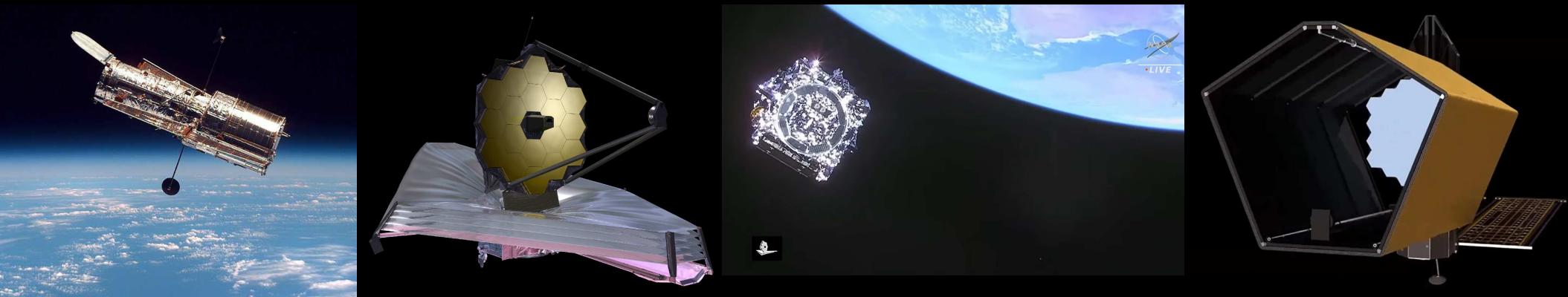


# The tale of two telescopes: Hubble and Webb: Essential complementarity of a UV-optical and an IR facility

Rogier Windhorst (ASU) — JWST Interdisciplinary Scientist

+ HST SKYSURF and JWST PEARLS & SKYSURFIR teams: T. Carleton, S. Cohen, R. Jansen, J. Berkheimer, D. Carter, I. McIntyre, D. Kramer, T. McCabe, R. O'Brien, R. Ortiz, T. Acharya, H. Archer, P. Bahtia, C. Cain, L. Conrad, K. Croker, Z. Goisman, N. Foo, B. Frye, R. Honor, H. Ingram, P. Kamieneski, A. Koekemoer, M. Miller, P. Porto, C. Redshaw, B. Smith, J. Summers, S. Tompkins, H. Yan,  
+ 100 more scientists over 18 time-zones



Hubble  
1973~2033<sup>+</sup>?

Webb (designed)  
1996~2031

Webb (launched 2021)  
1996~2046<sup>+</sup>?

Habitable Worlds  
2040~2070<sup>+</sup>?

*Review Talk; Hubble, Webb, and Beyond session, AAAS Annual Meeting;*

*Hynes Convention Center, Boston, MA; Friday Feb. 14, 2025*

PDF on: [http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/aaas25\\_windhorst\\_hstjwst.pdf](http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/aaas25_windhorst_hstjwst.pdf)

# Outline

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- (1) Uniquely complementary roles of Hubble and Webb:

414–500 hr combined HST+JWST images  $\Rightarrow$  keep HST alive!

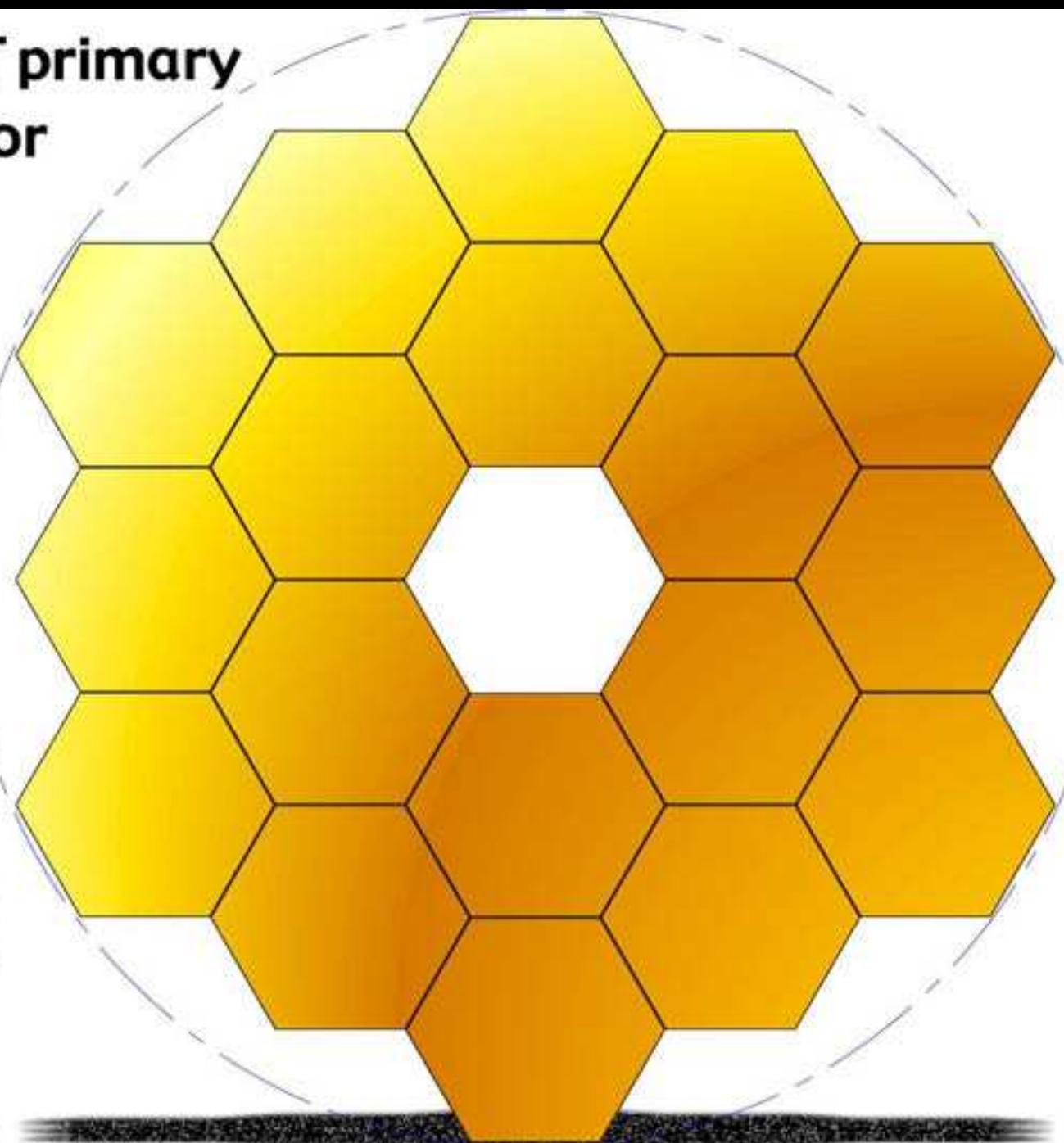
- (2) Viewing the Universe through the “Eyes of Einstein”
- (3) Summary and Conclusions
- (4) Spare charts



