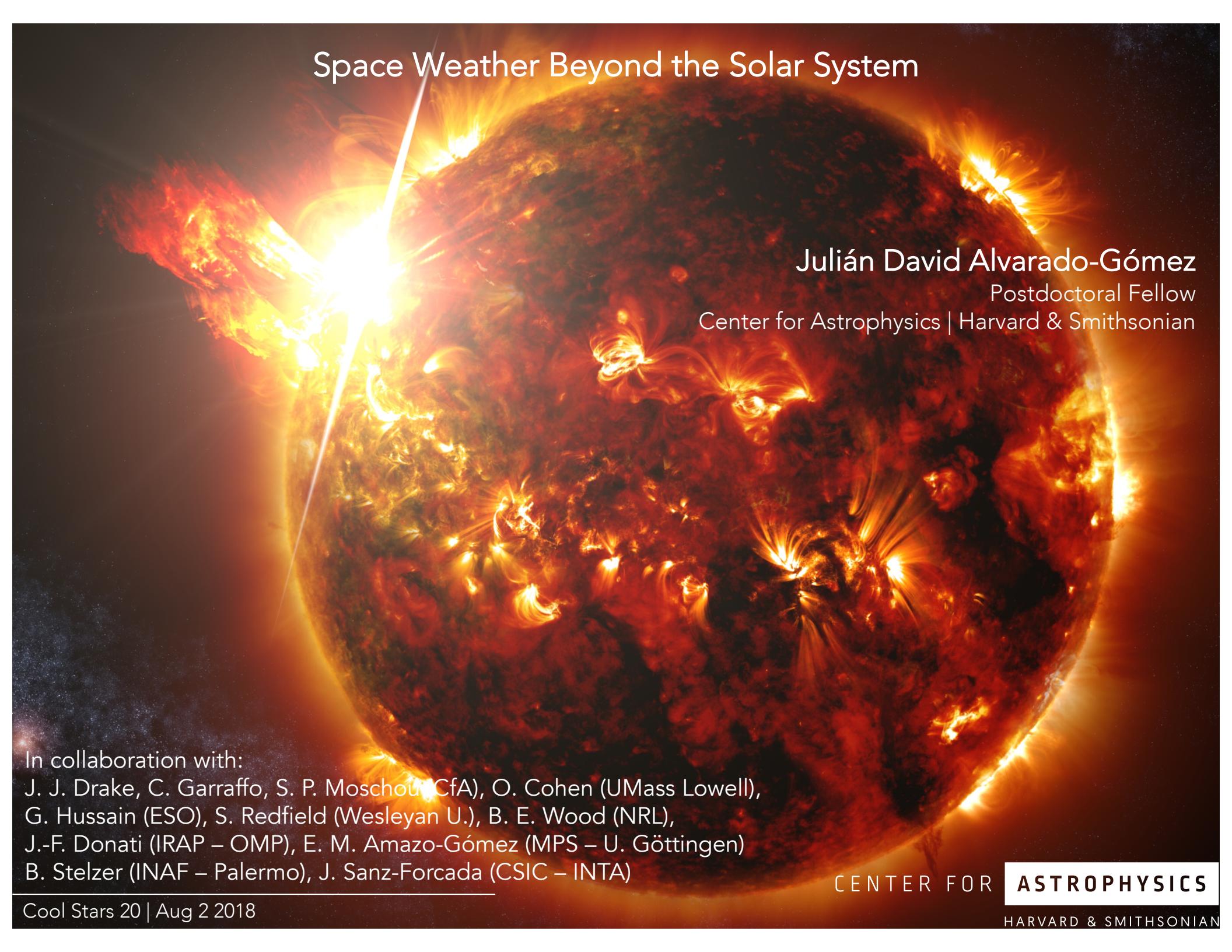


Space Weather Beyond the Solar System



Julián David Alvarado-Gómez

Postdoctoral Fellow
Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian

In collaboration with:

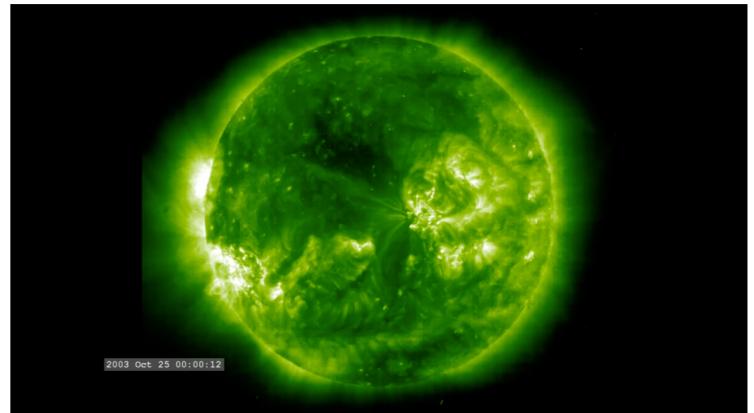
J. J. Drake, C. Garraffo, S. P. Moschou (CfA), O. Cohen (UMass Lowell),
G. Hussain (ESO), S. Redfield (Wesleyan U.), B. E. Wood (NRL),
J.-F. Donati (IRAP – OMP), E. M. Amazo-Gómez (MPS – U. Göttingen)
B. Stelzer (INAF – Palermo), J. Sanz-Forcada (CSIC – INTA)

Suppression of Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) in Active Stars

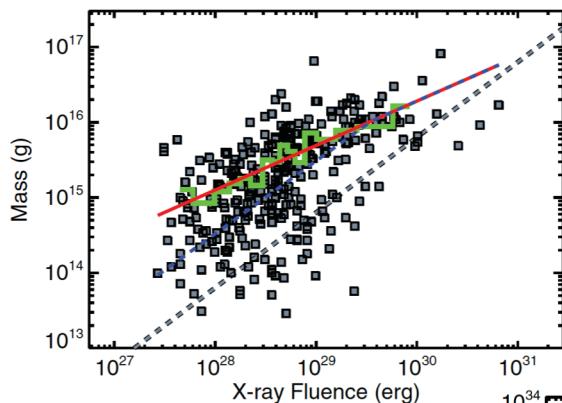
Alvarado-Gómez et al. 2018b
(ApJ 862, 93)

Solar Flares – CMEs: generalities and association

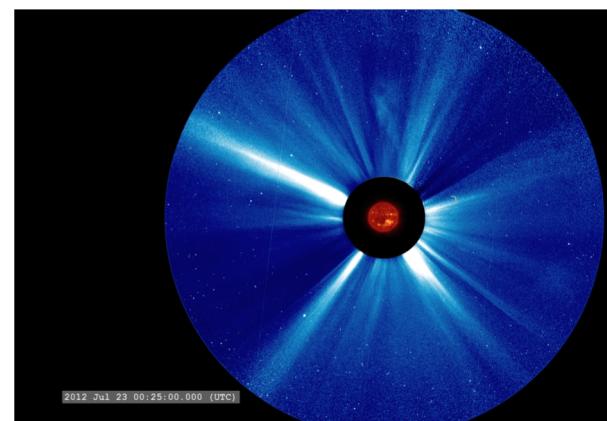
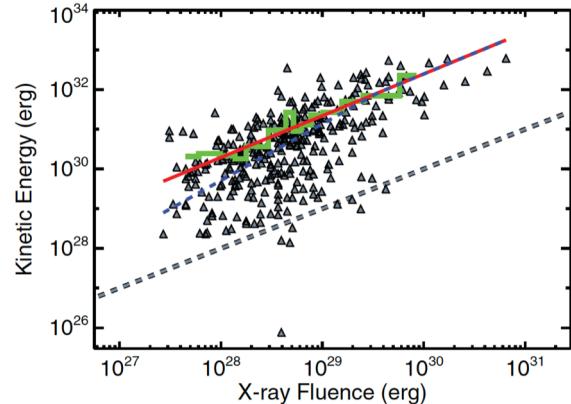
- **Flares:** Sudden energy release in the corona involving particle acceleration, radiation, and plasma heating.
- **CMEs:** "Localized" release of plasma and magnetic field into the solar/stellar wind (plasmoids/filament eruptions).
- Solar statistics: Large flares (GOES X Class) are nearly always accompanied by a CME (Yashiro & Gopalswamy 2009).



Extension to more active stars?



Study of Drake et al. (2013):
(see also Aarnio et al. 2012)



Consequences of extrapolating the observed mass and kinetic energy of CMEs associated with solar flares to more active stars.

