

# Transport of angular momentum within stars

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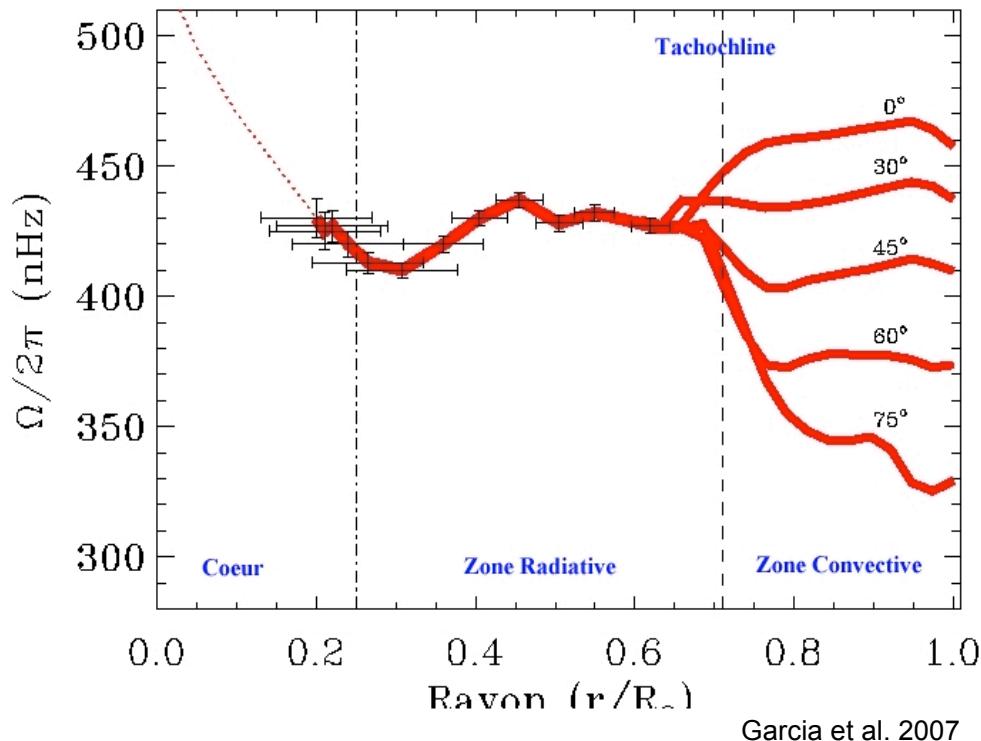
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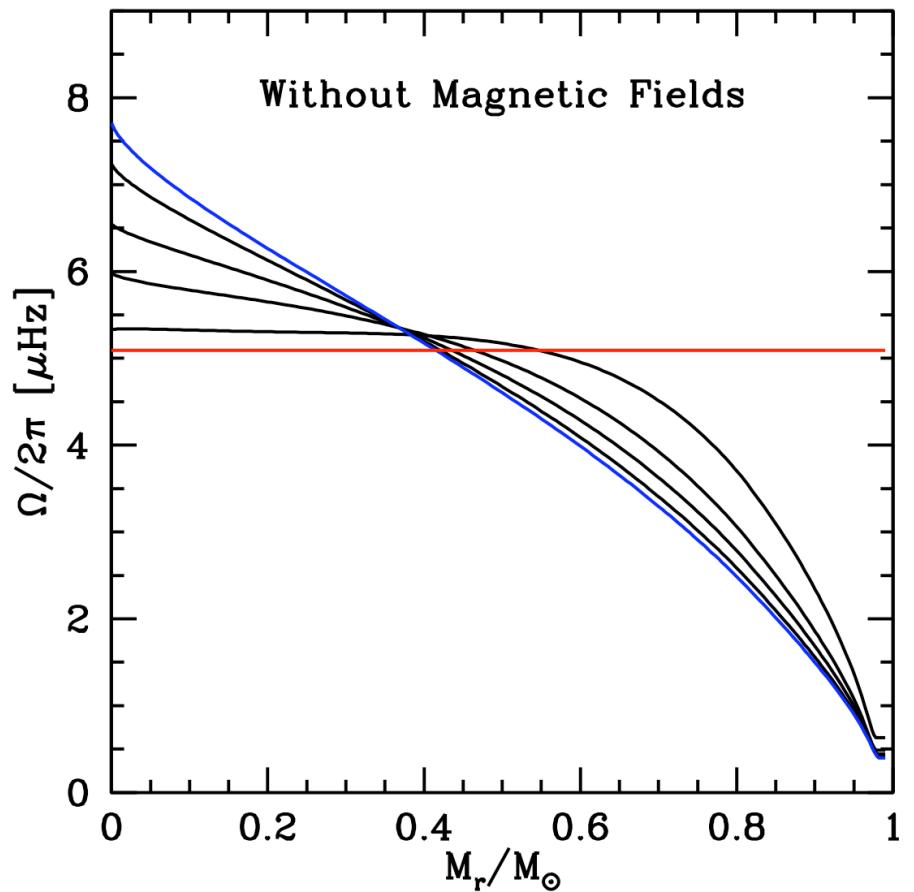
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# The solar rotation profile

- Helioseismic measurements



Garcia et al. 2007

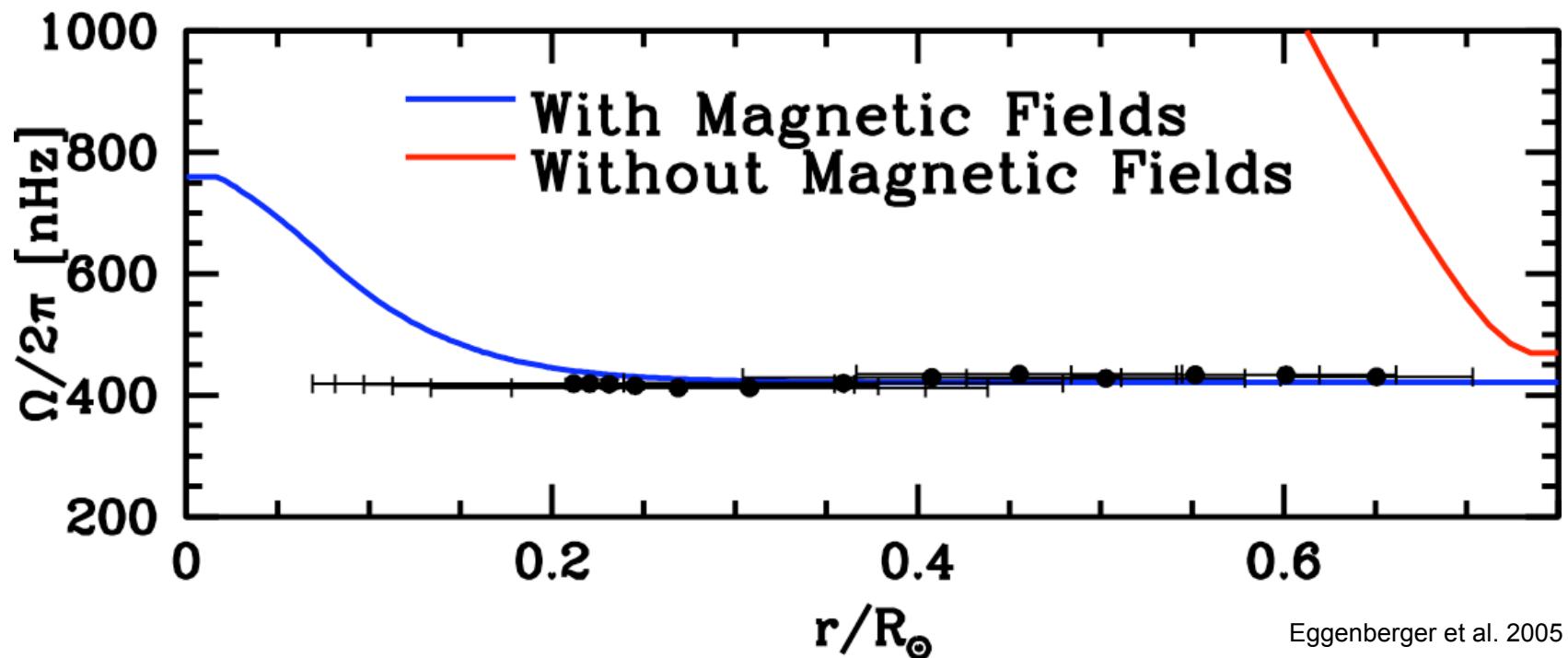


- Problem with shellular rotation

Pinsonneault et al. 1989; Chaboyer et al. 1995; Talon et al. 1997; Eggenberger et al. 2005; Turck-Chièze et al. 2010

