



第七届“基本天文学现状与未来”学术研讨会

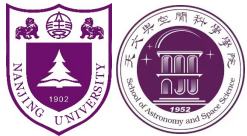
基于脉冲星计时的历书参考架研究

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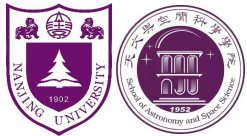




01 脉冲星计时天体测量

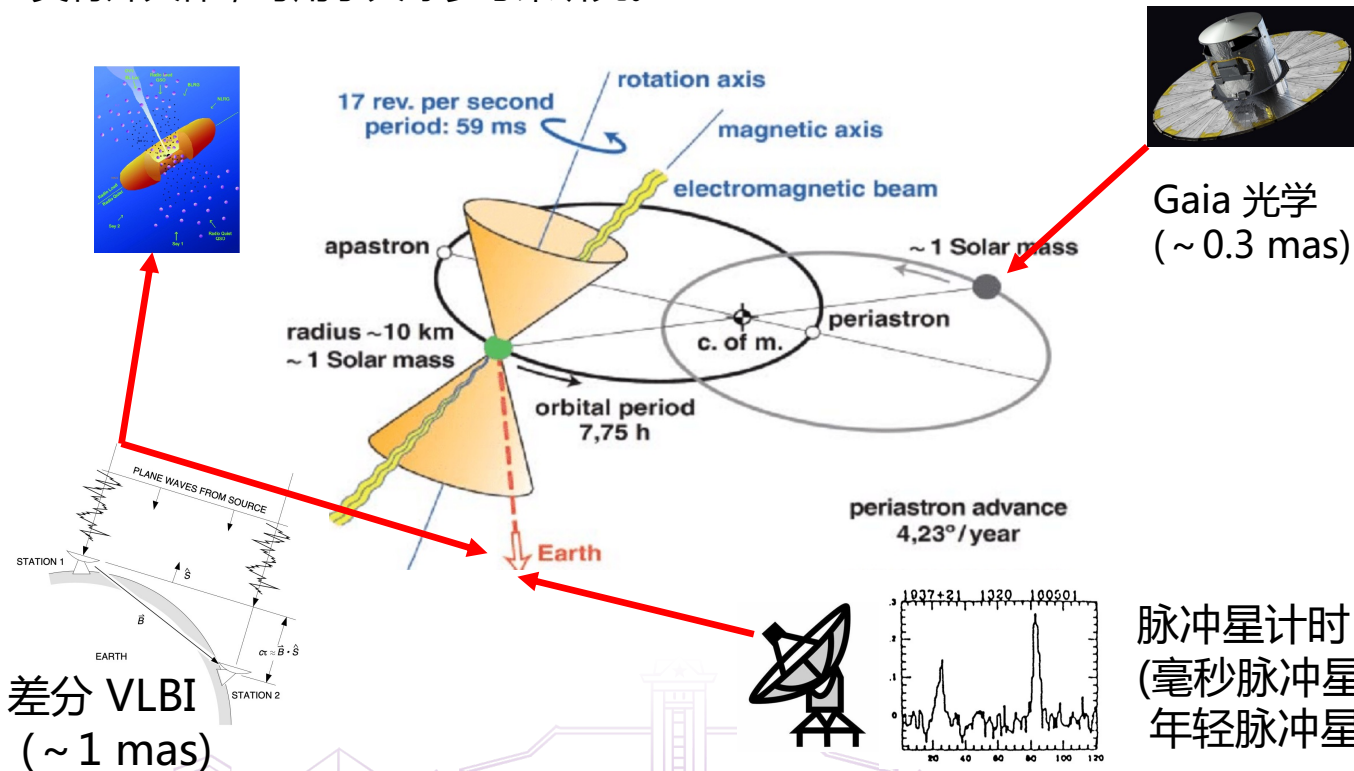
- Pulsar timing astrometry
-





脉冲星天体测量

脉冲星是一类特殊天体，可用于天球参考架研究。



7/7/2023

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脉冲星计时天体测量模型

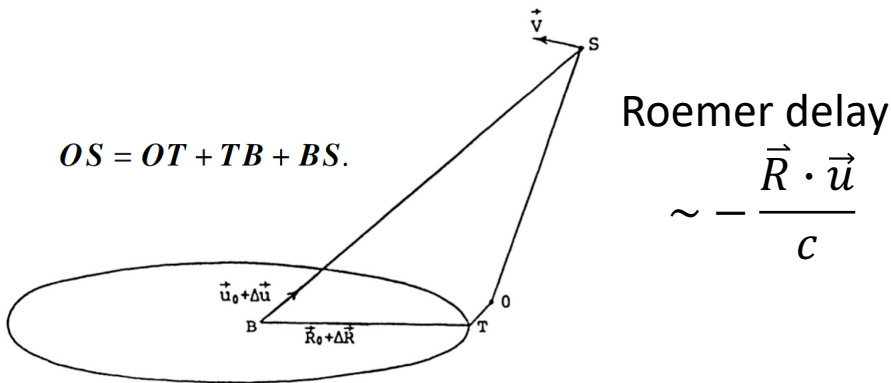


Fig. 11.19. Observation of a pulsar S from an observer in O

Kovalvesky et al. (2004)

$$t_j - t_i - n_{ij}P + \frac{\mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i))}{c}$$

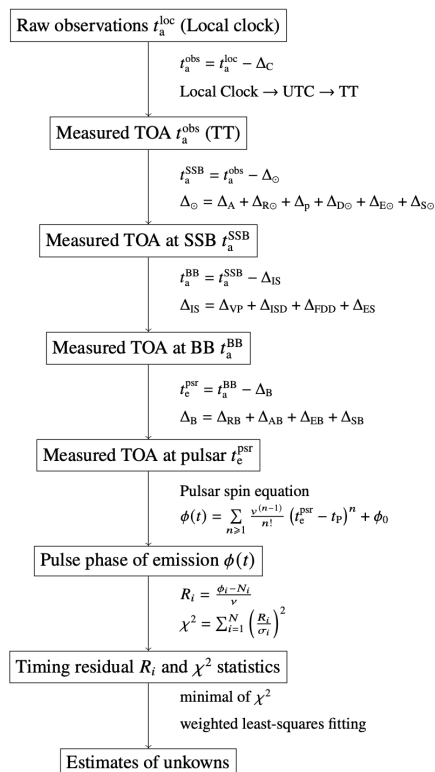
$$= \frac{1}{c} \left\{ -\Delta \mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i)) - \boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot [(t_j - t_0)\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - (t_i - t_0)\mathbf{R}_0(t_i)] \right.$$

$$\left. - \mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{R}(t_j) - \Delta \mathbf{R}(t_i)) + V_r(t_j - t_i) \right\}$$

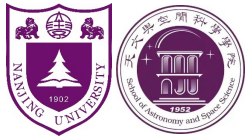
脉冲星位置

历表误差

脉冲星自行



TEMPO2 中的脉冲计时模型



利用脉冲计时分析历书参考架系统差

轴指向误差 $\Delta \mathbf{R}(t) = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \times \mathbf{R}_0(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} & t_j - t_i - n_{ij}P + \frac{\mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i))}{c} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \left\{ -\Delta \mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i)) - \boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot [(t_j - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_j) - (t_i - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_i)] \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{R}(t_j) - \Delta \mathbf{R}(t_i)) + V_r(t_j - t_i) \right\} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & t_j - t_i - n_{ij}P + \frac{\mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i))}{c} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \left\{ -\Delta \mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i)) - \boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot [(t_j - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_j) - (t_i - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_i)] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i)) + V_r(t_j - t_i) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \left\{ -(\Delta \mathbf{u}_0 - \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i)) - \boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot [(t_j - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_j) - (t_i - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_i)] + V_r(t_j - t_i) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

惯性误差 $\Delta \mathbf{R}(t) = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{R}_0(t) (t - T_0)$

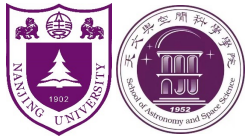
$$\begin{aligned} & t_j - t_i - n_{ij}P + \frac{\mathbf{u}_0 \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i))}{c} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \left\{ -[\Delta \mathbf{u}_0 - \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u}_0(t_0 - T_0)] \cdot (\mathbf{R}_0(t_j) - \mathbf{R}_0(t_i)) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot [(t_j - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_j) - (t_i - t_0)\mathbf{R}(t_i)] + V_r(t_j - t_i) \right\} \end{aligned}$$



