

# Differential rotation in very-low-mass stars: a clue to dynamo bistability?

*Julien Morin*

*Institut für Astrophysik Göttingen*

*J. F. Donati, P. Petit*

*IRAP – CNRS / Université de Toulouse*

*X. Delfosse, T. Forveille*

*IPAG – CNRS / Université de Grenoble*

*M. Jardine*

*University of St Andrews*

*E. Dormy, M. Schrunner*

*MAG – ENS Paris / IPGP*

*A. Reiners, D. Shulyak, S. Wende*

*IfA Göttingen*

*U. Christensen, L. Duarte, T. Gastine, J. Wicht*

*MPS*

*Differential Rotation and Magnetism across the HR Diagram*

*Nordita, Stockholm*

*8<sup>th</sup> April 2013*

# Outline

---

- 1 Studying magnetic fields of M dwarfs
- 2 Magnetic fields of very-low-mass stars
- 3 Dynamo bistability

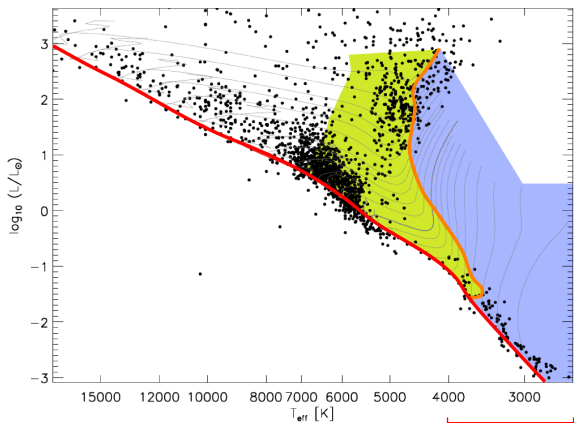
## 1 Studying magnetic fields of M dwarfs

- Fully-convective vs solar dynamo
- Dynamos of stars and planets
- Magnetic field measurements in unpolarized light
- Magnetic field measurements with spectropolarimetry

## 2 Magnetic fields of very-low-mass stars

## 3 Dynamo bistability

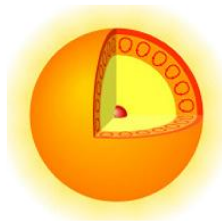
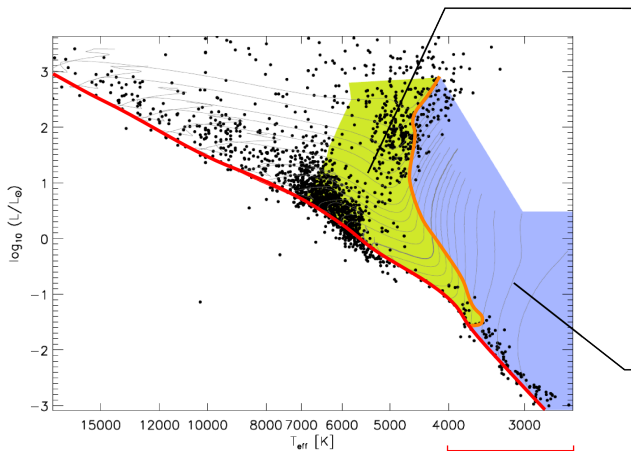
# Fully-convective vs solar dynamo



