

# Linking the ICRF and the future Gaia optical frame

**G. Bourda, P. Charlot, A. Collioud**

Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Bordeaux

**R. Porcas**

Max Planck Institut für Radioastronomie

**S. Garrington**

Jodrell Bank Observatory



# The Gaia astrometric mission

- Gaia will observe 1 billion stars and 500 000 QSOs
- Astrometric accuracy

V magnitude	6 - 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	mag
Parallax	8	13	21	34	55	90	155	275	$\mu\text{as}$
Proper motion	5	7	11	18	30	50	80	145	$\mu\text{as} / \text{an}$
Position @2015	6	10	16	25	40	70	115	205	$\mu\text{as}$

- Launch: 2012
- Preliminary catalog: ~ 2015
- Final catalog: 2018-2020

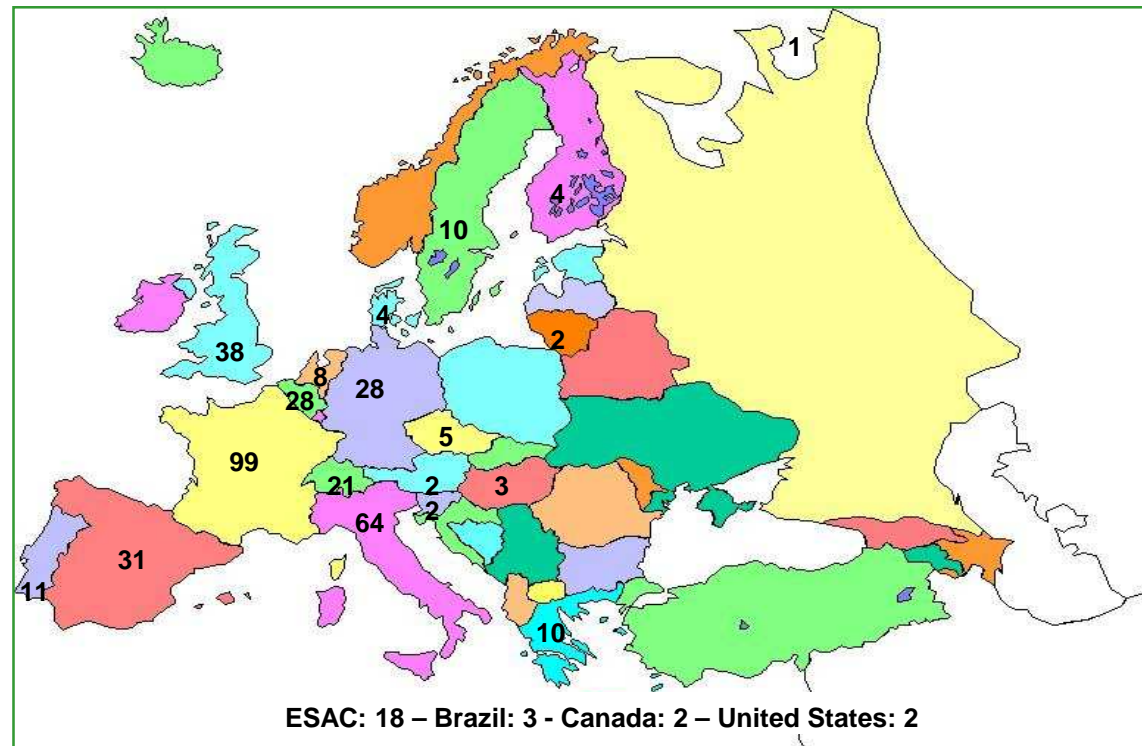


# Gaia organization

- Satellite and instruments built by ESA and industry
- Data analysis conducted by the DPAC (Data Processing and Analysis Consortium)

