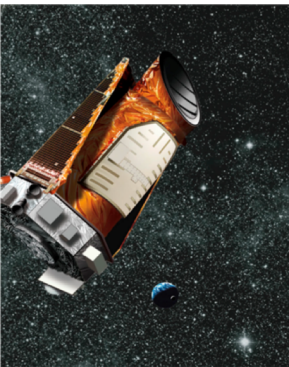


Evolution of magnetic activity on the main sequence as a function of spectral type using Kepler data

Savita Mathur



In collaboration with: A. Bonanno , S. N. Breton, Z. Claytor, E. Corsaro, R. A. García, M. H. Pinsonneault, A. R. G. Santos, J. L. van Saders, and others...



Rotation-Age relation

- For 2 young clusters and the Sun and based on
 - Rotation
 - Magnetic activity
 - Lithium

- Derived a law with age:

$$P_{\text{rot}} \sim \tau^{1/2}$$

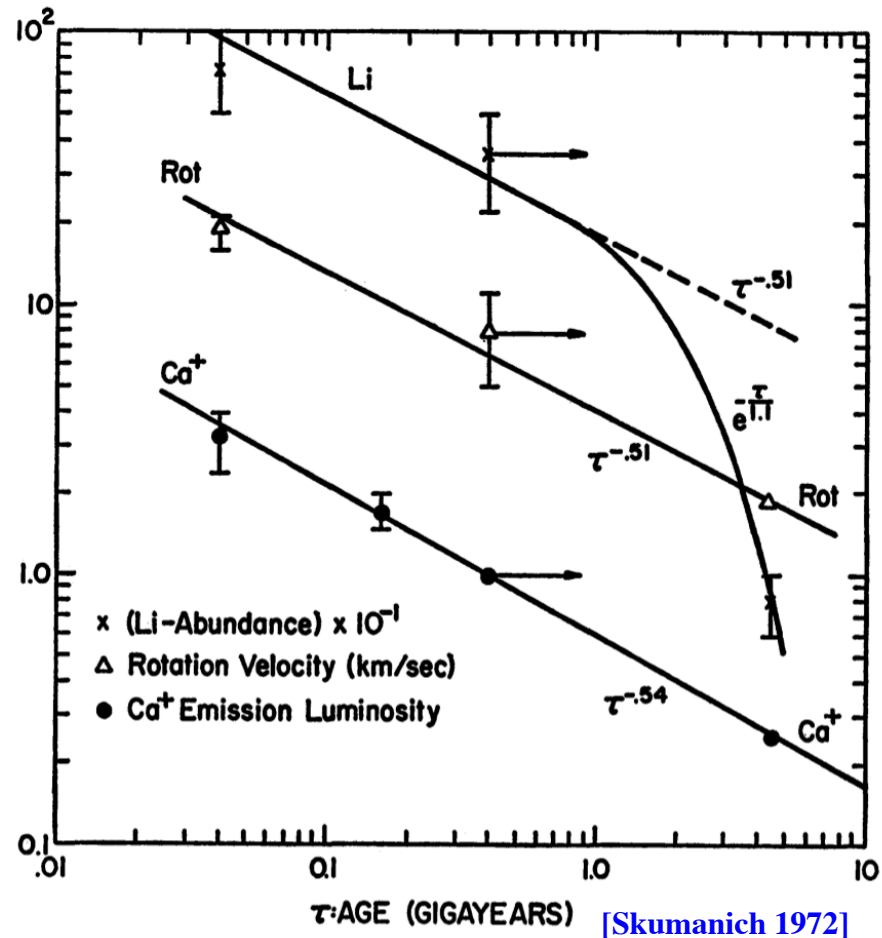
[Skumanich 1972]

[Barnes 2007]

- Angular momentum loss:

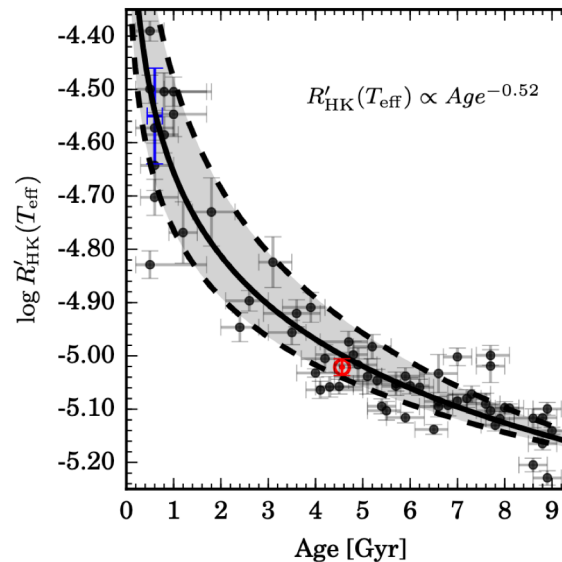
$$\left(\frac{dJ}{dt}\right)_{\text{wind}} = K_W \left(\frac{R_*/R_\odot}{M_*/M_\odot}\right)^{1/2} \Omega_*^3,$$

