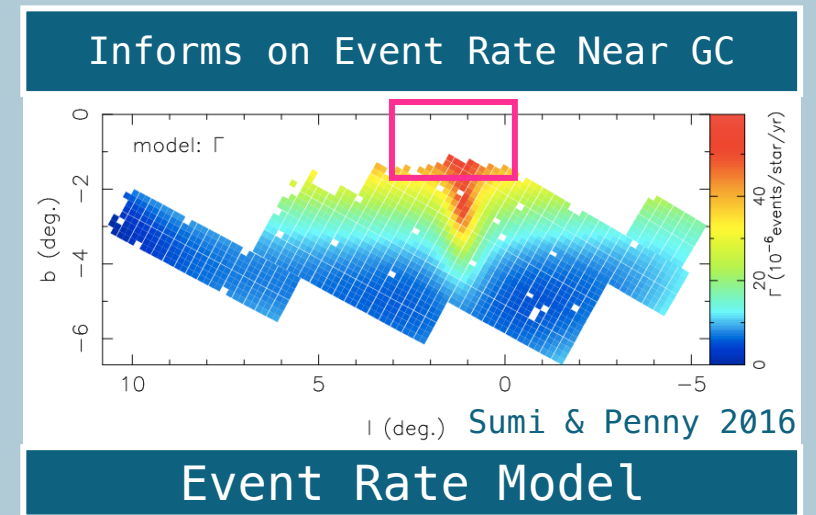
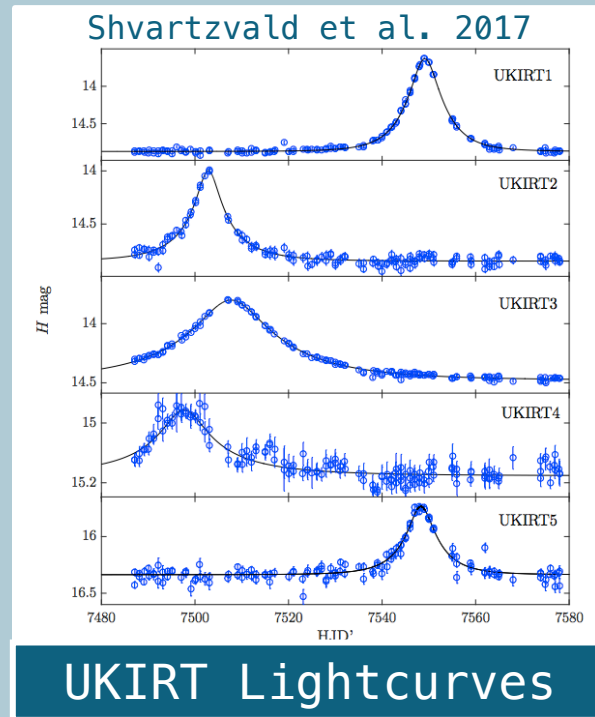
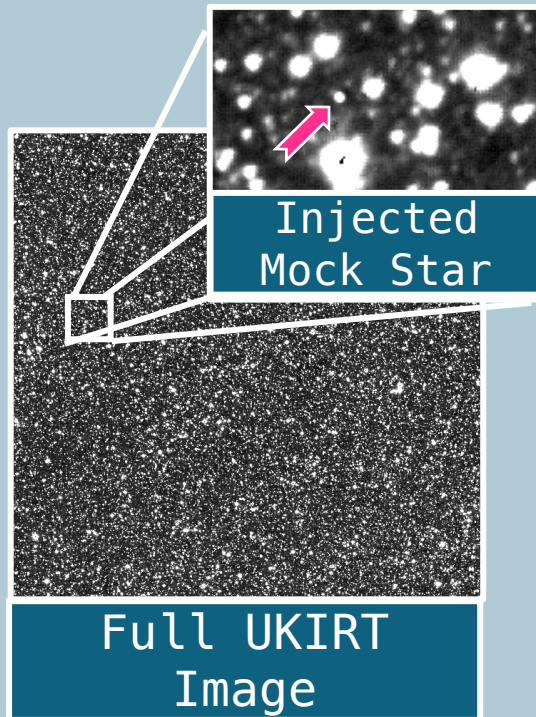
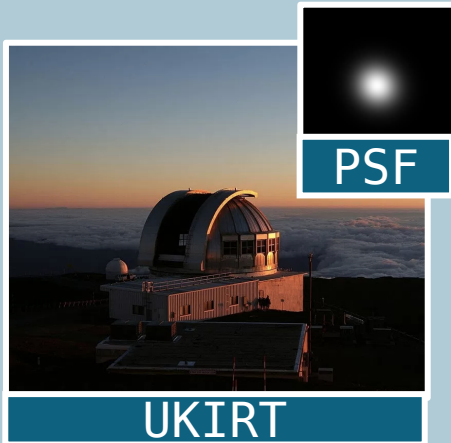
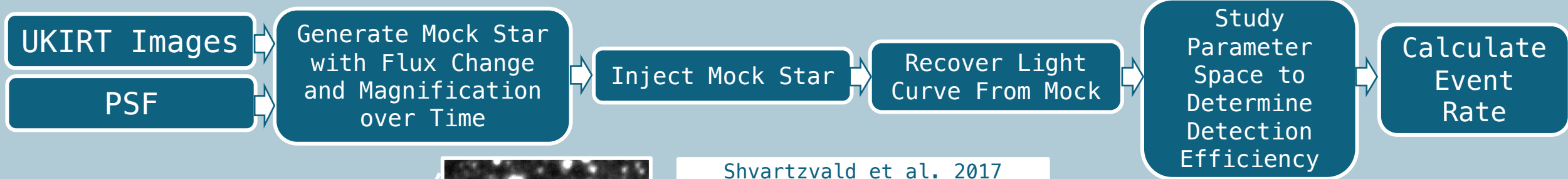