A saturated Sun-like star ($L_X \sim 10^{30}$ erg/s) would have:

CME-Mass loss rate: $\dot{M} \sim 5 \times 10^{-10} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$

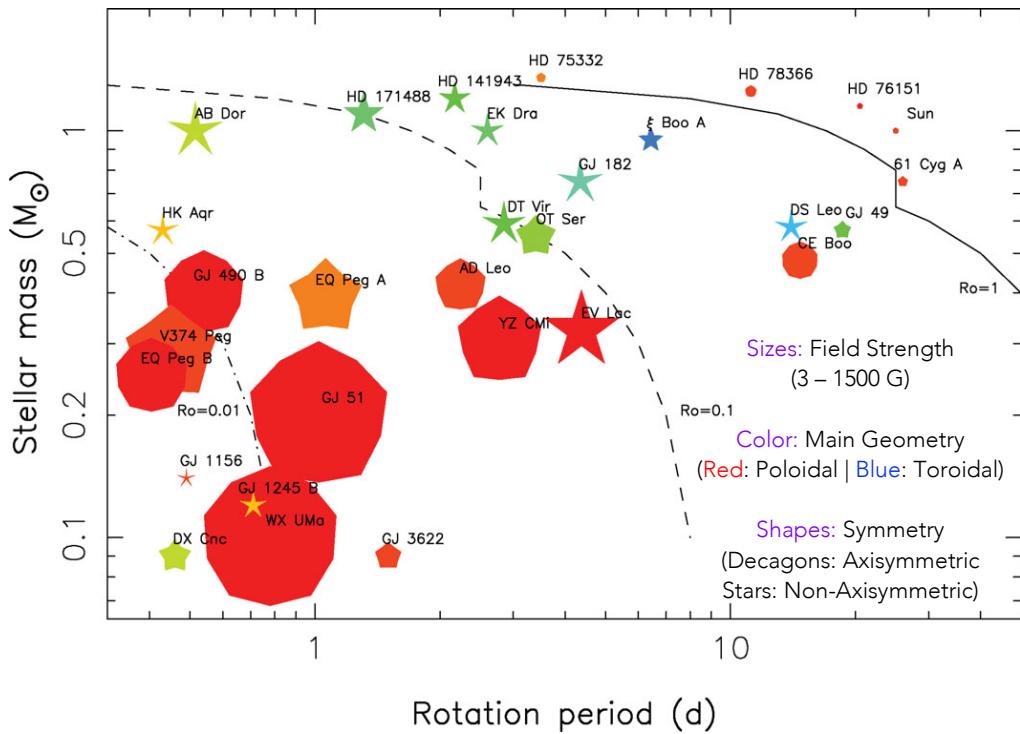
CME-Kinetic energy requirement: $\dot{E}_{ke} \sim 0.1 L_\odot$

Conclusion: The flare-CME relations (mass/energy) must flatten out for large energies ($\geq 10^{31}$ ergs).

Possible solution: Suppression of CMEs by overlying magnetic field

Stellar observations

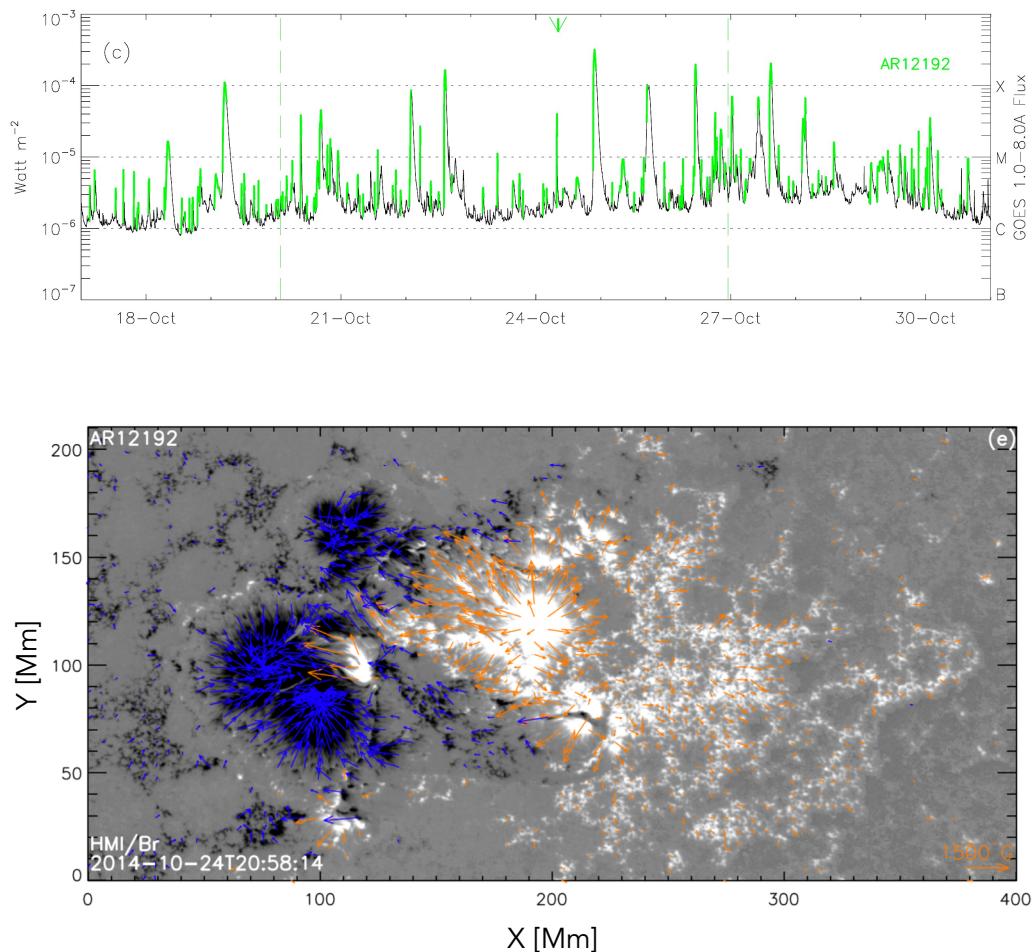
Donati (2011); Donati & Landstreet (2009)



(This plot is known as the "Confusogram" so don't worry if you are confused now).

Solar observations

Lin et al. (2016)



Testing the magnetic suppression: Data-driven numerical simulations

Space Weather Modeling Framework (SWMF)

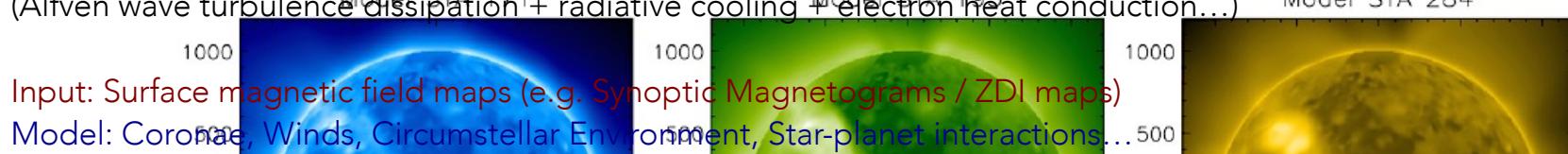
State-of-the-art 3D MHD code used and validated in different Heliophysics domains

Physics-based space weather simulations:

Self-consistently calculated: Coronal heating / stellar wind acceleration

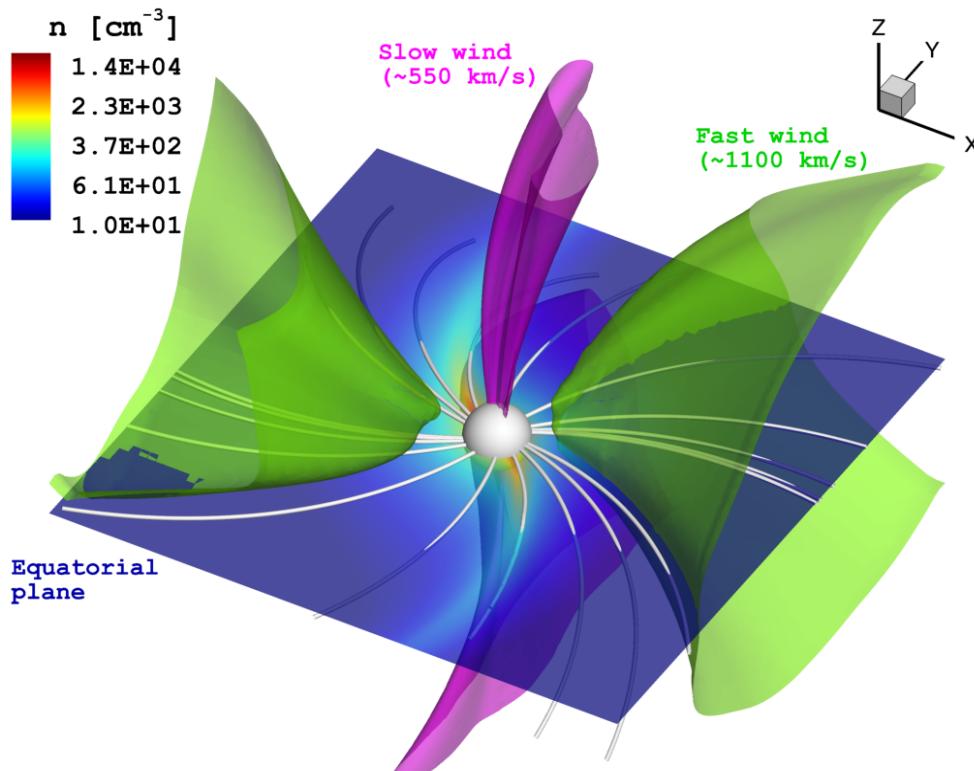
(Alfven wave turbulence dissipation + radiative cooling + electron heat conduction...)

