

Systematic Planetary Anomaly Search for the 2016 KMTNet archive

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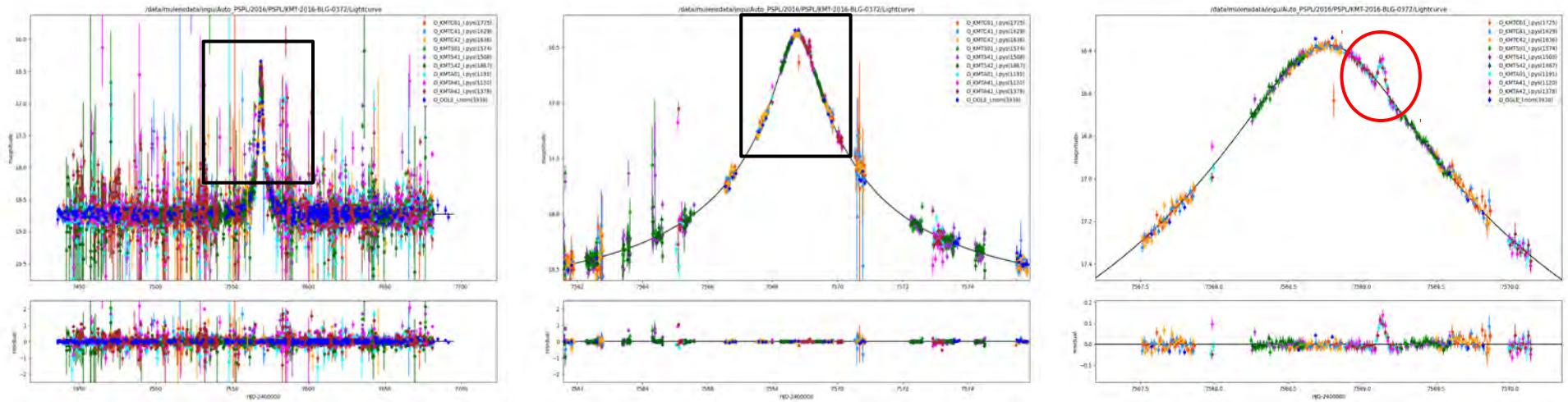
(Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian)

26th Microlensing Conference
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Goal of systematic search series

- **Systematically** search **ALL** anomalous events
 - using the KMTNet archive from 2016 to 2021+
- To build **complete microlensing planet sample**
- **Ultimately**, based on the complete sample
 - Build / validate **planet mass-ratio function**
 - Build / validate **planet sensitivity**

Methods to identify anomaly



- Conventional method – “by-eye”
 - Human dependence → May exist **hidden** planets
- **AnomalyFinder** (AF): Zang et al. (2021, 2022)
 - Systematic search
 - Semi-machine-based method

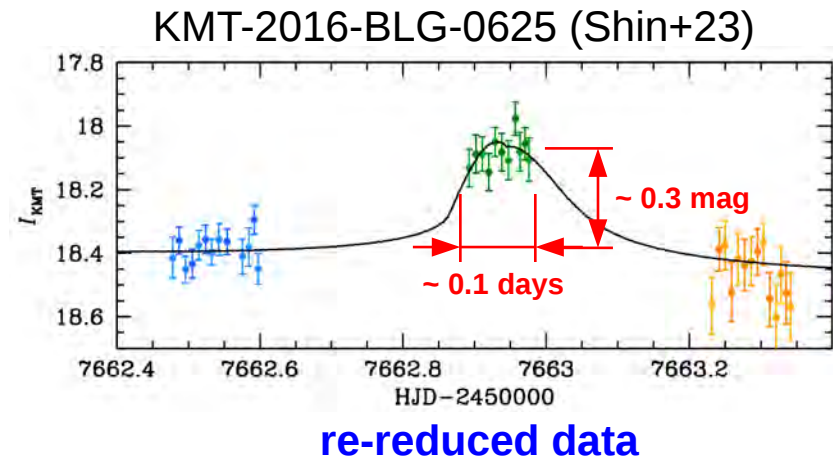
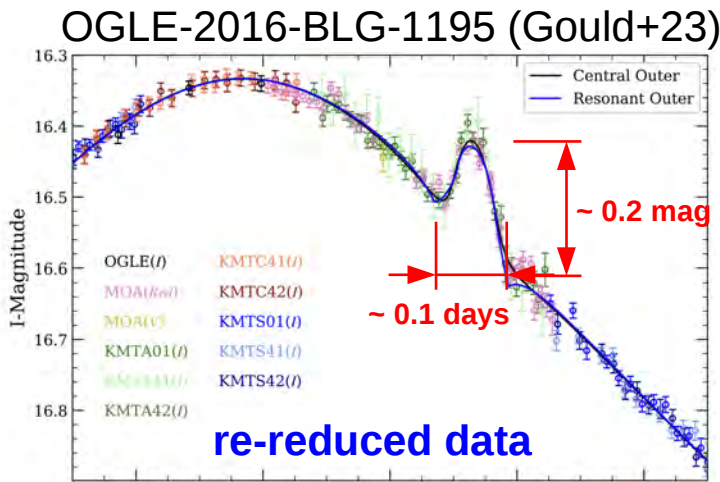
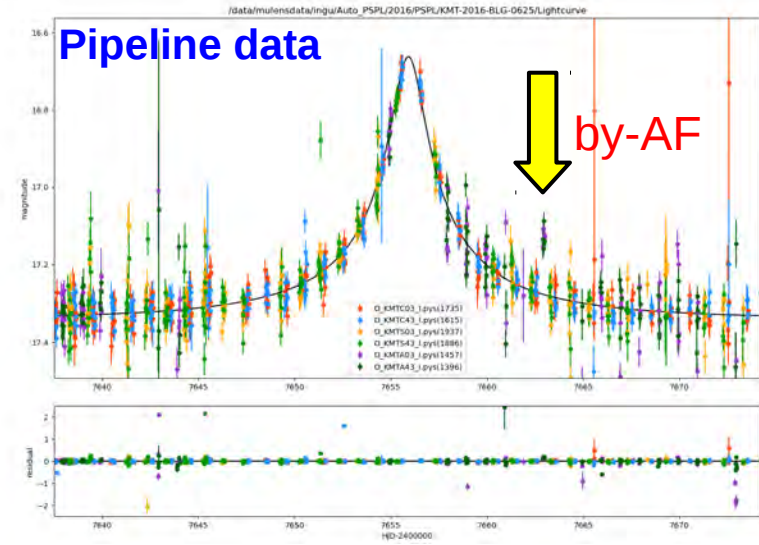
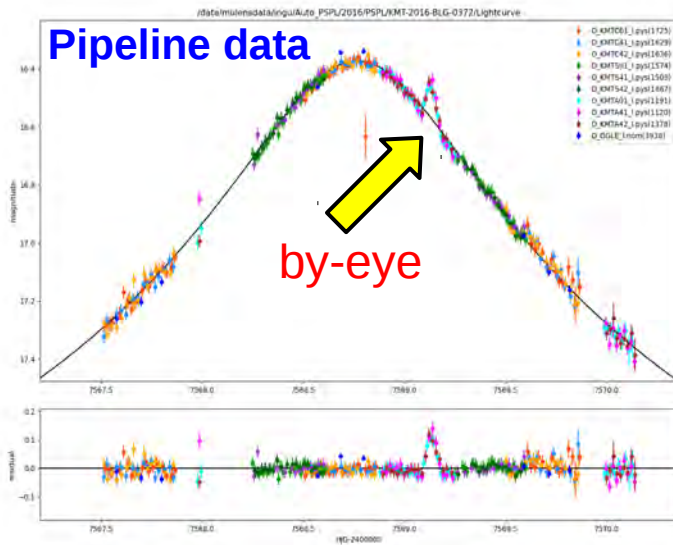
AF search for 2016 KMTNet archive

