

The ESA Gaia mission

([source](#))

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25/03/2025

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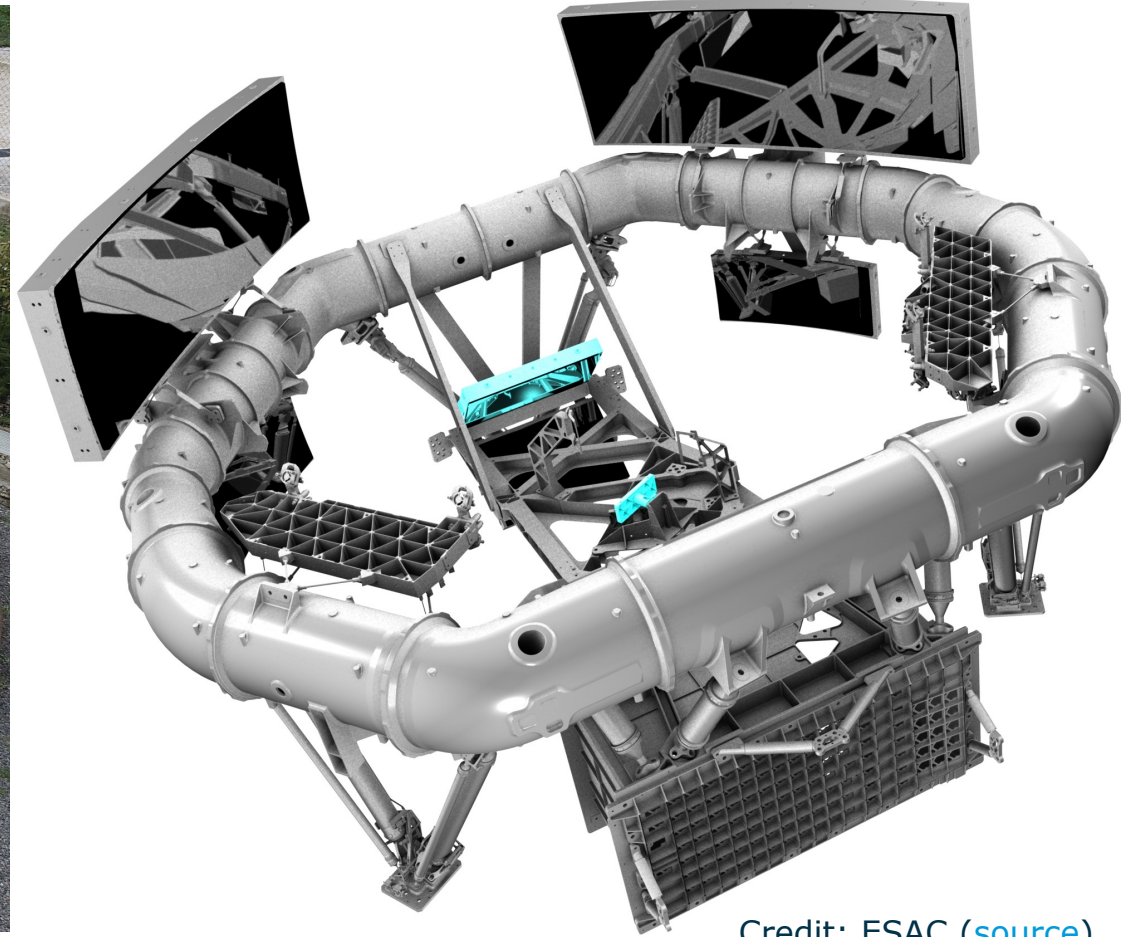
→ THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

Gaia reveals the origin and evolution of the Milky Way

- Stellar positions and distances
 - ➡ Galactic structure
- Stellar motions
 - ➡ Galactic kinematics
- Stellar parameters, compositions, ages
 - ➡ Galactic evolution
- Gaia implements an optical all-sky survey with 3 instruments: Astrometry, Photometry, Spectroscopy
- Gaia observes ~1% of the stellar content in the Galaxy



