

Evidence for dynamo bistability among very low mass stars

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Magnetism of cool stars

$\alpha\Omega$ Dynamo

- Differential rotation
- Cyclonic convection

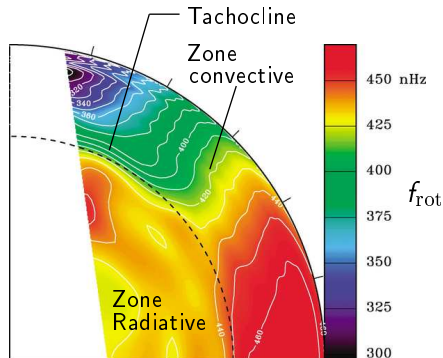
➔ Tachocline: crucial role ?

Partly convective

- Rotation-activity, cycles
- Internal structure
- ➔ Solar-type dynamo

$M_{\star} < 0.35 M_{\odot}$

- Tachocline ➔ no solar dynamo
- Activity / magnetic field
- Simple topology



Schou et al. (1998) ; from SOHO-MDI data

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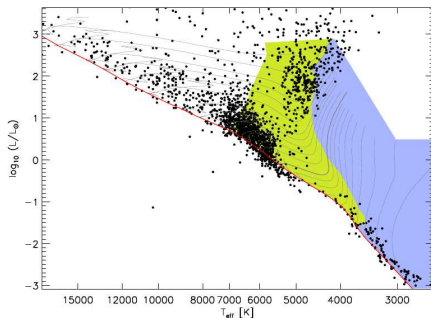
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Reiners (2007), from Siess et al. (2002) models

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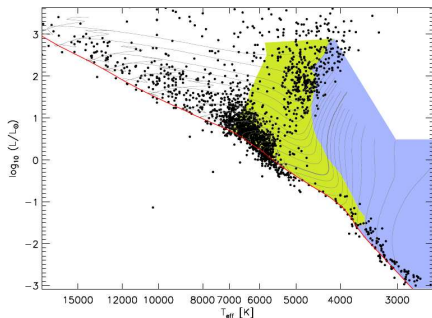
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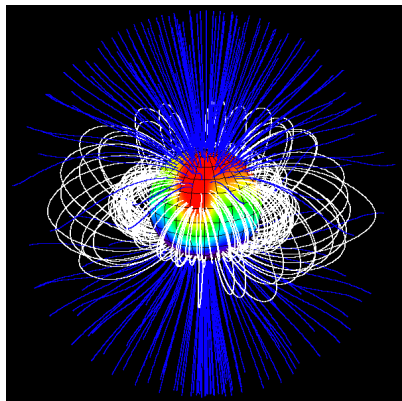
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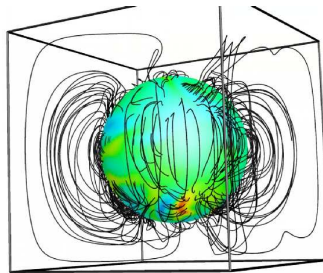
Donati et al. (2006)

Dynamo processes in fully convective stars

- Small-scale dynamo
 - ▶ *Durney et al. (1993)*
- Mean-field α^2 and $\alpha^2\Omega$ models
 - ▶ *Chabrier & Küker (2006)*
- Global 3D DNS
 - ▶ *Dobler et al. (2006) Browning (2008)*

Link with geodynamo

- Influence of aspect ratio
 - ▶ *Goudard & Dormy (2008)*
- Scaling law $B(E_{\text{conv}})$
 - ▶ *Christensen, Holzwarth & Reiners (2009)*



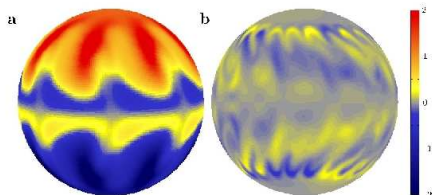
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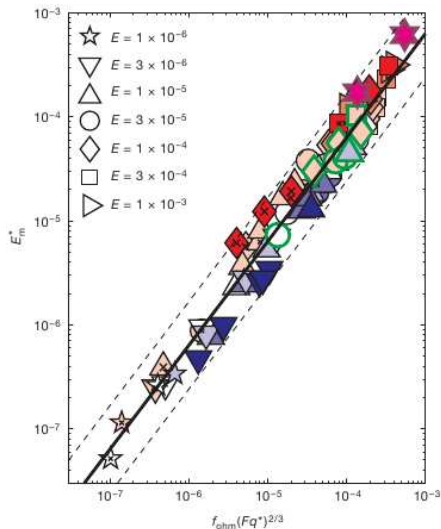
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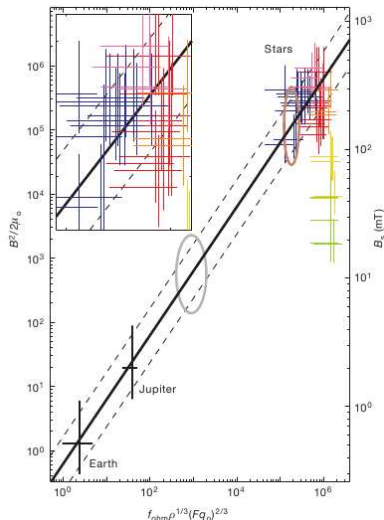
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Christensen et al. (2009)