Total events in 2016	2588		
	High-cadence fields	Low-cadence fields	
Anomalous events	106	113	
Recovered publications	10 (+4)	8	
Binary events	79	83	Criteria
<hr/>			q > 0.06
Planet-like events	13	22	
Planet candidates	1	7	
<hr/>			
New planets	5	4	q < 0.03
log(q) < 10 ⁻⁵ Planets	+1	+1	

Resolving degeneracy: Planet / Binary ($\Delta\chi^2 > 10$), 2L1S/1L2S ($\Delta\chi^2 > 15$)

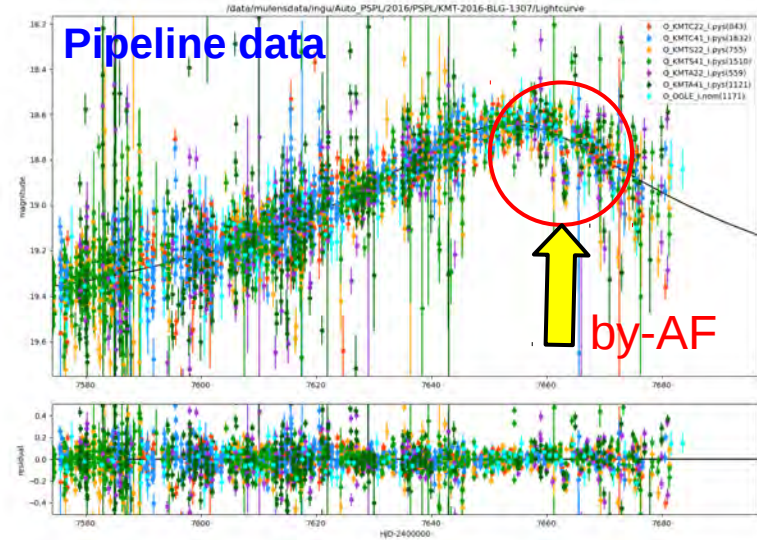
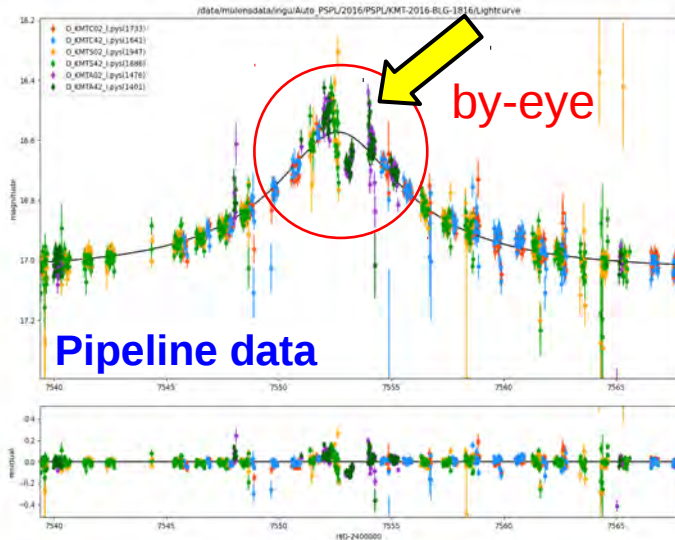
Why the anomaly couldn't be identified by eye?

