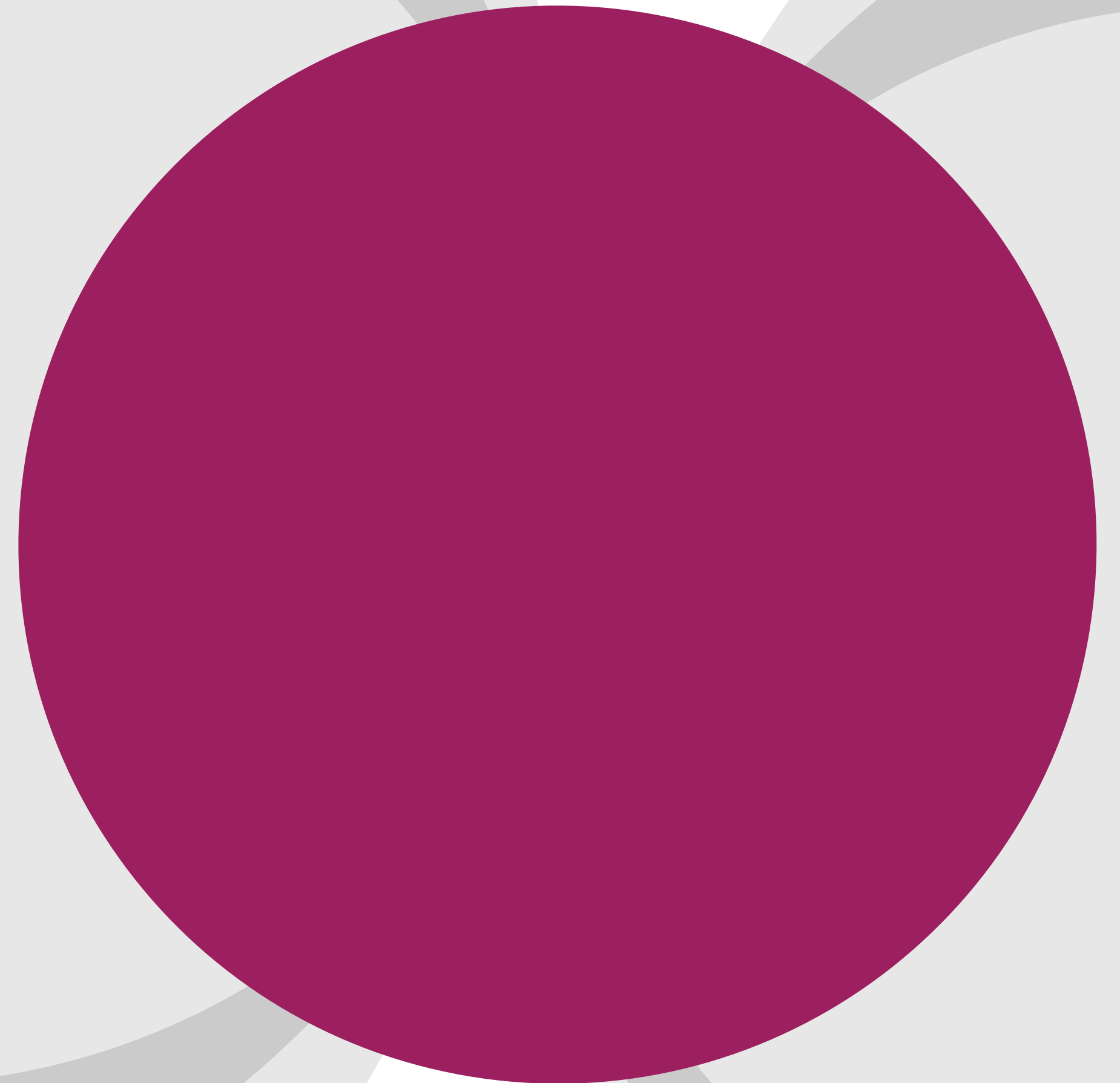
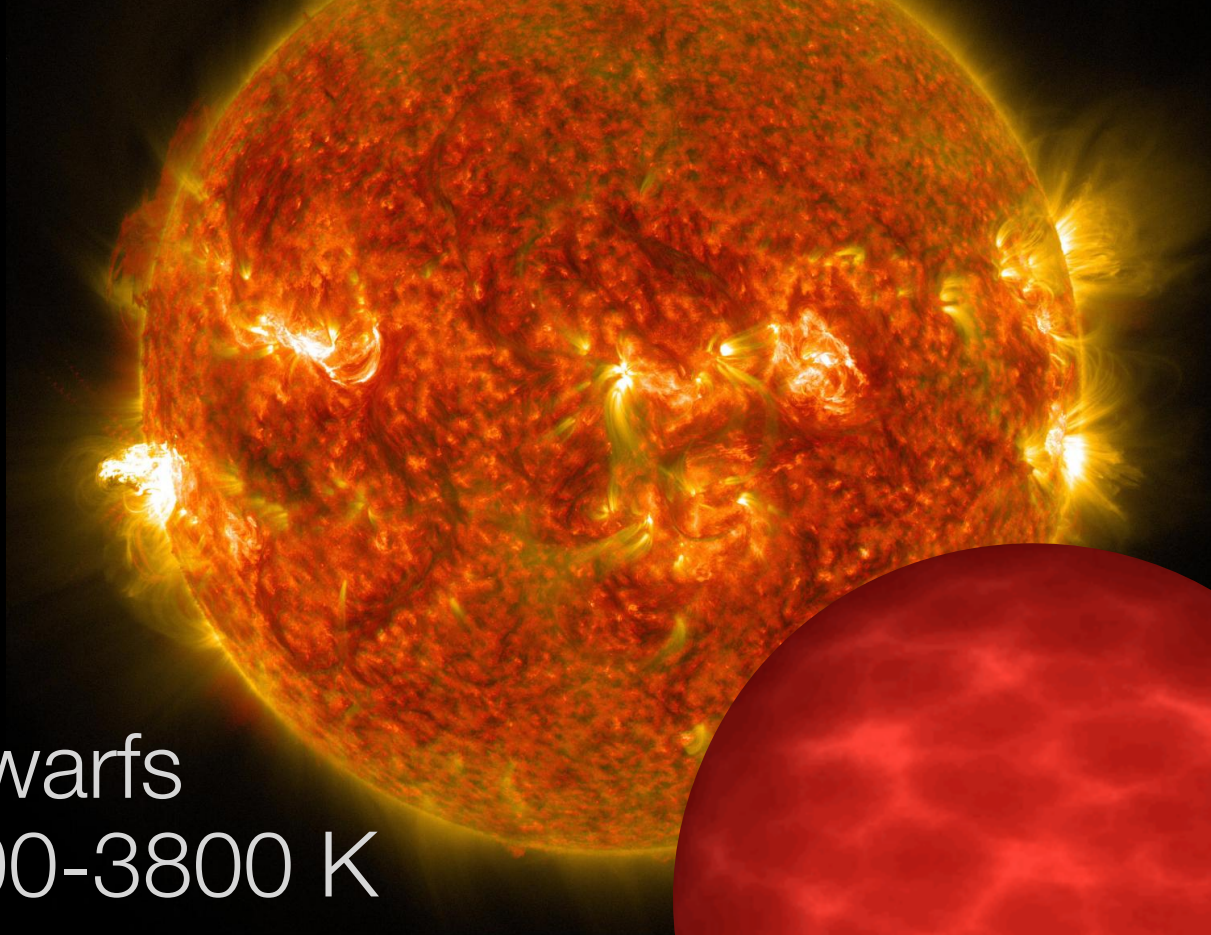


Ultracool dwarfs and Star-Planet Interactions

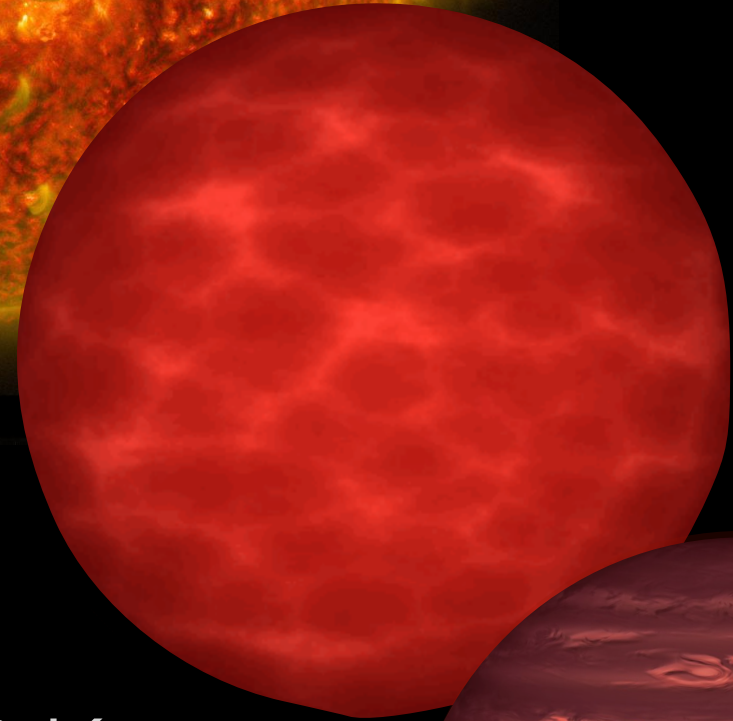


Melodie Kao
Lowell Observatory

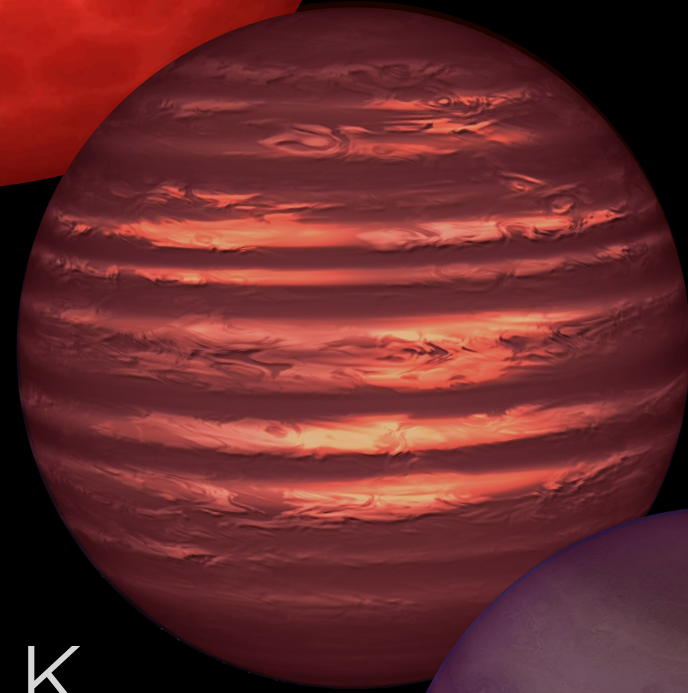
M Dwarfs
~2300-3800 K



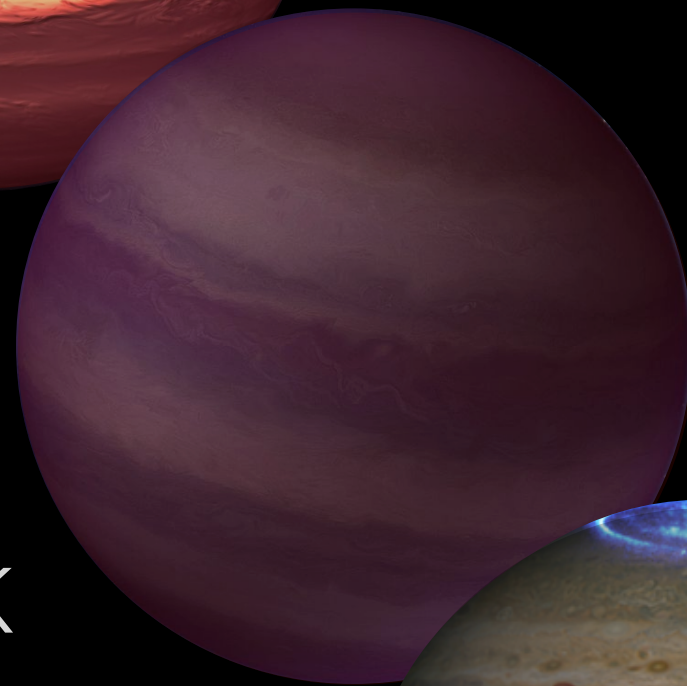
L Dwarfs
~1500-2200 K



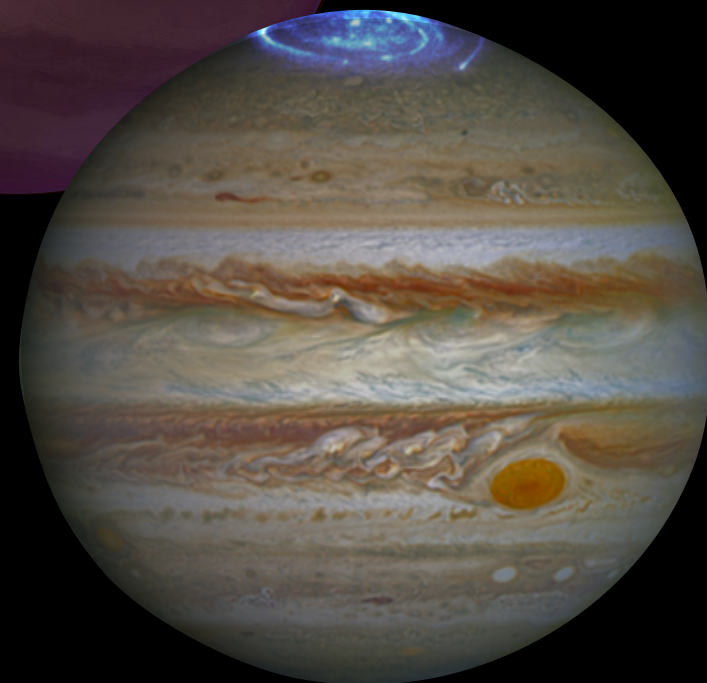
T Dwarfs
~550-1400 K



Y Dwarfs
~250~450 K



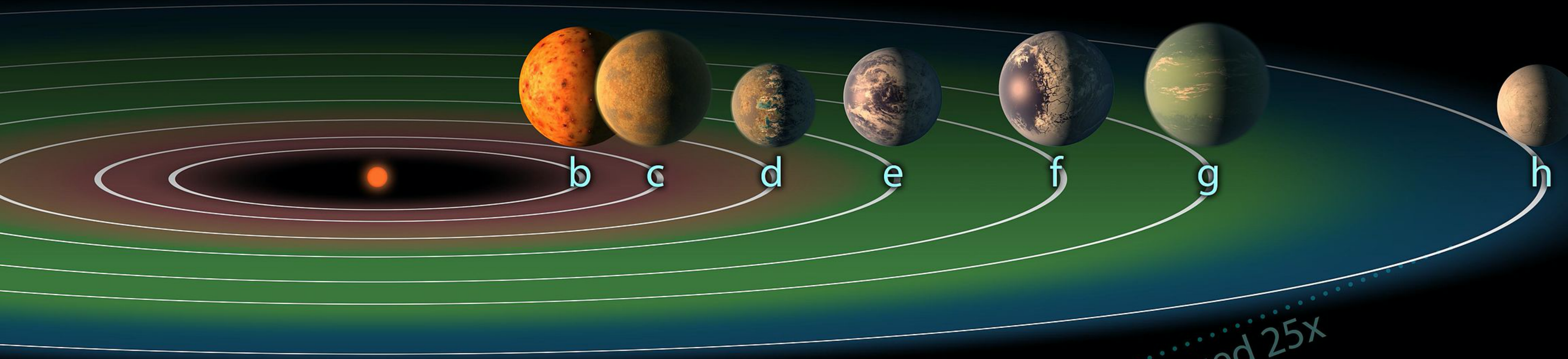
Gas Giant
Planets



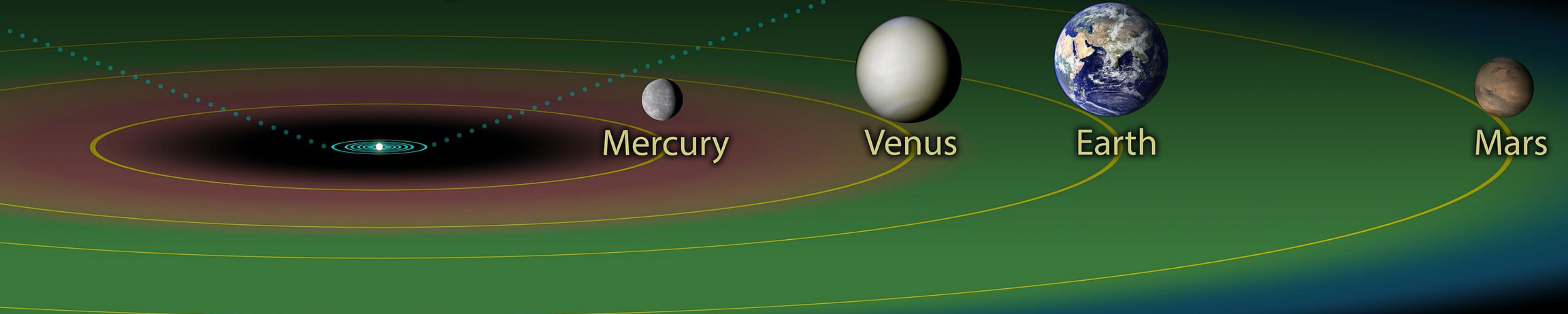
Ultracool dwarfs:
Late M dwarf through brown dwarfs



TRAPPIST-1 System

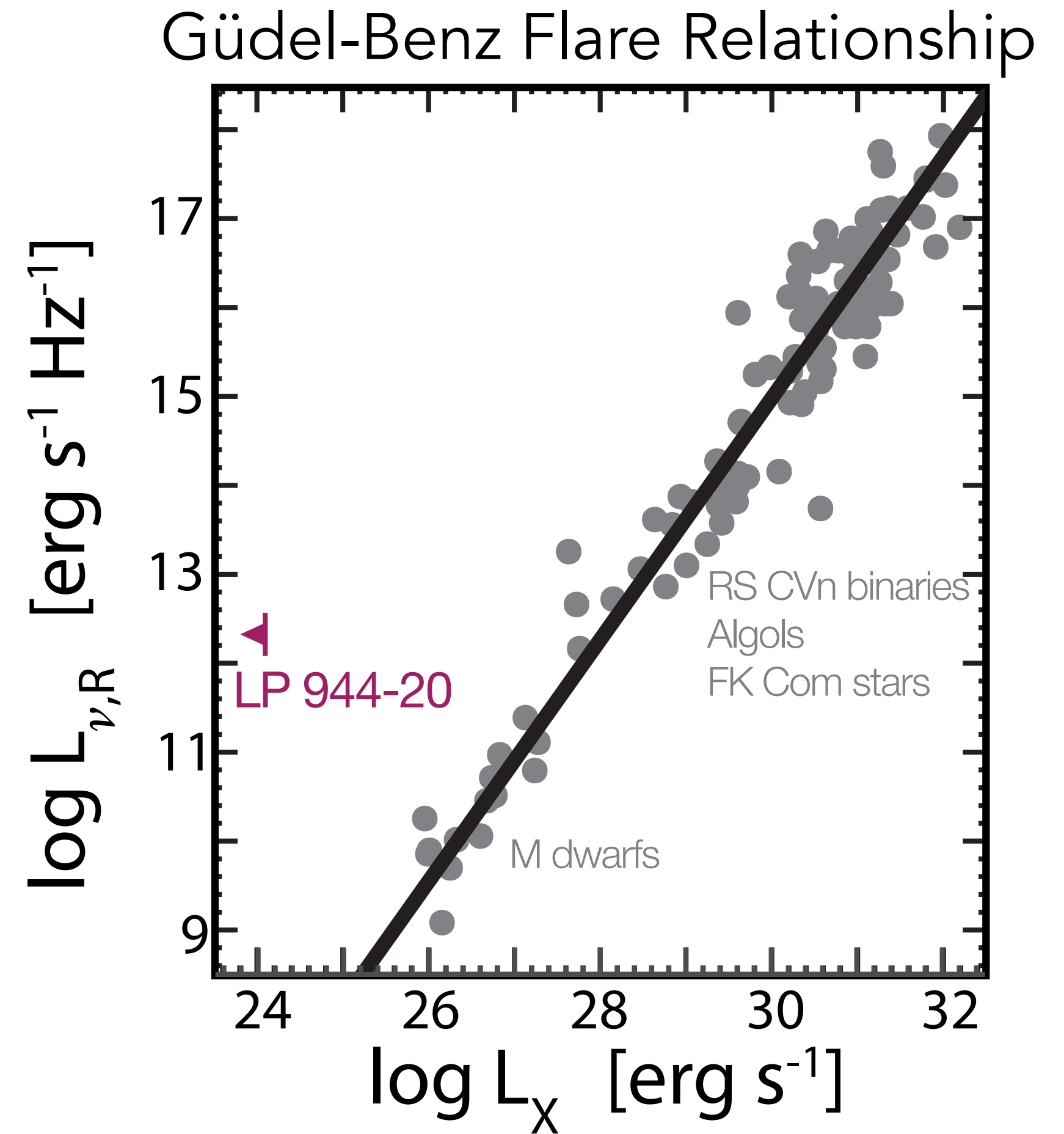
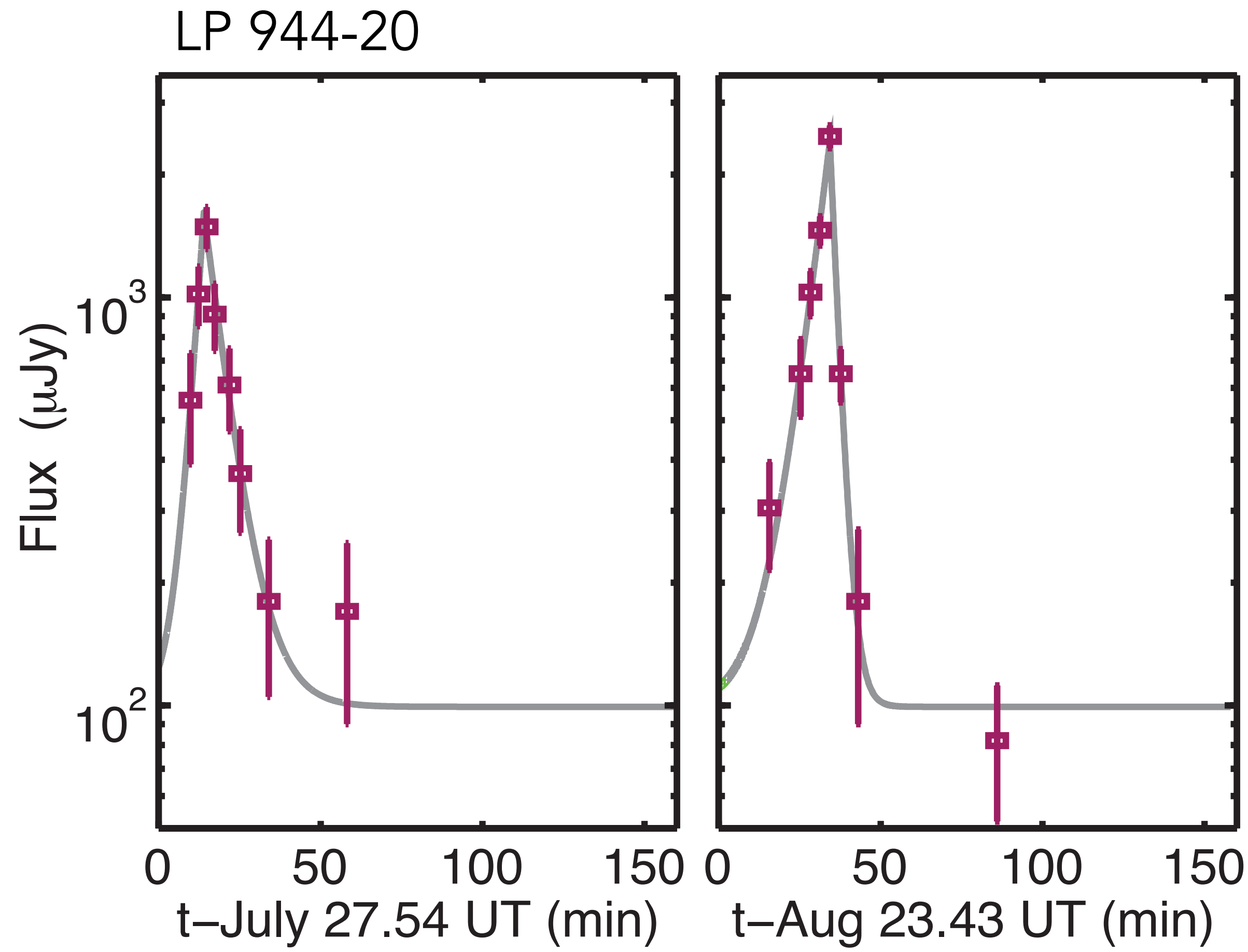


Inner Solar System

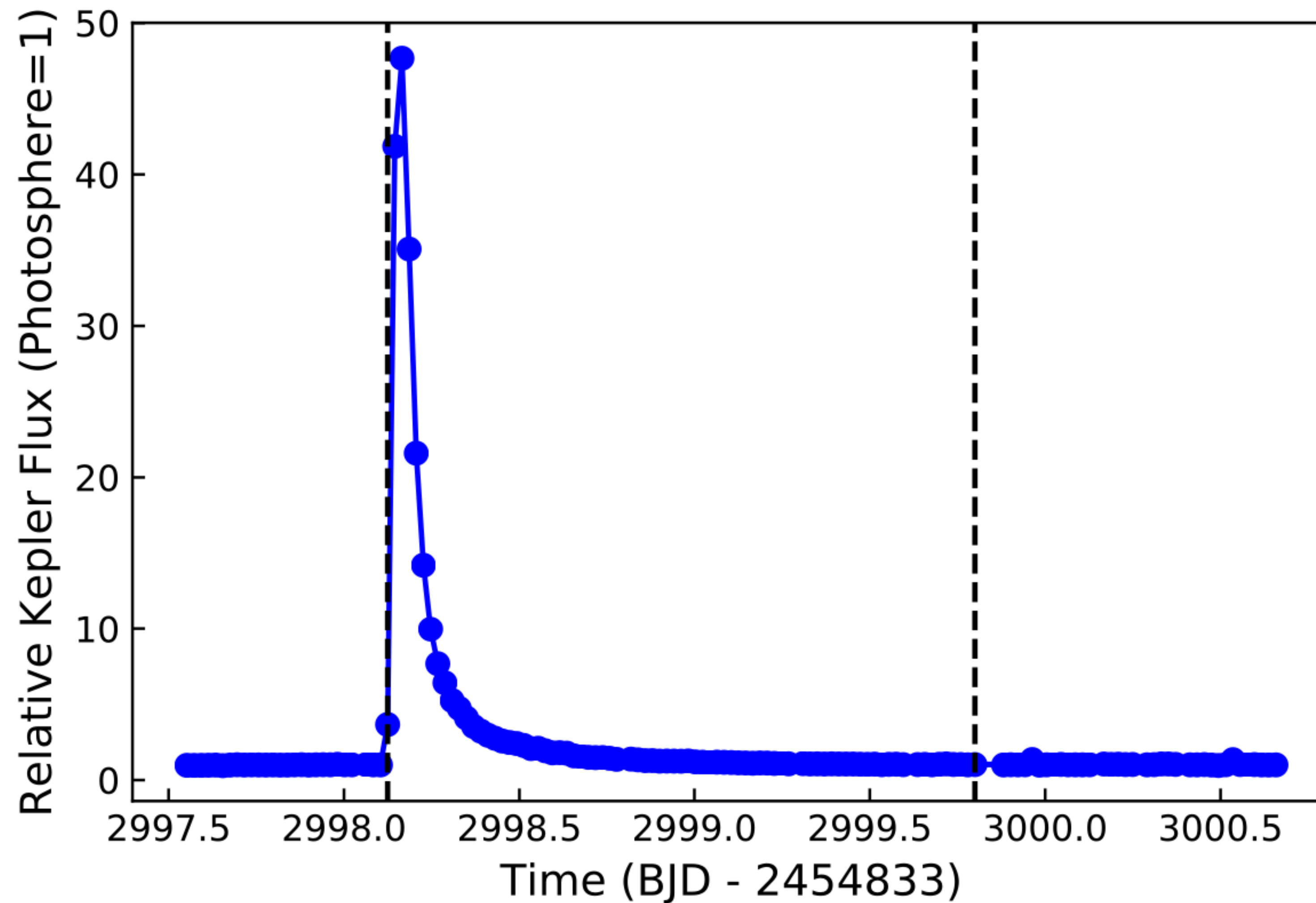


Enlarged 25x

Surprisingly bright brown dwarf radio bursts



Brown dwarfs can flare!

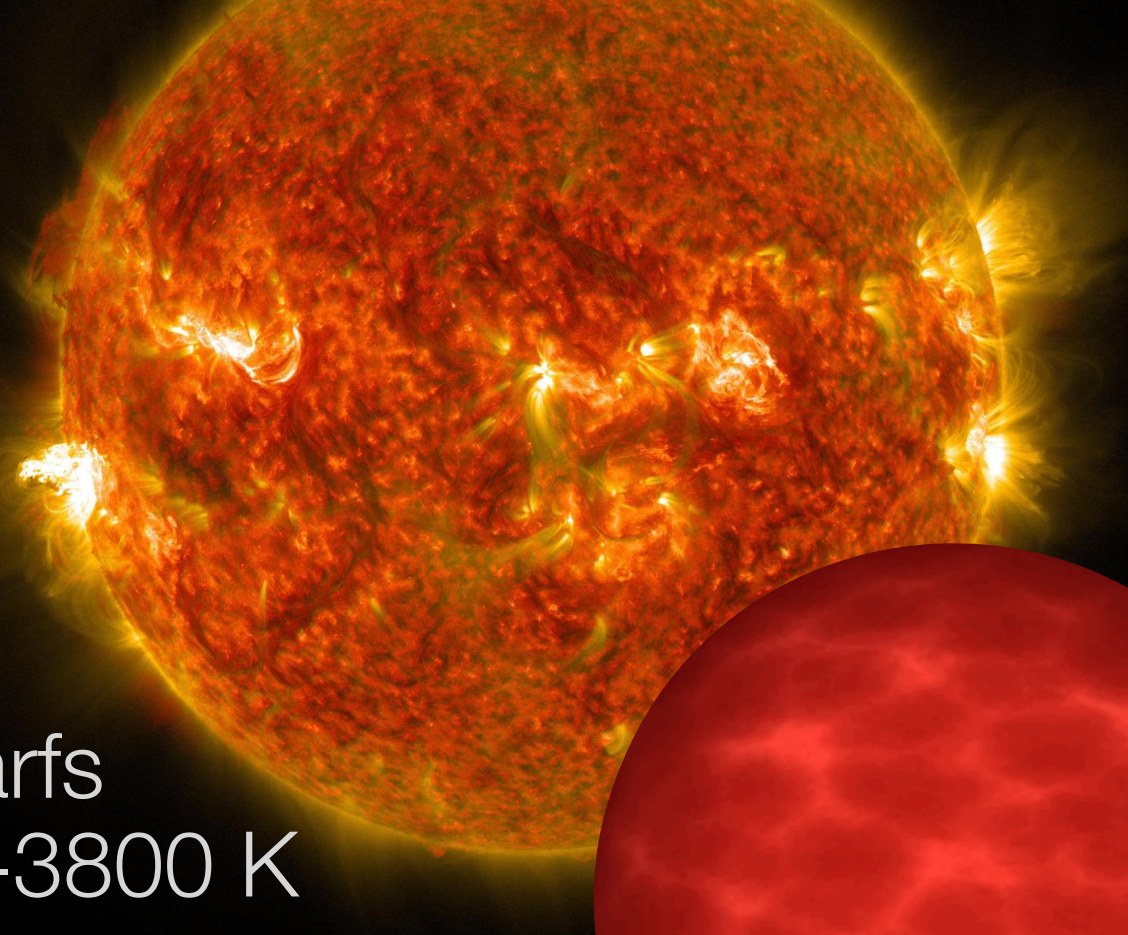


CFHT-BD-Tau 4

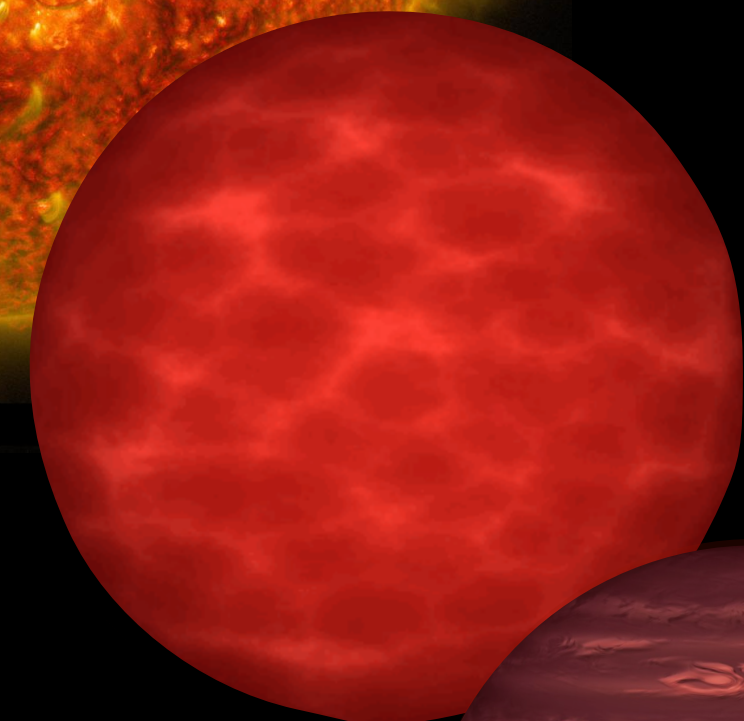
~67 M_J

~2900 K (M7)

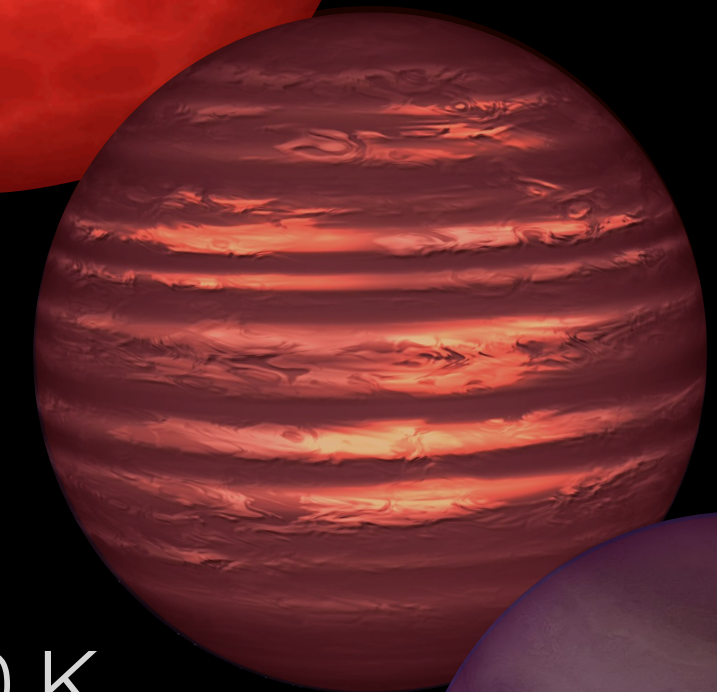
~1 Myr



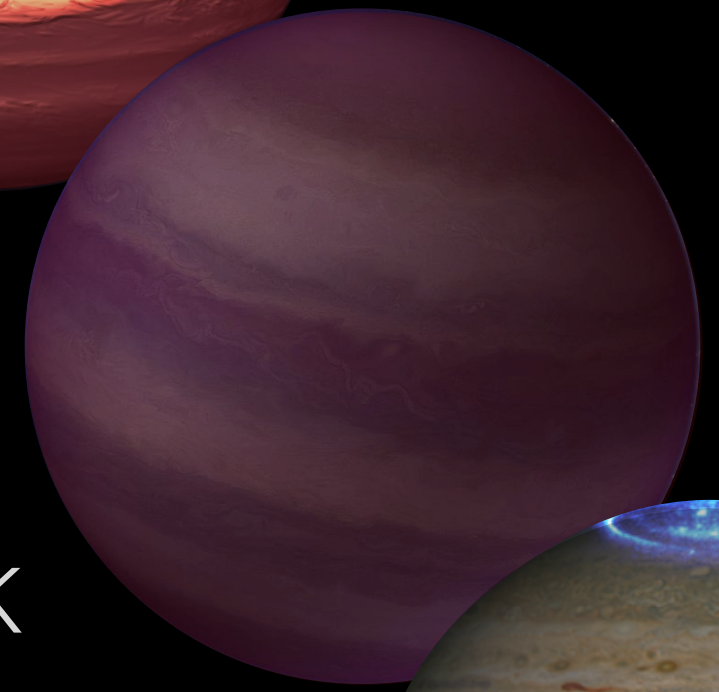
M Dwarfs
~2300-3800 K



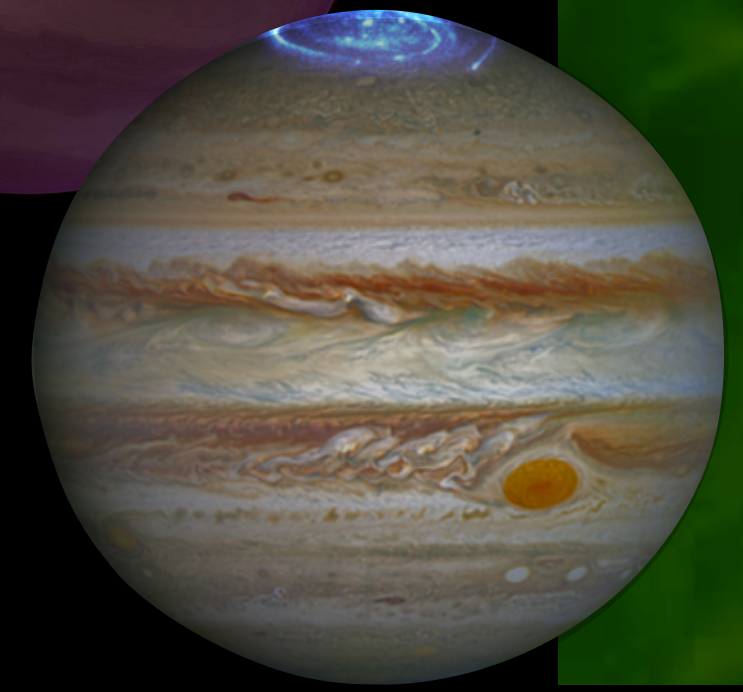
L Dwarfs
~1500-2200 K



T Dwarfs
~550-1400 K



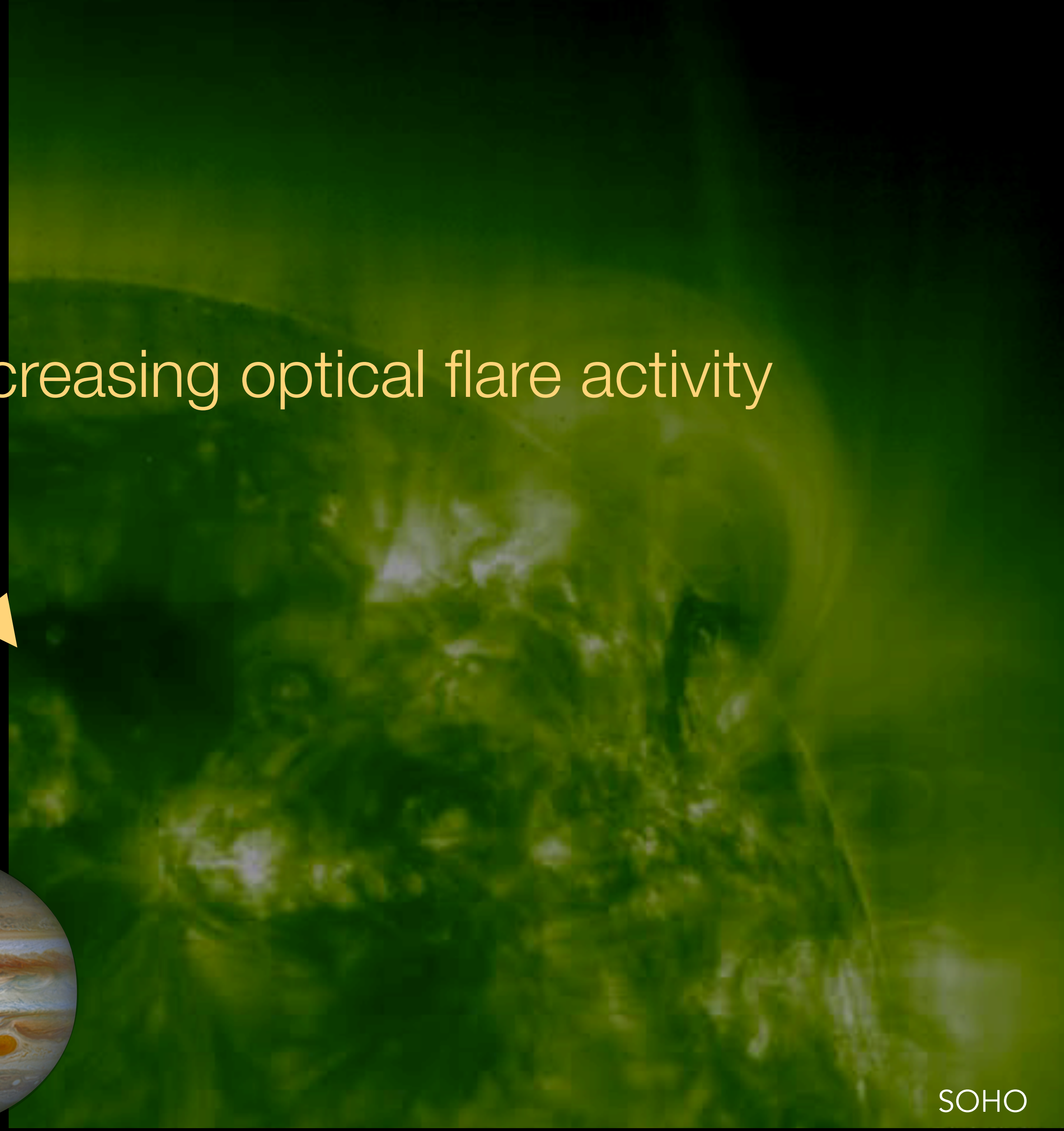
Y Dwarfs
~250~450 K



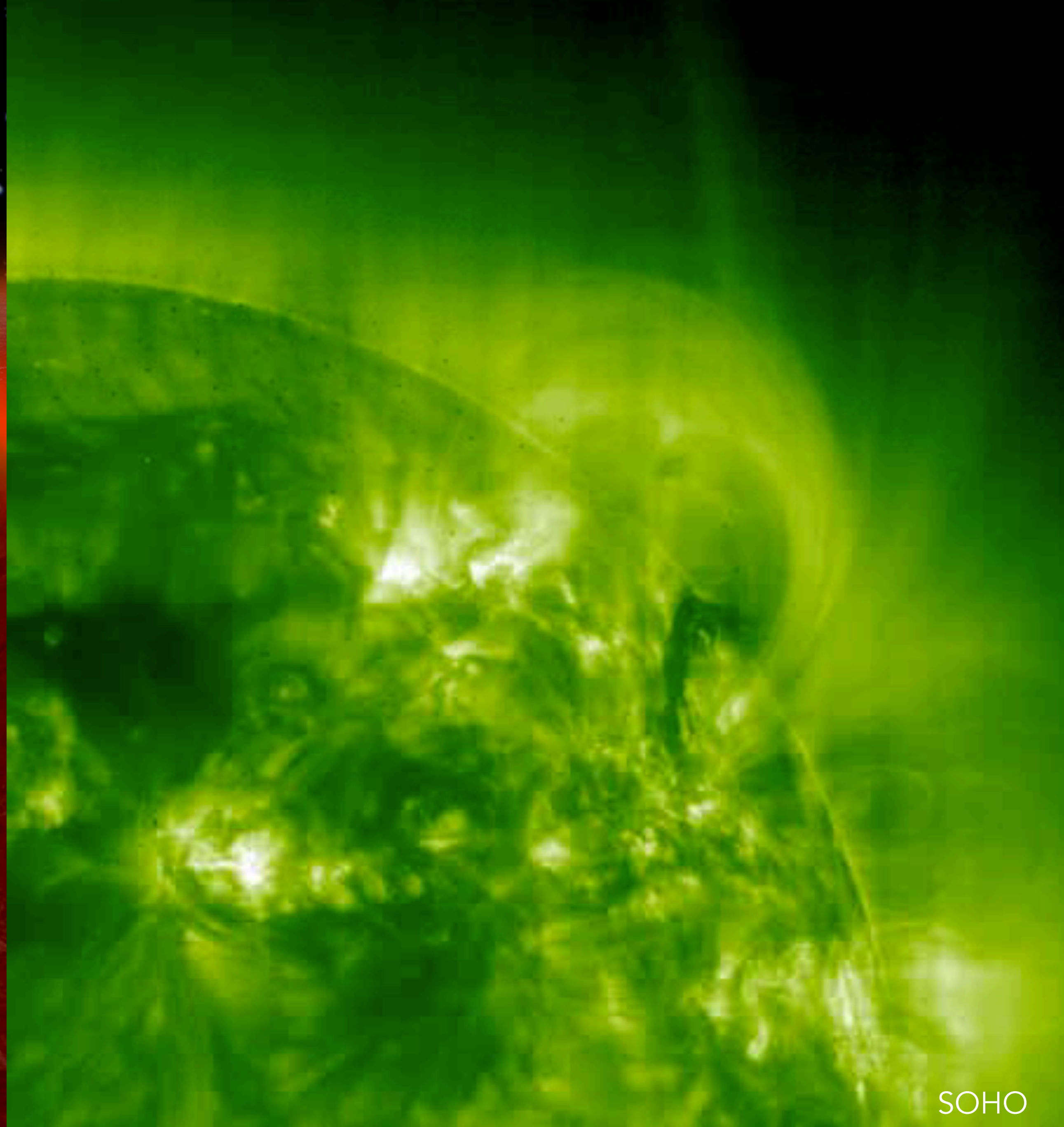
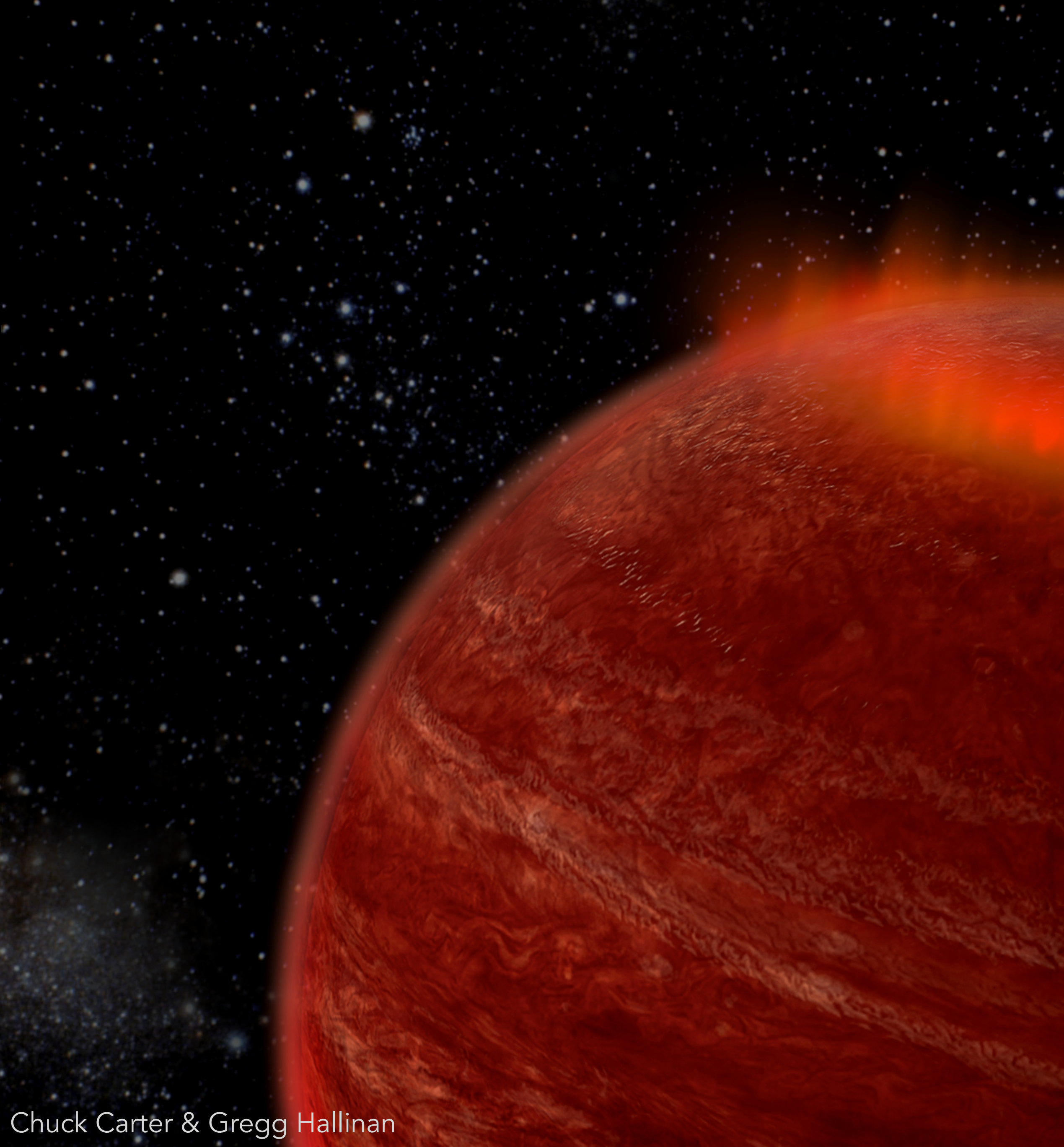
Gas Giant
Planets



