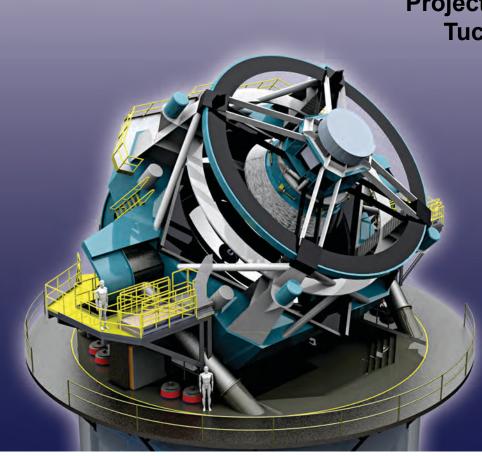


LSST System Overview

Donald Sweeney Project Manager, LSST Tucson, Arizona



217th AAS Meeting Seattle, WA 9-13 January 2011

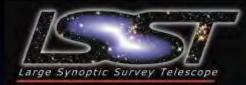
Technical summary of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope



- Dedicated optical survey telescope \rightarrow 6 bands from 320nm 1050nm
- Etendue of 320 meter²degree² → 3.5 degree FOV, 5.7m effective aperture diameter
- Repeats a pair of 15 sec exposures with 3.2 Gpixel camera every 37 seconds → 18,000deg² survey with 800 repeat visits over 10 years
- Real-time alerts in 60sec
- All data is open access with no proprietary period searchable with sophisticated data management system
- Highest ground-based priority in ASTRO-2010 Decadal Survey

Trillions of measurements of billions of objects

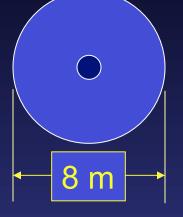
Why is the LSST unique?



