

Rotationally induced mixing in solar-type stars

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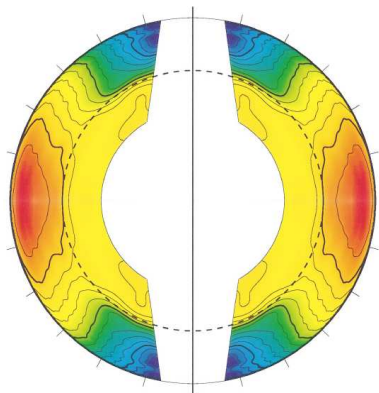
In collaboration with:
Pascale Garaud, Nic Brummell,
Michael McIntyre, Gary Glatzmaier

Evidence for / constraints on mixing in the Sun

- Surface abundances of He/Li/Be
- Interior profile of mean molecular weight
 - ▶ Sound speed anomaly at base of convection zone
 - ▶ Compositional stratification below convection zone

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- Differential rotation



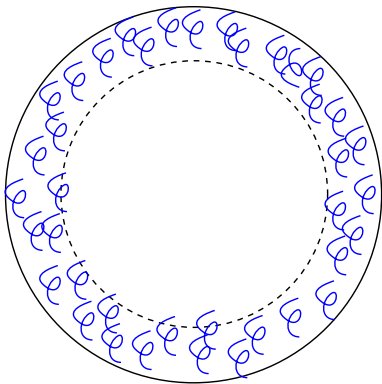
Causes of “mixing”

Heavy elements (and angular momentum) are transported by

- **Turbulence**
 - ▶ Thermally driven (convection, semi-convection, overshoot)
 - ▶ Shear driven (KH, GSF, MRI, ...)
- Meridional advection

Angular momentum also transported by

- Internal waves
- Magnetic fields



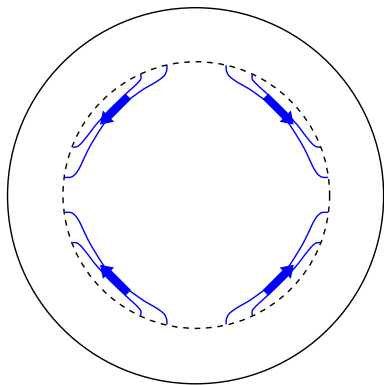
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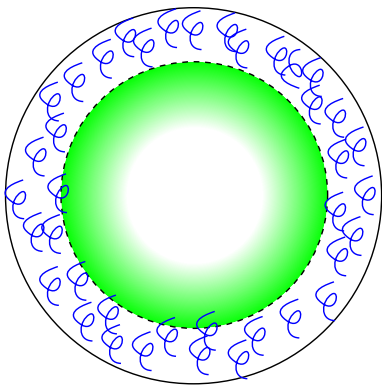
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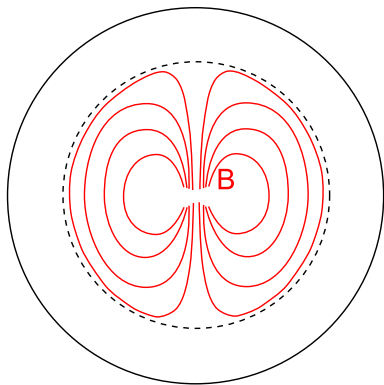
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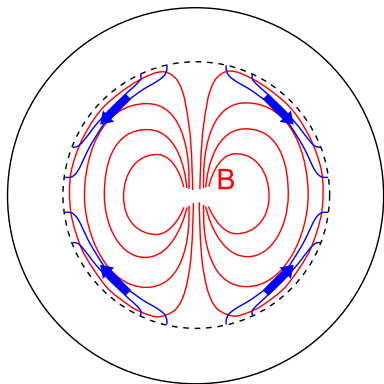
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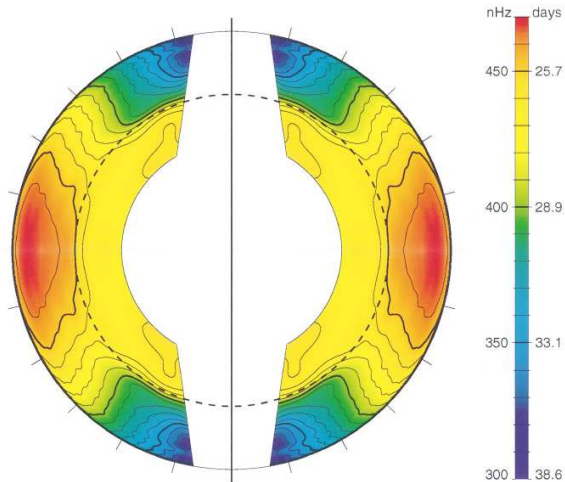
Angular momentum also transported by

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- **Magnetic fields**



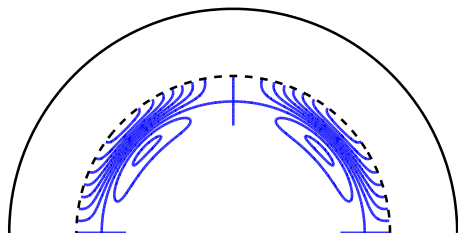
Neither of these is diffusive, or spherically symmetric

What drives meridional circulations?

