

The background of the slide is a deep space image. On the left, there is a large, bright, yellowish-white galaxy with a prominent central bulge and a diffuse, glowing disk. A long, thin, blue filamentary structure extends from the right side of the galaxy, stretching across the lower half of the frame. The rest of the background is filled with numerous small, distant galaxies and individual stars, some appearing as bright points of light with diffraction spikes.

Science with the Giant Magellan Telescope

GSMT Committee Meeting

Feb 12 2004

UH

Science Topics

- Formation of Planets & Habitable Worlds
- Uniqueness of our Solar System
- Origin of Stellar Masses
- Stellar Pops and Chemical Evolution
- Dark Matter and Dark Energy
- Galaxy Assembly
- Growth of Black Holes
- First Light and Reionization

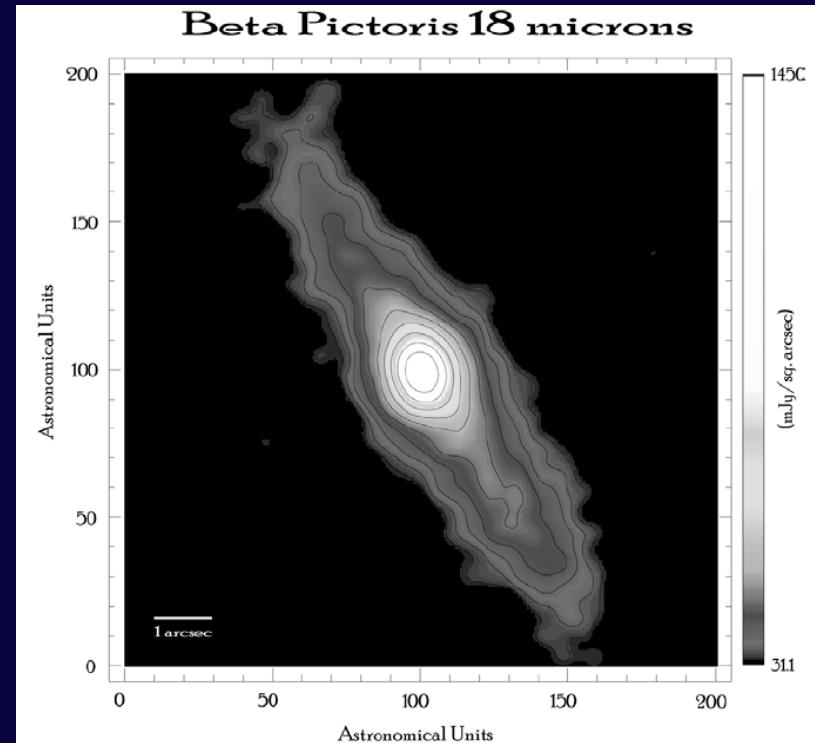
Origin of Planets and Habitable Worlds

The planetary mass
function

From disks to planets

Composition of
exoplanets (*transits*)