decreasing optical flare activity



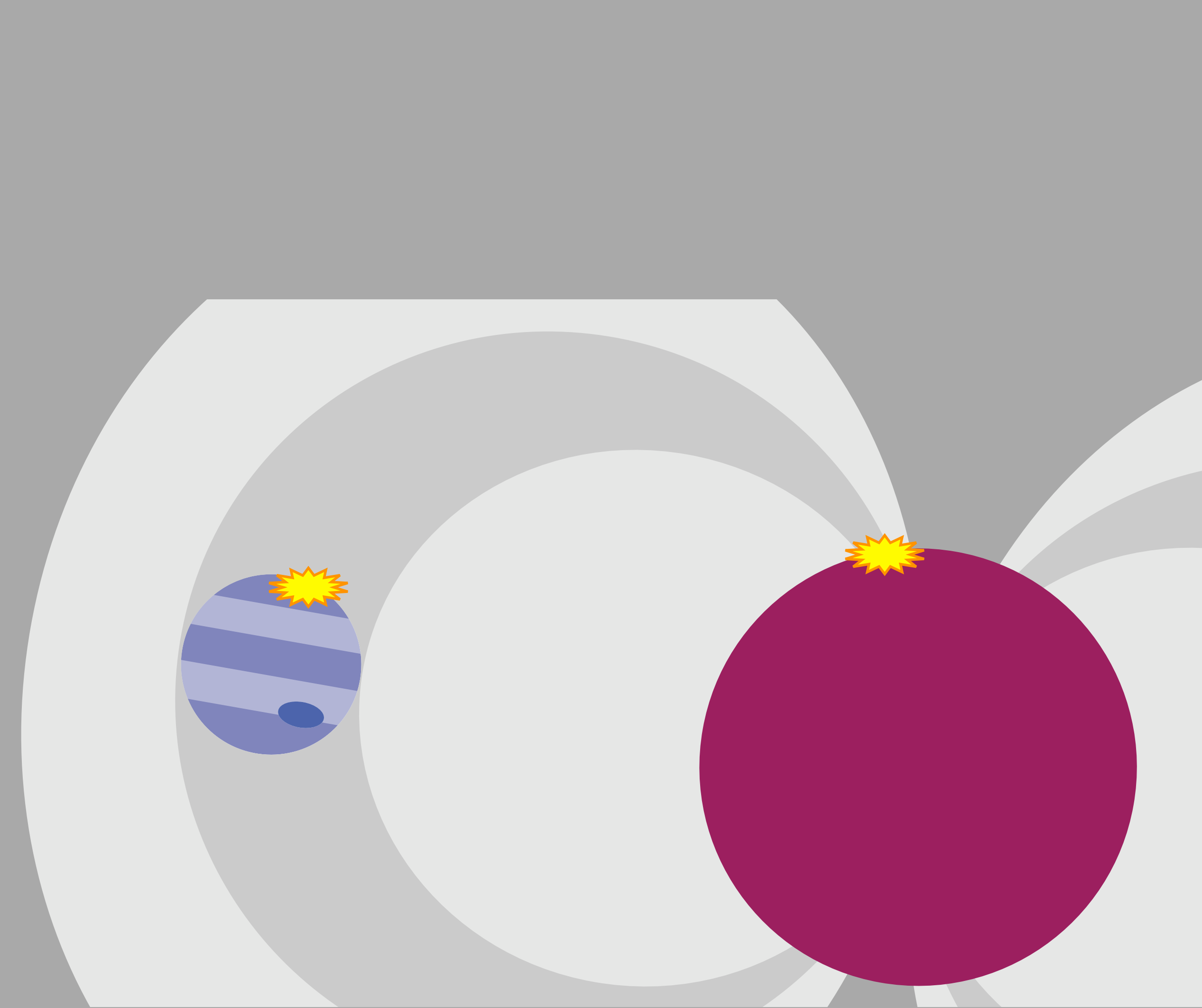
SOHO



Chuck Carter & Gregg Hallinan

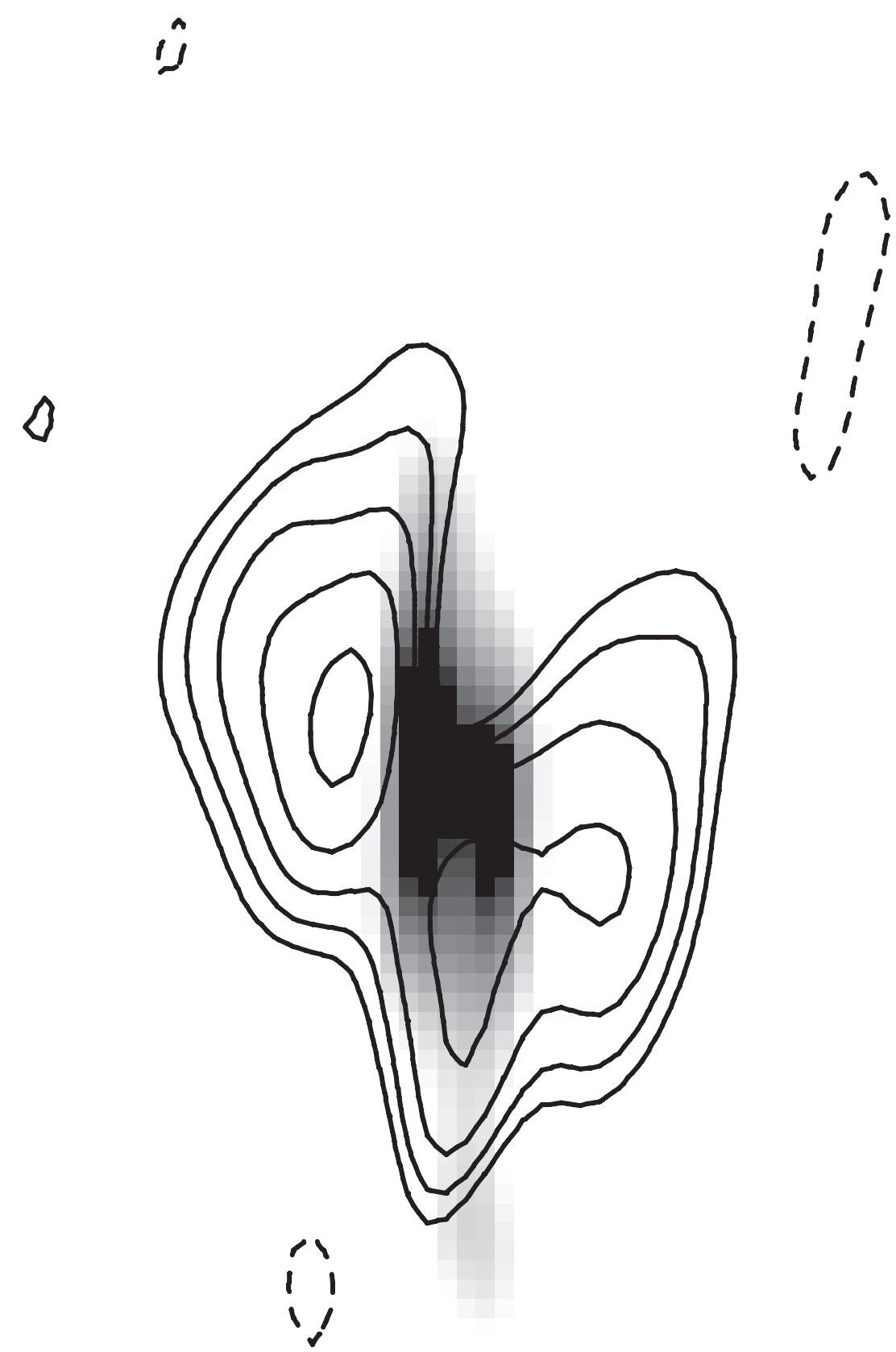
Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

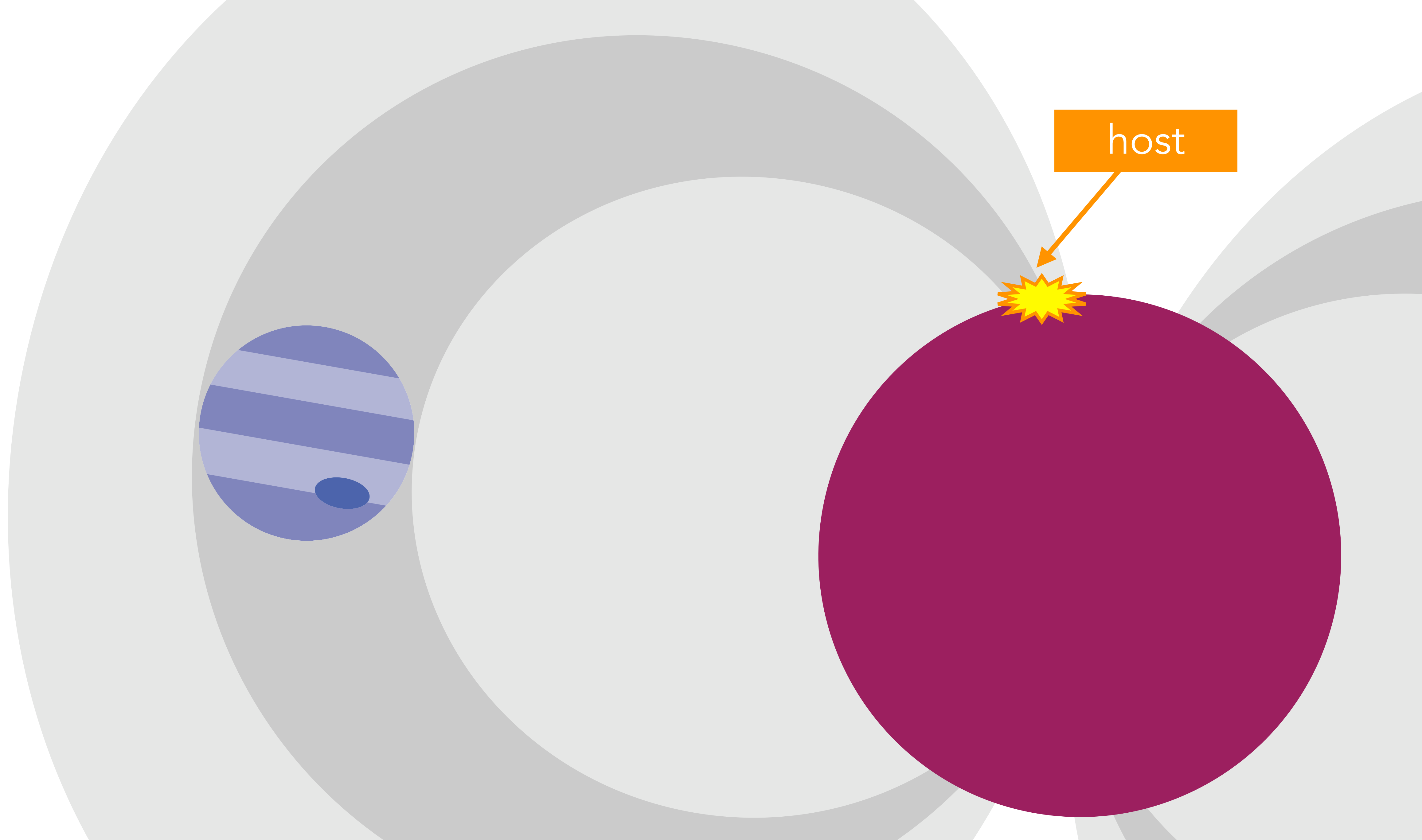
SOHO



Star-Planet Interactions

Radiation Belts

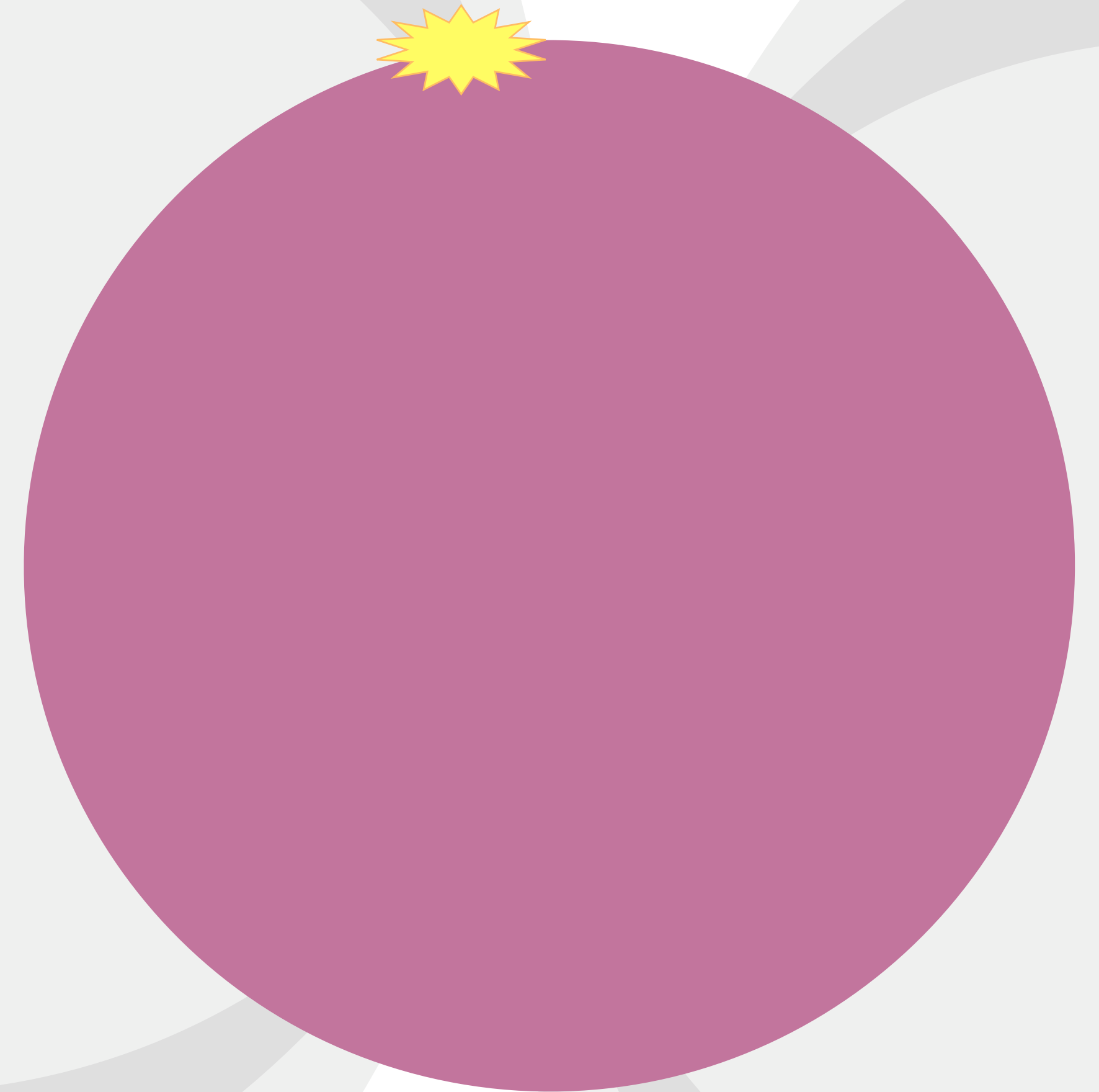
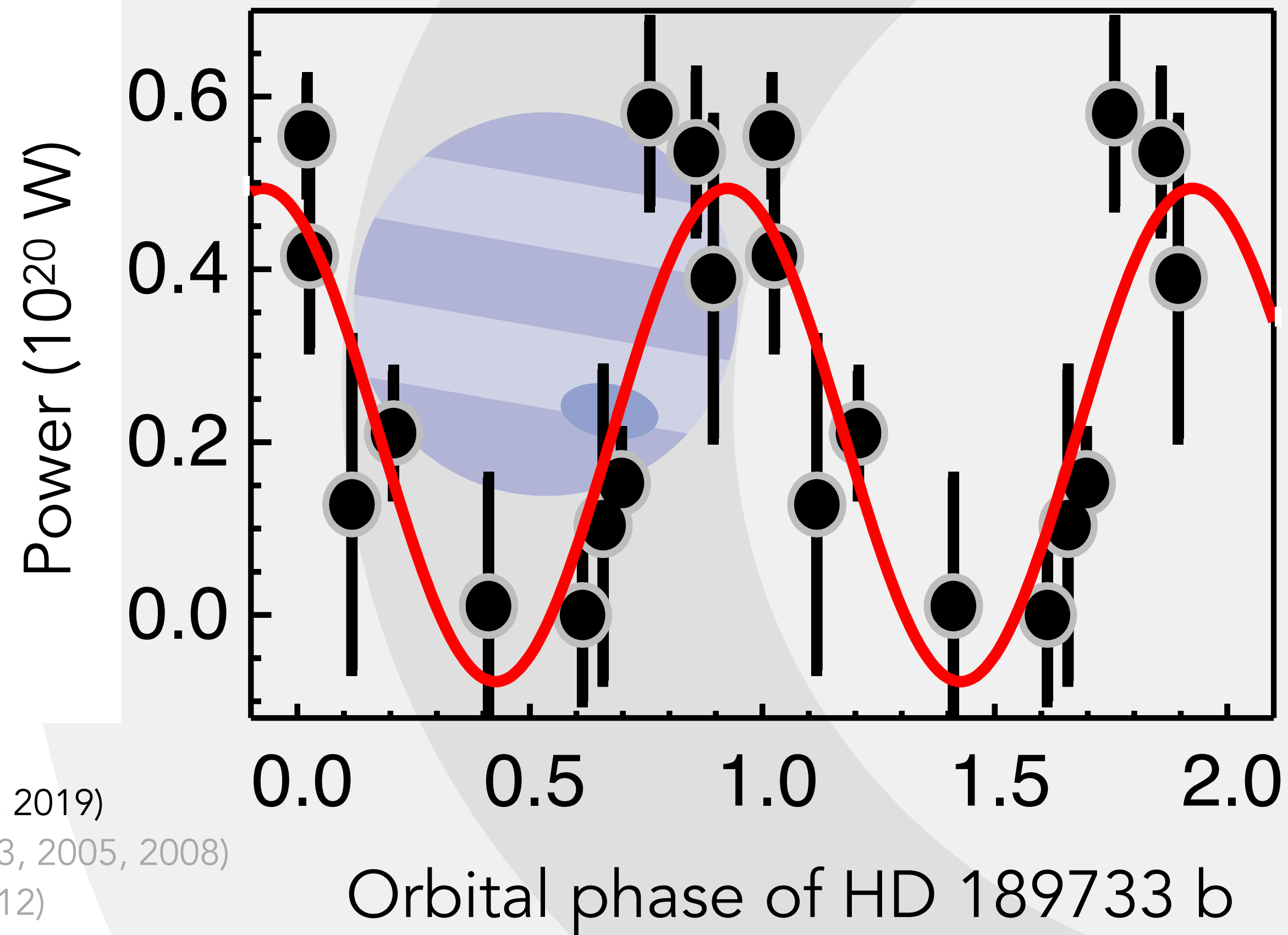




host

Indirect: Optical Star-planet interactions

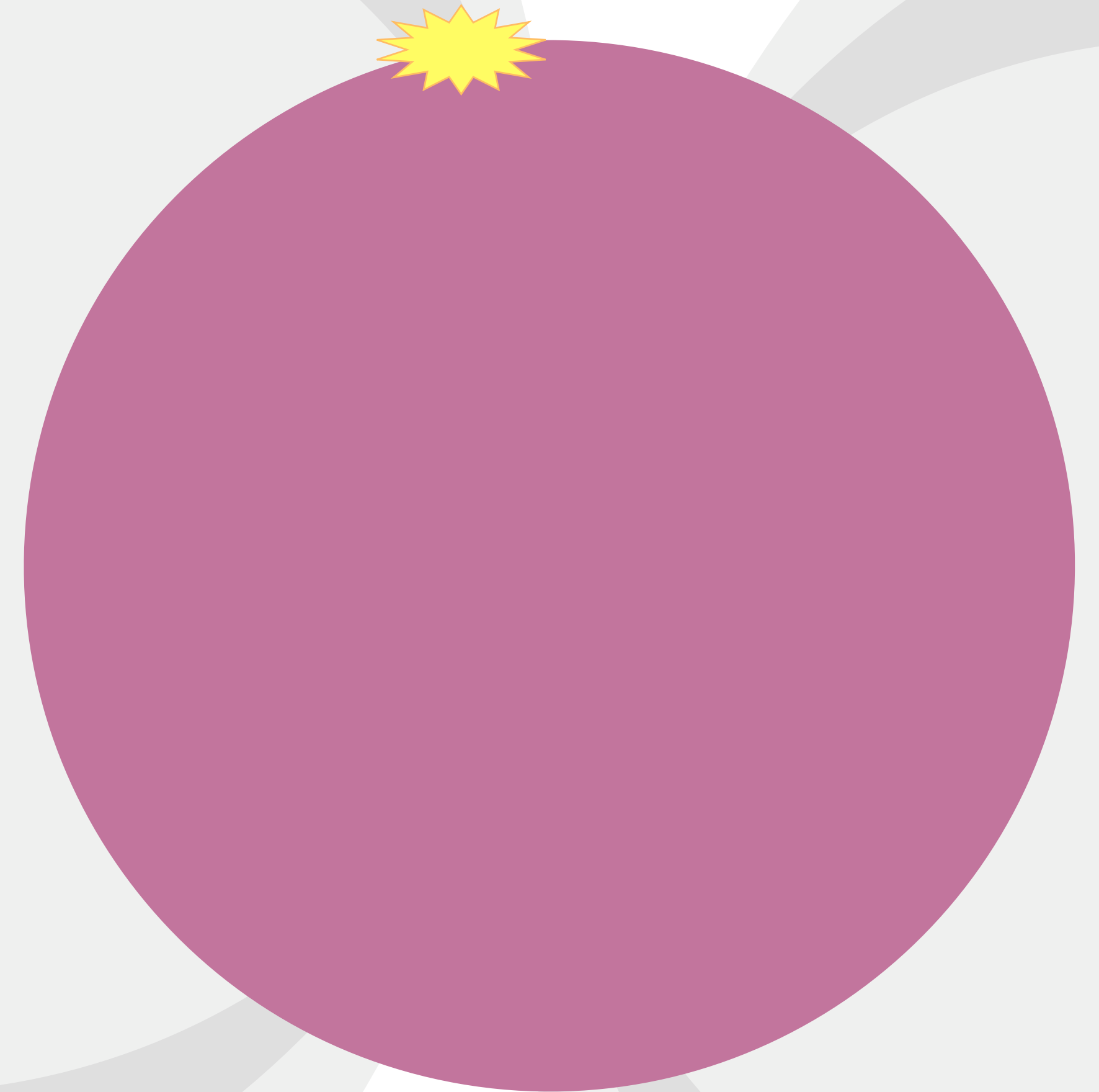
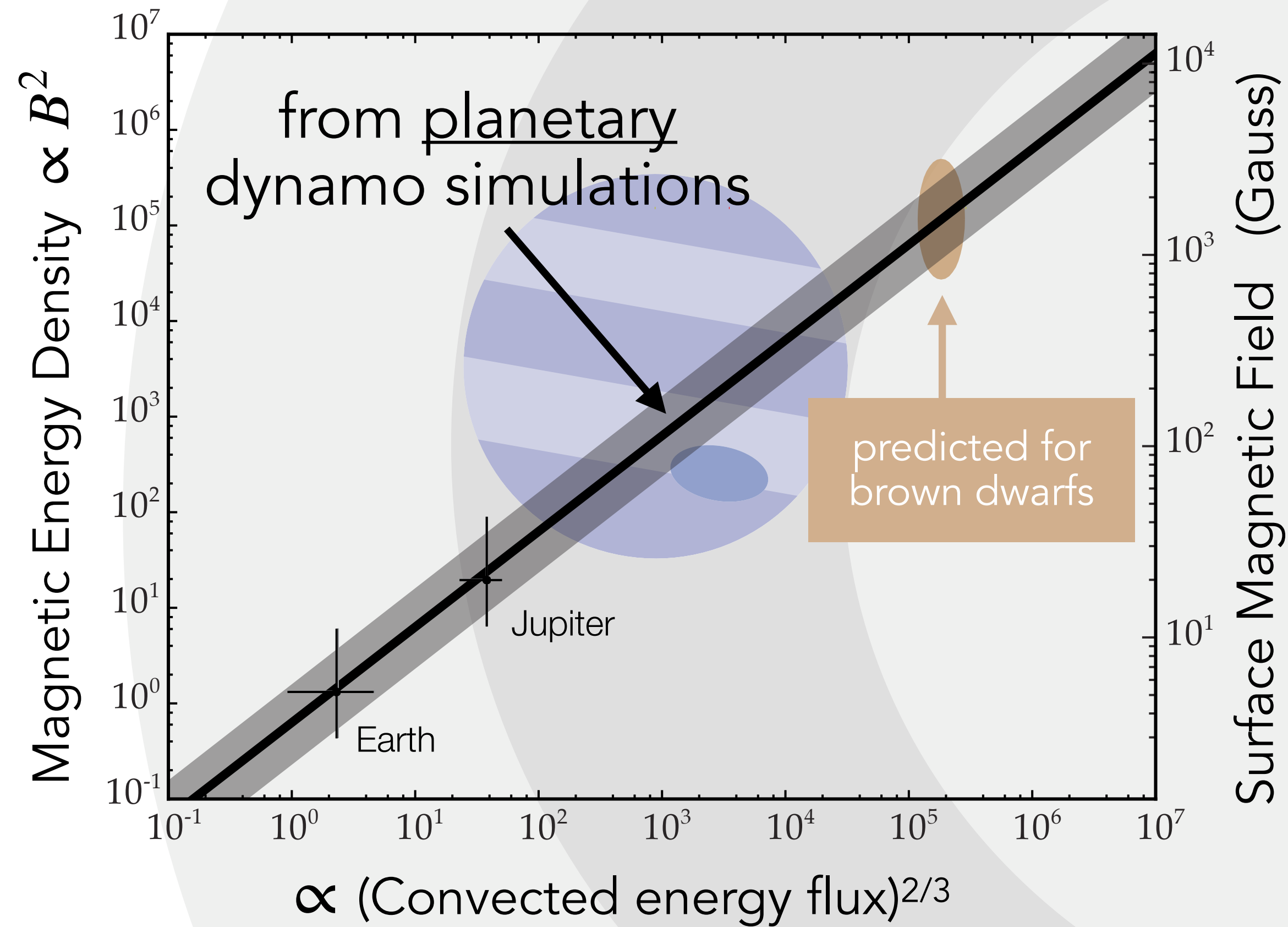
$$\text{Power} \sim v_{\text{rel}} R^2 (B_{\text{planet}})^{2/3} B_{\star}^{4/3}$$



Cauley+ (2018, 2019)
Shkolnik+ (2003, 2005, 2008)
Gurdemir+ (2012)
Lanza+ (2012)
Saur+ (2013)

Indirect: Optical Star-planet interactions

$$\text{Power} \sim v_{\text{rel}} R^2 (B_{\text{planet}})^{2/3} B_{\star}^{4/3}$$

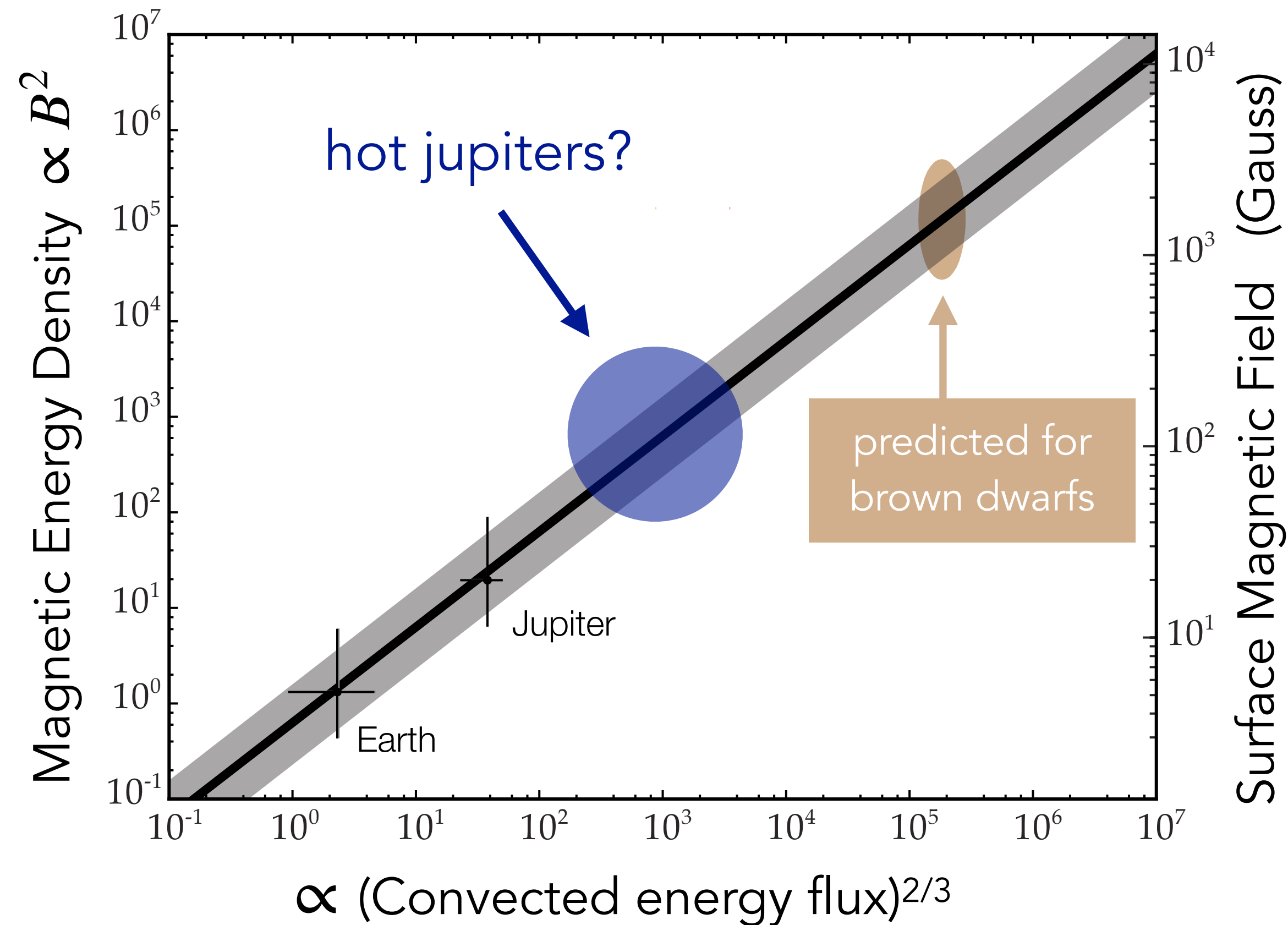


Christensen+ (2009)

See also: Yadav & Thorngren (2017)

Indirect: Optical Star-planet interactions

$$\text{Power} \sim v_{\text{rel}} R^2 (B_{\text{planet}})^{2/3} B_{\star}^{4/3}$$

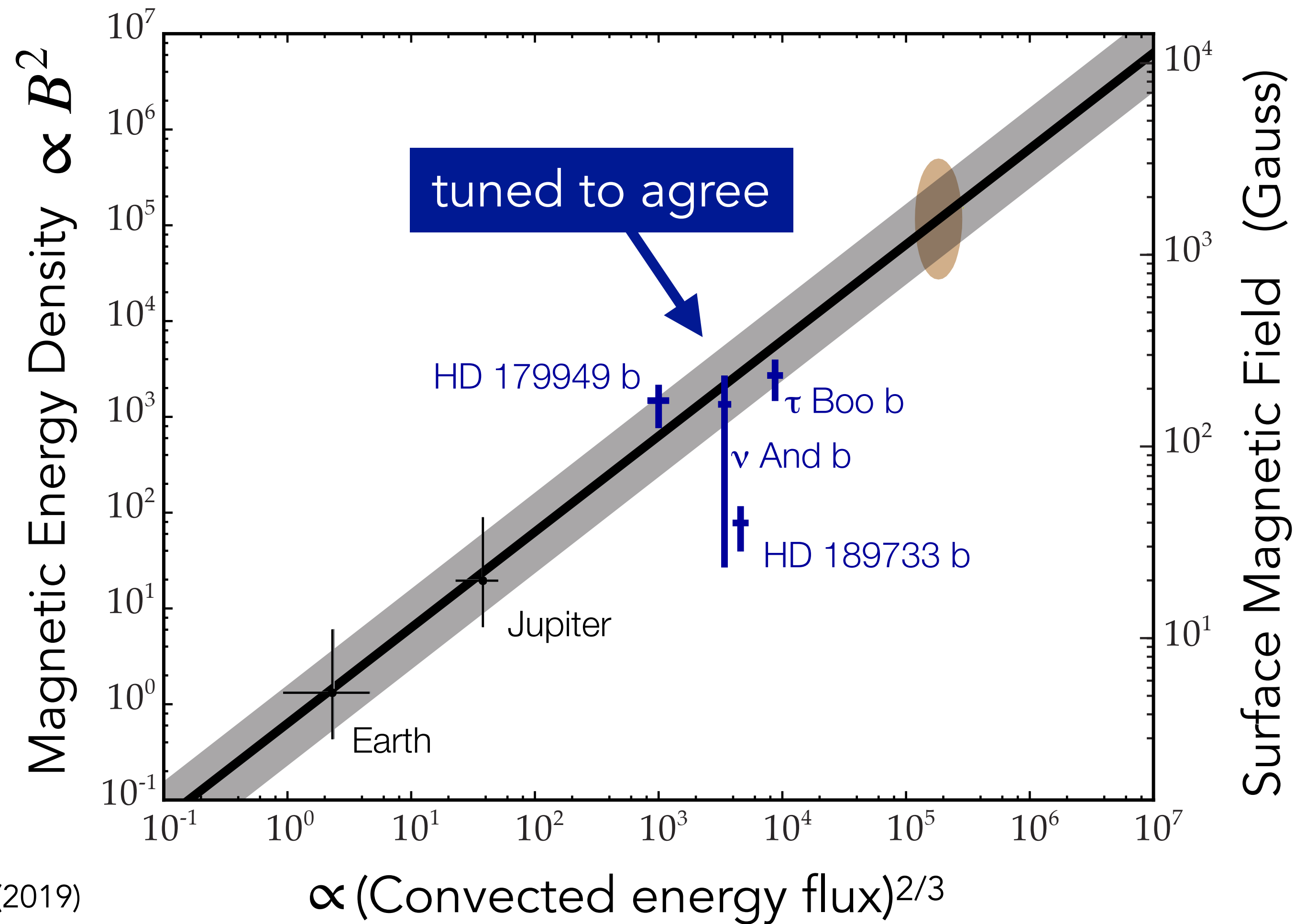


(ultra)Hot Jupiters may have strong magnetic fields.

Christensen+ (2009)
See also: Yadav & Thorngren (2017)

Indirect: Optical Star-planet interactions

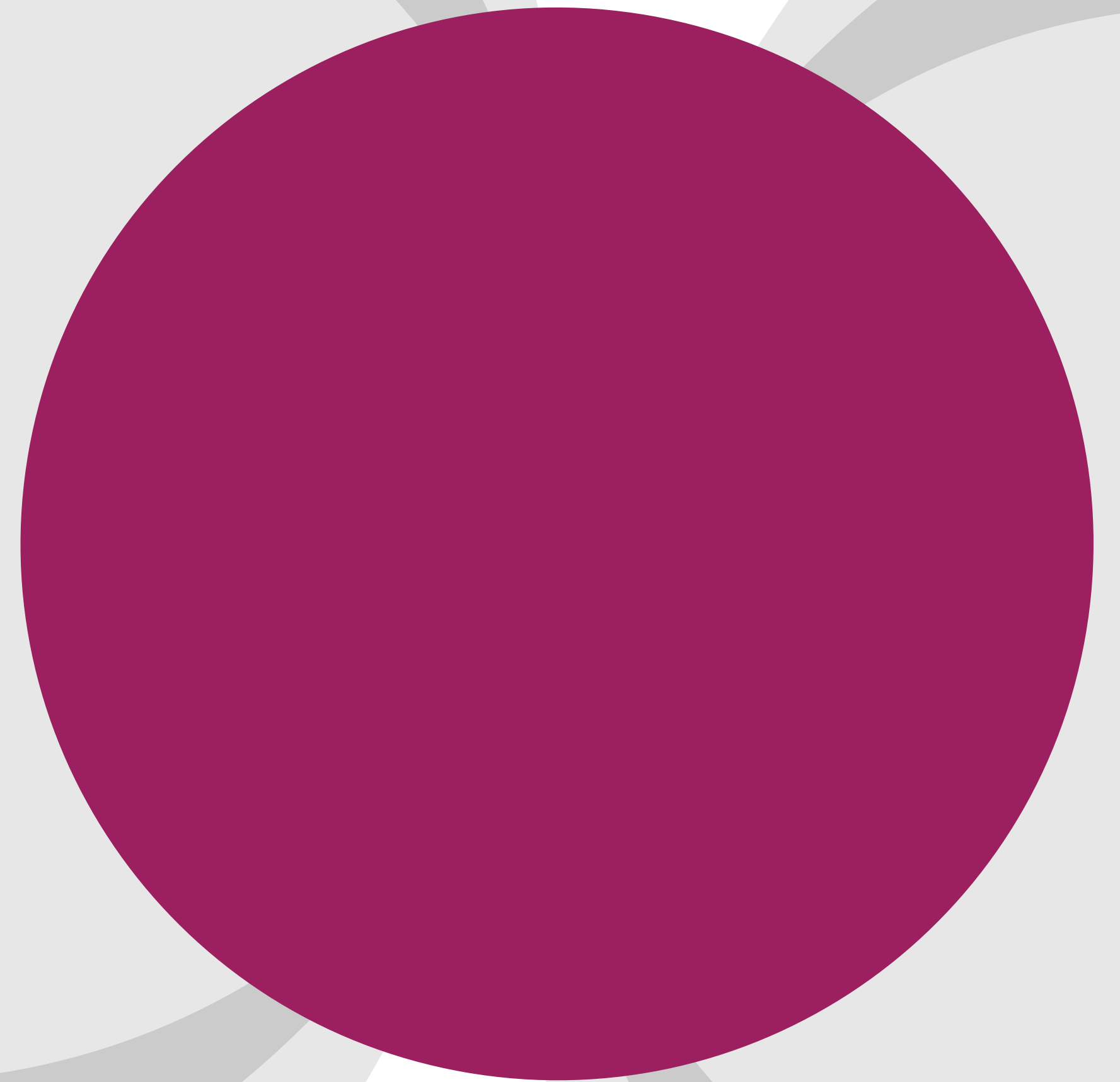
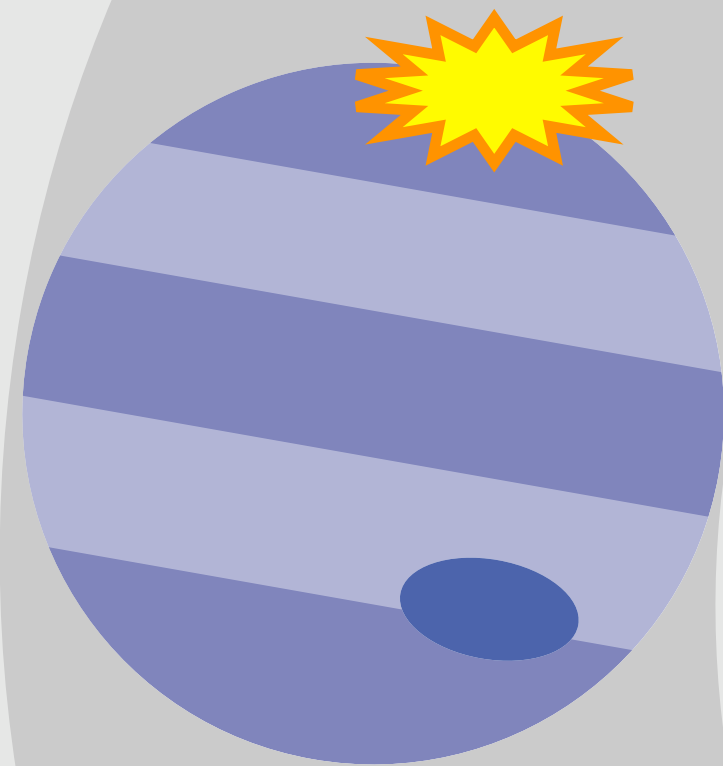
$$\text{Power} \sim v_{\text{rel}} R^2 (B_{\text{planet}})^{2/3} B_{\star}^{4/3}$$

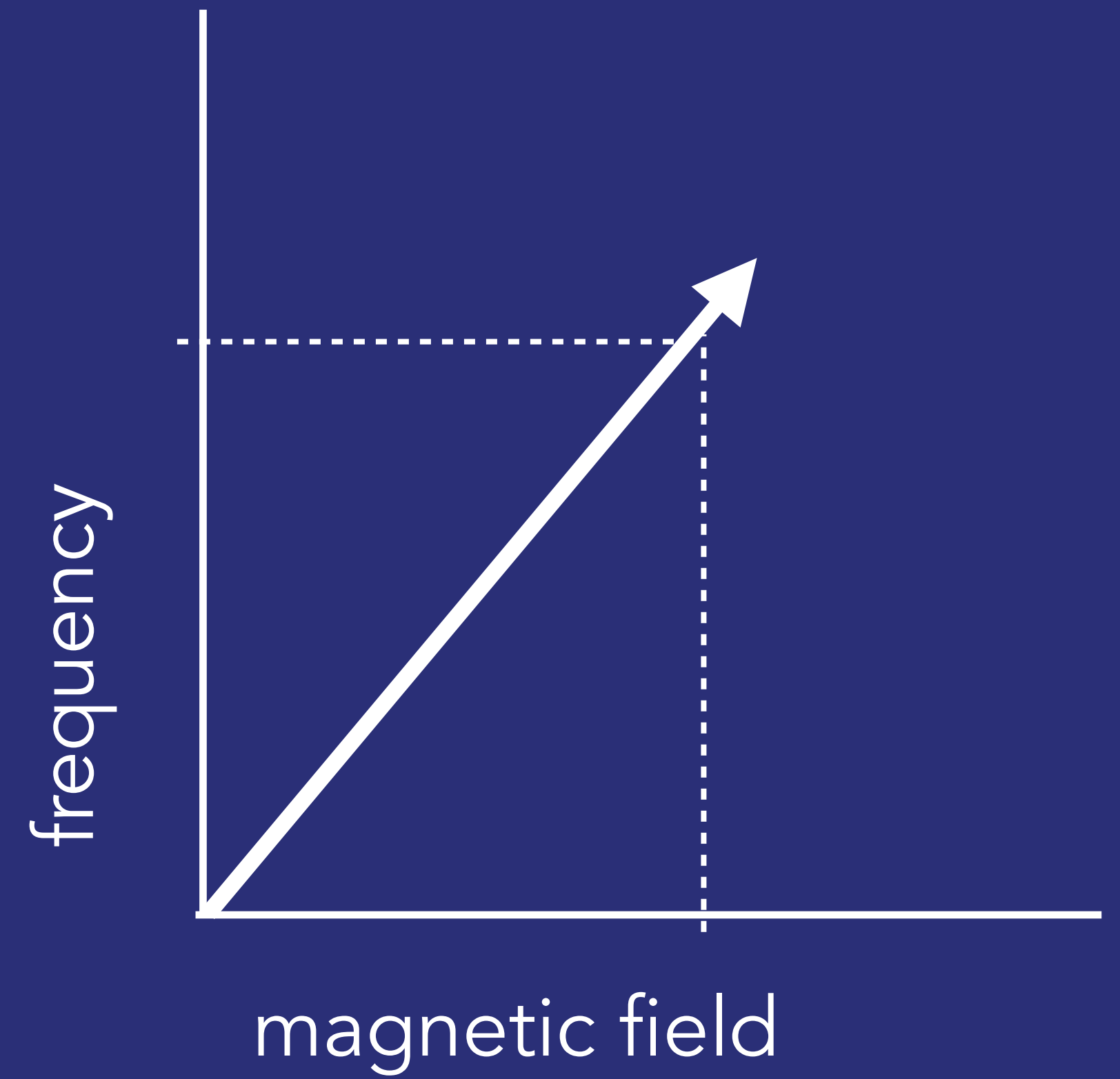
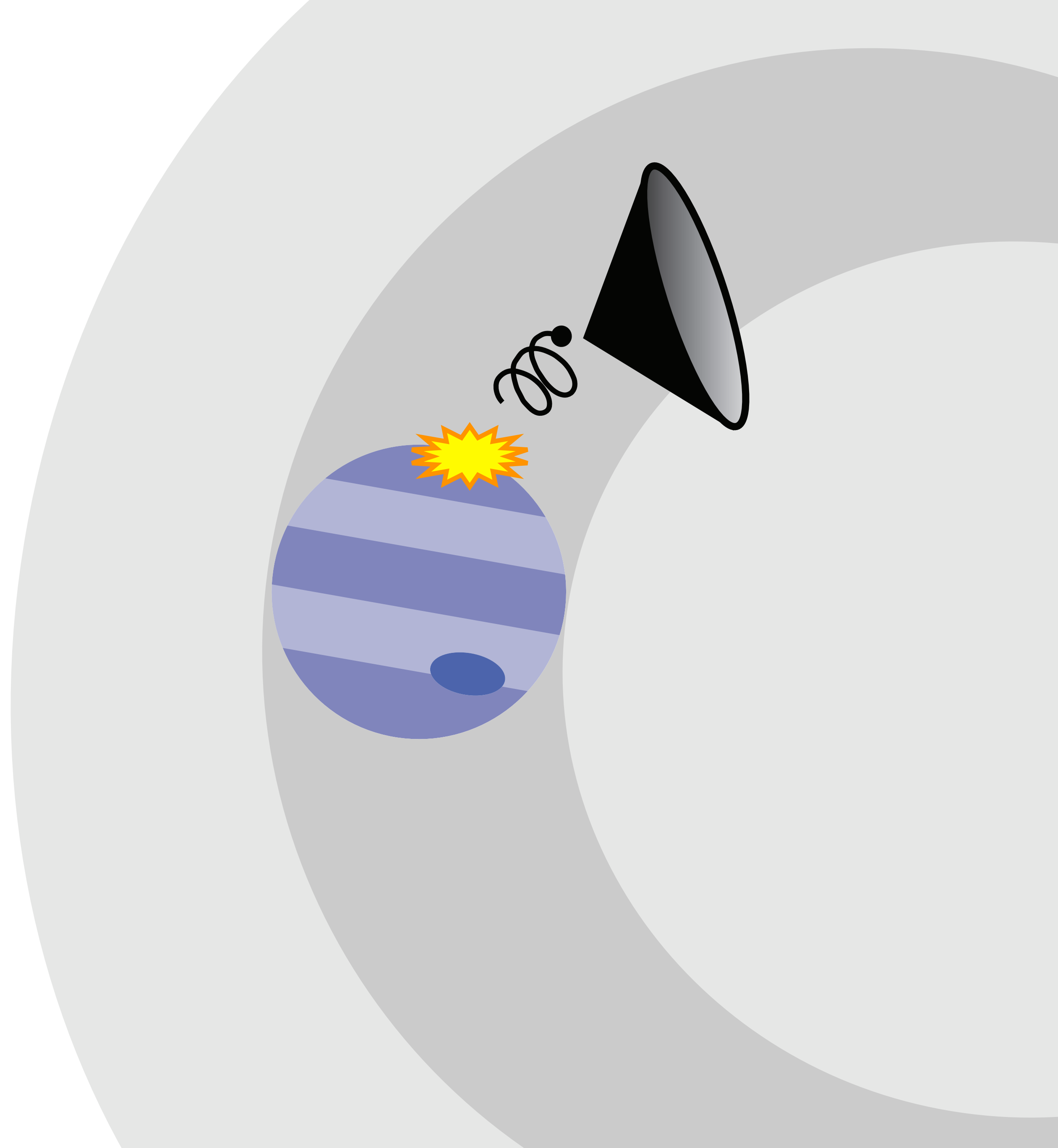