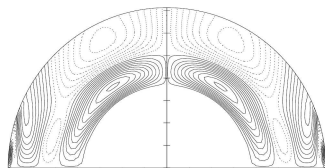


Schou et al. 1998

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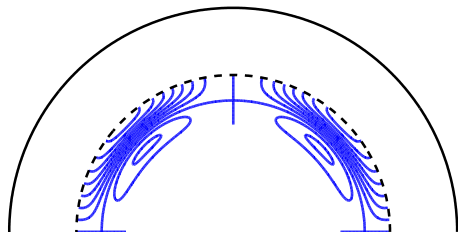


Spiegel & Zahn 1992

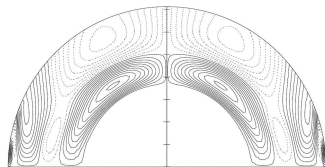


Elliott 1997

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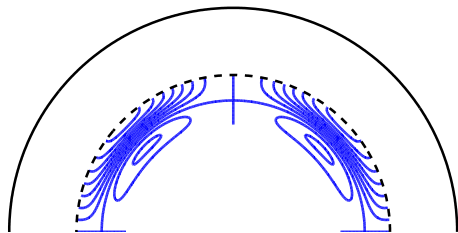
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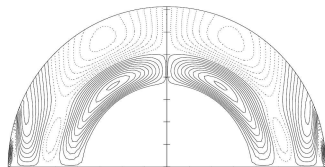
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Good for lithium, bad for rotation

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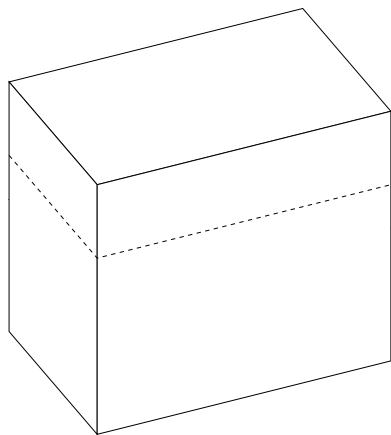
Good for lithium, bad for rotation
BUT
axisymmetric, no waves, no turbulence

Local Cartesian model

Rotating, compressible convection
(Brummell, Hurlburt & Toomre 1996,
Brummell, Clune & Toomre 2002)

- Ideal gas
- Fully compressible
- 3D
- (MHD)

- Horizontally periodic
- Pseudospectral

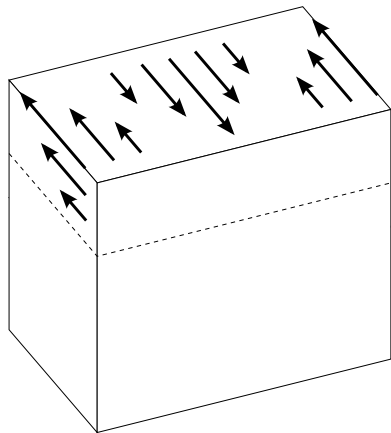


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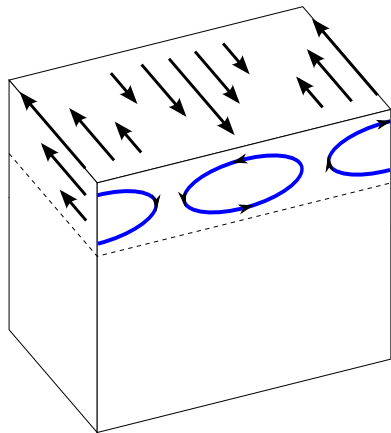


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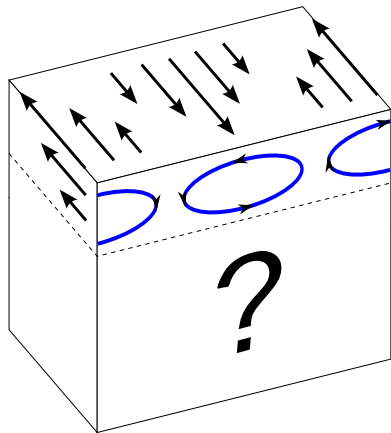


