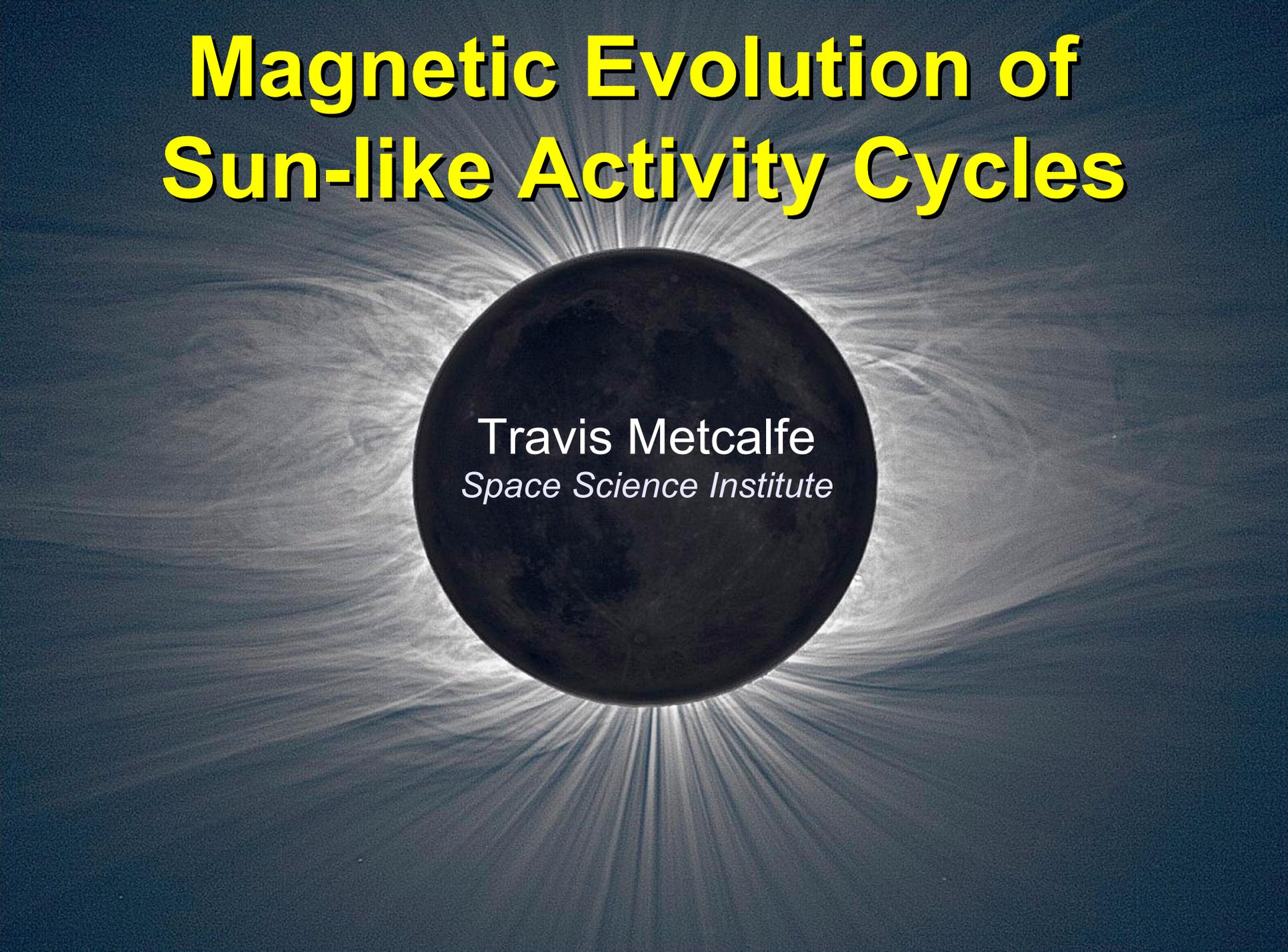
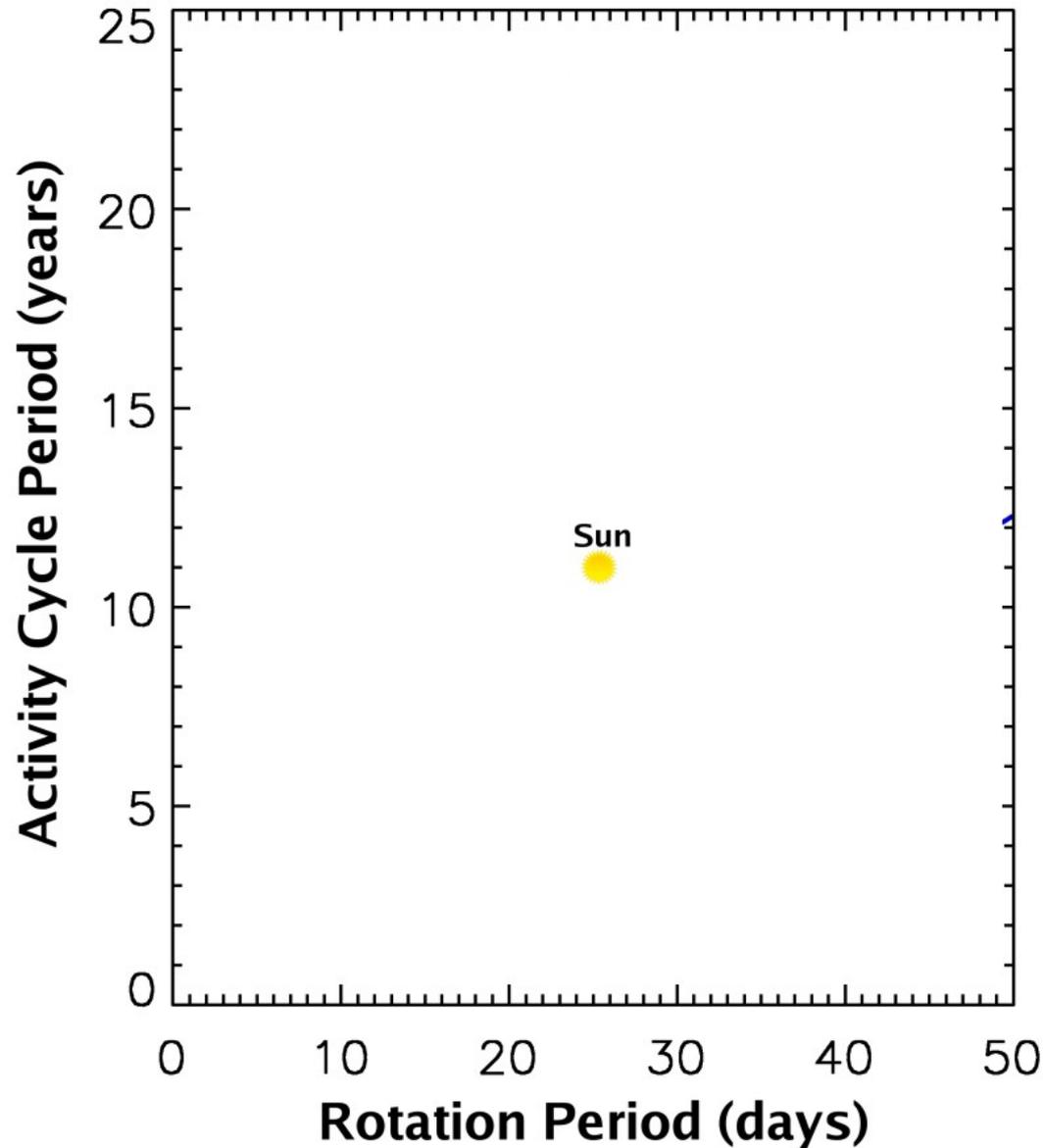


