

Free Floating Planet ~How to detect?~

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Introduction

What is the Free floating planets?

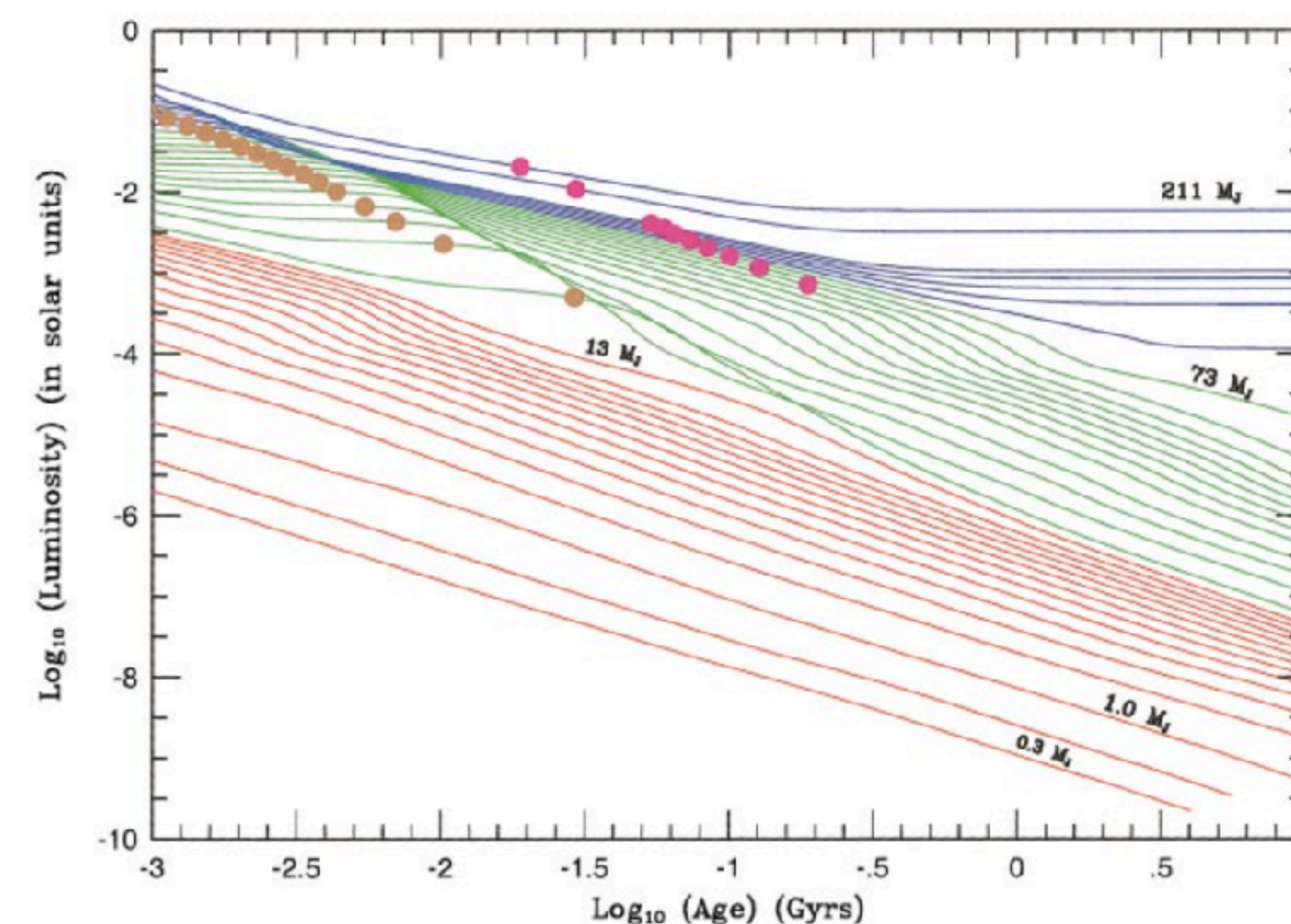
Free floating planets are planets that are not bounded by any host stars. It is difficult for us to detect them, but we sometimes can detect by imaging or microlensing. It is said that free floating planets are made in star system, and gravitationally scattered to the outer of the system. So it is important to know about free floating planet in order to understand planet formation.

Planets or Brown dwarfs?

