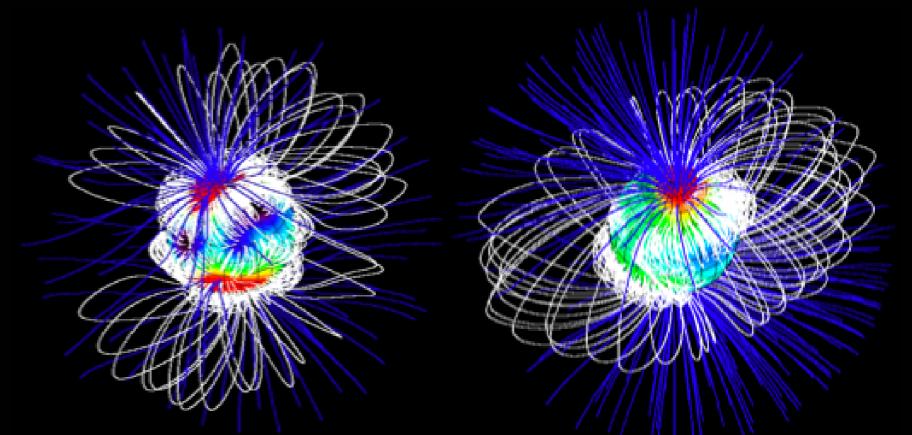
BEYOND DIPOLES:

GENERALIZED MULTIPOLE X-WIND MODEL

Subhanjoy Mohanty (Harvard Univ) & Frank Shu (UC San Diego)

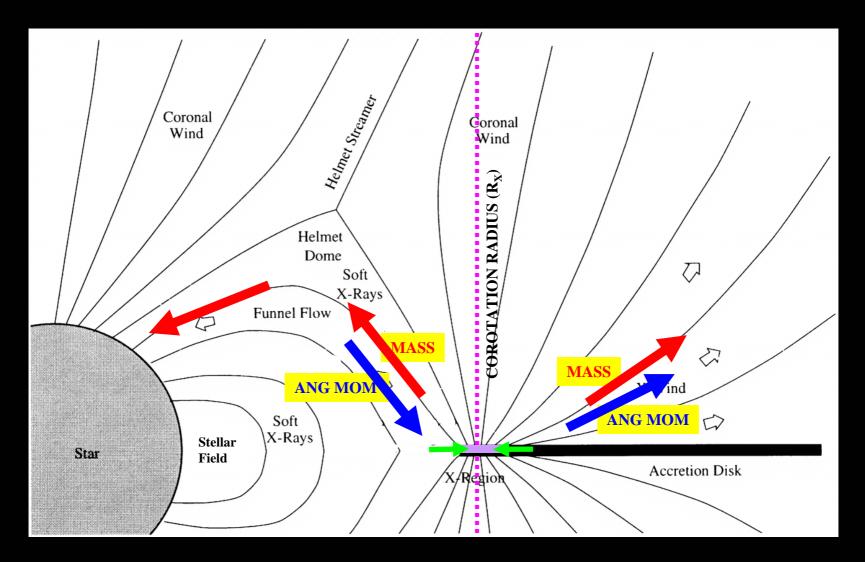
General Problem



- Accretion hot spots cover 0.1-5% of stellar surface
- Net surface polarization ~ 0

 \Rightarrow Complex multipolar surface fields

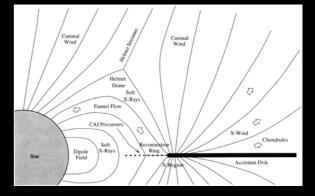
X-WIND MODEL: GENERAL STEADY-STATE SCHEMATIC



Shu et al. (1997)

GENERALIZED X-WIND MODEL

• Trapped Flux at X-point: Φ_t



- Fraction of trapped flux involved in accretion (funnel flow): Φ_t / 3
- Same field lines flow into hot spot: $(2\pi R_*^2) F_h B_h = \Phi_t / 3$
- Angular momentum removed by trapped flux from funnel flow gas:

(1-f)
$$\stackrel{\bullet}{M}_{D}(1-J_{*}) R_{X}^{2}\Omega_{X} = [\mathbf{r} \times (\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \stackrel{\bullet}{d}S] \propto (\Phi_{t}^{2} / R_{X})$$