Magnetic Evolution of Sun-like Activity Cycles

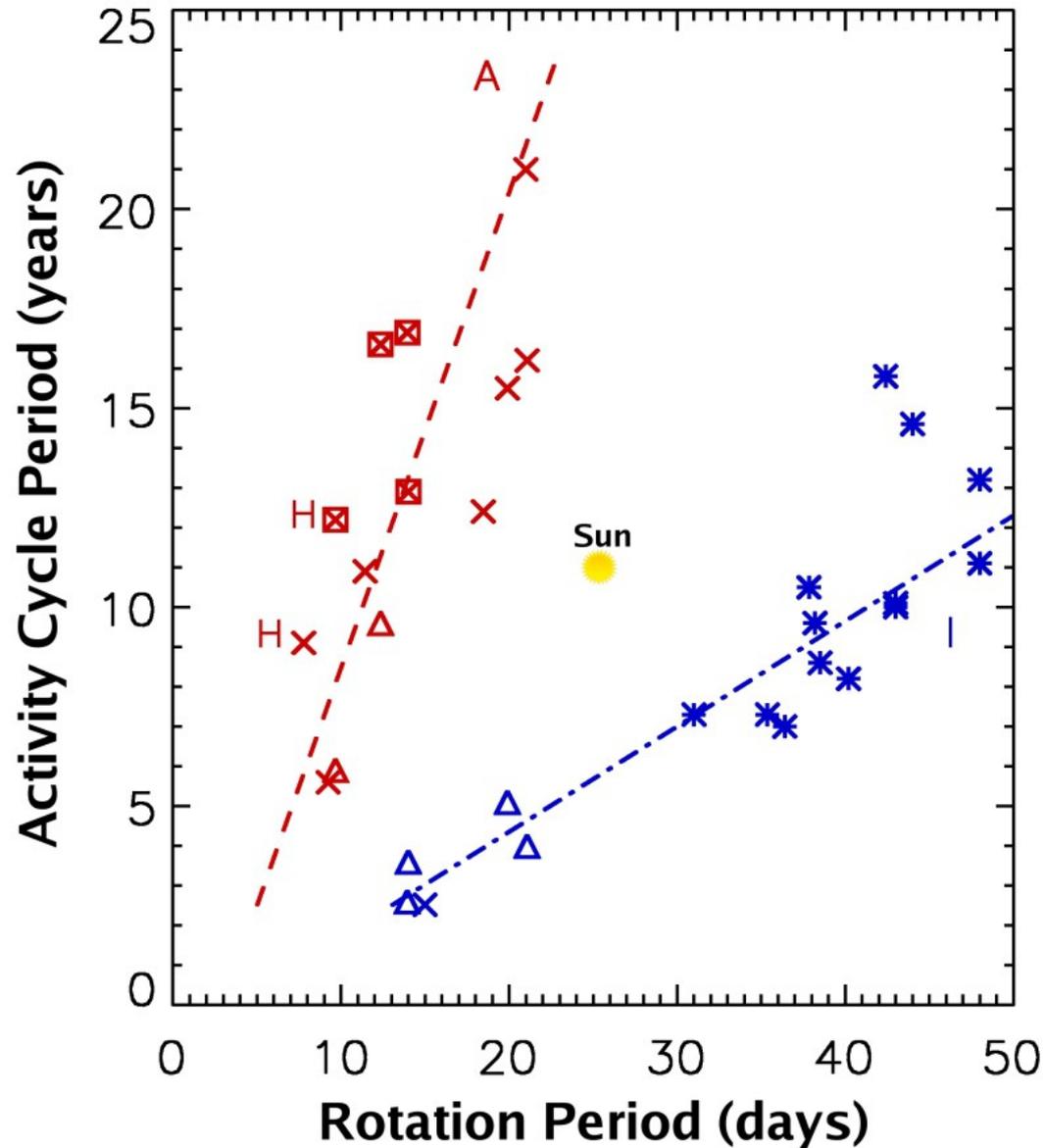


Travis Metcalfe
Space Science Institute

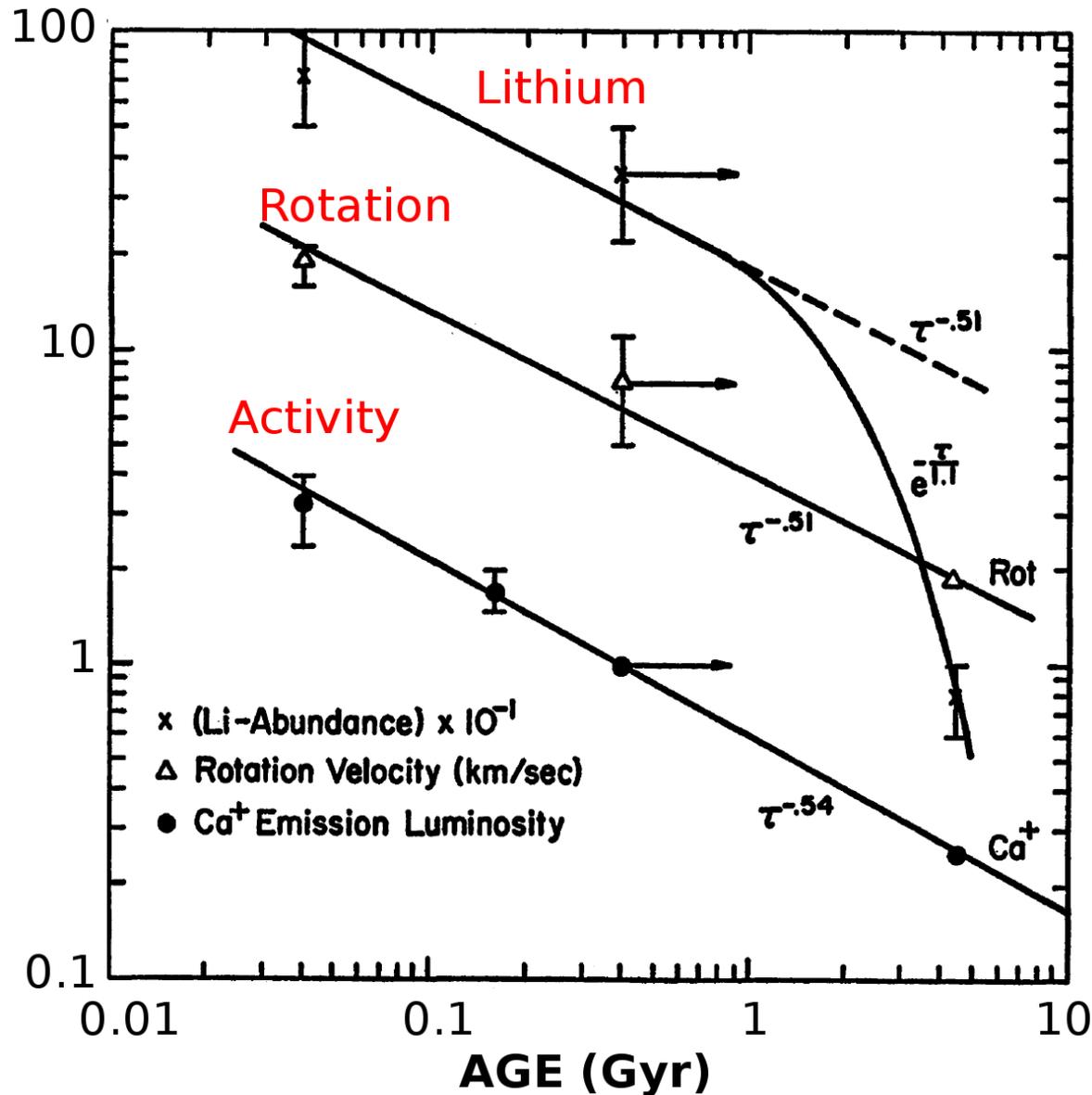
Solar cycle in context



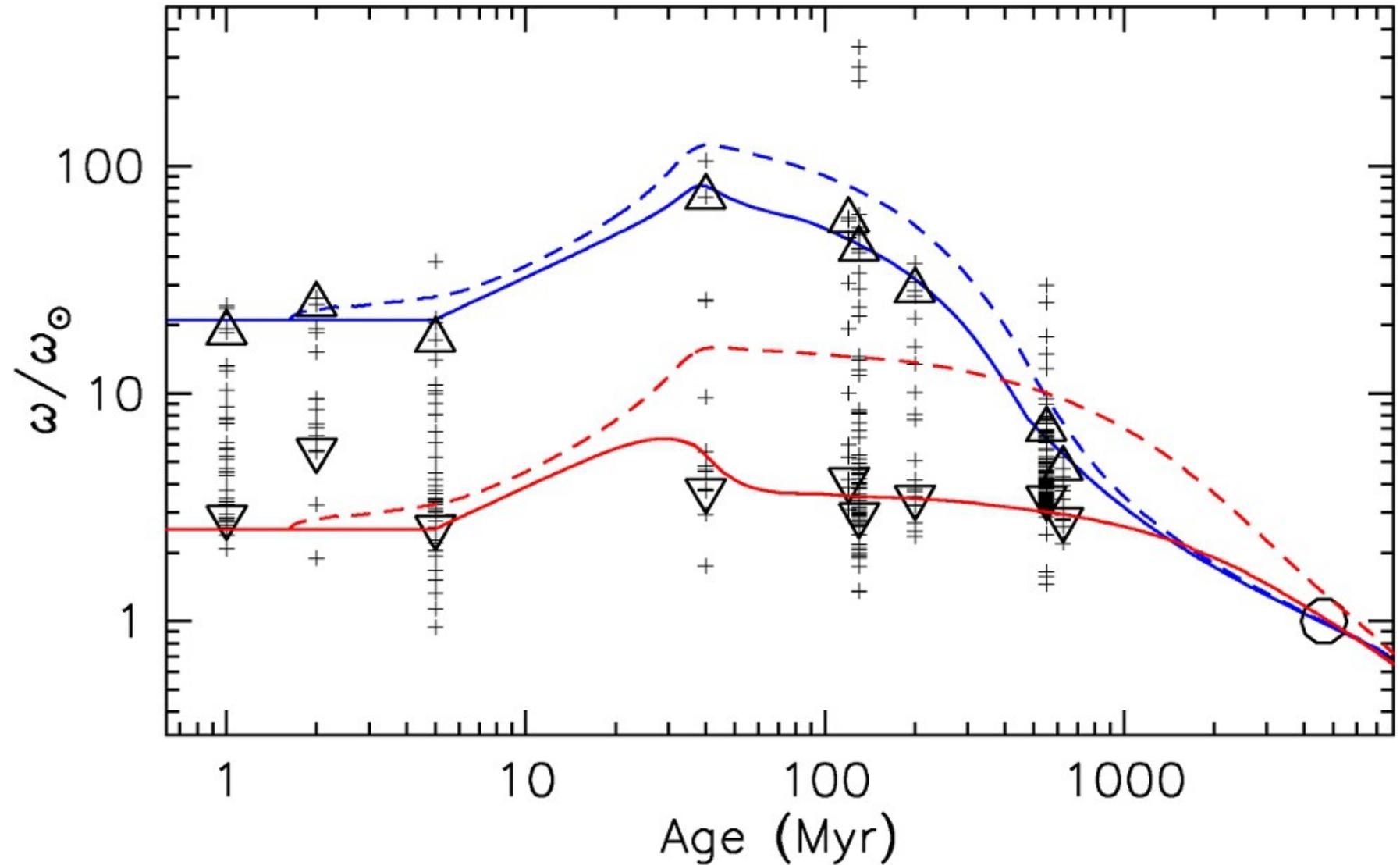
