



# INPOP10a

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Journées “Systèmes de référence spatio-temporels”  
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INPOP


http://www.imcce.fr/inpop/

INPOP10a, a 4-D planetary ephemeris

## Reference

A. Fienga, H. Manche, P. Kuchynka, J. Laskar and M. Gastineau : 2010, INPOP10a.

scientific notes : 

Data used to built INPOP ephemerides are available on the [APDB data base](#).

## Solutions

The orbital solutions of the Sun, the eight planets, the dwarf planet Pluto and the Moon, the libration of the Moon and the time scale transformation TT-TDB are available as binary or text data files.

The binary and text data files provide the rectangular coordinates (x,y,z) in kilometers of the bodies with respect to the International Celestial Reference Frame (ICRF). The librations are given in radians. The time scale transformation TT-TDB is given in seconds for the files including it.

[Download INPOP10a ephemeris files](#)

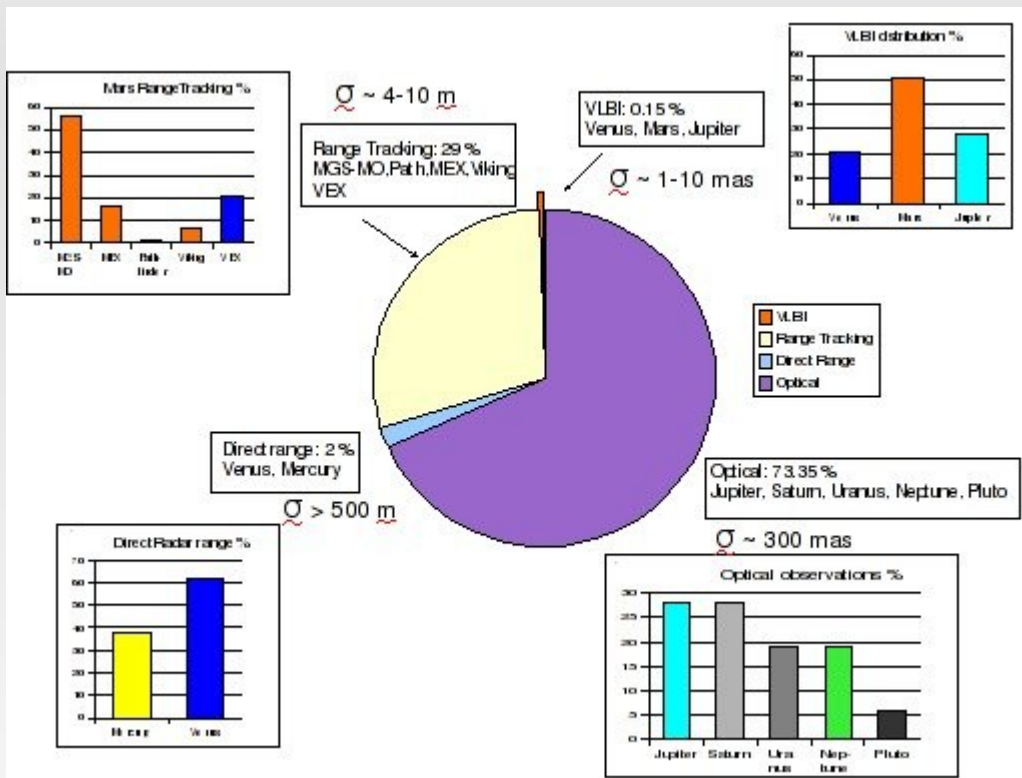
## In INPOP10a ...

- Data
- CBE 2009 for planet masses
- Direct Fit of the mass of the Sun with AU fixed
- Asteroid selection and new method for mass estimation
  
- Millisecond pulsars use for testing INPOP10a link to ICRF

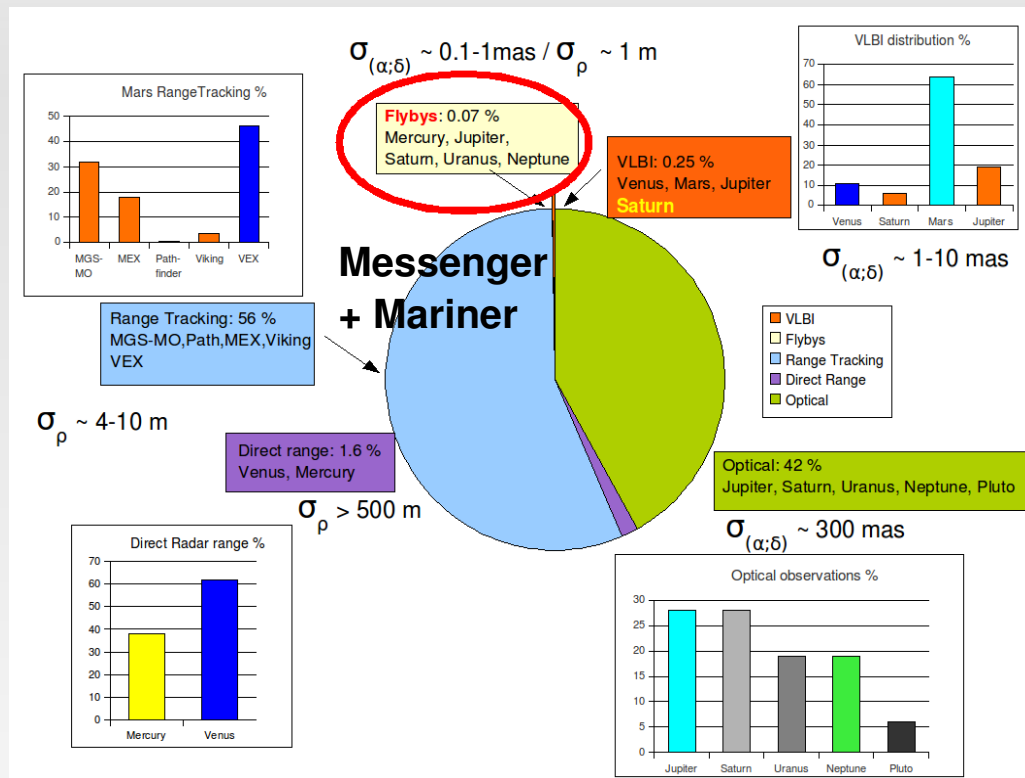
## With INPOP10a ...

- PPN  $\beta$ , PPN  $\gamma$  separately and simultaneously, with planets and moon
- Secular advances of perihelia

# **INPOP10a Datasets**



INPOP06



INPOP10a

Spacecraft tracking data (range, VLBI, flybys) are now the majority (56%) of INPOP data sets

# INPOP10a data sets: New data

## → Mercury flybys normal points

- \* 2 Mariner normal points [1974-1975] (Folkner 2010)
- \* 3 Messenger flyby corrections to DE405 [2008-2009]  
(SPICE NAIF, Taylor 2008, 2009)
- \* High improvement of the Mercury orbit:  $\sim 800$  m  $\Rightarrow$  few meters

			INPOP08	INPOP10a	
<b>Direct range [m]</b>	<b>1965-2000</b>	<b>462</b>	<b><math>30 \pm 842</math></b>	<b><math>7 \pm 866</math></b>	
<b>Mariner range [m]</b>	<b>1974-75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b><math>-1000 \pm 305</math></b>	<b><math>-28 \pm 85</math></b>	<b>Folkner (2010)</b>
<b>Messenger Flybys</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>SPICE NAIF flybys Mercury positions</b>
<b>ra [mas]</b>			<b><math>1.1 \pm 0.7</math></b>	<b><math>0.4 \pm 1.2</math></b>	
<b>de [mas]</b>			<b><math>2.0 \pm 1.9</math></b>	<b><math>1.9 \pm 2.1</math></b>	
<b>range [m]</b>			<b><math>52 \pm 619</math></b>	<b><math>-0.6 \pm 1.9</math></b>	

→ Mercury flybys normal points

→ MEX, VEX (Morley 2009, 2010)

