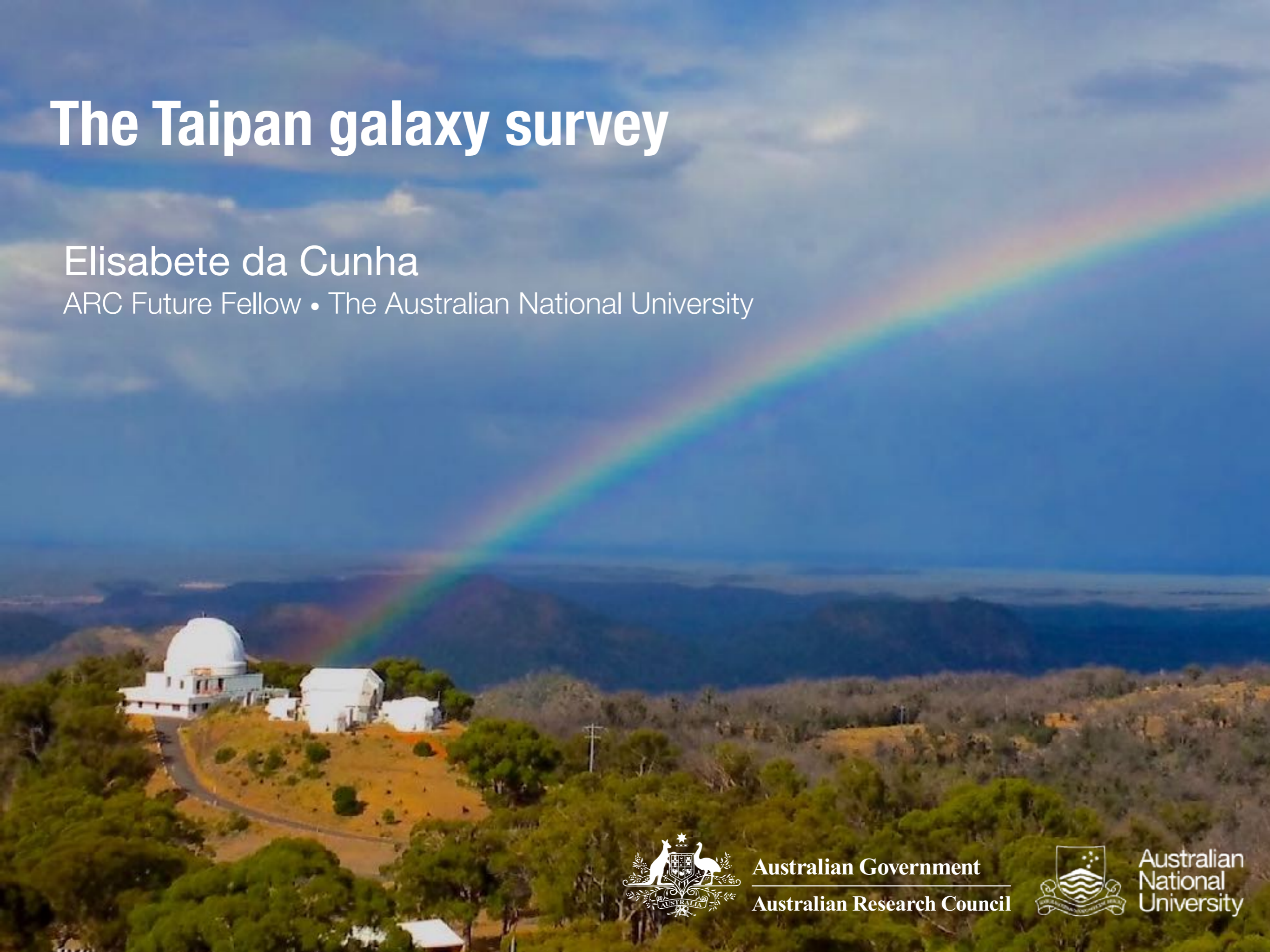


# The Taipan galaxy survey

Elisabete da Cunha

ARC Future Fellow • The Australian National University

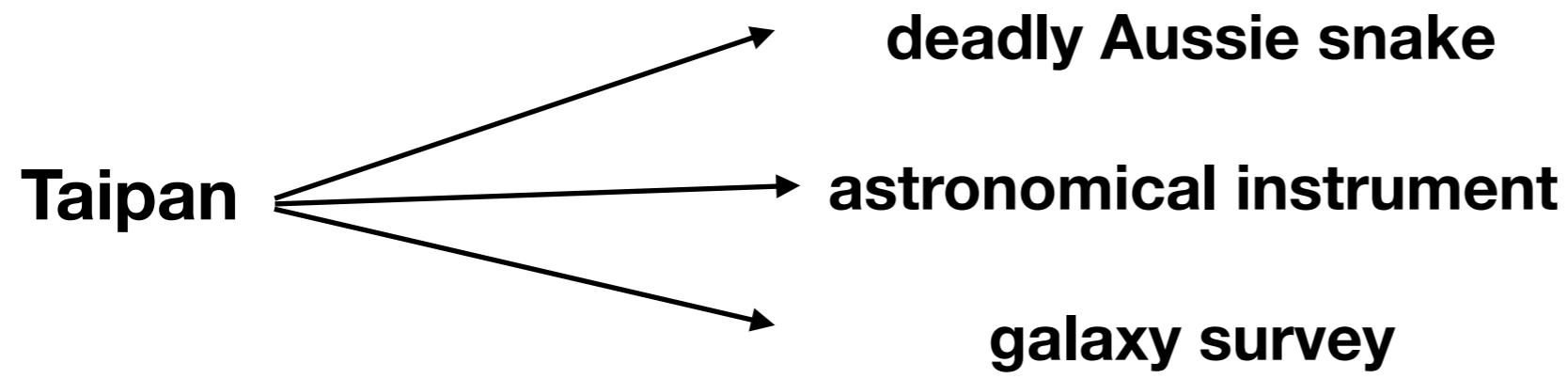


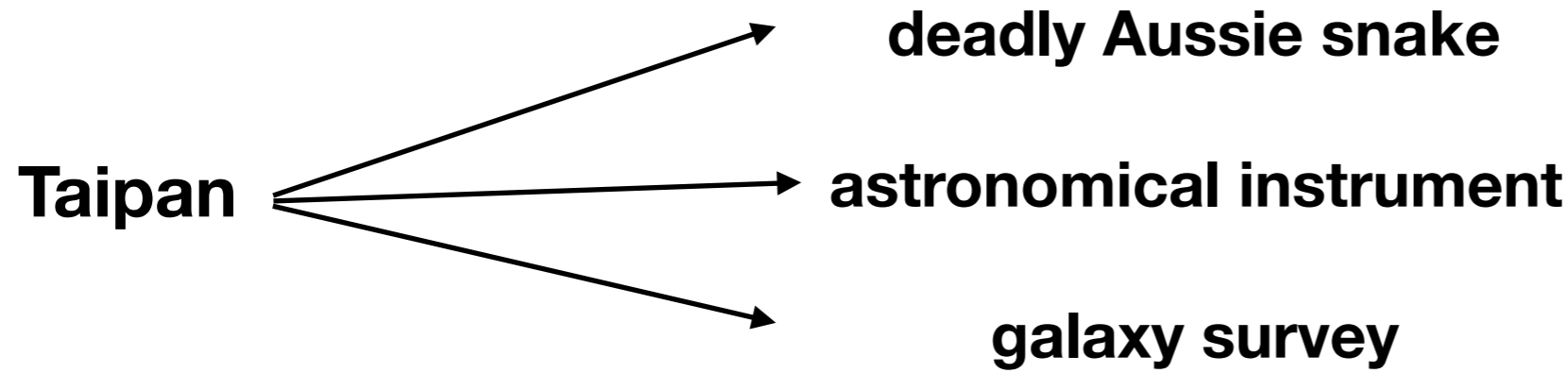
Australian Government

Australian Research Council



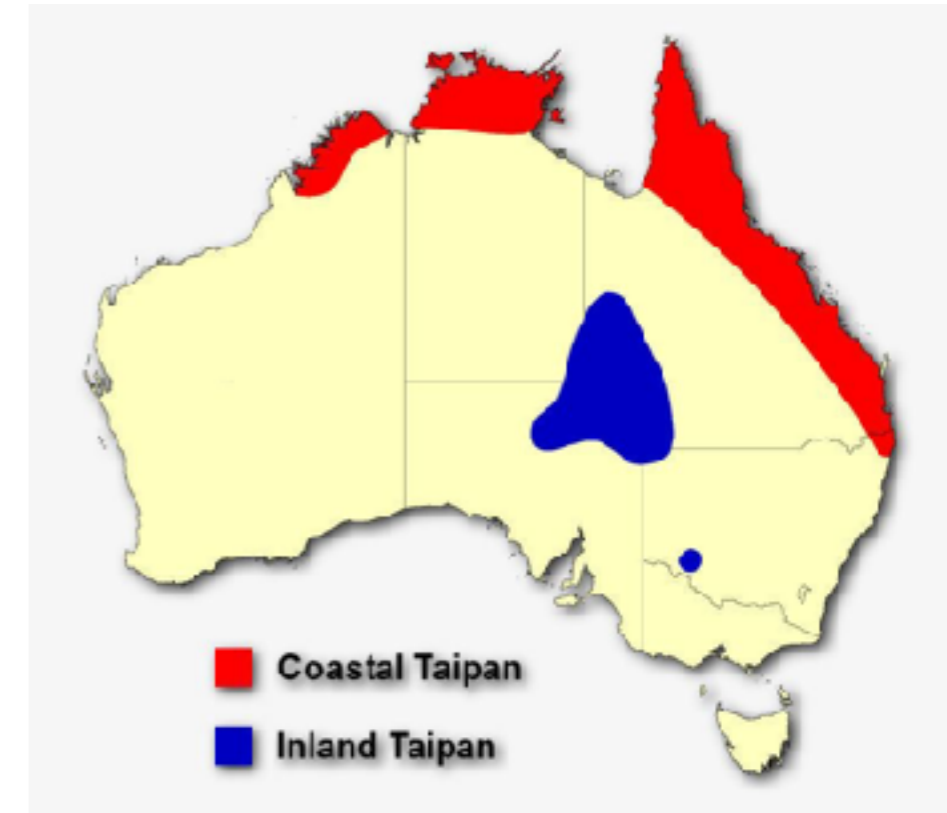
Australian  
National  
University





Various species' mice and estimated human fatality count based on maximum venom dose