Adapted from *Reiners (2007)*

M dwarfs

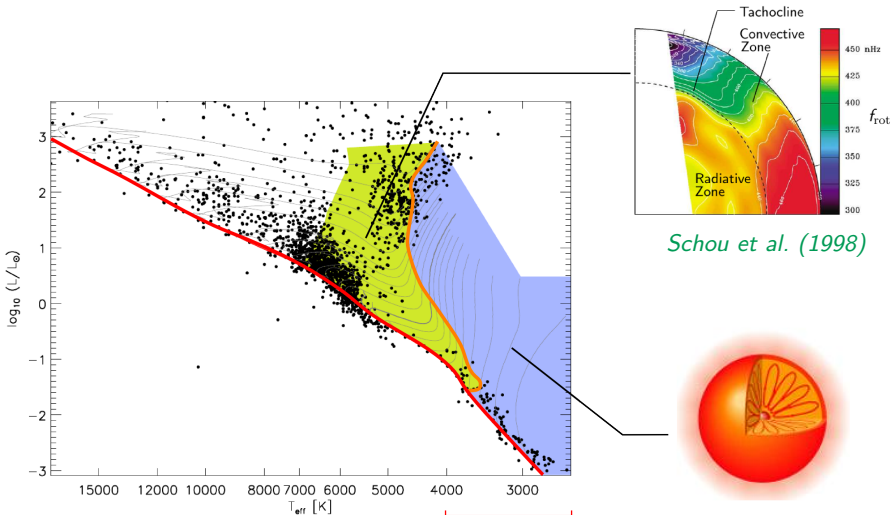
# Fully-convective vs solar dynamo



Adapted from *Reiners (2007)*

**M dwarfs**

# Fully-convective vs solar dynamo



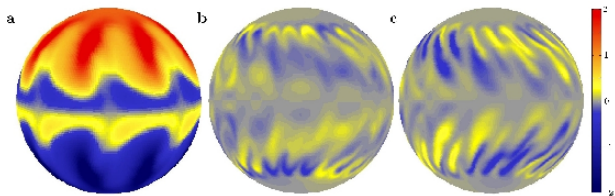
*Schou et al. (1998)*

Adapted from *Reiners (2007)*

**M dwarfs**

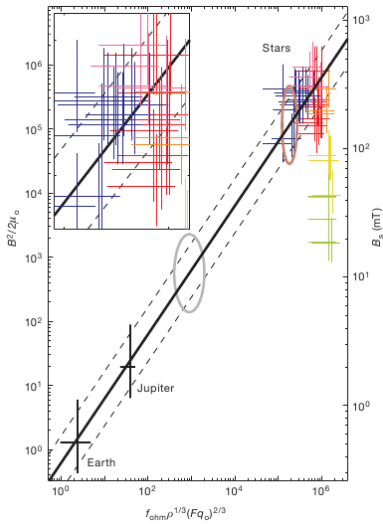
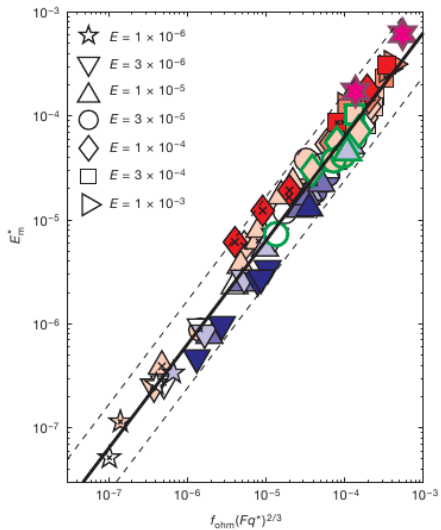
# Dynamos of stars and planets

---



*Goudard & Dormy (2008)*

# Dynamics of stars and planets



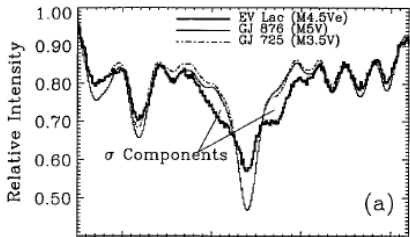
*Christensen, Holzwarth & Reiners (2009)*



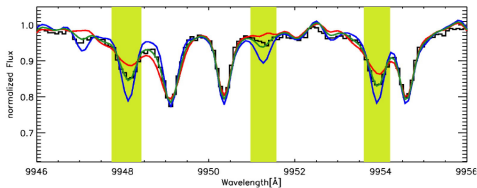
# Magnetic fields measurements in unpolarized light

- Zeeman effect
- Measure “magnetic flux”
  - Atomic lines
    - *Saar (1988)*
    - *Johns-Krull & Valenti (1996)*
  - Molecular lines
    - *Reiners & Basri (2007+)*
    - *Shulyak et al. (2010)*

→ Single Ro-Bf relation for partly- and fully-convective stars (SpT < M6)



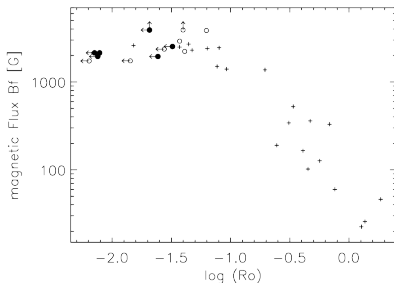
*Johns-Krull & Valenti (1996)*



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

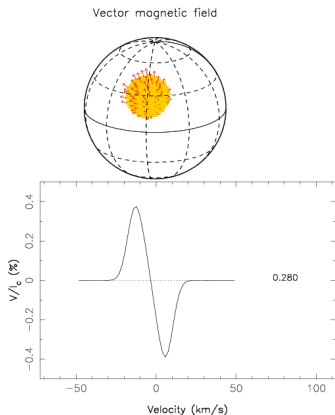
# Magnetic fields measurements in unpolarized light

- Zeeman effect
  - Measure “magnetic flux”
    - Atomic lines
      - *Saar (1988)*
      - *Johns-Krull & Valenti (1996)*
    - Molecular lines
      - *Reiners & Basri (2007+)*
      - *Shulyak et al. (2010)*
- Single Ro-Bf relation for partly- and fully-convective stars (SpT < M6)



*Reiners, Basri & Browning (2009)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity

■ Large-scale field only

➤ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

■ Efficient instruments

■ Multi-line techniques

➤ M dwarfs within reach!