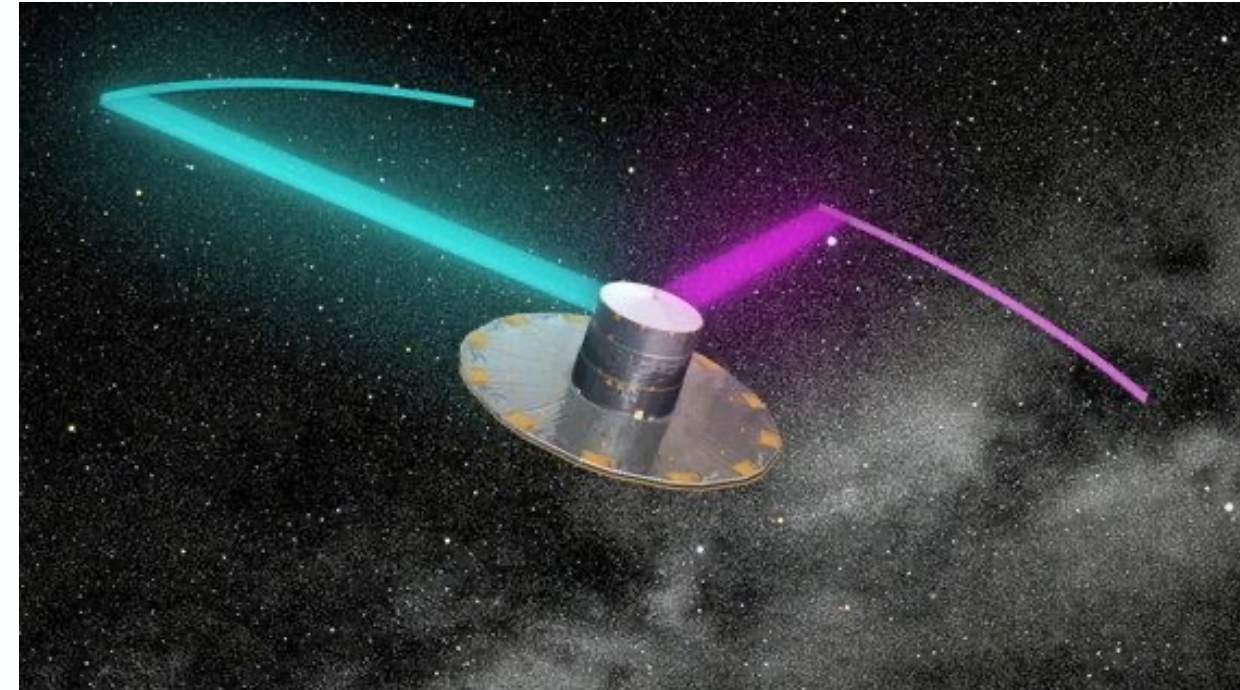
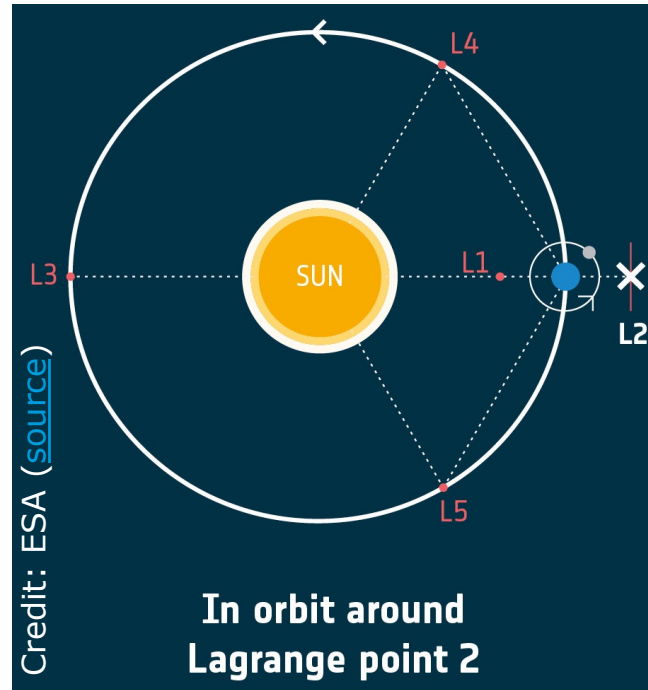
The Gaia spacecraft is 10 m wide and has 2 telescopes



Credit: ESAC ([source](#))

Gaia was launched to L2 in December 2013

- 10.5 years of science observations from July 2014 to January 2025
- Gaia was constantly spinning and scanning the sky
- Surveying star-like sources, e.g. stars, galaxies, asteroids, ...
- Magnitudes range $G \approx 3-21$





