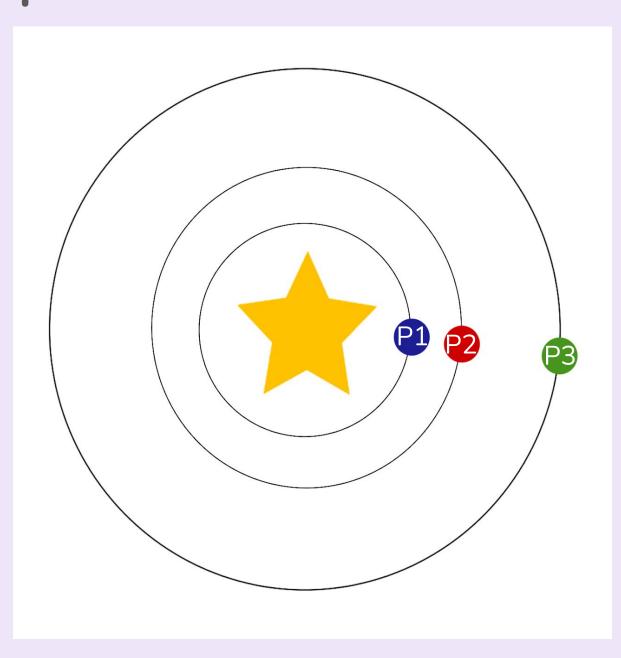
Exoplanet Period Ratios

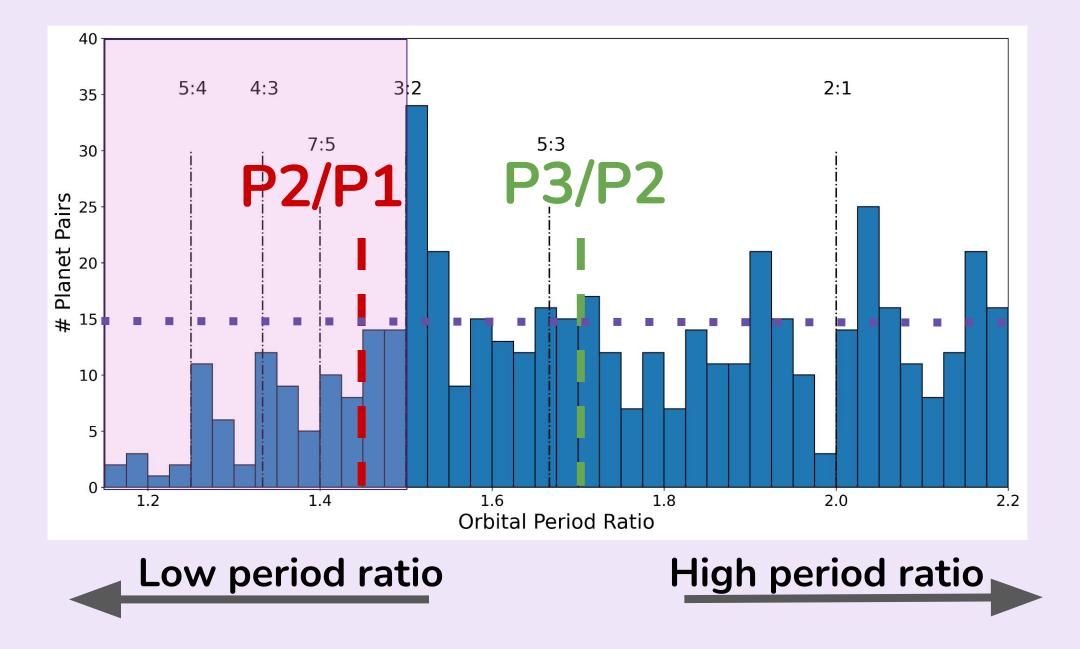


Period 1 = 7 days

Period Ratio Distribution

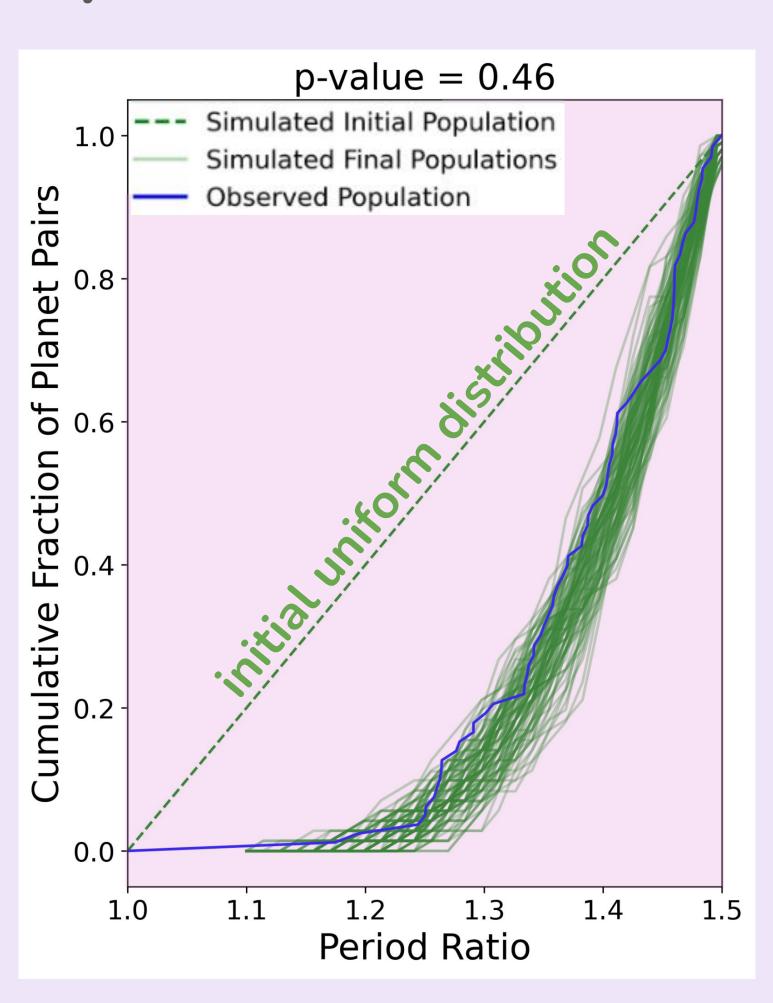
Period 2 = 10 days

Period 3 = 17 days



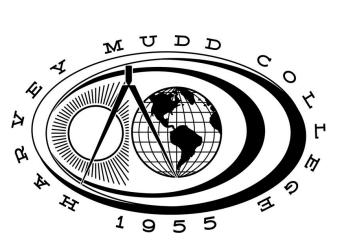
Distribution is uniform at wide separations, as expected from chaotic giant impact phase (Tremaine 2015)