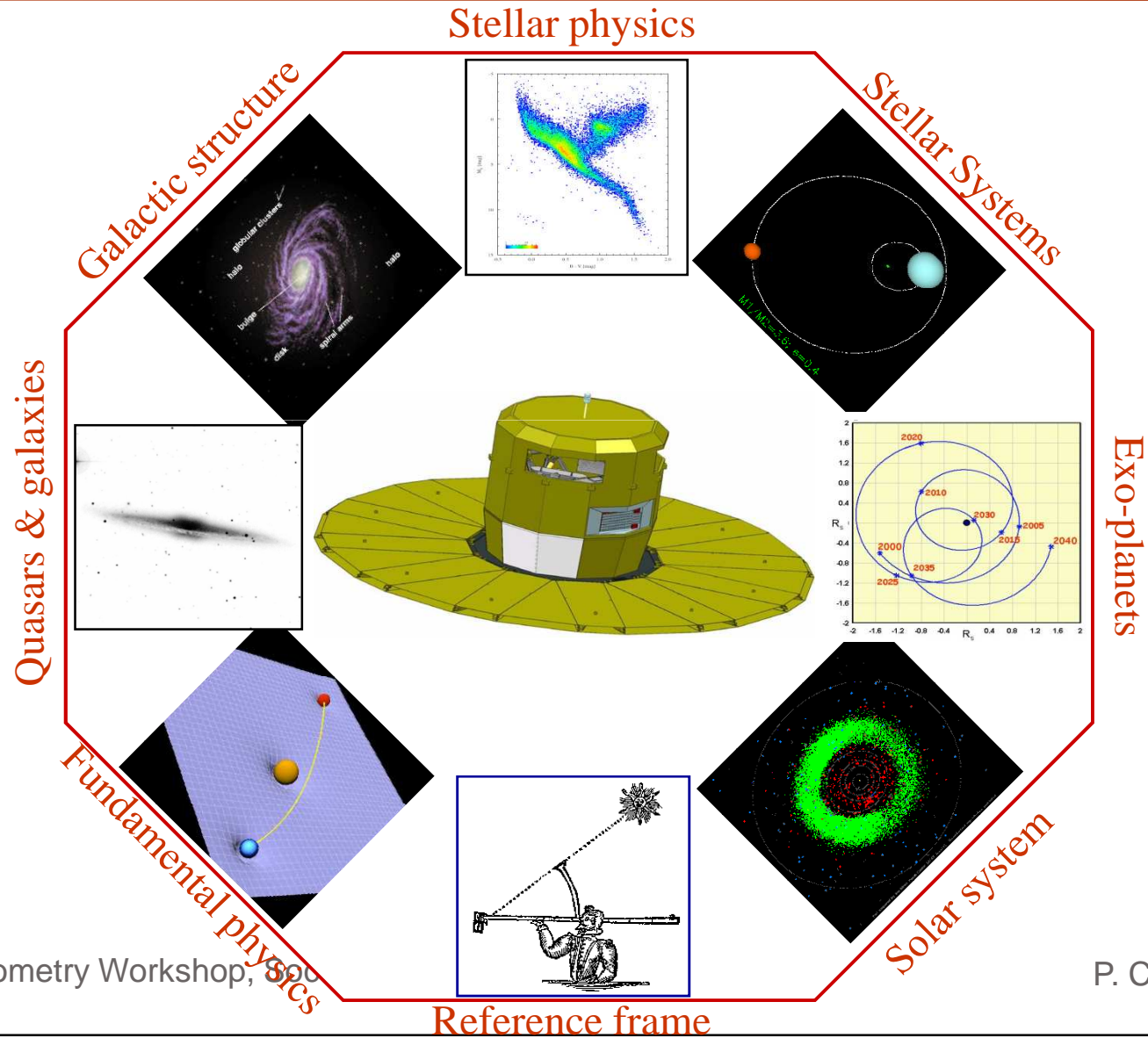
- 400 members
- 22 funding agencies in Europe

