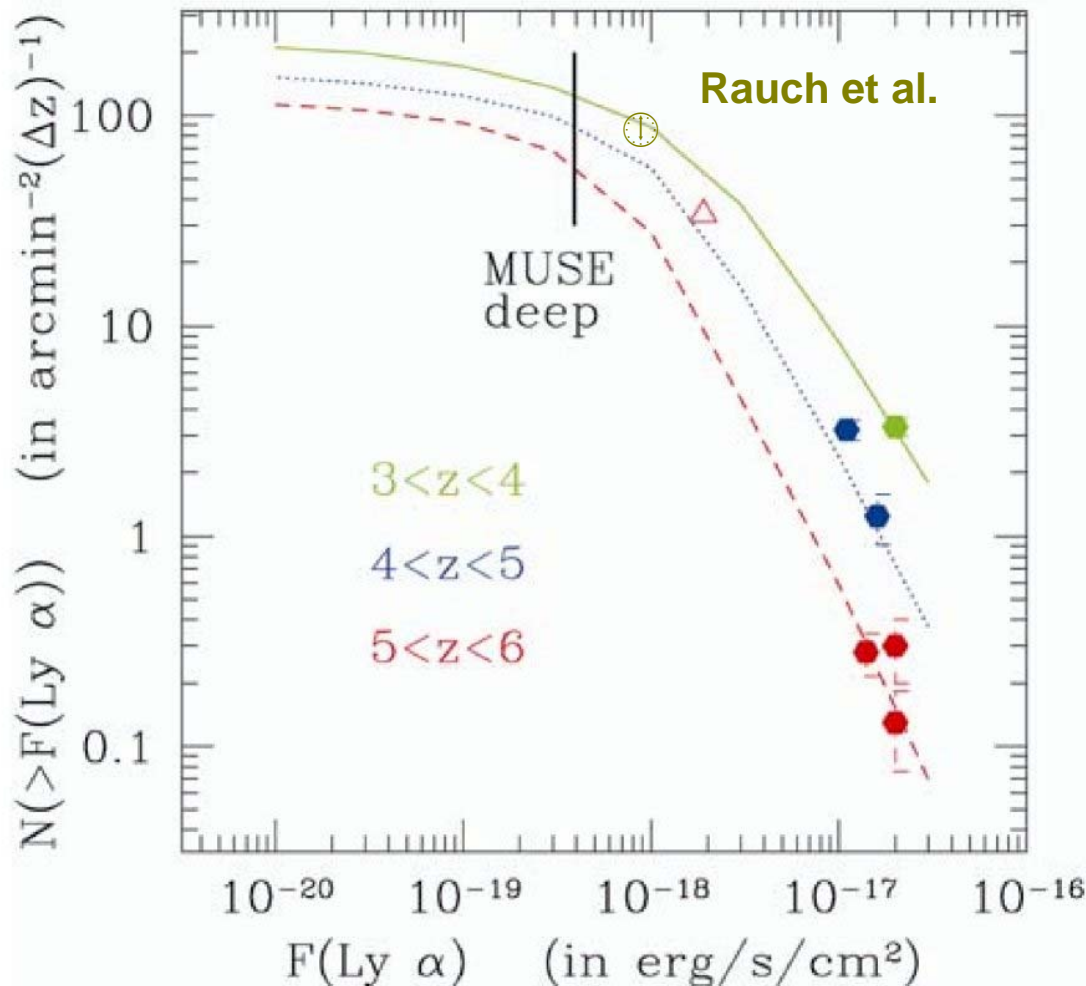
Get everything!

- Eliminates pre-imaging
- Eliminates pre-selection
- Observe only once
- Attack multiple science topics simultaneously
- Large discovery space for serendipitous sources



