



The GRAVITY instrument and its science results

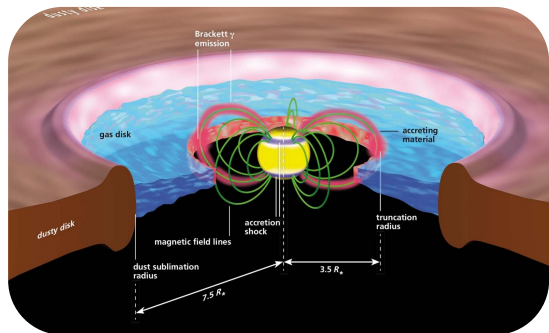
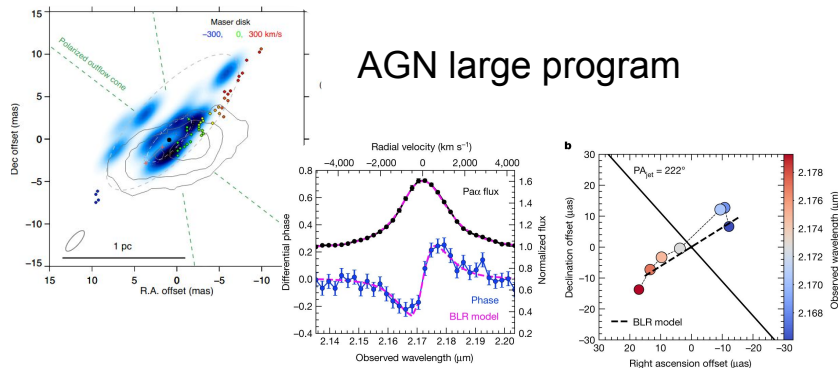
Felix Widmann
on behalf of the GRAVITY Team

9. June 2021

VLTI Summer School

GRAVITY science results

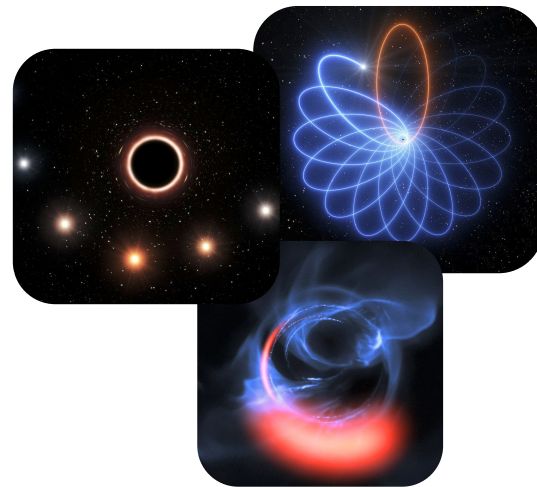
AGN large program



YSO survey



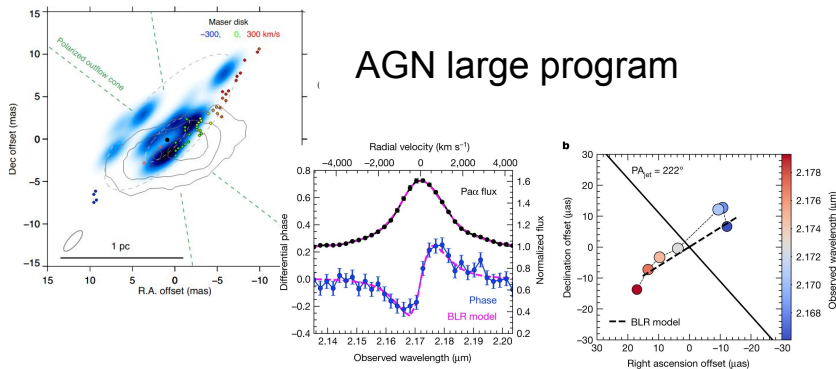
Galactic Center Science



Exoplanet spectroscopy & astrometry

GRAVITY science results

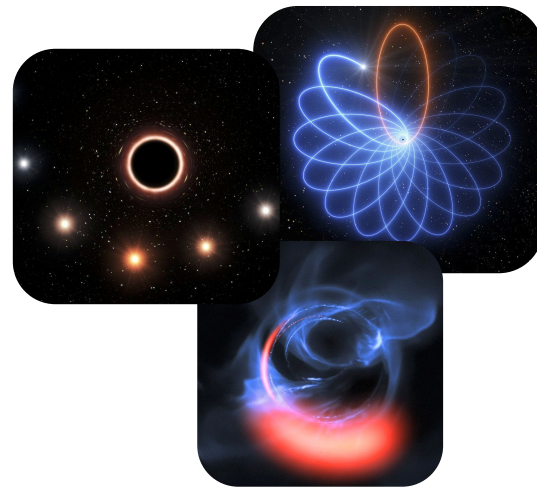
AGN large program



YSO survey



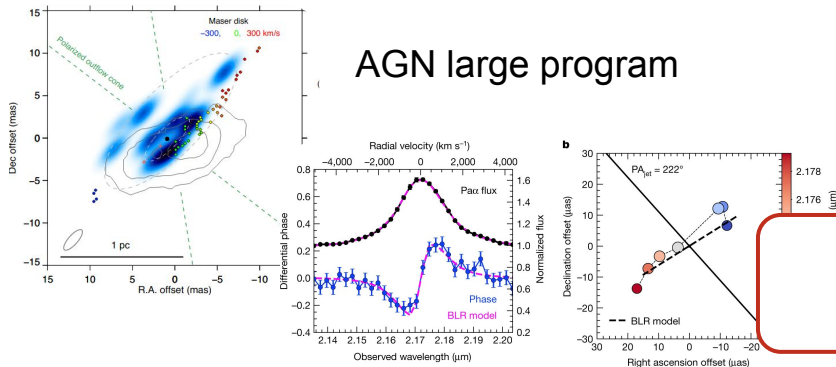
Galactic Center Science



Exoplanet spectroscopy & astrometry

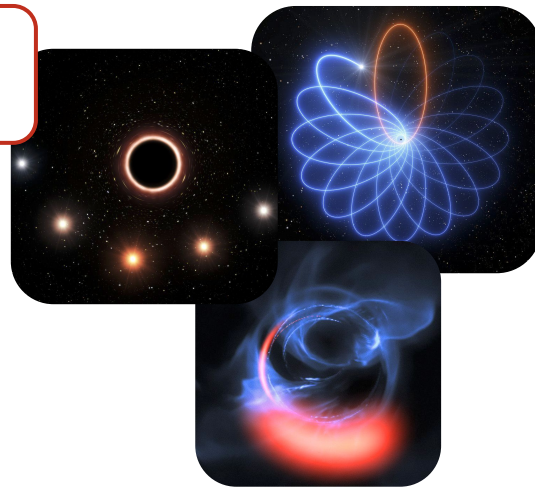
GRAVITY science results

AGN large program



And much more!

Galactic Center Science



Rebeca Garcia Lopez
June 11

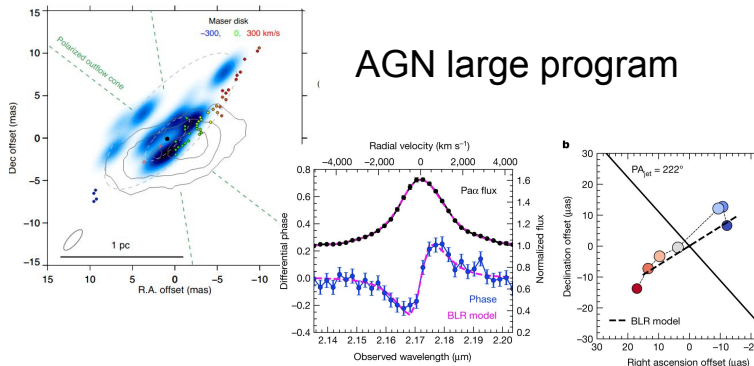
YSO survey

Sylvestre Lacour
June 15

Exoplanet spectroscopy &
astrometry

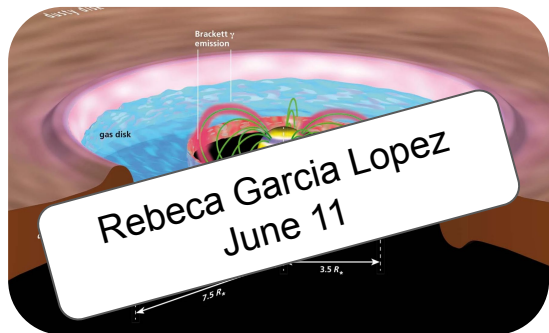
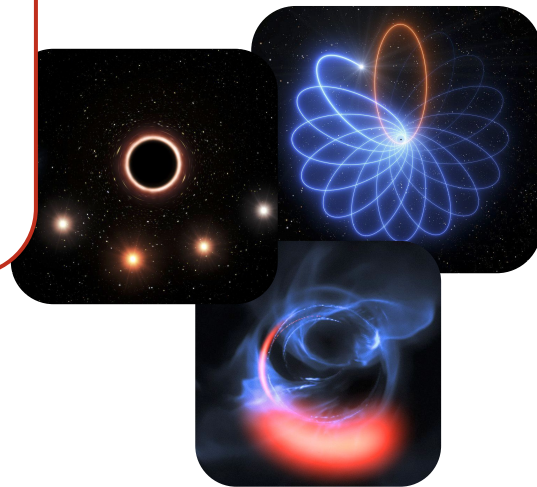
GRAVITY science results

AGN large program



- Few 10 μas astrometry
- mas resolution imaging
- 19+ mag limiting magnitude
- Polarimetry
- Spectroscopy
- μas spectral differential astrometry

Galactic Center Science

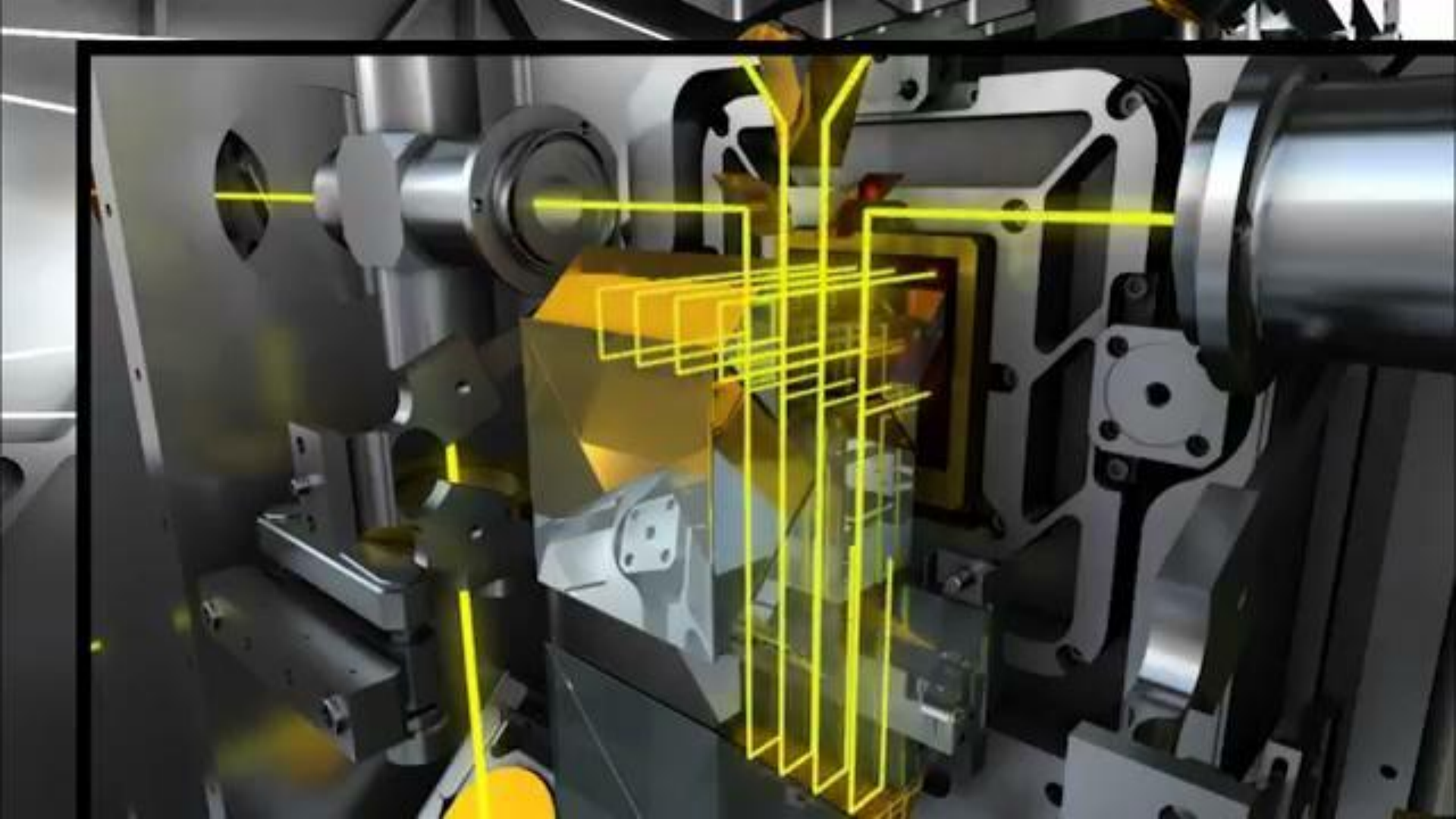


YSO survey



Exoplanet spectroscopy & astrometry

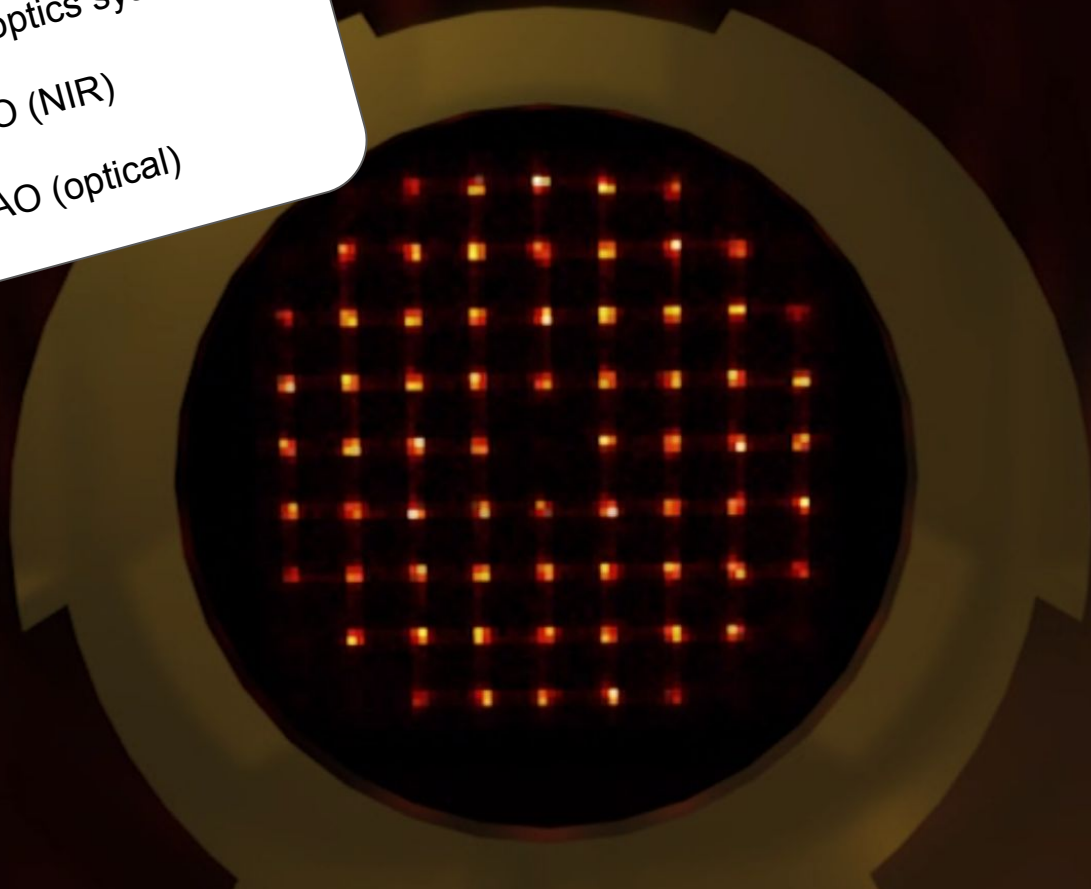
I. GRAVITY technical overview

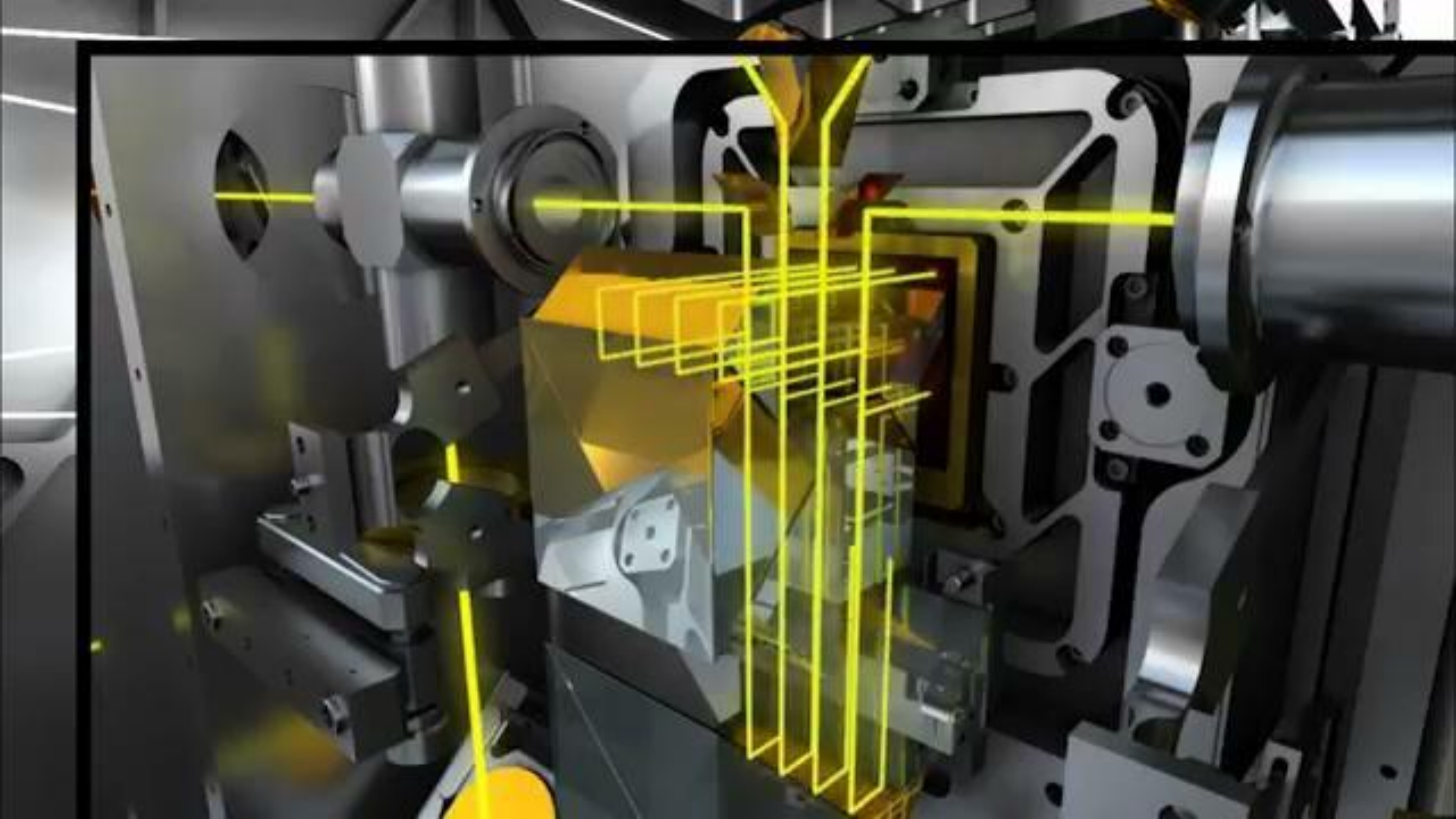


Two adaptive optics systems:

CIAO (NIR)

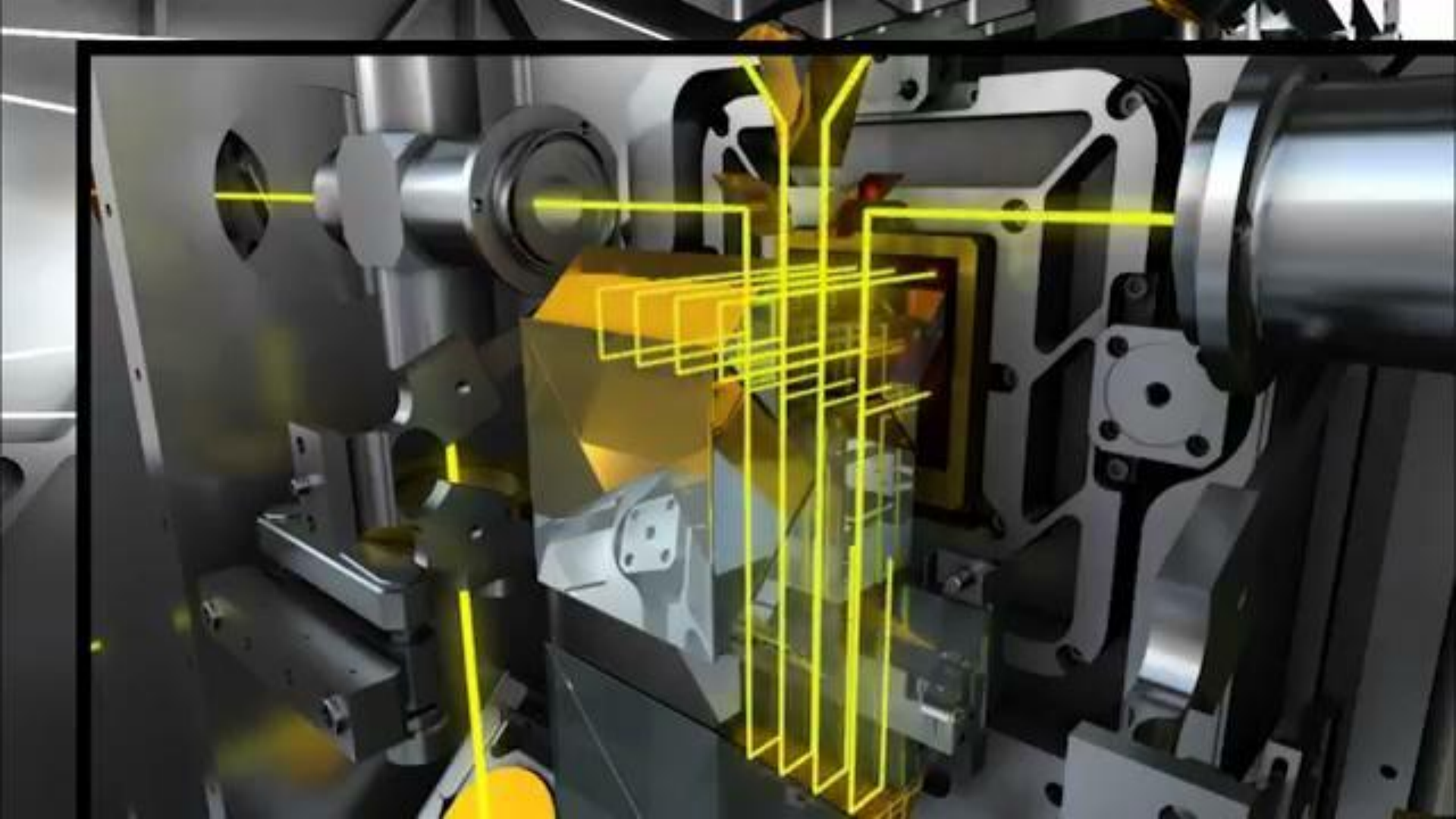
MACAO (optical)

