

The overture to a new era in Galactic science: Gaia's first data release

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Bogota, 28th September 2016



gaia

Gaia facts

- The promise
- The optical plane
- Scan law
- Status
- Timeline of data releases



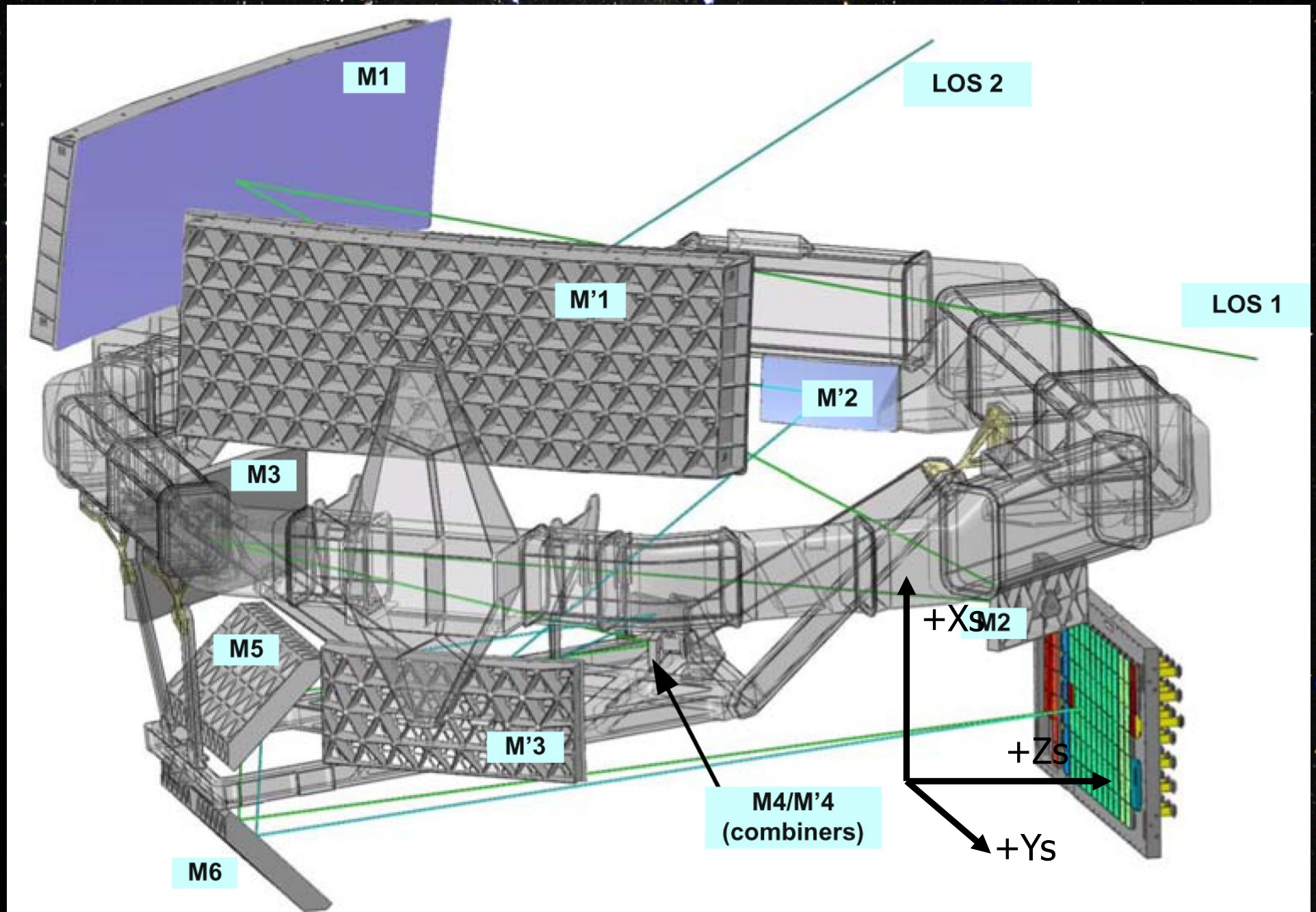
gaia

Gaia – the promise

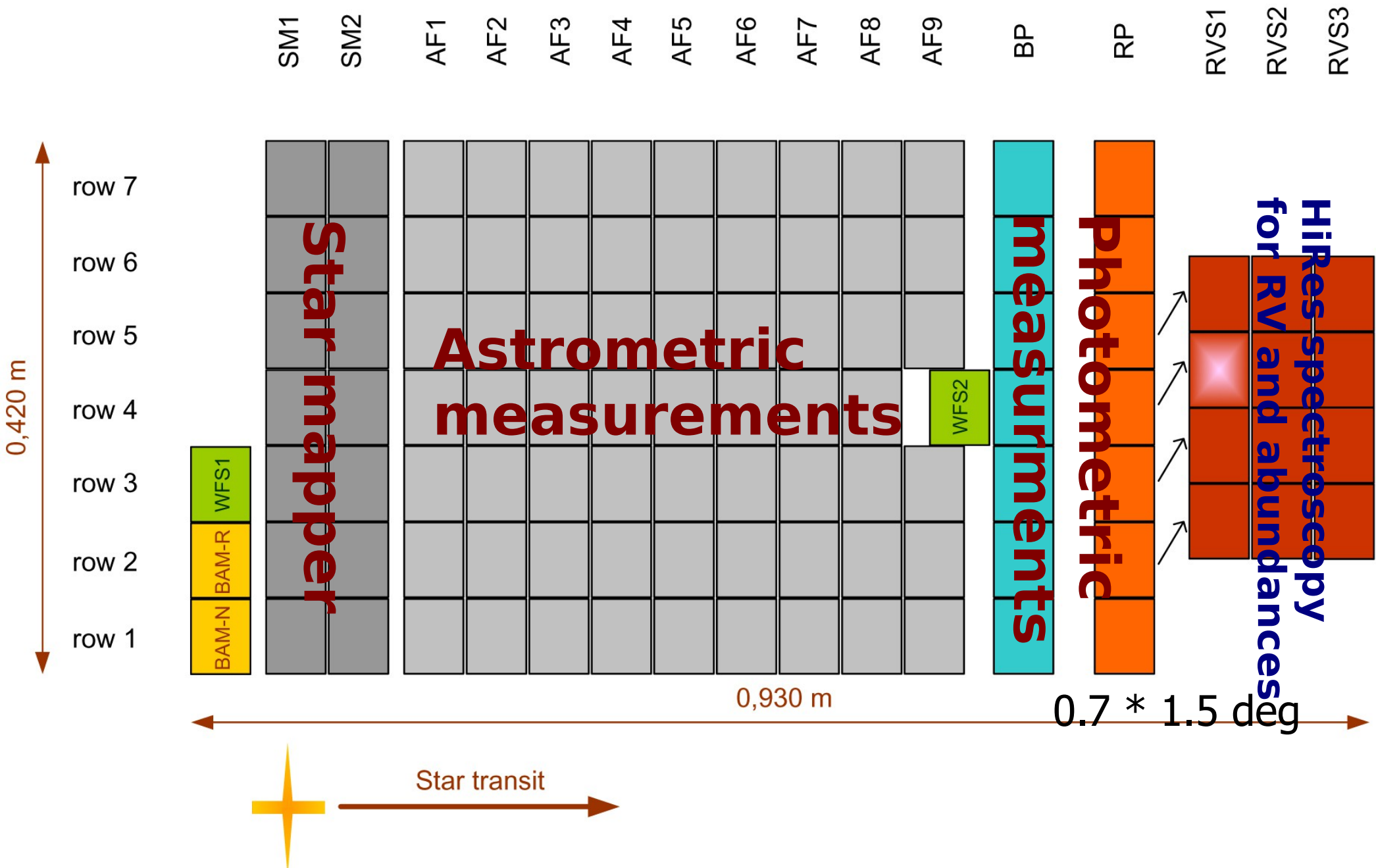
- 1+ billion stars to 20.7th magnitude, 1% of MW stars
- Full 5 parameter astrometric data for 10^9 stars
 - Between 10 and $\sim 700 \mu\text{as}$ precision for parallaxes, positions and proper motions!
- Multi colour (spectro)photometry of 10^9 stars
- High resol. spectroscopy for 10^8 stars to 16th mag
 - Radial velocities, abundances, rotation velocities for the brighter objects.



Gaia: the optical assembly



Gaia: the focal plane



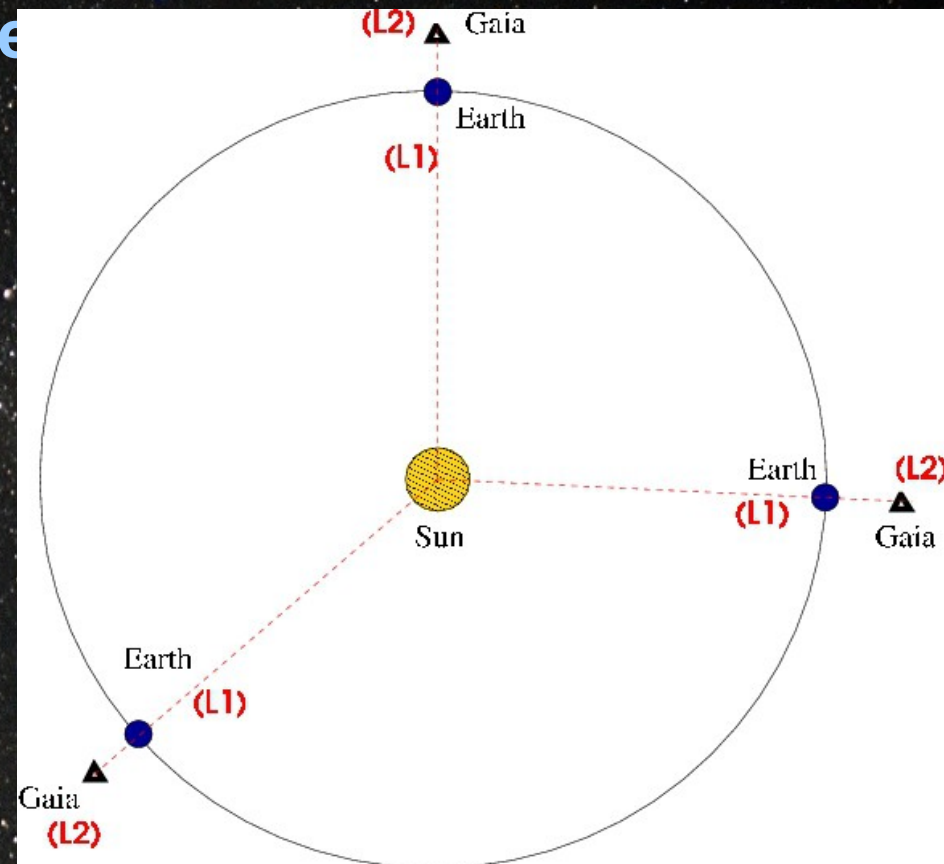
Gaia's Position near Earth-Sun Lagrange Point L2



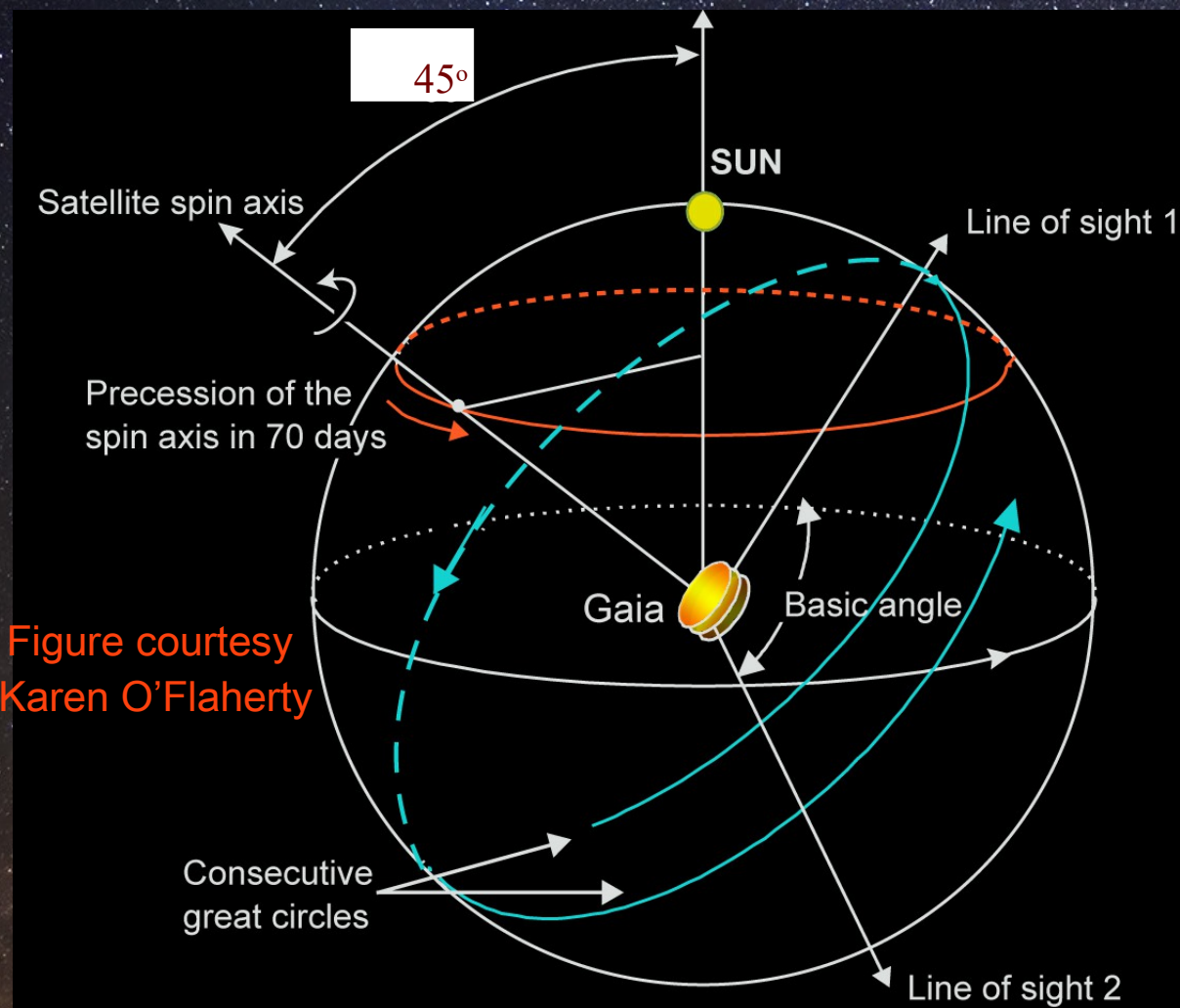
Not exactly in L2, because
permanent
total eclipse there !

