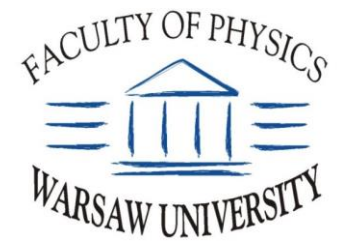




UNIVERSITY
OF WARSAW

Astronomical Observatory



Astrometry with VLTI and GRAVITY

9th OPTICON Gaia Science Alerts workshop

Presenter: MSc Algita Stankevičiūtė

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Content

1. Introduction to VLTI;
2. VLTI capabilities;
3. Very narrow angle Astrometry;
4. GRAVITY instrument and capabilities;
5. Astronomical applications with GRAVITY.

Introduction to VLTI

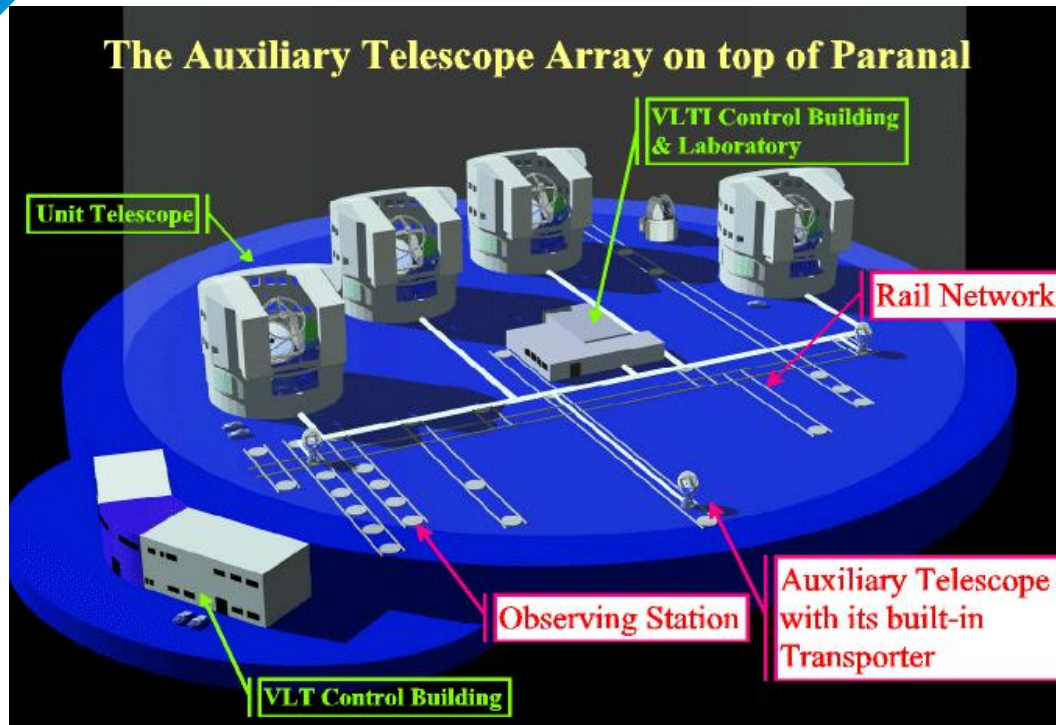


Fig. 1. The Very Large Telescopes (VLT) [1]

- First unit telescope was built in 1998;
- Consist of 4 8.2 m diameter Unit Telescopes (UTs) + optical instruments, 4 1.8 m diameter Auxiliary Telescopes (ATs);

VLTI Instruments:

Current:

- GRAVITY;
- PIONIER;
- AMBER.

Under Construction:

- MATISSE.

