

Angular momentum evolution of late-type stars

Florian Gallet

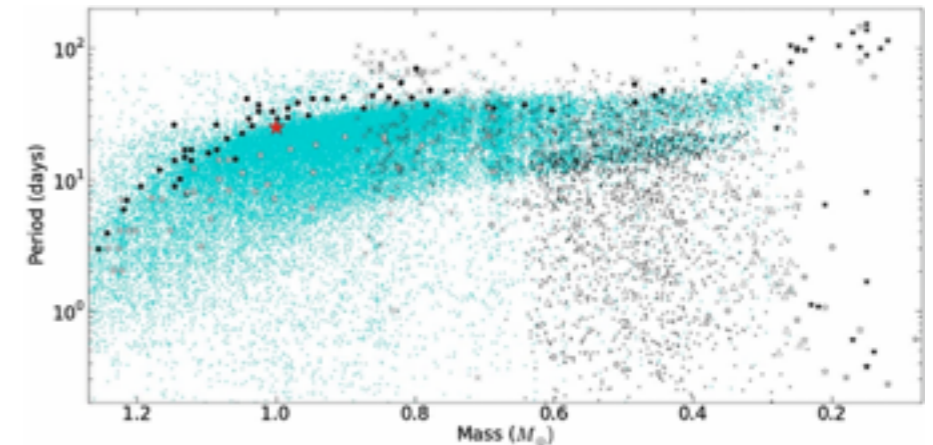
PLATO Barcelona 21/11/2019



Context

- Late-type stars = $0.3 - 1.2 M_{\text{sun}}$
- Lots of rotational period measurements
 - CoRoT, Kepler, K2
 - Gaia DR2 (DR3/DR4)
 - Future => PLATO, JWST
- Strong observational constraints
- Two ways to model P_{rot}
 - Stellar model (ab-initio modeling)
 - Parametric model

Kepler MS field stars (34000+)



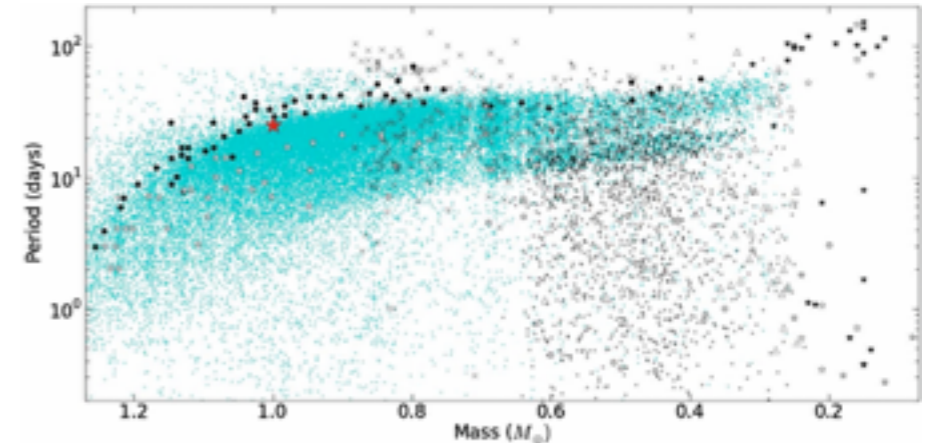
McQuillan et al. (2014)

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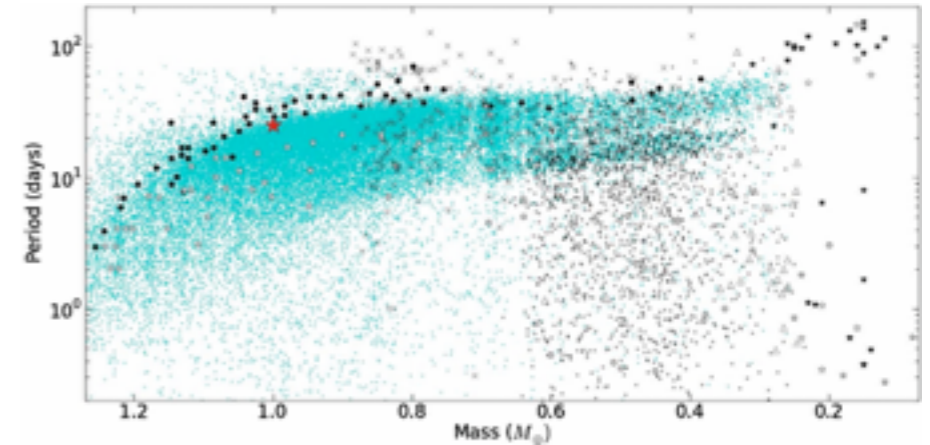


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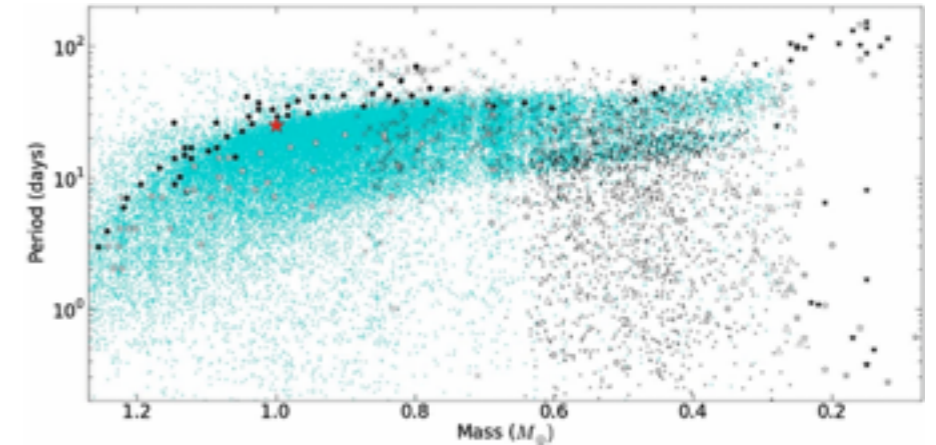
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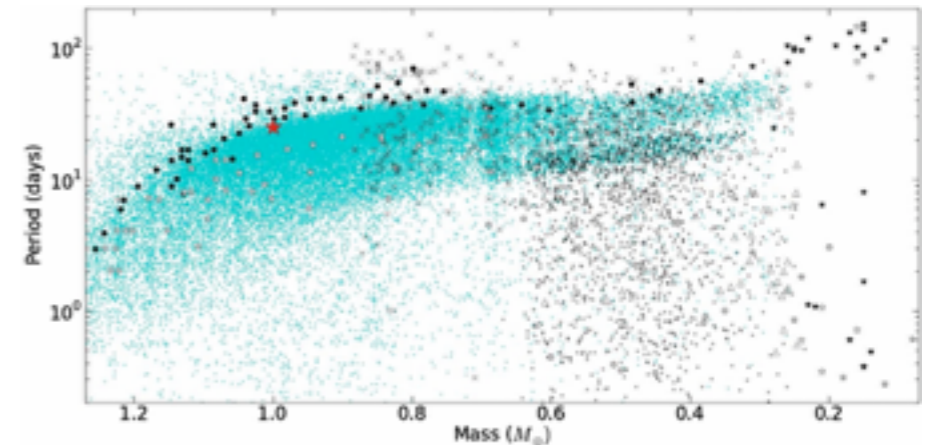
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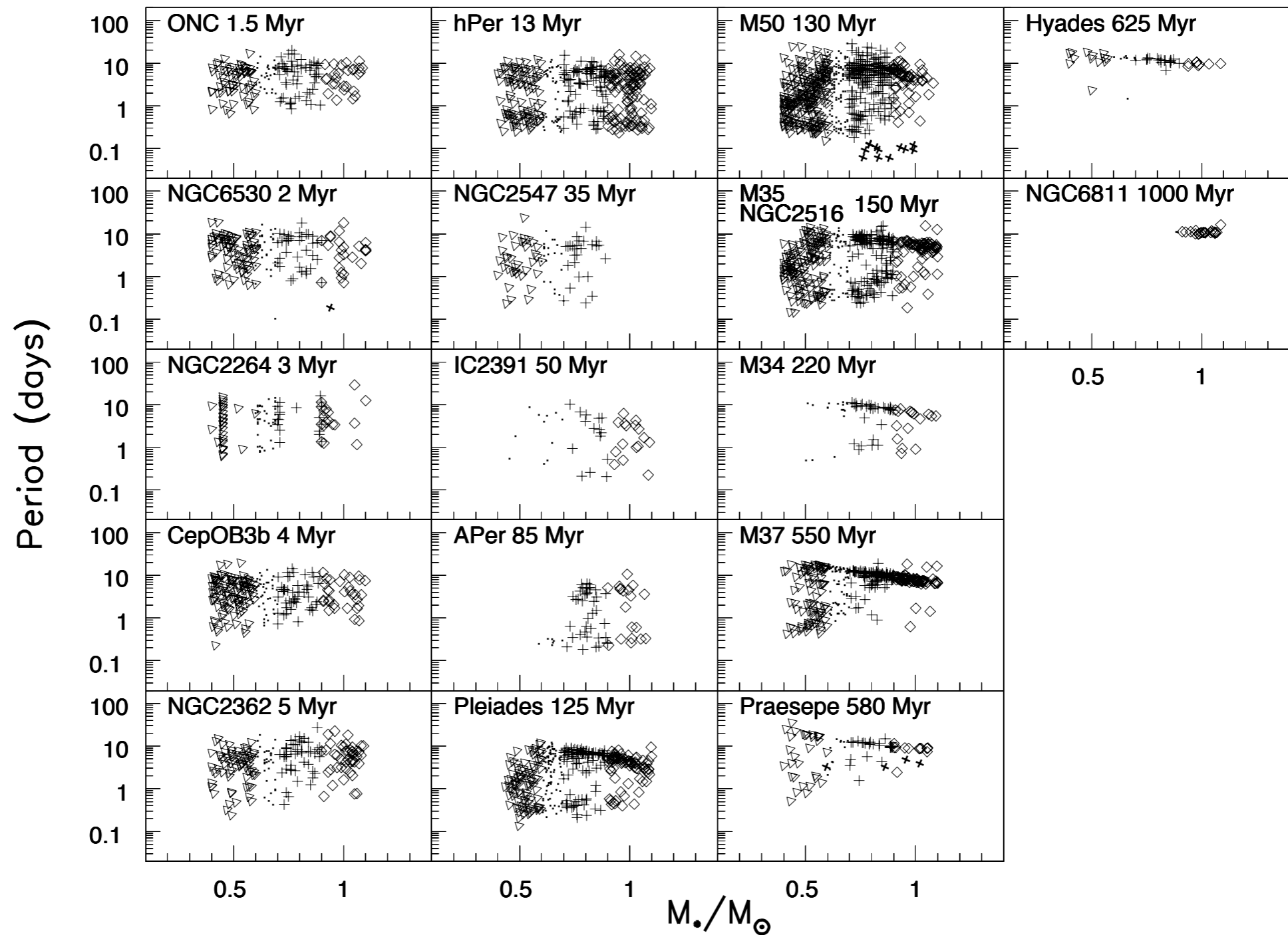
Goal

Use these observations to understand the general mechanisms involved in the AM evolution



Observed rotational evolution

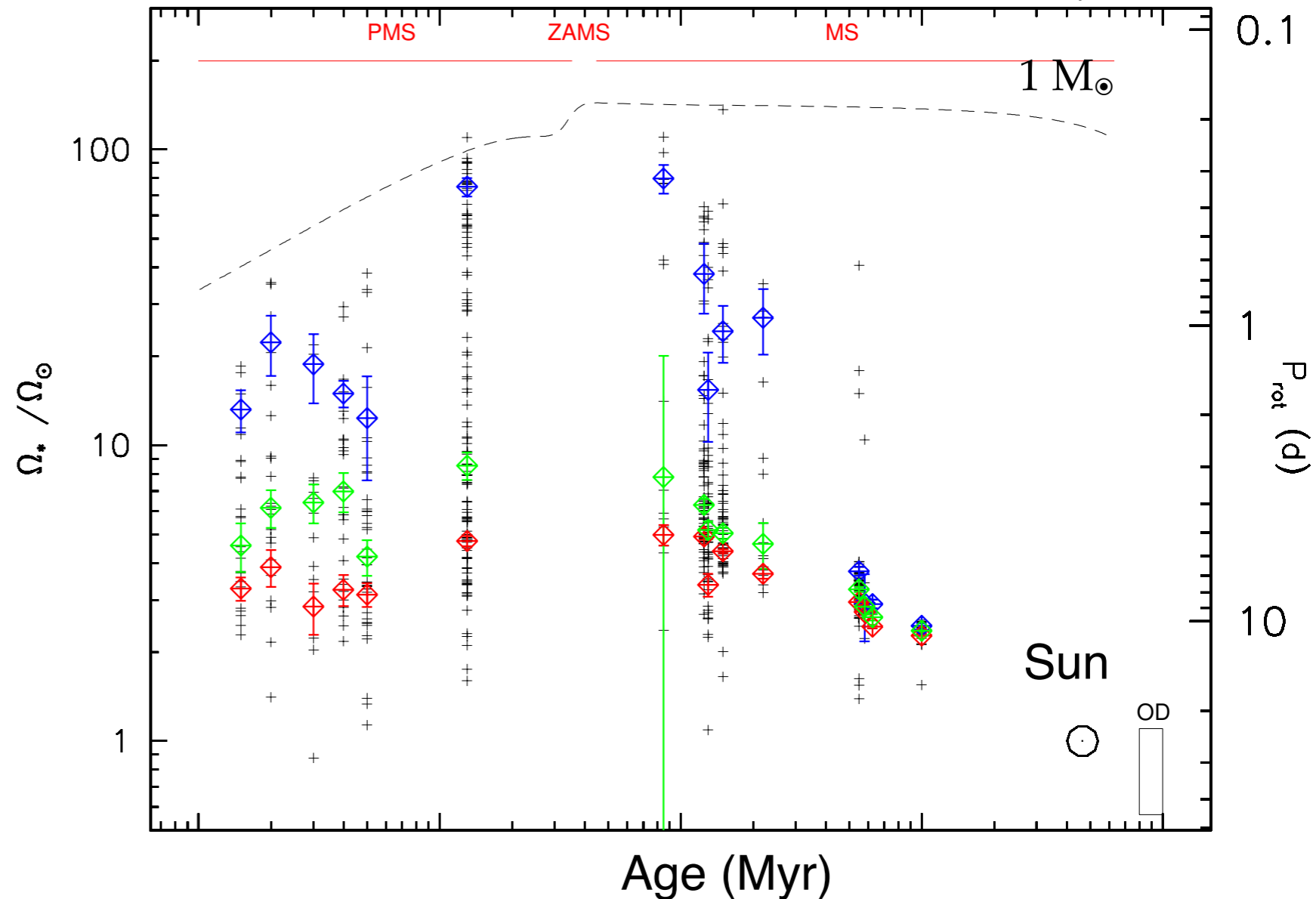
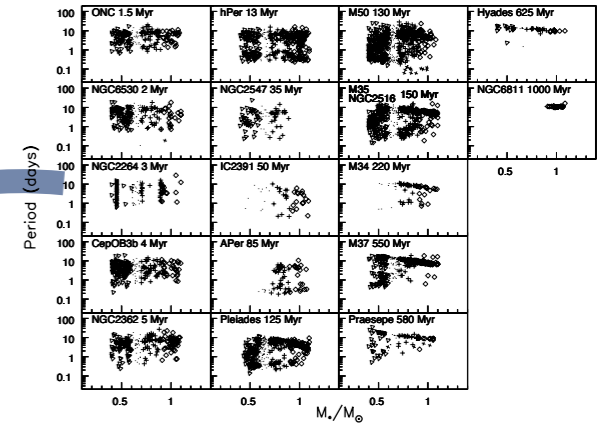
Solar mass stars



