The LEGUE high latitude bright survey design for the LAMOST pilot survey

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Abstract. We describe the footprint and input catalog for bright nights in the LAMOST Pilot Survey, which began in October 2011. Targets are selected from two stripes in the north and south Galactic Cap regions, centered at $\delta = 29^\circ$, with 10° width in declination, covering right ascensions of $135^\circ$ to $290^\circ$ and $-30^\circ$ to $30^\circ$ respectively. We selected spectroscopic targets from a combination of the SDSS and 2MASS point source catalogs. The catalog of stars defining the field centers (as required by the Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensor at the center of the LAMOST field) consists of all $V < 8^m$ stars from the Hipparcos catalog. We employ a statistical selection algorithm that assigns priorities to targets based on their positions in multidimensional color/magnitude space. This scheme overemphasizes rare objects and de-emphasizes more populated regions of magnitude and color phase space, while ensuring a smooth, well-understood selection function. A demonstration of plate design is presented based on the Shack-Hartmann star catalog and an input catalog that was generated by our target selection routines.

Key words: surveys: LAMOST — techniques: spectroscopic — Galaxy: stellar content

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1 INTRODUCTION

Following a two-year commissioning period, a Pilot Survey with the LAMOST (Large sky Area Multi-Object fiber Spectroscopic Telescope, also known as Guo Shou Jing Telescope, GSJT; see Zhao et al. 2012 for an overview) began in October 2011.

The LAMOST Pilot Survey, which will continue through the end of spring 2012, is an opportunity to test systems in survey mode while also obtaining valuable science data. The Pilot Survey is conducted in preparation for the main LAMOST survey, which will begin in late 2012. The survey consists of two main components: LEGUE (LAMOST Experiment for Galactic Understanding and Exploration) will obtain spectra of millions of stars for the study of structure and substructure in the Milky Way, and LEGAS (LAMOST ExtraGAlactic Surveys) is a survey of galaxies and QSOs. The unique design of the telescope (Cui et al. 2012), with a 3.6–4.9 meter aperture (depending on the direction to which the telescope is pointing) and a 5°-diameter focal plane populated with 4000 robotically positioned optical fibers, opens new opportunities for large-scale spectroscopic surveys (Zhao et al. 2012). This combination of a large field of view and large aperture enables LAMOST to efficiently survey huge contiguous areas of sky to faint magnitudes.

In this work, we focus on the Galactic structure portion of the survey, or LEGUE. The LEGUE survey itself is split into two survey modes – one for observations on bright nights, and another on dark nights – with separate input target catalogs. The bright targets are also observed on dark/grey nights when the sky transparency is low. For the Pilot Survey, bright nights are defined as ±5 nights around the full Moon, dark nights as ±5 nights around the new Moon, and grey time is in between. The design of the dark night survey, which focuses on faint stars to study the Galactic halo, is discussed in Yang et al. (2012). During the Pilot Survey, an additional six nights are set aside for system engineering tasks, from 5–7 and 20–22 nights after the new Moon. Here we discuss the survey that was designed to take advantage of the bright and grey time during the LAMOST Pilot Survey.

On the bright nights, relatively bright (r ≤ 16.5 m) stars are observed in three different regions of sky: a low-latitude region near the Galactic anticenter (GAC), a Galactic disk region, and a constant-declination stripe at δ ∼ 29°.

In this paper, we describe the design of the δ ∼ 29° stripe, leaving discussion of the disk survey design to another work (Chen et al. 2012). Targets for the anticenter portion of the survey are being selected from a separate input catalog using data from the Xuyi photometric survey (Liu et al. 2012, in prep.), and will thus be described elsewhere. We discuss the selection of the areas to be observed and the selection of targets based on both the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS; York et al. 2000) and Two Micron All-Sky Survey (2MASS; Skrutskie et al. 2006) photometry.