➔ Sharp transition large-scale B

• strong axial dipolar component

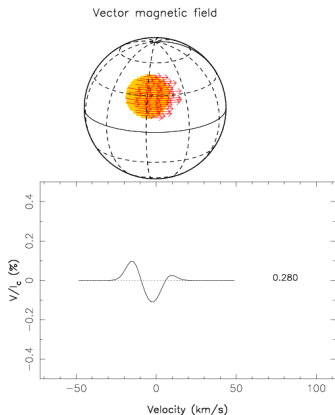
• weak differential rotation

➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases

• *Reiners & Basri (2009)*

*Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity

■ Large-scale field only

➤ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

■ Efficient instruments

■ Multi-line techniques

➤ M dwarfs within reach!

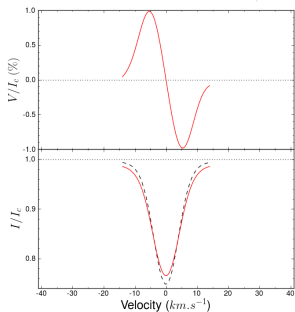
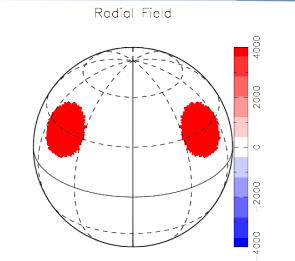
➔ Sharp transition large-scale B

- strong axial dipolar component
- weak differential rotation

➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases

- *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
- *Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only

➤ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques

➤ M dwarfs within reach!

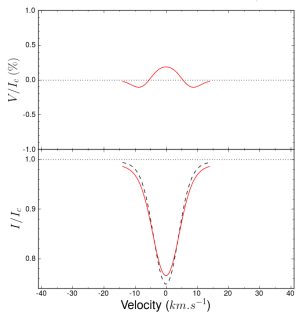
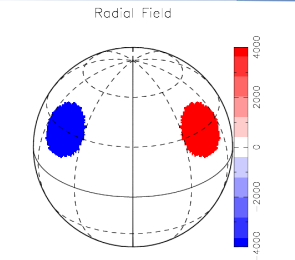
➔ Sharp transition large-scale B

- strong axial dipolar component
- weak differential rotation

➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases

- *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
- *Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only

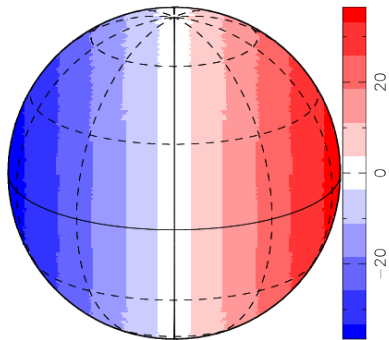
➤ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques

➤ M dwarfs within reach!

- ➔ Sharp transition large-scale B
  - strong axial dipolar component
  - weak differential rotation
- ➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases
  - *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
  - *Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



Equal RV stripes

- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only

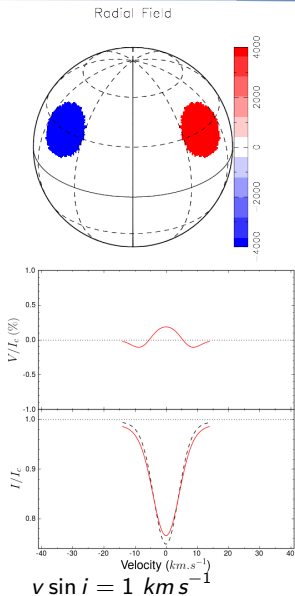
➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques

➔ M dwarfs within reach!

- ➔ Sharp transition large-scale B
  - ✦ strong axial dipolar component
  - ✦ weak differential rotation
- ➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases
  - ✦ *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
  - ✦ *Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

■ Efficient instruments

■ Multi-line techniques

➔ M dwarfs within reach!

➔ Sharp transition large-scale B

▪ strong axial dipolar component

▪ weak differential rotation

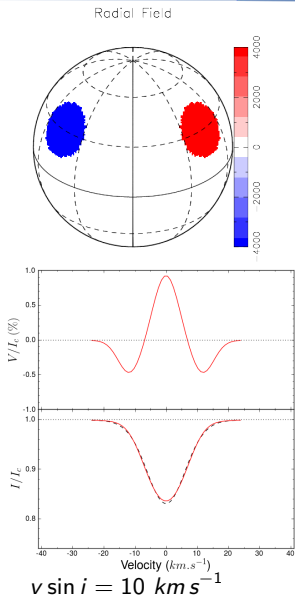
➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases

▪ *Reiners & Basri (2009)*

*Morin et al. (2010)*



# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

■ Efficient instruments

■ Multi-line techniques

➔ M dwarfs within reach!

