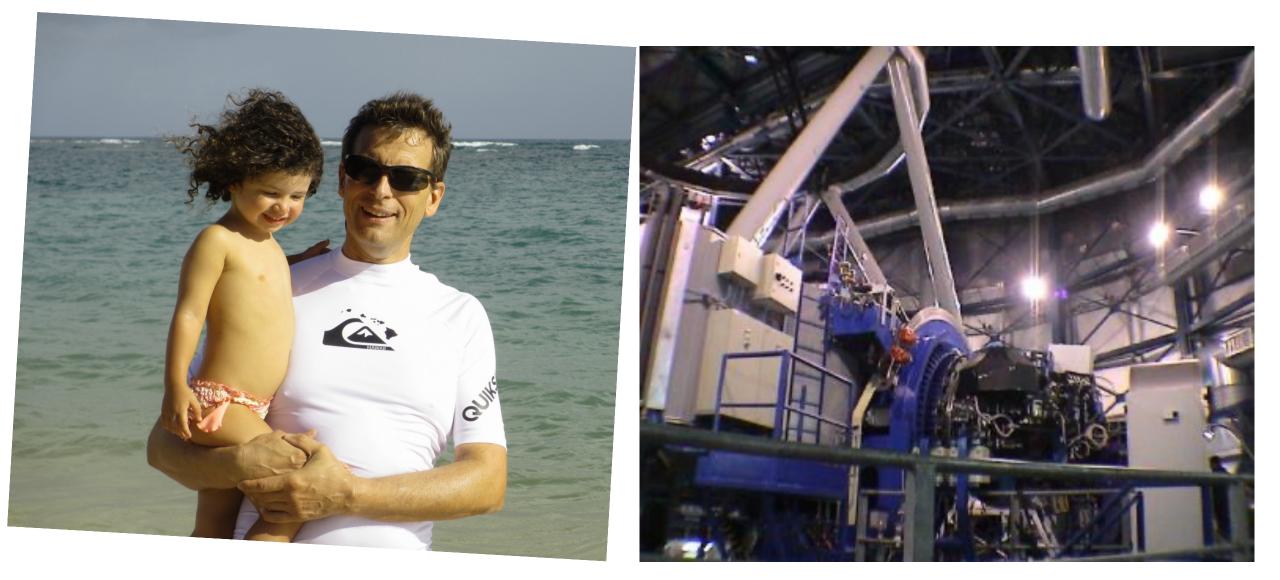
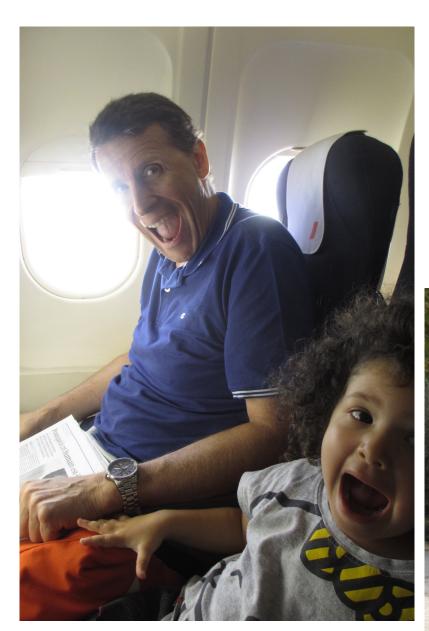


A strange family...

















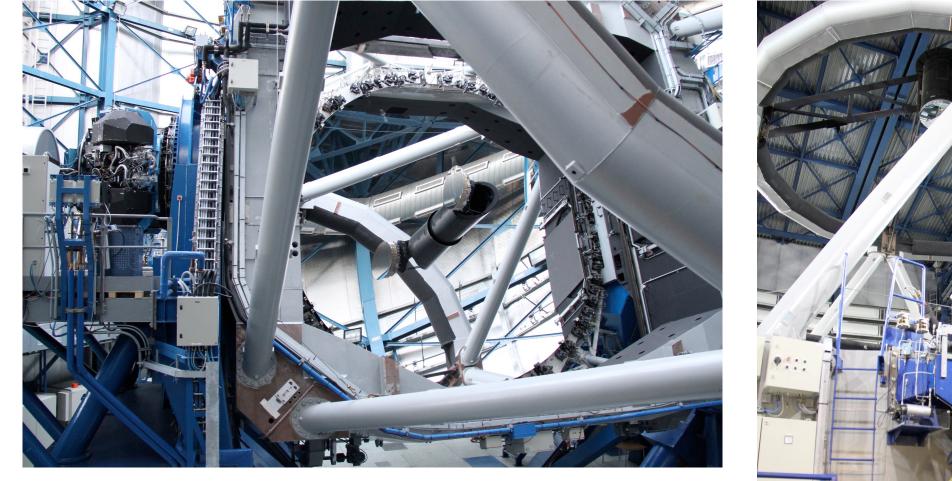




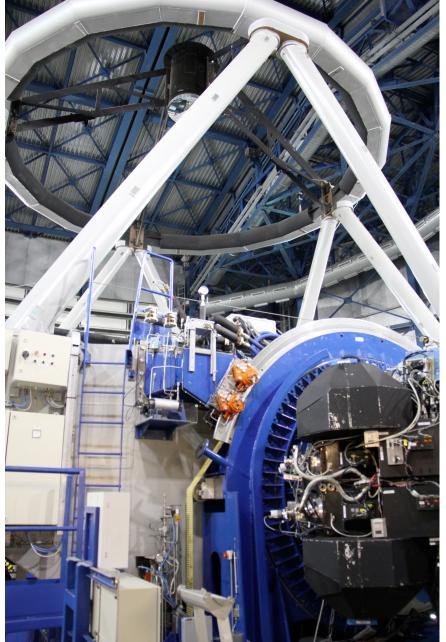


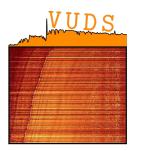


The VIMOS team in the MELIPAL control room, moments after "First Light" on February 26, 2002. From left to right: Oreste Caputi, Marco Scodeggio, Giovanni Sciarretta, Olivier Le Fevre, Sylvie Brau-Nogue, Christian Lucuix, Bianca Garilli, Markus Kissler-Patig, Xavier Reyes, Michel Saisse, Luc Arnold and Guido Mancini **Credit:**ESO