Measuring magnetic fields: techniques

Zeeman effect

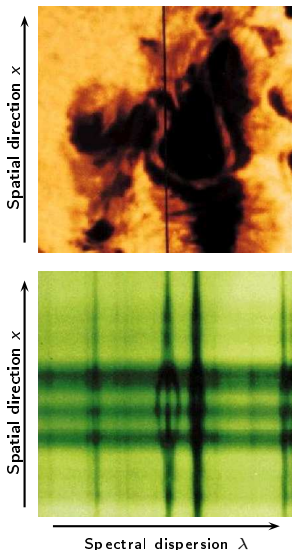
- Line splitting/broadening
 - ▶ $\Delta\lambda_B = 4.67 \times 10^{-12} \lambda_0^2 g_{eff} B$
- Polarization

Unpolarised spectroscopy

- Total field Bf
- Geometry

Spectropolarimetry

- Field orientation + polarity
- Large-scale component only



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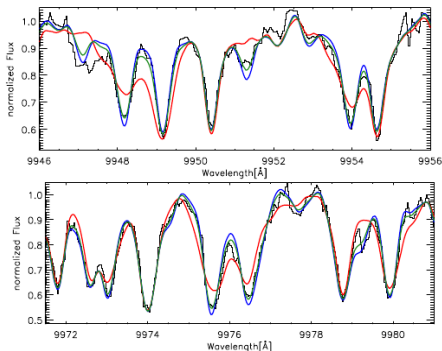
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M7, FeH Wing-Ford band
Reiners & Basri (2010)

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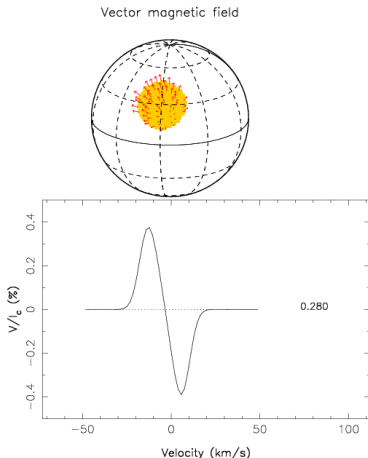
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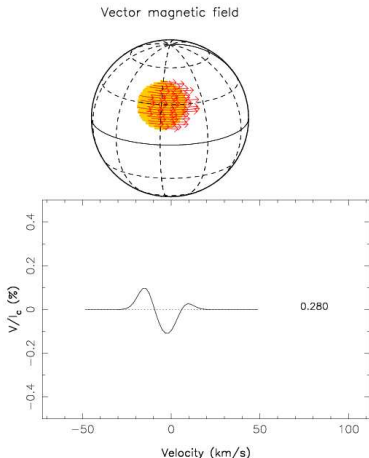
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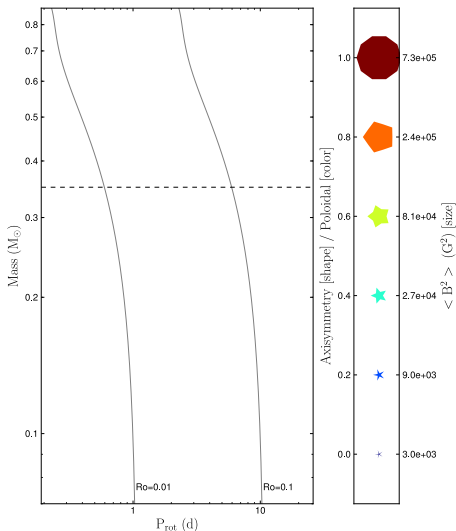
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Measuring magnetic fields: M dwarfs results (1/2)



