

# GRAVITY

## Première science

Journée 2018 OCA/Collège de France

Guy Perrin



Lundi 14 mai 2018

# Génèse du projet GRAVITY

- 2004 :
  - rapport de l'implementation committee du VLTI : *Reference missions for PRIMA*
  - F. Delplancke, M. Gai, **R. Genzel**, A. Glindemann, **F. Eisenhauer**, **T. Ott**, **T. Paumard**, **G. Perrin** (coordinateur), J.U. Pott, J. Surdej, O. Von der Lühe
  - Plusieurs sujets dont **GC + AGN**
- 2005 : réunion MPE-LESIA : décision de proposer un projet commun dimensionné pour le Centre Galactique
- 2006 : sélection de GRAVITY pour une phase A

# Consortium GRAVITY



# Le consortium GRAVITY

Frank Eisenhauer, Guy Perrin, Wolfgang Brandner, Christian Straubmeier , Karine Perraut , Antonio Amorim , Markus Schöller, Reinhard Genzel, Pierre Kervella , Myriam Benisty, Sebastian Fischer , Laurent Jocou, Paulo Garcia, Gerd Jakob, Stefan Gillessen, Yann Clénet , Armin Boehm, Constanza Araujo-Hauck, Jean-Philippe Berger, Jorge Lima, Roberto Abuter, Oliver Pfuhl, Thibaut Paumard, Casey P. Deen, Michael Wiest , Thibaut Moulin, Jaime Villate, Gerardo Avila, Marcus Haug, Sylvestre Lacour , Thomas Henning, Senol Yazici , Axelle Nolot , Pedro Carvas, Reinhold Dorn, Stefan Kellner, Eric Gendron, Stefan Hippler, Andreas Eckart , Sonia Anton, Yves Jung, Alexander Gräter, Élodie Choquet , Armin Huber, Narsireddy Anugu , Philippe Gitton, Eckhard Sturm, Frédéric Vincent , Sarah Kendrew, Stefan Ströbele, Clemens Kister, Pierre Fédou, Ralf Klein, Paul Jolley, Magdalena Lippa, Vincent Lapeyrère, Natalia Kudryavtseva, Christian Lucuix, Ekkehard Wieprecht, Frédéric Chapron, Werner Laun, Leander Mehrgan, Thomas Ott, Gérard Rousset , Rainer Lenzen, Marcos Suarez, Reiner Hofmann, Jean-Michel Reess, Vianak Naranjo, Pierre Haguenuer, Oliver Hans, Arnaud Sevin , Udo Neumann, Jean-Louis Lizon, Markus Thiel, Claude Collin , Jose Ricardo Ramos, Gert Finger, David Moch, Daniel Rouan, Ralf-Rainer Rohloff, Markus Wittkowski, Richard Davies, Denis Ziegler , Karl Wagner, Henri Bonnet, Katie Dodds-Eden, Frédéric Cassaing, Pengqian Yang, Florian Kerber, Sebastian Rabien, Nabih Azouaoui, Frederic Gonte, Josef Eder, Vartan Arslanyan, Willem-Jan de Wit, Frank Hausmann, Roderick Dembet, Luca Pasquini, Harald Weisz, Pierre Lena, Mark Casali, Bernard Lazareff, Zoltan Hubert, Jean-Baptiste Le Bouquin





# Le consortium GRAVITY

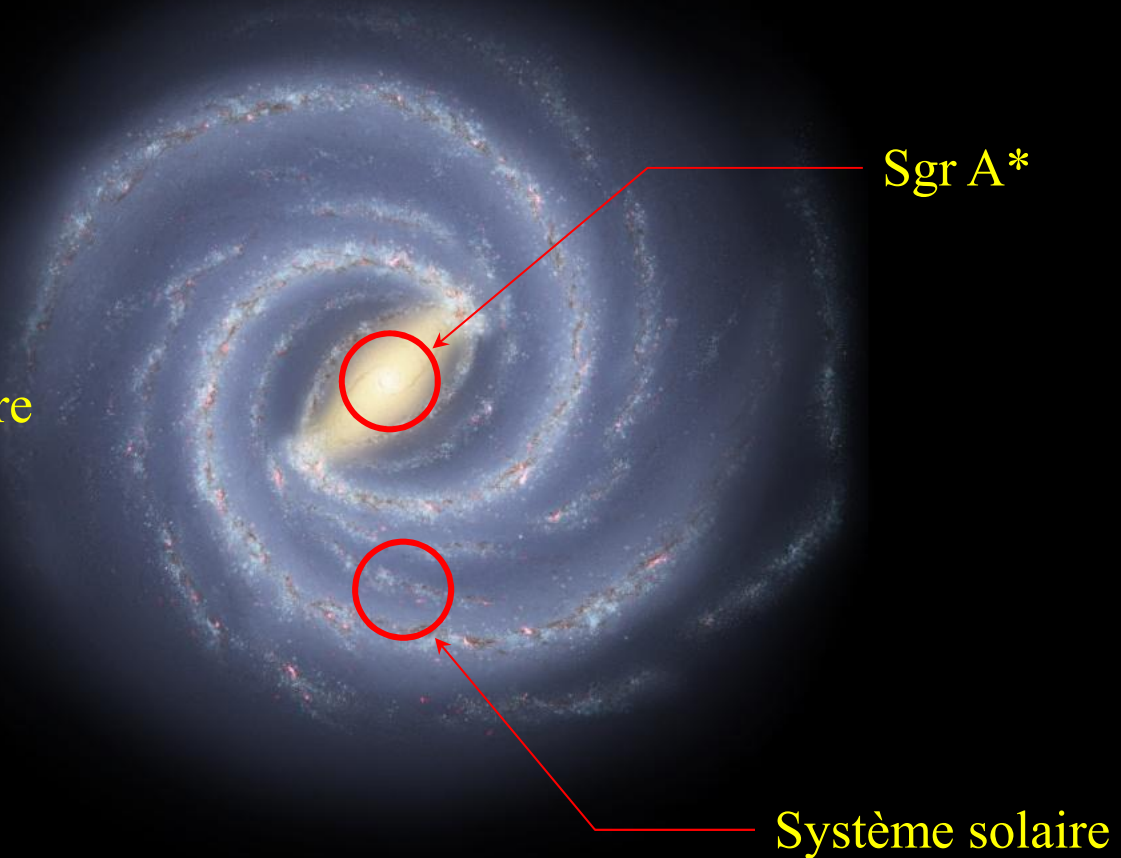
Frank Eisenhauer, **Guy Perrin**, Wolfgang Brandner, Christian Straubmeier , **Karine Perraut** , Antonio Amorim , Markus Schöller, Reinhard Genzel, **Pierre Kervella** , **Myriam Benisty**, Sebastian Fischer , **Laurent Jocou**, Paulo Garcia, Gerd Jakob, Stefan Gillessen, **Yann Clénet** , Armin Boehm, Constanza Araujo-Hauck, Jean-Philippe Berger, Jorge Lima, Roberto Abuter, Oliver Pfuhl, **Thibaut Paumard**, Casey P. Deen, Michael Wiest , **Thibaut Moulin**, Jaime Villate, Gerardo Avila, Marcus Haug, **Sylvestre Lacour** , Thomas Henning, Senol Yazici , Axelle Nolot , Pedro Carvas, Reinhold Dorn, Stefan Kellner, **Eric Gendron**, Stefan Hippler, Andreas Eckart , Sonia Anton, Yves Jung, Alexander Gräter, **Élodie Choquet** , Armin Huber, Narsireddy Anugu , Philippe Gitton, Eckhard Sturm, **Frédéric Vincent** , Sarah Kendrew, Stefan Ströbele, Clemens Kister, **Pierre Fédou**, Ralf Klein, Paul Jolley, Magdalena Lippa, **Vincent Lapeyrère**, Natalia Kudryavtseva, Christian Lucuix, Ekkehard Wieprecht, **Frédéric Chapron**, Werner Laun, Leander Mehrgan, Thomas Ott, **Gérard Rousset** , Rainer Lenzen, Marcos Suarez, Reiner Hofmann, **Jean-Michel Reess**, Vianak Naranjo, Pierre Haguenuer, Oliver Hans, **Arnaud Sevin** , Udo Neumann, Jean-Louis Lizon, Markus Thiel, **Claude Collin** , Jose Ricardo Ramos, Gert Finger, David Moch, **Daniel Rouan**, Ralf-Rainer Rohloff, Markus Wittkowski, Richard Davies, **Denis Ziegler** , Karl Wagner, Henri Bonnet, Katie Dodds-Eden, **Frédéric Cassaing**, Pengqian Yang, Florian Kerber, Sebastian Rabien, **Nabih Azouaoui**, Frederic Gonte, Josef Eder, **Vartan Arslanyan**, Willem-Jan de Wit, Frank Hausmann, **Roderick Dembet**, Luca Pasquini, Harald Weisz, **Pierre Lena**, Mark Casali, **Bernard Lazareff**, **Zoltan Hubert**, **Jean-Baptiste Le Bouquin**



# La Voie Lactée, Sgr A\* et le système solaire

diamètre : 25 kpc  
ou 80 000 années-lumière

galaxie spirale barrée

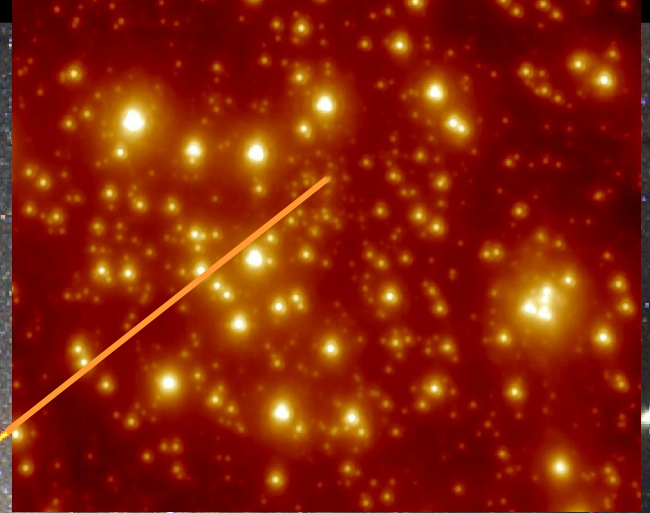




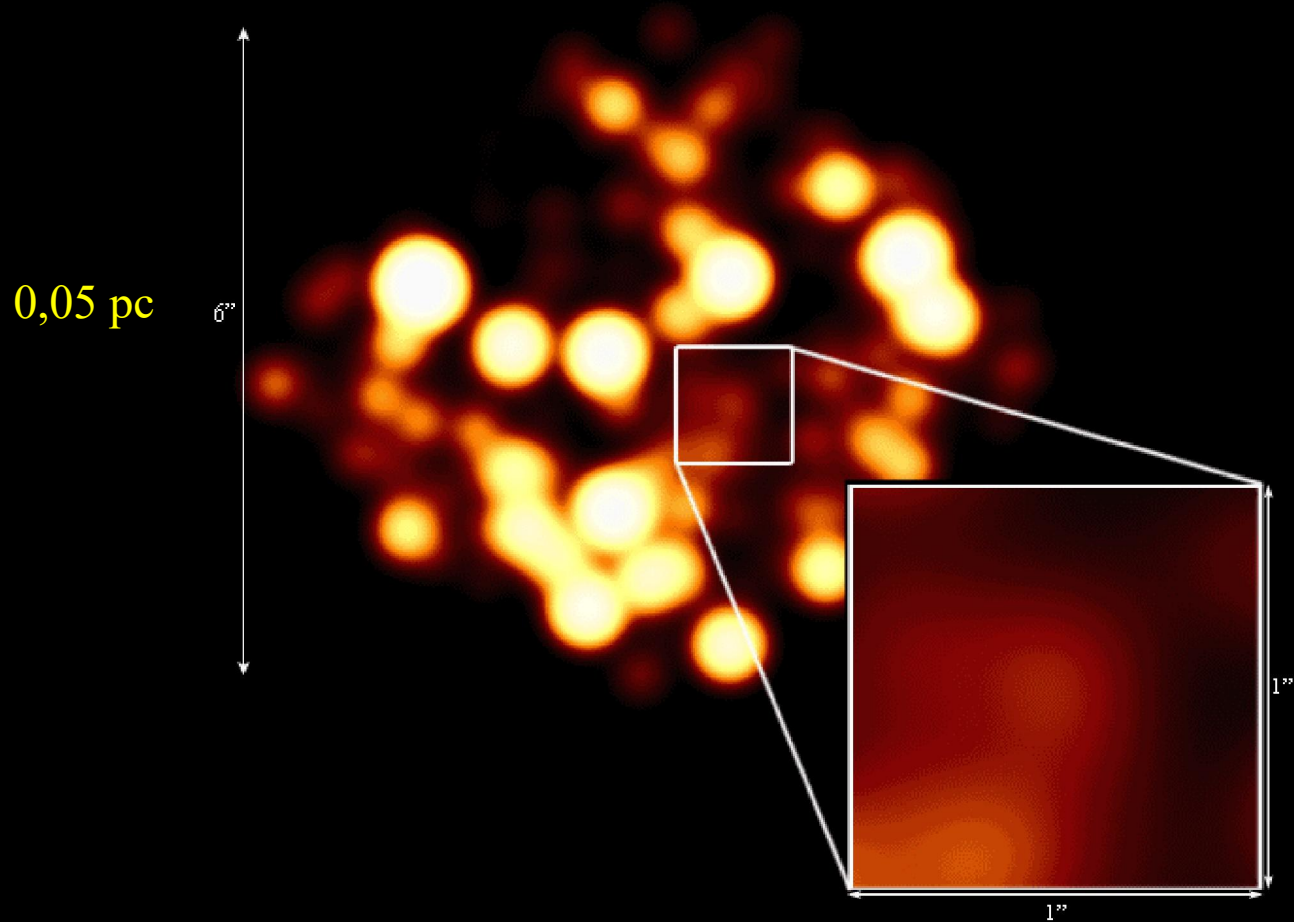
# Le centre de la Galaxie

Opaque à cause de la poussière.

Observations avec les UT dans l'infrarouge en bande K pour voir Sgr A\* et les étoiles

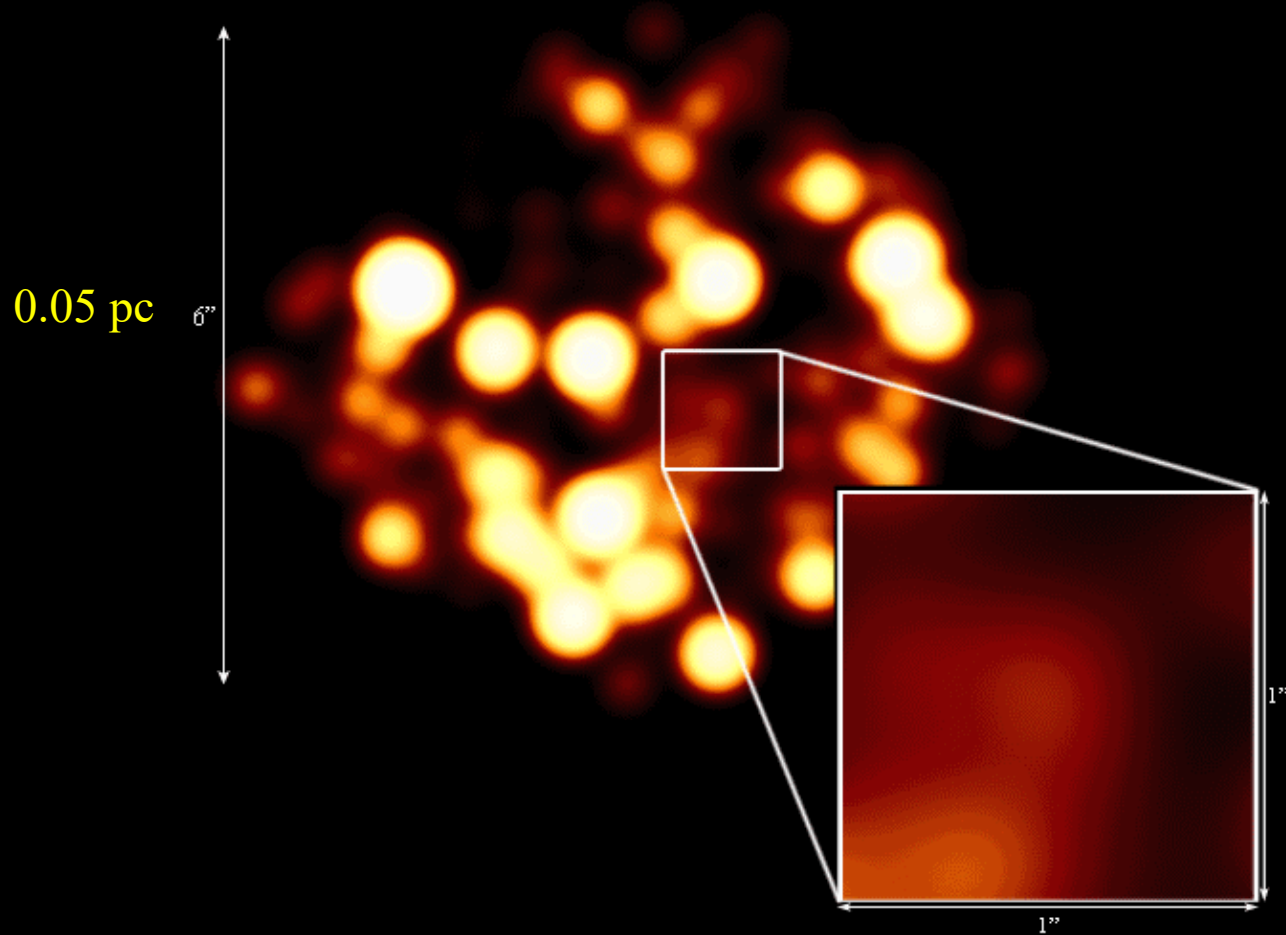


# Observations dans l'infrarouge proche



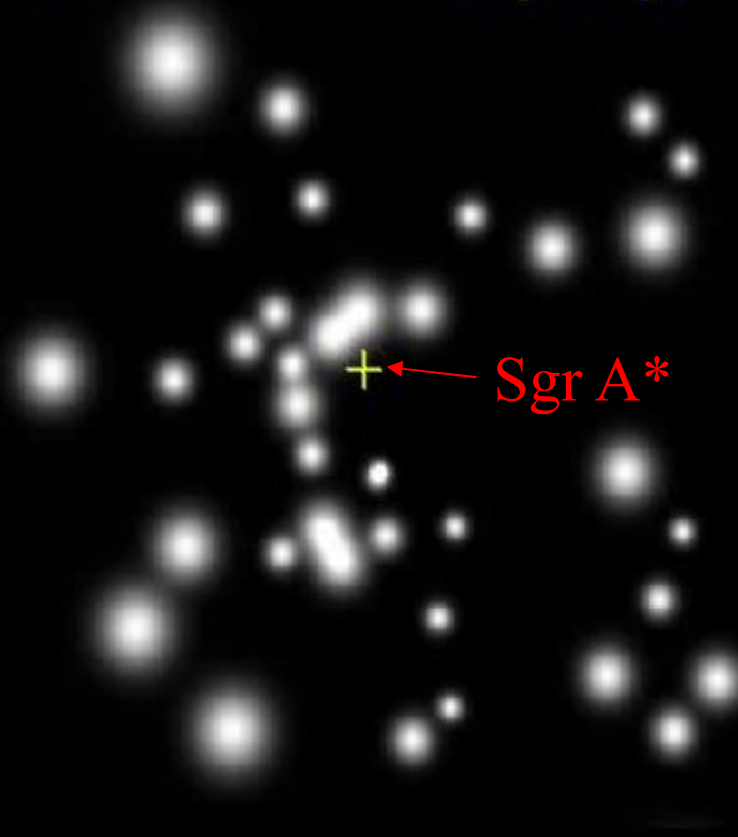


# Besoin d'une **optique adaptative infrarouge** pour voir lever la confusion au Centre Galactique

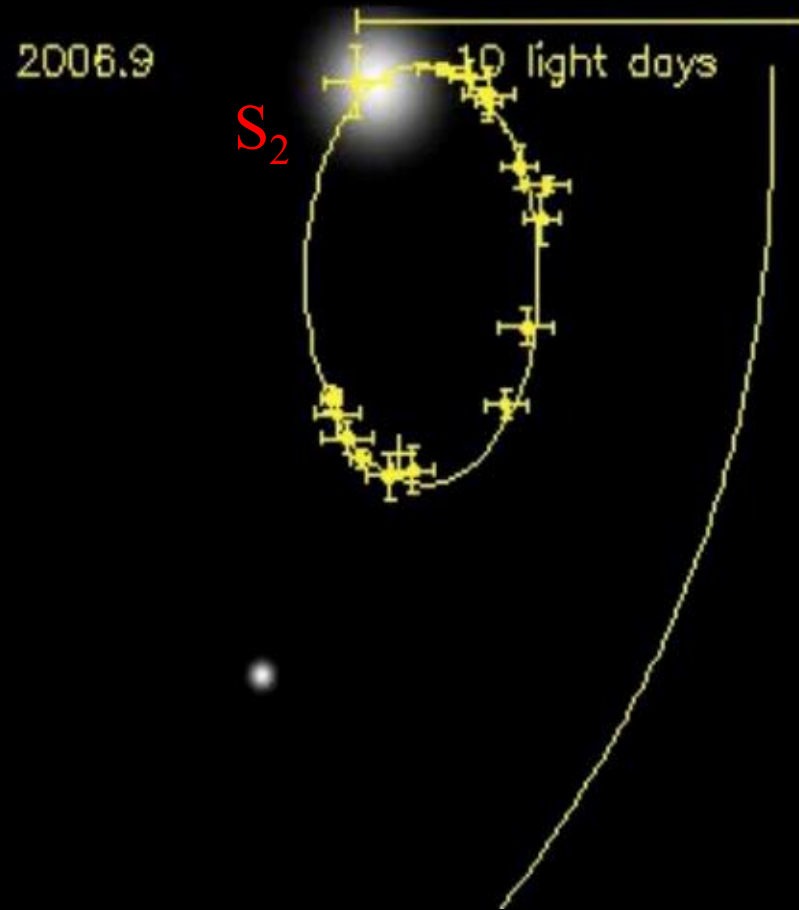


# Orbite de l'étoile S<sub>2</sub> observée par l'optique adaptative du VLT NAOS

1992 |—|  
10 light days



# Orbite de l'étoile $S_2$ observée par l'optique adaptative du VLT NACO





# Calcul précis de la masse de Sgr A\*

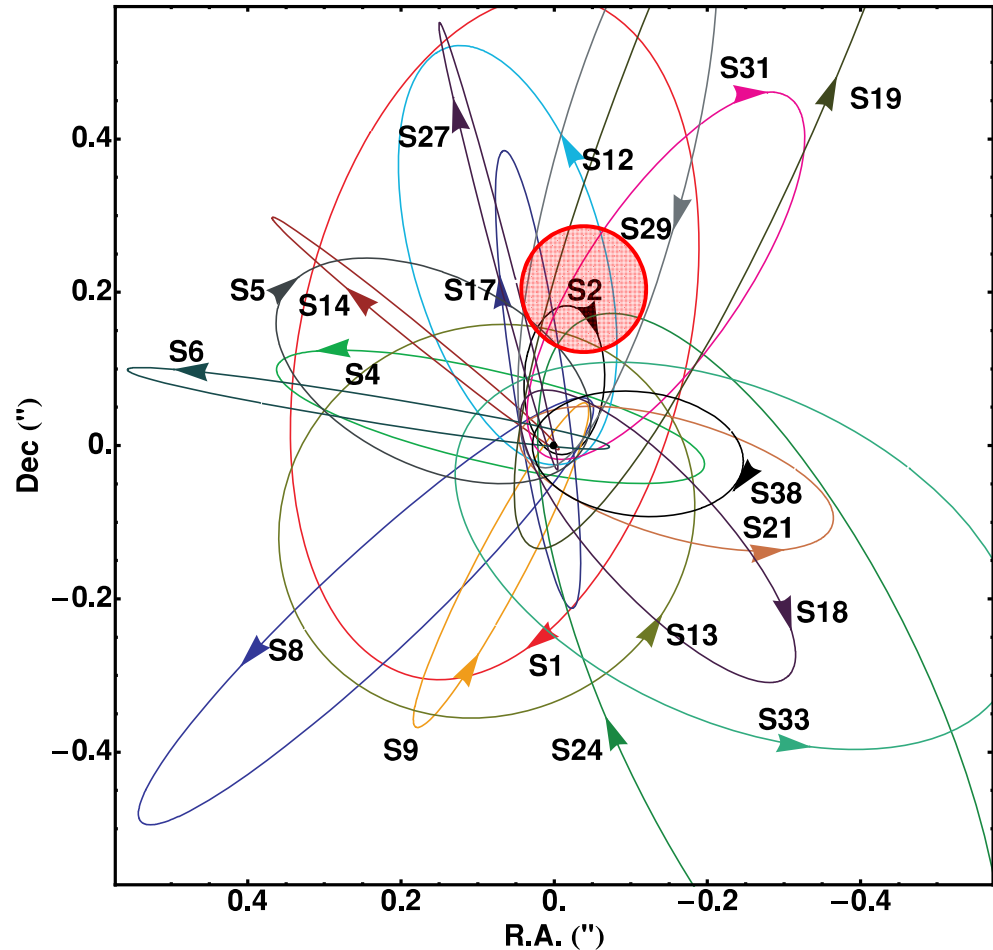
Application de la  
3<sup>ème</sup> loi de Kepler :

