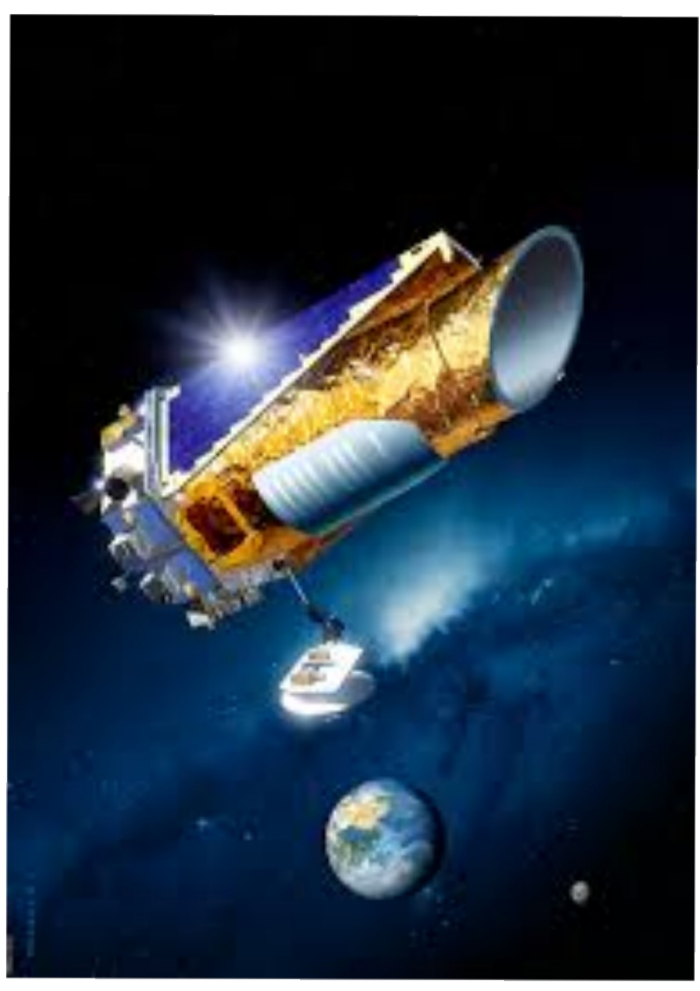




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Activity and rotation of the X-ray emitting *Kepler* stars