van der Holst et al. (2014)

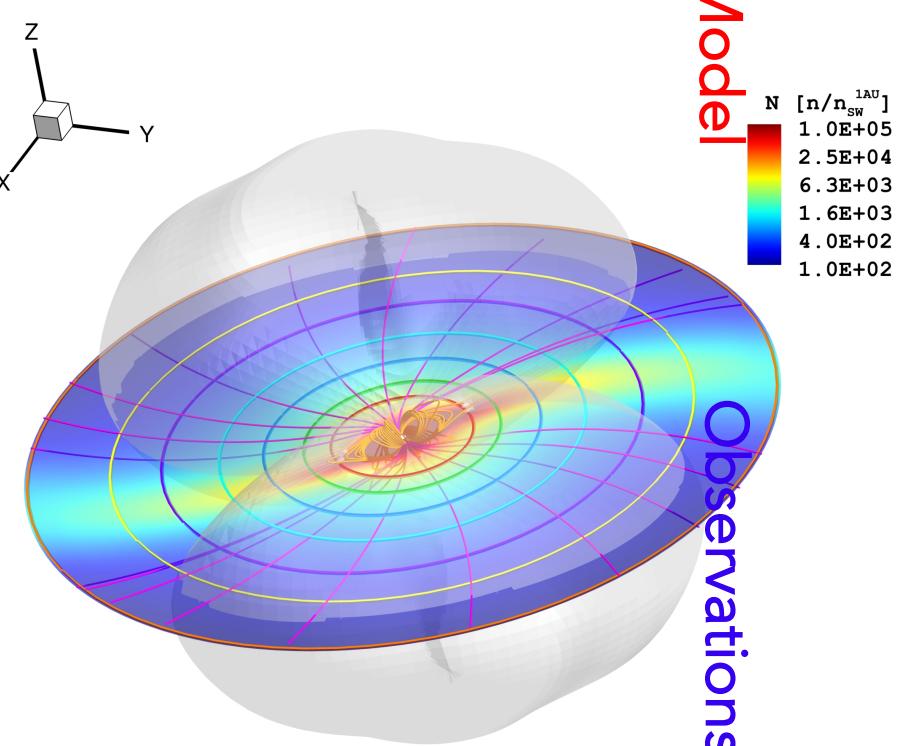


Input: Surface magnetic field maps (e.g. Synoptic Magnetograms / ZDI maps)

Model: Coronae, Winds, Circumstellar Environment, Star-planet interactions...



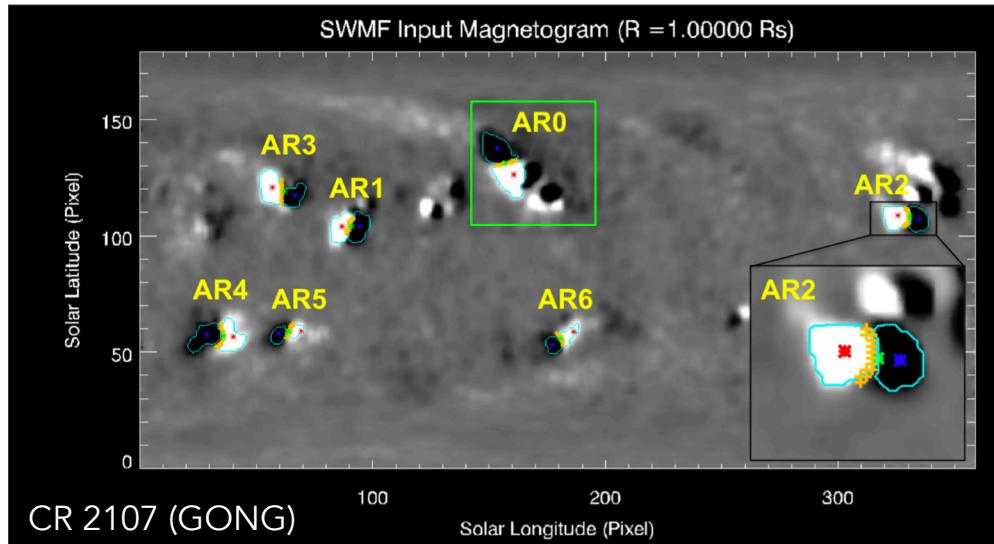
Alvarado-Gómez et al. (2016b)



Garraffo et al. (2017)

A set of MHD simulations: Gibson & Low (1998) flux rope CME model

Eruption of a twisted flux rope starting from the steady-state corona/wind solution (Afvén Wave Solar Model)
Validated against Solar CME observations (Jin et al. 2017)



Parameters from the calibration study of the CME model applied on a "younger Sun".

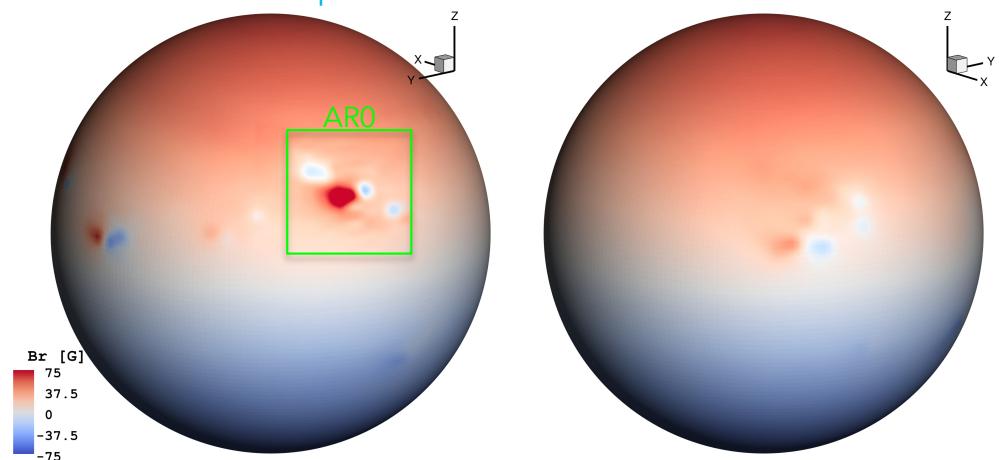
Simulation domain: $1 - 50 R_{\odot}$

Grid: Spherical + High-res spherical wedge ($25 R_{\odot}$).

1 hour wall-clock time for each CME simulation.

~1 million core hours of supercomputing time
(+post-processing).

