# Exploring the Role of a Tachocline in M-Dwarf Magnetism

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# Why M-Dwarfs?

• Strong candidates in exoplanet searches

- Rotation Activity relation
- Spectral type Activity relation?

• Flare stars



## The Tachocline Divide



## The Solar Tachocline

- Helioseismology reveals a shear layer separating RZ and CZ in the Sun
- Can store and amplify wreathy fields generated in the bulk of the CZ





# **Computing Setup - Rayleigh**

- Open source code developed by Nick Featherstone with NSF support through the Computational Infrastructure for Geodynamics (CIG)
- Anelastic MHD in rotating spherical shells
- Pseudospectral
  - Chebyshev polynomials
  - Spherical harmonics
- Background states taken from MESA
  - $\circ~~$  0.4  $M_{\odot}$  rotating at 2  $\Omega_{\odot}$
  - Include / exclude stable layer below CZ
- Simulations here use 4096 cores on Pleiades
  - Efficient scaling to O(10<sup>5</sup>)



#### **Toroidal Field Structure - No Stable Layer**



#### **Toroidal Field Structure - Stable Layer**



# **Time Variability**



# **Emergent Field**



## Conclusions

- 1. Deep convecting shells can organize very strong mean toroidal fields without need for a stable layer
- 2. Tachoclines provide even very deep shells an additional site for toroidal field generation with a longer cycling period
- Early m-dwarfs might actually just "be bad" at building poloidal fields -- more simulations are needed.



#### **Computing Setup - Modeling**

• MESA reference states

- Diffuse internal heating
- Fixed entropy gradient boundaries
- ~1300x super-critical

Case	$N_r, N_{\theta}, N_{\phi}$	$N_{\rho}$	$\Omega_0/\Omega_\odot$	$\nu~cm^2s^{-1}$	$\mathbf{Pr}$	$\operatorname{Prm}$	Raf	Та		
H2NT H2T	$196 \times 512 \times 1024$ (196+48)×512×1024	5 5	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.02 \times 10^{11} \\ 1.02 \times 10^{11} \end{array}$	$0.25 \\ 0.25$	-	$\begin{array}{c} 1.86 \times 10^{10} \\ 1.87 \times 10^{10} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.19\times10^8\\ 4.21\times10^8\end{array}$		
D2NT D2NTa D2T D2Ta	$196 \times 512 \times 1024$ $196 \times 512 \times 1024$ $(196+48) \times 512 \times 1024$ $(196+48) \times 512 \times 1024$	5 5 5	2 2 2 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1.02 \times 10^{11} \\ 1.02 \times 10^{11} \\ 1.02 \times 10^{11} \\ 1.02 \times 10^{11} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\15\\4\\15\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 1.86 \times 10^{10} \\ 1.86 \times 10^{10} \\ 1.87 \times 10^{10} \\ 1.87 \times 10^{10} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 4.19 \times 10^8 \\ 4.19 \times 10^8 \\ 4.21 \times 10^8 \\ 4.21 \times 10^8 \end{array}$		
							Values quoted at 0.7R.			