Gaia: la galaxia en un Petabyte

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Gaia Calendar

- Gaia is the *Cornerstone Mission 6* in "Horizon 2000+" (ESA)

- Approved in 2001
- **2001-2003:** Phase A (feasibility studies)
- **2005-2006:** Phase B (detailed design)
- **2006-2013:** Phase C/D (construction)
- **Nov-2013: Launch**
- **2013-2018:** nominal operations (+1yr extension)
- **2013-2021:** data reduction

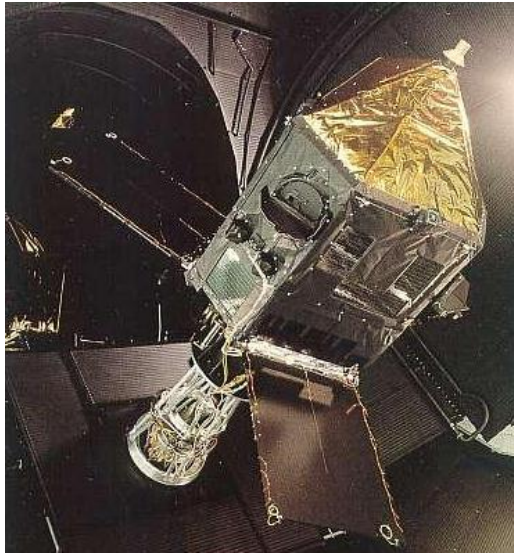1. Gaia
   - Objetivos científicos
   - La misión

2. El instrumento

3. El tratamiento de datos (BSC)

Gaia's main science goal is to unravel the dynamical and chemical evolution of the Galaxy – back in time to its formation – and to study its kinematics, dynamics, and structure
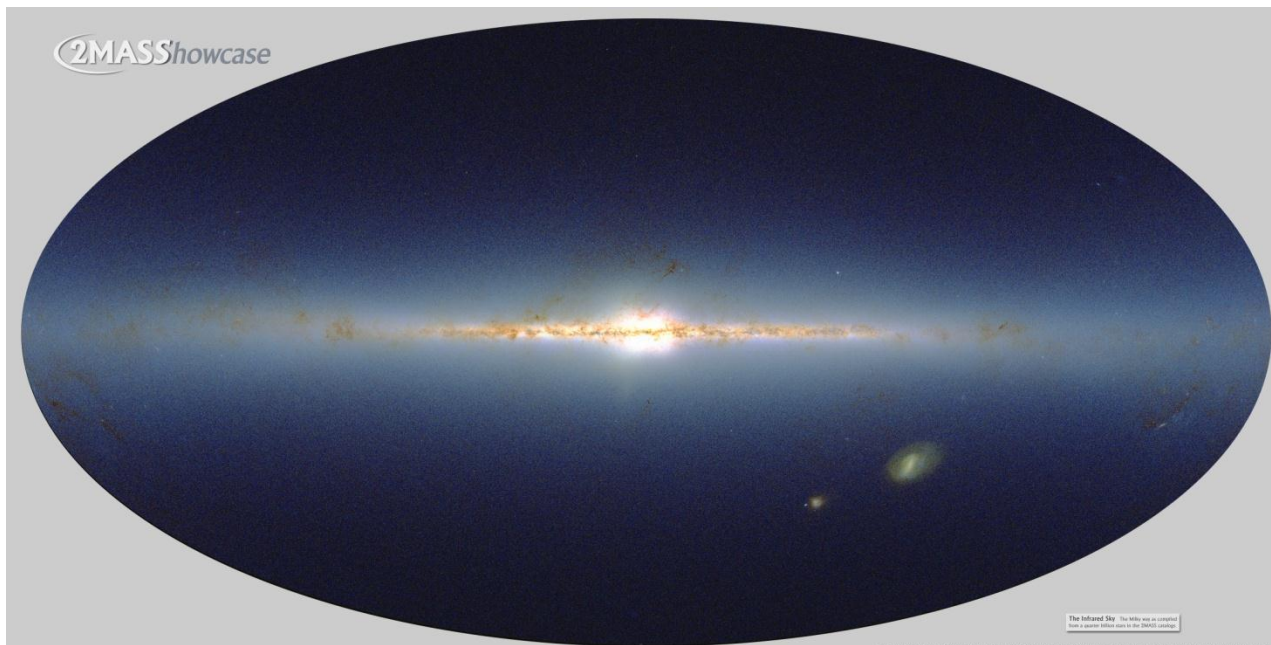
A large 3D survey of the Milky Way (and beyond)

Based on Hipparcos principles (large angle, global astrometry) and success

Hipparcos: launched Aug. 1989
Operations: 1988 -1993
Data reduction: 1988 -1997
European leadership

La Via Láctea : una galáxia de tipo Sbc

- Galaxia espiral

- Masa aproximada de $2*10^{14}$ masas solares

- Contiene unos 200-400 mil millones de estrellas
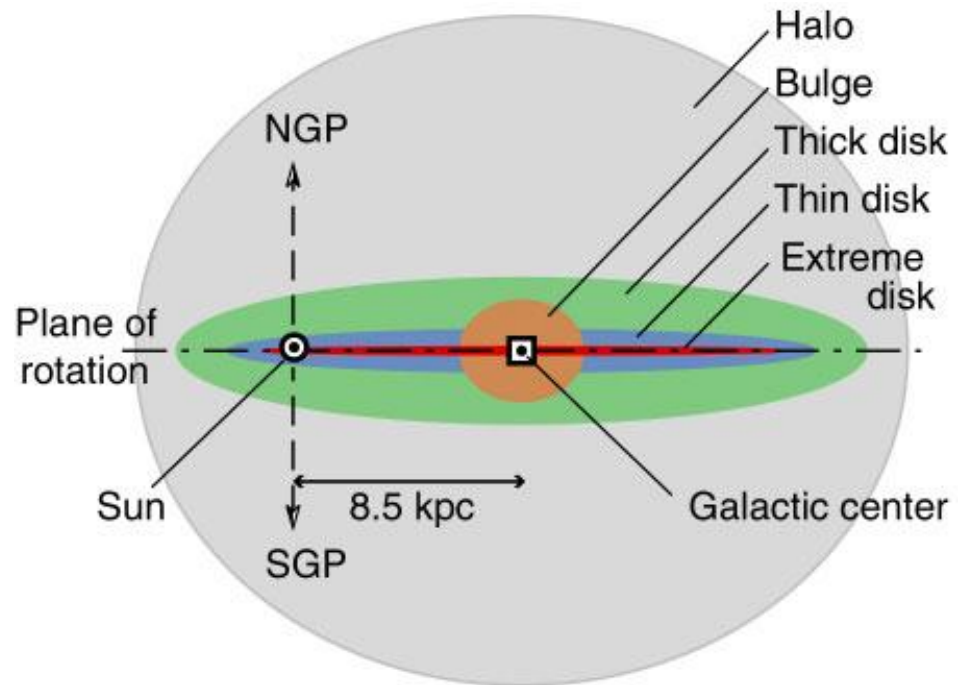
- Diámetro aproximado de 100000 años luz

Estructura, componentes, formación y evolución de la Galáxia

Posiciones

Distancias

Movimientos

Propiedades físicas:
Composición, edad

- $>10^9$ objects (~1% Milky Way)
- Complete up to magnitude 20
- Positions, proper motions, parallaxes
  - Nominal precision (15th mag):
    ~20μas (10^{-10} rad), 20μas y^{-1}
    ~300 μas at mag 20
- G band

- Spectrophotometry
  (400-1000 nm, R=10-50)