Bright targets are observed when the Moon is bright or when the atmospheric transparency is poor. Due to poor weather conditions at the site, ∼ 80% of the telescope’s time is devoted to observing bright targets (see Deng et al. 2012, Yao et al. 2012 for discussion of the site conditions and sample survey strategies). During the Pilot Survey over one million spectra of bright stars will be obtained, with more than five million bright targets to be observed during the main LAMOST survey. It is thus important to test targeting strategies for optimizing the selection of objects of particular scientific interest to the collaboration, and to explore the effectiveness of the Survey Strategy System (SSS) of LAMOST at covering the sky uniformly. The Pilot Survey allows us to explore these (and other issues) while simultaneously gathering data for studies of the Milky Way structure.

The structure of this paper is as follows: Section 2 discusses the construction of the overall sky catalog used for targeting and the selection of bright central guide stars for corrections of active optics, especially focusing on particular elements that are unique to the bright nights survey. Section 3 discusses the design and target selection used to generate the catalog that was input to the targeting software. Section 4 compares the input magnitude and color distributions to those of the actual tar-
gets that are fed to fibers in an observing plate. Finally, we conclude with a brief summary of the bright nights survey design.

2 DATA AND TARGET SELECTION

The footprint of the bright nights survey is shown in equatorial \((\alpha, \delta)\) coordinates in Figure 1. The magenta shape is the disk survey region centered on the Galactic plane \((i.e., b = 0^\circ)\), which will be discussed in another paper (Chen et al. 2012). The blue and green stripes in Figure 1 are centered at a declination of \(29^\circ\). The green stripe is located at low \((b < 30^\circ)\) Galactic latitudes in the Galactic anticenter region. This stripe is mostly outside the SDSS footprint, and thus requires a different source of photometry and astrometry for the LAMOST target assignment. Target selection for the anticenter region is being done based on photometry from the Xuyi Schmidt Telescope Photometric Survey of the Galactic Anticenter (XSTPS-GAC). The Xuyi survey provides uniform photometry to \(i \sim 19^m\) in a \(\sim 3600 \text{ deg}^{-2}\) region in the Galactic anticenter, from \(150^\circ < l < 210^\circ\) and \(-30^\circ < b < 30^\circ\). LAMOST plates were designed differently in this anticenter region than in the rest of the LEGUE survey; the target selection for the anticenter portion of the LEGUE survey will be discussed elsewhere. The blue stripes in Figure 1 are located in the northern Galactic Cap (north stripe) and in the southern Galactic Cap (south stripe). In this paper we only discuss target selection for these two blue regions; the disk and anticenter regions will be discussed elsewhere.

The constant declination stripe was placed at \(\delta = 29^\circ\) in part because the unique design of LAMOST makes this the optimal direction to point the telescope in terms of image quality. Mirror A, which acts as a Schmidt corrector despite being the first element in the optical path, is the steerable element that is pointed to targeted regions on the sky. Mirror B (the spherical Schmidt “primary”) is fixed at \(25^\circ\) above the horizon. Because the latitude at the site is \(\sim 40^\circ\), for Mirrors A and B to be aligned, Mirror A would have to be pointed to \(\delta \sim -25^\circ\). Therefore, when Mirror A is pointed away from \(\delta \sim -25^\circ\) the effective collecting area decreases and the images become distorted. This means that less light goes down the 3.3-arcsecond fibers at higher declinations. In practice, the telescope cannot point below \(\delta = -10^\circ\). While this declination produces the best image quality based on the optics, it has low altitude from the LAMOST site, making the atmospheric distortion significant. In practice, the optimal telescope performance is achieved at declinations near \(25^\circ\). The stripe at \(\delta \sim 29^\circ\) also creates a region of contiguous observations that passes through the Galactic anticenter.
The Bright Survey Design of the LAMOST Pilot Survey

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North stripe 1 (r<16.5): 961905 targets, the minimal number density is 297 / sq deg

North stripe 2 (r<16.5): 228342 targets, the minimal number density is 220 / sq deg

South stripe (r<16.5): 488417 targets, the minimal number density is 295 / sq deg

