

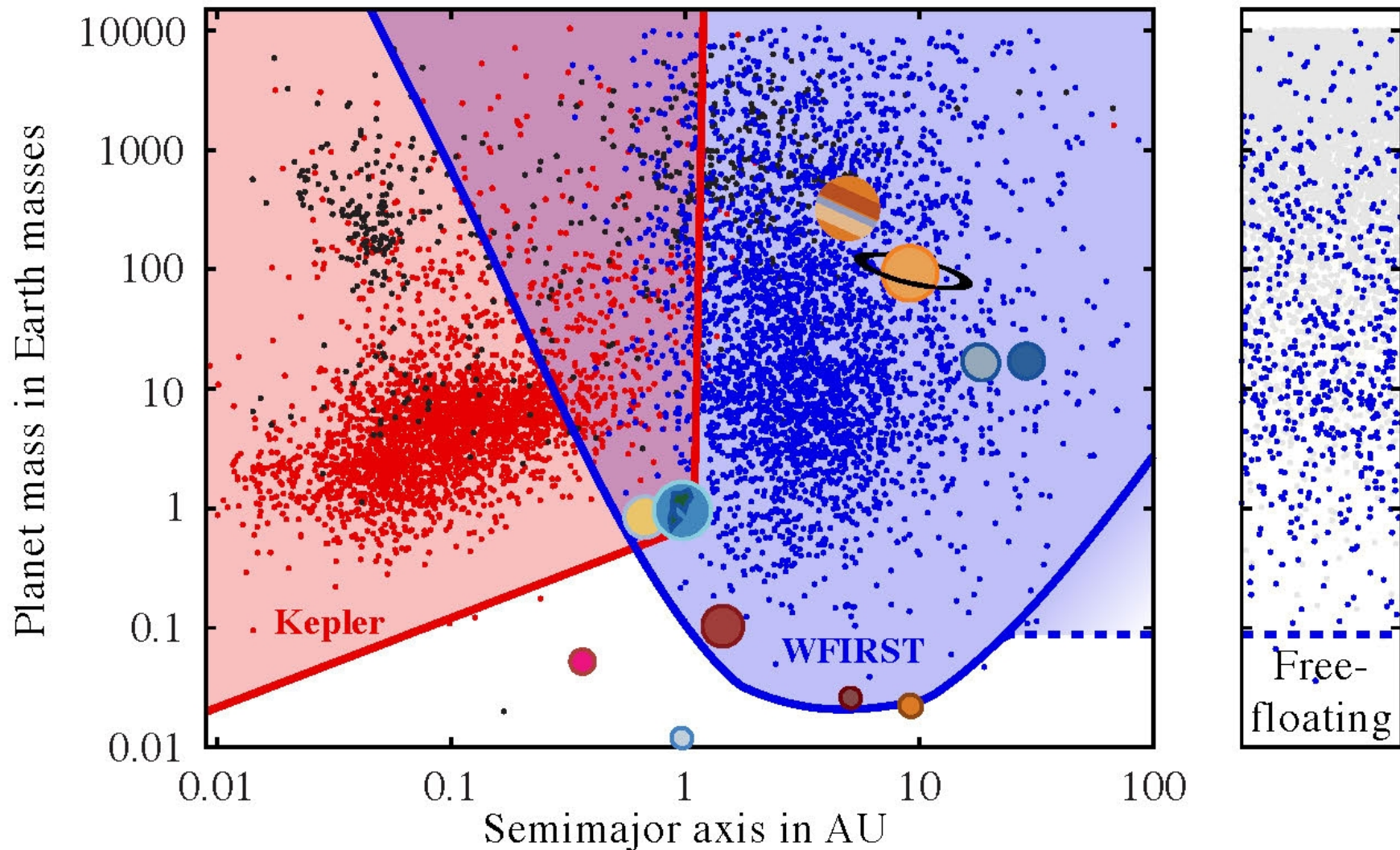
# The planets at the extremes of WFIRST's microlensing sensitivity



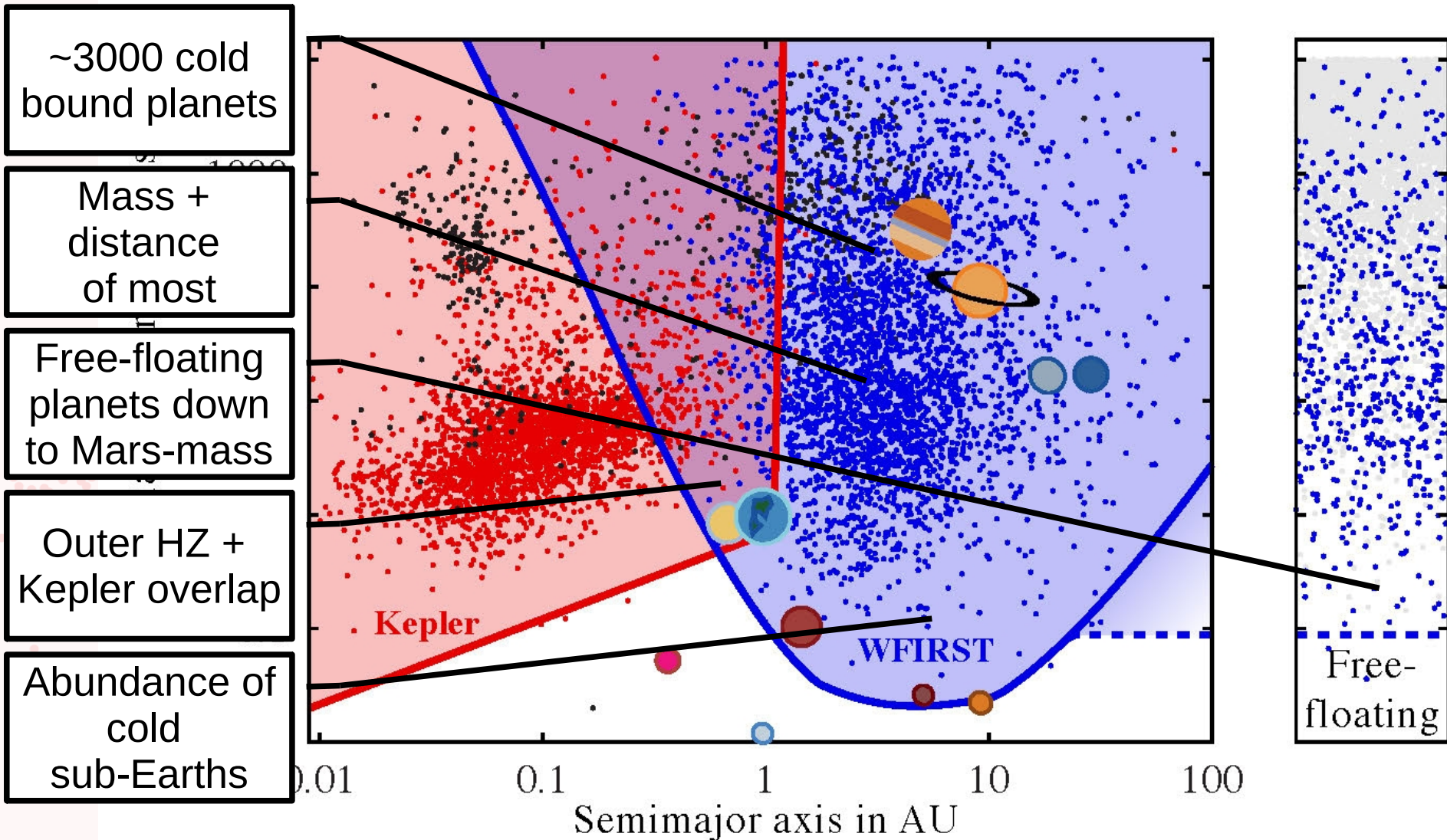
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Contributions from Scott Gaudi, Sean Raymond, Andrew Mann

