Training for Big Astronomical Data with Keck-FOBOS: Comprehensive, Data-Driven Models of a Universe in Transition

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[[**10-page limit, excluding references.**]]

1. Intellectual Merit

1.1. **Scientific Justification.** Led by NSF's Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST[1]), astronomy is entering a new era of unprecedented deep-imaging data sets that will survey huge volumes of the universe when it was only one-half or one-third its current age ($z \sim$1–3). These epochs mark important but poorly understood transitions in cosmic history. Early galaxies were emerging from a "primordial soup" of gas and dust, assembling now-fossilized structures that may persist even within our own Milky Way. Meanwhile, the rate of cosmic expansion was beginning to accelerate, as the Universe became increasingly dominated by "Dark Energy," whose origin remains the single greatest mystery in astronomy and cosmology today.

Since Edwin Hubble's observations over 100 years ago, major advances in our understanding of the universe have come from the two-step process of first taking images of the sky to locate sources of interest and then obtaining information-rich spectroscopy to reveal the nature of those sources. A modern example is the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) whose combination of panoramic broad-band "imaging" followed by dedicated spectroscopy yielded unprecedented in-depth data on over 1 million galaxies, mapping the present-day universe and making SDSS one of the most highly cited surveys in the history of astronomy.

LSST's all-sky images will be 1,000 times deeper and detect far more distant galaxies than SDSS, but **no current U.S. facility is capable of obtaining spectroscopic followup of LSST galaxies** at a level required to capitalize on the \$1B U.S. investment in that project. In fact, an SDSS-like spectroscopic study of 1 million galaxies at LSST depth would require 300 years of observing on the largest telescopes with current instrumentation!

The only way forward is encapsulated in one of NSF's "10 Big Ideas," *Harnessing the Data Revolution*: we can maximize the information content of LSST and other imaging facilities via machine learning from optimally-designed spectroscopic training sets. This proposal presents a coordinated framework with three critical components necessary for success in this endeavor: 1) Using simulated spectroscopic+imaging data to define the training sets required to address ambitious data-science challenges in Cosmology, Galaxy Formation, and Local Group Archeology in the LSST era; 2) Preliminary design of Keck-FOBOS[2], a state-of-the-art spectroscopic facility on one of the world's largest telescopes optimized for providing the required training sets; 3) Preliminary design of the coordinated Keck-FOBOS observations required as well as the systems needed to publicly deliver training set data products. This MSRI-1 design proposal lays out the path for maximizing panoramic imaging from LSST, WFIRST[3], Euclid[4], and other facilities with unparalleled deep and high-sampling density spectroscopic followup. Through a subsequent MSRI proposal we will deliver on our goals with an instrument deployment in 2026, an array of spectroscopic programs, and associated public-ready training sets.

[1]LSST will be begin science operations in 2023.

[2]Keck-FOBOS: The Keck Observatory Fiber Optic Broadband Optical Spectrograph

[3]WFIRST is NASA's space-based Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope, expected to launch in the mid 2020's.

[4]Euclid is led by the European Space Agency with significant NASA involvement and will launch in 2021. Its primary mission is a 15,000 deg^2 imaging survey in optical and near-IR wavebands.

1.2. **Research Community Priority.** The need for spectroscopic followup in the LSST era was made clear in the National Research Council's 2015 report, "Optimizing the U.S. Ground-Based Optical and Infrared Astronomy System" (Council, 2015) which recommended:

> The National Science Foundation should support the development of a wide-field, highly multiplexed spectroscopic capability on a medium- or large-aperture telescope in the Southern Hemisphere to enable a wide variety of science, including follow-up spectroscopy of Large Synoptic Survey Telescope targets. Examples of enabled science are studies of cosmology, galaxy evolution, quasars, and the Milky Way.

In addition to this report, further details of spectroscopic needs for LSST in all science areas were disseminated after a 2013 workshop on this topic organized by the National Optical Astronomy Observatory (NOAO). JAN: I think at least as relevant is the NSF-requested Kavli/NOAO/LSST report, https://www.noao.edu/meetings/lsst-oir-study/, which followed up on the Elmegreen report. Based on these recommendations, we propose the Keck-FOBOS instrument coupled with a suite of data-driven tools to address the spectroscopic requirements of LSST and other photometric surveys at a final cost 20 times less than a new Southern Hemisphere facility. Located in Hawaii, Keck-FOBOS would have access to more than 70% of the LSST footprint, more than adequate for our primary goal of building powerful spectroscopic training sets. Compared to Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS) on Japan's Subaru Telescope, Keck-FOBOS would be 1.7× faster, provide UV sensitivity with a wavelength range of 310–1000 nm (PFS covers 380–1250 nm), and offer high-density and more flexible target sampling over "deep-drilling" fields. Keck-FOBOS would be operated on a U.S. telescope with dedicated U.S. access and a commitment to supporting U.S.-led photometric surveys. FOBOS is also complementary to future ambitious facilities that would be optimized to cover wider areas (several deg^2 per pointing) at shallower depths.

The need for deep spectroscopic followup is particularly acute for LSST's major cosmological probes which rely on "photometric redshifts:" measures of the redshifts of objects – which indicate how far back in time and space we are looking – based on imaging alone. Newman et al. (2015) summarize the case for this and describe a redshift survey which, if carried out with Keck-FOBOS, would increase LSST's Dark Energy Figure-of-Merit by a factor of 40% at a cost of less than 5% of the LSST budget. The urgent case for spectroscopic redshift training has been the subject of numerous publications (e.g., Laureijs et al., 2011a; Masters et al., 2015; Hemmati et al., 2018).

Meanwhile, the astronomy community recognizes that the coming era of "Big Data" astronomy culminating in LSST necessitates "harnessing the data revolution." Widespread community interest in advanced data science techniques continues to grow amidst calls for educational programs, conference series, and research funding to support the growth of a new field, "Astroinformatics," which exploits the interface between astrophysics and statistics (Borne et al., 2009). Astronomy's largest organizations, including the American Astronomical Society and the International Astronomical Union, have supported active working groups on astroinformatics and astrostatistics since 2015. LSST itself has built the Informatics and Statistics Science Collaboration and partnered with NSF to fund the Data Science Fellowship Program to train astronomy graduate students in data science techniques. Our proposal builds on and contributes to these ongoing efforts.

1.3. **Science Goals and Data Science Challenges.** We identify ambitious "data science challenges" for the LSST era that would address major goals within each of three core topics. By simulating future wide-field imaging data as well as Keck-FOBOS spectroscopy, we will develop astrostatistics techniques and applications over the proposal period that will refine the Keck-FOBOS instrument requirements, inform the emerging design and operational modes, and define required training sets. Tackling these challenges requires a community-wide effort and will deliver wide-spread benefits. Our specific purpose with this proposal is to establish community priorities and success metrics and to coordinate the various groups working in this area—many represented among our Senior Personnel.

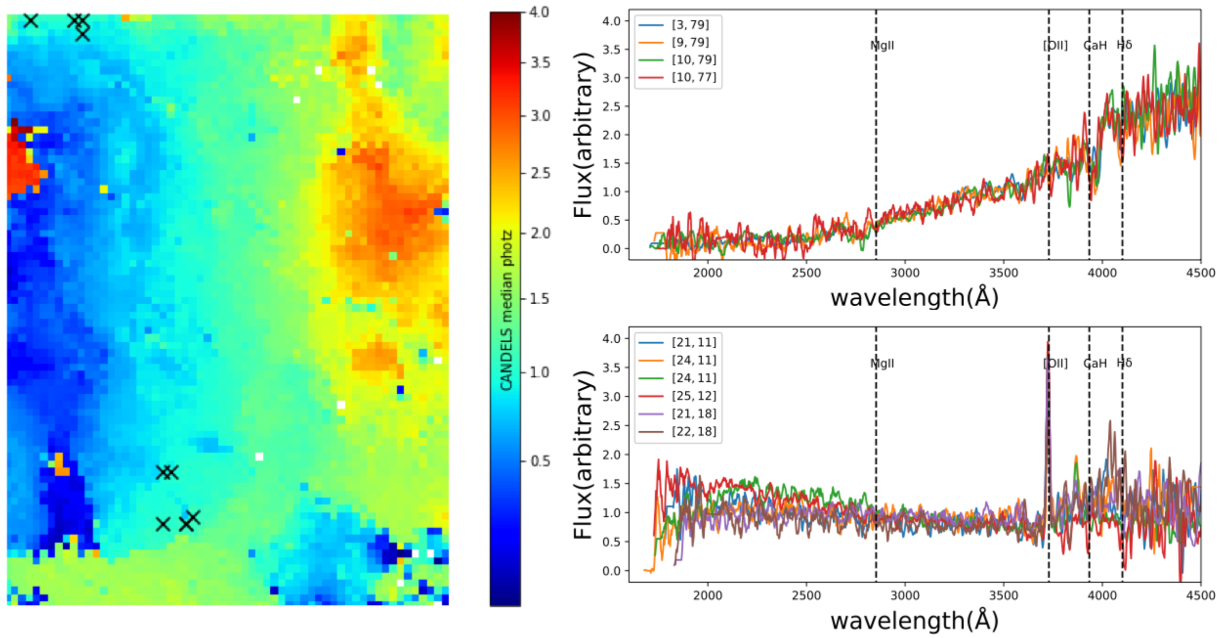

FIGURE 1. *Left:* A Self-Organizing Map (SOM) from Hemmati et al. (2018) visualizing the relationship between galaxy brightness in different broadband filters (projected into a two-dimensional space) and observed spectroscopic redshift (indicated by the color map). SOMs guide the optimal construction of training samples by highlighting which galaxy classes require targeting. *Right:* The spectra associated with localized SOM regions have similar spectra, as well as similar redshifts. JAN: Contra the previous text, I would say that the similarity of the spectra is neither remarkable nor surprising, since to be assigned to the same cell the galaxies have to have extremely similar SEDs, and hence spectra. A bigger open question is can you get similar apparent SEDs from multiple redshifts (e.g., are there degeneracies with other parameters); the SOM is not necessarily one-to-one with redshift, but should be deterministic of spectral shape in any event.

1.3.1. *Enhancing Dark Energy Probes via Precision Cosmic Distances.* The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded for the discovery that the expansion of the universe has been accelerating instead of slowing down due to gravity as previously expected, starting when it was roughly half its current age. This accelerated expansion is often attributed to a mysterious "Dark Energy," the origin of which remains unknown.

Dark Energy is one of the most fundamental unsolved problems in both cosmology and particle physics. As such, it has inspired enormous world-wide effort and the construction of dedicated ground and space-based facilities. These current and future surveys include DES (e.g. Abbott et al., 2018), KiDS (e.g. Hildebrandt et al., 2017), LSST (e.g. The LSST Dark Energy Science Collaboration et al., 2018), WFIRST (Spergel et al., 2015) and Euclid (e.g. Laureijs et al., 2011b). Large area photometric surveys are expected to map the universe to unprecedented depth and area. This will enable us to study the growth of structure to high precision to set accurate constraints on a time evolving dark energy equation of state.

The three dominant cosmological probes that will be used to constrain dark energy are angular correlations of galaxy positions, their shear field generated by Weak Graviational Lensing and the cross correlation between them (e.g. Kirk et al., 2015). The combination of these probes can be expected to test dark-energy and modified gravity models to unprecedented precision (Albrecht et al., 2006). However in contrast to spectroscopic surveys, photometric surveys have less accurate information of distance, or redshift. They typically use broad photometric bands, which fundamentally limits the amount of information available on the spectral energy distribution of galaxies (SED) and therefore on the galaxies redshift. Inaccurate redshift information is therefore one of the dominant sources of systematic uncertainty in these surveys (Hemmati et al., 2018) that are quite sensitive to modelling biases (Efstathiou & Lemos, 2018; Collaboration et al., 2018). Spectroscopic validation of redshift samples is therefore of paramount importance for the success of all these missions.

The two primary techniques to obtain photometric redshifts are Machine Learning based approaches that derive a flexible mapping between the color space of the galaxy and it's redshift. This mapping is derived directly from a dataset with both photometric and spectroscopic observations. The alternative approach uses models for the SED of galaxies and fits them to their observed photometry. Both these methods require spectroscopic validation as they can fail in practise. The Machine Learning based approach can 'learn' the artificial selection function of the spectroscopic survey both in color space or in radial direction. Especially the latter scenario is hard to detect due to the degeneracy between color and redshift in broad band photometry and has been recognized as a challenge in large area photometric surveys (see e.g. Bonnett et al., 2016). Similarly the model based template fitting approach can be biased by incomplete sets of SED models that don't sufficiently cover the color space.