Fig. 2 The stellar number density of the north and south stripes, including all stars from 2MASS that do not have SDSS counterparts, as well as SDSS stars with r < 16.5 m. The number density in the north stripe is ~ 300 deg^-2 in most of the sky near the North Galactic Pole. The lowest number density in the north stripe is 220 deg^-2. The number density in the south stripe is ~600 deg^-2 in high latitude areas and can reach above 1500 deg^-2 near the plane. The lowest number density in the south stripe is 295 deg^-2.

when integrated with the (Xuyi-selected) anticenter catalogs and the LEGUE dark nights data. The width of the north and south stripes is 10°, spanning 24° < δ < 34°. The right ascension range of the north stripe is 135° to 290°, and the south stripe covers right ascension from −30° to 30°.

Photometry from SDSS DR8 (Aihara et al. 2011) was used for target selection in the blue stripes because it provides a uniform dataset covering the entire region of interest. This choice was also motivated by a desire to keep the bright and faint surveys as similar as possible; targets for the LEGUE faint star survey (Yang et al. 2012) were also selected from SDSS, so that when the bright and faint surveys are combined, they will provide a relatively complete and uniform survey. However, the bright magnitude limit at which SDSS photometry saturates is g ~ 14 m (Yanny et al. 2009). To extend the survey to brighter magnitudes, providing more targets, we supplemented the SDSS catalog with near-infrared photometry from the 2MASS point source catalog.

The input catalog for the bright survey consists of three subgroups with different magnitude information: (1) targets with only SDSS photometry; (2) targets with only 2MASS photometry; (3) targets with both SDSS and 2MASS photometry. Initially, we intended to impose a magnitude limit of r < 16.5 m for targets on bright plates.
Figure 3  Stellar number density in the north and south stripes including all stars with \( g, r, i, \) or \( z \) magnitudes less than 16.5, and all 2MASS stars at the bright end. The number density in the north stripe (shown in the upper and middle panels) is \( \sim 400 \text{ deg}^{-2} \) in most of the sky near the North Galactic Pole, with a minimum number density of 289 deg^{-2}. The number density in the south stripe (the bottom panel) is \( \sim 600 \text{ deg}^{-2} \) in high latitude areas and can reach above 1500 deg^{-2} at lower latitudes. The lowest number density in the south region is 370 deg^{-2}.

Figure 2 shows the density of targets selected in this way for both the north and south stripes. The number density of the north stripe is shown in the upper and middle panels of Figure 2 and the bottom panel shows the number density of the south stripe. The color-coding in the figure represents the stellar density of available targets in each square degree of sky. The total stellar density including all 2MASS stars and \( r < 16.5 \) SDSS candidates is less than 300 deg^{-2} for much of the high-latitude regions in the north stripe. The LAMOST fiber assignment program typically requires three times the fiber density of candidates as input in order to fill all of the available fibers; this requires an input catalog with density 600 stars deg^{-2}. Obviously this density is not achievable for bright stars at high latitudes.

LAMOST spectra cover a wide wavelength range of \( 3700 < \lambda < 9100 \text{ Å} \), so that some stars with extremely blue or red colors that are fainter than magnitude 16.5 in \( r \) will have enough flux to obtain useful measurements in the blue or red regions of the spectra. Thus, to increase the number of available targets for the bright plates, we included stars with magnitudes brighter than 16.5 in the \( g, r, i, \) or \( z \)-bands. For example, an M-dwarf with a red \( r - i \) color of \( r - i = 1.2 \) and \( i = 16.3 \) would have \( r = 17.5 \), but may be bright enough to provide ample flux for measurement at red (i.e., the \( i \) and \( z \)-bands) wavelengths. Thus the faint magnitude limit employed for target selection in the
bright survey plates is

\[ g < 16.5 \mid r < 16.5 \mid i < 16.5 \mid z < 16.5, \]  

where the “\(|\)“ denotes “or” (only one or more of these criteria must be satisfied for a star to be included).

