

OBSERVING TRANSITING PLANETS WITH *WFIRST*

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NASA Sagan Fellow
University of Chicago
2017 Sagan Workshop, Pasadena, CA

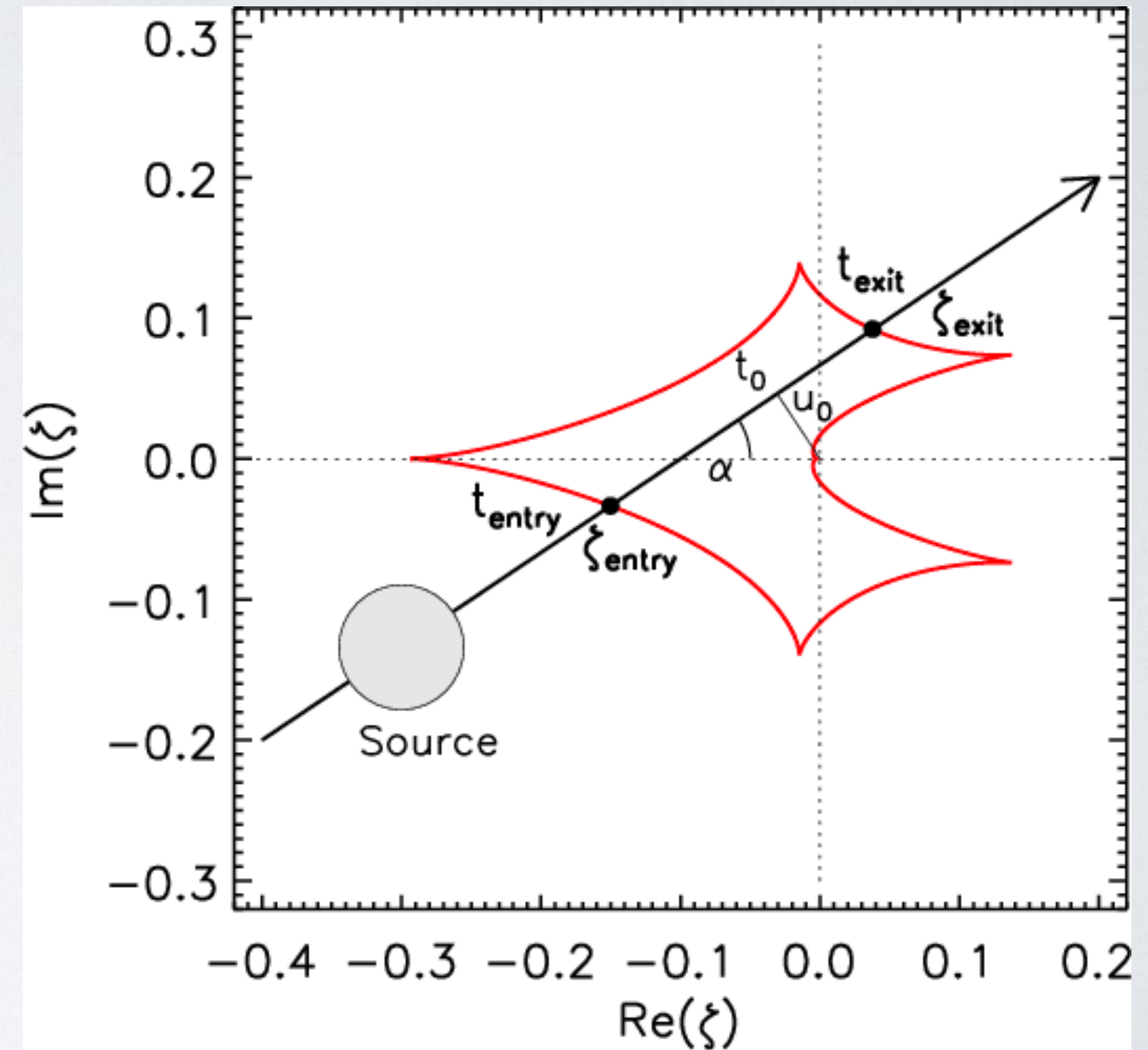
AUDIENCE

PARTICIPATION

WHAT DOES
MICROLENSING **NOT**
TEACH US ABOUT
PLANETARY SYSTEMS?

WE WANT TO KNOW ABOUT...

- Planet radii
- Atmospheres
- Orbital Resonances
- Rings
- Planet-star spin-orbit (mis)alignment
- Planet inclinations
- Oblateness



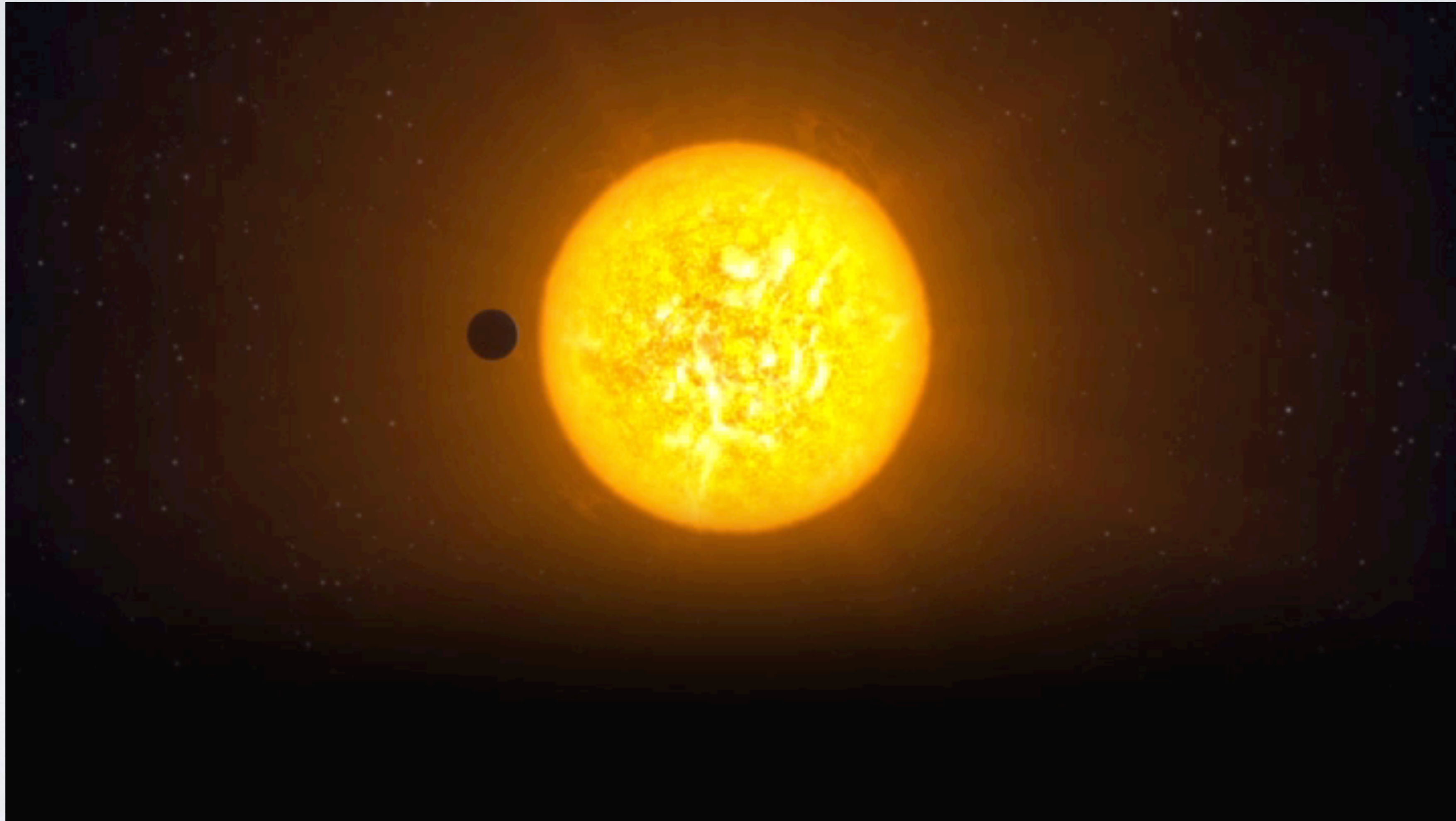
Cassan+ 2008

TRANSITING PLANETS
PROVIDE INFORMATION
THAT MICROLENSING CANNOT

WFIRST WILL BE A
TRANSIT-FINDING MACHINE

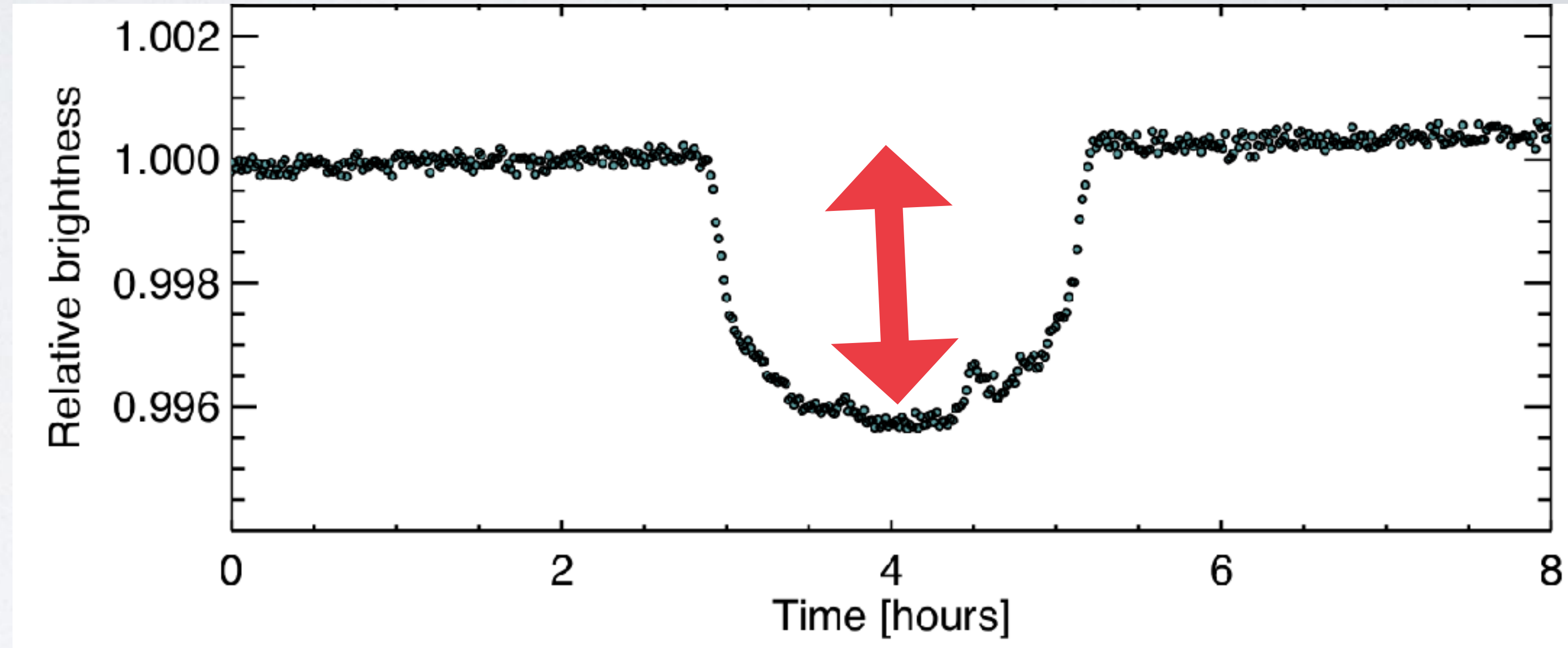
ITS TRANSITING PLANETS WILL
CONSTRAIN PLANET FORMATION

WHAT IS A TRANSIT, ANYWAY?



