Oliver J. Hall, Guy R. Davies, Jennifer van Saders, Martin B. Nielsen, Mikkel N. Lund, William J. Chaplin, Rafael A. García, Louis Amard, Angela A. Breimann, Saniya Khan, Victor See, Jamie Tayar

INTRO

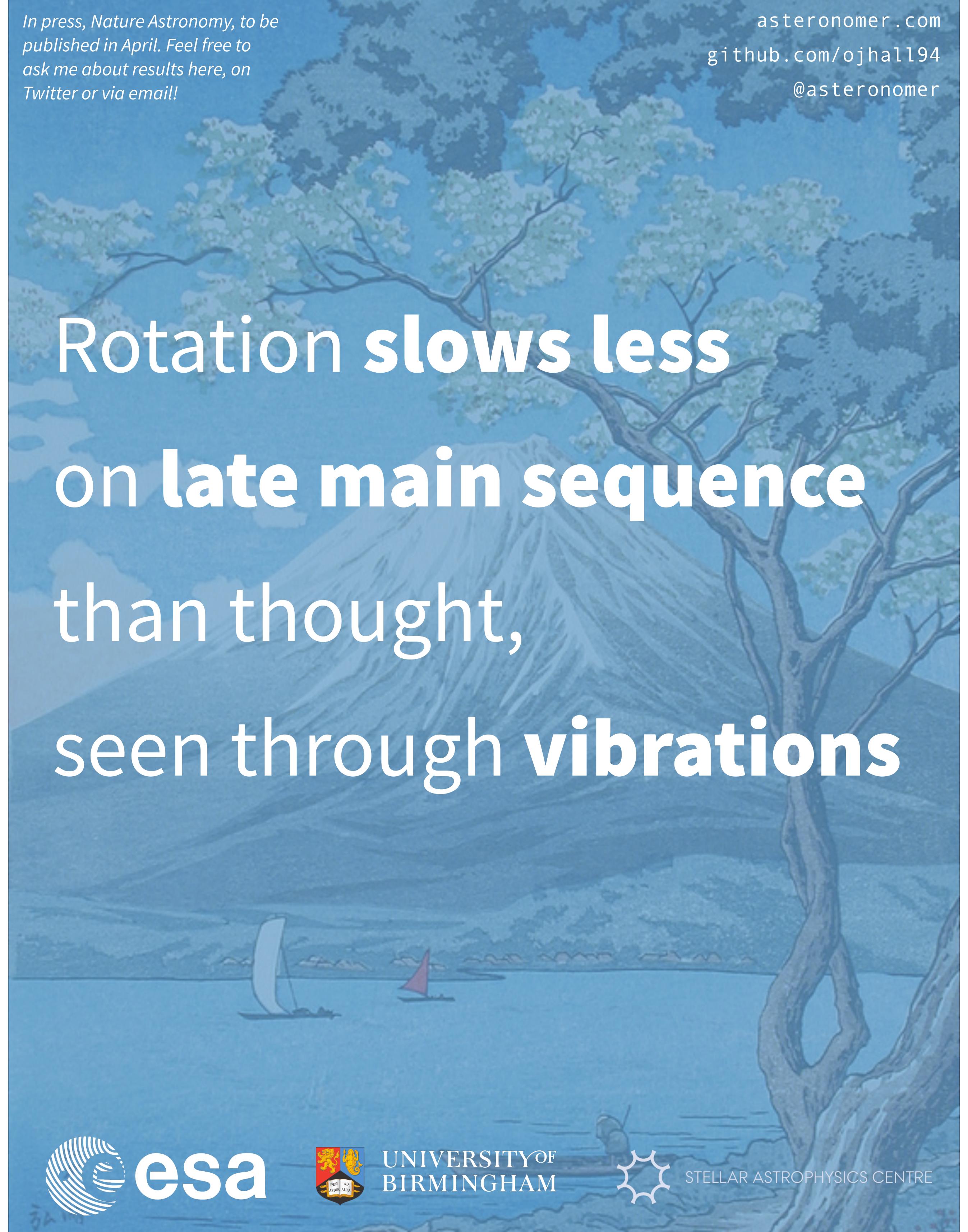
- The rotation of stars slows down as they age, at a rate that is a function of colour.
- We can calibrate this 'gyrochronology' relation to help us estimate stellar age.
- van Saders+16 showed that some old stars stop slowing down at a certain point. This effect is referred to as weakened magnetic braking.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