The faint magnitude limit for targets with only 2MASS photometry is the same as the magnitude limit of the 2MASS point source catalog

\[ J < 15.8 \land H < 15.1 \land K_s < 14.3. \]  

These magnitude selection criteria were chosen to ensure that the star number density is high enough that most fibers can be occupied with targets, no matter where the field of view is placed. The lowest number density in the north stripe, which appears near the northern Galactic pole, is \(\sim 290 \deg^{-2}\), while the lowest number density in the south stripe is \(\sim 370 \deg^{-2}\) (Fig. 3).

Active optics on LAMOST requires that each plate be centered on a bright \(V < 8m\) star that is fed to the Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensor. For this purpose, we generated a catalog of potential Shack-Hartmann stars from the Hipparcos catalog (Perryman et al. 1997). The declination range of the Shack-Hartmann catalog is \(26.5^\circ - 31.5^\circ\), which is centered at the same declination (\(29^\circ\)) and covers half the width of the north and south stripes. A field centered on a star with higher or lower declination would not fall completely within our desired observing footprint. The distribution of these stars is seen in Figures 4 and 5, color-coded by their Hipparcos \(V\) magnitudes. Stars with \(V < 6m\) are highlighted by “+.” For the bright survey, where plates are often being observed in periods of elevated sky background (either due to moonlight or clouds/haze), it is often necessary to use a brighter central star (say, \(V \sim 6m\)) in order for the Shack-Hartmann system to measure sufficient flux above background for image correction. As can be seen in Figures 4 and 5, limiting the central star to \(V < 6m\) places strict limits on the available plate centers.

The stripes and their corresponding Shack-Hartmann catalogs were designed to cover a 10\(^\circ\) declination range to ensure that there are always plates available to observe near a given right ascension. Because LAMOST is a fixed meridian telescope, it is essential that multiple plates are available at each right ascension for flexibility in plate selection.

The selection function can be assessed by the simulation of Galactic models like Sharma et al.’s synthetic survey in the future (Sharma et al. 2011).

3 SKY TO INPUT CATALOG

The LEGUE Pilot Survey target selection algorithm is presented in detail in Carlin et al. (2012). Here we give a brief overview and some details that are specific to the bright-star portion of the Pilot Survey, but the global target selection routine is similar to that for the faint Galactic halo portion of the Pilot Survey. The goal is to overemphasize relatively rare stars in sparsely-populated regions of parameter space while sampling large numbers of more common types of stars.

The LAMOST fiber assignment algorithm of SSS performs optimally with an input catalog of roughly three times the desired target density. There are 200 fibers per square degree in the LAMOST focal plane, so the input catalogs should ideally contain at least 600 candidates per square degree. As discussed in Section 2 and seen in Figure 3, this target density cannot be achieved at high latitudes in a sample that is limited to magnitudes brighter than 16.5\(m\). Thus we choose to create an input catalog that contains all stars between \(14m < r < 16.5m\), and all stars from 2MASS that do not have an SDSS counterpart (i.e. mostly stars brighter than \(r = 14m\)). The catalog that is given to the fiber assignment program is generated using the algorithm outlined in Carlin et al. (2012). This algorithm selects candidates based on a general probability function