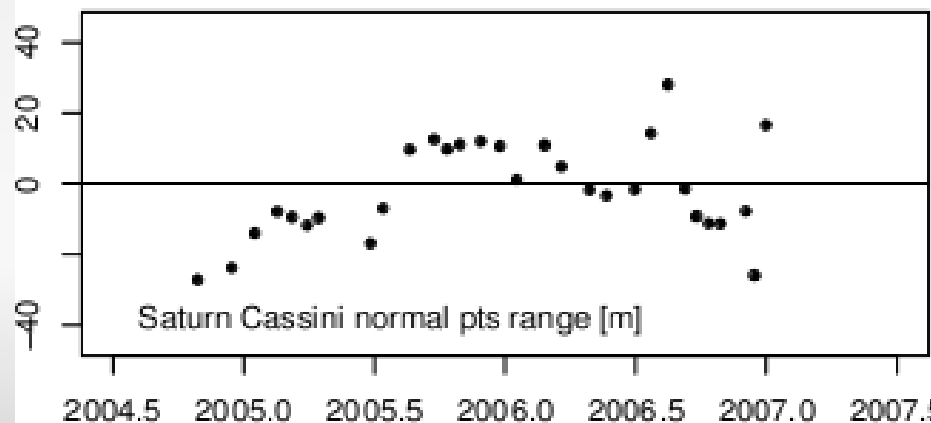
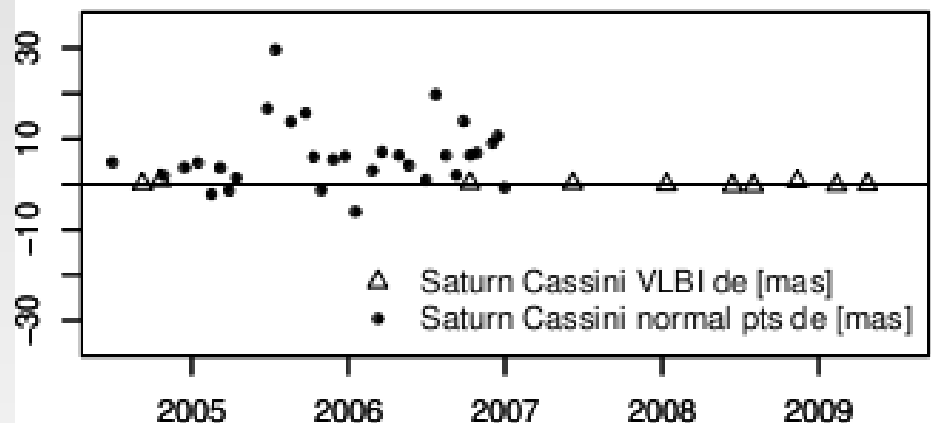
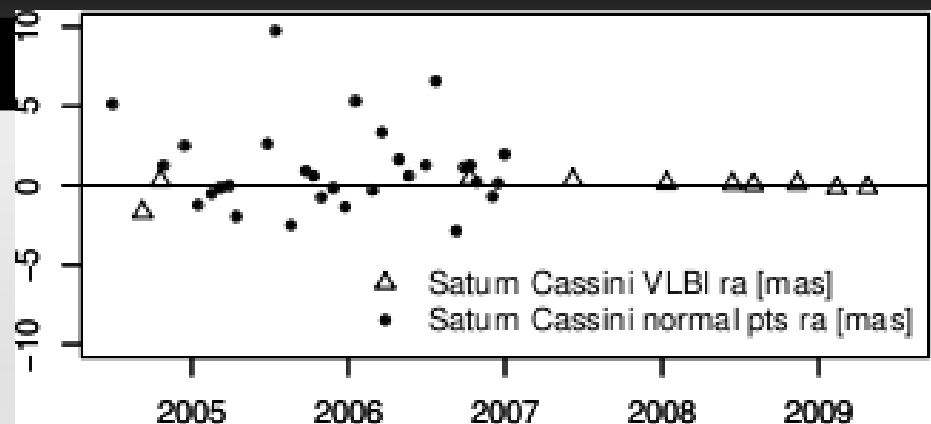
=> prolongation of data interval

→ Cassini VLBI Saturn positions

(Jones and al. 2010)

=> complementary data sets

[2004:2009] / INPOP08 [2005:2009]



→ Mercury flybys normal points

→ MEX, VEX

=> prolongation of data interval

→ Cassini Saturn positions

=> complementary data sets [2004:2009] / INPOP08 [2005:2009]

→ Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune normal points

→ Pluto stellar occultations (Sicardy 2009)



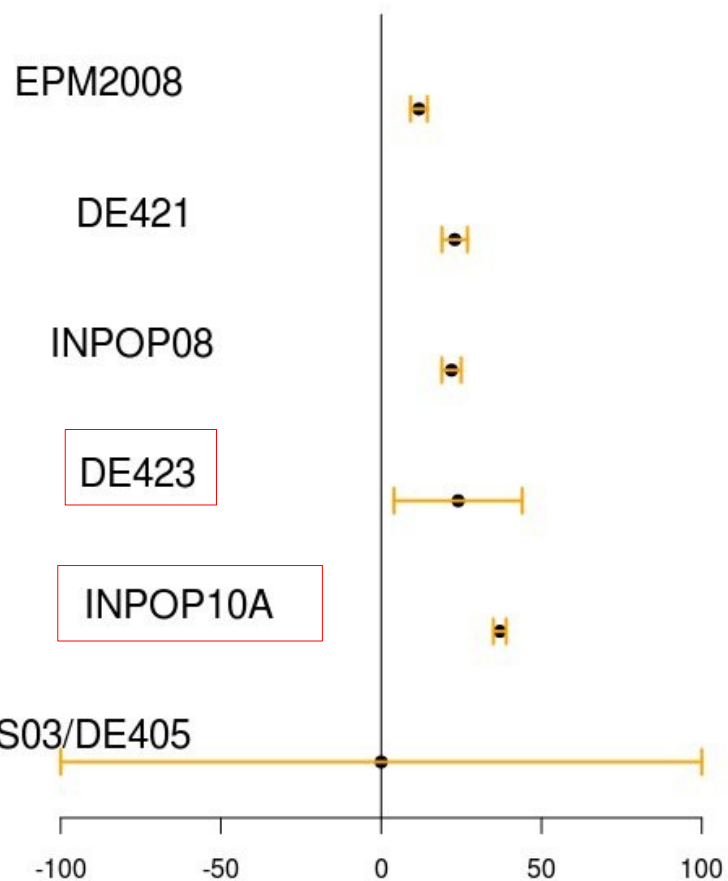
## **Sets of fitted parameters**

# First set of fitted parameters

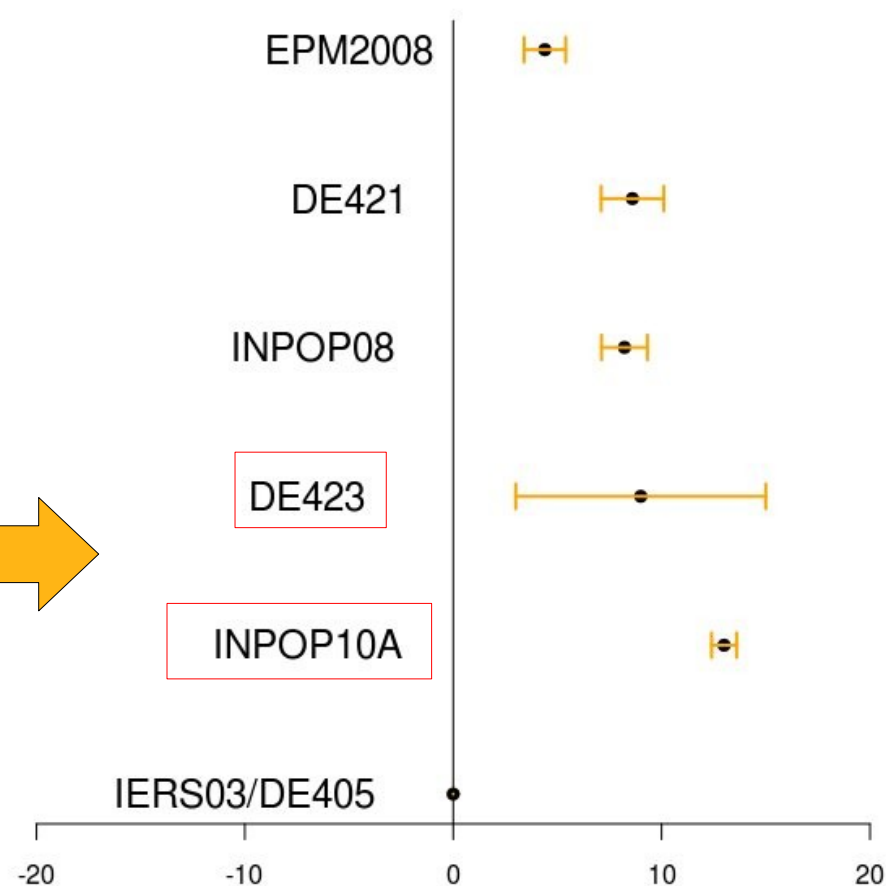
	INPOP08 $\pm 1\sigma$	INPOP10a $\pm 1\sigma$	DE423 $\pm 1\sigma$
EMRAT	$(81.30054 \pm 0.00005)$	$(81.3005700 \pm 0.0000010)$	$(81.3005694 \pm 0.0000015)$
$J2_{\odot}$	$(1.82 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{-7}$	$(2.40 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-7}$	
$(\beta - 1) \times 10^{-4}$	$(0.75 \pm 1.25)$	$(0.25 \pm 0.75)$	$(0.4 \pm 2.4)$
	$\pm 5\sigma$	$\pm 5\sigma$	$\pm 1\sigma$
$GM_{\odot}$ [ $\text{km}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ]	132712440017.98700 (F)	$132712440055 \pm 1$	$132712440042 \pm 10$
AU [m]	$149597870699.2 \pm 0.55$	$149597870691.0$ (F)	
AU [m] from $GM_{\odot}$		$149597870704.9 \pm 0.3$	$149597870700.0 \pm 3$
	$\pm 1\sigma$	$\pm 1\sigma$	$\pm 1\sigma$
Ceres [ $10^{12} \times M_{\odot}$ ]	$465.8 \pm 4.5$	$475.836 \pm 2.849$	$467.900 \pm 3.250$
Pallas [ $10^{12} \times M_{\odot}$ ]	$107.6 \pm 10.0$	$111.394 \pm 2.808$	$103.440 \pm 2.550$
Vesta [ $10^{12} \times M_{\odot}$ ]	$139.2 \pm 15.0$	$133.137 \pm 1.683$	$130.970 \pm 2.060$