Closed:

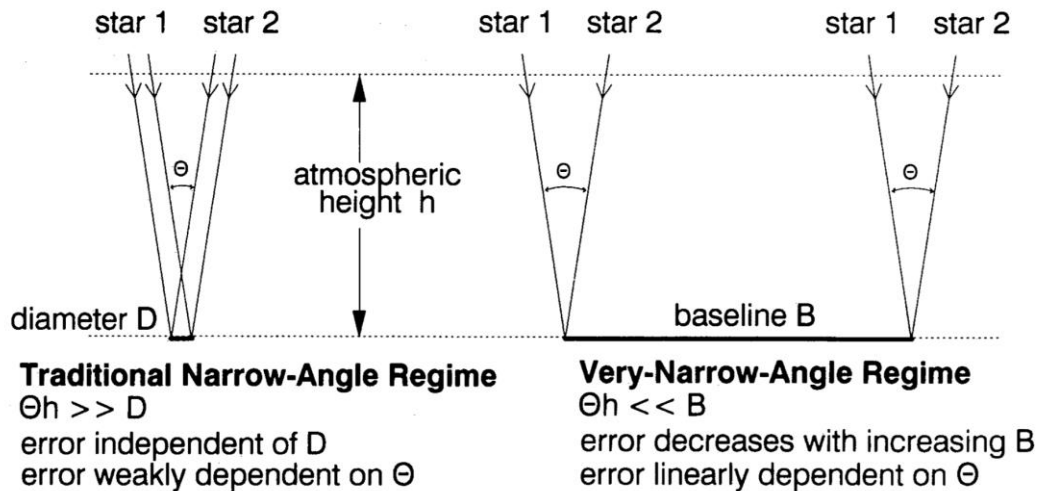
- PRIMA;
- MIDI;
- VINCI.

VLTI capabilities

- Operates at visible and Infrared wavelengths (300 nm – 20 μm);
- Angular resolution approximately 0.001 arc-second;
- Angular resolution for single telescope mode is about 0.05 arc-second;
- VLTI has baselines from 8 to 200m;
- Can make a “25x25” pixels images;
- It requires at least 625 visibilities (u,v points).



Very narrow angle Astrometry



Very narrow angle regime:
relative astrometric error δx
improves with baseline B and
reference star position θ

$$\delta x = \frac{\theta}{B^2/3} \quad (1)$$

Fig. 2. Traditional and Very narrow angle astrometry [2]

Narrow angle astrometry requires to monitor the angular distance between the target and a few reference stars.