Mapping the Near-Infrared Microlensing Event Rate towards the Galactic Bulge with UKIRT

Savannah Jacklin, Geoff Bryden, Yossi Shvartzvald, Sebastiano Calchi Novati

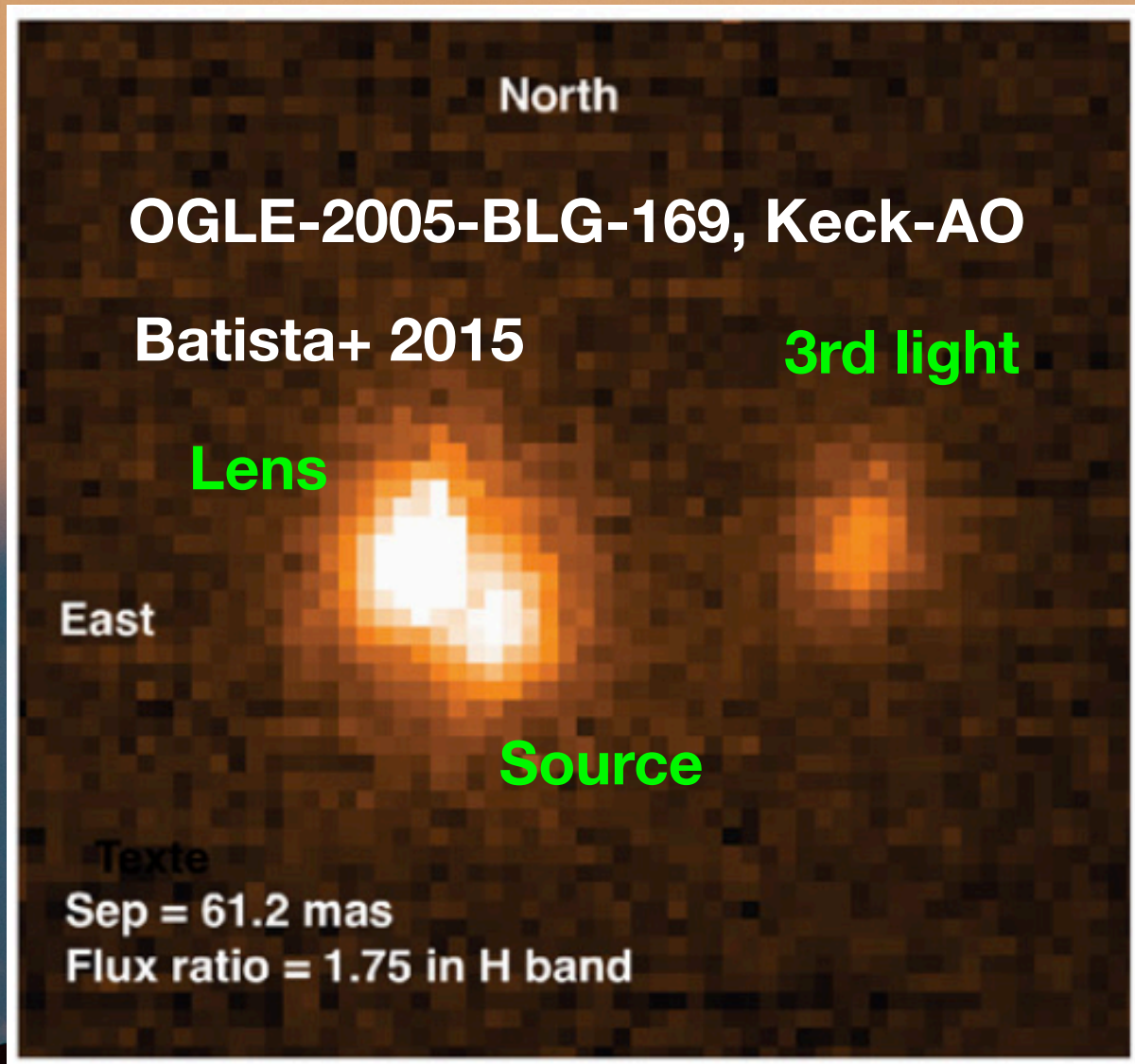
UKIRT Microlensing Detection Efficiency Pipeline



Following planetary microlensing with Subaru-AO

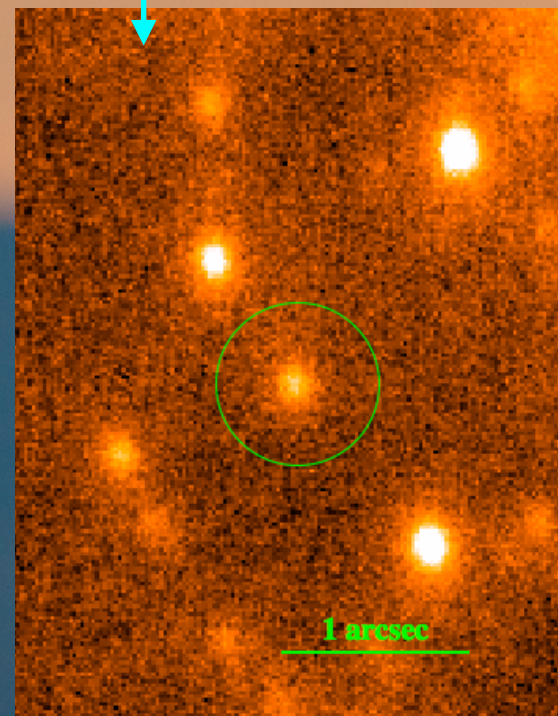
Lee, Chien-Hsiu / Subaru Telescope, NAOJ

- Why we need high resolution imaging?