Keck-FOBOS will be able to provide photometric redshift training and validation samples that can not only *increase the Dark Energy Figure of Merit in LSST by 40%* (Newman et al., 2015) but, more importantly, provide vital confidence in the cosmological results obtained by the aforementioned surveys. We argue that Keck-FOBOS is particularly powerful in this respect, because it has no redshift desert and can measure spectroscopic redshifts above $z > 1.5$ via rest-frame UV features, which eliminates the need for expensive, space-based near-IR spectroscopy.

Data-Science Challenge 1: Enable High-precision LSST Photometric Redshifts ($\sigma_z/(1+z) \lesssim 0.02$ at i(AB) $<$ 25.3) with Targeted Training Spectroscopy. Delivering optimal photometric redshifts with minimal errors per object will require sets of $> 10,000$ spectra for training purely machine learning-based algorithms or optimizing our knowledge of galaxy spectra and calibration errors for template-based and hybrid algorithms. Specifically it will enable us to refine and study the SED models used for photometric redshift estimation. This will not only improve photometric redshift accuracy, but will also allow us to derive galaxy properties like stalla mass or age for these photometric samples. This effectively enables the study of stellar evoution on cosmological scales. Our proposed FOBOS instrument is ideally suited to provide these datasets considering the requirements in Newman et al. (2015).

To reach this science goal it is paramount to optimize the observation strategy to efficiently populate the color space of a photometric sample, while avoiding significant selection biases. A state-of-the-art technique to represent the color space in low dimensions is the Self-Organizing Map (SOM, Fig 1) technique that allows the representation of a high dimensional input space in 2D grid cells. The grid cells shown in Fig. 1 represent coherent cells of input in high dimensions. We propose to use simulated spectroscopic and photometric survey data that mimic the expected selection biases of the FOBOS spectroscpopic sample. We then benchmark the coverage of photometric color space wrt. our spectroscopic sample and, similarly, the color-space coverage of our derived SED models as a function of the choosen FOBOS observing strategy. Obtaining these simulations and benchmarking the color space coverage is a time consuming task. In order to optimize our observing strategy we therefore propose to use Bayesian optimization (see e.g. Kandasamy et al., 2017; Paria et al., 2018; Neiswanger et al., 2019). This methodology is especially suited to optimize target functions, e.g. the minimal coverage of spectroscopic observations in color space, that requite considerable time to evaluate, which is certainly the case here. The idea of these methods is to guide the optimization steps via an interpolation scheme. As this methodology is very general and can be used to jointly optimize multiple target functions, we will also be able to account for the requirements of different science goals, that might need slightly different observation strategies.

1.3.2. *A Comprehensive Picture of the Proto-galaxy Ecosystem.* [[**1 page**]]

Roughly 4 billion years after the Big Bang ($z \sim 2$), the universe entered a key epoch in which proto-galaxies transitioned from interacting, gas-rich systems into the more ordered, star-dominated structures that populate the universe today. This period marks the peak of global star formation rate and galaxy assembly history. To understand it, we must not only study the galaxy population at this epoch but the entire galaxy "ecosystem" which includes their gas-filled environments. The goal is to build a comprehensive picture of the physical processes that fuel proto-galaxy growth, shape their internal structure, and influence their environment.

LSST's panoramic imaging will detect huge numbers of galaxies at this epoch. Targeted followup with Keck-FOBOS will allow us to ascribe detailed galaxy and environmental information from deep spectroscopic training samples to the much larger cosmic volumes surveyed with broad-band imaging.

Data-Science Challenge 2: Apply Deep Learning to infer star formation rates and formation histories, dust content, wind properties, and stellar masses from $z \sim 2$ photometry. The range of observed spectral types is remarkably constrained by broad-band imaging (Figure 1, right panel), suggesting a far greater potential for imaging data to reveal physical properties with sufficient training than conventional modeling of spectral energy distributions (SEDs) would suggest. Applying machine learning, our challenge is to deliver SDSS-like information for millions of imaged galaxies at $z \sim 2$. With simulated data sets, we will investigate derived uncertainties and biases and explore benefits from incorporating additional imaging information like morphology, structure, and size from a wide range of wave-bands (e.g., LSST plus Euclid plus WFIRST). The exercise will define requirements for Keck-FOBOS instrument performance and the FOBOS Public Survey design.

Data-Science Challenge 3: Enable label transfer from rest-frame optical to UV stellar and ISM indicators. There are many powerful gas and stellar spectral features just redward of the Lyman-α line at 1216 Å. By combining Keck-FOBOS UV and near-IR spectroscopy (e.g., from PFS) at $z \sim 2$, we can transfer "labels" best modeled in the rest-frame optical to spectra at UV wavelengths, at least for certain types of galaxies. This "label transfer" will dramatically enhance interpretation of JWST discoveries of the first galaxies ($z \sim 10$) for which rest-frame UV imaging and spectroscopy will be most accessible. A similar application can ascribe the escape fraction of Lyman continuum radiation observed in the Keck-FOBOS Public Survey to constrain the sources responsible for "reionization" at $z \sim 6$. With simulated spectral observations, we will determine the extent of label transfer that is possible and set requirements on training samples.

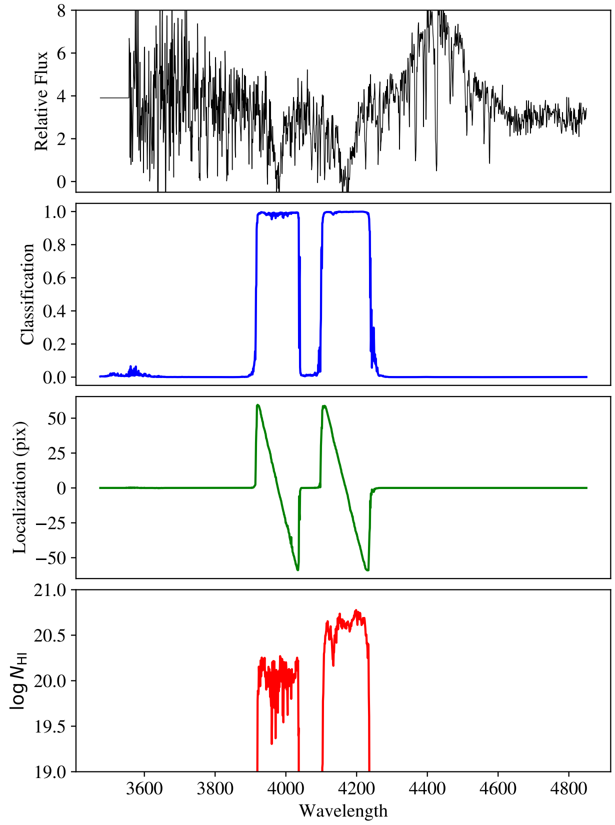

FIGURE 2. Example of machine learning applied to absorption features in rest-frame UV spectroscopy to detect two intervening gas clouds along the line-of-sight (from Parks et al., 2018). A spectrum is shown at top with lower panels indicating associated labels conveying physical information. Keck-FOBOS will provide a rich set of similar features and the opportunity to transfer labels to imaging and higher redshift data sets.

Data-Science Challenge 4: Train short spectroscopic exposures in combination with LSST photometry to provide environmental diagnostics for 1M galaxies at $z = 1$–2. Photometric redshifts, while acceptable in large cosmological analyses, wash out information about the local position of galaxies with respect to one another. To characterize a galaxy's local environment and identify its neighbors requires (observationally expensive) spectroscopic redshifts (spec-zs). However, with improved photometric redshifts available from Challenge 1 and strong priors on spectral types (Challenge 2), machine learning techniques can yield *spectroscpic* redshifts at much lower signal-to-noise than conventional redshift measurements. Specifically, our challenge is to develop a methodology that can measure 300 km s^{-1} accuracy spec-zs on spectra obtained in just 10 minutes with Keck-FOBOS. This would enable an SDSS-like environmental study of 1M galaxies at $z = 1$–2 in just 20 nights of 10 m telescope time, making it a compelling sub-component of the Keck-FOBOS Public Survey.

1.3.3. *Unraveling the Formation History of our Local Group of Galaxies.* [[**1 page**]]

Our Local Group of galaxies — composed of the Milky Way (MW) Galaxy, the Magellanic Clouds, the nearby Andromeda (M31) and Triangulum (M33) Galaxies, and a multitude of satellite galaxies — is just one realization of the galaxy-formation process, but it is the one that we can study in the greatest detail. Large-scale imaging surveys executed over the past 25 years have revolutionized our census of the Local Group. In particular, SDSS and Pan-STARRS

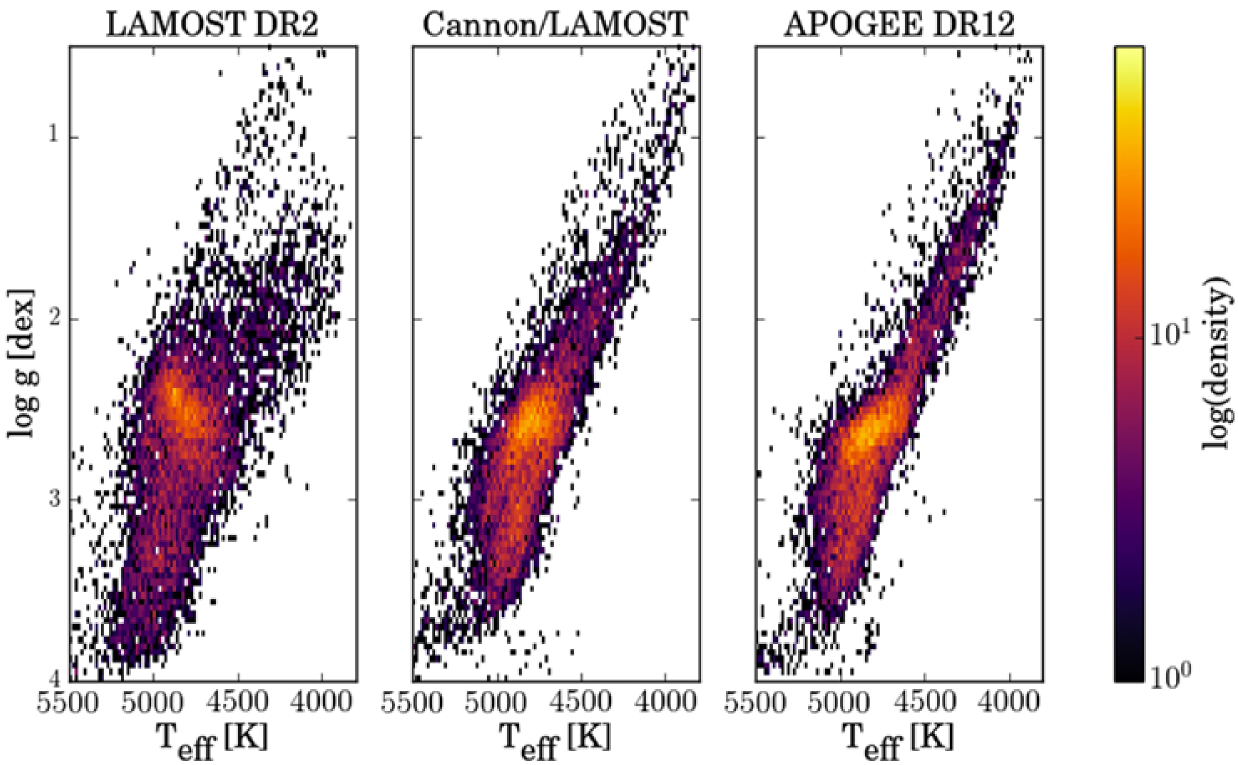

FIGURE 3. Verification of application of *The Cannon* to LAMOST spectra based on stellar parameters determined by the high-resolution APOGEE data from Ho et al. (2017). Each panel shows the derived effective temperature, $T_{\rm eff}$, and surface gravity, $\log g$, for each star, with the color representing the density of stars at each position. The left panel shows the results for the LAMOST spectra using a direct fitting approach, the right panel shows the results derived from the high-resolution APOGEE data, and the middle panel shows the results of using *The Cannon* to determine the stellar parameters using the low-resolution LAMOST spectra trained by the APOGEE-derived parameters. Results from *The Cannon* are more accurate and astrophysically plausible.

have unveiled numerous stellar streams and other halo substructures in both the MW and M31, including a stellar bridge stretching between M31 and M33. We expect a hundredfold growth in the census of halo substructures in the MW via the upcoming LSST and WFIRST surveys. Follow-up spectroscopy of Local Group member stars allow us to, e.g., constrain the orbits of stellar streams and the present-day enclosed mass of the galaxies they orbit (refs), as well as the age and chemical composition of their stellar populations (refs). At the same time, cosmological simulations [refs], like IllustrisTNG [others], can now simulate the full chemo-dynamical evolution of Local-Group-like overdensities in the Universe to which data can be meaningfully compared. Finally, the Gaia satellite (ref) is currently revolutionizing our understanding of the MW by providing distances and on-sky motions for more than a billion stars spanning the full extent of its disk. This simultaneous maturation of both the theoretical and observational data will allow us to form physically motivated models for the formation history of the Local Group and its constituents.

