

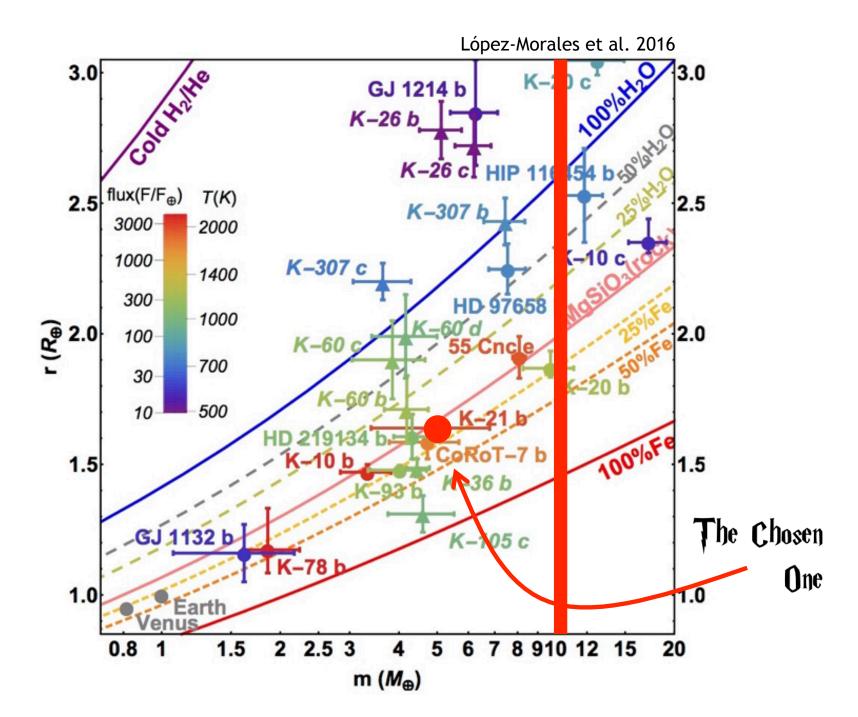


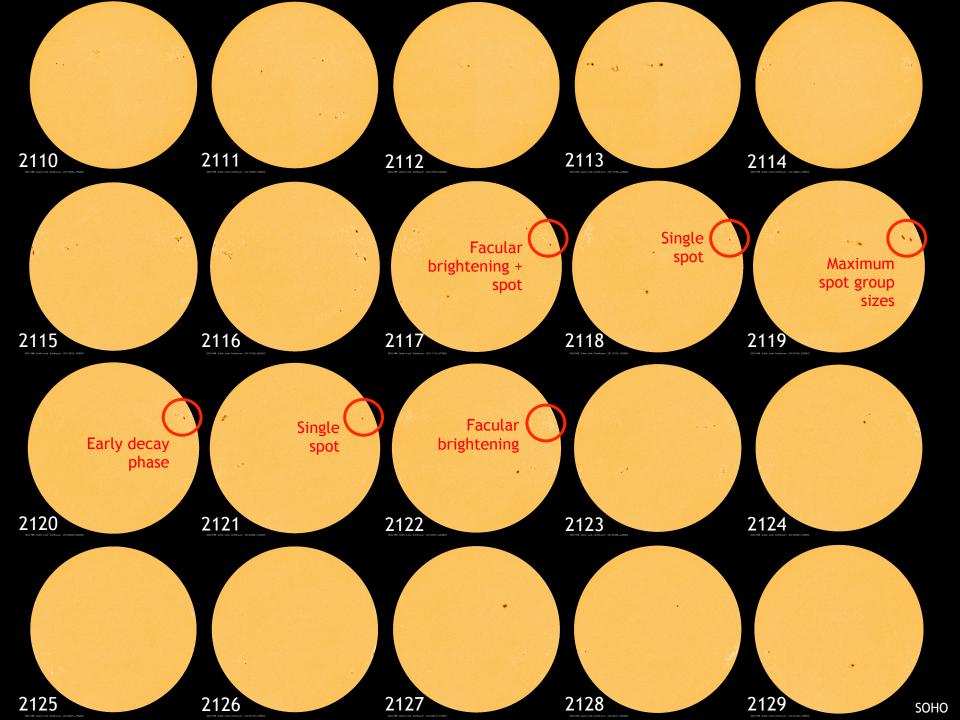
Determining Starspot Lifetimes from Photometry to Feed Models of Stellar Activity in Exoplanet RV Surveys