➔ Sharp transition large-scale B

▪ strong axial dipolar component

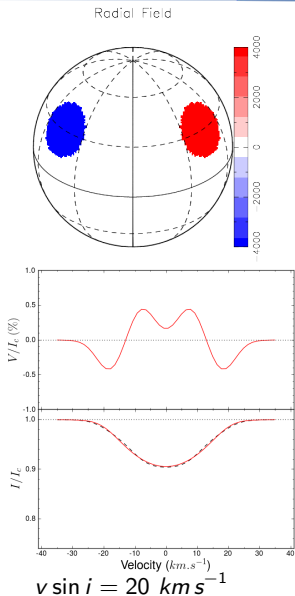
▪ weak differential rotation

➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases

▪ *Reiners & Basri (2009)*

*Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

■ Efficient instruments

■ Multi-line techniques

➔ M dwarfs within reach!

➔ Sharp transition large-scale B

• strong axial dipolar component

• weak differential rotation

➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases

• *Reiners & Basri (2009)*

*Morin et al. (2010)*

## B measurements with spectropolarimetry

---

- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*
- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques
  - ➔ M dwarfs within reach!
- ➔ Sharp transition large-scale B
  - strong axial dipolar component
  - weak differential rotation
- ➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases
  - *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
  - *Morin et al. (2010)*

## B measurements with spectropolarimetry

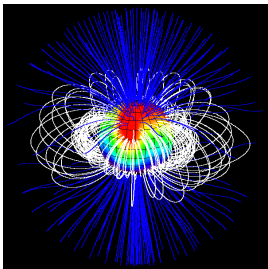
---

- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*
- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques
  - ➔ M dwarfs within reach!
- ➔ Sharp transition large-scale B
  - strong axial dipolar component
  - weak differential rotation
- ➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases
  - *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
  - *Morin et al. (2010)*

## B measurements with spectropolarimetry



Credit: J.-C. Cuillandre, CFHT



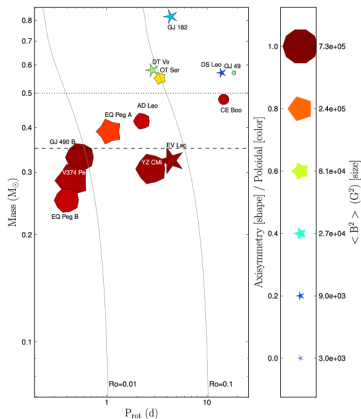
Donati et al. (2006)

- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➔ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*

- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques
- ➔ M dwarfs within reach!

- ➔ Sharp transition large-scale B
  - ✦ strong axial dipolar component
  - ✦ weak differential rotation
- ➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases
  - ✦ *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
  - ✦ *Morin et al. (2010)*

# B measurements with spectropolarimetry



*Morin, Donati et al. (2008+)*  
*Phan-Bao et al. (2009)*

- Zeeman effect
- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale field only
- ➡ Zeeman-Doppler Imaging  
*Semel (1989)*
- Efficient instruments
- Multi-line techniques
- ➡ M dwarfs within reach!

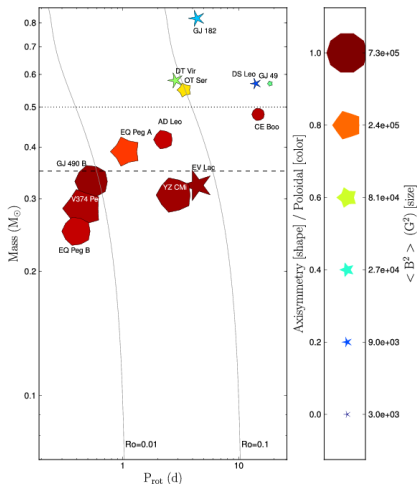
- ➔ Sharp transition large-scale B
  - strong axial dipolar component
  - weak differential rotation
- ➔  $\langle B_V \rangle / \langle B_I \rangle$  increases
  - *Reiners & Basri (2009)*
  - *Morin et al. (2010)*

# Outline

---

- 1 Studying magnetic fields of M dwarfs
- 2 Magnetic fields of very-low-mass stars
  - B of VLMS from spectropolarimetry
  - Scenarios for the magnetism of VLMS
- 3 Dynamo bistability

# B of VLMS from spectropolarimetry



## 11 fully-convective stars

- M5-M8 –  $M_{\star} < 0.22 M_{\odot}$
- $P_{\text{rot}} < 4.3 \text{ d}$  –  $\text{Ro} \sim 10^{-2}$