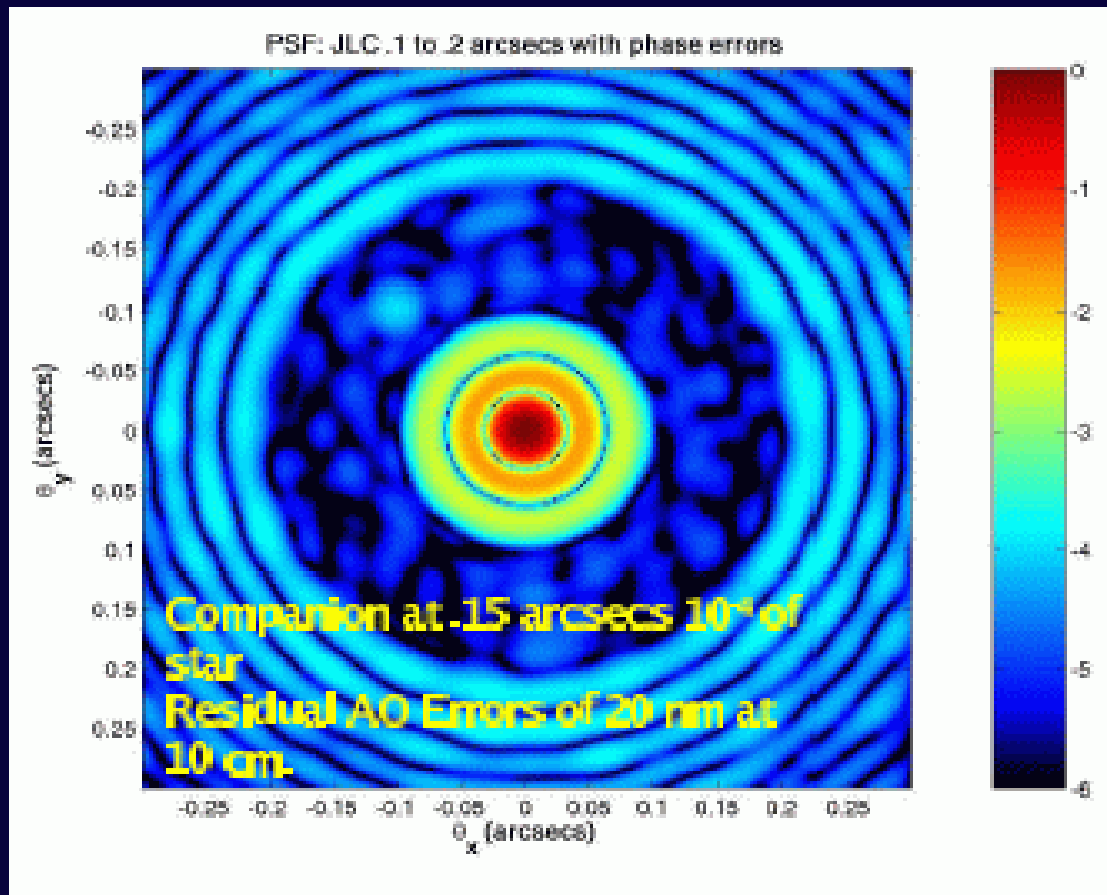
Direct imaging of
exoplanets



Beta Pic at 18 microns

High performance AO and near-to-mid-IR are key for this science

Simulated AO+Coronagraph



Unlocking the Origin of Stellar Masses

Disentangling brown
dwarfs and planets

Star Formation in
Extreme
Environments



Trapezium with HST

Near & mid-IR spectroscopy with AO

Stellar Populations & Chemical Evolution

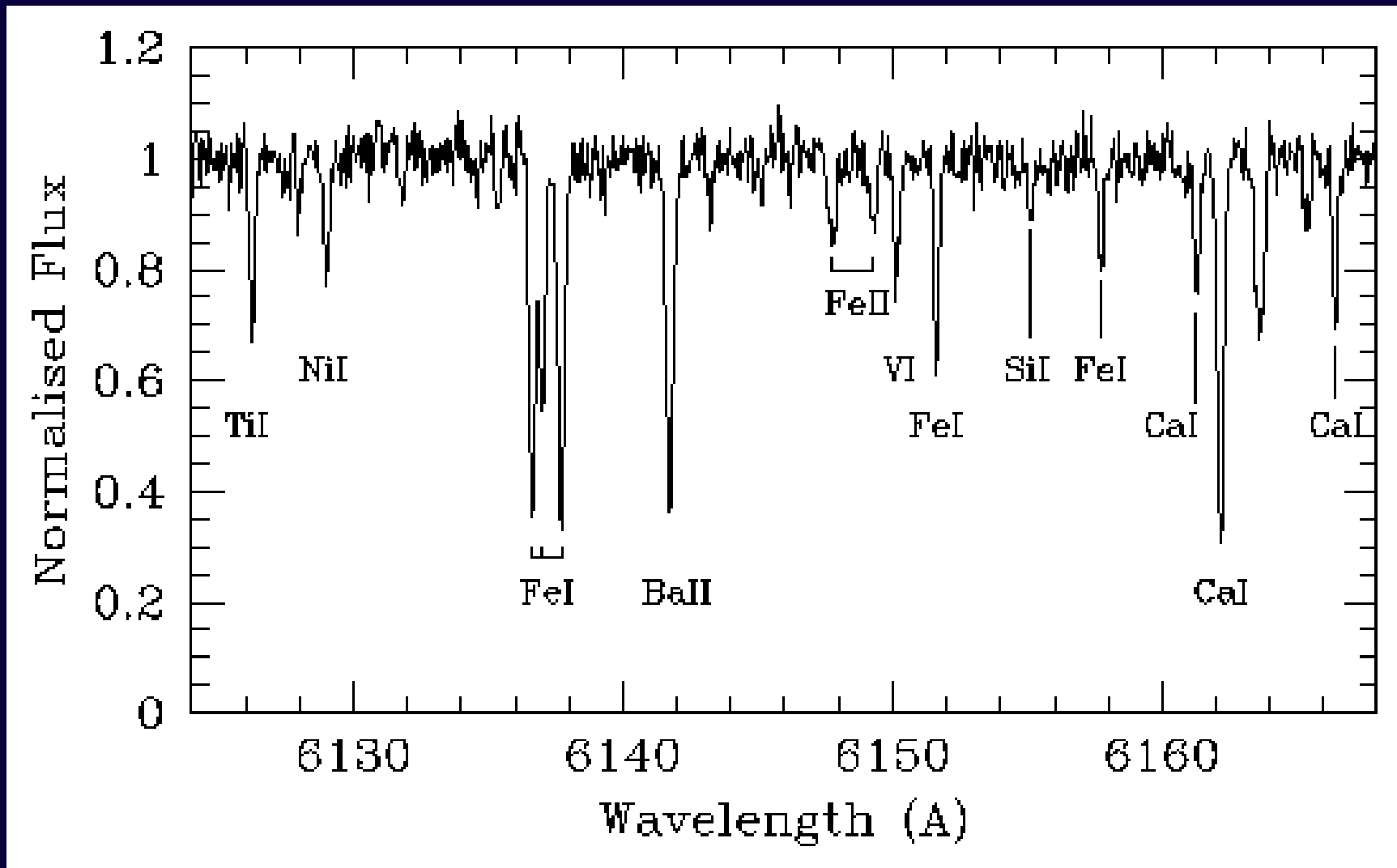
