



# Astrometric Microlensing with Roman Space Telescope and Gaia

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with

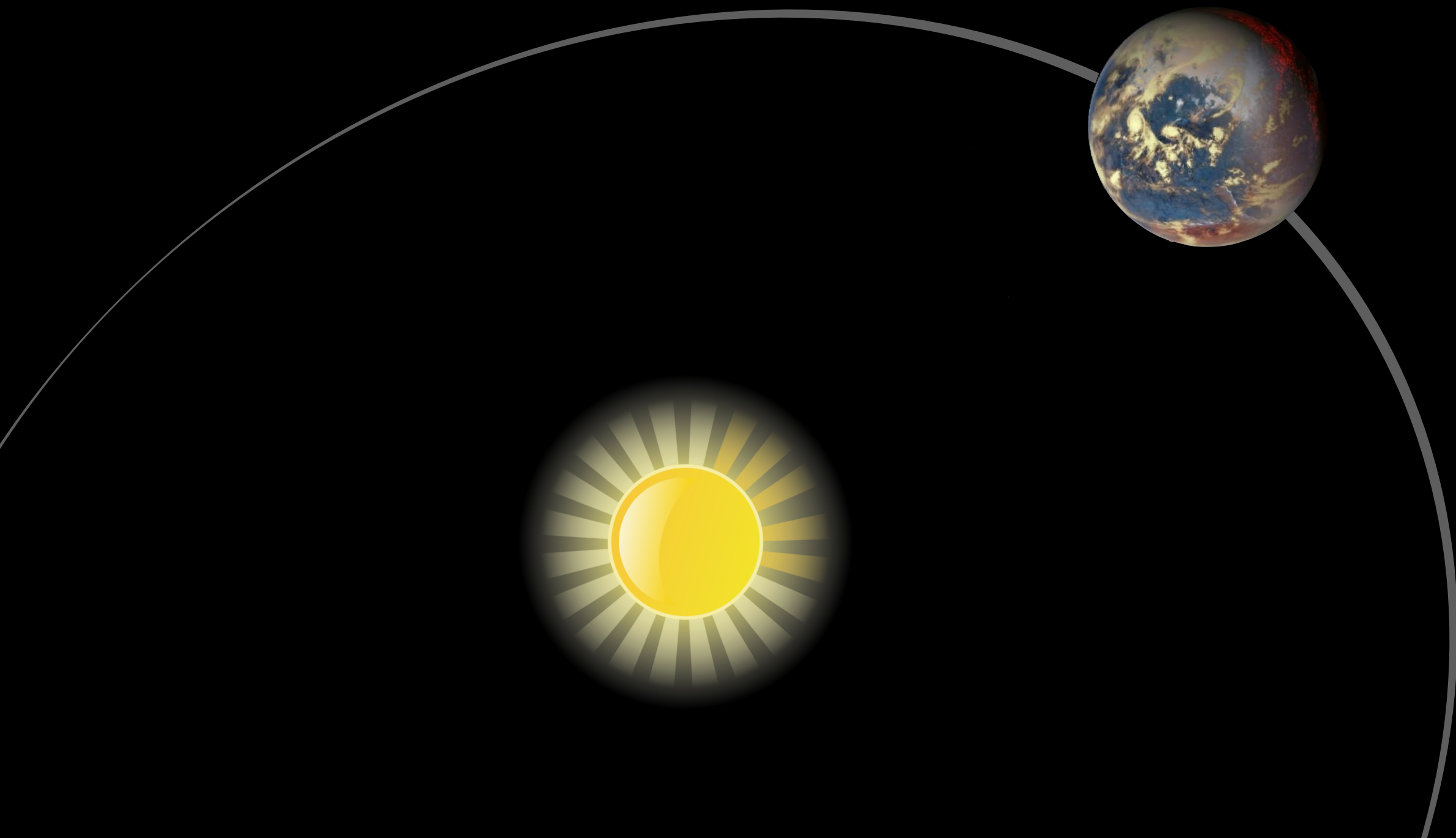
Yossi Shvartzvald, Sebastiano Calchi-Novati, Łukasz Wyrzykowski, Kasia Kruszyńska

Exploring the Transient Universe with the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope, Feb 9th 2022

Why study microlensing?

