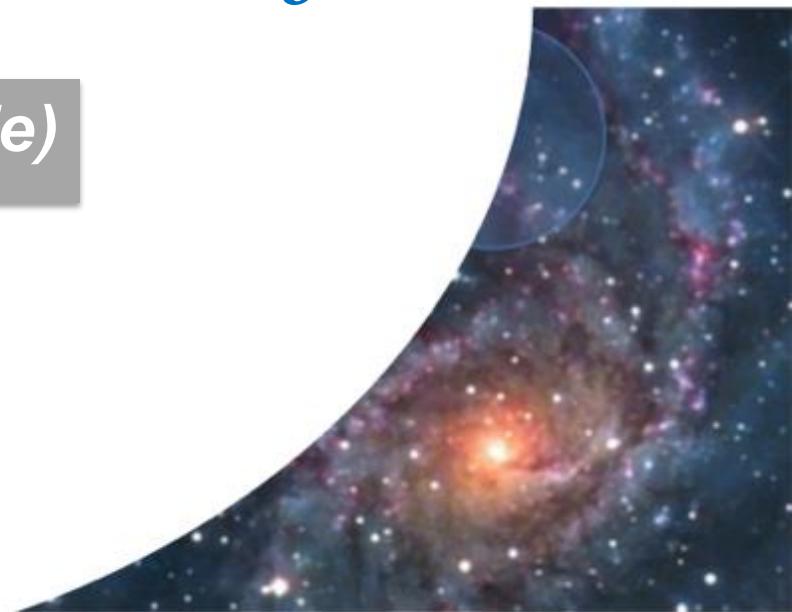


*Gaia for AGN and Extragalactic  
Science  
8 July 2015*

*The Radial Velocity Spectrometer (RVS)  
A spectrograph on-board Gaia*

**D. Katz (on behalf of the RVS people)**



# *Radial Velocity Spectrometer Concept*

## ❖ Integral field spectrograph

- All the light entering the field of view is dispersed on the focal plane

## ❖ Resolving power

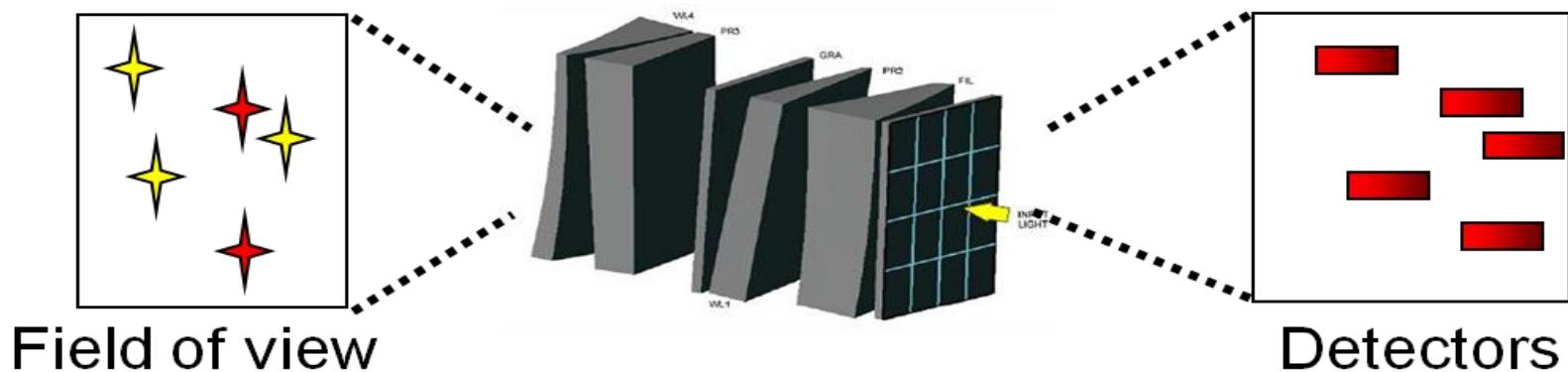
$$R = \lambda / \Delta\lambda = 11\,500$$

## ❖ Wavelength range

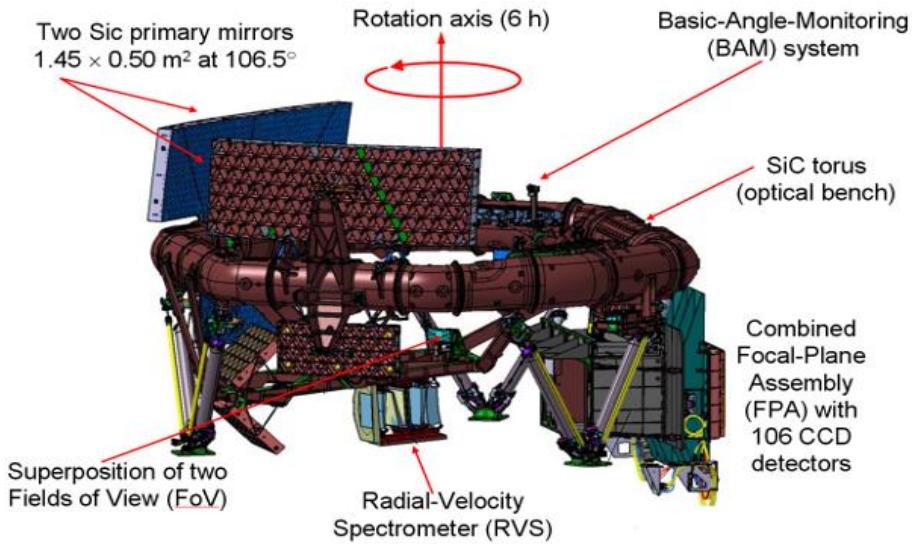
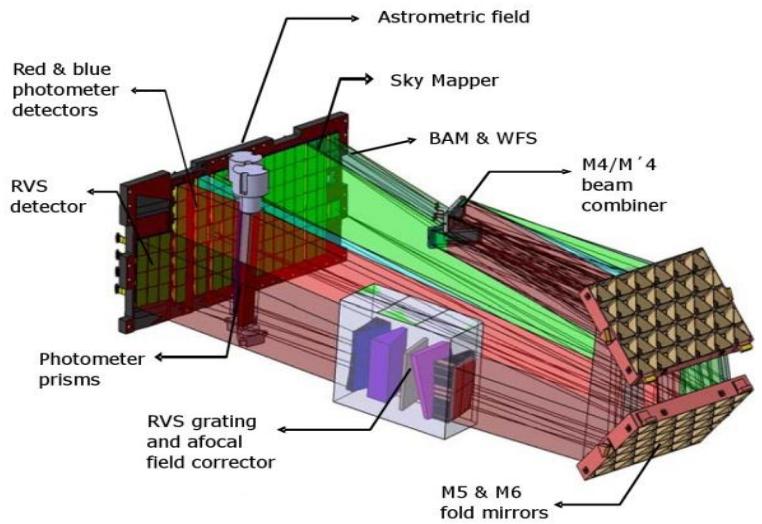
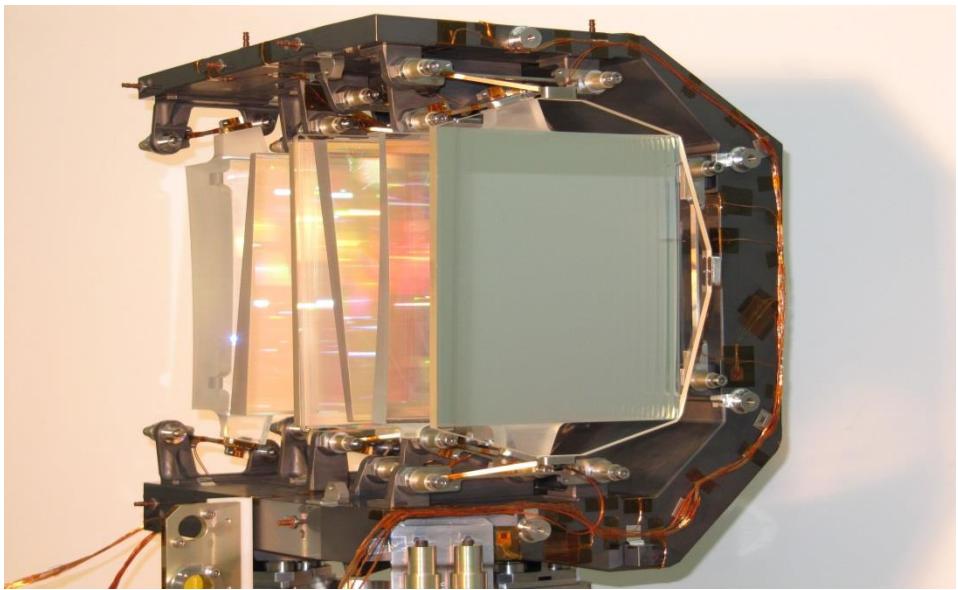
$$[845, 872] \text{ nm}$$

