



gaia



Gaia

Timo Prusti

NGC 6101
NGC 6362

Mel 66

IC 4499

Carina

LMC NGC 2257

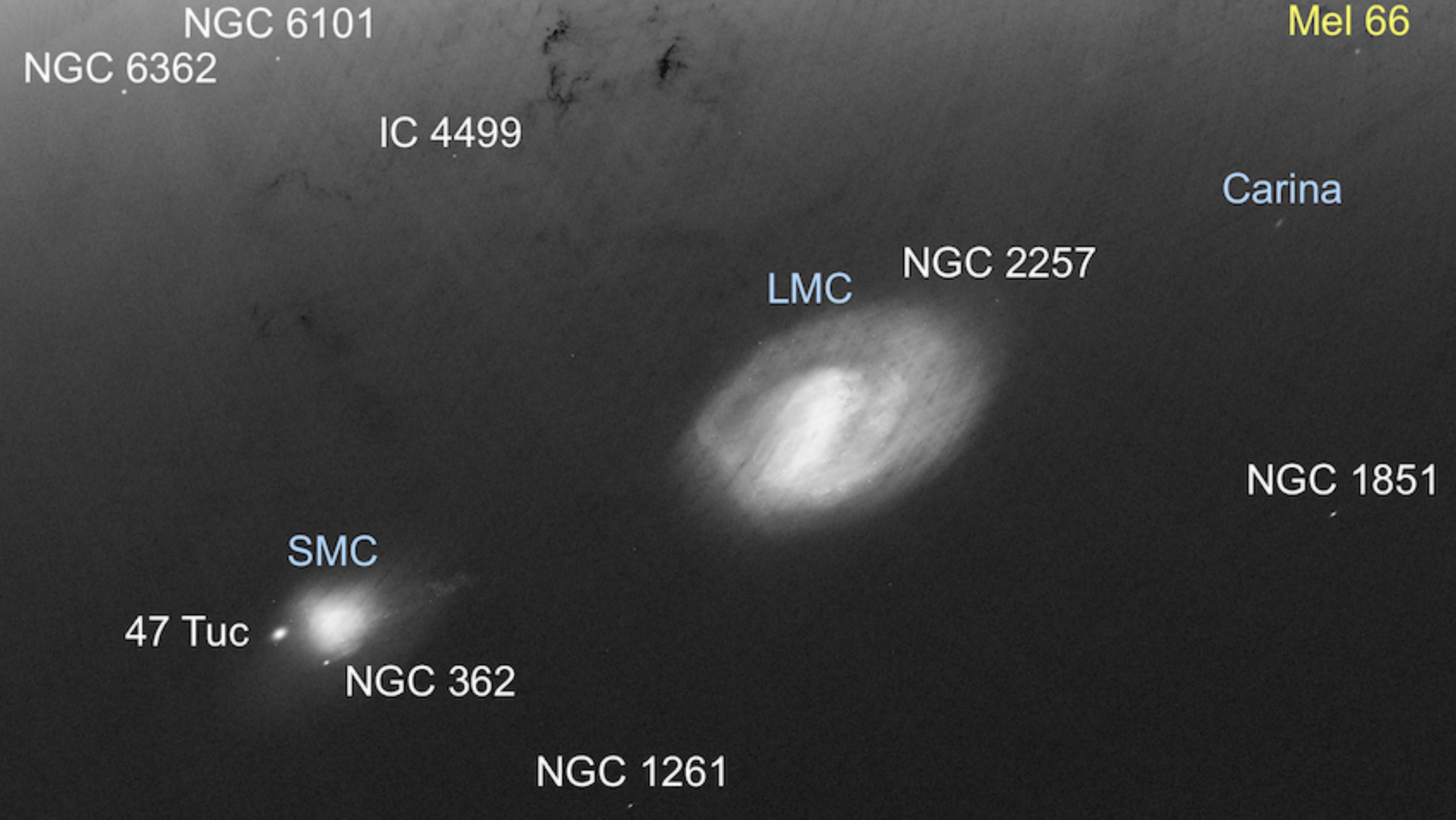
NGC 1851

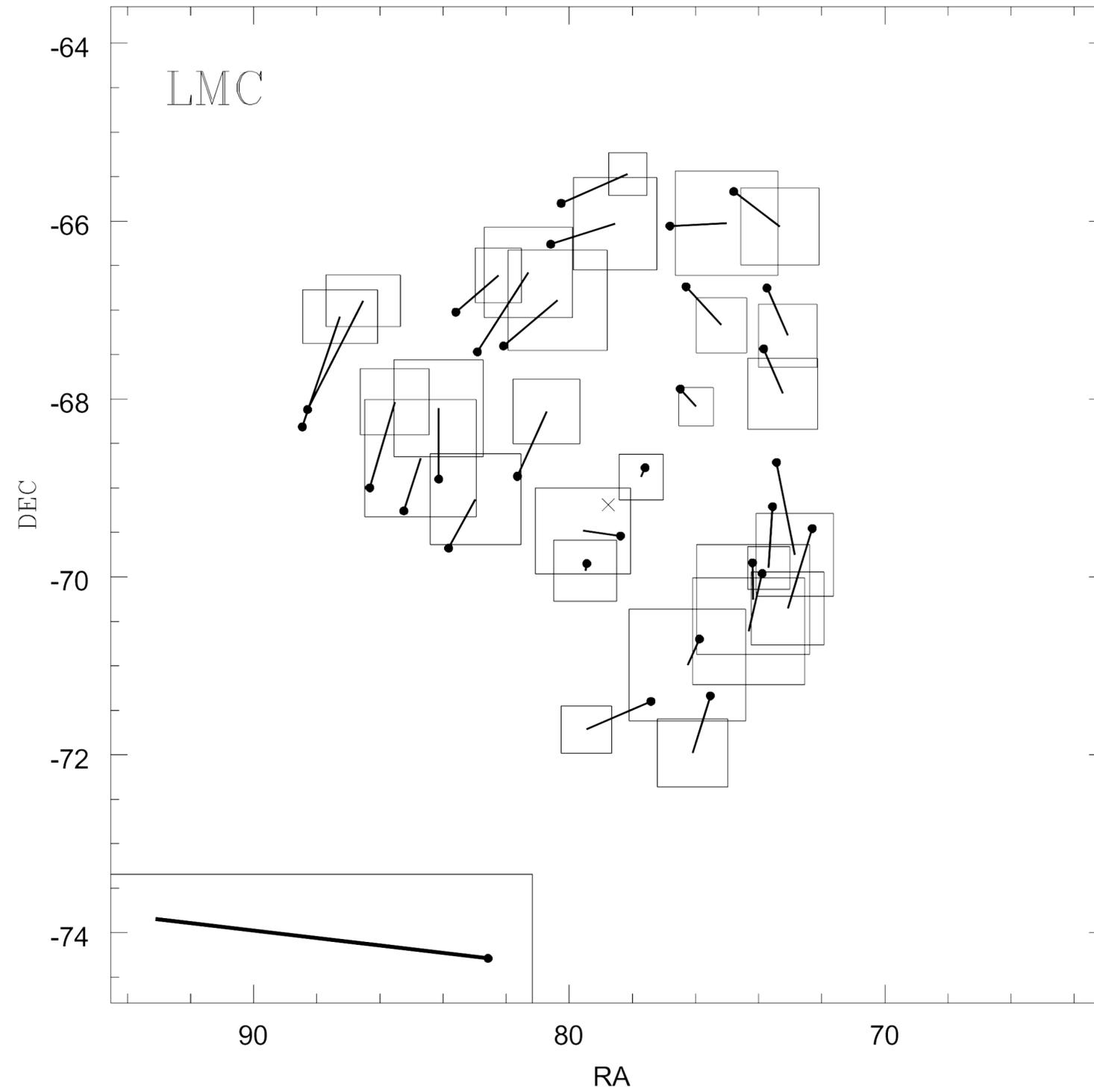
SMC

47 Tuc

NGC 362

NGC 1261

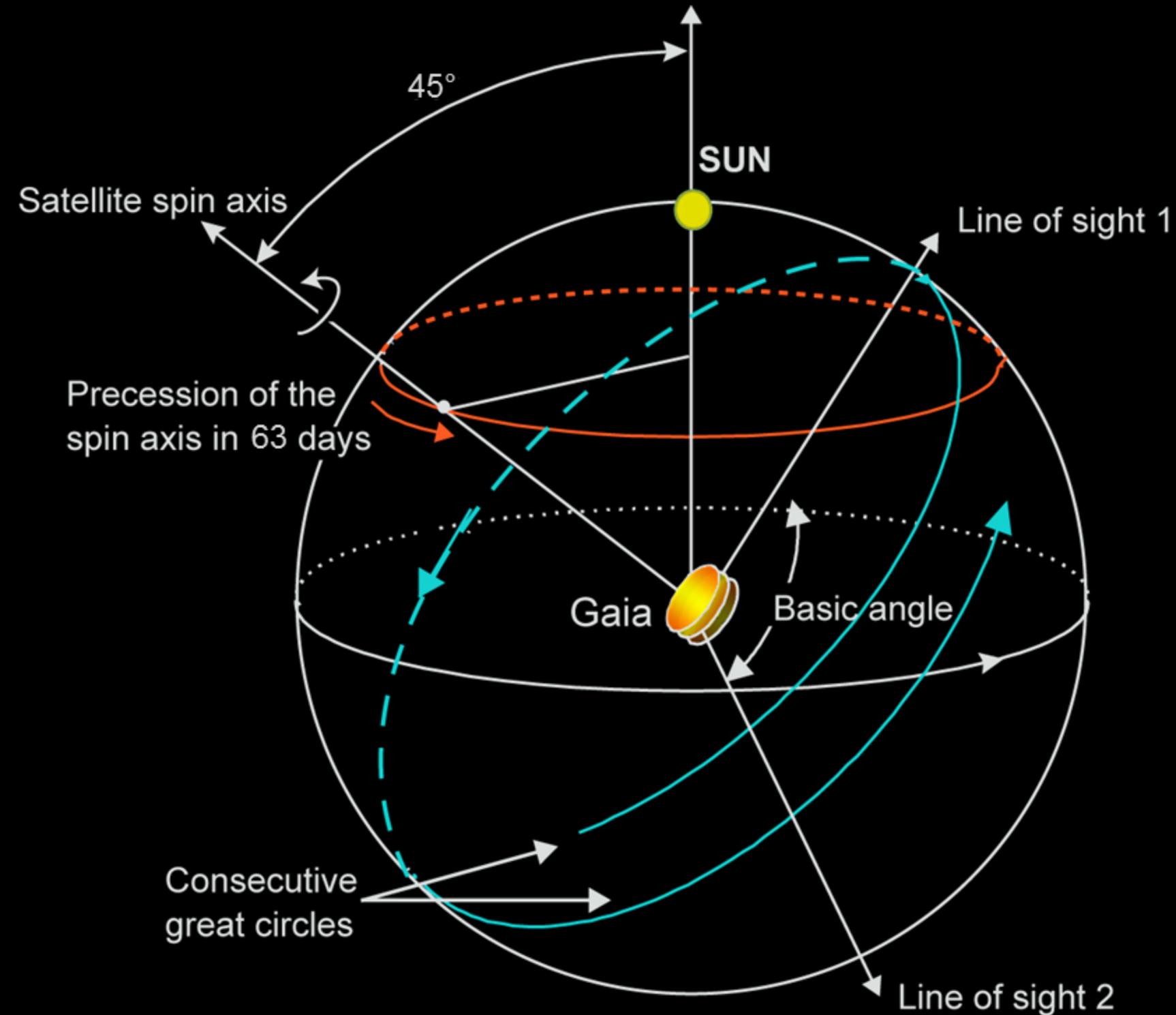




van der Marel &
Sahlmann, 2016

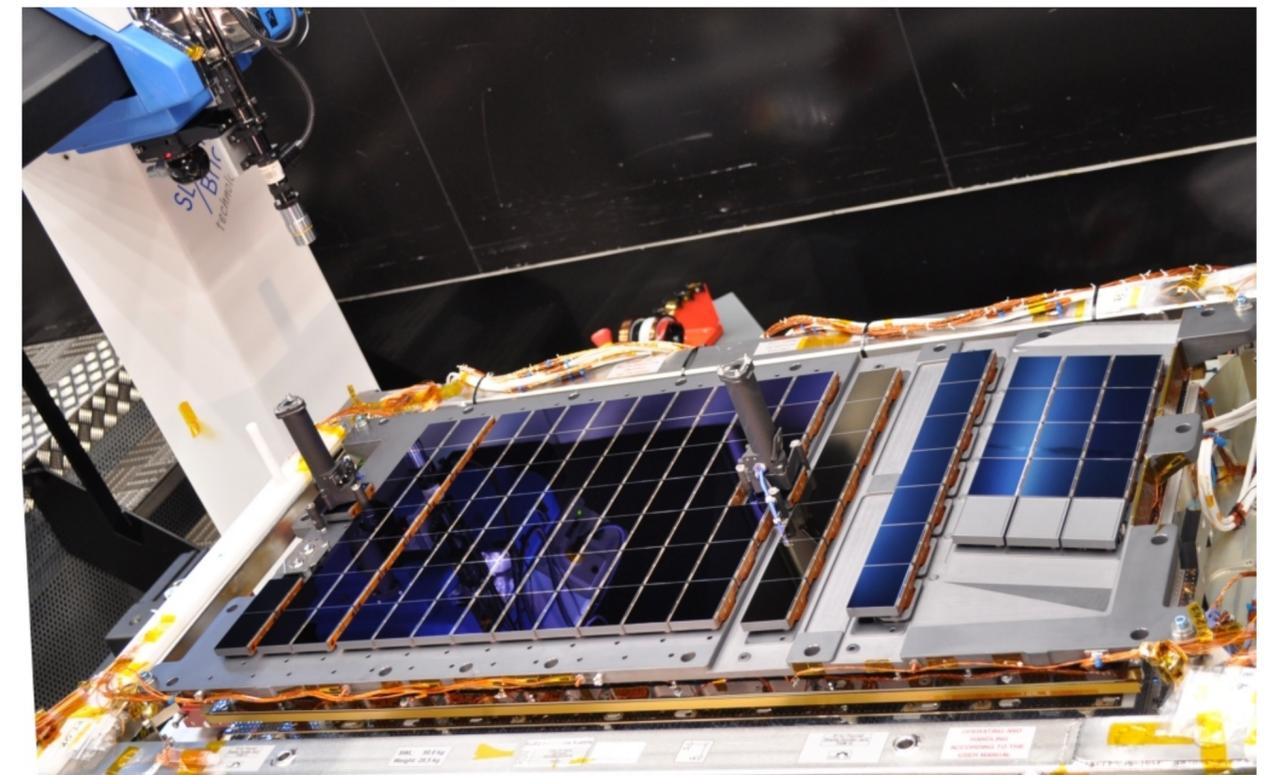
Gaia operations

- Gaia in routine operations since July 2014