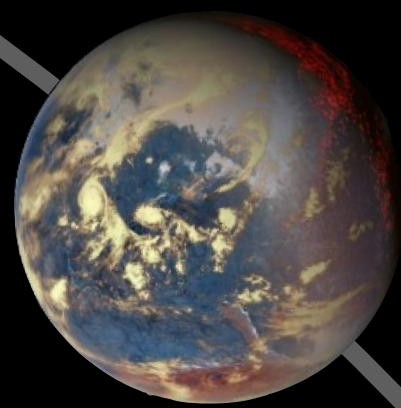


**Cold Neptunes**



**Earth analogs**



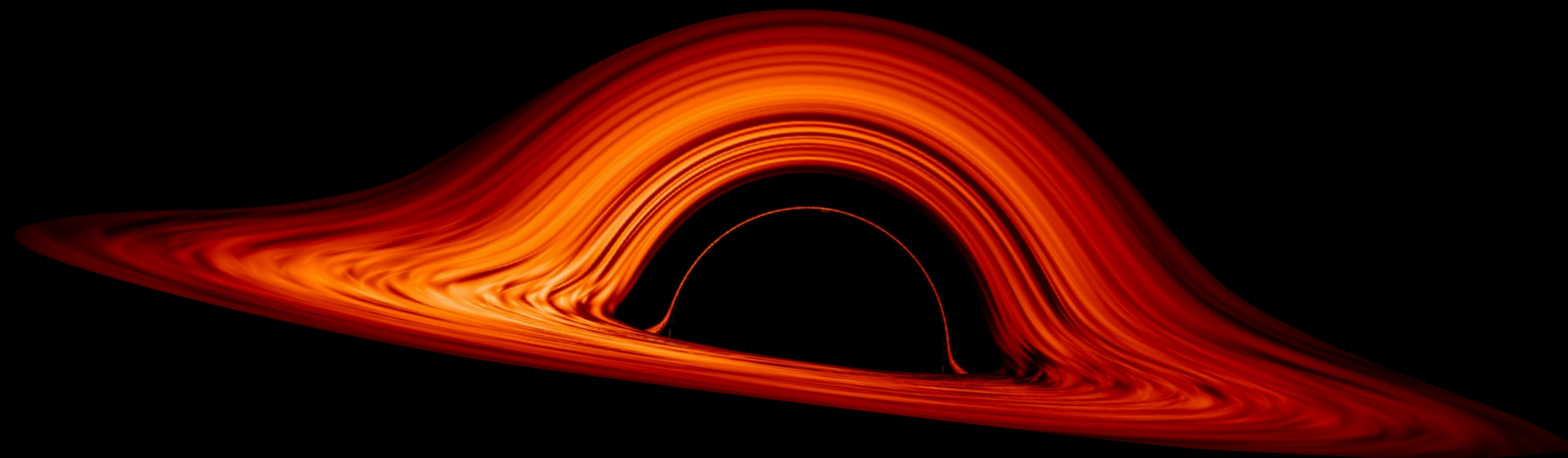


**Free  
floating  
planets**



# Dark matter





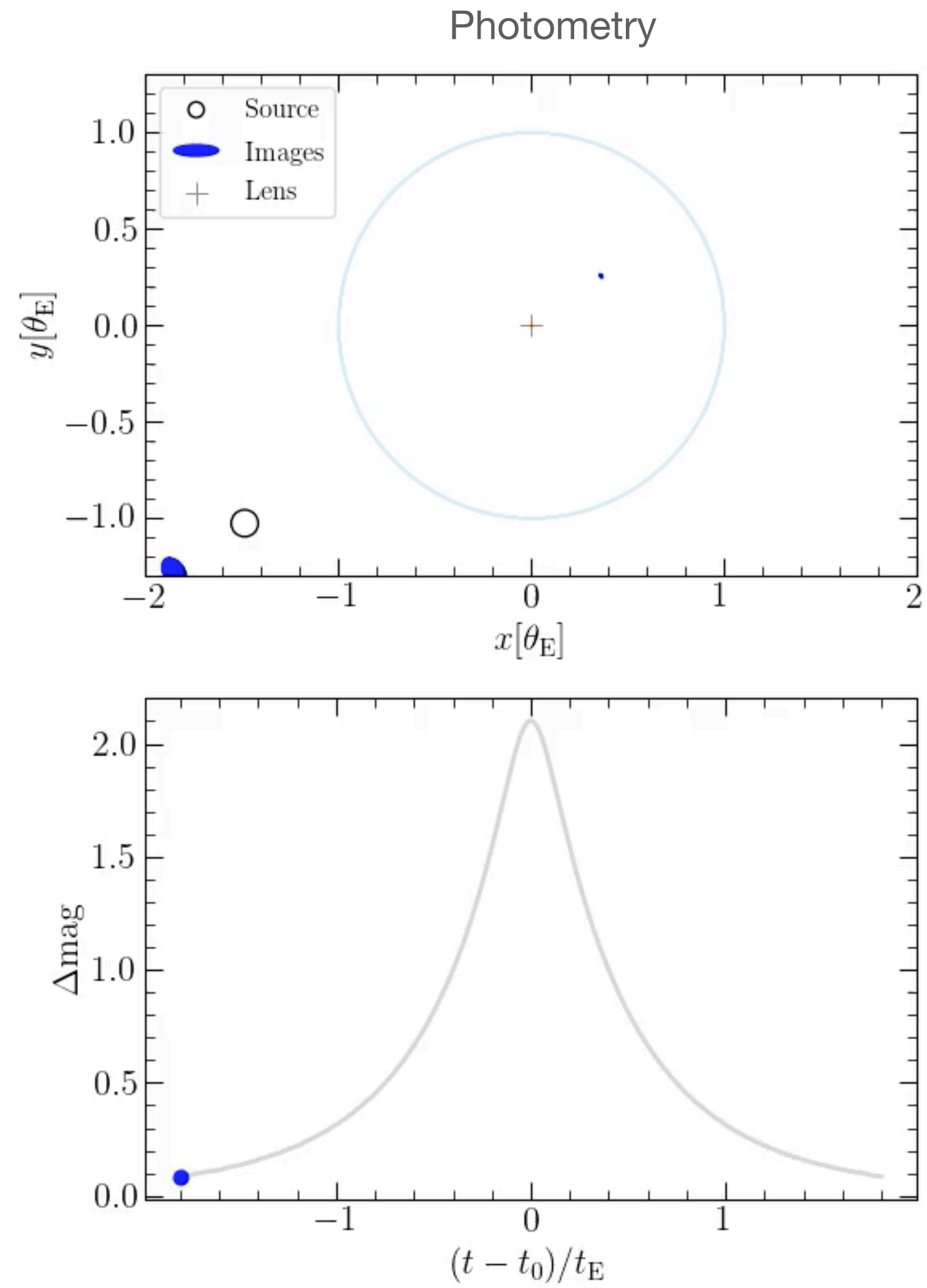
**Black Holes**

# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

Single lens

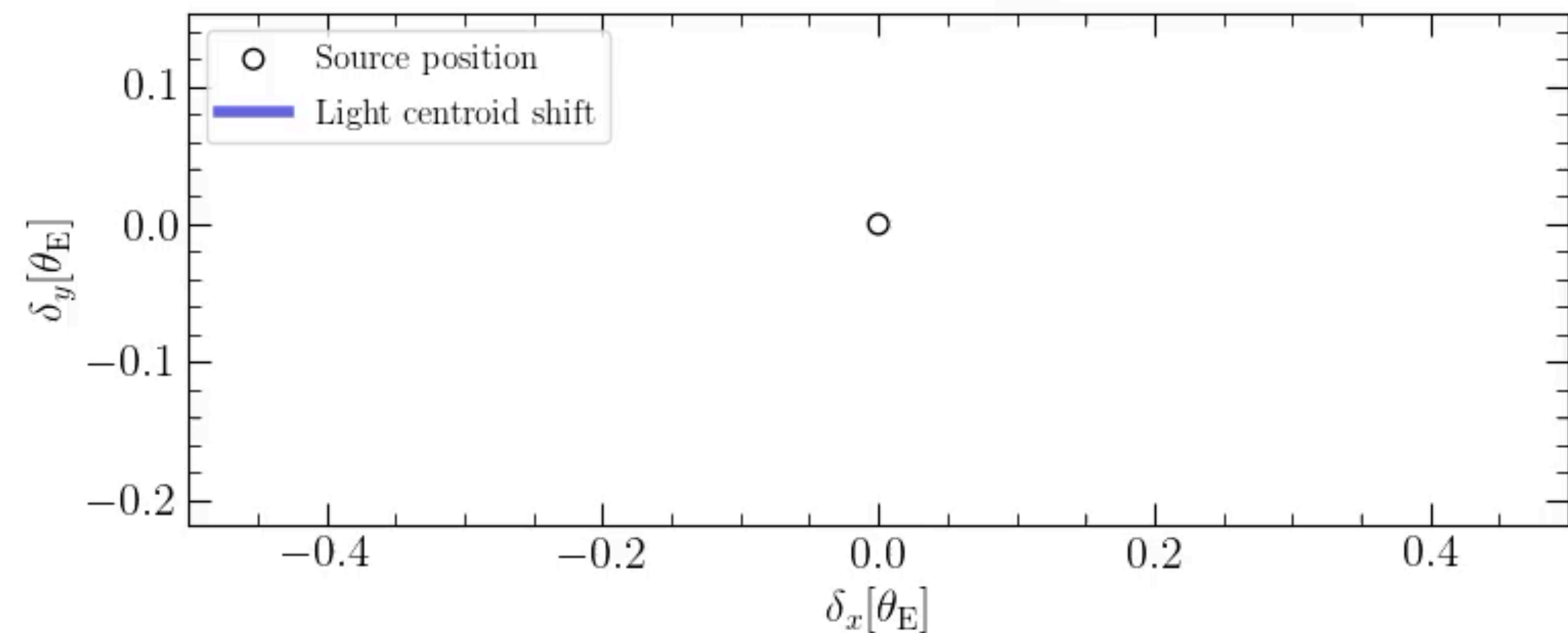
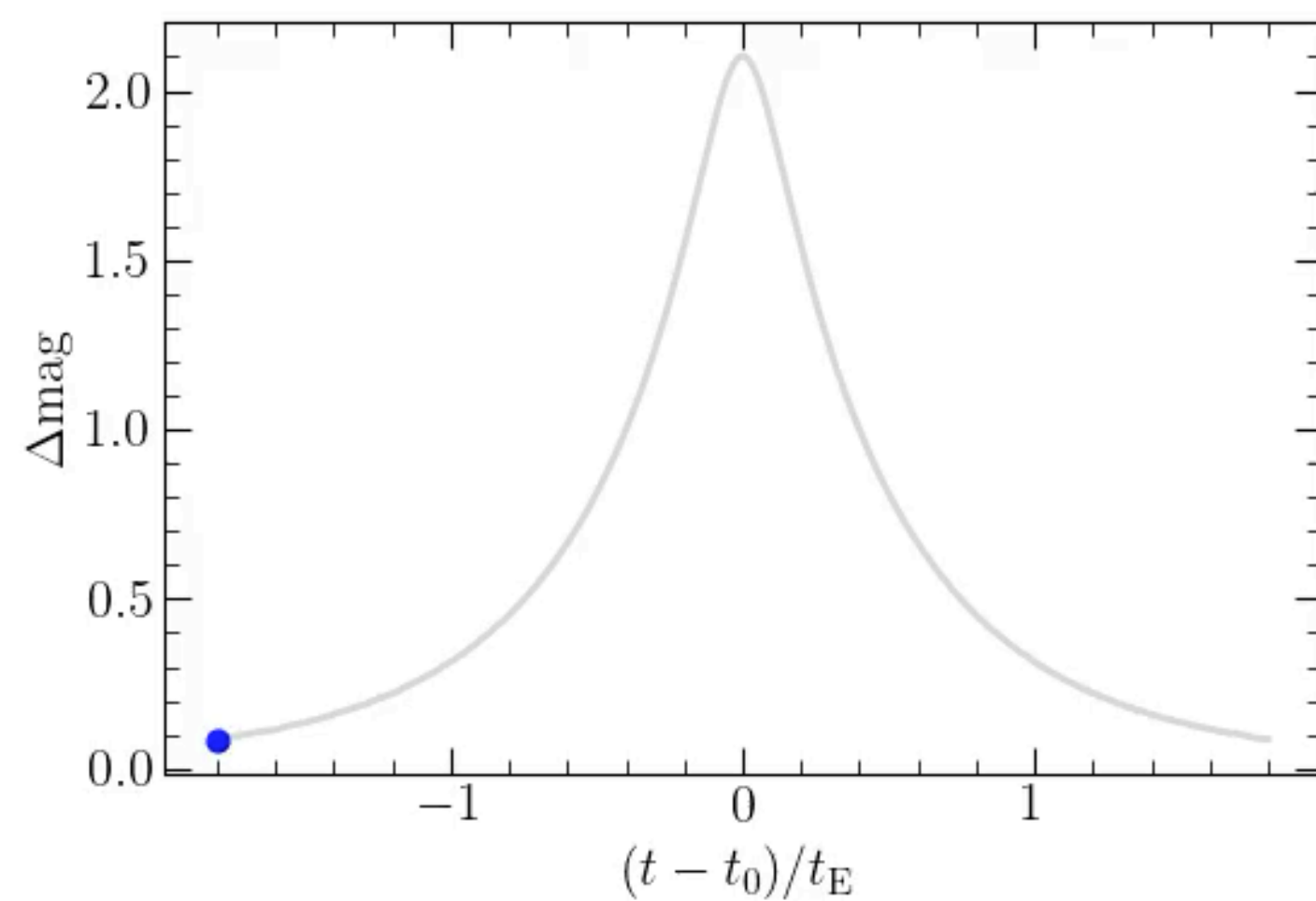
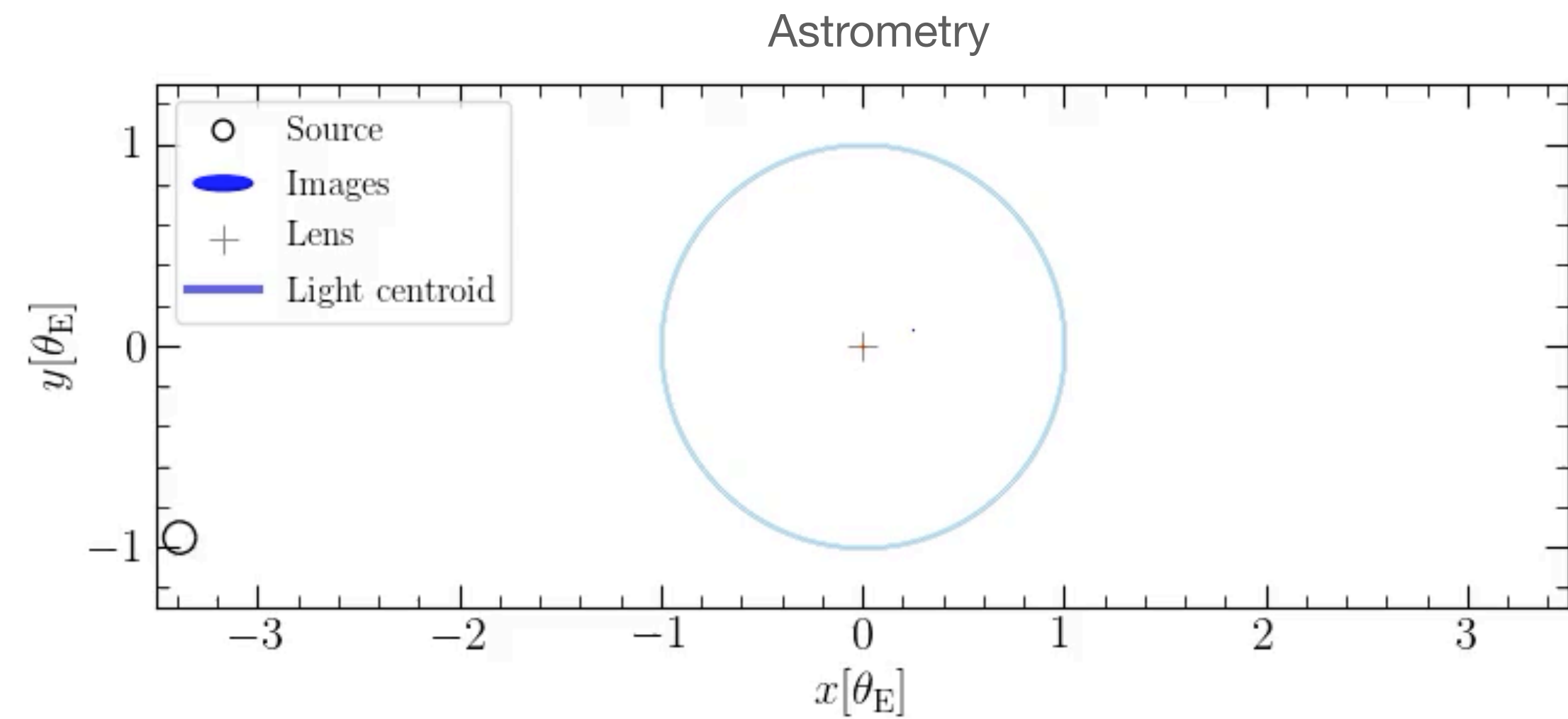
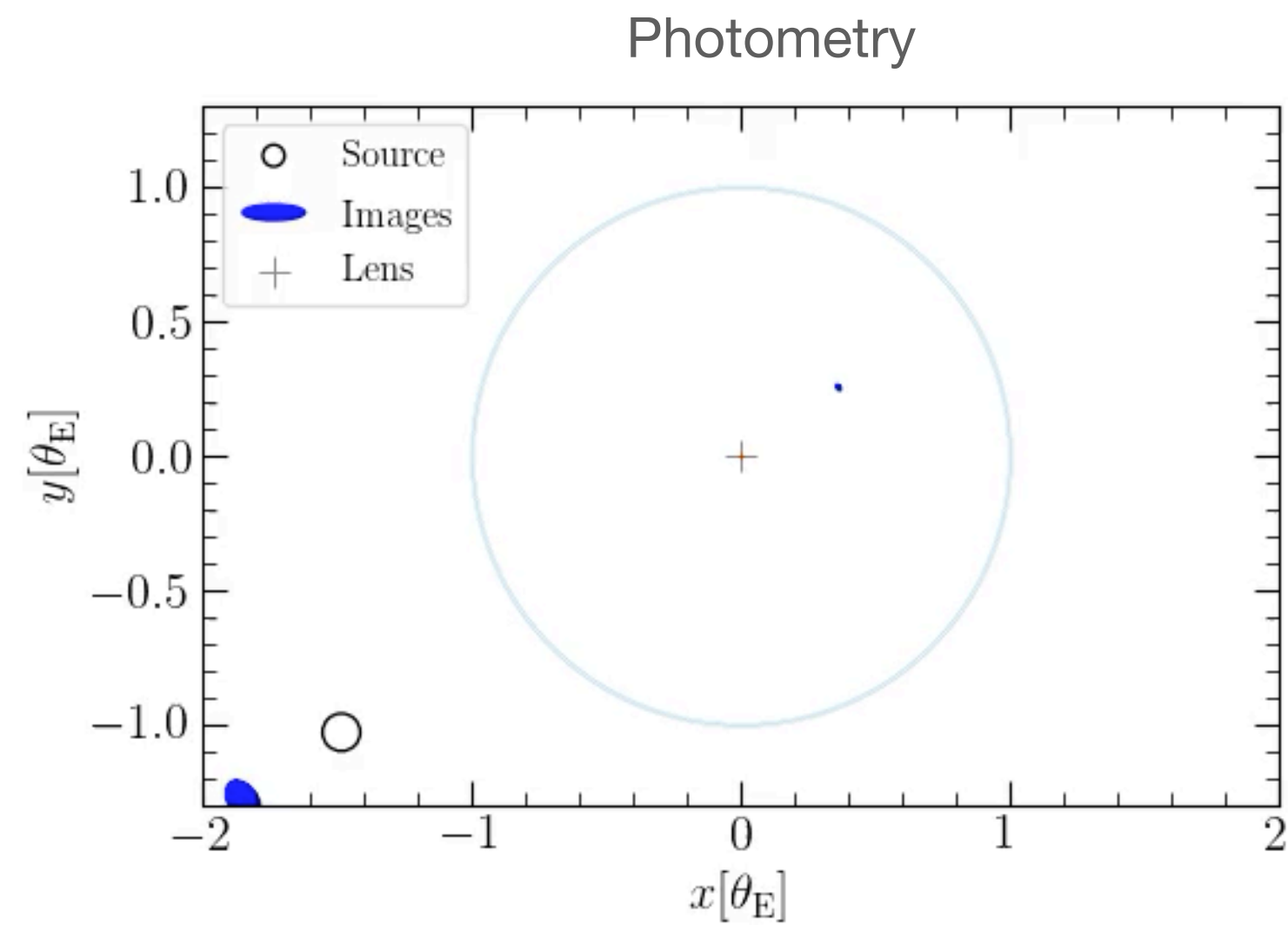
# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