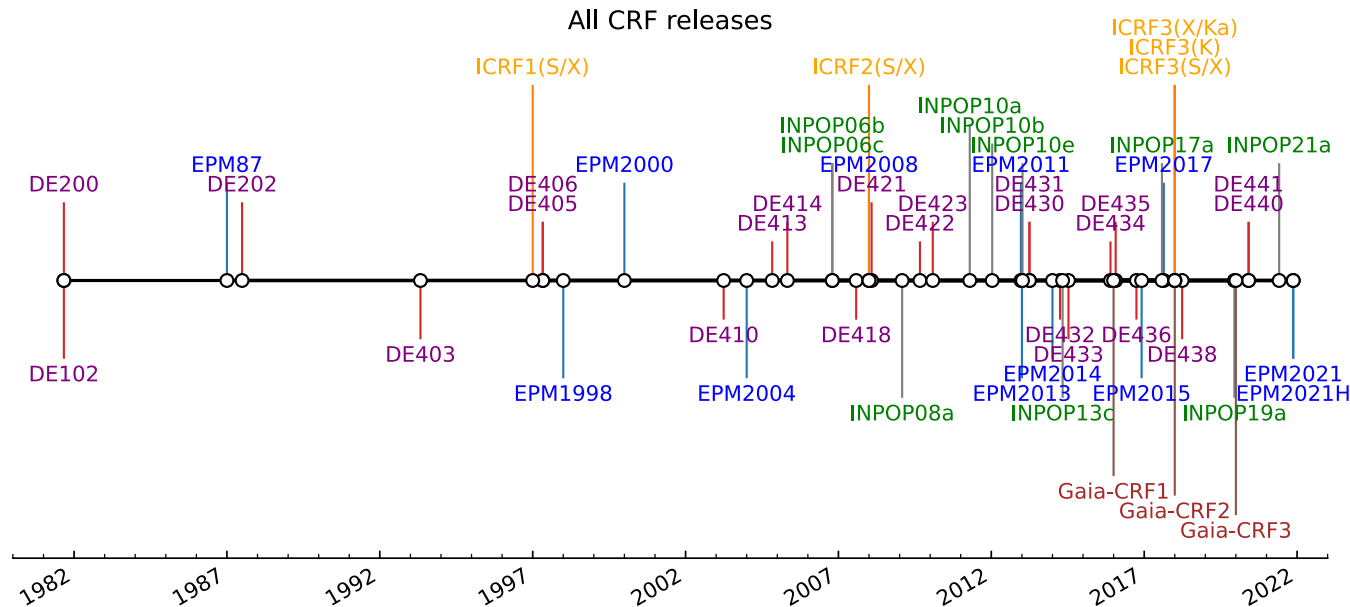
02 太阳系历表与历书参考架

- Planetary ephemeris reference frame
-

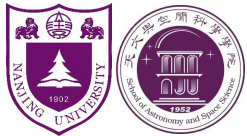




太阳系历表与历书参考架



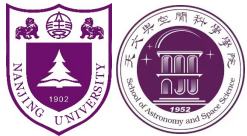
- 历表自身精准度及与河外参考架的连接精度由历表发布机构给出，缺乏外部独立检验
- 不同历表之间转换关系不明确，导致不同历表下的观测结果难以直接比较
- 不同参考架（河外与历书）需要在尽量不损失参考架精准度的情况下进行连接



太阳系历表的系统差主要来源

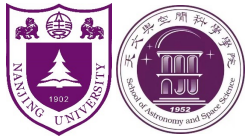
- 历表的精准度 (accuracy) 取决于三个因素 (Standish 2004, A&A 417,1165)
 - 运动方程的正确性与完备性
 - 运动方程的积分过程
 - 对已有观测数据的拟合过程
- Folkner et al. (2015) 认为**历书参考架与河外参考架的连接误差** (VLBI 对行星环绕器的定位精度) 是限制行星历表位置精度的主要因素
- Fienga &Standish (2002, A&A 384, 322) 认为行星历表位置主要误差来源是**动力学模型**的不足 (尤其是对小天体的建模)

Ephemeris	VLBI observations of Mars			Dynamical modeling		Ref
	Period	Number	Accuracy (mas)	Main belt	Kuiper belt	
DE200	...	...	...	3	...	1
DE405	1989	2	10–100	300	...	2
DE410	1989–2003	33	0.5	300	...	3
DE421	2001–2007	94	<0.5	343	...	4–5
DE430	2001–2013	151	<0.2	343	...	6
DE440	2001–2020	316	0.18–0.25	343	30 + 1 ring	7
EPM2011	1989–2010	144	0.8	301 + 1 ring	21 + 1 ring	8
EPM2015	1989–2013	204	0.18–6.2	301 + 1 ring	30 + 1 ring	9
EPM2017	1989–2014	204	0.18–6.2	301 + 3 rings	30 + 3 rings	10
EPM2021	1989–2014	204	0.18–6.2	277 + 3 rings	30 + 3 rings	11
INPOP06c	1989–2003	44	0.5	300 + 1 ring	...	12
INPOP08a	1989–2007	96	0.4	303 + 1 ring	...	13
INPOP10a	1989–2007	96	0.4	161 + 1 ring	...	14
INPOP10b	1989–2007	96	0.4	161 + 1 ring	...	15
INPOP10e	1989–2007	96	0.4	161 + 1 ring	...	16
INPOP13c	1989–2007	96	0.4	139	...	17
INPOP17a	1989–2013	194	0.3	168	...	18
INPOP19a	1989–2013	194	0.3	343	3 rings	19
INPOP21a	1989–2013	194	0.3	343	500	20



太阳系历表系统误差评估

- 评估太阳系历表精准度可以通过
 - 比较太阳系天体的历表外推位置与历表拟合数据区间外的实测结果（如 Fienga et al. 2008, A&A 477, 315）
 - 比较不同历表计算得到的太阳系天体位置和速度（如 Deng et al. 2014, Chinese Astron. Astrophys. 38, 330）
 - 利用 VLBI/VLBA 对行星环绕器的差分天体测量观测（如 Park et al. 2015, AJ 150, 121）
 - 基于脉冲星天体测量（如 Fienga et al. 2011; Wang et al. 2017; Vallisneri et al. 2020）
 -
- DE440 内行星轨道与 ICRF3 的连接主要通过 VLBI 对火星环绕器的观测实现，连接精度约为 0.2 mas (Park et al. 2021)



DE 历表参考架连接精度

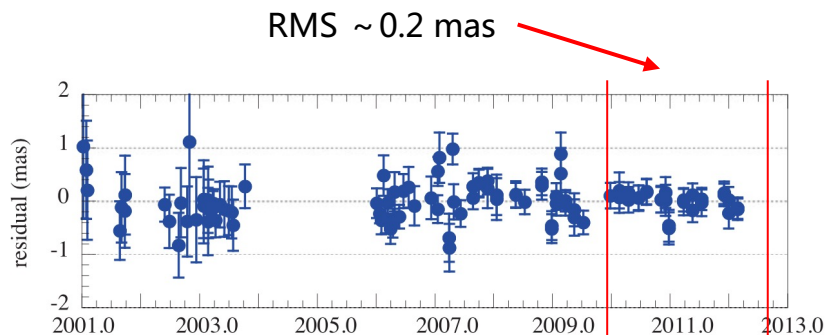


Figure 1. Residuals (milliarcseconds) of VLBI measurements of Mars-orbiting spacecraft on Goldstone-Madrid baseline

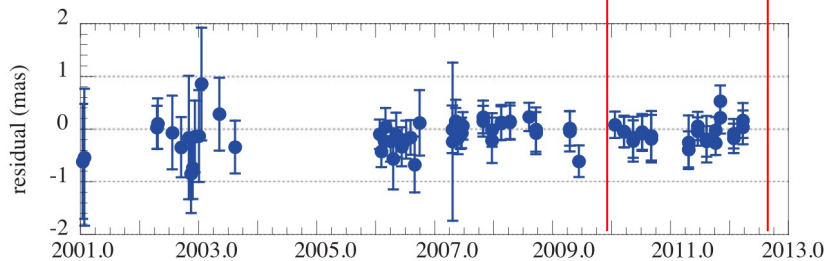


Figure 2. Residuals (milliarcseconds) of VLBI measurements of Mars-orbiting spacecraft on Goldstone-Canberra baseline

Folkner et al. (2012)

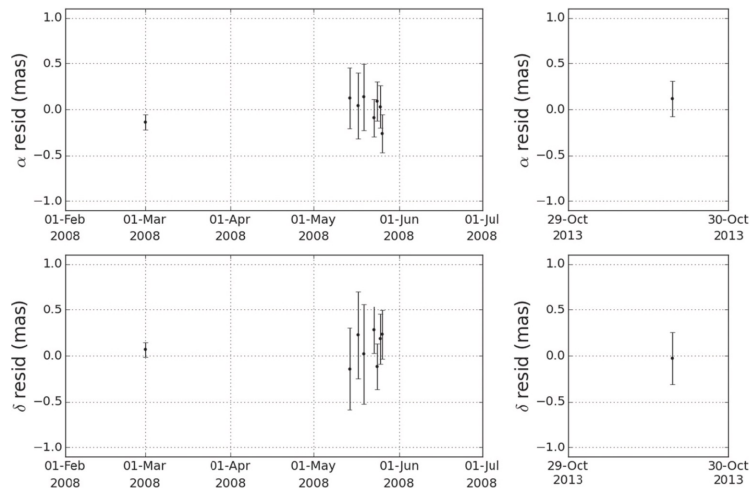


Figure 1. Mars positions based on VLBA data compared to the DE430 JPL Mars ephemeris positions. The error estimates include expected uncertainties in the quasar positions, station clock, and Earth media.

