

James Webb Space Telescope

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Abstract. The *James Webb Space Telescope* (*JWST*) is the scientific successor to the *Hubble* and *Spitzer* missions. Its wavelength range (1–28 μm) and sensitivity (1 nJy–1 μJy) complement the submillimeter facilities of the coming decade, *Herschel* and ALMA. The *JWST* development is on schedule for a June 2013 launch to L2 on an Ariane 5.

Keywords. space vehicles, space vehicles: instruments, telescopes

1. Introduction

In 2000, the Astronomy and Astrophysics Survey Committee of the US National Academy of Sciences recommended the *James Webb Space Telescope* (*JWST*, *Webb*) as the highest priority new space facility for the decade and a Giant Segmented Mirror Telescope (GSMT) as the highest priority ground based facility. These ambitious projects are the scientific successors to the very successful *Hubble Space Telescope* and the 8–10 m ground-based telescopes developed in the 1990s. While the emphasis in both new initiatives is for superb imaging and sensitivity in the near infrared (1–5 μm), the equally exciting prospect for *Webb* was to extend the ‘discovery space’ of the *Spitzer* mission in the mid-infrared (5–28 μm). The ‘discovery space’ improvement that *Webb* offers over GSMT and *Spitzer* is shown in Fig. 1.

The superb sensitivity of *Webb* at long wavelengths is shown in Fig. 2. along with similar estimates for the *Herschel* mission to be launched in 2008 and the Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA). Also shown are sample spectra of two sources with spectra that peak in the 60–200 μm : a low-mass Class 0 protostar and a high-redshift luminous infrared galaxy (starburst or AGN). This figure shows the complementarity of the three facilities in the mid-IR and sub-millimeter range.

2. Science goals

The *Webb* science goals are described in *The James Webb Space Telescope* (Gardner *et al.* 2006). They fall into four major areas listed below and are illustrative of the scientific power of the *Webb*. Recently, the discovery of dozens of eclipsing exo-planets by photometric surveys of stars both near the Sun and toward the Galactic Center has raised the potential of *Webb* studying the atmospheric properties of planets, down to Earth-like masses for nearby systems.

- First Light: The first luminous objects and the epoch of re-ionization
- Galaxy Assembly: the origins and growth of galactic structures and cosmo-chemistry
- The Birthplaces of Stars: The environments of star and planet formation
- Planets and Life: The evolution of planetary systems and the ways they could support life

3. Project status

The *Webb* development is a collaborative effort involving NASA, the European Space Agency and the Canadian Space Agency. Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA) is the

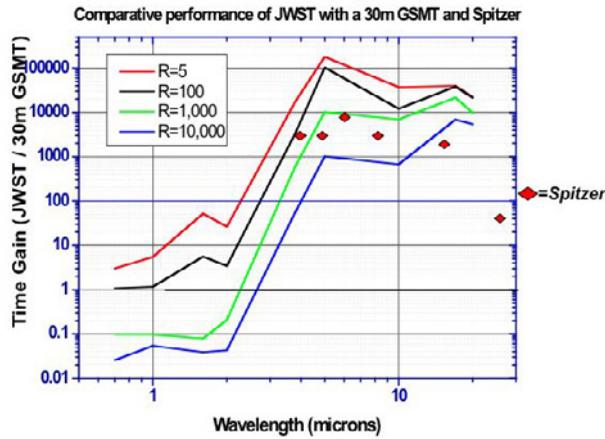


Figure 1. 'Webb discovery space compared to GSMT and *Spitzer*

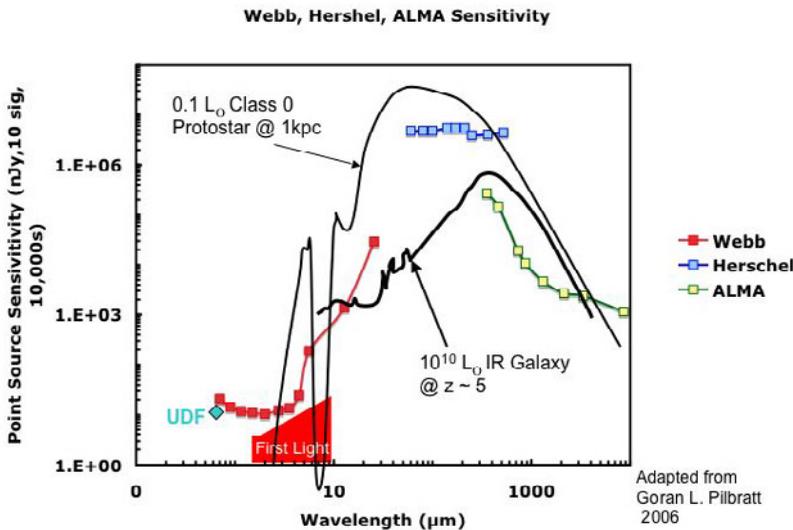


Figure 2. *Webb*, *Herschel*, and ALMA sensitivities in the mid-IR and sub-millimeter region. 10σ , $10^4 s$ observations.

lead organization and Northrop Grumman Space Technologies (NGST) is the prime contractor. The Project is on schedule for a June 2013 launch and will have demonstrated the flight worthiness of the key enabling technologies by January 2007. For a list of the SWG members and current information, see <www.jwst.gsfc.nasa.gov> and <www.stsci.edu/jwst>.

References

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