- Scanning operations with observing strategy of continuous measuring
 - Dead-time: orbit maintenance, micrometeoroids, decontaminations, ground station weather
- Nominal 5-year mission ends mid-2019
- Estimated end of mission due to cold gas exhaustion end-2023 (± 1 year)
- Process started to seek funding for mission extension (mid-2019 till the end)



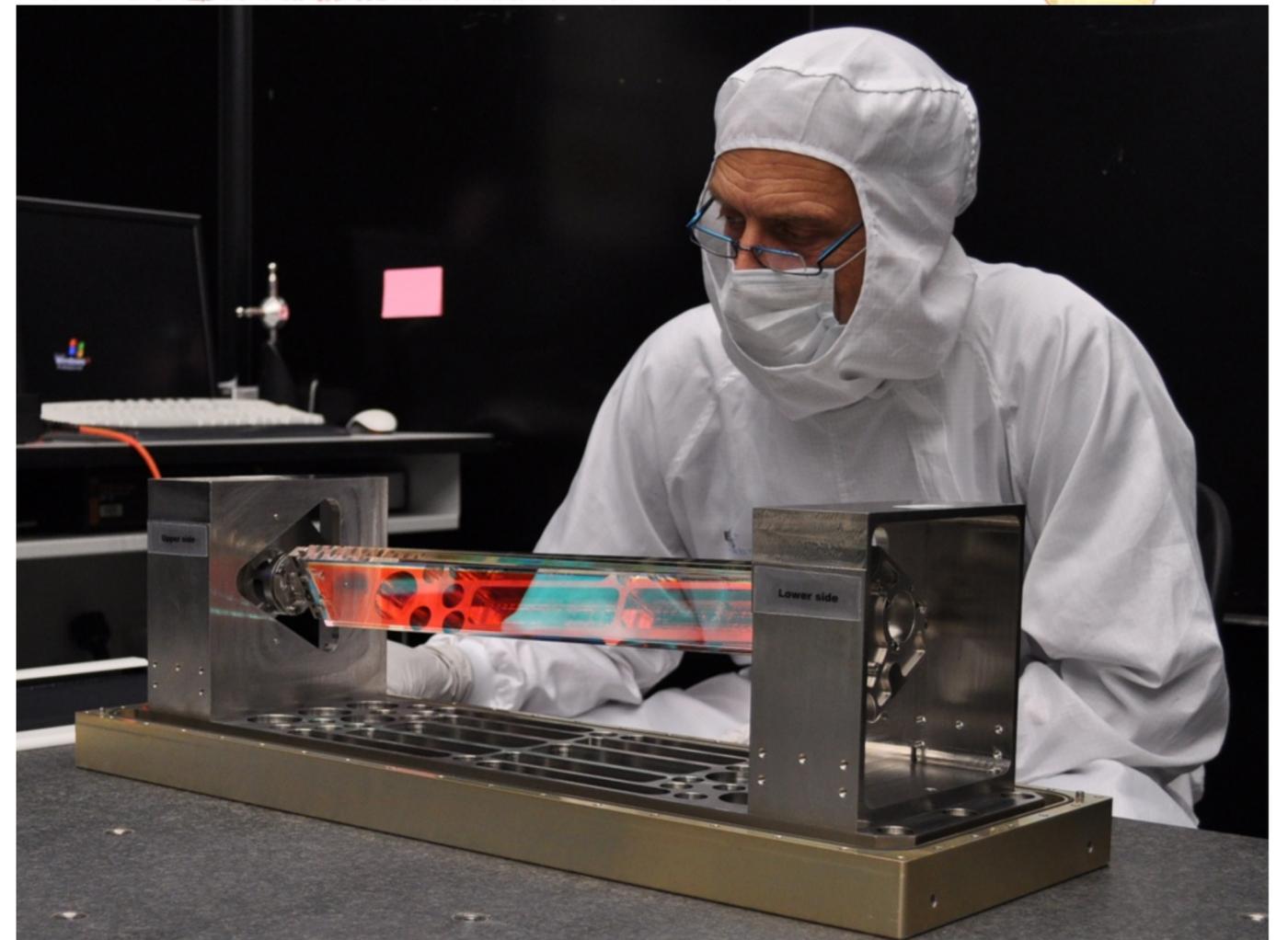
Gaia astrometry

- Astrometric measurements: 556 billion
 - $G < 20.7$ mag
- In crowded regions on-board resource allocation exhausted
 - Selected crowded regions imaged with Gaia Sky Mapper
- Bright limit around $G = 2-3$ mag
 - All bright stars imaged ($G < 3$ mag) (Gaia SM)
- Looking into more complete data collection for these stars