Local Group RGB abundances

Chemical Compositions beyond the Local Group

High SNR spectra of extreme metal poor stars

Stellar populations in crowded regions

High Resolution *visible and near-IR spectroscopy & MCAO*



Simulated 33 hour GMT Spectrum of a Red Giant at the distance of M33

A. McWilliam

Dark Matter and Dark Energy

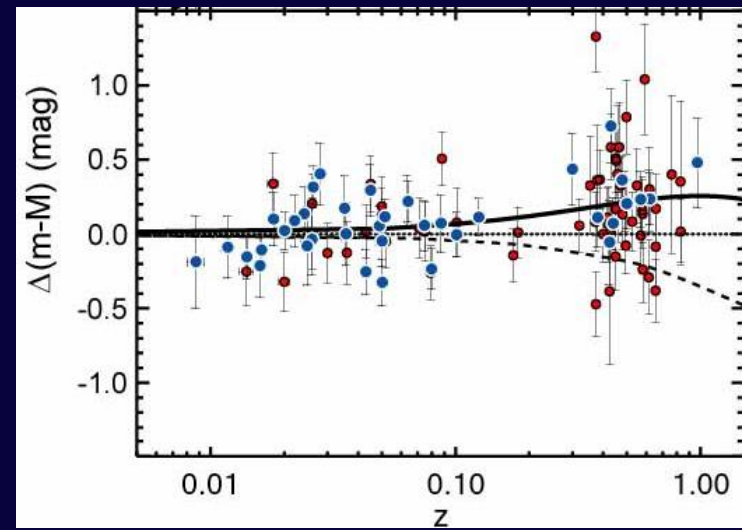
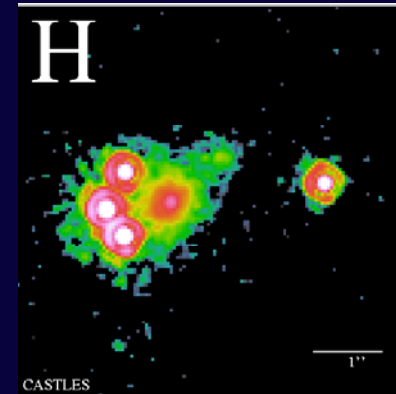
Dark Matter on small and intermediate scales