# Direct estimation of the mass of the sun with AU fixed

$GM_{\odot} - GM_{\odot, IERS2003}$  [ $\text{km}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ]

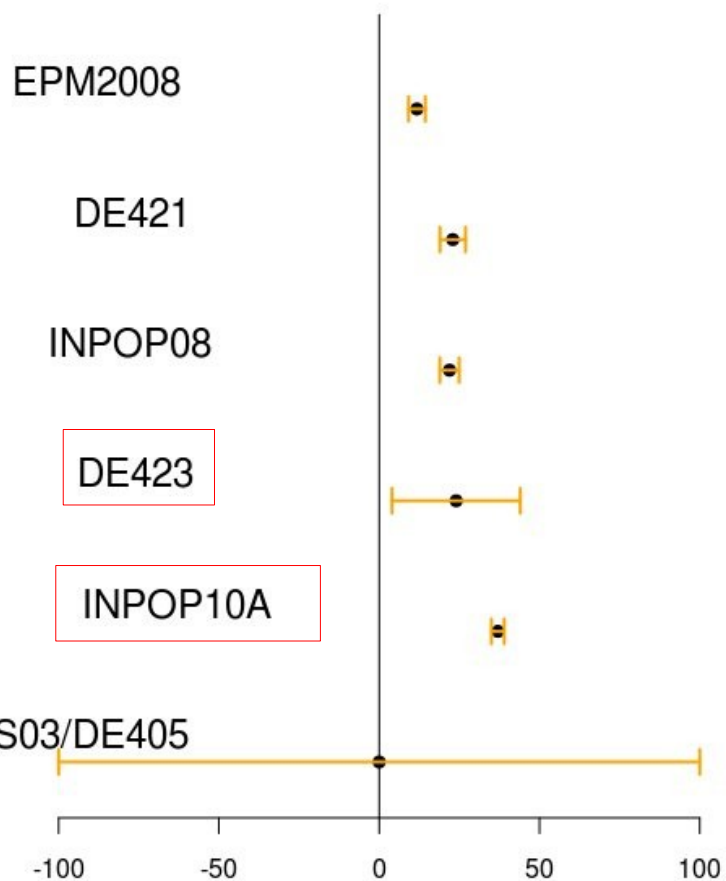


$AU - AU_{IERS2003}$  [m]

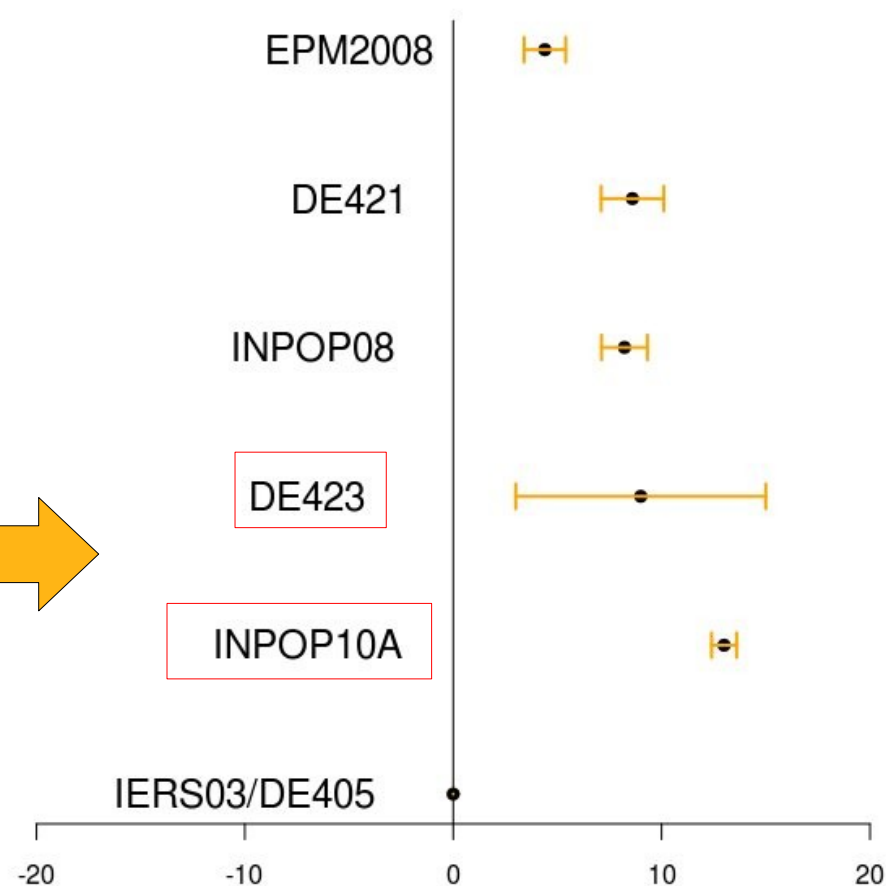


# Direct estimation of the mass of the sun with AU fixed

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$AU - AU_{IERS2003}$  [m]

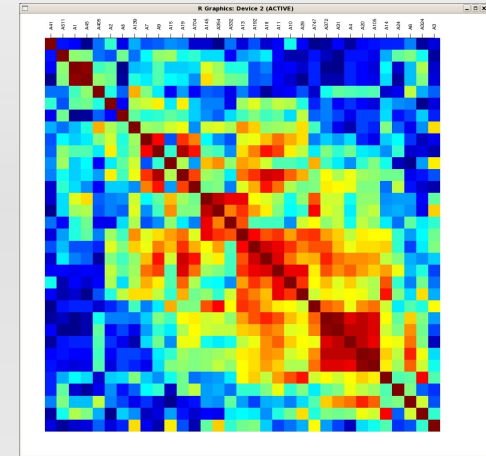


Fit of  $GM_{\odot}$  with AU fixed

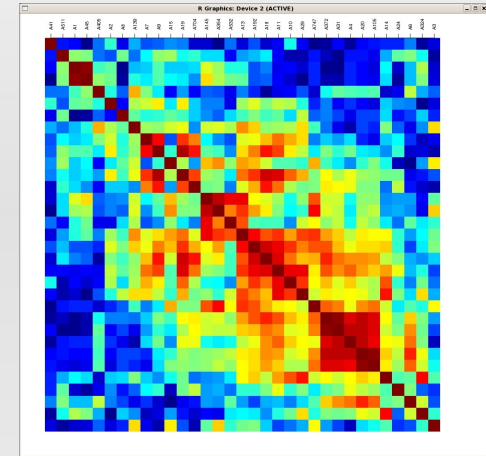
Fit of AU with  $GM_{\odot}$  fixed

Compatible values

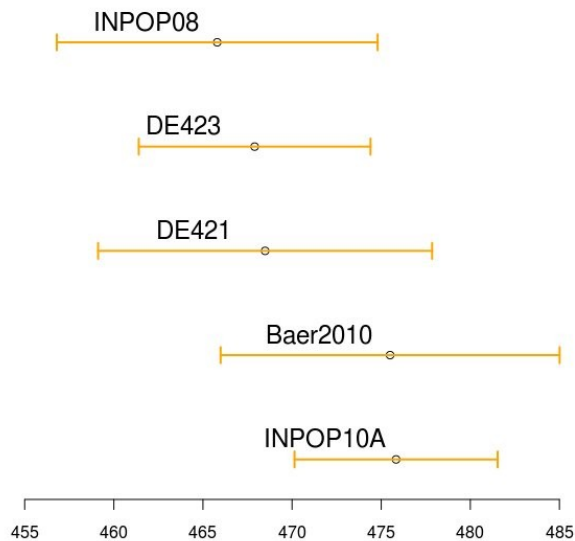
- Kuchynka et al. 2010 => fixed mass of the ring +  
list of the most probable 161 perturbers
- Correlation study => 15 GMs fixed to (Baer 2010)  
close-encounters values
- Bounded values least squares with  $0.5 < \rho < 10$



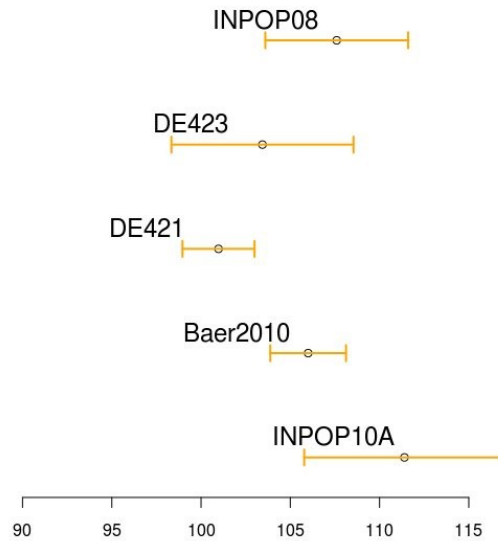
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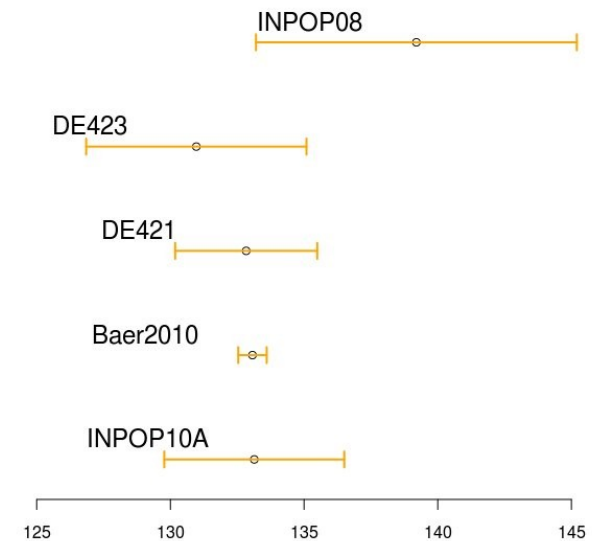
Mass of Ceres [ $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ ]