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 Raphaëlle Haywood - CfA

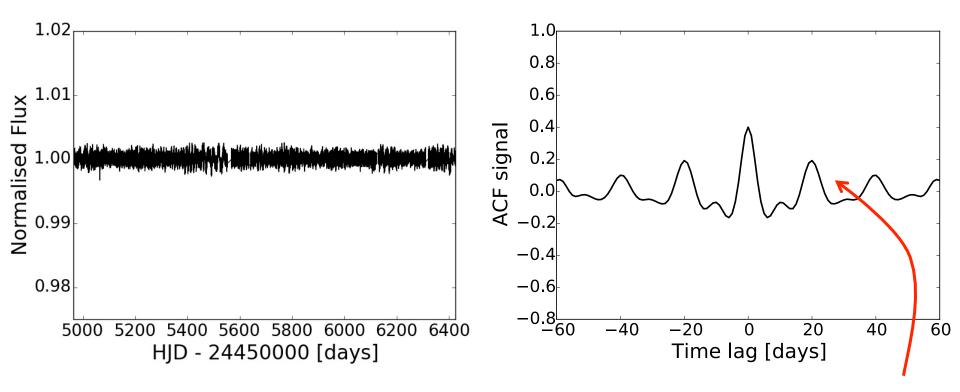
Video from the Institute for Solar Physics of the Royal Swedish Academy