-> galaxy/quasar lensing

-> cluster arcs

-> intercluster stars, Pne dynamical probes

Dark Energy and the expansion history



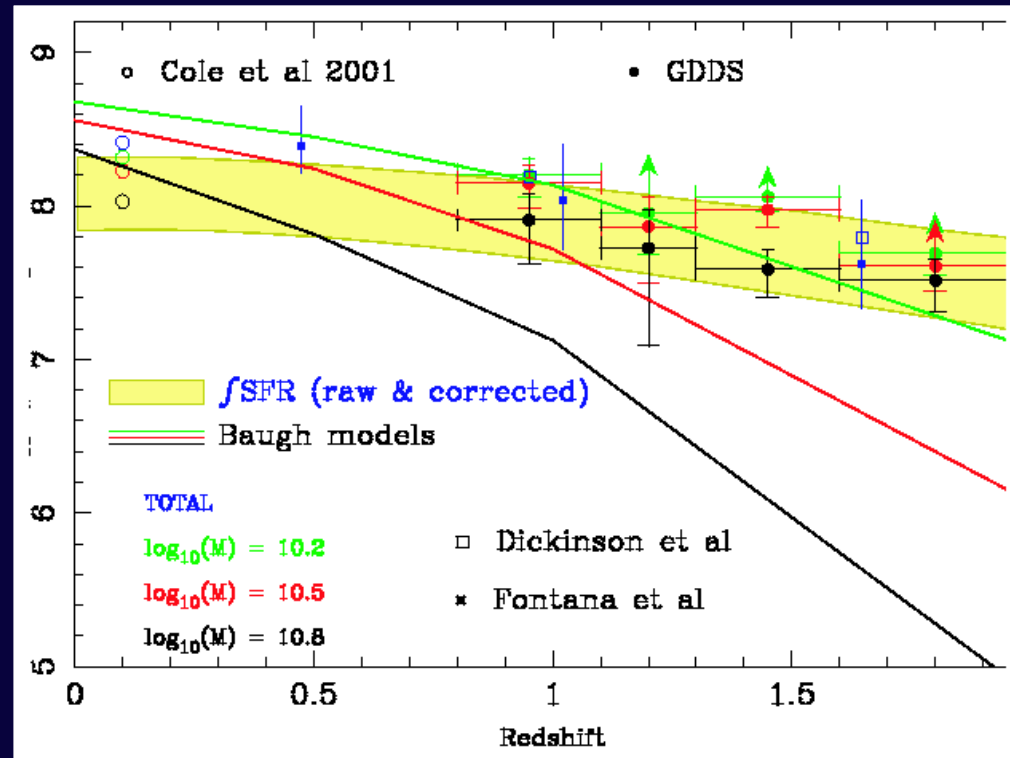
Narrow-field LGS AO, red-optimized spectroscopy, IFUs

The Assembly of Galaxies

The Galaxian Stellar
Mass Function (z)