Choose an orbit near L2 which

- avoids the Earth's shadow
- needs only minor orbital manoeuvring



Sky Scanning Principle

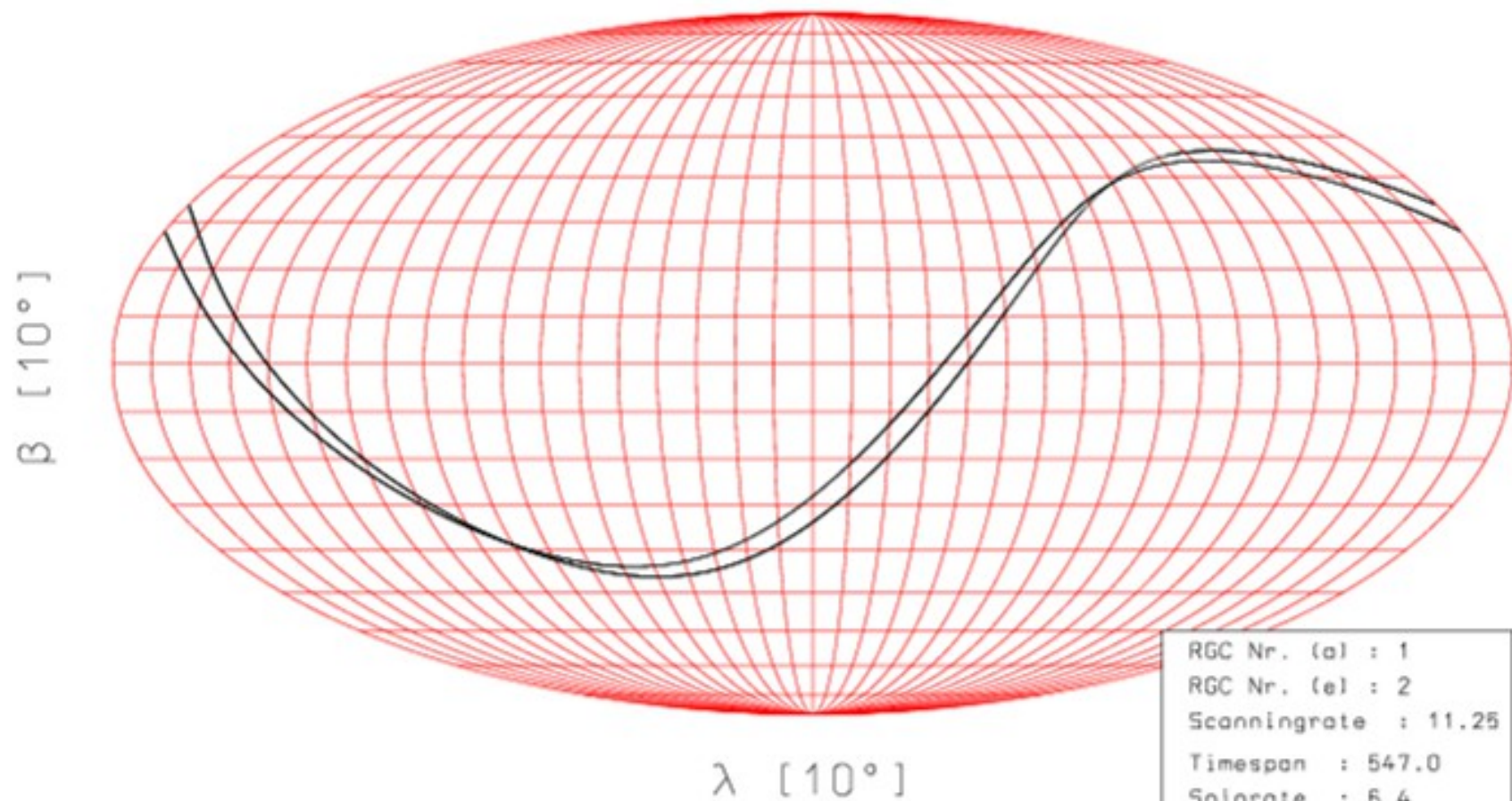


Spin axis	45° to Sun
Scan rate:	60 arcsec/s
Spin period:	6 hours

Figure courtesy
Karen O'Flaherty



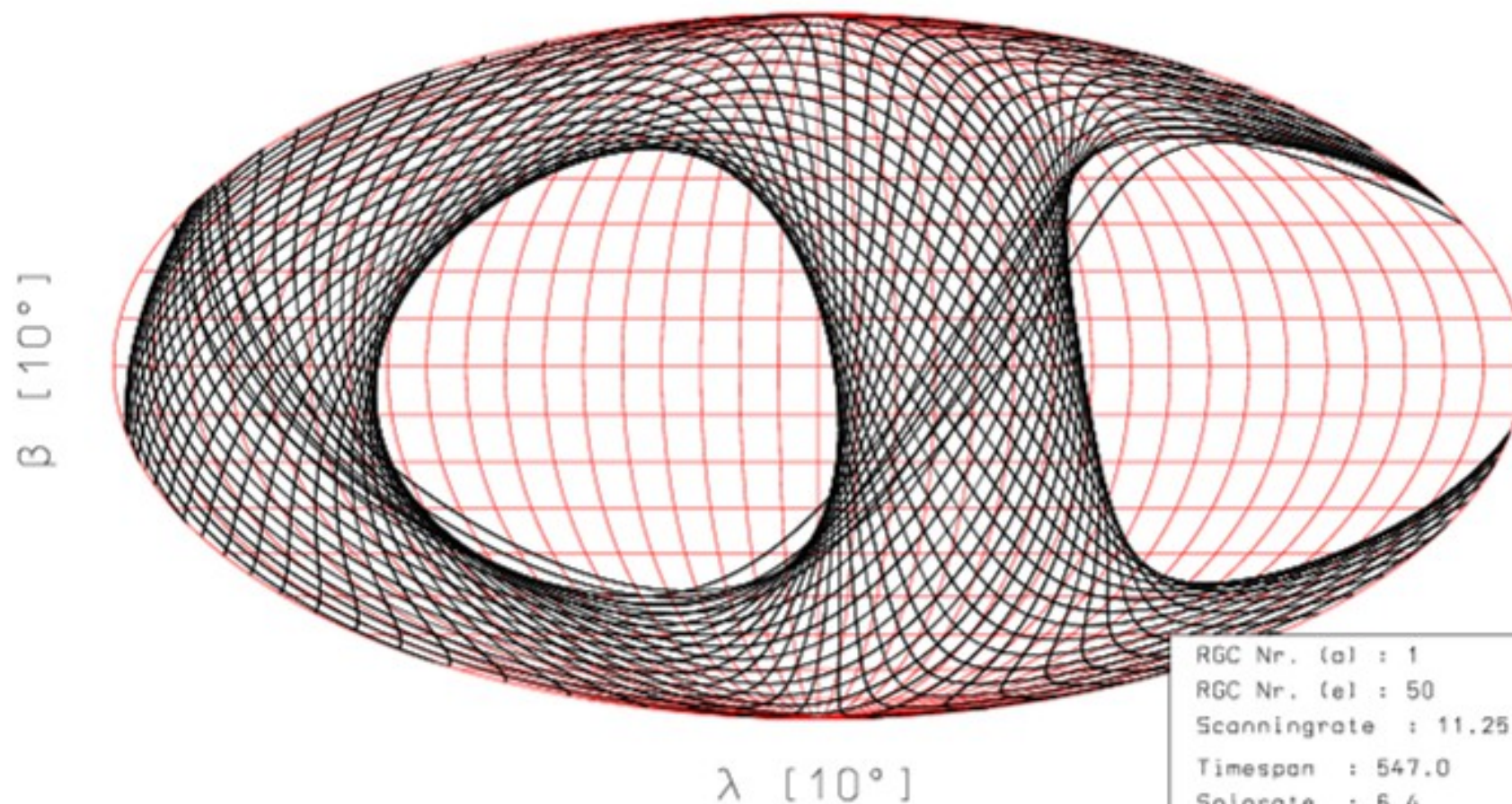
RGC Coverage of GAIA



RGC Nr. (a)	: 1
RGC Nr. (e)	: 2
Scanningrate	: 11.25
Timespan	: 547.0
Spinrate	: 6.4
ν [°]	: 221
ξ [°]	: 50

H.-H. Bernstein, ARI Heidelberg

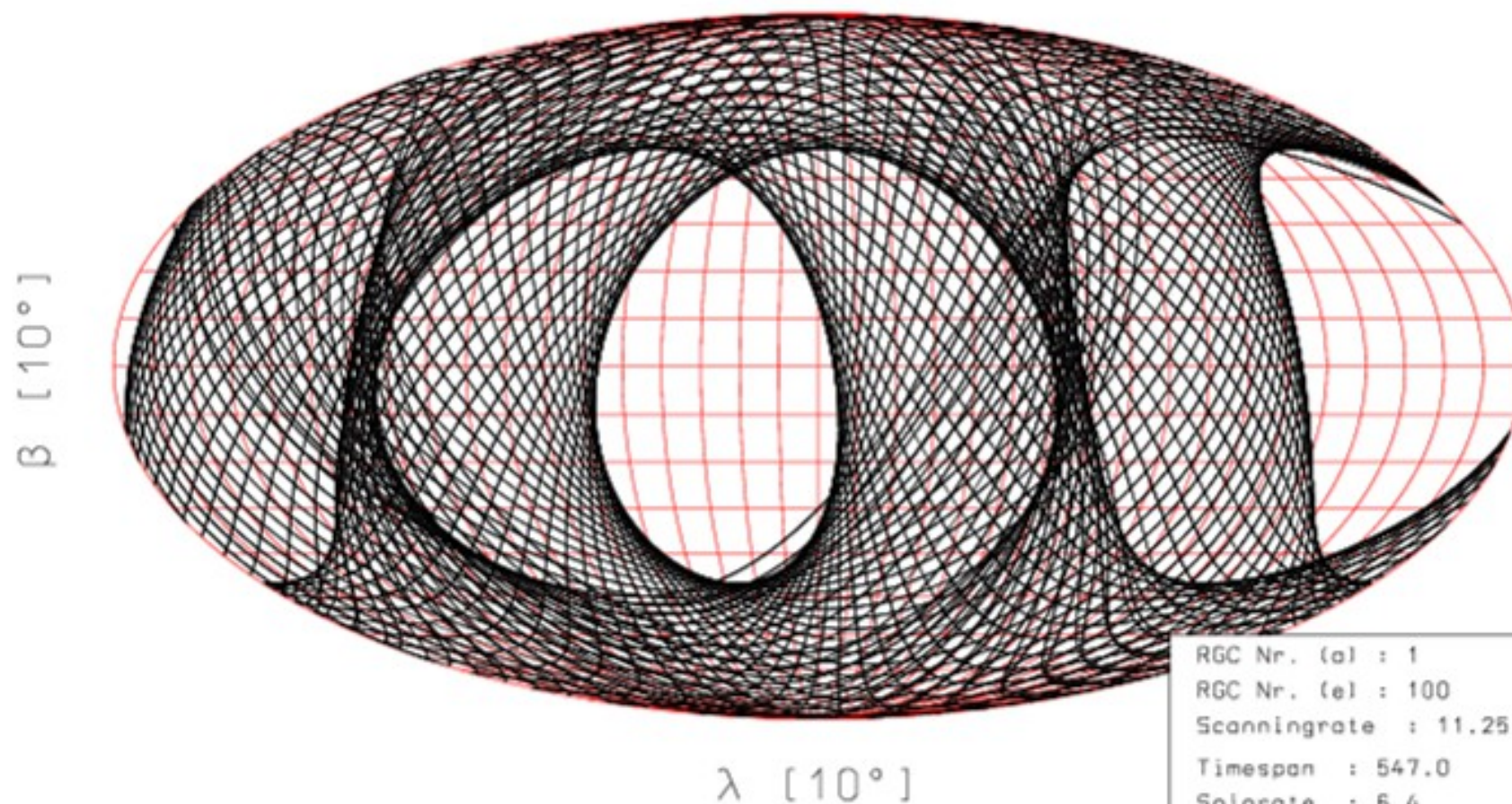
RGC Coverage of GAIA



RGC Nr. (a)	: 1
RGC Nr. (e)	: 50
Scanningrate	: 11.25
Timespan	: 547.0
Spinrate	: 6.4
ν [$^\circ$]	: 221
ξ [$^\circ$]	: 43

H.-H. Bernstein, ARI Heidelberg

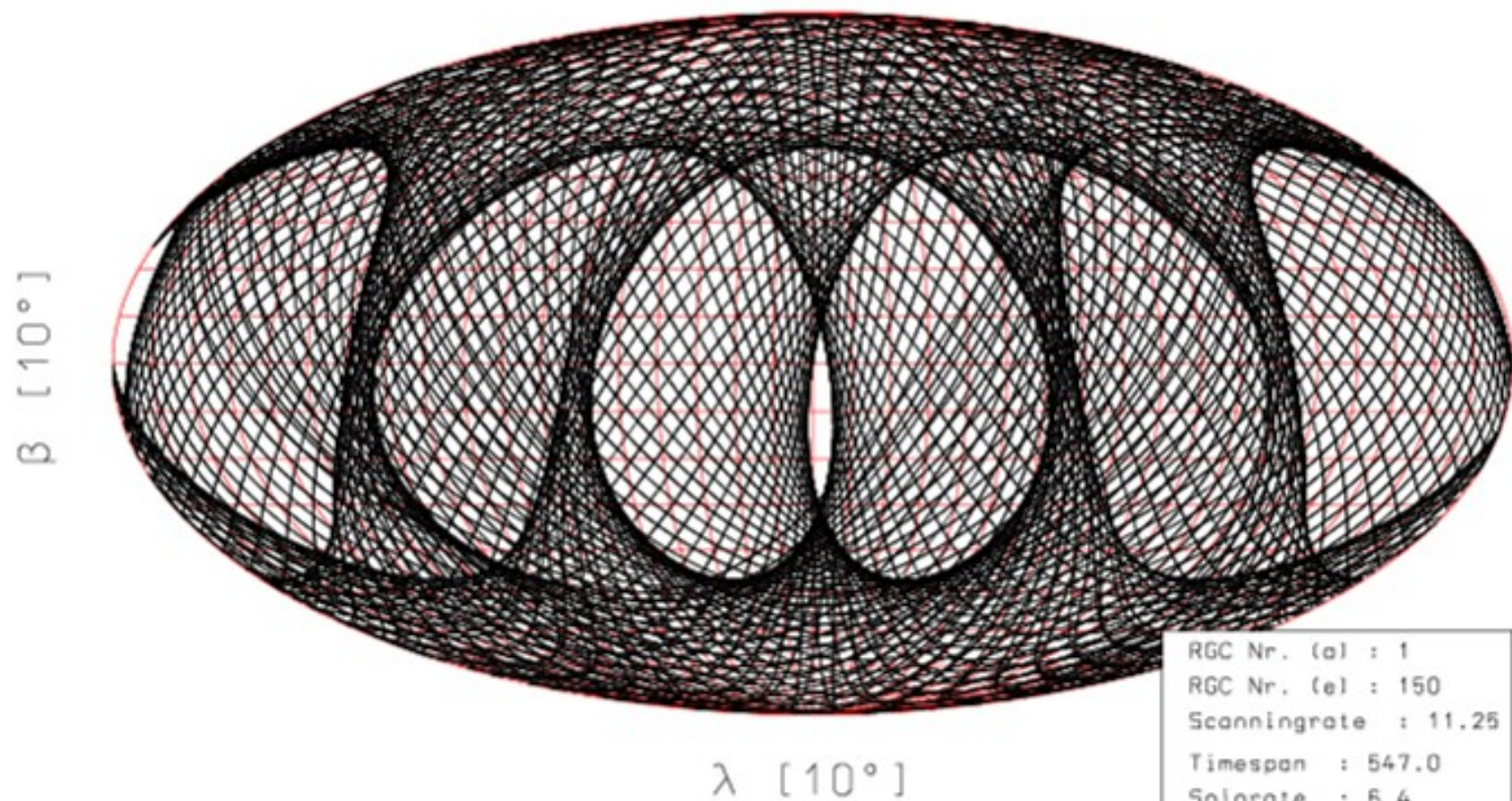
RGC Coverage of GAIA



RGC Nr. (a)	: 1
RGC Nr. (e)	: 100
Scanningrate	: 11.25
Timespan	: 547.0
Spinrate	: 6.4
$\nu [^\circ]$	: 221
$\xi [^\circ]$	: 43

H.-H. Bernstein, ARI Heidelberg

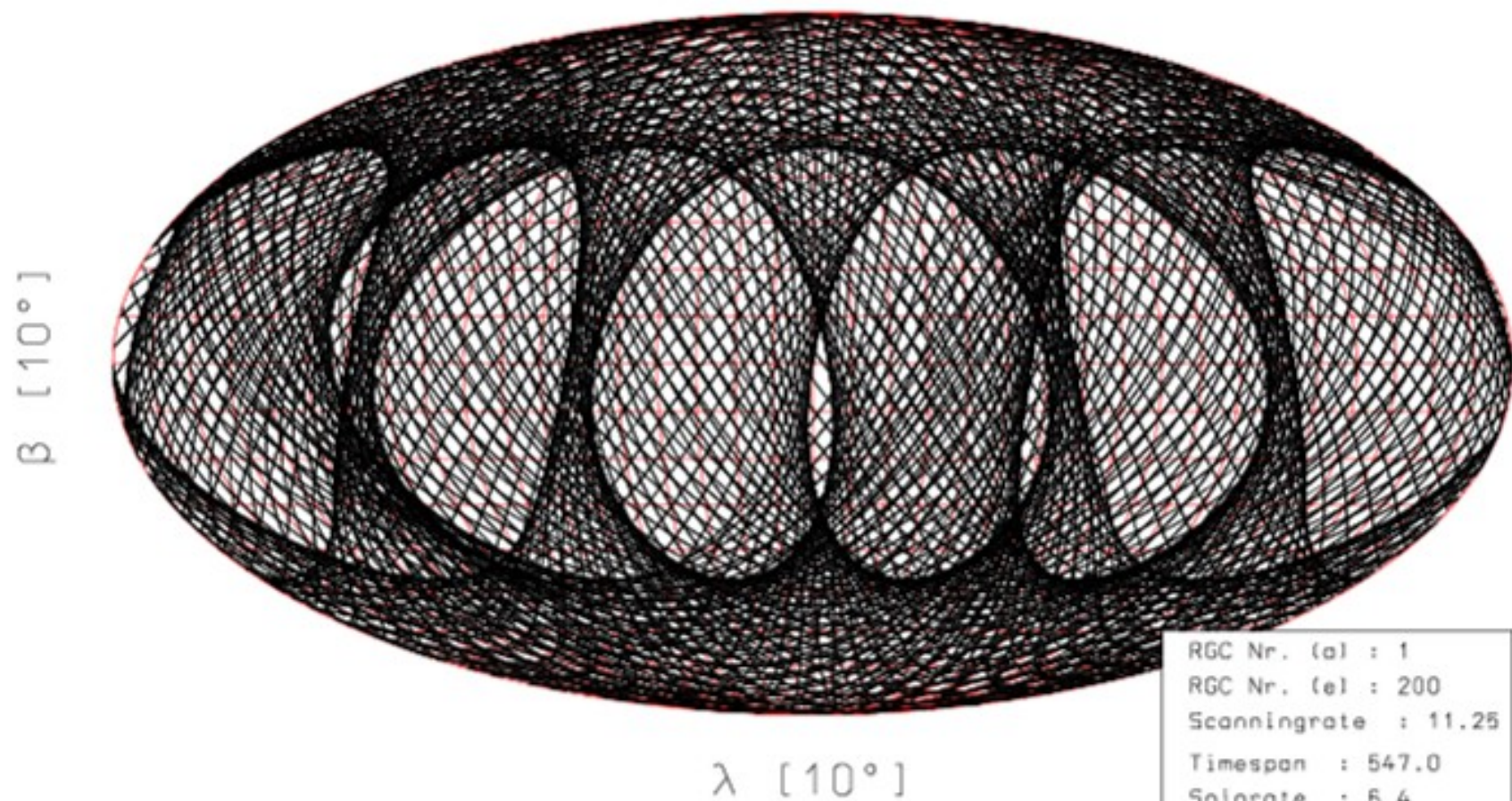
RGC Coverage of GAIA



RGC Nr. (a)	: 1
RGC Nr. (e)	: 150
Scanningrate	: 11.25
Timespan	: 547.0
Spinrate	: 6.4
v [°]	: 221
ξ [°]	: 43