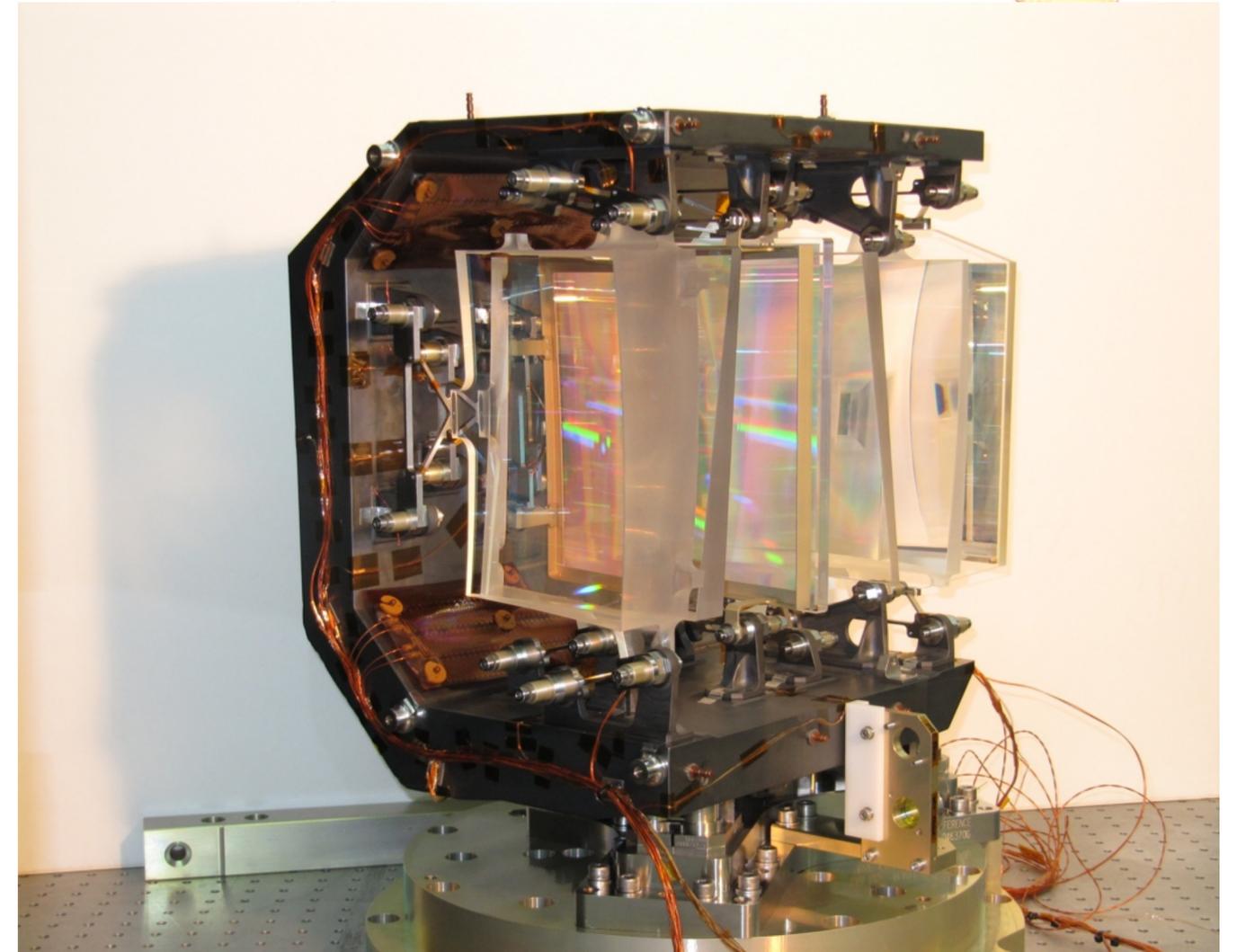
Gaia photometry

- Photometric measurements: 120 billion
 - $G < 20.7$ mag
 - Spectrophotometry
 - 330-680 nm BP
 - 640-1050 nm RP
- Astrometric measurements also photometric in G-band
- In crowded regions on-board resource allocation exhausted
- Bright limit around $G = 2-3$ mag
 - Looking into more complete data collection for these stars



Gaia spectroscopy

- Spectroscopic measurements: 11 billion
 - $G_{RVS} < 16.2$ mag
 - 845-872 nm with R about 11,000
 - Radial Velocity Spectrometer for > 100 million radial velocities
 - Spectroscopy till about $G_{RVS} = 12$ mag
- In crowded regions on-board resource allocation exhausted to some extent, but crowdedness sets in earlier
- Bright limit around $G = 2-3$ mag
 - More complete data collection for these stars may take place

