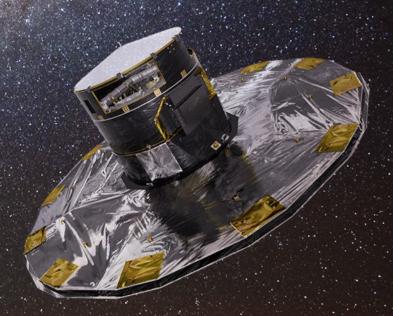








Gaia and Gaia Alerts



Morgan Fraser (with guest star Simon Hodgkin)

Many people involved...

Data Processing & Analysis Consortium

Gaia

Lukasz Wyrzykowski **Guy Rixon Heather Campbell** Nic Walton

Simon Hodgkin Nadia Blagorodnova Sergey Koposov **Gerry Gilmore**

University of Cambridge University of Warsaw University College Dublin University of Padova University of Bologna SAAO University of Sheffield

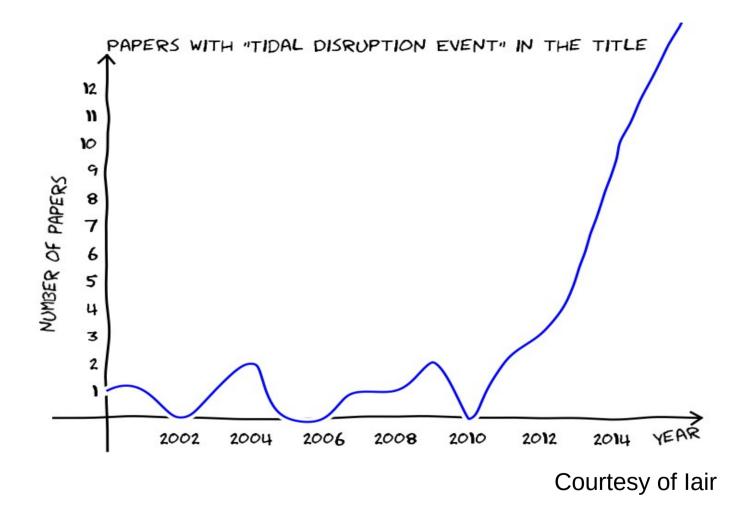
St. Andrews University of Warwick Queens University Belfast SRON/Utrecht LJMU OHP University of Geneva Sorbonne Universites

Open University ING Tuorla Obs. CBA

Not an exhaustive

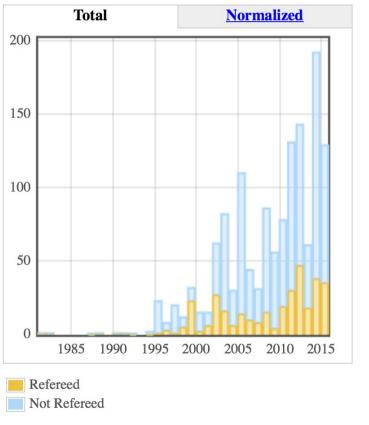
See longer list at:

