How to start mapping the CGM in emission without waiting 20 years

Prof. Erika Hamden University of Arizona

Cosmic Origins Program Analysis Group (COPAG) Session
Sunday, January 7th, 2024
AAS Meeting, New Orleans

NASA UV missions in development:

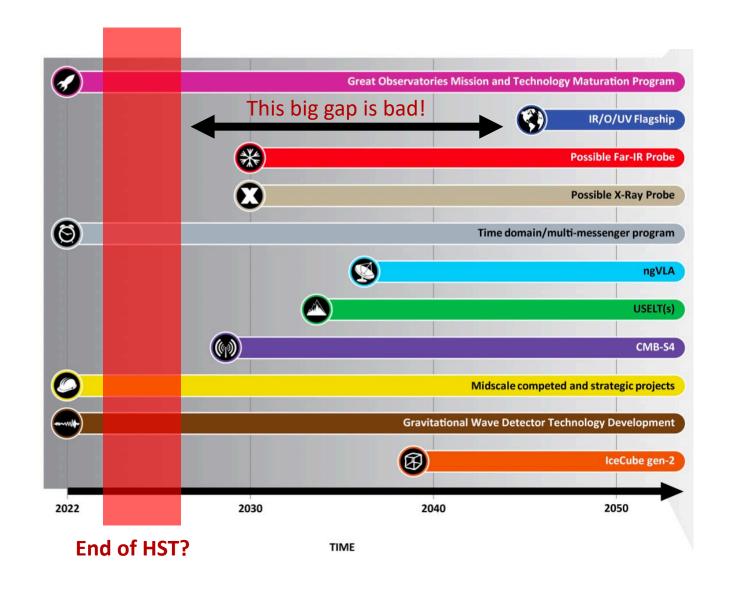
Currently Funded:

- SPARCs- CubeSat, Imager, focused on stellar variability. PI: Evgenia Shkolnik
- CUTE- CubeSat, Imager, focused on stellar variability. PI: Kevin France
- SPRITE- CubeSat, spectrograph, emission from galaxies. PI: Brian Fleming
- Aspera- CubeSat, spectrograph, emission from nearby galaxy CGM. PI: Carlos Vargas
- A small range of sub-orbital missions (FIREBall, SISTENE, etc)

In various stages of pre-phase B development:

- UVEX- One of two MIDEX missions. Imager, Transient focused. PI: Fiona Harrison
- Habitable Worlds Observatory

More (ANY!) UV missions in the next 20 years are critical











Zaritsky













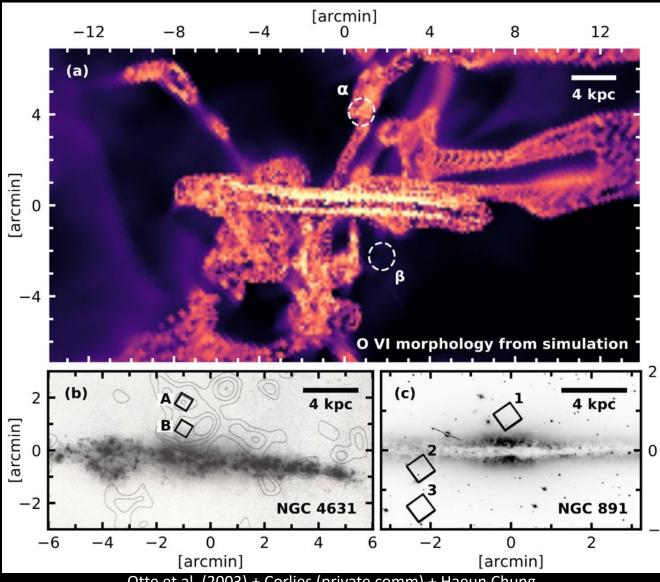


Not shown:

- Tom McMahon (Mission Manager)
- Kerry Gonzales (Systems Engineer)
- R.-J. Dettmar (Ruhr University)
- Aafaque Khan (UA, Grad Student)
- Simran Agarwal (UA, Grad Student)
- Jessica Li (UA, Grad Student)

NASA Astrophysics SmallSat Studies (AS3) proposal submitted December 2019. Not selected, re-formulated for 2020 Pioneers. Selected in January 2021, now in Phase B