[e.g. Kawaler (1988); MacGregor & Brenner (1991)]

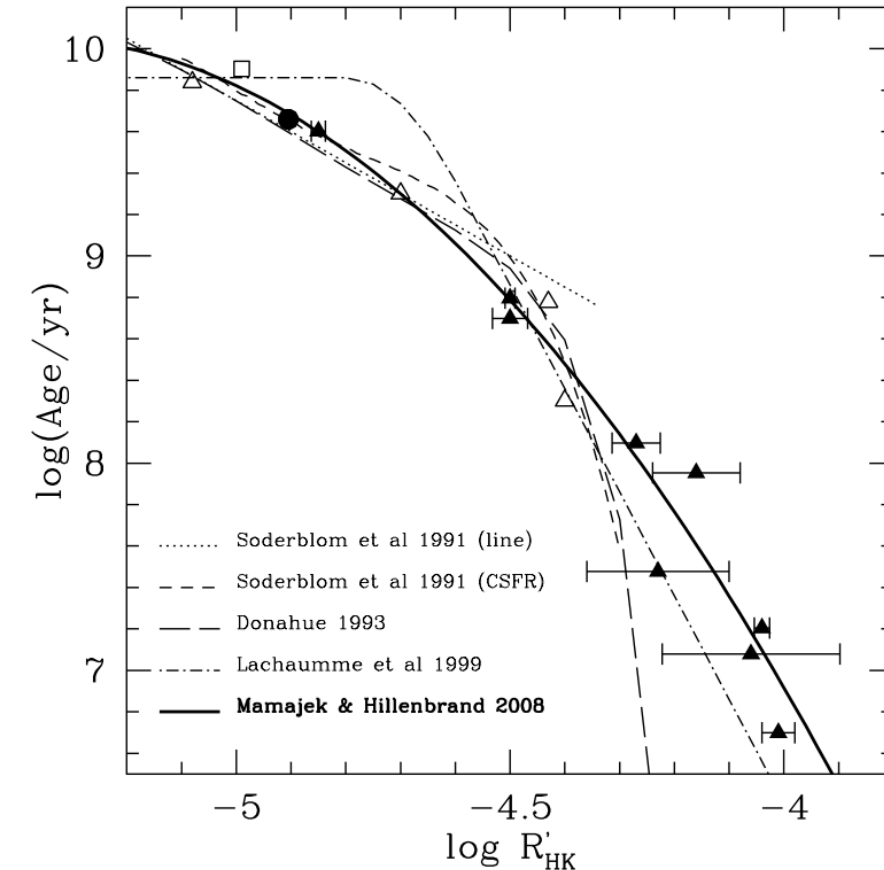


Magnetic activity-age relation

- R'_{HK} index of young clusters with known ages and field stars with isochronal ages
- Derive a relation R'_{HK} vs Age
- Also dependence with B-V
- Solar twins
 - Activity-age relation
 - Up to 6-7Gyr?



[Lorenzo-Oliveira et al., 2018]

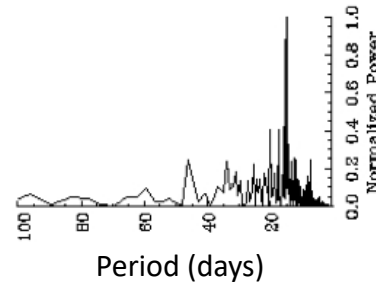


[Mamajek & Hillenbrand, 2008]

Rotation

- Periodogram

[e.g. Nielsen et al. 2013, Reinhold et al. 2013]



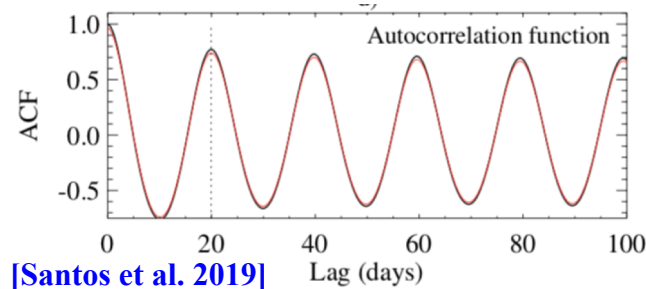
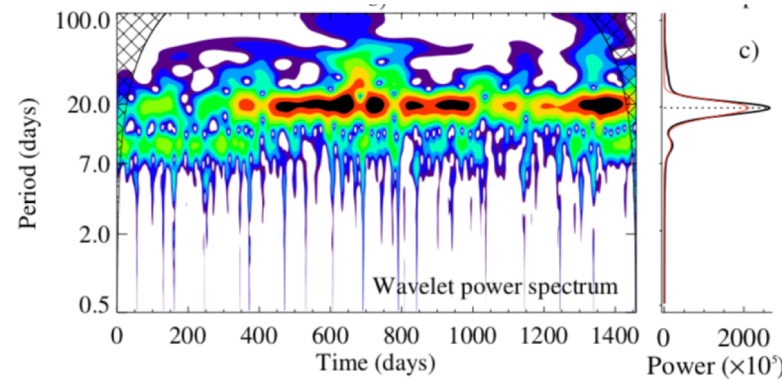
WP123000

