
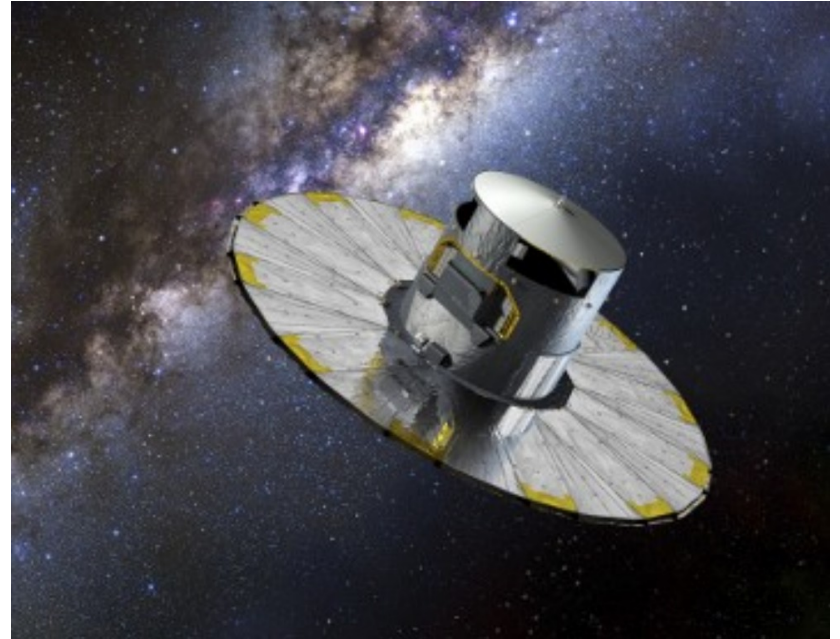


Empirical selection function of the Gaia radial velocity sample

Jan Rybizki,¹  Hans-Walter Rix,¹ Markus Demleitner,² Coryn A.L. Bailer-Jones¹
and William J. Cooper^{3,4}

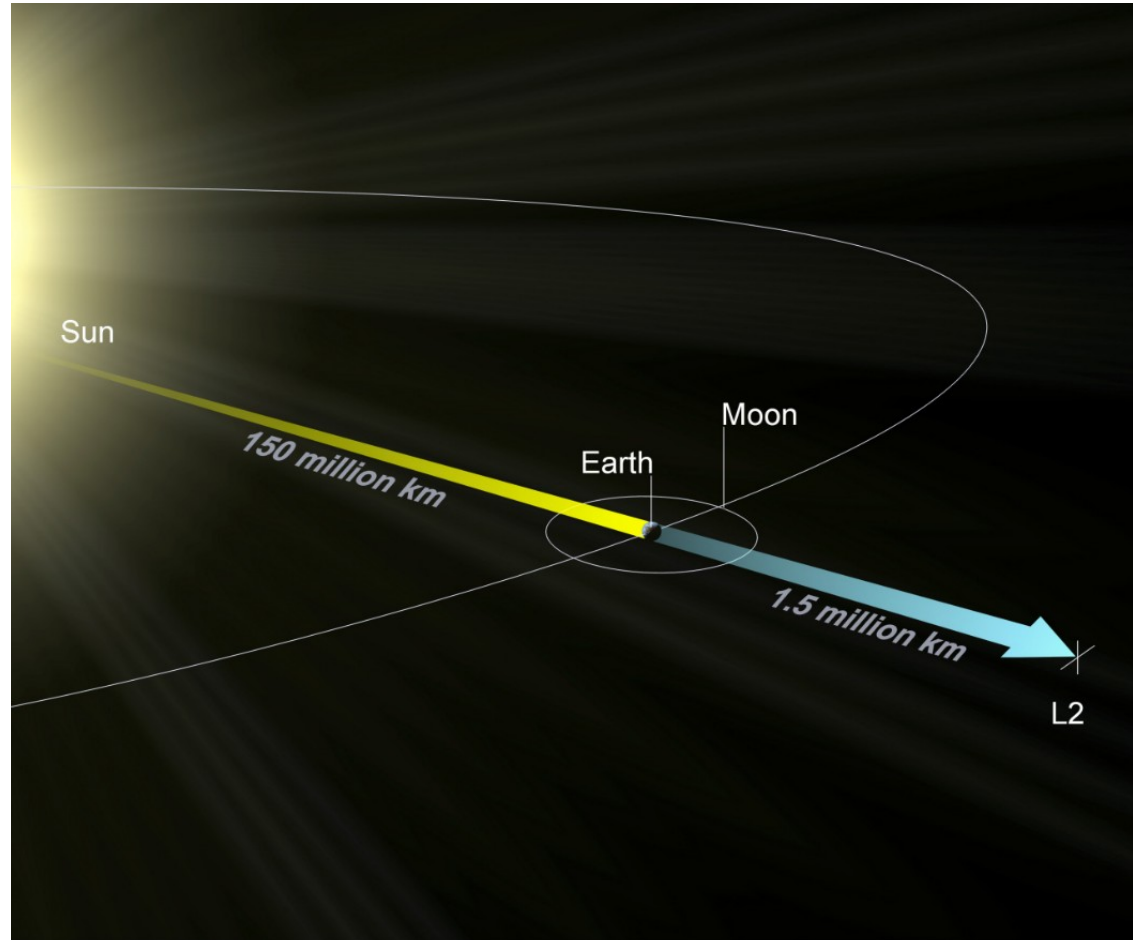


Jan Rybizki (MPIA)
Galaxy Coffee 22nd April 2021 (Earth day)

Credit: ESA

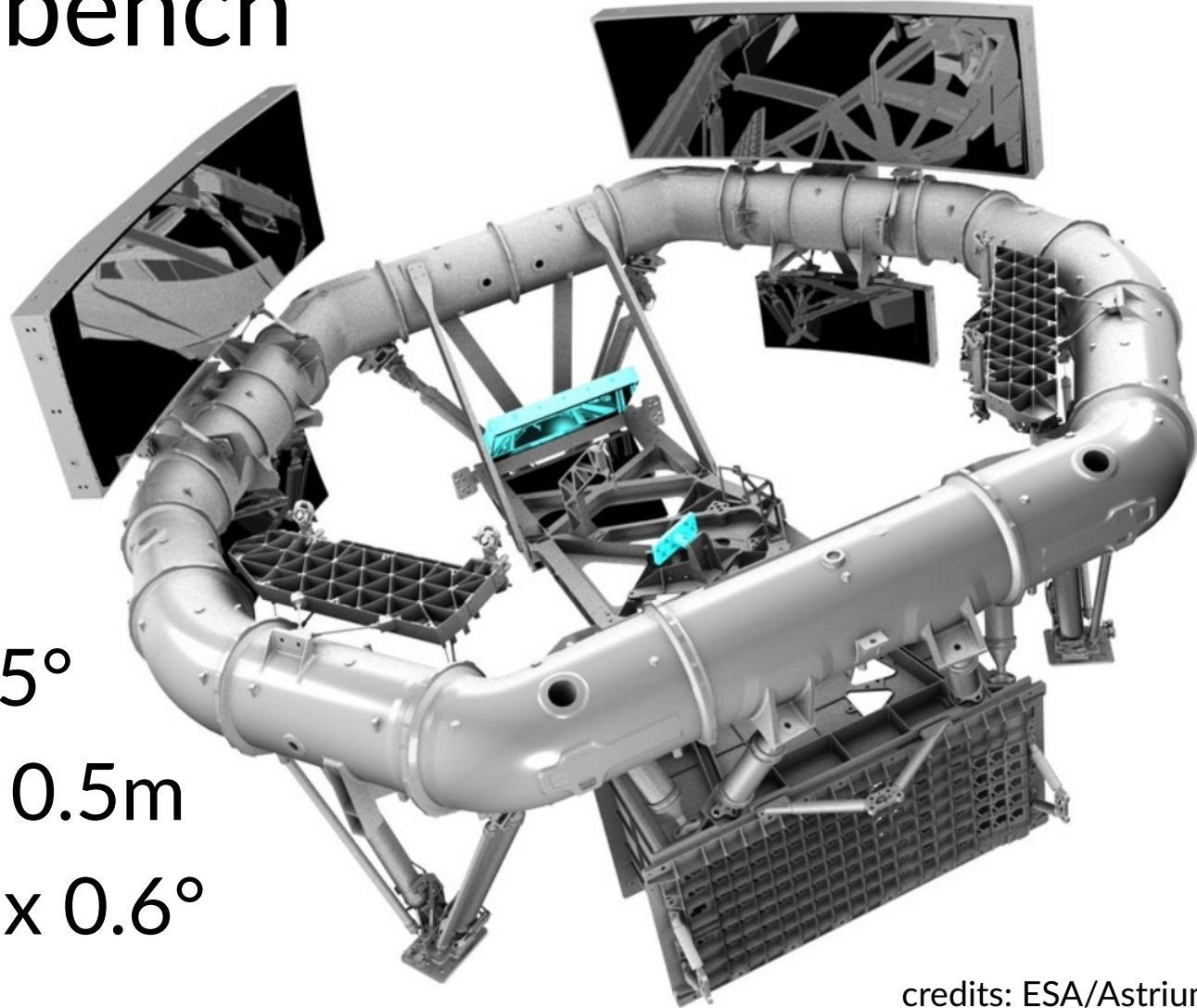
Gaia satellite

- Launched 12/2013
- Orbits around L2
- 6h rotation period
- 2M sources per hour
- Downlink $\sim 1\text{MB/s}$

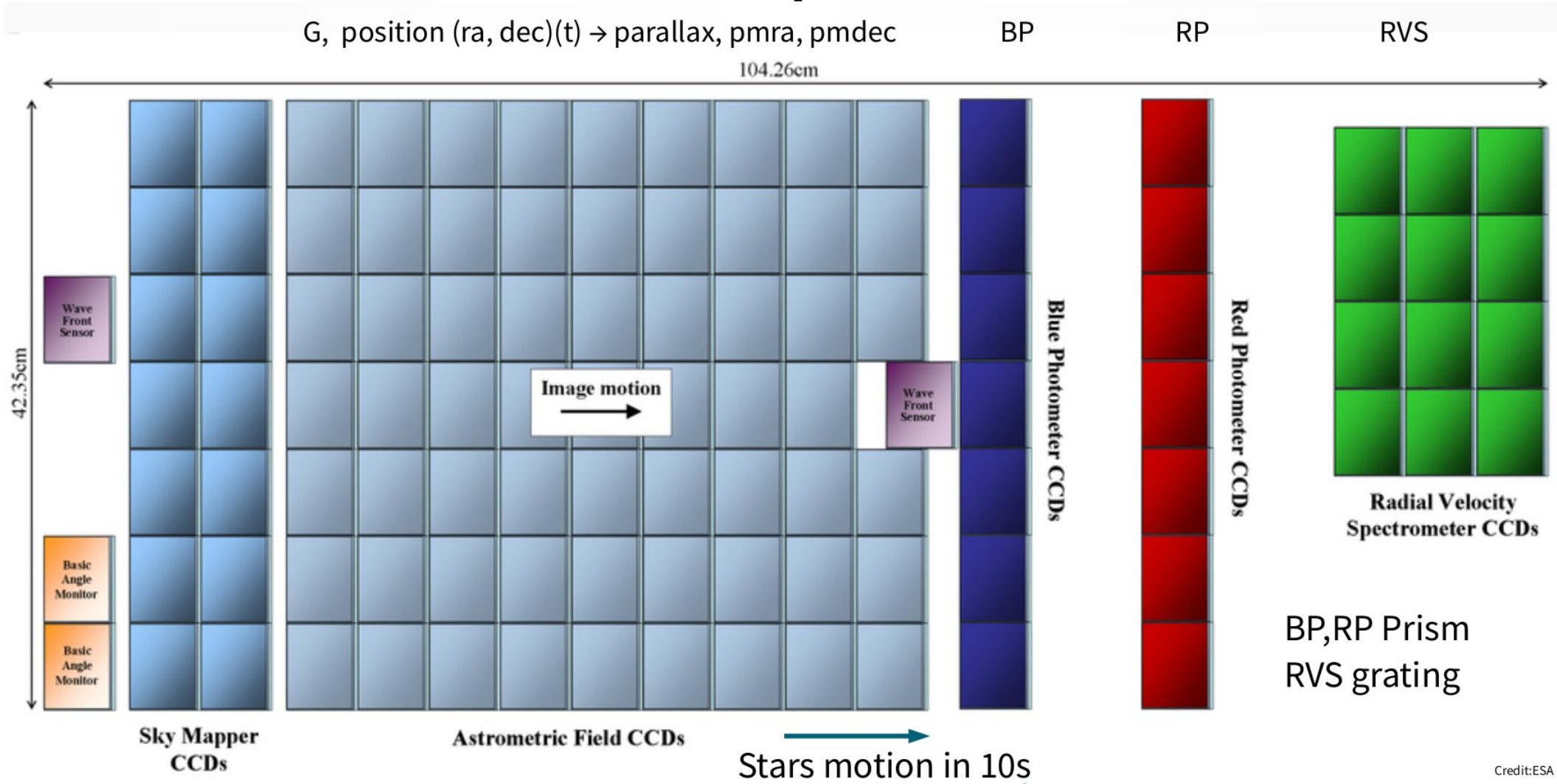


Optical bench

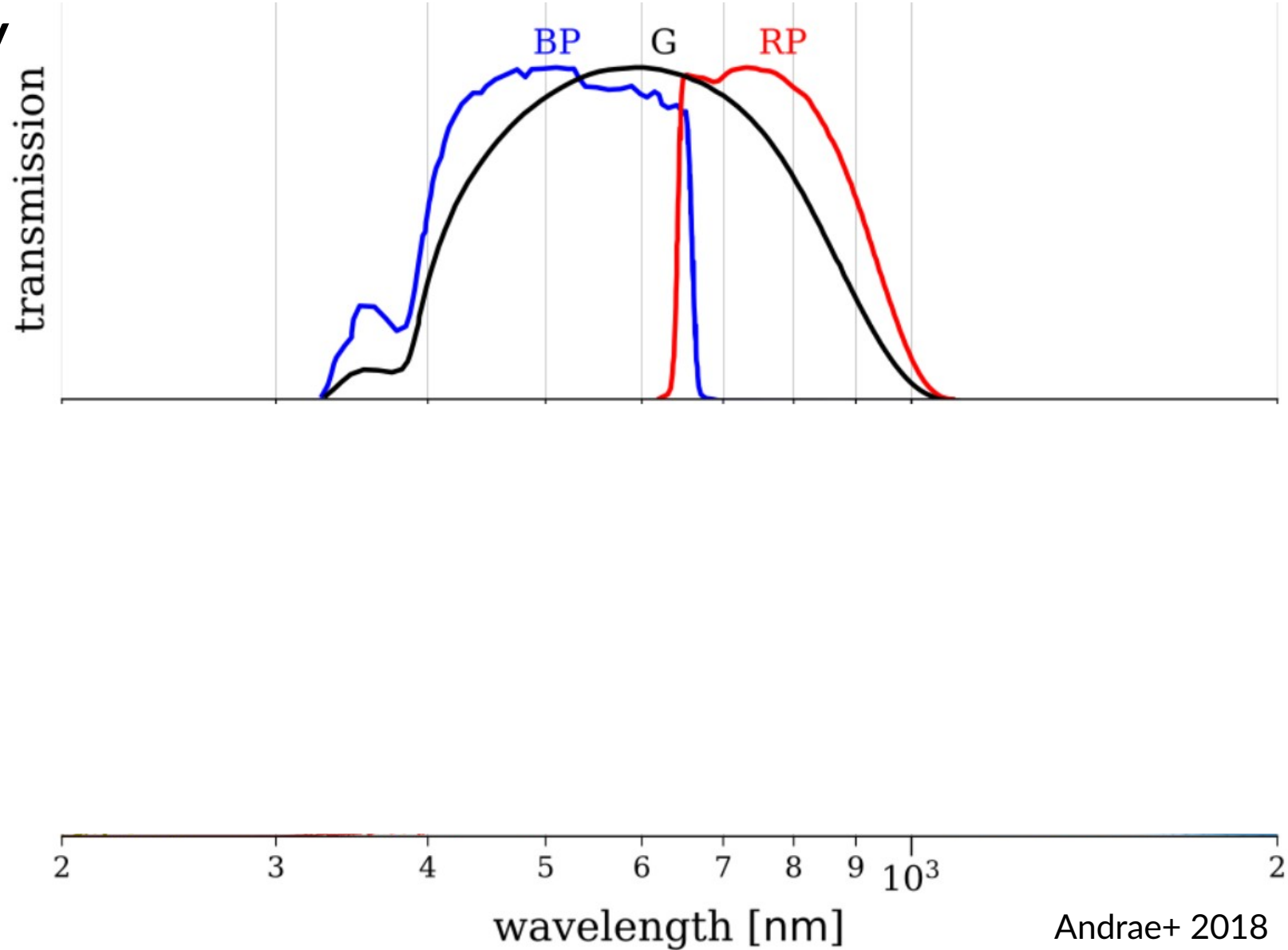
- 2 main mirrors
- Basic angle is 106.5°
- Aperture: 1.45m x 0.5m
- Field of view: $1.7^\circ \times 0.6^\circ$



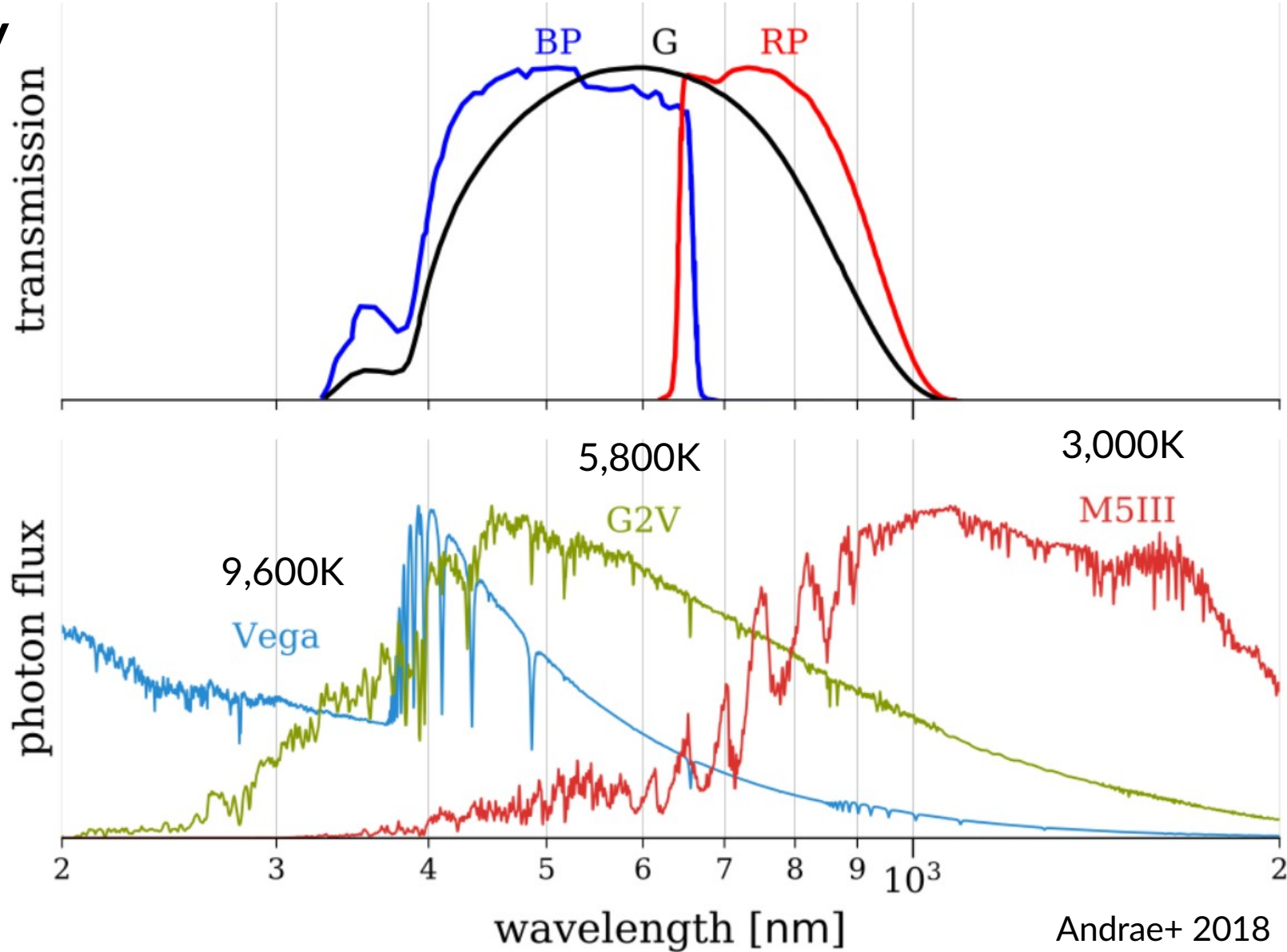
Focal plane



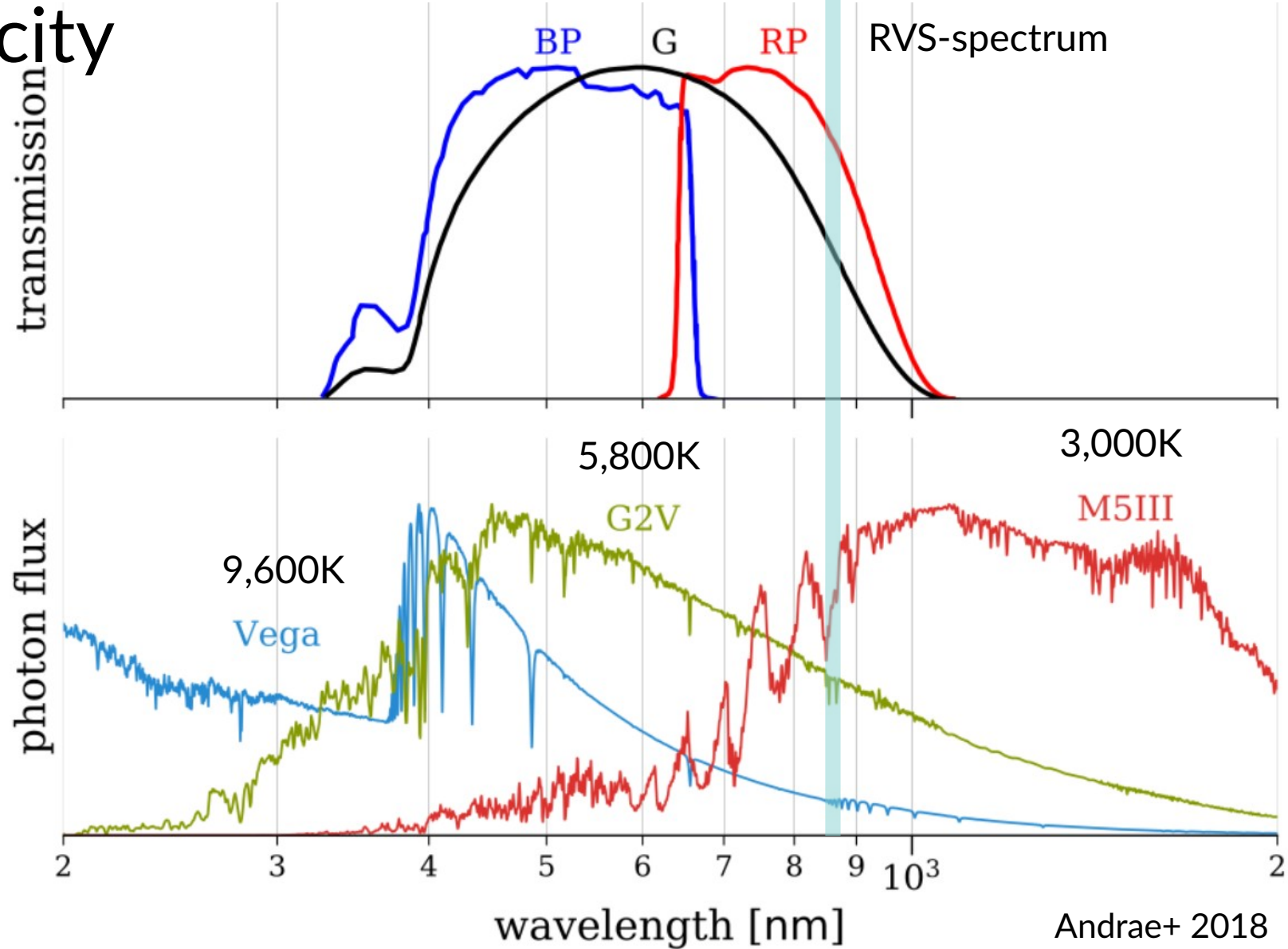
Photometry



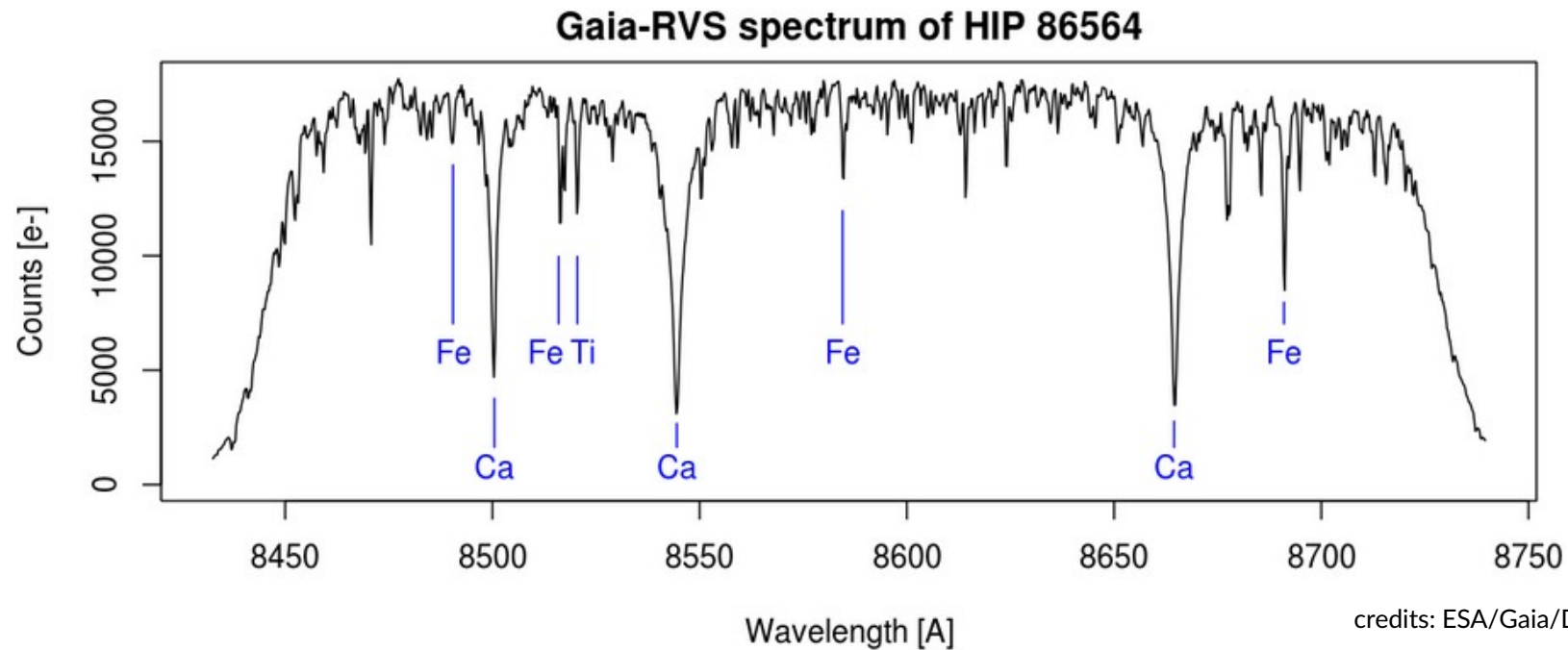
Photometry



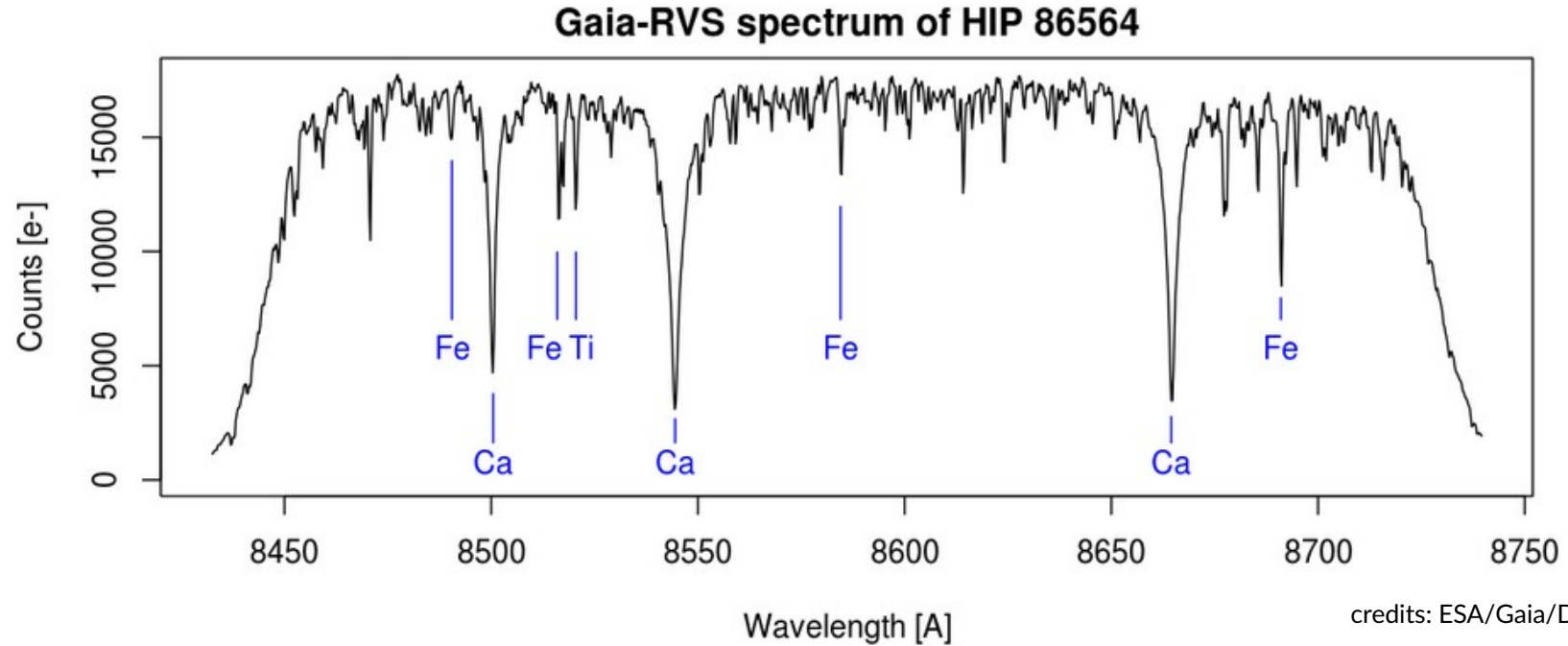
Radial-Velocity



Radial-Velocity



Radial-Velocity



→ Radial velocity + metallicity + $[X/Fe]$

Gaia radial velocity sample

- 7.2M sources in GaiaDR2

Gaia radial velocity sample

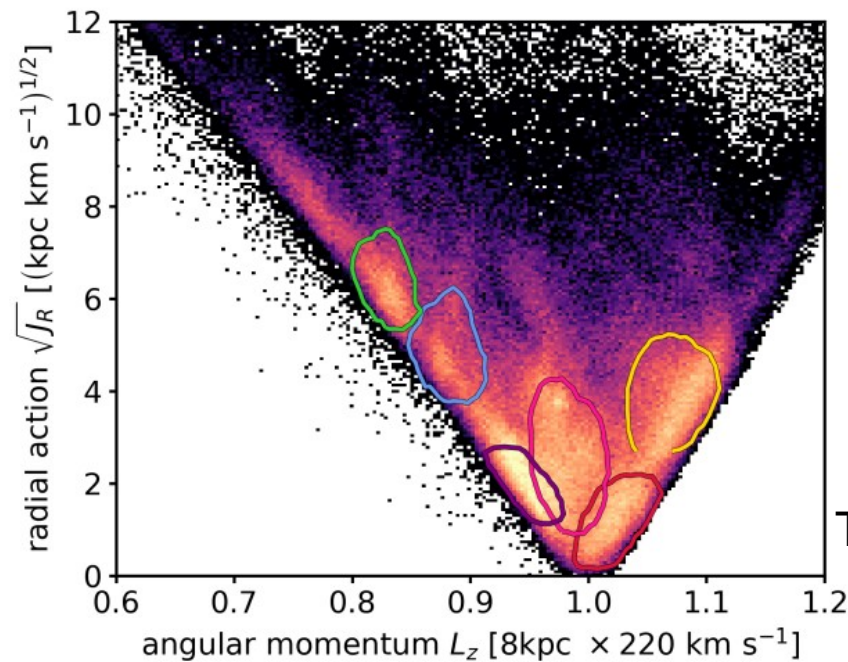
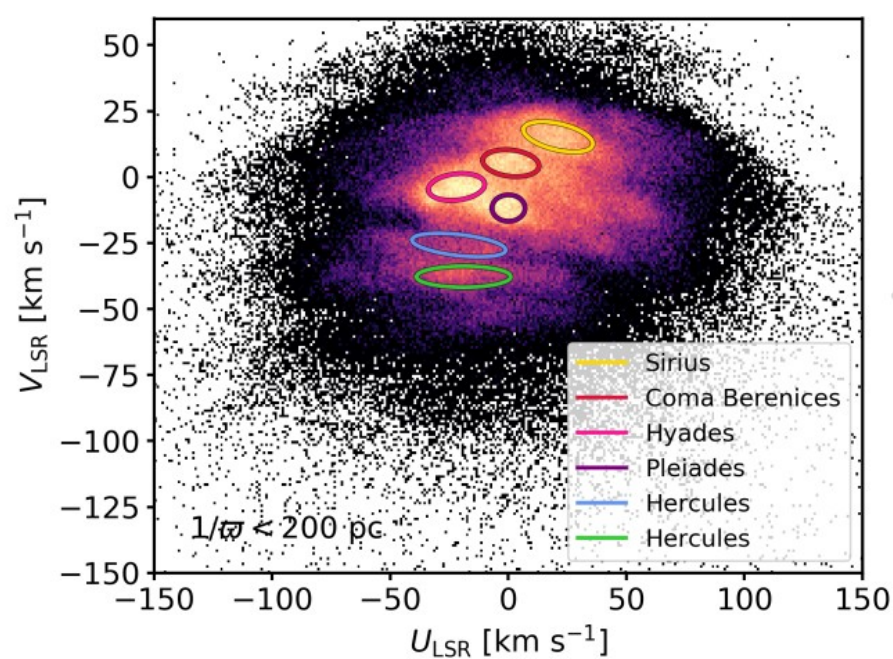
- 7.2M sources in GaiaDR2 → ~30M in GDR3

Gaia radial velocity sample

- 7.2M sources in GaiaDR2 → ~30M in GDR3
- Homogeneous 6D phase-space information

Gaia radial velocity sample

- 7.2M sources in GaiaDR2 \rightarrow \sim 30M in GDR3
- Homogeneous 6D phase-space information



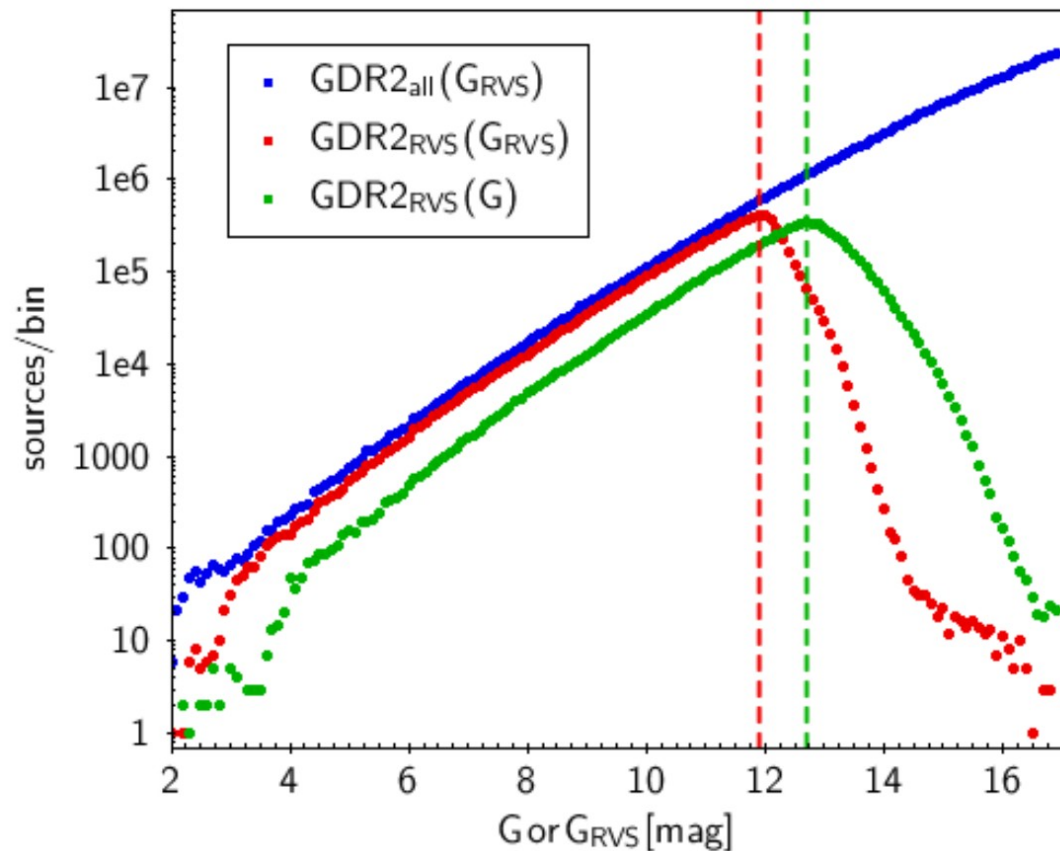
Trick+ 2019

RVS sample selection

- $G_{\text{RVS}} < 12 \text{ mag}$

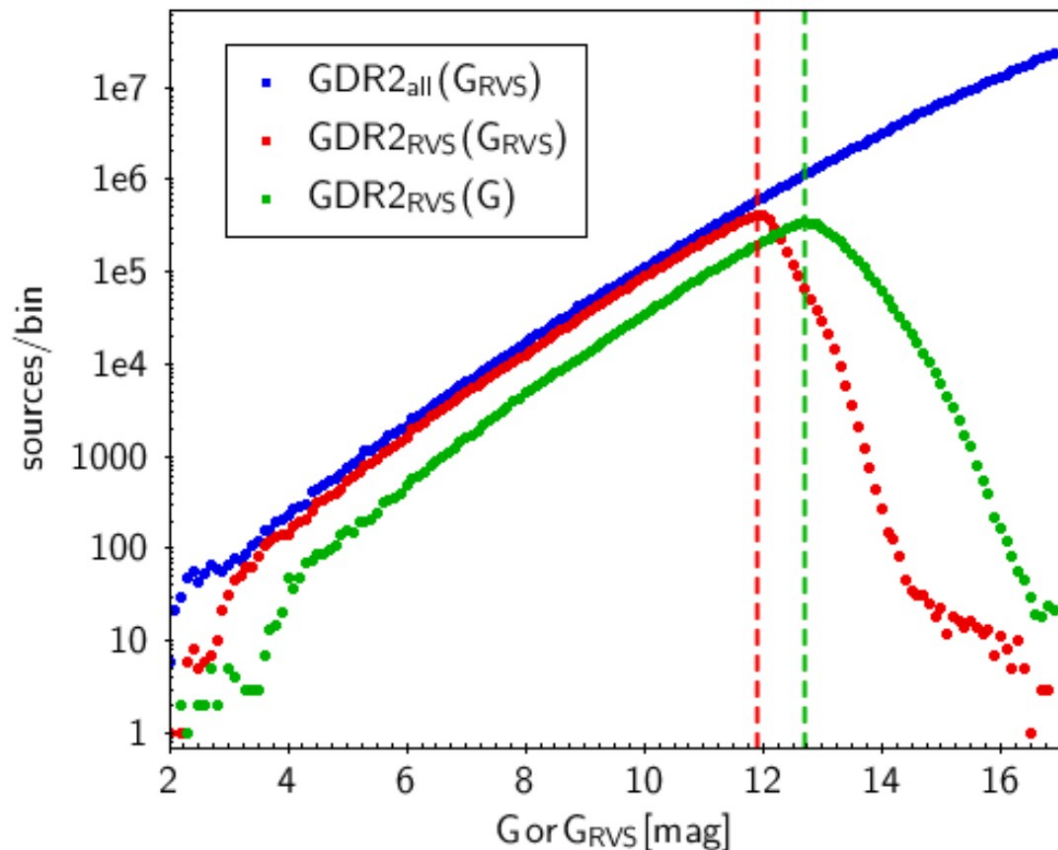
RVS sample selection

- $G_{\text{RVS}} < 12 \text{ mag}$



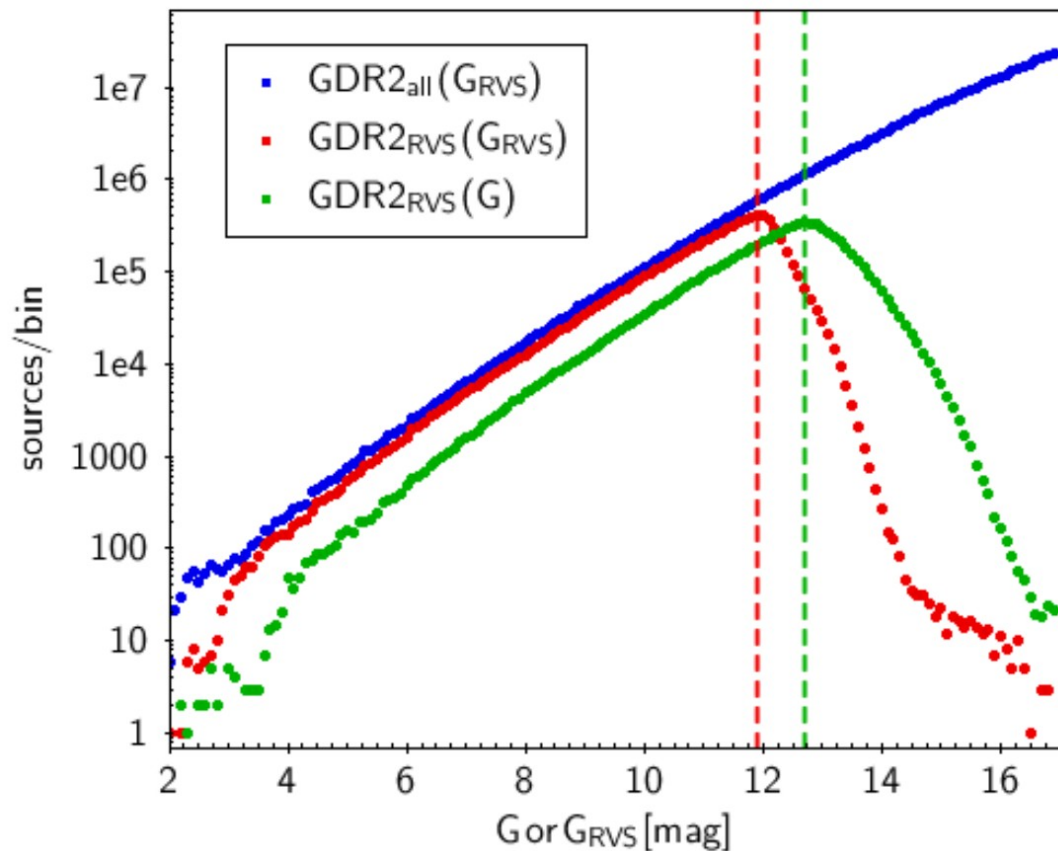
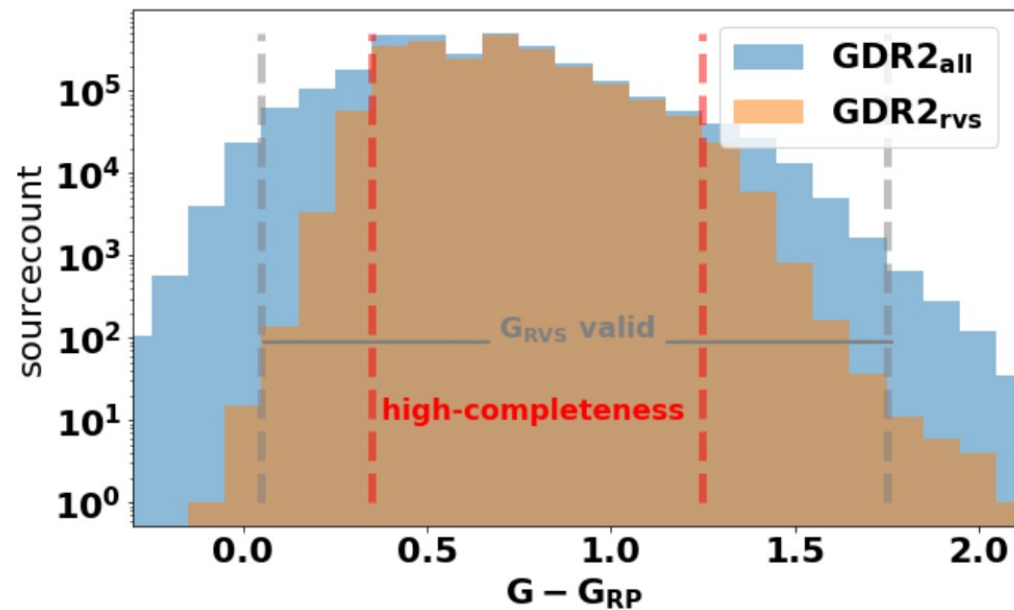
RVS sample selection

- $G_{\text{RVS}} < 12 \text{ mag}$
- $3550\text{K} < T_{\text{eff}} < 6900\text{K}$

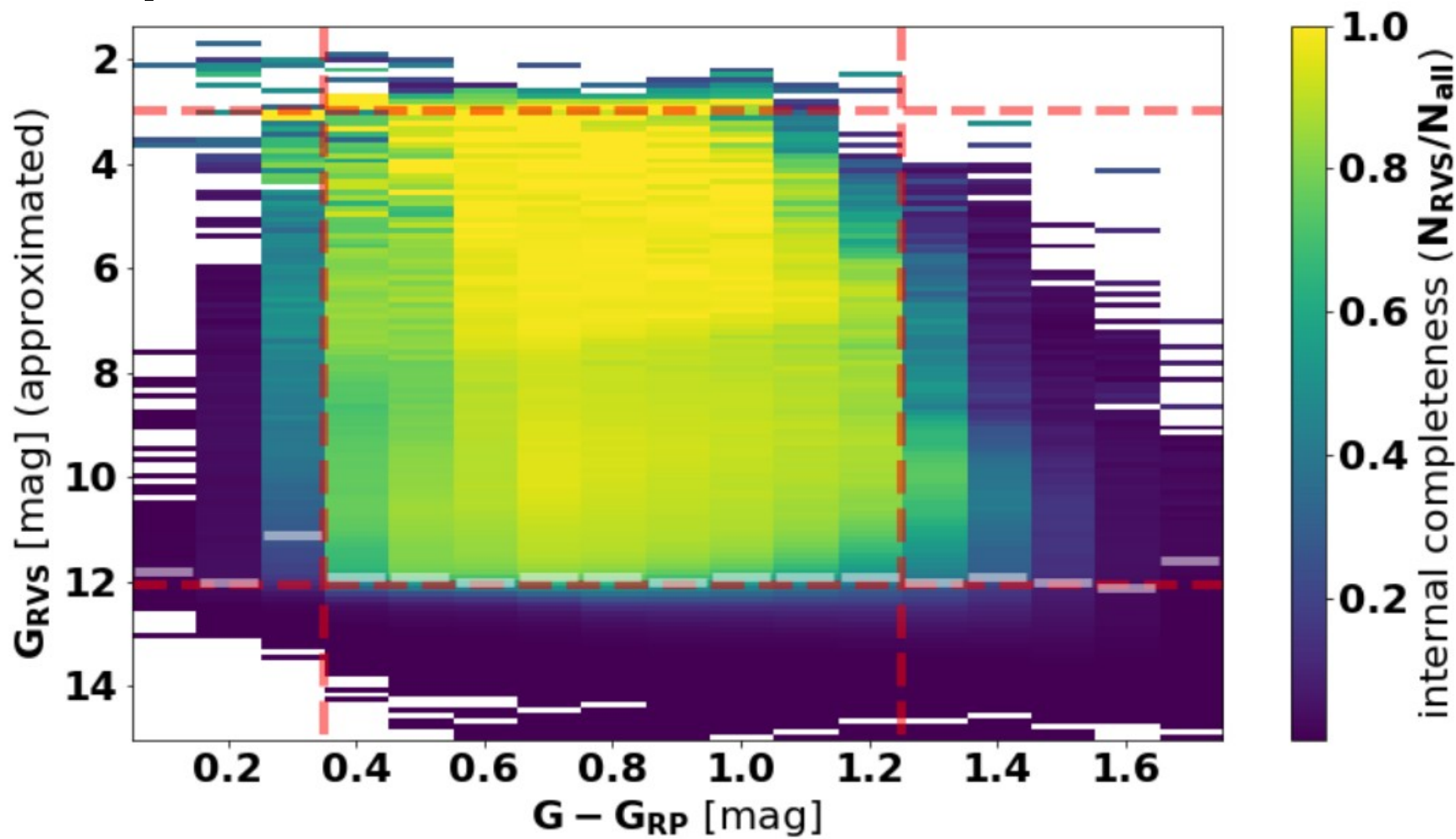


RVS sample selection

- $G_{\text{RVS}} < 12 \text{ mag}$
- $3550\text{K} < T_{\text{eff}} < 6900\text{K}$

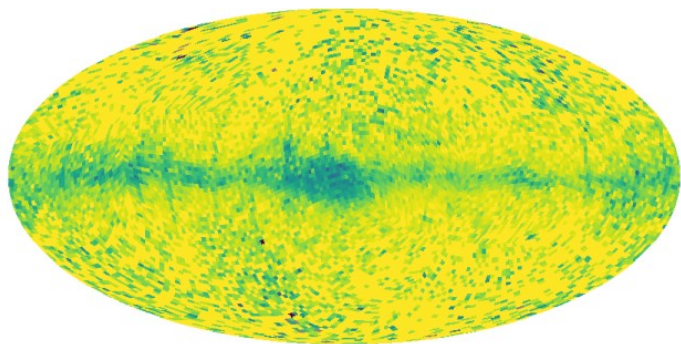


Completeness as a function of CMD



Completeness as a function of sky

$G_{\text{RVS}} = 11.0 \text{ mag}$

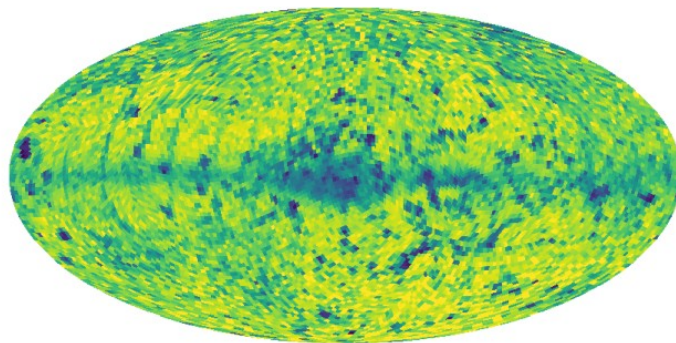
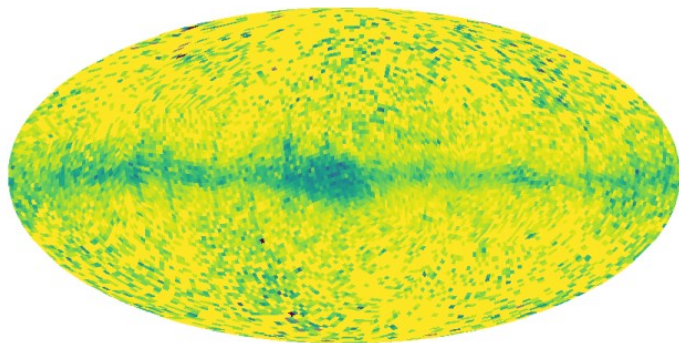


0 completeness 1

Completeness as a function of sky

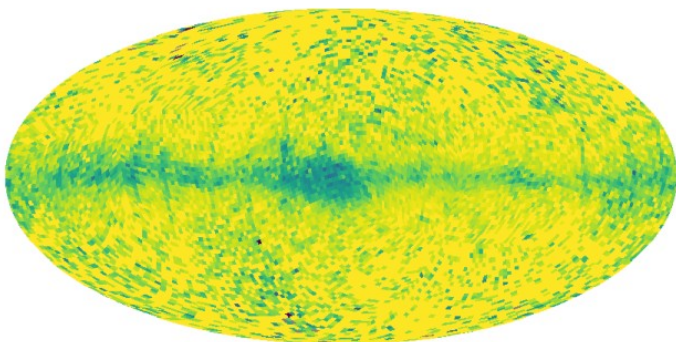
$G_{\text{RVS}} = 11.0 \text{ mag}$

$G_{\text{RVS}} = 12.0 \text{ mag}$

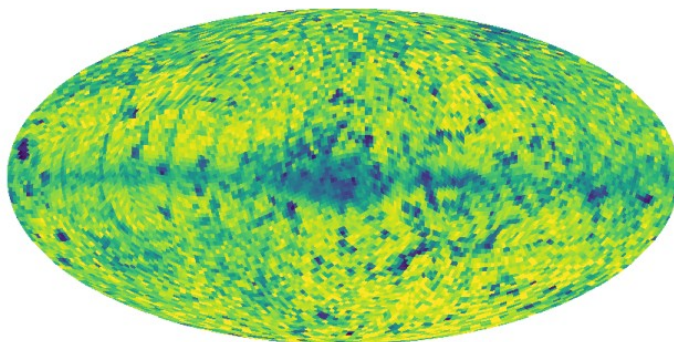


Completeness as a function of sky

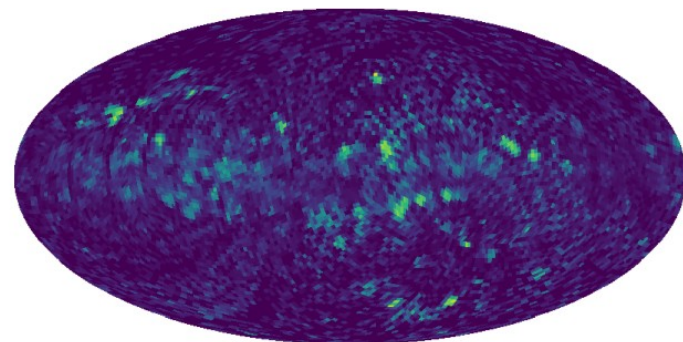
$G_{\text{RVS}} = 11.0 \text{ mag}$



$G_{\text{RVS}} = 12.0 \text{ mag}$



$G_{\text{RVS}} = 12.5 \text{ mag}$

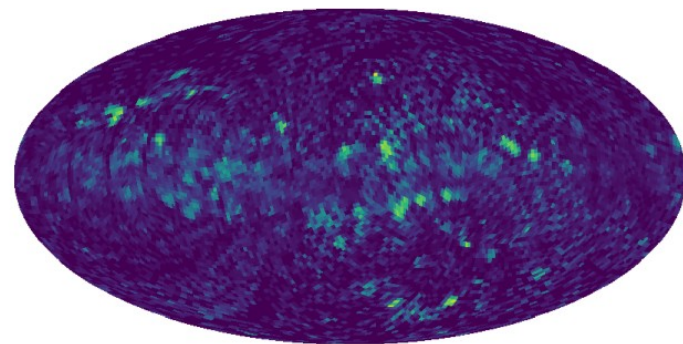
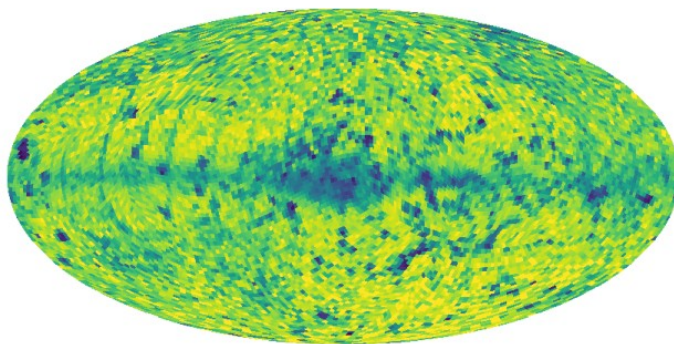
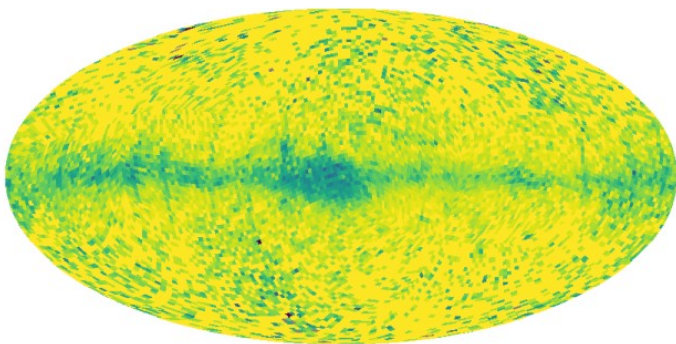


Completeness as a function of sky

$G_{\text{RVS}} = 11.0 \text{ mag}$

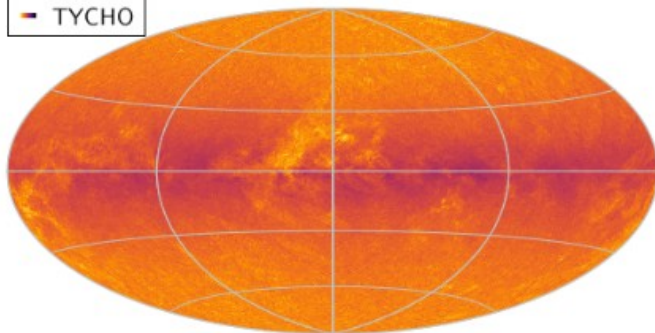
$G_{\text{RVS}} = 12.0 \text{ mag}$

$G_{\text{RVS}} = 12.5 \text{ mag}$

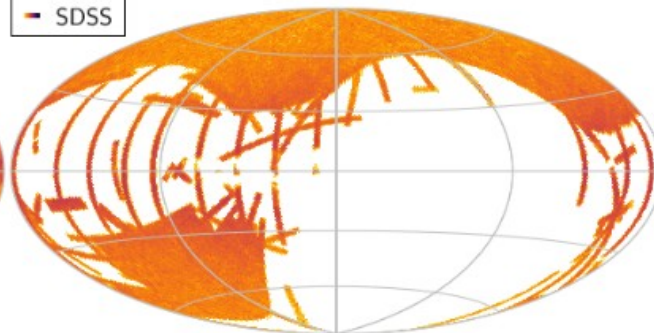


Initial Gaia Source List (IGSL) main input catalogues:

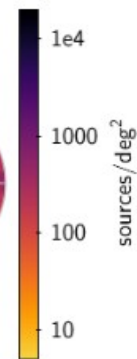
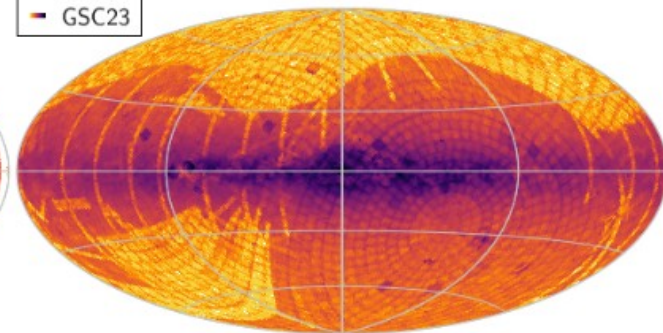
TYCHO



SDSS



GSC23



E.g. compare Nbody- to Gaia-data

- https://github.com/jan-rybizki/Galaxia_wrap
 - nbody particles → Gaia observables (like GeDR3mock)
- https://github.com/jan-rybizki/gdr2_completeness
 - Apply selection function cuts on mock data
 - Apply same selection function cuts on real data
- Compare apples with apples

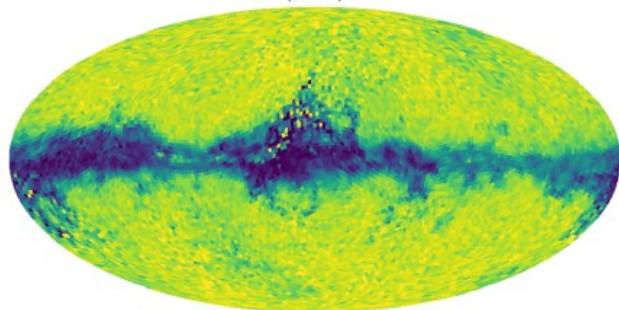
Summary

- The RVS sample is a unique data set
- It incorporates known selection effects
- We provide a function describing these in
 - R_a , dec , G_{RVS} and $G - G_{RP}$
 - And a converter from G , $G_{RP} \rightarrow G_{RVS}$
- RVS sample representative only for high completeness
- If you want to explore the selection function in your browser:
 - mpia.de/homes/rybizki under 'Visualisations'

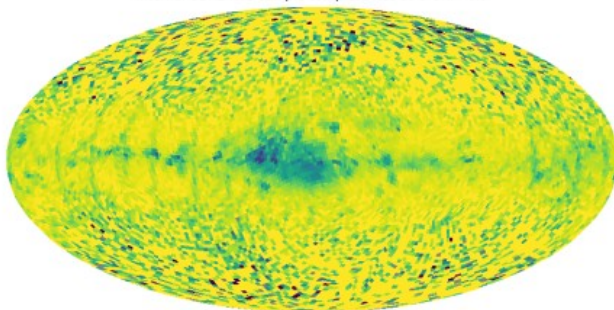
Thank you for your attention

Completeness as a function of sky

internal GDR2 RVs sample completeness at G-GRP=0.4



internal GDR2 RVs sample completeness at G-GRP=0.9



internal GDR2 RVs sample completeness at G-GRP=1.3