$$\frac{a^3}{T^2} = \frac{GM_{\text{Sgr A}^*}}{4\pi^2}$$



$$M_{\text{Sgr A}^*} = 4,31 \pm 0,42 \times 10^6 M_{\text{Soleil}}$$

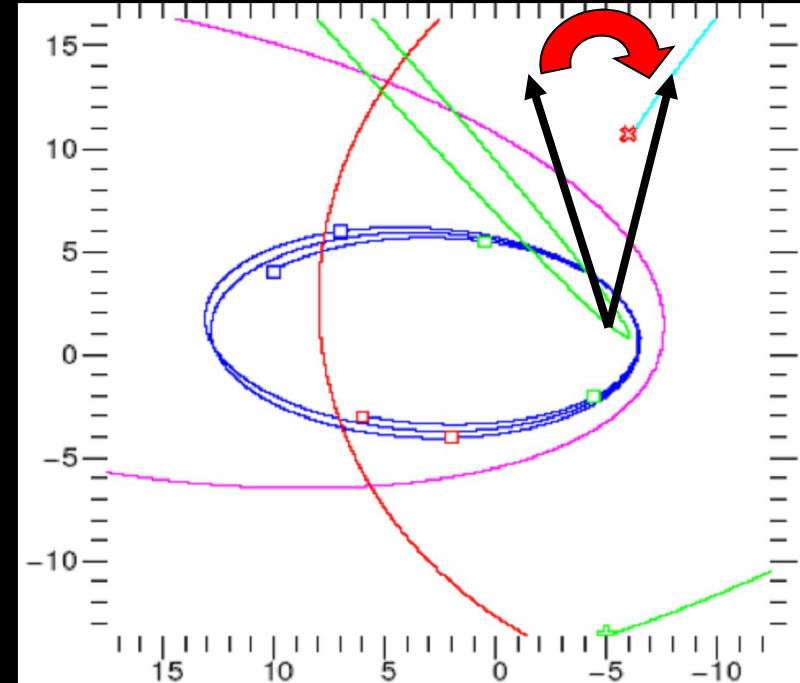
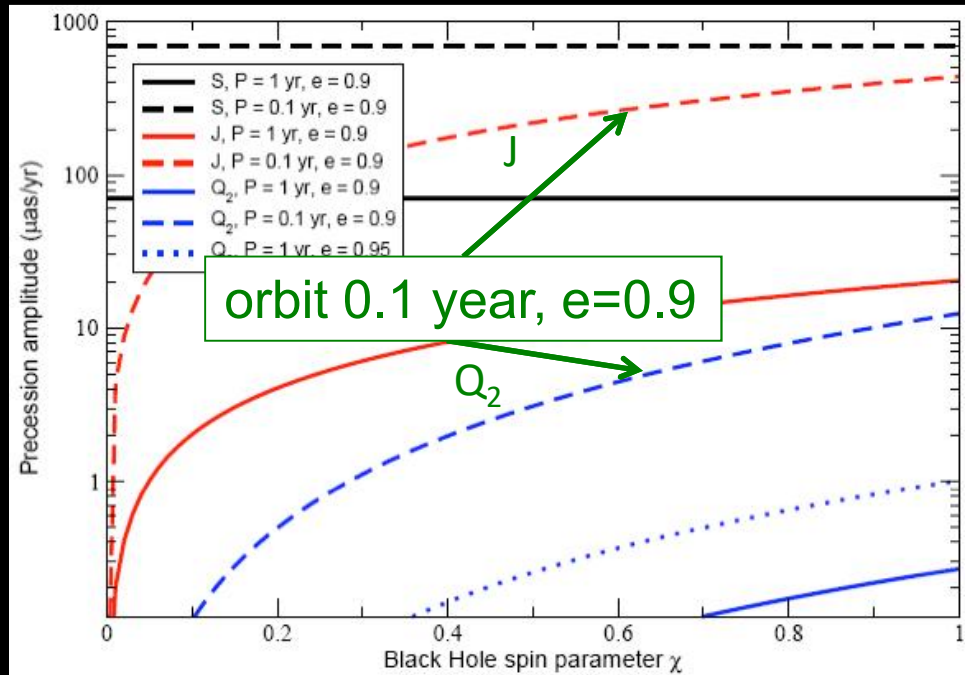
$$(d = 7,62 \pm 0,32 \text{ kpc})$$



Gillessen et al. (2009)

# Lense-Thirring effect and precession of the quadrupolar moment

Precession of the orbital plane (precession of the angular momentum vector around the BH spin vector)



No-hair theorem by Wheeler: a black hole is fully described by 3 parameters: mass  $M$ , spin  $J$ , electric charge

Quadrupolar moment:  $Q_2 = -J^2 / M$

The measurement of precession due to frame dragging should be possible in a few years with orbits of size 0.2 - 1 mpc (5 - 25 mas)

Merritt et al. (2010)

# Orbites d'étoiles proches

Imagerie des 100 mas centrales en une nuit : besoin de 4 UT et de  $\sim 100$  m de base

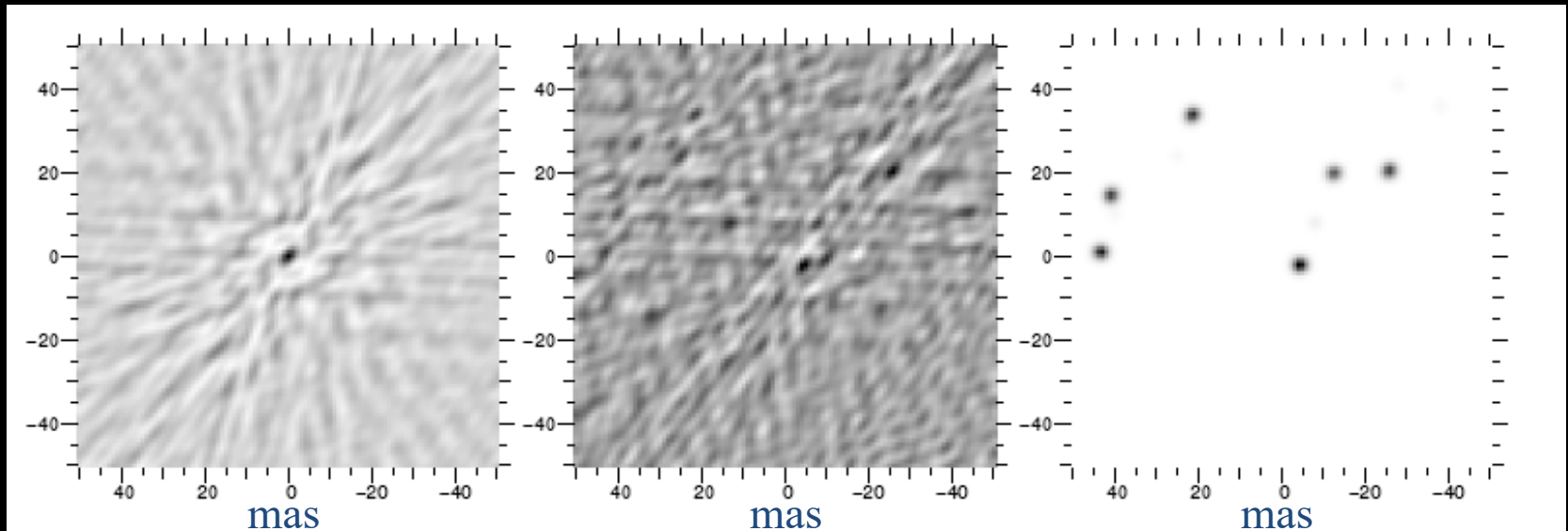


Image d'étoile de  
référence  
(dirty beam)

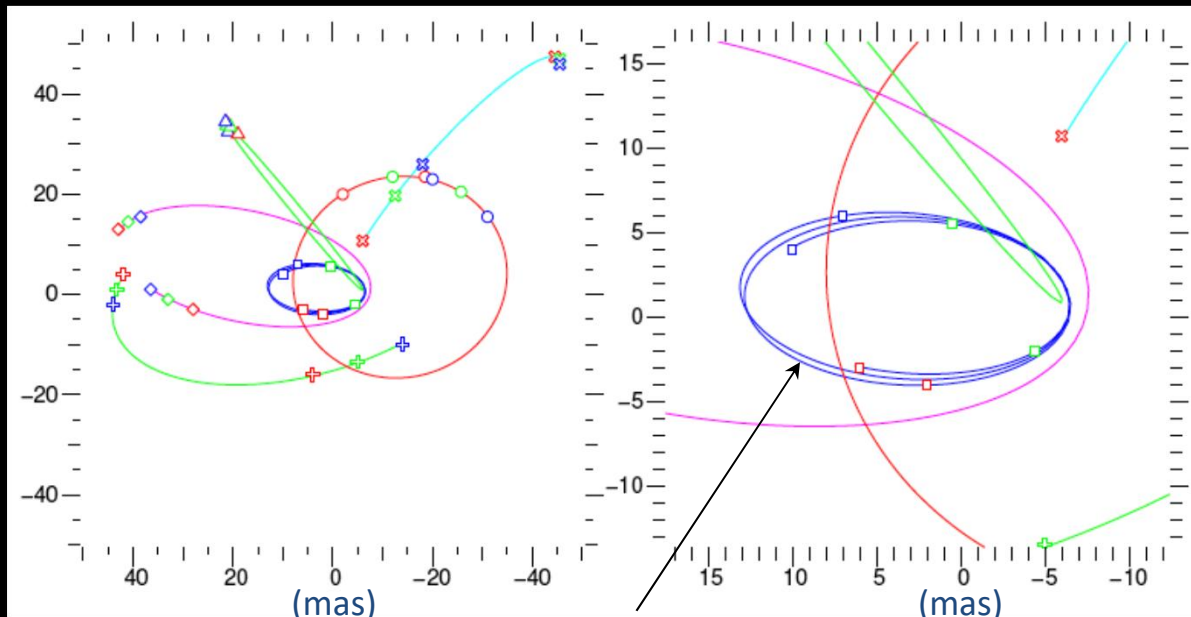
Image d'un champ de 6 étoiles  
(dirty image)

Après déconvolution

# Orbites d'étoiles proches

Imagerie des 100 mas centrales en une nuit : besoin de 4 UT et de  $\sim 100$  m de base

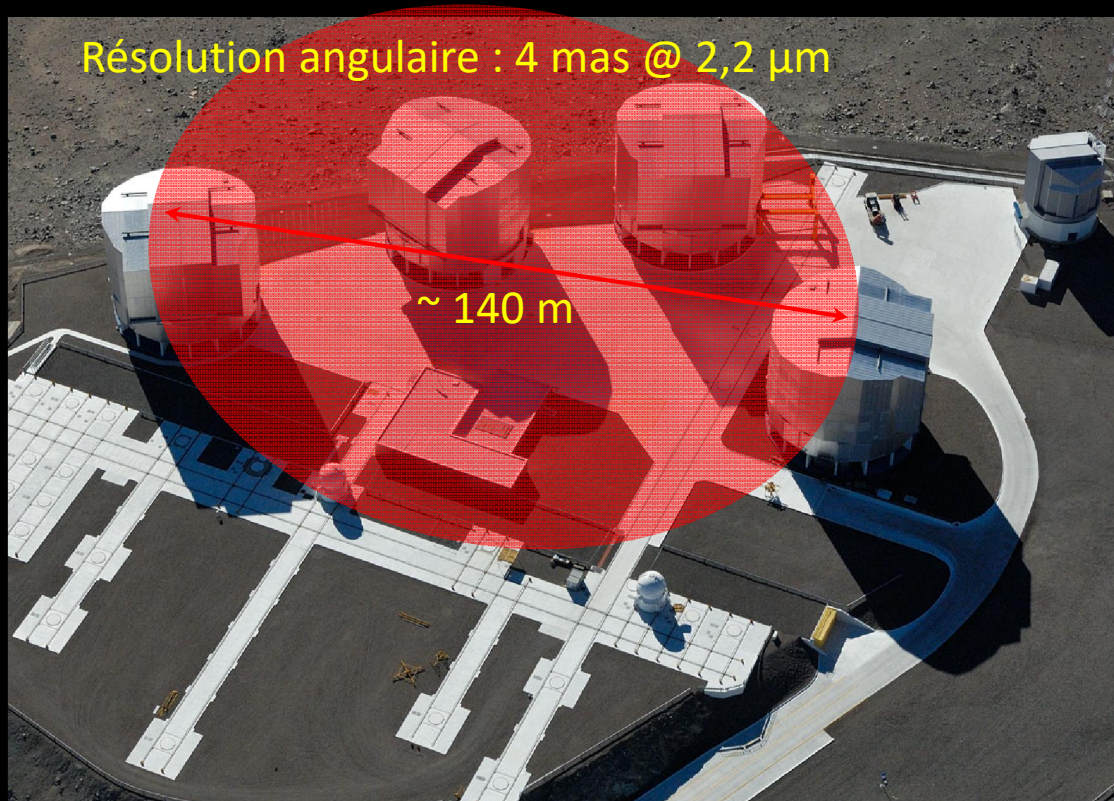
Après 15 mois d'observation



Système des étoiles S ramené à 100 mas

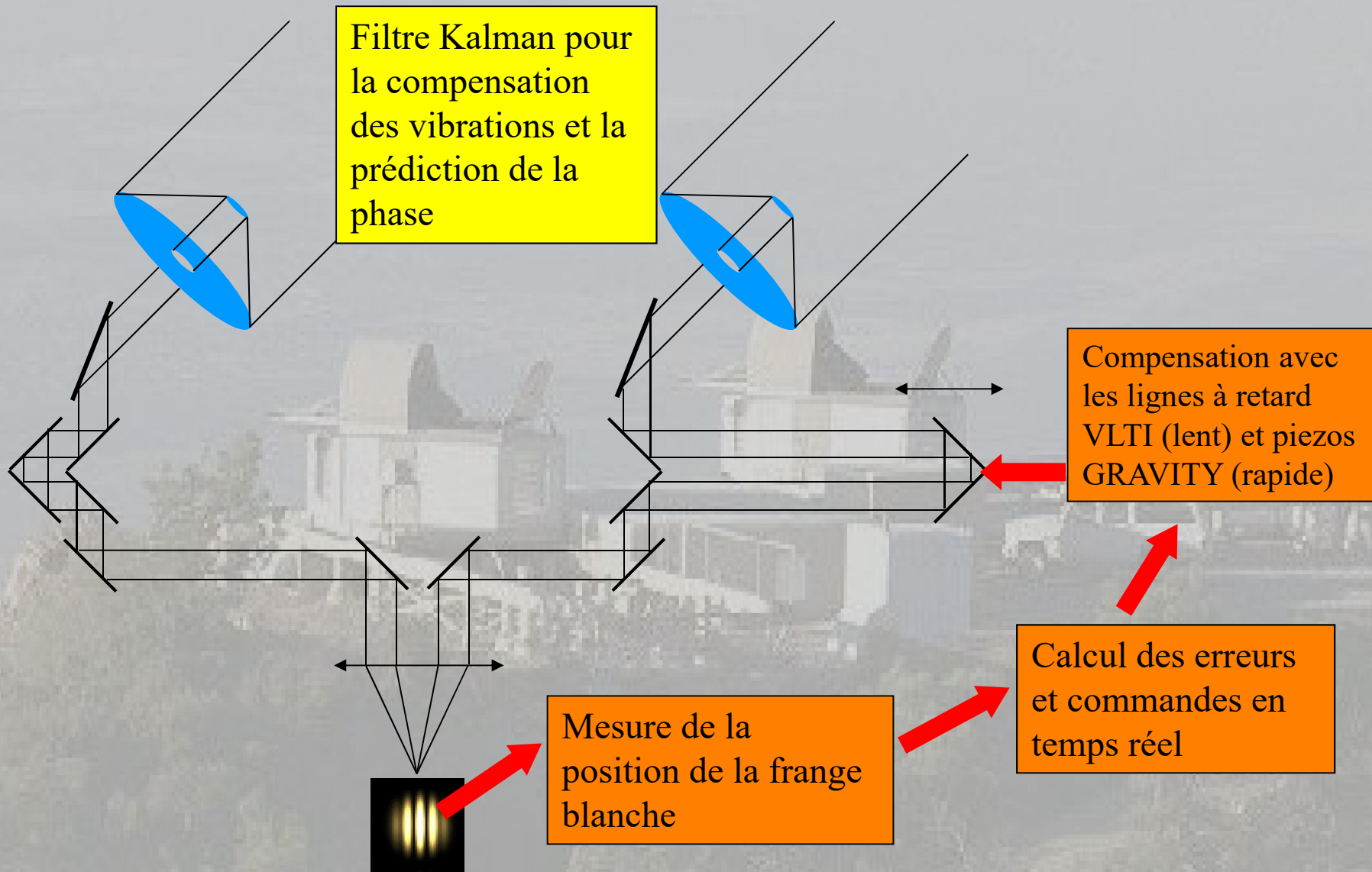
Précession relativiste dans la métrique de Schwarzschild  
Mesure du spin dans la métrique de Kerr  
Mesure du moment quadrupolaire ?

# GRAVITY combine les 4 UT (8,20 m) ainsi que les 4 AT (1,80 m) du VLT

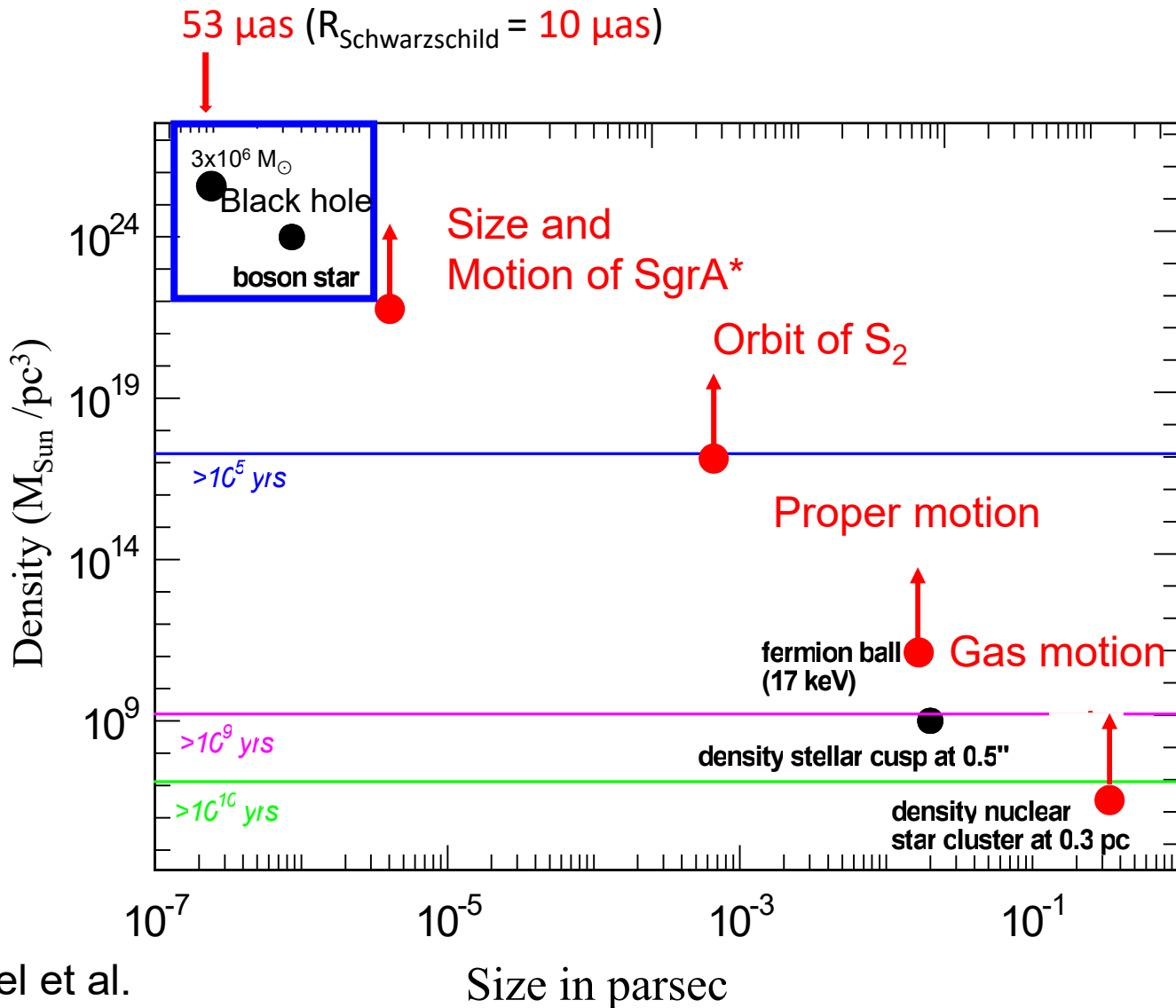




Besoin d'un **suiveur de franges** pour stabiliser la **ddm** ( $\leq 300$  nm), **intégrer** ( $\geq 100$  s) et **R=4000**



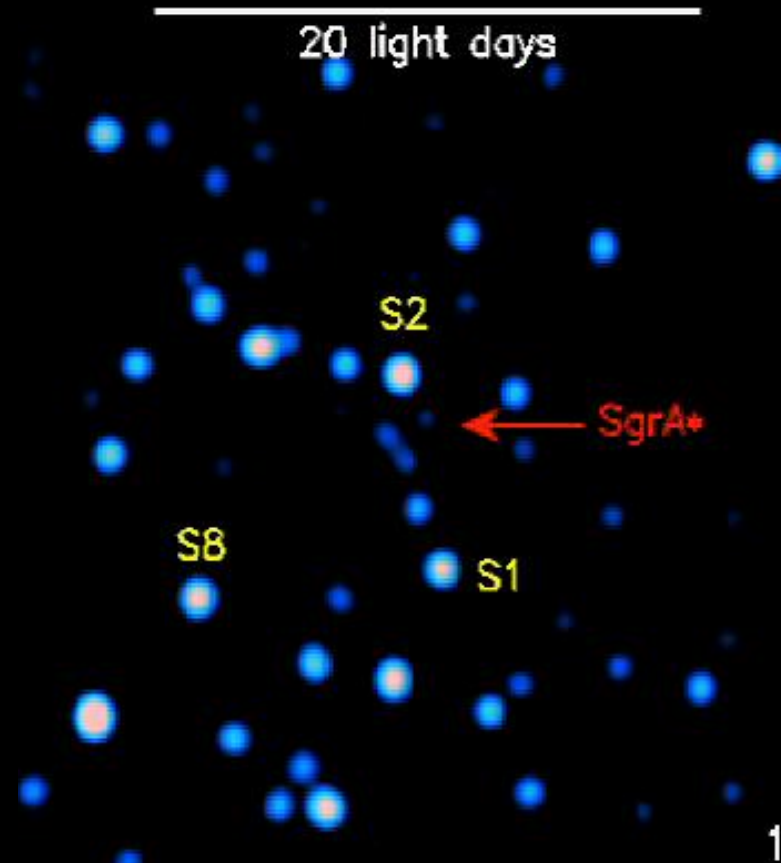
# Nature de Sgr A\* ?