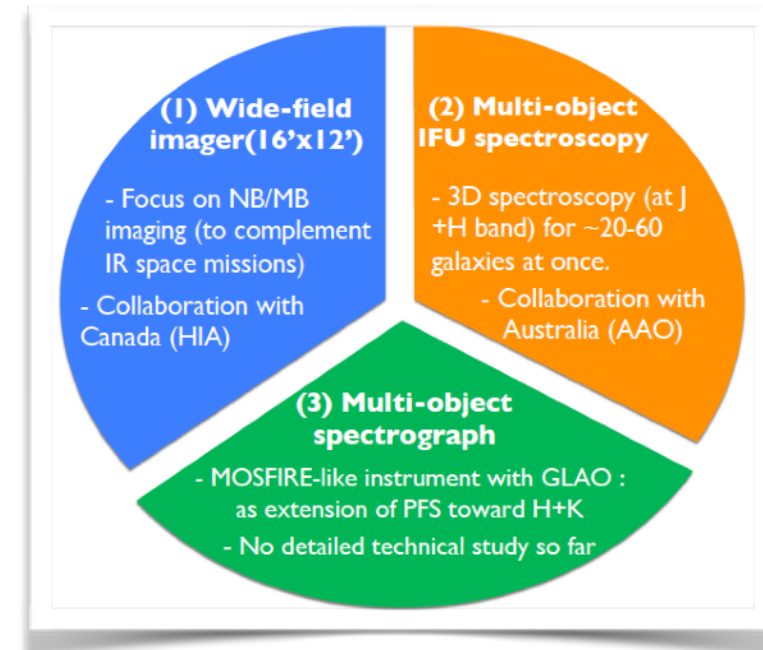
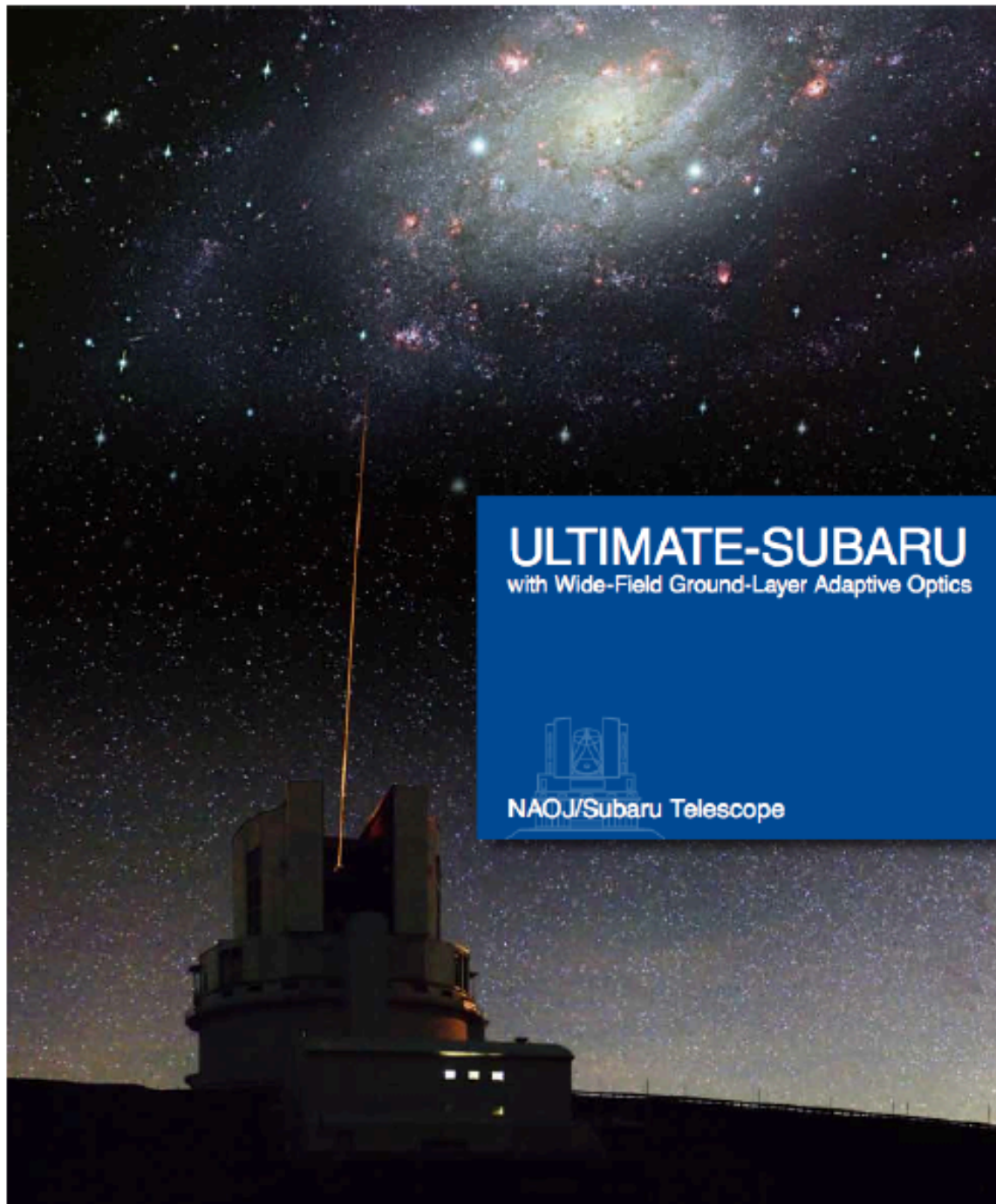