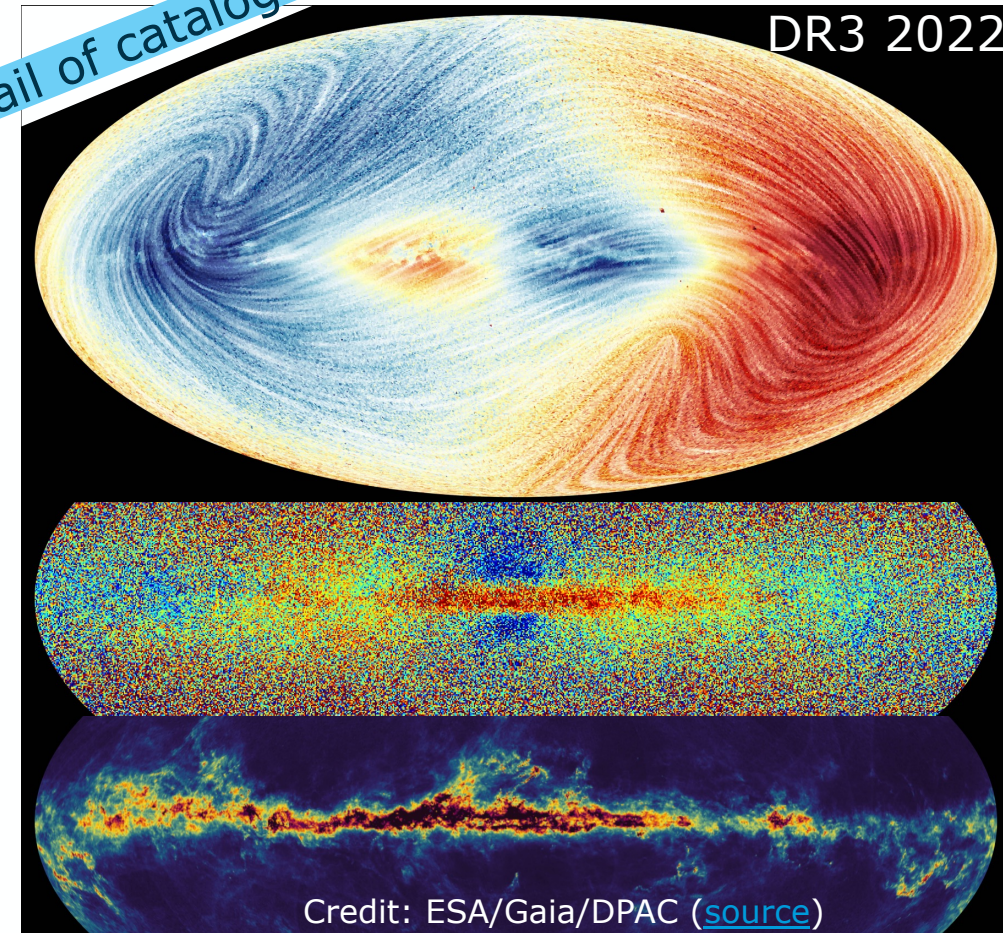
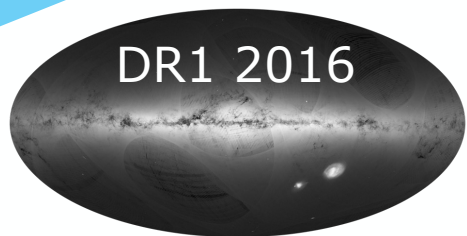
There were 3 intermediate Gaia data releases so far

- Iterative process of incremental data releases
- There is no proprietary period on science data for the Gaia collaboration

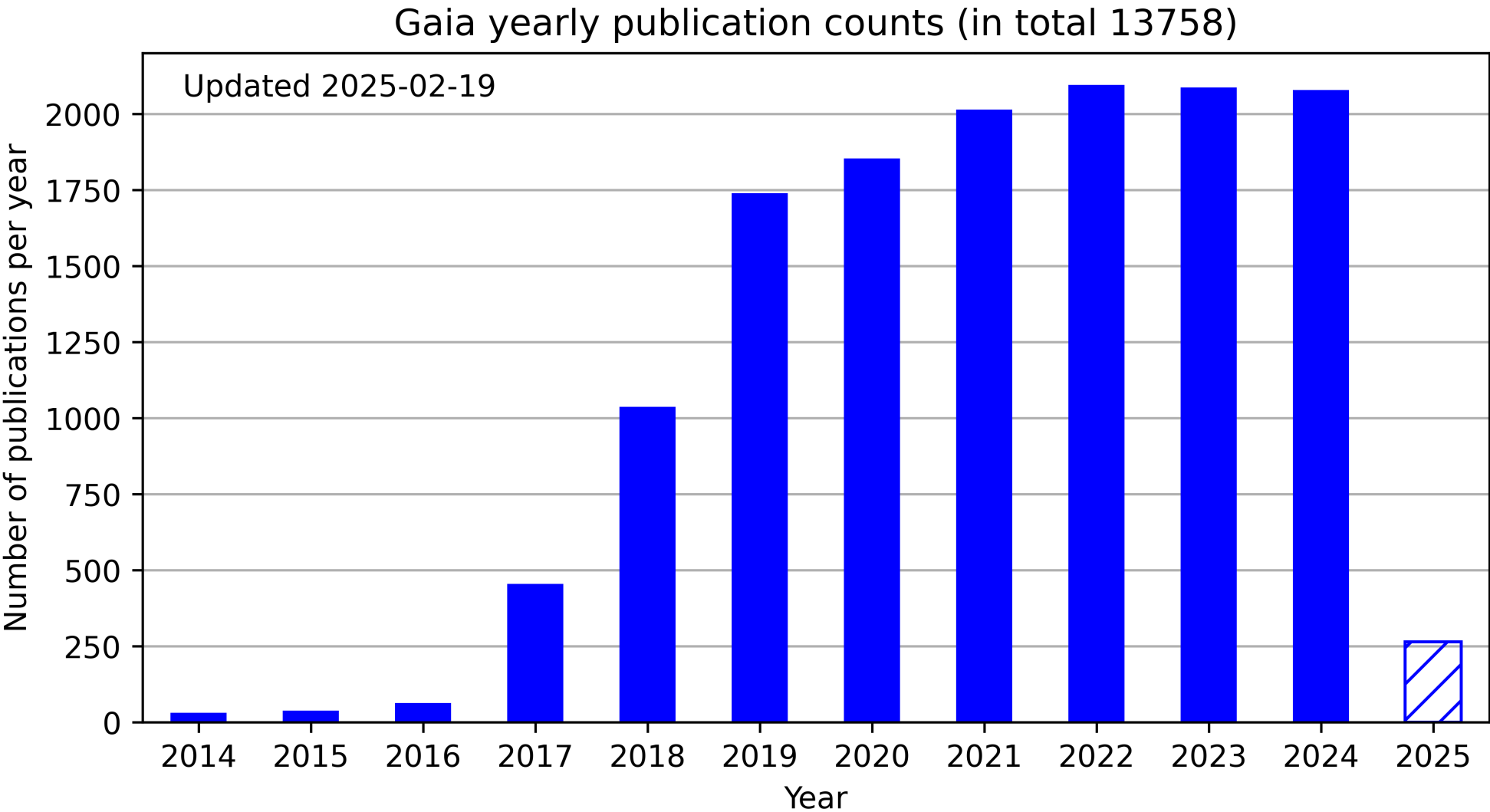
- <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/data>

