

# Evidence for a bimodal distribution of magnetic fields in cool stars

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*MPI for Solar System Research*

*CS 17 – Barcelona – 28<sup>th</sup> June 2012*  
*“Angular momentum evolution of cool stars”*



# Outline

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- 1 Cool stars magnetism and rotation
- 2 Evidence for a bimodal distribution of **B** in cool stars
- 3 Concluding remarks: bimodal distribution of **B** and evolution of angular momentum

# Outline

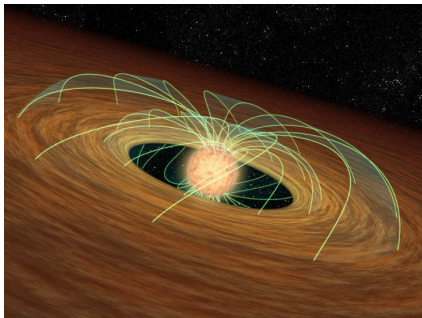
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- 1 Cool stars magnetism and rotation
  - The key role of magnetic fields in rotational evolution
  - Dynamo action in cool stars
- 2 Evidence for a bimodal distribution of  $B$  in cool stars
- 3 Concluding remarks: bimodal distribution of  $B$  and evolution of angular momentum

# The key role of magnetic fields in rotational evolution

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- Magnetospheric accretion
- Braking torque
- Winds/outflows



*Credit: NASA / JPL-Caltech / R. Hurt*

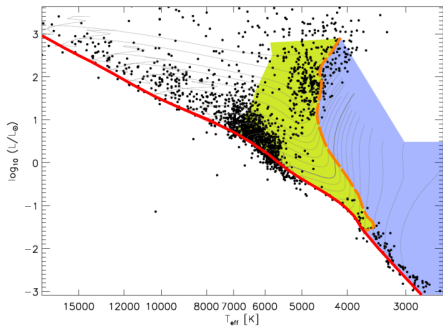
# Dynamo action in cool stars

## ■ B(stellar params)

- Mass, age, rotation
- Stellar structure
  - Depth of convection zone
  - Partly- vs fully- convective

## ■ Fully-convective stars

- Main sequence M dwarfs
- Young T Tauri stars
- Tachocline → solar-dynamo?



*Adapted from Reiners (2007)  
from Siess et al. (2002) models*

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- 1 Cool stars magnetism and rotation
- 2 Evidence for a bimodal distribution of **B** in cool stars
  - Measuring stellar magnetic fields
  - **B** observations of M dwarfs
  - Dynamo bistability: theory and simulations
- 3 Concluding remarks: bimodal distribution of **B** and evolution of angular momentum

# Measuring stellar magnetic fields

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## Zeeman effect

- Line splitting/broadening
  - $\Delta\lambda_B = 4.67 \times 10^{-12} \lambda_0^2 g_{eff} B$
- Polarization

## Unpolarised spectroscopy

- Total field  $Bf$
- Geometry

## Spectropolarimetry

- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale component only

# Measuring stellar magnetic fields

## Zeeman effect

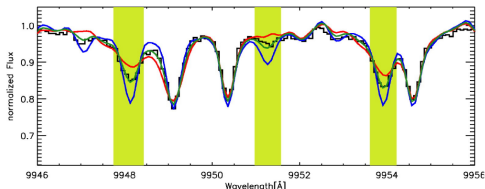
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*GJ 729, FeH Wing-Ford band  
Reiners & Basri (2006)*



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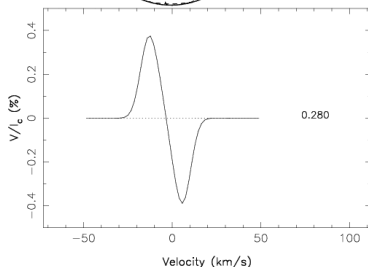
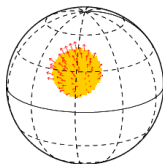
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## Spectropolarimetry

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→ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging

Vector magnetic field



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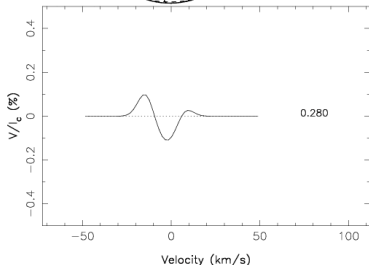
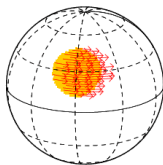
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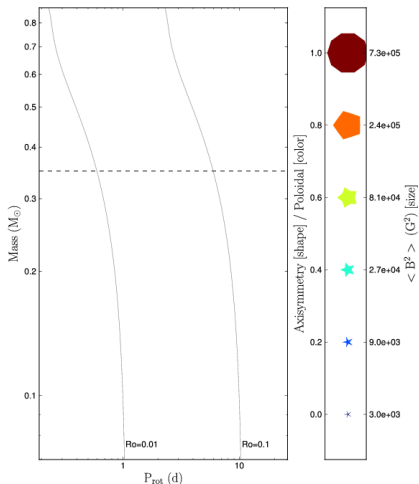
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- Field orientation + polarity
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Vector magnetic field



