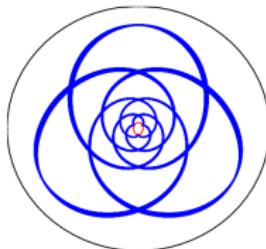


Seismology of rapidly, differentially rotating stars with gravity waves



Vincent Prat

in collaboration with

Stéphane Mathis, Kyle Augustson, Lucie Alvan, Allan Sacha Brun (CEA Saclay)
François Lignières, Jérôme Ballot (IRAP, Toulouse)

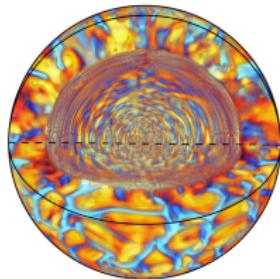


Importance of gravity waves

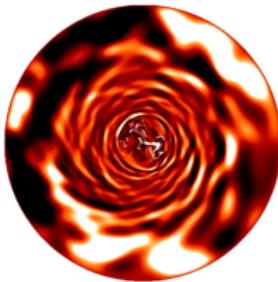
- seismic diagnoses (intermediate-mass/massive stars)

- transport of angular momentum

- low-mass stars (Talon & Charbonnel, 2005; Alvan et al., 2014, 2015)
- massive stars (Lee et al., 2014; Fuller et al., 2015; Rogers, 2015)



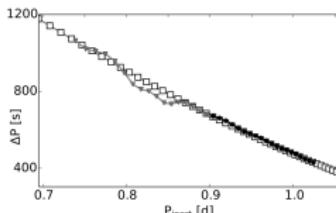
Alvan et al. (2015)



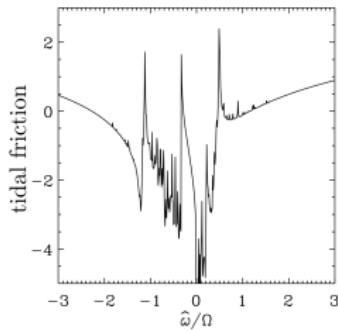
Rogers (2015)

- tidal dissipation in close-in planetary/stellar systems

(Zahn, 1975; Ogilvie & Lin, 2004, 2007)



Van Reeth et al. (2016)



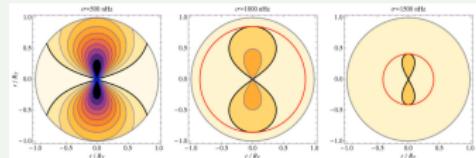
Ogilvie & Lin (2004)

State of the art

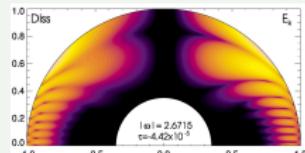
Vast majority of studies in solid-body rotation

Studies with differential rotation

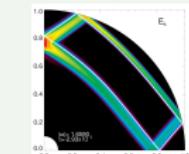
- in the traditional approximation (Mathis, 2009)



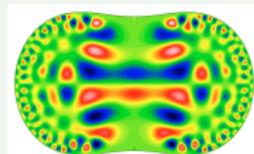
- shellular rotation (Mirosh et al., 2016)



- inertial waves (Baruteau & Rieutord, 2013; Guenel et al., 2016)



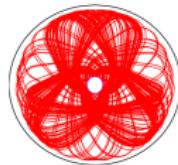
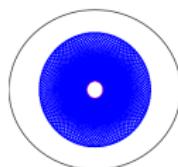
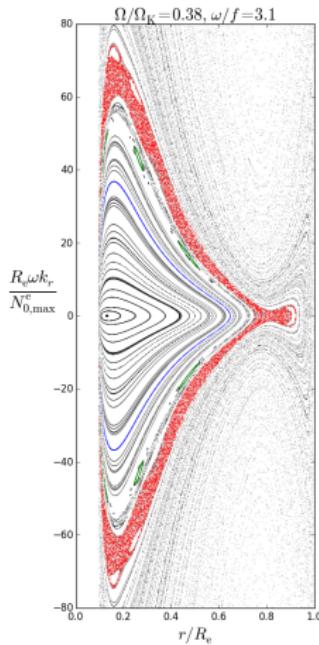
- acoustic waves in deformed stars (Reese et al., 2009)



The case of uniform rotation

Powerful asymptotic theory: ray dynamics

- acoustic waves (Lignières & Georgeot, 2008, 2009; Pasek et al., 2011, 2012)
- gravity waves (Prat et al., 2016)



3 types of modes

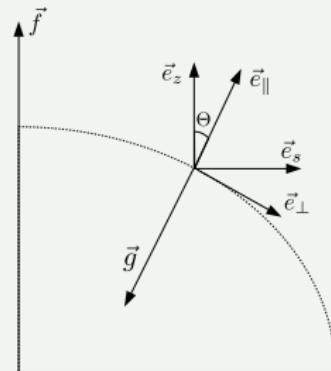
- **regular** modes
→ regular period spacings (Prat et al., 2017)
- **island** modes
→ specific spectral patterns
- **chaotic** modes
→ statistical spectral properties