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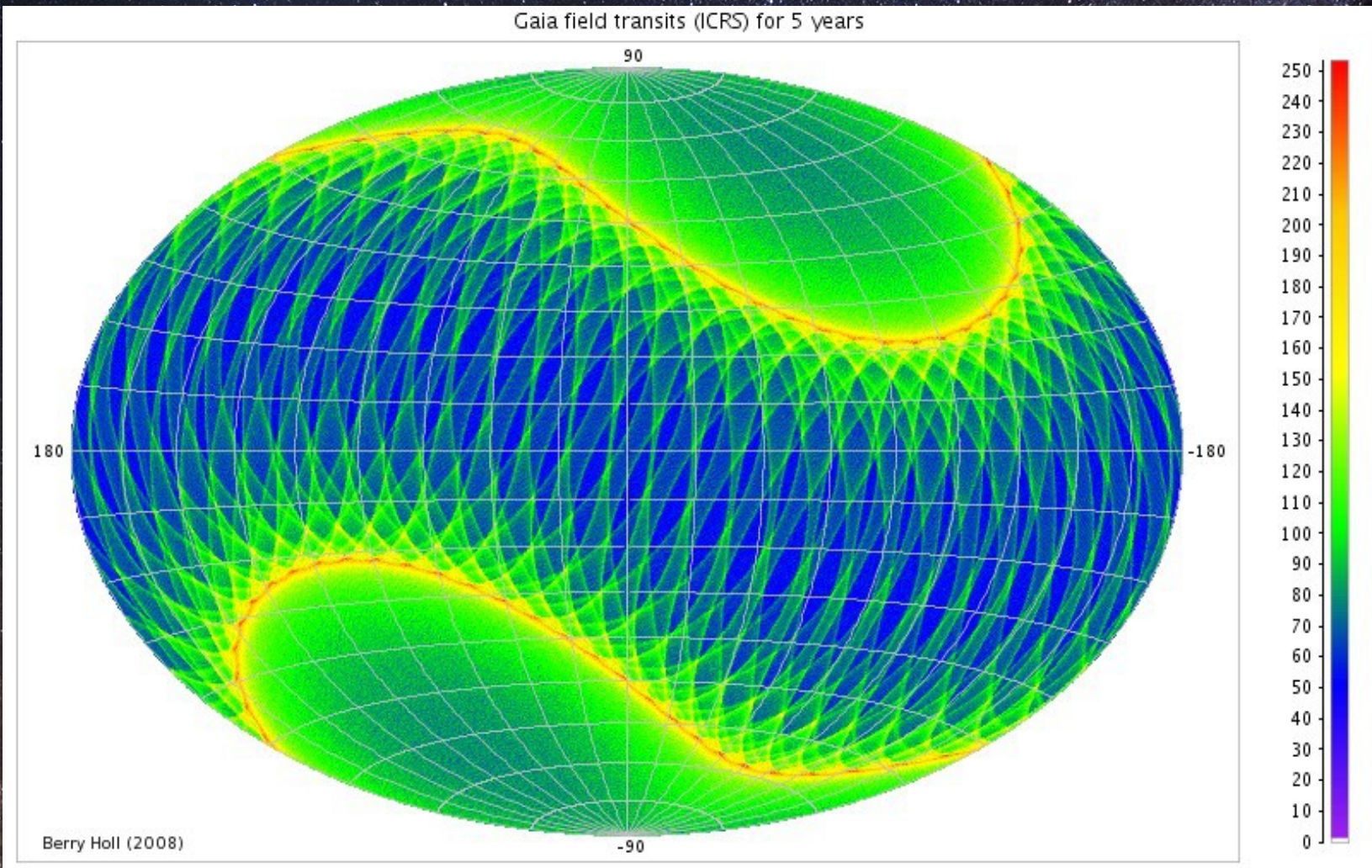
RGC Coverage of GAIA



RGC Nr. (a)	: 1
RGC Nr. (e)	: 200
Scanningrate	: 11.25
Timespan	: 547.0
Spinrate	: 6.4
ν [$^\circ$]	: 221
ξ [$^\circ$]	: 43

H.-H. Bernstein, ARI Heidelberg

Gaia – end of mission sky coverage



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Gaia status

•
what happened until now:

- 19.12.2013: launch
- Jan 2014 – arrival at L2
- 1st half of 2014 – commissioning phase
 - Analysis and mitigation of problems
- Jul/Aug 2015 start of nominal operations
- 14.09.2016: release of Gaia DR1 (25.7.2014-16.09.2015)
- Q4 2017 Gaia DR2



Gaia – data releases

•Gaia Data Release 1, 14.09.2016 (Data: 25.7.2015-16.09.2015)

- α, δ , G-mag, of ~1.143 billion objects
- Full astrometry for 2 million stars (HIP+TYC2) – TGAS
- Variable star data for RR Lyr and δ -Cephei stars in ecliptic pole fields (LMC)

•Gaia Data Release 2, Q4 2017

- 5 par astrometrics for single stars
- BP/RP integrated photometry
- RVs for single stars

•Gaia Data Release 3, summer 2018 (tbc)

- Full astrometry for binaries with $2\text{months} < T_{\text{orb}} < 75\%$ observing time
- Object classification, astrophysical parameters incl. RP/BP/RVS spectra for wellbehaved objects



Gaia – data releases

- Gaia Data release 4, summer 2019 (tbc)
 - Variable star classification, epoch photometry
 - Solar system results, preliminary orbital solutions
 - Non-single stars catalogues
- **Final release, 2022 (tbc)**
 - **Everything!!!!**

All steps include the a redelivery of the data delivered in the preceding intermediate delivery.

Science alerts will be issued as soon as possible, and are not part of these releases!

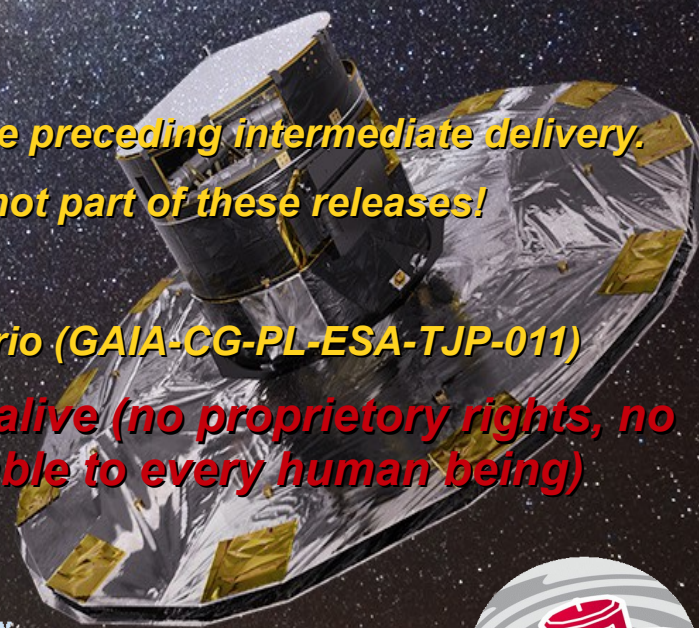
Exact release dates subject to shifts within schedule

Reference: T.Prusti: Gaia Intermediate Data Release Scenario (GAIA-CG-PL-ESA-TJP-011)

Condition of accessing data at time of release: be alive (no proprietary rights, no protected data times, release is immediately available to every human being)



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Gaia DR1

- Contents & numbers
- Limitations
- Examples: 2 par astrometry of GBOT data
- Examples: TGAS



Gaia Data Release 1

- Main catalogue:

- Positions and G-mags of ~1.143 billion stars
- Precision: 10 mas, few – 30 mmag photometry

- TGAS (Tycho Gaia Astrometric solution)

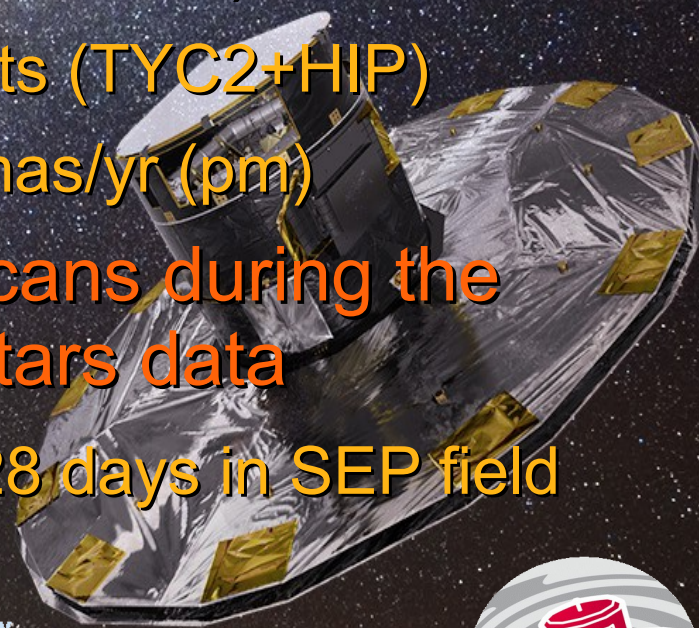
- 5 par astrometry of 2 million objects (TYC2+HIP)
- Precision: 0.3 mas (parallax) & 1 mas/yr (pm)

- photometry from Ecliptic poles scans during the commissioning phase – variable stars data

- 3194 RR Lyr and δ Cep stars over 28 days in SEP field



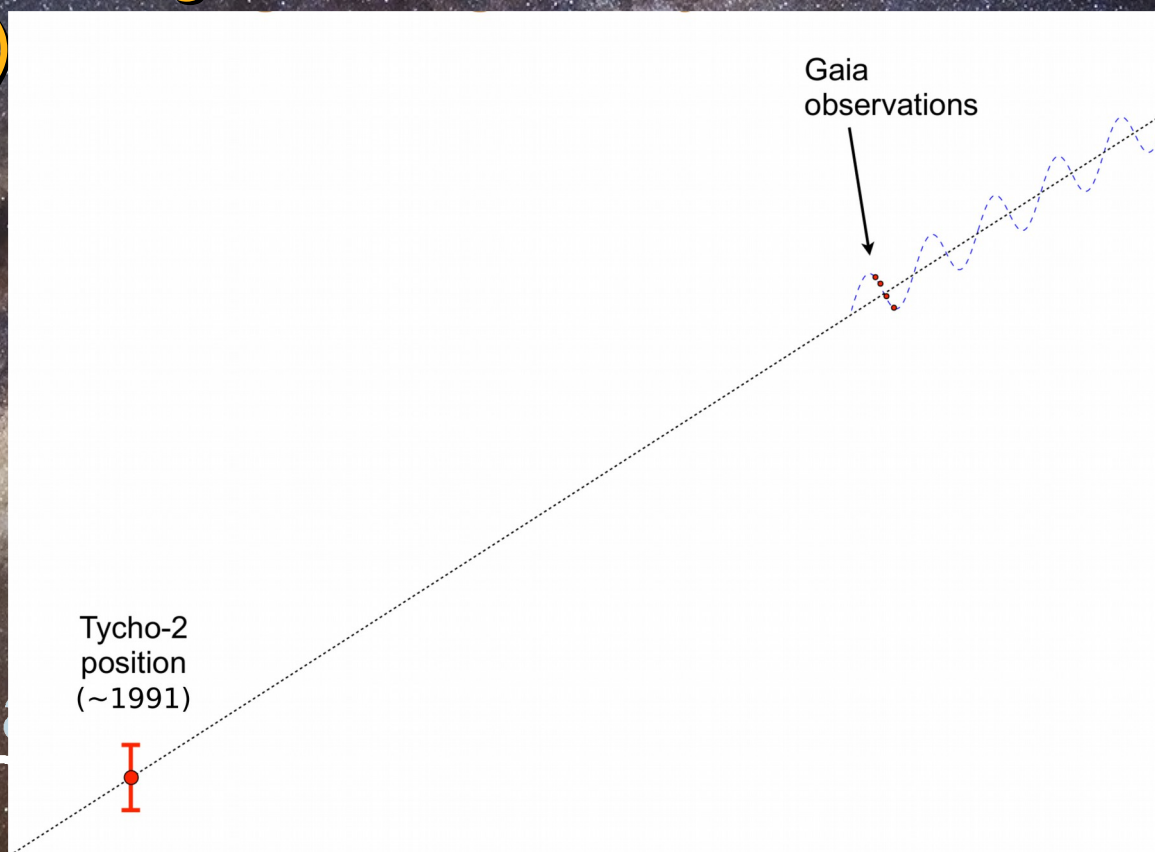
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Gaia DR1

- TGAS (Tycho Gaia Astrometric Solution):
 - Time baseline of DR1 too short to disentangle π and μ
 - Tycho2 catalogue, 2.5 million stars $G < 12$ mag (1991.25)

→ TGAS



Gaia DR1

•TGAS (Tycho Gaia Astrometric Solution):

All sources (2057050 stars)

G [mag]	α, δ	π	μ
9	0.2	0.2	0.7
11	0.3	0.3	1.3
12	0.7	0.6	3.2

HIPPARCOS sources (93635 stars)

G [mag]	α, δ	π	μ
7	0.2	0.2	0.04
8.3	0.3	0.3	0.07
9.7	0.7	0.6	0.14

All astrometric uncertainties in mas resp. mas/yr

- Does not include systematic errors (0.3 mas)
- Depends on location on the sky



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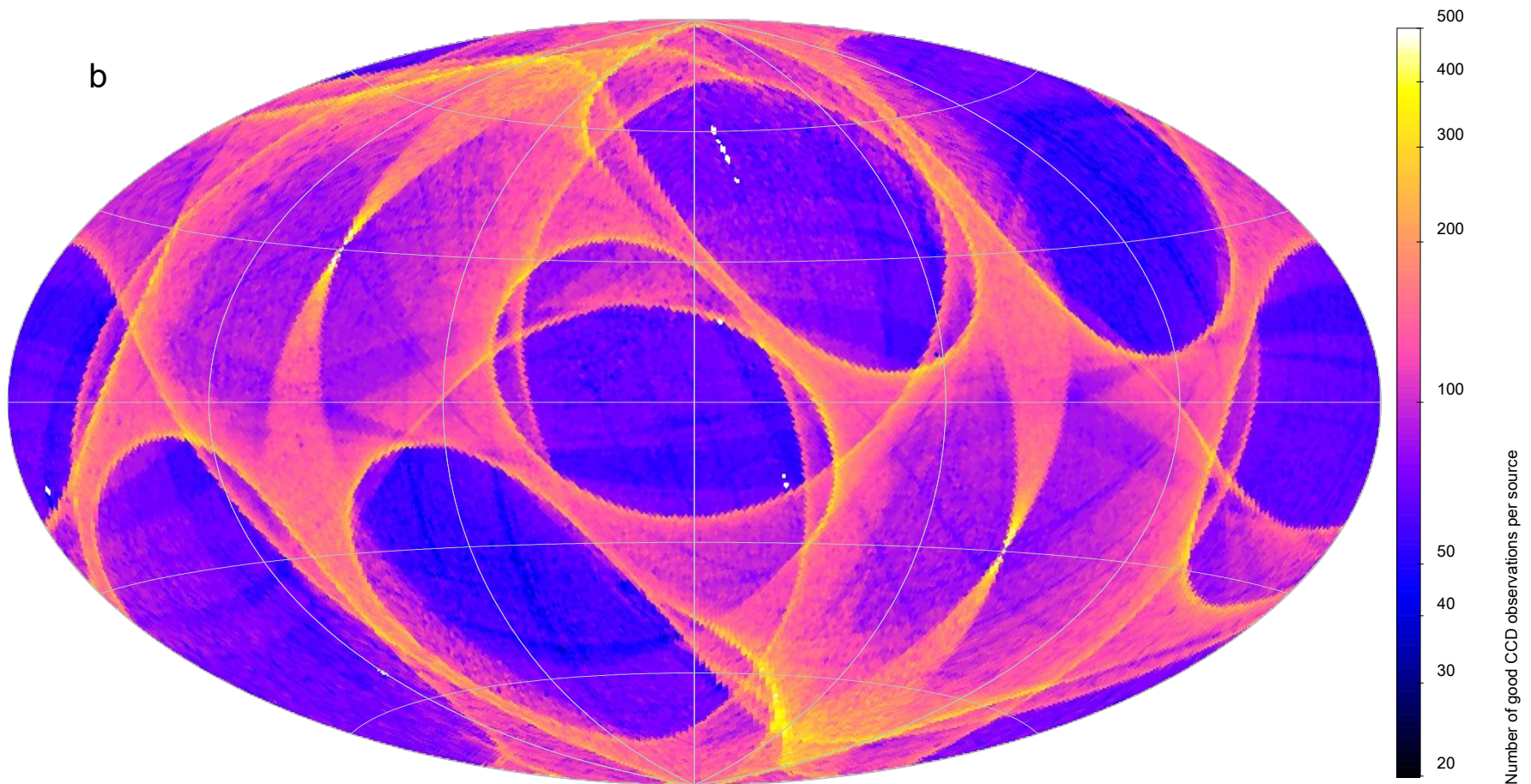
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SEIT 1386

Observations:

Galactic coordinates, Aitoff, l

$b = 0$ at center, 0.84 deg

2° cells



14 (11.8) months of input data.