http://www.ast.cam.ac.uk/ioa/wikis/gsawgwiki/index.php/Working groups

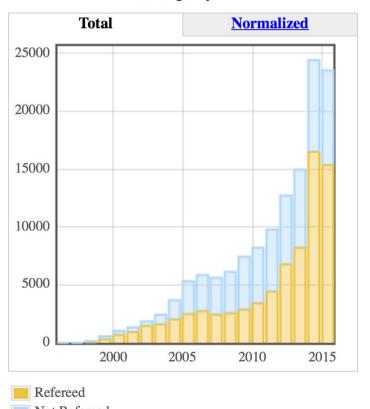


Paper with "Gaia" in the title

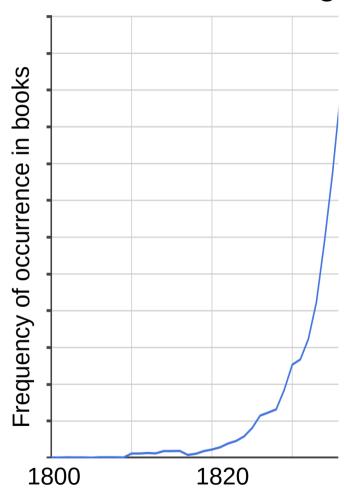
Publications per year



Reads per year



Books containing mentions of "phrenology" in text

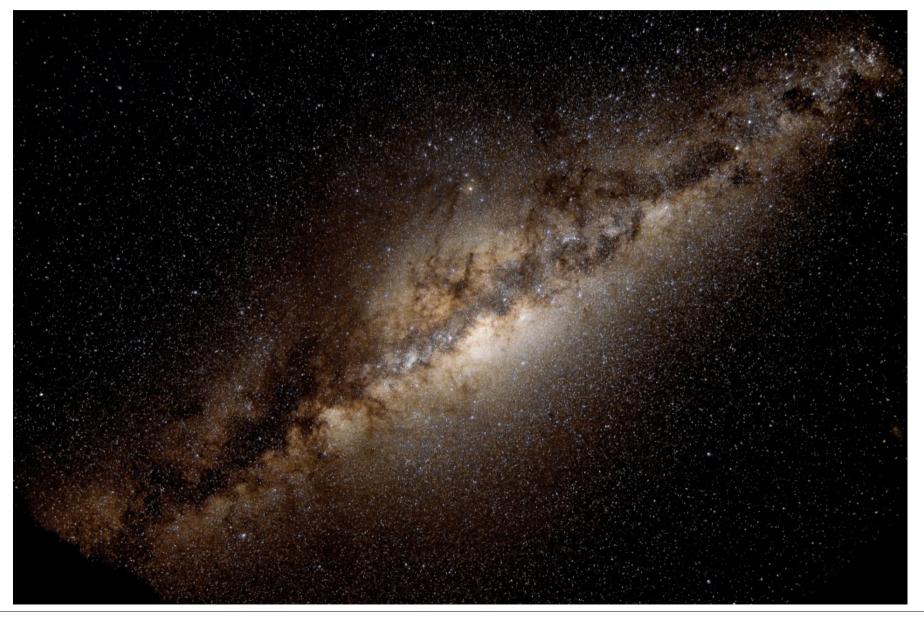


From Google n-gram

Books containing mentions of "phrenology" in text



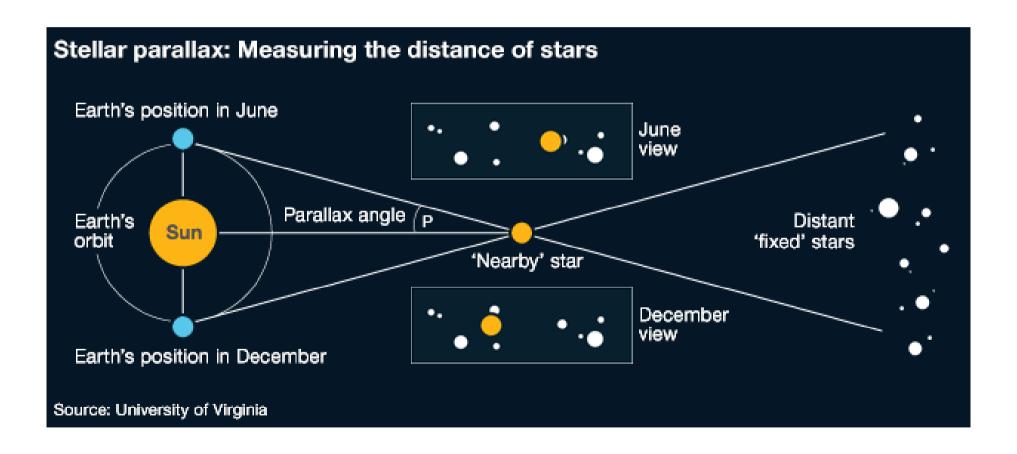
Why Gaia?



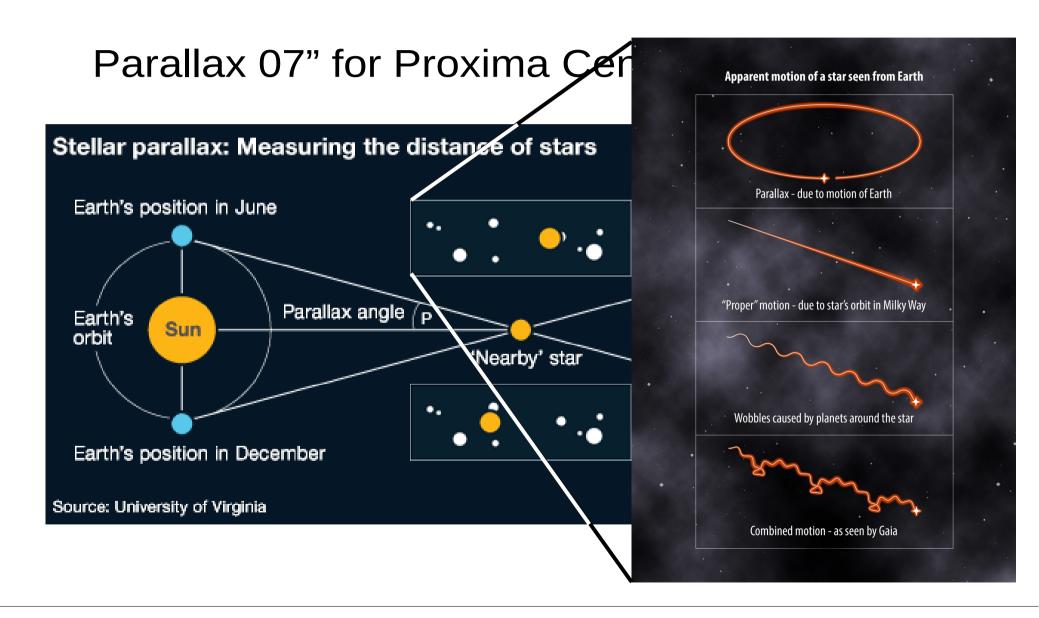
Morgan Fraser Gaia & Gaia Alerts SEES Meeting @ IoA