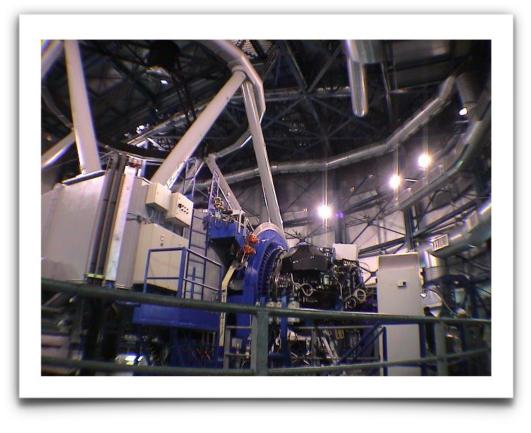


Credit: Olivier Le Fevre. VANDELS observing run August 2017





VUDS: spectroscopic survey of the first phases of galaxies assembly

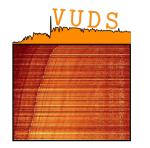


ESO Large Program, PI: Olivier Le Fèvre 640h allocated (~80 nights, clear)

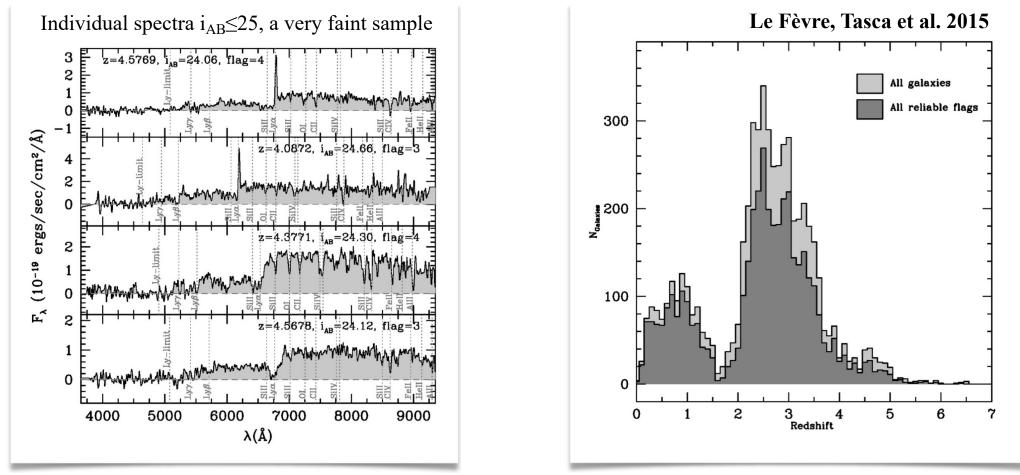
Understanding early galaxy assembly :

- 14h exp.time, 3600-9300Å
- 1 deg² in3 fields: COSMOS, ECDFS, VVDS2h
- Multi-wavelength imaging from u to IR bands
- Smart selection: photo-z and SED
- Largest spectroscopic survey in 2<z<6+

| FIELD | VIMOS pointings | Area arcmin ² |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| COSMOS | 8 | 1800 |
| ECDFS | 2+1 | 675 |
| VVDS-02 | 5 | 1125 |
| TOTAL | 15+1 | 3600 |



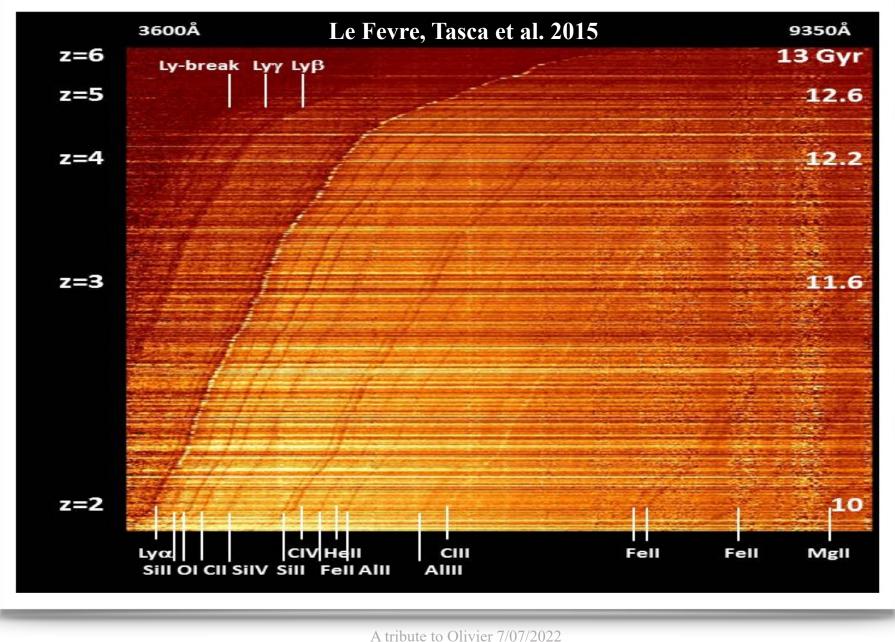
VUDS: spectroscopic survey of the first phases of galaxies assembly