- Focused Product Release
(5 products, 2023)

Data timespan; Data quality; Data volume; Number and detail of catalogues



Gaia is a very productive science mission



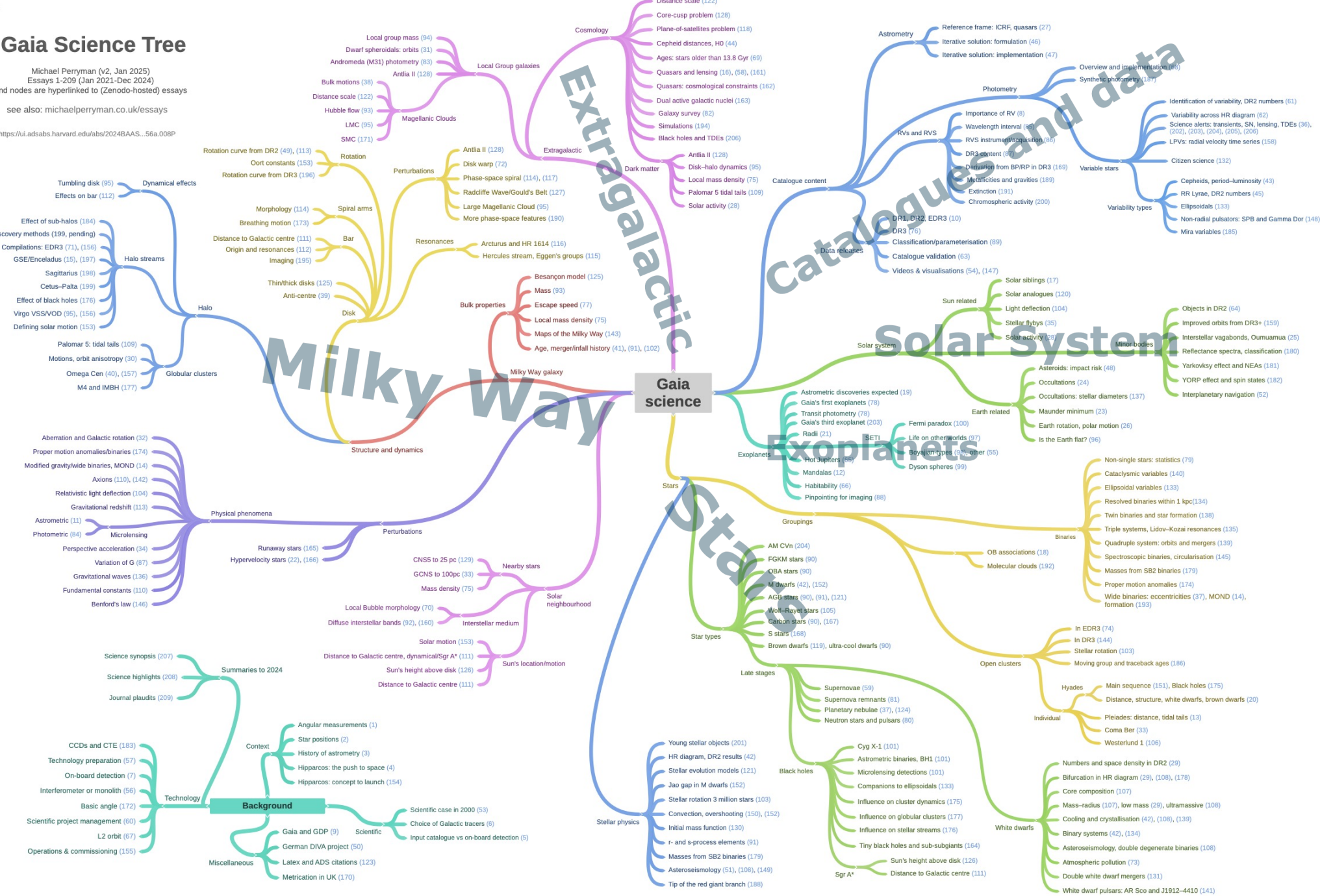
Credit: ESA/Gaia/DPAC ([source](#)) 7

Gaia Science Tree

Michael Perryman (v2, Jan 2025)
Essays 1-209 (Jan 2021-Dec 2024)
end nodes are hyperlinked to (Zenodo-hosted) essays

see also: michaelperryman.co.uk/essays

<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2024BAAS...56a.008P>



Credit:
Michael Perryman
([source](#))