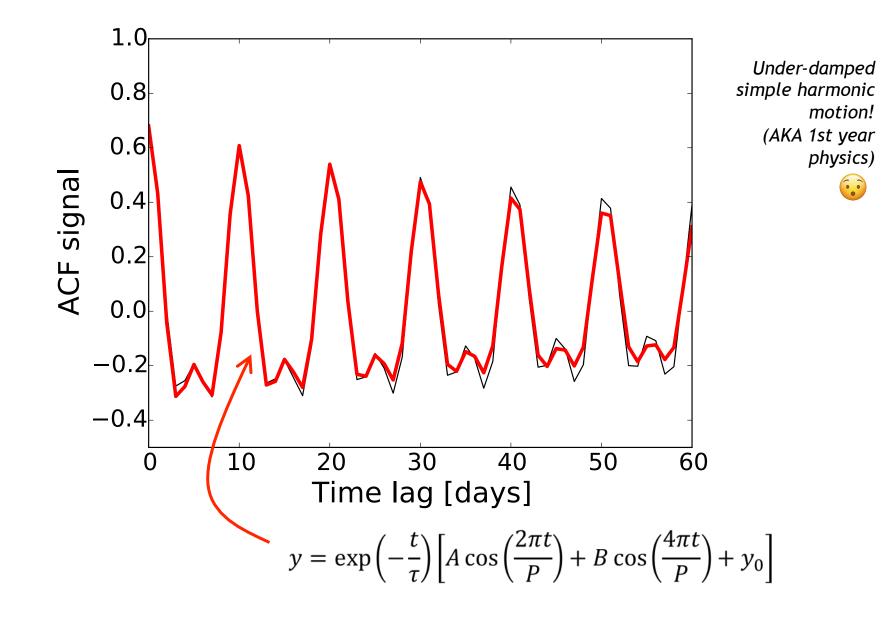


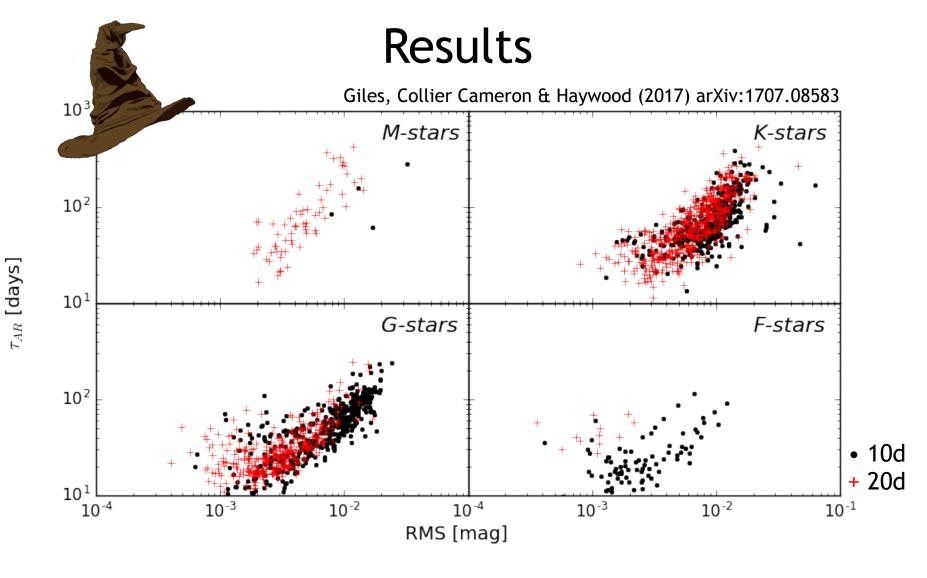
Kepler Light Curves



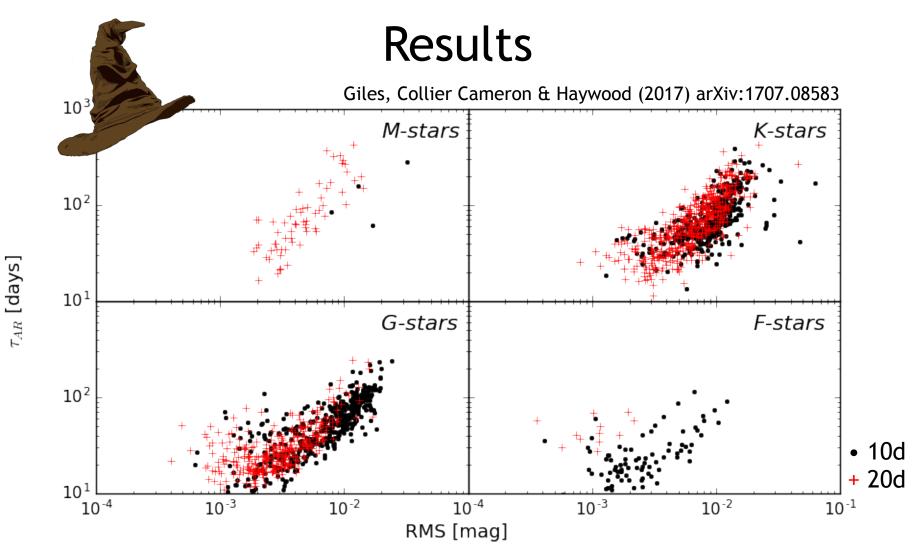
Measure stellar rotation period McQuillan et al. (2014)

Fitting the ACF





- **Key points!**
- Big spots live longer.
 Spots of a given size live longer on cooler stars.



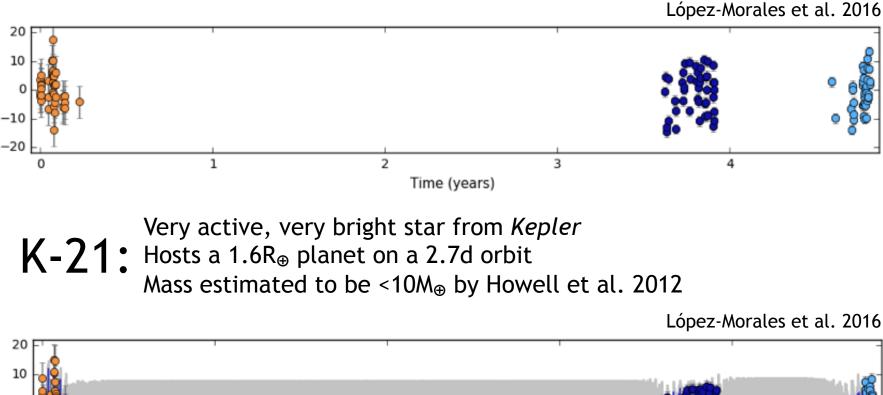
Estimate the spot lifetime with

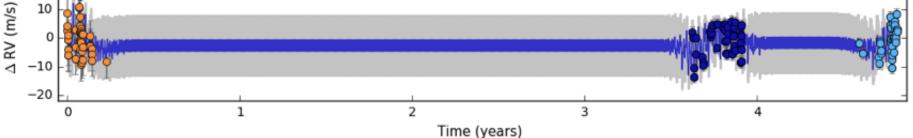
 $\log_{10} \tau_{AR} = 10.9252 + 3.0123 \log_{10} rms + 0.5062 (\log_{10} rms)^2 - 1.3606 \log_{10} T_{eff}$ (with error of... $\sigma (\log_{10} \tau_{AR}) = 0.178623$)

What does this have to do with Exoplanets?