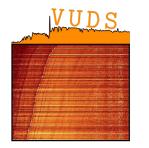


~10000 spectra to map the Universe 10-13 Gyr ago

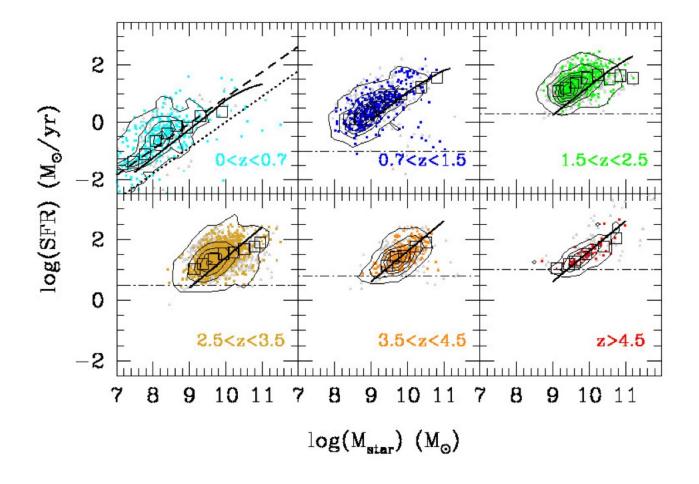
The largest sample of UV-rest selected star-forming galaxies

VUDS ~7500 spectra of galaxies at z>2:~3Gyr of evolution in one glance





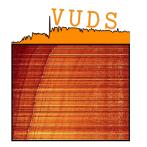
"Main Sequence" of SF galaxies up to z~5



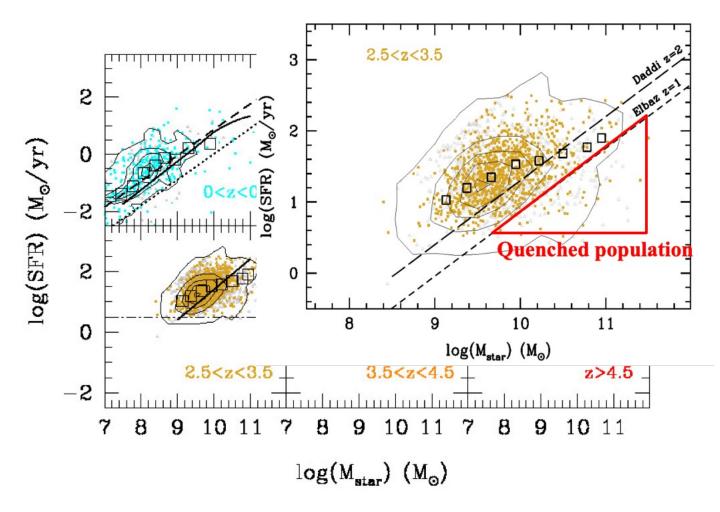
High-M turn-off at z<3.5.
→ effect of SF quenching in a downsizing pattern

Quenching processes not fully active at z>3.5

Tasca et al. 2015



"Main Sequence" of SF galaxies up to $z\sim5$



High-M turn-off at z<3.5.
→ effect of SF quenching in a downsizing pattern

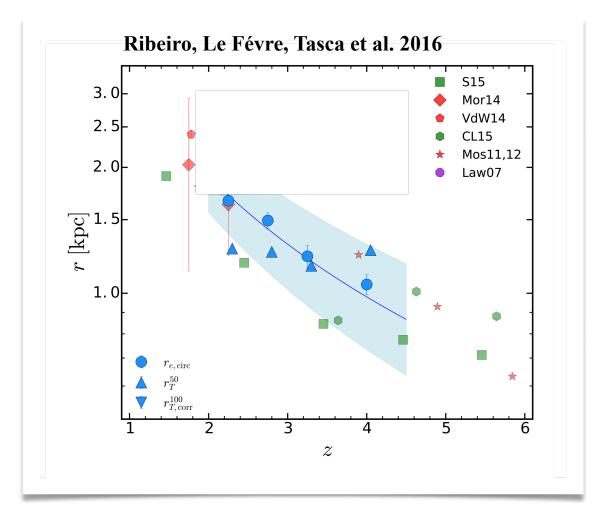
Quenching processes not fully active at z>3.5

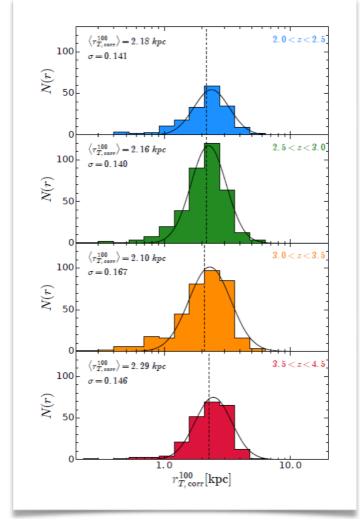
Tasca et al. 2015

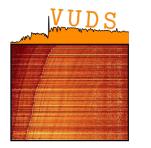


Galaxies size evolution since z~4.5

Galaxies have roughly the same sizes across two billion years of active formation

