

# The Activity Cycle of HAT-P-11

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with  
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# The Activity Cycle of HAT-P-11

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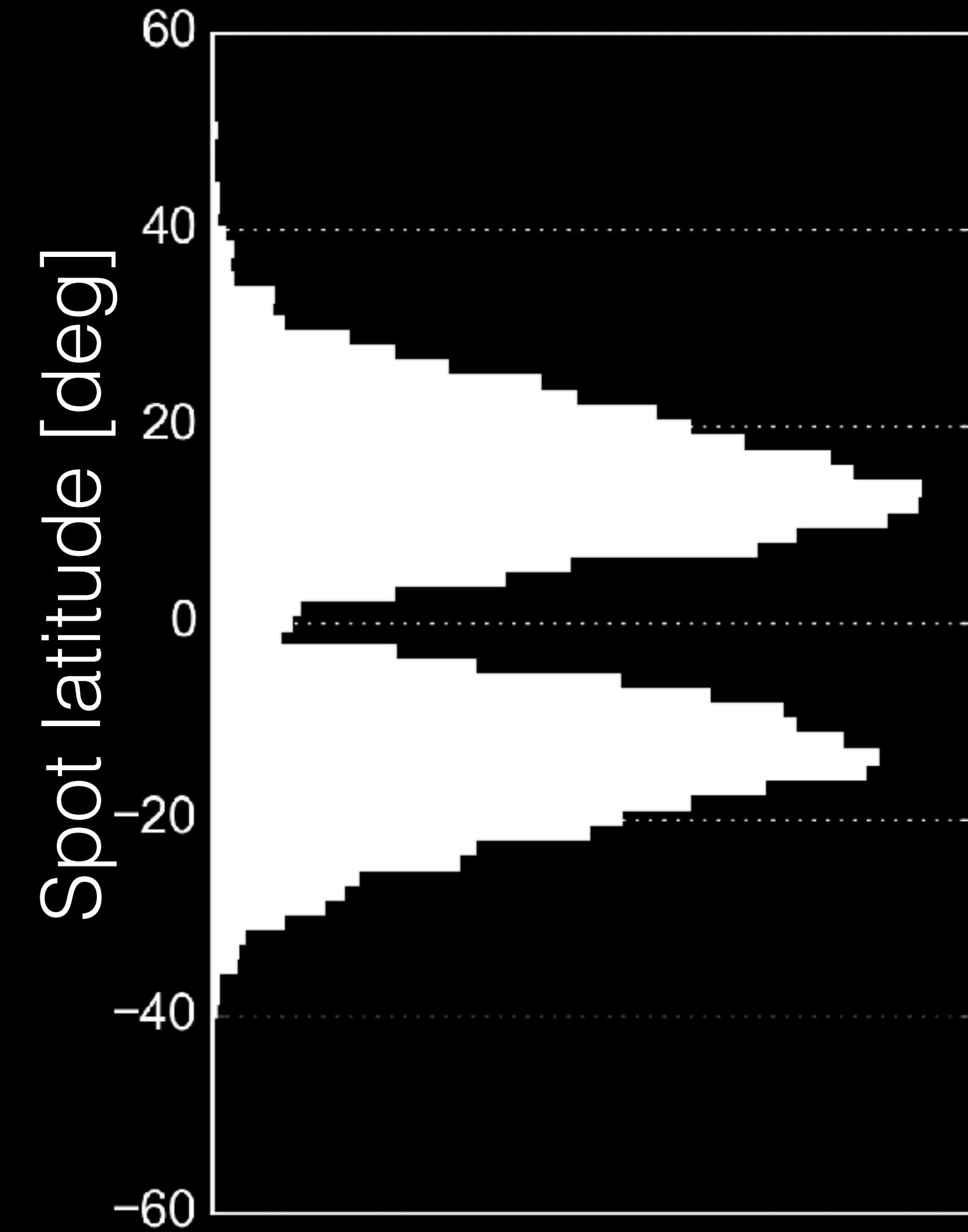
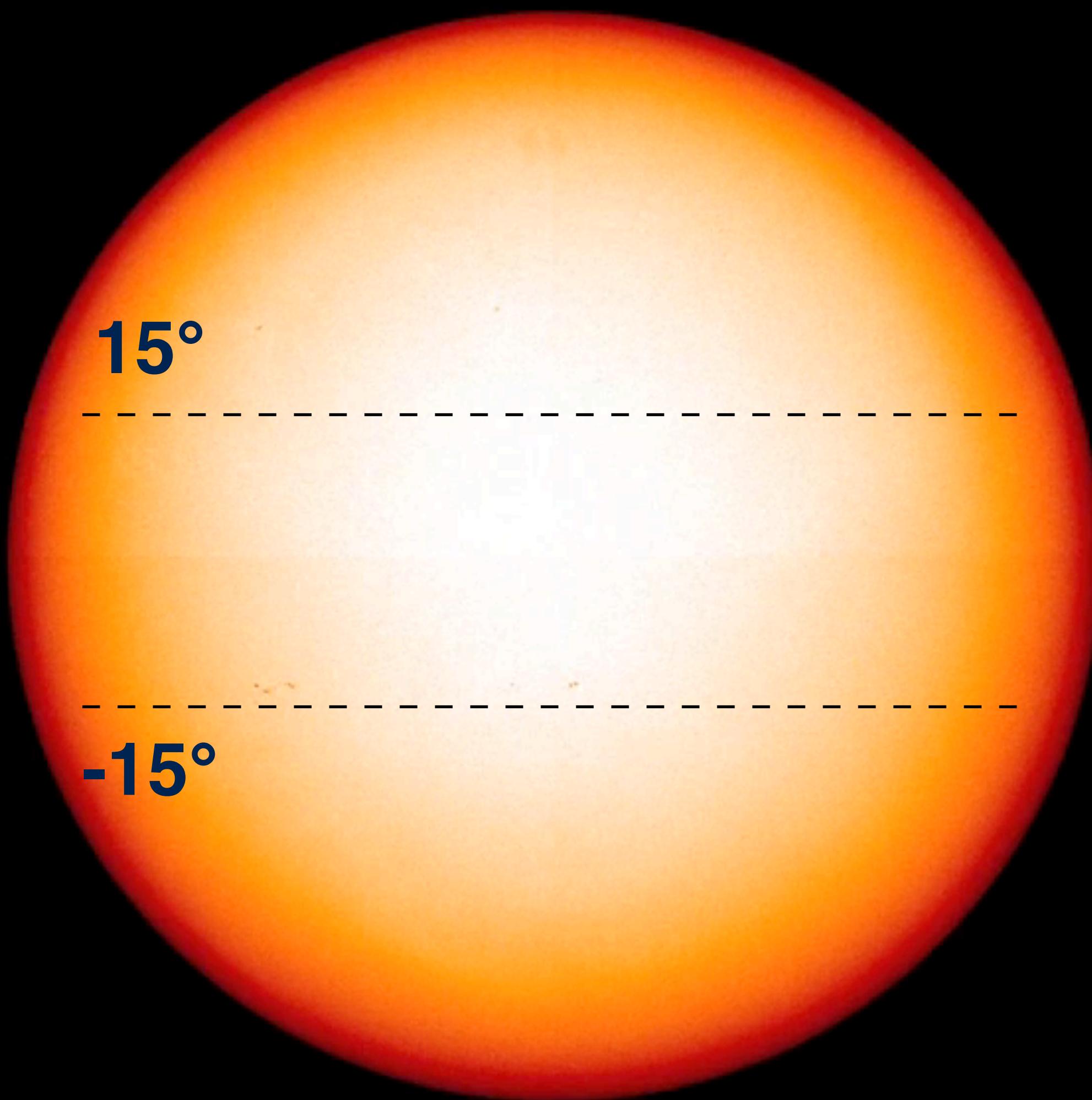
What would happen to the  
**solar dynamo** if you took  
away **20%** of the Sun's mass?

# The Activity Cycle of HAT-P-11

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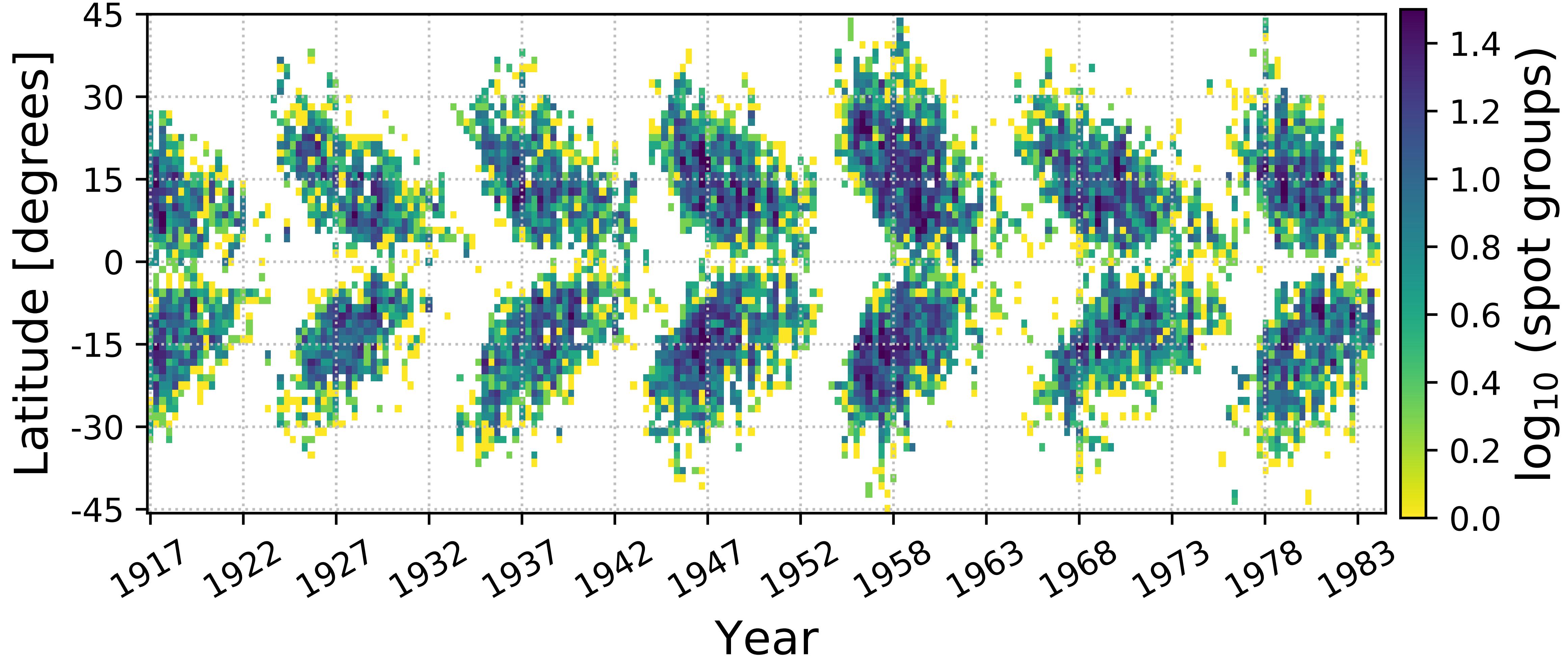
- 1) Intro: brief review of solar cycle
- 2) Transiting planets for stellar activity
  - Properties and positions of starspots
- 3) Ground-based additions to Kepler results

# Solar Cycle: Active latitudes

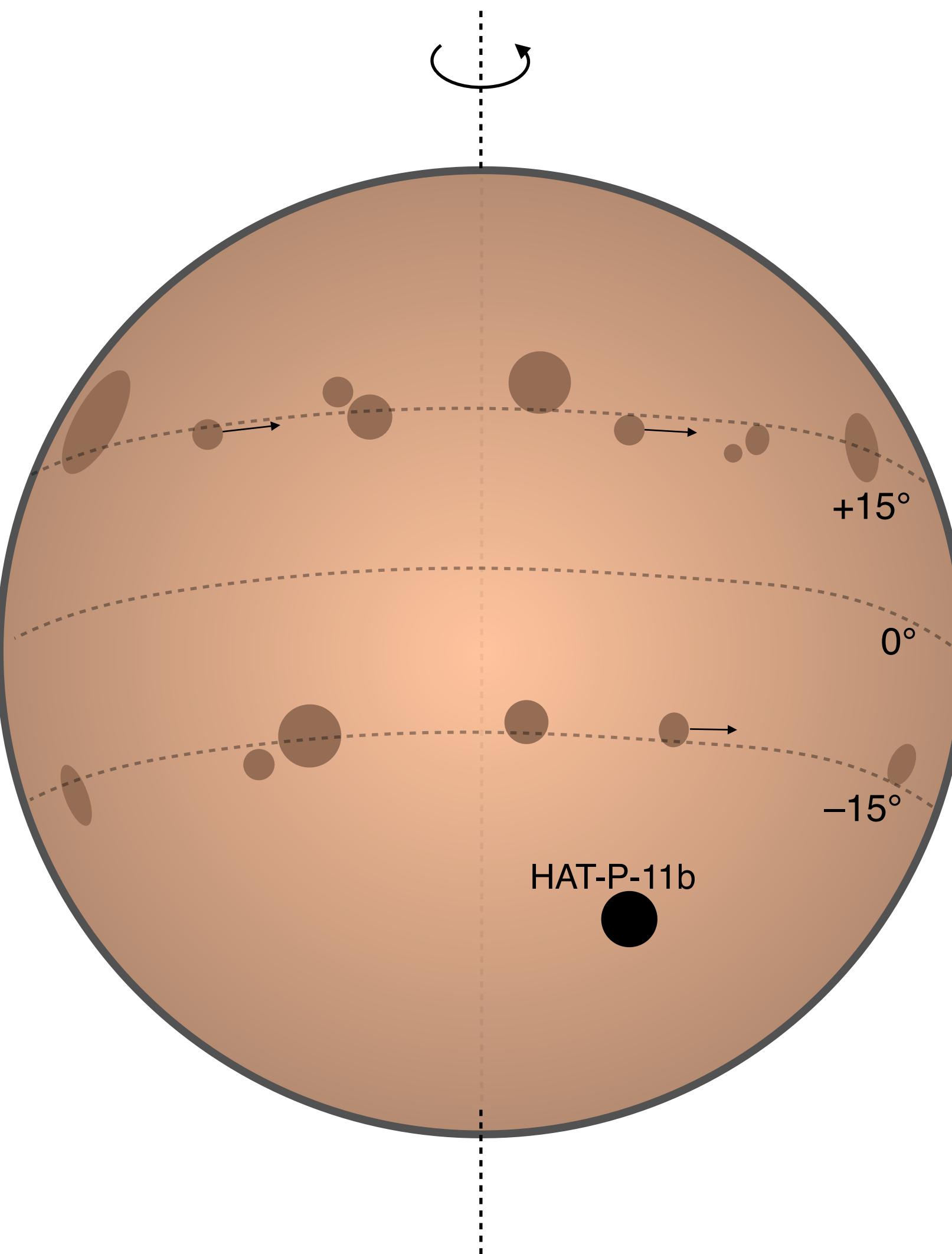


Howard et al. (1984), Morris et al. (2017a)

# Solar Cycle: Active latitudes



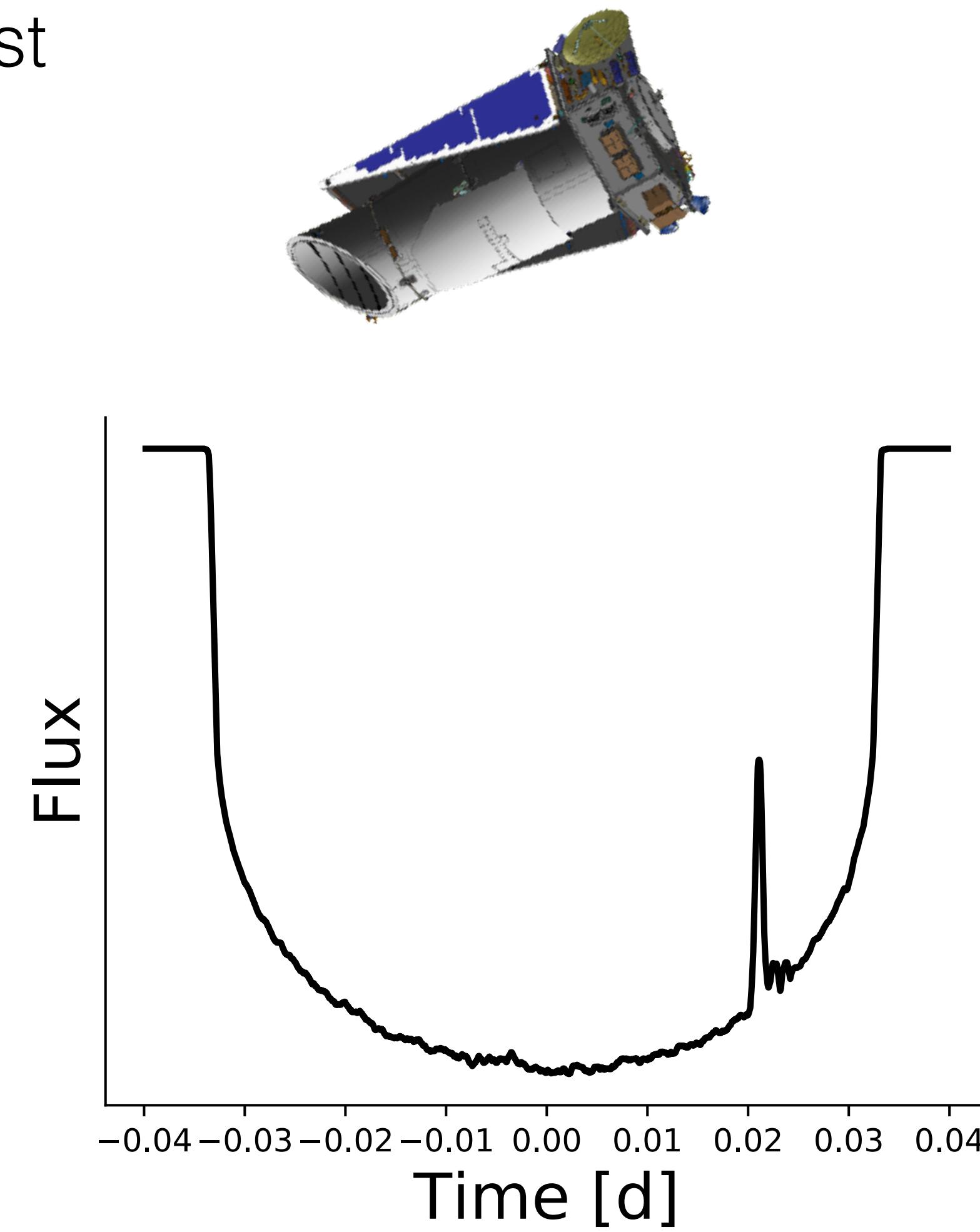
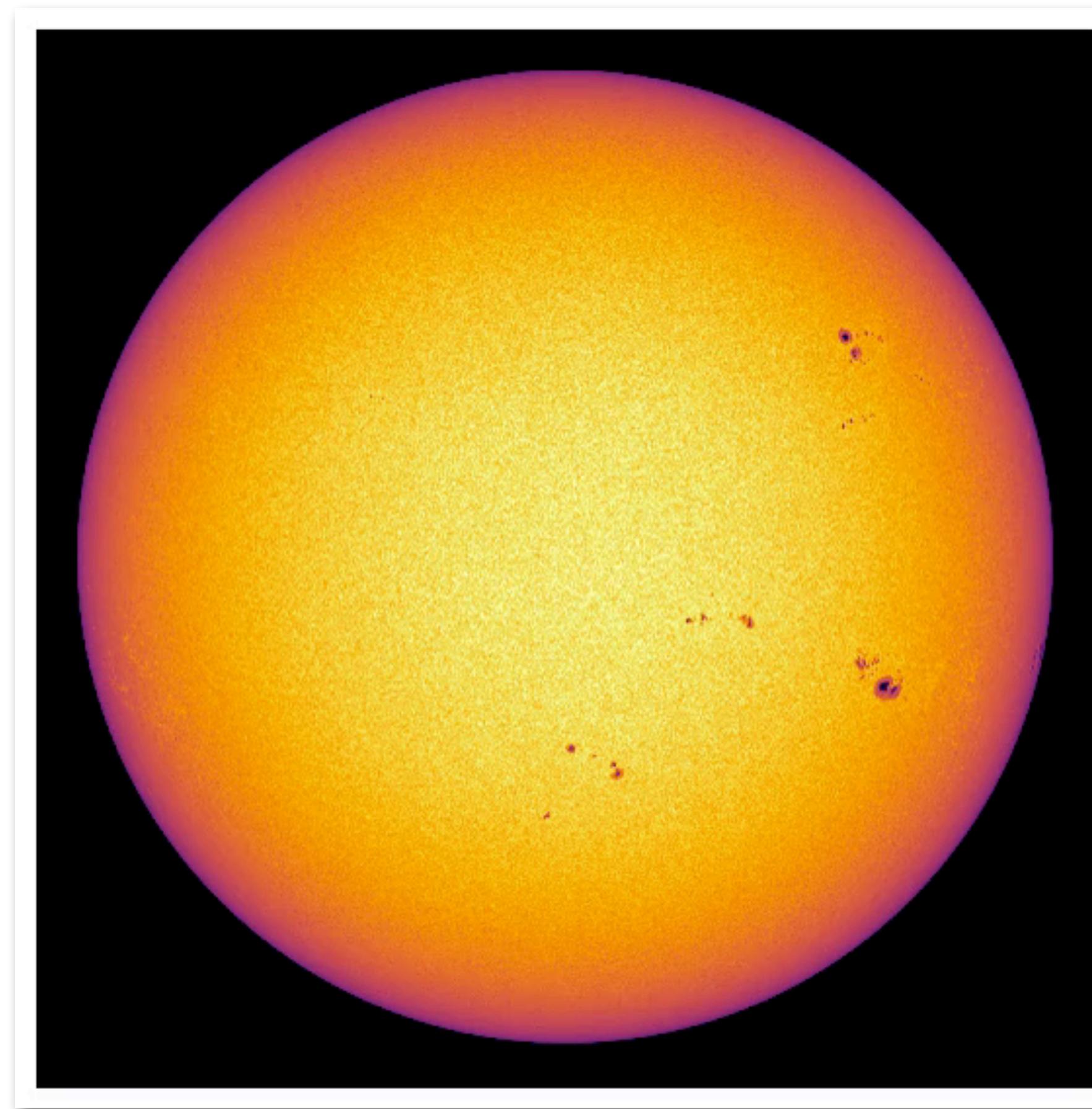
# HAT-P-11: a scaled down Sun