Parallax

Parallax 0.7" for Proxima Centauri



Parallax



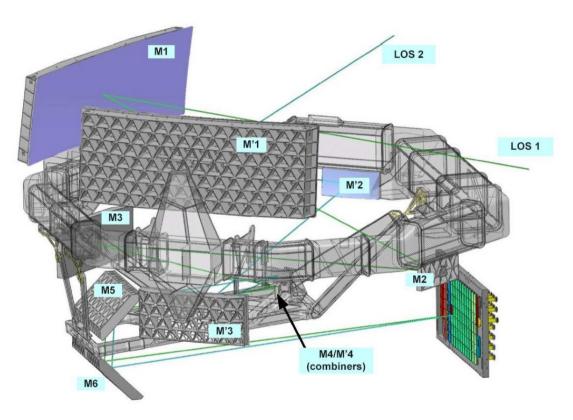
History of parallax measurements

Year	Survey	N	Resolution
1831	Bessel, 61 Cyg	10^0	~arcsec
1800-1980	Photographic plates	10^2	~arcsec
1989-1993	Hipparcos	10^5	~milli"
2013-	Gaia	10^9	~micro"

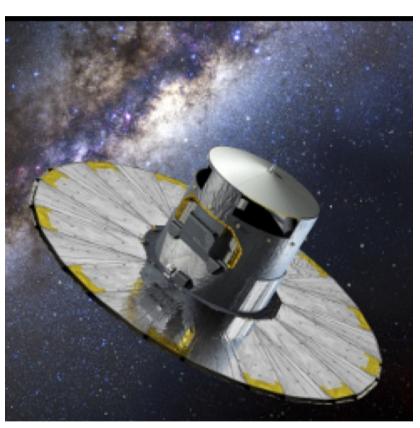
Gaia astrometric performance

	B1V	G2V	M6V
V-I _C [mag]	-0.22	0.75	3.85
Bright stars	5-16 µas (3 mag < V < 12 mag)	5-16 µas (3 mag < V < 12 mag)	5-16 µas (5 mag < V < 14 mag)
V = 15 mag	26 µas	24 µas	9 µas
V = 20 mag	600 µas	540 µas	130 µas

The Gaia satellite



Two telescopes/mirrors/fields-of-view, imaged onto a common CCD

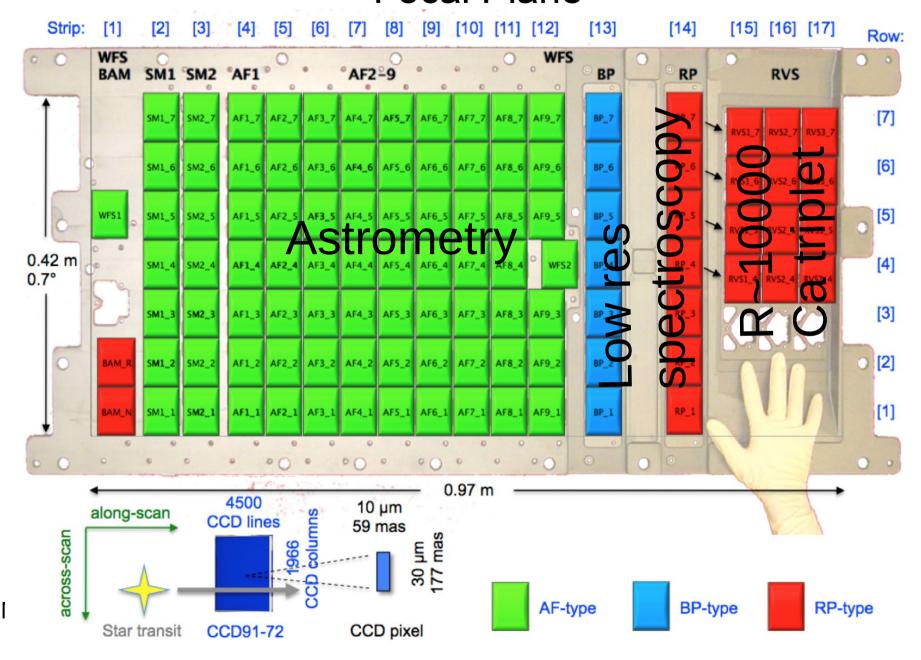


Launched Dec. 2013

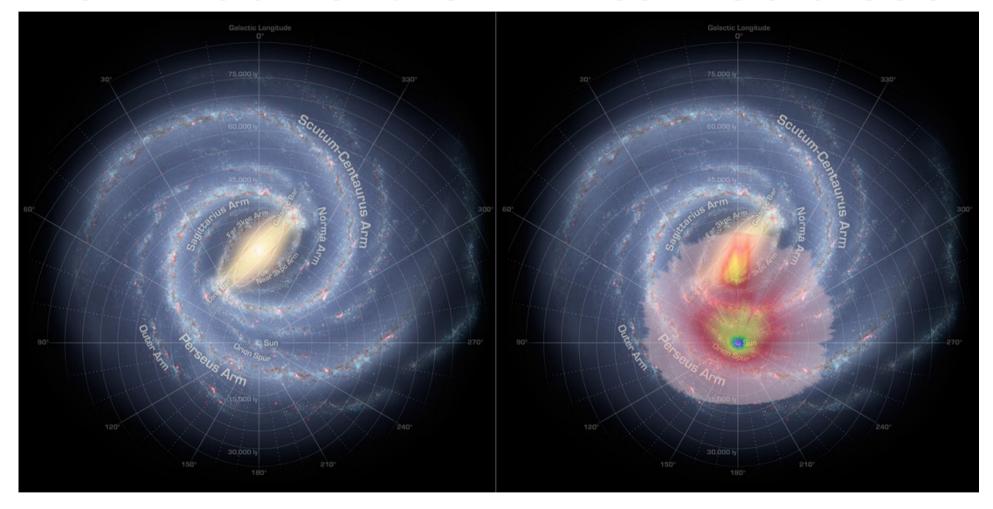
Continuous scanning and readout over entire sky...