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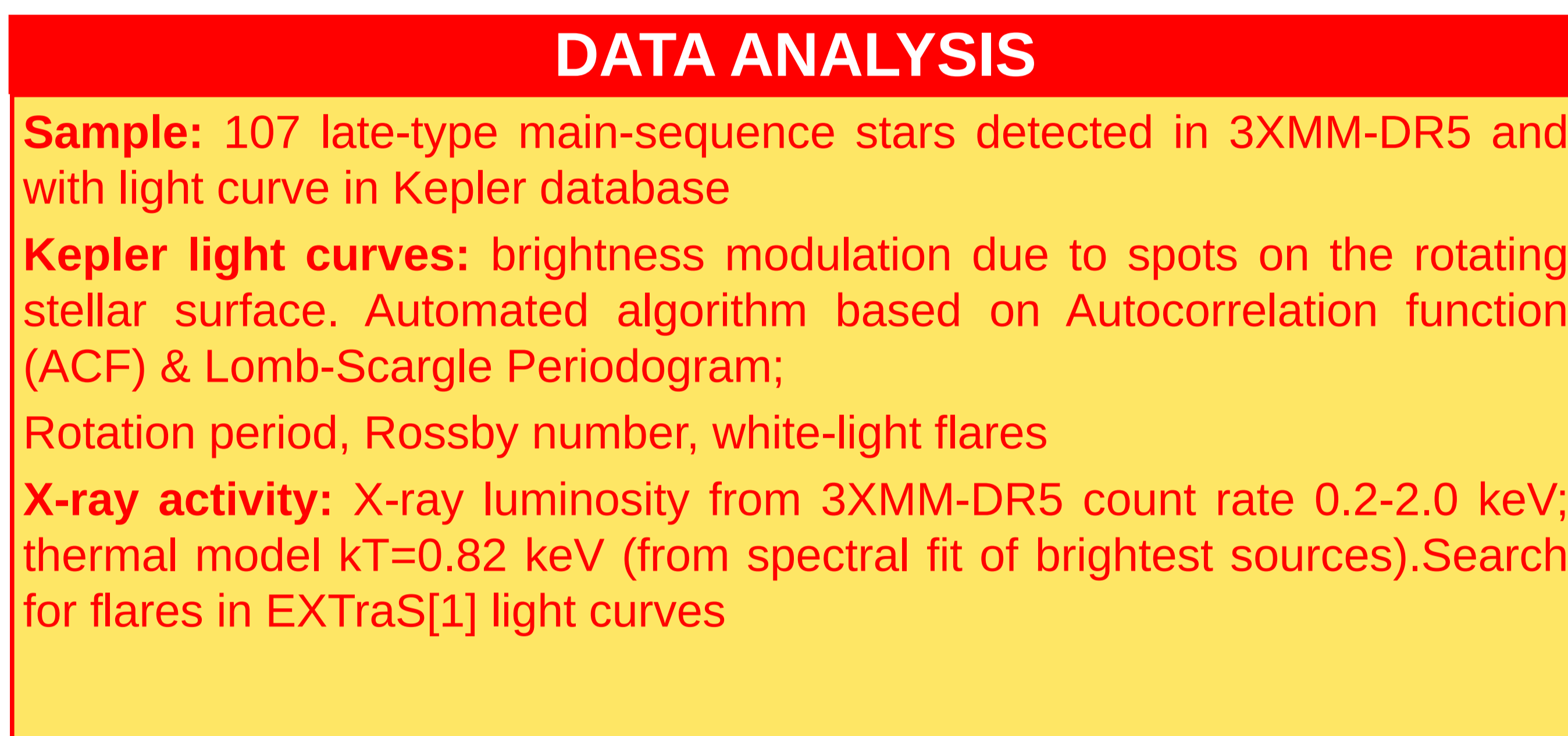
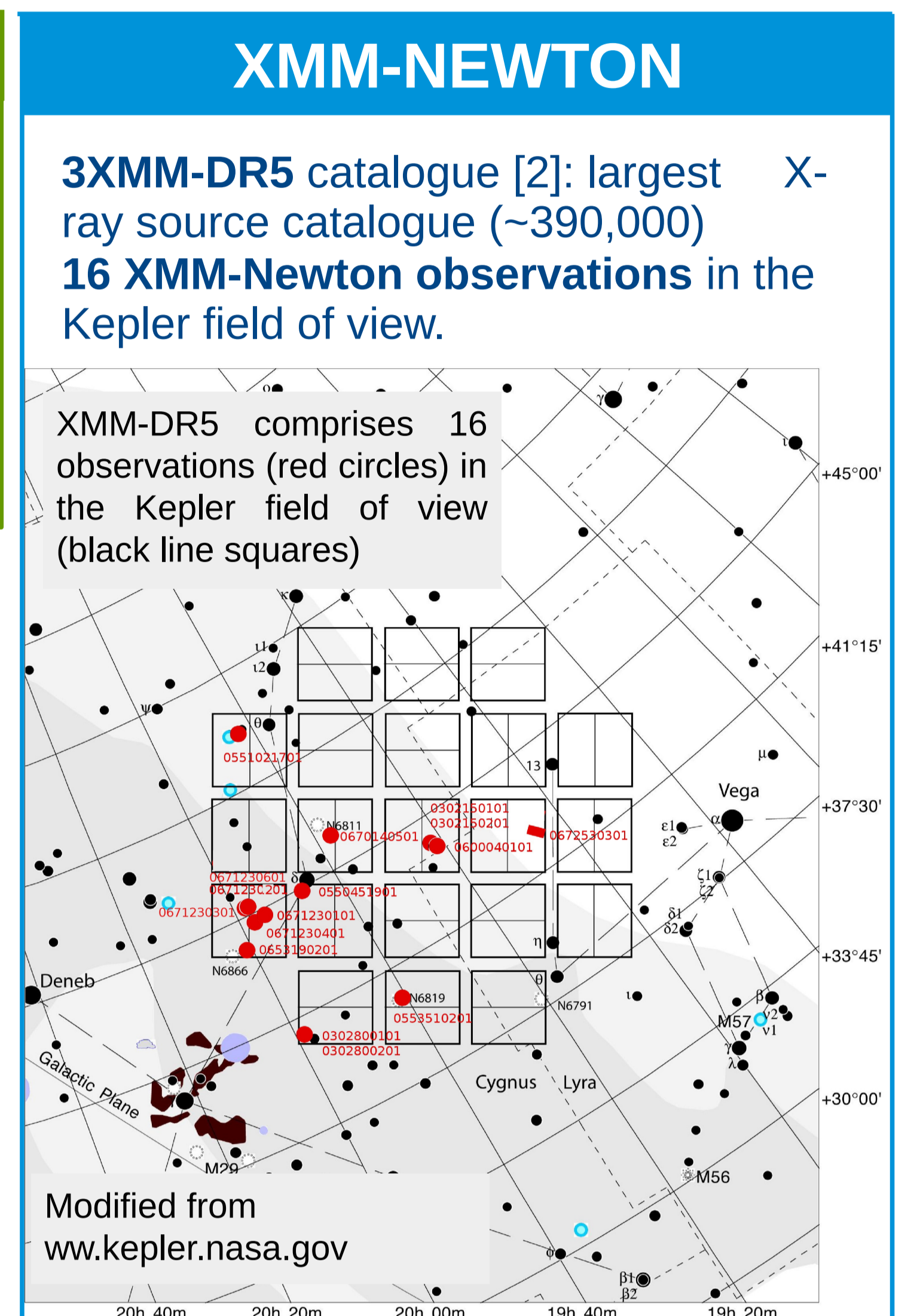