Estimated Orientation of the Earth Orbit (from Ephemeris DE430) with Respect to the ICRF

Name	Estimate (mas)	Uncertainty (mas)
θ_x	0.14	0.29
θ_y	0.03	0.25
θ_z	-0.19	0.12

Park et al. (2015)



-
- The diagram illustrates the Gaia mission and VLBI system. At the top right, a small inset shows the Gaia spacecraft. The main diagram shows the Gaia spacecraft in a highly elliptical orbit around the Sun (c. of m.). The orbit has a periastron distance of ~ 1 Solar mass and an orbital period of 7.75 h. The spacecraft's rotation axis is perpendicular to the orbital plane, and its magnetic axis is aligned with the rotation axis. The spacecraft emits an electromagnetic beam. The diagram also shows the Earth and the VLBI system, which consists of two stations (STATION 1 and STATION 2) receiving plane waves from a source. The Earth's radius is ~ 10 km, and the distance between the stations is ~ 1 Solar mass. The diagram includes a graph of the periastron advance, showing a value of $4.23^\circ/\text{year}$. The graph shows a peak at 1320 with a value of 1.00×10^{-1} . The graph also shows a value of 1.037×10^{-1} at 1320 . The graph is labeled "periastron advance $4.23^\circ/\text{year}$ ".
- 17 rev. per second
period: 59 ms
- rotation axis
- magnetic axis
- electromagnetic beam
- apastron
- radius ~ 10 km
 ~ 1 Solar mass
- orbital period
7.75 h
- c. of m.
- periastron
- ~ 1 Solar mass
- periastron advance
 $4.23^\circ/\text{year}$
- Earth
- STATION 1
- STATION 2
- PLANE WAVES FROM SOURCE
- θ
- $\alpha = \theta + \delta$
- Earth
- 差分 VLBI
(~ 1 mas)
- Gaia 光学
(~ 0.3 mas)
- 脉冲星计时
(~ 0.2 mas)



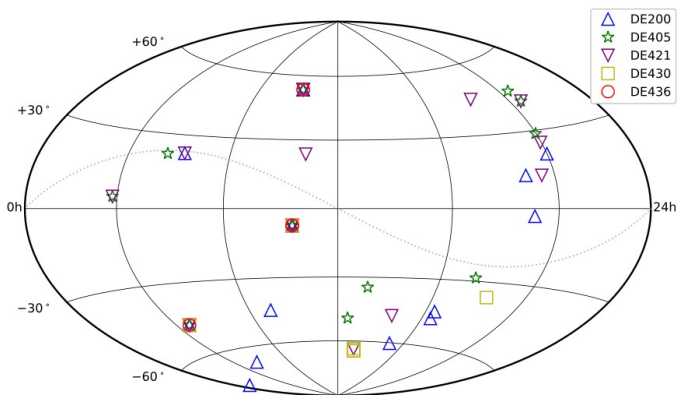
03 历书参考架连接精度评估

- Orientation accuracy of ephemeris frames

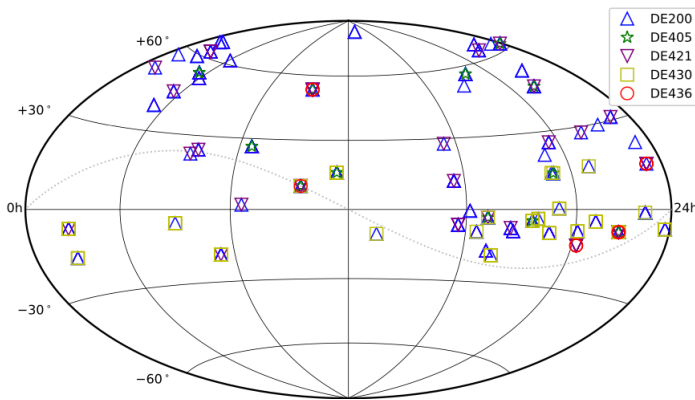


- 将 ANTF 脉冲星星表与 *Gaia* DR3 交叉认证，得到49颗脉冲星的光学对应体（部分为候选体），33颗有已发表的脉冲计时解
- 从 $\text{PSR}\pi$ 和 $\text{MSPSR}\pi$ 数据库中提取62颗射电脉冲星的 VLBI 解，所有源均有已发表的脉冲计时解

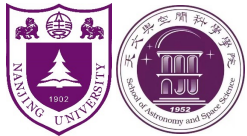
Gaia DR3 脉冲星天球分布



VLBI 脉冲星天球分布



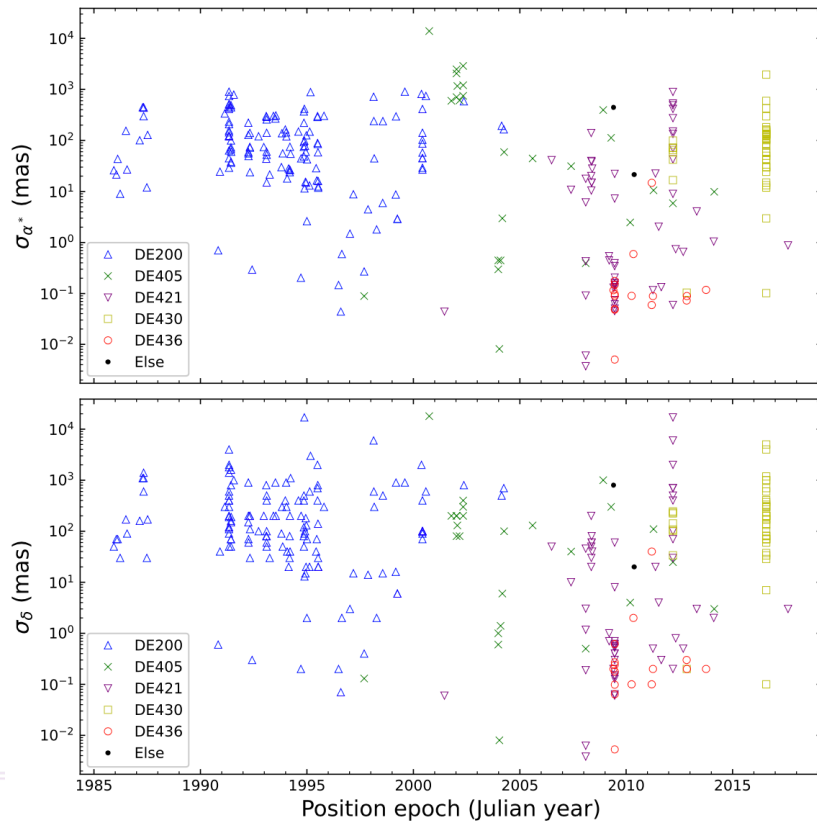
Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173

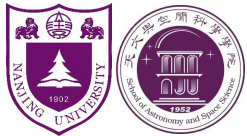


搜寻已发表的脉冲星计时解

- 脉冲星计时解使用的历表与发表时间相关，如早期的计时解在 DE200 框架下给出
- 脉冲星计时解精度与发表时间相关，早期计时解输入数据少、观测精度较差、噪声模型不成熟、没有自行估计及完整的协方差矩阵等
- 无法将历表本身的连接误差与计时解算误差完全区分

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173

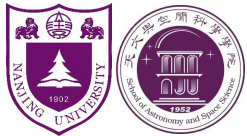




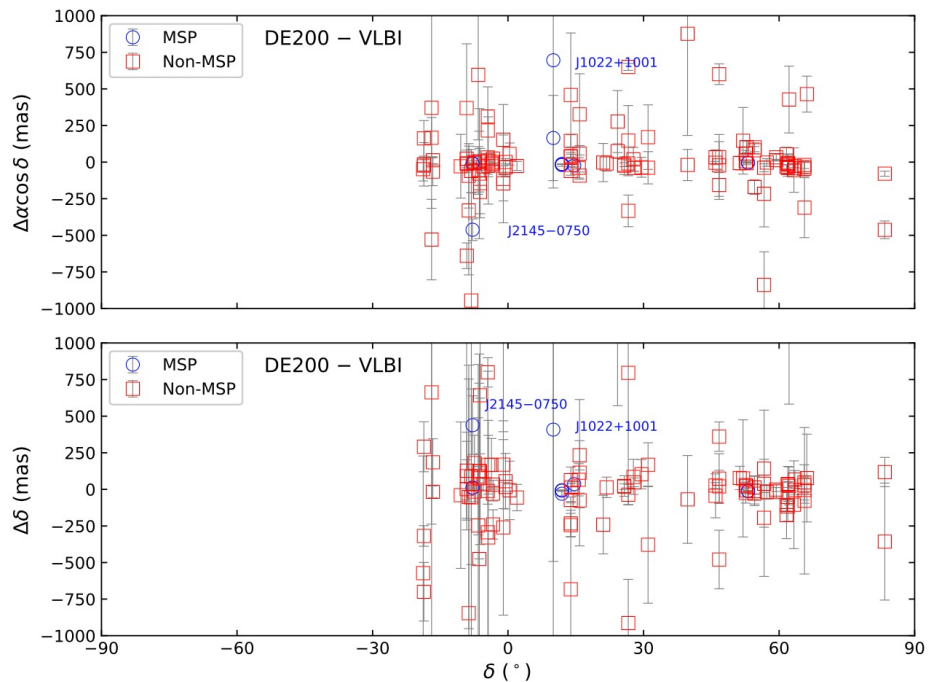
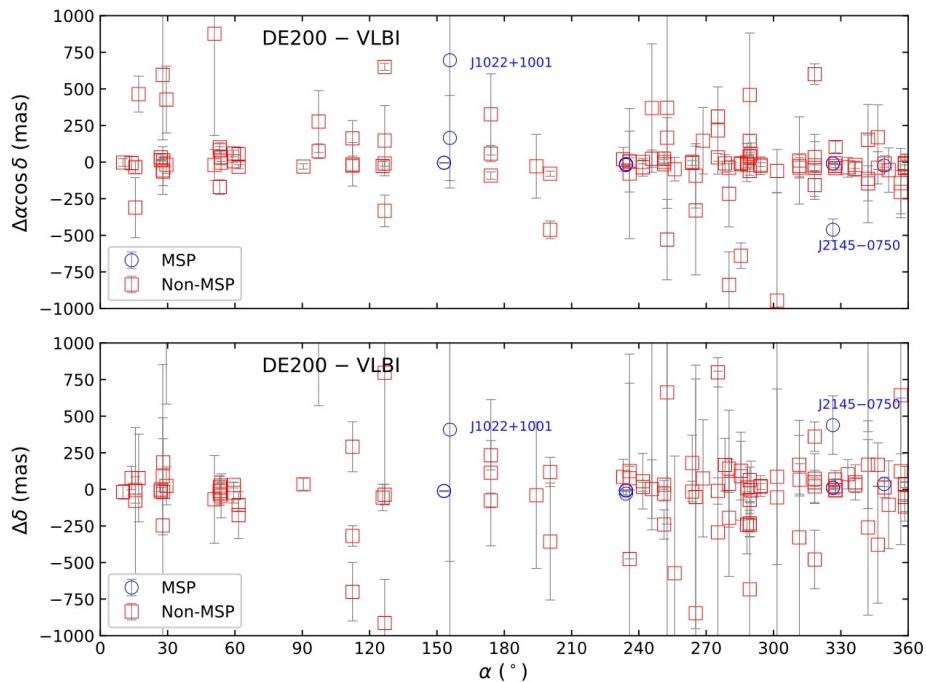
脉冲星天体测量解精度