- Similar stellar parameters
- Two distinct magnetisms

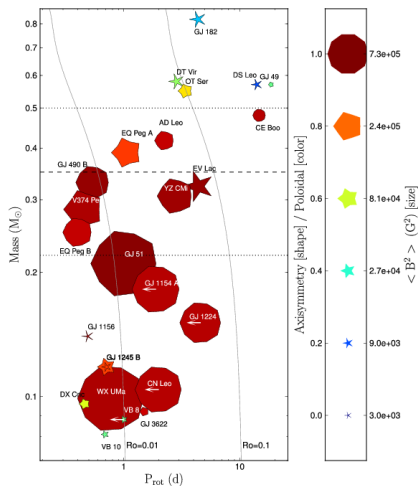
➡ Strong aligned dipole, long-lived

➡ Weaker multipolar field, evolving

*Morin et al. (2010)*



# B of VLMS from spectropolarimetry



*Morin et al. (2010)*

## ■ 11 fully-convective stars

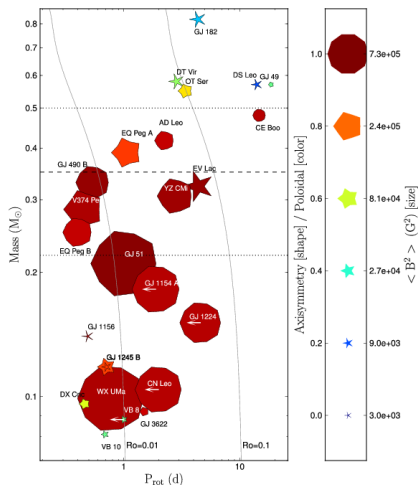
- M5-M8 –  $M_{\star} < 0.22 M_{\odot}$
- $P_{\text{rot}} < 4.3 \text{ d}$  –  $Ro \sim 10^{-2}$

- Similar stellar parameters
- Two distinct magnetisms

➡ Strong aligned dipole, long-lived

➡ Weaker multipolar field, evolving

# B of VLMS from spectropolarimetry



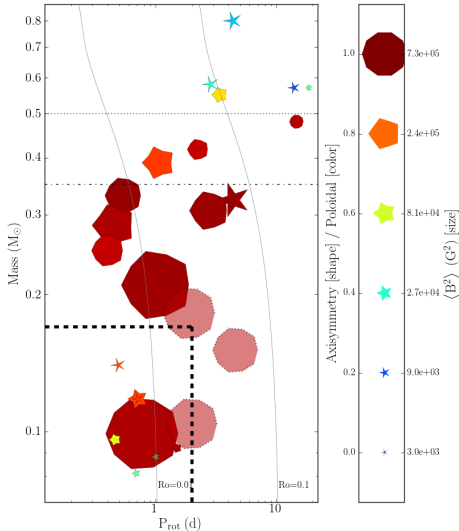
## 11 fully-convective stars

- M5-M8 –  $M_{\star} < 0.22 M_{\odot}$
- $P_{\text{rot}} < 4.3 \text{ d}$  –  $\text{Ro} \sim 10^{-2}$
- Similar stellar parameters
- Two distinct magnetisms
- ➡ Strong aligned dipole, long-lived
- ➡ Weaker multipolar field, evolving

Only large-scale field affected?

*Morin et al. (2010)*

# Scenarios for the magnetism of VLMS



## ■ Cyclic change SD $\leftrightarrow$ WM?

- up to 3 yr time-series
- $\exists$  variability
- No such change observed

## ■ An effect of age?

- WM younger
- SD older
- Phenomenology?

## ■ Another “hidden” parameter?

## ■ Dynamo bistability

- Two distinct solutions for one set of parameters
- Depend on initial conditions

# Outline

---

- 1 Studying magnetic fields of M dwarfs
- 2 Magnetic fields of very-low-mass stars
- 3 Dynamo bistability**
  - Weak and strong field dynamos
  - Low  $Ro_\ell$  transition in DNS

# Weak and strong field dynamos

## Large-scale dynamo bistability

- Similar Bf on both branches

## Field strength

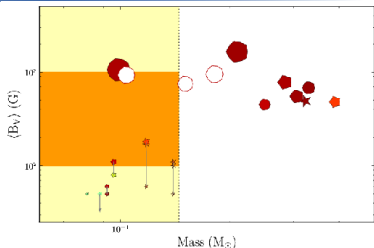
- Strong field branch
  - Coriolis–Lorentz force balance
  - $\Lambda = \frac{B^2}{\rho\mu\eta\Omega} = \mathcal{O}(1)$
- $B_{sf} \sim 2 - 50 \text{ kG}$

## Gap between branches

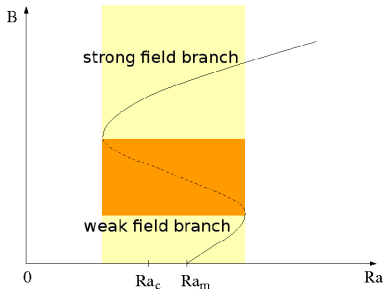
- Lorentz-inertia
  - Lorentz-Coriolis balance
  - $\frac{B_{sf}}{B_{wf}} = Ro^{-1/2} \sim 10$

- Not yet observed in DNS

- *V. Morin & Dormy (2009)*



*Morin, Dormy, Schrunner & Donati (2011)*



*Adapted from Roberts (1978)*

# Low $Ro_\ell$ transition in DNS

## ■ *Christensen & Aubert (2006)*

- Boussinesq simulations
- Inertia-Coriolis balance:  
 $Ro_\ell = Ro \frac{\ell u}{\pi}$
- Low  $Ro \rightarrow$  dipolar