Species	LD <sub>50</sub> SC	Dose	Mice	Humans
Inland taipan ( <i>O. microlepidotus</i> )	0.01 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	110 mg <sup>[7]</sup>	1,085,000	289
Forest cobra ( <i>N. melanoleuca</i> )	0.225 mg/kg <sup>[6][8]</sup>	1102 mg <sup>[9]</sup>	244,889	65
Eastern brown snake ( <i>P. textilis</i> )	0.03 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	155 mg <sup>[9]</sup>	212,329	58
Coastal taipan ( <i>O. s. scutellatus</i> )	0.106 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	400 mg <sup>[7]</sup>	208,019	56
Caspian cobra ( <i>N. oxiana</i> )	0.18 mg/kg <sup>[10]</sup>	590 mg <sup>[11]</sup>	162,165	42
Black mamba ( <i>D. polylepis</i> )	0.28 mg/kg <sup>[12]</sup>	400 mg <sup>[13]</sup>		
Russell's viper ( <i>D. russelli</i> )	0.162 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	268 mg <sup>[14]</sup>	88,211	22
King cobra ( <i>O. hannah</i> )	1.09 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	1000 mg <sup>[15]</sup>	45,830	11
Indian cobra ( <i>N. naja</i> )	0.80 mg/kg <sup>[16]</sup>	610 mg <sup>[12]</sup>	33,689	10
Cape cobra ( <i>N. nivea</i> )	0.4 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	250 mg <sup>[17]</sup>	31,250	9
Terciopelo ( <i>B. asper</i> )	3.1 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	1530 mg <sup>[18]</sup>	24,380	6
Gaboon viper ( <i>B. gabonica</i> )	5 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	2400 mg <sup>[14]</sup>	24,000	6
Saw-scaled viper ( <i>E. carinatus</i> )	0.151 mg/kg <sup>[6]</sup>	72 mg <sup>[19]</sup>	23,841	6



# The TAIPAN instrument

FOV diameter	6 deg
number of fibres	150 (300 planned from 2019 onwards)
fibre diameter	3.3 arcsec
resolving power	1960 = 65 km/s (blue) 2740 = 46 km/s (red)
wavelength range	370 to 870 nm
reconfiguration time	<5 minutes



**Galaxy survey**

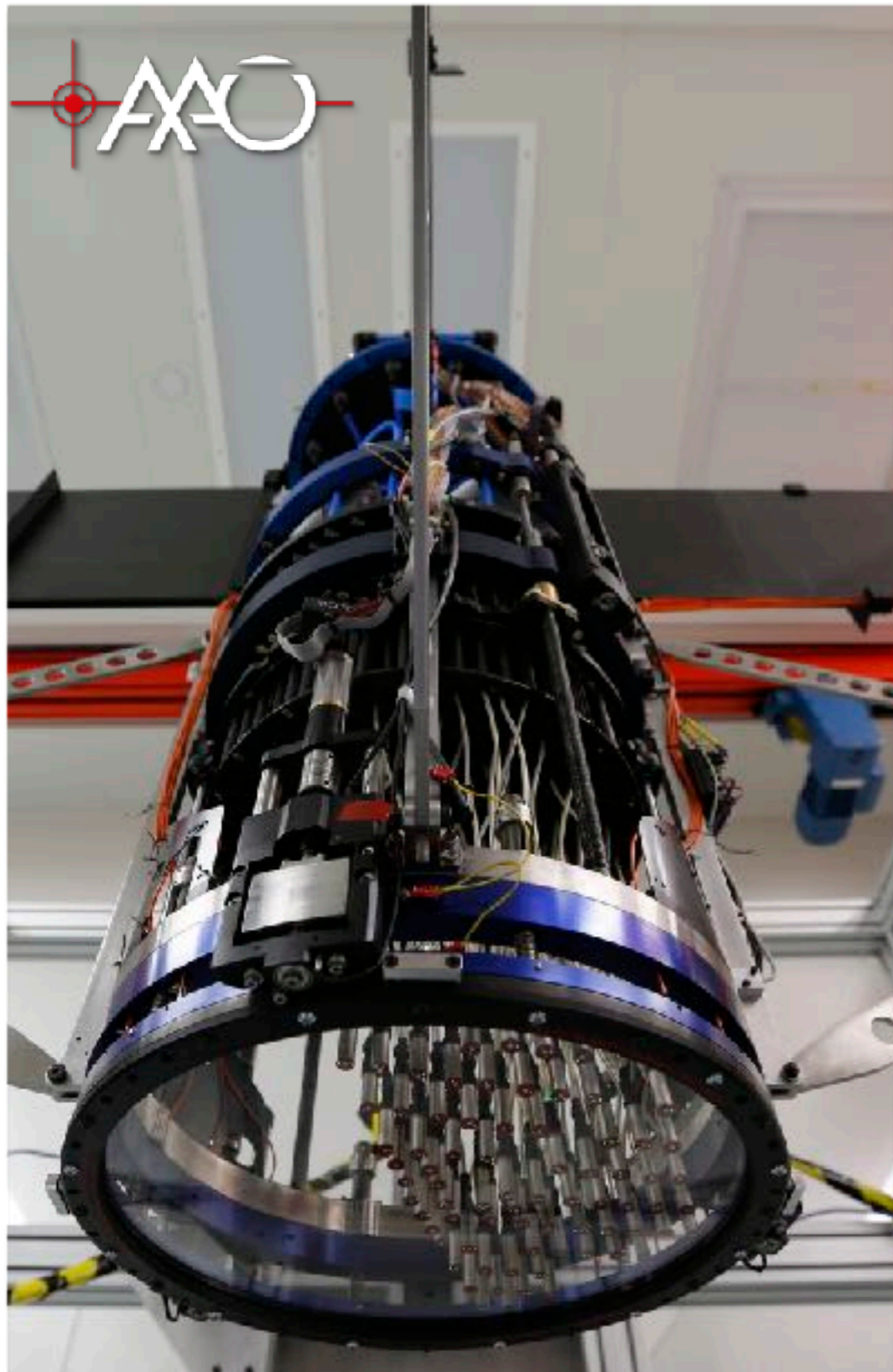
[taipan-survey.org](http://taipan-survey.org)



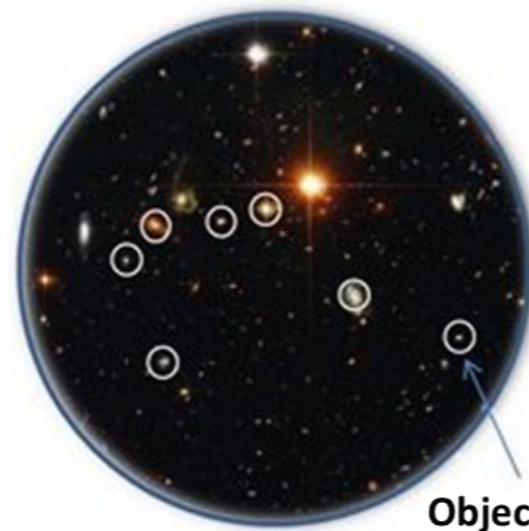
**Stellar survey**

[funnel-web.wikispaces.com](http://funnel-web.wikispaces.com)

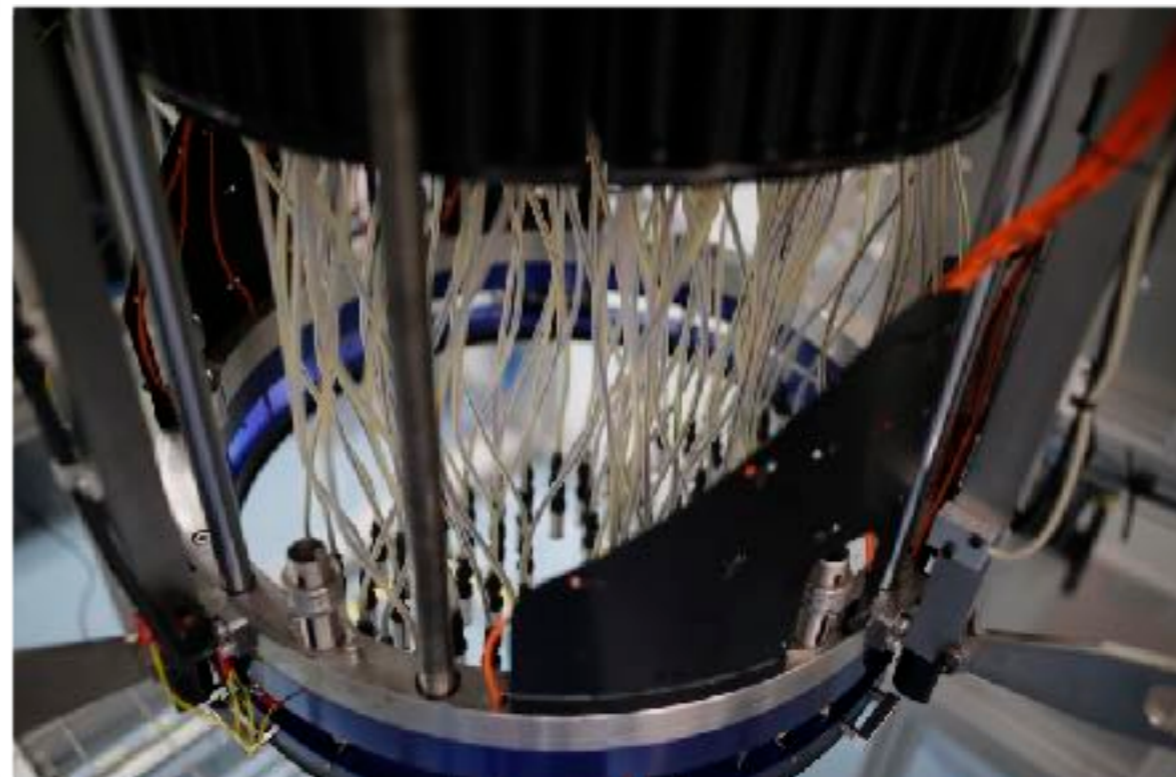
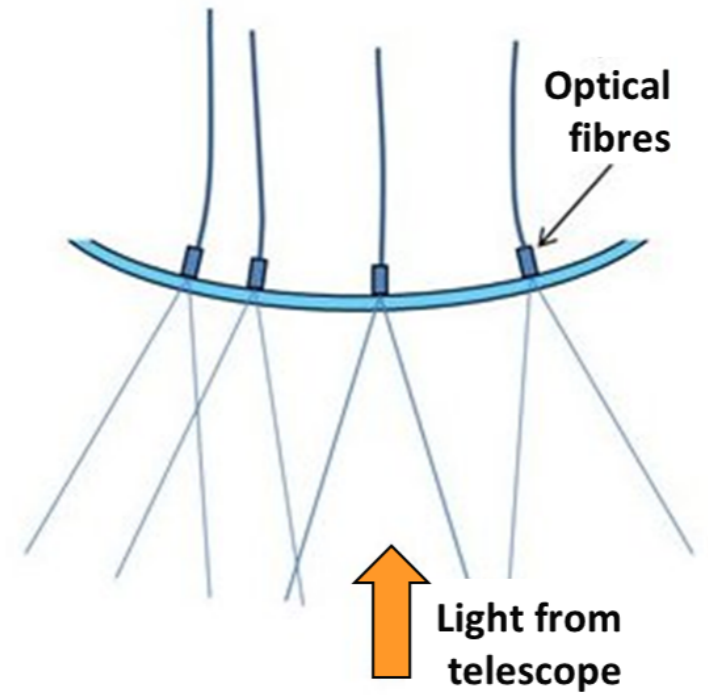
# Starbug positioners