## Single lens



# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

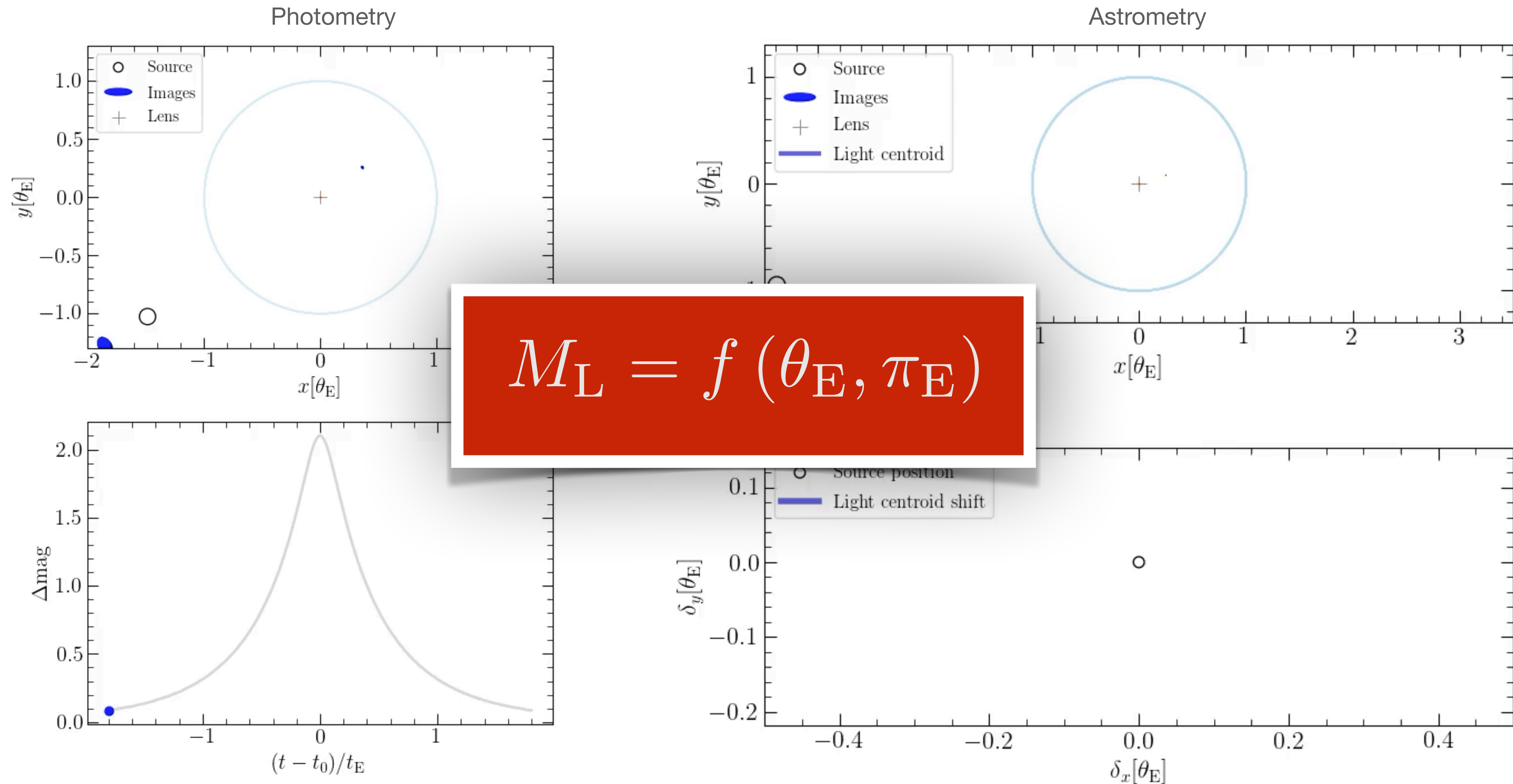
## Single lens





# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

## Single lens

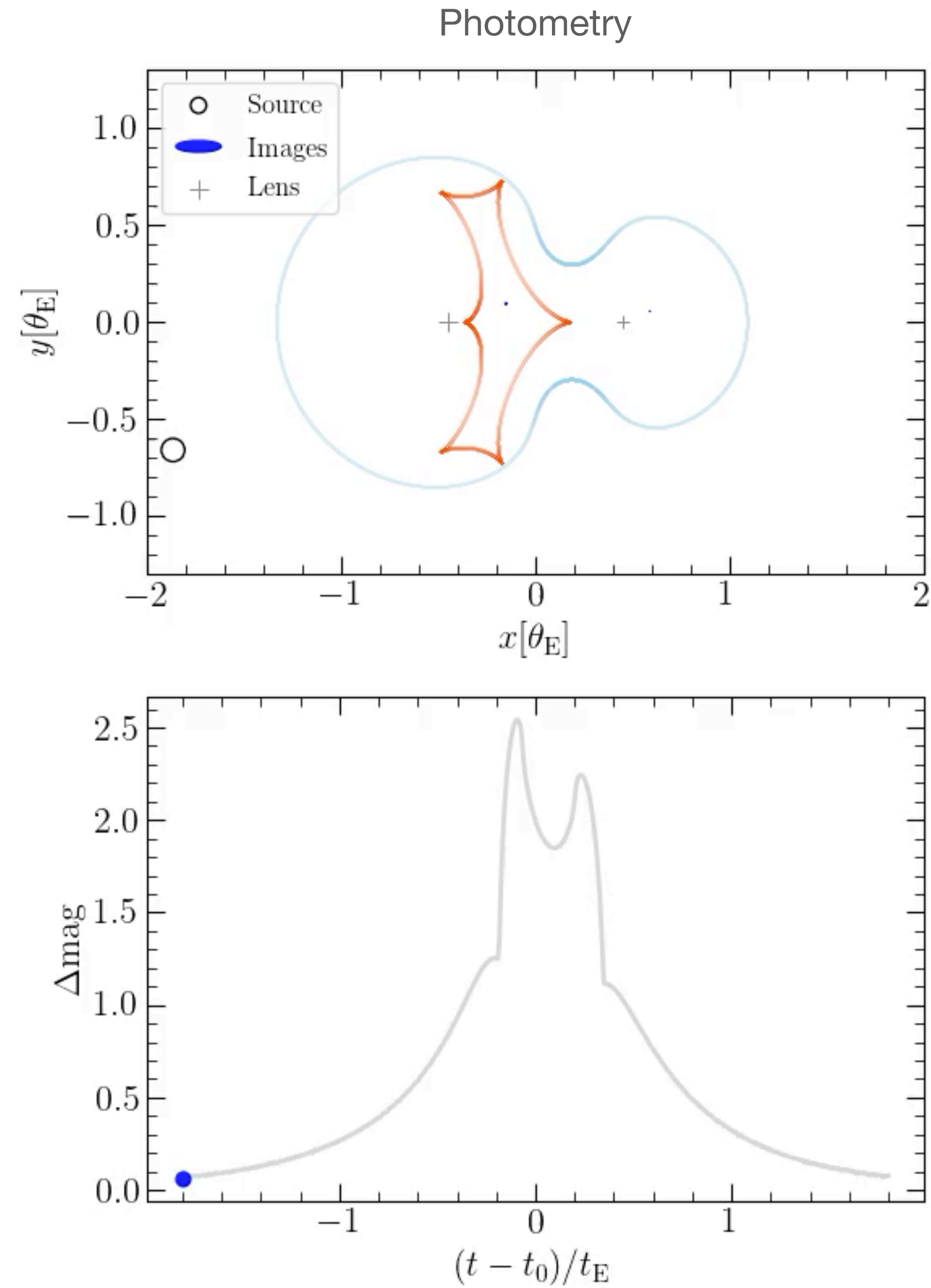


# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

Binary lens

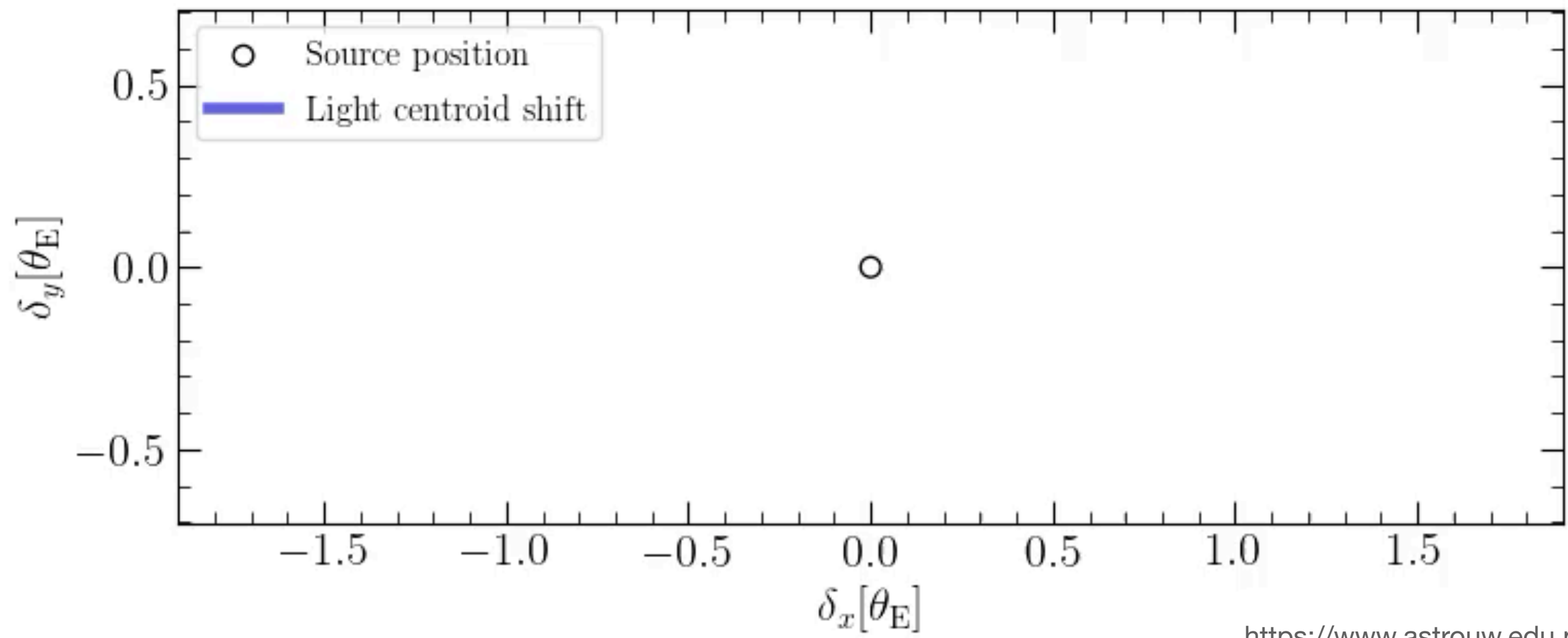
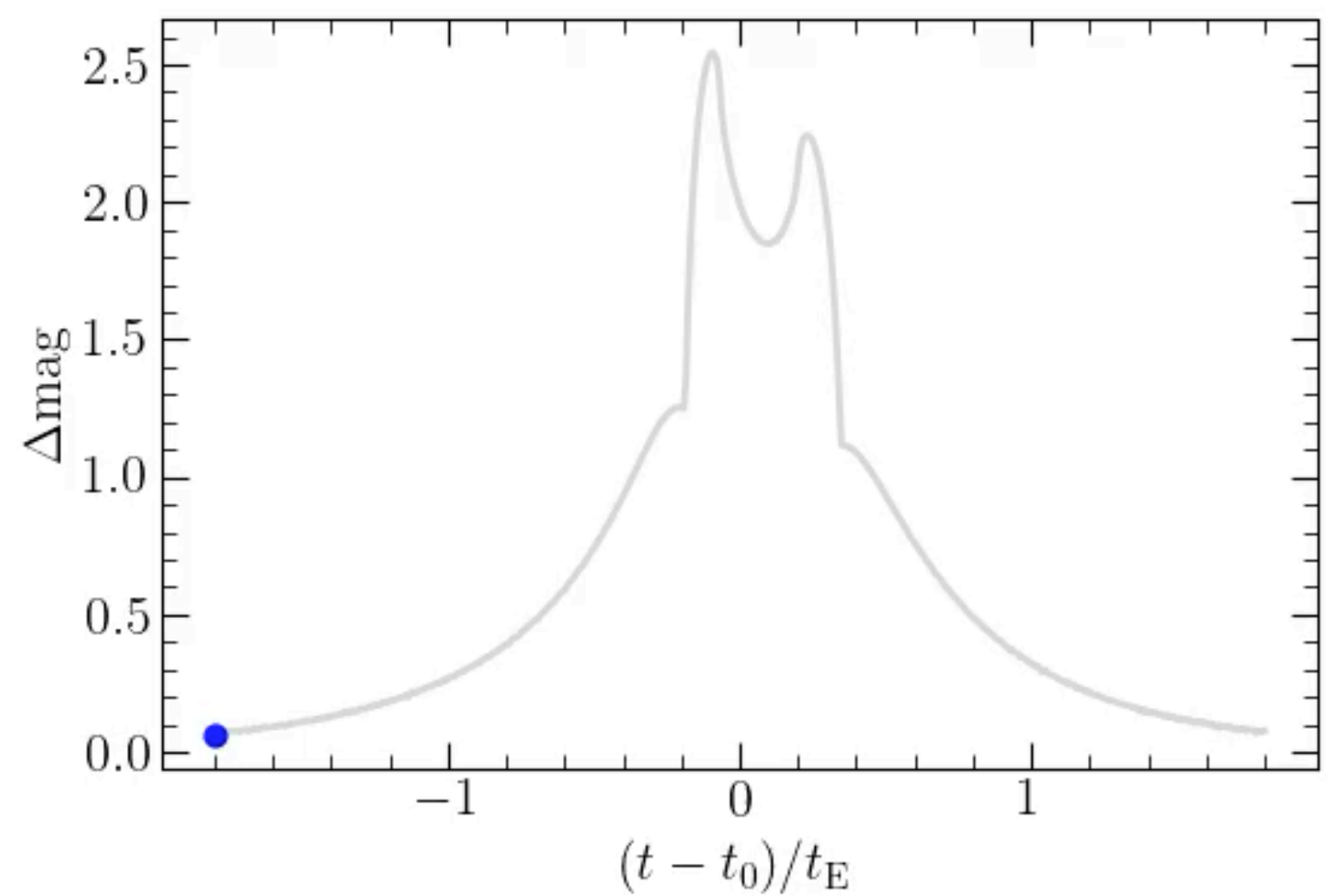
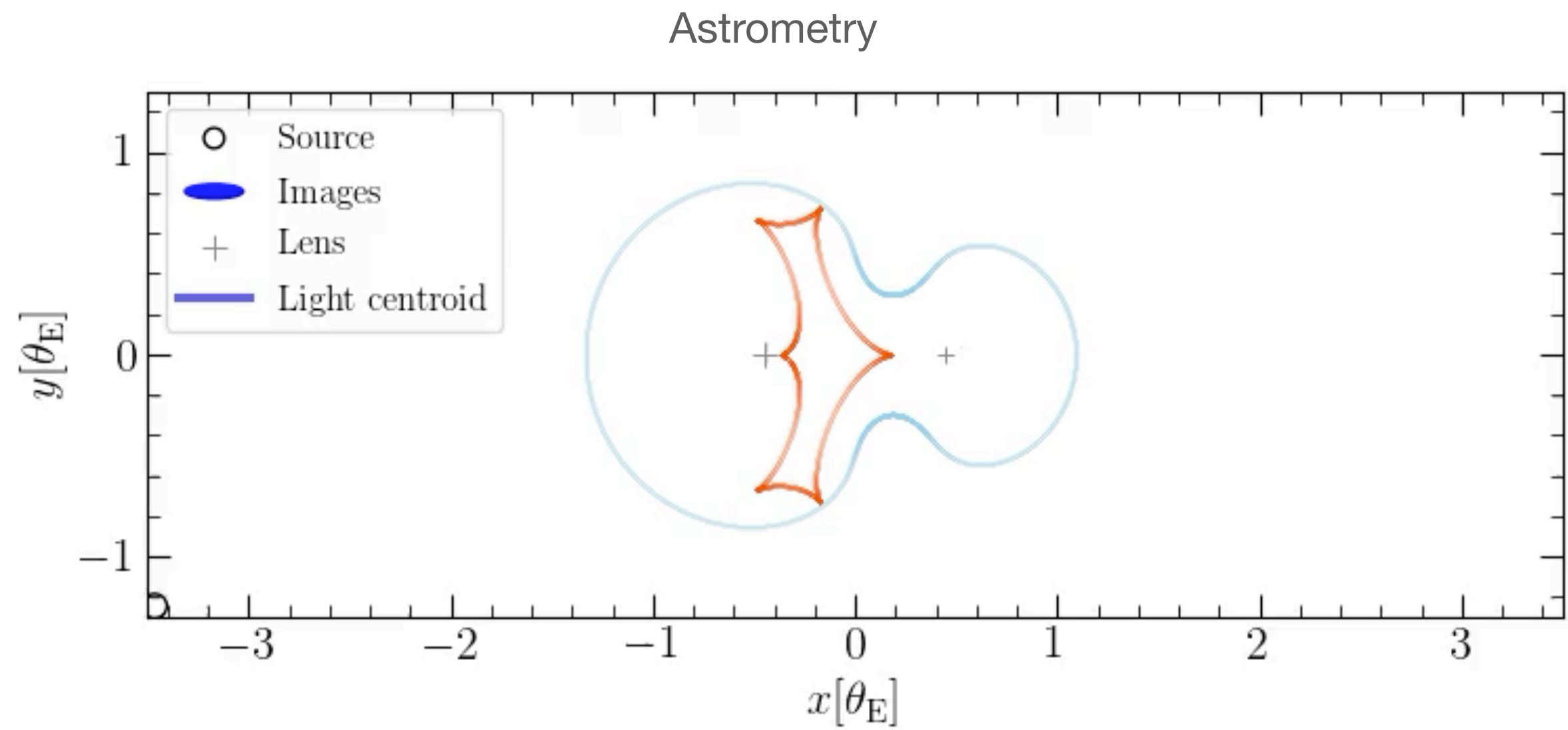
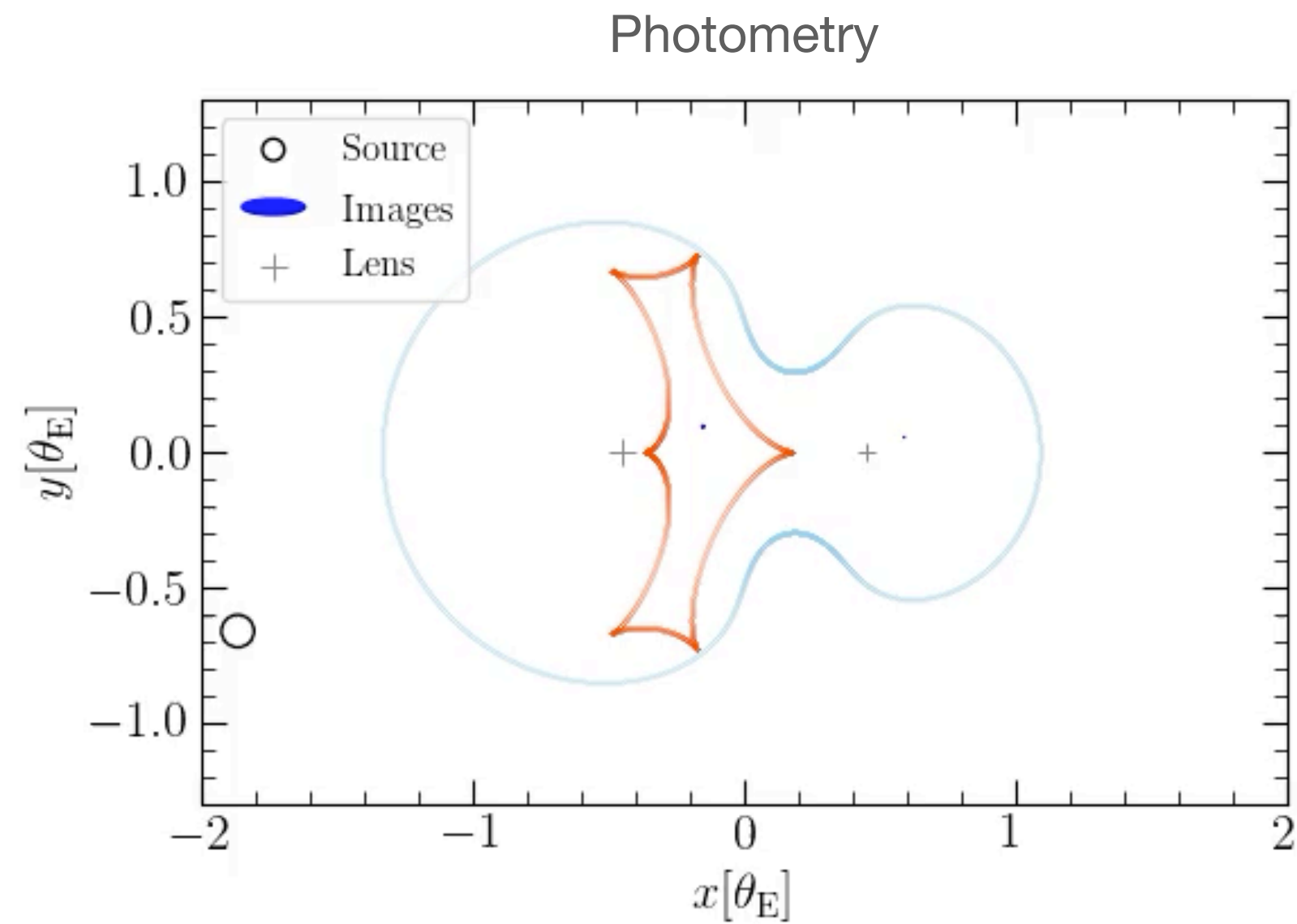
# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

## Binary lens



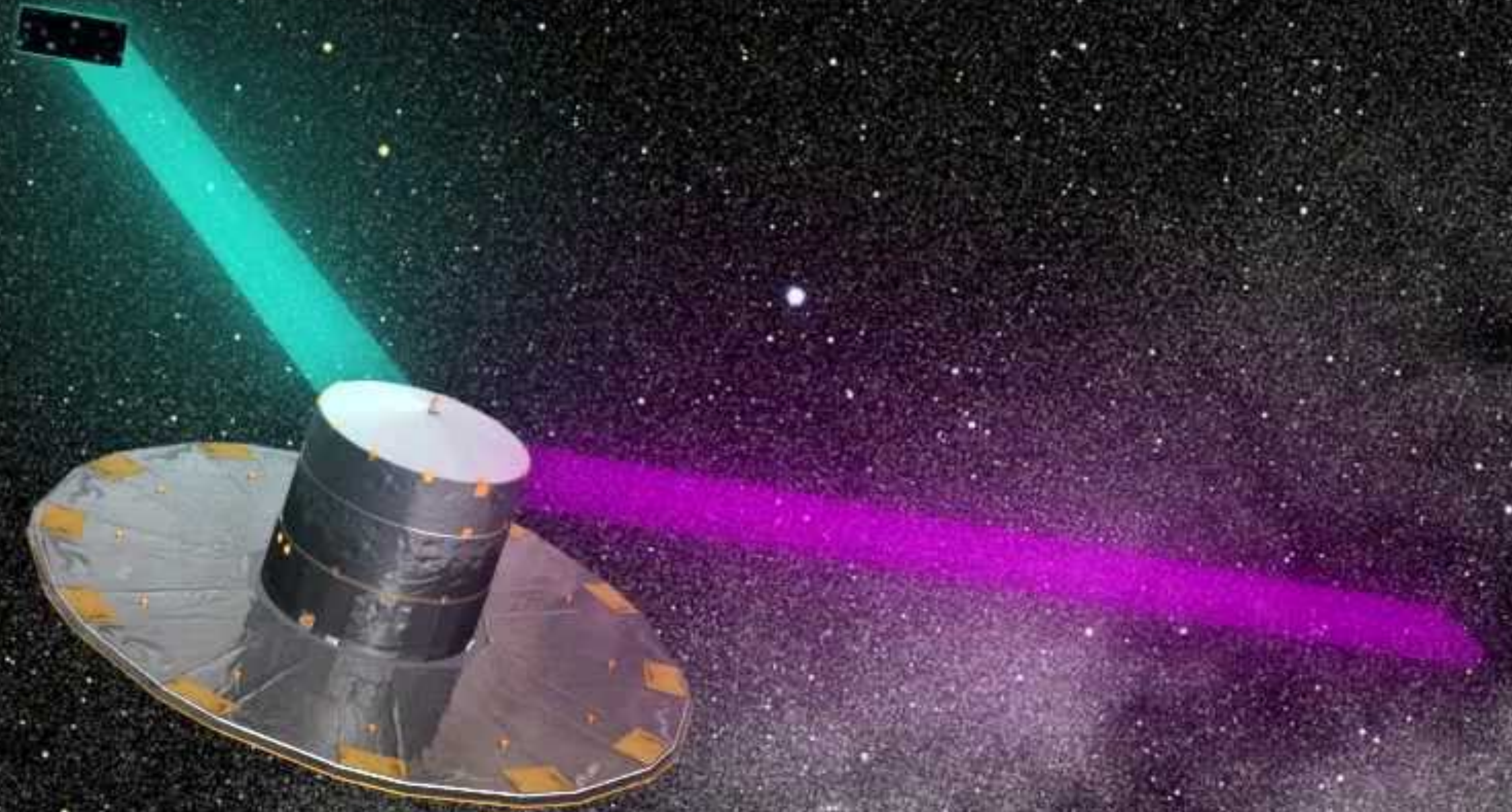
# Microlensing flavours: photometry and astrometry