Video presenting the Gaia Milky Way map:

[https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2025/01/The_best_Milky_Way_animation_by_Gaia/\(lang\)](https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2025/01/The_best_Milky_Way_animation_by_Gaia/(lang))

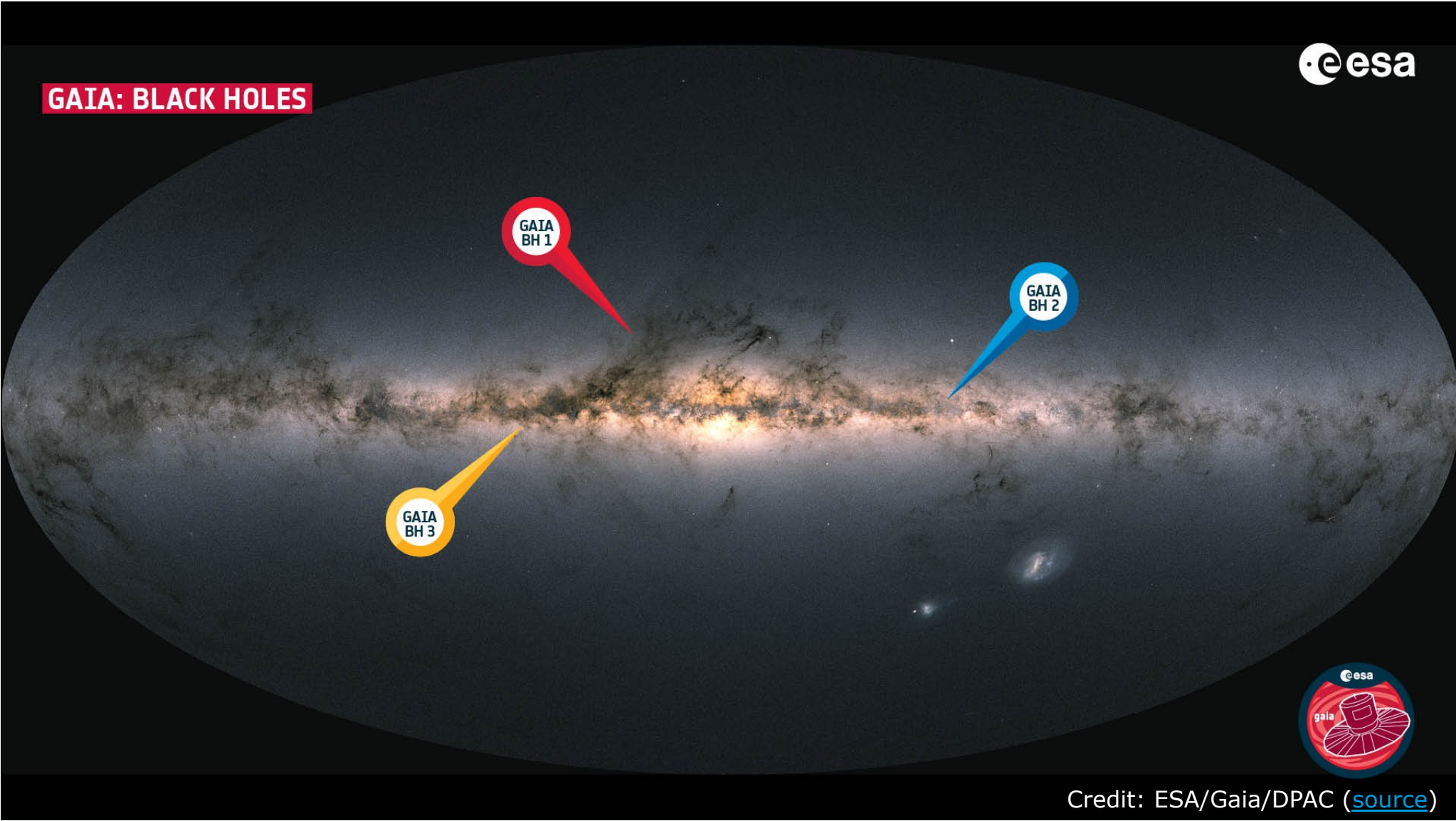


This is our galaxy as seen by our Gaia space telescope.