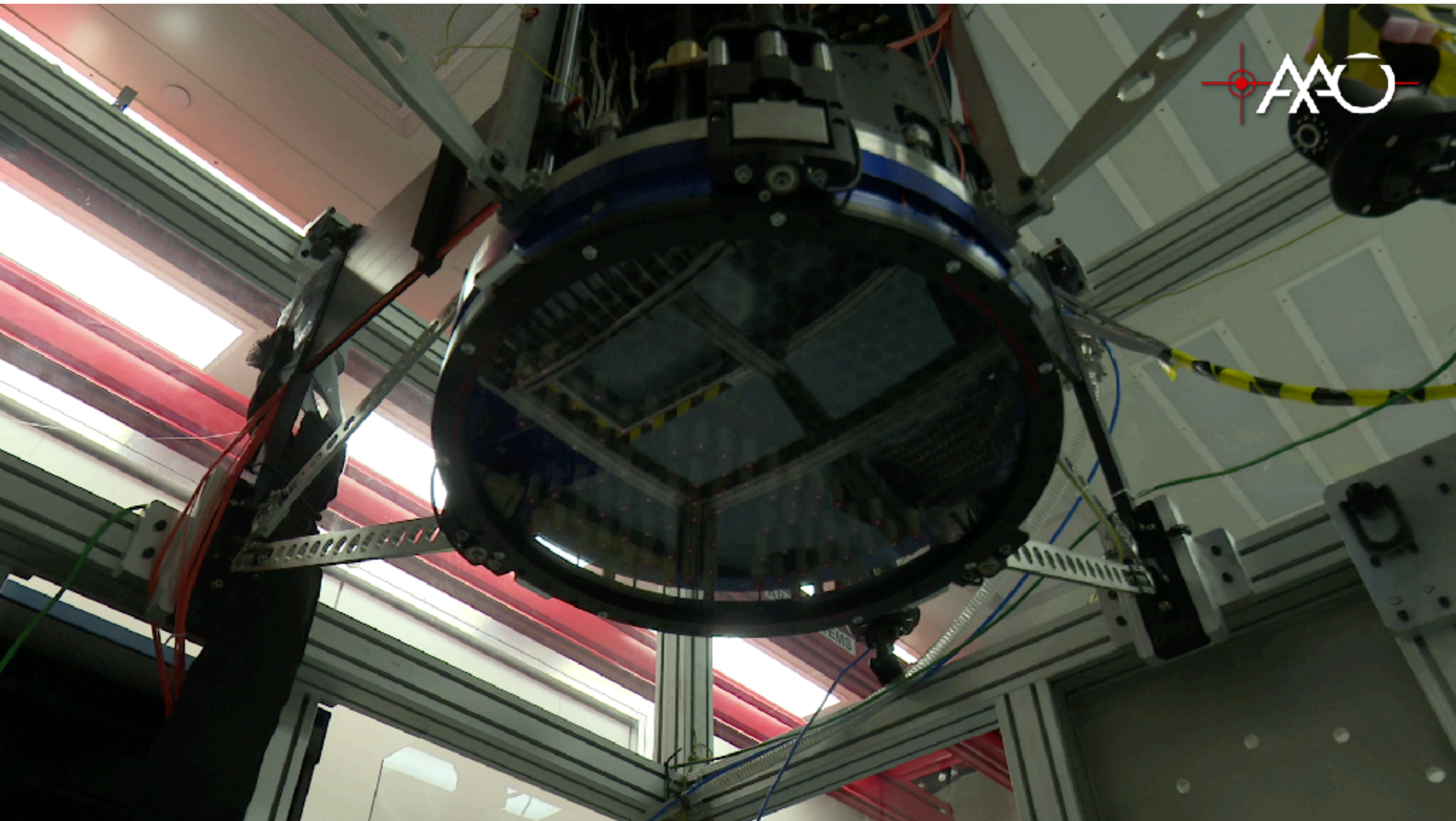
Telescope 'focal plane':