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Parameter selection

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{acoustic} & & \text{buoyancy} & & \text{rotation} & & \text{Eddington-Sweet} & & \text{viscous} \\ \text{time} & \ll & \text{time} & \ll & \text{time} & \ll & \text{time} & \ll & \text{time} \\ \\ \frac{L}{c} & \ll & \frac{1}{N} & \ll & \frac{1}{\Omega} & \ll & \left(\frac{N}{\Omega}\right)^2 \frac{L^2}{\kappa} & \ll & \frac{L^2}{\nu} \end{array}$$

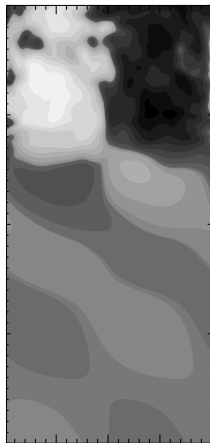
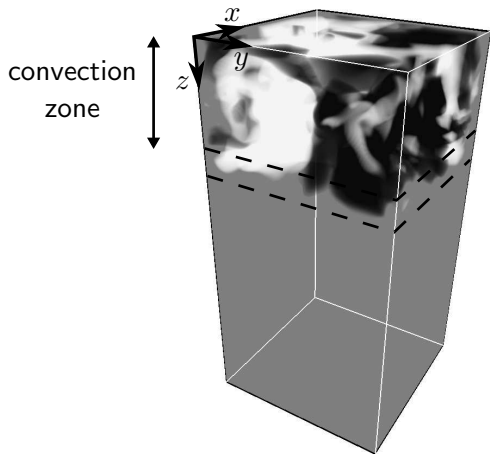
Parameter selection

acoustic time \ll buoyancy time \ll rotation time \ll Eddington–Sweet time \ll viscous time

$$\frac{L}{c} \ll \frac{1}{N} \ll \frac{1}{\Omega} \ll \left(\frac{N}{\Omega}\right)^2 \frac{L^2}{\kappa} \ll \frac{L^2}{\nu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\nu}{\kappa} \ll \left(\frac{\Omega}{N}\right)^2 \ll 1$$

