

# *Gaia*: mapping the dynamics and morphologies of Galactic Planetary Nebulae: First results from *Gaia* Data Release 1

Nicholas A. Walton<sup>1</sup>, Marina Rejkuba<sup>2</sup>, Jeremy R. Walsh<sup>2</sup>  
and Albert A. Zijstra<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge,  
Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3, OHJ  
email: [naw@ast.cam.ac.uk](mailto:naw@ast.cam.ac.uk)

<sup>2</sup>European Southern Observatory,  
Karl-Schwarzschild Strasse 2, 85748, Garching, Germany  
email: [mrejkuba@eso.org](mailto:mrejkuba@eso.org) and [jwalsh@eso.org](mailto:jwalsh@eso.org)

<sup>3</sup>Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, Alan Turing Building,  
Manchester, M13 9PL, UK  
email: [a.zijlstra@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:a.zijlstra@manchester.ac.uk)

**Abstract.** This paper comments on the use *Gaia* in studying the internal dynamics and morphologies of Planetary Nebulae (PN). It is noted that the second and subsequent releases of *Gaia* data, will have significant potential in unravelling PN morphologies.

**Keywords.** planetary nebulae, distances, surveys, astrometry.

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## 1. Introduction

Planetary Nebulae (PN) are a brief evolutionary stage through which low and intermediate mass stars pass towards the end of their evolution, between red giant and white dwarf. They play an important role in the processing of a number of elements into the surrounding interstellar medium. They can be used as powerful probes of the kinematical structure of the Milky Way, and can provide insights into the chemical evolution history of the Galaxy. Understanding the global role of PN is limited due to large uncertainties in individual distances and to a detailed knowledge of the dynamics of their nebulae. These factors in turn constrain the absolute parameters of PN, such as their sizes, luminosities, masses, lifetimes and determination of the overall Galactic PN population.

We briefly discuss the impact of the ESA *Gaia* mission data in supporting detailed studies of the expansion histories and morphological evolution of planetary nebulae.

## 2. *Gaia* and the *Gaia* Data Release 1

The ESA *Gaia* satellite was launched at the end of 2013. From the completion of its flight commissioning in July 2014, it collects data over its five year nominal mission to allow the determination of highly accurate positions, parallaxes, and proper motions for >1 billion sources brighter than magnitude 20.7 in the white-light photometric band G of *Gaia*. Its astrometry is complemented by multi-colour photometry, measured for all sources observed by *Gaia*, and radial velocities which are collected for stars brighter than  $G \sim 17$ . The mission and science goals are summarised in Gaia Collaboration *et al.* (2016b).

The first major data release of *Gaia* data (*Gaia* DR1) was made 14th September 2016 (Gaia Collaboration *et al.* 2016a). The *Gaia* DR1 contains astrometry, G-band photometry, and a small number of variable star light curves, for a total of  $\sim 1.14$  billion sources. The two main astrometric components of *Gaia* DR1 consist of a primary astrometric data set with positions, parallaxes, and mean proper motions for  $\sim 2$  million stars in common between the *Gaia* DR1, Hipparcos and Tycho-2 catalogues and a secondary astrometric data set containing the positions for an additional  $\sim 1.14$  billion sources. The primary data set is the realisation of the Tycho-Gaia astrometric solution (TGAS), the principles of this are outlined in Michalik *et al.* (2015). The typical uncertainty is about 0.3 mas for the positions, and about  $1 \text{ mas yr}^{-1}$  for the proper motions. For the secondary data set the typical uncertainty on the positions is  $\sim 10$  mas. Photometric data is released for all sources in the primary and secondary astrometric data sets, containing the mean *Gaia* G-band magnitudes. The brightest source in *Gaia* DR1 has a magnitude  $G = 3.2$ , while the majority of the sources (99.7%) are in the range  $11.2 \leq G \leq 21$  (van Leeuwen *et al.* 2016).