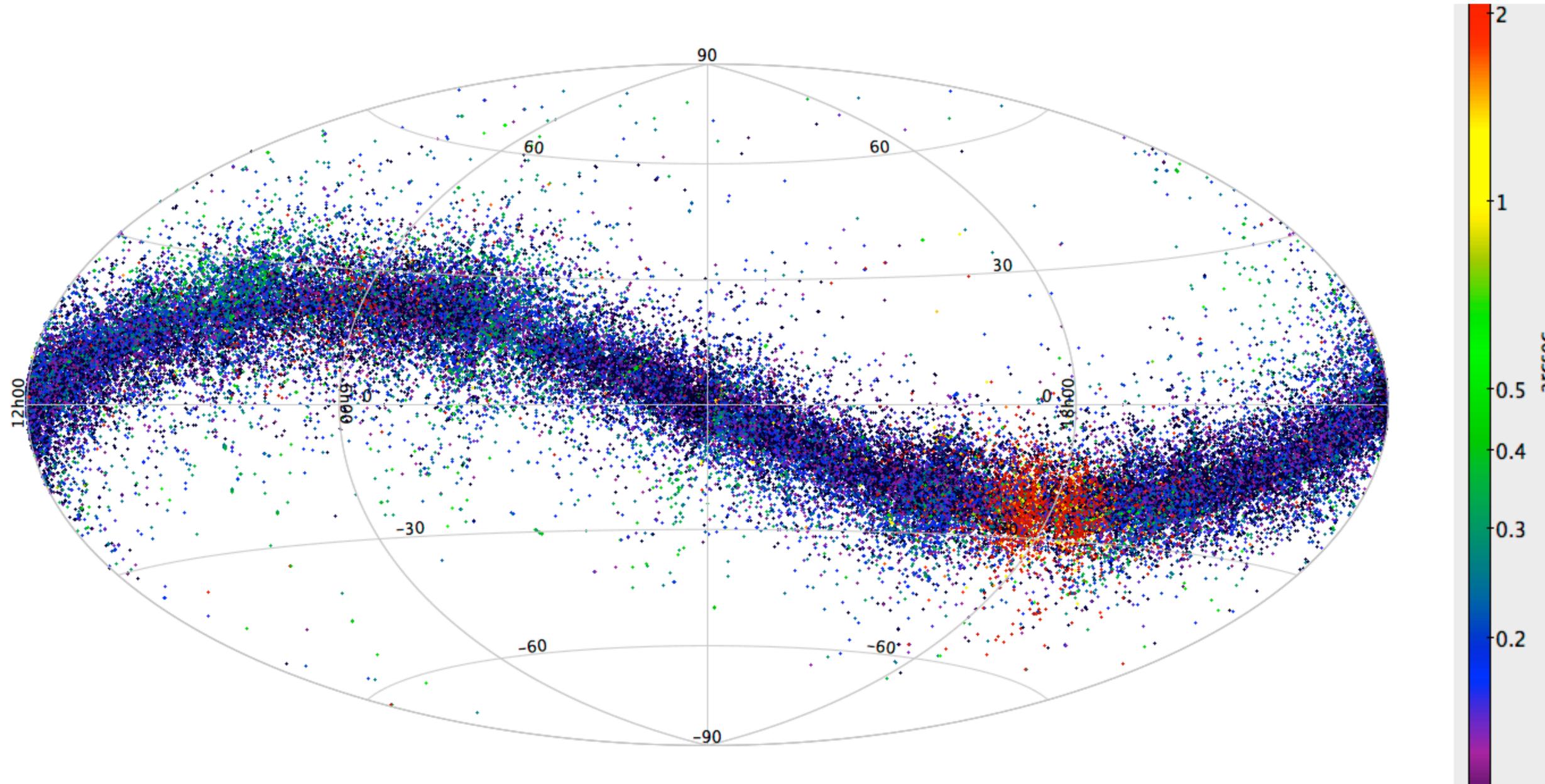


Scientific performance

End of mission scientific performance estimates for an unreddened Solar type (G2V) star

V-magnitude	Astrometry (parallax)	Photometry (BP/RP integrated)	Spectroscopy (radial velocity)