## ❖ Multi-epoch scan

40 epochs on average over 5 years



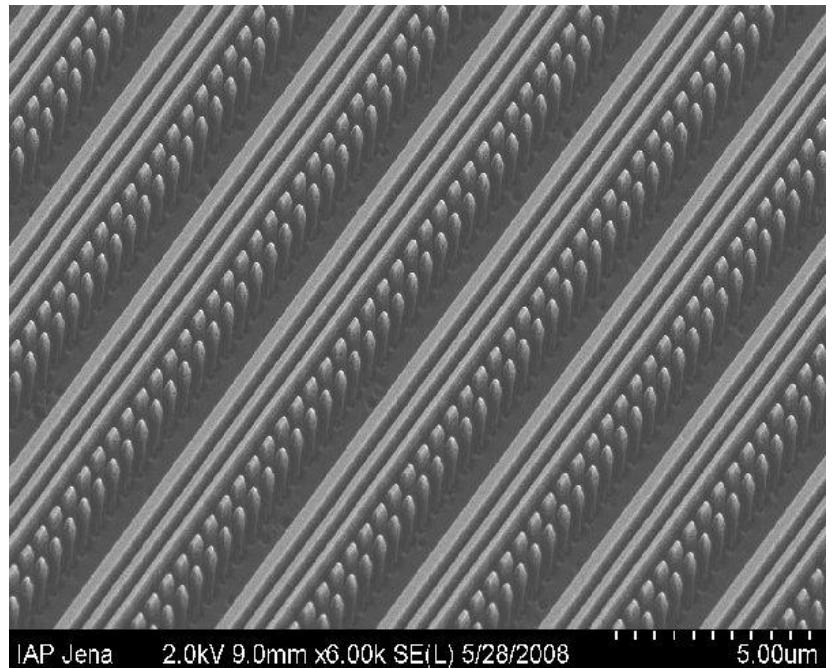
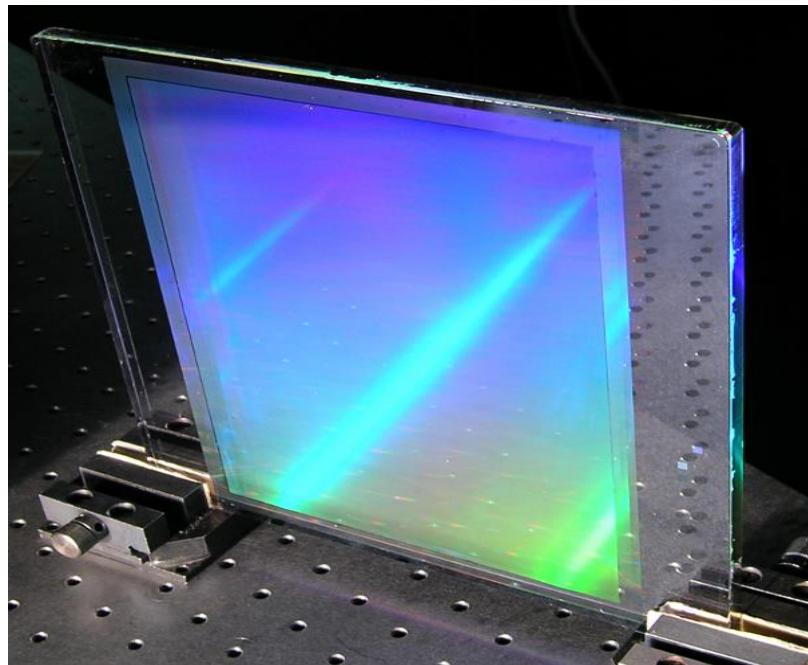
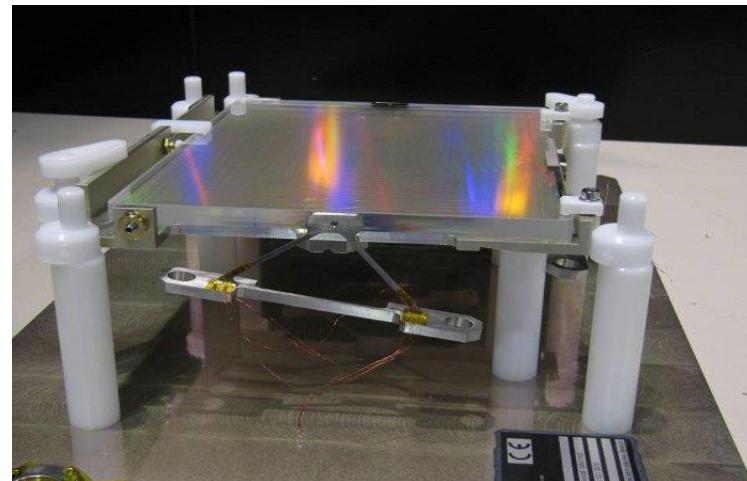
# RVS design



# *RVS grating*

## ❖ Grating

- $20.5 \times 15.5 \times 0.9$  cm
- Specific design for high transmission > 80%