Sponsored by NASA/HST & JWST

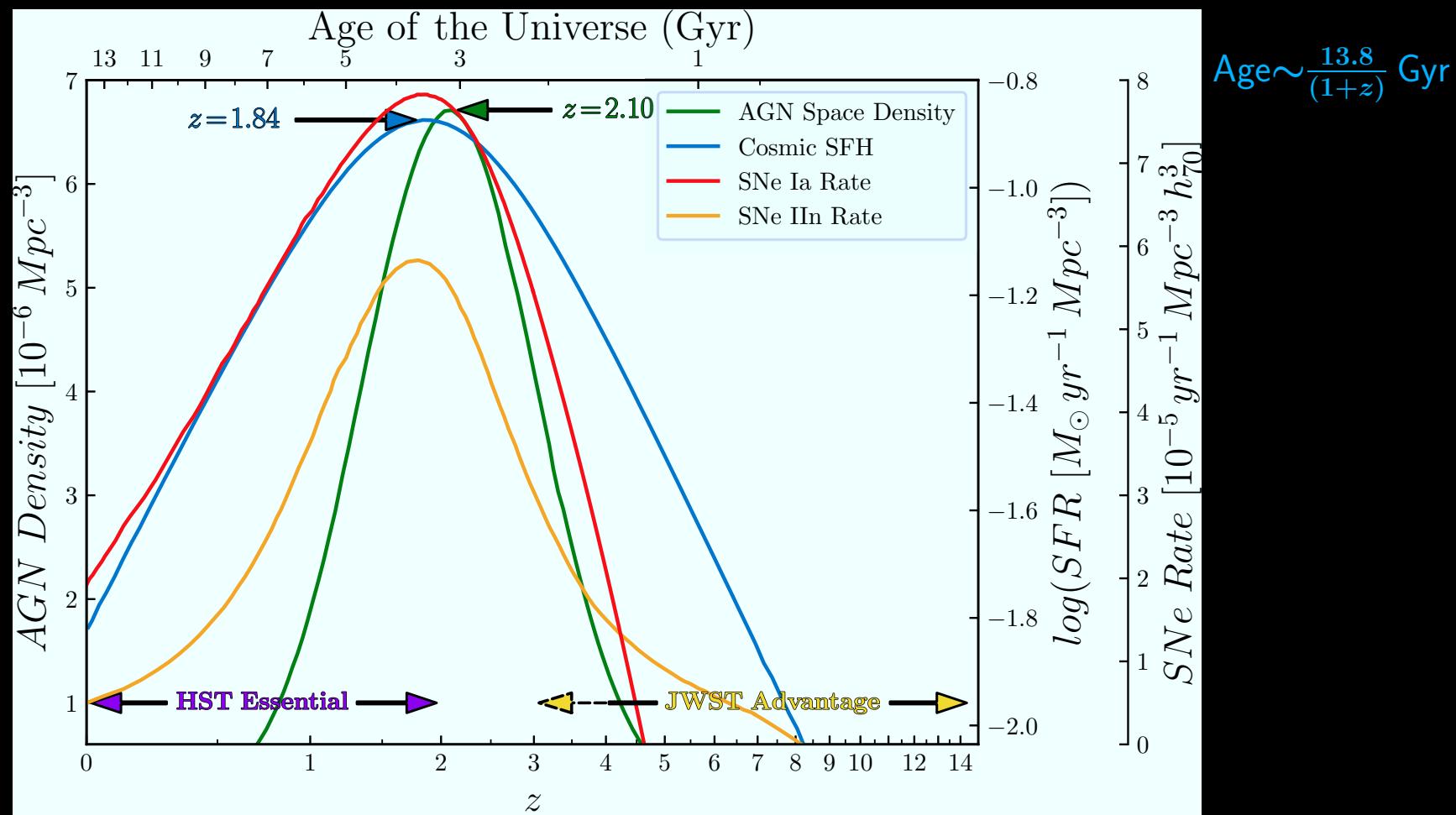
PDF on: [http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/aaas25\\_windhorst\\_hstjwst.pdf](http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/aaas25_windhorst_hstjwst.pdf)

**JWST primary  
mirror**

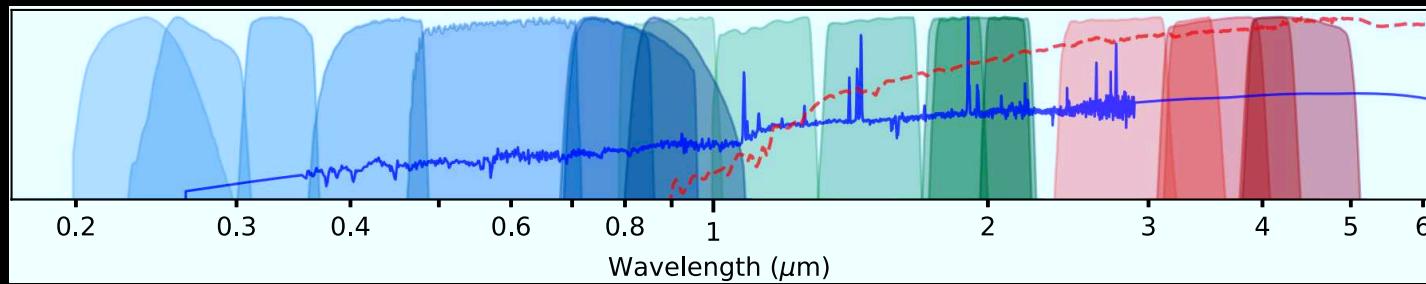


**Hubble primary  
mirror**

JWST  $\simeq 2.5 \times$  larger than Hubble, so at  $\sim 2.5 \times$  larger wavelengths:  
JWST has the same resolution in the near-IR as Hubble in the optical.

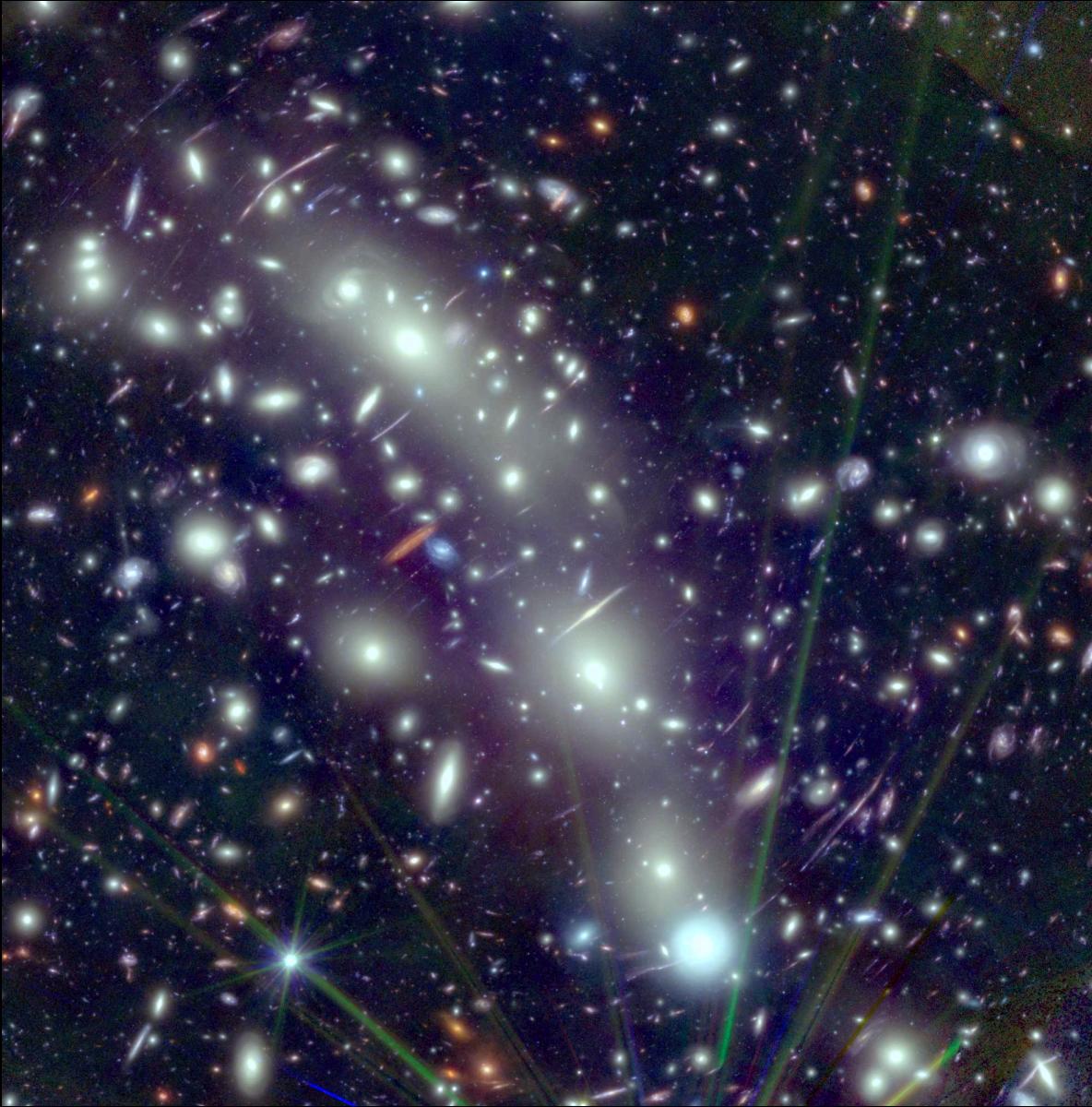


Star Formation, Supernova Rate, & Black Hole growth peak  $\sim 10$  Gyr ago!



$\Rightarrow$  HST best samples *unobscured* SFH & BH growth in last 10 Gyr ( $z \lesssim 2$ ), while JWST best samples *obscured* parts, especially in first 3 Gyr ( $z \gtrsim 3$ ).

