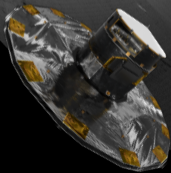


The Gaia Sky Version 1.0

Anthony Brown

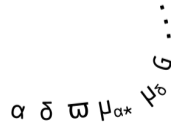
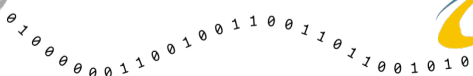
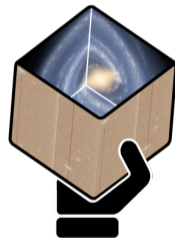
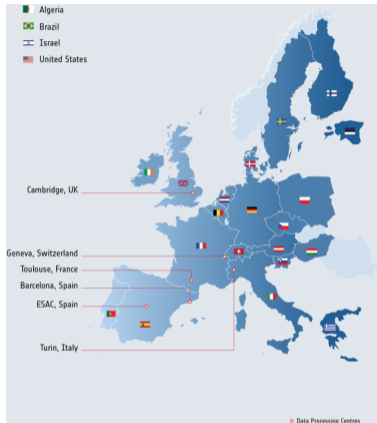
Leiden Observatory, Leiden University

brown@strw.leidenuniv.nl



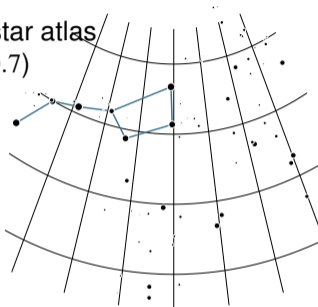
Teamwork to deliver the promise of Gaia

- 10+ years of effort
- 450 scientists and engineers
- 160 institutes
- 24 countries and ESA
- Six data processing centres

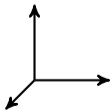


What's in the Gaia DR1 delivery

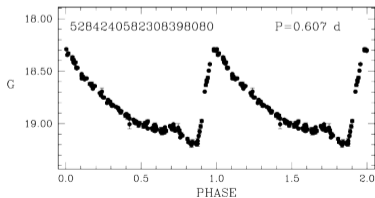
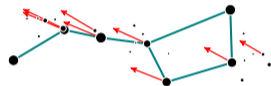
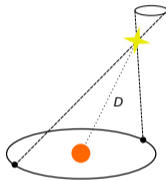
Billion star atlas
($G \lesssim 20.7$)



Positions and magnitudes
for ~ 2000 ICRF quasars

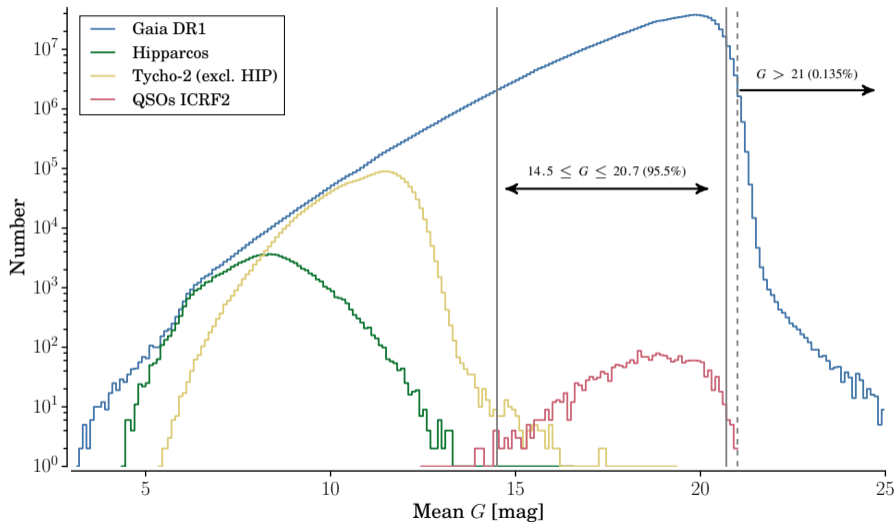


Tycho-Gaia
Astrometric Solution
(~ 2 million, $G \lesssim 12$)