- Spectroscopy and radial velocities (G<16)
  - IR Ca II triplet, R=11000

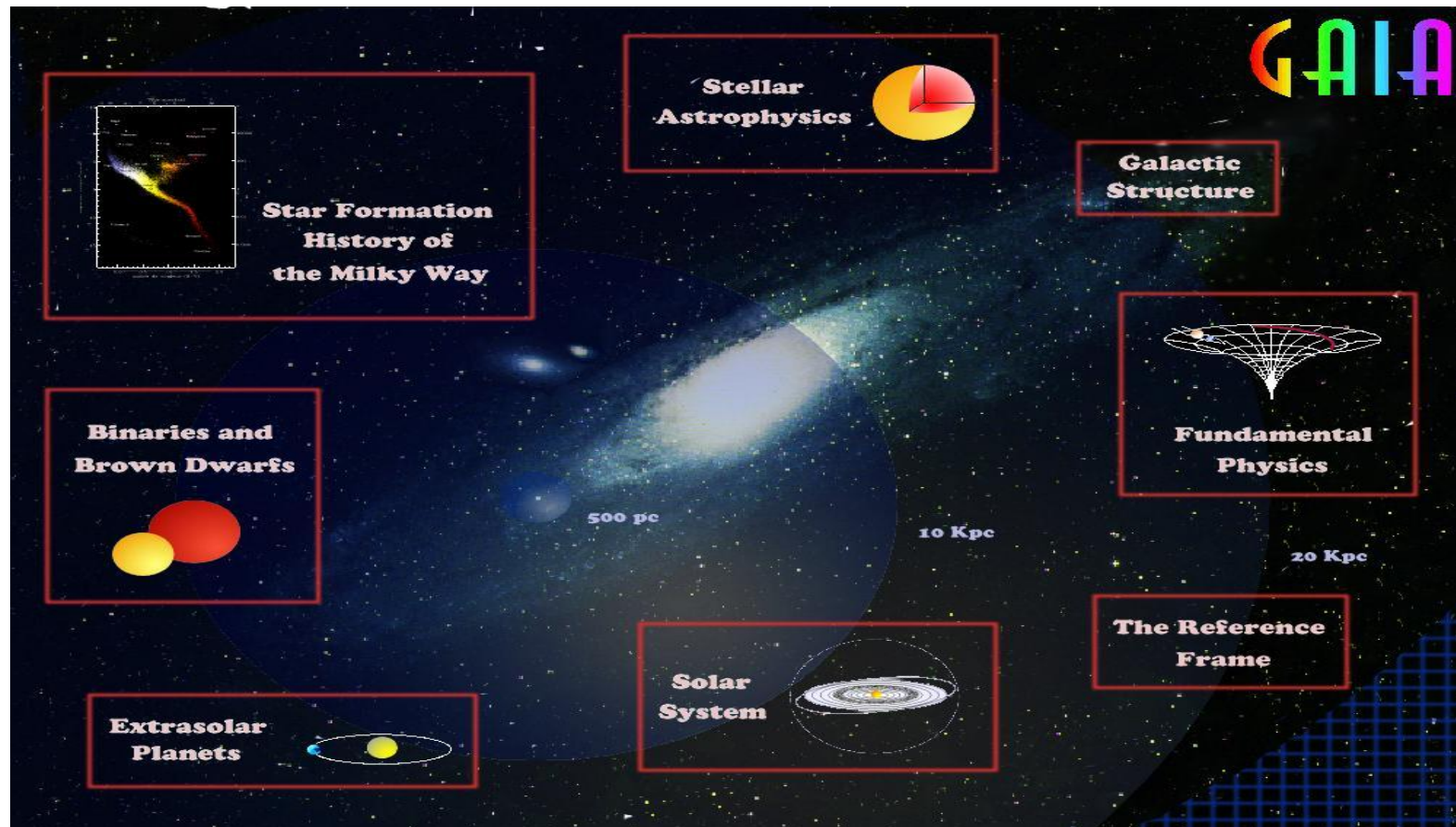- No input catalogue $\rightarrow$ unbiased survey

Gaia capabilities

- Positions, proper motions and parallaxes for 1 billion stars (G < 20)

- Low resolution spectrophotometry for 1 billion stars, allowing estimations of Teff, logg, Av and [Fe/H]

- Radial velocities for 150 million stars (G < 16)

- Atmospheric parameters, reddening and rotational velocities for 5 million stars (G < 12)

- Detailed chemical abundances for 2 million stars (G < 11)

15 μas → 15 μas/any

330.000 km

Scientific Goals

Two Challenges:

- To build the satellite:
  - Thermal and mechanical stability
    - =>CCDs operate at ~ -110°C
    - =><1mK at focal plane
    - =>~μK in the torus
  - High precision
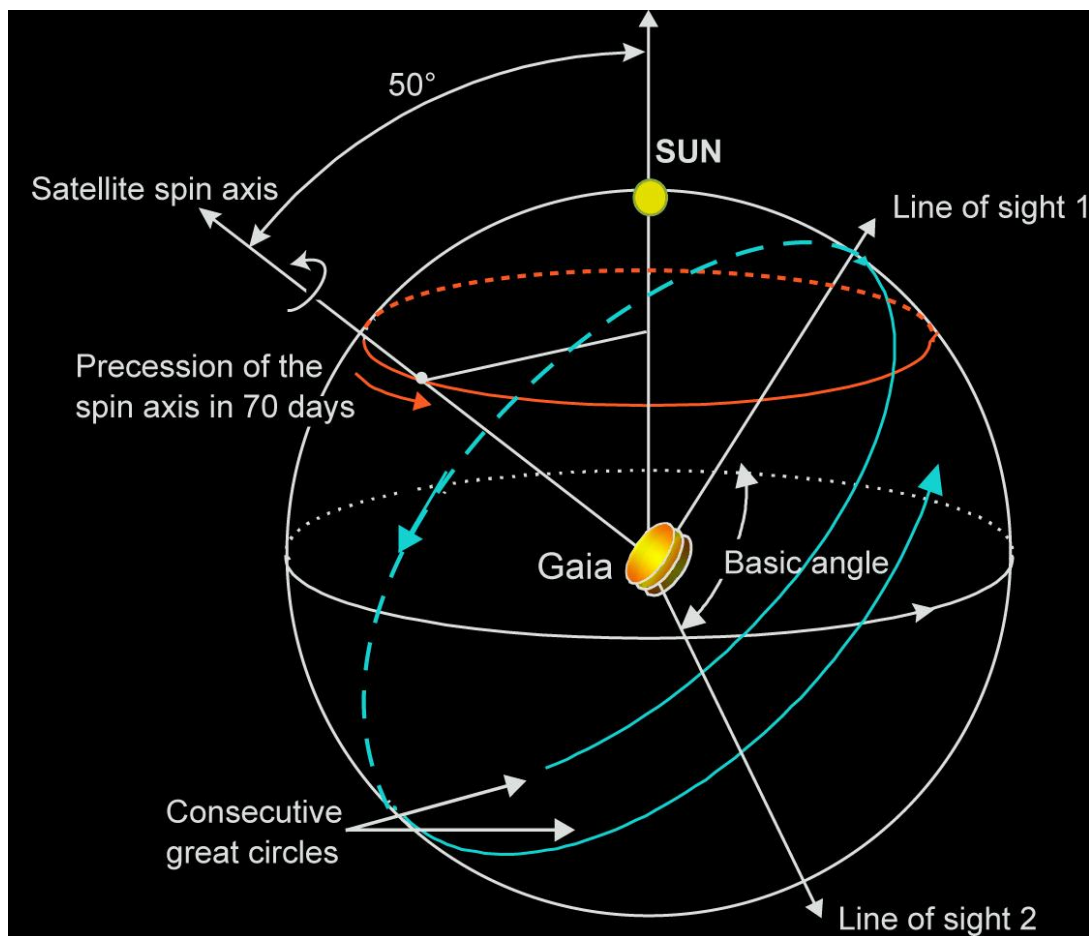 - The largest focal plane + TDI sinchronized with rotation