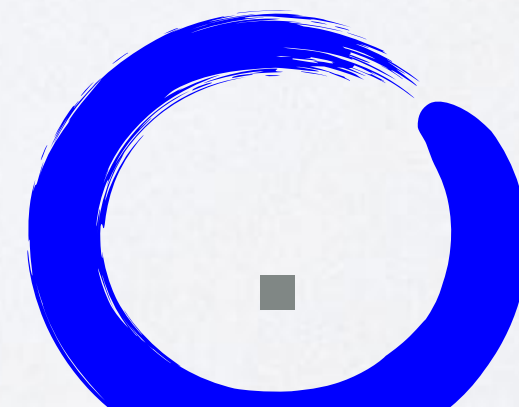
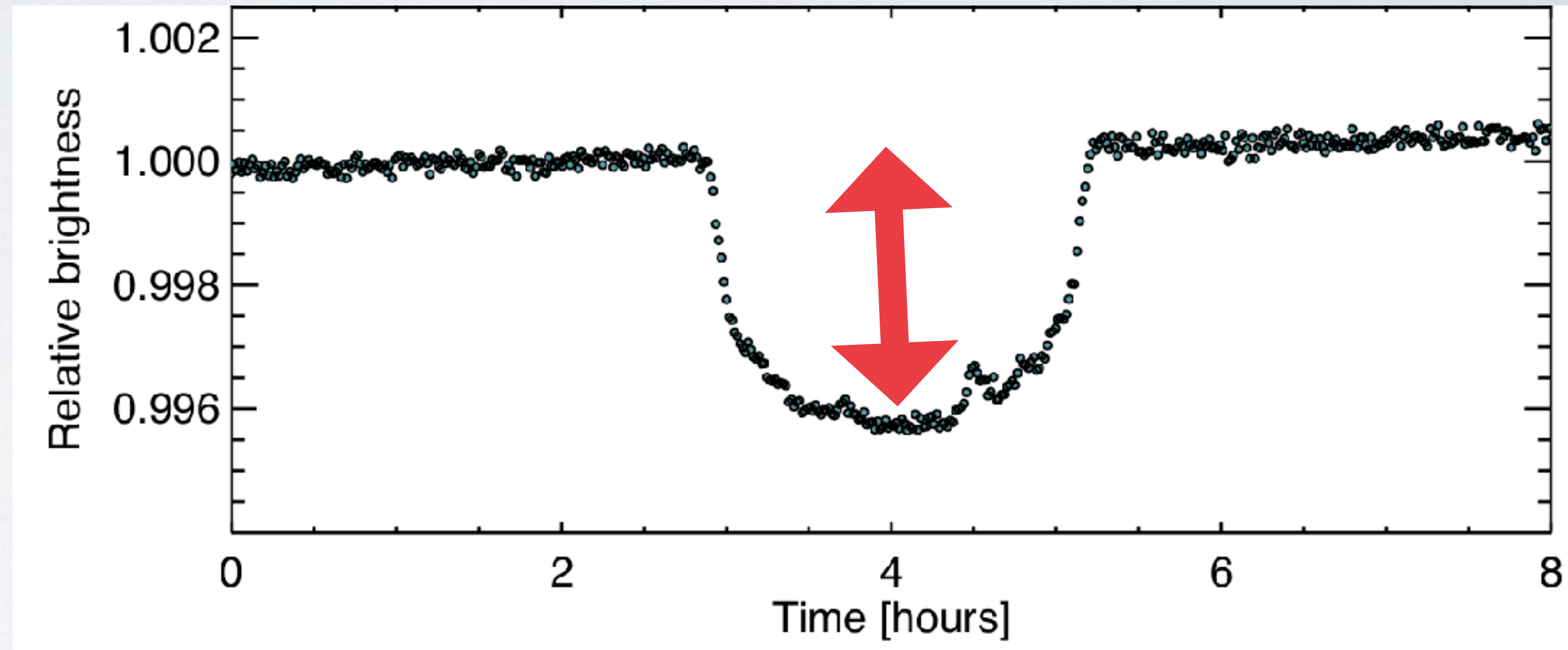
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Image credit NASA (really)



Image credit NASA (really)

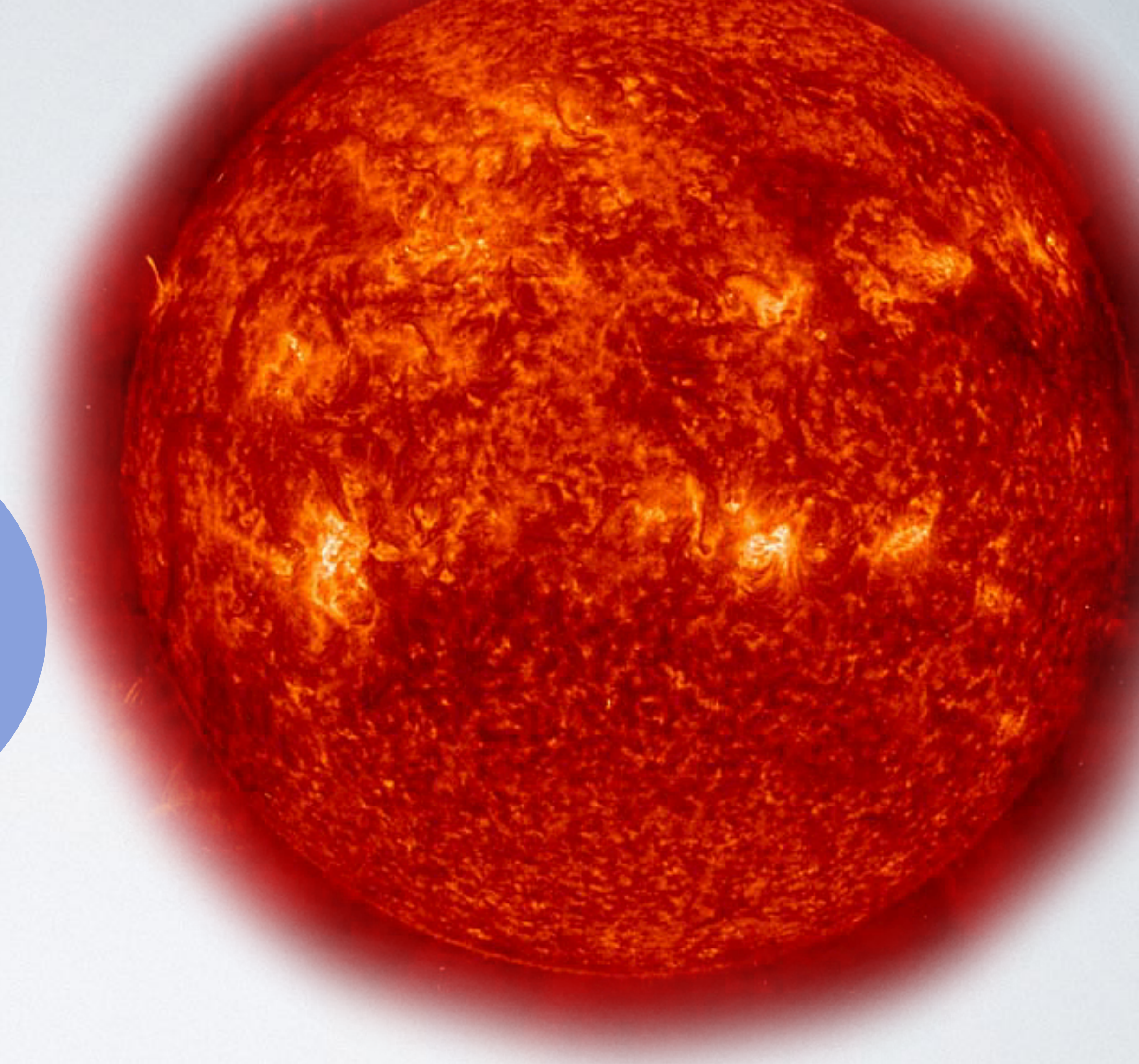
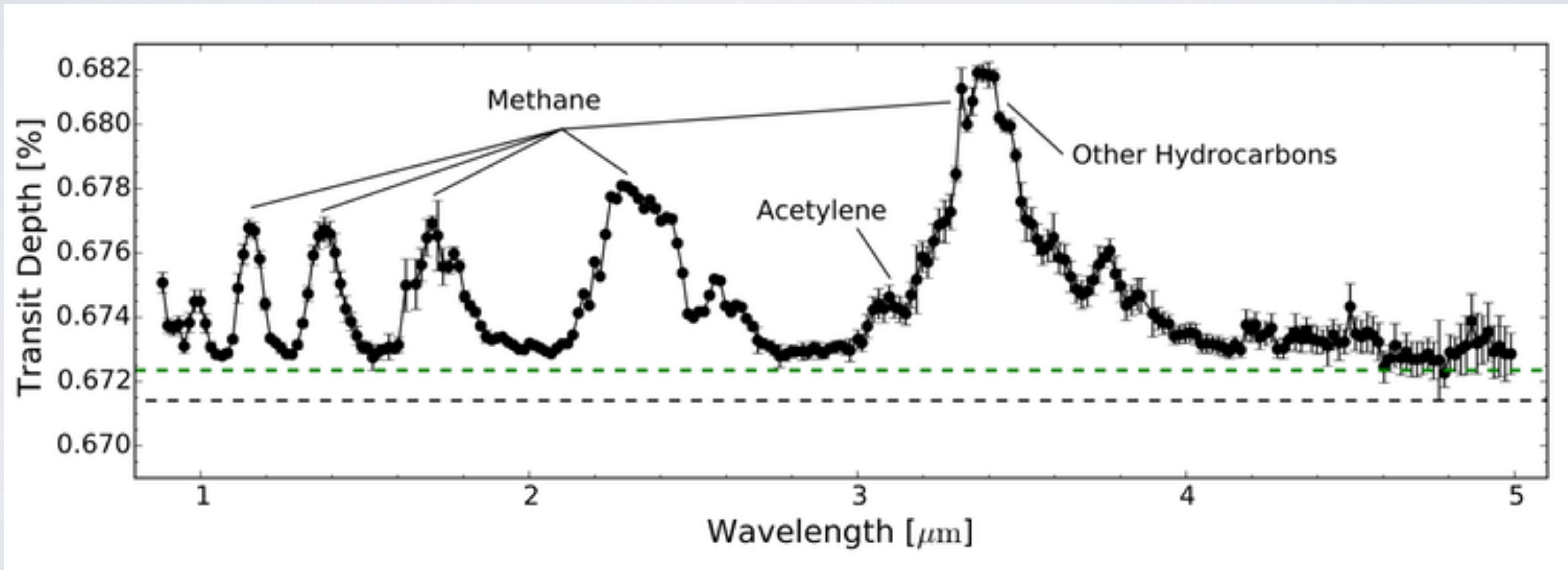


Image credit NASA (really)