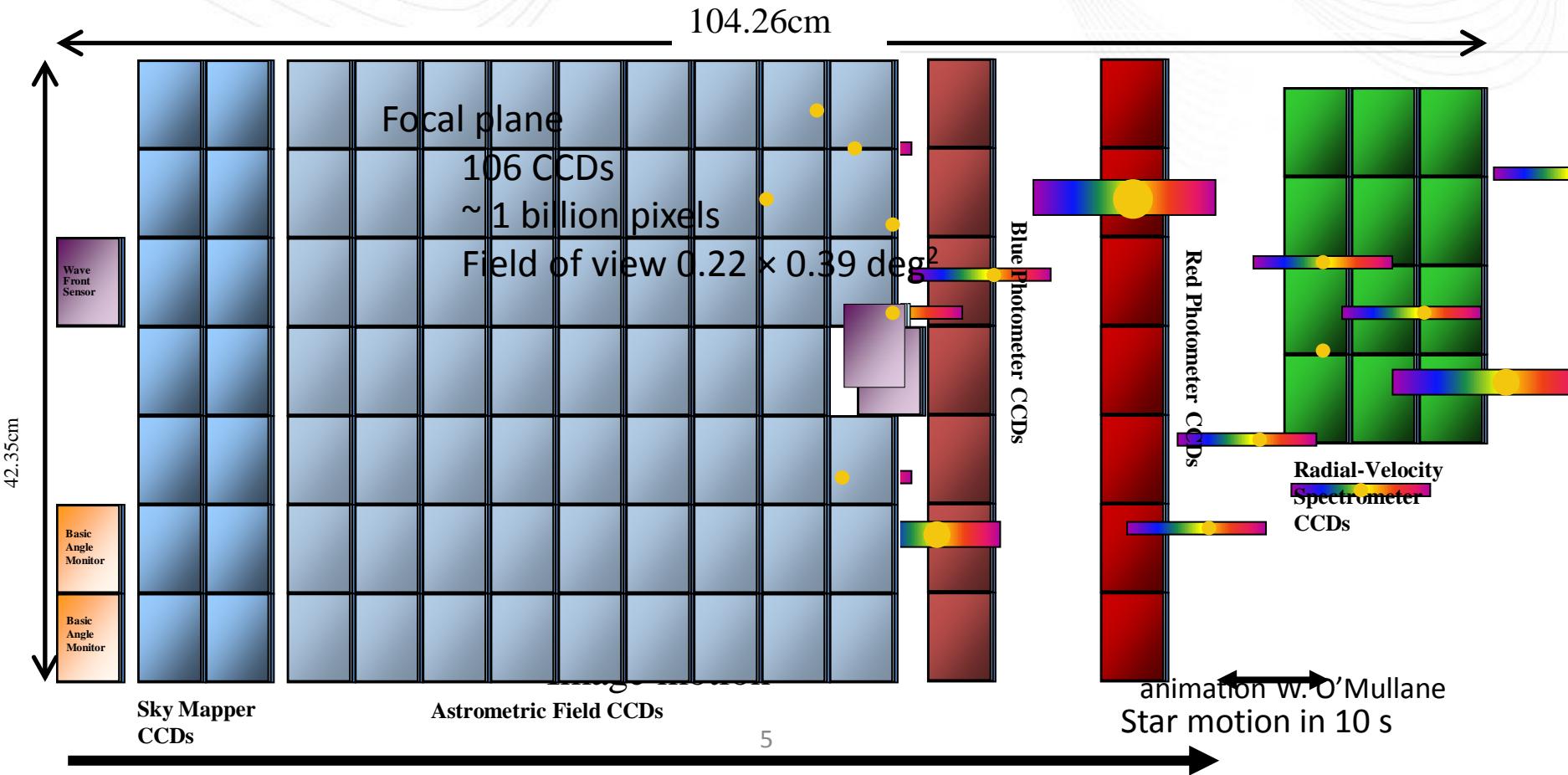


IAP Jena 2.0kV 9.0mm x6.00k SE(L) 5/28/2008

5.00μm

# Astrometry, photometry and spectroscopy

2



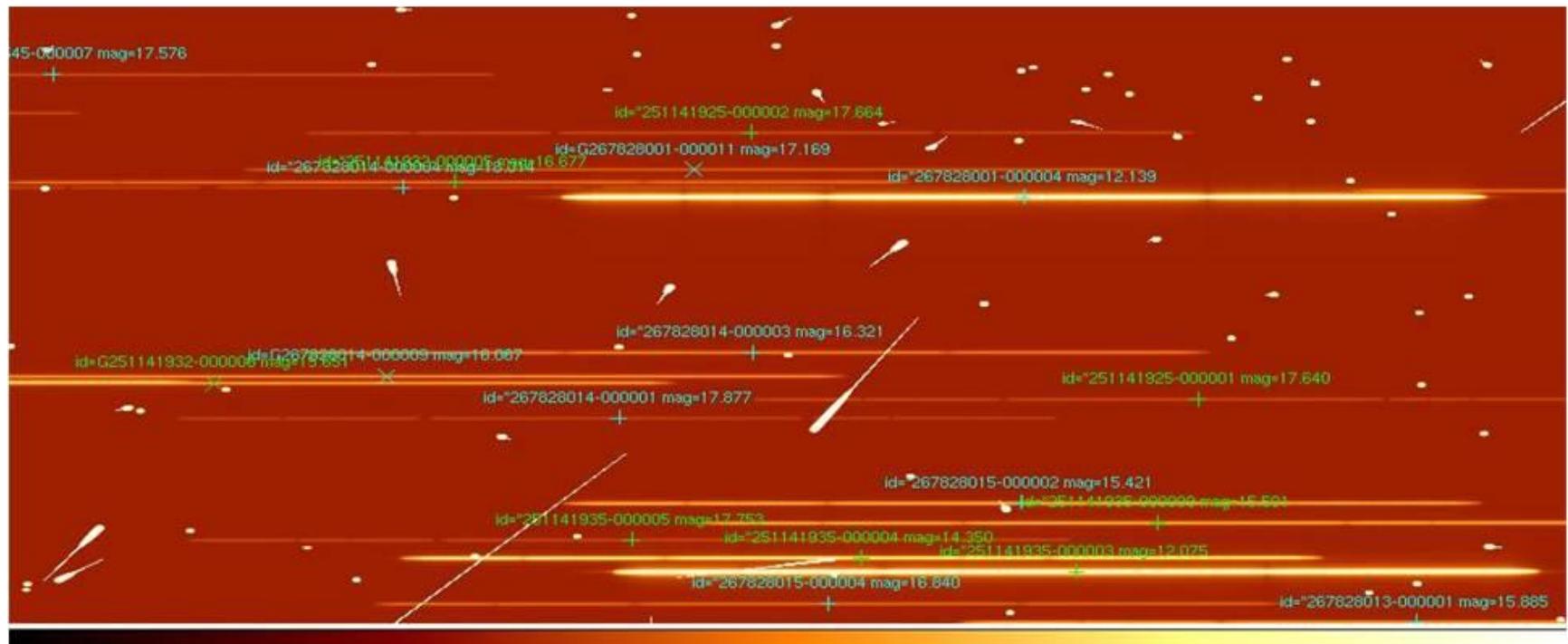
- 106 CCDs
- $\sim 1$  billion pixels
- Field of view  $0.22 \times 0.39 \text{ deg}^2$

- $4500 \text{ (AL)} \times 1966 \text{ (AC)}$  pixels
- Pixel:  $59 \times 177 \text{ mas}$  (spatial resolution)
- 2 types: **blue enhanced** and **red enhanced**
- Exposure time 4.42 s
- Operated in Time Delay Integration (TDI) mode

# RVS “images”

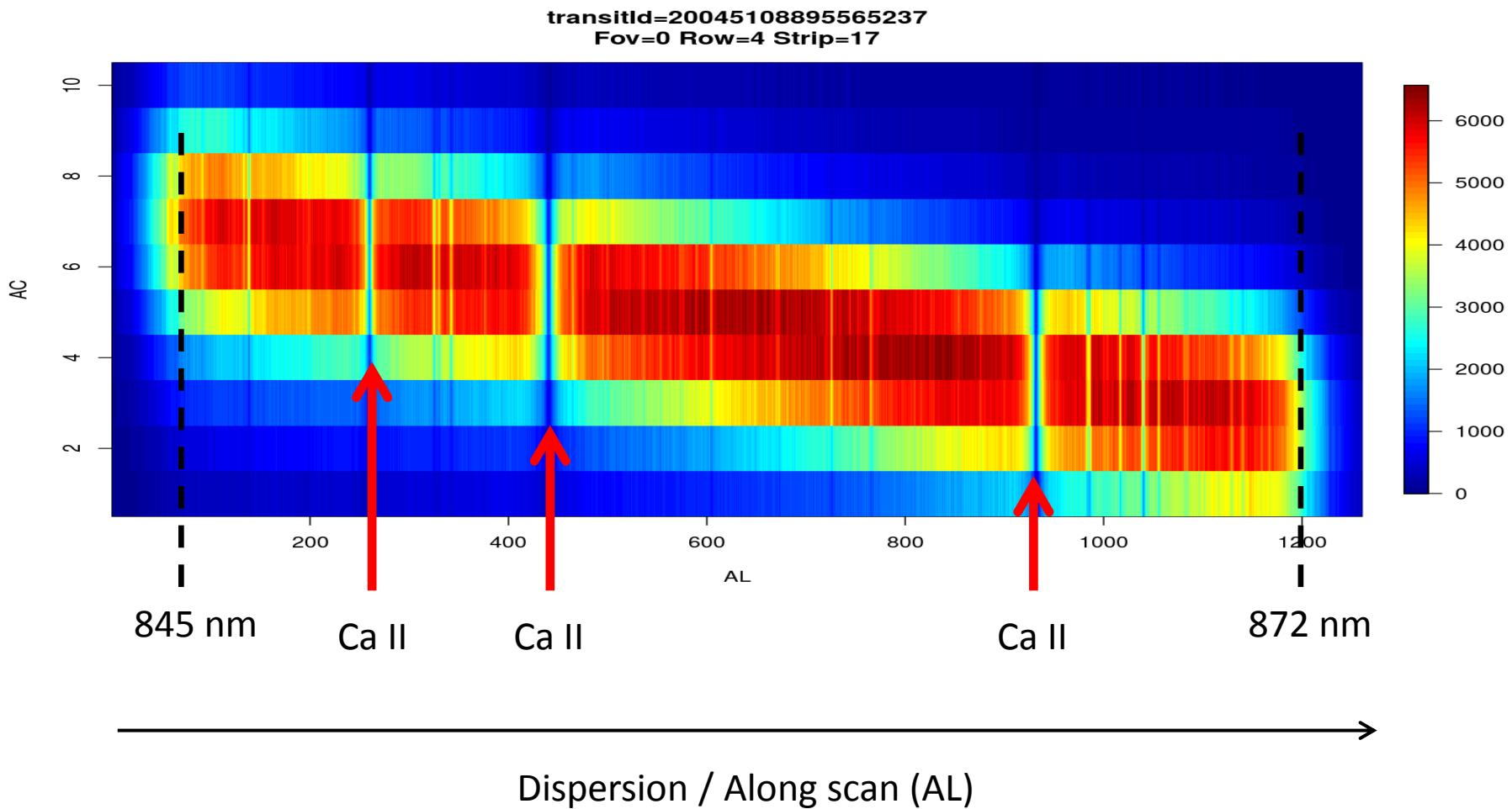
## ❖ Simulated “image” of the RVS (using the Gibis simulator)

- Spectra are  $1260 \times 10$  pixels dispersed parallel to the scan direction
- Bluest wavelength are leading