# The WFIRST microlensing survey



# The WFIRST microlensing survey: What do we learn?



# The WFIRST microlensing survey: What do we learn?

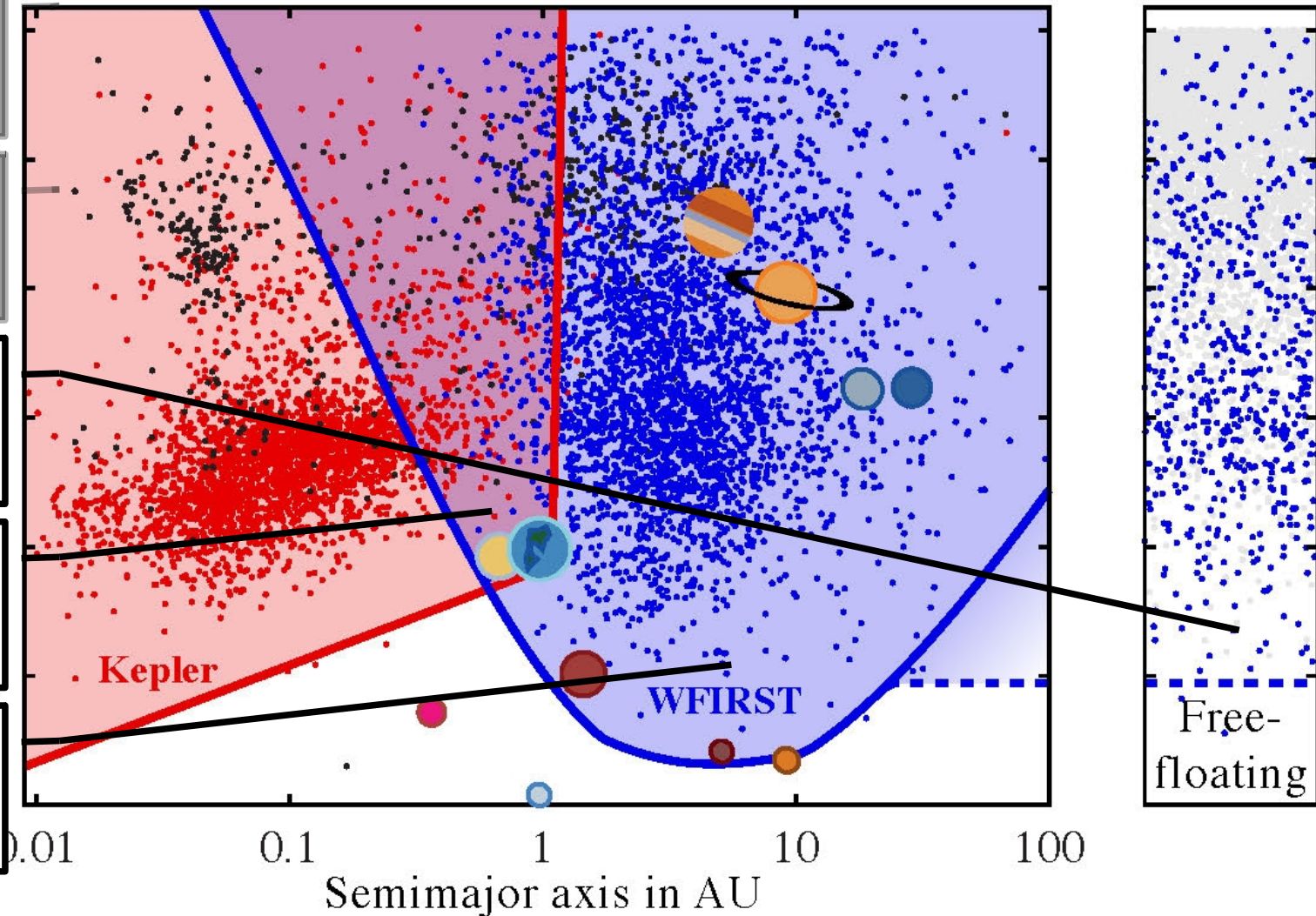
~3000 cold  
bound planets

Mass +  
distance  
of most

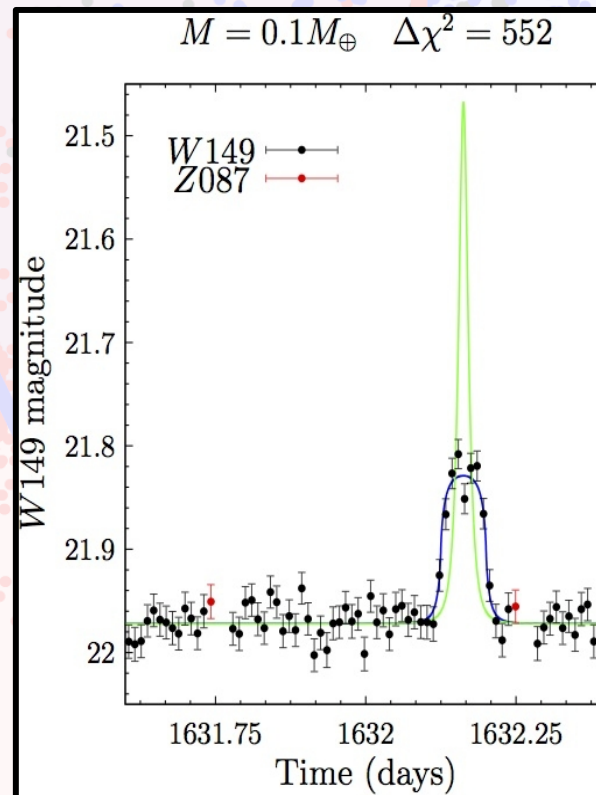
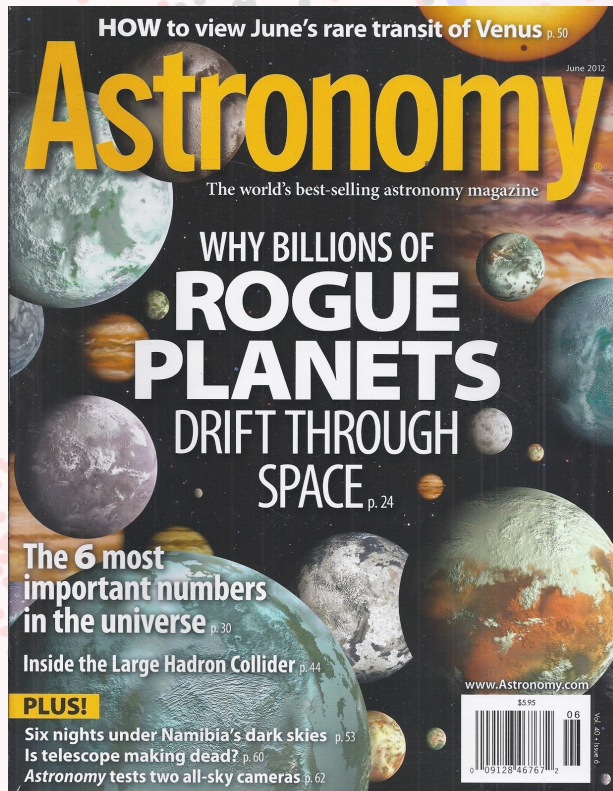
Free-floating  
planets down  
to Mars-mass

Outer HZ +  
Kepler overlap

Abundance of  
cold  
sub-Earths



# Free-floating planets



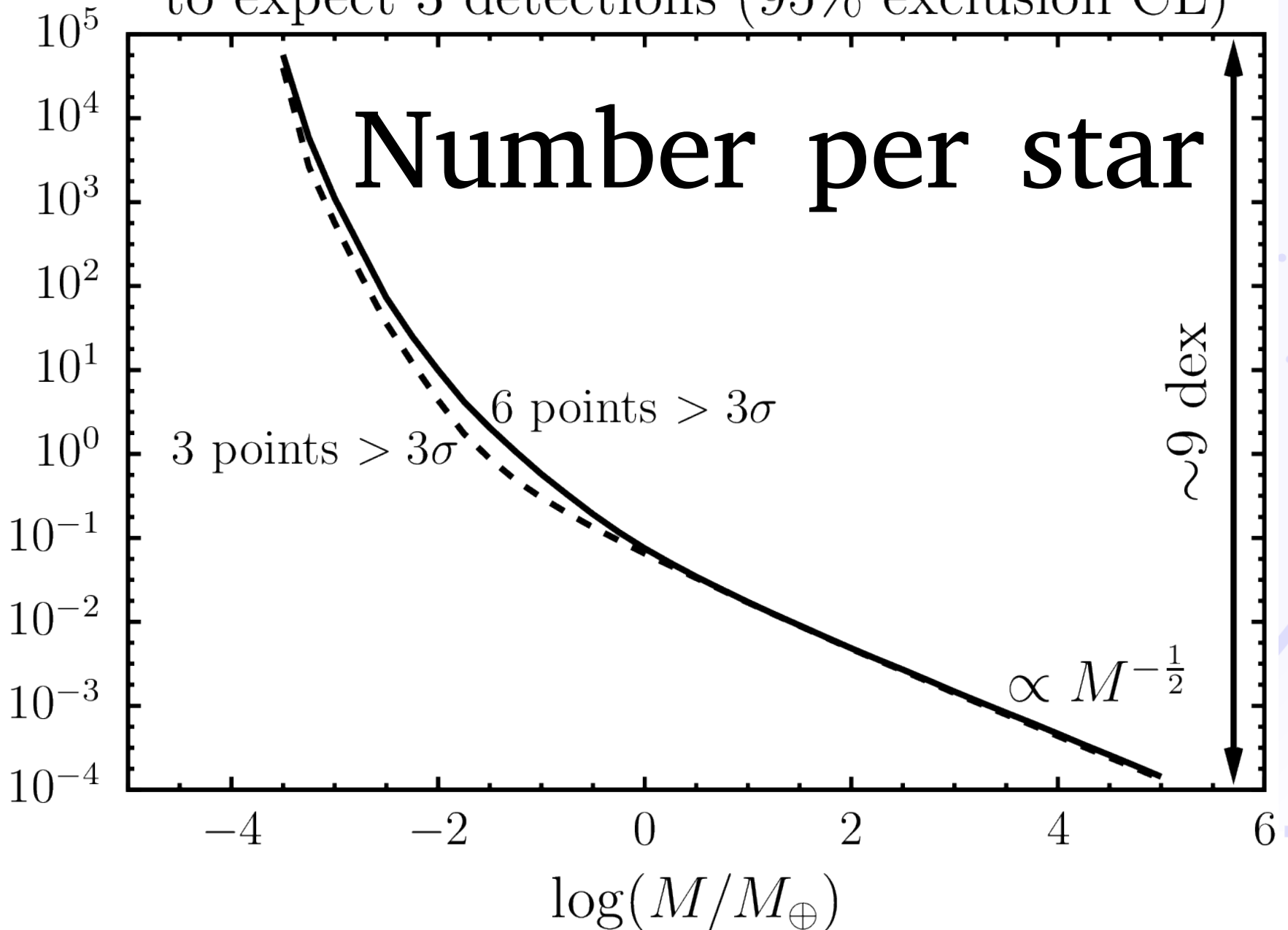
Free floating Mars  
( $\sim 23$  sigma)

- Free-floating planets may be more common than stars in the Galaxy.
- WFIRST-AFTA can detect free-floating planets down the mass of Mars.
- Expect to detect hundreds of free-floating planets.
- Sensitive to moons of free-floating planets.