CRF	Subset	Epoch (yr)	N_{PSR}	N_{obs}	σ_{α^*} (mas)	σ_{δ} (mas)	$\sigma_{\text{pos,max}}$ (mas)	σ_{ϖ} (mas)	σ_{μ,α^*} (mas yr ⁻¹)	$\sigma_{\mu,\delta}$ (mas yr ⁻¹)	References
DE200	All	1994.1	75	142	75	120	173	5	8	13	1–23
	MSP	1996.9	10	20	2.8	4.5	5.0	5.0	0.7	1.4	
	Non-MSP	1993.5	65	122	99	165	194	... ^(a)	15	22	
DE405	All	2004.0	23	26	52	90	127	0.50	0.15	0.30	24–34
	MSP	2004.3	20	13	2.5	3.0	4.7	0.50	0.15	0.30	
	Non-MSP	2002.3	13	13	749	200	1075	... ^(a)	... ^(a)	... ^(a)	
DE421	All	2009.5	35	55	1.0	3.0	3.1	0.20	0.19	0.44	26, 35–51
	MSP	2009.5	15	33	0.16	0.50	0.59	0.20	0.08	0.17	
	Non-MSP	2010.4	20	22	41	65	76	... ^(a)	9.0	18.5	
DE430	All	2016.6	27	42	77	186	225	0.23	2.0	3.0	26,52–53
	MSP	2016.6	4	5	3.0	7.0	7.6	0.23	0.06	0.13	
	Non-MSP	2016.6	23	37	86	200	237	... ^(a)	3.0	4.5	
DE436 ^(b)	All (MSP)	2009.9	8	16	0.09	0.20	0.23	0.14	0.03	0.07	54–56
Gaia	All	2016.0	49	49	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	57
	MSP	2016.0	27	27	0.18	0.19	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.24	
	Non-MSP	2016.0	22	22	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.17	
VLBI	All	2012.2	62	62	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.06	0.09	0.12	58–61
	MSP	2012.2	6	6	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.08	0.07	0.12	
	Non-MSP	2012.2	56	56	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.05	0.09	0.12	

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173

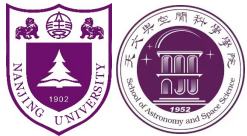


历书参考架与 VLBI 参考架的比较

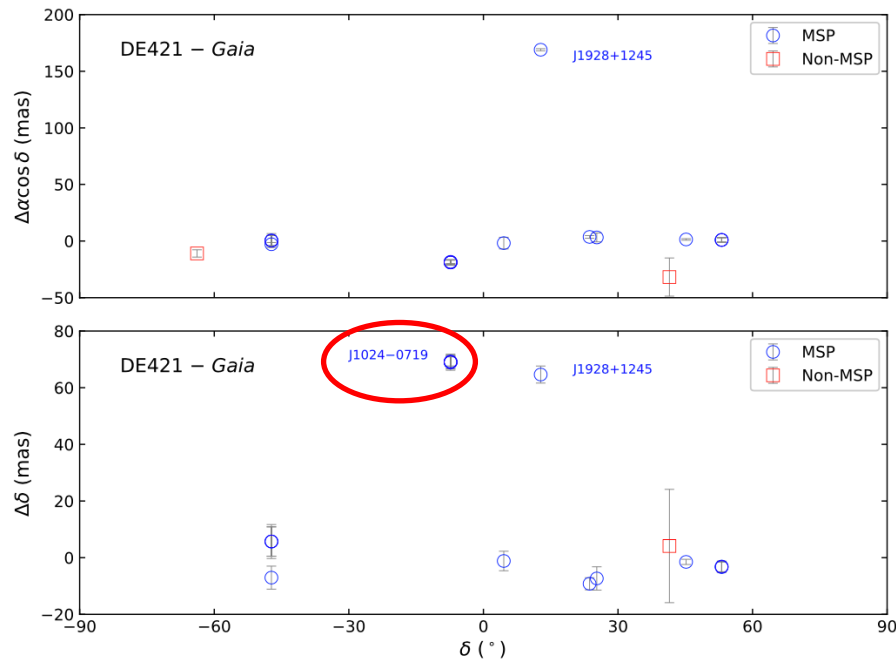
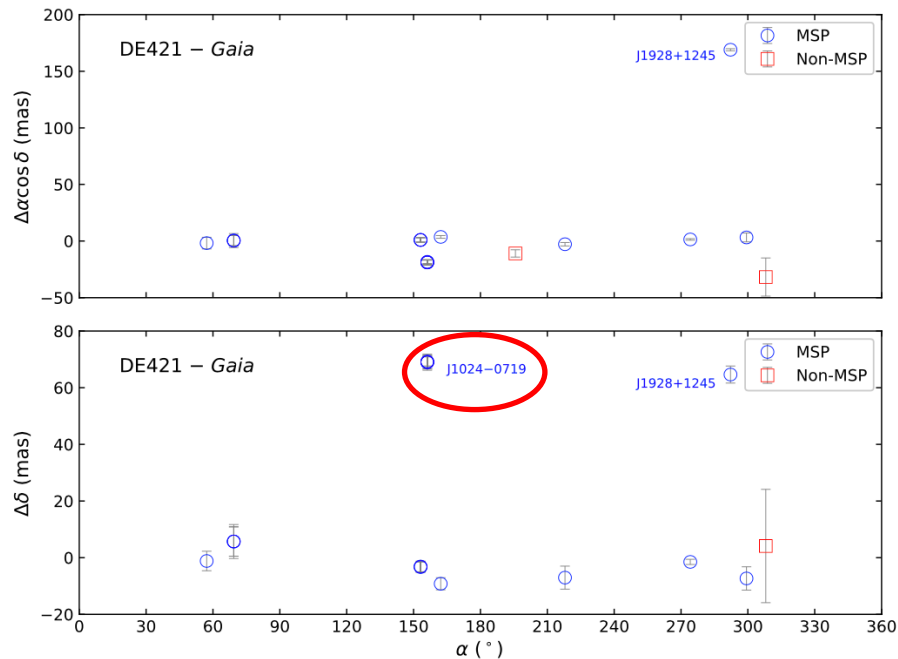


以 DE200 为例，毫秒脉冲星（蓝）与非毫秒脉冲星（红）给出的结果差别显著。

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173

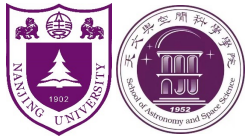


历书参考架与 *Gaia* 参考架的比较

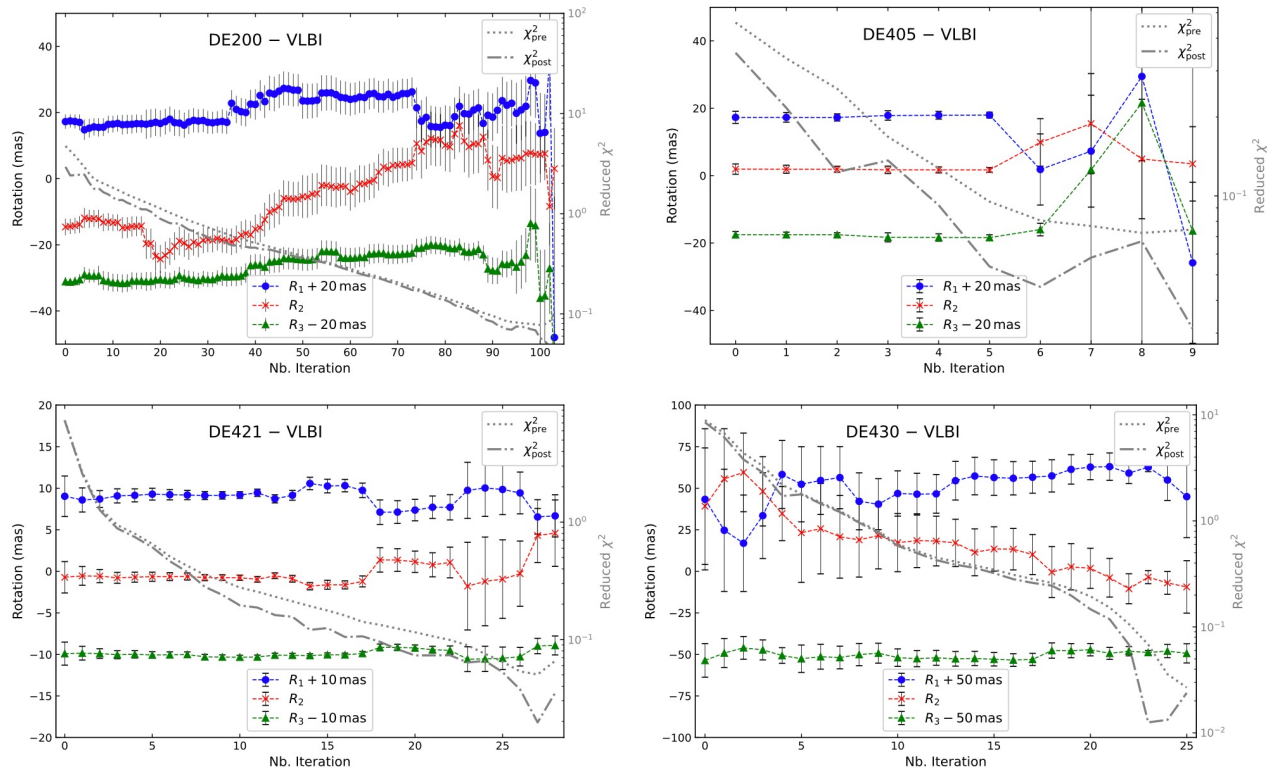


以 DE421 为例，对于部分脉冲星，不同天体测量技术测定的位置存在由物理原因引起的偏差。

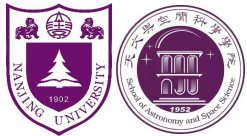
Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173