Direct:

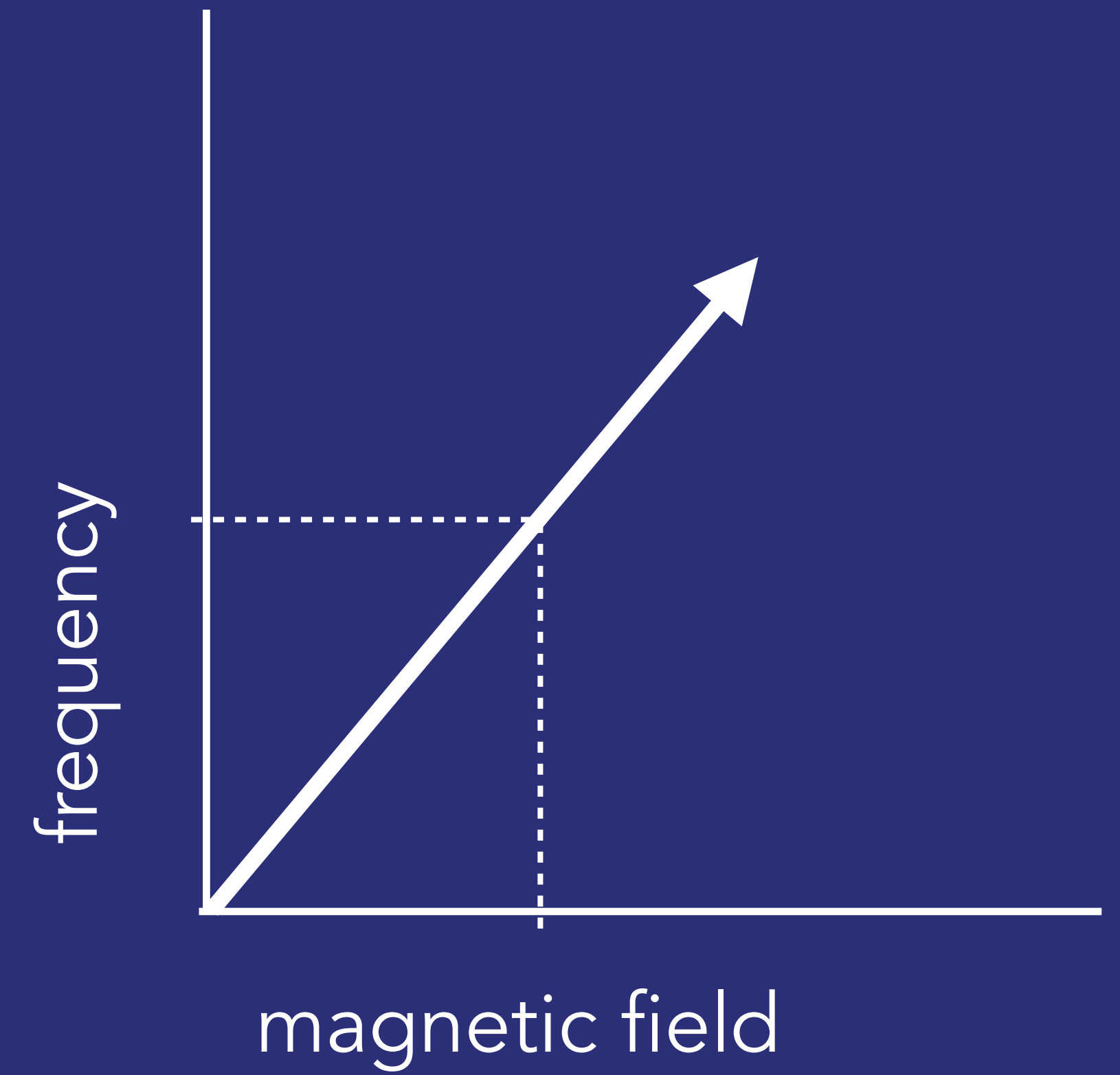
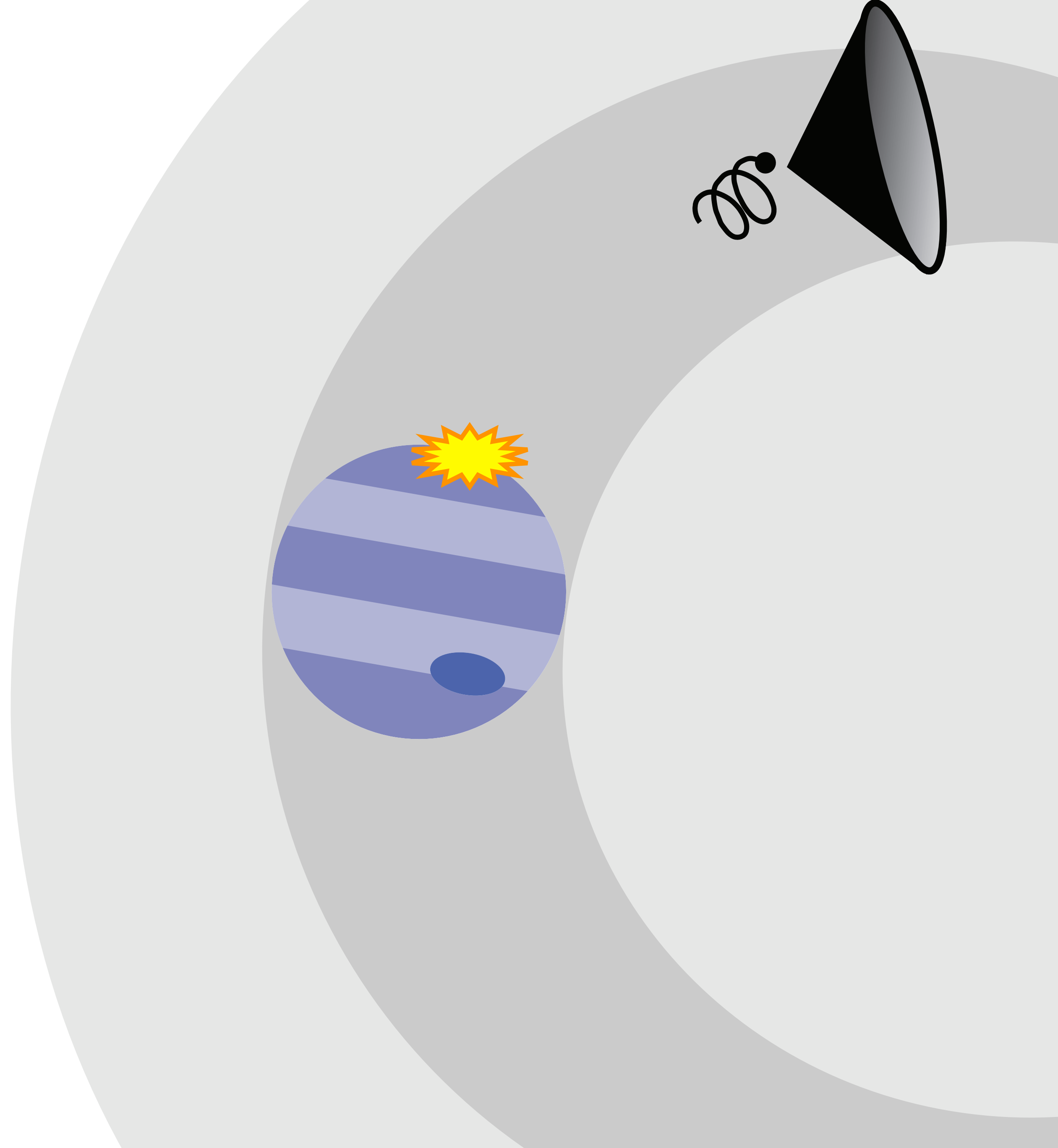
Radio Aurorae

$$\nu_{[\text{MHz}]} \approx 2.8 B_{\text{planet}} [\text{Gauss}]$$





$$\nu_{\text{MHz}} \approx 2.8 B_{\text{Gauss}}$$



$$\nu_{\text{MHz}} \approx 2.8 B_{\text{Gauss}}$$

$$S \propto$$

power
dissipated

$$R_o^2$$

obstacle size

$$B_{\text{wind}} \Delta u^2 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\rho_{\text{wind}}}$$

(magnetospheric plasma flow properties)



$$S \propto$$

power
dissipated

$$R_o^2$$

obstacle size

$$B_{\text{wind}} \Delta u^2 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\rho_{\text{wind}}}$$

(magnetospheric plasma flow properties)

planet magnetic field

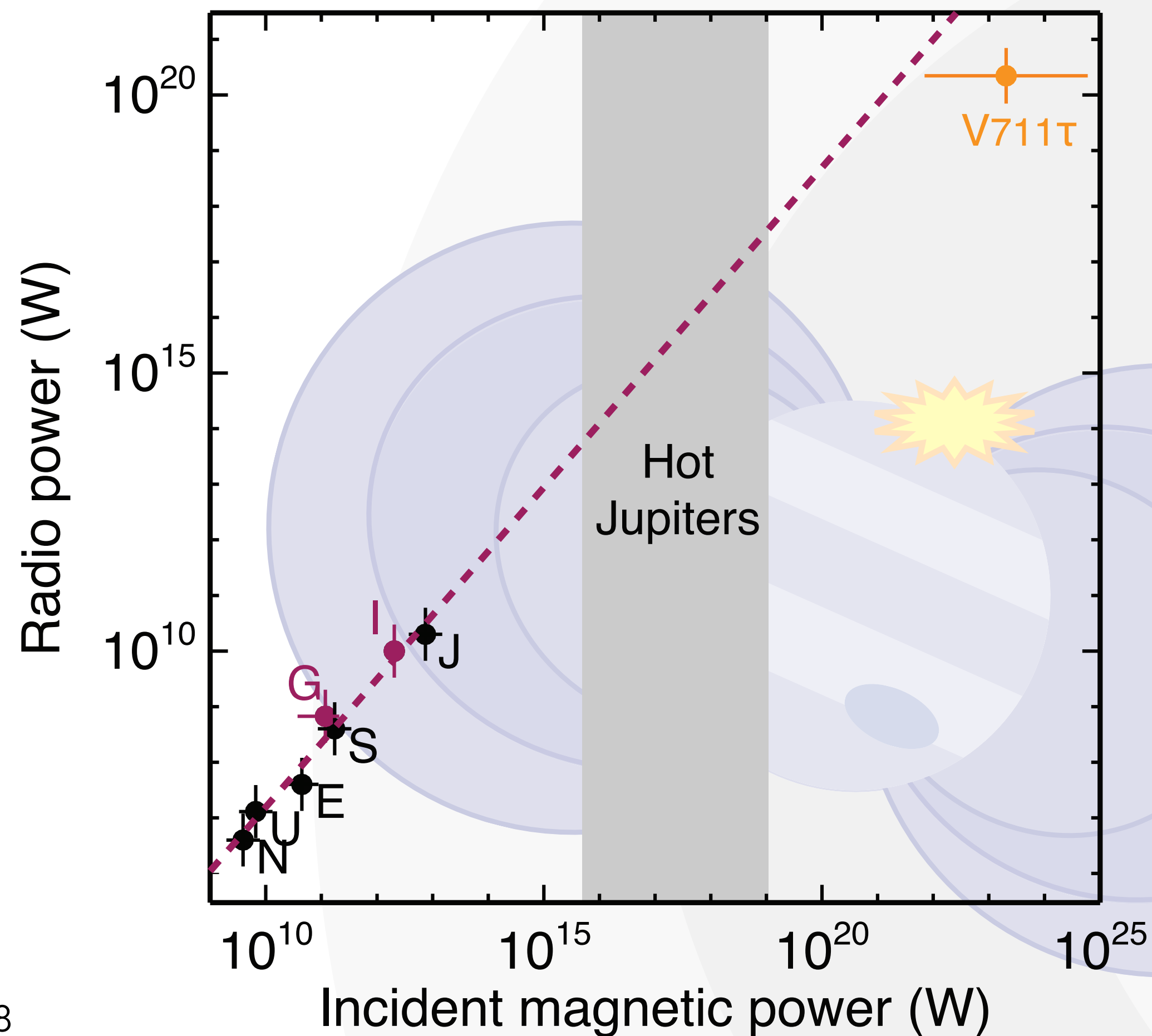


The diagram illustrates a planet with a magnetic field and a star. The planet is shown as a sphere with a striped pattern, representing its magnetic field. A blue arrow points upwards from the planet, indicating the direction of the magnetic field. A yellow star is positioned to the right of the planet, emitting light rays. The background is a light blue gradient with a large pink circle on the right side, representing the star's disk.

$S \propto$
power
dissipated

R_o^2
obstacle size

$B_{\text{wind}} \Delta u^2 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\rho_{\text{wind}}}$
(magnetospheric plasma flow properties)



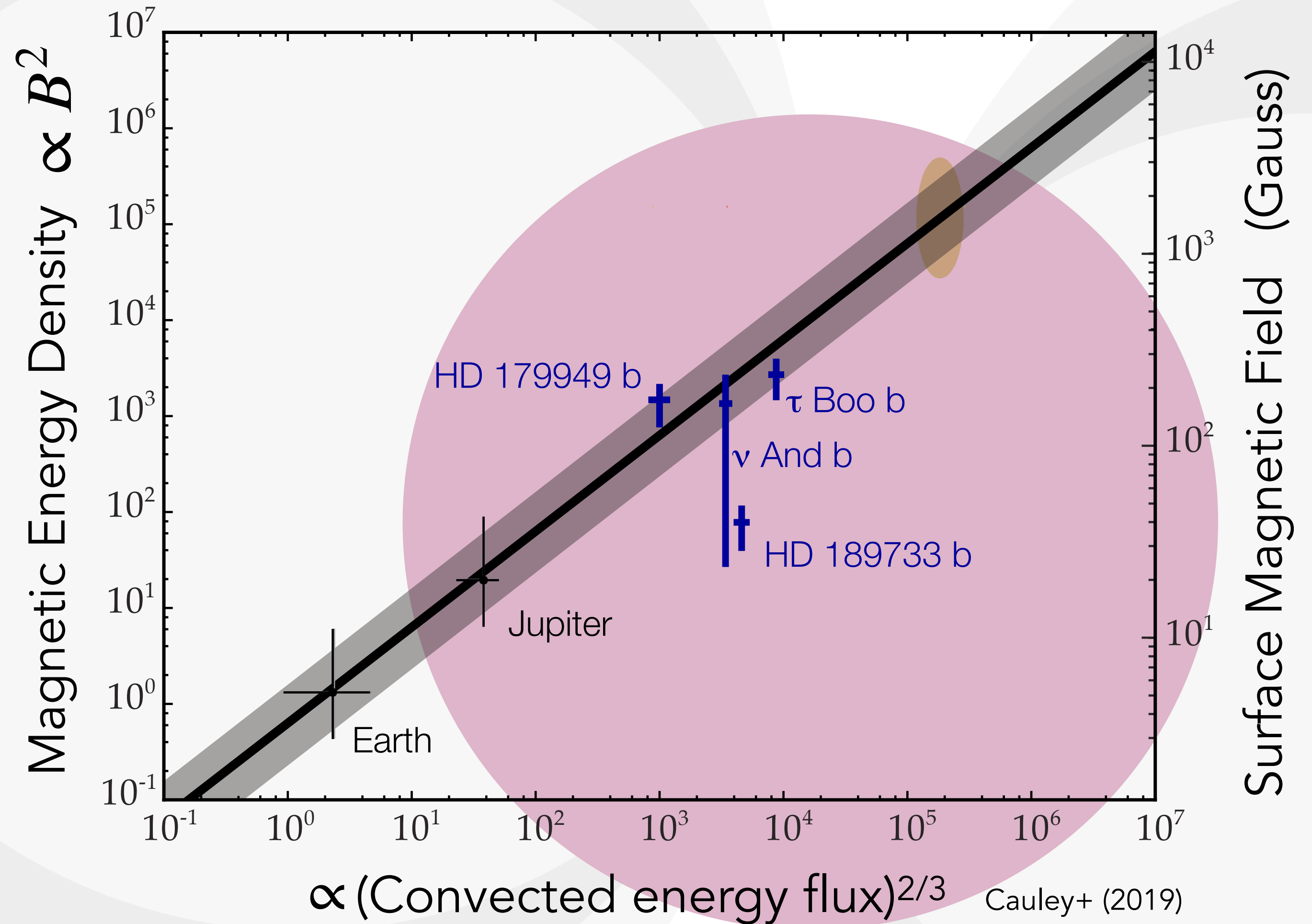
Direct:

Radio Aurorae

$$\nu_{[\text{MHz}]} \approx 2.8 B_{\text{planet}} [\text{Gauss}]$$



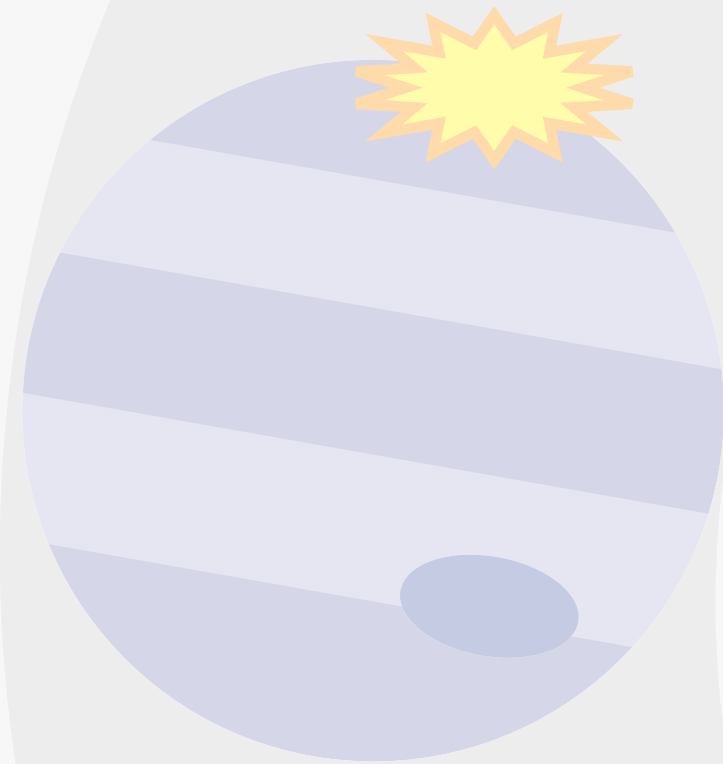
test inferred fields



Cauley+ (2019)
Yadav & Thornngren (2017)

No confirmed exoplanet radio aurorae.

Yantis+ 1977
Winglee+ 1986
Zarka+ 1997
Bastian+ 2000
Farrell+ 2003
Lazio+ 2004
Ryabov+ 2004
Guenther+ 2005
Shiratori+ 2005
Winterhalter+ 2006
Majid+ 2006
George+ 2007
Lazio+ 2007
Lecavelier Des Etangs+ 2009
Smith+ 2009
Lazio+ 2010a
Lazio+ 2010b
Zarka+ 2011
Lecavelier Des Etangs+ 2011
Stroe+ 2012
Lecavelier Des Etangs+ 2013
Hallinan+ 2013
Sirothia+ 2014
Murphy+ 2015
Vasylieva 2015
Knapp+ 2016
Turner+ 2017
Bastian+ 2018
O’Gorman+ 2018
de Gasperin+ 2020
Green+ 2021
Narang+ 2021
Turner+ 2021



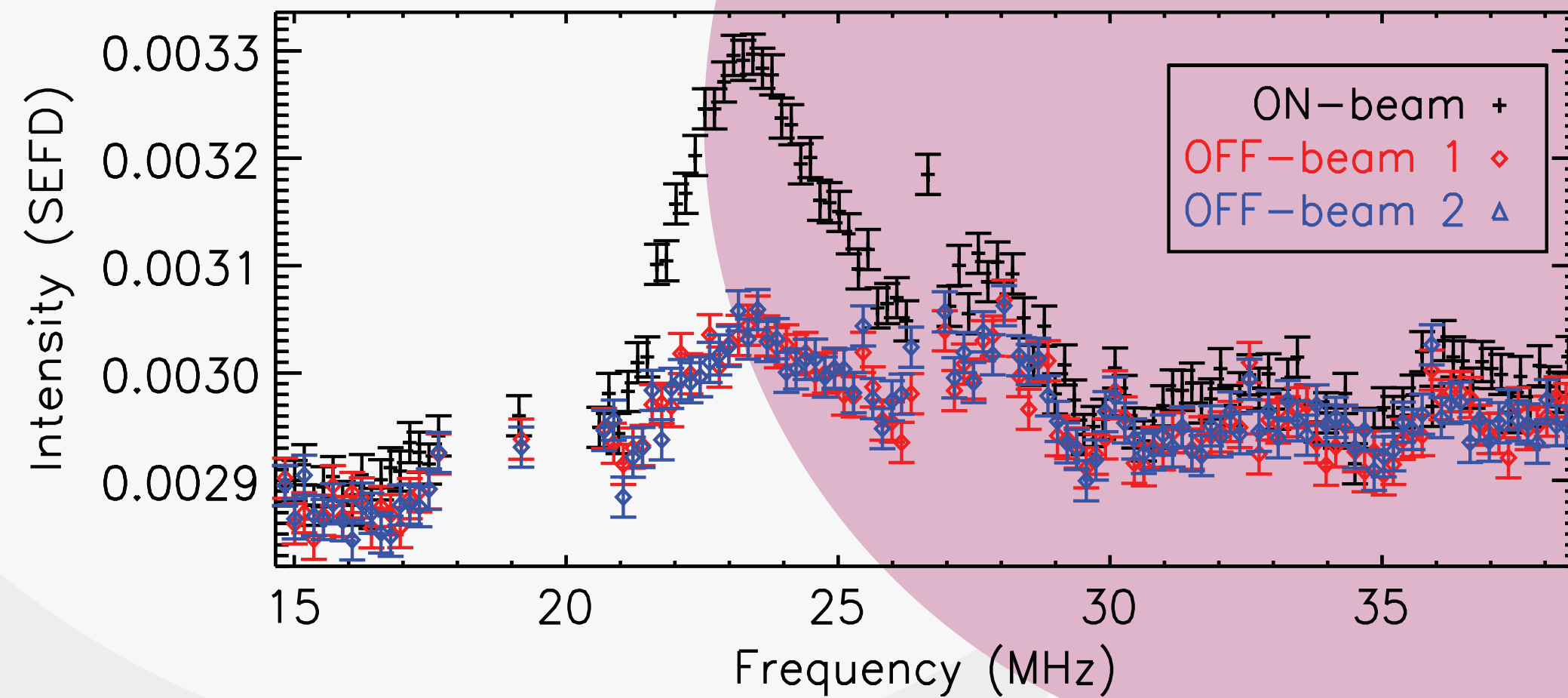
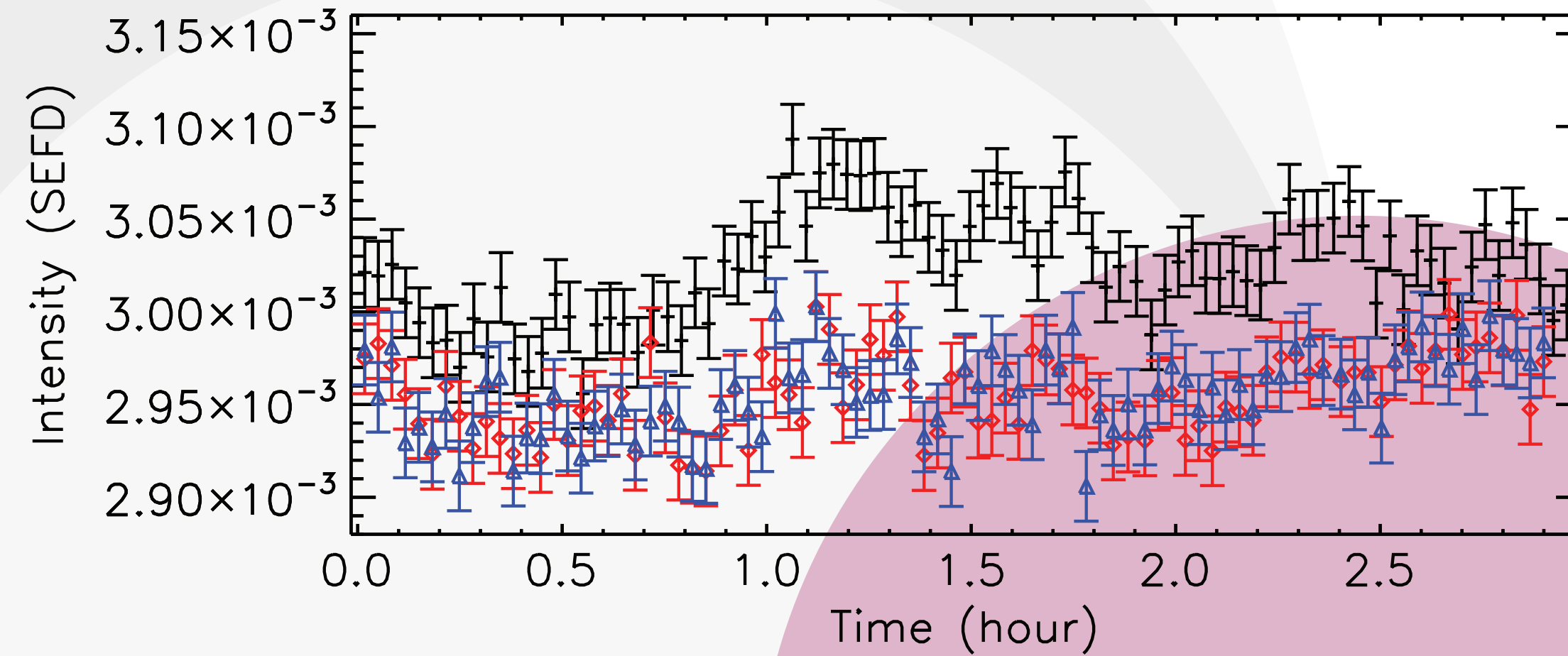
special thanks: Jake Turner, Marin Anderson, Mary Knapp

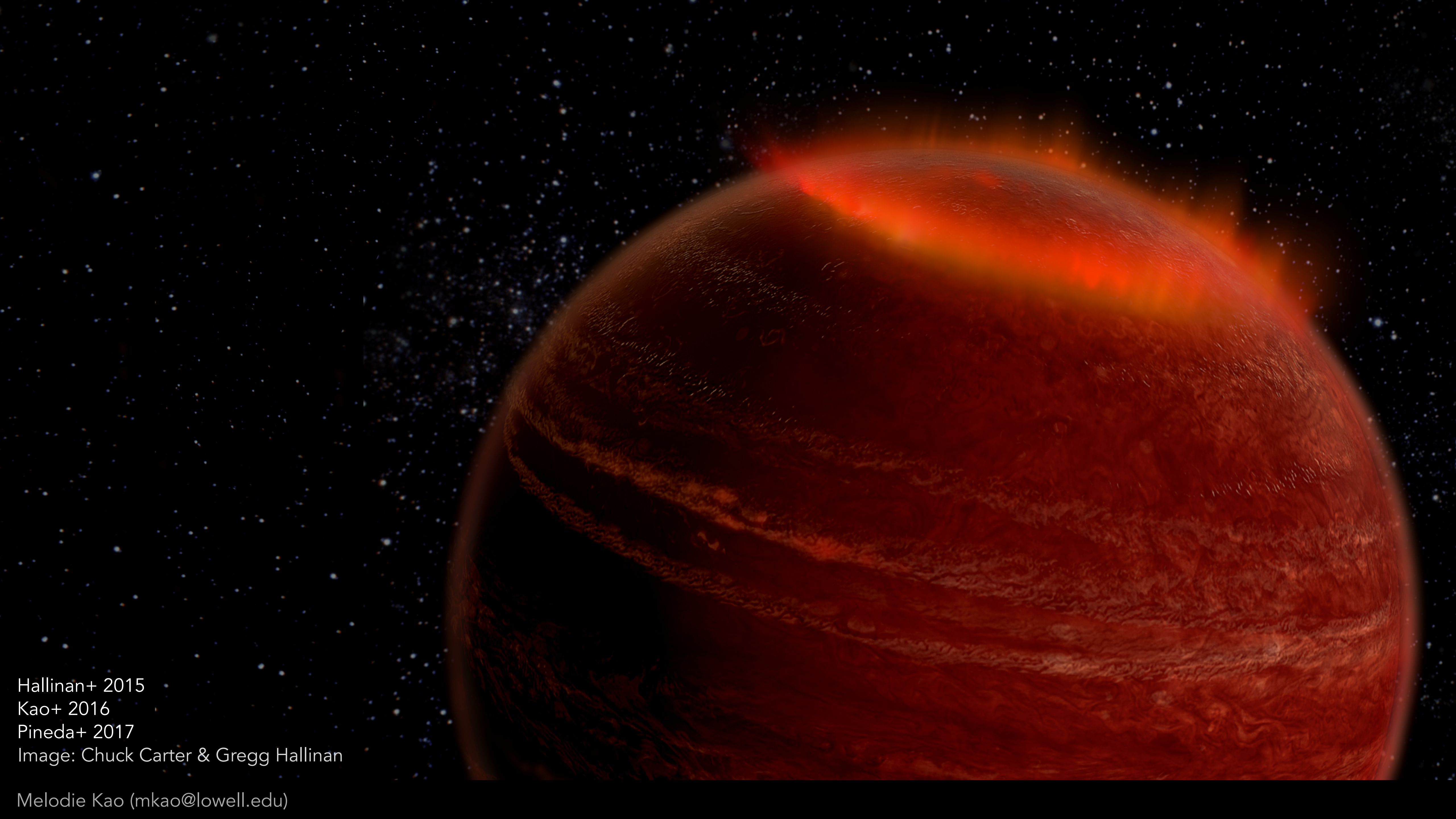
Yantis+ 1977
Winglee+ 1986
Zarka+ 1997
Bastian+ 2000
Farrell+ 2003
Lazio+ 2004
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Shiratori+ 2005
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Zarka+ 2011
Lecavelier Des Etangs+ 2011
Stroe+ 2012
Lecavelier Des Etangs+ 2013
Hallinan+ 2013
Sirothia+ 2014
Murphy+ 2015
Vasylieva 2015
Knapp+ 2016
Turner+ 2017
Bastian+ 2018
O’Gorman+ 2018
de Gasperin+ 2020
Green+ 2021
Narang+ 2021

Turner+ 2021



a candidate exoplanet aurorae.

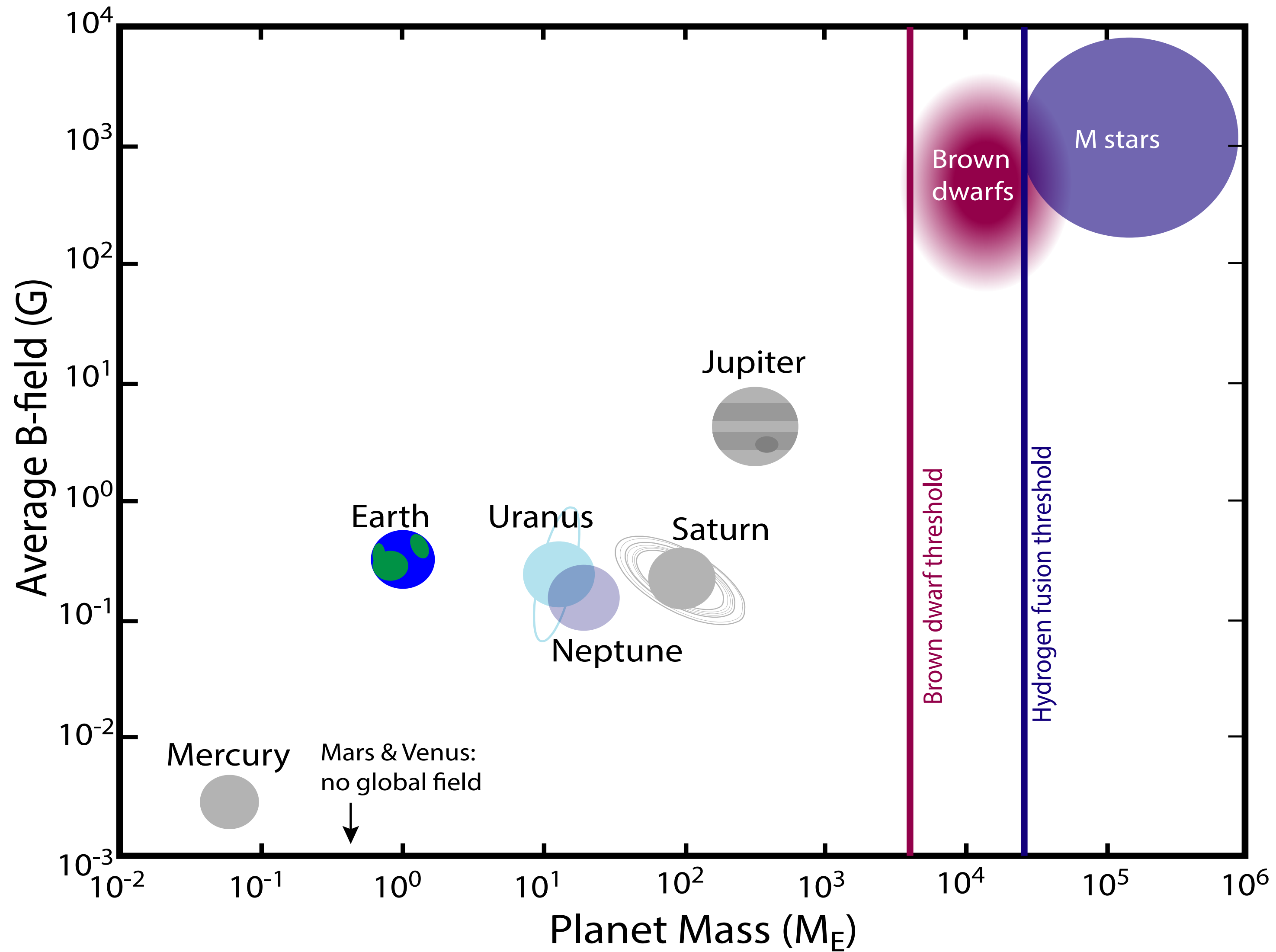




Hallinan+ 2015
Kao+ 2016
Pineda+ 2017
Image: Chuck Carter & Gregg Hallinan

Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

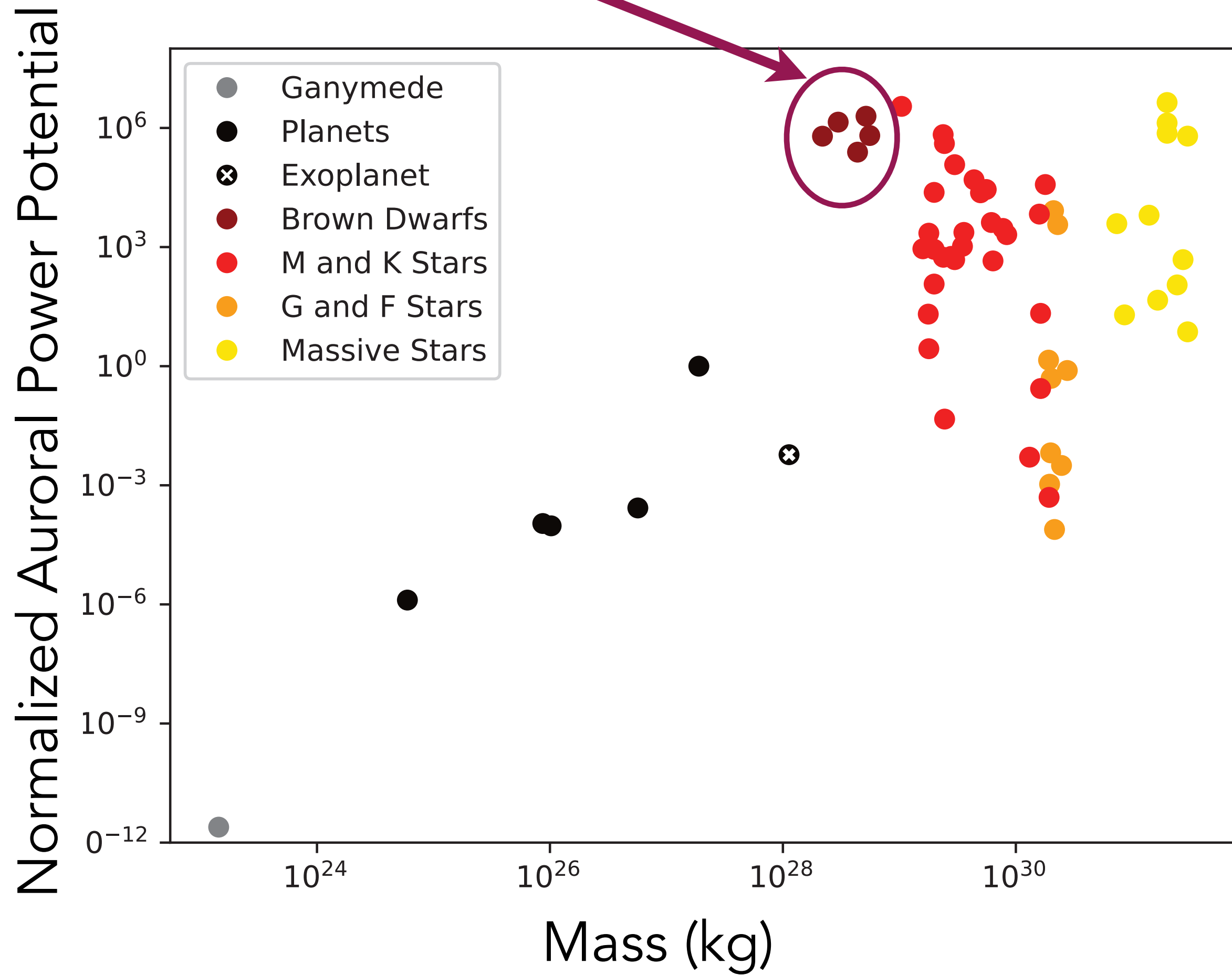
Brown dwarfs: Magnetic analogs to gas giant planets



Adapted from Mary Knapp

Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

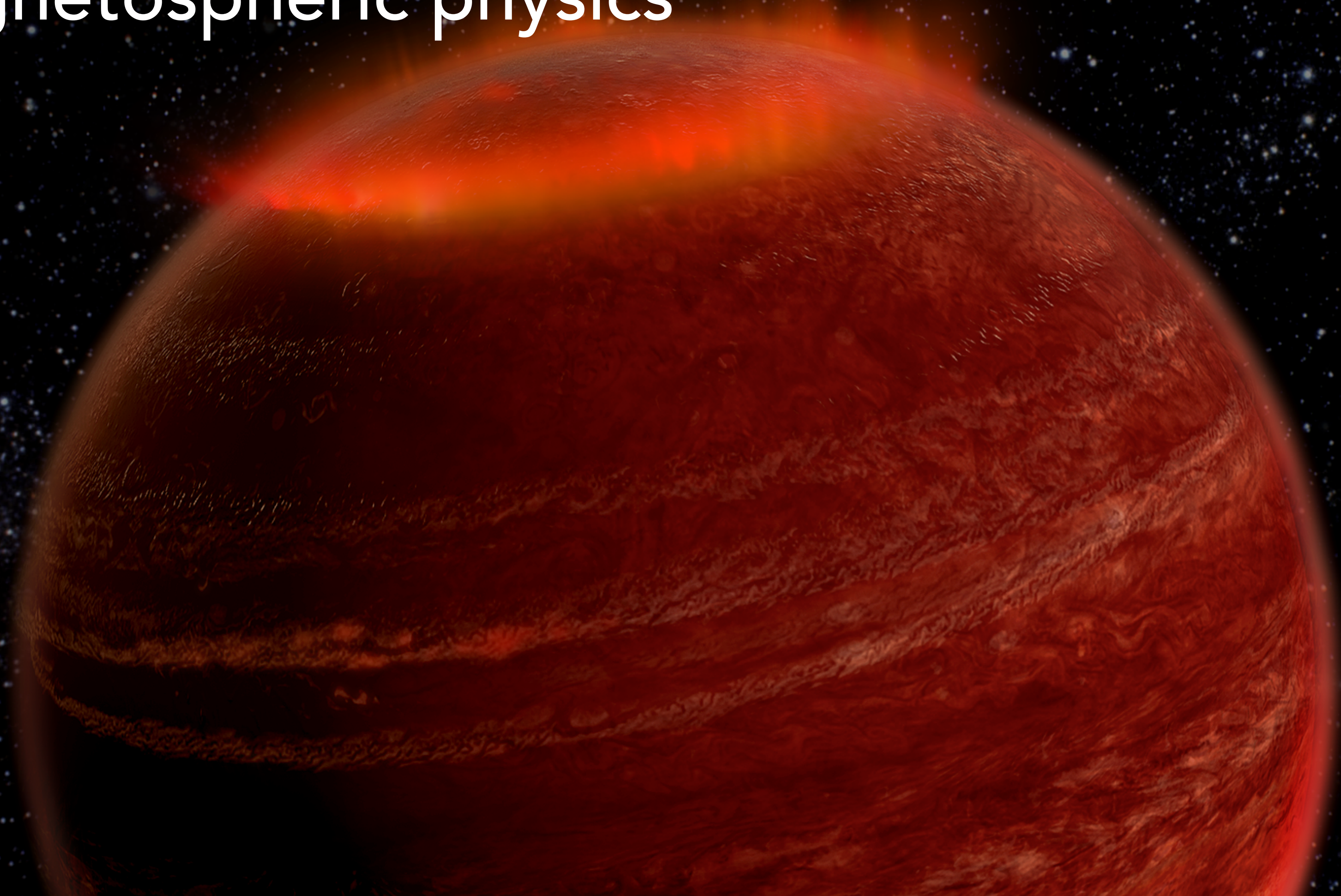
Brown dwarfs: high potential to power aurorae.