6 to 12	5-14 μas	4 mmag	1 km/s
15	25 μas	4 mmag	13 km/s
20	540 μas	60 (RP) – 80 (BP) mmag	

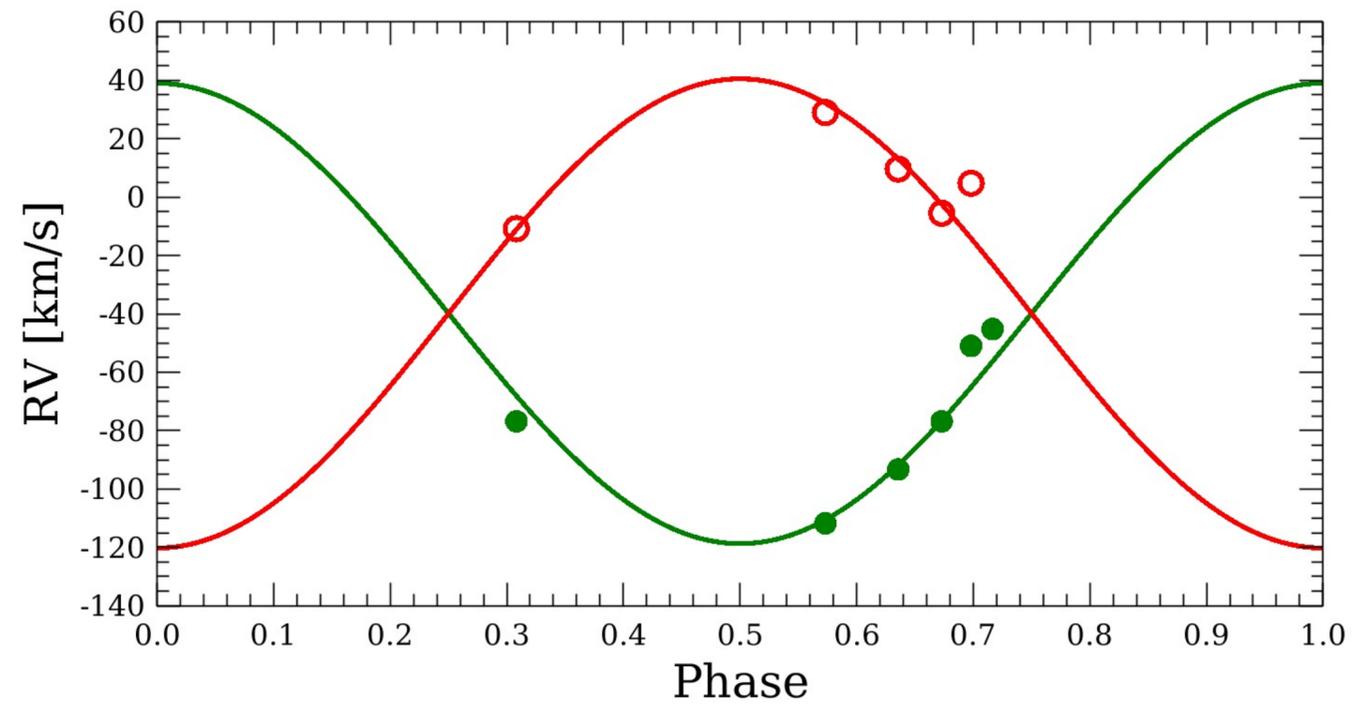
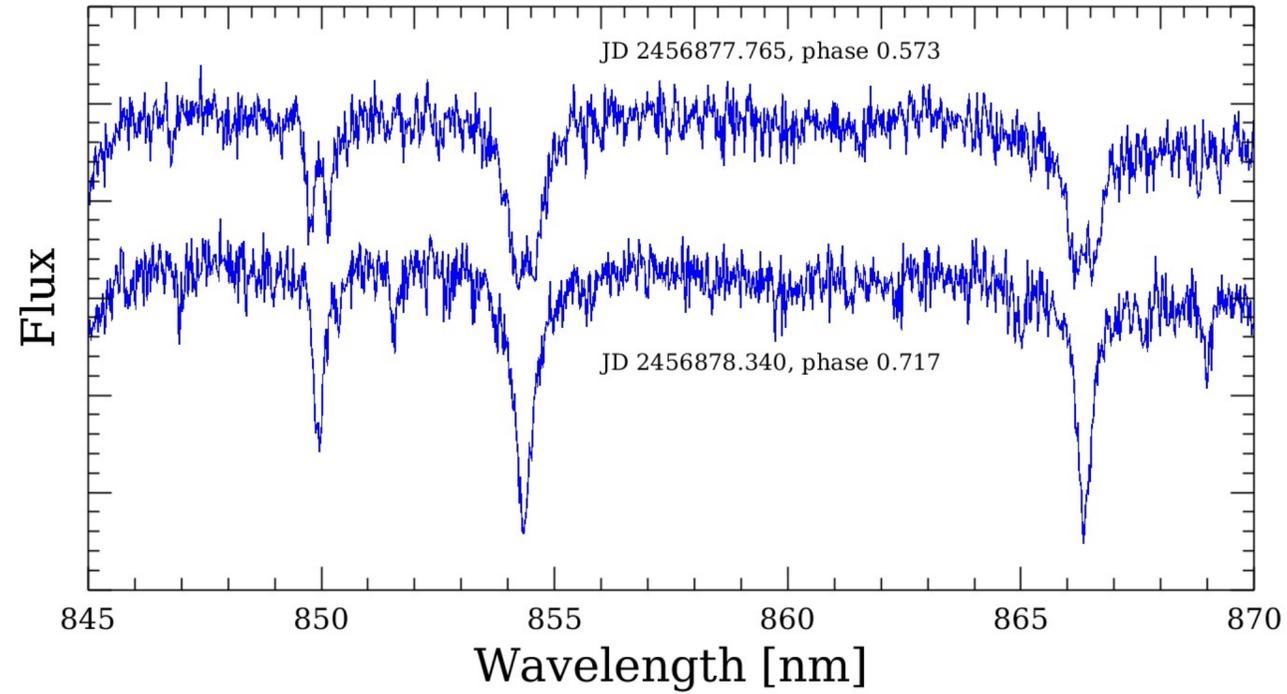
Asteroid detection



*Credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC/
CU4, L. Galluccio, F.
Mignard, P. Tanga
(Observatoire de la Côte
d'Azur)*

Double lined spectroscopic binaries

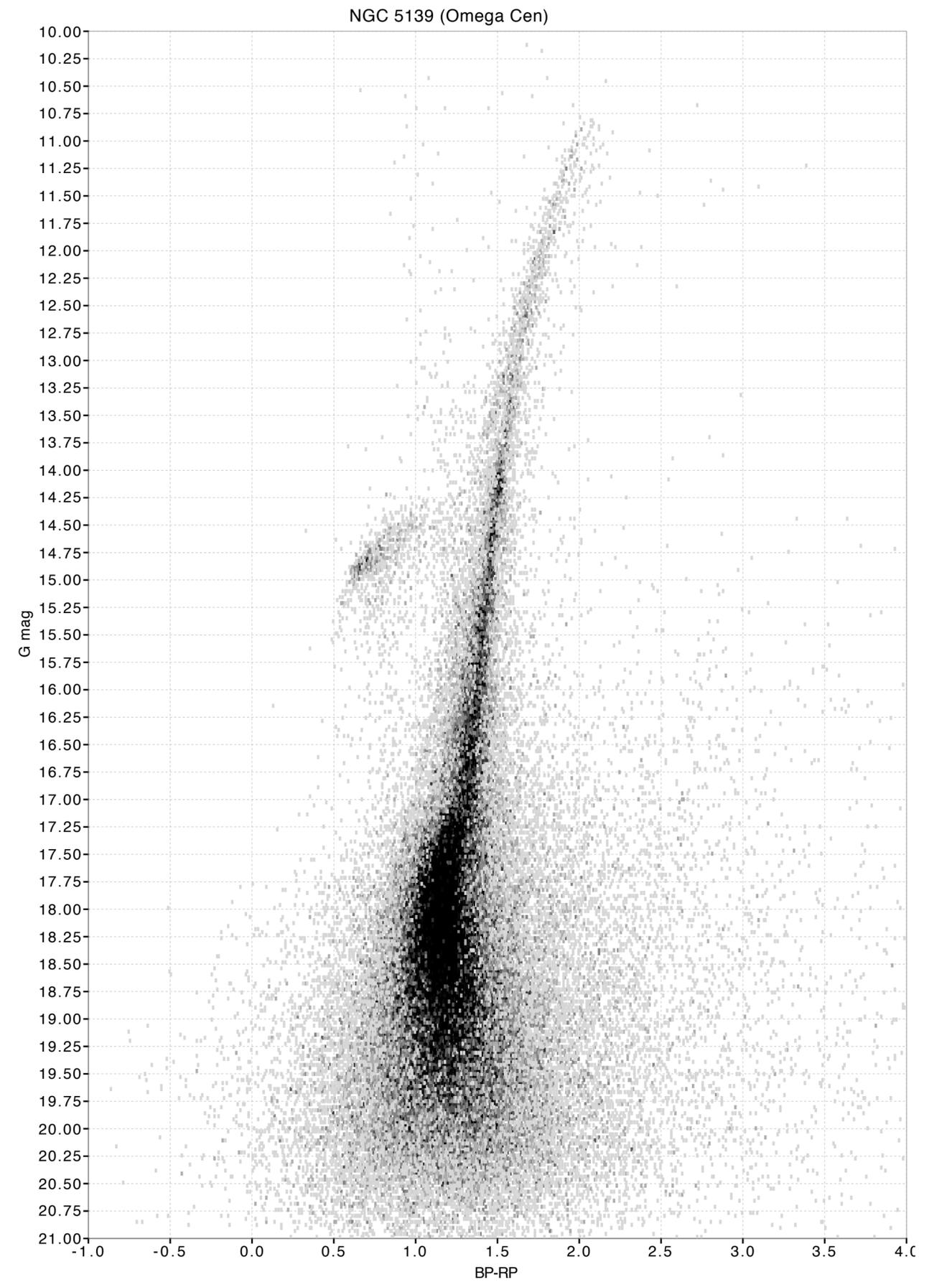
HIP 70674



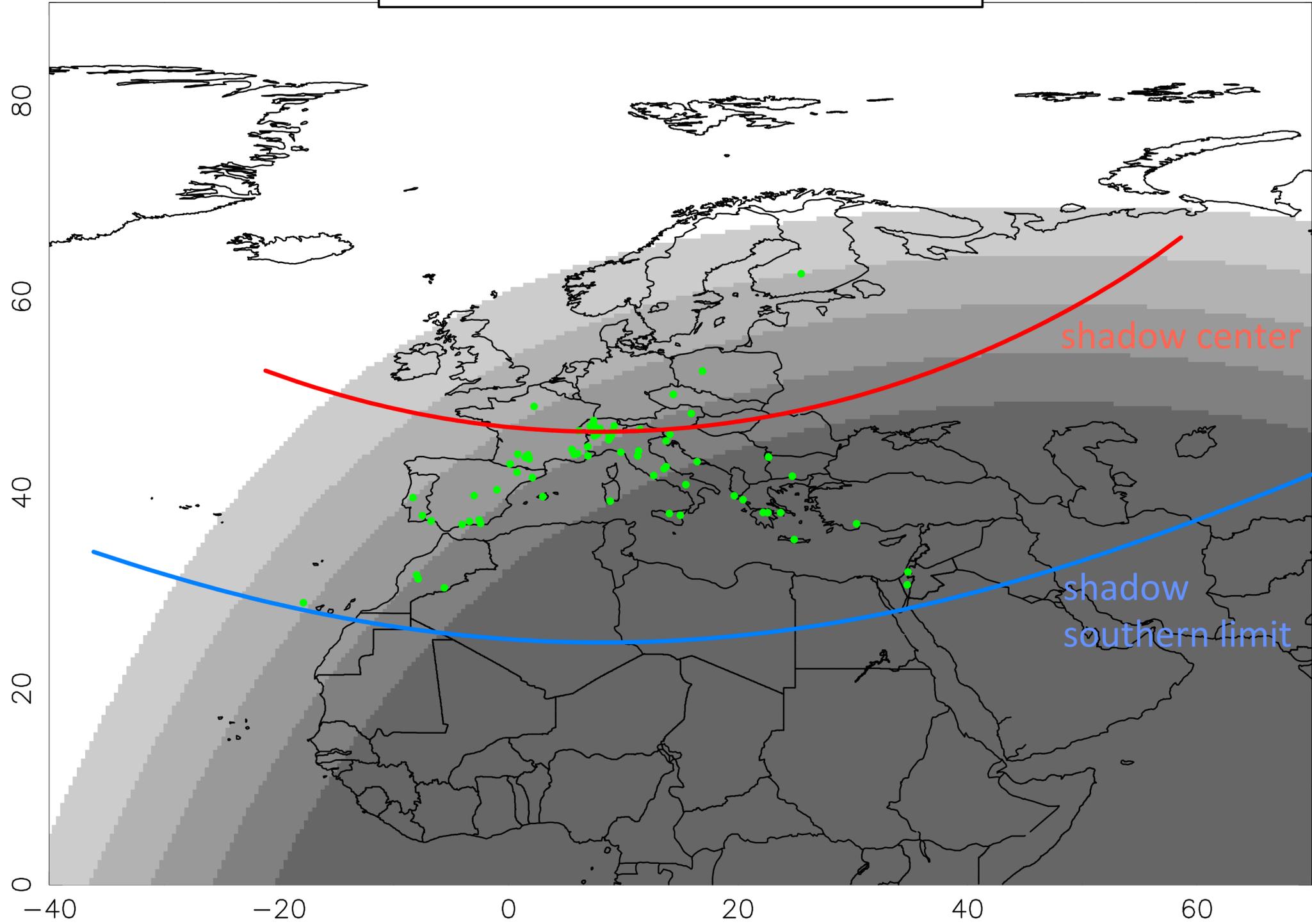
credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC/CU6/Yassine Damerджи (Observatoire d'Alger/
Institut d'Astrophysique et de Géophysique de Liège)
& Pasquale Panuzzo (CNRS/Observatoire de Paris)

Preliminary photometry

*ESA/Gaia/DPAC/CU5/F. De Angeli,
D.W. Evans, M. Riello (University of Cambridge)*