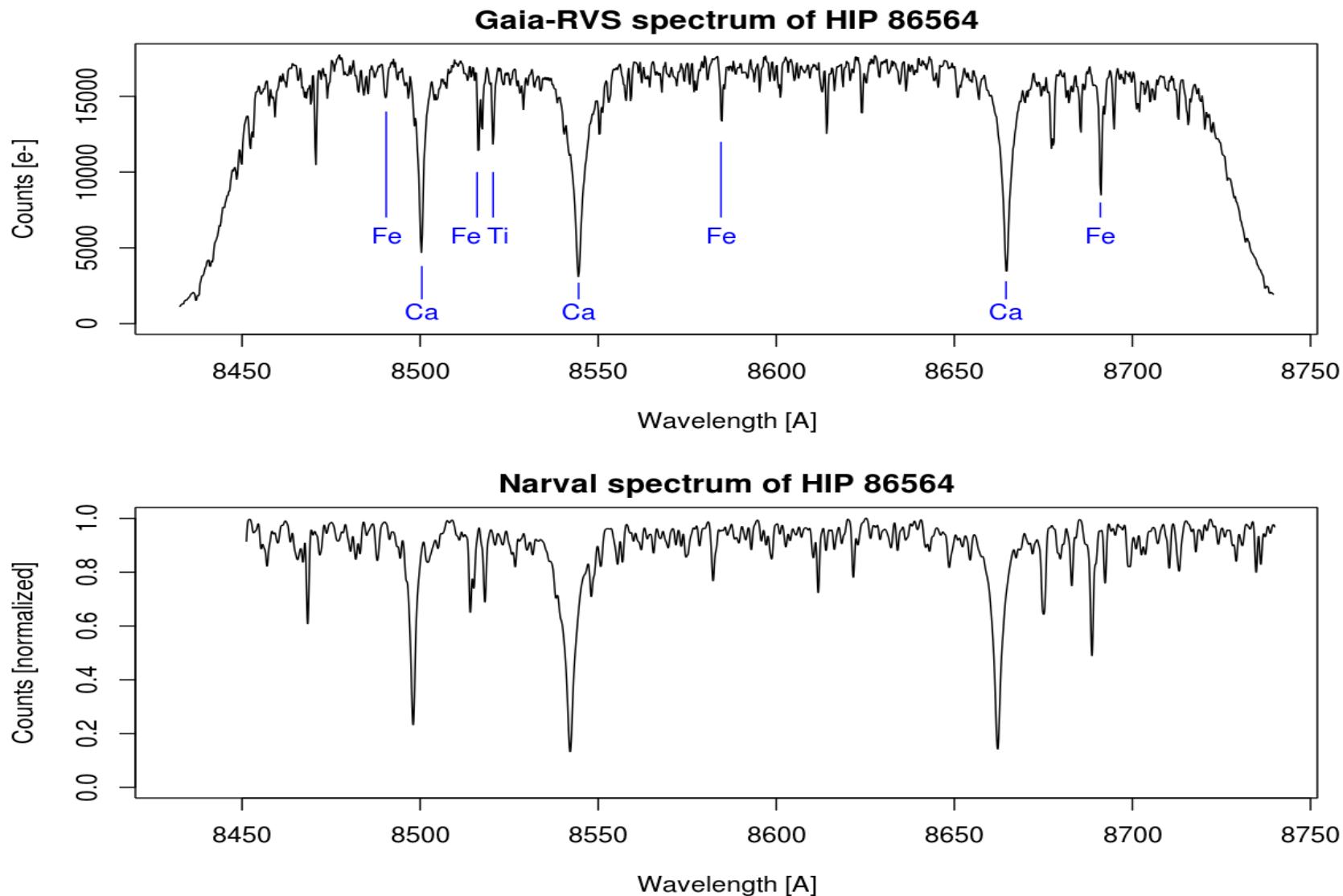


Courtesy of P. Sartoretti

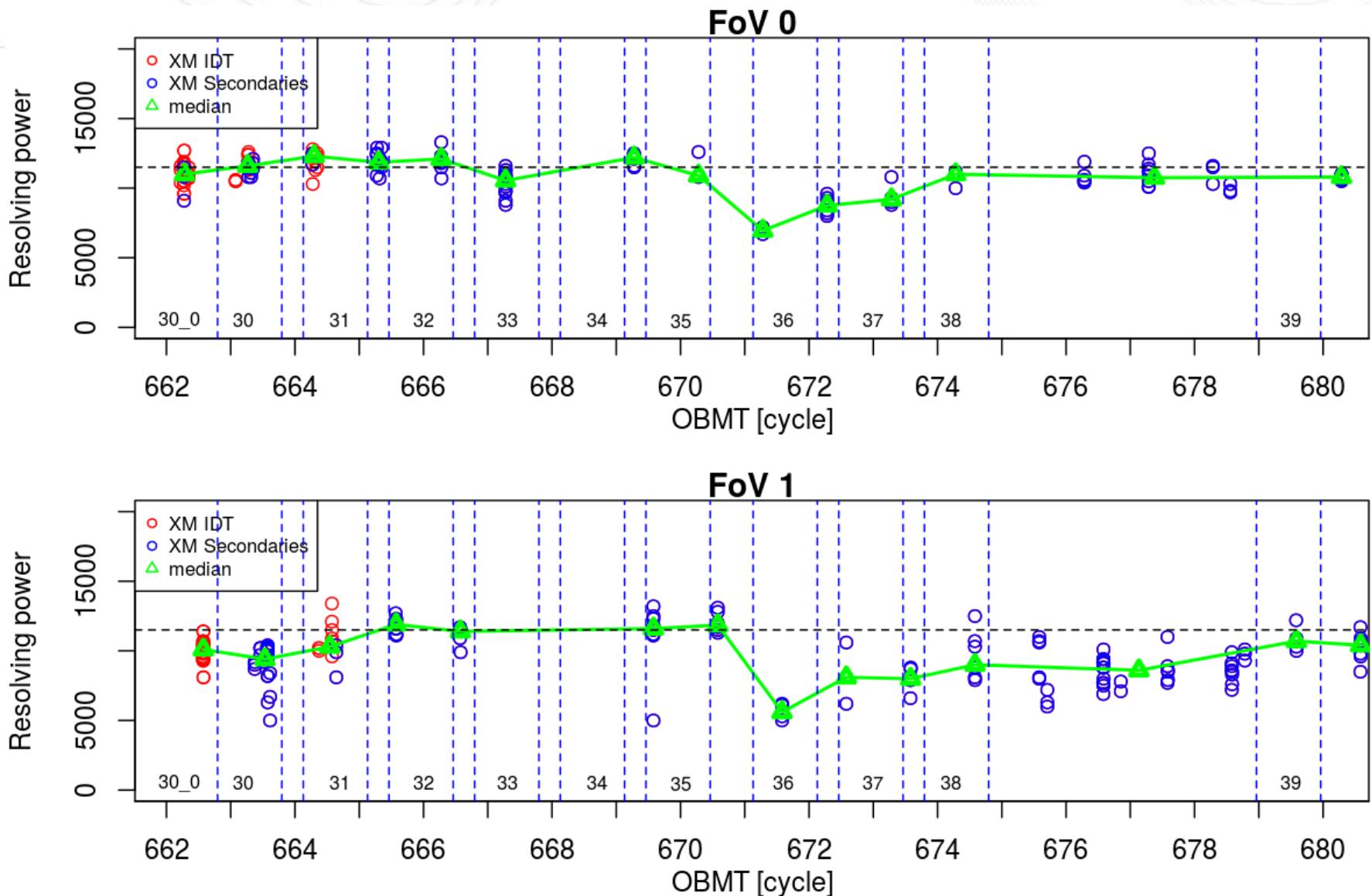
# *RVS 2D spectrum*



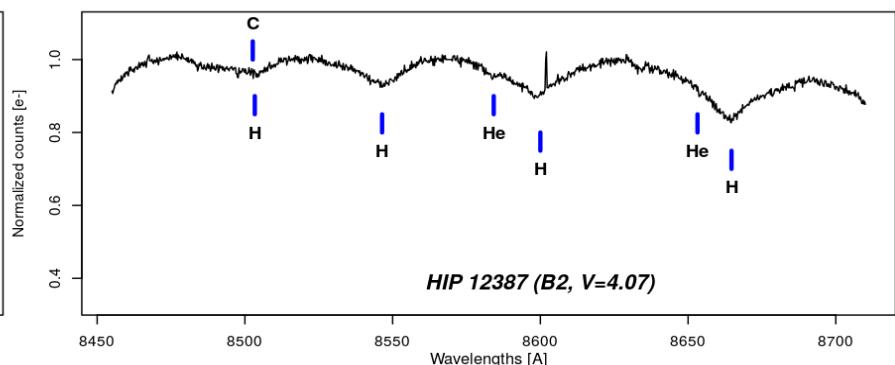
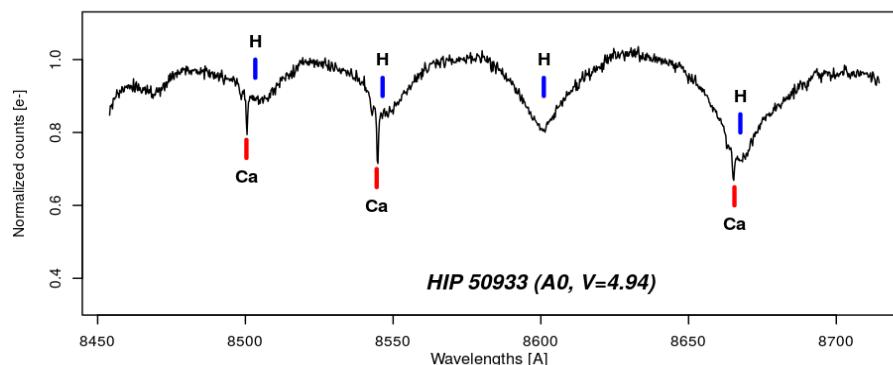
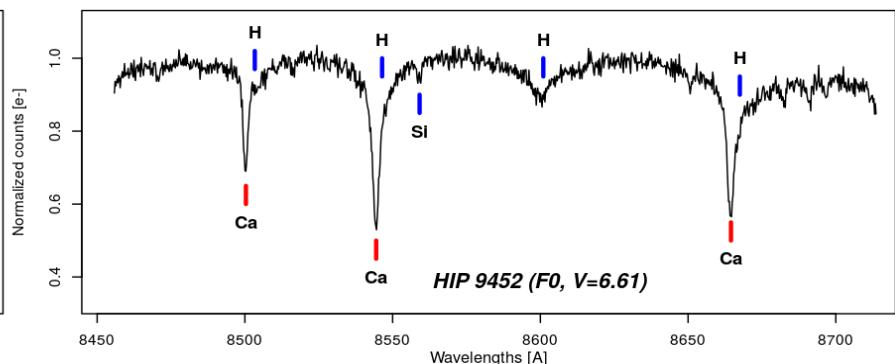
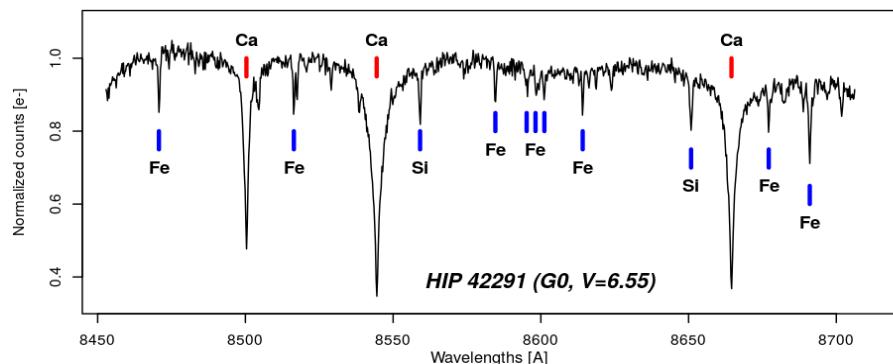
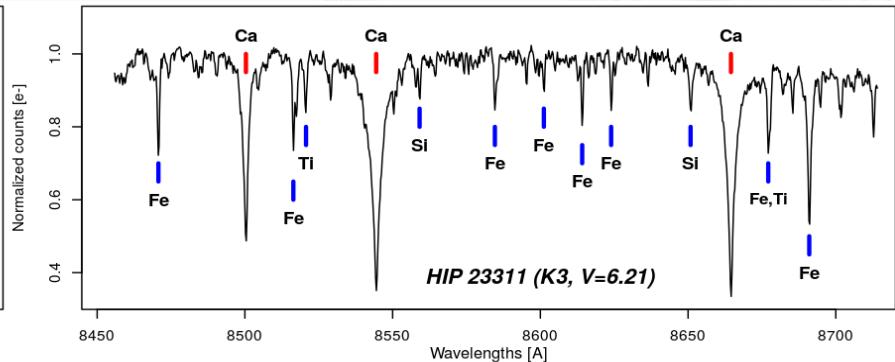
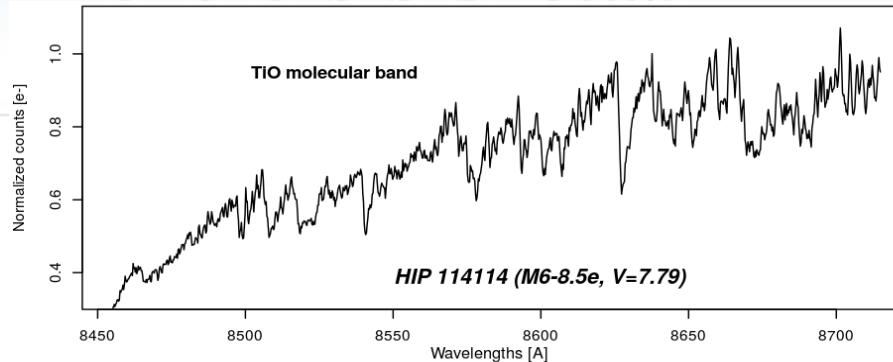
# 1D Spectrum



# Gaia and RVS focus search (commissioning 2014)



# 1D Spectra



# Commissioning



Deep space radio antenna  
in Cebreros (Spain)

Credits ESA

## December/January: start of the commissioning

- Activation of the data processing and commissioning centres:
  - ESAC (Science Operation Centre)
  - Paris observatory
  - MSSL