- Example: bump-shaped anomaly

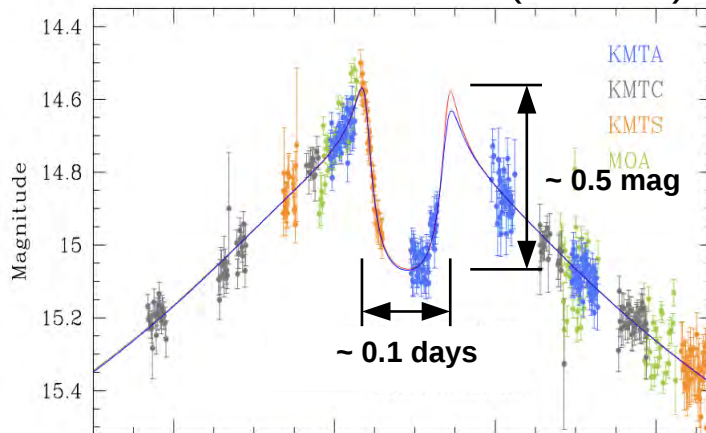


Why the anomaly couldn't be identified by eye?

- Example: dip-shaped anomaly

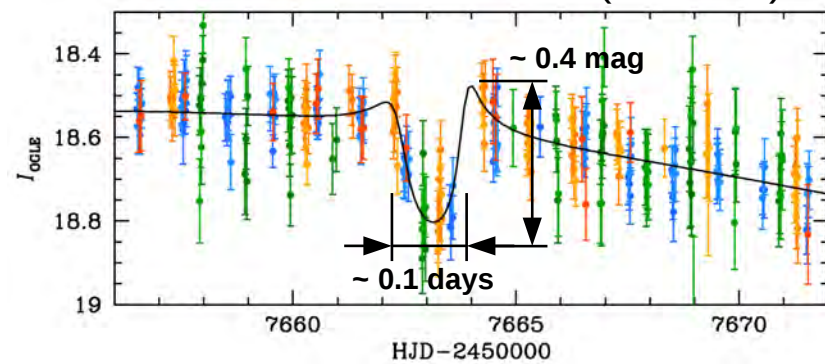


MOA-2016-BLG-319 (Han+18)



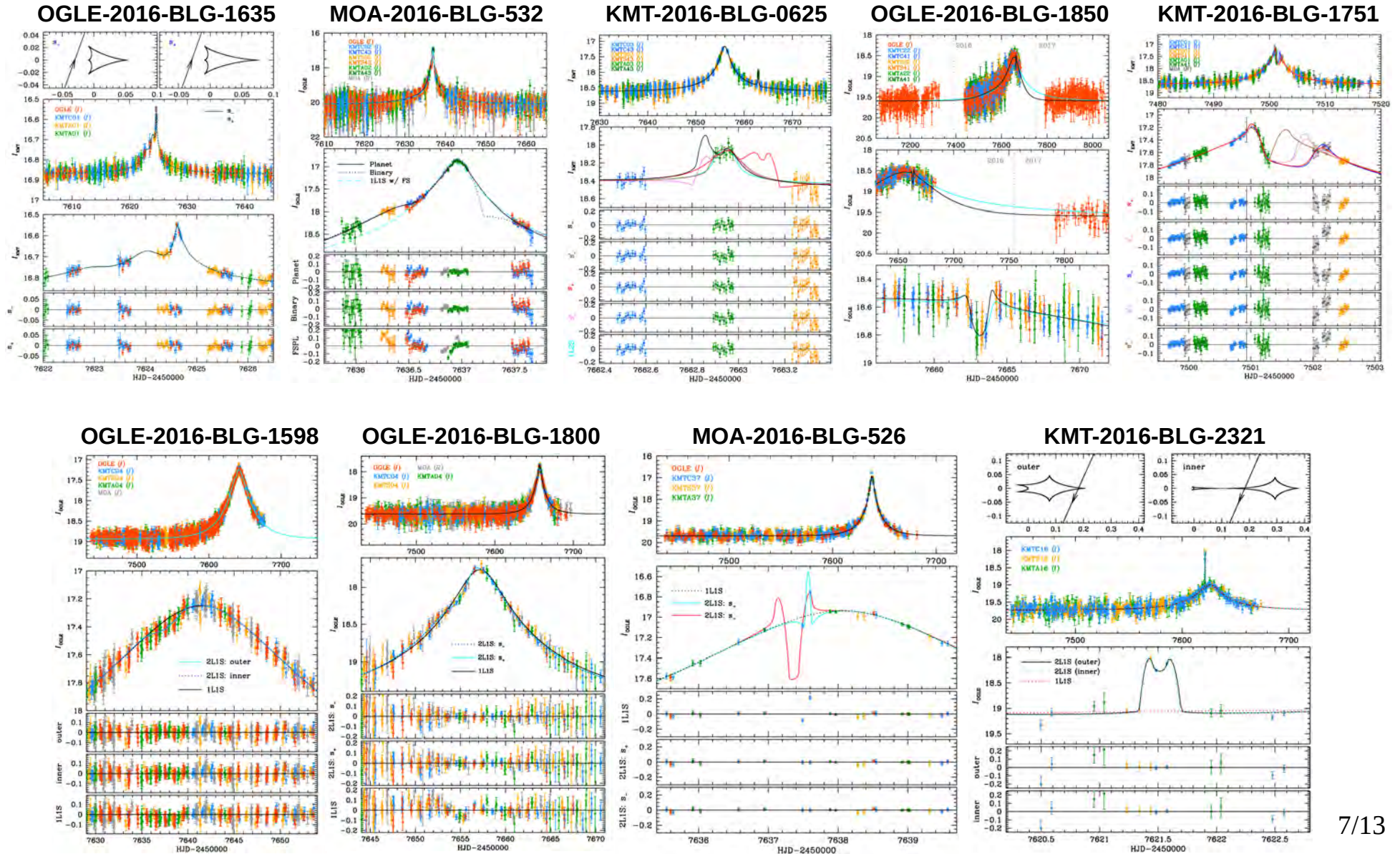
re-reduced data

OGLE-2016-BLG-1850 (Shin+23)