Was the distribution also uniform at close separations, and subsequently carved out by dynamical instabilities?



Dynamical instabilities can explain observed falloff at close separations (~50% chance drawn from the same distribution)







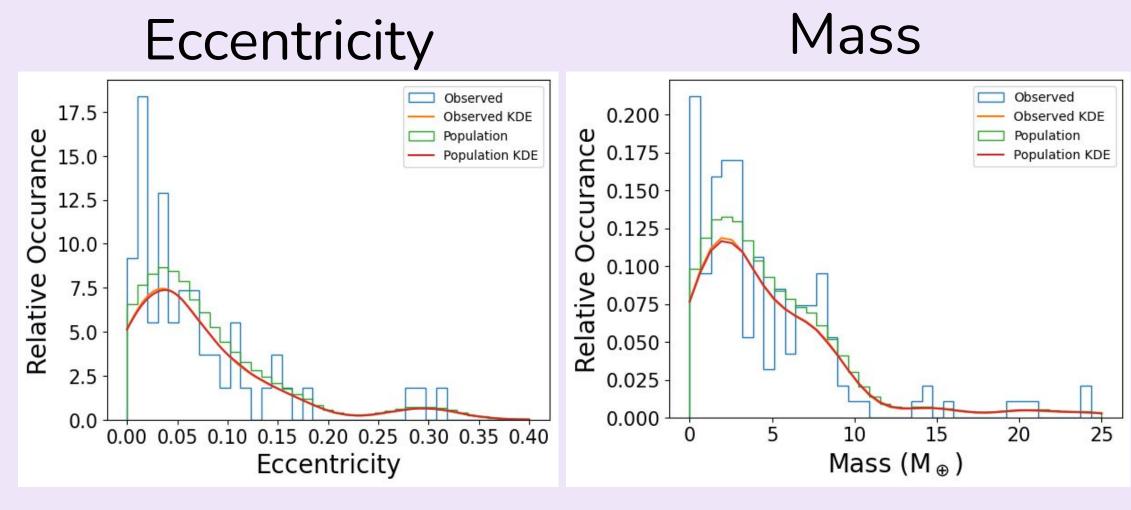
Dynamical instabilities sculpt missing exoplanet pairs at close separations

Kaitlyn Chen¹, Brandon Bonifacio¹, Nikolas Hall¹, Oswaldo Cardenas¹, Daniel Tamayo¹