### 3. *Gaia* and Planetary Nebulae

*Gaia* will detect the central stars of many planetary nebulae down to a G magnitude of 20.7. The only parallaxes available in *Gaia* DR1 are those of the TGAS for stars brighter than a visual magnitude of  $\sim 11.5$  (Lindgren *et al.* 2016). Thus only the brightest PN are likely to have observable parallaxes from the *Gaia* DR1 release. This indeed is the case, with only a small number ( $< 20$ ) of the brightest central stars (Stanghellini *et al.* 2016) with a measured *Gaia* DR1 parallax. However, the situation will greatly improve with much more extensive set of parallaxes available with upcoming *Gaia* data releases, from *Gaia* DR2 onwards<sup>†</sup>.

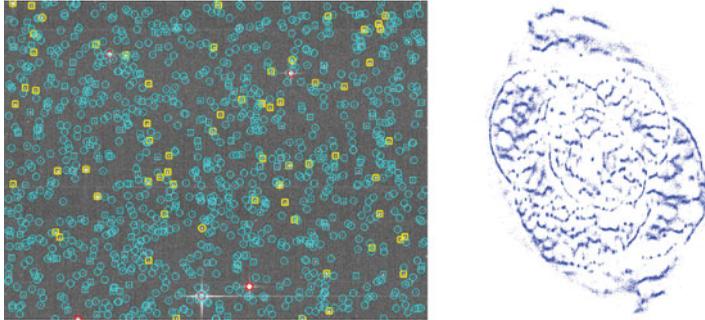
*Gaia* is optimised for the detection of point sources, and in general is not sensitive to extended objects (with sizes  $> 0.5$  arcsec) (de Bruijne *et al.* 2015). The left side of Fig. 1 shows part of a *Gaia* Sky Mapper (SM) CCD image overlaid with detected sources. Red markers are for the brightest stars ( $G < 13$  mag) which are downlinked as small images. Yellow markers are for stars  $13 < G < 16$  mag; these are binned in across-scan direction. The cyan markers are the faintest stars with  $16 < G < 20$  mag where across-scan binning is done as well. Square shape markers, indicate those stars that will be used for *Gaia* attitude control.

However, as noted in de Bruijne *et al.* (2015), *Gaia* is able to resolve point like and somewhat extended structure. The exact performance of *Gaia* in detecting non-point like objects is complex, and is a function of object morphology, brightness and at which scan angle *Gaia* observes the source. In this respect, many features will only be observed at certain *Gaia* scan angles.

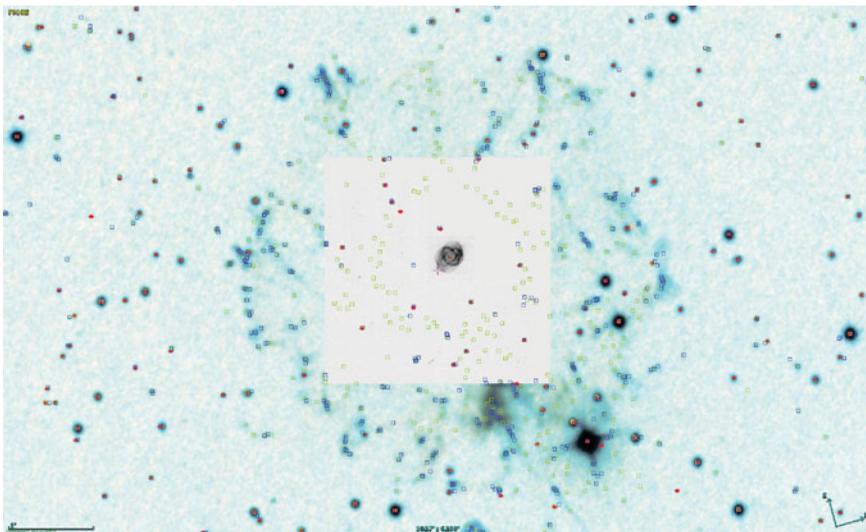
The sub-structure within extended objects such as PN is thus potentially detectable as point-like sources by *Gaia*. Sampling of these points may enable a detailed view of extended structure within the nebula. The capability of *Gaia* in this area was demonstrated by the early Ecliptic Pole Scanning observations of the large PN NGC 6543<sup>‡</sup>, where the complex nebula is decomposed by *Gaia* into thousands of individual mapping points. The right hand image of Fig. 1 shows the  $\sim 84\,000$  *Gaia* detections that were made in the area around NGC 6543 from 25 July to 21 August 2014.