- Data processing:
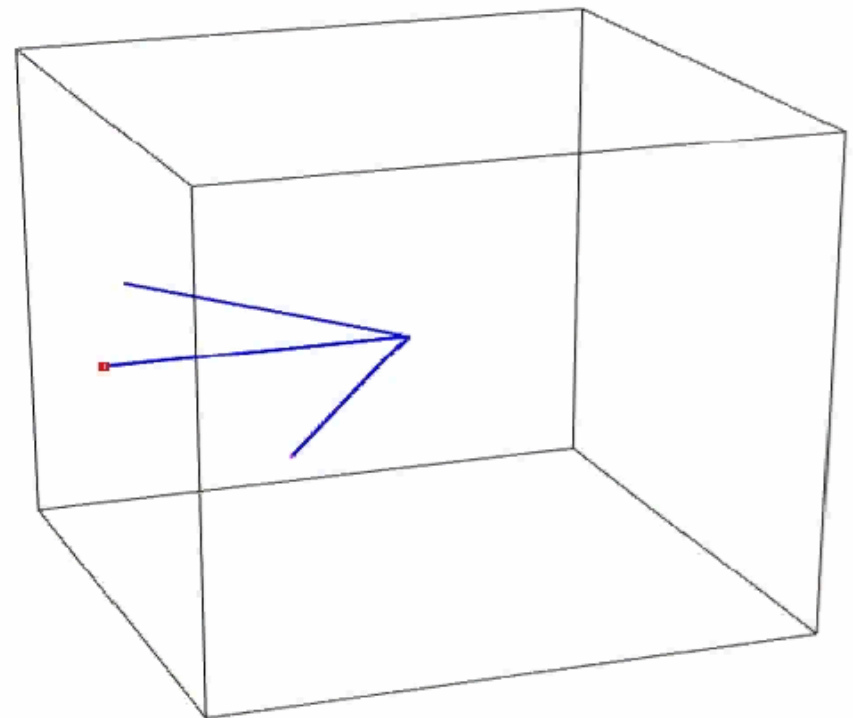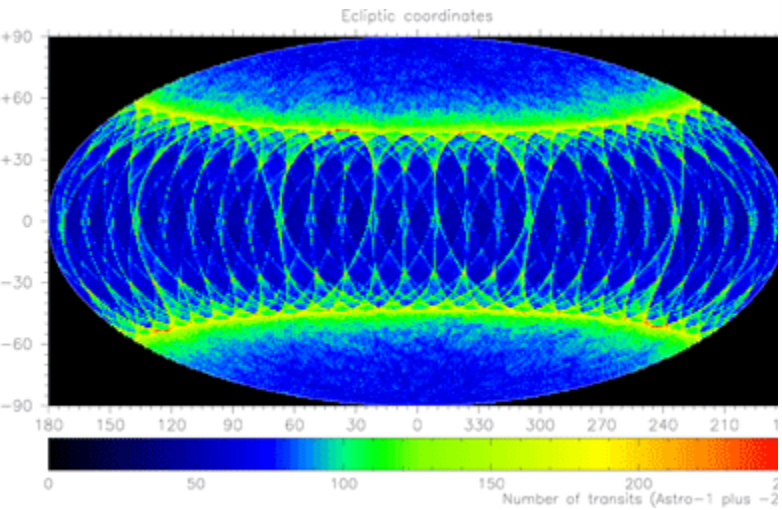 - Complex relationship as astrometry, photometry and spectroscopy
  - ~1 PetaByte of data, 10^{20-21} flop
  - μas accuracy, 0.1 μas = 10^{-13} rad
  - Hipparcos approach (flat files, sequential process) not possible

50°

Satellite spin axis

SUN

Line of sight 1

Precession of the
spin axis in 70 days

Gaia

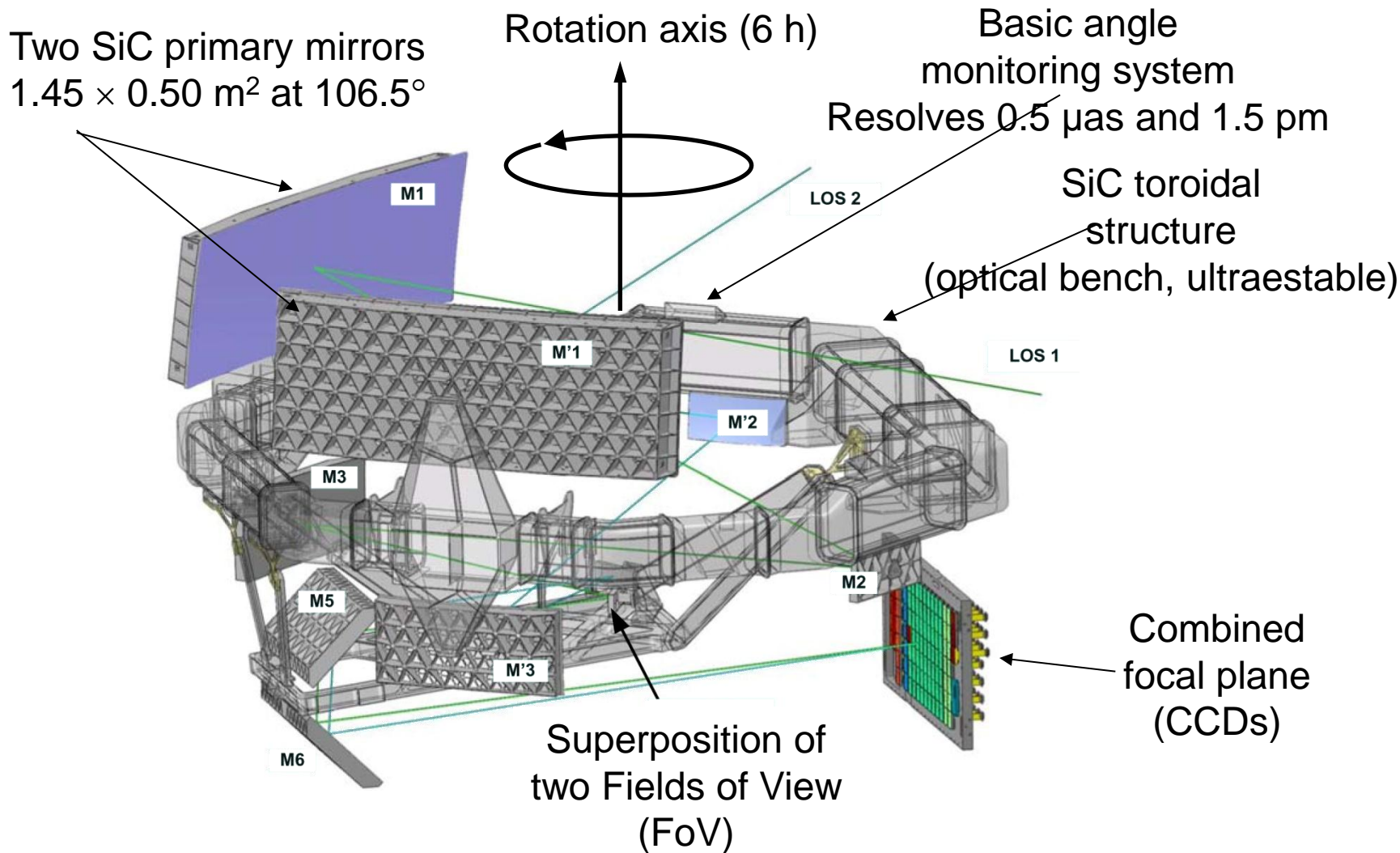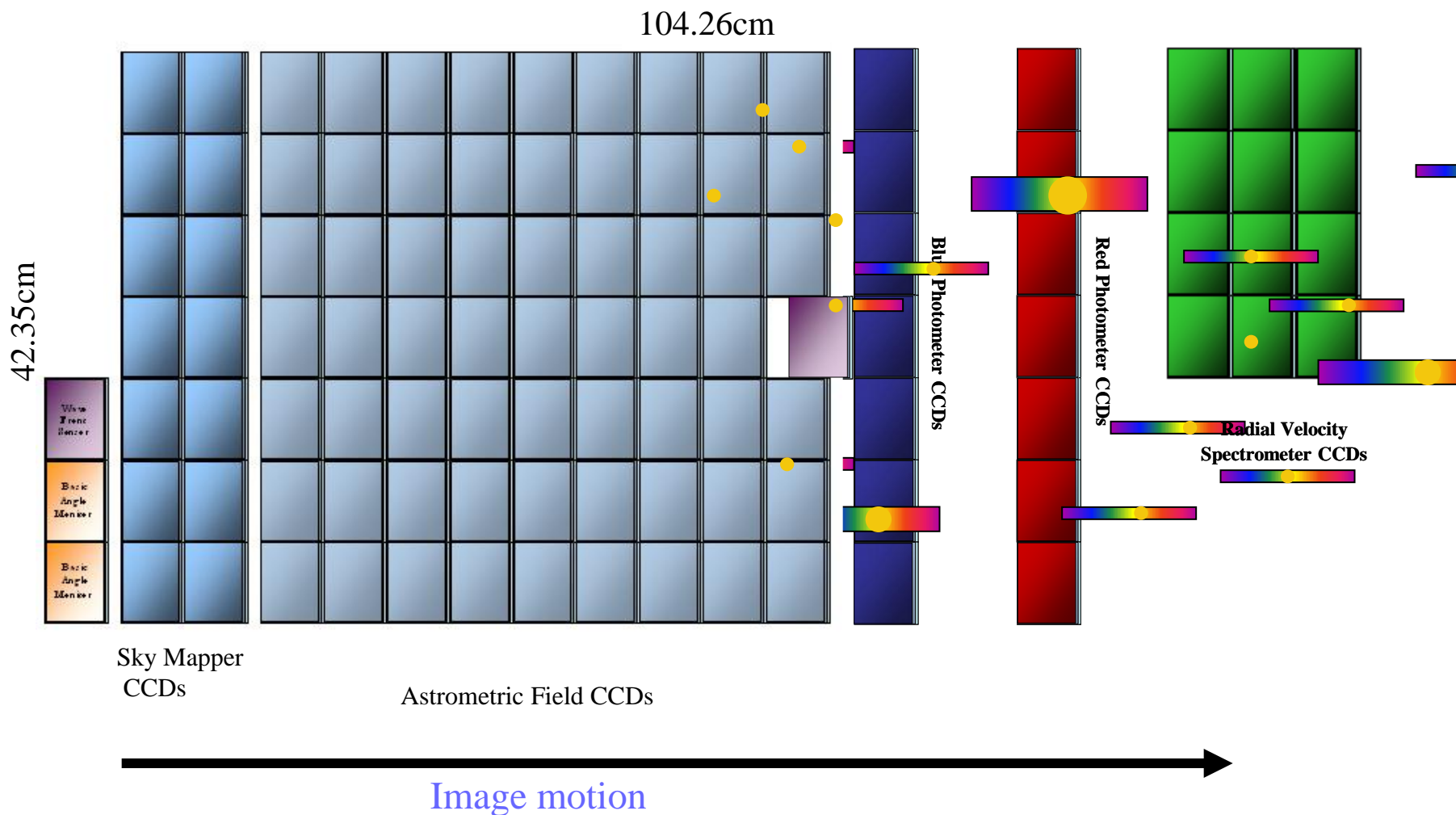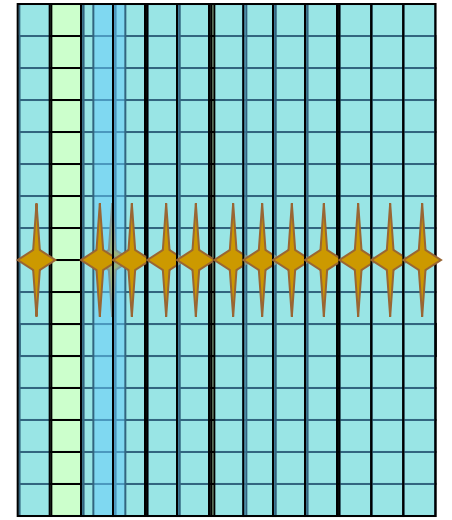Basic angle