## ■ *Schrinner et al. (2012)*

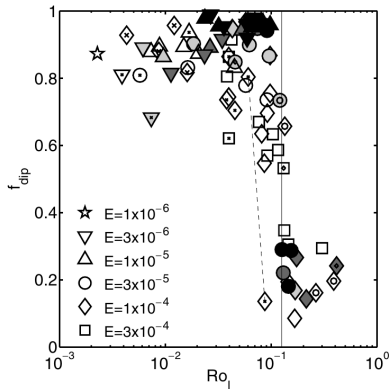
- Stress-free boundary conditions
- *Schrinner & Busch (2011)*
- Bistability at low  $Ro$
- *Schrinner et al. (2012)*

## ■ *Gastine et al. (2012)*

- Similar results in anelastic
- For moderate stratification

## ■ *Duarte et al. (2013)*

- Extend to higher stratification



*Christensen & Aubert (2006)*

# Low $Ro_\ell$ transition in DNS

## ■ *Christensen & Aubert (2006)*

- Boussinesq simulations
- Inertia-Coriolis balance:  
 $Ro_\ell = Ro \frac{\ell_u}{\pi}$
- Low  $Ro \rightarrow$  dipolar

## ■ *Schrinner et al. (2012)*

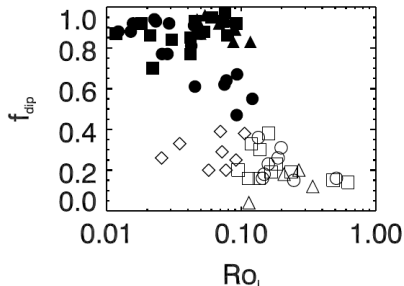
- Stress-free boundary conditions
  - *Simitev & Busse (2009)*
- Bistability at low  $Ro$ 
  - dip vs multipolar depending on IC

## ■ *Gastine et al. (2012)*

- Similar results in anelastic
- For moderate stratification

## ■ *Duarte et al. (2013)*

- Extend to higher stratification



*Schrinner et al. (2012)*

# Low $Ro_\ell$ transition in DNS

## ■ *Christensen & Aubert (2006)*

- Boussinesq simulations
- Inertia-Coriolis balance:  
 $Ro_\ell = Ro \frac{\ell_u}{\pi}$
- Low  $Ro \rightarrow$  dipolar

## ■ *Schrinner et al. (2012)*

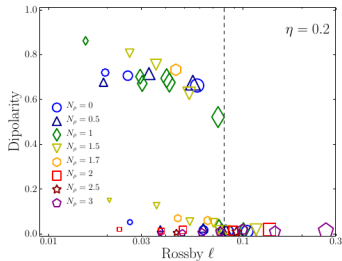
- Stress-free boundary conditions
  - *Simitev & Busse (2009)*
- Bistability at low  $Ro$ 
  - dip vs multipolar depending on IC

## ■ *Gastine et al. (2012)*

- Similar results in anelastic
- For moderate stratification

## ■ *Duarte et al. (2013)*

- Extend to higher stratification



*Gastine et al. (2012)*



# Low $Ro_\ell$ transition in DNS

## ■ *Christensen & Aubert (2006)*

- Boussinesq simulations
- Inertia-Coriolis balance:  
 $Ro_\ell = Ro \frac{\ell_u}{\pi}$
- Low  $Ro \rightarrow$  dipolar

## ■ *Schrinner et al. (2012)*

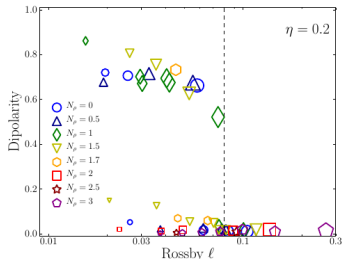
- Stress-free boundary conditions
  - *Simitev & Busse (2009)*
- Bistability at low  $Ro$ 
  - dip vs multipolar depending on IC

## ■ *Gastine et al. (2012)*

- Similar results in anelastic
- For moderate stratification

## ■ *Duarte et al. (2013)*

- Extend to higher stratification



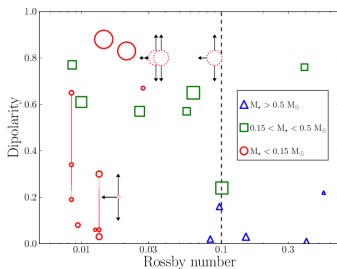
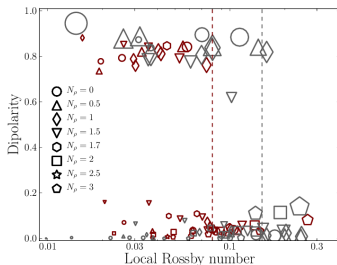
*Gastine et al. (2012)*

