



Search of primordial gravitational waves with Very Long Baseline Interferometry

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Accurate astrometry

Individual radio sources have positional accuracy of $\sim 40 \mu\text{as}$ (ICRF2, 2009) or better (by now).

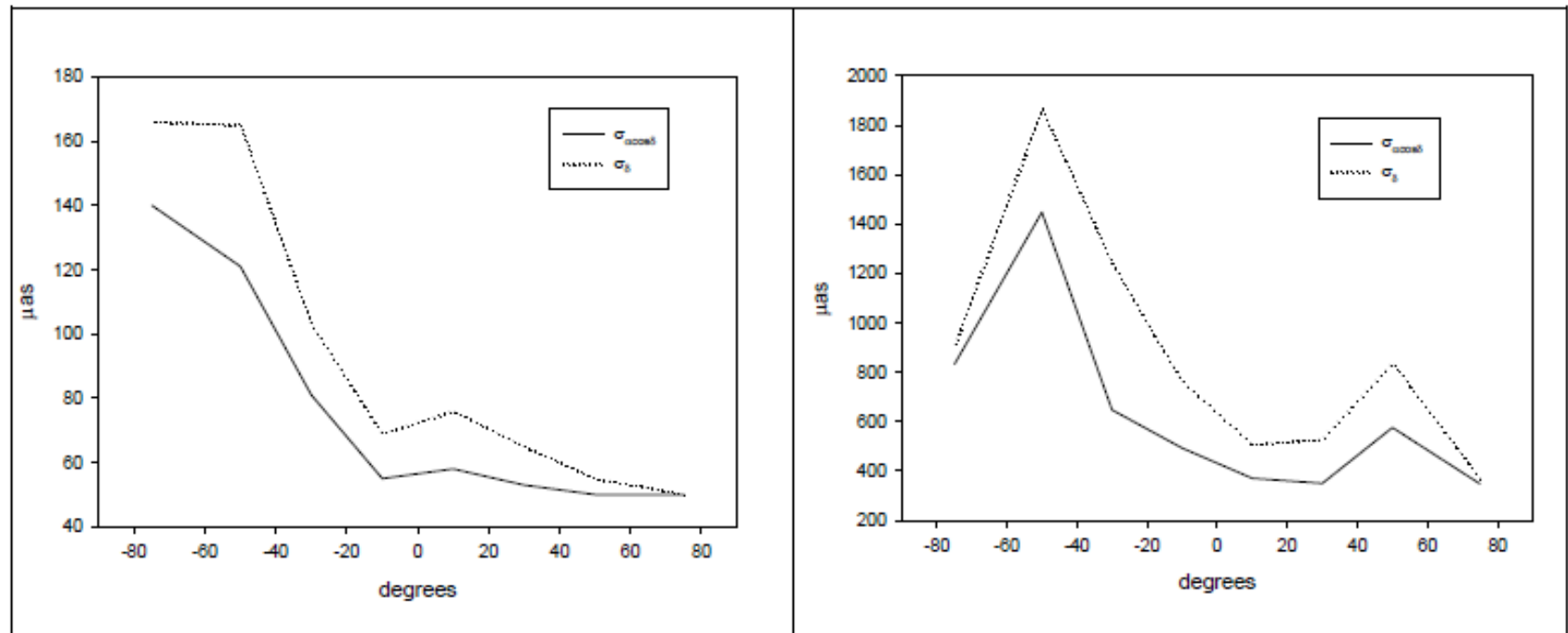


Fig 1. The astrometric accuracy of the 295 ICRF2 “defining” (left) and 922 ICRF “non-defining” (right) reference radio sources as a function of declination.