“Brown dwarfs” have intermediate mass between stars and planets. The mass is about $13M_{\text{sun}} \sim 73M_{\text{sun}}$. In the brown dwarfs, hydrogen does not burn stably, and deuterium burns temporarily. Some people distinct planets and brown dwarfs by the formation process, but in my poster, I will distinct them by the mass.

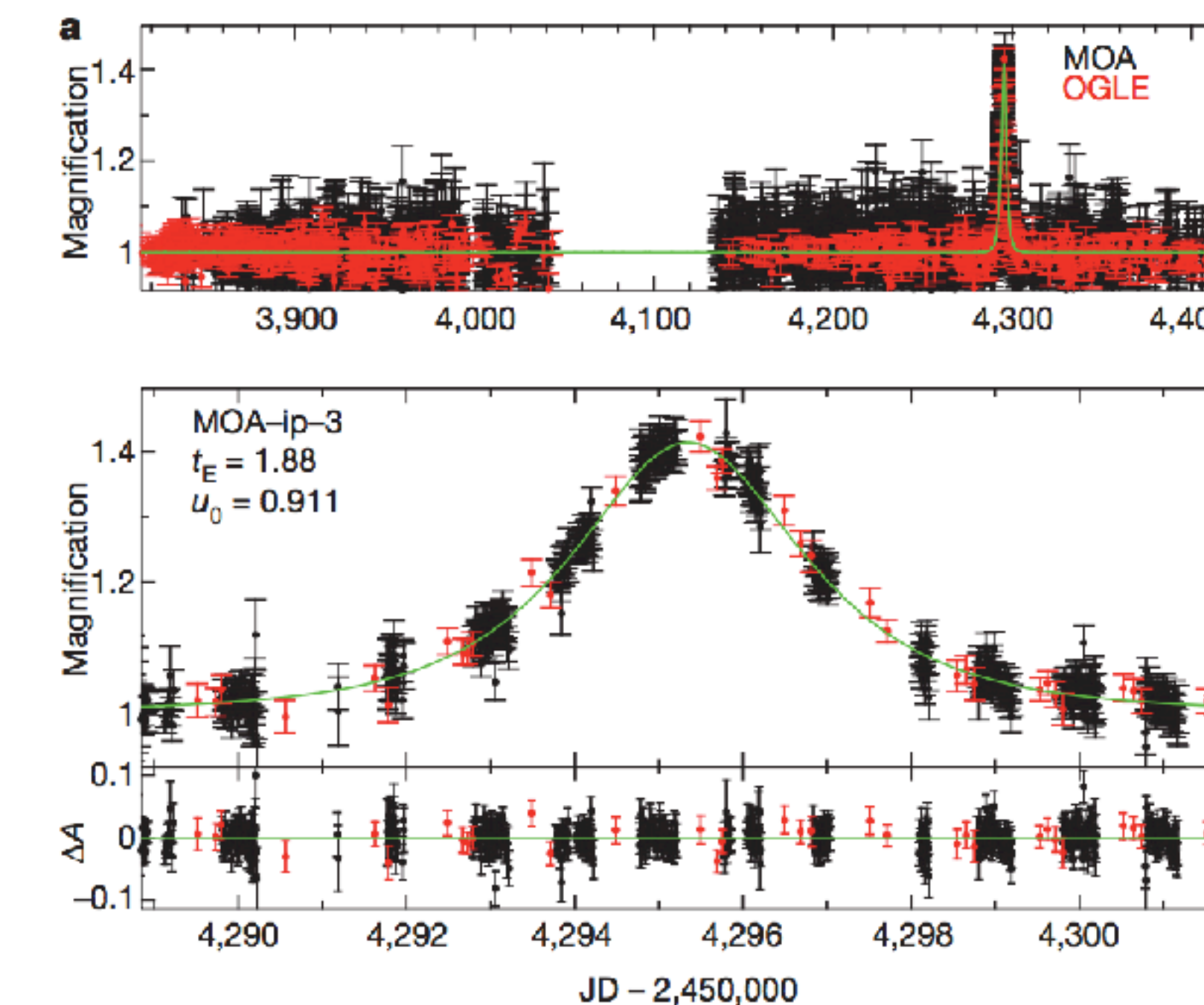
How to detect?

So, what how can we detect these free floating planets? The answer is, imaging or Microlensing.