Star Formation and the
Origin of the Hubble
Sequence

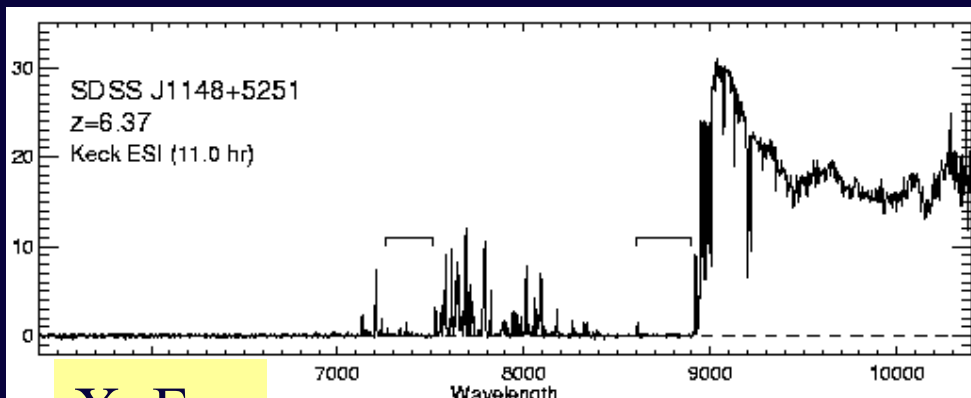
Chemical Evolution at
high redshifts



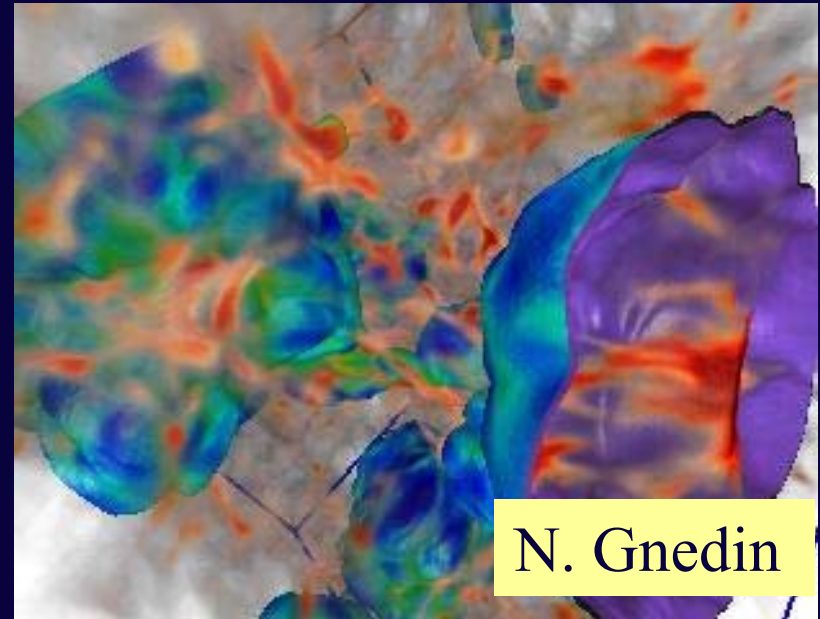
Wide-field MOS, Near-IR spectroscopy, AO imaging/IFU

