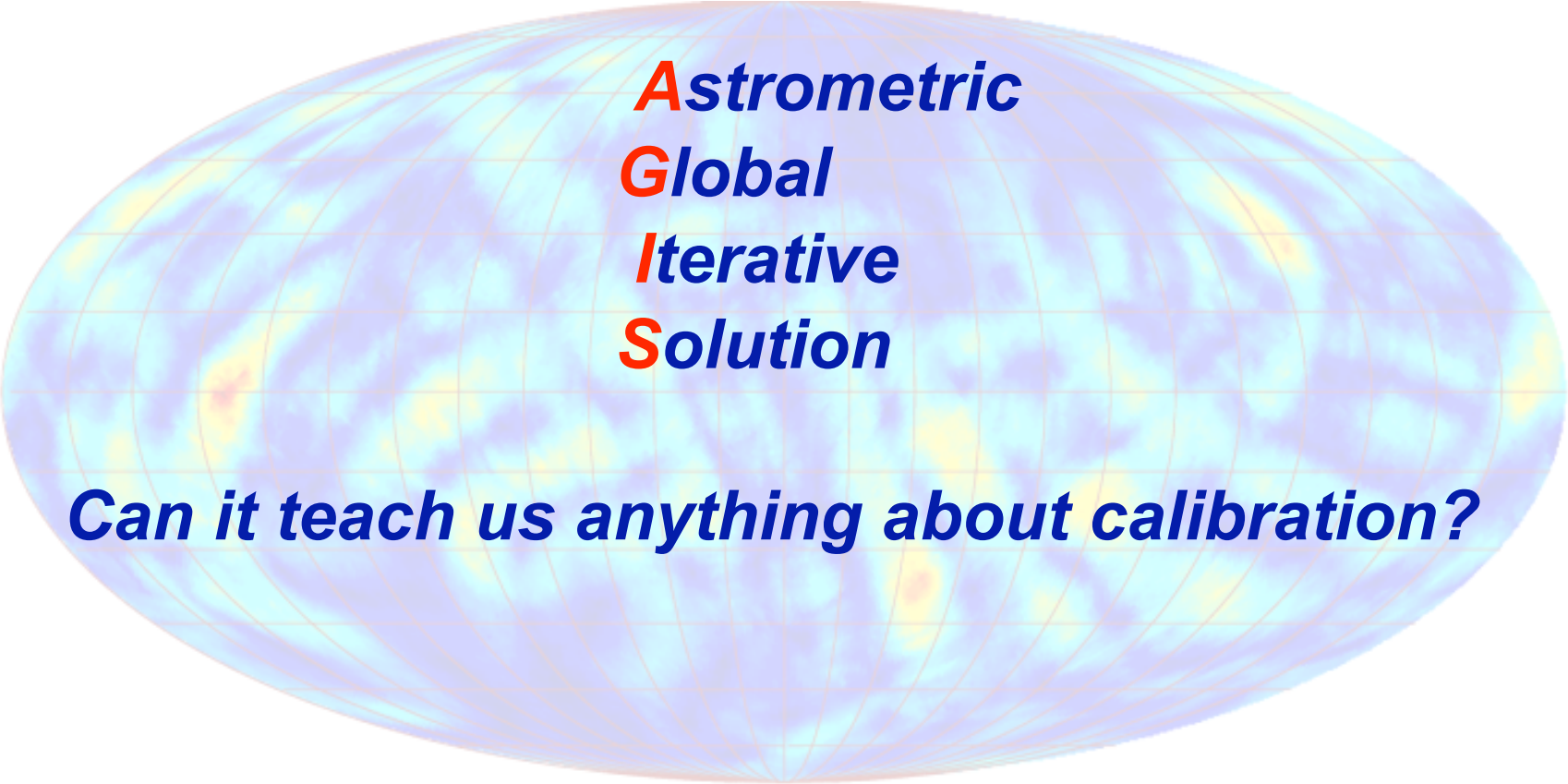
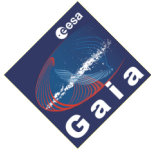


## *What is the Gaia **AGIS** ?*

A Mollweide projection of the Gaia AGIS (Astrometric Global Iterative Solution) showing a grid of lines and a color map of the sky. The colors range from blue to yellow, indicating different levels of astrometric accuracy or density of stars.