Variable stars near
south ecliptic pole
(~ 600 Cepheids,
 ~ 2600 RR Lyrae)

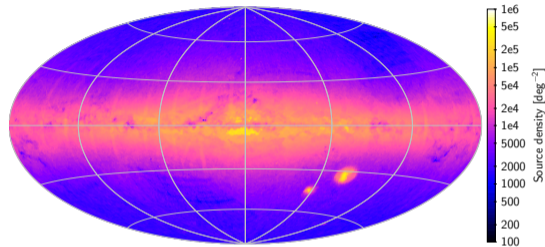
Gaia DR1 magnitude distribution



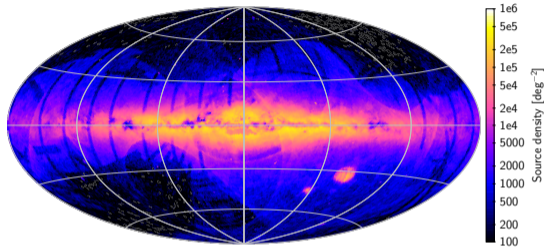
Gaia Collaboration, 2016, A&A

Highly precise positions, new sources

685 million sources matched to IGS1



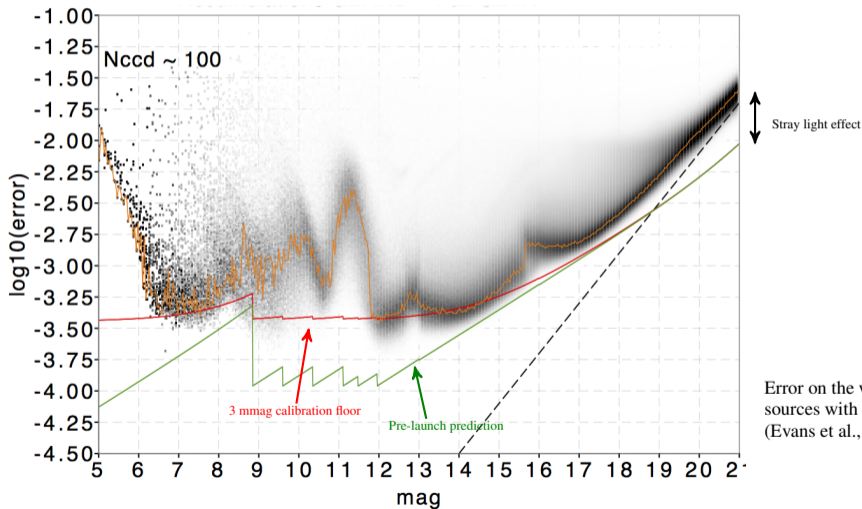
456 million new sources in Gaia DR1



DPAC/CU3/Lindgren et al., 2016, A&A

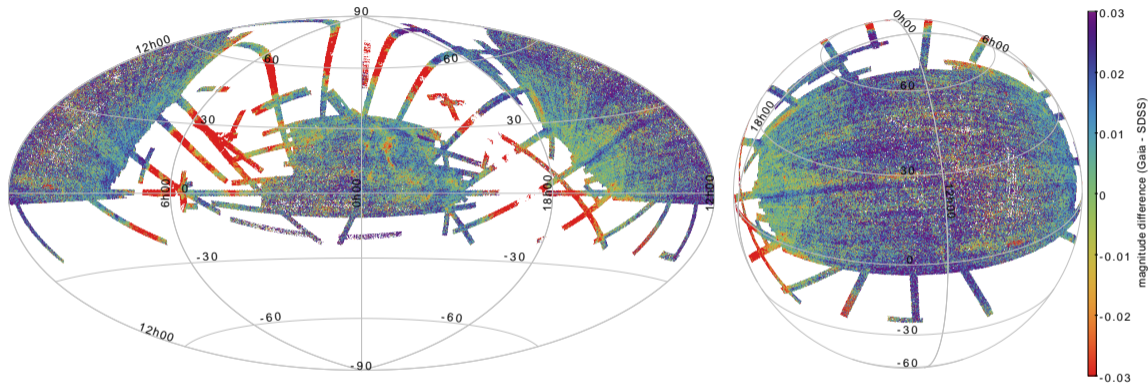
- (α, δ) for ~ 1.1 billion sources to $G = 20.7$
- Epoch J2015.0, alignment to ICRF < 0.1 mas, rotation < 0.03 mas yr $^{-1}$
- Typical position uncertainty ~ 10 mas
- Positions of 2191 ICRF sources from special astrometric solution (Mignard et al., 2016, A&A)
 - ▶ 90% with $\sigma_{\text{pos}} < 3.35$ mas
 - ▶ no systematic differences with radio positions of more than few tenths of mas