Object of interest

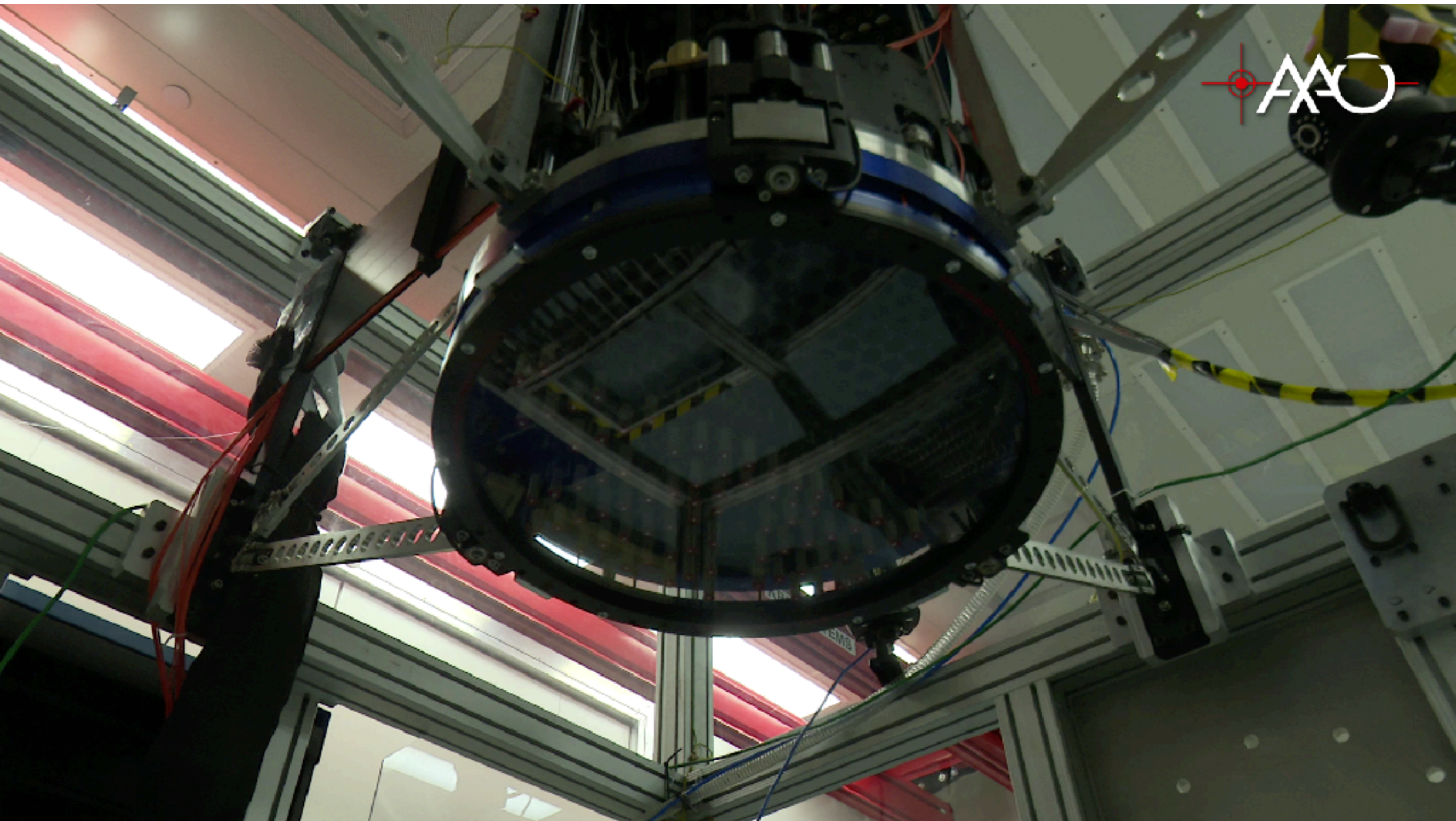


**Starbugs being deployed onto the glass field plate**



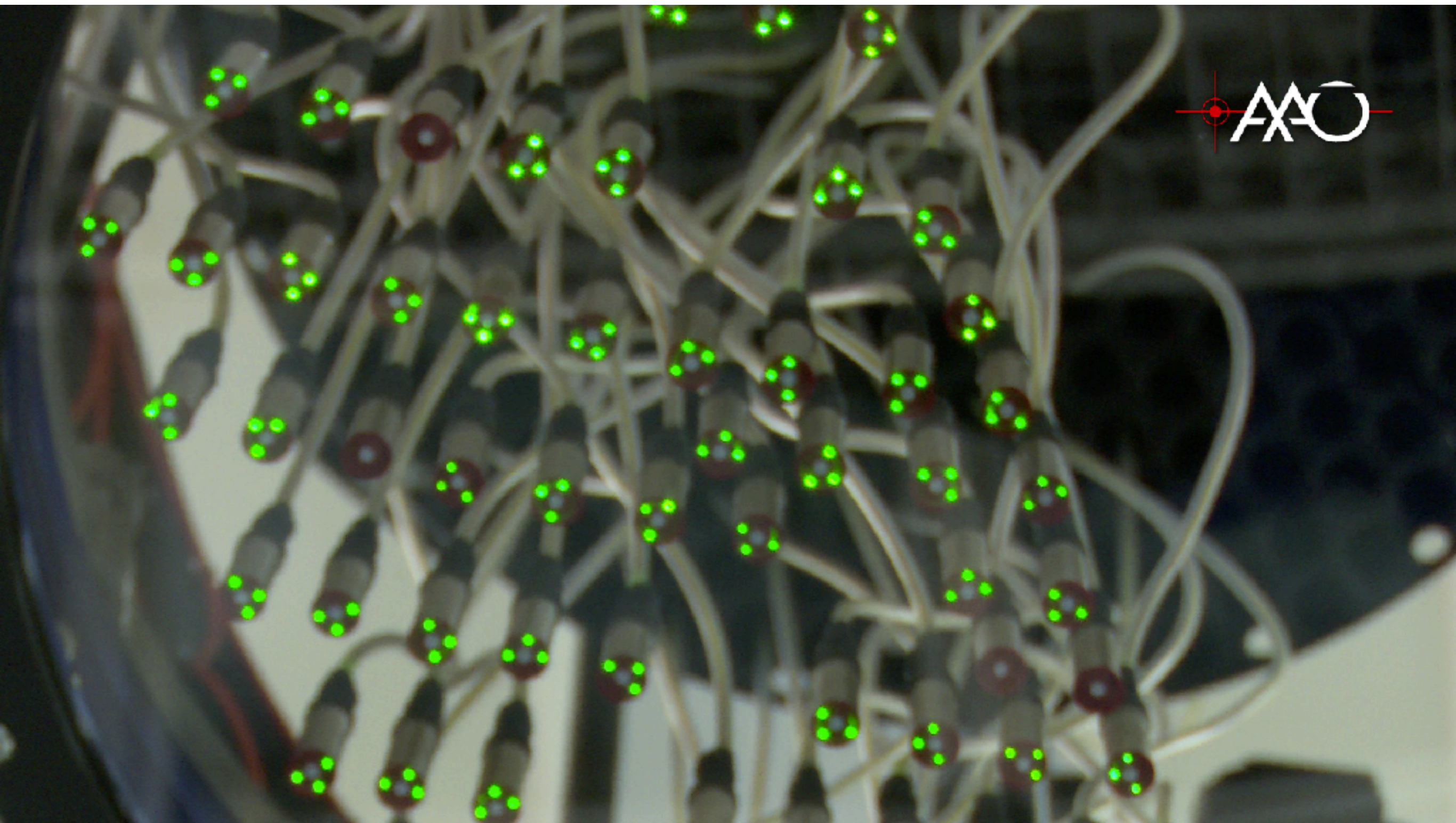
*Credit: Kyler Kuehn (AAO)*

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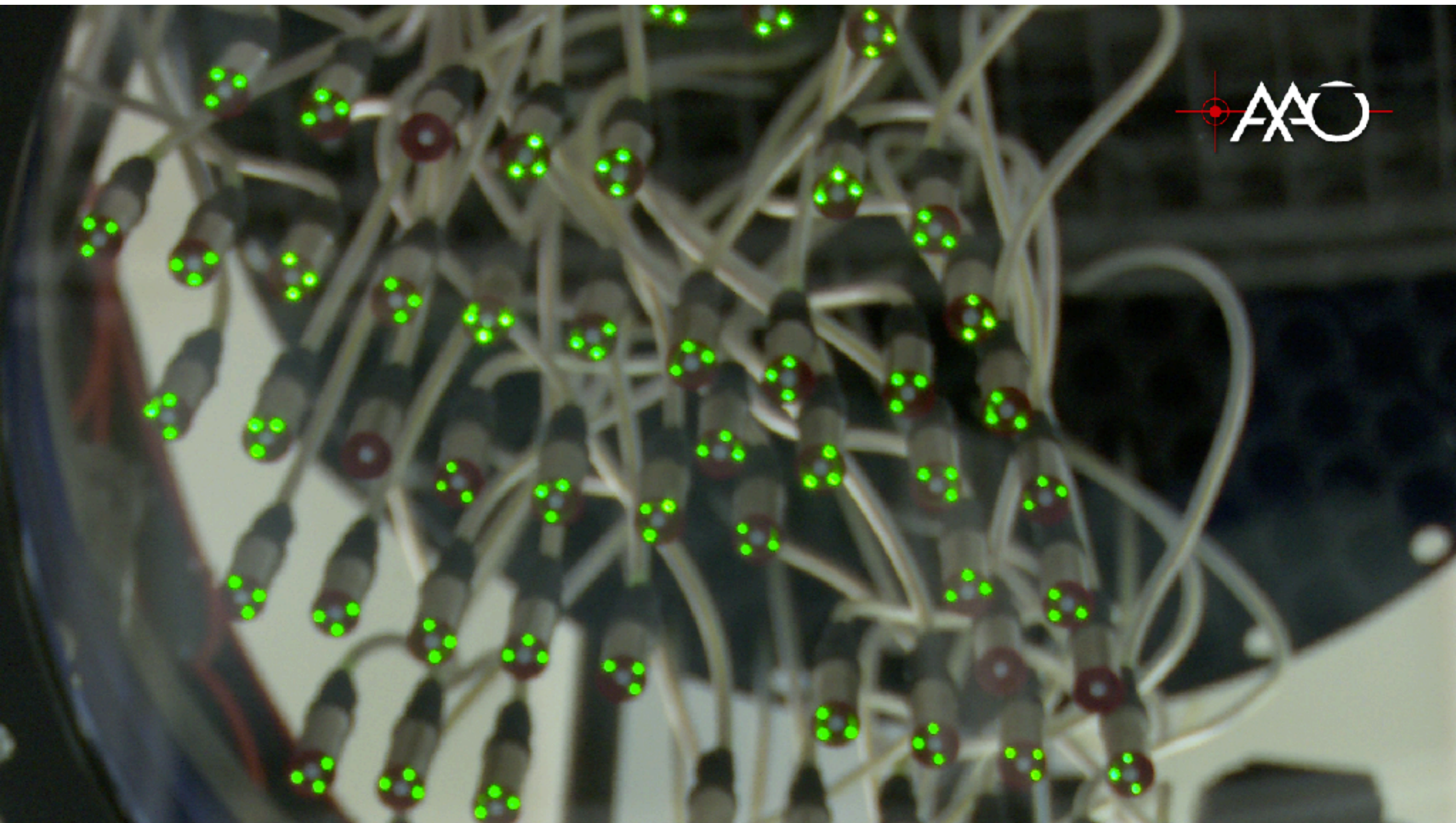
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**Starbugs moving onto target positions (with metrology LEDs on)**



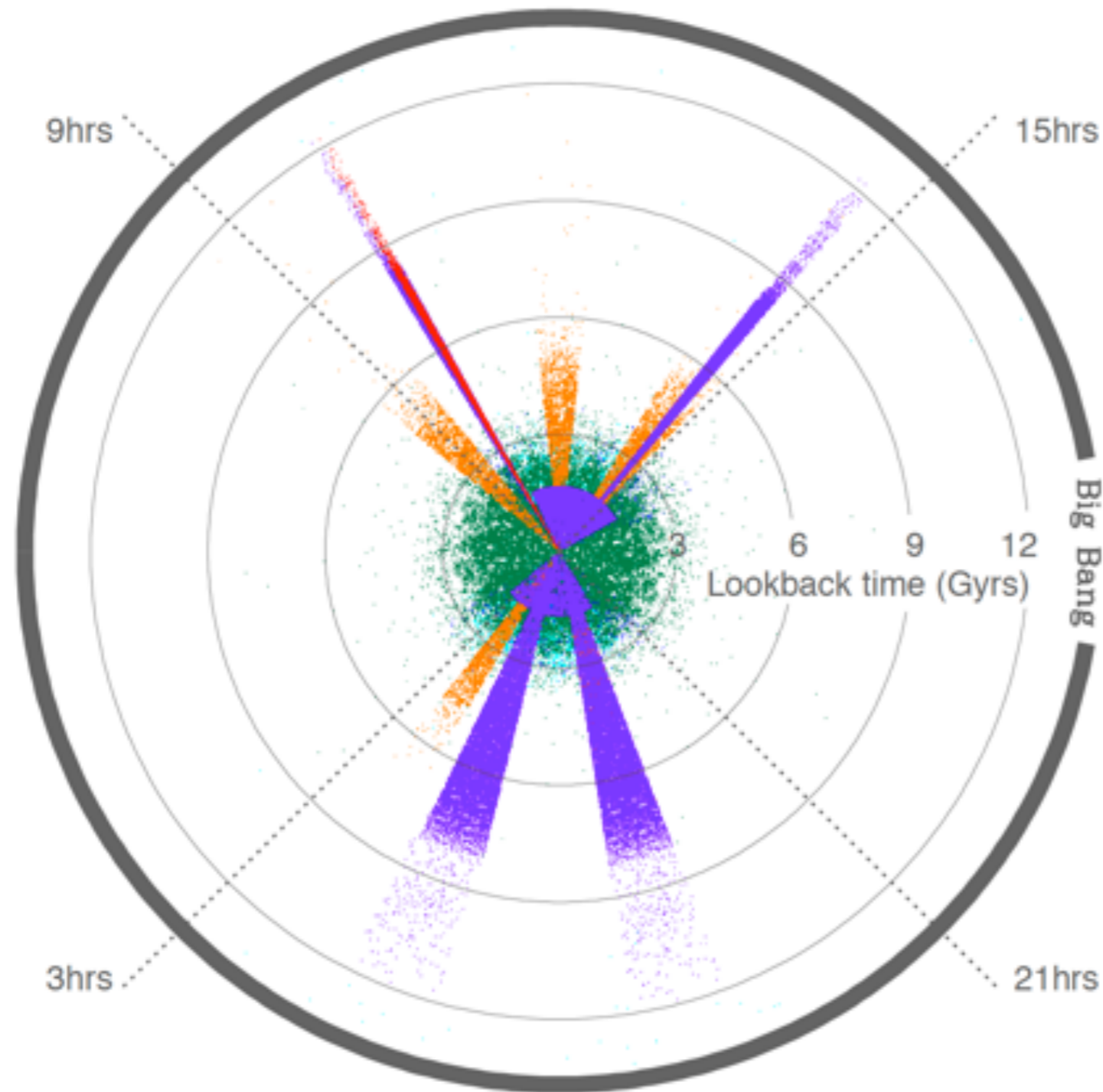
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# The Taipan galaxy survey: basics