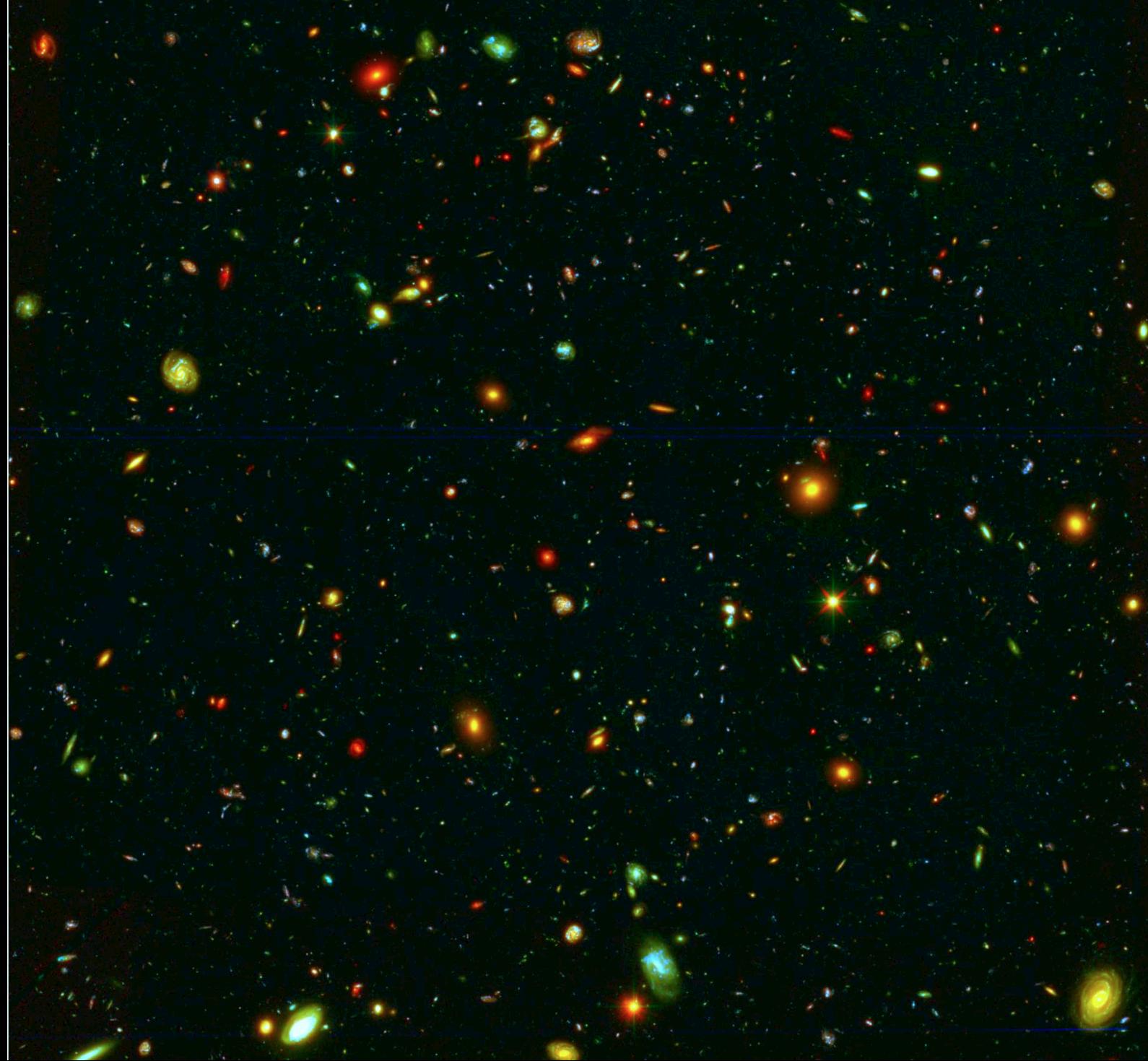
# (1) Uniquely complementary roles of Hubble and Webb:



500 hrs HST+JWST: 45 filters (0.2–5.0 $\mu$ m), lensing cluster MACS0416:

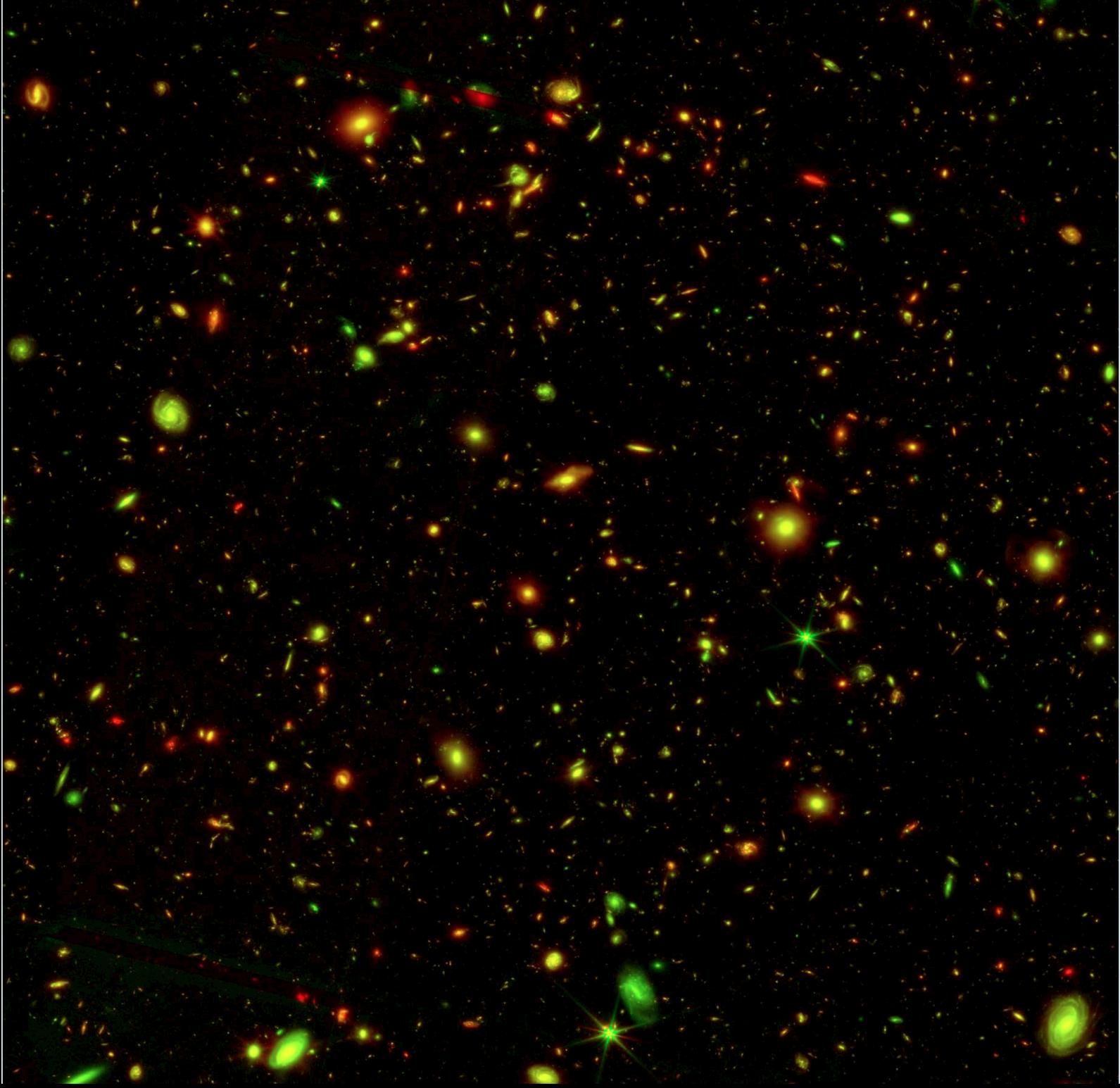
- HST darkest skies ( $10\text{--}10^3 \times$  darker) + JWST's dark skies ( $10^3\text{--}10^5 \times$  darker than ground based):  
 $\implies$  HST & JWST reach 30–31 mag ( $\sim 1$  firefly from Moon).