Mass of Pallas [ $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ ]

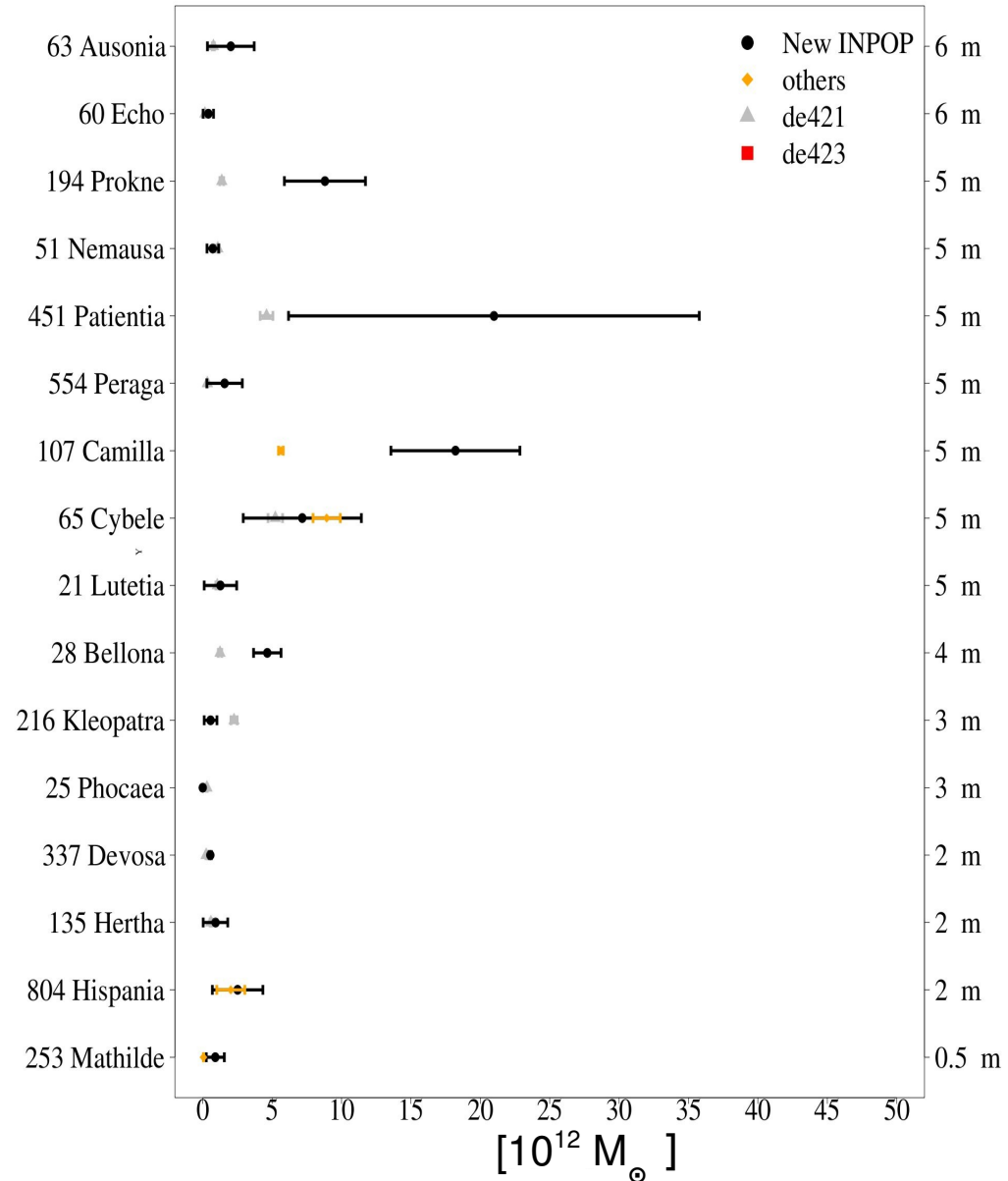
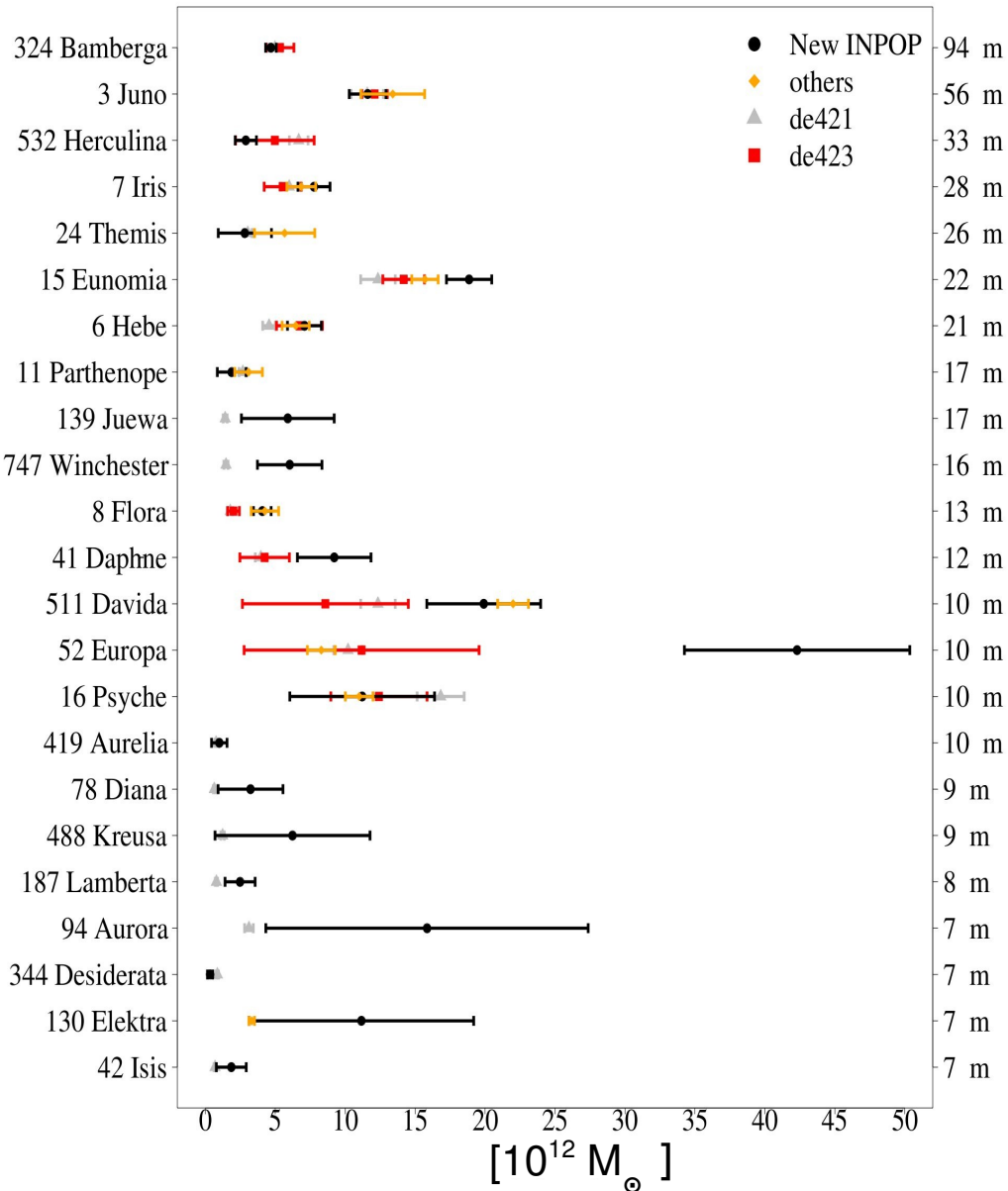


Mass of Vesta [ $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ ]