PLANET SIZE IS A FUNCTION OF WAVELENGTH

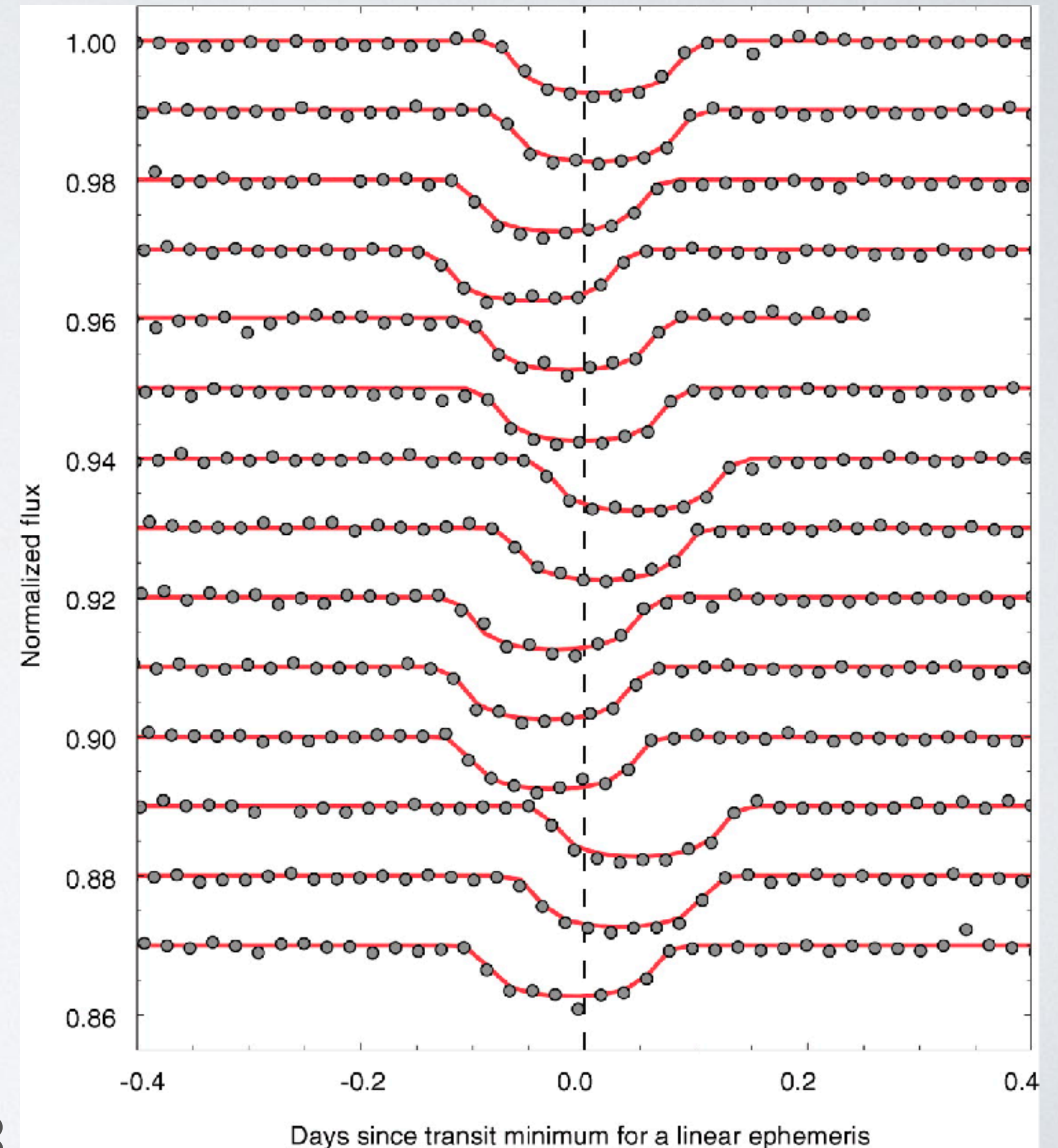


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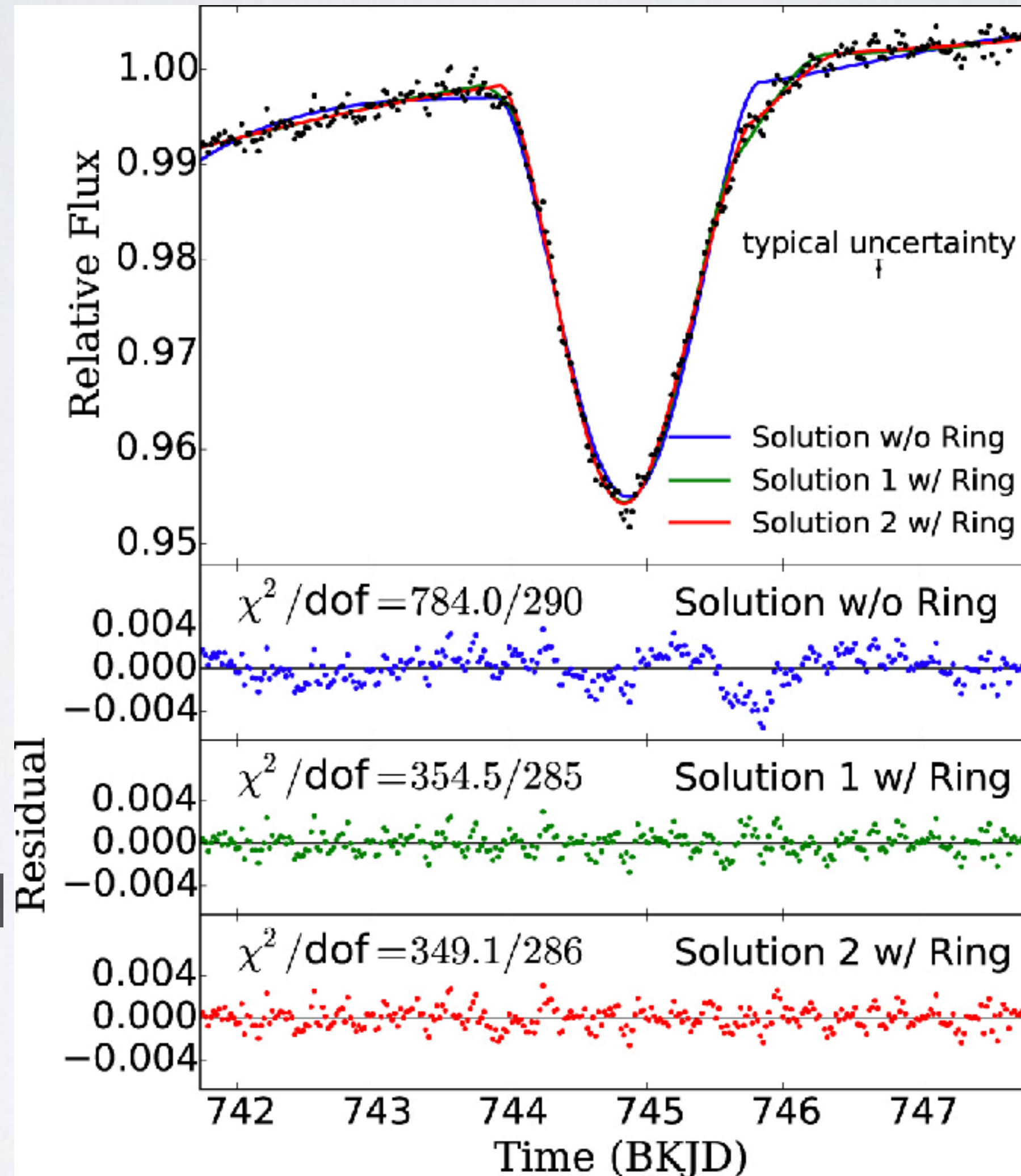
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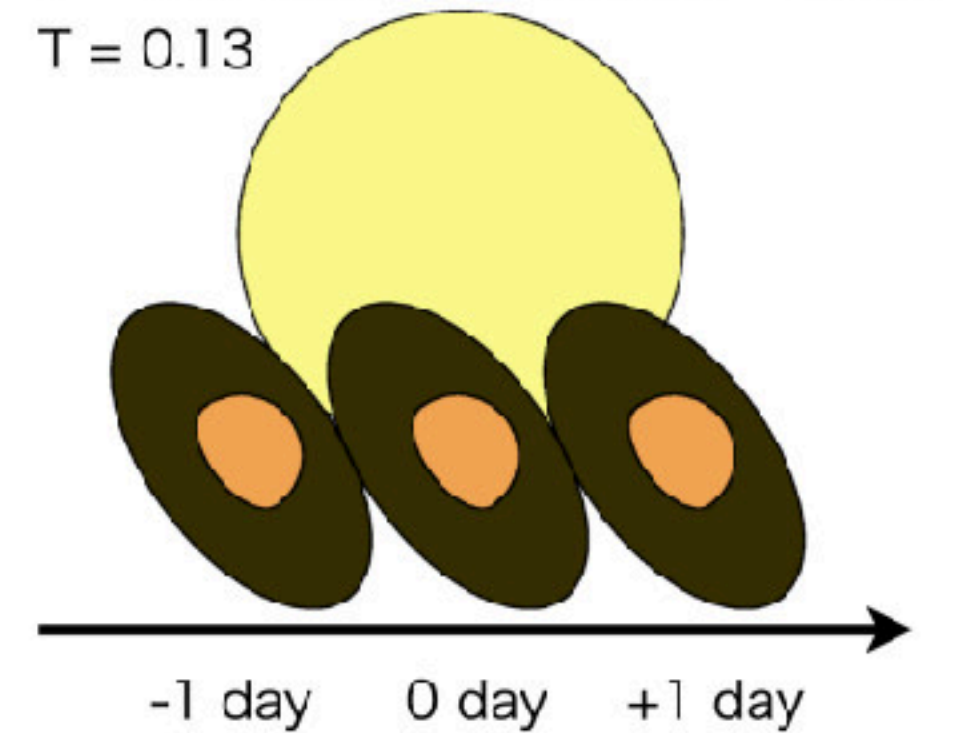


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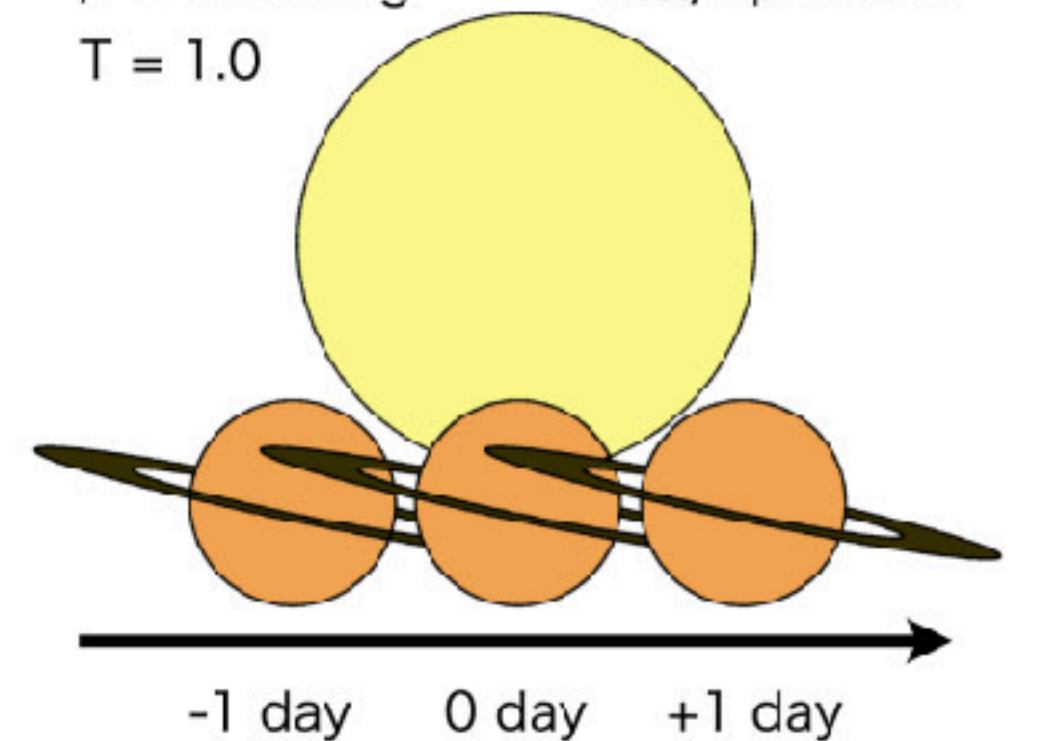
- Planet radii
- Atmospheres
- Orbital Resonances
- **Rings**
- Planet-star spin-orbit (mis)al
- Planet inclinations



Solution 1
 $\theta = 59.4 \text{ deg}$
 $\phi = 52.3 \text{ deg}$
 $T = 0.13$



Solution 2
 $\theta = 12.3 \text{ deg}$
 $\phi = 72.0 \text{ deg}$
 $T = 1.0$



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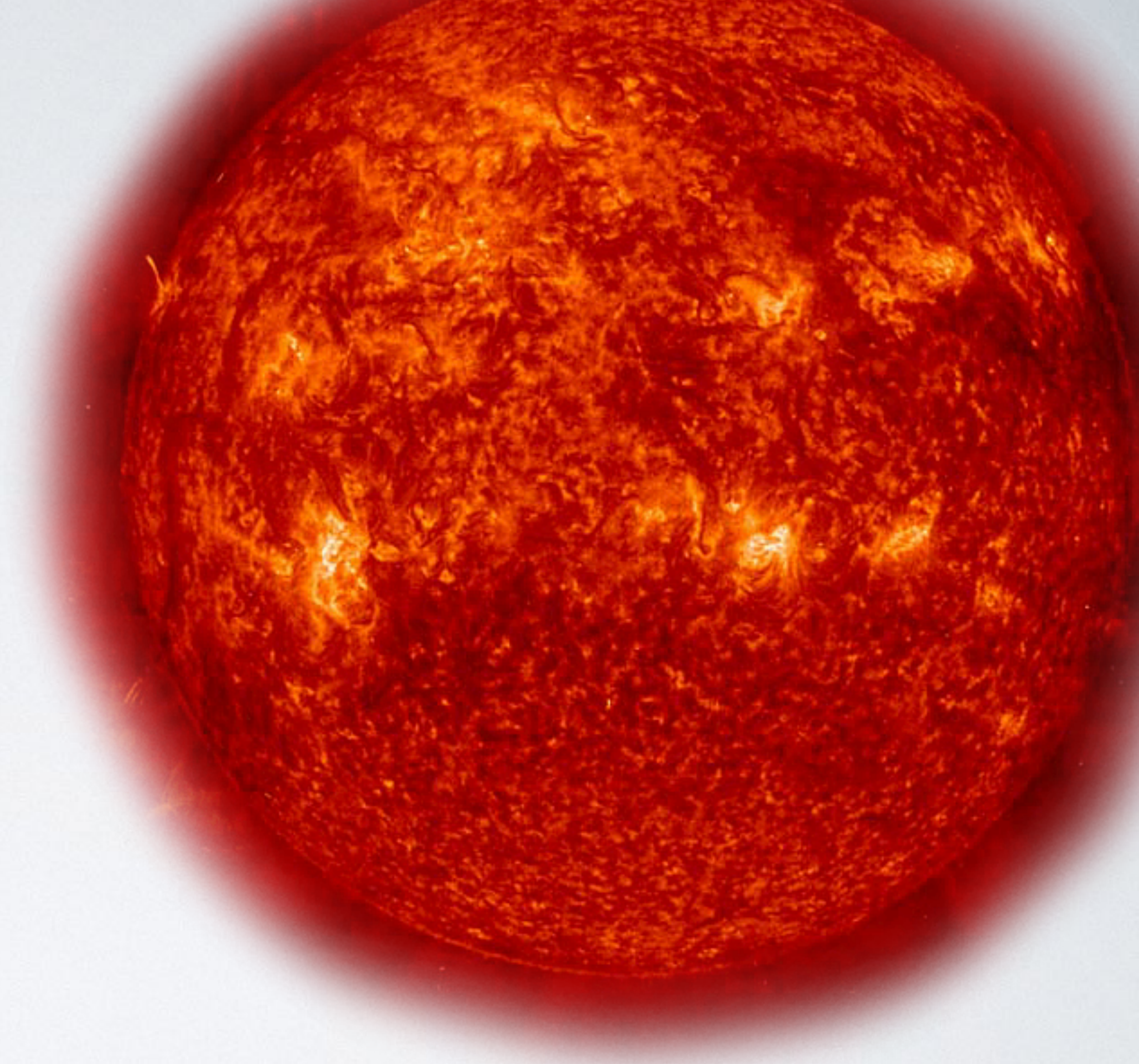
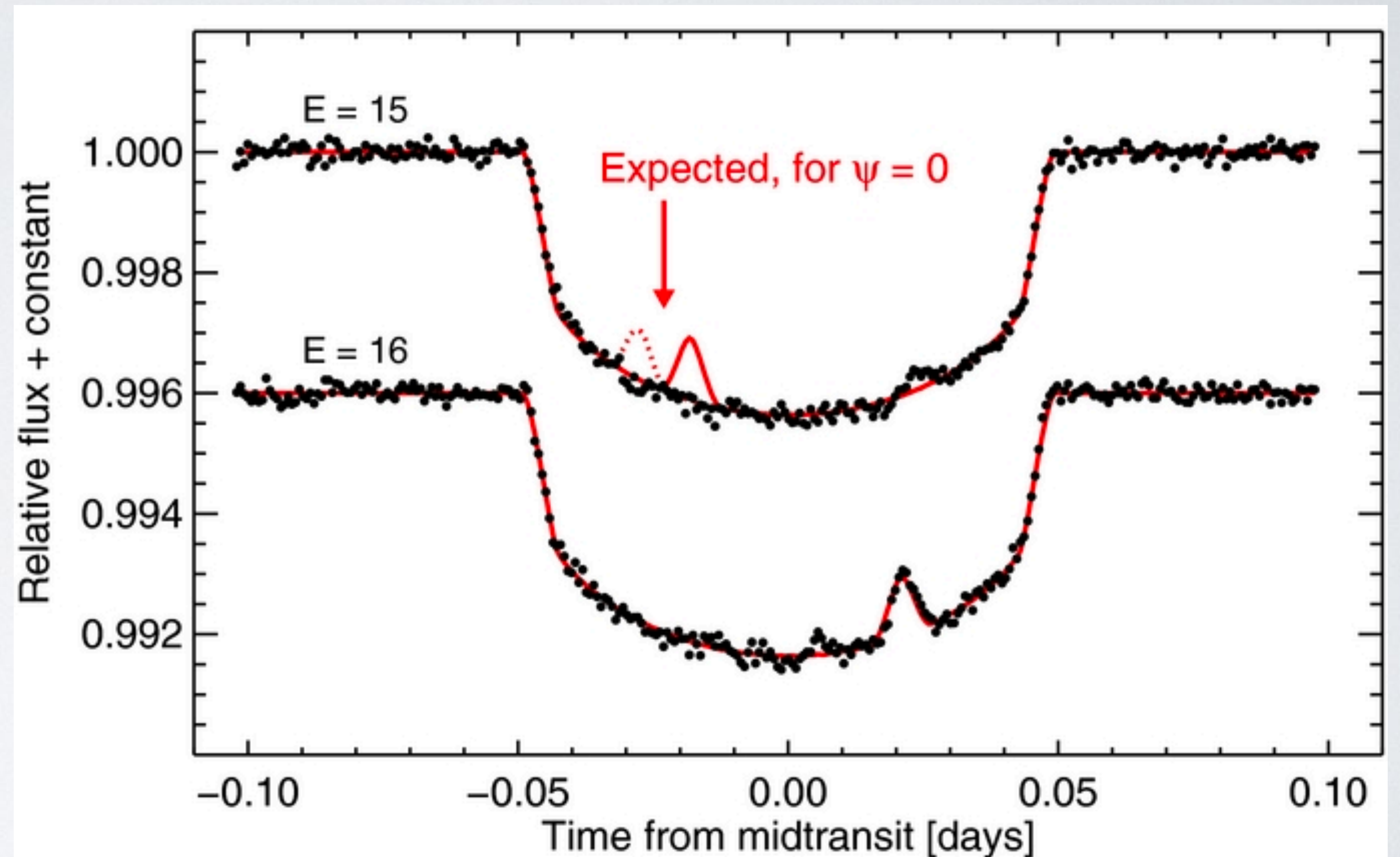


