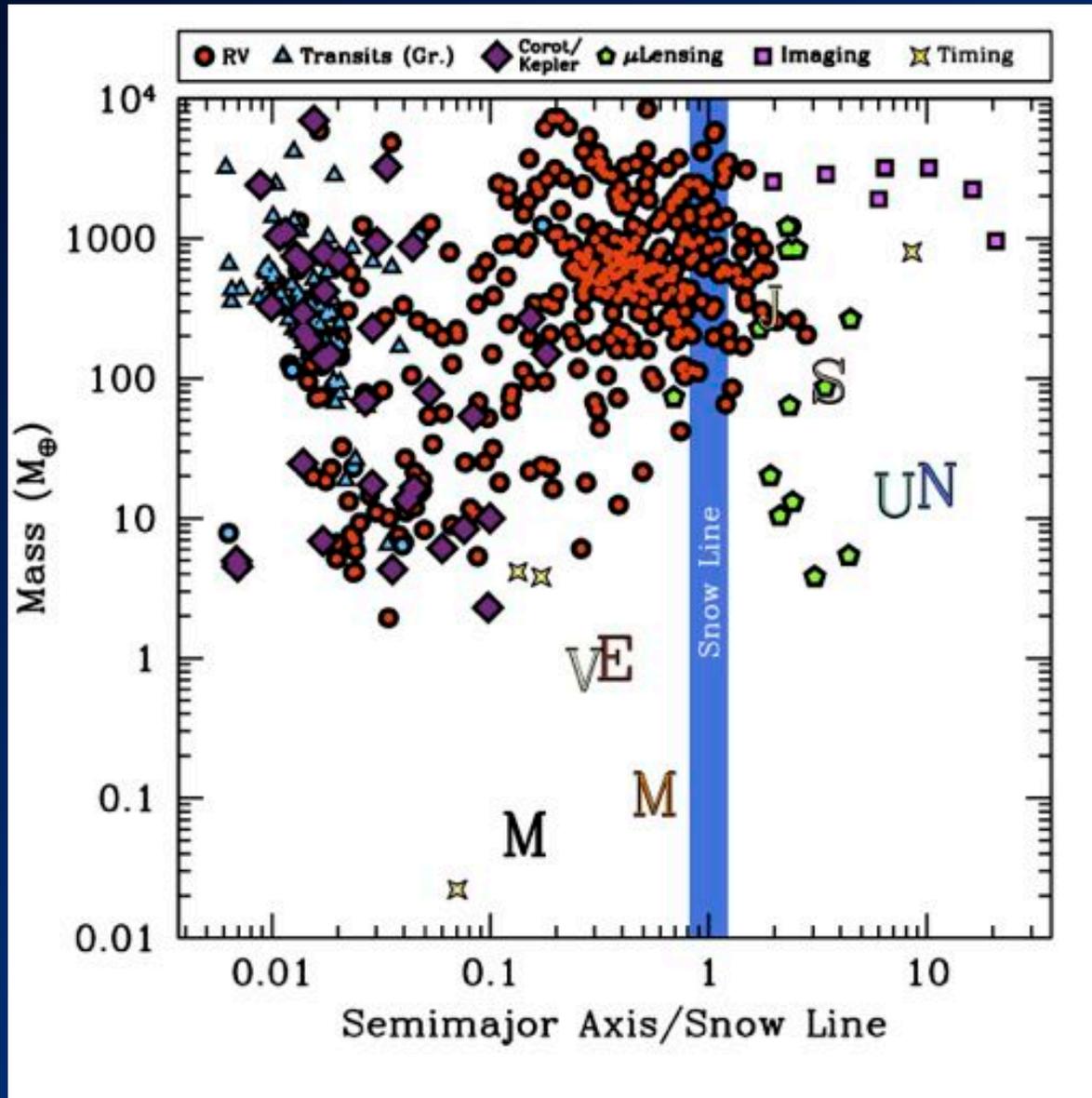


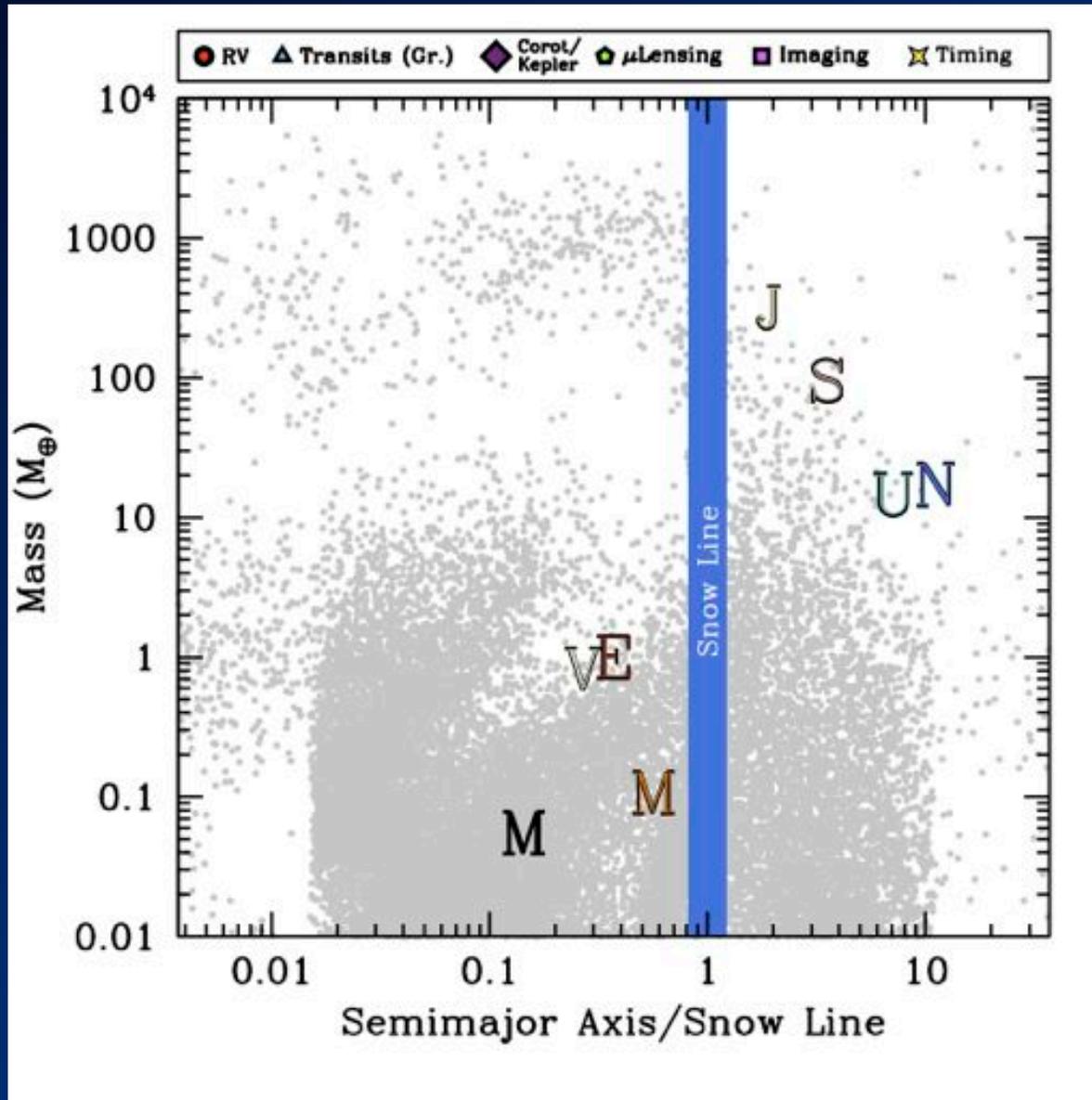
# **Exoplanet Demographics with WFIRST-AFTA**

**Scott Gaudi  
Ohio State University**