From AFTA SDT interim report

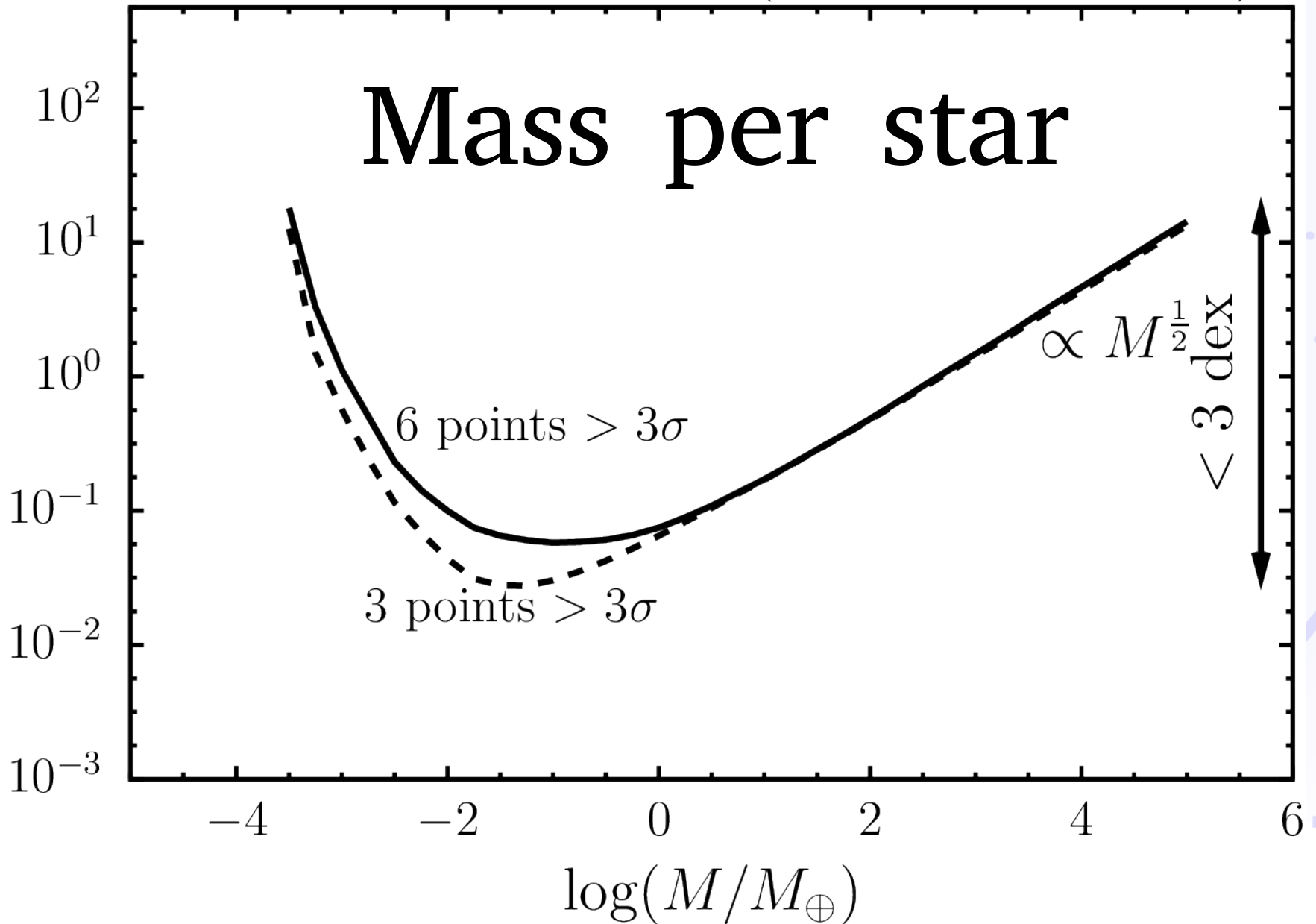
Required FFP abundance for WFIRST-AFTA  
to expect 3 detections (95% exclusion CL)

Number of ejected objects  
of mass  $M$  (per star)

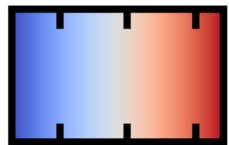


Required FFP abundance for WFIRST-AFTA  
to expect 3 detections (95% exclusion CL)

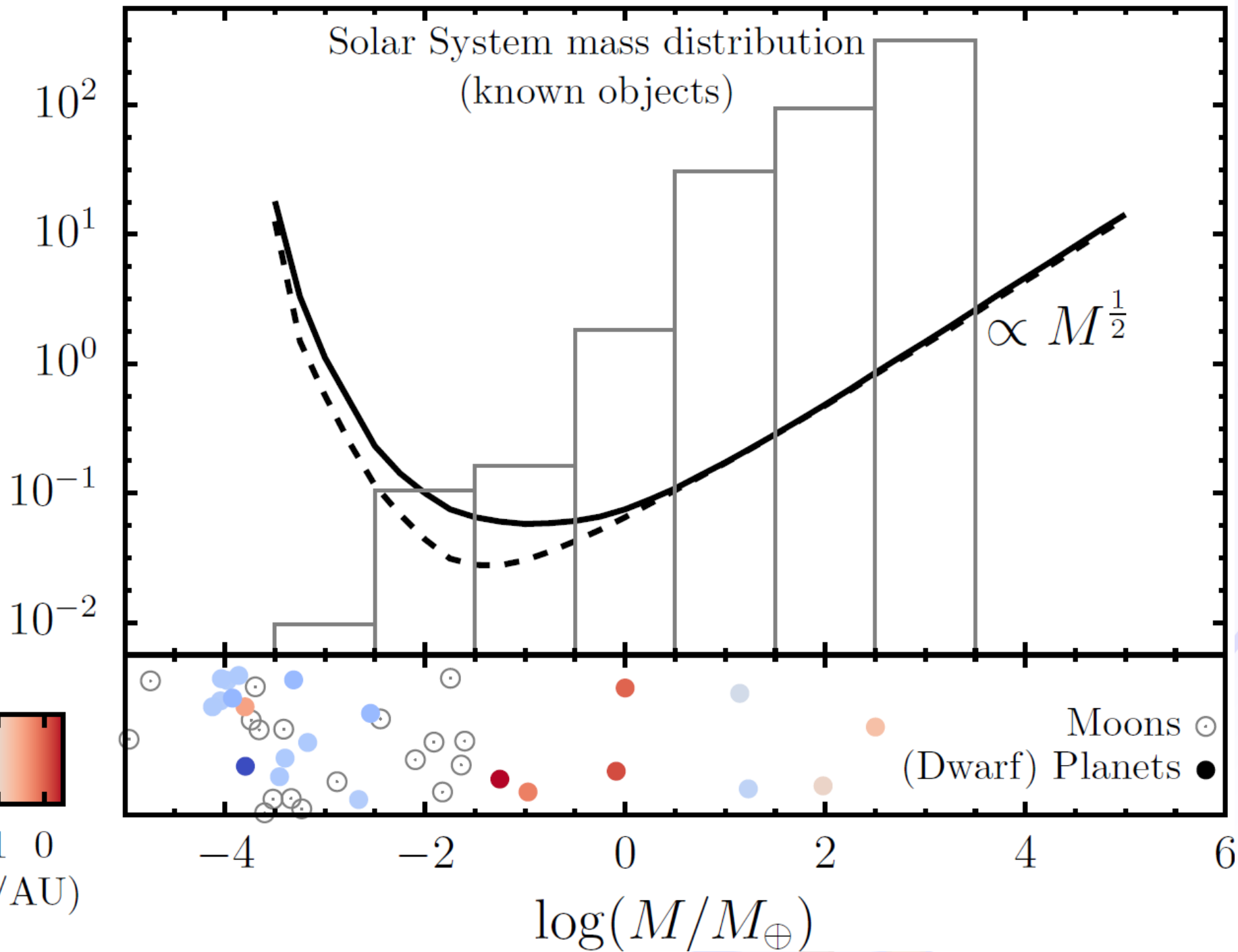
Total mass in ejected objects  
of mass  $M$  ( $M_{\oplus}$  per star)



Total mass in ejected objects  
of mass  $M$  ( $M_{\oplus}$  per star)



2 1 0  
 $\log(a/\text{AU})$



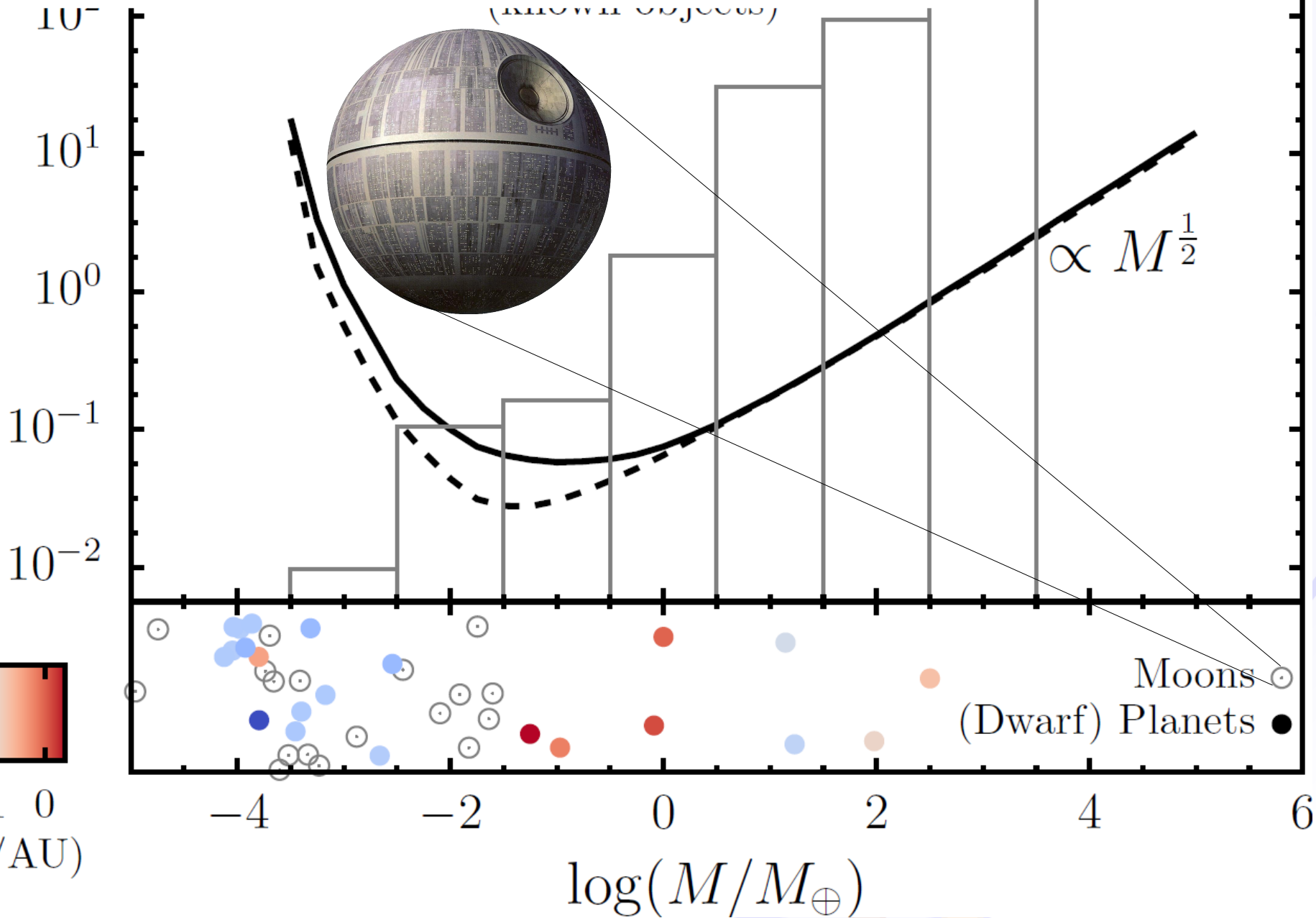
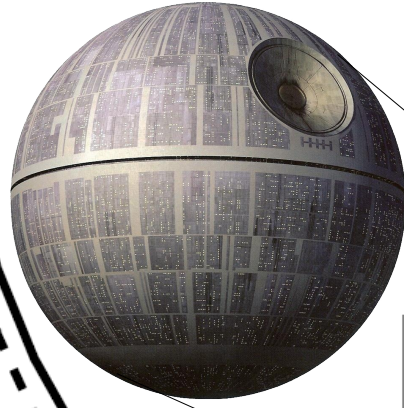