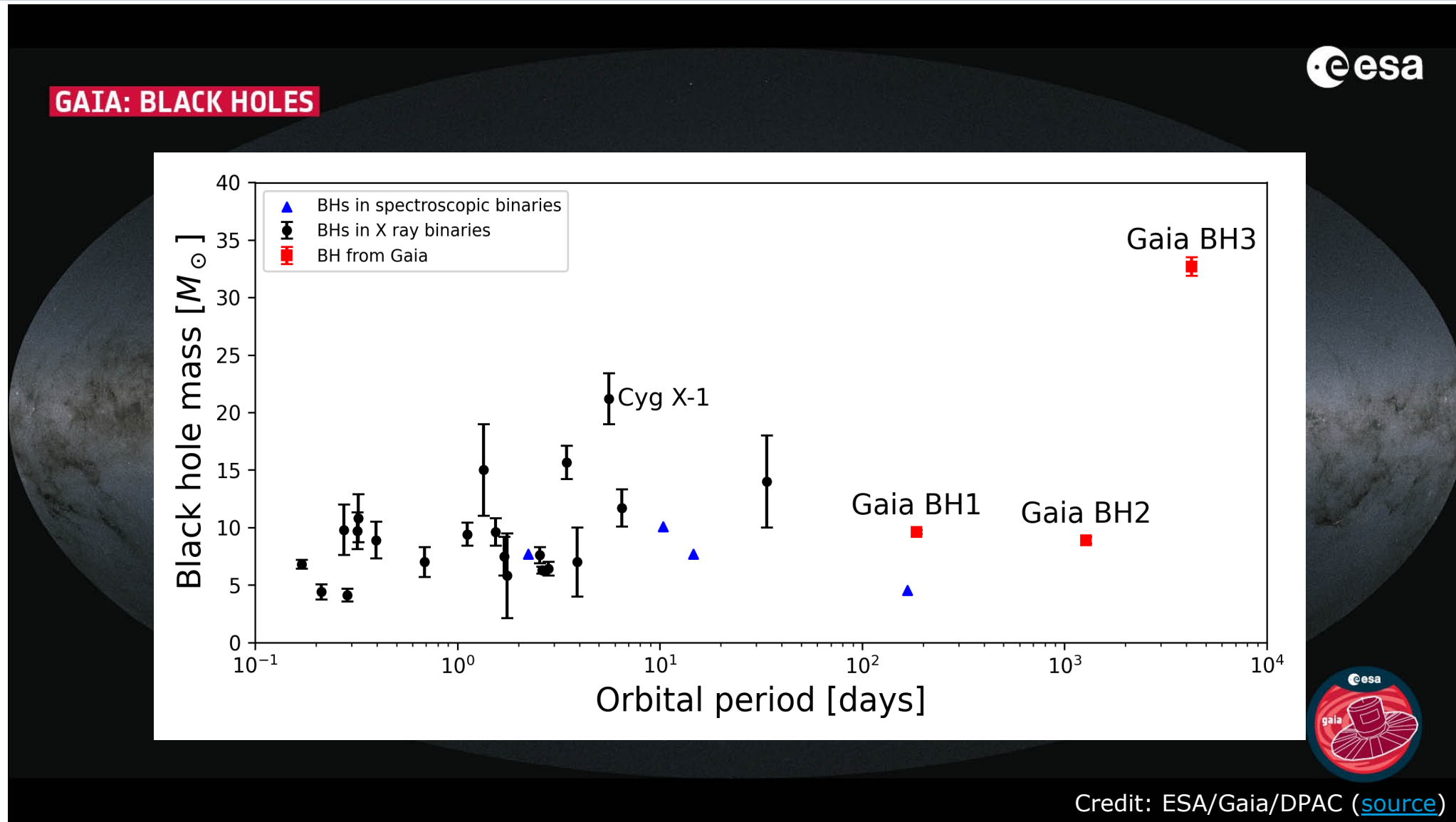
Credit: ESA/Gaia/DPAC, Stefan Payne-Wardenaar ([video](#))



Gaia uncovered a new family of stellar mass black holes



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SKY-SCANNING COMPLETE FOR ESA'S MILKY WAY MAPPER GAIA

From 24 July 2014 to 15 January 2025, Gaia made more than three trillion observations of two billion stars and other objects, which revolutionised the view of our home galaxy and cosmic neighbourhood.