Genzel et al.



# Les sursauts au Centre Galactique

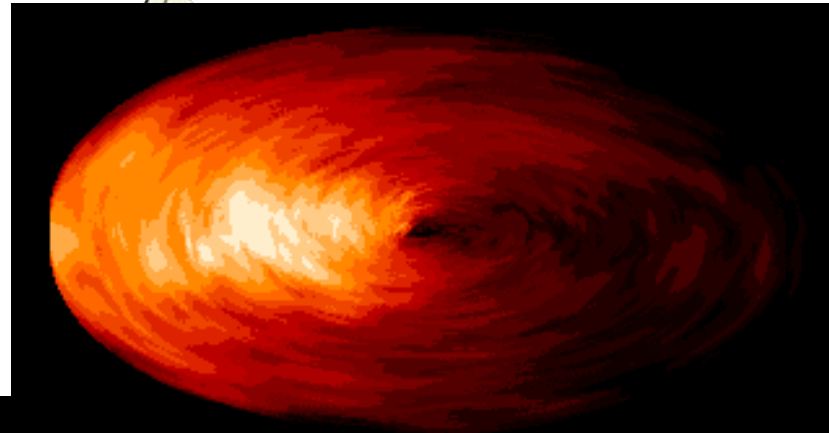
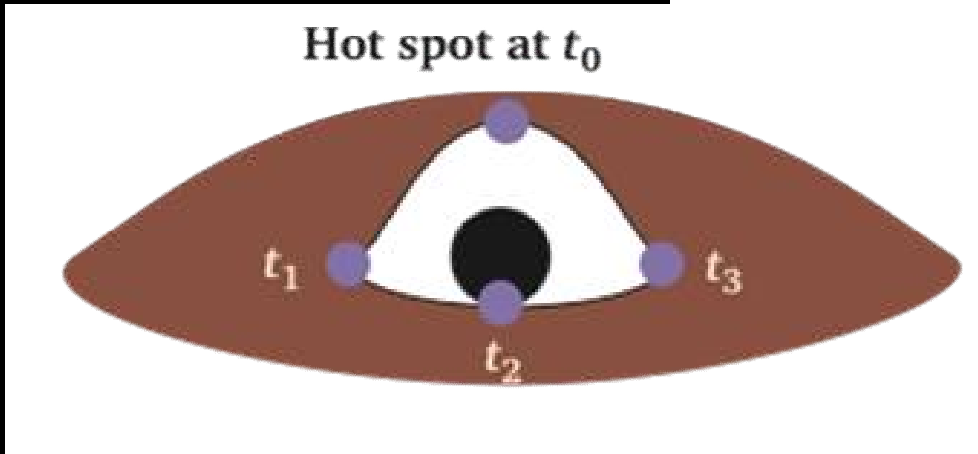
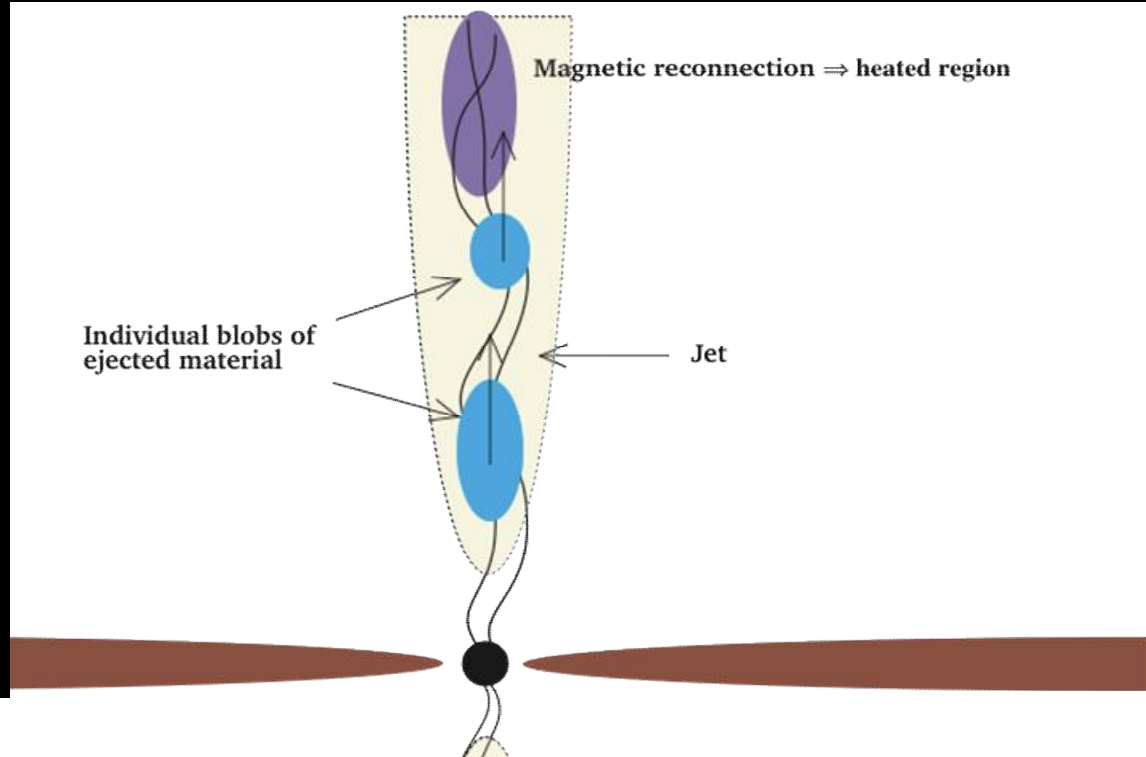


# Les sursauts au Centre Galactique

Trois scénarios :

- reconnexion magnétique dans les jets
- points chauds sur la dernière orbite circulaire stable
- fluctuations statistiques

Échelle caractéristique :  
quelques  $10 \mu\text{s}$



# Exploration de la dernière orbite circulaire stable

$10 \mu\text{as} = 1 R_s$

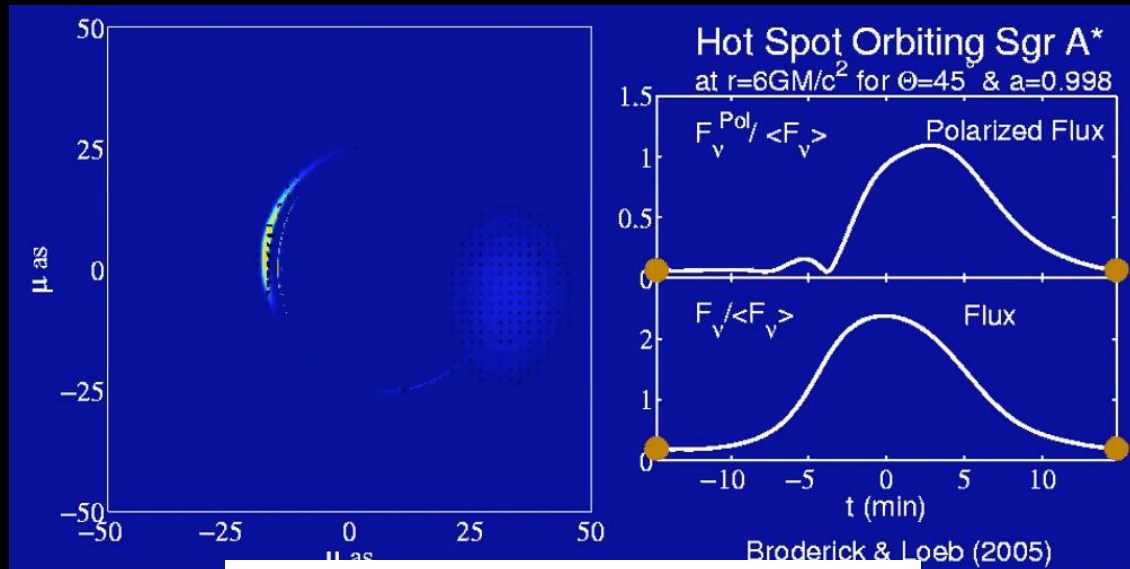


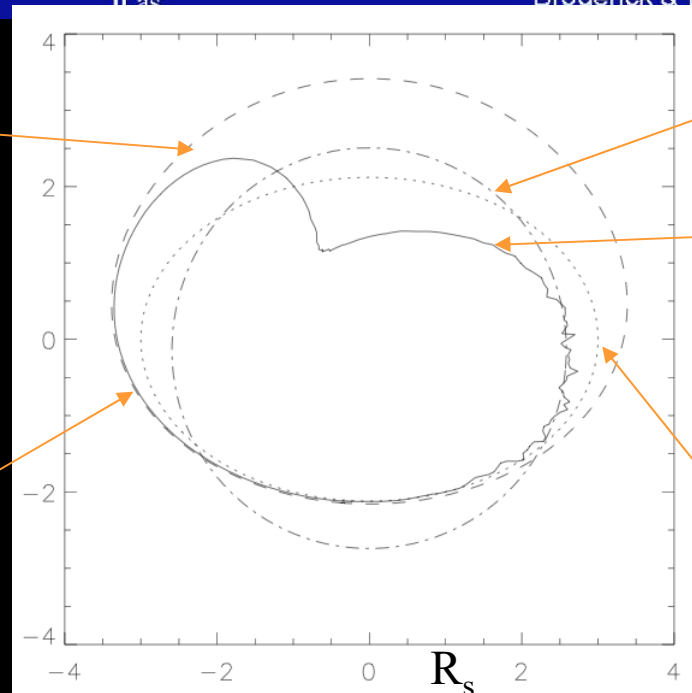
Image primaire

Image secondaire

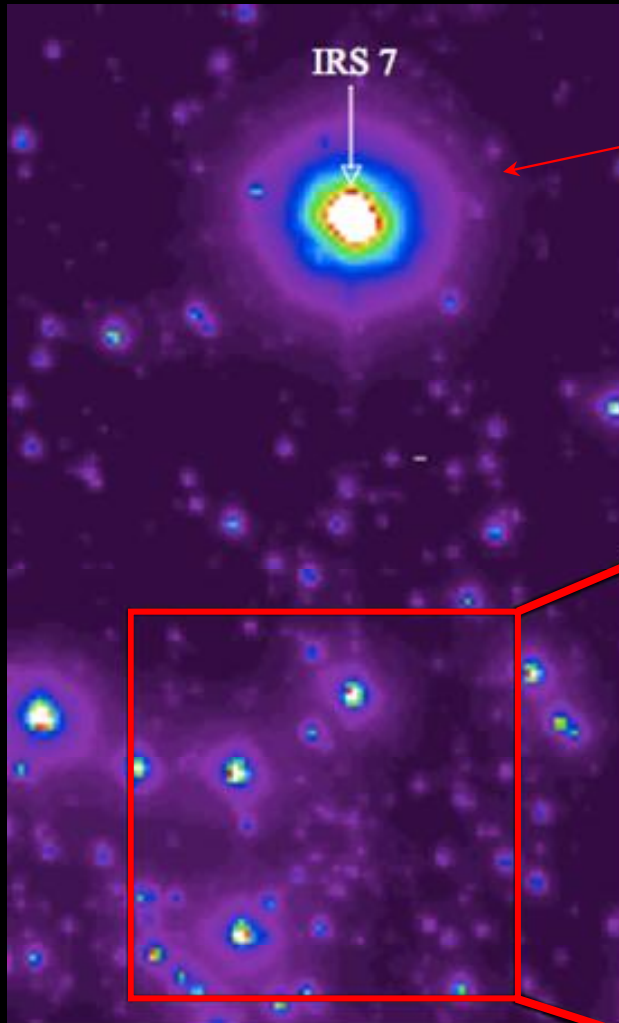
Orbite relativiste

Image totale

Orbite newtonienne inclinée à  $45^\circ$

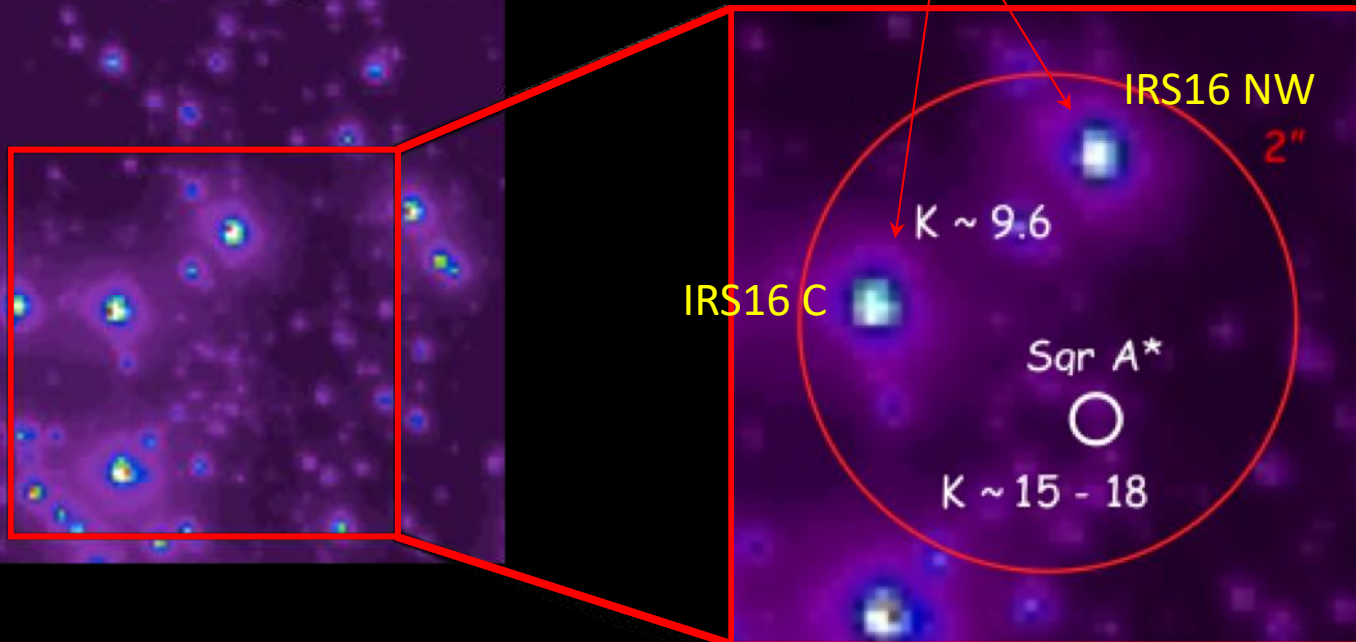


# Principe de la mesure GRAVITY



Source de référence pour  
l'optique adaptative infrarouge

Sources de référence pour  
l'imagerie et l'astrométrie  
interférométriques



# Astrométrie interférométrique

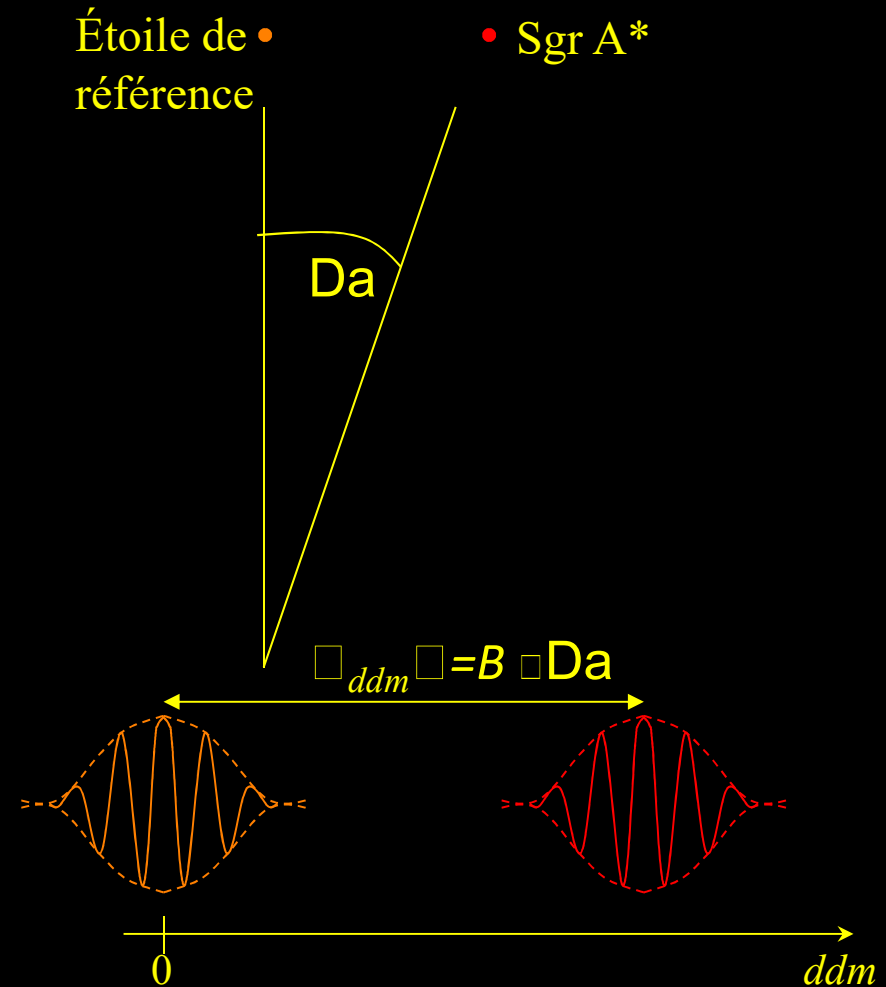
La distance entre les interférogrammes vaut :

$$D_{ddm} = B \cdot \alpha$$

D'où :

$$\alpha = D_{ddm} / B$$

Avec une précision de 5 nm sur  $D_{ddm}$  pour une base de 100 m, la précision sur  $\alpha$  est de 10  $\mu$ as.

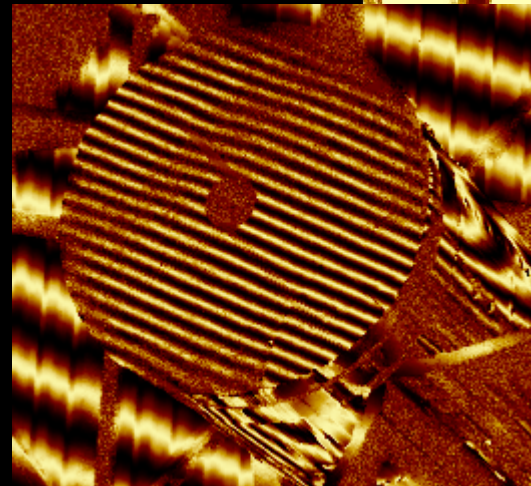
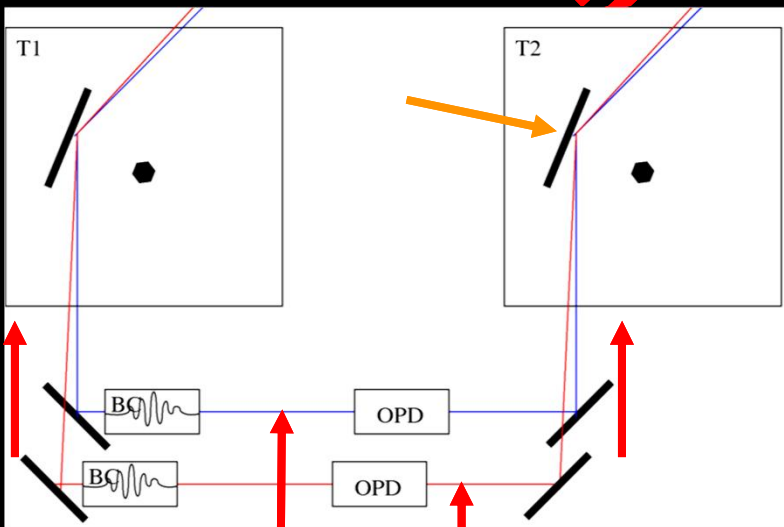
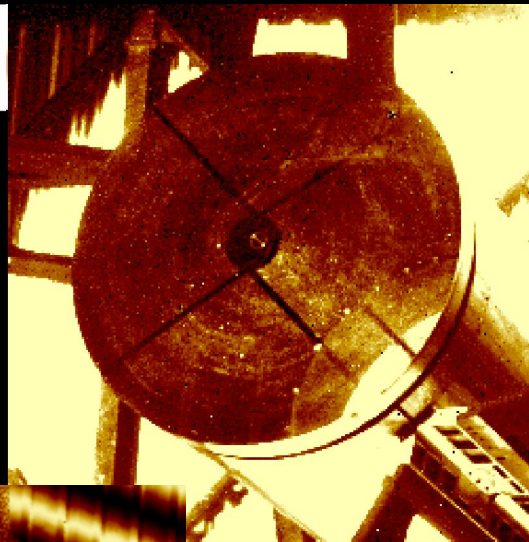


# Métrie

5 nm ←

$$\delta OPD = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\alpha} - \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \vec{B} \cdot$$

500 μm



Un rétro-interféromètre produit des franges d'interférence dans le plan du M2.