Solar cycle in context



Rotation and activity decay together



Rotational evolution in young stars

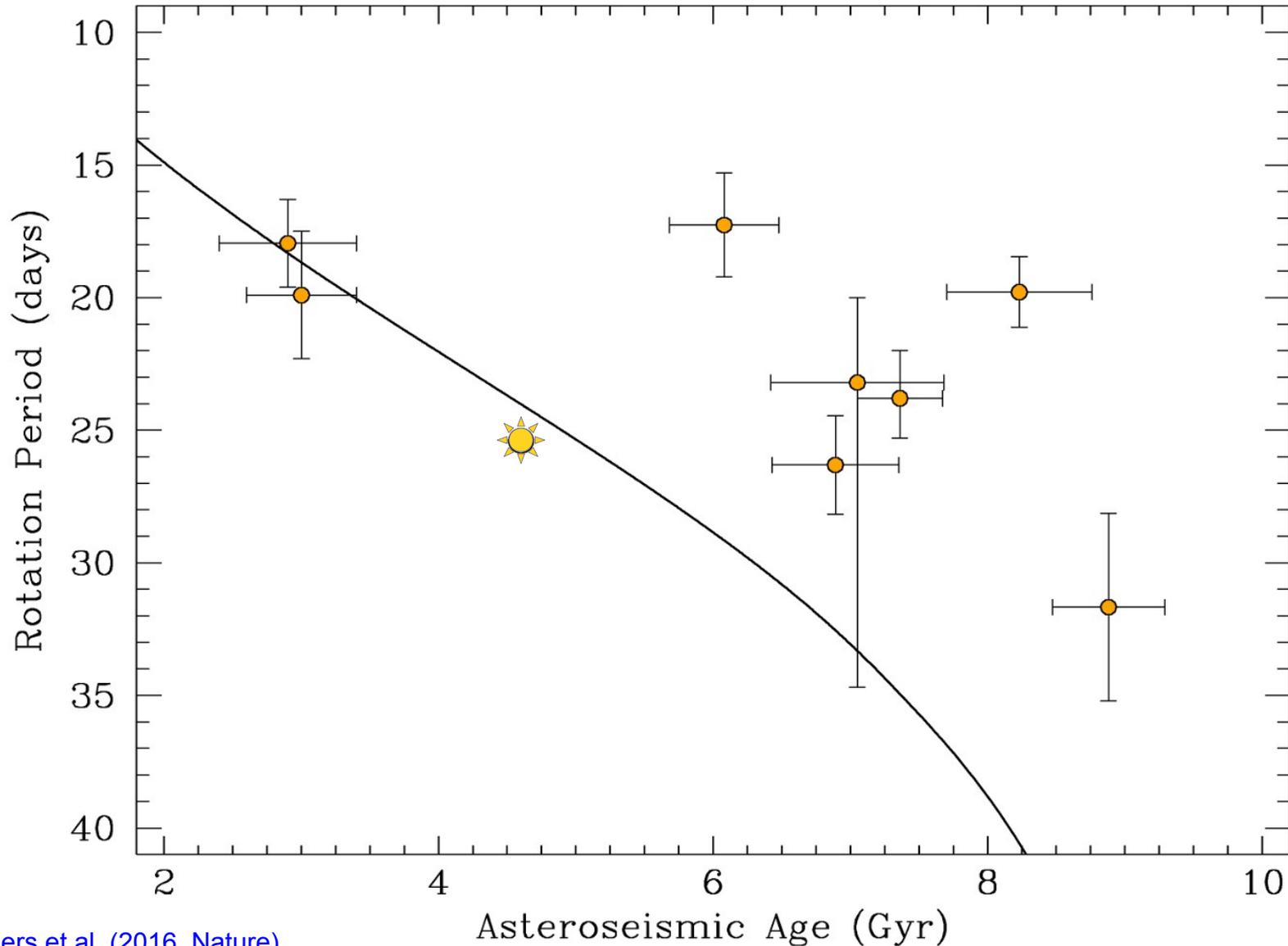


Revised evolution beyond middle age

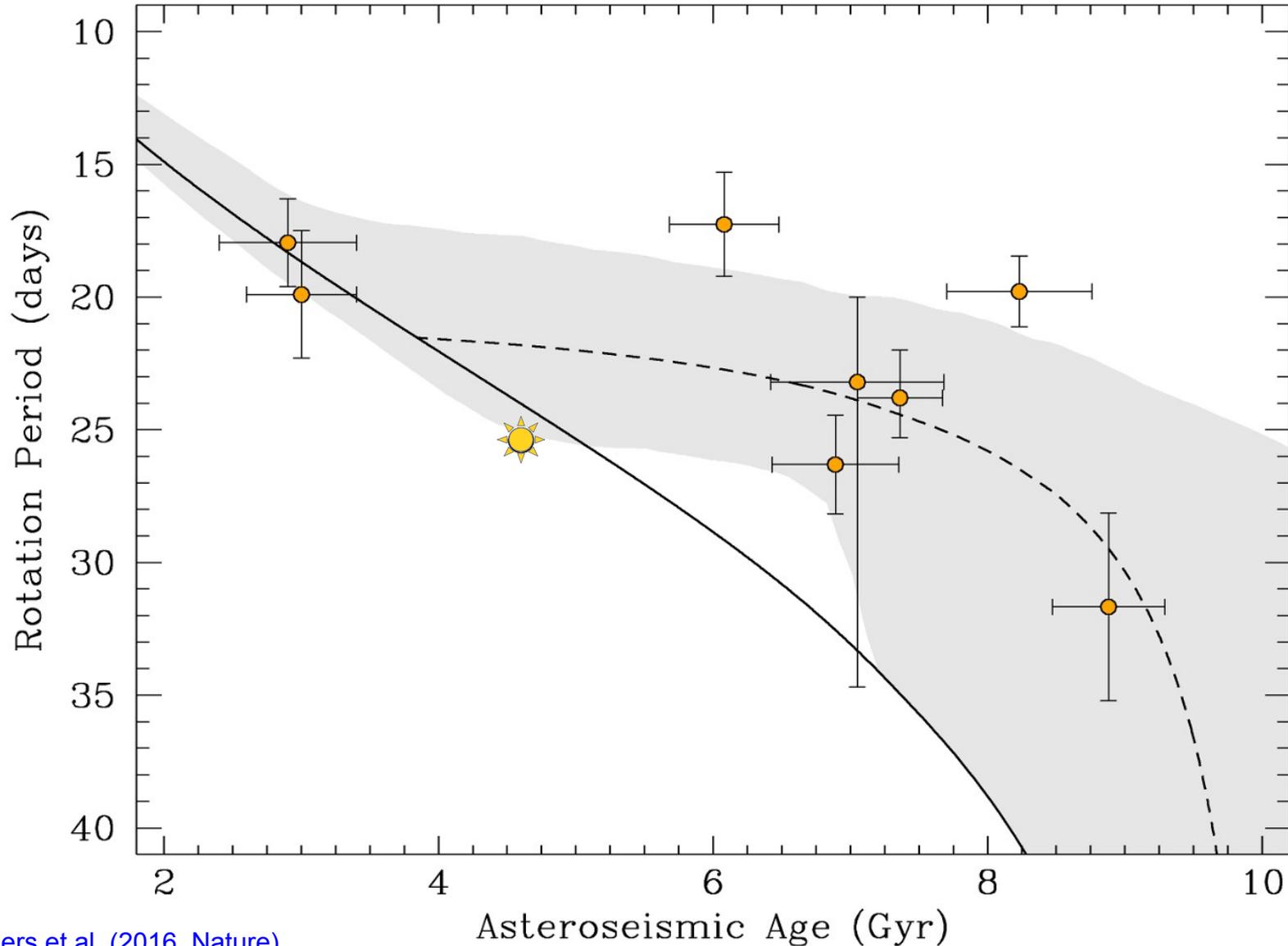
Evidence of unexpected behavior:

1. Rotation vs. Age
2. Rotation vs. T_{eff} (proxy for Mass)
3. Activity level vs. Rotation
4. Cycle period vs. Rotation

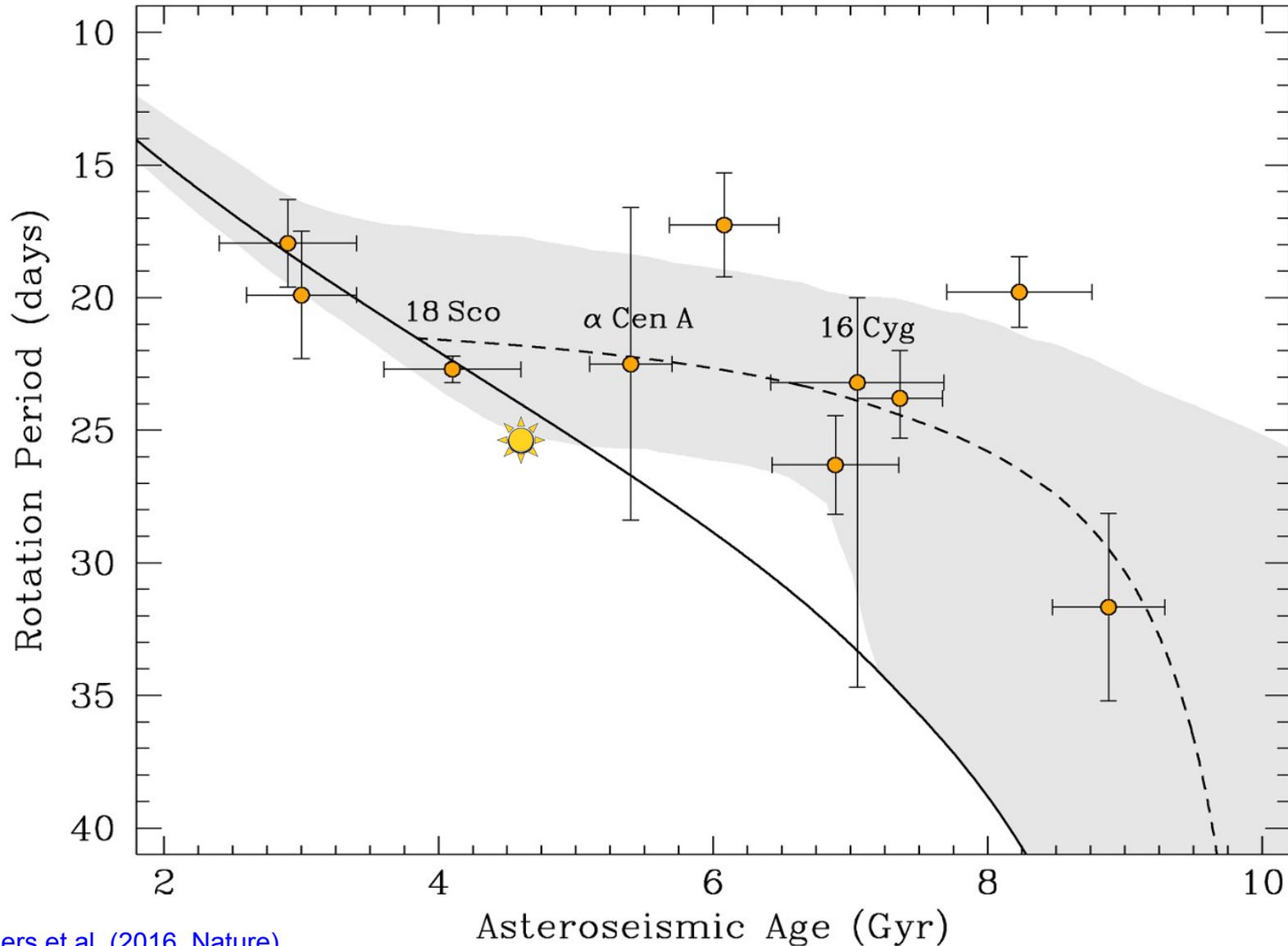
1. Old stars rotate faster than expected



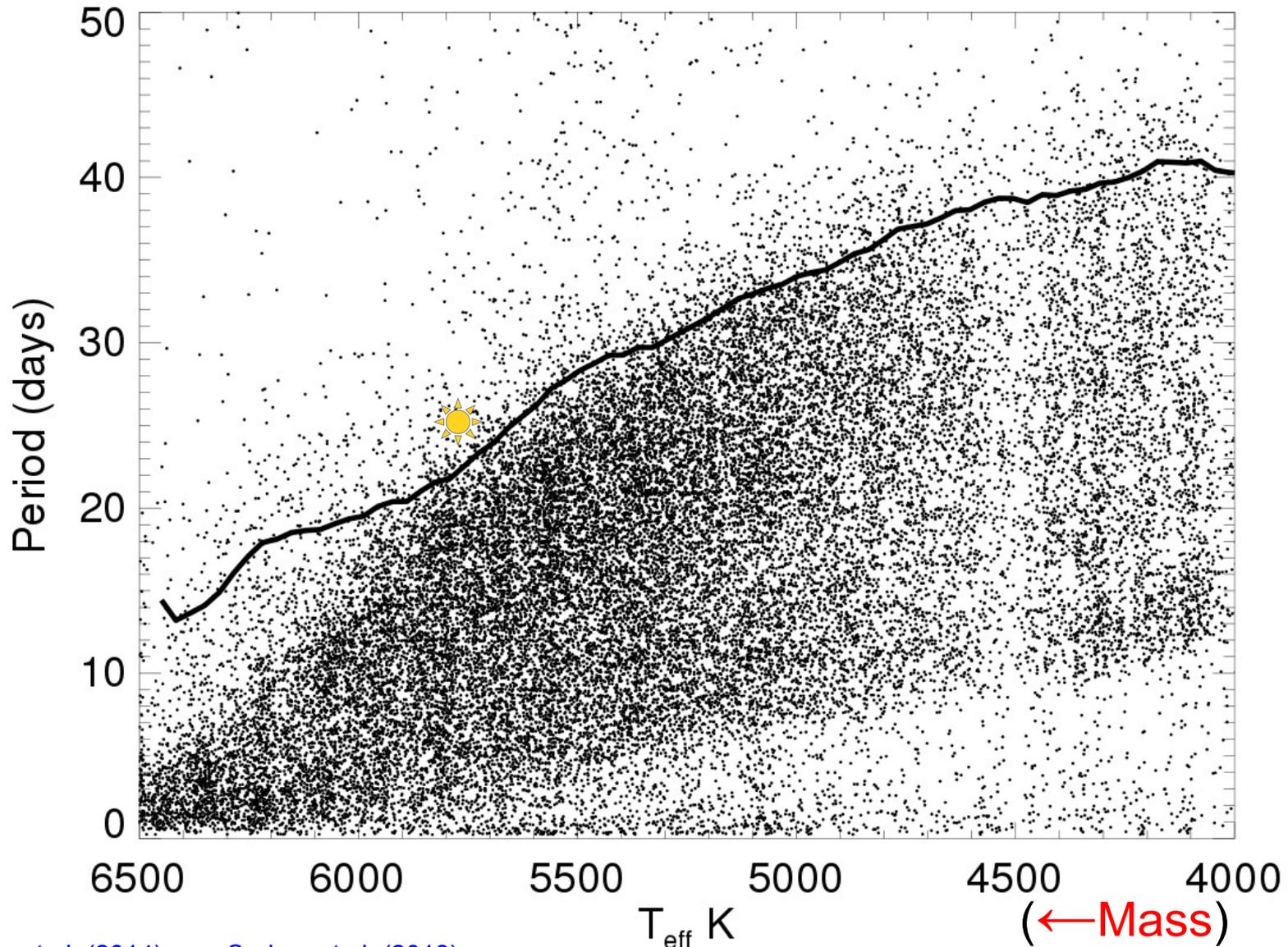
1. Old stars rotate faster than expected