Focal Plane

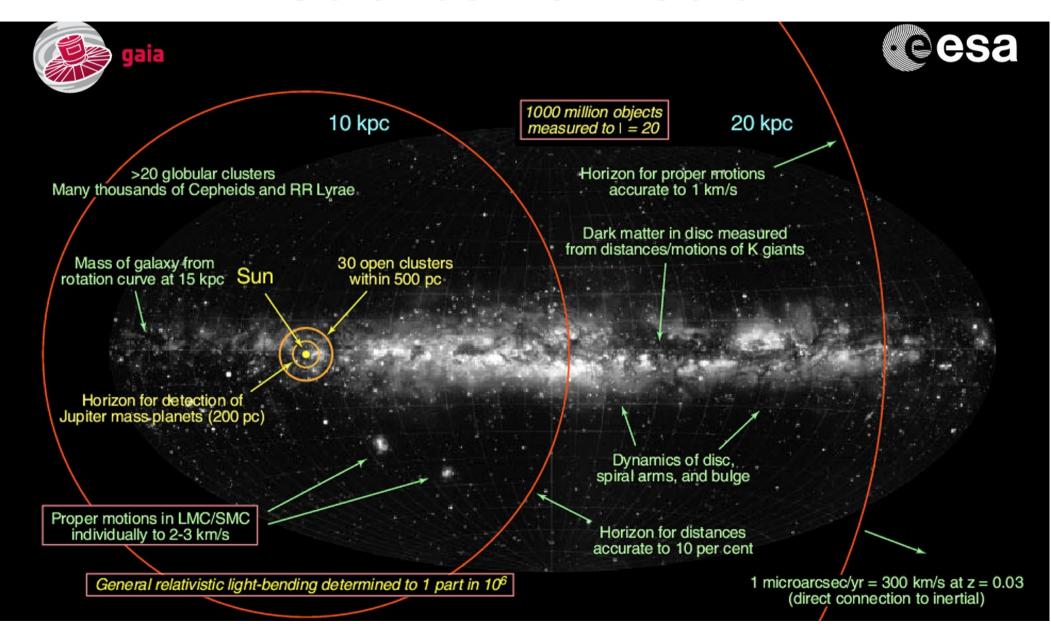
Figure courtesy Ralf Kohley



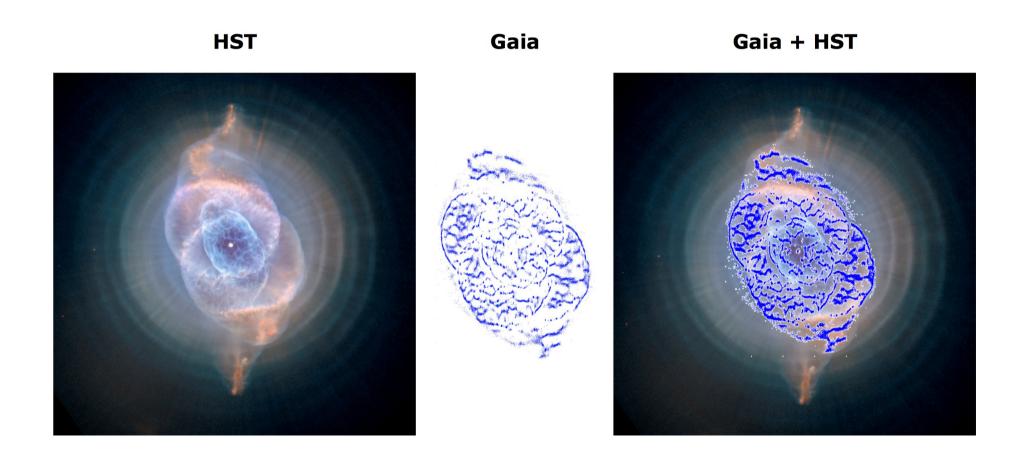
How much of the MW can Gaia see



Science from Gaia



Resolution



Problems Unexpected Features

- Sun stray light
 - Impacts faint sources and especially in spectroscopy
 - Stray light both from astronomical sources and the Sun
- Transmission loss due to ice accumulation
 - Water source not yet exhausted although maximum contamination rate dropped below 1 mmag/day
- Basic Angle variation larger than expected