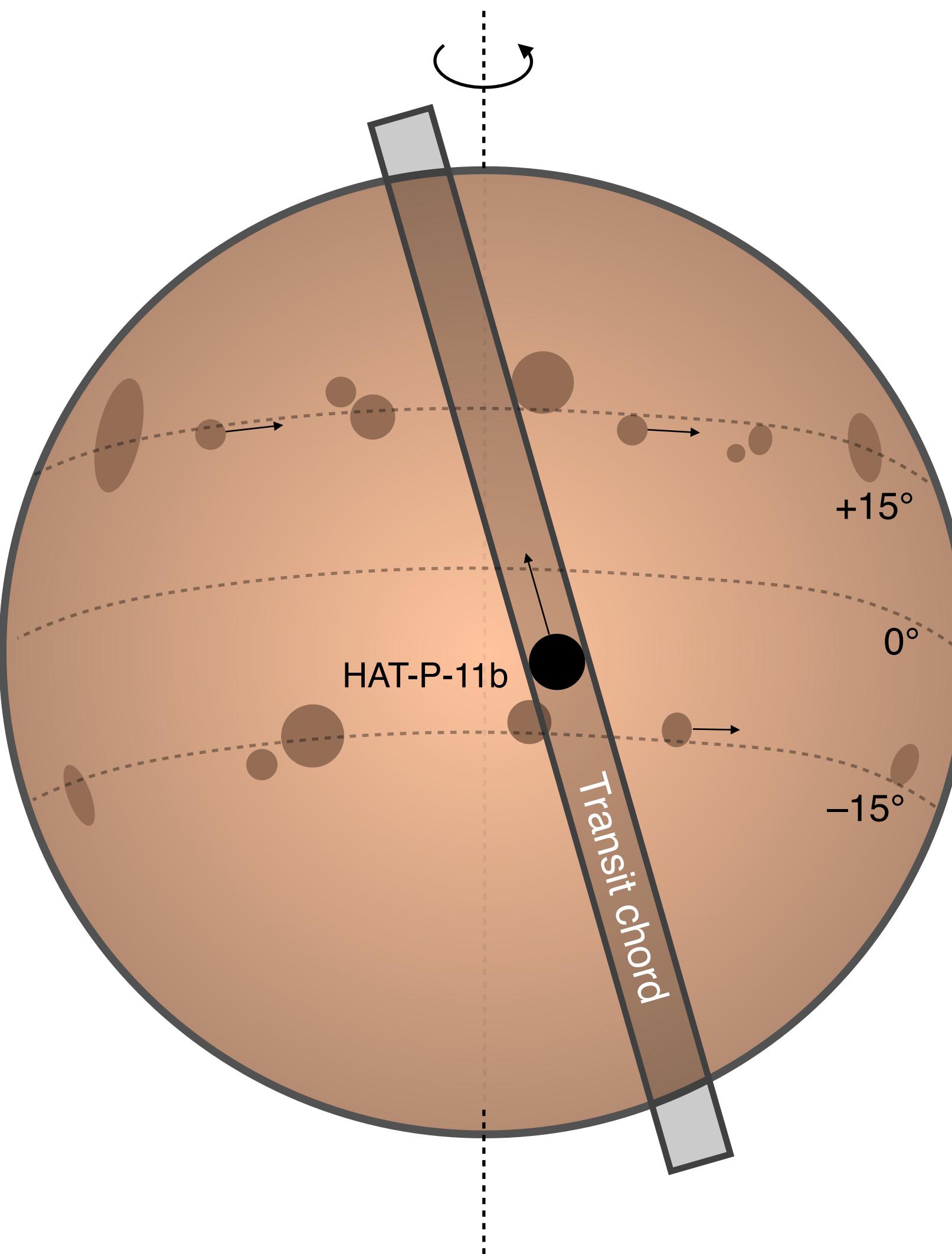
- K4V
- $M_\star = 0.8 M_\odot$
- $P_{\text{rot}} = 29 \text{ d} (\text{like Sun!})$
- Hot Neptune  $P_{\text{orb}} = 5 \text{ d}$

# Transiting exoplanets reveal starspots

- Timing encodes spot position
- Amplitude encodes spot contrast



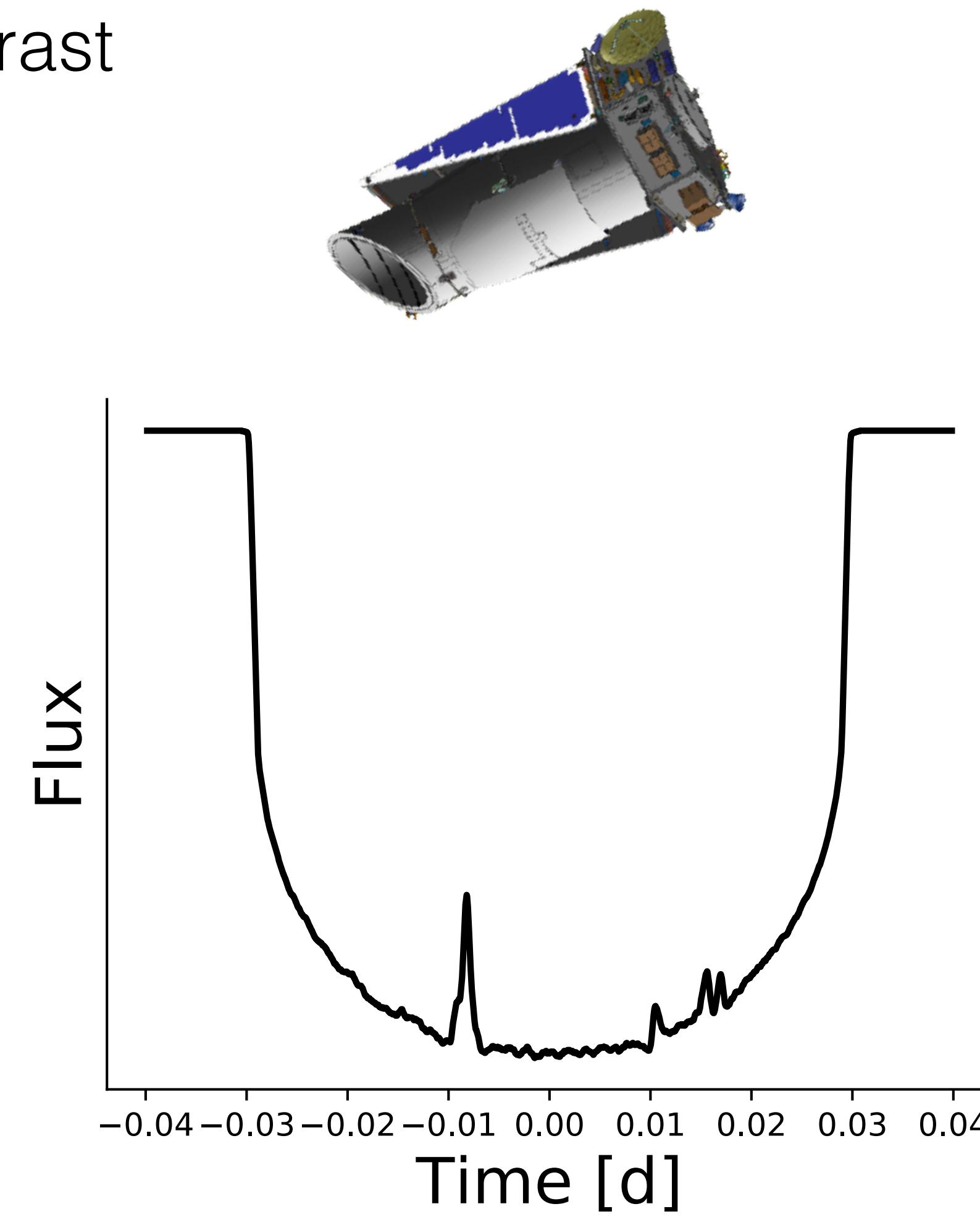
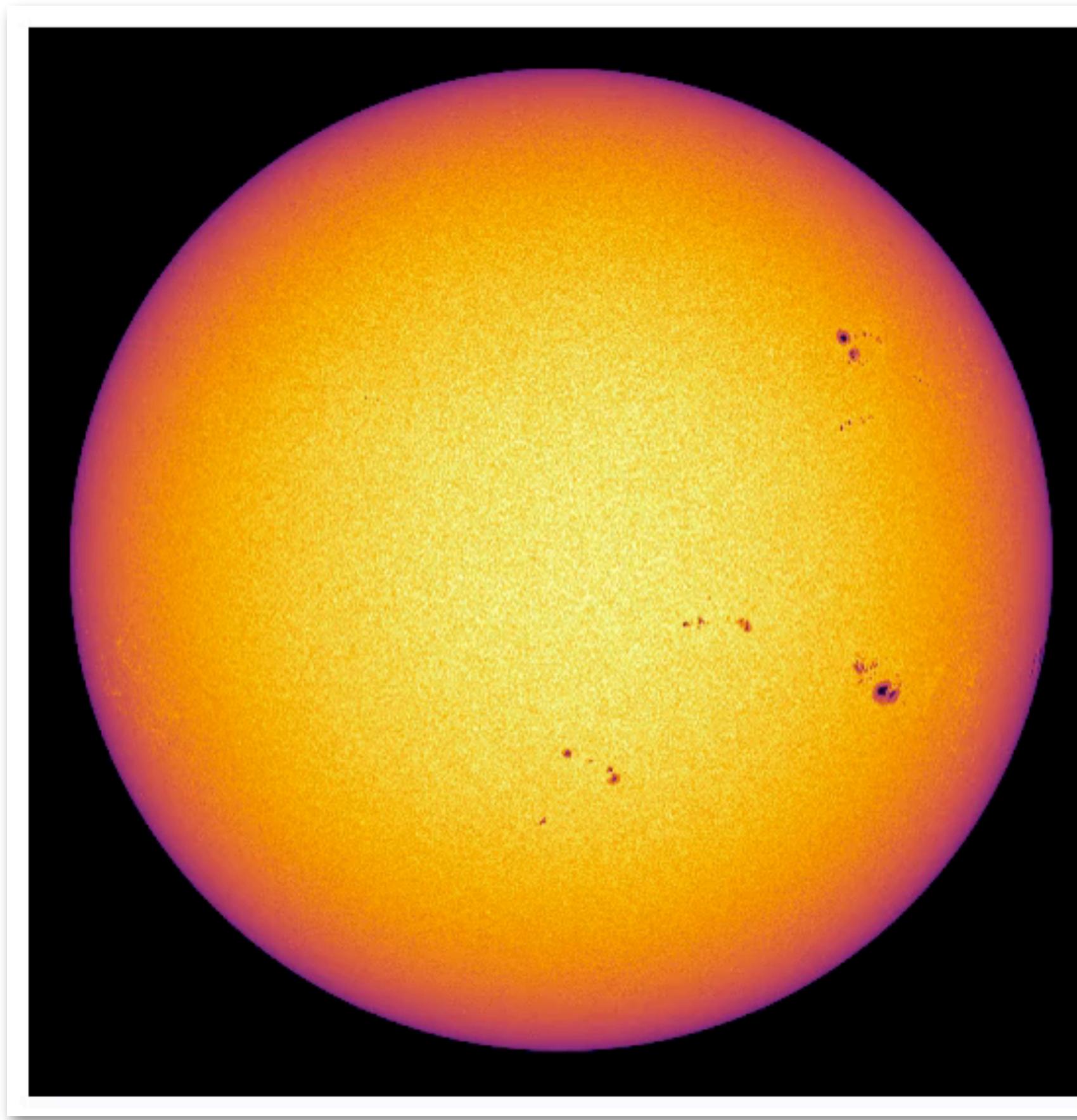
# HAT-P-11: a scaled down Sun



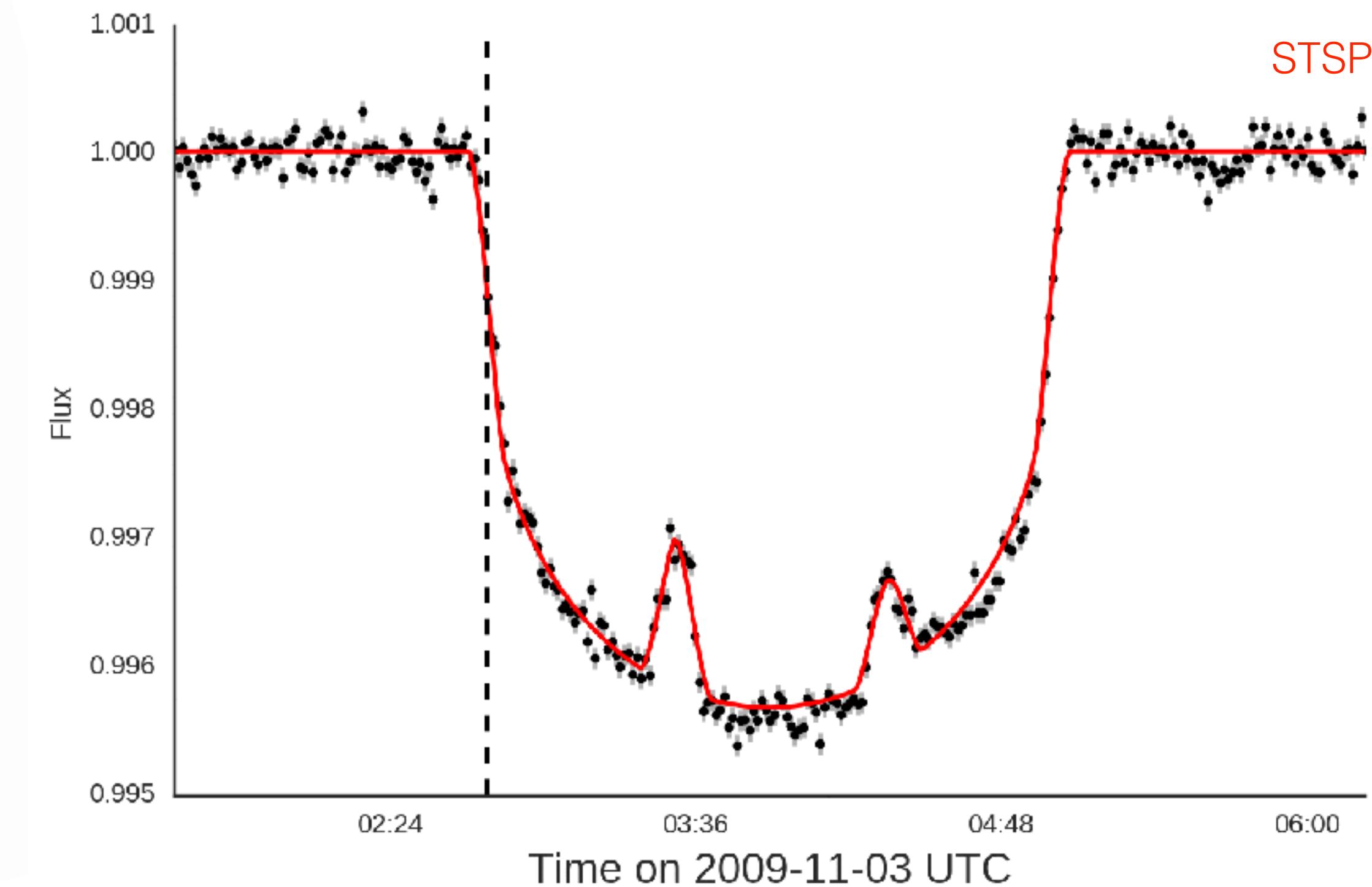
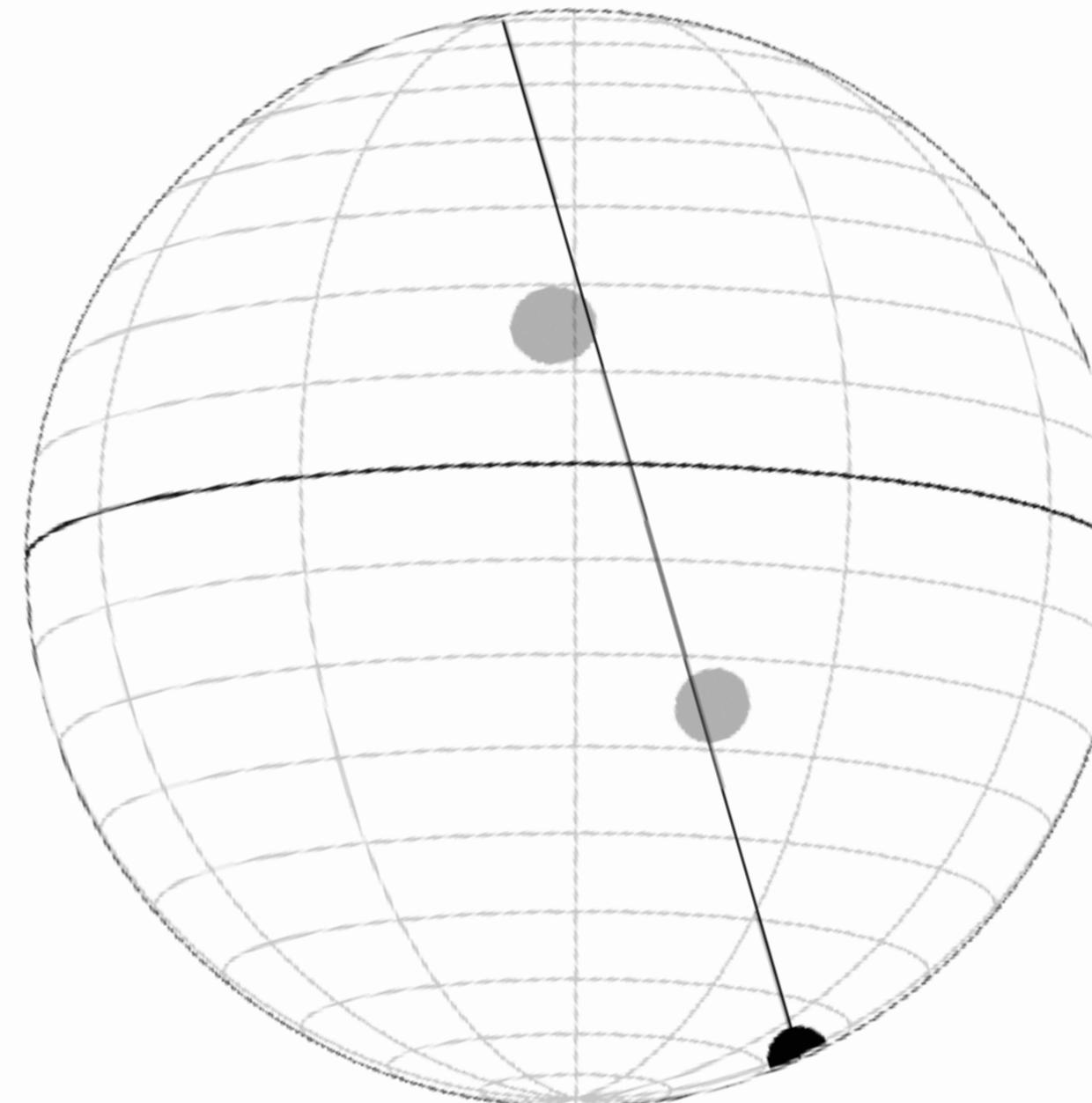
- $M_\star = 0.8 M_\odot$
- $P_{\text{rot}} = 29 \text{ d}$  (like Sun!)
- Rossiter-McLaughlin effect yields orientation

