

LSST & BLACK HOLES

8.15.2019 @ 7pm



Hilton El Conquistador, Turquoise Ballroom

10000 North Oracle Road, Tucson, Arizona, 85704



LSST & BLACK HOLES

The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) is approaching completion on the Cerro Pachón ridge in north-central Chile. When science operations begin in 2022, LSST will scan the sky with the world's largest digital camera, creating a 500 petabyte set of images and data products that will address the most pressing questions about the structure and evolution of the universe and the objects in it. Among these objects are black holes, objects so dense they warp the fabric of space-time, objects whose incredible properties are only recently becoming known to us. You are invited to join us for an evening of black hole science and learn about Tucson's leadership role in LSST's voyage of scientific discovery.

During this public event, LSST Project Manager Victor Krabbendam will provide an update on LSST construction progress, University of Arizona astrophysicist Feryal Özel will discuss the latest black hole discoveries from the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) and Northwestern University's Raffaella Margutti will describe what we have learned from the first multi-messenger observations of a neutron star merger with gravitational waves and light, and what might be revealed when LSST begins its ten-year survey.



**Hilton El Conquistador
Turquoise Ballroom**

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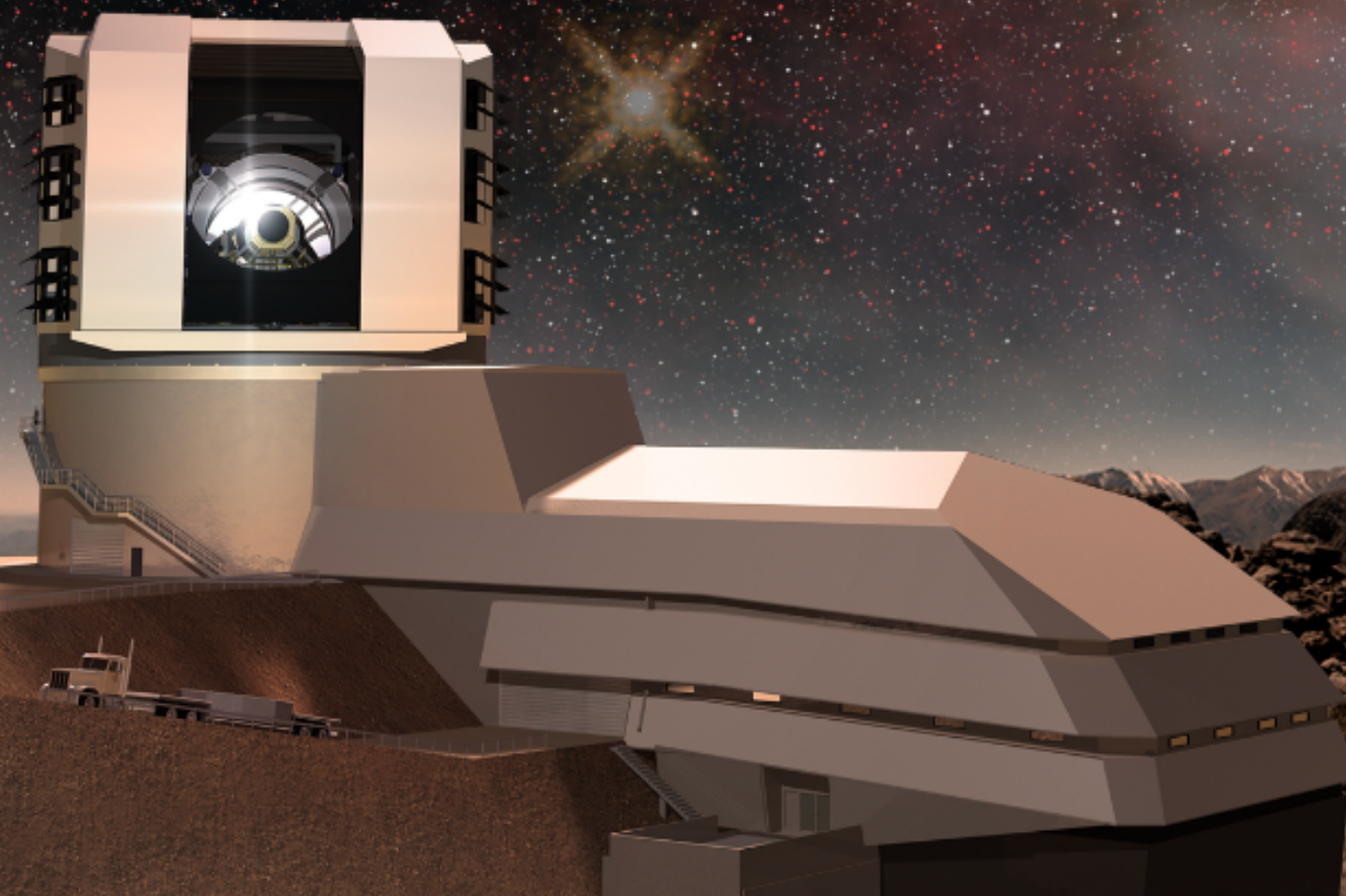
SPEAKERS



Victor Krabbendam,
LSST

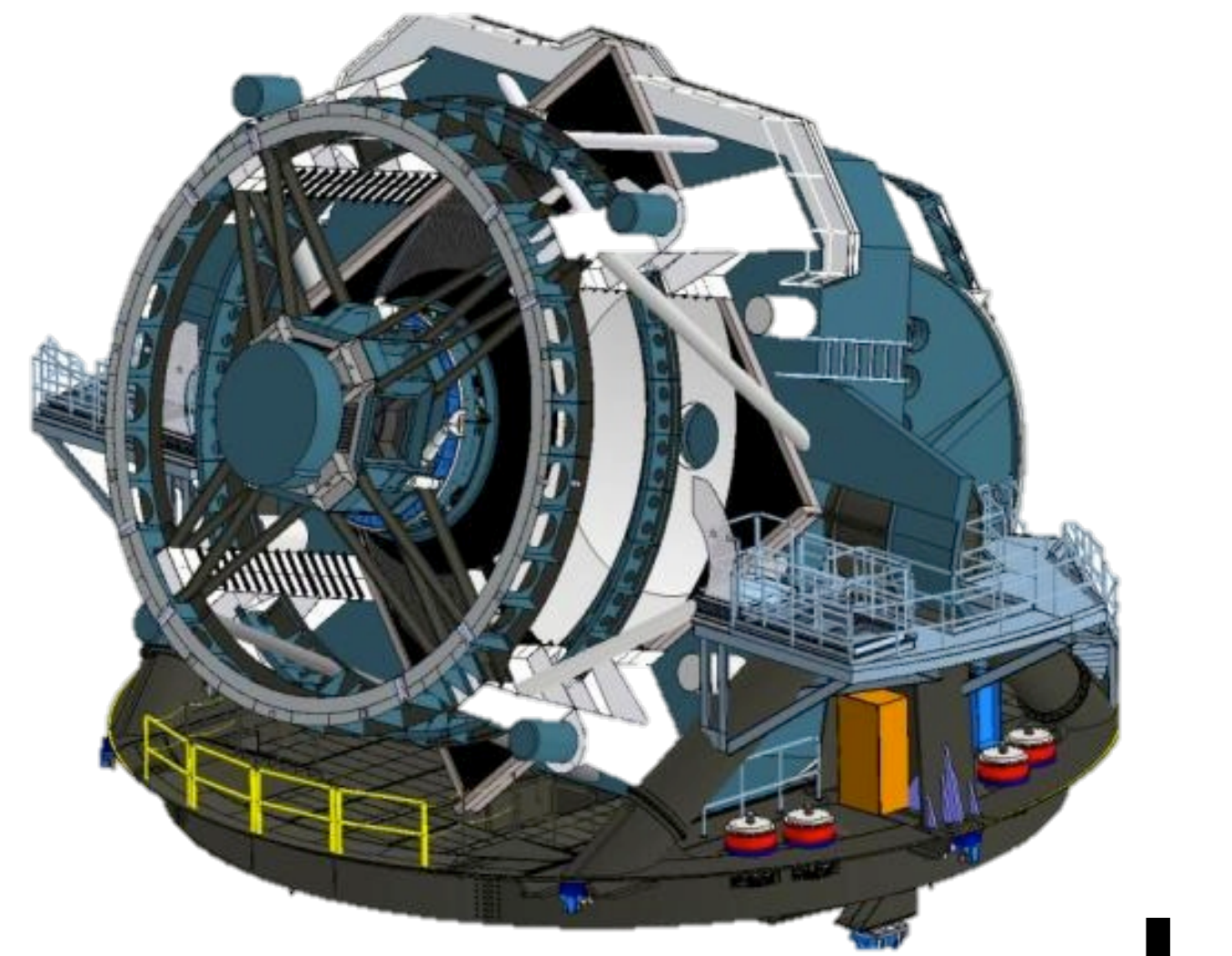
Victor Krabbendam has been LSST Project Manager since 2012, after eight years as Project Manager for the LSST Telescope & Site subsystem. Trained as a

mechanical engineer, Victor has worked in industry, government, and with major astronomical research facilities including the Hobby-Eberly Telescope at McDonald Observatory and the Southern Astrophysical Research (SOAR) Telescope, a 4.1 meter telescope that is LSST's neighbor on Cerro Pachón.

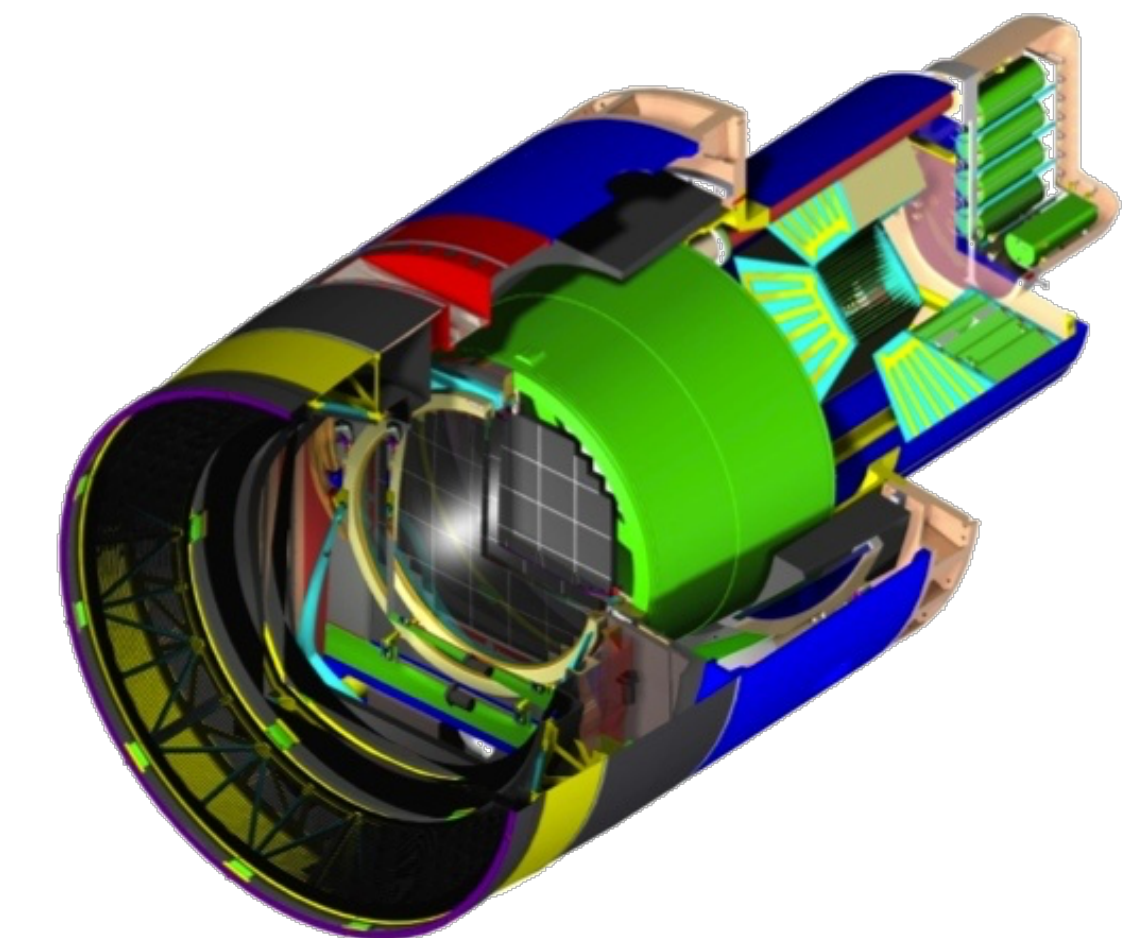
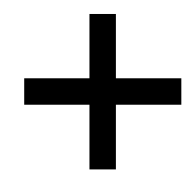


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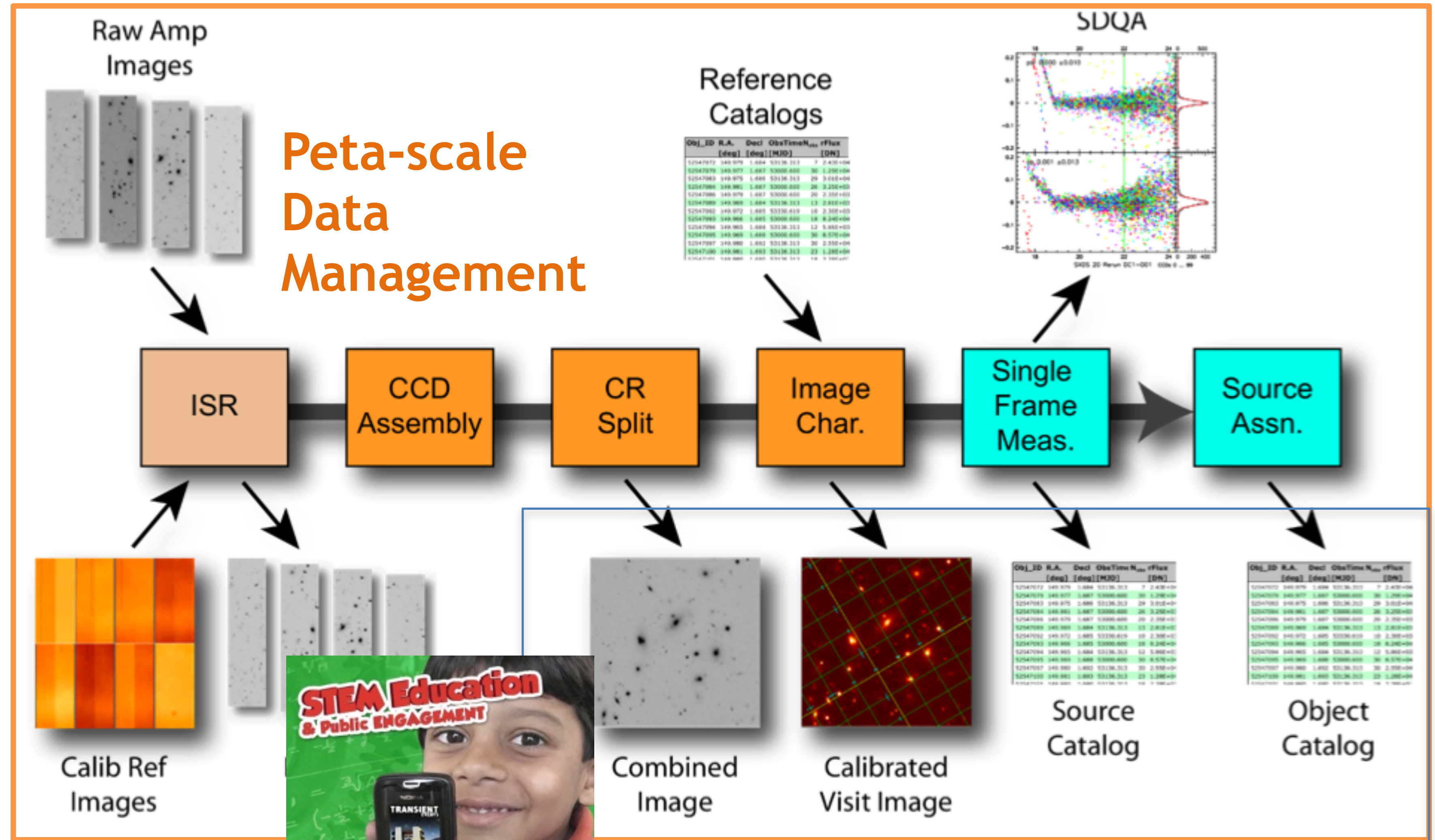
To build an observing facility, conduct 10-year survey, process, archive, and serve images and data products



8.4m Telescope

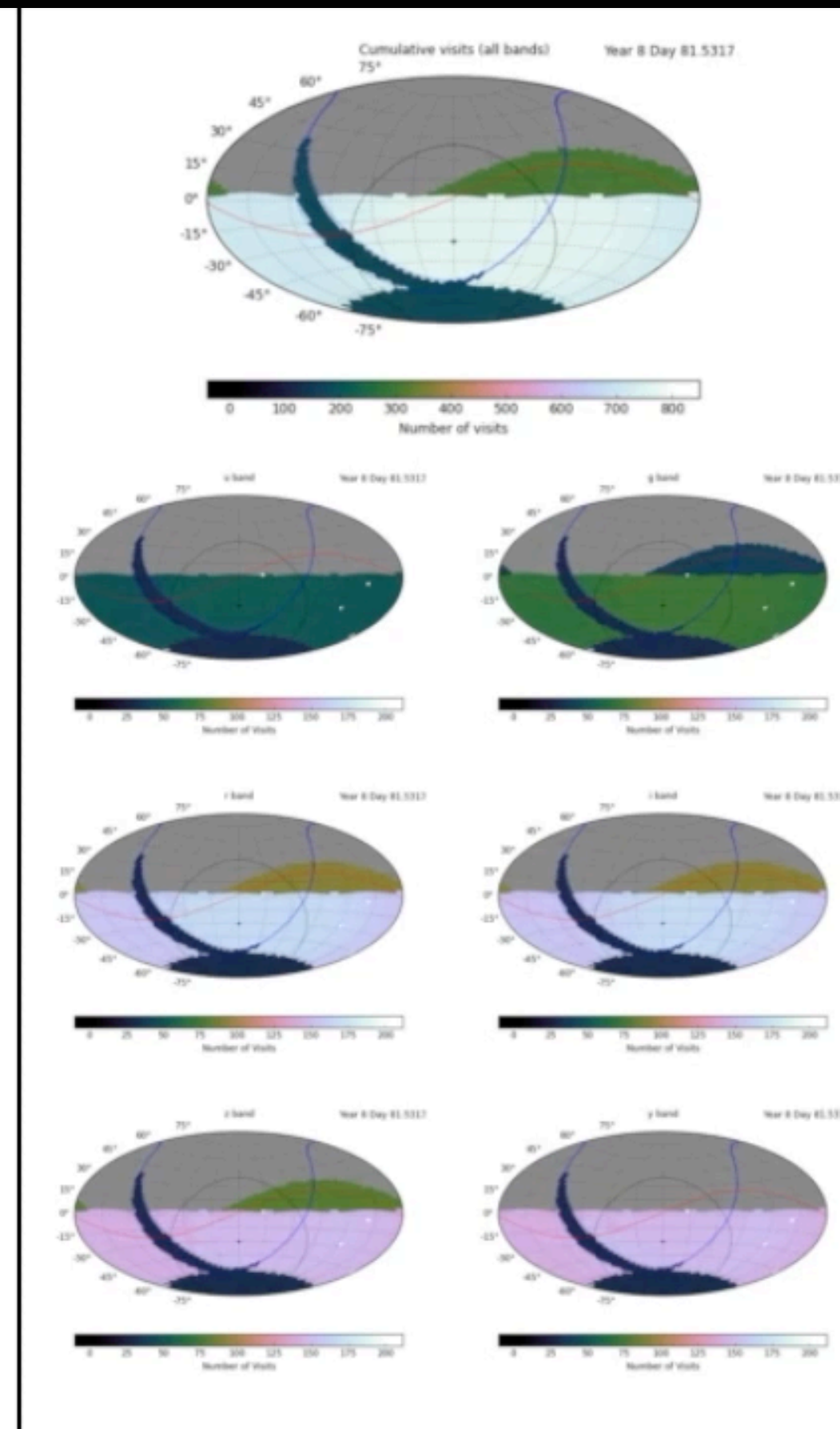
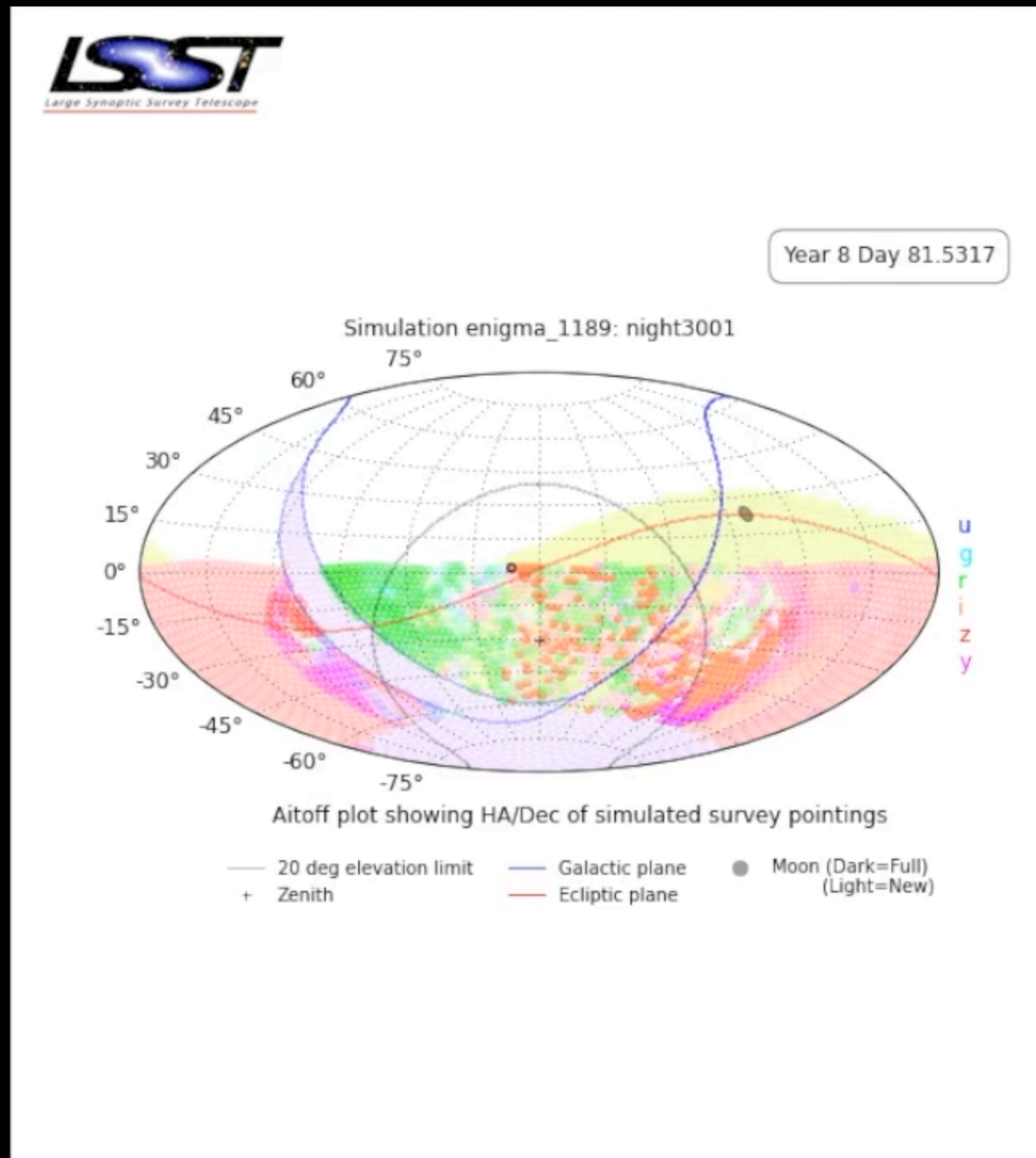


3.2Gpix Camera



Science and Public user Interfaces

A single Survey of the night sky



Prompt Data Products

Real Time Difference Image Analysis (DIA)



Data Release Data Products

Reduced single-epoch & deep co-added images, catalogs, reprocessed DIA products



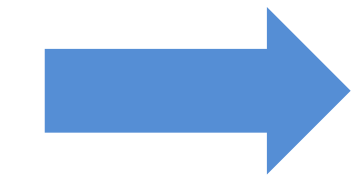
User Generated Data Products

User-produced derived, added-value data products

Construction Funding Partners and Managing Organizations

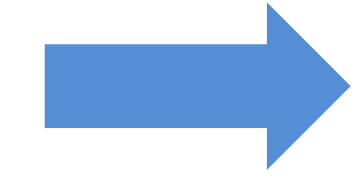


US\$ 473 M



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

US\$ 168 M

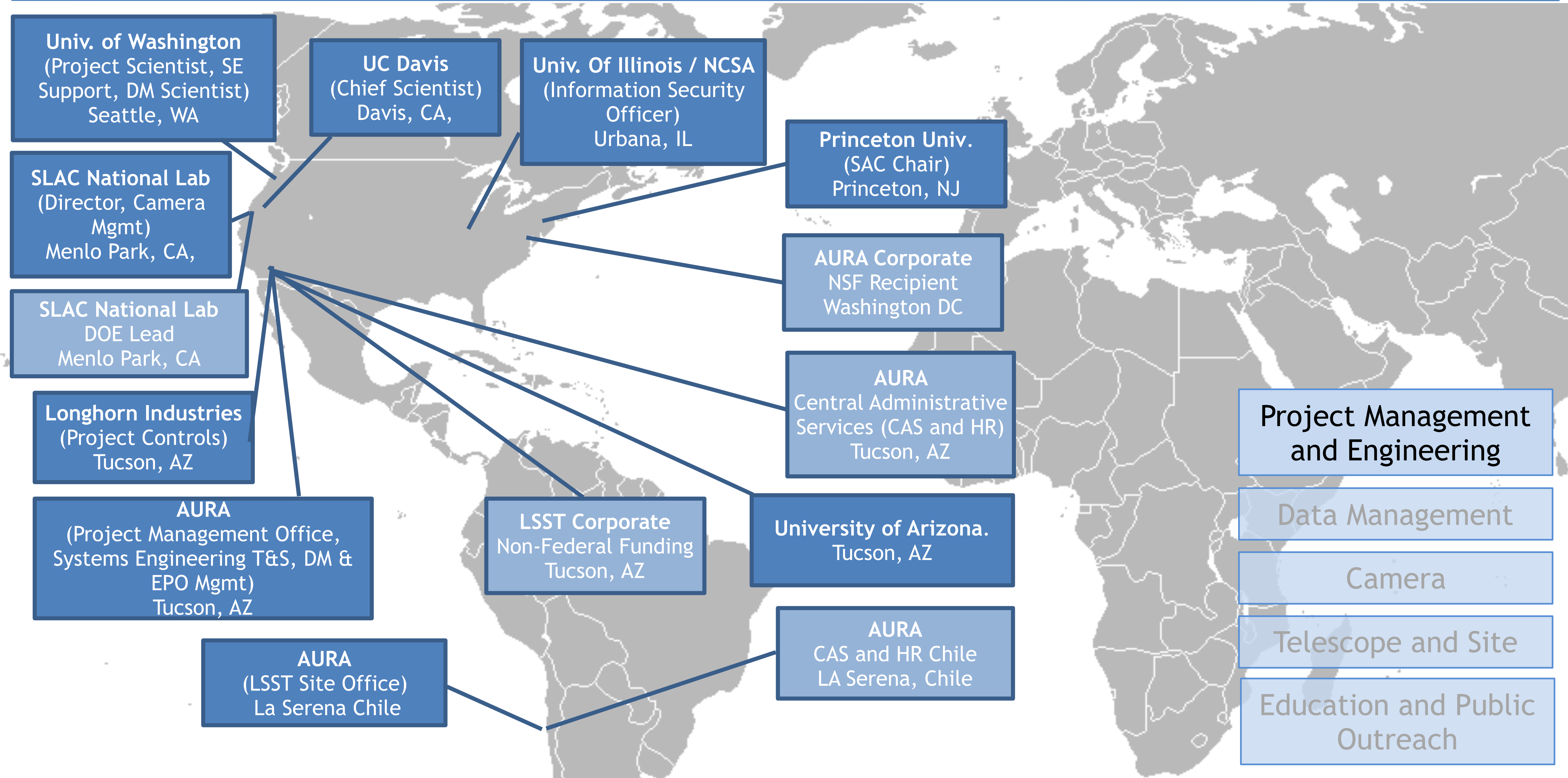


Private, Corporate, and
Institutional Donors

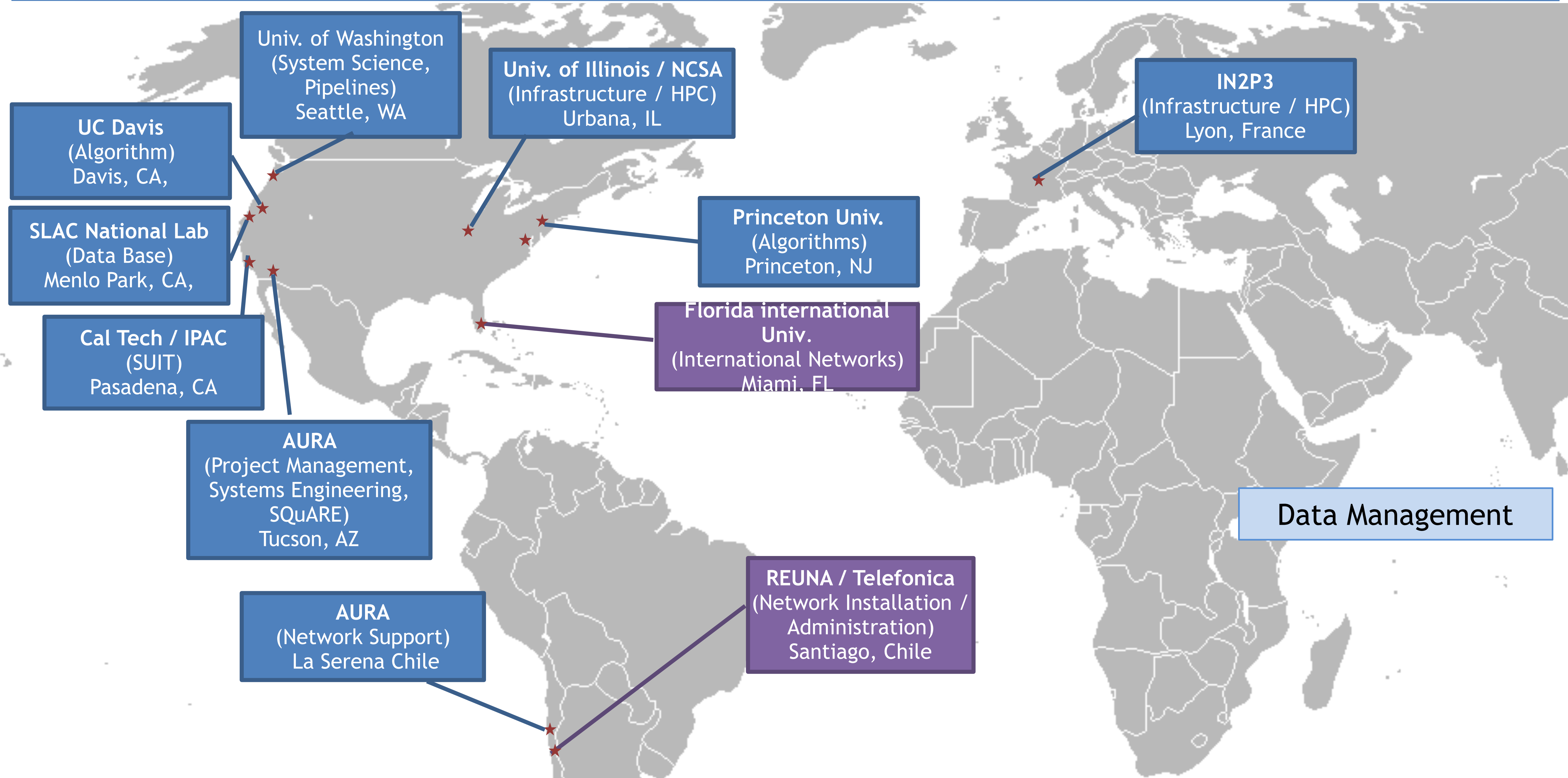
US\$ 40 M



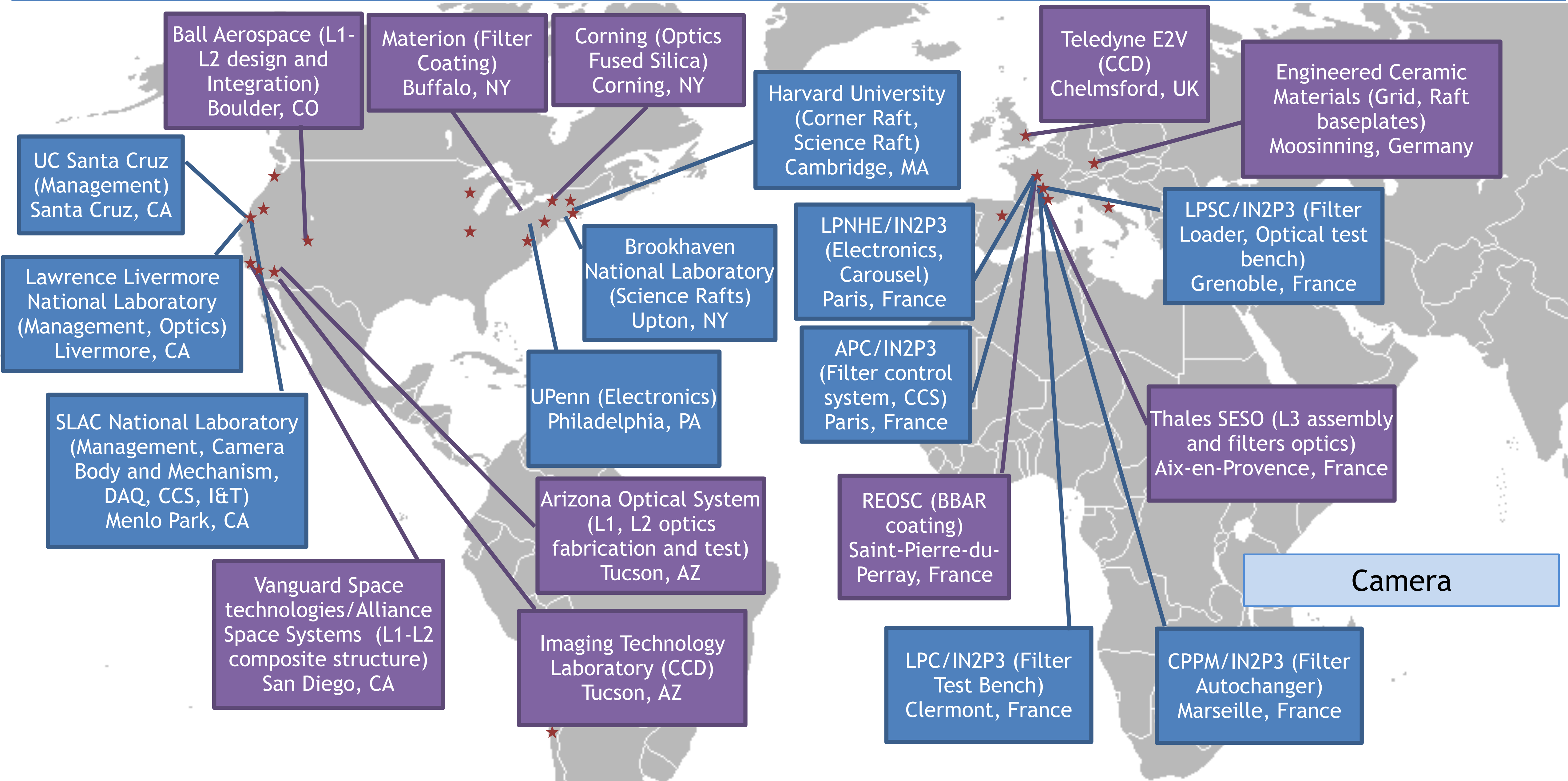
Project Executed by Global Team of Staff and Contractors