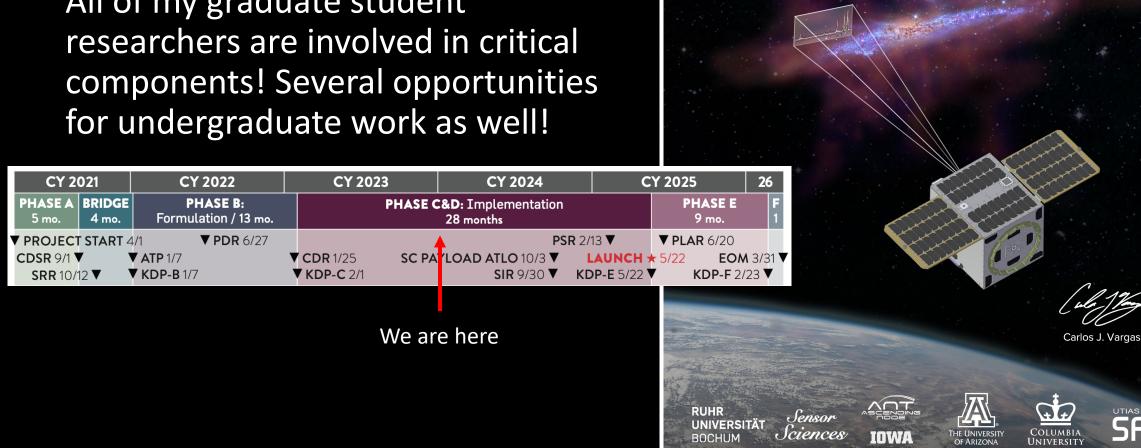
Otte et al. (2003) + Corlies (private comm) + Haeun Chung

Observing the CGM in nearby galaxies!

- Strongest line O VI @ λλ 1032, 1038 Å, rest-frame
- Surface brightness < 1 x 10⁻¹⁸ erg s⁻¹ cm⁻² $arcsec^{-2}$ (near z=0)
- Very limited existing observations

Anticipated Launch in 2025 9 months of operations

All of my graduate student researchers are involved in critical for undergraduate work as well!