## Binary lens



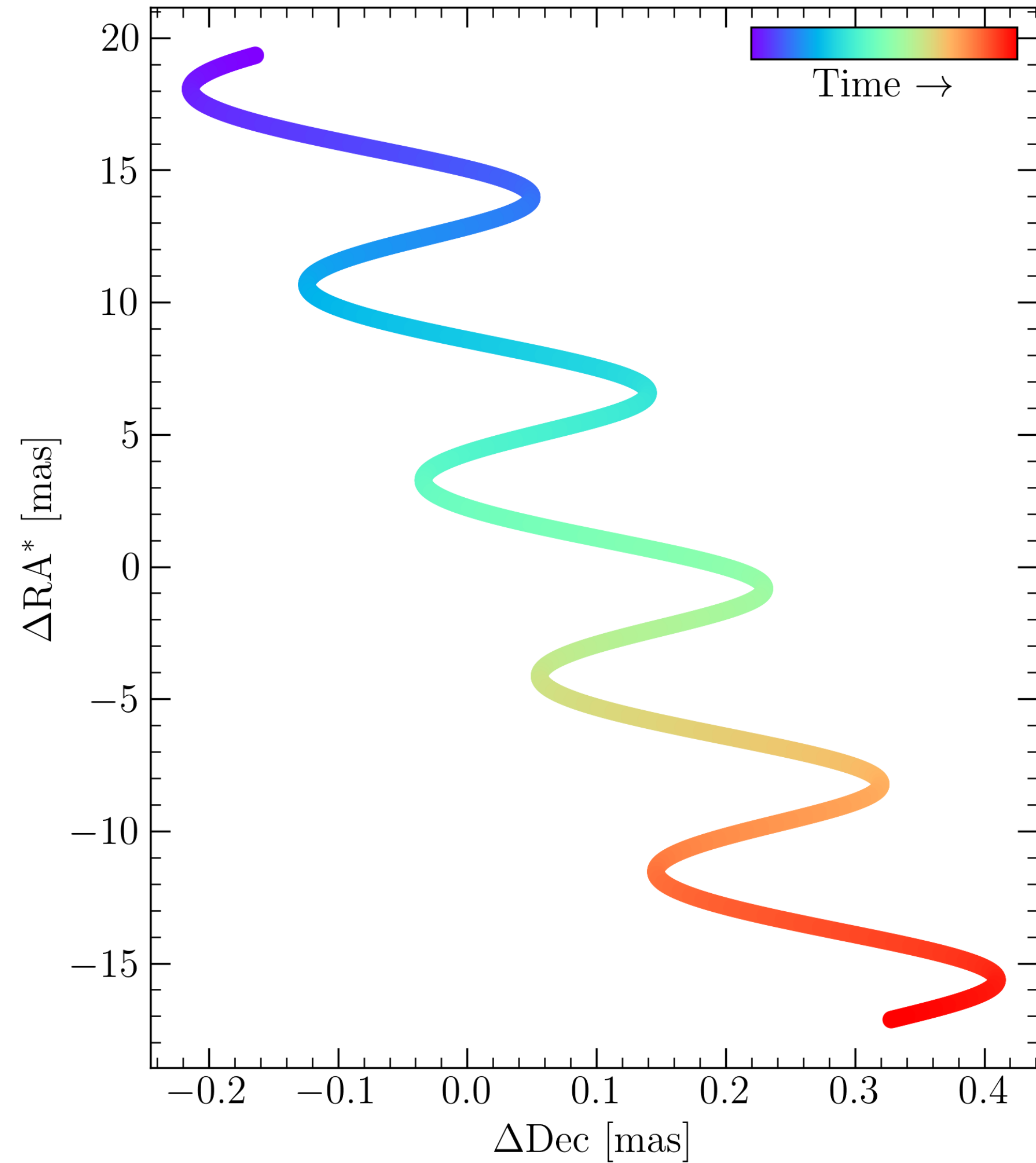


- **Ongoing ESA mission**
- **Scanning the sky since 2014**
- **Astrometric catalogue of ~2,000,000,000 stars**
- **1-D astrometry for most objects**
- **Provides photometric alerts from all over the sky, including microlensing events**