23 billion focal

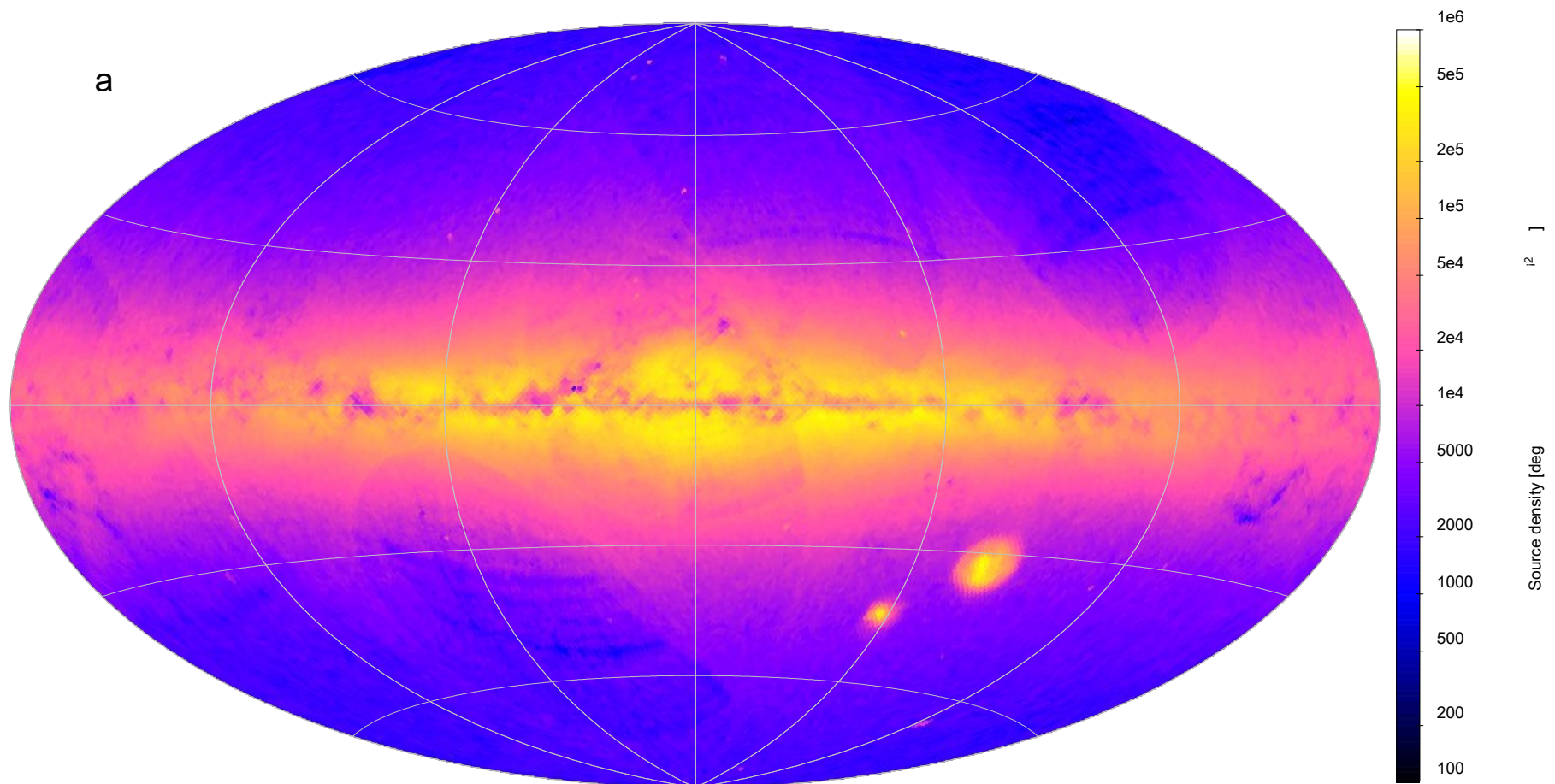
plane transits.

Secondary set: source density

Galactic coordinates, Aitoff, l

$b = 0$ at center, 1 deg

2° cells



1.1 billion sources.

50% with $G < 19.07$, 90% with $G < 20.39$



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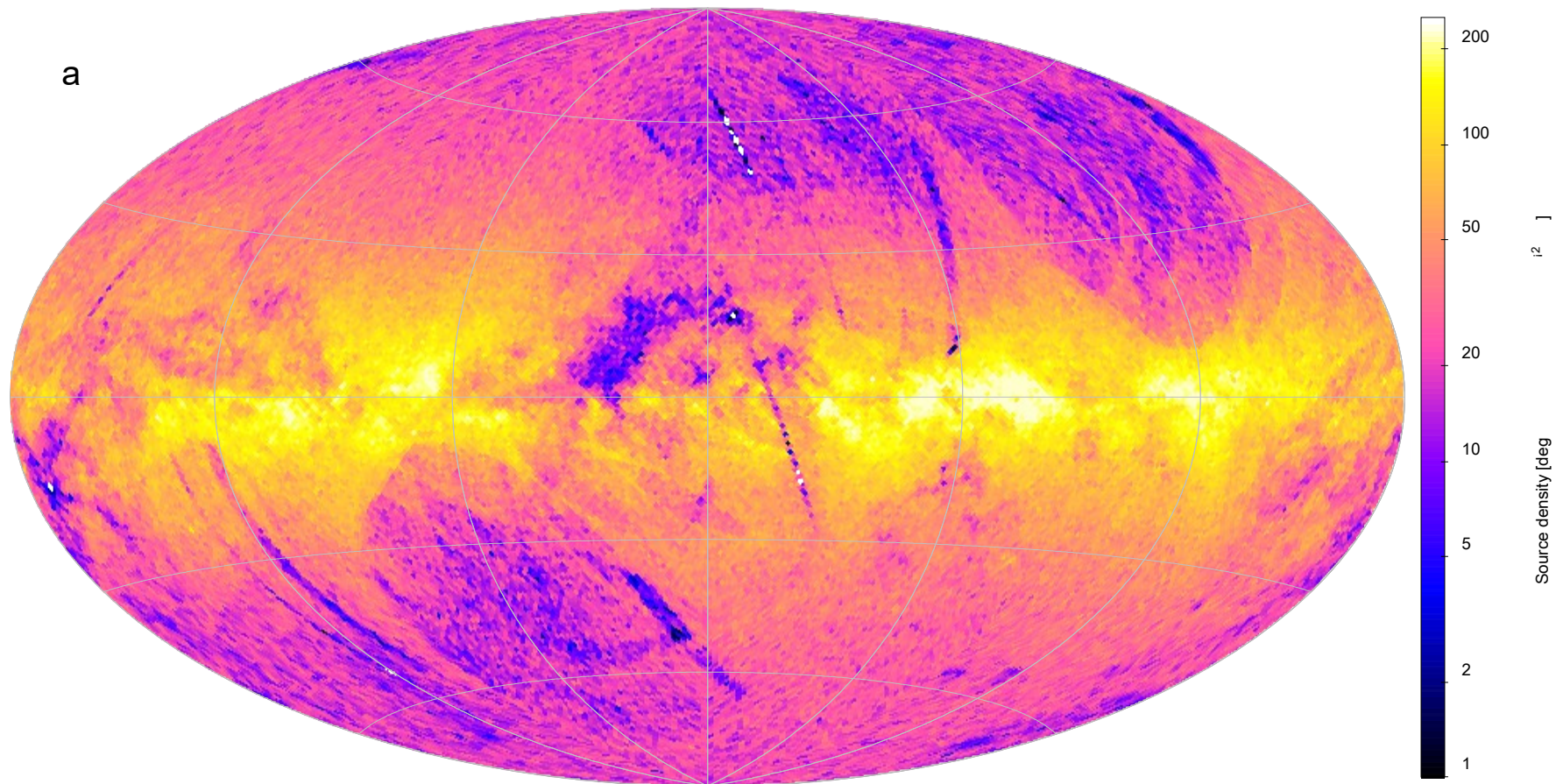
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ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

TGAS: source density

Galactic coordinates, Aitoff, l

$b = 0$ at center, 0.84 deg

2° cells



2 million sources.

50% with $G < 11.04$, 90% with $G < 12.05$



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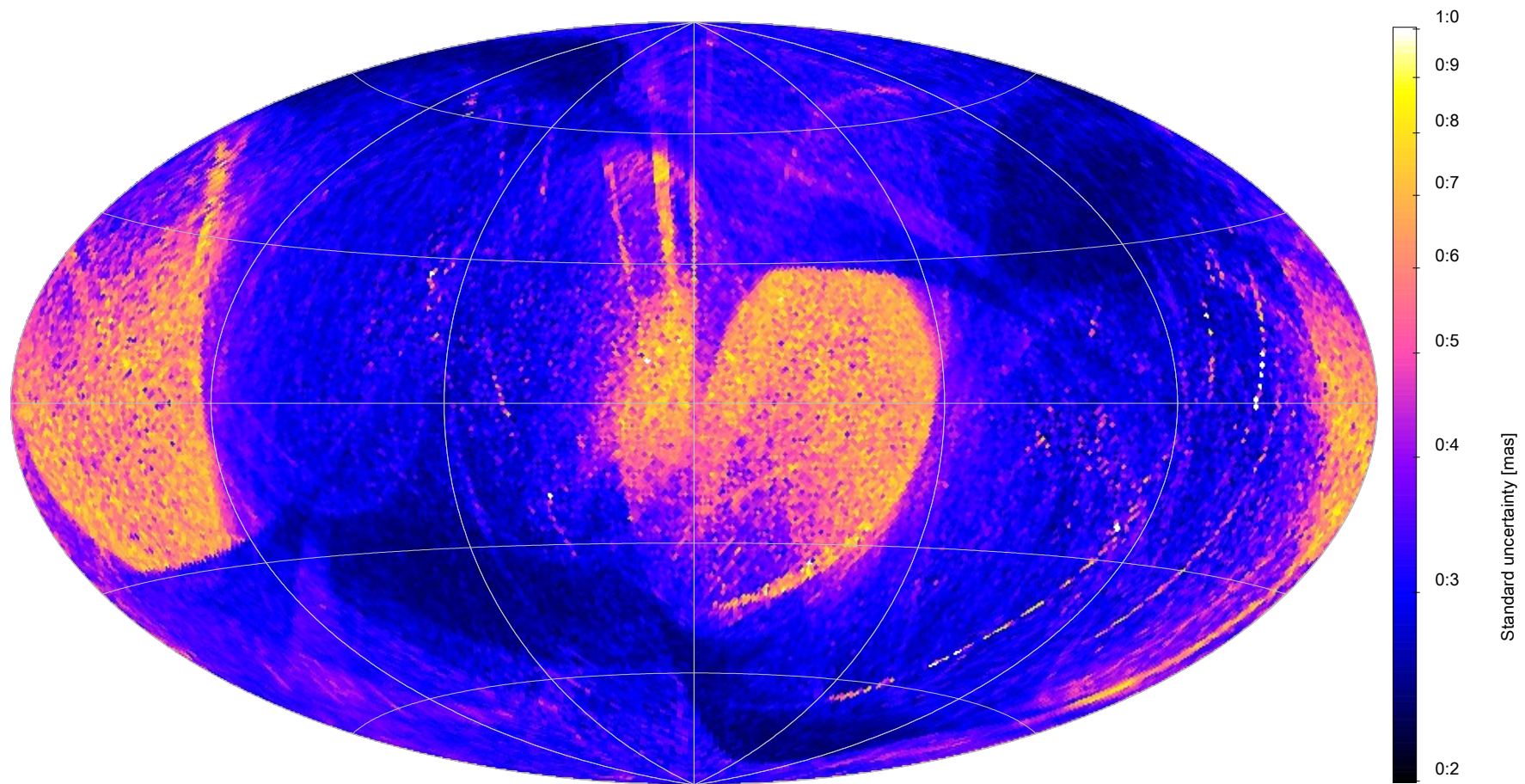
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TGAS: parallax precisions

Equatorial

coordinates, 0.84 deg

² cells



2 million sources.

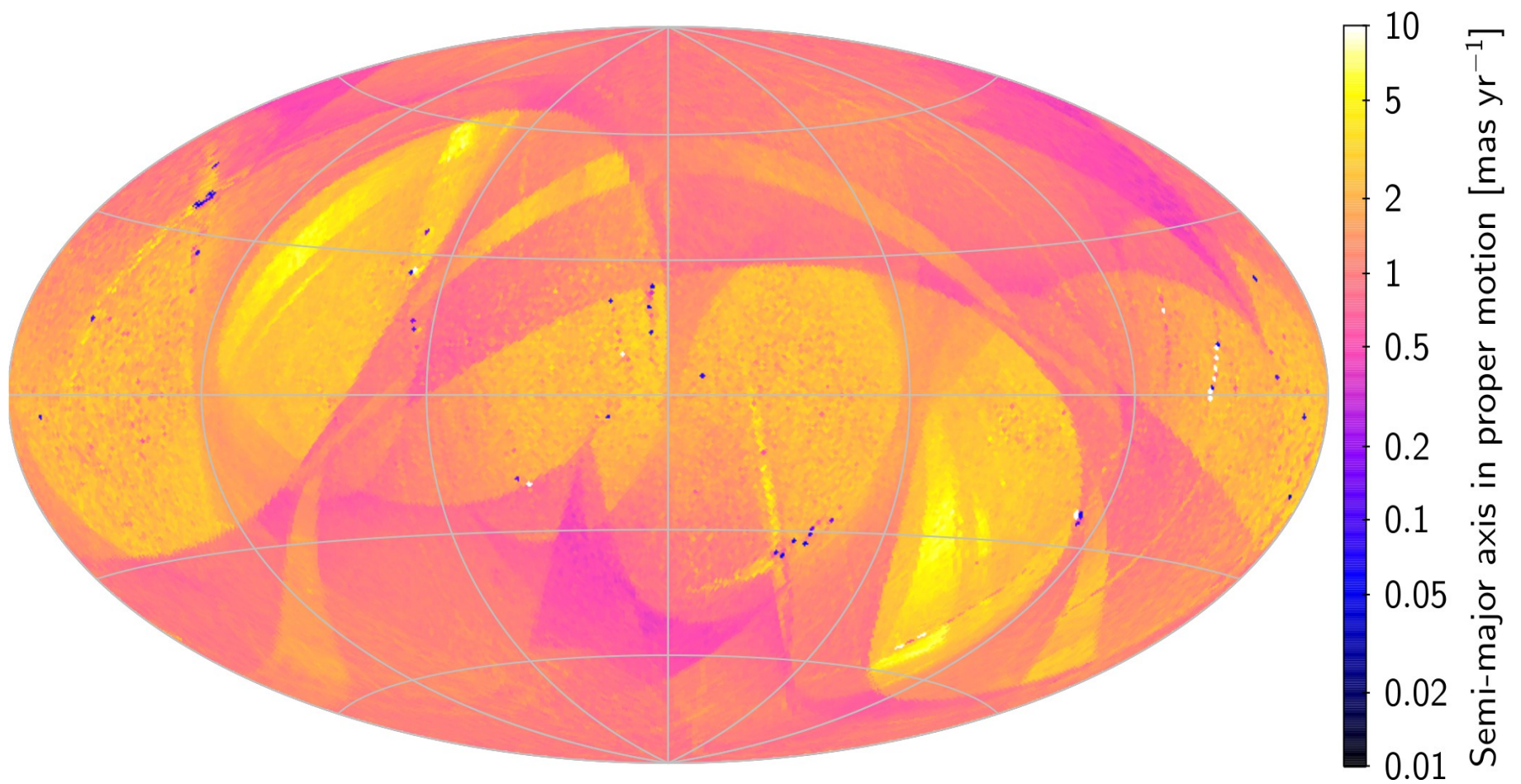
50% with $G < 11.04$, 90% with $G < 12.05$

TGAS: proper motion precisions

Equatorial

coordinates, 0.84 deg

² cells



2 million sources.