# Misaligned exoplanets reveal active latitudes

- Timing encodes active latitude positions
- Amplitude encodes spot contrast

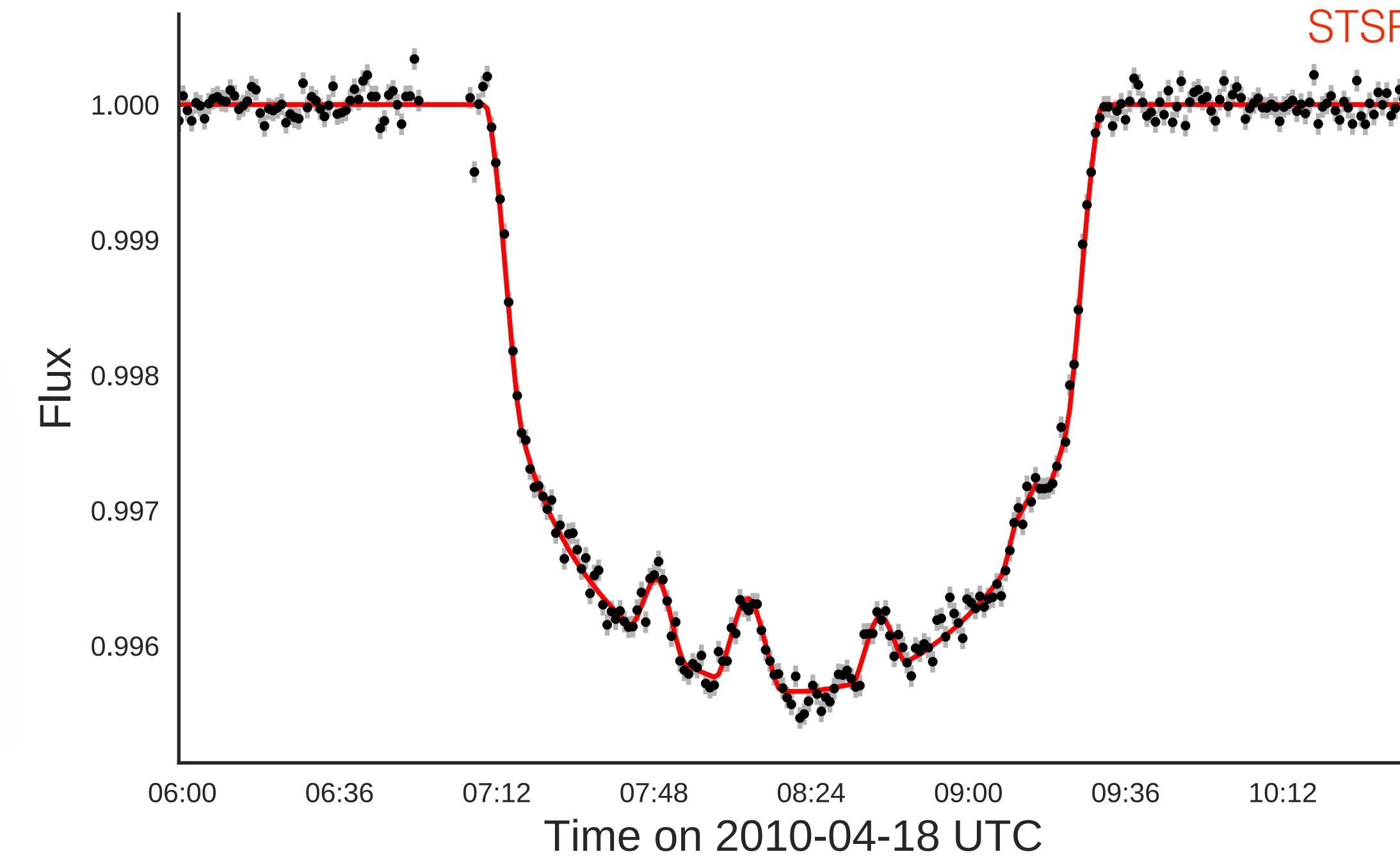
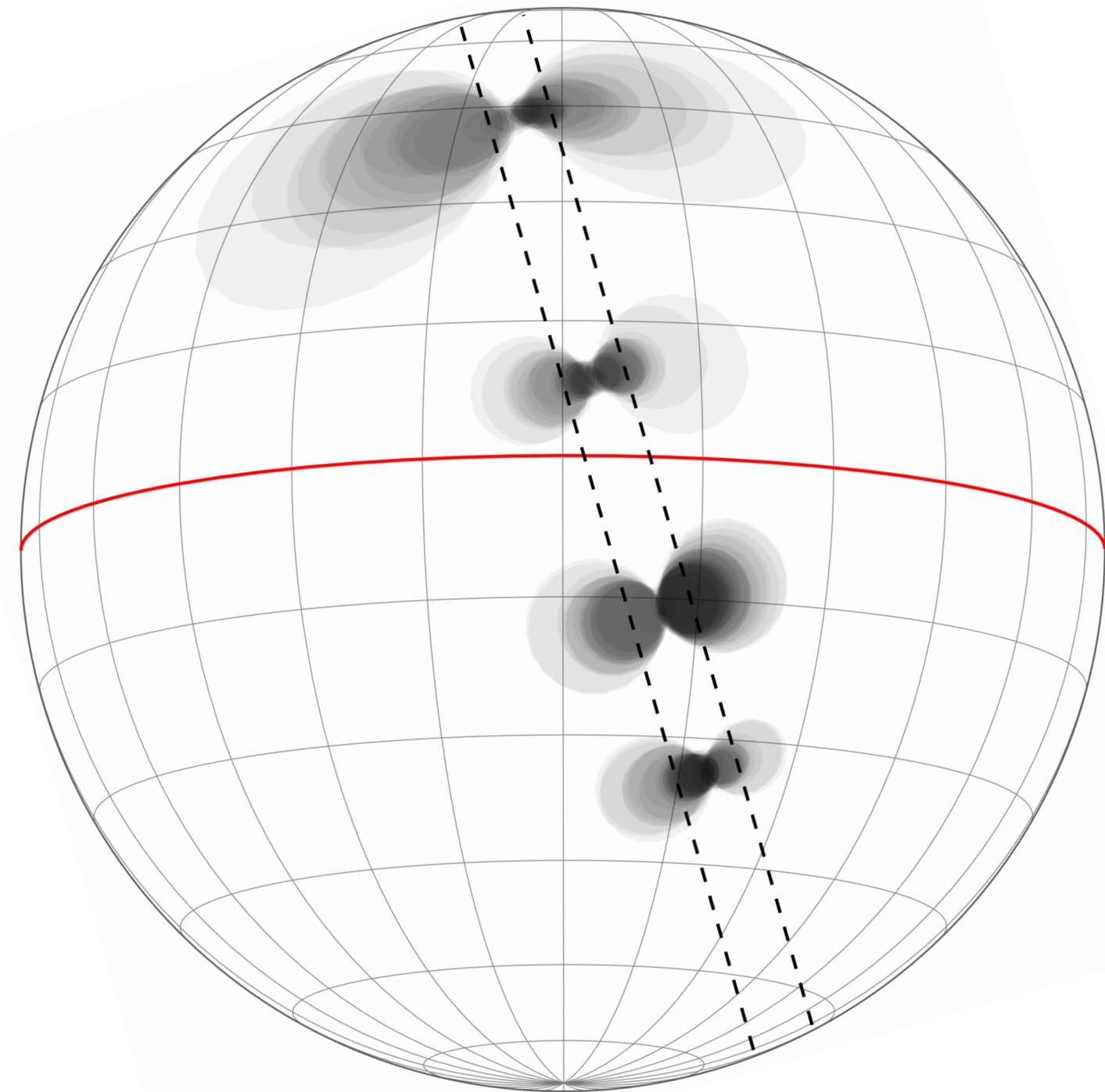


# HAT-P-11: Sun-like active latitudes



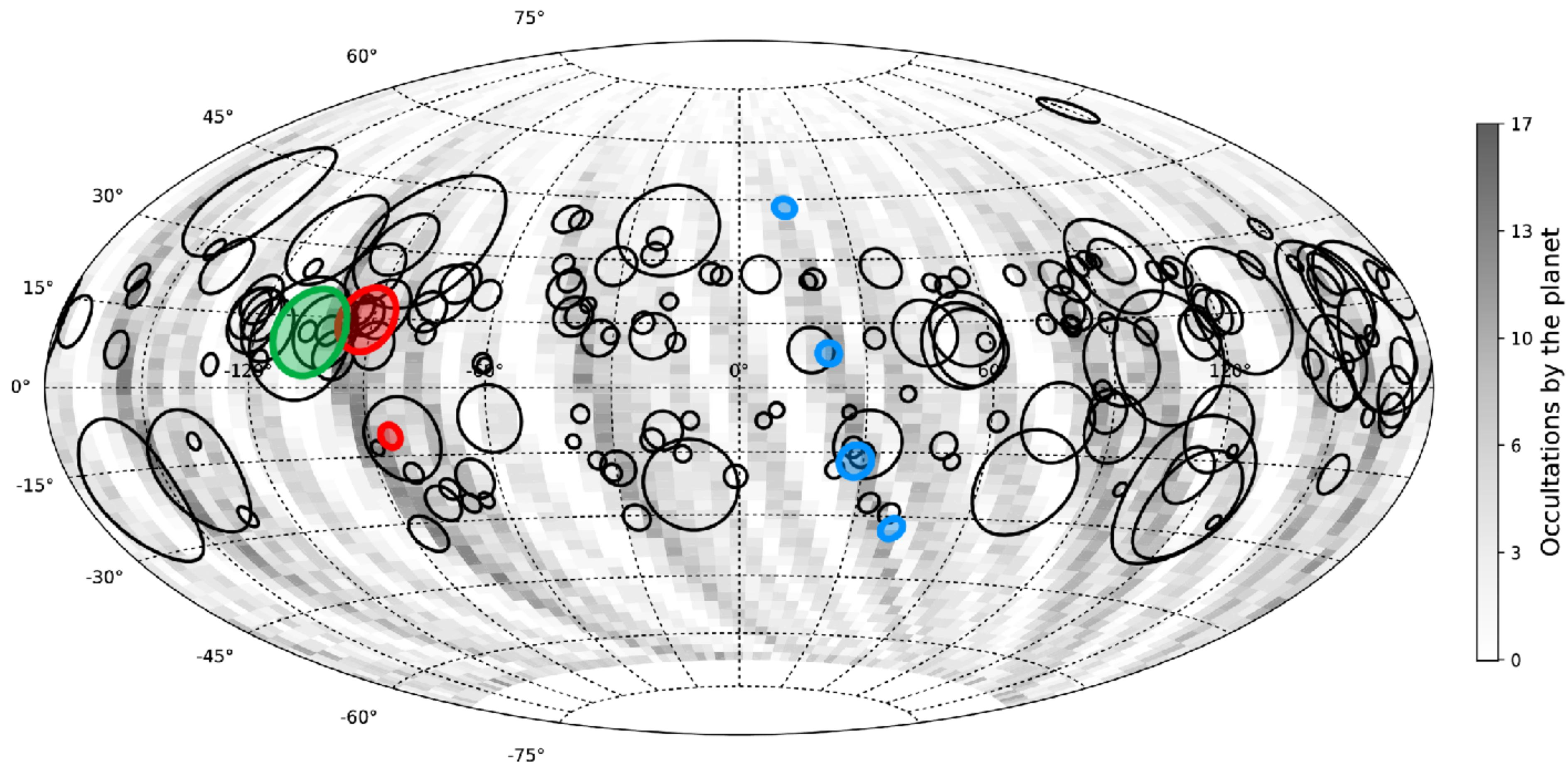
Independently model each spot occultation