**Astrometric  
Global  
Iterative  
Solution**

*Can it teach us anything about calibration?*

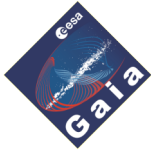


# What are they after with AGIS?

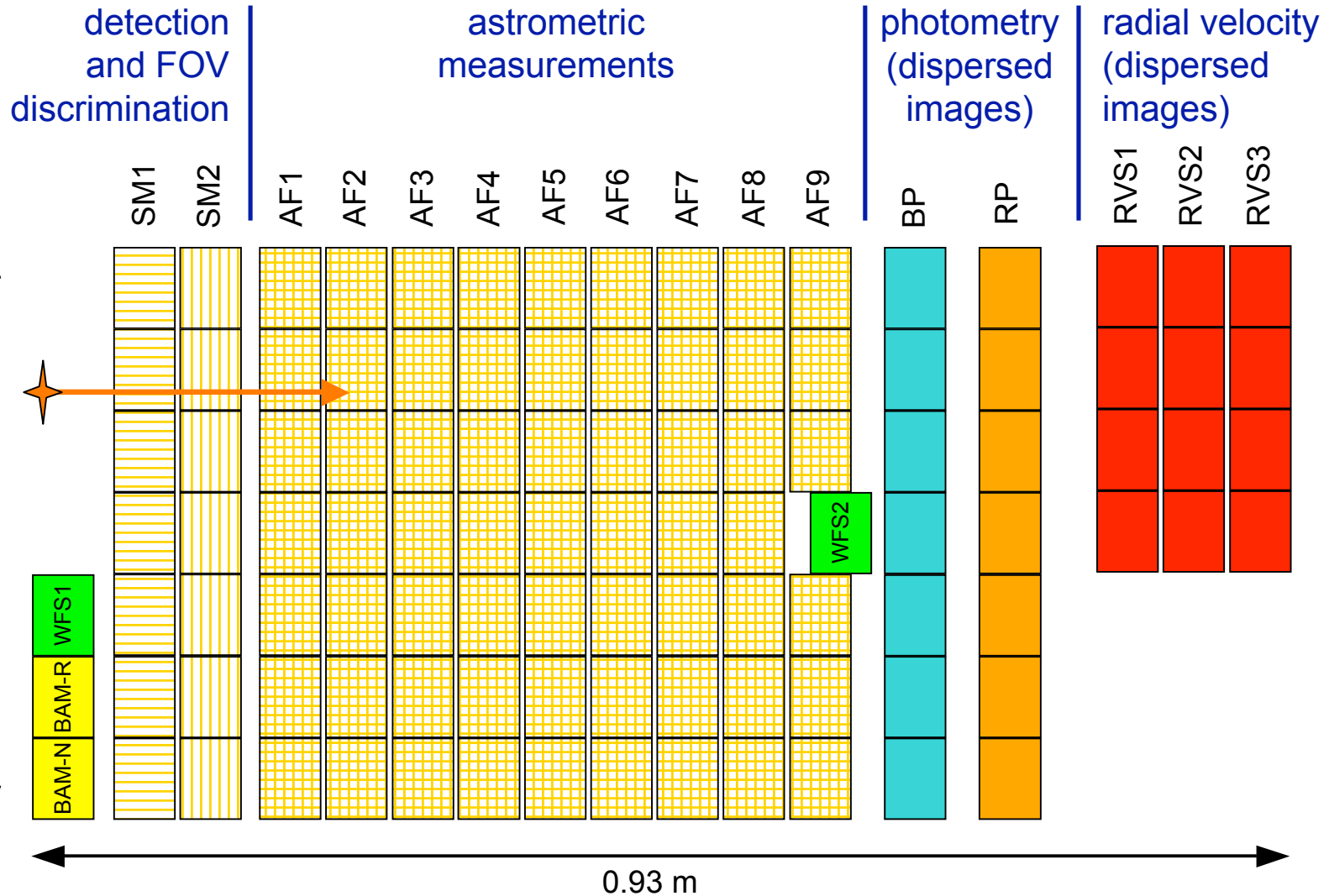


- For all  $10^9$  observed celestial objects they want to determine six astrometric parameters:
  - Position on celestial sphere:  $\alpha, \delta$
  - Parallax (distance):  $\pi$
  - Proper motion:  $\mu_\alpha, \mu_\delta$
  - Radial velocity:  $v_R$  (of a subset)
- at the  $\mu\text{as}$  level ( $\pi$ :  $<25\mu\text{as}@V=15, <7\mu\text{as}@V<10$ )
- using (in theory) no *a priori* knowledge of these quantities but deriving them from observation data alone in a self-consistent manner

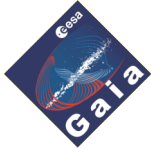
Gaia/ESAC Coffee Seminars  
Gaia/ESAC, 1 January 2008



# Gaia focal plane (106 CCDs)



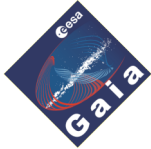
BAM = basic angle monitor, WFS = wavefront sensor



# The problem



- Need to determine
  - 5 x 1000 Million unknown source parameters (S)from all (>1 trillion) measurements using an observation model that incorporates
  - Satellite attitude (A)
  - Calibration parameters (C)
  - Global physical parameters (G)
- Could set up a system of equations that solves directly for the unknowns – system is manifold over-determined
- Problems:
  - Computationally intractable
  - Calibration/Attitude parameters are not known accurately enough



# The solution



- “Primary AGIS”: For about 10% of all sources (“Primaries”) treat **all** parameters entering the observational model (S, A, C, G) as unknown. Solve globally as a least-square minimisation task