  - Heidelberg
  - Cambridge, Edinburgh, ...

## Commissioning/calibration activities

- CCDs
- On-board software
- Resolving power
- ...

RVS is nominal.

Nominal mission started 18 July 14

## Volume of data

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| • June 14           | $1.5 \cdot 10^9$ spectra |
| • July 14 - June 15 | $4.4 \cdot 10^9$ spectra |

# *Issues*

## ➤ **Higher level of straylight than expected**

- ✓ Some impact, in particular, on the RVS faintest stars.
- ✓ Mostly sun light (for the RVS)
- ✓ Mitigation: on-board software upgraded to “adapt” the RVS to the straylight (software uploaded and tested in April-May 15).

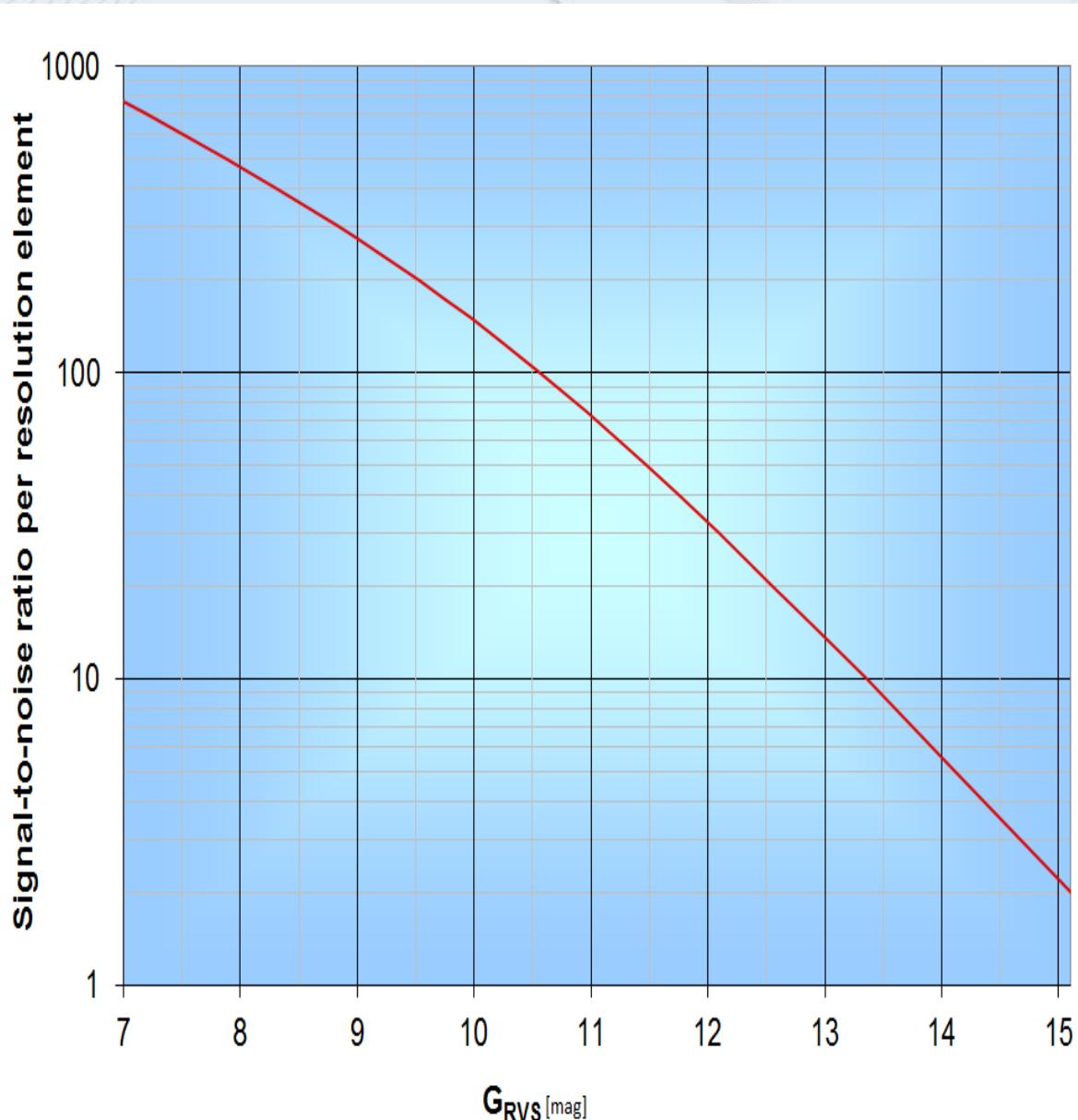
## ➤ **Telescopes slow transmission loss**