Gaia DR1 Photometry



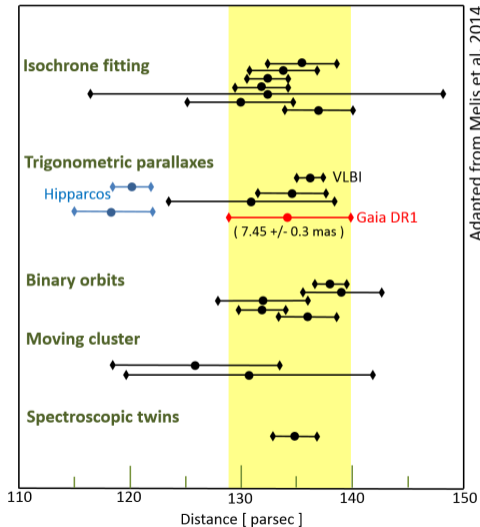
Error on the weighted mean G value for sources with ~ 100 CCD transits (Evans et al., 2017, A&A)

Gaia DR1 Photometry



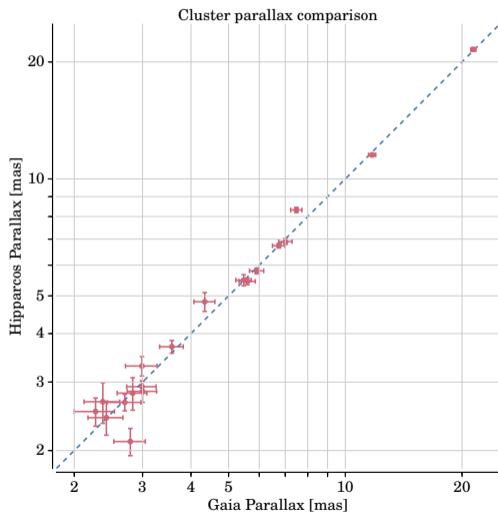
Gaia-SDSS comparison for sources at $G > 15$ and $0.8 < g - r < 1.1$ (Evans et al., 2017, A&A)

Comment on the Pleiades cluster distance



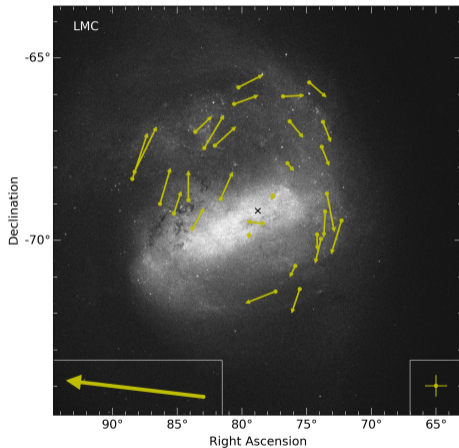
- Preliminary distance estimate
 134 ± 6 pc
- Limited in accuracy by:
 - ▶ simplistic analysis
 - ▶ systematic and correlated errors in parallaxes
 - ▶ incomplete survey of the cluster
- Definitive conclusion on Pleiades distance not yet possible