Métrie laser

1908 nm



# Les chiffres-clés de GRAVITY

## Étapes :

- lancement du projet : 2006
- Final Design Review : fin 2011 – début 2012
- Installation sur le VLTI en juil.-sept. 2015
- 1<sup>ère</sup> lumière AT : octobre 2015
- 1<sup>ère</sup> lumière UT : mai 2016

## Résolutions spectrales :

- suiveur de franges :  $R=22$
- voie scientifique :  $R=22, 500, 4000$

## Suivi de franges :

- UT (8 m) :  $K \sim 10$  ( $\geq 11$ )
- AT (1,8 m) :  $K \sim 7$  (8)

## Astrométrie :

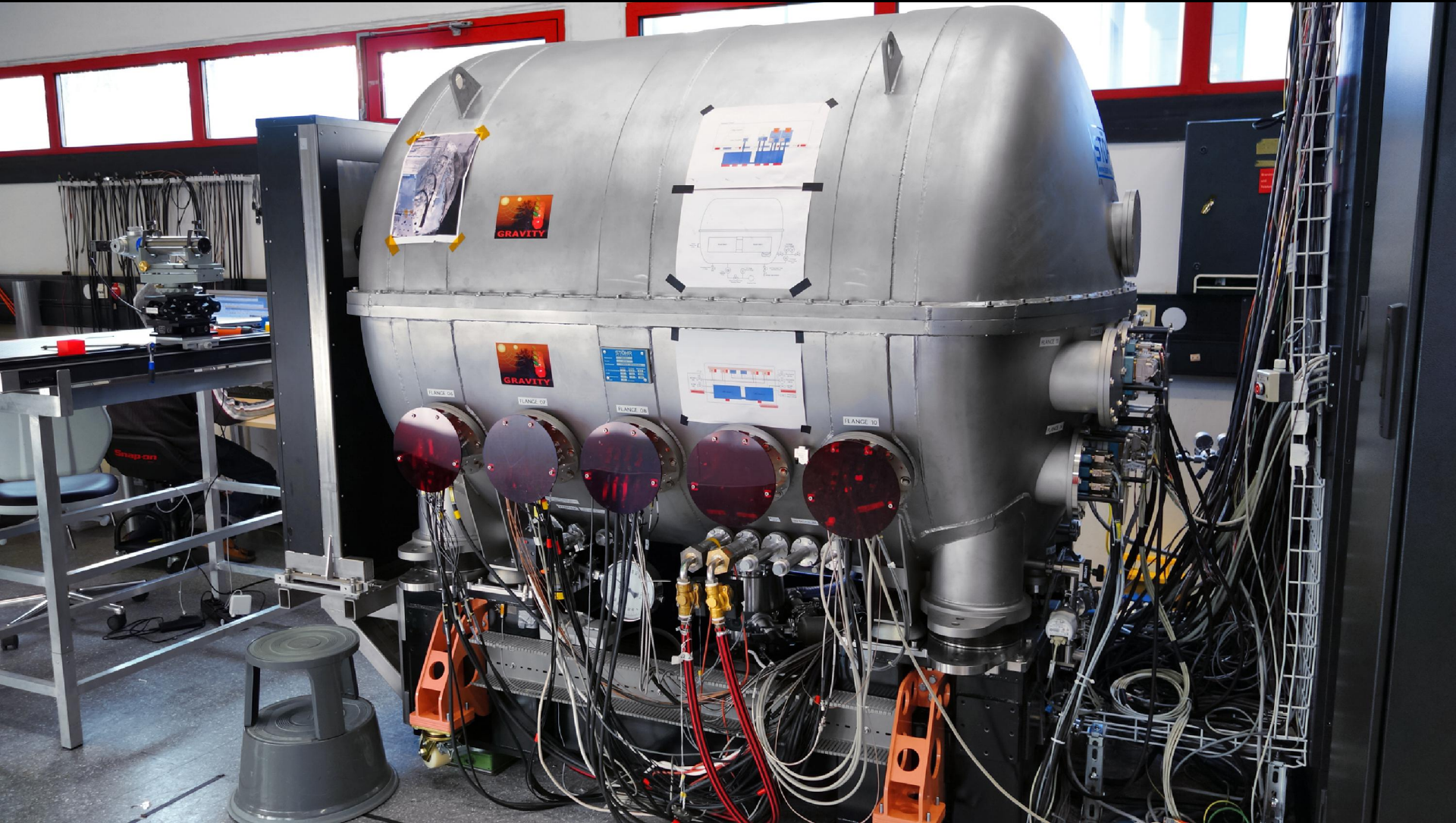
- ( $\geq$ ) 10  $\mu\text{as}$  en 5 minutes (40  $\mu\text{as}$ )

## Imagerie interférométrique :

- UT :  $K \sim 16$ , AT :  $K \sim 13$  en 100s
- $\text{SNR}(V) = 10$
- $\diamond(\times^{\uparrow}) = 0,1$  rad en mode référence de phase



# Cryostat GRAVITY à MPE (Garching 2013-2015)



# GRAVITY : instrument distribué sur le VLTI

Au recombineur viennent s'ajouter :

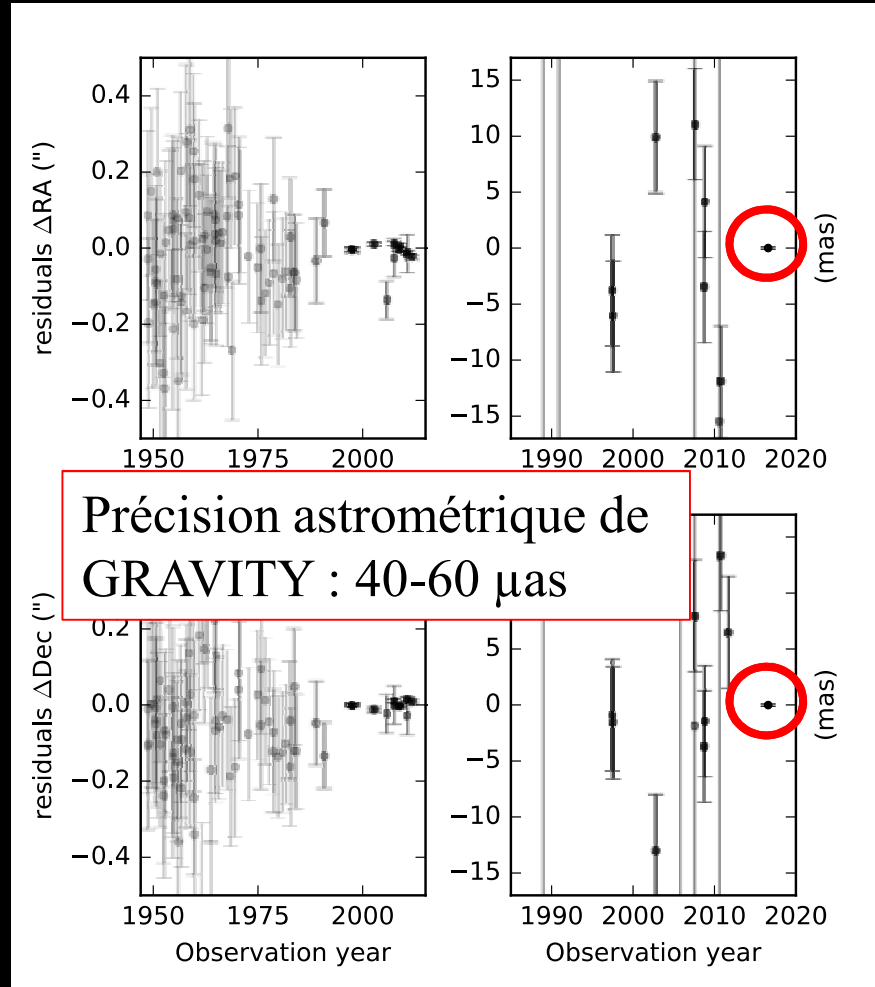
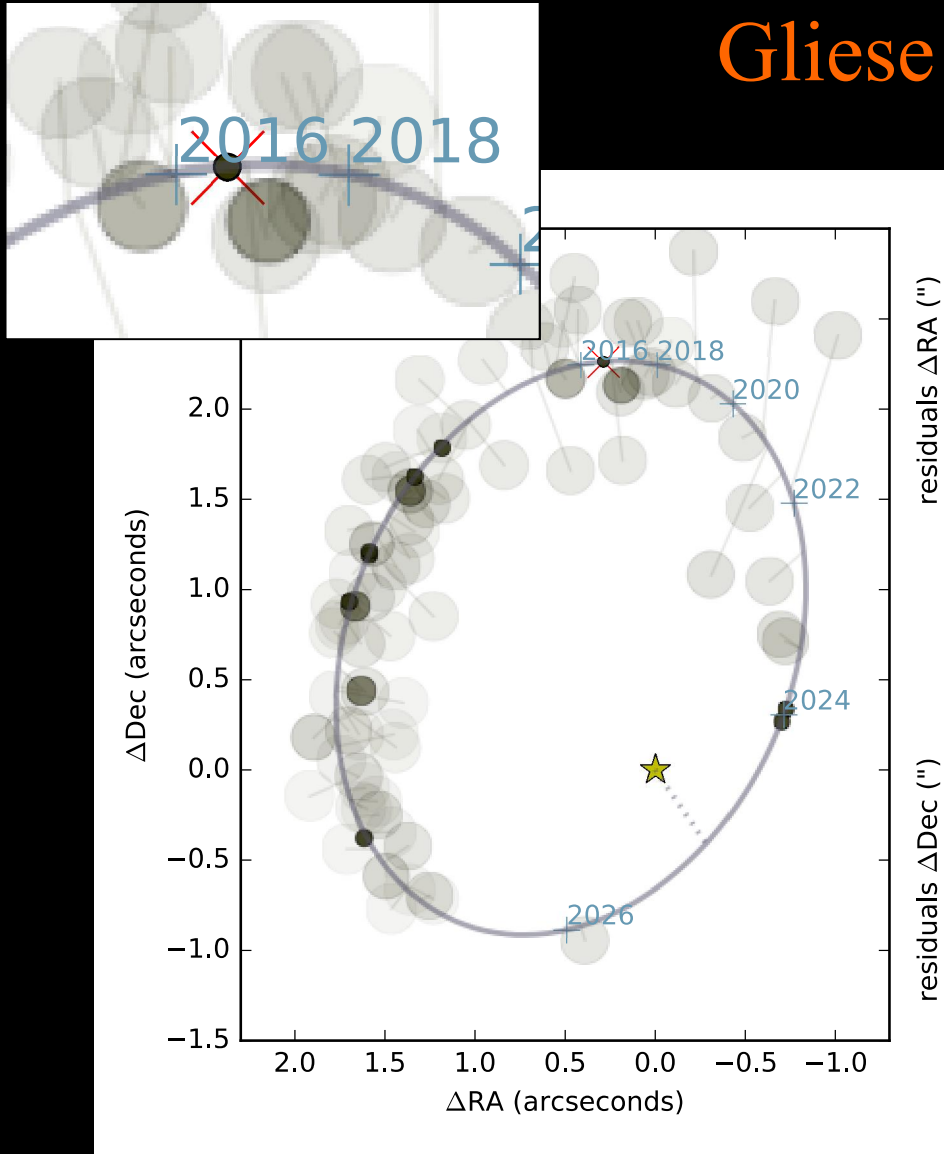
- les 4 optiques adaptatives infrarouges (UT)
- les capteurs métrologiques sur les télescopes (UT et AT) pour l'astrométrie très haute précision



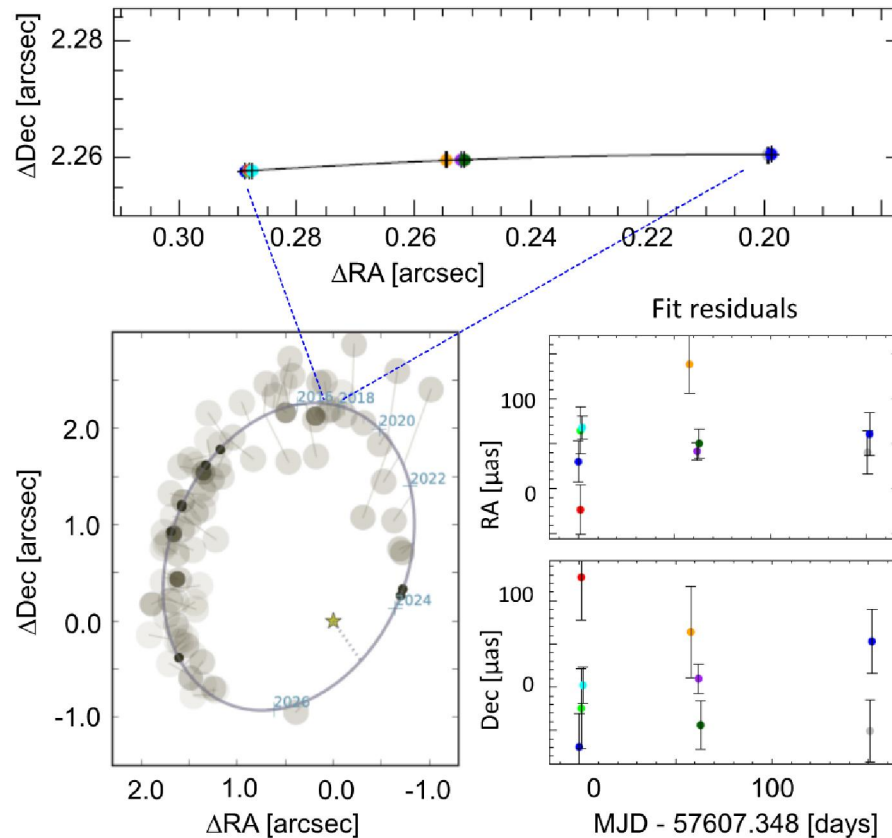
Exemples de mesure montrant les capacités  
nouvelles de GRAVITY



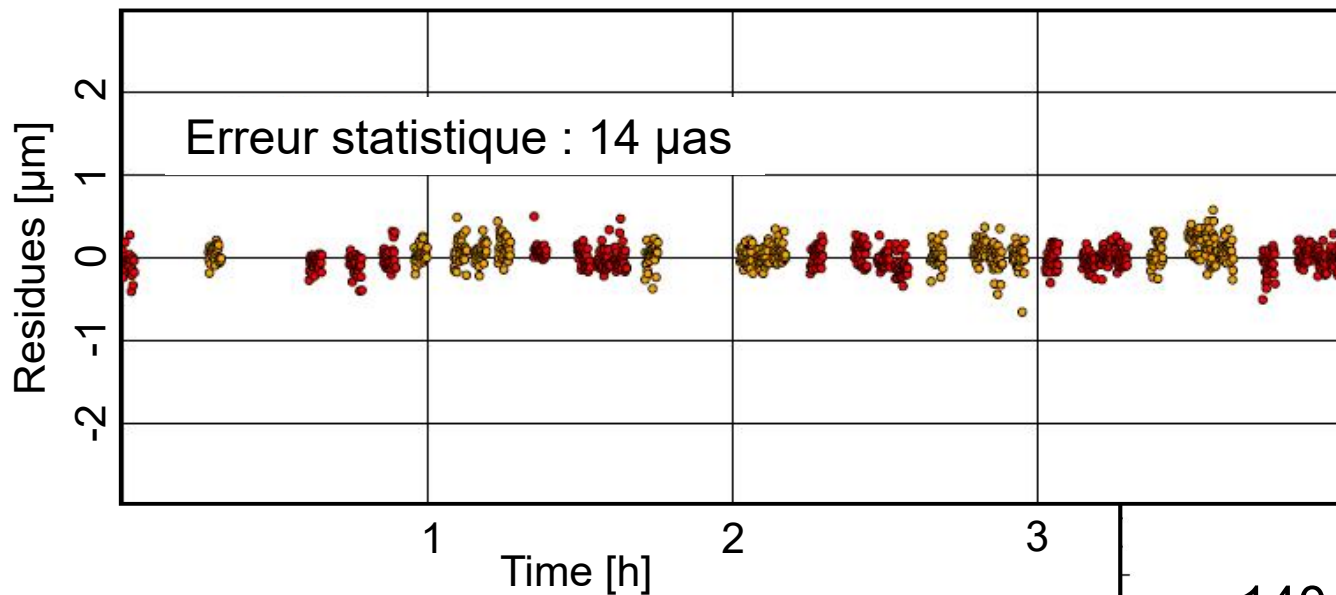
# Gliese 65AB



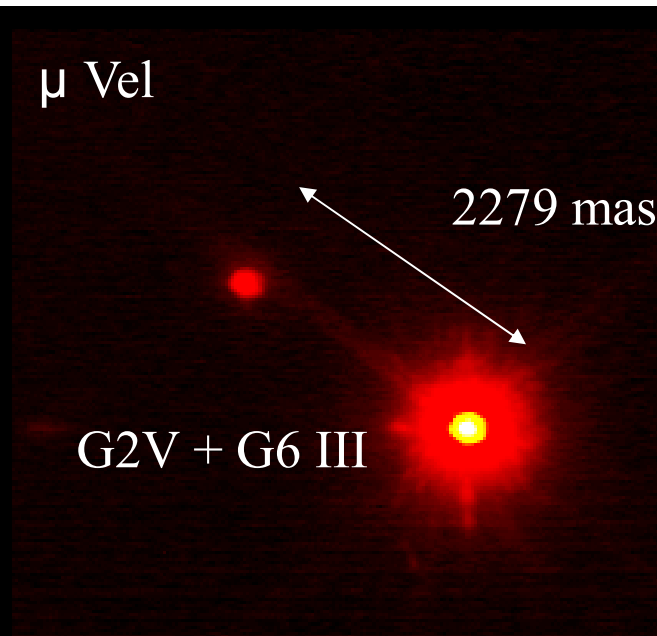
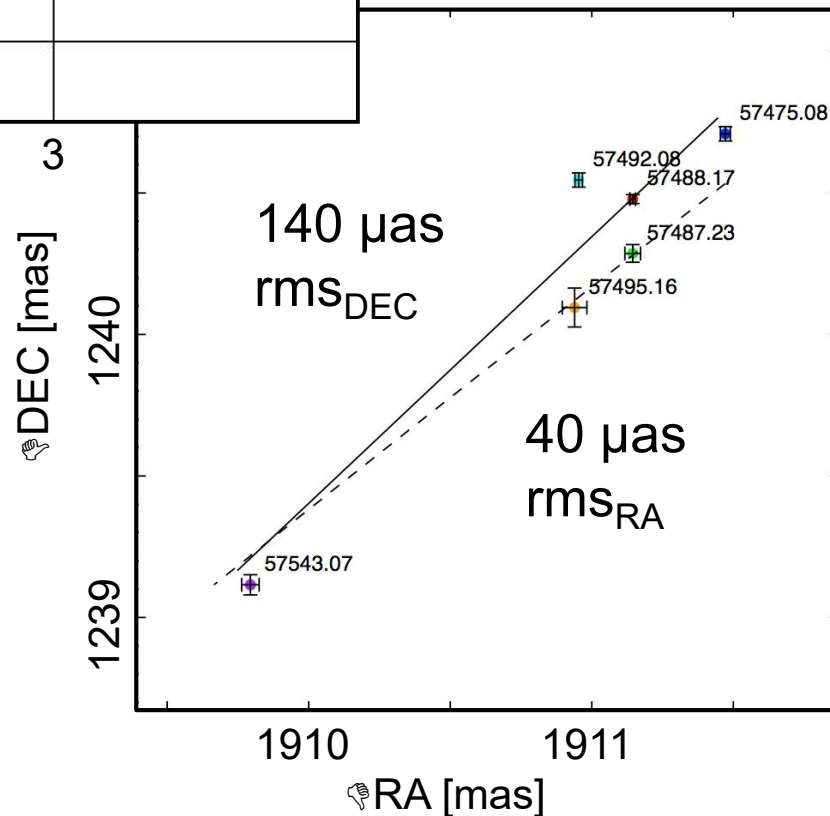
# Gliese 65AB



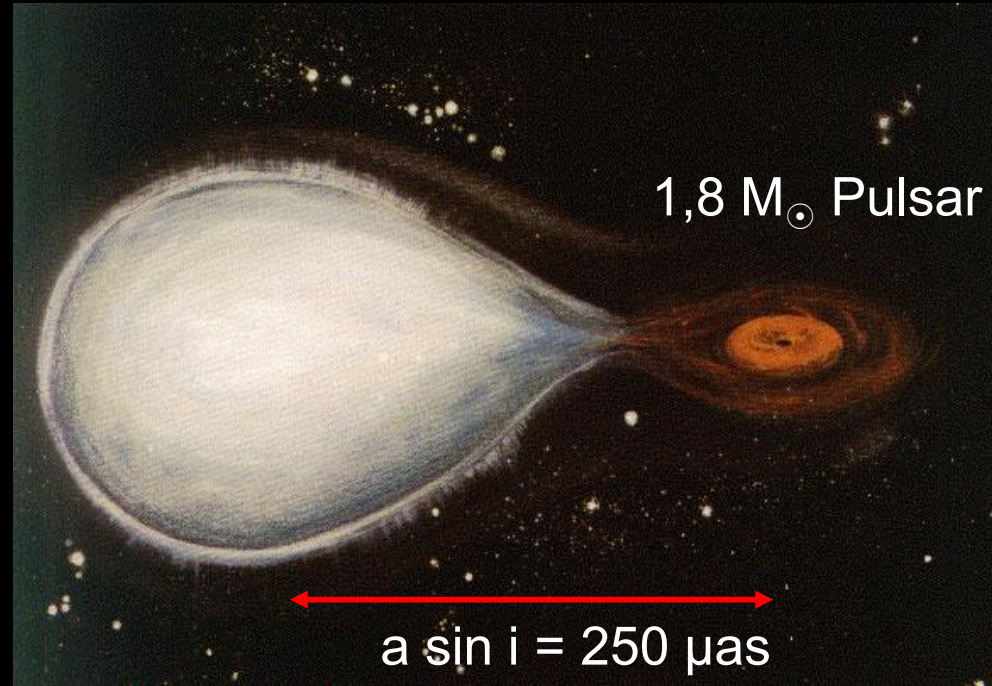
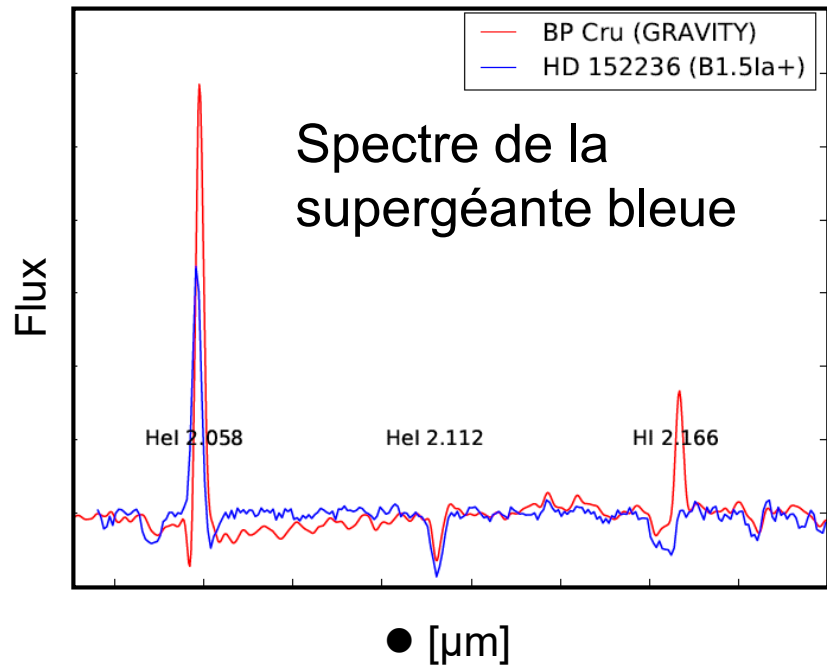
# Étalonnage pour l'astrométrie haute précision



