



Expected radio flux from extrasolar planets

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All strongly magnetized planets of the solar system are known to be sources of intense nonthermal radio emission. For close-in giant exoplanets ("Hot Jupiters"), the interaction of the planet with the stellar wind is believed to be much stronger than for planets at larger orbital distances. This should result in radio emission much stronger than that of Jupiter, which is one of the strongest radio sources of the solar system. From known planetary characteristics, one can estimate the expected characteristics of the low-frequency magnetospheric radio emission of all currently known extrasolar planets, the most important of which are the maximum emission frequency and the total expected radio flux. We present an update on the expected radio flux from exoplanets and discuss the escape of exoplanetary radio emission from its source, which imposes additional constraints on detectability. These results are used to select the best targets for ground-based observations.