DPAC active members



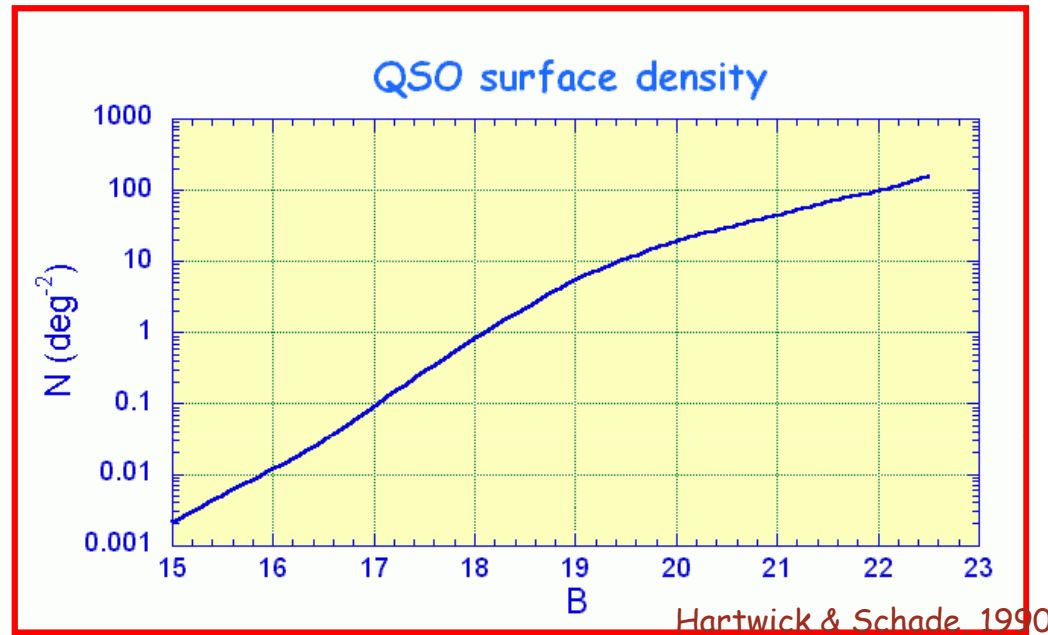


# Which science with Gaia?





# QSO Reference Frame



With a flawless selection : *GAIA* will observe on ~ half of the sky

- $B \leq 16$       200
- $B \leq 18$       20 000
- $B \leq 20$       400 000

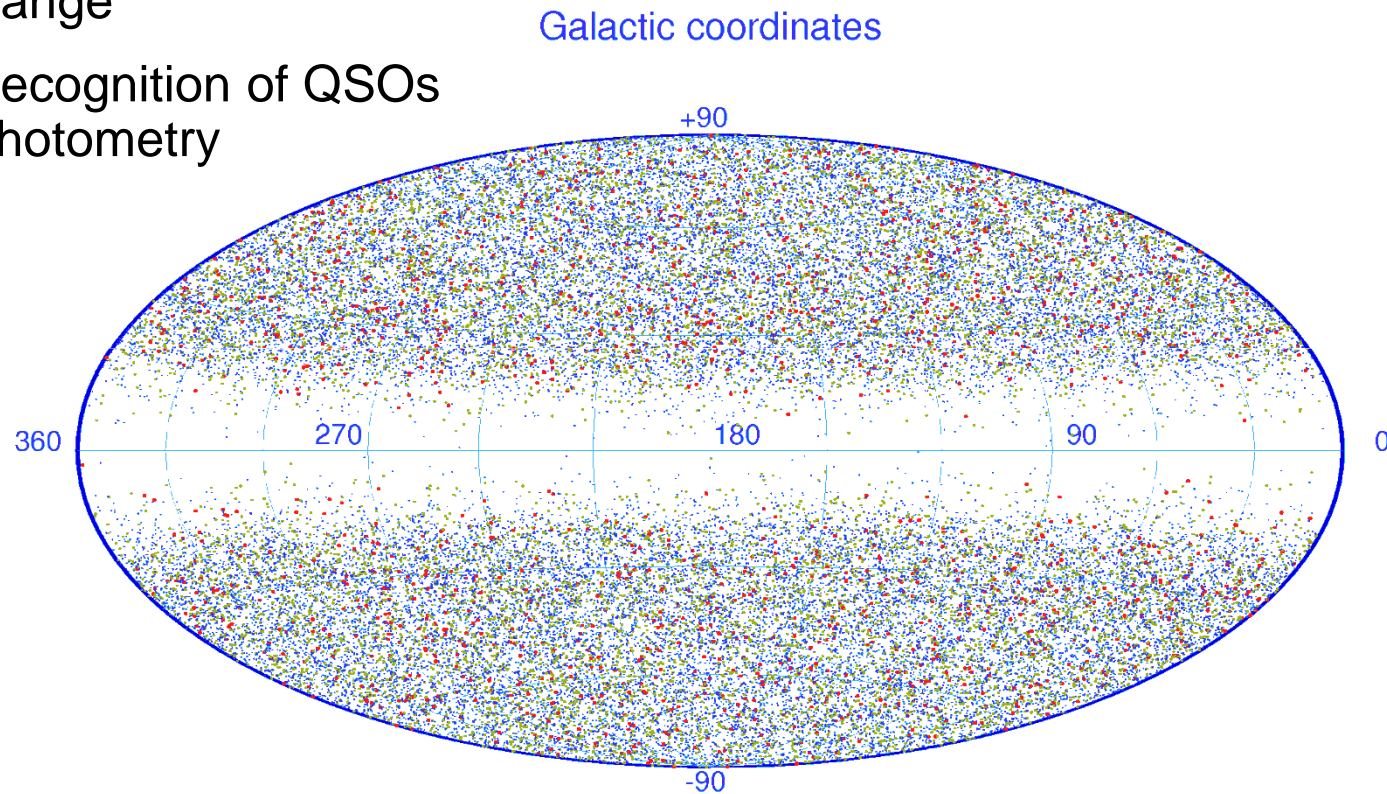


# Simulations of Gaia catalog

(Slezak and Mignard 2008)

Galactic absorption included in the visible range

Automatic recognition of QSOs based on photometry

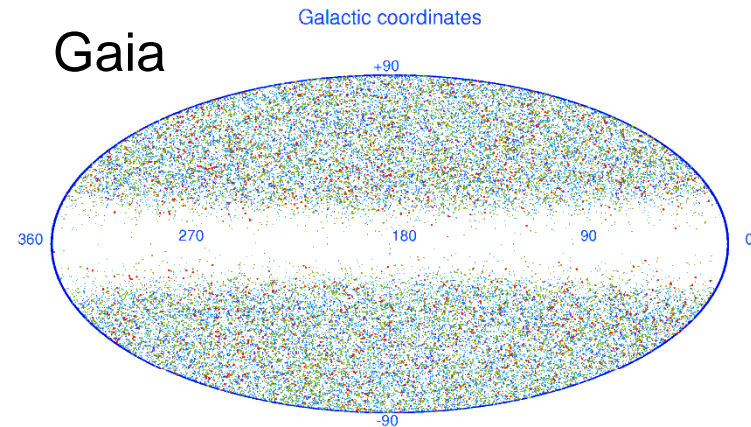
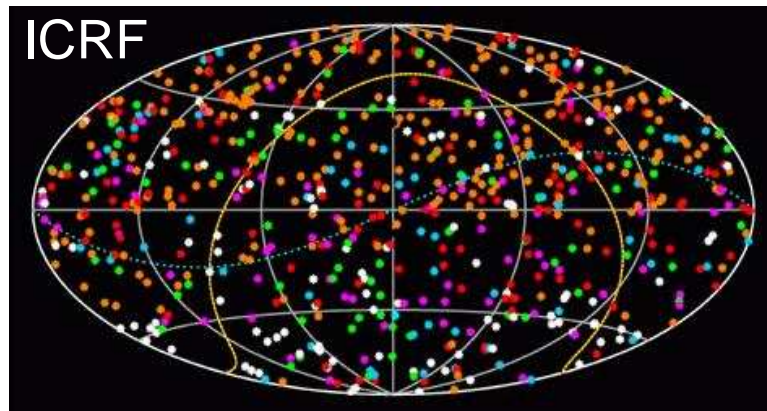