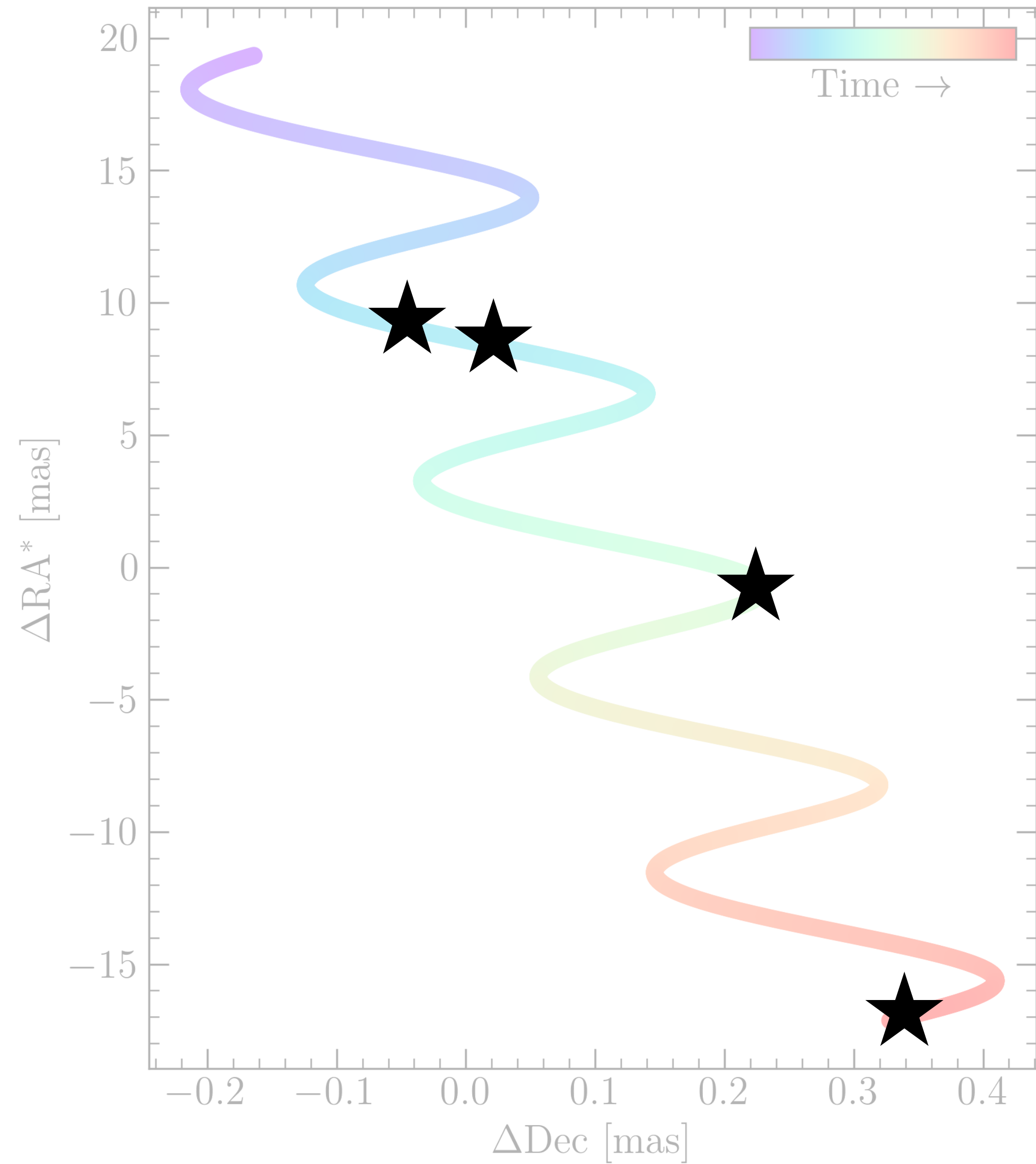


# Astrometry in Gaia

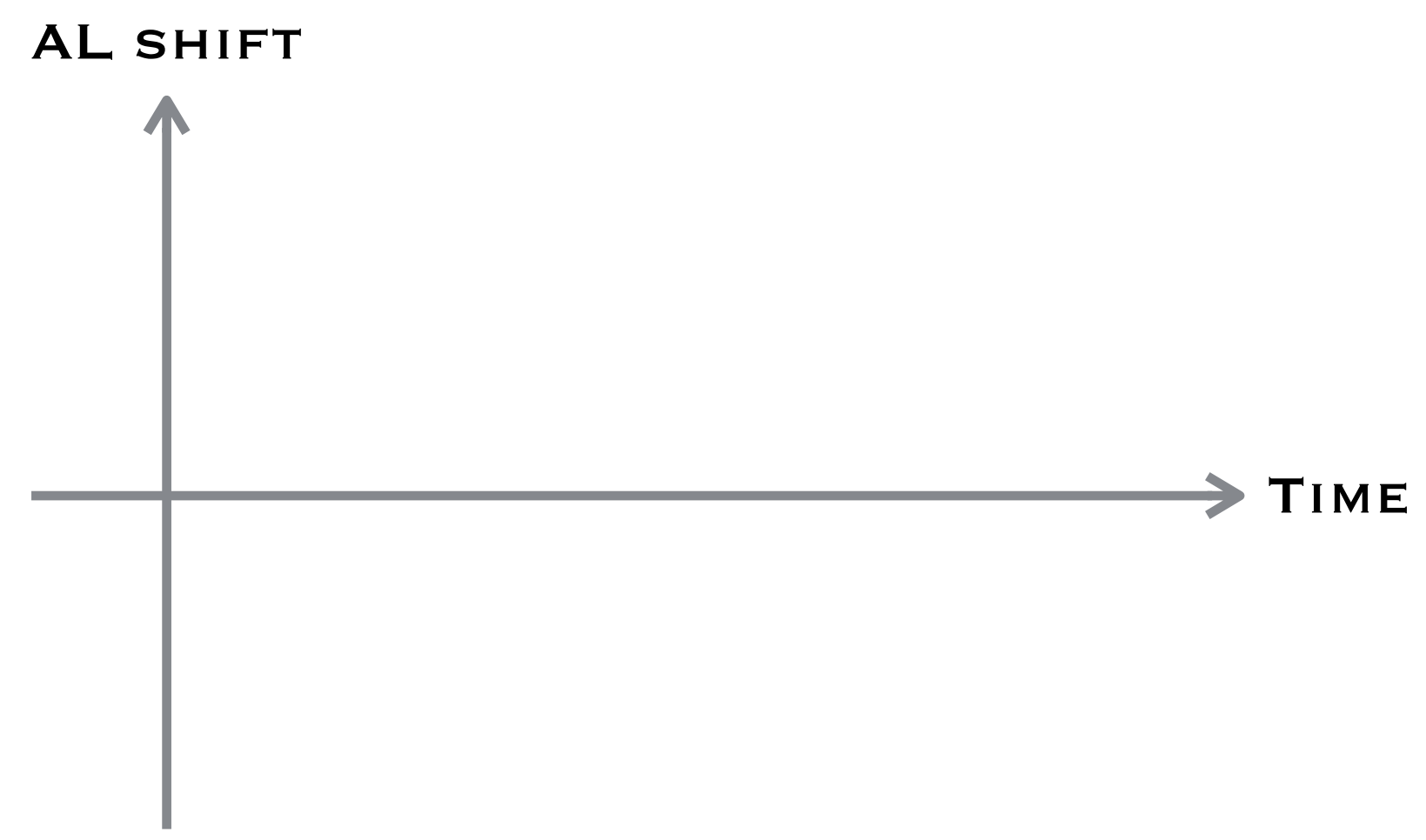




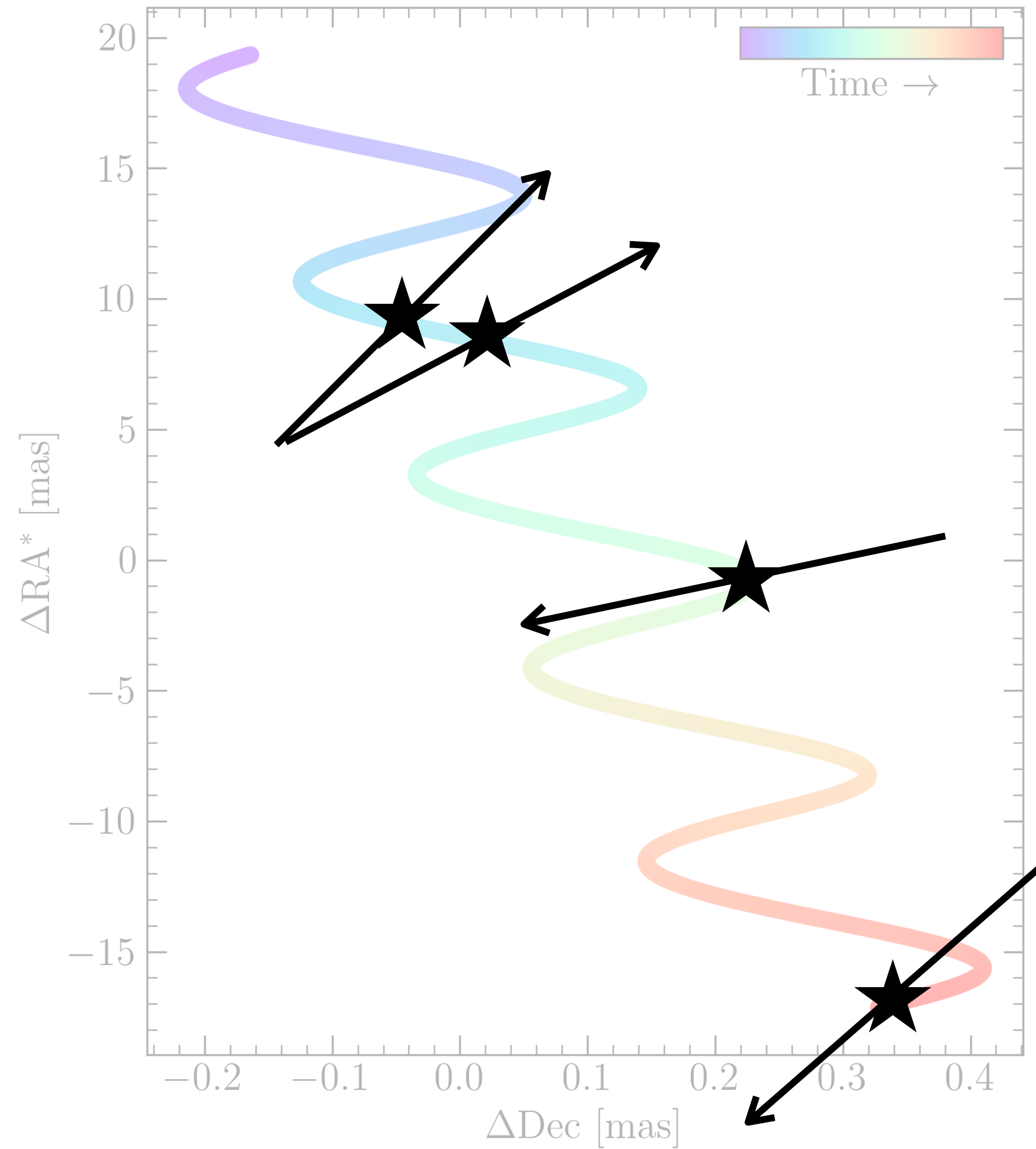
# Astrometry in Gaia



**GAIA EPOCHS**



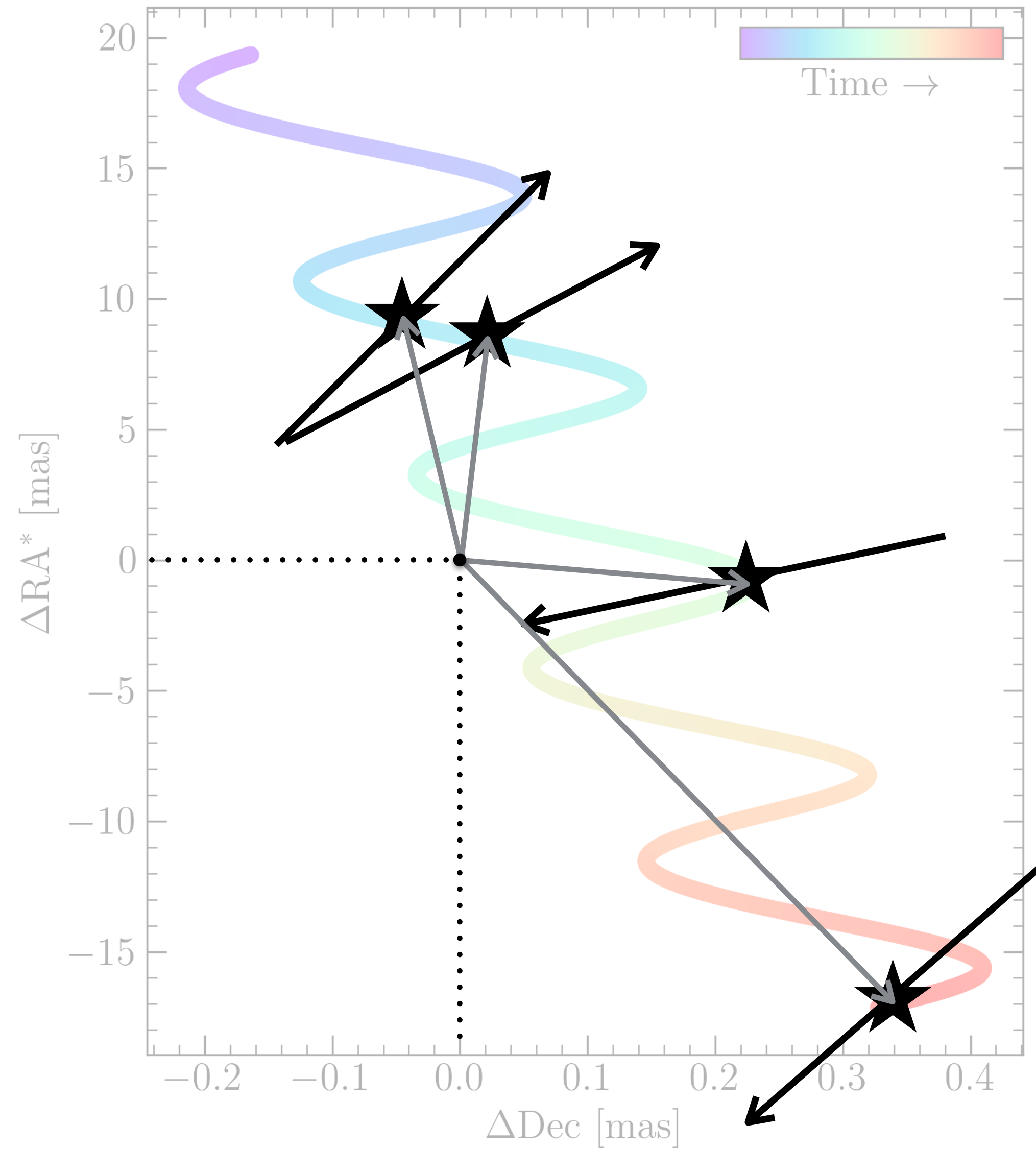
# Astrometry in Gaia



★ **GAIA EPOCHS**  
↗ **AL DIRECTIONS**



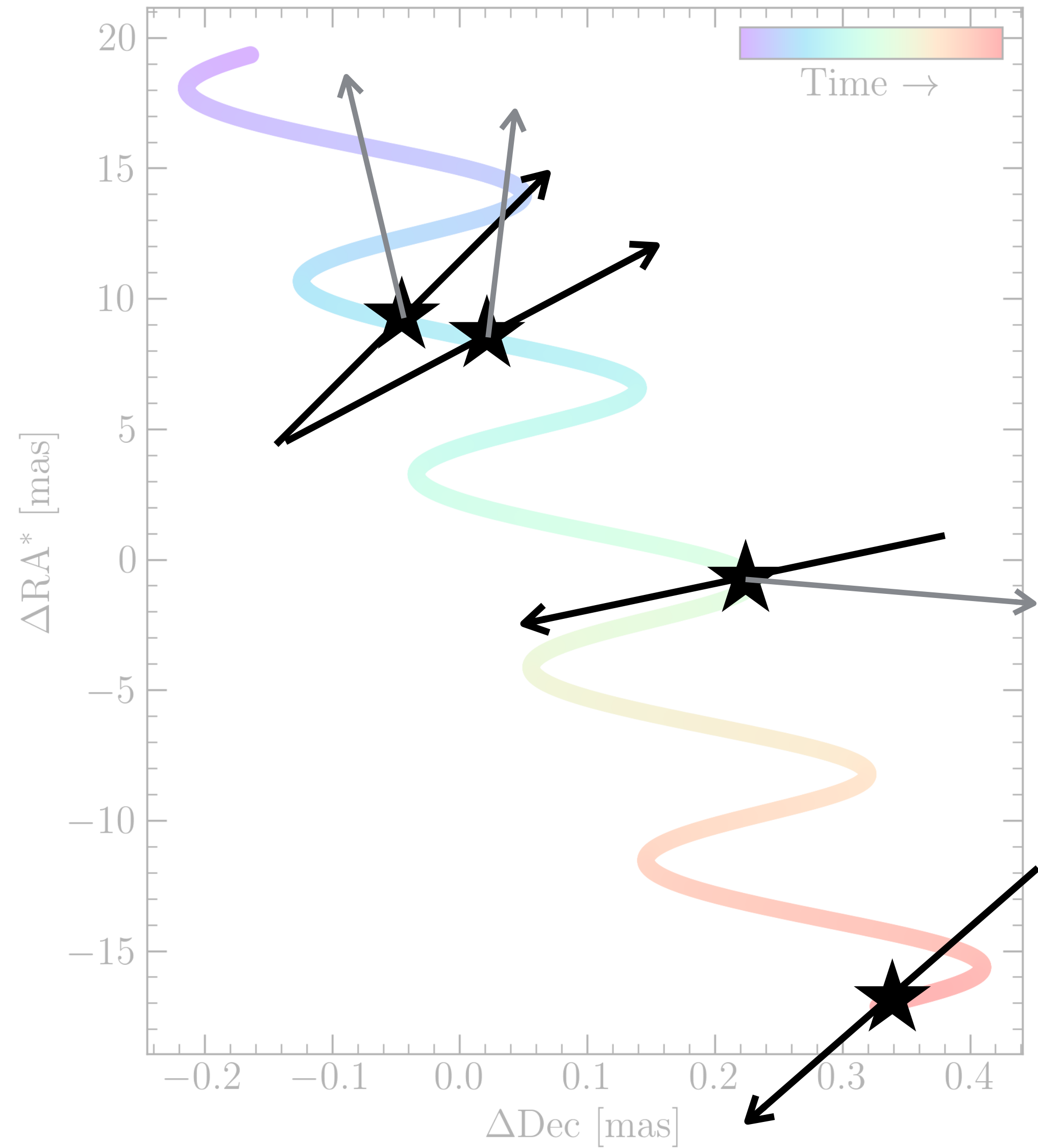
# Astrometry in Gaia



- ★ **GAIA EPOCHS**
- ↗ **AL DIRECTIONS**
- ↖ **SHIFT VECTORS**



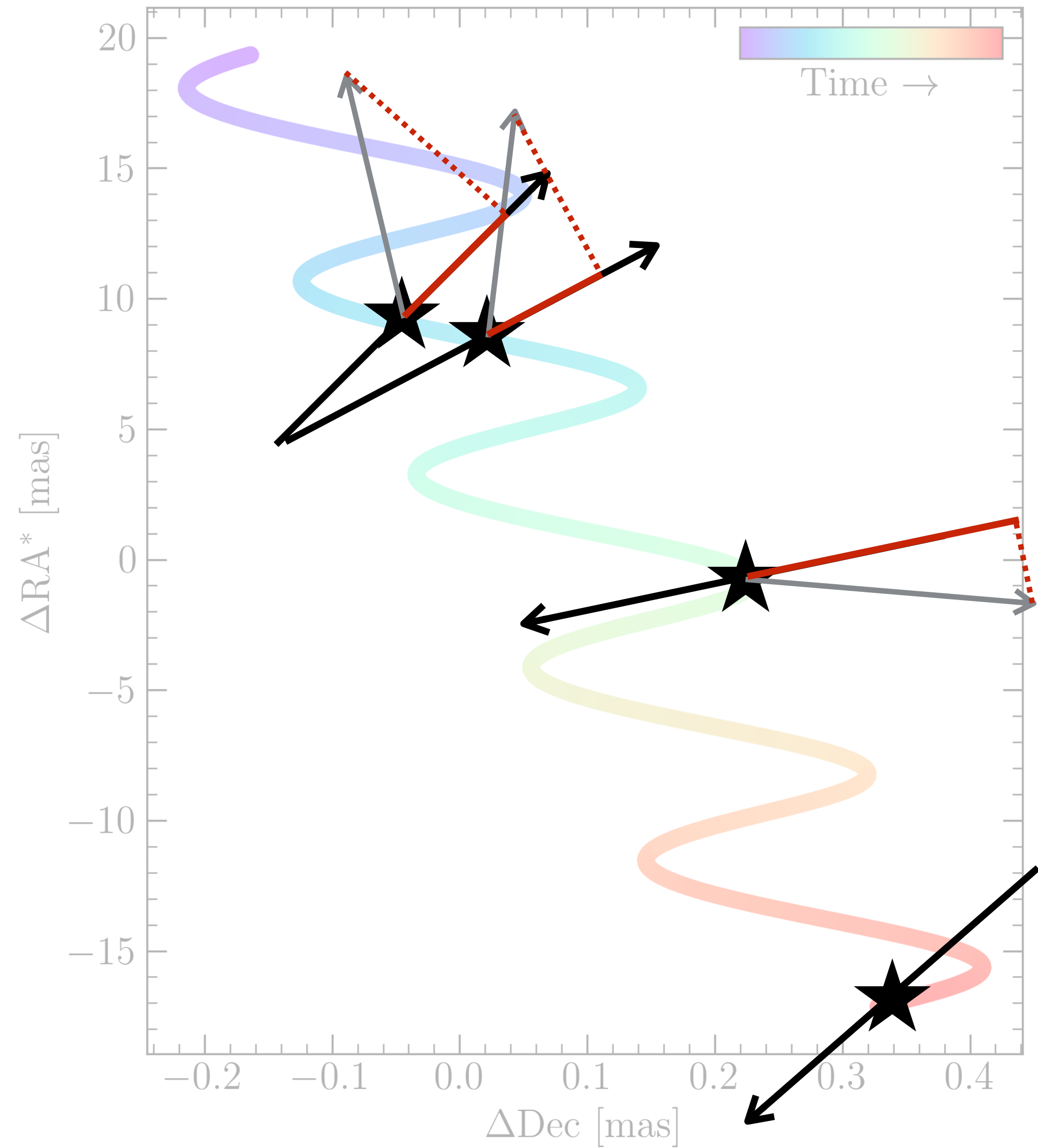
# Astrometry in Gaia



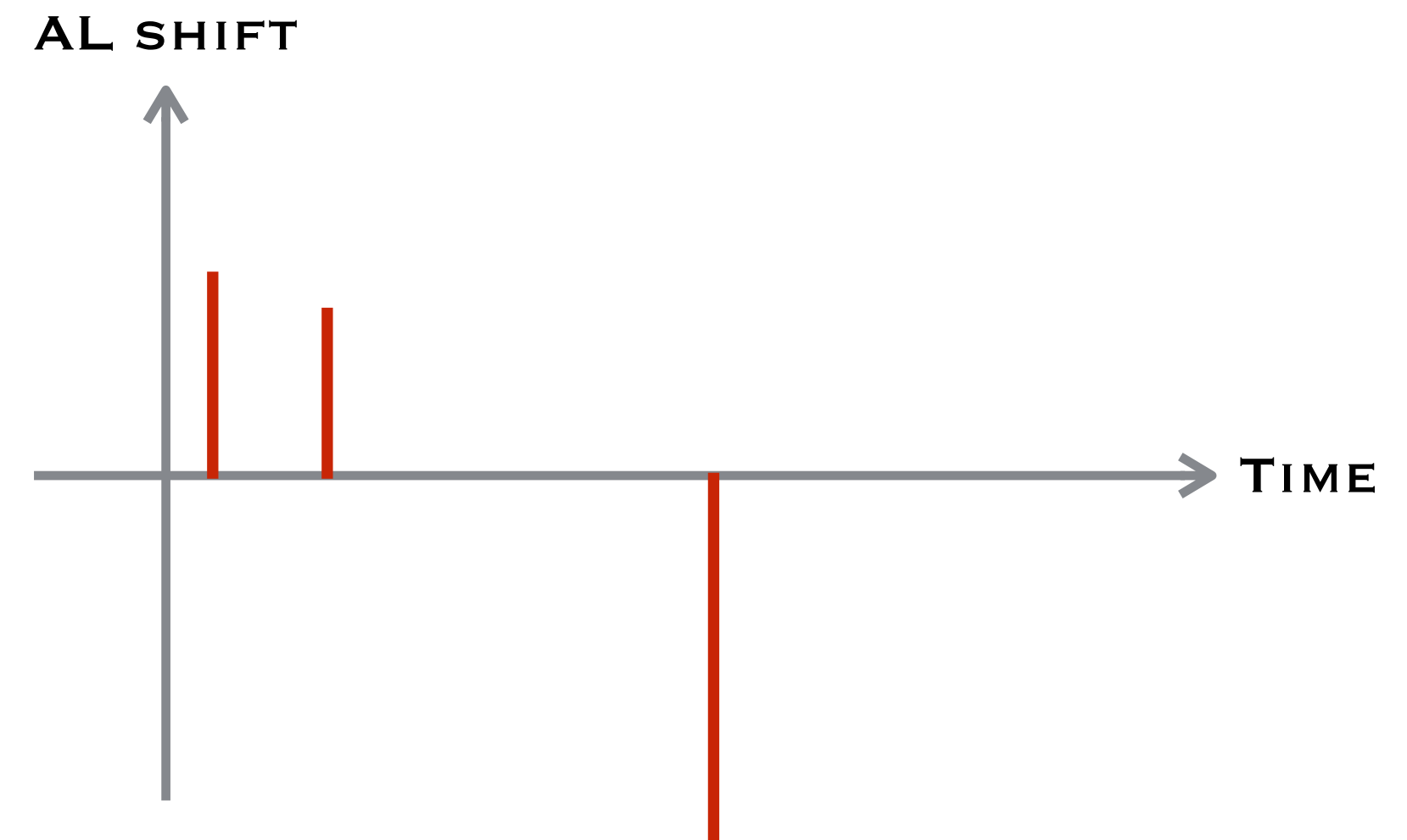
- ★ **GAIA EPOCHS**
- ↗ **AL DIRECTIONS**