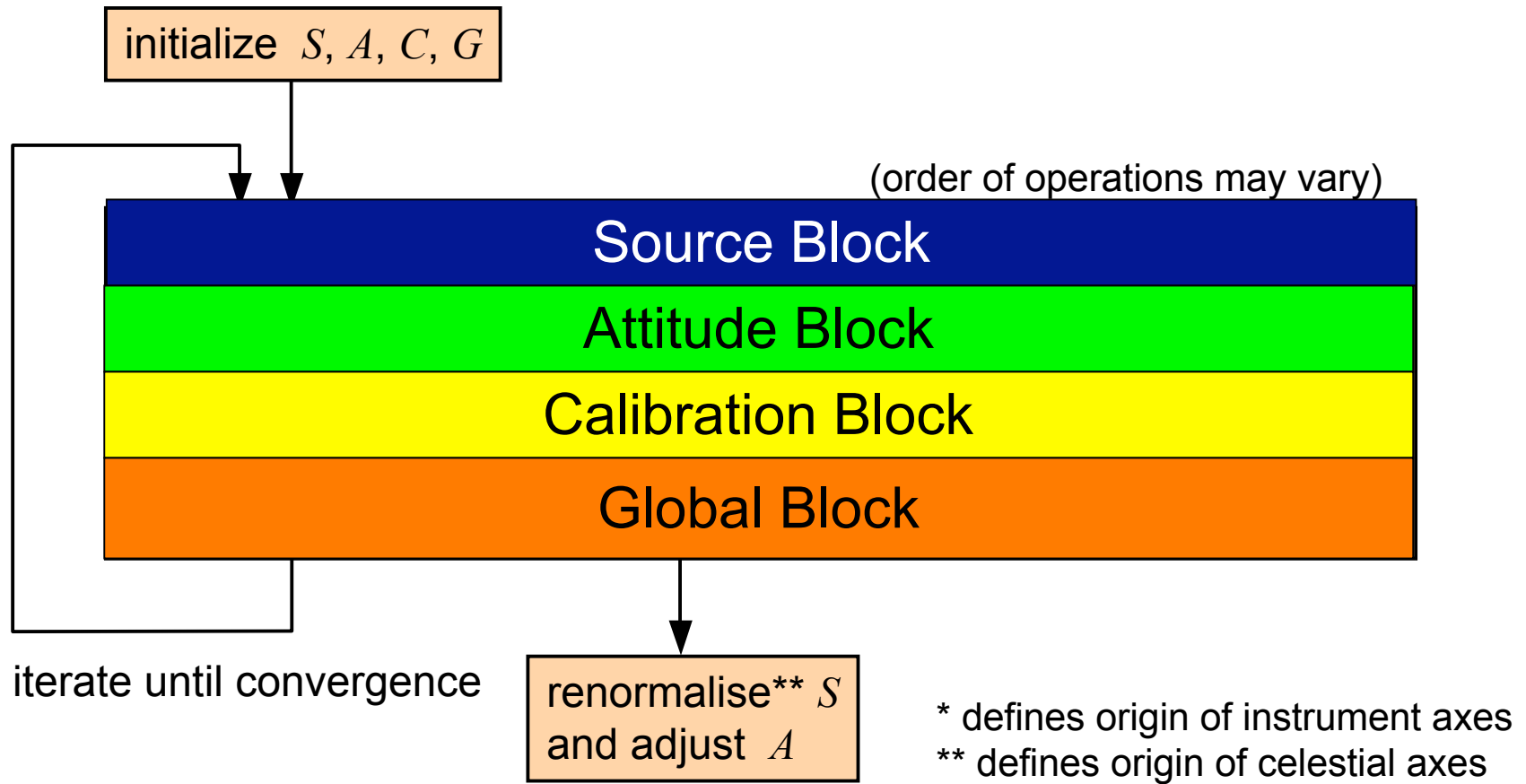
$$\sum_{\text{observations}} |\text{observed-calculated}(S,A,C,G)|^2 = \min$$

in a block-iterative manner.