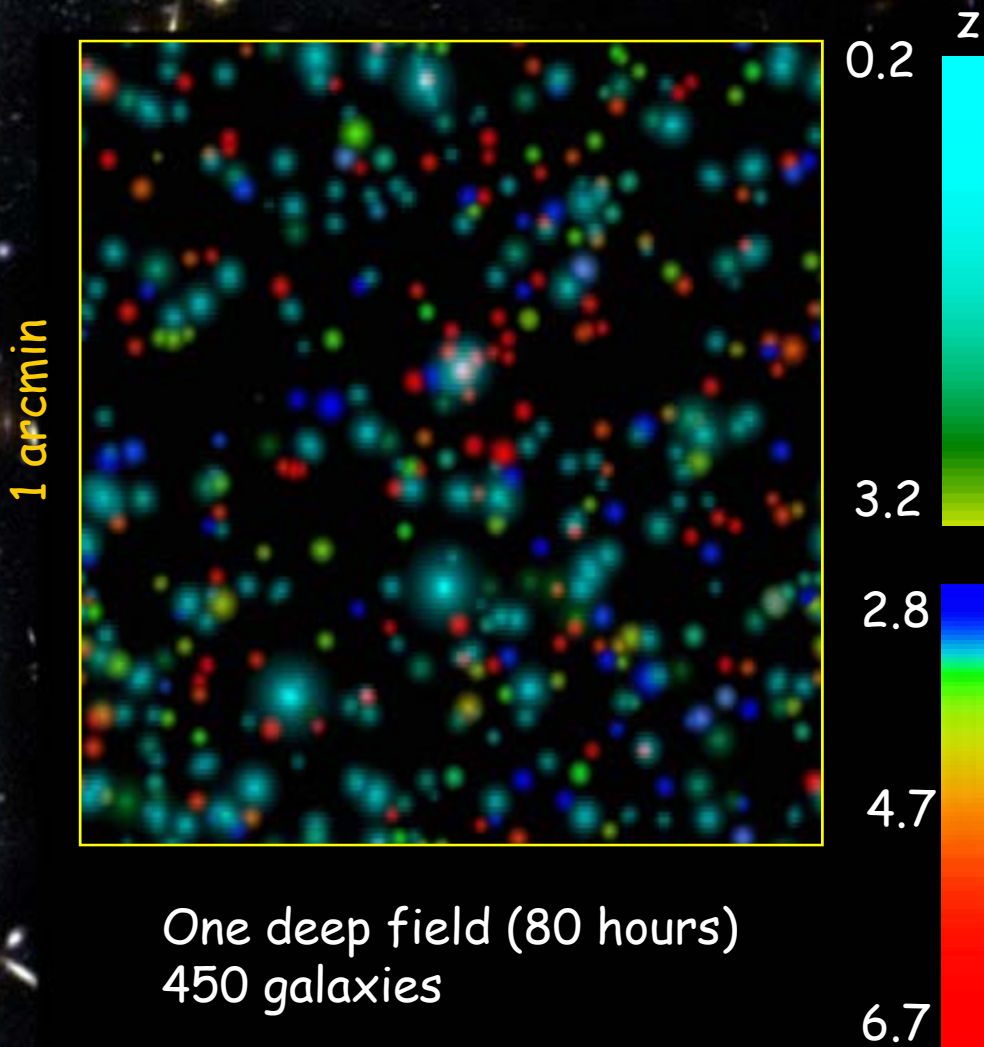
# Prediction vs. data

MUSE: 10,000 LAE in 1000h





# 3D deep field



- High  $z$  Ly $\alpha$  emitters
- Reionization
- Intermediate  $z$  galaxies
- Fluorescent emission
- Feedback processes
- Gravitational lensing
- Spatially resolved spectroscopy
- Late forming pop III
- Active galactic nuclei
- Merger rate
- Development of dark halo

# Project Planning

Pre-Phase A & Phase A



ESO ↑  
Call for Idea

KO ↑  
phase A

↑  
CDR

↑  
Council  
Approval

Design Phase



↑  
KO  
Jan.

↑  
OPDR  
July

↑  
PDR  
July

↑  
OFDR  
Dec.

↑  
FDR  
Nov.

MAIT Phase

Commissioning



↑  
IFU MIA  
Feb.

↑  
S/S MIA  
Oct.