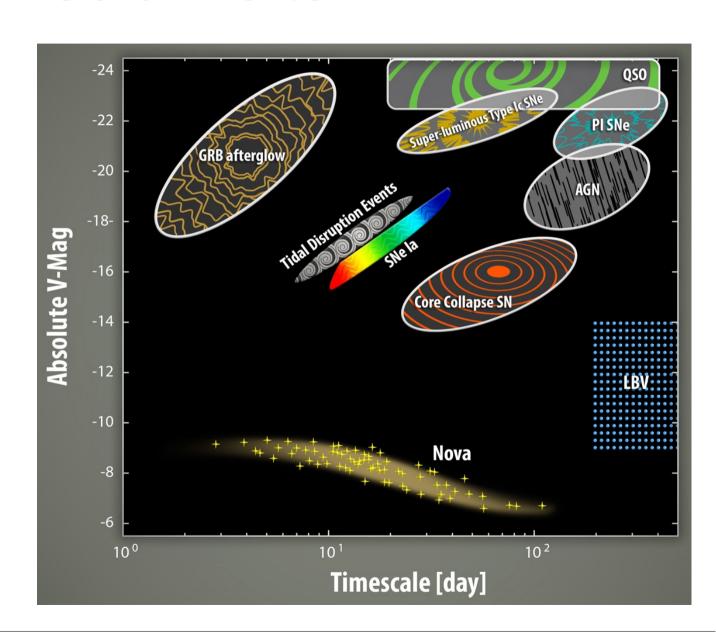
Gaia Alerts

We want to find:

Extragalactic (SNe, AGN flares, TDEs, GRB afterglows...)

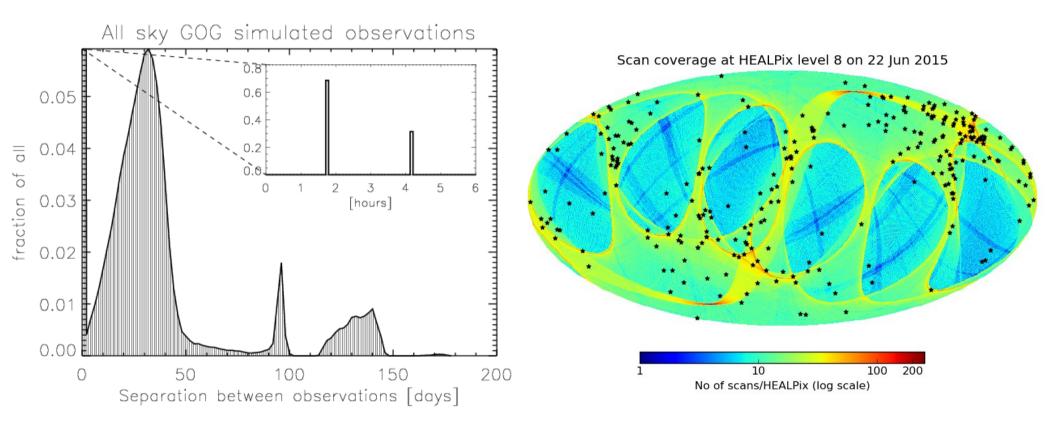
Galactic (CVs, M-star flares, Fuor's, W UMa's, microlensing, LMXBs...)

The unknown...



Gaia Scanning Law

Typical cadence ~1.5 hr, 4hr, 30d... Exactly known, but unevenly sampled



Early mode of operation

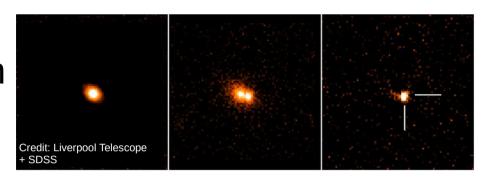
- We have no "template" images for Gaia Alerts
- All detections are made via cross-match
- Reference catalog is steadily improving, many issues in early mission with diffraction spikes etc.
- As interim measure, limited ourselves to searching for high amplitude (>1.5 mag) transients within ~few arcsec of known SDSS/DSS sources.
- Now we have a new Gaia Source catalog (just finished ingesting into DB).

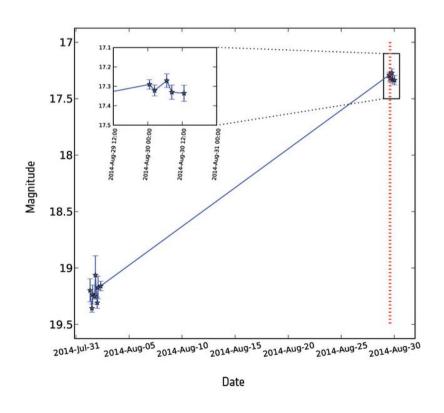
Mission so far

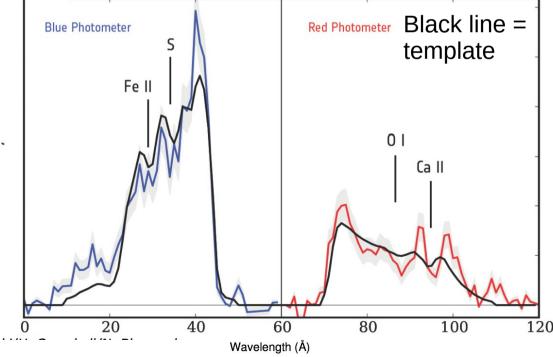
- 40 million of observations on average processed everyday
- up to 180 million seen in one day
- 48h typical delay between observation and processing (min 20h)
- 1-2h typical processing time (80h in extreme case)
- 0.5-2% of observations produce an alert every day ~4 new candidate transients selected every day
- 271 alerts so far (166 in 2015)

