WEAKENED MAGNETIC BRAKING SUPPORTED BY ASTEROSEISMIC ROTATION RATES OF KEPLER DWARFS



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INTRO

- The rotation of stars slows down as they age, at a rate that is a function of colour.
- We can calibrate this 'gyrochronology' relation to help us estimate stellar age.
- van Saders+16 showed that some old stars stop slowing down at a certain point. This effect is referred to as weakened magnetic braking.
- Asteroseismology can provide independent rotation rates to test this hypothesis at all ages (up to 12.8 Gyr in our sample).

METHOD

- We use the Davies+16, Lund+17, Silva Aguirre+15,17 samples for their ages and locations of individual mode frequencies.
- We obtain **new** rotation periods for **91 stars** by fitting a holistic model to modes of oscillation, treating the mode frequencies as **latent variables**.
- Using a hierarchical mixture model, we compared our samples to two population models in mass, temperature, age, rotation and metallicity.

RESULTS

- Our sample strongly favoured the model where weakened magnetic braking takes place, over one where it doesn't. [Figure 1]
- We also validated seismic rotation rates by comparing them to spot rotation rates, and found they agreed. [Figure 2]

In press, to be published in April. Feel free to ask me about results here, on Twitter or via email!

Rotation slows less on late main sequence than thought, seen through vibrations

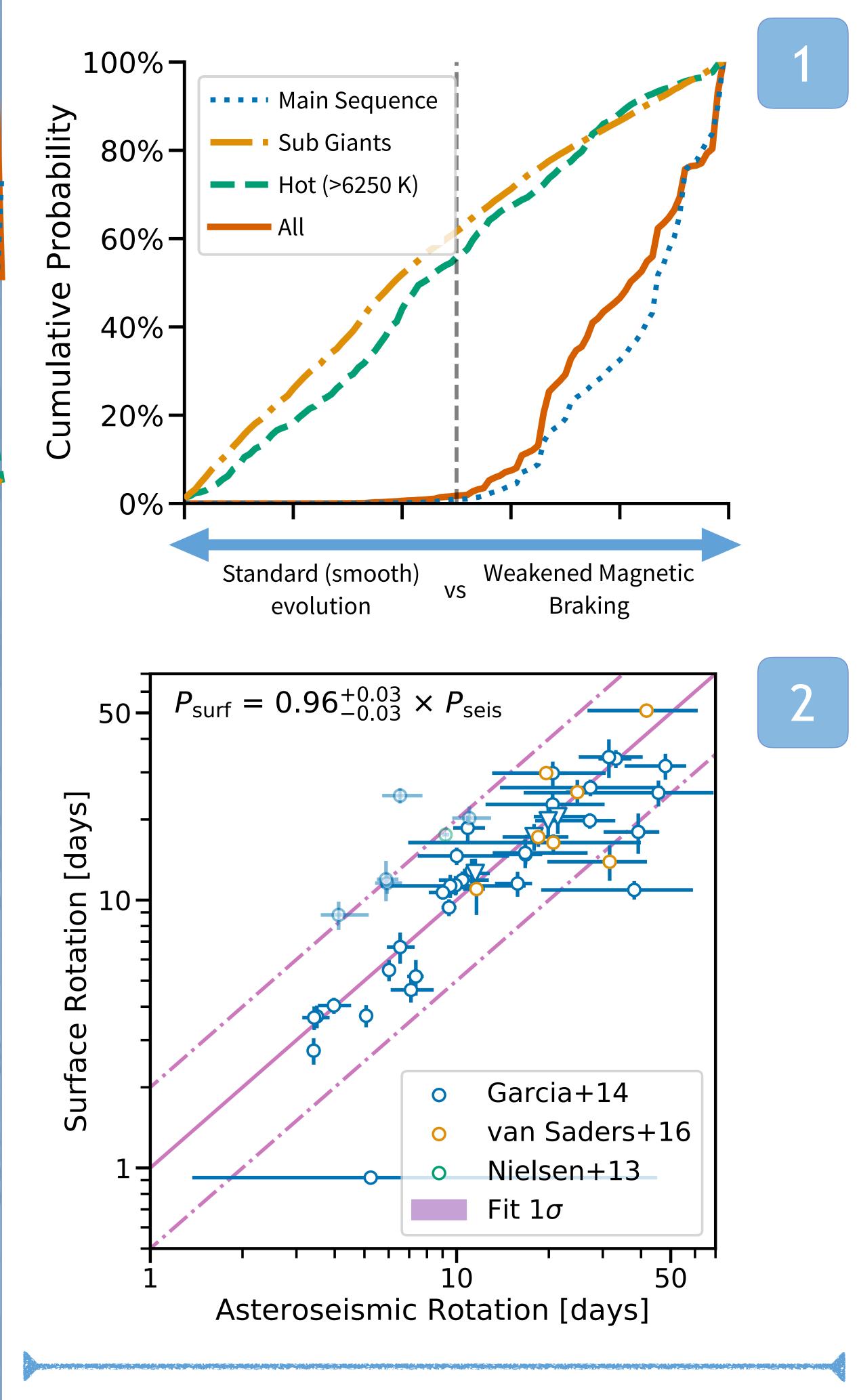




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STELLAR ASTROPHYSICS CENTRE



ROTATIONAL SPLITTING

- The **rotation** and **inclination** of a star change how asteroseismic modes of oscillation appear.
- The unique shape of the modes lets us measure both rotation and inclination simultaneously!