Observed rotational evolution

Solar mass stars

0.9 - 1.1 M_{\odot} mass bin

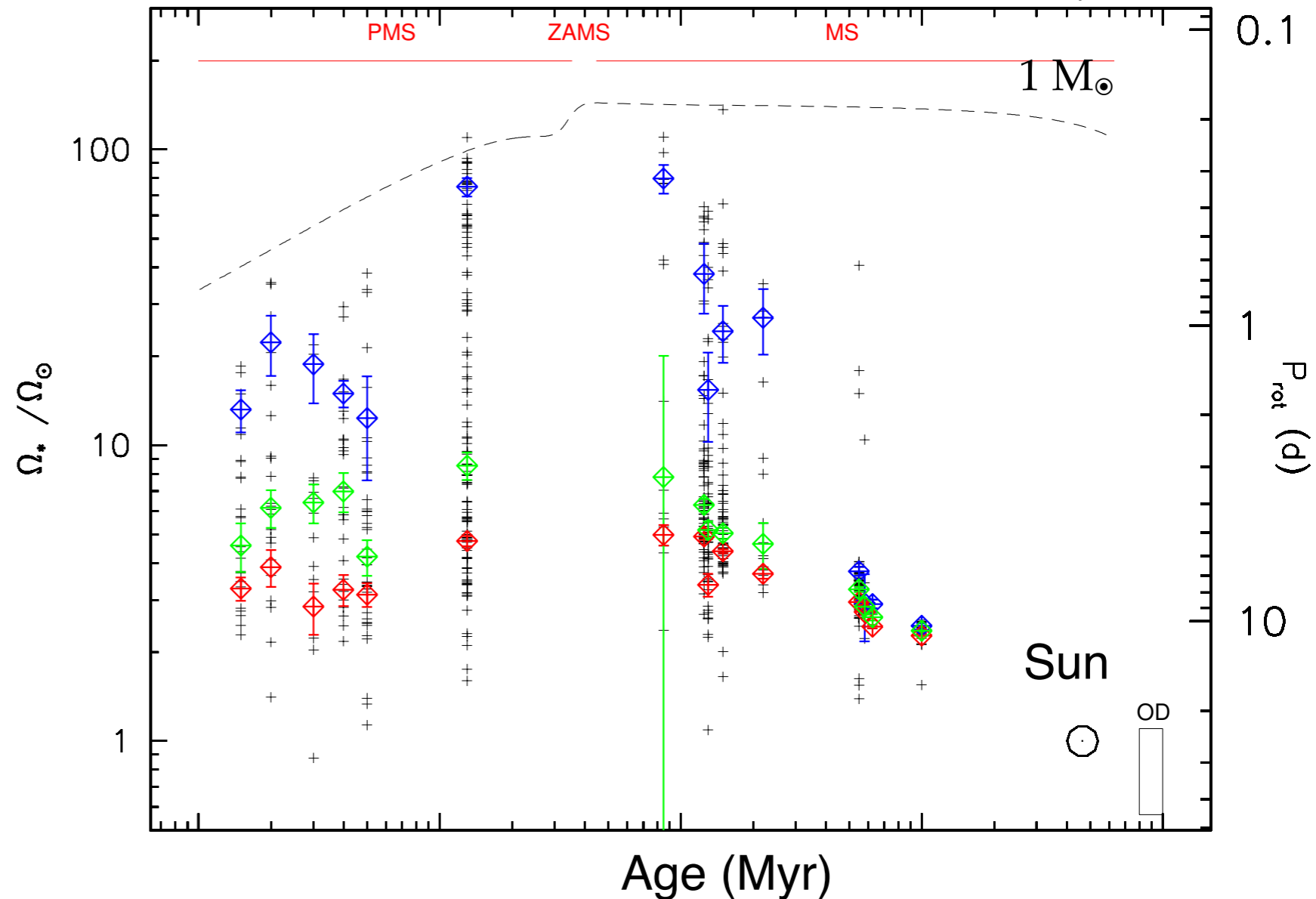
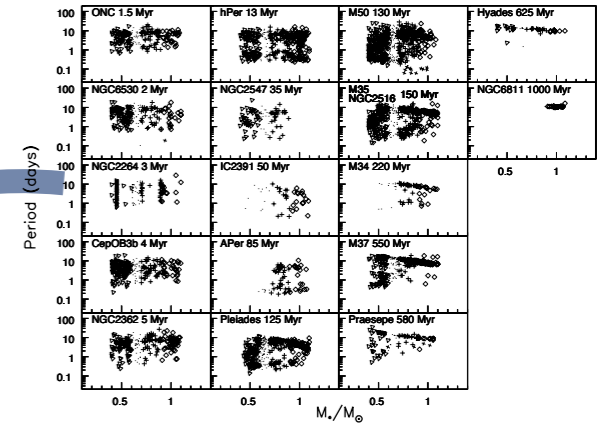


Observed rotational evolution

Solar mass stars

- 1st, 2nd and 3rd quartiles
 - 25th
 - median
 - 90th

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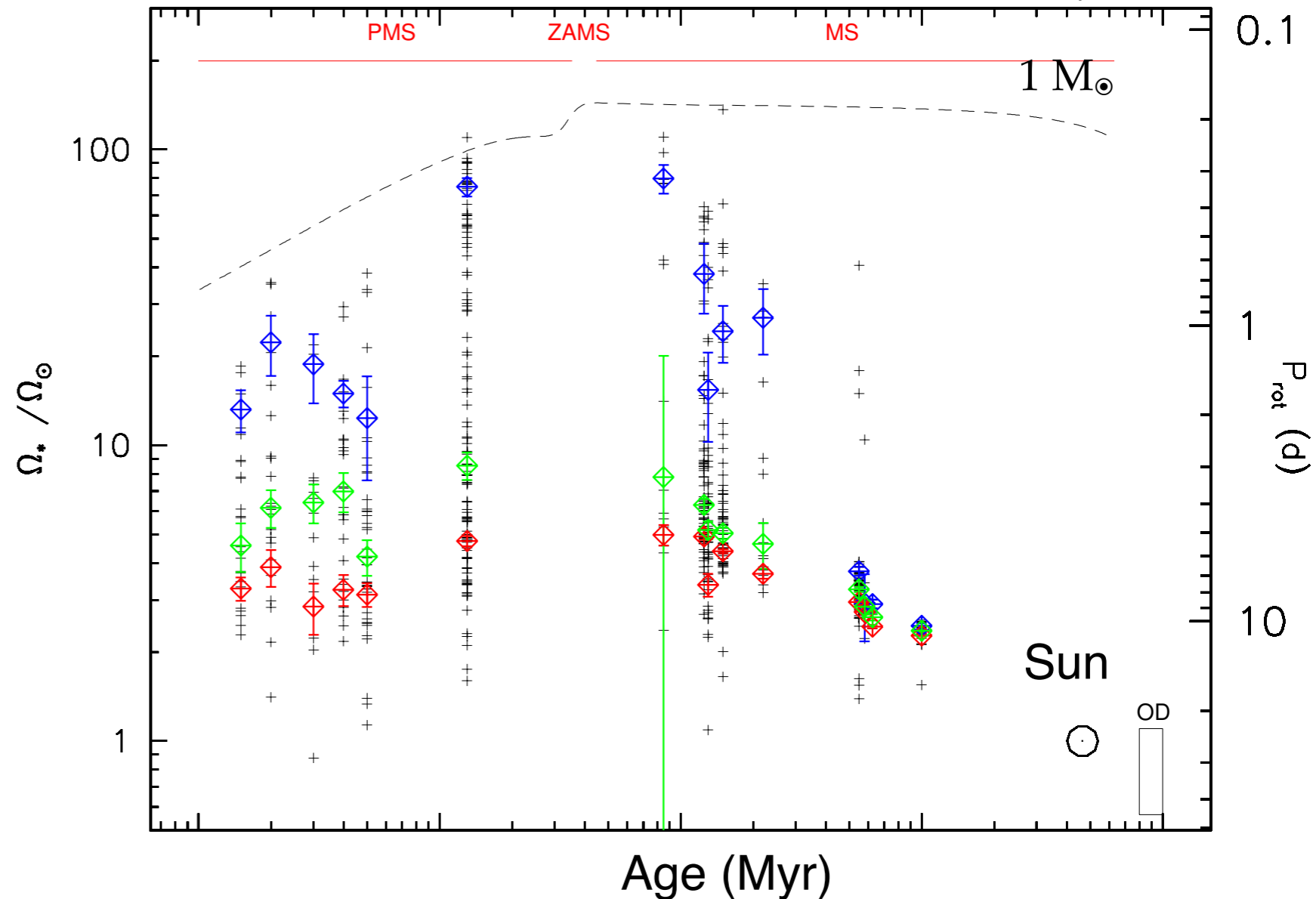
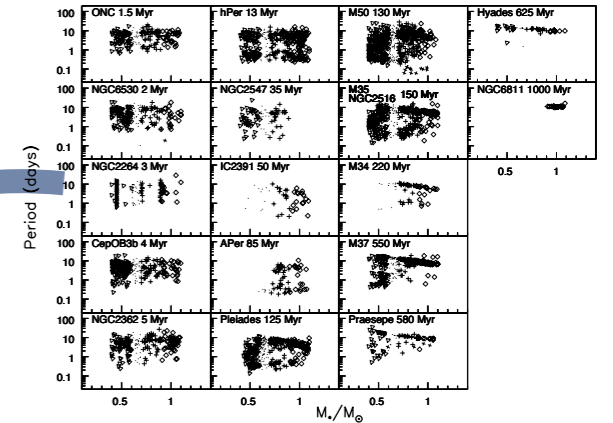


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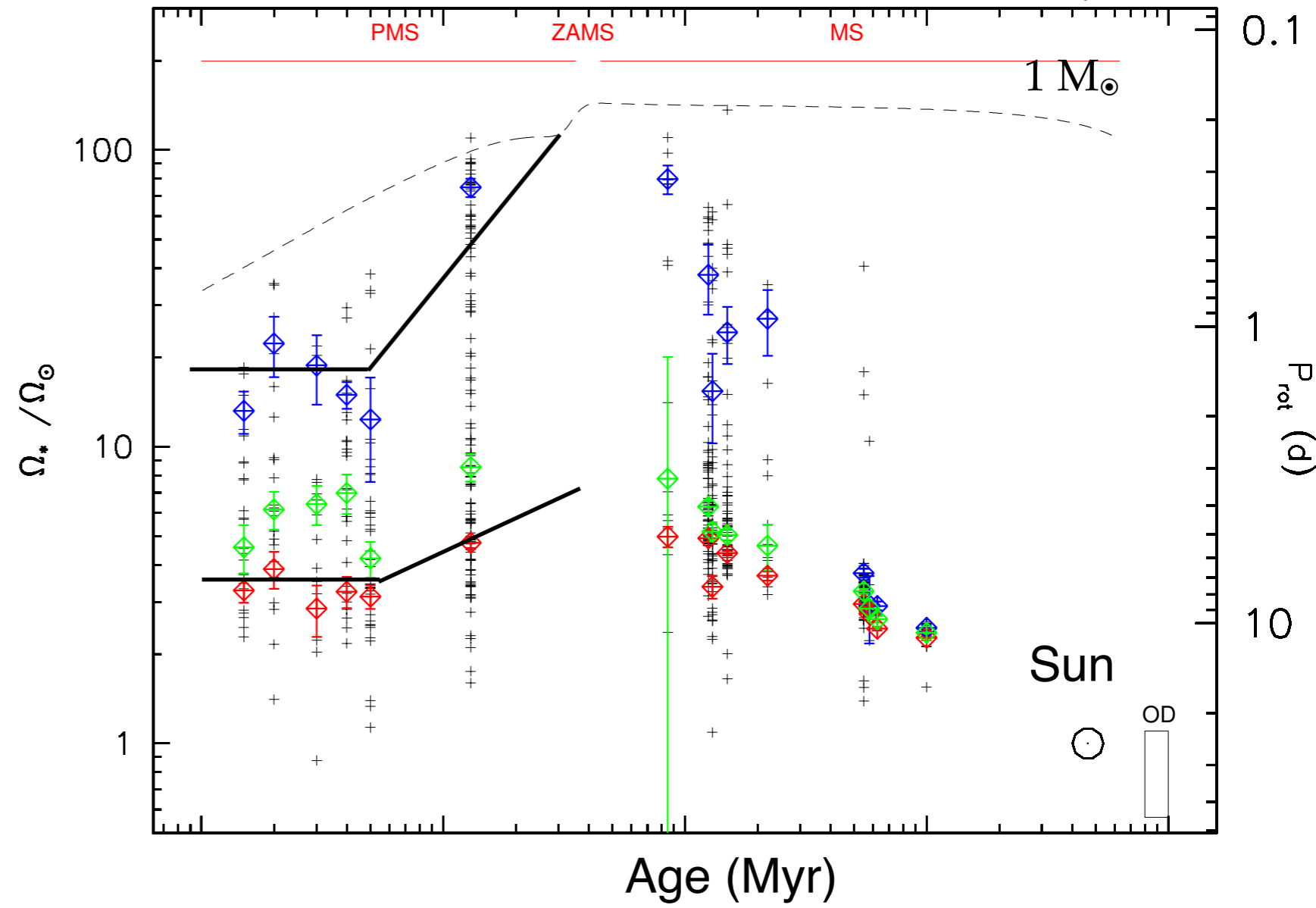
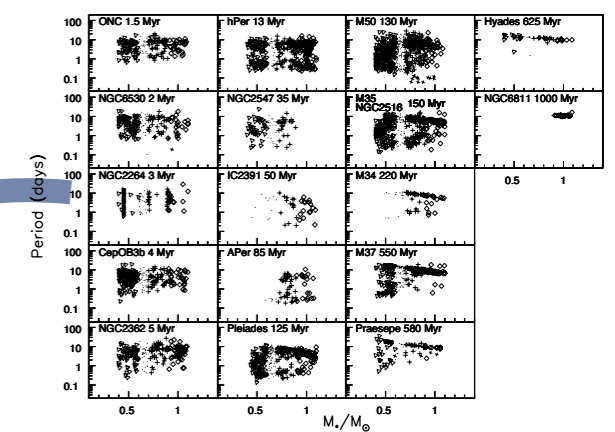
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- PMS
 - Early PMS : rotation period \approx constant
 - Late PMS : spin-up due to contraction (up to 200 km/s)