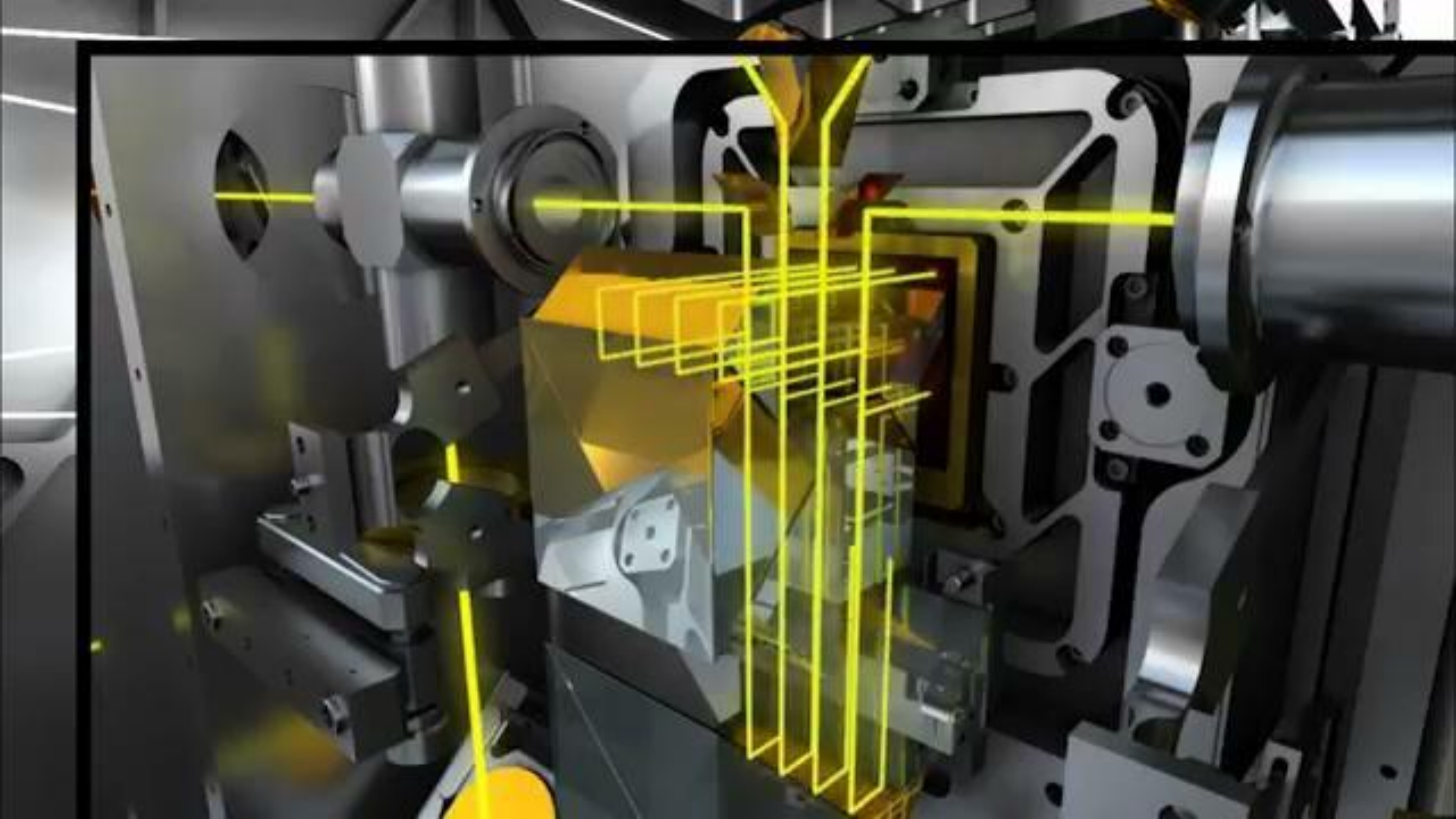


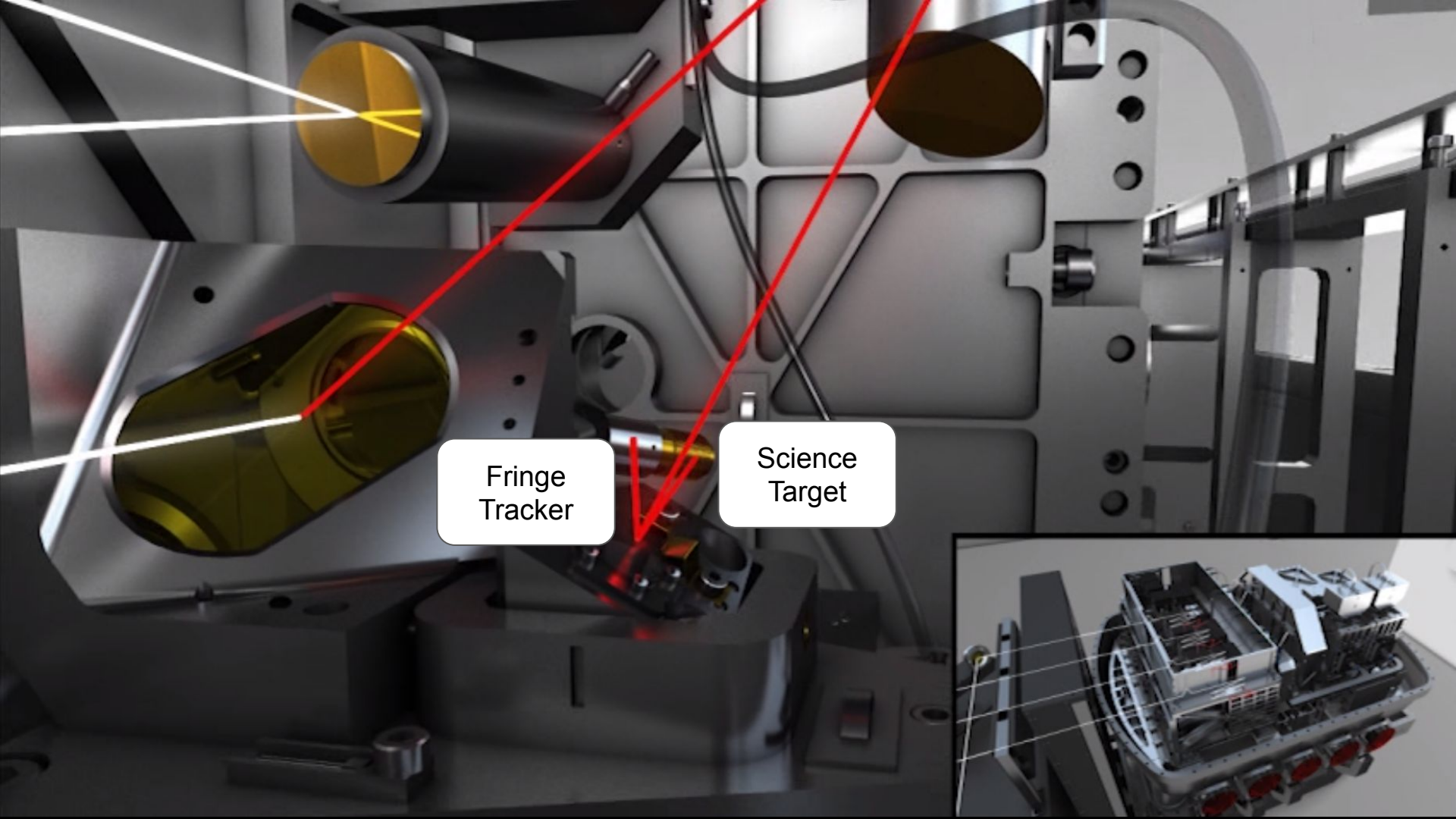


VLTI delay lines



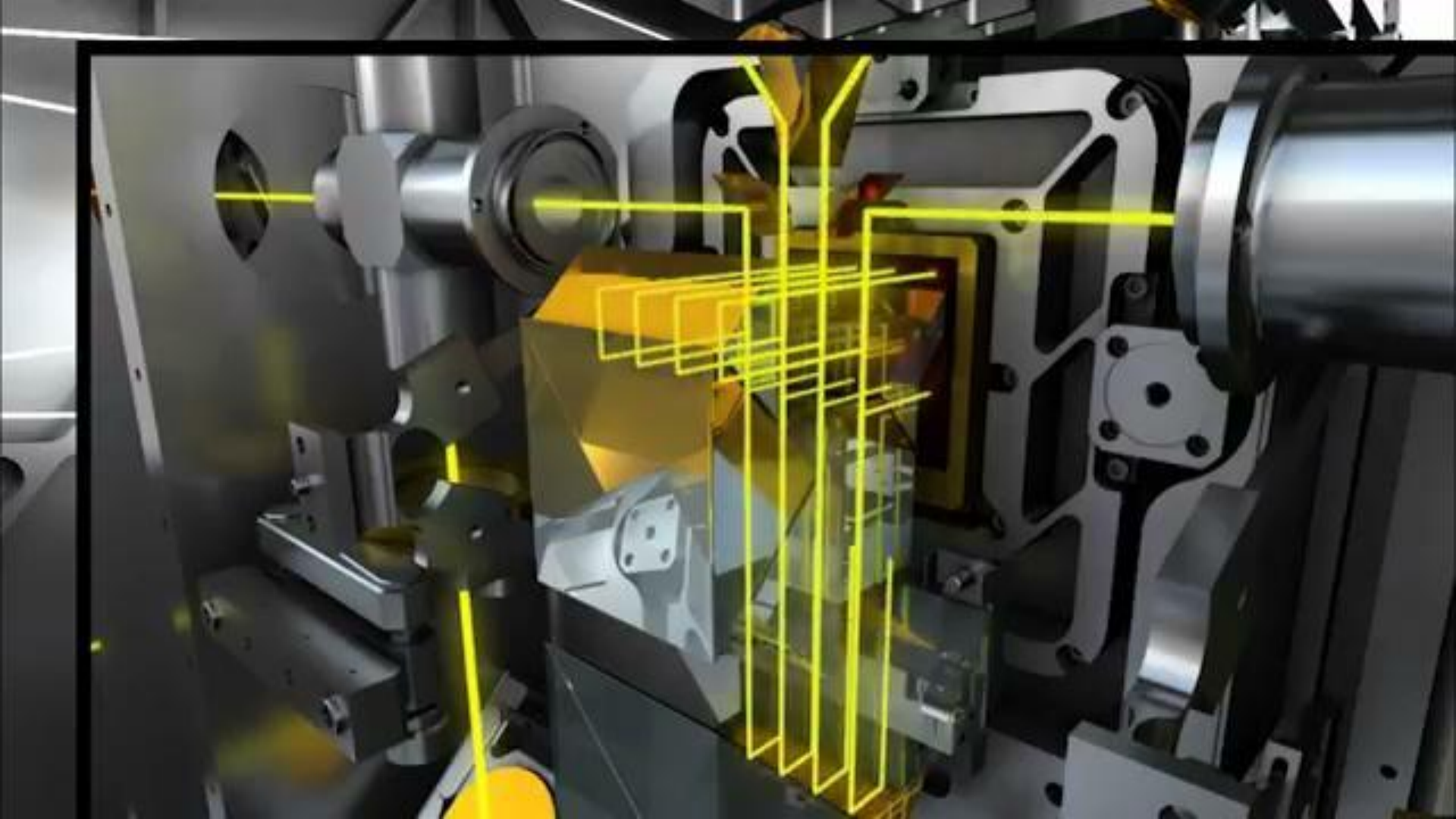




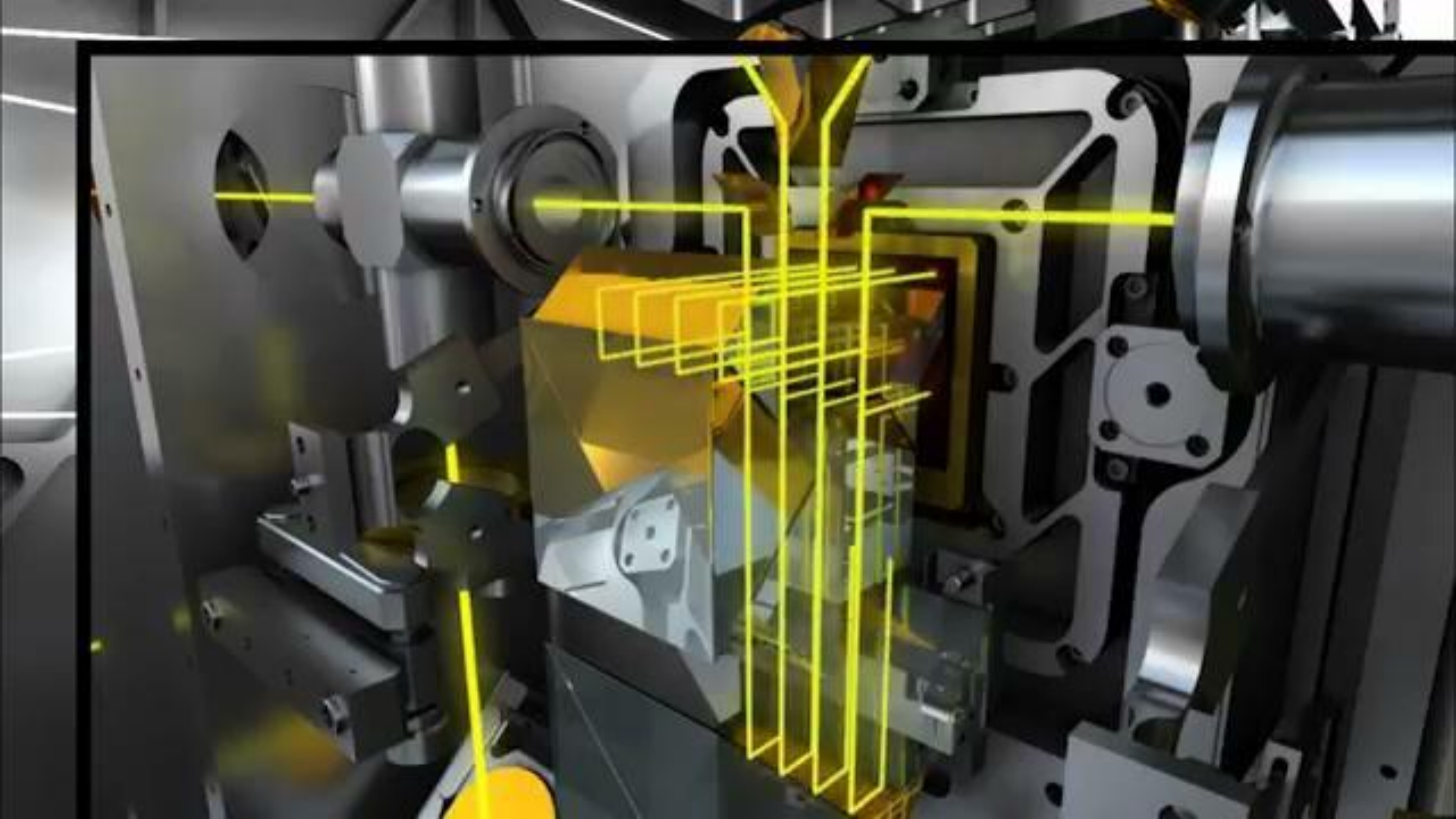


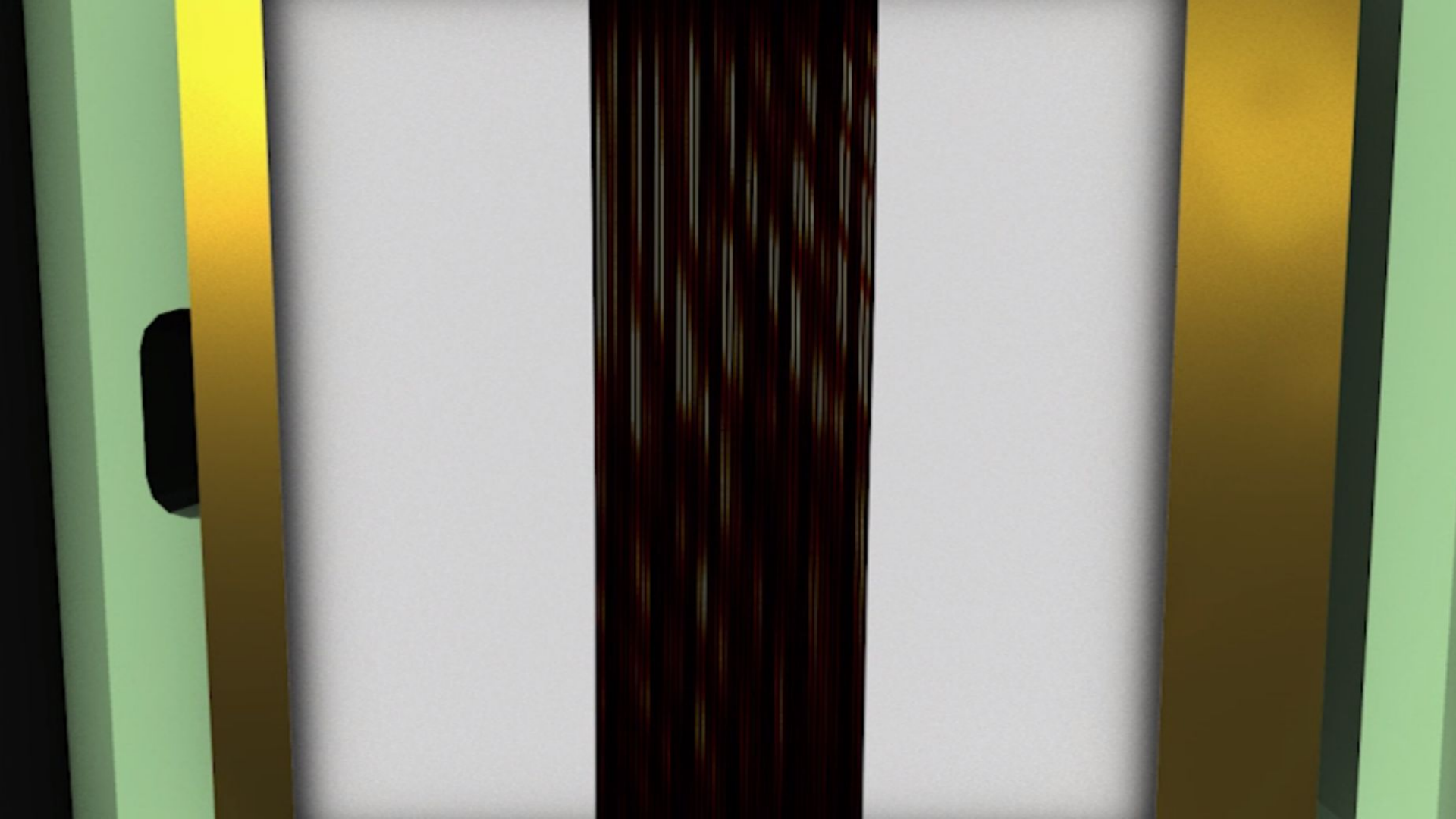
Fringe
Tracker

Science
Target

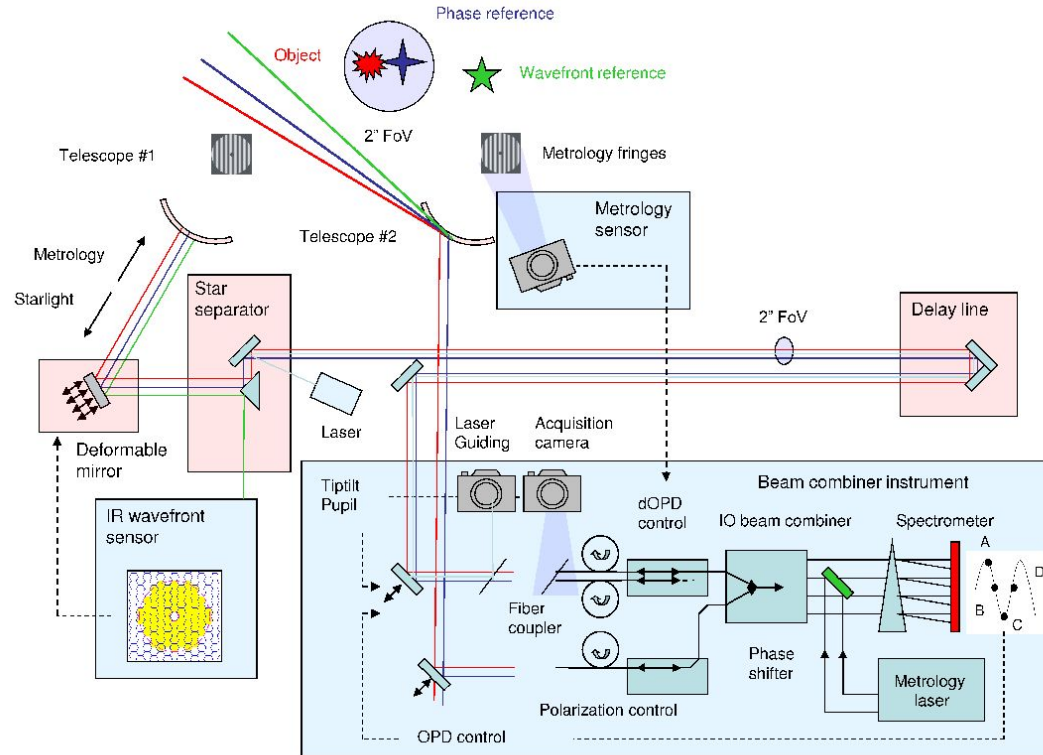




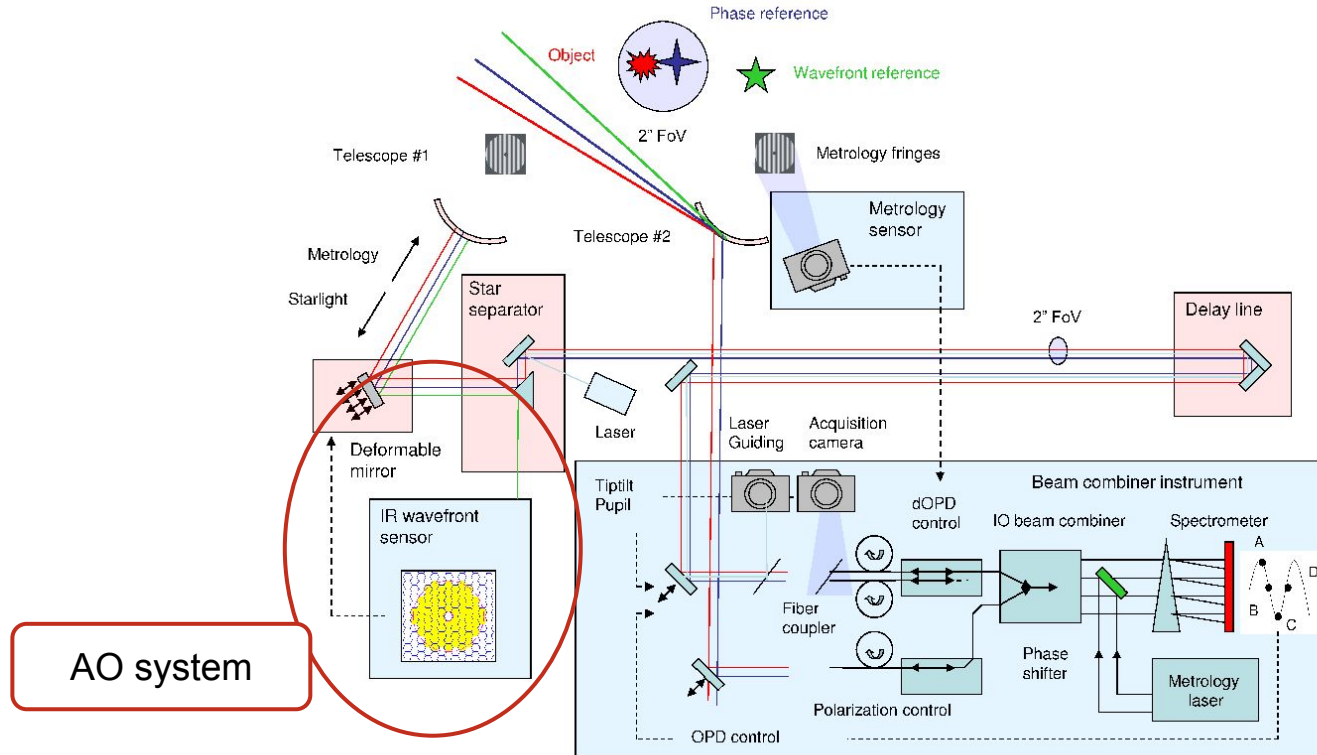




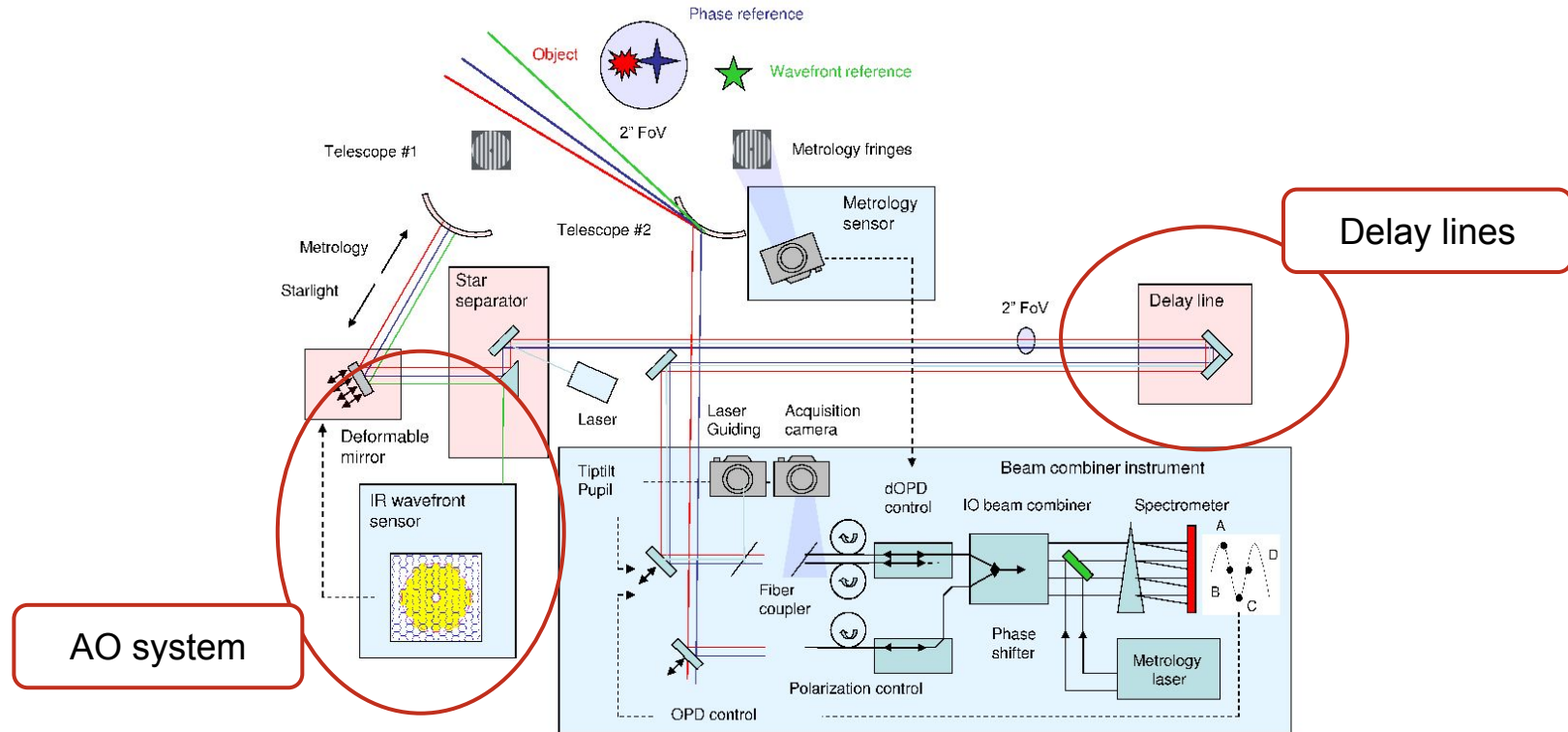
GRAVITY overview



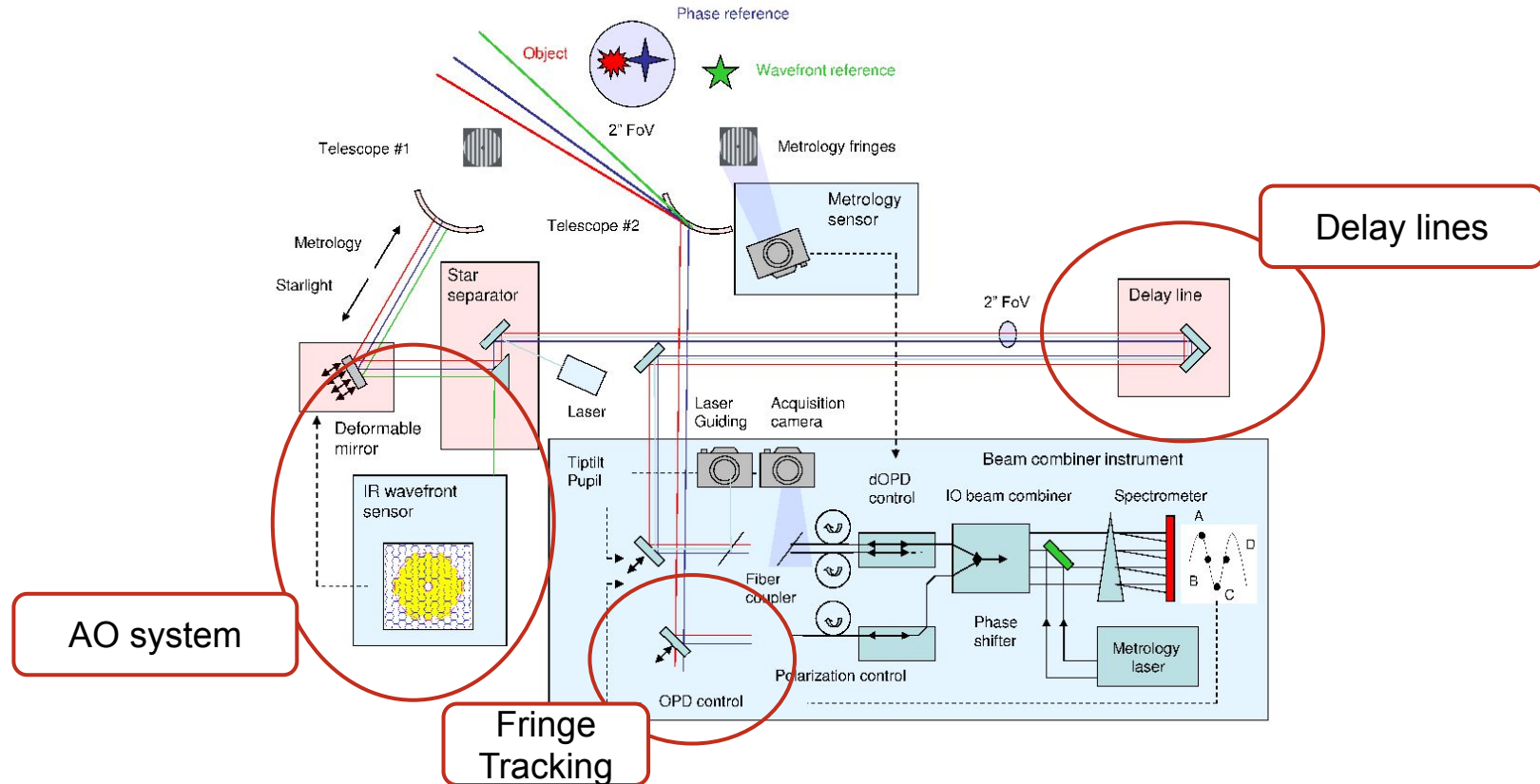
GRAVITY overview



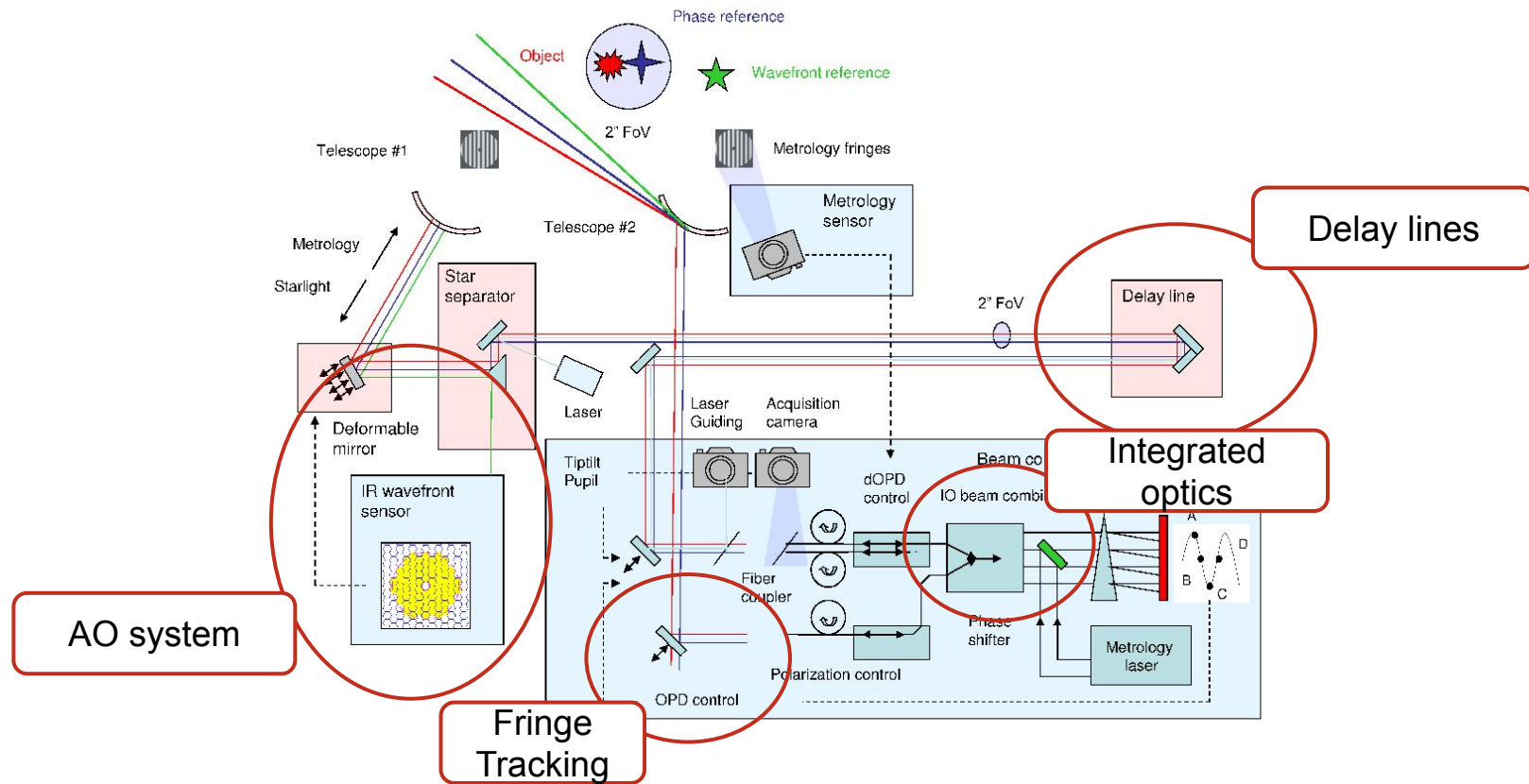
GRAVITY overview



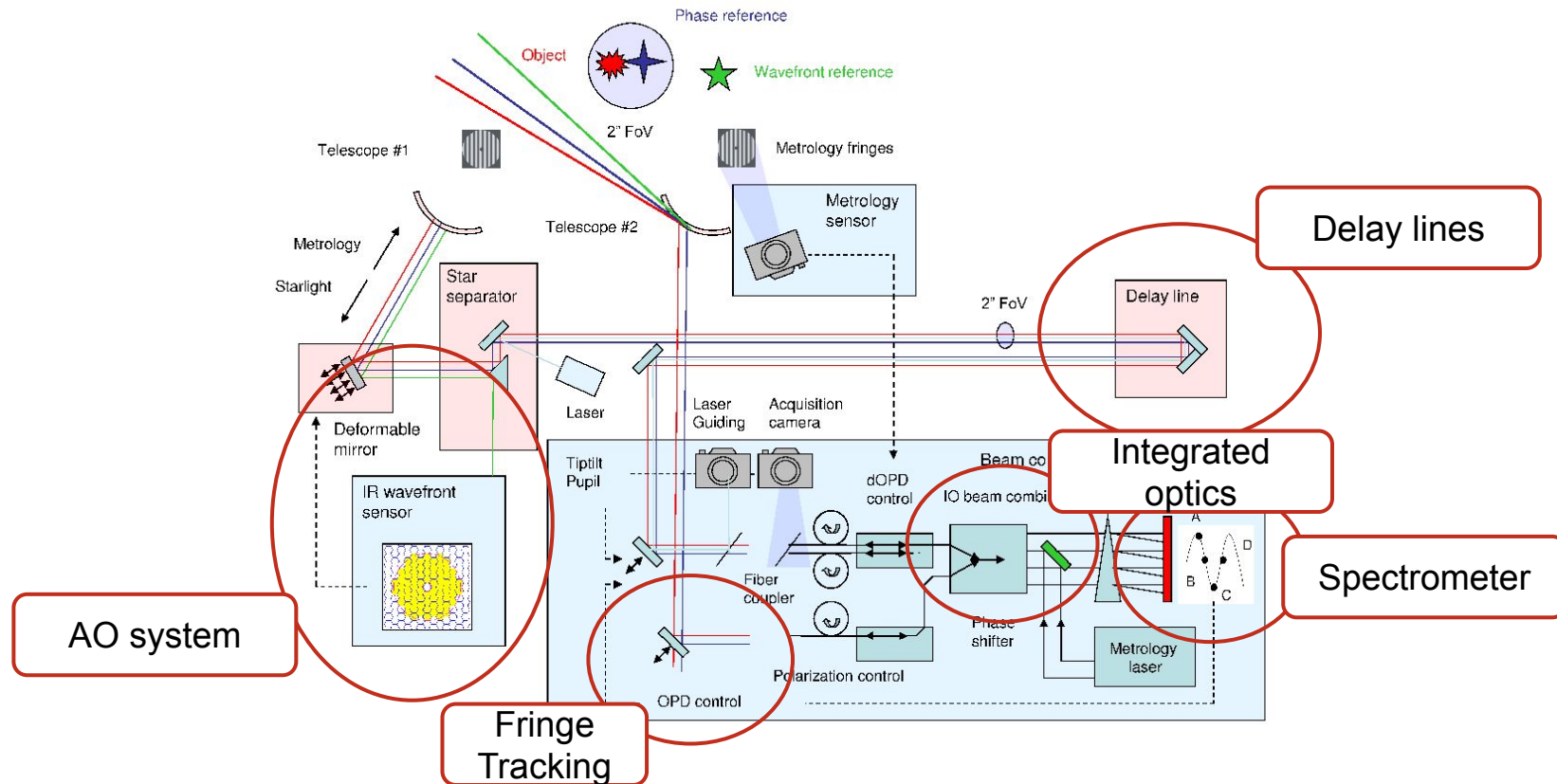
GRAVITY overview



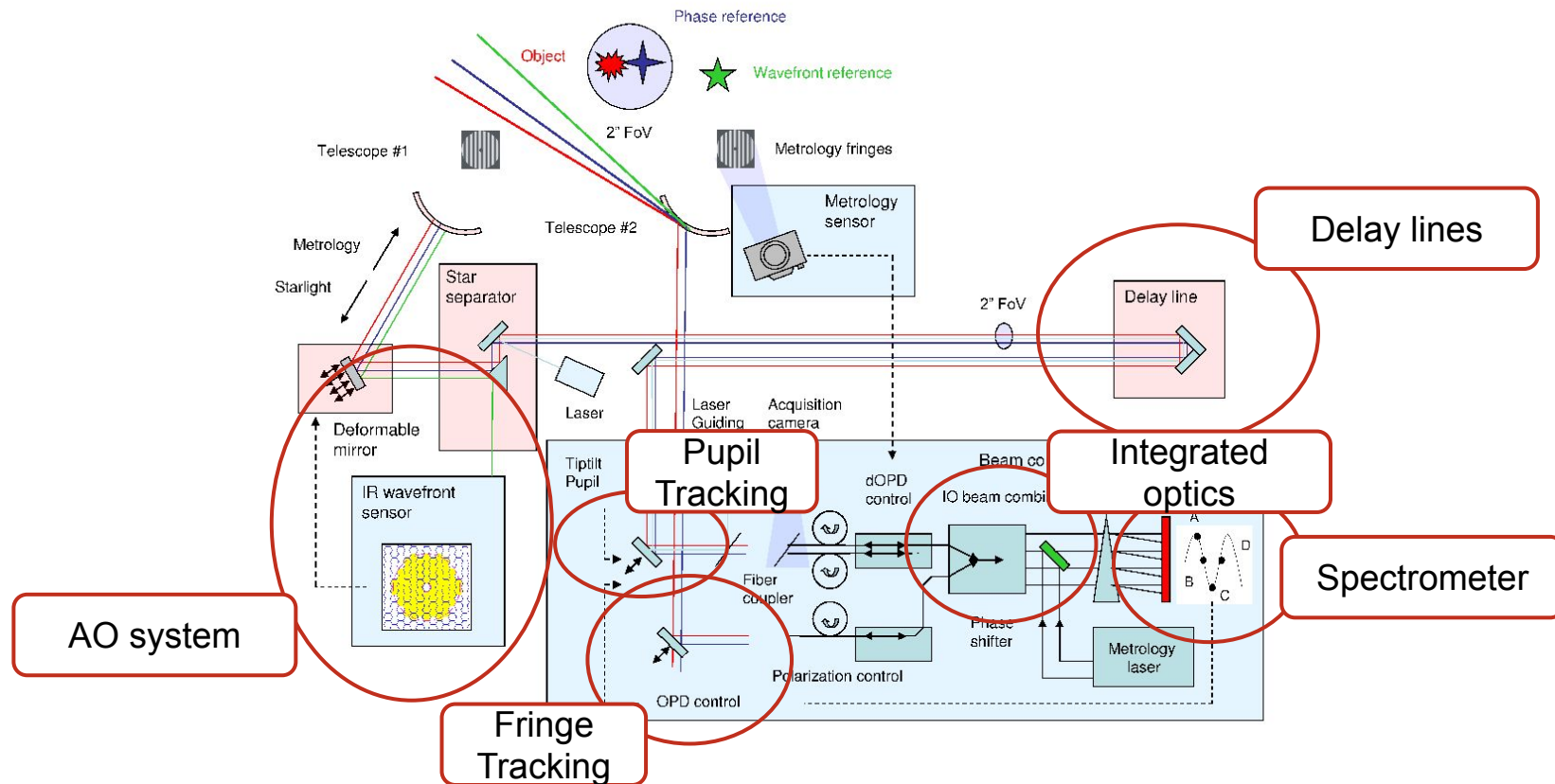
GRAVITY overview



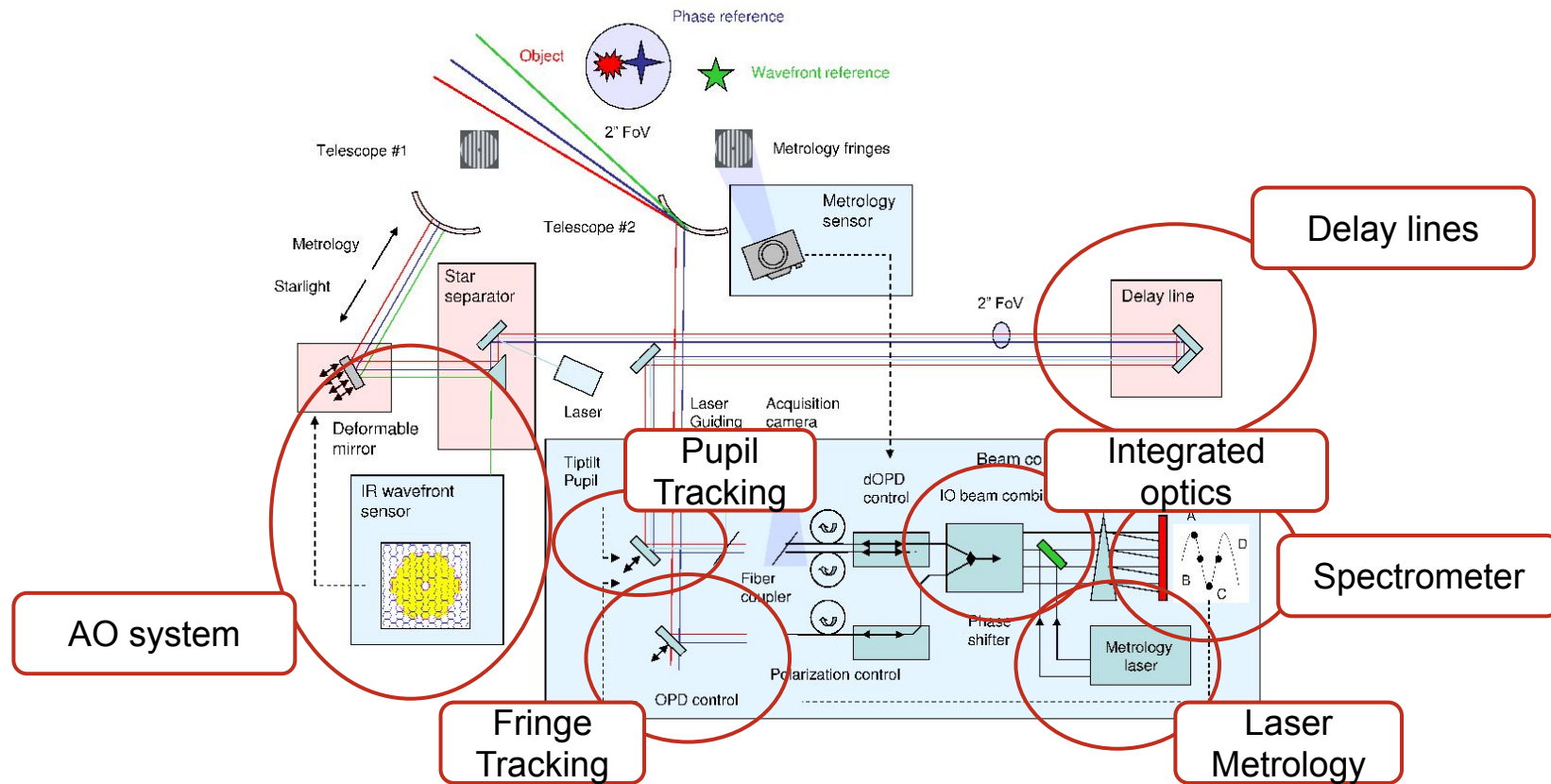
GRAVITY overview



GRAVITY overview