Séquence de permutations

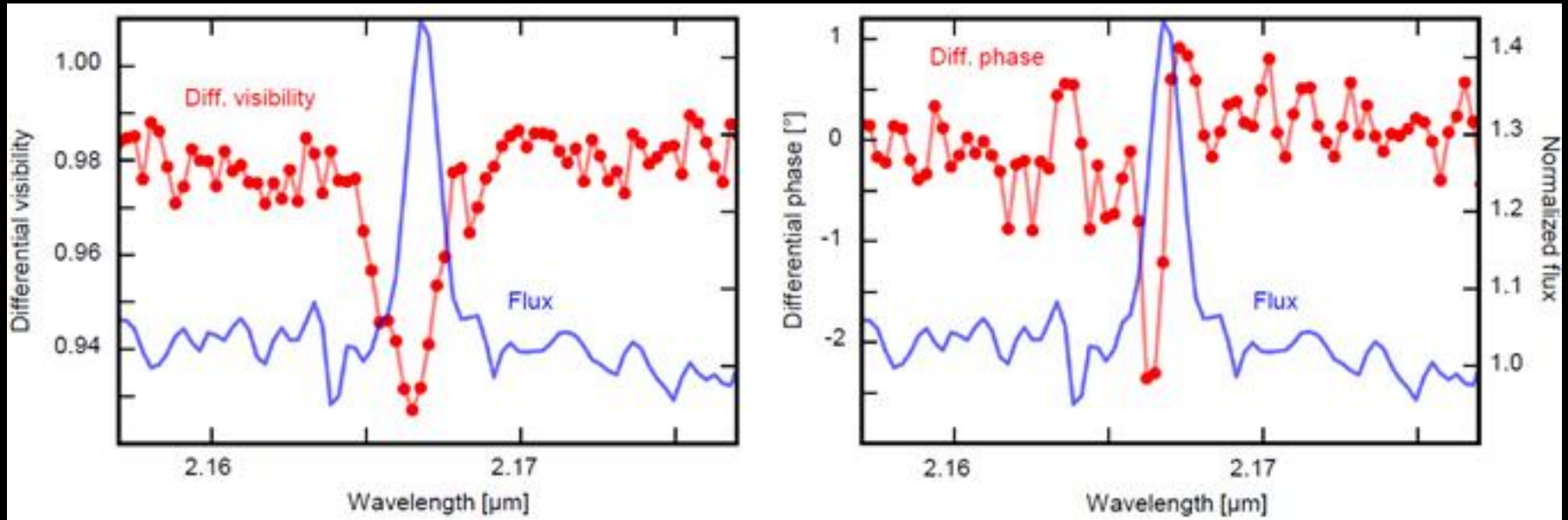


# Binaire X : BP Cru





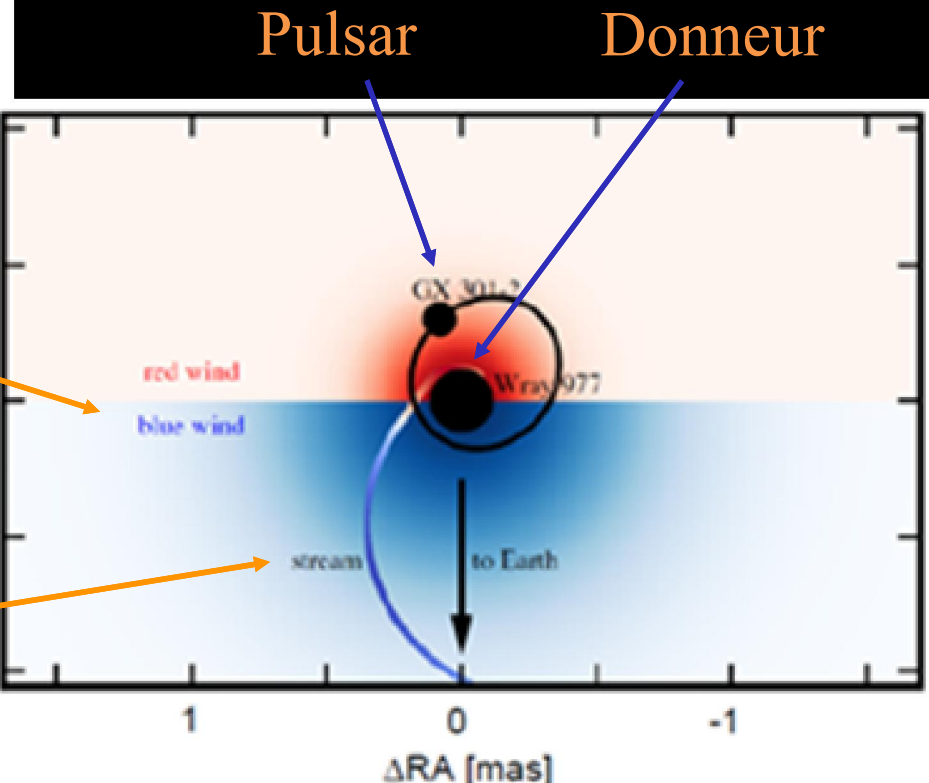
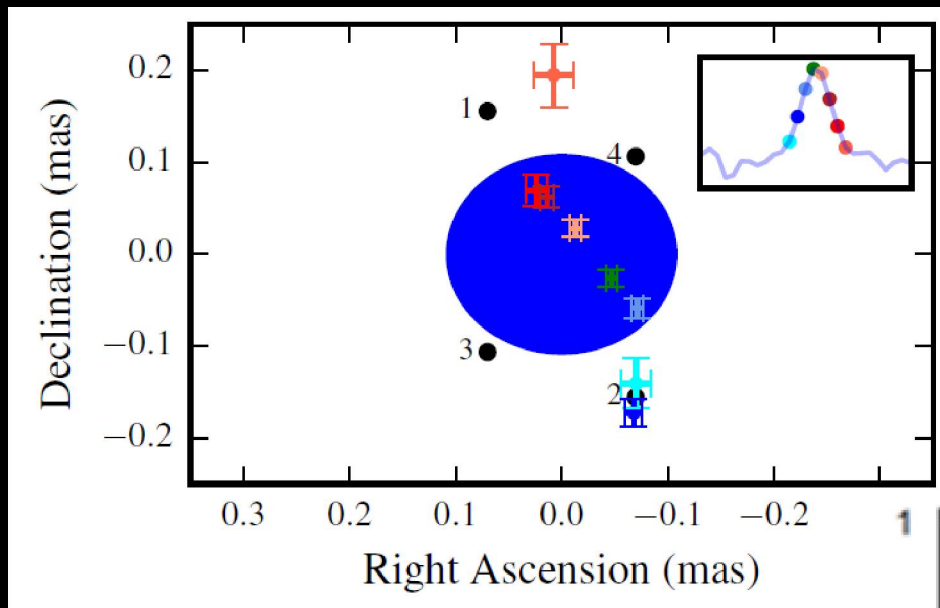
# Binaire X : BP Cru



Les amplitudes relatives de visibilité révèlent un vent étendu et asymétrique.

Les phases différentielles révèlent un gradient de position dans Br  $\gamma$ .

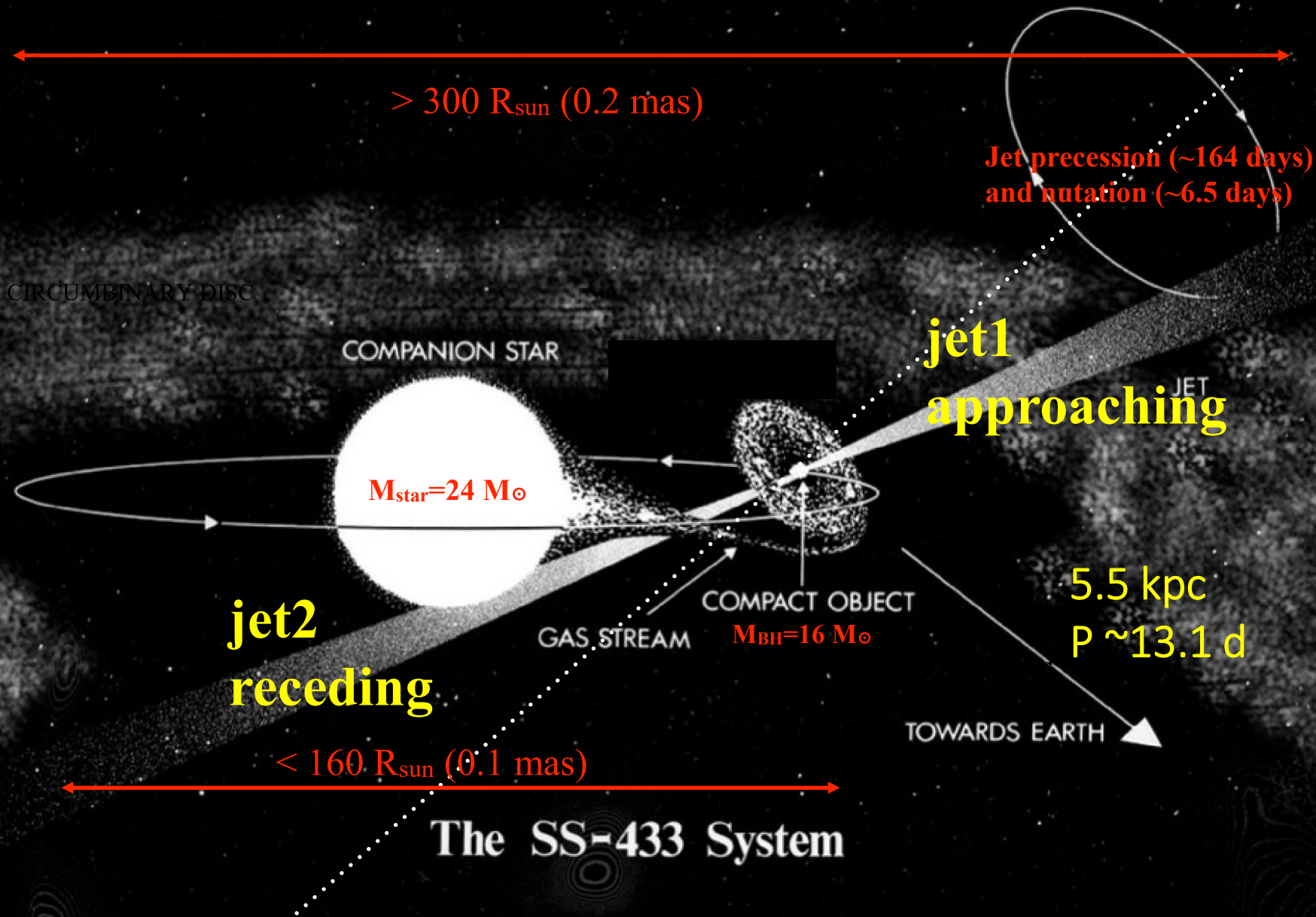
# Binaire X : BP Cru



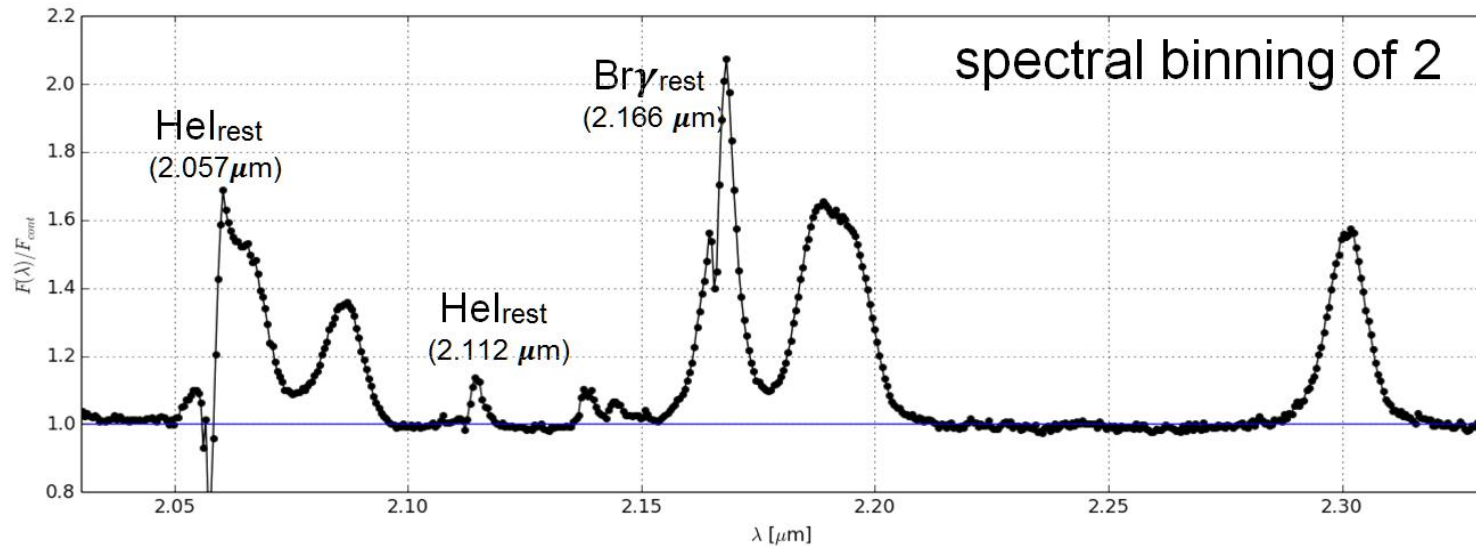
Vent asymétrique étendu

Flot de gaz

# Morphologie de l'accrétion-éjection du $\mu$ -quasar SS433



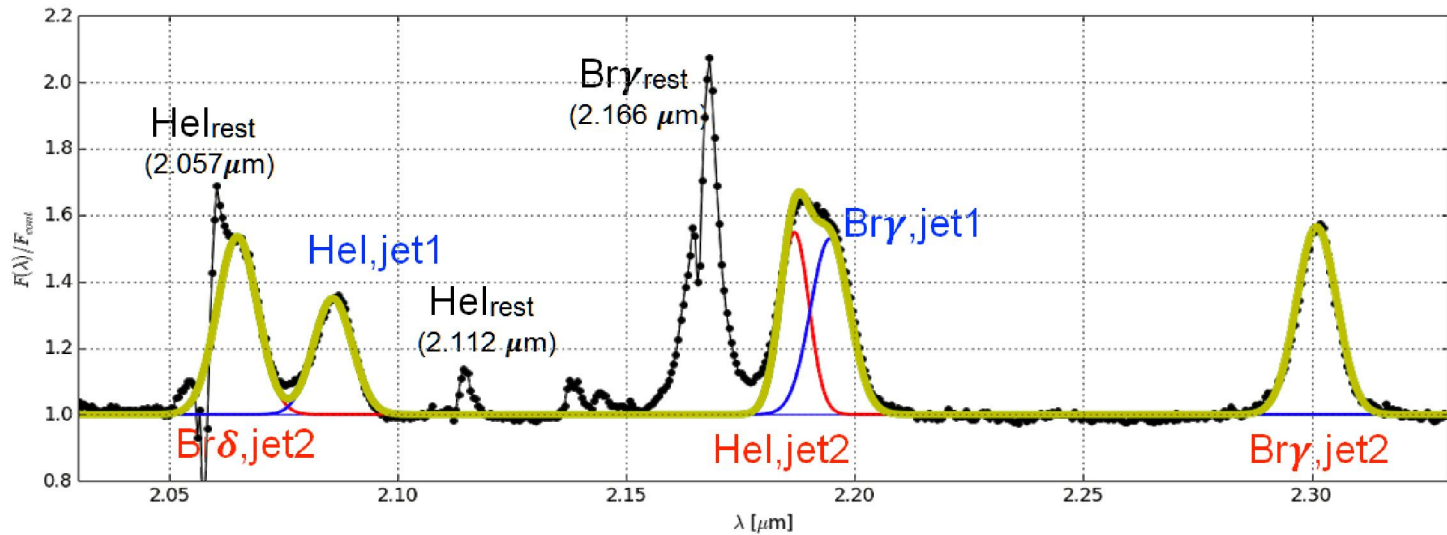
# Observations de SS433 avec GRAVITY



## Stationary lines

- HeI avec un P Cygni
- Br $\gamma$  à double pic

# Observations de SS433 avec GRAVITY



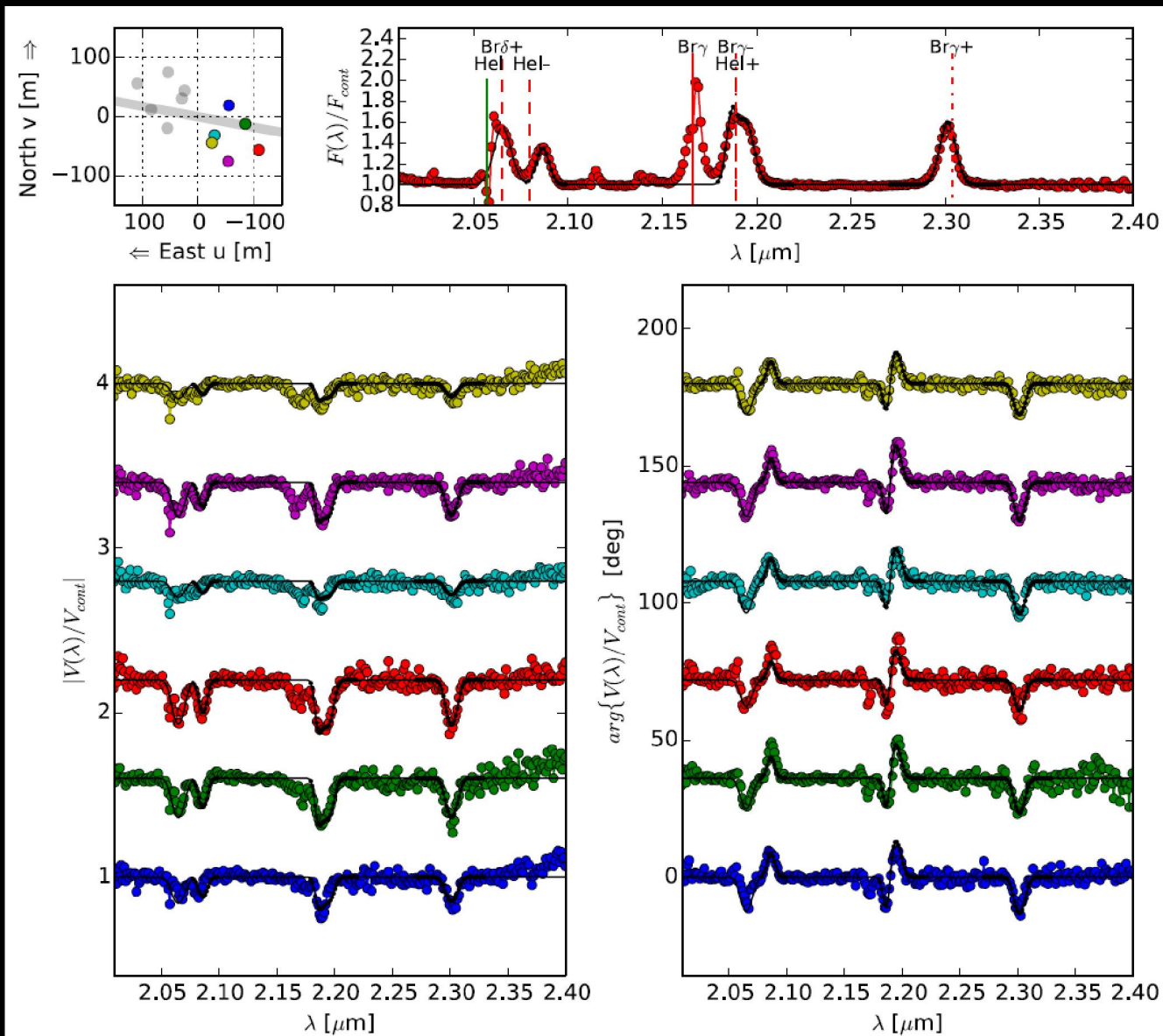
## Jet lines

- Emission features agree with the jet line shifts expected at the observation date
- $\text{Br}\gamma$ , HeI from jet1 and jet2 and  $\text{Br}\delta$  from jet1