# Asteroid masses and selection

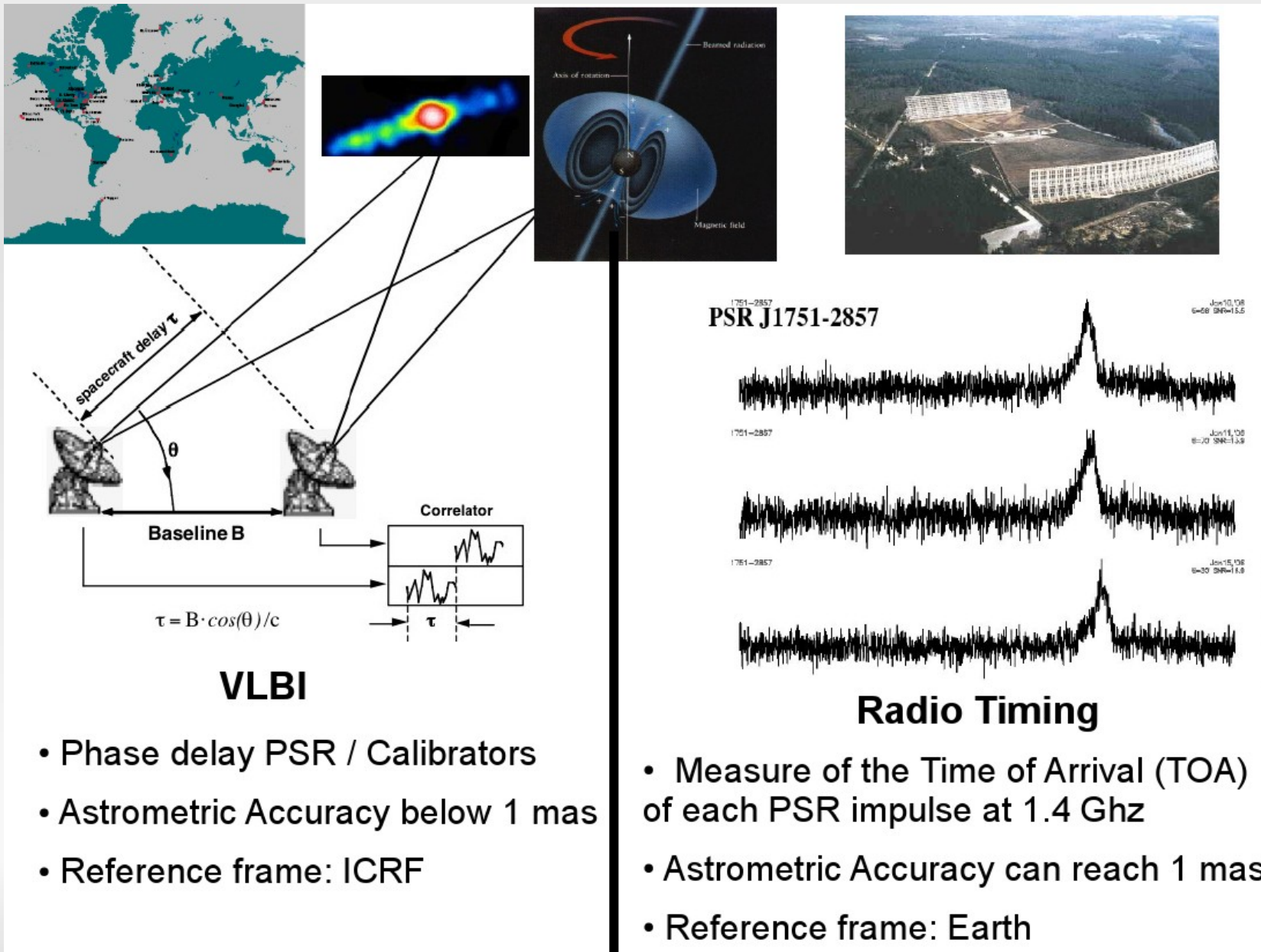
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Paris, 20-22 September, 2010



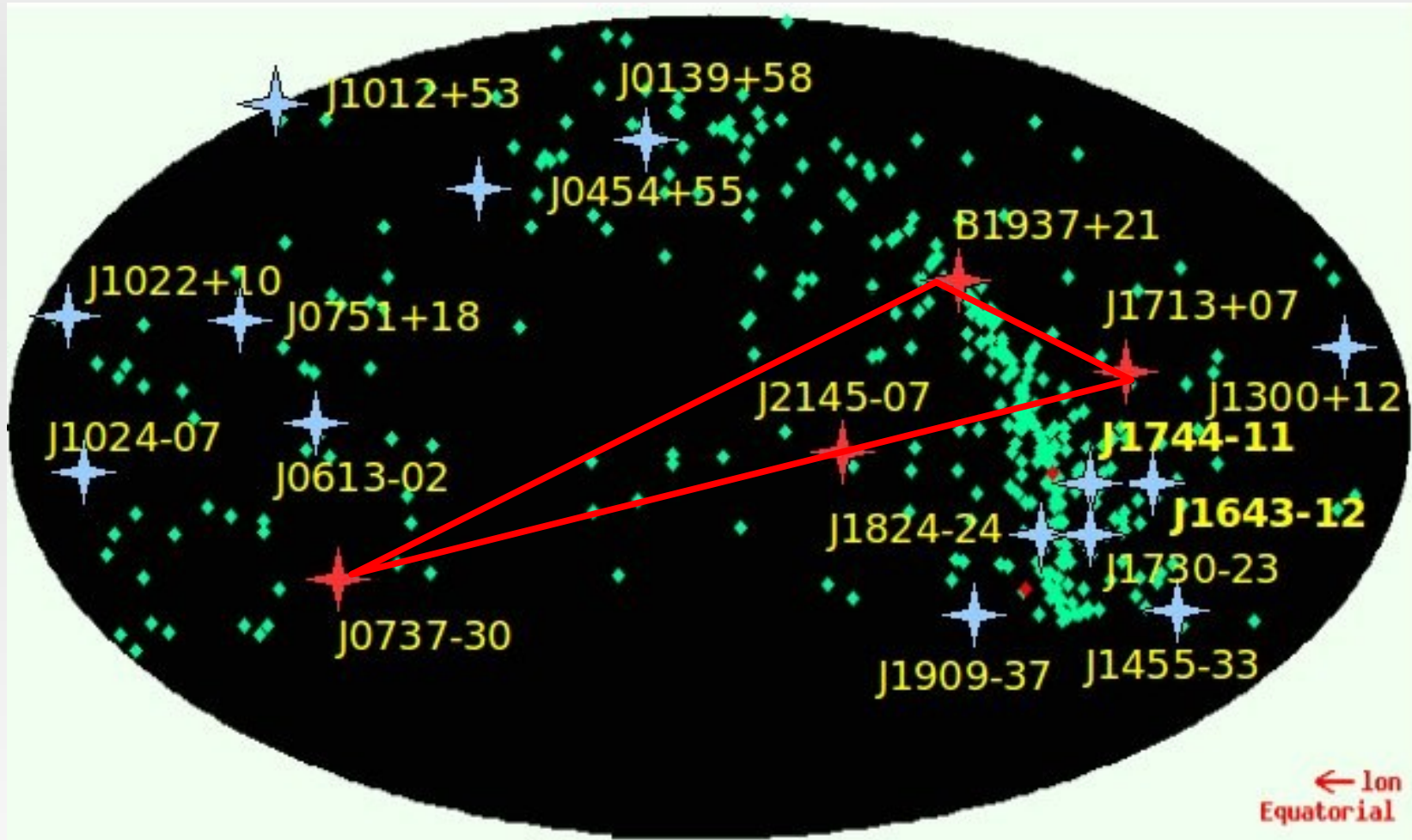
## **Frame ties and Millisecond Pulsars (poster)**



# Frame ties and Millisecond Pulsars (poster)



# Frame ties and Millisecond Pulsars (poster)



- 18 Radio timing at NRT (Desvignes et al.)
- 4 VLBI by Chatterjee et al. and Deller et al.

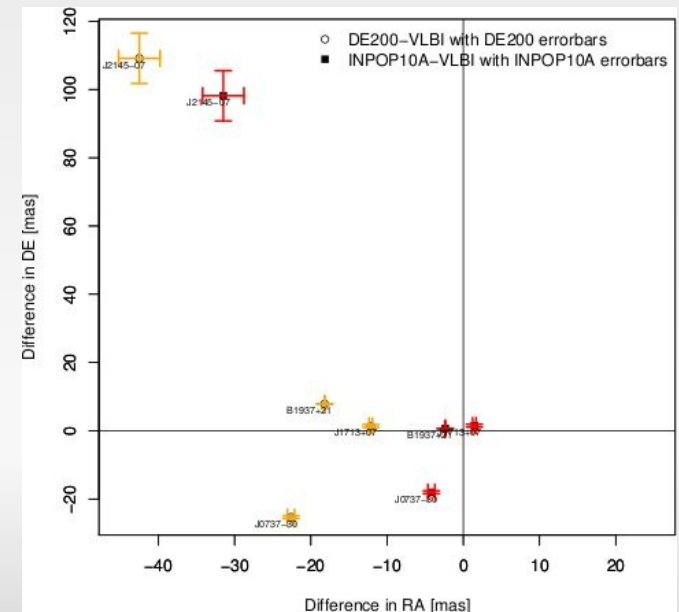
# Frame ties between ICRF and DE/INPOP with MSP (poster)