As we obtain deeper images and more varied data sets, follow-up spectroscopy of Local Group objects of interest becomes ever more difficult. As it is, e.g., Keck-DEIMOS programs to measure the radial velocities of stars in the MW halo or the M31 disk require observations of up to 10 hours, depending on the population being probed [Tollerud, Dorman, Cunningham].

Given such long integration times, one approach is to maximize the number of targets observed in a single pointing. However, one can also appeal to machine-learning algorithms to infer the relevant physical quantities statistically from both multi-band imaging and lower quality spectra (low resolution and S/N) using a relatively small, yet high-S/N, training set. There has been a significant push over the past 5 years toward building such machine-learning applications.

For example, [Ness+] have developed *The Cannon*, a supervised learning algorithm that uses spectra with known stellar parameters to label spectra where those parameters are unknown. In one application, they determined three fundamental parameters for 55000 APOGEE spectra using a 1% training sample. Additionally, [Ting+] have developed *The Payne*, which uses a neural network and theoretical stellar spectra to determine 25 stellar-abundance labels providing the detailed chemical make-up of each observed star. Example applications of these techniques are shown in Figure X.

Our proposed effort builds on new lines of inquiry based on these successes, both in terms of application of these machine-learning techniques to new data sets and development of new techniques as we discuss below.

Data-Science Challenge 5: The chemical evolution and assembly history of the MW stellar halo. LSST and WFIRST will reveal a trove of substructure in both the MW and M31 halo. We will design an observational program that would employ Keck-FOBOS to observe main-sequence turn-off and red-giant stars in these substructures within the MW. These and additional data (APOGEE, H3) will be used as training sets to build data-driven models for the stellar parameters (temperature, surface gravity, metallicity) for all halo stars with LSST+2MASS+WISE+WFIRST multi-band photometry. These will be combined with dynamical data and compared with cosmological simulations to build a generative model for the assembly history of the MW stellar halo.

Data-Science Challenge 6: The differential chemical evolution of M31 and MW. A natural extension of Data-Science Challenge 6 is to perform the same analysis for the halo of M31. However, we cannot expect to obtain high-quality spectra of individual main-sequence stars at the distance of M31 with Keck-FOBOS. Moreover, training a chemical evolution model based on training sets composed of stars in the Milky Way could lead to systematic errors: The Milky Way and Andromeda have distinct chemical evolution histories (ref), despite being relatively similar in many other respects. We will therefore design an observational program that will obtain deep observations of giant stars in the M31 halo. These data will drive a machine-learning algorithm that combines a model of the MW halo with results from cosmological hydrodynamical simulations to constrain the differential history of the MW and M31 stellar halos.

Data-Science Challenge 7: Stellar parameter determinations for a billion stellar spectra. While providing on-sky motions and photometry for 1.7 billion stars in the MW, fewer than 10% of stars will have a full complement of three-dimensional space motions, fewer than 0.3% will have basic stellar parameters, and only 0.1% will have measured chemical abundances. In addition, Gaia distance measurements have errors that increase quadratically with distance. To realize the full potential of the Gaia astrometric catalog, one needs 3D position and 3D velocity vectors and chemical abundances for each star. We will therefore design training sets to observe with Keck-FOBOS that, when combined with existing high-resolution datasets (e.g., APOGEE, WEAVE) will allow us to build data-driven models of distance, temperature, surface-gravity, and stellar abundance for *all* stars in the Gaia dataset. These data will allow us to isolate coeval populations in the Galactic disk that can be combined with very high-resolution simulations of the Milky Way to provide a detailed evolutionary history of our Galactic home.

2. Project Implementation

This proposal involves three coordinated activities: 1) Organizing and evaluating the results of a community-wide effort to address simulated Data Science Challenges; 2) Completing Preliminary Design for the Keck-FOBOS instrumentation, informed in part by refining requirements as a result of (1); 3) Designing the operational modes, planning tools, data analysis software, and serving platforms necessary for delivery of public training sets. Anticipating significant progress in all three activities, we will request NSF MSRI-2 funding in 2021 to build and deploy Keck-FOBOS at the telescope, carry out required observations, and publicly serve the data products. FOBOS would see first light in 2027 and carry a total cost of $32M (without contingency in 2019 dollars). While we focus the current request on work required for the Preliminary Design Phase, we outline the overall project plan and final deliverables in order to motivate this work.

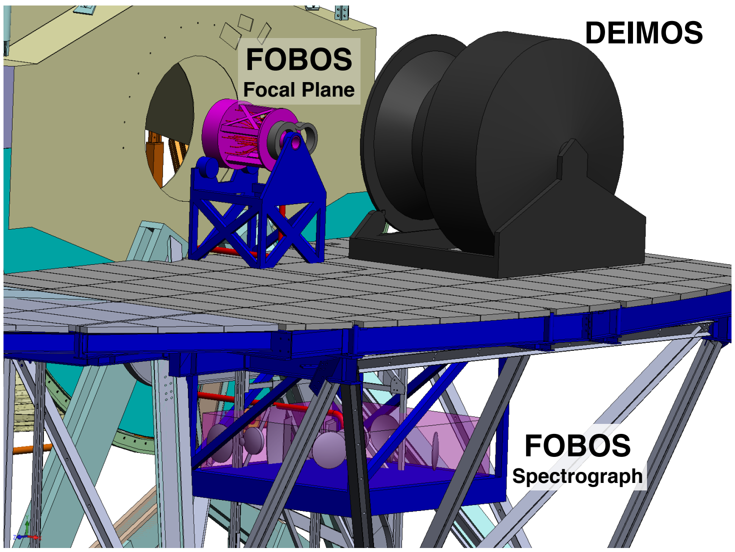

Figure ??: Rendering of FOBOS instrument systems deployed at the Keck II Nasmyth port. By mounting the FOBOS spectrographs under the Nasmyth platform, other instruments like DEIMOS can maintain access to the telescope.

2.1. **Keck-FOBOS Instrument Concept.** Mounted at the Nasmyth focus of Keck II Telescope at WMKO[5], the Fiber Optic Broadband Optical Spectrograph (FOBOS) will be one of the most powerful spectroscopic facilities in the next decade. FOBOS consists of several key components (Fig **??**). A compensating lateral atmospheric dispersion corrector (CLADC, not pictured) ensures that target light from all wavelengths falls on allocated fibers while also correcting image aberrations at the edges of the 20 arcmin diameter Keck field. Each of the CLADC lenses is 946 mm in diameter, the first two closely spaced with lateral relative motions enabled by three barrel-mounted actuators. The final CLADC lens surface serves as the vertical mounting plate for roaming Starbugs fiber positioners. It translates to track focal plane tilt. Starbugs patrol a large on-sky area ($\sim$1 arcmin), enabling flexible and dynamic targeting configurations with adjacent fibers as close as 10 arcsec.

A total of 1800 150 μm core diameter fibers are deployed at the curved focal plane, which rotates and translates to maintain image positions as the telescope tracks across the sky. The fiber run is kept at less than 10 m to maintain high throughput at UV wavelengths, and special care is given to stress-relief cabling to minimize variable focal ratio degradation over the fiber run.

Sets of 600 fibers feed each of three identical spectrographs. Each spectrograph uses a series of dichroics to divide the input light into four wavelength channels with combined coverage from 310 to 1000 nm and mid-channel spectral resolutions of $R \sim 3500$. The dispersed light in each channel

[5]WMKO: William M. Keck Observatory operates the two twin 10 m Keck Telescopes on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

is focused by an f/1.1 catadioptric camera and recorded by an on-axis 4k×4k CCD mounted at the center of the first camera lens element. Spectrographs are mounted in a temperature controlled housing installed under the Nasmyth Deck to allow space for other Keck instruments above. The end-to-end instrument throughput is greater than 30% at all wavelengths.

FOBOS includes observatory level systems for precise instrument calibration using dome-interior screen illumination, a metrology system for accurate fiber positioning, and guide cameras for field acquisition and guiding. The instrument design envisions future upgrades including alternate collecting modes that deploy multiple fiber bundles, feeds to other fiber-based spectrographs at different wavelengths or spectral resolutions, and the ability to support and benefit from image corrections with Ground-Layer Adaptive Optics.

2.2. **Keck-FOBOS Instrument Design Effort.** Keck-FOBOS will complete its current conceptual design phase in October 2019. Funding from this proposal will support preliminary design beginning in November 2019. A schedule of milestones is attached and more information provided in the Project Execution Plan (PEP). Major components of the preliminary design effort are described below.

Atmospheric Dispersion Compensator (ADC). The opto-mechanical design, tolerancing, lens cell design, motion systems, and software controls design of the ADC will be completed.

Focal Plane System. The final ADC lens element serves as the focal plane mounting plate for the fiber positioners. This focal plane system must rotate and translate to track the field and refraction angles from the ADC. Mechanical design, including flexure analysis and the selection of drive mechanisms and potential vendors will be completed. This system also defines one of the interfaces to the Keck Telescope and must comply with Keck Observatory space envelopes, servicing needs, and other requirements. The focal plane system also interfaces with guide cameras for field acquisition and guiding.

Starbugs fiber positionsers. Starbugs are a positioning technology developed and deployed by the Australian Astronomical Observatory (AAO) which has partnered with our team to generate a conceptual design for Starbugs in the context of FOBOS. Design requirements for Starbugs in FOBOS are more relaxed than the currently on-sky TAIPAN instrument thanks to the larger physical plate scale at Keck. AAO will serve as a vendor during preliminary design but is interested in exploring a partnership and in-kind contribution model in the construction phase. In addition to the Starbugs themselves, a fiber metrology system (for accurate closed-loop positioning) will also be developed.

Fiber System. We will complete the optical design and processing plan for affixing forward optics lenses to each fiber's head (these demagnify and speed up the beam for proper fiber coupling). A micro-lens array solution will be developed for a central, fixed-position 4.5-arcsec diameter IFU for fast source acquisition. This workpackage also includes the stress-relief cable system and fiber termination hardware and processing.

Spectrographs. The optical systems and components (slit, collimator, dichroics, gratings, and camera), an analysis of acceptable tolerances and performance, their mechanical supports, software controls, and the overall enclosure will all be advanced through preliminary design. Detectors, cryostats, read-out electronics and systems for thermal management will be designed.

2.3. **Addressing Data Science Challenges and Designing FOBOS Training Sets.** Our team includes leading experts on data science applications to astronomy and LSST specifically. We will also use our established connections to LSST's Informatics and Statistics Science Collaboration (ISSC) to advertise, recruit, and coordinate efforts to tackle the Data Science Challenges described in Section 1.3. Our proposal request includes two open workshops to motivate progress and discuss results. At the end of the proposal period, we will publish the results and developed software packages.

The Data Science Challenges require work on simulated imaging+spectroscopic data sets where input physical properties (e.g., redshift) can be imposed and the output, recovered values compared against the input. Simulated imaging data (e.g., from LSST and WFIRST) are in-hand, while mock spectroscopy will be provided by a Keck-FOBOS instrument simulator, an initial version of which has already been developed. Further advances to be supported by this proposal include improved error modeling and simulating systematic effects from detector artifacts, image quality aberrations informed by the emerging detailed optical design, and variable observing conditions.