• Disk-locking: $\Omega_X = \Omega_* = (GM_*/R_X^3)^{1/2}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ general: } F_h R_*^2 B_h \propto (G M_* M_D^{-} / \Omega_*)^{1/2}$$

dipole:
$$R_*{}^3 B_h \propto (G M_*{}^{5/3} M_D / \Omega_*{}^{7/3})^{1/2}$$

Mohanty & Shu (2008)

CONSTANT of PROPORTIONALITY

•With: $\mathbf{f} \equiv \mathbf{\dot{M}}_{W} / \mathbf{\dot{M}}_{D}$ and $\beta \equiv \int_{0}^{1} \beta(\psi) d\psi$, where $\mathbf{B} = \beta(\psi) \rho \mathbf{u}$ (i.e., β =mean magnetic field to mass flux ratio in X-wind) •Wind dynamics: $\Phi_{t} / 3 = 2\pi \beta f^{1/2} (G M_{*} M_{D}^{2} R_{X}^{3})^{1/4}$

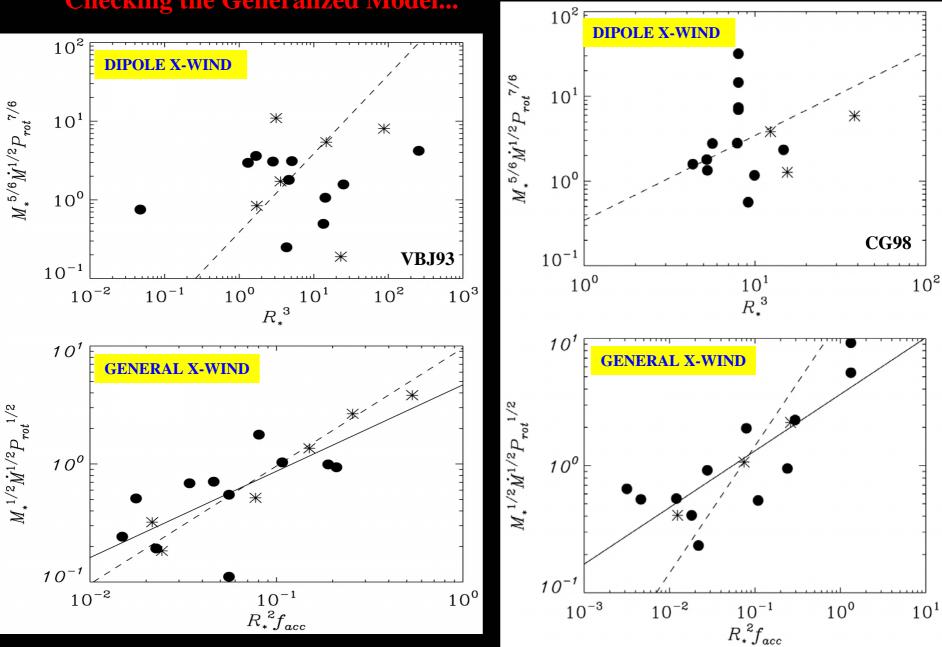
•Recall:
$$(2\pi R_*^2) F_h B_h = \Phi_t / 3$$
 and $\Omega_X = \Omega_* = [GM_*/R_X^3]^{1/2}$
• $F_h B_h = \beta f^{1/2} B_{norm} (R_X / R_*)^{3/4}$ where $B_{norm} \equiv (G M_* M_D^2 / R_*^5)^{1/4}$
• $F_h R_*^2 B_h = \Phi_t = \beta f^{1/2} (GM_* M_D / \Omega_*)^{1/2}$

• Angular momentum balance in X-region (entering = leaving): $M_{D} R_{X}^{2} \Omega_{X} = (1-f) M_{D} J_{*} R_{X}^{2} \Omega_{X} + f M_{D} J_{W} R_{X}^{2} \Omega_{X} + T$ $\Rightarrow f = (1 - J_{*} - \tau) / (J_{W} - J_{*})$

•Assume: $J_* \approx 0$, $\tau \approx 0 \Rightarrow J_W \approx 1 / f$; $f = 1/3 \Rightarrow \beta = 1.21$ (Cai et al. 2008/talk)

Mohanty & Shu (2008)

Checking the Generalized Model...