Fully convective transition

- Partly convective stars
 - ▶ Toroidal, non-axisymmetric
 - ▶ Variable
- Fully convective stars
 - ▶ Almost dipolar, stronger
 - ▶ Steady

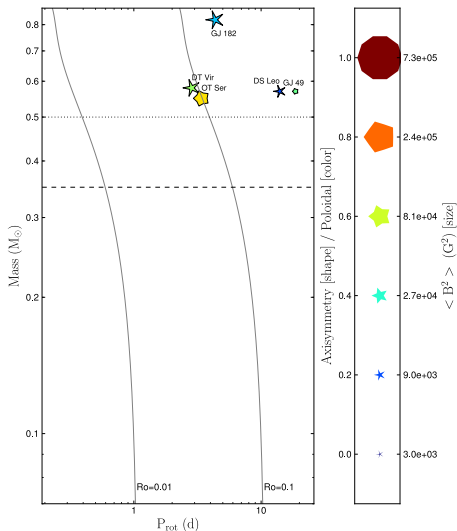
Morin et al. (2008a,b) *Donati et al. (2008)*

Phan-Bao et al. (2009)

VLMS

- Similar stellar parameters
- Two distinct magnetisms
 - ▶ strong dipole
 - ▶ weak non-axisymmetric

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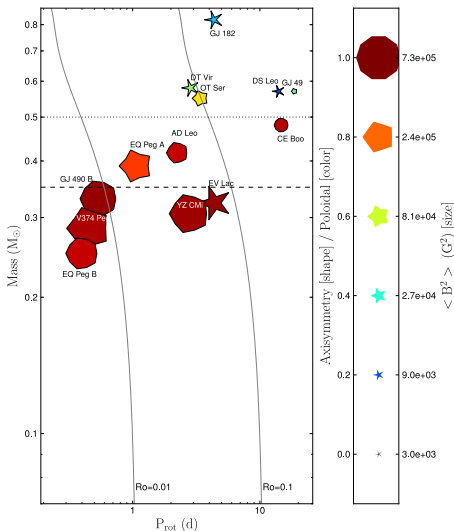
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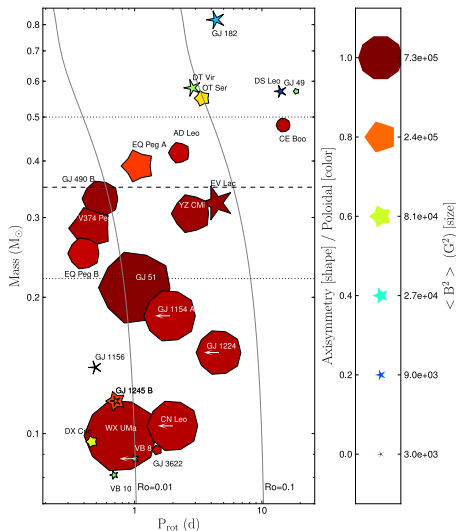
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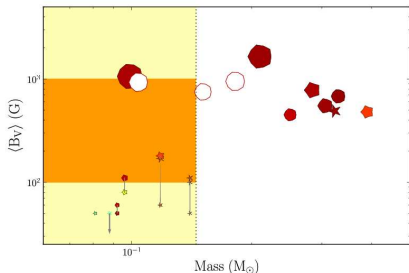
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Measuring magnetic fields: M dwarfs results (2/2)



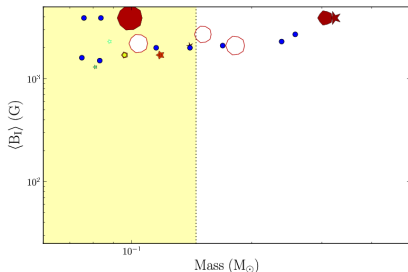
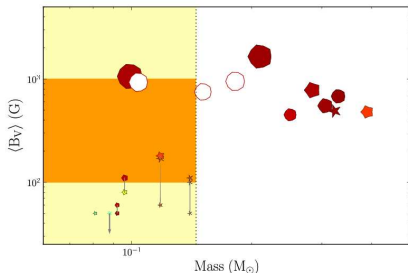
Bimodal domain

- "Saturated" dynamo
- $M_{\star} < 0.15 M_{\odot}$
- $P_{\text{rot}} < 1.5$ d
 - ▶ Not well defined
 - ▶ Larger sample needed