Consecutive
great circles

Line of sight 2

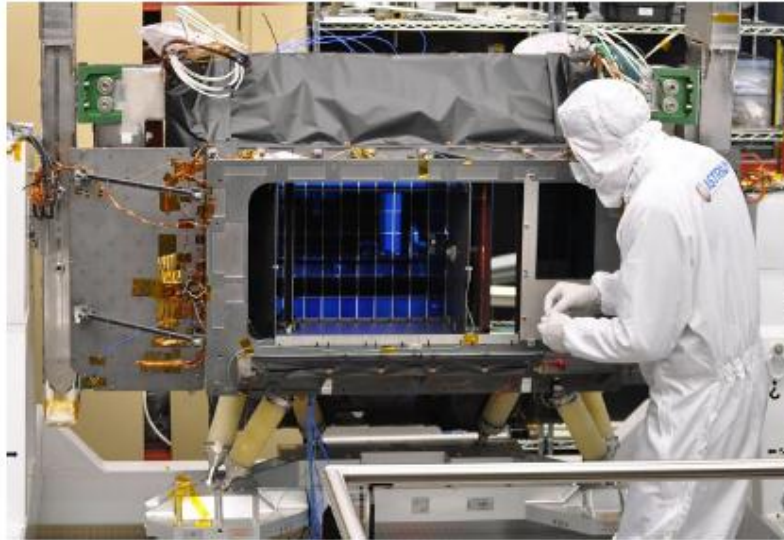# Ley de barrido

Precesión:70 días
Rotación: 6 horas

Images courtesy EADS-Astrium

Two SiC primary mirrors
1.45×0.50 m^2 at $106.5°$

Rotation axis (6 h)

Basic angle monitoring system
Resolves 0.5 µas and 1.5 pm

SiC toroidal structure
(optical bench, ultraestable)

LOS 2

LOS 1

M1

M'1

M'2

M3

M5

M2

M'3

M6

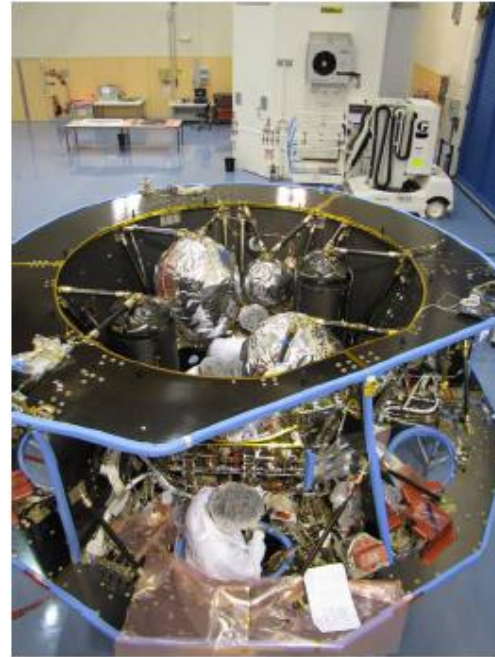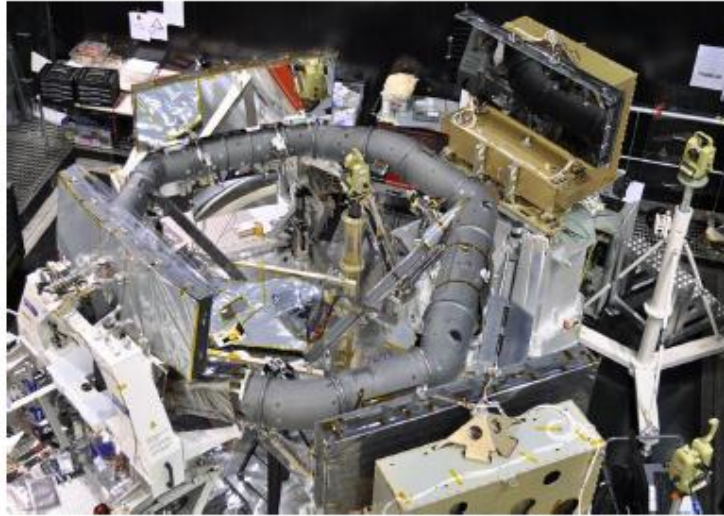Superposition of two Fields of View (FoV)

Combined focal plane (CCDs)