- Recent Subaru-AO follow-up:

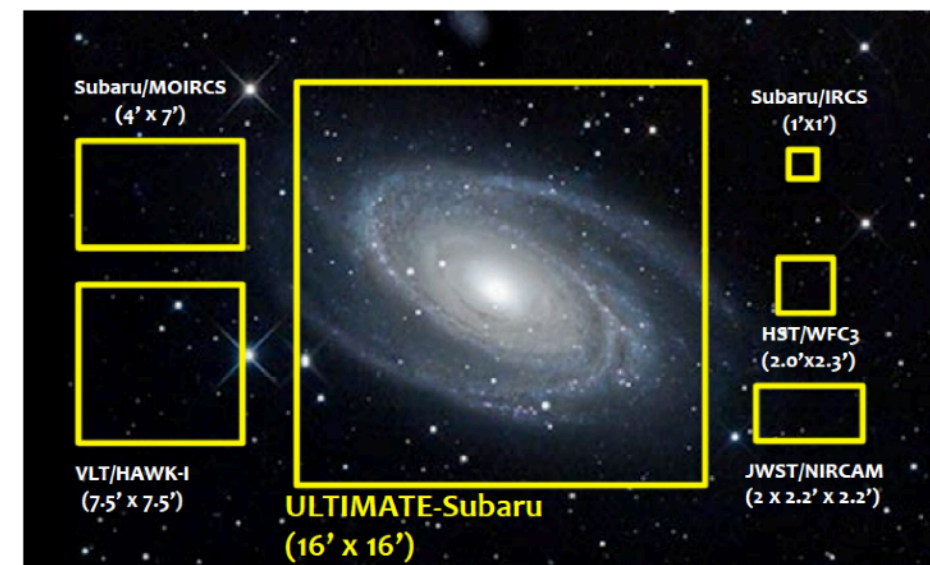
1. **OGLE-2015-BLG-1395**, 1649 in Sep. 2015
2. OGLE-2016-BLG-1067 in Jun. 2016



Ultra-wide-field Laser Tomographic Imager and MOS with AO for Transcendent Exploration by SUBARU Telescope



FoV comparison of NIR facilities in 2020s available at $\lambda > 2\mu\text{m}$

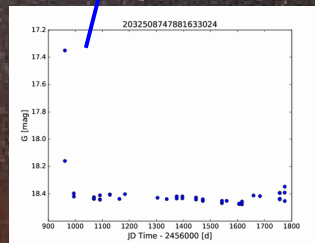
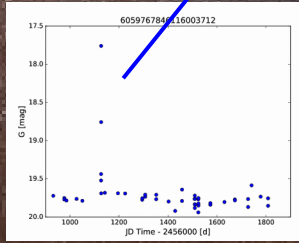
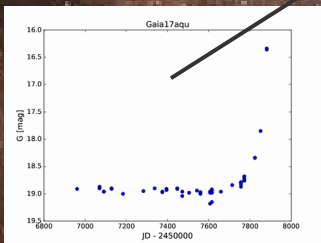
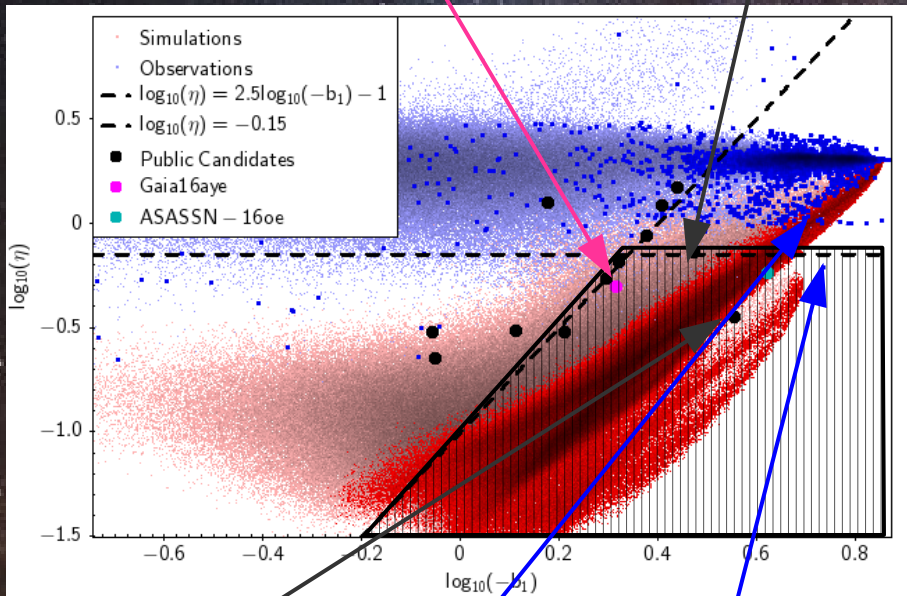
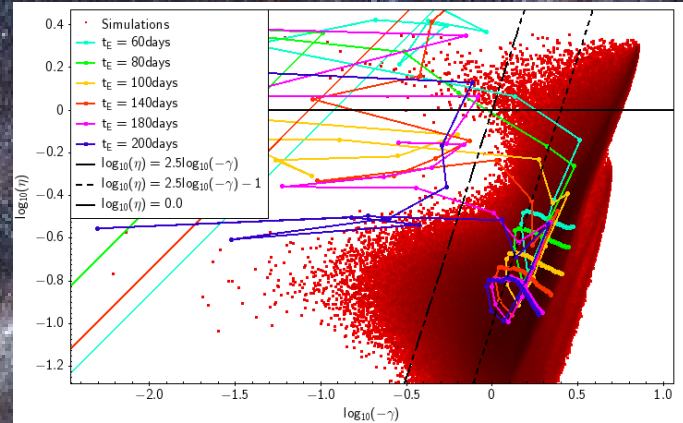
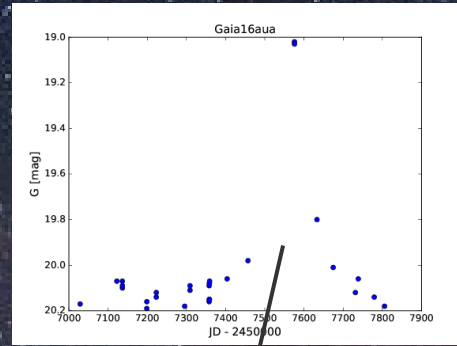
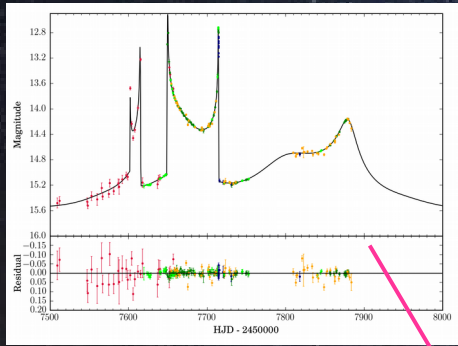