# The solar rotation profile

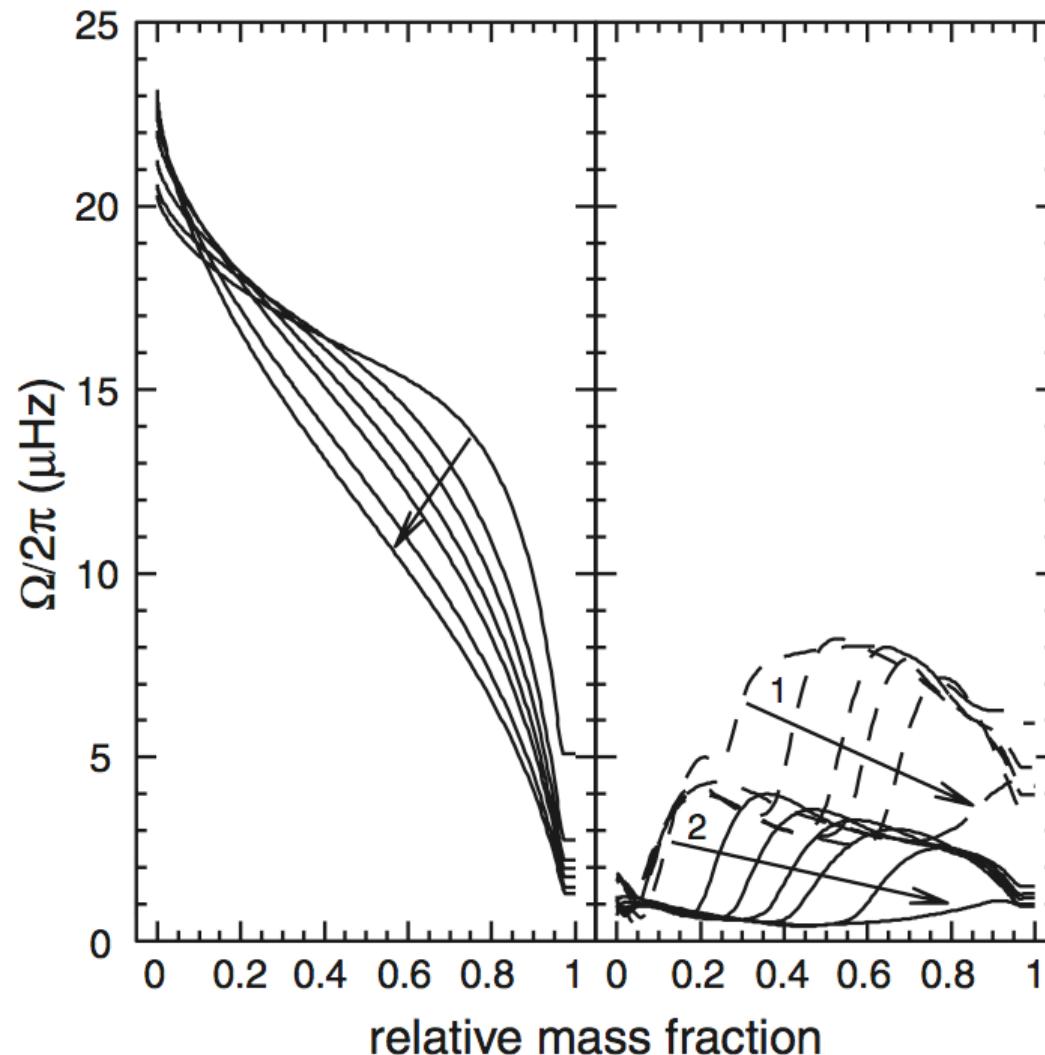
- Effects of magnetic fields



$$\rho \frac{d}{dt} [r^2 \Omega] = \frac{1}{5r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [\rho r^4 \Omega U] + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ \rho (D_{\text{shear}} + \nu_{\text{magn}}) r^4 \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial r} \right]$$