Comment on the Pleiades cluster distance



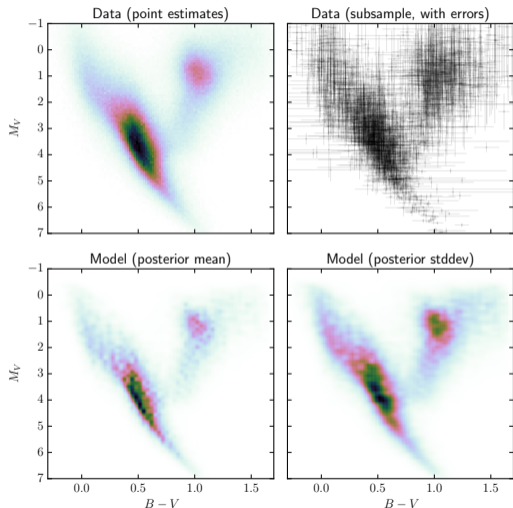
- Full analysis of nearby clusters in Gaia Collaboration, van Leeuwen, et al, 2017 A&A
- Excellent agreement between Hipparcos and Gaia for other clusters

- Parallax validation
 - ▶ No global offsets from Cepheids and RR Lyrae (PL relations)
 - ▶ Offsets claimed in samples of eclipsing binaries and in comparison to asteroseismic distances (Methodology? Assumptions about the stellar types involved?)
- Verification of quoted TGAS errors
 - ▶ Various indications of 10–20% overestimate of the errors: depends on sample of stars used
- Gaia DR1 positions and photometry already a reference for other surveys
 - ▶ new proper motion catalogues

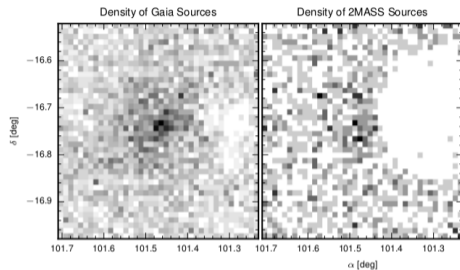
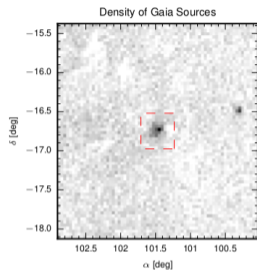


- Measured proper motions of LMC and SMC consistent with HST result
- Residual kinematics in LMC show clear rotation pattern
 - ▶ also seen in HST studies
 - ▶ rotation curve from proper motions consistent with result from line-of-sight motions
 - ▶ Kinematic distance modulus of 18.54 ± 0.39

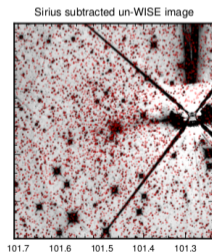
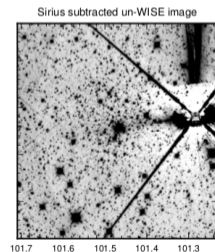
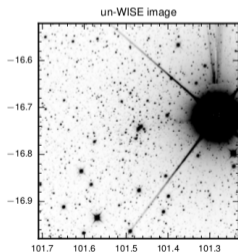
Data driven model of the CMD



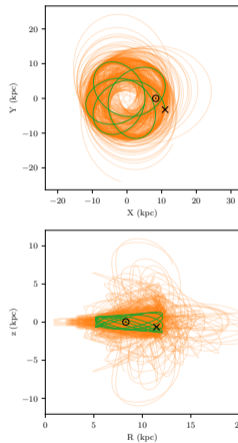
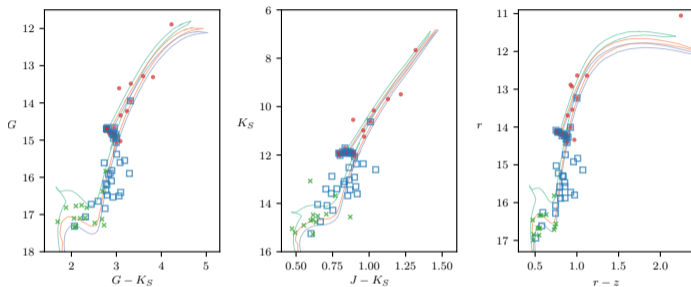
- Infer distance from parallax, apparent magnitude, colour
 - ▶ infer distribution of stars in CMD from the same data
- Result is ‘de-noised’ CMD
 - ▶ use of all information, including low SNR parallaxes
- First step to accurate empirical description of CMD



