Results From The 2015 High-Cadence Spitzer Microlensing Sample

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arXiv: 1701.05191

Spitzer Microlensing (so far)



Primary Science Goal

- Relative abundance of planets in the bulge vs. in the disk
 - Different stellar populations: mass, metallicity, multiplicity
 - Different stellar environments: irradiation

Mass & Distance Determinations

• Direct measurement



Yee, 2015, ApJL, 814, 11

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Mass & Distance Determinations

• Statistical inference



2015 Spitzer High-Cadence Sample: 50 Events









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OB150961 As An Example



- Dense coverage from the ground
- Long-term trend in Spitzer:
 - Impossible due to binary lens
 - Unlikely due to binary source
 - Systematics

Derive Lens Distribution

 For each solution: Prior of lensing probability & Posterior of microlensing parallax

• Weight different solutions: Rich argument $w = \pi_E^{-2}$



Gould, 1994, ApJ, 421, 75

Lens Distance Distributions



Zhu et al., arXiv: 1701.05191

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Select Events for Statistics of GDP

• Not all events have well measured parallax



Lens Mass Distributions

Lens mass and distance uncertainty: ~25%



Zhu et al., arXiv: 1701.05191

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Lens Mass Distributions

• Lens MF peaks at 0.5 M_sun, regardless of what prior MF is assumed.



Planet Sensitivities

• Effect of selection procedure



Planet Sensitivities

• Constrain the planet distribution function:



Prediction for GDP

 If planet distributions are the same in the bulge as in the disk, ~1/3 of planet detections will be from bulge events.



Summary & Future Work

- 2015 high-cadence Spitzer sample
- Criterion for including events for statistical analysis: distance uncertainty < 1.4 kpc
- Parallax alone leads to lens mass and distance determinations (~25% uncertainty)
- 1/3 of planet detections from bulge events
- Future work:
 - Spitzer events (high-mag, high-cadence)
 - K2C9 events