**223<sup>rd</sup> AAS Meeting  
Washington, DC  
WFIRST-AFTA Special Session**

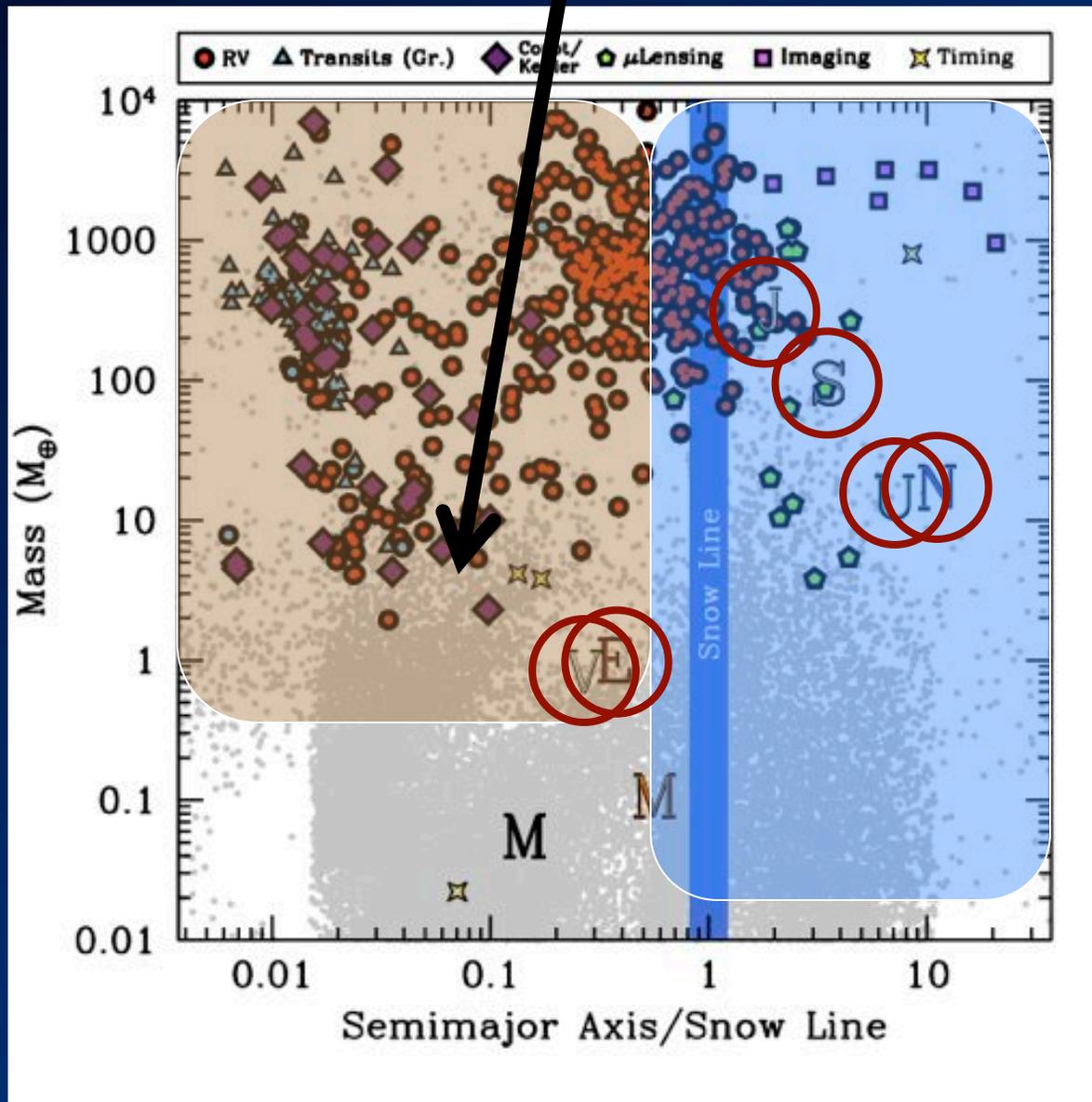
# Strange New Worlds.