Image credit NASA (really)

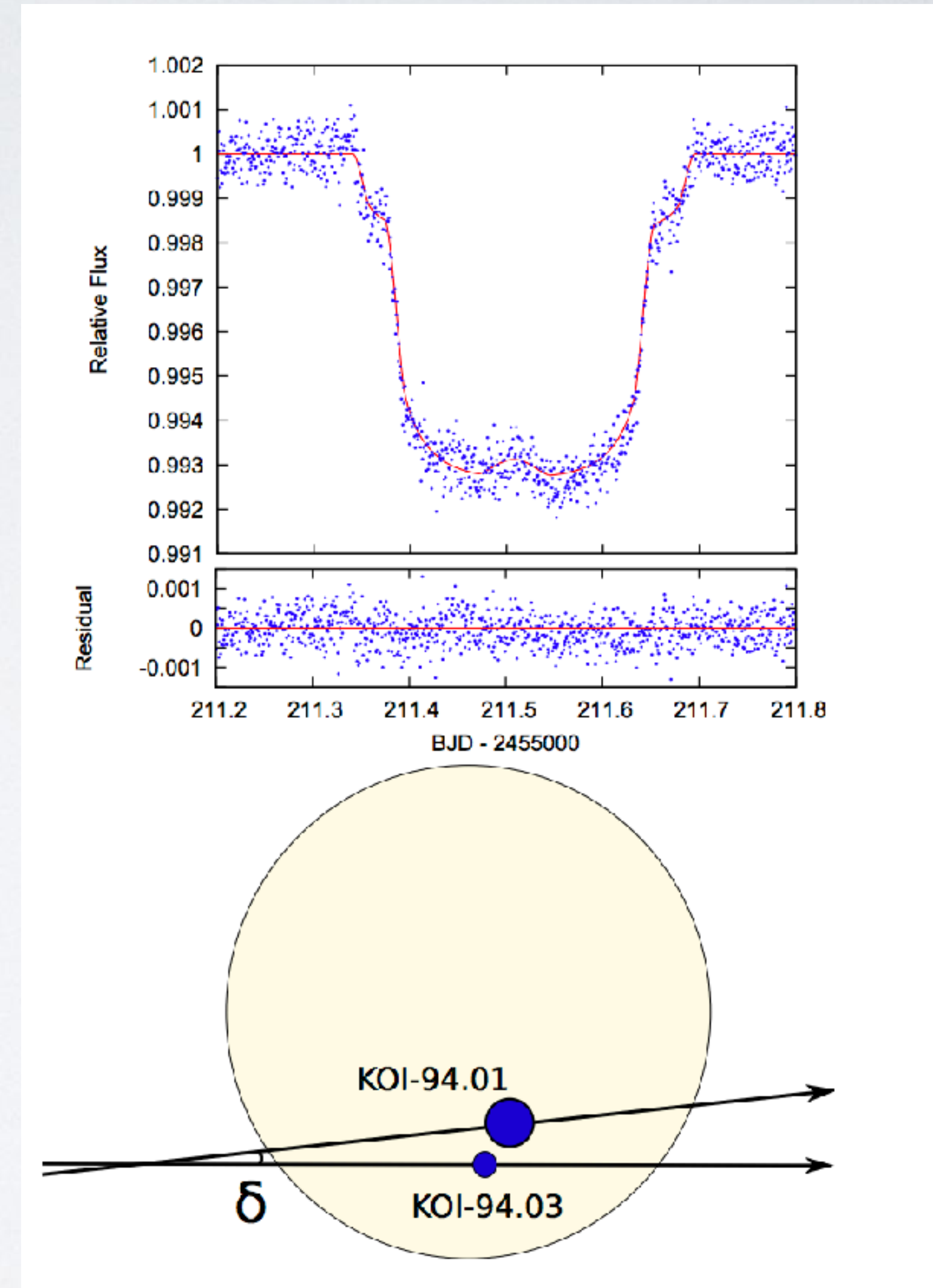
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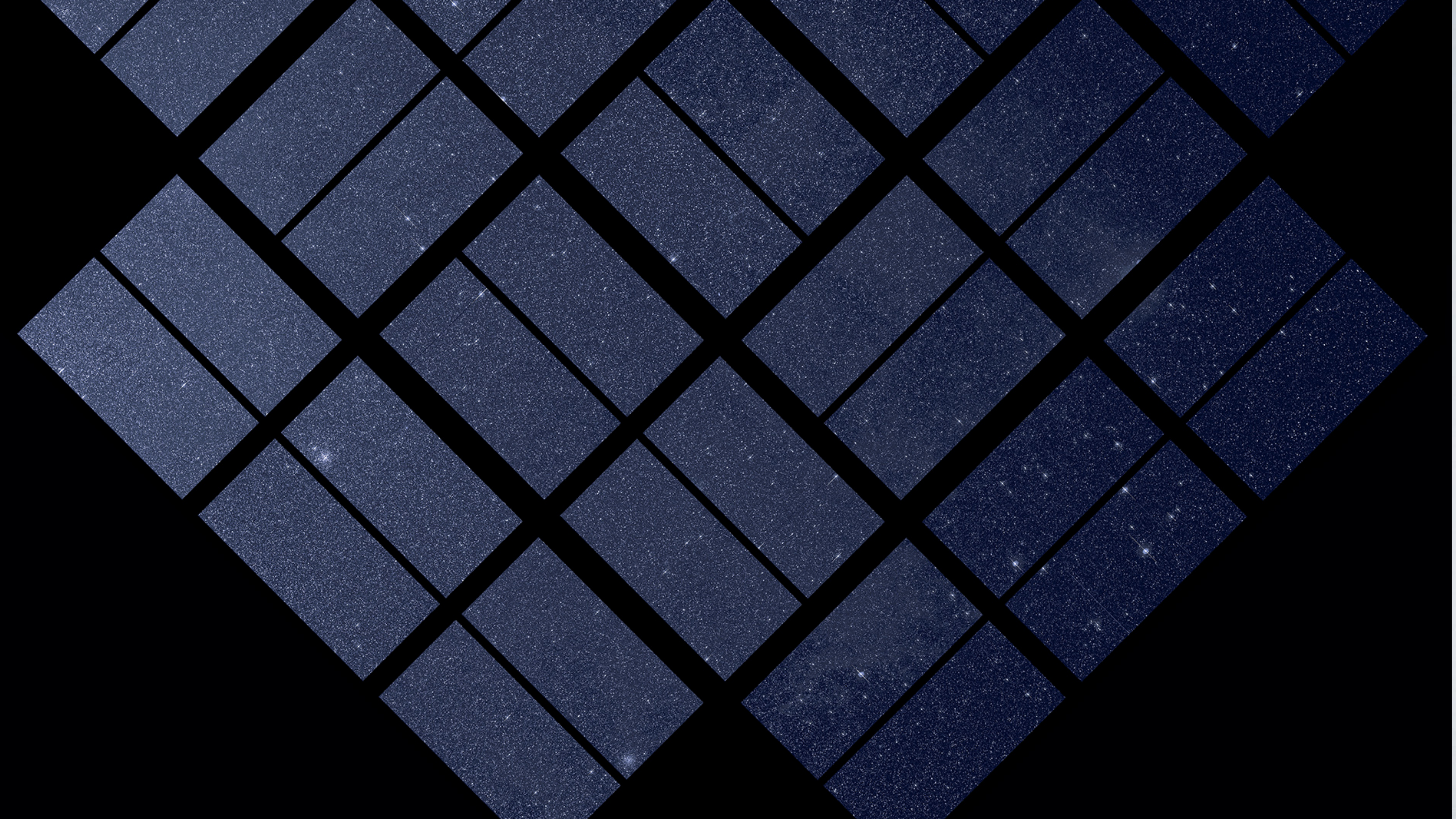
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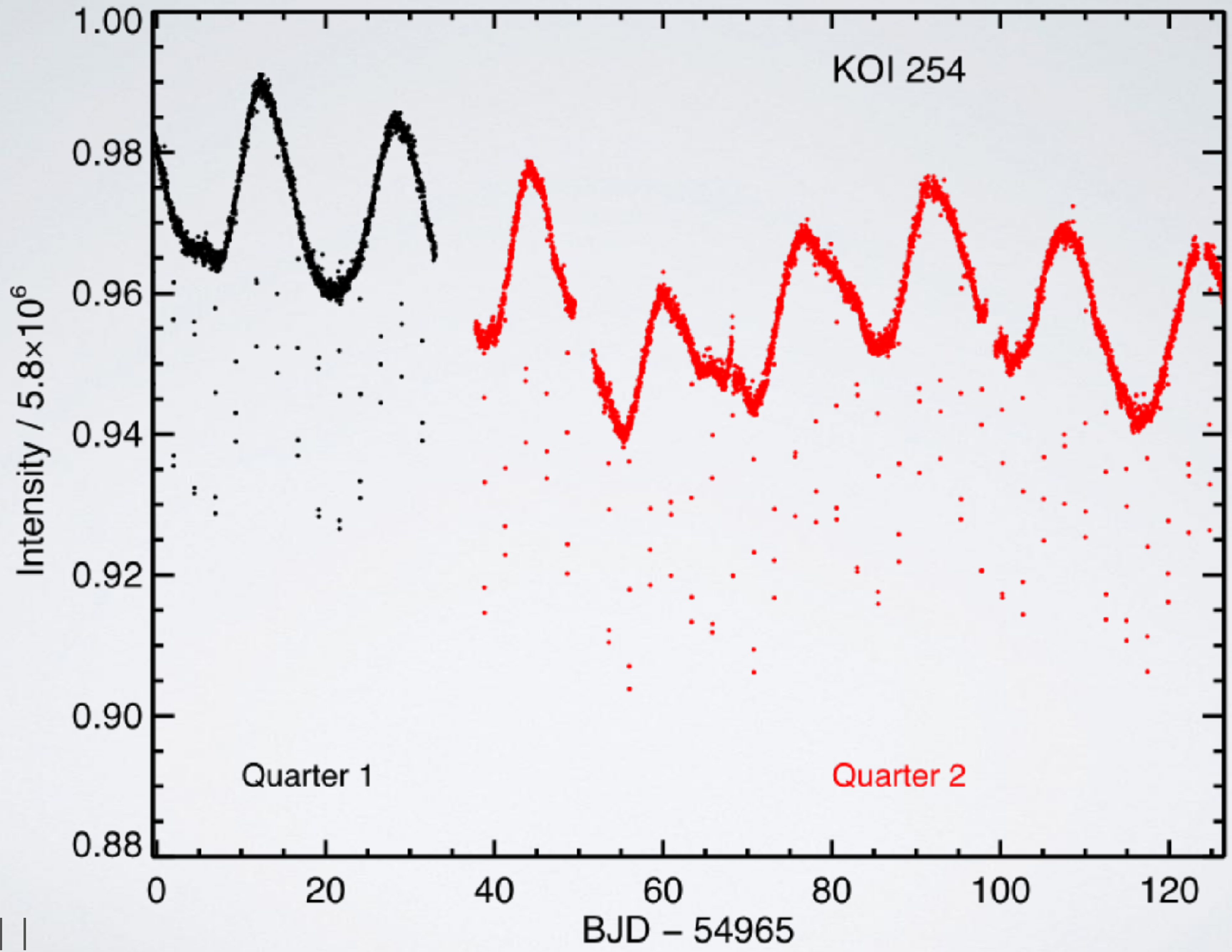