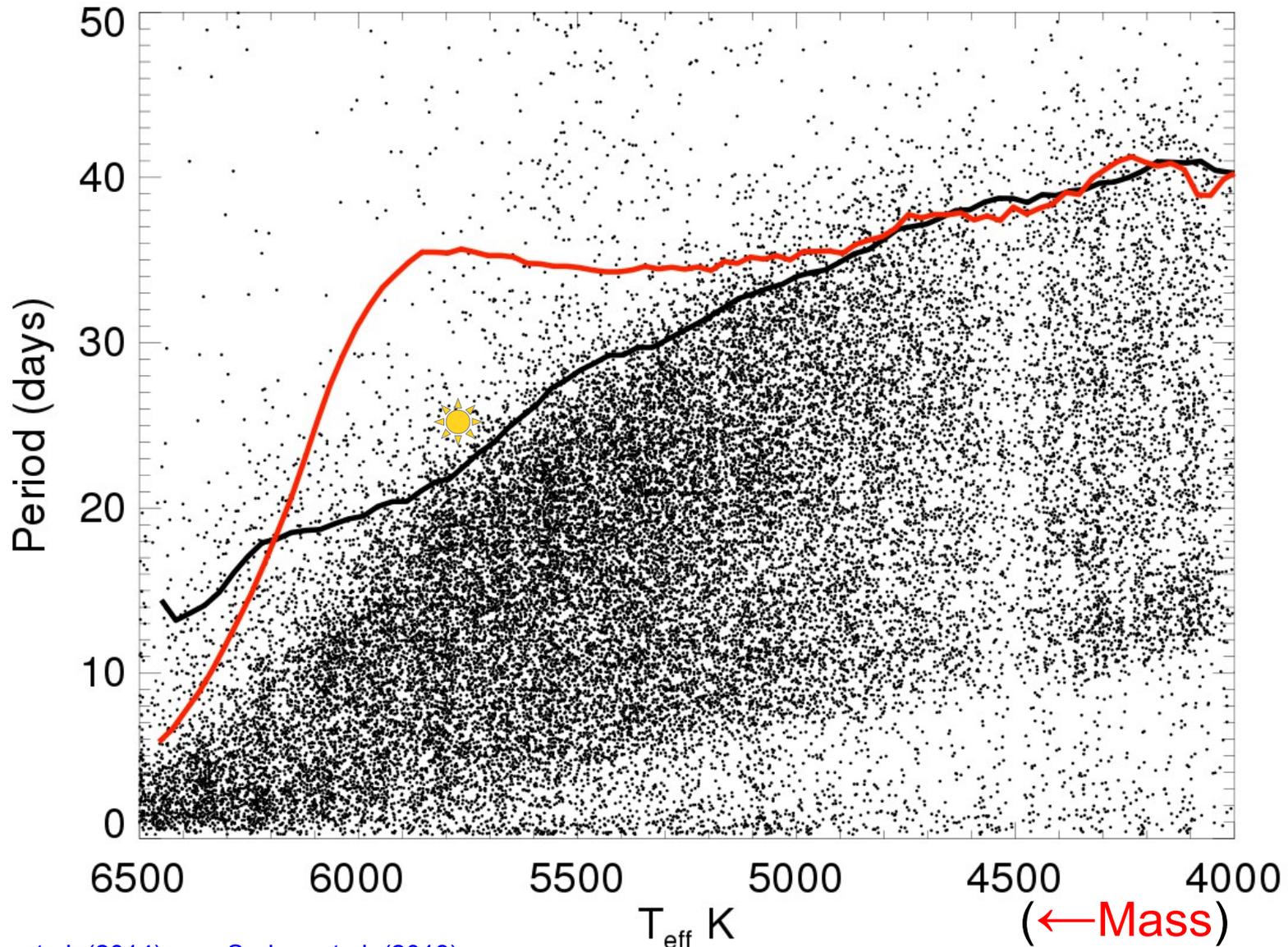
1. Old stars rotate faster than expected