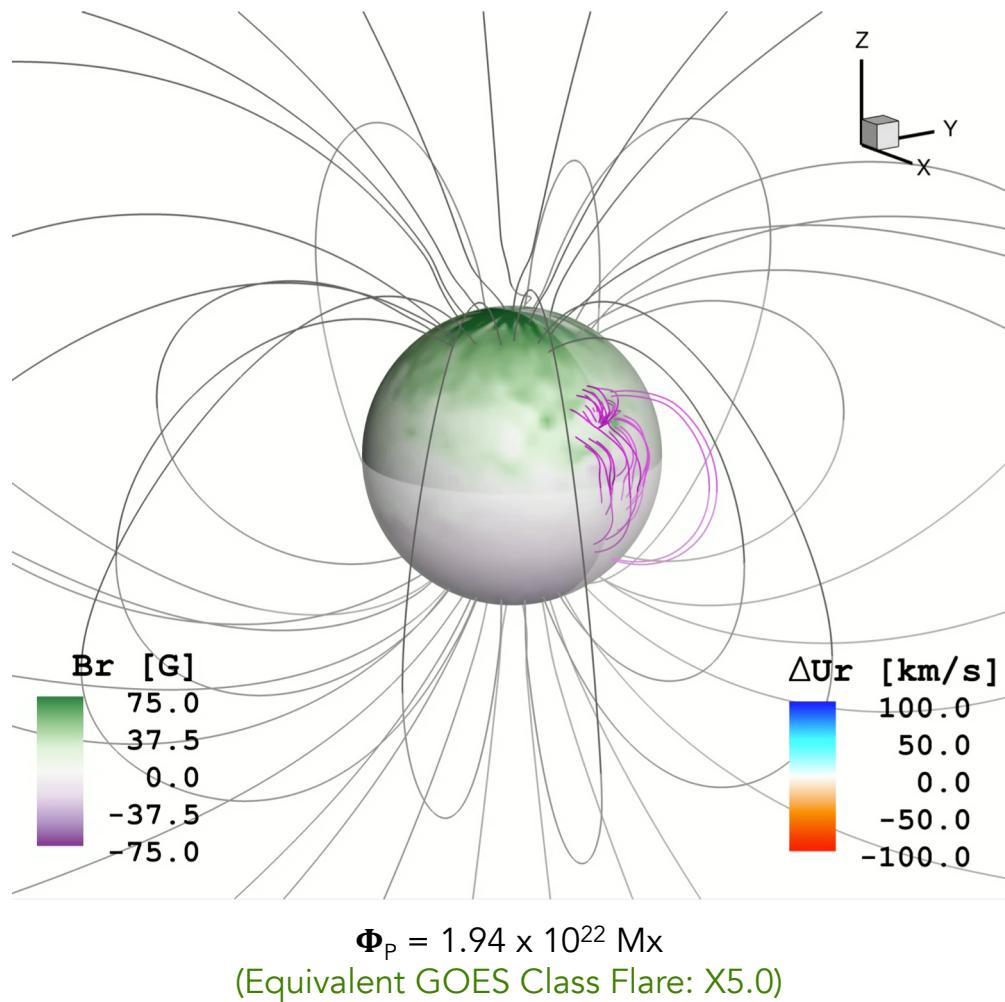
CR 2107 + 75 G Dipole



Alvarado-Gómez et al. (2018b)

Results:

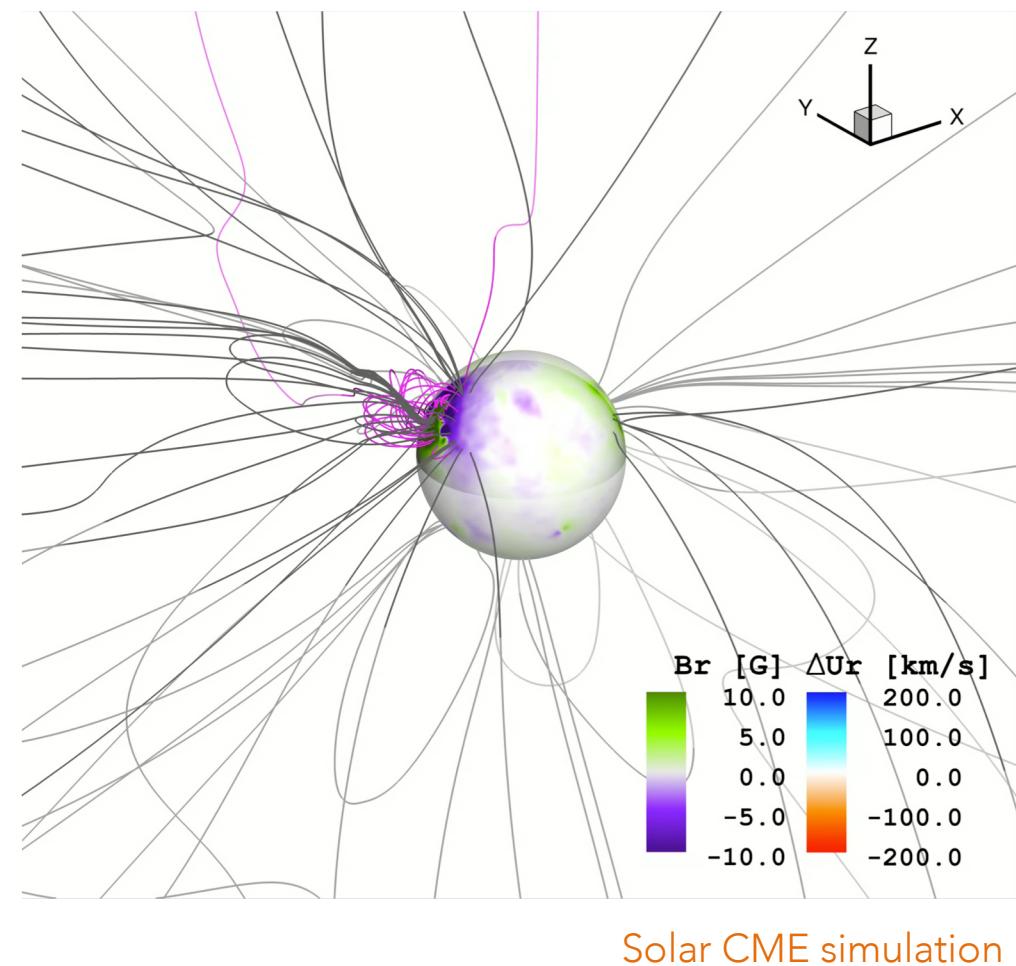
Confined CMEs



The coronal material rises following the overlying field lines.

The perturbed plasma remains confined within the region of the lower corona.

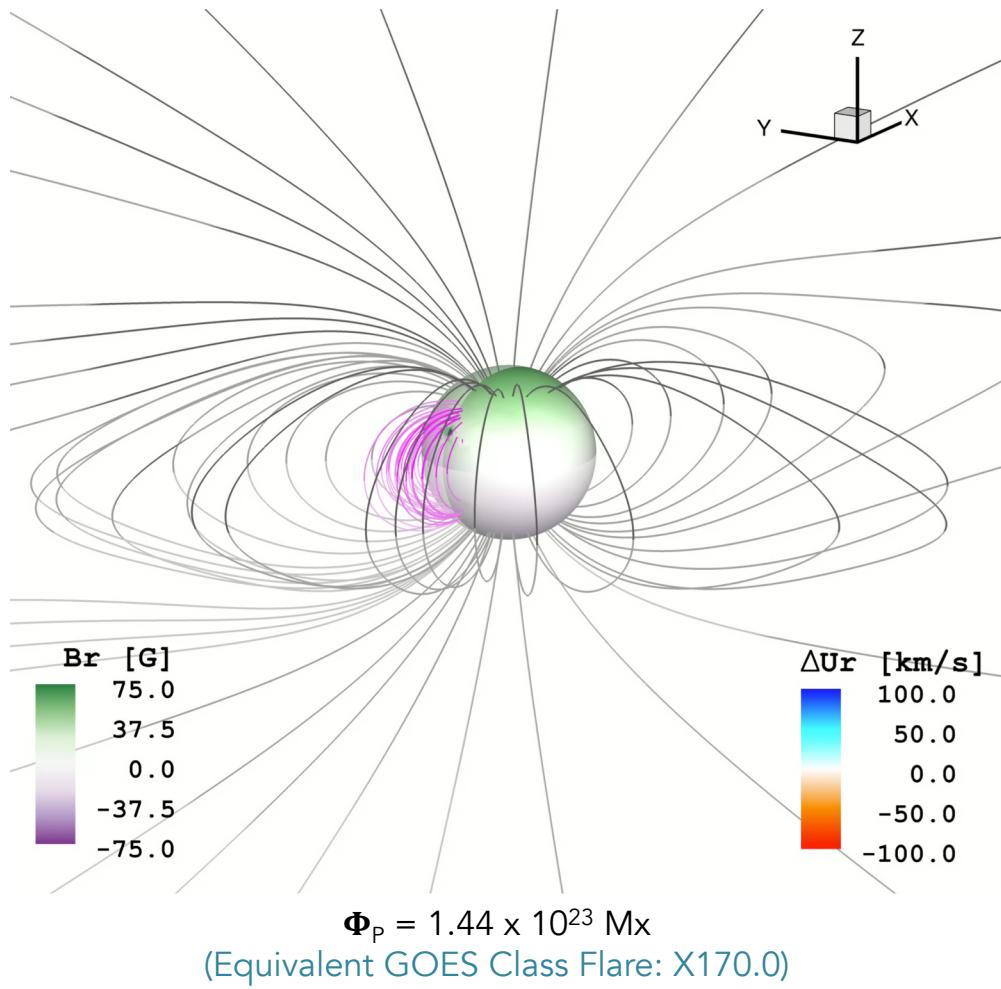
Alvarado-Gómez et al. (2018b)



Solar simulations: $\sim 2500 - 3000 \text{ km/s}$
(CME-Speed – Φ_P Relation; Jin et al. 2017)

Results:

Partially confined & "Monster" CMEs

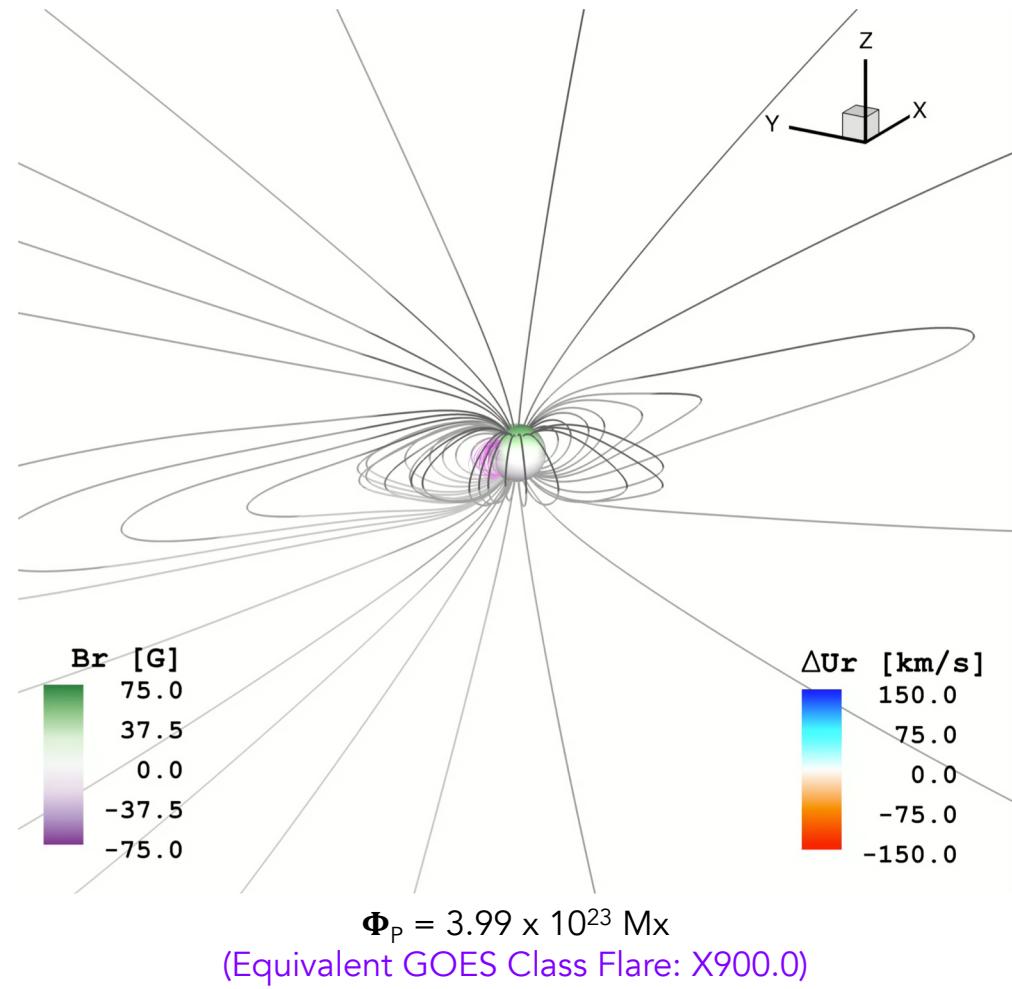


CME-speed: $\sim 1700 \text{ km/s}$

$$M_{\text{CME}} \sim 4 \times 10^{17} \text{ g}$$

$$E_{\text{KIN}} \sim 10^{33} \text{ erg}$$

Alvarado-Gómez et al. (2018b)



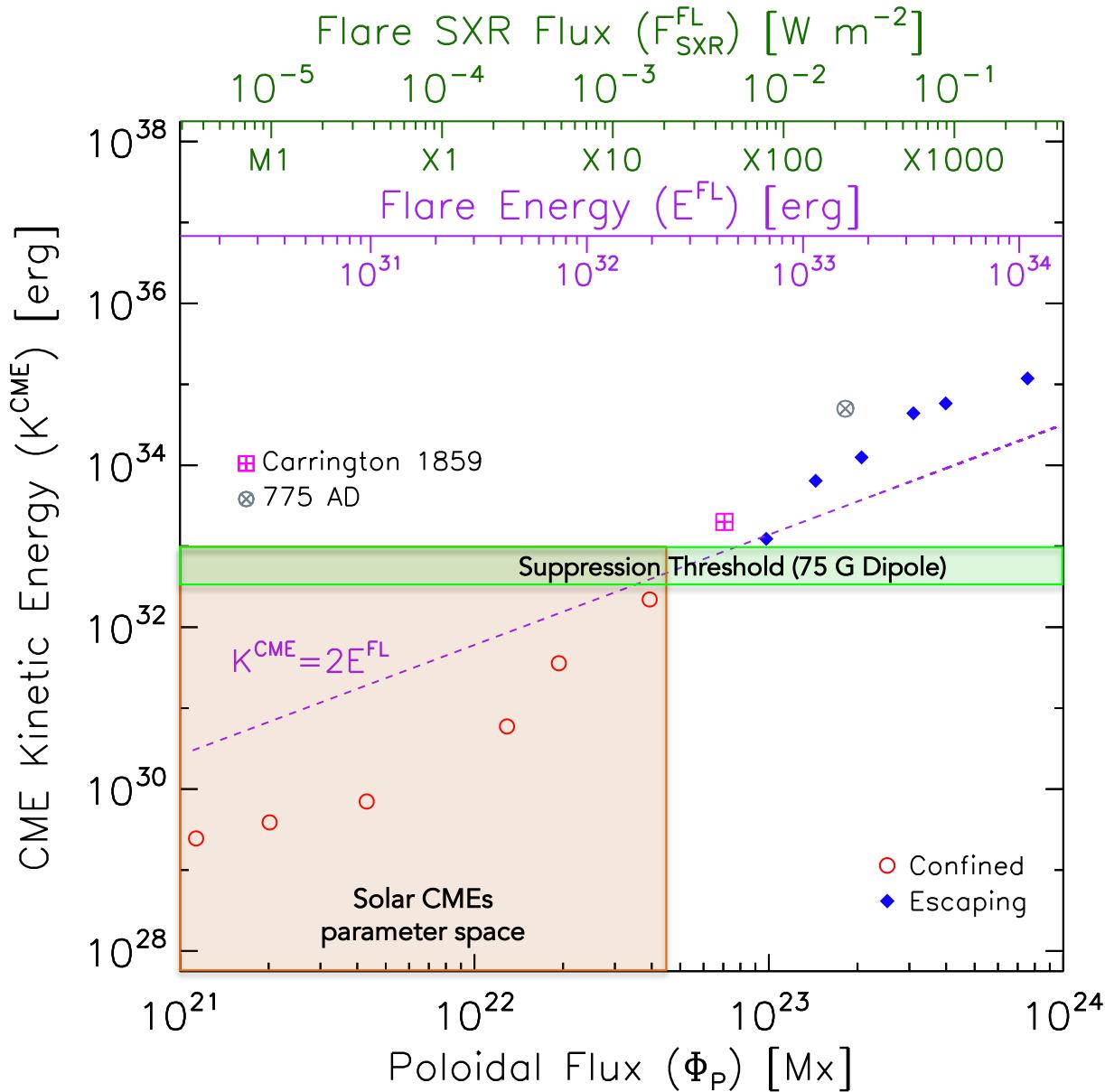
CME-speed: $\sim 3200 \text{ km/s}$

$$M_{\text{CME}} \sim 1 \times 10^{18} \text{ g}$$

$$E_{\text{KIN}} \sim 10^{34} \text{ erg}$$

Results: CME Suppression threshold

Alvarado-Gómez et al. (2018b)



The large-scale magnetic field tends to slow down the CMEs.

Escaping CMEs are less energetic than expected; The candidate stellar CME observed so far show this!

(Poster 214 – S. Moschou et al.)

Magnetic suppression would mitigate small/moderate CMEs in active stars.

Only "monster" CMEs would be able to escape (c.f. Moschou et al. 2017).

Work in progress:

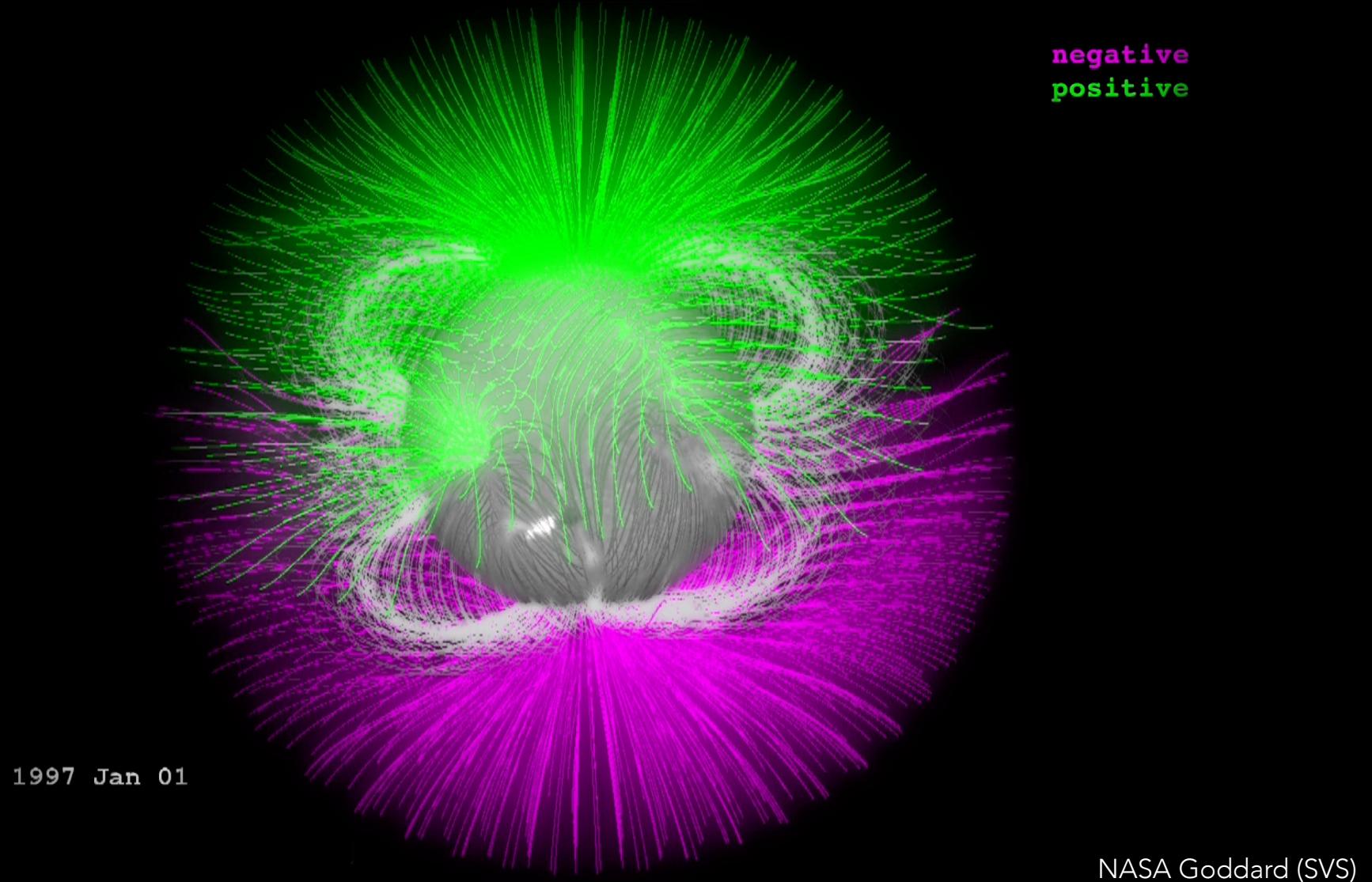
Large-scale field complexity
Observable signatures (EUV/X-rays)

Connection with super-flares (Kepler WLF)?

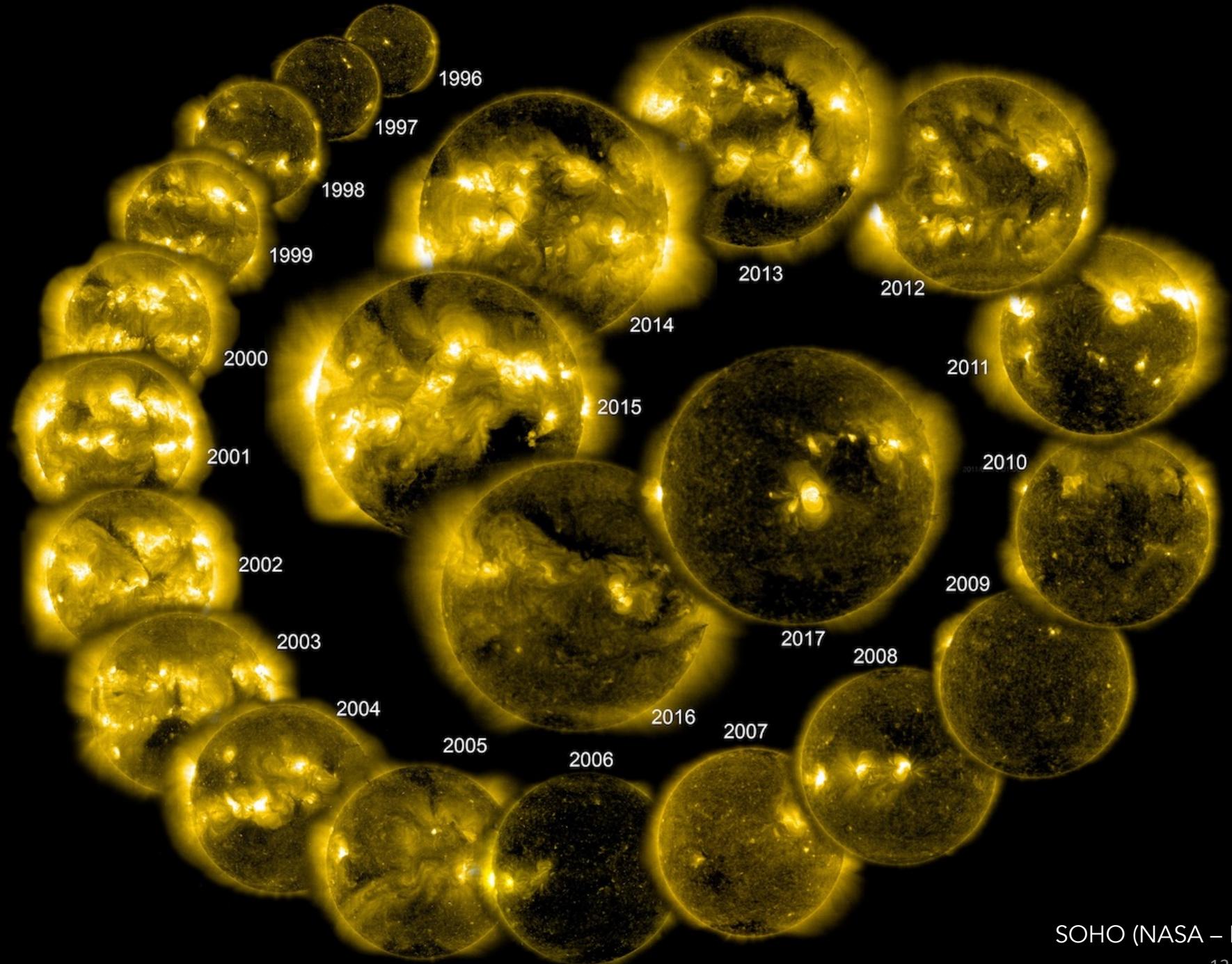
The Changing Space Weather of a Young Sun

Alvarado-Gómez et al. 2018a
(MNRAS 473, 4326)

Changing Space Weather: Global magnetic field



Changing Space Weather: Corona (EUV/X-ray)



SOHO (NASA – ESA)

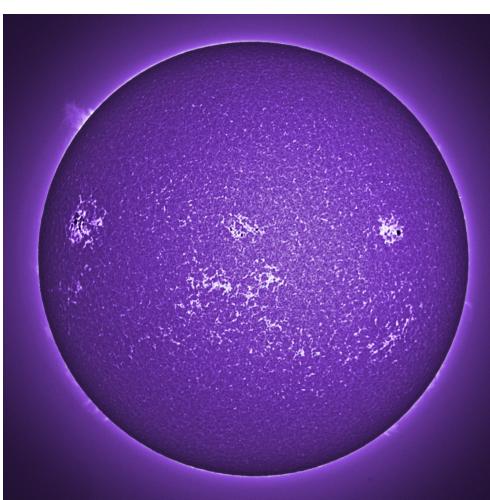
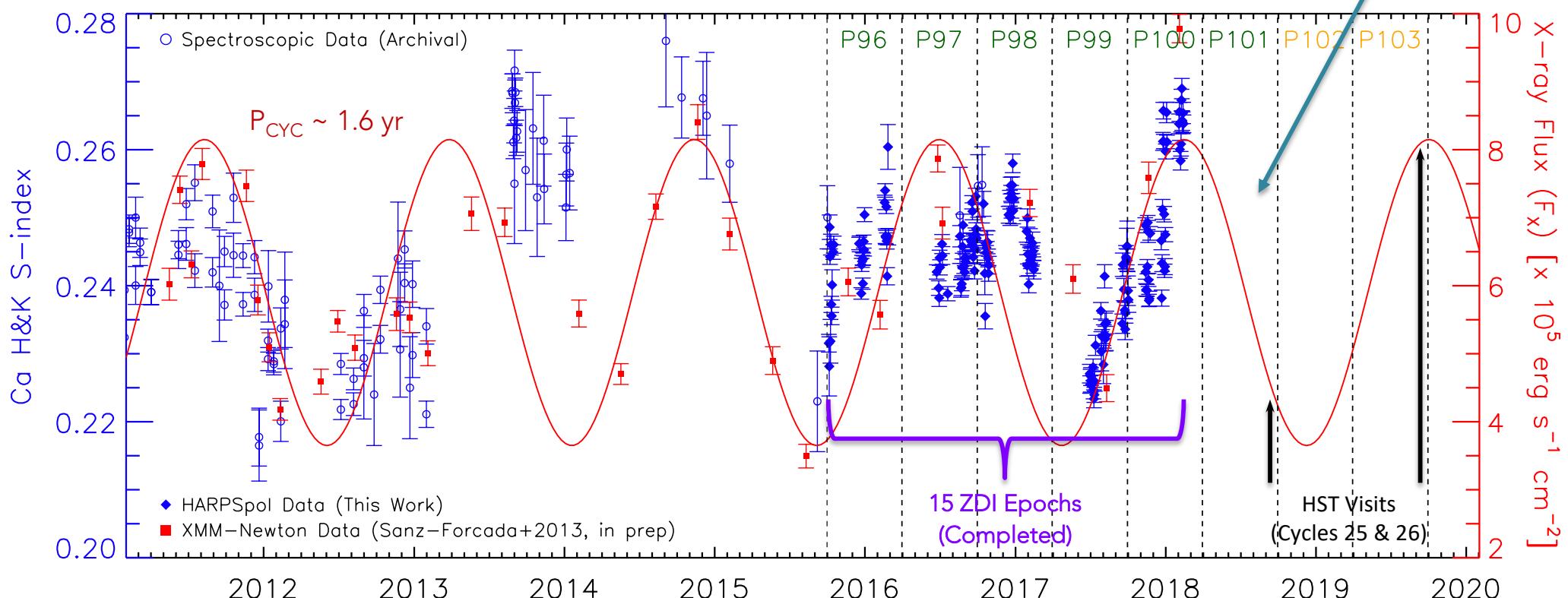
12