3 TRILLION
Observations

2 BILLION
Stars & other objects observed

938 MILLION
Camera pixels on board

15 300
Spacecraft 'pirouettes'

55 KG
Cold nitrogen gas consumed

3827
Days in science operations

50 000 HOURS
Ground station time used

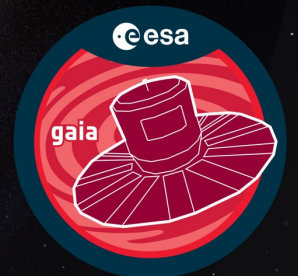
580 MILLION
Accesses of Gaia catalogue so far

13 000
Refereed scientific publications so far

2.8 MILLION
Commands sent to spacecraft

142 TB
Downlinked data (compressed)

500 TB
Volume of data release 4
(5.5 years of observations)

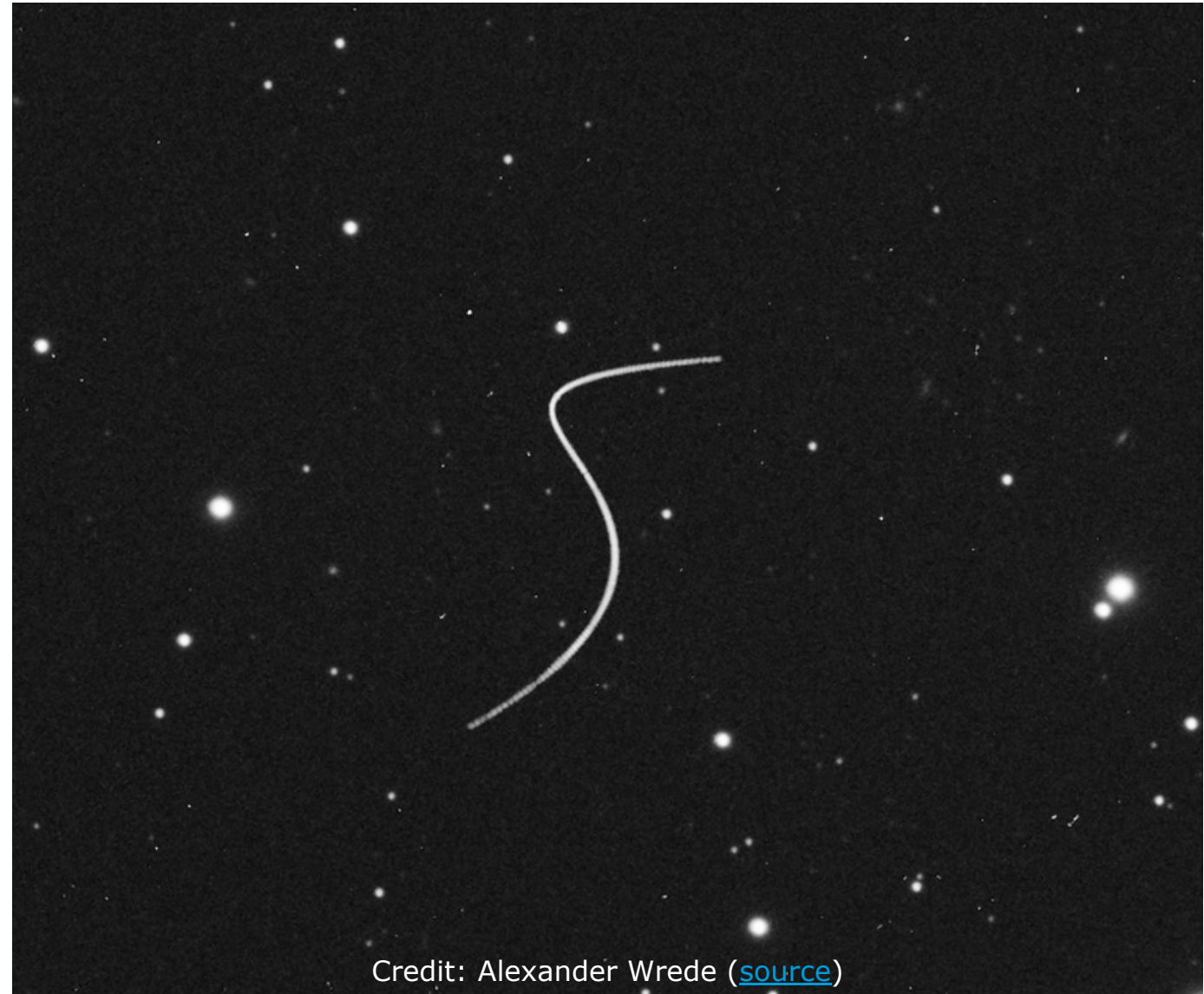


Gaia spacecraft will be passivated on 27 March 2025

- Gaia [technical tests](#) from 15 Jan 2025 – 26 March 2025
- “Bright” Gaia was [observed by citizen astronomers](#) with telescopes worldwide
- Post-presentation addition: Gaia was permanently switched off on 27 March 2025: https://www.esa.int/Enabling_Support/Operations/Farewell_Gaia!_Spacecraft_operations_come_to_an_end

See also:

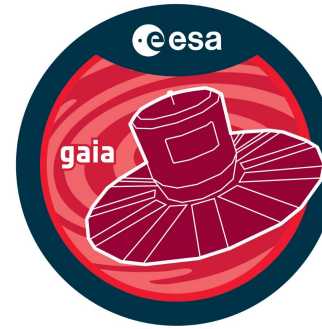
https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/iow_20250327