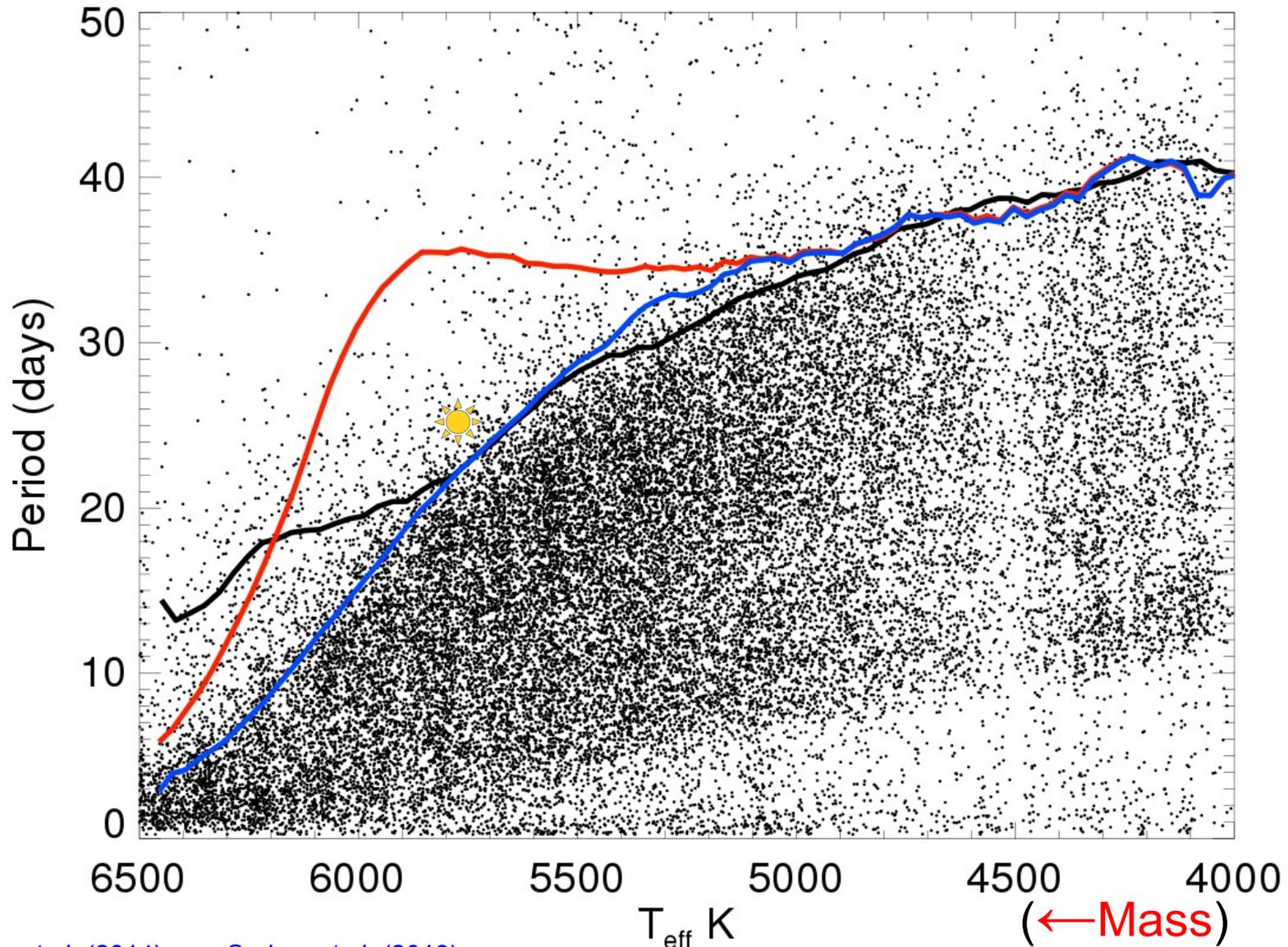
2. Slow rotators absent or undetected



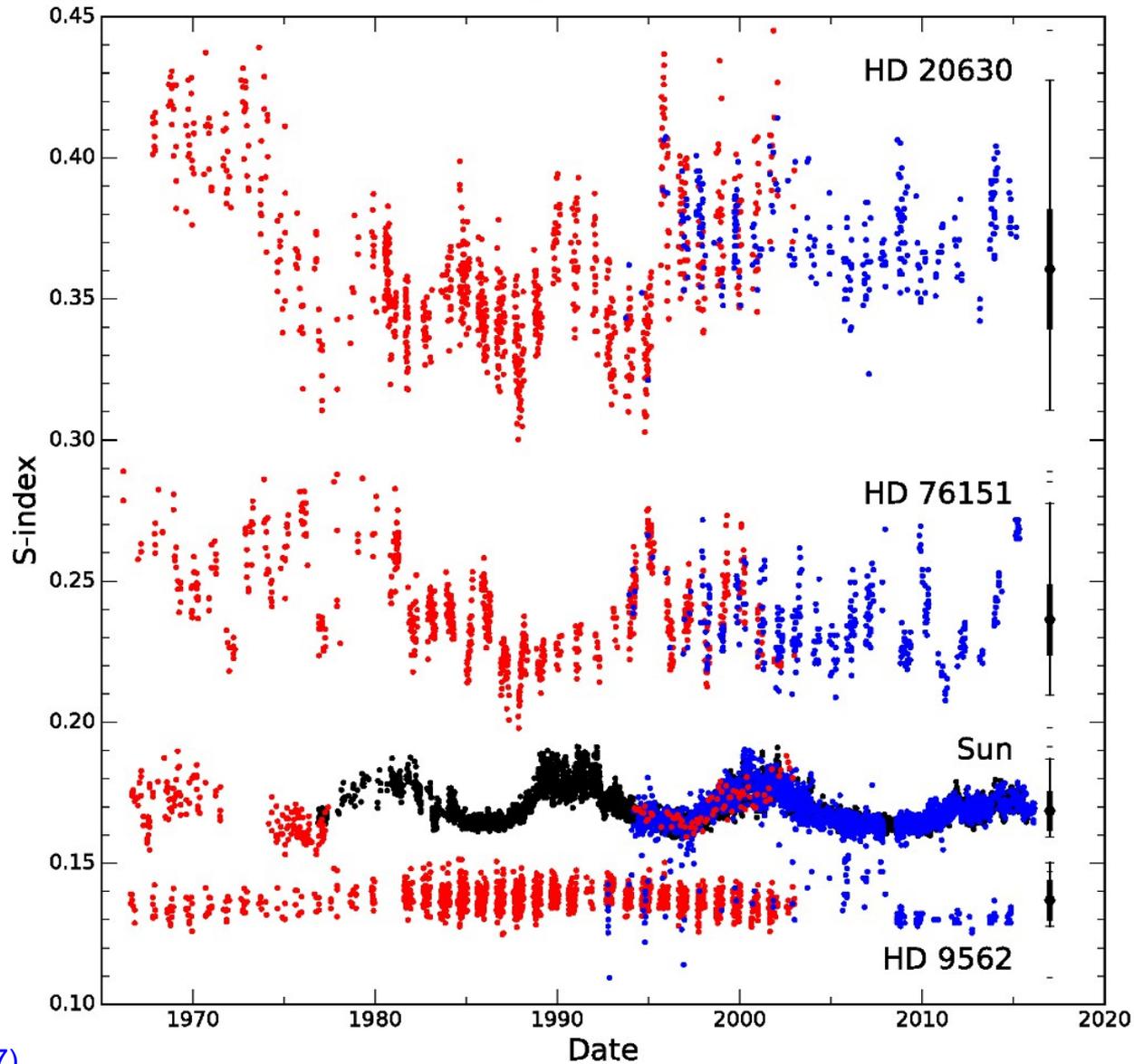
2. Slow rotators absent or undetected



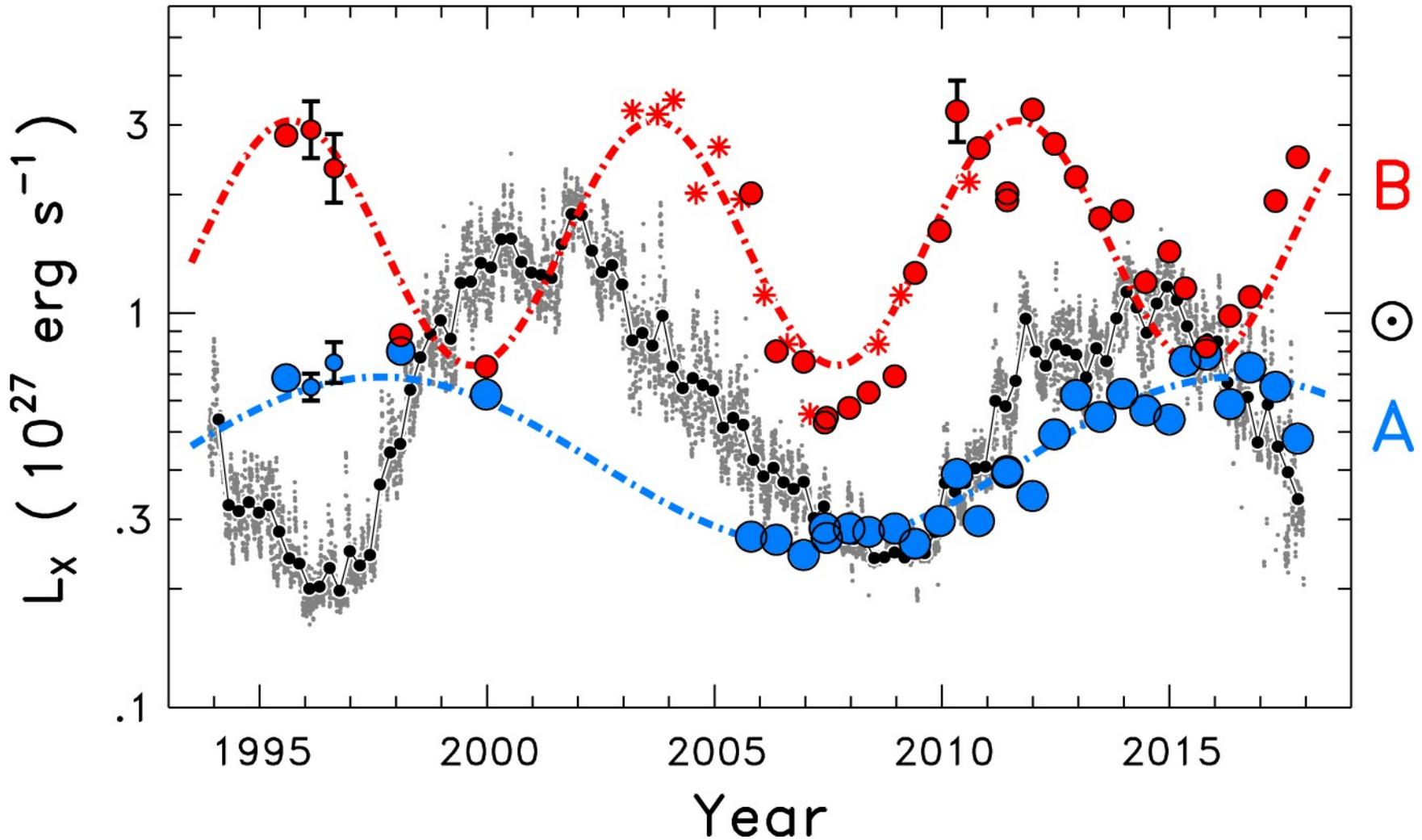
2. Slow rotators absent or undetected



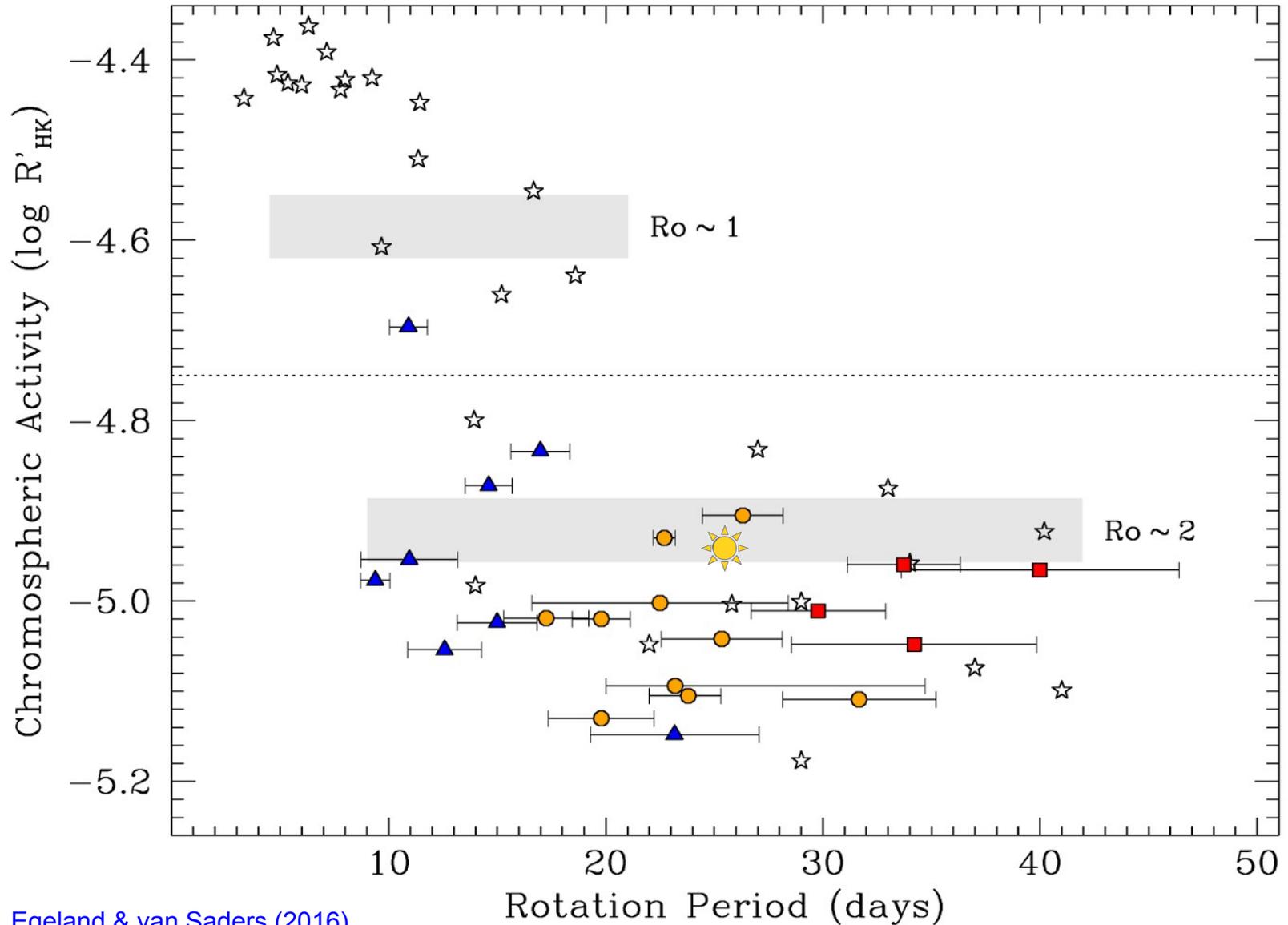
Evolution of Sun-like activity



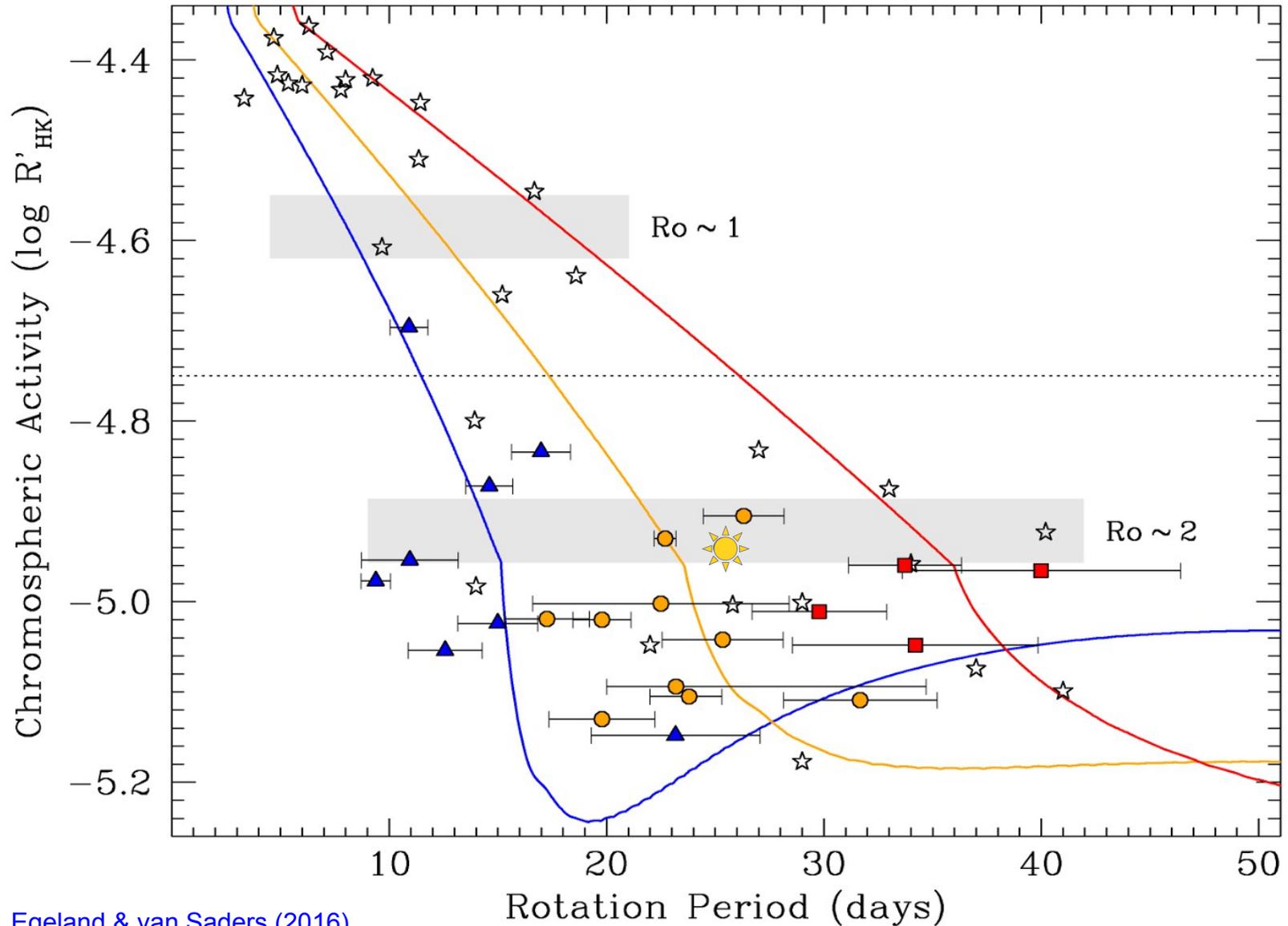
Evolution of Sun-like activity



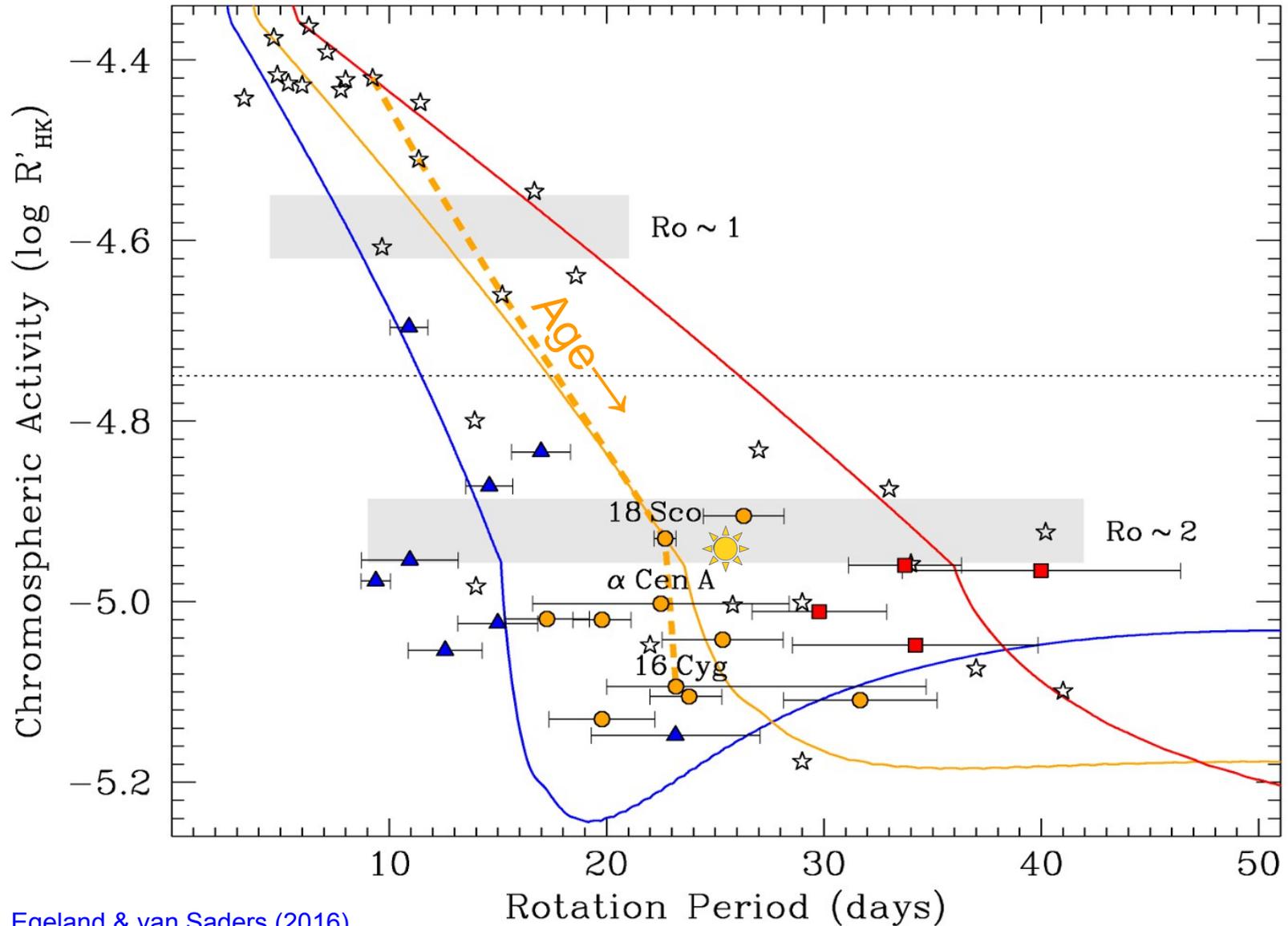