- ↗ **SHIFT VECTORS**



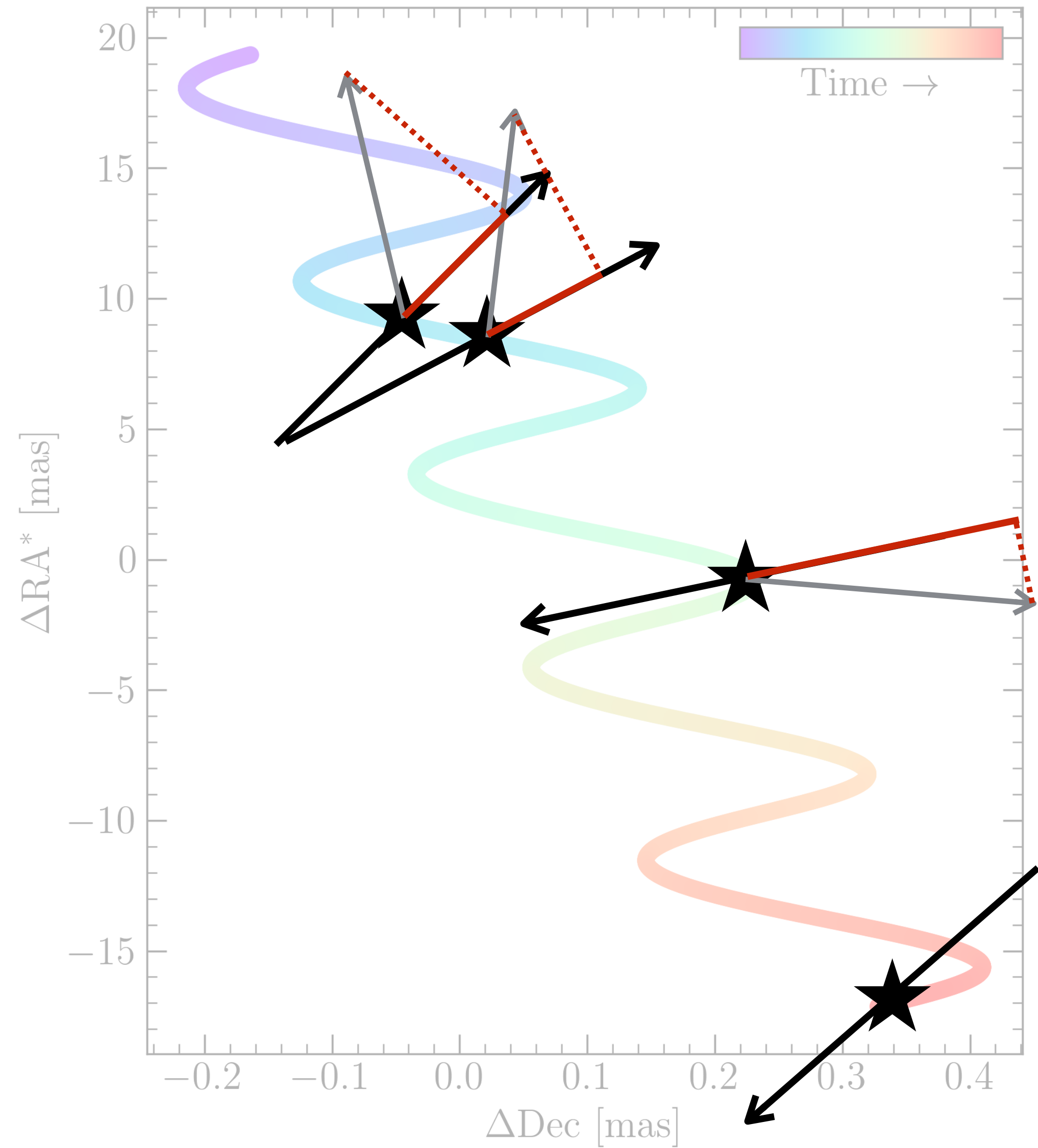
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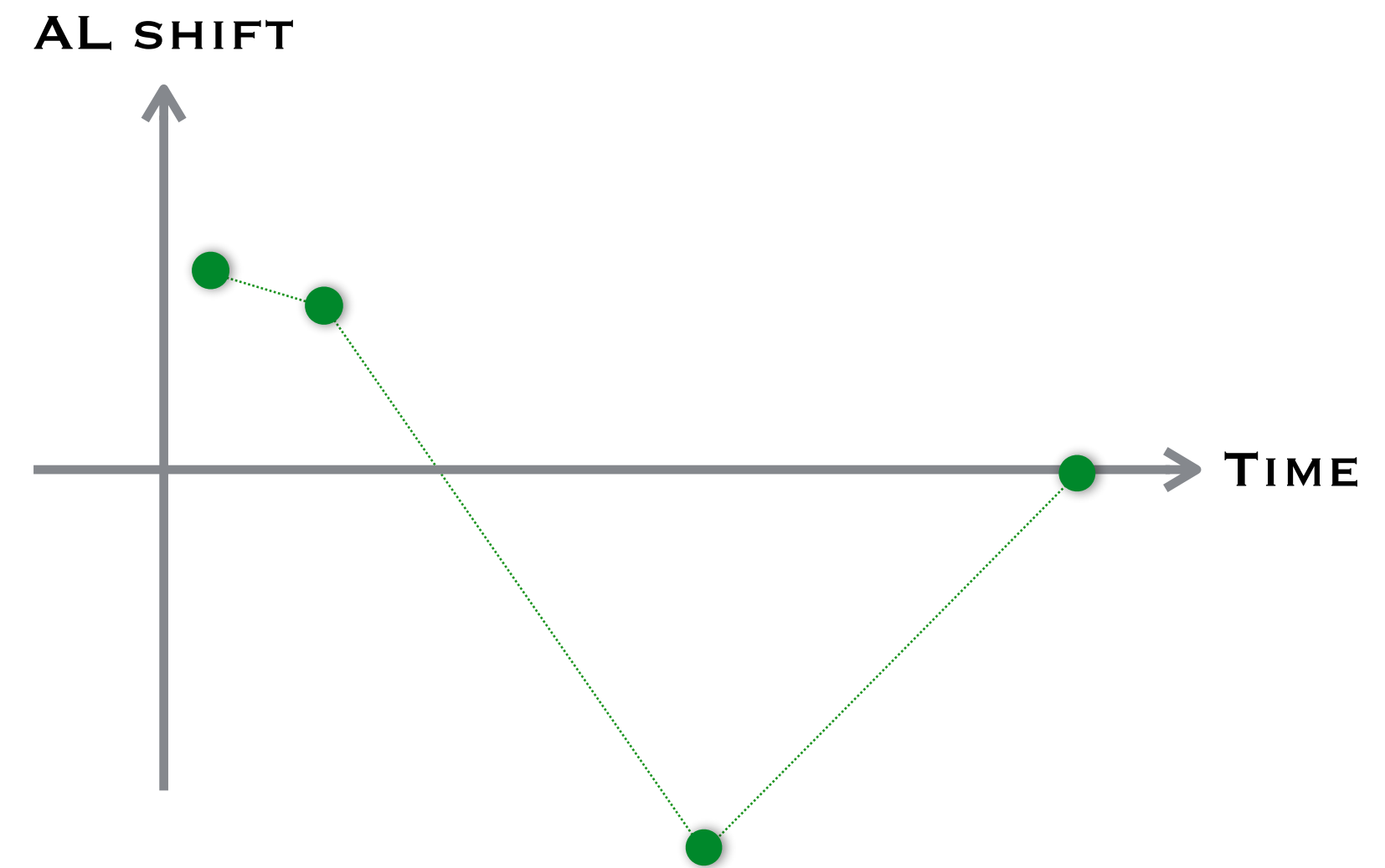
- ★ **GAIA EPOCHS**
- ↗ **AL DIRECTIONS**
- ↗ **SHIFT VECTORS**
- ↗ **AL PROJECTIONS**



# Astrometry in Gaia



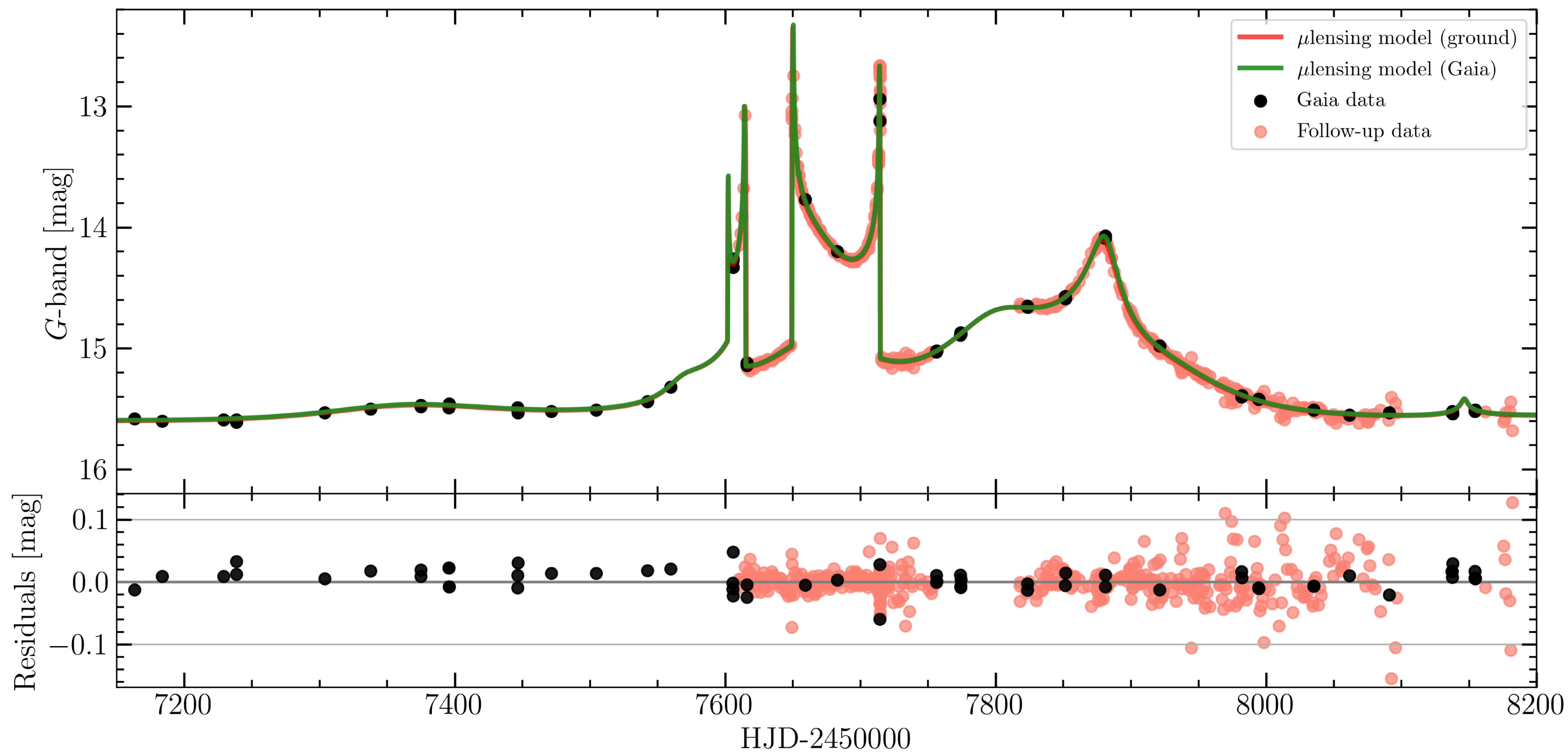
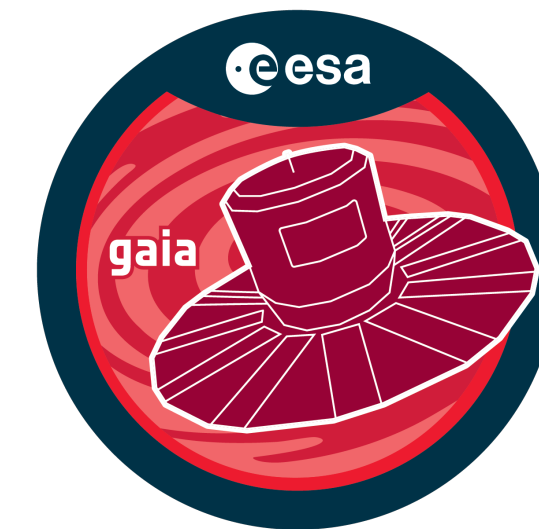
- ★ **GAIA EPOCHS**
- ↗ **AL DIRECTIONS**
- ↗ **SHIFT VECTORS**
- **AL PROJECTIONS**
- **GAIA TIME-SERIES**



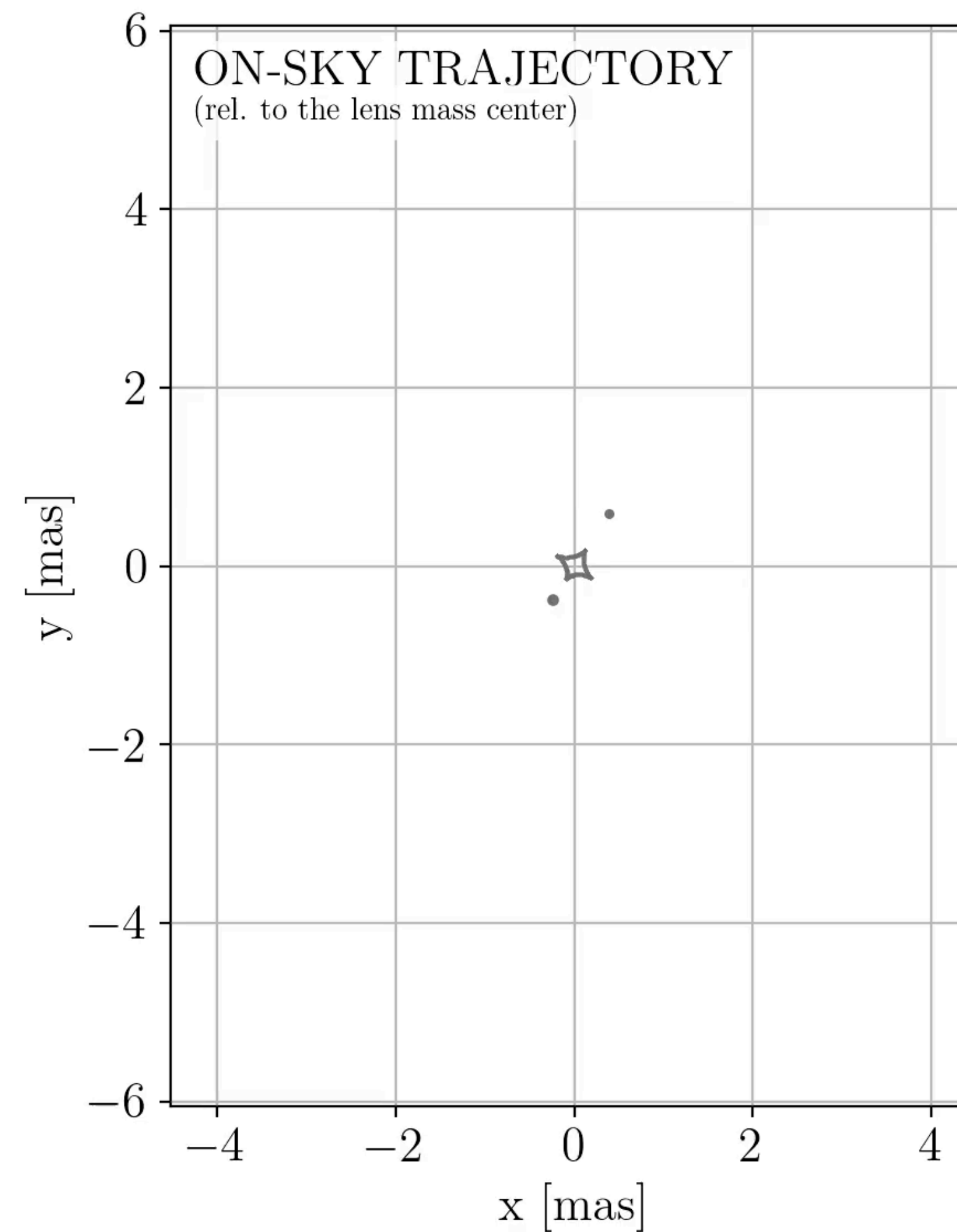
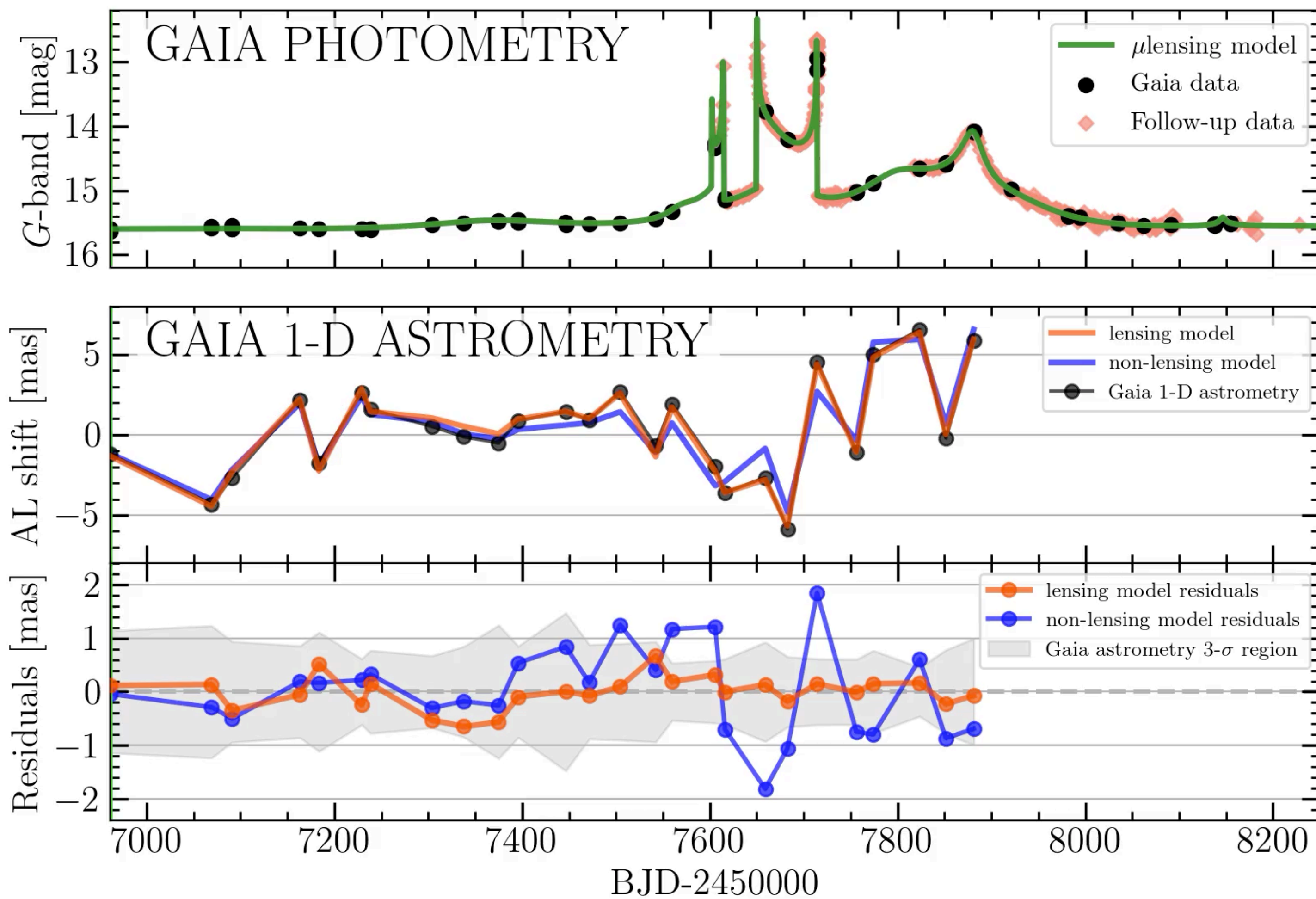
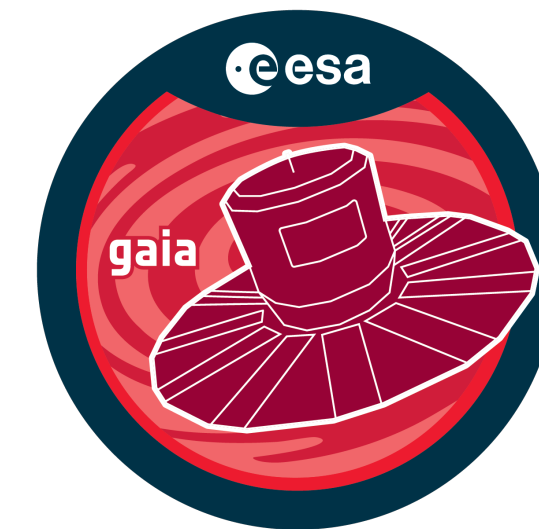