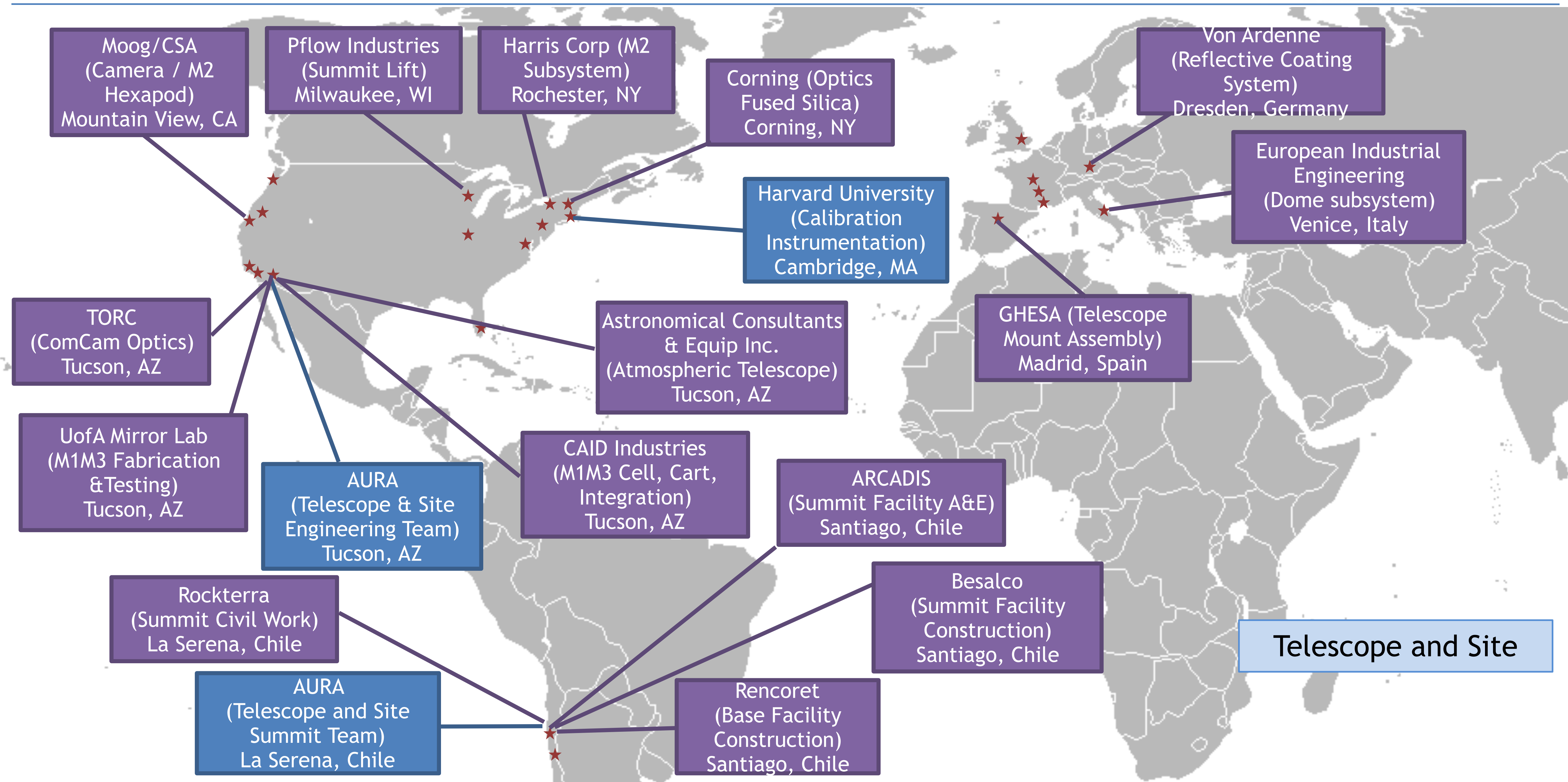
Project Executed by Global Team of Staff and Contractors



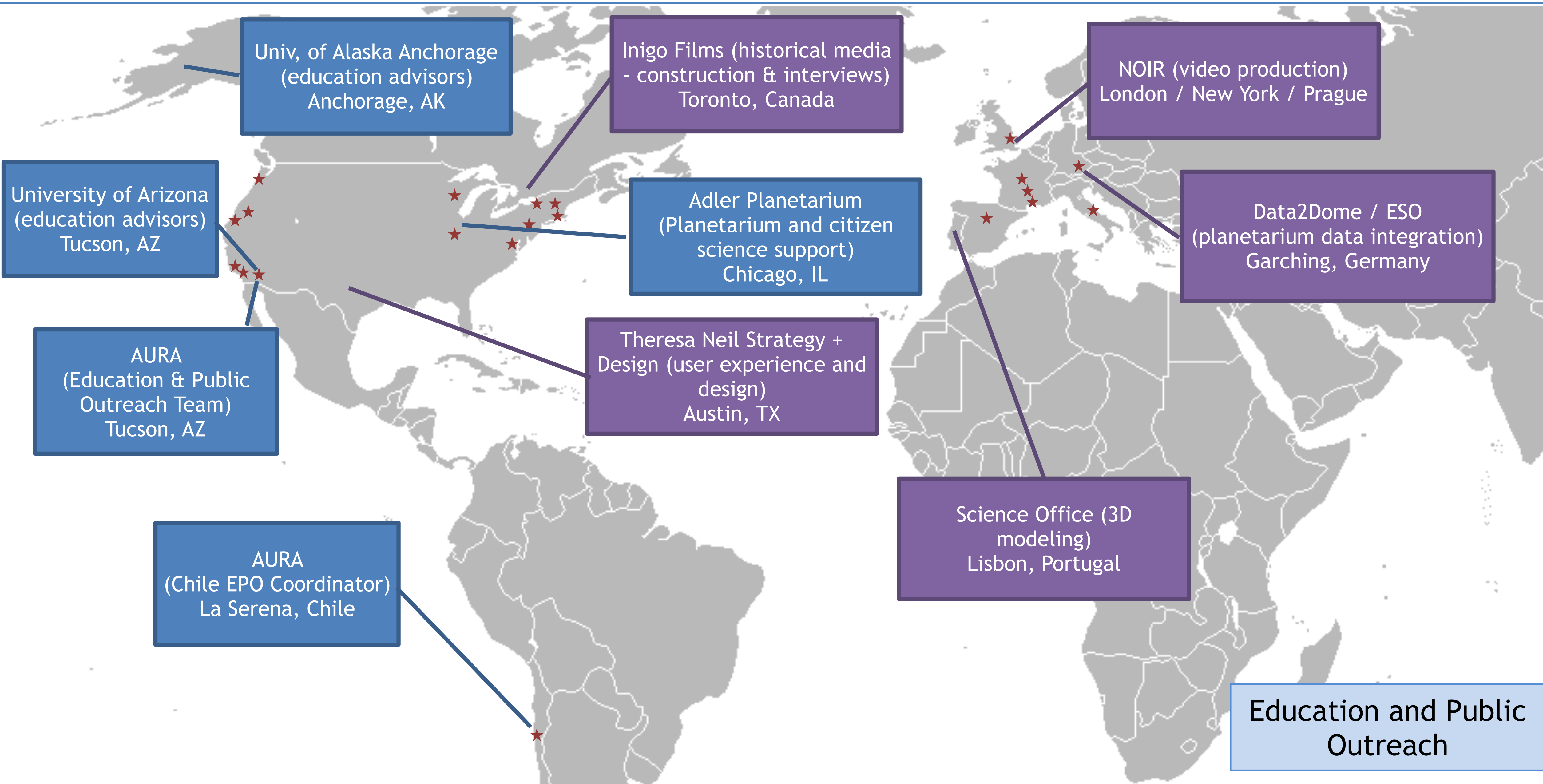
Project Executed by Global Team of Staff and Contractors



Project Executed by Global Team of Staff and Contractors



Project Executed by Global Team of Staff and Contractors





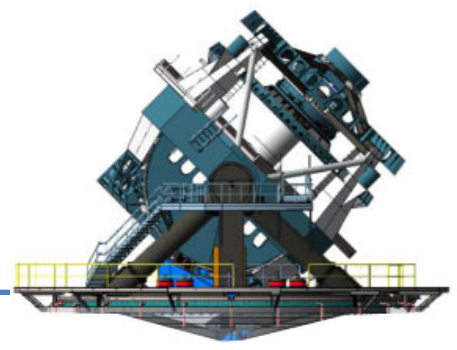
Previous Public Talks and much much more.....



Available on LSST
YouTube Channel
and our public
website
www.lsst.org



Large Synoptic Survey Telescope
854 subscribers



Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) Status



June 2019



2012
Rendering



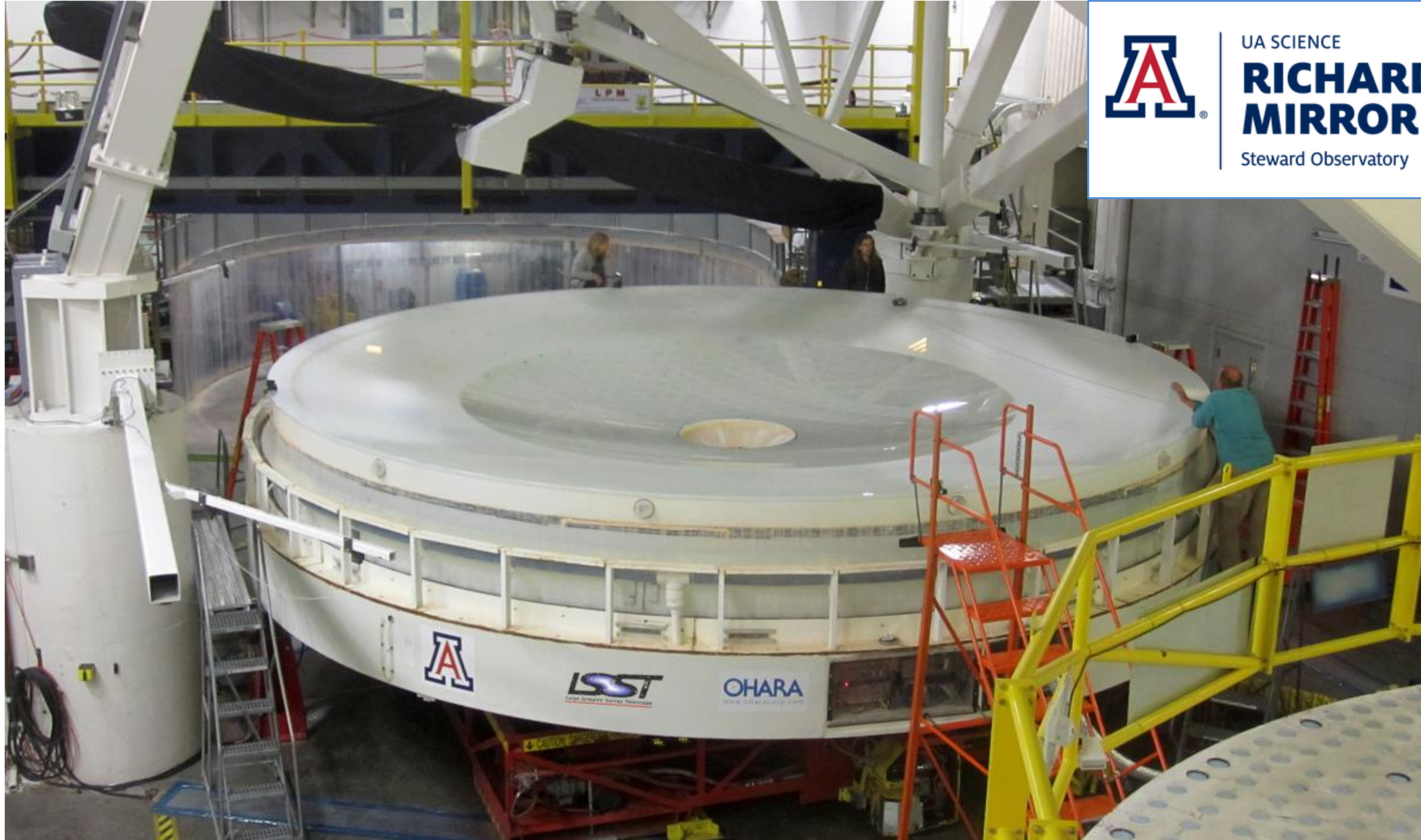
All Across the Project efforts are successfully transitioning to reality

LSST Summit - 15 August
2019
Live WebCam #2
<http://ls.st/cyc>





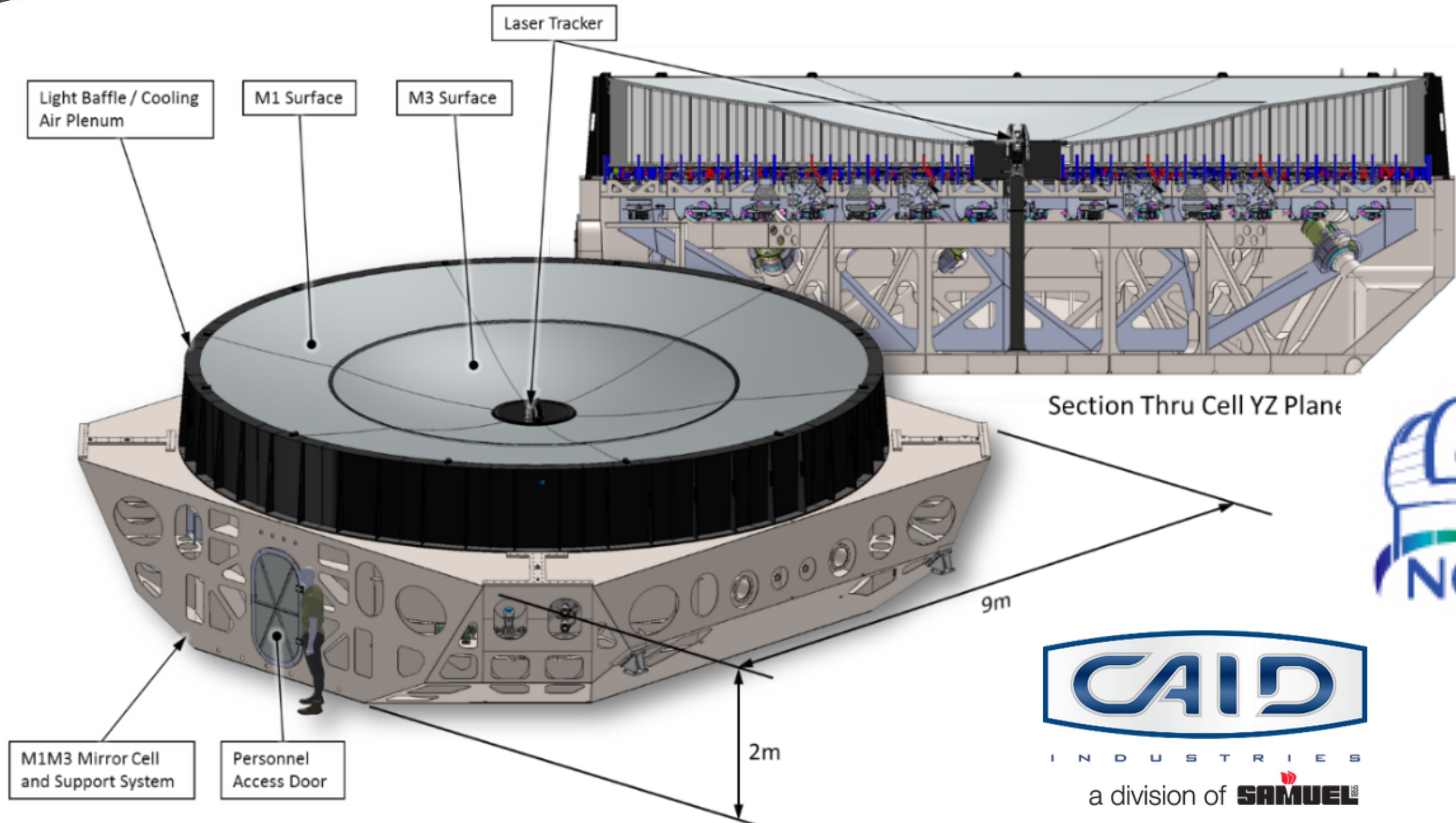
Primary Mirror Polishing Completed in 2014



 UA SCIENCE
**RICHARD F. CARIS
MIRROR LAB**
Steward Observatory



A “Mirror” is a Complex Assembly



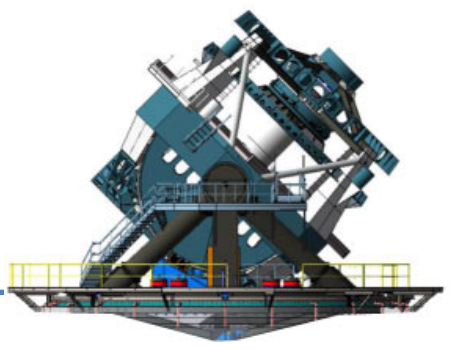












Puclaro Tunnel Chile



M1M3 video thru tunnel

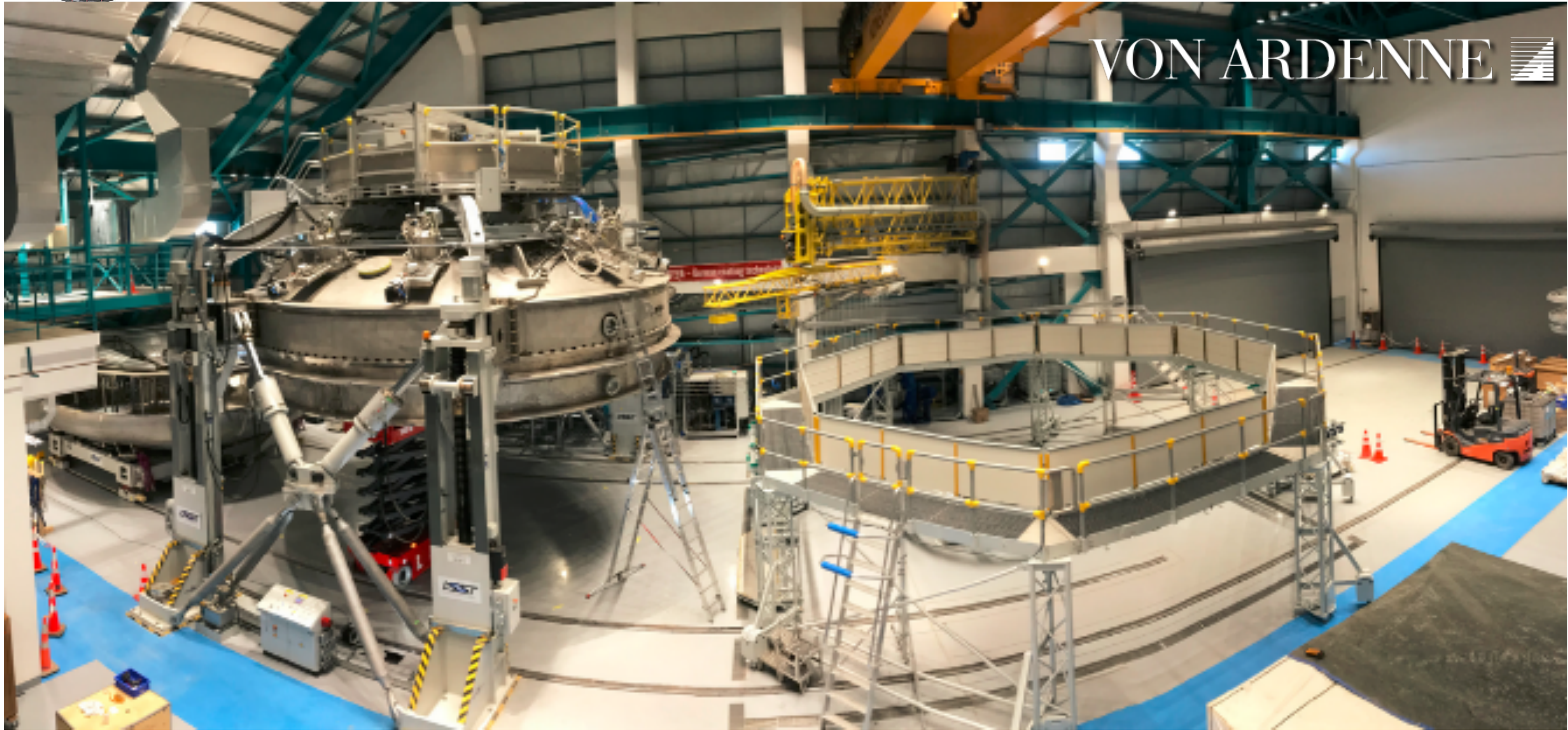


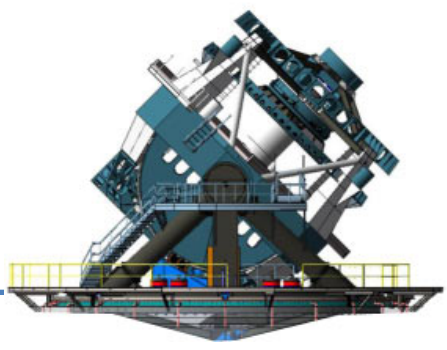


LSST Optical Coating Facility on Summit

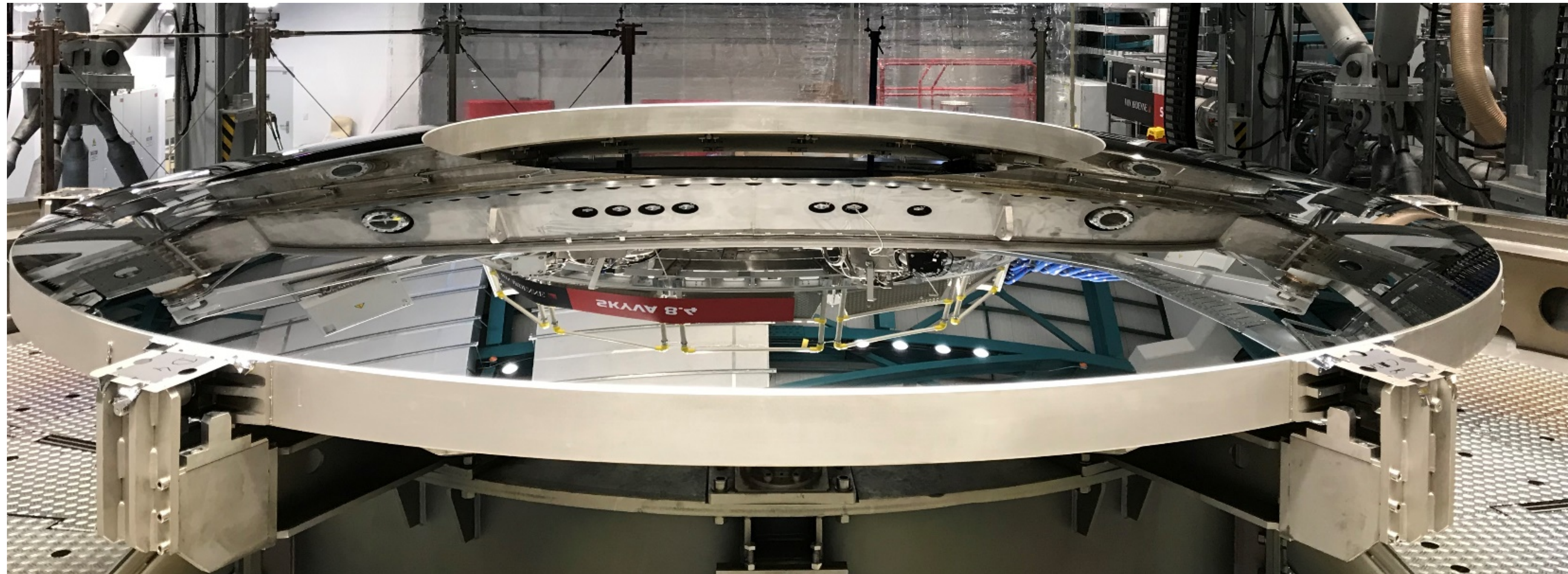
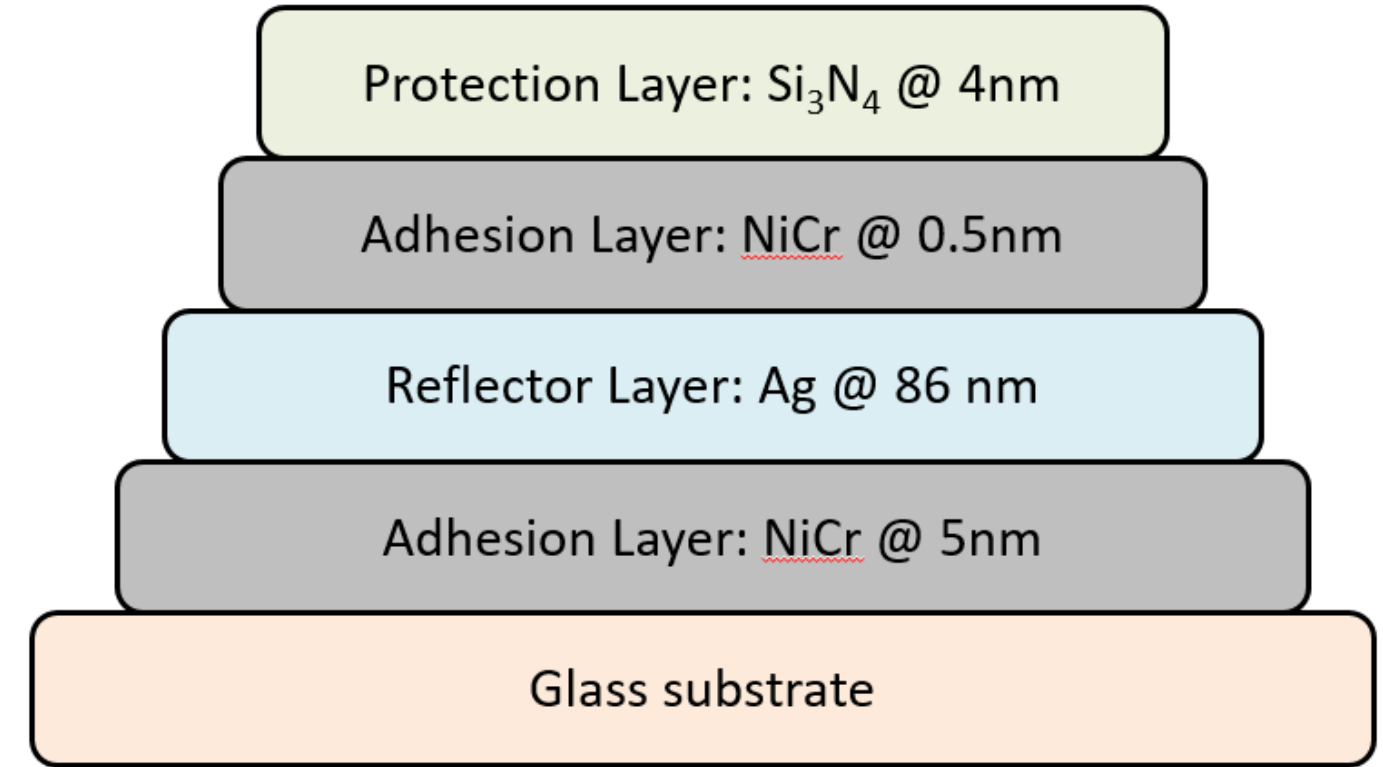
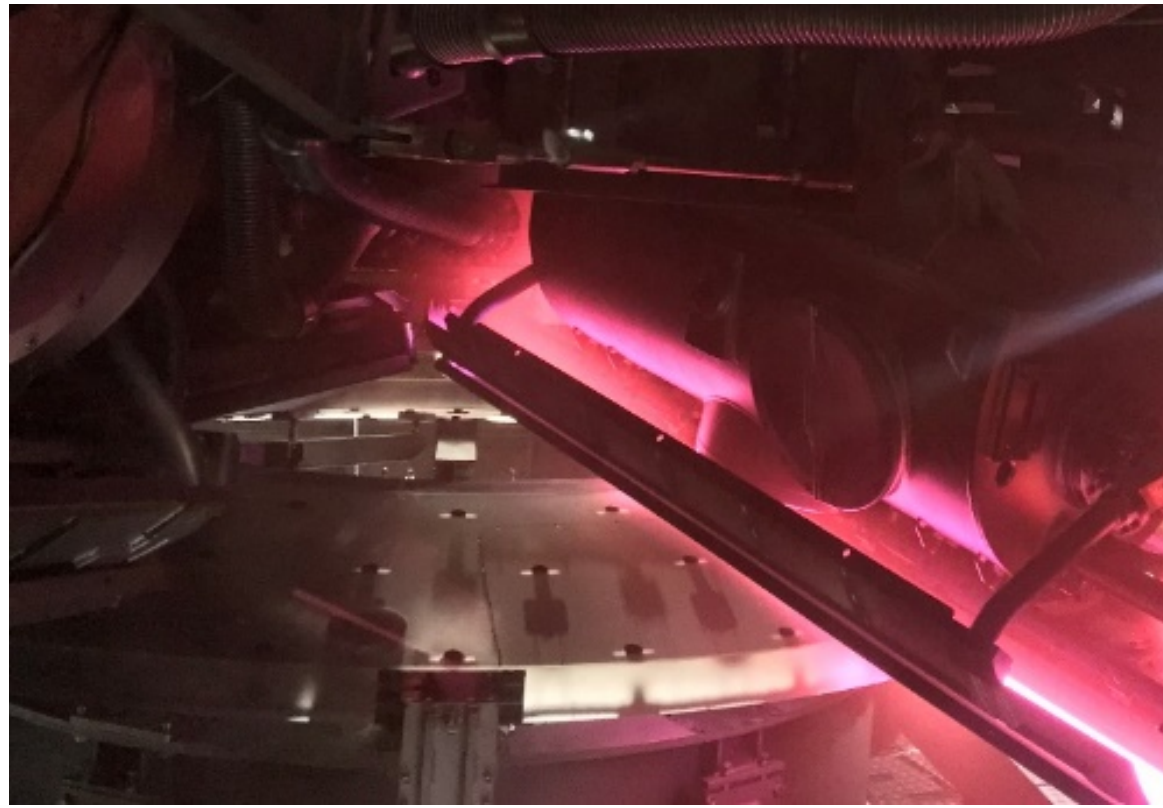


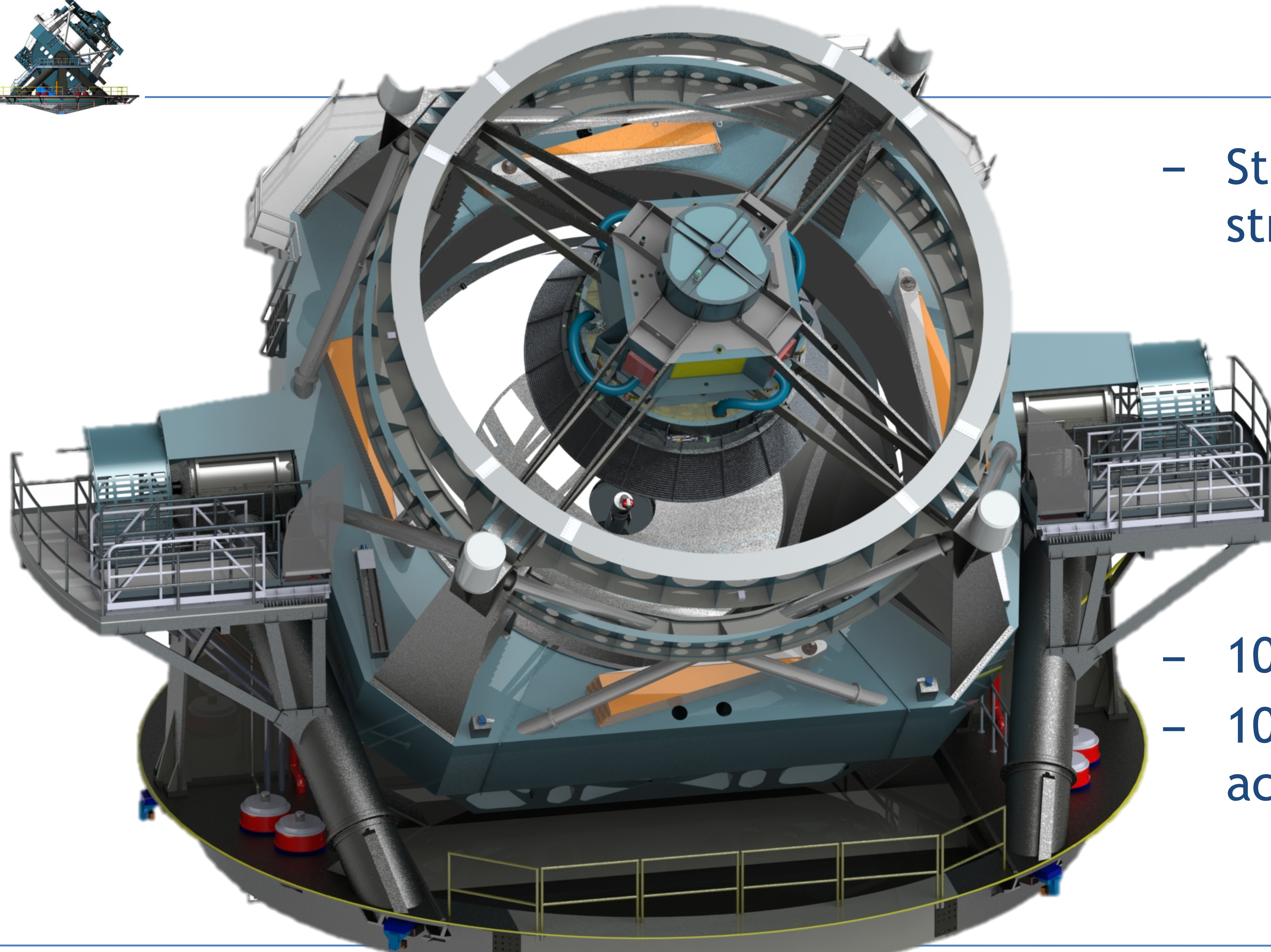
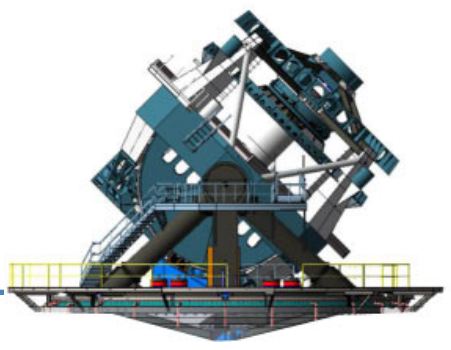
VON ARDENNE 