<sup>†</sup> The *Gaia* data release scenario is available at <http://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/release>

<sup>‡</sup> The *Gaia* Image of the Week (IoW\_20141205) explores this in more detail, see [http://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/iow\\_20141205](http://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/iow_20141205)



**Figure 1.** The left hand image shows a *Gaia* Sky Mapper image of a field obtained during commissioning (Image: ESA/Gaia/DPAC/Airbus DS). The right hand image shows the  $\sim 84,000$  *Gaia* detections that were made in the area around NGC 6543 from 25 July to 21 August 2014 (*Gaia* image credit: ESA/Gaia/DPAC/UB/IEEC)



**Figure 2.** NGC 6543 as seen in *Gaia* DR1. The red dots are *Gaia* DR1 source detections, whilst the blue dots are USNO B1.0, and green dots GSC 2.3 sources. The background image is from DSS, whilst the central region is HST, both taken from CDS/Aladin.

With the five year nominal lifetime *Gaia* astrometry, it should be possible to accurately map the evolution of the plane of sky expansion of PN such as NGC 6543 and from line of sight velocities, the complex dynamical structure of the expanding nebula.

#### 4. The Morphologies of Planetary Nebulae as Revealed by *Gaia*

Many PN have complex structure as described in a number of talks elsewhere in these proceedings. The PN morphologies can help infer the presence of, for instance, binary central stars.

Initial searches of the *Gaia* DR1 catalogues were made around a number of the brighter PN. One example is searching for source detections around NGC 6543. Fig. 2 shows the DSS image around NGC 6543, together with a high resolution HST image of the central region. Overlaid are the detections of stars as given in the USNO B1.0 and GSC 2.3 catalogues, along with detections in the *Gaia* DR1 catalogue. It is immediately apparent

that there are very few *Gaia* source detections in and around NGC 6543. The question is where have the many thousands of detections that were indicated after commissioning gone?

The *Gaia* DR1 release paper (Gaia Collaboration *et al.* 2016a) notes that, as part of the data validation processes, there was a significant filtering of sources detected by *Gaia* but not published in the release. Filtering occurred at the processing sub-system level, thus for astrometry (Lindegren *et al.* 2016), for photometry (van Leeuwen *et al.* 2016), and at the global level (Arenou *et al.* 2016) where all data was combined for the data release. It is a combination of several of these filters that has resulted in the low number of detections in the nebula in this first data release. For instance, the requirement that each source should have been observed by *Gaia* at least 5 times meeting a threshold uncertainty limit.

The NGC 6543 observations were obtained in the early operational stages of *Gaia* with the at launch video processing unit (VPU) parameters active. As noted in de Bruijne *et al.* (2015), these govern the detection of sources in the SM *Gaia* CCDs. The detection algorithm automatically uses full-frame SM data to discriminate stars from spurious objects, such as cosmic rays and solar protons, using PSF-based criteria; the parameter settings adopted at launch ensured a high level of completeness down to the faint limit at  $G = 20.7$  mag, but with spurious detections in the (diffraction) wings of bright stars essentially passing unfiltered. In May 2016, a new set of parameters was uploaded that accepts fewer false detections at the expense of a reduced detection efficiency of objects beyond 20 mag. It is anticipated that these VPU parameters will be used for the remainder of the mission.

The new detection parameters will reduce the number of faint extended sources detected by *Gaia*. However, with the increasing number of scans and thus *Gaia* data of PN, it is fully expected that sufficient detections will be available of sub-structure within the nebula of PN such as NGC 6543 to ensure highly precise measures of PN morphologies to be undertaken.

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