Contribution ID : **25** Type : **not specified**

Small grains - big impact on the LSST discoveries?

Tuesday, 20 October 2026 10:30 (15)

The Vera C. Rubin Observatory is currently conducting the largest sky survey in human history: the LSST. It will observe the entire sky every three days for ten years. It will collect astronomical amounts of data and observe nearly 20 billion galaxies. Despite these advantages, LSST observations will range from 338 to 1010 nm, thus leaving us without infrared measurements, which are crucial for correctly estimating the physical properties of galaxies, such as mass and star formation rate (SFR). This raises the question: can we approximate dust attenuation using only six Rubin filters? In this talk, I will attempt to answer this question.

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Session Classification : Session 5