●  $G < 18$    ●  $18 < G < 19$    ●  $19 < G < 20$



# Reference frames in the next decade

By 2015-2020, two extragalactic celestial reference frames will be available



ICRF position accuracy:

1998: ICRF1:  $\sigma(\alpha \cos \delta, \delta) \geq 250 \mu\text{as}$

2009: ICRF2:  $\sigma(\alpha \cos \delta, \delta) \geq 40 \mu\text{as}$

2015: ICRF3?  $\sigma(\alpha \cos \delta, \delta) ???$

Gaia position accuracy:

$16 \mu\text{as} \leq \sigma \leq 70 \mu\text{as} @ 15 \leq V \leq 18$

Linking the two frames is important

- to ensure continuity of the reference frame
- to register optical and radio positions with the highest accuracy



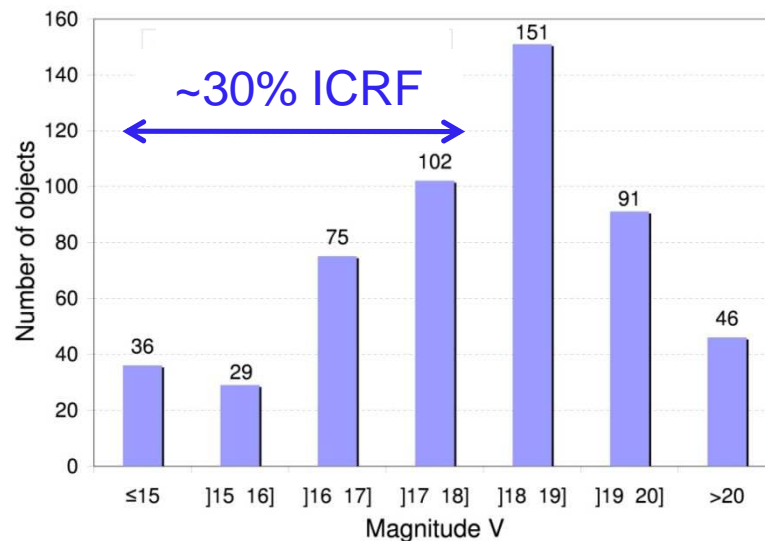
# Current status of the ICRF-Gaia link

(Bourda et al. 2008)

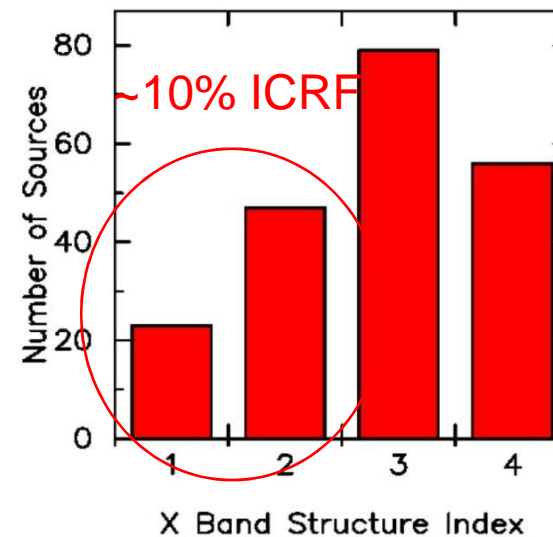
Link sources must have:

- accurate Gaia positions → magnitude  $V \leq 18$
- accurate VLBI positions → good astrometric quality (no structure)