- Cluster hiding behind Sirius
- Power of all-sky, deep, high resolution, star-map



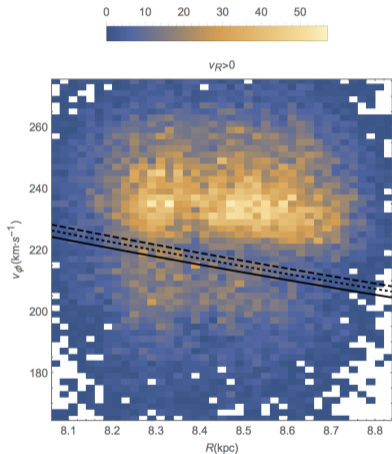
Gaia 1, Siriusly



- ~ 3 Gyr old stellar cluster, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.13 \pm 0.13$,
 $v_{\text{rad}} = 58.30 \pm 0.22 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
- Orbit: $e = 0.3 \pm 0.2$, $z_{\text{max}} = 1.7^{+2.1}_{-0.9} \text{ kpc}$

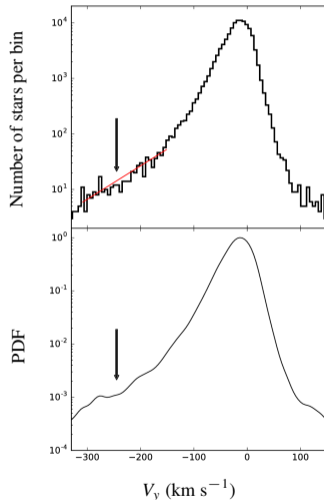
Simpson et al., 2017, arXiv:1703.03823

Fast short bar and 'Carlberg gap'

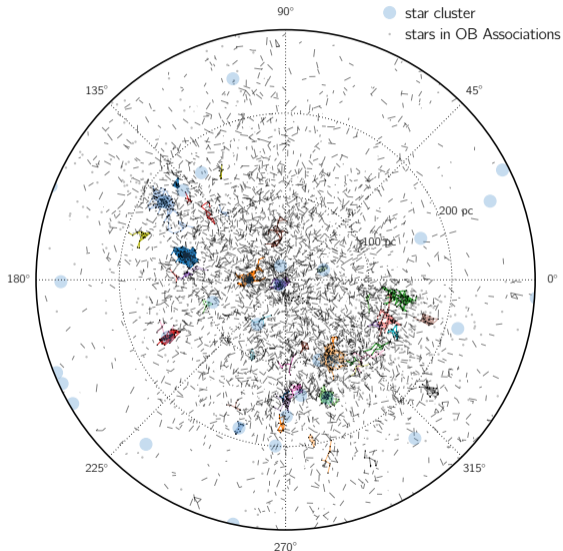


Left: Monari et al., arXiv:1610.05342, TGAS+LAMOST data, Gap in v_ϕ for stars at $v_R > 0$ consistent with short and fast bar ($54 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-1}$)

Right: Hunt et al., arXiv:1610.02030, TGAS+RAVE, Dip in v_y distribution hints at low angular momentum stars scattered onto chaotic halo orbits, infer $V_\odot = 239 \pm 9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $R_0 = 7.9 \pm 0.3 \text{ kpc}$



