

Highlights of Science, Instrumentation, and Operations at CTIO: 1969 - 1986

Patrick S. Osmer

The Ohio State University

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Science

- Context
 - BB²FH 1957, Burbidge 1959, X-ray 1962, Quasars 1963, Background Radiation 1965, Pulsars 1967
- CTIO Surveys
 - Stars, galactic structure, globular clusters, Magellanic Clouds, Galaxies, Quasars
 - Sanduleak, SN1987A
 - X-ray binaries, neutron stars, black holes, WD oscillations
 - RR Lyrae stars, Carbon/M stars
 - (Rubin/Ford, too)

Instrumentation

- It was possible to do forefront astronomy with
 - Photographic plates
 - The human eye (visual binaries)
 - The power of the eye-brain image processing system
 - Single channel photocells (1P21s and successors)
 - Computers with memories of KB, disks of <1 MB
 - No internet!

- Harvard scanner
 - 2 channels, coverage to the near IR
- Vidicons, intensified vidicons
- The first CCDs (256^2)
- Single channel IR photometers
 - (The adventures of shipping LHe via Braniff...)

Operations

- Building and operating a high-tech observatory at the end of a 6000-mile supply line
 - Local suppliers only for construction and basic materials
 - Everything else had to be imported by air and ship
 - Operating a 24/7, 363-day/yr observatory for international visiting astronomers
 - Recruiting and developing local staff

CTIO as a Model International Observatory

- Clear mission: Provide front-rank observing and instrumentation facilities for astronomers from the Americas (and rest of the world)
- Clear objectives for the staff
 - Leading research
 - Excellent support of visiting astronomers
 - Maintain/improve telescopes, instrumentation, facilities
- Great leadership and commitment by all
 - Victor Blanco set the vision

CTIO as a Model International Observatory

- Commitment to being a responsible partner and member of the Chilean community
 - At the local level
 - Employment and career development opportunities
 - Educational opportunities
 - At the national level
 - Partnering with Chilean universities

Advantages of the Time

- CTIO was independent
- Much less bureaucracy, oversight...
- Telescopes and instrumentation were
 - Smaller
 - Less expensive
 - Could be developed and supported by individuals and small groups
 - In less time

What changed?

- Increasing pressure on funding
- The deep recession of the early 1980s
 - Combined with the fixed exchange rate
 - Ch\$39/dollar
- This forced a downsizing and restructuring of operations and staffing
- Precursor of the present era

External changes

- Pressures to combine the U.S. national observatories
- Leading to the formation of NOAO
- Formation of international partnerships for next generation of large telescopes
 - Gemini, ALMA
 - Continuing buildup of ESO

Changes in technology and science

- Astronomy itself advanced at a ‘Moore’s Law’ pace
 - Directly, via the advances in computing, detectors, and electronics
- The internet revolutionized astronomy as it did everything else
 - Enabling international research collaborations
- The field went digital
- Research teams began to replace individual PI’s and small groups

External changes

- The large physical scale and cost of 10-30-m class telescopes
 - And their instrumentation
- The growing together of high-energy physics, astrophysics, cosmology, astronomy
 - Scientifically
 - Inflation, cosmology, dark matter, dark energy
 - Technically
 - Think Sloan, LSST, etc
 - Managerially
 - To make large projects work

CTIO in the 21st Century

- Back at the forefront
- Large:
 - SN and Dark Energy Accomplishments
 - DECam
 - LSST, the top-priority, NSF/DOE project
- Small:
 - The forest of small, robotic telescopes on CTIO for specialized projects

Continuing Challenges

- The role of NOAO in national astronomy
 - Connection with Gemini
- Whither ground-based OIR astronomy in the U.S.?