Optical magnitude of ICRF sources



Astrometric source quality



Only 10% of the current ICRF sources are suitable for the ICRF-Gaia link





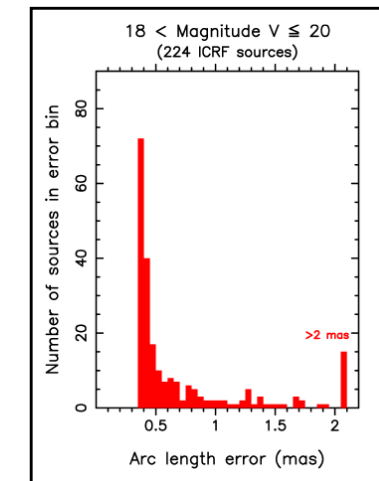
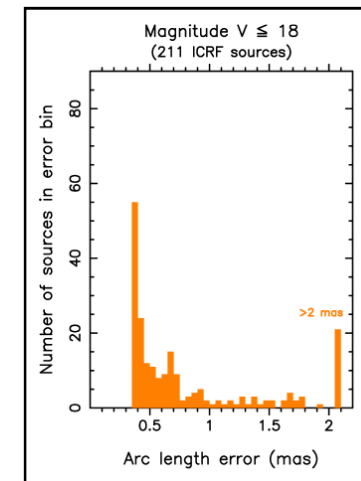
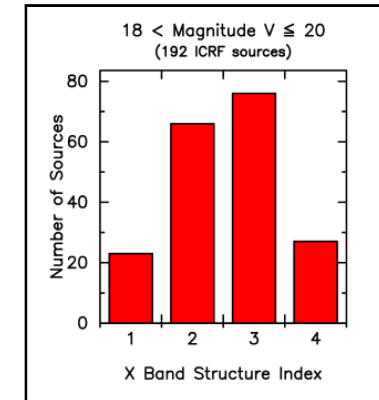
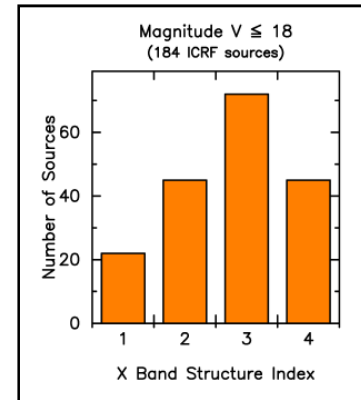
# Astrometric source quality

(Bourda et al. 2008)

- Astrometric quality is worse for the  $V < 18$  sources than for the  $18 < V < 20$  sources
- Result confirmed by comparison of ICRF position accuracies for the  $V < 18$  and  $18 < V < 20$  sources

The potentially best Gaia sources for the alignment with the ICRF are not the best ICRF sources !!!

- Must find new candidates
- Specific VLBI (EVN and VLBA) observing program designed for this purpose





# Overview of VLBI observing program

---

- 447 sources selected from the NVSS (excluding ICRF and VCS sources) with the following criteria:
  - Optical magnitude  $V \leq 18$
  - Total flux density (NVSS)  $\geq 20$  mJy
  - $\delta \geq -10^\circ$
- Observing Strategy
  1. VLBI detection
  2. Imaging
  3. Accurate astrometry (for the most compact sources)



# Step 1: VLBI detection

---

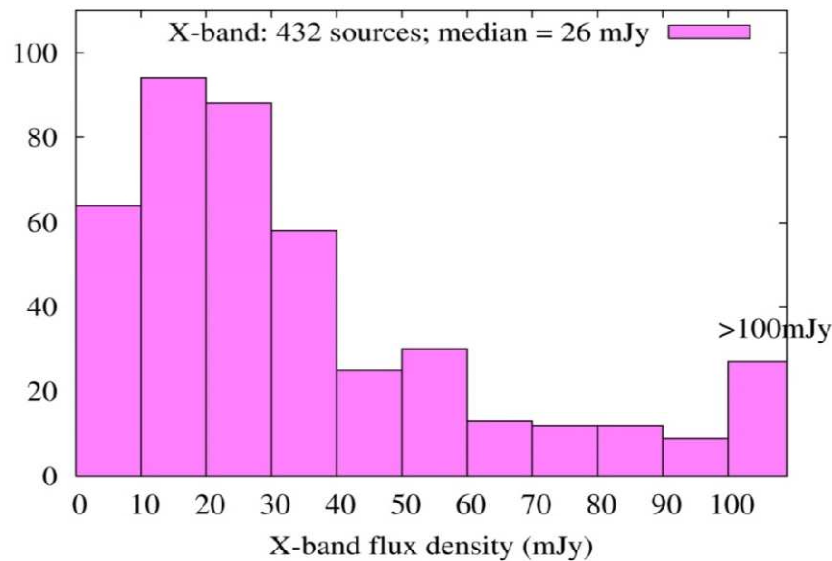
- Two 48-hour EVN experiments (S/X geodetic style @ 1Gbps)
  - 224 sources observed in June 2007 (project EC025A)
  - 223 sources observed in October 2007 (project EC025B)
- 4 or 5-station network
  - Effelsberg (100m), Medicina (32m), Noto (32m), Onsala (25m)  
+ Robledo (70m) for EC025B
- S and X detection rates
  - EC025A: 96%
  - EC025B: 82%