# HAT-P-11: Sun-like active latitudes

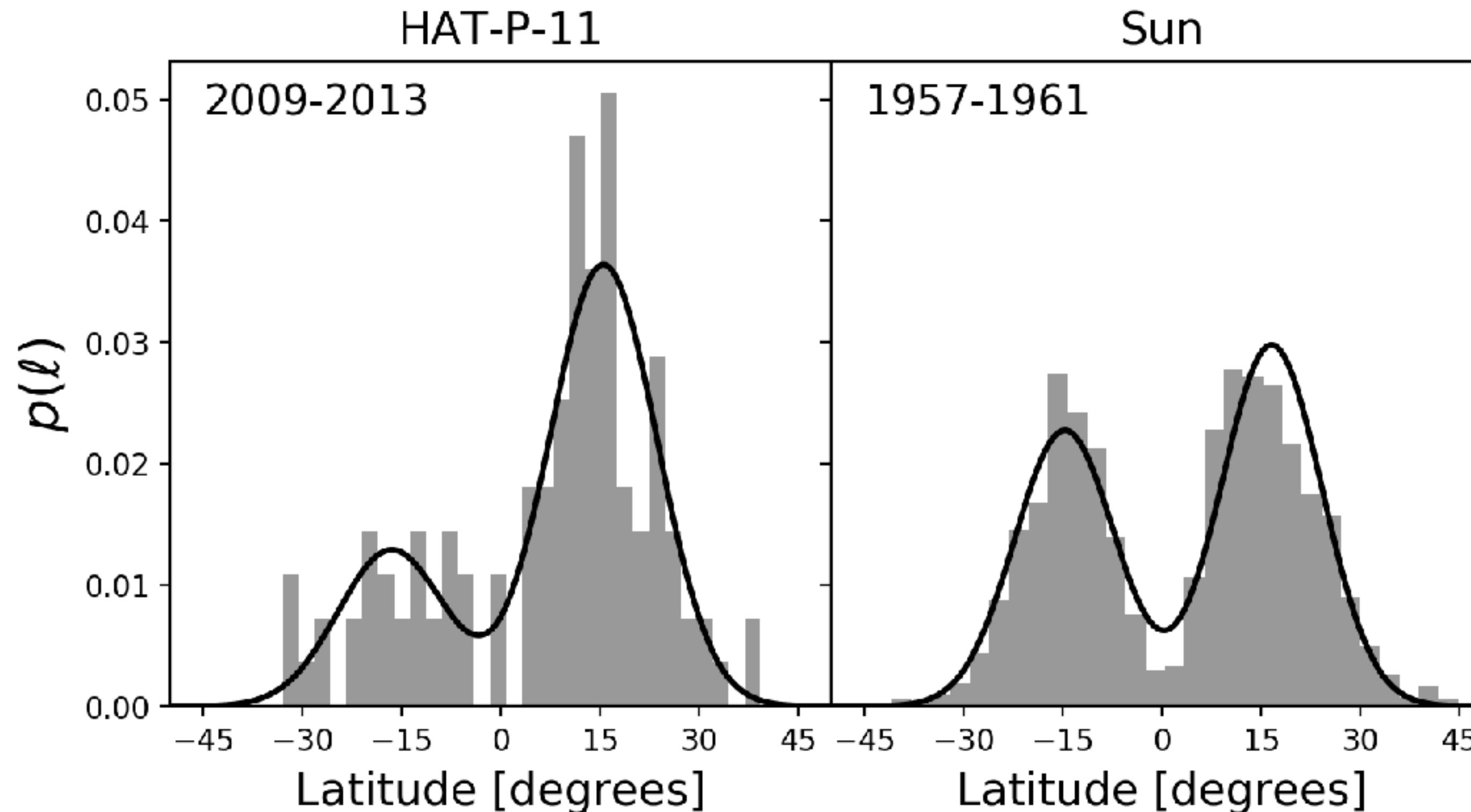


Posterior positions, radii are degenerate

# HAT-P-11: Sun-like active latitudes

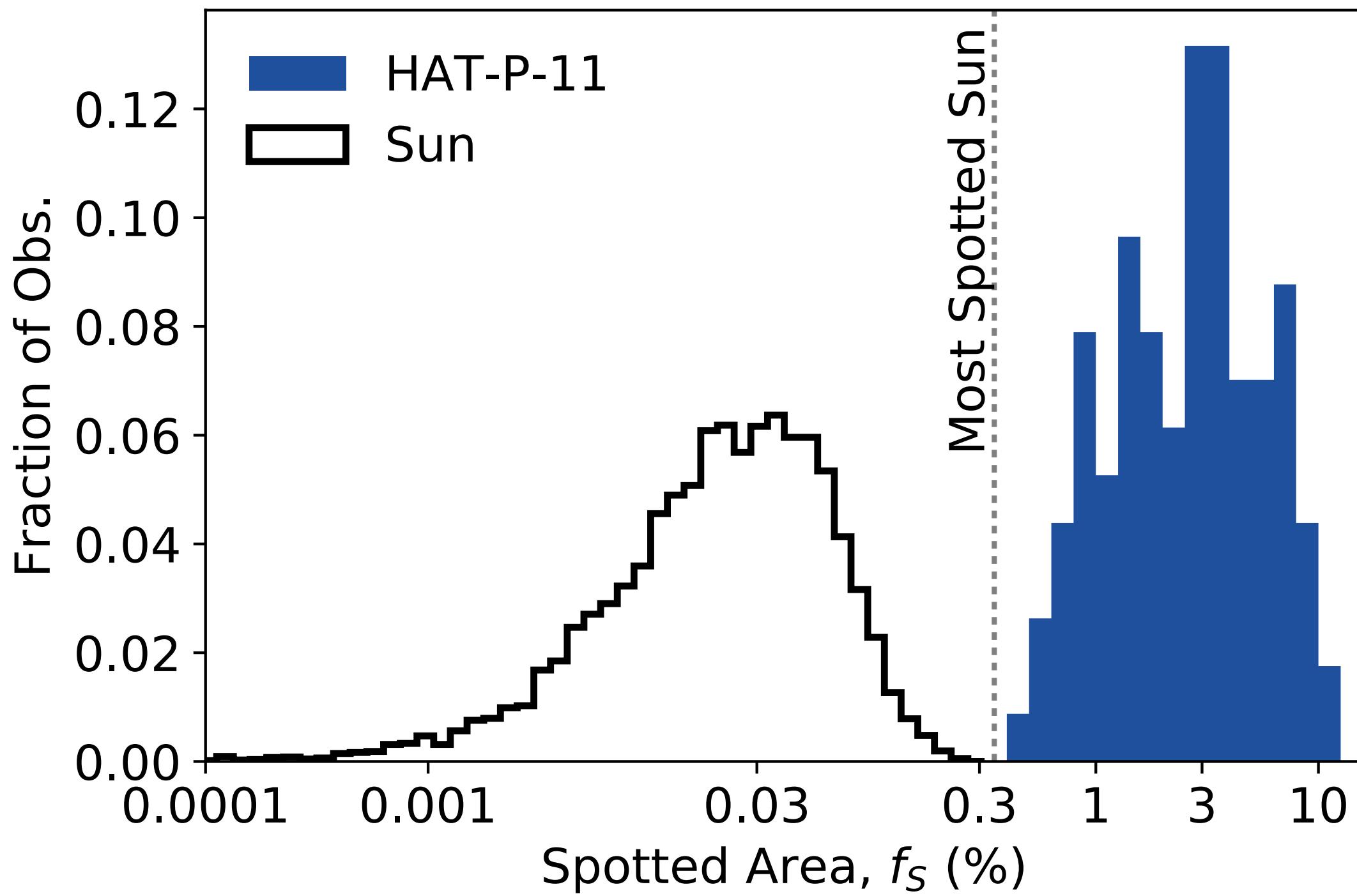


# HAT-P-11: Sun-like active latitudes



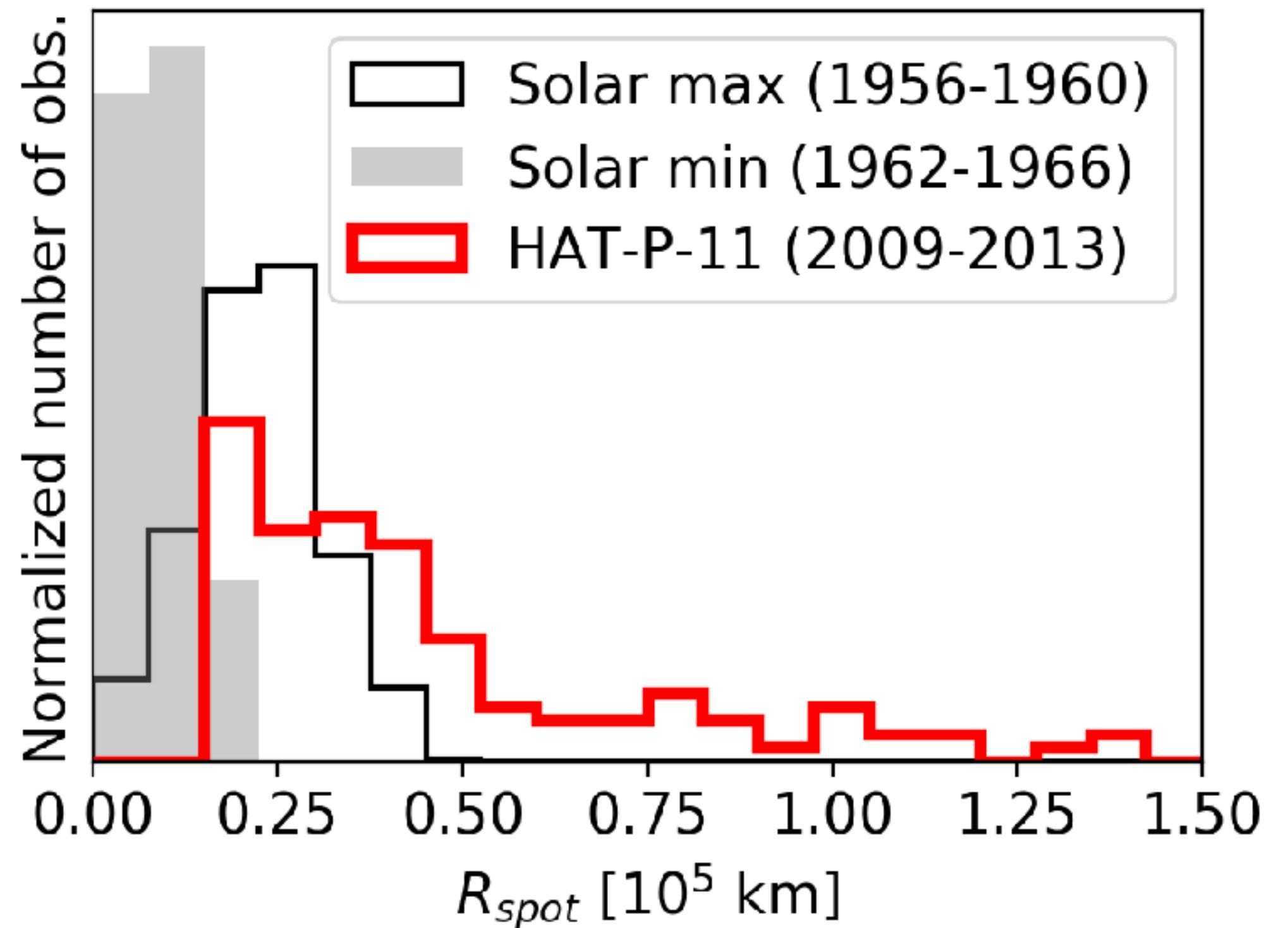
Active latitudes: similar positions, widths to Sun's

# HAT-P-11: More spotted than Sun



Spot coverage  
100x greater  
than Solar

# HAT-P-11: Sunspot-like sizes



Most spots  
have similar  
sizes to the  
largest spots  
on the Sun at  
solar max

## Lessons from Kepler

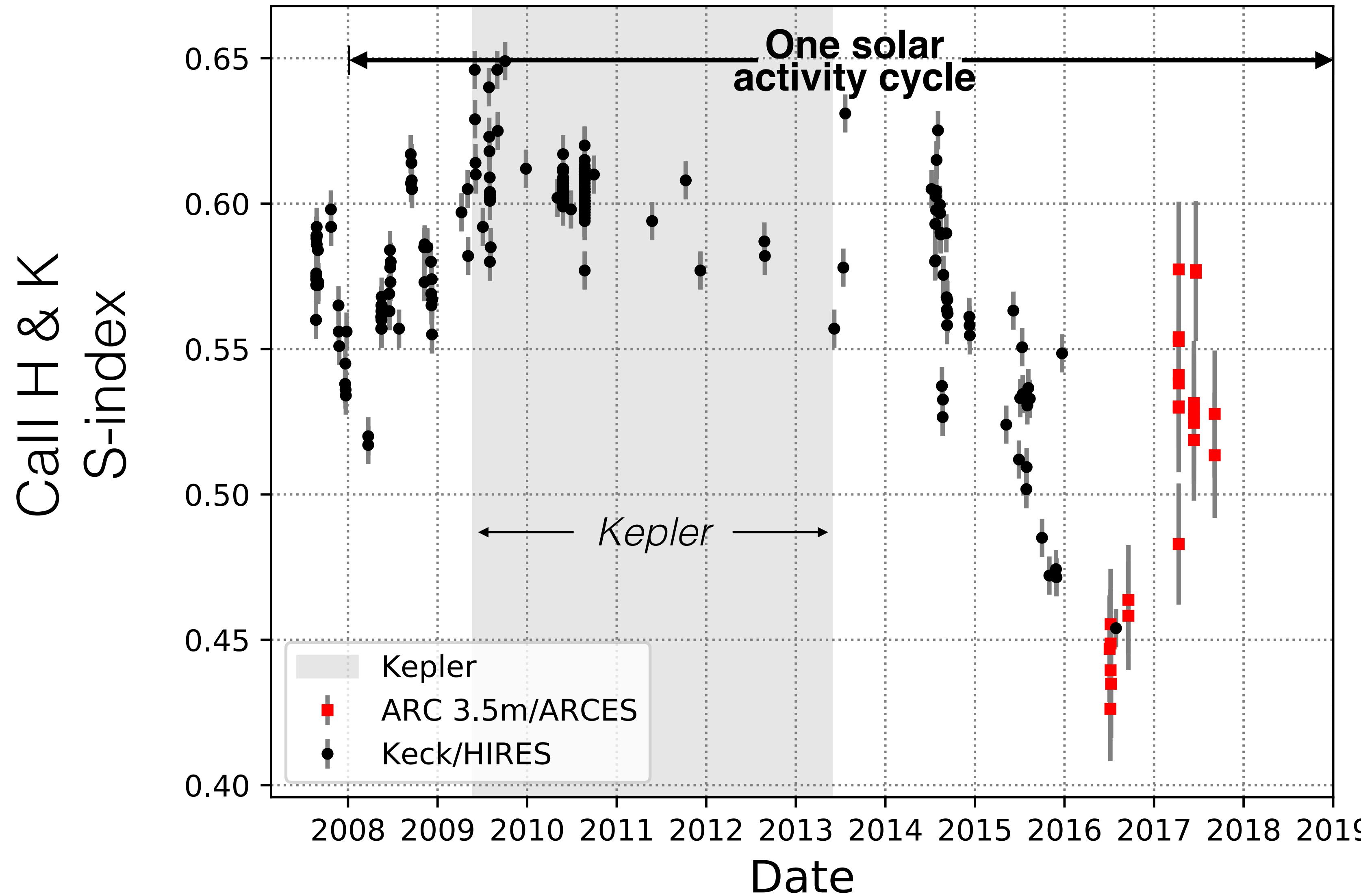
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- The spots of HAT-P-11 are like the Sun's
  - Similar latitude distribution
  - Similar physical radii
- However: they cover 100x more fractional surface area
- **Solar-like dynamo**

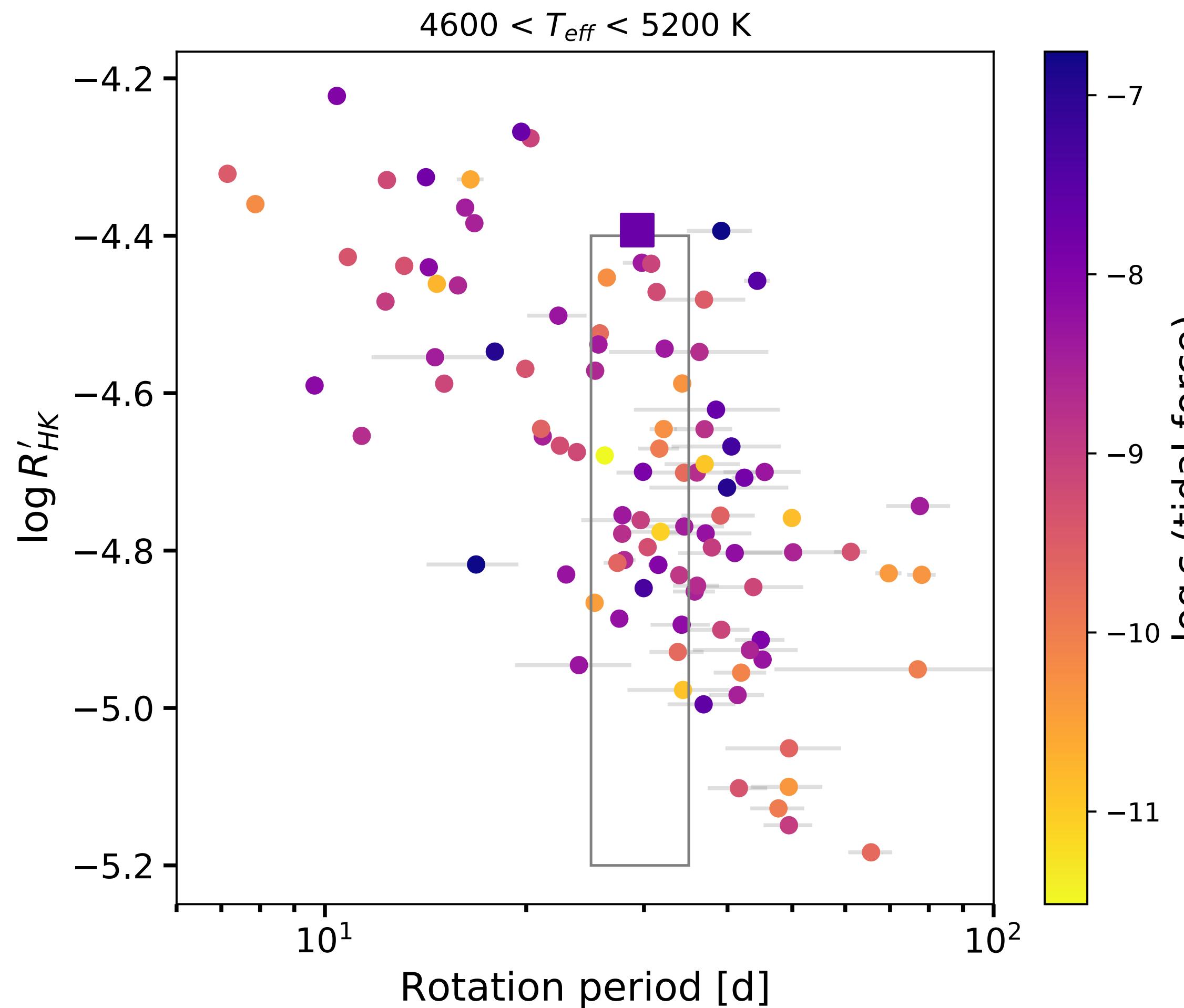
## Lessons from ground-based follow-up

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# HAT-P-11: Chromospheric activity