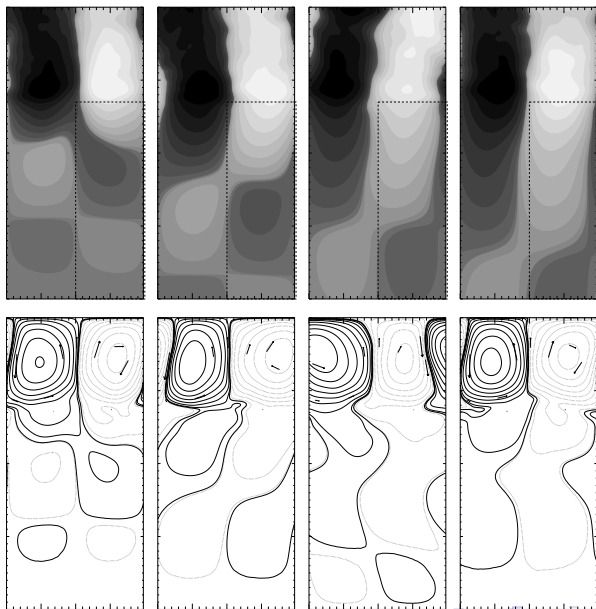
The burrowing regime



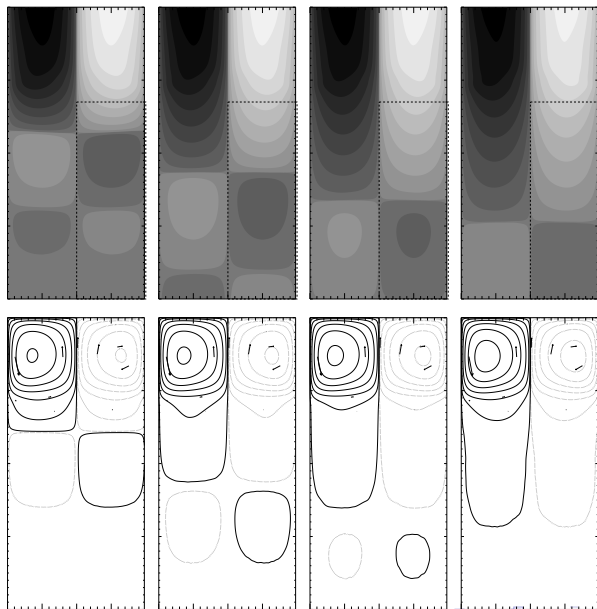
The burrowing regime

The burrowing regime

Burrowing with and without turbulence



Burrowing with and without turbulence



The burrowing regime

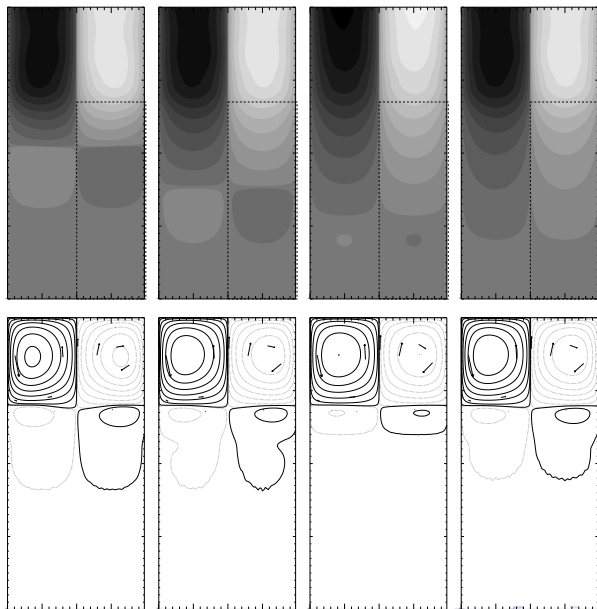
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The non-burrowing regime

acoustic time \ll buoyancy time \ll rotation time \ll viscous time \ll Eddington–Sweet time

$$\frac{L}{c} \ll \frac{1}{N} \ll \frac{1}{\Omega} \ll \frac{L^2}{\nu} \ll \left(\frac{N}{\Omega}\right)^2 \frac{L^2}{\kappa}$$

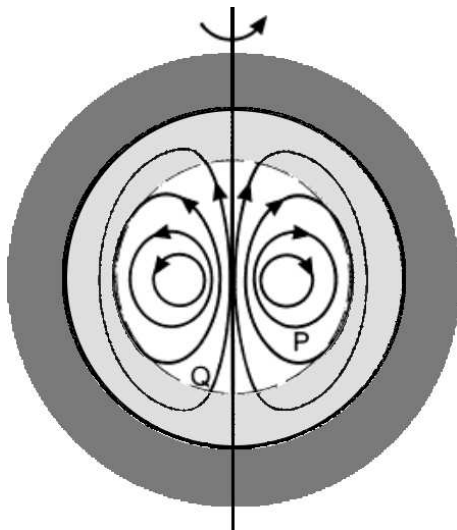
The non-burrowing regime



Summary

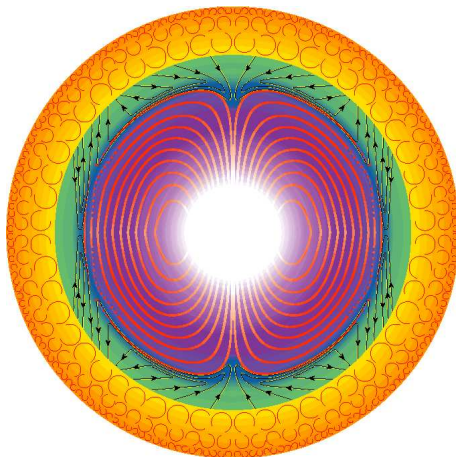
- Burrowing expected in solar interior, but not for late solar-type stars.
- Might explain solar lithium depletion.
- Yet solar interior rotates uniformly...

The Ferraro constraint



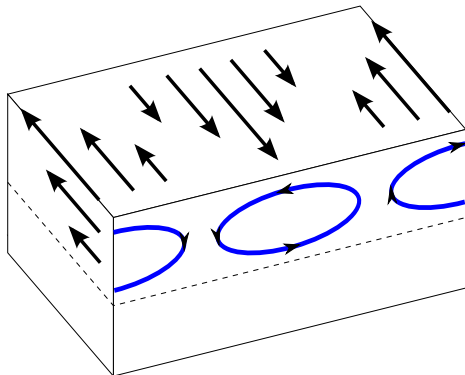
Mestel & Weiss 1987

The Ferraro constraint

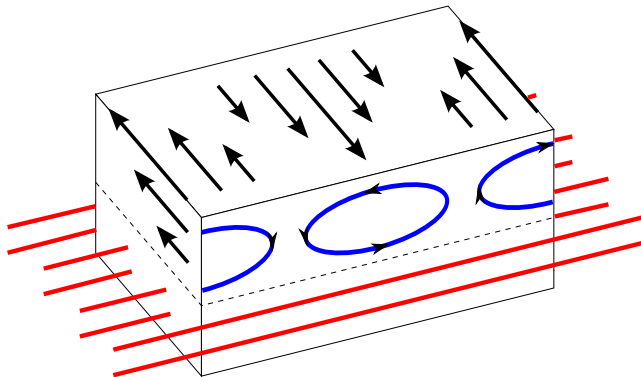


Gough & McIntyre 1998

The Ferraro constraint



The Ferraro constraint



Can a magnetic field halt the burrowing?

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Conclusions

- Burrowing of meridional flows is robust in the absence of a magnetic field
- But a weak magnetic field can dominate the angular momentum transport, and halt the burrowing

The end

Thank you!