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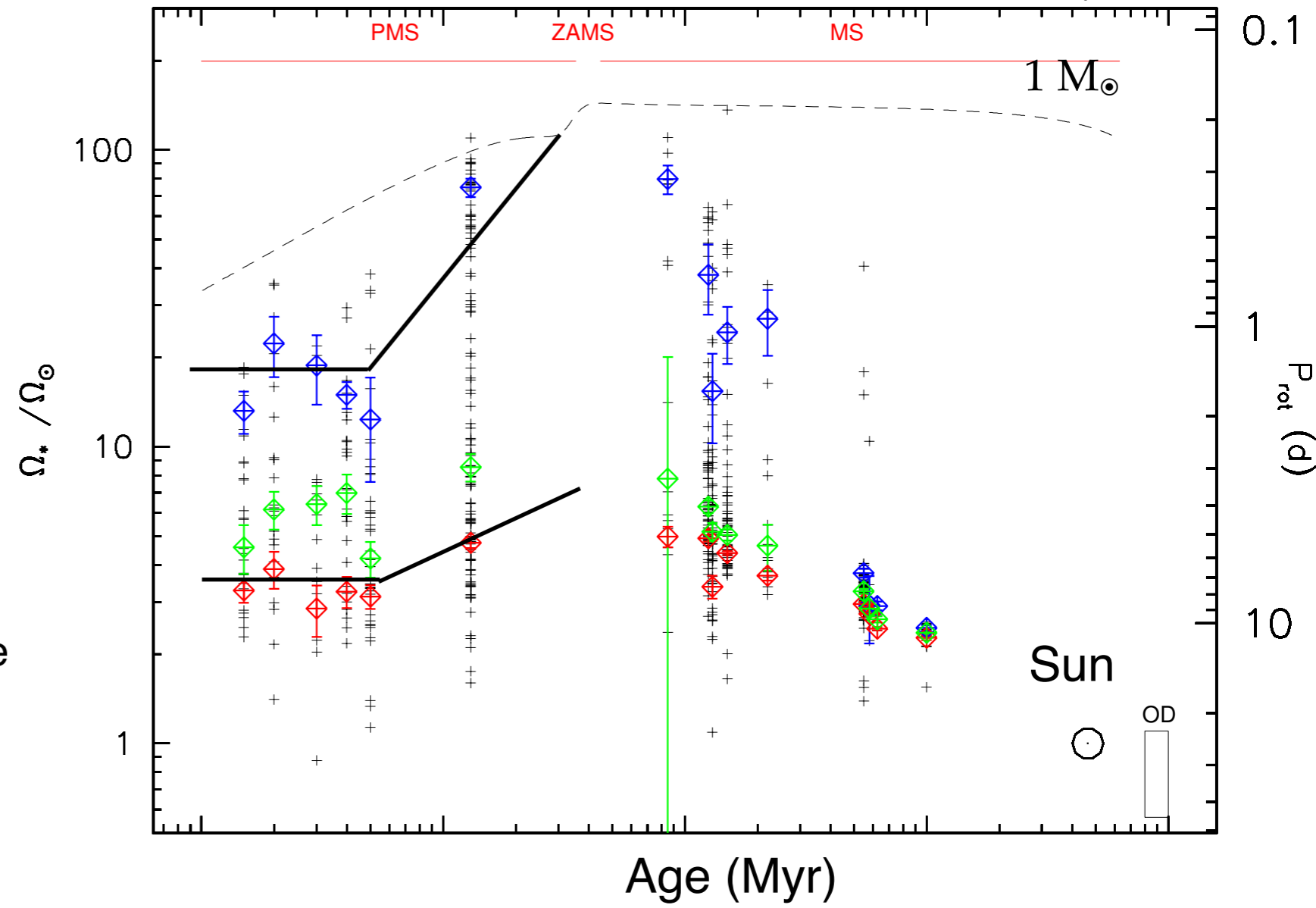
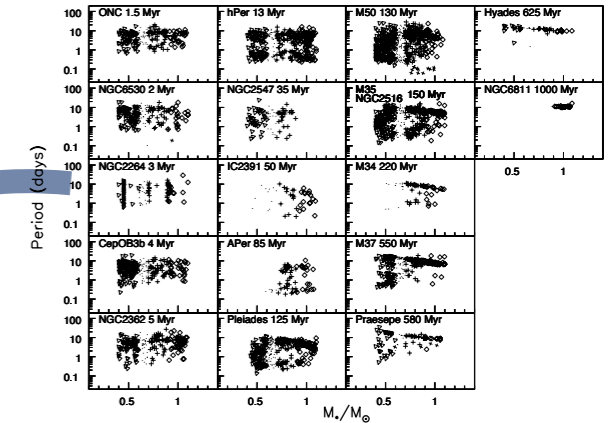
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- ZAMS
 - Stabilisation of the stellar structure

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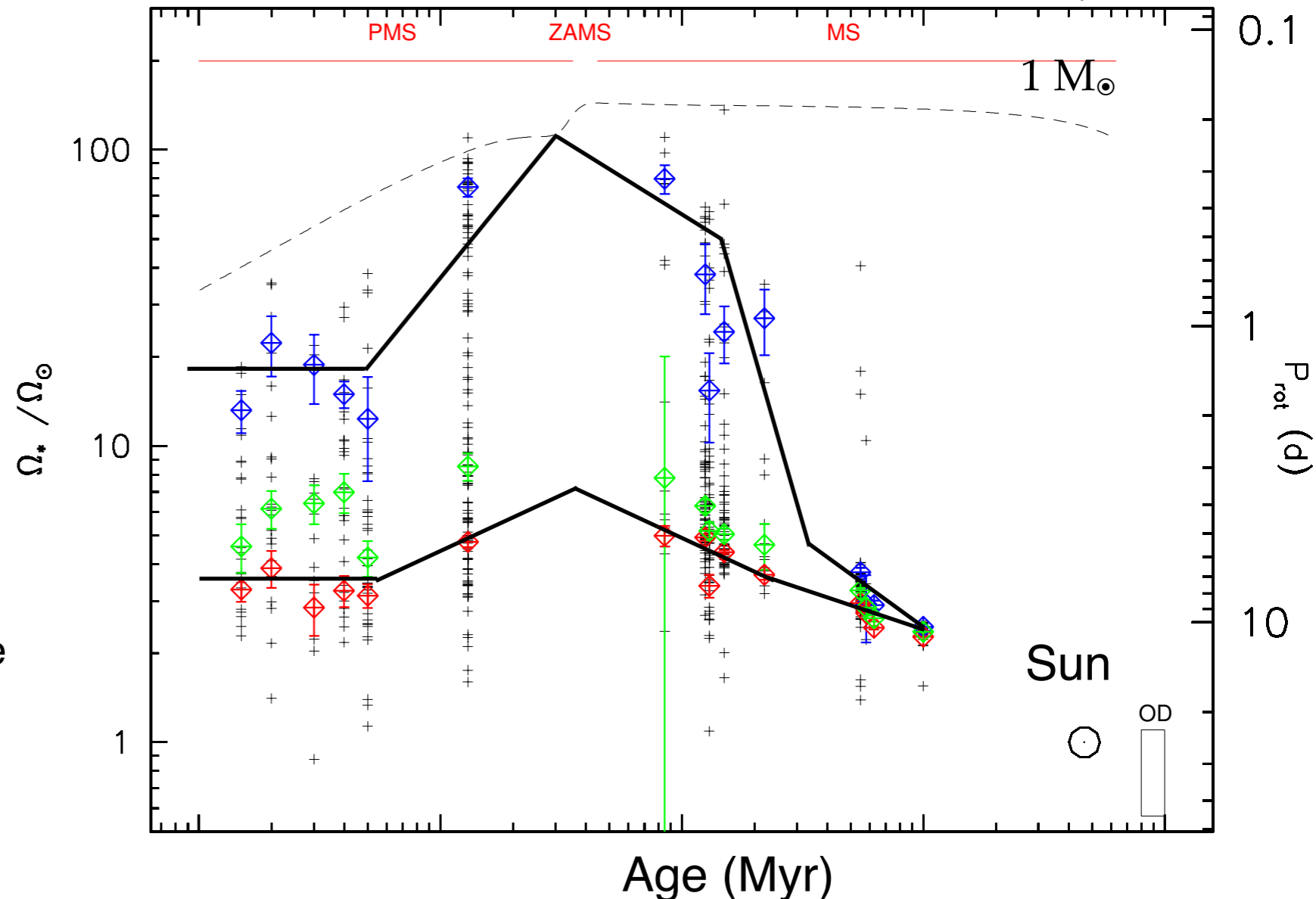
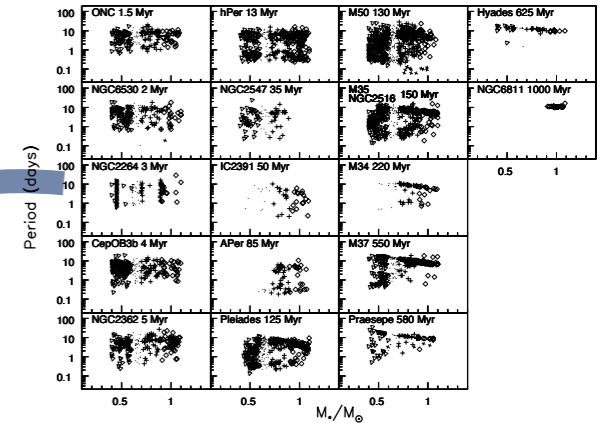
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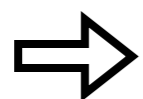
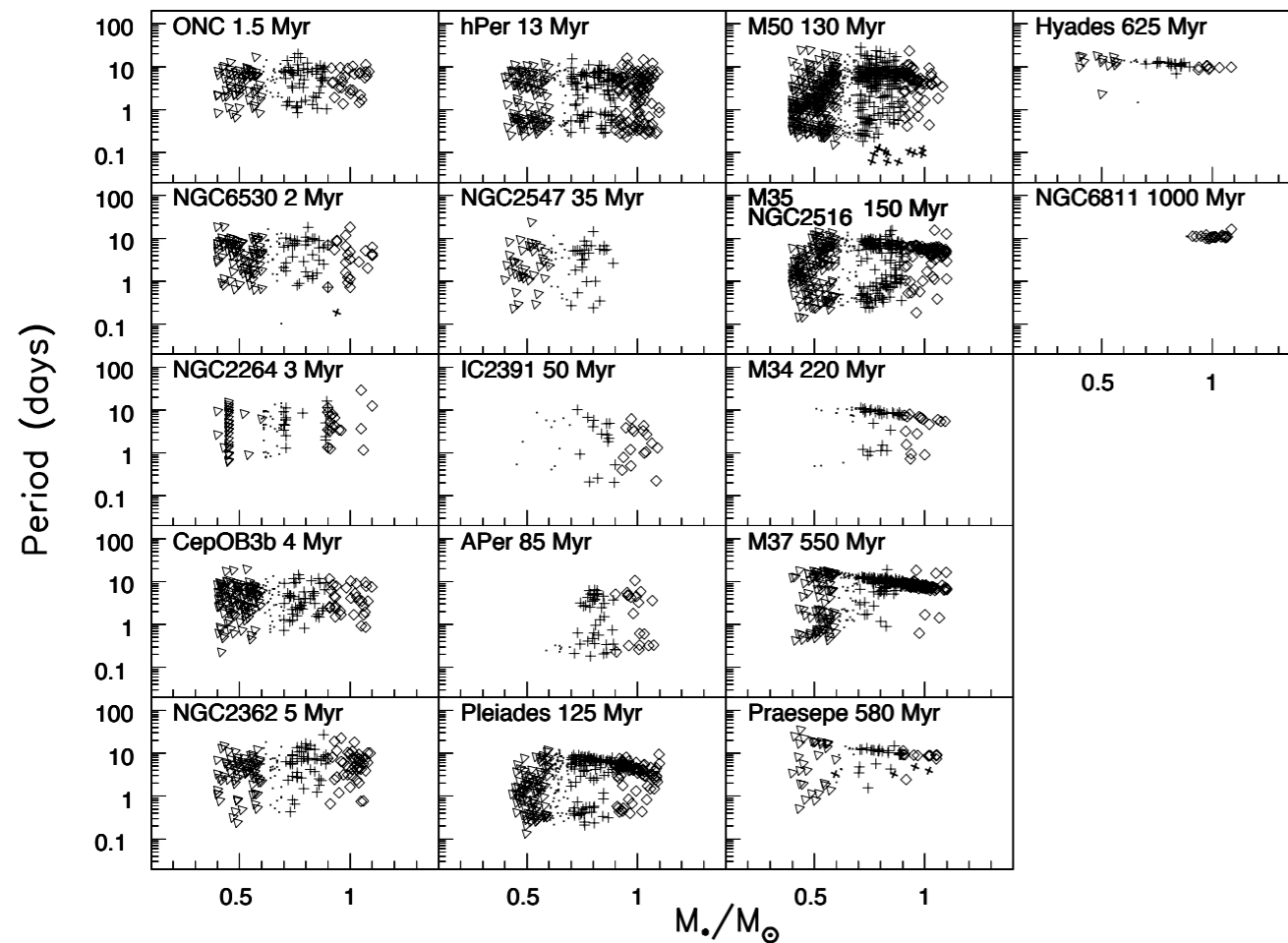
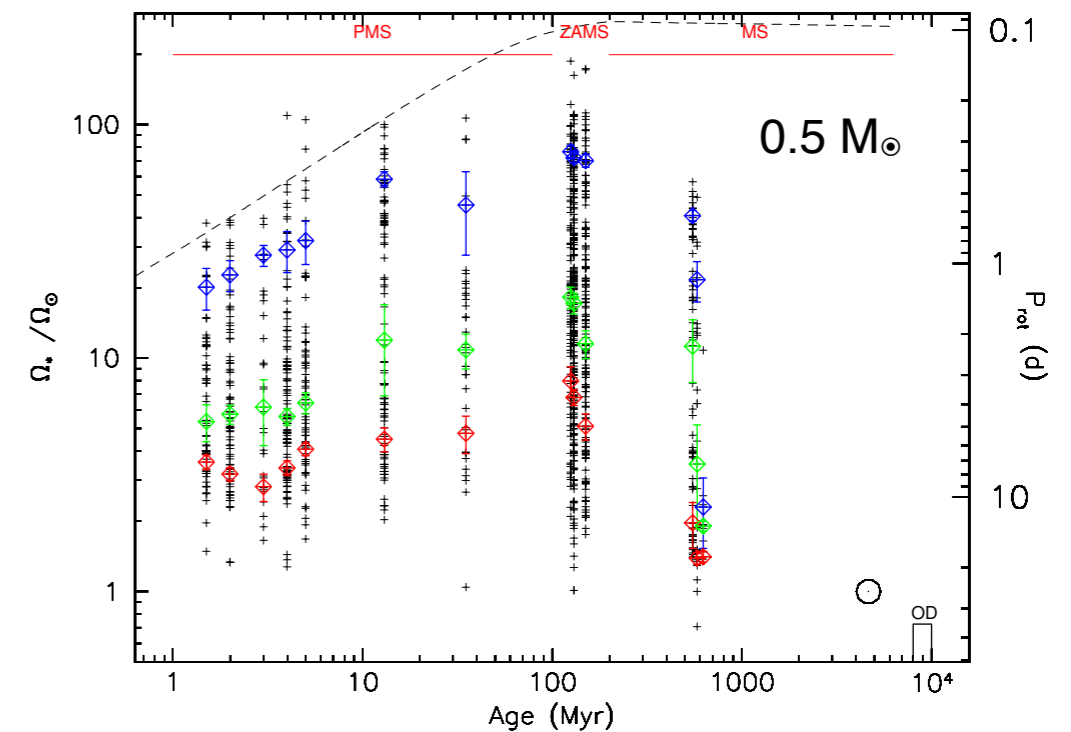
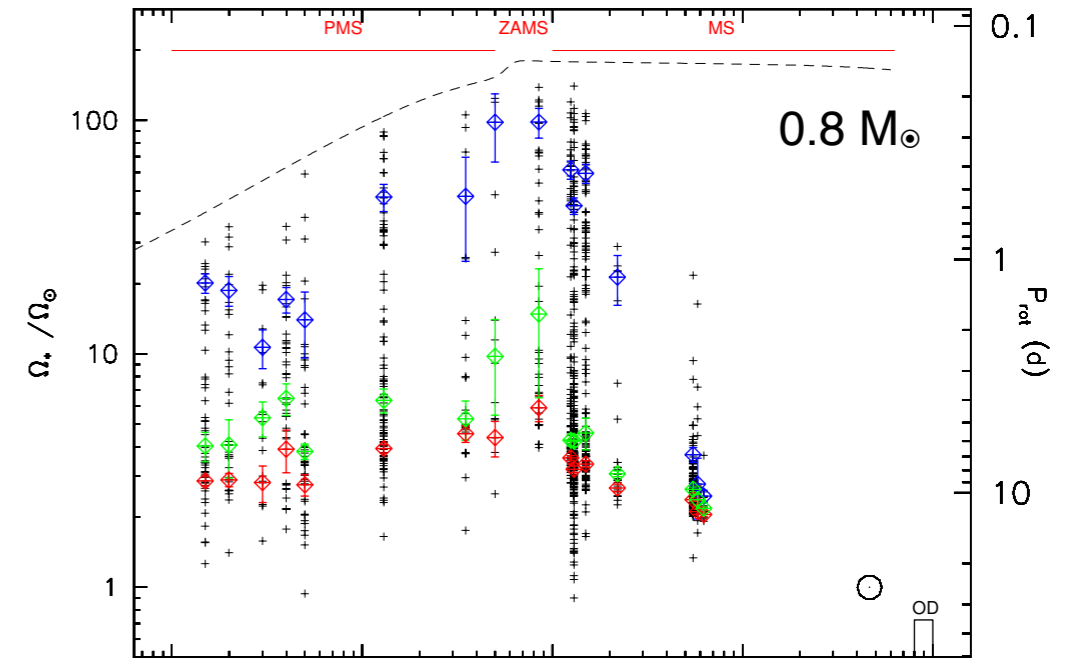
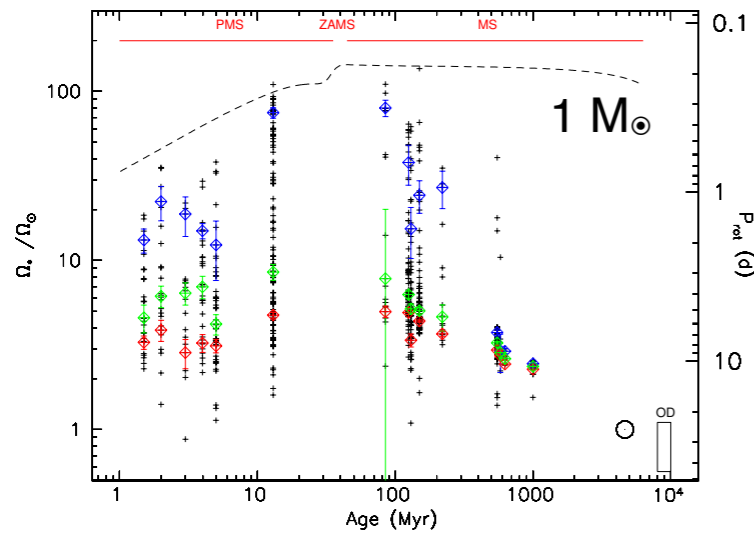
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- ZAMS
 - Stabilisation of the stellar structure
- MS
 - Rotational convergence

