

# The Astrometric Promise of Large $A^*\Omega$

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The background of the slide features several sets of concentric circles in a lighter shade of blue, resembling ripples in water. These circles are positioned in the lower half of the slide, with one set on the left, one in the center, and a larger one on the right.

# Executive Summary



# Is anything left to do?

- *Gaia* and *SIM* promise to do everything:
  - Microarcsecond astrometry down to 20<sup>th</sup>.
  - Sub-microarcsecond astrometry for planets.
  - Francois Mignard is a tough act to follow.



# Ground vs. Space

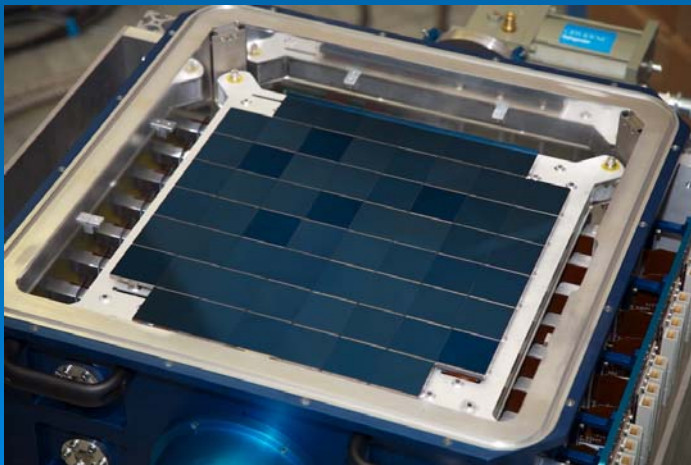
- Reasons to go to space:
  - Ultimate in astrometric accuracy.
  - Big teams of clever folks.
  - Lots of money and glamour.
- Reasons to stay on the ground:
  - Useful astrometric accuracy.
  - Big apertures.
  - High data rates.
  - Long duration missions.

# A\* $\Omega$ Astrometry

- A\* $\Omega$  is etendue (meter<sup>2</sup> degree<sup>2</sup>):
  - Metric for telescope efficiency - sort of.
  - New optical designs deliver large useful fields.
  - New CCD mosaics offer many 10<sup>8</sup> to 10<sup>9</sup> pixels.
  - Parallel electronics to read in a few seconds.
- 4 projects are in construction or planning:
  - Pan-STARRS (U. Hawaii + USAF).
  - SkyMapper (Australian National University).
  - SST (DARPA + MIT/LL + USAF).
  - LSST (LSST Corporation).
- Astrometric utility of any/all of these systems?
  - Several visits to all available sky - per lunation!
  - Astrometry for all 10<sup>\*\*9</sup> (or maybe 10<sup>\*\*10</sup>) objects.
  - No selection effect other than photons.
- Photography enabled motion - A\* $\Omega$  enables parallax.



# Pan-STARRS - PS1



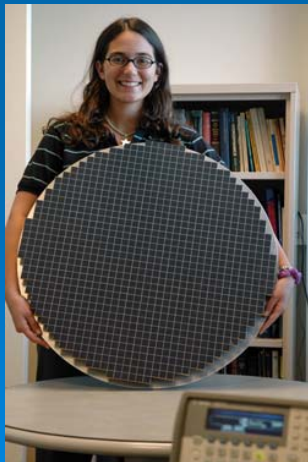
- On Haleakala (Maui).
- First light: Aug 2007.
- ORR: Dec 2008.
- $3\pi$  survey: 15 visits in a total of 6 colors from  $\delta=-30$  to  $\delta=+90$ .
- 1.8-m aperture.
- 1.4 billion pixel camera.
- PS-2, PS-4.

# SkyMapper



- Siding Springs (Australia)
- First Light: Sep 2008?
- 6 visits in each of 6 colors from  $\delta=-90$  to  $\delta=0$ .
- 1.3-m aperture.
- 256 million pixel camera.

