Announcement of the ESO Workshop on

The Impact of Herschel Surveys on ALMA Early Science

17–19 November 2010, ESO Headquarters, Garching, Germany

The Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) is expected to release the call for Early Science proposals towards the end of 2010 and from 2011 will provide a huge breakthrough in exploring the "cool Universe". ALMA will open up the study of the earliest evolutionary stages of galaxies, stars and planets that are deeply hidden within dust clouds where the optical extinction can be extremely large. However at far-infrared and submillimetre wavelengths we can directly measure physical phenomena associated with the formation process itself.

Complementary to ALMA is the Herschel Space Observatory satellite, which was successfully launched in May 2009, and is already presenting its first exciting results. By the end of 2010 Herschel will have been flying for approximately 1.5 years and it is likely that a large fraction of the key programme observations will have been completed. Data reduction and analysis will be well underway and it will be ideal timing to focus the community on the possibilities of an early follow-up of Herschel surveys with ALMA.

ALMA has a small instantaneous field of view, but allows high angular resolution images of selected sources, while Herschel has a larger field of view, with a lower angular resolution. The Herschel Spectral and Photometric Imaging Receiver (SPIRE) and Photodetector Array Camera & Spectrometer (PACS) bolometer cameras offer the opportunity to cover large areas of the sky rather quickly, providing finding lists for ALMA and allowing shorter wavelength measurements of the source emission to give complete spectral energy distributions. ALMA measurements will offer unique follow-up opportunities of the Herschel continuum and heterodyne spectroscopy surveys.

The goal of the workshop is to bring together the community of astronomers involved in Herschel Key Programmes that will be interested in proposing for ALMA Early Science. At the workshop we will discuss the early results of Herschel in the context of the Call for Proposals for ALMA Early Science, and foster possible collaborations to prepare a coordinated response to the first ALMA science from the community of Herschel users.

The potential for deep legacy-type surveys with the completed ALMA array will also be discussed.

For this workshop we are inviting contributions that present both scientific results based on Herschel surveys, and investigate the exciting possibilities of the ALMA interferometer during Early Science.

Main science topics include:
– Solar System
– Galactic low-mass star formation
– Galactic high-mass star formation
– Molecular clouds
– Protoplanetary discs
– Local Group
– Nearby galaxies
– Active galactic nuclei
– Galaxy clusters
– Cosmological background

For registration and more information please visit http://www.eso.org/sci/meetings/almaherschel2010/.

Personnel Movements

Arrivals (1 April–30 June 2010)

Europe	
Barriga Campino, Pablo Jose (RCH)	Electronic Engineer
Brinkmann, Martin (D)	Mechanical Engineer
Manning, Alisdair (GB)	Software Engineer

Chile	
Guieu, Sylvain (F)	Fellow
Lopez, Marcelo (RCH)	Telescope Instruments Operator
Olivares, Manuel (RCH)	Telescope Instruments Operator
Parra, Ricardo (RCH)	Mechanical Engineer
Vuckovic, Maja (SRB)	Fellow

Departures (1 April–30 June 2010)

Europe	
Calamida, Annalisa (I)	Post Doctoral Researcher
D'Odorico, Sandro (I)	Head of Optical Instruments
Döllinger, Michaela (D)	Fellow
Erdmann, Christopher (USA)	Librarian
Küpcü Yoldaş, Aybüke (TR)	Post Doctoral Researcher
Laaksonen, Milla (FIN)	Administrative Assistant
Moorwood, Alan (GB)	Director of Programmes
Randall, Suzanna (GB)	Applied Scientist
Sana, Hugues (B)	Fellow
Trotta, Francesco (I)	Student

Chile	
Alquinta, Nilso (RCH)	Electrical Assistant
Huidobro, Ramon (RCH)	Technical Secretary
Le Saux, Paul (F)	Engineer
Lopez, Ignacio (RCH)	Precision Mechanic

Front Cover: A view of Cerro Armazones at sunset. Following the recommendation of the Site Selection Advisory Committee, on 26 April 2010, the ESO Council selected Cerro Armazones as the baseline site for the planned 42-metre European Extremely Large Telescope (E-ELT). The mountain is situated about 20 km from the VLT site on Cerro Paranal. (Credit: ESO/G. Lombardi)

Right: A near-infrared image of the Galactic star-forming region NGC 6334, named the Cat's Paw Nebula. This VISTA colour-composite was composed of images in *Y*, *J* and *Ks* filters and the exposure time was 300 s per filter. See eso1017 for more details.