0.9 - 1.1 M_{\odot} mass bin



Observed rotational evolution

Low mass stars



AM evolution models must reproduce these observations

Physical ingredients

- **Stellar angular momentum:** $J_* = \Omega_* I_*$

See also Keppens+95, Krishnamurthi+97,
Somers & Pinsonneault15, Lanzafame & Spada15,
Sadeghi Ardestani+16, ...

AM evolution model = **Stellar evolution model + AM evolution mechanisms**

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- **Surface (mandatory):** Wind braking 


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Weber & Davis (1967)

$$\left. \frac{dJ}{dt} \right|_{\text{wind}} \approx \Omega_* \dot{M}_{\text{wind}} r_A^2$$

- ideal MHD
- spherical symmetry

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Need to link r_A^2 and \dot{M}_{wind} to stellar properties

- mass-loss rate?
- magnetic field?
- open flux?
- rossby number?

See also Matt+12,15, Reiners&Mohanty12,
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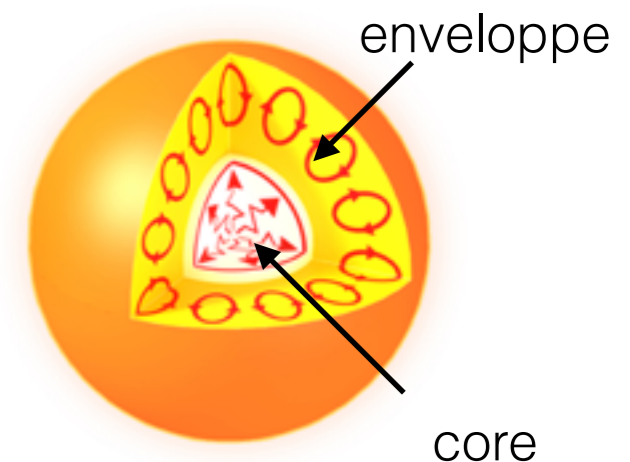
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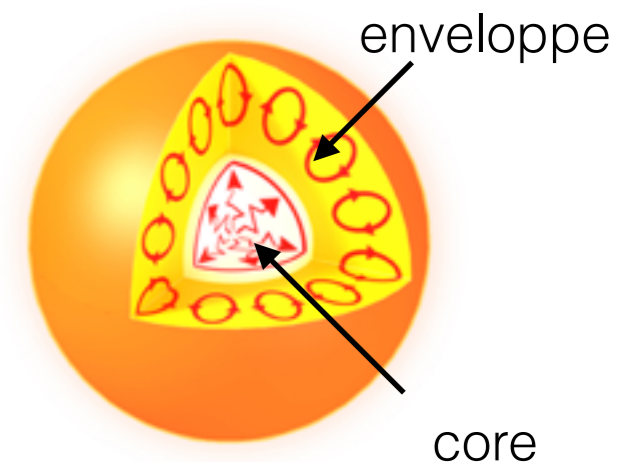
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- **Internal (option):** Redistribution of AM

- hydrodynamical instabilities
- internal magnetic field
- internal gravity waves

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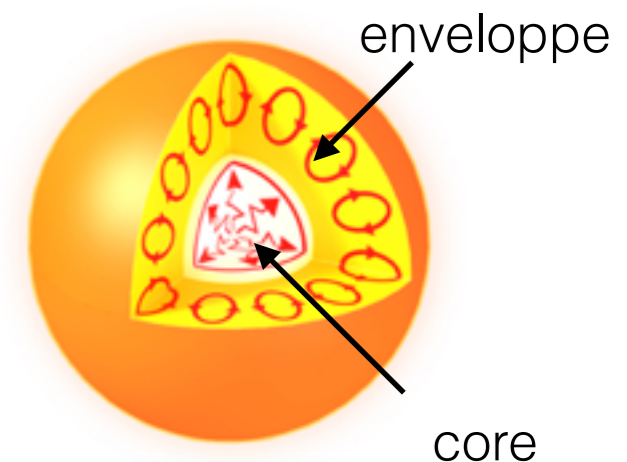
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- **Environment (extra):** Disk + Planet ?

- tidal and magnetic star-(massive) planet interaction?
- star-disk magnetic interaction?

See Matt&Pudritz08, Ogilvie&Lin13, Zanni&Ferreira13, Lanza&Mathis16, Bolmont&Mathis16, Strugarek+18,19, Gallet+19a,b, ...

Modeling

Gallet & Bouvier (2013)

4 free parameters:

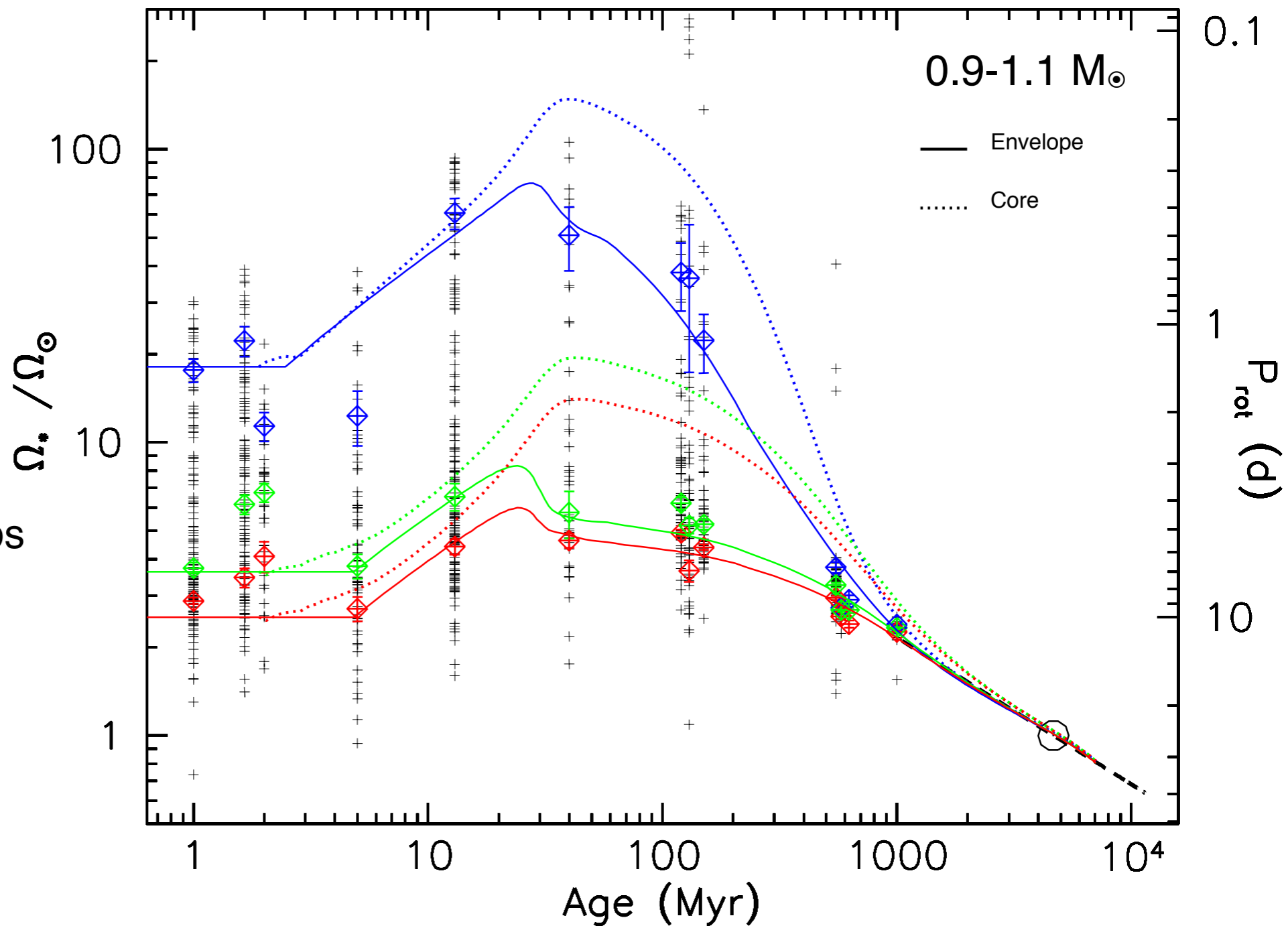
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Environment: $\tau_{\text{disk}} \rightarrow \text{obs}$

Internal: $\tau_{\text{c-e}} \rightarrow \text{obs}$

Wind: $K_1(dJ/dt) \rightarrow \text{num+obs}$

No tidal interaction



$$r_A = K_1 \left[\frac{B_p^2 R_*^2 (\dot{M}_{\text{wind}} v_{\text{esc}})^{-1}}{\sqrt{K_2^2 + \Omega_*^2 R_*^2 v_{\text{esc}}^{-2}}} \right]^m R_*$$

Matt et al. (2012a)

$$\Delta J = \frac{I_{\text{env}} J_{\text{core}} - I_{\text{core}} J_{\text{env}}}{I_{\text{core}} + I_{\text{env}}}$$

MacGregor & Brenner (1991)

$$\Omega_{\text{conv}} = \Omega_{\text{init}} = 2\pi / P_{\text{init}} = \text{cst}$$