GRAVITY

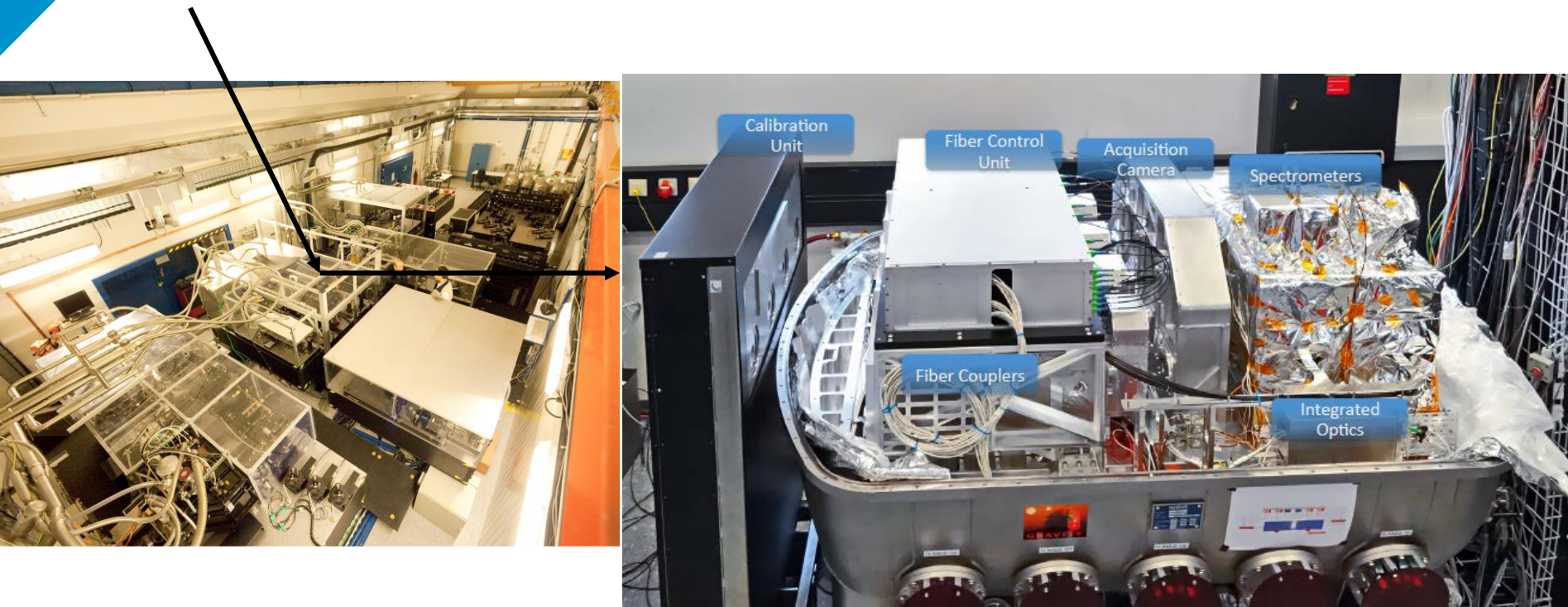
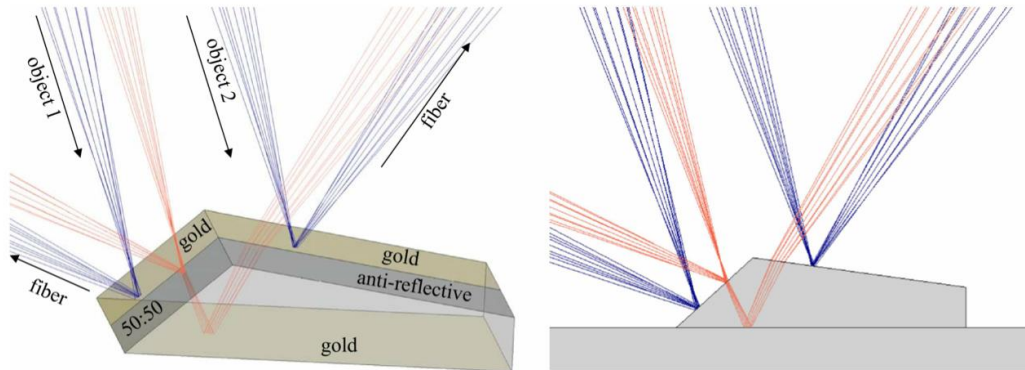
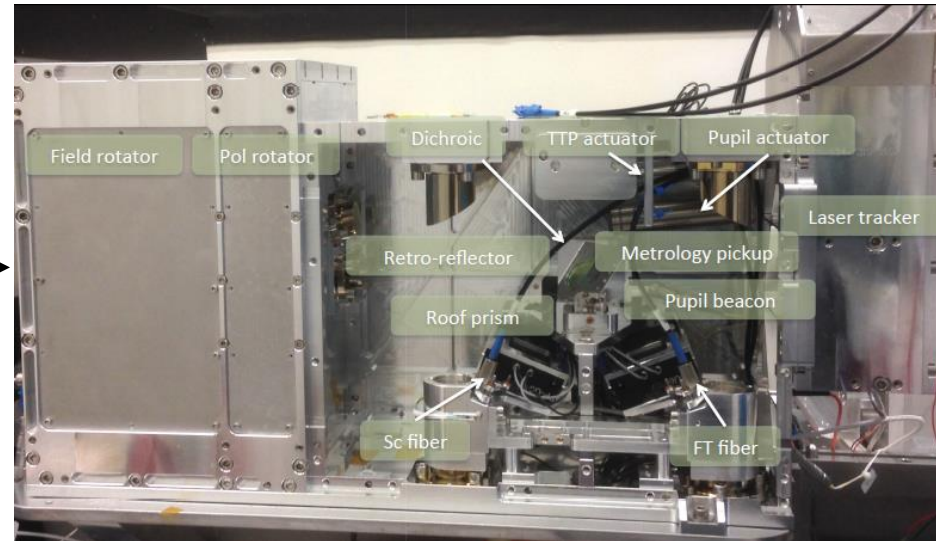


Fig. 3. GRAVITY [3]

3. GRAVITY: ESO [Interactive]. 2018 [viewed 23/09/2018]. Wesbite: <http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/gravity/in-st.html>

GRAVITY (Fiber coupler)



Stabilization of the beam:

- For perfect tilt correction;
- For simultaneous tilt error.