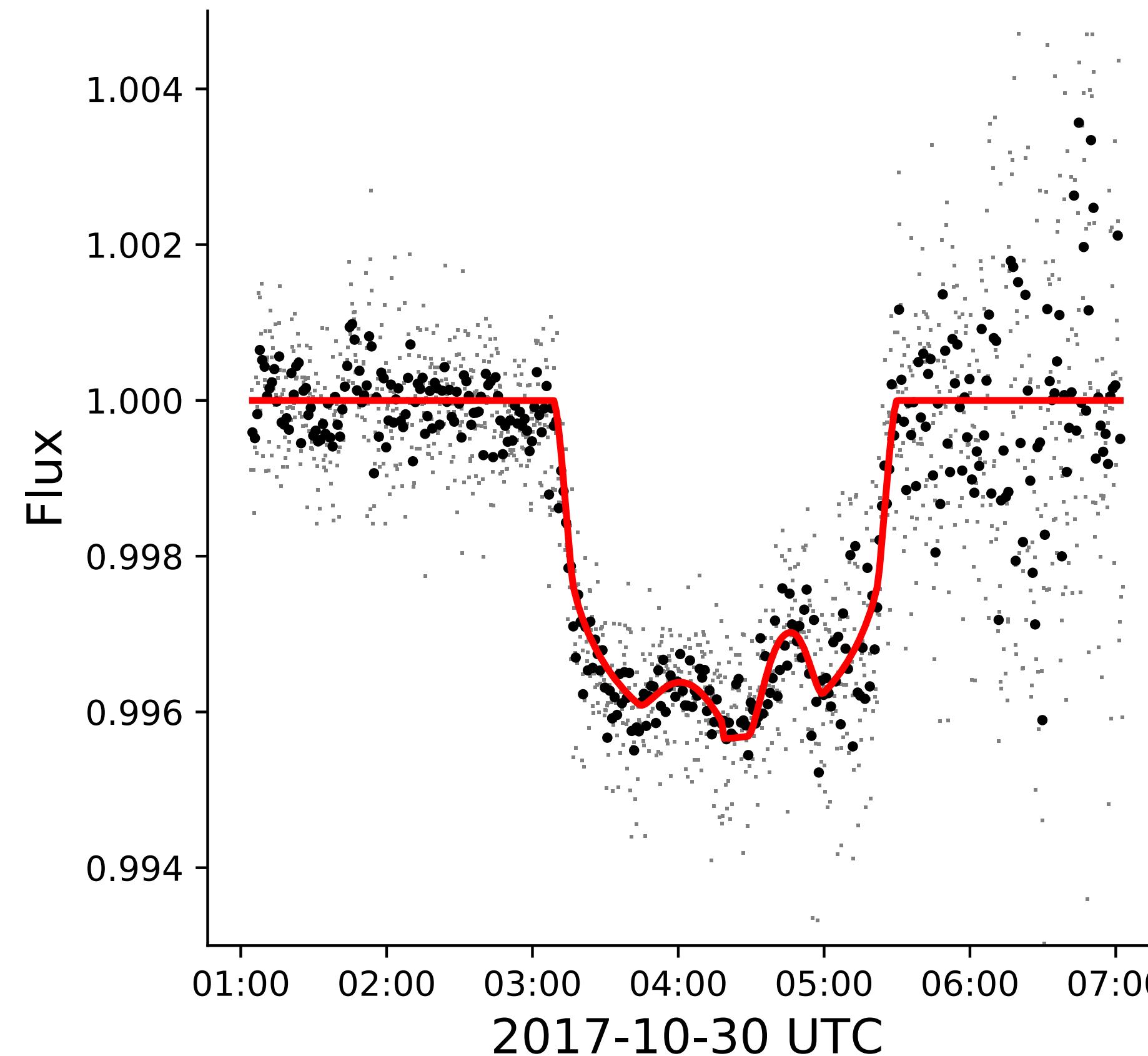


# HAT-P-11: Star-planet interaction?



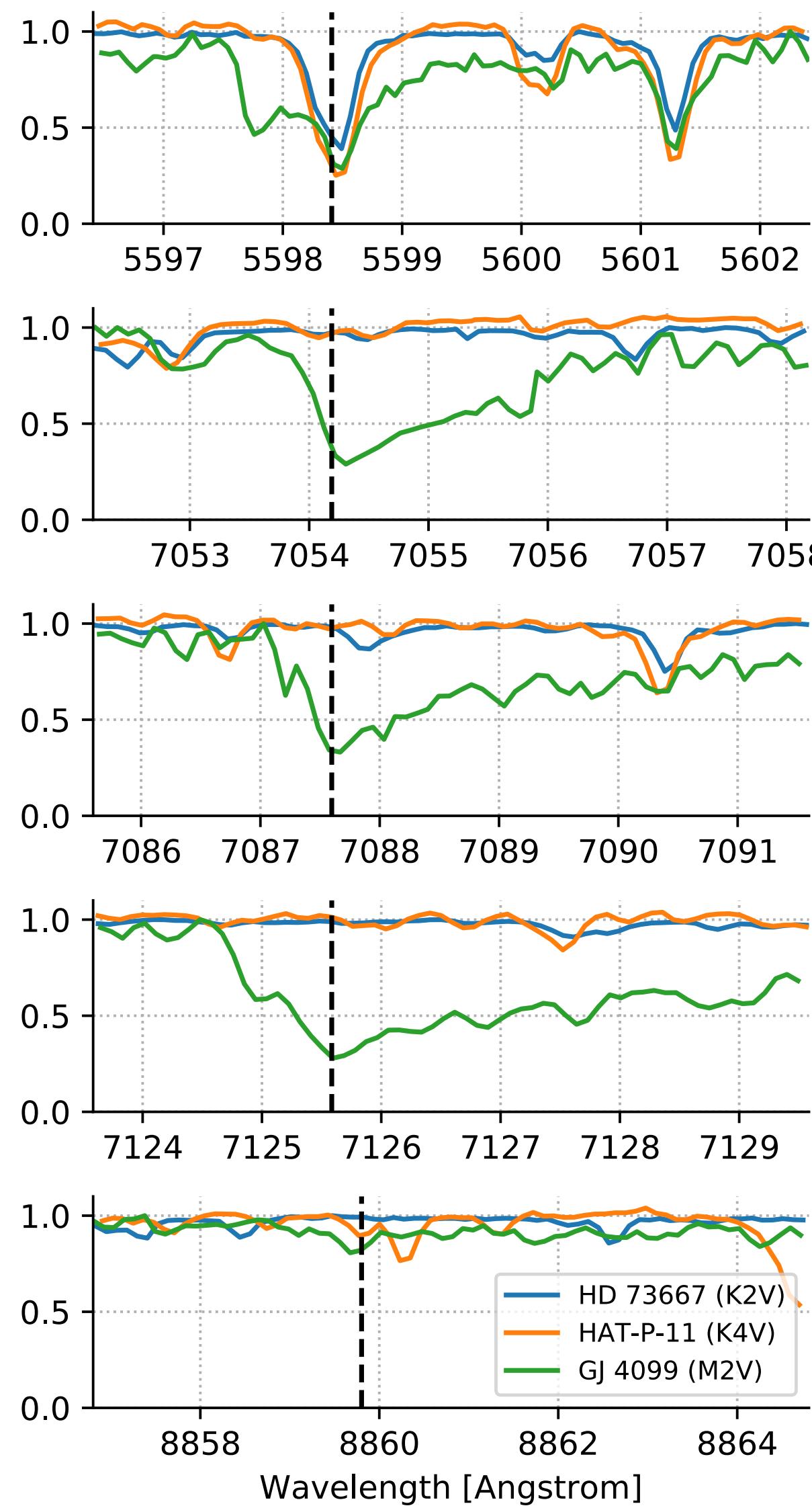
HAT-P-11 is  
more active  
than its peers  
in temperature  
and  $P_{\text{rot}}$

# Holographic Diffuser-Assisted Photometry

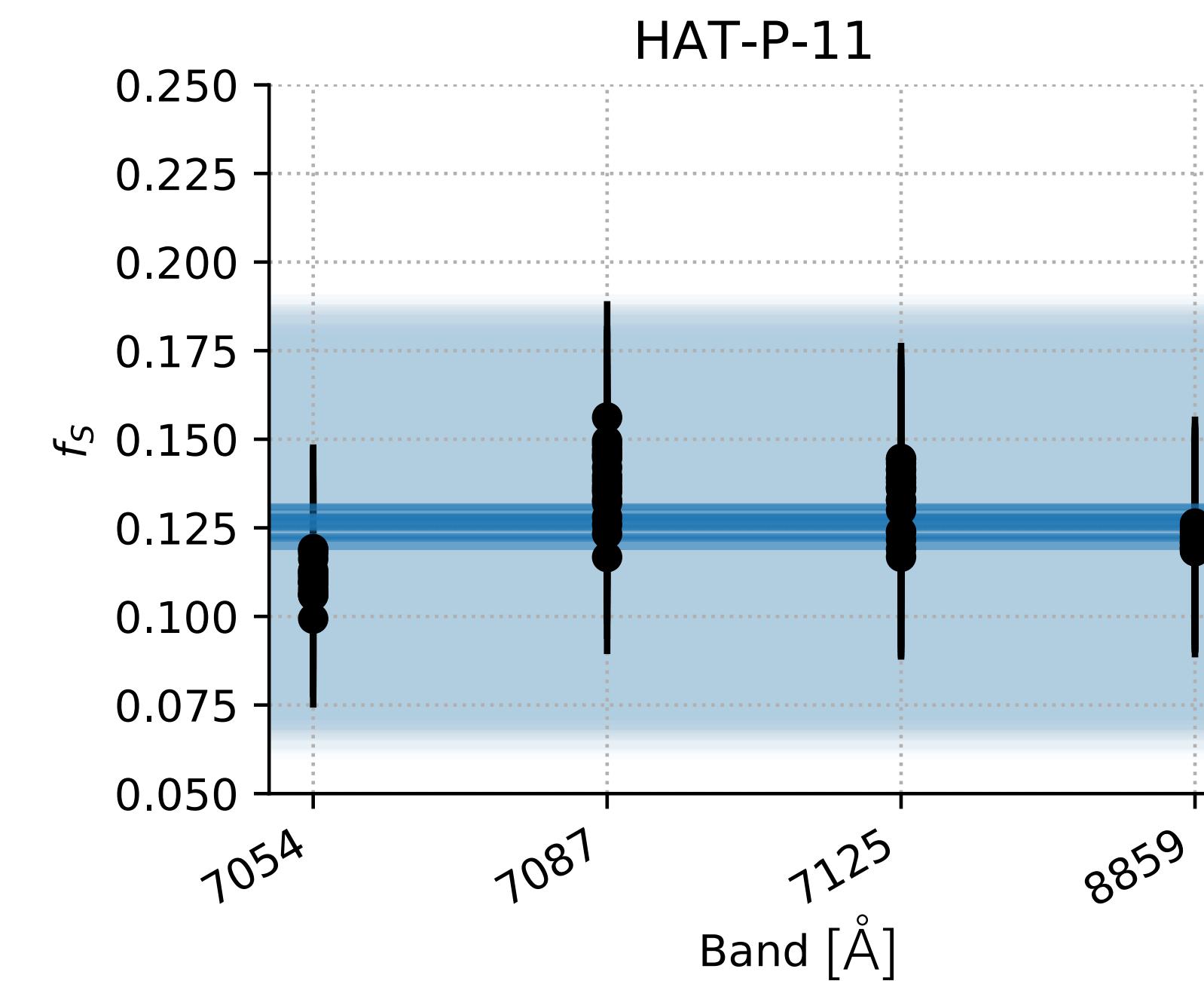


Most spotted transit  
light curve of  
HAT-P-11 observed  
to date

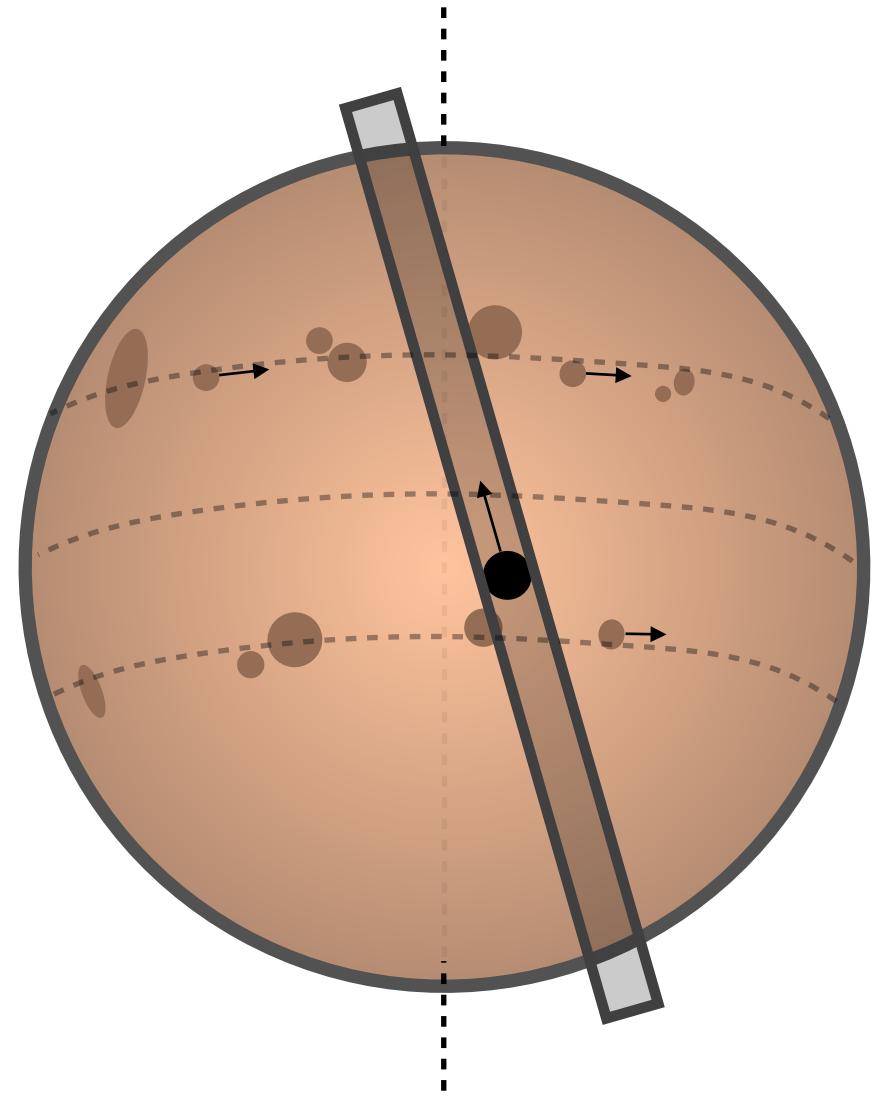
# HAT-P-11: Molecular band modeling



Spot coverage inferred  
from TiO band modeling  
consistent with spot  
coverage in transit

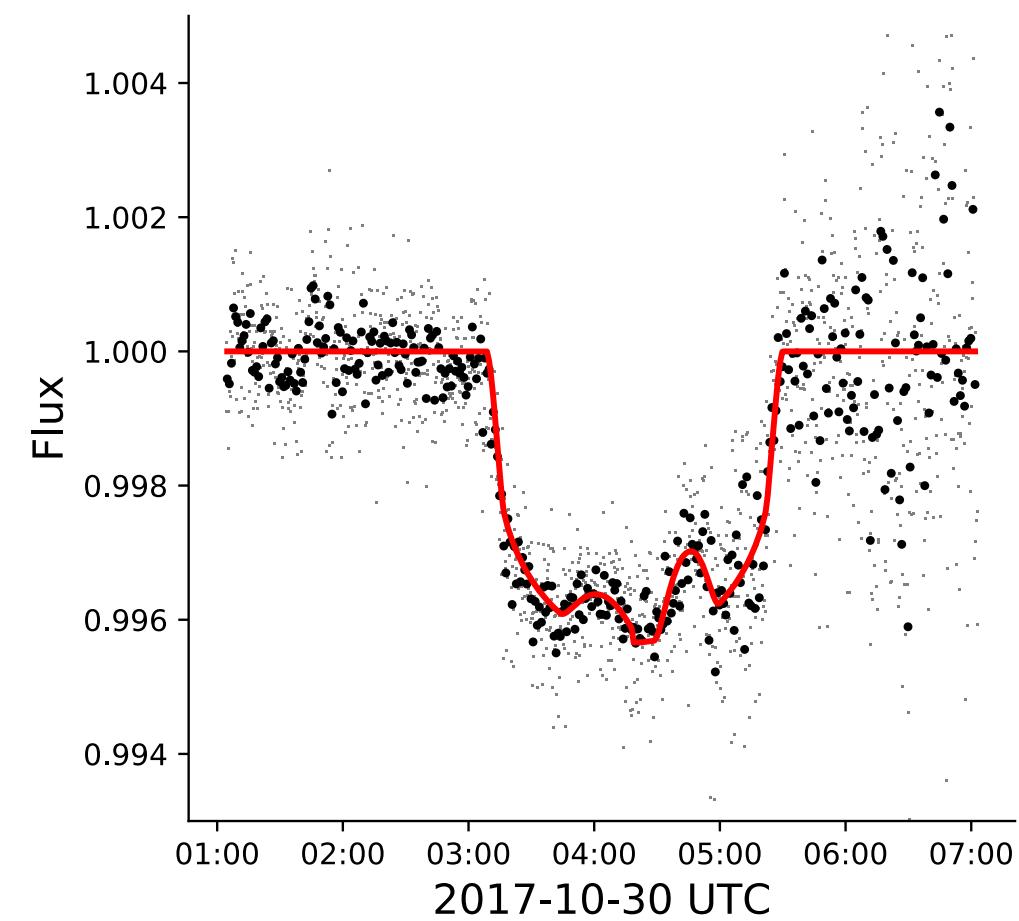


## Lessons from Kepler



- The spots of HAT-P-11 are like the Sun's
  - Similar latitude distribution
  - Similar physical radii
- However: they cover 100x more fractional surface area
- **Solar-like dynamo**

## Lessons from ground-based follow-up



- Chromosphere: activity cycle  $P \gtrsim 11$  years
- Diffuser: Perhaps more spotted than ever in 2017
- TiO: corroborates large spot coverage

# Recent Works

<http://brettmorr.is>  
@brettmor

## HAT-P-11

### **The Starspots of HAT-P-11: Evidence for a Solar-like Dynamo**

Morris, B.M., Hebb, Davenport, Rohn & Hawley, ApJ (2017)

### **Chromospheric Activity of HAT-P-11: an Unusually Active Planet-Hosting K Star**

Morris, B.M., Hawley, Hebb, Sakari, Davenport, Isaacson, Howard, Montet & Agol, ApJ (2017)

### **Large Starspot Groups on HAT-P-11 in Activity Cycle 1**

Morris, B.M., Hawley & Hebb, RNAAS (2018)

## TRAPPIST-1

### **Non-detection of Contamination by Stellar Activity in the Spitzer Transit Light Curves of TRAPPIST-1**

Morris, B.M., Agol, Hebb, Hawley, Gillon, Ducrot, Delrez, Ingalls & Demory, ApJL (2018, in review)

### **Possible Bright Starspots on TRAPPIST-1**

Morris, B.M., Agol, Davenport & Hawley, ApJ (2018)

### **Photometric Analysis and Transit Times of TRAPPIST-1 b and c**

Morris, B.M., Agol & Hawley, RNAAS (2018)

## But wait there's more!

### **Spotting Stellar Activity Cycles in Gaia Astrometry**

Morris, B.M., Agol, Davenport & Hawley, MNRAS (2018)

### **astroplan: An Open Source Observation Planning Package in Python**

Morris, B.M., Tollerud, Sipócz, Deil, Douglas... et al. AJ (2018)

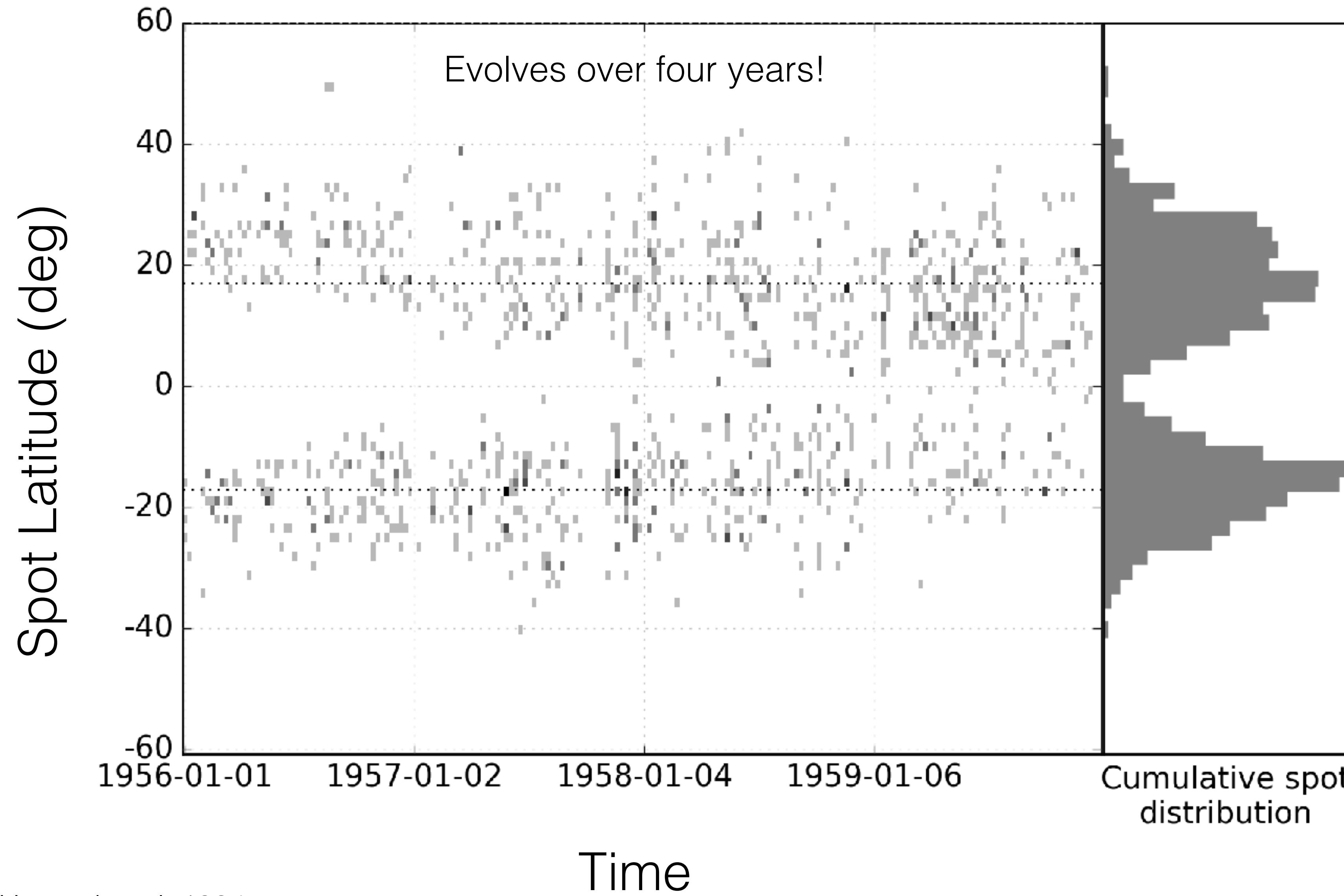
### **Robust Transiting Exoplanet Radii in the Presence of Starspots from Ingress and Egress Durations**