[2021tsc2.confE.180G]

See Poster#39

- Time-frequency

[e.g. Mathur et al. 2010; Ballot et al. 2011; Mathur et al. 2014]



[Santos et al. 2019]

- Auto-correlation

[e.g. McQuillan et al. 2013a, b; García et al. 2014]

- Machine learning: ROOSTER

[Breton et al. 2021]



See Poster#17 S. Breton

PLATO conference 2021

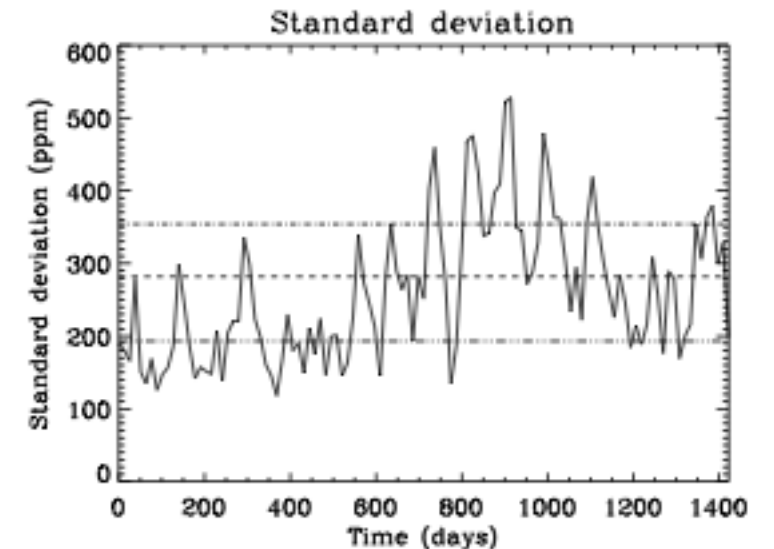
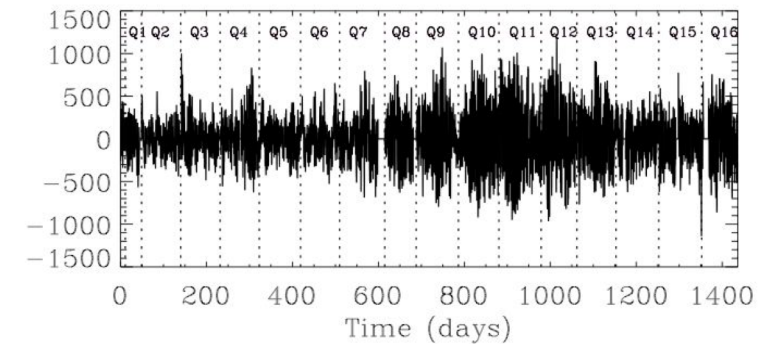
Magnetic Activity

- Global index: $\langle S_{ph} \rangle$

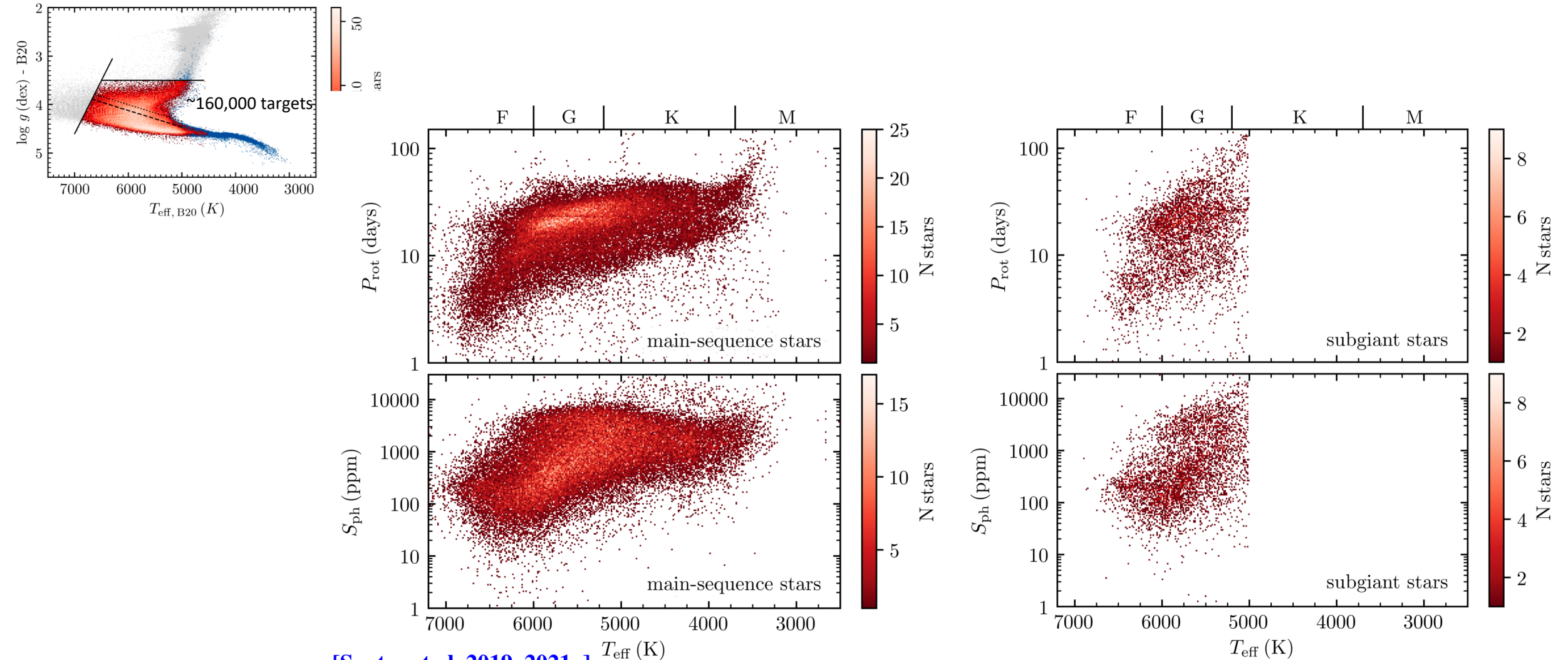
- o Subseries of length $k \times P_{rot}$