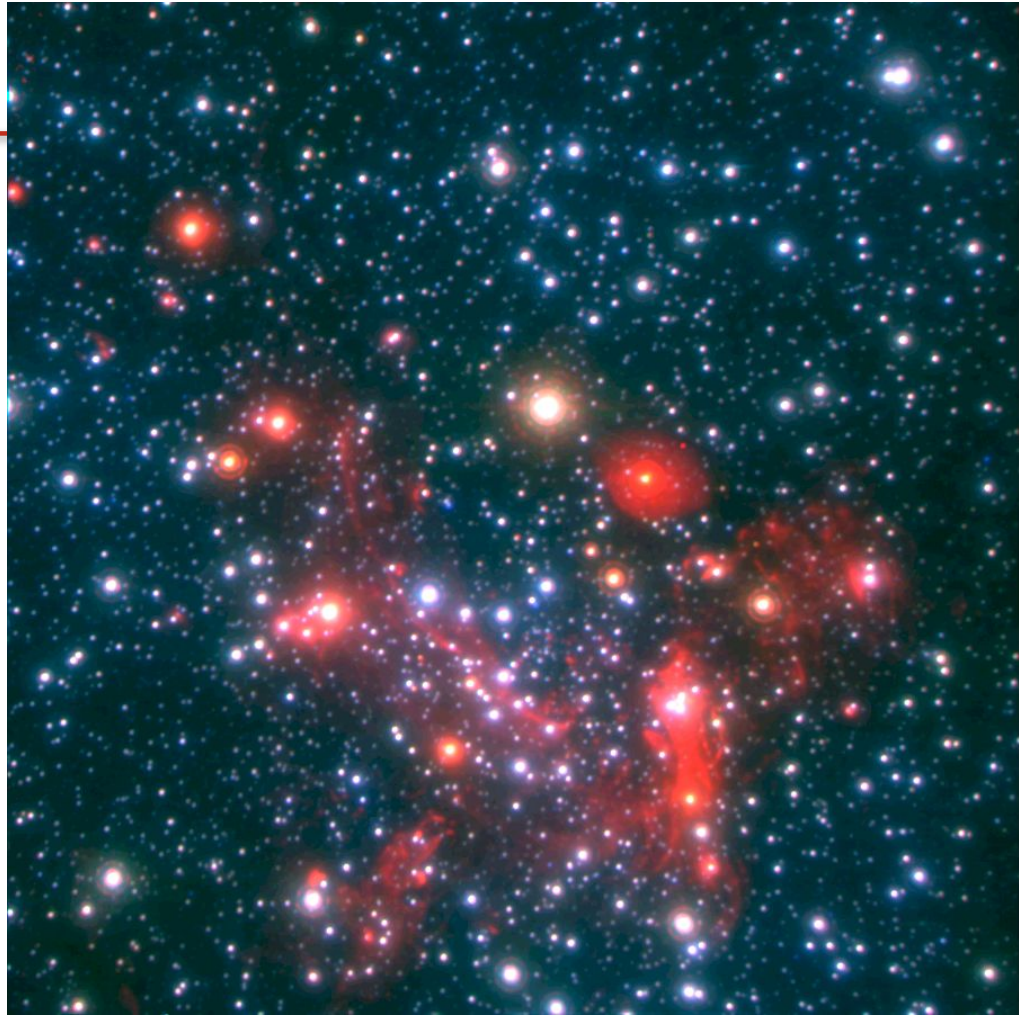


GRAVITY overview

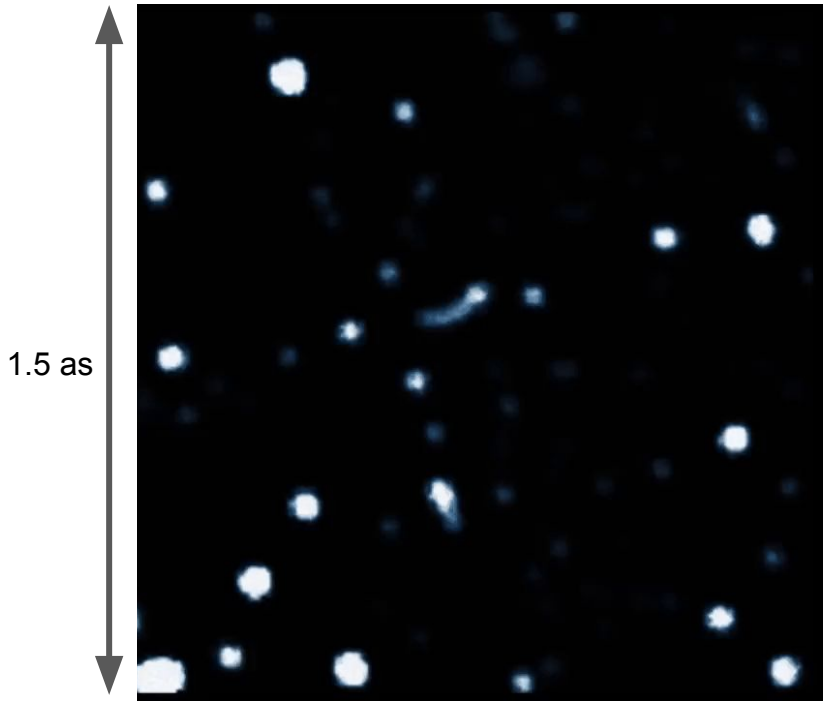


II. Science Examples

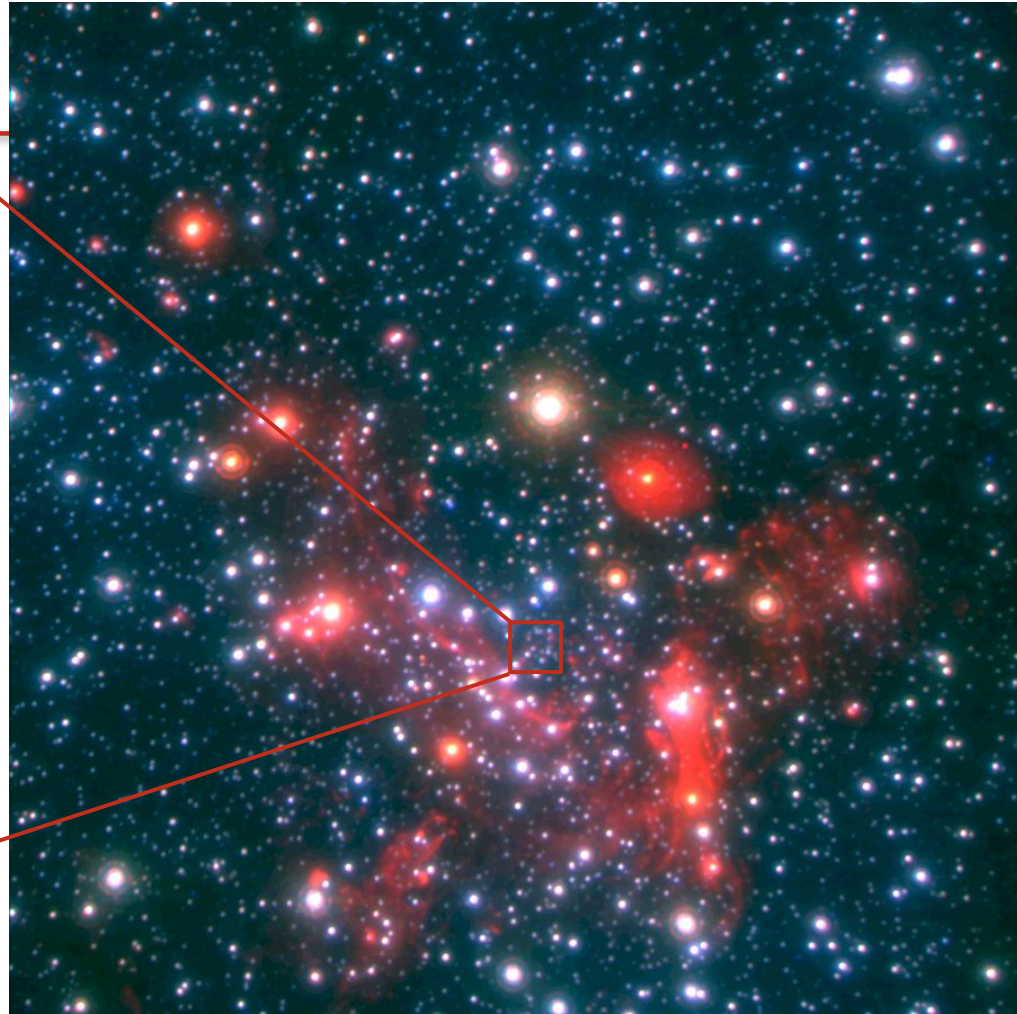
The Galactic Center



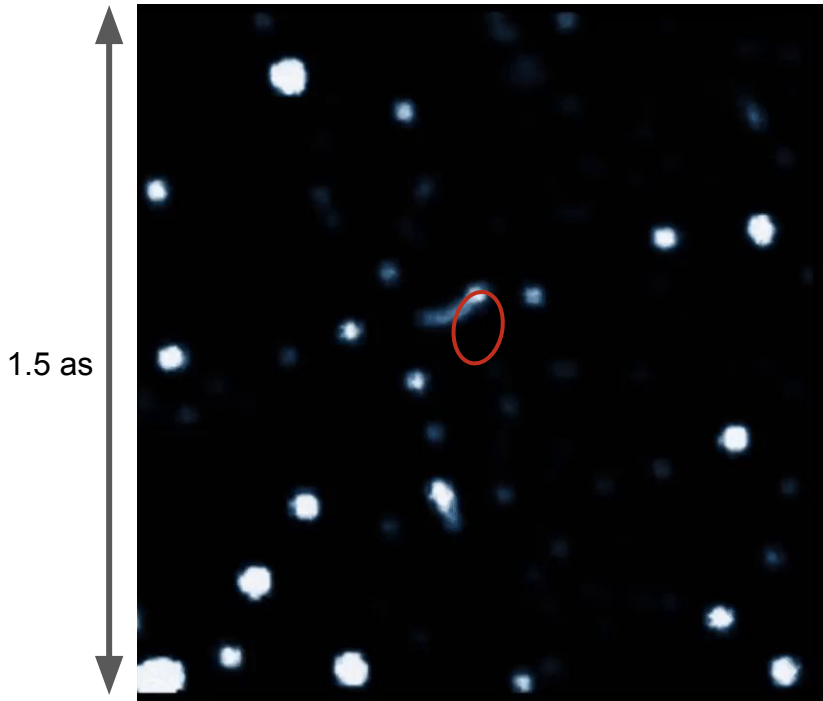
The Galactic Center



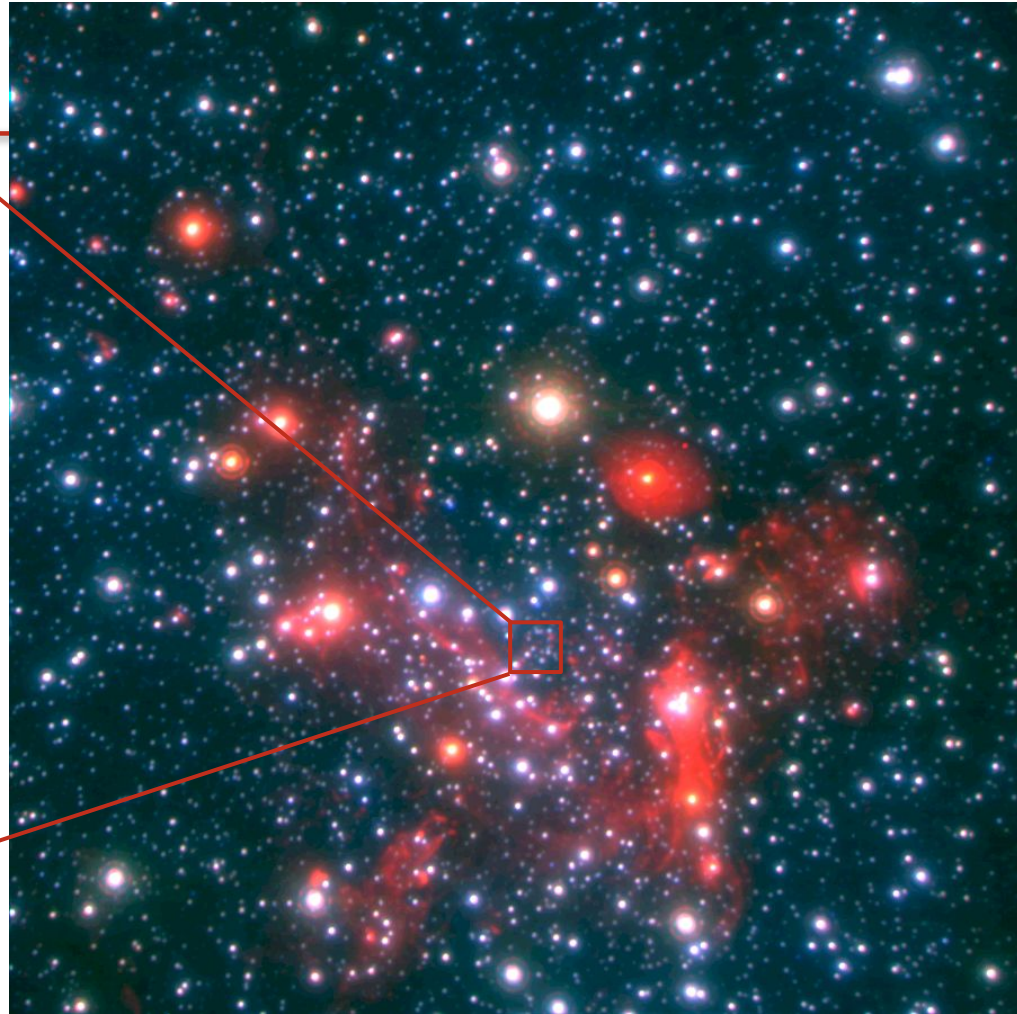
20 years of NACO data
(8m AO supported imaging)



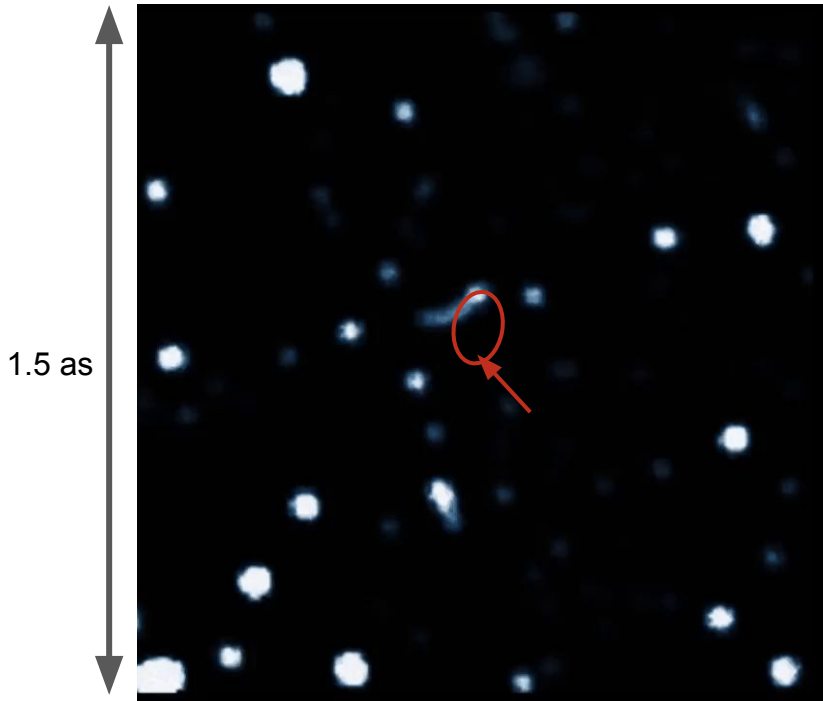
The Galactic Center



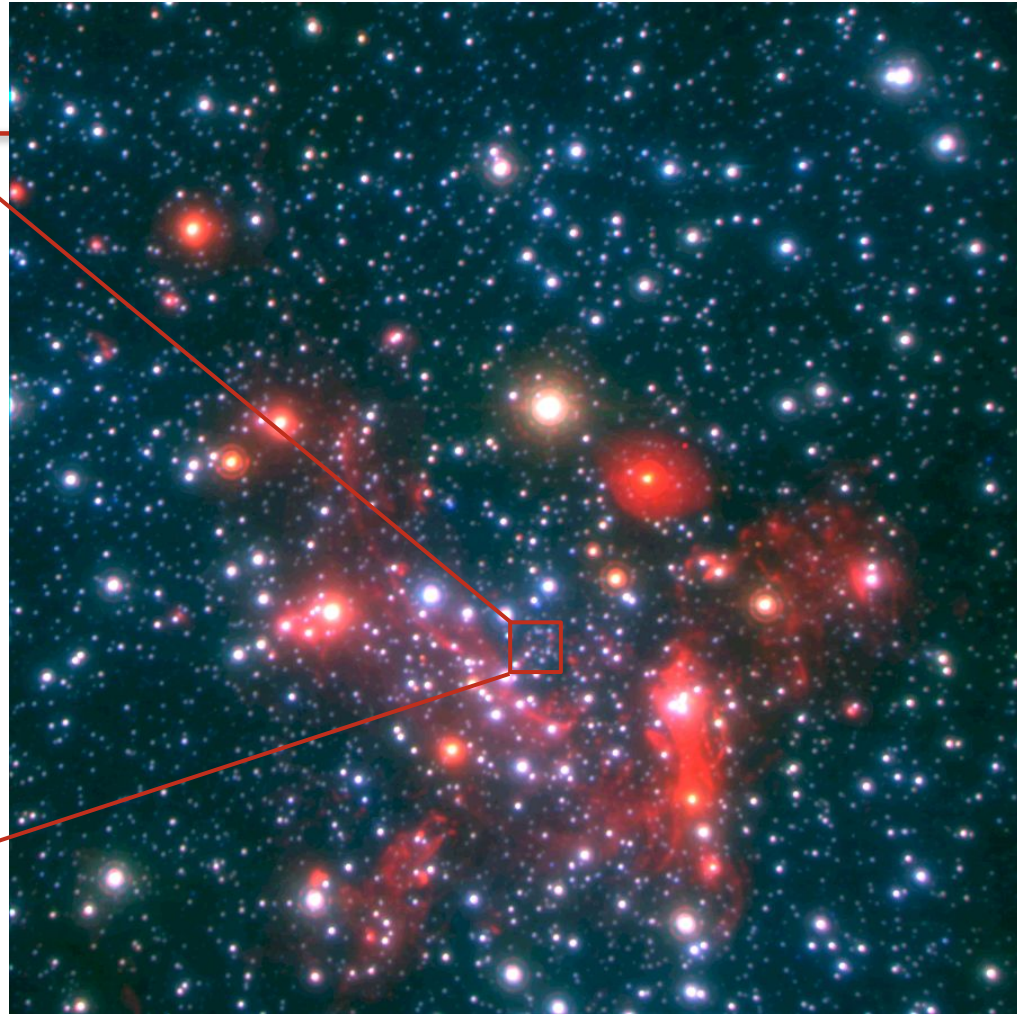
20 years of NACO data
(8m AO supported imaging)



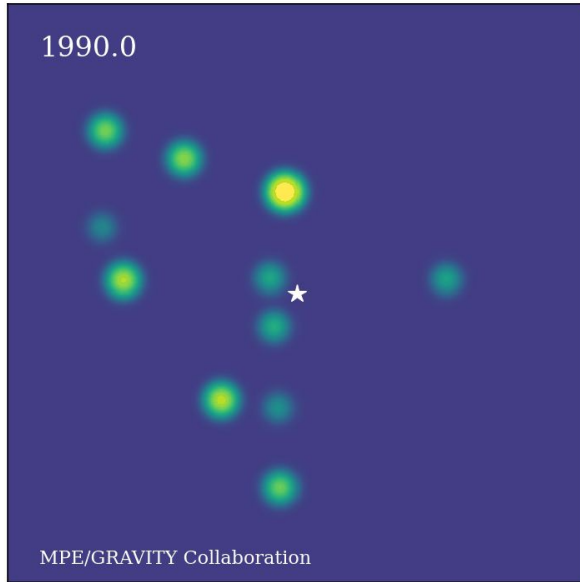
The Galactic Center



20 years of NACO data
(8m AO supported imaging)



The Galactic Center

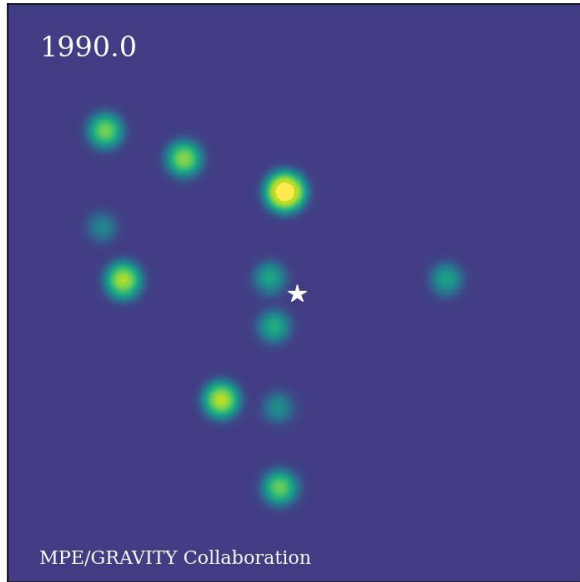


We know ~45 stars which orbit a central object:

- Mostly dark object
- 4 million solar masses heavy
- Very compact

-> Sgr A* is a supermassive black hole

The Galactic Center



We know ~45 stars which orbit a central object

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Physics Nobel Prize 2020:

*"for the discovery of a
supermassive compact object at
the centre of our galaxy"*

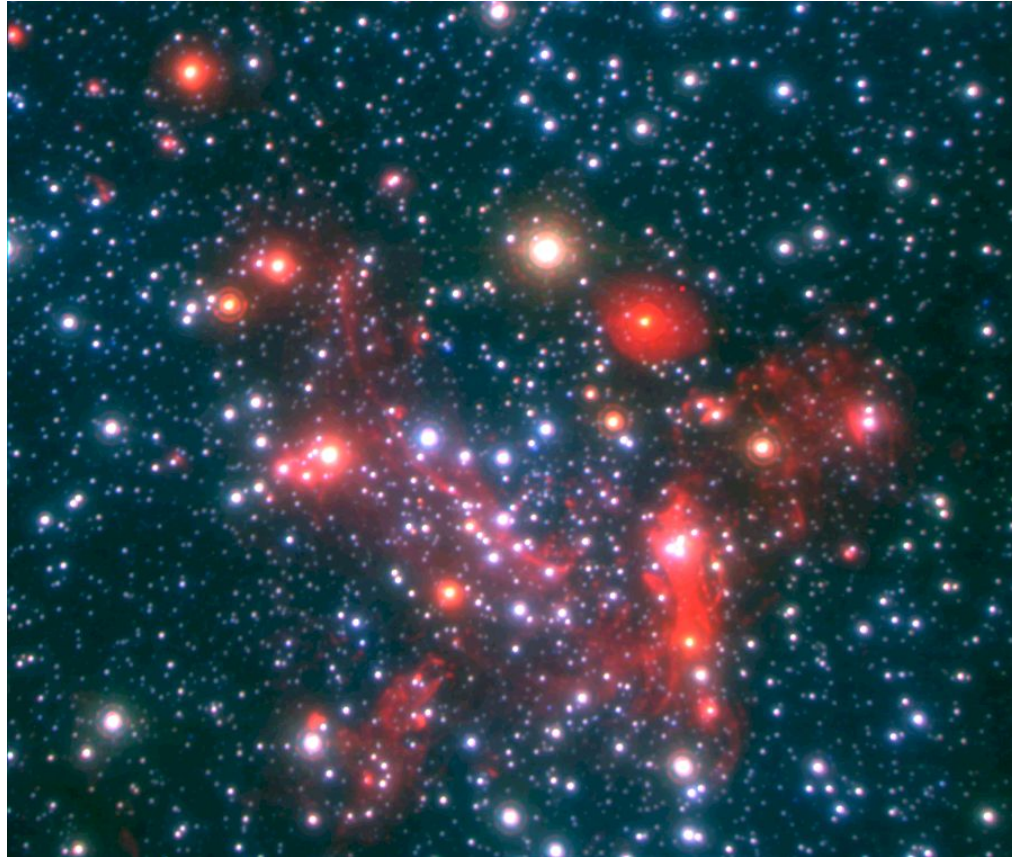


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Elmehed.
Reinhard Genzel

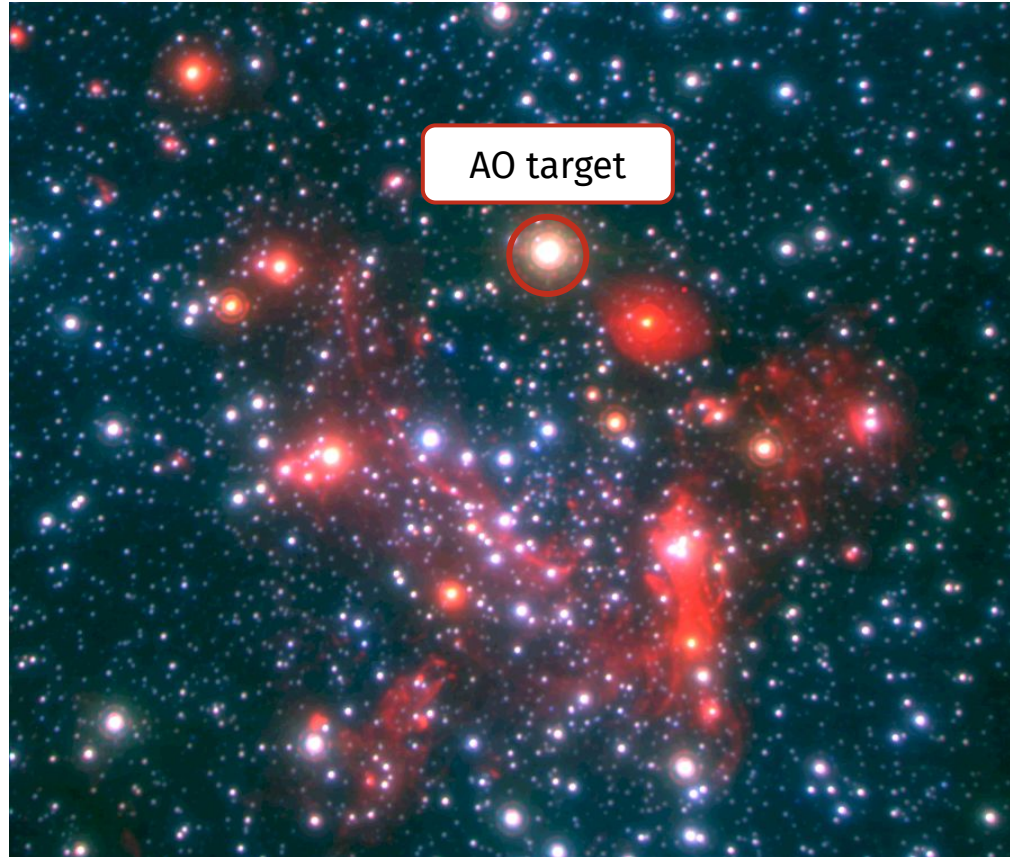


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Andrea Ghez

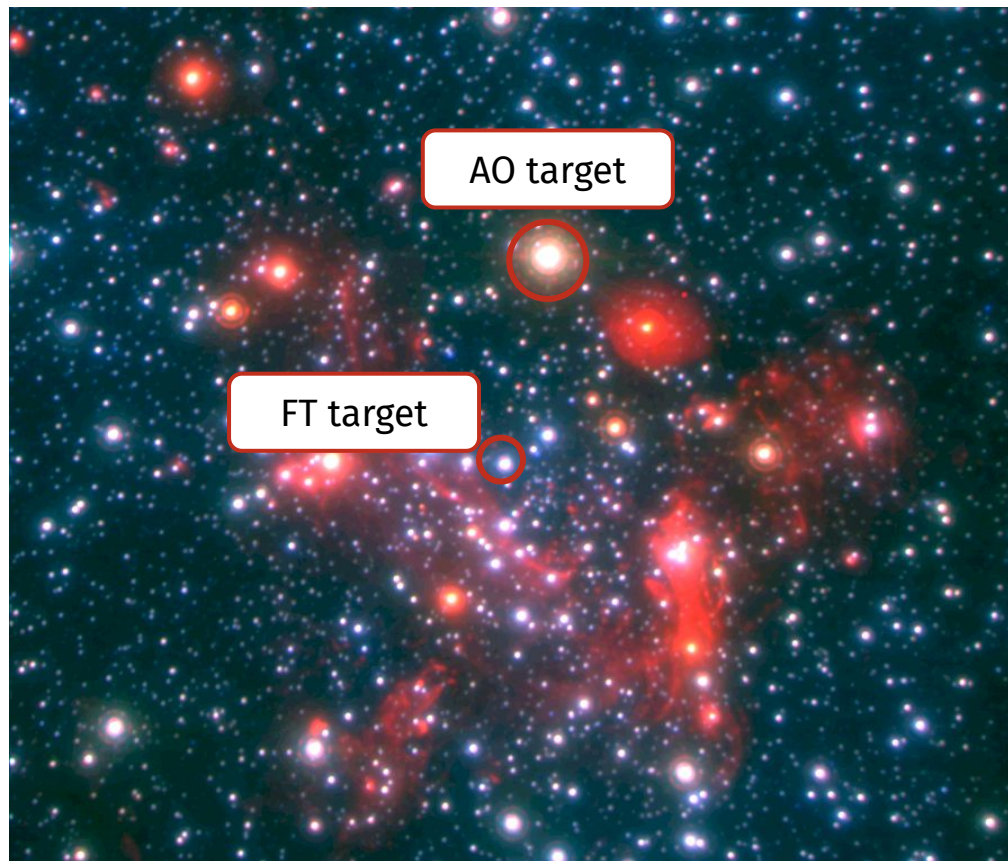
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



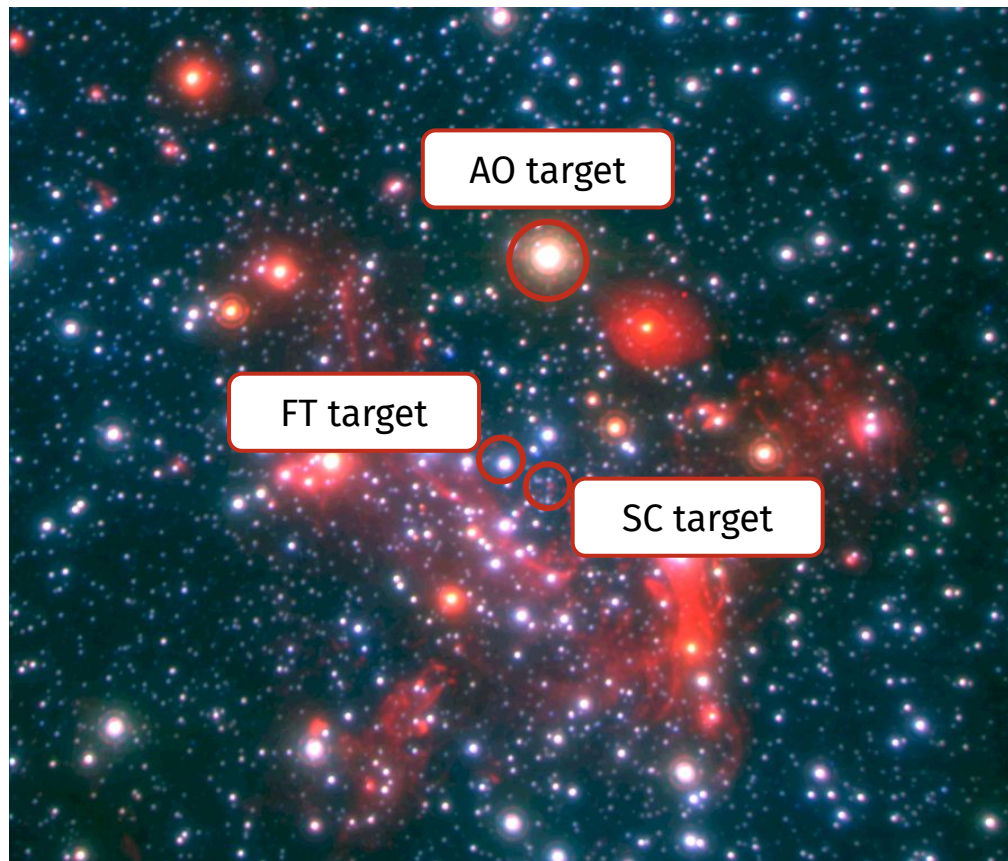
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



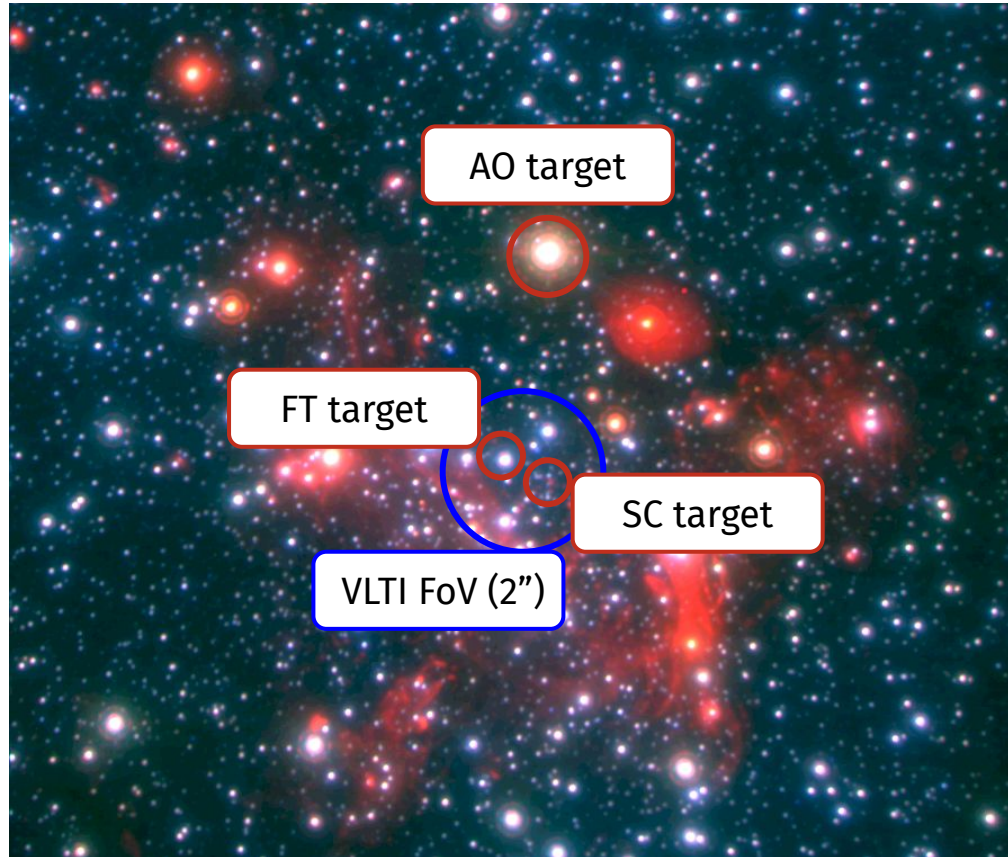
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



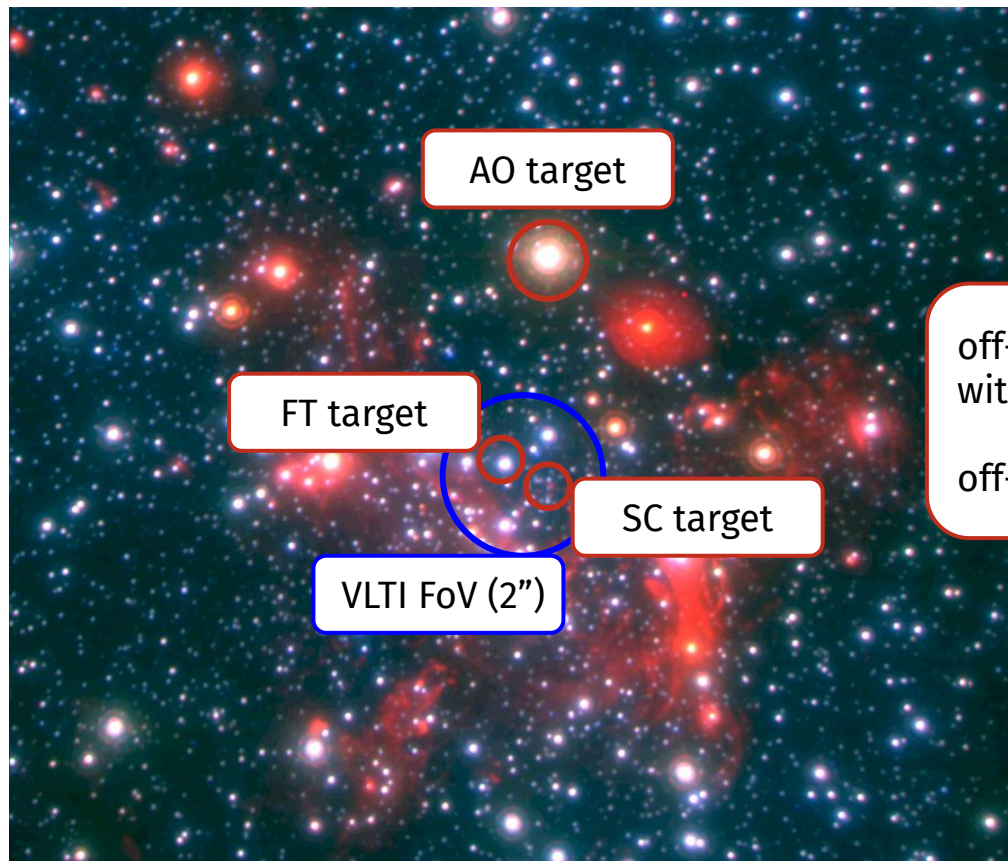
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



Galactic Center with GRAVITY



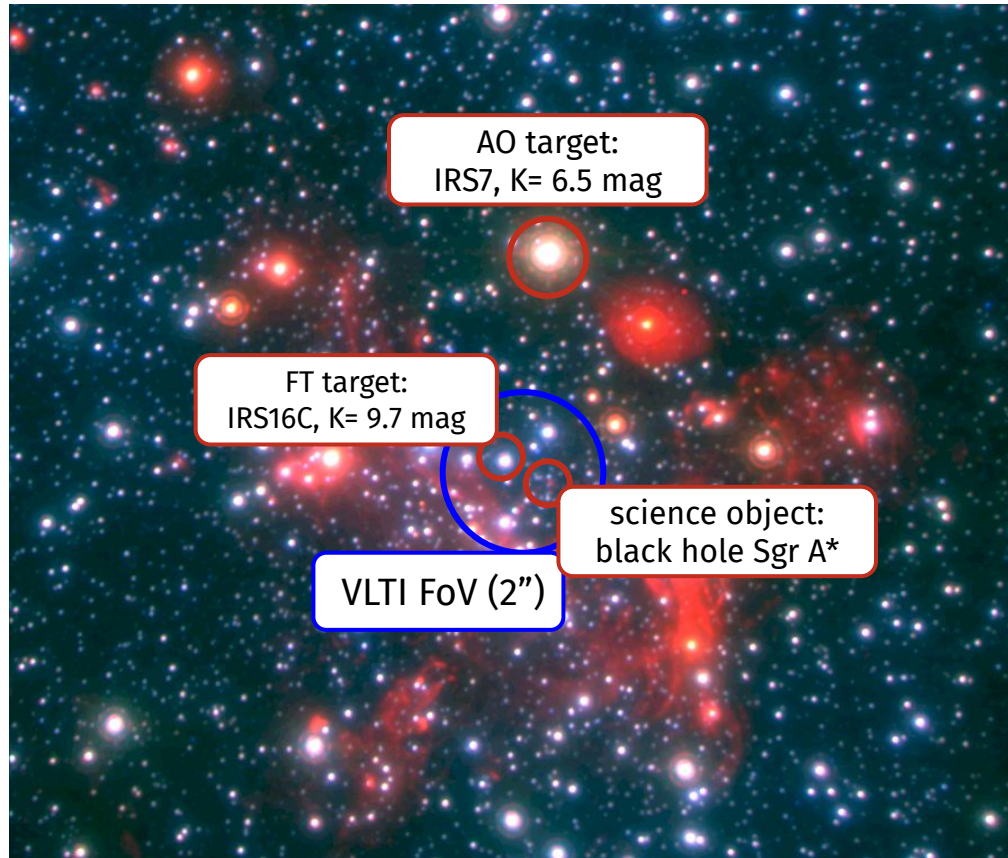
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



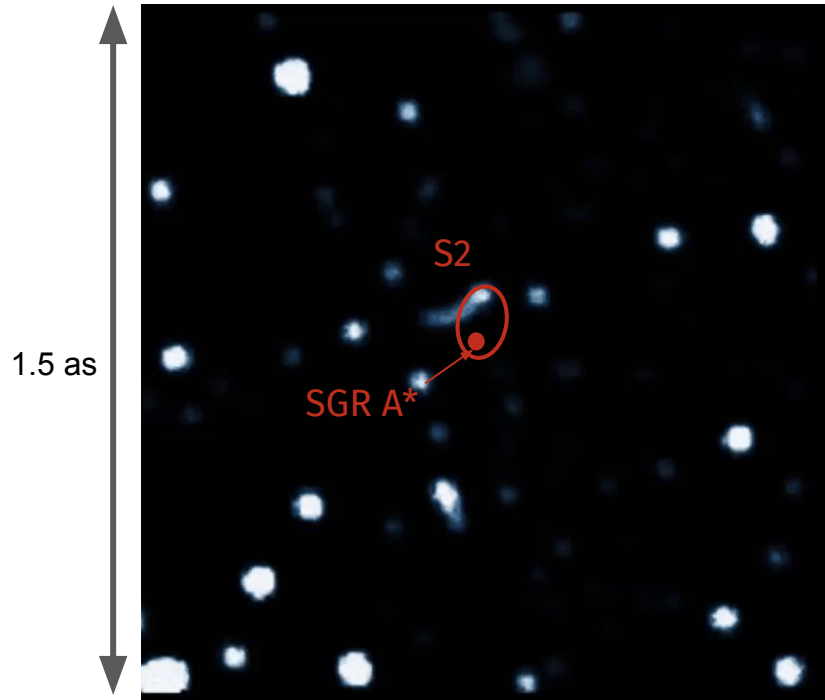
off-axis adaptive optics
with CIAO

off-axis fringe tracking

Galactic Center with GRAVITY

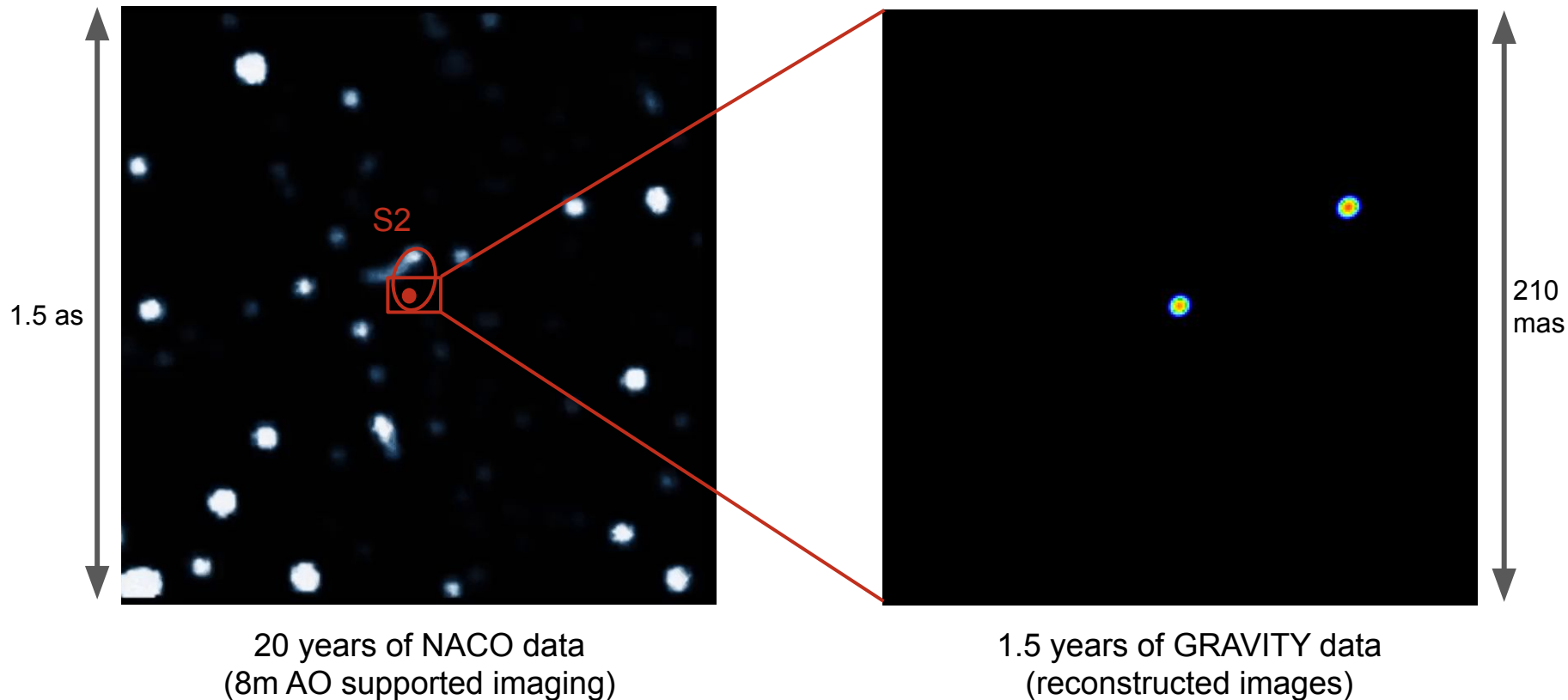


Galactic Center without GRAVITY

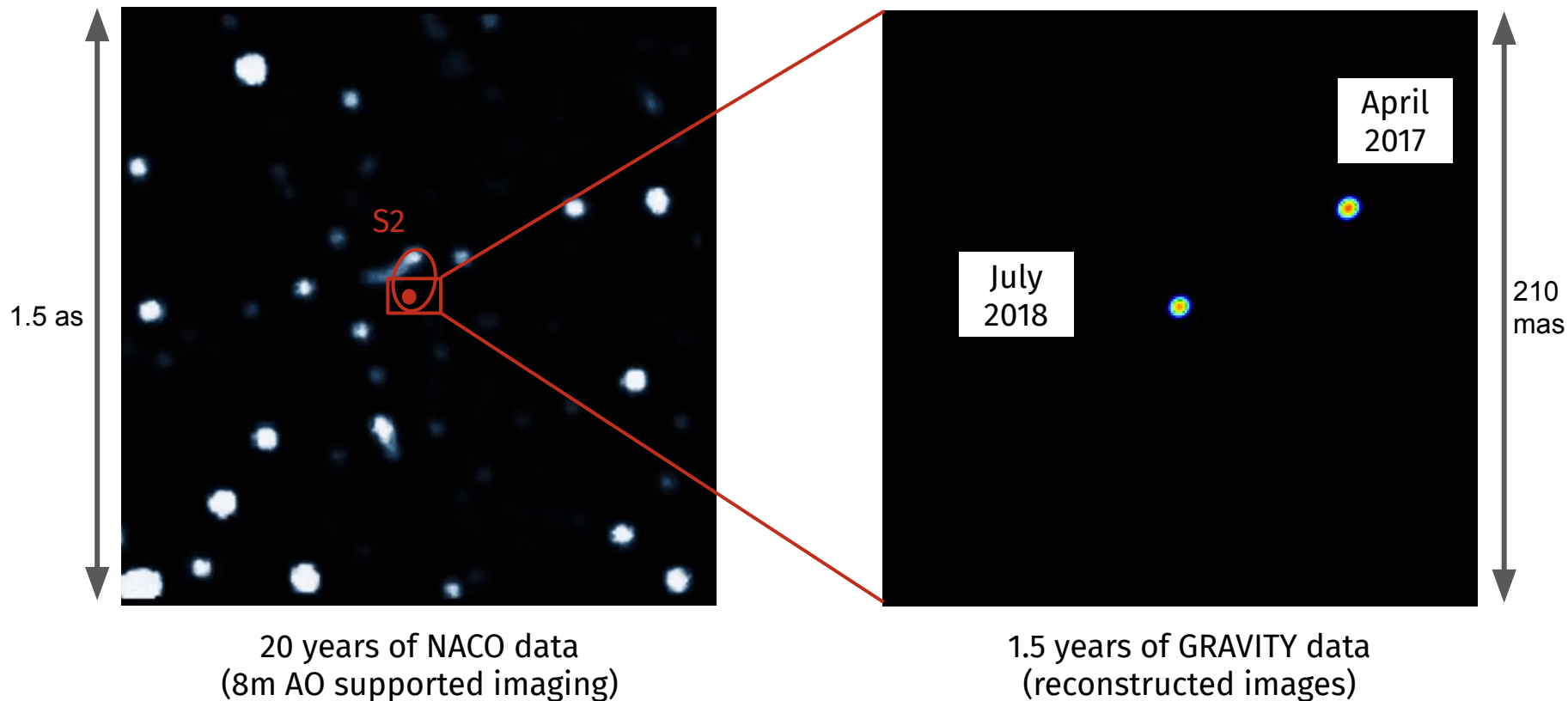


20 years of NACO data
(8m AO supported imaging)

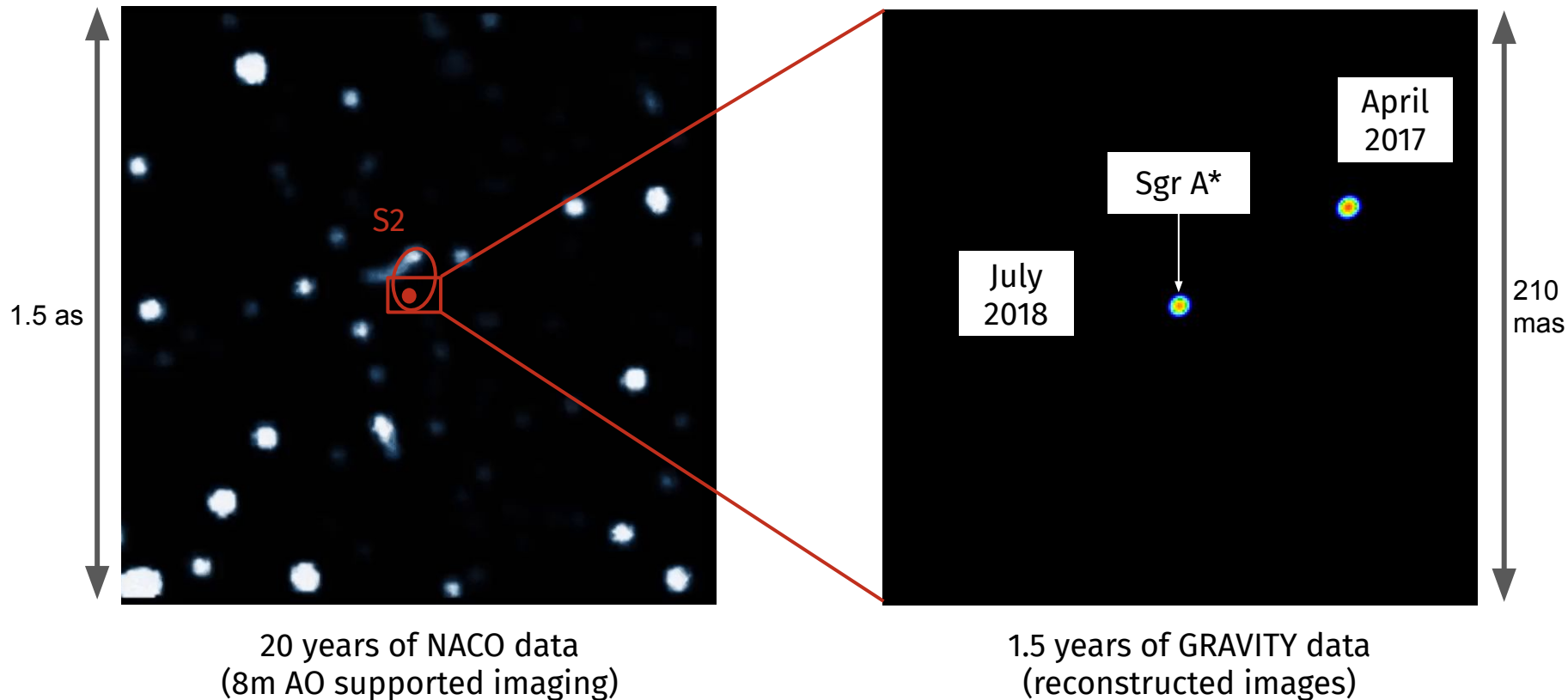
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