$$S \propto B_{\text{host}}^2 \Omega_{\text{host}}^2 R_{\text{host}}^2$$

S | Power dissipated
 B_{host}^2 | auroral host's polar magnetic field
 Ω_{host}^2 | auroral host's angular velocity
 R_{host}^2 | auroral host's radius

brown dwarfs:
comparative magnetospheric physics



Hallinan+ 2015

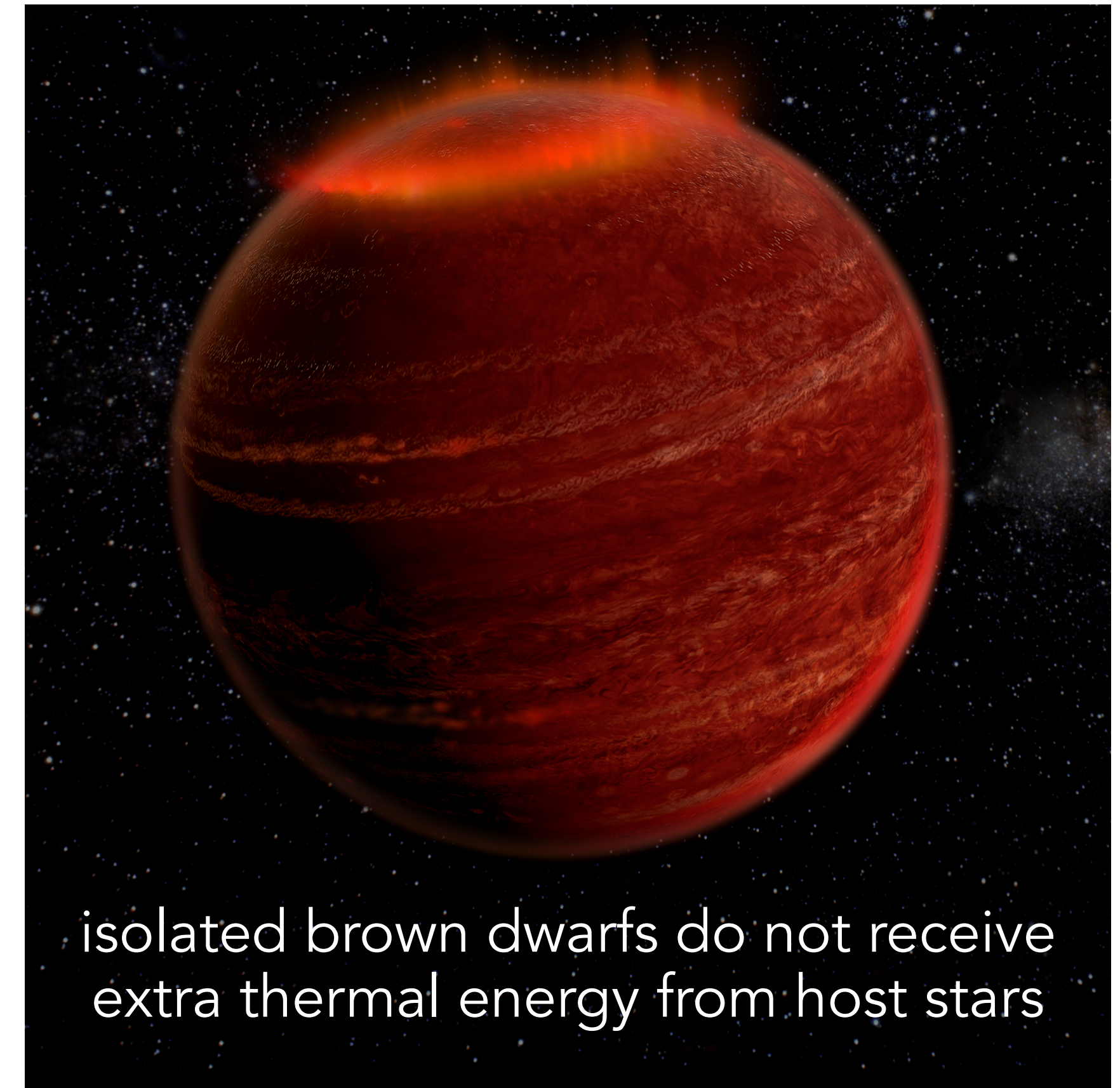
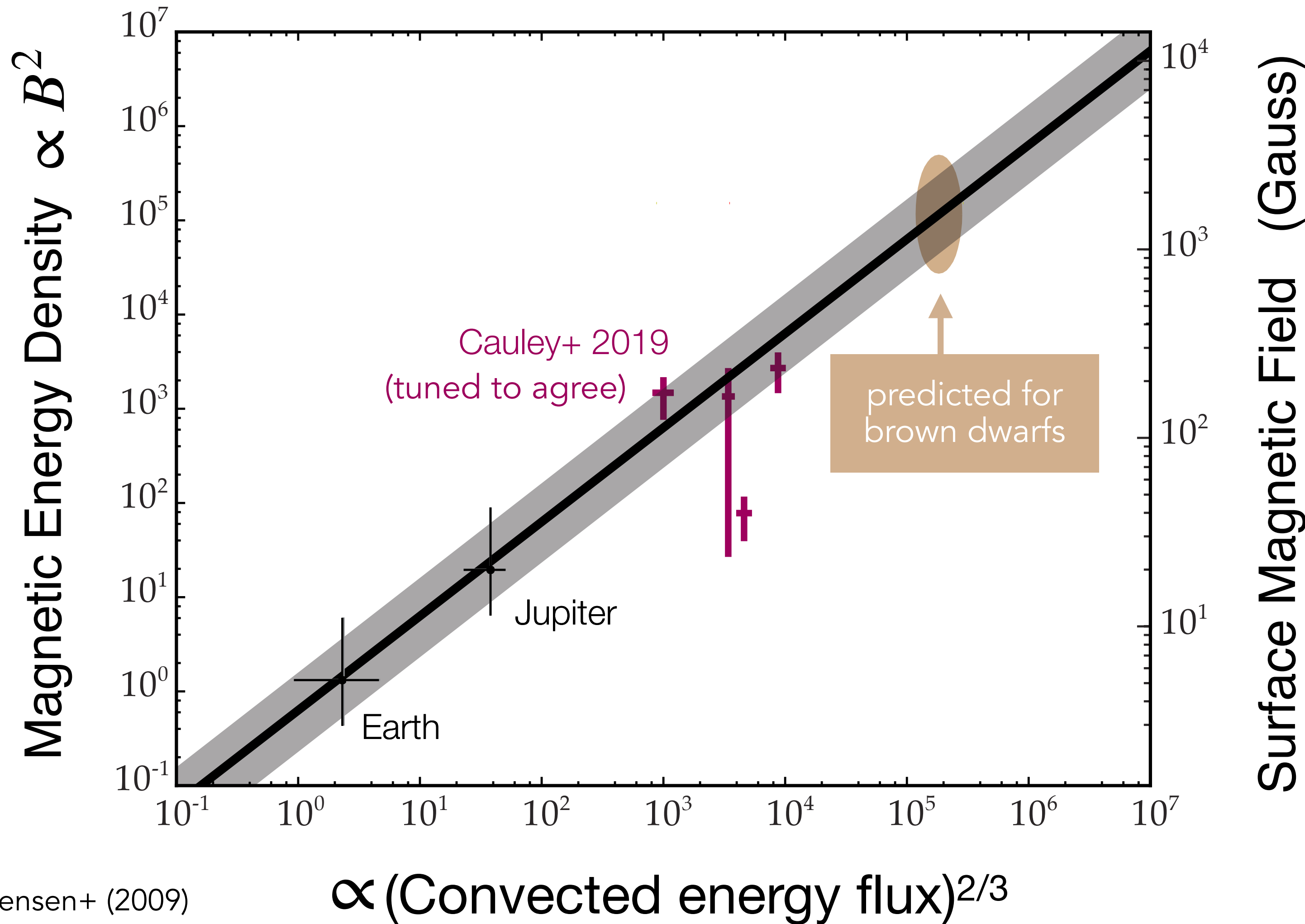
Kao+ 2016

Pineda+ 2017

Image: Chuck Carter & Gregg Hallina

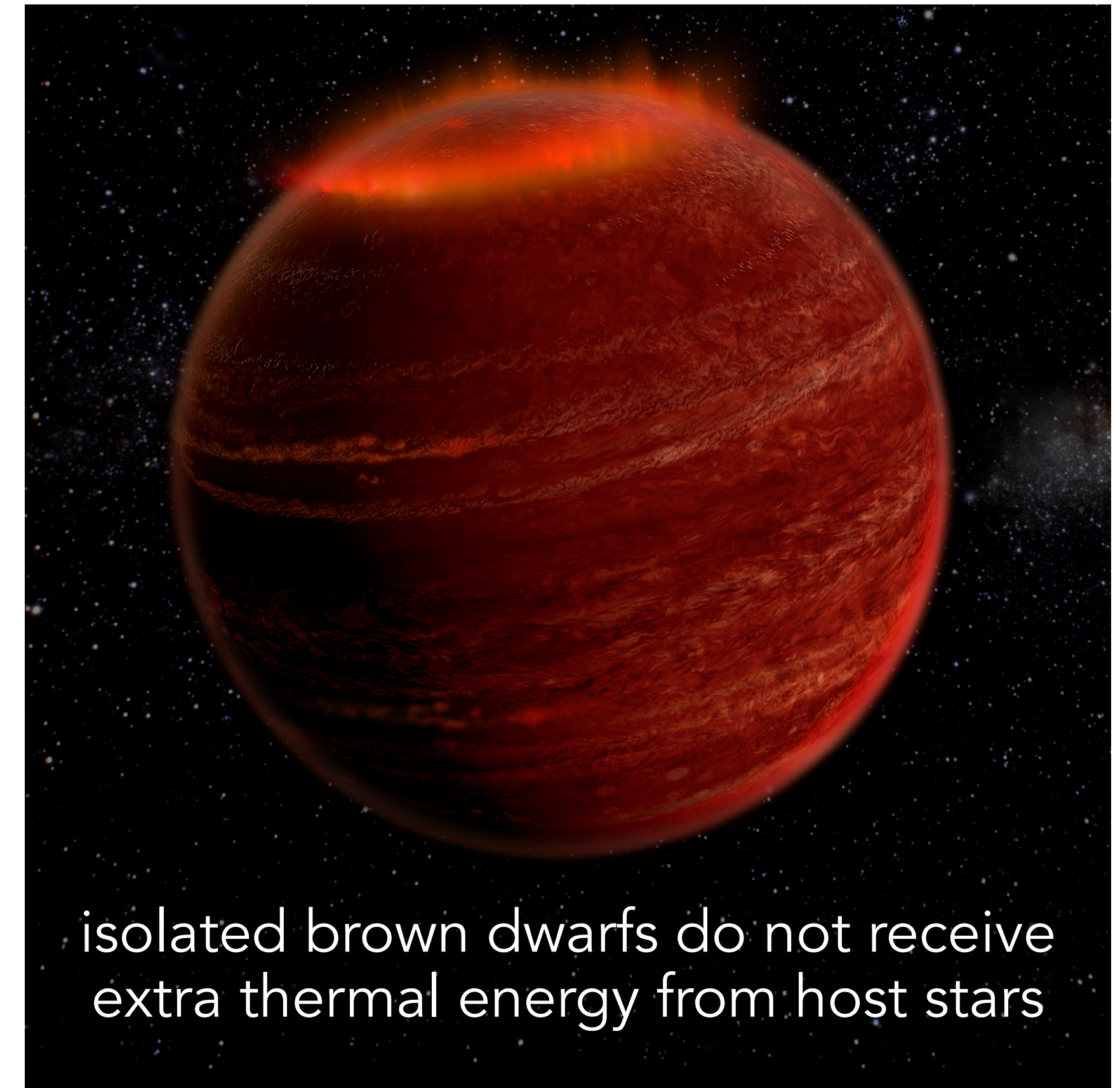
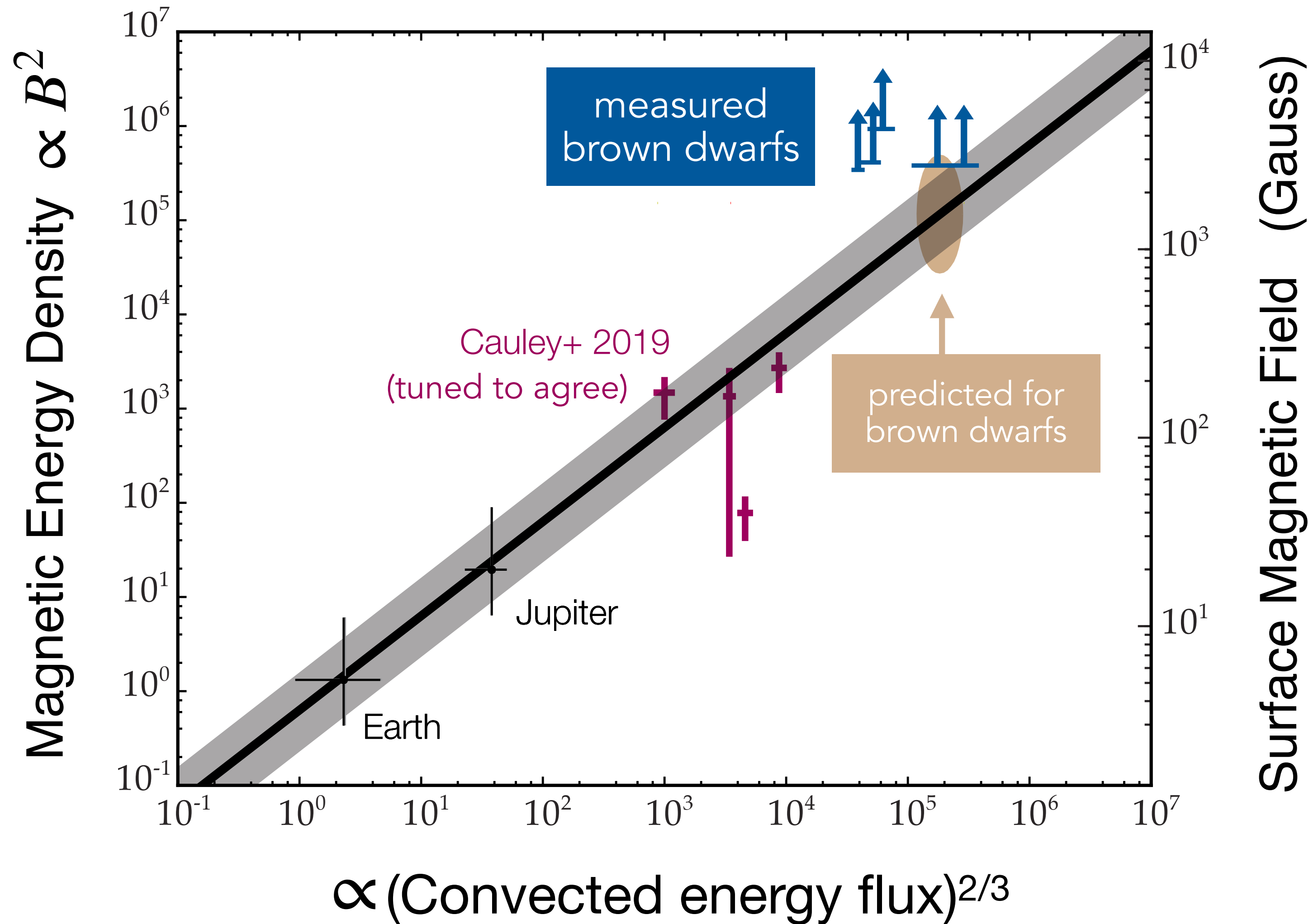
Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

Convected thermal energy sets magnetic field?

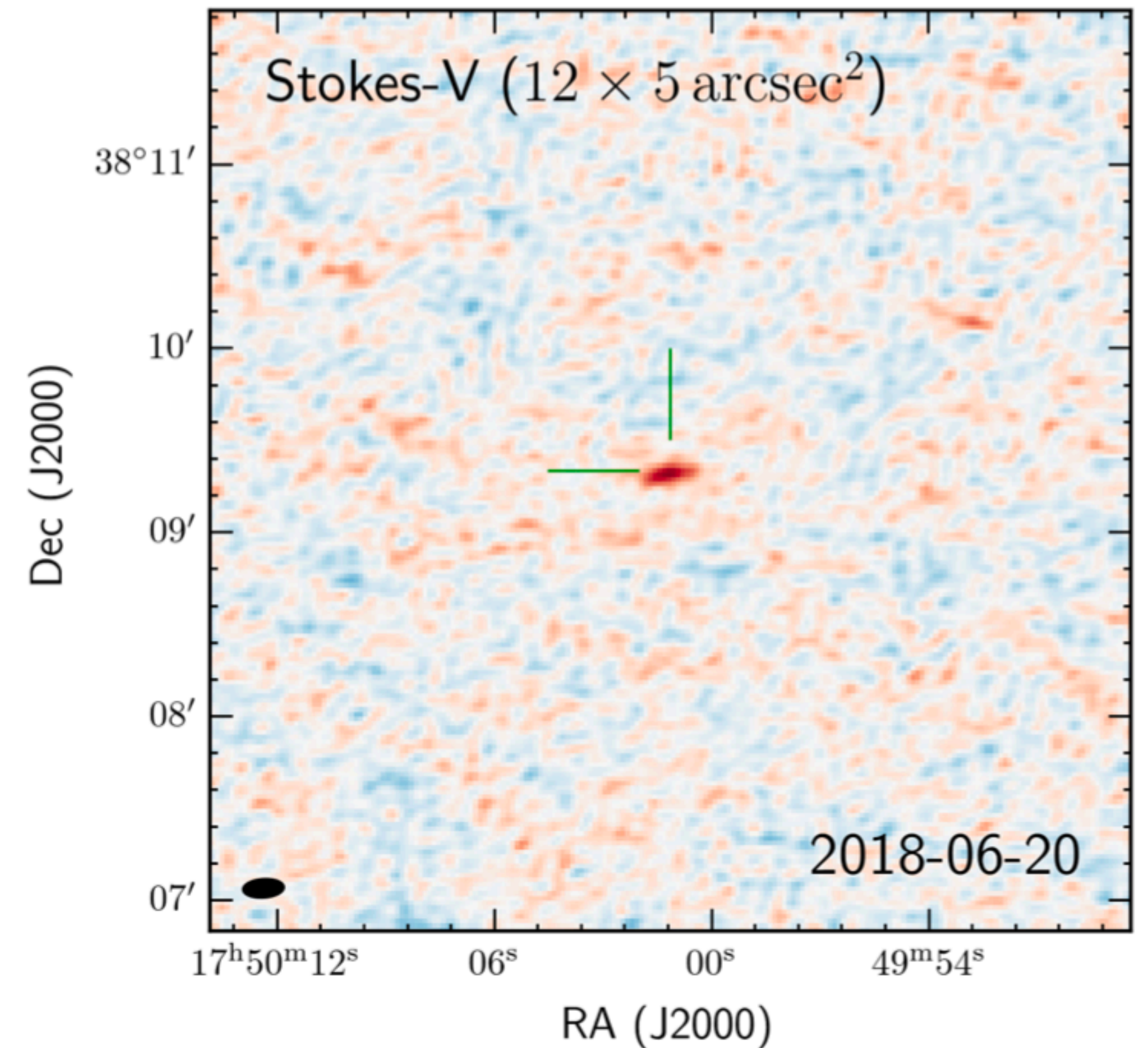
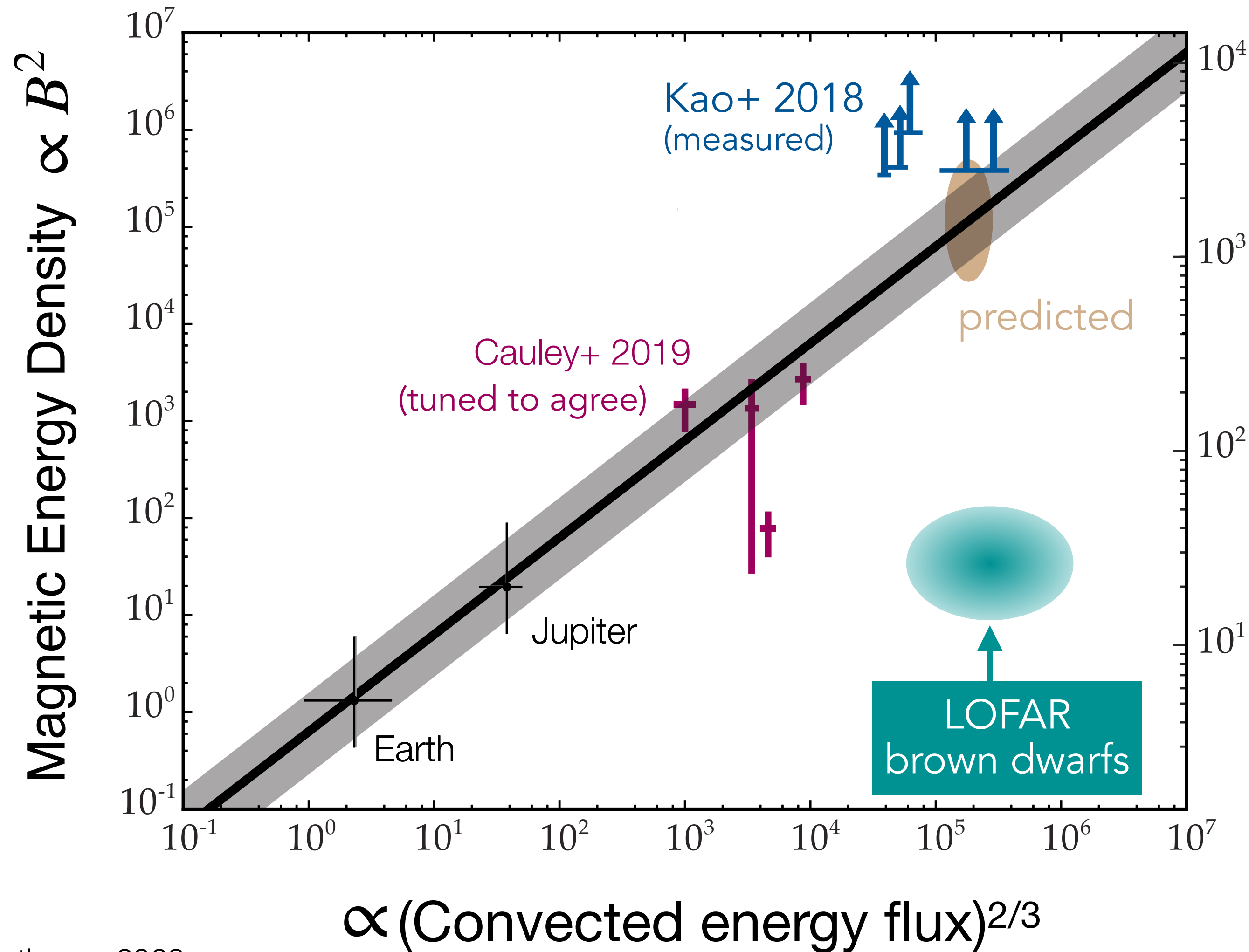


Christensen+ (2009)
 Cauley+ (2019)
 Yadav & Thornngren (2017)

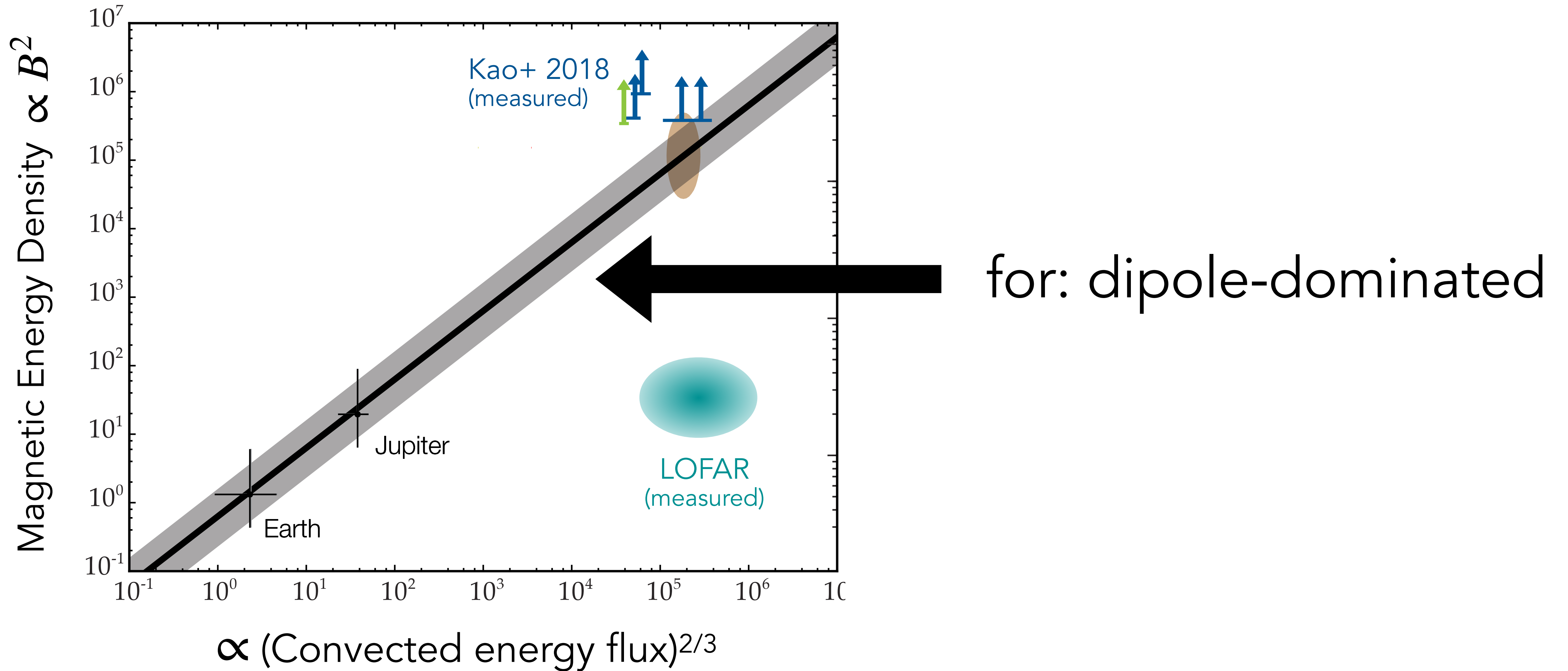
Convected thermal energy sets magnetic field? **Maybe not.**



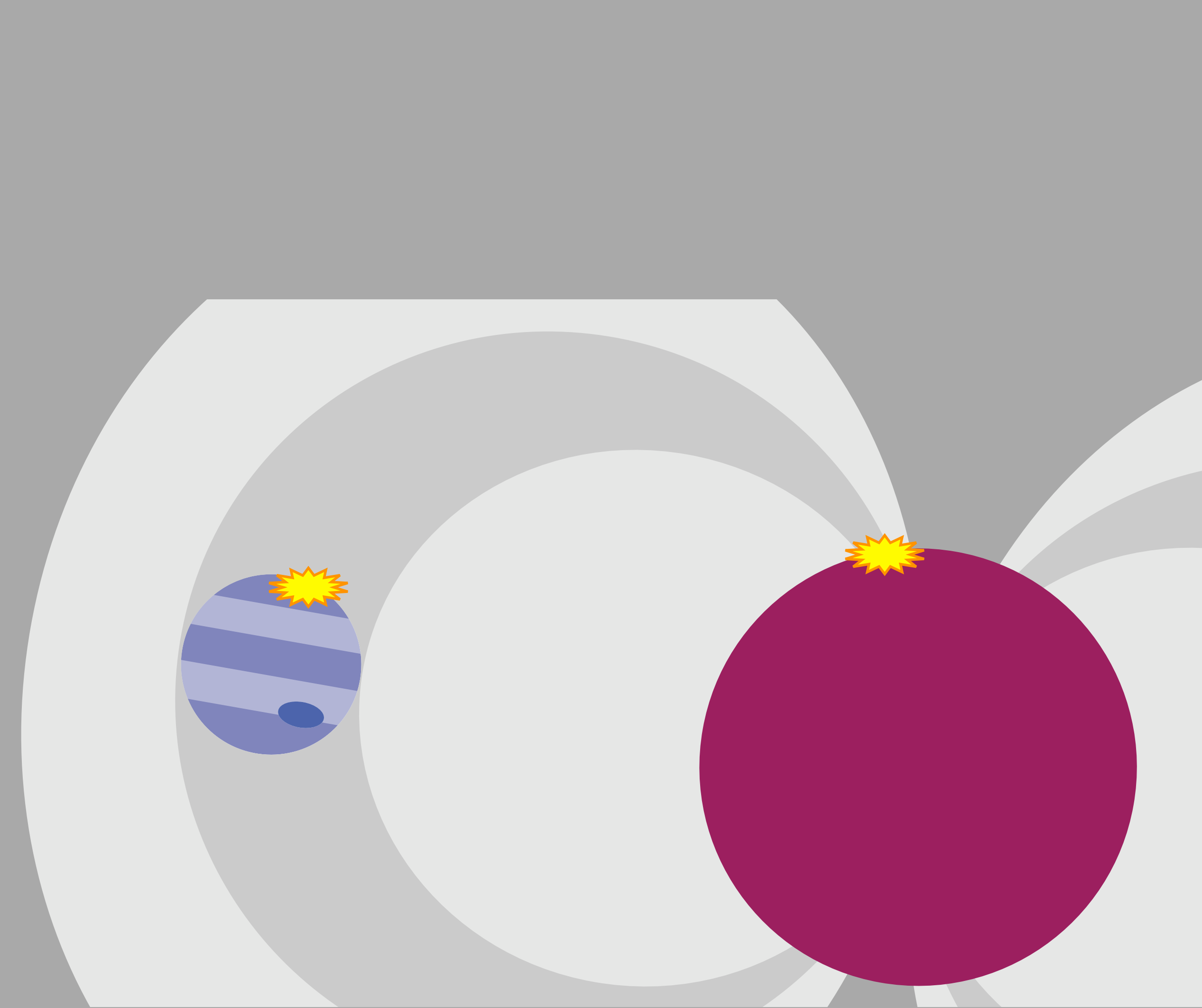
Some brown dwarfs strongly magnetized, others not. **Why?**



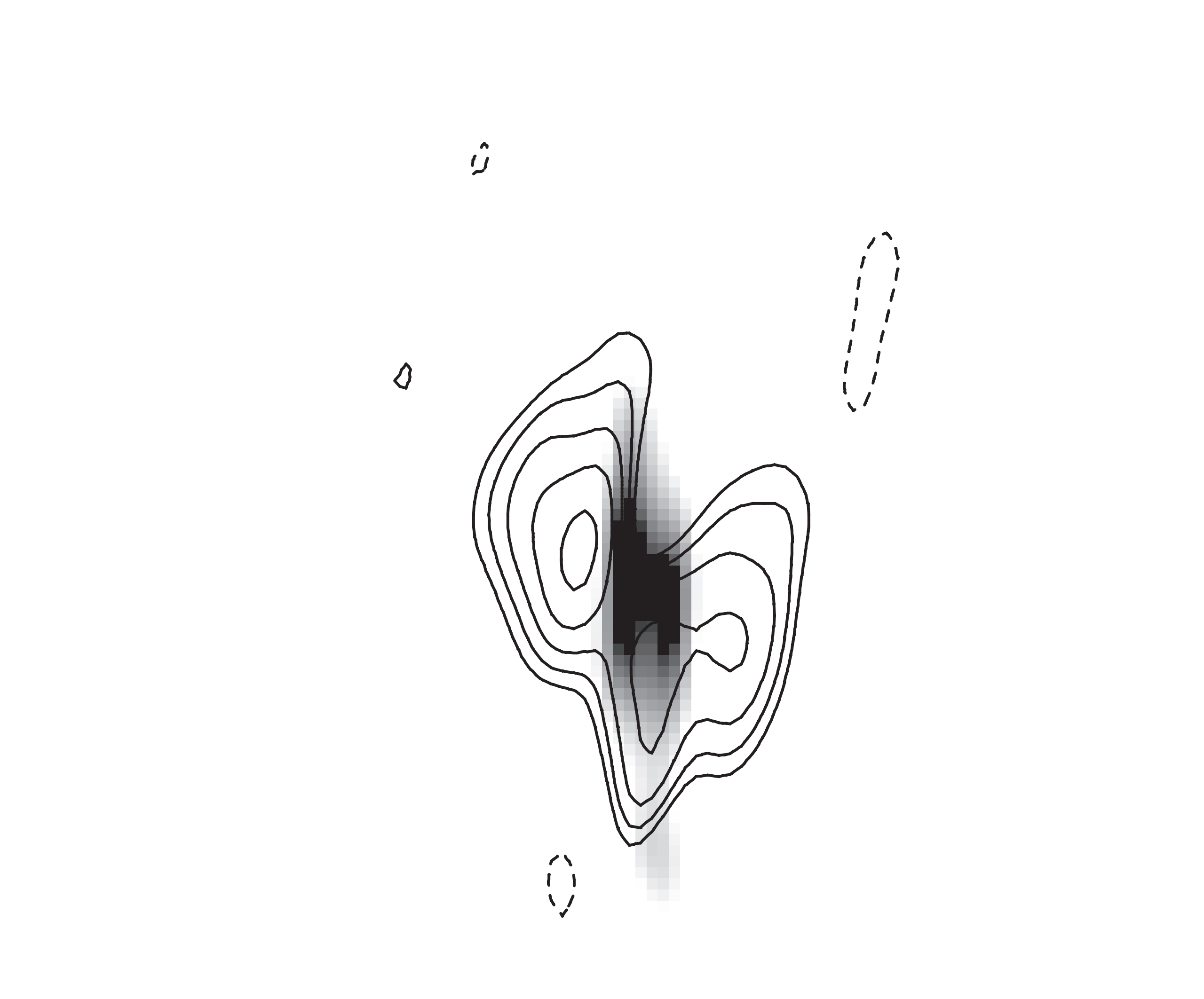
Convected thermal energy sets magnetic field? **Maybe not.**



What **shapes** are exoplanet magnetic fields?

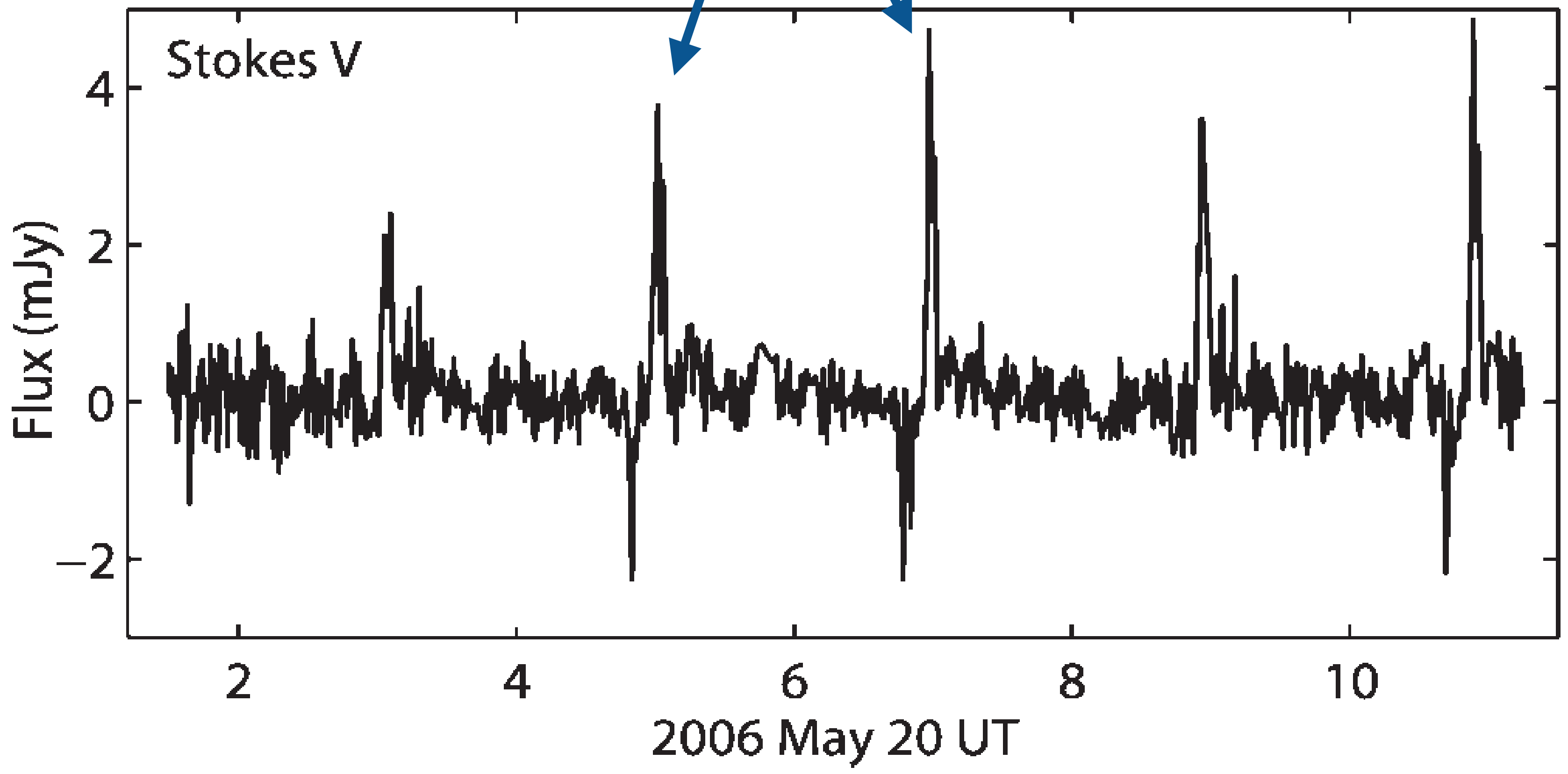


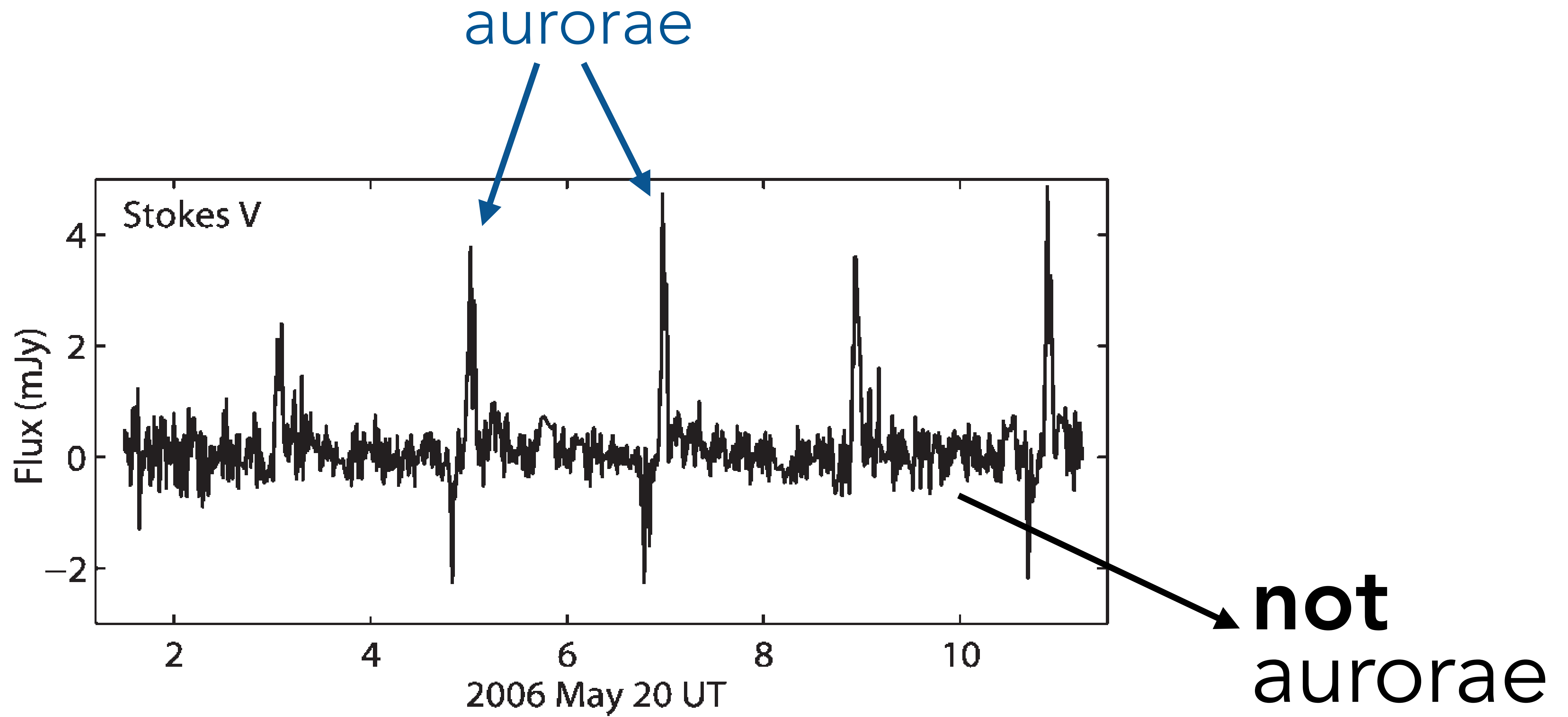
Star-Planet Interactions
(strength)

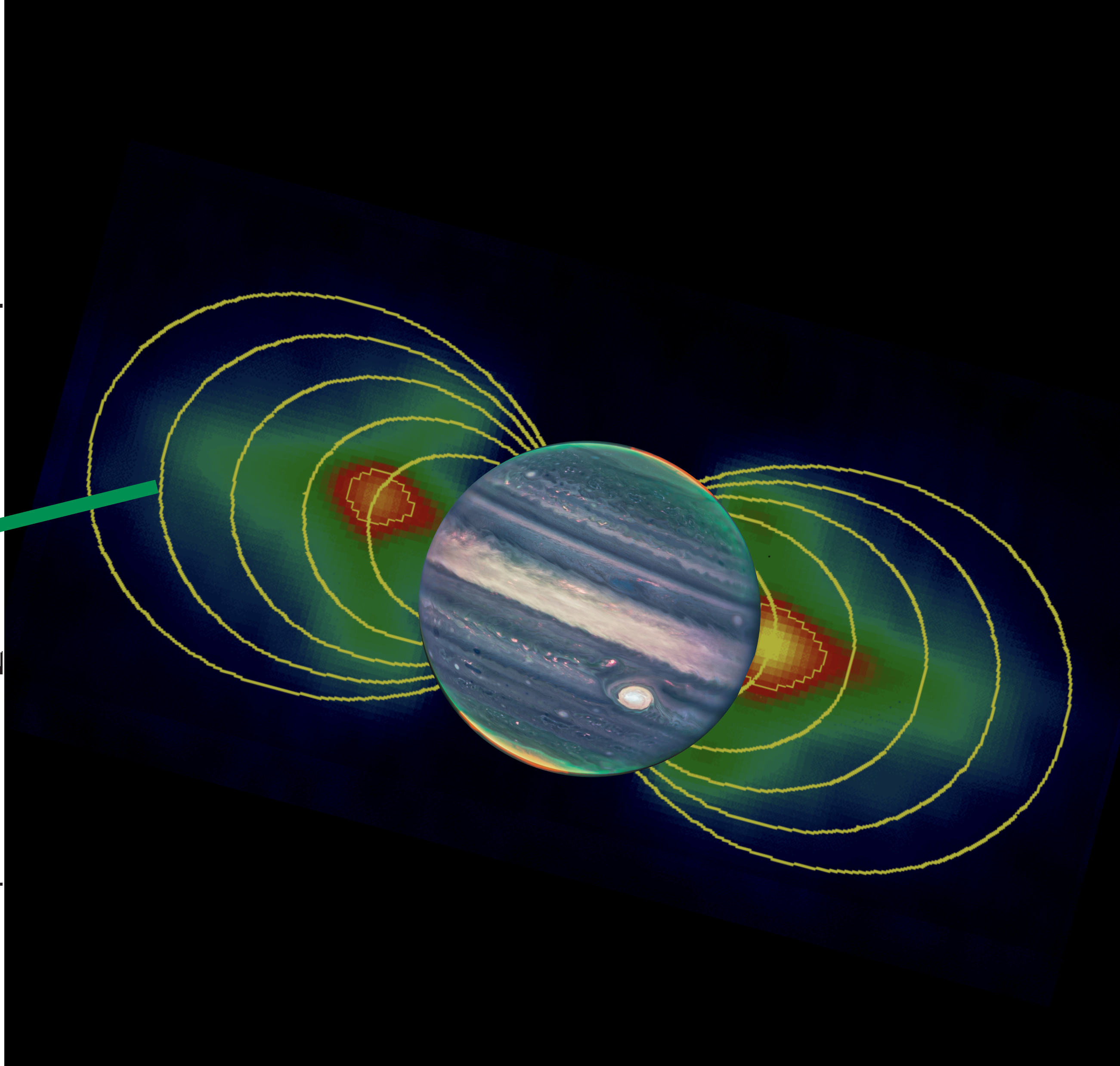
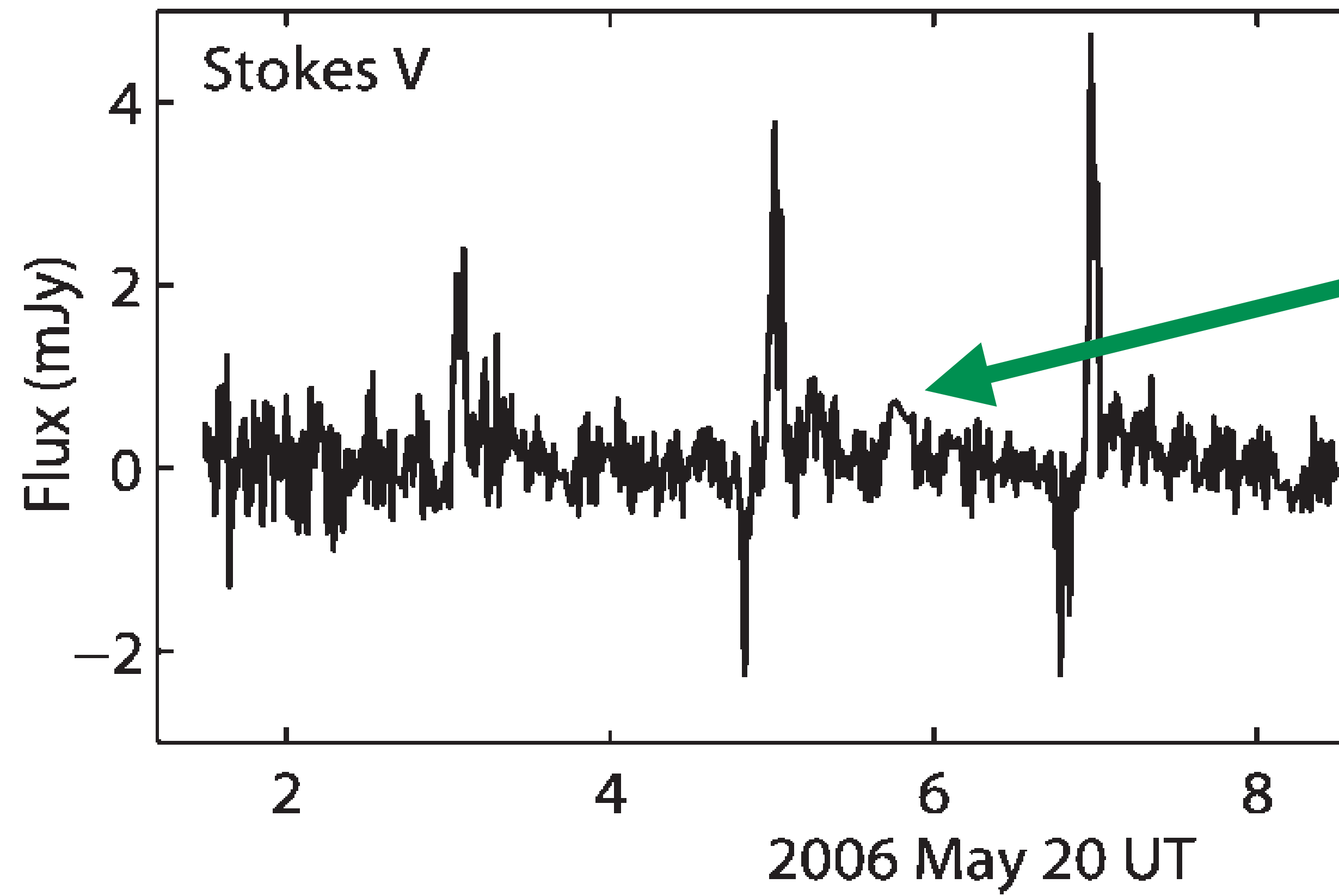