✓ $k = 5$

[Mathur et al., 2014a; Mathur et al. 2014b]



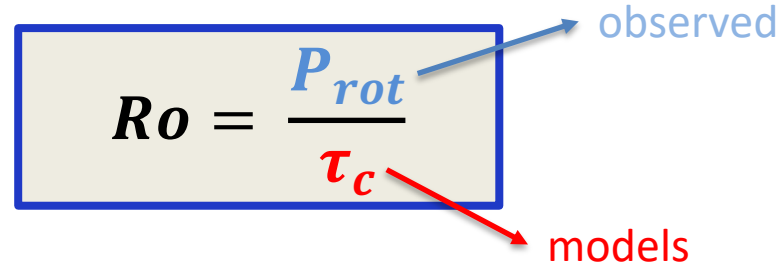
New catalog of *Kepler* rotation: 55,000+ F, G, K and M dwarfs and subgiants



[Santos et al. 2019, 2021a]

Rossby number

- Key parameter for dynamo models

$$Ro = \frac{P_{rot}}{\tau_c}$$


The diagram shows the formula $Ro = \frac{P_{rot}}{\tau_c}$ inside a light beige box with a blue border. A blue arrow points from the P_{rot} term to the word "observed" in blue text. A red arrow points from the τ_c term to the word "models" in red text.

