

Concluding remarks

Exoplanets, asteroids, neutron stars

Comparison of telescopes for small fields

Table 1

pixel²/area

	eff. area	⟨FoV⟩	pixel size	PM “time” for EPs
unit	m ²	arcmin	milli-arcsec	mas ² / m ² /100
HST/WFC3	4	2.7	40	4.00
HST/ACS	4	3.5	50	6.25
Gaia	0.7	60	59	49.73
JWST/NIRCAM	25	2.2	70	1.96
Euclid/VIS	1.0	45	100	100.00
Rubin/LSST	35	210	200	11.43
Xuntian	4	63	80	16.00
Roman/WFI	4.5	32	110	26.89
JASMINE	0.13	33	400	12307.69
Gaia-NIR	1.575	90	88.5	49.73
Theia	0.5	30	64	81.92
HWO/UVIS	32	2.5	8.6	0.02
HWO/NIR	32	2.5	17.3	0.09

HWO is clear winner!

Exoplanets, asteroids, neutron stars

Chas Beichman

HWO should be able to reach $0.3 \mu\text{as/yr}$
despite only ~ 15 Gaia ref stars in 2.5 arcmin FoV

Theia only $2 \mu\text{as/yr}$ with ~ 260 Gaia ref stars in 30 arcmin FoV

Positional drift from Gaia (2020 ± 5) to HWO and/or Theta (2045 ± 5)
—> requires Gaia-NIR

Large-field science

Nature of dark matter

internal kinematics of dwarf spheroidals

Vitral, Read, Watkins

shape of MW halo w hypervelocity stars

Gnedin

subhalos (MW blind searches; strong lensing by clusters)

Read, Nierenberg

ultra-light DM Kim

Milky Way astrophysics

Katz

Star clusters

cores of globular clusters

Watkins

expansion of open clusters

Pfalzner

Stellar-mass black holes

globular clusters

in binaries

Poshak, Lu

free-floating

Gravitational waves

individual sources

stochastic

Garcia-Bellido, Crosta, Chen

“a handful of accelerations teaches us as much as 1000 PMs!” Read

Particle physics

parity violation

Caravano

Chakrabarti, Darling

Cosmology

H_0 & much more with astrometric accelerations

Comparison of telescopes for large fields

Table 1

				pixel ² /area	pixel ² /area/FoV ²
	eff. area	⟨FoV⟩	pixel size	PM “time” for EPs	PM “time” wide fields
unit	m ²	arcmin	milli-arcsec	mas ² / m ² /100	mas ² (arcmin ² m ²)
HST/WFC3	4	2.7	40	4.00	54.87
HST/ACS	4	3.5	50	6.25	51.02
Gaia	0.7	60	59	49.73	1.38
JWST/NIRCAM	25	2.2	70	1.96	40.50
Euclid/VIS	1.0	45	100	100.00	4.94
Rubin/LSST	35	210	200	11.43	0.03
Xuntian	4	63	80	16.00	0.40
Roman/WFI	4.5	32	110	26.89	2.63
JASMINE	0.13	33	400	12307.69	1130.18
Gaia-NIR	1.575	90	88.5	49.73	0.61
Theia	0.5	30	64	81.92	9.10
HWO/UVIS	32	2.5	8.6	0.02	0.37
HWO/NIR	32	2.5	17.3	0.09	1.50

LSST is best, then HWO & Xuntian, then Gaia-NIR, then Gaia, then Roman

Large-field science

Euclid/VIS ~ 2X more efficient than Theia!

could observe 3 dSphs + 3 globular clusters in 2500 hours
= **6% of time after end of Wide survey**

HWO (with mosaicing) ~ 25X more efficient than Theia!
so what if we do a 12x12 mosaic?

full Theia science can be done in:

- **1.8 years of HWO (0.45 years of HWO with 2x wider FoV)**

Goals of workshop

What **scientific breakthroughs** with very high precision astrometry?

many!

What **telescopes & instruments** to achieve these scientific results?

many! e.g. HWO w Gaia-NIR

Strategic questions:

- focus on a **single** telescope OR go for many? **Gaia-NIR + HWO**
- **combine all science** OR split exoplanets around nearby stars from rest?
HWO can do both
- **federate scientists** from \neq continents or work separately?
federate!

Strategies

ESA: Gaia-NIR

complementary
~ synchronous

NASA: HWO

Beichman

ESA: Gaia-NIR

tesselation (instead of scanning)
to permit long pointed observations

Vitral
Lattanzi

but cannot do EPs around nearby stars!

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Local Organizing Committee

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