**106 CCDs , 938 million pixels, 2800 cm², 0.75 sqdeg
CCDs: 4500x1966 pix, operated in TDI mode**
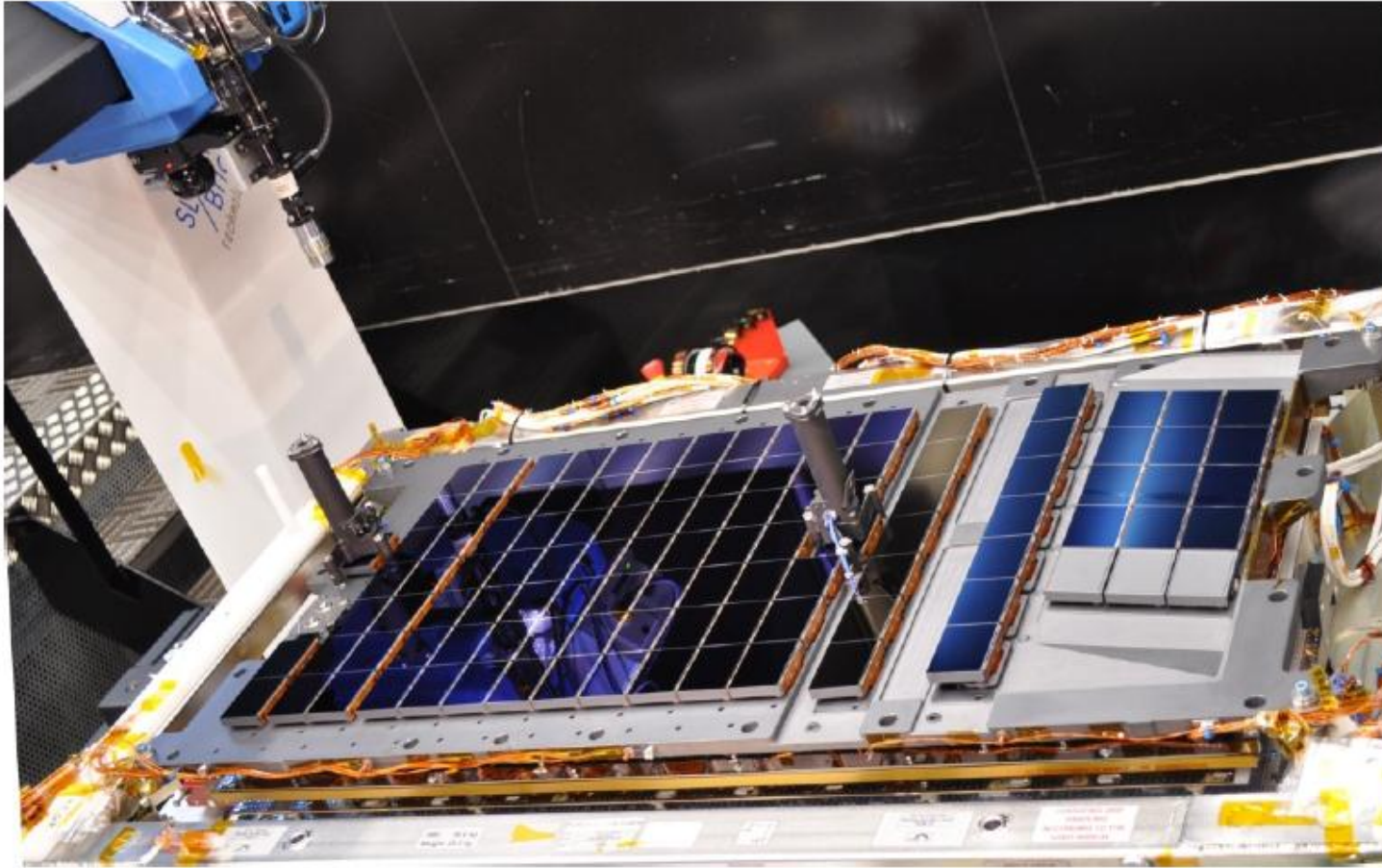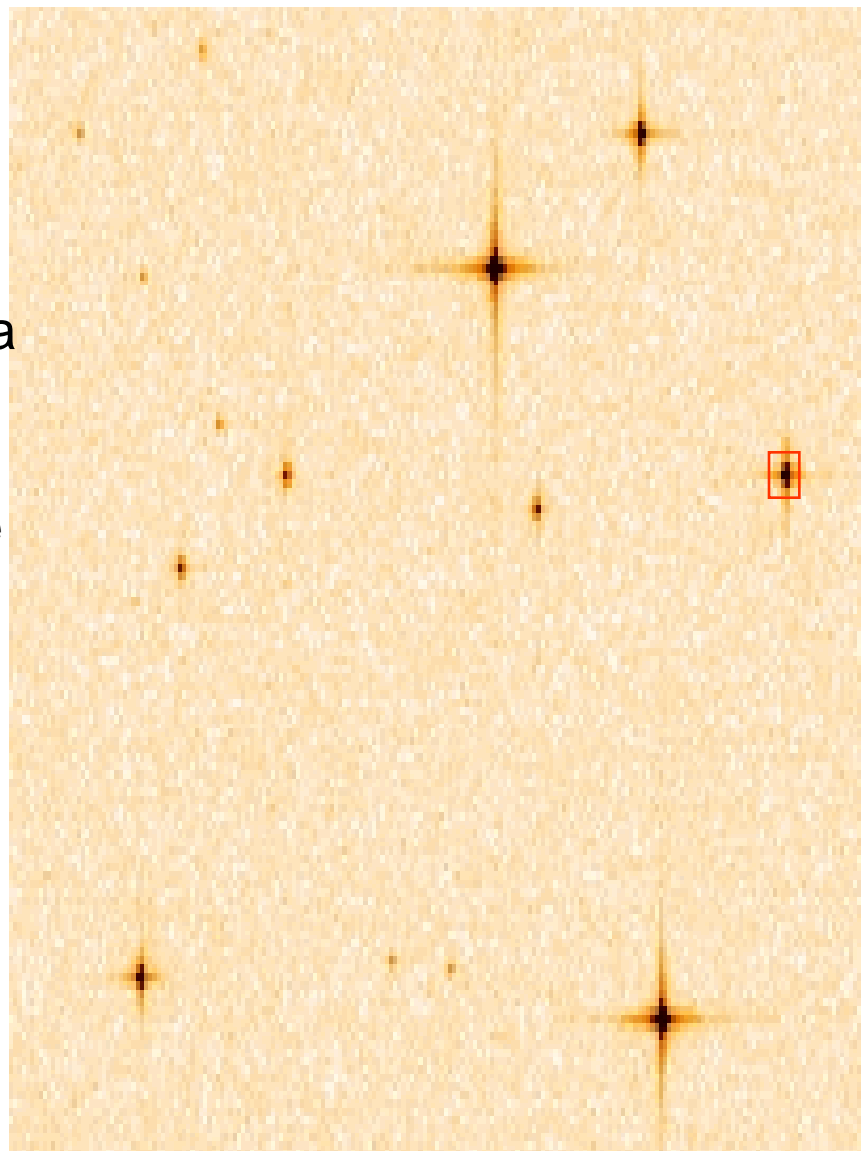
4.4 s/CCD