# Gaia16aye - binary microlensing event

## Photometry

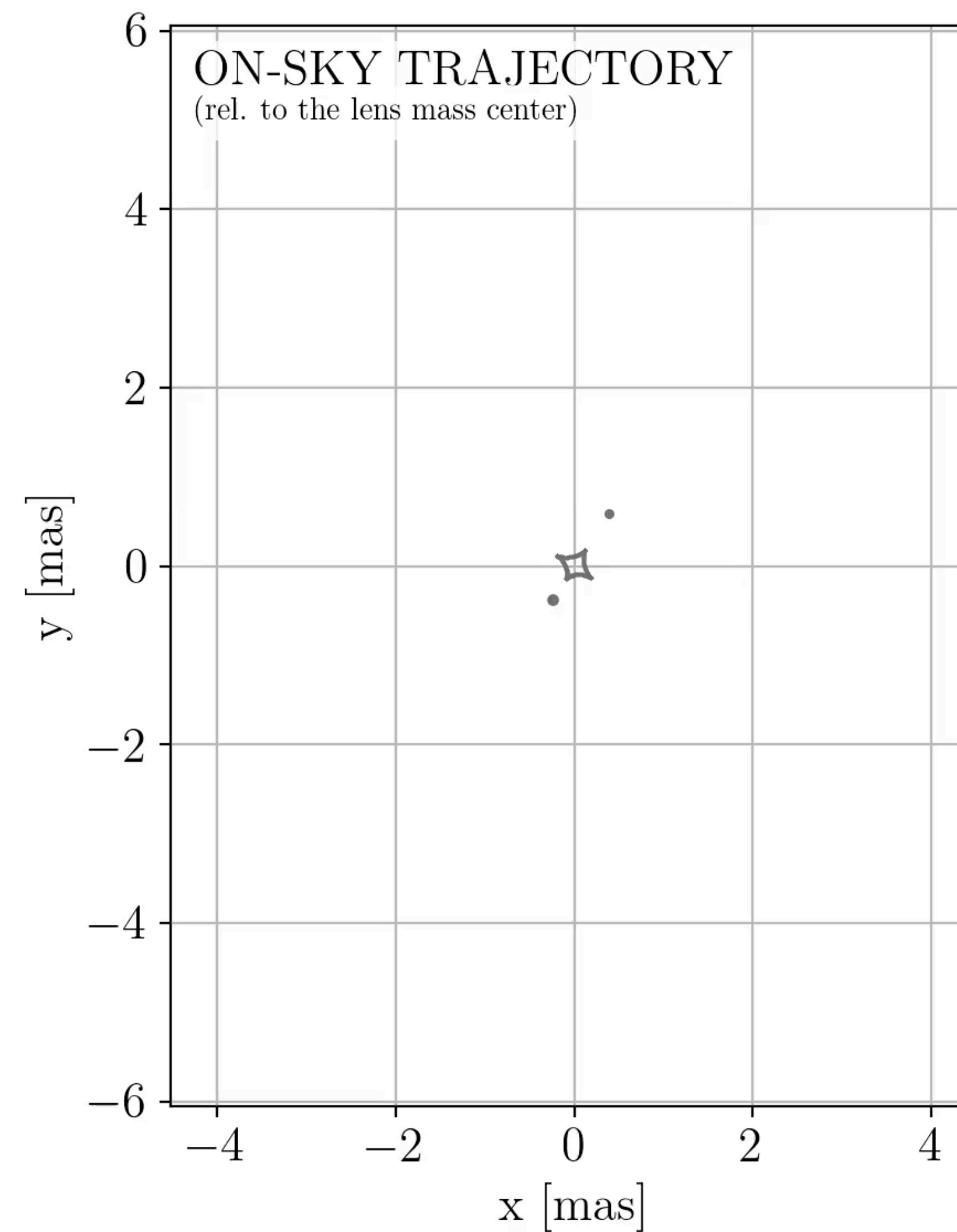
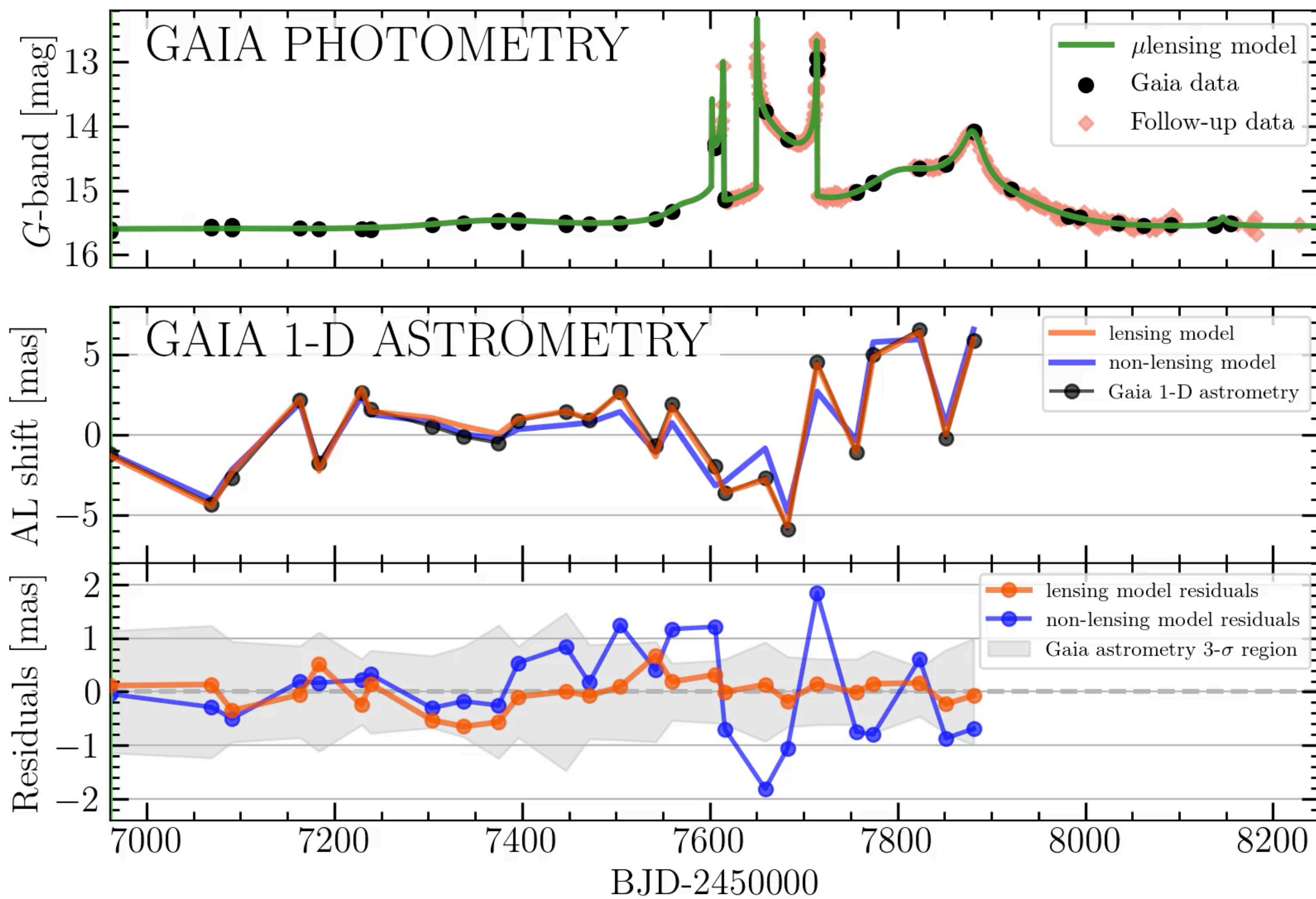
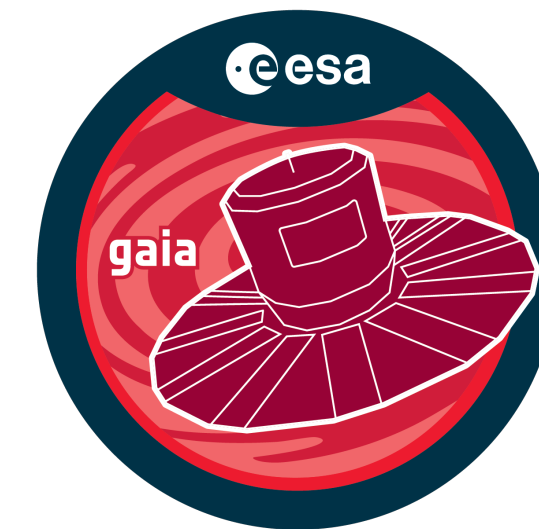