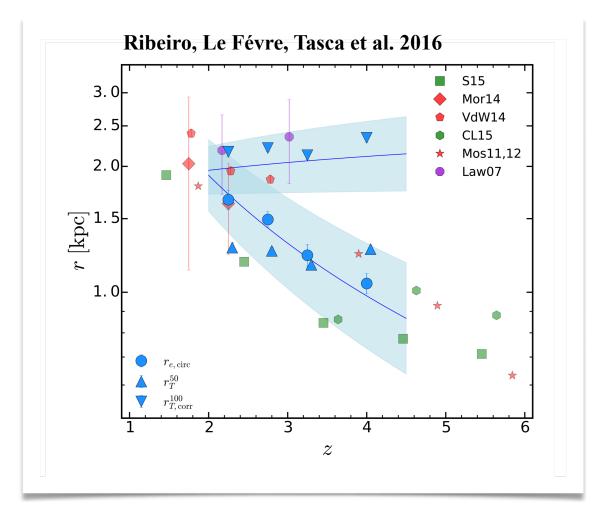


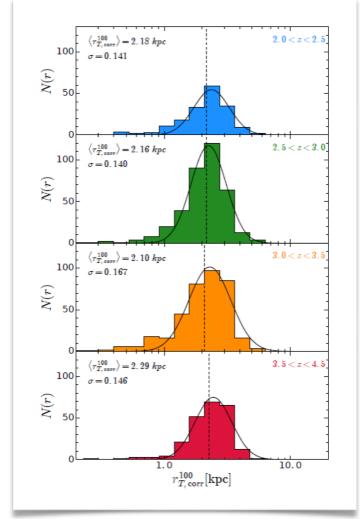


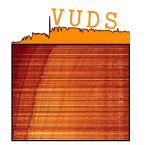


Galaxies size evolution since z~4.5

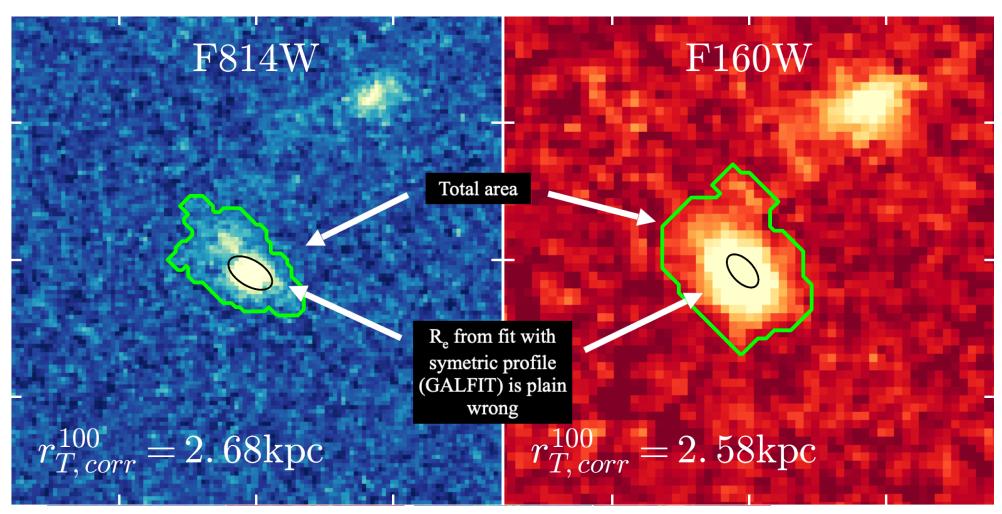
Galaxies have roughly the same sizes across two billion years of active formation