First Light and Reionization of the IGM

Reionization Topology
Global evolution of the IGM
First Light

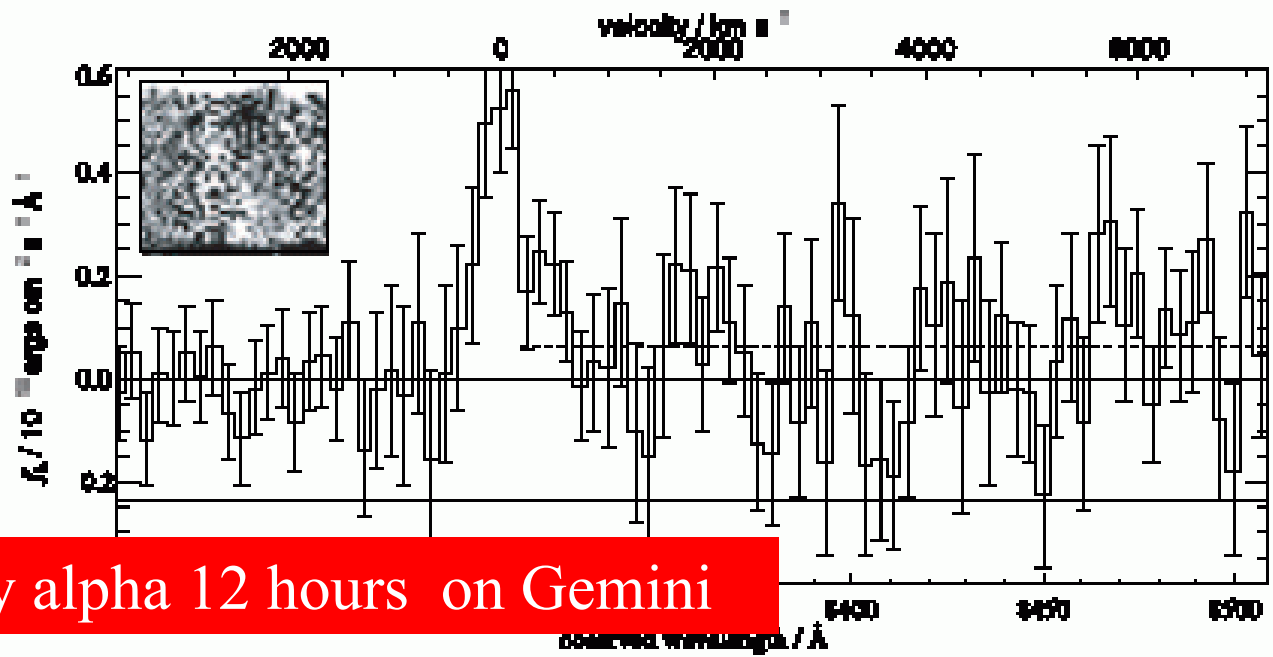


X. Fan

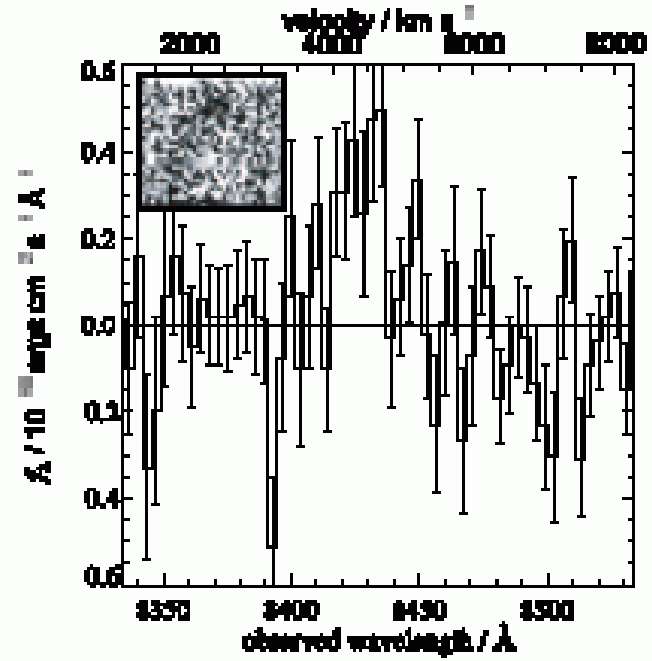
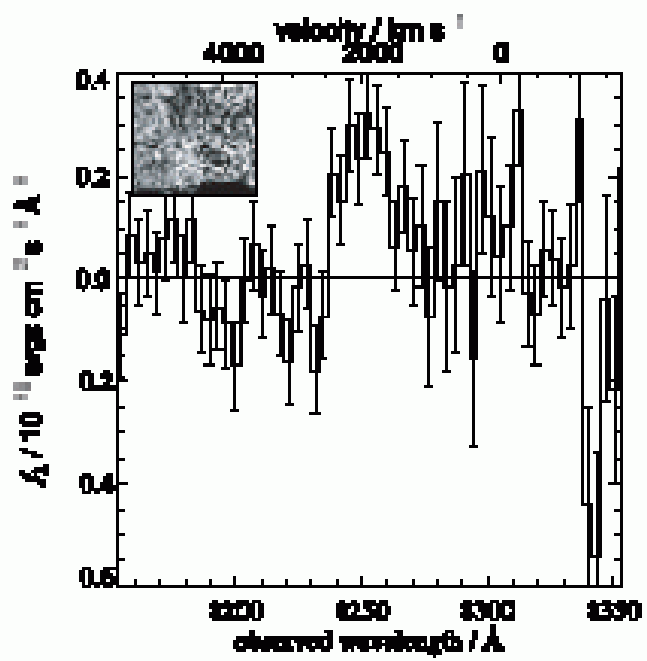