- ✓ Condensation of water ice
- ✓ Mitigation: heat specific mirrors
- ✓ Firsts decontaminations fully successful

# Signal to noise

## Signal to noise ratio

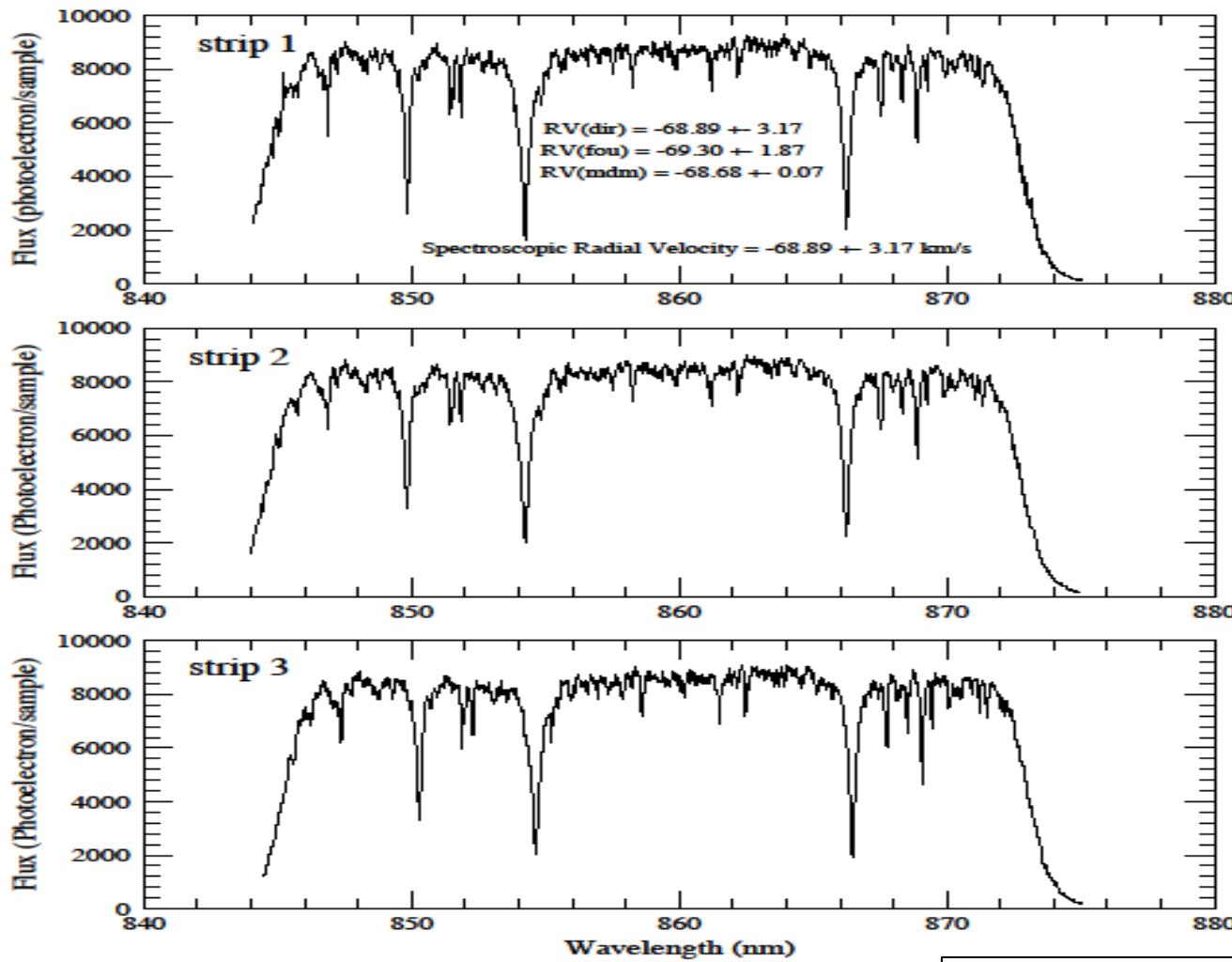
Grvs	S/N / mission
7.2	700
10.6	100
11	75
13.3	10
15.1	2



# Radial velocities

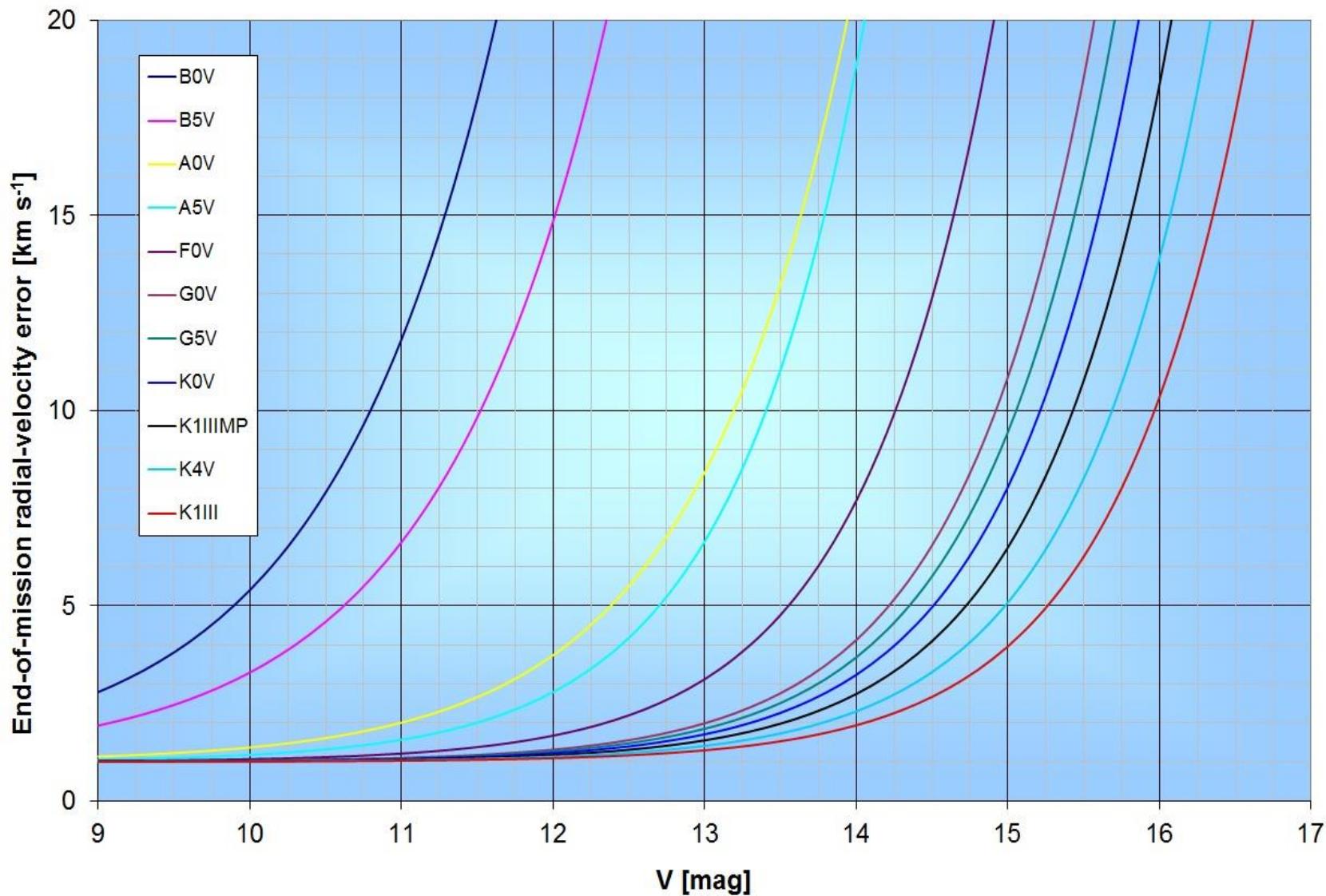
Calibrated spectra on the 3 AL RVS CCD for a K-type star