\[ P_{j,D} = \frac{K_D}{[\Psi_0(\lambda_i)]^\alpha_j}f_i(\lambda_i), \]
where $\lambda_i$ denotes any observable (such as photometry, astrometry or any combination of observed quantities) and $\Psi_0(\lambda_i)$ is the statistical distribution function of the observable $\lambda_i$. The $K_D$ term is a normalization constant to ensure that the probabilities sum to one. The $f_i(\lambda_i)$ term is an optional function that can be used to overemphasize targets in particular regions of parameter space; this function is not used ($f_i(\lambda_i) = 1$) in the bright survey. The density of stars is calculated in multidimensional observable space, and the candidates are weighted by a power of this “local density.” The exponent $\alpha$ that determines the weighting is typically between 0 and 1; when $\alpha = 0$, the probability of each target being selected is the same (i.e., a random selection) and the distribution of the selected sample will be the same as that of the input sample. When $\alpha = 1$, the probability of a target being selected is inversely proportional to the local density in the observable space, producing a selected sample that is evenly distributed across the observable space. As a result, the rare objects are overemphasized. For the LEGUE bright survey targets, we selected an intermediate case of $\alpha = 1/2$ (i.e., weighting by the inverse square root of the local density), which emphasizes the selection of rare objects but keeps a large number of stars from higher-density regions in the observables. For stars having SDSS magnitudes, we used $r$, $g-r$ and $r-i$ to calculate the local density for targeting, and for those with only 2MASS photometry, density was defined in $J$, $J-H$ and $J-K$ parameter space. Unlike the dark night survey of faint targets (Yang et al. 2012), we did not add any linear weights (i.e., $f_i = 1$) in color or magnitude to the bright survey selection criteria.

Because the selection probabilities for stars appearing in SDSS were generated separately from those appearing only in 2MASS, the two resulting catalogs were concatenated and renormalized so that they sum to one. The resulting catalog was then used to select target candidates to give to the fiber assignment program.

As is evident in Figures 2 and 3, the input catalog density at high Galactic latitudes is less than 400 deg$^{-2}$, even after including bright 2MASS targets with the SDSS stars. Thus, the selection of 600 stars per square degree is not possible at high latitudes, and all available stars will be included in
the catalog input to the SSS fiber assignment program. At low latitudes, the high density of available targets means that we must sub-sample using the algorithm described above. Here we illustrate the effect of the target selection algorithm by comparing the magnitude and color distributions of the original data on the sky and the selected input catalog for a low-latitude ($|b| \sim 20^\circ$) field. This example field is at $330^\circ < \alpha < 336^\circ$ (i.e., $-30^\circ < \alpha < -24^\circ$), $28^\circ < \delta < 34^\circ$, with $b \approx -20^\circ$.

Figure 6 shows the magnitude and color distributions of the original data and the selected input catalog from the same sky area for this low-latitude field. Panels show stars with SDSS photometry in the left column and those with only 2MASS photometry in the right column. The effect of the overemphasis on relatively rare stars is evident; this is especially clear in the middle left panel, which shows the $g - r$ color distribution. The selected candidates (the red histogram) have a lower peak near the main sequence turnoff locus ($g - r \sim 0.3^m - 0.6^m$) than the overall distribution, a slight excess at intermediate colors ($0.6^m < g - r < 1.3^m$), and a clear excess of M-type stars at $g - r \sim 1.5^m$. The M-star excess arises because of the wide spread of M-dwarf $r - i$ colors at a nearly constant $g - r \sim 1.5^m$; this causes the density of M stars to be “diluted” in three-dimensional $r, g - r, r - i$ space (relative to the accumulation in $g - r$ alone), giving the metal-poor tail (at red $r - i$ colors) of these relatively common stars a high probability of selection. There are only a small number of bright 2MASS candidates available outside of the Galactic disk region, so in most areas the “sky” and “input” distributions in $J, J - H$ and $J - K$ will look nearly identical.

4 INPUT CATALOG FOR PLATE DESIGN

When SSS designs a plate for observations, it assigns targets of the input catalog for fibers depending on priorities given to targets in the input catalog. For the Pilot Survey, priorities were assigned in a way that roughly reproduces the desired distribution of targets according to the assignment probabilities calculated for each star (for more details, see Carlin et al. 2012). In principle, the magnitude and color distributions of a designed LAMOST plate should be the same as those of the input catalog in the corresponding sky area. To show this, we simulated the generation of a plate using SSS for the low-latitude field illustrated in Figure 6. The center of the simulated plate and the corresponding
Fig. 6  Magnitude and color distributions of stars in a low Galactic latitude ($b \approx -20^\circ$) sky area and its corresponding input catalog. The left column depicts all stars with SDSS photometry, and the right column includes stars with only 2MASS data. Black lines represent the distribution of all the original data in the sky area, and red lines are 600 candidates deg$^{-2}$ selected using the target selection method discussed in the text. Targets to be input to the fiber assignment program contain a smaller fraction of relatively common turnoff stars ($0.3^m < g - r < 0.6^m$), with redder stars overemphasized. The 2MASS distributions of “sky” and “input” stars are similar because nearly all of the small number of available targets are selected by the targeting routine.