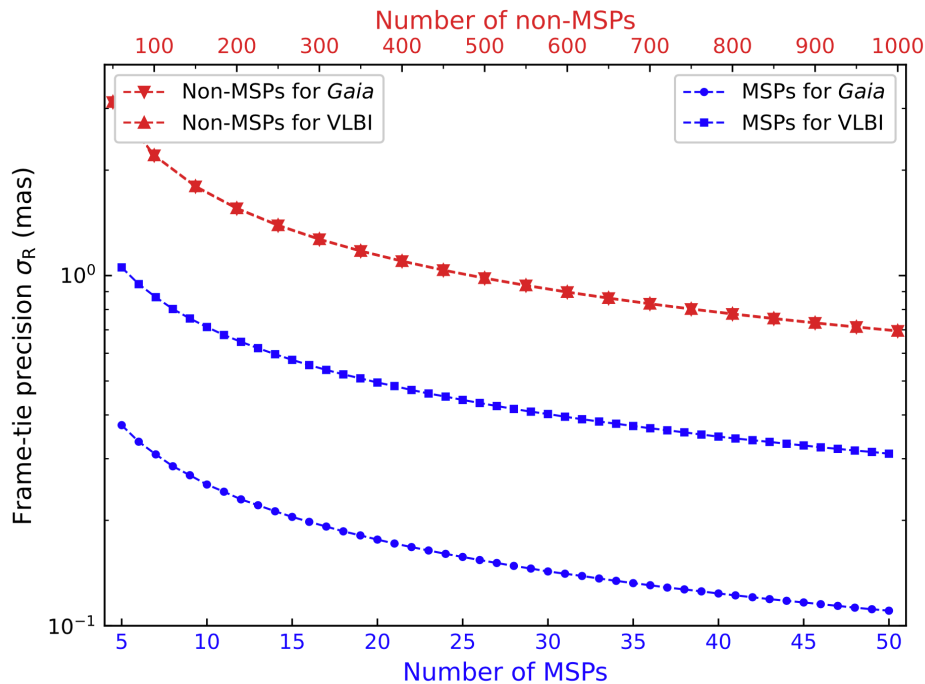
历书参考架与 VLBI 参考架的连接精度评估



连接评估结果受样本选择、计时天体测量中的系统误差、分析方法等影响。



基于脉冲星的连接精度仿真估计



应重点考虑**毫秒脉冲星**对历书参考架与河外参考架连接的贡献。

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173

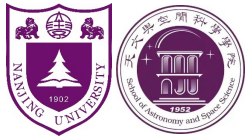
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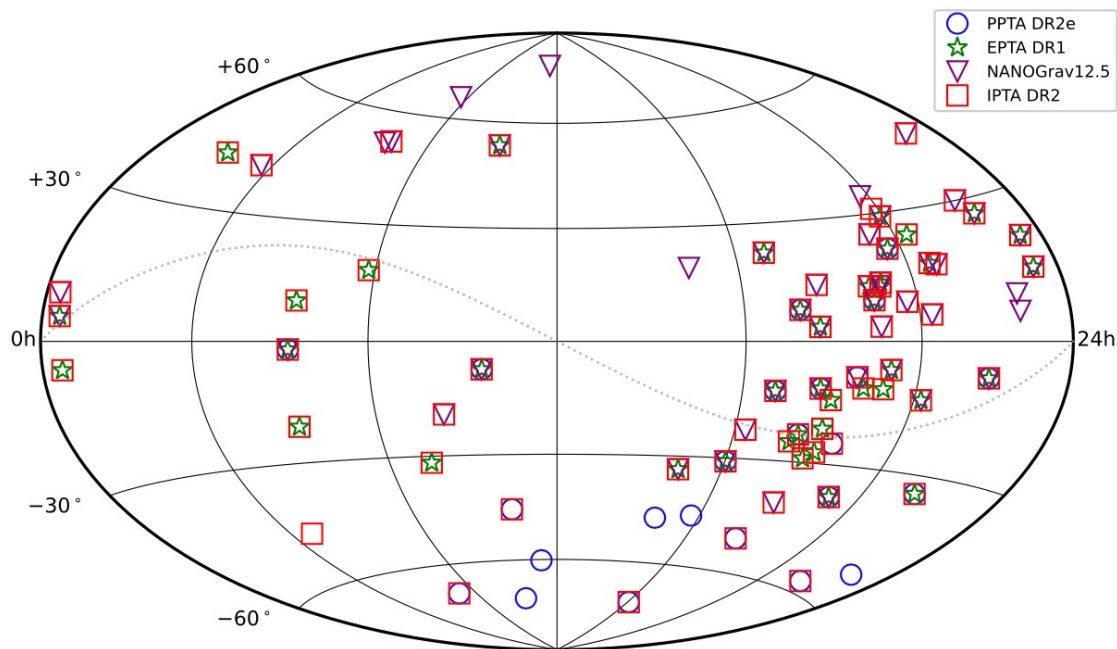
04 历书参考架系统差分析

- Difference among ephemeris frames
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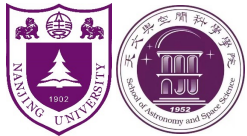


脉冲星计时阵样本



脉冲星计时阵毫秒脉冲星样本天球分布，共80颗毫秒脉冲星（截至到2022年4月）

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 674, A187

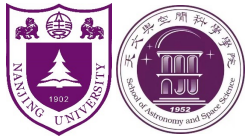


脉冲星计时阵天体测量精度

PTA	Subset	Pos. Epoch	Nb. PSR	σ_{α^*} (μas)	σ_{δ} (μas)	$\sigma_{\mu_{\alpha^*}}$ ($\mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$)	$\sigma_{\mu_{\delta}}$ ($\mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$)
PPTA DR2e	All	2011.8	24	47	89	12	22
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2011.3	4	101	1469	29	427
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2012.0	20	40	74	9	16
EPTA DR1	All	2009.5	42	158	359	69	165
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2009.5	12	197	2255	120	1046
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2009.5	30	140	302	67	136
NANOGrav12.5-WB	All	2013.6	47	82	156	44	89
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2012.5	6	212	977	84	245
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2013.8	41	65	140	39	80
NANOGrav12.5-NB	All	2013.6	47	58	127	38	79
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2012.4	6	230	996	82	247
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2013.8	41	58	108	30	58
IPTA DR2A	All	2010.2	64	161	320	60	154
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2009.8	15	254	2171	119	924
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2010.3	49	147	248	45	77
IPTA DR2B	All	2010.2	64	145	314	59	136
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2009.8	15	281	1763	140	977
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2010.3	49	109	173	44	70
Combination	All	2011.4	80	107	207	49	107
	$ \beta \leq 10^\circ$	2010.4	15	240	1465	102	581
	$ \beta > 10^\circ$	2011.6	65	86	146	39	70