Total mass in ejected objects

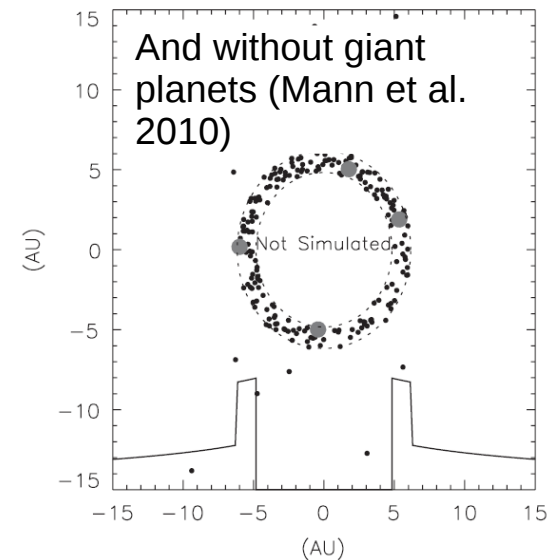
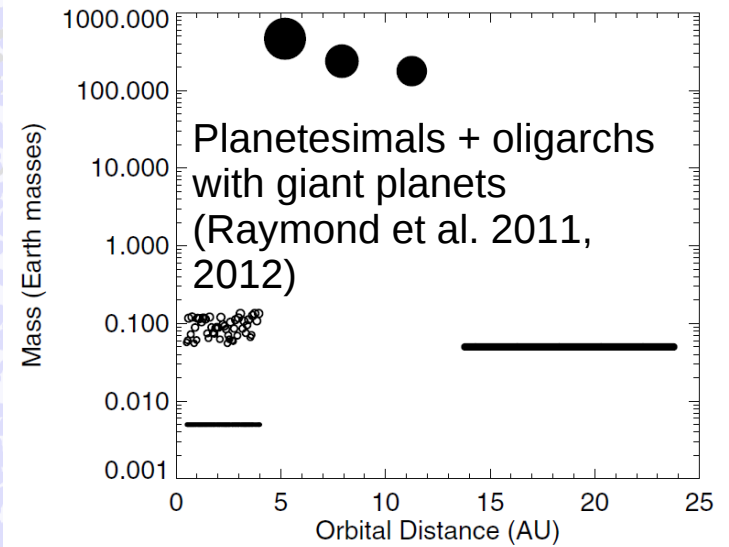
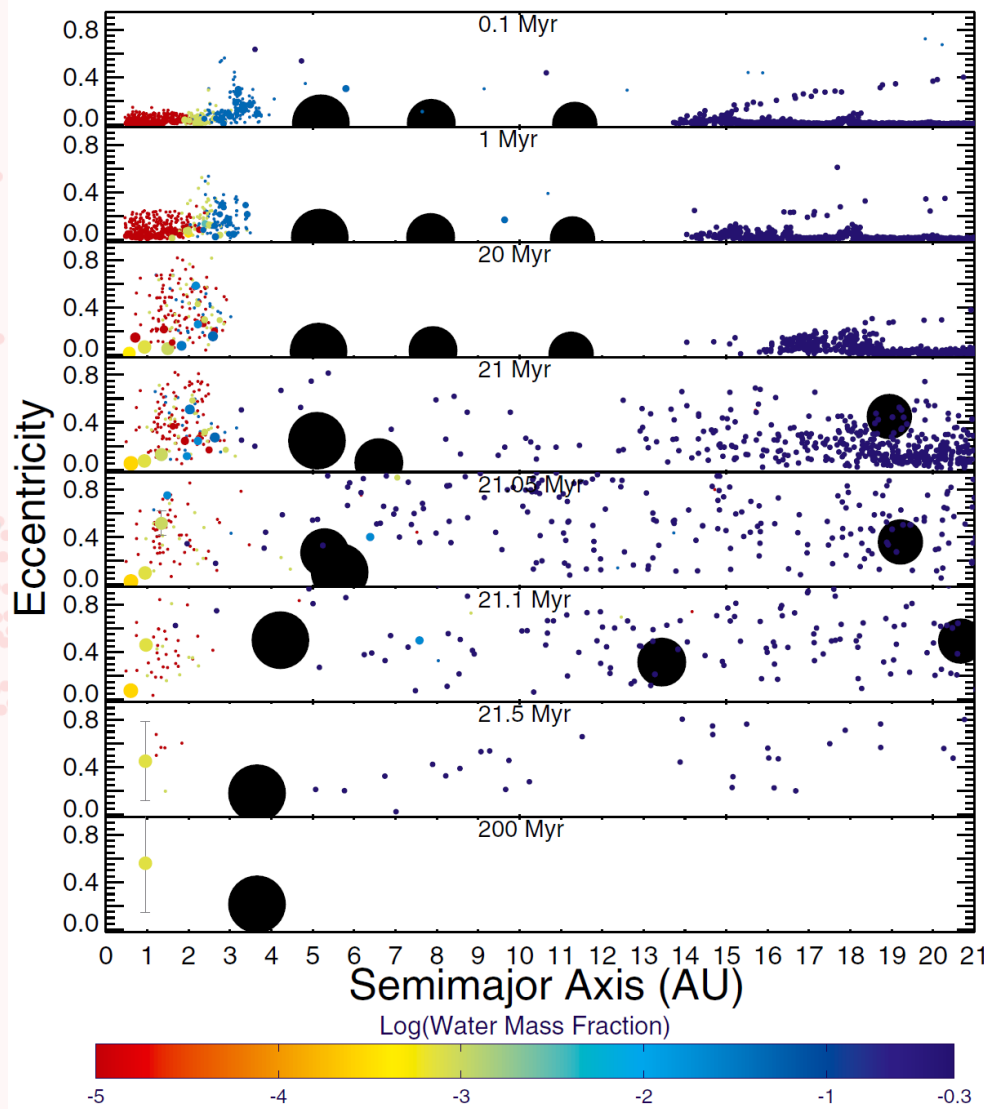
of mass  $M$  ( $M_{\oplus}$  per star)

# ...It's a space station!

(known objects)