(Burrows et al. 2011)

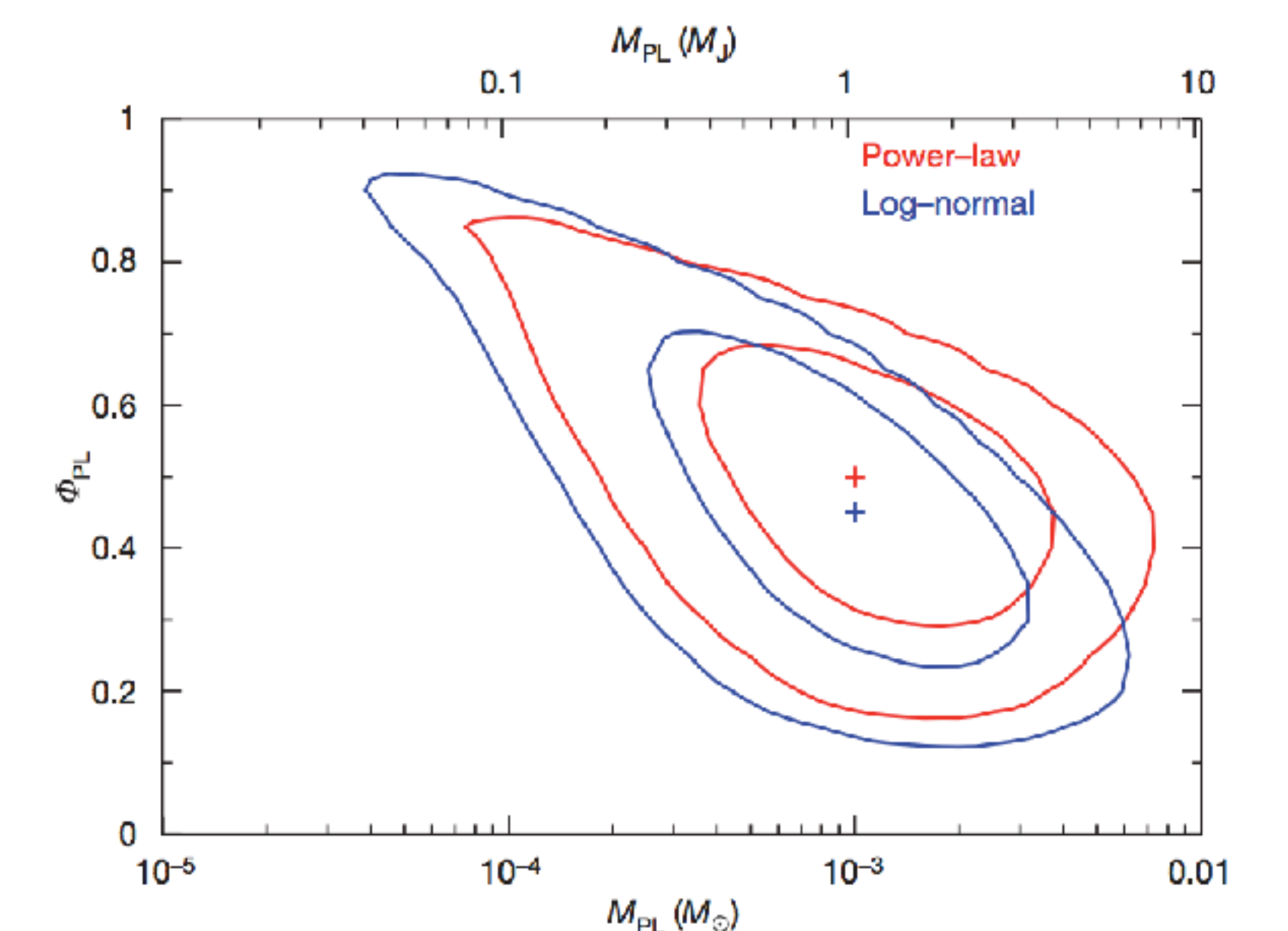
Microlensing



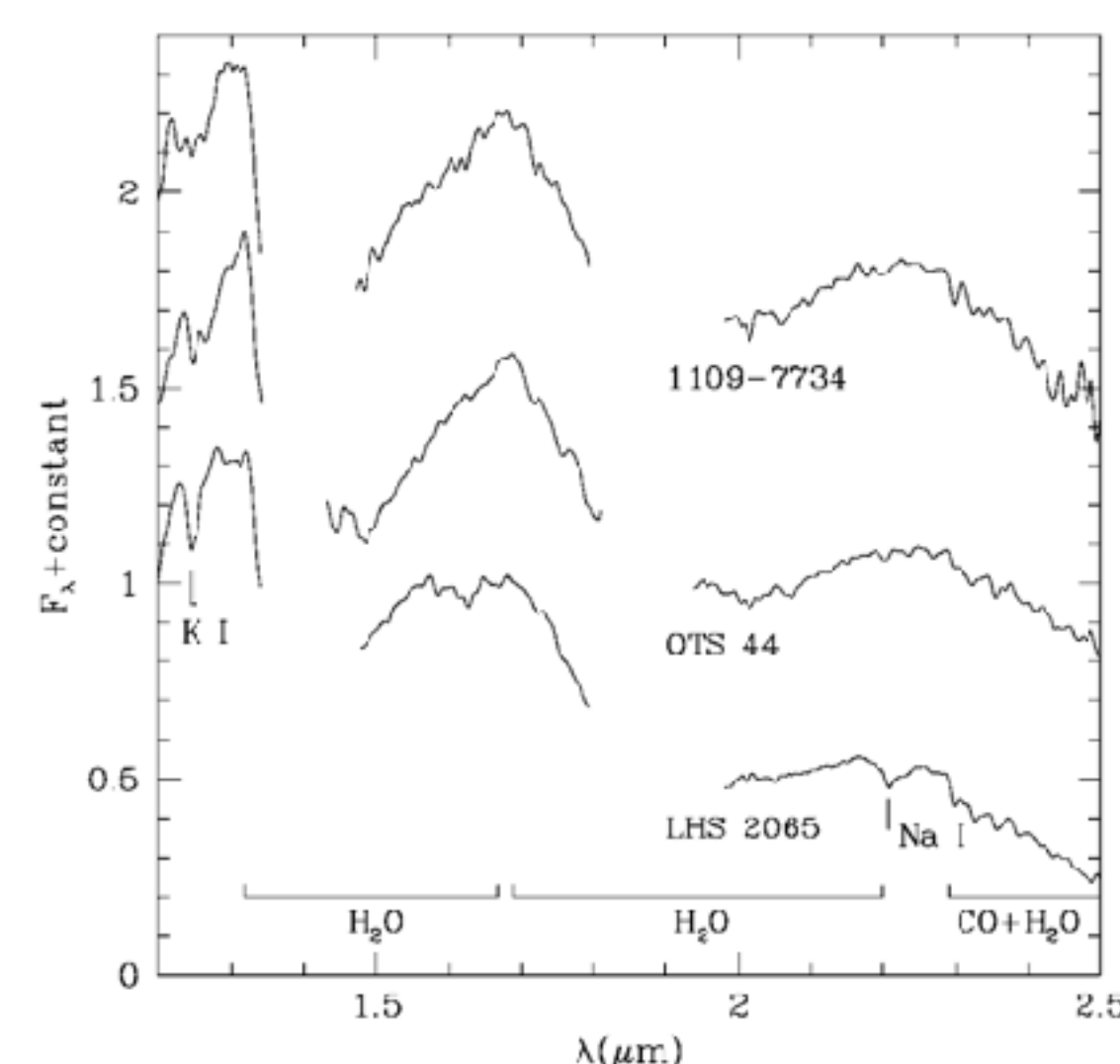
(Sumi et al. 2011)

Sumi et al. 2011 said consider that how many short-single lens events are free-floating. They calculated the distribution of mass, and they concluded that the number of the free-floating planets is twice as many as M-dwarfs.

Free floating planets are seen as single lens events, so we cannot know the lens-masses. And microlensing is good at detecting the distant planets from the earth, but is not good at detecting the further information such as orbital period or atmosphere. We can only statistical analysis via microlensing.