Images courtesy EADS-Astrium

$N = 45 \ 10^6$ obs/día

Window (in red): to be downloaded for each object detected and confirmed

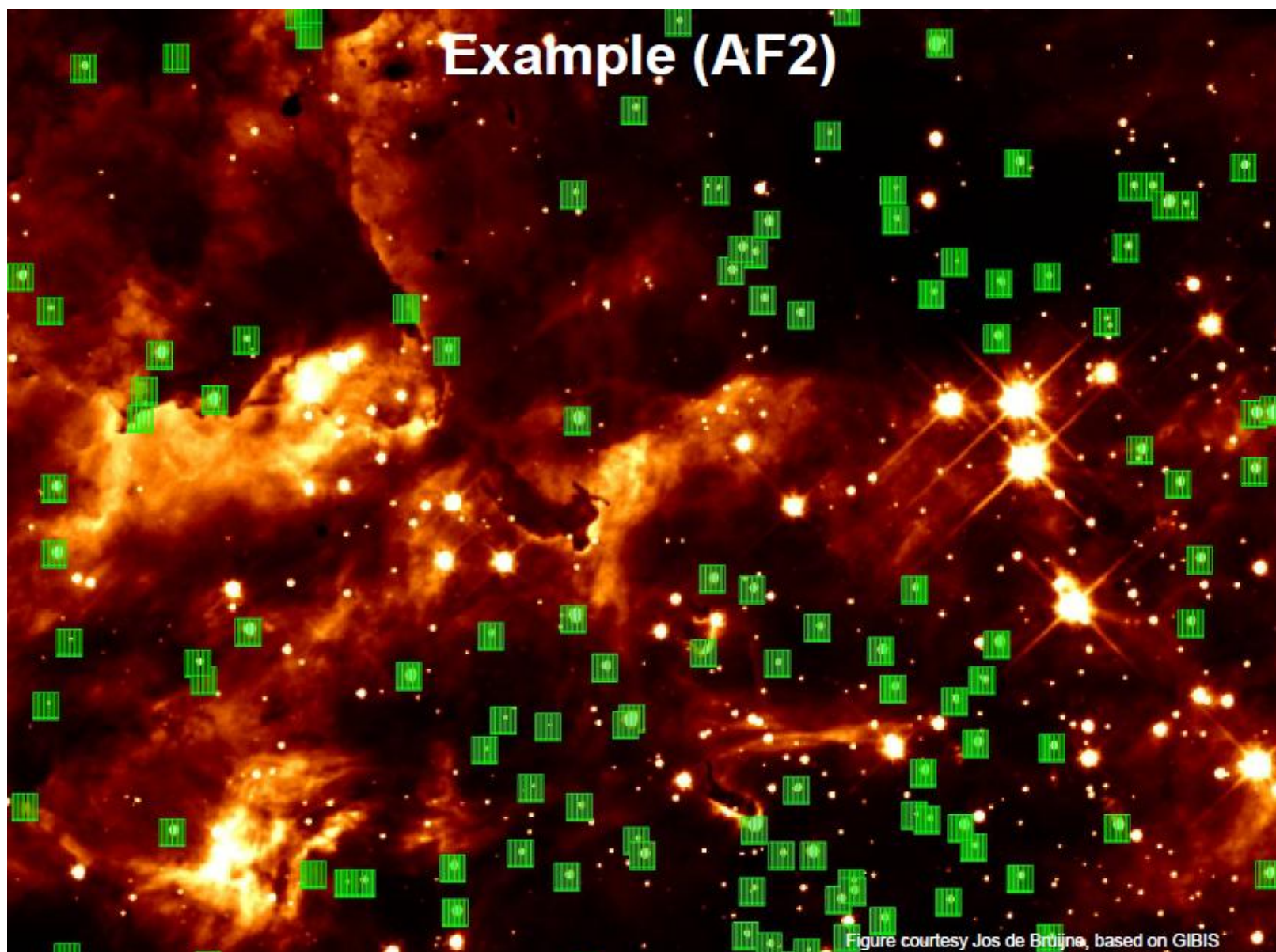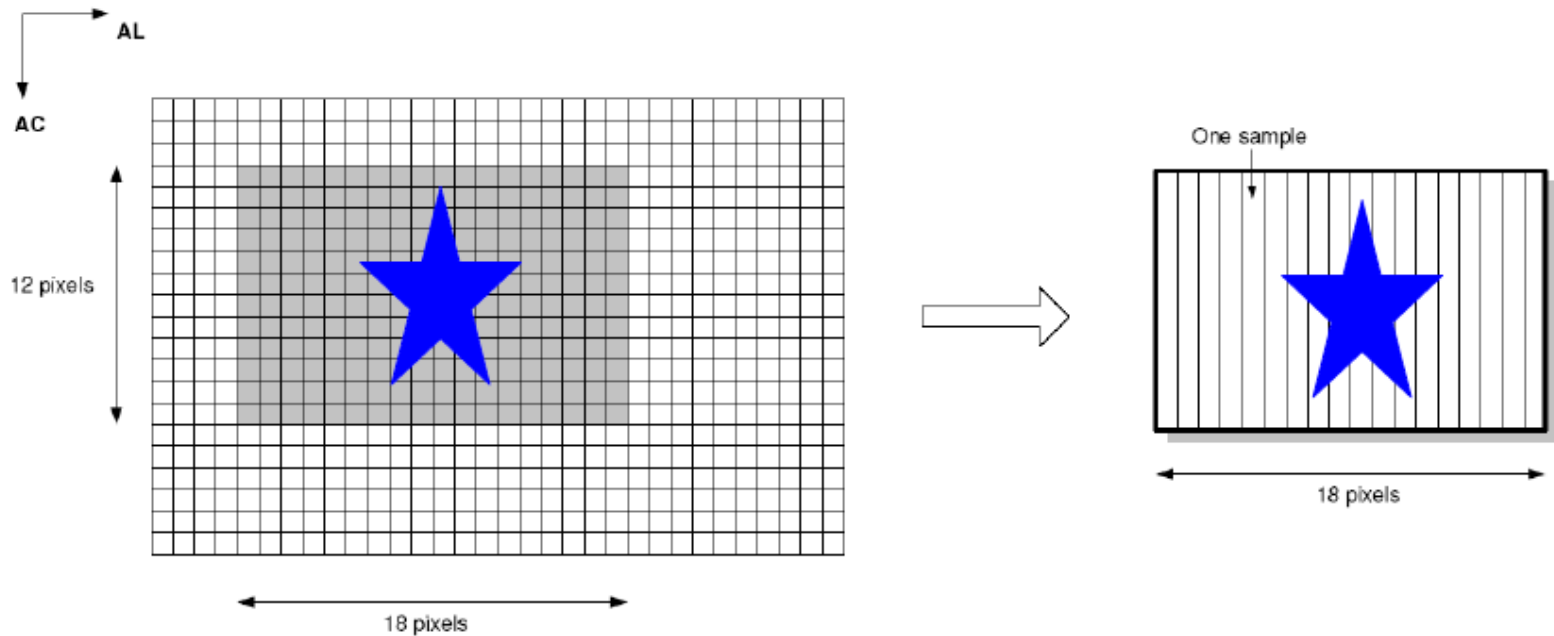**Not all the pixels are readed**

Example (AF2)

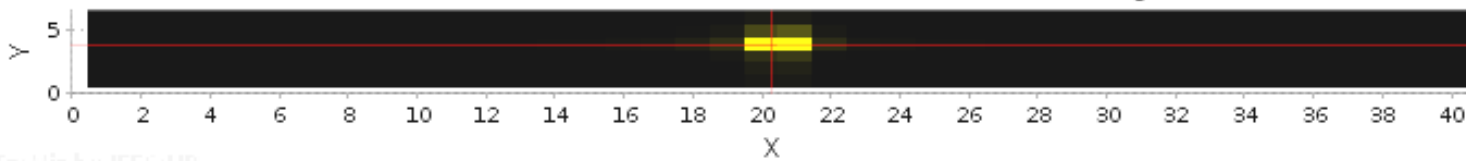Figure courtesy Jos de Bruijne, based on GIBIS

Example:
- The required window around the star covers 18×12 CCD pixels
- The read window is composed of 18 along-scan samples of 1×12 pixels
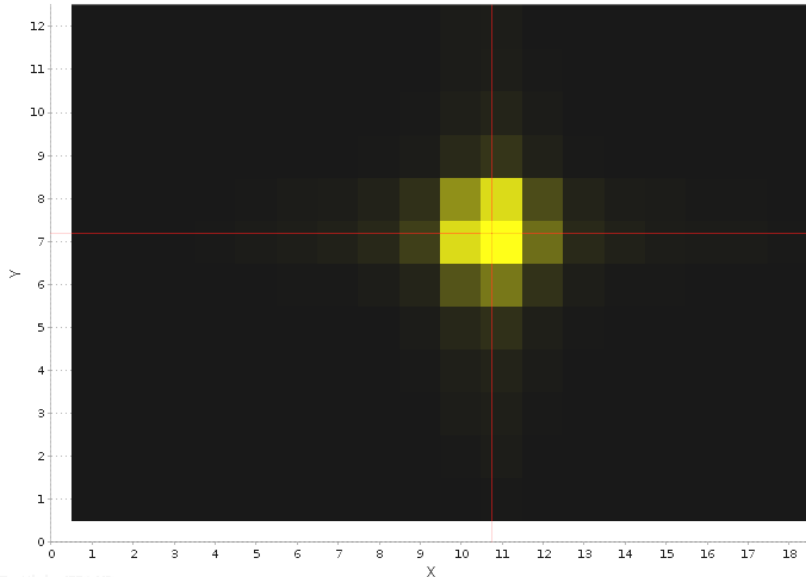- Only the 18 electron-count sample values are sent to the ground

(9 medidas en cada observación)

Colores

Espectros, velocidades radiales

- 10^{12} Individual measurements
- 10^{10} Unknowns
- All of them are related ➜ simultaneous determination

- 5000 10^6 unknowns (pos, pm., par.,) stars

- 150 10^6 unknowns in attitude

- 10 - 50 10^6 unknowns in calibration

- Some tens of "global" parameters

Mil millones de estrellas
a un segundo por estrella

= …. años

Astrometric solution

Estimates parameters of 4 models:

- ▸ (S) Source 5×10^9 param
- ▸ (A) Attitude $\sim 10^8$ param
- ▸ (C) Calibration $\sim 10^6$ param
- ▸ (G) Global $< 10^2$ param

$$\min_{s,\, a,\, c,\, g} \sum_l \left[\frac{t_l - f_l(\boldsymbol{s}, \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{c}, \boldsymbol{g})}{\sigma_l} \right]^2$$

- ▸ Least squares solution: 10^{10} parameters using 10^{12} observations,
- ▸ direct solution unfeasible (Bombrun et al. 2011),
- ▸ use Astrometric Global Iterative Solution: AGIS (Lindegren et al. 2012)

FIGURE 1: Functional overview of AGIS processes and top-level data flow

• 100 milion stars

• Model for secondary stars

• Not fitting to the model: CUx

• Improved after new data are available => Data Updating

Intermediate Data Update

Data Processing and Analysis Consortium (DPAC)

- Consorcio para el Procesado y Análisis de Datos

- 6 Centros de Procesado de Datos:
  - ESAC (Madrid), *BD Principal*
  - **BSC (Barcelona)**
  - CNES (Toulouse)
  - ISDC (Geneva)
  - IoA (Cambridge)
  - OATo (Torino)

- 450 especialistas: astrónomos, programadores, ingenieros, etc.

Simulators

Gaia DPAC (Data Processing and Analysis Consortium) has developed 3 data generators to simulate the data provided by the mission:

The Universe Model

The Universe Model

Solar System

Sun, Earth, Moon
(not for observation)

Planets and satellites

Minor bodies
- Asteroids
- Comets
- Kuiper belt

Other components
- Zodiacal light
- Solar wind
- Etc.

Our Galaxy

Field stars
- **"Normal"**
- **Multiple systems**
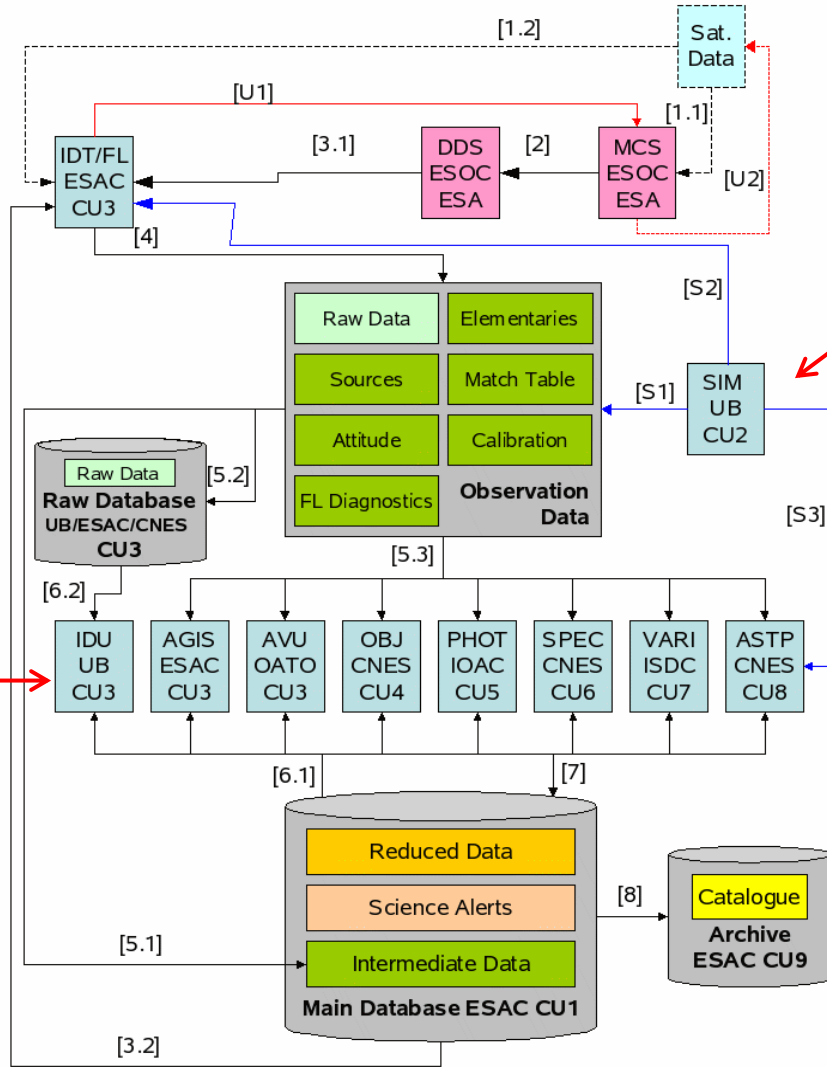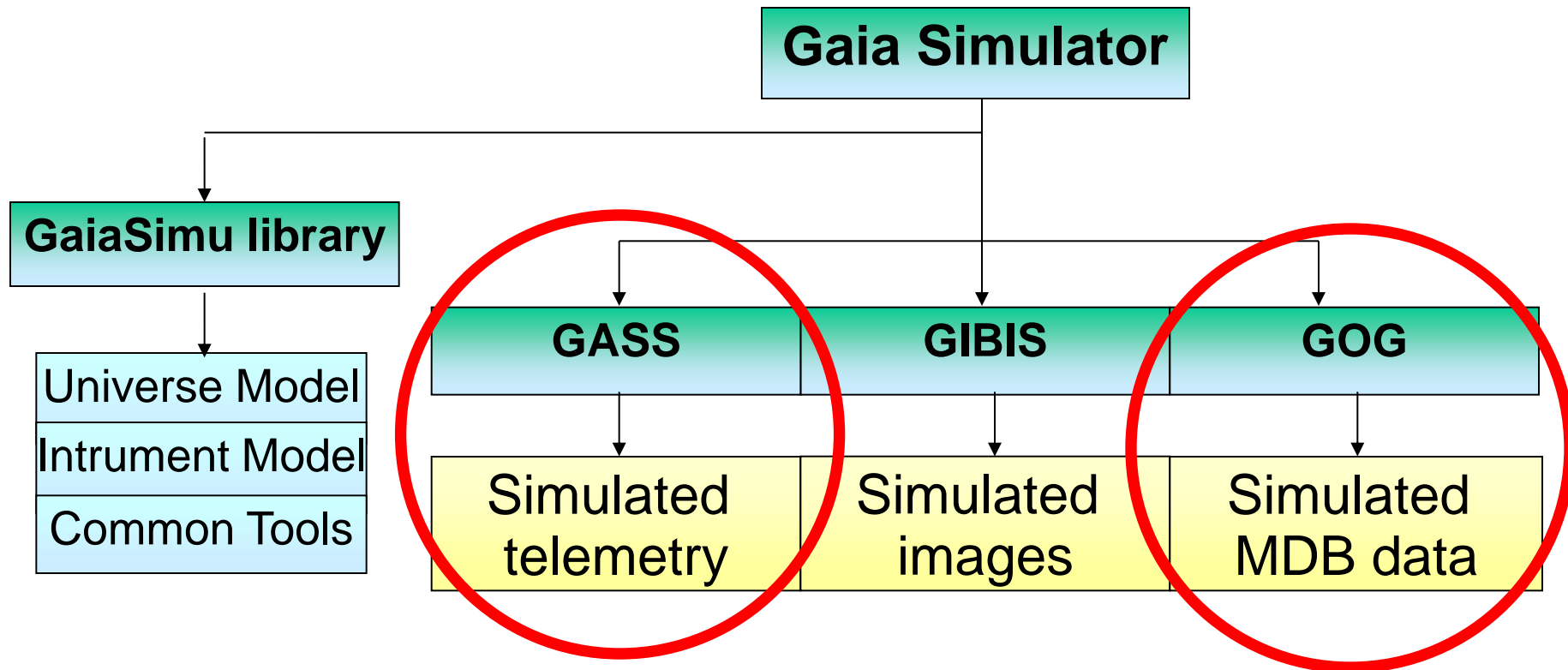- **Variable stars**

Stellar clusters
- Open clusters
- Globular clusters
- OB associations
- Stellar streams

