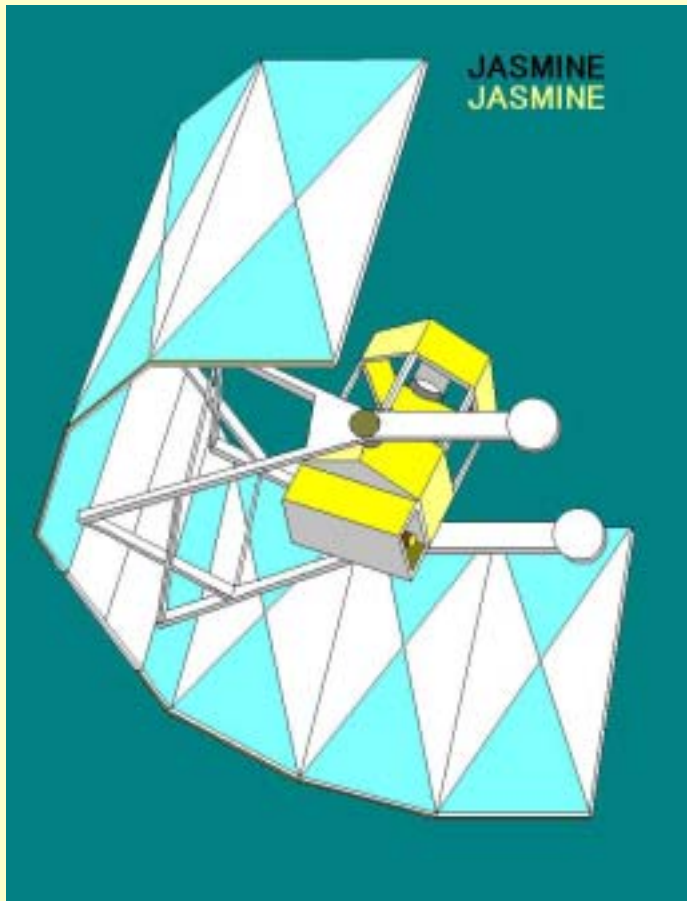


IR Space Astrometry

---JASMINE-project---



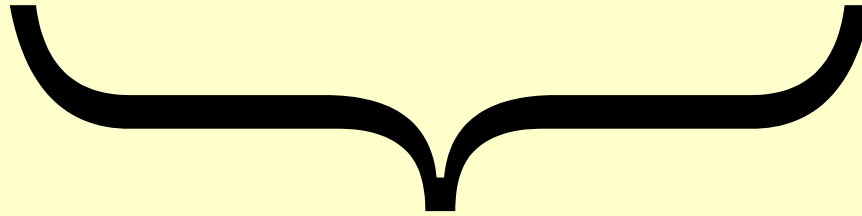
Naoteru Gouda(NAOJ)

§ 1 Astrometry

Measurement of positions, distances and proper motions of
celestial objects (distance ← parallax)