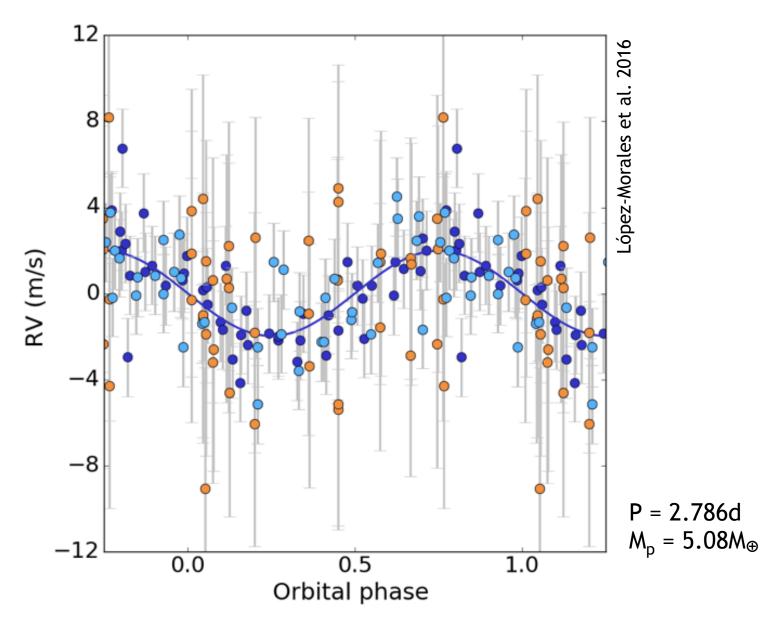
(i.e. Why on Earth am I here?)

∆ RV (m/s)

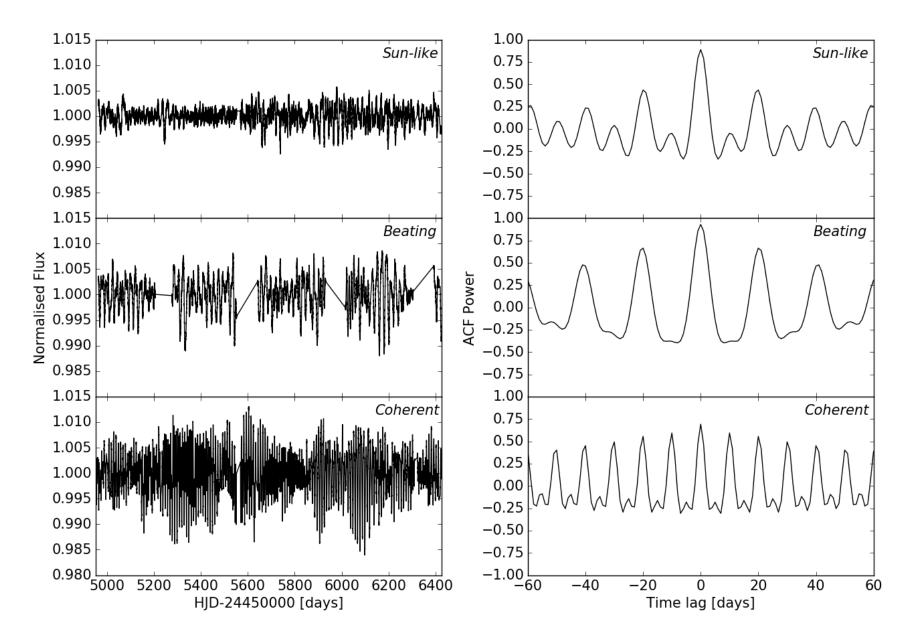




Kepler-21b



How best to schedule your RV Follow-up





That's All Folks



Measured starspot decay lifetimes of *Kepler* F-, G-, K-, M-stars (uSHO fit to ACF with MCMC)

- Bigger spots live longer
- ☆ Spots live longer on cooler stars
- Possibility to estimate the spot decay lifetime of a star