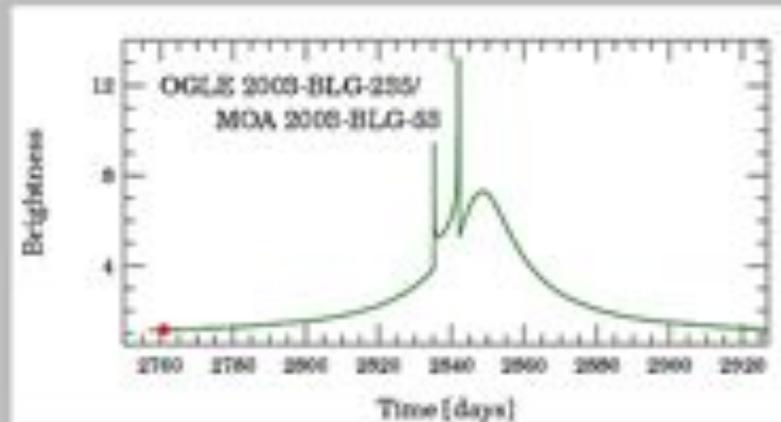
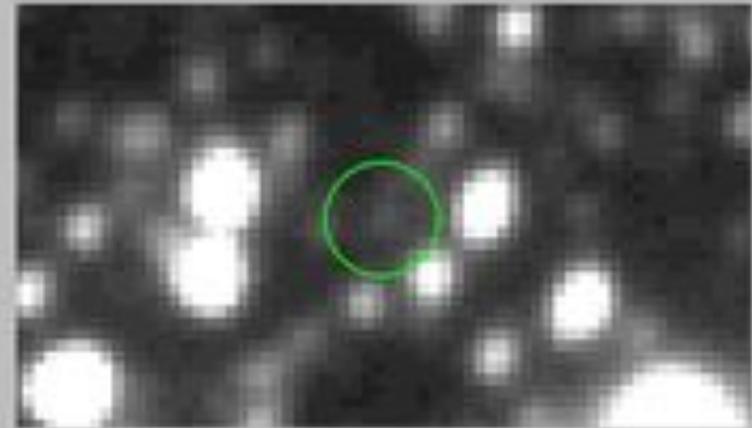
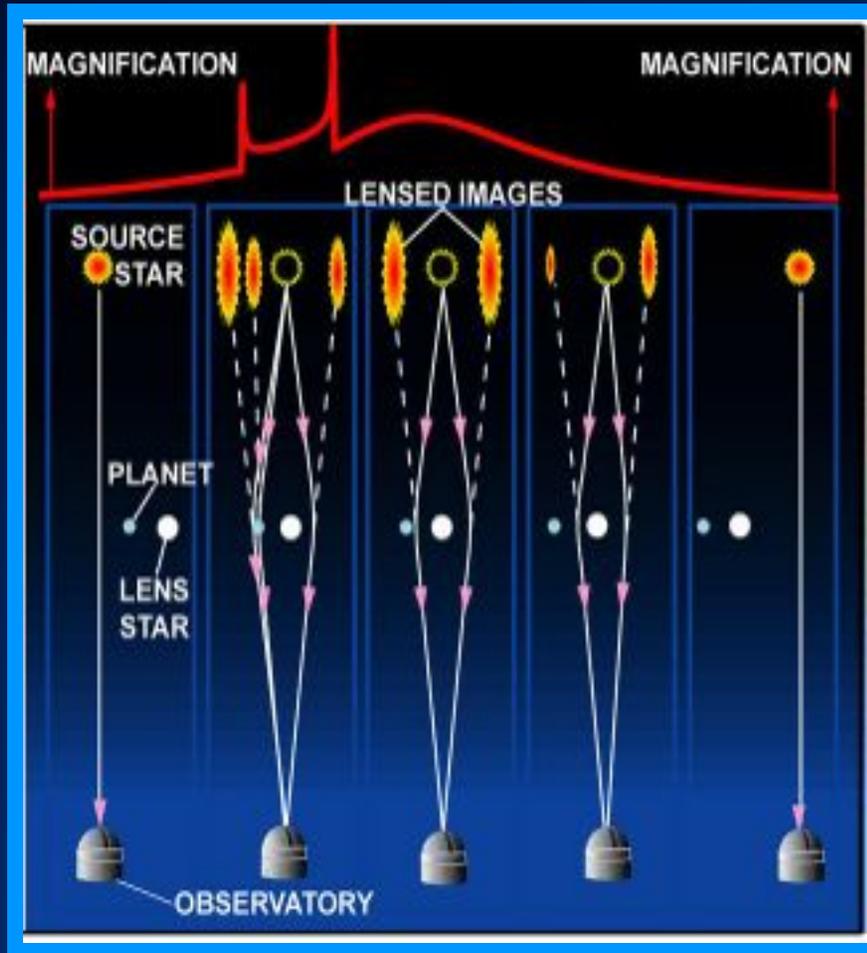