TRANSITS ARE

RARE



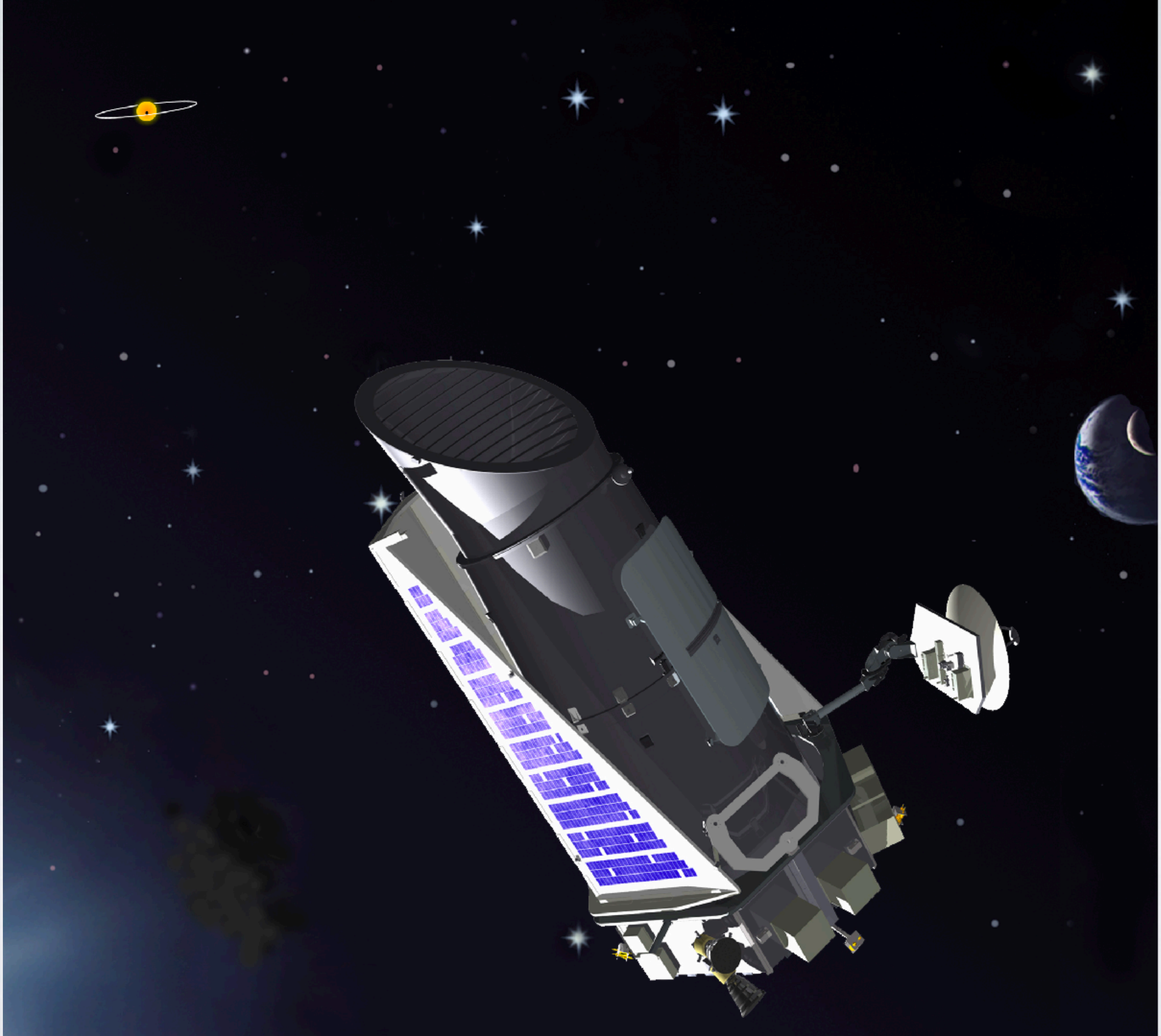
TRANSITS ARE
UNCOMMON



TRANSITS ARE

SMALL







KEPLER VS WFIRST

KEPLER

WFIRST

Photometric Precision

Observing Baseline

Number of Stars

KEPLER VS WFIRST

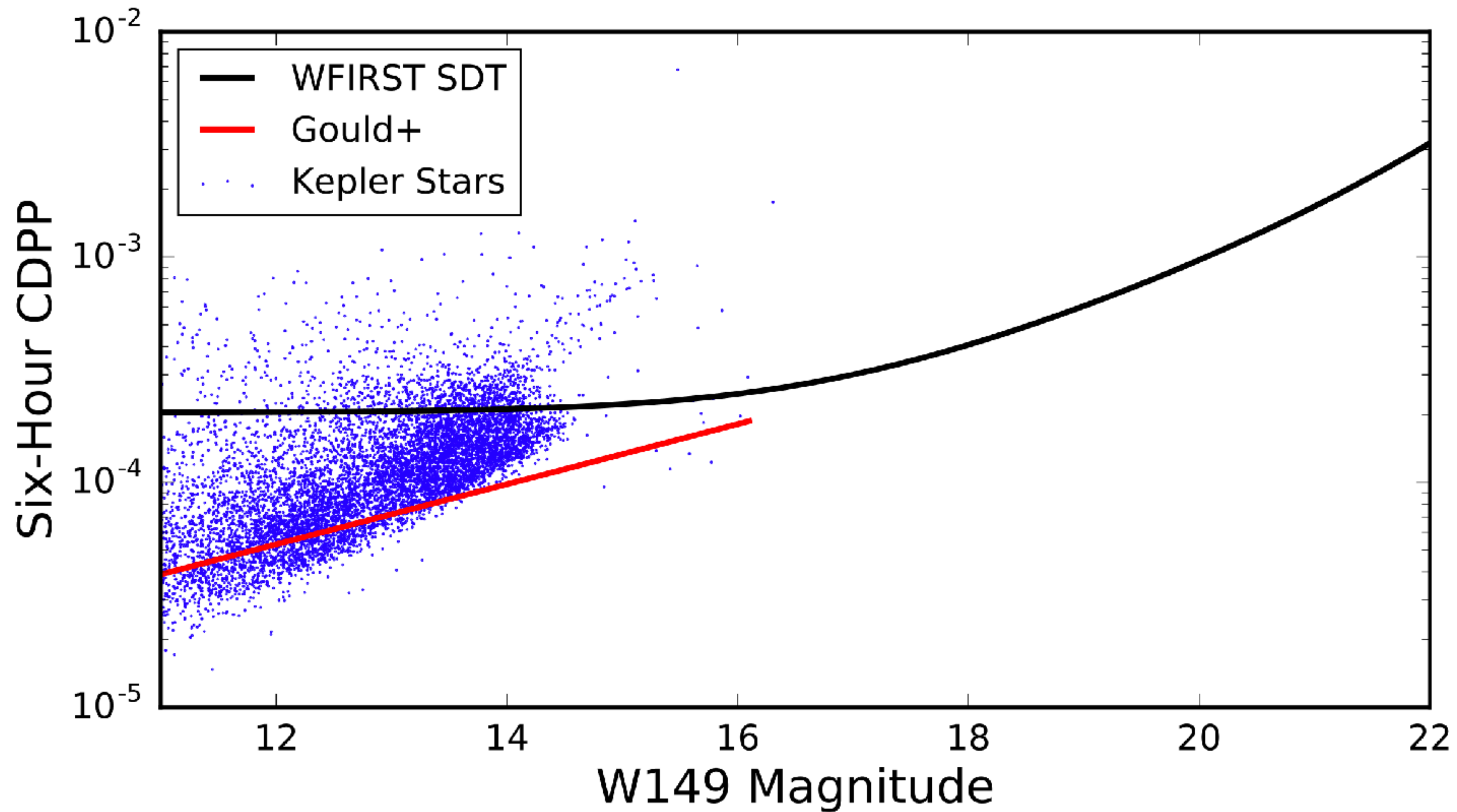


Photo
Obs
Nu

KEPLER VS WFIRST

KEPLER

WFIRST

Photometric Precision

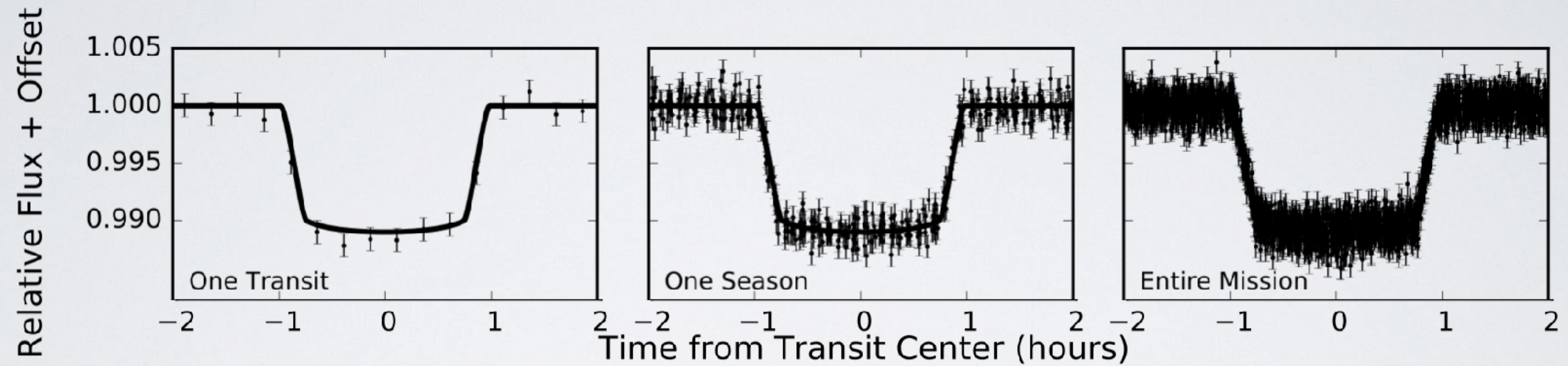


Observing Baseline

Number of Stars

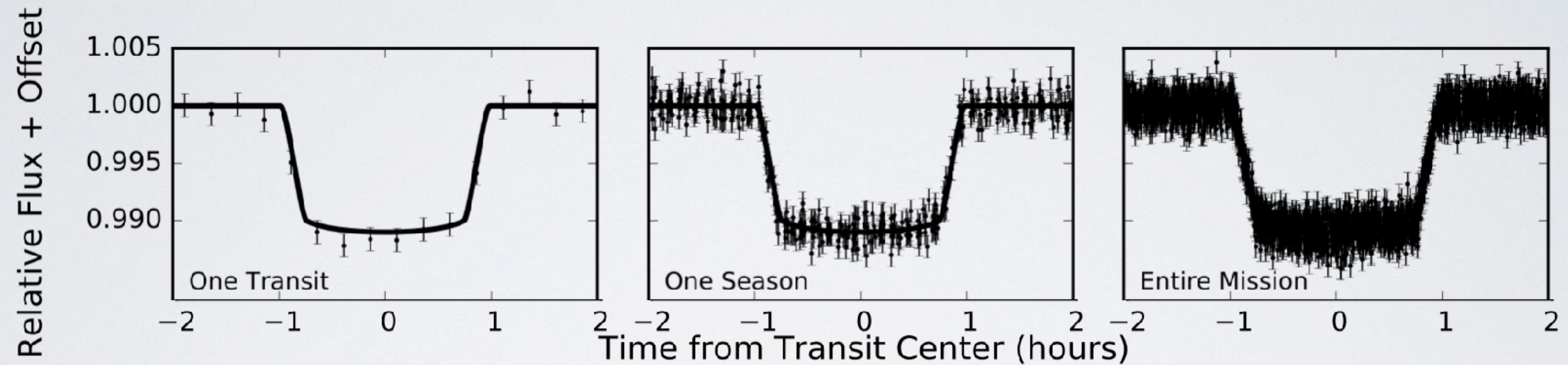
CAN *WFIRST* FIND TRANSITS?

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Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