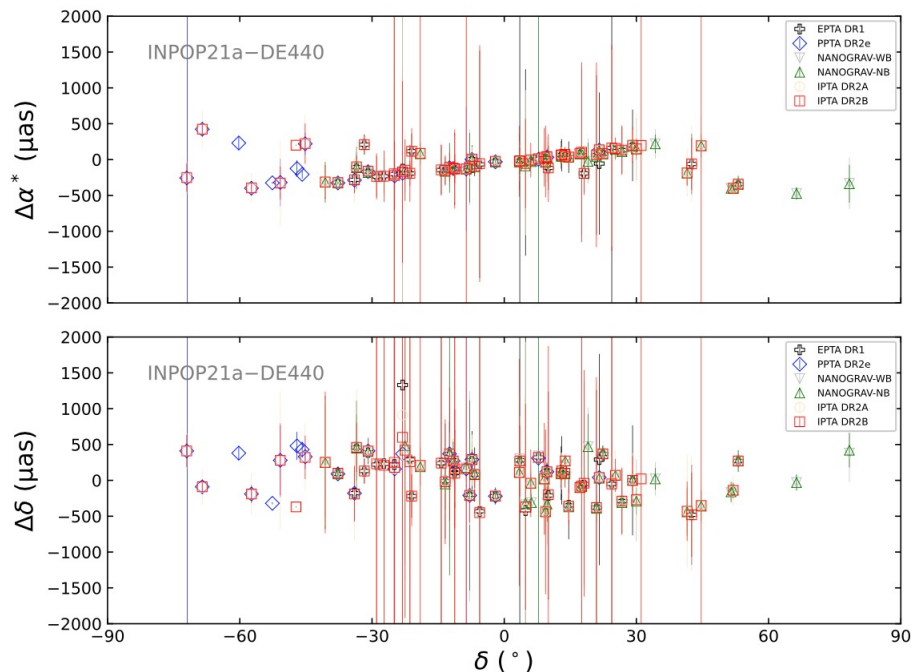
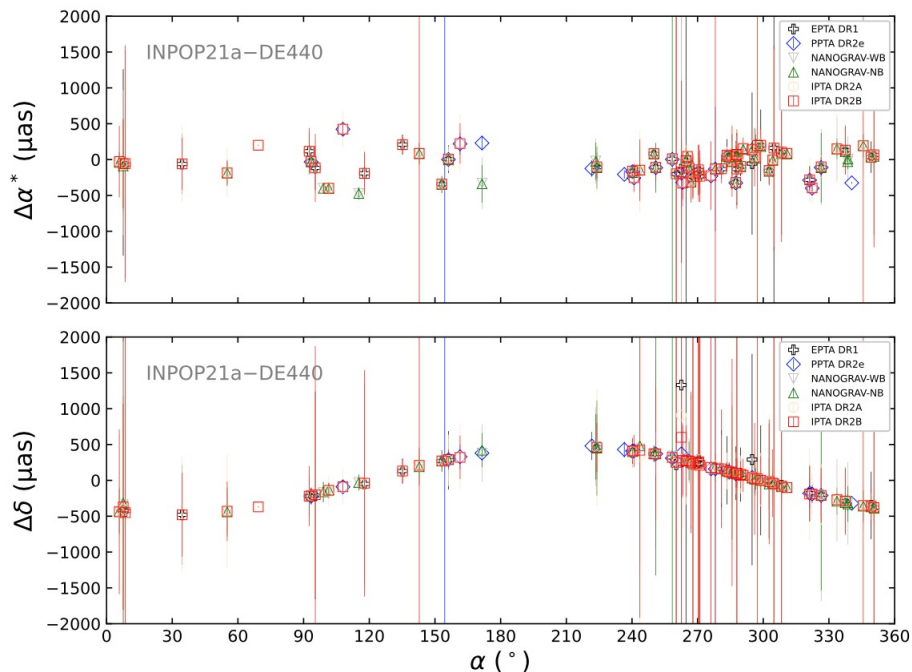
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使用不同历表得到的脉冲星计时解差异

以 INPOP21a – DE440 为例，脉冲星计时位置估计差异约为 0.5 mas

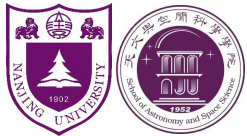


Liu et al. 2023, A&A 674, A187

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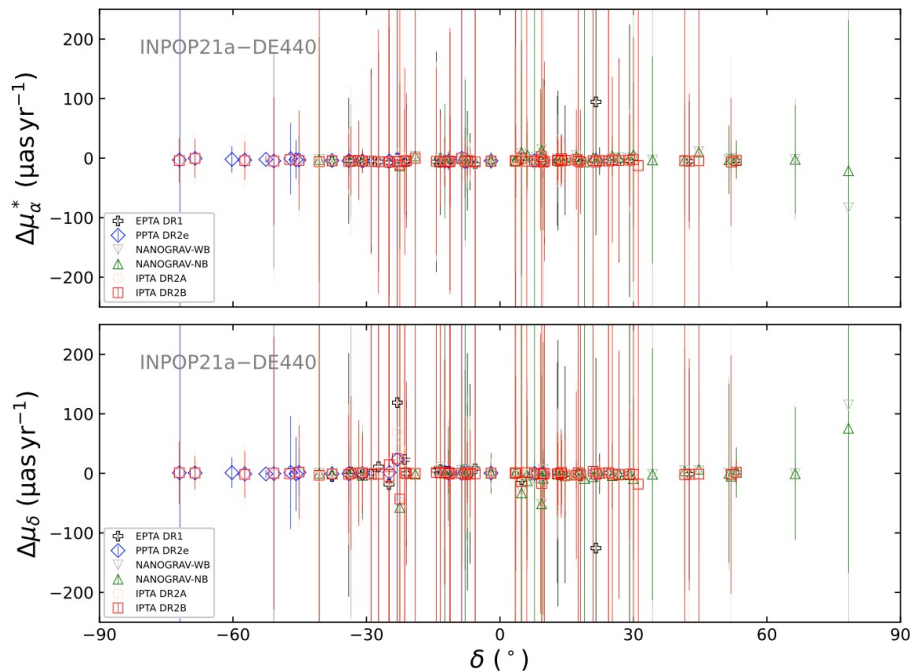
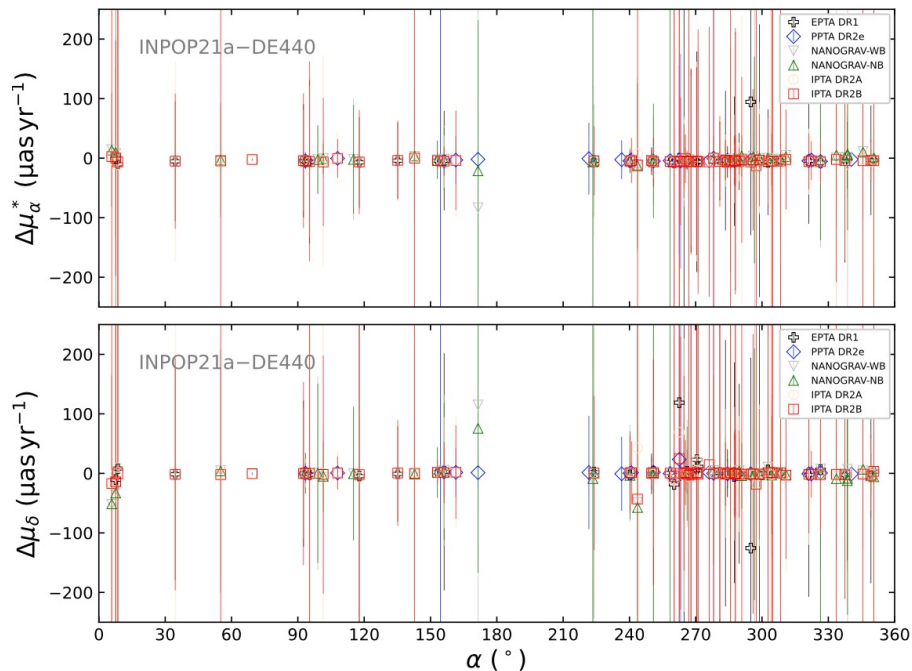
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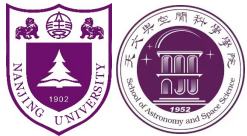


使用不同历表得到的脉冲星计时解差异

以 INPOP21a – DE440 为例，脉冲星计时自行估计差异不显著

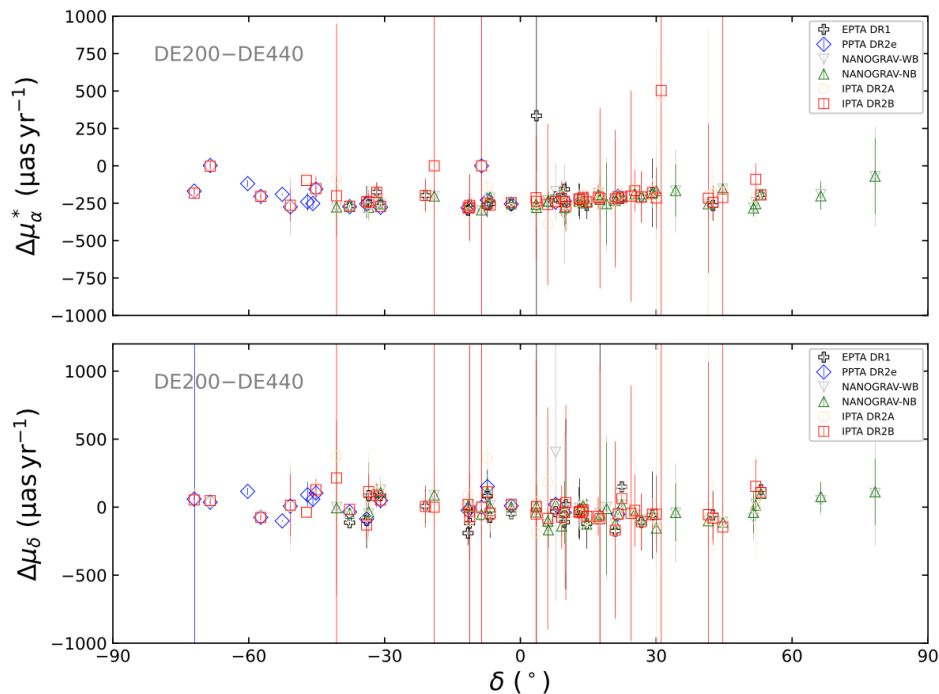
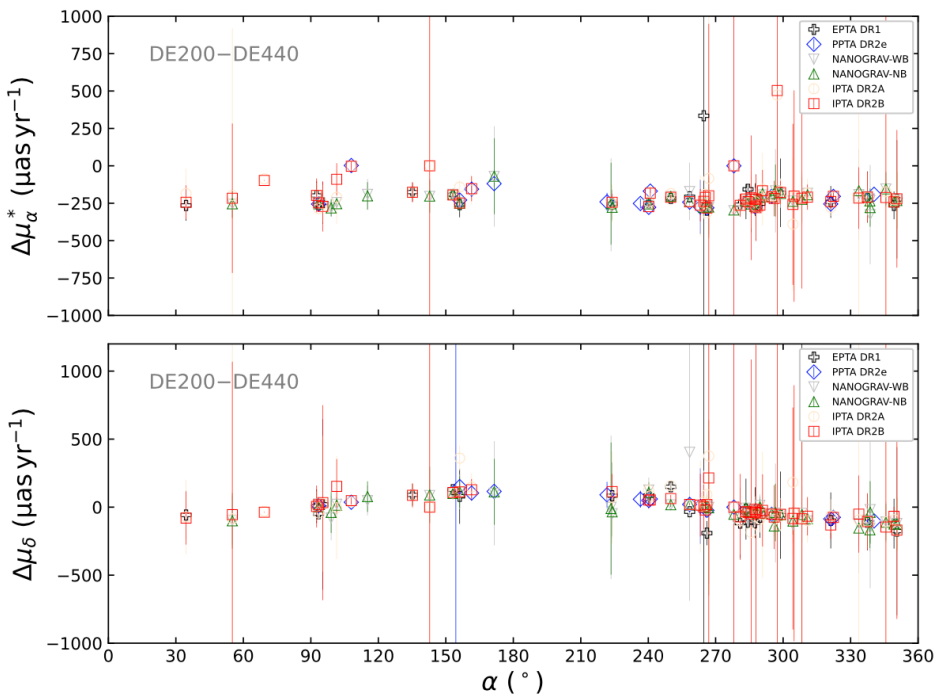