Radiation Belts
(shape)

aurorae

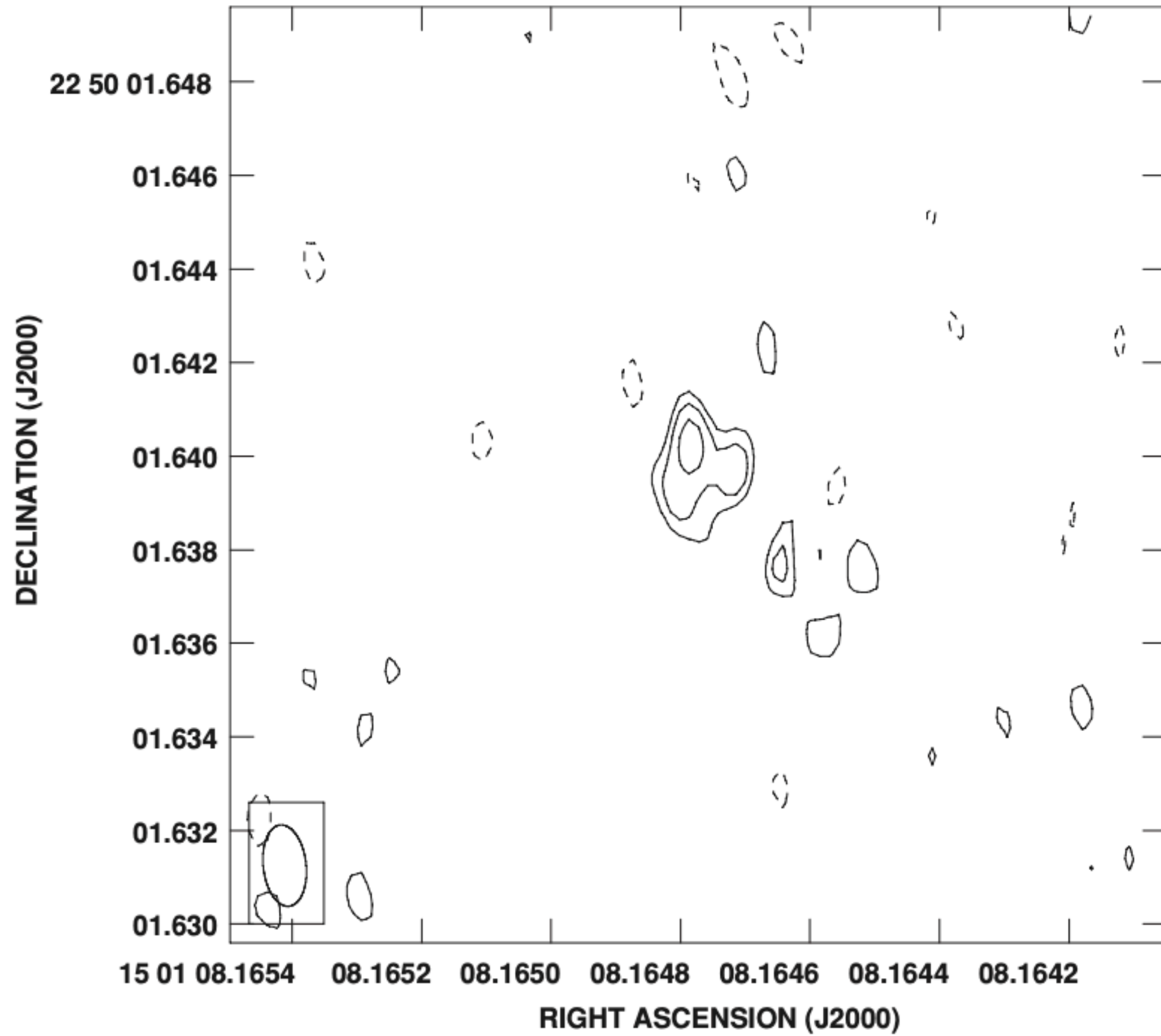






IR aurora - NASA, ESA, CSA, Jupiter ERS Team
radiation belt - Bolton+ 2004

TVLM 513-46546

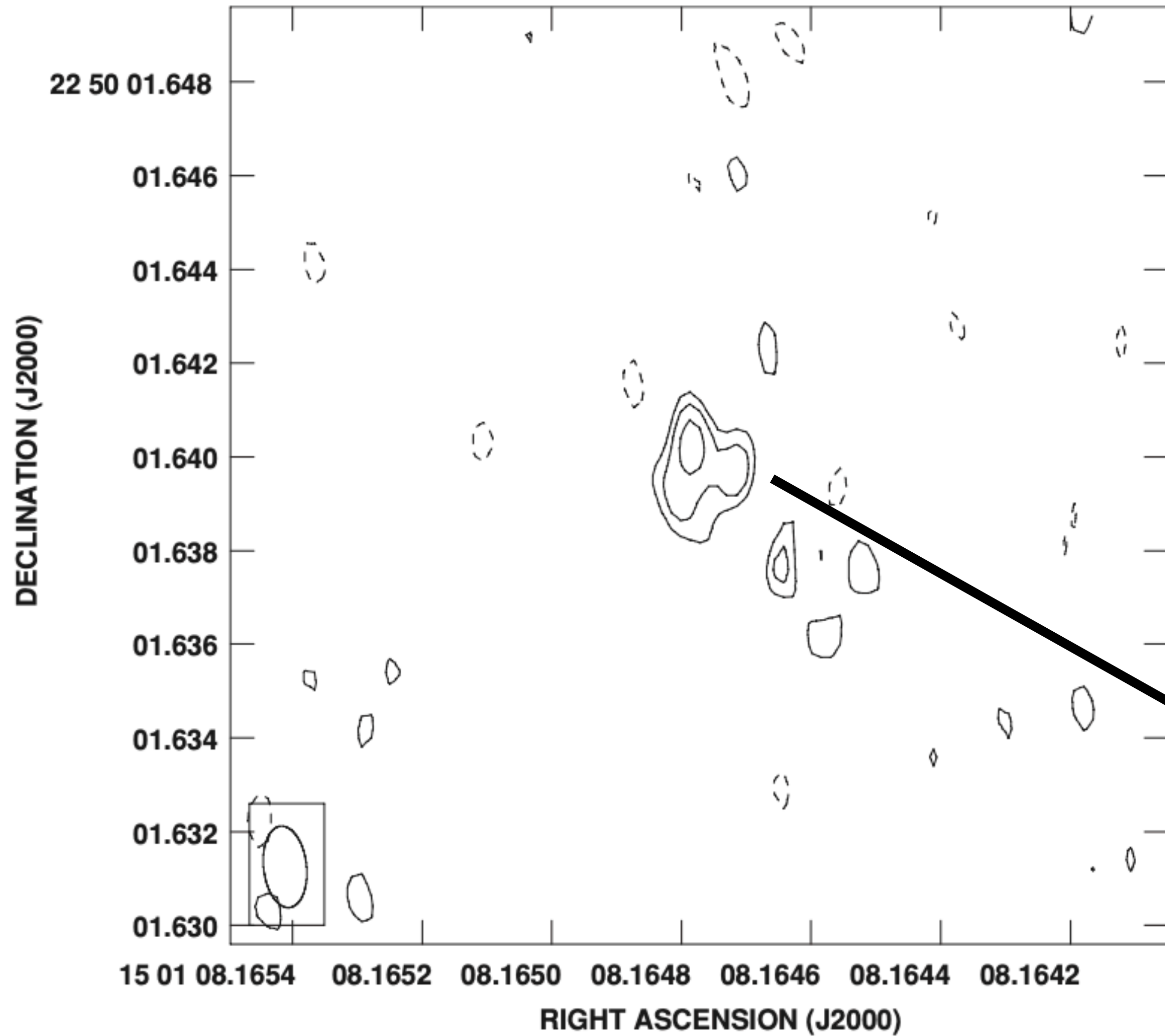


Radio search for companions:
Marginally resolved $\sim 20 R_{UCD}$

Forbrich & Berger 2009

See also:
Zhang & Hallinan (2020)
Curiel+ (2020)

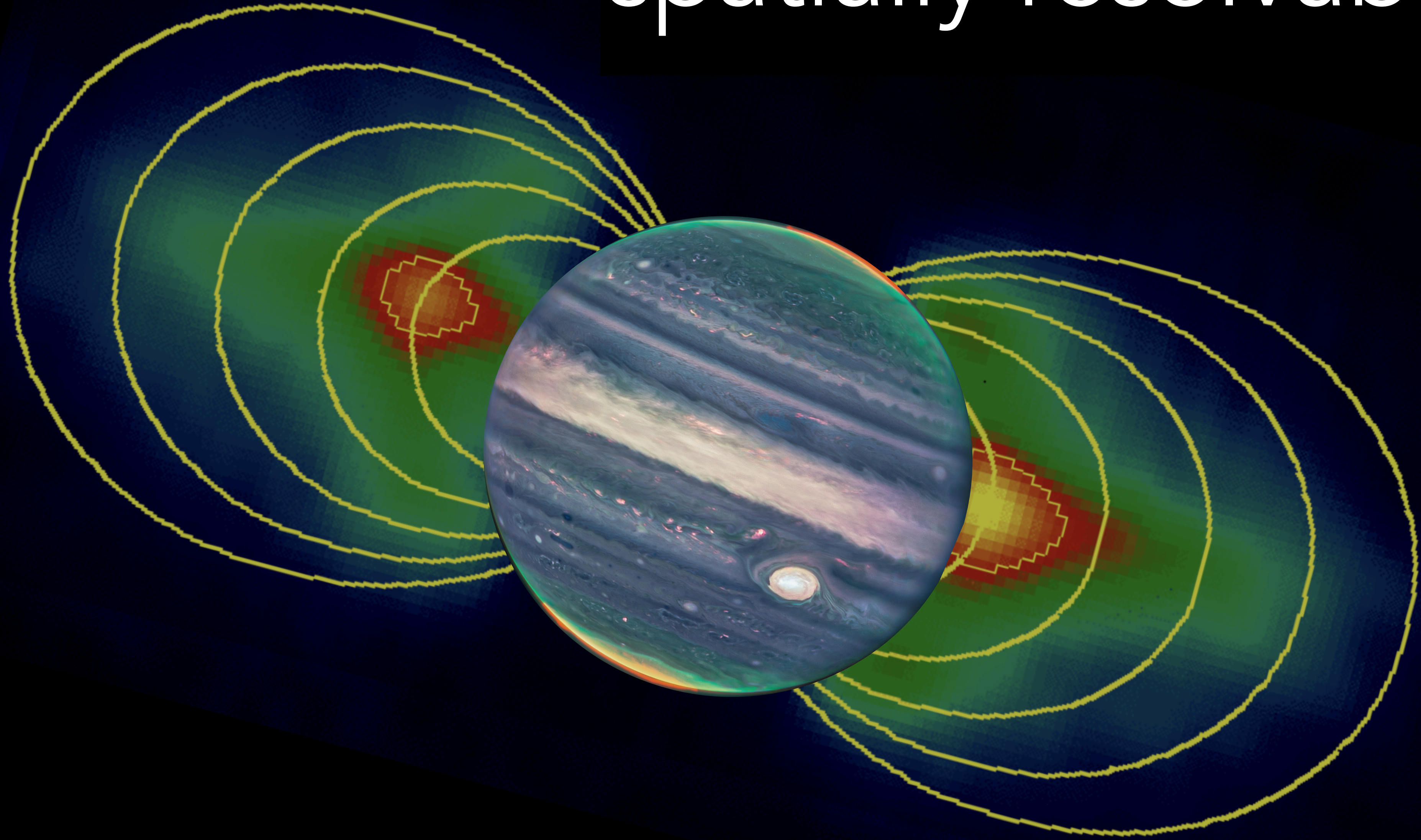
TVLM 513-46546



Radio search for companions:
Marginally resolved $\sim 20 R_{UCD}$

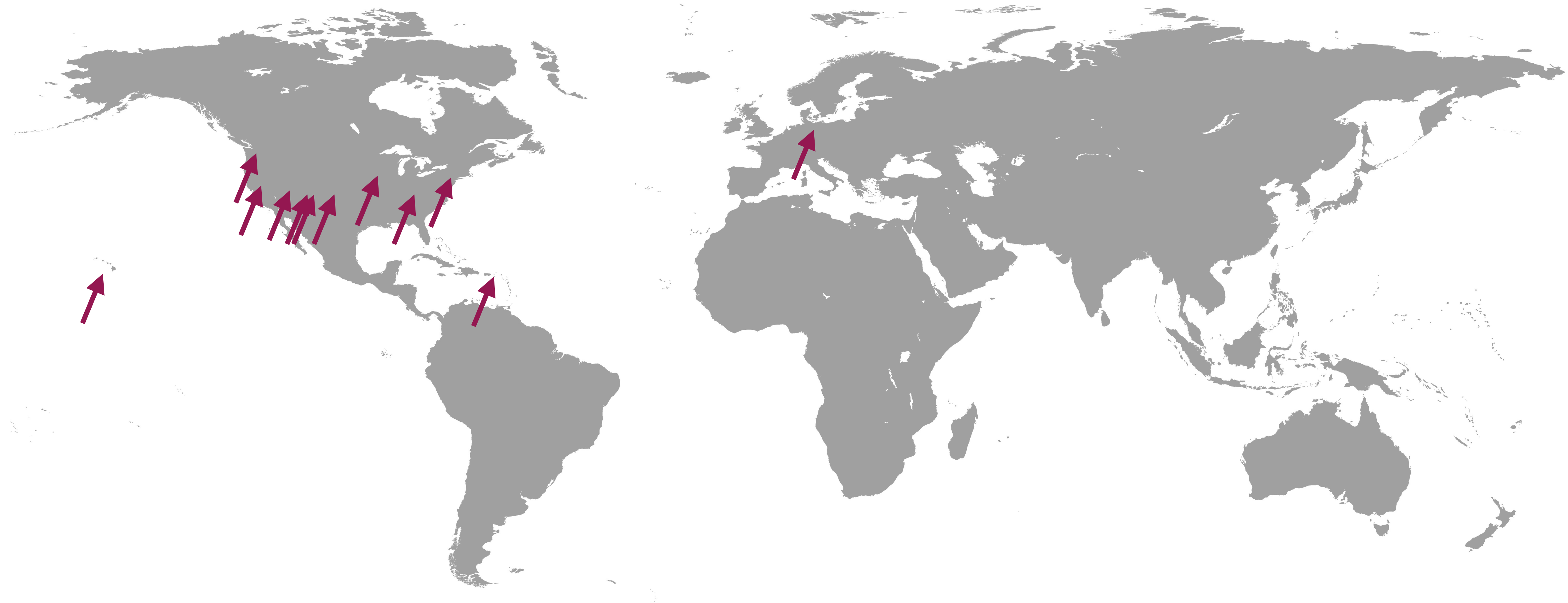
radiation belt? :)

spatially resolvable?



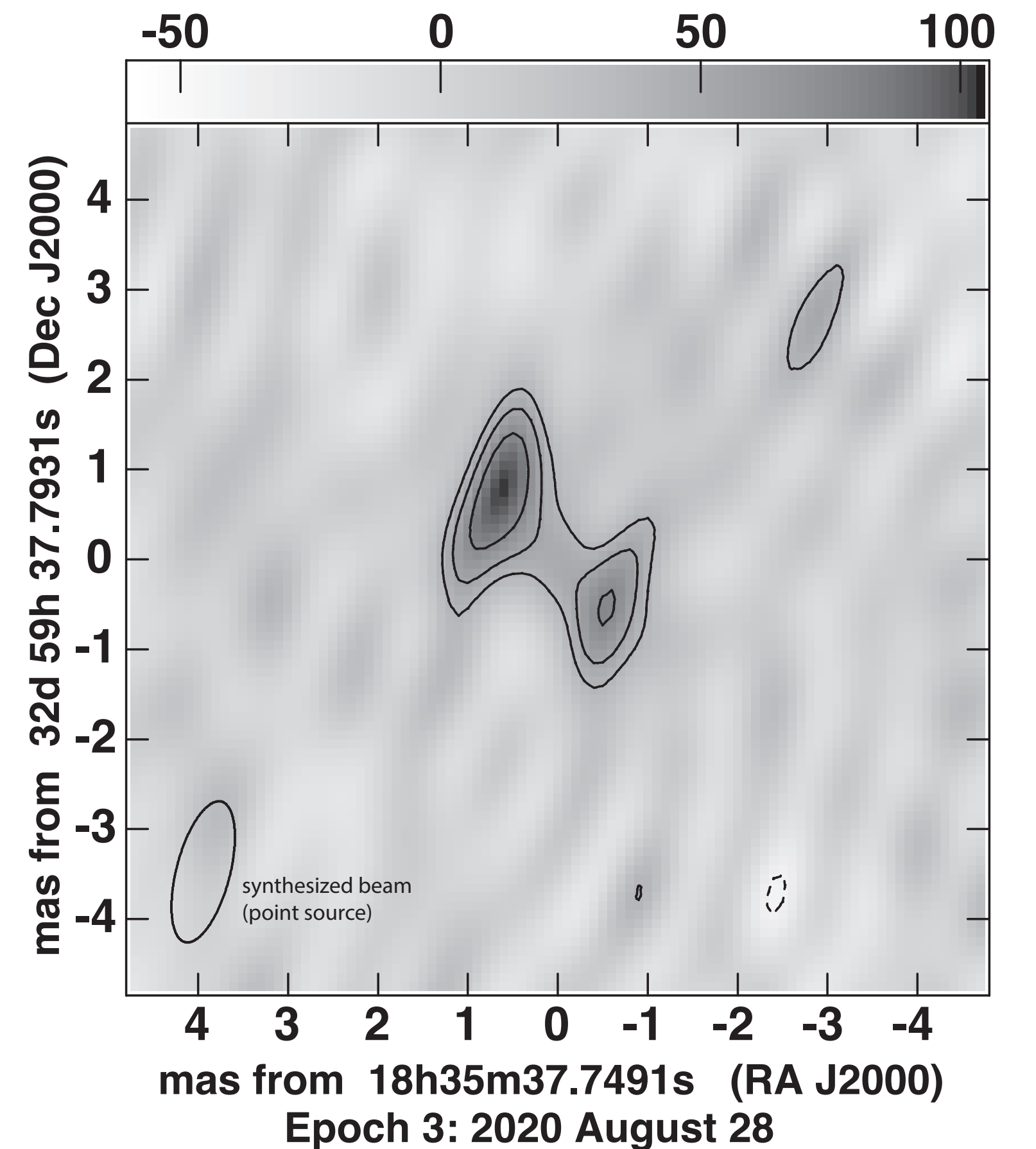
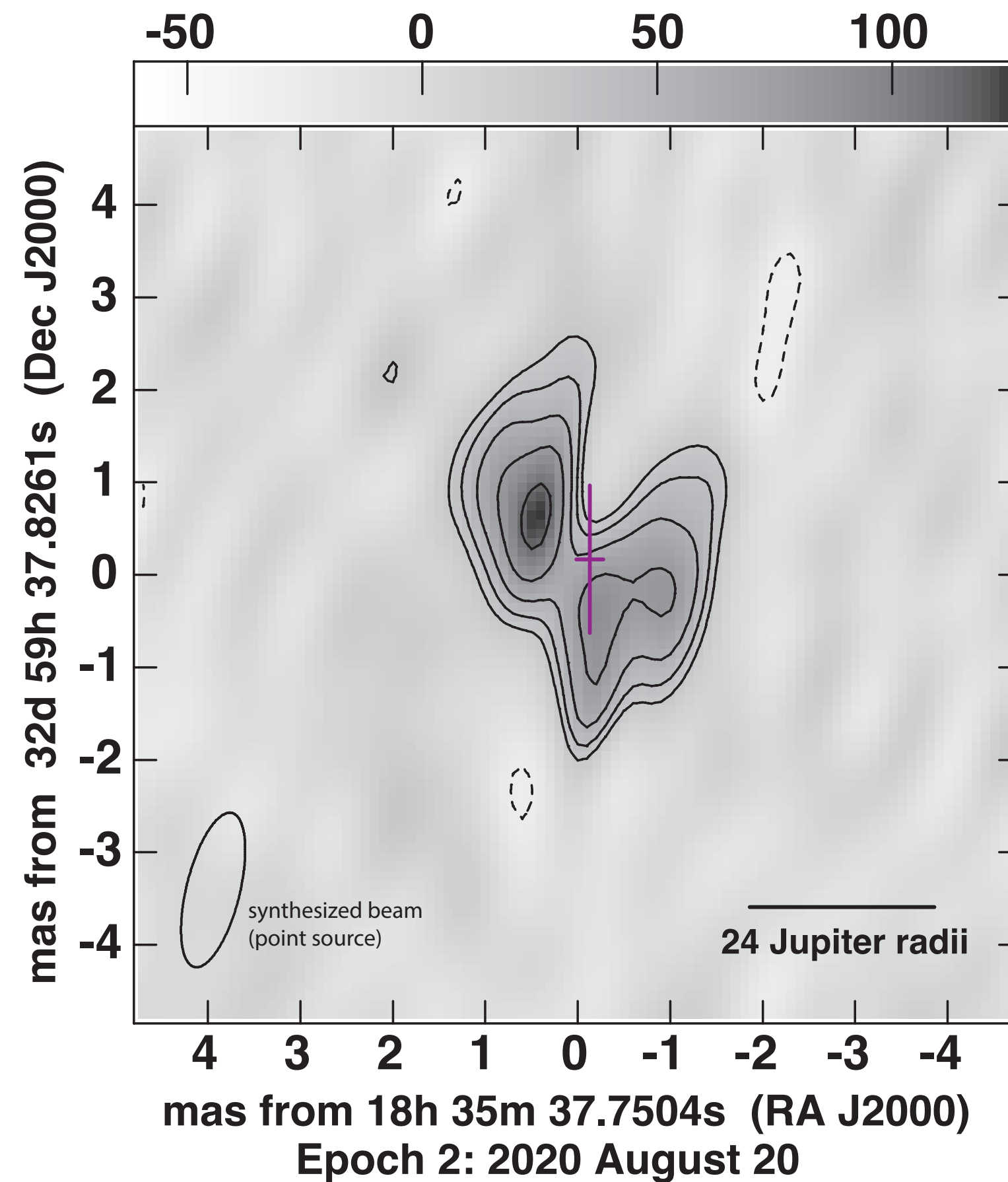
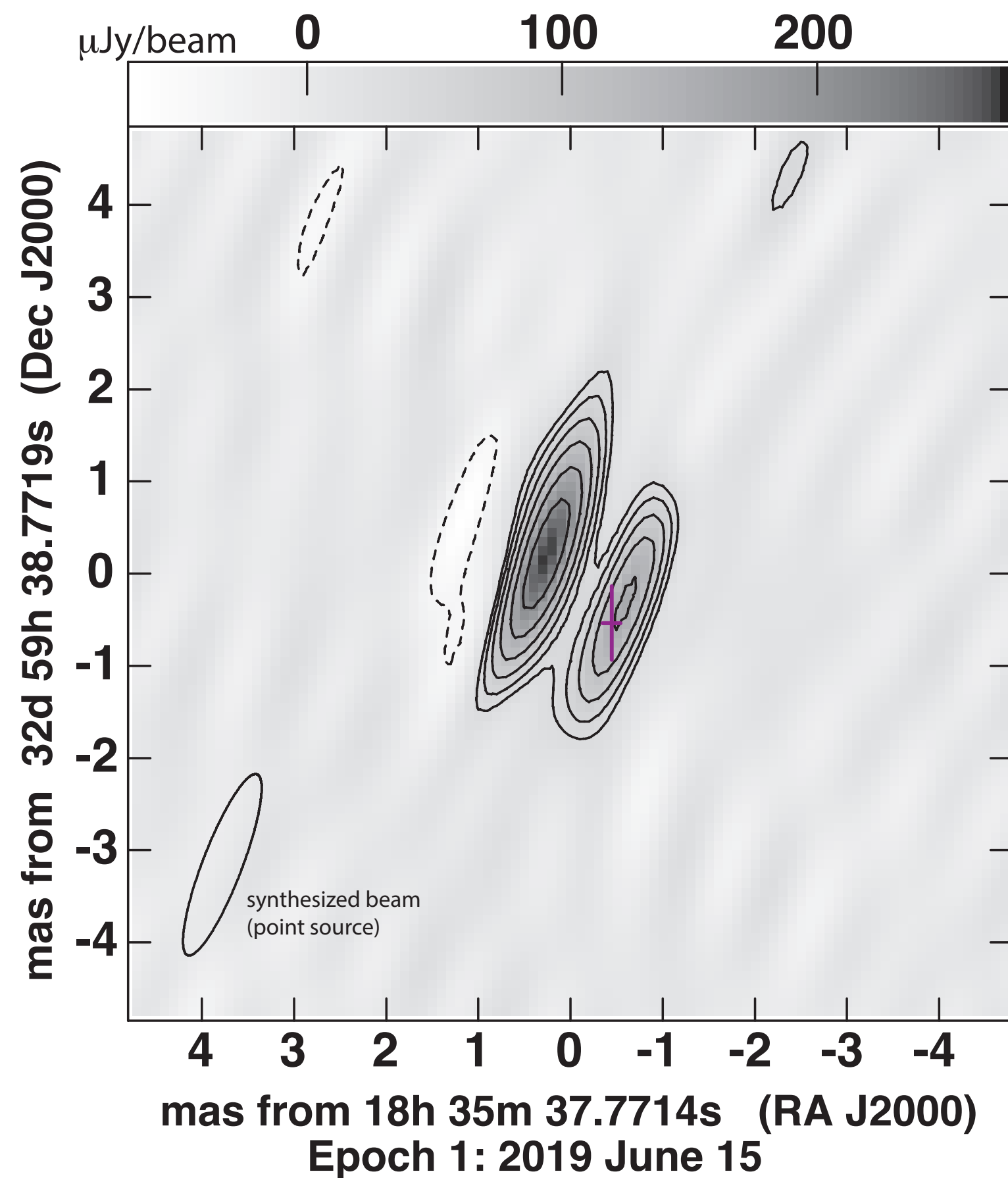
IR aurora - NASA, ESA, CSA, Jupiter ERS Team
radiation belt - Bolton+ 2004

Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)



High Sensitivity Array: VLA + VLBA + Greenbank + Effelsburg

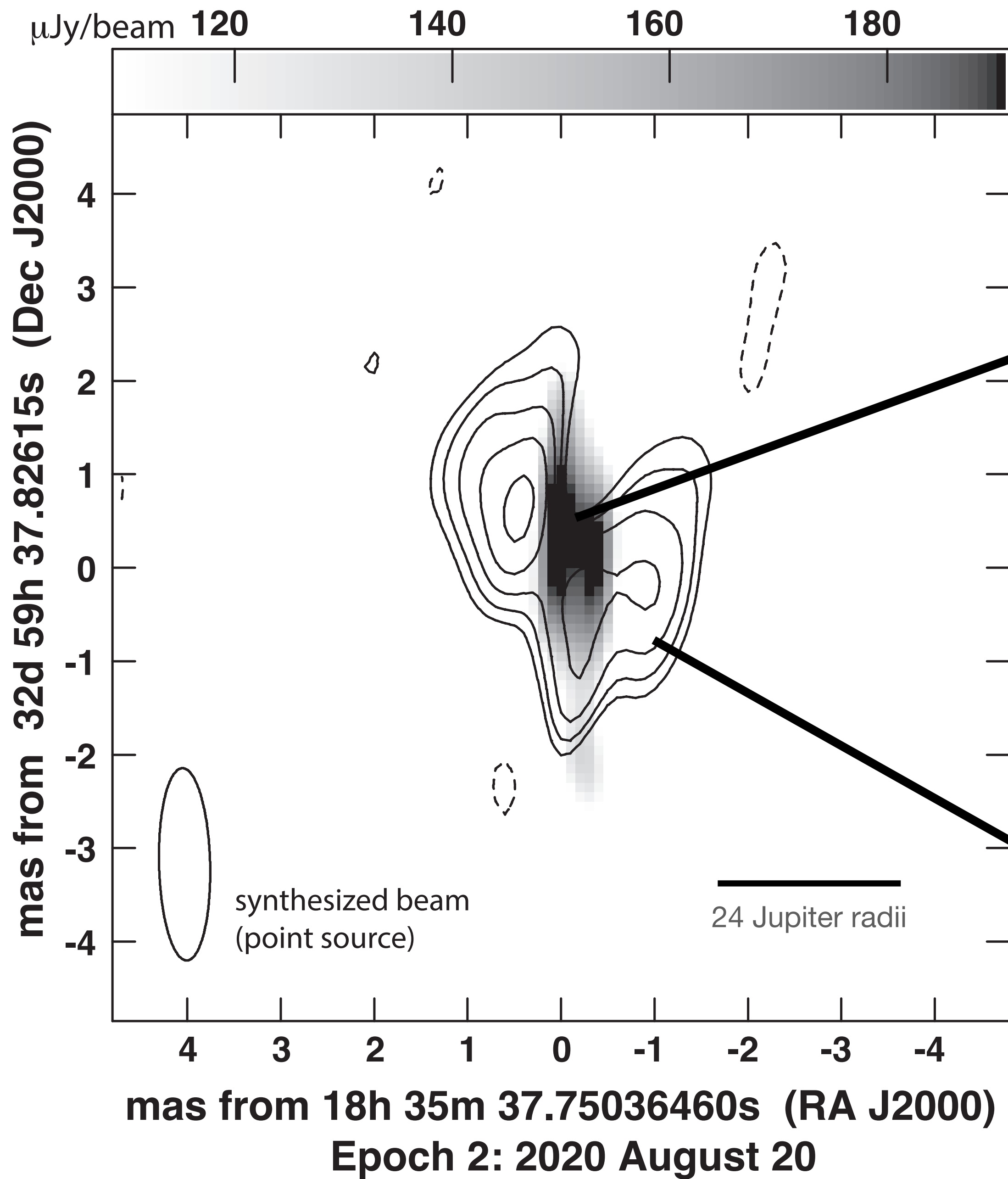
Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu) 39 Dishes: 27x 25m 10x 25m 1x 100m 1x 100m



extended + long-lived

Download paper!



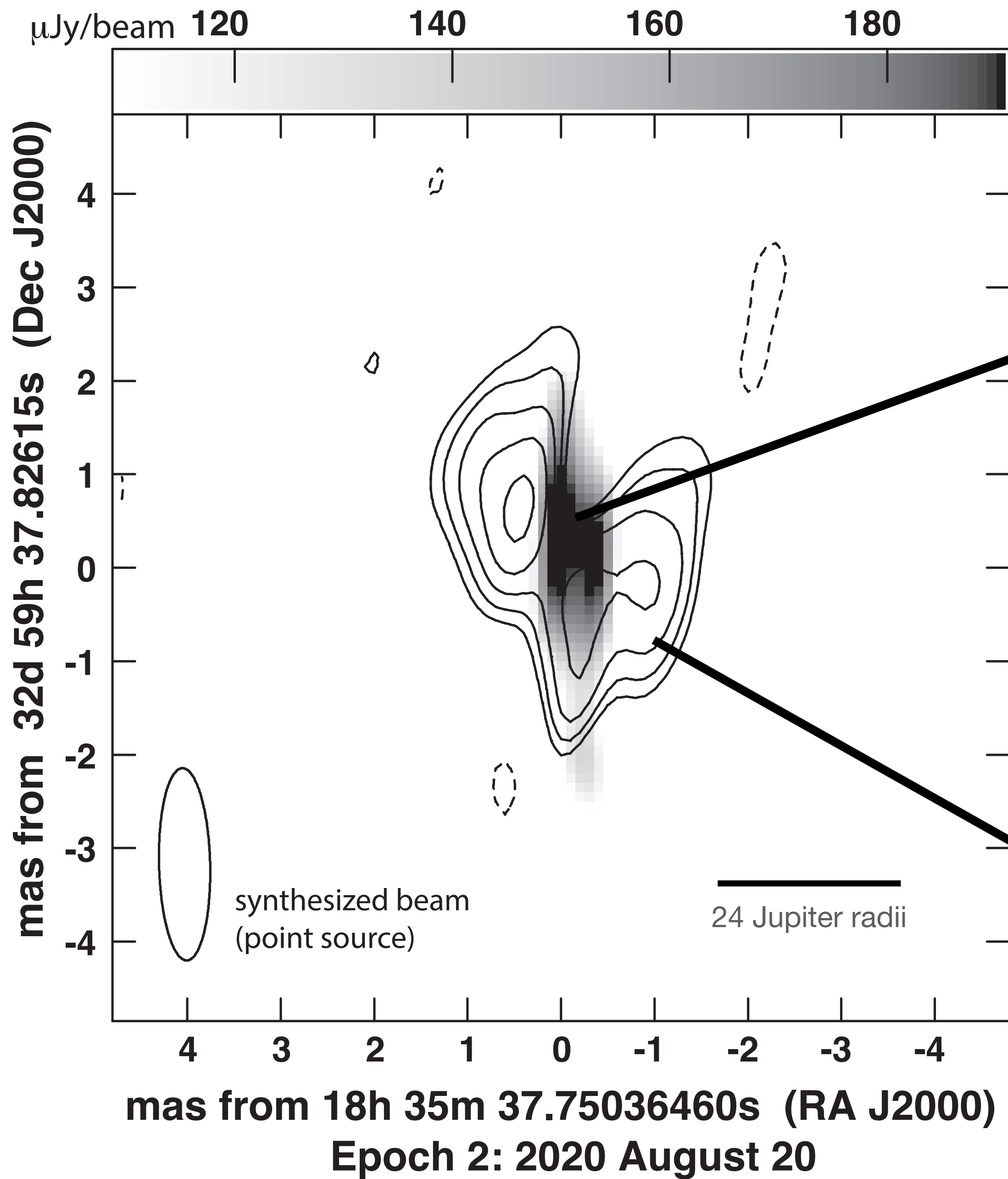


aurorae

not aurorae

Kao, Mioduszewski, Villadsen & Shkolnik (Nature 2023)

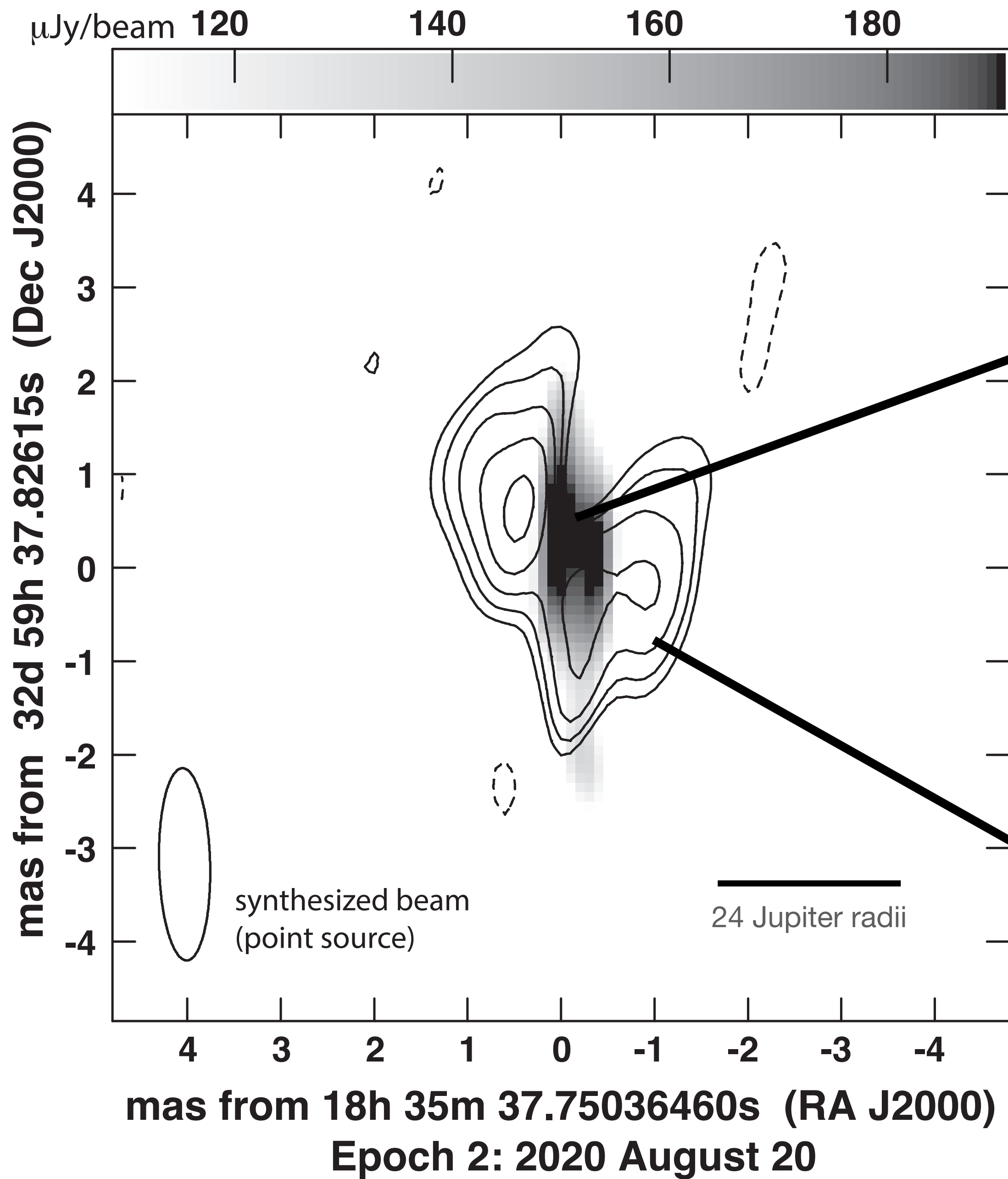
see also: Climent+ (Science 2023)



aurorae
3 kiloGauss

not aurorae

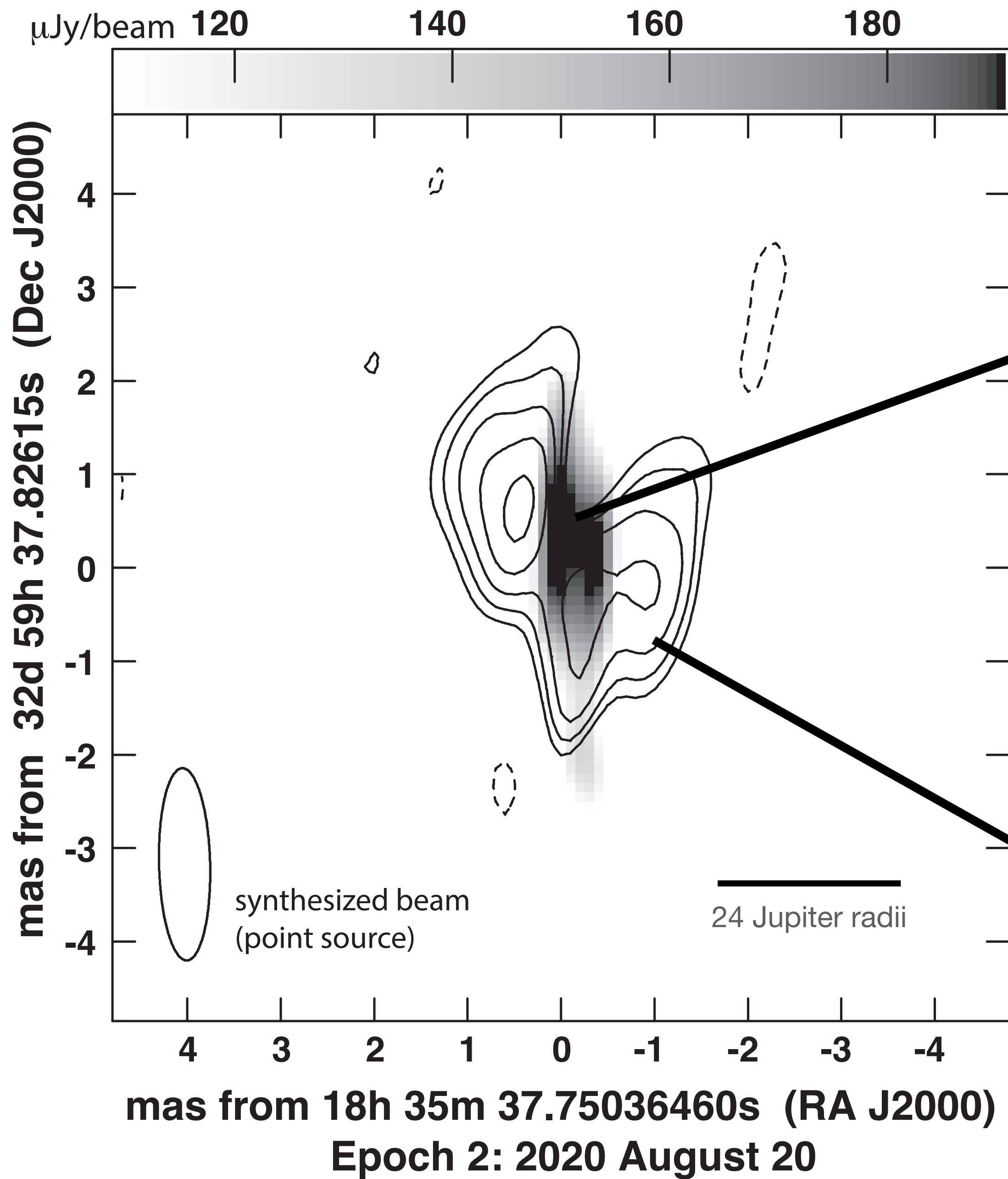
Kao, Mioduszewski, Villadsen & Shkolnik (Nature 2023)
 see also: Climent+ (Science 2023)



aurorae
3 kiloGauss

not aurorae
@ 2 Gauss

Kao, Mioduszewski, Villadsen & Shkolnik (Nature 2023)
 see also: Climent+ (Science 2023)

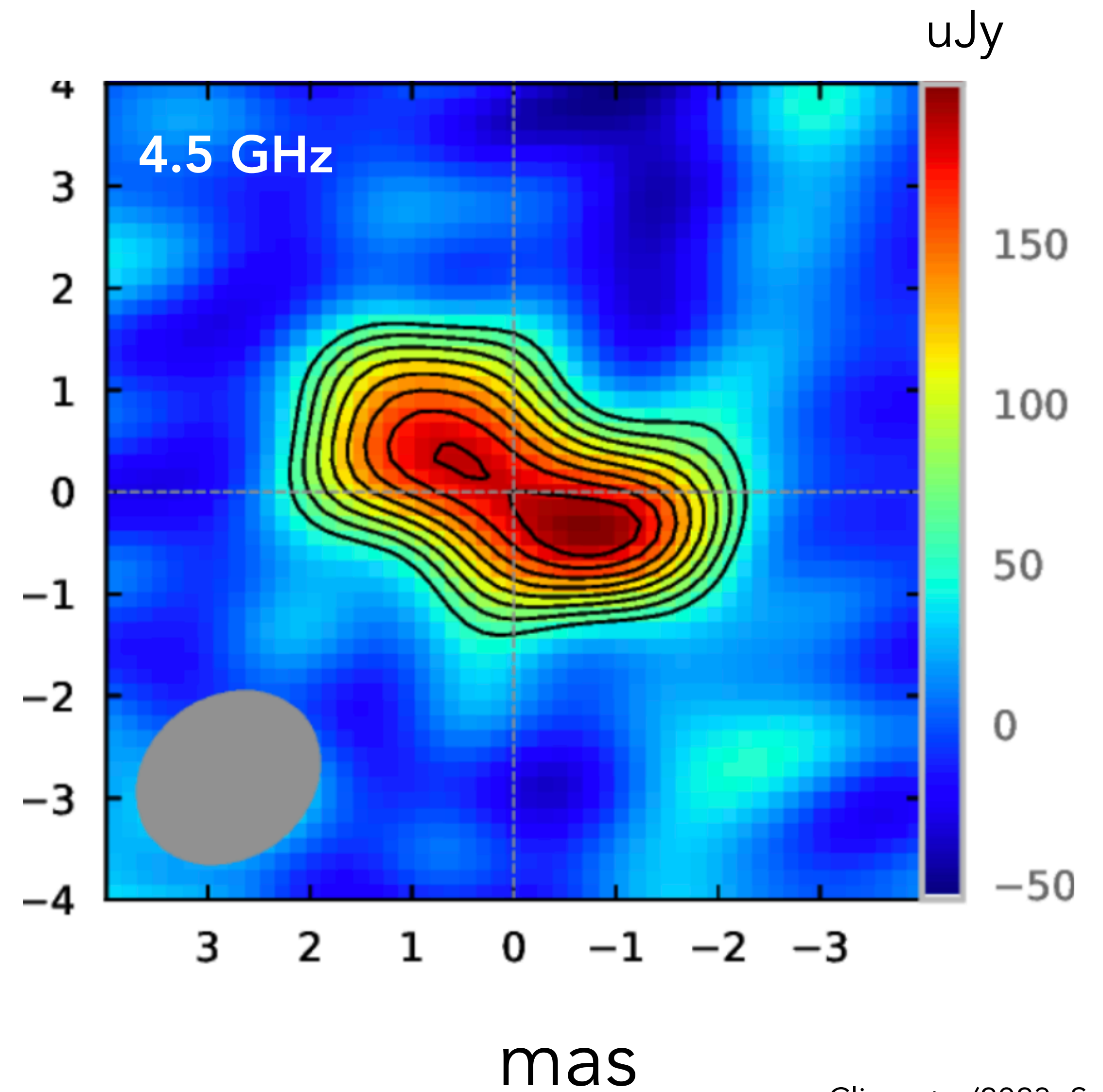
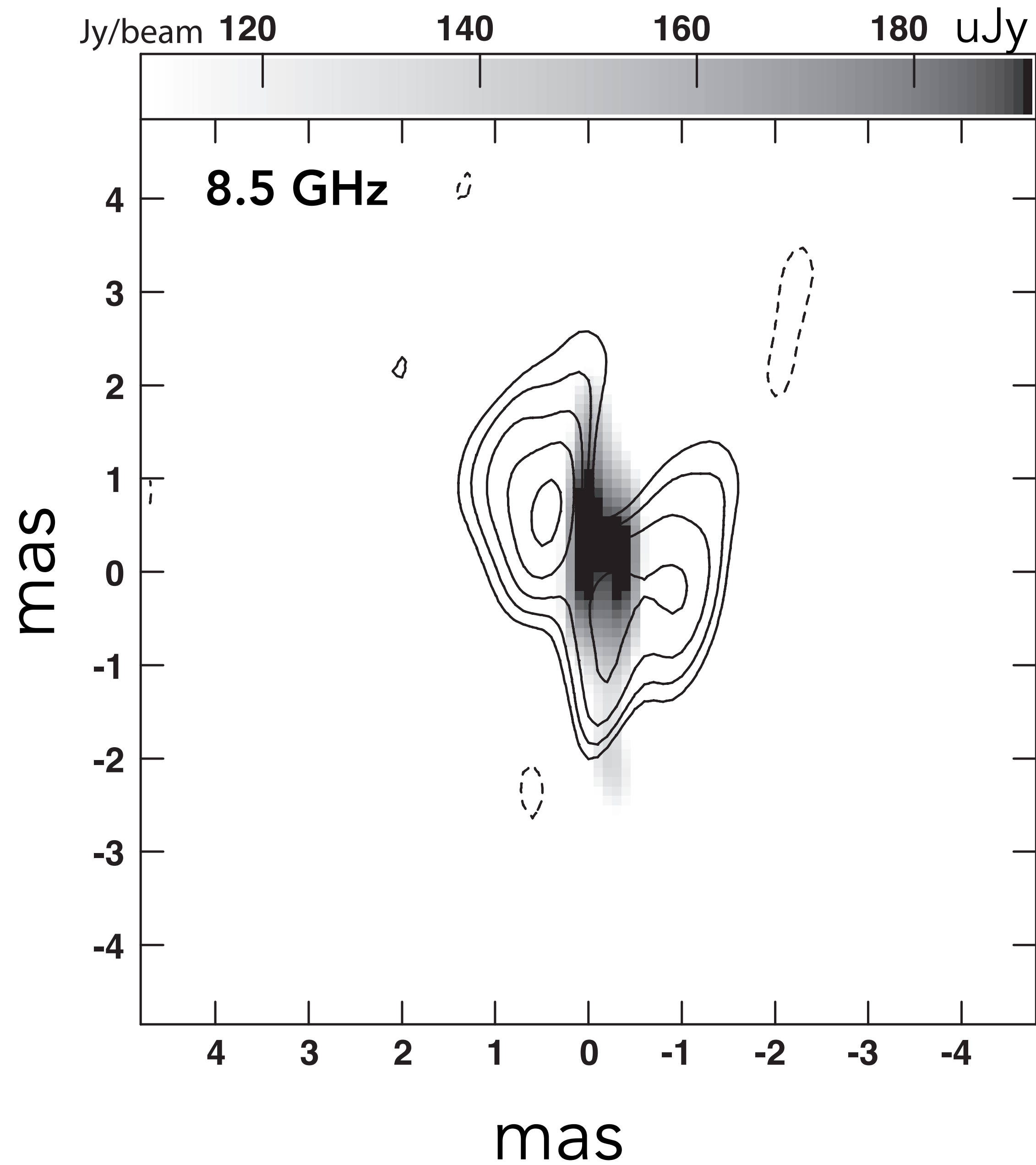