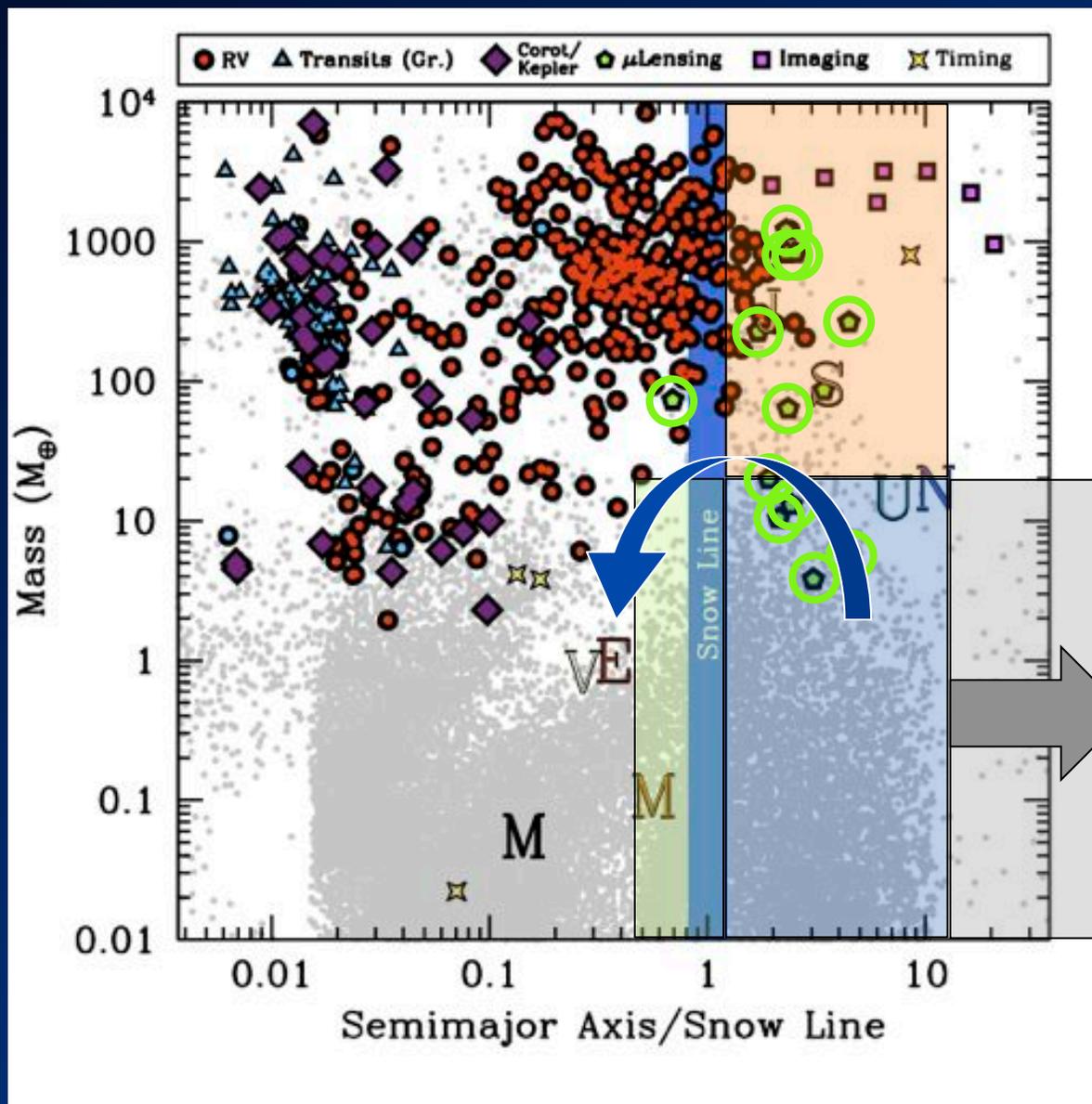
(Ida & Lin)

**Kepler is revolutionizing our understanding of exoplanets here!**



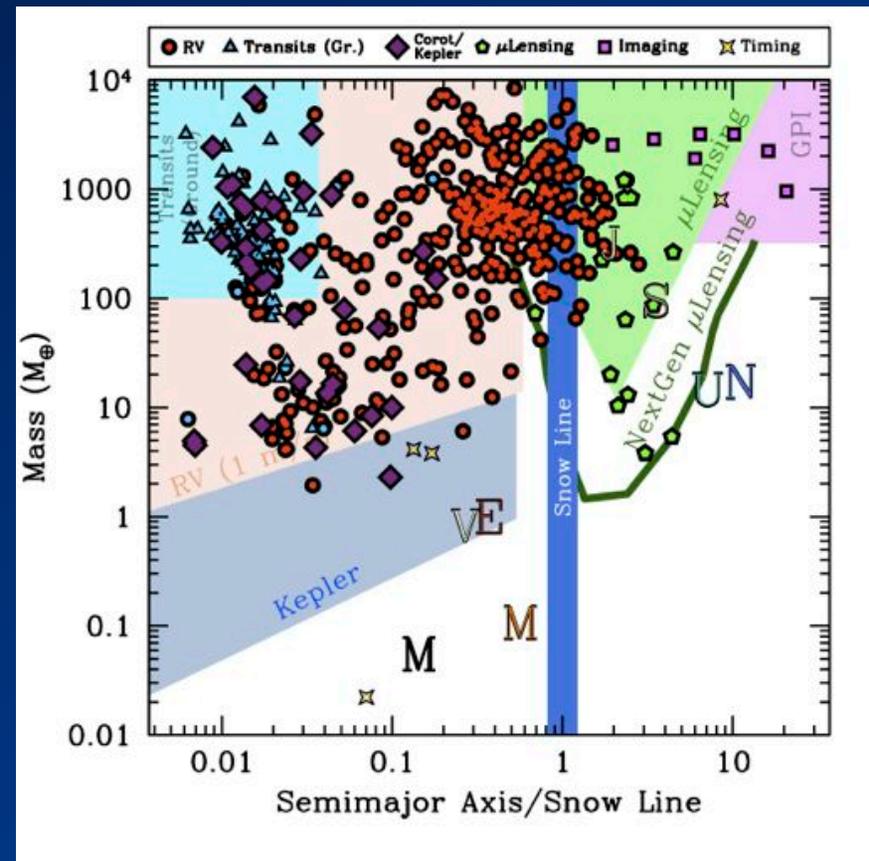
# Detecting Planets with Microlensing





# Ground-based Surveys.

- Ground-based surveys only sensitive to masses greater than  $\sim M_{\text{earth}}$ .
- Narrow range near near peak sensitivity, roughly 1-4 times the snow line.
- Only sensitive to giant free-floating planets.