Liu et al. 2023, A&A 674, A187



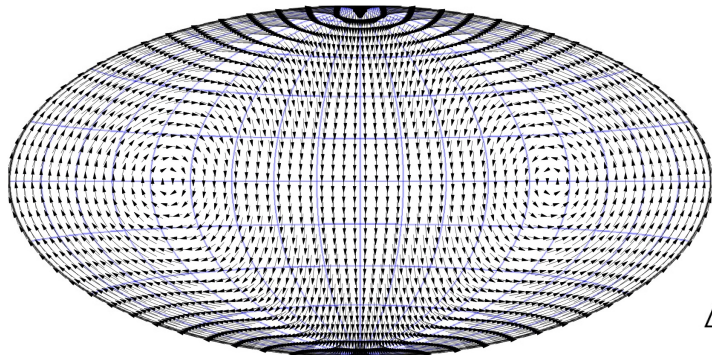
使用不同历表得到的脉冲星计时解差异

但若以 DE200 – DE440 为例，计时自行估计差异呈明显的系统性变化

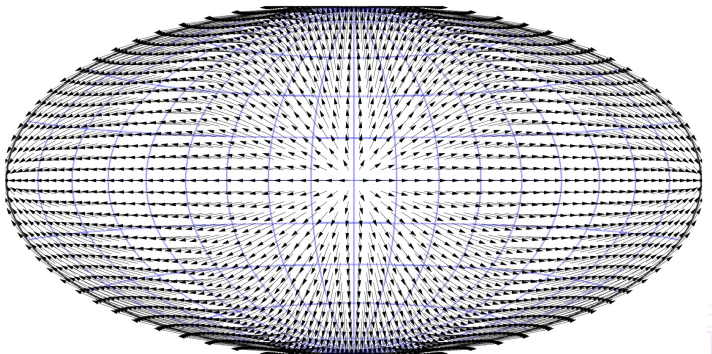


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基于矢量球谐函数的位置和自行系统差模型



全局旋转 (rotation)



全局变形 (glide)

参考架指向误差

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\alpha_0^* &= -R_X \cos \alpha_r \sin \delta_r - R_Y \sin \alpha_r \sin \delta_r + R_Z \cos \delta_r \\ &\quad - G_X \sin \alpha_r + G_Y \cos \alpha_r, \\ \Delta\delta_0 &= +R_X \sin \alpha_r - R_Y \cos \alpha_r \\ &\quad - G_X \cos \alpha_r \sin \delta_r - G_Y \sin \alpha_r \sin \delta_r + G_Z \cos \delta_r.\end{aligned}$$

参考架惯性误差

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\mu_{\alpha^*,C} &= -r_X \cos \alpha_r \sin \delta_r - r_Y \sin \alpha_r \sin \delta_r + r_Z \cos \delta_r \\ &\quad - g_X \sin \alpha_r + g_Y \cos \alpha_r, \\ \Delta\mu_{\delta,C} &= +r_X \sin \alpha_r - r_Y \cos \alpha_r \\ &\quad - g_X \cos \alpha_r \sin \delta_r - g_Y \sin \alpha_r \sin \delta_r + g_Z \cos \delta_r.\end{aligned}$$

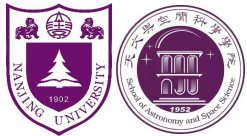
总的位置偏差

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\alpha_C^* &= \Delta\alpha_0^* + \Delta\mu_{\alpha^*,C}(t - t_0), \\ \Delta\delta_C &= \Delta\delta_0 + \Delta\mu_{\delta,C}(t - t_0).\end{aligned}$$

观测量矢量及其协方差矩阵

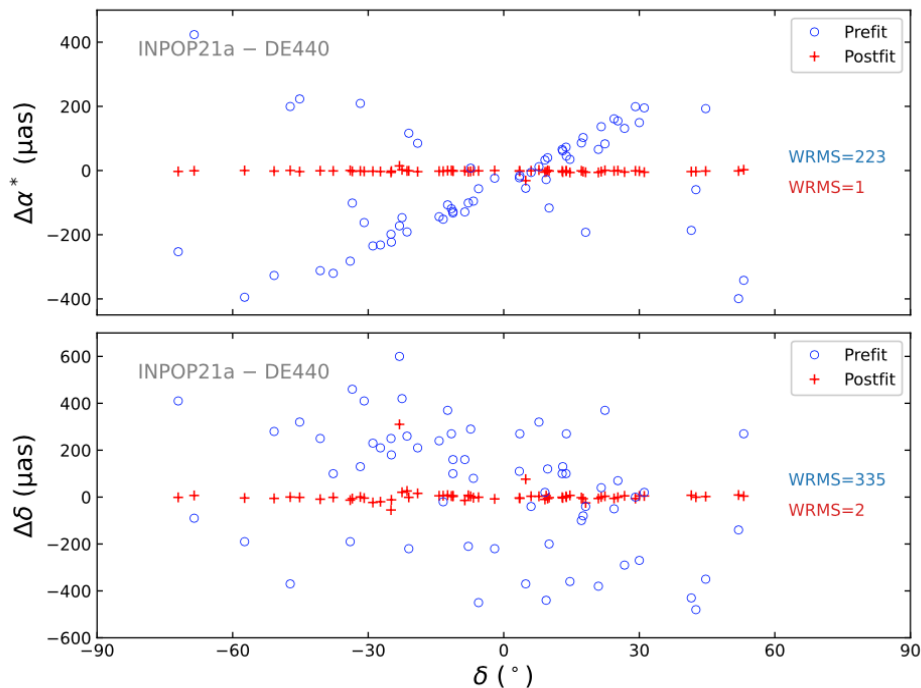
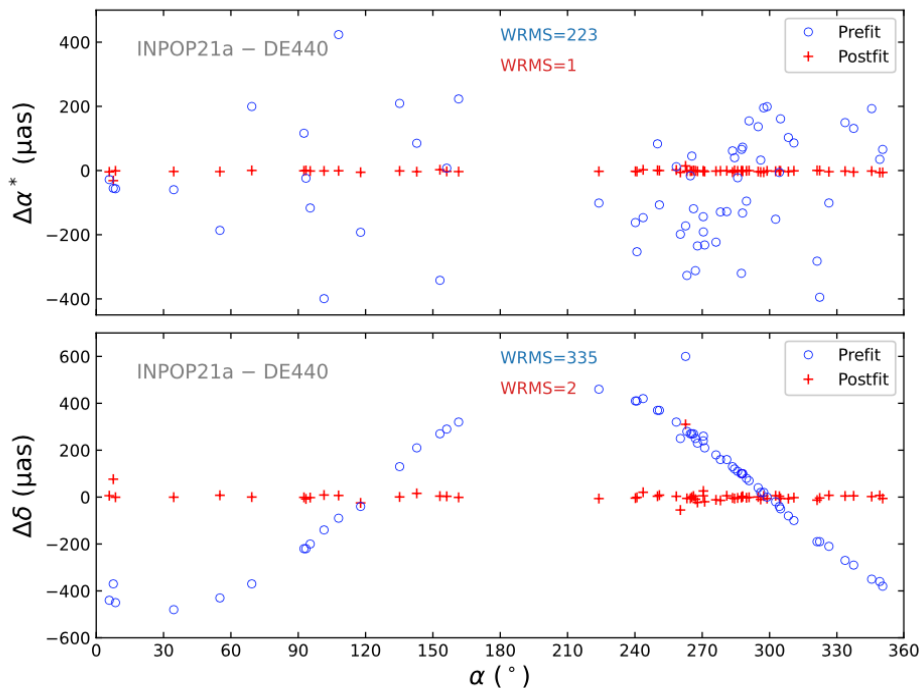
$$\mathbf{y} = (\Delta\alpha^*, \Delta\delta, \Delta\mu_{\alpha^*}, \Delta\mu_{\delta})^T$$