+

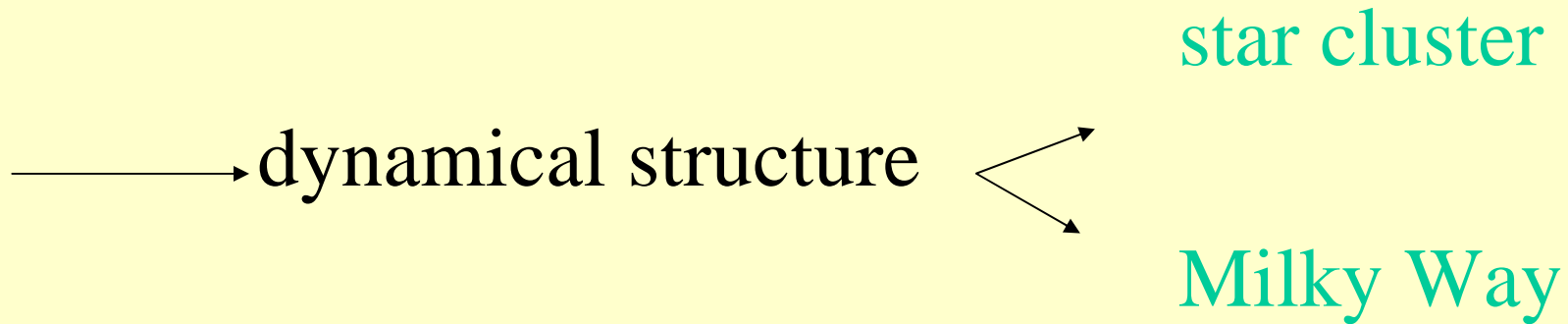
radial velocities



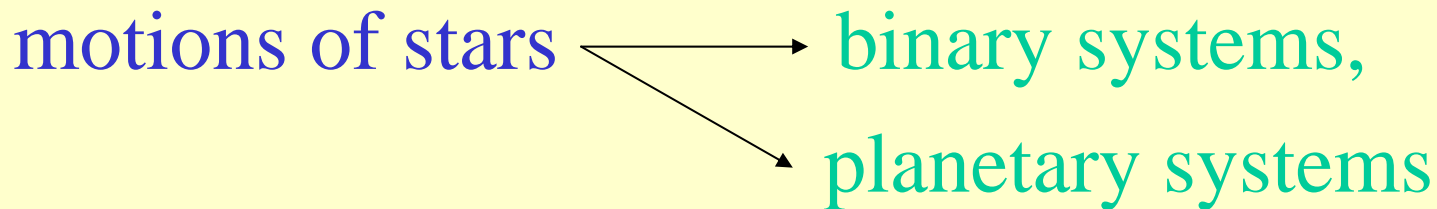
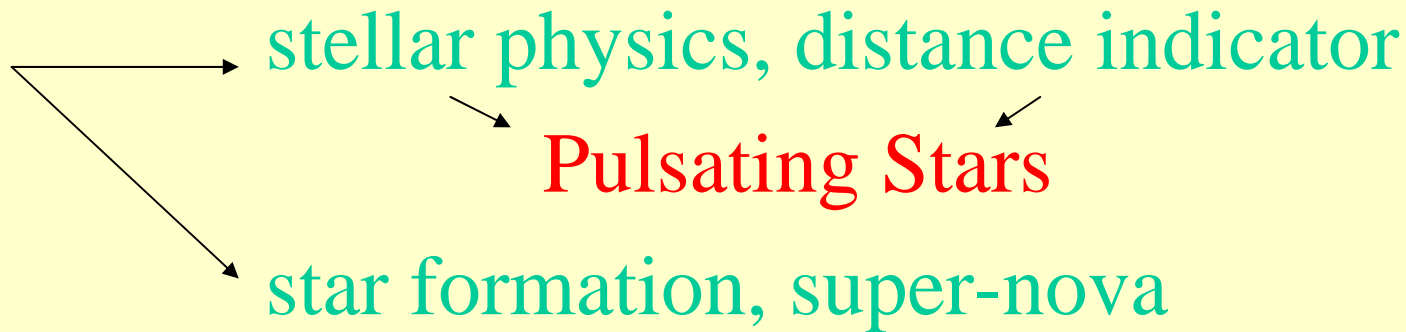
6-dimensional phase space density of objects

most fundamental Information in astronomy!

phase density of stars in the 6-dimensional
space (μ -space)



distance of star → luminosity



§ 2 “Revolution” by the Hipparcos satellite

Hipparcos satellite(1989~1993: ESA)