Far Red is Critical

Wide-field MOS, Near-IR spectroscopy, AO imaging/IFU



Z = 6 Ly alpha 12 hours on Gemini



Instrument Suite

Straight Gregorian Instruments:

Intermediate field optical MOS

near-IR Imaging MOS

*mid-IR imager & spectrometer**

Folded Port Instruments:

AO-fed near-IR imager w/IFU

single object/small field Echelle

AO Priorities

High Definition AO & Coronagraphy

Exoplanets are the killer application: a factor of 2-3 in resolution could be all the difference. High dynamic range and tuned PSF suppression are key

Wide-Field Ground-Layer AO

Galaxy assembly & evolution, stellar populations, first light, IGM energetics

MCAO important but lower scientific priority

MOAO lowest AO priority, high technical risk

Operational Model

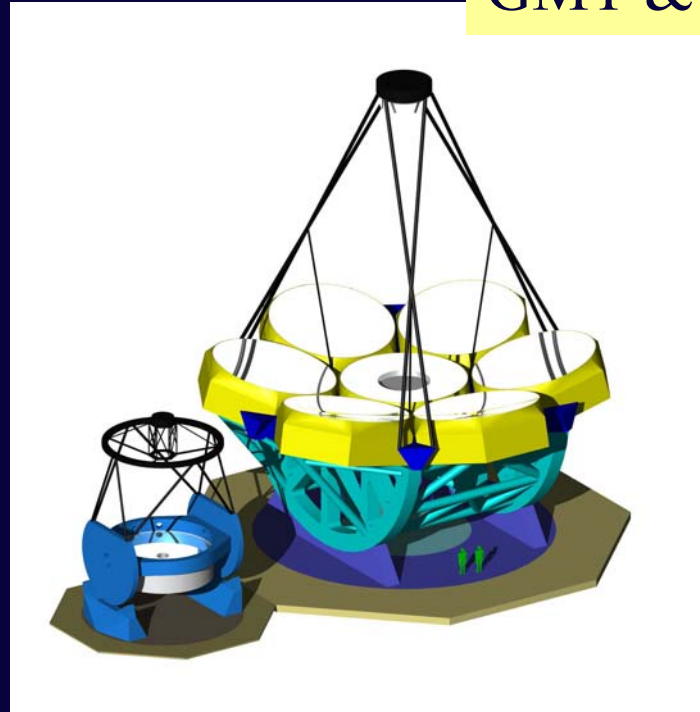
- Play to strengths of the telescope
don't try to be all things to all people
minimize costs - maximize impact
- Emphasis on large consortium-wide programs
- Time critical observations need accomodation: GRBs, transits, occultations, Sne, temporal monitoring
--> Impacts telescope architecture

Heritage

Magellan 6.5m



GMT & Magellan



LBT 8.4m mirror



LBT mount