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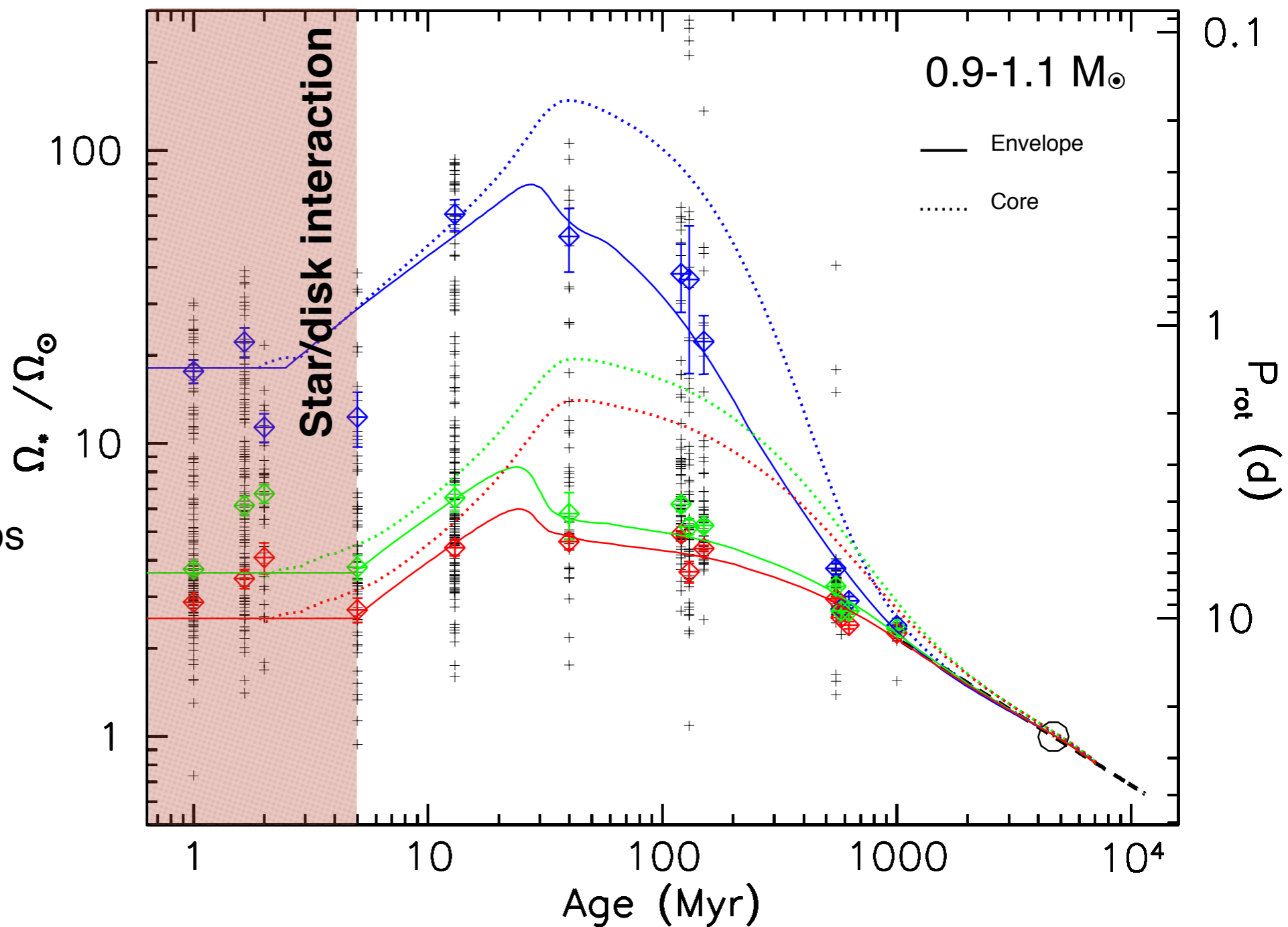
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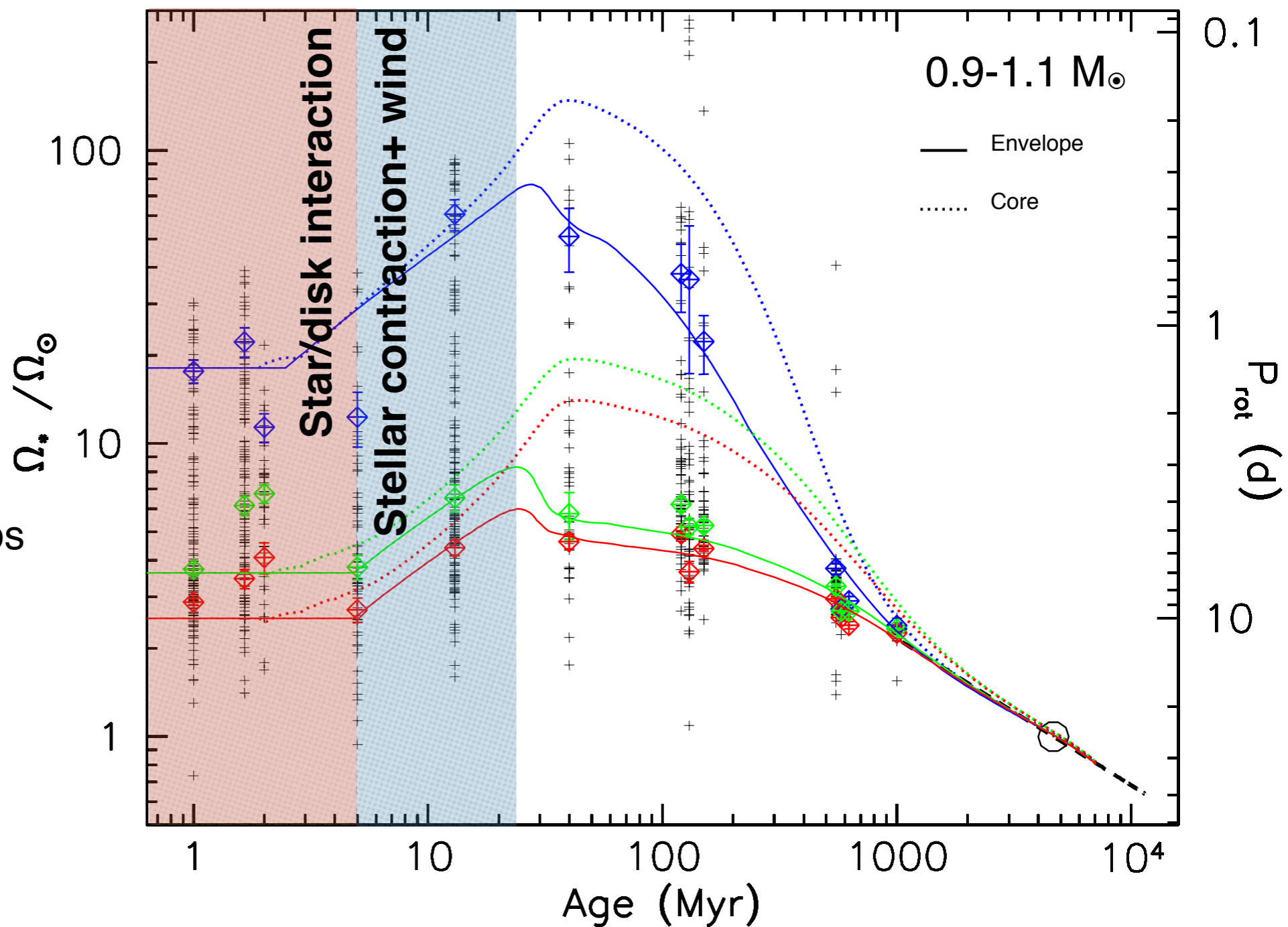
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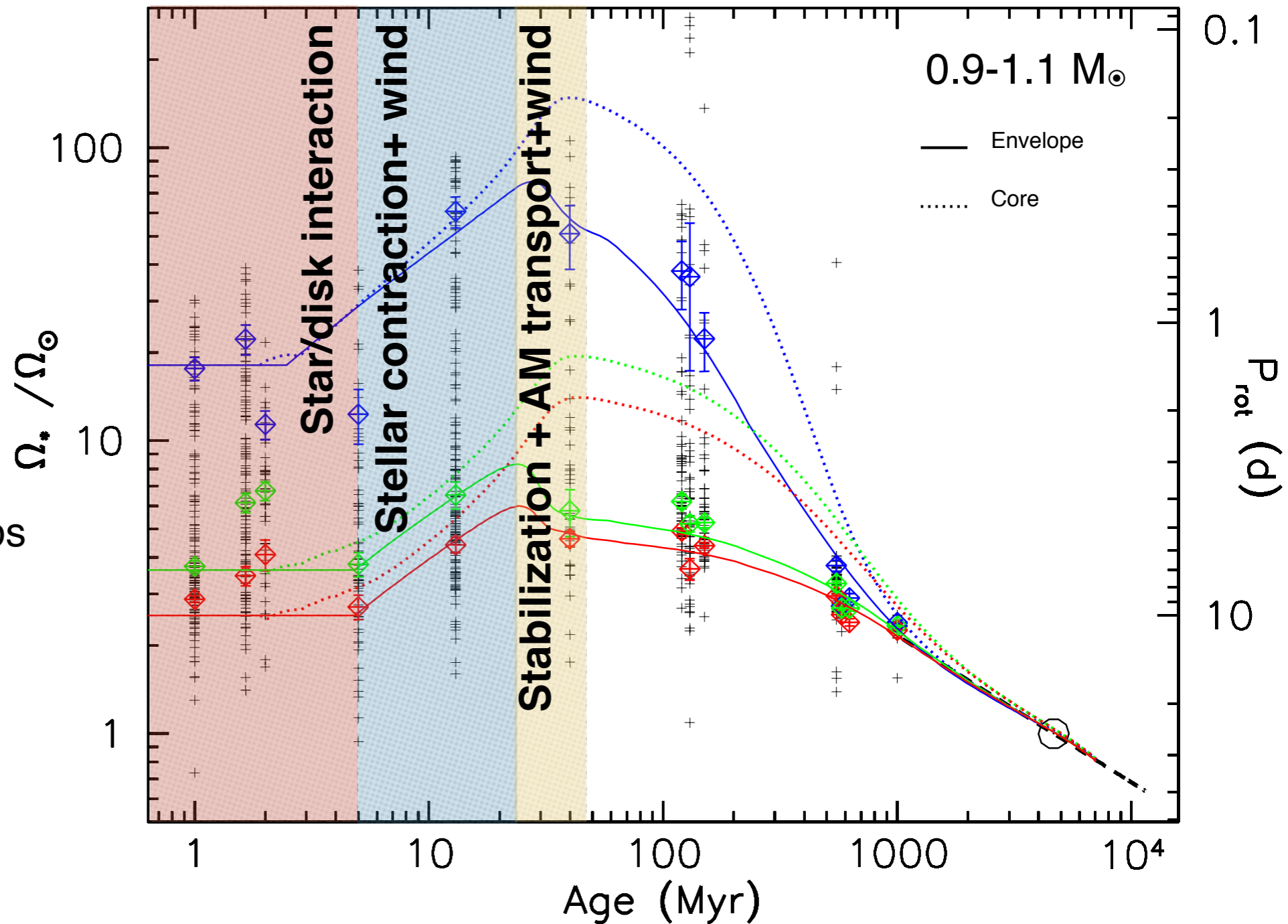
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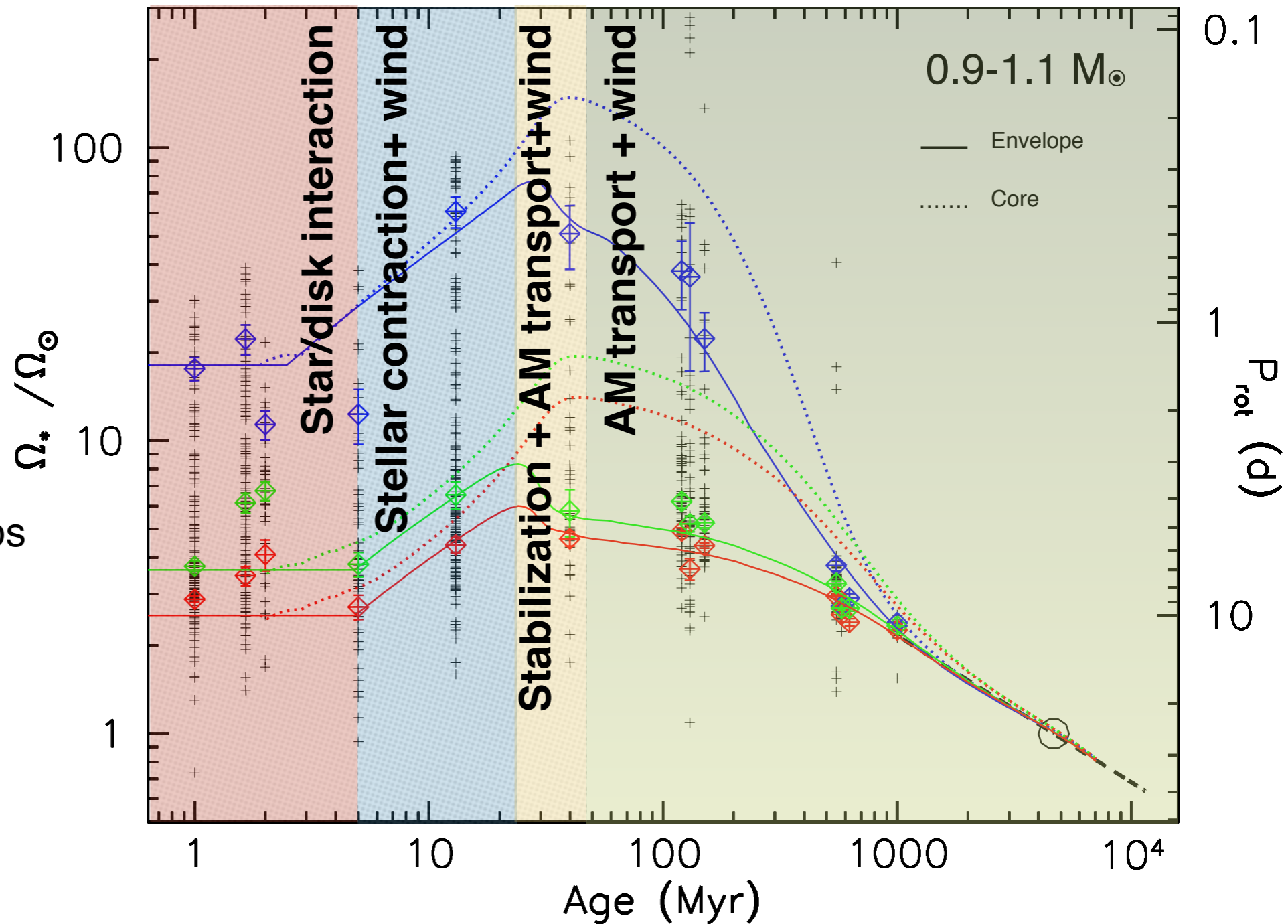
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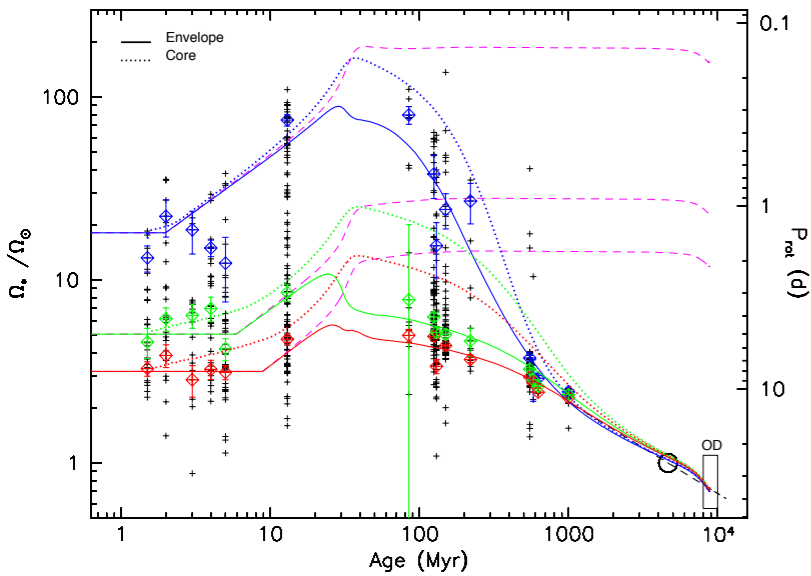
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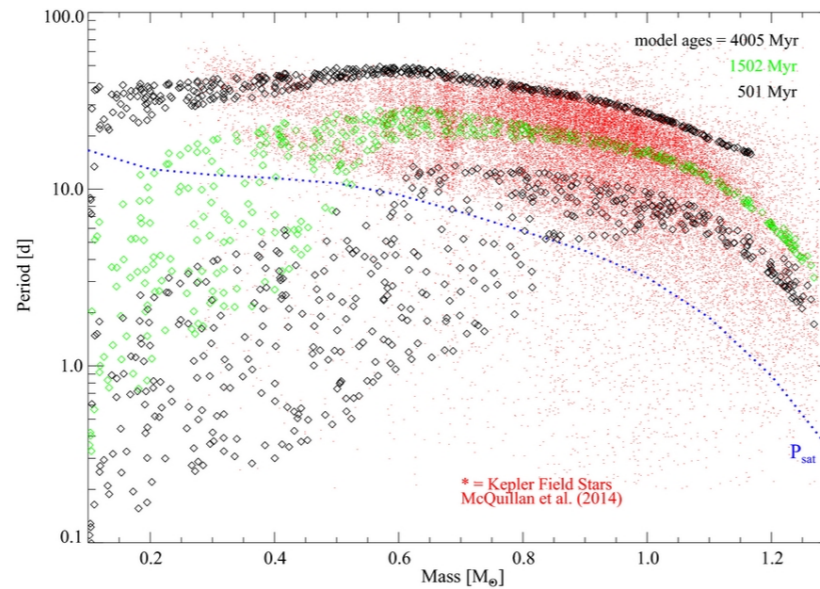
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Models in literature