	$\theta$ mas	$\eta$ mas	$\zeta$ mas
18 MSPs with TOA ( $\sigma_\alpha, \sigma_\delta$ ) < 10 mas			
DE405 → DE200	-0.4 ± 0.3	-13 ± 0.4	-13 ± 0.3
DE405 → DE200 [22]	-1 ± 2	-14 ± 3	-10 ± 3
DE414 → DE405	1.5 ± 0.3	-1.0 ± 0.4	-0.9 ± 0.3
INPOP08 → DE405	1.3 ± 0.3	-0.3 ± 0.4	-1.1 ± 0.3
INPOP10A → DE405	1.6 ± 0.3	-0.7 ± 0.4	-0.7 ± 0.3
Only 4 MSPs with TOA ( $\sigma_\alpha, \sigma_\delta$ ) < 10 mas			
DE405 → DE200	-0.5 ± 0.2	-12 ± 0.3	-13 ± 0.18
INPOP08 → DE405	1.4 ± 0.03	-0.03 ± 0.05	-1.4 ± 0.03
INPOP10A → DE405	1.7 ± 0.01	-0.03 ± 0.02	-1.0 ± 0.01

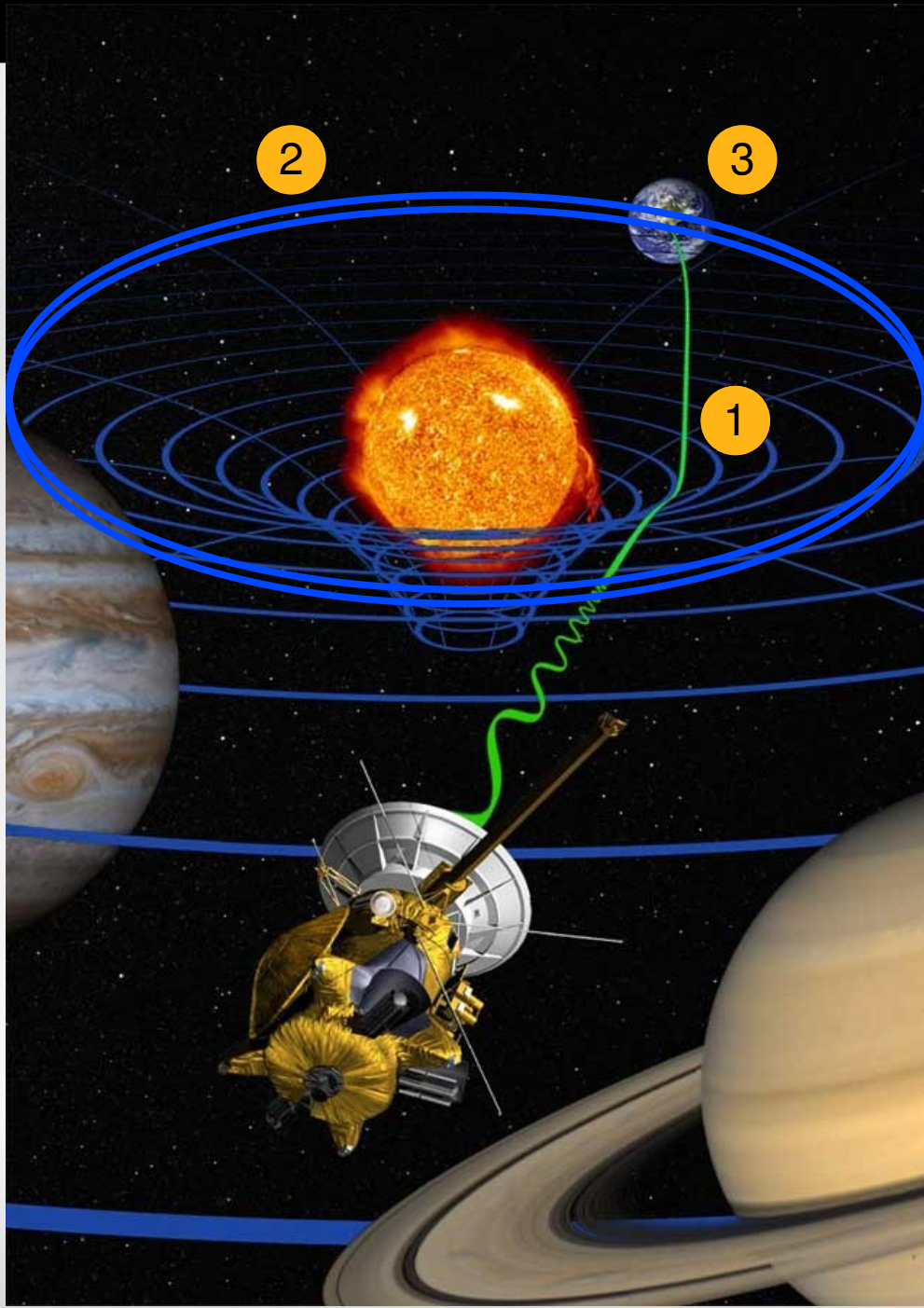
	$\theta$ mas	$\eta$ mas	$\zeta$ mas
Only 4 MSPs with TOA + VLBI ( $\sigma_\alpha, \sigma_\delta$ ) < 10 mas			
DE405 → ICRF	6 ± 5	15 ± 11	-4 ± 6
INPOP08 → ICRF	4 ± 5	15 ± 11	-2.5 ± 6
INPOP10A → ICRF	4 ± 5	15 ± 11	-3.0 ± 6
DE200 → ICRF	6 ± 5	28 ± 11	9 ± 6
DE200 → ICRF [1]	2 ± 2	12 ± 3	6 ± 3
DE200 → ICRF [25]	-1 ± 3	10 ± 3	4 ± 5

(Chatterjee et al. 2010) program =  
 VLBI astrometry of FERMI pulsars

- 1) Confirmation of the mas-level internal accuracy of planetary ephemerides
- 2) Need to increase the sample of MSP observed in radio timing + VLBI with a mas-level accuracy



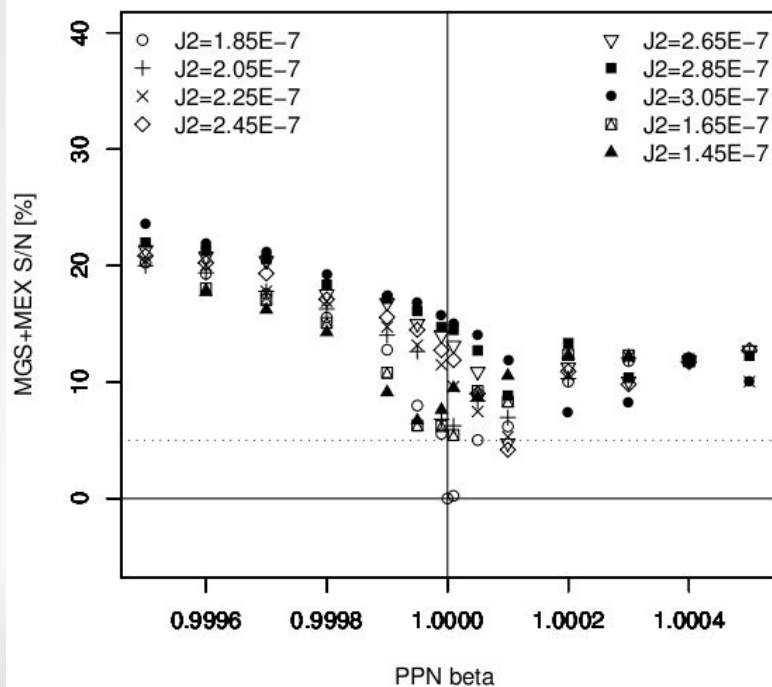
# General relativity tests



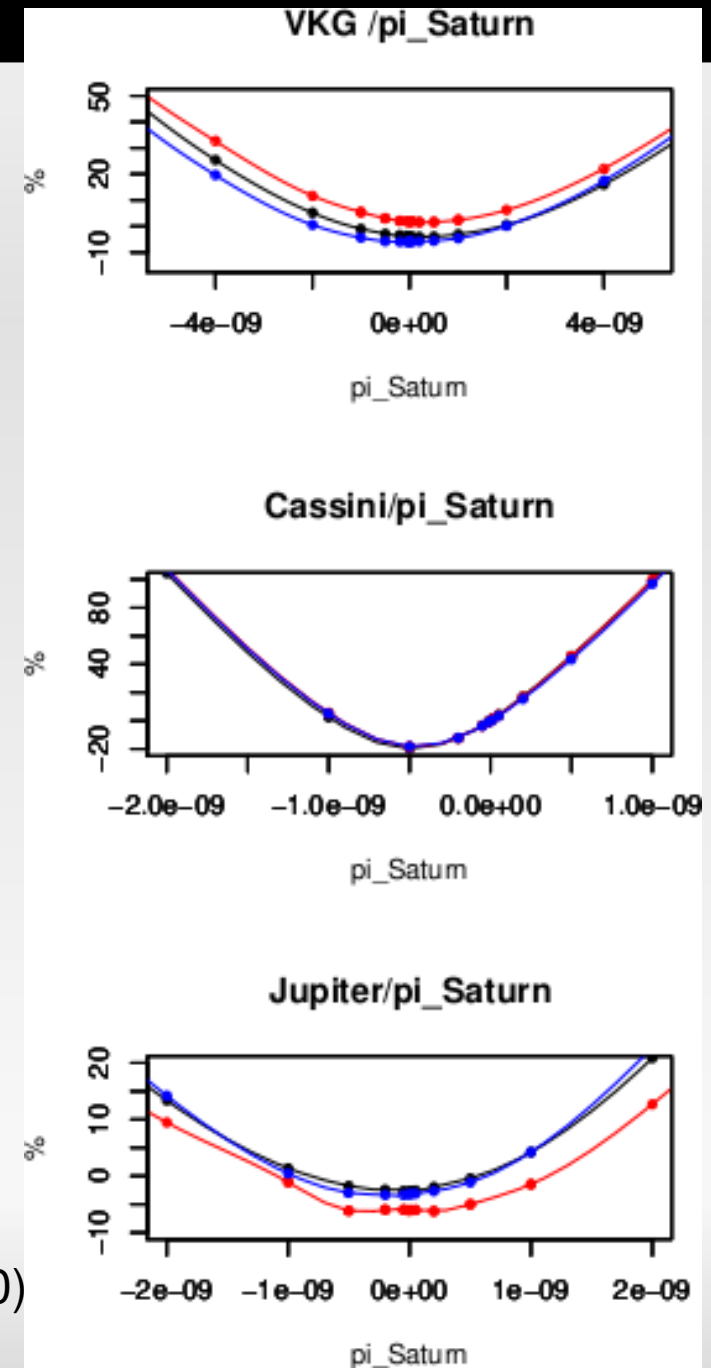
- 1 Deflection of light,  $\gamma$
- 2 Non-linearity of gravity,  $\beta$
- 3 Supplementary advances of perihelia