Changing Space Weather: Heliosphere/Astrospheres

NASA Goddard (SVS)



I Horologii (S.Type: G0V, Age: \sim 650 Myr, $P_{ROT} \cong 7.7$ days)
Activity Cycle



"Far Beyond the Sun" Campaign

HARPSpol (ESO3.6m)

- ✓ 096.D-0257 ✓ 097.D-0420
- ✓ 098.D-0187 ✓ 099.D-0236.
- ✓ 0100.D-0535 ▶ 0101.D-0465

PI: Alvarado-Gómez

EPIC (XMM-Newton)

- ✓ 07638301
- ✓ DDT-94656
- ✓ 80338

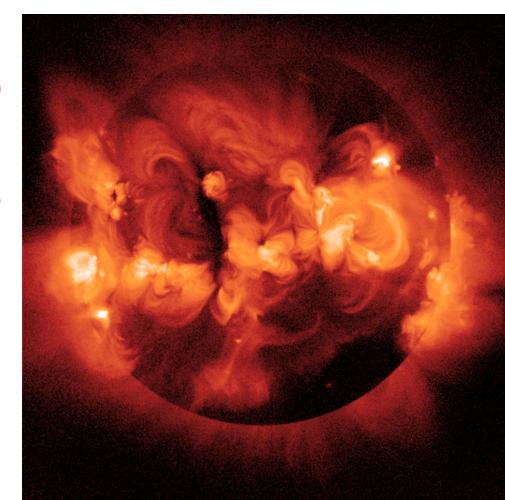
PI: Sanz-Forcada

STIS (HST – Cycles 25 & 26)

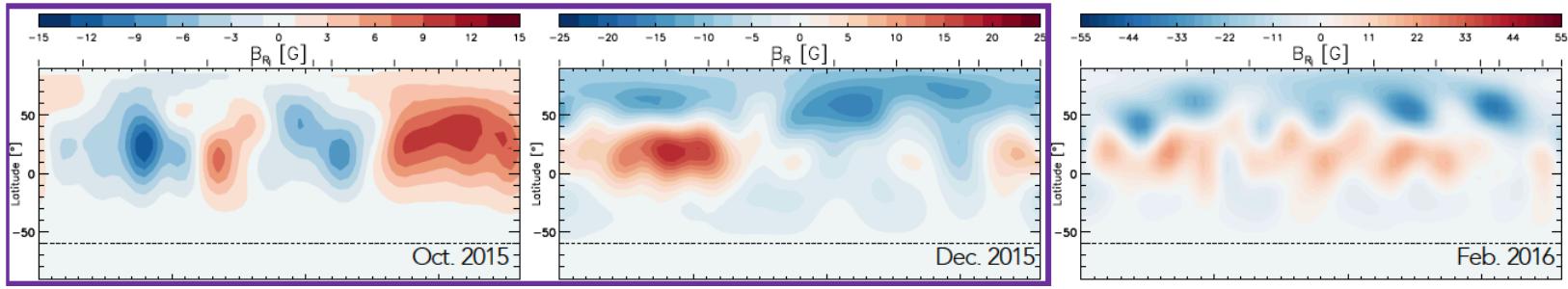
▶ GO15299

|| GO15512

PI: Alvarado-Gómez

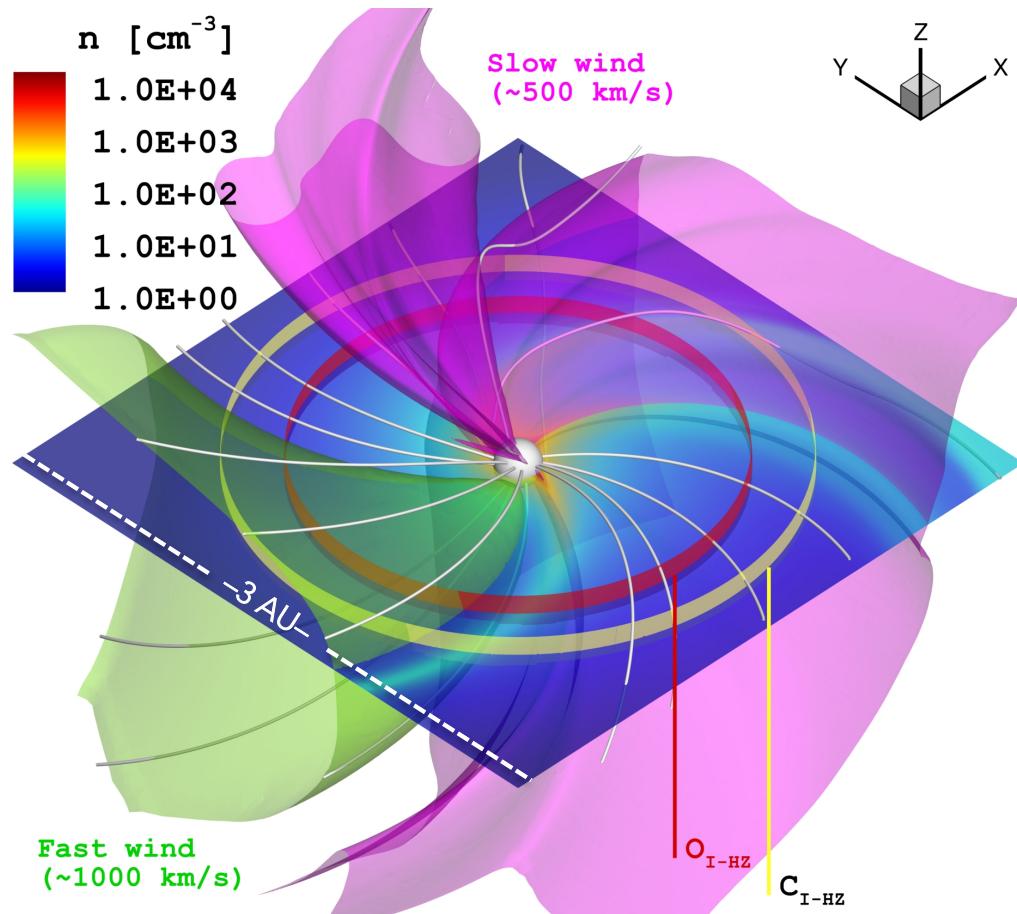
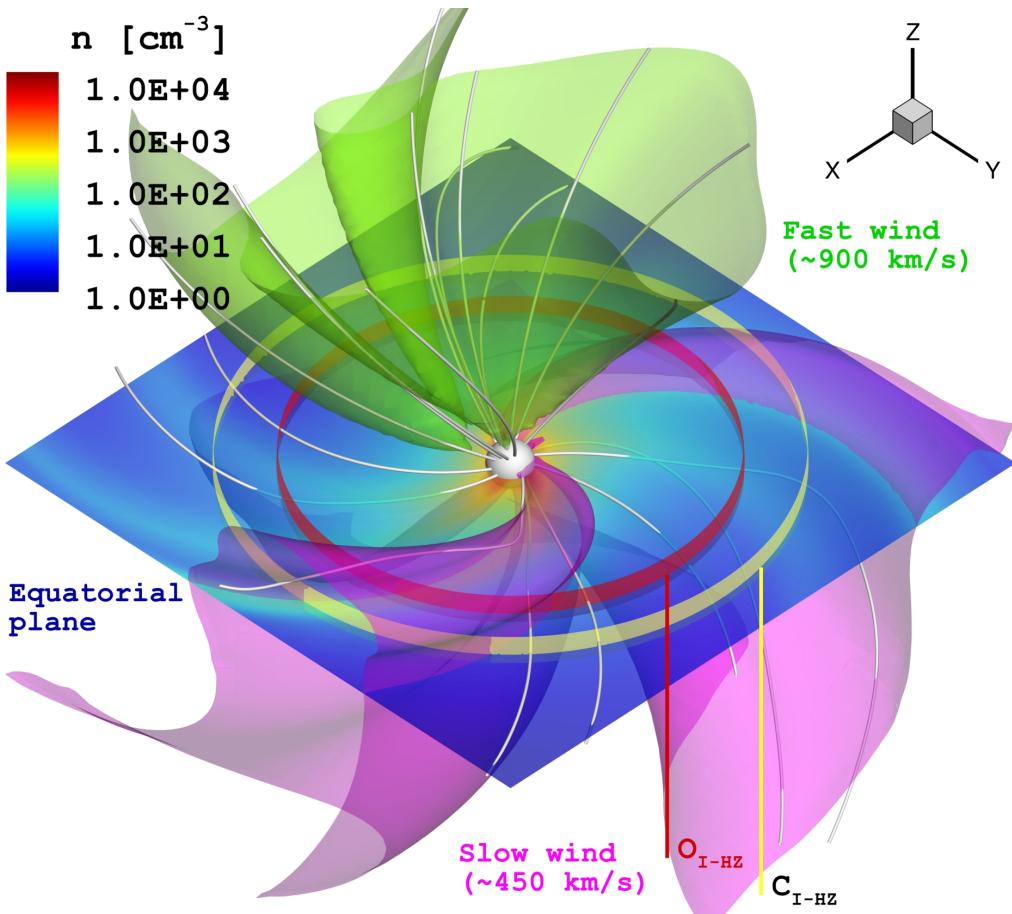
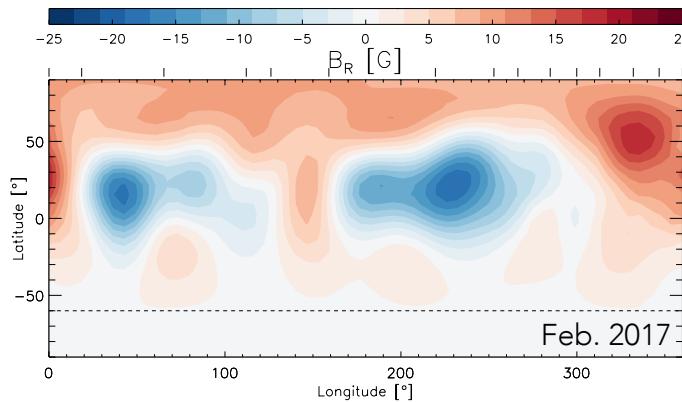
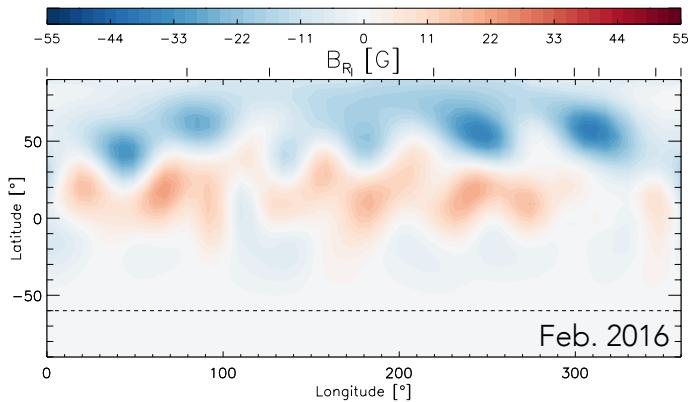