Field-of-View  $\sim (\text{Moon}/10)^2$

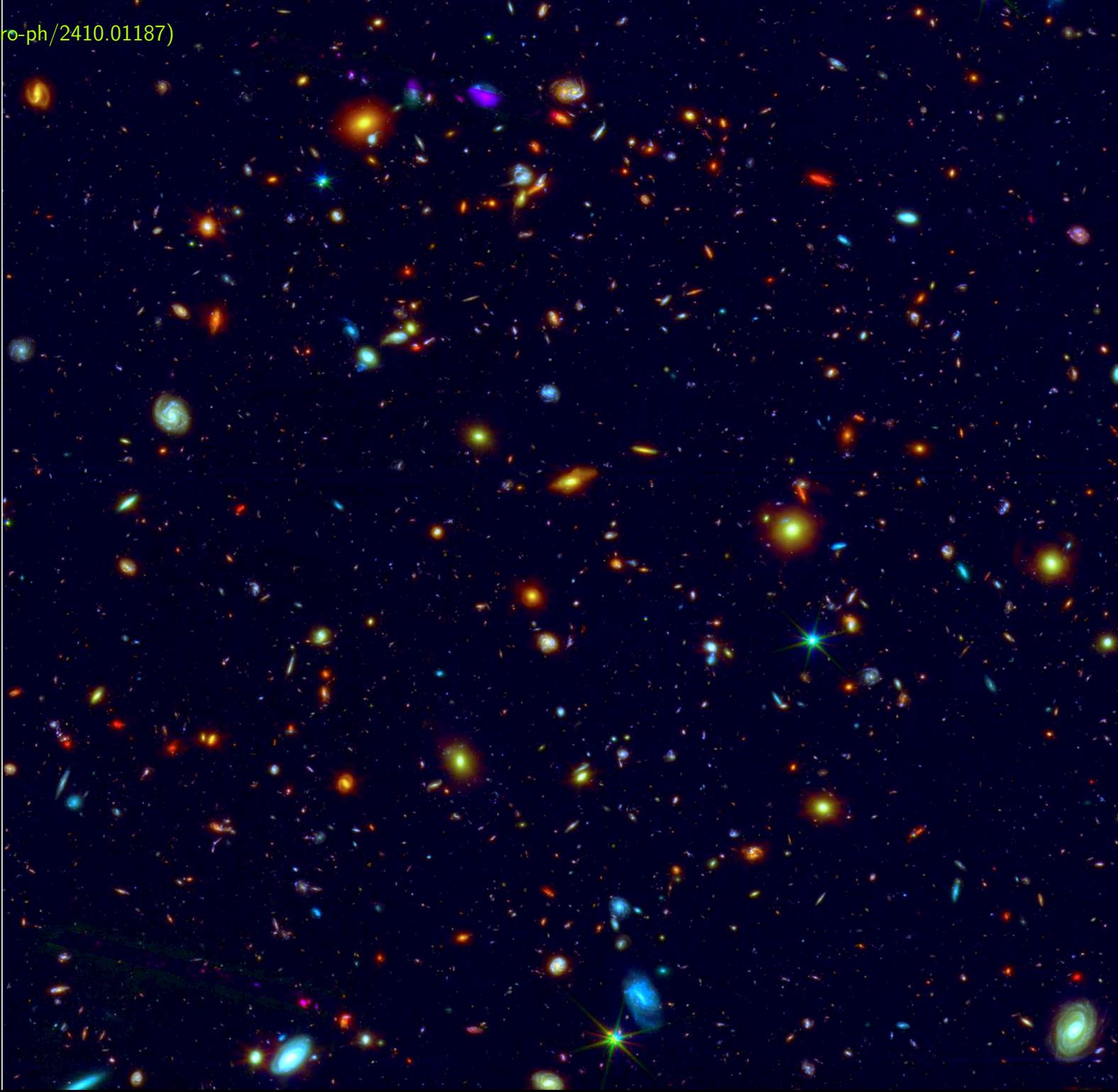


556 hr HST Hubble UltraDeep Field: 12 filters at 0.2–1.6  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $\text{AB} \lesssim 31$  mag; 1 FF(Moon); full B GR).

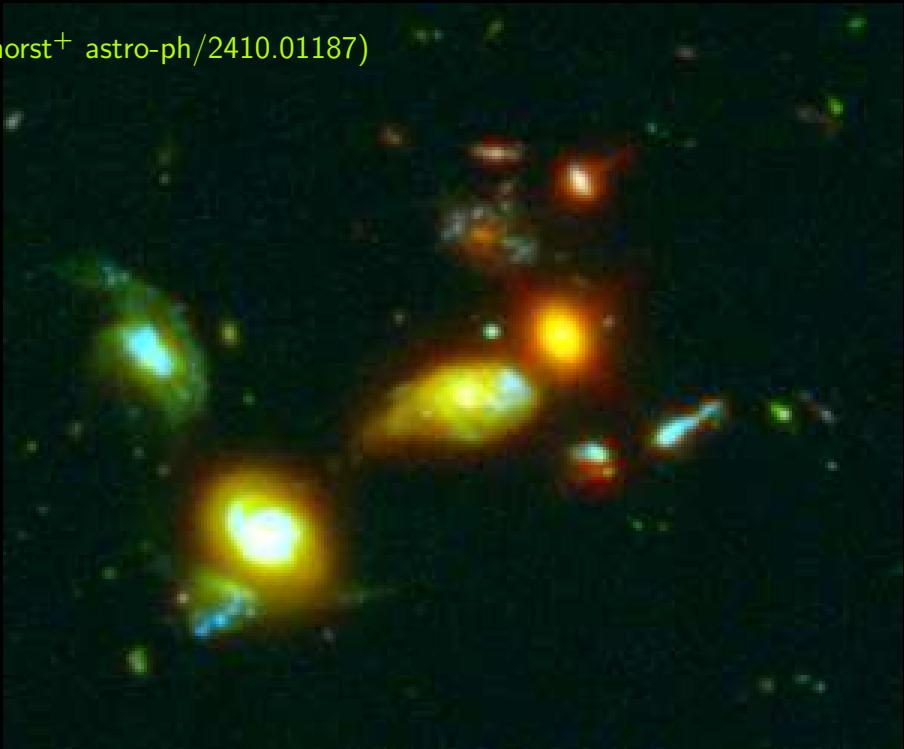




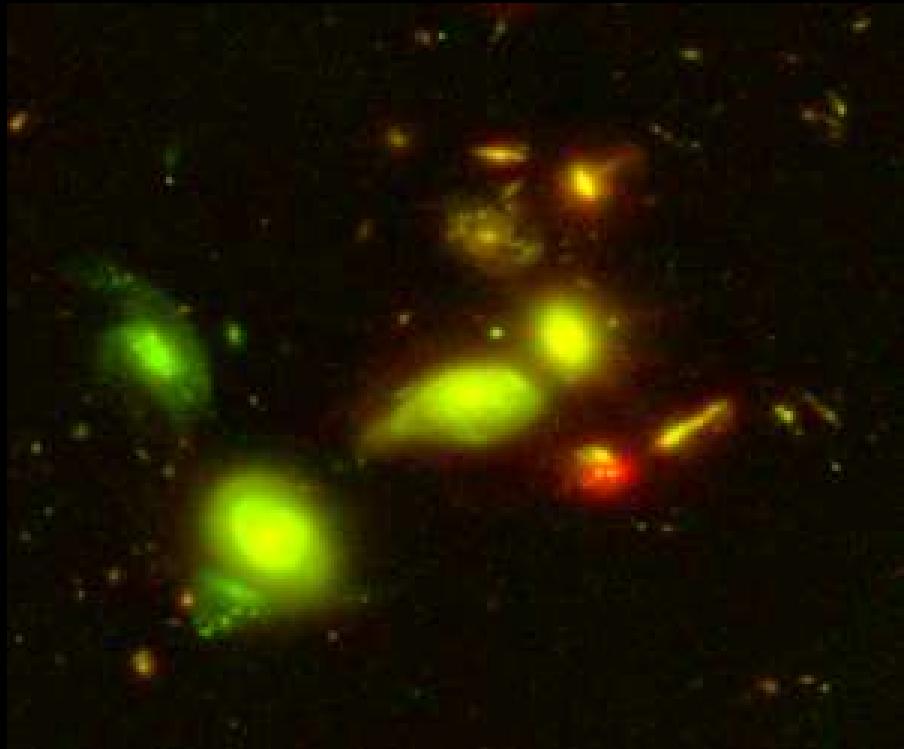
53 hr JWST/NIRCam Hubble UltraDeep Field: 12 filters at 0.9–5.0  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $\text{AB} \lesssim 31$  mag; in green + red).



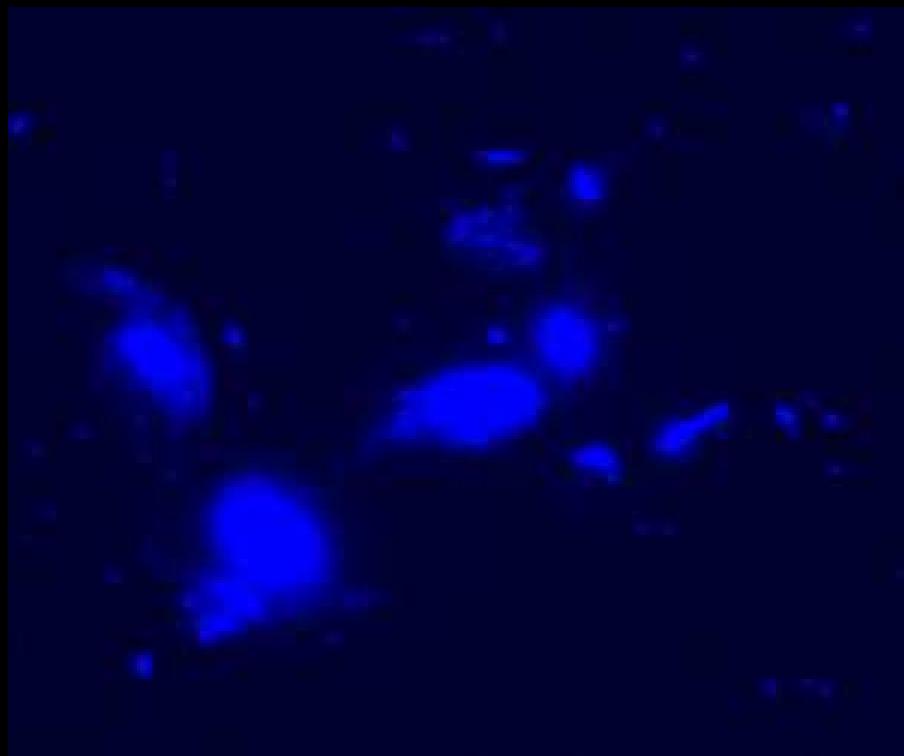
414 hr HST+JWST Hubble UltraDeep Field: 20 filters at 0.2–5.0  $\mu$ m (AB $\lesssim$ 31.5 mag; full BGR).