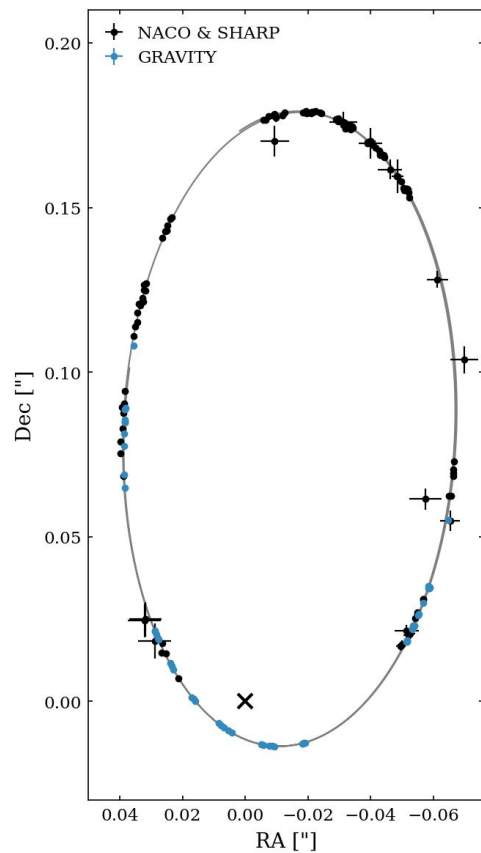
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



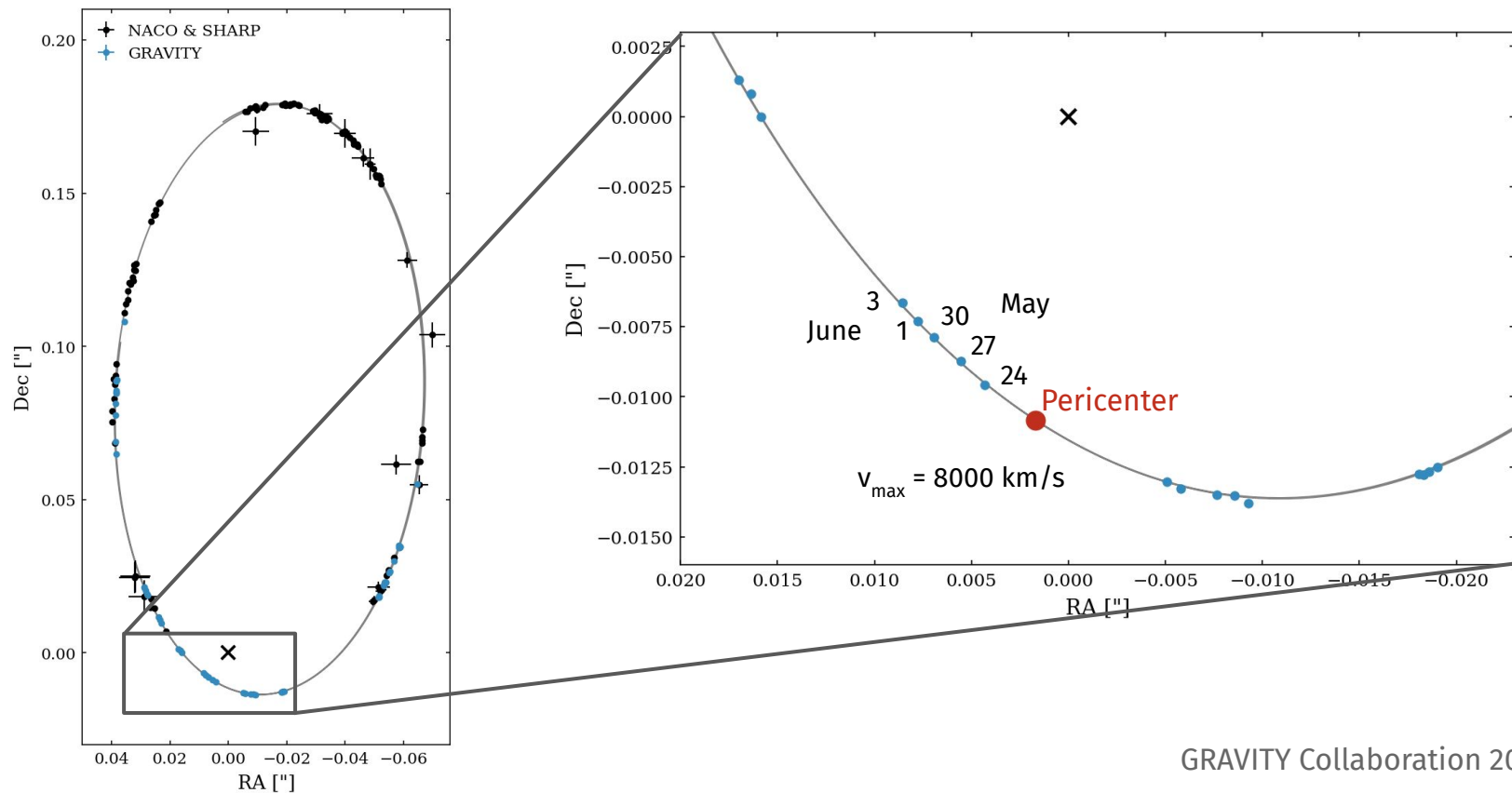
Galactic Center with GRAVITY



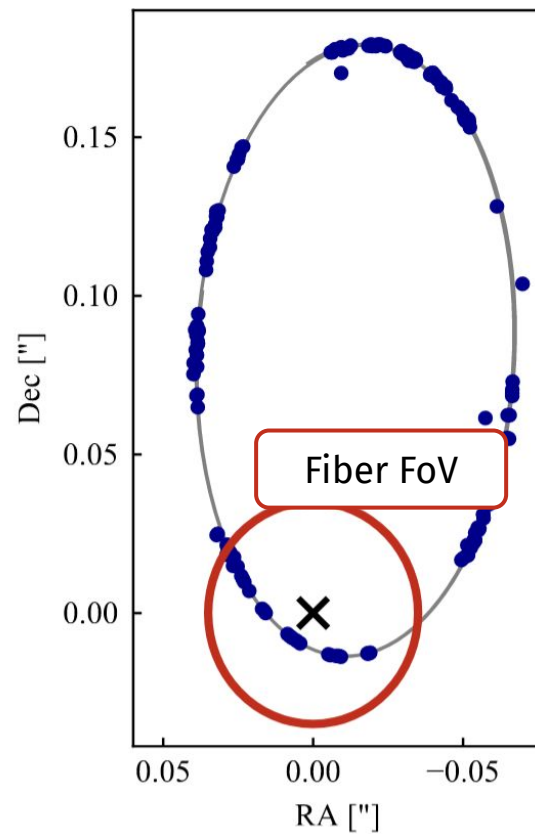
Galactic Center - S2 Orbit



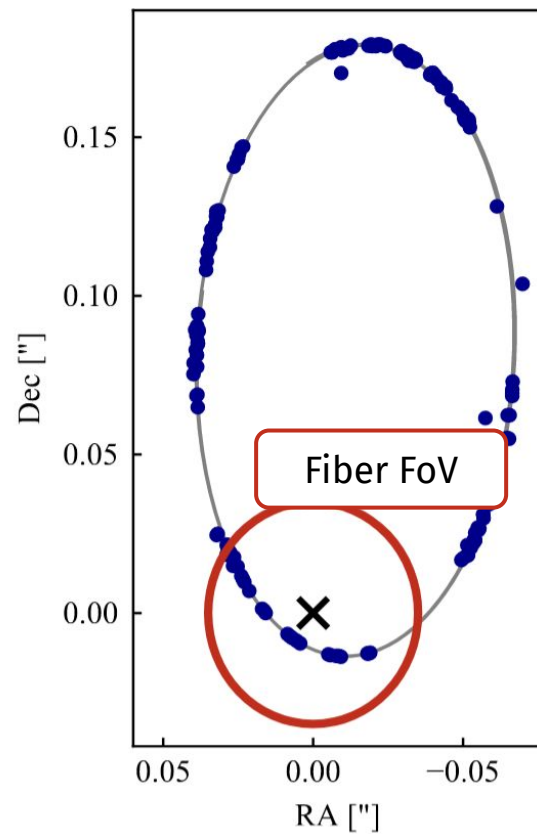
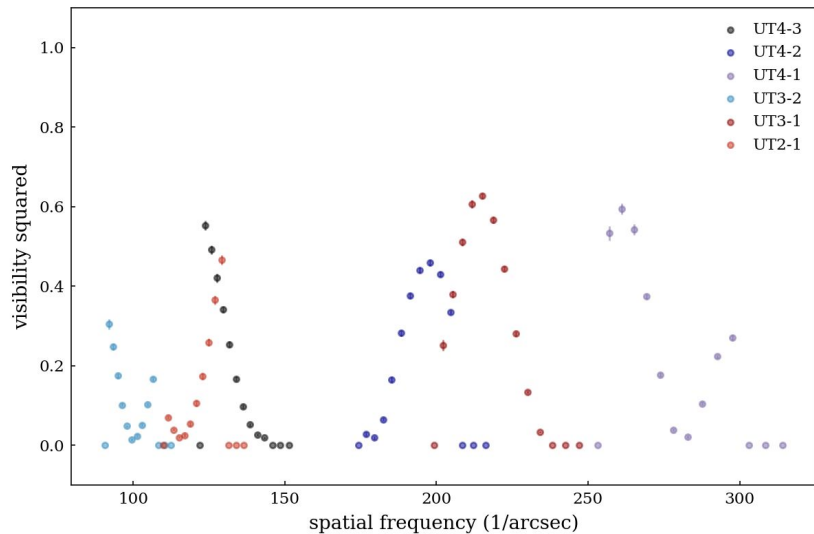
Galactic Center - S2 Orbit



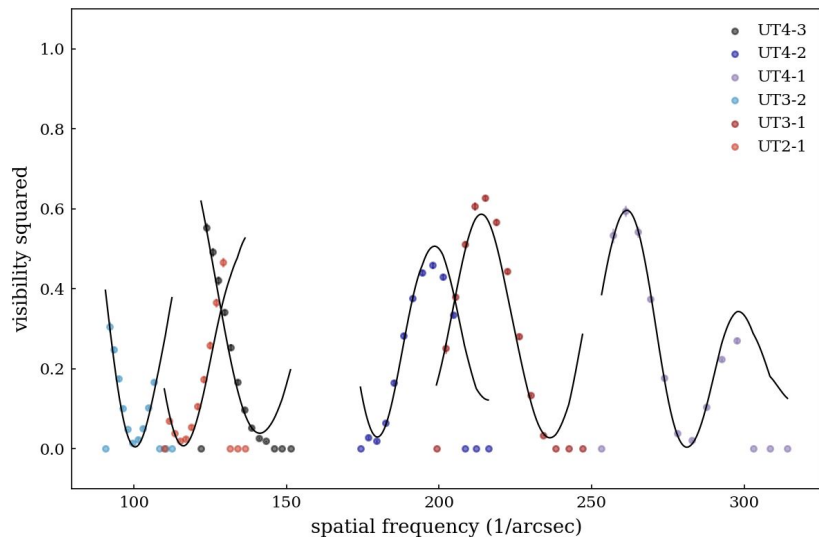
The Galactic Center



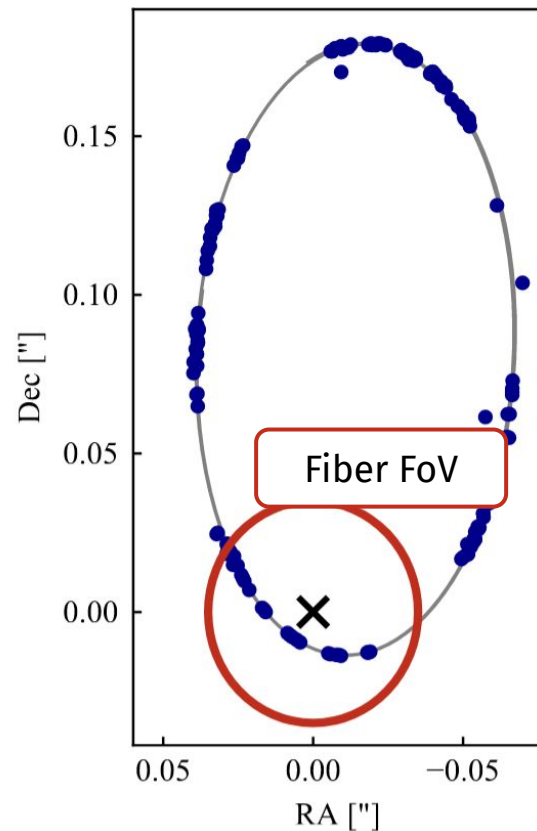
The Galactic Center



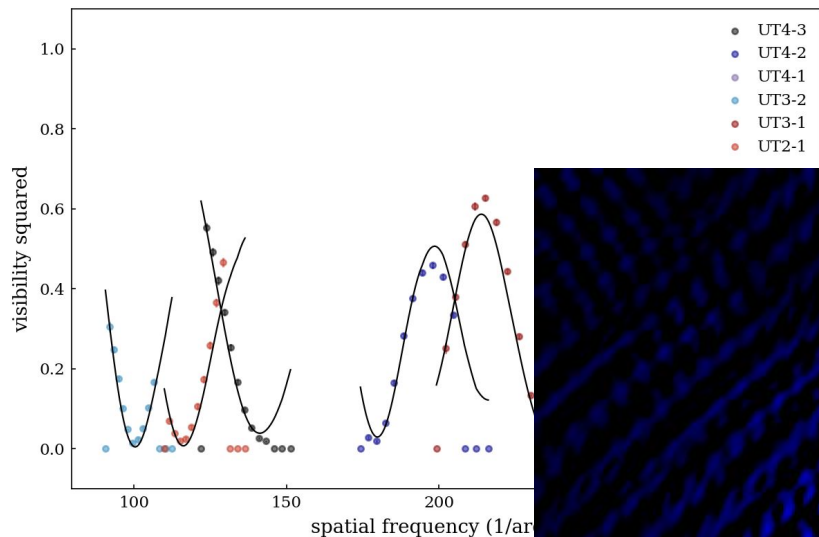
The Galactic Center



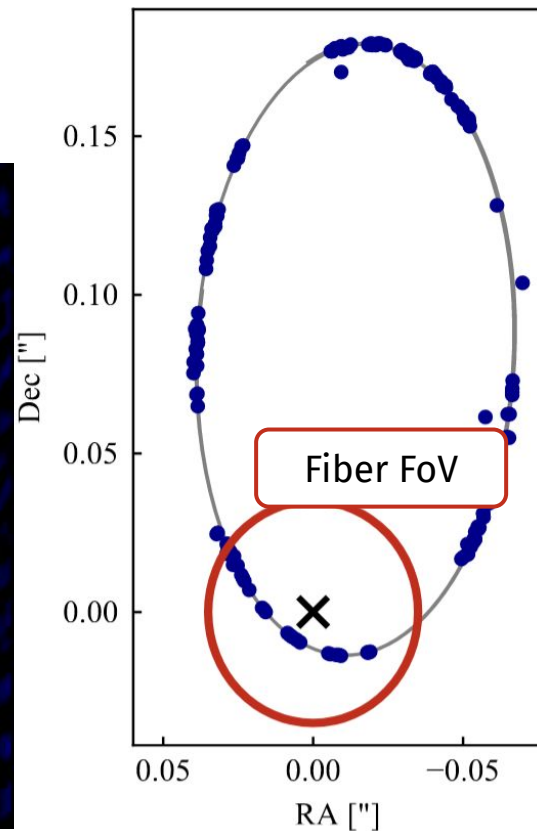
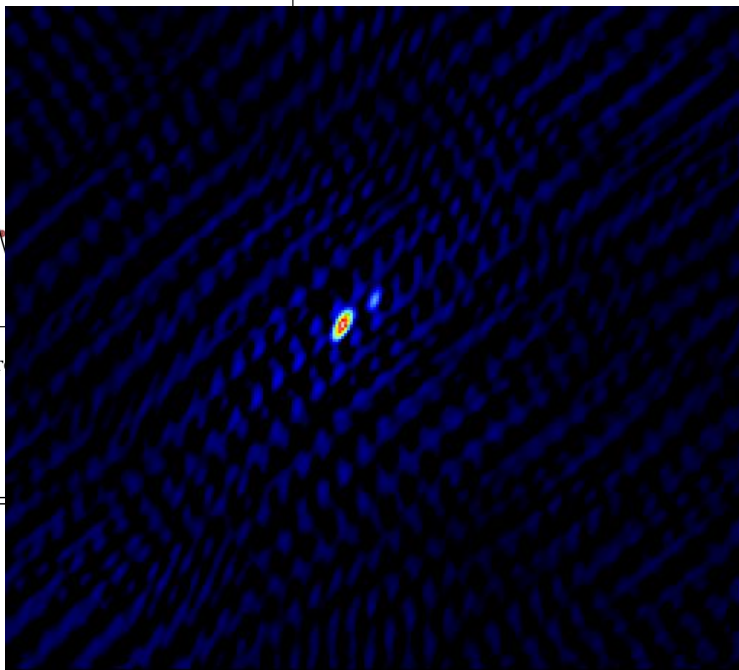
$$V(\vec{b}_{i,j}/\lambda) = \frac{V_{\lambda}[(\vec{b}_{i,j} \cdot \vec{\alpha}_1), \nu_1] + f^{bin} \cdot V_{\lambda}[(\vec{b}_{i,j} \cdot \vec{\alpha}_2), \nu_2]}{\sqrt{\prod_{x=i,j} [V_{\lambda}(\vec{0}, \nu_1) + f^{bin} \cdot V_{\lambda}(\vec{0}, \nu_2) + f^{bkg} \cdot V_{\lambda}(\vec{0}, \nu_{bkg})]}}$$



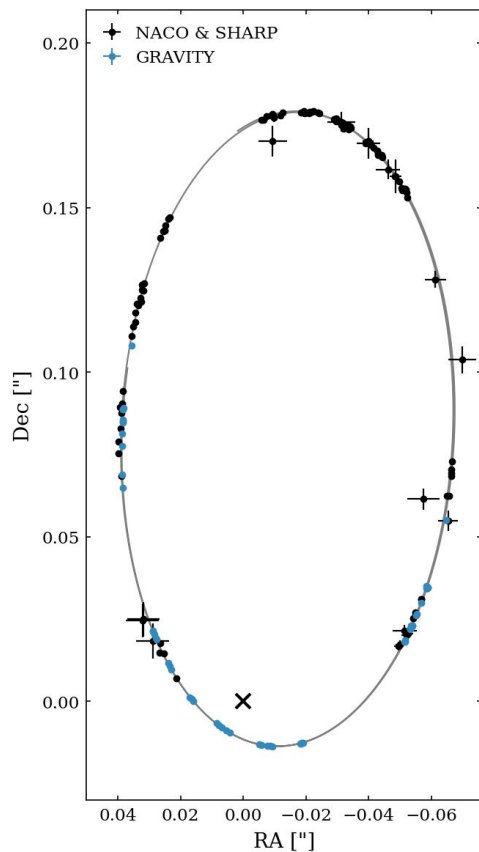
The Galactic Center



$$V(\vec{b}_{i,j}/\lambda) = \frac{V_\lambda \left[(\vec{b}_{i,j} \cdot \vec{\alpha}_1), \nu_1 \right] + \sqrt{\prod_{x=i,j} \left[V_\lambda(\vec{0}, \nu_1) + f^{bin} \right]}}{V_\lambda(\vec{0}, \nu_1) + f^{bin}}$$



The Galactic Center

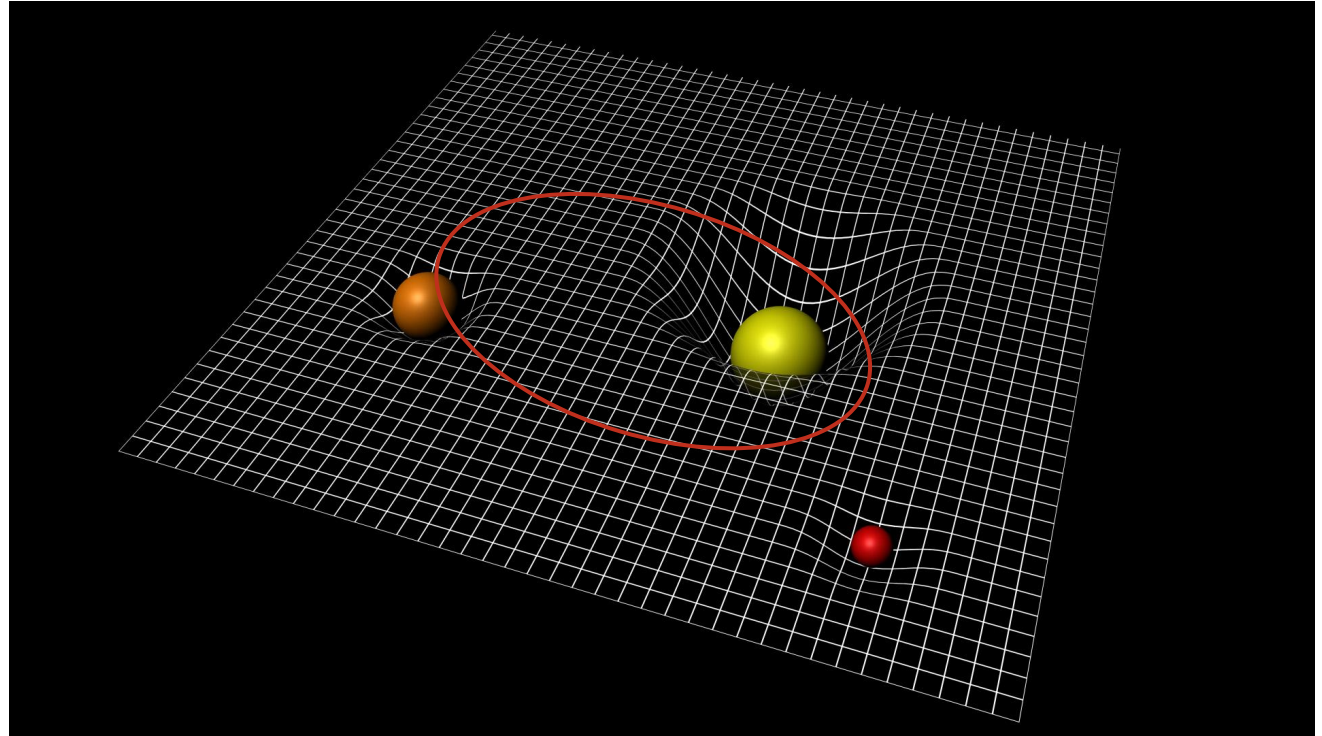


$$M = (4.297 \pm 0.013) M_{\text{sol}}$$

$$R = (8275 \pm 9_{\text{stat}} \pm 33_{\text{sys}}) \text{ pc}$$

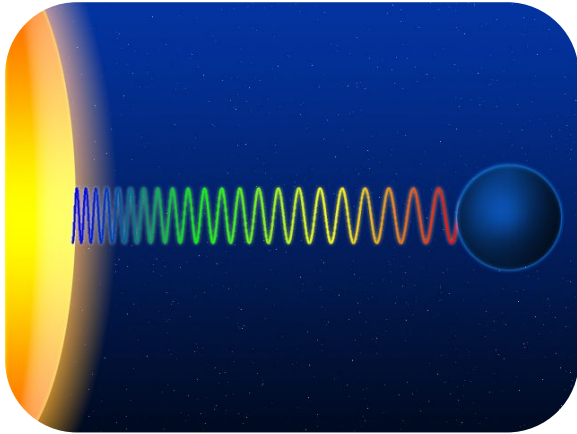
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

Stars around SgrA*
work as probes to test
the gravitational field



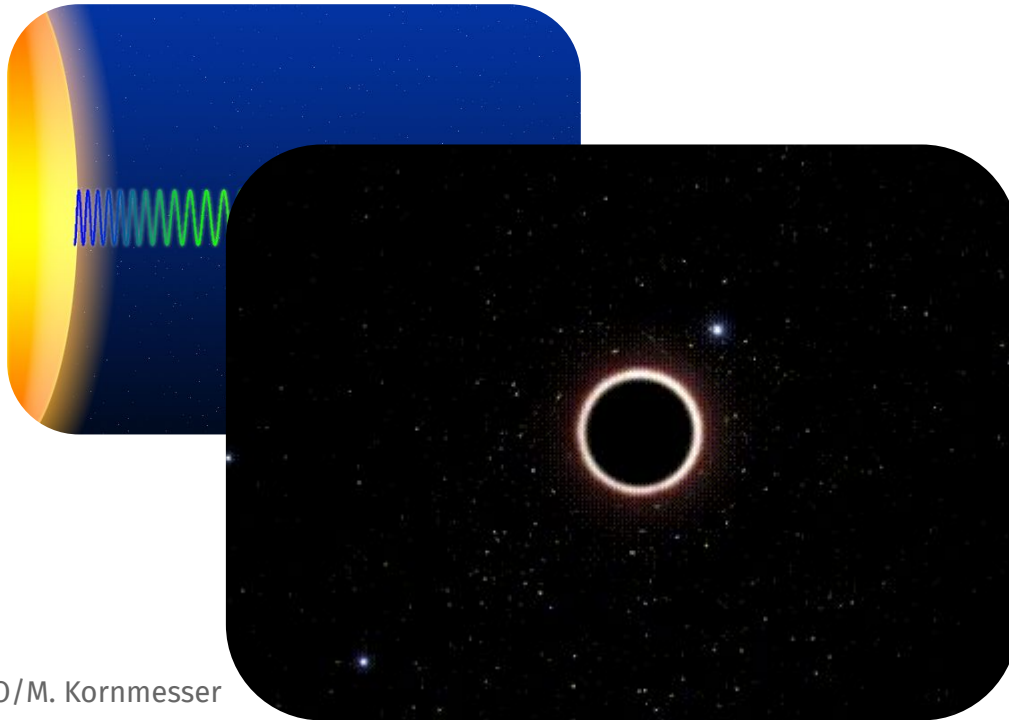
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

1. Gravitational Redshift



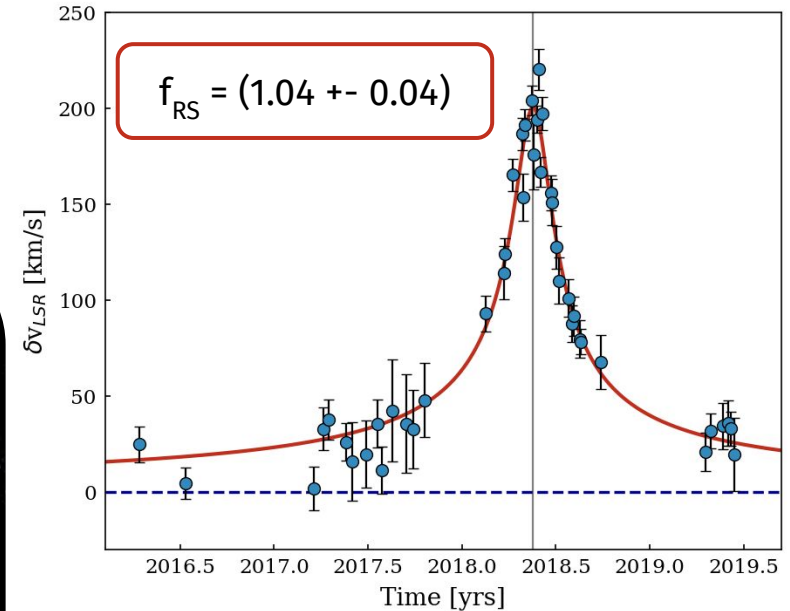
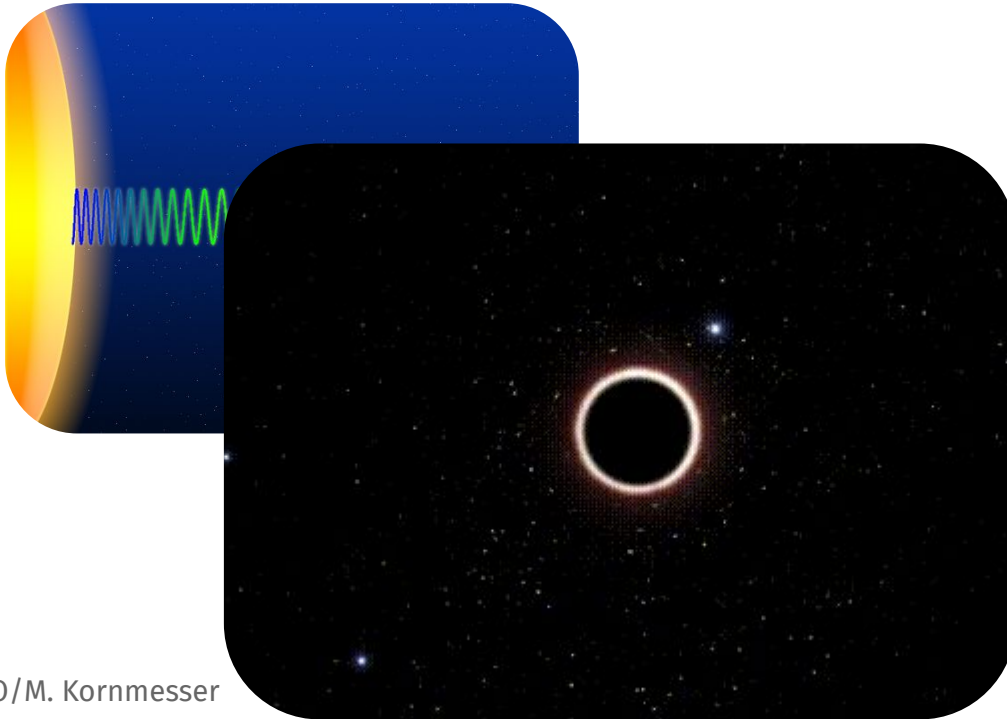
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