Unpolarised spectroscopy

- $Bf \sim 1 - 4$ kG
 - ▶ Dominated by small-scale
- No correlation w/ spectropolarimetry

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Weak and strong field dynamos

Linear stability analysis

- Ω or \mathbf{B} inhibit convection
 - ▶ Higher Ra_c , smaller spatial scales
- $\Omega + \mathbf{B} \rightarrow$ counteraction
 - ▶ Most efficient if Coriolis \sim Lorentz
 - ▶ Magnetostrophic regime

Dynamo-generated \mathbf{B} w/ rotation

- Roberts' conjecture
 - ▶ Runaway growth of \mathbf{B}
 - ▶ Bistable domain
- Theoretical support
 - ▶ Childress & Soward (1973)
- Numerical simulations
 - ▶ V. Morin & Dormy, in prep.

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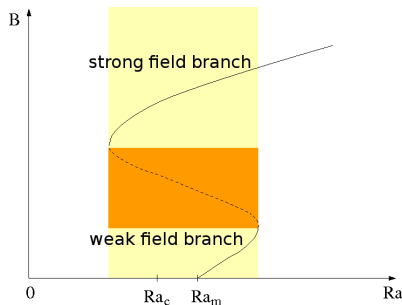
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Adapted from Roberts (1978)

Weak and strong field dynamos: fully-convective stars

Large-scale dynamo bistability

- Similar FC boundary
- Small fraction of Bf

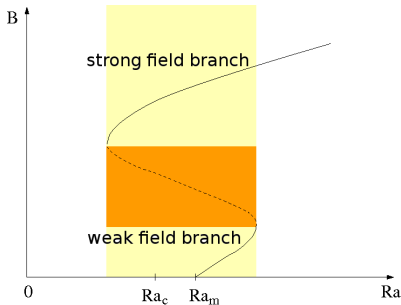
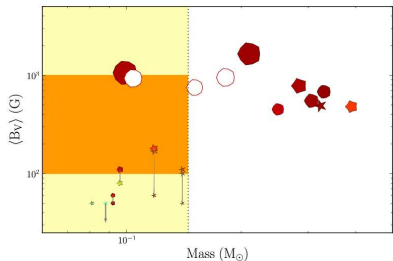
Field strength

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

$$B_{sf} \sim 6 \left(\frac{M_\star}{M_\odot} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{R_\star}{R_\odot} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{L_\star}{L_\odot} \right)^{1/6}$$

$$\left(\frac{\eta_\odot}{10^{11} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{P_{\text{rot}}}{1 \text{ d}} \right)^{-1/2} \text{ kG}$$

- $B_{sf} \sim 2 - 50 \text{ kG}$



Weak and strong field dynamos: fully-convective stars

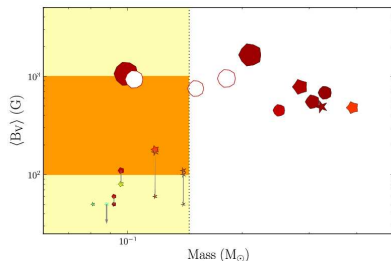
Gap between branches

- Lorentz-inertia \rightarrow Lorentz-Coriolis balance

$$\triangleright \frac{B_{sf}}{B_{wf}} = Ro^{-1/2} \sim 10$$

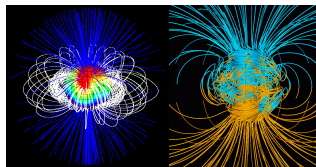
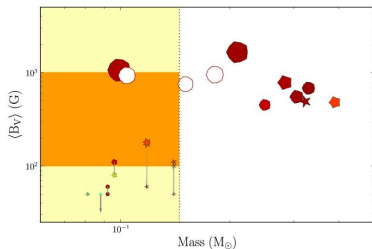
Dependence on rotation

- $B_{sf} \propto \Omega^{1/2}$
 - \triangleright No evidence in our limited sample
 - $\triangleright L_X/B_{bol}$ weakly affected
 - \triangleright no relation with super-saturation



Summary and Conclusions

- 2 groups of stars
 - ▶ Same stellar parameters
 - ▶ Different magnetic topologies
- No distinction in Bf measurements
- Several hypothesis
- WF/SF dynamo bistability
- Field strength: $\Lambda = \mathcal{O}(1)$
- Gap between branches: $Ro^{-1/2}$
- Hysteretic behaviour
- Present \mathbf{B} depend on history
- Impact on stellar formation/evolution



Morin, Dormy, Schrunner & Donati
arXiv:1106.4263