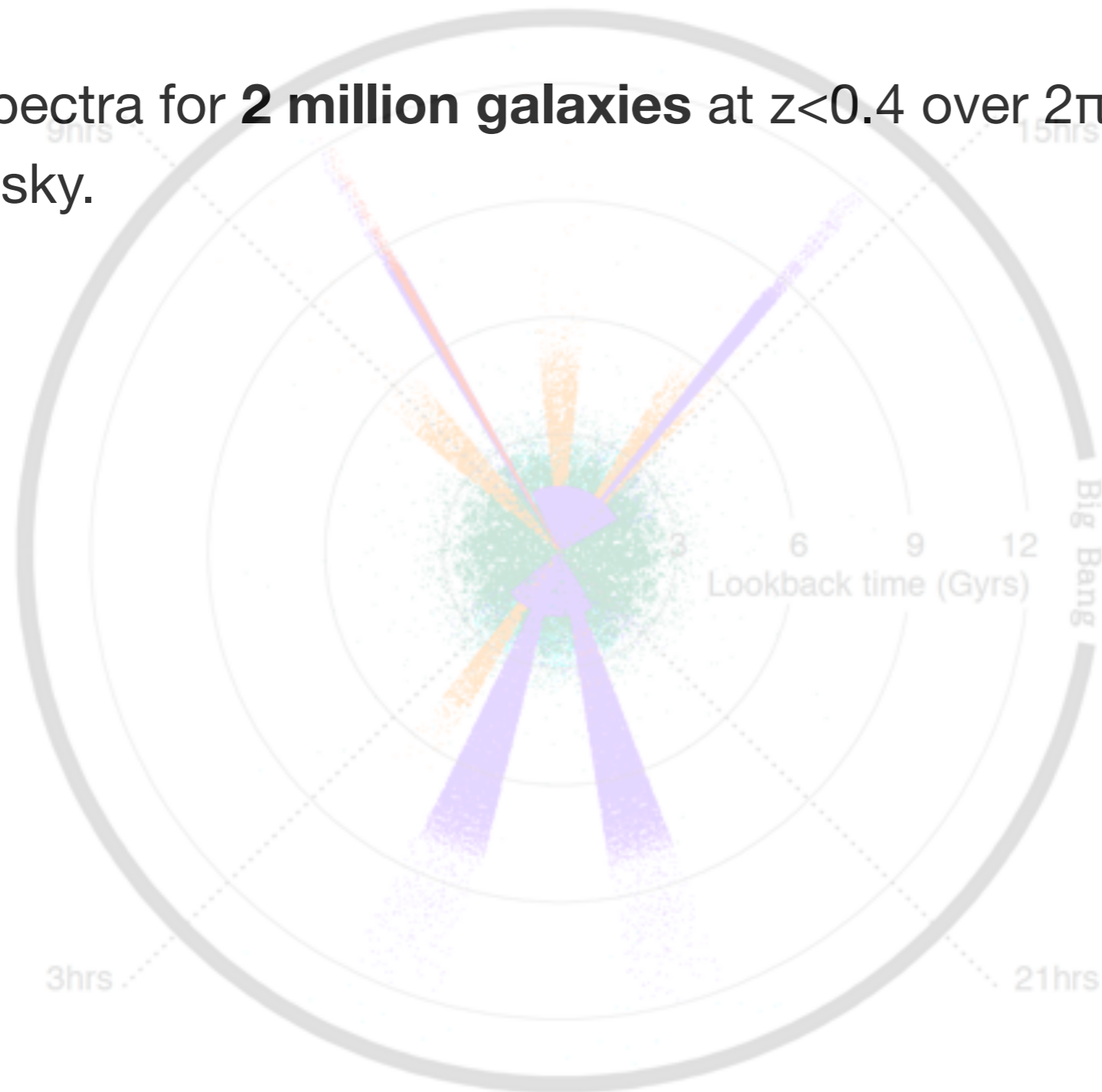


| TAIPAN | SDSS DR9 | 2dFGRS | GAMA | WAVES | zCOSMOS |

*Credit: Simon Driver*

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- Optical spectra for **2 million galaxies** at  $z < 0.4$  over  $2\pi$  steradians in the southern sky.

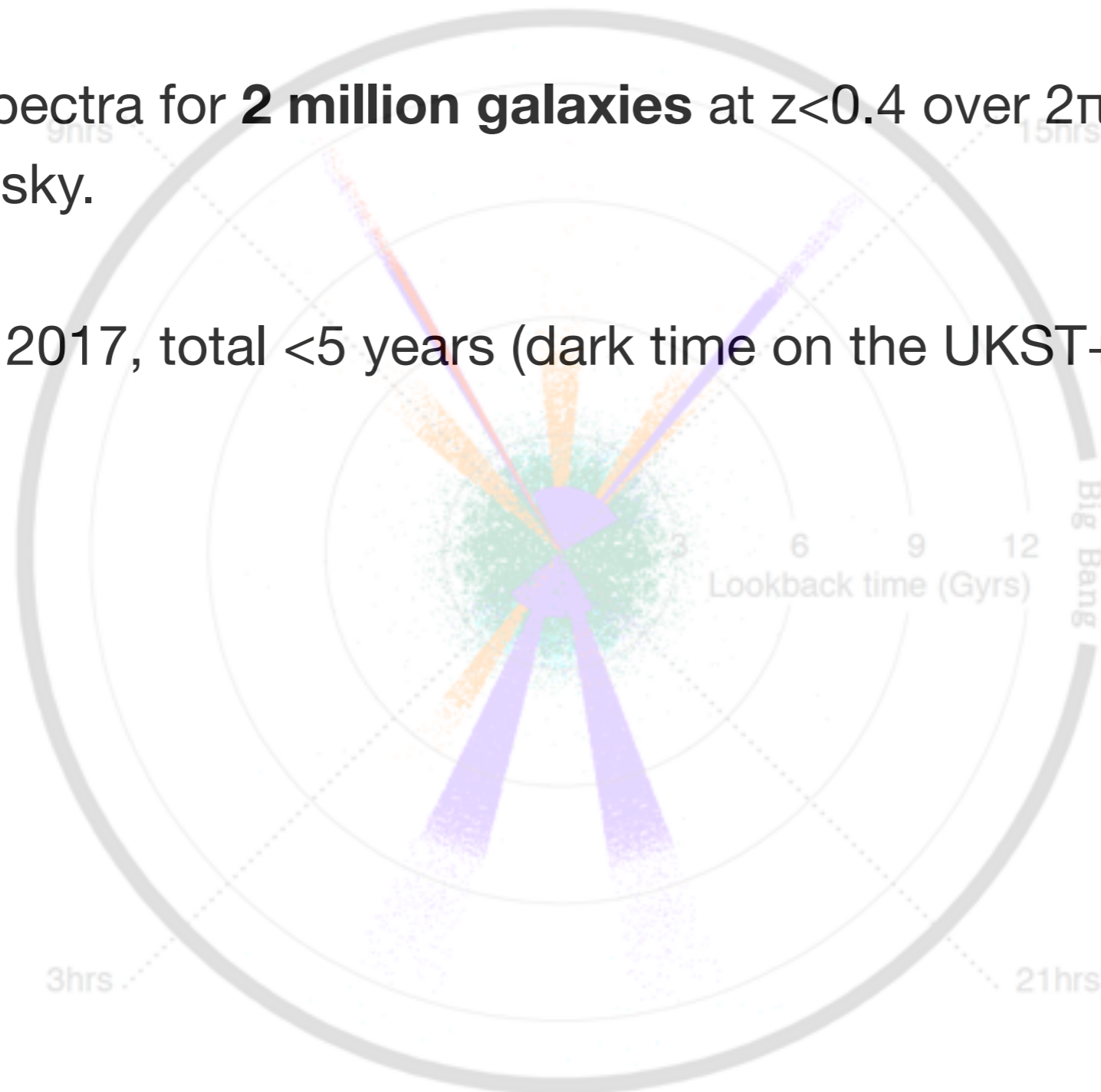


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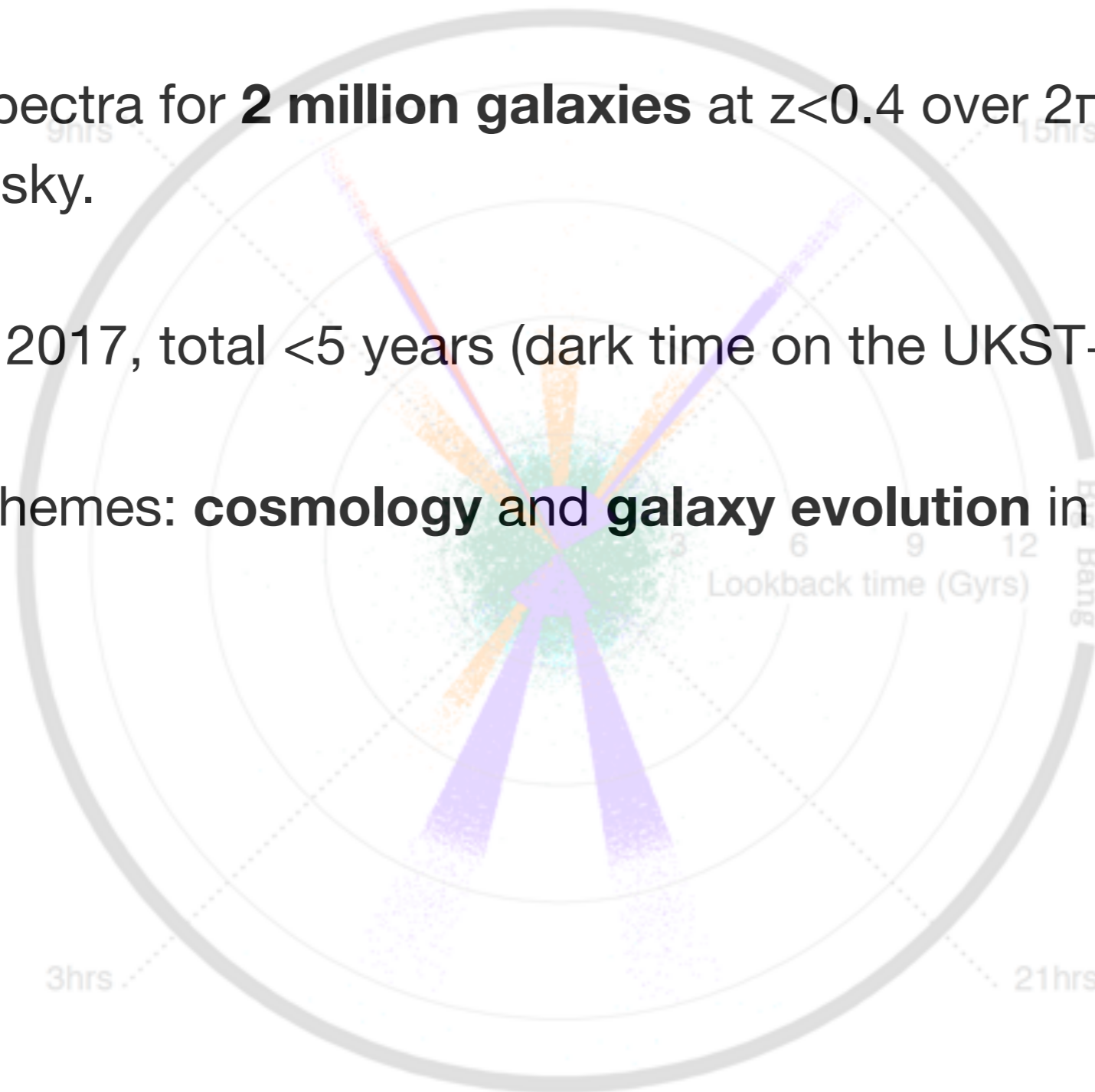
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- **Fully automated** observations and data reduction using a purpose-built 'virtual observer' software and Taipan Live Data Reduction (TLDR) pipeline.