GRAVITY capabilities

- Two independent interferometers (fringe-tracker and science channel);
- Interferometry with four telescopes;
- Control-loops to track fringes;
- Single-field and dual-field mode;
- Polarization split/combined modes;
- Three spectral resolutions (20, 500, 4000);
- Instrument contained in cryostat to mitigate thermal background and provide ultra-high stability;
- Allows measurement of inclination;
- Direct measurement of planet mass;
- Allows to infer alignment of planets with rotation axis, companions, disks, other planets;
- Probes parameter space between transits/ rad vel & direct imaging.

Astronomical applications with GRAVITY

Young Stellar Objects

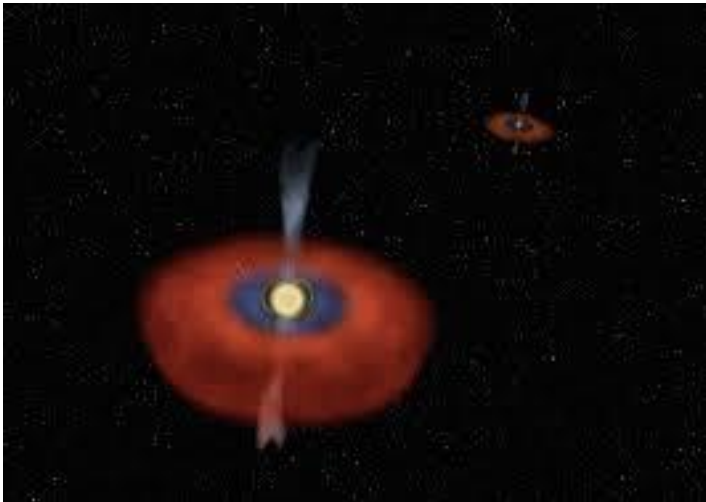


Fig. 4. Star SCra N [4]

Stellar orbits at Super massive Black Holes

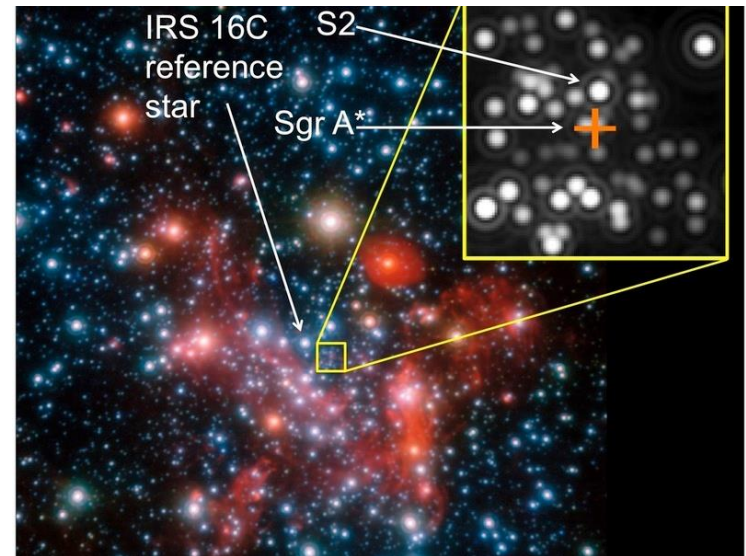


Fig. 5. Black Hole Sgr A* [5]

4. The Messenger. ESO, 2017, no. 170. Doi: 10.18727/0722-6691/5047.

5. *SUCCESSFUL FIRST OBSERVATIONS OF GALACTIC CENTRE WITH GRAVITY: ESO* [interactive]. 2016 [viewed 25/09/2018]
 Website: <https://www.eso.org/public/news/eso1622/>