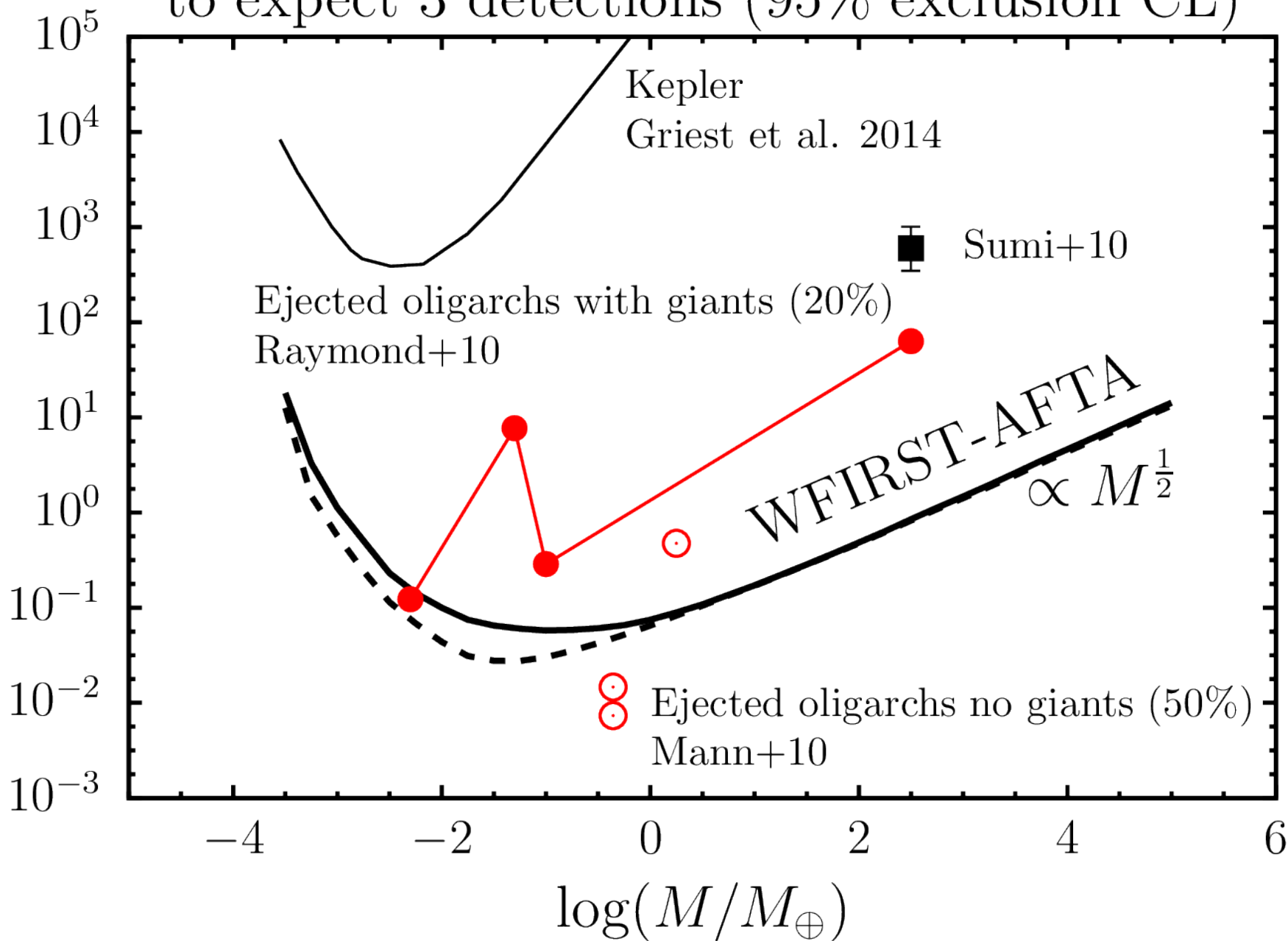


# Simulations of Ejected Oligarchs

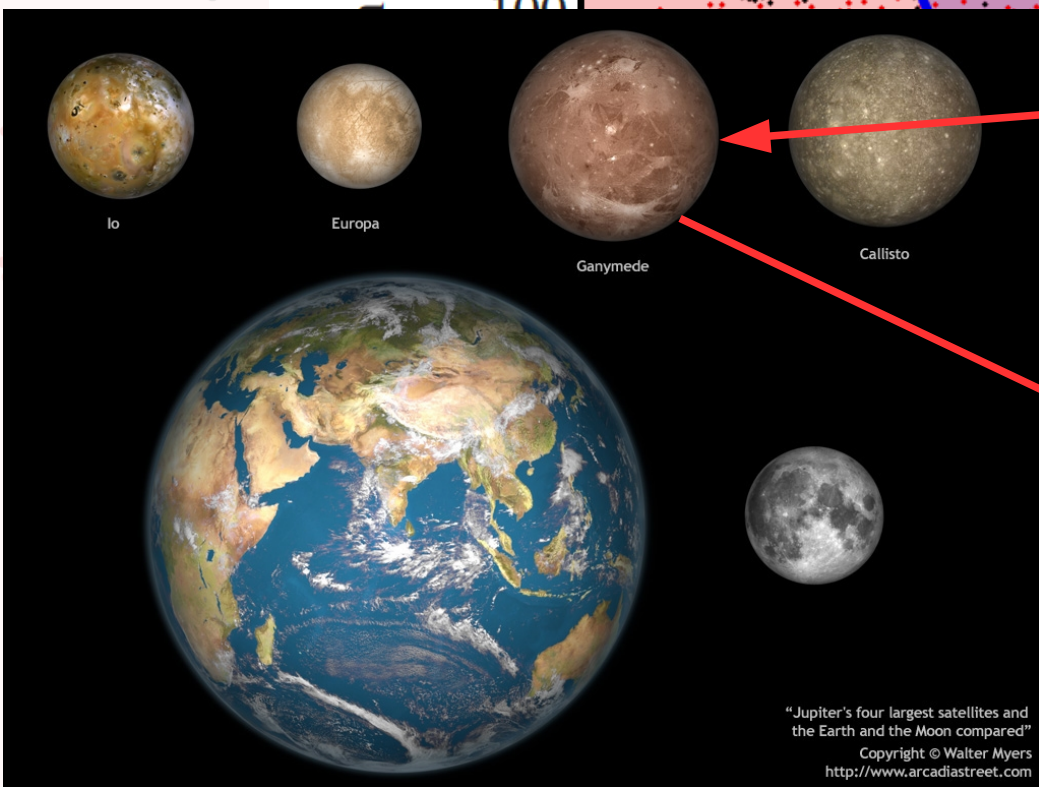
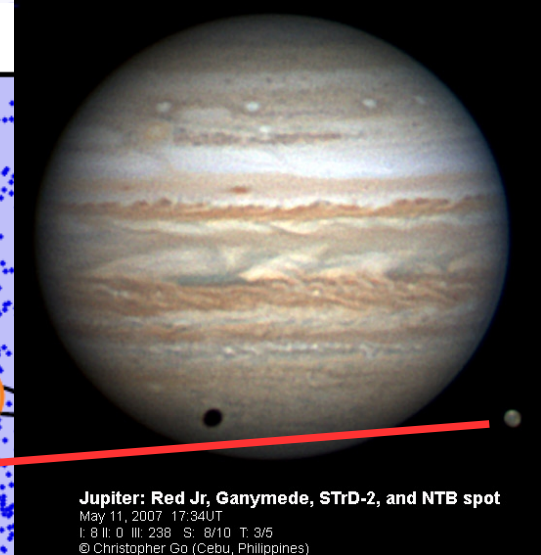
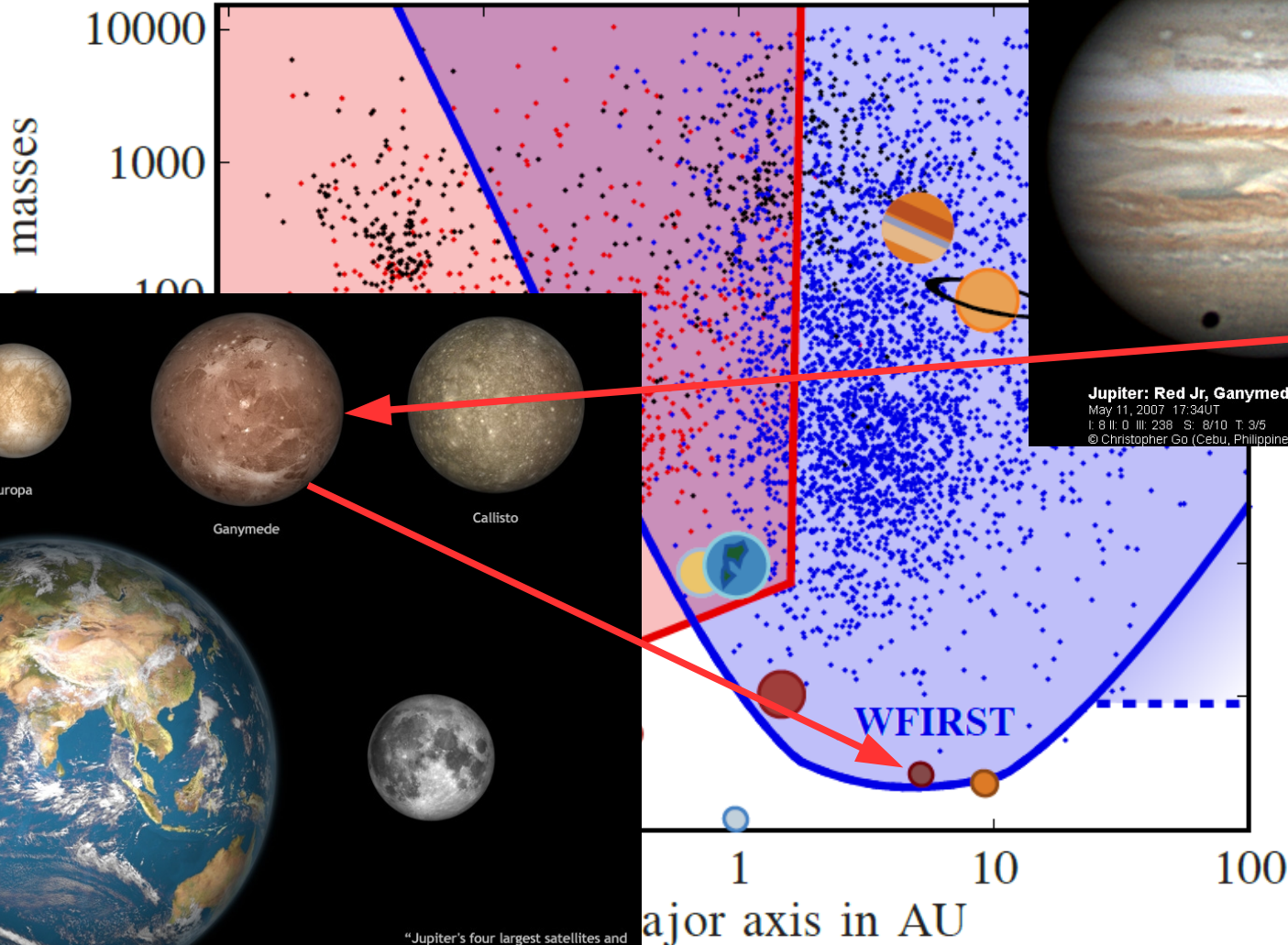


# Required FFP abundance for WFIRST-AFTA to expect 3 detections (95% exclusion CL)

Total mass in ejected objects of mass  $M$  ( $M_{\oplus}$  per star)