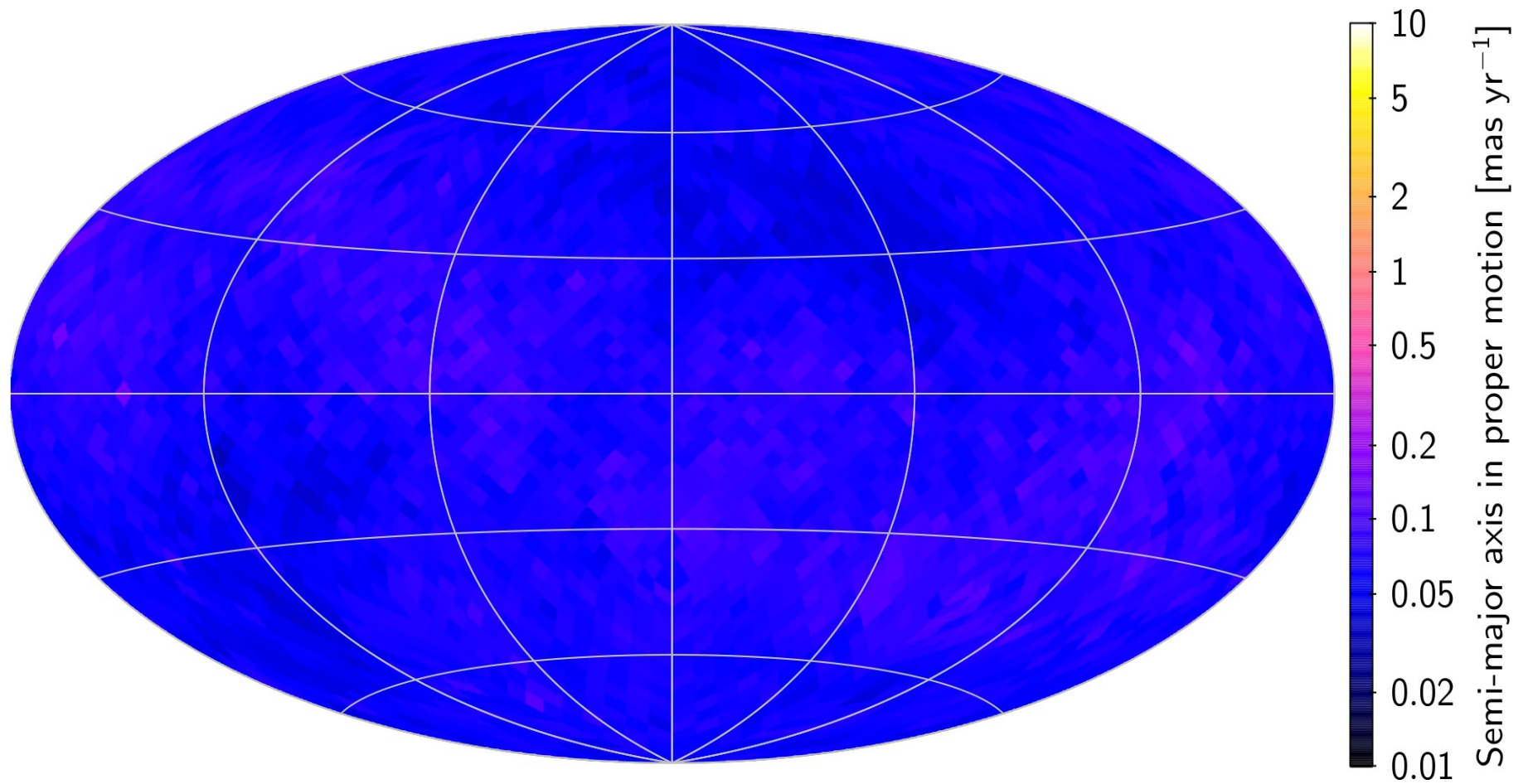
50% with $G < 11.04$, 90% with $G < 12.05$

TGAS: Hipparcos subset PM precisions

Equatorial

coordinates, 0.84 deg

² cells

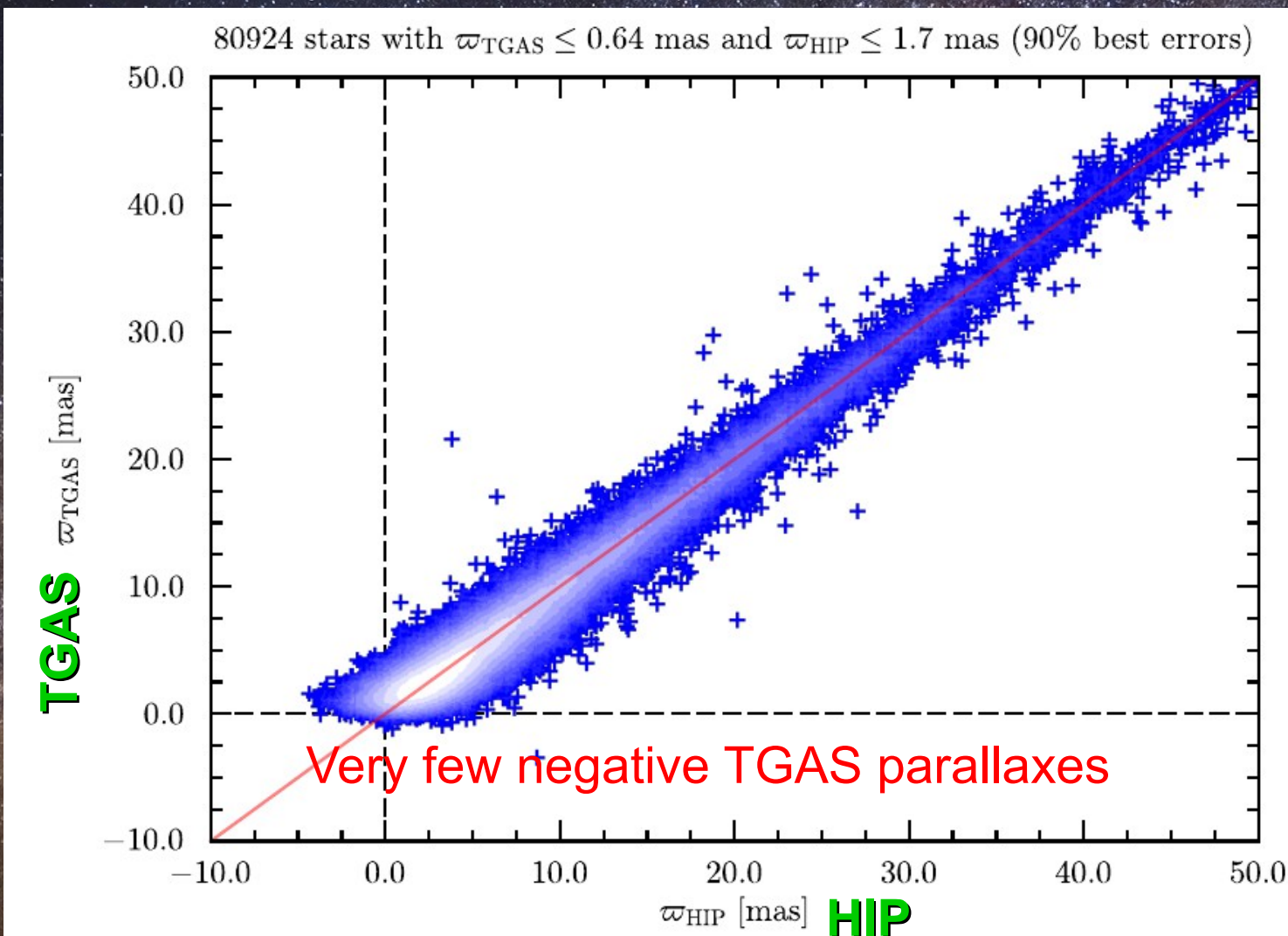


' 94.000 sources.

50% with $G < 8.32$, 90% with $G < 9.73$

Gaia DR1

•TGAS vs. Hipparcos



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Gaia DR1

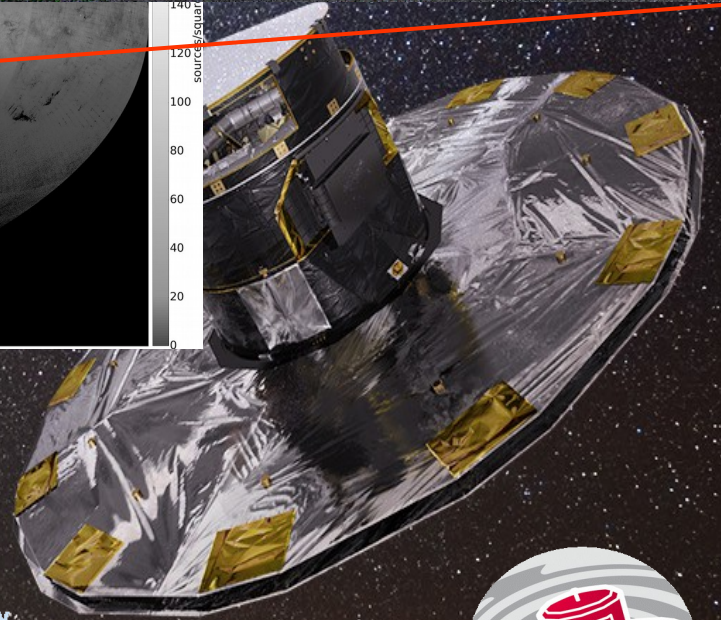
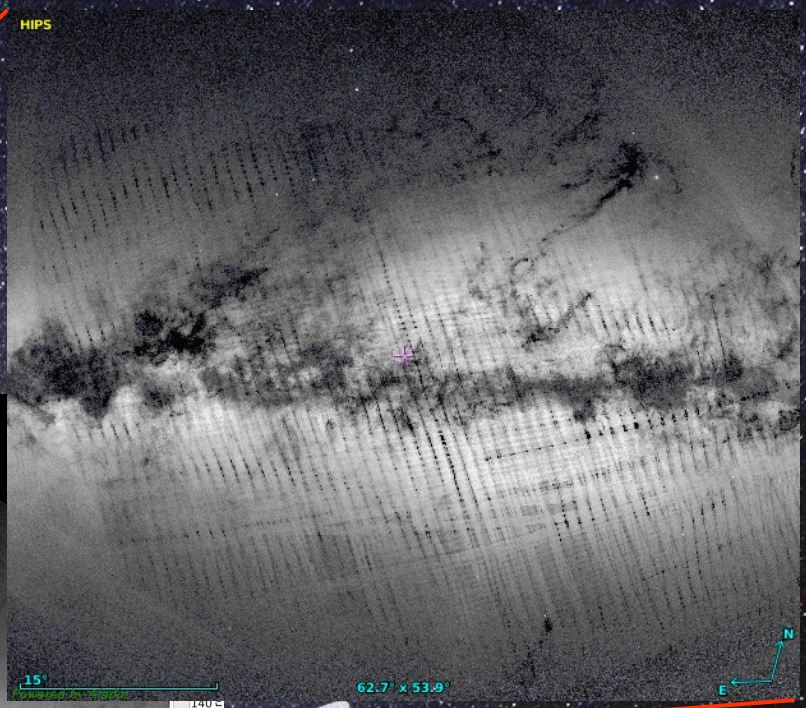
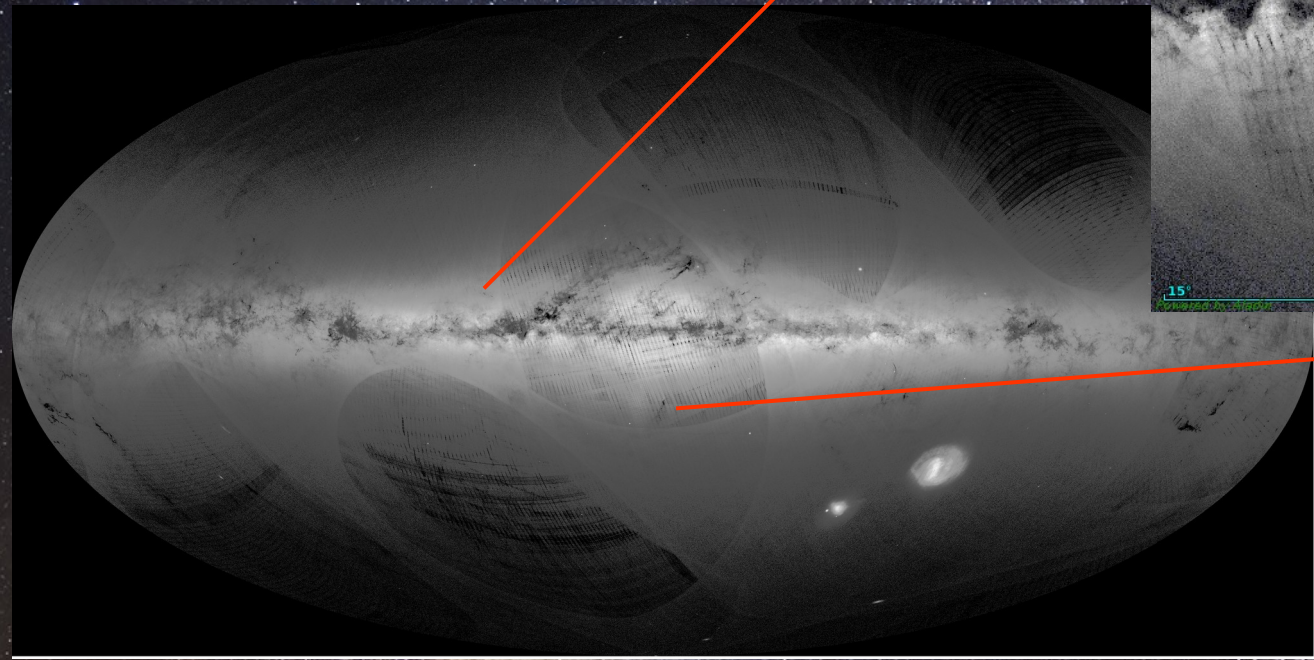
•Limitations:

- Short baseline (only 2D astrometry for most stars)
- Object crossmatch limited by the IGSL and its shortcomings
 - Strict validation process, see talk by Claus Fabricius
- Hi-pm stars mostly not included (>3500 mas/yr)
- Very red and very blue objects mostly excluded
- Variable and binary objects
- Holes
- Inhomogeneous sky coverage



Gaia DR1

•Limitations:



Gaia DR1

- For more information on the validation procedure and numbers, limitations, etc., see talk by Claus Fabricius (tomorrow)



Gaia-DR1: Examples

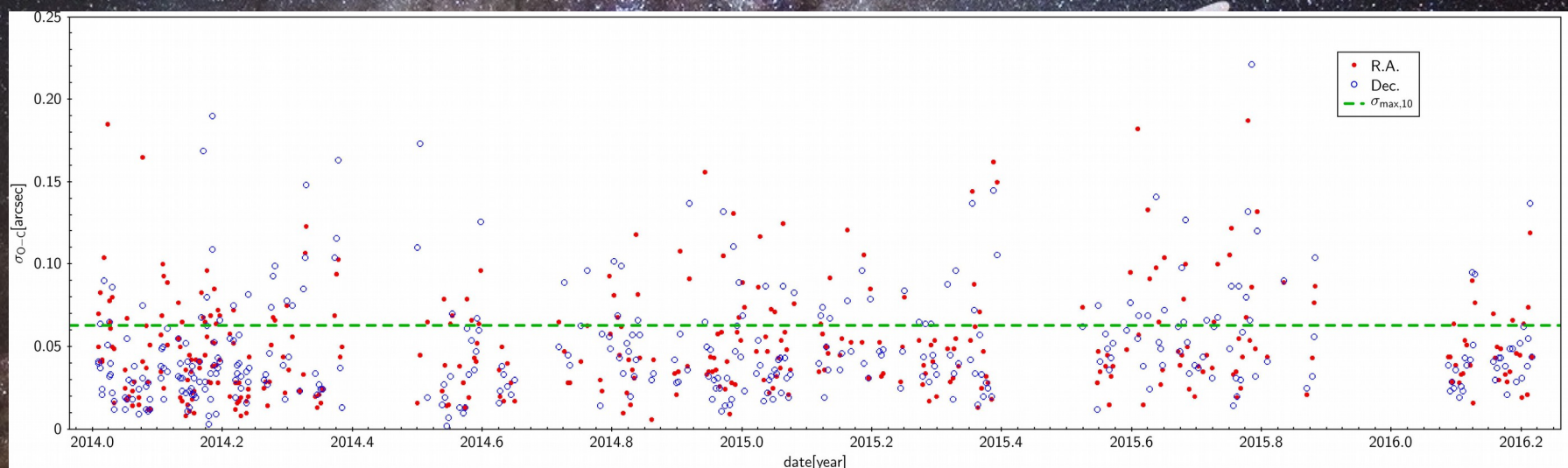
•GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):

- Ground based astrometric observing programme of the Gaia satellite
- Orbit reconstruction (Calibrate aberration and determination of baselines for solar system object observation)
- Constraints: 2.5 mm/s & 150 m
- Astrometric commitment: 20 mas daily
- Gaia: R~21 mag
- Contributors: VST, LT, FTN, FTS
- See also: talk by Sebastien Bouquillon