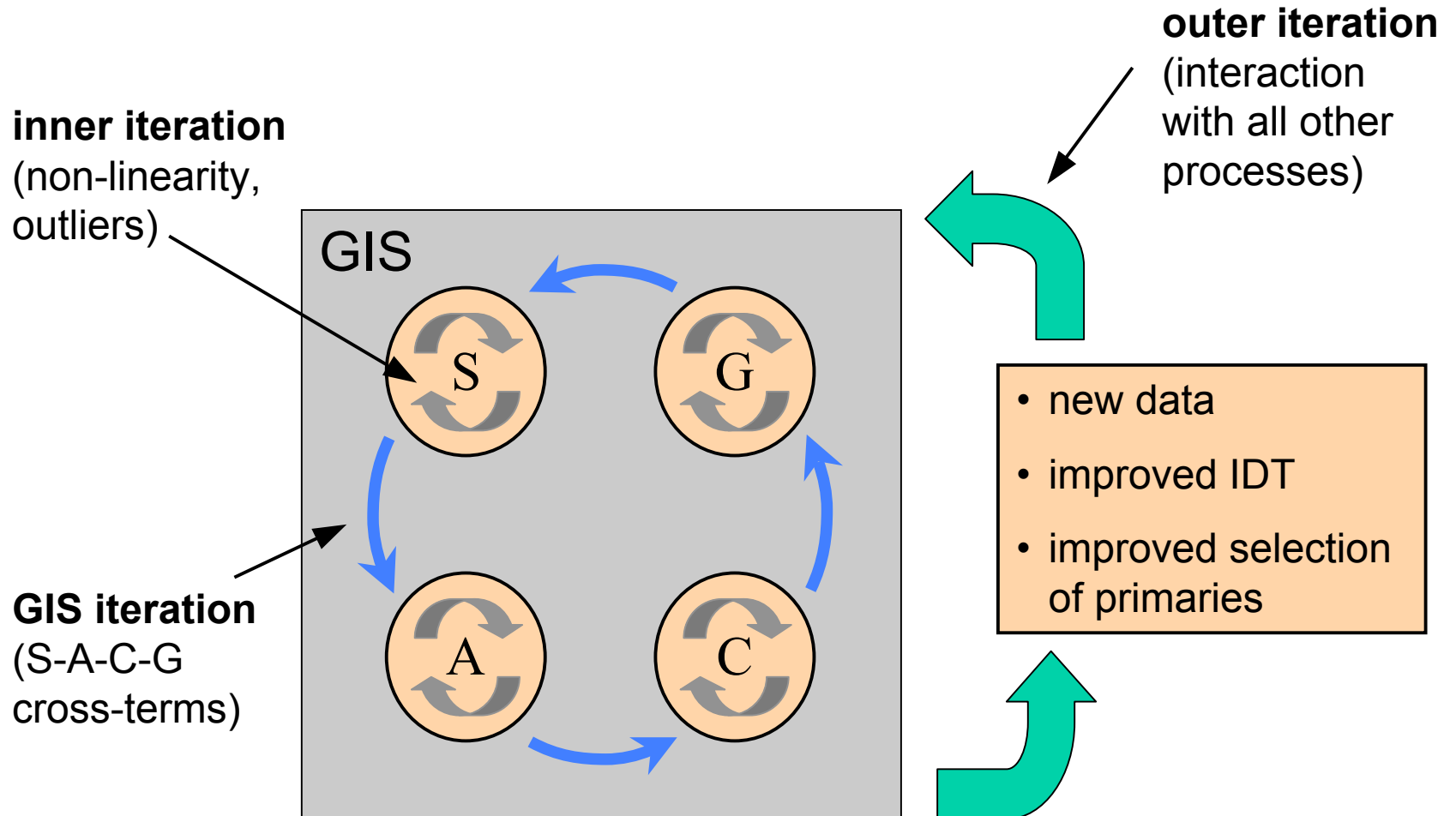
- This yields
  - Reference attitude
  - Reference calibration
  - (Rotated) Global reference frame
  - Source parameters for 100 Million objects
- “Secondary AGIS”: Solve for the remaining 5x900 Million unknown source parameters also with least-squares but use A+C+G from previous “Primary AGIS” solution

# What does "block-iterative" mean?

**GIS: Global Iterative Solution (block-iterative least-squares solution)**  
of the over-determined system of equations  $O = G + S + A + C + n$




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# The amazing thing is...

## it works !



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**Gaia Data Processing & Analysis Consortium**


**Response to ESA's Announcement of Opportunity**

**Proposal for the Gaia Data Processing**

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reference GAIA-CD-SP-DPAC-FM-030-2  
date of issue 05 April 2007  
status Submitted to ESA

680pp



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**Proposal of a Generic Astrometric Calibration Scheme for the Data Processing**

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prepared by: U. Lammers  
reference: GAIA-C3-TN-ESAC-UL-031-01  
issue: 1  
revision: 0  
date: 2008-03-18  
status: Issued

**Abstract**

This technical note proposes and outlines a new generic astrometric calibration scheme for the modelling of observations in the context of the astrometric core data processing. The method has so far only been discussed among the AGIS development team as an appealing possible way to treat the astrometric calibration in a completely generic and flexible manner at the conceptual and coding level. The basic idea is to formulate the calibration in terms of general "analytical calibration functions" whose specific form and number are treated as variable in the coding phase.  
Note: The method is of no relevance for any onboard or pre-launch on-ground calibration activities.

27pp