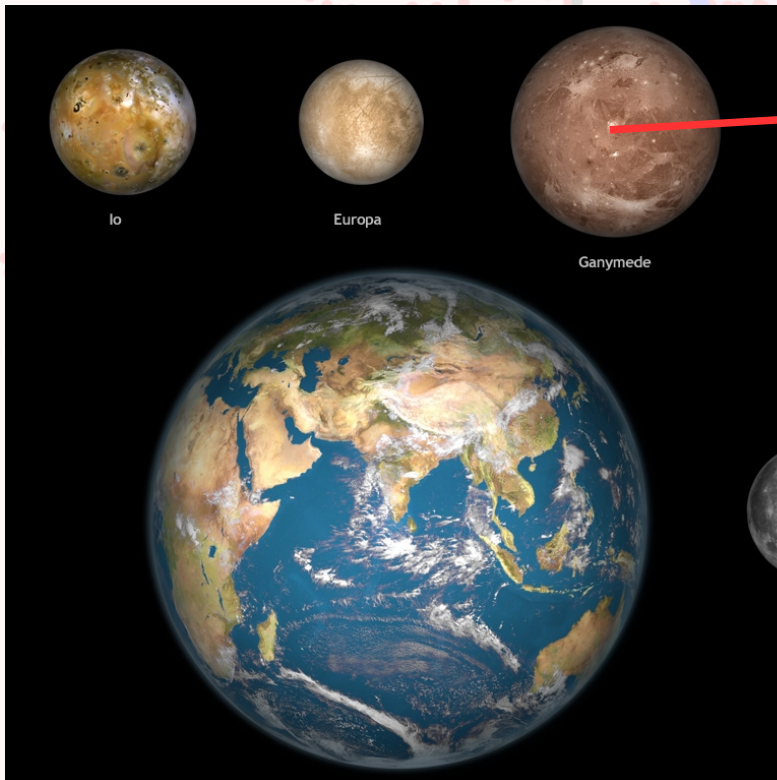
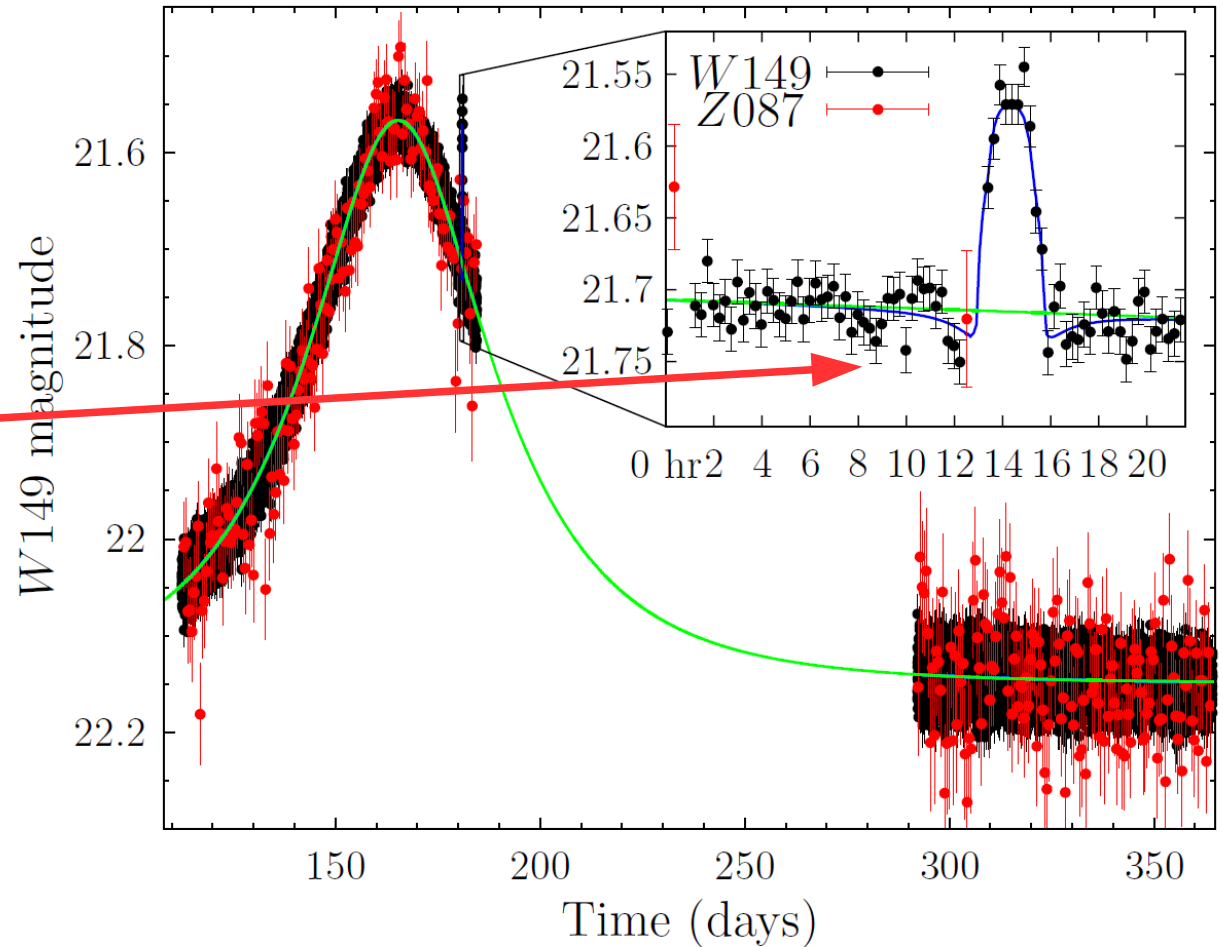


# Really low-mass planets



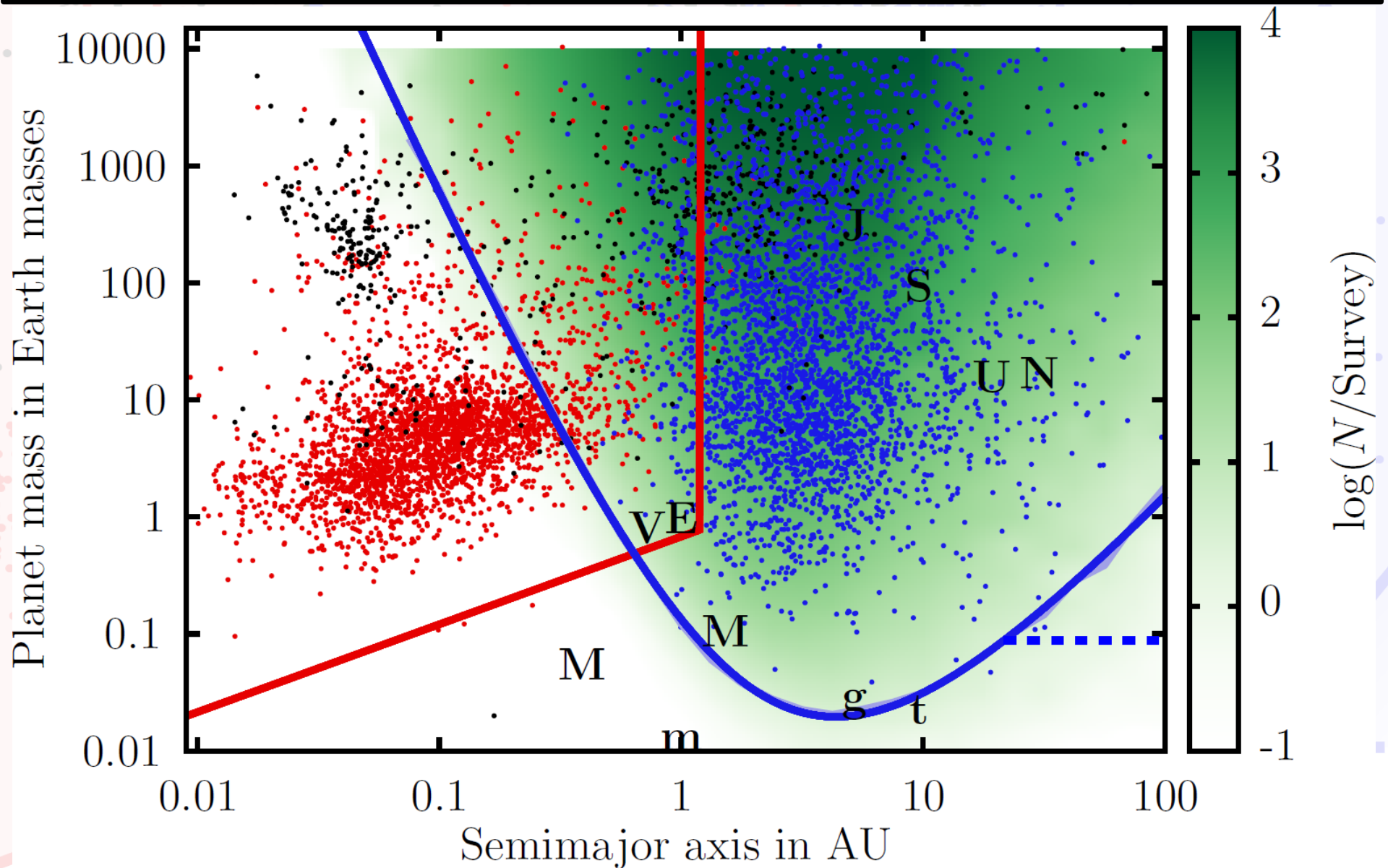
# Really low-mass planets

$$M = 2.02M_{\text{Moon}} \quad a = 5.20 \text{ AU} \quad M_{\star} = 0.29M_{\odot} \quad \Delta\chi^2 = 710$$



"Jupiter's four largest satellites and the Earth and the Moon compared"  
Copyright © Walter Myers  
<http://www.arcadiastreet.com>

# Carefully vetted low-mass detections



# Habitable Zone planets

$$M = 0.94M_{\oplus} \quad a = 1.46 \text{ AU} \quad M_{\star} = 0.95M_{\odot} \quad \Delta\chi^2 = 939$$