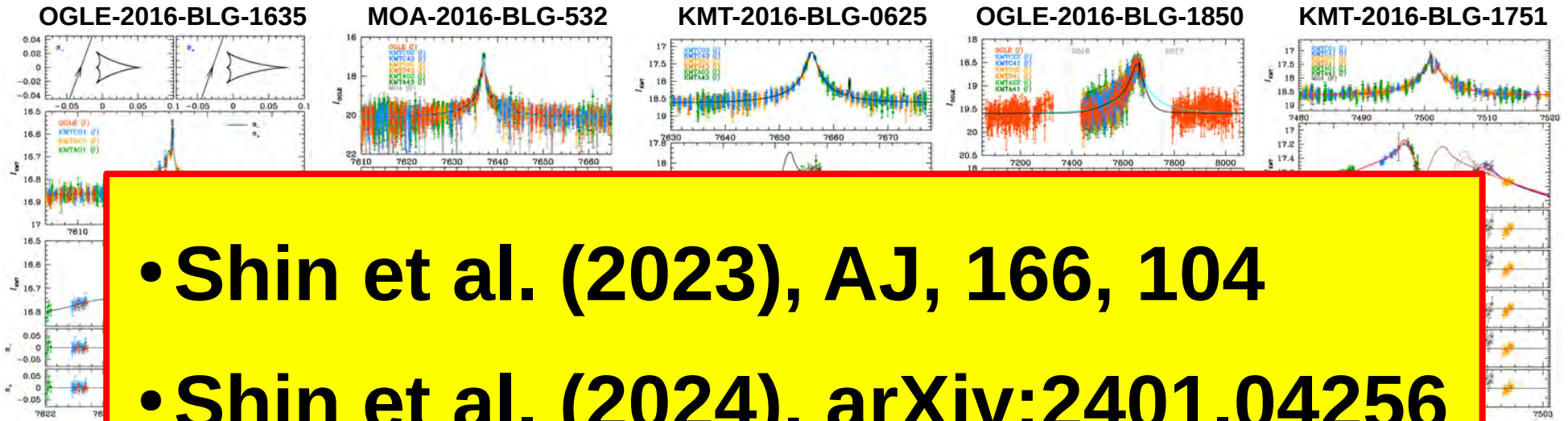


re-reduced data

Light Curves of 2016 New Planets

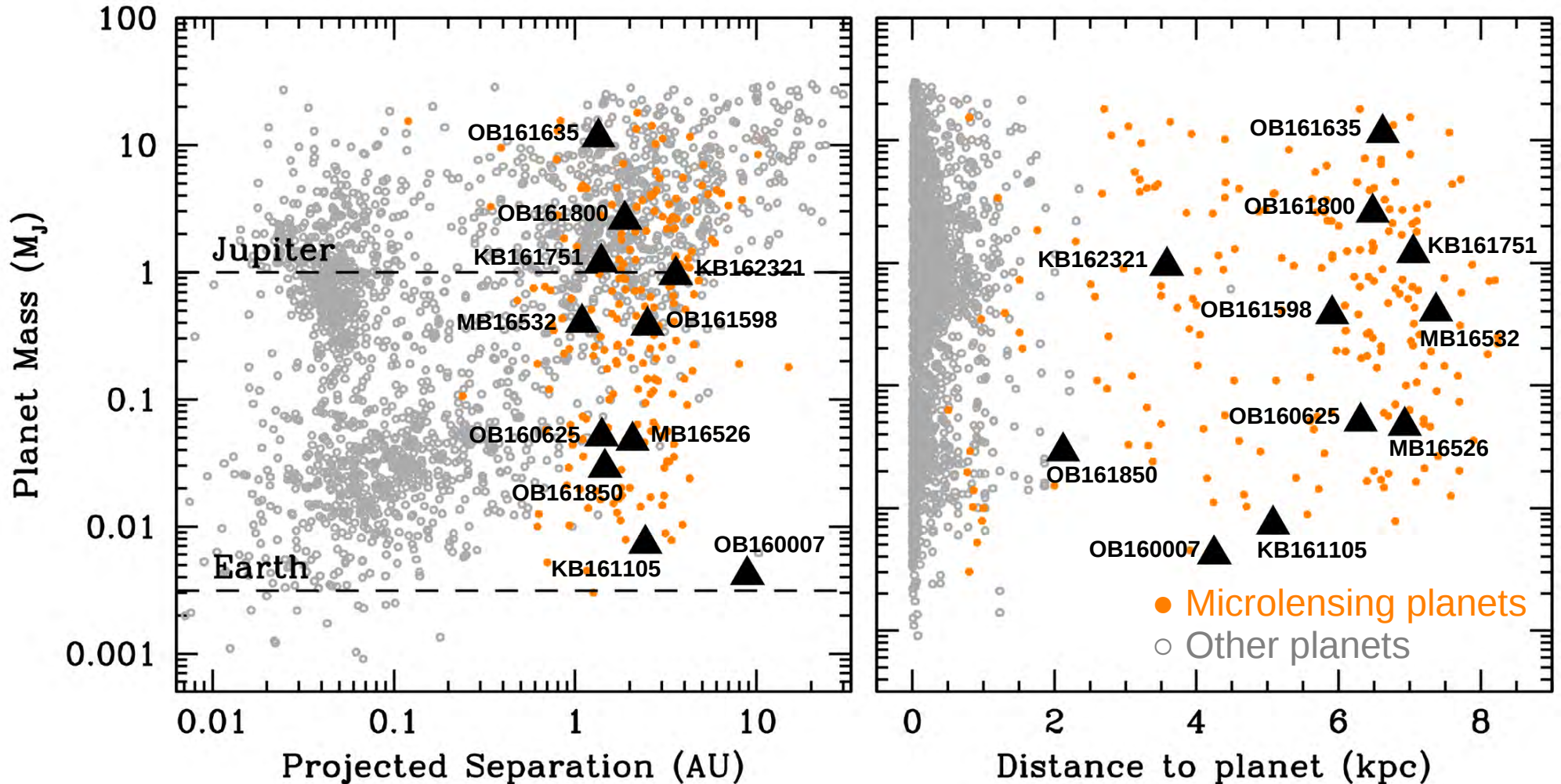


Light Curves of 2016 New Planets

