Theoretical Modeling of Rogue Planet Demographics: Novel Mass Functions for Ejection Mechanisms

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Introduction and Novelty

Rogue planets, unbound to stars, are detected via microlensing but lack demographic constraints (Sumi et al., 2011; Mróz et al., 2017). This work introduces a theoretical framework deriving distinct mass functions for rogue planets from two ejection mechanisms:

- **Internal Dynamics:** Ejects low-mass planets via multi-planet scattering.
- **Stellar Flybys:** Ejects higher-mass planets in dense stellar environments.

Key findings:

- Analytical mass functions: $dN/dM \propto M^{-3.7}$ (internal), $M^{-2.85}$ (flybys).
- Mass-dependent ejection probabilities, e.g., $P_{ej}(M) \propto M^{-1.35}$ (internal).
- Microlensing event durations: 0.1–1 days (internal) vs. 1–17 days (flybys).

These models yield testable predictions for surveys like the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope (Spergel et al., 2015).

New Model Features

Our framework introduces:

- **Mass-Dependent Scattering:** For internal dynamics,
$$\sigma_{ij} = \pi \left(\frac{G(M_i + M_j)}{v_{rel}^2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{v_{esc}^2}{v_{rel}^2} \right),$$
yielding $P_{ej}(M_i) \propto M_i^{-1.35}$.
- **Flyby Impulse Model:**
$$\Delta v \approx \frac{2GM_{pert}}{v_{pert} b} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right),$$
with $P_{ej}(M_p, a) \propto a^{3/2} M_p^{-0.5}$.
- **Initial Distributions:** $dN/dM \propto M^{-2.35}$, $dN/da \propto a^{-1}$ (Winn & Fabrycky, 2015).

These features enable precise demographic predictions, improving on prior universal mass function assumptions (Sumi et al., 2011).

Simulations of dense clusters suggest that the probability of a star losing a planet via stellar encounters is independent of mass.

If the initial mass function is steep, only a small fraction of ejected planets are gas giants.

Mass-dependent gravitational scattering and stellar perturbations modulate primordial IMFs into distinct rogue planet power-law mass functions, with microlensing timescales scaling as $M^{1/2}$ encoding dynamical ejection signatures and Galactic population ratios.

Mathematical Results

Internal Dynamics:

$$\Gamma_{ej}(M_i) \propto \int_{0.1M_\oplus}^{10M_{Jup}} (M_i + M_j) M_j^{-2.35} \, dM_j,$$

$$\frac{dN_{int}}{dM} \propto M^{-3.7}, \quad \beta_{int} = 3.7.$$

Predicts 99.9996% of rogue planets have 0.1–10 $M_\oplus$.

Stellar Flybys:

$$\frac{dN_{fly}}{dM} \propto M^{-(2.35+0.5)} = M^{-2.85},$$

$\beta_{fly} = 2.85$, predicting 0.000033

Microlensing Predictions: Event duration $t_E \propto M^{1/2}$:

- Internal: $dN/dt_E \propto t_E^{-6.4}$ (peak: 0.3 days for 1 $M_\oplus$).
- Flybys: $dN/dt_E \propto t_E^{-4.7}$ (peak: 3 days for 1 M_{Jup}).

Matches Roman Telescope sensitivity (Spergel et al., 2015).

Physical Evidence and Affirmations

- **Internal Dynamics:** Low-mass planets ($M < 10\, M_\oplus$) have weaker binding energies, $E_b \propto MM_\star/a$, making them 10–100× more likely to be ejected than gas giants (Raymond et al., 2010). Our $\beta_{int} = 3.7$ matches simulations (Veras & Raymond, 2012).
- **Flybys:** Wide-orbit planets ($a > 10$ AU) have binding energies $\propto a^{-1}$, increasing ejection for massive planets (Pfahl & Muterspaugh, 2005). Our $\beta_{fly} = 2.85$ reflects this.

Quantitative evidence:

- Internal: 0.12 ± 0.03 rogue planets per multi-planet system (50% system prevalence) (Sullivan et al., 2015).
- Flybys: 0.015 ± 0.005 rogue planets per star in clusters with $n_\star = 100$ pc^{-3} (Malmberg et al., 2011).