- Different techniques to compute

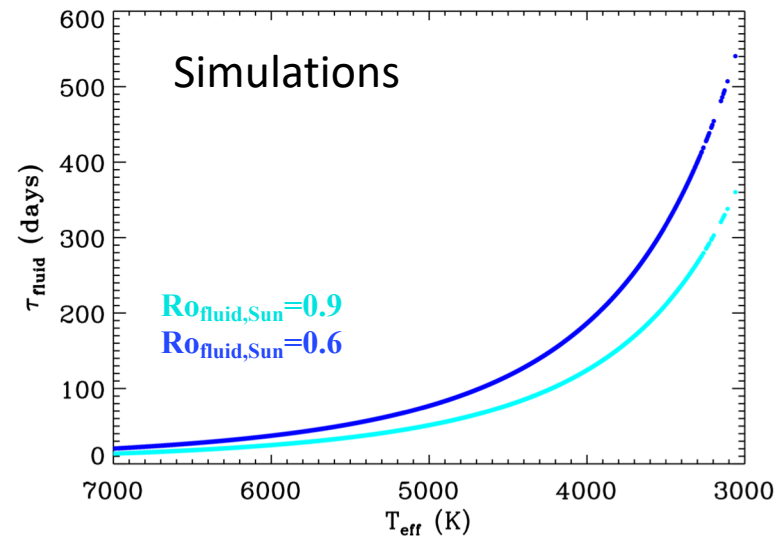
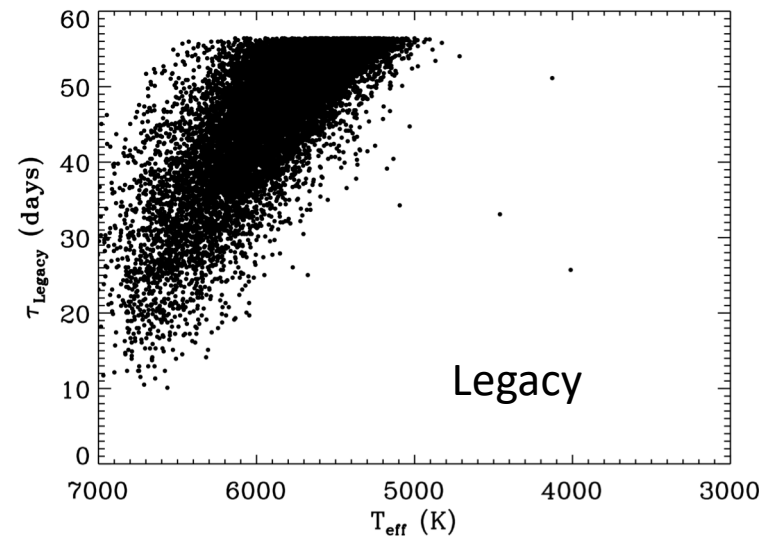
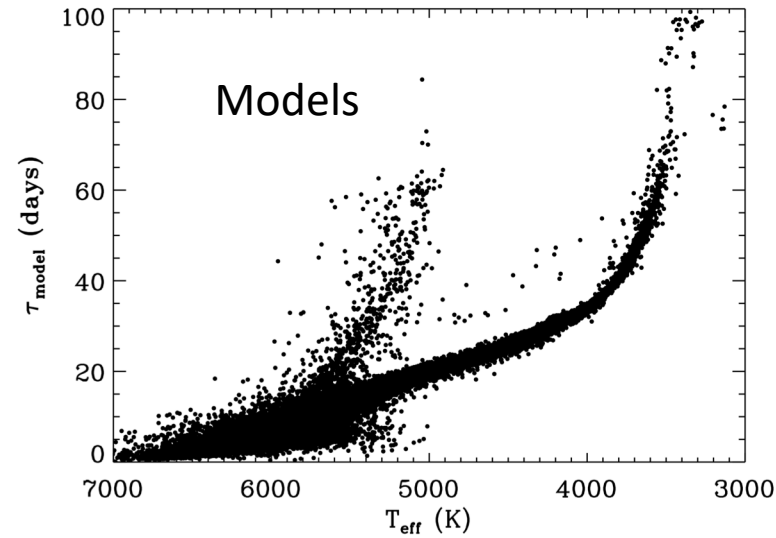
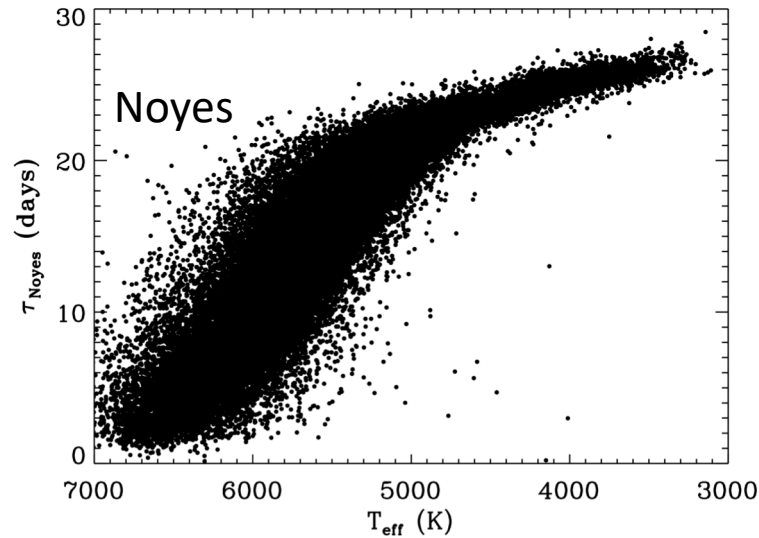
- Semi-empirical:

- Dependence on B-V [\[e.g. Noyes et al. 1984, Pizzolato et al. 2013, Wright et al. 2011\]](#)
- Legacy: calibration with seismic sample [\[Corsaro et al. 2021\]](#)

- Models:

- Models: fitting T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[Fe/H]$, P_{rot} [\[van Saders et al. 2016; Clayton et al. 2020\]](#)
- Fluid: 3D numerical simulations of convection for rotating stars
[\[Brun et al. 2017; Noraz et al. in prep.\]](#)

