# Science

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HARVARD & SMITHSONIAN











# Team



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ASTROPHYSICS



Marla Geha





### Alan Dressler





## Roman HLS - Galactic Coordinates



## Optical Light: 1 out of 10 billion photons

Inner Milky Way studies require infrared wavelengths to minimize extinction. of in T. Glanson

## Infrared Light: 1 out of 10 photons

courtesy Jessica Lu







# Milky Way Science Themes

- structure of the inner Milky Way
  - isolated black holes
- star formation and IMF near the Galactic Center
- fundamental evolution and binarity of post-MS stars
- mass loss from evolved stars in coronagraphic imaging
  - fundamental models
  - hierarchical galaxy formation via satellites
    - streams and faint dwarfs

### Roman sees where Gaia cannot



Caption: Red clump stars visible in Gaia (left) and Roman (right) color coded by "completeness".

Need proper motions and parallaxes.

"a mission-long astrometric accuracy of 10  $\mu$ as or better (with a stretch goal of 3  $\mu$ as) should be achieved at H<sub>AB</sub>= 21.6. (9% relative parallax at 8 kpc)."



• What is the total number of BHs in the Milky Way?

• What stars turn into black holes? • What is the true black hole mass distribution?

• How many BHs are in binaries and when will they merge?

• Do BHs get kicked during a supernova?

• Do primordial black holes exist?

Roman microlensing survey:

not just exoplanets!

Black holes discovered so far are all in binaries. Unanswered questions remain.



# PopSyCLE (Population Synthesis for Compact object Lensing Events)



- Microlensing simulation with realistic modeling of Galactic black hole population

Lam+ 2020, Rose+ in prep, Abrams+ in prep

Provide survey parameters, returns list of observable microlensing events and their properties



## Expected black hole masses (via the Roman exoplanet survey). Detect O(100-1000) imulated Milky Way BH population

Simulated Milky Way BH population (SFH + IMF + IFMR)



Lam+ 2020

probe Milky Way's BH mass function



### Roman and the Central Molecular Zone r~100 - 200 pc ~10<sup>8</sup> M<sub>sun</sub> in H<sub>2</sub> High T, B, ρ, σ<sub>turb</sub>

## Question: Do these initial conditions impact the outcome of the star formation process?

Roman

(~0.7 deg)

Morris & Serabyn 1996 Molinari+ 2011 Kruijssen & Longmore 2013 Henshaw+ 2016



JWST NIRCam



# How does the strong tidal field effect the Arches cluster structure, dynamics, evolution, and mass function? Why is it's IMF "top heavy"









Roman can also derive the field IMF in the Galactic Center regions from microlensing (e.g. Wegg et al. 2017 for OGLE)

HST (eventually Roman) astrometry on the Arches cluster selects cluster members and gives precise proper motions.

Figure from Hosek+ 2015





**SPISEA:** Stellar Population Interface for Stellar Evolution and Atmospheres

- Make isochrones, clusters from many established model grids
  - (e.g. Geneva, MIST, Parsec, Pisa, BPASS; ATLAS, Phoenix, BT Settl, etc.)
- Python, easy to use
- add your own model grids
- add your own filters
- fast enough for inference

not found in many SSP codes.

Hosek+ 2020, Rose+ in prep.

Tools for Roman:

is fast, flexible, usable, and extensible:



## Identifying evolved massive star populations in the Galactic plane





Roman **F062–F184** colors will be ideal for estimating effective temperatures in red supergiants, spanning a 5 mag change in color over the 3400-4300 K temperature range.

The IR capabilities of Roman will allow us to carry out a complete census of the evolved massive star population "hidden" in the Galactic disk

> With a complete sample of evolved massive stars in the Milky Way we can:

----constrain models of post-main-sequence stellar evolution using accurate BSG/RSG, WR/RSG, and WC/WN ratios

—probe star formation and young stellar clusters on the far side of the Milky Way

—test predictions of binary evolution and the binary fraction of massive stars

> Kokoris & Levesque (2019) Levesque







## Coronagraphic imaging of the circumstellar environments of evolved massive stars

With Roman's coronagraph we can isolate and observe the circumstellar environments of Galactic supergiants in unprecedented detail.



### Lomax et al., in prep





### Gootkin et al., in prep

### Lomax et al., in prep

---place constraints on mass loss mechanisms, rates, and evolutionary stages in RSGs, YSGs, LBVs, and WR stars

-directly compare circumstellar morphologies of different evolutionary stages and supernova remnants to probe eruption and supernova kinematics

—identify close binary companions to these stars that could impact their late-time evolution

Levesque's group has observed RSGs and LBVs with a suite of multi-wavelength coronagraphs at Apache Point, Gemini, the VLT, and Hubble. These observations lay key groundwork for Roman.







## MIST2 Development for WFIRST

Computing grids of stellar evolution models for a wide range of [Fe/H] and [alpha/Fe] using the MESA code, demonstrated at left.

Creating tracks and isochrones for ages between 10<sup>5</sup> and 2x10<sup>10</sup> years for all with masses between 0.1 and 300 solar masses.

http://waps.cfa.harvard.edu/MIST/



The upper right region of the plot is excluded due to limitations in the input physics.



## MIST2 Development for WFIRST



MIST2 has the potential to inform WFIRST science before the telescope reaches orbit, by showing the value of different filter combinations. Here we show an example of the 2018 vintage filter set for isochrones with [Fe/H]=-0.5 and the full range of [alpha/Fe].

## Hurricane

## Cyclone

## Squall

## Maelstrom

six new Milky Way analogs simulated with Enzo at unprecedented resolution



## Blizzard

## Tempest

on the web at foggie.science



## Hurricane

## Cyclone

Maelstrom

## Squall

rendered as stars

## Blizzard

## Tempest



### **Coming Soon:**

## -fully rendered Roman images over time

views from "inside" and
"outside"

mock stream and dwarf
 satellite mock catalogs



### thanks for listening!

please contact me

for more information