internalApparentGrvs = 5.50

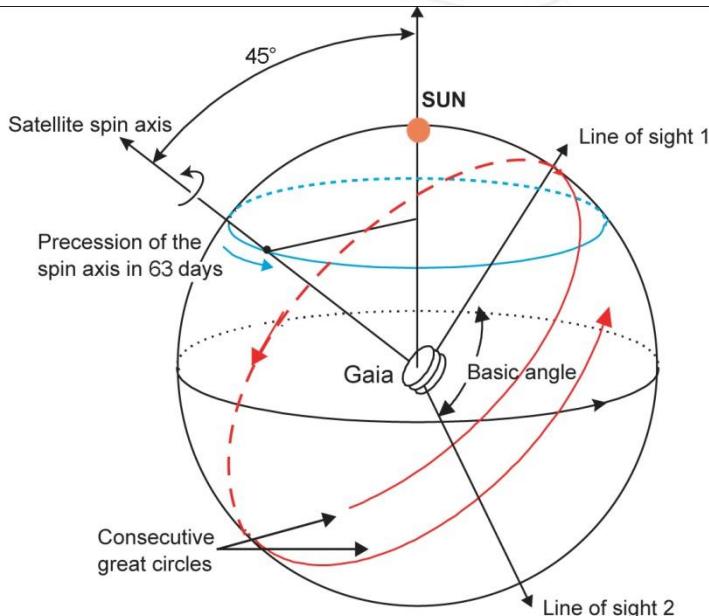


Credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC/  
Yves Viala , Françoise Crifo

# Radial velocities



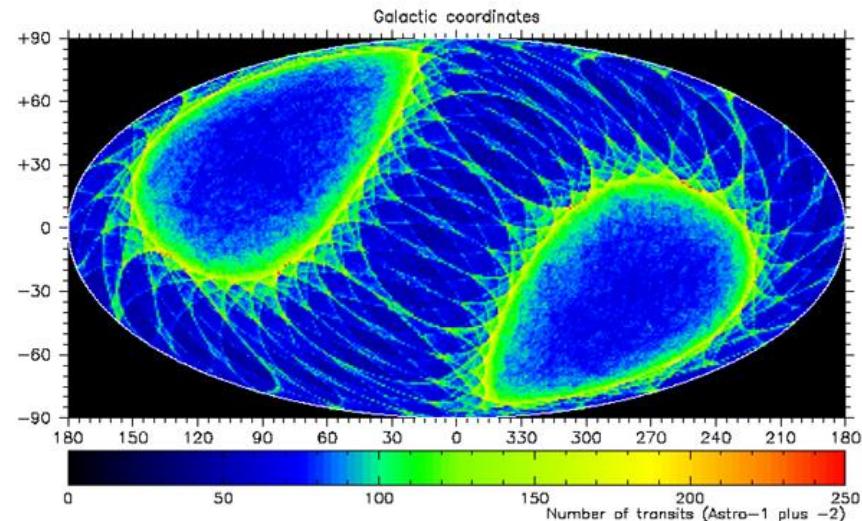
# $V_r$ versus scanning law



**K1III star: 15 km/s  
(assuming 20% dead-time)**

Nb. transit	$\Delta V$
➤ 5% minimum	< 23
➤ Average	40
➤ 5% maximum	> 62

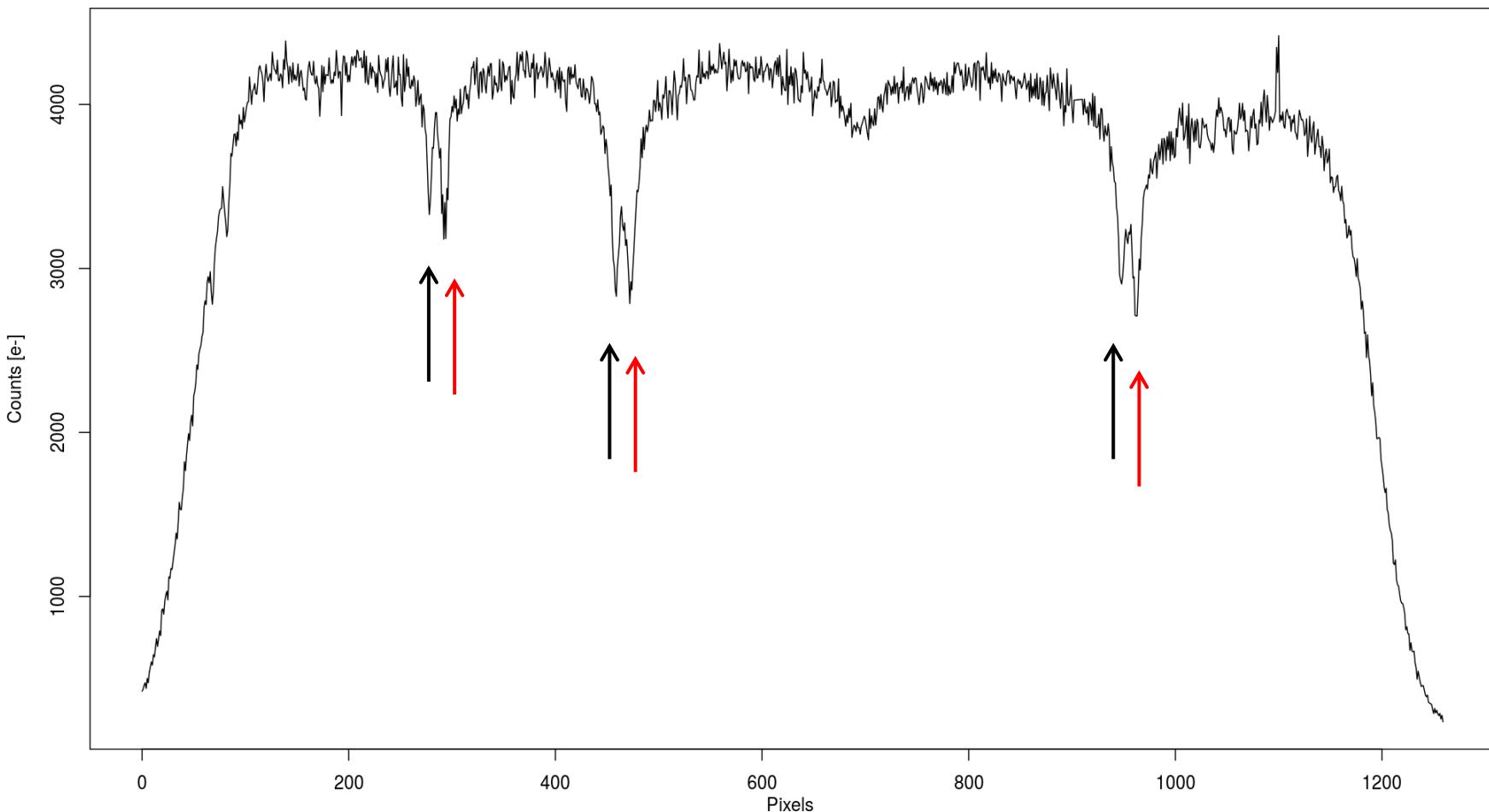
- Moderate impact on  $V_r$
- Stronger impact on variability studies



# The time domain

HIP 68064  
Eclipsing binary of Algol type (detached)

HIP 68064 (V=6.79)