Johns-Krull & Gaffford (2002)

The Cases of V2129 Oph & BP Tau (Mdot, F_h, B_h directly measured simultaneously) <u>V2129 Oph:</u>

 $M_{\star} = 1.35 M_{\odot}, R_{\star} = 2.4 R_{\odot}, Mdot = 1 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/yr$

 ${}^{\bullet}P_{\star} = 6.53 \text{ day} \Rightarrow \mathsf{R}_{COROTATION} (=\mathsf{R}_{X}) = 6.67 \text{ R}_{\star}$

[•] $B_h = 2 kG$, $F_h = 5\% \Rightarrow$ measured $F_h B_h = 100 G$ (Donati et al. 2007)

Multipole X-wind equation (with f = 1/3, ß = 1.21):

 \Rightarrow predicted $F_h B_h = 79 G$

BP Tau:

 $M_{\star} = 0.8 M_{\odot}, R_{\star} = 1.95 R_{\odot}, Mdot = 3 X 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/yr$

P_★ = 7.6 day \Rightarrow R_{COROTATION} (=R_X) = 7.5 R_★

[•] $B_h = 9 \text{ kG}$, $F_h = 2\% \Rightarrow \text{measured } F_h B_h = 180 \text{ G}$ (Donati et al. 2008)

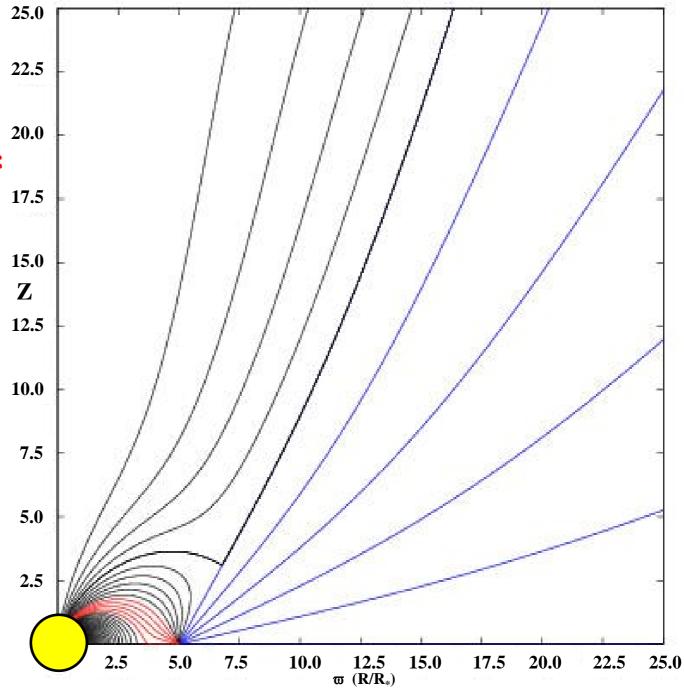
Multipole X-wind equation (with f = 1/3, ß = 1.21):

 \Rightarrow predicted $F_h B_h = 170 G$

Ostriker & Shu (1995)