gaia

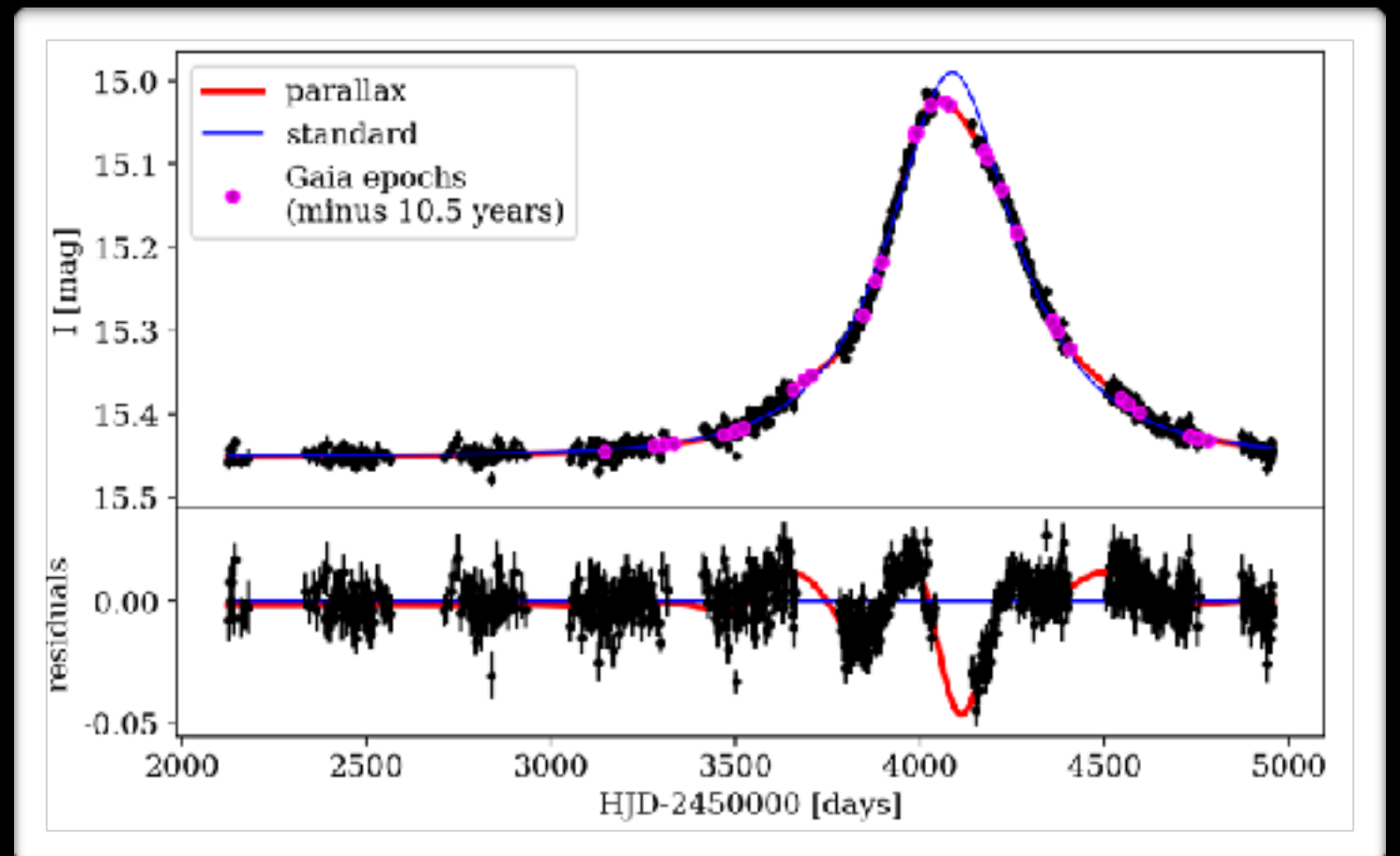
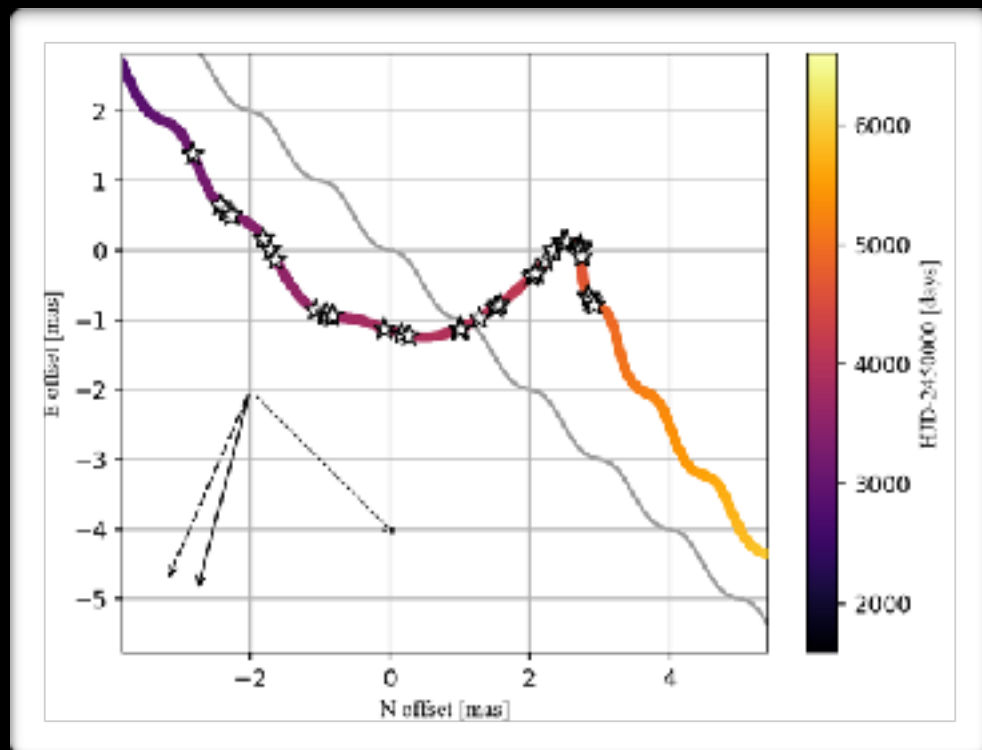
Gravitational microlensing seen by Gaia Space Mission

