GMACS: a Wide Field, Multi-Object Spectroscopy for the Giant Magellan Telescope

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- GMACS A spectrometer operating in the visible spectrum (0.32 μ m to I μ m) with the capability to observe multiple targets simultaneously
- Technical objectives of GMACS
 - High throughput: >50% at peak and no worse than 30% at any wavelength
 - Detectors with low readout noise
 - Excellent image quality: <0.2 arcsec rms over the entire detector plane
 - Accurate and precise sky subtraction using direct slits
 - Multi-object capability: focal plane masks
 - Broad wavelength coverage: at least 400-950nm (goal is 350-1100nm)
 - Moderate resolution: R~1000-5000
 - Spectral accuracy over long exposures of <0.1 resolution element

• Mechanical Design - GMACS in GIR(GMT Instrument Rotator) (1)



Smee et al. 2012

• Mechanical Design (2) - GMACS in GIR(GMT Instrument Rotator) (2)



instrumentation.tamu.edu

• Optics Design (1) - General optical layout of the GMACS design



Depoy et al. 2013

• Optics Design (2) - Details of each channel



Depoy et al. 2013

Spectral resolution in each channel, wavelength, and resolution mode

Blue Channel			Red Channel		
Wavelength(nm)	R(Low Res)	R(High Res)	Wavelength(nm)	R(Low Res)	R(High Res)
370	993	1817	650	1948	3499
425	1140	2087	740	2218	3984
522	1400	2563/2662	840	2518	4522/4975
595	1596	3035	875	2623	5182
670	1798	3418	1020	3058	6040

White Dwarfs as a Probe of Stellar Evolution

- The initial-final mass relation between initial mass of main sequence-white dwarf is important to understand stellar evolution
- The relation was derived from ~40 young open clusters
- Low mass end evolution of low-mass populations
- High mass end critical mass of Type II SNe
- GMT/GMACS will increase the number of WD samples
 - S/N: 30-100, g<24mag (out to 1-2.5kpc)
 - 6~10hrs with R~2000, ~10/mask



Constraining the Galactic Halo and Galactic Center through Spectroscopy of Galaxy Halo and Hyper-velocity Stars

- Properties of hyper-velocity stars(HVS) provide unique tracers of the Milky Way halo and the Galactic center
- The spatial and kinematic distribution of stars in the Galactic halo enable to measure the properties of the MW dark matter halo
- GMT/GMACS will target Galactic halo F-stars under a Piggy-back program
- I out of 200 would be an HVS
- GMT/GMACS will be able to observe F-stars at 50-100kpc(20<g<23 mag) with S/N~5



The evolution of the distribution of cold gas around galaxies from $z=2\sim5$

- The intervening absorption systems (e.g. LBG) provide the best constraints on the distribution of cold gas around distant galaxies
- GMACS will extent the observational limit to sub L* galaxies at z~3
- GMACS will provide more than 10 times higher S/N ratio comparing to Keck/ DEIMOS
- Surveys for LBGs at z=2~5 will constraint outflow and inflow of baryons in distant galaxies
- We can study the process of outflowing as a function of galaxy mass, luminosity, SFR, and galaxy density using GMACS



Measuring the faint slope of the Ly- α luminosity function at z~6

- The source of reionization at z>6 remains uncertain.
- The number density of bright quasars at z~6 is not high enough to re-ionize all neutral hydrogen
- Low mass-high SFR galaxy(Ly-α) is a most likely candidate
- GMT/GMACS will provide far higher sensitivity than existing telescopes do
- One would be able to measure the faint slope of the Ly-α LF with a precision of 10% for 4 nights observing time



- Summary
 - GMACS is a spectrometer supposed to be operated in the visible spectrum (0.32m to 1m) with the capability to observe multiple targets simultaneously
 - GMT/GMACS will enable us to reach deeper and farther with taking advantage of unprecedented light-collecting power and resolution