**Overall detection rate:  
~ 89 % (398 sources)**

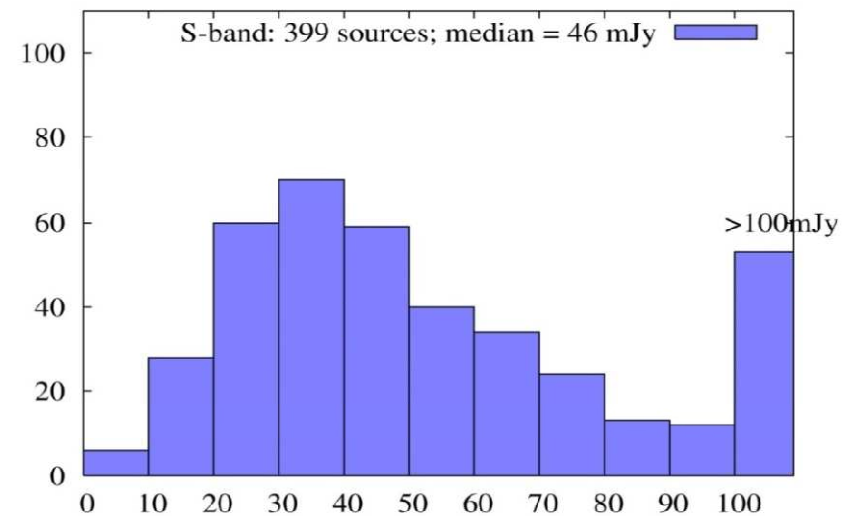


# Flux density distribution (1)

## X-band (mJy)



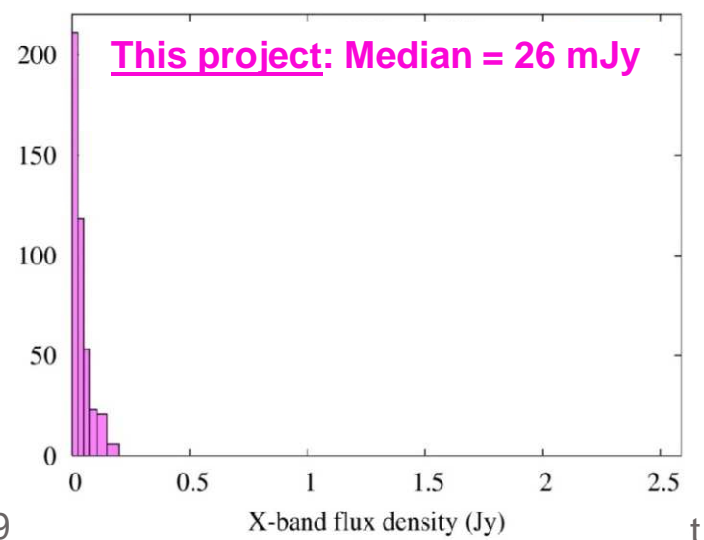
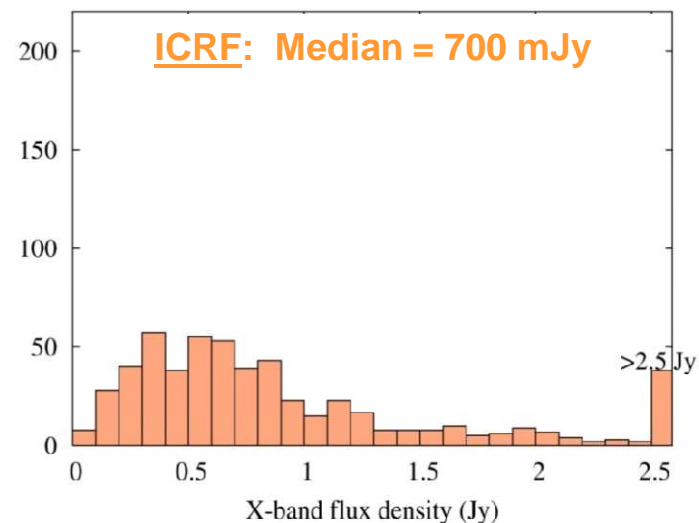
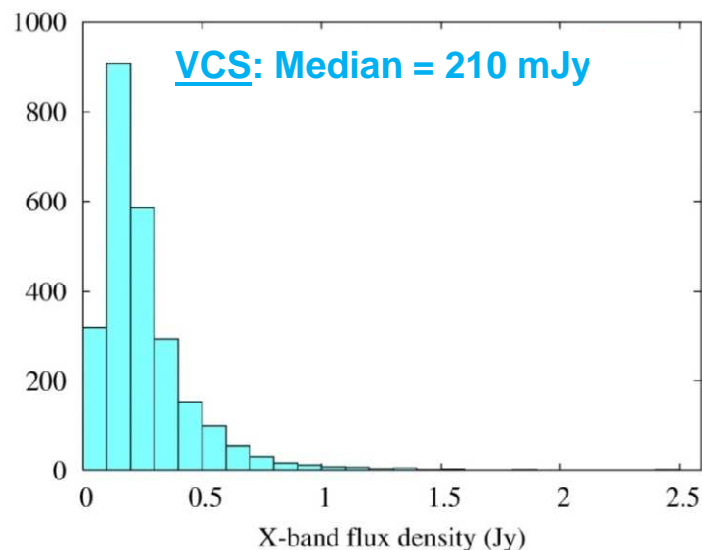
## S-band (mJy)