Primary Mirror Diameter

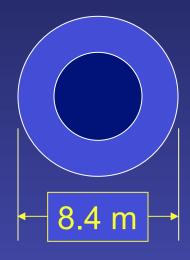


Gemini South Telescope



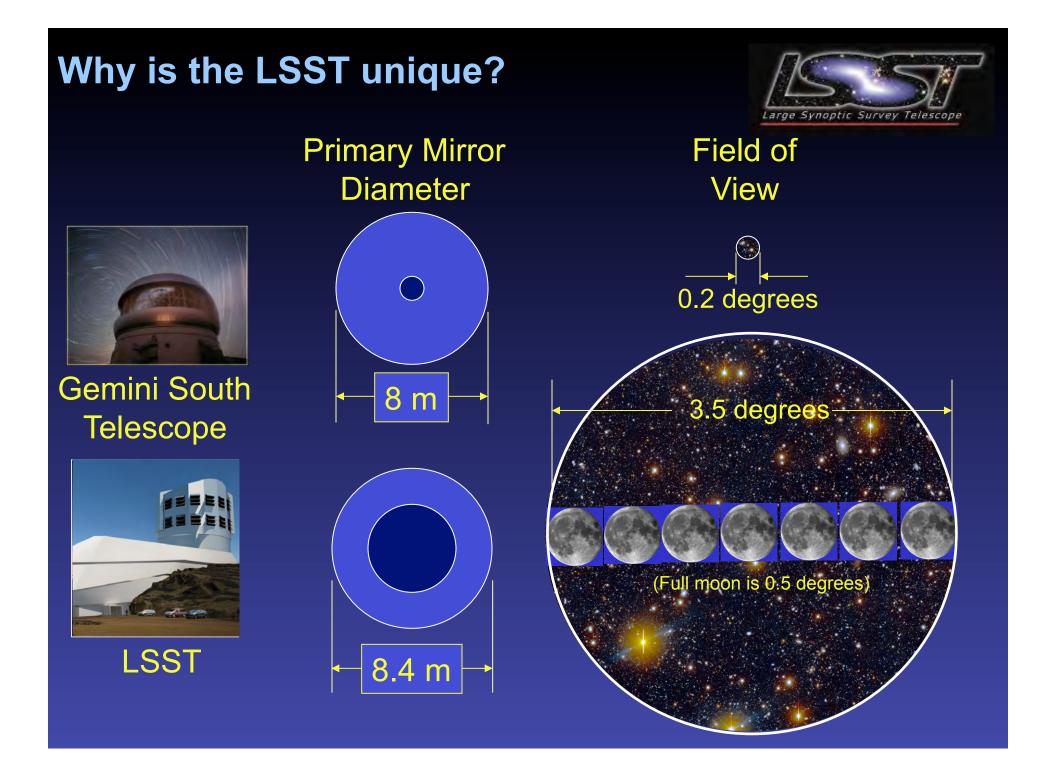


LSST



Field of View





s formal of view

Camera Lenses



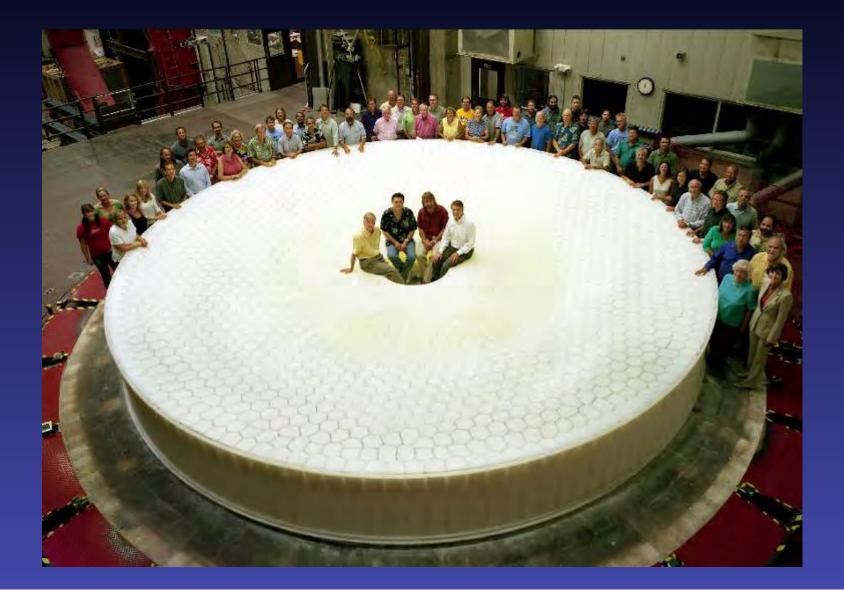
Primary and Tertiary Mirrors

Th

len

LSST Primary/Tertiary mirror casting





The primary/tertiary mirror is ready to begin loose abrasive grinding



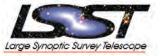


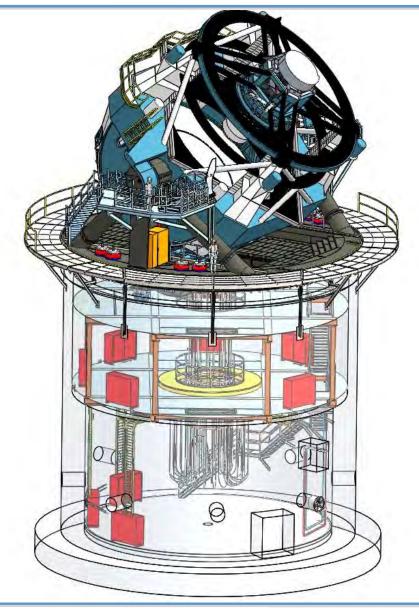
217th AAS Meeting, 9-13 January 2011 Seattle, WA

The LSST 5.4m secondary mirror blank at Corning



The LSST optical mount and pier





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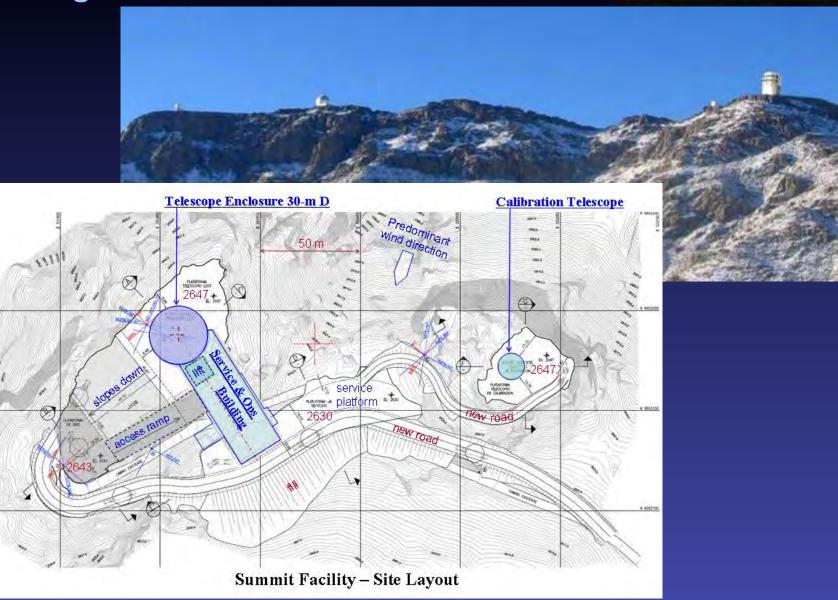
LSST Site Selected from Worldwide Competitive Search: Cerro Pachón, Chile