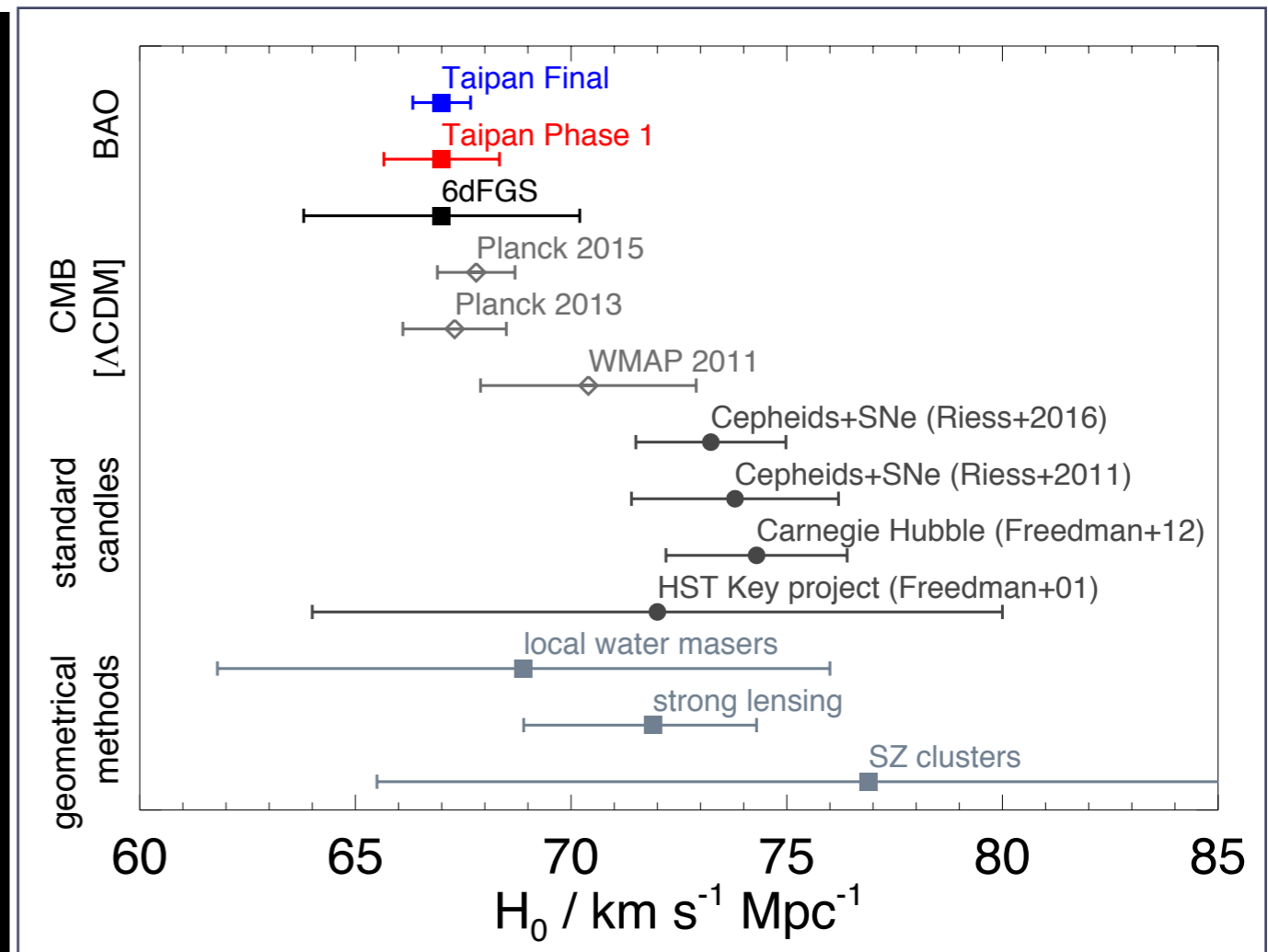
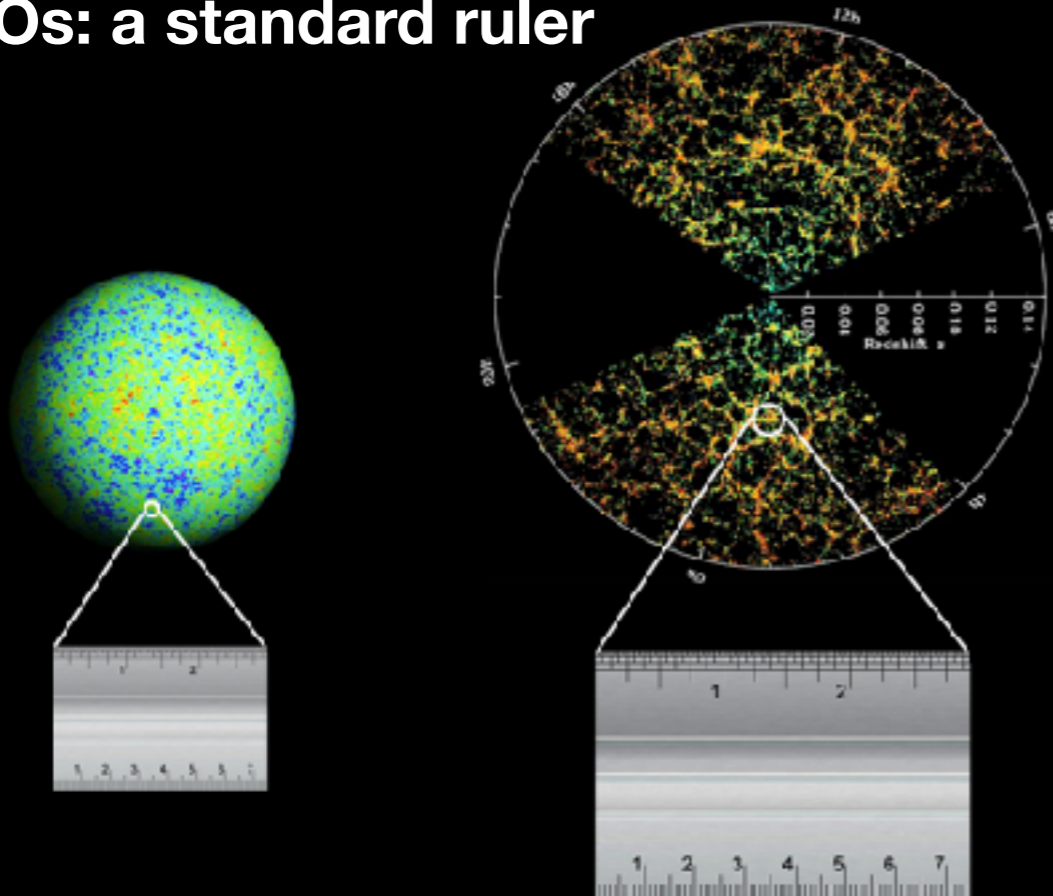
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*Credit: Simon Driver*

# Goal I: local Hubble parameter

Measure the *distance scale of the Universe* (primarily governed by  $H_0$ ) to 1% precision, using baryonic acoustic oscillations (BAOs).

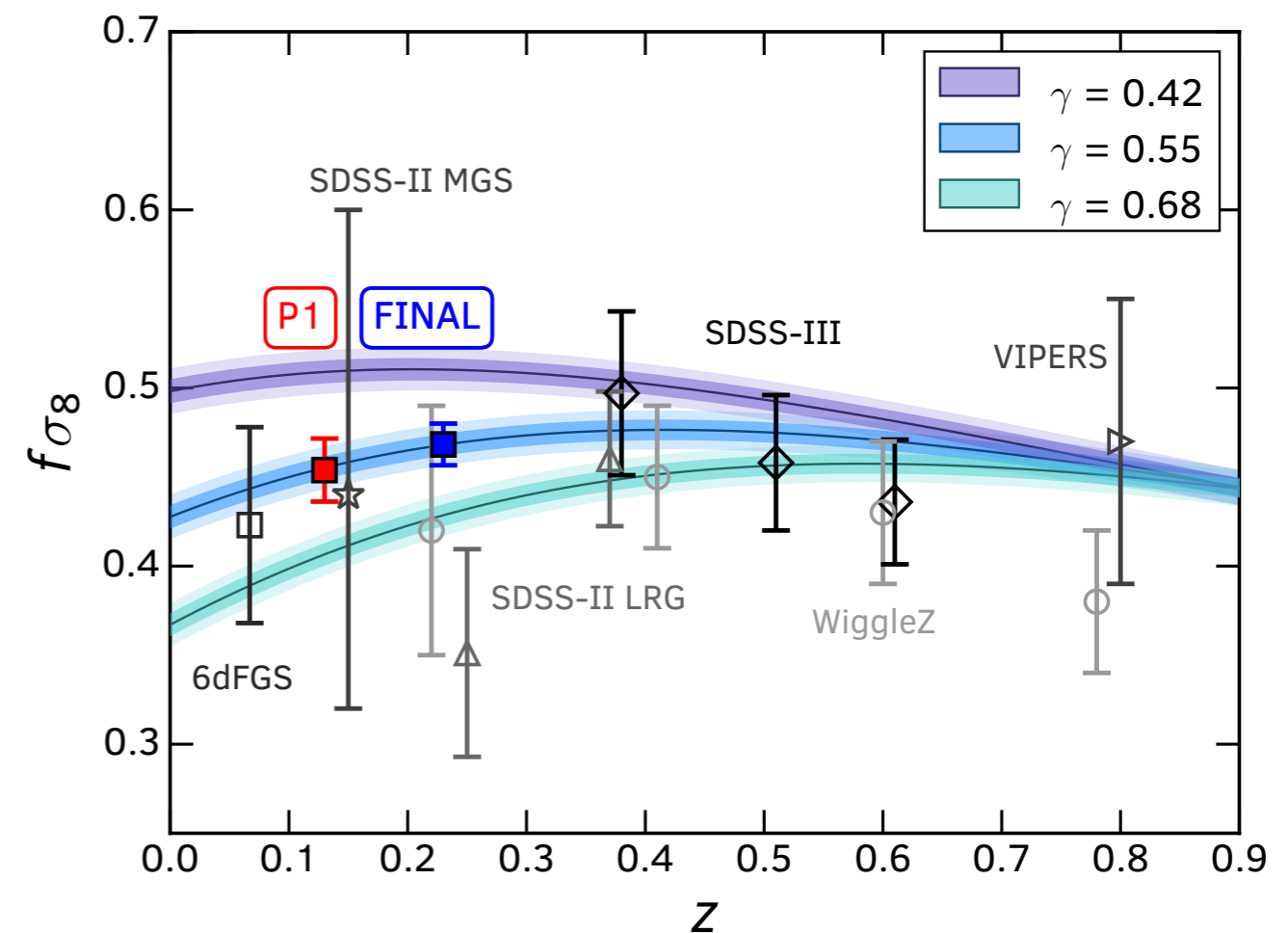
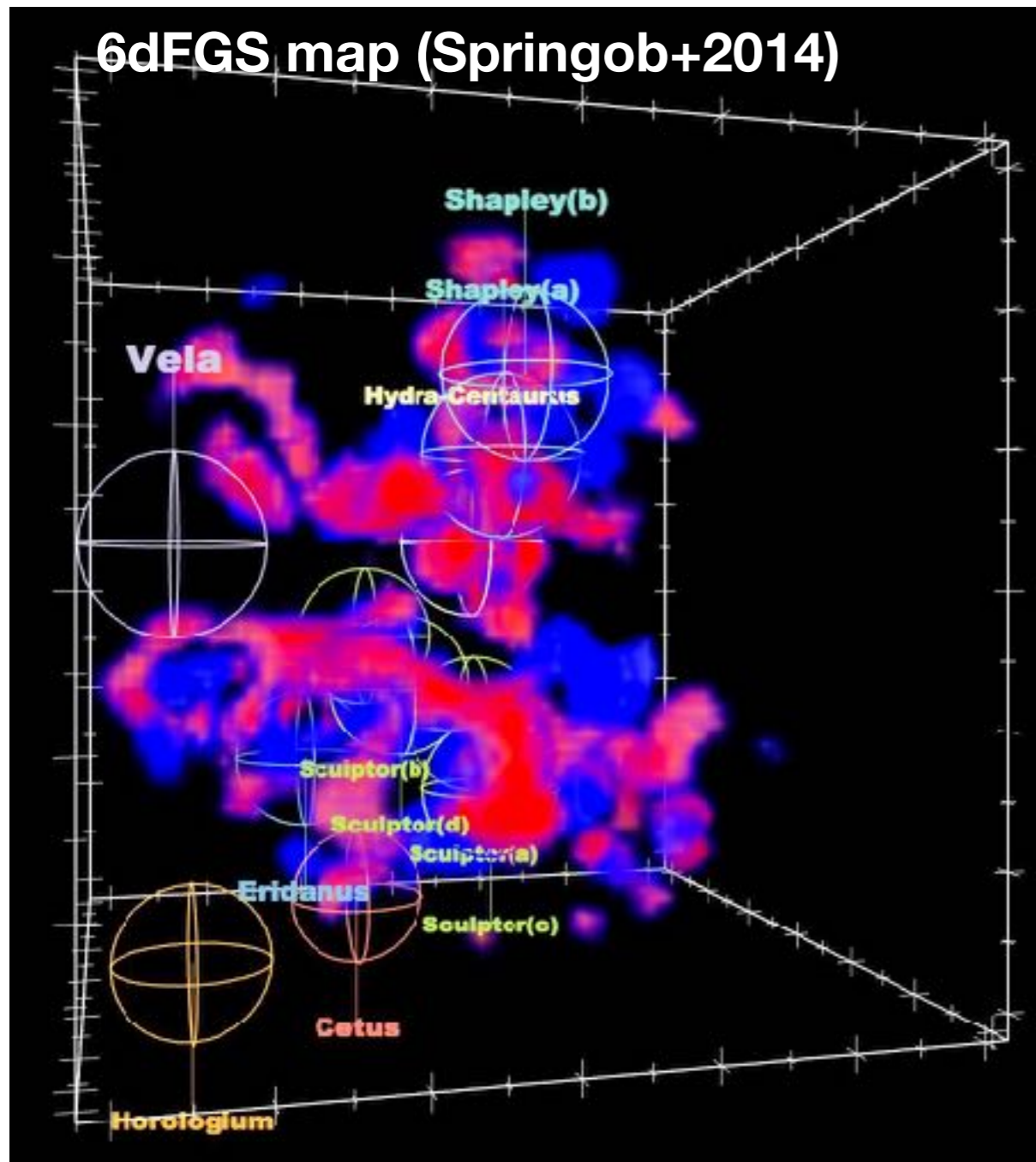
## BAOs: a standard ruler