The input catalog is $(\alpha, \delta) = (333^\circ, 31^\circ)$. The plate is a circle with a radius of 2.5° centered on an available Shack-Hartmann star. The input catalog is a rectangular box with $330^\circ < \text{RA} < 336^\circ$ and $28^\circ < \delta < 34^\circ$, the same area as exemplified in Section 3.

Figure 7 shows the input catalog as a solid black line, and the targets selected by SSS for the plate as a red line. Other than minor statistical fluctuations, this figure shows that the magnitude and color distribution of the generated plate represents the input catalog well. We are thus confident that our target selection process is yielding the desired distribution of targets in the final survey design.
Fig. 7 The magnitude and color distribution of the simulated plate used in Fig. 6 and its corresponding input catalog. The center of the simulated plate and the corresponding input catalog is \((\alpha, \delta) = (333^\circ, 31^\circ)\). The plate is a circle with a radius of 2.5\(^\circ\). The input catalog is a 6\(^\circ\) × 6\(^\circ\) rectangular box. Minus some statistical fluctuations, the distribution of the targets selected for a plate are nearly identical to the input catalog.

Based on the input catalog and the list of available Shack-Hartmann stars, we use SSS to simulate a series of plates that covers the north and south strips along \(\delta \sim 29^\circ\). Plates are placed with a little overlap on the edge; in this simulation, meant for illustration only, there was little concern about optimally tiling regions of sky. Real observational constraints and weather conditions are not considered. On a nightly basis, these will be important factors in the design of plates due to the limited range about the meridian to which LAMOST can point.

Figure 8 shows the results of this simple simulation – the two upper panels illustrate a string of plates in the north Galactic cap, and the lower panel, the southern cap. The figure shows the density of stars selected for observation by SSS in 0.25-degree squares on the sky. Because of the
Table 1: The Number of Stars Targeted in the Plates Simulated along the North Stripe

| Plate No. | $\alpha$ of the plate center | $\delta$ of the plate center | Number of targets |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| north 01  | 137.9892450                 | 28.8715765                  | 3685              |
| north 02  | 143.3263274                 | 28.3680181                  | 3637              |
| north 03  | 148.4965638                 | 27.6954653                  | 3566              |
| north 04  | 154.1171840                 | 28.6827033                  | 3494              |
| north 05  | 160.0882341                 | 27.5252721                  | 3416              |
| north 06  | 165.4555274                 | 29.8712896                  | 3321              |
| north 07  | 171.3191614                 | 29.7587449                  | 3293              |
| north 08  | 177.1524763                 | 28.7999489                  | 3259              |
| north 09  | 183.0040488                 | 28.5364632                  | 3253              |
| north 10  | 187.9606690                 | 29.3141653                  | 3256              |
| north 11  | 193.7844659                 | 27.7665362                  | 3244              |
| north 12  | 198.9016961                 | 28.7416862                  | 3270              |
| north 13  | 205.1630134                 | 28.0651406                  | 3348              |
| north 14  | 210.8639400                 | 27.5099545                  | 3443              |
| north 15  | 215.584468                  | 29.3699840                  | 3440              |
| north 16  | 220.3432808                 | 29.0592524                  | 3525              |
| north 17  | 226.0668756                 | 29.0785150                  | 3584              |
| north 18  | 231.9577163                 | 29.1054916                  | 3684              |
| north 19  | 237.1434012                 | 28.1567769                  | 3751              |
| north 20  | 242.8491569                 | 28.4387012                  | 3793              |
| north 21  | 248.1120058                 | 27.7094406                  | 3771              |
| north 22  | 253.7299374                 | 28.1370510                  | 3791              |
| north 23  | 258.954871                  | 27.1343421                  | 3767              |
| north 24  | 264.0892623                 | 27.5668072                  | 3718              |
| north 25  | 269.4409611                 | 29.2479253                  | 3805              |
| north 26  | 275.105312                  | 28.9353992                  | 3757              |
| north 27  | 280.7169777                 | 28.3027952                  | 3792              |
| north 28  | 286.2285437                 | 28.1882454                  | 3792              |