# *Parameters from the RVS*

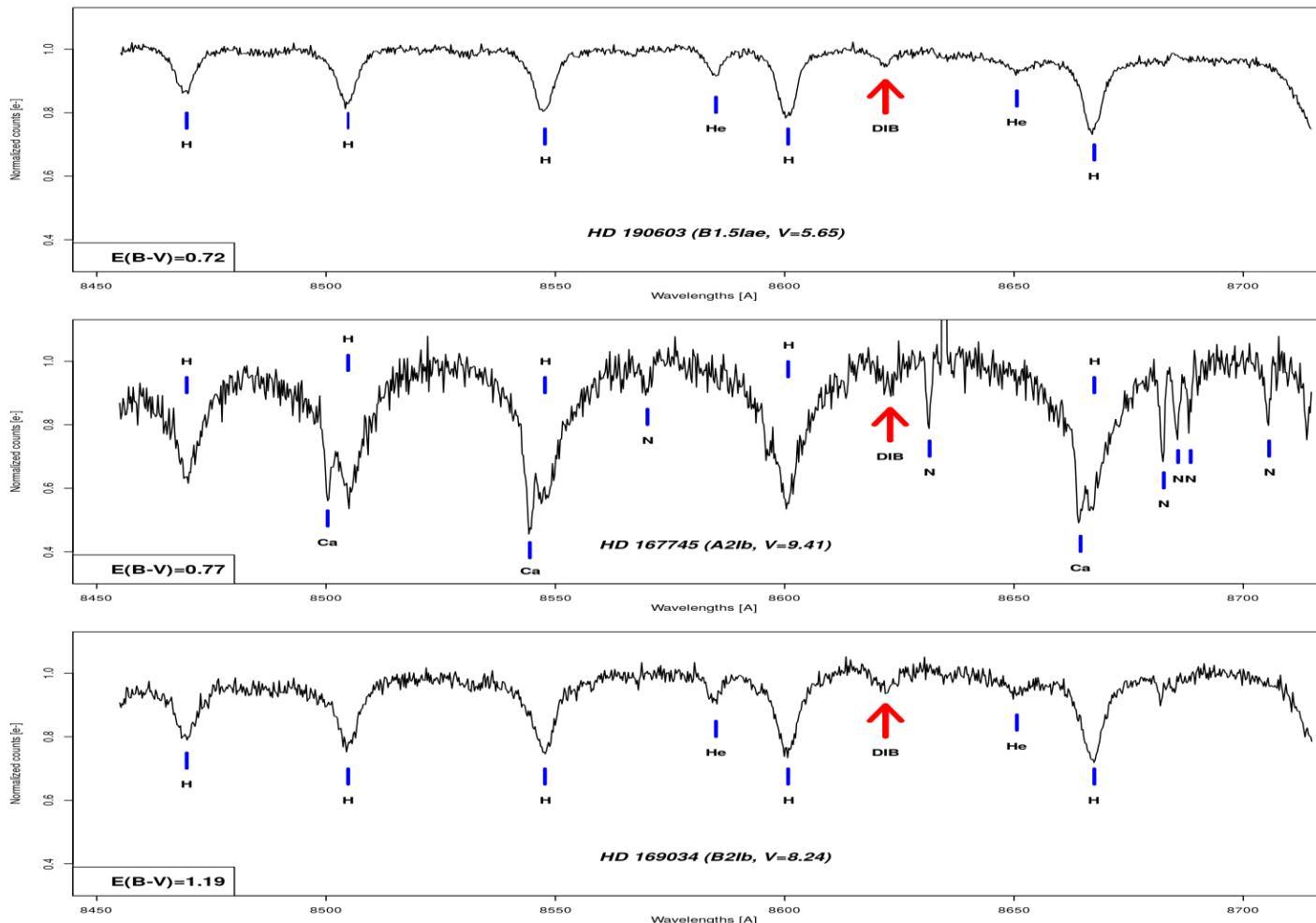
## ❖ Stellar and interstellar parameters

- *Radial velocities*     $V \leq 16\text{-}16.5$  (K giants)
- *Rotational velocities*     $V \leq 12\text{-}13$
  
- *Atmospheric parameters*     $V \leq 12\text{-}13$   
and much fainter with spectro-photometer
  
- *Abundances*     $V \leq 11\text{-}12$
  
- *Interstellar reddening*     $V \leq 12\text{-}13$  from 862 nm DIB

## ❖ Diagnostics

- *Binarity/multiplicity, variability, ...*

# Interstellar reddening



RVS will contribute to the determination of the reddening down to  $V \sim 12-13$

BP/RP will provide information for fainter targets

credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC/CU6/Observatoire de Paris-Meudon/Olivier Marchal, Carine Babusiaux & David Katz

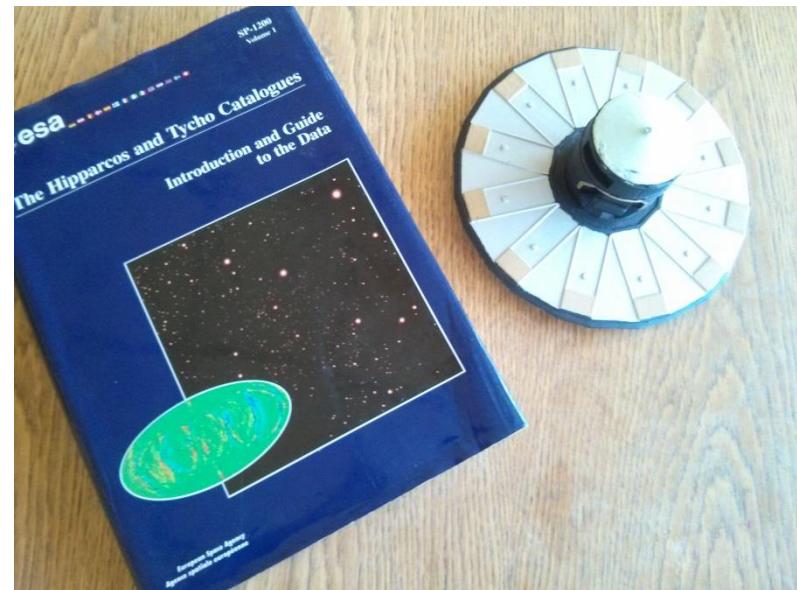
Diffuse Interstellar Band(DIB): 8620 Å

Correlates with  $E(B-V)$ :  $E(B-V) = 2.72 \times EW (\text{Ang})$

Munari, Tomasella, Fiorucci et al., 2008, A&A, 488, 969

# *First data releases*

- *1<sup>st</sup> release (2016)*
  - ✓ Positions ( $\alpha, \delta$ ) and G magnitudes
  - ✓ Proper motions for Hipparcos stars
- *2<sup>nd</sup> release (2017)*
  - ✓ 5 astrometric parameters (single stars)
  - ✓ Integrated G, Bp, Rp photometry
  - ✓ **Mean V<sub>r</sub> (single stars)**
- *3<sup>rd</sup> release*
  - ✓ Better
- *4<sup>th</sup> release*
  - ✓ Even better
- *Final release*
  - ✓ Best

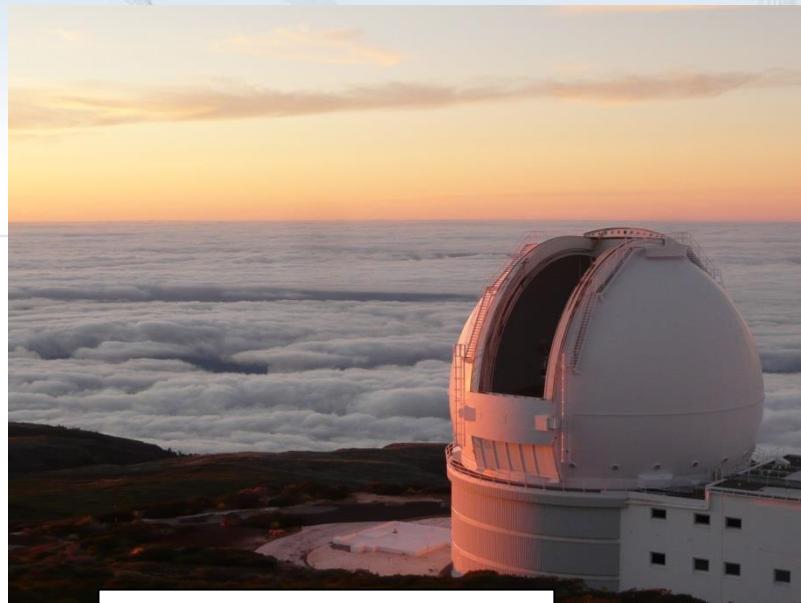


*Hipparcos catalogue volume 1 (ESA SP-1200)  
and Gaia model*

# *Ground-based projects*



Very Large Telescopes



William Herschel Telescope

- **MOONS**
  - ✓ MOS LR-HR IR spectrograph @VLT
  - ✓ Dense Galactic areas → bulge and disk
- **WEAVE**
  - ✓ MOS LR-HR spectrograph @WHT
- **Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer – MSE**
  - ✓ Upgrade CFHT 3.6 → **10 m**
  - ✓ **Wide field** MOS LR-HR spectrograph @CFHT
  - ✓ Dedicated to large spectroscopic surveys



Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope