

# PROPER MOTIONS

## How Do The Faintest Of Stars Move

---

Prashansa Gupta

July 29, 2015

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, India

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

---

# OBJECTIVE

We wish to look at the faintest of stars in the sky and investigate their kinematics.

## MOTIVATION

---

# Two Ways

There are two ways in which one can approach the problem.

1. Take high precision data over a short period of time

# Two Ways

There are two ways in which one can approach the problem.

1. Take high precision data over a short period of time
2. Or wait long enough so that a compromise over precision can be made

- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax Collecting Satellite)

- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax Collecting Satellite)
  - high precision data taken over 3 years



- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax Collecting Satellite)
  - high precision data taken over 3 years
  - a 100,000 stars were observed upto 12.4 magnitude

- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax COLlecting Satellite)
  - high precision data taken over 3 years
  - a 100,000 stars were observed upto 12.4 magnitude
  - proper motion accuracy of  $0.88\text{mas/yr}$  in RA and  $0.74\text{mas/yr}$  in DEC with systematic errors  $< 0.1\text{mas}$ .

- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax COLlecting Satellite)
  - high precision data taken over 3 years
  - a 100,000 stars were observed upto 12.4 magnitude
  - proper motion accuracy of  $0.88\text{mas/yr}$  in RA and  $0.74\text{mas/yr}$  in DEC with systematic errors  $< 0.1\text{mas}$ .
- The GAIA mission

- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax COLlecting Satellite)
  - high precision data taken over 3 years
  - a 100,000 stars were observed upto 12.4 magnitude
  - proper motion accuracy of  $0.88\text{mas/yr}$  in RA and  $0.74\text{mas/yr}$  in DEC with systematic errors  $< 0.1\text{mas}$ .
- The GAIA mission
  - even fainter stars - complete upto 20th magnitude

- HIPPARCOS(High Precision PARallax Collecting Satellite)
  - high precision data taken over 3 years
  - a 100,000 stars were observed upto 12.4 magnitude
  - proper motion accuracy of  $0.88\text{mas/yr}$  in RA and  $0.74\text{mas/yr}$  in DEC with systematic errors  $< 0.1\text{mas}$ .
- The GAIA mission
  - even fainter stars - complete upto 20th magnitude
  - a billion stars with an accuracy of about  $20\mu\text{as}$  at 15 mag, and  $200\mu\text{as}$  at 20 mag.

But there still remains one shortcoming, they do not give data for fainter stars beyond 20th magnitude.

There are quite a lot of stars even between 20 and 21 magnitude. Roughly estimated, for RR Lyrae stars, these magnitudes translate to 92 and 120 kpc. One can easily see how big a volume of the sky are we missing out on!

- we use data that spans 60 years (PanStarrs+SDSS+POSS)

- we use data that spans 60 years (PanStarrs+SDSS+POSS)
- different catalogs have different astrometric calibration - we need to calibrate them to the same reference system defined by PS1 galaxies.



## METHOD PROPOSED

---

# METHOD PROPOSED

1. begin with the PanStarrs dataset

# METHOD PROPOSED

1. begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System

# METHOD PROPOSED

1. begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'

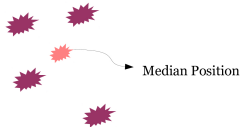
# METHOD PROPOSED

1. begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'
  - four epochs,



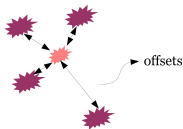
# METHOD PROPOSED

1. begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'
  - four epochs, find a median value,



# METHOD PROPOSED

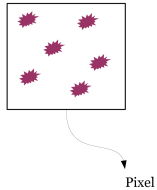
1. begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'
  - four epochs, find a median value, find offsets,

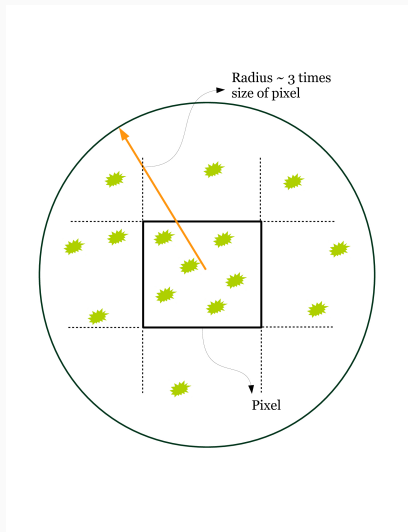


# METHOD PROPOSED

1. Begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'
  - four epochs, find a median value, find offsets, average using hundred galaxies.

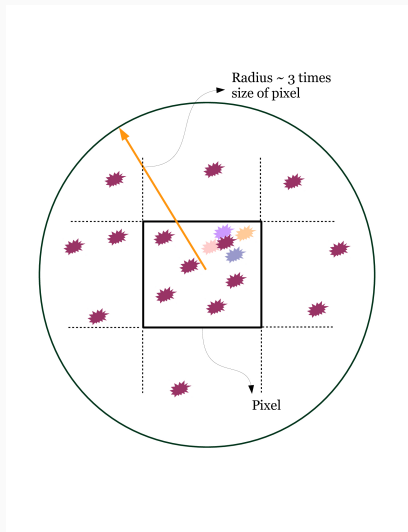






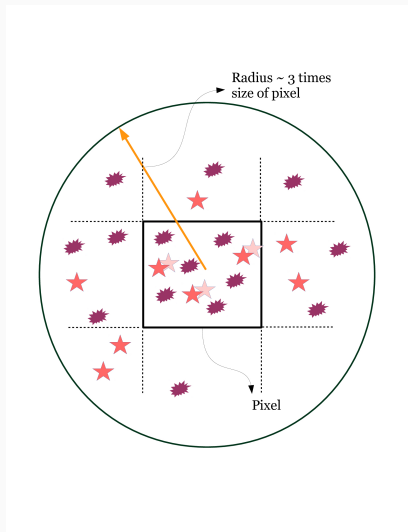
# METHOD PROPOSED

1. Begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'
  - four epochs, find a median value, find offsets, average using hundred galaxies.
  - for each pixel, update the original position by the offset epochwise average.

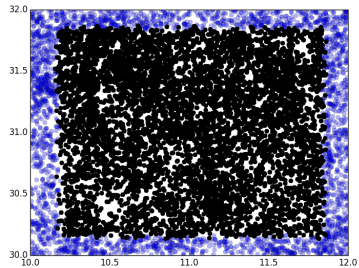


# METHOD PROPOSED

1. Begin with the PanStarrs dataset
2. Obtain a fixed background of galaxies : The Reference System
  - The data does seem to suggest that the galaxies 'move'
  - four epochs, find a median value, find offsets, average using hundred galaxies.
  - for each pixel, update the original position by the offset epochwise average.
3. Finally calibrate positions of stars



# EDGE EFFECTS



## PROGRESS





- We begin with the PanStarrs dataset. The other datasets are largely similar and would follow easily.

# ACHIEVED GOALS

- We begin with the PanStarrs dataset. The other datasets are largely similar and would follow easily.
- We download data using lsd and store it in h5 files. The downloading of data is done as and when the chunks of sky are loaded.

# ACHIEVED GOALS

- We begin with the PanStarrs dataset. The other datasets are largely similar and would follow easily.
- We download data using lsd and store it in h5 files. The downloading of data is done as and when the chunks of sky are loaded.
- The code for fixing galaxies as the background has been written.

# ACHIEVED GOALS

- We begin with the PanStarrs dataset. The other datasets are largely similar and would follow easily.
- We download data using lsd and store it in h5 files. The downloading of data is done as and when the chunks of sky are loaded.
- The code for fixing galaxies as the background has been written.
- The code for calculating movement of stars given the fixed background has been written.

# ACHIEVED GOALS

- We begin with the PanStarrs dataset. The other datasets are largely similar and would follow easily.
- We download data using lsd and store it in h5 files. The downloading of data is done as and when the chunks of sky are loaded.
- The code for fixing galaxies as the background has been written.
- The code for calculating movement of stars given the fixed background has been written.
- The final data will be stored in database format.

- `numpy.in1d(ar1, ar2, assume_unique = False, invert = False)` Test whether each element of a 1-D array is also present in a second array. Returns a boolean array the same length as 'ar1' that is True where an element of 'ar1' is in 'ar2' and False otherwise.

- `numpy.in1d(ar1, ar2, assume_unique = False, invert = False)` Test whether each element of a 1-D array is also present in a second array. Returns a boolean array the same length as 'ar1' that is True where an element of 'ar1' is in 'ar2' and False otherwise.
- fixed it using the python library 'pandas' *IndexError: unsupported iterator index* – maybe not compatible with numpy :(

# FUTURE GOALS

- Complete debugging of code and obtain the database for PanStarrs.



# FUTURE GOALS

- Complete debugging of code and obtain the database for PanStarrs.
- Move on to the other datasets and finally obtain proper motions of stars under consideration.

## COLOPHON

---

This work is available at

`github.com/prashansa/properMotions`

The theme *itself* is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.



QUESTIONS?