3. Chromospheric activity plunges



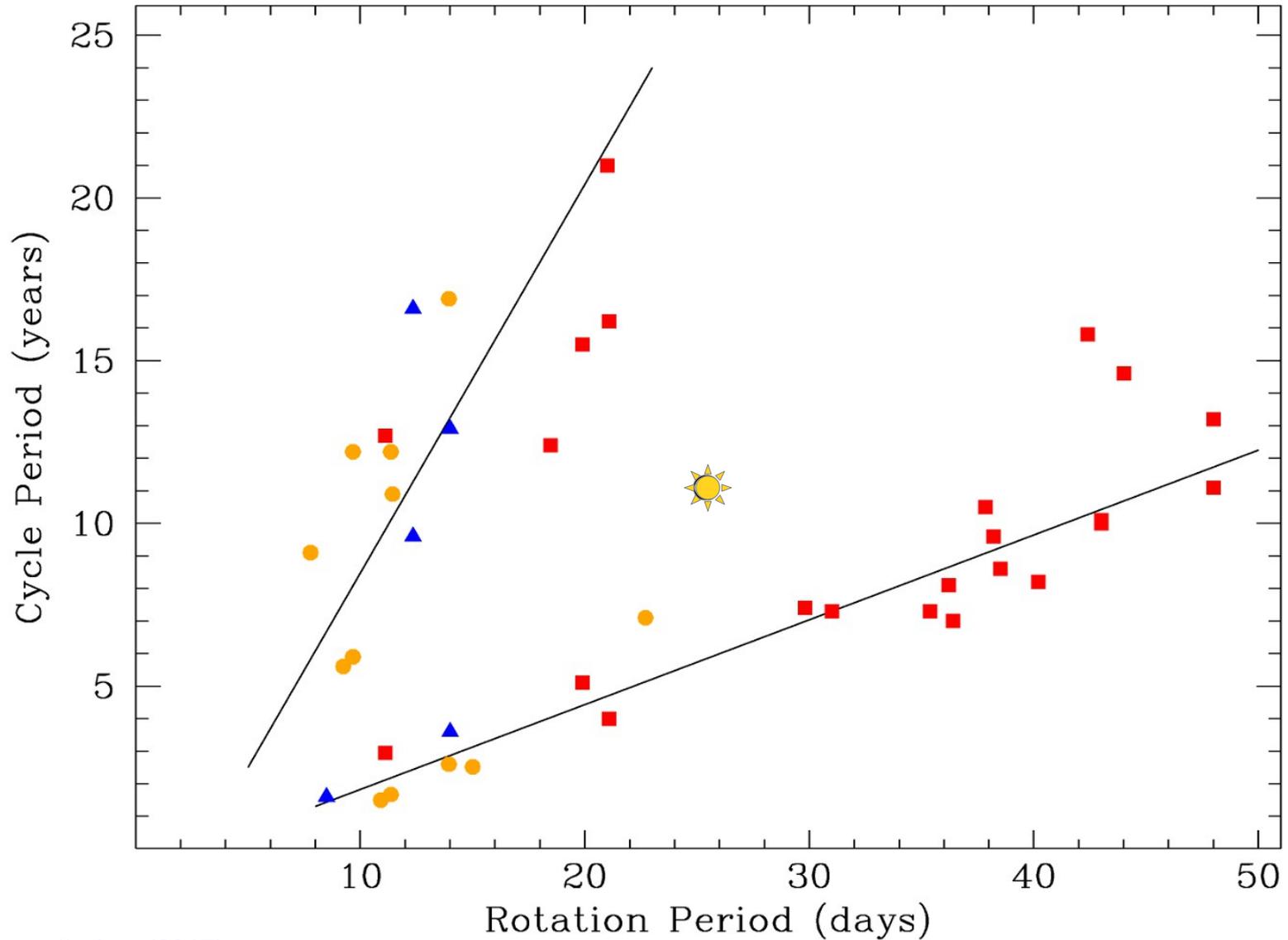
3. Chromospheric activity plunges



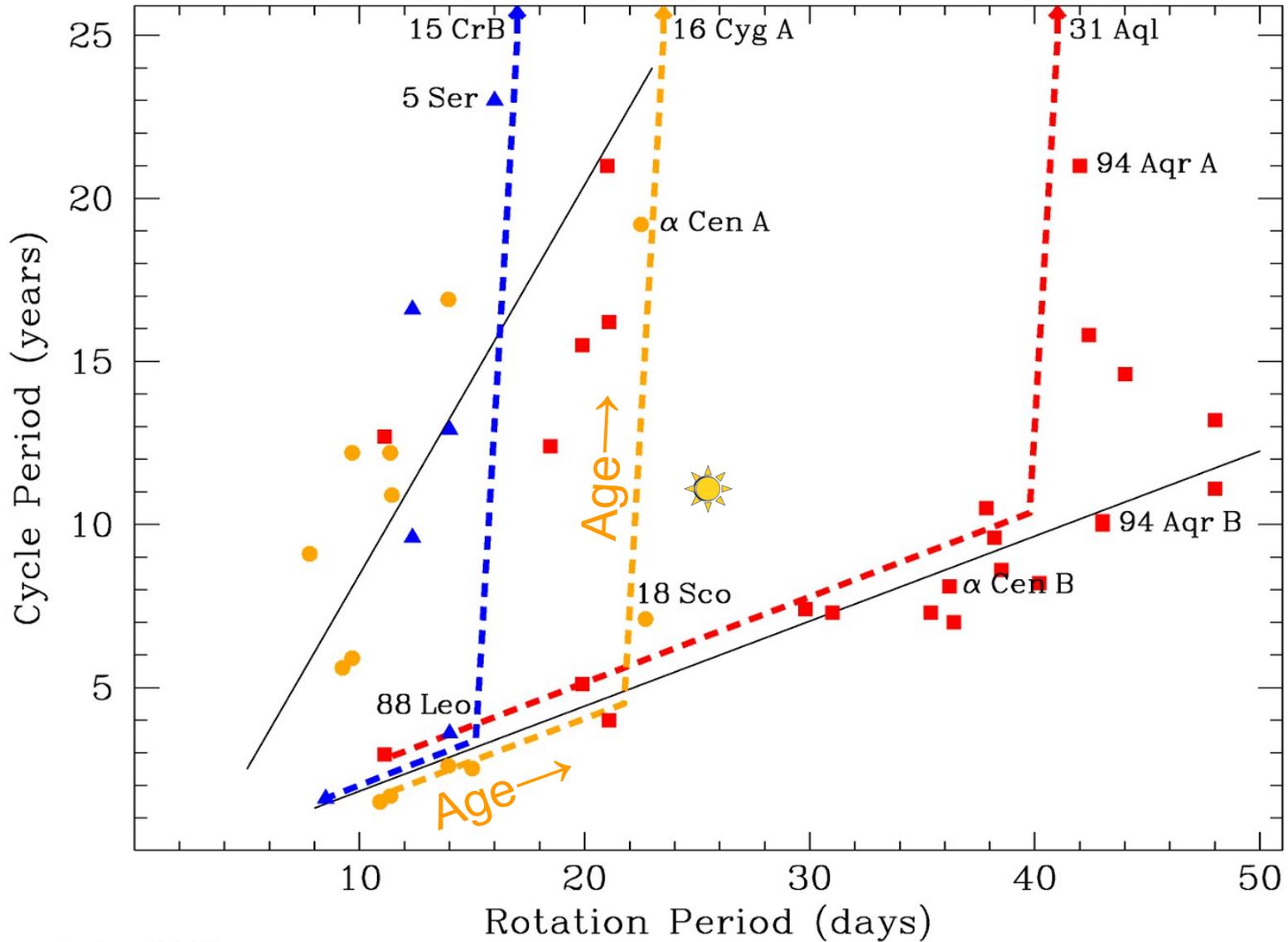
3. Chromospheric activity plunges



4. Activity cycles get longer, disappear



4. Activity cycles get longer, disappear



Future observational tests

- Constraints on solar angular momentum loss from *in situ* data and magnetic field geometry
- Measurements of stellar differential rotation below a critical activity level ($\log R'_{\text{hk}} < -5$)
- Zeeman Doppler Imaging observations of stars to determine large-scale magnetic field topology
- Asteroseismology with the TESS mission to determine precise masses and ages for Mount Wilson stars with known activity cycles
- Ground-based chromospheric activity monitoring for Kepler targets spanning the transition