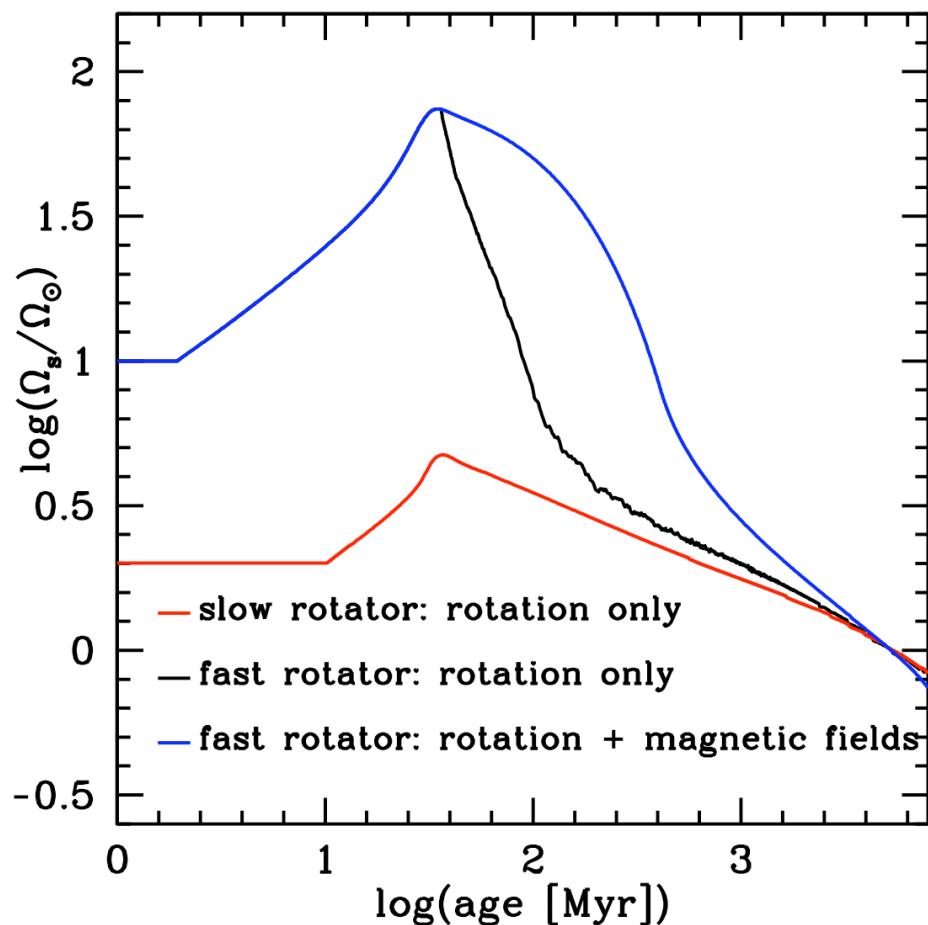
# The solar rotation profile

- Effects of internal gravity waves

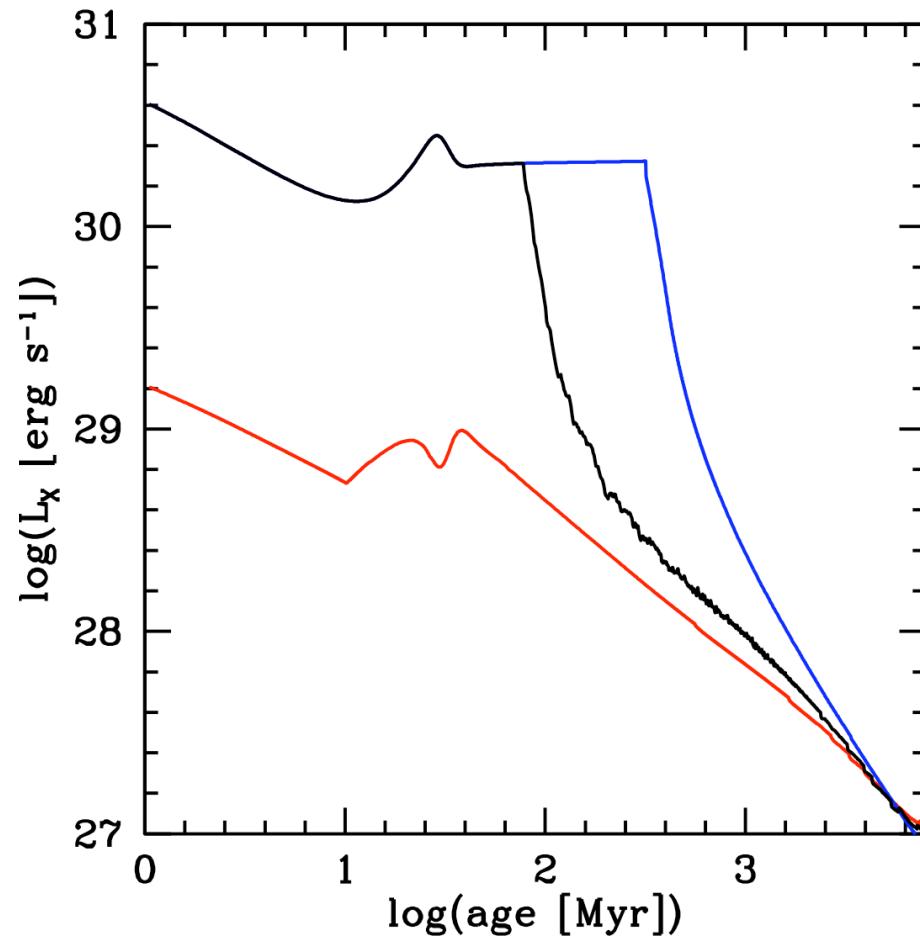


# Asteroseismology of MS stars

- Impact of MS angular momentum transport on exoplanets



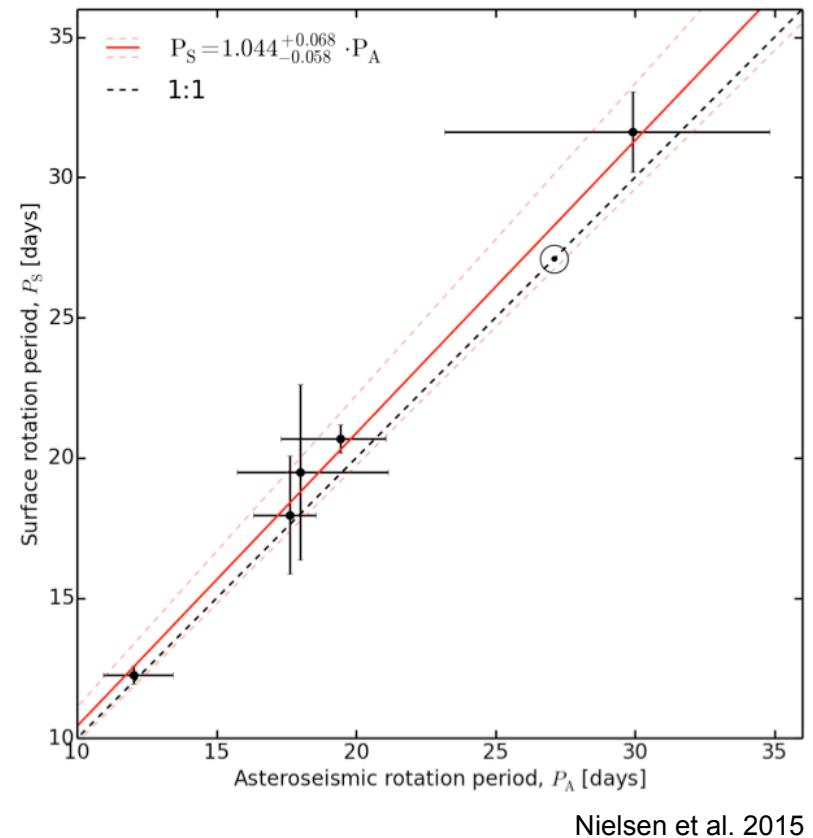
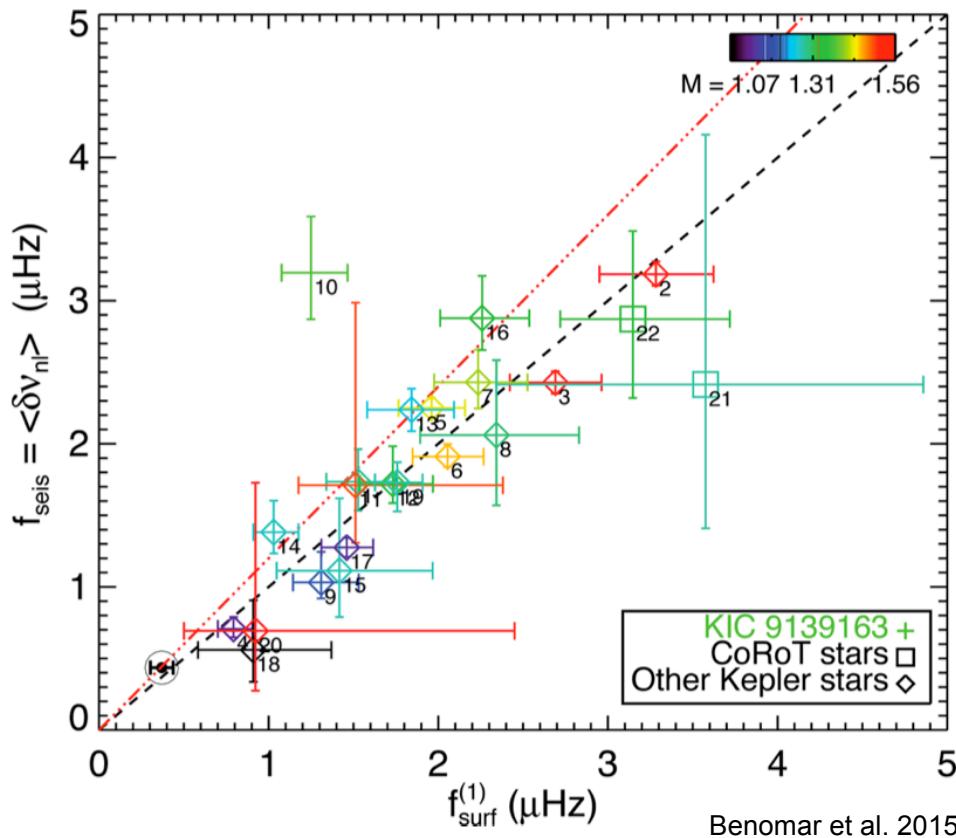
Eggenberger et al. 2010



# Asteroseismology of MS stars

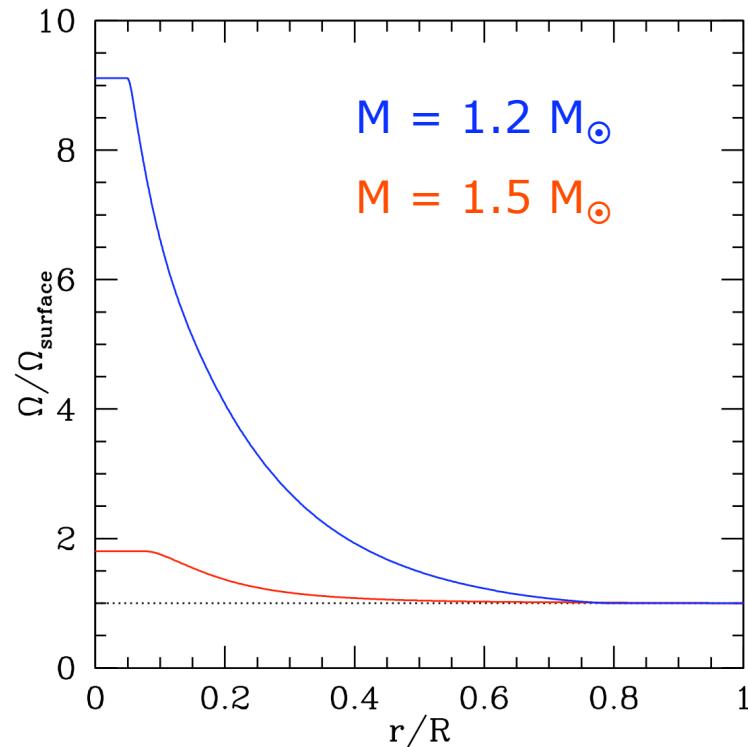
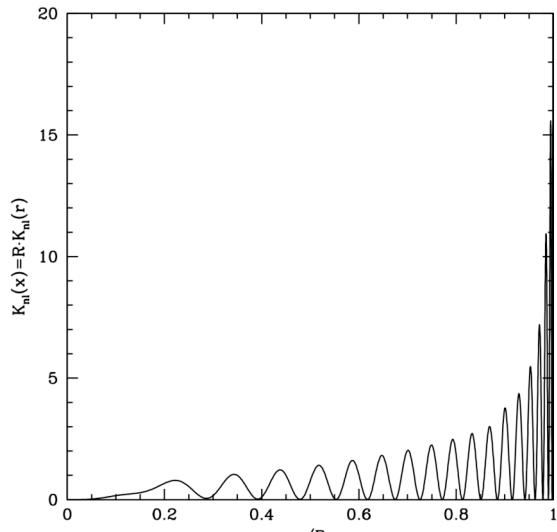
- Solar-like oscillations in MS stars

mean internal rotation from rotational splittings +  
independent measurements of surface rotation rates



# Asteroseismology of MS stars

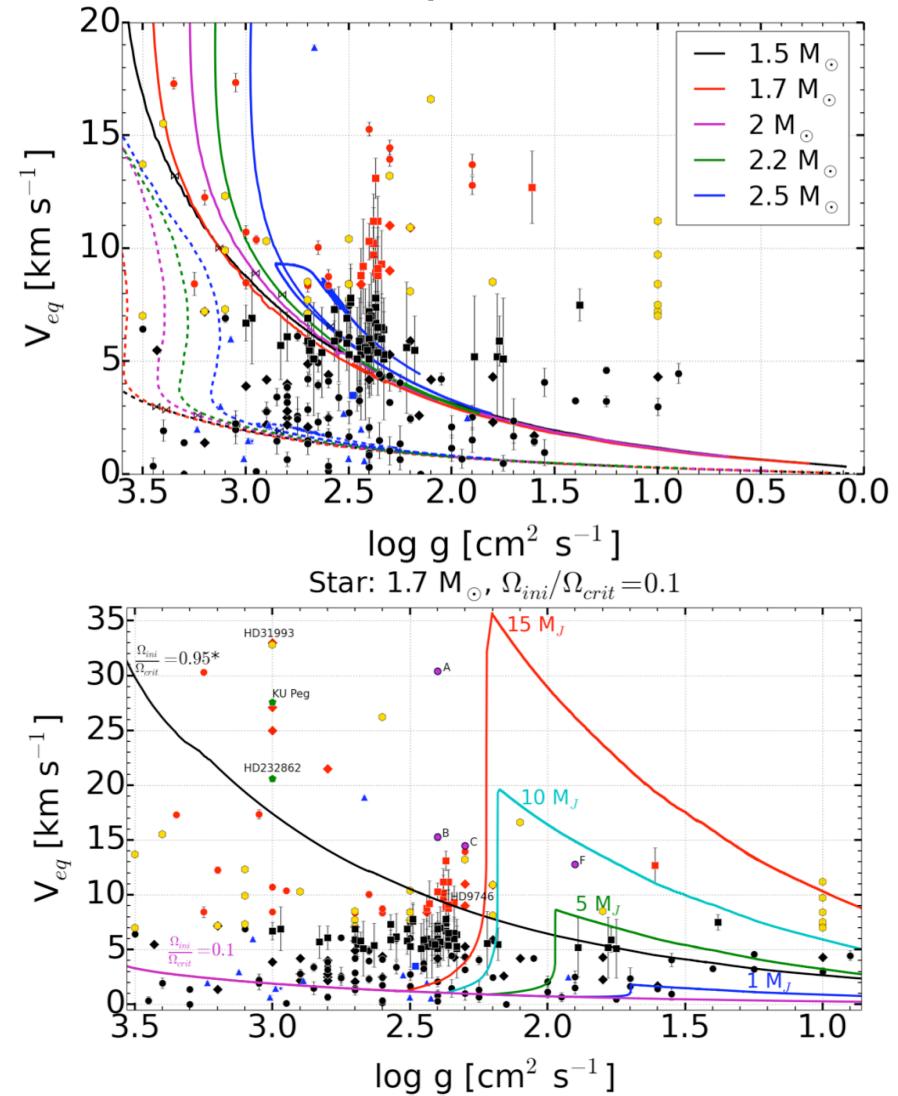
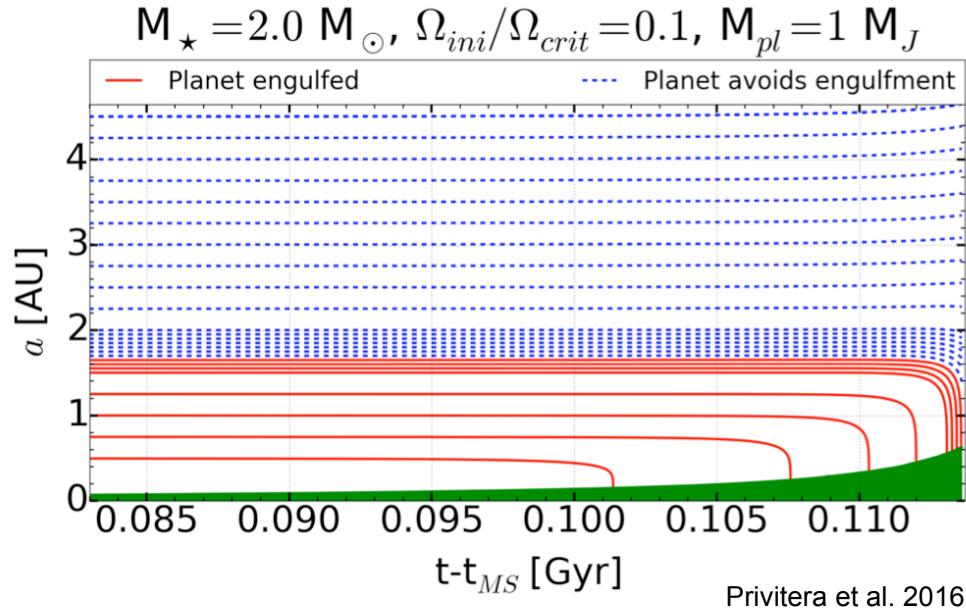
- More massive MS stars