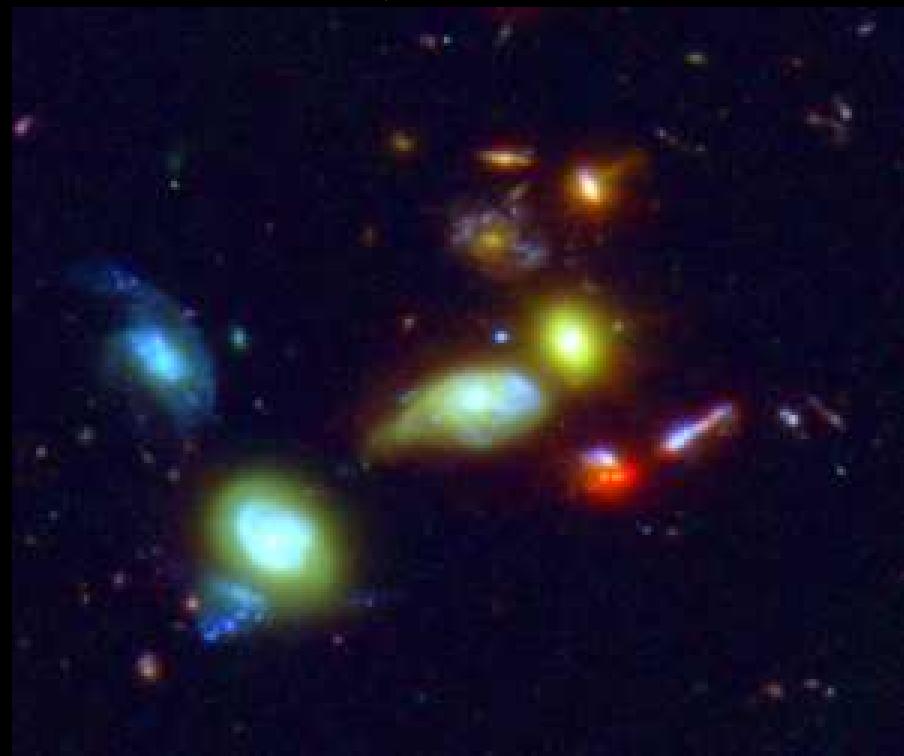
556 hr HST HUDF 12 filters



53 hr JWST/NIRCam 12 filters

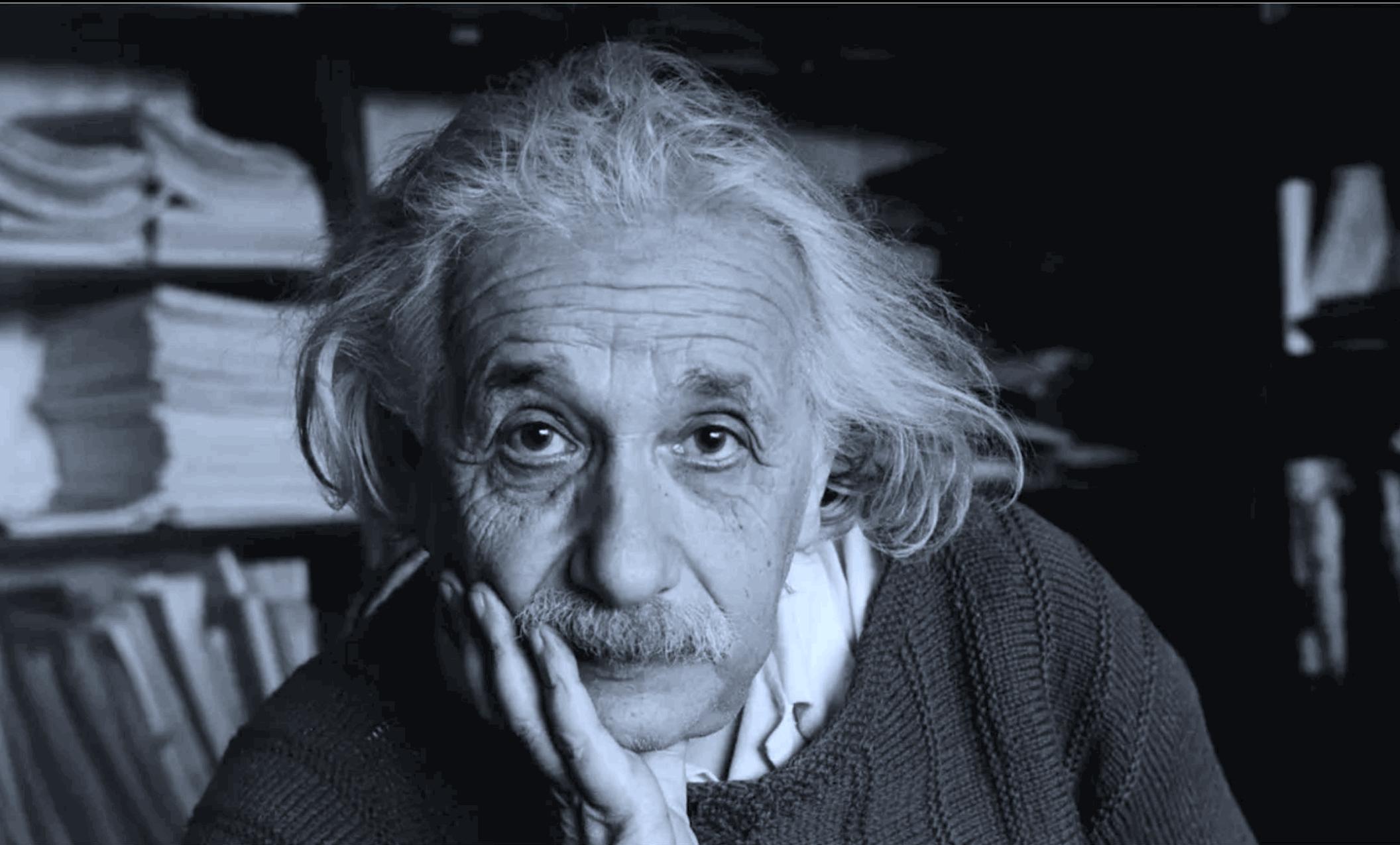


361 hr 8 HST-unique filters (false-blue)



414 hr HST+JWST 20 filters

- (2) Viewing the Universe through the “Eyes of Einstein”



