



Astrometry with ALMA

ALMA can detect nearby stars!

Spectral Type	Number of stars in the whole CNS3 (mostly $d \leq 25$ pc)	Number of stars in the CNS3 at $d \leq 10$ pc	Number of stars detectable by ALMA	Fraction of the CNS3
O	0	0	0	0 %
B	3	1	2	66 %
A	69	5	54	78 %
F	266	11	158	59 %
G	495	30	125	35 %
K	824	57	71	9 %
M	1804	291	36	2 %
Total	3461	395	446	13 %

Table 1 : Distribution of spectral type in the catalogue CNS3. Distribution of stars detectable by ALMA above 0.1 milliJansky at 345 GHz. For some stars, the catalogue provides only approximate spectral types that have been interpreted in our analysis as the following : a-f=F0, f=F5, f-g=G0, g=G5, g-k=K0, k=K5, k-m=M0, m=M2, m+=M6.

Lestrade (2003)

$$\dot{\phi}_{\max} \approx 0.2(\text{mas/yr}) \left(\frac{d}{10\text{pc}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{m_p/M_*}{10^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{M_*}{1M_{\odot}} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{r_p}{10\text{AU}} \right)^{-0.5}$$

Astrometry Observations ?

- **Astrometric Accuracy** $\approx (\lambda/D_{\max})/\text{SNR} \approx 0.1 \theta_{\text{beam}}$
- **ALMA Specification:** $\approx 0.01'' = 10 \text{ mas}$
- **“ALMA Extended Array”** (proposed by Kamenov+)
 - add ~ 6 antennas, up to $\sim 300\text{km}$ Baseline
 - $\theta_{\text{beam}} \sim 0.6 \text{ mas}$
- **(Mass, Period) of the planet**
 - R (or ρ) may also be derived if the emission of the planet is detected

$$\dot{\phi}_{\max} \approx 0.2(\text{mas/yr}) \left(\frac{d}{10\text{pc}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{m_p/M_*}{10^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{M_*}{1M_{\odot}} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{r_p}{10\text{AU}} \right)^{-0.5}$$

Science Target for ALMA extended (BL $\approx 300\text{km}$) Array ?



SKA

©SKA Organisation/Swinburne Astronomy
Productions

An aerial photograph of the SKA radio telescope array in a desert landscape. The image shows a vast field of white, spherical radio telescope dishes scattered across a reddish-brown, arid terrain. The dishes are arranged in a grid-like pattern, extending towards the horizon. In the background, a range of low mountains or hills is visible under a clear sky. The overall scene is a wide, open landscape with sparse vegetation.

Did you know ...

The SKA will be so sensitive that it will be able to detect an airport radar on a planet 50 light years away.

(SKA Web Page)

©SKA Organisation/Swinburne Astronomy Productions

The SKA Science Case

(in Design Reference Mission)

1. Probing Dark Ages and Epoch of Reionization
2. Galaxy Evolution, Cosmology and Dark Energy
3. The Origin and Evolution of Cosmic Magnetism
4. Strong Field Tests of Gravity using Pulsars and Black Holes
5. The Cradle of Life

The SKA Science Case

(in Design Reference Mission)

1. Probing Dark Ages and Epoch of Reionization
2. Galaxy Evolution, Cosmology and Dark Energy
3. The Origin and Evolution of Cosmic Magnetism
4. Strong Field Tests of Gravity using Pulsars and Black Holes
5. The Cradle of Life

Pre-biotic Molecules in PP Disks

Table 3.1. Examples of Detected Transitions of Complex Organic Species at Frequencies Below 10 GHz

Species	Transition	Frequency (MHz)	Reference
Formamide	HCONH ₂ 3 ₁₂ -3 ₁₃ (= 4 - 4)	9237.03	Hollis et al. (2006b)
Acetamide	CH ₃ CONH ₂ 2 ₂₀ -2 ₁₁ A	9254.42	Hollis et al. (2006b)
Acetaldehyde	CH ₃ CHO 1 ₁₀ -1 ₁₁ E...	1849.63	Hollis et al. (2006a)
	1 ₁₁ -2 ₀₂ A...	8243.46	
Cyanoformaldehyde	CNCHO 5 ₁₅ -6 ₀₆	2078.068	Remijan et al. (2008)
	7 ₀₇ -6 ₁₆	8574.116	
Cyclopropenone	c-H ₂ C ₃ O 7 ₂₅ -7 ₂₆	8373.74	Hollis et al. (2004a)
	3 ₁₂ -3 ₁₃	9263.46	
Ketenimine	CH ₂ CNH 9 _{1,8} -10 _{0,10} (= 9-10)	4929.92	Lovas et al. (2006)
	9 _{1,8} -10 _{0,10} (= 10-11)	4930.49	

Molecular Transitions recently detected toward Sgr B*

$$N = (0.5-10) \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Relative Abundance} \sim 10^{-10} - 10^{-9}$$

Not easy even for SKA; require ~12-hr integ. at 0.5'' ??