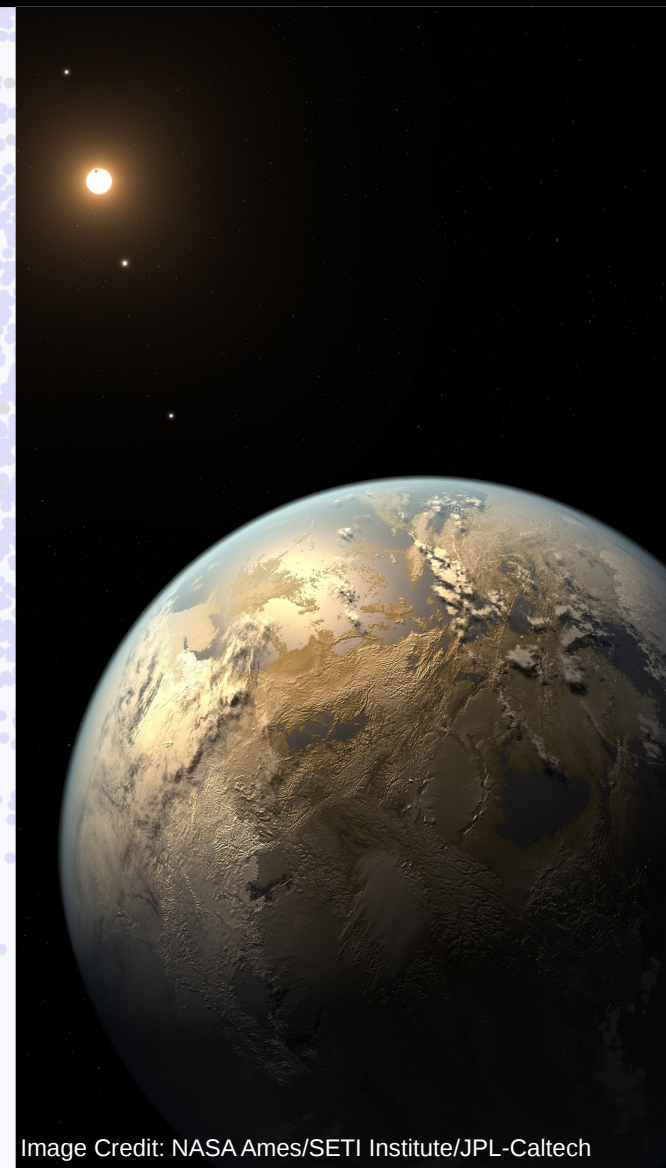
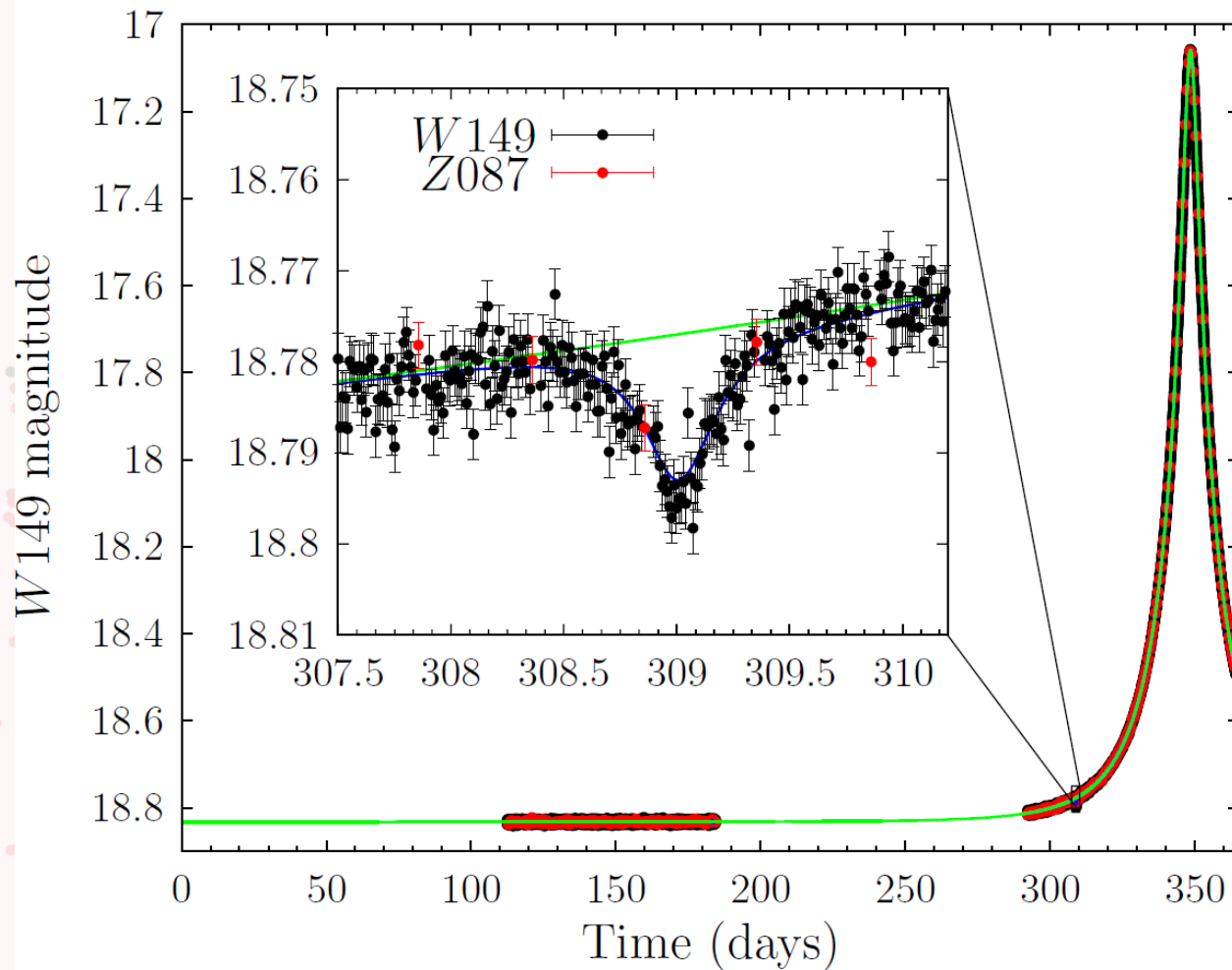
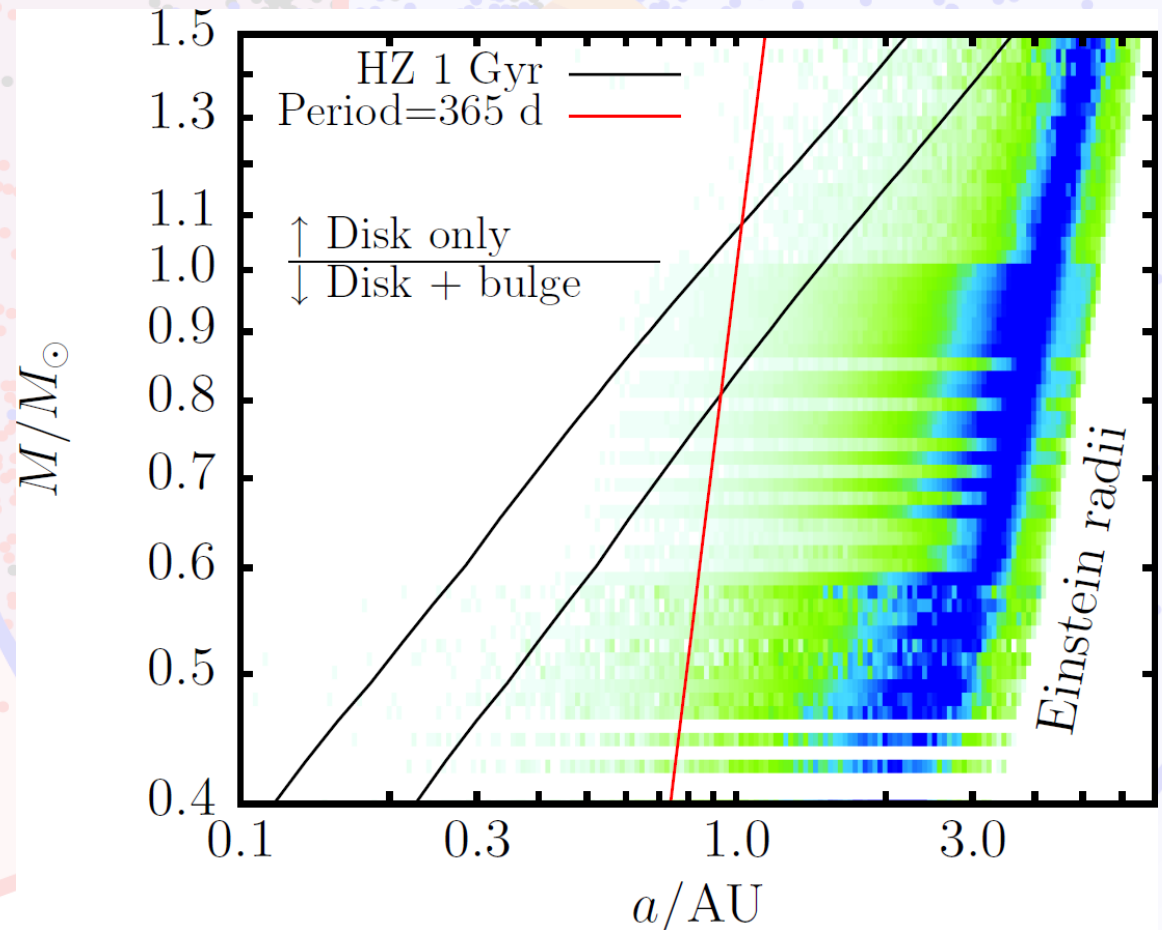


Image Credit: NASA Ames/SETI Institute/JPL-Caltech

# Microlensing in the Habitable Zone

- Transits most sensitive to HZ of low-mass hosts
  - Microlensing most sensitive to HZ of high-mass hosts
- but how sensitive?

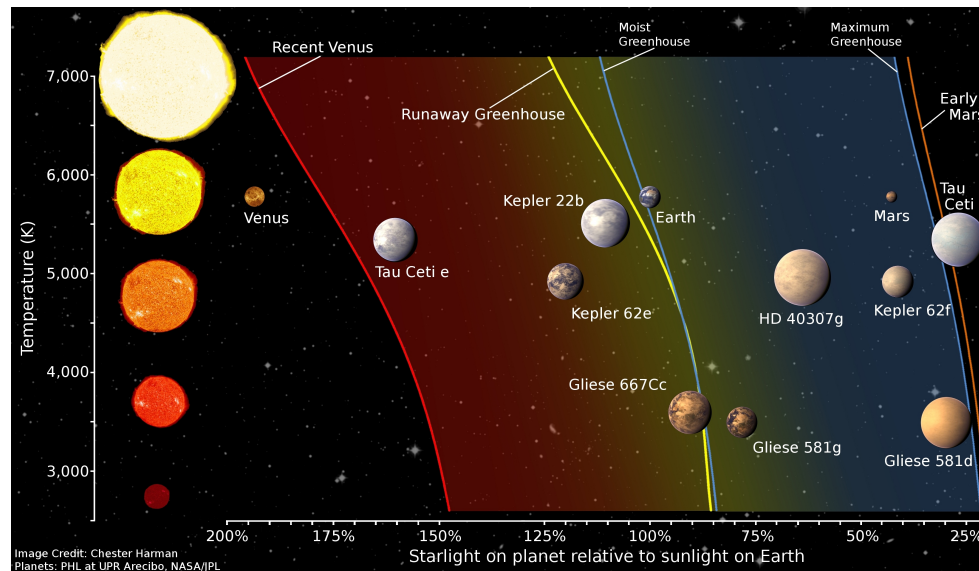


$$\frac{a_{\text{HZ}}}{r_{\text{E}}} \simeq 0.3 \begin{cases} M^{1.5} & M \lesssim 1M_{\odot} \\ M^{1.75} & M \gtrsim 1M_{\odot} \end{cases}$$



