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An interview for my 90th birthday

Michael Perryman has in February interviewed me about my work after 1990 on Gaia and my work on the Gaia successor after 2013 when it was proposed. This satellite has become a candidate of ESA for launch about 2045. **Michael Perryman has released the interview on 6 June**, before my 90 year birthday on 17 June. I am most grateful for this courtesy from the person I owe so much, since we met in 1981 when he became ESA Project Scientist for Hipparcos, leader of the Science Team.

The release is by an audio placed at Michael Perryman's www site:

<https://www.michaelperryman.co.uk>

You should visit this site and enjoy interviews on space astrometry from especially Gaia, and fascinating short essays to the subject, and essays on math !!!

I have on the same day released a report with a transcription, 19 pages including link to the audio: <http://www.astro.ku.dk/~erik/xx/hoeg3-interview.pdf>

Abstract of the report follows below.

With best regards

Erik Høg

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The billion-star astrometry after 1990

by Michael Perryman and Erik Høg

ABSTRACT: Michael Perryman invited Erik Høg to this interview in February 2022. - The second space astrometry satellite Gaia was approved by ESA in 2000 and launched to a five year mission in 2013. This interview is about Gaia, and how it was developed to measure millions of stars much more accurately than had been done with the first astrometry satellite Hipparcos, measuring positions, motions and distances. Gaia is presently revolutionizing astronomy. Erik Høg was one of the scientific leaders of Hipparcos and Gaia, active in the design and data analysis. His work with astrometry began in 1953, 69 years ago, at a meridian circle. In 2013 he proposed a successor to Gaia which has become a candidate for launch by ESA about 2045. The report contains the questions by the interviewer, the answers by Erik Høg, a link to the audio recording, and references.

Figure from the report where it is reference [4]. The number of scientific papers per year from Gaia has been larger since 2019 than for all the other ESA missions taken together, only based on the first 22 (DR1 and DR2) months of observations.