➔ **Test of  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology; nature of dark energy**

# Goal II: local density field and motions

Measure the ***growth rate of structure*** to 5% precision, using peculiar velocities and redshift-space distortions (RSDs).



➔ **Test of General Relativity**

# Goal III: legacy sample for galaxy evolution

## **Galaxy evolution as a function of baryonic mass and environment.**

- what determines star formation efficiency in galaxies? (environment, gas supply)
- why and how does star formation get quenched? (AGN, environment?)
- what are the connections between star formation history and different ISM phases? (metal/dust production, gas accretion, feedback processes etc)

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### advantages over SDSS:

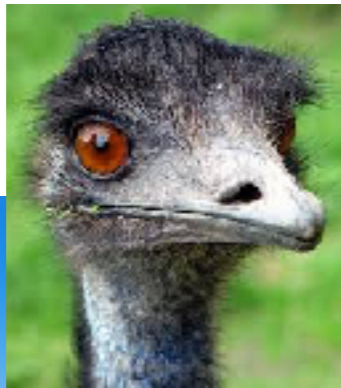
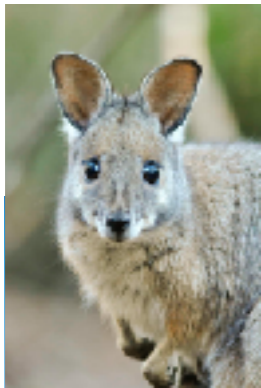
- not limited by fibre collisions (multiple field visits) → **environment**
- overlap with ASKAP-WALLABY → **gas content**

### advantage over GAMA:

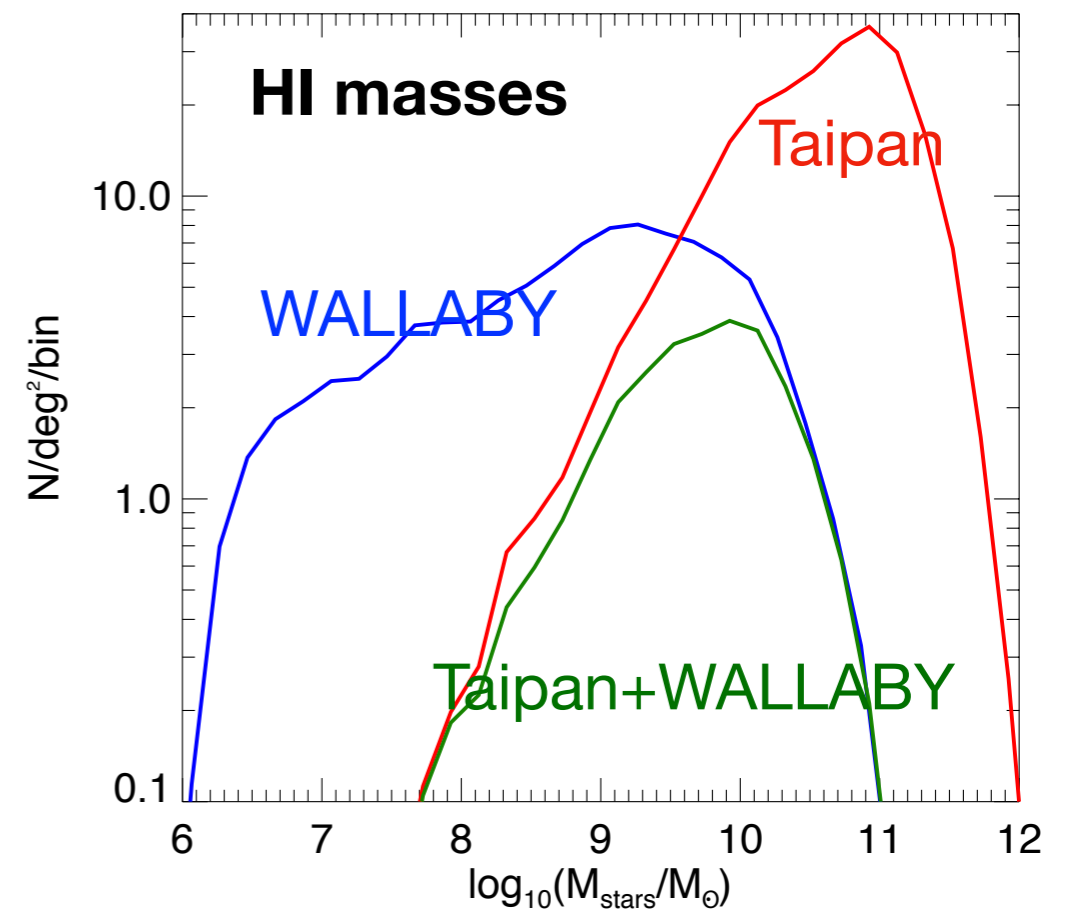
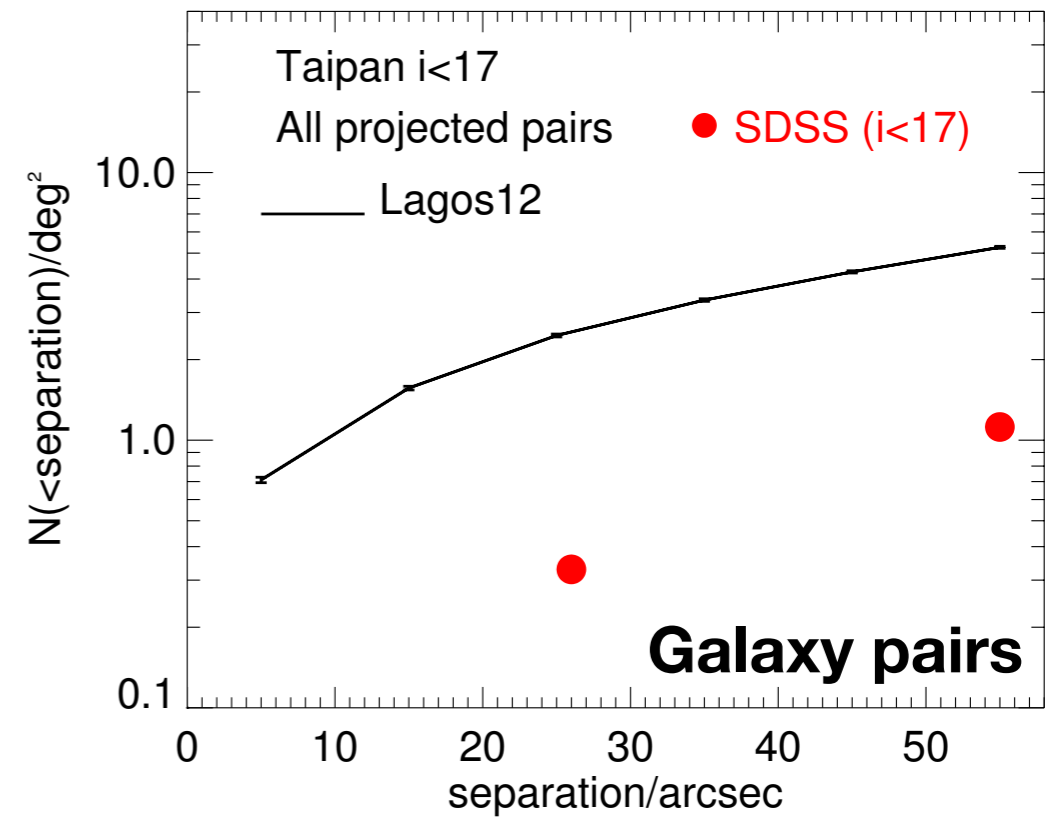
- large volume (low  $z$ ) → track the evolution **objects in transition** as a function of mass and environment