- Slowly rotating  $\delta$  Scuti/ $\gamma$  Dor and SPB stars :  $\sim$  SB rotation (Kurtz et al. 2014; Saio et al. 2015; Schmid et al. 2015; Murphy et al. 2016; Triana et al. 2015; Kallinger et al. 2017)
- SB rotation also for faster rotating MS stars? (Van Reeth et al. 2016; Ouazzani et al. 2017)
- $\beta$  Ceph stars : non-rigid rotation with  $\Omega_{\text{core}} \sim 3 \Omega_{\text{env}}$  (Aerts et al. 2003; Dupret et al. 2004; Ausseloos et al. 2004; Pamyatnykh et al. 2004) or compatible with SB rotation (Briquet et al. 2007)

# Asteroseismology of red giants

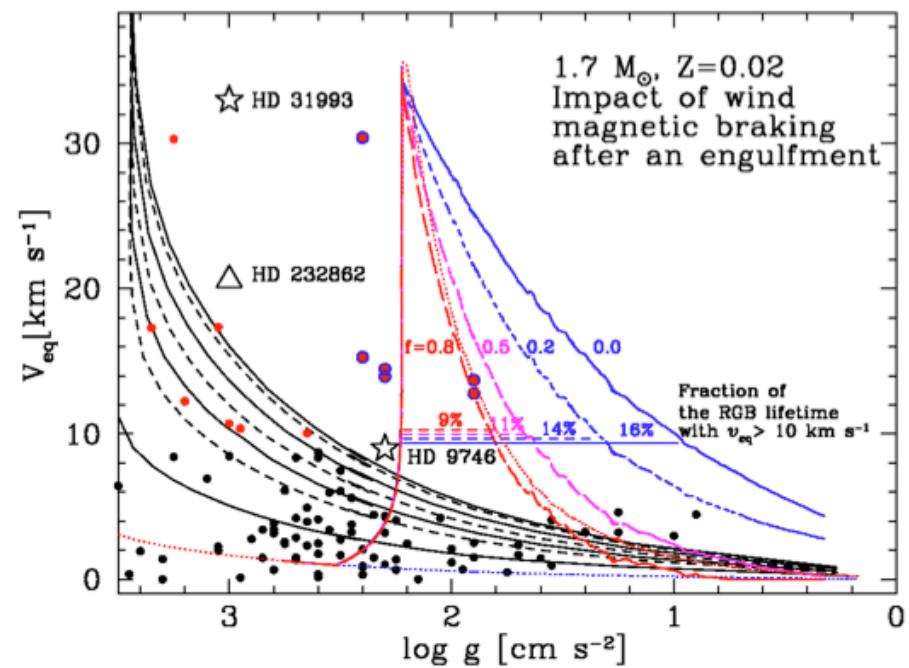
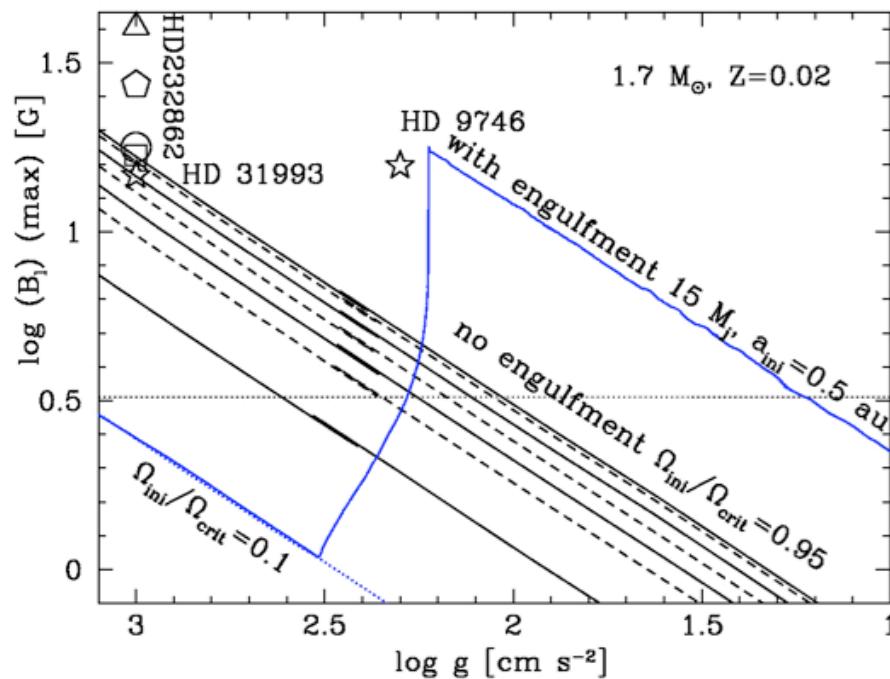
- Impact of post-MS angular momentum transport on planet engulfment
- AM exchange with the planet + internal transport of AM



# Asteroseismology of red giants

- Impact of post-MS angular momentum transport on planet engulfment

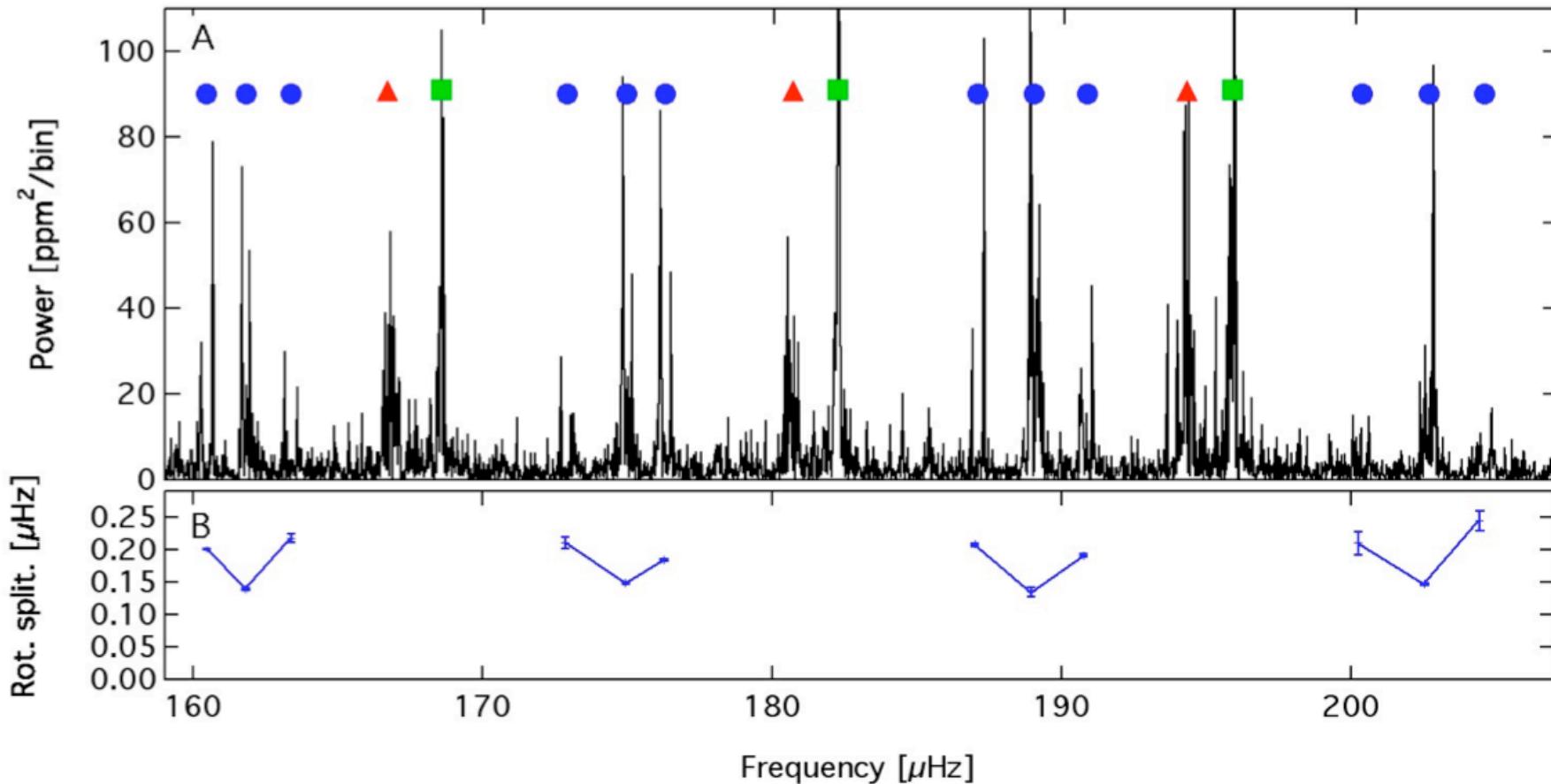
High surface magnetic fields + impact of magnetic braking



Privitera et al. 2016

# Asteroseismology of red giants

- Rotational splittings for solar-like oscillations in red giants



Beck et al. 2012

- Mixed modes in KIC 8366239 (Beck et al. 2012):  $1.5 M_{\odot}$  with  $Z_{\odot}$