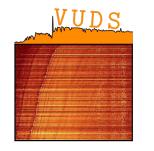






Size measurements

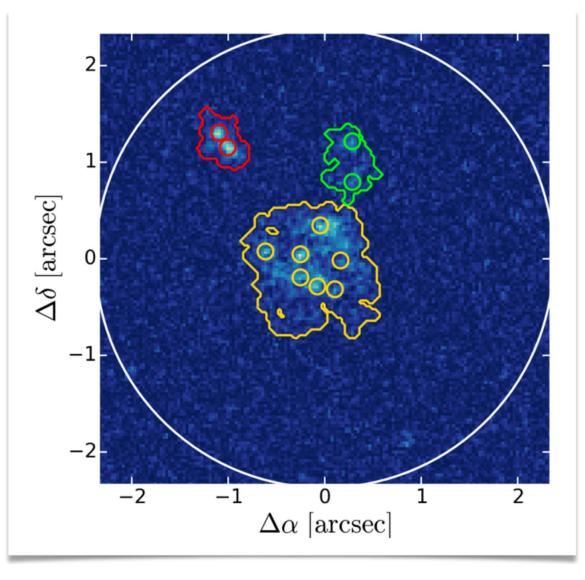




Clump detection

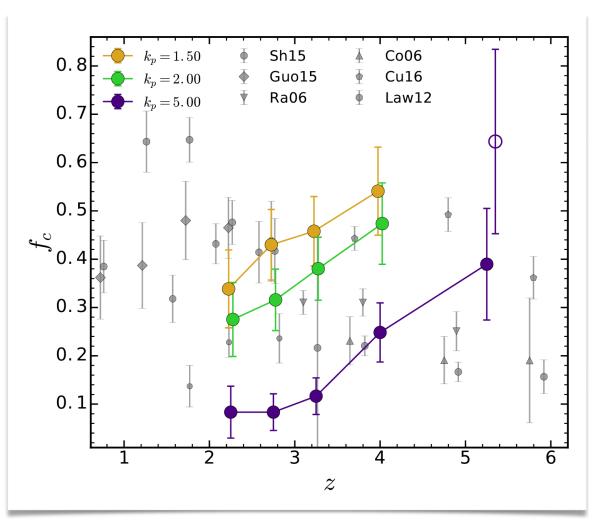
New method to detect clumps

Based on total extent for search area



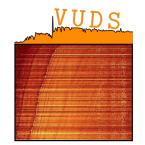


Clumpy fraction

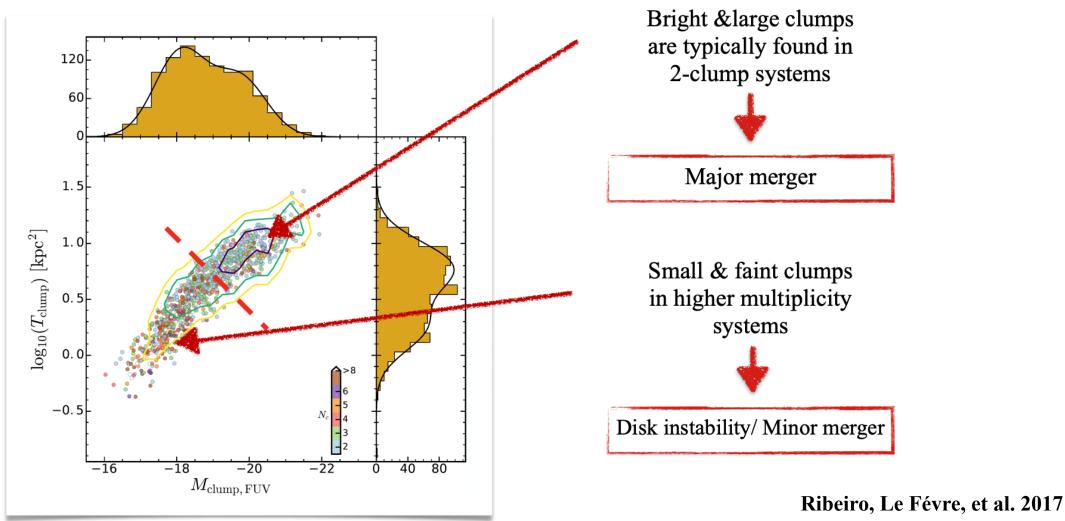


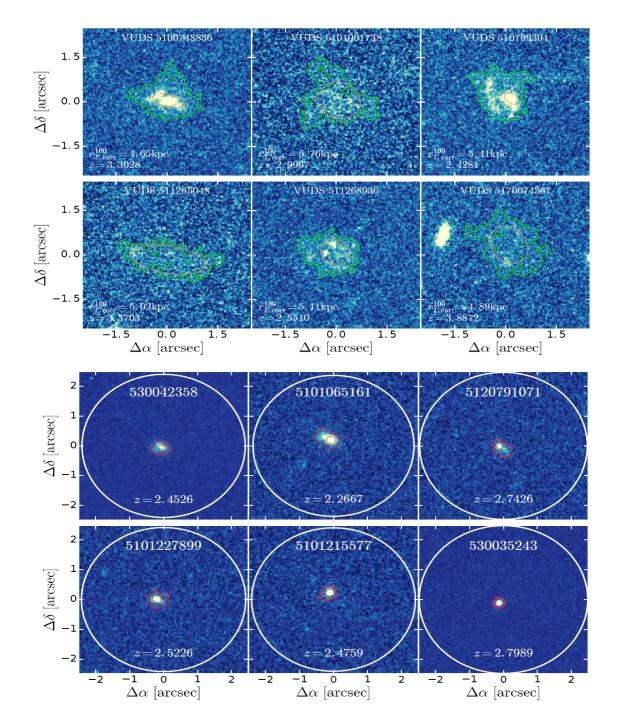
Clumpy fraction rises with redshift

Ribeiro, Le Févre, et al. 2017



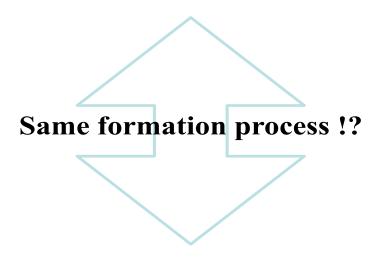
Clumps in galaxies: clues on the galaxy formation processes





Galaxy's shapes at 2<z<5 Similar SFR & masses

Examples of the <u>largest</u> galaxies Proto disks ?



Examples of the <u>smallest</u> galaxies Proto spheroids ?

Courtesy: O. Le Fevre

Elements for a galaxy formation scenario

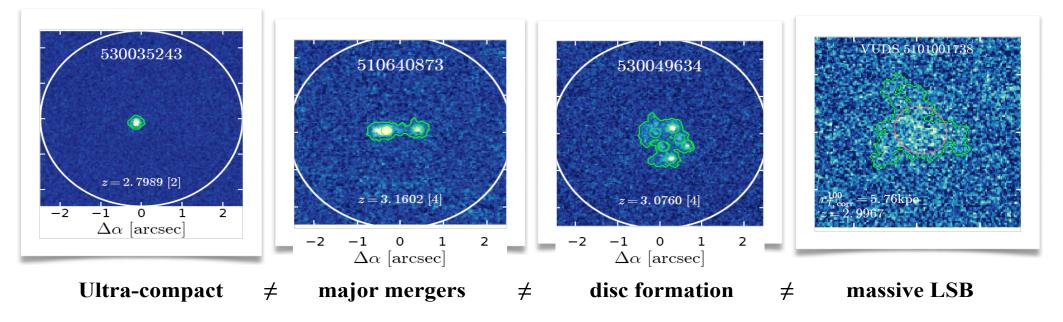
• The diversity of galaxy properties 0.2-2Gyr after the reionisation is striking