# Supplementary advances in solar system orbits

Maps of observation sensitivity to supplementary rotations in perihelia or nodes and in variations of  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$



(Fienga et al. 2010)



# Supplementary advances in solar system orbits

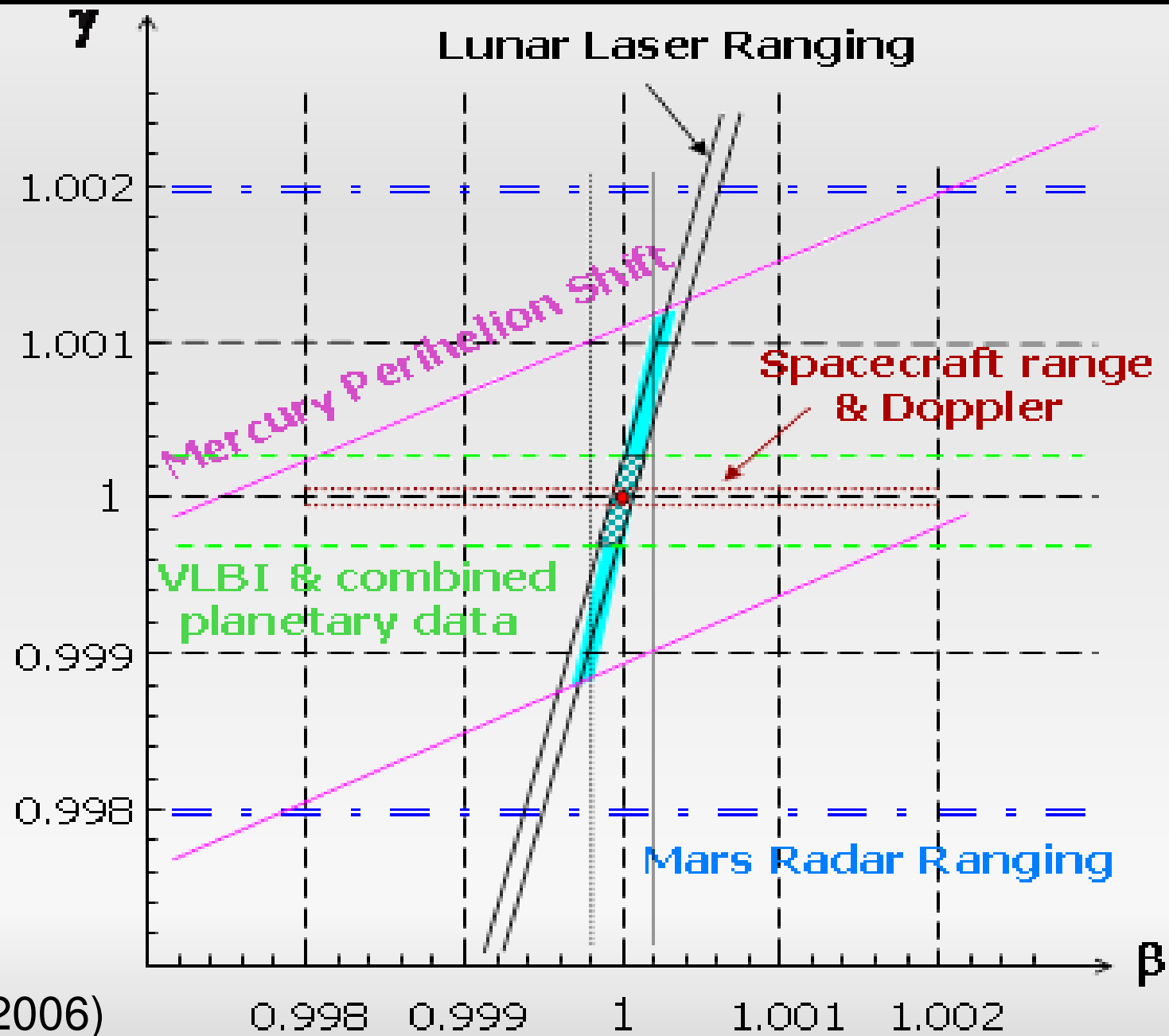
In the uncertainty of the present observations, does a room exist for unexplained advances in node or perihelia of orbits ?

For perihelia,

	$d \varpi$ Mer	$d \varpi$ Sat	$d \varpi$ Earth
	mas/cy	mas/cy	mas/cy
Fienga et al. 10	$-10 \pm 30$	$-10 \pm 8$	$0 \pm 0.016$
Pitjeva 2009	$-3.6 \pm 5$	<b><math>-6 \pm 2</math></b>	$-0.2 \pm 0.4$
Pitjeva 2010	$-4 \pm 5$	$-10 \pm 15$	$6 \pm 7$
<b>INPOP10a</b>	<b><math>0.2 \pm 3</math></b>	<b><math>0 \pm 2</math></b>	

No supplementary advances with the new data of INPOP10a

$(\gamma, \beta)$



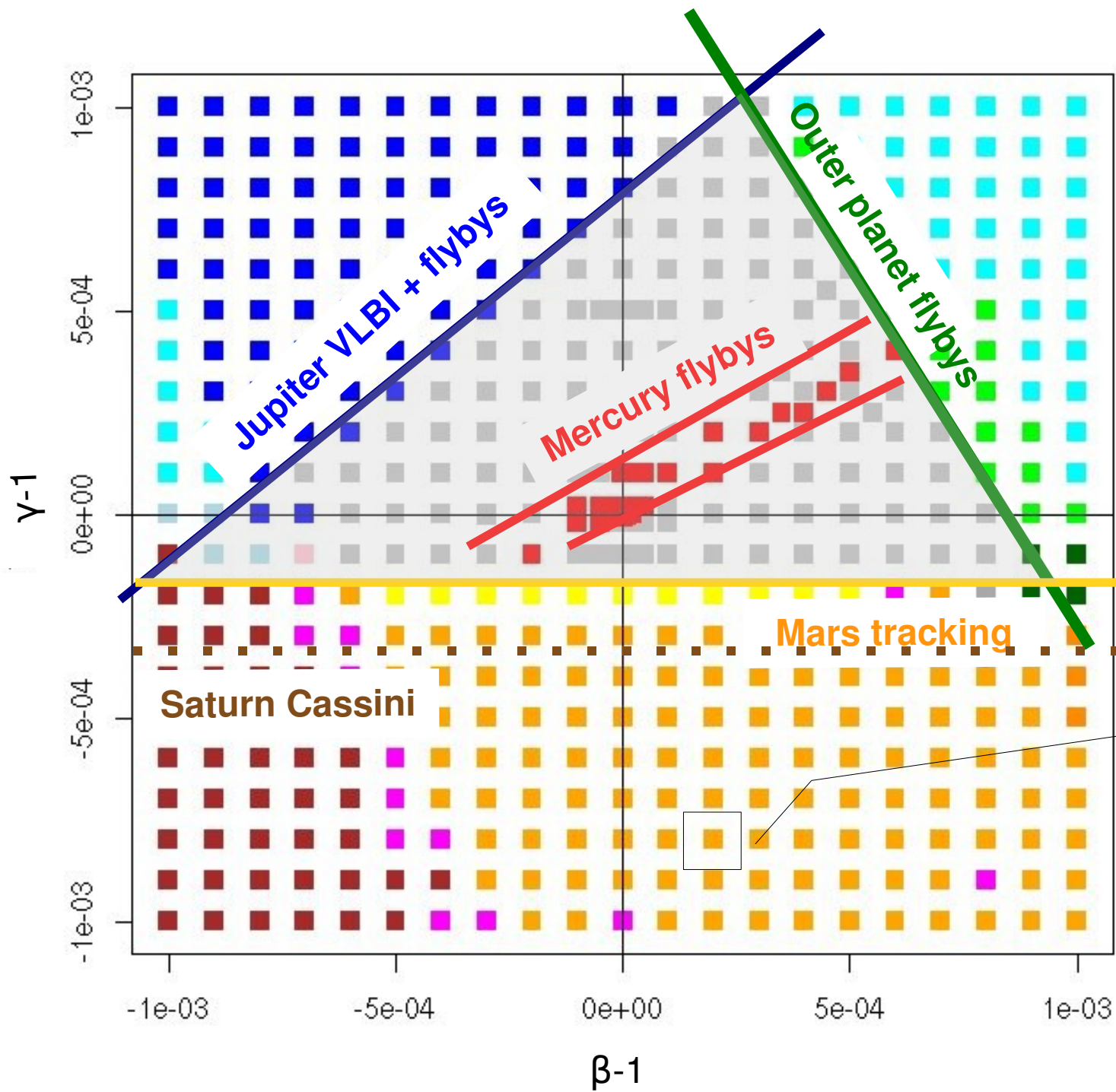
(Murphy 2006)