M2 Coating - 16 July 2019





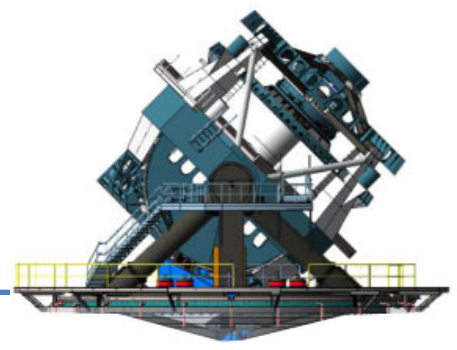
- Stiff 300 ton moving structure

- 10 deg /sec rotation
- 10 deg/sec² acceleration

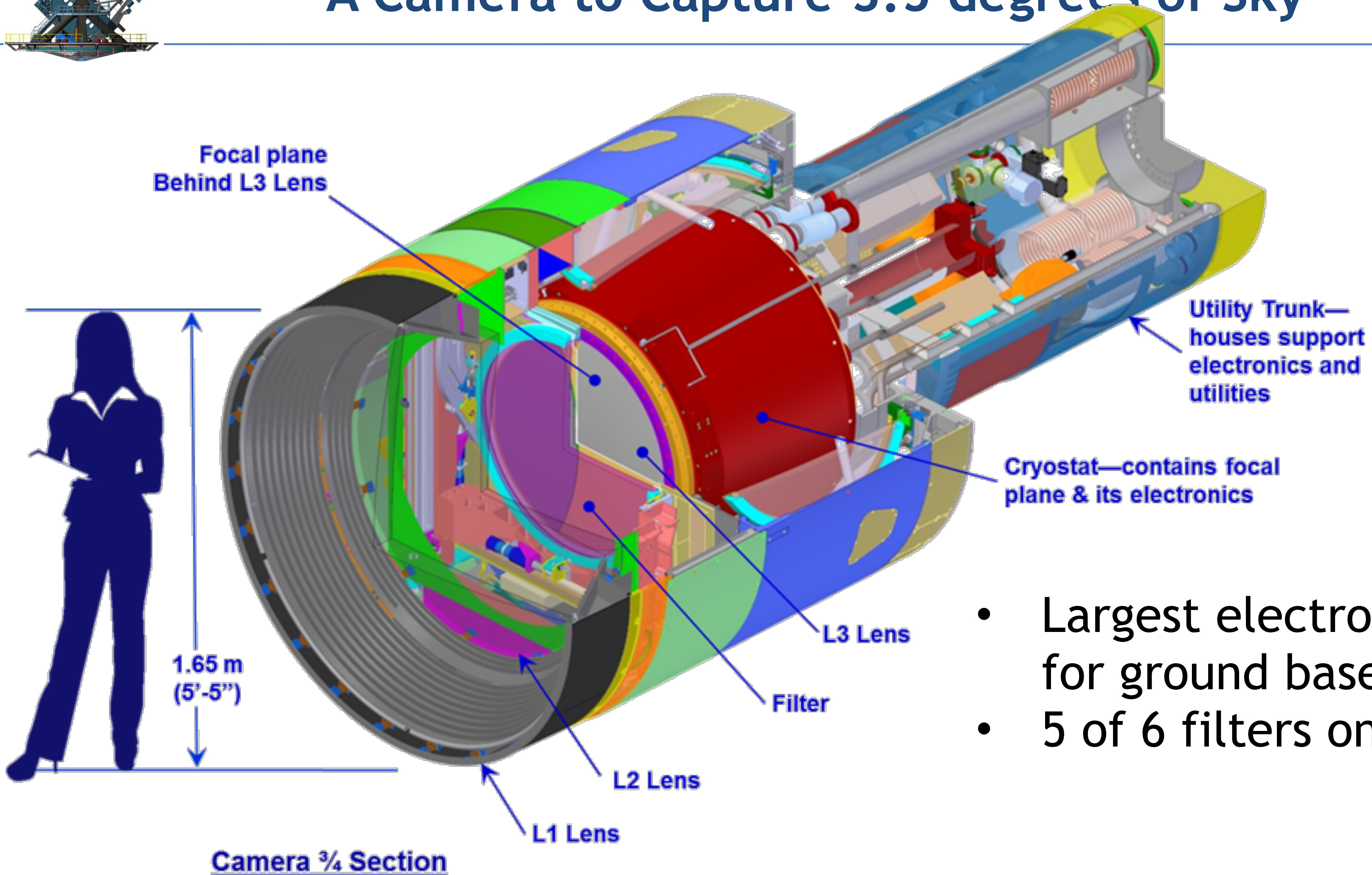


Telescope Mount Assembly in Factory Test

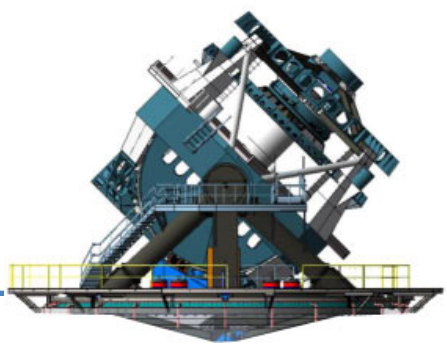




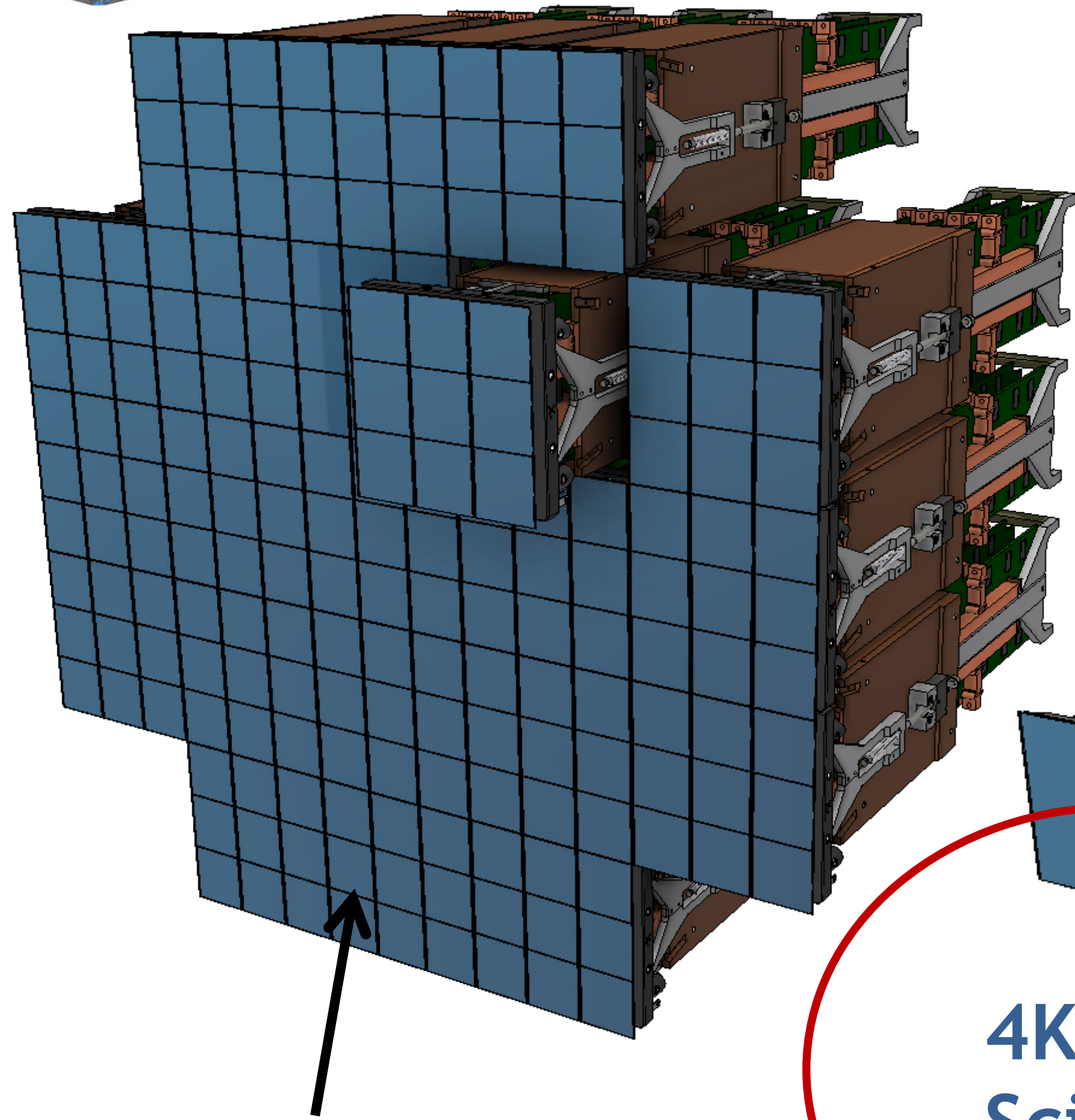
A Camera to Capture 3.5 degrees of Sky



- Largest electronic camera built for ground based astronomy
- 5 of 6 filters on board

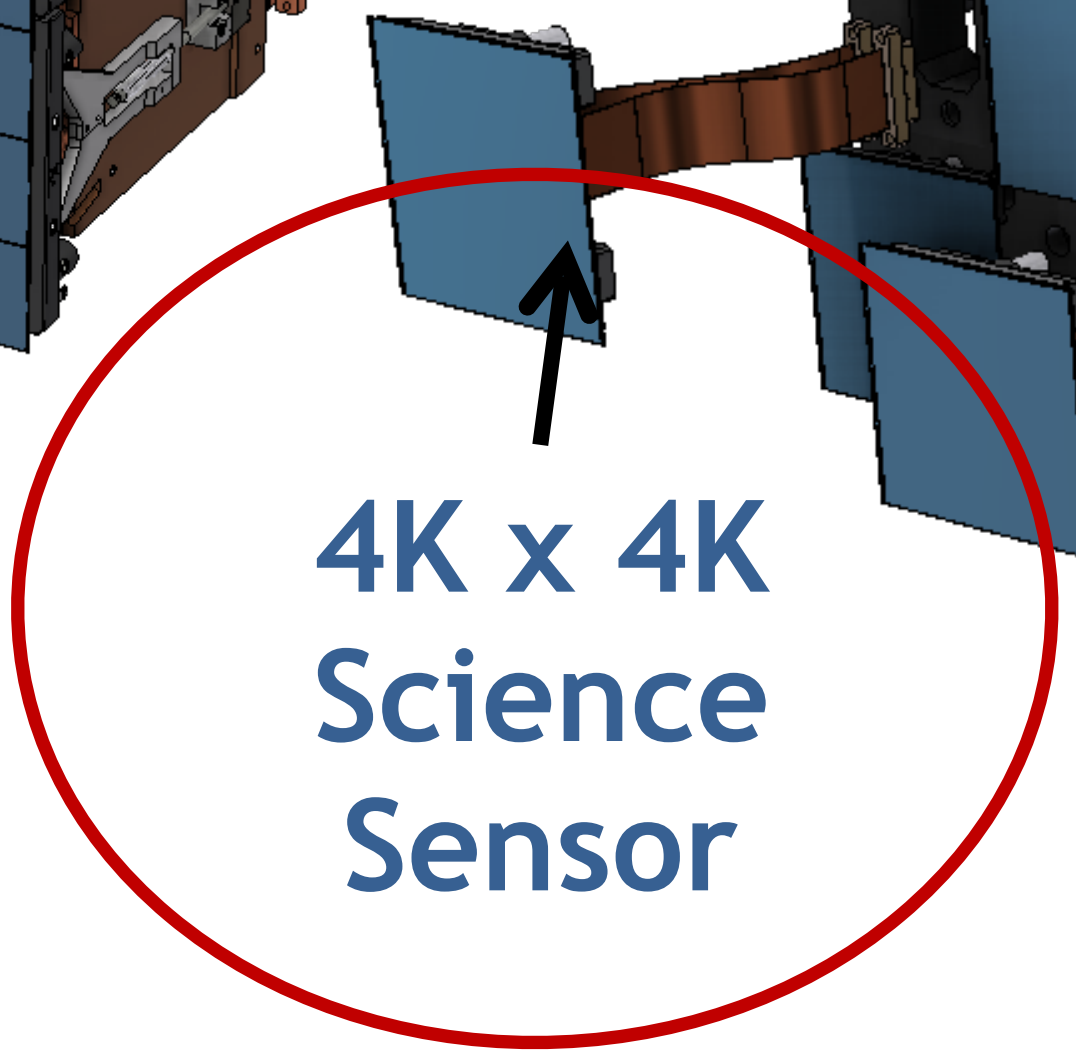
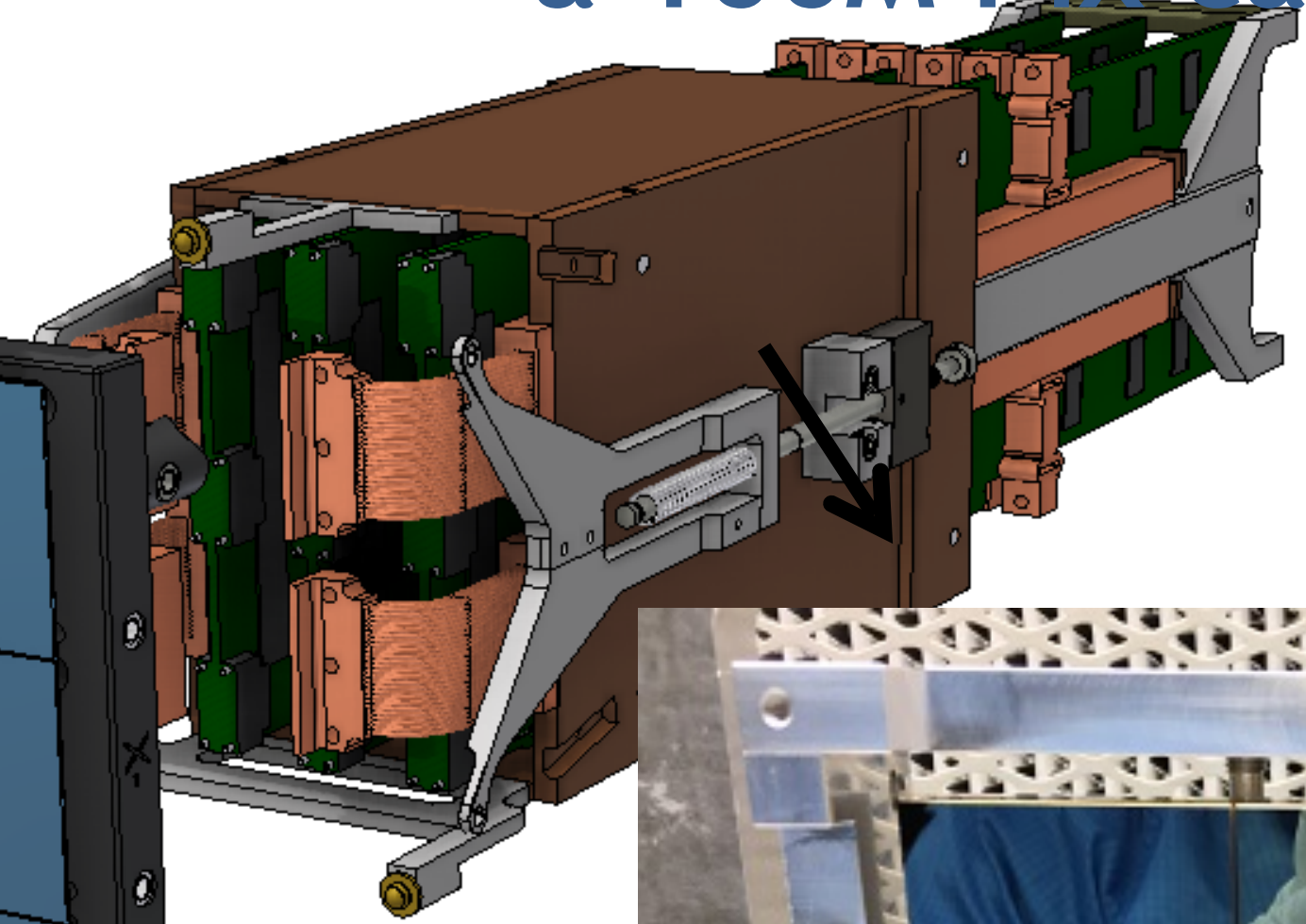


63 CM Diameter Focal Plane with 3.2 GigaPixels



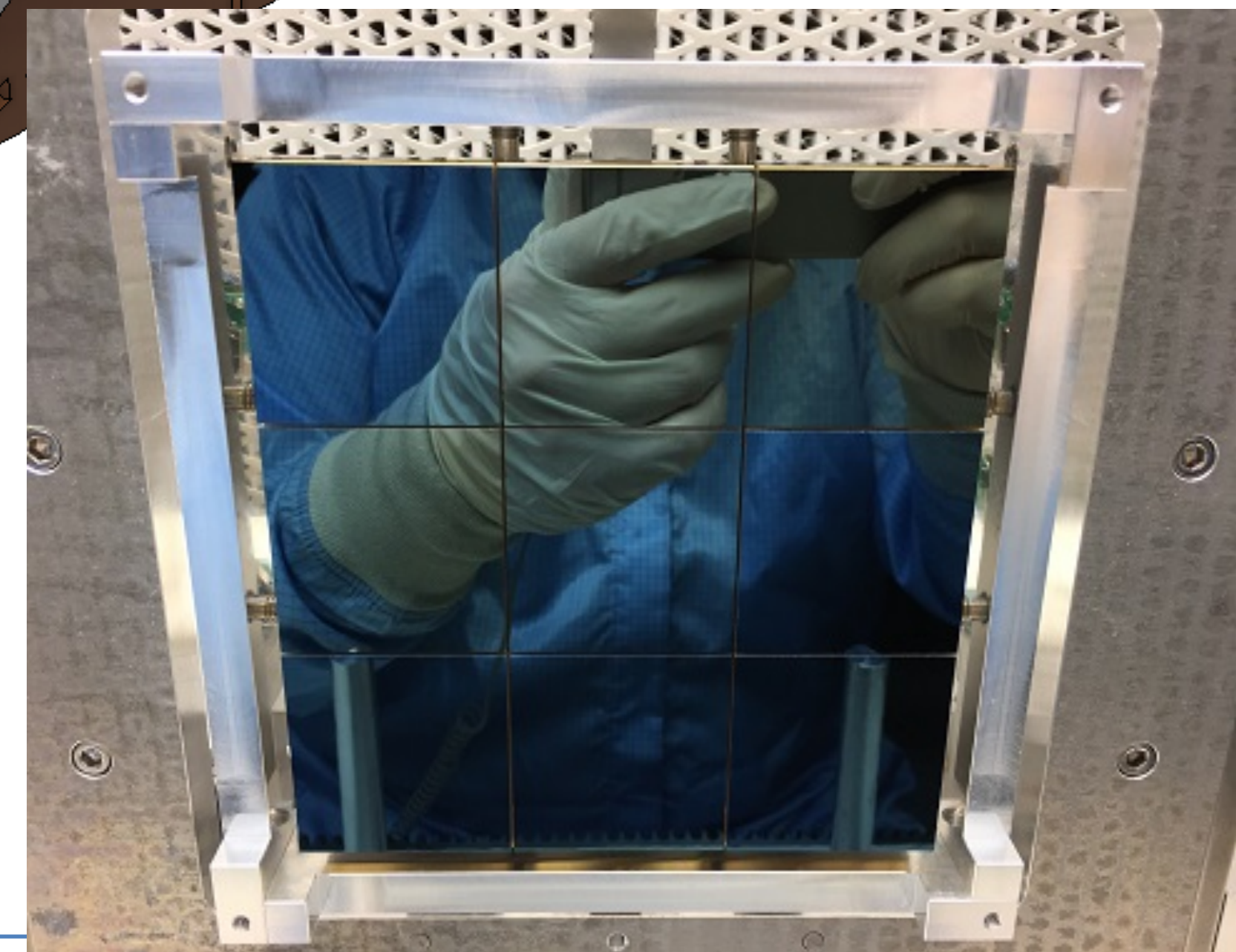
Raft Electronics Board (REB) with Custom Integrated circuits make a 166M Pix camera

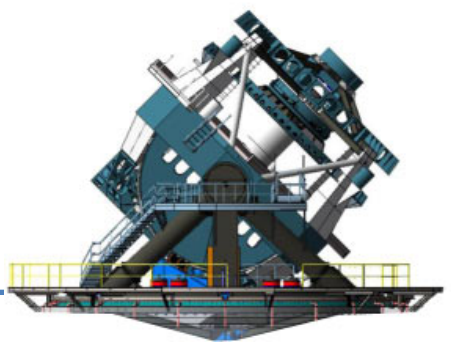
Raft Sensor Assembly



4K x 4K Science Sensor

189 sensors packed in 21 rafts of 9 sensors

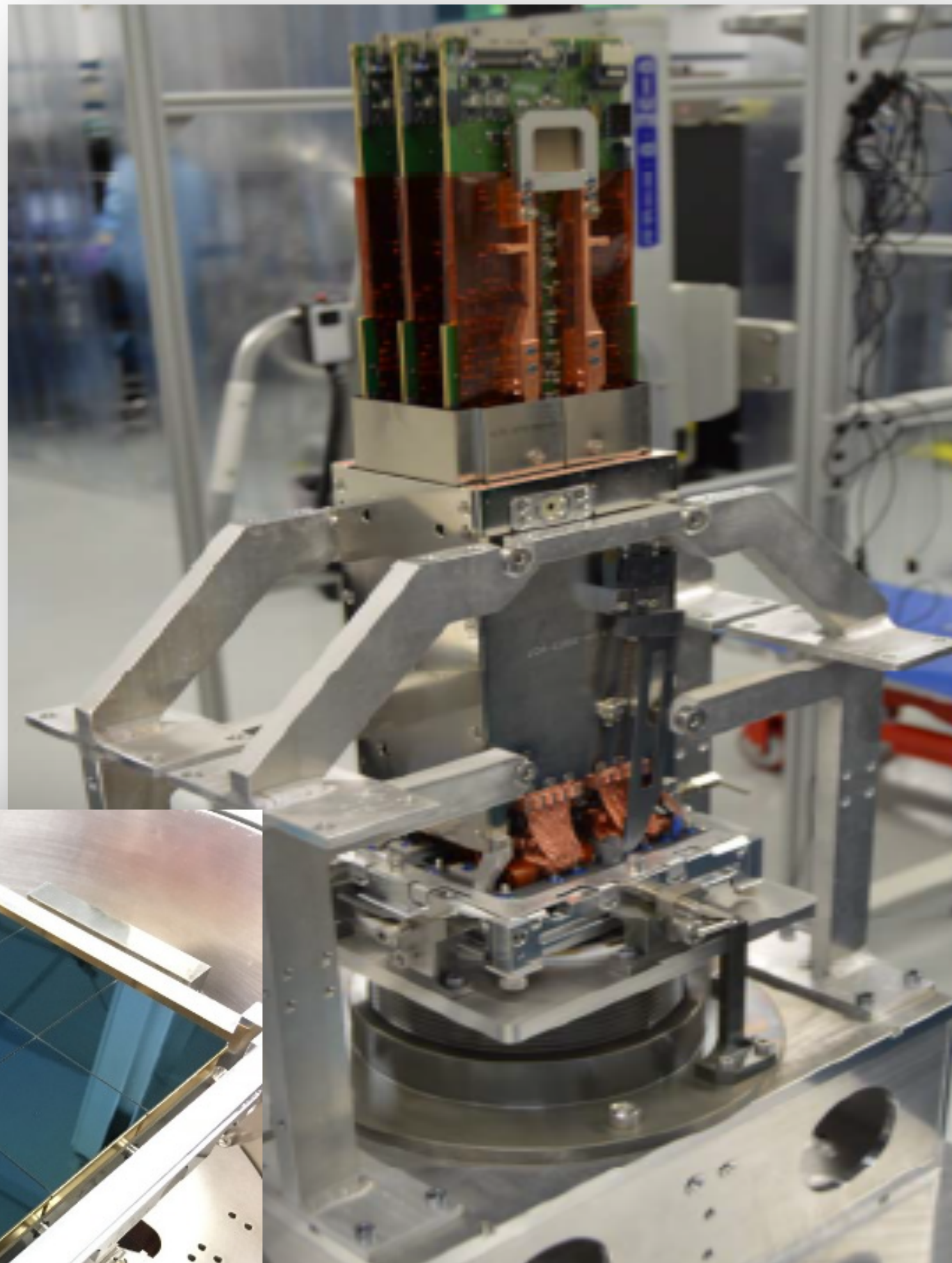
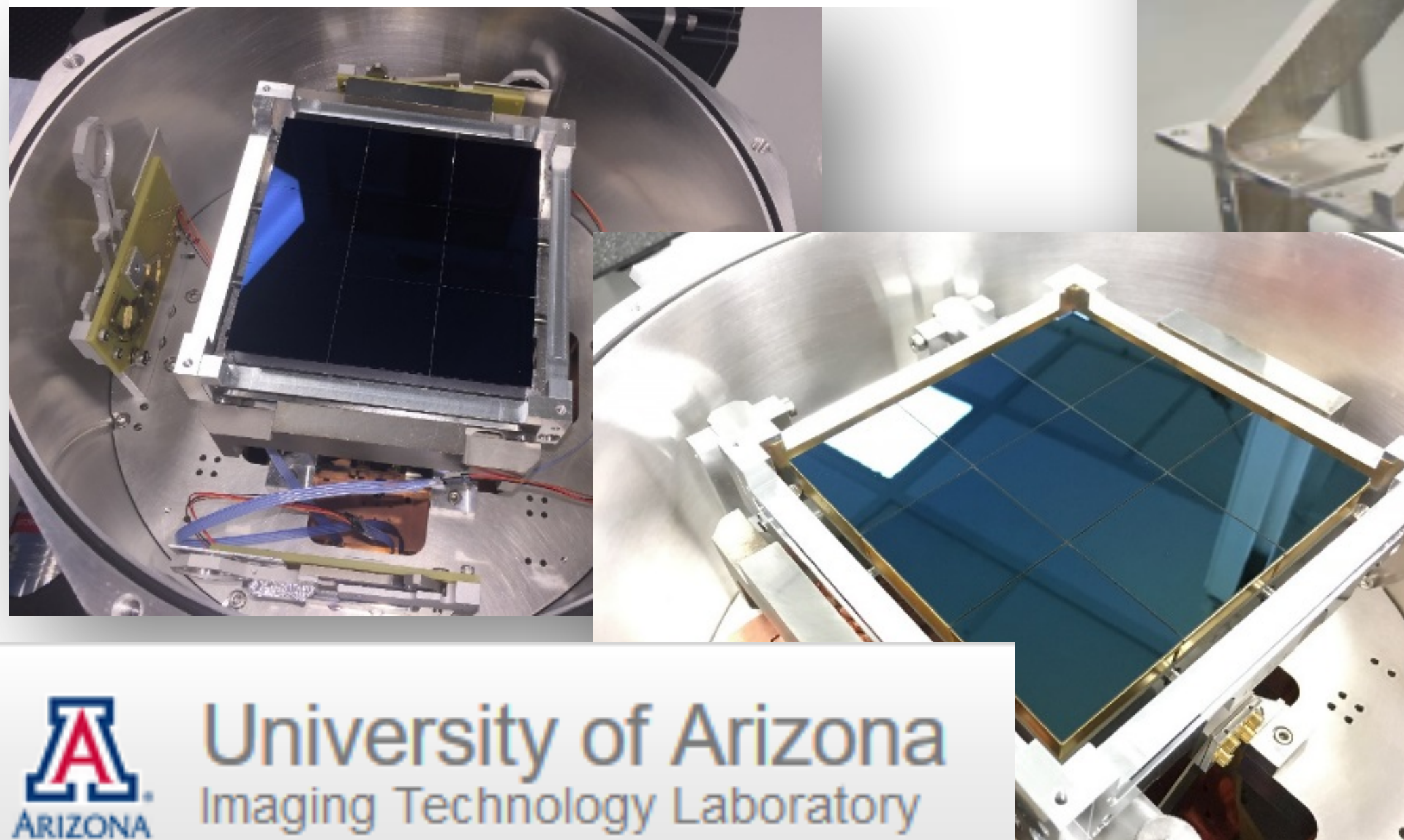




Camera Sensors Fabricated by Two Vendors



- More than 380 Science Sensors Delivered

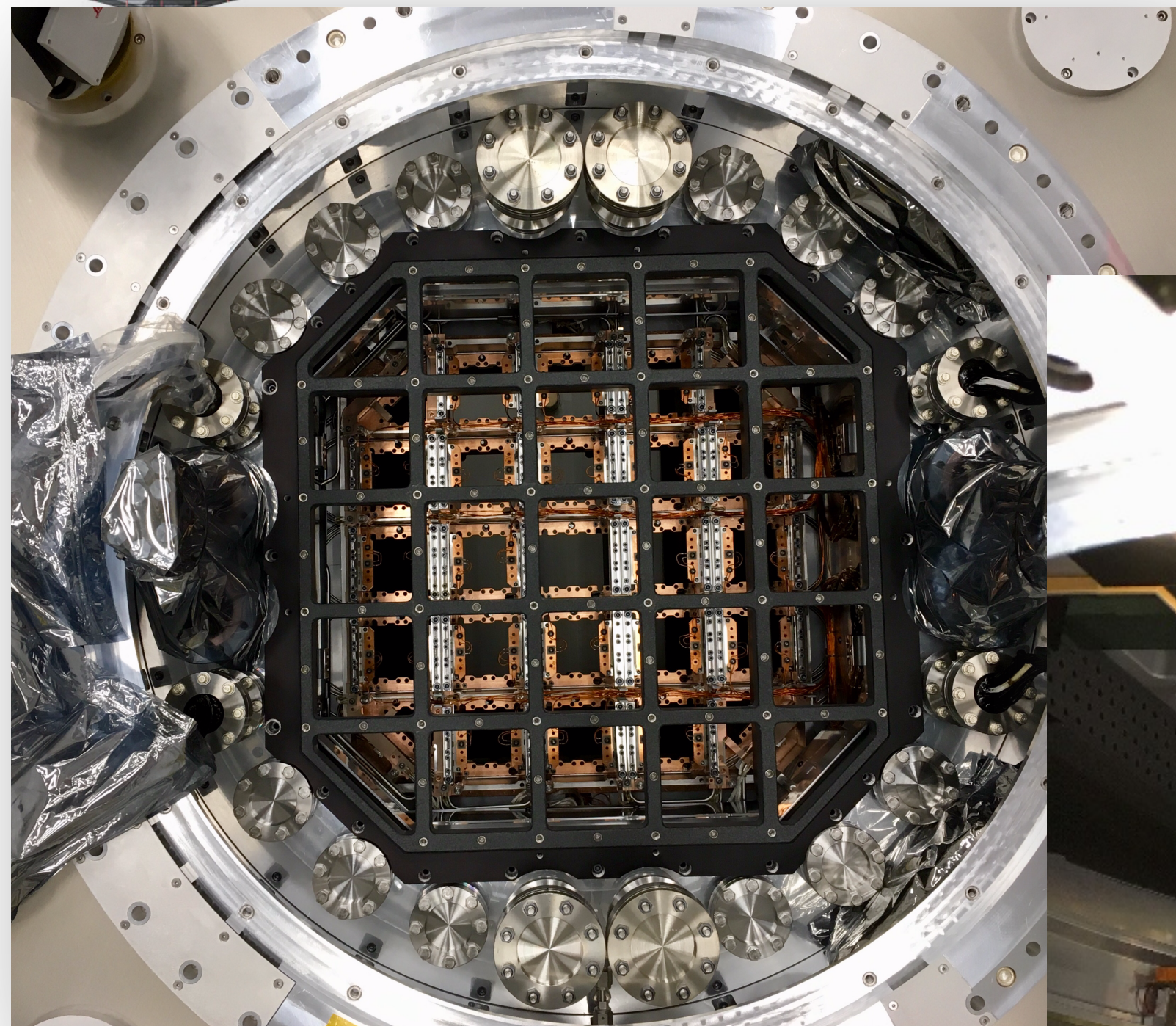


All Rafts assembled at
Brookhaven National
Labs

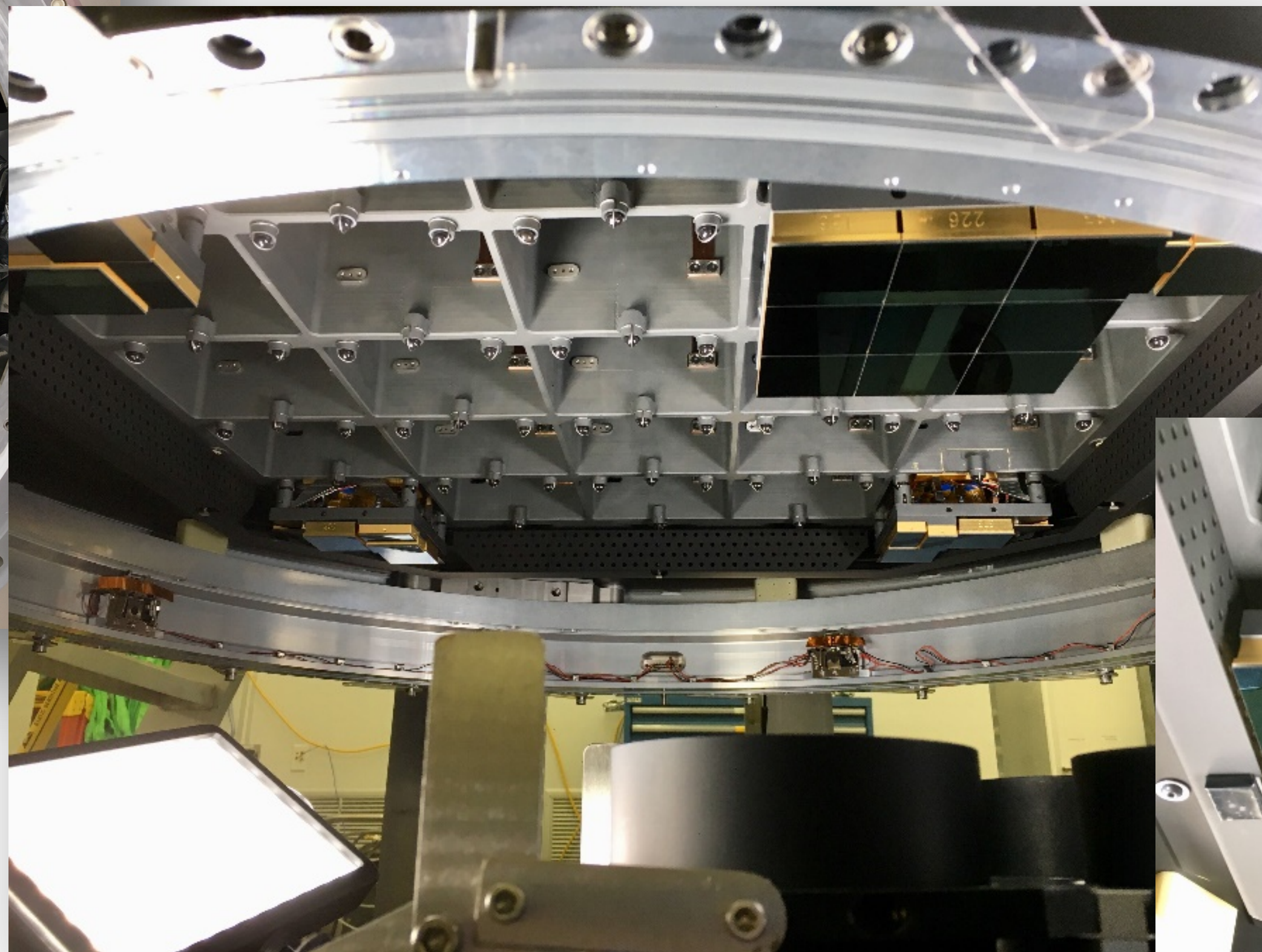




Science Raft Installation has begun!