• There must be several different channels for forming galaxies

• Track the progenitors of disks and spheroids

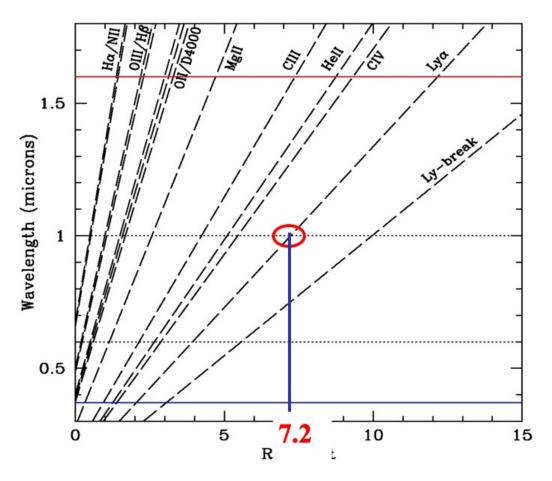
• Not simply a "Cold accretion along the cosmic web" picture with secular evolution

- Catastrophic events: merging, quenching,...
- Continuous processes: environment,...



A tribute to Olivier 7/07/2022

NEXT: Breaking the z-frontier: with efficient NIR imaging and MOS



- Finally efficient MOS in NIR
 - ✓ MOSFIRE-Keck, KMOS-VLT, EMIR-GTC
 - ✓ Massive multiplex: PFS, MOONS
- Space missions: a quantum leap forward !
 - ✓ NIRSPEC-JWST: 2€8 2021
 - ✓ EUCLID: 2023
- EELT
 - ✓ Case for MOS in NIR: MOSAIC

Credit: Olivier Le Fevre. Bariloche, December 2017

A new era

The ELT



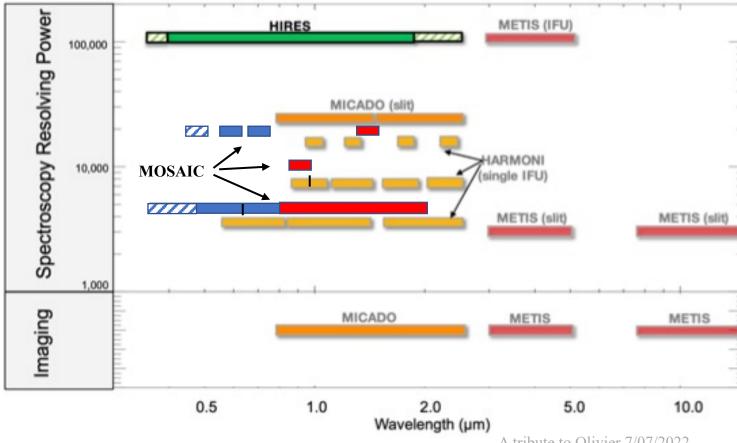


Technical first light planned in 2027

r 7/07/2022

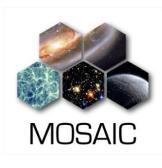
Why a MOS on the ELT?

- * Many key science cases for ELT require a significant multiplex in optical and near-IR
- MOSAIC provides spectroscopy at optical wavelengths



ESO programmatic / strategic requirements:

- Survey speed: high multiplex & wavelength coverage
- VIS coverage at range of R
- Operational in all seeing conditions

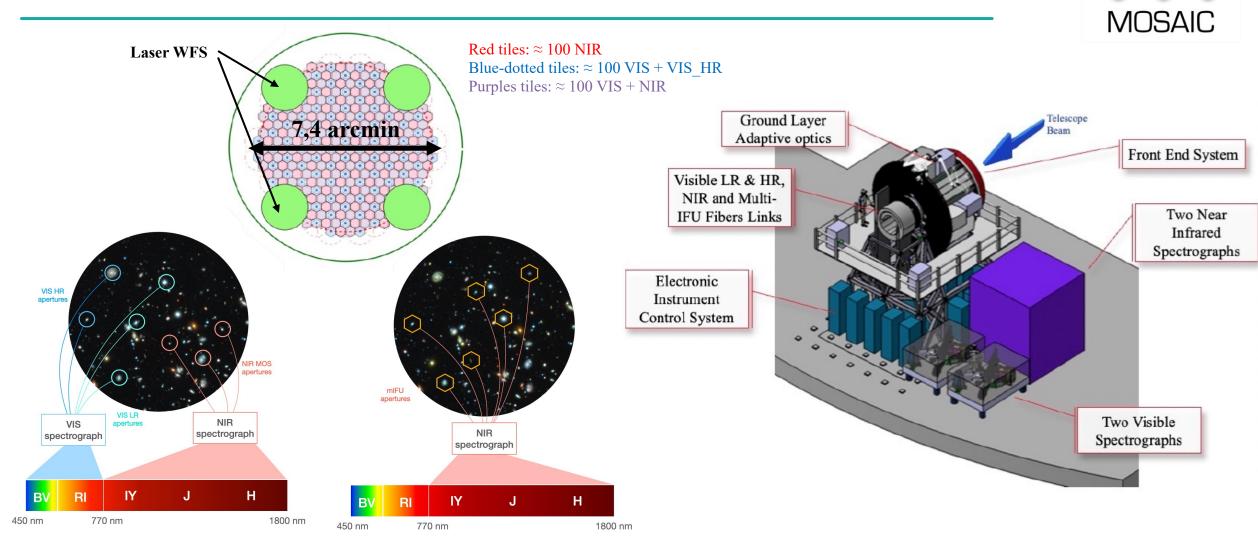




Objective

To provide the scientific community with a workhorse instrument providing comprehensive follow-up of ground-based and space-borne imaging data & allowing to tackle some of the key scientific drivers of the ELT project, ranging from studies of stellar populations out to the highest-redshift galaxies.