Proper motions in cosmology

$$\frac{de^\mu}{dt} = h^{\mu\nu} [e^\beta \sigma_{\nu\beta} +$$

$$+ \frac{c}{H_0} \left\{ z + z^2 \left(\frac{1-q_0}{2} \right) + \dots \right\} \left\{ e^\beta \sigma_{\gamma\beta} u_{\gamma\nu} - e^\beta E_{\nu\beta} + \frac{1}{2} e^\beta e^\gamma (u_{\nu\beta\gamma} - \varepsilon_{\nu\beta\lambda} H_{\gamma\lambda}) + e^\beta e^\gamma e^\lambda \sigma_{\nu\gamma} \sigma_{\beta\lambda} \dots \right\}] + \dots$$

Kristian, J & Sachs R. 1966, ApJ 143, 37

Another test for the cosmologic model

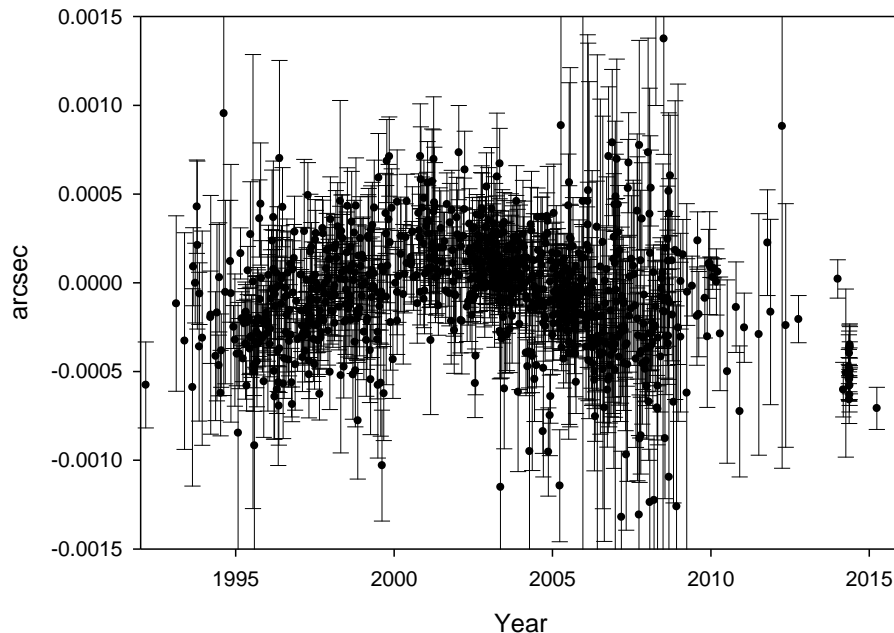
“the major problem is that neither the distortion nor the proper motions are likely to be measurable in practice in the foreseeable future”

(Ellis et al. “Ideal physical cosmology”, 1985).

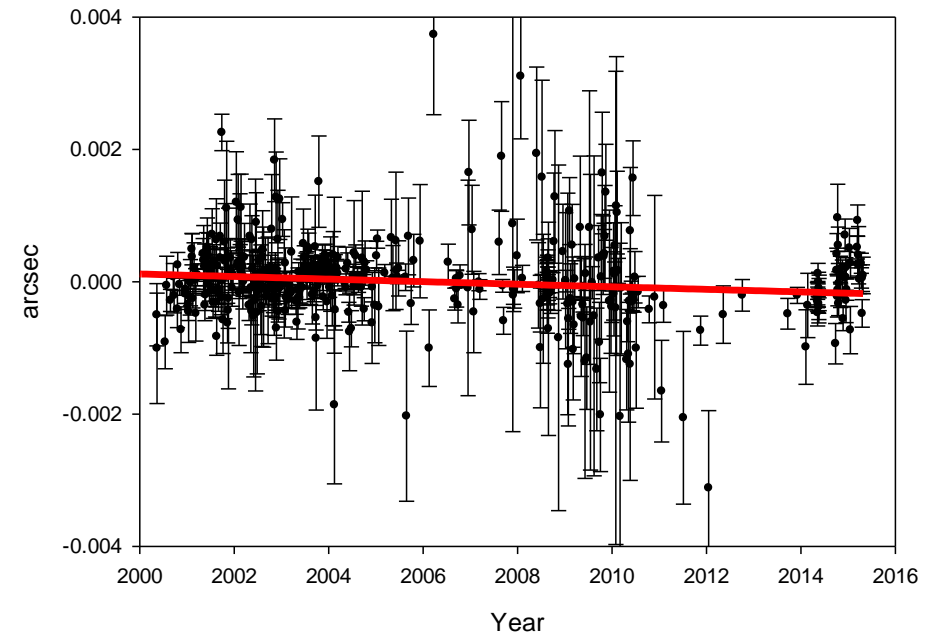
Proper motions

Over 30 years of observations individual proper motions are estimated with accuracy $\sim 1 \mu\text{as}/\text{year}$ or better