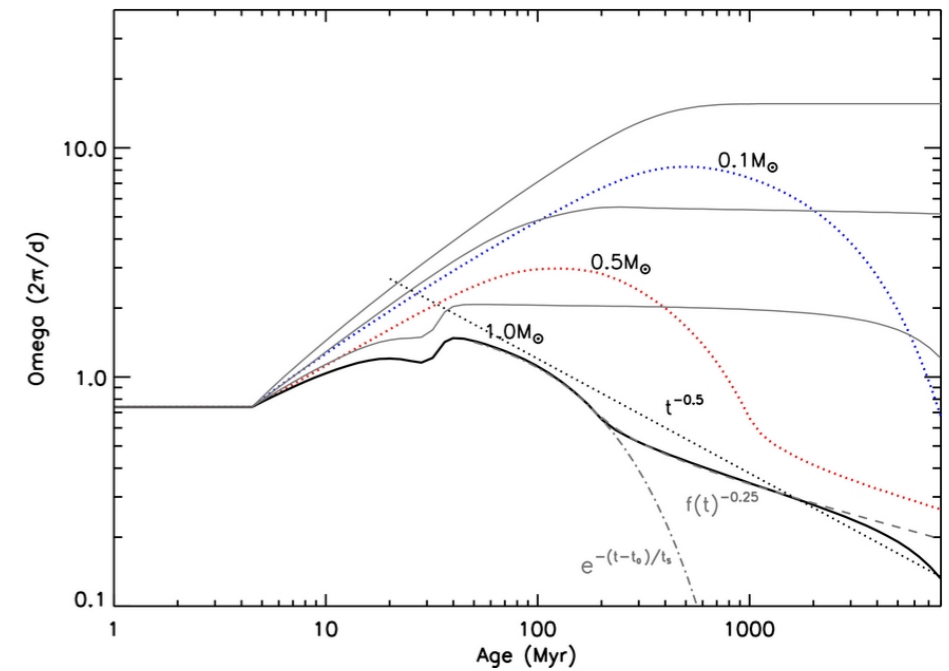
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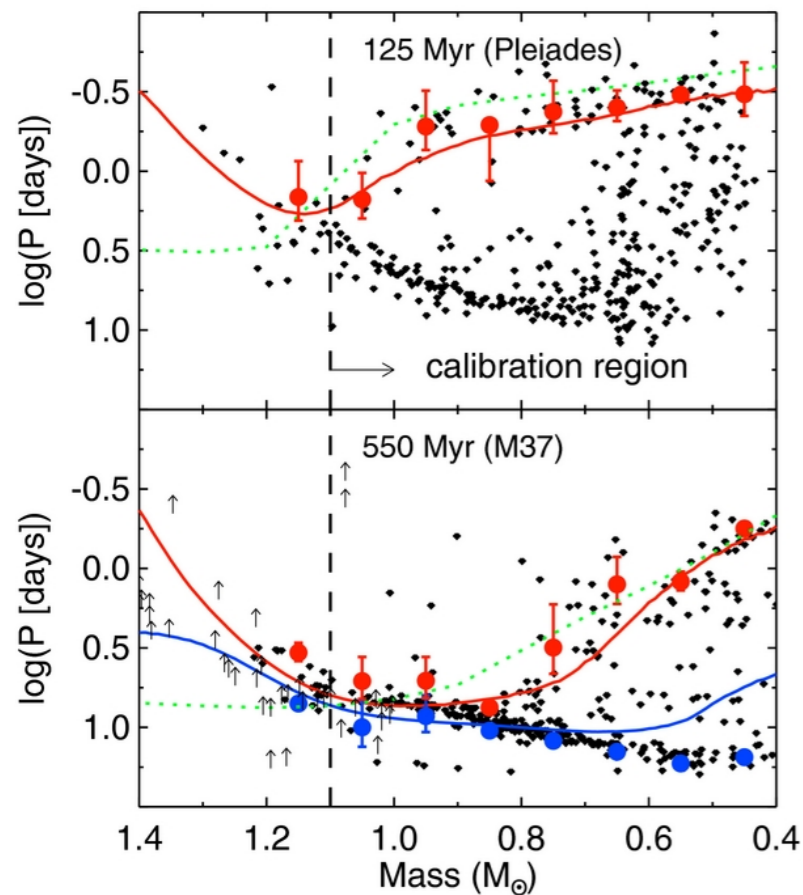
Matt+15



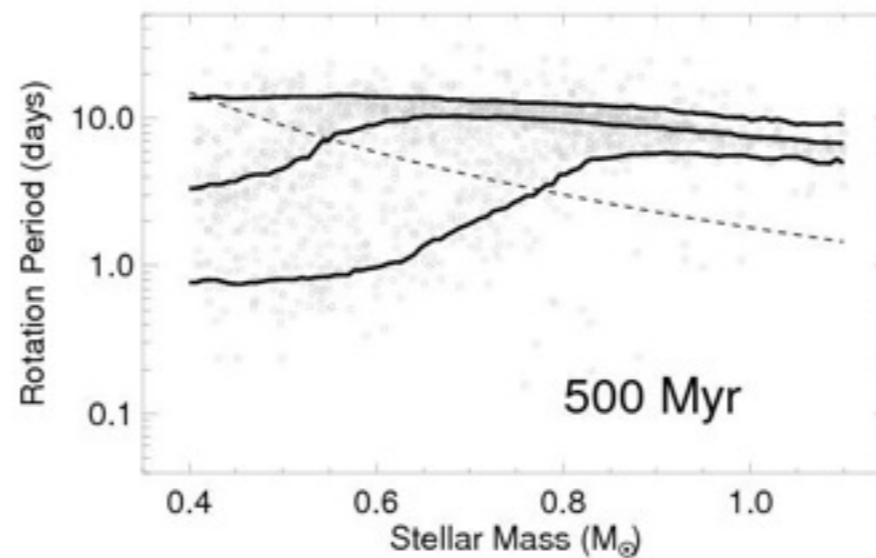
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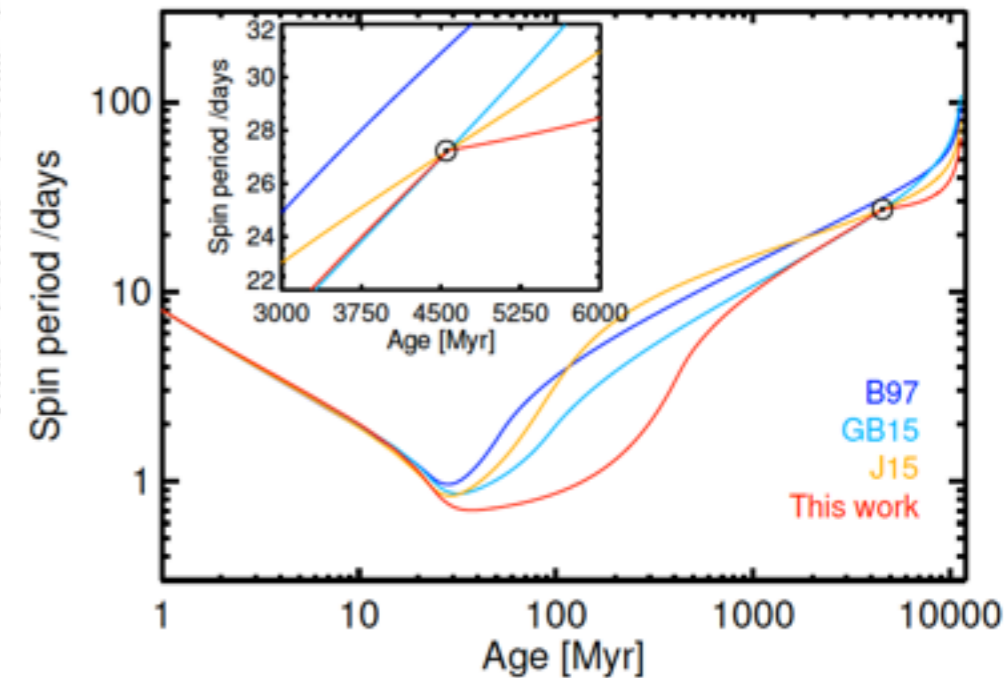
Van Saders & Pinsonneault (2013)



Johnstone+15

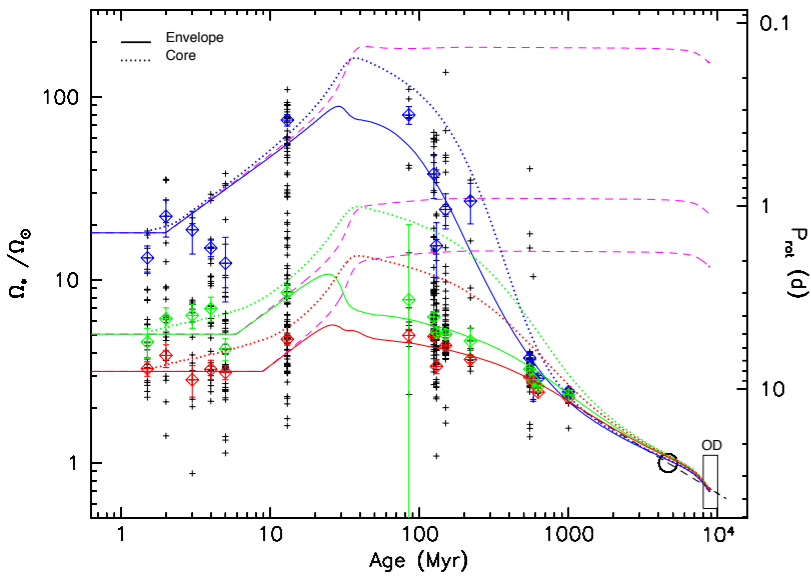


Sadeghi Ardestani+16

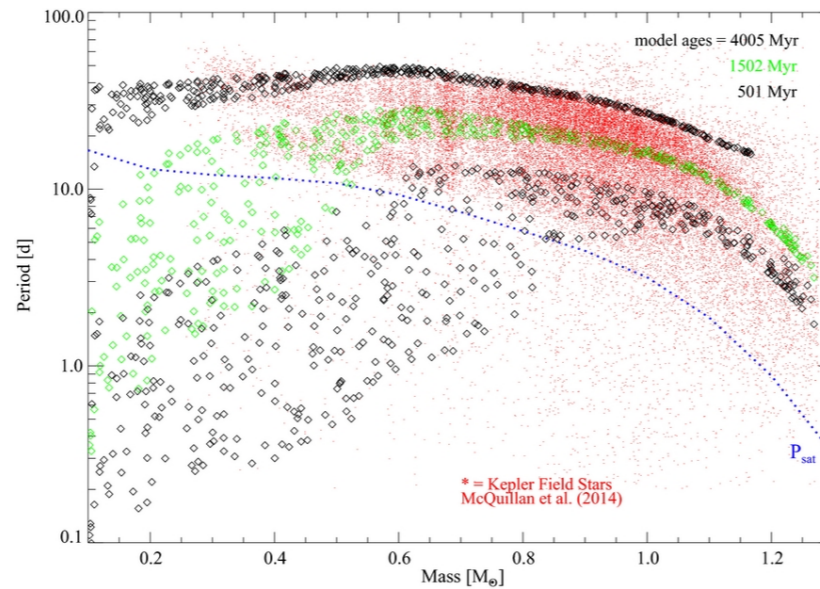


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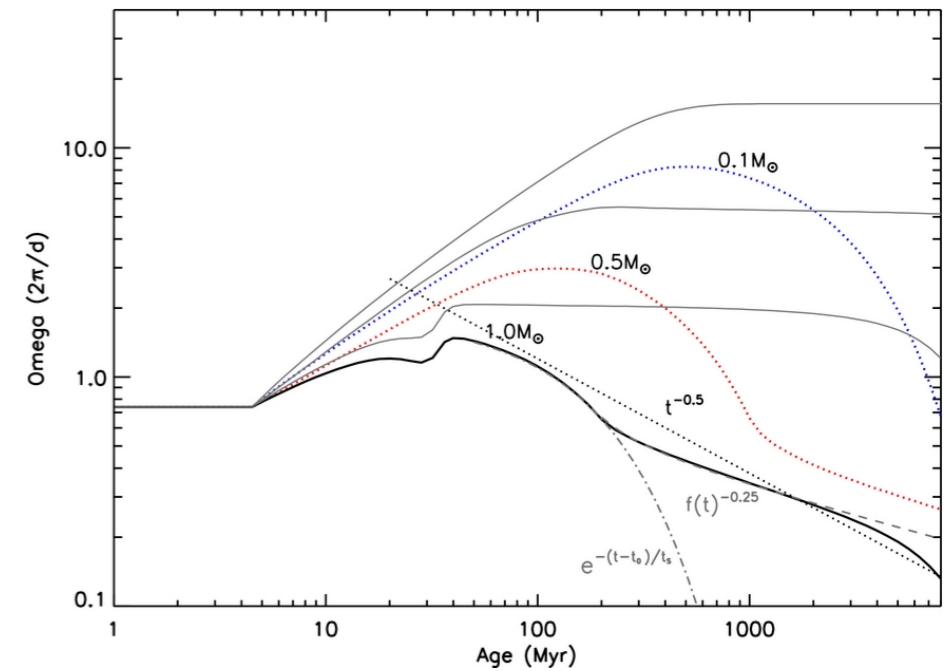
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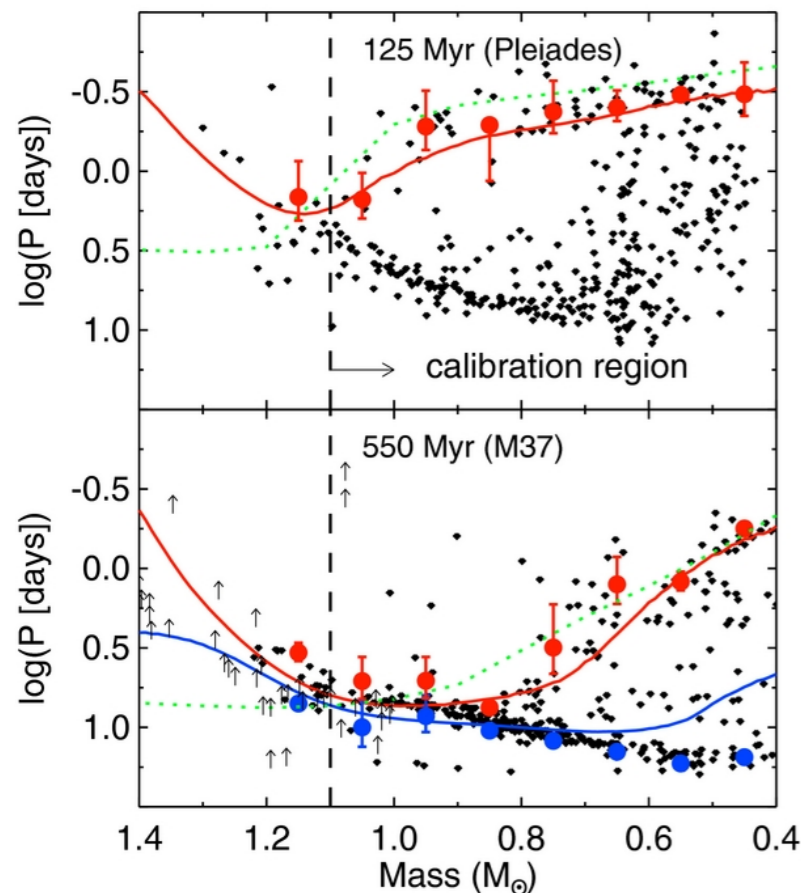
Matt+15