$(\gamma, \beta)$

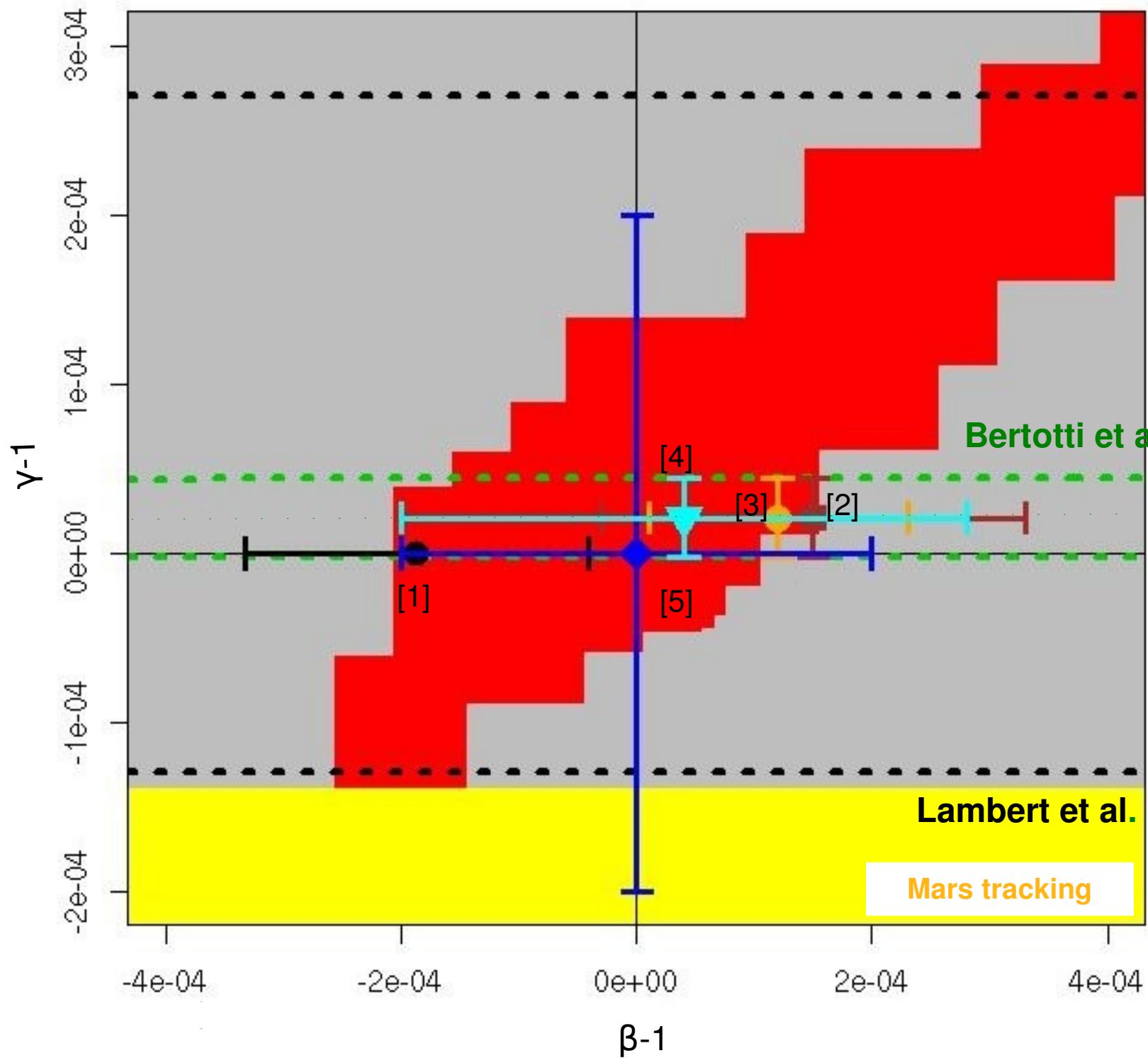
- Sensitivity map of observations to changes in  $(\gamma$  and  $\beta)$
- ~ 500 PE with fit of IC, asteroid GMs, Sun J2,  $GM_{\odot}$
- Differences in data residuals induced by  $(\gamma, \beta)$
- Limit of sensitivity is 5 %

➡ Big impact of mercury new data





PE with IC,  
 asteroid GMs,  
 Sun J2, GM sun fit



- [1] INPOP10a LLR  
 [2] Williams et al. 2010  
 [3] Mueller et al. 2008  
 [4] Konopliv et al. 2010  
 [5] Pitjeva 2010

Bertotti et al.

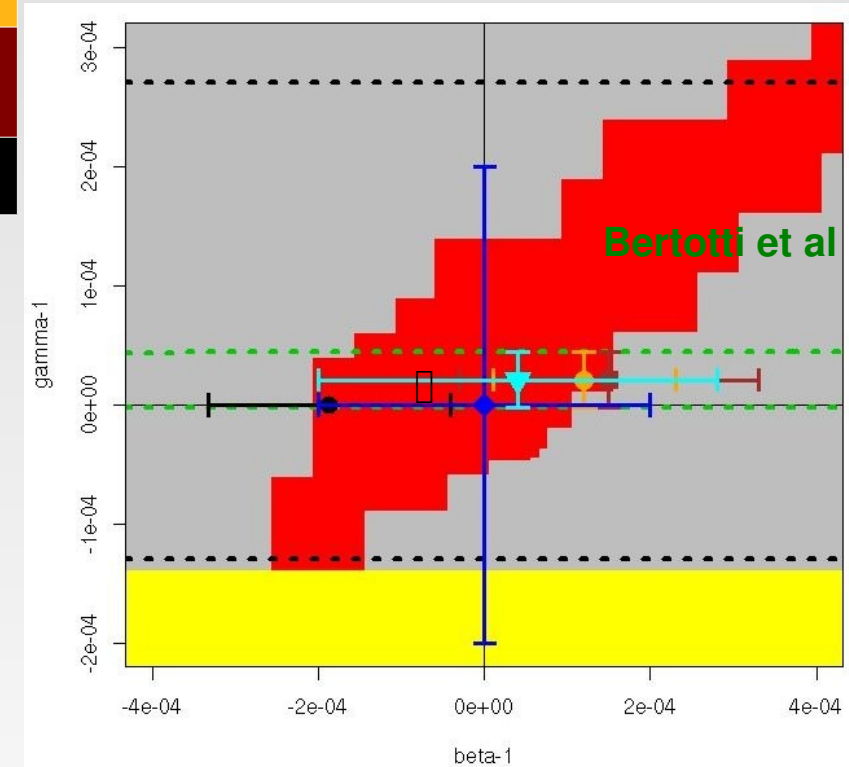
Lambert et al.

Mars tracking

# Estimations of $(\gamma, \beta=1)$ and $(\gamma=\gamma_{\text{cass}}, \beta)$

$(\gamma)$		$\gamma-1 \times 10^4$
INPOP10a (red)	$\beta=1$	$0.6 \pm 1.0$
Konopliv et al. 2010	Mars SC	$1.8 \pm 2.6$
Bertotti et al. 2003	Cassini	$\gamma_{\text{cass}} = 0.21 \pm 0.23$
Lambert et al. 2008	VLBI	$0.7 \pm 2.0$

$(\gamma=\gamma_{\text{cass}}, \beta)$		$\beta-1 \times 10^4$
INPOP10a	All data	$-0.25 \pm 0.75$
INPOP08	MGS/MEX	$0.75 \pm 1.25$
Williams et al 10	LLR/SEP	$1.2 \pm 1.1$
Muller et al 08	LLR direct	$-2 \pm 4$
	LLR/SEP	$1.5 \pm 1.8$
Konopliv et al 10	Mars	$0.4 \pm 2.4$



# Conclusions

## In INPOP10a ...

- Data: Mercury + Saturn
- Direct fit of the mass of the Sun with AU fixed
- Asteroid selection and new method for mass estimation
- Millisecond pulsars use for testing INPOP10a link to ICRF

## With INPOP10a ...

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