Declination of 0014+813



Declination of 0106+013



$-12 \pm 3 \mu\text{as}/\text{year}$

Parametrical models (3+3+10)

$$\Delta\mu_\alpha \cos \delta = -d_1 \sin \alpha + d_2 \cos \alpha,$$

$$\Delta\mu_\delta = -d_1 \cos \alpha \sin \delta - d_2 \sin \alpha \sin \delta + d_3 \cos \delta,$$

Secular aberration drift due to Solar system galactocentric acceleration

$$a = 2 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ km / sec}^2 \rightarrow 4 \mu\text{as / year}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\mu_\alpha \cos \delta = & a_{2,0}^M \sin 2\delta \\ & + \sin \delta (a_{2,1}^{E,\text{Re}} \sin \alpha + a_{2,1}^{E,\text{Im}} \cos \alpha) \\ & - \cos 2\delta (a_{2,1}^{M,\text{Re}} \cos \alpha - a_{2,1}^{M,\text{Im}} \sin \alpha) \\ & - 2 \cos \delta (a_{2,2}^{E,\text{Re}} \sin 2\alpha + a_{2,2}^{E,\text{Im}} \cos 2\alpha) \\ & - \sin 2\delta (a_{2,2}^{M,\text{Re}} \cos 2\alpha - a_{2,2}^{M,\text{Im}} \sin 2\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\mu_\delta = & a_{2,0}^E \sin 2\delta \\ & - \cos 2\delta (a_{2,1}^{E,\text{Re}} \cos \alpha - a_{2,1}^{E,\text{Im}} \sin \alpha) \\ & - \sin \delta (a_{2,1}^{M,\text{Re}} \sin \alpha + a_{2,1}^{M,\text{Im}} \cos \alpha) \\ & - \sin 2\delta (a_{2,2}^{E,\text{Re}} \cos 2\alpha - a_{2,2}^{E,\text{Im}} \sin 2\alpha) \\ & + 2 \cos \delta (a_{2,2}^{M,\text{Re}} \sin 2\alpha + a_{2,2}^{M,\text{Im}} \cos 2\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Electric type GW or Hubble constant anisotropy