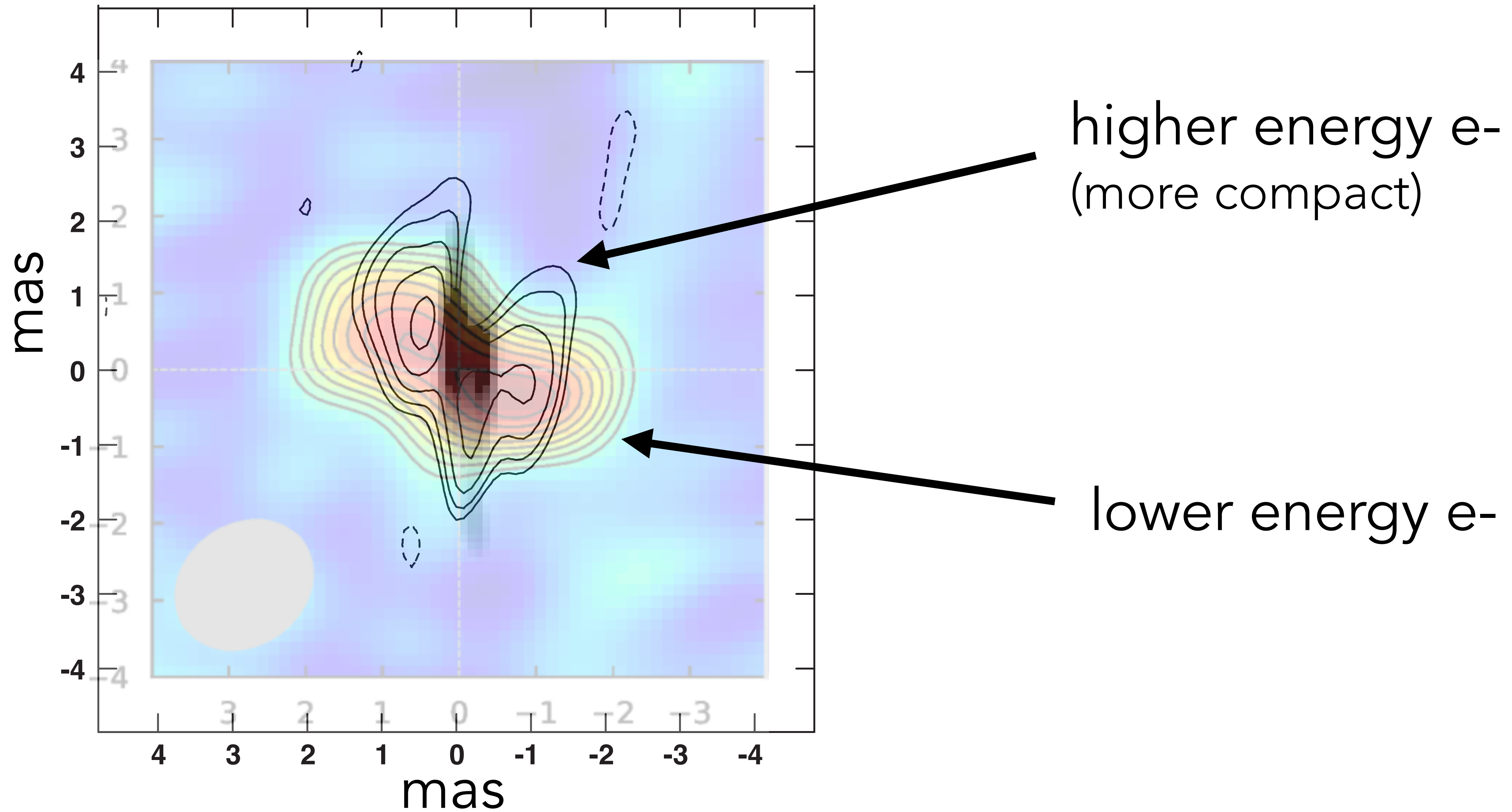
aurorae
3 kiloGauss

8.4 gigahertz synchrotron @ 2 Gauss
15 MeV

Kao, Mioduszewski, Villadsen & Shkolnik (Nature 2023)

see also: Climent+ (Science 2023)

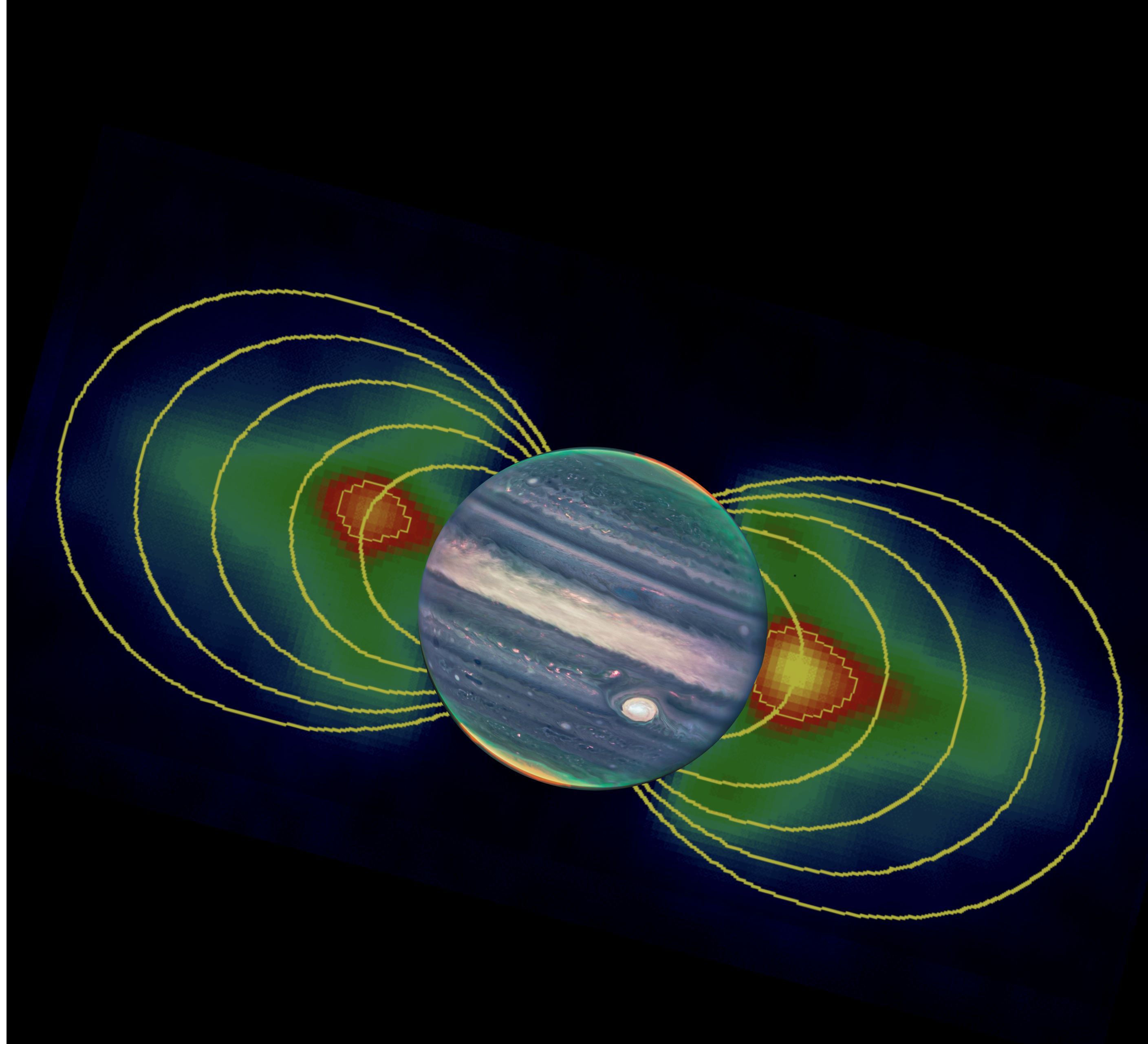
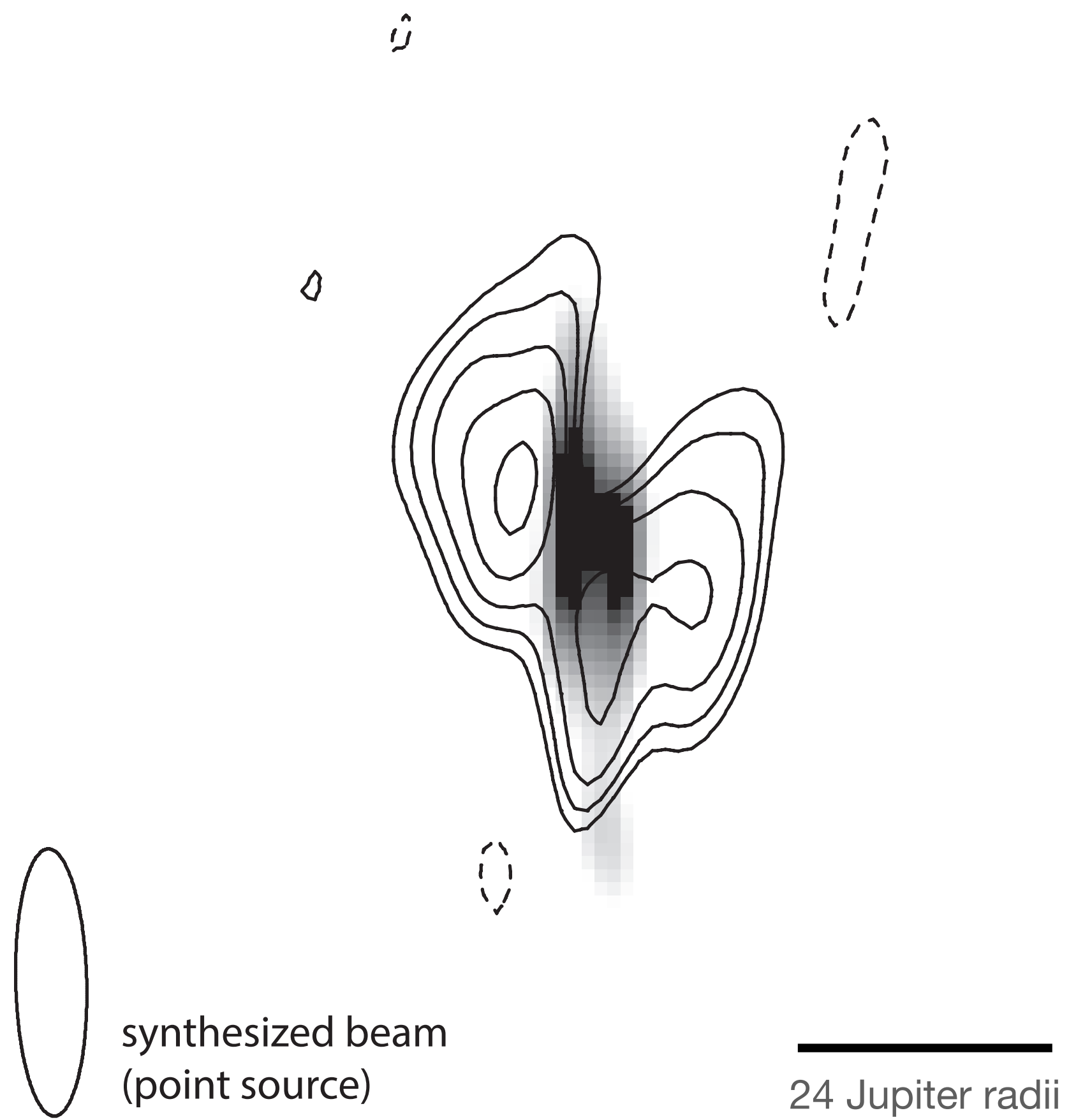




Climent+ (2023, Science)

Kao, Mioduszewski+ (2023, Nature)

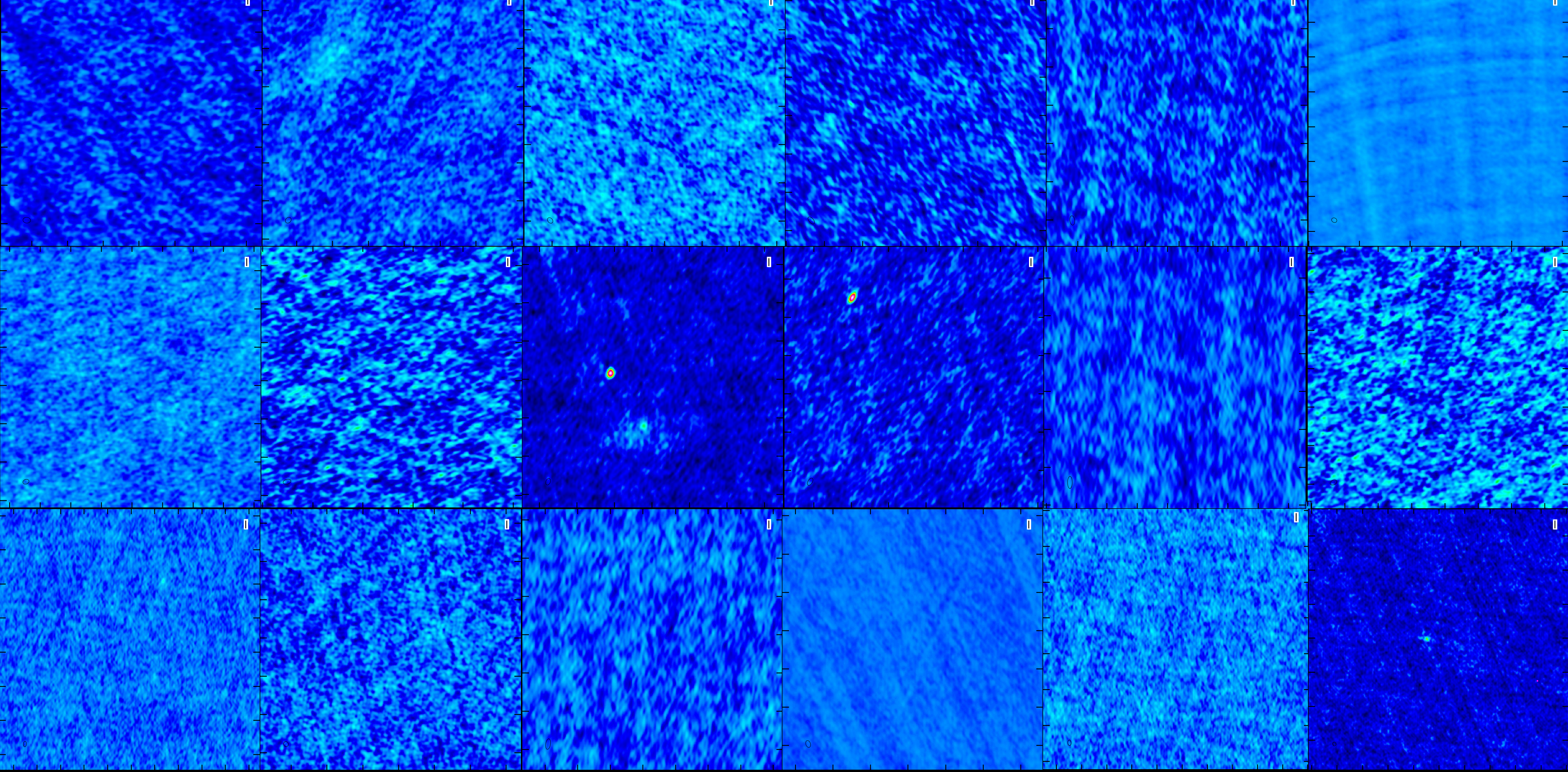
Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

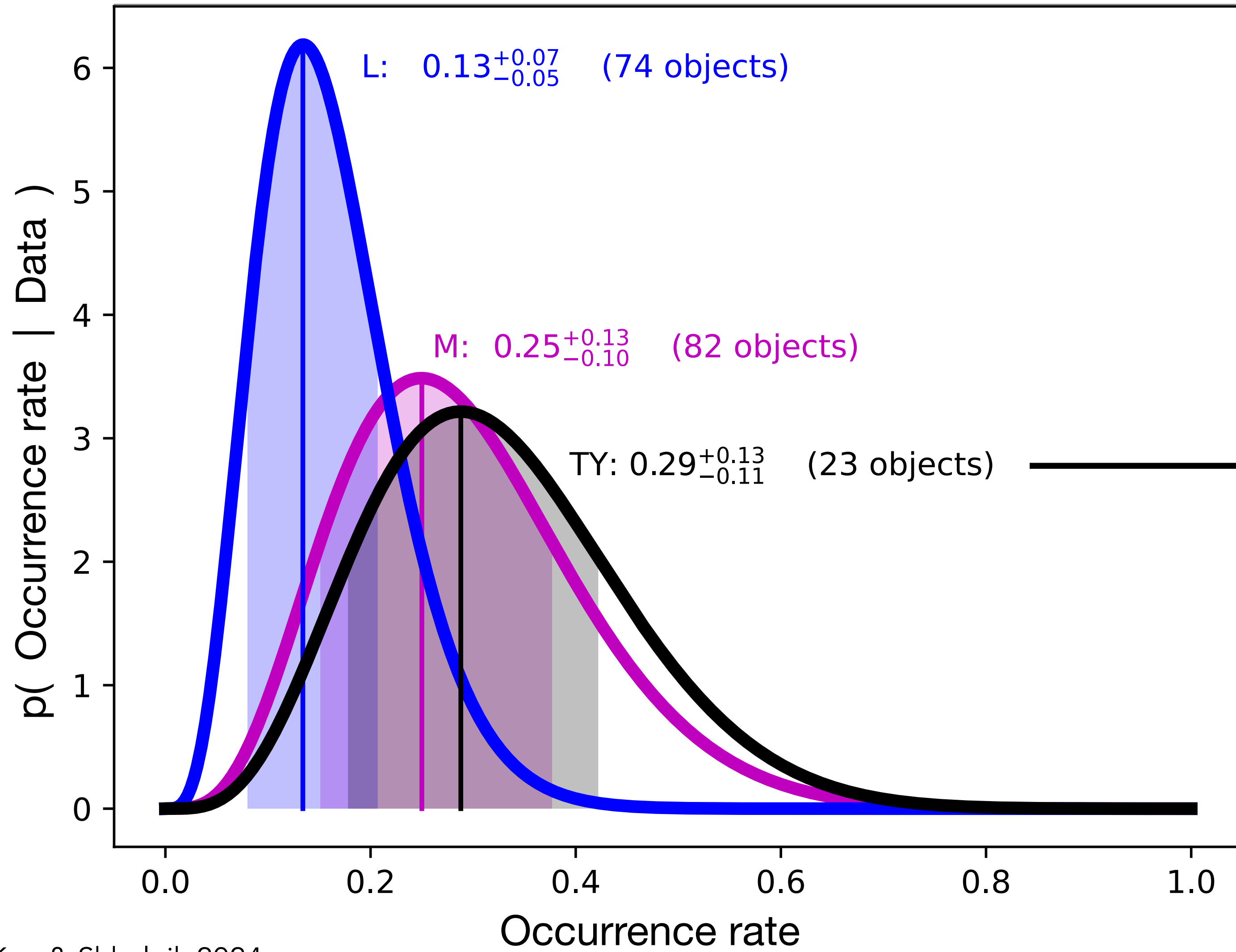


IR aurora - NASA, ESA, CSA, Jupiter ERS Team
radiation belt - Bolton+ 2004

Kao, Mioduszewski, Villadsen & Shkolnik (Nature 2023)

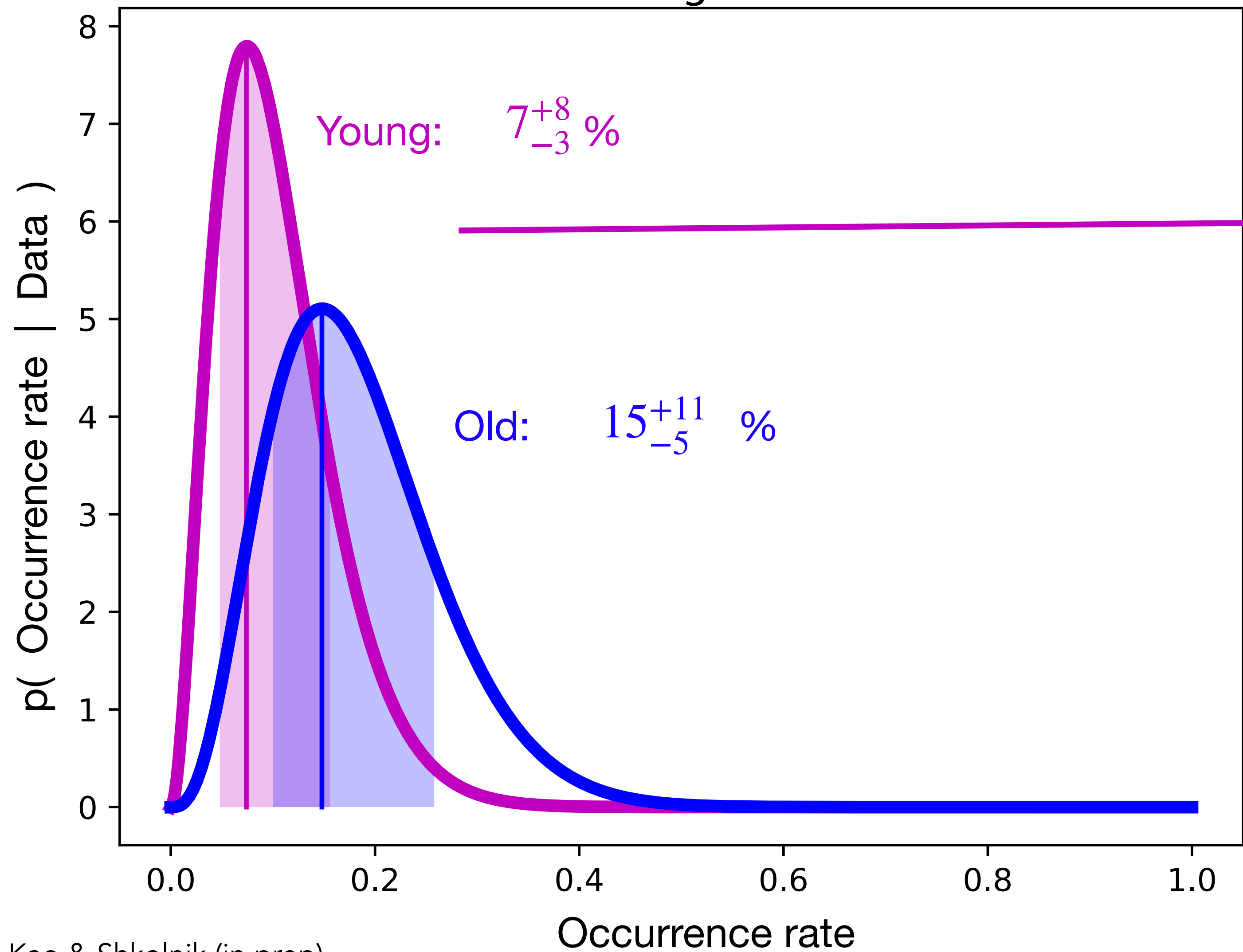
Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)





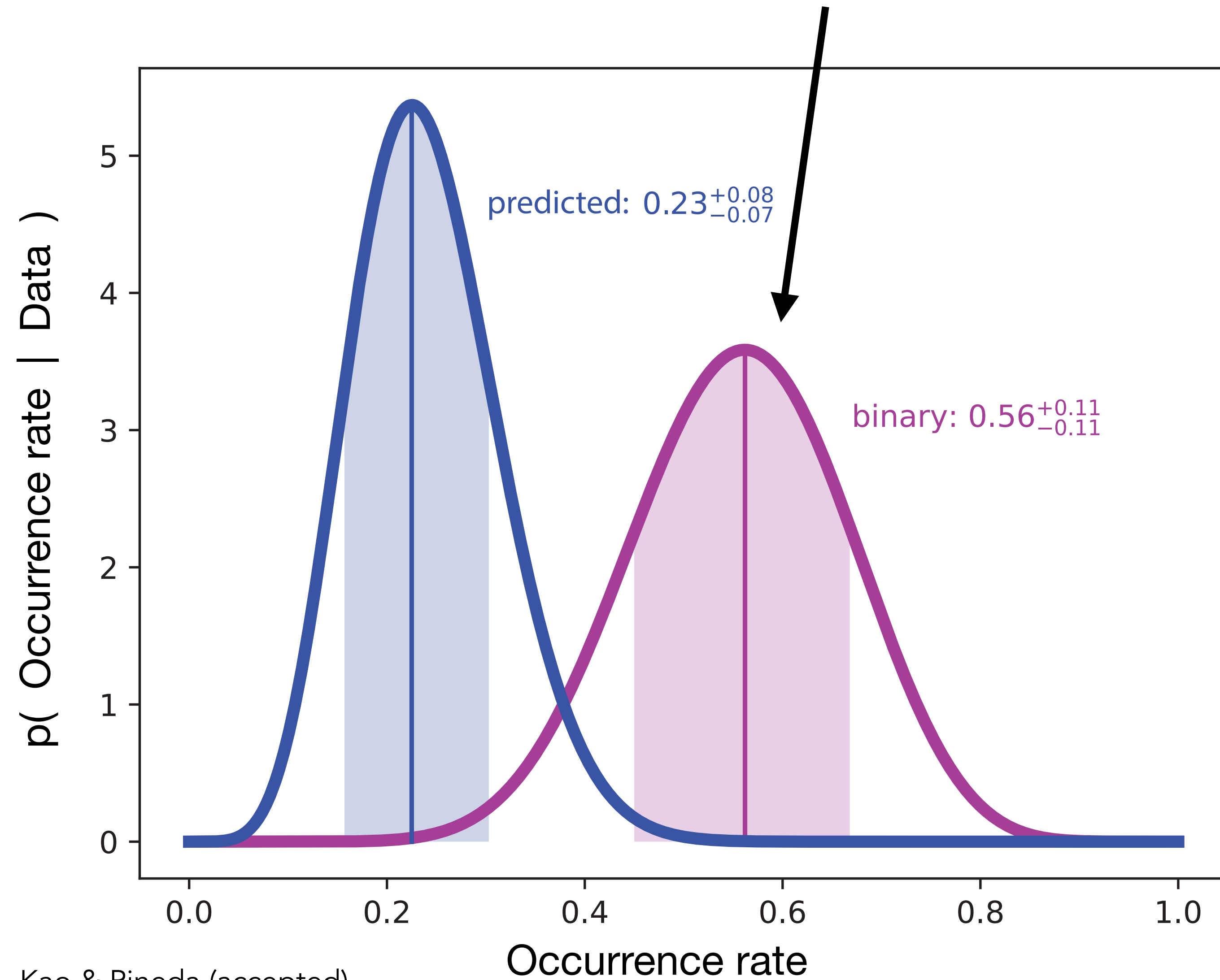
→ ~30% have radiation belts

Similar masses: Young M/L vs. Field T/Y



hot, younger objects
not more likely to have
radiation belts

Binarity **enhances** radiation belt occurrence rate.



Download paper!



radiation belts may be ubiquitous:

planets

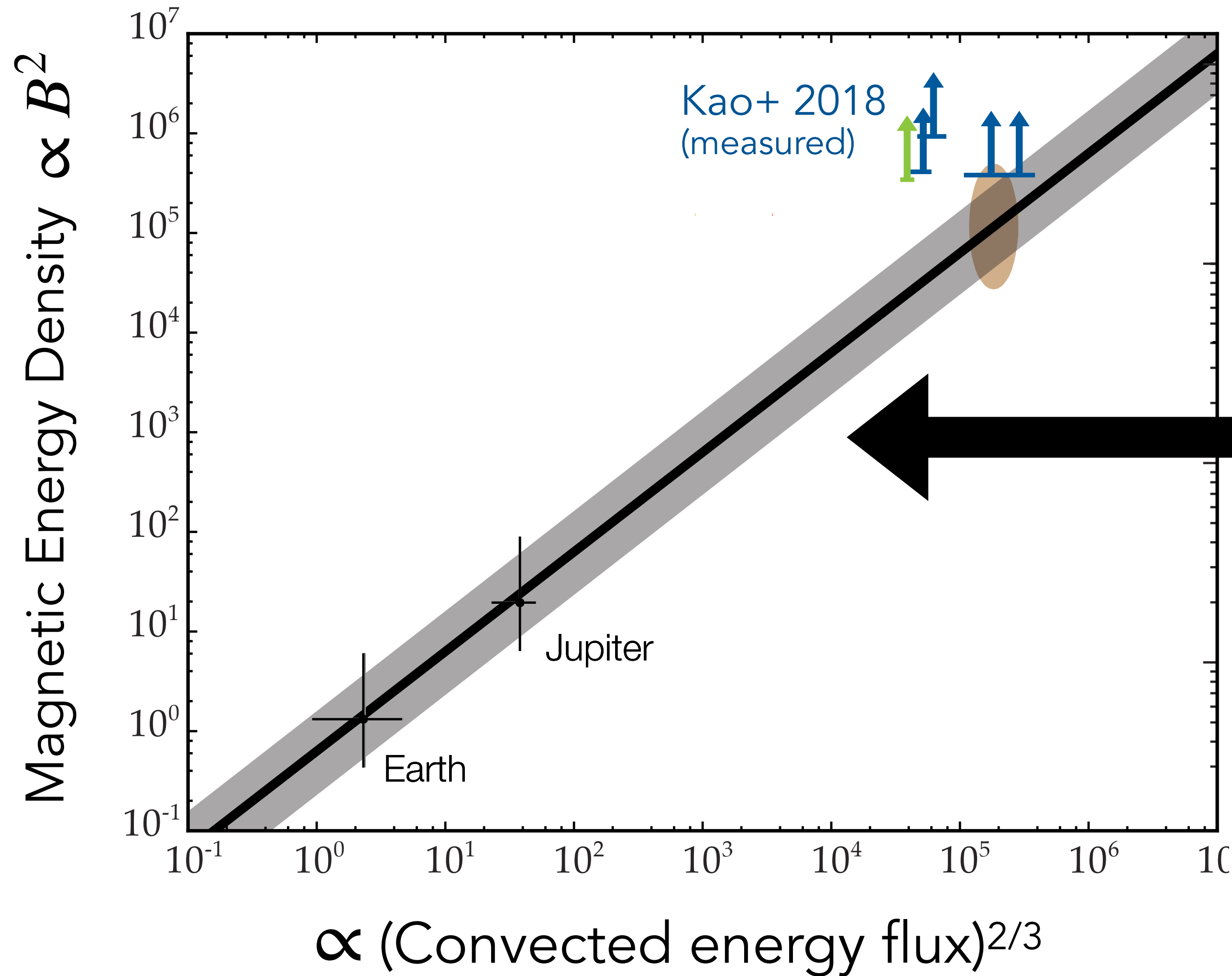
brown dwarfs

low mass stars

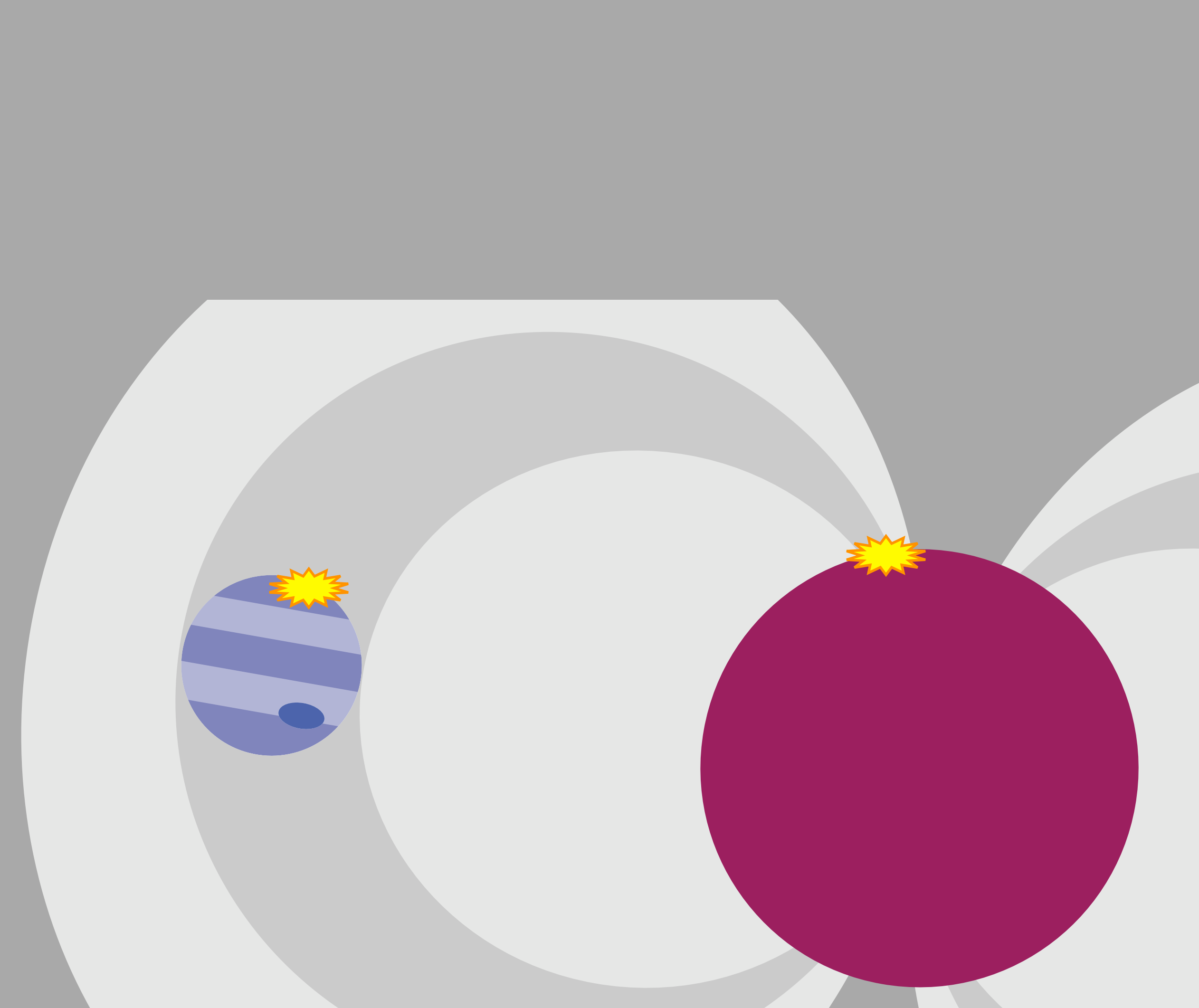
massive stars

see Barnali Das' invited review tomorrow!

Convected thermal energy sets magnetic field? **Maybe not.**

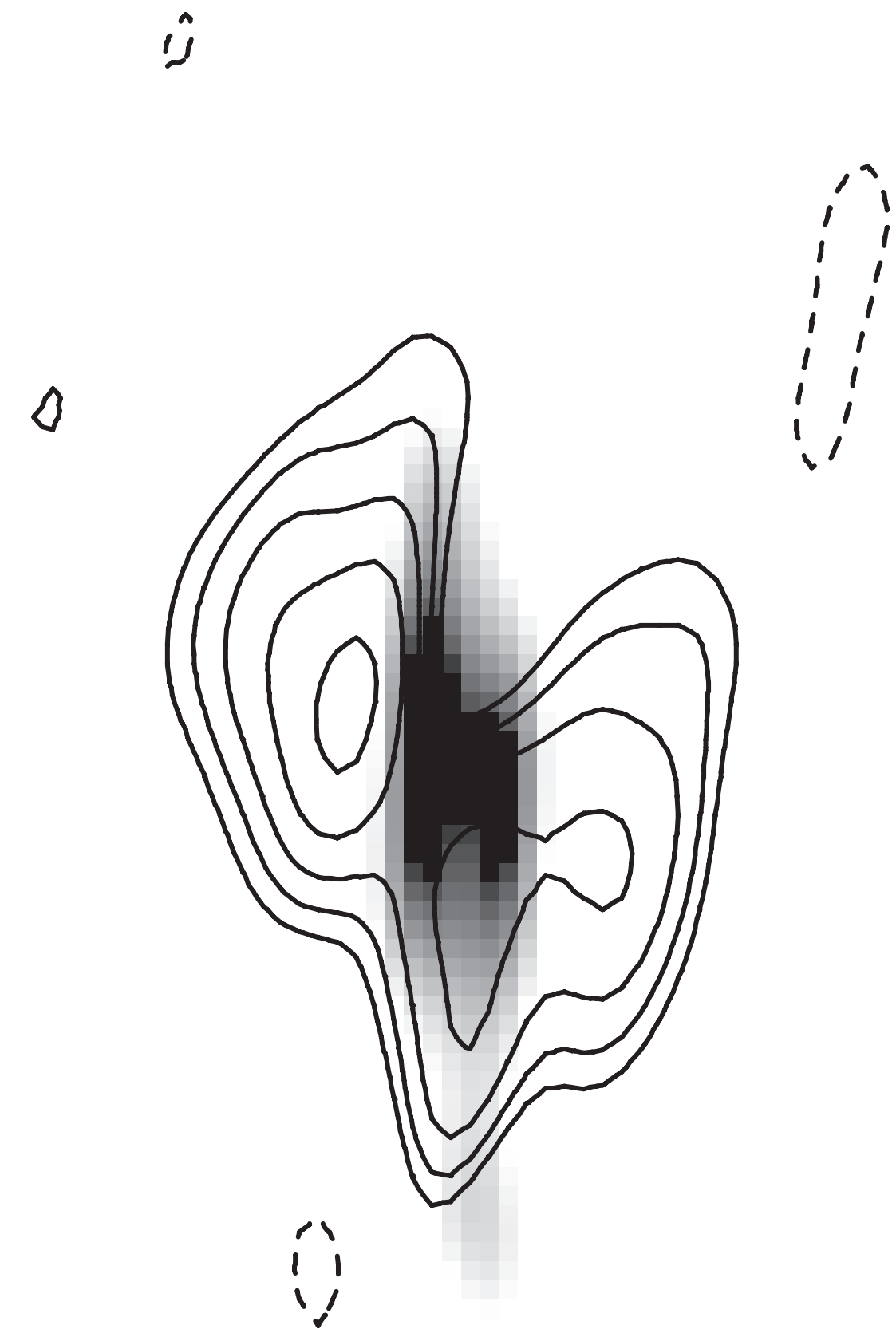


for: dipole-dominated ✓



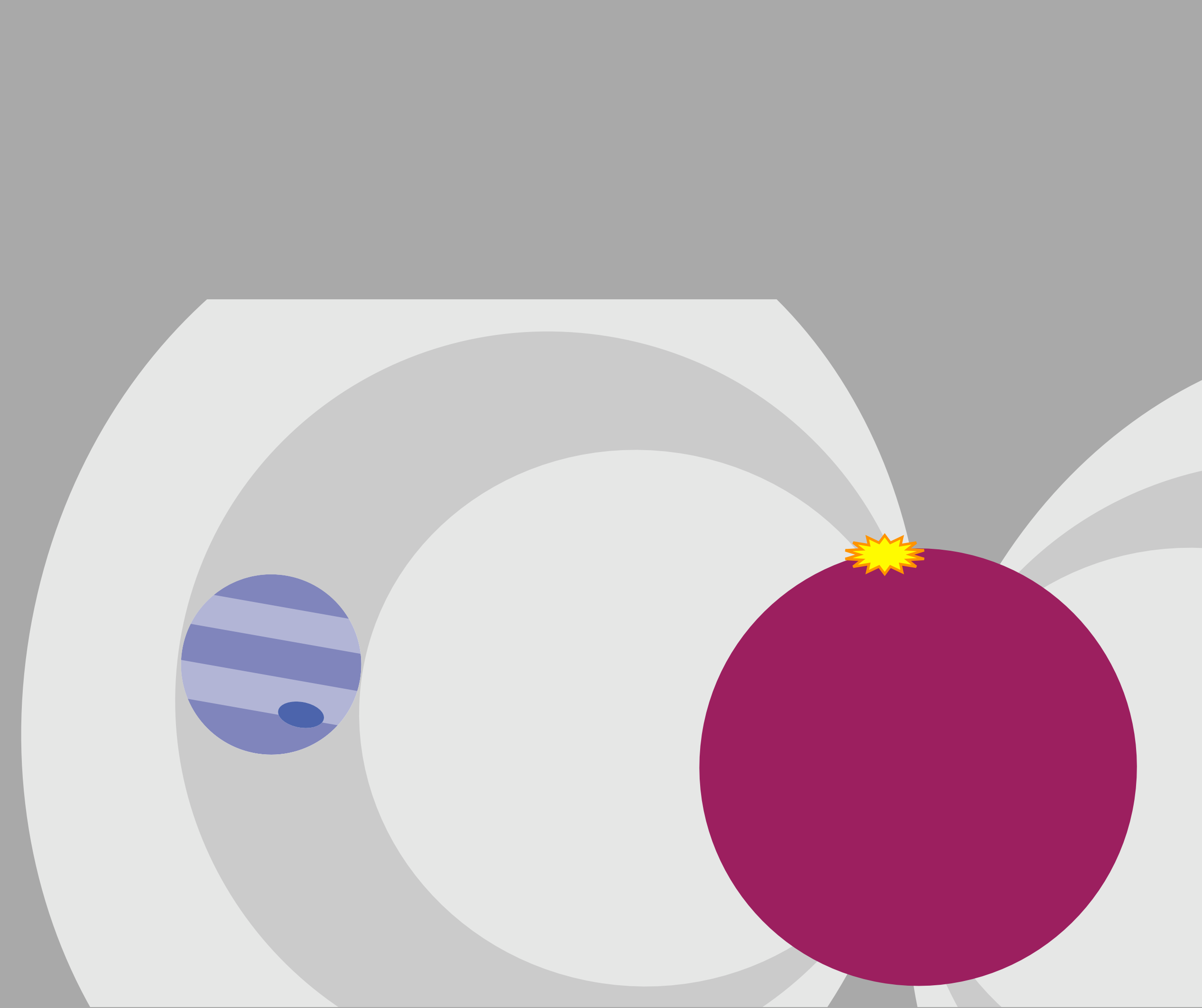
Star-Planet Interactions

(strength, shape)

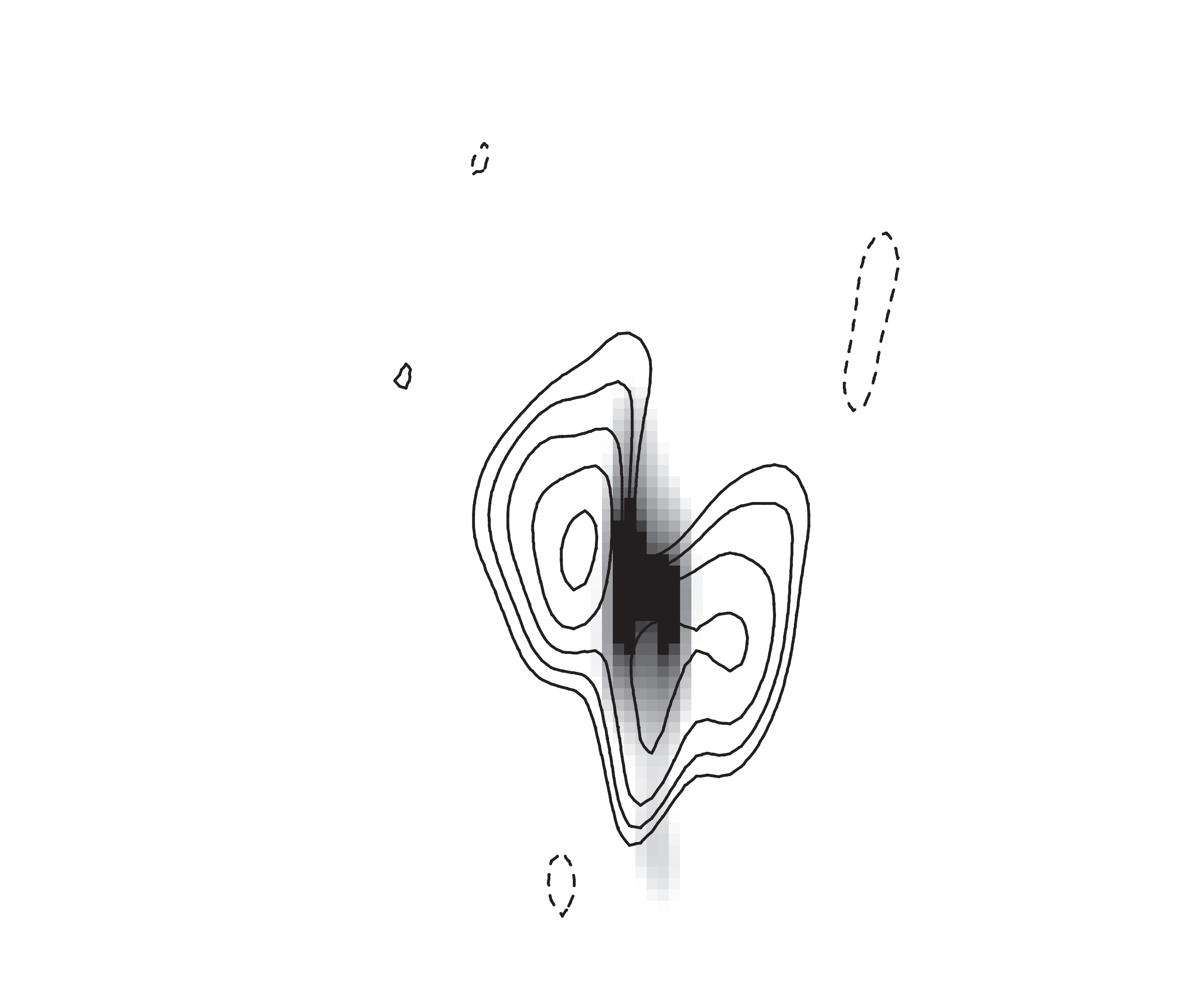


Radiation Belts

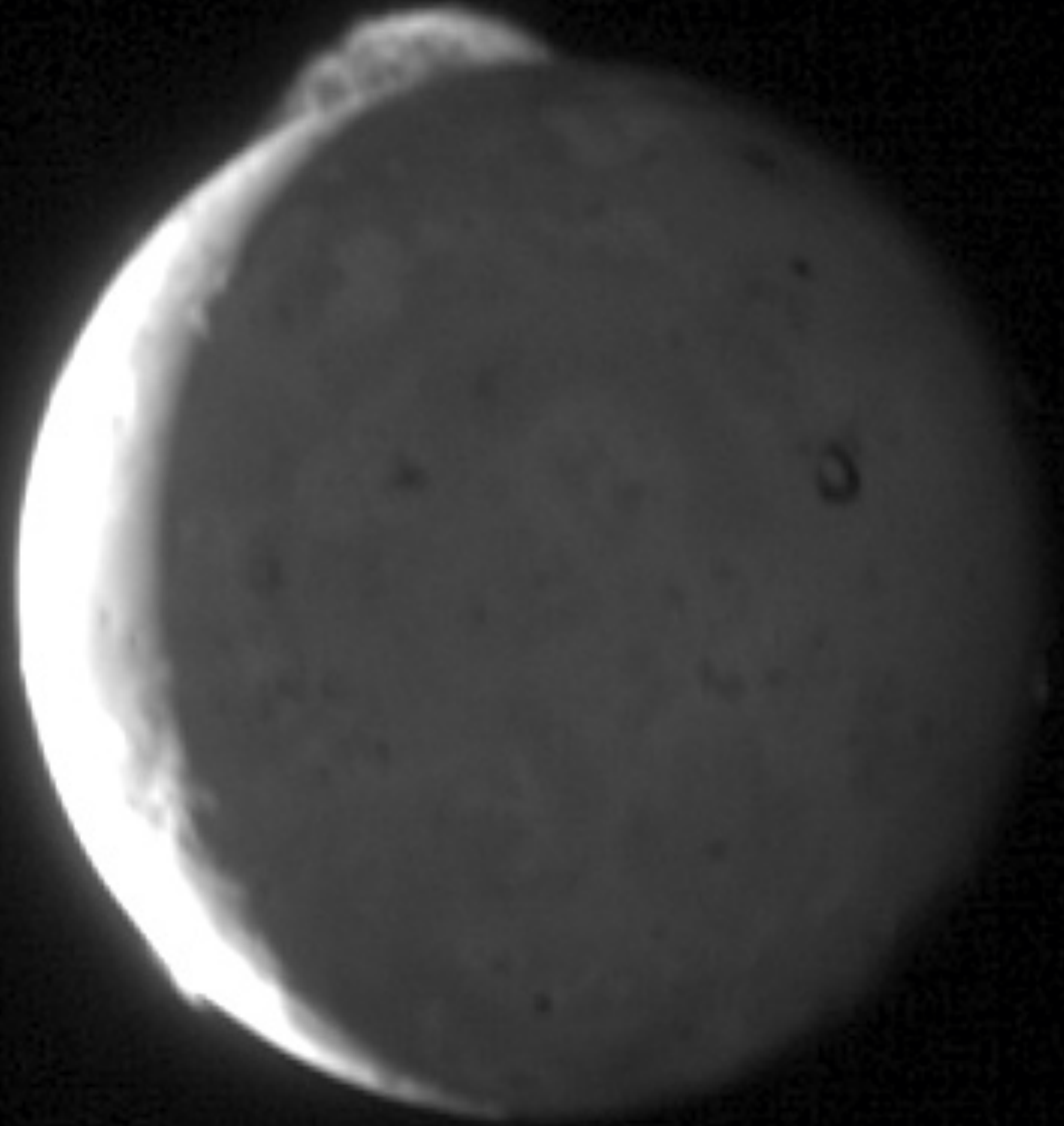
(shape)



Host-Satellite Interactions
(strength, shape)



Radiation Belts
(shape)



Exo-volcanism seeding
brown dwarf magnetospheres?