(Sumi et al. 2011)

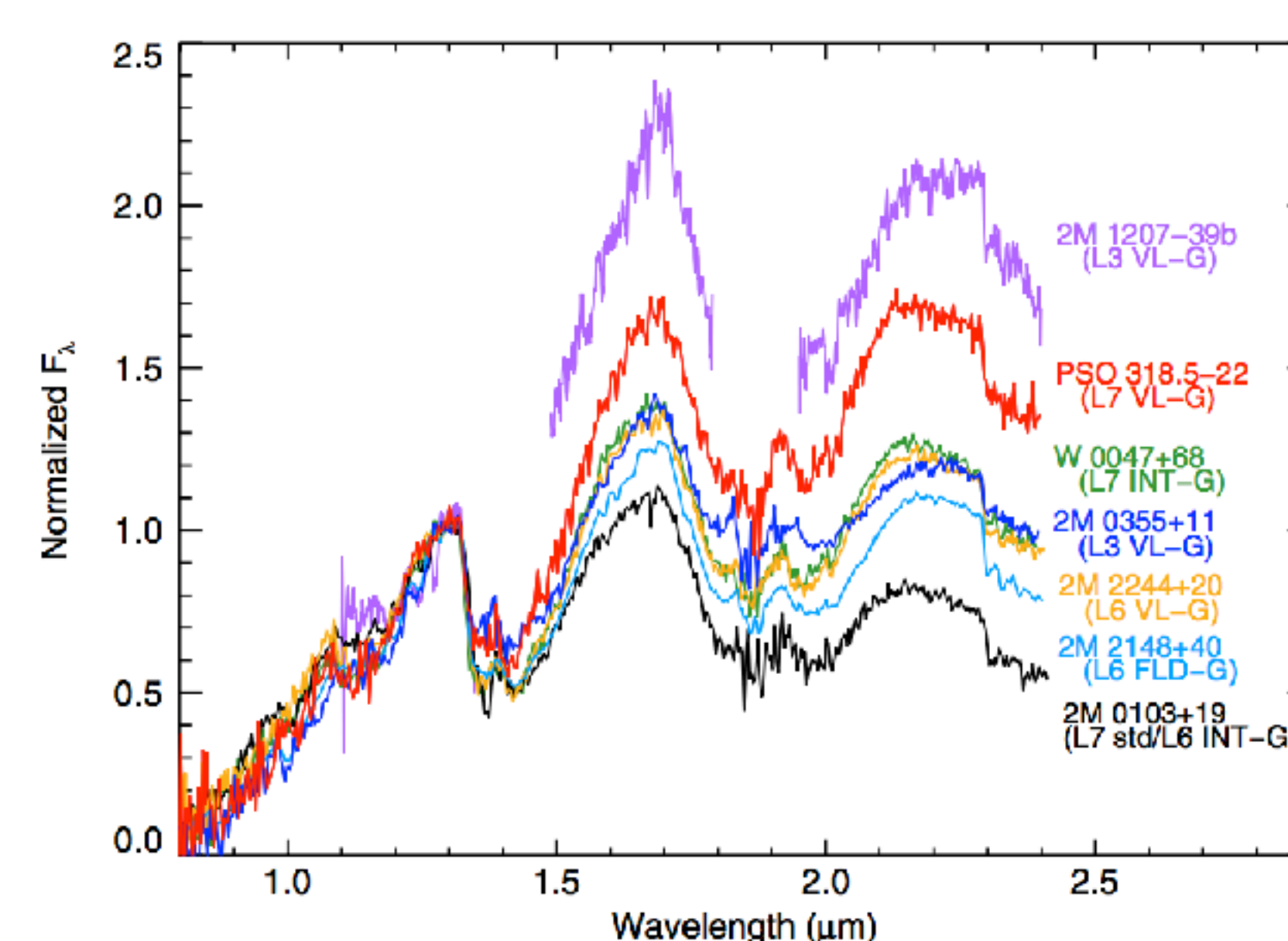


(Luhman et al. 2005)