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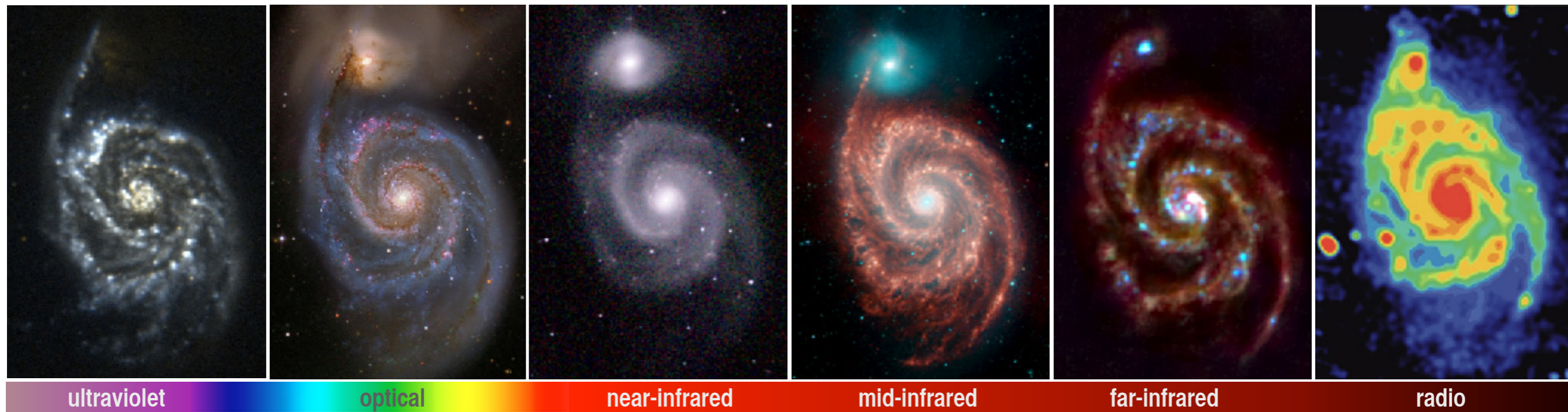
**WALLABY EMU**



**Taipan**



# All-Sky Ancillary Data in the Southern Sky



eRosita (X-rays; all-sky, planned)

GALEX (UV; public data but coverage not optimal)

SkyMapper (optical; ongoing)

VISTA VHS (near-infrared)

2MASS (near-infrared; public data, but shallow)

WISE (mid-infrared; all sky)

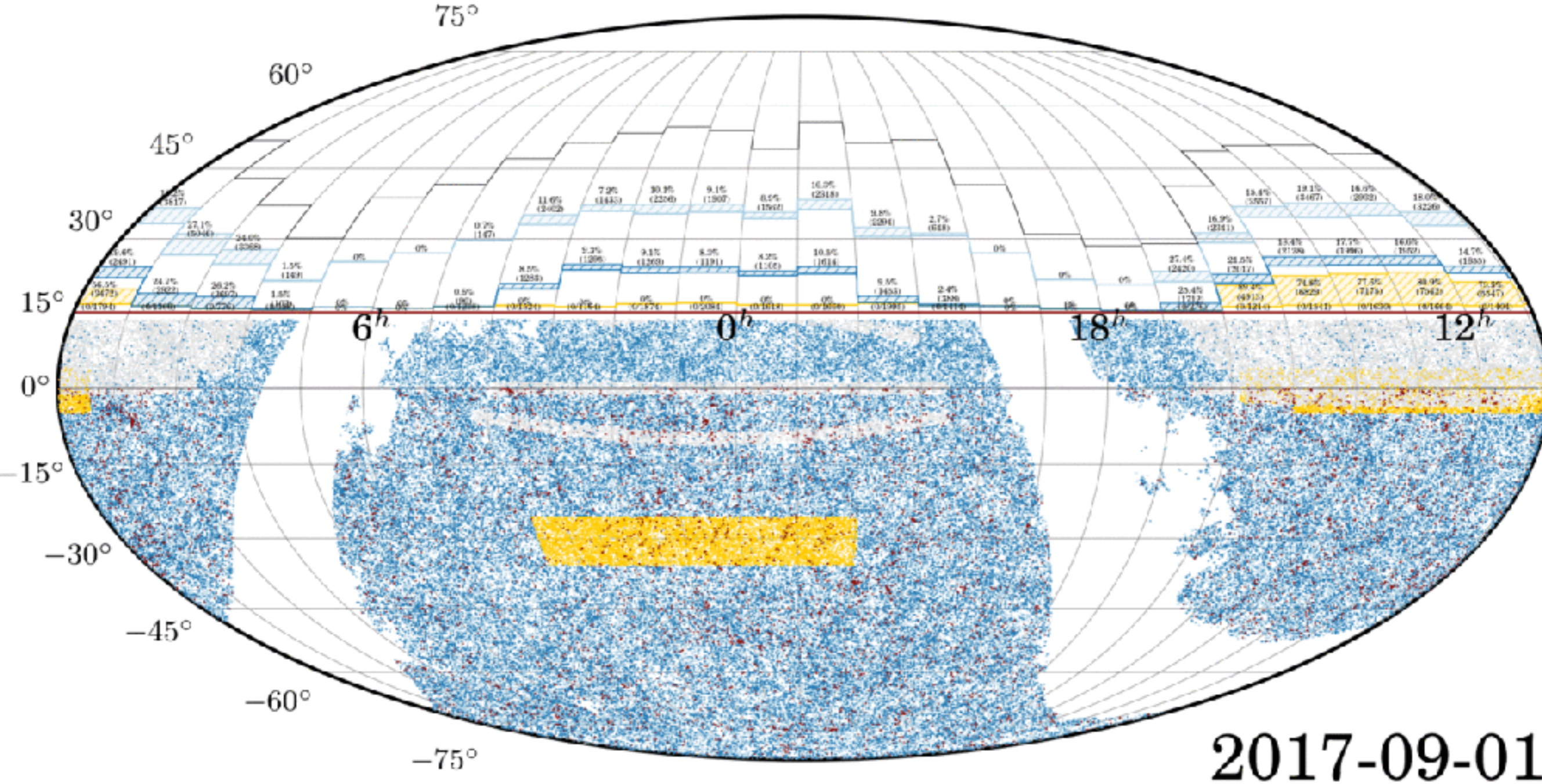
Herschel (far-infrared/submm; H-ATLAS, large area but not all sky)

ALMA (submm; future follow-up?)

**WALLABY** (radio HI line)

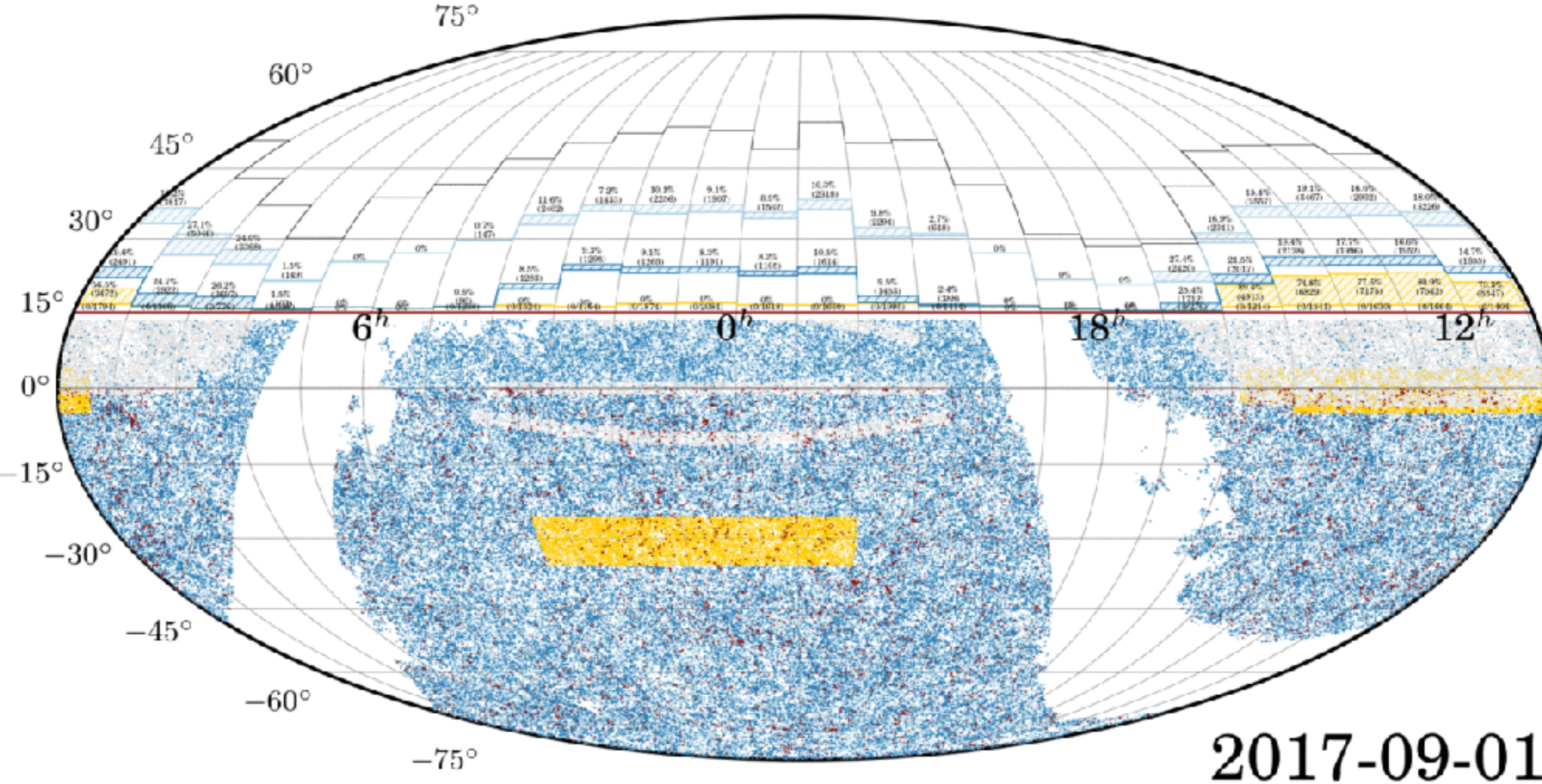
**EMU** (radio continuum)

# Simulating the survey (Phase 1 - 2018)



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- ***Taipan description paper***: da Cunha et al. 2017 (arXiv:1706.01246)