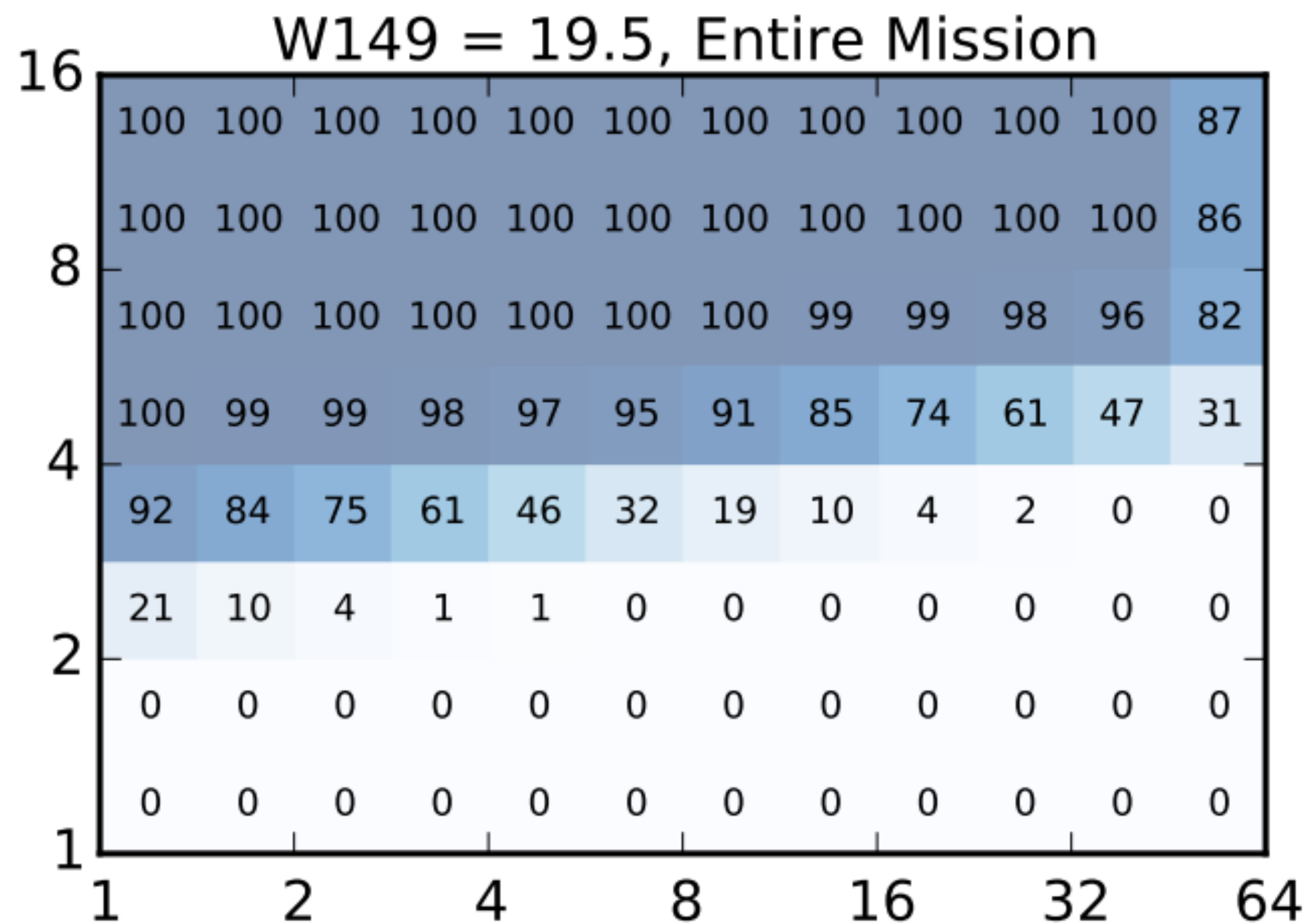
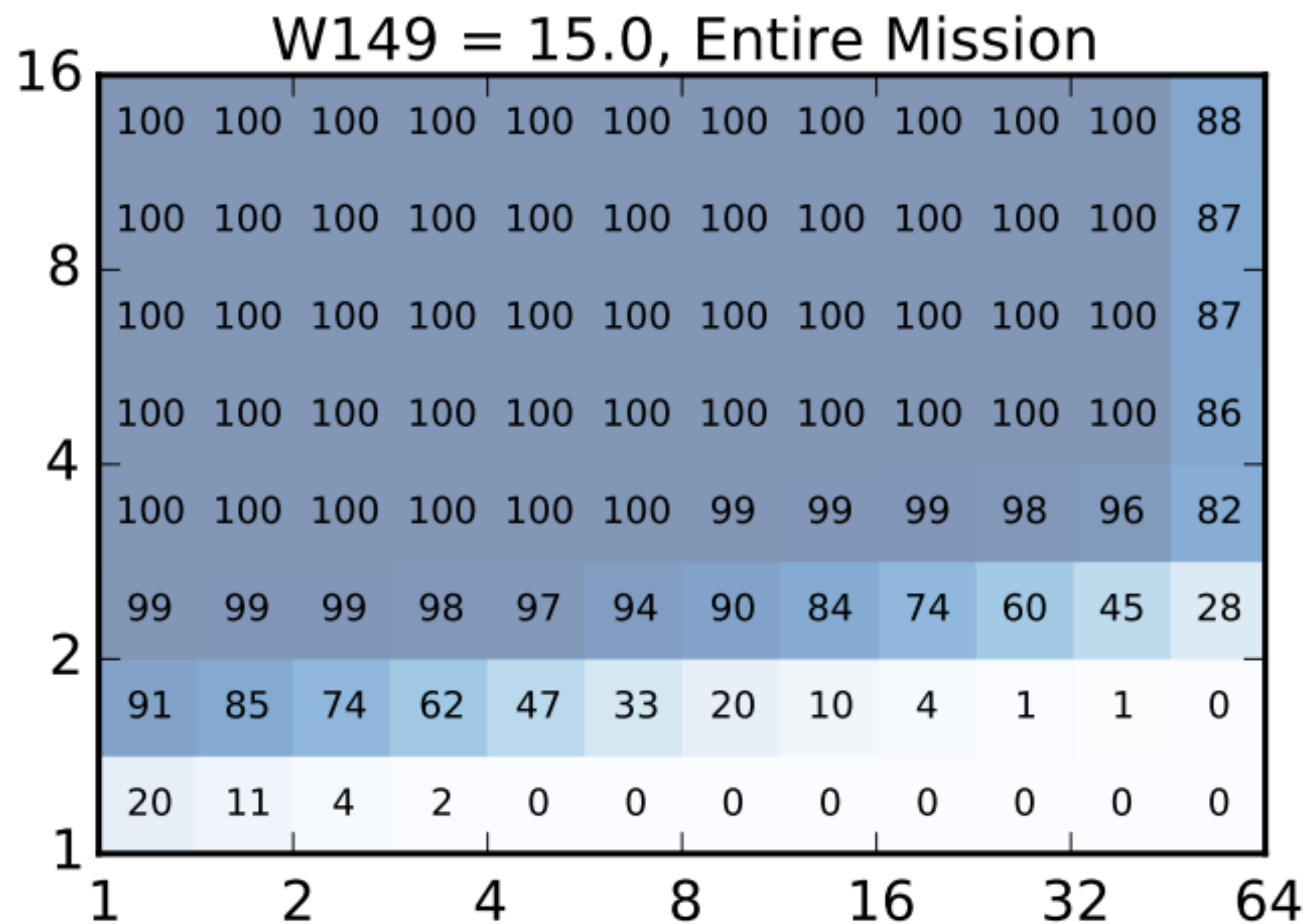
CAN *WFIRST* FIND TRANSITS?



YES!

Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

WFIRST CAN FIND TRANSITS!



Planet Period (Days)

KEPLER VS WFIRST

KEPLER

WFIRST

Photometric Precision



Observing Baseline

Number of Stars

KEPLER VS WFIRST

KEPLER

WFIRST

Photometric Precision



Observing Baseline



Number of Stars

KEPLER VS WFIRST

KEPLER

WFIRST

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Observing Baseline



Number of Stars



Hubble

WFIRST

KEPLER VS WFIRST

KEPLER

WFIRST

Photometric Precision



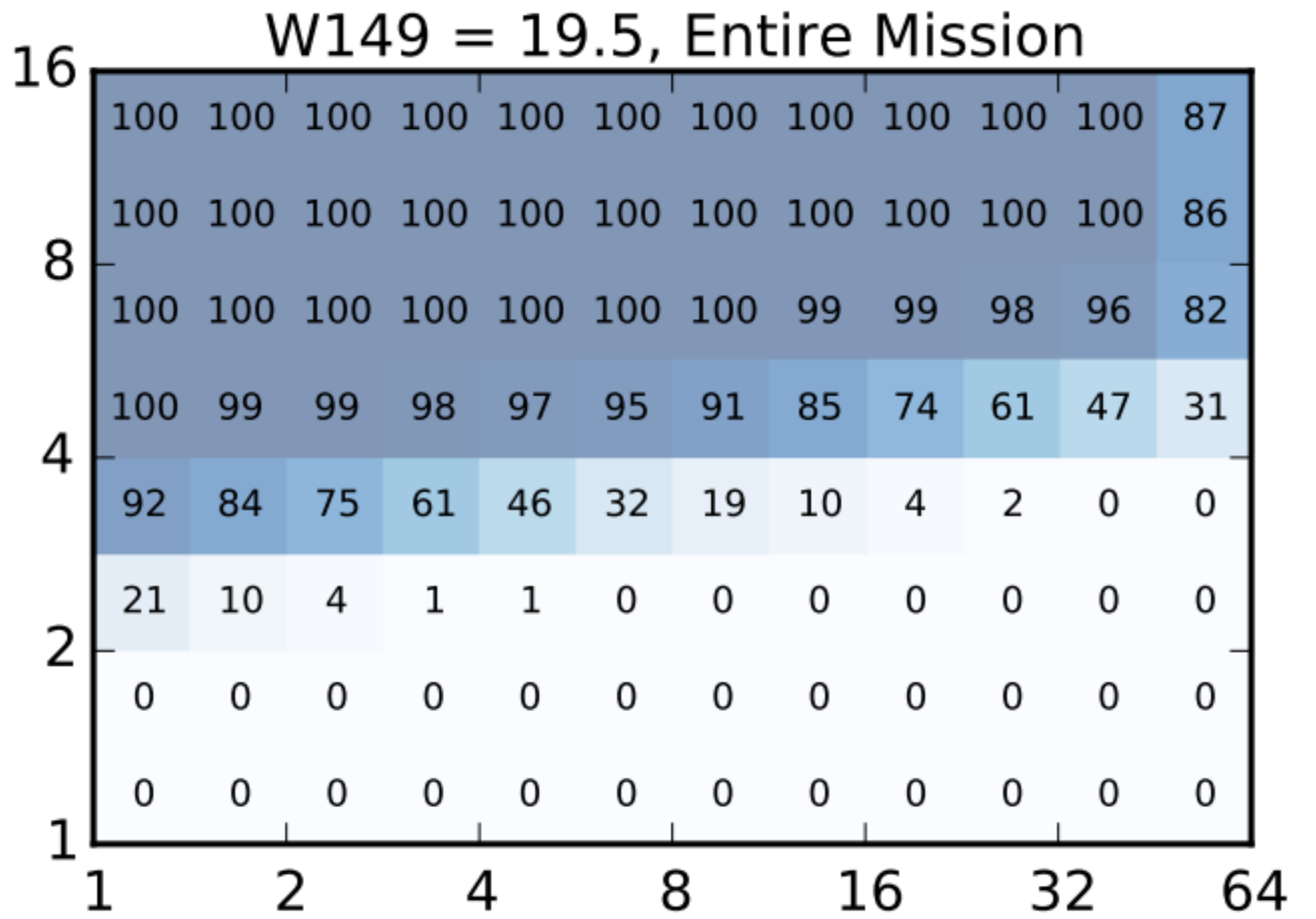
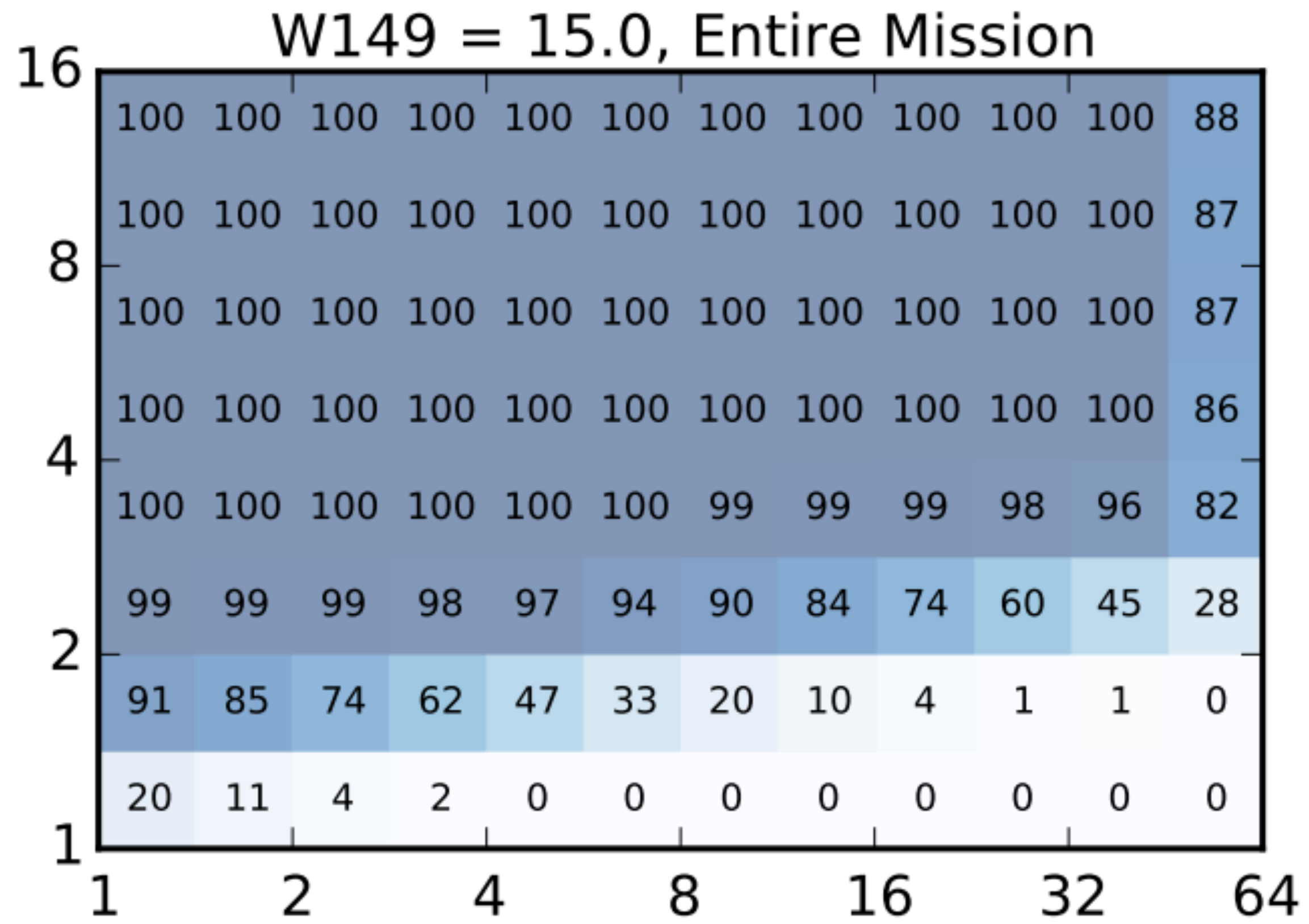
Observing Baseline