# Asteroseismology of red giants

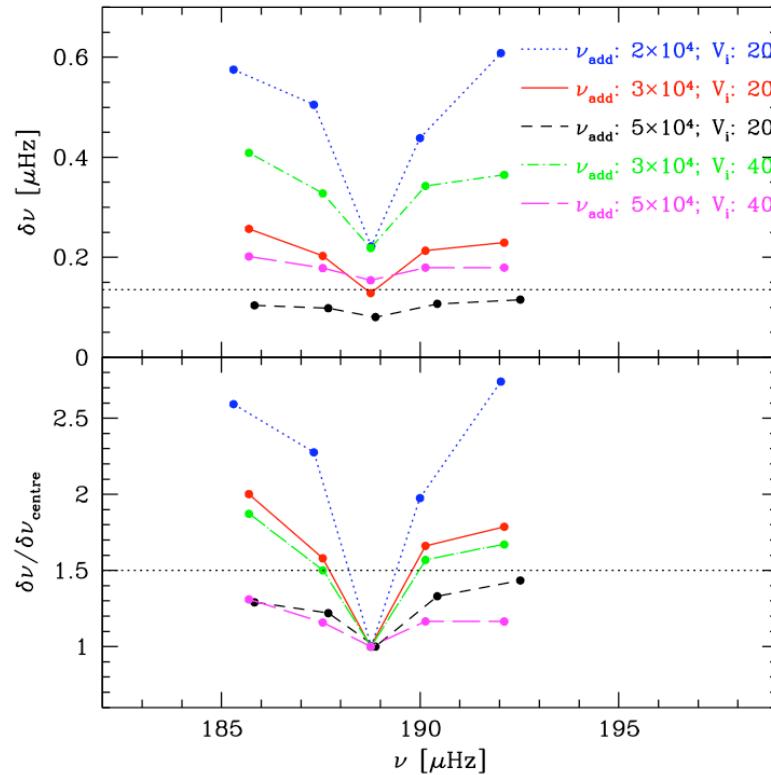
- Mixed modes in the red giant KIC 8366239
  - Additional mechanism for the transport of angular momentum:

$$\rho \frac{d}{dt} [r^2 \Omega] = \frac{1}{5r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [\rho r^4 \Omega U] + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ \rho (D_{\text{shear}} + \nu_{\text{add}}) r^4 \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\delta v_{\text{rot}}^{\text{wings}} / \delta v_{\text{rot}}^{\text{centre}} = 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu_{\text{add}} = 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

see study by Goupil et al. (2013)



# Asteroseismology of red giants

- KIC 7341231: a low-mass red giant

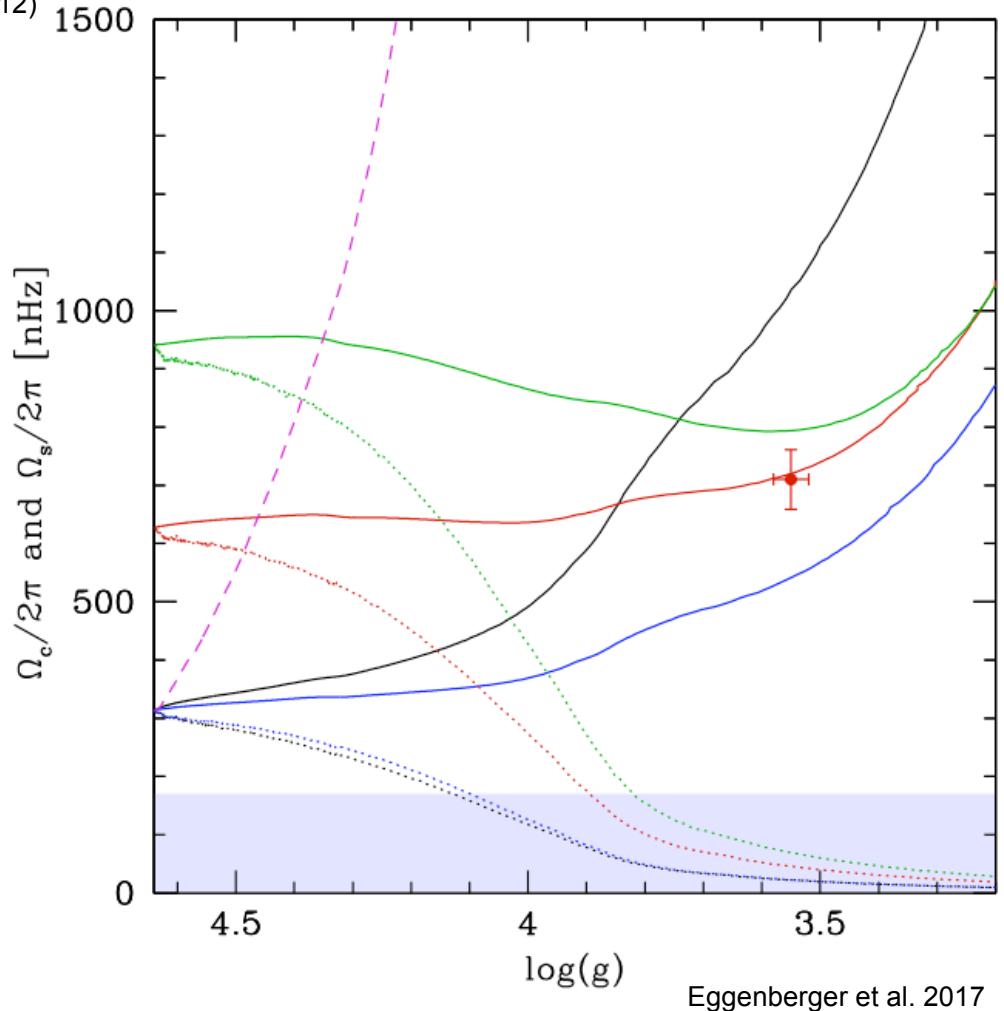
- Internal rotation (Deheuvels et al. 2012)

$$\Omega_c = 710 \pm 51 \text{ nHz}$$

$$\Omega_s < 150 \pm 19 \text{ nHz}$$

- Negligible impact of the rotational history on  $\nu_{add}$  (AM transport and surface braking by magnetized winds during MS and PMS):

$$\nu_{add} = 1 \cdot 10^3 - 1.3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



Eggenberger et al. 2017

# Asteroseismology of red giants

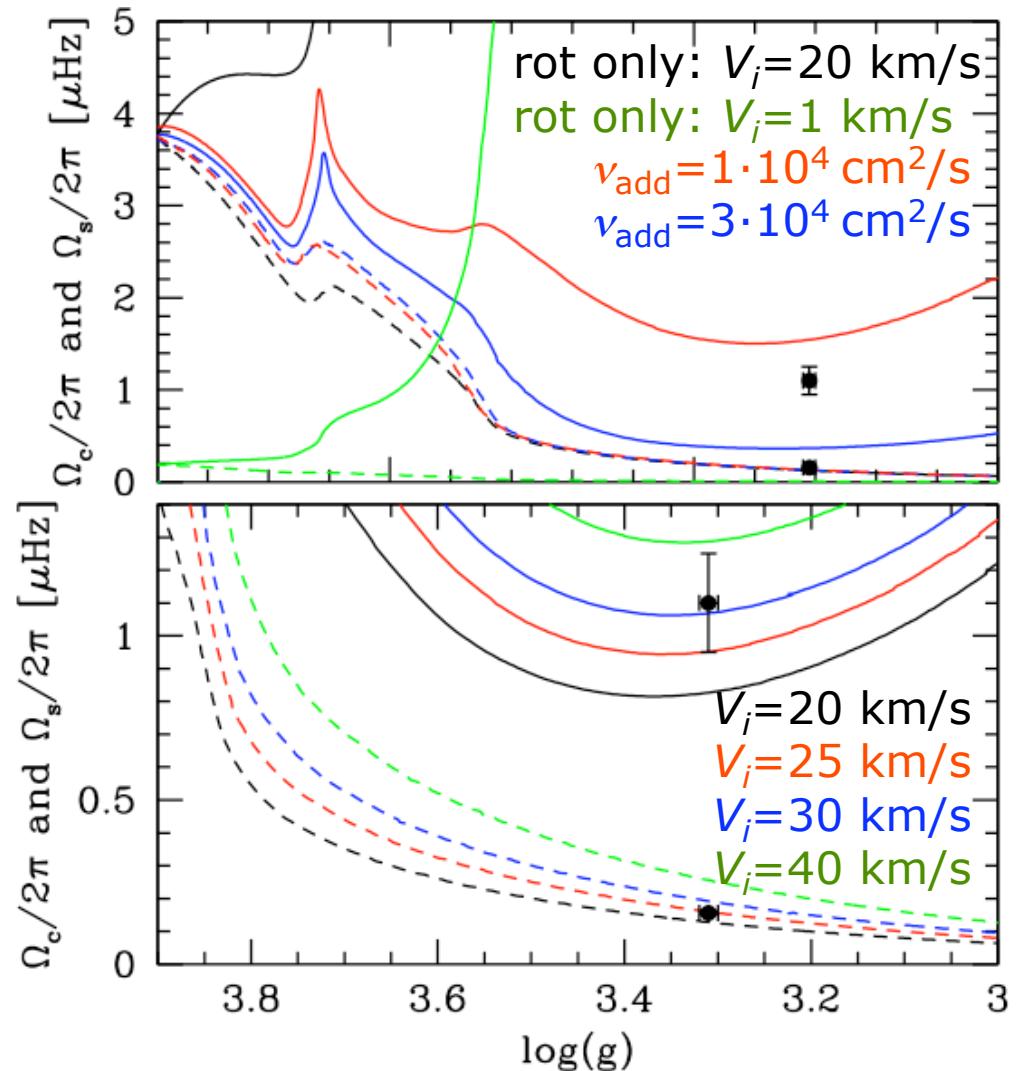
- Kepler-56

- Precise estimates of both core and surface rotation rates

(Huber et al. 2013)