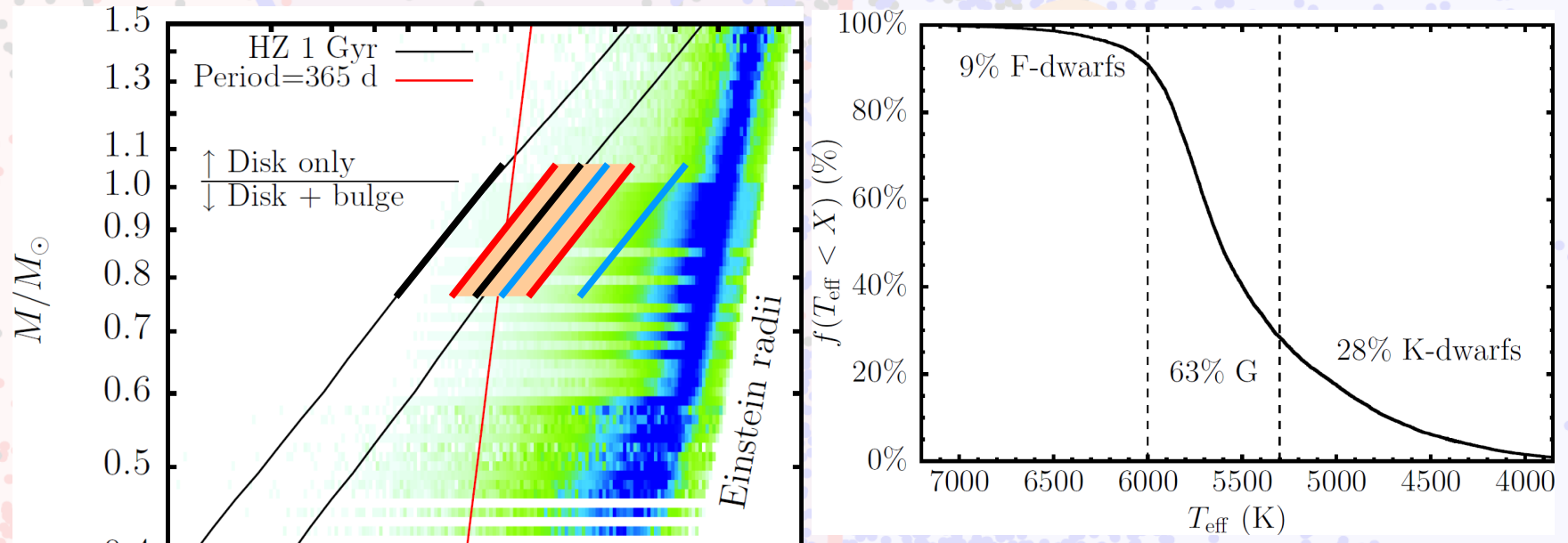
# AFTA in the Habitable Zone

- Using the recent Kopparapu et al HZ definition



- Take the WFIRST simulations and throw out everything but FGK dwarfs (no hope for M)
- Put an Earth mass planet in the HZ of each star

# Spying on the Neighbors



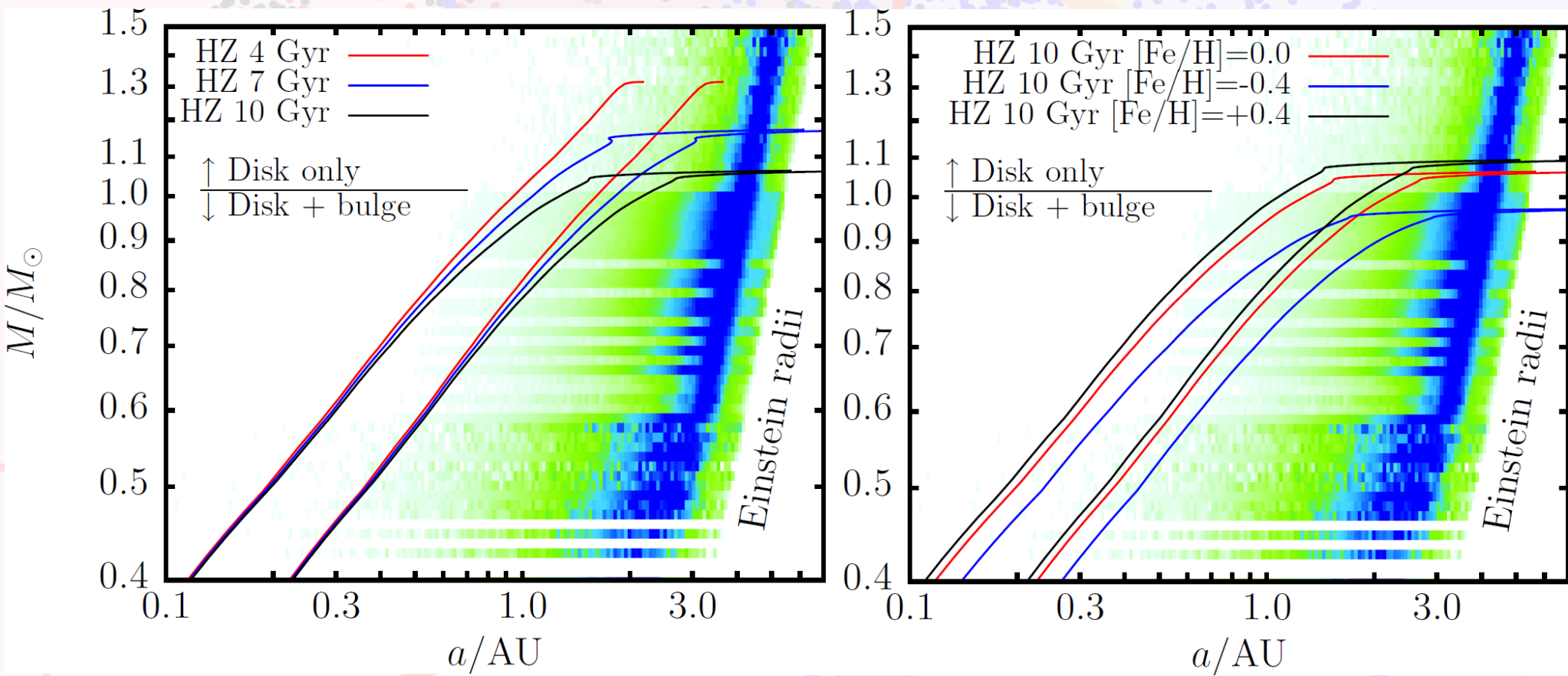
AFTA-WFIRST yields if 1 planet per star in shifted HZ around FGK dwarfs

Mass/HZ	HZ x 1.0 0.99–1.68 AU	HZ x 1.5 1.49–2.52 AU	HZ x 2.0 1.98–3.36 AU
10 Mearth	8	25	53
3.2 Mearth	3	11	24
1 Mearth	1	5	10

1.0 dex

← 0.3 dex →

# Changing Age [Fe/H]



# Conclusions

## Bound

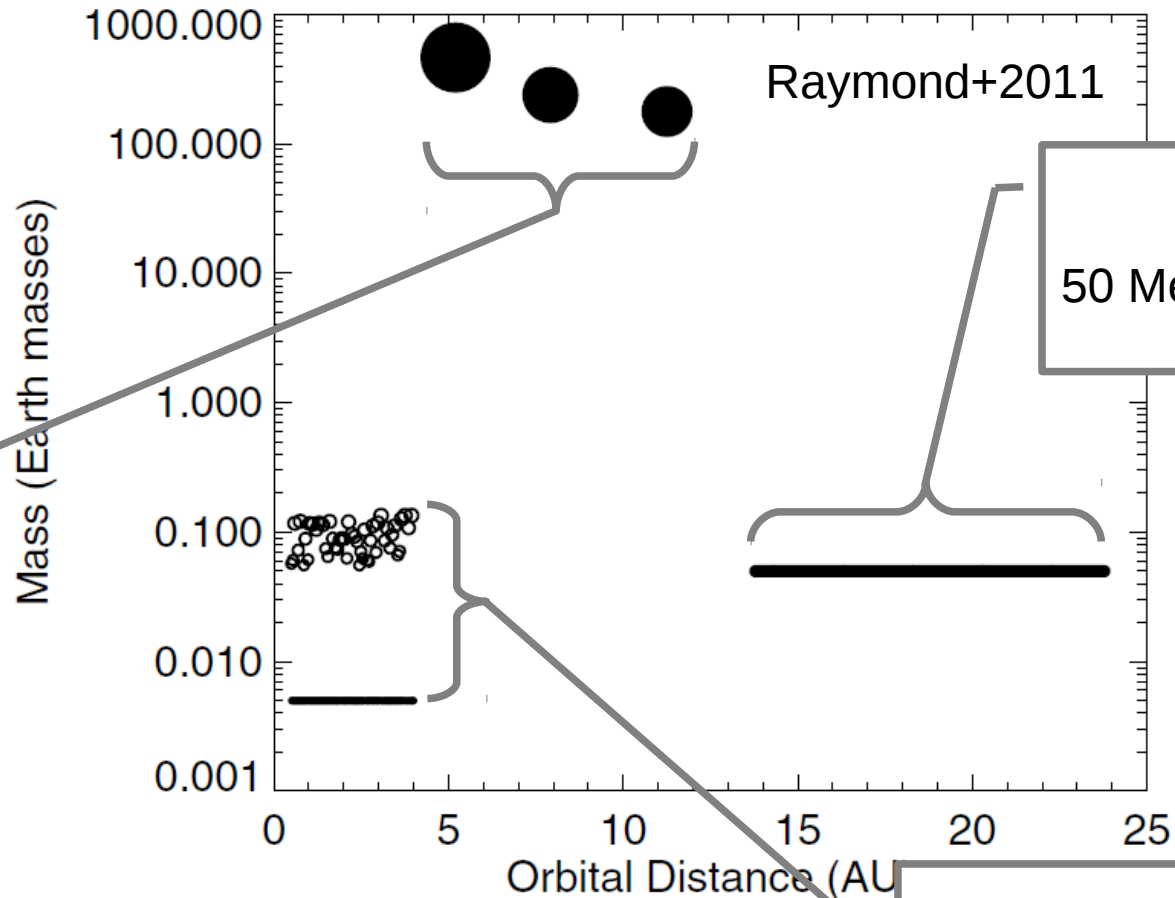
- WFIRST-AFTA will do for cold planets what Kepler has done for hot planets
- Will measure abundance of cold bound planets down to mass of solar system moons
- Has sensitivity in the habitable zone, but Earth-masses there are a stretch

## Free-floating

- WFIRST-AFTA will find hundreds of FFPs
- Sensitive to planetesimals pushed beyond  $\sim 10$  AU or ejected
- Will measure “total loosely- or un-bound mass in objects of mass  $M$  per star” for Plutos to Jupiters if it is above  $1 M_{\text{earth}}/\text{star}$

# Backup Slides

# Starting conditions



3 Giant planets:  
>90% unstable  
<10% stable

Outer disk:  
50 Me of 0.05 Me objects

Inner disk:  
2.5 Me of 0.005 Me objects  
2.5 Me of ~0.1 Me Embryos