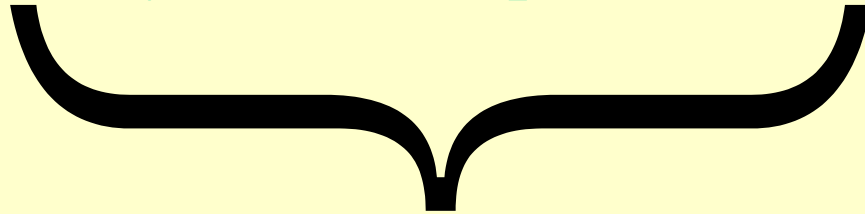
$V < 12 \text{mag}$

parallax accuracy $\sim 1 \text{mas}$

→ 10% distance error at 100pc

proper motion accuracy $\sim 1 \text{mas/yr}$

→ velocity error at 1kpc $\sim 5 \text{km/s}$



“revolution” in astronomy

But it is a small revolution

necessary parallax accuracy \longrightarrow less than 10% error
(more than 10% error \longrightarrow bias effects)

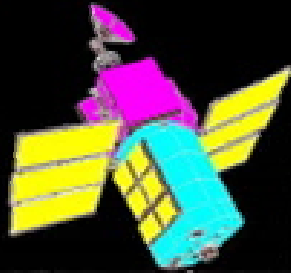


within 100pc (\ll 8kpc)



only a few interesting stellar objects

Milky Way



10kpc

← Horizon for distances
accurate to 10 per cent
by JASMINE (VERA, GAIA)

20kpc

→ Horizon for distances
accurate to 10 per cent
by HIPPARCOS
(100pc)

→ Horizon for proper motions
accurate to 1km/s

§ 3 “Big Revolution” by high accuracy astrometry observations

Hipparcos → “small” revolution

↓
To “big” revolution

Accuracy of $\sim 10 \mu\text{as}$

↓
10% distance error at 10kpc!!
velocity error at 20kpc $\sim 1\text{km/s}$!!

↓
Breakthrough in many fields of astronomy

Scientific Targets by high accuracy astrometry

I. Stellar Astrophysics

distance indicators \longrightarrow cosmology, astrophysics

stellar physics (evolutions)

star formation

the formation and evolution of our Galaxy

II. Galactic Structure

rotation curve, dark matters

MACHO

dynamical structure: halo, bulge, disk (spiral arm, warp)

satellite dwarfs

distance indicator by the extra galaxies

proper motions of galaxies : group of galaxies,

dark matters in clusters

III. Planet detection

IV. Fundamental Physics: test of general relativity,

reference frame

V. Unexpected Discoveries

§ 4. Future Space Astrometry Project

Mission	Agency	Method	Launch	#of Stars	Mag.limit	Accuracy
Hipparcos	ESA	teles.	1989	120000	12	1mas@V=10
DIVA	Germany	teles.	~ 2005	35million	15	250 μ as @ V=10
FAME	USNO	teles.	? ?	40million	15	50 μ as@V=9
SIM	NASA	interf.	~ 2009	10000	20	4 μ as@V=20
GAIA	ESA	teles.	~ 2012	1 billion	20	10 μ as@V=15

Remark: observations in optical bands in all space projects

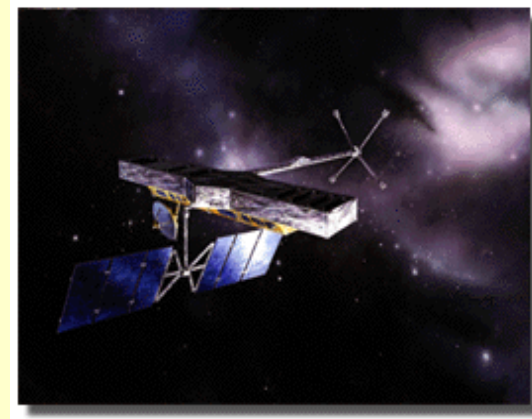
VERA: VLBI Exploration of Radio Astrometry

~ 1000 maser sources

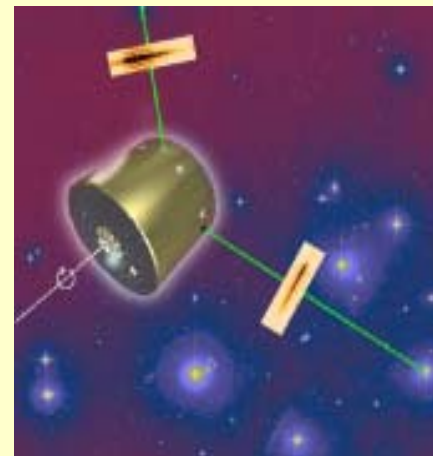
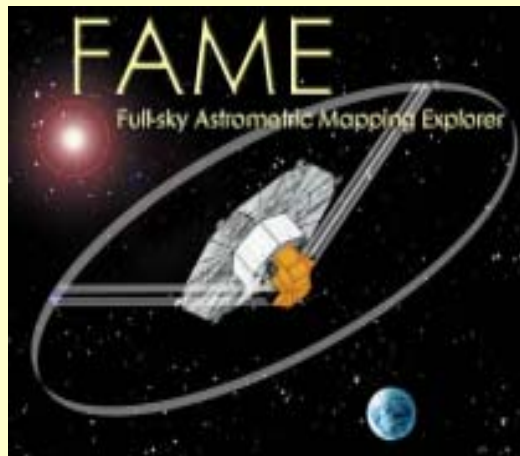
GAIA



SIM



DIVA



§ 5. **JASMINE**-project

Japanese Astrometry Satellite Mission for INfrared Exploration

Naoteru Gouda¹, Yukiyasu Kobayashi¹, Takuji
Tsujiimoto¹, Hideo Matsuhara², Tadashi Nakajima¹,
Taihei Yano³, Naoki Yasuda¹, Munetaka Ueno⁴,

1. National Astronomical Observatory of Japan(NAOJ)

2. Institute of Space and Astronautical Science(ISAS)

3. RIKEN(The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research)

4. The University of Tokyo

What is JASMINE project?

JASMINE is a scanning astrometric satellite for infrared exploration.

Astrometry: Near Infrared----K-band($2.2 \mu\text{m}$)

Accuracy: $10 \mu\text{as}$ at $K=14\sim 15\text{mag}$

Number of Objects: a few hundred million stars around the bulge and the disk

Photometry: J, H, K-bands

Infrared astrometry is important!

Optical/IR interstellar extinction

Photometric passband	Wavelength	Extinction(relative) (magnitude)
B	0.44	1.33
V	0.55	1.00
R	0.64	0.78
I	0.79	0.59
J	1.25	0.28
H	1.65	0.17
K	2.2	0.11

The number of stars expected in the Galaxy

Galaxy Model -----> Sky Model

(Wainscoat et al('92), Cohen('93,'95))

+

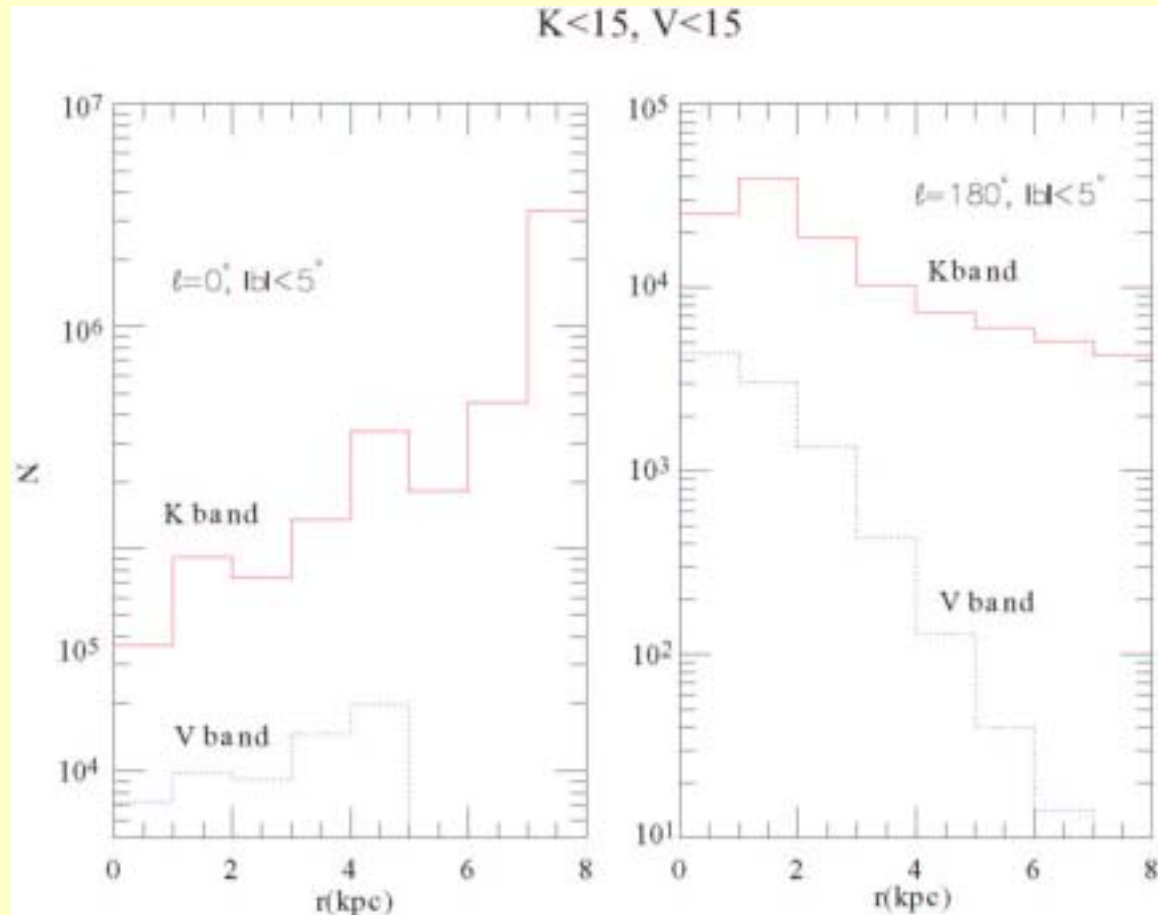
dust map by DIRBE

=====> The averaged number of stars expected
in K-band is much larger than that
in V-band in the Galactic plane.

The number of stars expected in the Galaxy model

— K-band(K<15mag) — V-band(V<15mag)

$$|b| < 5^\circ$$
$$\delta < 1^\circ$$



Science Targets

- Galactic bulge: morphology, kinematics, ...
-----> formation history of the bulge
- Galactic disk: dynamics of spiral arms,
nature of stellar warp, ...
- Star formation regions
- Local group of galaxies

•

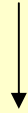
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•

Design Considerations of JASMINE

accuracy of position $\sigma \sim \lambda / D\sqrt{N}$

N:photon number



larger N is required \rightarrow larger mirror



larger F.O.V. \rightarrow Many good detectors

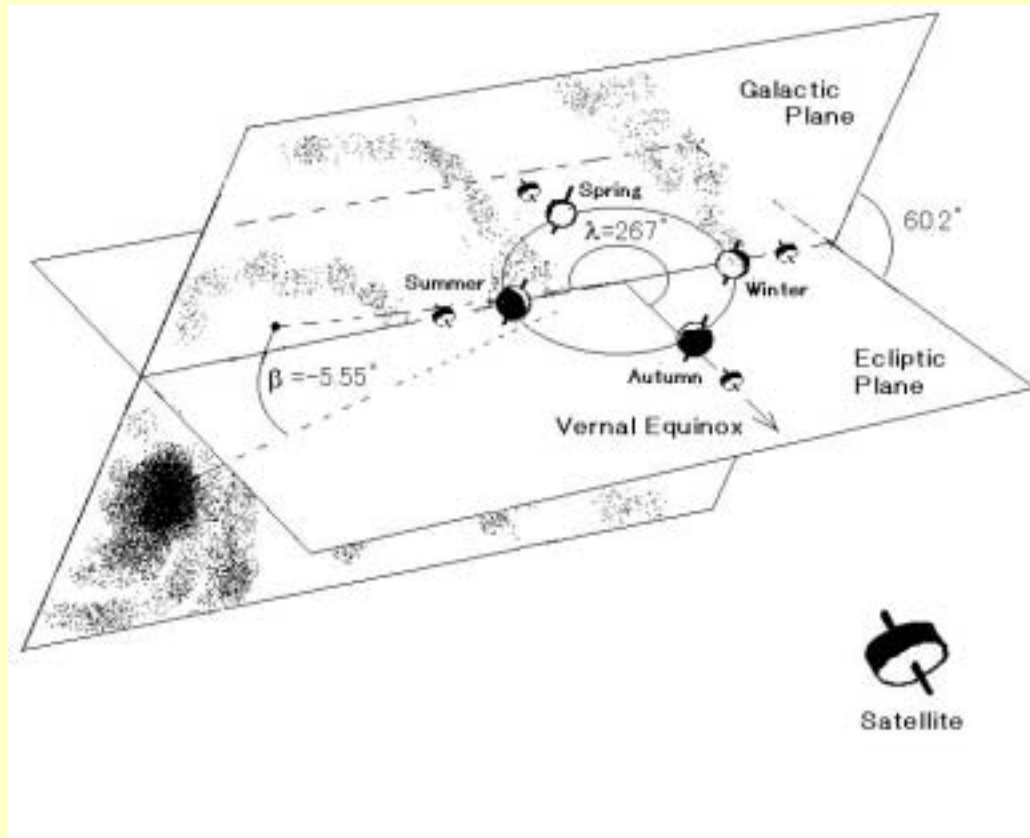
Cf. TDI mode at CCD in the optical bands

\rightarrow development of a new good IR detector
in which TDI mode can be operated.

Survey method

continuous sky scanning

how does the satellite observe the Galactic center and/or the Galactic disk?



Global Astrometry

simultaneous observations of two directions
separated with a wide angle

JASMINE → One big mirror for scientific targets
 ↘ One or more small mirrors for
 the bright guiding stars at V-band

Orbits

the Earth-Sun Lagrange point L2

Option I

Astrometry : Survey the Galactic plane

• Precision: $\sim 10 \mu\text{as}$ @K=14mag

($\sim 240^\circ \times 10^\circ$)

• Mirror for scientific target: 3.6m \times 1.8m

• Small mirror for guiding star $\sim 1\text{m} \times 0.5\text{m}$

• Astro focal plane: ~ 130 detectors (HgCdTe)

• H-II A rocket

(NASDA: National Space Development Agency of Japan)

• Launch ~ 2015 (??)

Option II

Astrometry : Survey around the Galactic bulge

- Precision: $\sim 10 \mu\text{as}$ @ K=13mag

($\sim 20^\circ \times 10^\circ$)

- Pupil diameter: 1.8m, Focal length: 66.6m

- Diameter of FOV: 0.4°

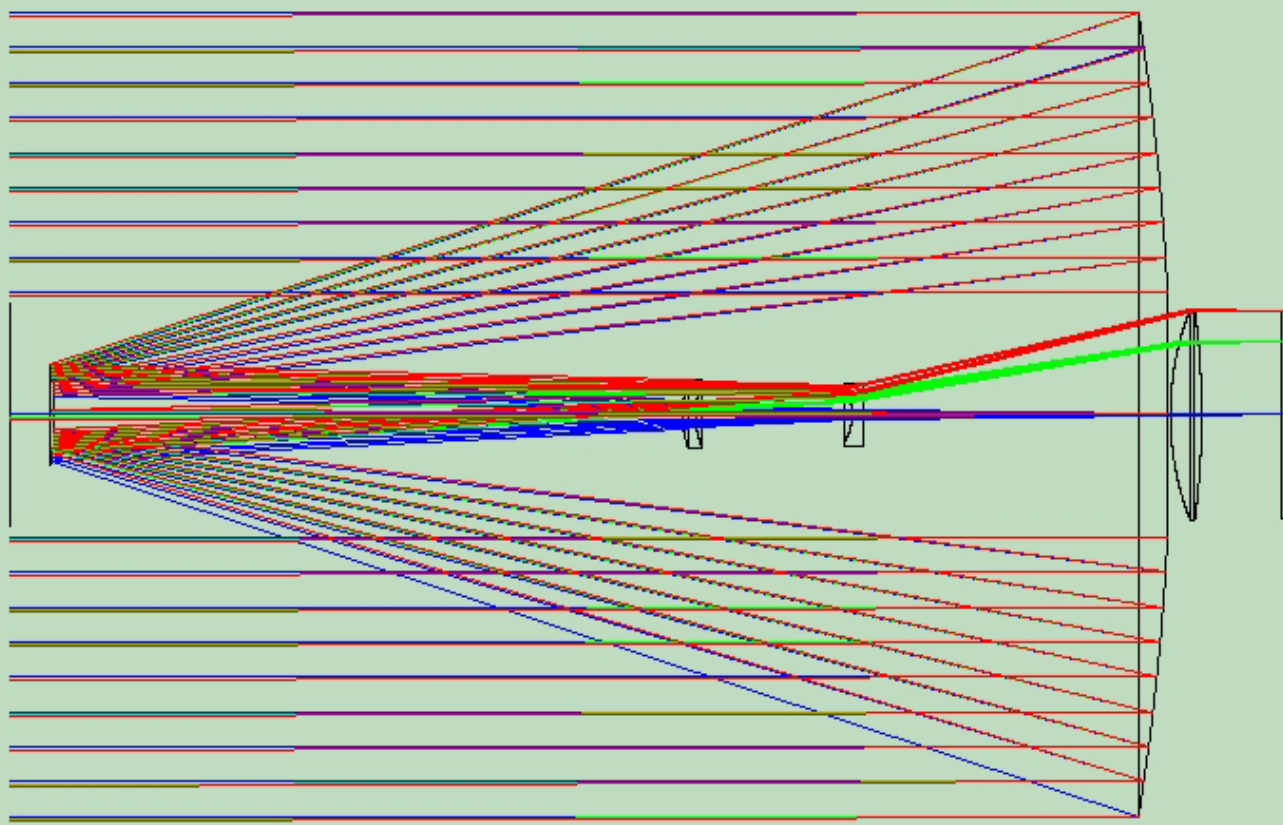
- Small mirrors for guiding stars $\sim 0.5\text{m}$

- Astro focal plane: ~ 30 detectors (HgCdTe)

- M-V rocket

(ISAS: Institute of Space and Astronautical Science)