General dispersion relation with differential rotation

$$\omega^2 = \frac{f(f + Q_s)k_z^2 + N^2k_{\perp}^2 - fQ_z(k_sk_z + k_{\parallel}k_{\perp}) + f\cos\Theta(f\cos\Theta + Q_{\perp})k_c^2}{k^2 + k_c^2}$$

Features

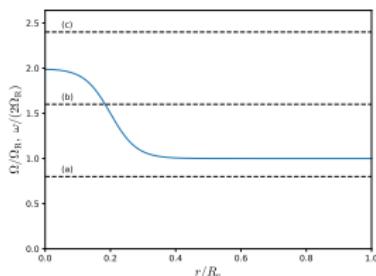
- full Coriolis acceleration ($f = 2\Omega$)
- general 2D differential rotation ($\vec{Q} = r \sin \theta \vec{\nabla} \Omega$)
- centrifugal deformation
- back-refraction of waves near the surface (k_c)
- baroclinic effects: coupling structure/rotation



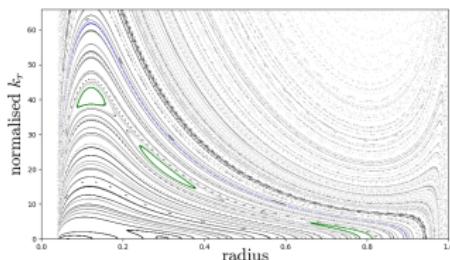
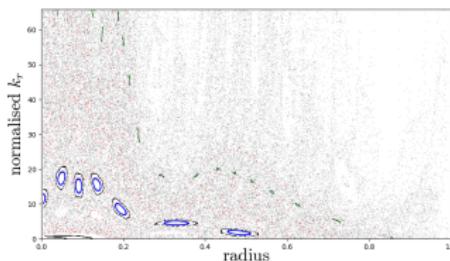
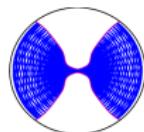
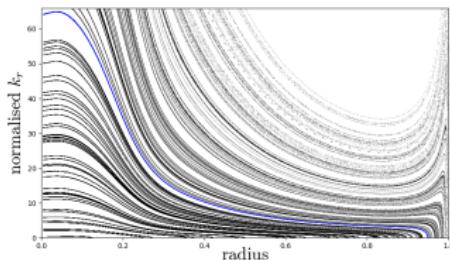
We focus on axisymmetric waves as a first step
+ fully radiative models

Radial differential rotation: fast core

Rotation profile

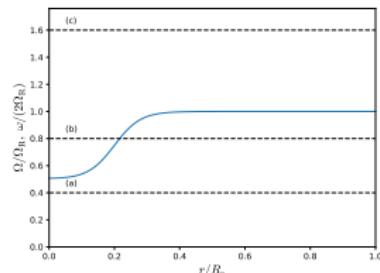


- sub-inertial
 - regular modes
- trans-inertial (new)
 - chaotic modes
 - island modes
- super-inertial
 - regular modes
 - island modes

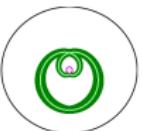
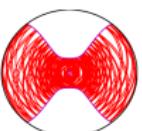
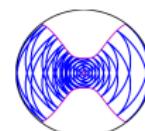
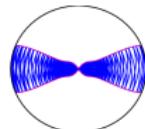
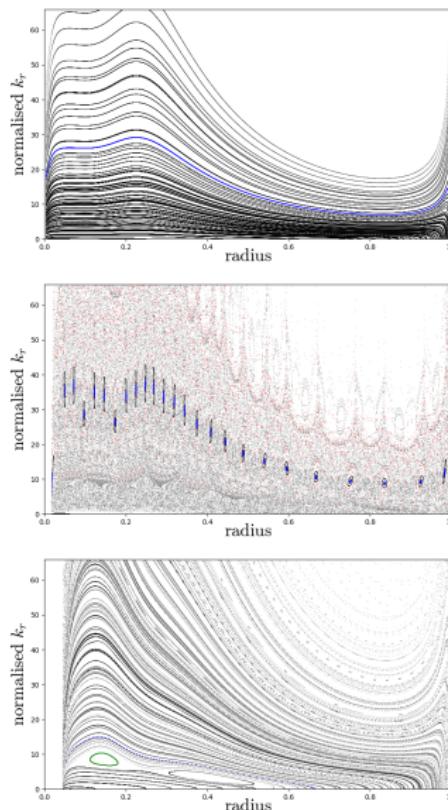