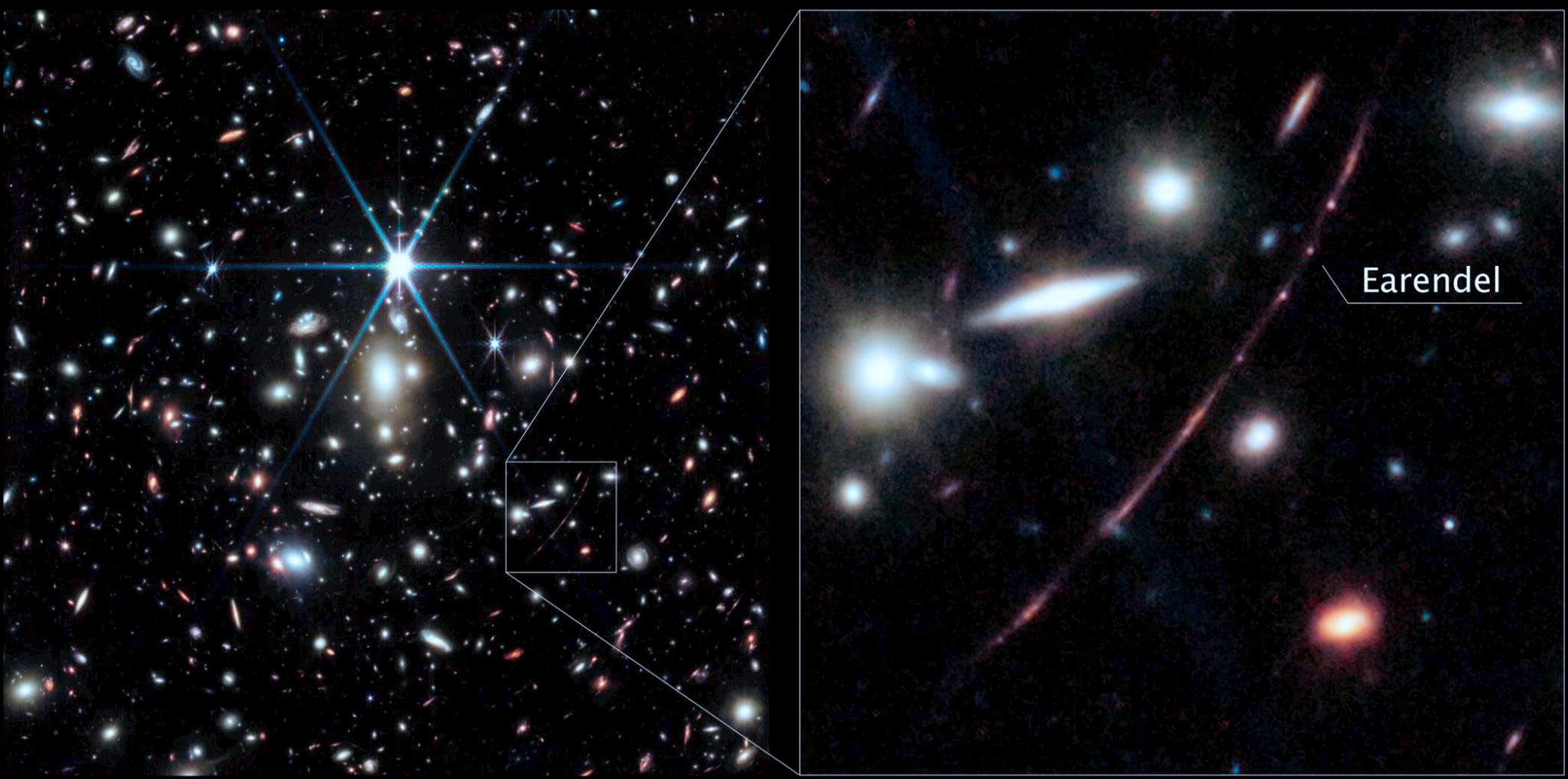
Webb is observing many things Einstein correctly predicted, yet doubted:  
Gravitational lensing, Black Holes, the Hubble Expansion, ...



- Spiral overlapping Elliptical VV191: Tracing dust: small grains! (Keel<sup>+</sup> 23).
  - 150 Globular Clusters in  $z=0.0513$  Elliptical (Berkheimer<sup>+</sup> 2024, ApJ, 964, L29).



... and the  $z=0.0513$  Elliptical also lenses a background galaxy at  $z\sim 1$  (Keel<sup>+</sup> 2023, AJ, 165, 16)!



NIRCam: Cluster WHL0137-08 with highly lensed arc at  $z=6.2$  (0.9 Byr).

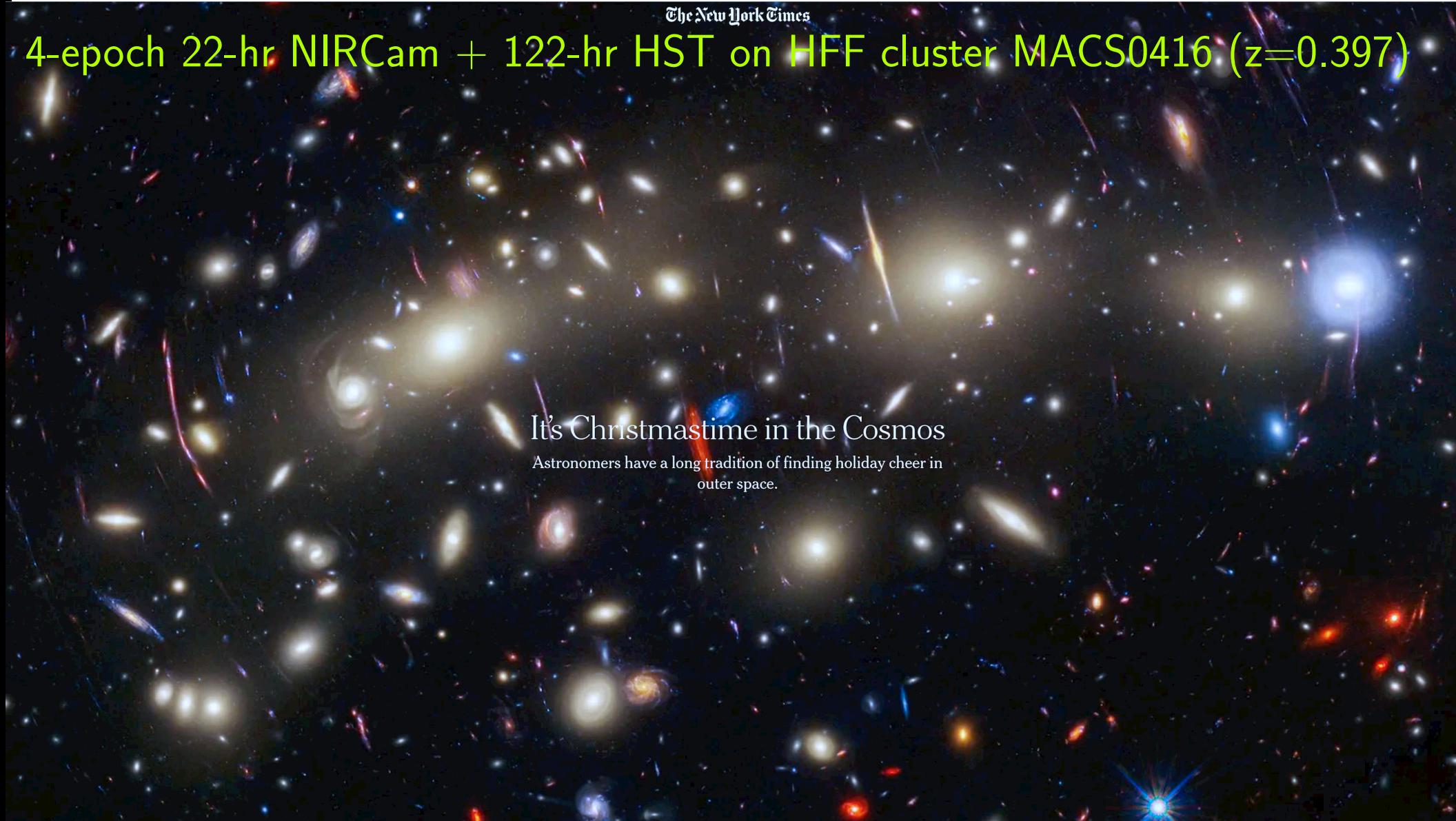
- Earendel: a highly magnified (double-)star seen in the first billion years after the Big Bang — the most distant star ever observed directly!
- Gravitational magnification  $\mu \simeq 9000$  due to “caustic crossing”.

(Welch, B., Coe, D., incl. Timmes, F. X. & Windhorst R. et al. 2022, ApJ, 940, L1 and — 2022, Nature, 603, 815).



JWST image of most luminous far-IR Planck cluster G165 at  $z=0.35$  found:  
Lensed Supernova Ia at  $z=1.78 \rightarrow$  measured  $H_0 = 75.4^{+8.1}_{-5.5}$ , 10 Byrs ago!

4-epoch 22-hr NIRCam + 122-hr HST on HFF cluster MACS0416 ( $z=0.397$ )



## It's Christmastime in the Cosmos

Astronomers have a long tradition of finding holiday cheer in outer space.