↑  
PAE  
July

↑  
PAC  
July

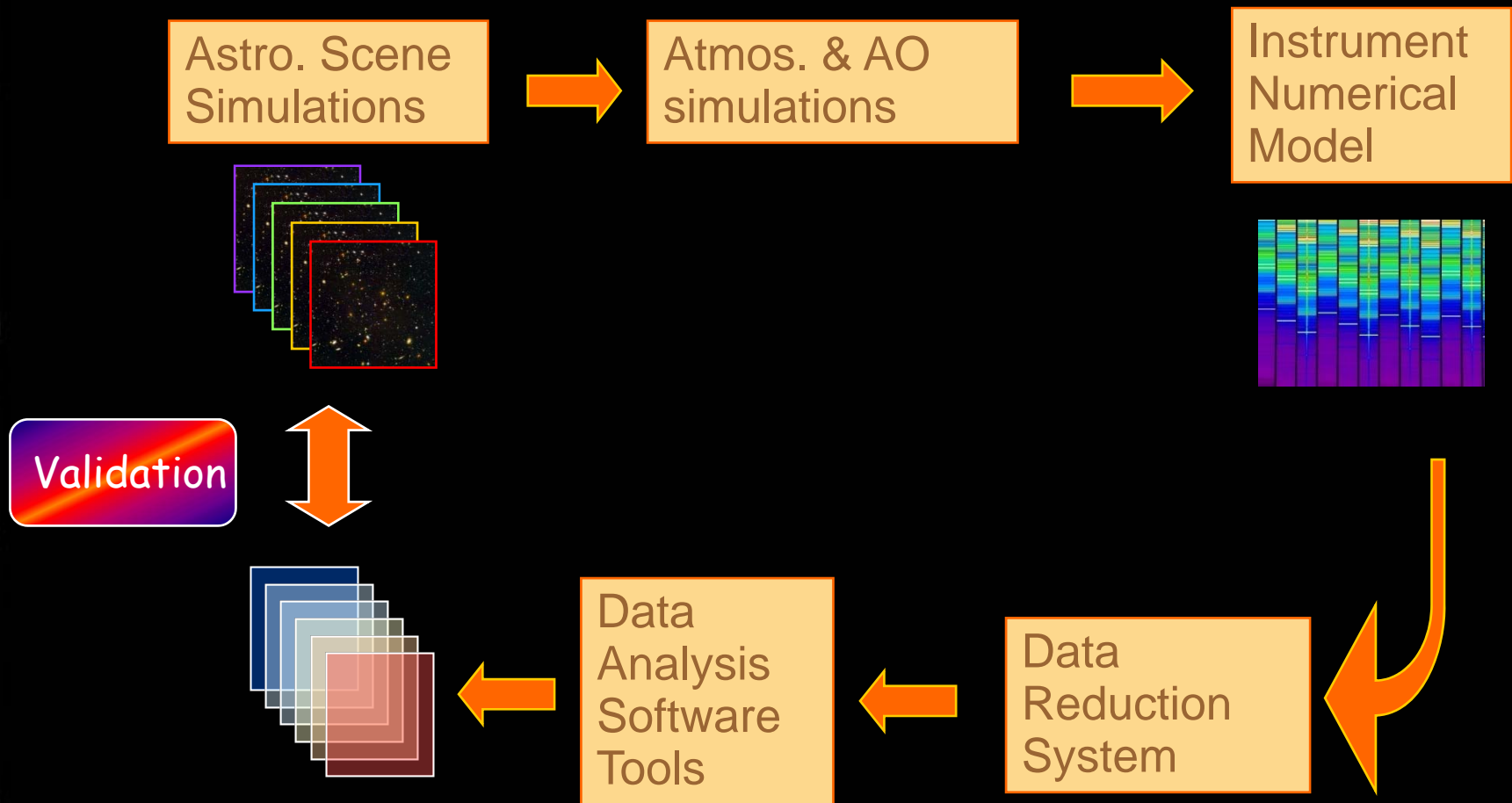




2012,  
Start of  
255 GTO  
nights  
program

Are we  
ready?

# End to End Modelling





# MUSE fast facts

- 2<sup>nd</sup> generation VLT instrument
- 24 IFUs (slicer + spectrograph + detector)
- AO 2<sup>nd</sup> gen system incl 4 laser guide stars
- 400 M pixels/exposure
- 80 hours integration

- CRAL, AIG, AIP, ETH, LATT, NOVA & ESO
- 21.8 M€ (incl 185 FTE)
- July 2011 PAE
- 255 GTO nights

- Formation & evolution of galaxies
- Nearby galaxies
- Resolved stellar populations