Magnetic type GW

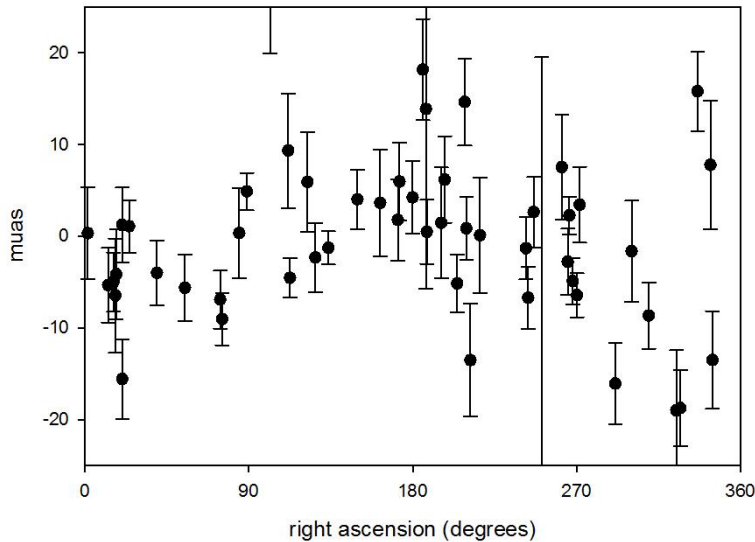
Gwinn, K et al, ApJ, 1998

Titov, O et al, 2011, A&A 529, 91

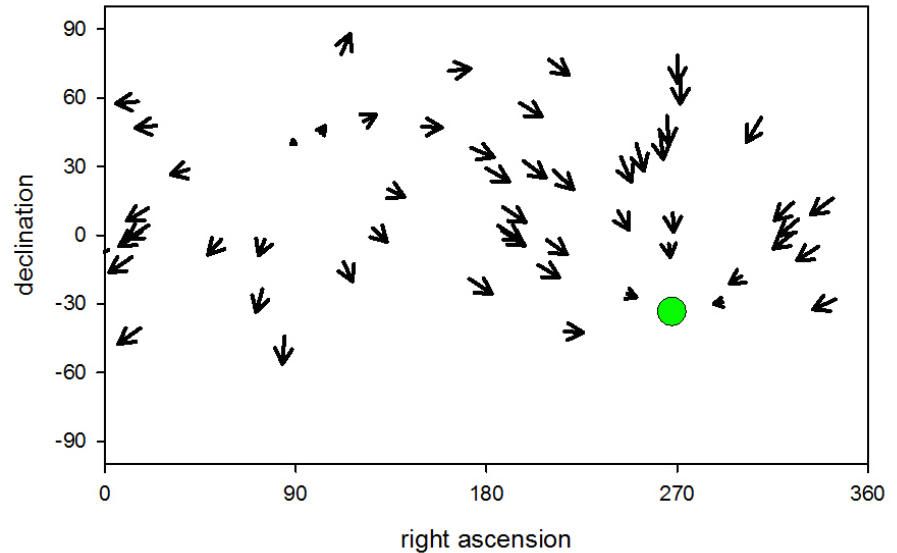
Secular aberration drift (dipole effect)

The most observed 55 radio sources (>1000 sessions)

Proper motion on RA for 55 radio sources with N>1000



Dipole systematic for all sources N>1000



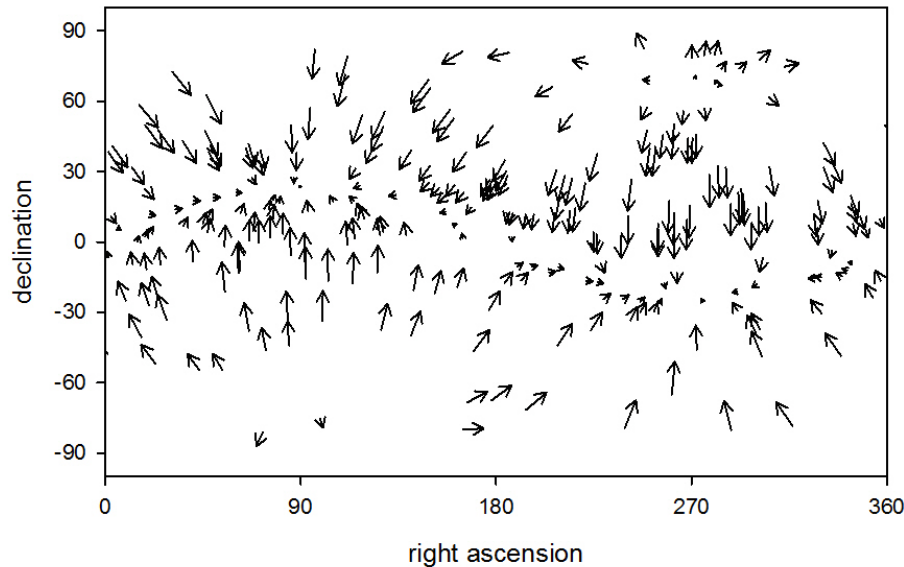
Systematic is observable!

$$a = 6 \mu\text{as} / \text{year}$$

Quadrupole systematic (electric type for $z < 0.9$)

Second order systematic (electric type) for low-redshift radio sources

256 'close' sources ($z < 0.9$)



	Dipole only	16 parameters
Amp ($\mu\text{as/year}$)	3.7 +/- 1.3	4.1 +/- 1.5
RA (deg)	285 +/- 23	283 +/- 22
De (deg)	-44 +/- 20	-17 +/- 23
Rot ($\mu\text{as/year}$)		3.6 +/- 1.2
Second harm ($\mu\text{as/year}$)		7.8 +/- 1.5

Electric

Magnetic

5.1 +/- 2.0

0.9 +/- 1.7

-0.0 +/- 1.8

-2.7 +/- 1.6

-0.1 +/- 0.8

-1.6 +/- 1.0

-0.2 +/- 0.8

-0.2 +/- 1.0

-4.8 +/- 1.9

1.3 +/- 1.5

$\Omega(\text{GW})$ may be constrained from the data

Any Questions?

Thank you for your attention!



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