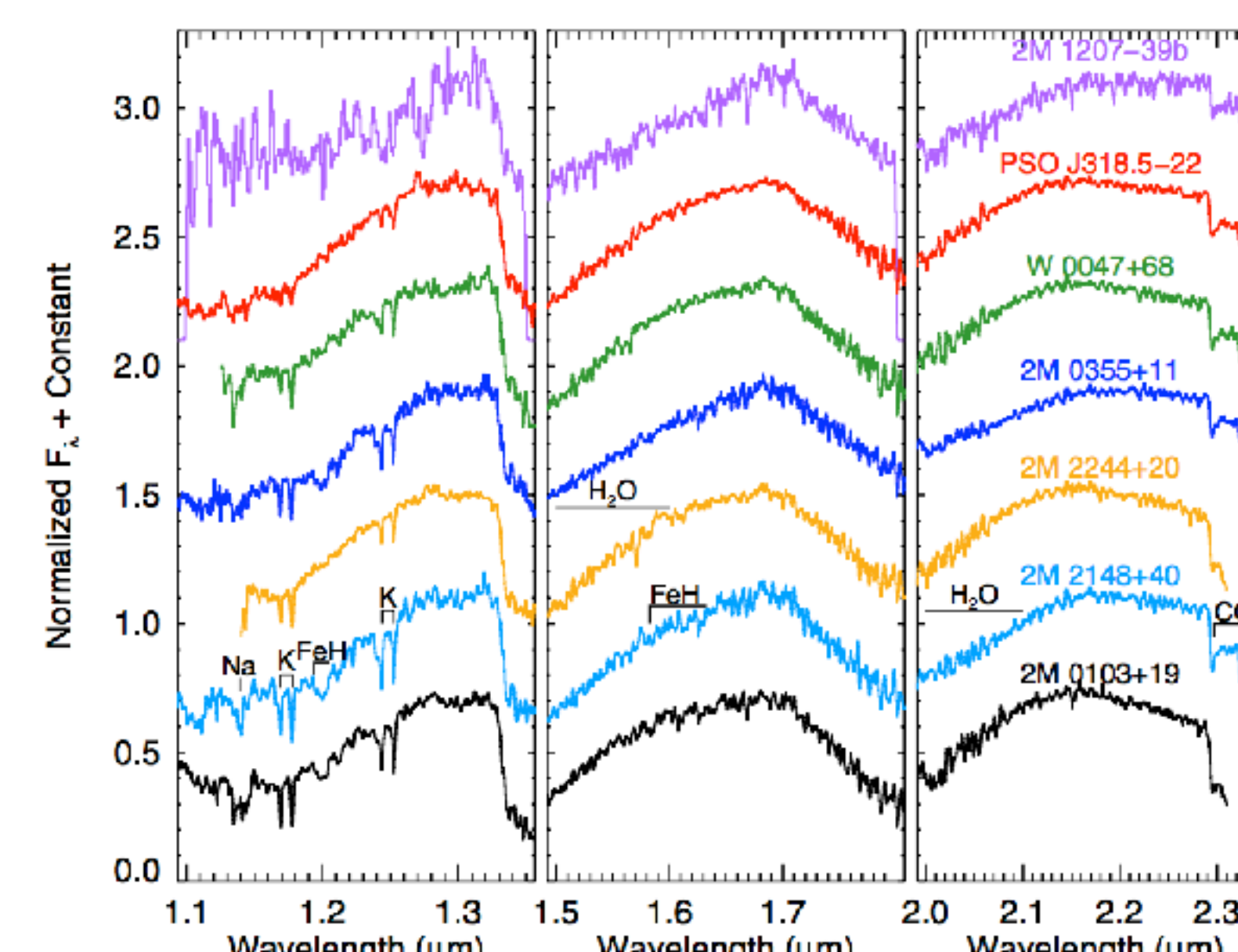
Imaging

Planetary mass brown dwarfs

The left picture is from Luhman et al 2005. They detected the planetary mass object, Cha 1109-7734. First, they found it using HST photometric observation. Next, they confirmed using Gemini Near-Infrared Spectrograph (GNIRS), because they have to except the false positive probability. According to the triangular shape of spectra in H-band, this object has low surface-gravity, because the absorption of water is expanded by the fast rotating.



(Liu et al. 2013)



Summary

- Free floating planets are defined as unbound planets by their hosts.
- The formation process is not known well, so it is important to detect those planets.
- We can detect free floating planets via imaging and microlensing.
- Through imaging, spectroscopy is important because we have to except false positive probability.
- Through microlensing, we can only statistical discussion, and it is said that the number of free floating planets is twice as many as M-dwarfs.

Refelences

- [1] Adam Burrows et al. 2001, Reviews of modern physics, Vol 73
- [2] Luhman et al. 2005, ApJL, 635:L93-L96
- [3] Liu et al. 2013, ApJL, 777:L20
- [4] Sumi et al. 2011, Nature, vol 473, p349

PSO318.5-22

Liu et al. 2013 said that they detected the planetary mass free floating object, PSO318.5-22.

They said the spectrograph shows that the low surface gravity, and the mass is estimated $6.5M_{\text{Jup}}$. The color is similar to the known planets, for example, HR8799's planets.