# Anelastic simulations vs observations (1/2)

- Compare simulations w/ spectropolarimetric measurements
  - large-scale component of **B**
  - “scale separation” assumption
  - ➡ similar transition to bistable regime

## ■ Caveats and questions

- $Ro_\ell \leftrightarrow$  empirical  $Ro$  ?
- Can we find multipolar fields
  - $M_\star > 0.15 M_\odot$  ?
  - $Ro > 0.02$  ?
- Outlier



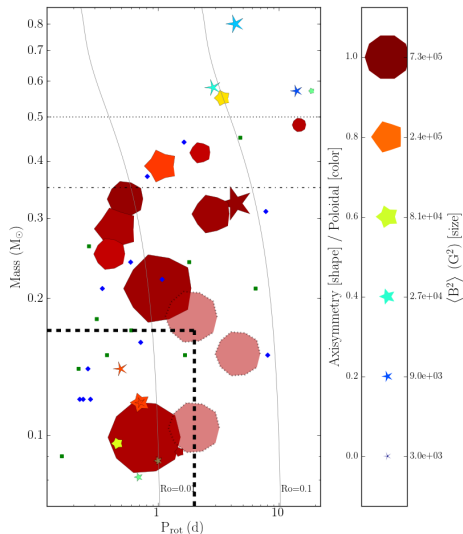
*Gastine, Morin et al. (2013)*

# Anelastic simulations vs observations (1/2)

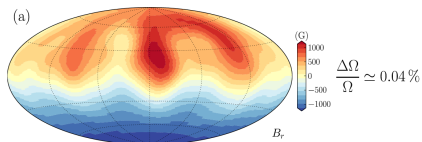
- Compare simulations w/ spectropolarimetric measurements
  - large-scale component of  $\mathbf{B}$
  - “scale separation” assumption
  - ➡ similar transition to bistable regime

## ■ Caveats and questions

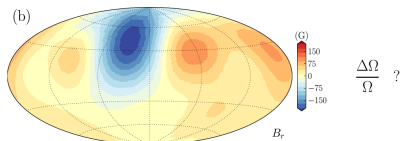
- $Ro_\ell \leftrightarrow$  empirical  $Ro$  ?
- Can we find multipolar fields
  - $M_\star > 0.15 M_\odot$  ?
  - $Ro > 0.02$  ?
- Outlier
- ➡ Larger survey of active M dwarfs



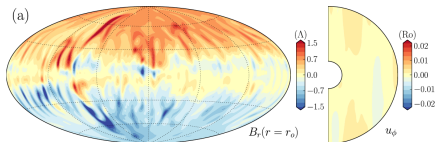
# Anelastic simulations vs observations (2/2)



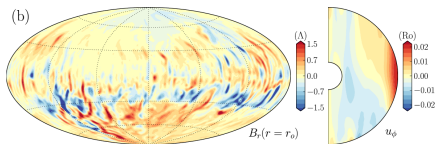
*V374 Peg*



*GJ 1245 B*

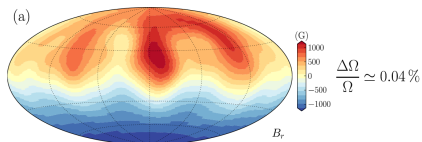


*Dipolar branch*

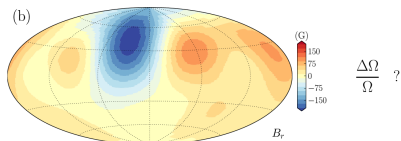


*Multipolar branch*

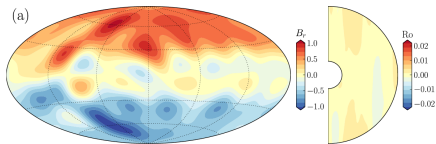
# Anelastic simulations vs observations (2/2)



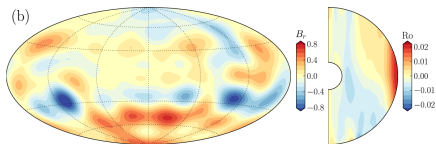
*V374 Peg*



*GJ 1245 B*

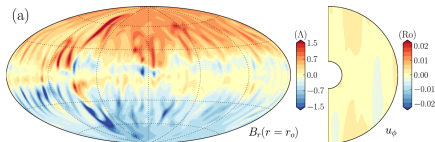
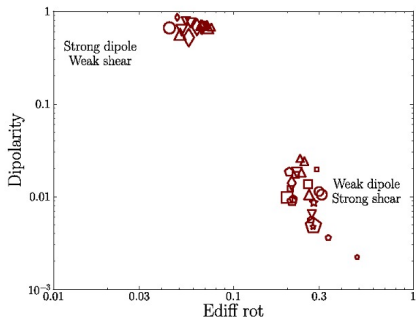