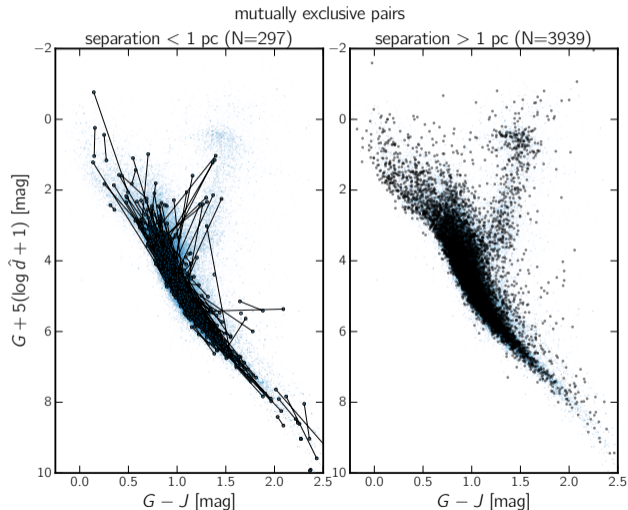
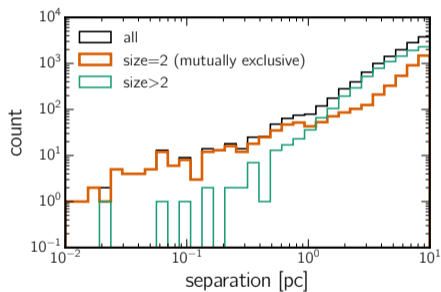
Co-moving pairs



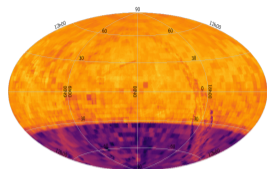
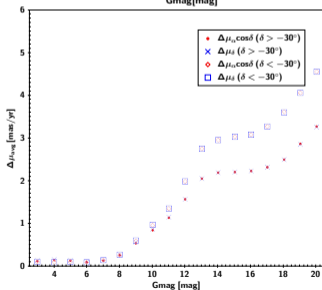
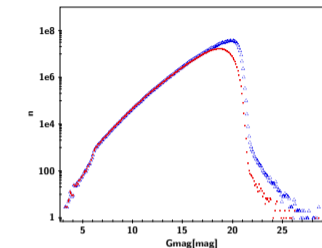
- 13 085 co-moving pairs identified in TGAS
 - ▶ based on proper motions, parallaxes, and marginalized model for 3D velocities
- Find pairs as well as networks of co-moving stars (clusters, associations, moving groups)
- Excess of pairs with > 1 pc separation, wide binaries drifting apart?

Oh et al., arXiv:1612.02440

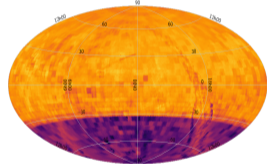
Co-moving pairs



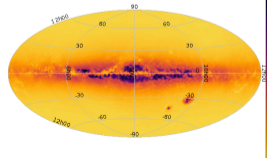
Hot Stuff for One Year



4.6
 $\sigma_{\mu_{\alpha^*}}$
 [mas yr⁻¹]



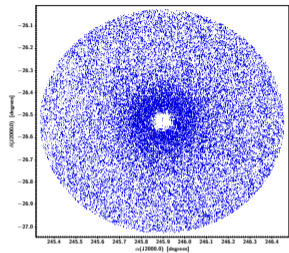
2.4
 4.6
 $\sigma_{\mu_{\delta}}$
 [mas yr⁻¹]



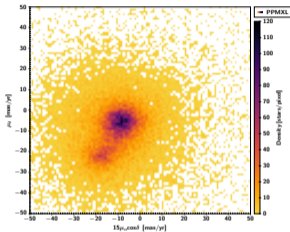
2.4

- 583 million proper motions
- Gaia DR1 – PPMXL combination
- Altmann et al., 2017, A&A 600, L4 (arXiv:1701.02629)