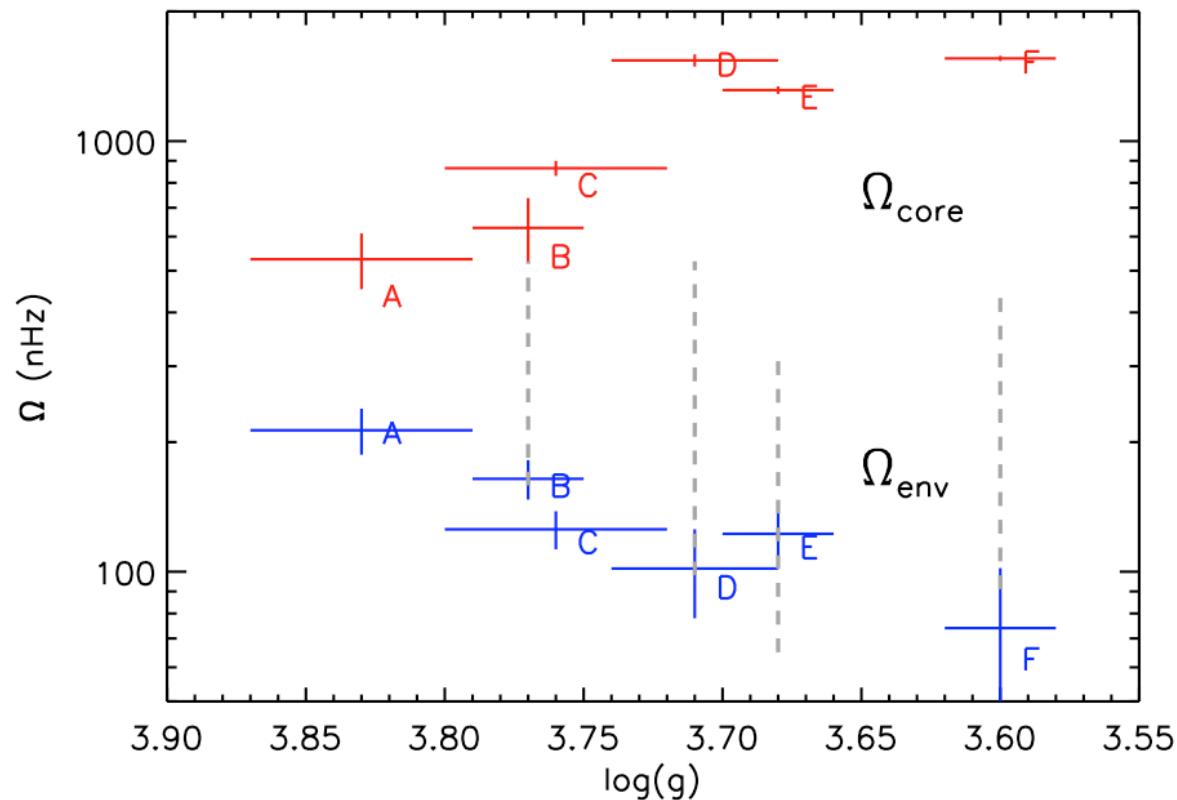
$$\nu_{add} = 1.4 \pm 0.1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$\nu_{add} \searrow$  when  $M \searrow$



# Asteroseismology of red giants

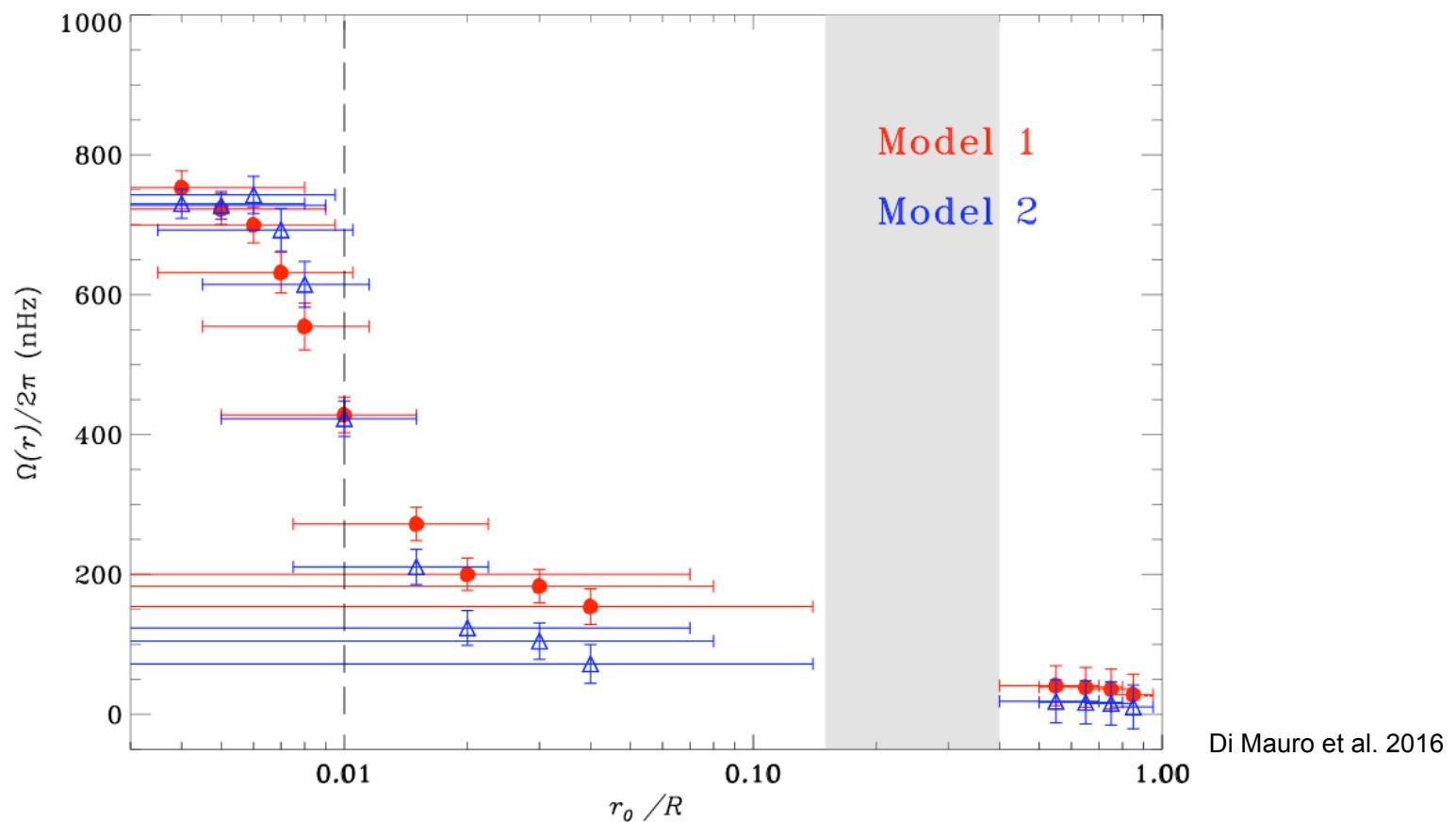
- Rotational splittings for 6 *Kepler* subgiants and young RGs
  - Core and surface rotation rates precisely determined
  - Increase of differential rotation when evolution proceeds?



Deheuvels et al. 2014

# Asteroseismology of red giants

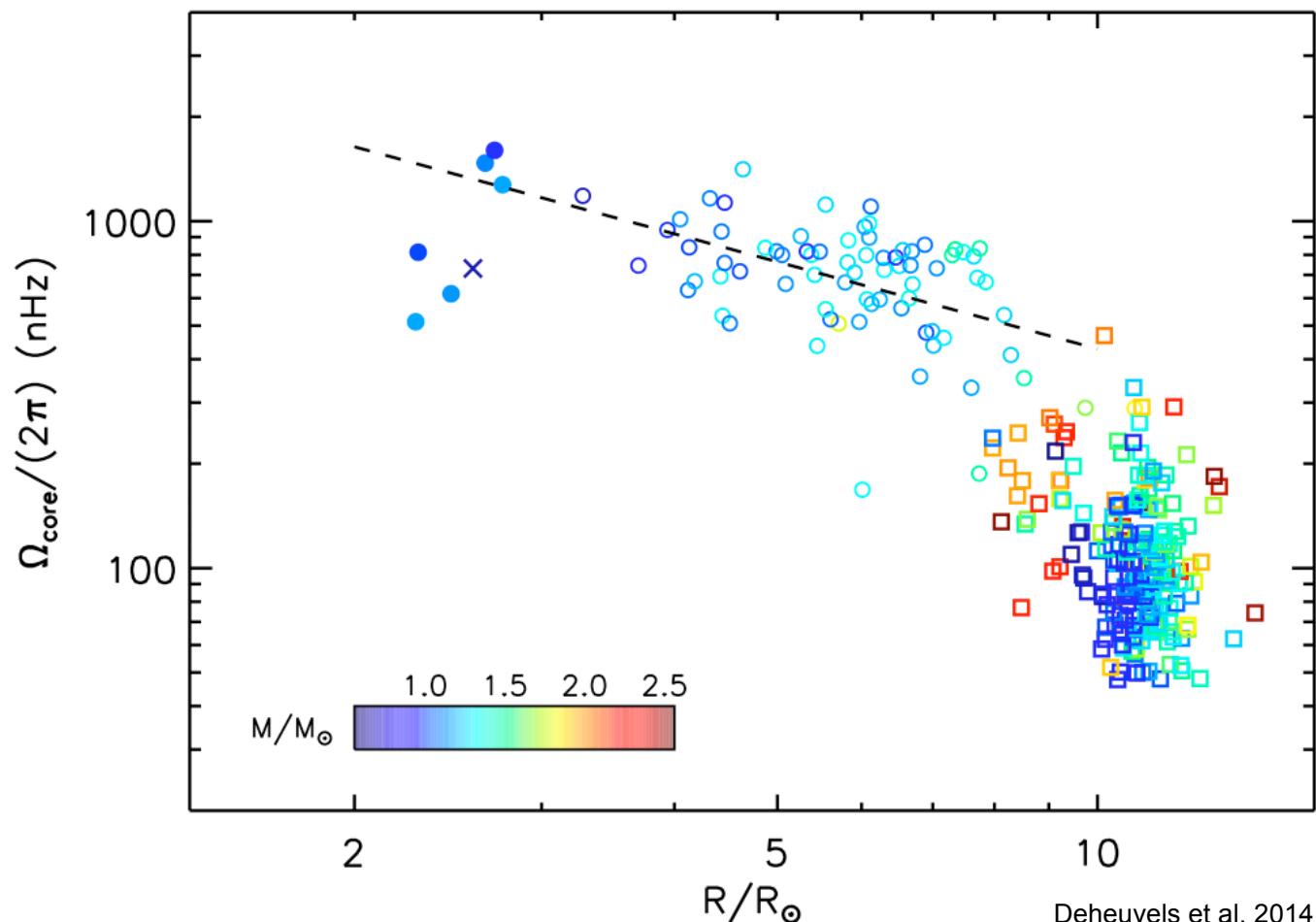
- Location of the angular velocity gradient
  - KIC 4448777 (Di Mauro et al. 2016) + 2 subgiants (Deheuvels et al. 2014)