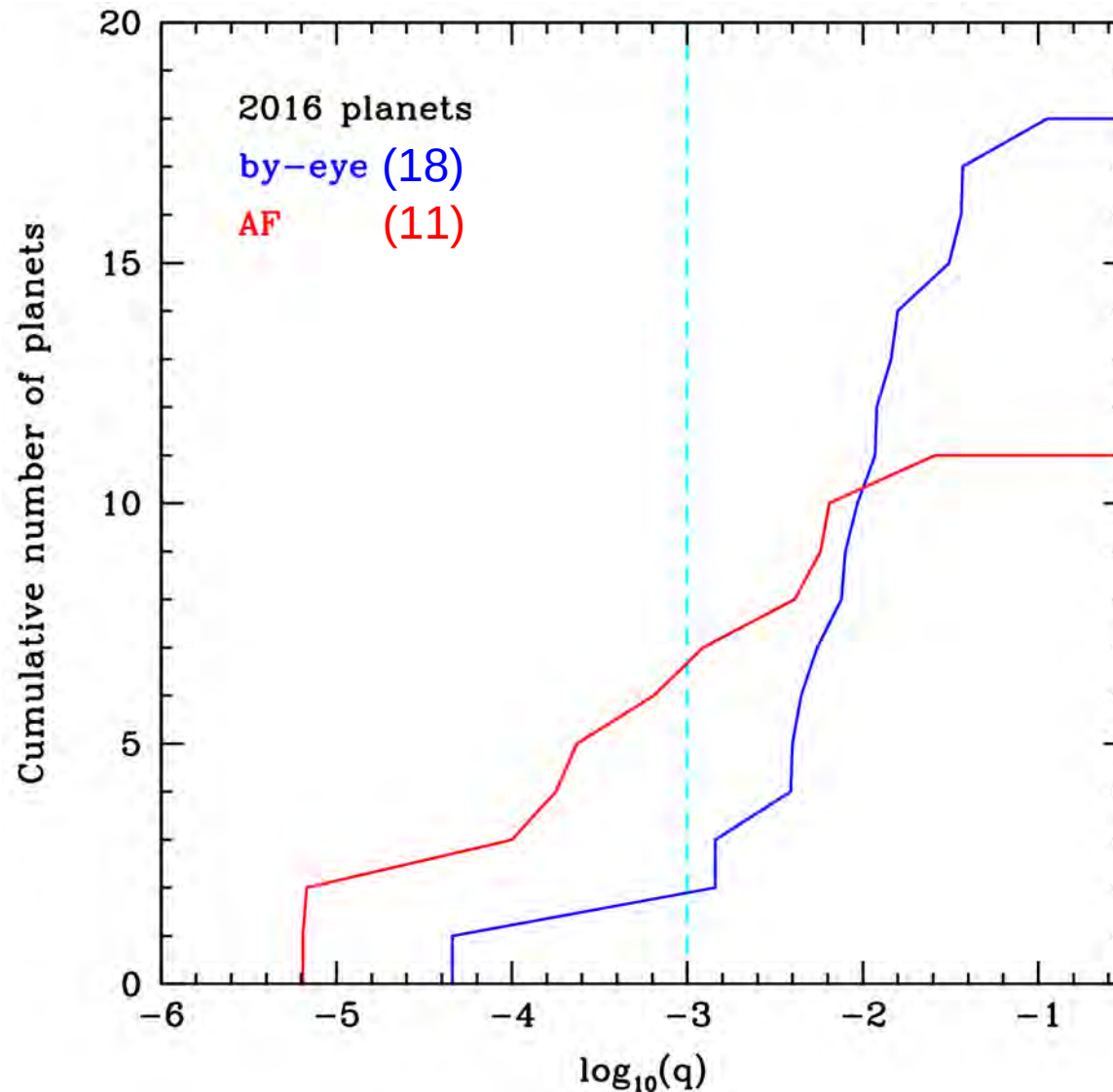


Properties of New 2016 Planets

New planets are mostly **giant planets** orbiting **M-dwarf hosts**

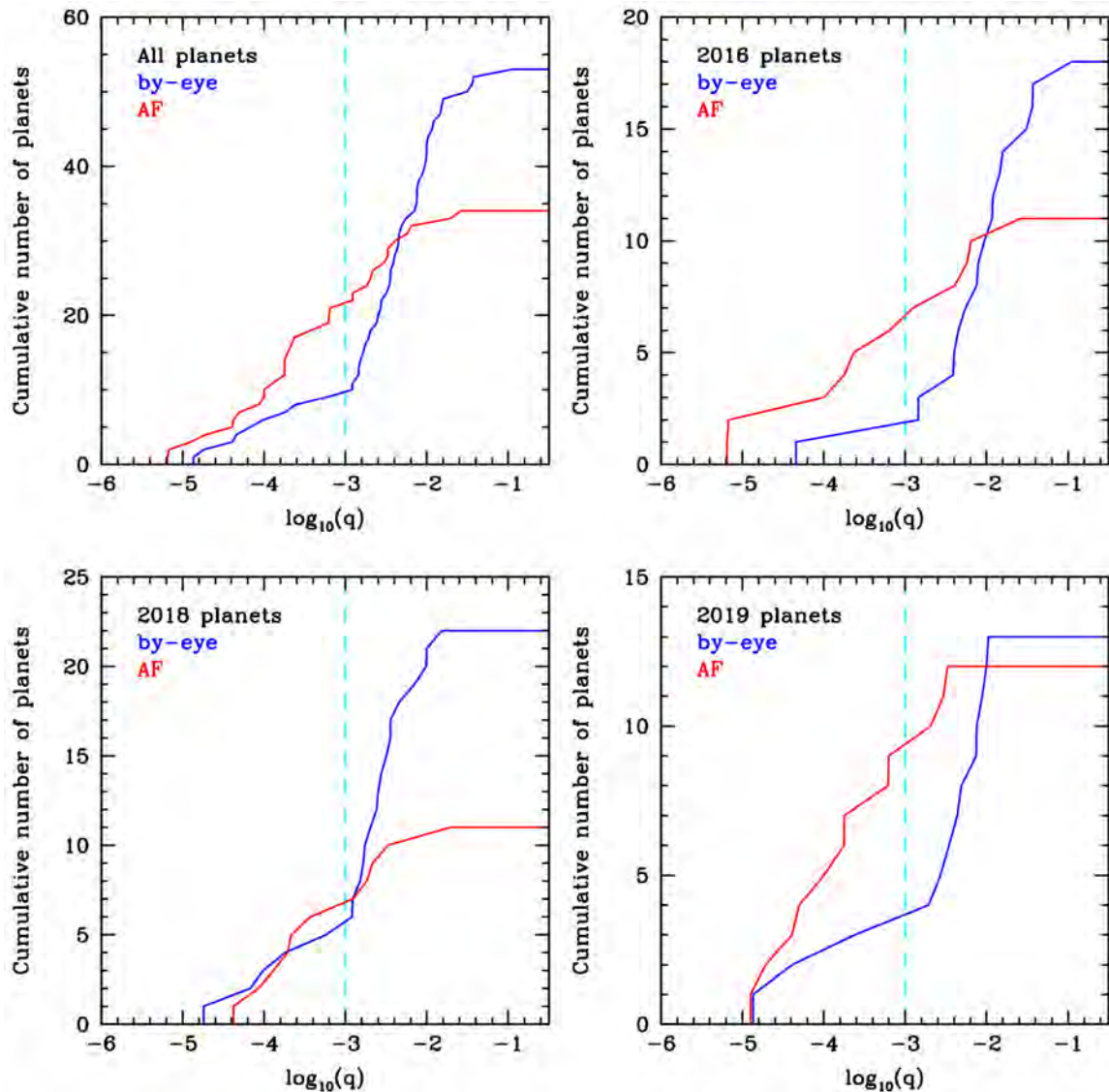


Impact of systematic search