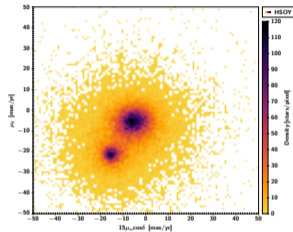
Hot Stuff for One Year



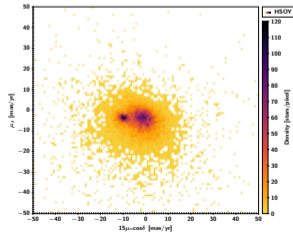
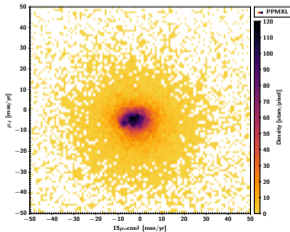
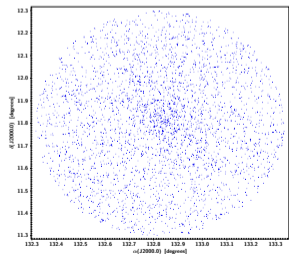
PPMXL



HSOY



M4



M67

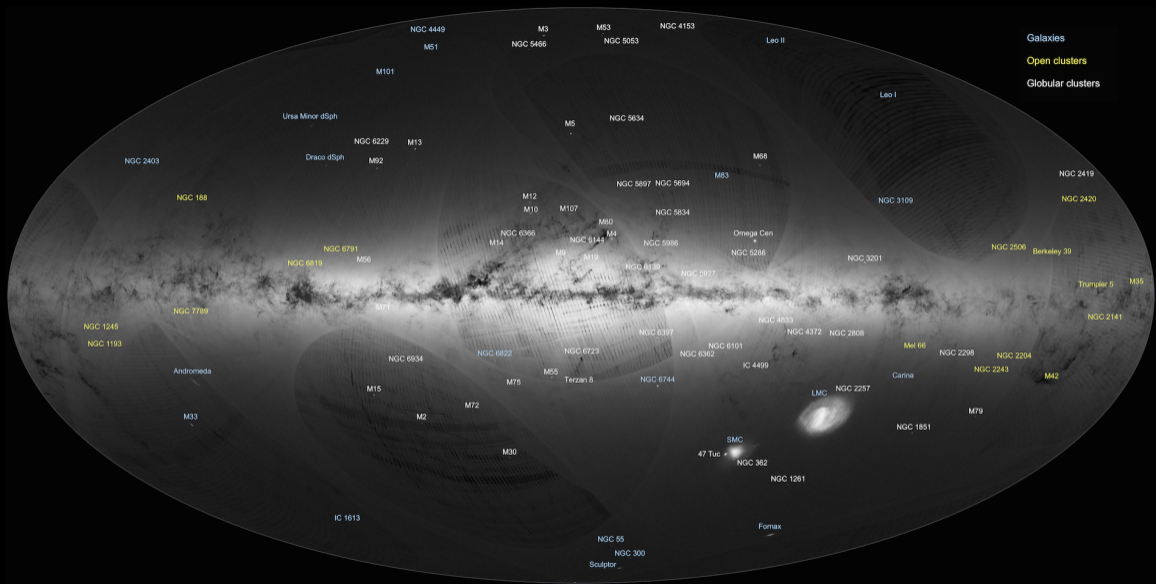
- Five-parameter astrometric solutions for all sources with acceptable formal standard errors ($> 10^9$ anticipated), and positions (α, δ) for sources for which parallaxes and proper motions cannot be derived
- G and integrated G_{BP} and G_{RP} photometric fluxes and magnitudes for all sources
- Median radial velocities for sources brighter than $G_{RVS} = 12$
- For stars brighter than $G = 17$, estimates of T_{eff} and, where possible, A_V , based on integrated photometry
- Photometric data for a sample of variable stars
- Epoch astrometry for a pre-selected list of $> 10\,000$ asteroids

At the back of your paper...

Gaia 

- Please acknowledge the work by DPAC and ESA in your papers!
 - ▶ helps us argue the case for continued funding of the data processing
 - ▶ strengthens the mission extension case

https://gaia.esac.esa.int/documentation/GDR1/Miscellaneous/sec_credit_and_citation_instructions.html



Galaxies
 Open clusters
 Globular clusters