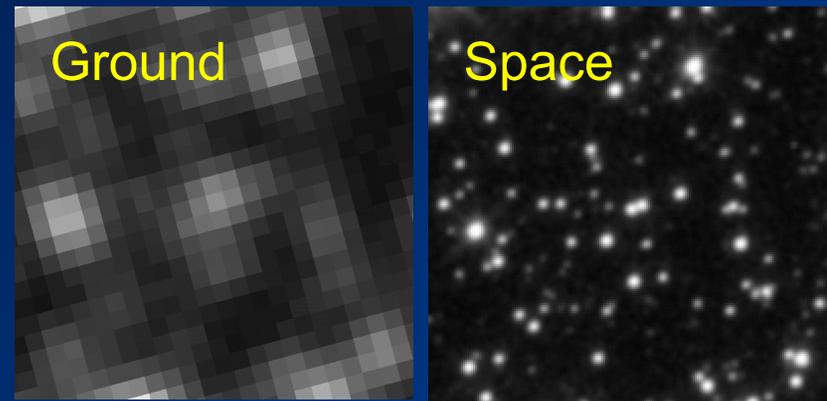


# Earth Mass and Below?

- Monitor hundreds of millions of bulge stars continuously on a time scale of  $\sim 10$  minutes.
  - Event rate  $\sim 10^{-5}$ /year/star.
  - Detection probability  $\sim 0.1$ -1%.
  - Shortest features are  $\sim 30$  minutes.
- Relative photometry of a few %.
  - Deviations are few – 10%.
- Main sequence source stars for smallest planets.
- Masses: resolve background stars for primary mass determinations.

# Ground vs. Space.

- Infrared.
  - More extincted fields.
  - Smaller sources.
- Resolution.
  - Low-magnification events.
  - Isolate light from the lens star.
- Visibility.
  - Complete coverage.
- Smaller systematics.
  - Better characterization.
  - Robust quantification of sensitivities.

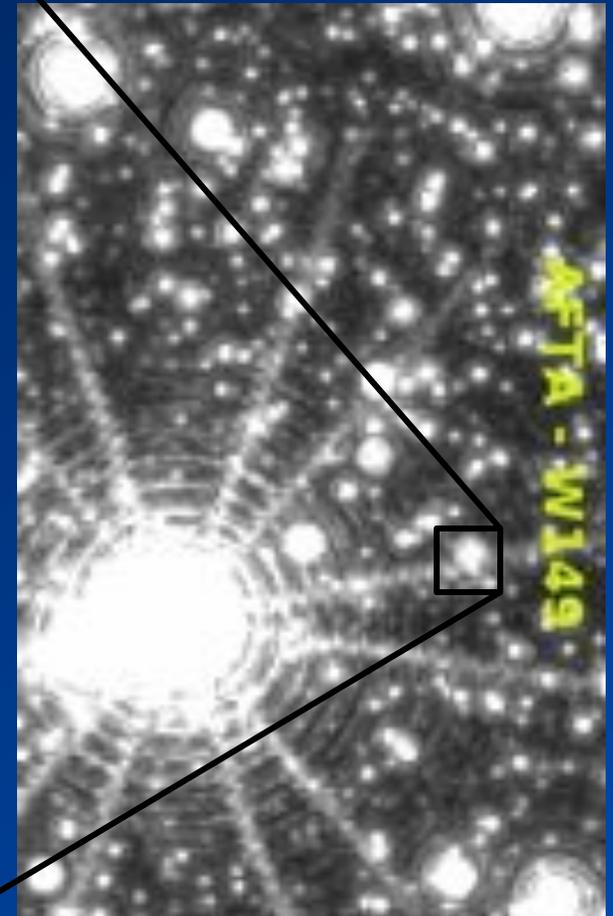
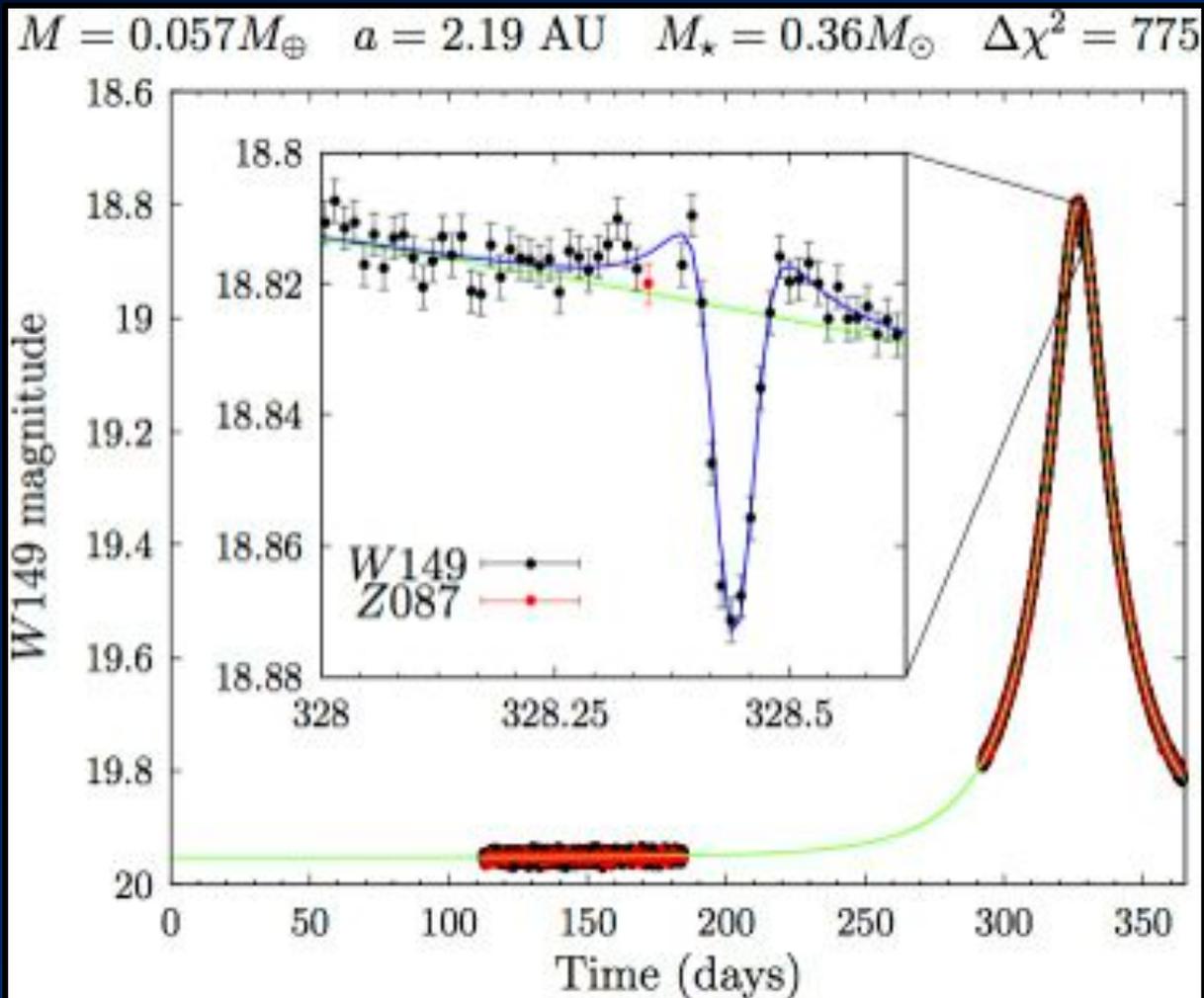