I Horologii: Radial Magnetic Field Evolution

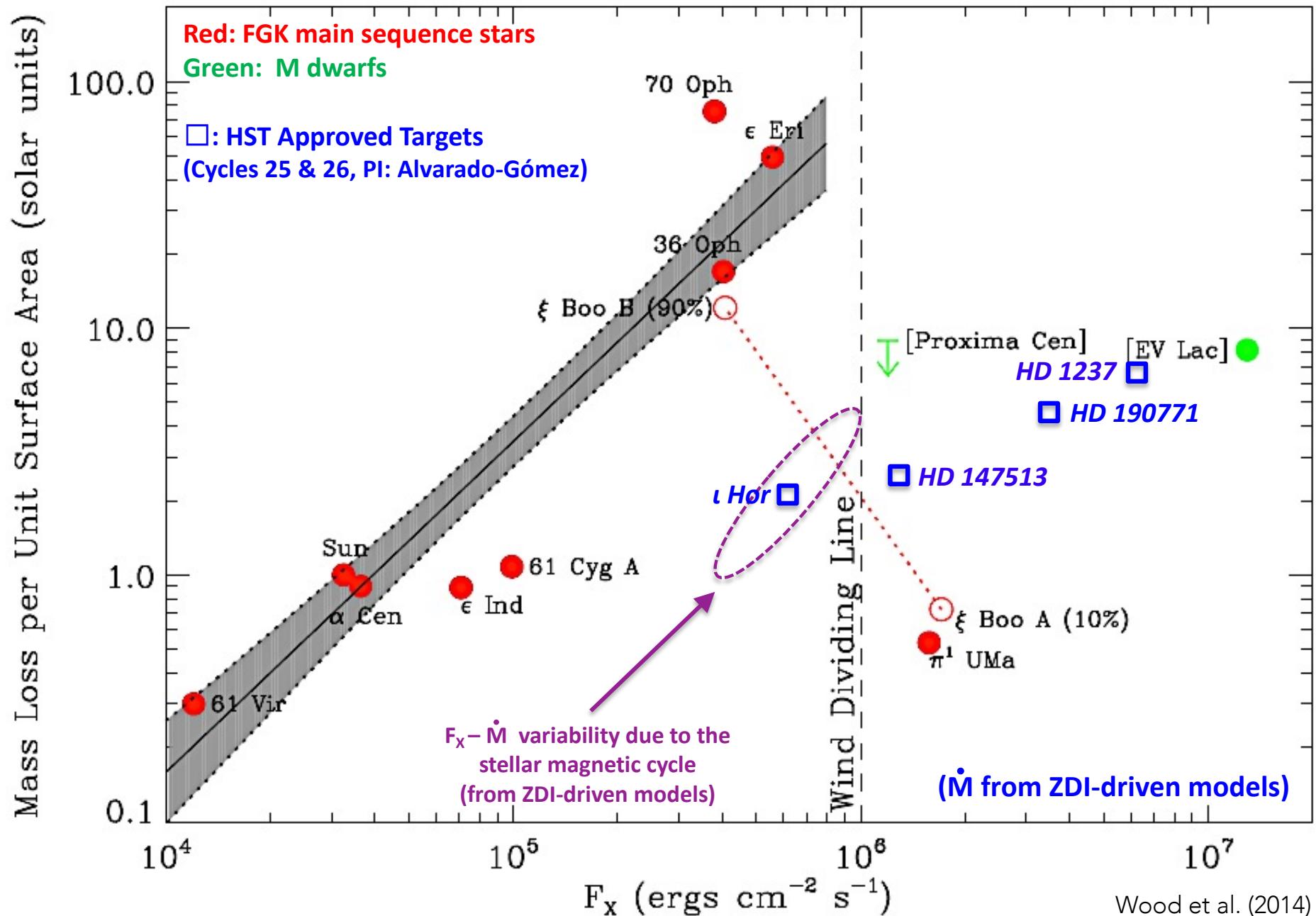


The space weather of \bf I Horologii through its magnetic cycle

Alvarado-Gómez et al. (in prep)



Mass loss and Astrospheres: Variability and the "dividing line" of stellar winds



Concluding remarks:

- Magnetic suppression is a viable mechanism for reducing the flare-CME association rate in active stars. The large-scale field tends to reduce the speed and energy of the CMEs.
- Our 75 G dipole simulations are idealized but still plausible conditions for ~0.6 – 0.8 Gyr old F-G-K main-sequence stars.
The complexity of the large-scale magnetic field needs to be considered.
- Influence from CME suppression in the mass loss budget in active stars?
Will depend on whether small or large flares dominate the properties of the corona.
- Activity cycles detected in cool stars? Many. Magnetic cycles? Only a handful. Do they behave like the solar one? Not really. Need more systems? Yes please!
- Variability in the large-scale field should modify the space weather conditions significantly (e.g. corona, stellar wind, astrosphere).
- The era of exo-space weather is here.
Stay tuned for more results from the "Far Beyond the Sun" campaign!