The resulting success in addressing each Data Science Challenge will define a level of readiness and set requirements on the associated Keck-FOBOS training sets required, including number of sources, pointings, magnitude limits, signal-to-noise thresholds, and observing conditions. Preliminary observing design and a description of required operational modes to efficiently observe these training sets will begin with this proposal. Operational modes will set requirements on target aggregation and prioritization systems, field acquisition speed, field rotation range, zenith avoidance zone, reconfiguration time, calibrations, read-out time, quicklook reduction software and processing rates. We will develop integrated program concepts that efficiently combine required observations. Detailed survey and execution plans will be completed in the next phase of this project (MSRI-2). Roughly 20% of Keck observing time is open to the public, and as in previous federally-funded projects, we fully expect that Senior Personnel at Keck institutions will be successful in collaborative efforts to secure significant amounts of additional telescope observing time to enable rapid, publicly release of training data with any proprietary period waived (e.g., Newman et al., 2013).

2.4. **MAISTRO: Target Allocation with Artificial Intelligence.** Powered by Starbugs fiber positioners, Keck-FOBOS will enable fast, dynamic reallocation of fibers. To efficiently determine the best options given a wide range of possible targets and desired observing outcomes, we will develop a preliminary design for MAISTRO[6] an "artificial intelligence" (AI) targeting system that will learn optimization strategies for assigning targets from a database of overlapping observing programs with pre-defined priorities. The AI package will aggregate data quality using a quick-look reduction package, science-driven performance metrics, *and real-time assessments of the observing conditions* to make dynamic targeting recommendations. For example, if conditions are slightly less than optimal, MAISTRO would reconfigure Starbugs to brighter objects in a field or implement a different program prioritization. MAISTRO would incorporate updated target lists and priorities from the active observer and could easily be over-ridden at any time. Fractions of the full Keck-FOBOS multiplex might also be reserved "manual targeting" as required by the P.I.

2.5. **Publicly Available Automated Data Products.** The typical proprietary period for raw data acquired at Keck is 18 months. However, typical of other public surveys (e.g., SDSS), this period will be shortened to one year for the FOBOS Public Survey.

Both as part of our design effort and for long-term use, we will develop a data-reduction pipeline, building on work already done for other fiber-based observations, like SDSS and DESI. This software will provide both the quick reduction assessments needed for our dynamic targeting system and the more detailed reduction to produce the data for scientific analysis. Reduced data will be delivered to the community (e.g., via the Keck Observatory Archive) after the proprietary periods are finished for *both* PI-led and public survey observations.

[6]MAISTRO: Modular Artificial Intelligence System for Target Reallocation and Observing.

Finally, we will also provide a data-analysis pipeline that provides high-level data products. There are two aspects to analysis of the data. First, we will provide software to perform the traditional measurements of properties like Doppler shift, emission-line strengths, and internal kinematics that are measured from FOBOS-observed spectra. This software will build on existing software we have built for the SDSS-IV MaNGA survey (Westfall et al.), and it will be executed for *any* data taken with FOBOS and released along with the reduced spectra. This is a substantial effort and unheard of for observations taken outside of a large-scale survey effort. Second, we will provide the results of our various machine-learning applications in the FOBOS Public Survey (e.g., the LSST-source redshifts as determined by the FOBOS observed training set).

Important to the success of both the data-reduction and data-analysis software will be PI and community involvement in their refinement to meet the needs of specific science applications. These software packages will be open source and publicly served (e.g., using GitHub).

3. Broader Impacts

"include a discussion of student training, increased participation of underrepresented groups and a description of tangible benefits to the wider U.S. research community (access, data products, technology, etc.)."

3.1. **Akamai: Training the next generation of Hawaiian STEM professionals.** Led by the Institute for Scientist and Engineer Educators (ISEE) at UCSC, the Akamai program provides resources for STEM training of Hawaiian college students through internships and professional development courses. Akamai particularly aims to serve the Native Hawaiian population and other under-represented groups; approximately a quarter of all interns are Native Hawaiian and 38% are women. Traditionally, most Akamai interns are pursuing engineering or computer science in their undergraduate education.

ISEE and the Akamai program already have deep connections to the W. M. Keck Observatory, involving many interns in projects related to instrument and observatory development over the past decade. We aim to involve Akamai interns in the development of the FOBOS instrument design, a software-based simulator that will inform the instrument design and eventually result in a sensitivity calculator and the data-reduction pipeline, and the many machine-learning applications germane to our public survey. In fact, we have already had an Akamai intern work with us to setup a fiber test-bench at UCSC during Summer 2018. We are excited by the opportunity to include funding for these interns as part of our proposal and continue to seek new opportunities to generate connections with the current and future Hawaiian workforce.

3.2. **Investing in future educators.** Also via the ISEE, we will lead Professional Development Programs (PDPs) that train graduate students to develop an inquiry based short-course on instrument development, data-reduction procedures, and machine-learning methods. The ISEE PDP began in 2001 via a grant from the NSF to the Center for Adaptive Optics (CfAO) at UCSC for training the CfAO graduate students and postdoctoral researchers, but has now expanded to include many more disciplines, departments, and international partners. The program trains graduate students and postdocs to collaboratively design a well-focused inquiry activity within a small team. The activity is conceived, developed, and tested within the team, and the program culminates in the team implementing the activity with a group of undergraduates. The program emphasizes inclusive and equitable learning environments.

3.3. **Undergraduate Student Training.** Multiple avenues exist within the current curriculum to include UC undergraduate students in the development of FOBOS and its public survey. At UCSC in particular, we will guide freshman and first year transfer students through two quarters in Astro 9, a recently started course that aims to introduce scientific research method early in students' tenure via timely research projects developed and led by UCSC graduate students, postdocs, and staff. Both PI Bundy and co-PI Westfall have been involved in projects over the past two years, including a project to measure the rotation curves of galaxies observed by the SDSS-IV MaNGA survey. Introducing undergraduates to astronomical instrumentation would be a unique contribution to this course.

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4. Facilities, Equipment, and Other Resources

UC Observatories (UCO) manages a world-renown facility, also on the UCSC campus, for the design, construction, and testing of astronomical instrumentation. UCO a long heritage of producing state-of-the-art instrumentation, including many spectrometers, for the Lick and Keck Observatories. This long track record is thanks to the talented staff of optical designers, engineers, and instrument scientists that we seek to leverage in this project. Specific equipment and expertise of relevance includes optical fiber manipulation tools, precision machining equipment and opto-mechanical design, optics and detector design expertise.

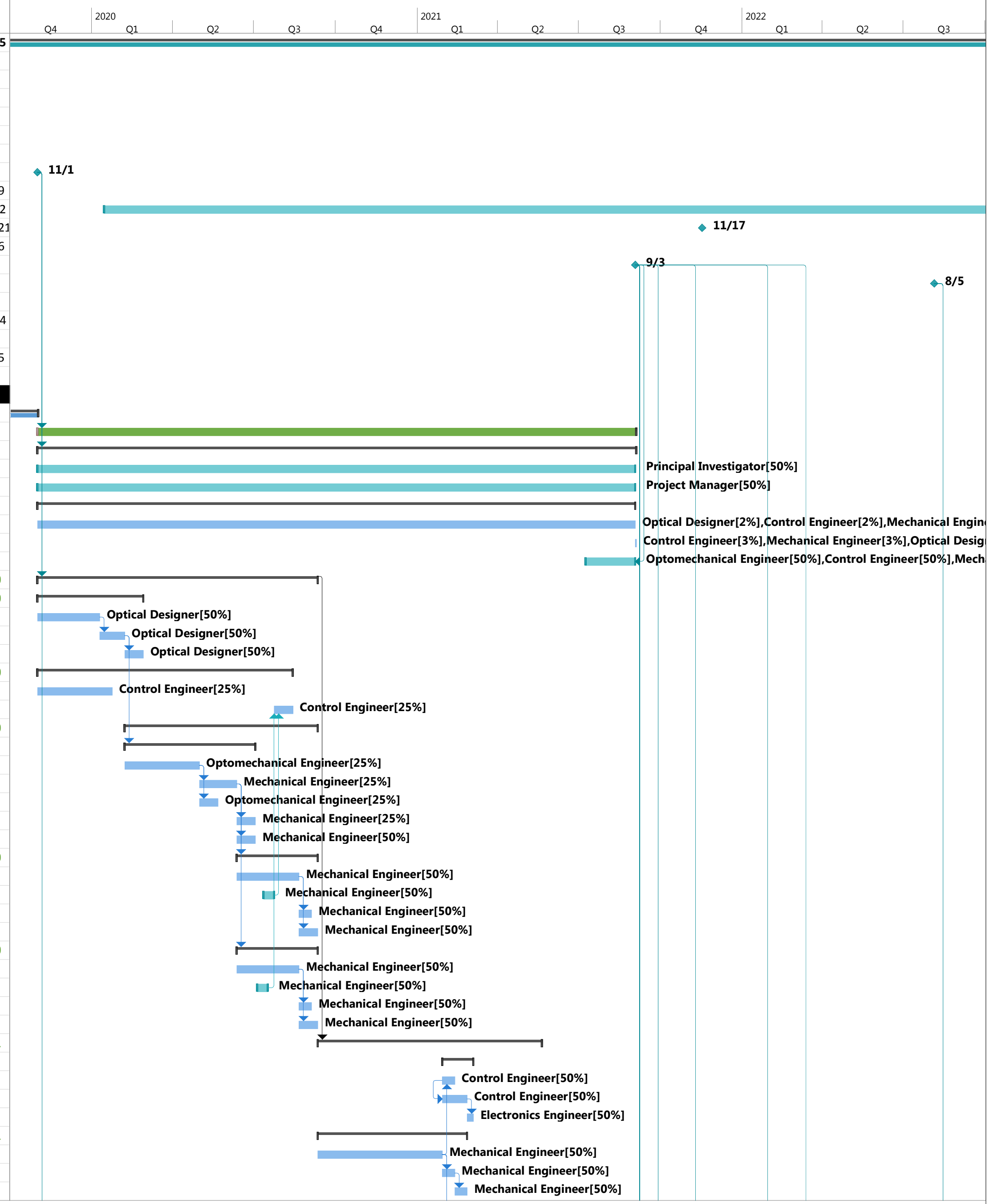
This proposal effort also relies on the generous support of Keck Observatory which has funded the initial stages of FOBOS development and provided engineering and technical guidance on the instrument design and its interface to the observatory.

Supplementary Documents:

(to be entered in the Supplementary Documents section of FastLane)

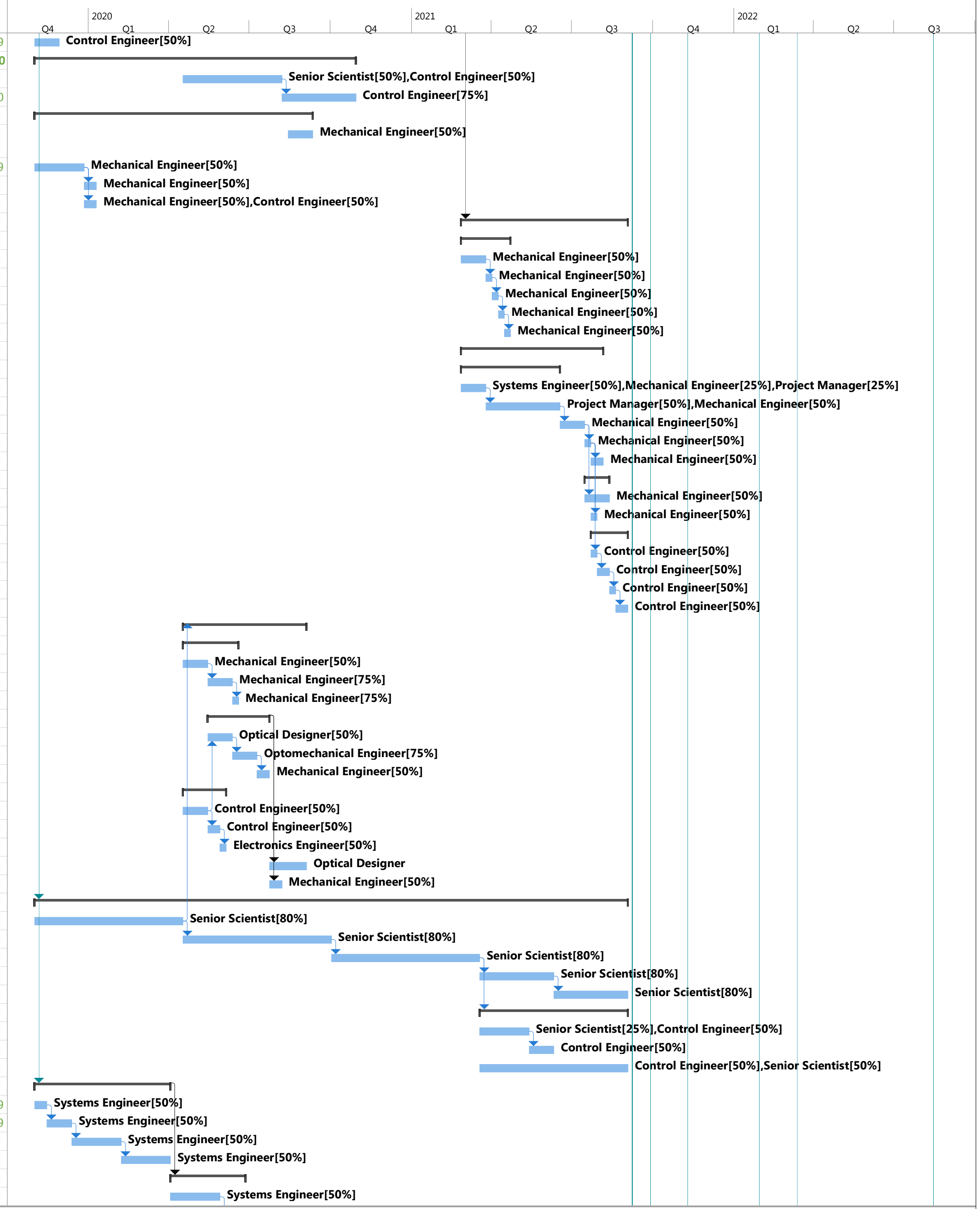
(1) A list of the major team members, their affiliations, and their role in the project;
(2) A list of Partner Organizations to be funded via subawards, and the role of each in the project;
(3) An outline of the Project Execution Plan (PEP).