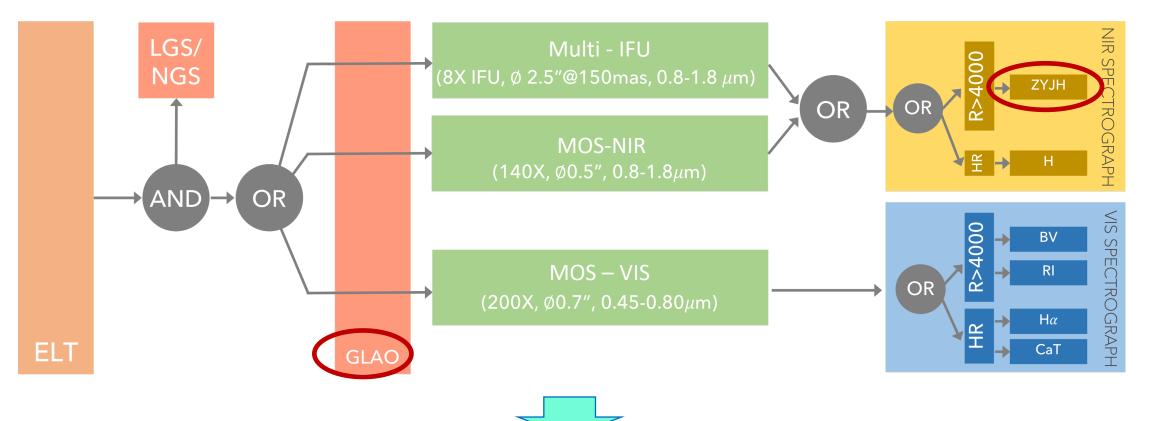
MOSAIC



Parallel observations between VIS and NIR

Extremely modular architecture





Reached consensus about the MOSAIC concept 3 different observing modes (MOS_NIR, MOS-VIS, IFU-NIR)

A tribute to Olivier 7/07/2022

Observing capabilities



| PARAMETER | MOS-VIS | | MOS-NIR | | mIFU | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | LR | HR | LR | HR | LR | HR |
| Multiplex | 200 | 70 | 140 | 140 | 8 | 8 |
| Wavelength coverage | 0.45-0.77µm | 0.51-0.57µm 0.61-0.67µm | 0.77-1.80µm | 0.77-0.89μm 1.52-1.62μm | 0.77-1.80µm | 0.77-0.89μm 1.52-1.62μm |
| Resolution | 4000 | 18,000 18,000 | 4000 | 9000 18,000 | 4000 | 9000 18,000 |
| Aperture | 0.7″ | 0.7″ | 0.6″ | 0.6″ | 2.5″ | 2.5″ |
| Spaxel | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.150″ | 0.150″ |

REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: In the VIS the full wavelength range is covered in 2 exposures (cf 1 exposure in the NIR).

Observing capabilities



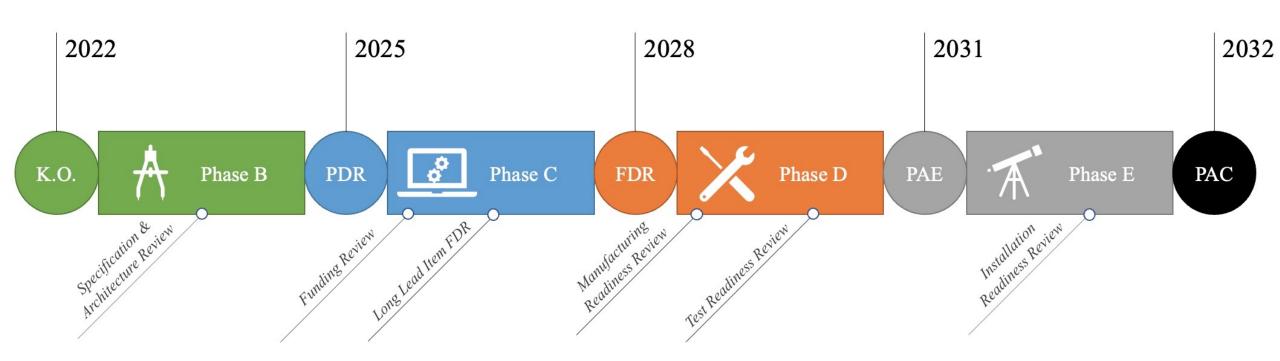
| PARAMETER | MOS-VIS | | MOS-NIR | | mIFU | |
|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | LR | HR | LR | HR | LR | HR |
| Multiplex | 200 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 10 |
| Wavelength coverage | 0.39-0.87µm | 0.39-0.44µm 0.51-0.57µm 0.61-0.67µm 0.83-0.87µm | 0.77-1.80µm | 0.76-0.90μm 1.52-1.63μm | 0.77-1.80µm | 0.76-0.90µm 1.52-1.63µm |
| Resolution | 5000 | 20,000 20,000 | 5000 | 10,000 23,000 | 5000 | 10,000 23,000 |
| Aperture | 0.9″ | 0.9″ | 0.6″ | 0.6″ | 4" | 4″ |
| Spaxel | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.120″ | 0.120″ |

GOALS

NOTE: In the VIS the full wavelength range is covered in 3 exposures (cf 1 exposure in the NIR).