Gaia's first SN - Gaia14aaa

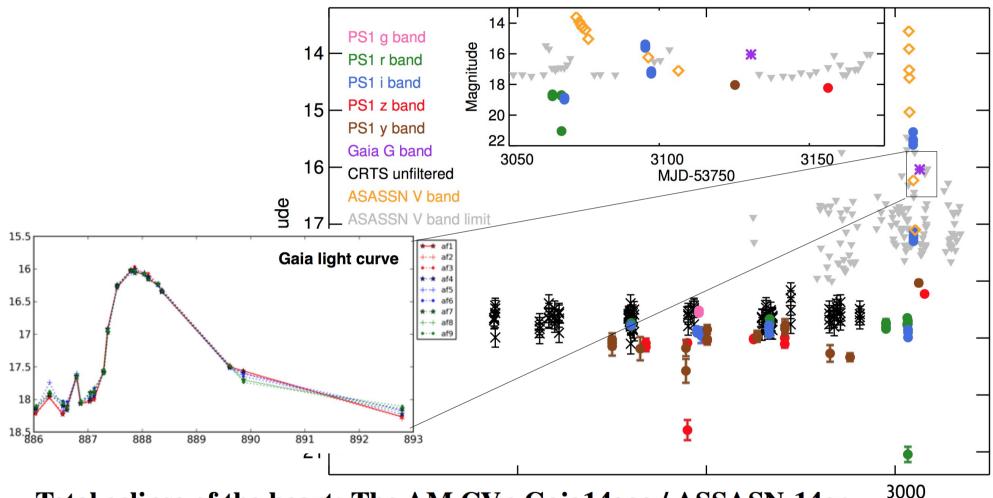
Discovered October 2014
Confirmed with imaging from
Liverpool Telescope
Classified as a Type Ia SN