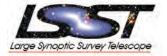




All permits in-hand and site excavation will begin in a few weeks



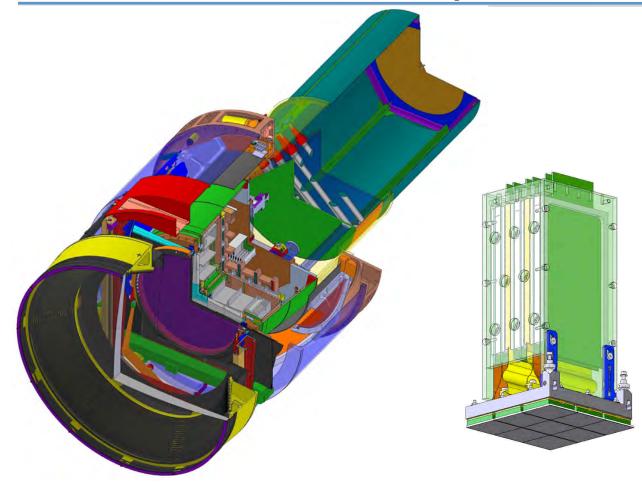






The camera team is lead by SLAC – a DOE National Laboratory



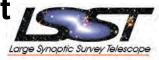


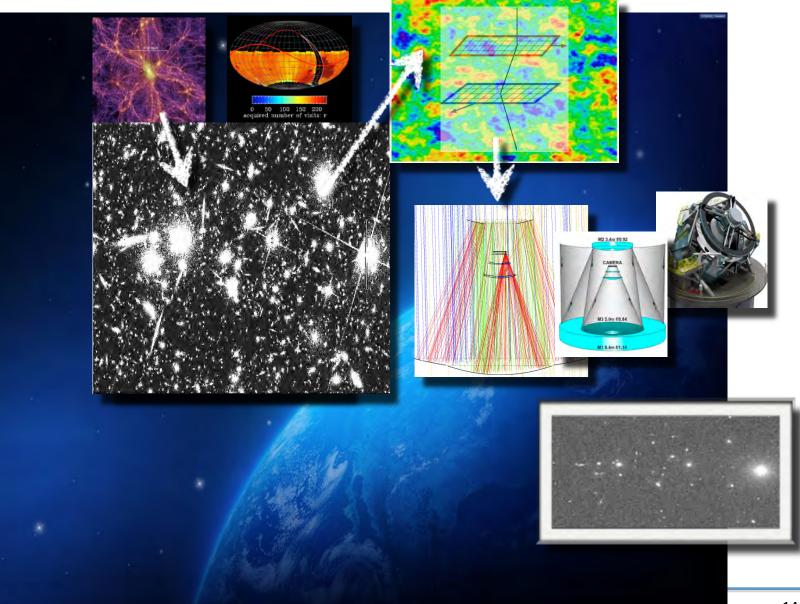


Camera Focal plane

- 64 cm diameter
- 189 Sensors
- 3.2 billion pixels

End-to-end simulation support data management and scientific participation

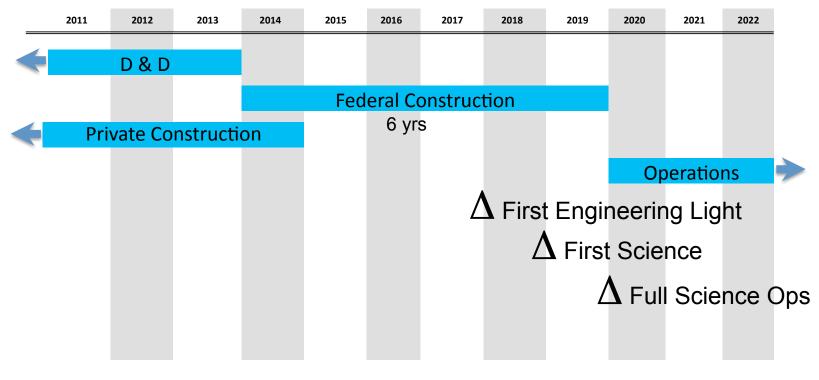




The proposed timeline has federal construction funding starting in October, 2013



Federal share of construction \$465M as-spent USD Annual operations budget ~\$40.5M/yr



Fiscal Year