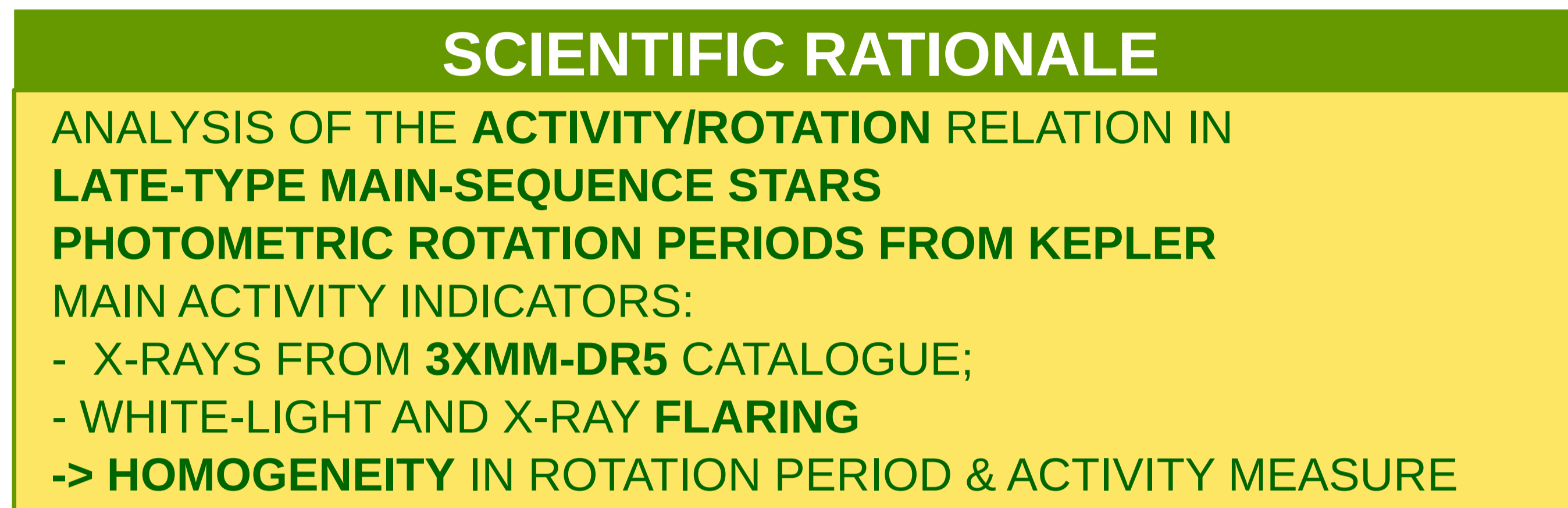
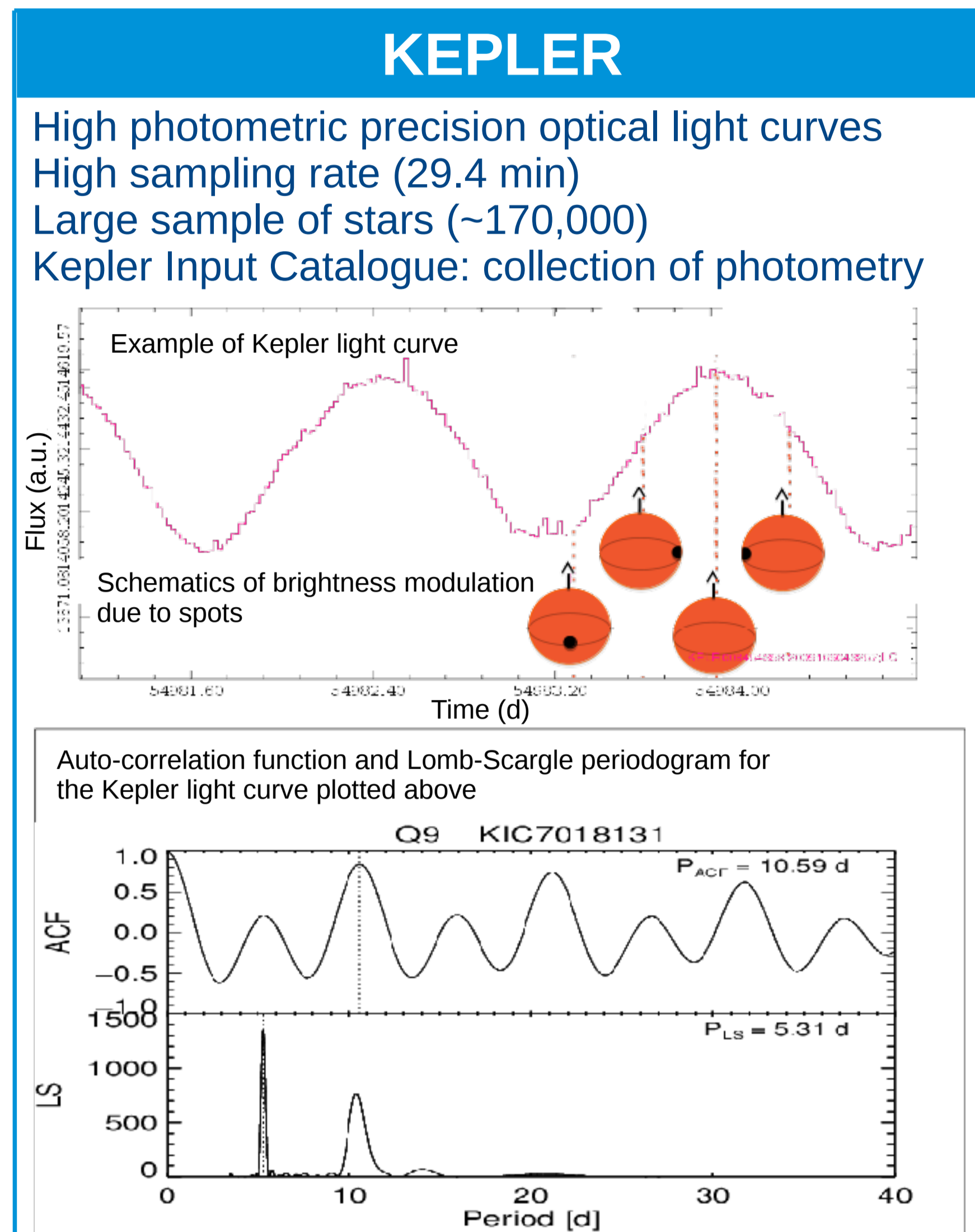
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ABSTRACT