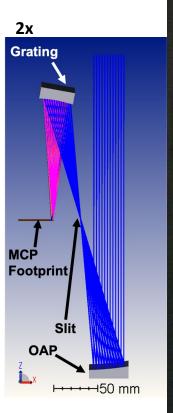


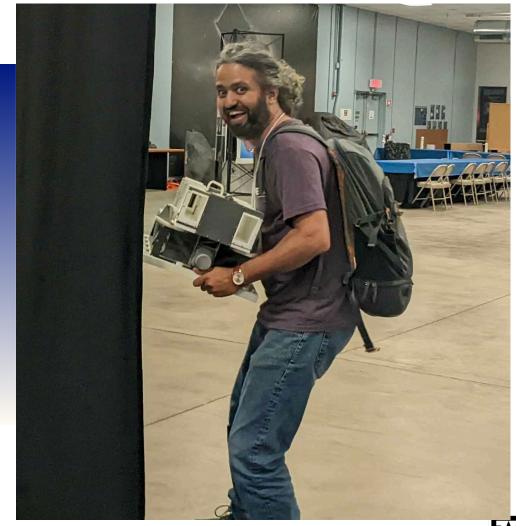
Aspera Payload

• EFFICIENT AND HIGH HERITAGE

ARIZONA







See Chung et al. (2021; SPIE) for more







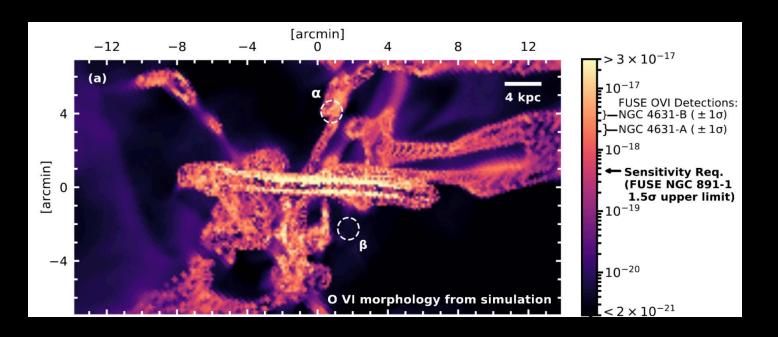


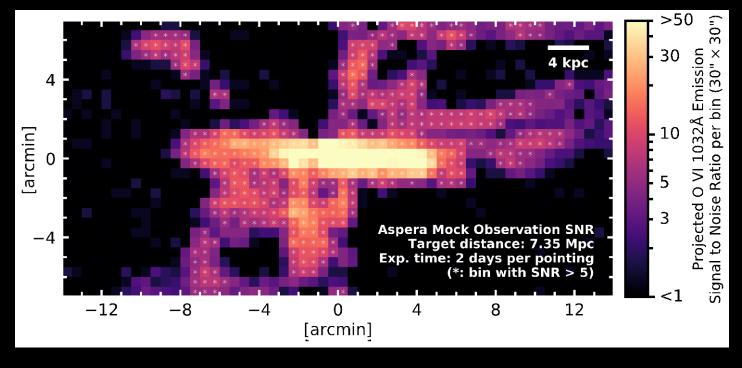




Aspera Mock Observation

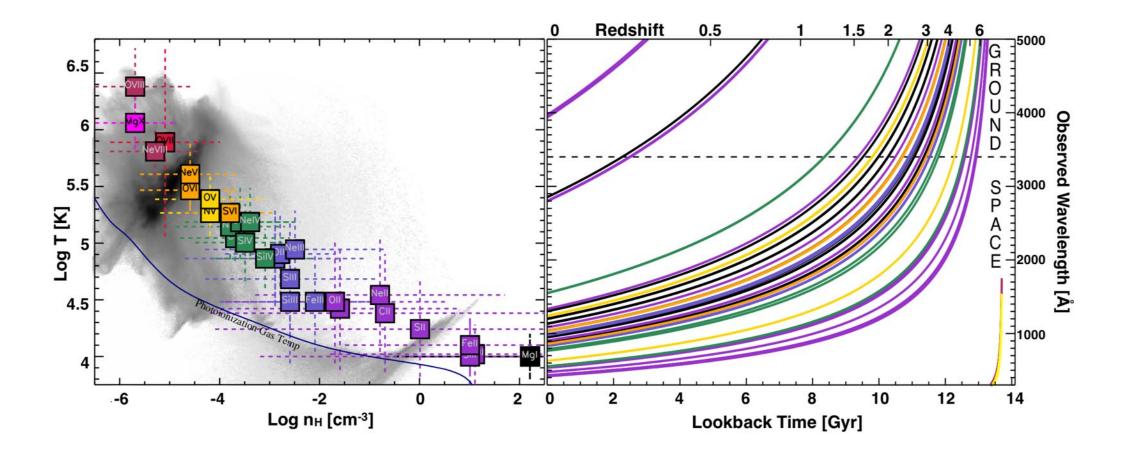
- Includes system response, spacecraft pointing/jitter, and aberration
- Asterisks → SNR > 5
- Exposure time → 2 days per pointing
 14 days total





There are many other emission lines to target

- Pominant species in CGM/IGM Observations, Figure from Tumlinson, 2019 (Astro2020 White Paper)
- Most CGM lines are in the Space UV, EUV, and Soft X-ray

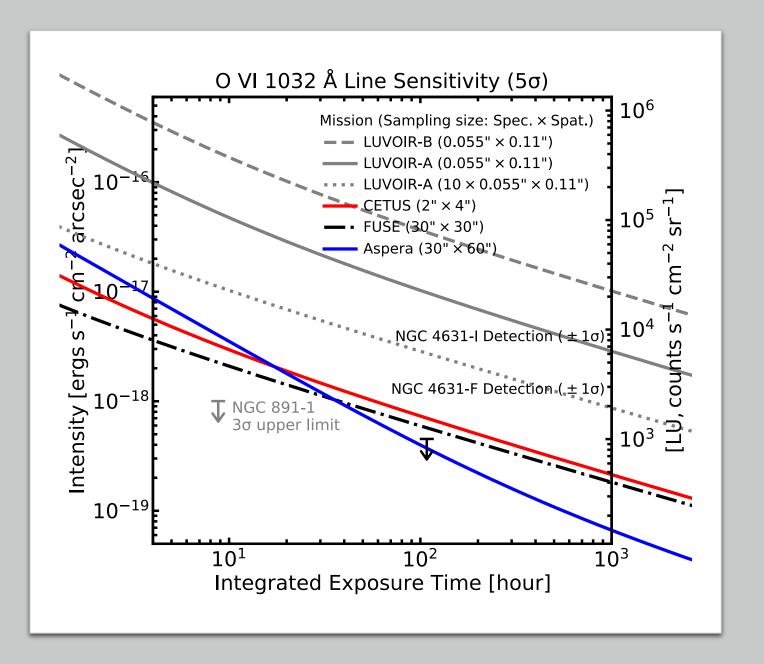


How well can future missions do?

Figure shows performance for a small sample of missions for a particular CGM line

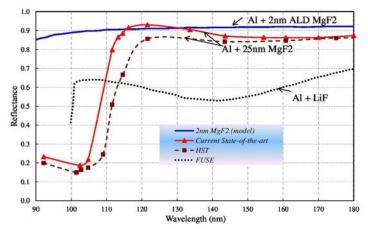
Assumptions that future flagships will solve all problems are maybe wrong due to balance between large aperture and very small resolution elements.

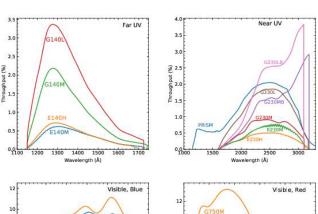
Power of dedicated SmallSats: Aspera is equivalent to Explorer/Probe Class missions (again, resolution element size is key here)

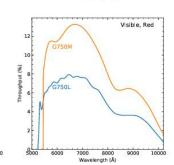


Why Now?

Technology & easy access to space!











So, what's the ask here?

- Highly specialized UV telescopes can be built now for small budgets (MoOs, Pioneers, Explorers, Sub-orbital)
- Small payloads can do the science of last decade's explorers IF your parameters are set correctly
 - For the CGM
 - Nearby Galaxies
 - Large FOV, Large resolution elements
 - Time!
- Consider who traditionally becomes a PI vs. who CAN be a great PI!

A call to action

- Next Opportunities:
 - APRA (Every Year, \$10M and smaller sub-orbital investigations)
 - Pioneers (Next opportunity in 2025, typically every year, \$20M)
 - SMEX (Due mid-2025, full SMEX ~\$150M and Missions of Opportunity, \$40M)
- If this seems interesting to you and you don't know where to start- ask me!
- DON'T wait for HWO to launch to answer your UV related, CGM related, or space related science questions!