Table 2: The Number of Stars Targeted in the Plates Simulated along the South Stripe

| plate No. | $\alpha$ of the plate center | $\delta$ of the plate center | number of targets |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| south 01  | 332.8464044                  | 29.2546550                  | 3767              |
| south 02  | 338.6976207                  | 29.9574026                  | 3778              |
| south 03  | 343.5475406                  | 28.0166028                  | 3760              |
| south 04  | 348.9428409                  | 28.2479046                  | 3791              |
| south 05  | 354.8782129                  | 28.2459536                  | 3789              |
| south 06  | 0.7101522                    | 28.2518911                  | 3788              |
| south 07  | 6.5113298                    | 28.9405881                  | 3783              |
| south 08  | 12.2903523                   | 28.7193068                  | 3804              |
| south 09  | 17.9149447                   | 30.0897296                  | 3810              |
| south 10  | 23.7578593                   | 29.1007859                  | 3789              |
| south 11  | 28.7807900                   | 28.7979222                  | 2914$^a$          

$^a$: Please note that the number of targets in the plate “south 11” is much smaller than those of other plates. This is because the plate “south 11” is at the edge of the south stripe.

The low number density of available stars in the north Galactic pole, the mean density of those plates with high Galactic latitude is $\sim 160$ stars deg$^{-2}$, falling short of the 200 deg$^{-2}$ fiber density of LAMOST. The declining stellar density in the north strip is evident as a decreasing target density with increasing right ascension in the upper panel.

Tables 1 and 2 present the numbers of targets along with the coordinates of the plates’ centers for the north and south stripe respectively.
Fig. 8 A simple demonstration of how plates could be placed along the north and south stripes. Plates are generated by running a large input catalog based on our target selection criteria through an SSS simulation, with the center of each plate determined by the available Shack-Hartmann stars. The circles represent LAMOST plates, with the 0.25-degree squares giving the density of selected stars in each plate. Note that the density of stars in the NGC (upper panels) region drops with increasing latitude (roughly along $\alpha$ in this stripe), so that fewer than 200 stars deg$^{-2}$ are observed at high latitudes.

5 SUMMARY

In this paper, we described the input catalog for observations on bright nights of the LAMOST Pilot Survey. The sky coverage of the survey consists of a contiguous stripe at roughly constant declination of $\sim 29^\circ$. We discussed details of the plate design, which included a combination of SDSS and 2MASS photometry. The input catalog of the bright nights survey consists of SDSS stars brighter than 16.5$^m$ and all 2MASS point sources brighter than the limiting magnitude ($r \sim 14^m$) of SDSS. The target selection method is based on pre-assigned priorities, which weight stars by the inverse square root of the "local density" in $r$, $g-r$, $r-i$ (or $J$, $J-H$, $J-K$ for those having only 2MASS magnitudes) to overemphasize rare objects and de-emphasize the objects in more populated regions of magnitude and color phase space. We illustrate the differences between the magnitude and color distributions of stars selected by our target selection method and the overall distribution for a given region of sky.

Overall, the LAMOST/LEGUE Pilot Survey will obtain one–two million stellar spectra of bright stars (in addition to the faint stars from the other components of the survey) spanning a range of Galactic latitudes. These spectra will yield numerous scientific results while also providing valuable test data for refinement of LAMOST survey operations.
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