*Dipolar branch*

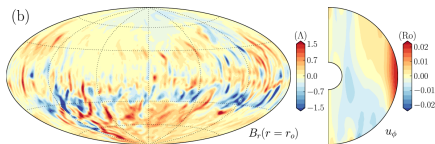


*Multipolar branch*

# Anelastic simulations vs observations (2/2)



*Dipolar branch*



*Multipolar branch*

- DR plays a key role in dynamo on the multipolar branch  
*Schrinner, Petridemange & Dormy (2012)*

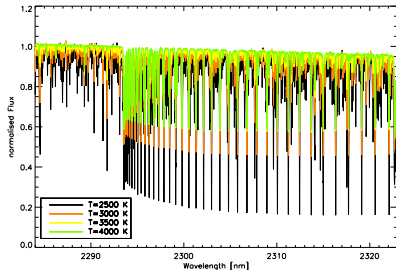
➔ Clue to assess parallel observations/numerical models?

# Observations of DR in VLMS

- CO band at  $2.3 \mu\text{m}$ 
  - Landé factors  $\sim 0$
  - Several 10s deep lines
  - Low spot-to-photosphere contrast

- CRIRES observations

- $R=10^5$
- $\sim$  Full CO band
- Deconvolve rotation profile
- Use ratio zeros FT



*PHOENIX models, S. Wende*

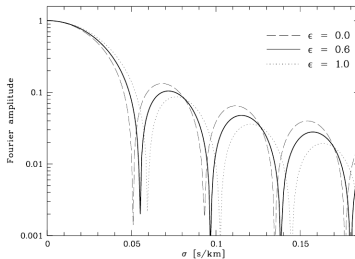
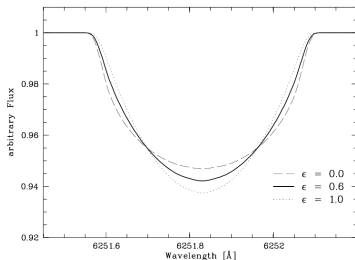
# Observations of DR in VLMS

## ■ CO band at $2.3 \mu\text{m}$

- Landé factors  $\sim 0$
- Several 10s deep lines
- Low spot-to-photosphere contrast

## ■ CRILES observations

- $R=10^5$
- $\sim$  Full CO band
- Deconvolve rotation profile
- Use ratio zeros FT
  - *Reiners & Schmitt (2002+)*
  - $\sim 10$  dMe w/ moderate  $v \sin i$



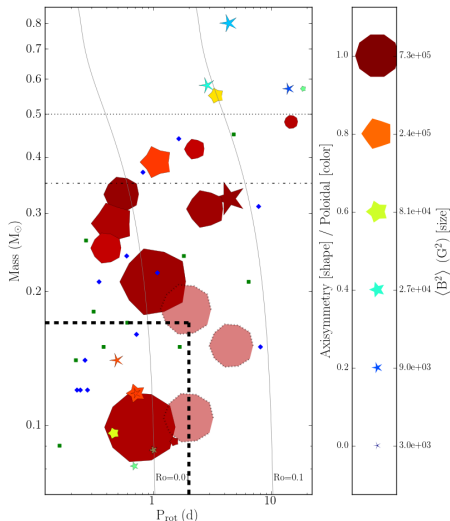
*Reiners & Schmitt (2002)*



# Summary and conclusions

- M dwarfs: prime interest for dynamos
  - non-solar dynamo
  - fast-rotation
- Observations
  - Unpolarized spectroscopy
  - Spectropolarimetry
    - Bistable domain VLMS/fast rotation
- Theory/Simulations
  - $Ro_\ell \rightarrow$  drives **B** geometry
  - Bistable domain
  - Interplay DR  $\leftrightarrow$  **B**

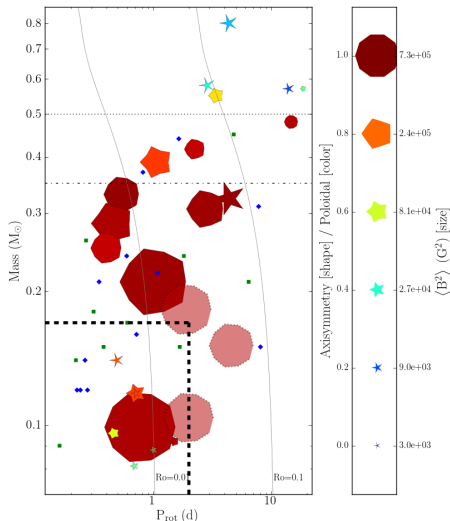
→ More to come !



CFHT 2013 observations

# Summary and conclusions

- M dwarfs: prime interest for dynamos
    - non-solar dynamo
    - fast-rotation
  - Observations
    - Unpolarized spectroscopy
    - Spectropolarimetry
      - Bistable domain VLMS/fast rotation
  - Theory/Simulations
    - $Ro_\ell \rightarrow$  drives **B** geometry
    - Bistable domain
    - Interplay DR  $\leftrightarrow$  **B**
- More to come !



CFHT 2013 observations