# Gaia16aye: *Gaia Image of the week* Sep 24th 2021

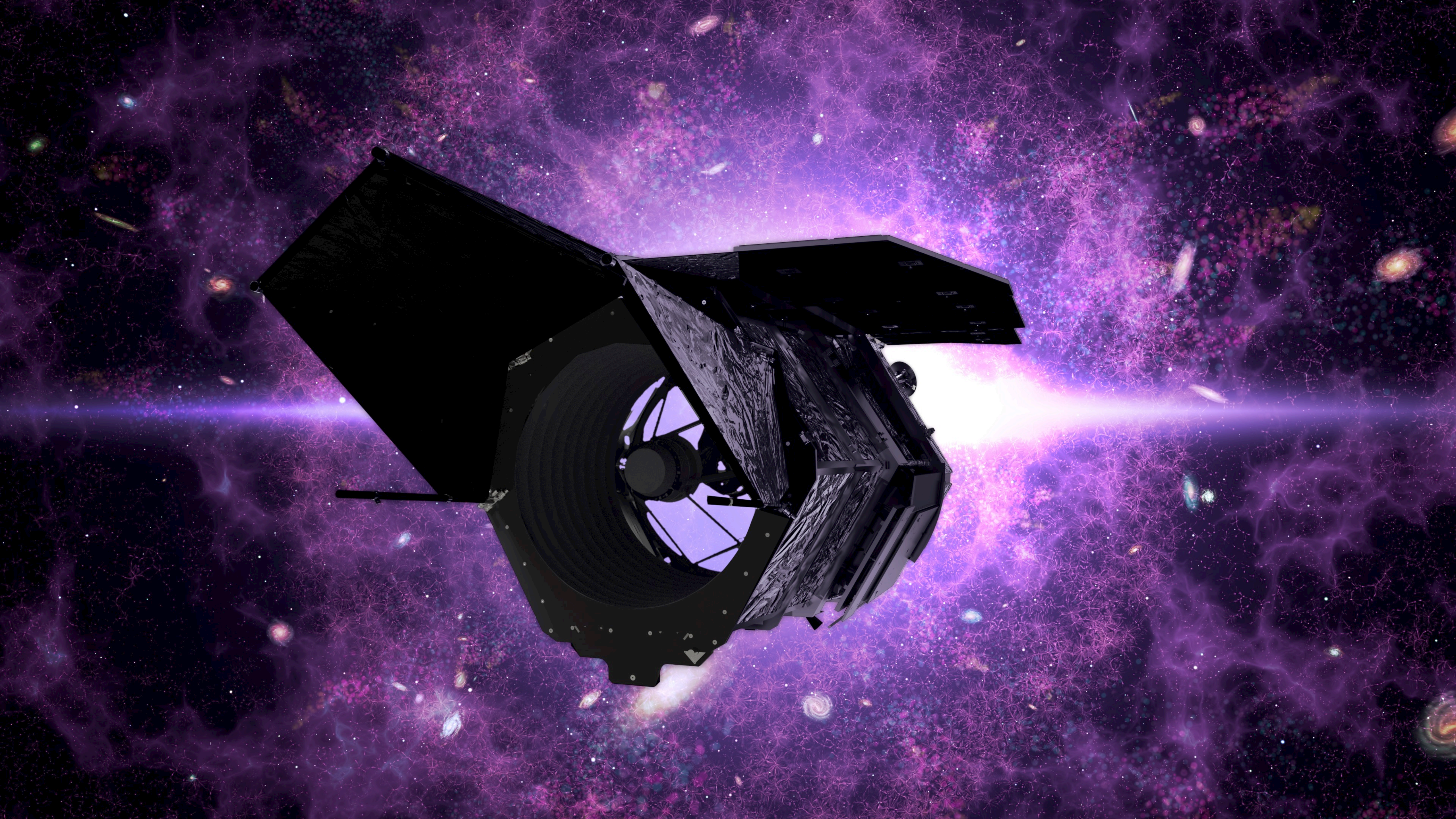




# Gaia16aye: *Gaia Image of the week* Sep 24th 2021







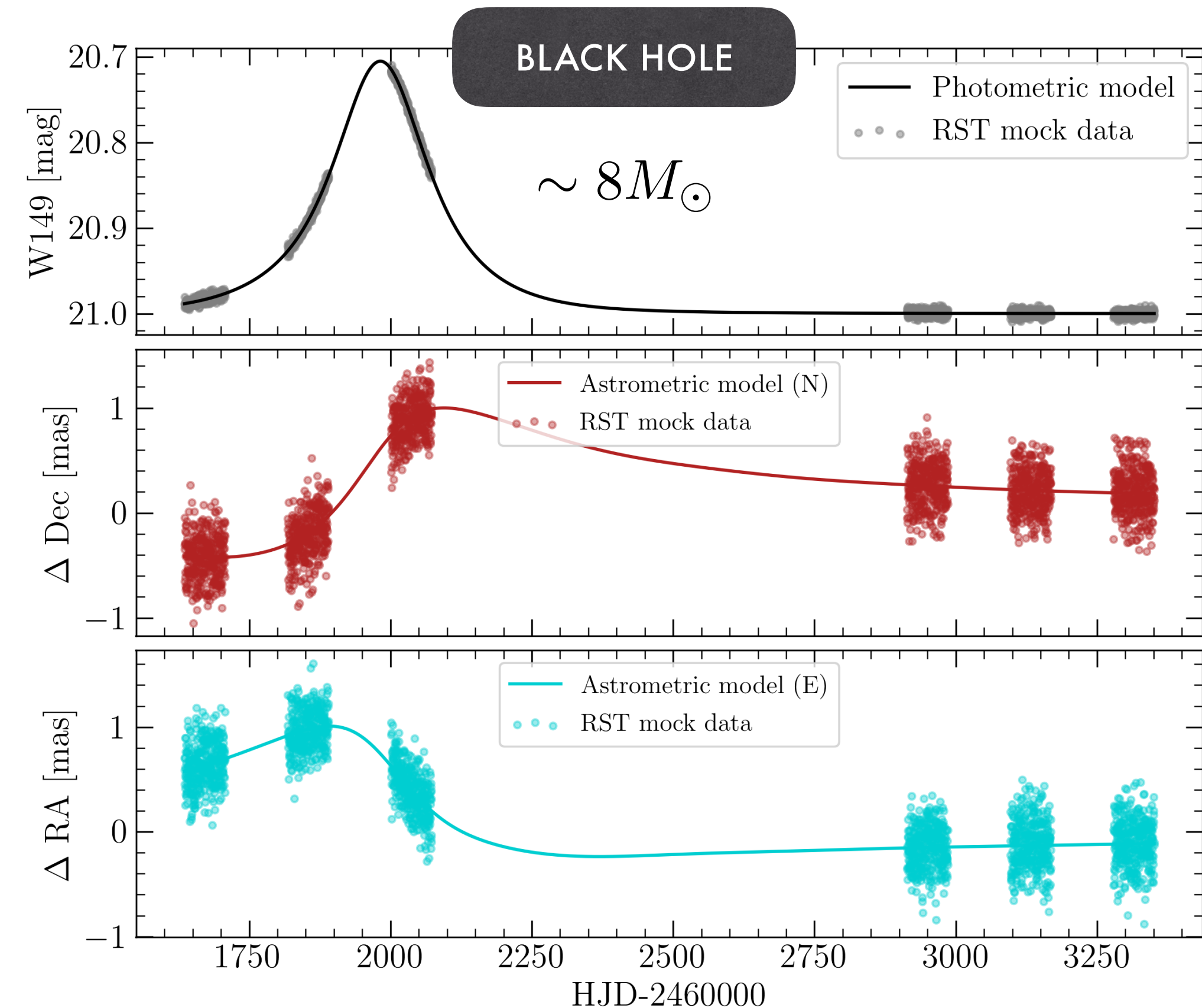
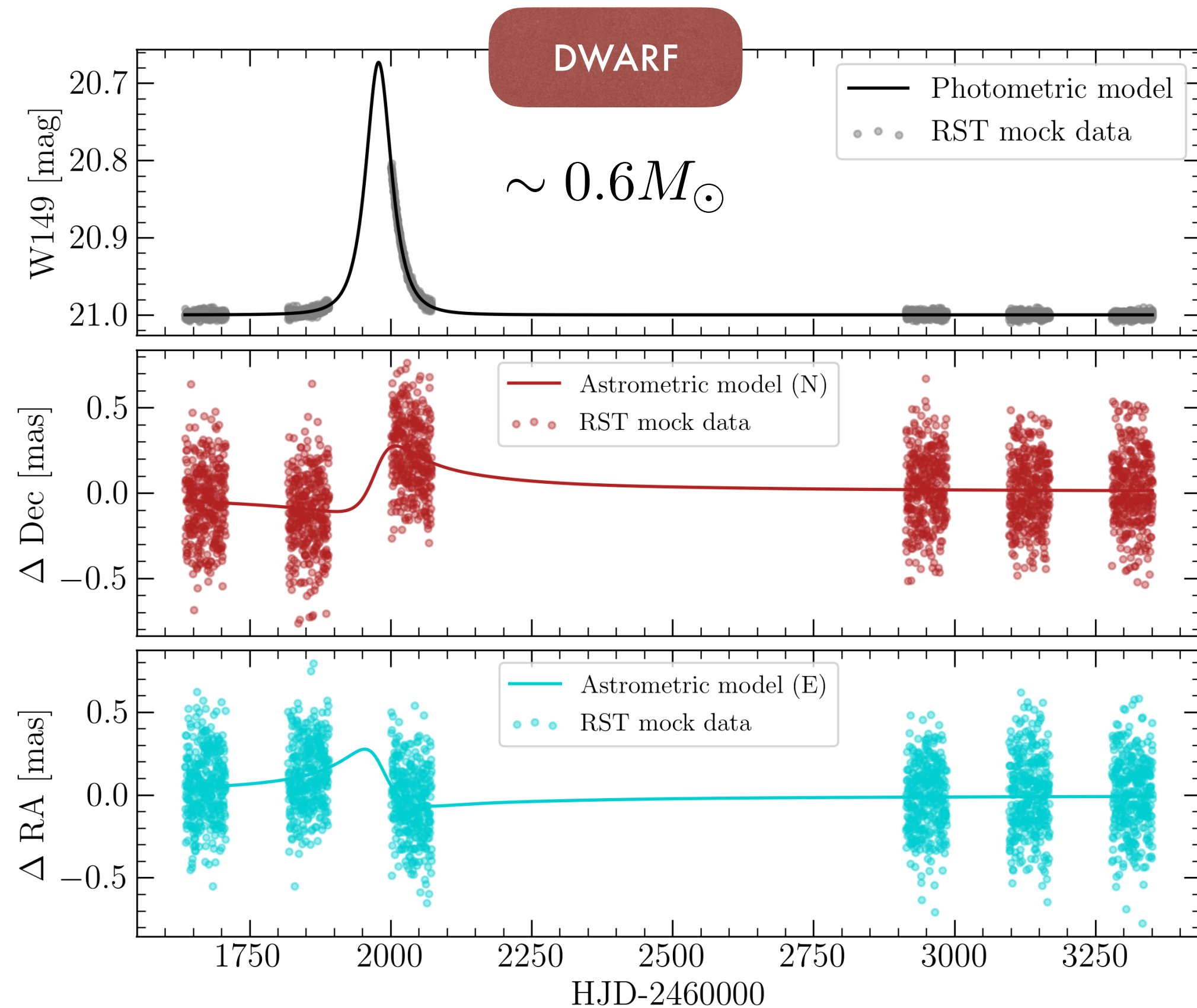


# Data simulations - assumptions

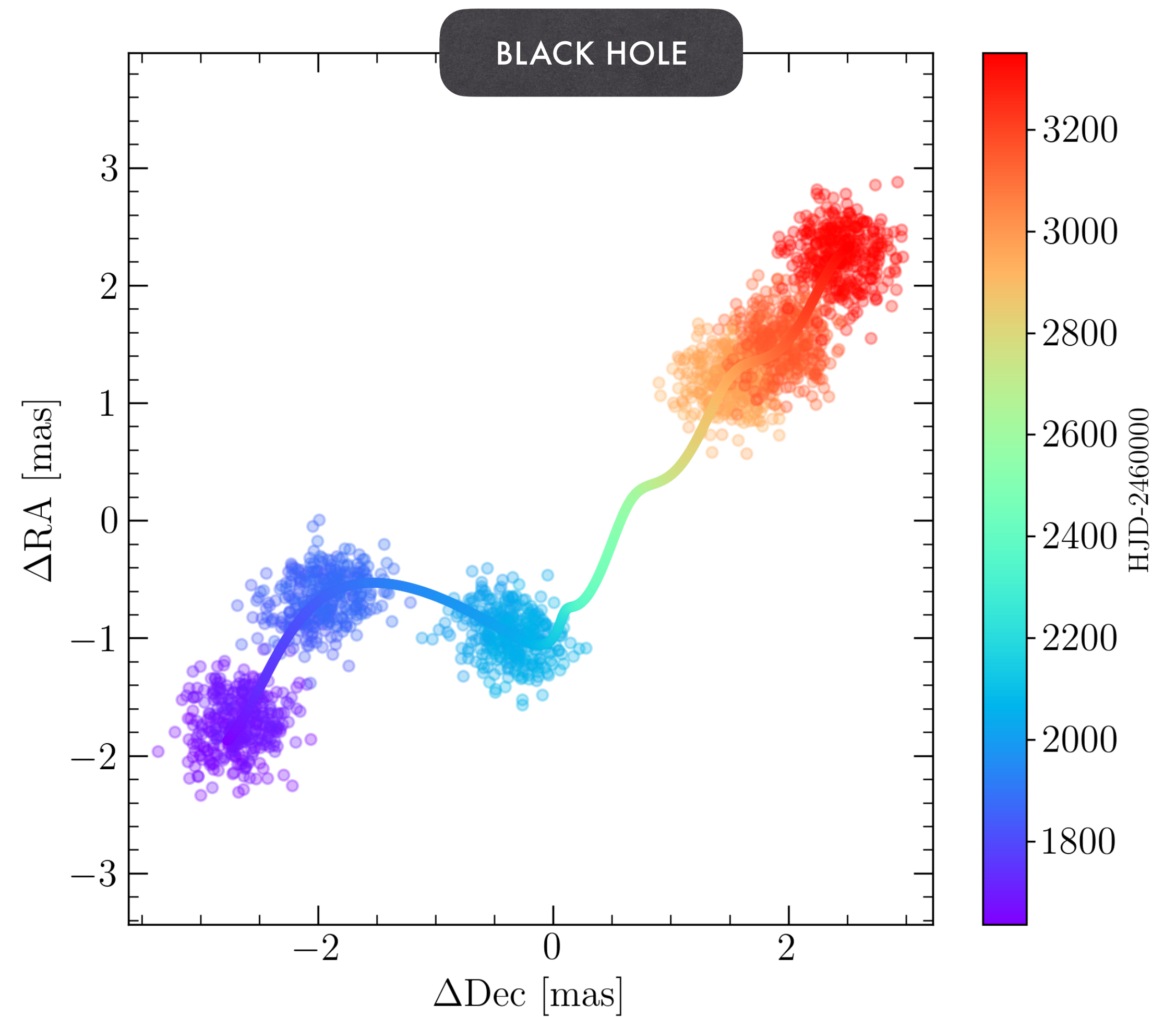
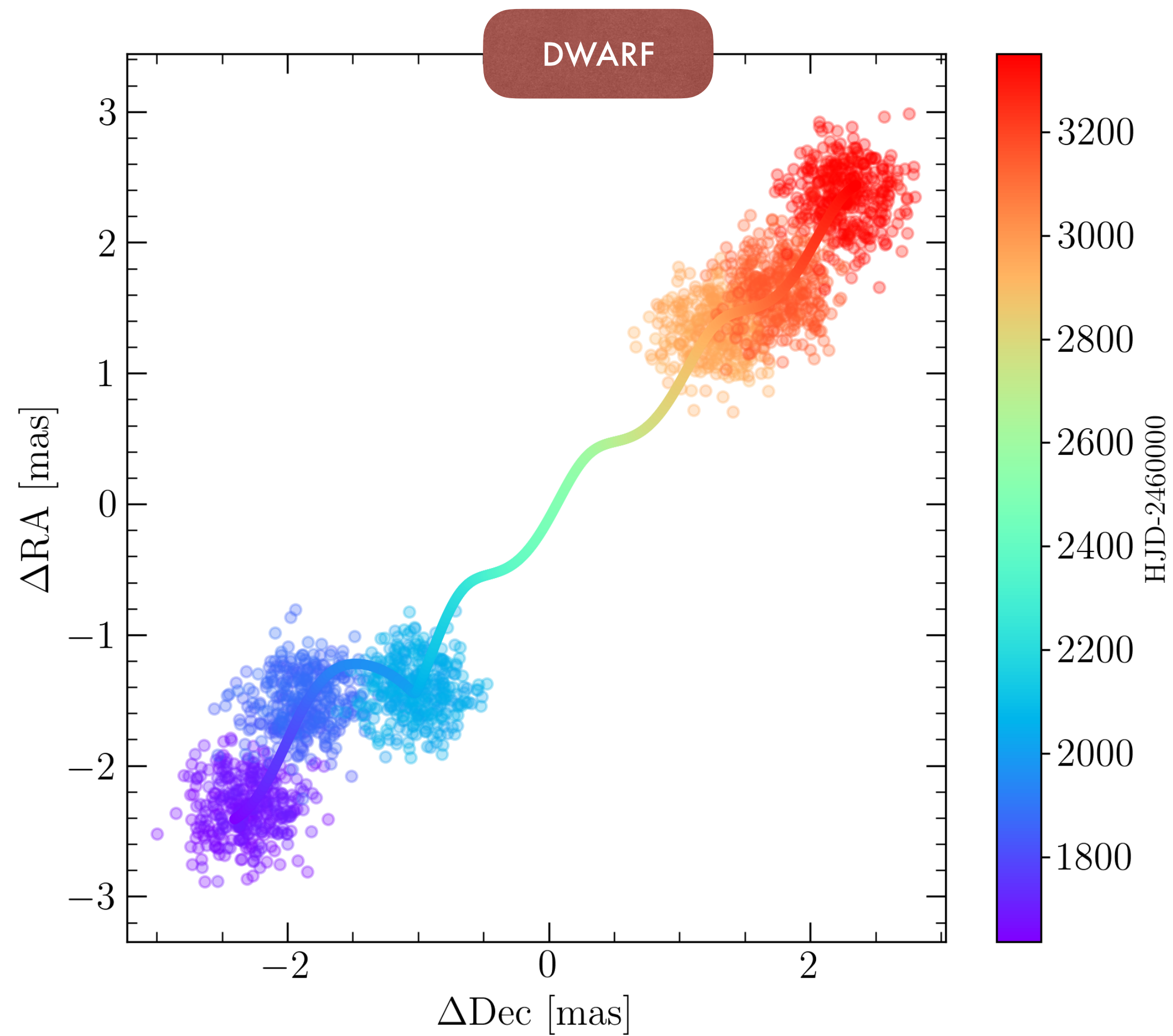


- centroiding error estimation for crowded regions
- 15 minute cadence adopted
- 3 seasons of observations at the beginning and the end of the 5-year mission

- each season 72-days long
- gaussian errors assumed
- few hours bins - to see preliminary results

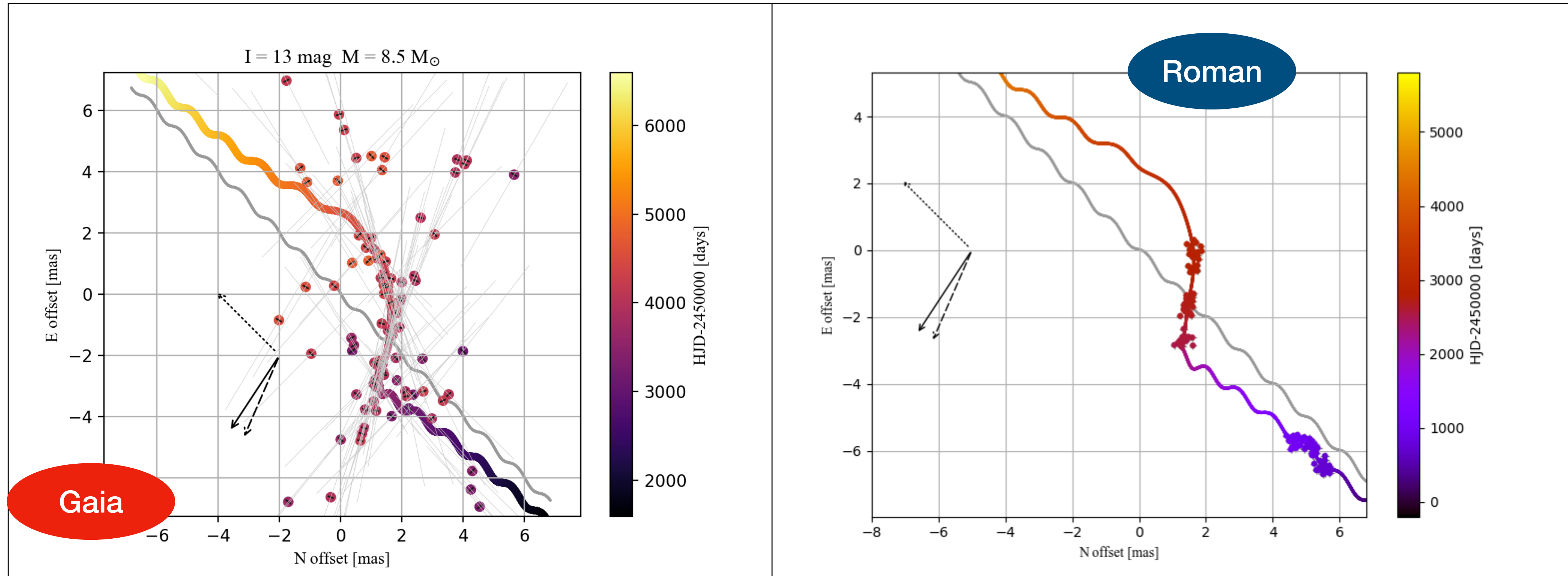


# Astrometric microlensing - motion curve simulations





# Comparison with the expected performance of Gaia



- Gaia not designed to accurately cover transients, especially astrometric ones
- Gaia provides good accuracy only along the scan direction
- Cadence: 15min vs ~30days
- Main problem for Gaia: precision drops dramatically with brightness

# Summary

- It will be possible to detect astrometric microlensing signal in the Gaia data
- Roman performance in the context of astrometric microlensing looks very promising
- Roman will allow to routinely measure masses of fairly standard lenses, not only extreme cases
- Astrometric microlensing will provide  $\theta_E$  measurements even for faint or completely dark lenses, like isolated stellar mass black holes