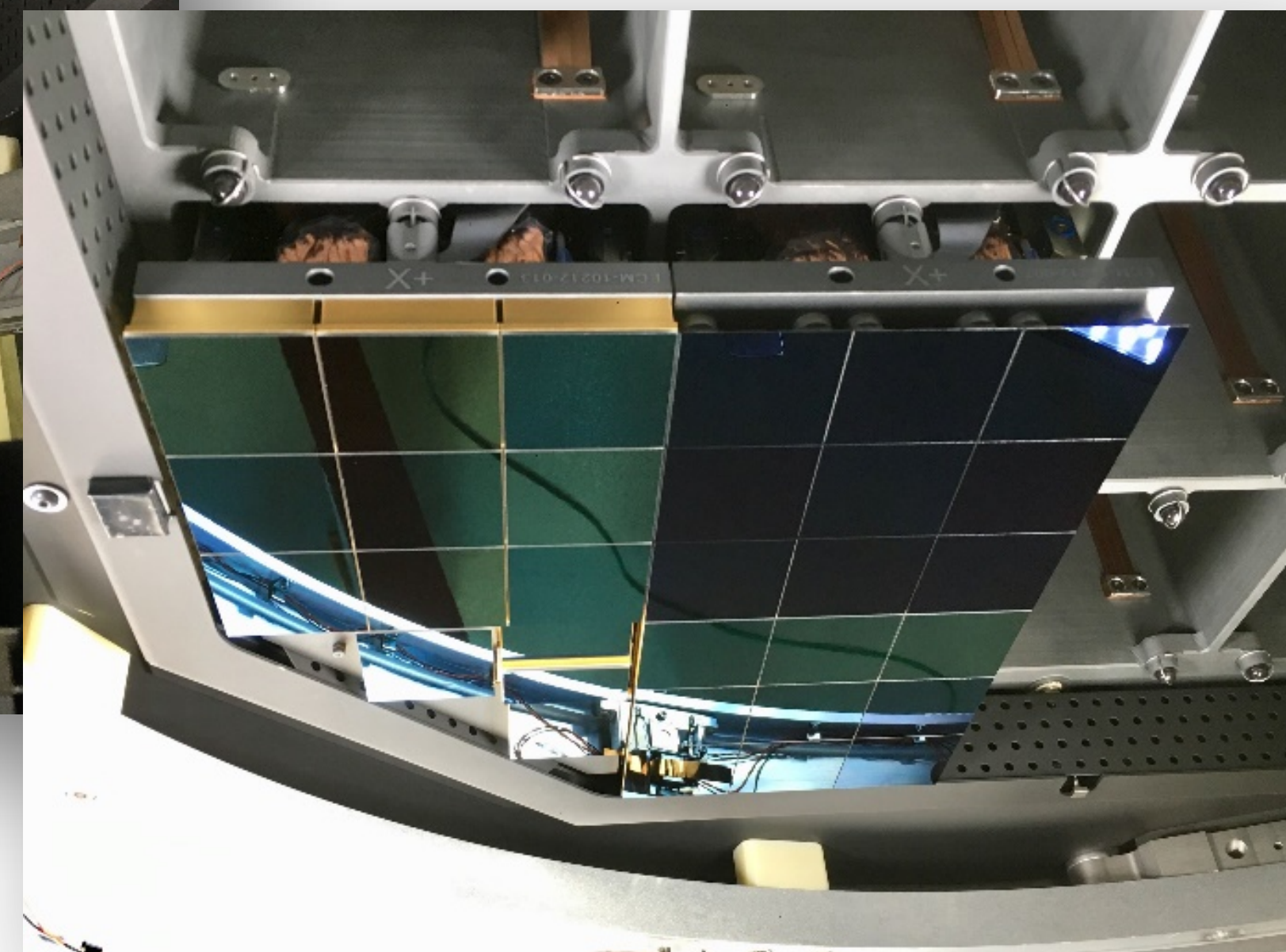


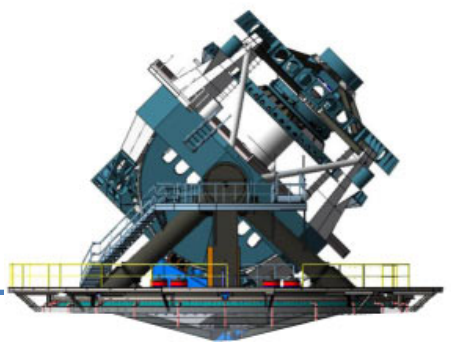
Front View of empty Cryostat



Cryostat with first rafts installed

Three Sensor Rafts installed

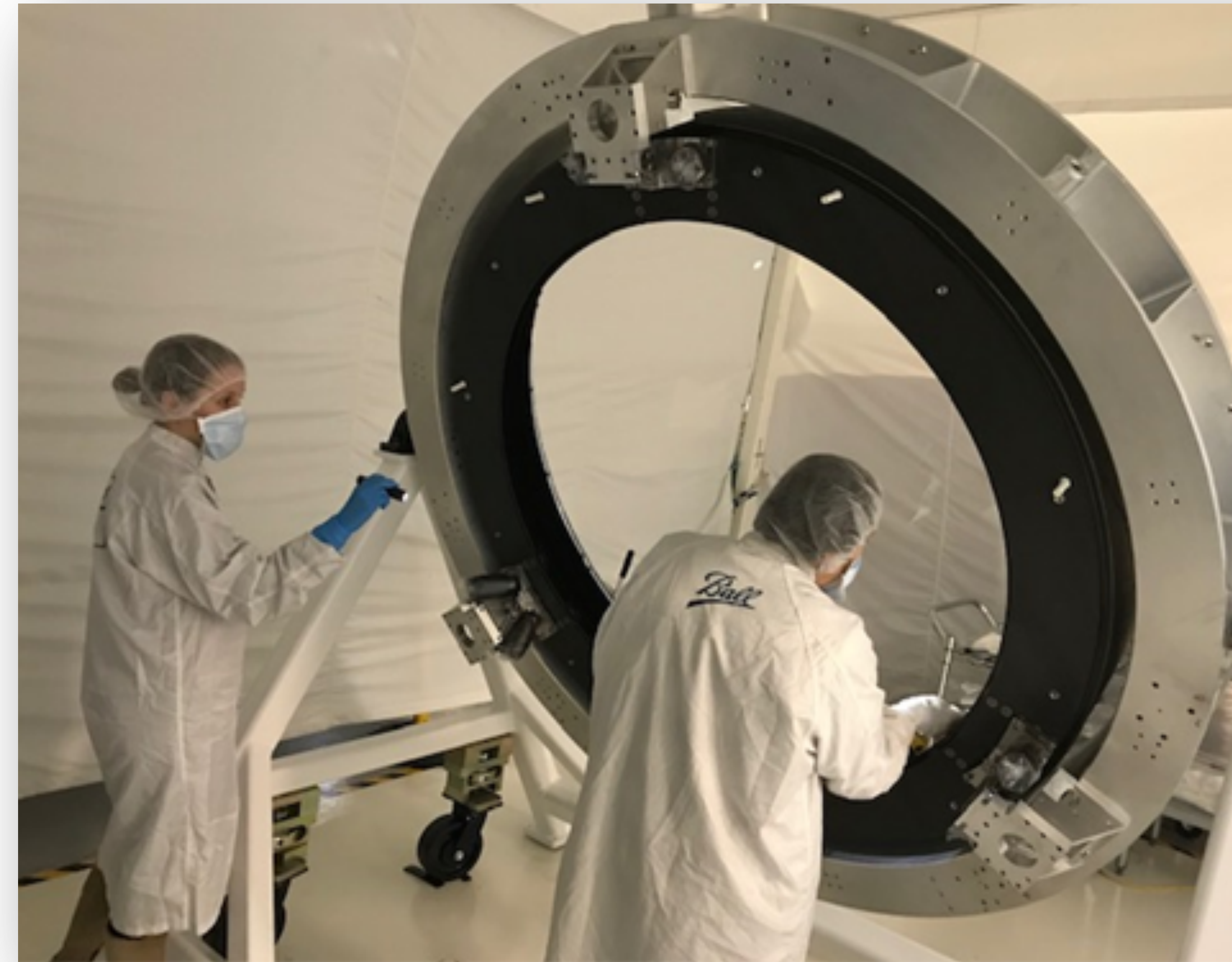




Camera Lenses Finished



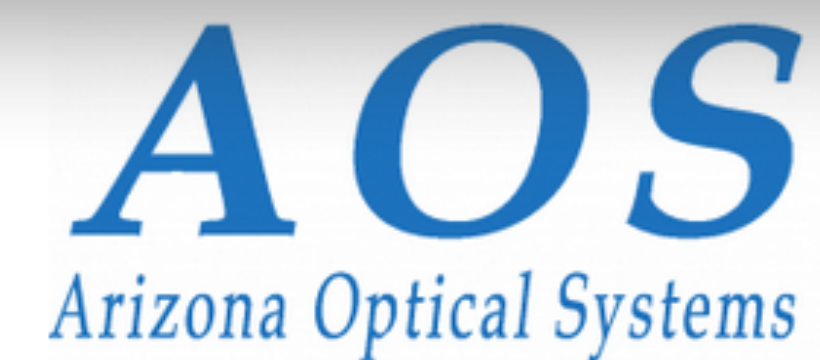
- Ball Aerospace leading L1 and L2 Assembly fabrication
 - Lenses polished at Arizona Optical
 - L1-L2 composite structure completed

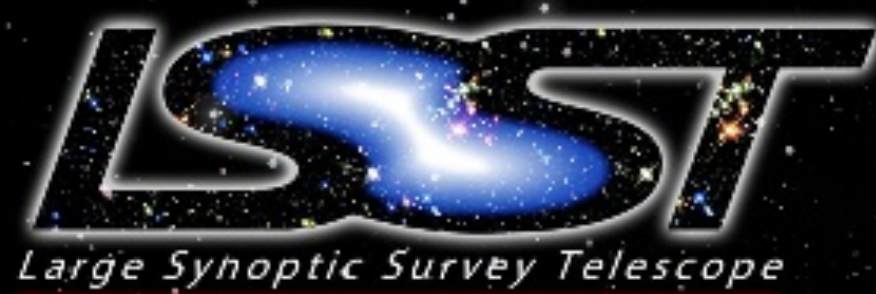


L1-L2 assembly



L1 inspection





LSST Operations: Sites & Data Flows



HQ Site

Science Operations
Observatory Management
Education & Public Outreach

Base Site

Base Center
Long-term storage (copy 1)
Data Access Center
Data Access & User Services

French Site

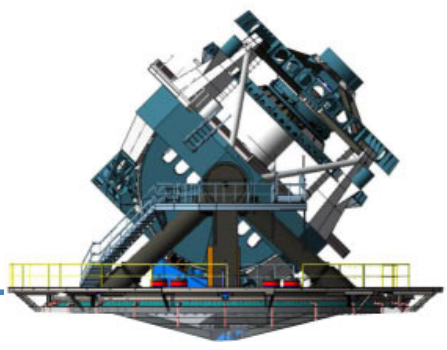
Satellite Processing Center
Data Release Production
Long-term Storage (copy 3)

LSST Data Facility

Processing Center
Alert Production
Data Release Production
Calibration Products Production
EPO Infrastructure
Long-term Storage (copy 2)
Data Access Center
Data Access and User Services

Summit Site

Telescope & Camera
Data Acquisition
Crosstalk Correction



LSST Data Processing and Data Access



A petascale supercomputing system at the LSST Archive (at NCSA) will process the raw data, generating reduced image products, time-domain alerts, and catalogs.

Data Access Centers in the U.S. and Chile will provide end-user analysis capabilities and serve the data products to LSST users.

Large Synoptic Survey Telescope
the widest, fastest, deepest eye of the new digital age

Searches History Read FITS File Preferences Catalogs Plot Layers Background Monitor

Search by Position 21.41;0.13;EQ_J2000; Type=CENTER; Filter=all; Image Size=0.0278 deg

LSST Image Data

Prepare Download 1 of 1 (1 - 5 of 5)

goodSeeingCoadId	tract	patch	filterName	ra	dec	fluxMag0	fluxMag0Sigma	measuredFwhm
19922944	0	304.0	u	21.458185000	0.104445058	6.20437012e+10	0.000000	1.699982
19922945	0	304.0	g	21.458185000	0.104445058	6.22980014e+10	0.000000	1.699982
19922946	0	304.0	r	21.458185000	0.104445058	6.43898982e+10	0.000000	1.699982
19922947	0	304.0	i	21.458185000	0.104445058	6.58835005e+10	0.000000	1.699982
19922948	0	304.0	z	21.458185000	0.104445058	6.12743987e+10	0.000000	1.699982

LSST Multi-Color 1.2x

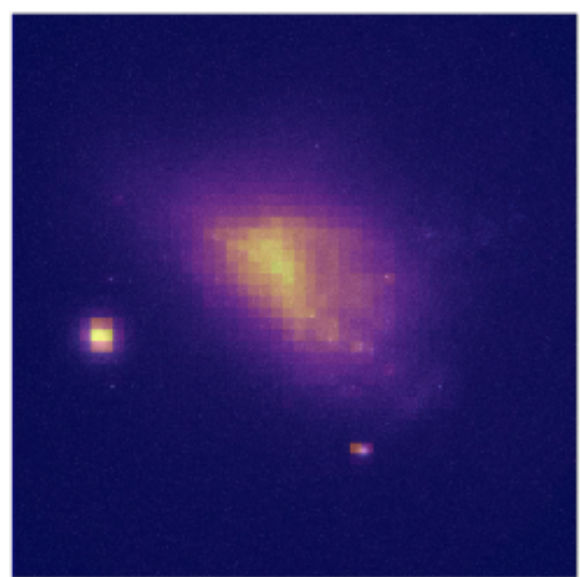
LSST Filter u 1x LSST Filter g 1x LSST Filter r 1x LSST Filter i 1x LSST Filter z 1x

Change Image: IMAGE



Understanding Concentration Maps

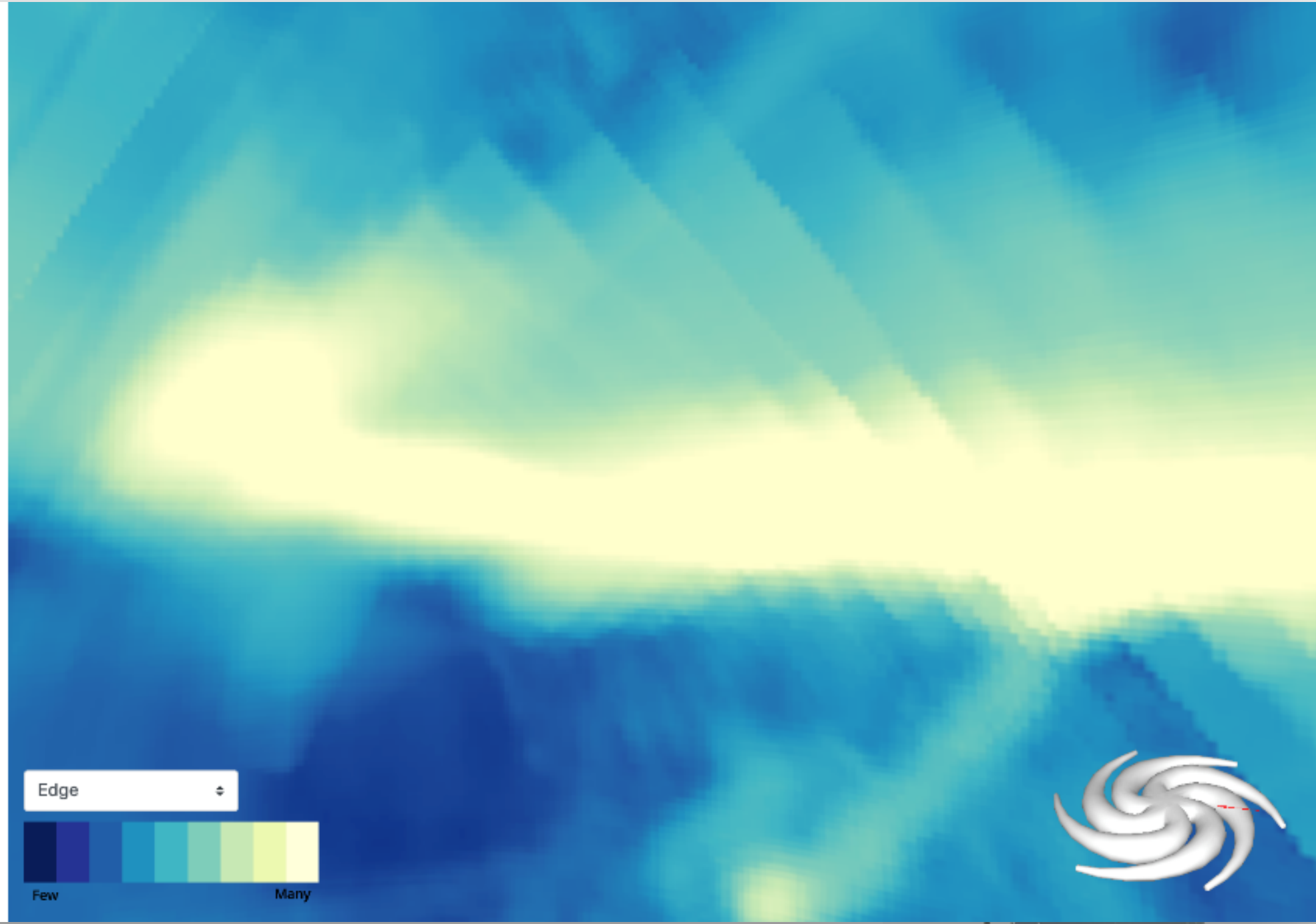
The map below shows a small section of the sky observed by LSST. Begin by selecting the star field image.



Concentration map Star field



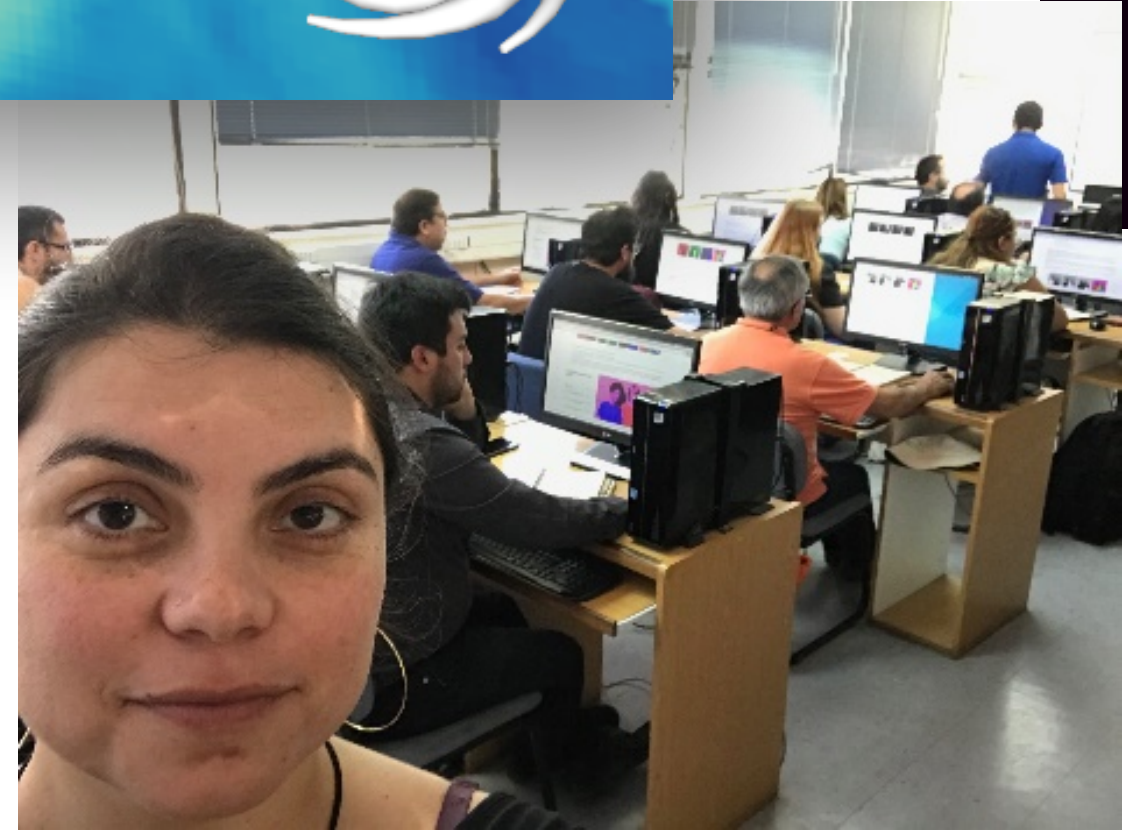
When there are lots of stars in an image, it becomes impossible to quantify exactly how many stars are in a particular area just by looking at it. Since LSST will precisely map the locations of about 17 billion stars



Video showing LSST



In *Mapping the Milky Way*, students use LSST's extensive sky coverage and object density to discover the shape of our Galaxy and where we live within it



First Spanish-language user testing at Chile summer school



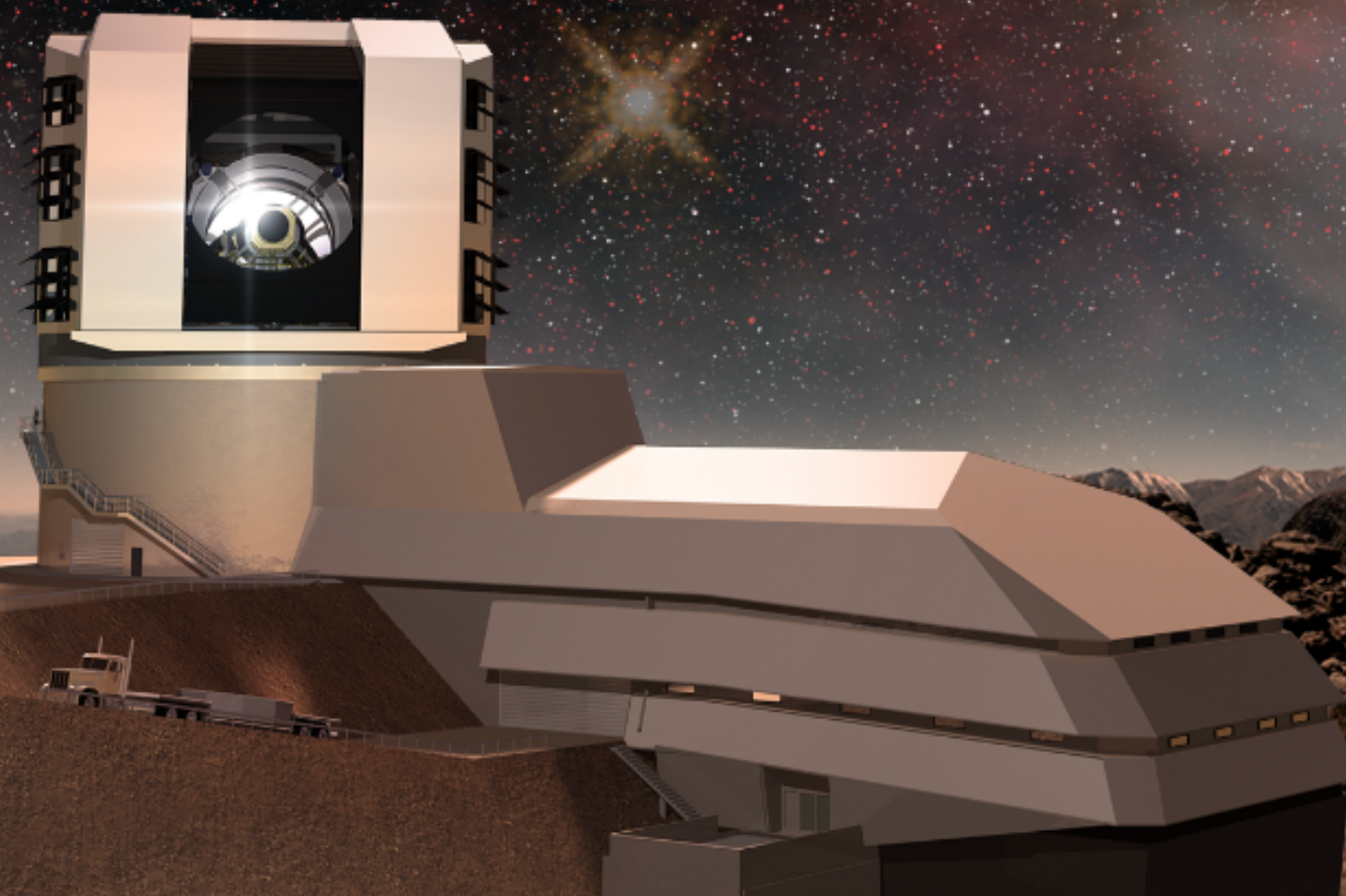
**On schedule for First
Light in 2021 and start of
10-year Survey in 2022**



LSST & BLACK HOLES

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SPEAKERS



Feryal Özel,
University of Arizona

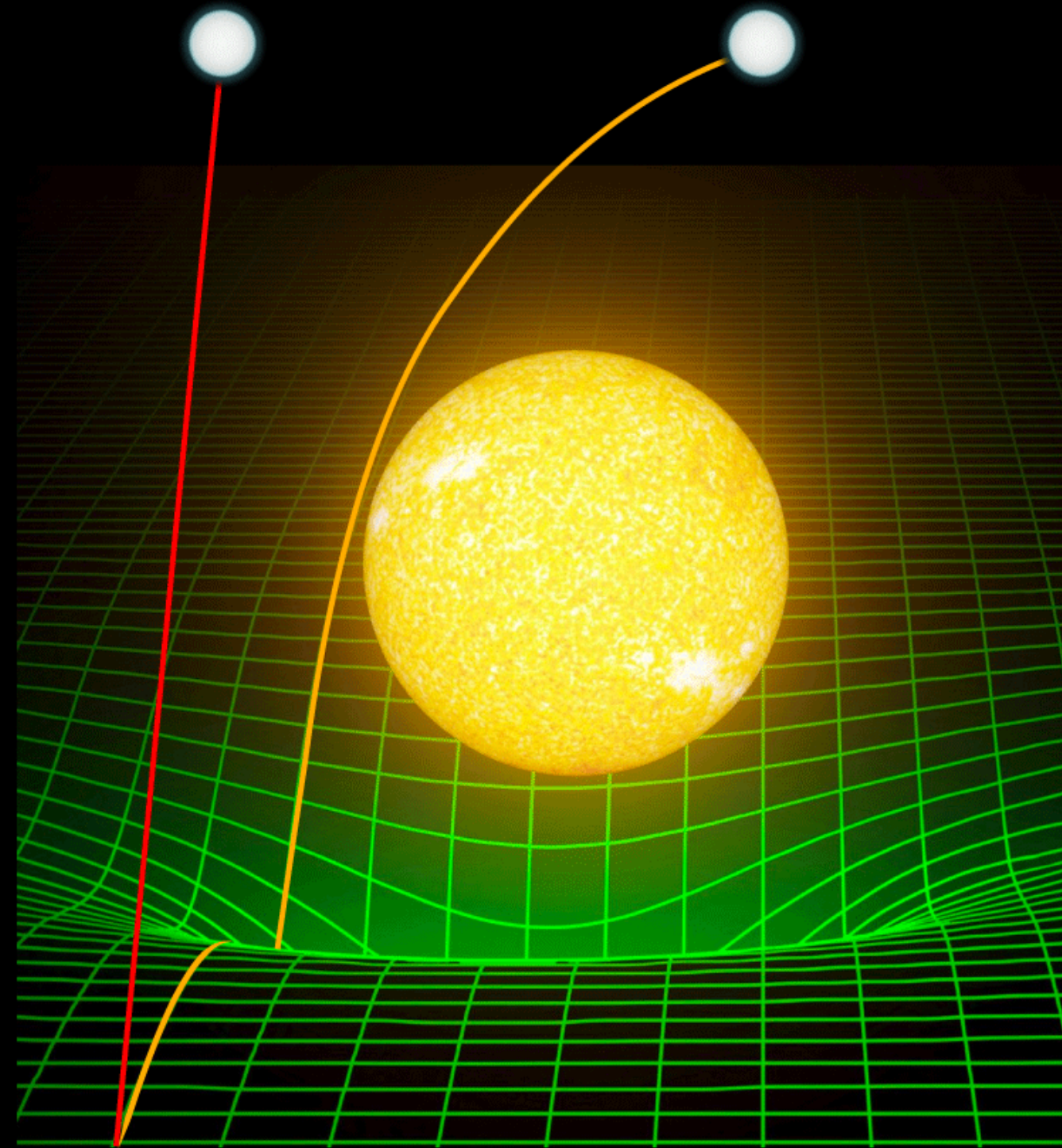
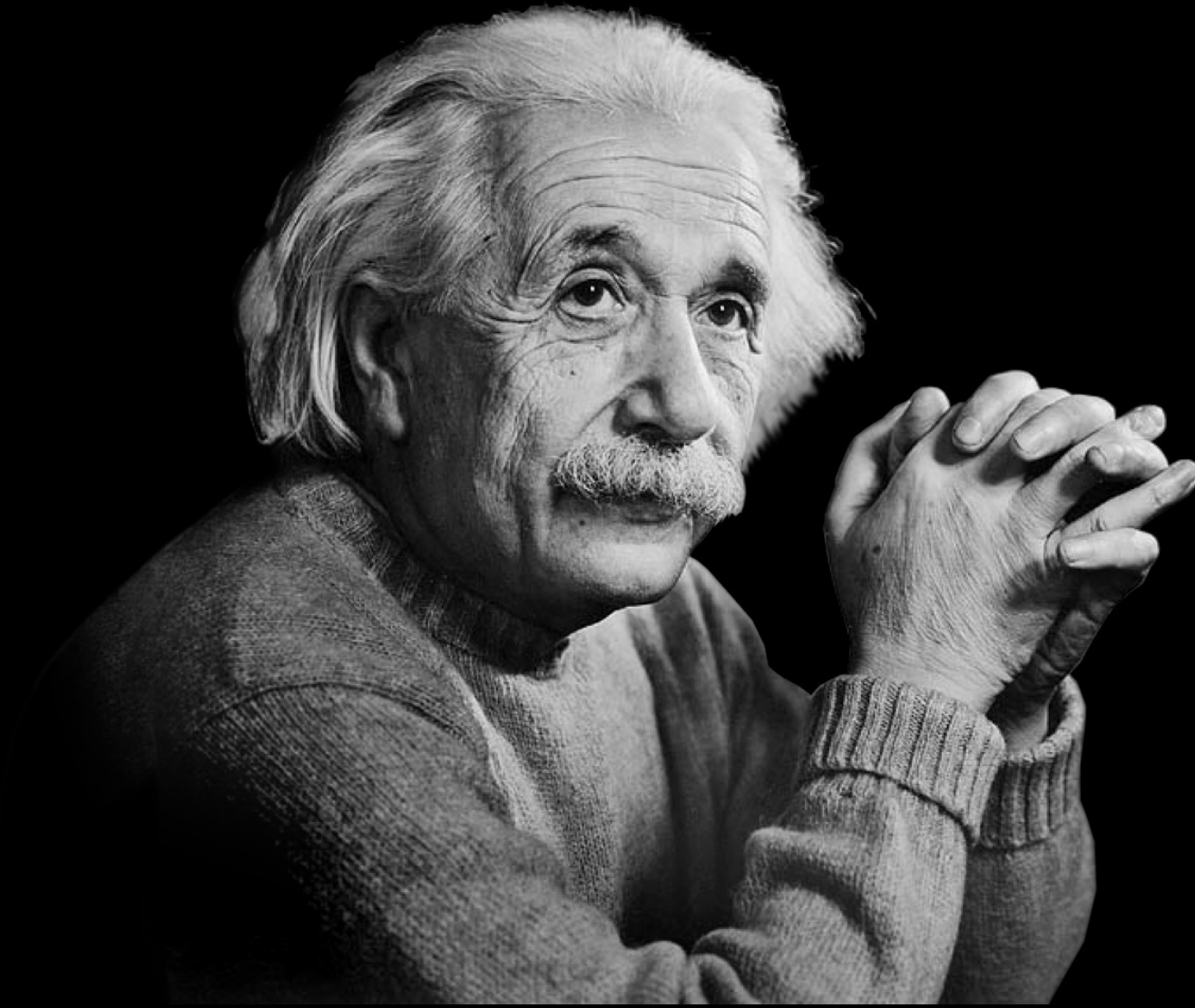
Feryal Özel is a Professor of Astronomy and Astrophysics in the Department of Astronomy at University of Arizona. She has made pioneer-

ing contributions to the physics of neutron stars and black holes, as well as to the co-evolution of black holes and galaxies in the early Universe. Dr. Özel led the Model Comparison group for the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) that released the first image of a black hole in April of 2019. She made the first accurate measurements of the neutron star radii that constrain the ultradense matter equation of state. Based on her work on accretion flows, she made the first size predictions of the images of nearby supermassive black holes at different wavelengths.