ID		WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1		1		**FOBOS**	**1704 days?**	**Fri 2/1/19**	**Wed 8/13/25**
2		1.1		Project Start (Check WP date)	0 days	Mon 5/1/17	Mon 5/1/17
3		1.2		CoD Mini Grant I			
4		1.3		LBNL work shop	0 days	Thu 1/18/18	Thu 1/18/18
5		1.4		UCLA work shop	0 days	Fri 5/4/18	Fri 5/4/18
6		1.5		CoD Mini Grant II	0 days	Sun 7/1/18	Sun 7/1/18
7		1.6		CoD Mini Grant III	0 days		
8		1.7		Conceptual Design Review	0 days	Fri 11/1/19	Fri 11/1/19
9		1.8		MSRI-1 Proposal	0 days	Wed 2/13/19	Wed 2/13/19
10		1.9		MSRI-1 Funding coverage	36 mons	Wed 1/15/20	Tue 10/18/22
11		1.10		MSRI-2 Proposal	0 days	Wed 11/17/21	Wed 11/17/21
12		1.11		MSRI-2 Funding coverage	921 days	Wed 10/19/22	Wed 4/29/26
13		1.12		Preliminary Design Review	0 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 9/3/21
14		1.13		FDR1 (gate for long lead item purchases)	0 days	Fri 8/5/22	Fri 8/5/22
15		1.14		FDR2 (gate for full production)	0 days	Fri 7/7/23	Fri 7/7/23
16		1.15		Fabrication complete	0 days	Thu 11/28/24	Thu 11/28/24
17		1.16		Pre-ship review	0 days	Thu 3/20/25	Thu 3/20/25
18		1.17		First Light	0 days	Wed 8/20/25	Wed 8/20/25
19		1.18		Start of Science Operations	0 days	Wed 2/4/26	Wed 2/4/26
20		~~1.19~~		~~<New Task>~~			
21		1.20		Conceptual Design	655 days	Mon 5/1/17	Fri 11/1/19
69		**1.21**		**Preliminary Design**	**481 days?**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Fri 9/3/21**
70		**1.21.1**		**Central Project Level Management**	**481 days?**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Fri 9/3/21**
71		1.21.1.1		Principle Investigator	480 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 9/2/21
72		1.21.1.2		Project Management	480 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 9/2/21
73		**1.21.1.3**		**Systems Engineering**	**480 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 9/2/21**
77		1.21.1.4		Team meetings (leads meetings 2/year)	480 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 9/2/21
78		1.21.1.5		Weekly meetings	1 day?	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 9/3/21
79		1.21.1.6		PDR review prep	2 mons	Fri 7/9/21	Thu 9/2/21
80		**1.21.2**		**Atmospheric Dispersion corrector**	**225 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 9/10/20**
81		**1.21.2.1**		**Optical Design**	**85 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 2/27/20**
82		1.21.2.1.1		ADC Preliminary optical design (CLADC trade s	10 wks	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 1/9/20
83		1.21.2.1.2		Optical tolerance (Optical and Opto-mechanic	4 wks	Fri 1/10/20	Thu 2/6/20
84		1.21.2.1.3		Vender visits	3 wks	Fri 2/7/20	Thu 2/27/20
85		**1.21.2.2**		**Software/Controls Design**	**205 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 8/13/20**
86		1.21.2.2.1		Software architecture development	3 mons	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 1/23/20
87		1.21.2.2.2		Review of selected electromechanical systems	3 wks	Fri 7/24/20	Thu 8/13/20
88		**1.21.2.3**		**Mechanical Design**	**155 days**	**Fri 2/7/20**	**Thu 9/10/20**
89		**1.21.2.3.1**		**Optical Cell Design**	**105 days**	**Fri 2/7/20**	**Thu 7/2/20**
90		1.21.2.3.1.1		Mechanical Lens mount detailed design	12 wks	Fri 2/7/20	Thu 4/30/20
91		1.21.2.3.1.2		FEA on lens mount (thermal and Delta)	6 wks	Fri 5/1/20	Thu 6/11/20
92		1.21.2.3.1.3		Tolerance analysis	3 wks	Fri 5/1/20	Thu 5/21/20
93		1.21.2.3.1.4		Design of handling fixtures	3 wks	Fri 6/12/20	Thu 7/2/20
94		1.21.2.3.1.5		Design of mount tooling	3 wks	Fri 6/12/20	Thu 7/2/20
95		**1.21.2.3.2**		**ADC articulation mechanism design**	**65 days**	**Fri 6/12/20**	**Thu 9/10/20**
96		1.21.2.3.2.1		Detailed design of mechanism	10 wks	Fri 6/12/20	Thu 8/20/20
97		1.21.2.3.2.2		Drive system selection	2 wks	Sun 7/12/20	Thu 7/23/20
98		1.21.2.3.2.3		Design assembly and handling tooling	2 wks	Fri 8/21/20	Thu 9/3/20
99		1.21.2.3.2.4		FEA/Tolerance analysis	3 wks	Fri 8/21/20	Thu 9/10/20
100		**1.21.2.3.3**		**ADC rotation mechanism design**	**65 days**	**Fri 6/12/20**	**Thu 9/10/20**
101		1.21.2.3.3.1		Detailed design of mechanism	10 wks	Fri 6/12/20	Thu 8/20/20
102		1.21.2.3.3.2		Drive system selection	2 wks	Sun 7/5/20	Thu 7/16/20
103		1.21.2.3.3.3		Design assembly and handling tooling	2 wks	Fri 8/21/20	Thu 9/3/20
104		1.21.2.3.3.4		FEA/Tolerance analysis	3 wks	Fri 8/21/20	Thu 9/10/20
105		**1.21.3**		**Field rotation and translation system**	**180 days**	**Fri 9/11/20**	**Thu 5/20/21**
106		**1.21.3.1**		**Software/controls PD**	**25 days**	**Fri 1/29/21**	**Thu 3/4/21**
107		1.21.3.1.1		Selection of drive components	2 wks	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 2/11/21
108		1.21.3.1.2		Software architecture development	4 wks	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 2/25/21
109		1.21.3.1.3		Cabling and utility schematic	1 wk	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/4/21
110		**1.21.3.2**		**Field Rotator Mechanical PD**	**120 days**	**Fri 9/11/20**	**Thu 2/25/21**
111		1.21.3.2.1		Detailed design of mechanism	5 mons	Fri 9/11/20	Thu 1/28/21
112		1.21.3.2.2		Drive system selection	2 wks	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 2/11/21
113		1.21.3.2.3		Flexure estimates	2 wks	Fri 2/12/21	Thu 2/25/21