The relation between magnetic activity and rotation in late-type stars provides fundamental information on stellar dynamos and spin evolution. Previous studies suffer from bias (spectroscopic rotation periods) and inhomogeneity (different instruments/techniques). **We characterize the activity/rotation relation of the X-ray emitting main-sequence late-type stars observed by XMM-Newton and Kepler.** We measure photometric rotation periods from the high-precision Kepler light curves. As activity indicators, we adopt the X-ray luminosity from XMM-Newton, the number/frequency of white-light and X-ray flares (from the light curves produced in the EXTrAS Project [1]).

This is the first analysis of the activity/relation link across the whole late-type spectral range performed using homogeneous photometric rotation periods from high precision Kepler light curves and homogeneous X-ray data. Our results reinforce the current picture of the rotation/activity relation and give important insights into the relation between X-ray activity and rotation and between X-ray and white-light flaring activity.



RESULTS

First characterization of the activity/rotation link on the whole late-type main-sequence spectral range with rotation periods measured from high-precision Kepler light curves and homogeneous measure of activity from XMM-Newton data and Kepler light curves.

Rotation periods: 76 stars (72%) present rotational variability -> rotation period in the range ~0.3-70 d. Very high fraction of rotators, due to selection bias towards very active stars. Twenty-nine new rotators.

X-ray activity/rotation: X-rays flux-limited sample + large average distance of Kepler stars (~270 pc) -> bias towards very active stars (see comparison with the distribution by [3], 90% completeness).

X-ray activity decreases with period; hints of two regimes: correlation for slow rotators, saturation for fast rotators. Good agreement with previous results [4] (K2 sample of M stars within 10 pc), [5], [6].

Flaring activity: white-light flaring rate increases towards later spectral types; possible decrease towards long rotation periods. Six X-ray flares: all with chromospheric long-duration counterpart. Consistent X-ray/white-light flaring rate. Good agreement with [4]