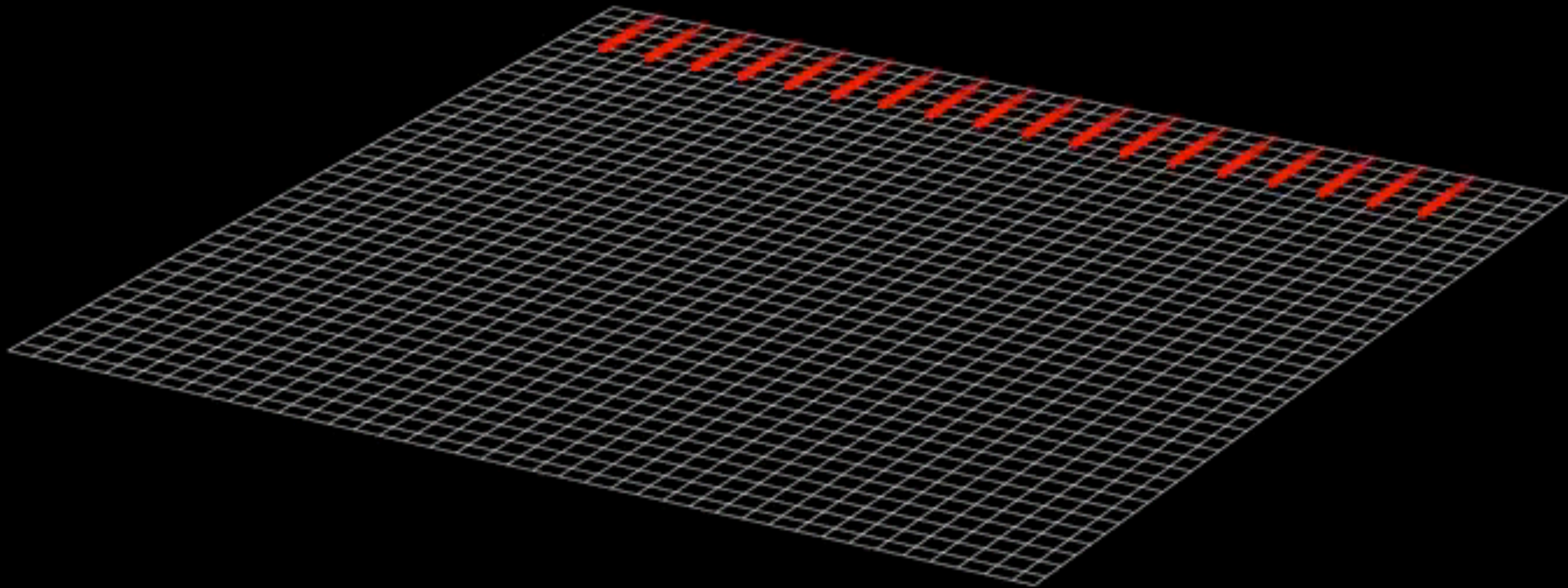
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What IS a Black Hole?

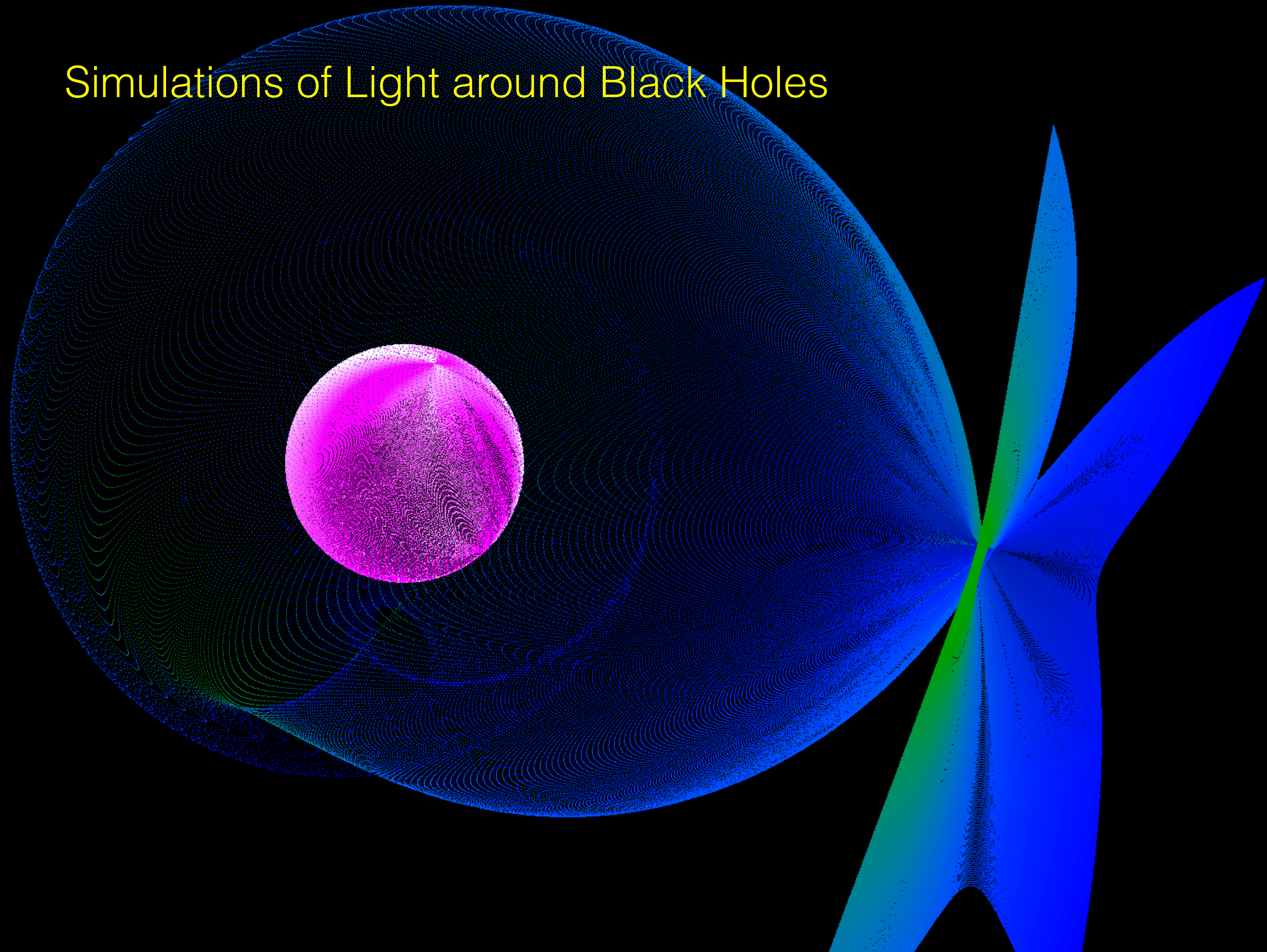


$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

The Event Horizon of a Black Hole



Simulations of Light around Black Holes



A Journey to M87

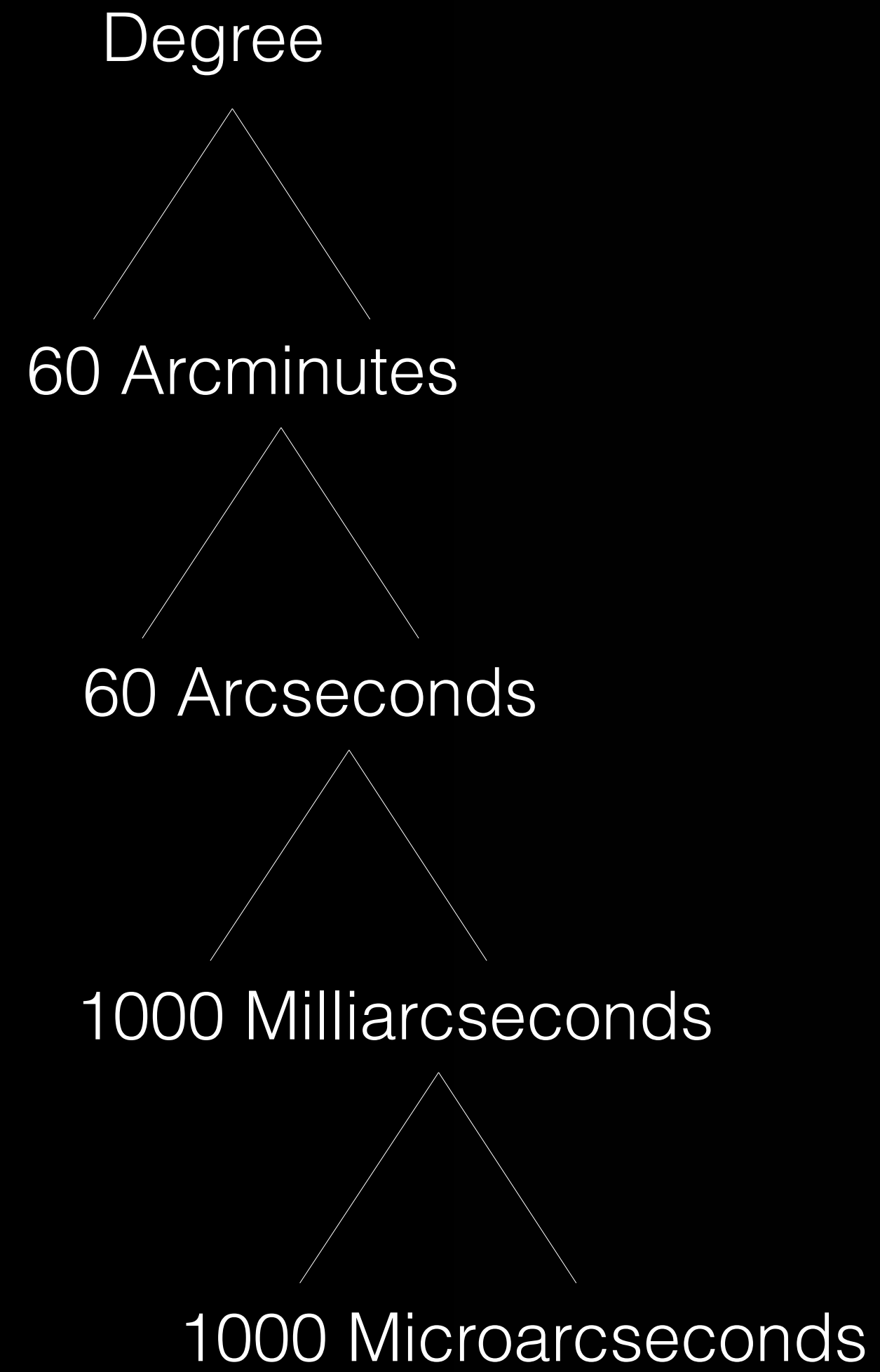
M87



A Journey to M87

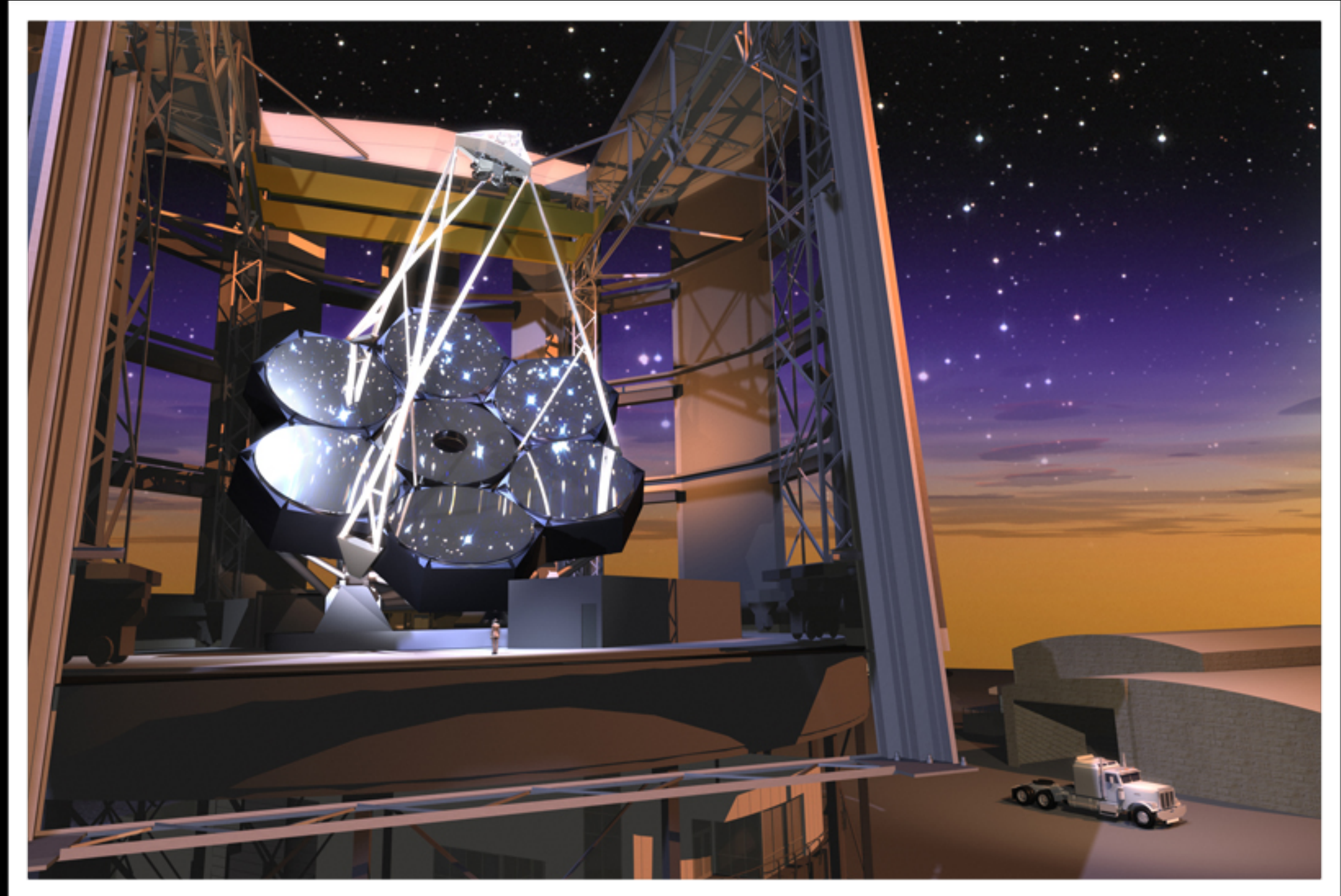


JET

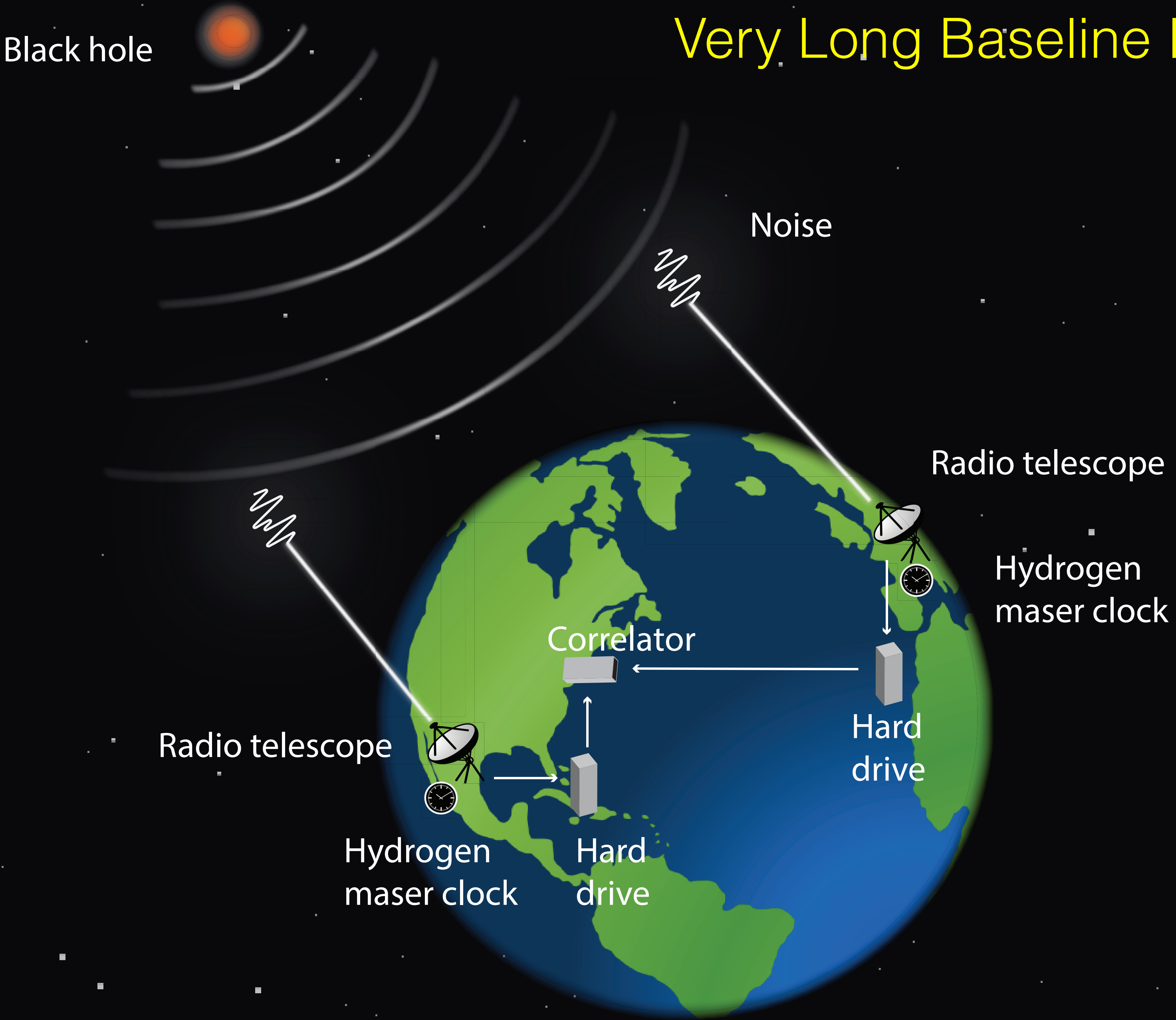


M87: 40 microarcsec!
1/100Millionth of a degree





Very Long Baseline Interferometry





The Event Horizon Telescope

2017 Observations

The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration in 2018



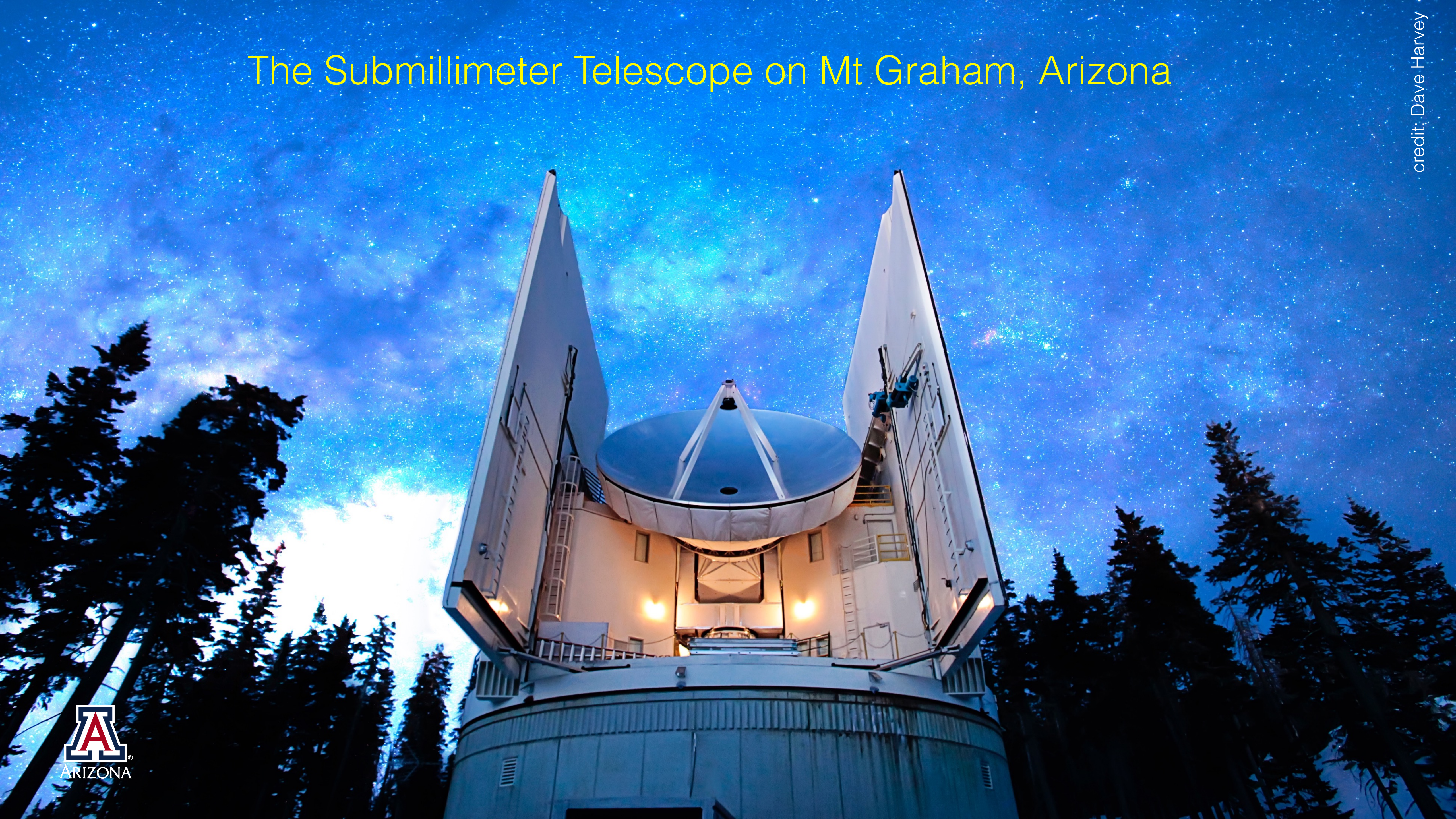
The UA EHT Team



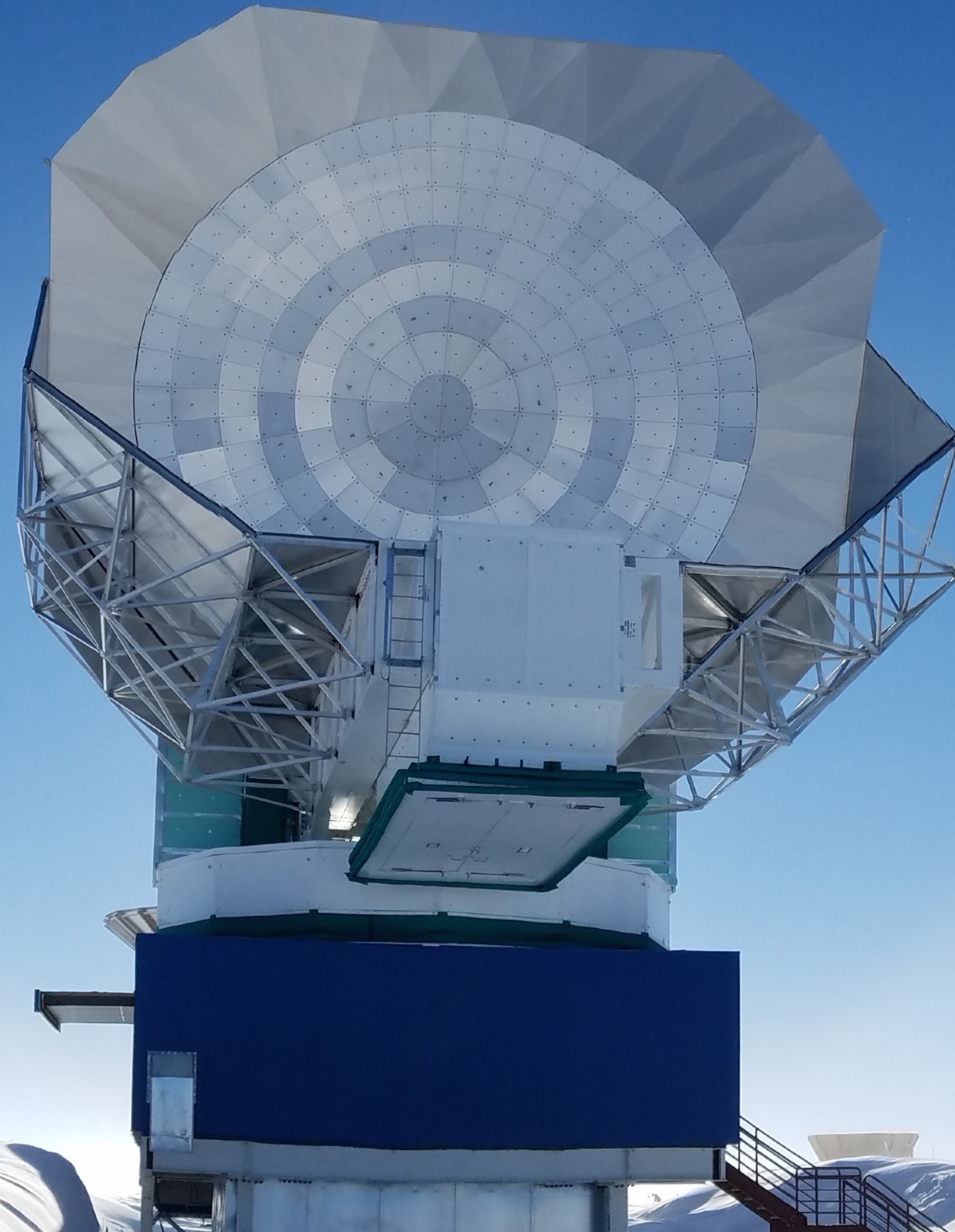
Chi-Kwan Chan, Pierre Christian, Tod Lauer, Dan Marrone, Feryal Ozel, Dimitrios Psaltis, Buell Jannuzi, Lucy Ziurys, David Ball, Junhan Kim, Lia Medeiros, Carolyn Raithel, Mel Rose, Arash Roshanineshat, Kaushik Satapathy, Tyler Trent, Joseph Allen, Devin Cameron, Elizabeth Champagne, Landen Conway, Ryan Gatski, Dalton Glove, Yuan Jea Hew, Kyle Massingill, Kaylah McGowan, Jose Perez, Will Price, Gustavo Rodriguez, Anthony Schlecht, Alexis Tinoco, Patrick Fiebers, Thomas Folkers, David Forbes, Robert Freund, Christopher Greer, Christian Holmstedt, Gene Lauria, Martin McColl, Robert Moulton, George Reiland

The Submillimeter Telescope on Mt Graham, Arizona

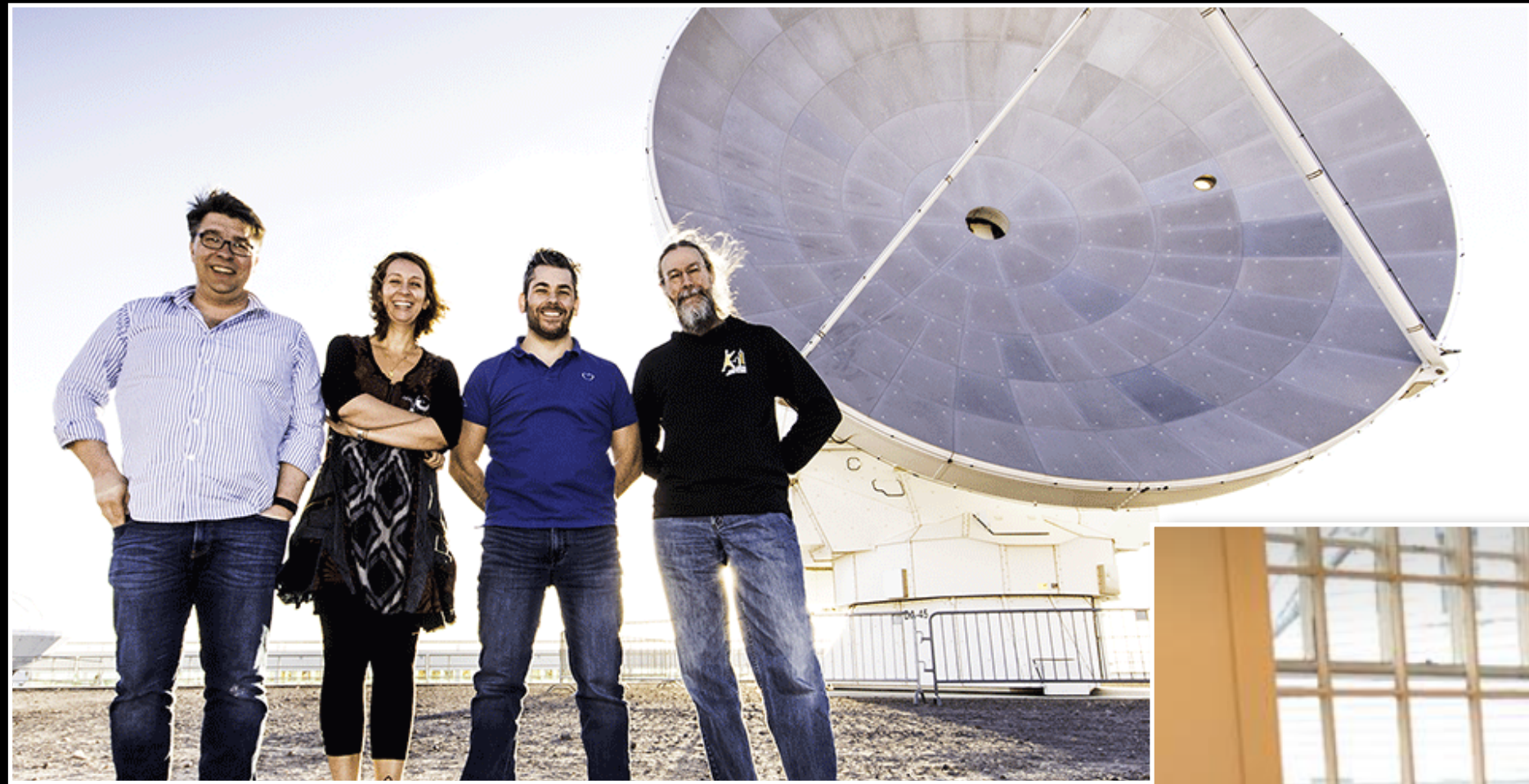
credit: Dave Harvey



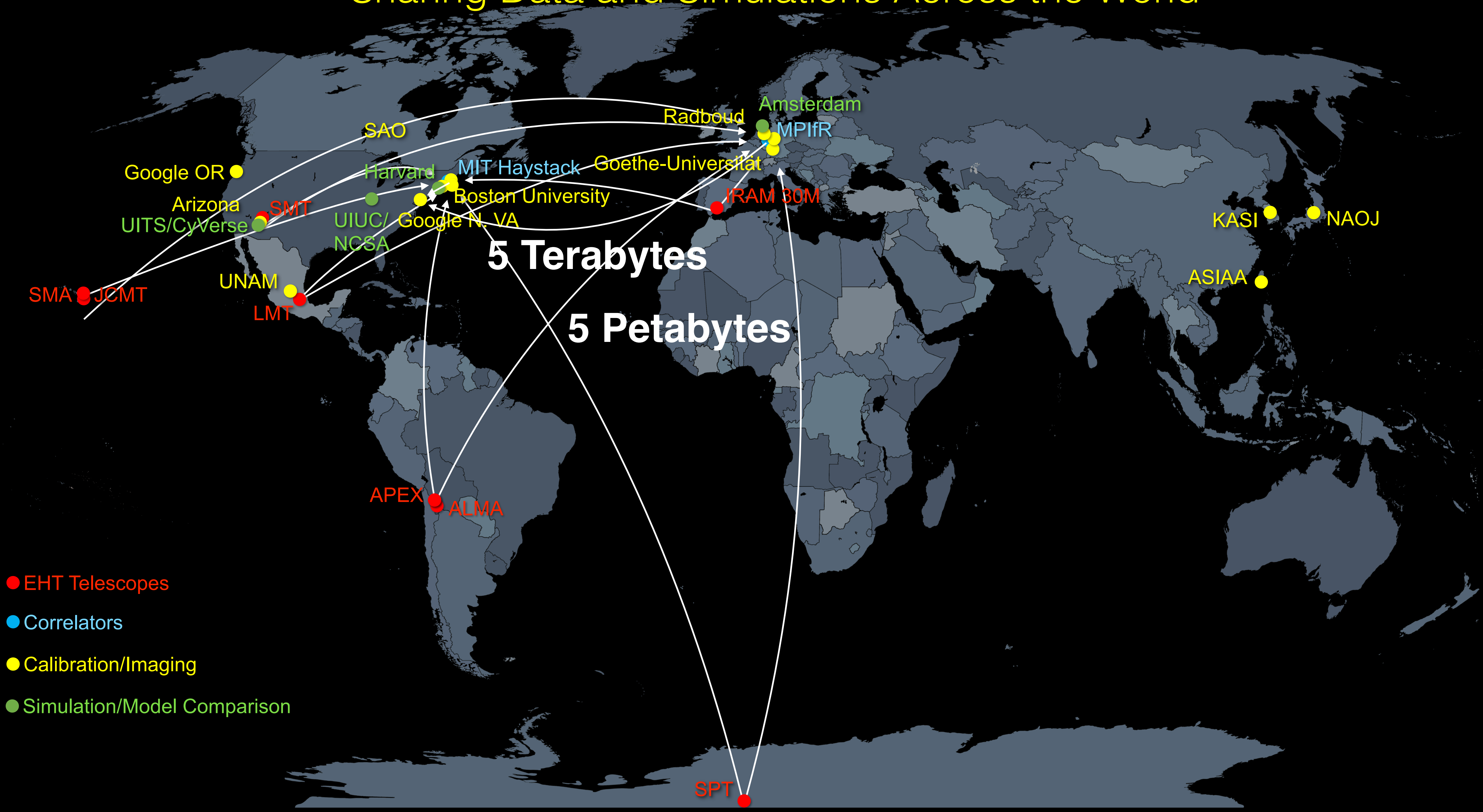
The South Pole Telescope



April 5-11, 2017: First Observations



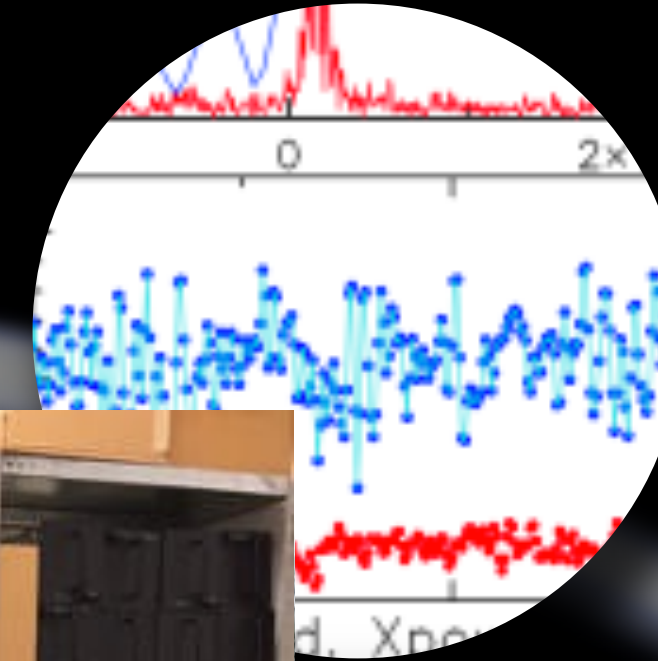
Sharing Data and Simulations Across the World