Morris, B.M., Agol, Hebb & Hawley, AJ (2018)

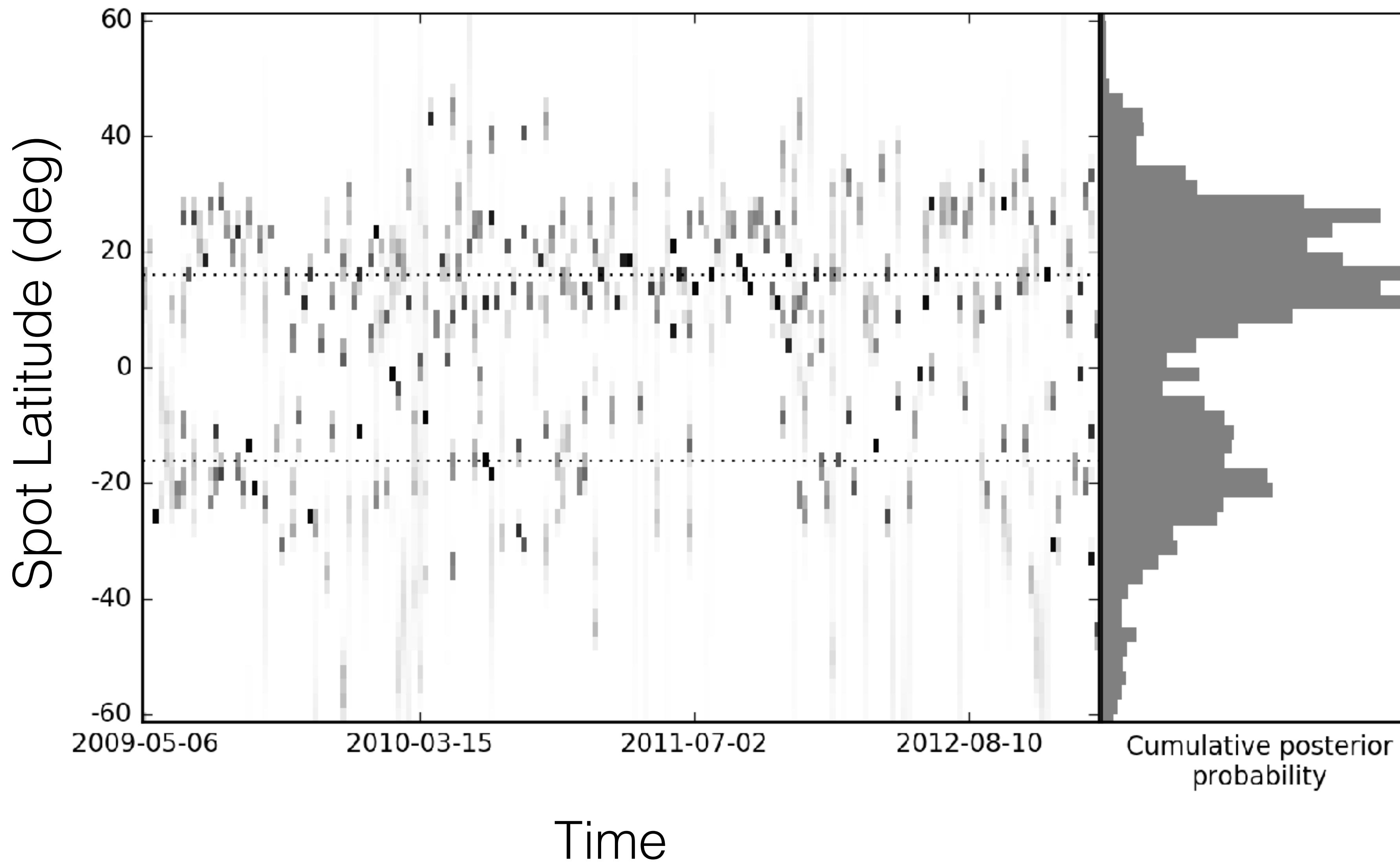
### **Are Starspots and Plage Co-Located on Active G and K Stars?**

Morris, B.M., Curtis, Douglas, Hawley, Agüeros, Bobra, Agol, AJ (2018, in review)

# Sun: Mt. Wilson Observatory



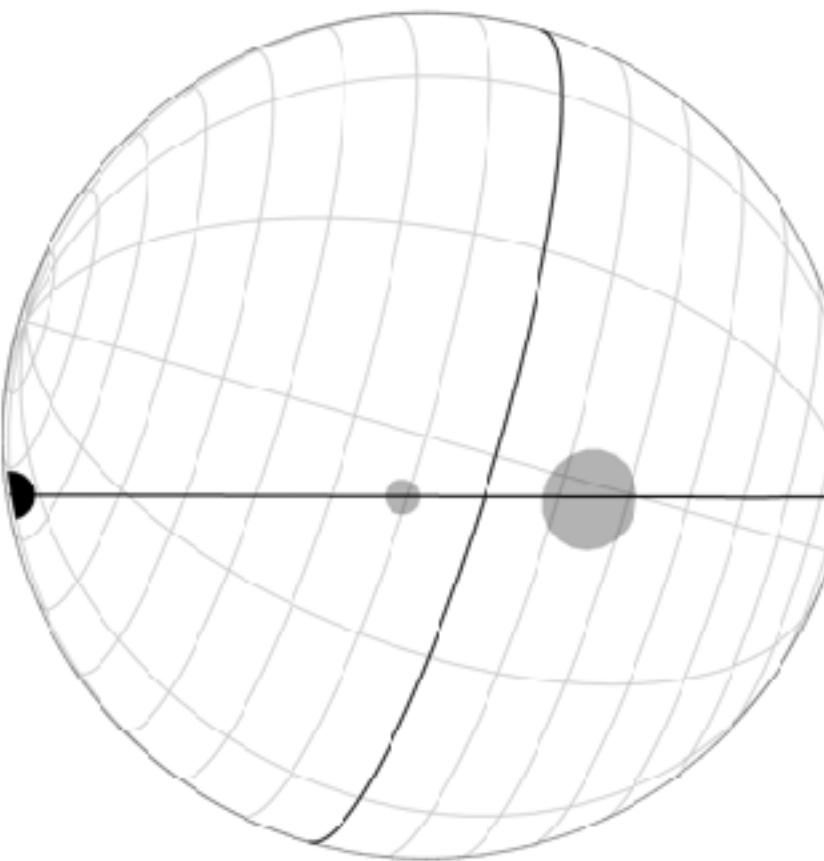
# HAT-P-11: *Kepler*



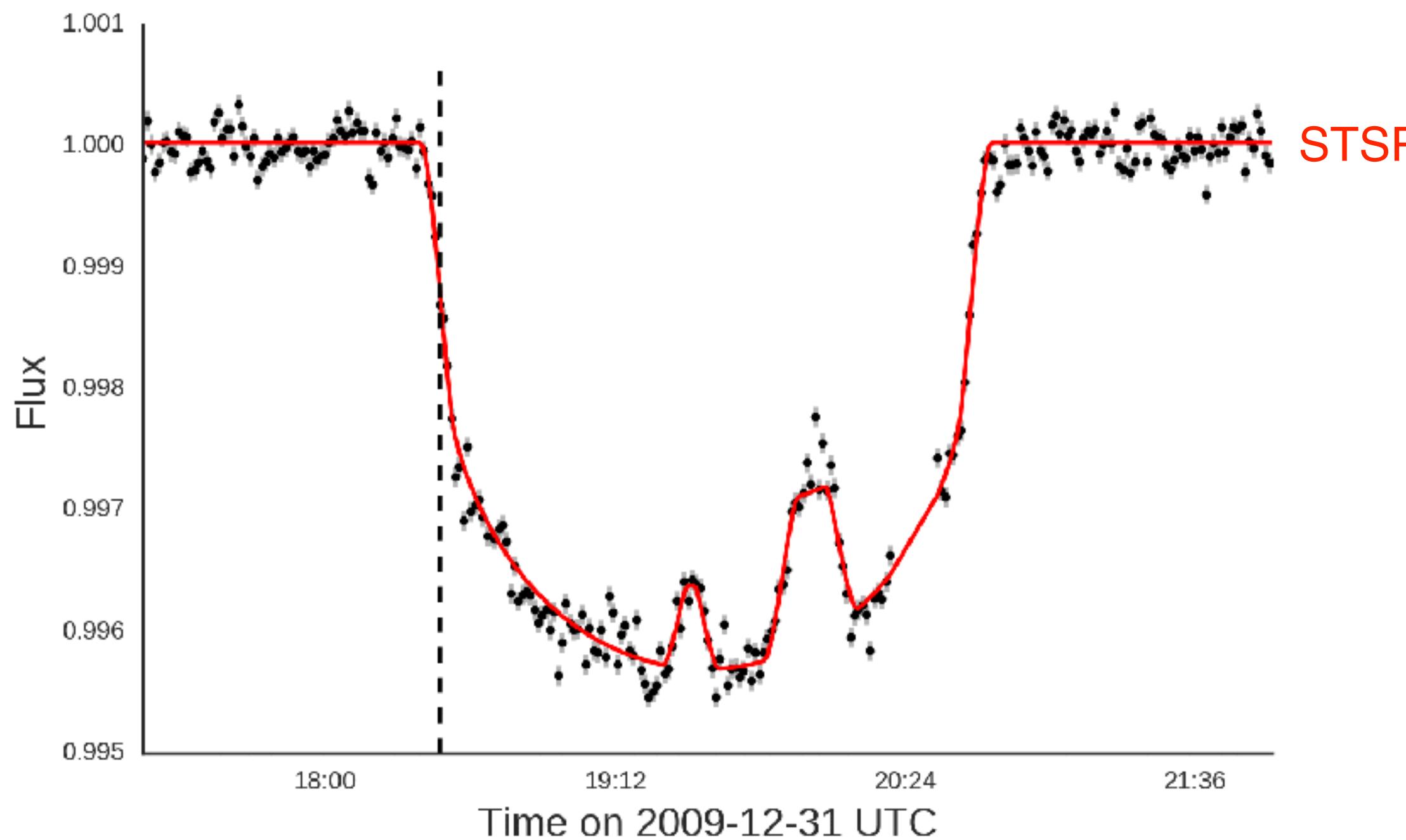
# HAT-P-11:

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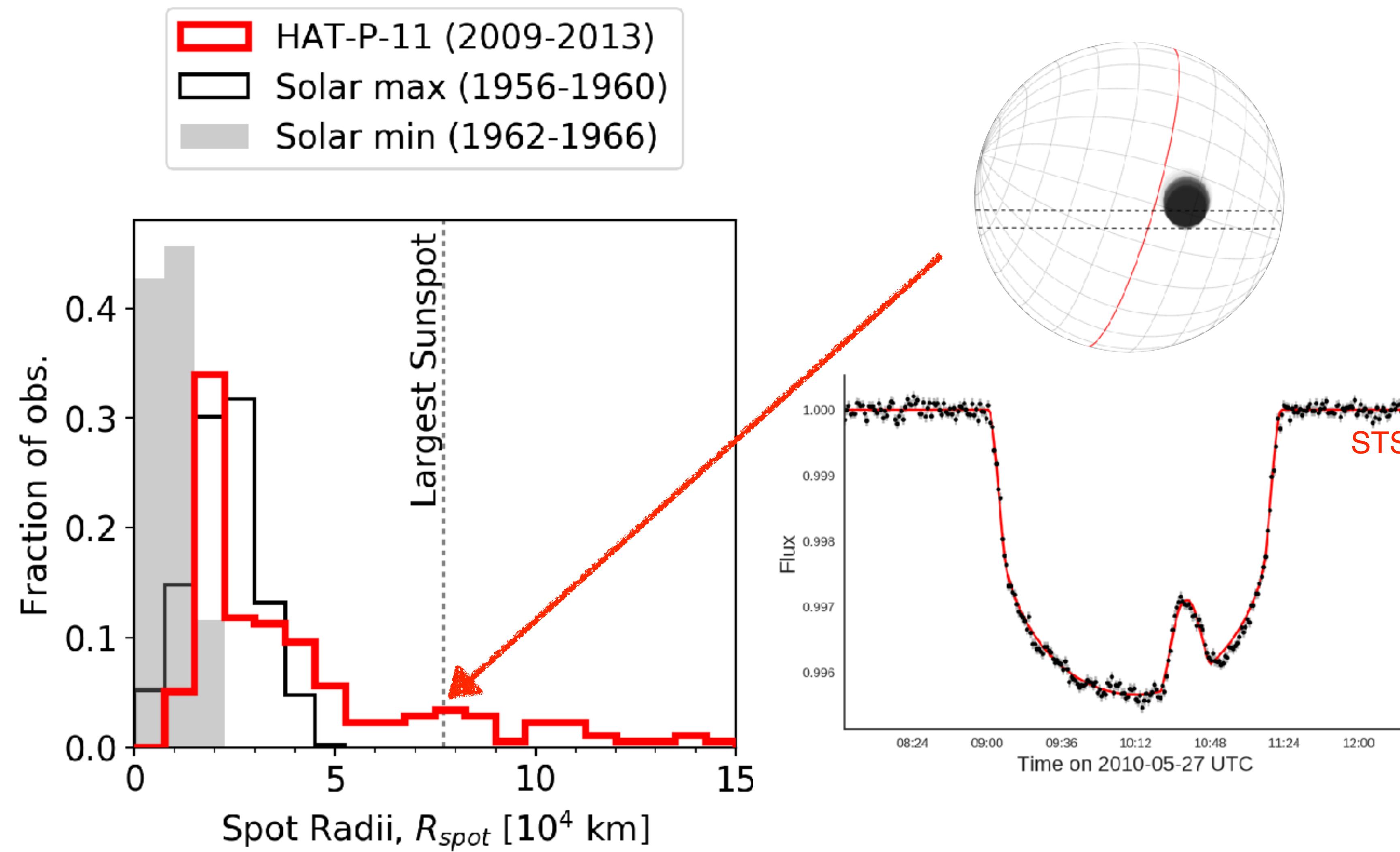
Kepler photometry +  
STSP model