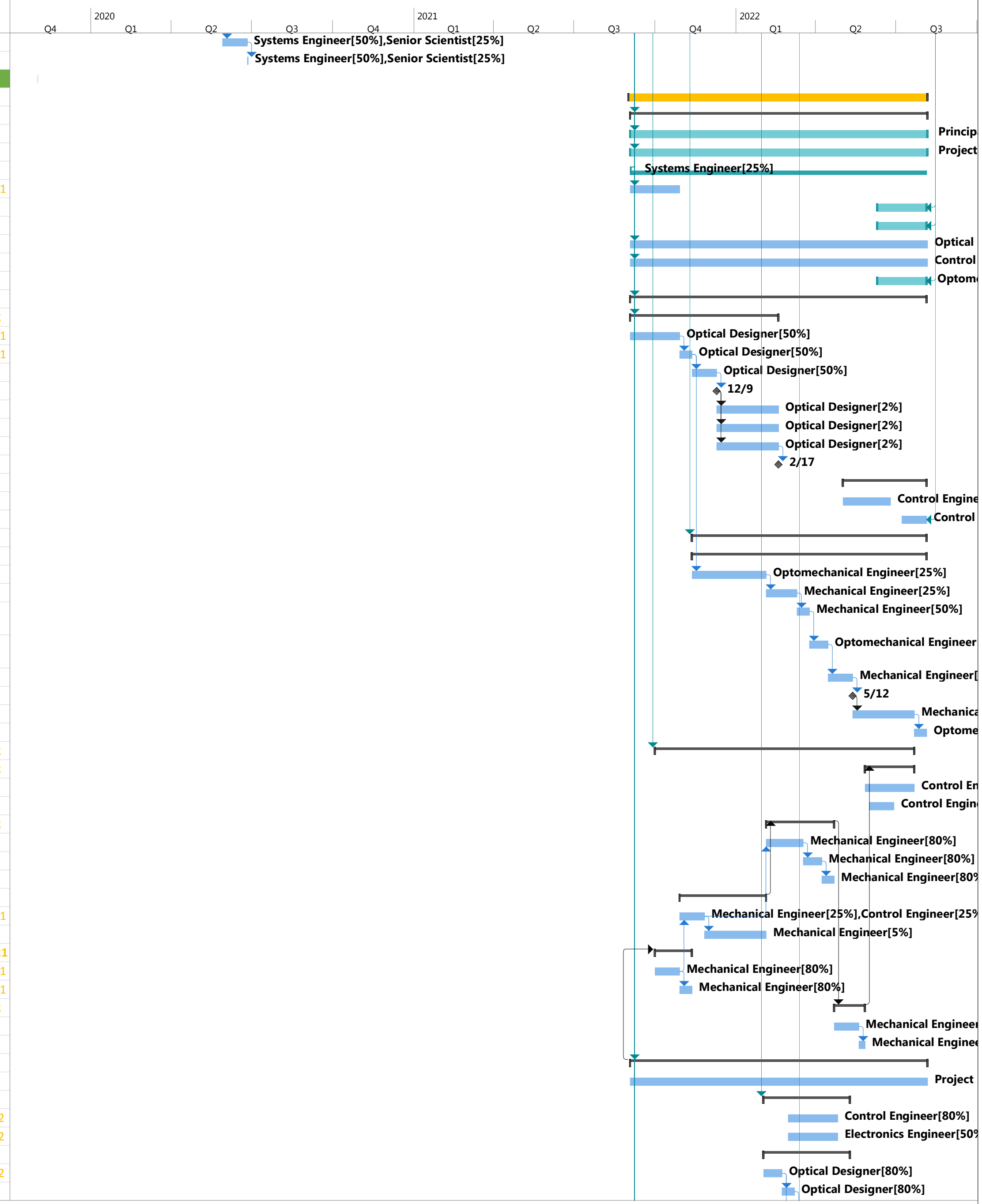


ID	WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
114	1.21.3.3		Field Tilt Mechanical PD	80 days	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 5/20/21
115	1.21.3.3.1		Hexapod vendor selection	3 mons	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 4/22/21
116	1.21.3.3.2		Interface detailed design	2 wks	Fri 4/23/21	Thu 5/6/21
117	1.21.3.3.3		Flexure estimates	2 wks	Fri 5/7/21	Thu 5/20/21
118	1.21.3.4		Focal plane interface PD	30 days	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 3/11/21
119	1.21.3.4.1		Focal plane interface design	2 wks	Fri 1/29/21	Thu 2/11/21
120	1.21.3.4.2		Space constraint development for FFP & GAW	4 wks	Fri 2/12/21	Thu 3/11/21
121	1.21.3.5		Telescope interface PD	20 days	Fri 4/23/21	Thu 5/20/21
122	1.21.3.5.1		FPM to SUPT design	2 wks	Fri 4/23/21	Thu 5/6/21
123	1.21.3.5.2		Mass, waste heat, utility estimates	2 wks	Fri 5/7/21	Thu 5/20/21
124	1.21.4		Robotic focal plane and associated development	360 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 3/18/21
125	1.21.4.1		AAO Contract development	6 mons	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 4/16/20
126	1.21.4.2		PD contract with AAO Starbugs	12 mons	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 3/18/21
127	1.21.4.3		PD contract with AAO Focal plane	12 mons	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 3/18/21
128	1.21.5		Guiding/acquisition system and wave front sensin	50 days	Fri 2/12/21	Thu 4/22/21
129	1.21.5.1		Software/controls PD	30 days	Fri 2/12/21	Thu 3/25/21
130	1.21.5.1.1		Camera selection	2 wks	Fri 2/12/21	Thu 2/25/21
131	1.21.5.1.2		Software architecture & Keck interface IDC	4 wks	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/25/21
132	1.21.5.1.3		Cabling and utility schematic	1 wk	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/4/21
133	1.21.5.2		Optical PD	10 days	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/11/21
134	1.21.5.2.1		Guide system forward optics design	2 wks	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/11/21
135	1.21.5.3		Mechanical PD	15 days	Fri 3/12/21	Thu 4/1/21
136	1.21.5.3.1		Forward optics support design/camera interfa	2 wks	Fri 3/12/21	Thu 3/25/21
137	1.21.5.3.2		Guide system to FPM interface design	1 wk	Fri 3/26/21	Thu 4/1/21
138	1.21.5.4		GLAO upgrade path study	1 mon	Fri 3/26/21	Thu 4/22/21
139	1.21.6		Fiber system	260 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 4/15/21
140	1.21.6.1		Forward Optics PD	165 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 12/3/20
141	1.21.6.1.1		Forward Optics Optical PD	165 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 12/3/20
142	1.21.6.1.1.1		Single Fiber Forward optics PD	10 wks	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 6/25/20
143	1.21.6.1.1.2		IFU lenslet coupling optics PD	10 wks	Fri 6/26/20	Thu 9/3/20
144	1.21.6.1.1.3		Coatings vender research	4 wks	Fri 9/4/20	Thu 10/1/20
145	1.21.6.1.1.4		Performance estimates	3 wks	Fri 11/13/20	Thu 12/3/20
146	1.21.6.1.2		Forward Optics Mechanical design	110 days	Fri 6/26/20	Thu 11/26/20
147	1.21.6.1.2.1		Single fiber Optomechanical PD	6 wks	Fri 6/26/20	Thu 8/6/20
148	1.21.6.1.2.2		IFU lenslet coupling Optomechanical PD	10 wks	Fri 9/4/20	Thu 11/12/20
149	1.21.6.1.2.3		Tolerance analysis	2 wks	Fri 11/13/20	Thu 11/26/20
150	1.21.6.2		Cable Design PD	260 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 4/15/21
151	1.21.6.2.1		Bug interface PD	4 wks	Fri 11/27/20	Thu 12/24/20
152	1.21.6.2.2		Cable jacketing and mapping plan	6 wks	Fri 11/27/20	Thu 1/7/21
153	1.21.6.2.3		Slit termination PD	4 wks	Fri 1/8/21	Thu 2/4/21
154	1.21.6.2.4		Fiber support system	8 wks	Fri 2/5/21	Thu 4/1/21
155	1.21.6.2.5		End to end performance estimates	2 wks	Fri 4/2/21	Thu 4/15/21
156	1.21.6.2.6		Testing and validation	180 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 12/24/20
157	1.21.6.2.6.1		Test stand development	6 mons	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 10/1/20
158	1.21.6.2.6.2		Test stand automation	2 mons	Fri 10/2/20	Thu 11/26/20
159	1.21.6.2.6.3		Testing plan	4 wks	Fri 11/27/20	Thu 12/24/20
160	1.21.7		Spectrograph	345 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 2/25/21
161	1.21.7.1		Spectrograph optical PD	345 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 2/25/21
182	1.21.7.2		Spectrograph opto-mechanical PD	195 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 1/14/21
183	1.21.7.2.1		Bench and structural support PD	1 mon	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 5/14/20
184	1.21.7.2.2		Slit PD	2 wks	Fri 5/29/20	Thu 6/11/20
185	1.21.7.2.3		Collimator support PD	6 wks	Fri 5/15/20	Thu 6/25/20
186	1.21.7.2.4		Dichroic support PD	4 wks	Fri 6/26/20	Thu 7/23/20
187	1.21.7.2.5		Grating support PD	4 wks	Fri 7/24/20	Thu 8/20/20
188	1.21.7.2.6		Shutter interface PD (assumes vender shutter	2 wks	Fri 8/21/20	Thu 9/3/20
189	1.21.7.2.7		Camera optomechanical PD	4 mons	Fri 8/14/20	Thu 12/3/20
190	1.21.7.2.8		System analysis	30 days	Fri 12/4/20	Thu 1/14/21
191	1.21.7.2.8.1		Optics mounts FEA	4 wks	Fri 12/4/20	Thu 12/31/20
192	1.21.7.2.8.2		CTE analysis's of full optics train	2 wks	Fri 1/1/21	Thu 1/14/21
193	1.21.7.3		Spectrograph Control PD	160 days	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 6/11/20
194	1.21.7.3.1		Robotic Systems PD	40 days	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 6/11/20
195	1.21.7.3.1.1		Component selection	4 wks	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 5/14/20
196	1.21.7.3.1.2		Control Architecture	4 wks	Fri 5/15/20	Thu 6/11/20

ID		WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
197		1.21.7.3.2		Detector thermal control PD	4 wks	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 11/28/19
198		1.21.7.4		**Detector PD**	**260 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 10/29/20**
199		1.21.7.4.1		Detector Requirements	4 mons	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 8/6/20
200		1.21.7.4.2		Detector readout PD	3 mons	Fri 8/7/20	Thu 10/29/20
201		1.21.7.4.3		**Cryostat PD**	**225 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 9/10/20**
202		1.21.7.4.3.1		Cryostat mechanical design (Vacuum, structural, utility feeds)	4 wks	Fri 8/14/20	Thu 9/10/20
203		1.21.7.4.3.2		Detector support PD	8 wks	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 12/26/19
204		1.21.7.4.3.3		Preliminary thermal modeling	2 wks	Fri 12/27/19	Thu 1/9/20
205		1.21.7.4.3.4		Preliminary integration plan	2 wks	Fri 12/27/19	Thu 1/9/20
206		1.21.8		**Support systems**	**135 days**	**Fri 2/26/21**	**Thu 9/2/21**
207		1.21.8.1		**Naysmith platform interface cart PD**	**40 days**	**Fri 2/26/21**	**Thu 4/22/21**
208		1.21.8.1.1		Support cart PD	4 wks	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/25/21
209		1.21.8.1.2		Deploy kinematic interface design	1 wk	Fri 3/26/21	Thu 4/1/21
210		1.21.8.1.3		Utility plan (deploy & stow)	1 wk	Fri 4/2/21	Thu 4/8/21
211		1.21.8.1.4		Stow position cover	1 wk	Fri 4/9/21	Thu 4/15/21
212		1.21.8.1.5		Deployment sequence	1 wk	Fri 4/16/21	Thu 4/22/21
213		1.21.8.2		**Spectrograph platform PD**	**115 days**	**Fri 2/26/21**	**Thu 8/5/21**
214		1.21.8.2.1		**Structural support/modifications to existing**	**80 days**	**Fri 2/26/21**	**Thu 6/17/21**
215		1.21.8.2.1.1		Requirements development	4 wks	Fri 2/26/21	Thu 3/25/21
216		1.21.8.2.1.2		RFP development	3 mons	Fri 3/26/21	Thu 6/17/21
217		1.21.8.2.2		Thermal enclosure design	4 wks	Fri 6/18/21	Thu 7/15/21
218		1.21.8.2.3		Utility schematic and load requirements	1 wk	Fri 7/16/21	Thu 7/22/21
219		1.21.8.2.4		Vibration isolation plan	2 wks	Fri 7/23/21	Thu 8/5/21
220		1.21.8.3		**Fiber routing and support PD**	**20 days**	**Fri 7/16/21**	**Thu 8/12/21**
221		1.21.8.3.1		Static fiber support system	4 wks	Fri 7/16/21	Thu 8/12/21
222		1.21.8.3.2		Stow to deploy fiber handling	1 wk	Fri 7/23/21	Thu 7/29/21
223		1.21.8.4		**Support systems controls PD**	**30 days**	**Fri 7/23/21**	**Thu 9/2/21**
224		1.21.8.4.1		FP deploy/stow state system PD	1 wk	Fri 7/23/21	Thu 7/29/21
225		1.21.8.4.2		Spectrograph Health monitoring system	2 wks	Fri 7/30/21	Thu 8/12/21
226		1.21.8.4.3		Thermal enclosure requirements	1 wk	Fri 8/13/21	Thu 8/19/21
227		1.21.8.4.4		Interlock architecture PD	2 wks	Fri 8/20/21	Thu 9/2/21
228		1.21.9		**Calibration system**	**100 days**	**Fri 4/17/20**	**Thu 9/3/20**
229		1.21.9.1		**Calibration screen design**	**45 days**	**Fri 4/17/20**	**Thu 6/18/20**
230		1.21.9.1.1		Screen to Dome interface PD	4 wks	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 5/14/20
231		1.21.9.1.2		Screen material selection	4 wks	Fri 5/15/20	Thu 6/11/20
232		1.21.9.1.3		Vender selection	1 wk	Fri 6/12/20	Thu 6/18/20
233		1.21.9.2		**Calibration lamp design**	**50 days**	**Fri 5/15/20**	**Thu 7/23/20**
234		1.21.9.2.1		Lamp optical PD	4 wks	Fri 5/15/20	Thu 6/11/20
235		1.21.9.2.2		Lamp optomechanical PD	4 wks	Fri 6/12/20	Thu 7/9/20
236		1.21.9.2.3		Lamp interface structure	2 wks	Fri 7/10/20	Thu 7/23/20
237		1.21.9.3		**Controls PD**	**35 days**	**Fri 4/17/20**	**Thu 6/4/20**
238		1.21.9.3.1		Power supply/lamp selection	4 wks	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 5/14/20
239		1.21.9.3.2		Controls PD	2 wks	Fri 5/15/20	Thu 5/28/20
240		1.21.9.3.3		Utility schematics	1 wk	Fri 5/29/20	Thu 6/4/20
241		1.21.9.4		Performance evaluation	6 wks	Fri 7/24/20	Thu 9/3/20
242		1.21.9.5		Integration plan	2 wks	Fri 7/24/20	Thu 8/6/20
243		1.21.10		**Data reduction pipeline**	**480 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 9/2/21**
244		1.21.10.1		FOBOS sim development	6 mons	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 4/16/20
245		1.21.10.2		Simulations to support design choices	6 mons	Fri 4/17/20	Thu 10/1/20
246		1.21.10.3		Target aggregator development plan	6 mons	Fri 10/2/20	Thu 3/18/21
247		1.21.10.4		DRP development plan	3 mons	Fri 3/19/21	Thu 6/10/21
248		1.21.10.5		DAP development plan	3 mons	Fri 6/11/21	Thu 9/2/21
249		1.21.11		**Operations software**	**120 days**	**Fri 3/19/21**	**Thu 9/2/21**
250		1.21.11.1		Operations software architecture development	2 mons	Fri 3/19/21	Thu 5/13/21
251		1.21.11.2		Telescope IDC	1 mon	Fri 5/14/21	Thu 6/10/21
252		1.21.11.3		Prototype user interface	6 mons	Fri 3/19/21	Thu 9/2/21
253		1.21.12		**System integration and test**	**110 days**	**Fri 11/1/19**	**Thu 4/2/20**
254		1.21.12.1		Staging plan update	2 wks	Fri 11/1/19	Thu 11/14/19
255		1.21.12.2		Facility and tooling requirements development	1 mon	Fri 11/15/19	Thu 12/12/19
256		1.21.12.3		Detailed testing plan 'back end' Draft 1	2 mons	Fri 12/13/19	Thu 2/6/20
257		1.21.12.4		Detailed testing plan 'front end' Draft 1	2 mons	Fri 2/7/20	Thu 4/2/20
258		1.21.13		**System deployment and commissioning**	**61 days**	**Fri 4/3/20**	**Fri 6/26/20**
259		1.21.13.1		Keck integration plan Draft 1	2 mons	Fri 4/3/20	Thu 5/28/20