All flux densities are the mean correlated flux densities over all baselines



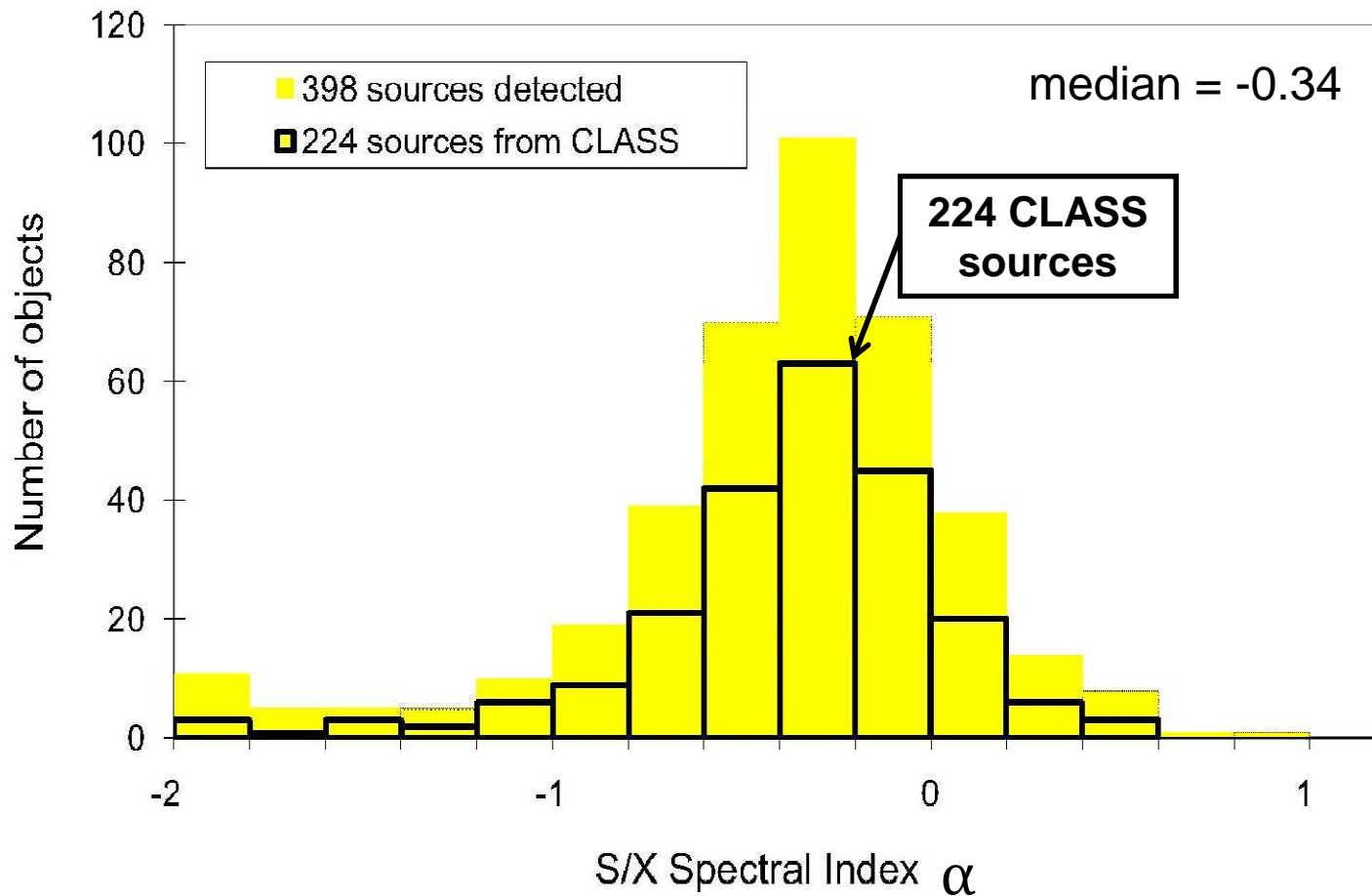
# Flux density distribution (2)