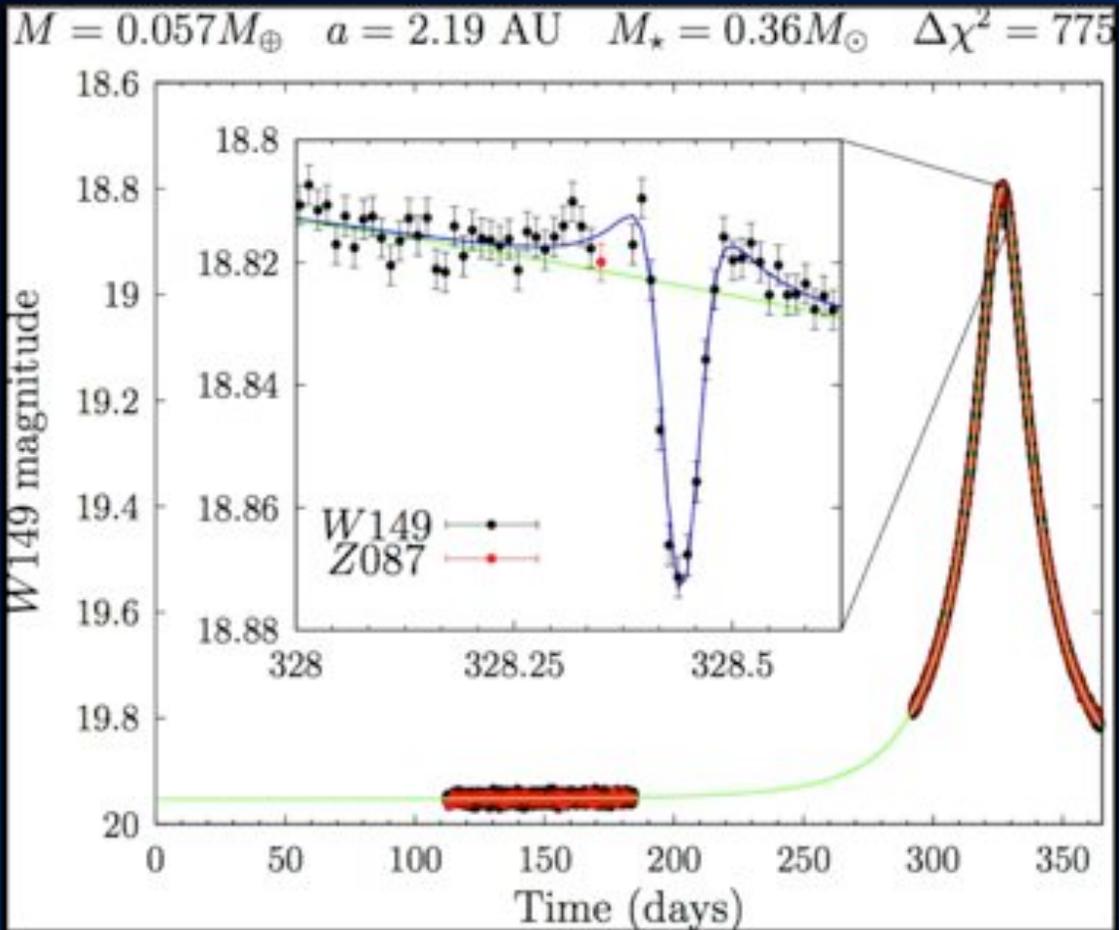
The field of microlensing event  
MACHO 96-BLG-5  
(Bennett & Rhie 2002)

Science enabled from space: sub-Earth mass planets,  
habitable zone planets, free-floating Earth-mass planets,  
mass measurements.