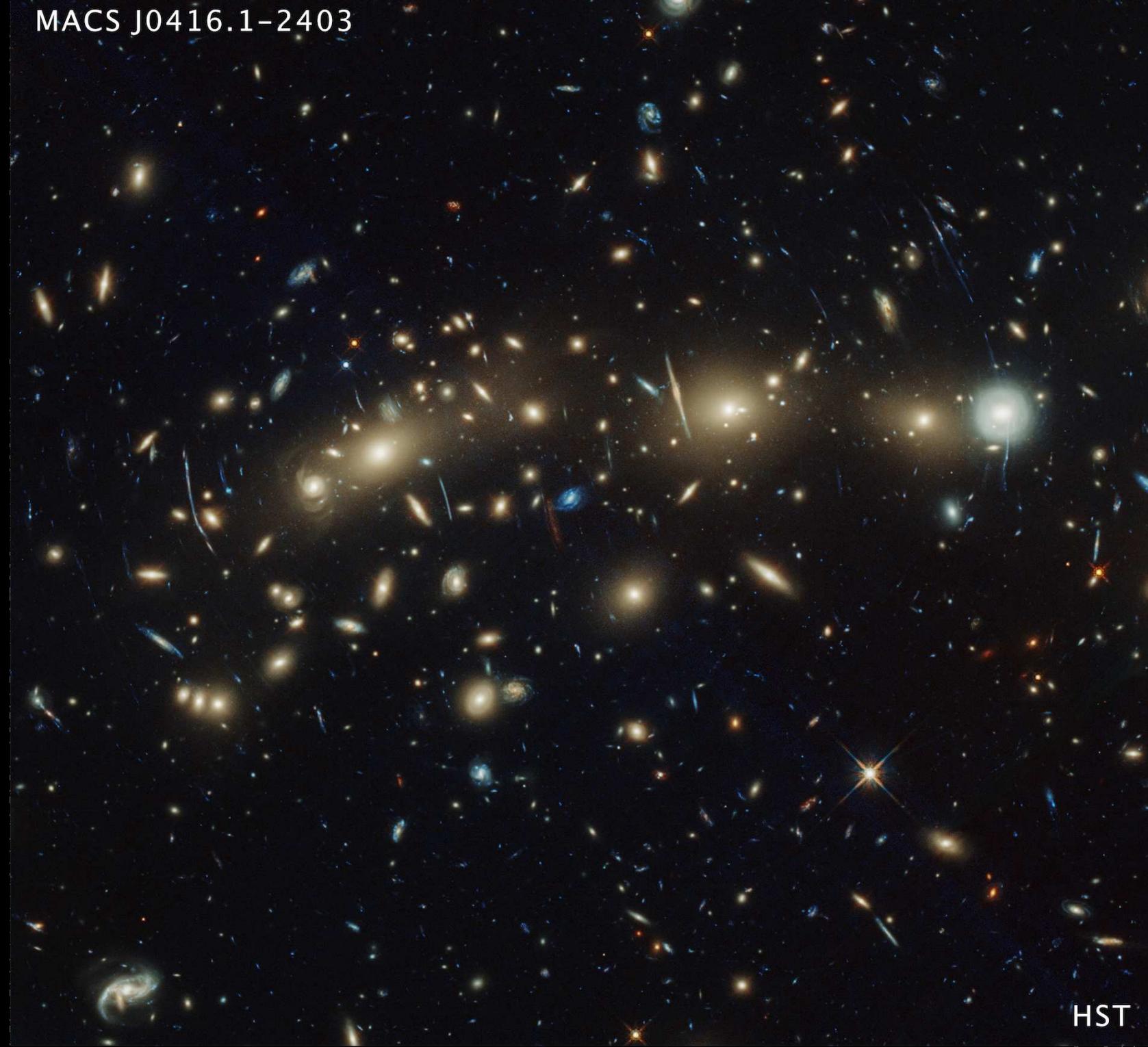
Yan, H.+ (2023, ApJS, 269, 42): 12 new caustic transits at  $z \approx 1-2$  from 4 epochs!

Diego, J.+ (2023, A&A 679, A31): extremely magnified binary star at  $z=2.091$ !

<https://www.cnn.com/2023/11/09/world/webb-hubble-colorful-galaxy-cluster-scn/index.html>

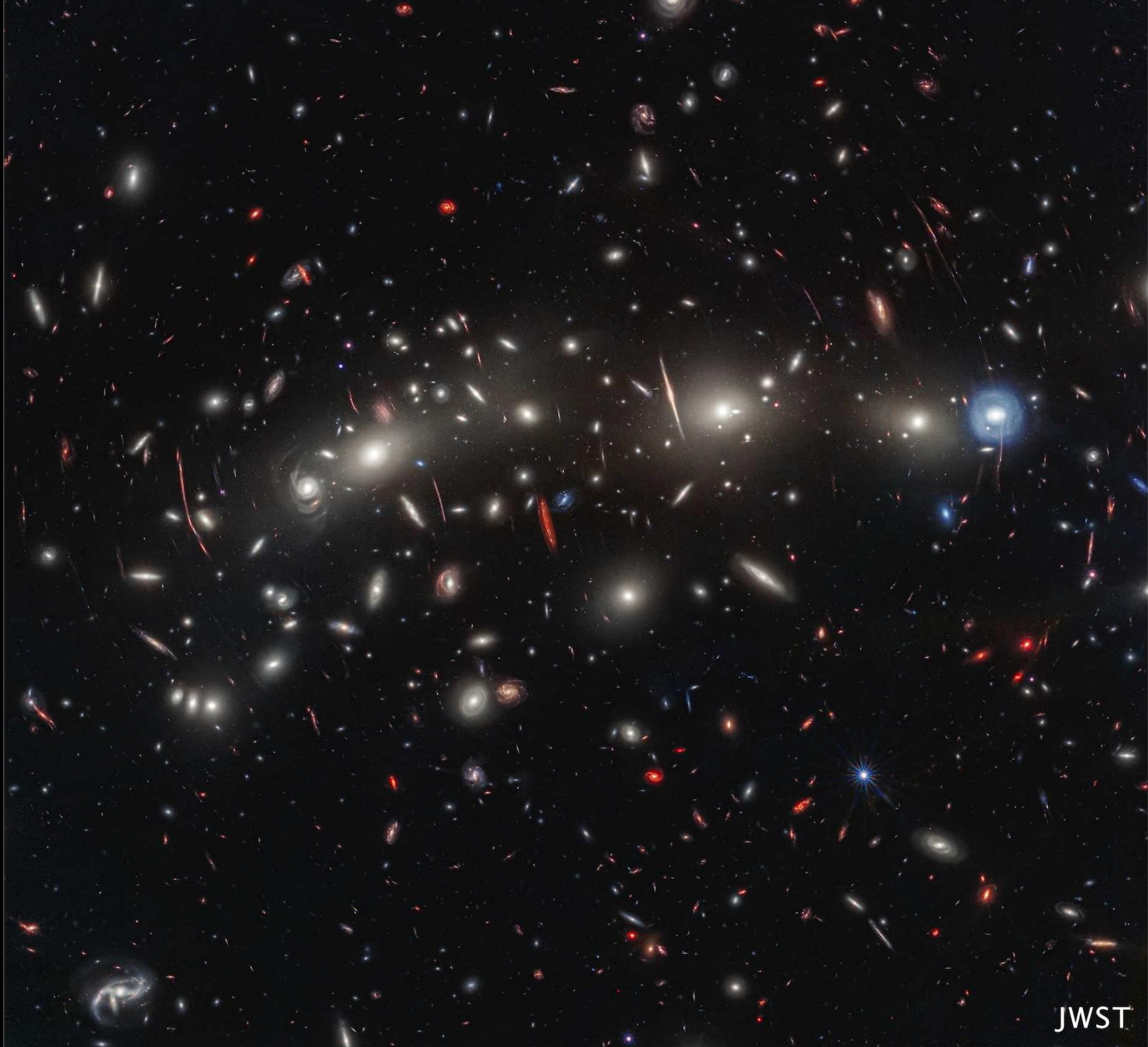
<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/19/science/christmas-stars-galaxies-webb-nasa.html?>

MACS J0416.1-2403



HST

122 hr HST on Hubble Frontier Field cluster MACS0416 ( $z=0.397$ ; 4.3 Blyr)



22 hrs JWST on Hubble Frontier Field cluster MACS0416 ( $z=0.397$ ; 4.3 Blyr)

### (3) Summary and Conclusions

(1) HST and JWST uniquely complement each other to trace cosmic star-formation and (supermassive) black-hole formation over 13.5 Gyr.

(2) Webb's images trace the "Cosmic Circle of Life" (see Julia Roman-Duval's talk):

- Formation and evolution of stars and dust over cosmic time.
- This dust helped form exoplanets and building blocks for life.