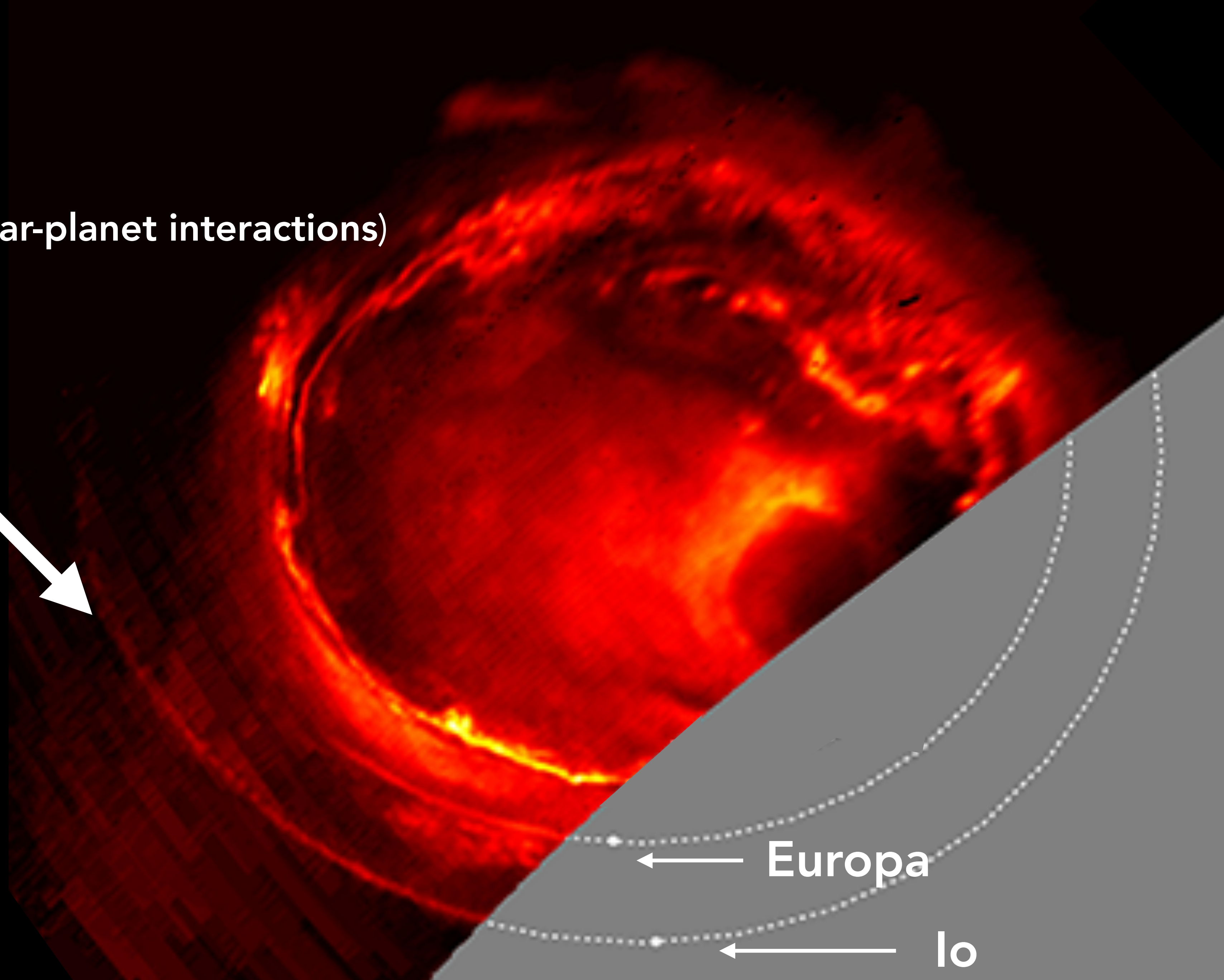
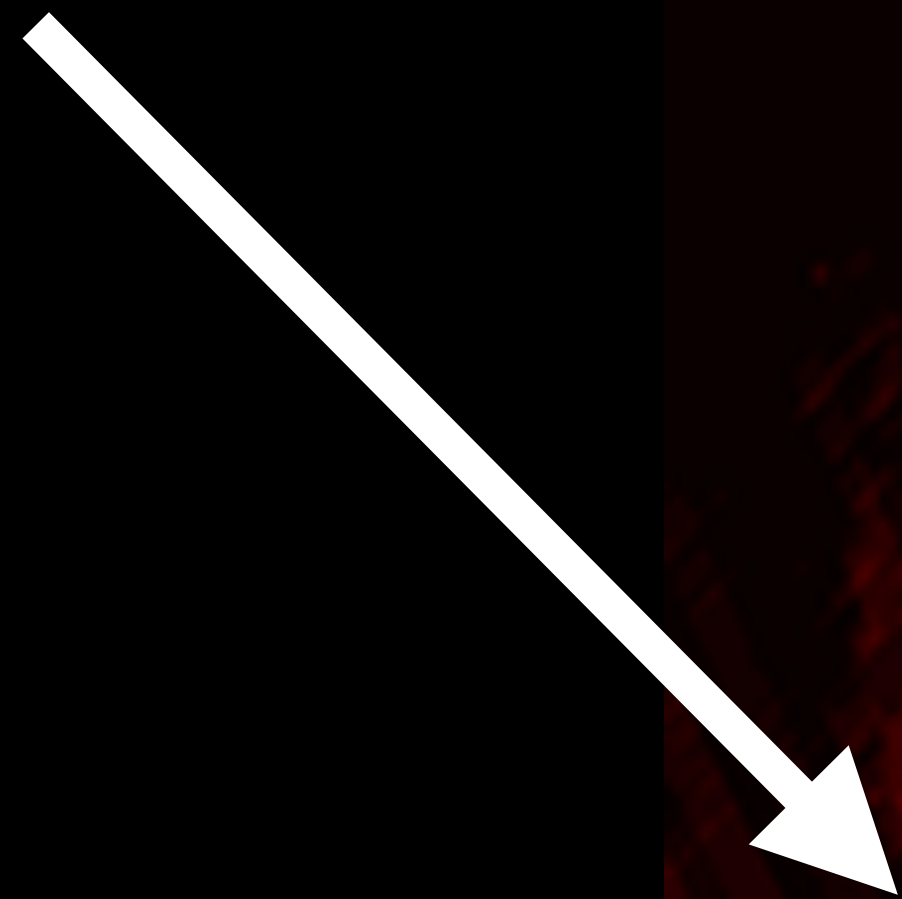
Hamilton+ (2013)

Image credit: NASA/Hamilton (New Horizons)

Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

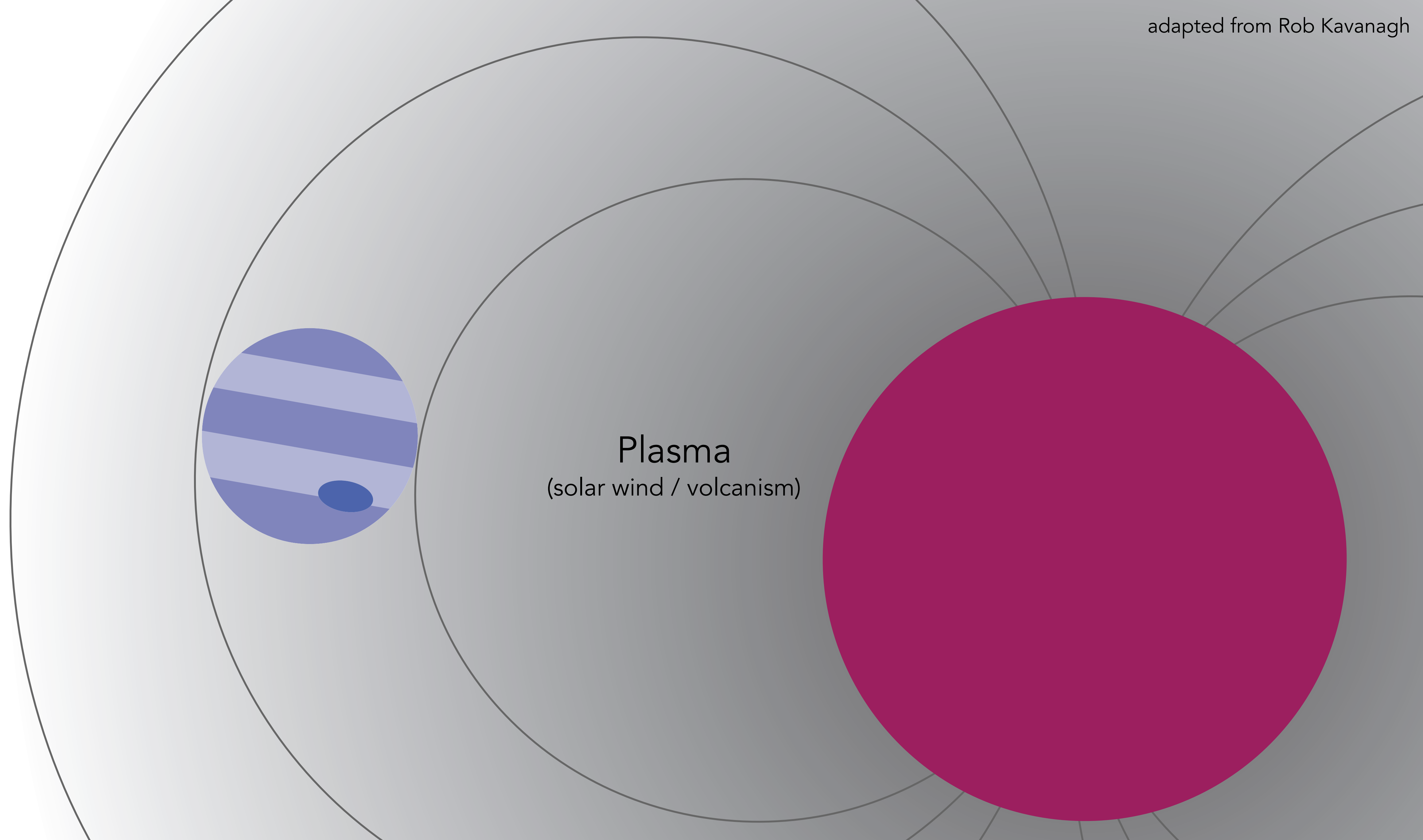
satellite-driven

(e.g. Io-Jupiter interaction; **star-planet interactions**)

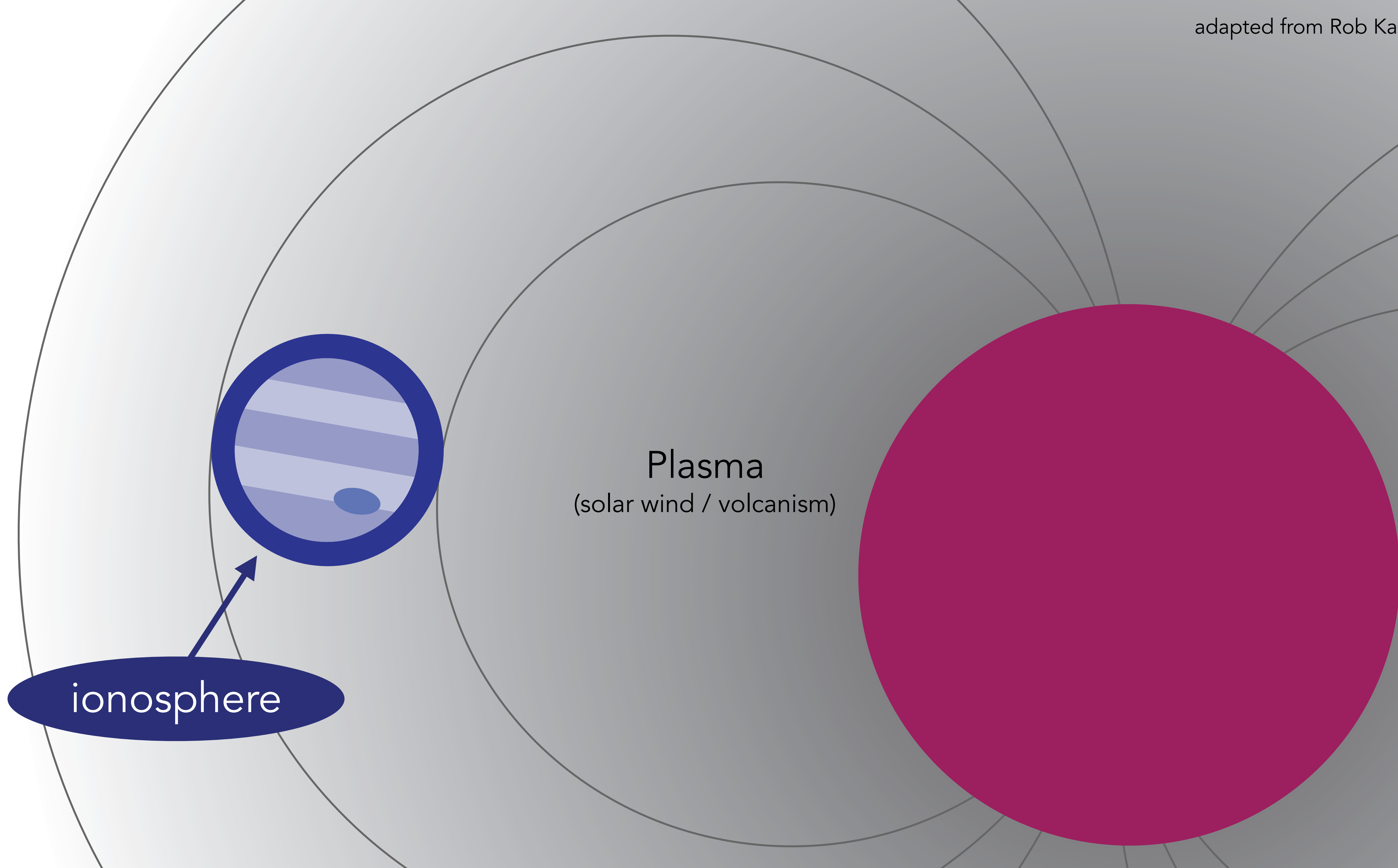


← Europa

← Io

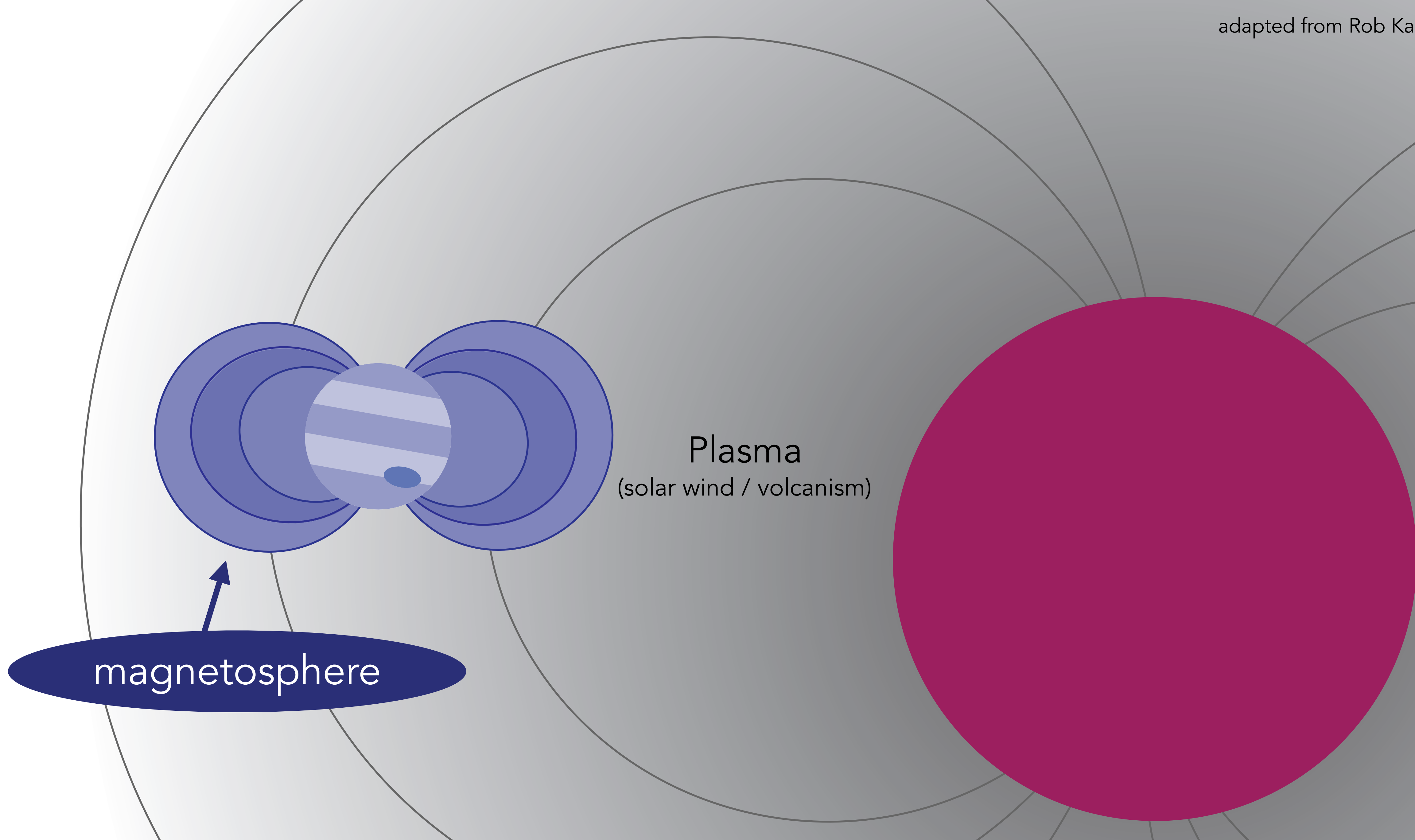


Plasma
(solar wind / volcanism)



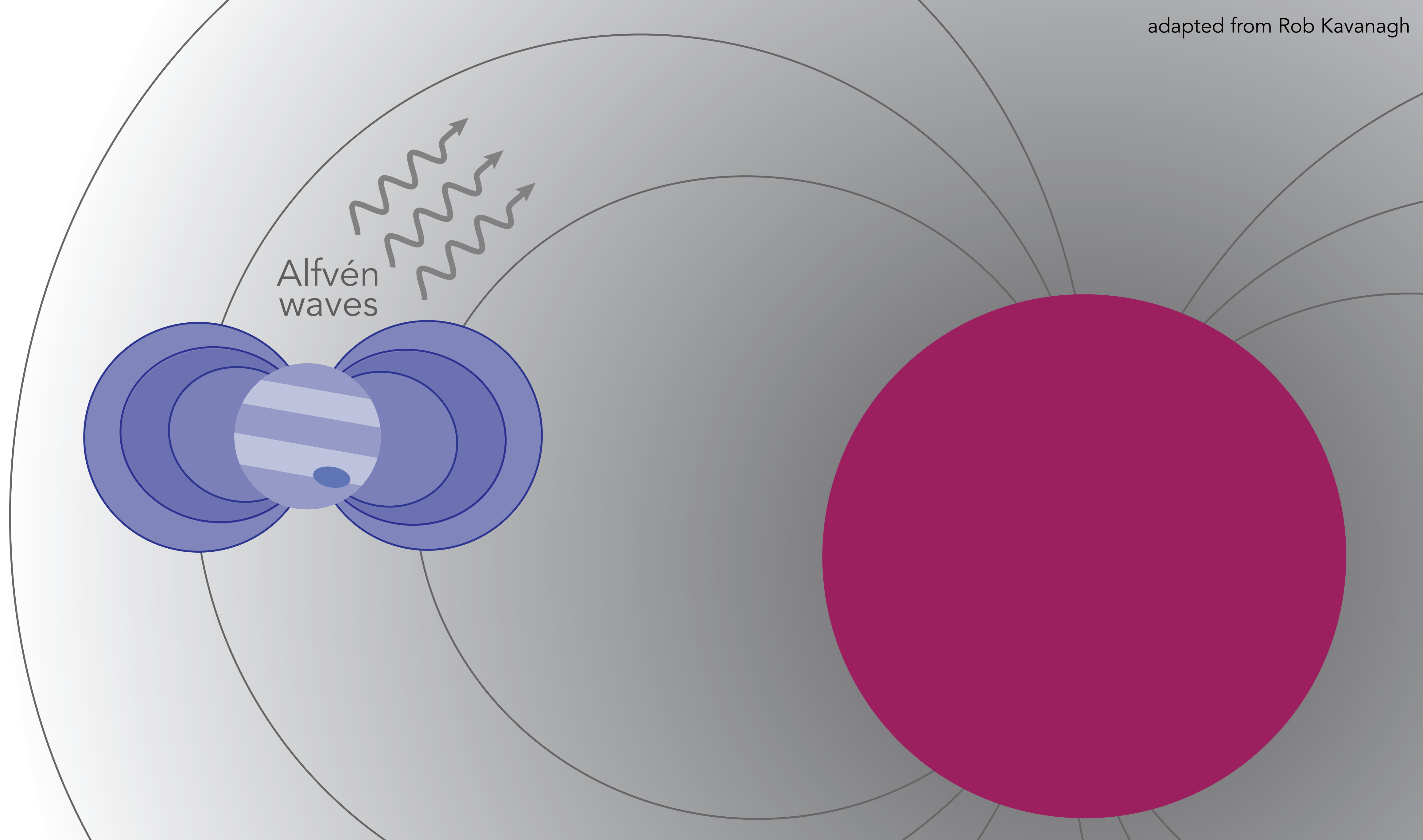
Plasma
(solar wind / volcanism)

ionosphere

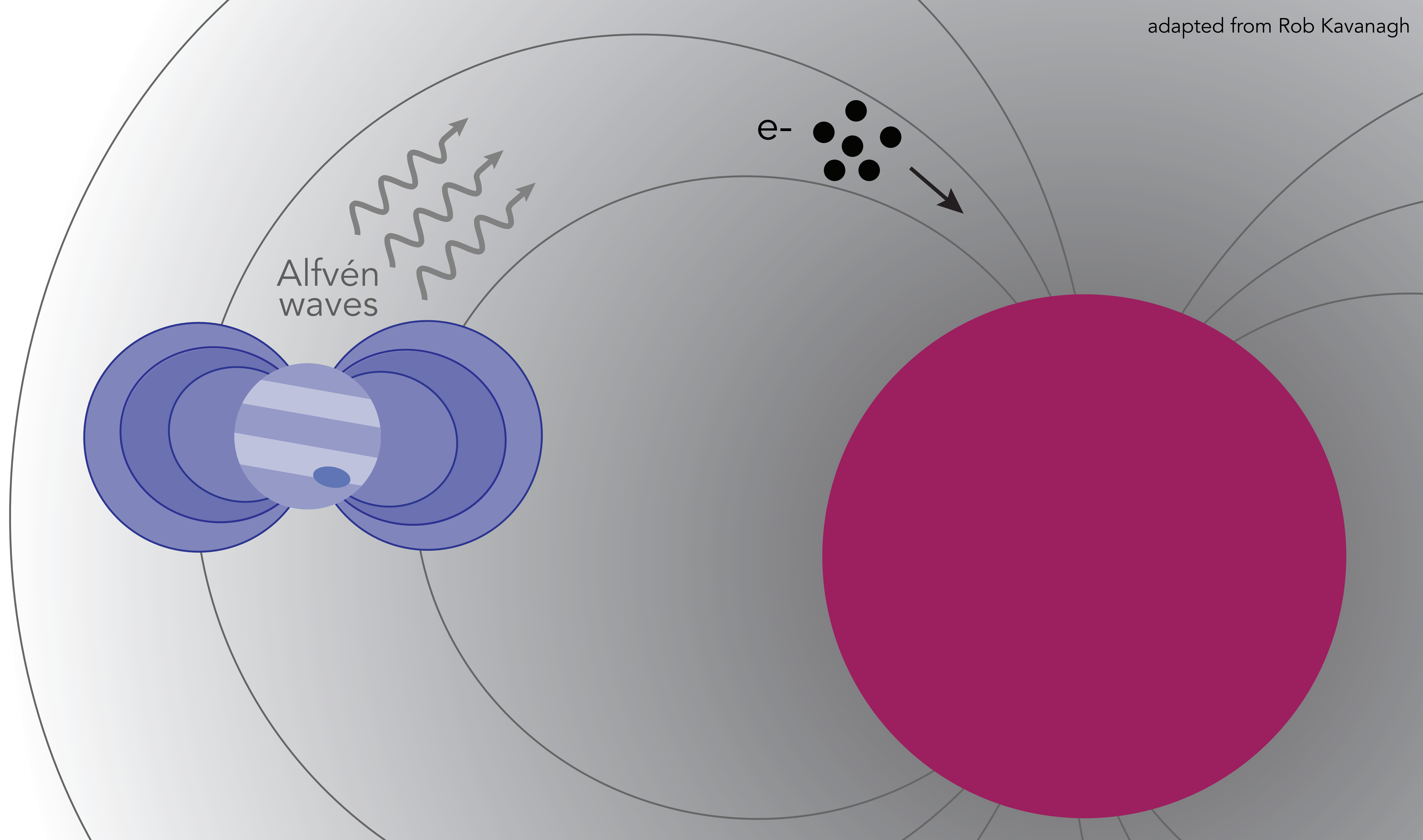


Plasma
(solar wind / volcanism)

magnetosphere

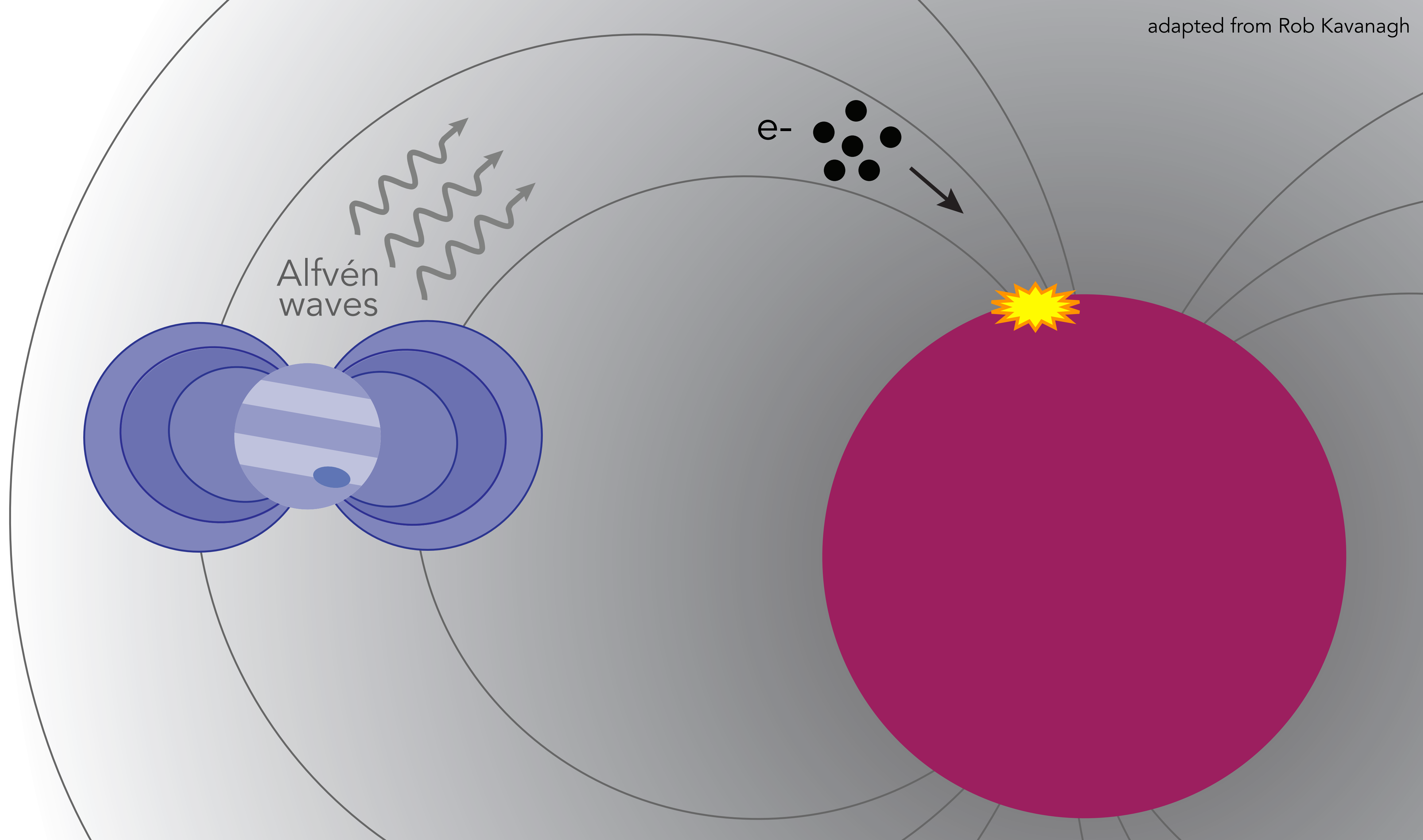


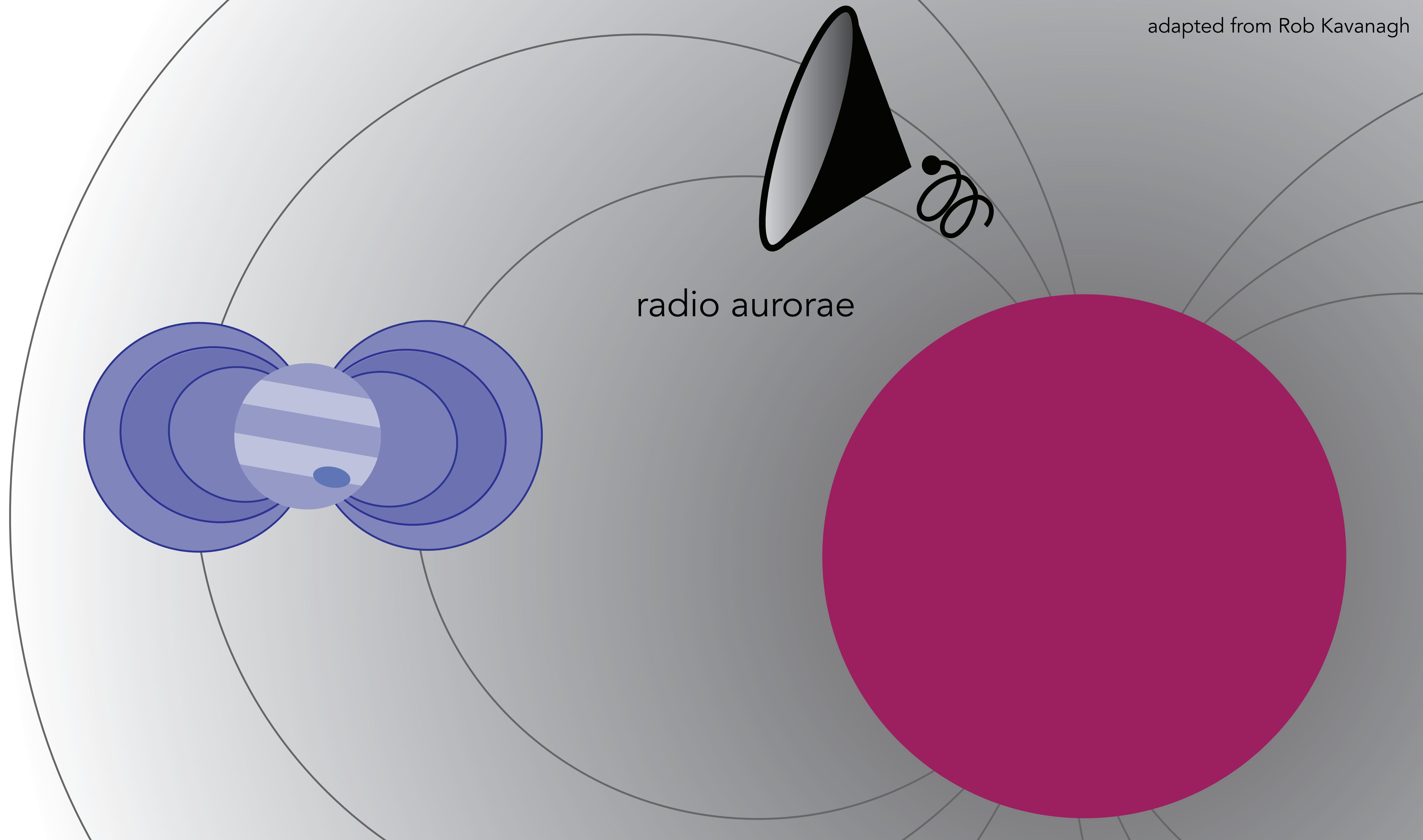
Alfvén
waves



Alfvén waves

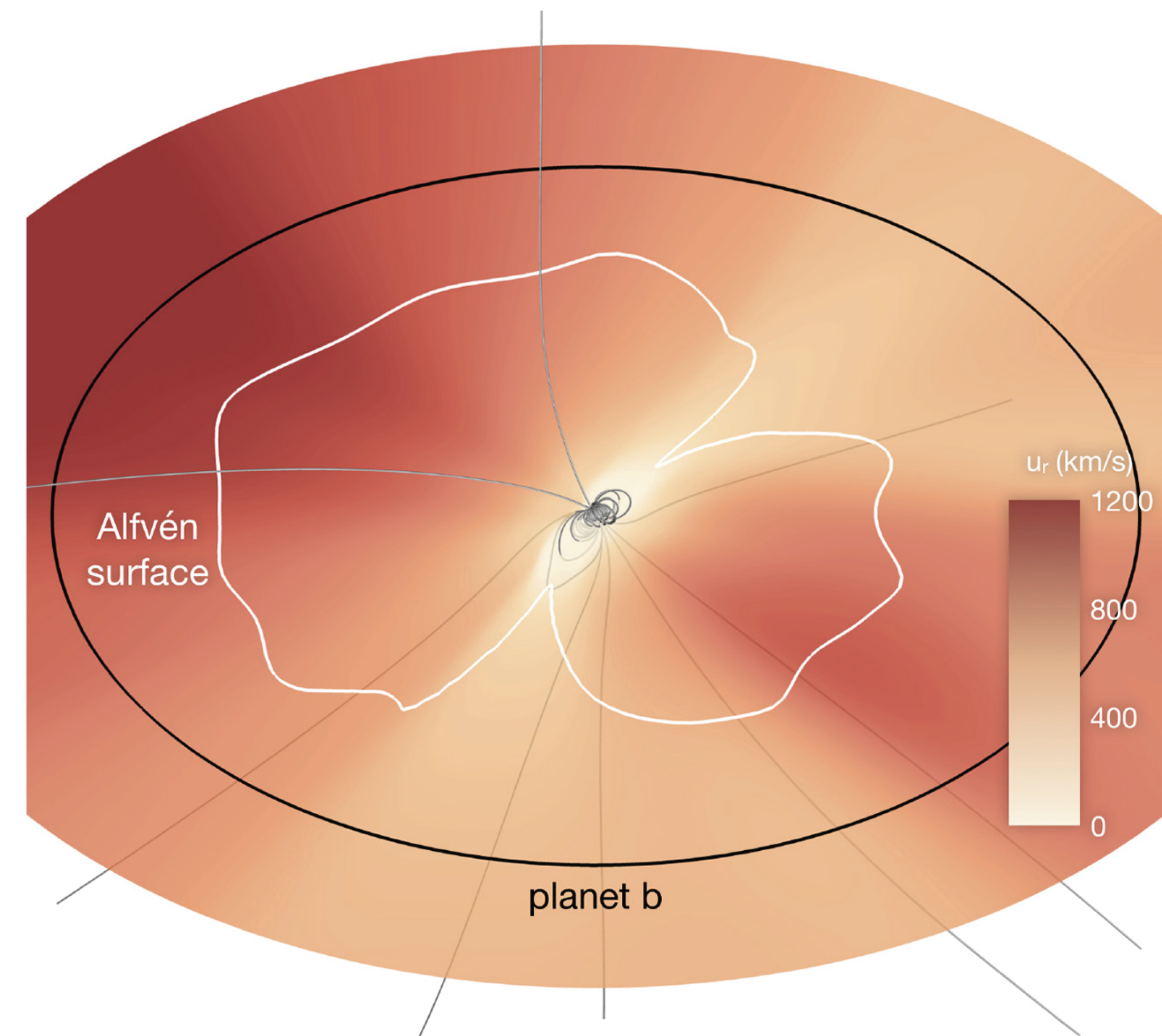
e-





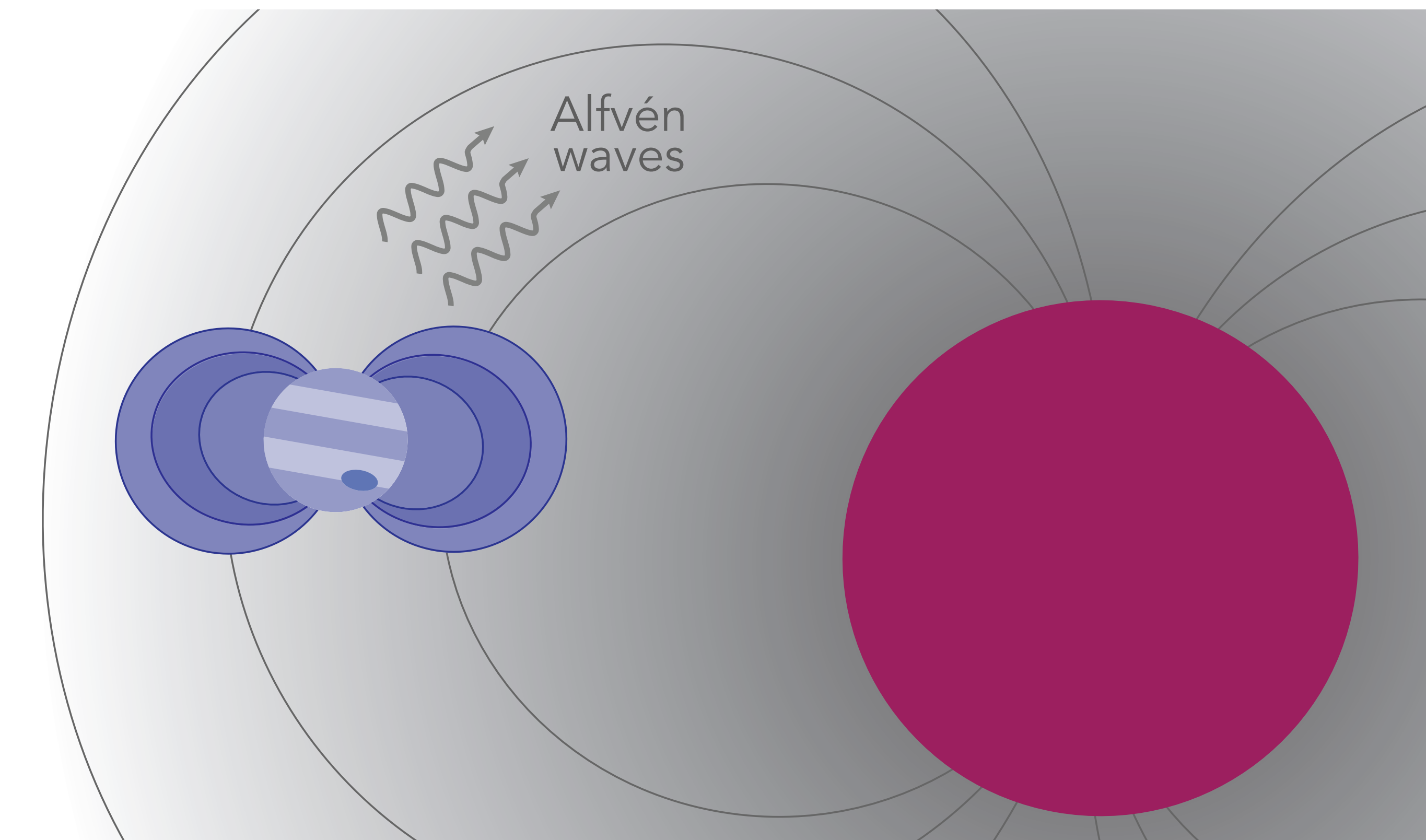
radio aurorae

Proxima Centauri: Radio SPI? Perez-Torres+ 2021

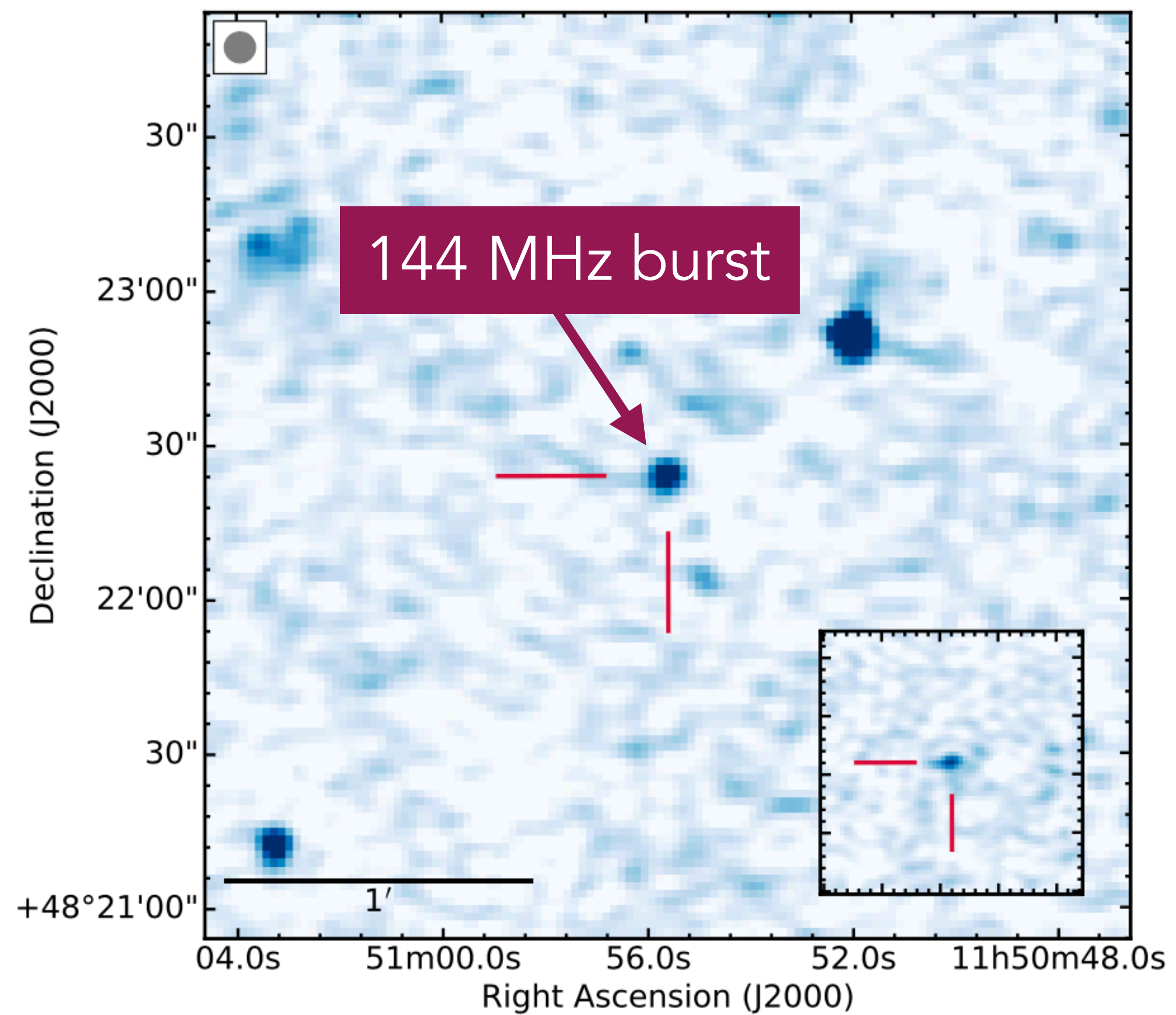


“No feasible scenario where the planet can induce radio emission in the star’s corona”

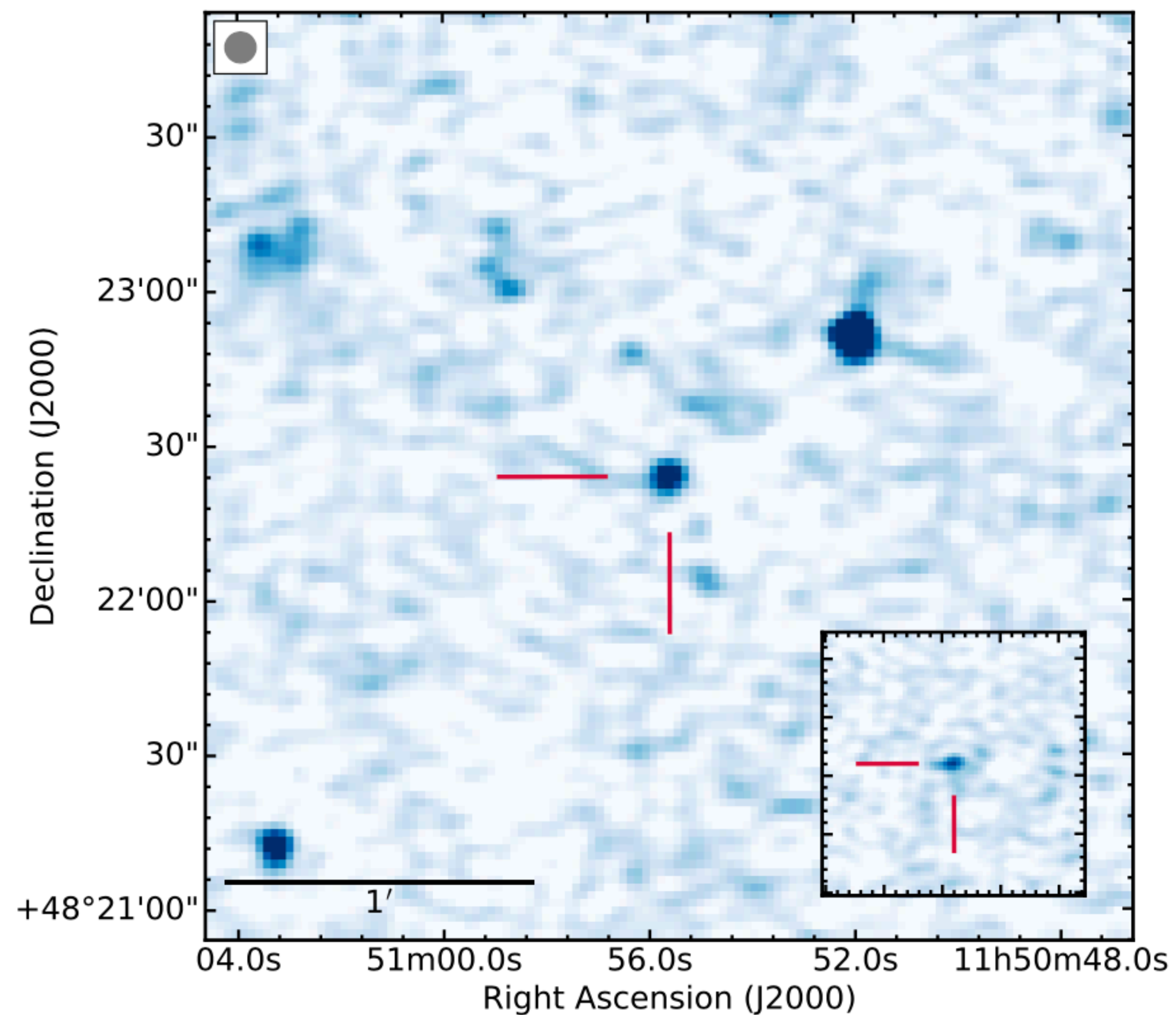
Kavanagh+ 2021



Alfvén velocity $>$ outflowing plasma velocity



Close-in Earth-sized planet
powering radio emission?