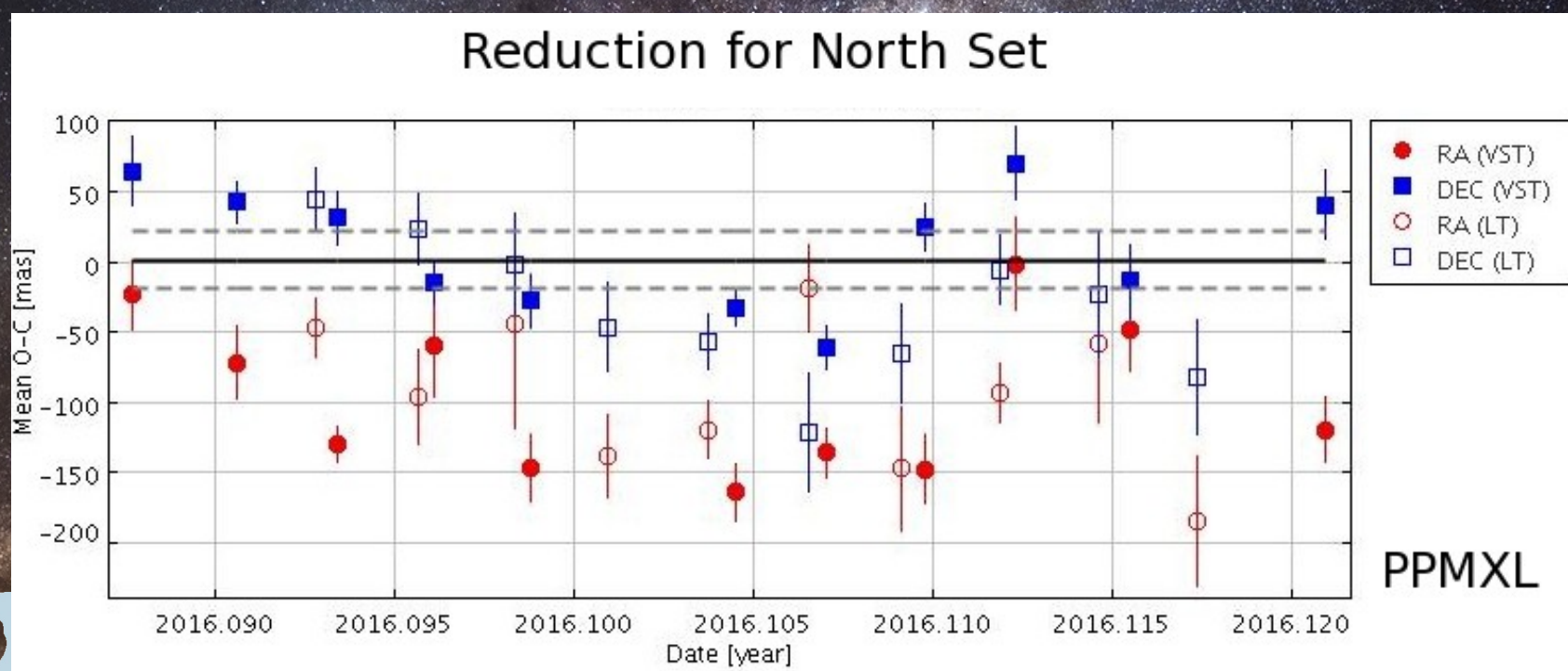
Gaia-DR1: Examples

- GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):
 - 20 mas precision? Yes! Well, mostly :-)
 - 20 mas accuracy? No, not with current reference material.



Gaia-DR1: Examples

- GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):
 - 20 mas accuracy? No, not with current reference material. Example:



Gaia-DR1: Examples

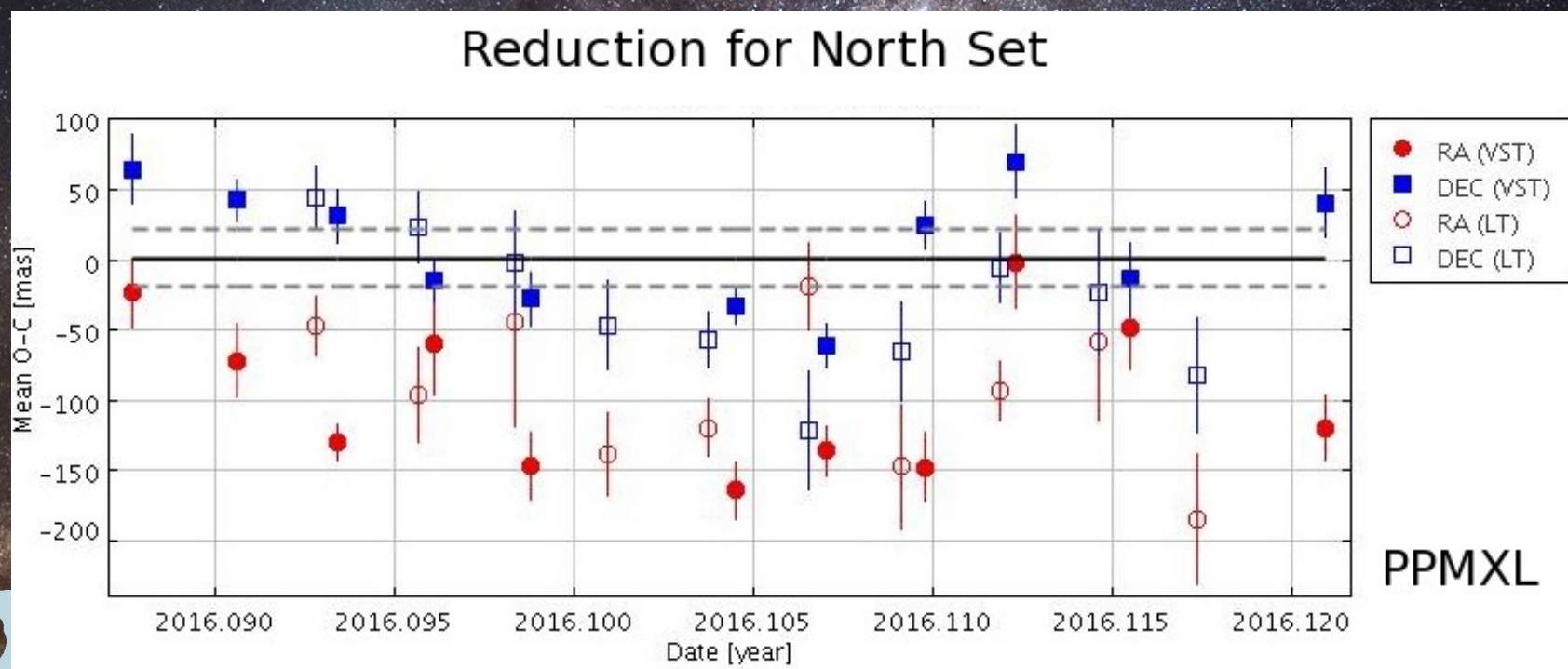
- GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):
 - 20 mas accuracy?

**...But what happens,
when we use Gaia
data?**



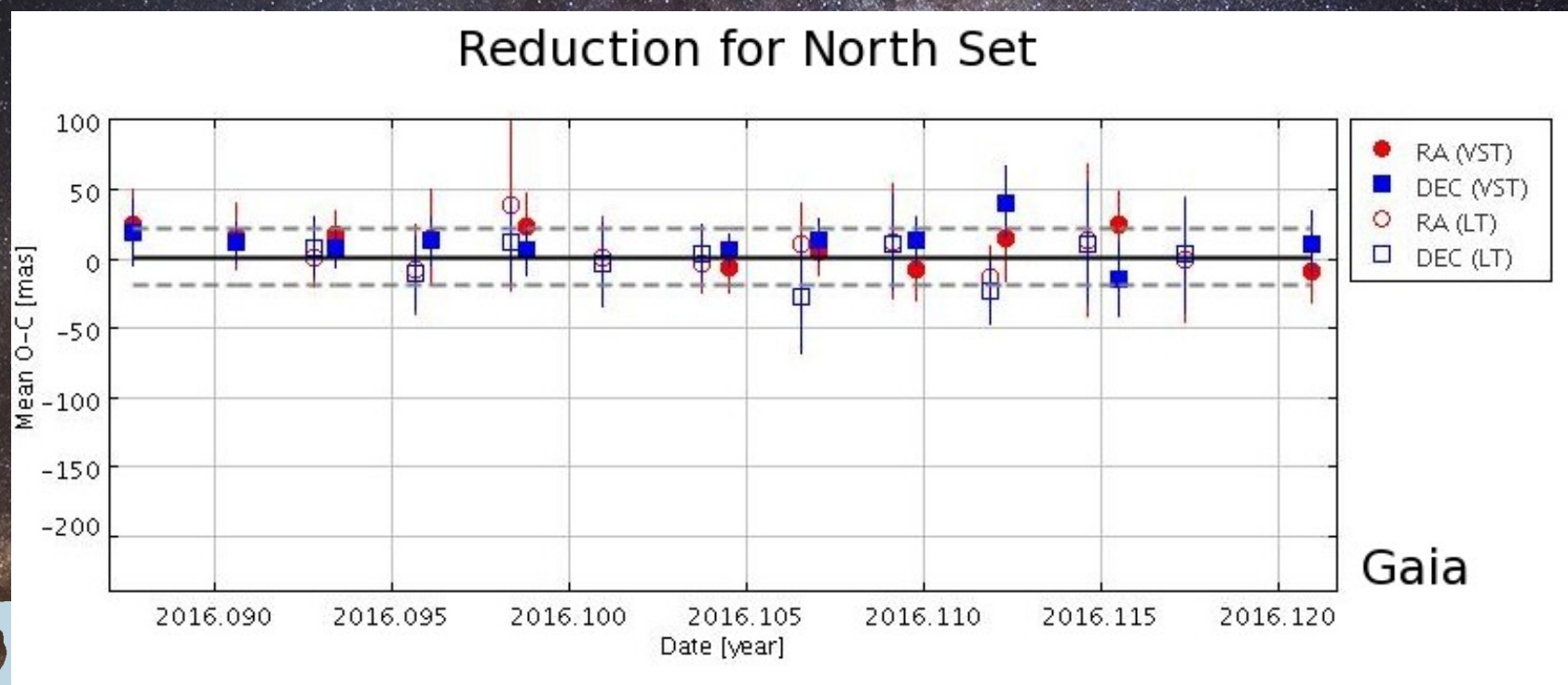
Gaia-DR1: Examples

- GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):
- Ground-based reference catalogue (PPMXL):



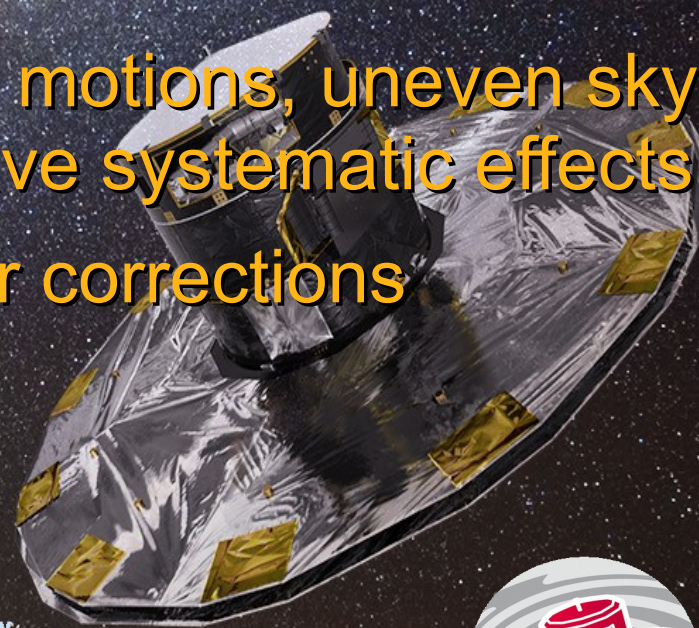
Gaia-DR1: Examples

- GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):
- Gaia:



Gaia-DR1: Examples

- GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):
 - Gaia: most systematics collapse!
 - Long term systematics ~ 30 mas, needs to be analysed
 - DR1: no parallaxes, no proper motions, uneven sky coverage, no colours $\rightarrow$ will have systematic effects
 - GBOT: optimise DCR and other corrections



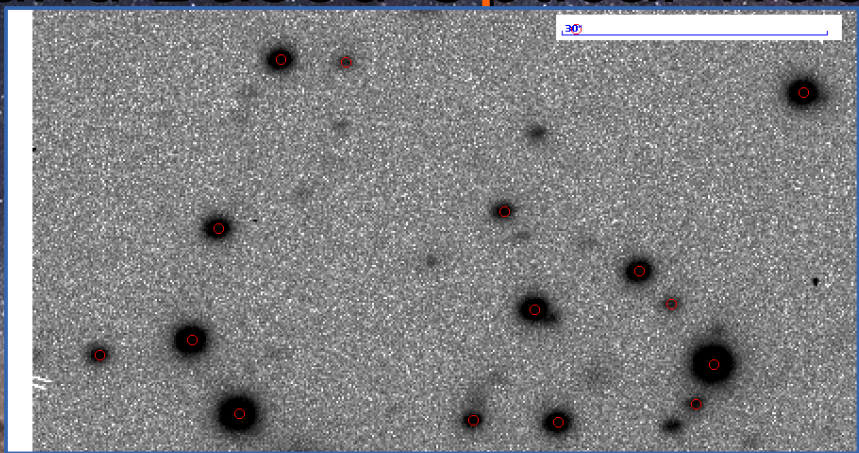
Gaia-DR1: Examples

•GBOT (Ground Based Optical Tracking):