1. Gravitational Redshift



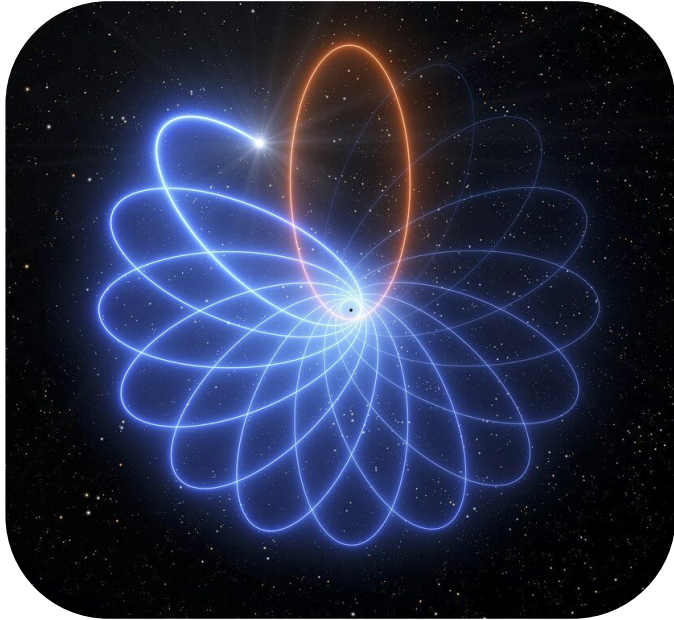
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

1. Gravitational Redshift



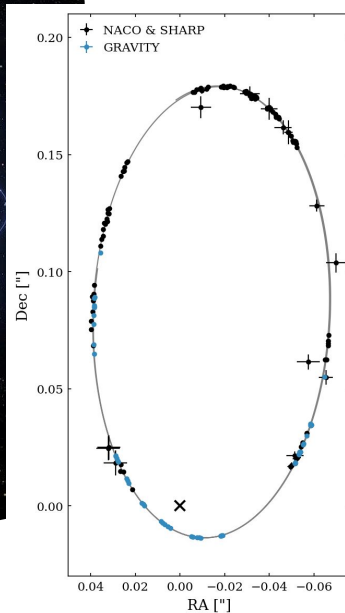
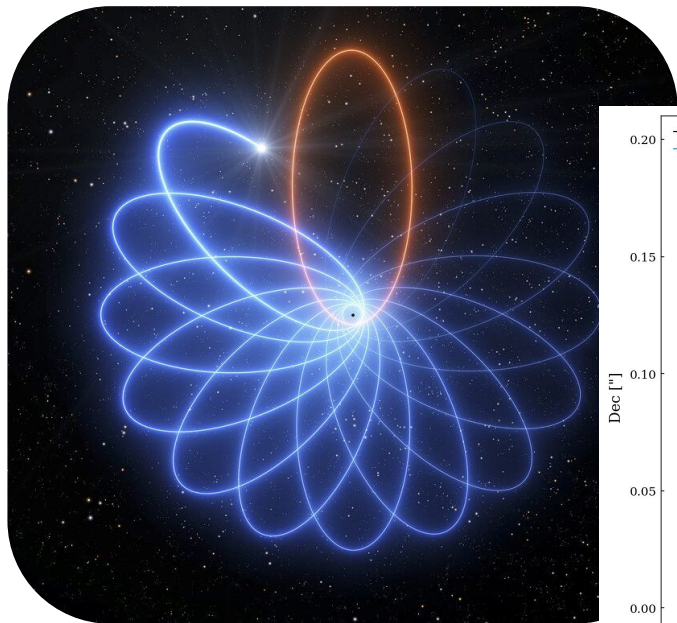
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

2. Schwarzschild precession



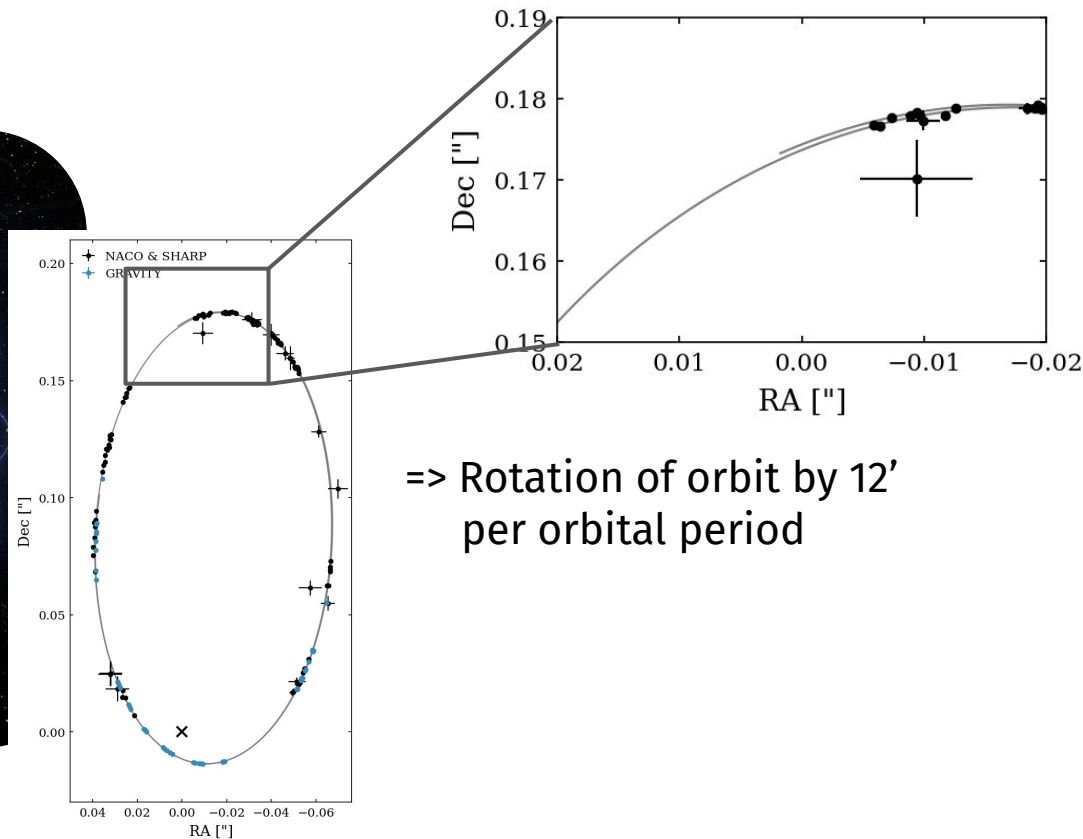
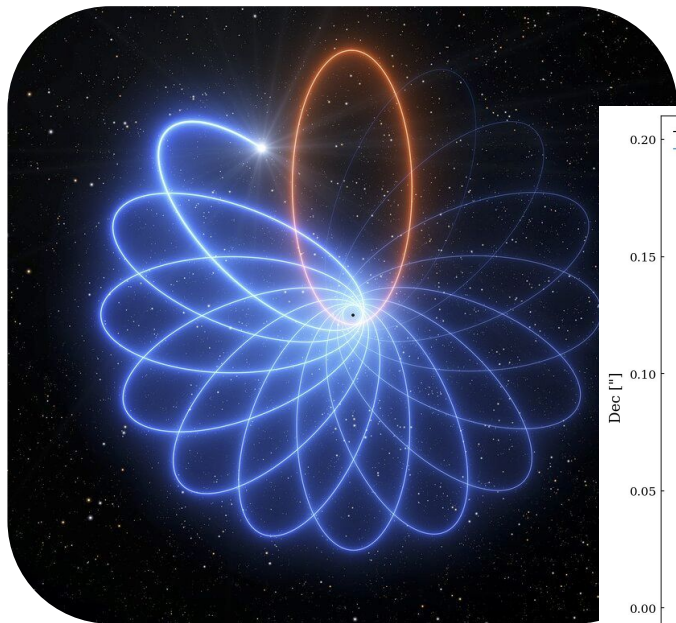
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

2. Schwarzschild precession



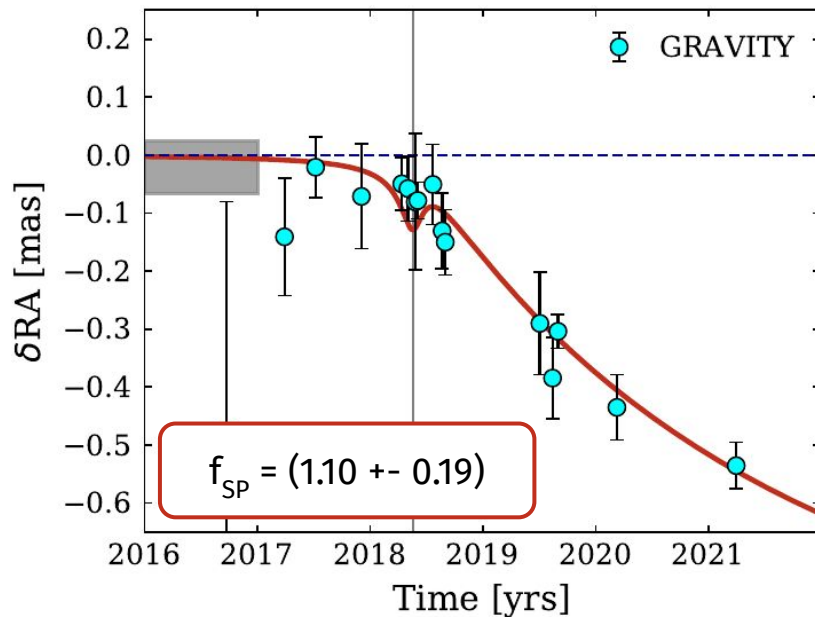
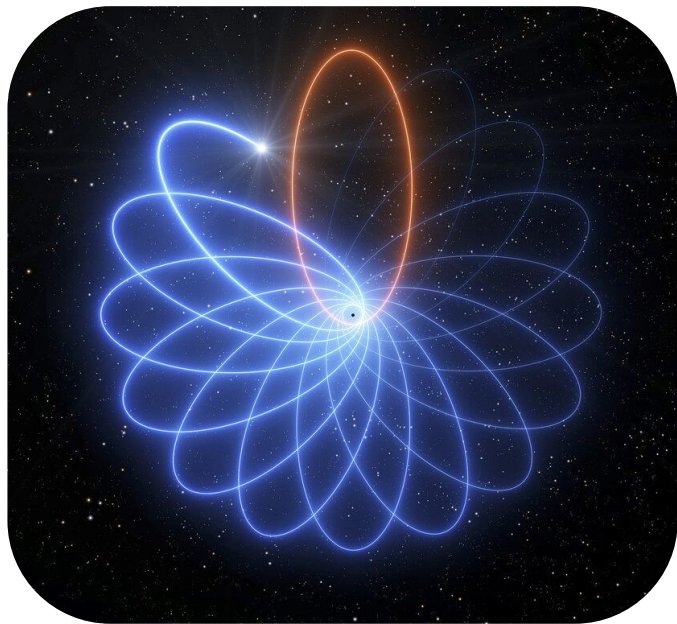
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

2. Schwarzschild precession



The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

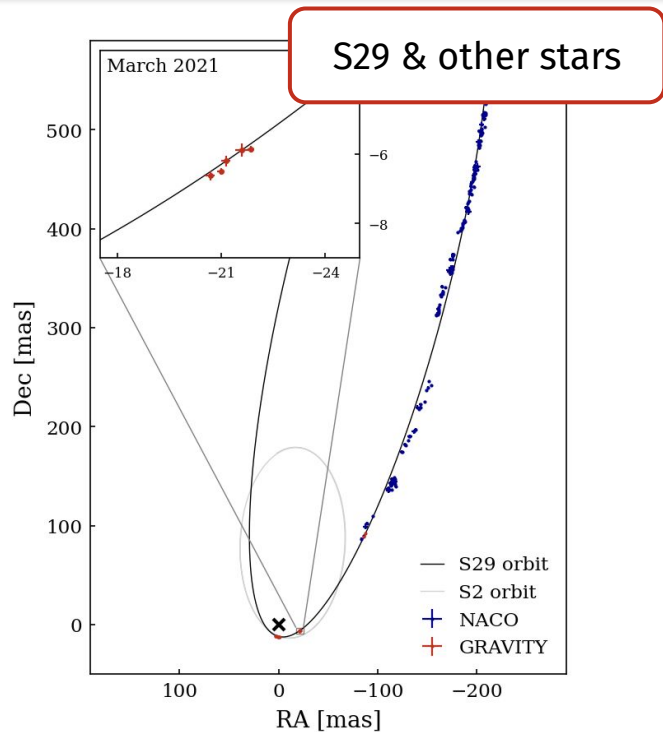
2. Schwarzschild precession



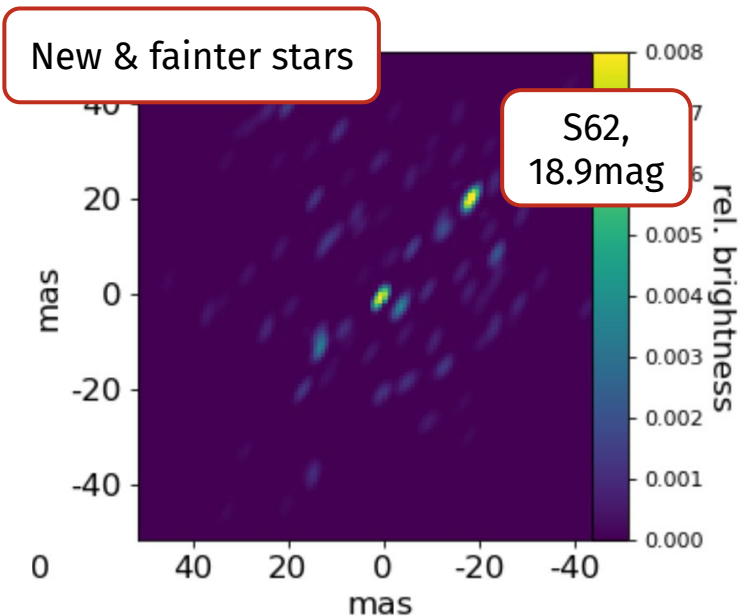
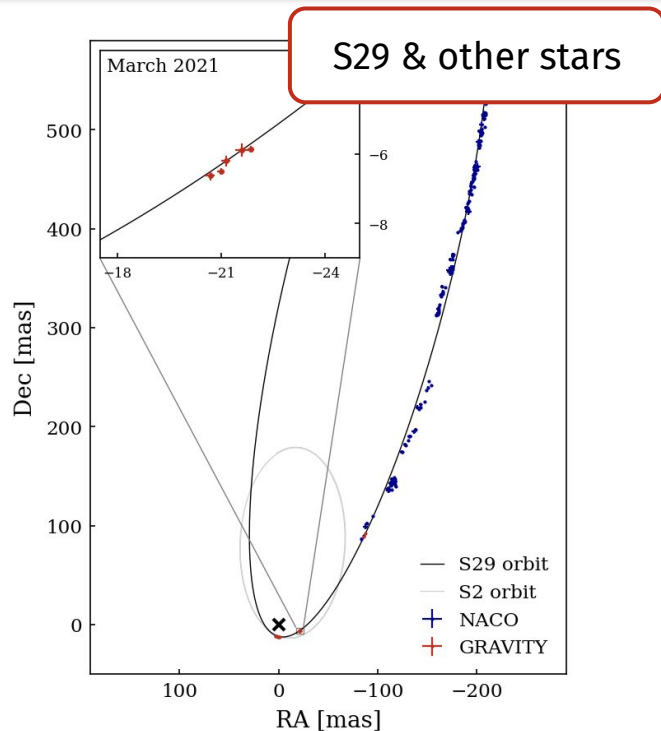
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory

What's next?

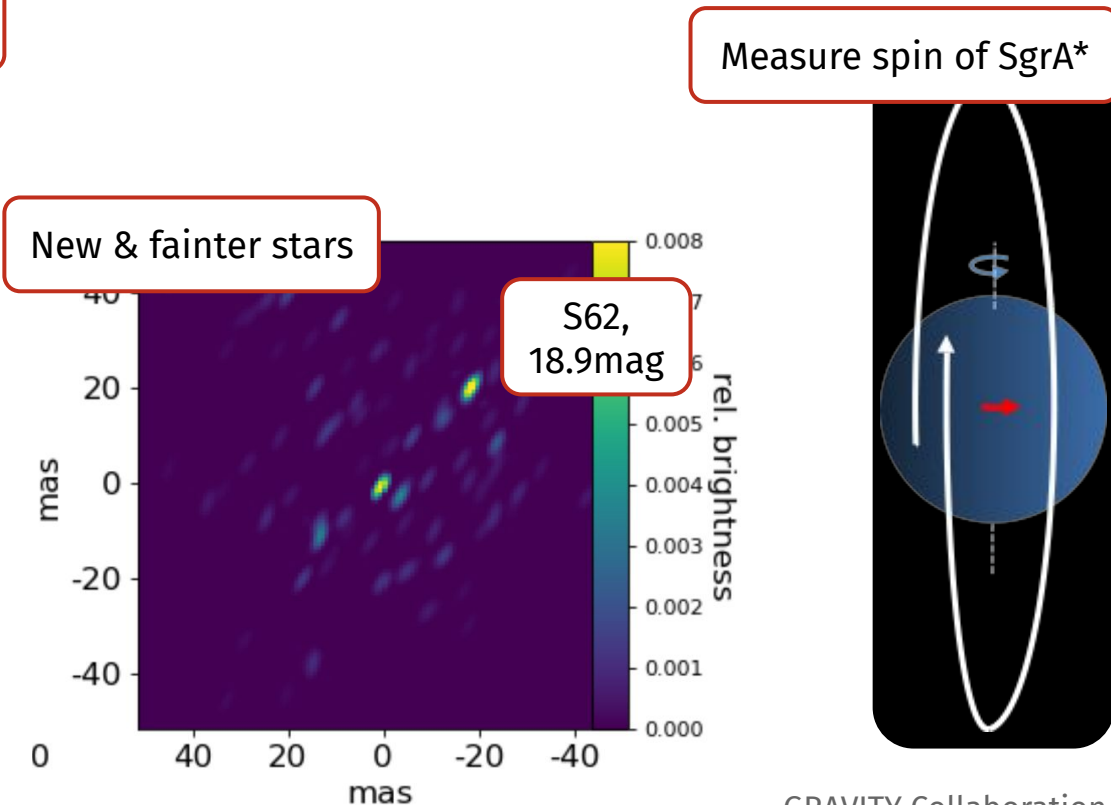
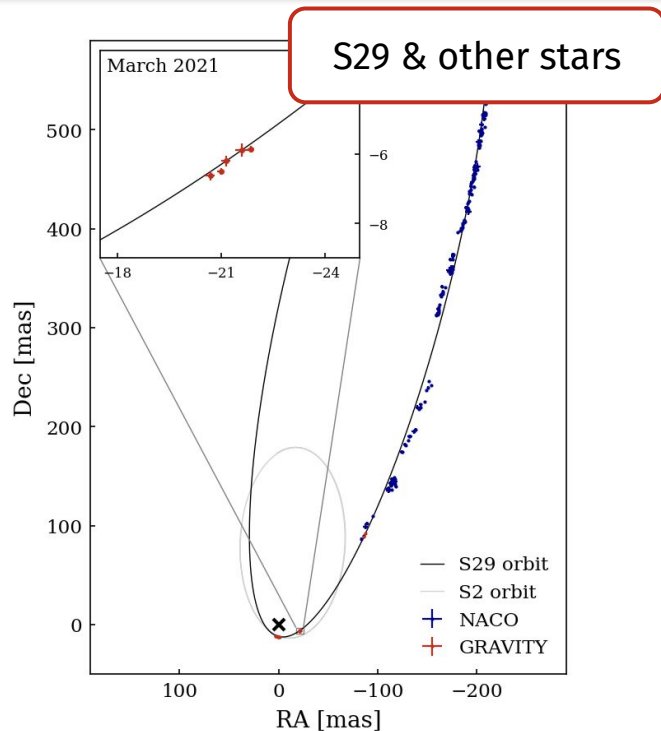
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory



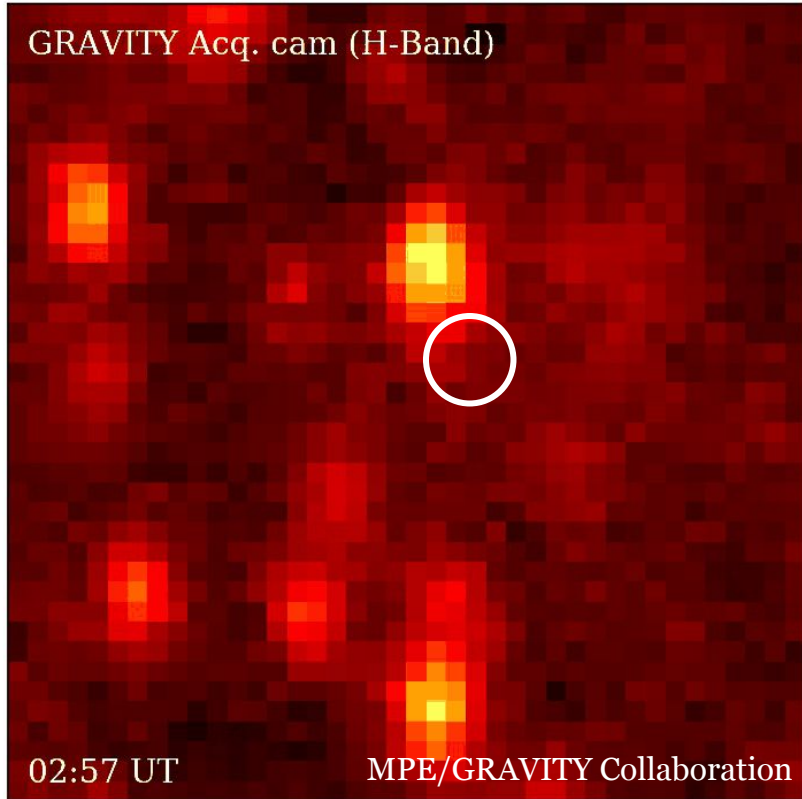
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory



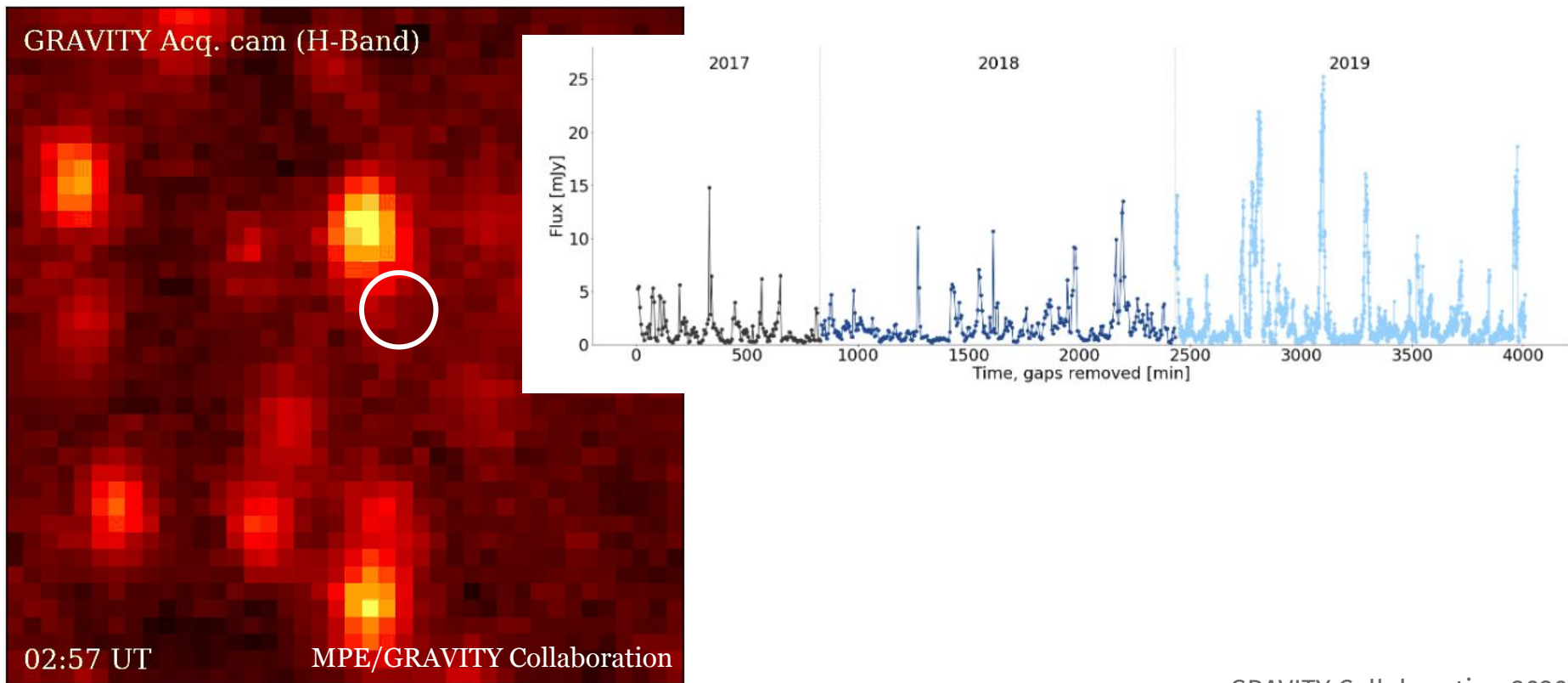
The Galactic Center as a GR laboratory



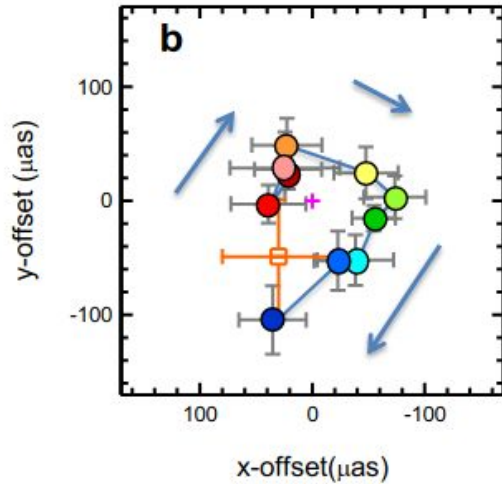
The Galactic Center to study black holes



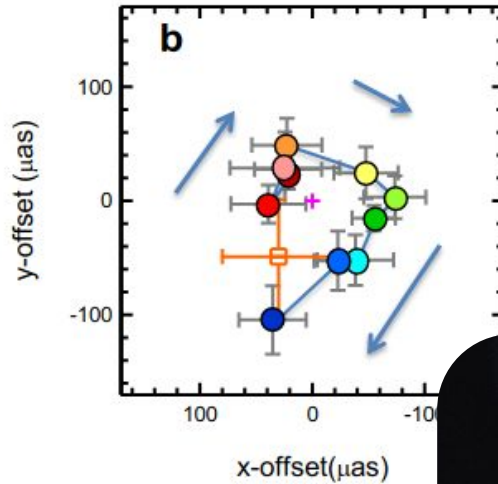
The Galactic Center to study black holes



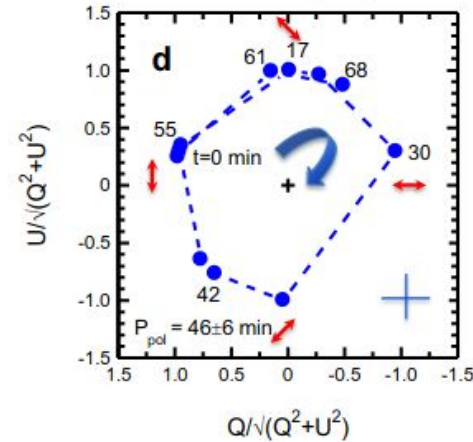
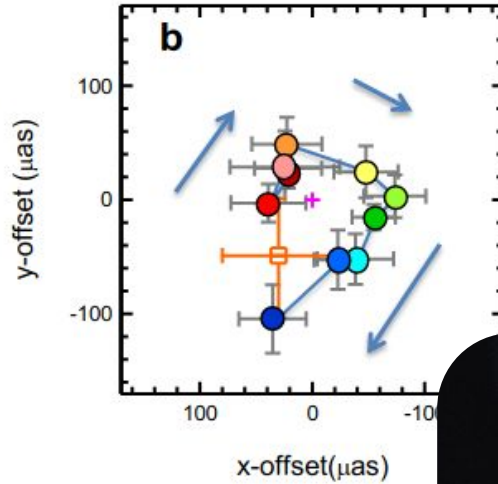
The Galactic Center to study black holes



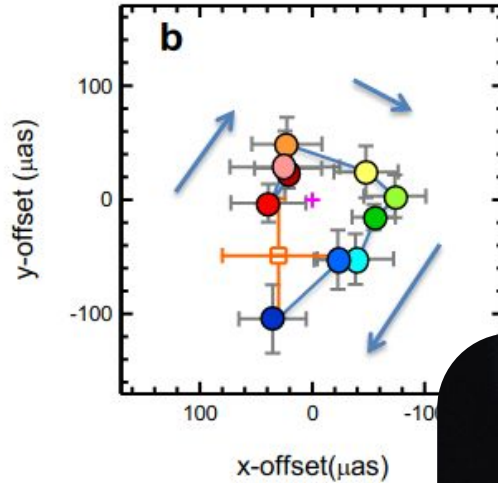
The Galactic Center to study black holes



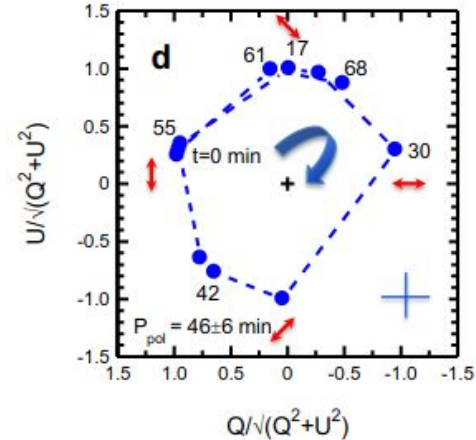
The Galactic Center to study black holes



The Galactic Center to study black holes



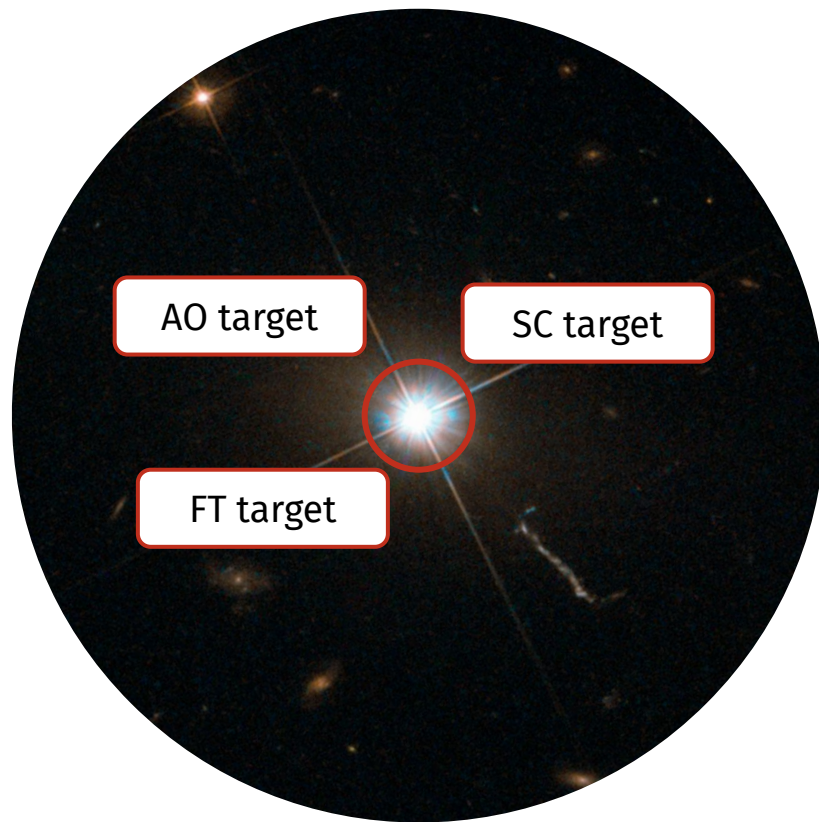
magnetic reconnection in
predominantly vertical
magnetic field!