Correlation
1/1,000



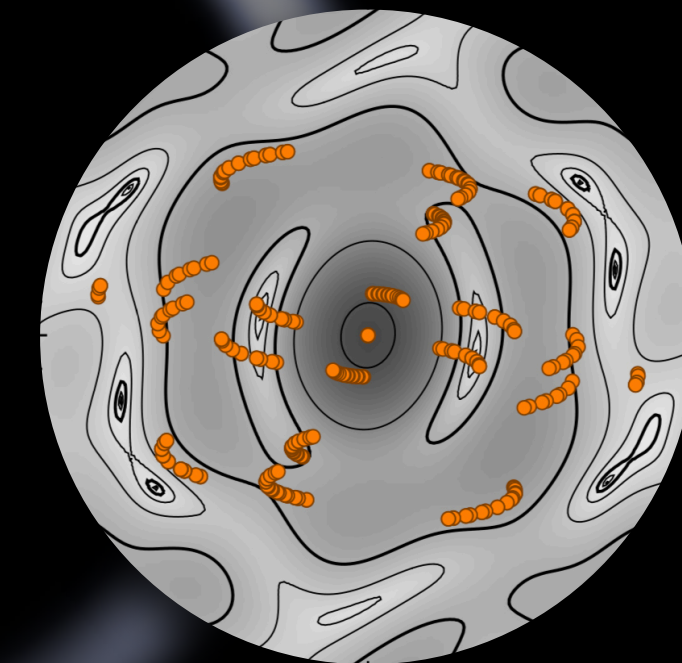
Fringe Fitting
1/10,000



Data Modules
5 petabytes



Imaging
1/1,000



Nov 2017

h 2018

August 2018

Announcement

April 2019



Apr 2017

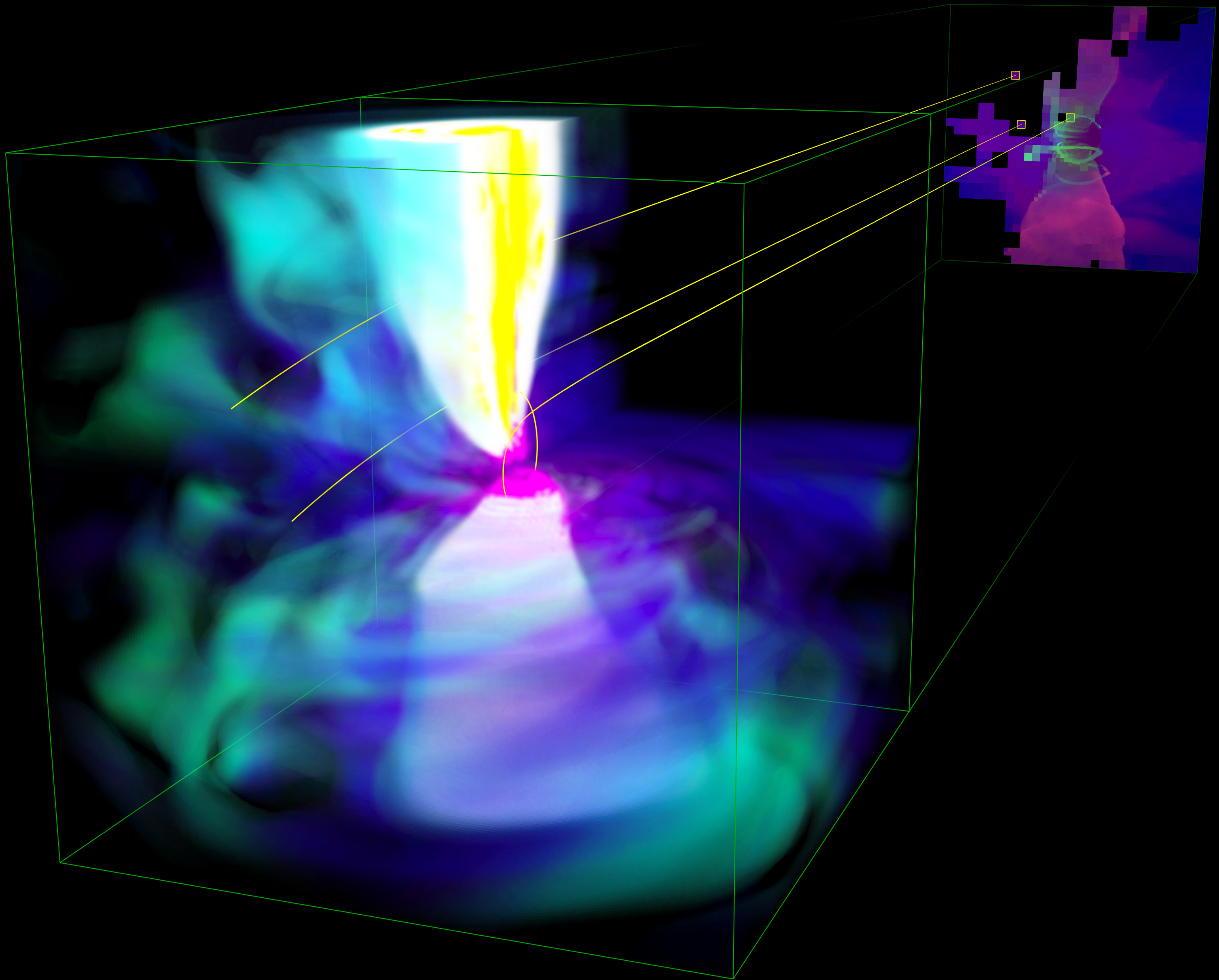


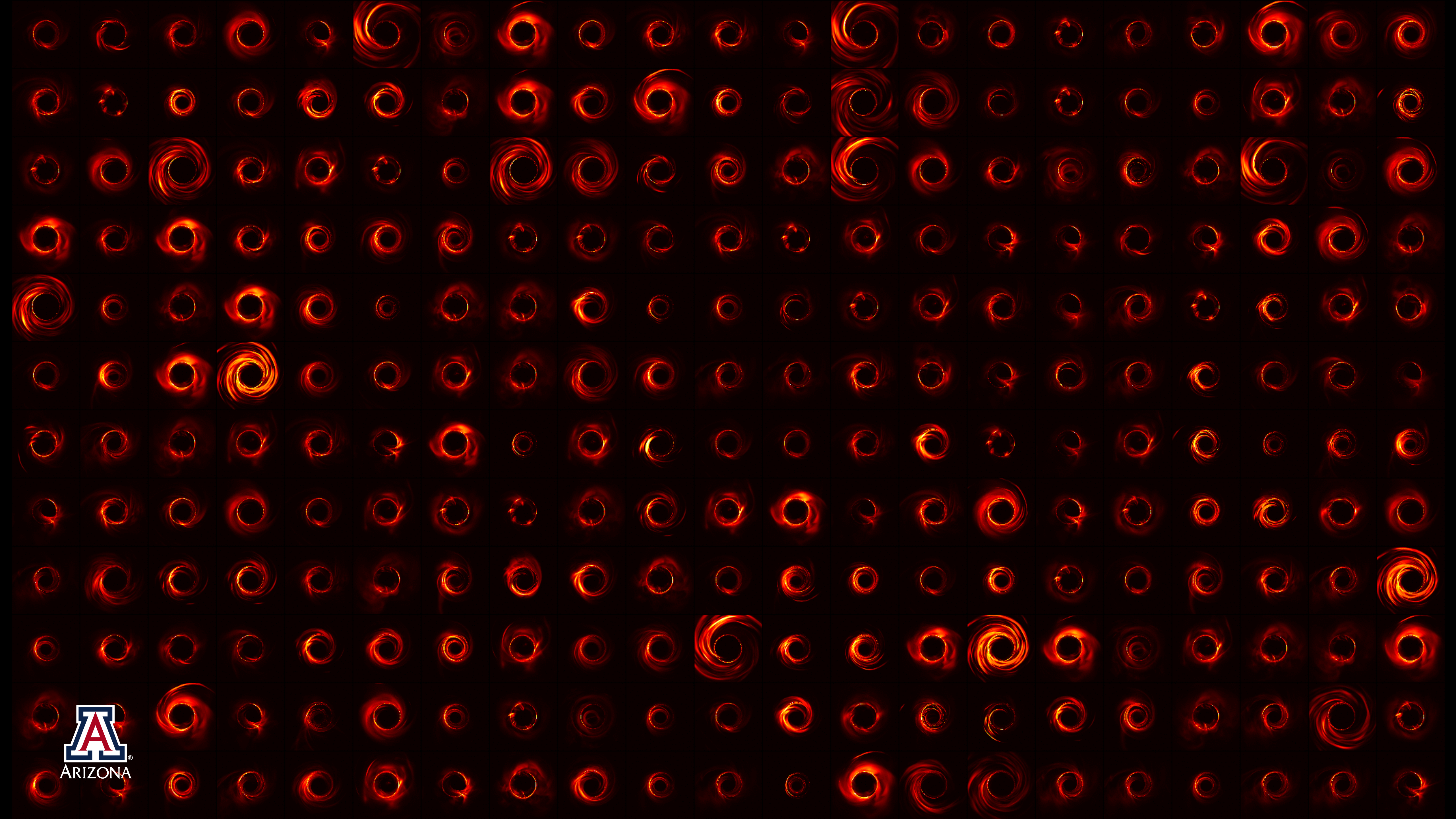




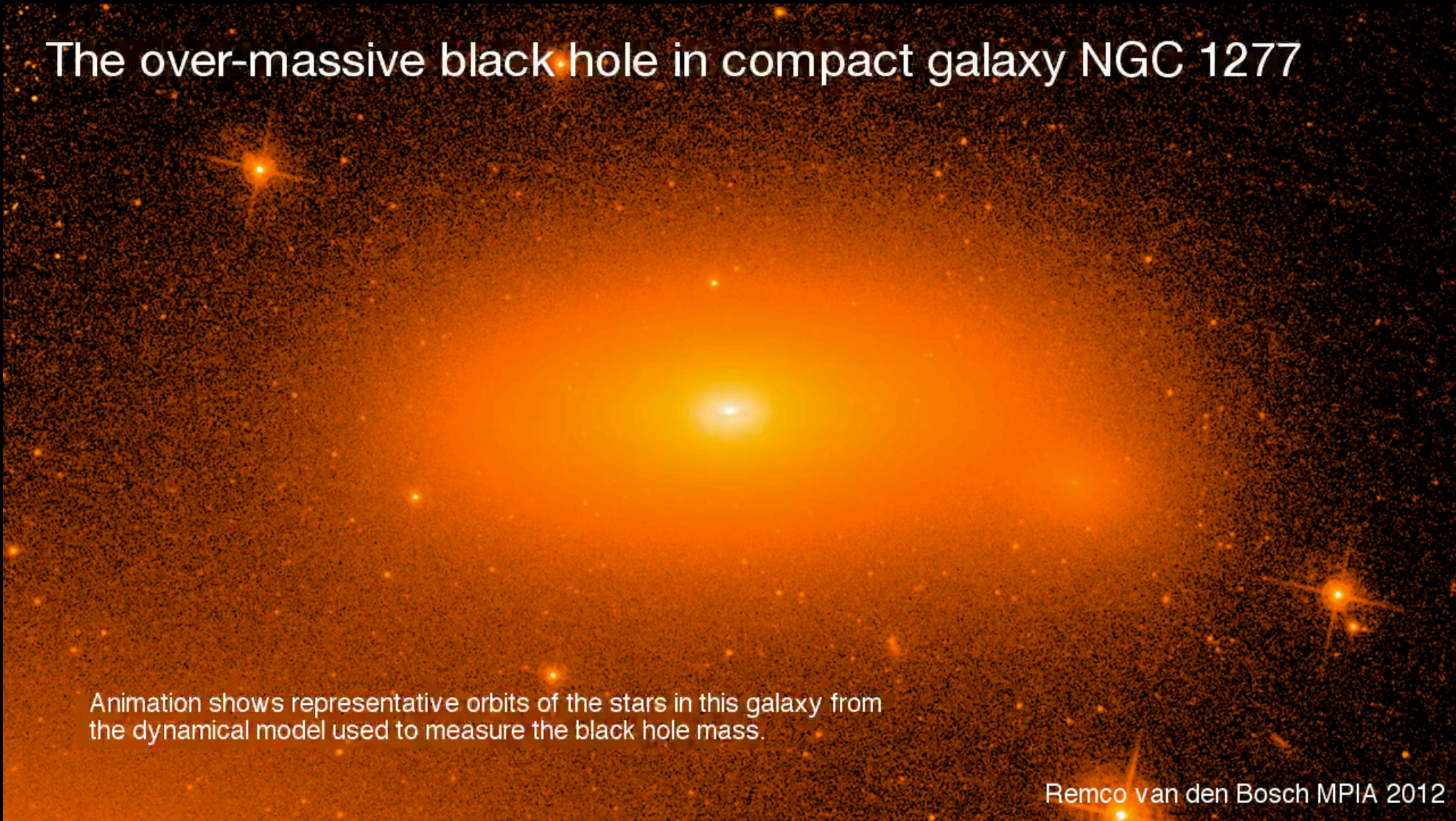
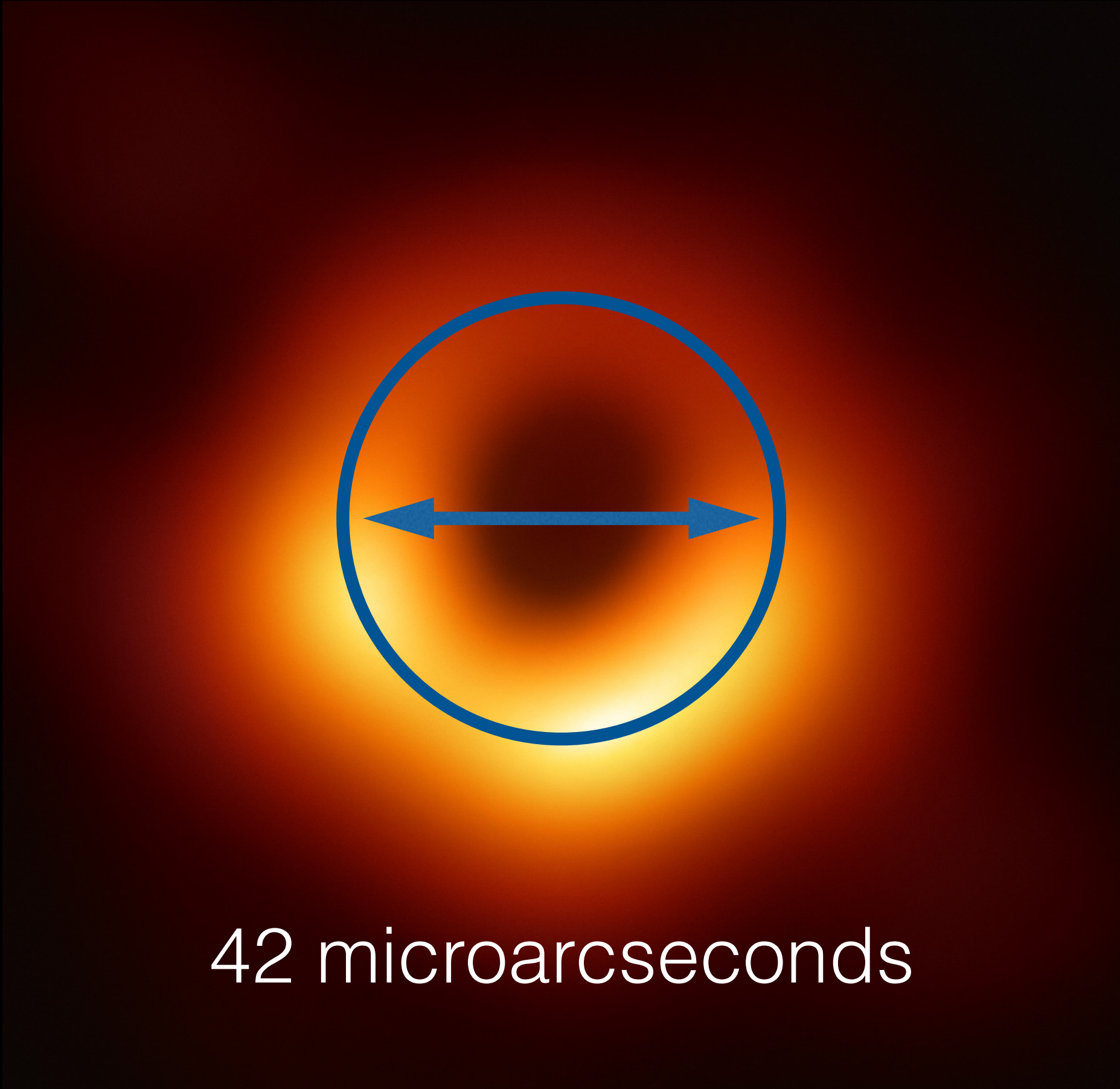
ARIZONA







Measuring the Mass of the Black Hole



Black Hole Mass
=6.5 Billion Solar Masses



When did the first
black holes form?

How did they grow?

How do they affect
galaxies?

How many are there?

Is General Relativity complete?



LSST & BLACK HOLES

The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) is approaching completion on the Cerro Pachón ridge in north-central Chile. When science operations begin in 2022, LSST will scan the sky with the world's largest digital camera, creating a 500 petabyte set of images and data products that will address the most pressing questions about the structure and evolution of the universe and the objects in it. Among these objects are black holes, objects so dense they warp the fabric of space-time, objects whose incredible properties are only recently becoming known to us. You are invited to join us for an evening of black hole science and learn about Tucson's leadership role in LSST's voyage of scientific discovery.

During this public event, LSST Project Manager Victor Krabbendam will provide an update on LSST construction progress, University of Arizona astrophysicist Feryal Özel will discuss the latest black hole discoveries from the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) and Northwestern University's Raffaella Margutti will describe what we have learned from the first multi-messenger observations of a neutron star merger with gravitational waves and light, and what might be revealed when LSST begins its ten-year survey.



**Hilton El Conquistador
Turquoise Ballroom**

10000 North Oracle Road, Tucson, Arizona, 85704

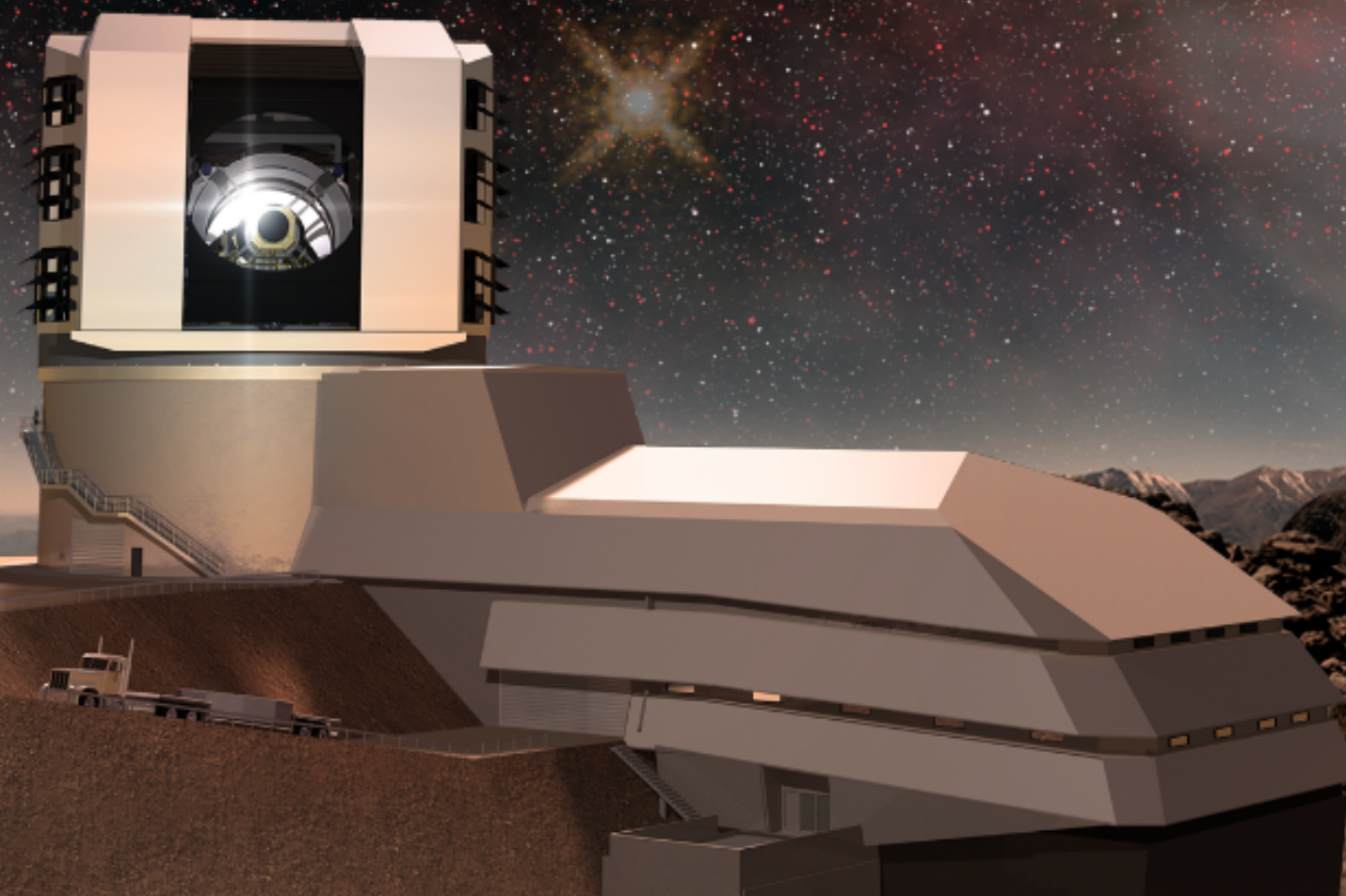
SPEAKERS



**Raffaella Margutti,
Northwestern University**

Raffaella Margutti is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Physics & Astronomy at Northwestern University. She utilizes

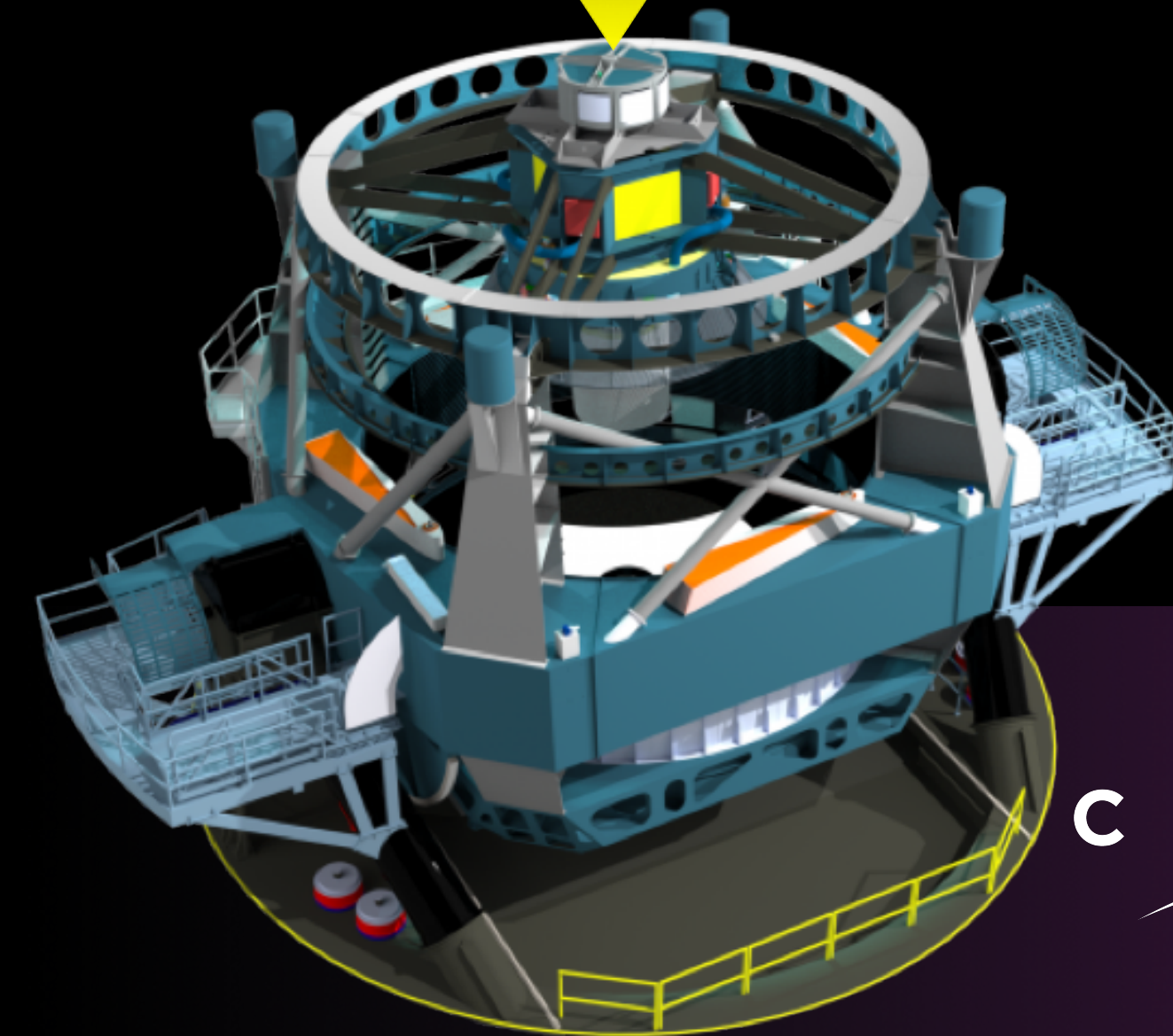
observations of transient astrophysical phenomena including stellar explosions and stellar tidal disruptions by supermassive black holes. She serves as the chair of the Gravitational Wave source follow-up with LSST within the LSST Transient and Variable Stars science collaboration. As an astrophysicist, her research specifically focuses on the biggest explosions and disruptions that occur in our Universe: Supernovae, Gamma-Ray Bursts, compact stellar mergers that are sources of gravitational waves and tidal disruption events. Dr. Margutti investigates the physics of these events by combining broad-band observations across the electromagnetic spectrum, including X-ray, UV, optical, IR, and radio. The primary goal of her research is to understand the nature of the physical processes that regulate such dramatic displays.



8.15.2019 @ 7pm

Hunting for Black Holes in our Universe with The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope

Raffaella Margutti



NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY

*"We always find something, eh Didi,
to give us the impression we exist?"*



Stellar Mass BHs
Mass $\sim 1 \text{ } \star$



Intermediate Mass BHs
Mass $\sim 10^2\text{-}10^4 \text{ } \star$

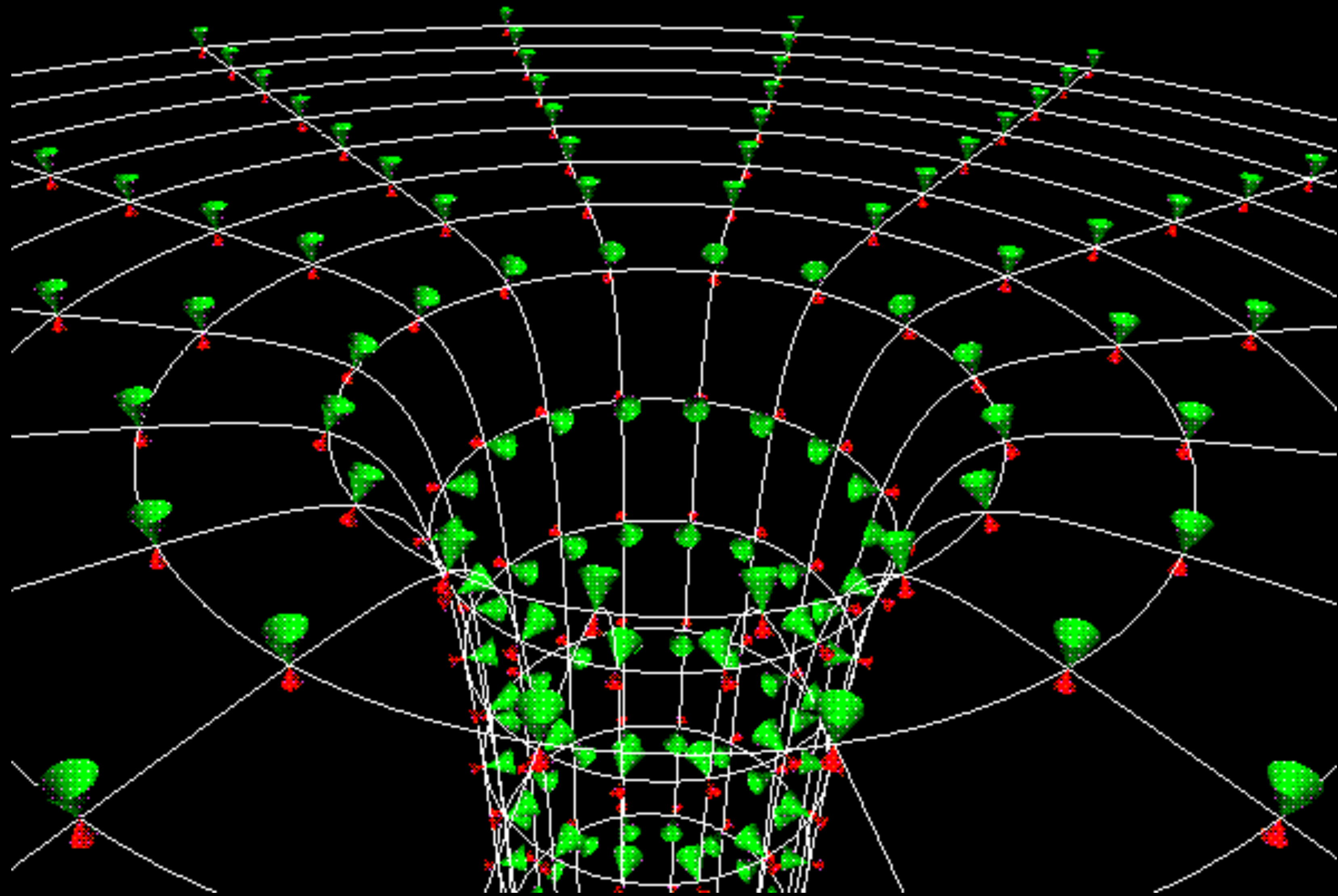


Supermassive BHs
Mass $> 10^6 \text{ } \star$



Black Hole Mass

Extreme Gravity



Black Hole

Stellar Mass BHs
Mass $\sim 1 \text{ } \star$

Intermediate Mass BHs
Mass $\sim 10^2\text{-}10^4 \text{ } \star$

Supermassive BHs
Mass $> 10^6 \text{ } \star$

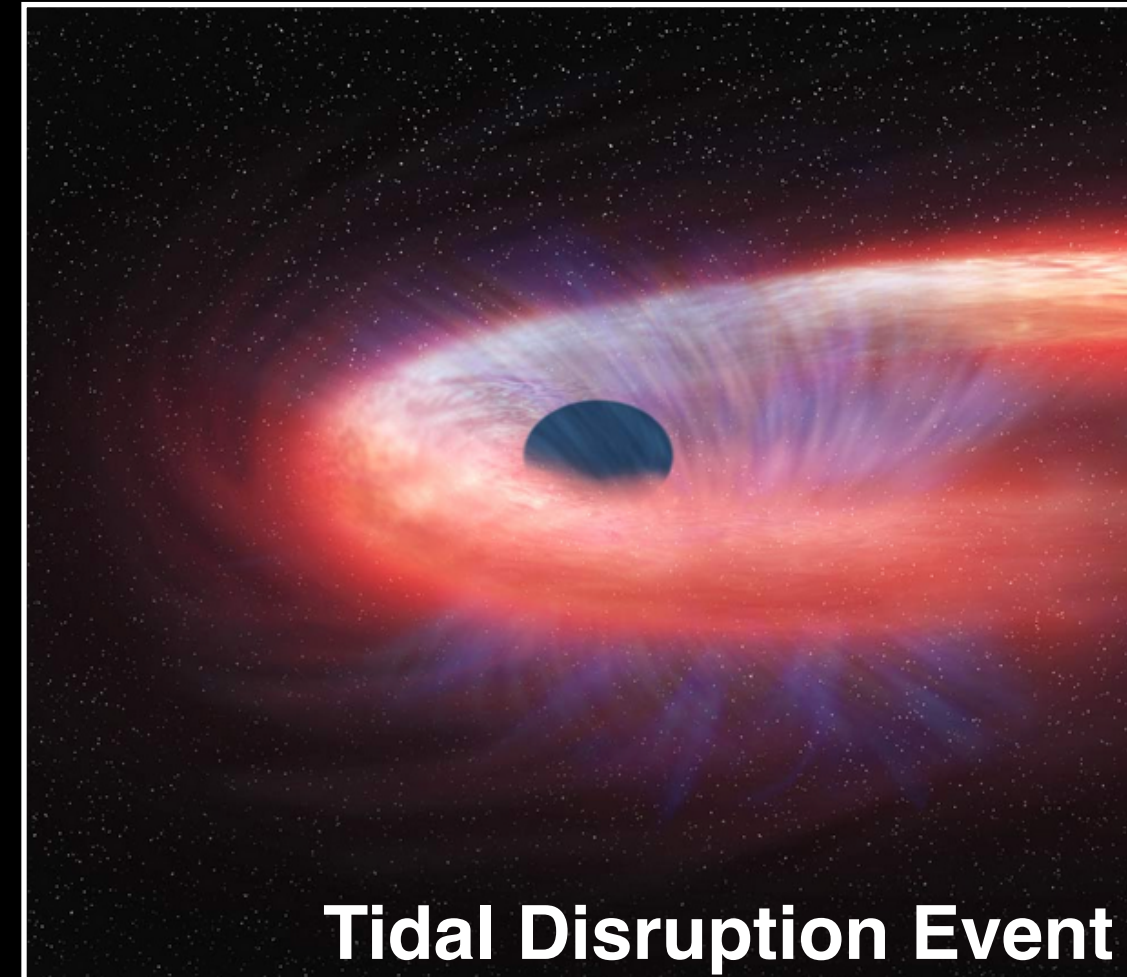
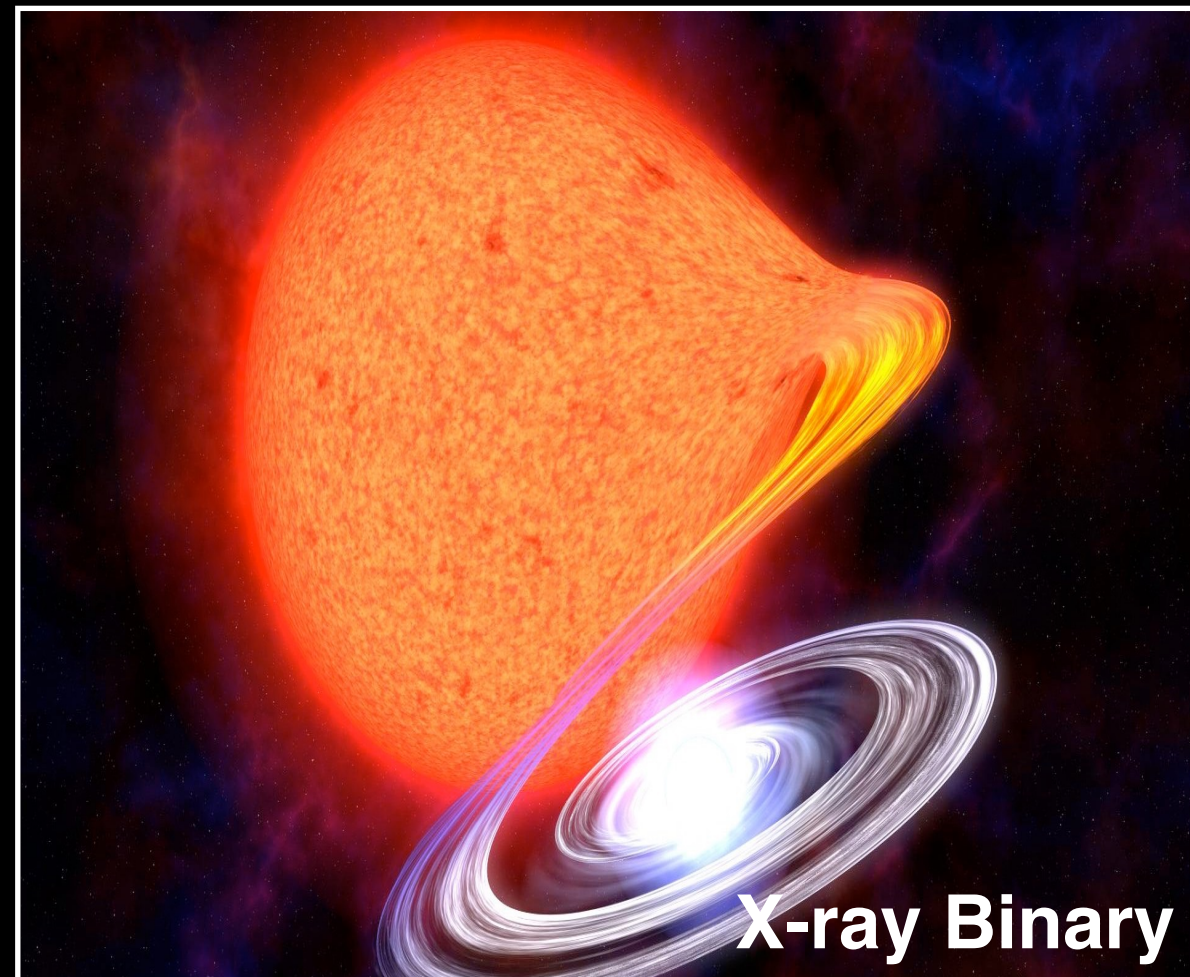