Stellar rotation periods and decay lifetimes used as priors for GPs

Tactics for RV follow-up scheduling based on spot lifetimes

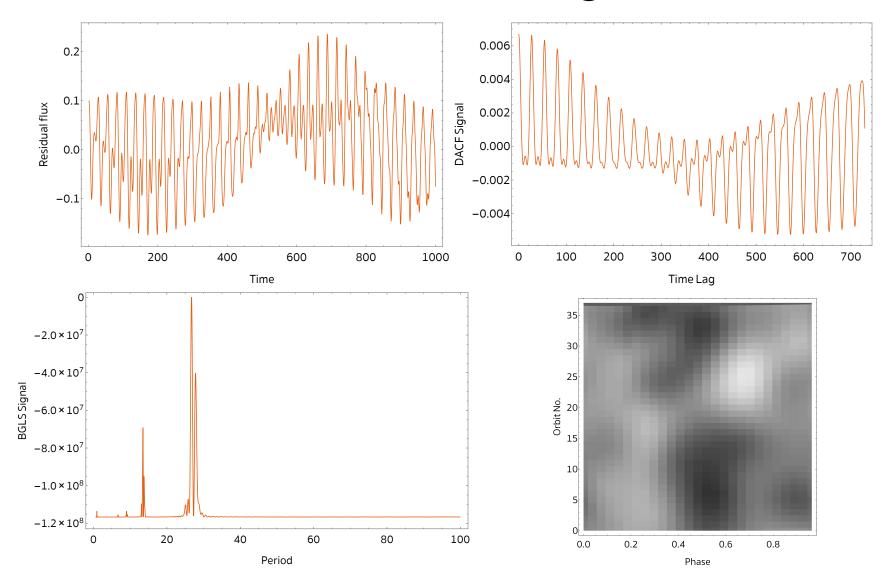
Video from the Institute for Solar Physics of the Royal Swedish Academy



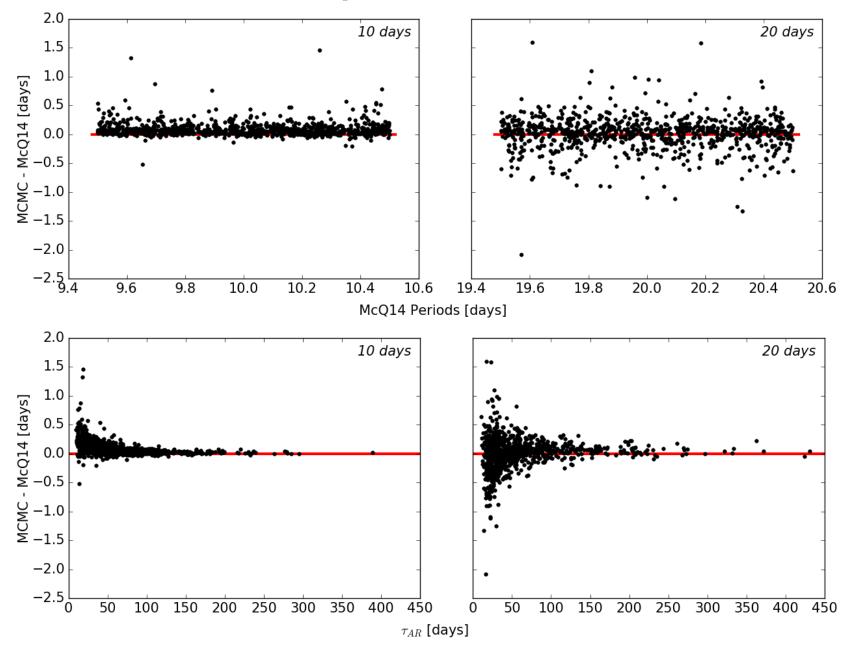
Back-Up Slides



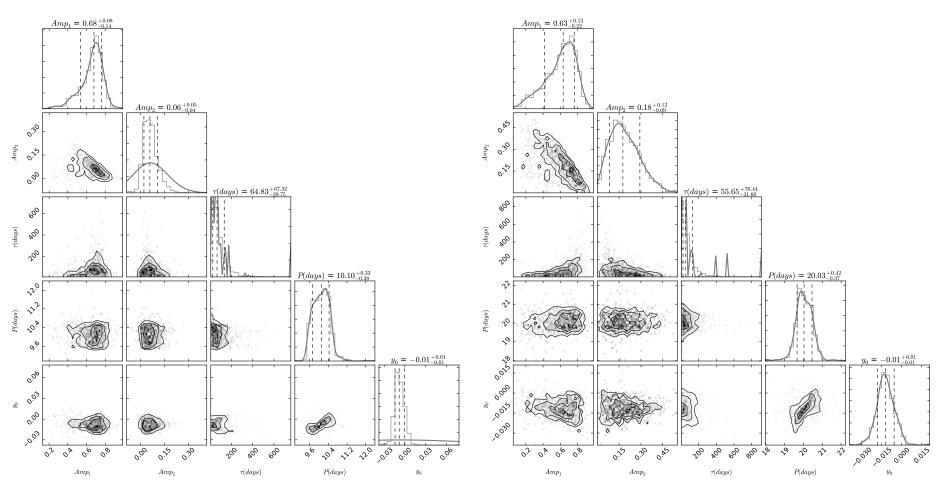
Falsely Detecting Differential Rotation in a GP Generated Light Curve



Period Comparison with McQ14



Correlation between parameters



10 day period stars

20 day period stars