Comparison of X-band flux density distribution in ICRF, VCS and for this project



# Spectral index distribution





## Step 2: imaging

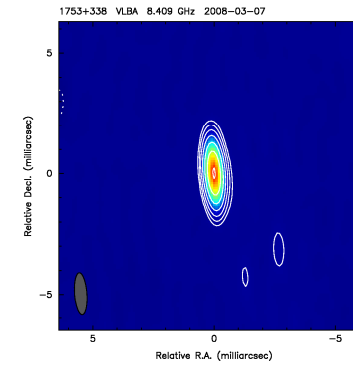
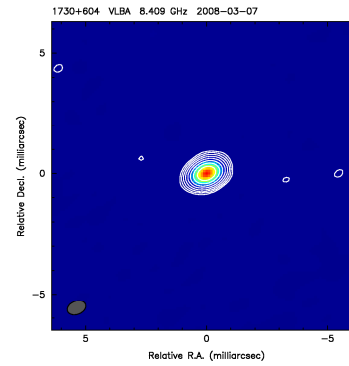
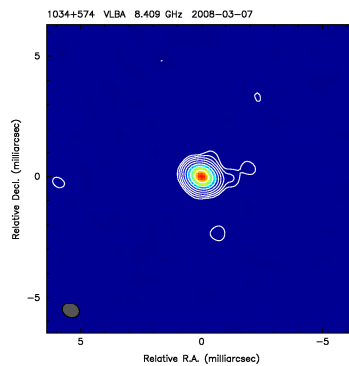
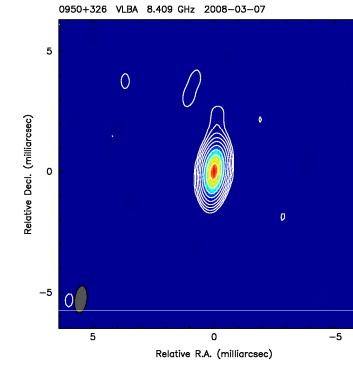
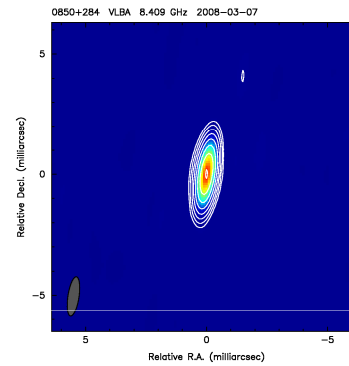
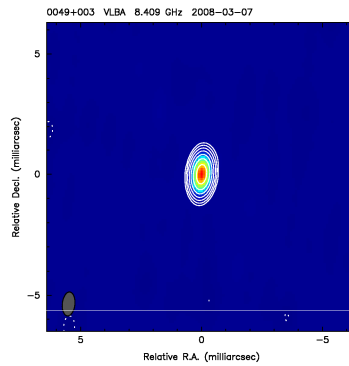
---

- 105 sources observed with global VLBI (VLBA + EVN) in March 2008 (selected from EC025A)
- 48-hour dual-frequency S/X @ 512 Mbps
- Schedule optimized for imaging
  
- Results
  - All 105 sources successfully imaged at both X + S bands
  - Dynamic range: ~ 1%



# X-band images (1)

## Some very good link sources

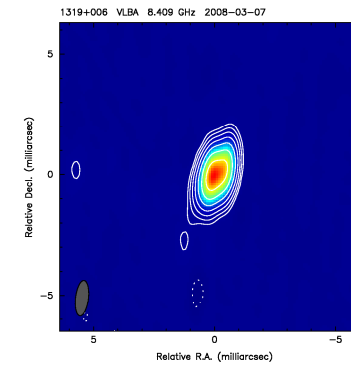
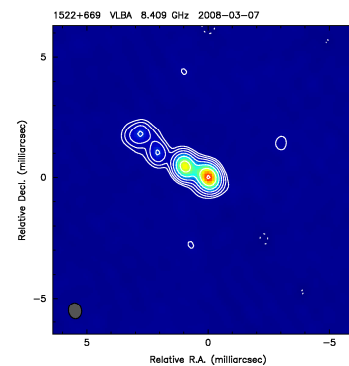
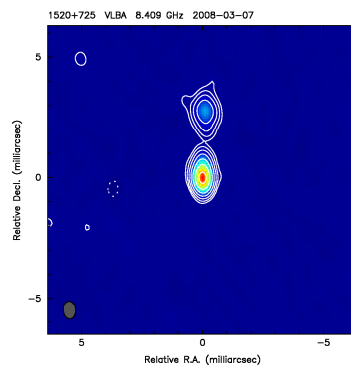
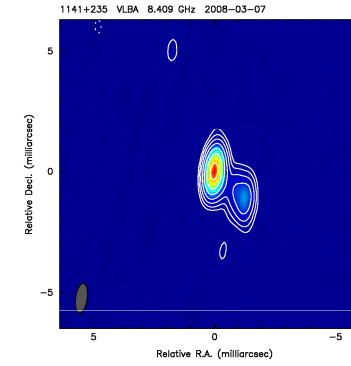
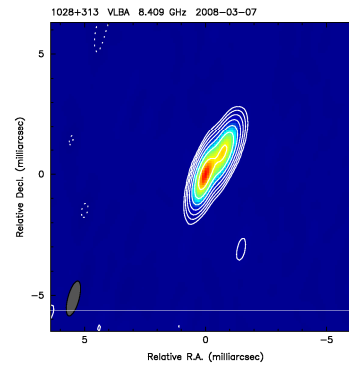
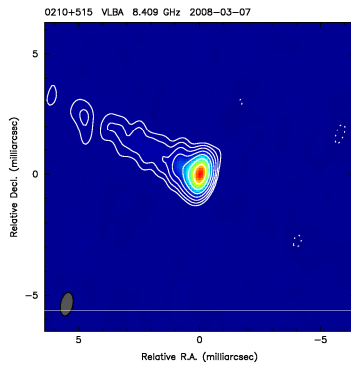






# X-band images (2)

but also some not so good link sources...





# Future prospects

---

- Image the remaining 293 targets in our sample
- Carry out global astrometry on the most compact sources and get their position to better than  $<100 \mu\text{as}$
  
- Search for more candidates in the ICRF-2/VCS lists
- Attack the southern hemisphere
- Issues of core shifts
  
- Task now officially recognized as part of the Gaia DPAC (Data Processing and Analysis Consortium)
- Ultimately the Gaia link sources should form the basis of ICRF-3 to be constructed by ~2015