Extended objects
- Planetary nebula
- HII regions
- Reflection nebula

Other components
- Galactic diffuse light
- **Unresolved background stars**
- Extrasolar planets

Extragalactic objects

Galaxies with resolved structure (List)
- Field stars
- Stellar clusters
- Surface brightness
- Supernovae

Galaxies with unresolved structure
- Surface brightness
- Supernovae

QSO

Other components
- Diffuse extragalactic light

Tareas en BSC (I)

- Simulations for testing the whole Gaia-DPAC processing chain:
  - High-realism simulation of the Gaia instrument - GASS
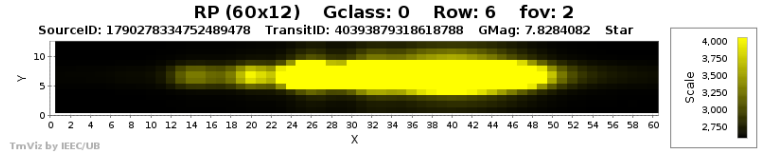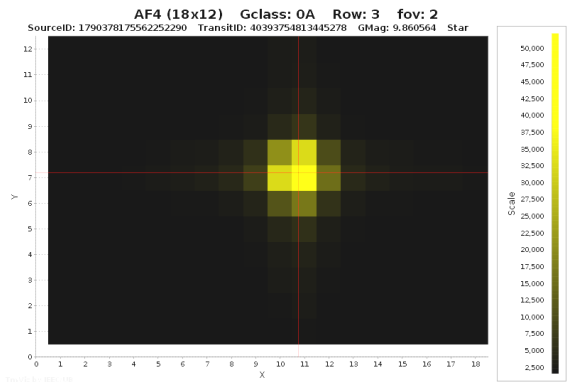 - High-realism simulation of the Gaia catalogue - GOG

- Provision of:
  - Full-scale sky simulations for Operations Rehearsals – testing of the main Scientific Critical software involved in the daily processing of Gaia Telemetry stream.
  - Reduced density simulations covering long term periods for the testing of the whole Gaia data processing chain
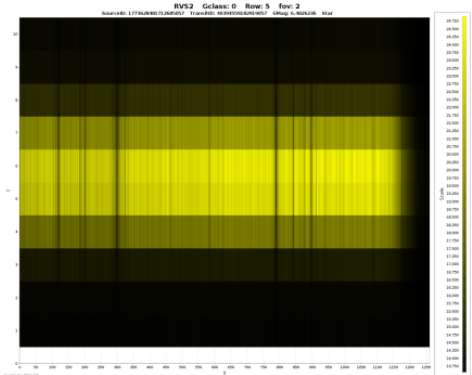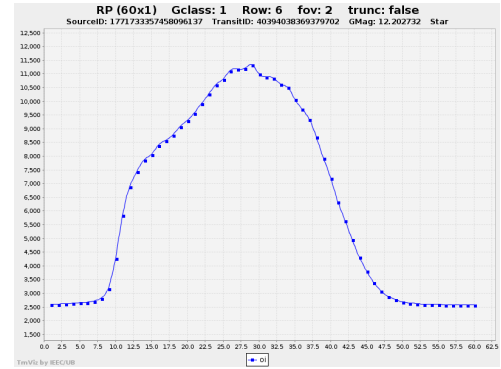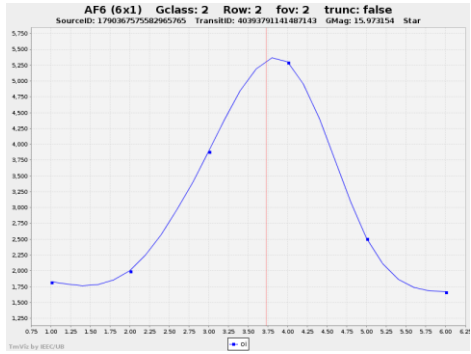
Observaciones simuladas

The Universe Model

Sky density distribution: Milky Way stars + LMC + SMC (G<20)

Total sky density for single stars (Log. of the number of objects per square degree). Objects: 1241540614. Objects Out: 0

Data products

logTeff-mV distribution for stellarPop: Disk, ThickDisk, Spheroid (Log. of the number of objects). Objects: 71502083. Objects Out: 1276

Gaia Simulations

HR diagram of the Operations Rehearsal 2 dataset

Parallax error

Distribution of the errors in parallax in a simulated Gaia catalogue

IDU: Intermediate Data Updating

- IDU: mejora de Datos Intermedios
    - <u>Re-procesar todos los datos brutos</u> con nuevas calibraciones
    - **MareNostrum**
        - **Hasta ~50TB**

IDU TASK FLOW

| STEP #0 | DATA TRANSFER MANAGER GTS | DATA STORAGE MANAGER | PROCESSING FLOW DETERMINATION |

STEP #1: XM | SCENE | BIAS

PROCESSING BARRIER :: JOB RESULTS INSPECTION

STEP #2: CI/CR/BG

PROCESSING BARRIER :: JOB RESULTS INSPECTION

STEP #3: CDM | LSF/PSF

PROCESSING BARRIER :: JOB RESULTS INSPECTION

STEP #4: IPD

- Raw data re-processing and calibration system – Intermediate Data Updating (IDU)

- Detailed design and first implementation

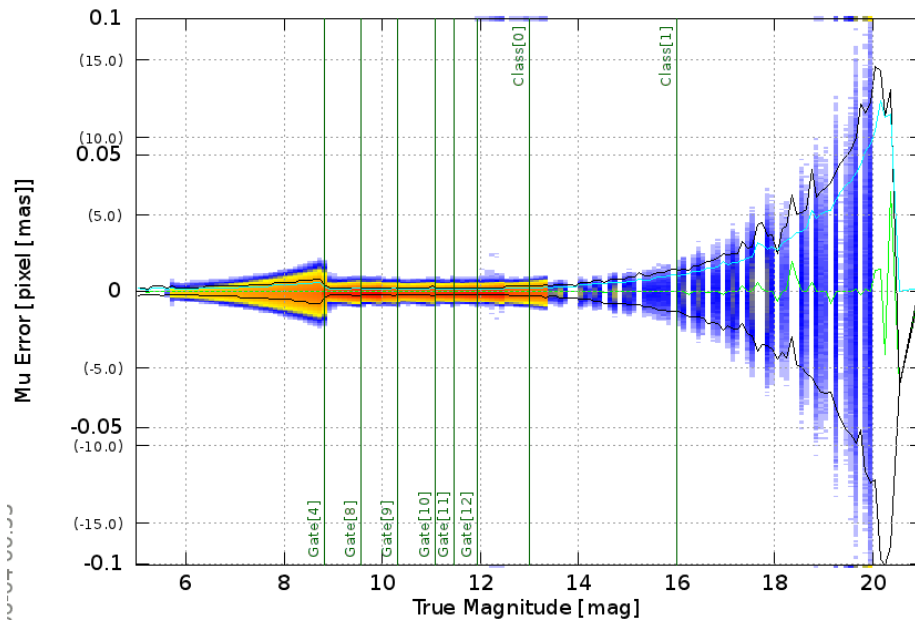- Assessing feasibility of concept and correct integration in the whole Gaia processing chain

- Test on 1.5 years of downsized data (700M observations, equiv. 8 days mission) in just 5 days using up to 84 MareNostrum II nodes

AF3 Observation Time Error By True Magnitude (109797315 samples)

AF3 Mu Error By True Magnitude (14686693 samples)

Gaia raw data re-processing system (IDU)

Determination of the along-scan and across-scan positions of the observations

Resumen

- Gaia, misión astrométrica de ESA.

  - Astrometría, espectrofotometría, espectroscopia
  - Mil millones de estrellas: mapa 6D de nuestra galaxia
  - Objetivos científicos:
    - Historia de la galaxia,
    - Datos fundamentales en todas las ramas de la astrofísica

- Lanzamiento: Nov 2013, 5 años de operaciones
- Gestión y reducción de datos muy compleja. Datos finales 2021-22

- La RES en Gaia: Un papel fundamental

- Antes del lanzamiento:
  - Simuladores GASS y GOG
  - Implementación y test de IDU

- Fase de operaciones:

  - GOG (validación científica)
  - IDU en producción

Gracias