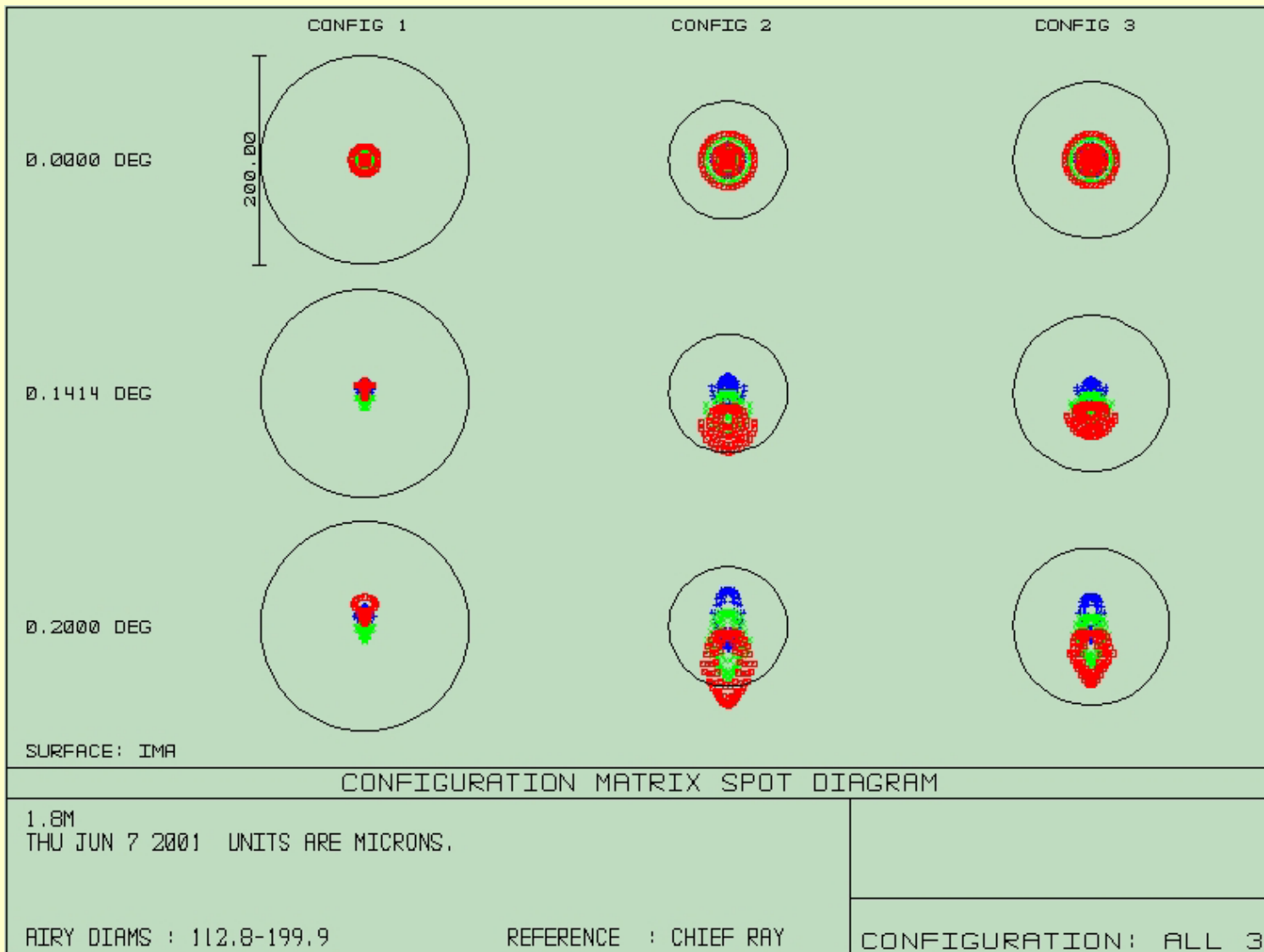
- Launch $\sim 2013(?)$



3D LAYOUT

1.8M
THU JUN 7 2001

CONFIGURATION 1 OF 3



Key Technical Challenges

- Development of Ultralightweight Mirror for M-V and H-IIA

~ 13kg/m²---->Mirror Lab at the University of Arizona

- HgCdTe---->TDI(?)

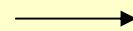
- Stability of instruments

- Centroiding accuracy

- Orbits, Method of survey

- Data Analysis

.....



JASMINE

Simulator

Science!

We would like to ask you for your cooperation.

Jasmine