Number of Stars

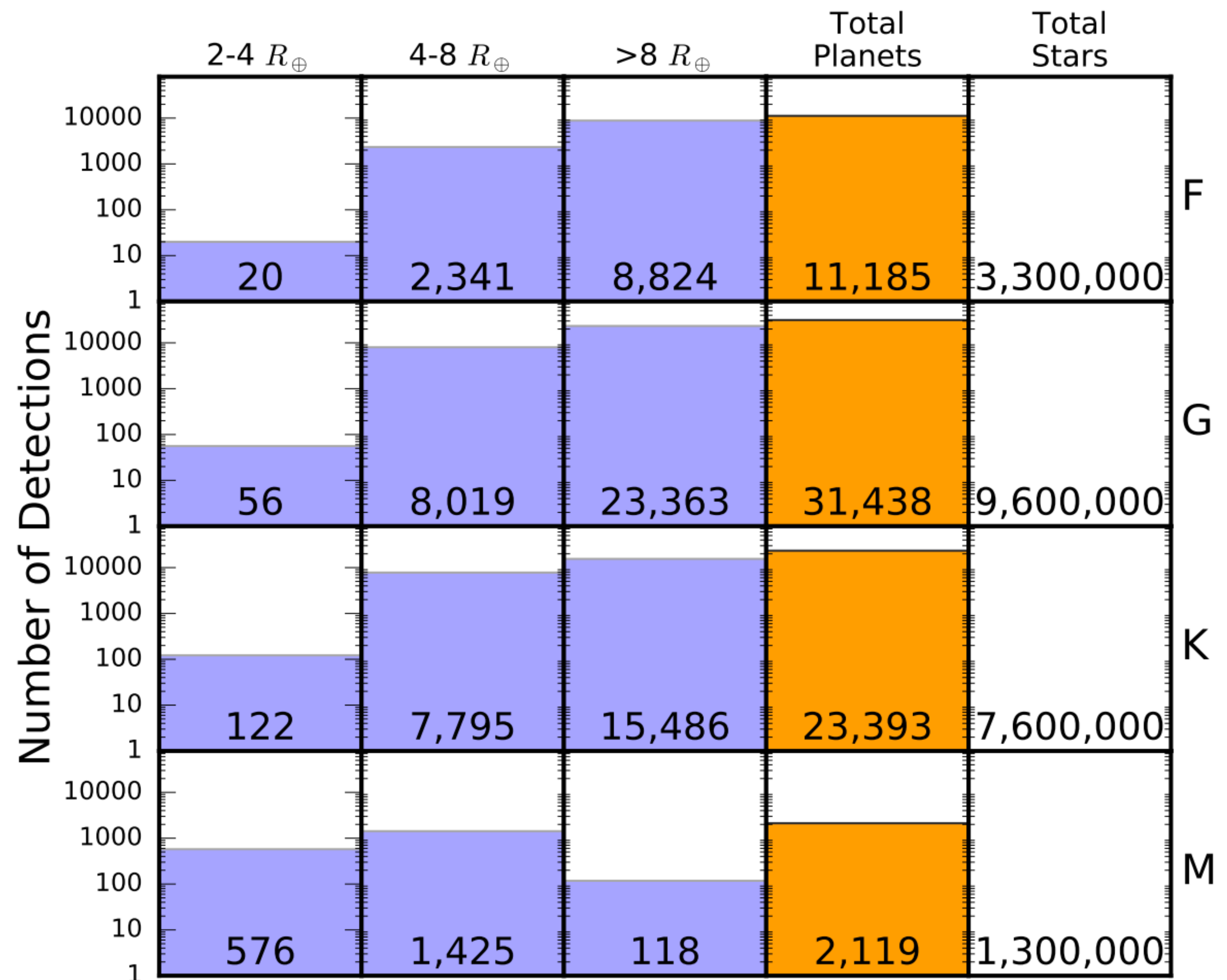


WFIRST CAN FIND TRANSITS!



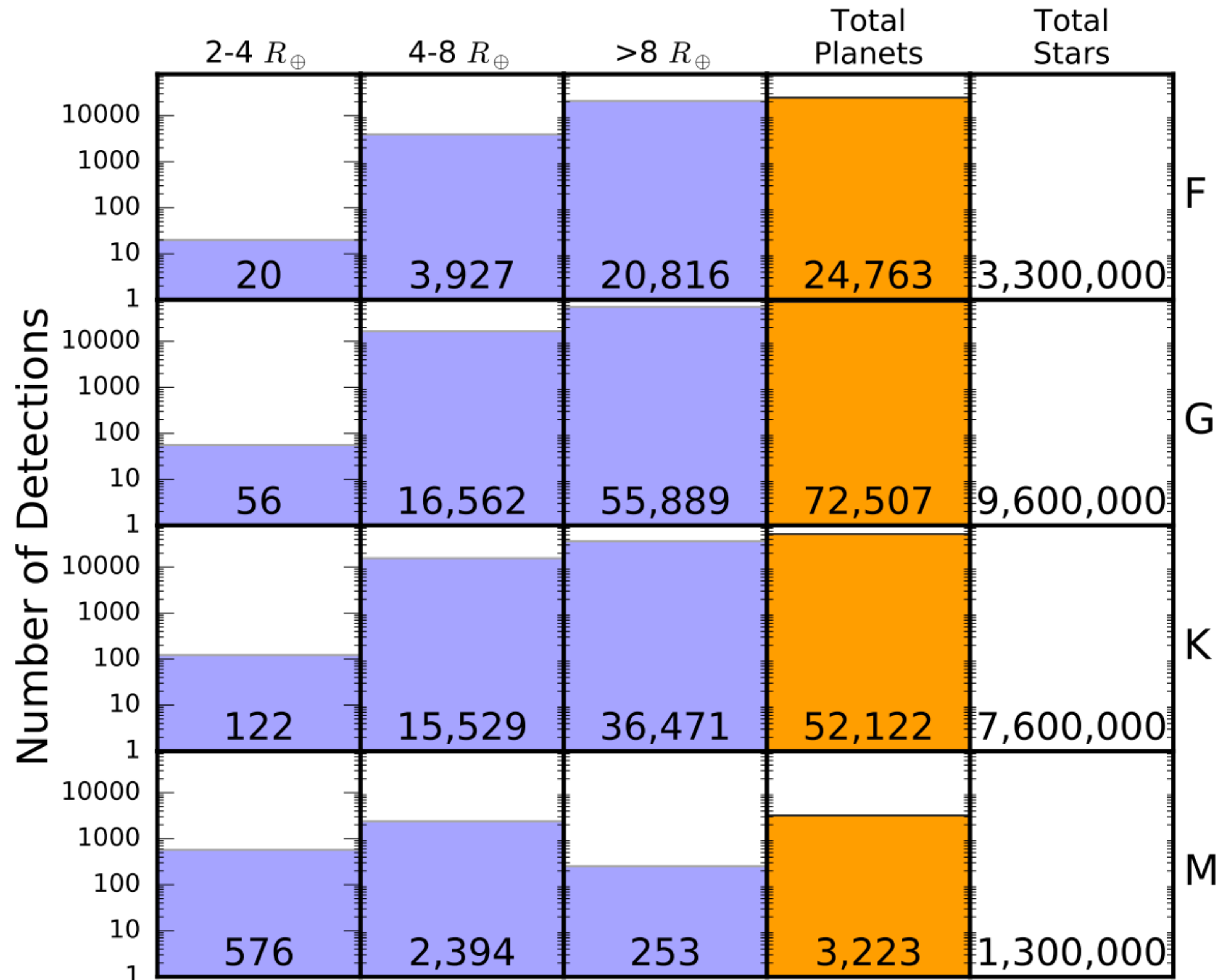
Planet Period (Days)

W149 < 21.0, *Kepler* Occurrence



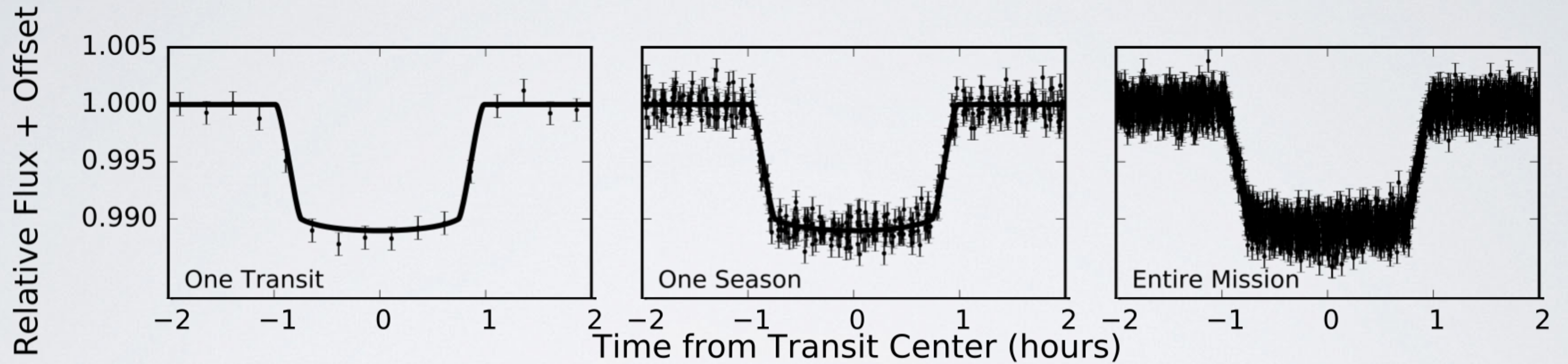
Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

W149 < 21.0, Scaled Occurrence



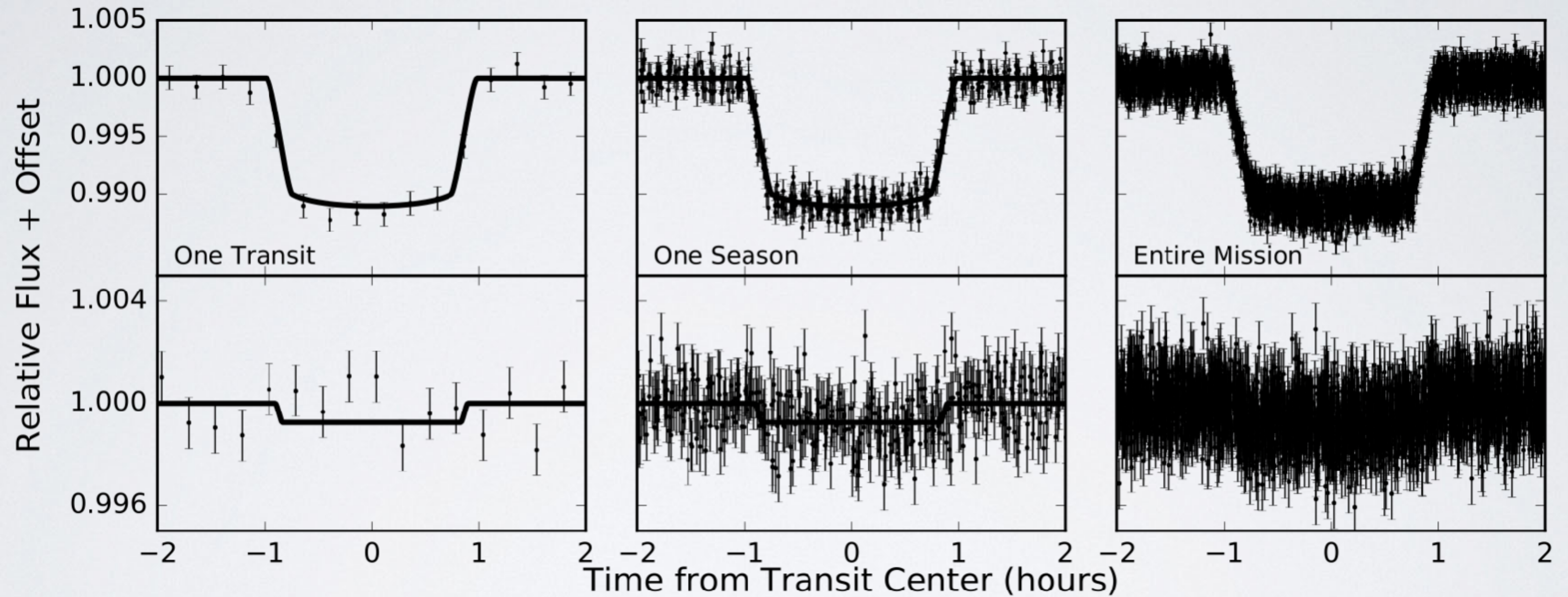
Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

CONFIRMING *WFIRST* PLANETS



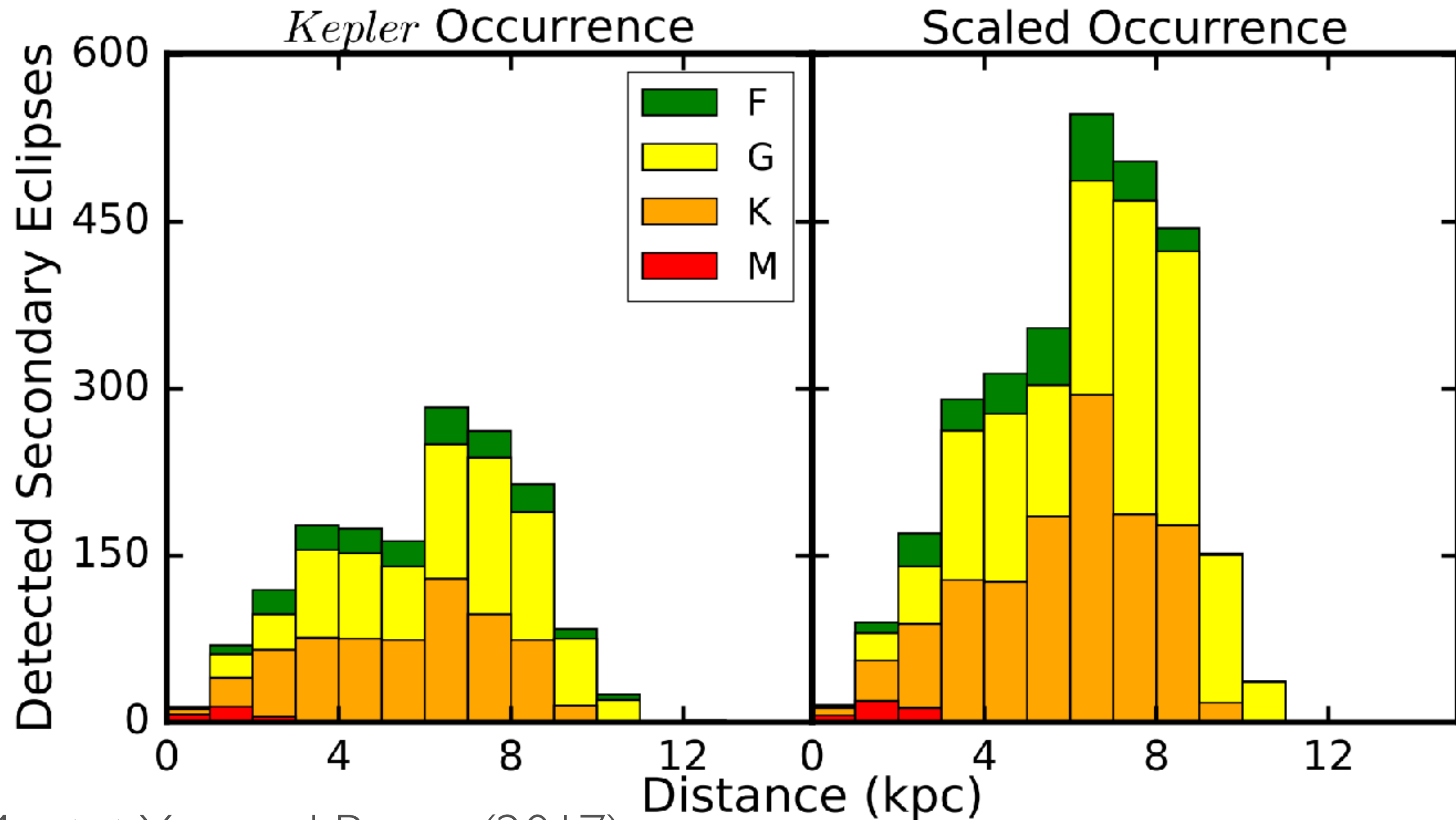
Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