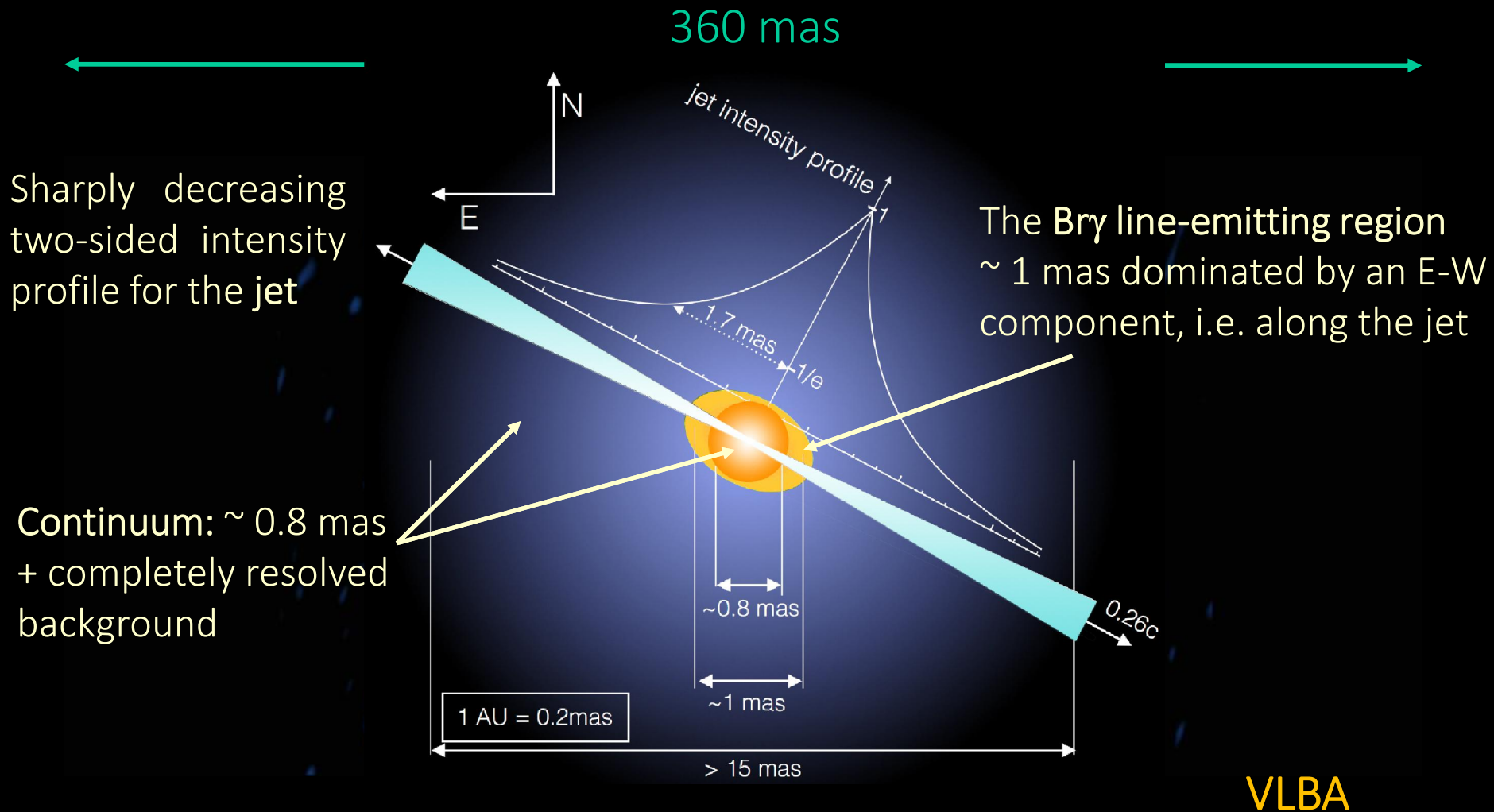
Name	Rest wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Redshift	$FWHM$ ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ )	$EW$ ( $\text{\AA}$ )
$\text{Br } \gamma_{\text{jet1}}$	2.166	0.0132	1364	56
$\text{Br } \gamma_{\text{jet2}}$	2.166	0.0624	1347	62
$\text{Br } \delta_{\text{jet2}}$	1.944	0.0622	1510	59
$\text{He I}_{\text{jet1}}$	2.057	0.0140	1429	37
$\text{He I}_{\text{jet2}}$	2.057	0.0631	1027	44



# Observations de SS433 avec GRAVITY

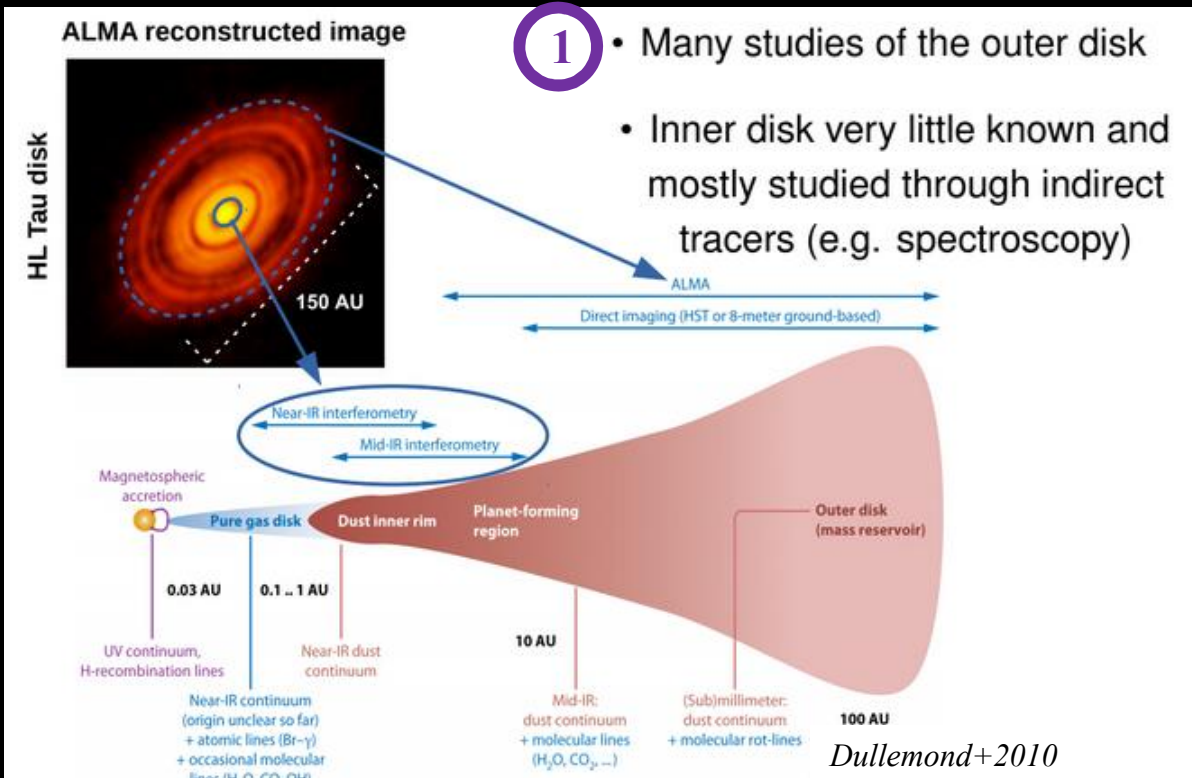


# Observations de SS433 avec GRAVITY

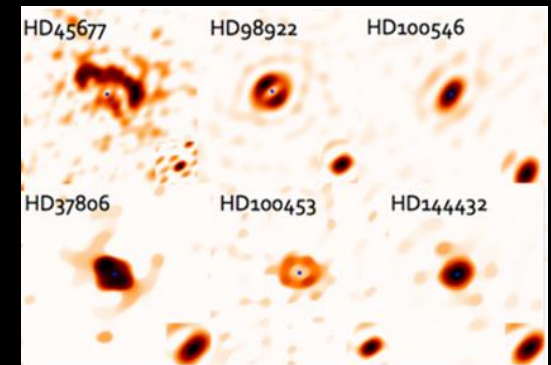


# Grand programme objets jeunes GRAVITY

## Motivations



- 2 PIONIER LP (~ 50 HAEBE)
- Variety of morphologies



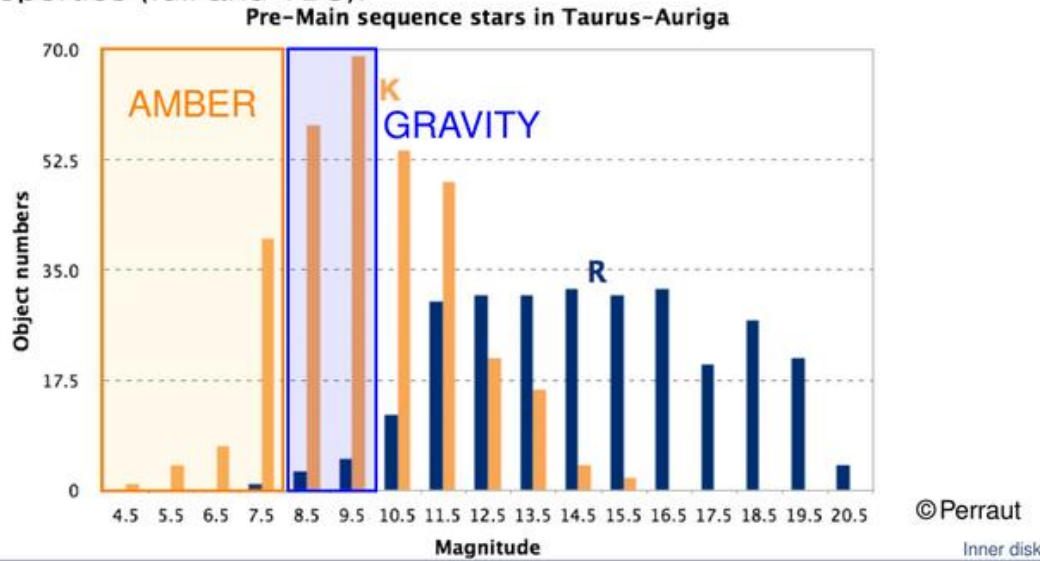
*Kluska&Berger*

- Sublimation front wide, smooth and wider than predicted (*Lazareff+2017*)

# Grand programme objets jeunes GRAVITY

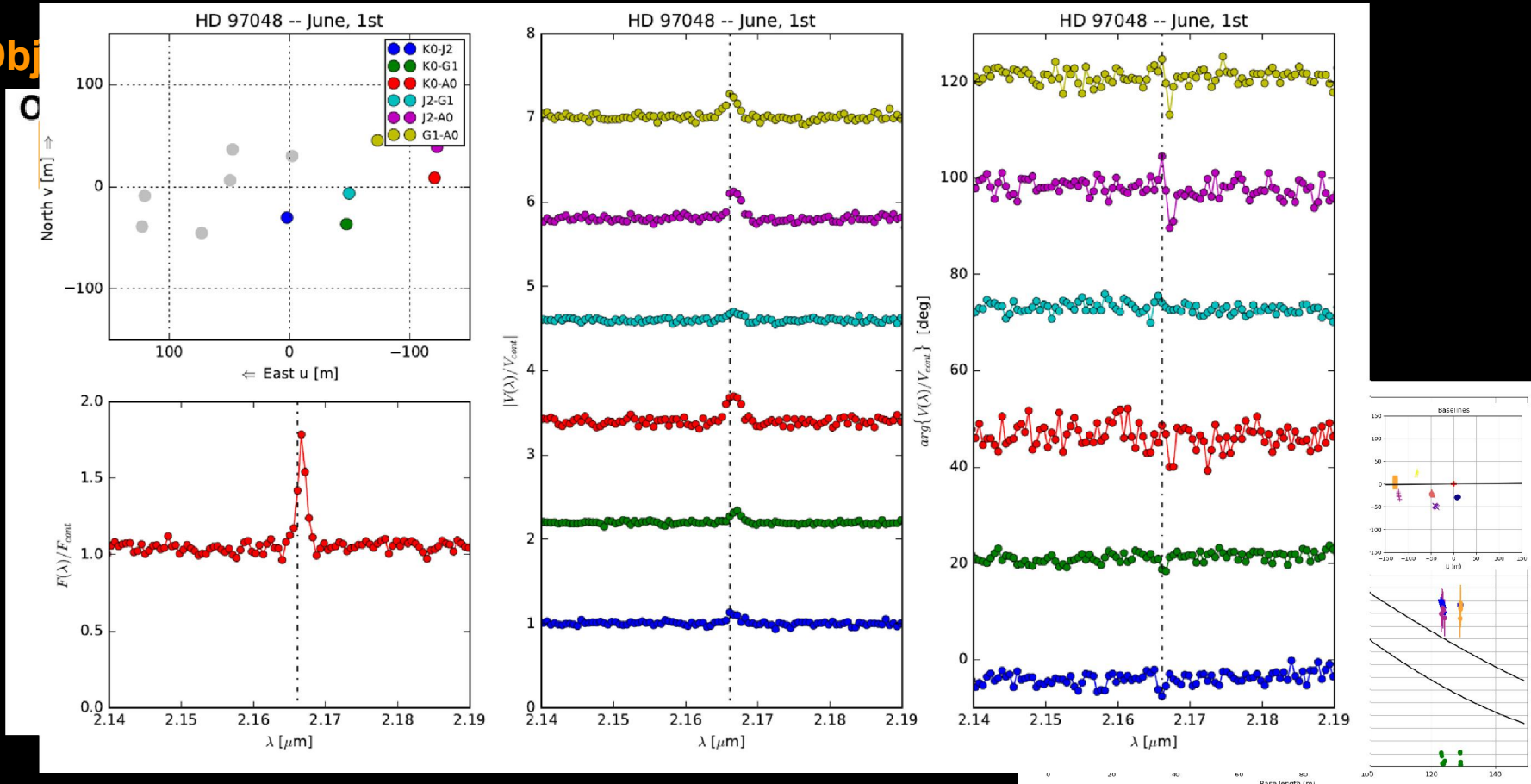
## Objectifs

- **Aim:** Statistical study of the gas content in YSO disks to spatially resolve the hot ( $\text{Br}\gamma$ ) and warm (CO) gas in disks.
- Large sample of YSOs ( $\sim 100$ ) spanning a wide range of stellar masses (very low-, high-mass), ages ( $10^4$ - $10^7$ ) and disk properties (full and TDs).



# Grand programme objets jeunes GRAVITY

Obj



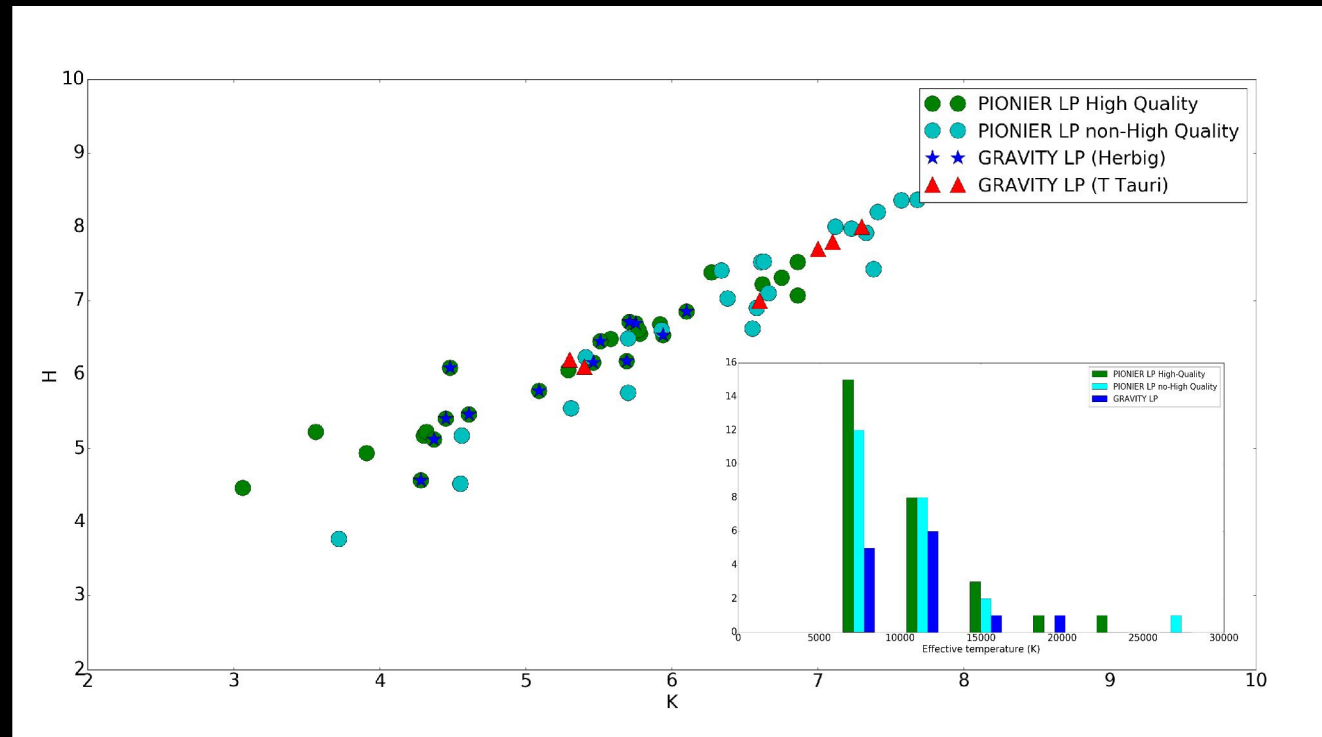


# Grand programme objets jeunes GRAVITY

## Situation actuelle

- Study of the continuum:
  - 15 HAEBE
  - 6 T Tauris

*13 targets among the LP PIONIER sample*
- Study of the Hydrogen:
  - 14 HAEBE
  - 5 T Tauris
- Study of the CO:
  - A few objects



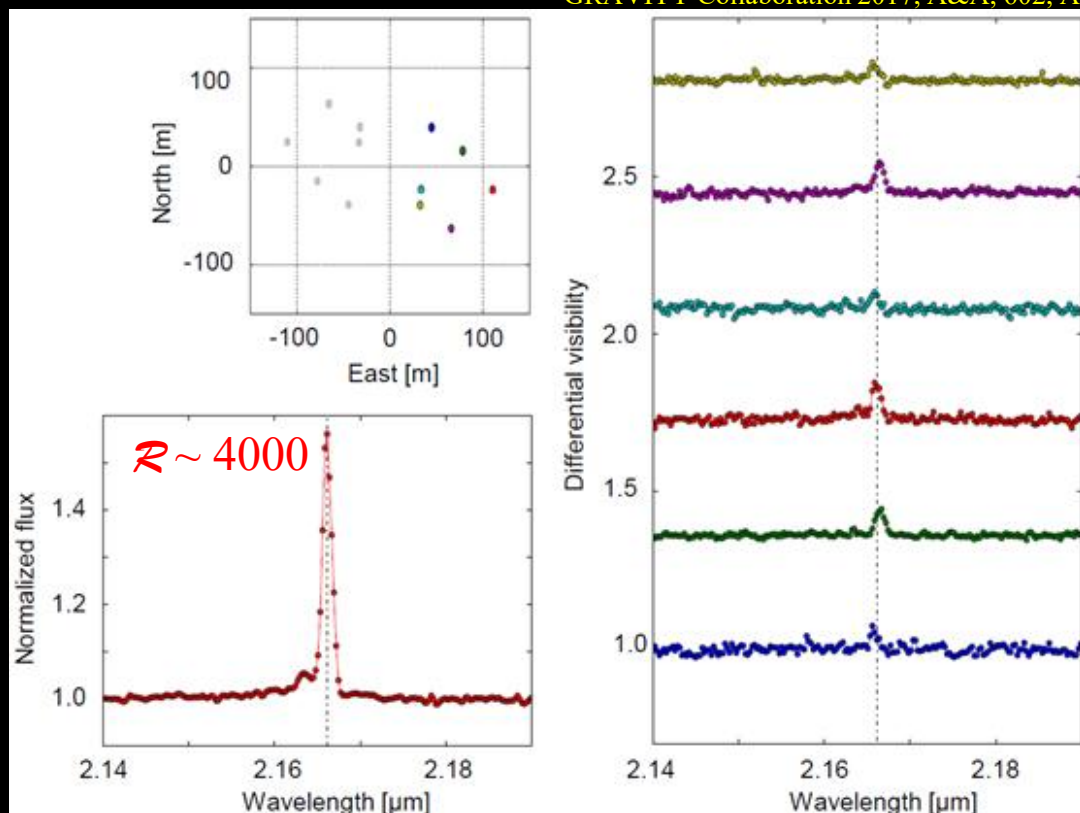
# GRAVITY observations of the T Tau twin system S CrA

GRAVITY Collaboration 2017, A&A, 602, A94

- 2 CTTS that appear coeval
- $K_{\text{North}} = 6.6$
- $K_{\text{south}} = 7.3$
- $d \sim 130$  pc
- GRAVITY dual-field mode to resolve the circumstellar environment across the Bry line

→

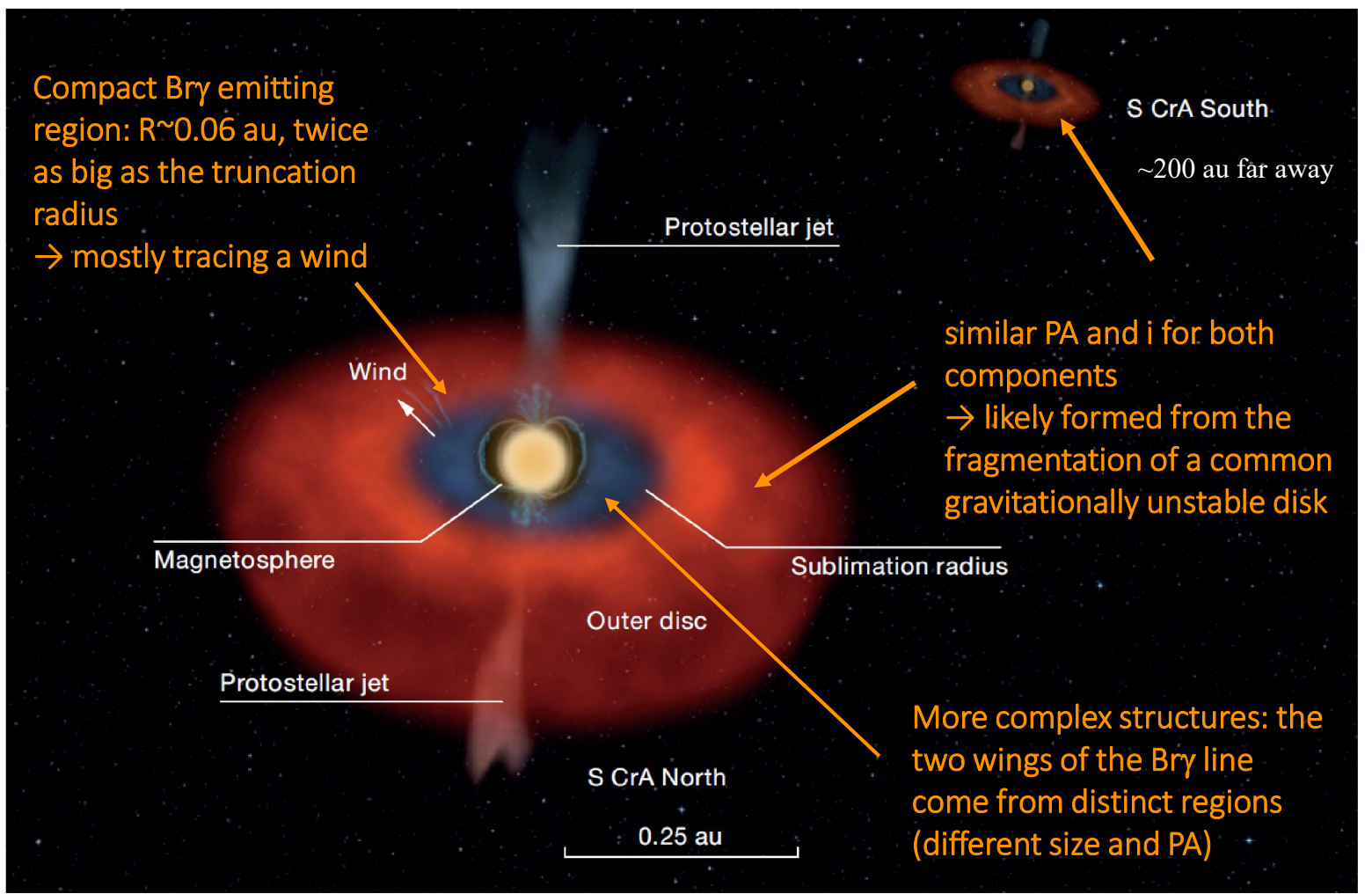
- Constraints on continuum
- Wind and magnetosphere on S CrA\_North resolved at sub-au scale