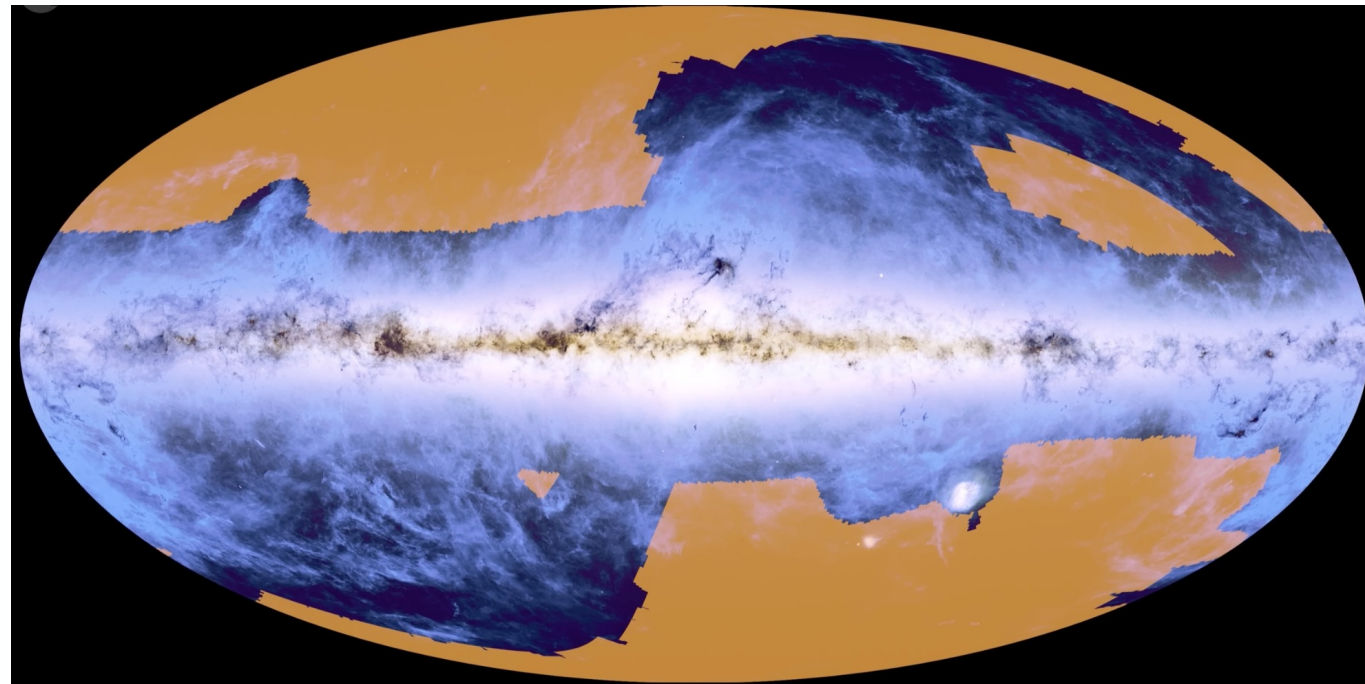
Credit: Alexander Wrede ([source](#))

There are plenty of science synergies with Euclid

- Gaia surveys the “bright” Euclid stars: faint extension of the Gaia celestial reference frame e.g. for proper motions ([Libralato et al. 2024](#))
- Euclid – Gaia low-mass initial mass function ([Martín et al. 2024](#)) (talk by M. Žerjal)
- Combination of Gaia photometry (G, BP, RP) with Euclid’s optical and near-infrared photometry for stellar physics and more
- Quasars in Gaia and Euclid (talk by Y. Fu)
- Distance scale; Dark matter; ...
- Synergies between Gaia studies of the local universe and Euclid results on large-scale structure and properties of the cosmos will be manifold.



Credit: ESA ([source](#))



Credit: ESA/Euclid/Euclid Consortium/NASA; ESA/Gaia/DPAC; ESA/Planck Collaboration ([source](#))

Diagram illustrating the orbits of Gaia (yellow), Euclid (green), and JWST (blue) around Lagrange point L2, relative to Earth and the Moon. The diagram shows the Earth, Moon, and the orbits of the three space observatories against a starry background.

Credit: ESA, GaiaSky ([source](#))

Credit: ESA, GaiaSky ([source](#))

Conclusions

- Gaia delivered on the promise to revolutionise our understanding of the Milky Way.
- The next Gaia data releases are on track and the best from Gaia is still to come.
- There are many science synergies between Gaia and Euclid.
- We wave goodbye to the Gaia spacecraft, but the Gaia mission continues strong.



Credit: ESA ([source](#))

- Information for Gaia Scientific Community: <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia> (data access, data documentation, and much more)
- Receive Gaia data user notifications by signing up for the Gaia Bulletin emailing list: <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/bulletin>
- Please acknowledge the use of Gaia data in your research: <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia-users/credits>
- Interested in boosting the visibility of your Gaia-related research with an ESA news release? See <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/communicating-your-results>
- Information on ESA Research Fellowships in Space Science: <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/space-science-faculty/opportunities/research-fellowships>
- Information on ESA Archival Research Visitor Programme: <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/esdc/visitor-programme>