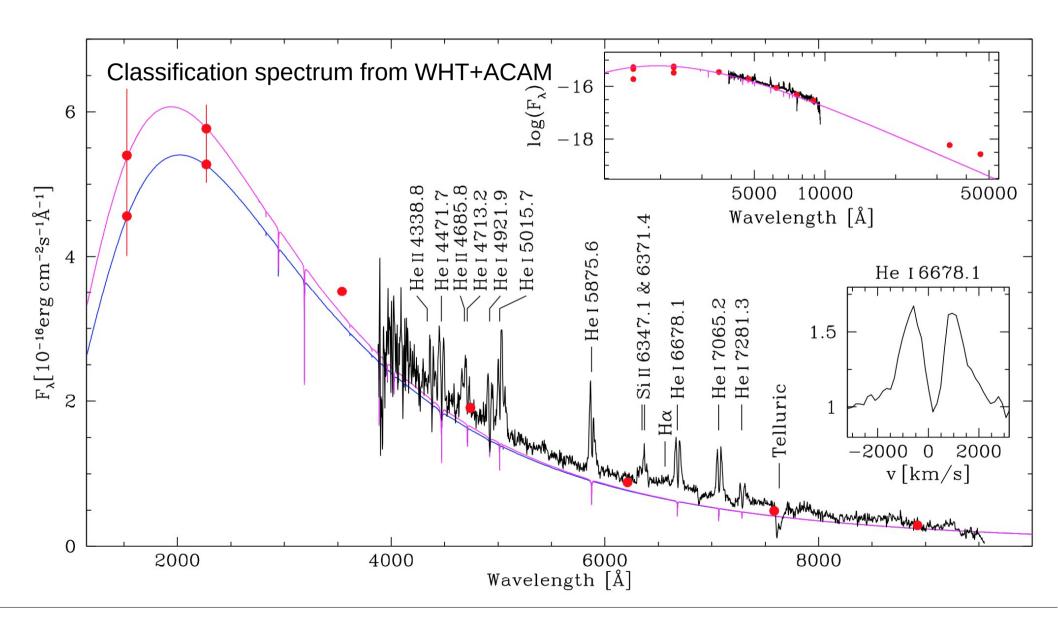
First Alerts Science - Gaia14aae



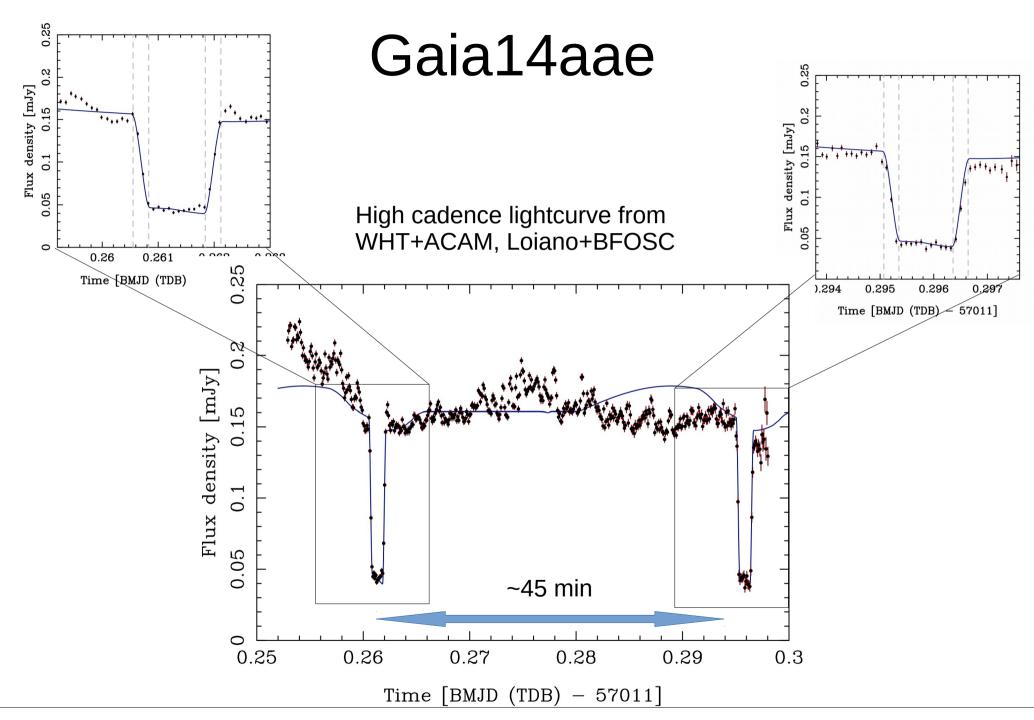
Total eclipse of the heart: The AM CVn Gaia14aae / ASSASN-14cn

H. C. Campbell^{1*}, T. R. Marsh², M. Fraser¹, S.T. Hodgkin¹, E. de Miguel^{3,4},

Gaia14aae



Gaia & Gaia Alerts



Gaia & Gaia Alerts

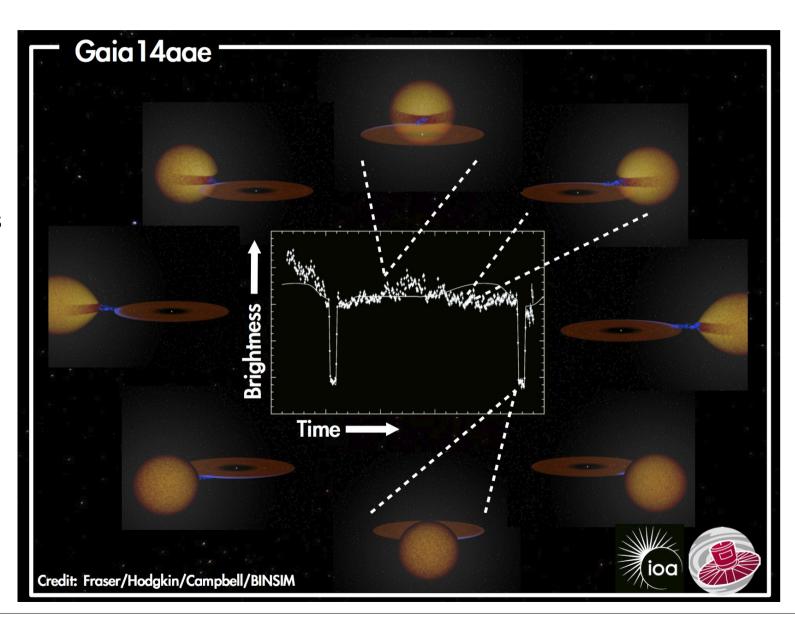
Gaia14aae

System parameters from lightcurve modeling by T. Marsh

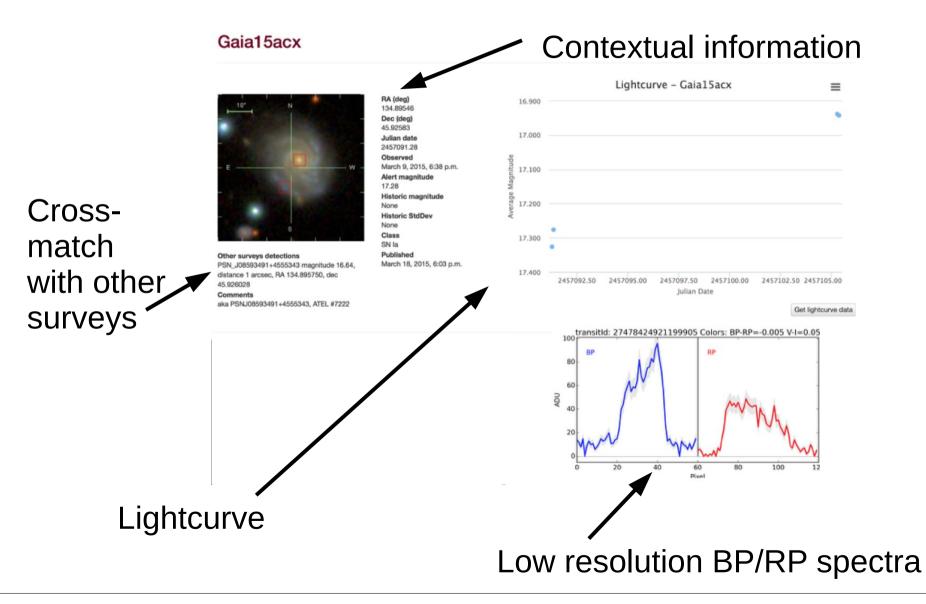
Flickering dominates lightcurve, ongoing WHT+Ultracam photometry will allow us to average this out.

$$\begin{split} & \text{M}_{\text{primary}} > 0.8 \text{ M}_{\text{sun}} \\ & \text{M}_{\text{secondary}} > 0.02 \text{ M}_{\text{sun}} \\ & \text{a} = 0.4 \text{ R}_{\text{sun}} \end{split}$$

...