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Compact Br $\gamma$  emitting region:  $R \sim 0.06$  au, twice as big as the truncation radius  
→ mostly tracing a wind



similar PA and  $i$  for both components  
→ likely formed from the fragmentation of a common gravitationally unstable disk

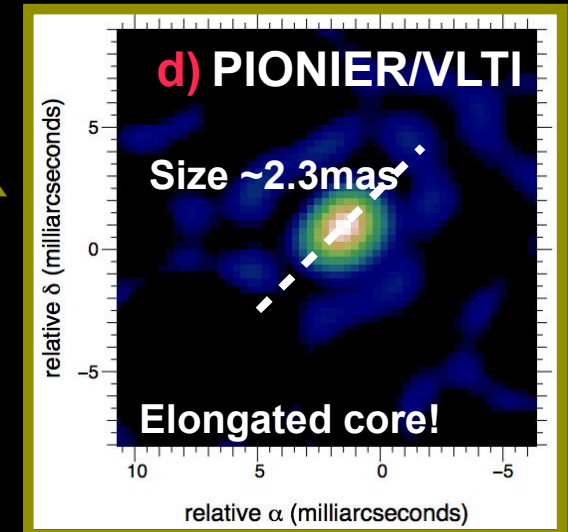
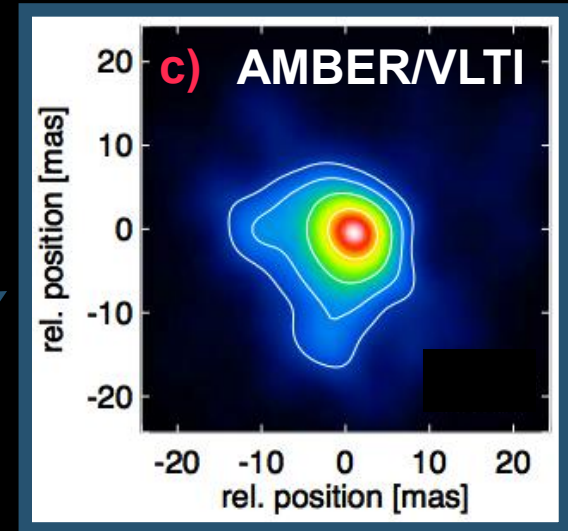
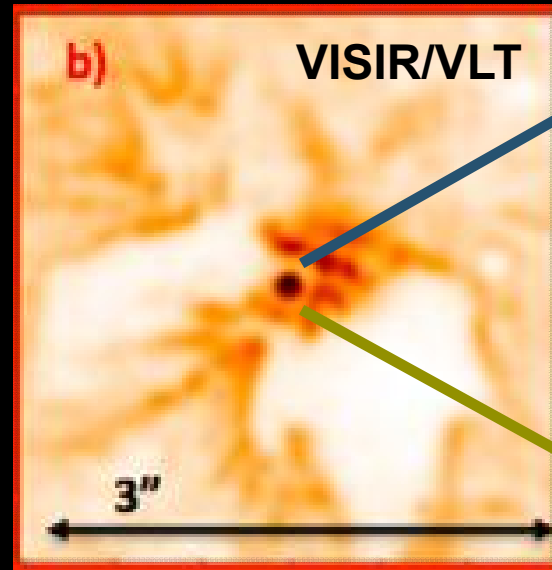
More complex structures: the two wings of the Br $\gamma$  line come from distinct regions (different size and PA)

# Imaging the core of $\eta$ Car

One of the best observable high-mass stars in our Galaxy

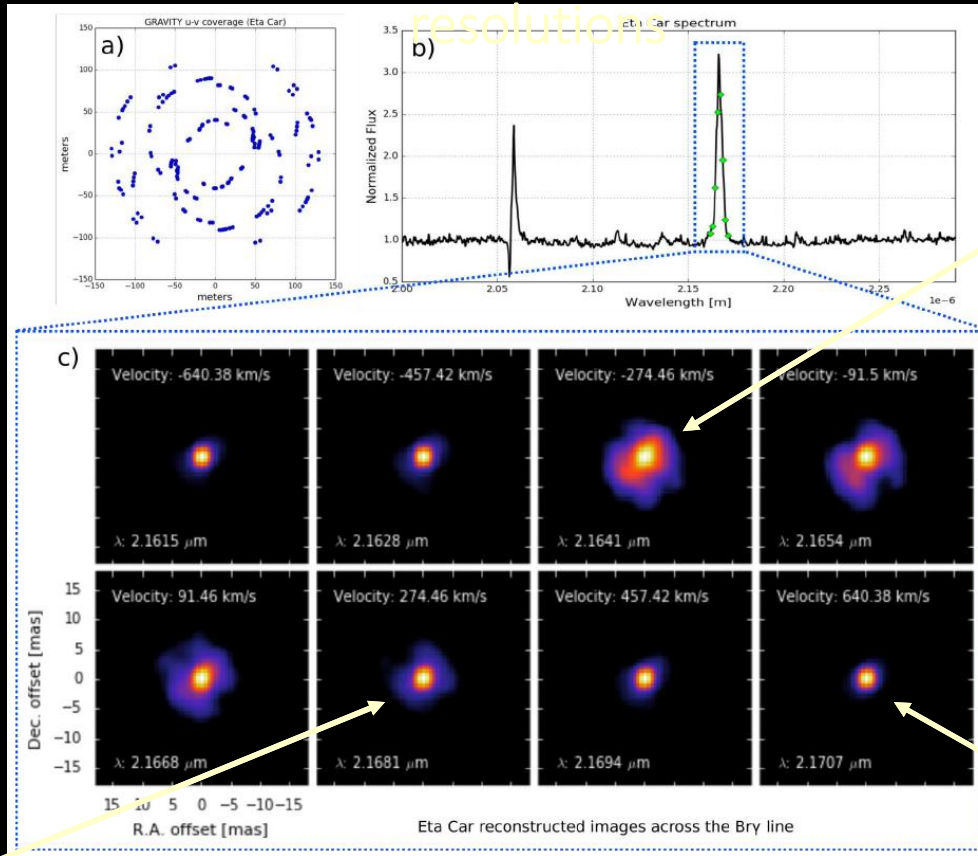


- $L \sim 5 \times 10^6 L_{\odot}$
- $M > 100 M_{\odot}$
- $\dot{M} \sim 8 \times 10^{-4} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
- $v_{\text{wind}} \sim 420 \text{ km/s}$



# Observations d' $\eta$ Car avec GRAVITY

Imagerie chromatique à hautes résolutions spatiales et spectrales ( $R \sim 4000$ )



resolutions

Wind-wind collision cavity: 15 mas, PA  $\sim$  S-E direction

Back side of the primary wind: more compact structure

Optically-thick primary wind: compact structure ( $\sim 5$  mas) position PA  $\sim 134^\circ$  (homunculus PA  $131^\circ$ ).

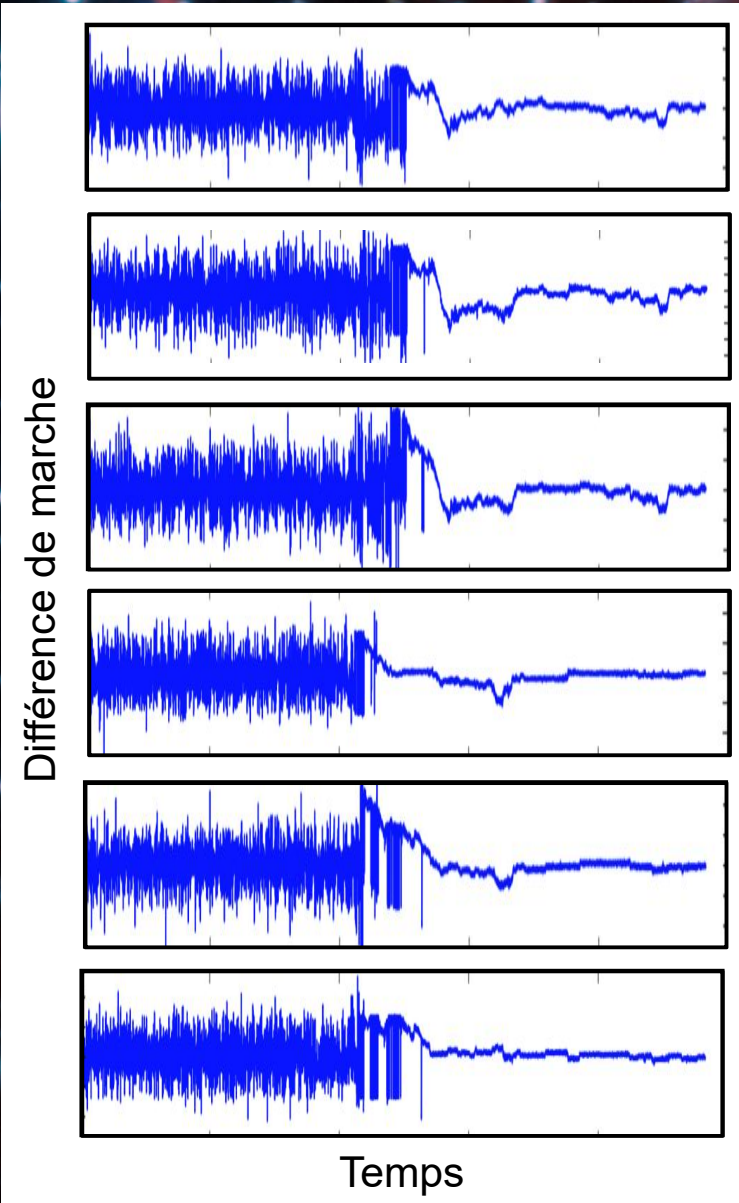
The images reveal the complex morphology of the primary wind and its interaction with the wind from the hidden secondary star.



# Mesures au Centre Galactique

# Premières observations du Centre Galactique

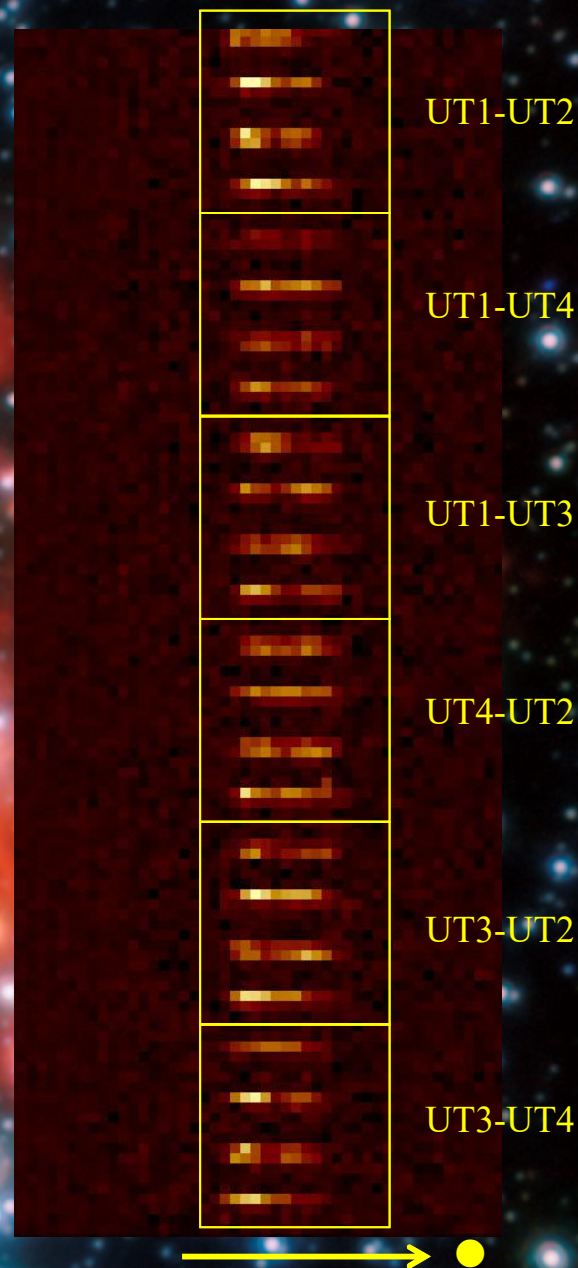
suivi de franges sur IRS16C (●/10 rms) (17 mai 2016)



étoile de référence  
IRS16C  
magnitude K = 10

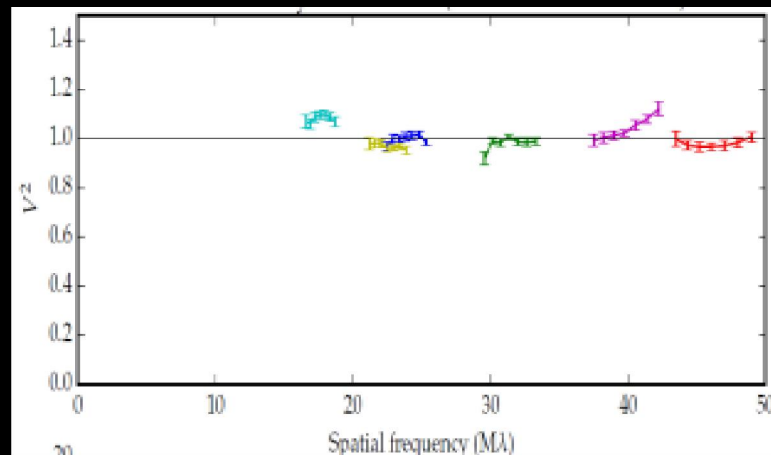
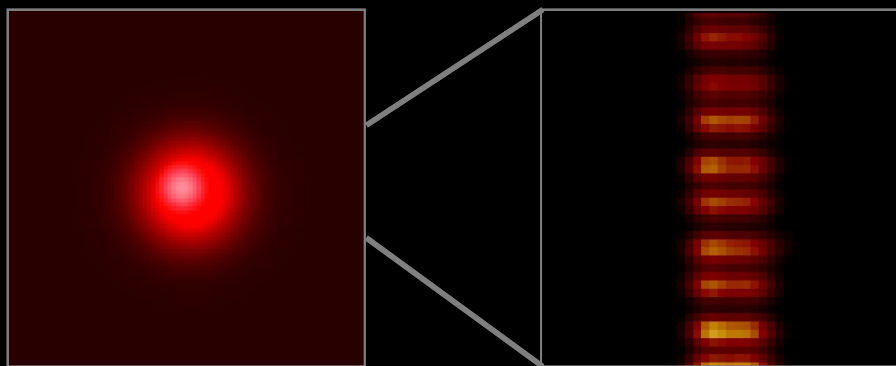
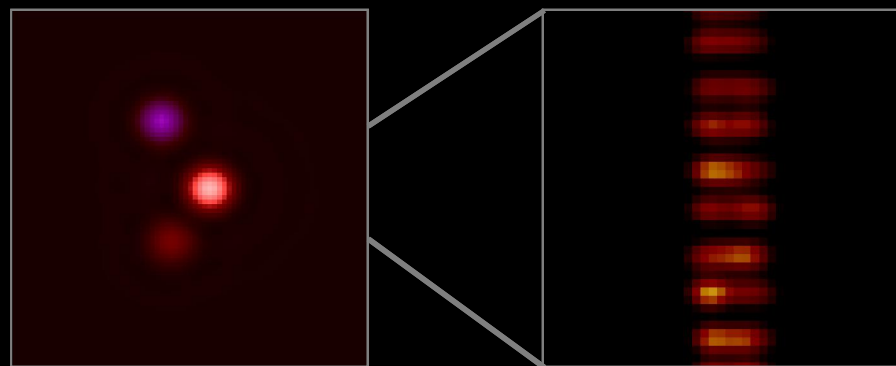
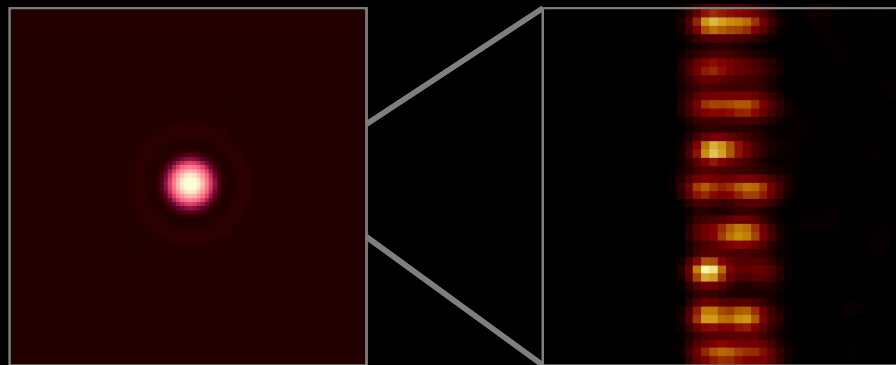
S2  
magnitude K = 14

The image shows a field of stars in the Galactic Center. A red dot is placed on a star labeled 'S2' with a magnitude of K = 14. A blue circle is placed on another star. The background is a dense field of stars of various colors and magnitudes.

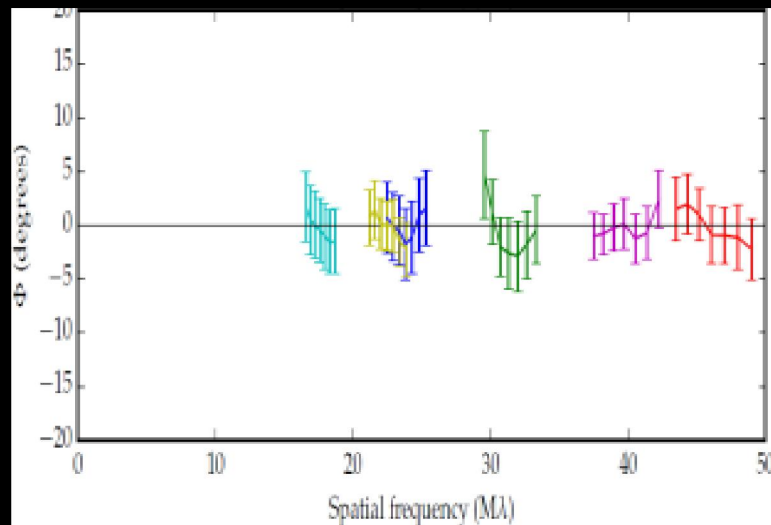


# Observations de S2 en septembre 2016

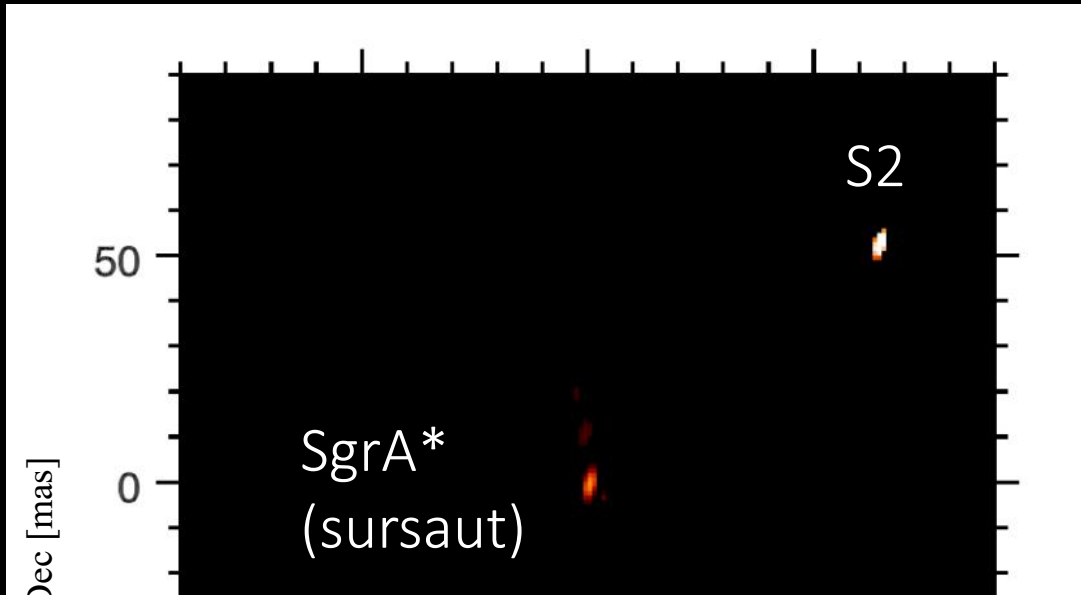
## Visibilité des franges de S2



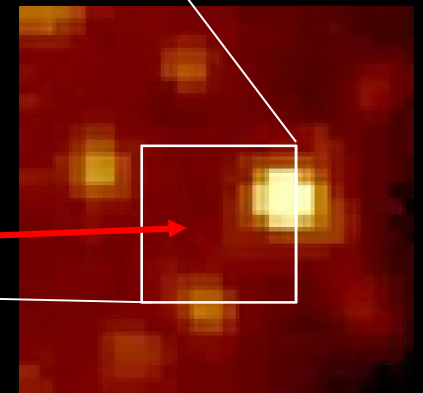
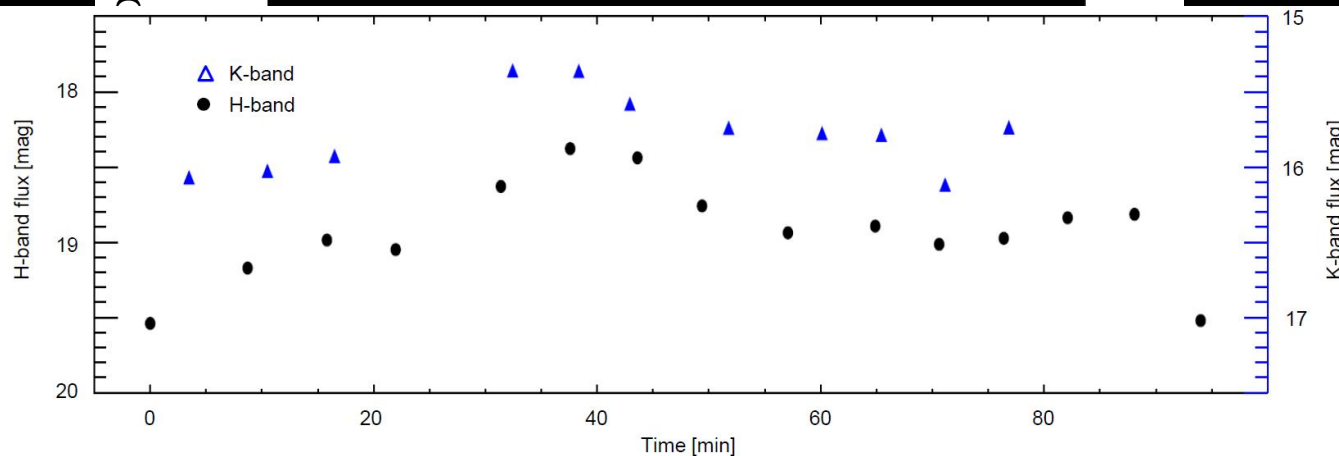
## Clôtures de phase de S2