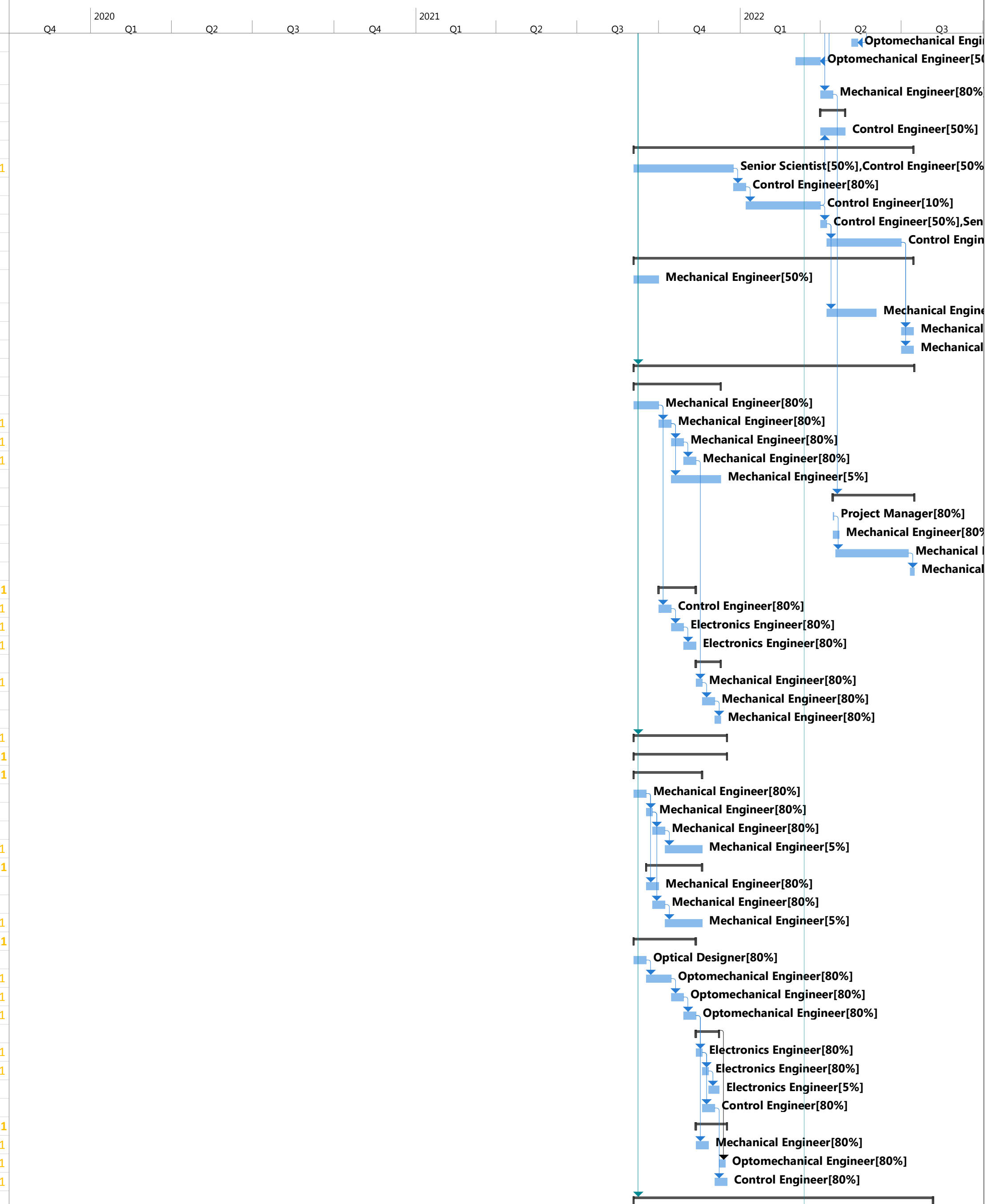


ID		WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
260		1.21.13.2		FOBOS commissioning plan Draft 1	1 mon	Fri 5/29/20	Thu 6/25/20
261		1.21.13.3		Commissioning acceptance matrix Draft 1	0.05 mons	Fri 6/26/20	Fri 6/26/20
262							
263		1.22		Final Design One	243 days?	Wed 9/1/21	Fri 8/5/22
264		1.22.1		Central Project Level Management	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
265		1.22.1.1		Principle Investigator	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
266		1.22.1.2		Project Management	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
267		1.22.1.3		Systems Engineering		Fri 9/3/21	
268		1.22.1.3.1		Work package IDC development	8 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 10/28/21
269		1.22.1.3.2		Risk analysis	8 wks	Fri 6/10/22	Thu 8/4/22
270		1.22.1.3.3		Requirements flow down	8 wks	Fri 6/10/22	Thu 8/4/22
271		1.22.1.4		Team meetings (leads meetings 2/year)	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
272		1.22.1.5		Weekly meetings	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
273		1.22.1.6		FDR-1 review prep	2 mons	Fri 6/10/22	Thu 8/4/22
274		1.22.2		Atmospheric Dispersion corrector	240 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
275		1.22.2.1		Optical Design	120 days	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 2/17/22
276		1.22.2.1.1		Final Optical ADC design	8 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 10/28/21
277		1.22.2.1.2		Develop drawings and specifications for optics	2 wks	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/11/21
278		1.22.2.1.3		Development of RFQ's for prism construction	4 wks	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 12/9/21
279		1.22.2.1.4		Release RFQ's to venders	0 days	Thu 12/9/21	Thu 12/9/21
280		1.22.2.1.5		Competitive bid (Materials)	10 wks	Fri 12/10/21	Thu 2/17/22
281		1.22.2.1.6		Competitive bid (polishing)	10 wks	Fri 12/10/21	Thu 2/17/22
282		1.22.2.1.7		Competitive bid (coating)	10 wks	Fri 12/10/21	Thu 2/17/22
283		1.22.2.1.8		Vender Selection	0 days	Thu 2/17/22	Thu 2/17/22
284		1.22.2.2		Software/Controls Design	69 days	Mon 5/2/22	Fri 8/5/22
285		1.22.2.2.1		Prototype software (simulated load)	2 mons	Mon 5/2/22	Fri 6/24/22
286		1.22.2.2.2		Key word development	1 mon	Fri 7/8/22	Fri 8/5/22
287		1.22.2.3		Mechanical Design	190 days	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 8/4/22
288		1.22.2.3.1		Optical Cell Design	190 days	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 8/4/22
289		1.22.2.3.1.1		Mechanical Lens mount detailed design	12 wks	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 2/3/22
290		1.22.2.3.1.2		Final FEA of lens cells and documentation	5 wks	Fri 2/4/22	Thu 3/10/22
291		1.22.2.3.1.3		Set acceleration limits for optics (operations and seismic)	2 wks	Fri 3/11/22	Thu 3/24/22
292		1.22.2.3.1.4		Lens Cell and related components production drawings	3 wks	Fri 3/25/22	Thu 4/14/22
293		1.22.2.3.1.5		Develop RFQ for lens cell fab	4 wks	Fri 4/15/22	Thu 5/12/22
294		1.22.2.3.1.6		Release RFQ for lens cell manufacturing	0 days	Thu 5/12/22	Thu 5/12/22
295		1.22.2.3.1.7		Bid lead time	10 wks	Fri 5/13/22	Thu 7/21/22
296		1.22.2.3.1.8		Vender selection	2 wks	Fri 7/22/22	Thu 8/4/22
297		1.22.3		Field rotation and translation system	210 days	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 7/21/22
298		1.22.3.1		Software/controls FD	40 days	Fri 5/27/22	Thu 7/21/22
299		1.22.3.1.1		Prototype software (simulated load)	2 mons	Fri 5/27/22	Thu 7/21/22
300		1.22.3.1.2		key word development	1 mon	Wed 6/1/22	Tue 6/28/22
301		1.22.3.2		Field Rotator Mechanical FD	55 days	Fri 2/4/22	Thu 4/21/22
302		1.22.3.2.1		Detailed design of mechanism	6 wks	Fri 2/4/22	Thu 3/17/22
303		1.22.3.2.2		Shop drawings	3 wks	Fri 3/18/22	Thu 4/7/22
304		1.22.3.2.3		Flexure estimates	2 wks	Fri 4/8/22	Thu 4/21/22
305		1.22.3.3		Field Tilt Mechanical FD	70 days	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 2/3/22
306		1.22.3.3.1		Hexapod RFQ development	4 wks	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/25/21
307		1.22.3.3.2		RFQ lead time	10 wks	Fri 11/26/21	Thu 2/3/22
308		1.22.3.4		Focal plane interface FD	30 days	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 11/11/21
309		1.22.3.4.1		Focal plane interface FD	4 wks	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 10/28/21
310		1.22.3.4.2		Focal plane interface Shop drawings	2 wks	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/11/21
311		1.22.3.5		Telescope interface FD	25 days	Fri 4/22/22	Thu 5/26/22
312		1.22.3.5.1		FPM to SUPT FD	4 wks	Fri 4/22/22	Thu 5/19/22
313		1.22.3.5.2		Shop drawings	1 wk	Fri 5/20/22	Thu 5/26/22
314		1.22.4		Robotic focal plane and associated development	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
315		1.22.4.1		Robotic focal plane development contract	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
316		1.22.5		Guiding/acquisition system and wave front sensin	70 days?	Tue 2/1/22	Mon 5/9/22
317		1.22.5.1		Software/Controls FD	2 mons	Tue 3/1/22	Mon 4/25/22
318		1.22.5.2		Cabling schematics and ele FD	2 mons	Tue 3/1/22	Mon 4/25/22
319		1.22.5.3		Optical FD	70 days?	Tue 2/1/22	Mon 5/9/22
320		1.22.5.3.1		Optics FD	3 wks	Tue 2/1/22	Mon 2/21/22
321		1.22.5.3.2		Production drawings	2 wks	Tue 2/22/22	Mon 3/7/22