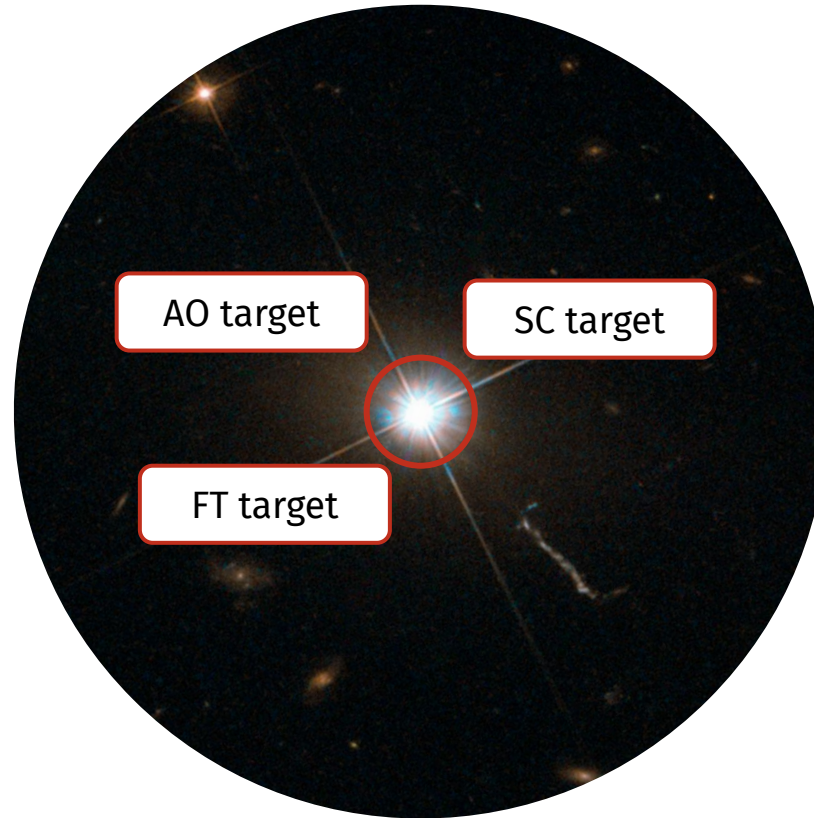
AGN science



AGN science



AGN science



on-axis adaptive optics
with MACAO

on-axis fringe tracking

First detection of BLR kinematics for 3C 273



First detection of BLR kinematics for 3C 273

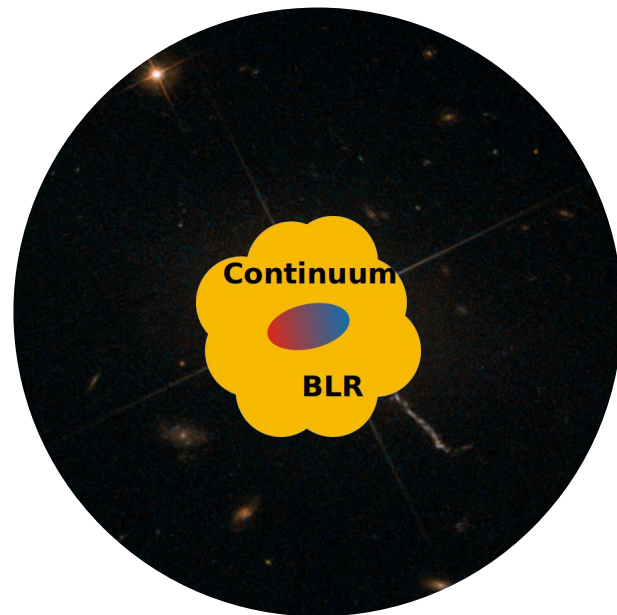
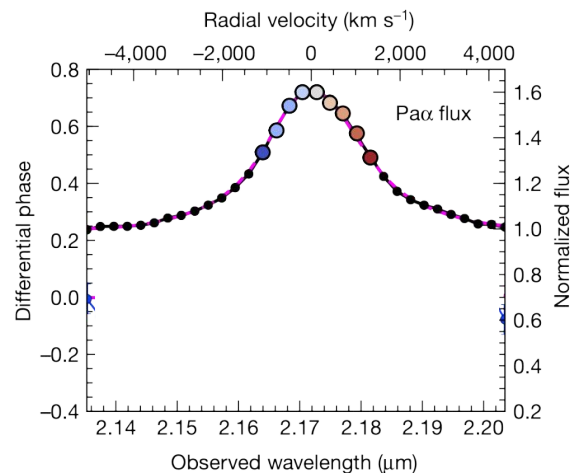
$$\Delta\phi = -2\pi \frac{f(\lambda)}{1 + f(\lambda)} [\vec{u}(\lambda) \cdot \vec{\epsilon}(\lambda)]$$

Differential
Phase

Line
Strength

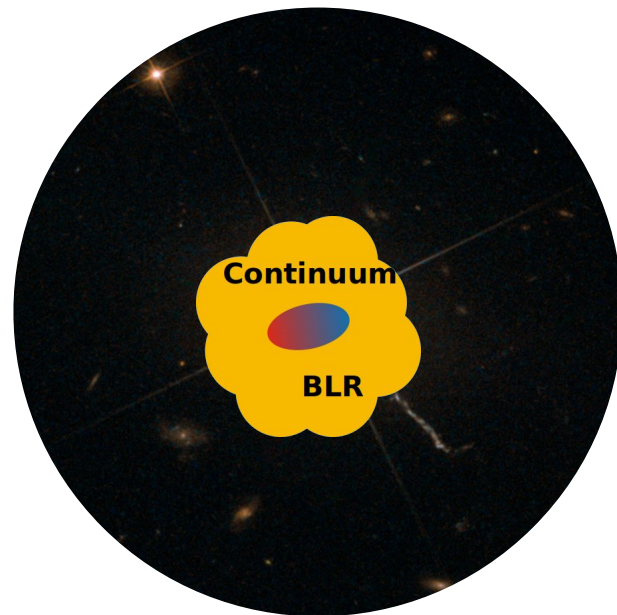
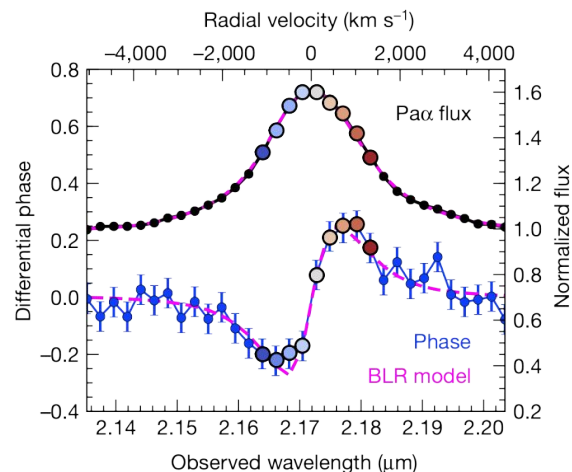
Baseline

Photocenter
Offset



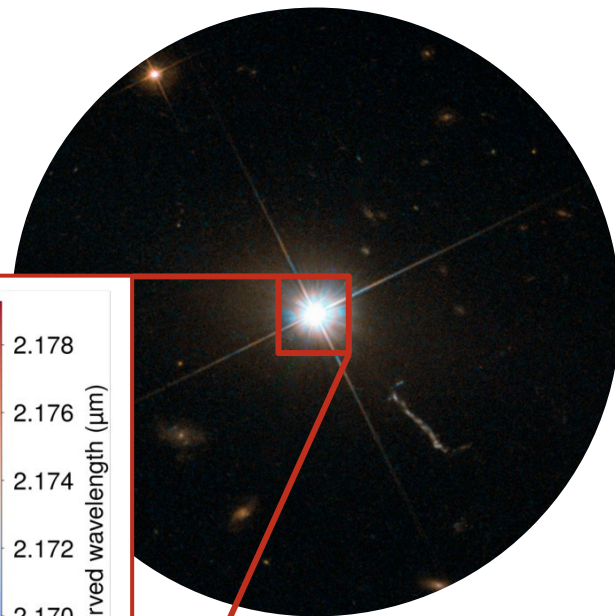
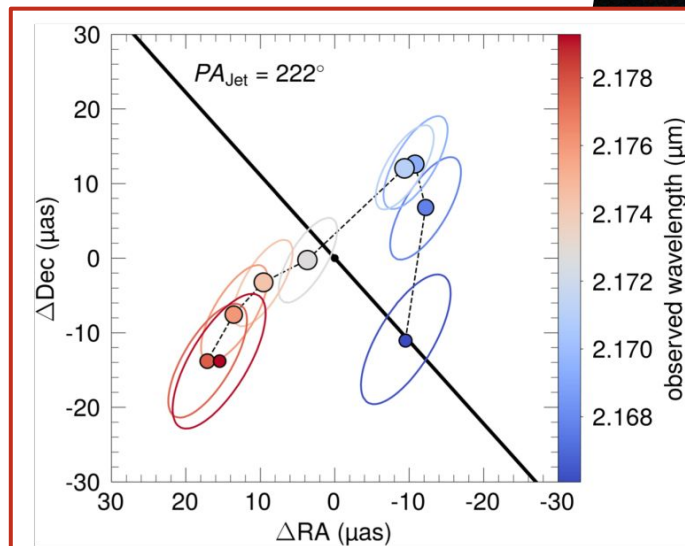
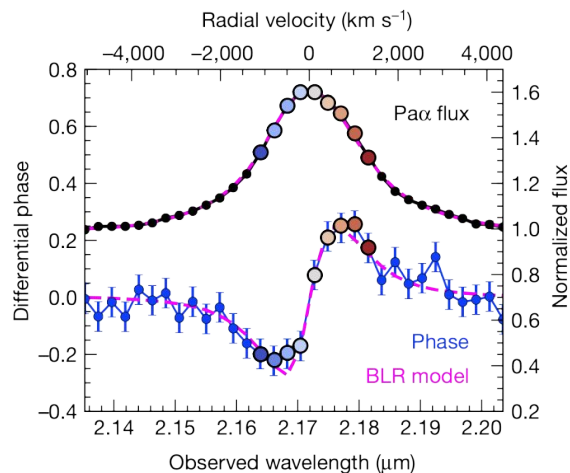
First detection of BLR kinematics for 3C 273

$$\Delta\phi = -2\pi \frac{f(\lambda)}{1 + f(\lambda)} [\vec{u}(\lambda) \cdot \vec{\epsilon}(\lambda)]$$



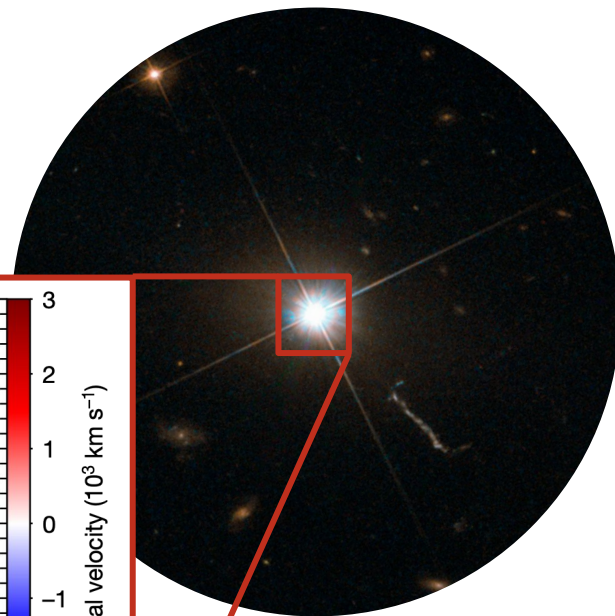
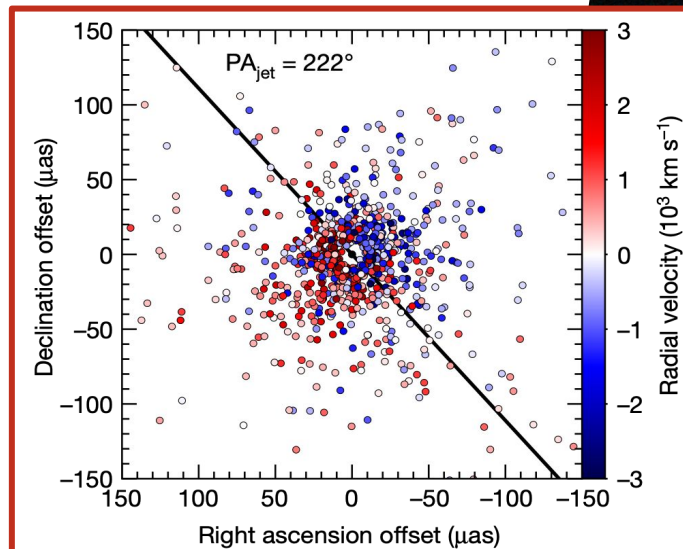
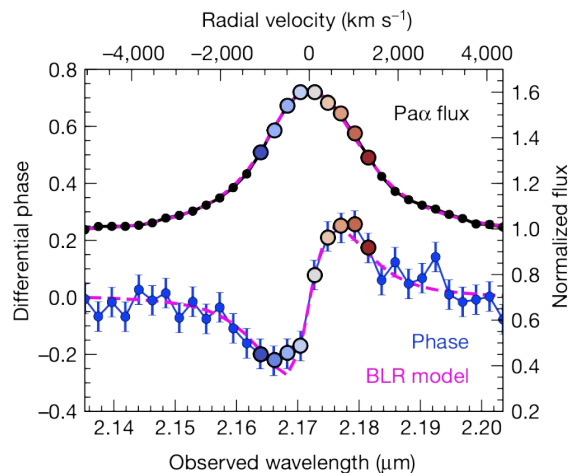
First detection of BLR kinematics for 3C 273

$$\Delta\phi = -2\pi \frac{f(\lambda)}{1 + f(\lambda)} [\vec{u}(\lambda) \cdot \vec{\epsilon}(\lambda)]$$

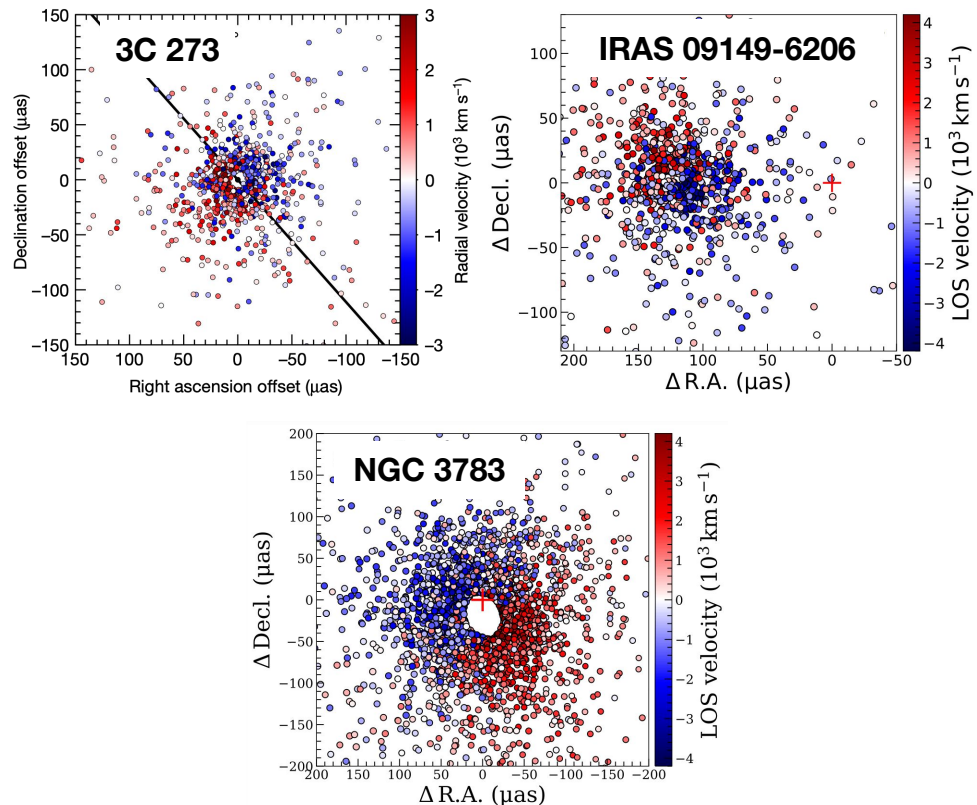


First detection of BLR kinematics for 3C 273

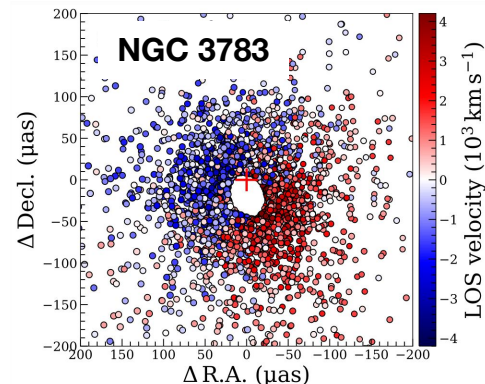
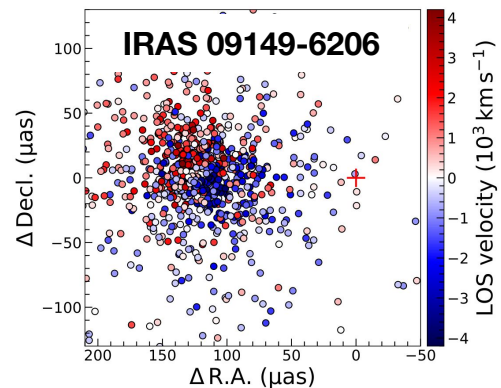
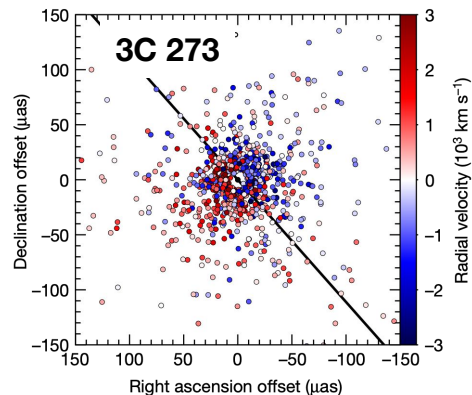
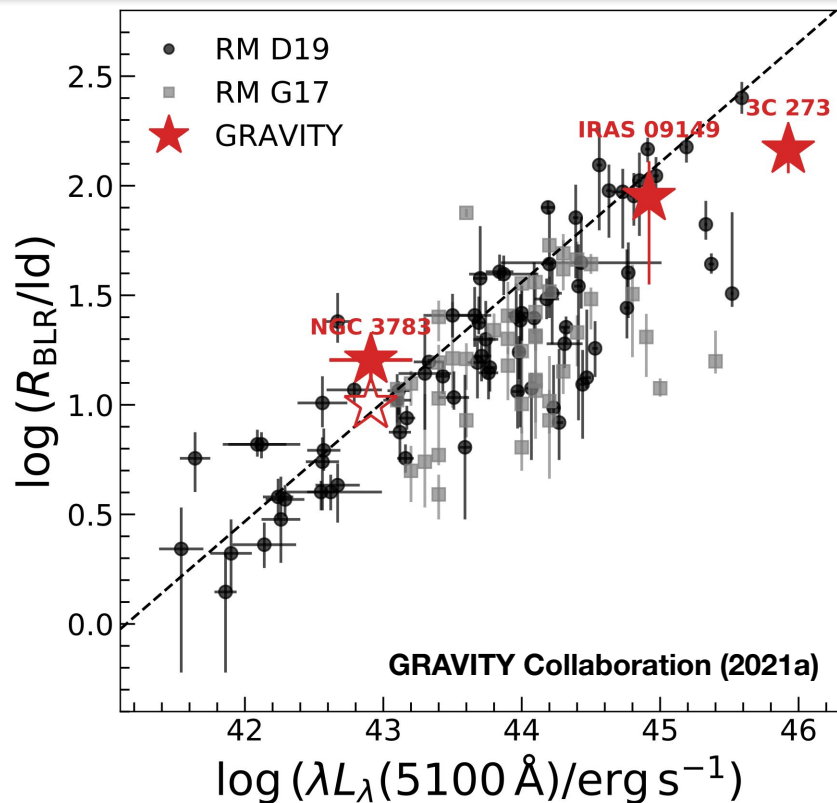
$$\Delta\phi = -2\pi \frac{f(\lambda)}{1 + f(\lambda)} [\vec{u}(\lambda) \cdot \vec{\epsilon}(\lambda)]$$



Comparison with reverberation mapping results

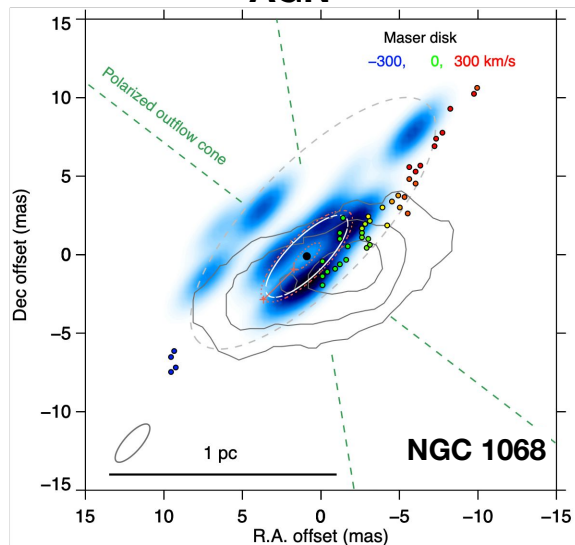


Comparison with reverberation mapping results

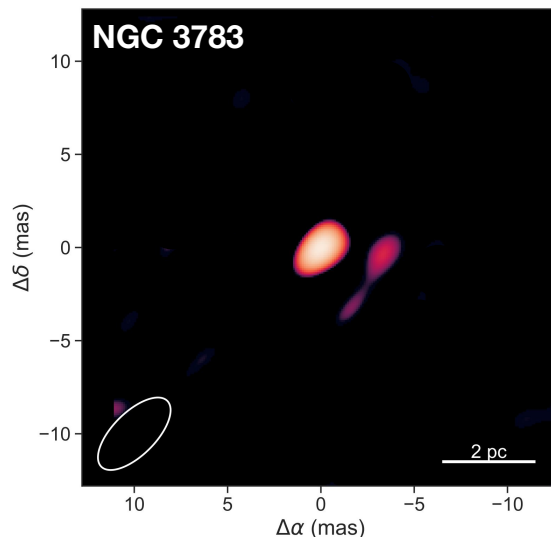


Hot dust continuum surrounding the BLR

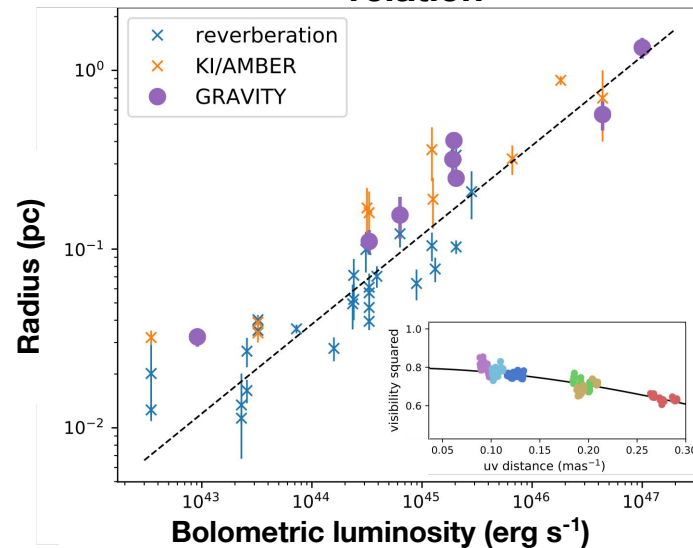
Nearby type 2
AGN



Nearby type 1
AGN



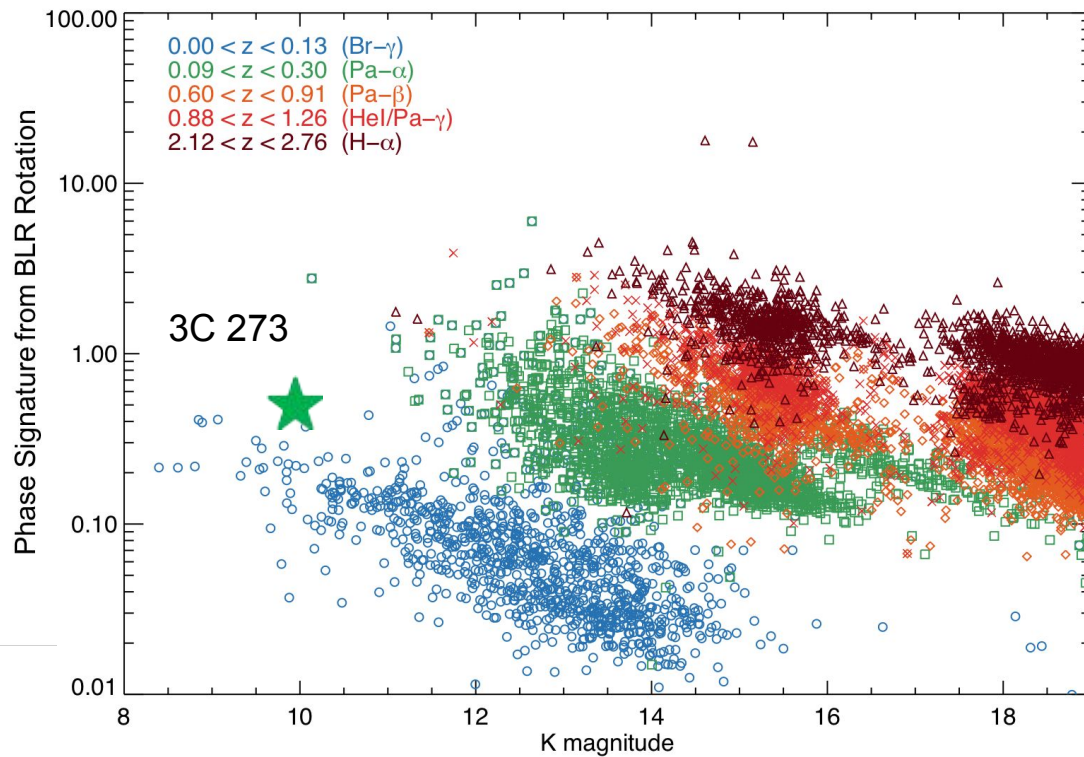
Continuum R-L
relation



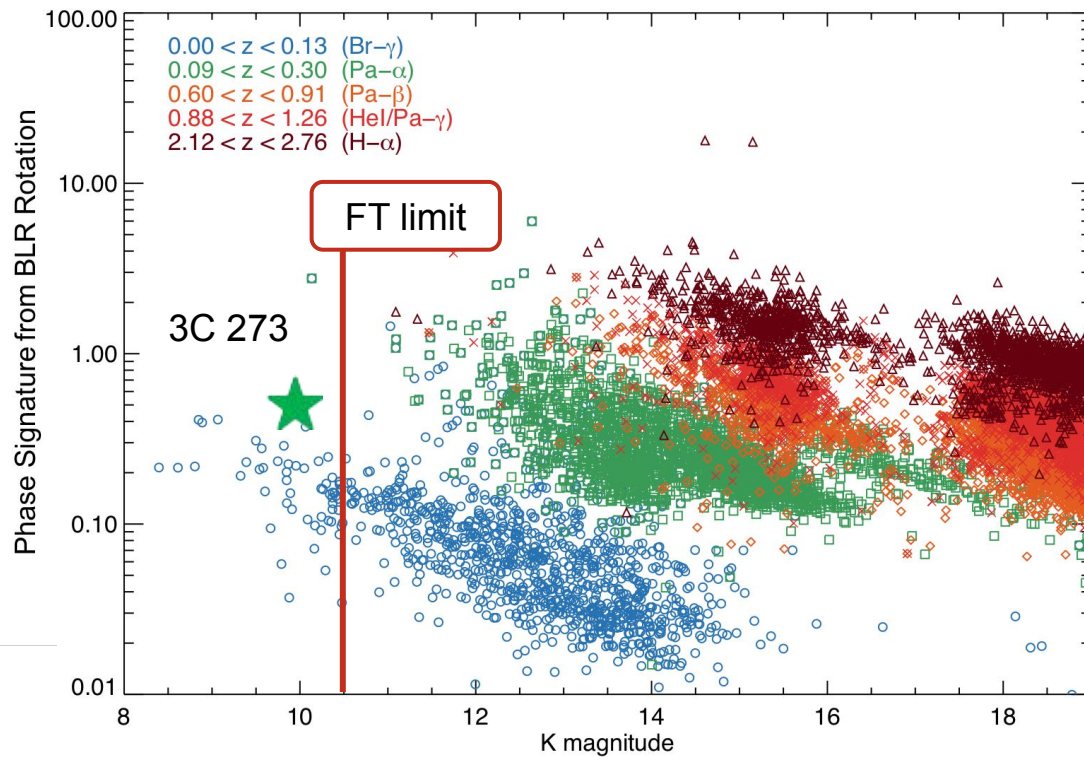
GRAVITY Collaboration (2020a)
GRAVITY Collaboration (2020b)
GRAVITY Collaboration (2021a)