Feeding on its own progenitor star

Feeding on the companion star

Feeding on host galaxy stars

Feeding on host galaxy gas



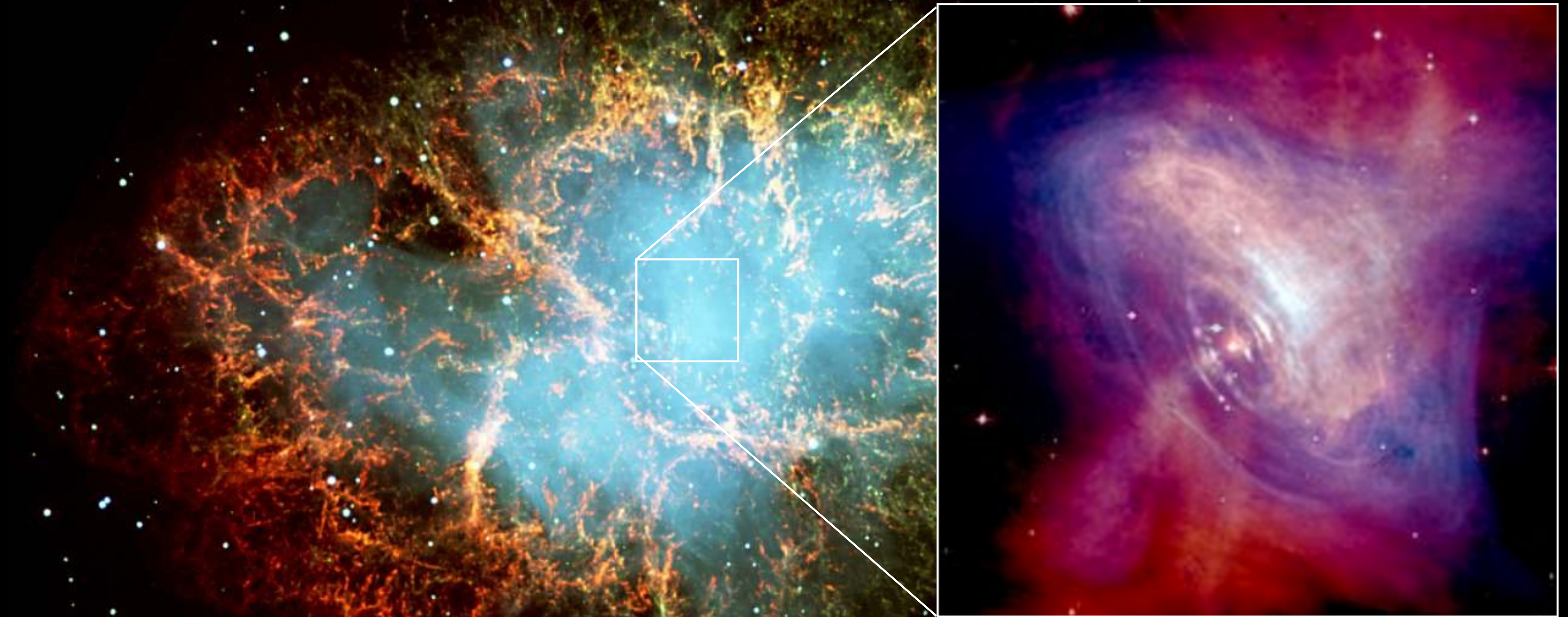


credit: wallpaperFM

An ongoing fight for survival



The Crab Nebula



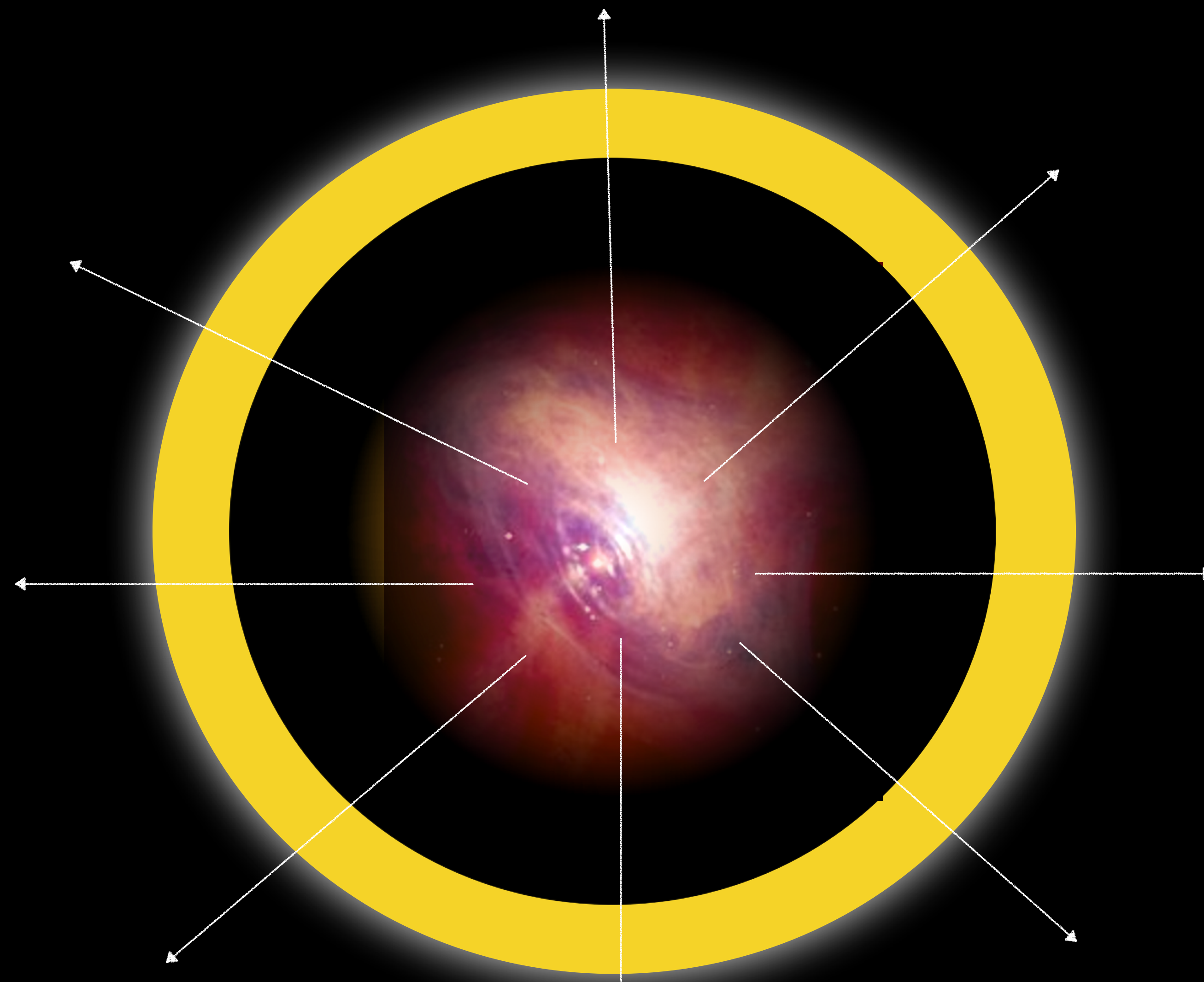
The remaining of a stellar explosion in 1054 AD



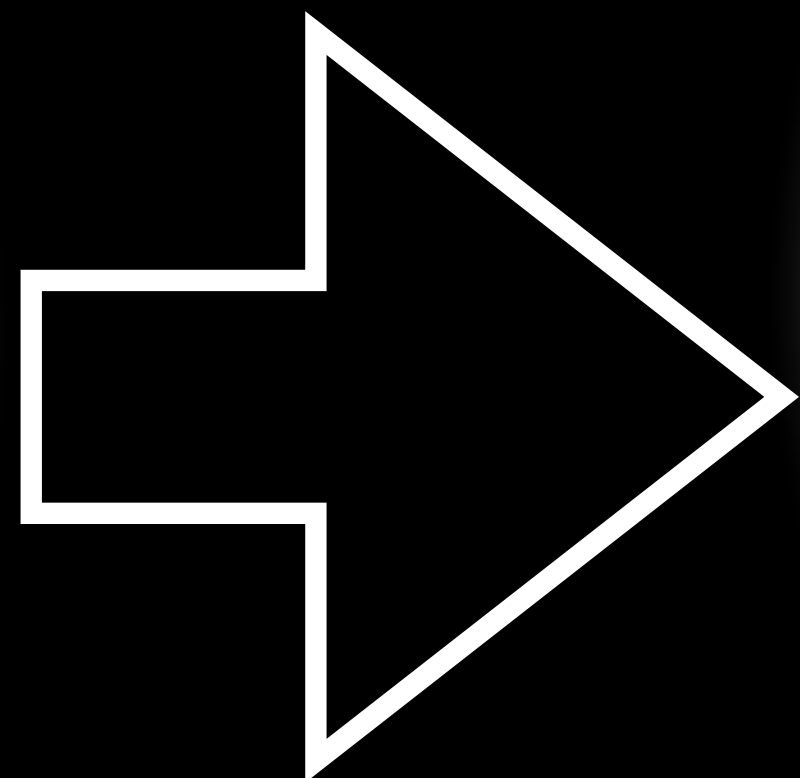
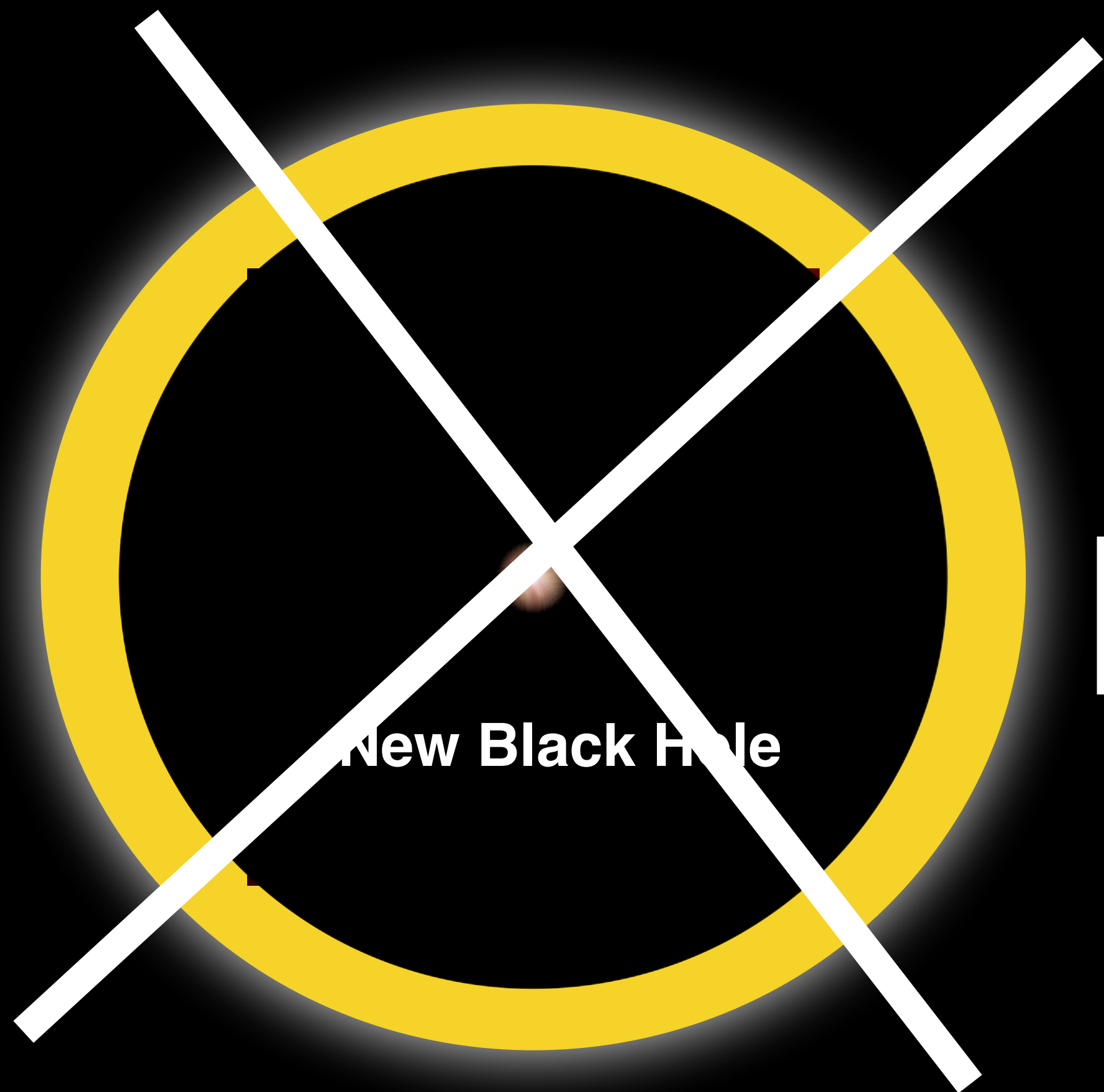
New Black Hole



New Black Hole



Light from
the compact object can escape



HIC SUNT LEONES

[here be dragons]

A screenshot of the top portion of a news article from the journal Nature. The header is dark red with the 'nature' logo and 'International journal of science' text. On the right, there are icons for Search, E-alert, Submit, and Login. Below the header, the article is dated 'NEWS • 02 NOVEMBER 2018' and has the title 'Holy Cow! Astronomers agog at mysterious new supernova'. A short introductory paragraph follows, mentioning an event known as 'Cow' and its potential to reveal the birth of a neutron star or black hole.

MENU ▾ nature
International journal of science

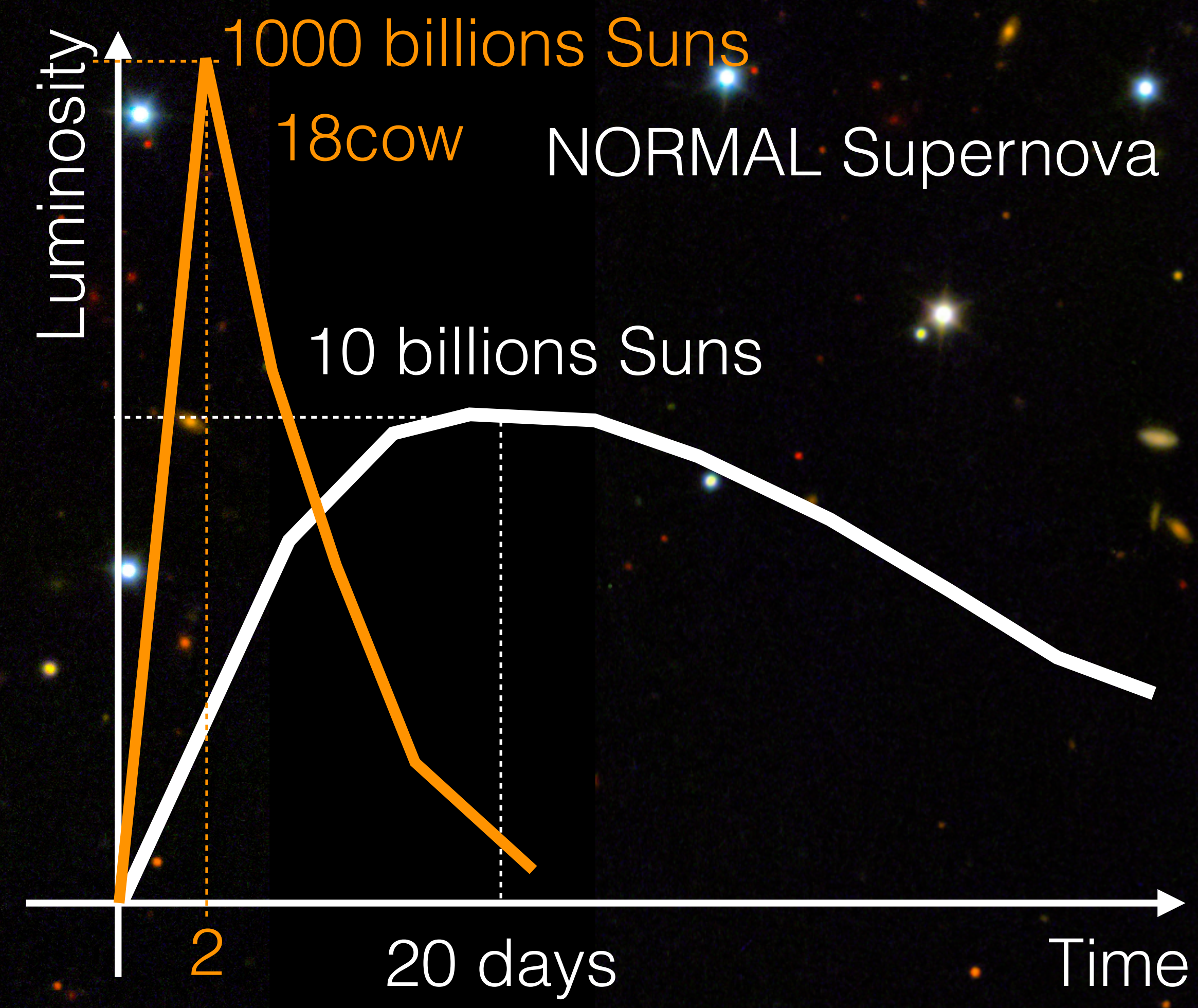
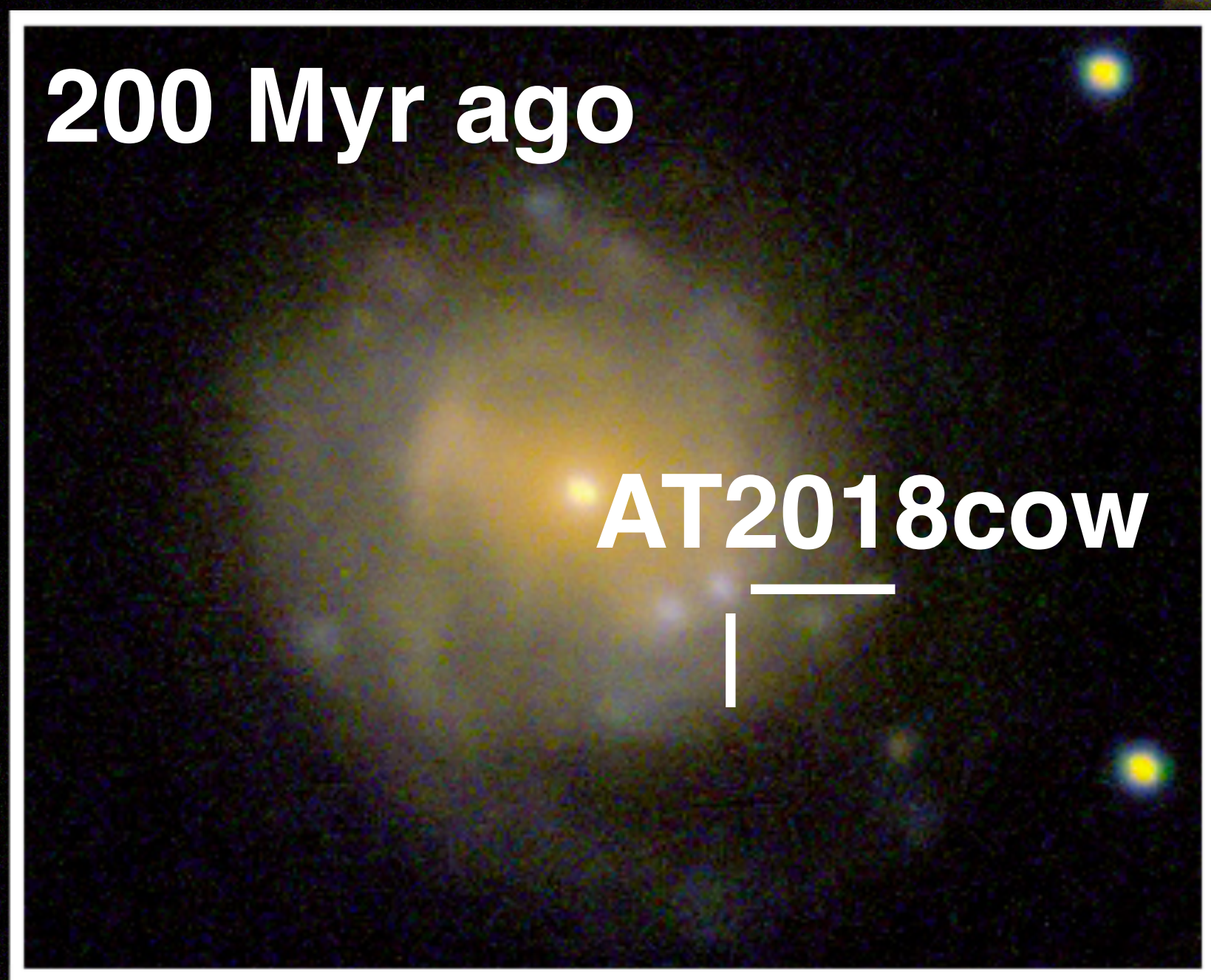
Search E-alert Submit Login

NEWS • 02 NOVEMBER 2018

Holy Cow! Astronomers agog at mysterious new supernova

An event known as 'Cow' that has rocked astronomy since June likely offers a close look at the birth of a neutron star or black hole.

(or maybe cows...)



MENU **nature**
International journal of science

Search E-alert Submit Login

NEWS • 02 NOVEMBER 2018

Holy Cow! Astronomers agog at mysterious new supernova

An event known as 'Cow' that has rocked astronomy since June likely offers a close look at the birth of a neutron star or black hole.

A Panchromatic view

Inter-Planetary Network

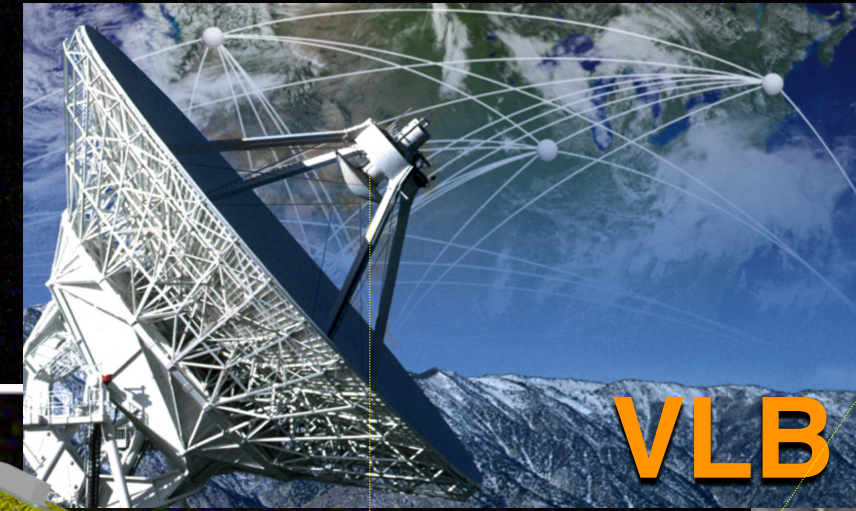
INTEGRAL

NuSTAR

XMM

Swift-Gehrels

WIYN



VLB



VLA



MMT



UKIRT



Magellan



CTIO

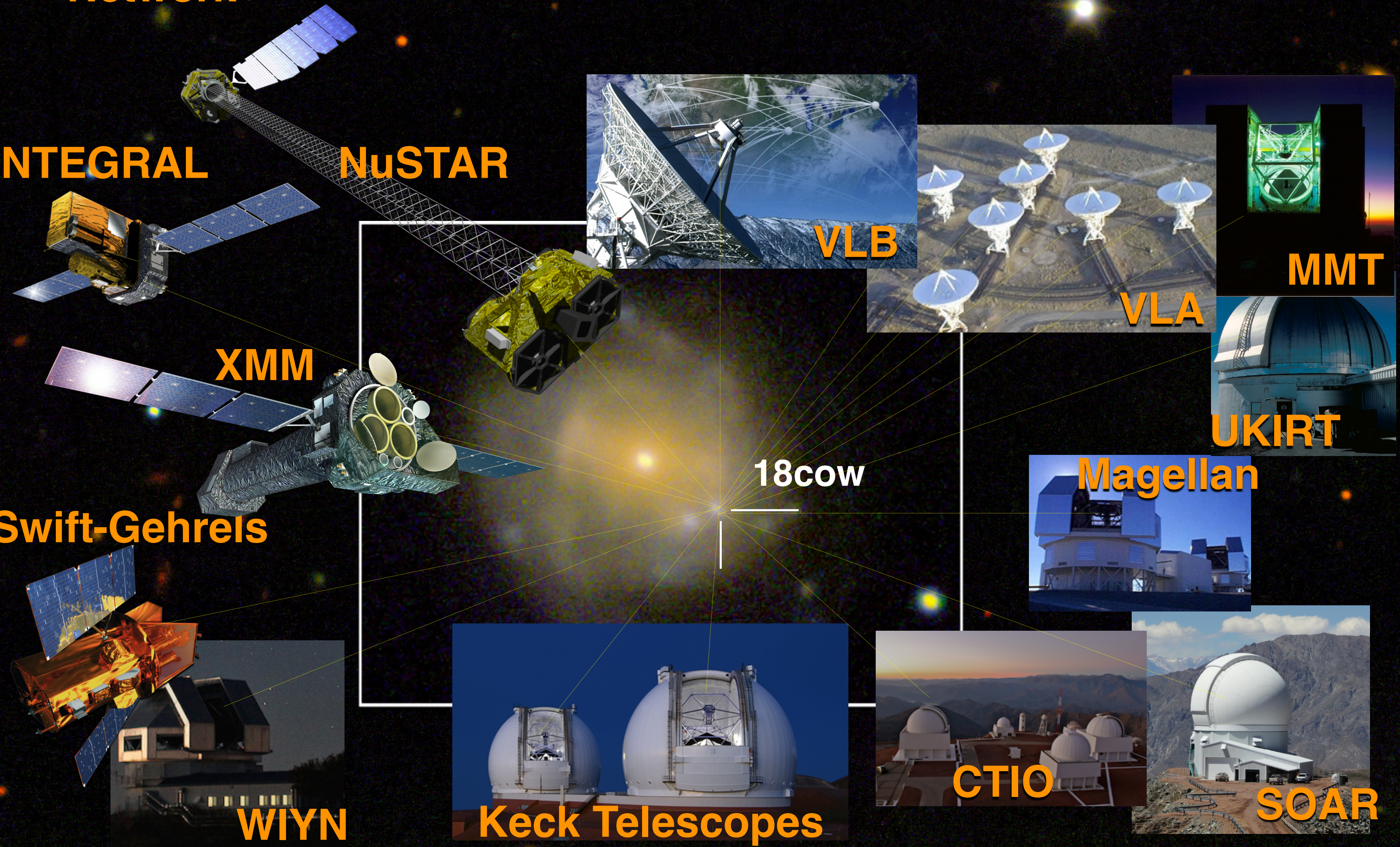


SOAR



Keck Telescopes

18cwo



How to form a (small) Black Hole

Method 1: Make a Big Star Explode

Method 2: Make two Neutron Stars Collide

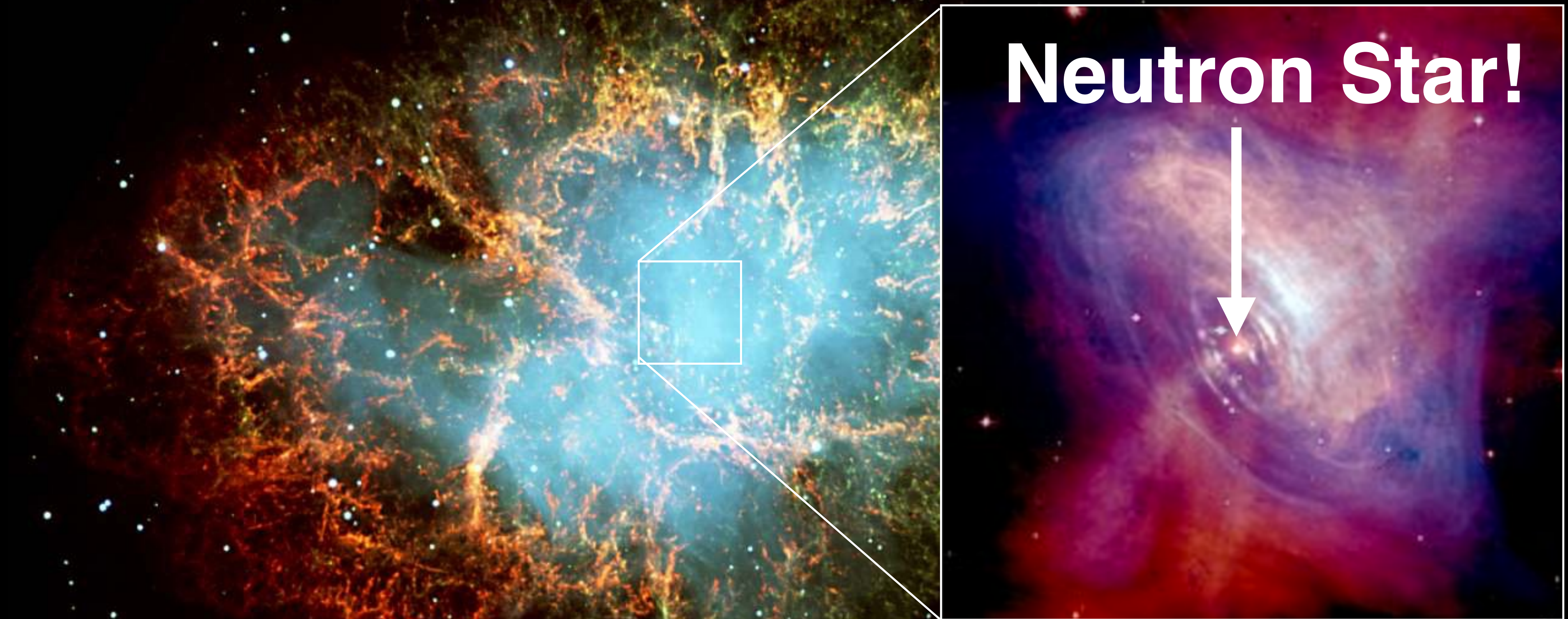


Neutron Star

Mass~ Sun

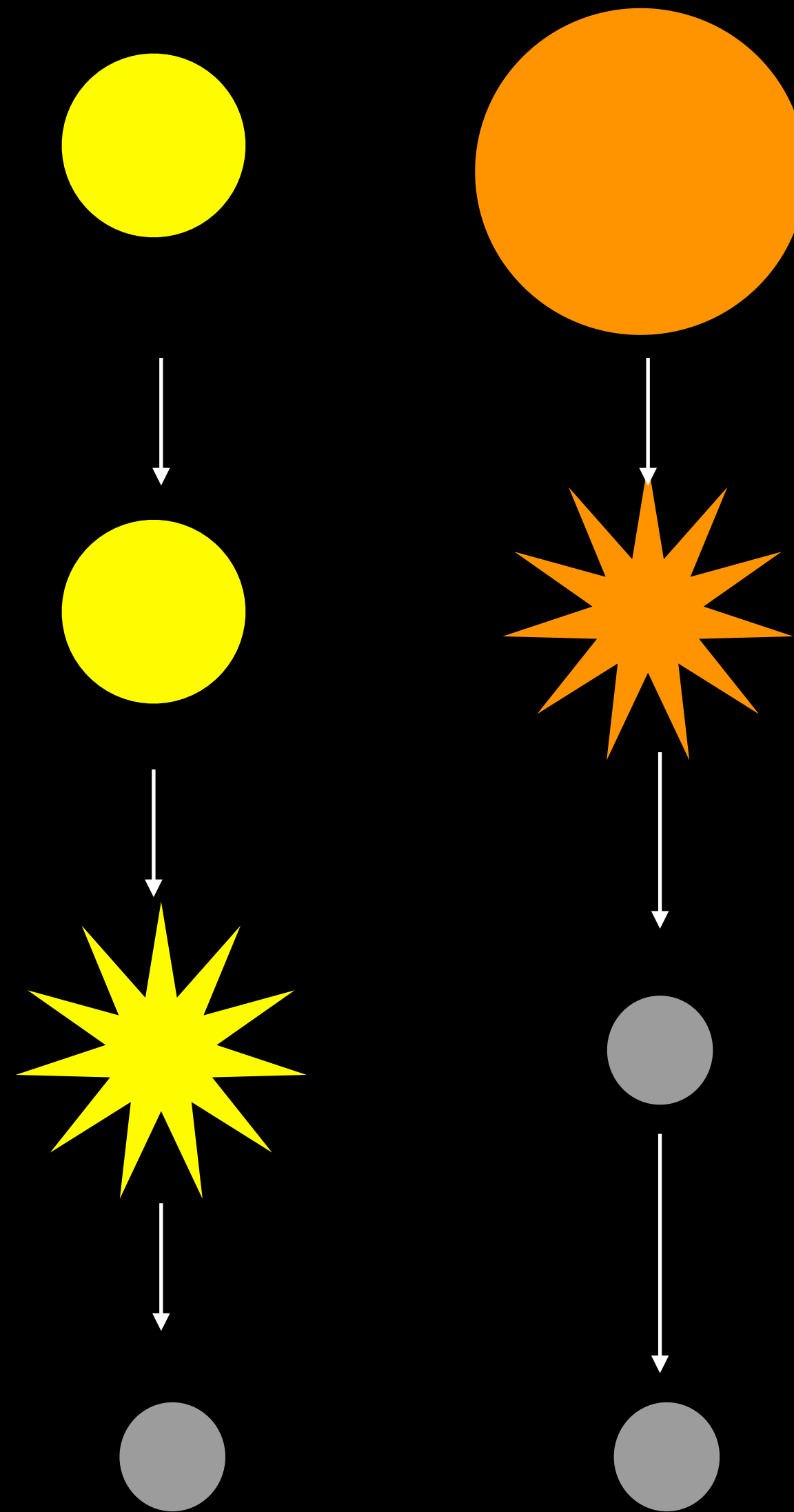
~10 km

The Crab Nebula



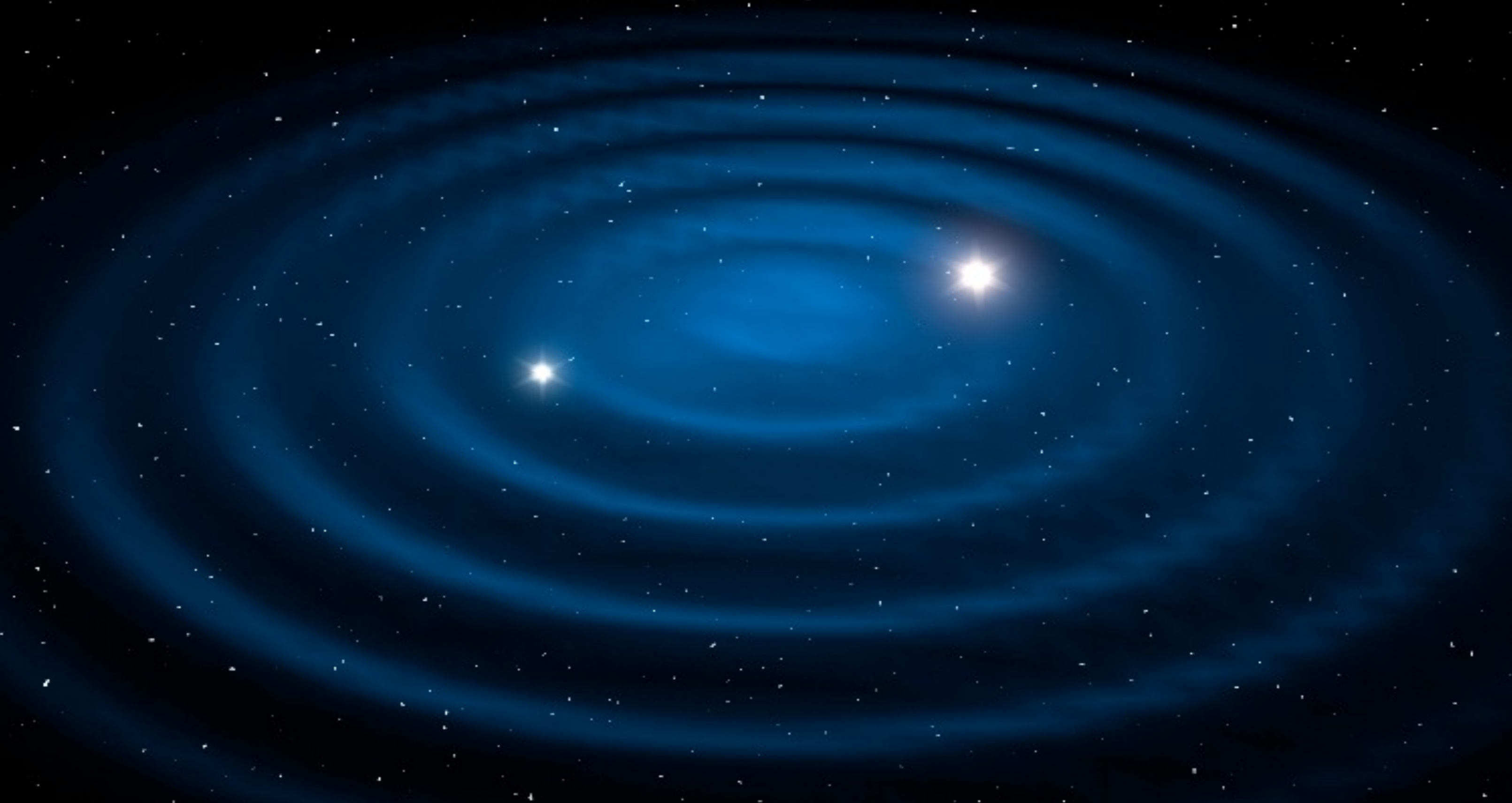
The remaining of a stellar explosion in 1054 AD

How do we form two Neutron Stars?



