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How Expanded Ionospheres of Hot Jupiters Can Prevent Escape of Radio Emission Generated by the Cyclotron Maser Instability

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We present a study of the plasma conditions in the atmospheres of the Hot Jupiters HD 209458b and HD 189733b and for an HD 209458b-like planet at orbit locations between 0.2–1 AU around a Sun-like star. We discuss how these conditions influence the radio emission we expect from their planetary magnetospheres. We find that the environmental conditions for the cyclotron maser instability (CMI), the process which is responsible for the generation of radio waves at magnetic planets in the solar system, most likely will not operate at Hot Jupiters. The reason for that is that hydrodynamically expanding atmospheres possess extended ionospheres whose plasma densities within the magnetosphere are so large that the plasma frequency is much higher than the cyclotron frequency, which contradicts the necessary condition for the production of radio emission and prevents the escape of radio waves from close-in extrasolar planets at distances < 0.05 AU from a Sun-like host star. The upper atmosphere structure of Hot Jupiters around stars similar to the Sun changes between 0.2 and 0.5 AU from the hydrodynamic to a hydrostatic regime and this results in conditions similar to solar system planets with a region of depleted plasma between the exobase and the magnetopause where the plasma frequency can be lower than the cyclotron frequency. In such an environment a beam of highly energetic electrons accelerated along the field lines towards the planet can produce radio emission. However, even if the CMI could operate the extended ionospheres of Hot Jupiters are too dense to let the radio emission escape from the planets. We also investigate the possible radio emission of the Hot Jupiter Tau Bootis b by placing it at different orbital distances from the host star, i.e. 0.1 and 0.2 AU. In particular we check if the atmosphere of Tau Bootis b at 0.046 AU is in the hydrostatic or in the hydrodynamic regime. If it is in the hydrodynamic regime its ionosphere is extended and will constitute an obstacle for possibly generated radio waves or the generation via the Cyclotron Maser Instability (CMI) might even be prevented completely. Furthermore we investigate at which orbital location the atmosphere undergoes the transformation from hydrodynamic to hydrostatic, i.e. the transformation to more favourable conditions for the CMI.