MOSAIC Timeline





MOSAIC Consortium

mosaic.all@lam.fr



The Consortium is made of 14 Partners countries responsible for the hardware development &/or contributing with funds:

- 12 countries: France, UK, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Brazil, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland & Sweden
- University of Michigan
- Space Telescope Science Institute

- The consortium is responsible for raising the complete construction and commissioning funding of the instrument, including contingencies and functioning costs
- 65 nights of GTO for FTEsTBD nights of GTO for HW

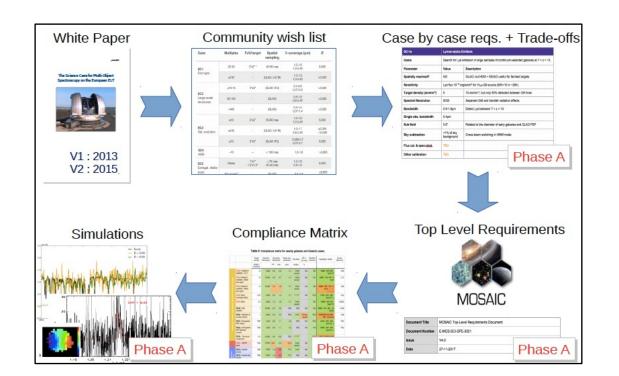
MOSAIC science drivers

MOSAIC

Six dimensioning science cases:

- **SC1**. First light galaxies & reionisation
- **SC2**. Inventory of matter
- **SC3**. Mass assembly of galaxies through cosmic time
- **SC4**. Resolved stellar population beyond the Local Group
- ✤ SC5. Galaxy archeology
- SC6. Transients (NEW)

Individual SC: 2 white papers (Evans & Puech Eds.13, 15) **Potential Surveys**: SPIE papers (incl. Puech+18)

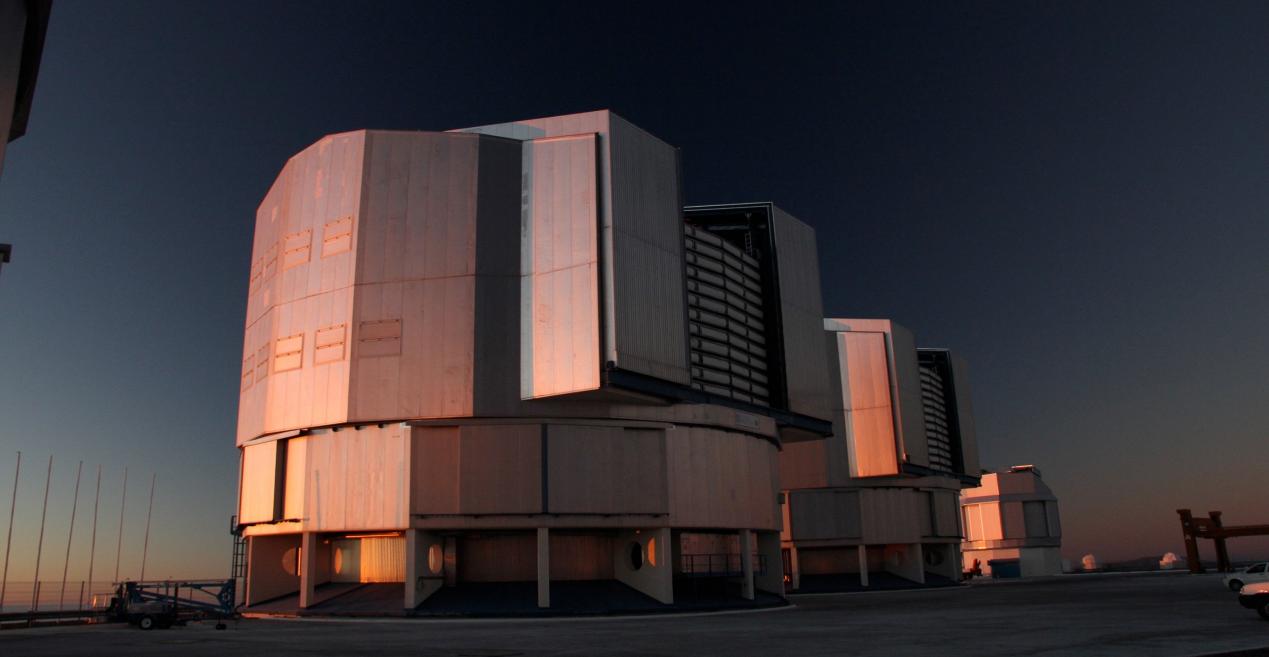


Take home message



- * The new MOSAIC concept defines an unique MOS with competitive performances.
- Compared to other instruments on the ELTs, MOSAIC stands out as an efficient spectrograph, providing highly competitive survey speeds & unique observing modes (MOS, multi-IFU).
- **Highly complementary** to other ELT instruments
- Combination of JWST and MOSAIC is the ultimate tool for studies of high redshift galaxies and of the history of cosmic reionisation.
- * Opens large discovery space for any SC where **statistics** play a key role.





Credit: Olivier Le Fevre. VANDELS observing run August 2017

Credit: Olivier Le Fevre. VANDELS observing run August 2017



Thank you All...

Thank you Olivier..

...for everything. Your heritage will Stay with us

A tribute to Olivier 7/07/2022