VST image:22.07.2014

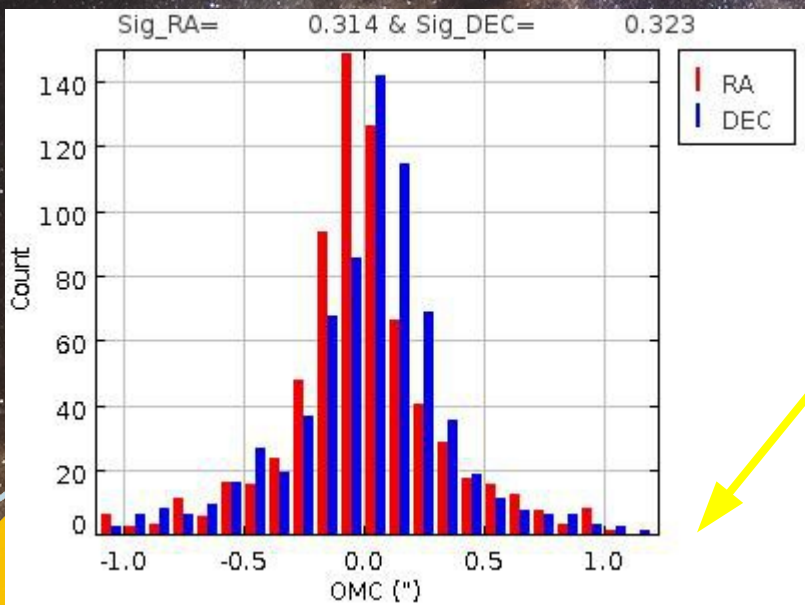
$\sigma=314$ mas

PPMXL

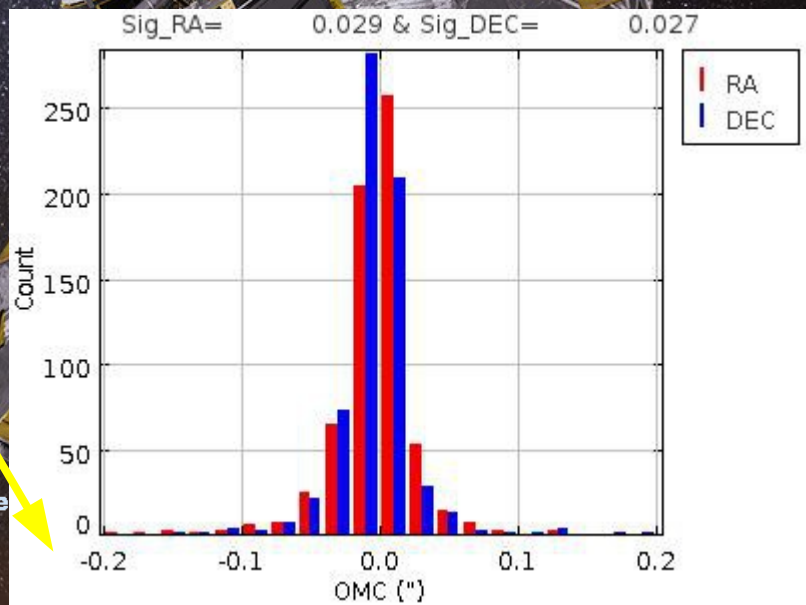


$\sigma=29$ mas

Gaia

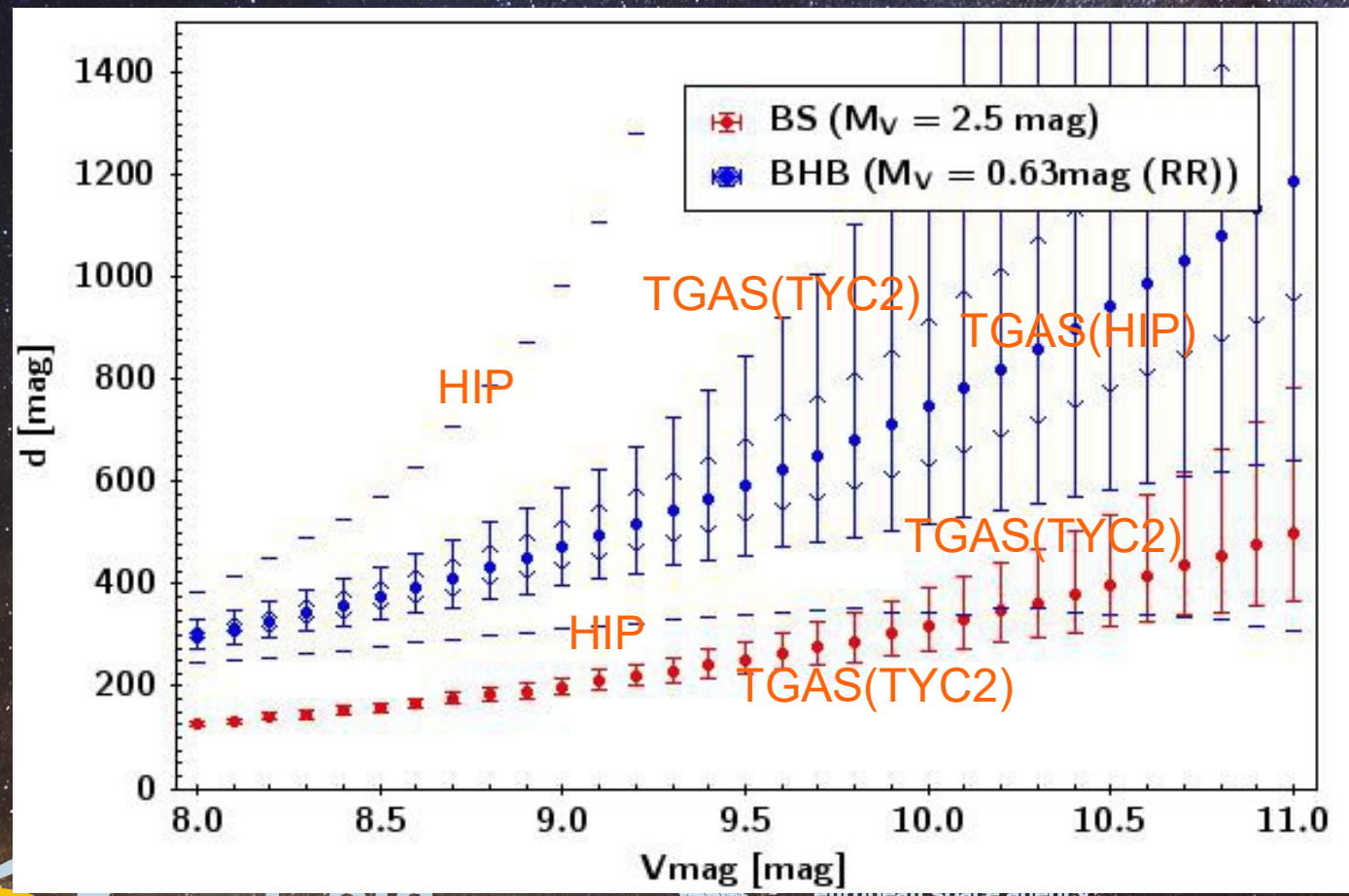


Watch the scale

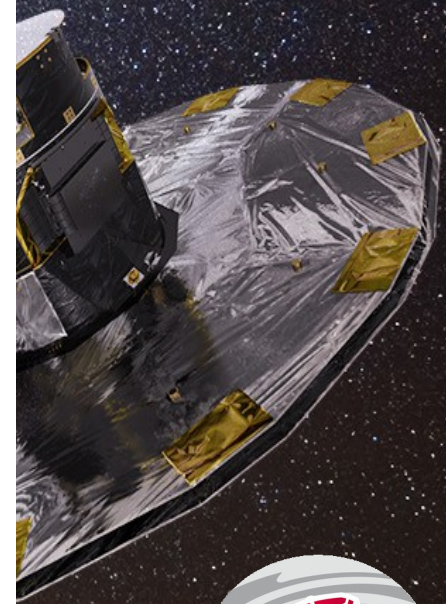


Gaia DR1 - TGAS

•Hipparcos vs. TGAS: Blue Horizontal Branch stars (BHB): $M_V=0.6$ mag
Blue Stragglers (BS): 2.5 mag

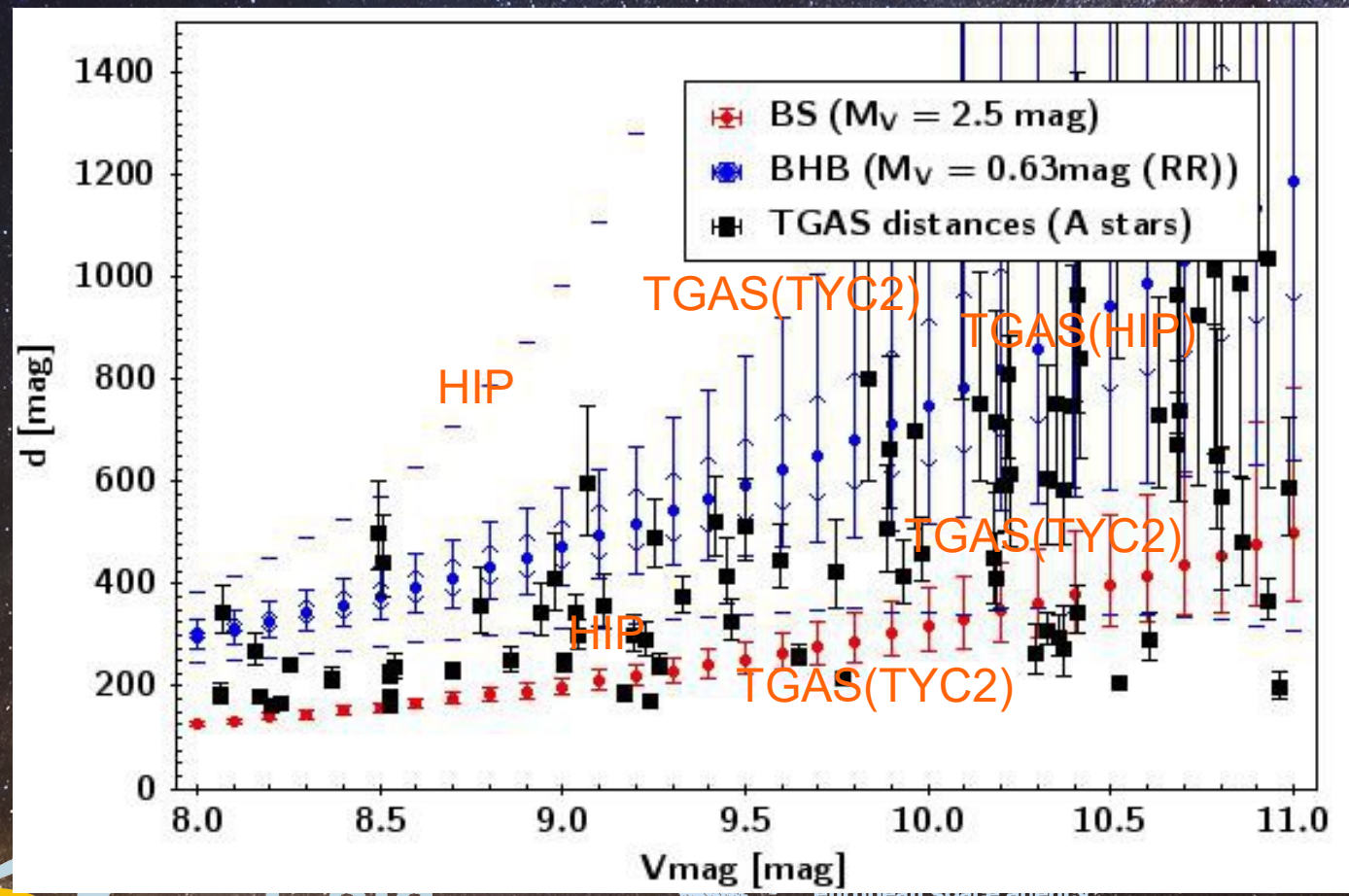


Based on: Michalik et al. 2015, A&A 574, 115

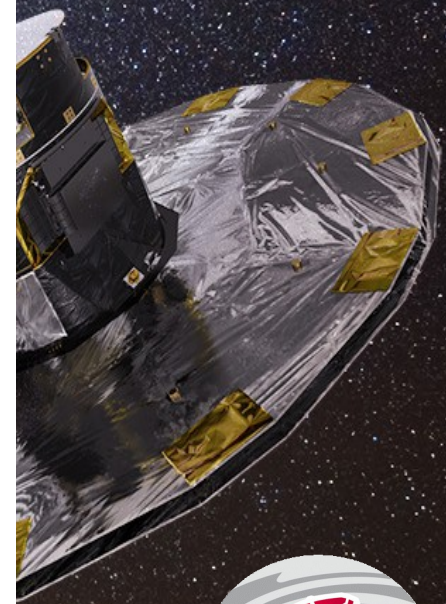


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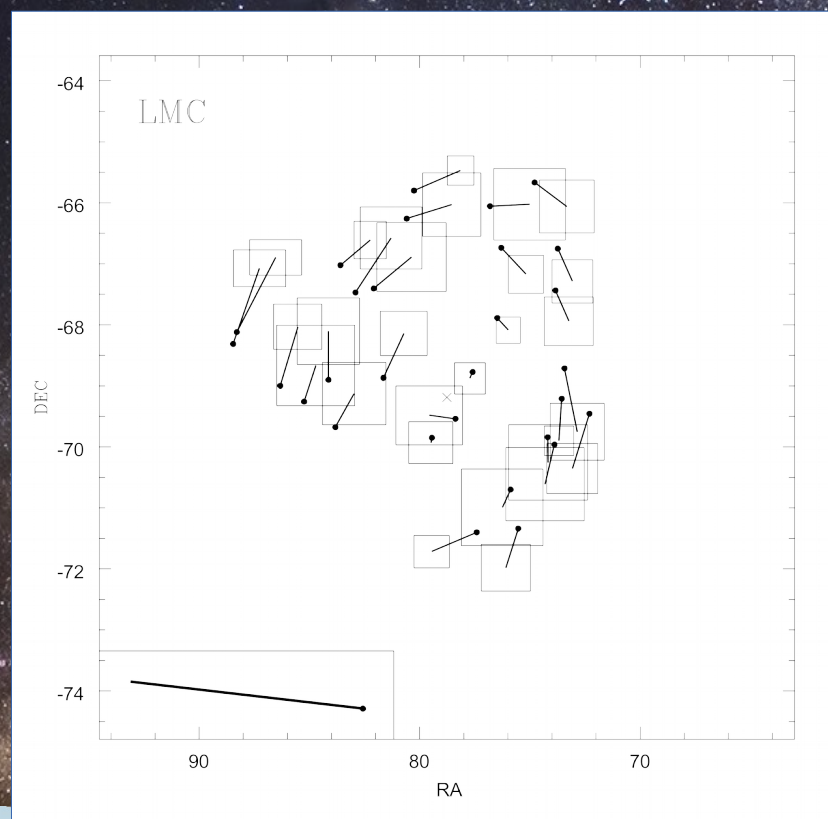


Based on: Michalik et al. 2015, A&A 574, 115



Gaia-DR1: TGAS

Differential proper motions of the LMC:



Roeland van der Marel (STSci) and Johannes Sahlmann (ESA), submitted to ApJ – current Gaia image of the Week



Gaia DR1

- How to retrieve it (better: how to extract data from it)

- Gaia DR1 printed as the Hipparcos catalogue: >50 km bookshelf space!
- Carefully consider your extraction strategy
- Best: tap queries using ADQL
- ADQL workshops in Europe, maybe ADQL workshops in Latin America useful?



Gaia DR1

- How to retrieve it (better: how to extract data from it)

- <http://archives.esac.esa.int/gaia>

- <http://gaia.ari.uni-heidelberg.de>

- And more....

- CDS: simbad, vizier, etc.



Gaia DR1

- Some Gaia DR1 workshops:

- Gaia 2016 Data release #1 workshop, 2.-4.11.2016, ESAC, Madrid, Spain
- Gaia Data workshop, 21.-24.11.2016, Heidelberg, Germany



Gaia's final performance

- Data quality
- Examples



Gaia – performance (final)

Expected end-of-mission parallax standard errors
for solar-type stars:

V= 3...12 14 micro-arcsec

V= 15 24

V= 20 540

V= 21 ~900 new, being tried

End-of-mission photometric broad-band std errors [mmag]:

	B1V			G2V			M6V		
G [mag]	G	BP	RP	G	BP	RP	G	BP	RP
15	1	4	4	1	4	4	1	7	4
18	2	8	19	2	13	11	2	89	6
20	6	51	110	6	80	59	6	490	24

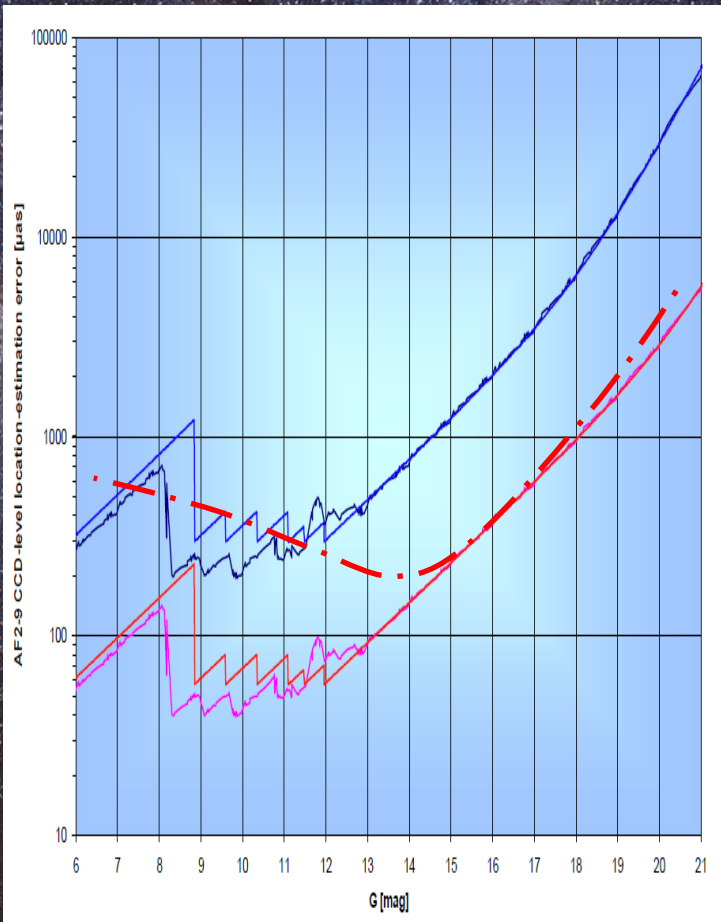
End-of-mission radial-velocity standard errors
for solar-type stars:

G< 12.3 1 km/s

G= 15.5 15 km/s

G= 16.5 ---

Single-measurement precision;
red= along, blue = across scan

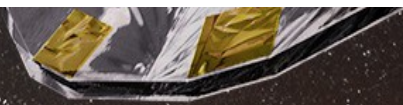
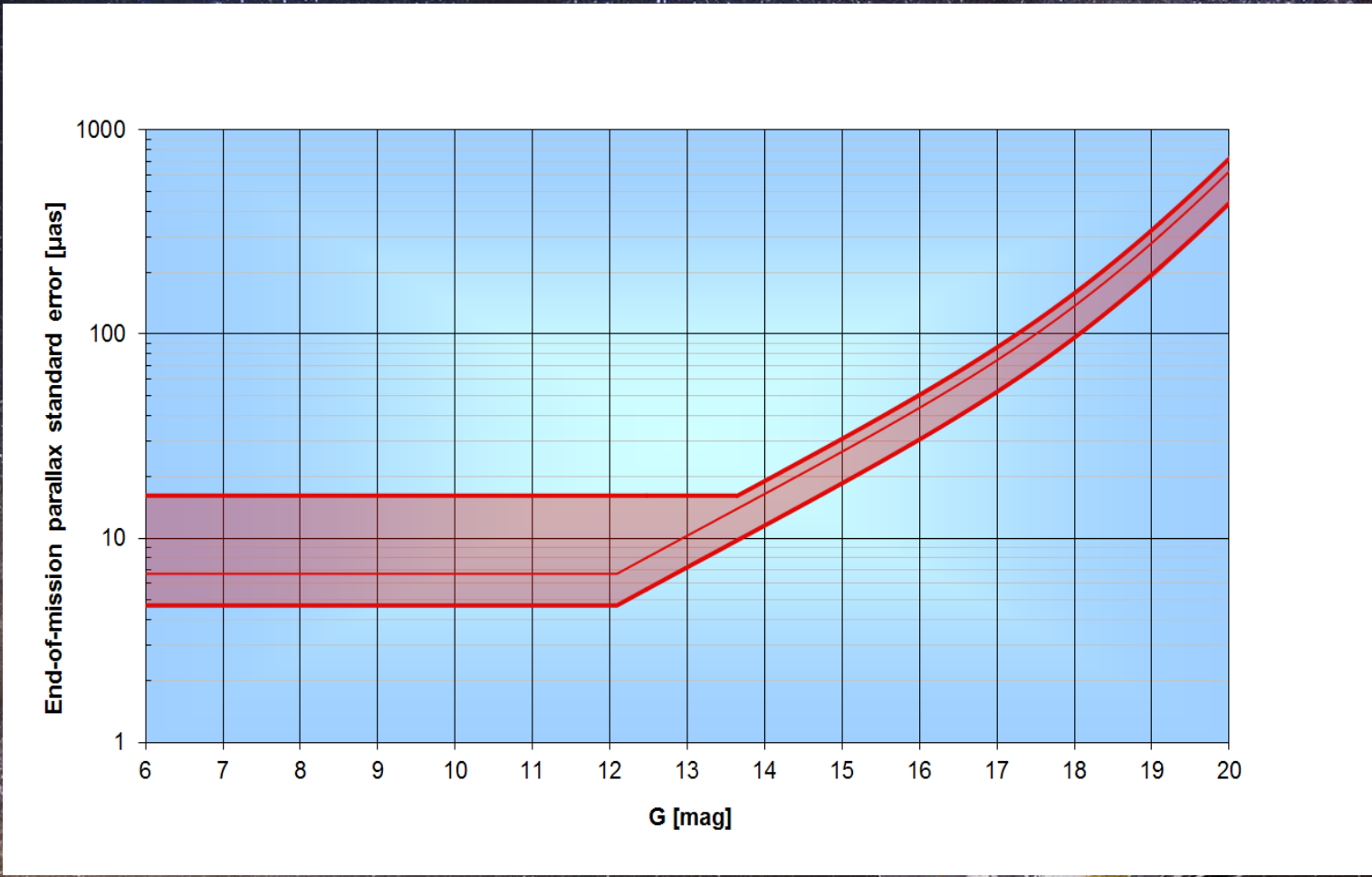