# Magnetic fields of M dwarfs



## ■ Spectropolarimetry

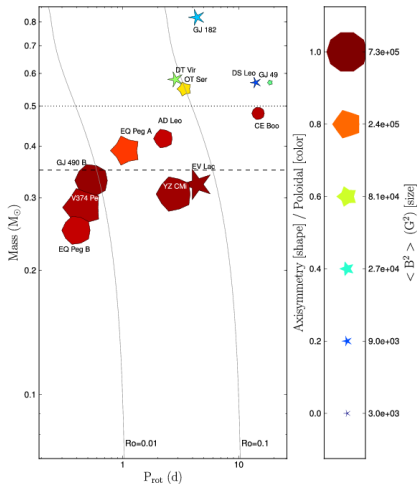
- Fully-convective stars
    - Stronger large-scale **B**
    - Stronger dipolar component
  - Very low mass stars
    - Similar stellar parameters
    - Two distinct magnetisms
- ➡ strong/weak dipole

*Morin, Donati et al.*  
(2008–2010)

## ■ Unpolarized spectroscopy

- No difference fully-/partly-conv.
  - No bimodal distrib. in spectropol. sample
- ➡ Only large-scale **B** affected

# Magnetic fields of M dwarfs



## ■ Spectropolarimetry

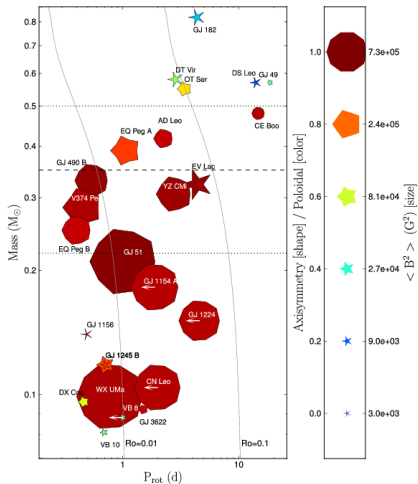
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# Dynamo bistability: theory and simulations

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- Weak- and strong- field dynamos
  - 2 branches:  $\neq$  force balances
  - *Morin, Dormy, Schrunner & Donati (2011)*
- Effect of inertia in DNS
  - Transition to dipole at low  $Ro_\ell$ 
    - *Christensen & Aubert (2006)*
  - $\exists$  dipolar and multipolar branches at low  $Ro_\ell$ 
    - *Schrinner et al., Gastine et al. (2012)*
  - How does  $Ro_\ell$  depend on stellar params ?
  - New observational constraints
    - Spectropolarimetric observations of M dwarfs, TTS, PMS/ZAMS
    - Relationship dynamo / DR

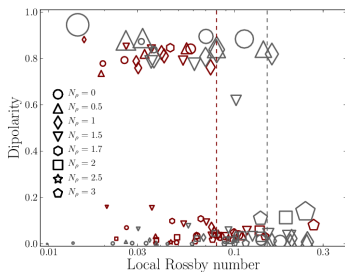
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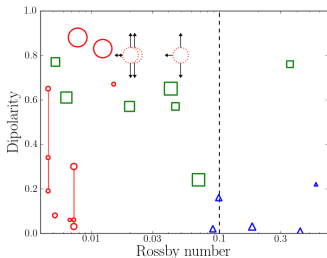
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*Gastine et al. (2012)*



*Gastine, Morin et al., in prep.*

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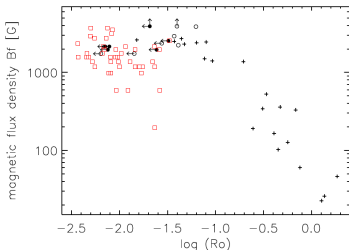
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  - Observations
  - Numerical simulations support
- Which regime of stellar parameters?
  - VLMS fast rotators (low  $Ro$ )
  - cTTS? *Donati et al. (2011)*, *Gregory et al. (2012)*
  - Relation w/ *Reiners & Basri (2010)*?
- Importance of small-/large-scale  $\mathbf{B}$  for angular momentum evolution?

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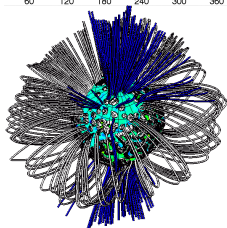
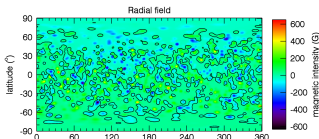


*Reiners & Basri (2010)*

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→ Talk by A. Reiners

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→ Posters by M. Jardine and A. Vidotto