III. Future of GRAVITY⁺

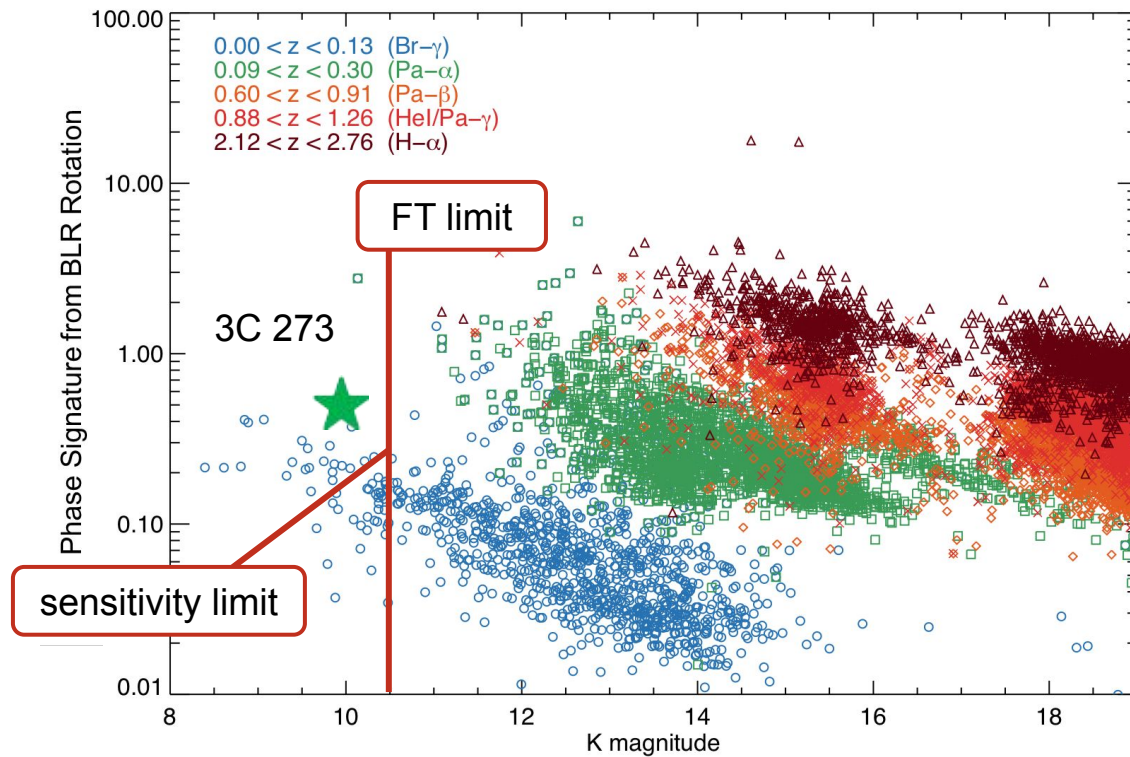
Possible improvements



Possible improvements



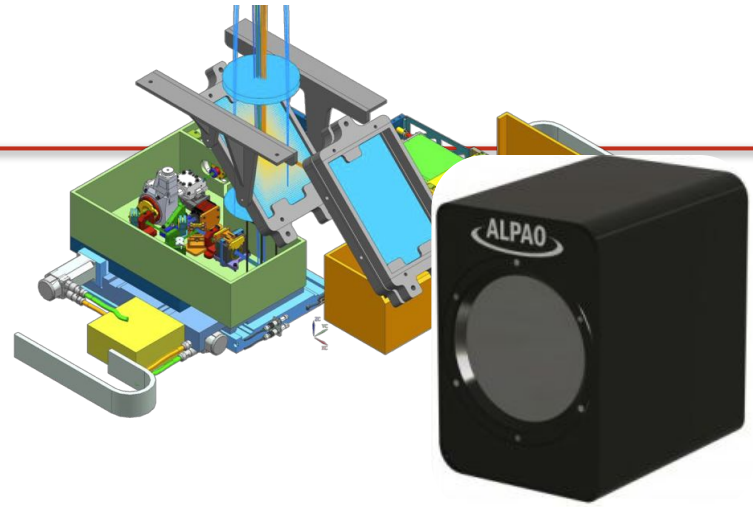
Possible improvements



GRAVITY⁺ improvements

Sensitivity increase by:

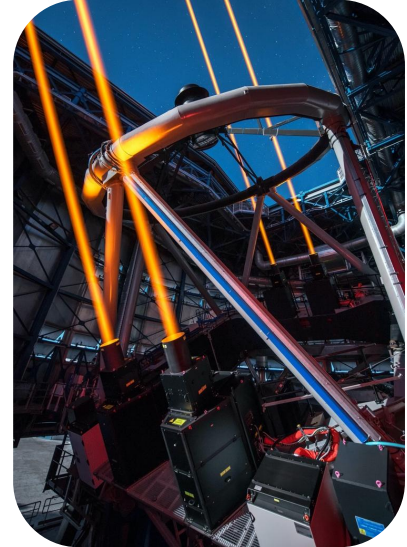
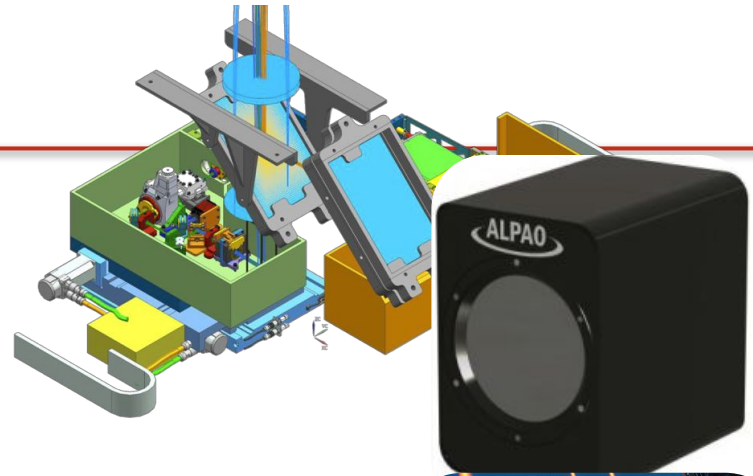
- state of the art AO



GRAVITY⁺ improvements

Sensitivity increase by:

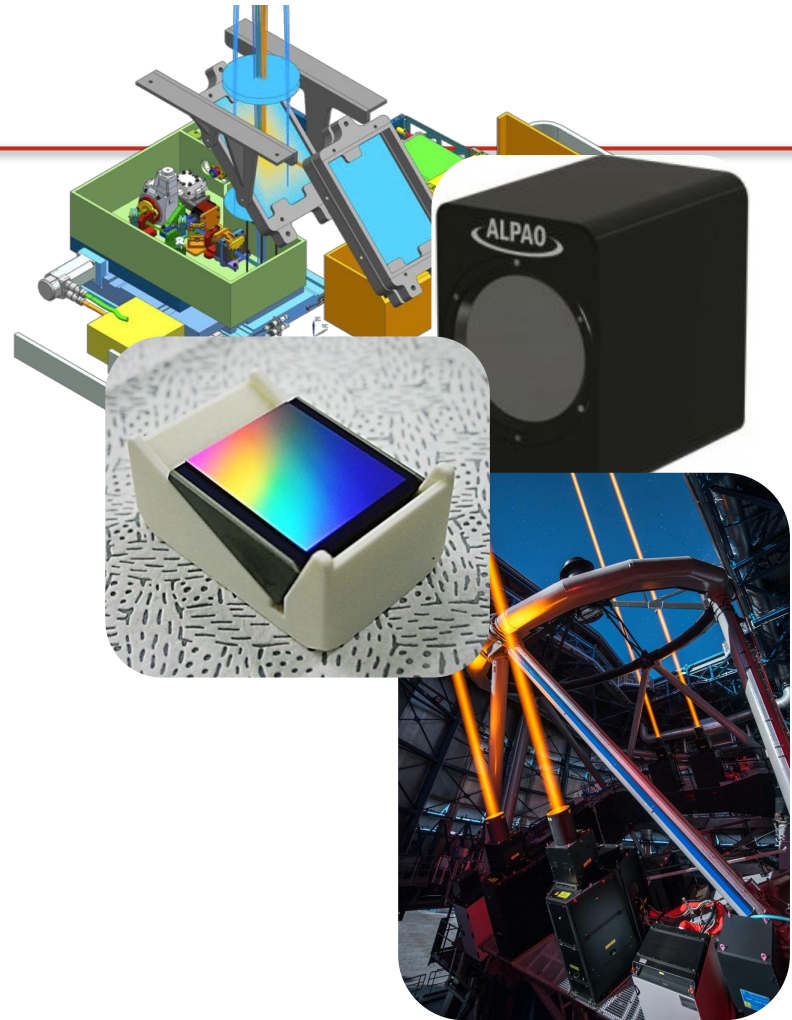
- state of the art AO
- Laser Guide Stars



GRAVITY⁺ improvements

Sensitivity increase by:

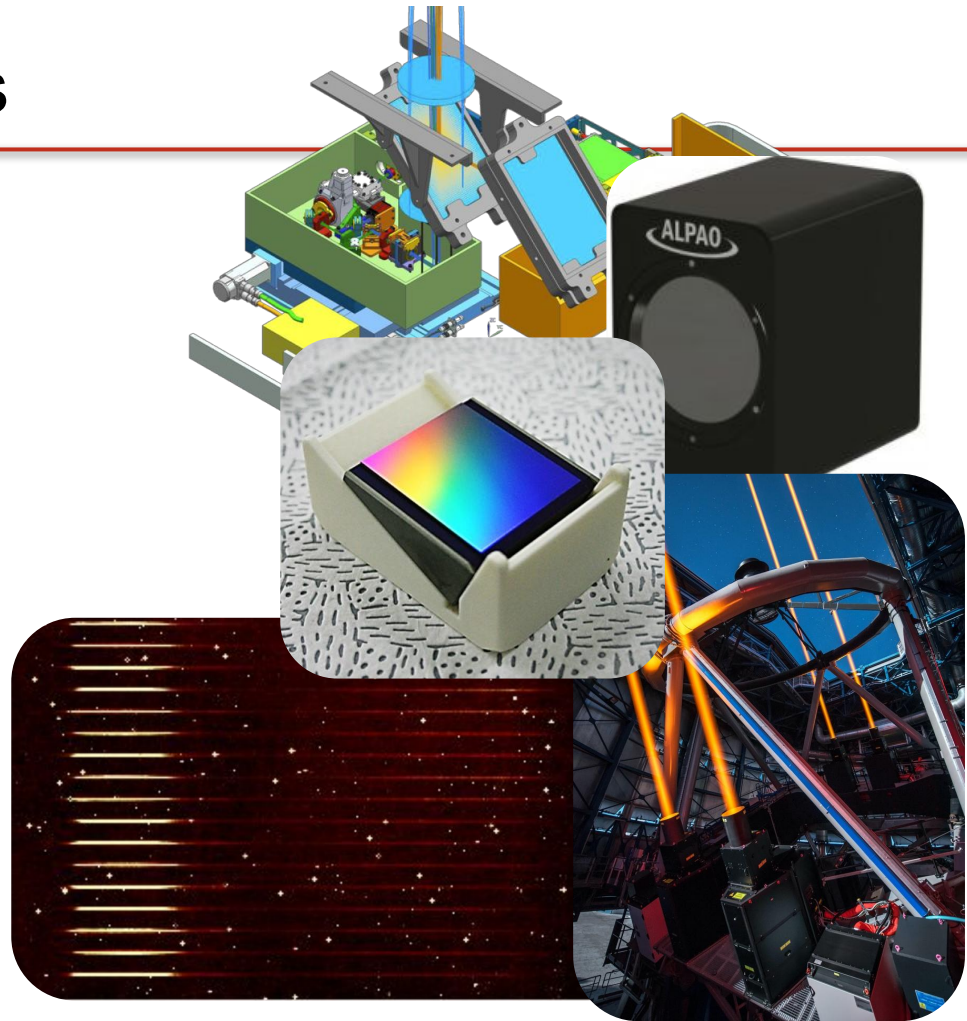
- state of the art AO
- Laser Guide Stars
- higher throughput prisms



GRAVITY⁺ improvements

Sensitivity increase by:

- state of the art AO
- Laser Guide Stars
- higher throughput prisms
- Laser background suppression
- Lower vibrations

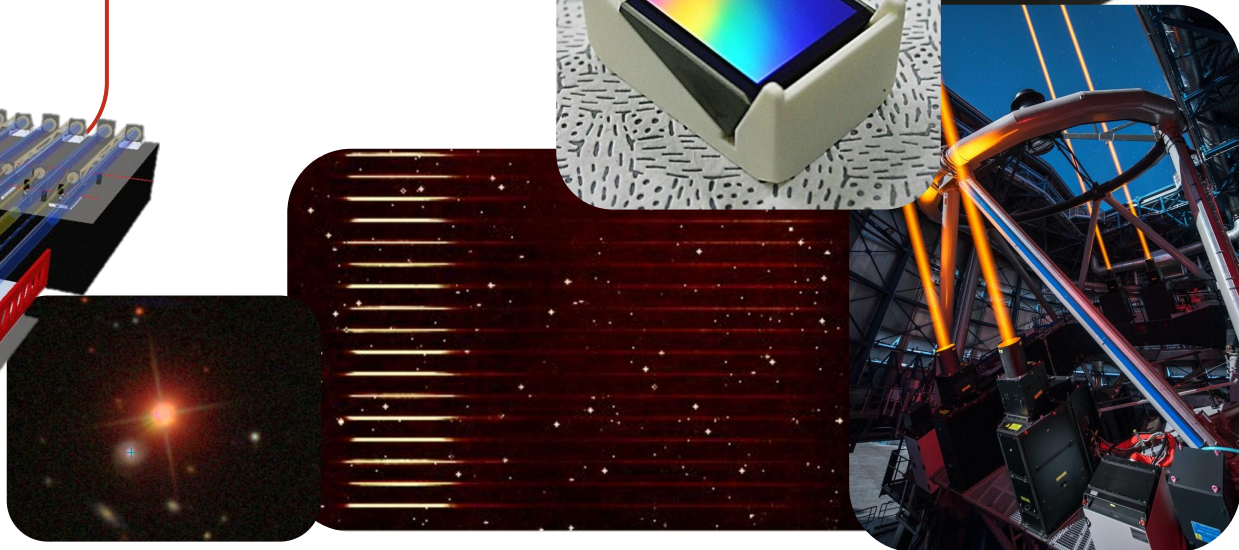
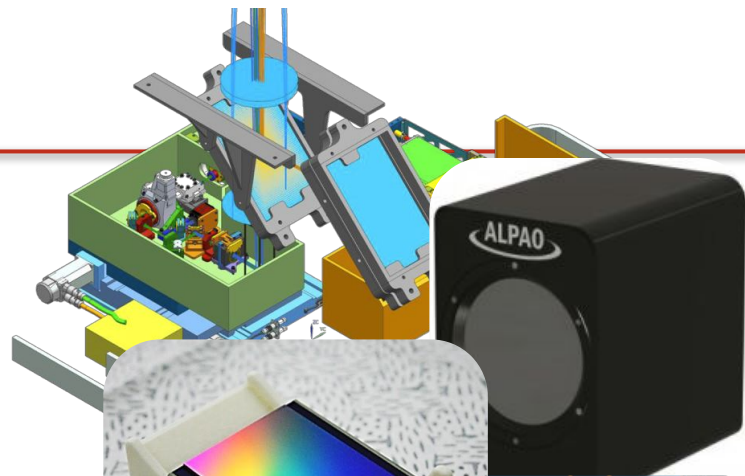
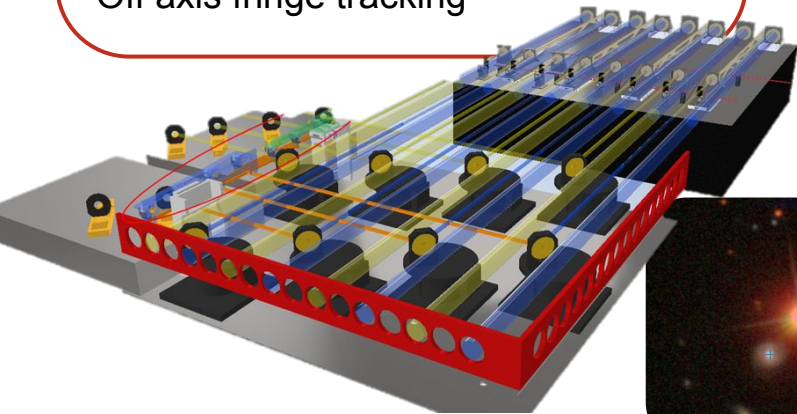


GRAVITY⁺ improvements

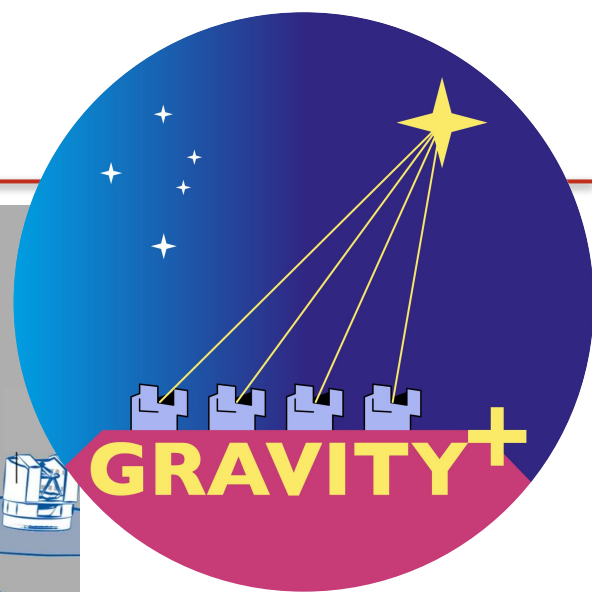
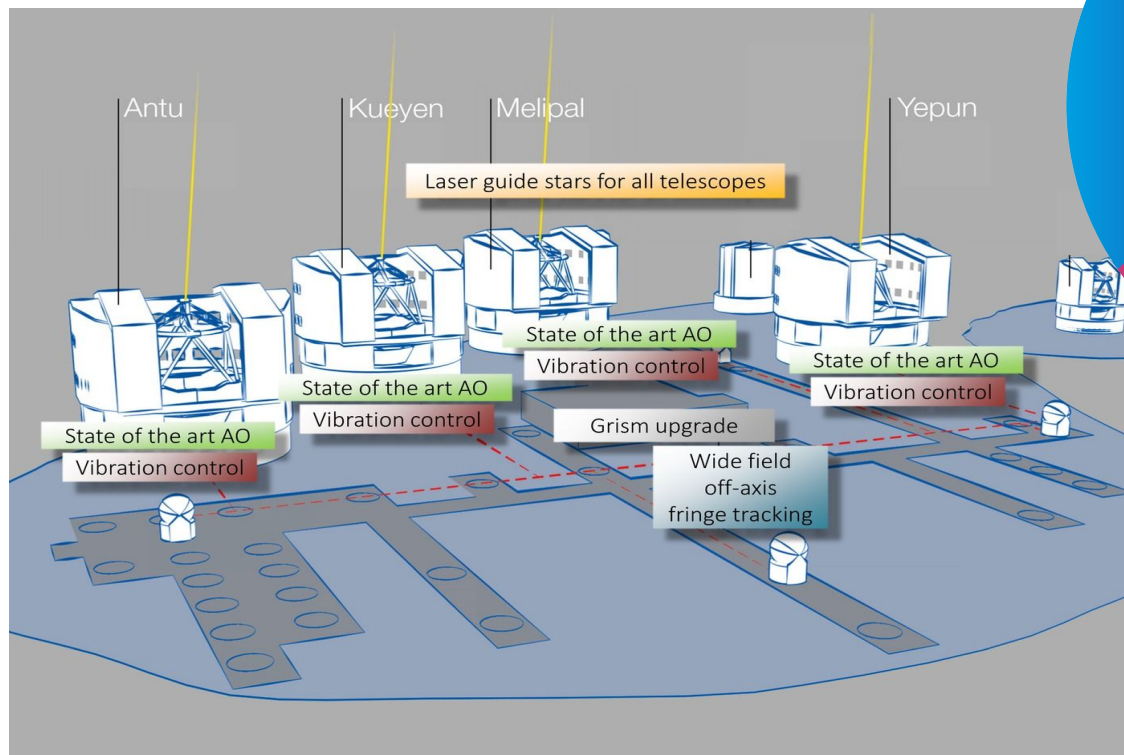
Sensitivity increase by:

- state of the art AO
- Laser Guide Stars
- higher throughput prisms
- Laser background suppression
- Lower vibrations

Off axis fringe tracking



GRAVITY⁺



LESIA

Observatoire
de Paris

PSL



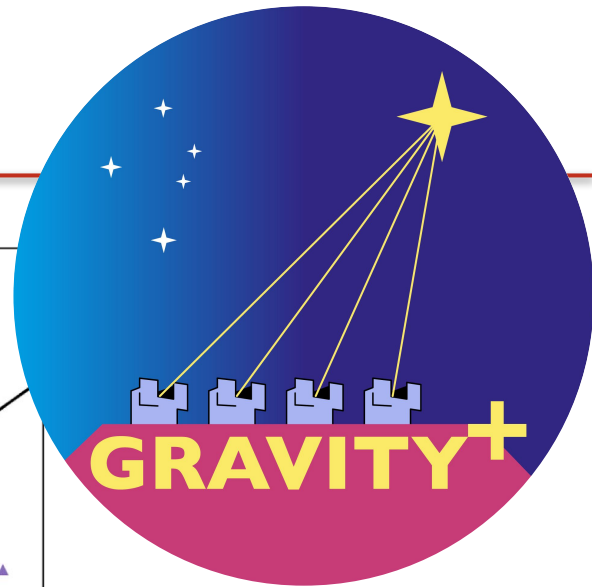
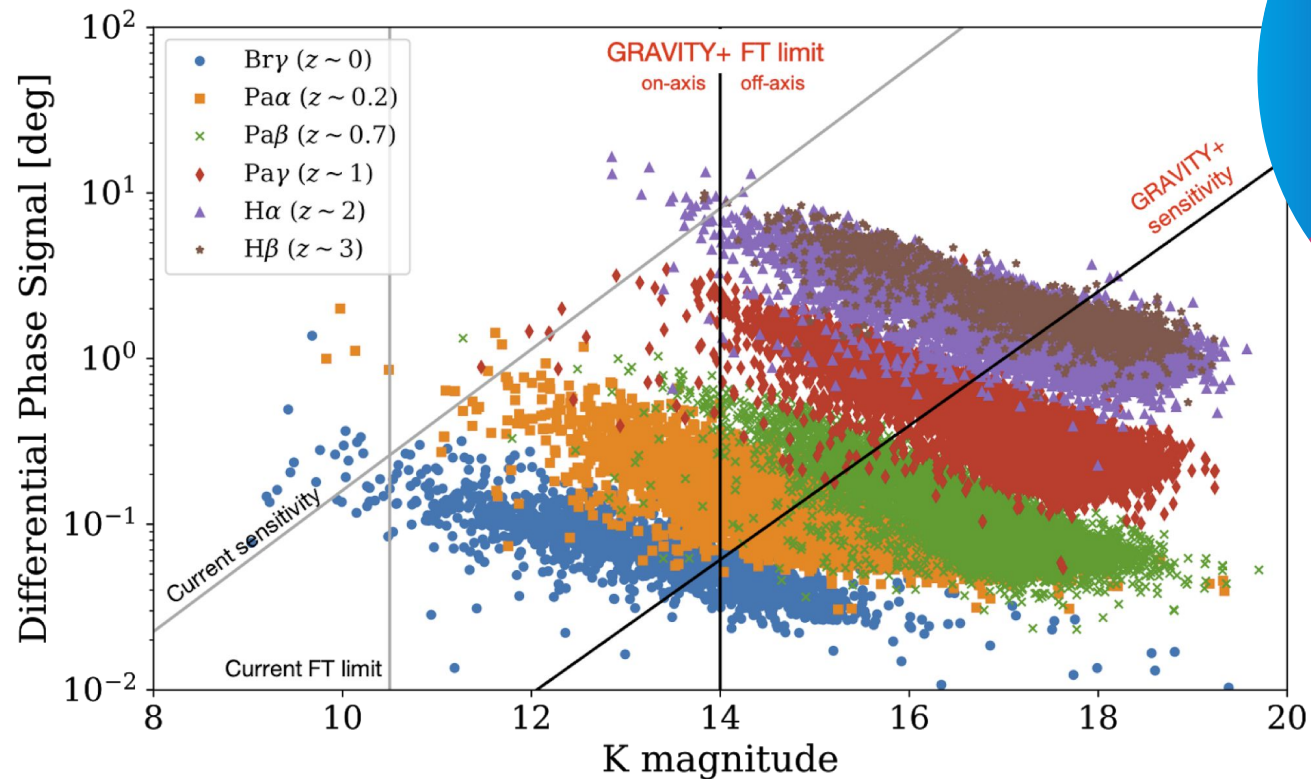
UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton



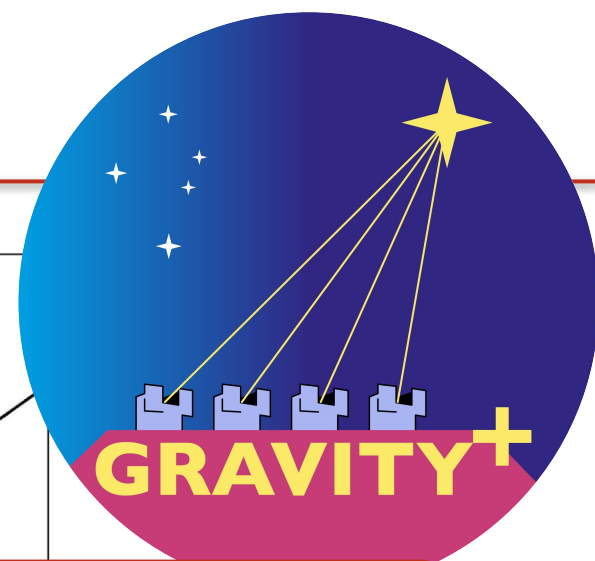
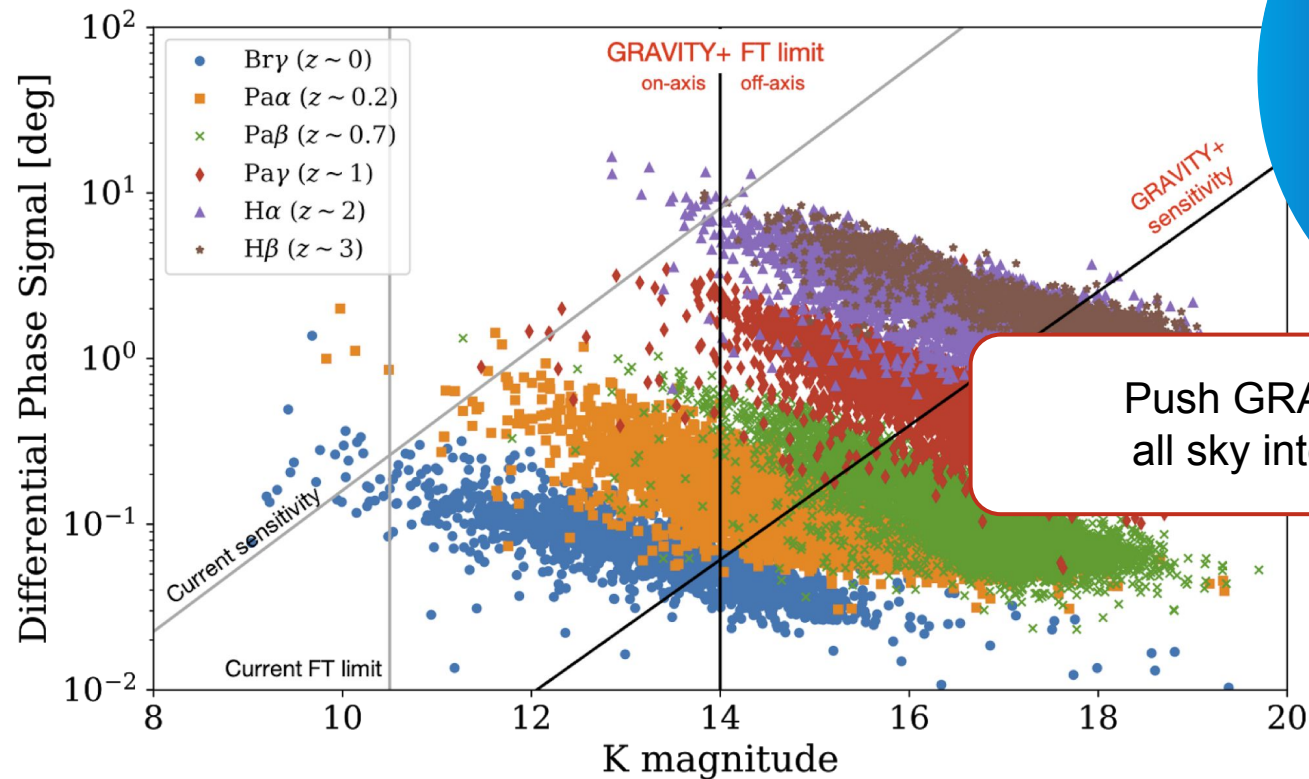
KU LEUVEN



GRAVITY⁺ improvements



GRAVITY⁺ improvements



Push GRAVITY⁺ to an
all sky interferometer



Picture Credit F. Gonte

A wide-angle photograph of the GRAVITY instrument on the Very Large Telescope (VLT) at night. Four bright orange laser beams originate from different parts of the telescope structure and converge at a single point in the sky, forming a large triangle. The background shows a starry night sky with the Milky Way galaxy visible. The telescope's complex structure is silhouetted against the dark sky.

GRAVITY capabilities

- Few 10 μ as astrometry
- mas resolution imaging
- 19+ mag limiting magnitude
- Polarimetry
- Spectroscopy
- μ as spectral differential astrometry

Picture Credit F. Gonte

A wide-field photograph of the GRAVITY instrument on the Very Large Telescope (VLT) at Paranal Observatory. Four powerful laser beams, appearing as bright orange-yellow lines, are directed from the telescope's secondary mirror towards a common point in the night sky. The background is a deep black sky filled with stars and the faint, hazy glow of the Milky Way galaxy. The telescope's structure is visible in the lower-left foreground.

GRAVITY capabilities

- Few 10 μ s astrometry
- mas resolution imaging
- 19+ mag limiting magnitude
- Polarimetry
- Spectroscopy
- μ s spectral differential astrometry

Much more science to come with
GRAVITY & GRAVITY⁺