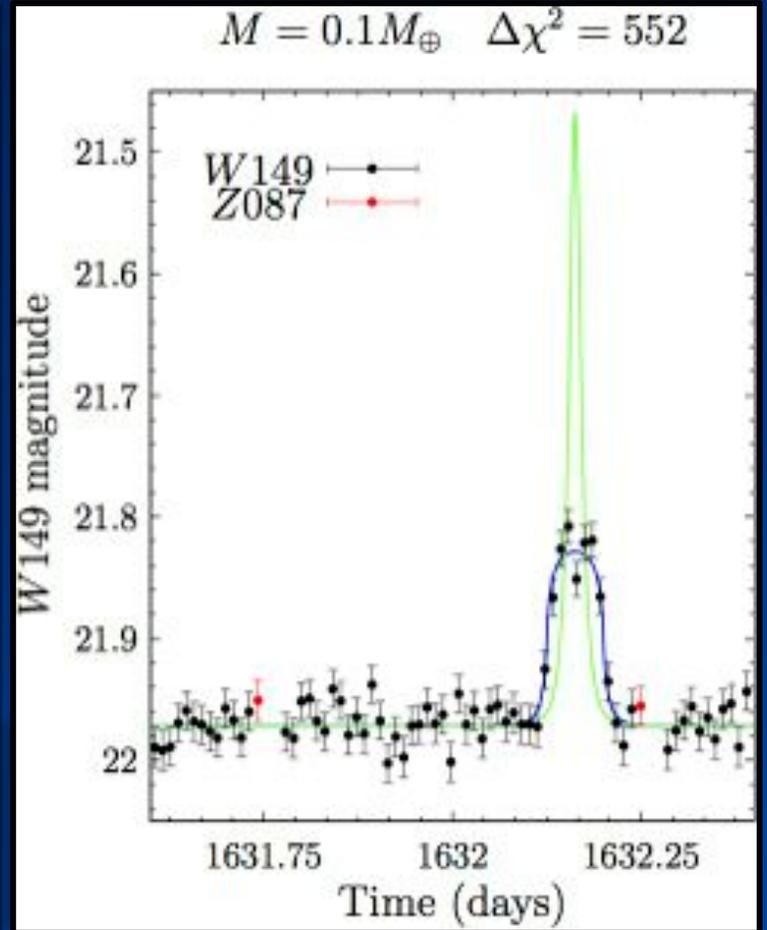
# Microlensing Simulations.

(Matthew Penny)





**Mercury @ 2.2 AU**  
**(~28 sigma)**



**Free floating Mars**  
**(~23 sigma)**

# Predicted Planet Yields.

Bound

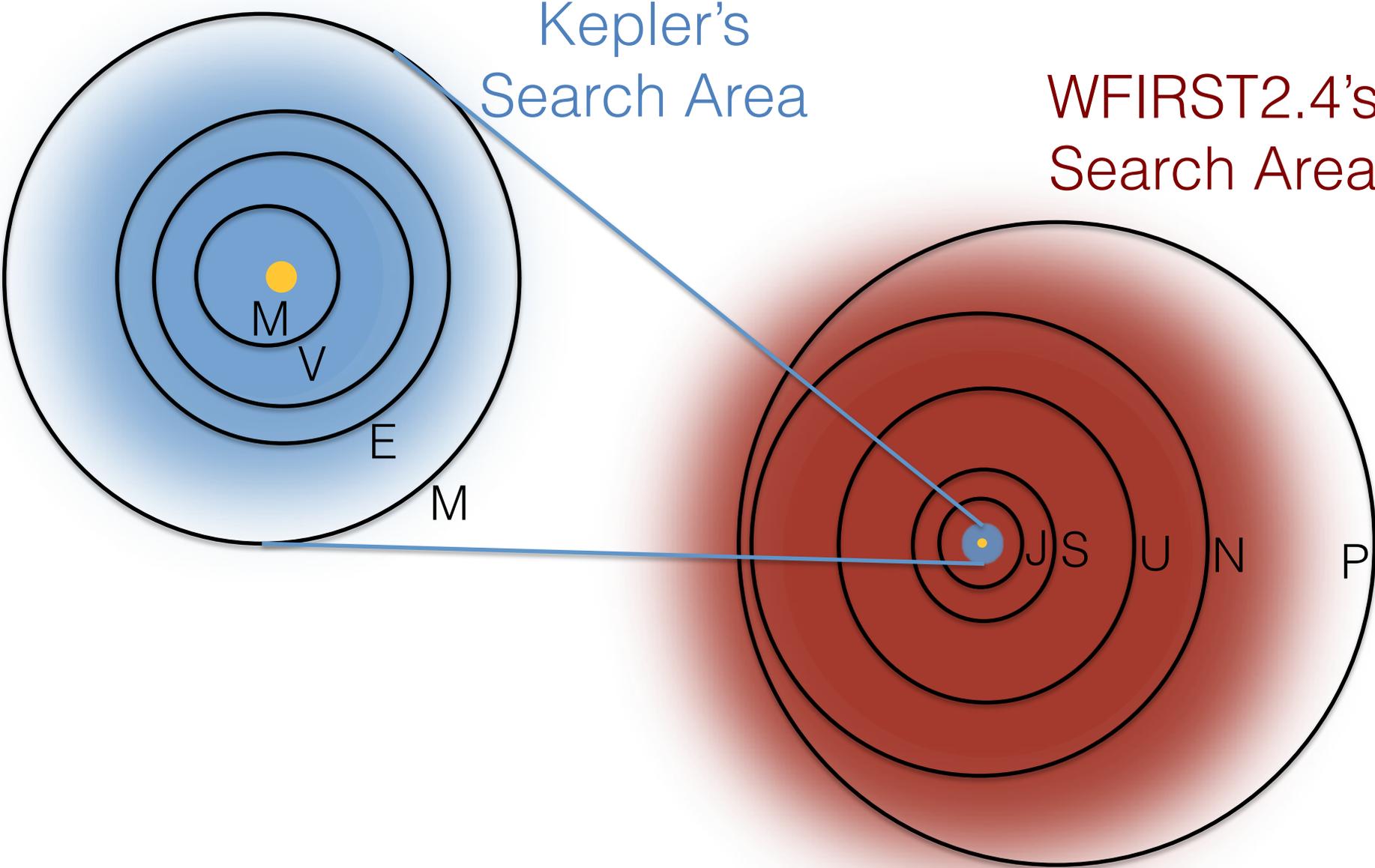
M/M <sub>Earth</sub>	Euclid	DRM1	AFTA-WFIRST
0.1	10	30	39
1	66	239	301
10	197	794	995
100	144	630	791
1000	88	367	460
10,000	41	160	201
Total	546	2221	2787

F.F. Earth

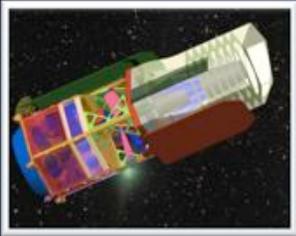
Euclid	DRM1	WFIRST-2.4
5	33	41

All yields by Matthew Penny.