Spot occultation  
amplitude,  
duration, shape  
describe spot

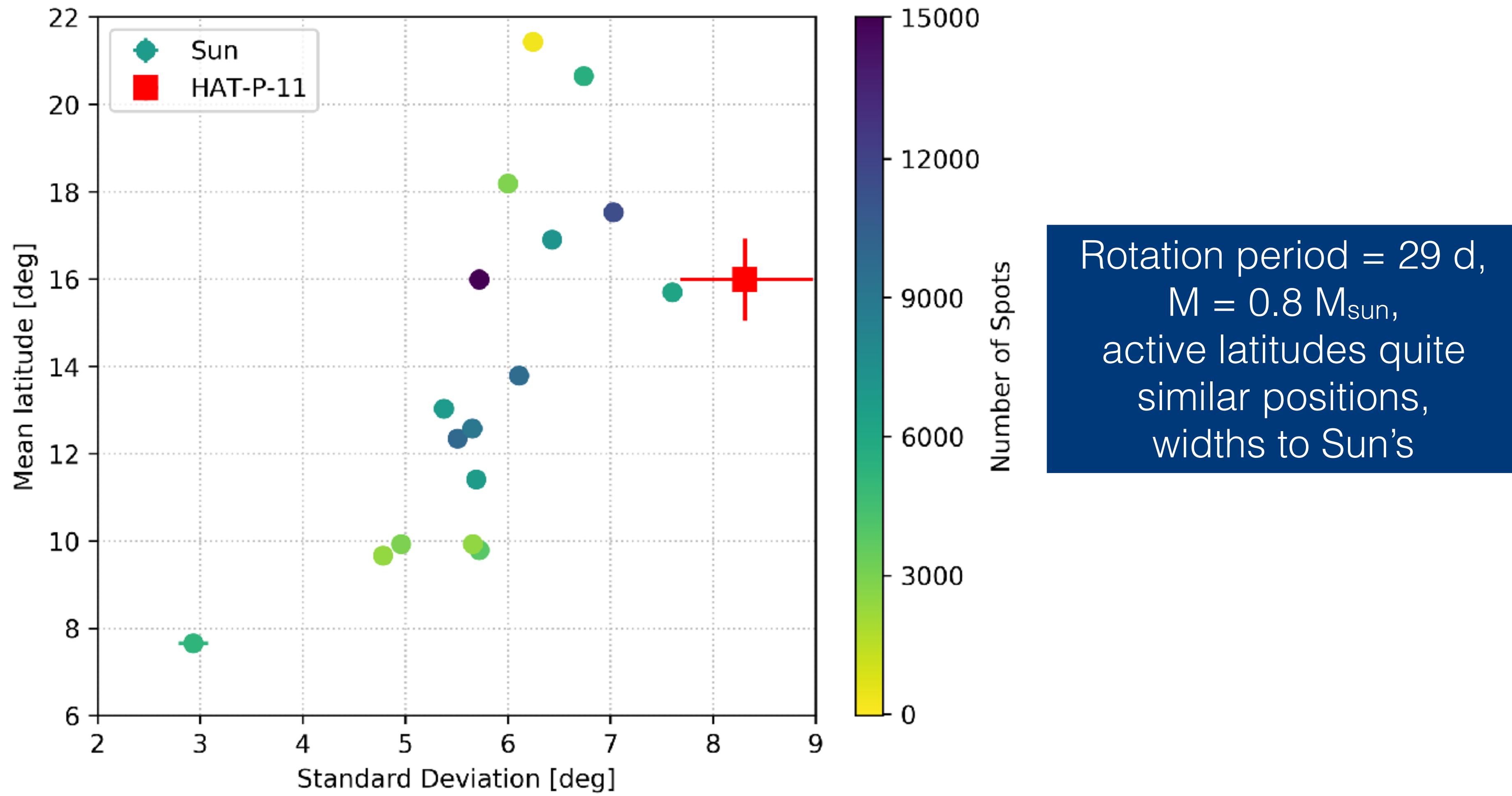


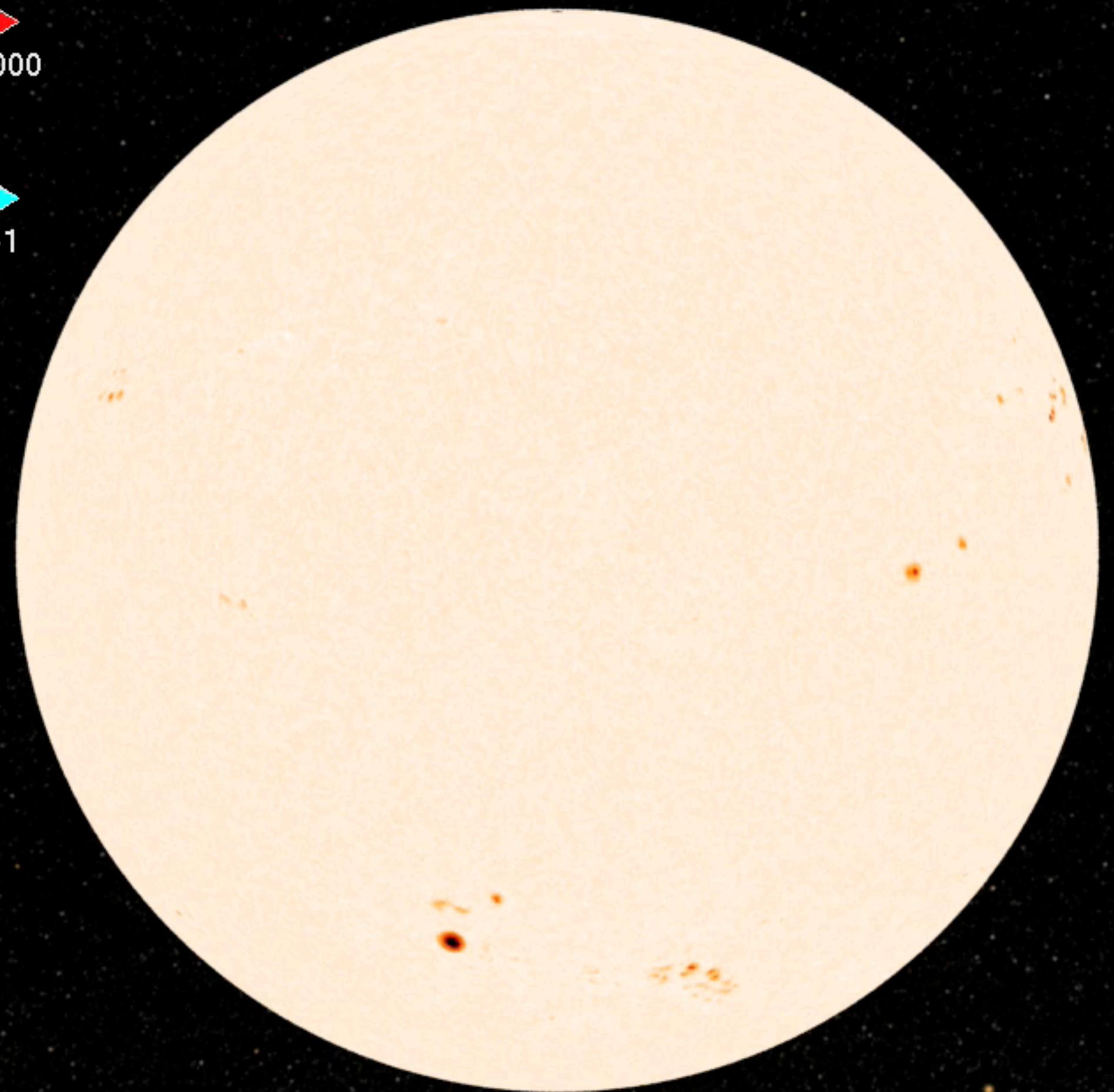
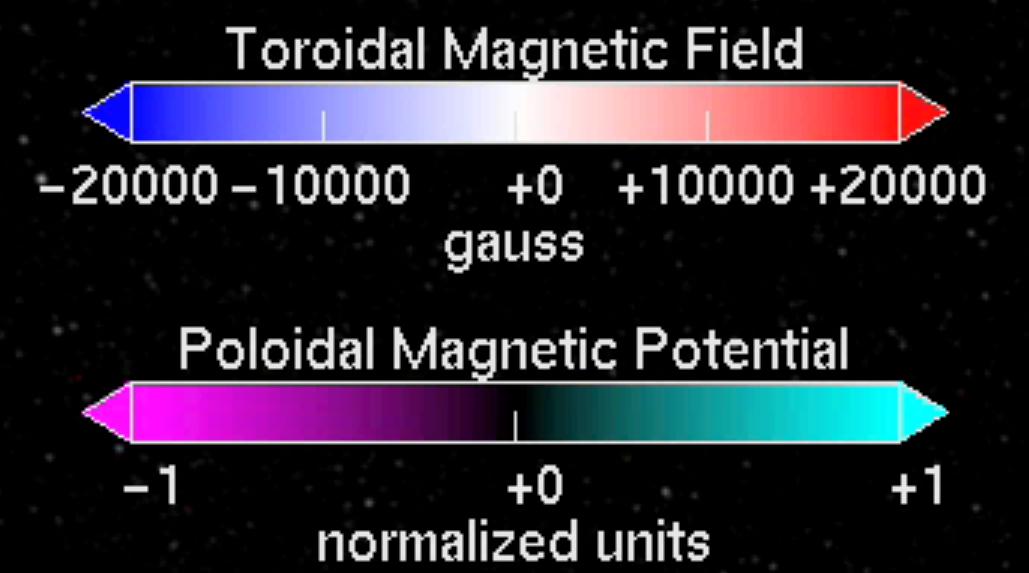
# Spot radii similar to sunspots



# HAT-P-11: K4 star with solar-like dynamo

Morris et al. (2017)

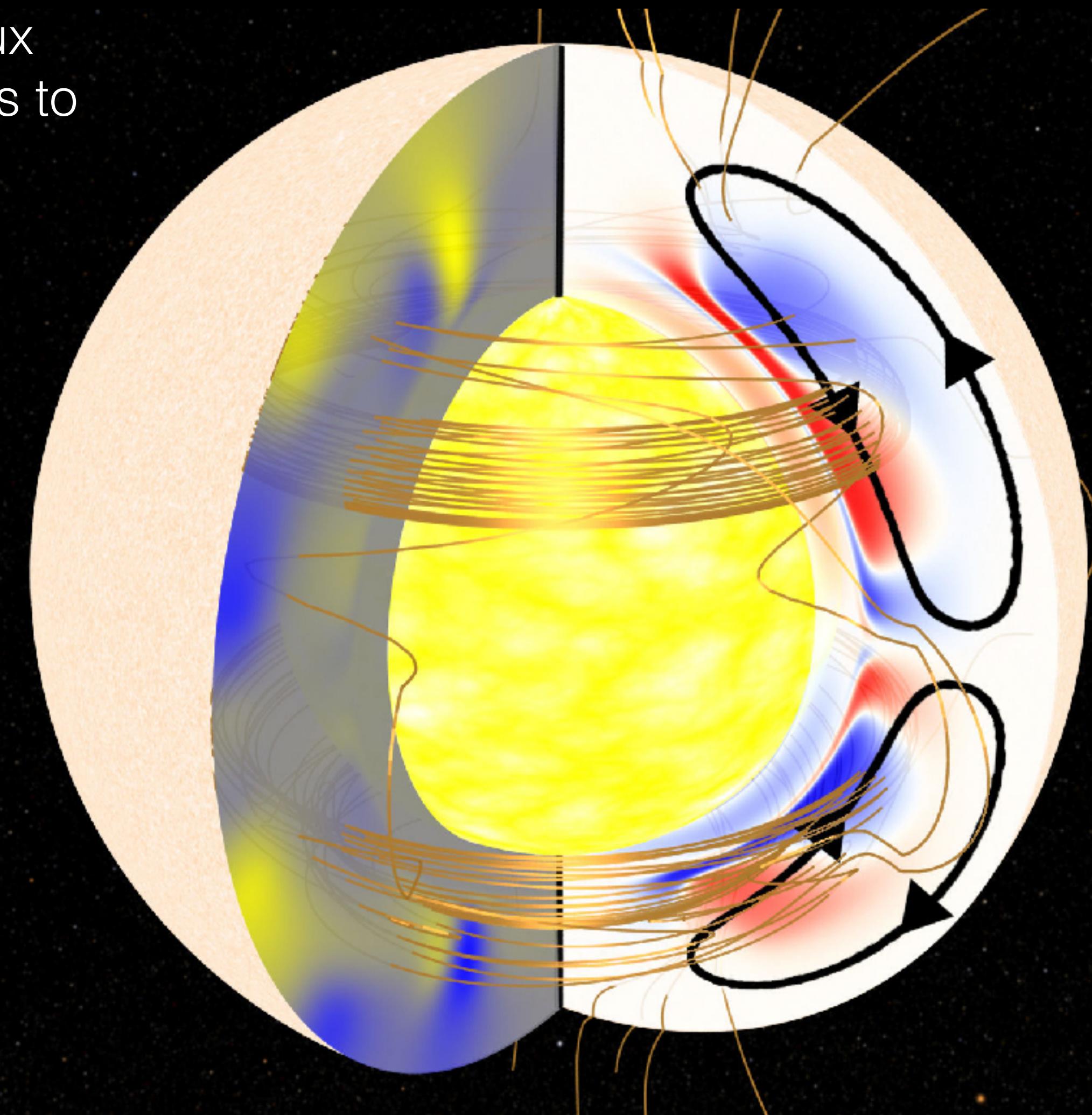




# Flipping the polar field: Babcock-Leighton Mechanism

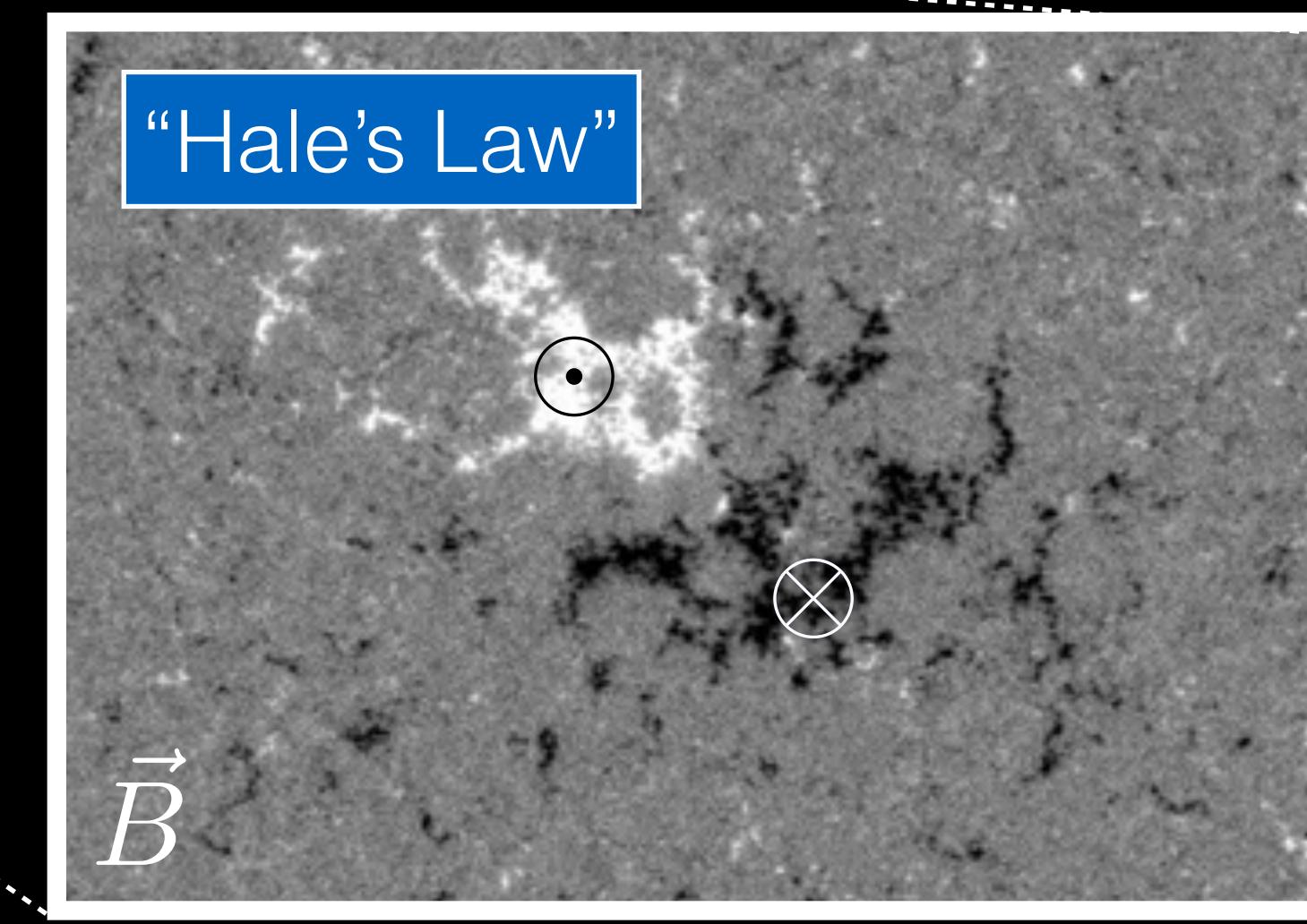
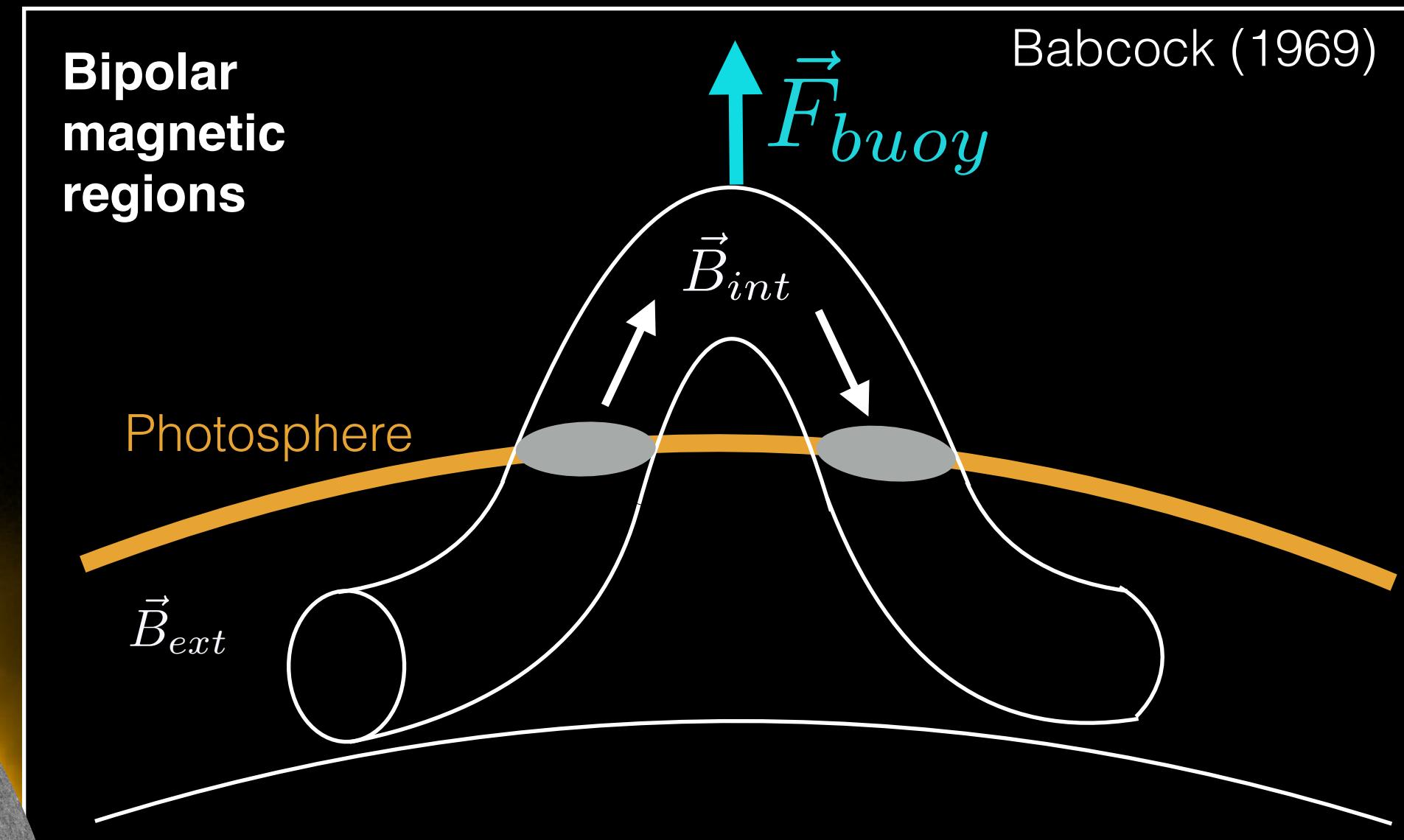
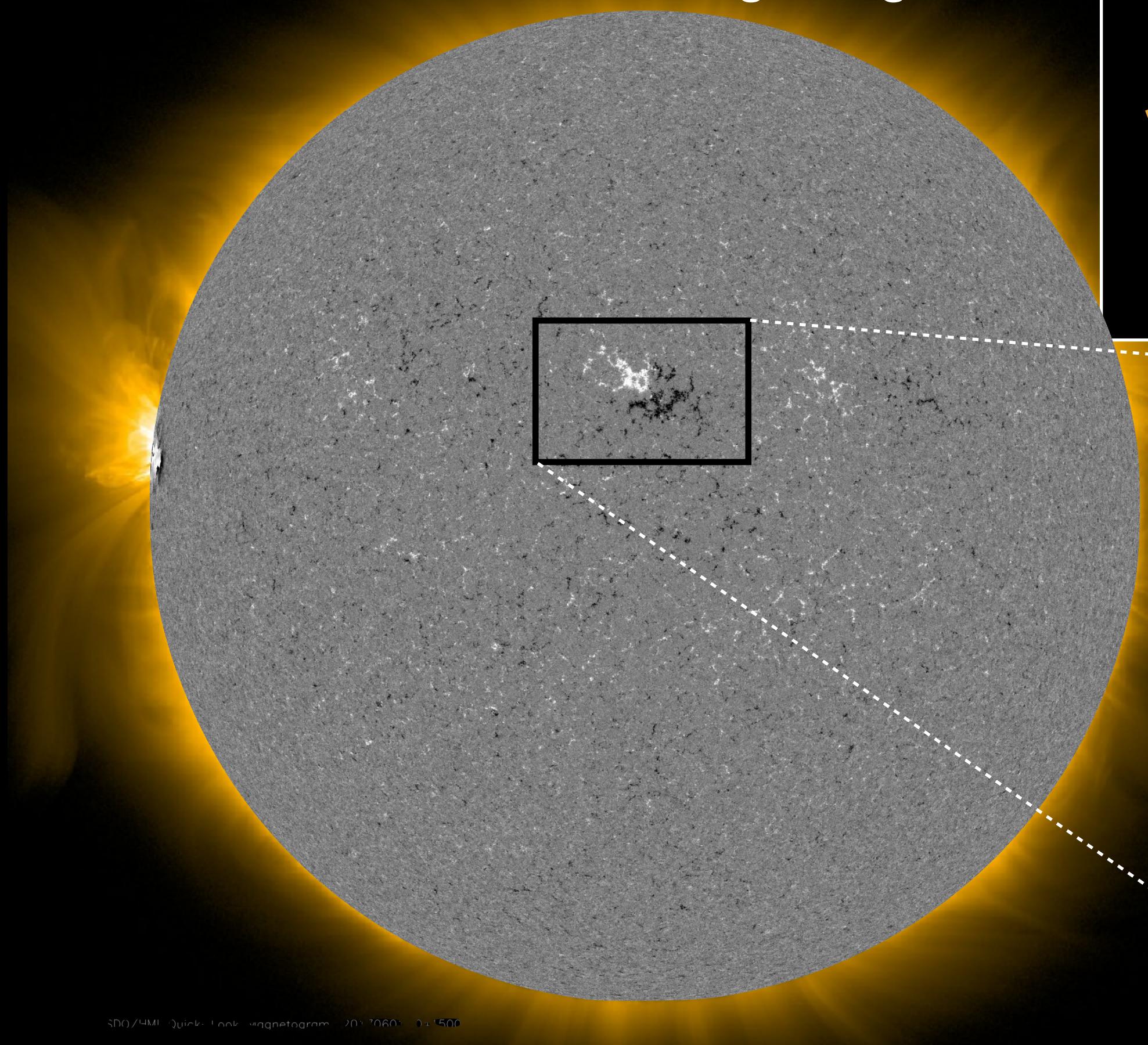
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Meridional flow  
drags surface flux  
from low latitudes to  
higher latitudes