Contributes ~ **38%** of total planet detections observed in 2016

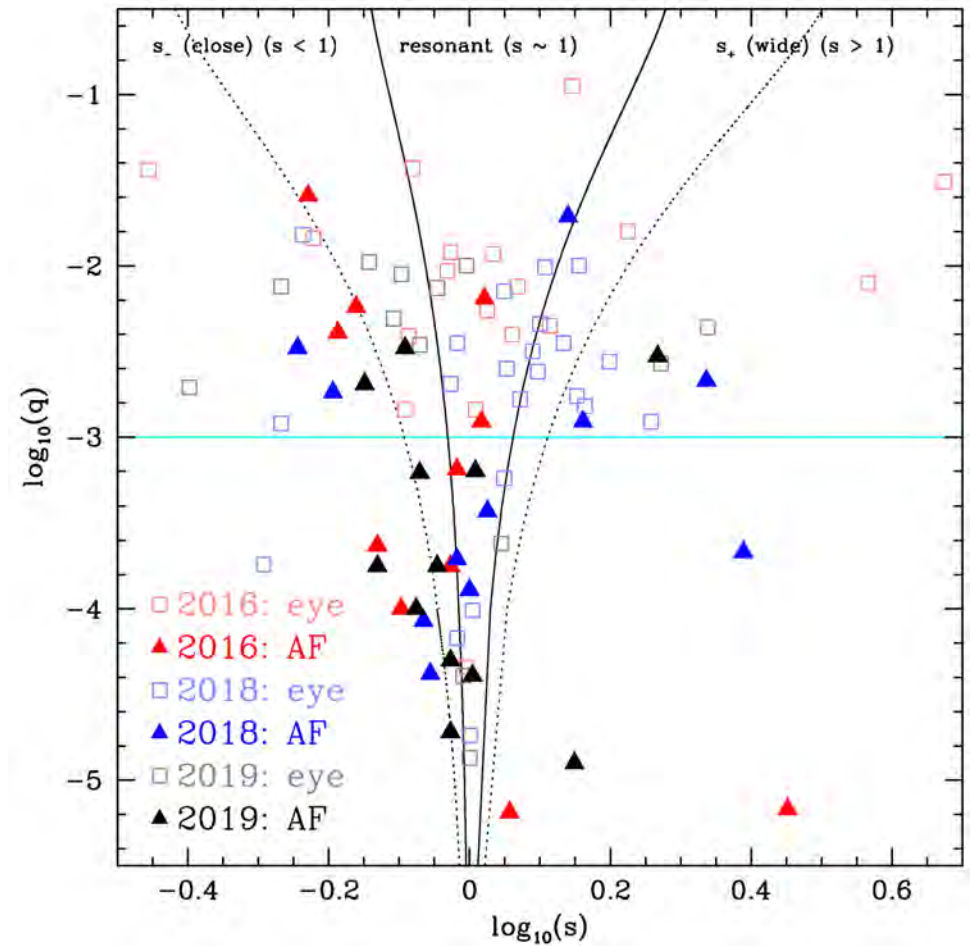
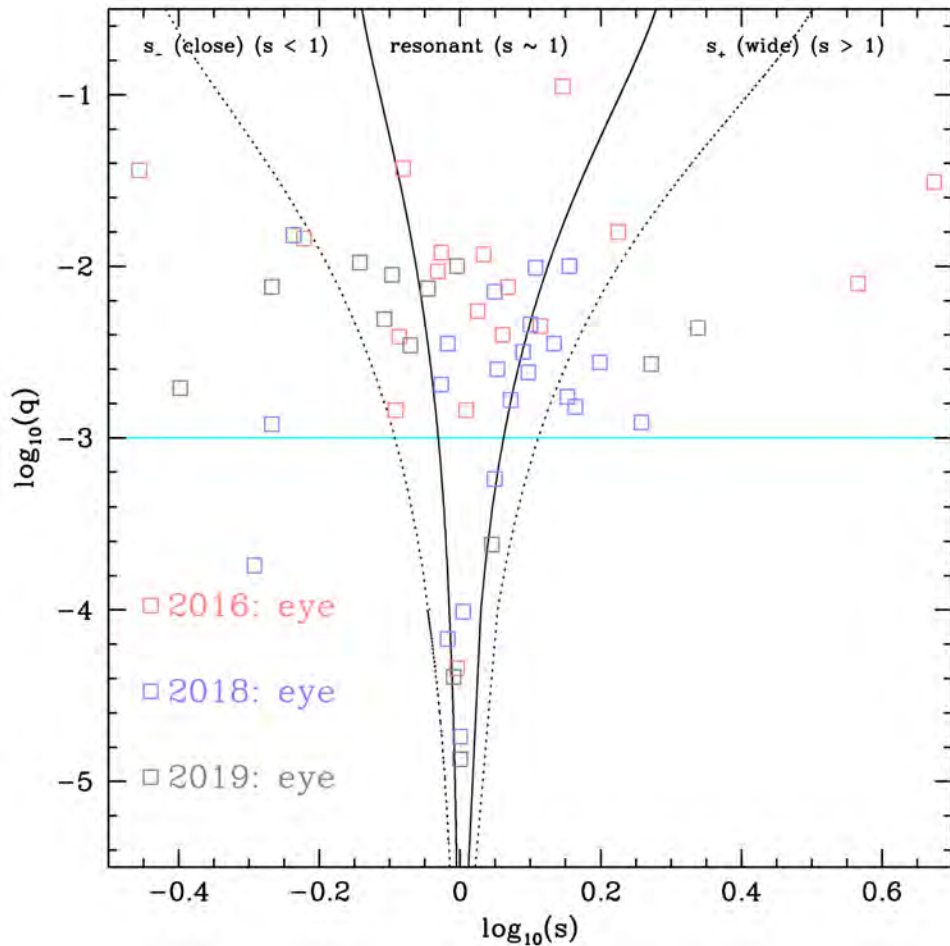
Impact of systematic search