ID		WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
322		1.22.5.3.3		Optics bid package development	0.8 wks	Tue 3/8/22	Fri 3/11/22
323		1.22.5.3.4		Bid lead time	8 wks	Mon 3/14/22	Fri 5/6/22
324		1.22.5.3.5		Vender selection	1 day?	Mon 5/9/22	Mon 5/9/22
325		**1.22.5.4**		**Mechanical FD**	**50 days**	**Tue 2/22/22**	**Mon 5/2/22**
326		1.22.5.4.1		Mechanical FD	4 wks	Tue 2/22/22	Mon 3/21/22
327		1.22.5.4.2		Shop drawings	2 wks	Tue 3/22/22	Mon 4/4/22
328		1.22.5.4.3		Focal plane interface definition	4 wks	Tue 4/5/22	Mon 5/2/22
329		**1.22.6**		**Fiber system and forward optics**	**170 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 4/28/22**
330		**1.22.6.1**		**Forward optics prototyping (single fiber mode)**	**115 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 2/10/22**
331		1.22.6.1.1		Prototype design	1 mon	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 9/30/21
332		1.22.6.1.2		Prototype optical drawings	2 wks	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 10/14/21
333		1.22.6.1.3		Prototype optics order	10 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 12/23/21
334		1.22.6.1.4		prototype optomechanical drawings	2 wks	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 10/14/21
335		1.22.6.1.5		prototype optomechanical production	6 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 11/25/21
336		1.22.6.1.6		prototype assembly	1 wk	Fri 12/24/21	Thu 12/30/21
337		1.22.6.1.7		prototype testing	6 wks	Fri 12/31/21	Thu 2/10/22
338		**1.22.6.2**		**Forward optics FD (single fiber mode)**	**25 days**	**Fri 2/11/22**	**Thu 3/17/22**
339		**1.22.6.2.1**		**Optical Design**	**20 days**	**Fri 2/11/22**	**Thu 3/10/22**
340		1.22.6.2.1.1		Optical FD	2 wks	Fri 2/11/22	Thu 2/24/22
341		1.22.6.2.1.2		Optical tolerance analysis	1 wk	Fri 2/25/22	Thu 3/3/22
342		1.22.6.2.1.3		Performance prediction	1 wk	Fri 3/4/22	Thu 3/10/22
343		**1.22.6.2.2**		**Optomechanical Design**	**15 days**	**Fri 2/25/22**	**Thu 3/17/22**
344		1.22.6.2.2.1		Forward optics Opto-mechanical FD	2 wks	Fri 2/25/22	Thu 3/10/22
345		1.22.6.2.2.2		Tolerance analysis	1 wk	Fri 3/11/22	Thu 3/17/22
346		**1.22.6.3**		**Forward optics FD (IFU mode)**	**35 days**	**Fri 3/11/22**	**Thu 4/28/22**
347		**1.22.6.3.1**		**Optical Design**	**30 days**	**Fri 3/11/22**	**Thu 4/21/22**
348		1.22.6.3.1.1		Optical FD	3 wks	Fri 3/11/22	Thu 3/31/22
349		1.22.6.3.1.2		Optical tolerance analysis	2 wks	Fri 4/1/22	Thu 4/14/22
350		1.22.6.3.1.3		Performance prediction	1 wk	Fri 4/15/22	Thu 4/21/22
351		**1.22.6.3.2**		**Optomechanical Design**	**20 days**	**Fri 4/1/22**	**Thu 4/28/22**
352		1.22.6.3.2.1		Forward optics Opto-mechanical FD	3 wks	Fri 4/1/22	Thu 4/21/22
353		1.22.6.3.2.2		Tolerance analysis	1 wk	Fri 4/22/22	Thu 4/28/22
354		**1.22.6.4**		**Cable Design FD**	**135 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 3/10/22**
355		1.22.6.4.1		Fiber selection	2 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 9/16/21
356		1.22.6.4.2		Fiber quote lead time	6 wks	Fri 9/17/21	Thu 10/28/21
357		**1.22.6.4.3**		**Cabling FD**	**125 days**	**Fri 9/17/21**	**Thu 3/10/22**
358		1.22.6.4.3.1		Slit termination FD	2 wks	Fri 9/17/21	Thu 9/30/21
359		1.22.6.4.3.2		Cable FD	6 wks	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 11/11/21
360		1.22.6.4.3.3		Cable RFQ development	4 wks	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 12/9/21
361		1.22.6.4.3.4		RFQ lead time	2 mons	Fri 12/10/21	Thu 2/3/22
362		1.22.6.4.3.5		Vender selection	1 wk	Fri 2/4/22	Thu 2/10/22
363		1.22.6.4.3.6		Vender contract development	4 wks	Fri 2/11/22	Thu 3/10/22
364		1.22.6.5		testing plan refinement	8 wks	Fri 2/11/22	Thu 4/7/22
365		**1.22.7**		**Spectrograph**	**235 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 7/28/22**
366		**1.22.7.1**		**Spectrograph optical FD**	**235 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 7/28/22**
367		**1.22.7.1.1**		**System level optical FD**	**120 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 2/17/22**
368		1.22.7.1.1.1		System optical layout FD	4 mons	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 12/23/21
369		1.22.7.1.1.2		Tolerance analysis	2 mons	Fri 12/24/21	Thu 2/17/22
370		**1.22.7.1.2**		**Grating**	**115 days**	**Fri 2/18/22**	**Thu 7/28/22**
371		1.22.7.1.2.1		Final FSE design	4 wks	Fri 2/18/22	Thu 3/17/22
372		1.22.7.1.2.2		Production drawings and documents packa	4 wks	Fri 3/18/22	Thu 4/14/22
373		1.22.7.1.2.3		RFQ development	4 wks	Fri 4/15/22	Thu 5/12/22
374		1.22.7.1.2.4		Bid lead time	10 wks	Fri 5/13/22	Thu 7/21/22
375		1.22.7.1.2.5		Vender selection	1 wk	Fri 7/22/22	Thu 7/28/22
376		**1.22.7.1.3**		**camera**	**210 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 6/23/22**
377		1.22.7.1.3.1		Final Optical Design	6 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 10/14/21
378		1.22.7.1.3.2		Cryostat IDC finalization	4 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 11/11/21
379		1.22.7.1.3.3		Production drawings and documents packa	10 wks	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 1/20/22
380		1.22.7.1.3.4		RFQ development	10 wks	Fri 1/21/22	Thu 3/31/22
381		1.22.7.1.3.5		Bid lead time	10 wks	Fri 4/1/22	Thu 6/9/22
382		1.22.7.1.3.6		Vender selection	2 wks	Fri 6/10/22	Thu 6/23/22
383		**1.22.7.2**		**Spectrograph opto-mechanical FD**	**50 days**	**Fri 3/4/22**	**Thu 5/12/22**
384		1.22.7.2.1		Bench ICD to module FD	1 mon	Fri 3/4/22	Thu 3/31/22

ID		WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
385		1.22.7.2.2		Grating mount ICD FD	1 wk	Fri 5/6/22	Thu 5/12/22
386		1.22.7.2.3		Camera ICD and Optomechanical requirements development	4 wks	Fri 3/4/22	Thu 3/31/22
387		1.22.7.2.4		Envelop and utility requirements for SUPT	2 wks	Fri 4/1/22	Thu 4/14/22
388		**1.22.7.3**		**Spectrograph Control FD**	**20 days**	**Fri 4/1/22**	**Thu 4/28/22**
389		1.22.7.3.1		Detector thermal control FD	4 wks	Fri 4/1/22	Thu 4/28/22
390		**1.22.7.4**		**Detector FD**	**225 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 7/14/22**
391		1.22.7.4.1		Detector requirements FD	4 mons	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 12/23/21
392		1.22.7.4.2		Detector vender visits	2 wks	Fri 12/24/21	Thu 1/6/22
393		1.22.7.4.3		Detector RFQ	3 mons	Fri 1/7/22	Thu 3/31/22
394		1.22.7.4.4		Vender selection	1 wk	Fri 4/1/22	Thu 4/7/22
395		1.22.7.4.5		Detector readout FD	3 mons	Fri 4/8/22	Thu 6/30/22
396		**1.22.7.4.6**		**Cryostat FD**	**225 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 7/14/22**
397		1.22.7.4.6.1		Cryostat mechanical design (Vacuum, structural, utility feeds)	4 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 9/30/21
398		1.22.7.4.6.2		Detector support FD	8 wks	Fri 4/8/22	Thu 6/2/22
399		1.22.7.4.6.3		Final FEA and report	2 wks	Fri 7/1/22	Thu 7/14/22
400		1.22.7.4.6.4		FD integration plan	2 wks	Fri 7/1/22	Thu 7/14/22
401		1.22.8		Support systems	226 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 7/15/22
402		**1.22.8.1**		**Naysmith platform interface cart FD**	**70 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 12/9/21**
403		1.22.8.1.1		Support cart FD	4 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 9/30/21
404		1.22.8.1.2		Support cart FEA (deflection, principle modes)	2 wks	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 10/14/21
405		1.22.8.1.3		Support cart shop drawings	2 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 10/28/21
406		1.22.8.1.4		Stow position cover shop drawings	2 wks	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/11/21
407		1.22.8.1.5		Weldment RFQ	8 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 12/9/21
408		**1.22.8.2**		**Spectrograph Platform FD**	**66 days**	**Fri 4/15/22**	**Fri 7/15/22**
409		1.22.8.2.1		RFP release	1 day	Fri 4/15/22	Fri 4/15/22
410		1.22.8.2.2		Bidders walk though	1 wk	Fri 4/15/22	Thu 4/21/22
411		1.22.8.2.3		RFP lead time	3 mons	Mon 4/18/22	Fri 7/8/22
412		1.22.8.2.4		Review of A&E proposals	1 wk	Mon 7/11/22	Fri 7/15/22
413		**1.22.8.3**		**Support system controls FD**	**30 days**	**Fri 10/1/21**	**Thu 11/11/21**
414		1.22.8.3.1		FP deploy/stow logic FD	2 wks	Fri 10/1/21	Thu 10/14/21
415		1.22.8.3.2		Deploy stow cable FD	2 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 10/28/21
416		1.22.8.3.3		Deploy stow final schematics and cable drawir	2 wks	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/11/21
417		**1.22.8.4**		**Fiber routing and support FD**	**20 days**	**Fri 11/12/21**	**Thu 12/9/21**
418		1.22.8.4.1		Final fiber length	1 wk	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 11/18/21
419		1.22.8.4.2		Static fiber support FD	2 wks	Fri 11/19/21	Thu 12/2/21
420		1.22.8.4.3		Shop drawings static fiber support	1 wk	Fri 12/3/21	Thu 12/9/21
421		1.22.9		Calibration system	75 days	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 12/16/21
422		**1.22.9.1**		**Calibration screen FD**	**75 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 12/16/21**
423		**1.22.9.1.1**		**Structural support**	**55 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 11/18/21**
424		1.22.9.1.1.1		Structural support FD	2 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 9/16/21
425		1.22.9.1.1.2		Dome interface final check	1 wk	Fri 9/17/21	Thu 9/23/21
426		1.22.9.1.1.3		Structural support production drawings	2 wks	Fri 9/24/21	Thu 10/7/21
427		1.22.9.1.1.4		Vender RFQ	6 wks	Fri 10/8/21	Thu 11/18/21
428		**1.22.9.1.2**		**Screen material selection**	**45 days**	**Fri 9/17/21**	**Thu 11/18/21**
429		1.22.9.1.2.1		Screen FD	2 wks	Fri 9/17/21	Thu 9/30/21
430		1.22.9.1.2.2		Screen production documents	2 wks	Fri 9/24/21	Thu 10/7/21
431		1.22.9.1.2.3		Vender RFQ	6 wks	Fri 10/8/21	Thu 11/18/21
432		**1.22.9.1.3**		**Calibration lamp FD**	**50 days**	**Fri 9/3/21**	**Thu 11/11/21**
433		1.22.9.1.3.1		Lamp optical FD	2 wks	Fri 9/3/21	Thu 9/16/21
434		1.22.9.1.3.2		Lamp optomechanical FD	4 wks	Fri 9/17/21	Thu 10/14/21
435		1.22.9.1.3.3		Telescope attachment FD	2 wks	Fri 10/15/21	Thu 10/28/21
436		1.22.9.1.3.4		Shop drawings	2 wks	Fri 10/29/21	Thu 11/11/21
437		**1.22.9.1.4**		**Calibration control FD**	**18 days**	**Fri 11/12/21**	**Tue 12/7/21**
438		1.22.9.1.4.1		Cable schematic FD	1 wk	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 11/18/21
439		1.22.9.1.4.2		Cable production drawings	1 wk	Fri 11/19/21	Thu 11/25/21
440		1.22.9.1.4.3		Cable quotes	1.6 wks	Fri 11/26/21	Tue 12/7/21
441		1.22.9.1.4.4		Control software FD	2 wks	Fri 11/19/21	Thu 12/2/21
442		**1.22.9.1.5**		**Deployment Plan**	**25 days**	**Fri 11/12/21**	**Thu 12/16/21**
443		1.22.9.1.5.1		Screen integration	2 wks	Fri 11/12/21	Thu 11/25/21
444		1.22.9.1.5.2		Lamp integration	1 wk	Wed 12/8/21	Tue 12/14/21
445		1.22.9.1.5.3		Controls integration	2 wks	Fri 12/3/21	Thu 12/16/21
446		1.22.10		Data reduction pipeline	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22



ID		WBS	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
447		1.22.10.1		Data Lead (design choice support)	241 days	Fri 9/3/21	Fri 8/5/22
448		1.22.11		System integration and test	140 days	Wed 9/1/21	Tue 3/15/22
449		1.22.11.1		Facility upgrade requirements	3 mons	Wed 9/1/21	Tue 11/23/21
450		1.22.11.2		Back end final integration plan	2 mons	Wed 11/24/21	Tue 1/18/22
451		1.22.11.3		Front end final integration plan	2 mons	Wed 1/19/22	Tue 3/15/22
452		1.22.12		System deployment and commissioning	80 days	Wed 3/16/22	Tue 7/5/22
453		1.22.12.1		Keck integration plan FD	2 mons	Wed 3/16/22	Tue 5/10/22
454		1.22.12.2		FOBOS Commissioning plan FD	1 mon	Wed 5/11/22	Tue 6/7/22
455		1.22.12.3		Commissioning acceptance matrix FD	1 mon	Wed 6/8/22	Tue 7/5/22
456