Comparison of convective turnover times

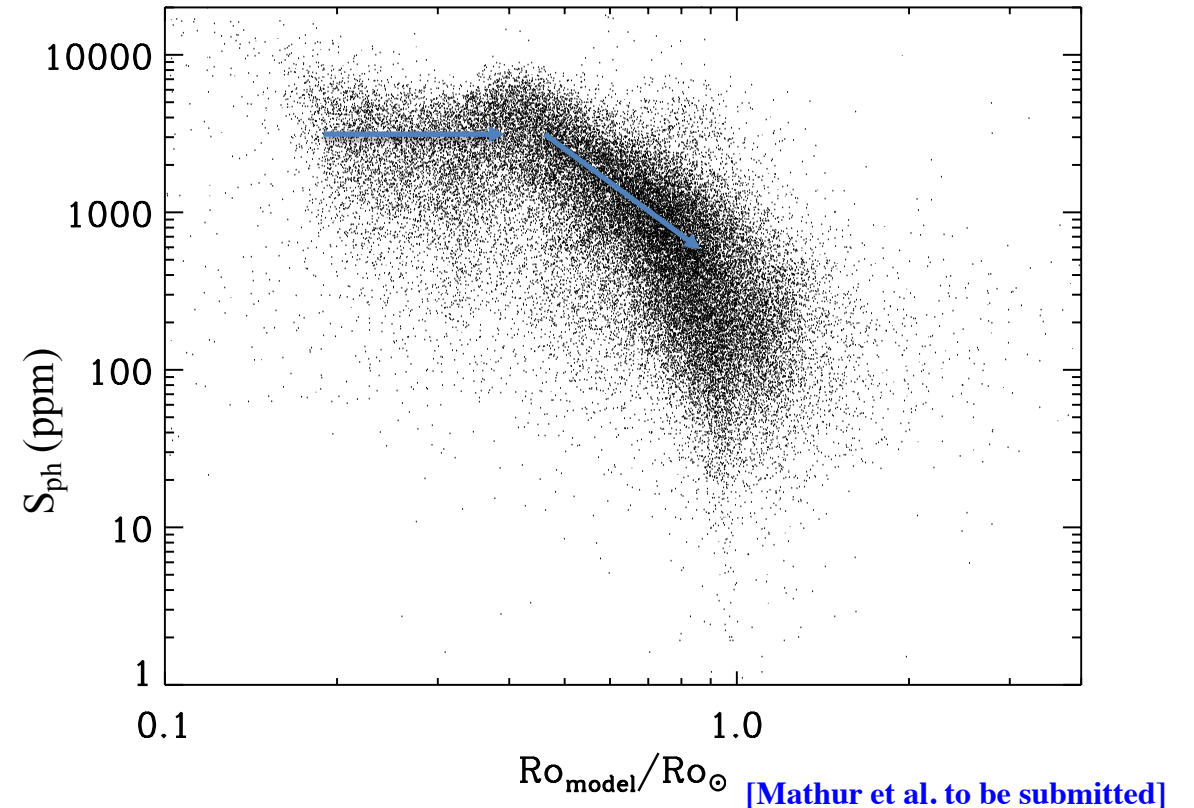


Caveat of each method:

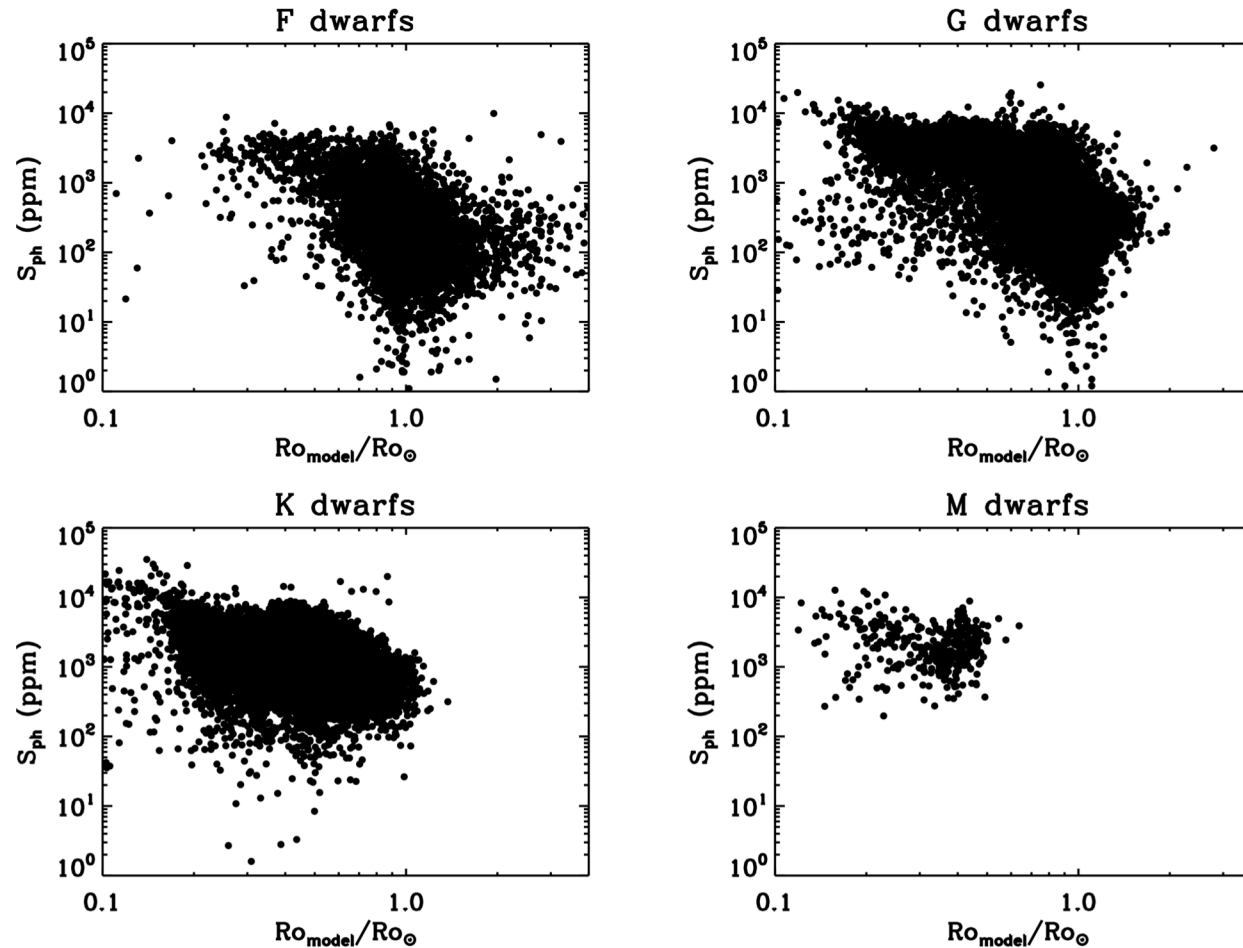
- Noyes: only MS, no F stars
- Legacy: B-V range
- Models: fast launch only
- Simulations: dependence on T_{eff} ; only MS and solar $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ (for the moment)