Katarzyna Kruszyńska, Łukasz Wyrzykowski
Warsaw University Astronomical Observatory
kkruszyńska@astrow.edu.pl



Astrometric microlensing with the Gaia satellite

Searching for Black Holes

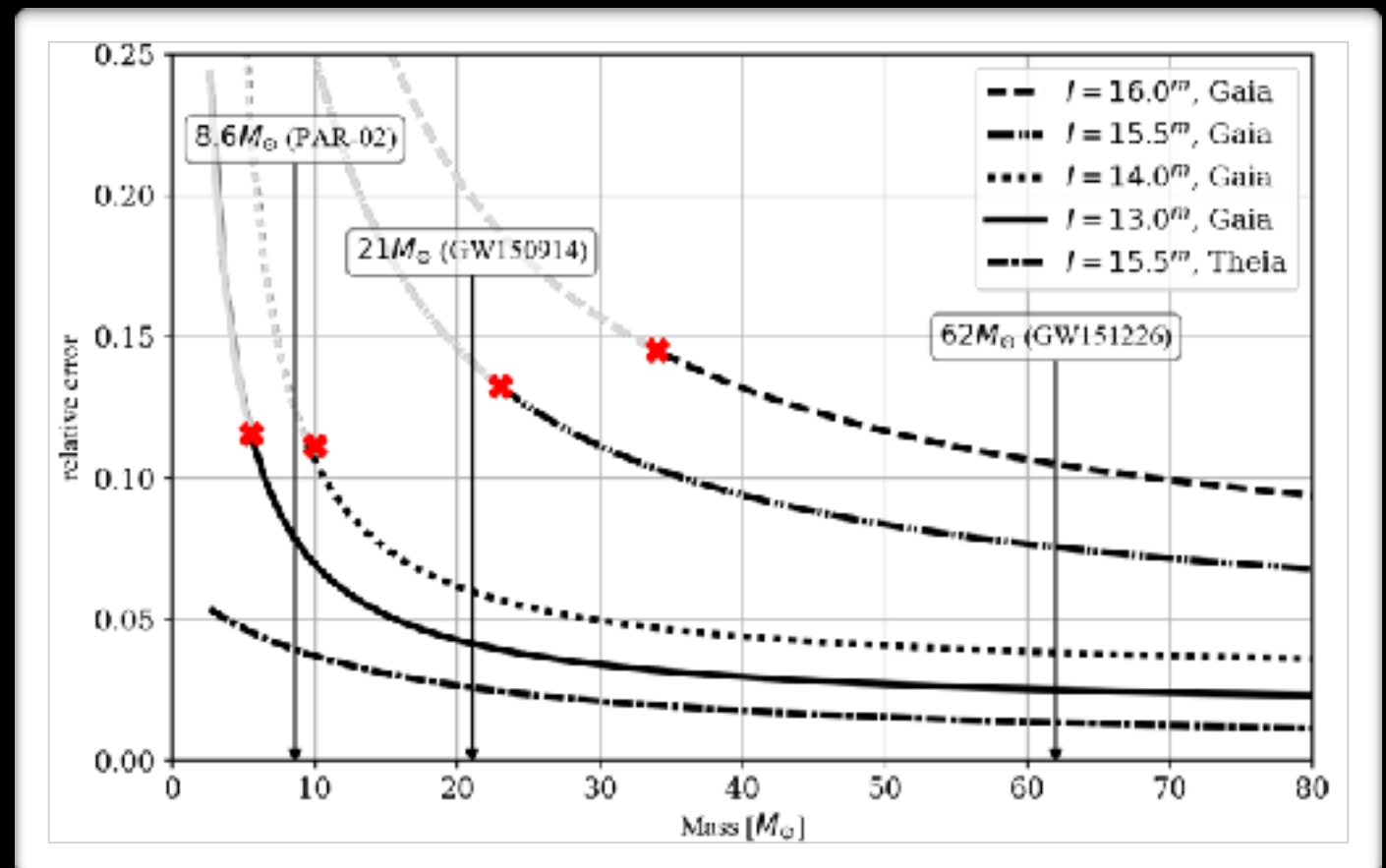
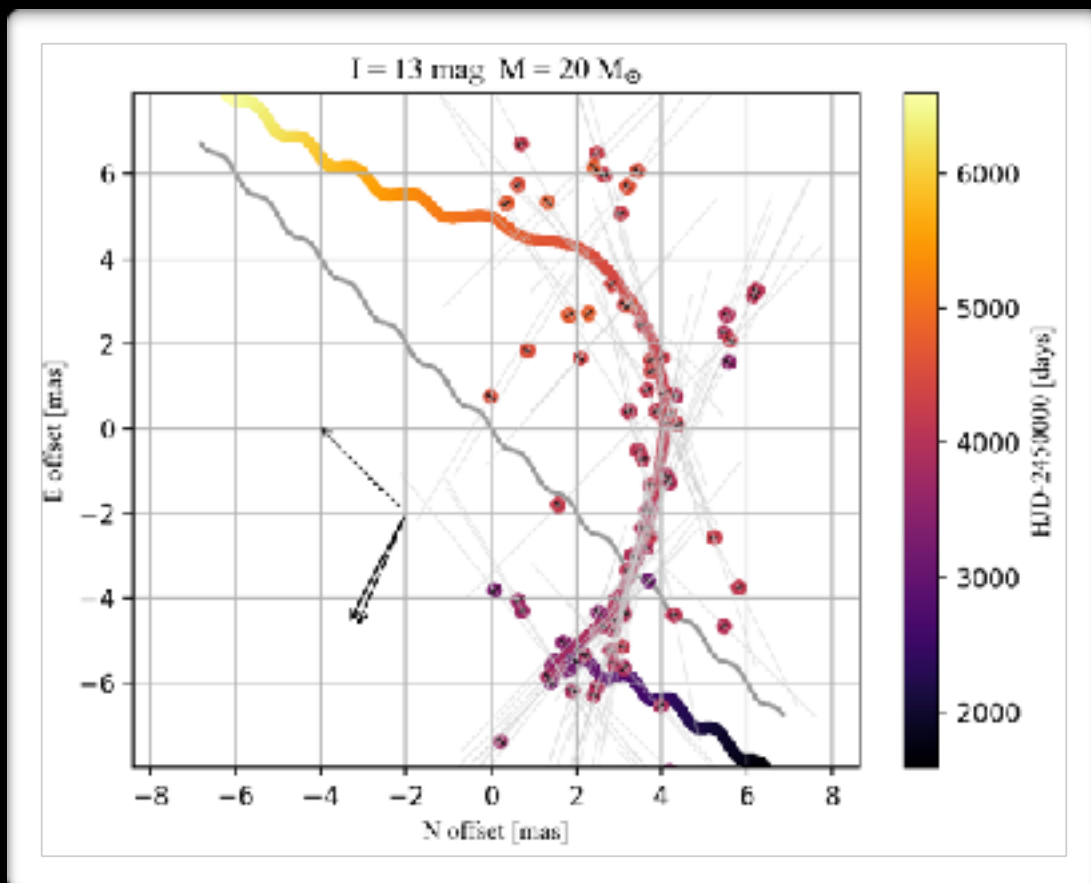


Kris Rybicki

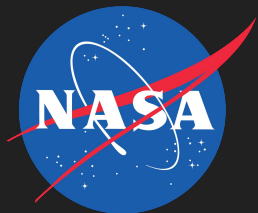
Warsaw University Astronomical Observatory