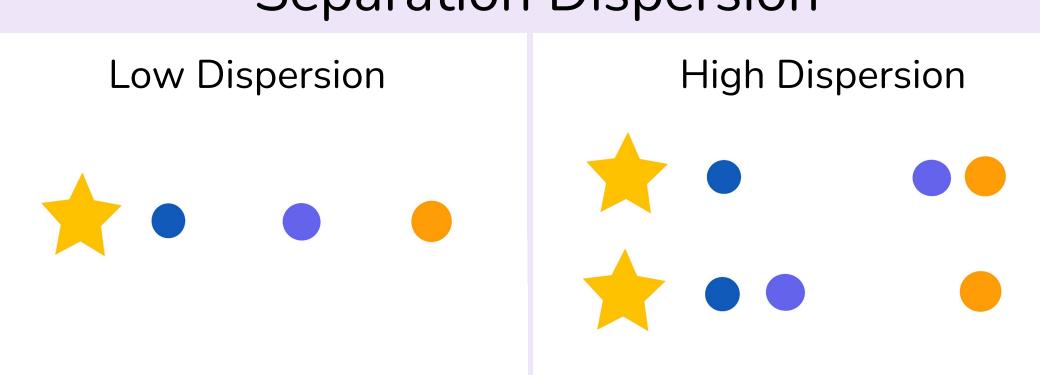
¹Harvey Mudd College

Citations
Tremaine, 2014, ApJ, 807, 157
Tamayo et al., 2020, PNAS, 117, 18194-18205
Kang et al., in prep

What factors affect stability?



Separation Dispersion



Generating a Planetary Sample

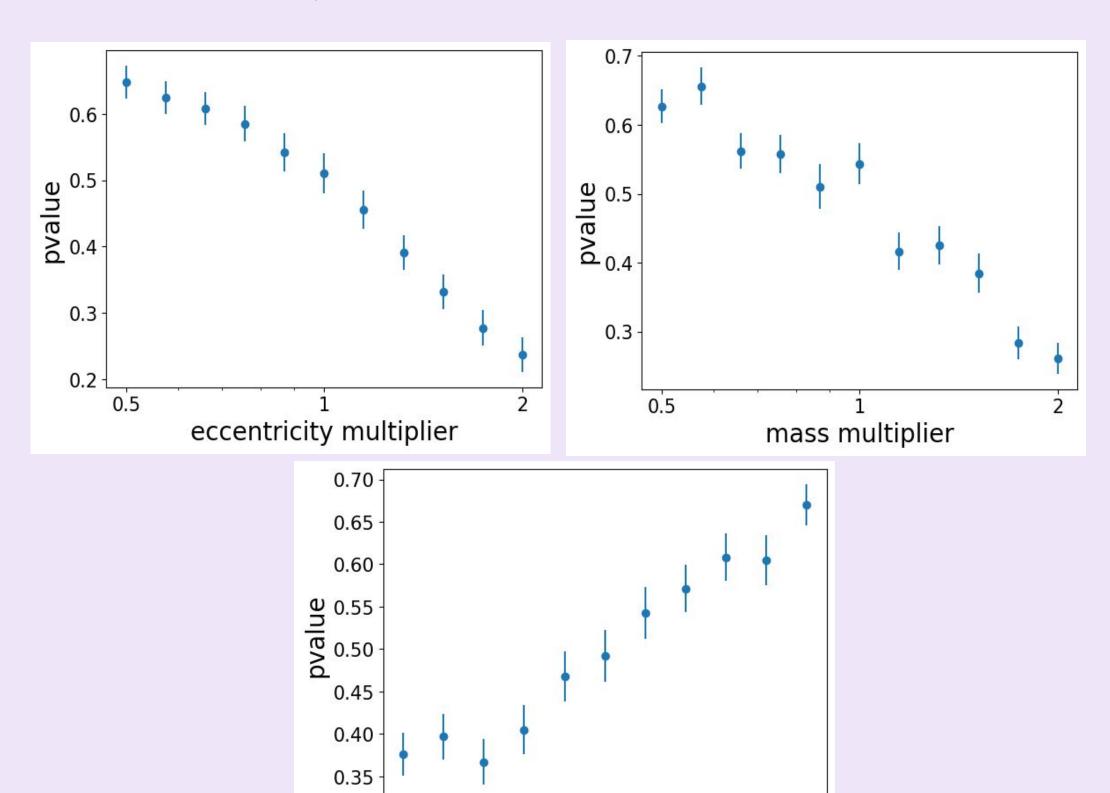
- Generated 3-planet system with inner period ratio drawn uniformly [1,1.5]
- Sampled from observed dispersion distribution to sample outer period
- Drew masses and eccentricities independently from observed distribution

Filtering for Stability

- Use the machine learning model Stability of Planetary Orbital Configurations Klassifier (SPOCK) (Tamayo et al., 2020)
 - > How do we filter out unstable systems?

Robustness to Assumed Population Parameters

- Varied population parameters by factors of 1/2 2
- ❖ Results remain consistent with observations (~20-70% chance of being drawn from same distribution)



dispersion multiplier