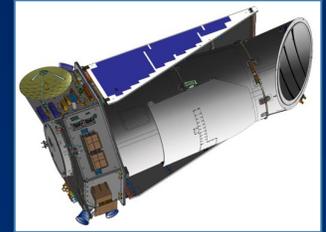
# Achieving a Census of Planets with WFIRST2.4



# Exoplanet Demographics with WFIRST.

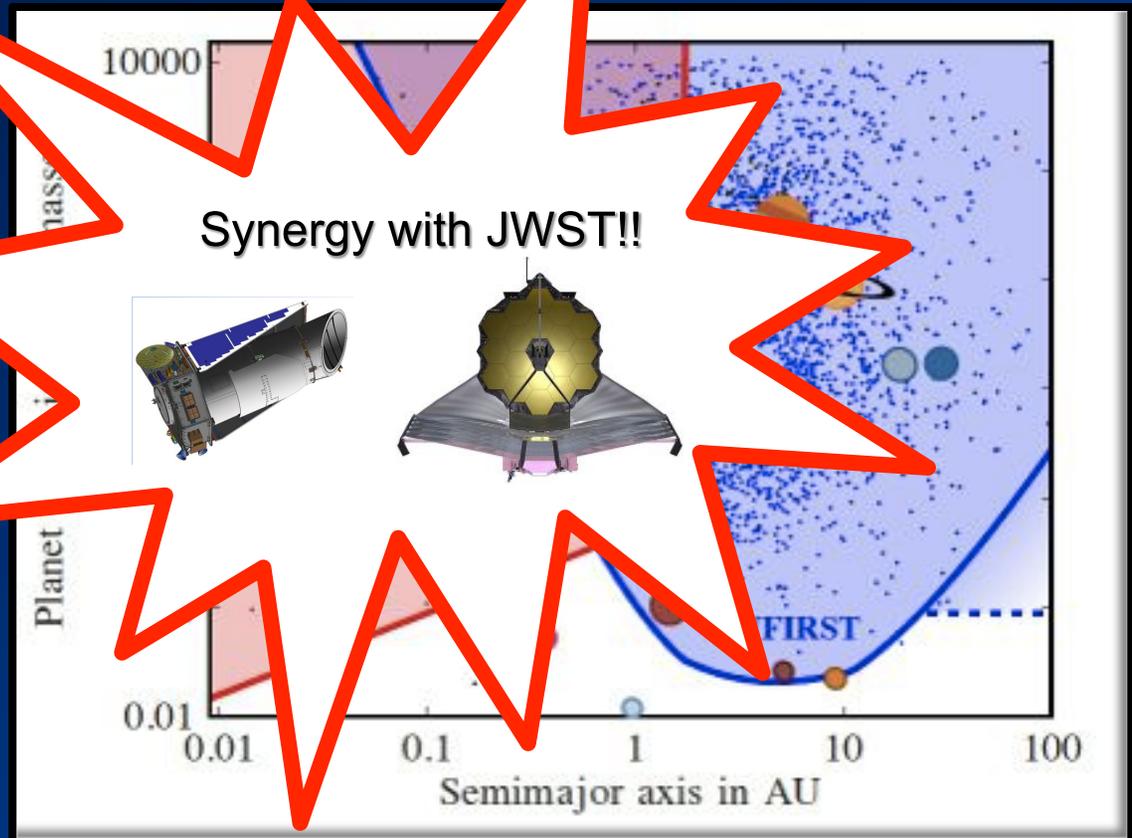


Together, Kepler and WFIRST complete the statistical census of planetary systems in the Galaxy.



## WFIRST will:

- Detect 2800 planets, with orbits from the habitable zone outward, and masses down to a few times the mass of the Moon.
- Have some sensitivity to “outer” habitable zone planets (Mars-like orbits).
- Be sensitive to analogs of all the solar systems planets except Mercury.
- Measure the abundance of free-floating planets in the Galaxy with masses down to the mass of Mars
- Characterize the majority of host systems.



# To Do.

- HST imaging of target fields.
- Spitzer/Kepler monitoring of microlensing events.
- HST follow-up of planet detections.
- H-band ground-based microlensing survey.
- Manpower!

# Summary.

- The demographics of planets beyond the snow line provides crucial constraints on planet formation theories and habitability.
- AFTA-WFIRST enables qualitatively new, exciting science: sub-Earth-mass planets, free-floating planets, outer habitable zone planets, mass measurements.
- AFTA-WFIRST will complete the census begun by *Kepler*, and will revolutionize our understanding of cold planets.
- But, lots to do!

# Predicted Planet Yields.

Bound

M/M <sub>Earth</sub>	Euclid	DRM1	DRM2	AFTA-WFIRST
0.1	10	30	21	39
1	66	239	176	301
10	197	794	599	995
100	144	630	484	791
1000	88	367	272	460
10,000	41	160	121	201
Total	546	2221	1676	2787

F.F. Earth

Euclid	DRM1	DMR2	WFIRST-2.4
5	33	27	41

All yields by Matthew Penny.