CONFIRMING *WFIRST* PLANETS



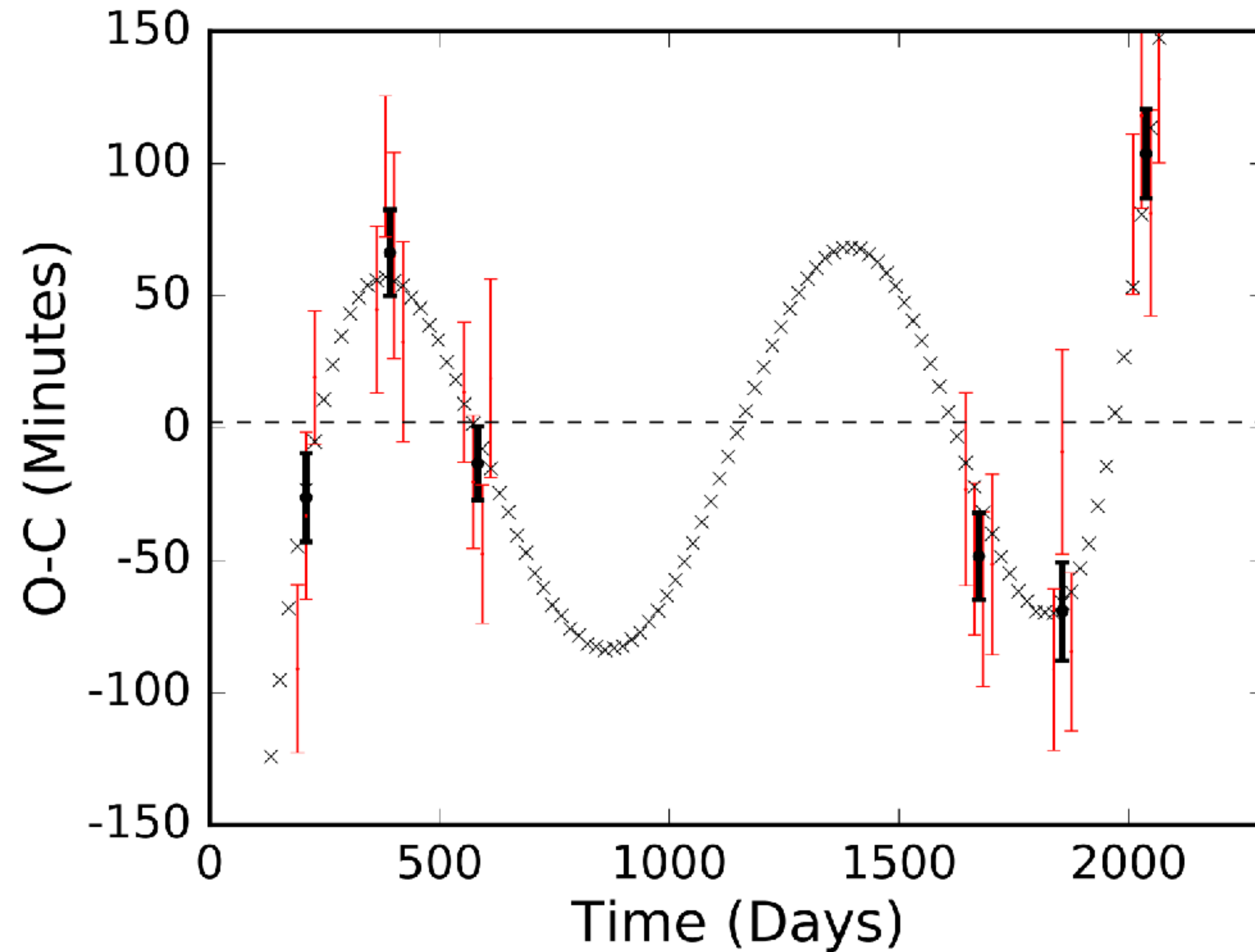
Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

SECONDARY ECLIPSES WITH *WFIRST*



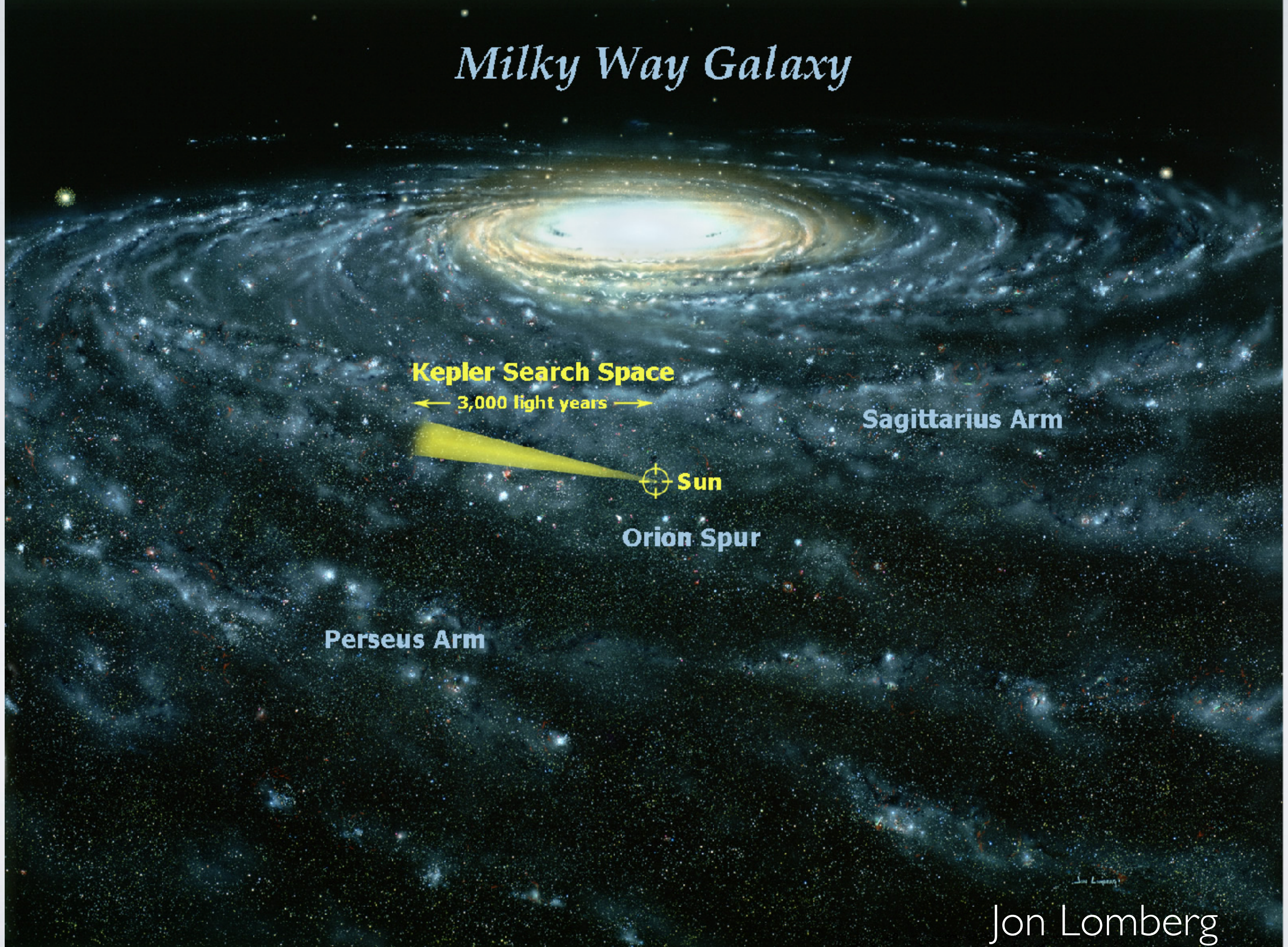
Montet, Yee, and Penny (2017)

DYNAMICALLY INTERACTING PLANETS WITH *WFIRST*



Montet, Yee, and
Penny (2017)

Milky Way Galaxy



Kepler Search Space

← 3,000 light years →

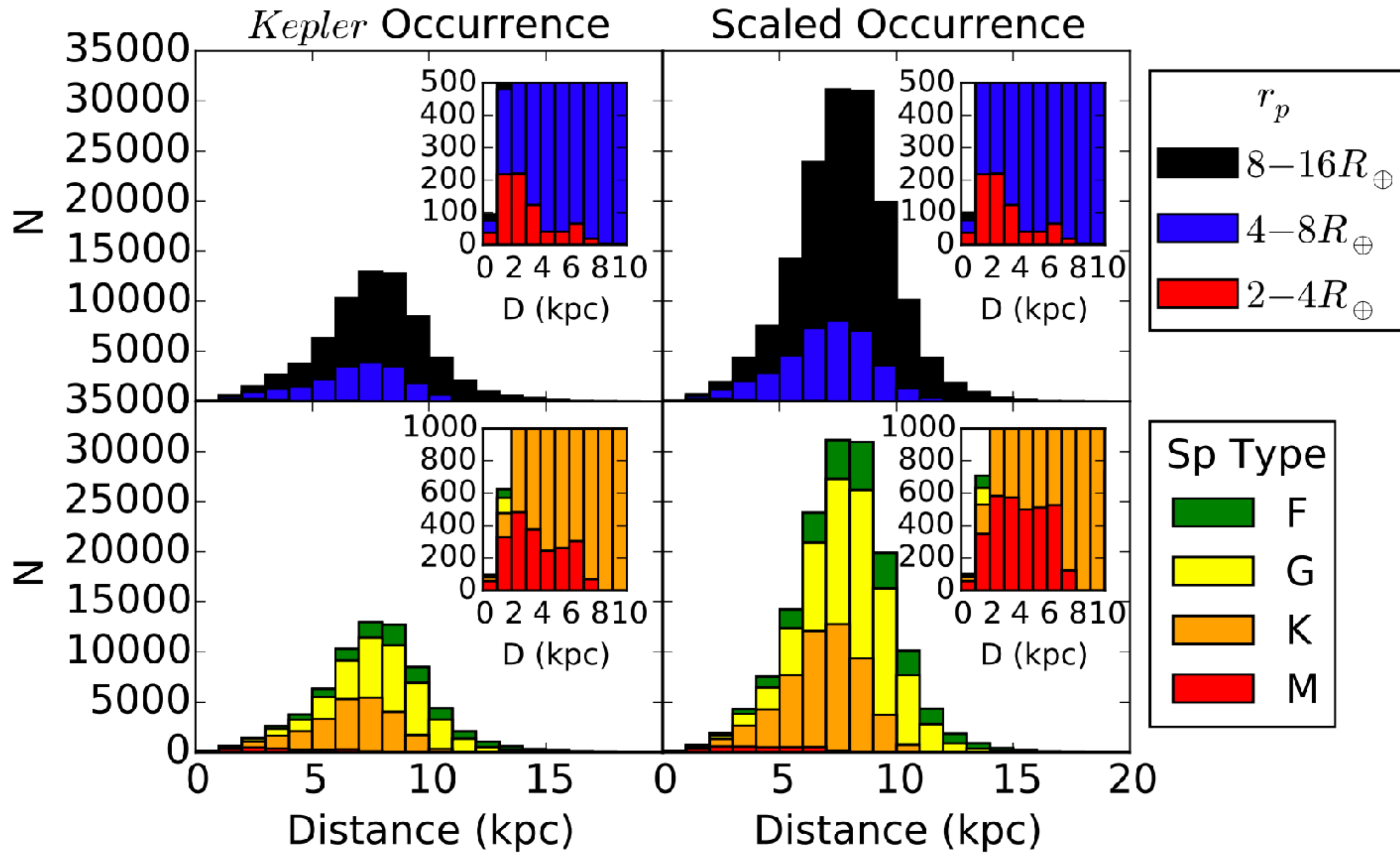
Sagittarius Arm

Sun

Orion Spur

Perseus Arm

Jon Lomberg



WFIRST IS PROBING A
NEW GALACTIC
ENVIRONMENT

How do giant planets form and evolve around the most metal-rich stars?

Do our expectations from the local part of the galaxy (RVs, *Kepler*)
hold true halfway across the galaxy?

Are planetary atmospheres different? What about orbital eccentricities?

Do hot Jupiters have friends? Are timing variations common?

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