

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument Project and Latest Progress

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邹虎，中国科学院国家天文台研究员，博士生导师，国家WR计划QB人才。2006年本科毕业于中南大学数学系；2009和2011年获中国科学院研究生院天体物理硕士和博士学位。2011-2022先后在国家天文台担任助理研究员、副研究员。2022年晋升为研究员。主要从事星系形成演化和大规模光学巡天研究。承担国家自然科学基金委重点国际合作项目、面上项目、青年项目和北京市面向项目等，参与多项基金委重大和重点项目、科技部重点研发项目等。负责了北京-亚利桑那巡天和南银冠u波段巡天，联合国际发布巨幅宇宙二维天图。在近邻星系、星系团、星系演化等方面发表系列重要研究成果。曾参与南极冰穹A天文台址评估，相关工作获得2021年度江苏省科学技术奖。深度参与我国大科学工程“郭守敬望远镜”项目(LAMOST)和国际大规模巡天项目包括第四期斯隆数字巡天(SDSS IV)暗能量光谱巡天(DESI)。目前担任LAMOST用户委员会成员、DESI国际合作的中方负责人和DESI项目董事会成员。



The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) is a large-scale international collaboration project initiated by the U.S. Department of Energy, with the aim of conducting a massive spectroscopic redshift survey using the 4-meter Mayall telescope to investigate the history of the universe's formation and the growth of its structures. It is entitled as a Stage-VI cosmological redshift survey. The project encompasses not only a 20,000 square degree multi-band imaging survey but also plans to observe spectra of 50 million celestial objects, marking it as another groundbreaking sky survey following the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). Since official operations in May 2021, DESI has successfully run for nearly three years, having already acquired spectra for 40 million stars and galaxies and released its first Early Data Release (EDR) spectral data set. Recently, DESI has also announced the initial cosmological scientific results from its first year of spectroscopic surveying, which have been highly encouraging. This report will provide a detailed overview of the basic status of the DESI project, its latest progress, and the progress of the research topics we are undertaking within the DESI collaboration.

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