Microlensed Images

TCP J0507+2447

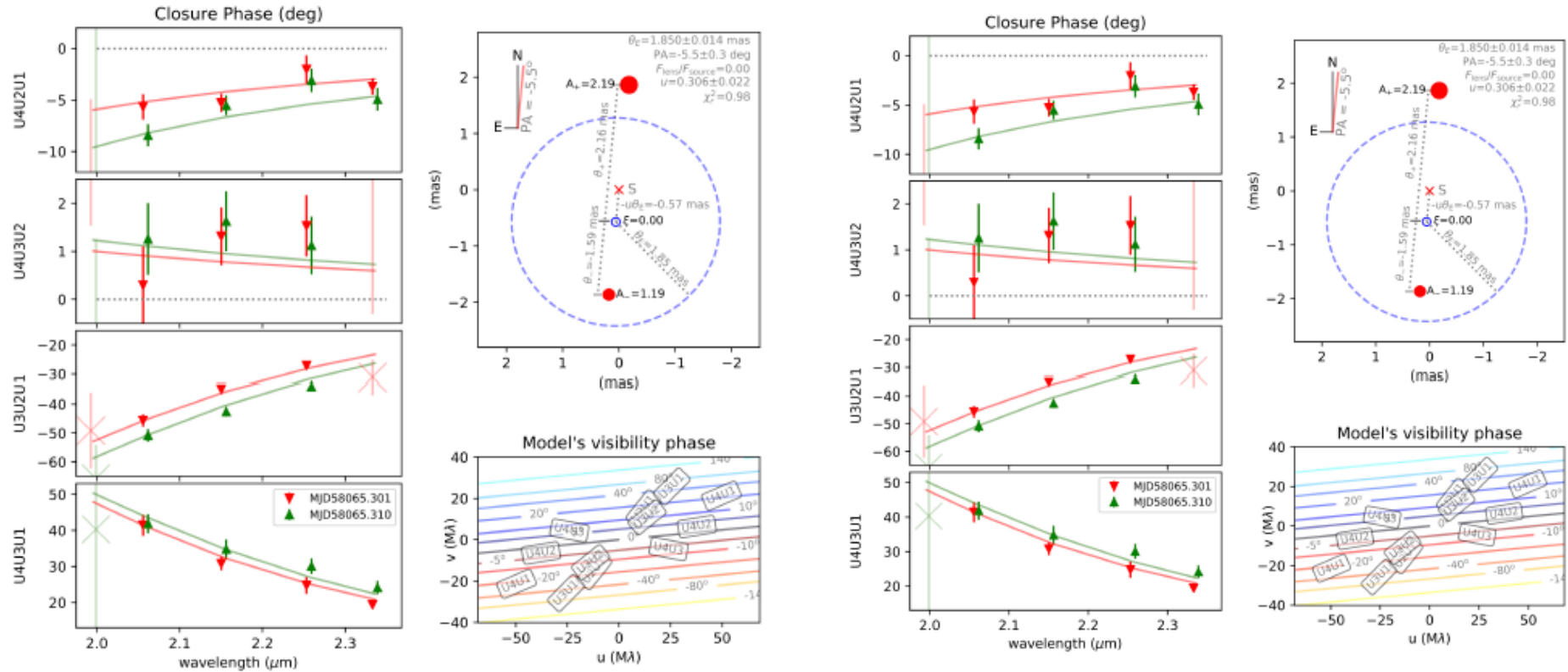
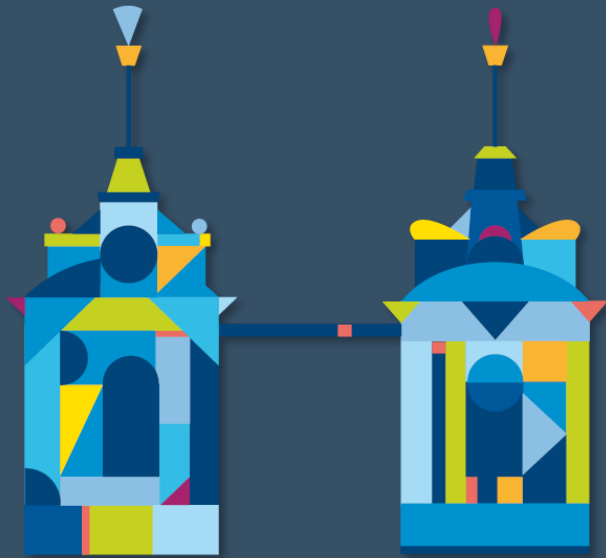


Fig. 6. VLT/interferometry model: a) with no lens light, b) with a luminous lens [6]



Thank You
for Your
Attention!