TOTAL= 1 out of 100,000 makes it to the end

We have two Neutron Stars:
why they can't just keep orbiting each other forever?

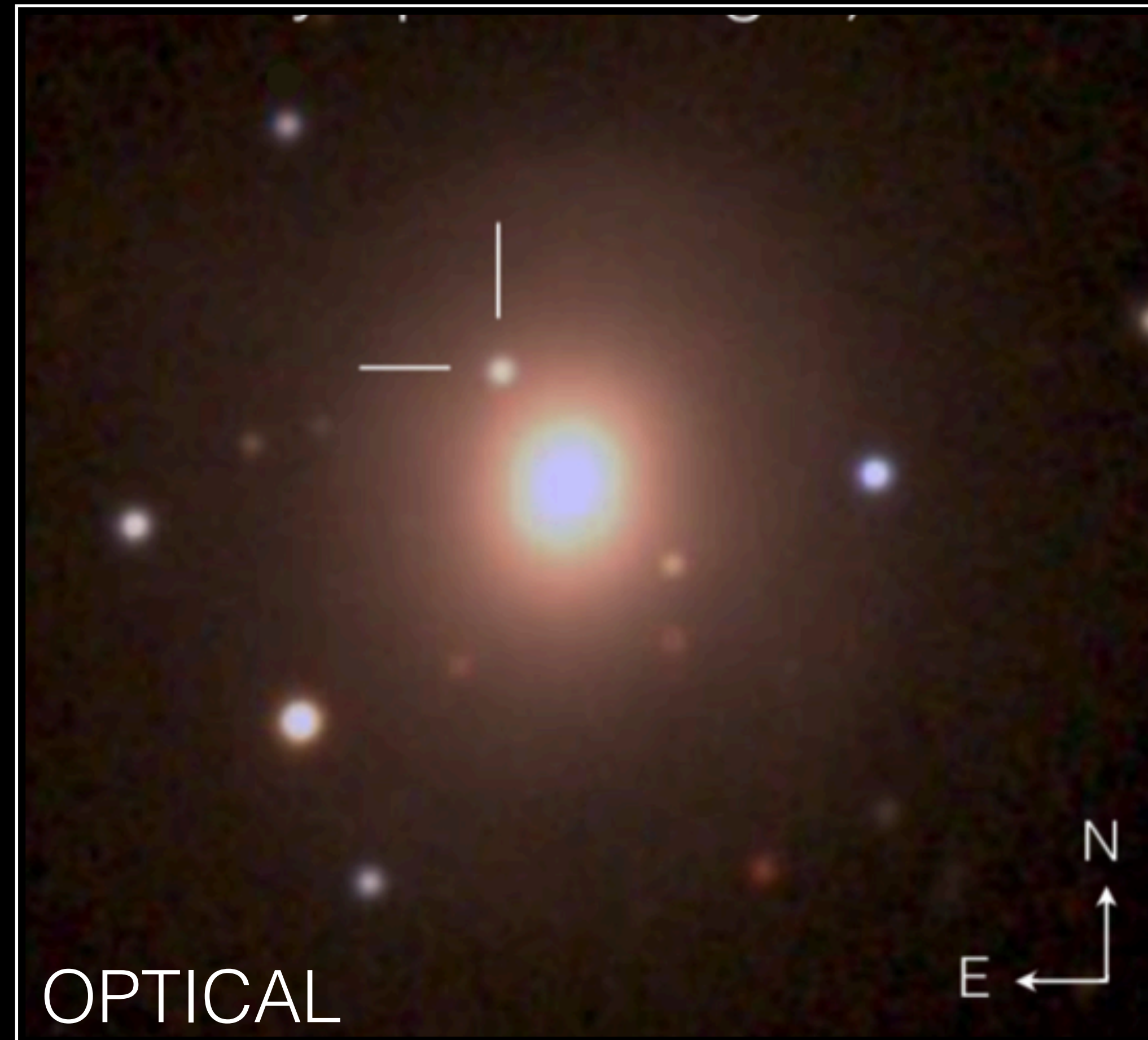


Their orbit shrinks as energy is lost in
gravitational-wave emission

130 Myr ago in the galaxy NGC 4933

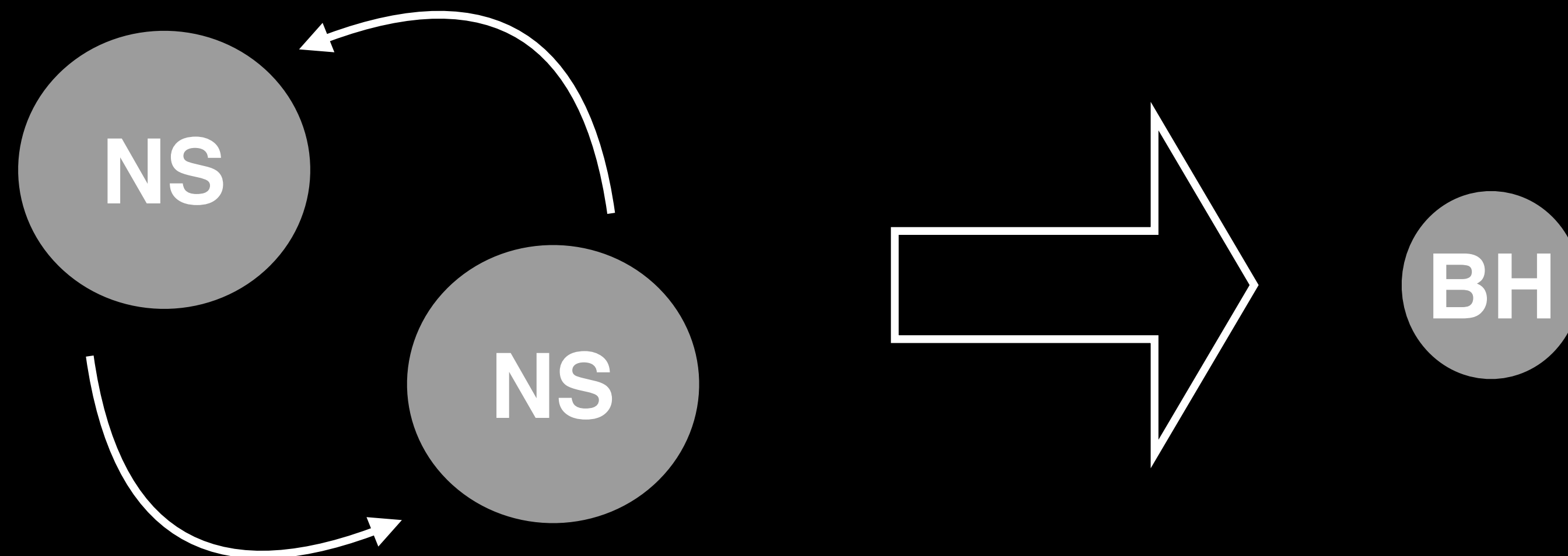
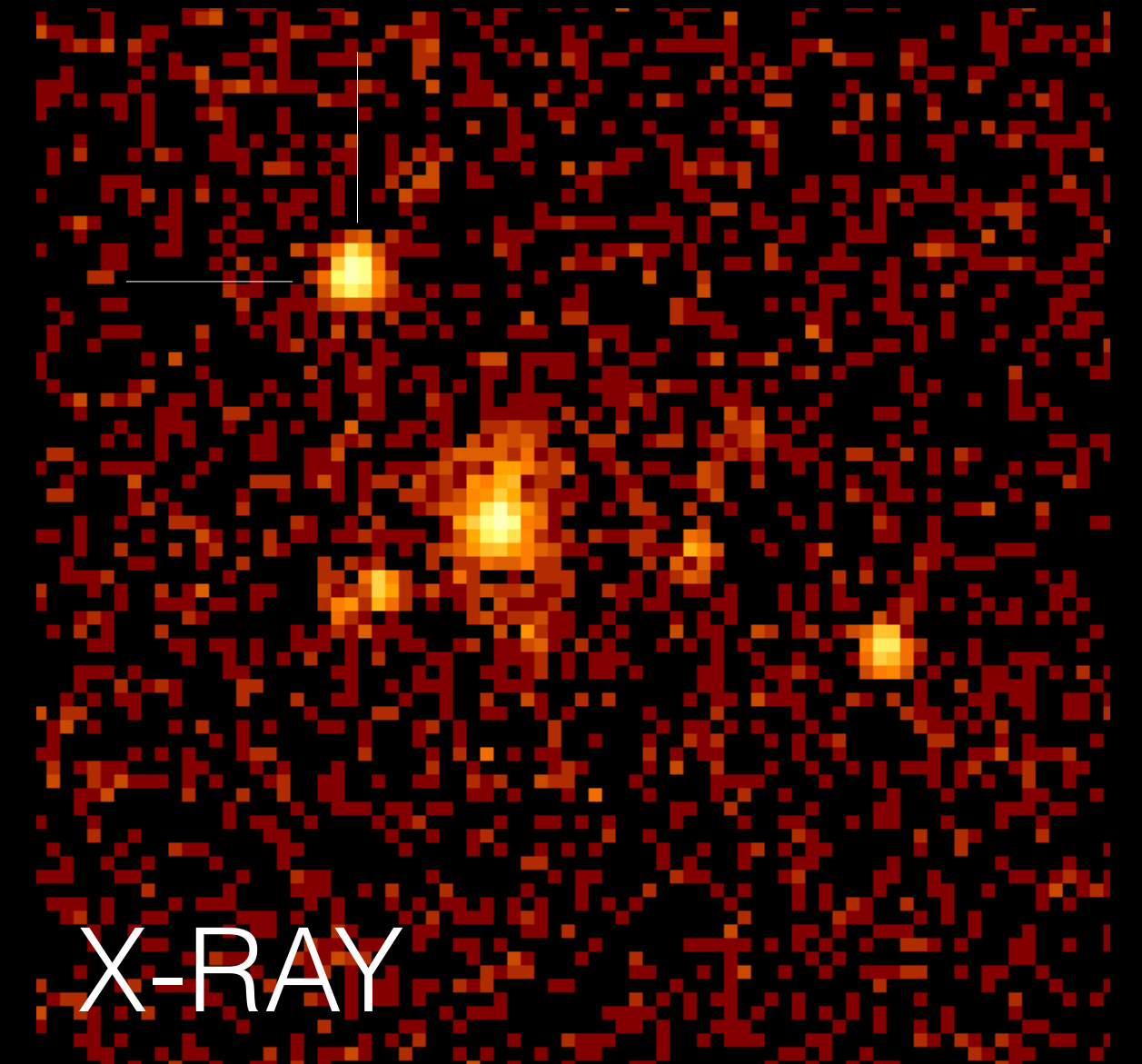
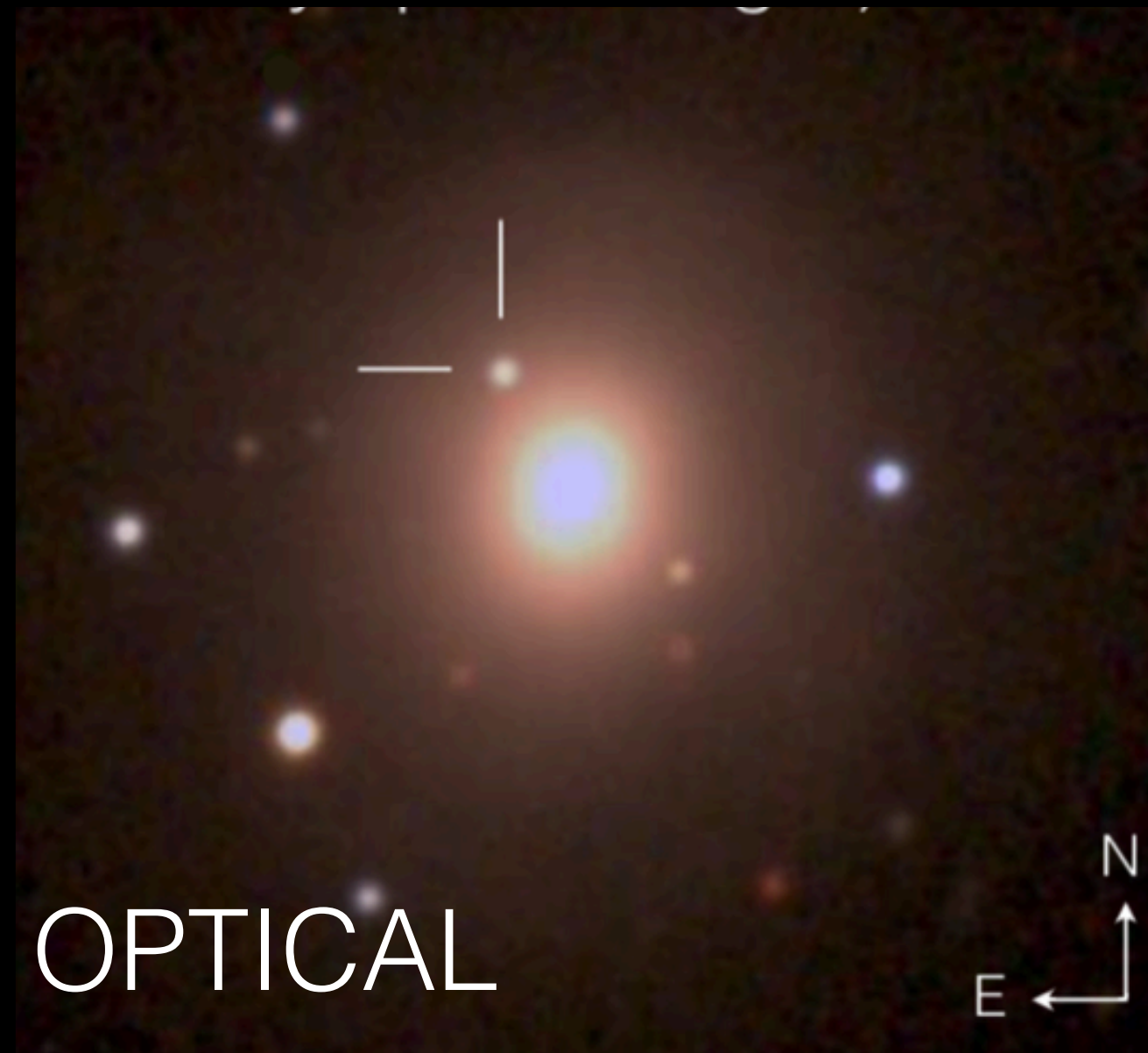
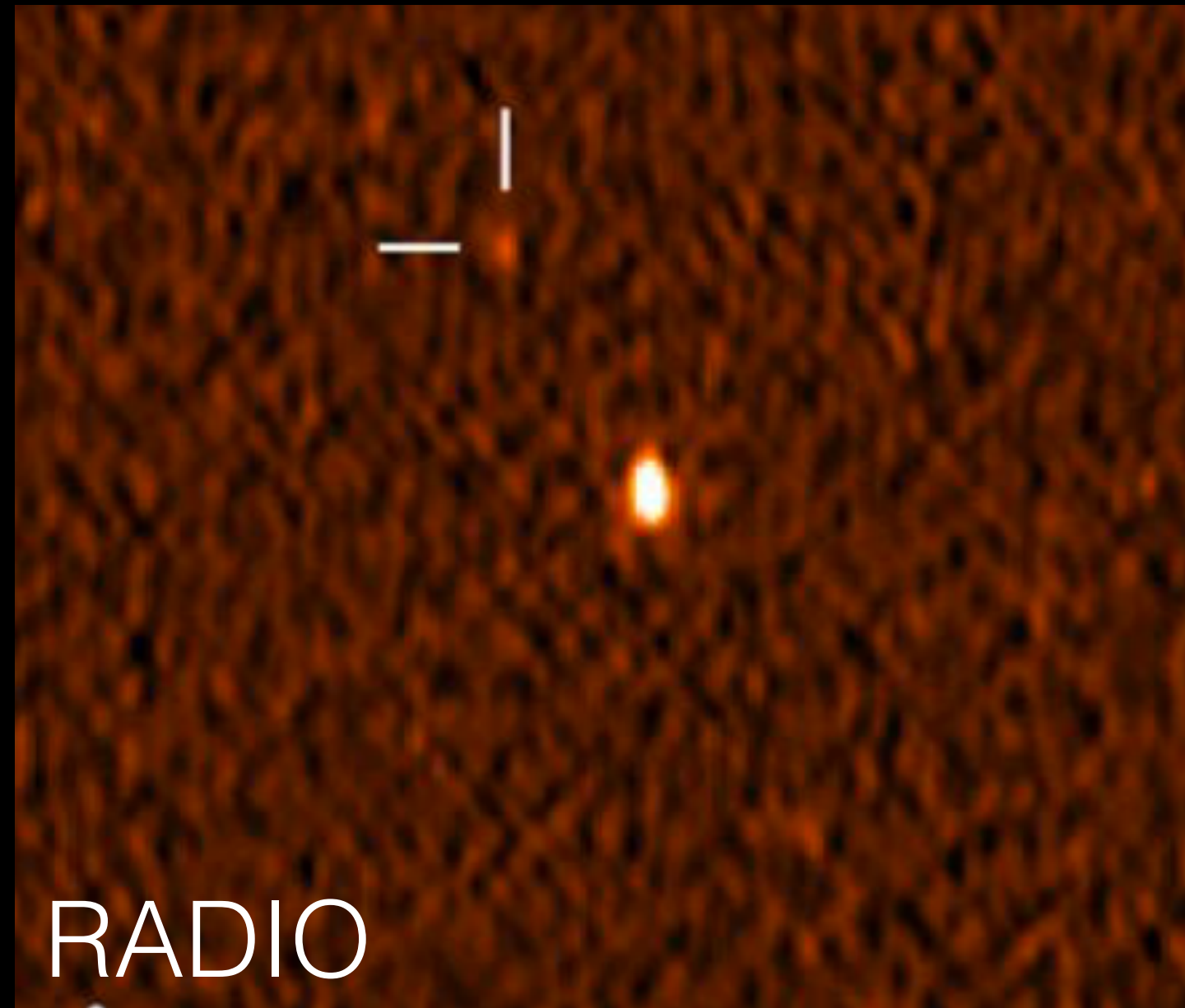
The collision of two neutron stars

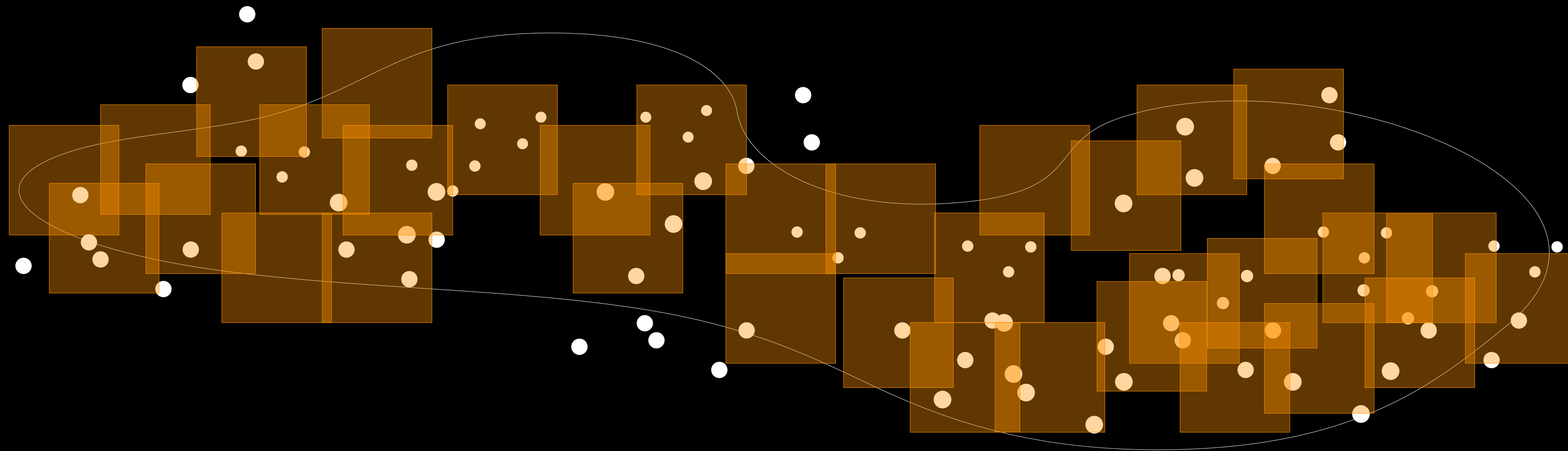
GW170817: the first (and only so far) detection of gravitational waves and light from the same celestial object



Work by 70+ teams worldwide, 3000+ scientists (Abbott+2017)

GW170817: the first (and only so far) detection of gravitational waves and light from the same celestial object





Region of localization from the detected gravitational wave emission

The unique role of LSST:

The electromagnetic signal is faint, fades quickly and we do not know well where to look

How to form a Black Hole

Method 1: Make a Big Star Explode

Method 2: Make two Neutron Stars Collide

Method 3: Make two Black Holes Collide

The collision of two black holes produces Gravitational Waves:



Use the LIGO app to receive real-time updates on collisions of BHs and NSs!



How to form a Black Hole

Method 1: Make a Big Star Explode

Method 2: Make two Neutron Stars Collide

Observed one event with GWs and light

Method 3: Make two Black Holes Collide

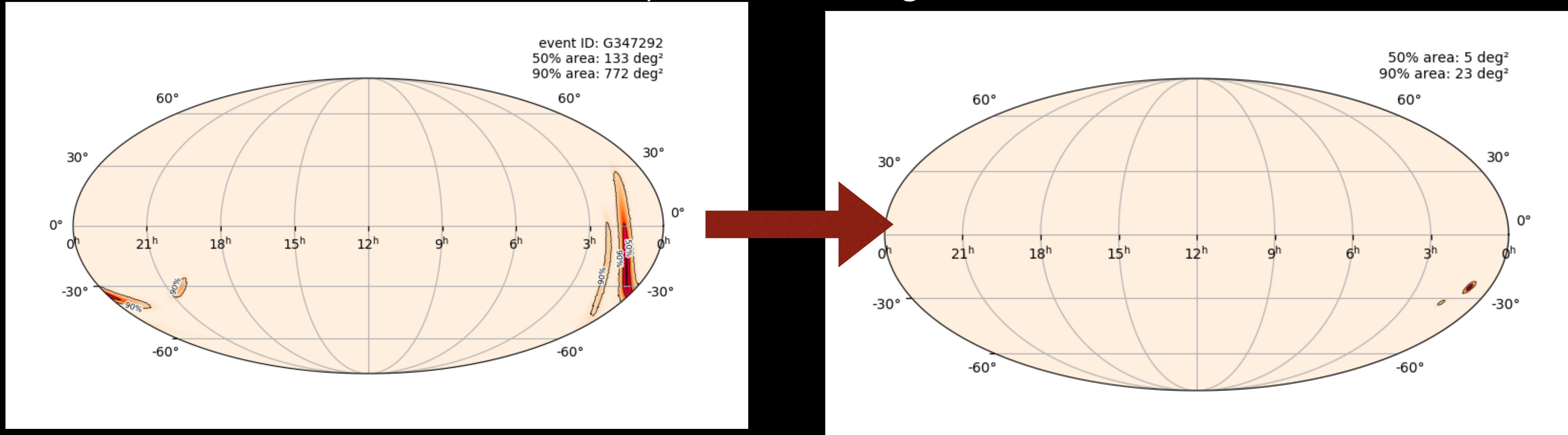
Observed many events with GWs

Method 4: Make one Black Hole and a Neutron Star Collide

Never observed

Black Hole - Neutron Star Merger

Gravitational Wave localization map fro LIGO/Virgo:



...from last night ...

Stay tuned!!

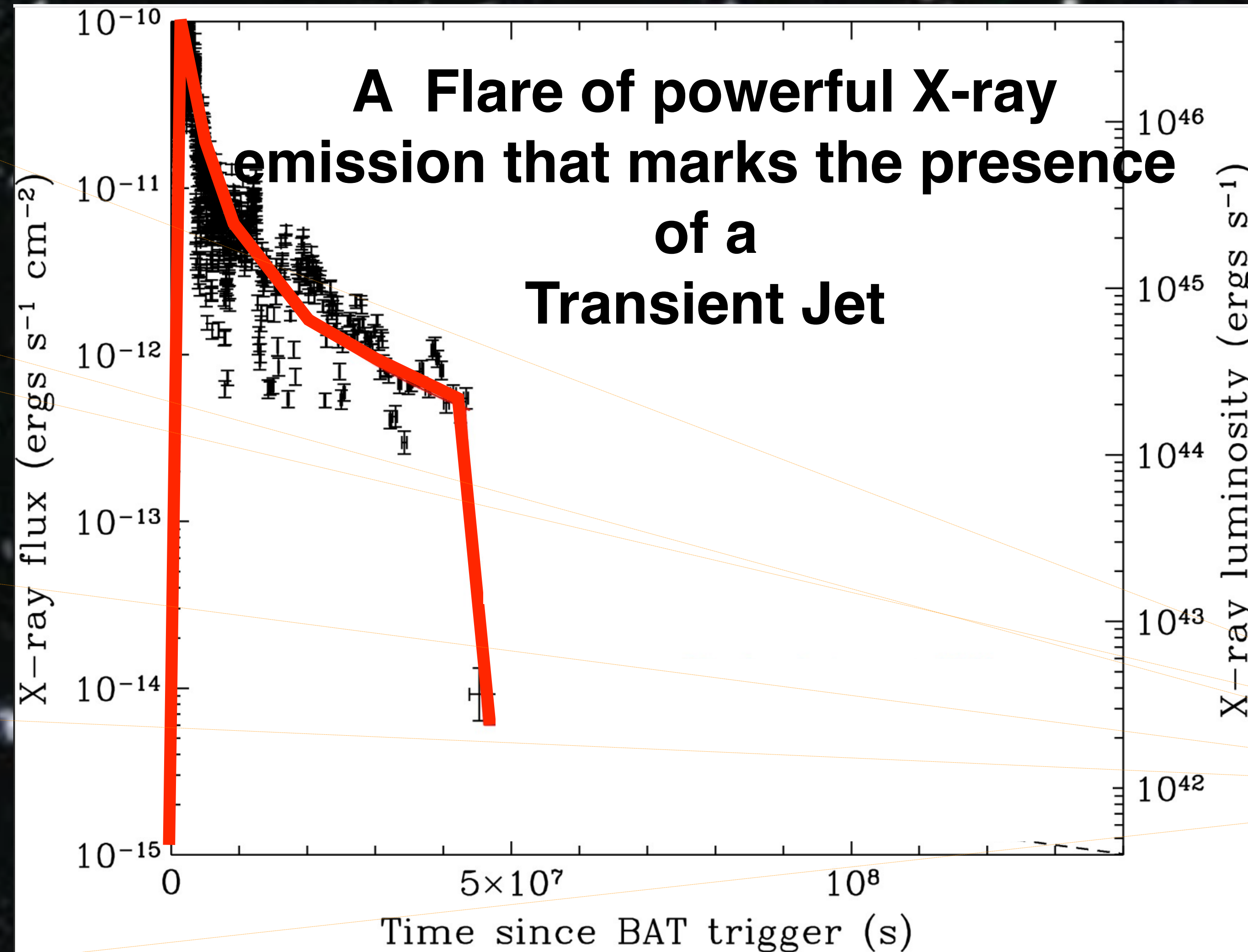
Active Supermassive Black Hole in the Galaxy M87



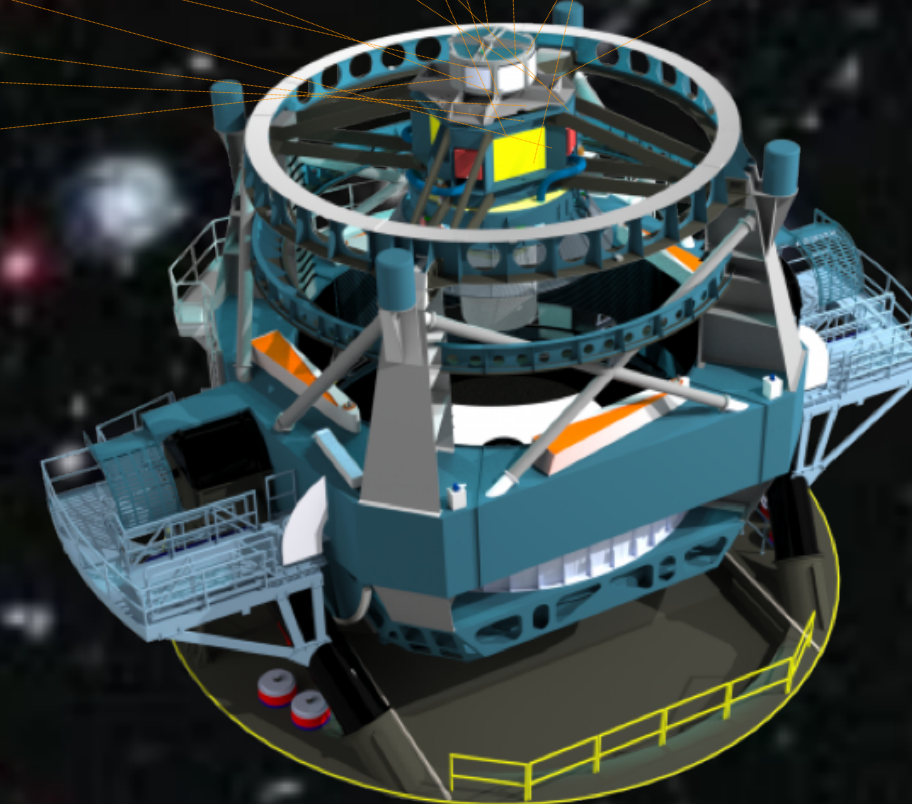
Unveiling the population of dormant supermassive black holes

with Stellar Tidal Disruptions

Unveiling the population of dormant supermassive black holes



Levan+2015



with Stellar Tidal Disruptions

“...The END

is where we start from...”

The Little Gidding by T. S. Eliot

LSST & BLACK HOLES

Victor Krabbendam
LSST Project Manager

Feryal Özel
University of Arizona

Raffaella Margutti
Northwestern University