# Première détection de Sgr A\* en interférométrie infrarouge et premières images à l'échelle de $300 R_{\text{horizon}}$



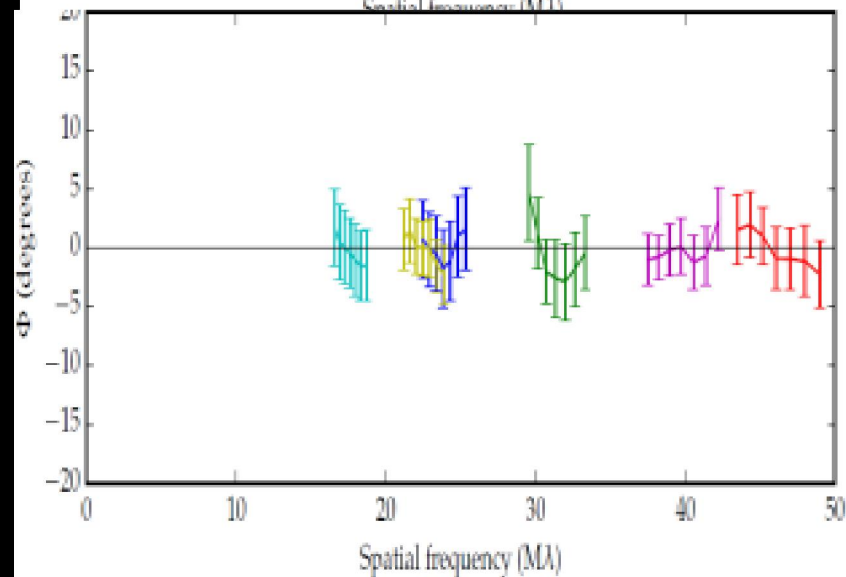
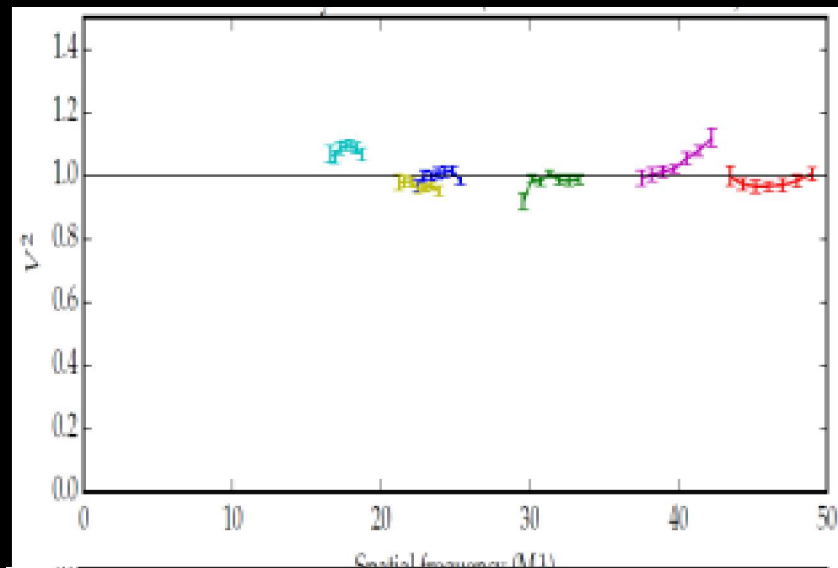
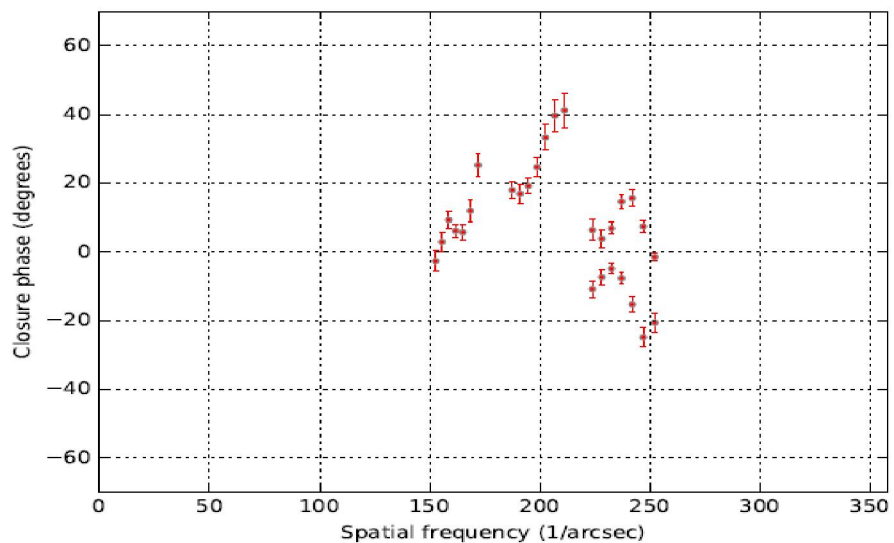
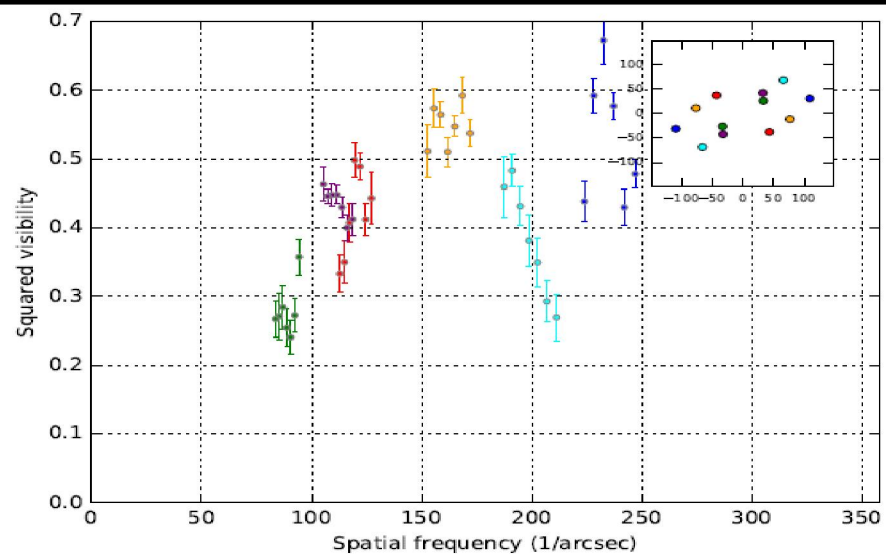
sursaut K  $\sim 15,5$   
limite  $3\sigma$  K  $\sim 17,1$



# Comparaison entre S2 et Sgr A\* (+S2)

Sgr A\* (sursaut)

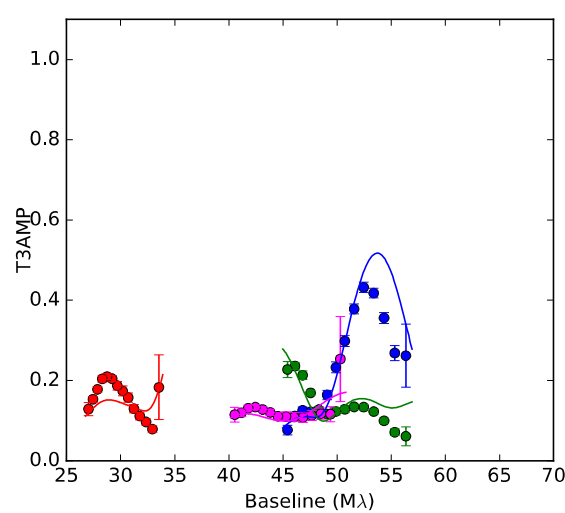
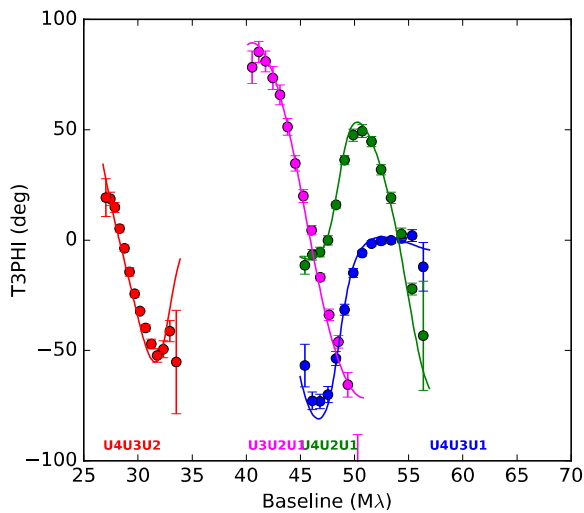
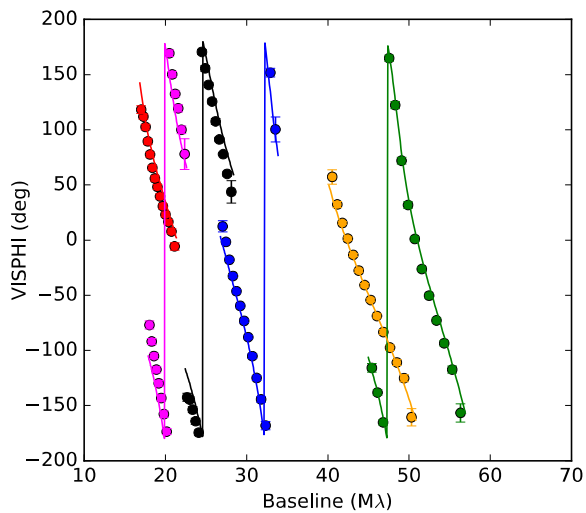
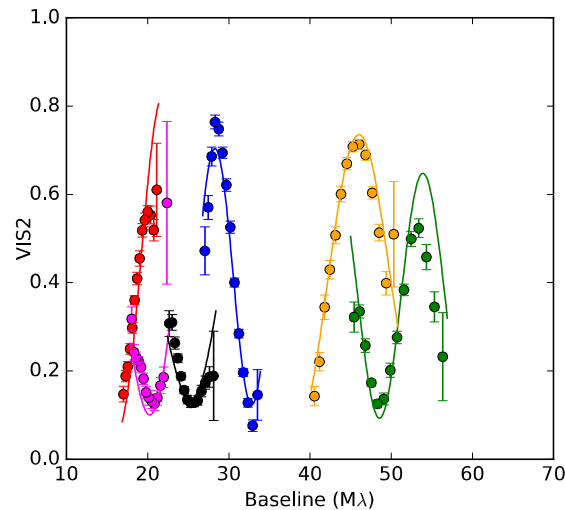
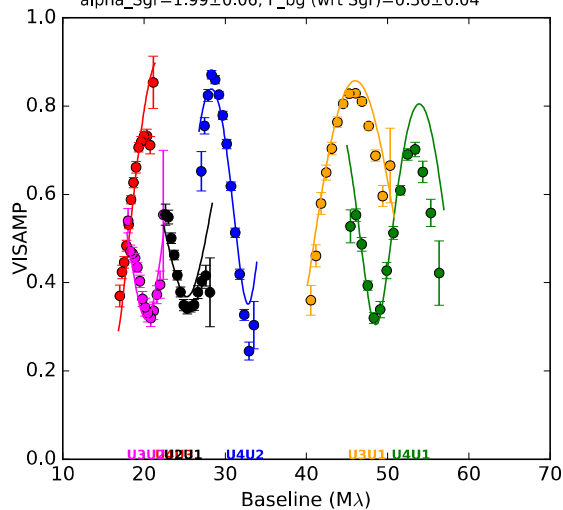
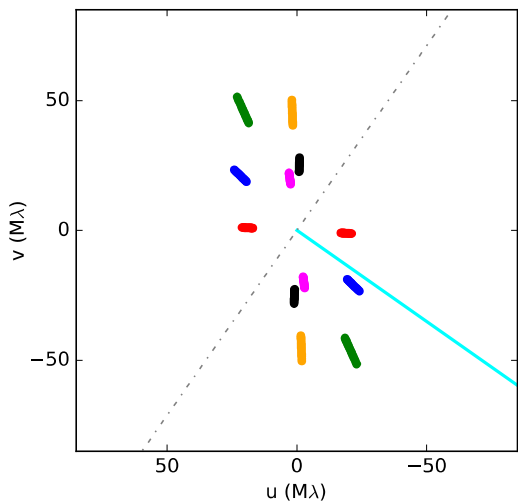
S2



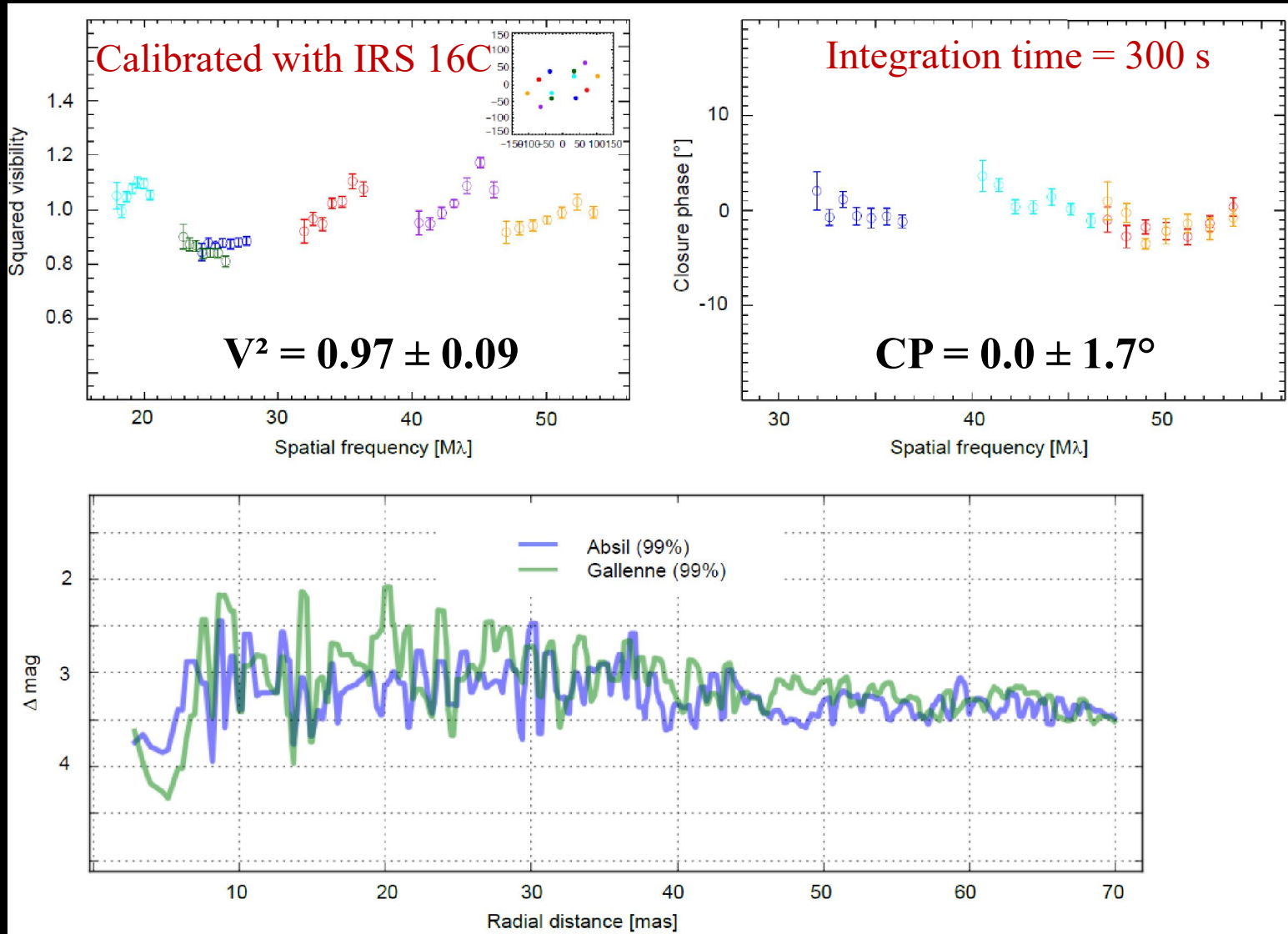


# Ajustement des données Sgr A\*/S2 par un modèle de binaire

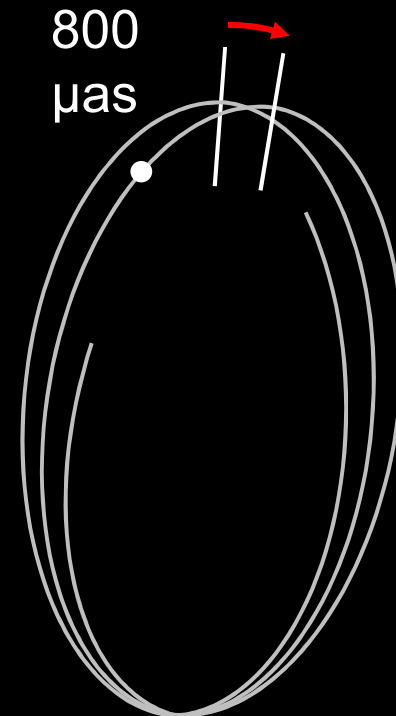
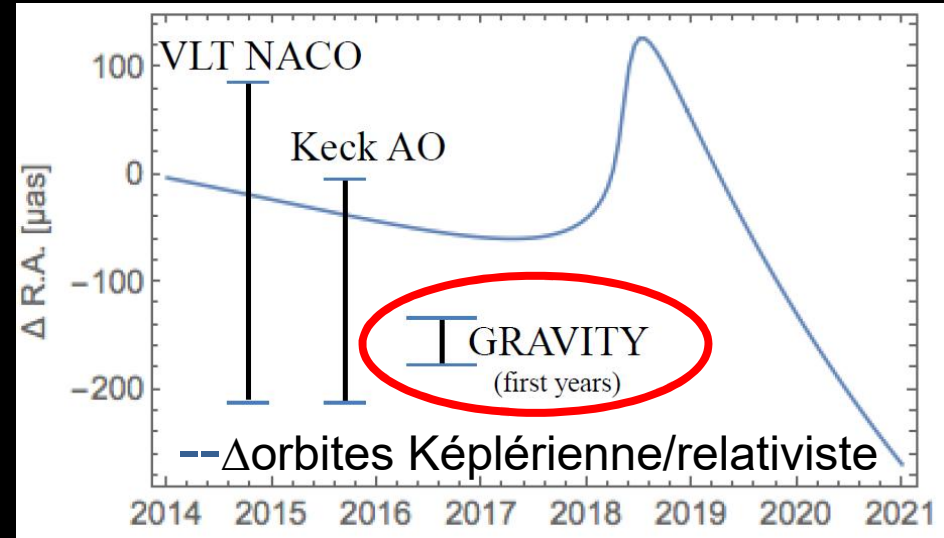
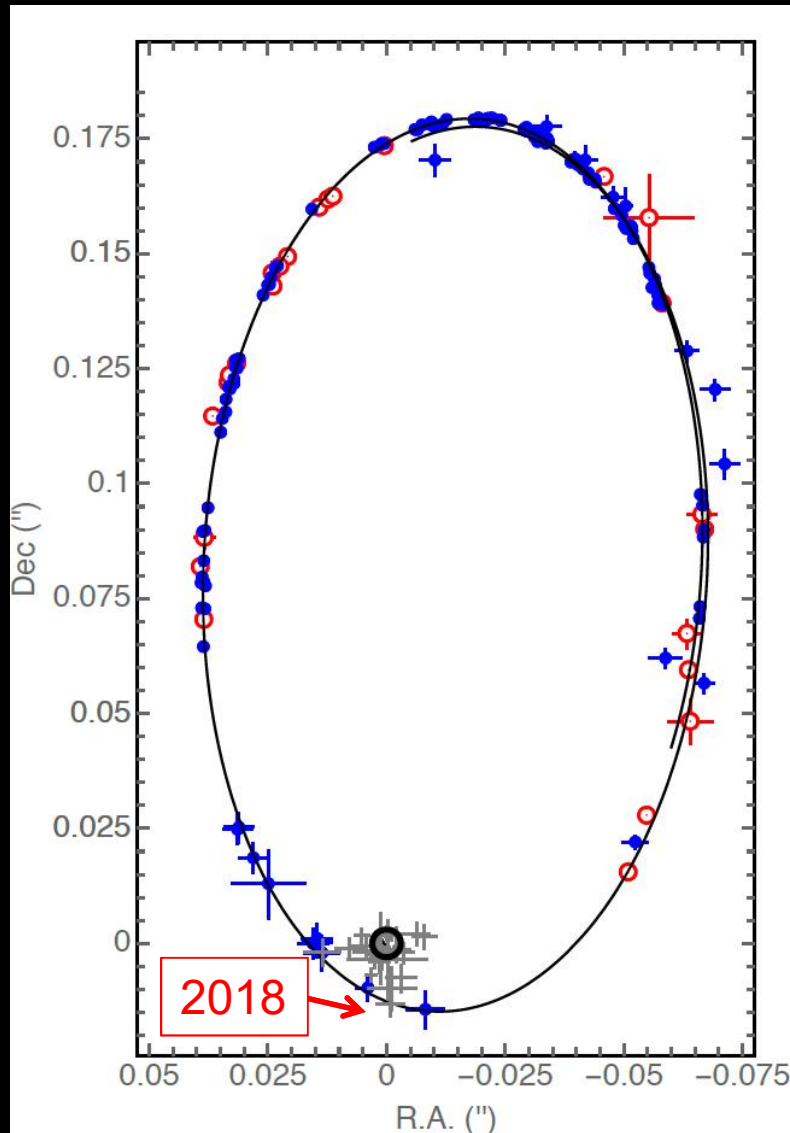
Binary fit -- GRAVI.2018-04-01T06:13:36.045 -- polarization P2  
chi2=2828.02, nddl=242.00, chi2red=11.69, AIC=2848.94  
X\_Sgr (mas)=-0.23±0.08, Y\_Sgr (mas)=-0.83±0.05, X\_S2 (mas)=-18.16±0.07, Y\_S2 (mas)=-12.76±0.04  
F\_S2/Sgr (UT1)=2.79±0.39, F\_S2/Sgr (UT2)=2.13±0.28, F\_S2/Sgr (UT3)=2.04±0.19, F\_S2/Sgr (UT4)=2.35±0.27  
alpha\_Sgr=1.99±0.06, F\_bg (wrt Sgr)=0.36±0.04



# Pas d'étoile plus brillante que K = 17,1 près de S2 et Sgr A\*



# S2 : mesurer la précession relativiste dès 2018 ?



Merci de votre attention !