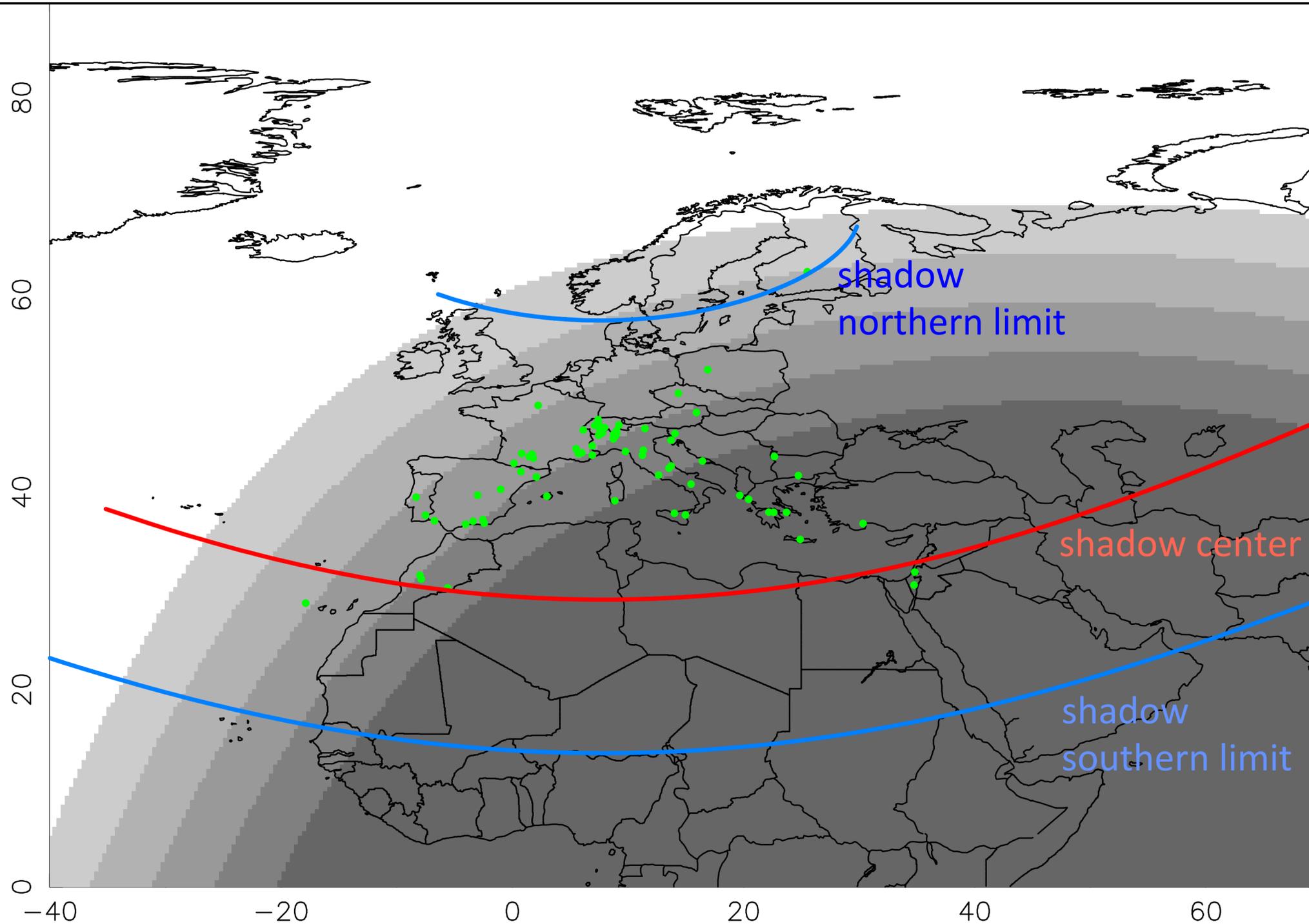


The July 19, 2016 Pluto occultation
our prediction as of early July



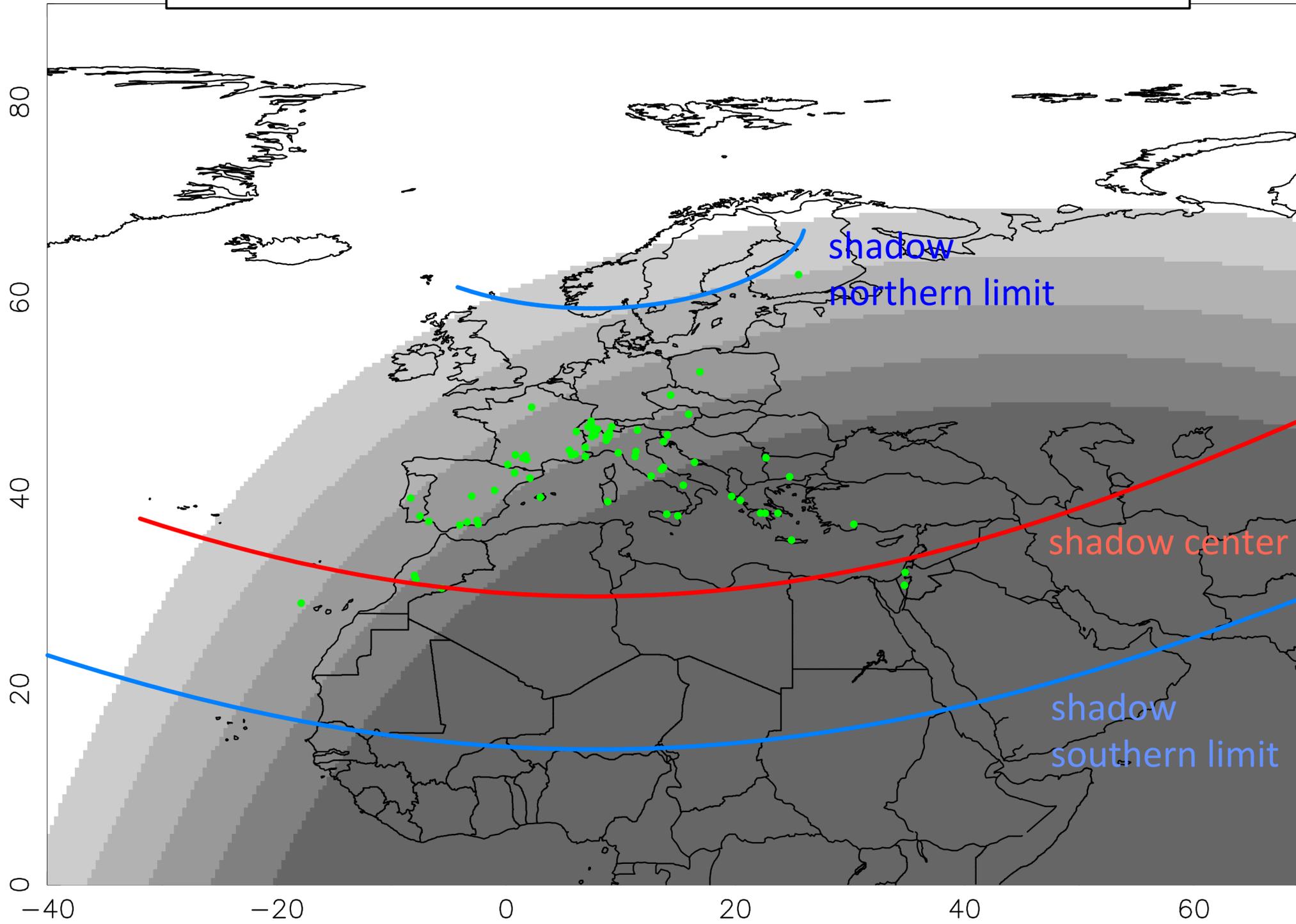
green dots: sites involved in the campaign (not all got data!)

The July 19, 2016 Pluto occultation, prediction using the GAIA star position (and estimation of its pm), plus the New Horizons-updated ephemeris



green dots: sites involved in the campaign (not all got data!)

The July 19, 2016 Pluto occultation
post-occultation reconstructed path (what really happened)



green dots: sites involved in the campaign (not all got data!)

Conclusions

- Gaia is on the way to fulfil its promise
- Processing task is huge and DPAC work in the coming years is essential