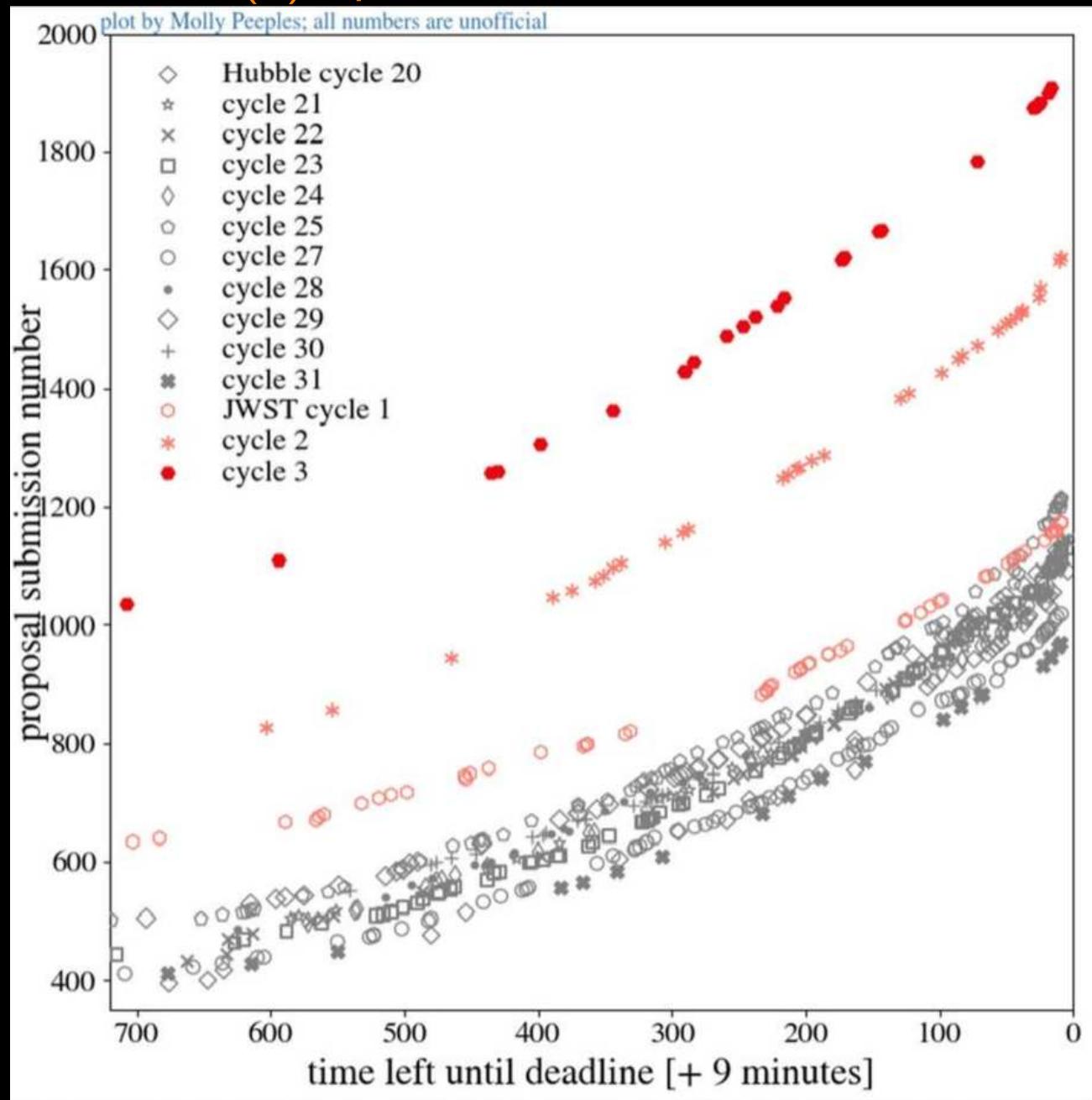
(3) Webb is observing the epochs of First Light, Galaxy Assembly & Super Massive Black Hole-growth in detail (much through grav. lensing):

- Formation of the first stars, star-clusters, SMBH's after 0.2 Byr.
- How galaxies form and produce their dust over 13.5 Billion years.

(4) HST maps (unobscured) SF in the last 10 Gyr, complementing Webb's advantage in the first 3-Gyr:

- Hubble must be kept operational to maximize Webb's science return!

#### (4) Spare science charts



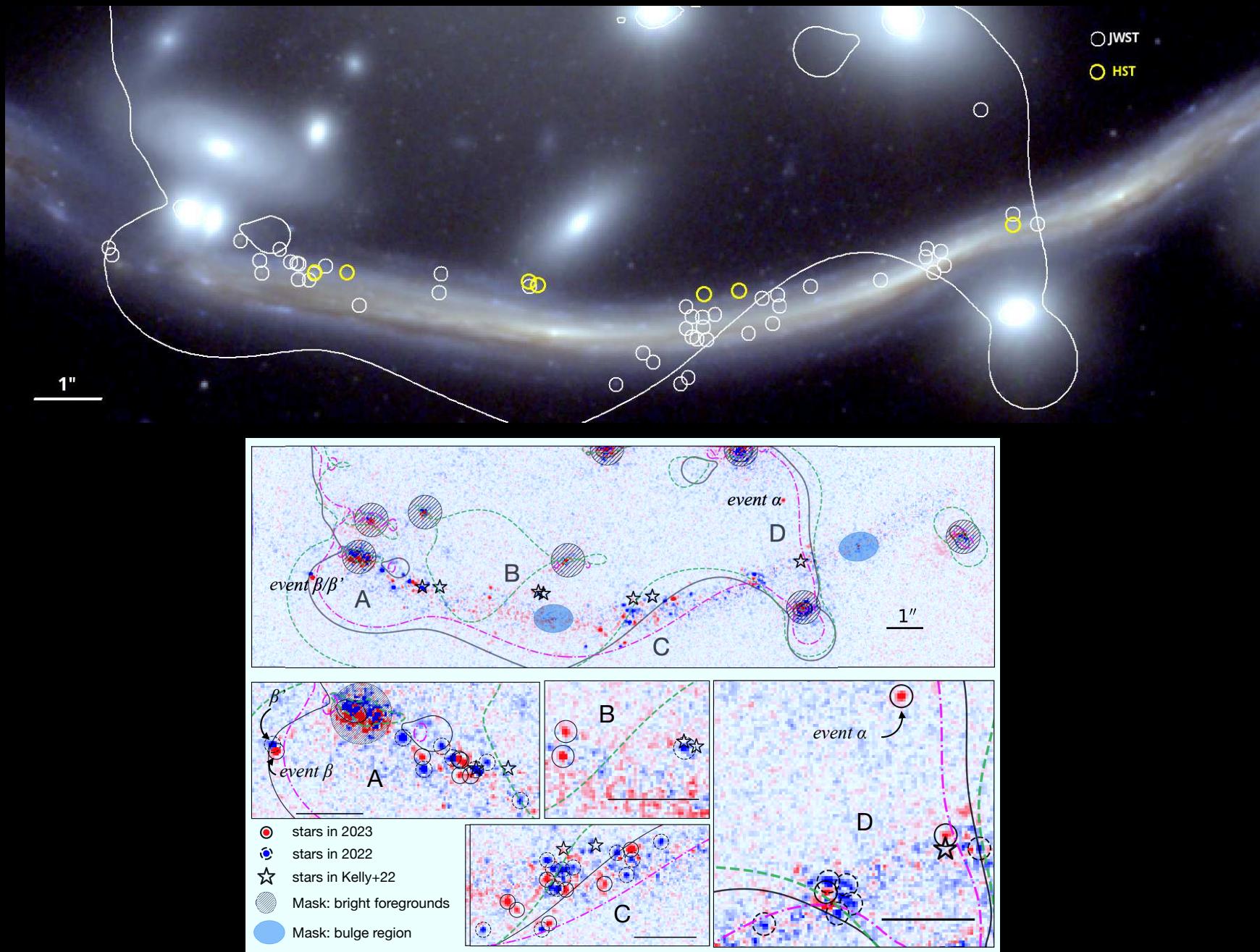
Oct 2023: Webb is now THE highest-in-demand NASA Flagship mission ever!  
But Hubble remains in at least as high a demand as it was 30 years ago!

## (1) SCIENCE IMPACT BY THE HST & JWST COMMUNITY (Dec. 2023):

- HST:  $\gtrsim 500\text{--}1000$  refereed papers/year by the community since 1990.
- 44,100 HST papers on ADS, 875,100 citations since 1990,  $h_{HST}=308!$
- JWST: over 1000 refereed papers since July 2022 alone!
- In year 1, JWST already outdoing HST's yearly production significantly.

## (2) NEWS RELEASES BY THE HST & JWST COMMUNITY (Dec 2023):

- NASA's Hubble Space Telescope (HST) had 1,100 science press releases since 1990, each with  $\gtrsim 400$  million readers (or impressions) worldwide.
- $\sim 480 \times 10^9$  reads (or impressions) of Hubble press releases in total  $\Rightarrow$
- *On average* each human on Earth would have read  $\gtrsim 60$  Hubble stories during their lifetimes.
- HST is the most publicized space astrophysics mission in NASA history.
- JWST:  $\gtrsim 100$  press releases since 2022, each 0.5–1 billion readers.
- JWST is now the most-in-demand space mission in NASA history.
- ASU Cosmology: 10 billion readers from 10 releases since 2022 (URL).



Abell 370 Dragon's arc: 44 individual caustic-transiting stars at  $z=0.73!$

(Y. Fudamoto<sup>+</sup>, *Nat. Astron.*, astro-ph/2404.08045; J. Diego<sup>+</sup> 2024, *A&A*, 689, A167).

$\implies$  JWST Time-Domain detects luminous stars at  $z \gtrsim 0.7$  directly!

# PEARLS papers, press releases and other URLs

Talk: [http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/aaas25\\_windhorst\\_hstjwst.pdf](http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/aaas25_windhorst_hstjwst.pdf) Data: <https://sites.google.com/view/jwstpearls>  
<https://hubblesite.org/contents/news-releases/2022/news-2022-050>  
<https://blogs.nasa.gov/webb/2022/10/05/webb-hubble-team-up-to-trace-interstellar-dust-within-a-galactic-pair/>  
<https://blogs.nasa.gov/webb/2022/12/14/webb-glimpses-field-of-extragalactic-pearls-studded-with-galactic-diamonds/>  
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<https://webbtelescope.org/contents/news-releases/2023/news-2023-119>  
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