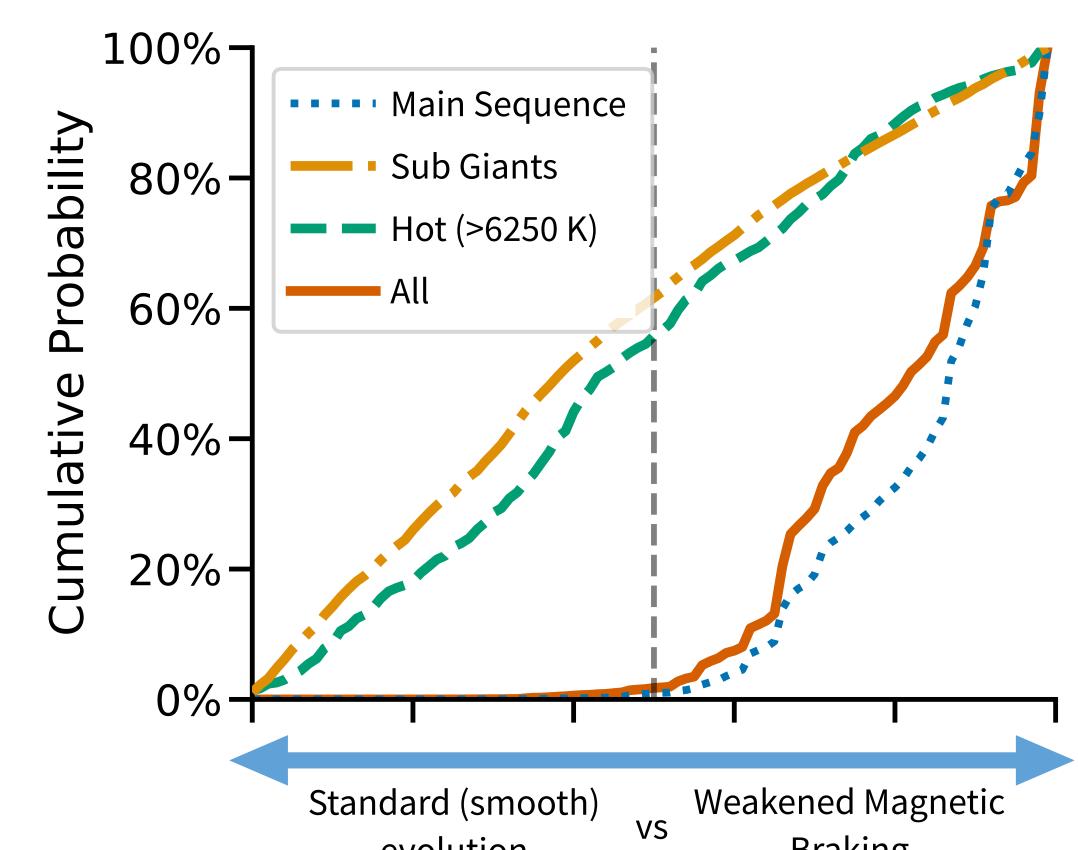
METHOD

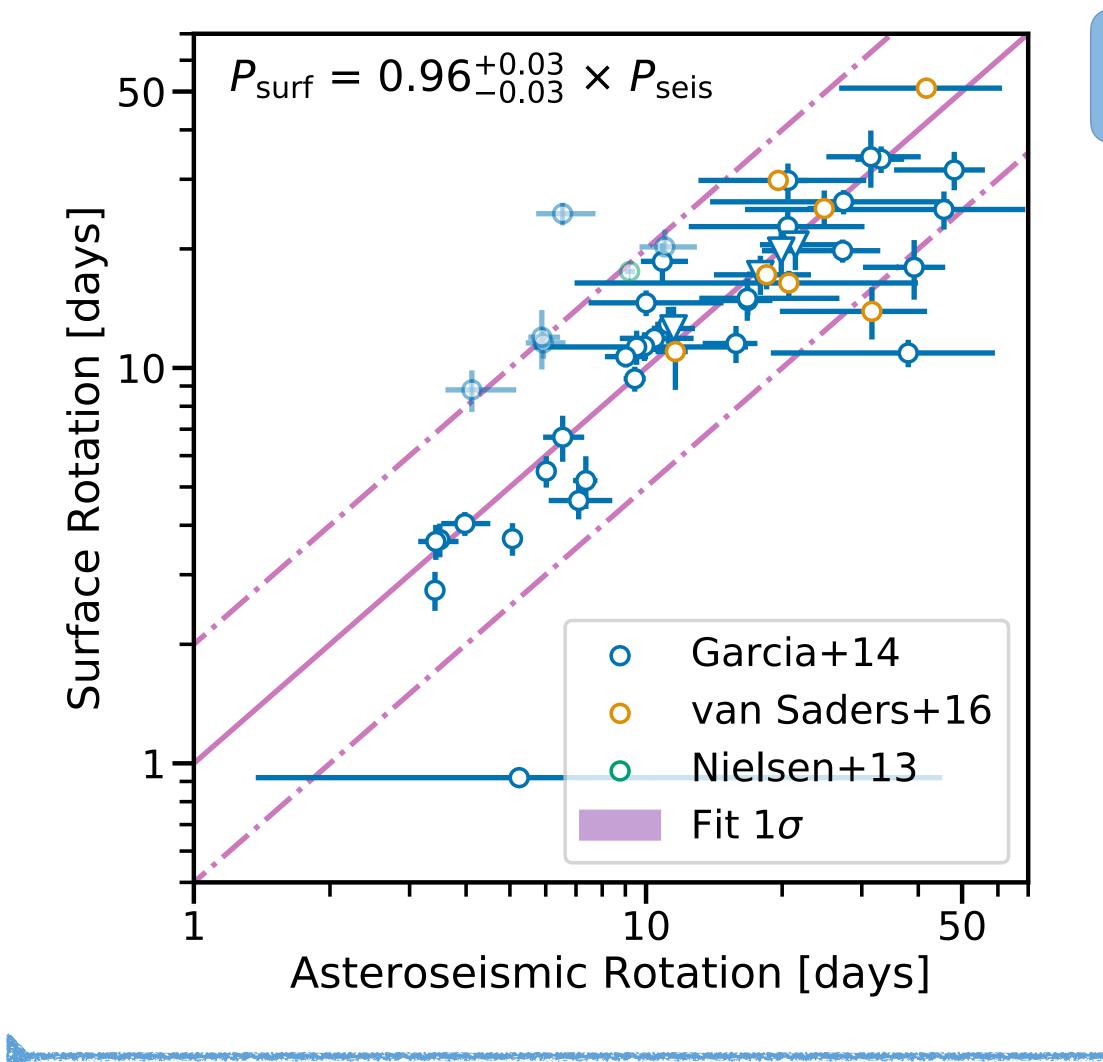
- We use the Davies+16, Lund+17, Silva
 Aguirre+15,17 samples for their ages and
 locations of individual mode frequencies.
- We obtain new rotation periods for 91 stars by fitting a holistic model to modes of oscillation, treating the mode frequencies as latent variables.
- Using a hierarchical mixture 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]







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!