# LSST

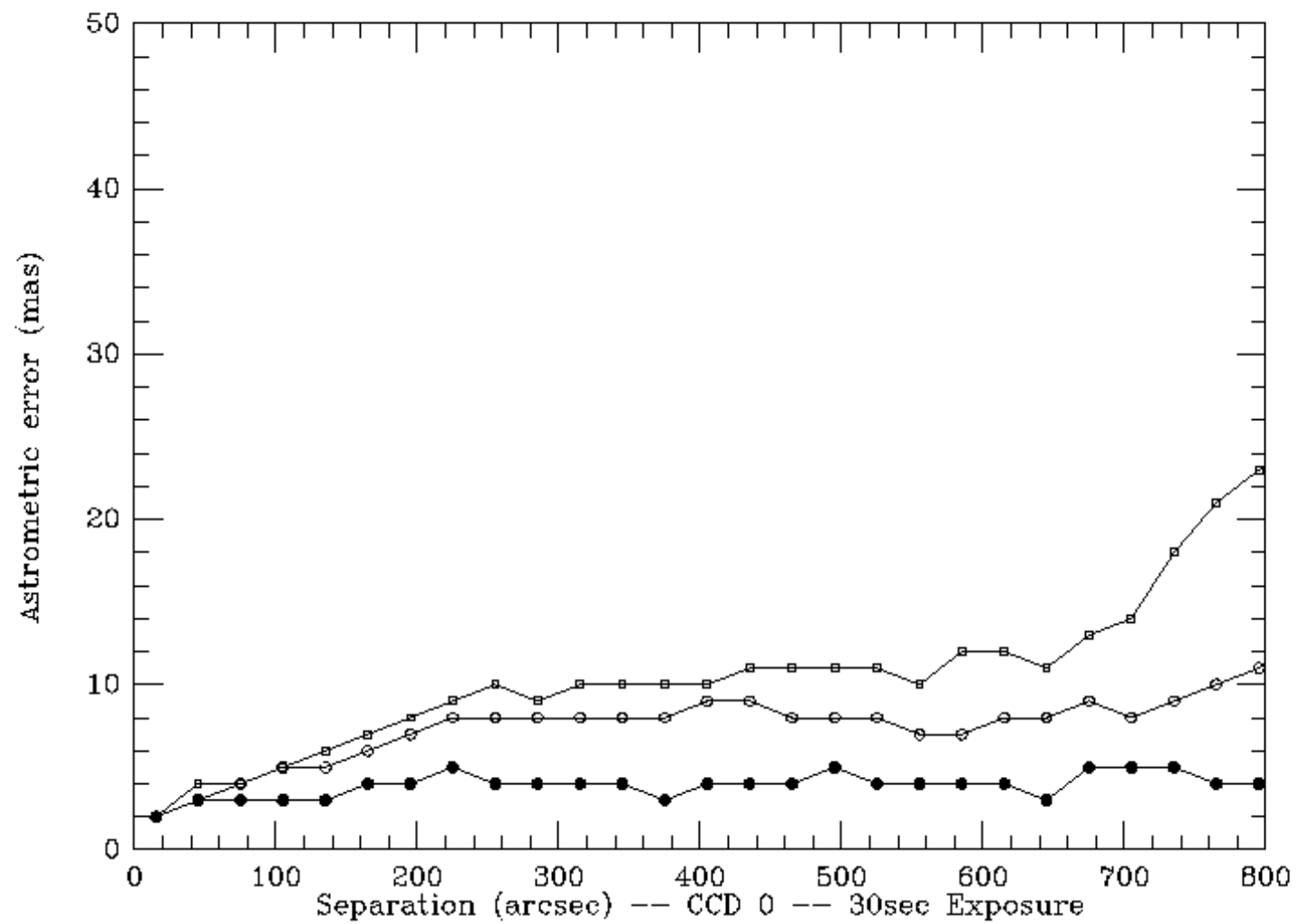


- Cerro Pachon (Chile).
- First Light: 2014?
- \$50M raised already.
- 3 visits of entire visible sky every lunation.
- 8.4-m aperture.
- 3.4 billion pixel camera.



# Astrometric Utility?

- Not much legacy for huge field, short exposure astrometry.
- Data from *Subaru*, *Gemini*, *SOAR*, others.
- My expectation:
  - 10 milliarcseconds per star per visit - differential.
  - Limited by photons or seeing.
  - Differential chromatic refraction is big issue.
  - Solve sky chunk at a time - messy.
  - Not sure about trying to solve for the sphere:
    - Why bother when *Gaia* will do this for us, much better.
  - Faint - correction from relative to absolute is small.
- Real data starting to appear right now!



# Summary

- Astrometry at 10 Tbytes/night is fun!
  - Starting now!
- Expect milliarcsecond results before *Gaia*.
- LSST will go much fainter than *Gaia*.
  - Astrometry at  $r = 26$ ?
- Synergy between ground and space.

# *Kepler Astrometry* - $\text{SNR} \rightarrow \infty$





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