Radial differential rotation: slow core

Rotation profile



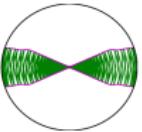
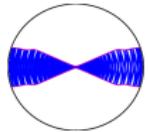
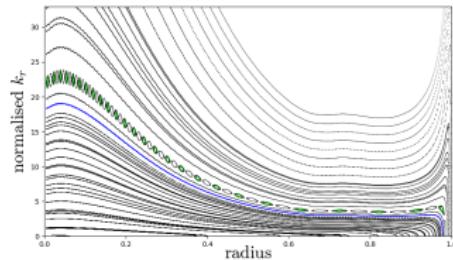
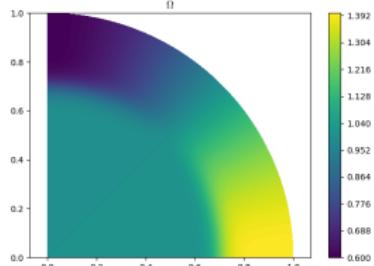
- sub-inertial
 - regular modes
- trans-inertial (new)
 - chaotic modes
 - island modes
- super-inertial
 - regular modes
 - island modes



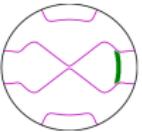
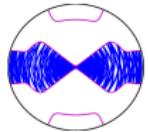
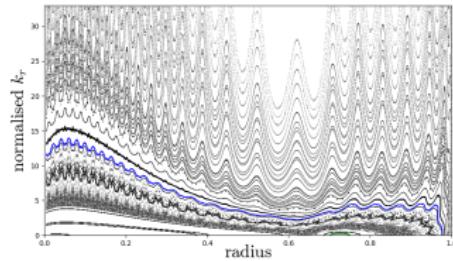
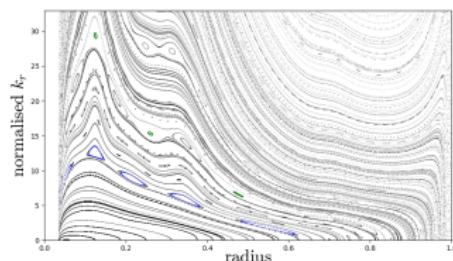
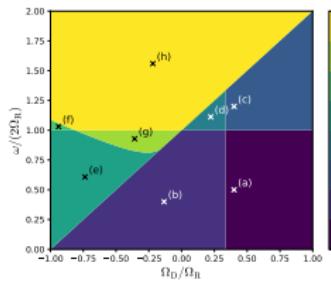
Same conclusion as for the fast core

Latitudinal differential rotation

Ex. of rotation profile



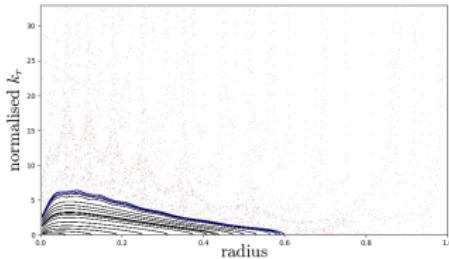
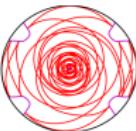
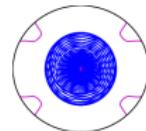
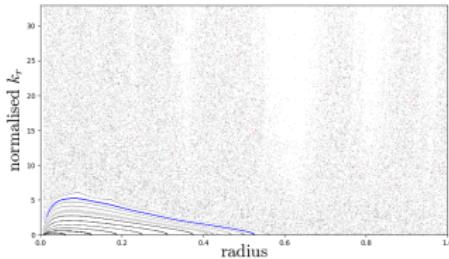
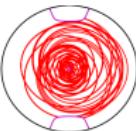
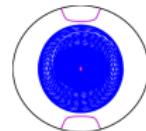
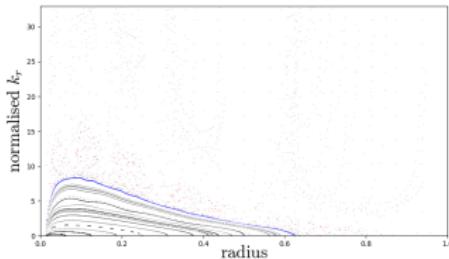
Various regimes



Regimes close to purely sub- or super-inertial

Latitudinal differential rotation (cont'd)

- similar dynamics:
 - regular modes
 - chaotic modes
- but different propagation domains



Important consequences for stellar physics

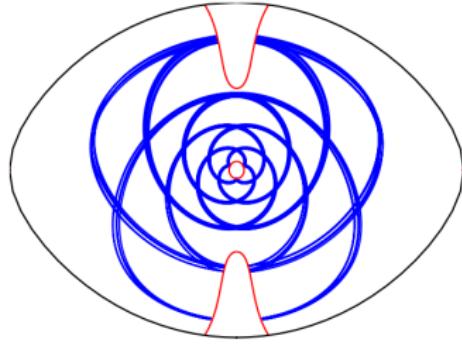
Variety of propagation domains

- waves probe various cavities → potentially a lot of information to extract
- important for the interaction of waves with excitation/damping regions
 - amplitude of modes (Townsend, 2000; Mathis et al., 2014)
 - transport of angular momentum (Pantillon et al., 2007; Mathis et al., 2008)
 - tidal dissipation (Ogilvie & Lin, 2004, 2007)

Seismic diagnoses (*cf.* Prat et al. 2017 for uniform rotation)

- low-frequency dynamics dominated by regular modes
- possibility to derive new seismic diagnoses for differential rotation

Next steps: transport of angular momentum, magnetic field



Thank you for your attention.

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