- $\delta\nu/\delta\nu_{\max}$  : differential rotation in the radiative zone (Klion & Quataert 2017)

# Asteroseismology of red giants

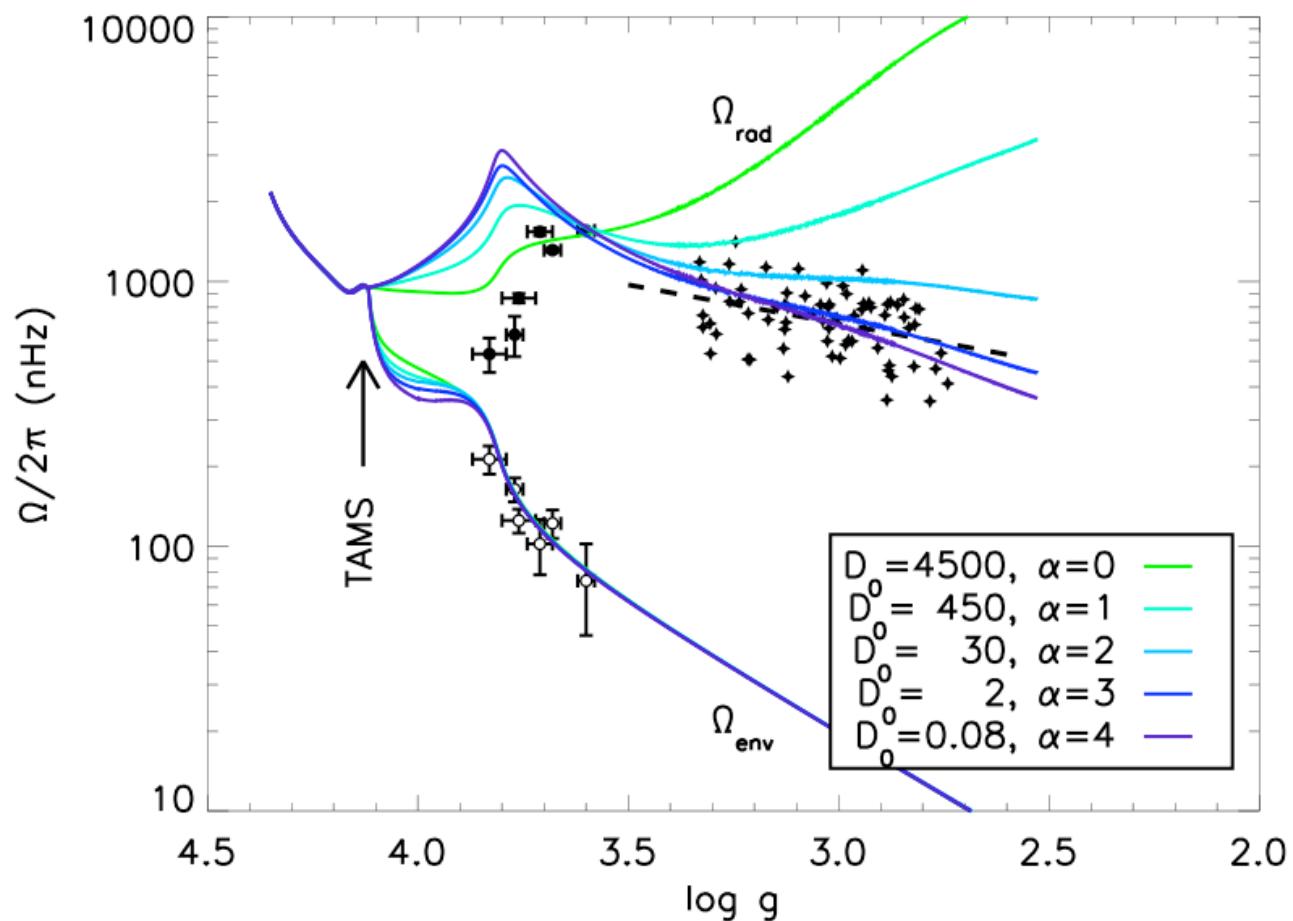
- Core rotation rates for a large number of evolved stars
  - Sample of Mosser et al. (2012) + Deheuvels et al. (2014)



Deheuvels et al. 2014

# Asteroseismology of red giants

- Core rotation rates for a large number of evolved stars
  - Evolution of core rotation rates: red giants