# of planets	by-AF	by-eye
2016	11	18
2018	11	22
2019	12	13
total	34	53

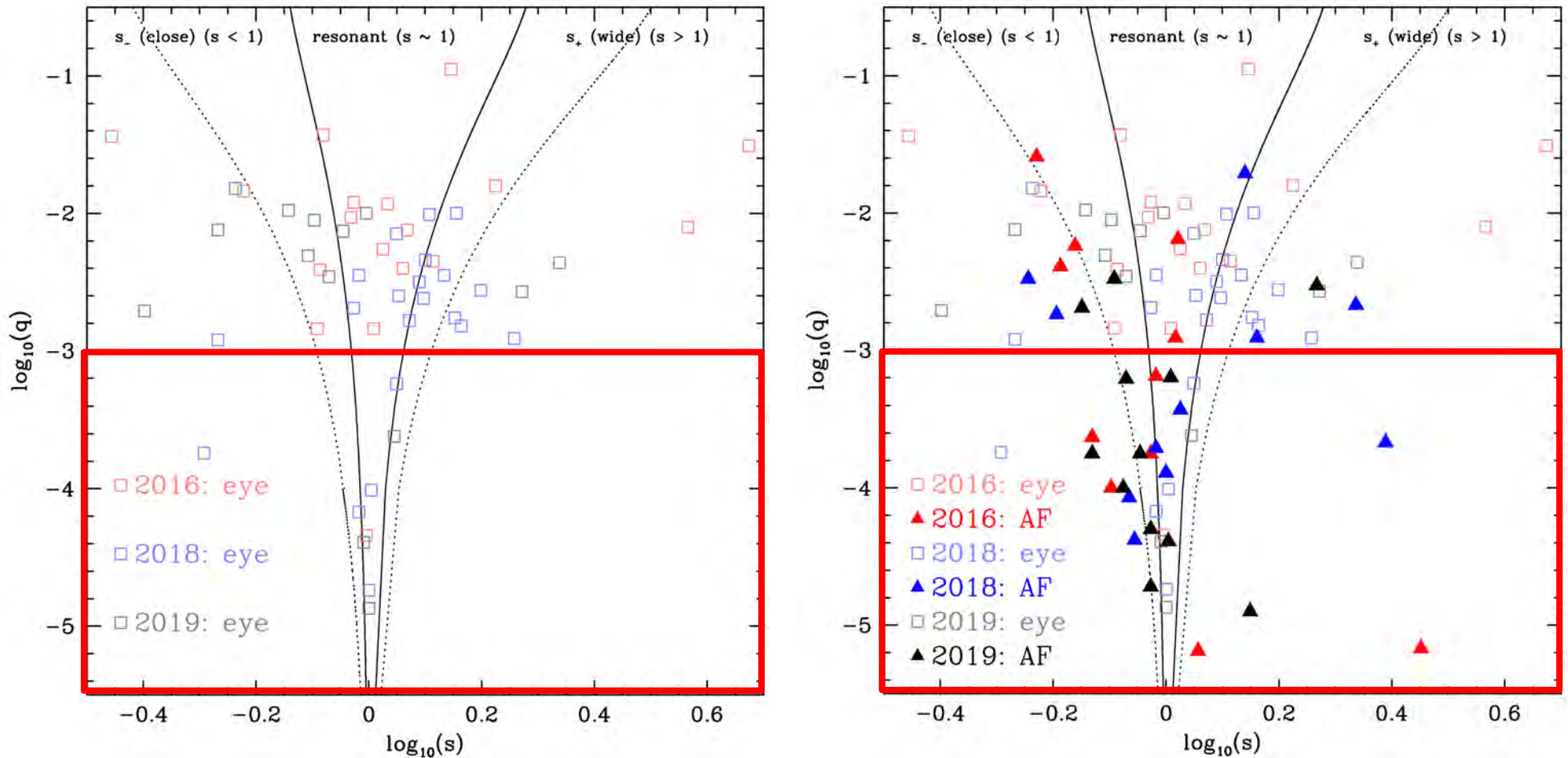
Contributes ~ 40% of total planet detections in 2016, 2018, & 2019