Courtesy: U. Bastian



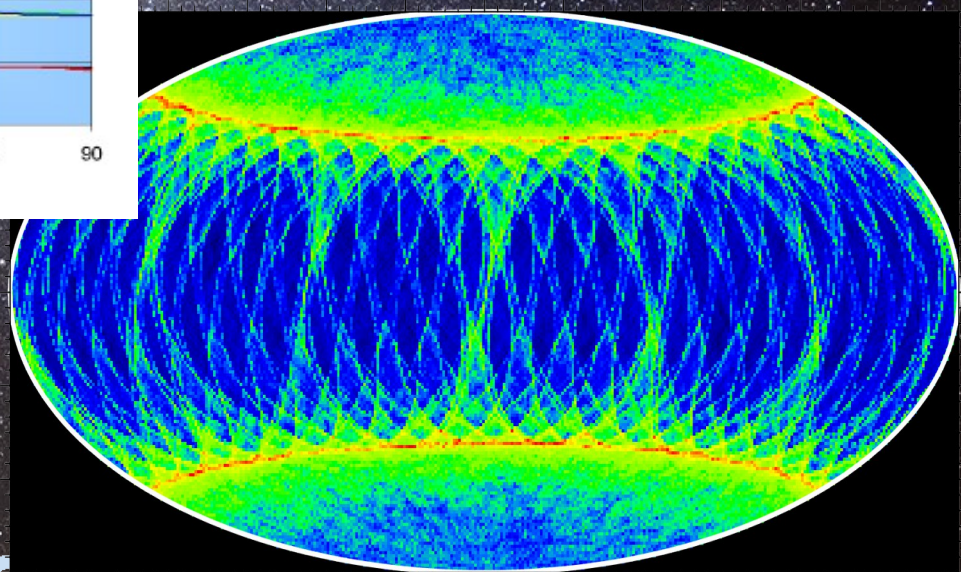
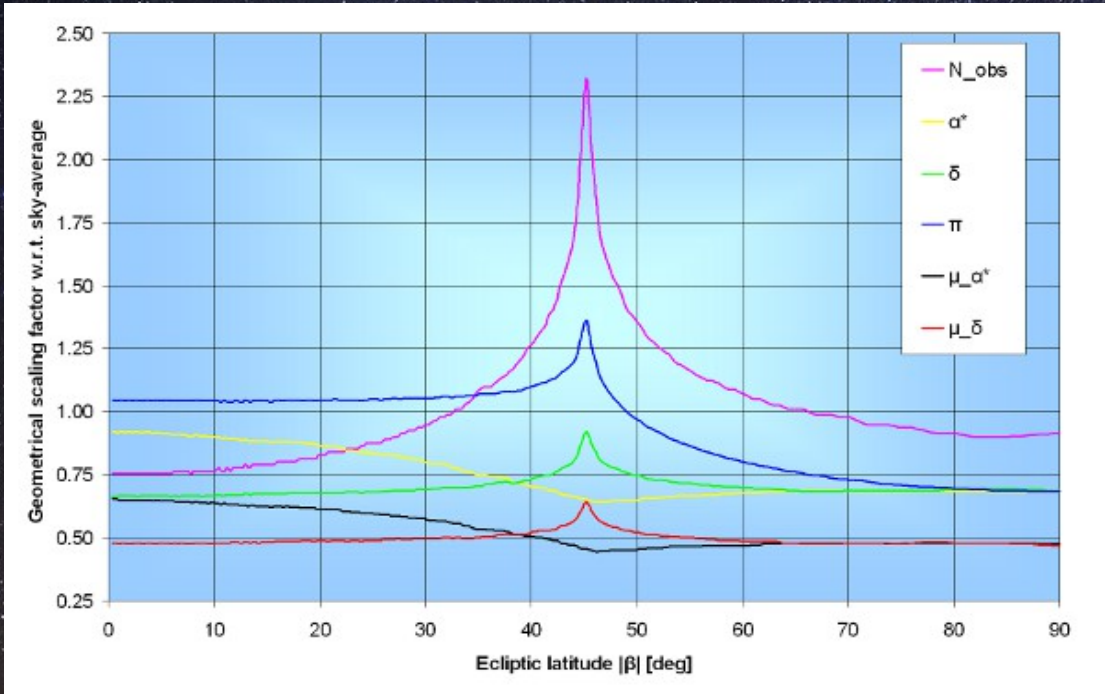
gaia

Gaia - performance



gaia

Gaia - performance



Some examples

• 10 bright sdB stars (HIP et al.):

Name	Vmag Mag	$\mu\alpha$	$\delta\mu\alpha$ mas/yr	$\mu\delta$	$\delta\mu\delta$	π	$\delta\pi$ mas	$\delta\pi/\pi$	Source
HD127493	10.08	-32.9	1.2	-18.2	1.1	5.43	1.21	0.22	HIP07
HD149382	8.94	-6.7	1.8	-4.2	1.8	13.53	1.15	0.08	HIP07
HD205805	10.18	+75.5	1.2	-10.0	0.9	3.75	1.68	0.45	HIP07
HD188112	10.22	+34.4	2.1	+21.6	1.4	13.64	1.71	0.12	HIP07
CD -38 222	10.26	+46.0	1.7	-6.5	1.1	2.09	1.52	0.73	HIP07
HD4539	10.29	+5.1	1.8	+25.2	1.4	2.22	2.17	0.98	HIP07
Feige66	10.59	+3.0	1.7	-26.0	1.3	6.15	1.62	0.26	HIP07
HD171858	9.85	-13.9	1.6	-22.7	1.6	----	----	----	TYC2
SB707	11.90	+85.8	3.2	-48.2	2.3	3.49	3.71	1.06	HIP07
SB815	11.00	-19.8	1.5	-7.5	1.8	4.56	1.72	0.38	HIP07

HIP07 = van Leeuwen, F., 2007, A&A 474, 655; TYC2 = Høg et al., 2000, A&A 355, 27

Some examples

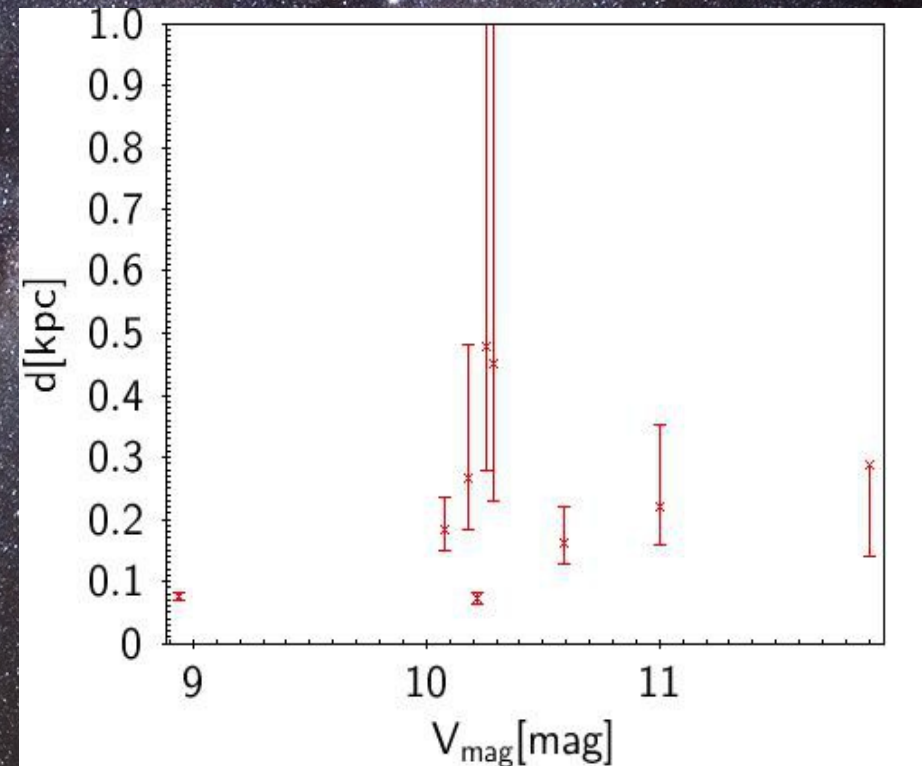
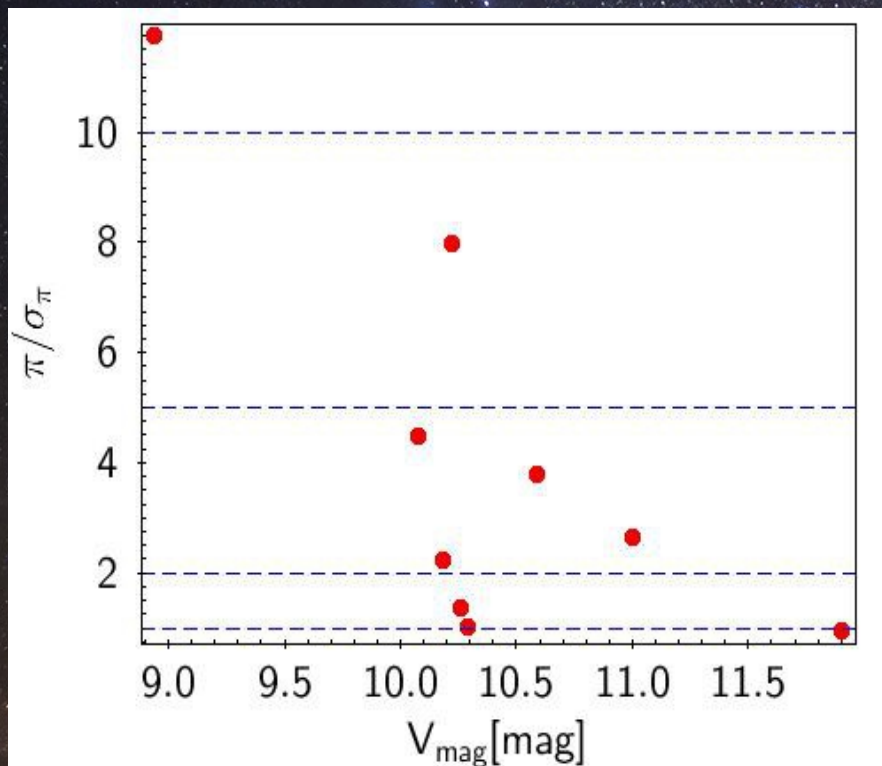
• 10 bright sdB stars (HIP et al. with Gaia errors):

Name	Vmag Mag	$\mu\alpha$	$\delta\mu\alpha$ mas/yr	$\mu\delta$	$\delta\mu\delta$	π	$\delta\pi$	$\delta\pi/\pi$ mas	Source
HD127493	10.08	-32.9	1.2	-18.2	1.1	5.43	0.016	0.003	HIP07
HD149382	8.94	-6.7	1.8	-4.2	1.8	13.53	0.016	0.001	HIP07
HD205805	10.18	+75.5	1.2	-10.0	0.9	3.75	0.016	0.004	HIP07
HD188112	10.22	+34.4	2.1	+21.6	1.4	13.64	0.016	0.001	HIP07
CD -38 222	10.26	+46.0	1.7	-6.5	1.1	2.09	0.016	0.008	HIP07
HD4539	10.29	+5.1	1.8	+25.2	1.4	2.22	0.016	0.007	HIP07
Feige66	10.59	+3.0	1.7	-26.0	1.3	6.15	0.016	0.003	HIP07
HD171858	9.85	-13.9	1.6	-22.7	1.6	----	0.016	----	TYC2
SB707	11.90	+85.8	3.2	-48.2	2.3	3.49	0.016	0.005	HIP07
SB815	11.00	-19.8	1.5	-7.5	1.8	4.56	0.016	0.004	HIP07

HIP07 = van Leeuwen, F., 2007, A&A 474,655; TYC2 = Høg et al., 2000, A&A 355, 27

Some examples

• 10 bright sdB stars:



Some examples

- Parallaxes of a typical Sun-like star ($M_G=5$ mag):

d [pc]	G [mag]	π [μ as]	σ_π [μ as]	σ_π/π
100	10	10,000	16	0.0016
200	11.5	5,000	16	0.0032
500	13.5	2,000	16	0.0080
1000	15.0	1,000	28	0.0280
2000	16.5	500	60	0.3000
5000	18.5	200	200	1.0000
10000	20.0	100	500	5.0000

Some examples

•HIP&homegrown proper motion quality for a typical Sun-like star ($M_G=5$ mag):

d [pc]	G [mag]	σ_μ [μ as/yr]	δv_{tan} [km/s]
100	10	1000	0.47 (2.4)
200	11.5	1500	1.4 (4.8)
500	13.5	2000	4.7 (12)
1 000	15.0	5000	12.0
2000	16.5	5000	48
5000	18.5	10000	240
10000	20.0	20000	1000



Some examples

•Gaia Proper motion quality for a typical Sun-like star ($M_G=5$ mag):

d [pc]	G [mag]	σ_μ [μ as/yr]	δv_{tan} [km/s]
100	10	16	0.008
200	11.5	16	0.015
500	13.5	16	0.031
1000	15.0	28	0.133
2000	16.5	60	0.570
5000	18.5	200	11.8
10000	20.0	500	23.7



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Some examples

- HD 271791 and its origin, see Heber et al. 2008

- B2-3III HVS star

- $v_{rad}=441$ km/s,

- $d=21\pm4$ kpc

- $V=12.25$ mag

- Parallax of 21 kpc: 0.048 mas = 48 μ mas

- Error: 16 μ mas $\rightarrow d=21^{+10}_{-6}$ kpc

$\rightarrow$ not better than before (but improvements of models, based on similar stars?)



Some examples

- HD 271791 and its origin, see Heber et al. 2008

- B2-3III HVS star

- $v_{rad} = 441$ km/s,

- $d = 21 \pm 4$ kpc

- $V = 12.25$ mag

- Error of proper motions (Gaia): $16 \mu\text{as/yr} = 1.6$ km/s

- Before (3-5 mas/yr, based on scatter): 300-500 km/s

→ drastic improvement!

Star unfortunately not in TGAS/DR1



Further information and resources

Gaia webpage at ESA (lots of information and outreach material:

<http://www.cosmos.esa.int/gaia>

Gaia release scenario:

<http://www.cosmos.esa.int/gaia/releases>

Youtube movie about Inter-DPAC convention, Leiden (NL), Nov. 2015

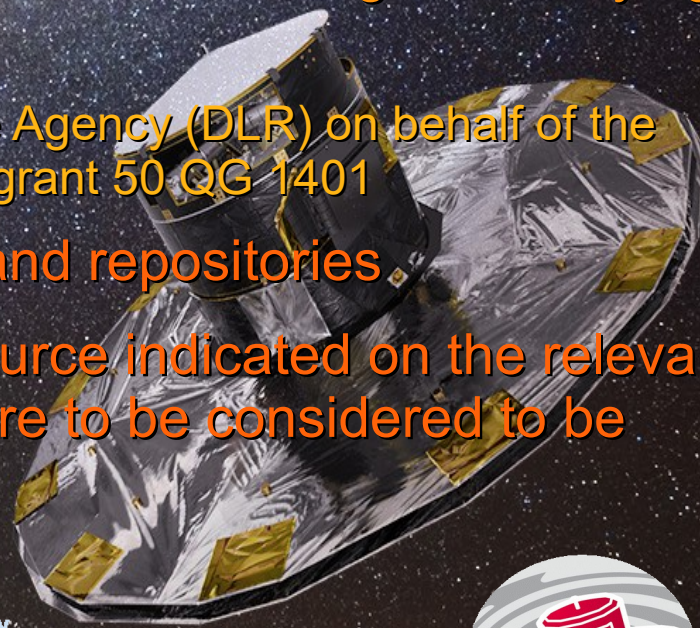
<https://youtu.be/E9GYLcesPp0>



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