S_{ph} -Ro model

- Magnetic activity proxy S_{ph} [Santos et al. 2019, 2021a]
- Normalized to solar Ro for ~40,000 stars (only MS)
- Similar shape for other samples and magnetic proxies:
[e.g. Wright et al. 2018; Yang & Liu 2019; Brown et al. 2021; Johnstone et al. 2021]
 - Saturation [e.g. Wright et al. 2011]
 - Decrease with Ro after a given Rossby number
 - Kink [e.g. Reinhold et al. 2019, See et al. 2021]
 - Dispersion

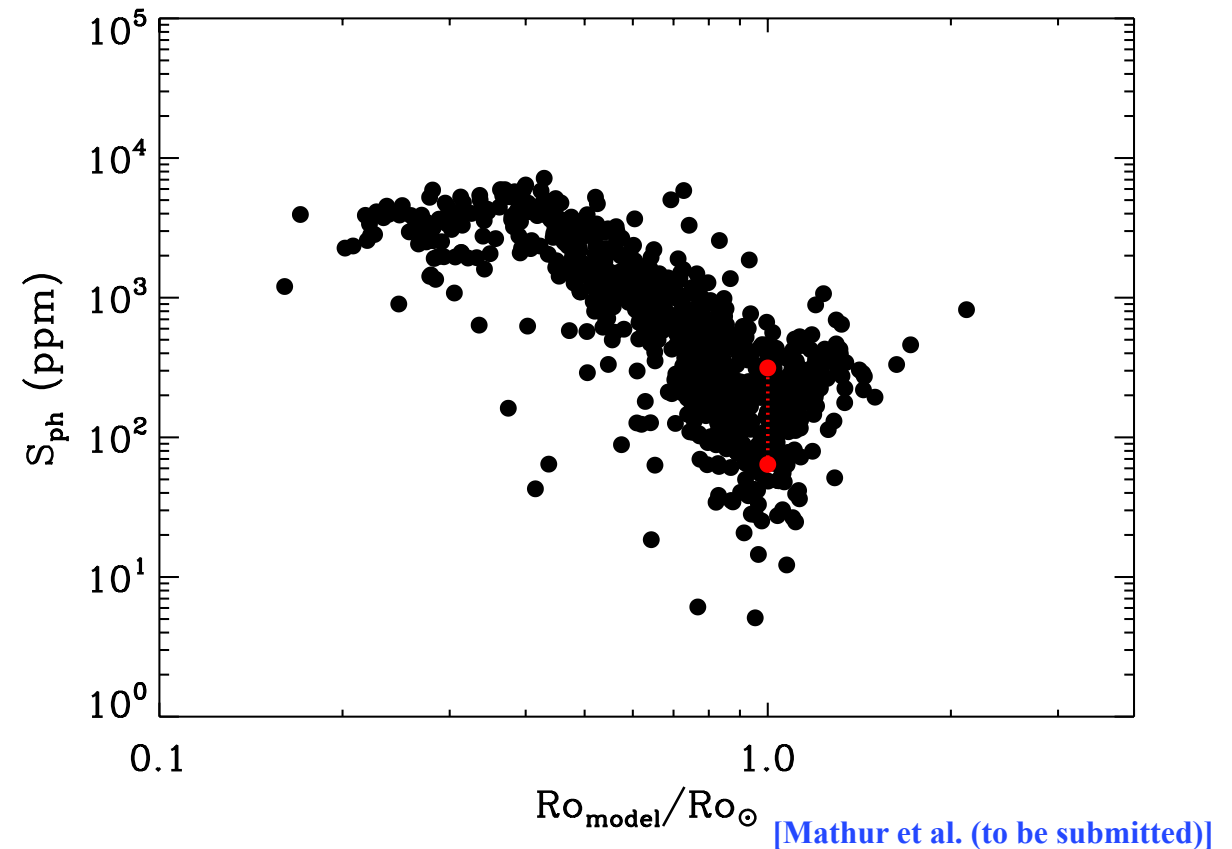


S_{ph} -Ro with spectral type



Select “Sun-like” stars

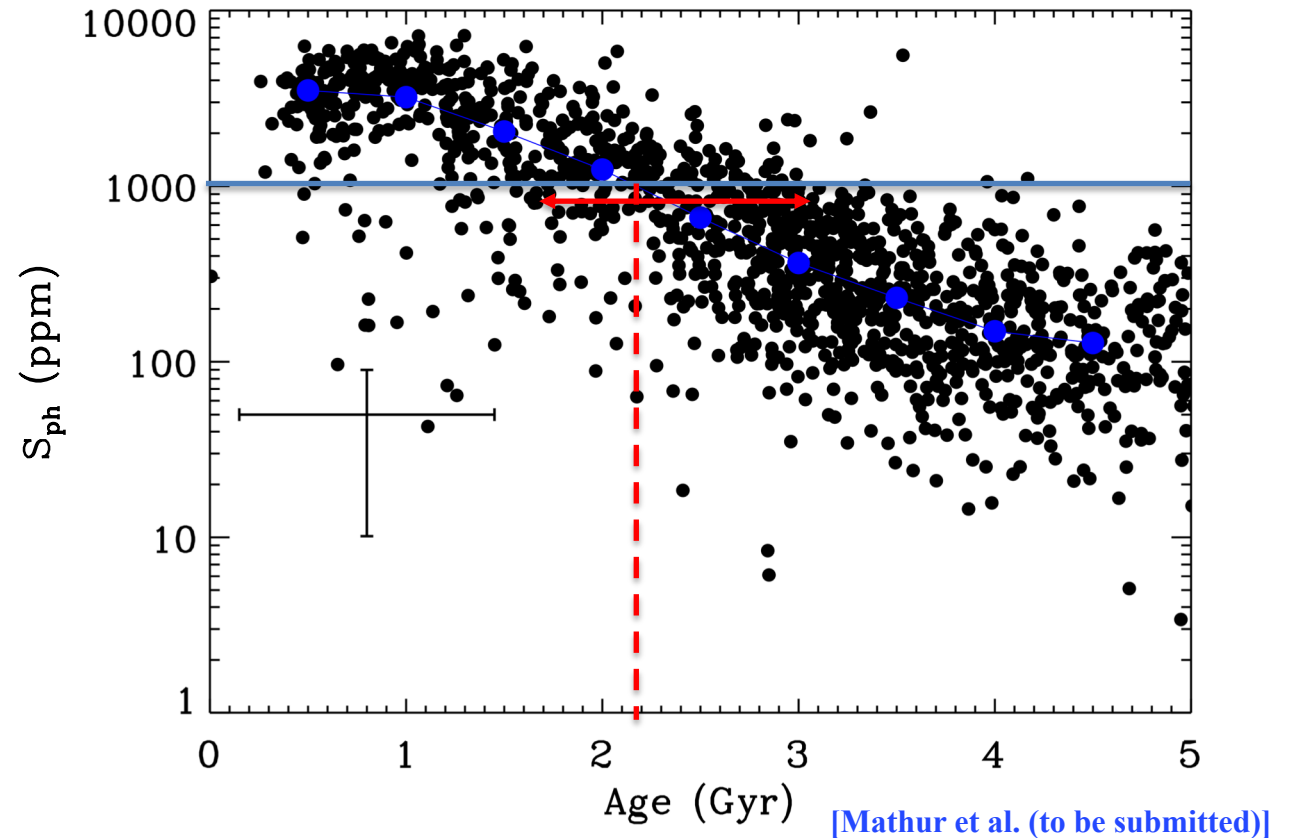
- Is the Sun magnetic activity similar to Sun-like stars? See Poster#3 A. Santos
- Select *Kepler* targets:
 - Only stars with spectroscopy (APOGEE, LAMOST...)
 - Solar $T_{\text{eff}} \pm 100\text{K}$
 - Solar $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \pm 0.1\text{dex}$
- Between minimum and maximum activity the Sun appears to be in the bulge of the Sun-like sample



A reliable S_{ph} -Age relation?

- Select *Kepler* targets:
 - Only stars with spectroscopy
 - Solar T_{eff} +/-100K
 - Ages from models
- If $S_{\text{ph}} \sim 1000 \text{ ppm}$ -> age $\sim 2.2^{(+0.8 -0.4)} \text{ Gyr}$
- If $S_{\text{ph}} \sim 200 \text{ ppm}$ -> age $\sim 4 \pm 1 \text{ Gyr}$
- For a given range of T_{eff} and for ages up to $\sim 4\text{-}5 \text{ Gyr}$

Also see Poster#15



Conclusions

- ❑ Sample of ~40,000 MS stars observed by *Kepler* for ~4 years:
 - With rotation periods and magnetic activity proxy See Poster#17
 - Rossby from models
 - Ages from models
- ❑ Solar analogs seem to behave like the Sun
- ❑ For a G-type star (close to solar T_{eff} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$):
 - S_{ph} -age relation from 1 Gyr up to ~5 Gyr PLATO!
- Need more spectroscopic data to refine relations
- Improve measurement of rotation periods with TESS and PLATO
- Improve gyrochronology relations See Poster#6
- Lifetime of spots/active regions, variability (Santos et al. 2021b; in prep.) See Poster#3
- Looking for cycles (Kashyap et al. in prep.)