2017 Sagan Summer Workshop, Pasadena

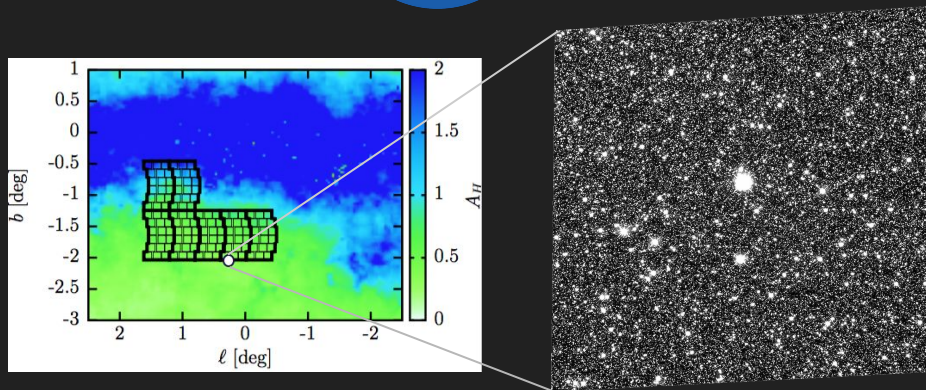
Microlensing is the only tool to observe (indirectly) and measure the mass of single stellar black holes !



A Deep Study of Stanek's Window as Precursor Science for the WFIRST Microlensing Field of Regard



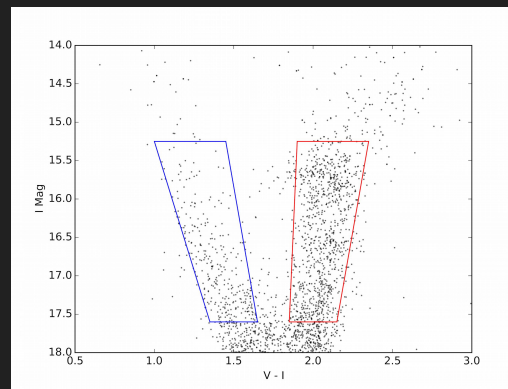
Sean Terry
Advisor: David Bennett



Multi-epoch HST WFC3 observations of
Stanek's field centered at $(l, b) = [0.25, -2.15]$

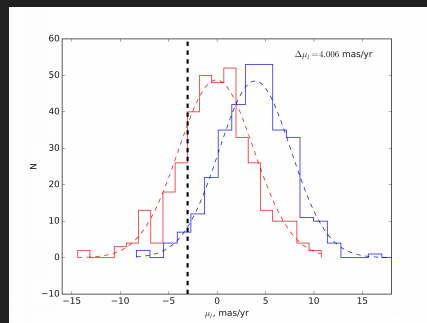
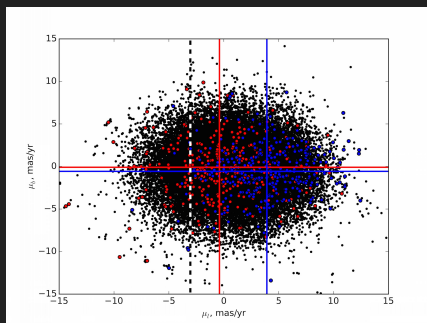
Field observed in 2010 (F555W, F814W,
F110W, F160W) and 2012 (F814W).

Proper-motion selection

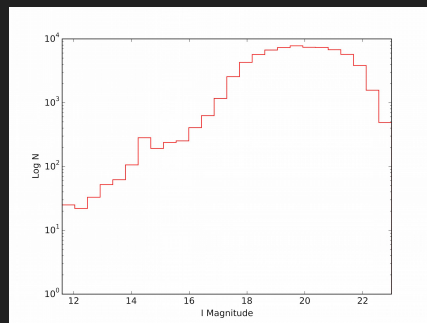
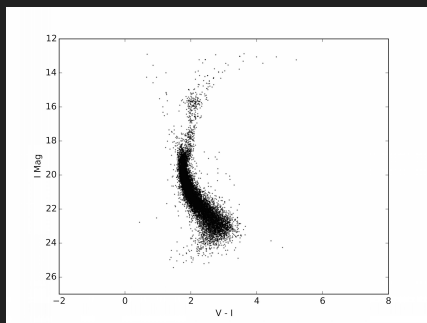
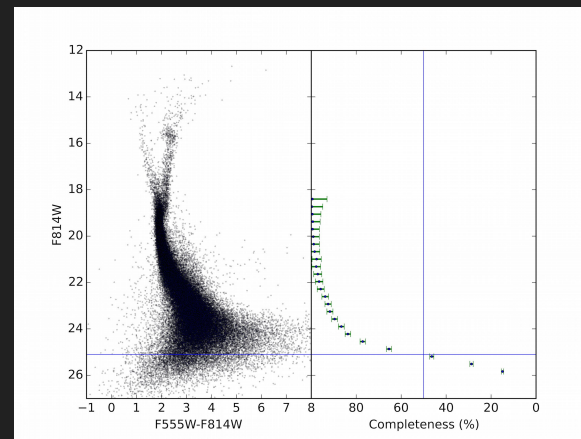


Foreground blue plume branch
(left) and evolved bulge stars (left)

Cleaning and creating a pure bulge CMD/LF.



Bulge star centroid at $(\mu_{\alpha}, \mu_{\delta}) \approx [0 \text{ mas/yr}, 0 \text{ mas/yr}]$ and disk star centroid at $(\mu_{\alpha}, \mu_{\delta}) = [4 \text{ mas/yr}, 0 \text{ mas/yr}]$. PM cut at $\mu_{\alpha} \approx -3.0$ mas/yr.



PM-selection results in color-mag diagram and luminosity function with approximately 2% contamination from non-bulge objects.

Comparing completeness corrections results across different reduction routines (DOLPHOT, img2xym.F)

Further work: Deeper channels (F110W, F160W) and microlensing event rate estimate in this field.