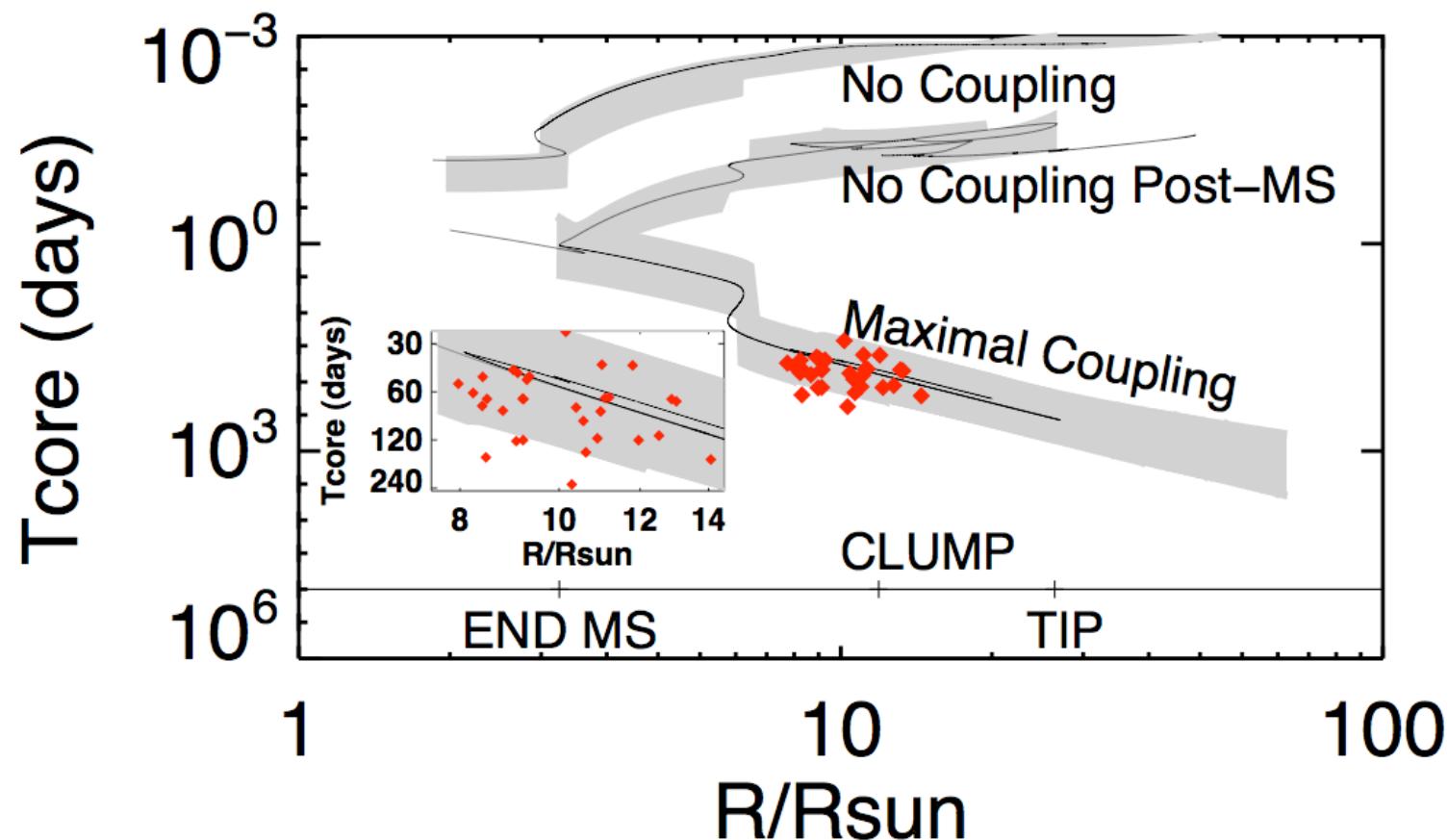


$$D = D_0 \left( \frac{\Omega_{rad}}{\Omega_{env}} \right)^\alpha$$

Spada et al. 2016

# Asteroseismology of red giants

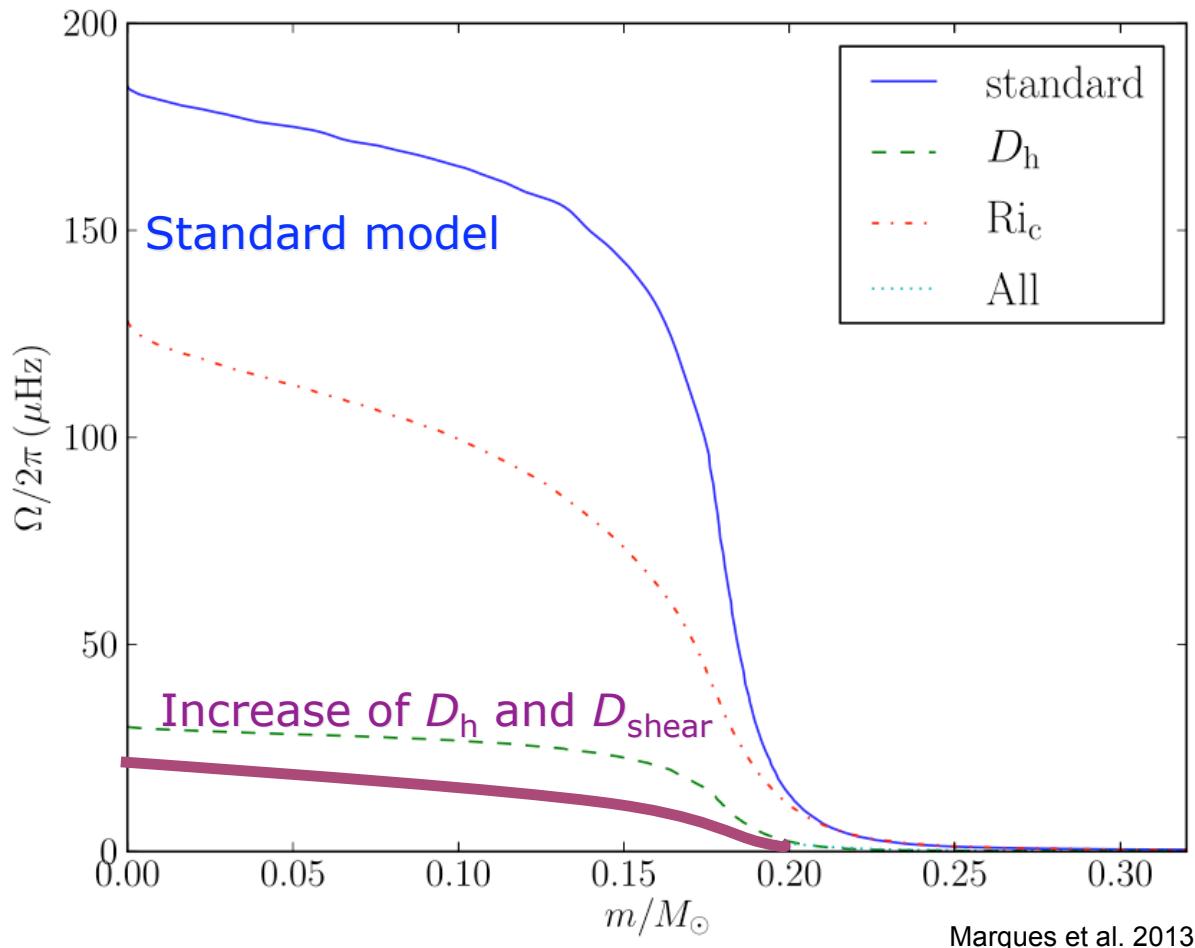
- Core rotation rates for a large number of evolved stars
  - Red giants burning helium in non-degenerate conditions



Tayar & Pinsonneault 2013

# Asteroseismology of red giants

- Physical nature of the missing transport mechanism
  - Modelling of turbulence (Marques et al. 2013)

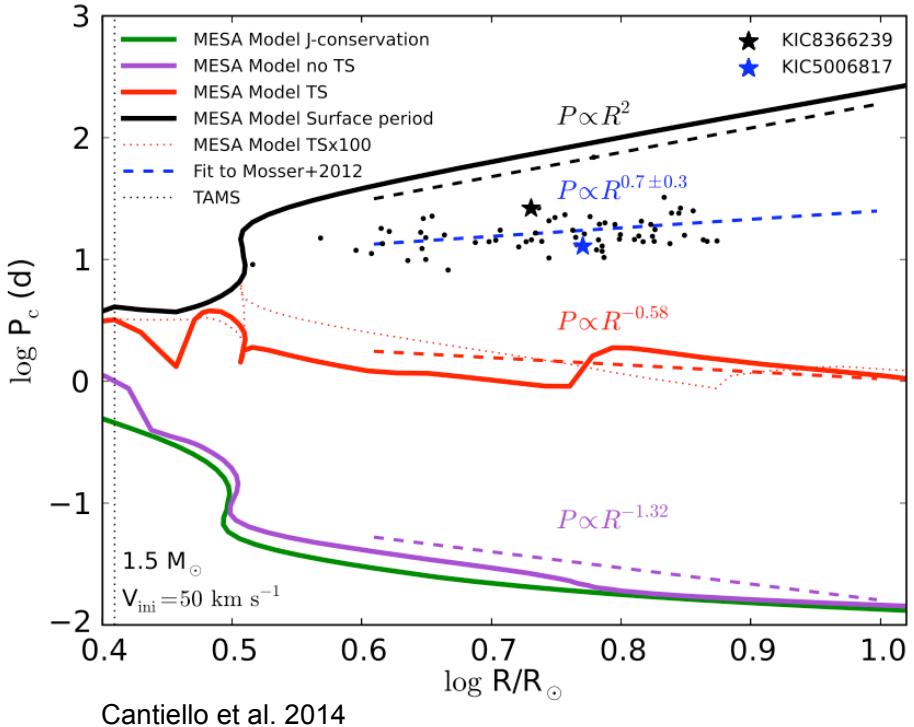


# Asteroseismology of red giants

- Physical nature of the missing transport mechanism

- Tayler-Spruit dynamo:  
predicted transport not  
efficient enough

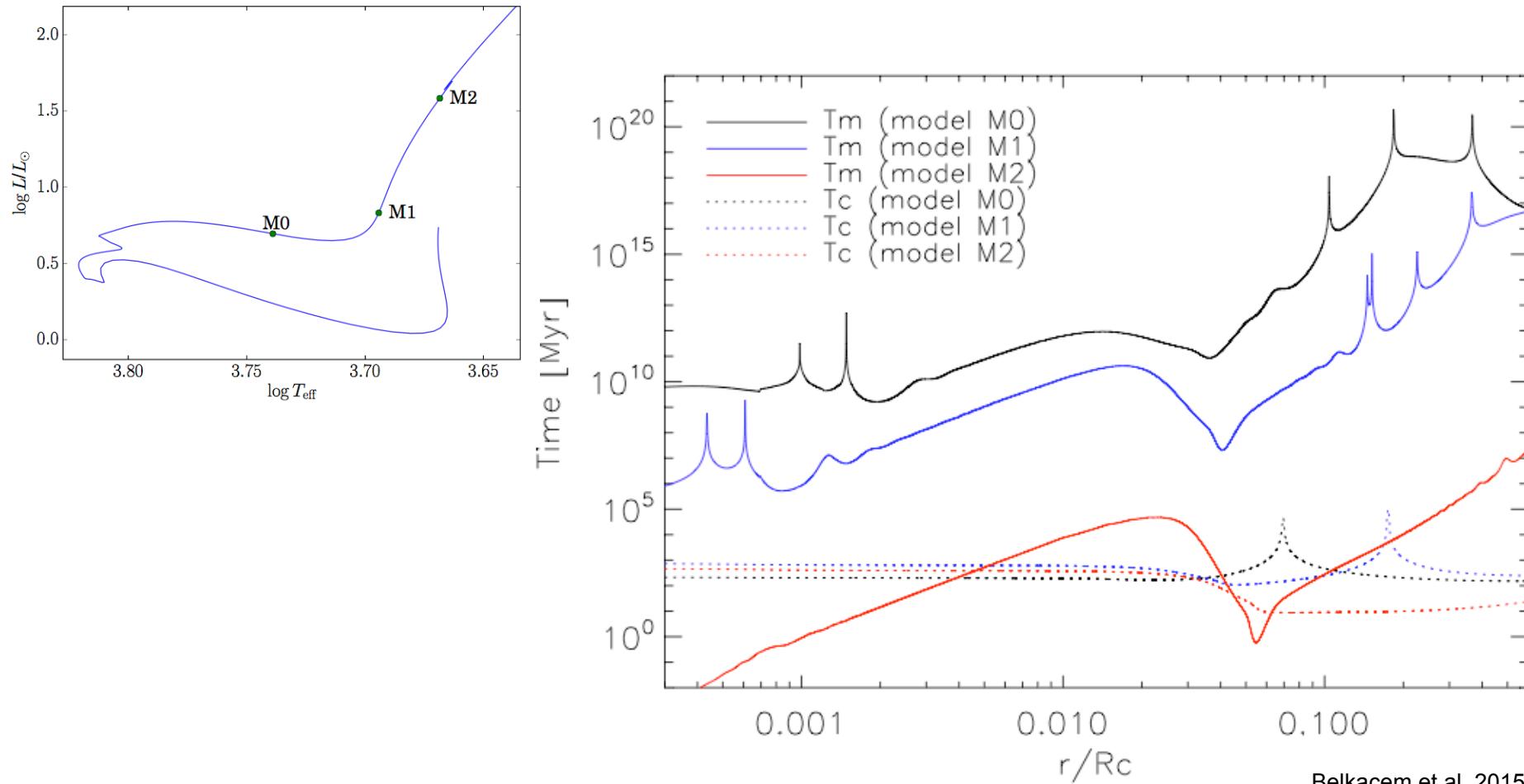
(Cantiello et al. 2014)



- IGW generated by turbulent pressure: not efficient (Fuller et al. 2014)
- IGW generated by penetrative convection: not efficient for red  
giants but efficient for subgiants (Pinçon et al. 2017)

# Asteroseismology of red giants

- Physical nature of the missing transport mechanism
  - Transport of angular momentum by mixed modes



Belkacem et al. 2015

# Summary

- Additional mechanism for the transport of angular momentum
  - Needed for the Sun and slowly rotating low-mass MS stars.  
Also needed for more massive/faster rotating MS stars?
  - Needed for subgiants and red giants
- Efficiency and physical nature of the additional mechanism
  - For subgiants and red giants:  $\nu_{add}$  can be precisely determined
  - Red giants:  $\nu_{add} \nearrow$  with mass and evolutionary state
  - Magnetic fields: fossil fields? MHD instabilities:  $\nu_{add}$  ok with AMRI
  - IGW: not for red giants. subgiants: penetrative convection
  - Mixed modes: efficient for evolved red giants