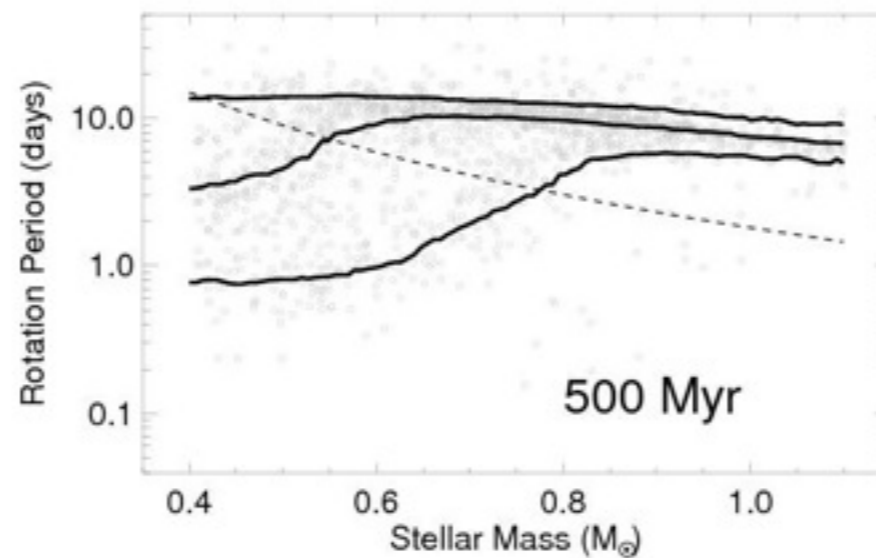
Reiners & Monhanty (2012)



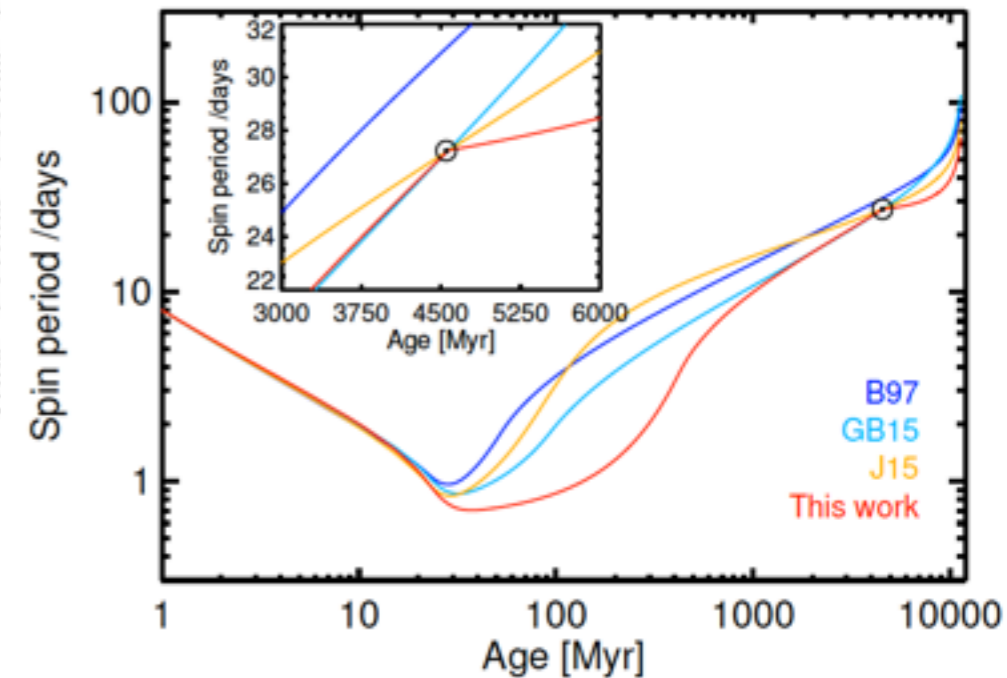
Van Saders & Pinsonneault (2013)



Johnstone+15



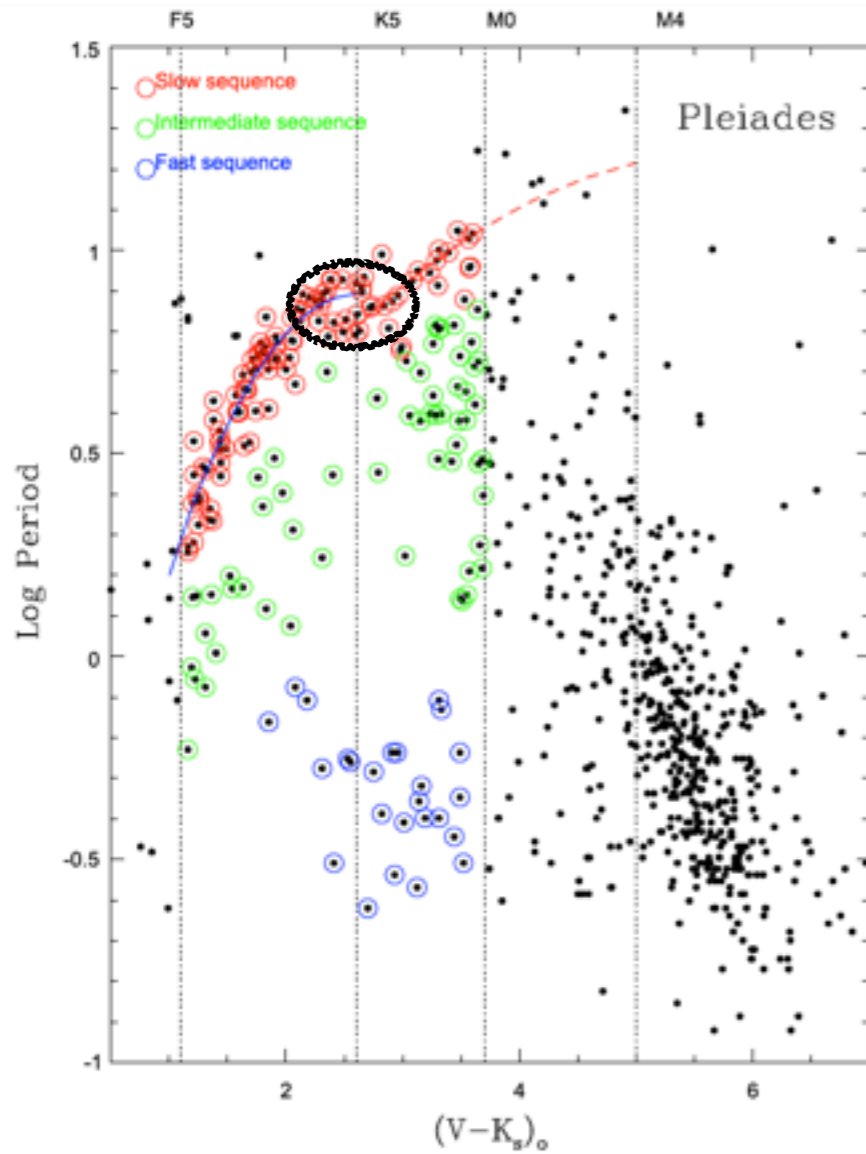
Sadeghi Ardestani+16



Observations quite well reproduced!

What's next?

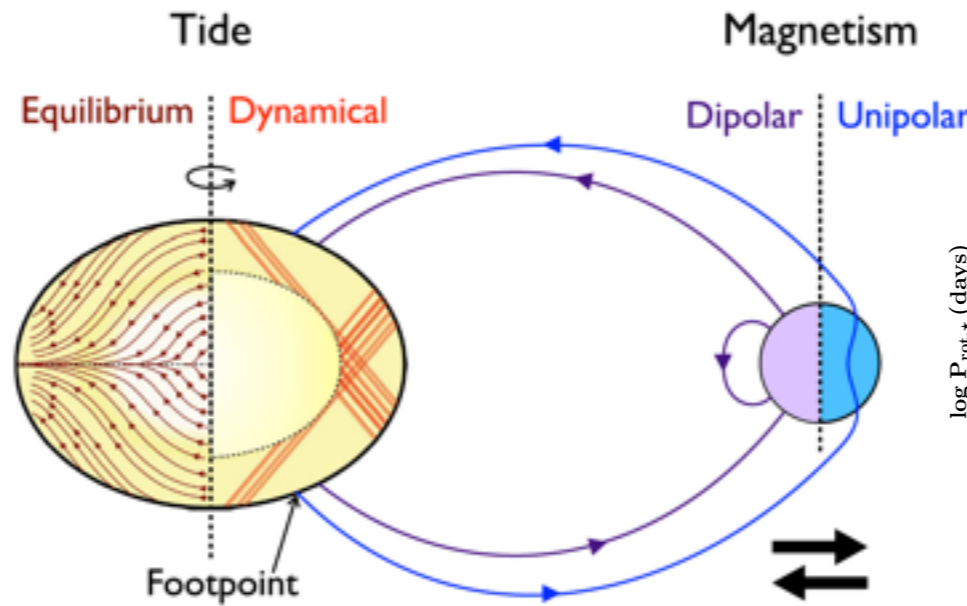
K2



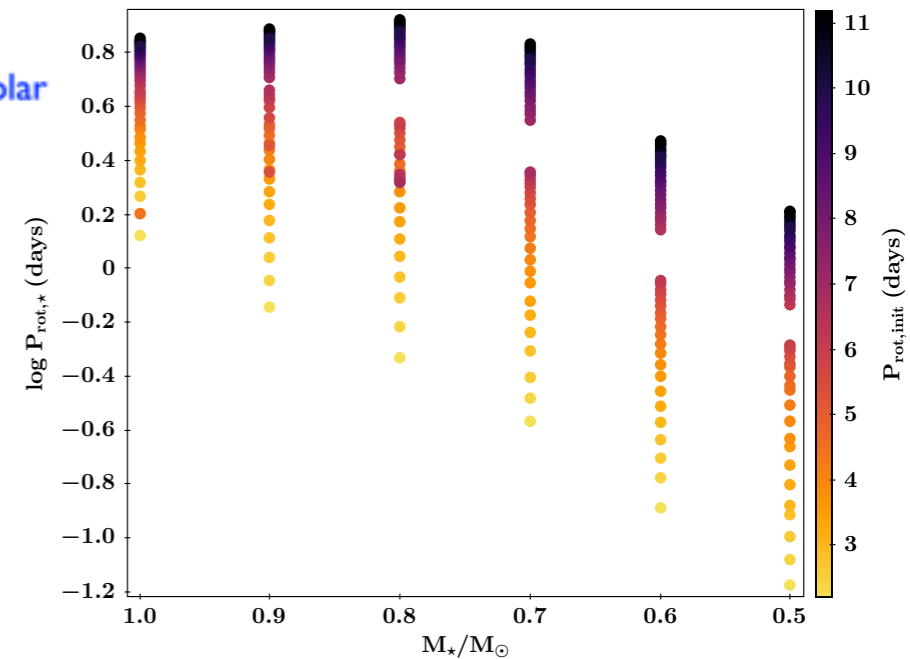
Stauffer et al. (2016)

=> footprint of interaction between a star and companion (massive planet or star)?

- not clear yet
- but seems to be probable/possible
- magnetic and/or tidal interactions



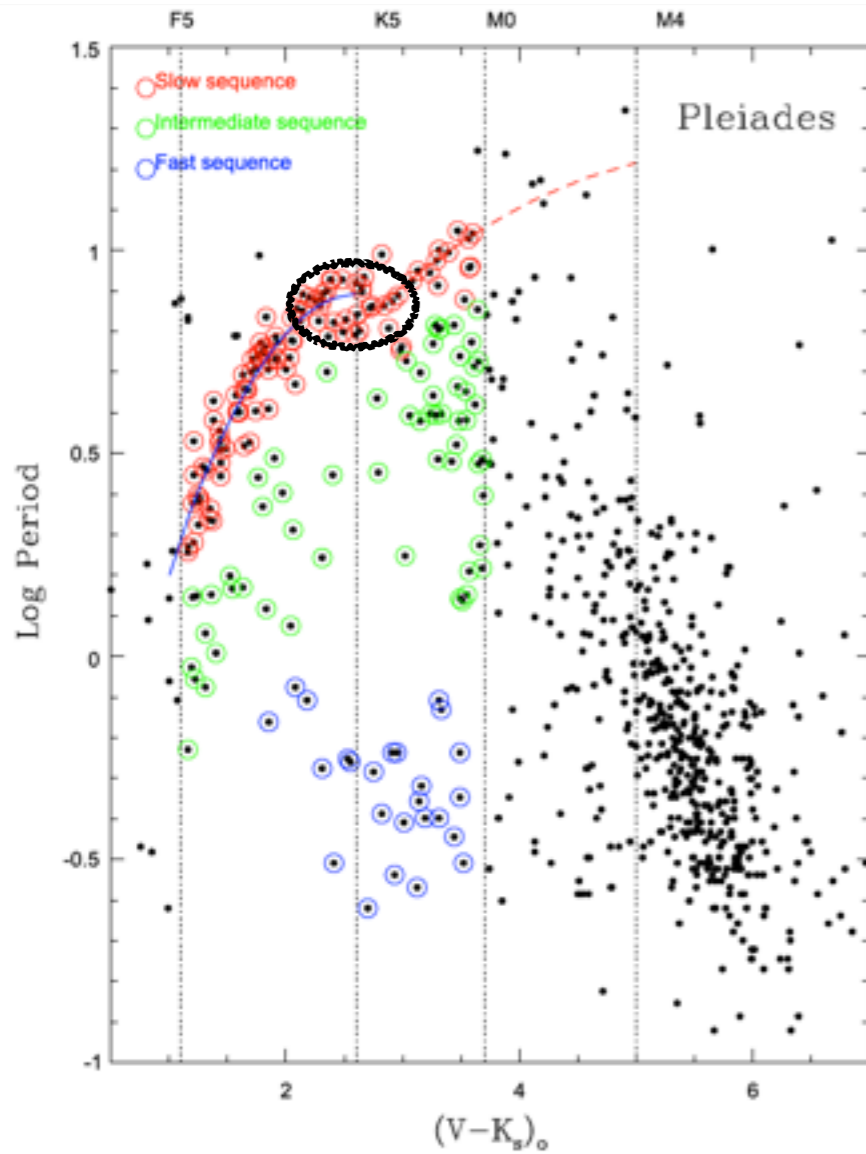
Stugarek et al. (2016)



Gallet et al. (2018)

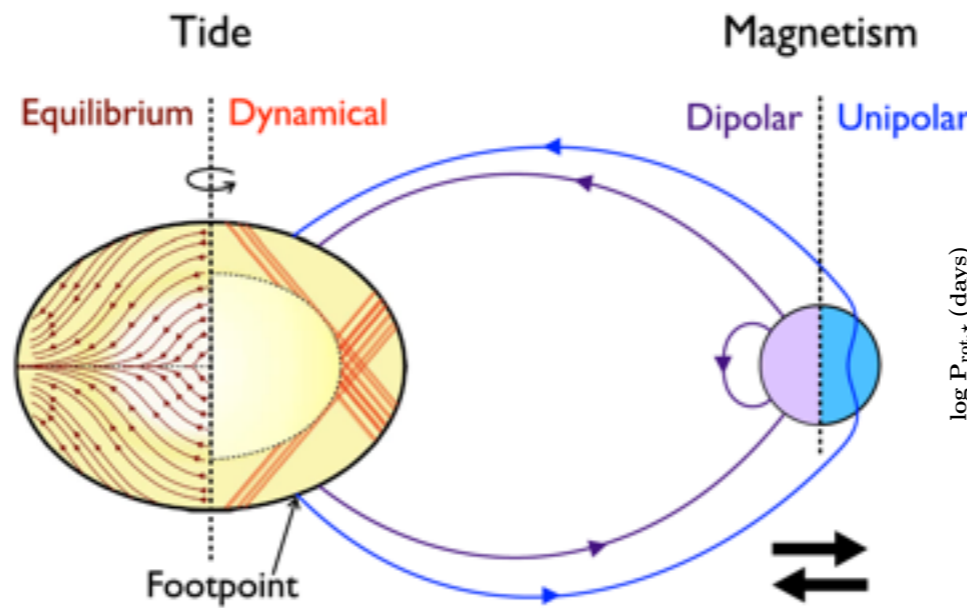
What's next?