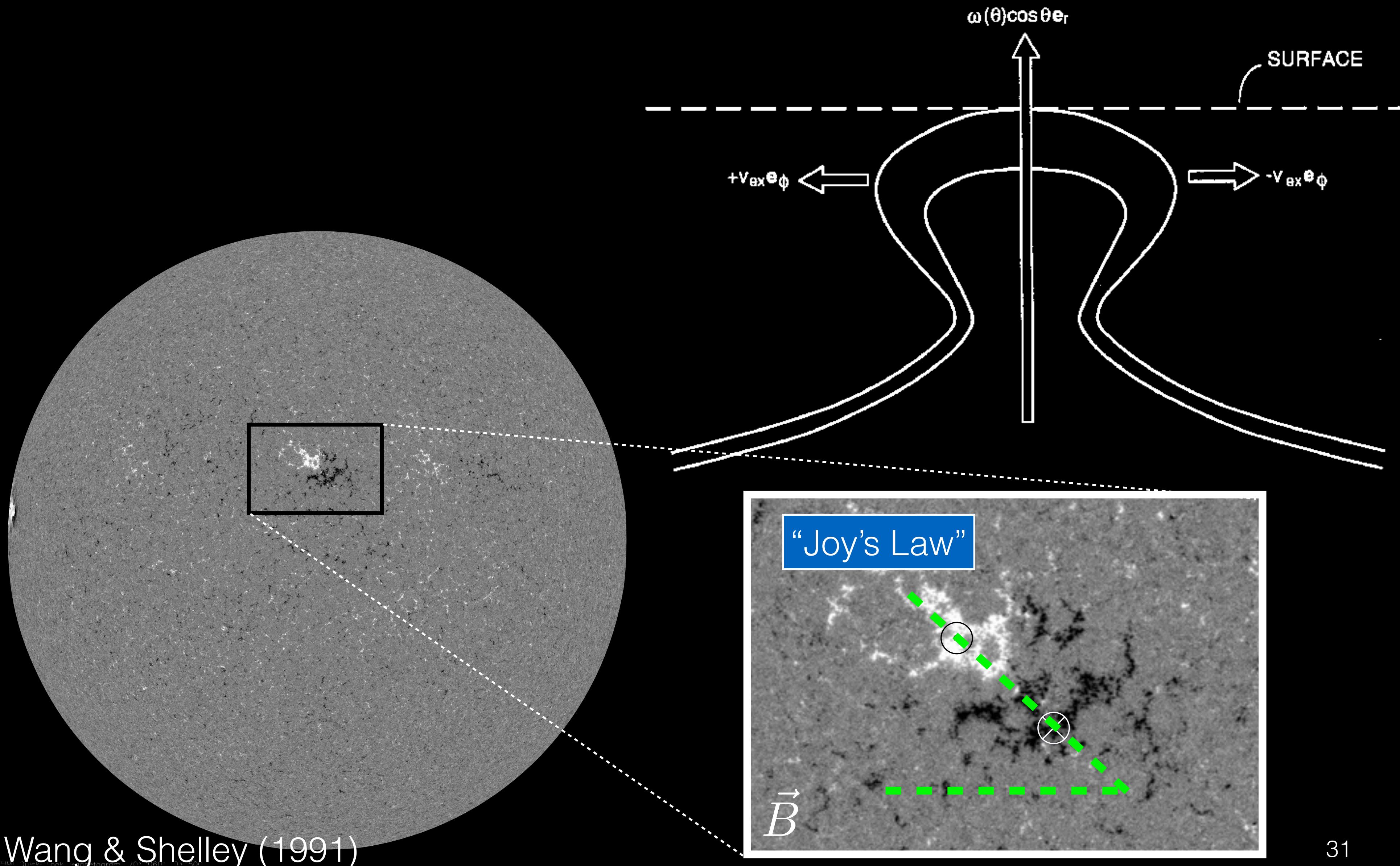


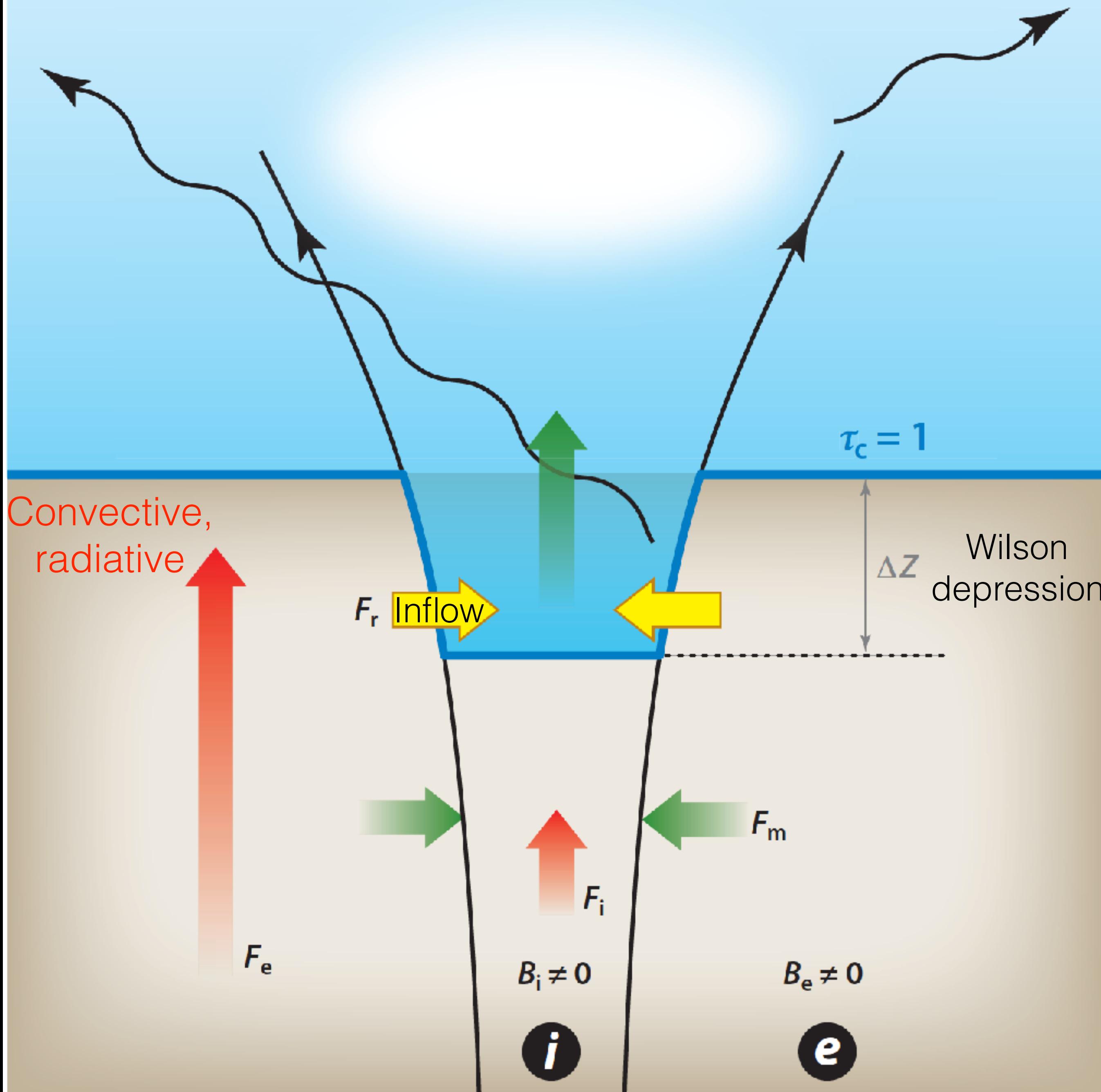
# Spot bipolarity arises naturally

May 31, 2017  
NASA/SDO 171nm, Magnetogram

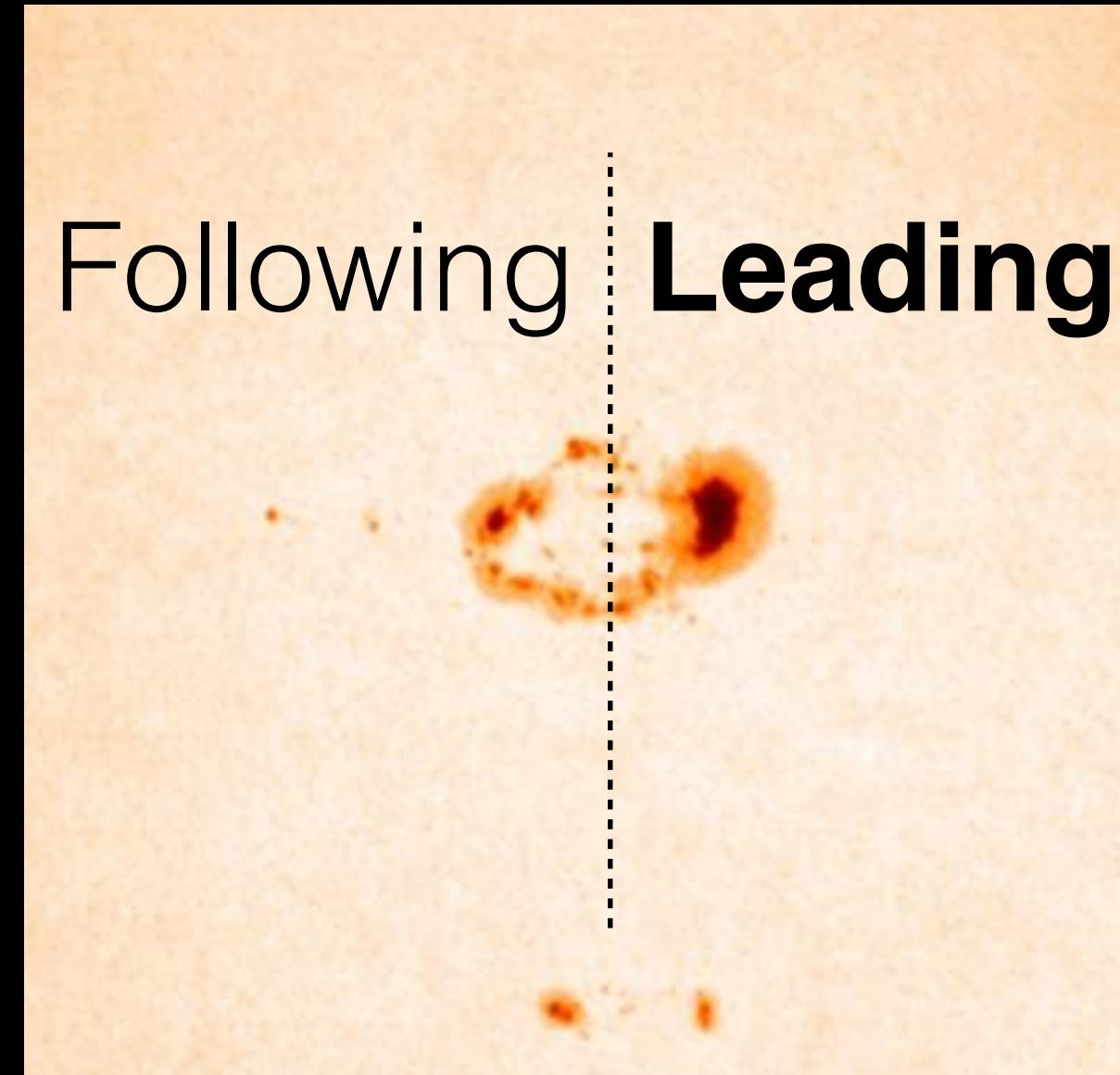
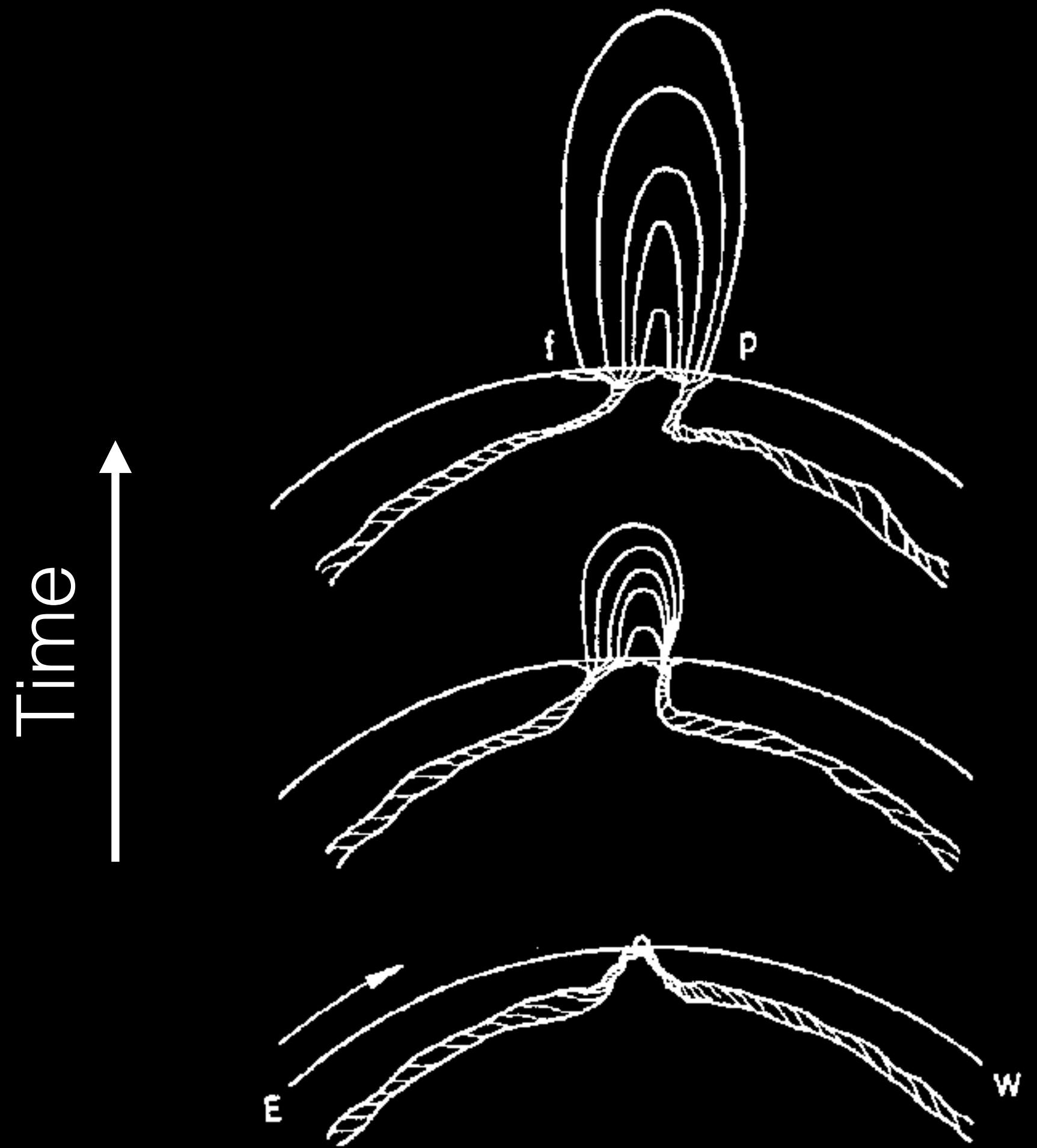


# BMR tilt arises from Coriolis effect



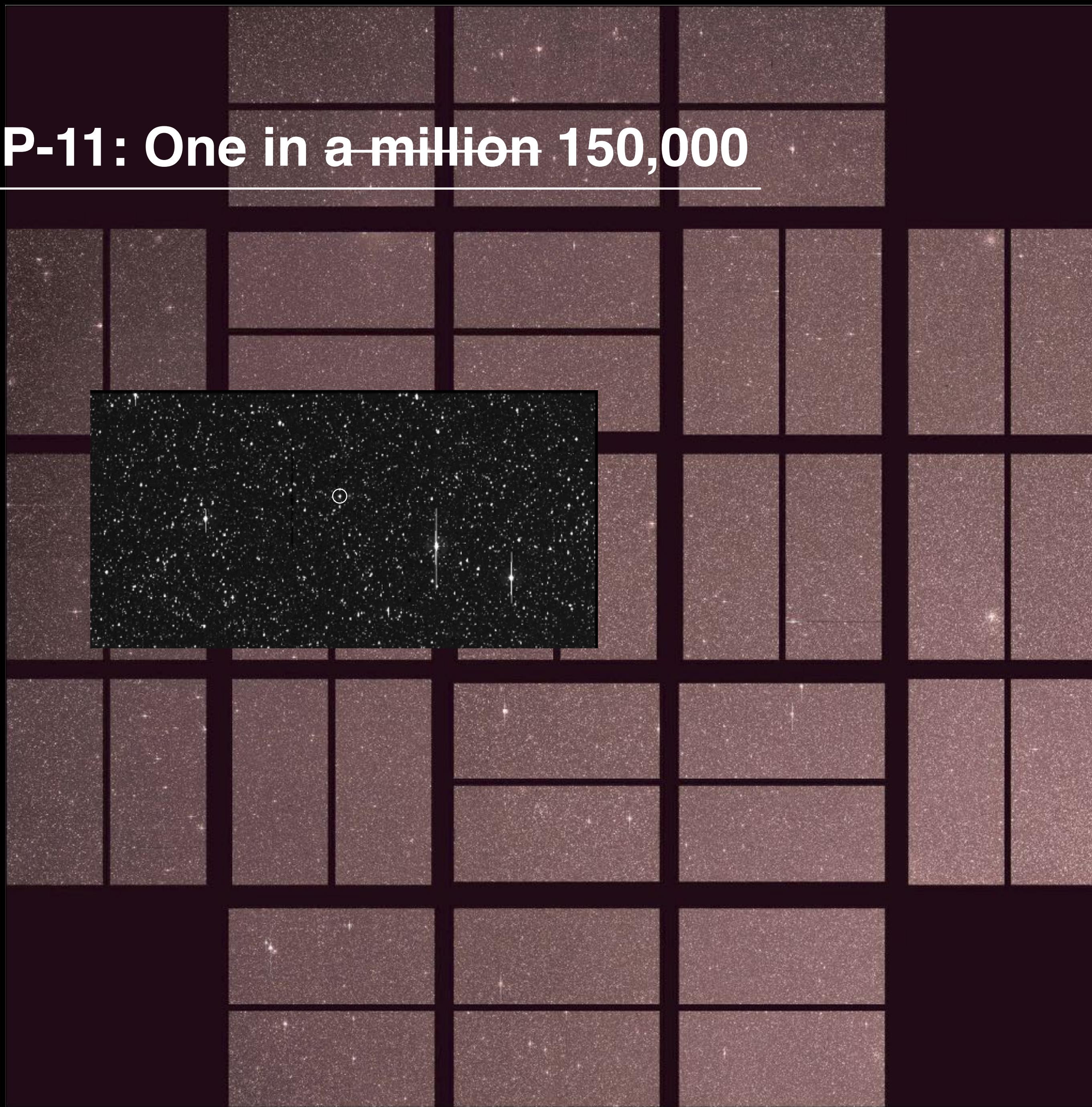


# Leading spot dominates *B*-field



Near-surface rotates faster than  
sub-surface,  
**leading** *B*-field dominates

# HAT-P-11: One in a million 150,000



# Helioseismology saves the $\alpha$ -effect