Improvements – new webpages



Gaia as a transient machine

- 10^3 deg sq per day comparable with current surveys (CRTS, PS1 etc), modulo cadence...
- But upcoming surveys (ZTF, ATLAS etc) will cover 10⁴ deg sq per day (with ~24 hr cadence)
- Gaia Alerts has USP beyond these surveys...

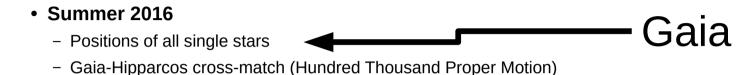
Spatial resolution

Stable cadence / selection biases

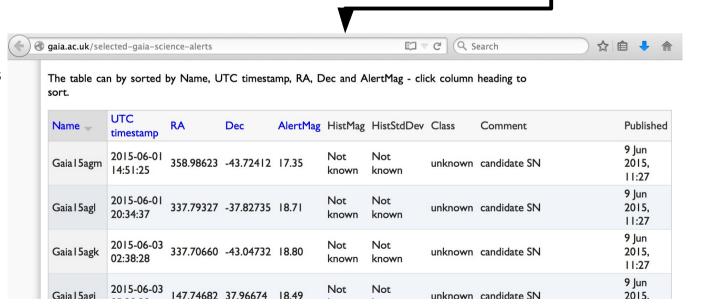
Bp/Rp spectra/colours for all targets

Fast transients

Data release (provisional)



- Early 2017
 - 5-parameter solution (parallax, position and proper motions) for single stars
 - Low resolution BP/RP spectra
 - Mean radial velocities
- 2017/2018
 - Orbital parameters
 - Derived astrophysical properties
- 2018/2019
 - Variable stars, binaries
 - Solar System objects
- 2022
 - Final catalogs
 - All epochs of data
 - Exoplanets

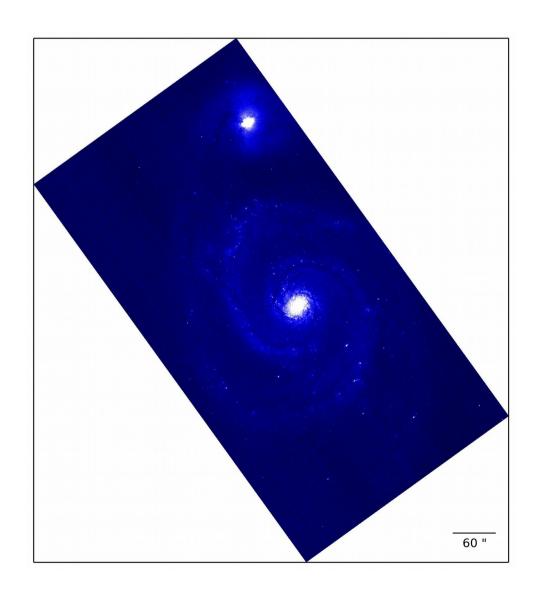


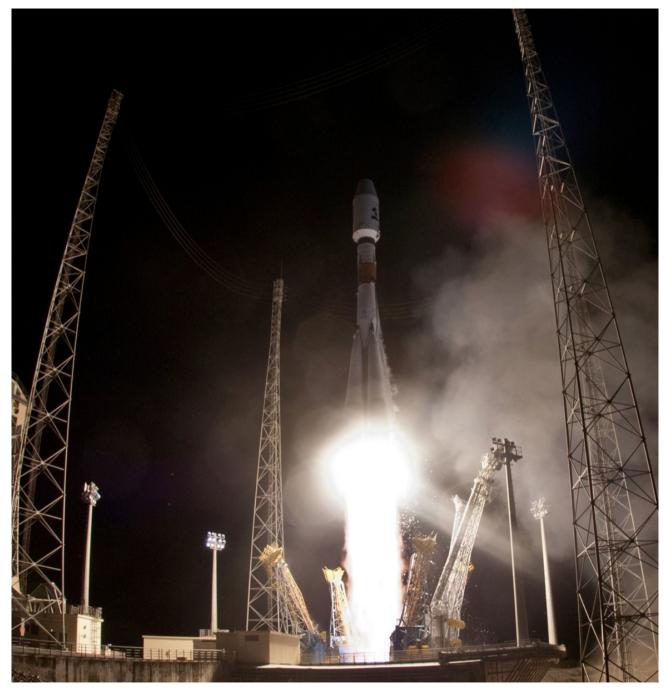
Gaia Alerts

http://gaia.ac.uk/selected-gaia-science-alerts

The experience so far...

- Scattered light issue but not a show-stopper for key science goals.
- Alerts are hard. We need a clean, complete catalog of the whole sky (which we have only just got).
- Have taken a break over the summer to fix issues over alerts. Back online in October...
- The best is yet to come...





Thank You

mf@ast.cam.ac.uk