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基于矢量球谐函数的位置和自行系统差模型

矢量球谐函数可以有效对计时解算差异进行建模



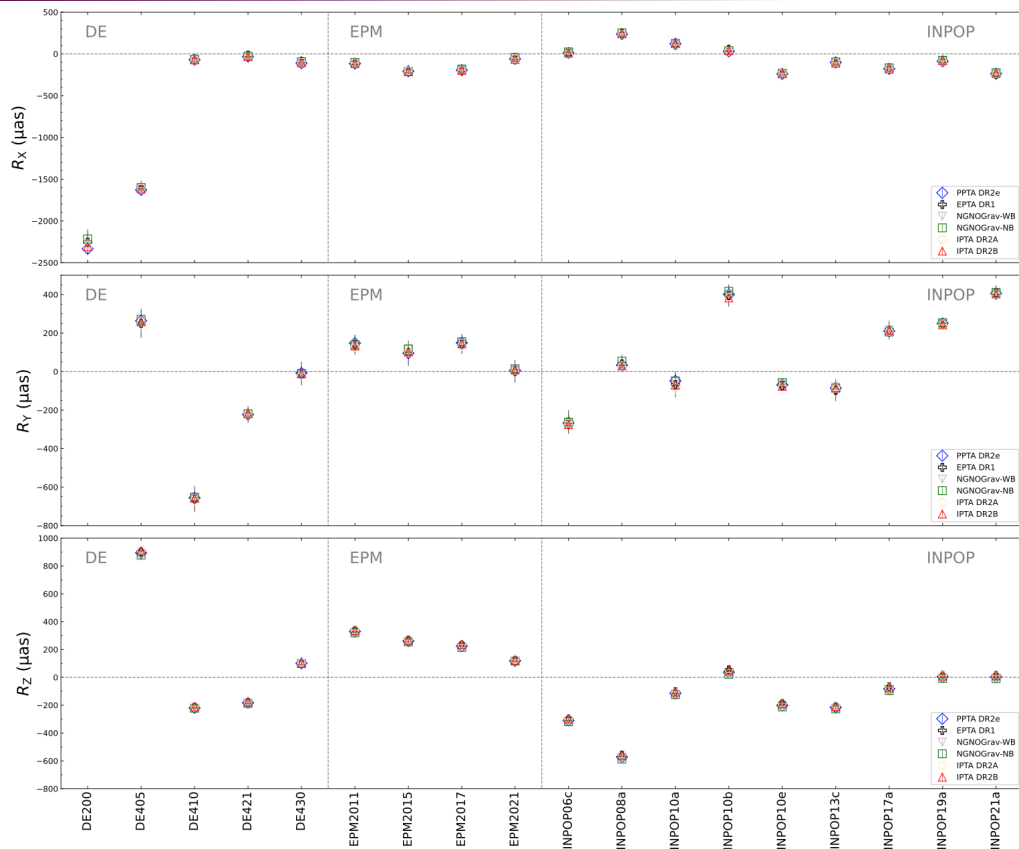
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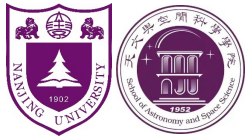
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不同参考架相对于 DE440 参考架的指向偏差

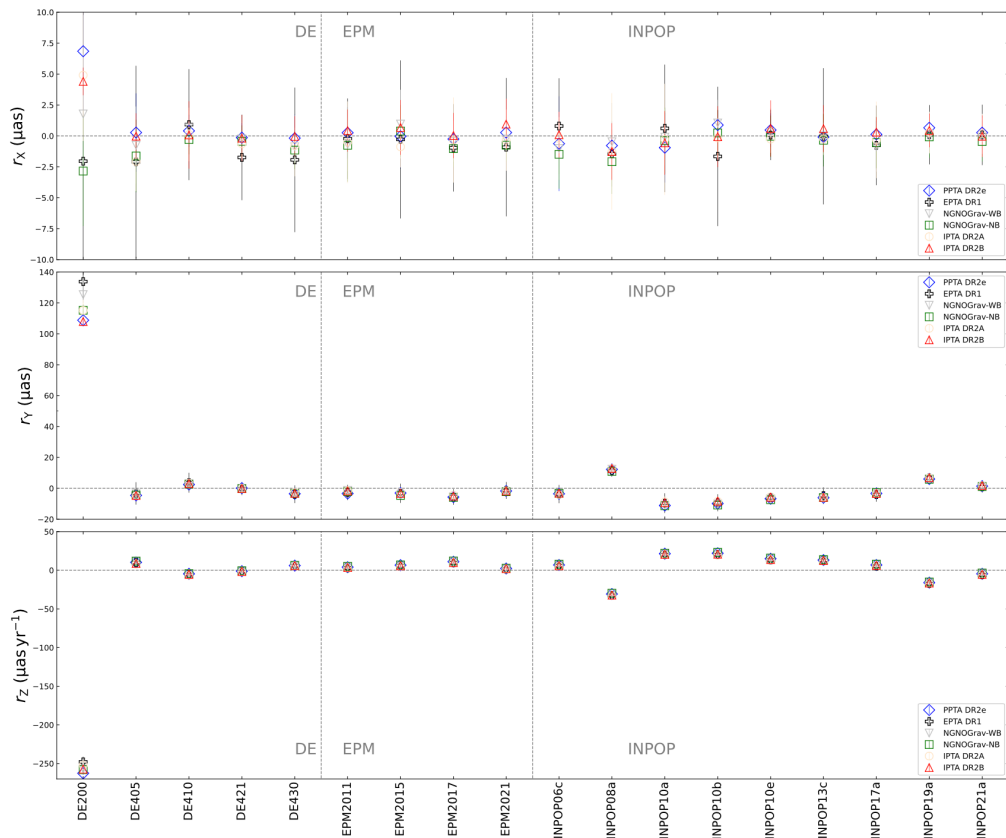


- 历书参考架的指向符合在逐步提升
- DE440、EPM2021、INPOP21a 三者之间的参考架指向符合优于 0.4 mas

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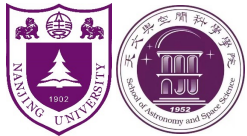


不同参考架相对于 DE440 参考架的旋转



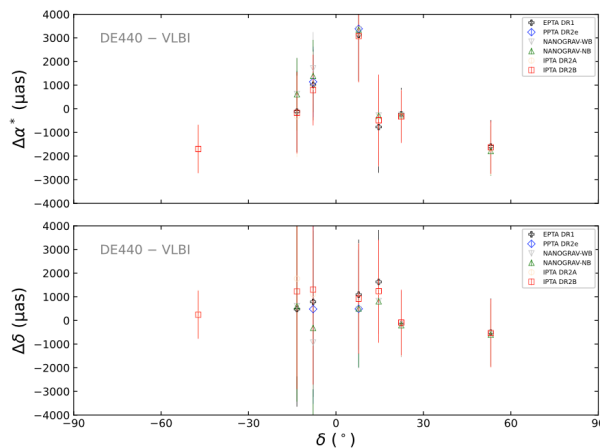
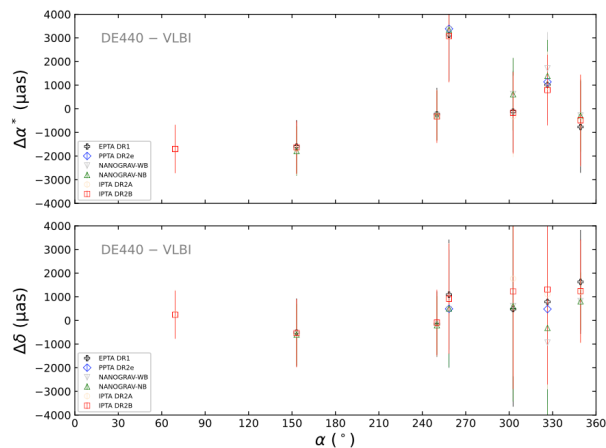
- 历书参考架的惯性误差不高于 5 微角秒每年

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 674, A187



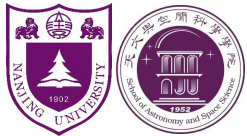
不同参考架相对于 VLBI 参考架的指向偏差

Pulsar	Timing					VLBI					Ref.
	Epoch	σ_{α^*}	σ_{δ}	$\sigma_{\mu_{\alpha^*}}$	$\sigma_{\mu_{\delta}}$	Epoch	σ_{α^*}	σ_{δ}	$\sigma_{\mu_{\alpha^*}}$	$\sigma_{\mu_{\delta}}$	
		(μas)	(μas)	($\mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$)	($\mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$)		(μas)	(μas)	($\mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$)	($\mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$)	
J0437-4715	2009.5	5	5	1	2	2007.0	1015	994	50	90	1
J1012+5307	2009.5	49	64	10	14	2016.9	900	1000	90	140	2
J1640+2224	2009.5	46	65	13	19	2016.3	971	1000	80	140	3
J1713+0747	2009.5	5	10	1	2	2002.0	1486	2000	170	160	4
J2010-1323	2009.5	148	614	56	237	2012.2	1459	4000	329	303	5
J2145-0750	2009.5	97	268	25	69	2012.2	1486	4000	52	90	5
J2317+1439	2009.5	88	173	25	49	2012.2	1451	1000	465	704	5



历书参考架与河外参考架
的连接精度好于0.4 mas

Liu et al. 2023, A&A 674, A187



总结

通过对脉冲星计时阵数据的重新处理，研究了历书参考架系统差问题，相较于前人工作有如下改进：

- 全面考察了 DE、EPM、INPOP 系列历表
- 使用了样本更大、精度更高的脉冲星计时阵（PTA）数据，避免了引入历史计时解算引起的额外误差
- 使用了更为完整的矢量球谐函数模型对位置和自行系统差同时建模
- 比较了基于不同 PTA 数据、不同毫秒脉冲星样本得到结果之间的一致性

由此，本研究（Liu et al. 2023, A&A 670, A173; Liu et al. 2023, A&A 674, A187）

- 提供了各种历书参考架之间的完整转换关系
- 得到了独立于历表创建过程、与现有结论保持一致的历书参考架特性分析结果
- 测定了现有历书参考架的指向精度水平（优于 0.4 mas）

恳请各位专家评比指正！