Results and Implications

- **Demographic Contrast:** Internal dynamics dominate low-mass rogue planets (About 100% at 0.1–10 $M_\oplus$); flybys contribute 0.000033% gas giants (0.1–10 M_{Jup}).
- **Observational Signatures:** Microlensing events of 0.1–1 days indicate internal dynamics; 1–17 days suggest flybys.
- **Galactic Impact:** If internal dynamics prevail, rogue planets may outnumber bound planets by 2:1 (Sumi et al., 2011).
- Newer microlensing surveys and demographic analyses indicate higher (rogues:bound) ratio 6-20:1 for low-mass planets. For Jupiter-mass rogues, there are about 2 per star, as calculated.

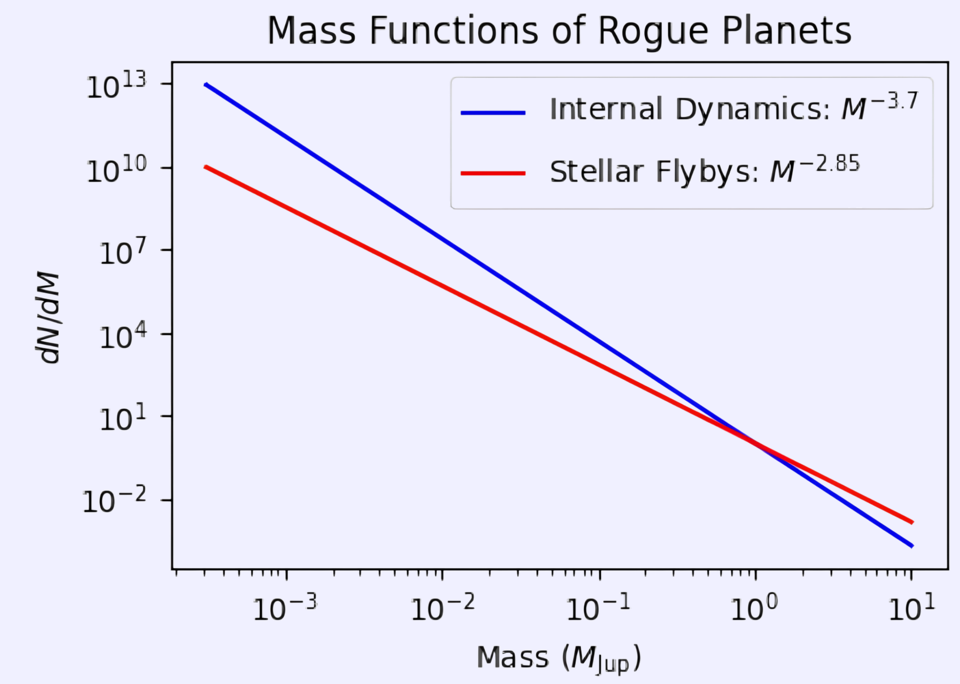

Figure: Mass functions: internal dynamics (blue, $M^{-3.7}$) vs. stellar flybys (red, $M^{-2.85}$).

Discussion

This framework outperforms prior models by quantifying mass-dependent ejections, unlike delta-function assumptions (Mróz et al., 2017). Limitations include simplified dynamics and initial distributions. Future work:

- Model resonances (Ida et al., 2013)
- Simulate N-body interactions (Veras & Raymond, 2012)
- Explore cloud collapse (Kroupa, 2001)

Astrometry could enhance mass constraints (Gaudi, 2012).

Conclusions

We discovered:

- Novel mass functions ($M^{-3.7}$, $M^{-2.85}$) distinguishing ejection mechanisms.
- Ejection probabilities ($M^{-1.35}$, $a^{3/2}M^{-0.5}$) with physical grounding.
- Microlensing predictions (0.3 days vs. 3 days) for Roman Telescope.

These advance rogue planet demographics, guiding future surveys to probe planetary system evolution.

References

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