K2

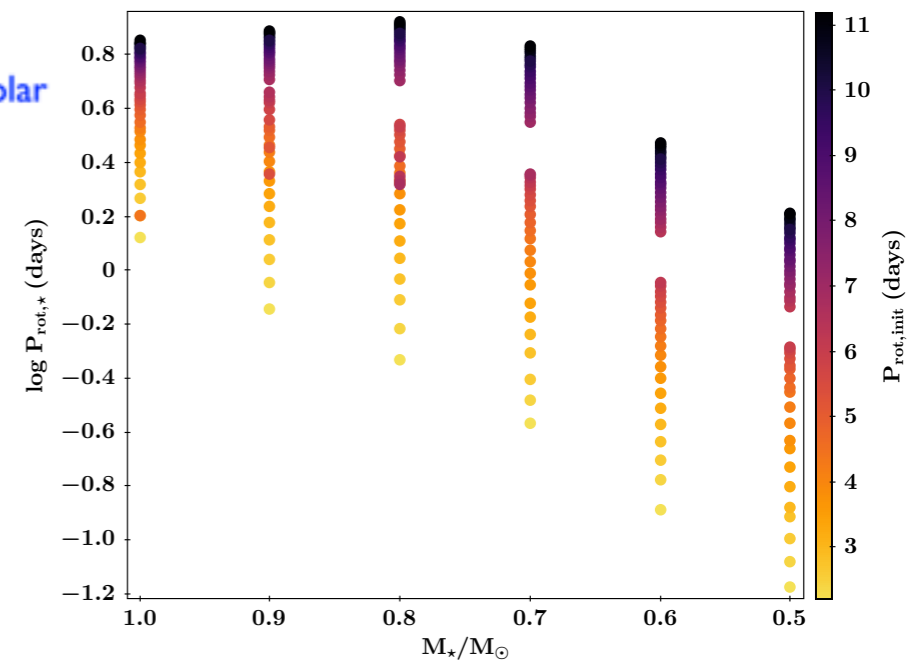


Stauffer et al. (2016)

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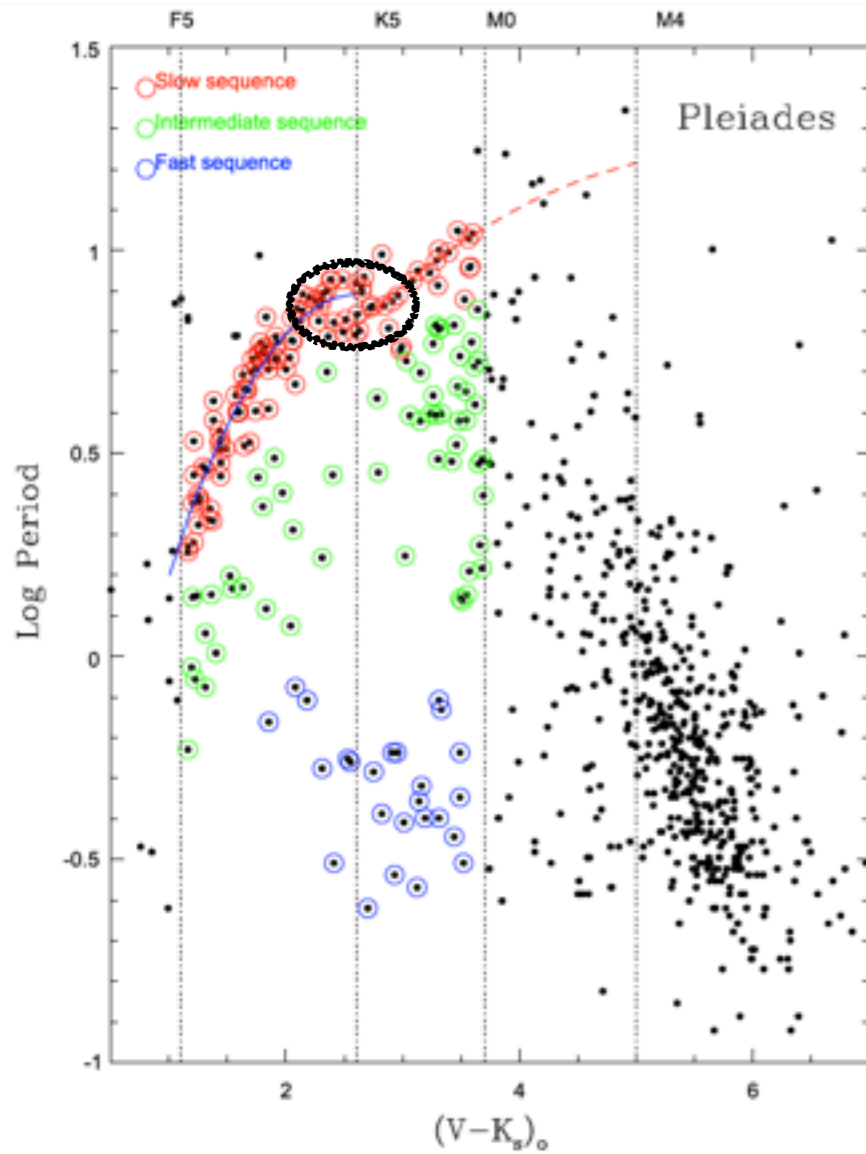
Gallet et al. (2018)

Next step in AM modeling?

To prepare PLATO (+ Gaia DR3/DR4) data: yes!

What's next?

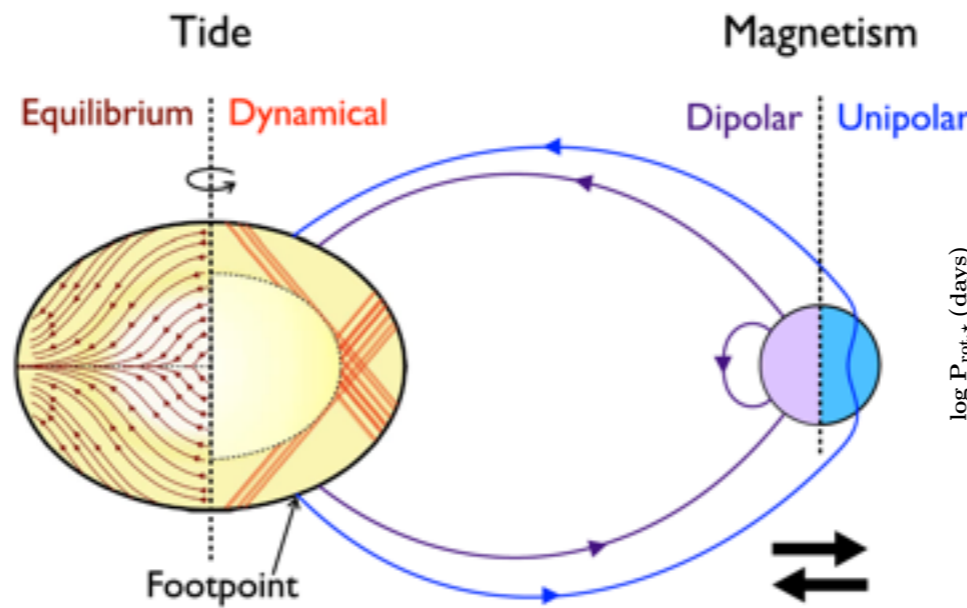
K2



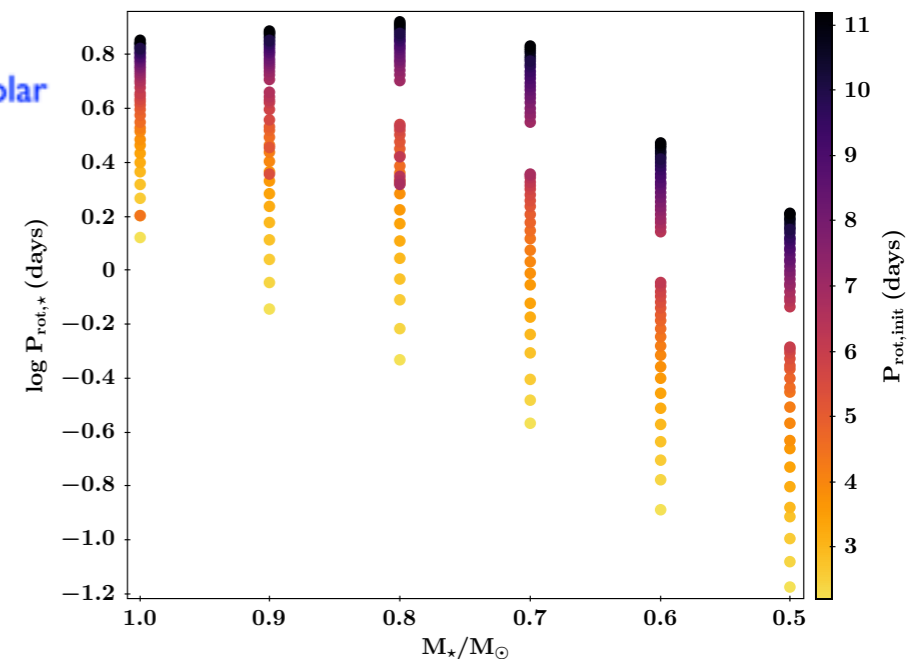
Stauffer et al. (2016)

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Stugarek et al. (2016)



Gallet et al. (2018)

Next step in AM modeling?

To prepare PLATO (+ Gaia DR3/DR4) data: yes!

On going work ✓

Conclusion

1. Parametric models grasp the main trends of AM evolution

- fast, robust and simple: perfect for large exploration of initial conditions
- strong complementarity with stellar models
- choose model according to the mix of ingredients

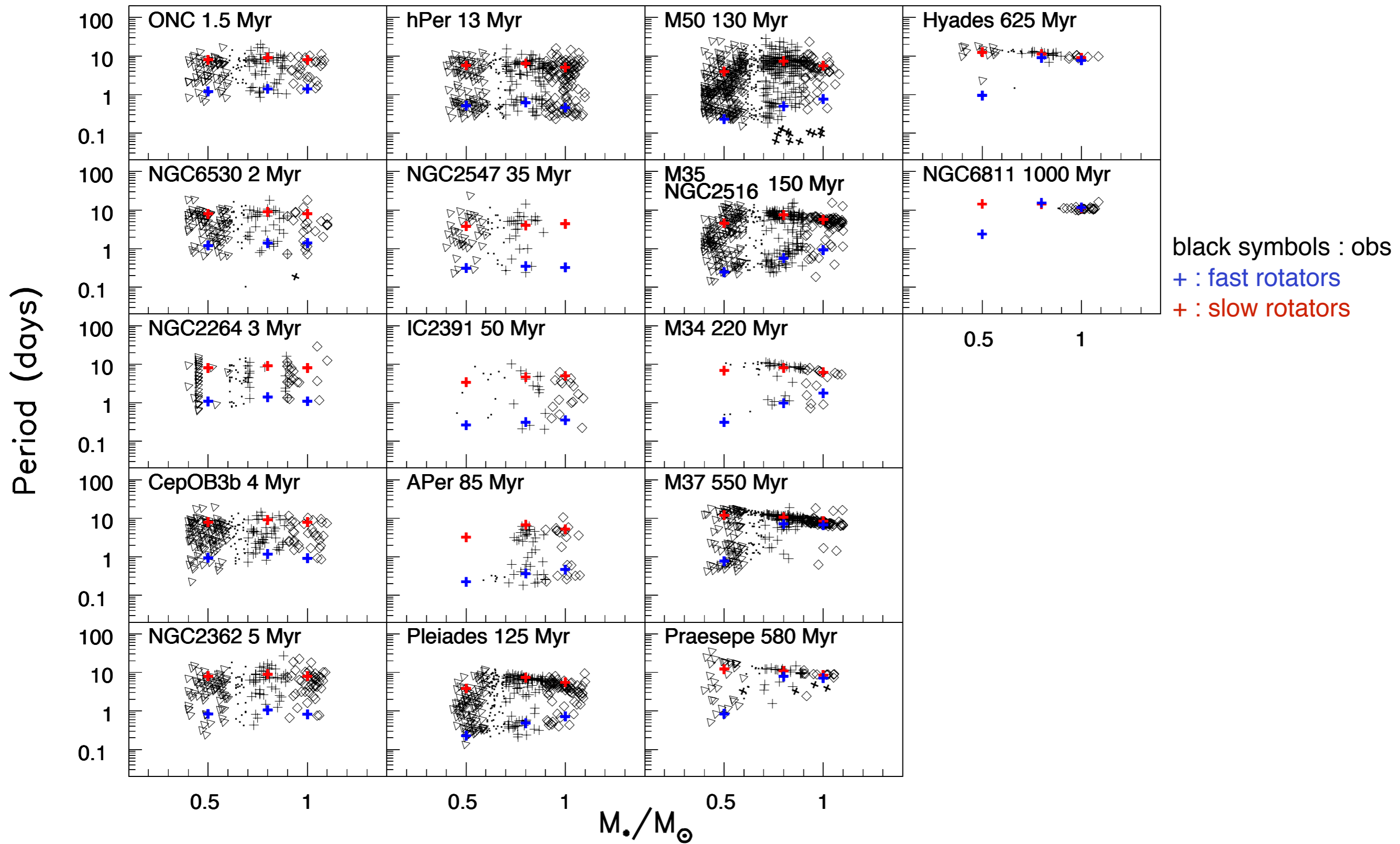
2. Some obs. suggest the need for an additional ingredient

- add tidal interaction (star-companion)?
- probably yes!

3. Open questions?

- star-disk interaction: what mechanism?
- magnetic braking: what quantity?
- internal transport of AM: magnetic field? internal gravity waves?

Modeling clusters



Modeling clusters