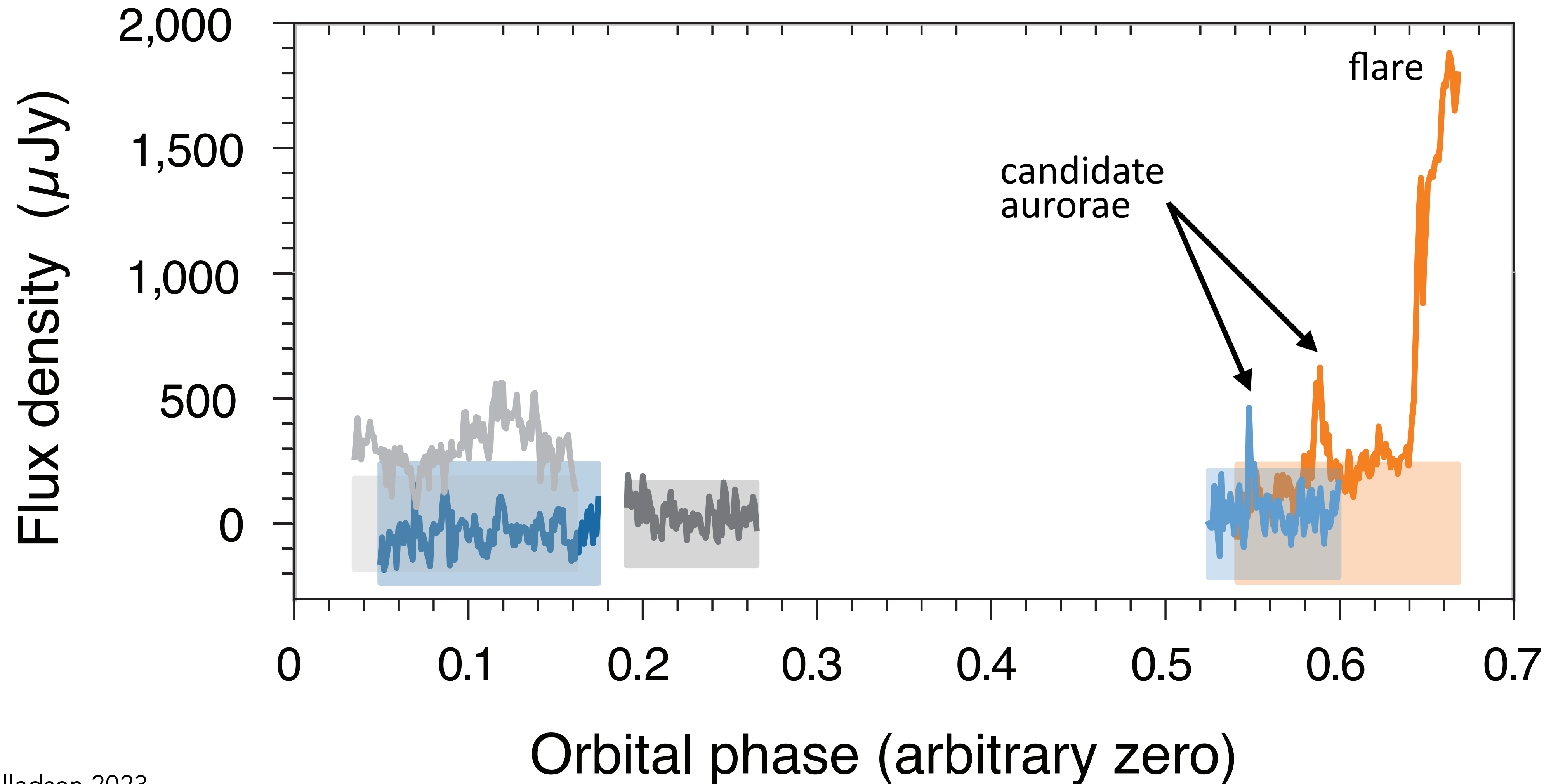


Close-in Earth-sized planet could power observed flux densities

RV follow-up rules out massive planets

(Pope+ 2020, Perger+ 2021)

YZ Ceti: Radio SPI?

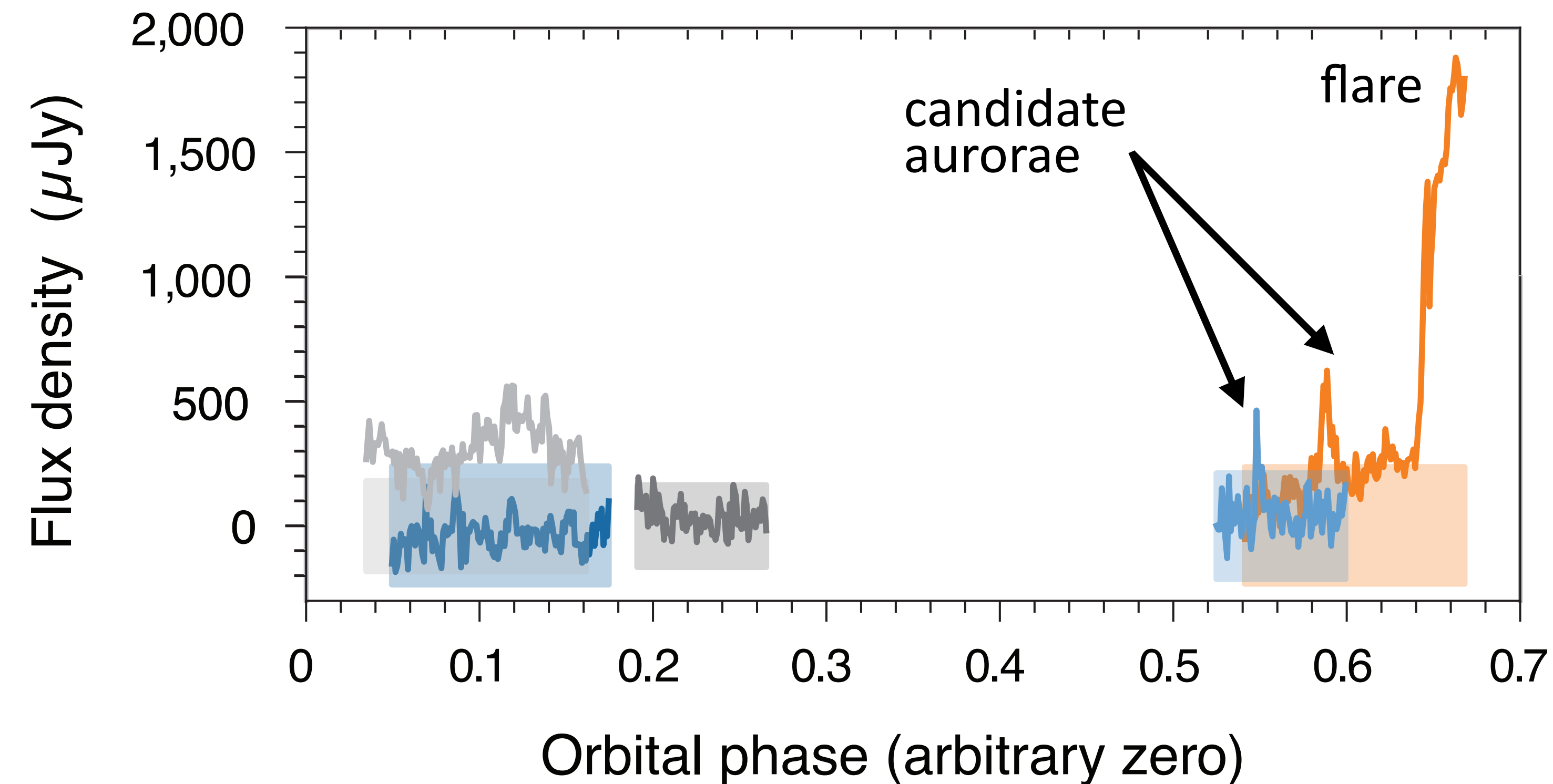


Pineda & Villadsen 2023
see also: Triglio+ 2023

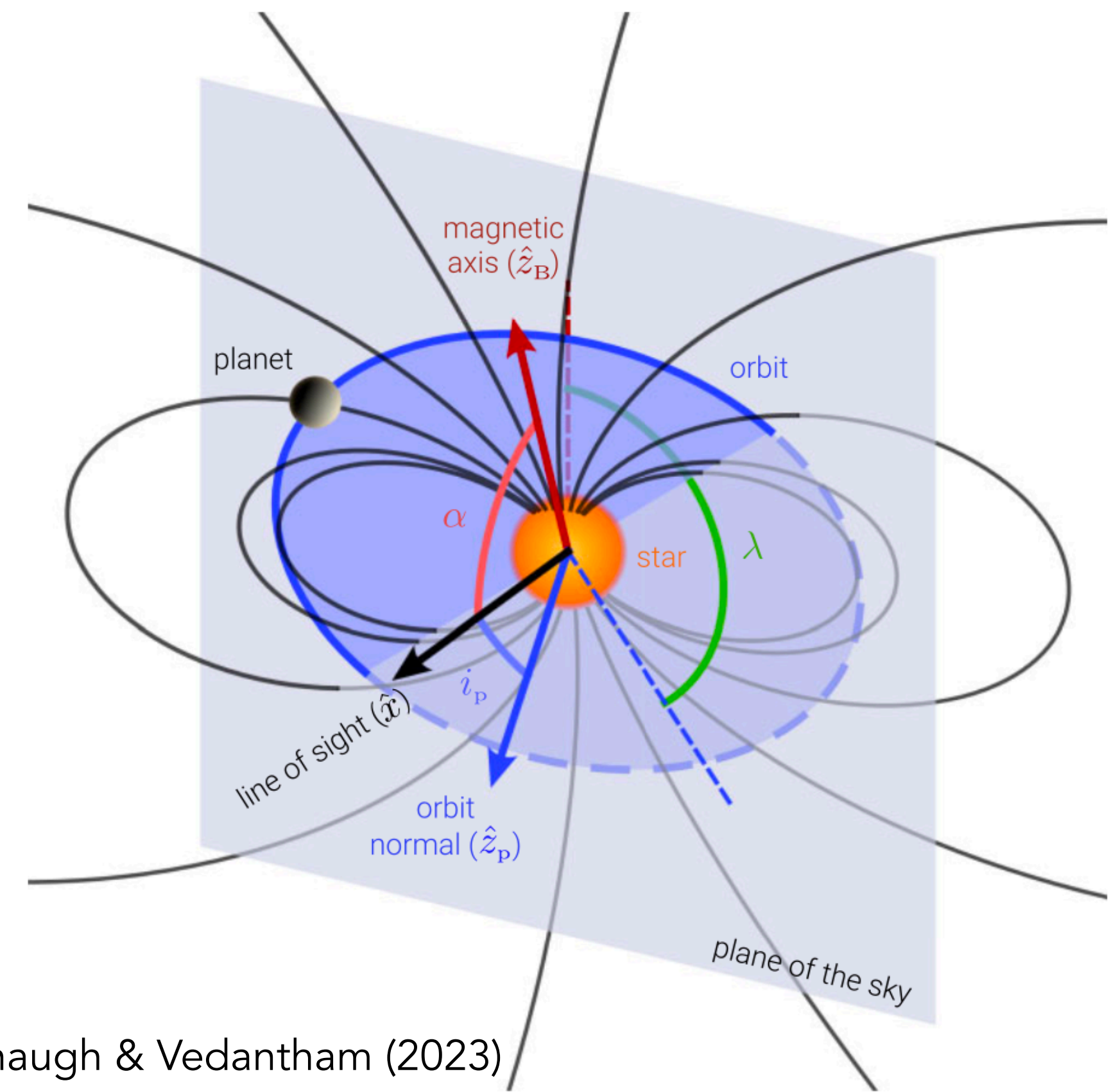
$S \propto$
power
dissipated

R_o^2
obstacle size

$B_{\text{wind}} \Delta u^2 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\rho_{\text{wind}}}$
(magnetospheric plasma flow properties)



Hess+ (2008)

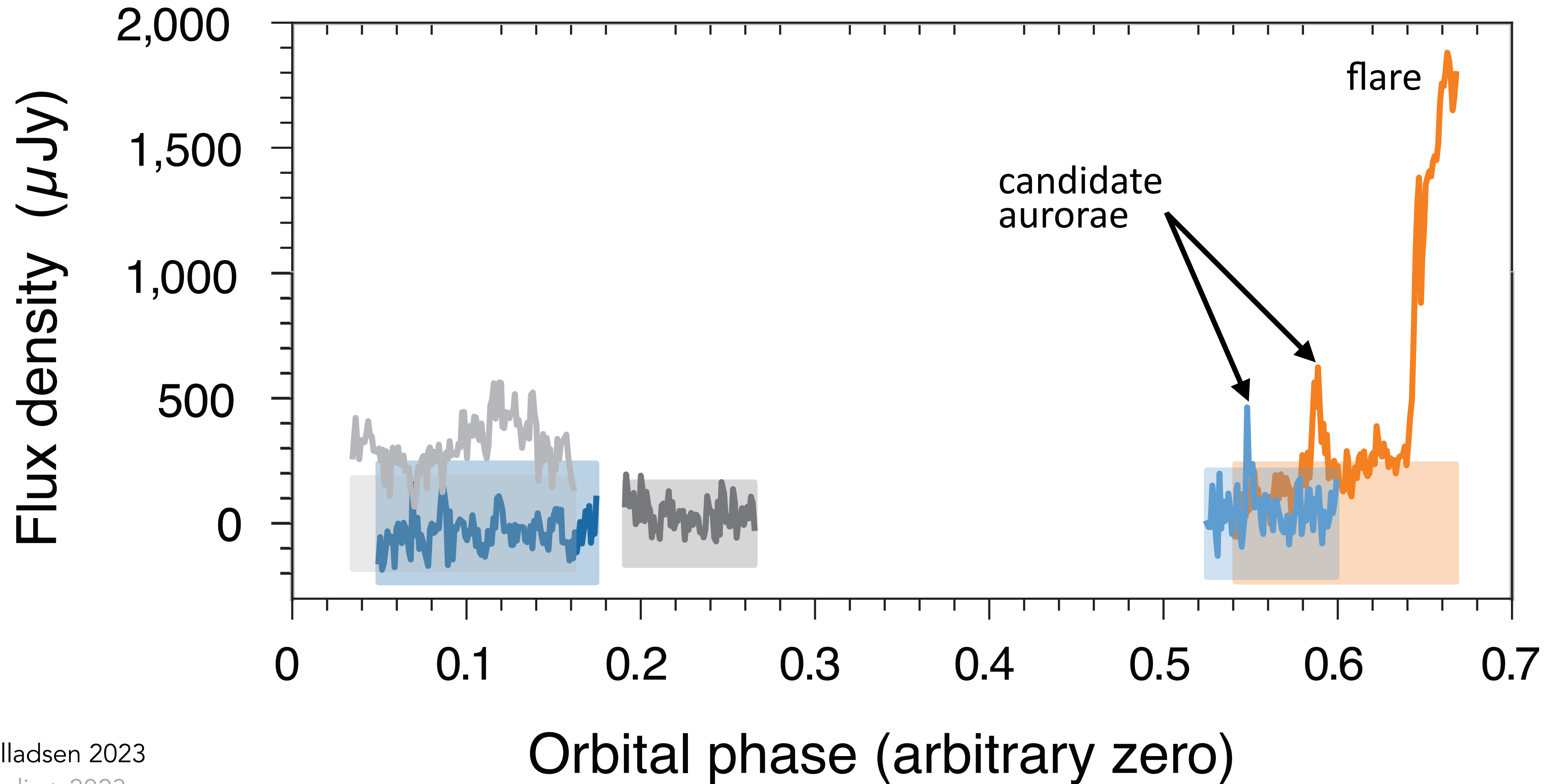


Kavanaugh & Vedantham (2023)

see also Lynch + (2016)

see also Rob Kavanaugh's poster, conference room across the hall

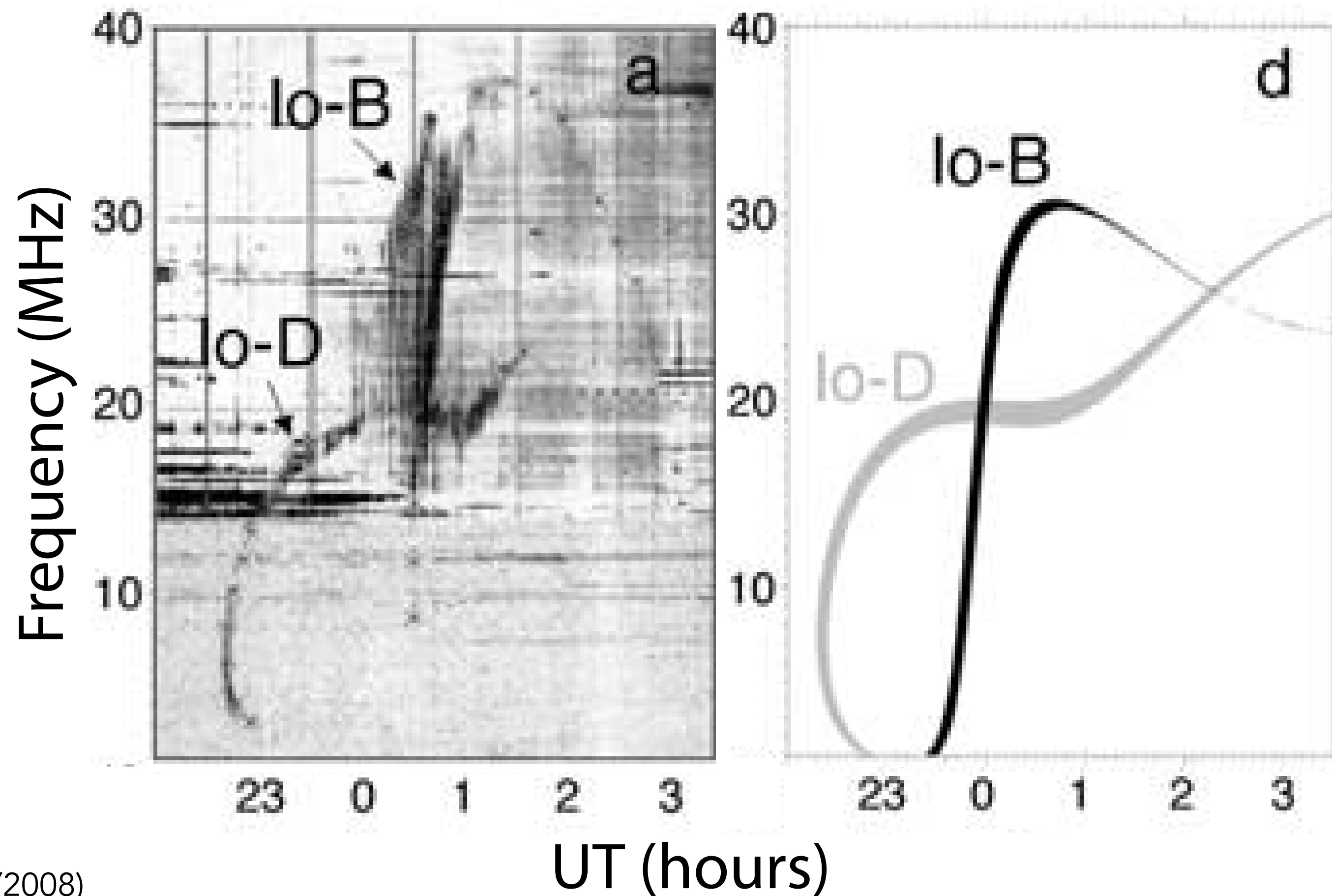
Stay tuned for Cool Stars!



$S \propto$
power
dissipated

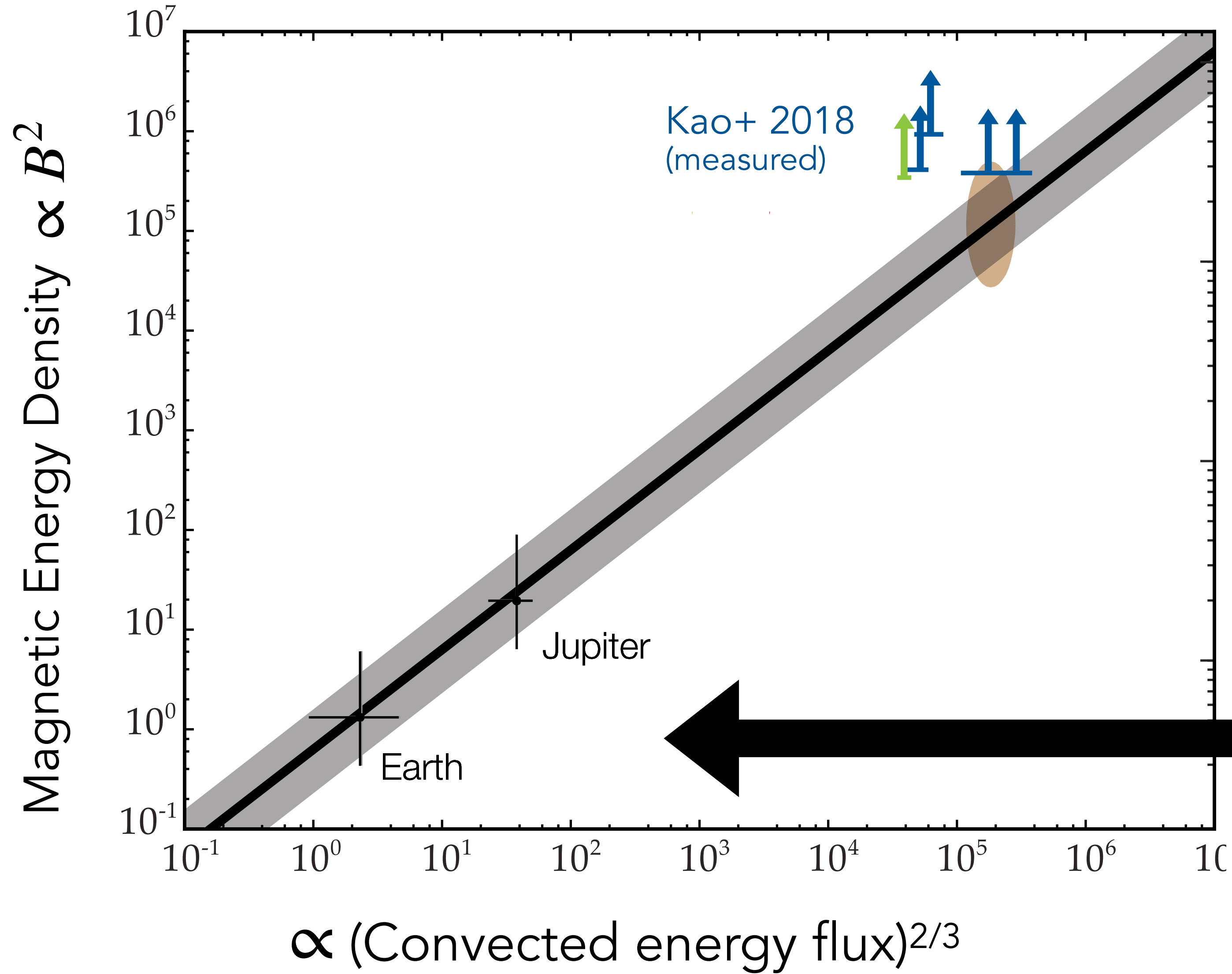
R_o^2
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(magnetospheric plasma flow properties)

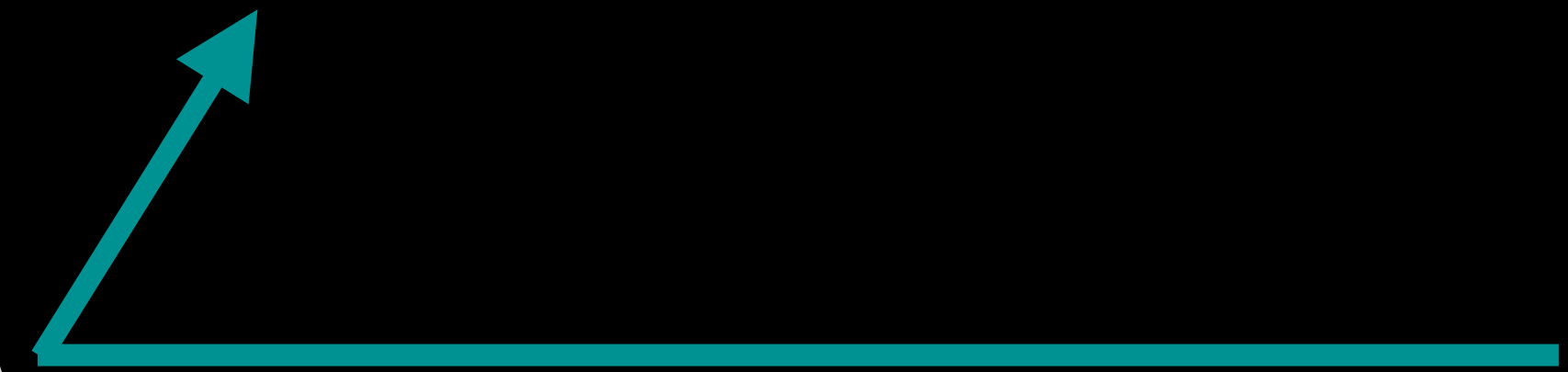


Hess+ (2008)

Melodie Kao (mkao@lowell.edu)

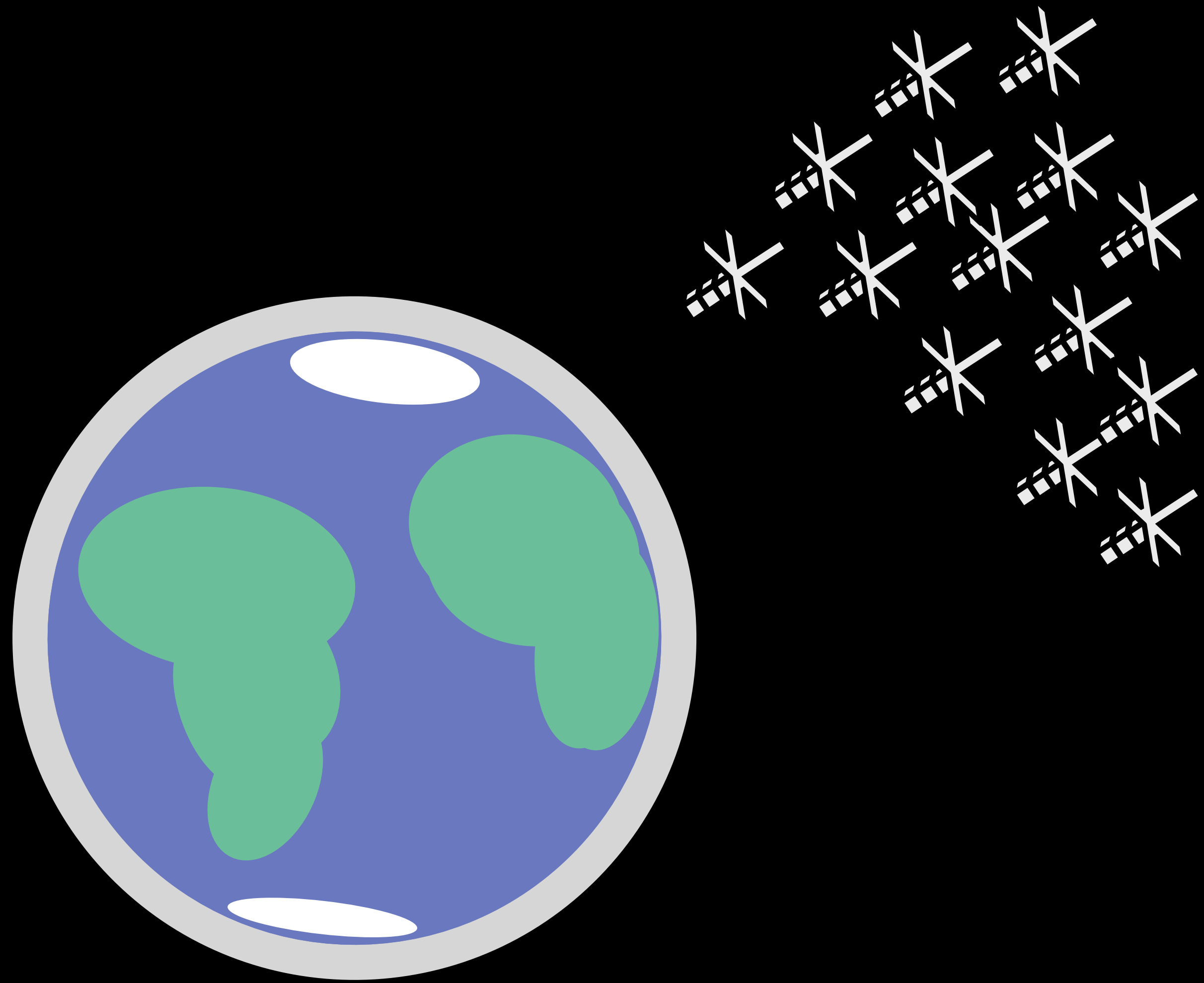


terrestrial satellites
around brown dwarfs



$\lesssim 10$ MHz emission
(terrestrial planets)

ionosphere

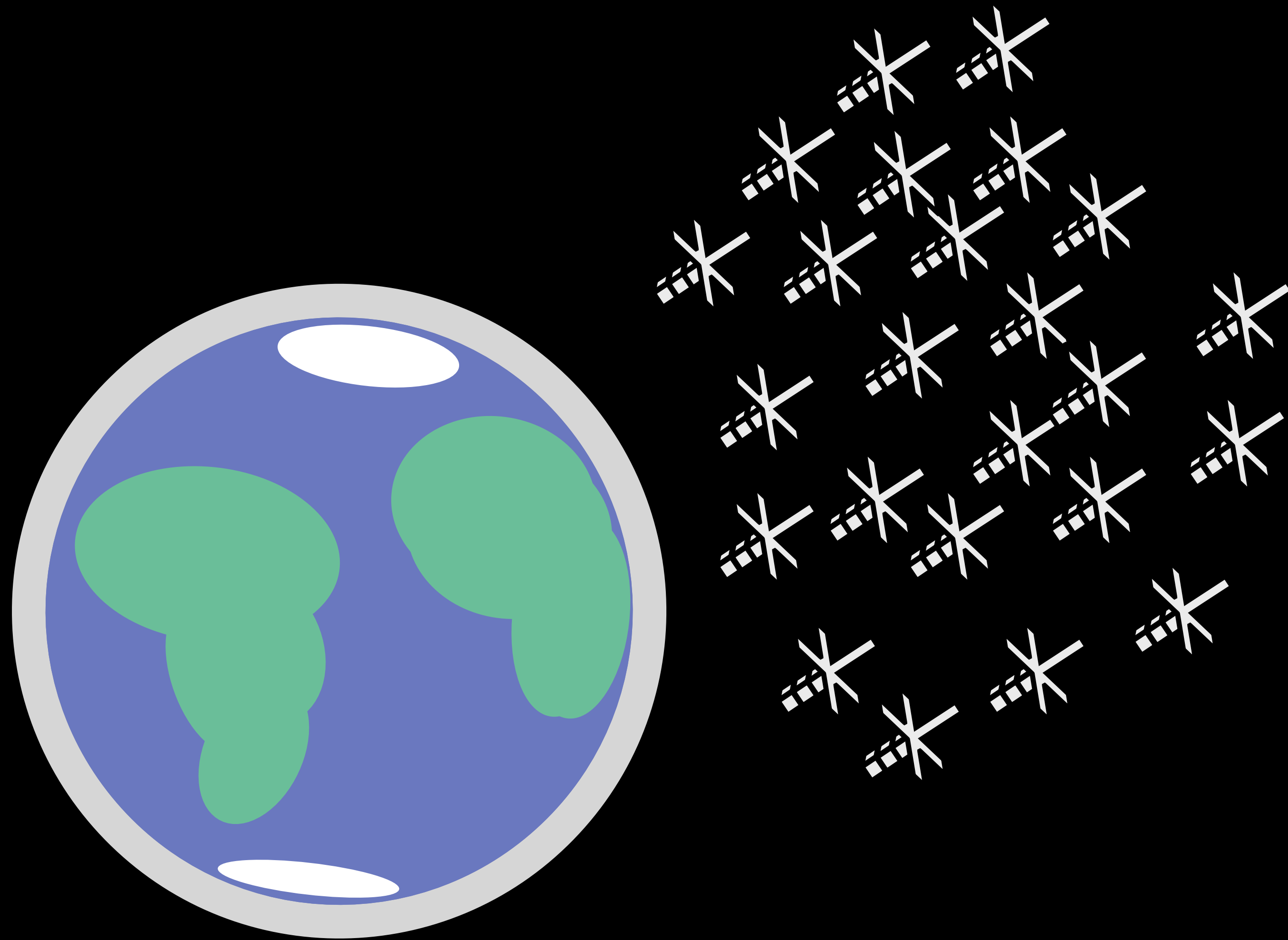


$\lesssim 10$ MHz emission
(terrestrial planets)

GO-LoW

Great Observatory at Long Wavelengths

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.08432>
Knapp, Paritsky, Kononov, Kao (2024 NIAC)



$\lesssim 10$ MHz emission
(terrestrial planets)

GO-LoW

Great Observatory at Long Wavelengths

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.08432>

Knapp, Paritsky, Kononov, Kao (2024 NIAC)

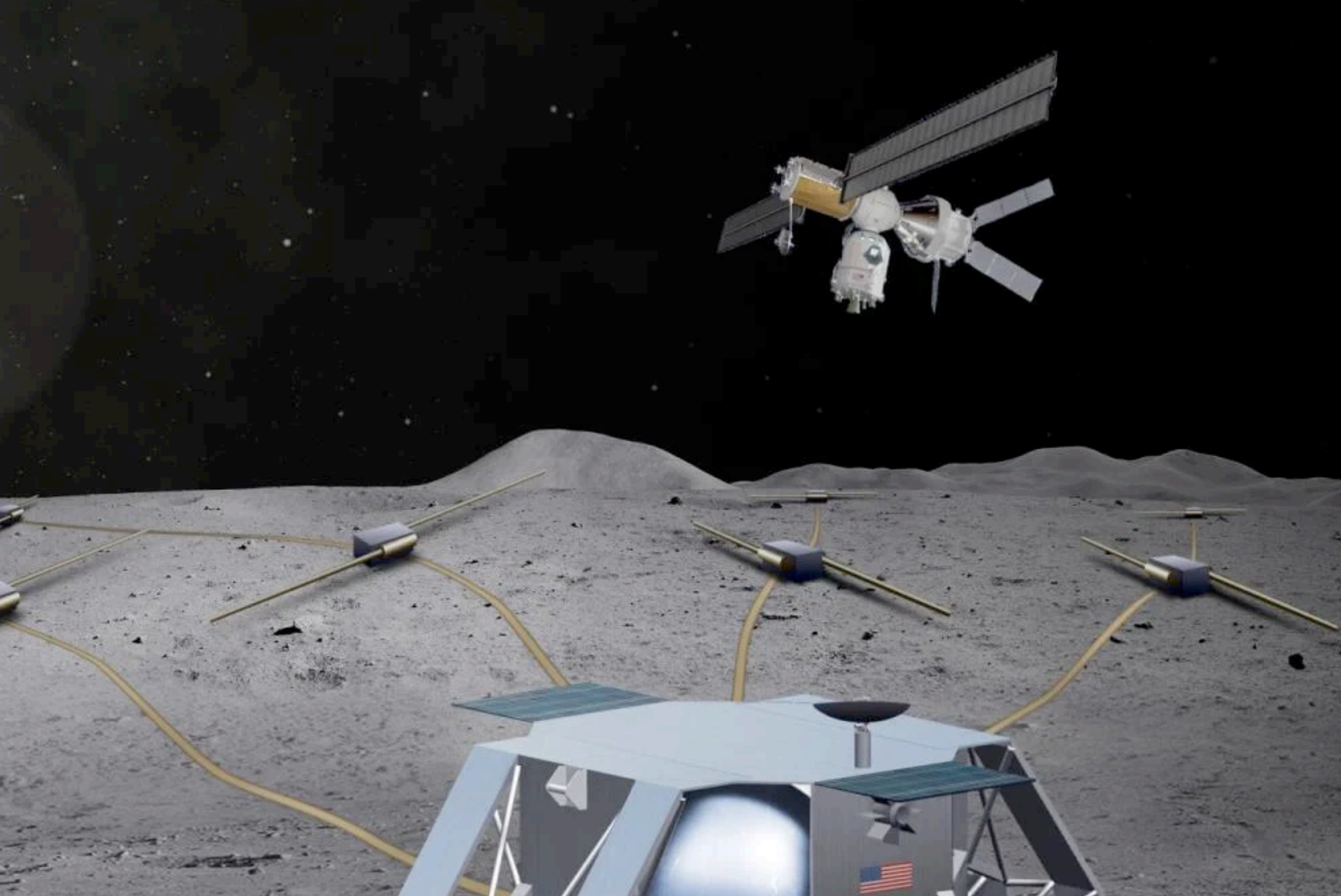


GO-LoW

Great Observatory at Long Wavelengths

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.08432>

Knapp, Paritsky, Kononov, Kao (2024 NIAC)



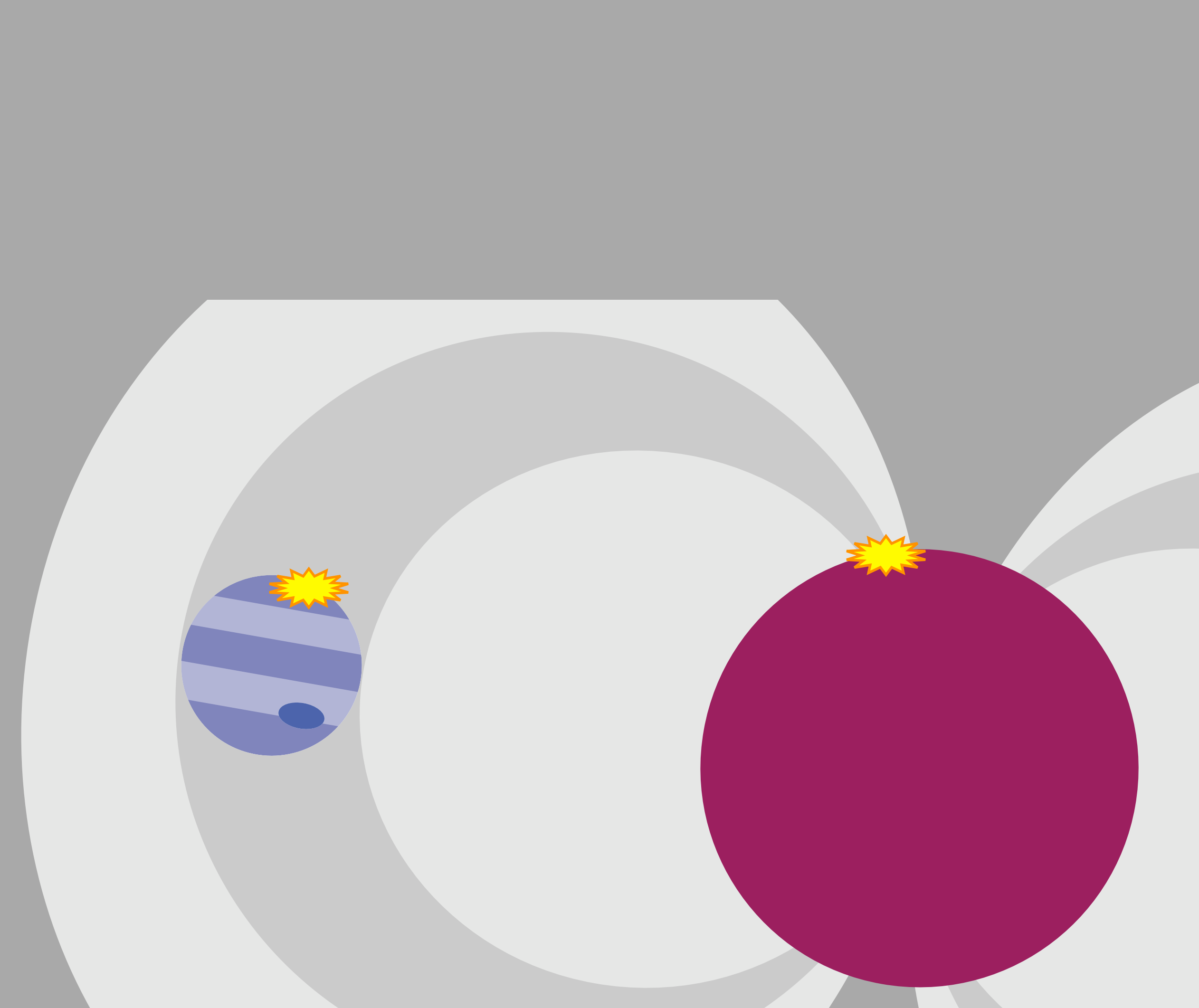
FARSIDE

Burns+ (2021)



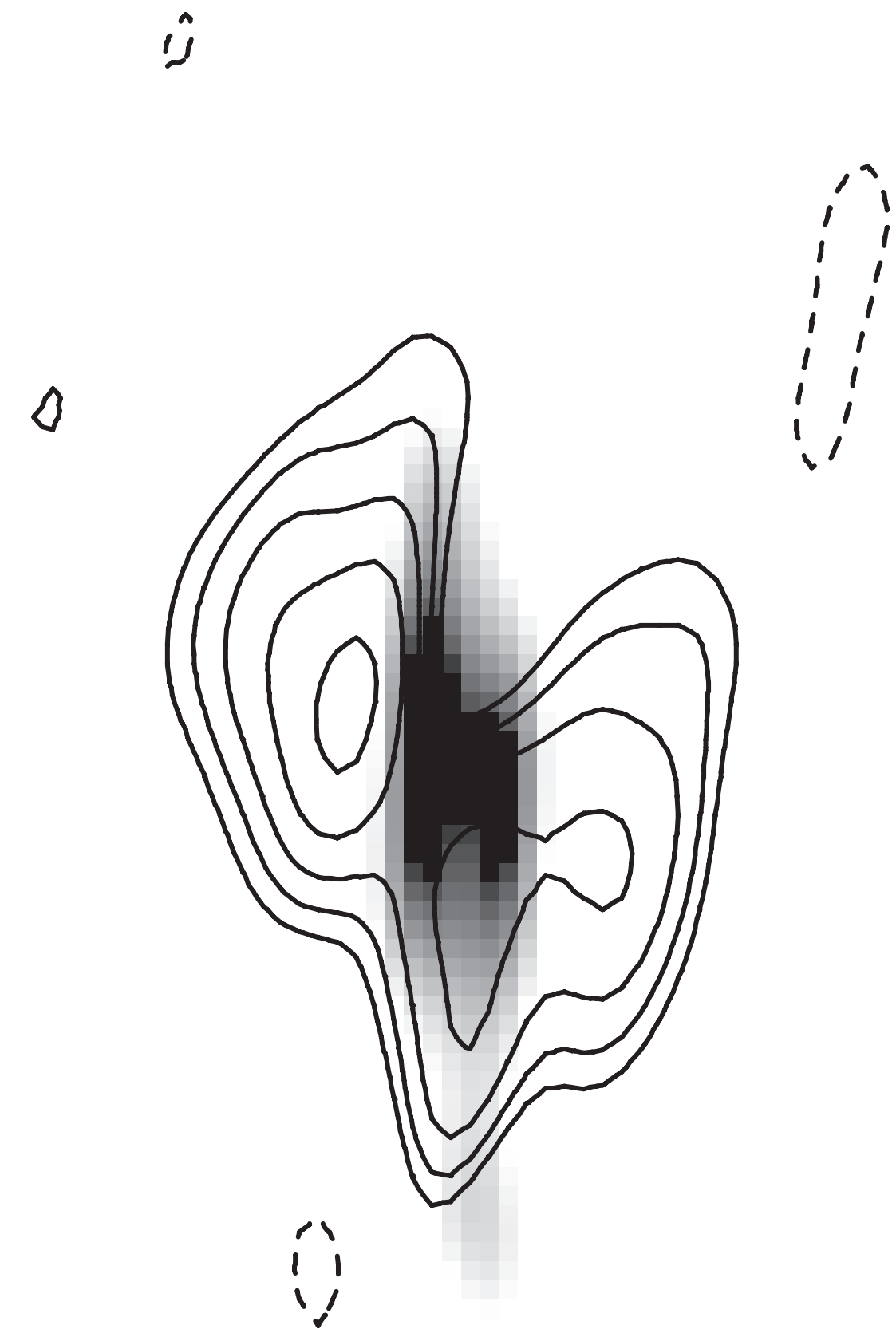
GO-LoW

Knapp, Paritsky, Kononov, Kao (2024 NIAC)



Star-Planet Interactions

(strength, shape)



Radiation Belts

(shape)

extra slides