Impact of systematic search



Relatively less planet detections below $\log_{10}(q) = -3.0$

Impact of systematic search



Contributes **~ 70%** of planet detections below $\log_{10}(q) = -3.0$

Optional: AnomalyFinder 2.0

THE ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL, 162:163 (18pp), 2021 October

Zang et al.

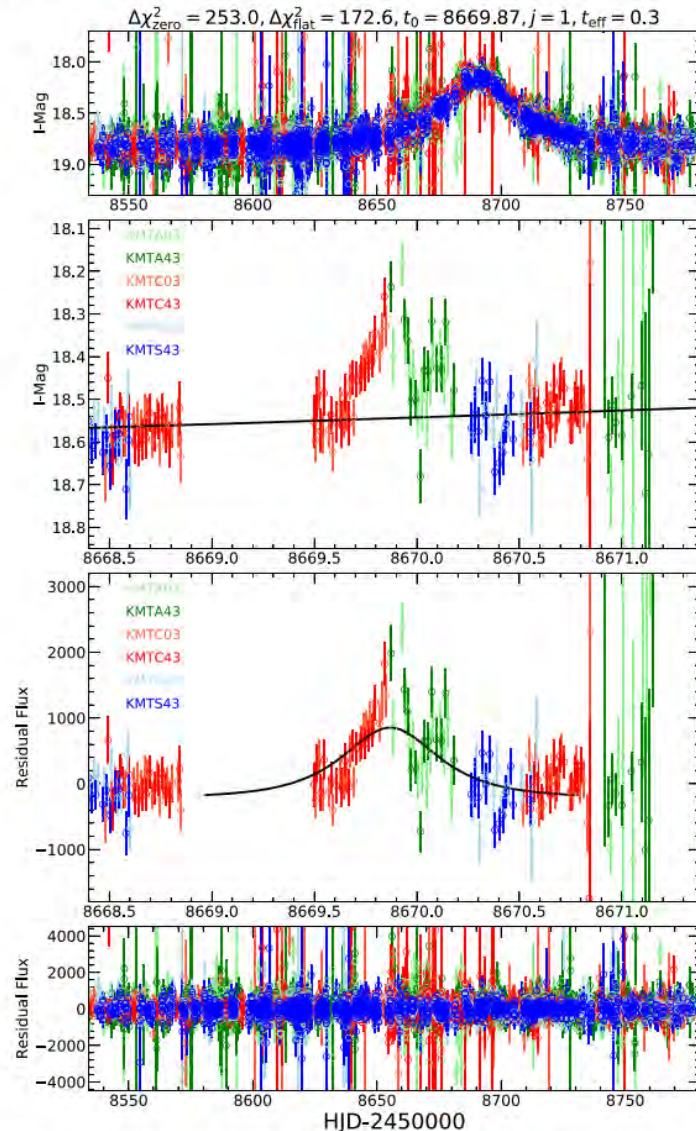


Figure 2. Example of a candidate signal of OGLE-2019-BLG-1053 (ultimately judged to be real) as shown to the operator. The first and fourth panels show the whole season of data and their residuals to the PSPL model, respectively. The second and third panels show a zoomed-in view ($t_0 \pm 5 t_{\text{eff}}$) of the candidate signal. The circles with different colors are the observed data points for different data sets. The black line in the second panel represents the best-fit PSPL model, and the black line in the third panel represents the best-fit grid search model for $t_0 \pm 3 t_{\text{eff}}$. Five parameters are shown above the first panel: $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{zero}}$, $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{flat}}$, t_0 , j , and t_{eff} .

- Describing AnomalyFinder
 - Zang et al, (2021), AJ, 162, 163
- Optimized algorithm and criteria
 - Zang et al. (2022), MNRAS, 510, 1778
- Brief of the algorithm
 - (1) fit LC using 1L1S model with different flux setting (χ^2_{zero} and χ^2_{flat})
 - (2) fit residuals of the intervals (χ^2_{signal})
 - (3) compute $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{zero}} = \chi^2_{\text{zero}} - \chi^2_{\text{signal}}$
compute $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{flat}} = \chi^2_{\text{flat}} - \chi^2_{\text{signal}}$
 - (4) find anomaly using optimized criteria:
 $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{zero}} > 200$,
 $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{zero}} > 120$ & $\Delta\chi^2_{\text{flat}} > 60$
 - (5) review these anomaly candidates