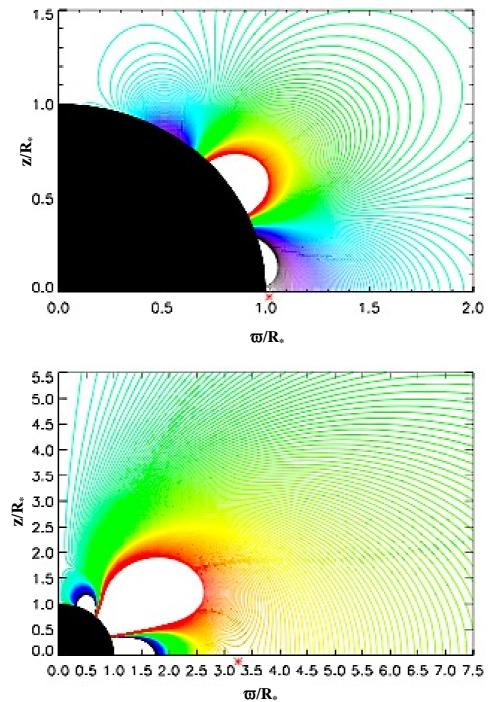
X-WIND MODEL: DIPOLE FIELD

 $(R_X = 5 R_{\star})$

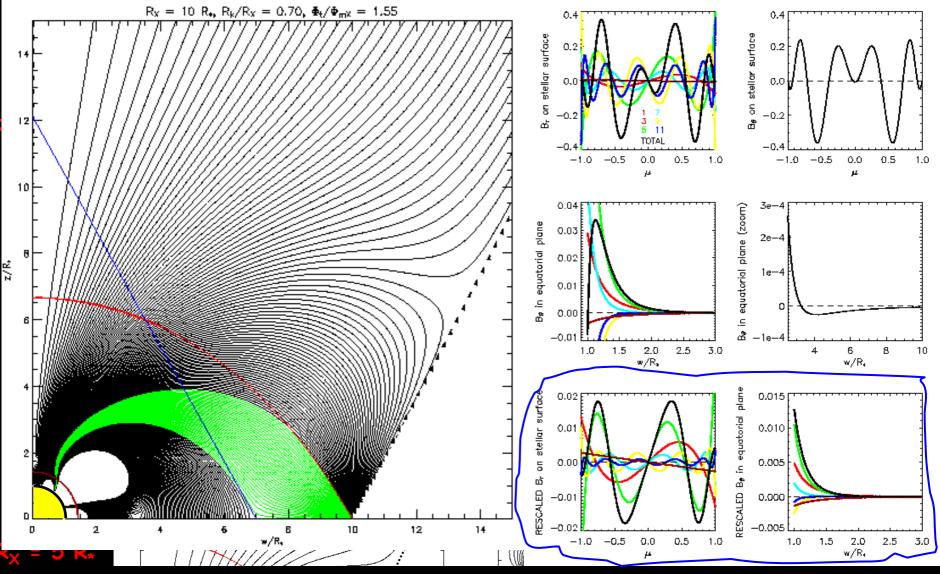


Observational Constraints on Surface Field

- Low Net Surface Polarization
- <u>High</u> Polarization within Accretion Flow
- Small Hot-Spot Covering Fraction (~few %)



Mohanty & Shu (2008)



Rescaled solution: $R_X = 7R_*$, hot spot latitude = 55°, dominant surface B: 1 = 1, 3, 5

 $F_h = 1\% \Rightarrow B_h \text{ (with fiducial parameters } M_* = 0.5 M_{\odot}, R_* = 2R_{\odot}, \text{ Mdot} = 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}) = 8.8 \text{ kG}$ V2129 Oph & BP Tau: $R_X \sim 6.7 - 7.5 R_*$, hot spot latitude ~ 70°, dominant surface B: 1 = 1, 3, 5

 $F_{2} = 2 - 5\% B_{2} = 2 - 9 kG$

Conclusions

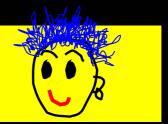
X-Wind theory: Main ingredient is trapped flux;

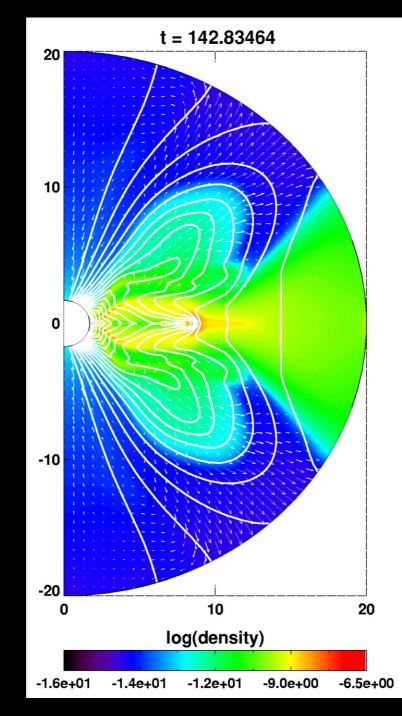
[•]Dipole field not necessary; makes general unique prediction consistent with obs.

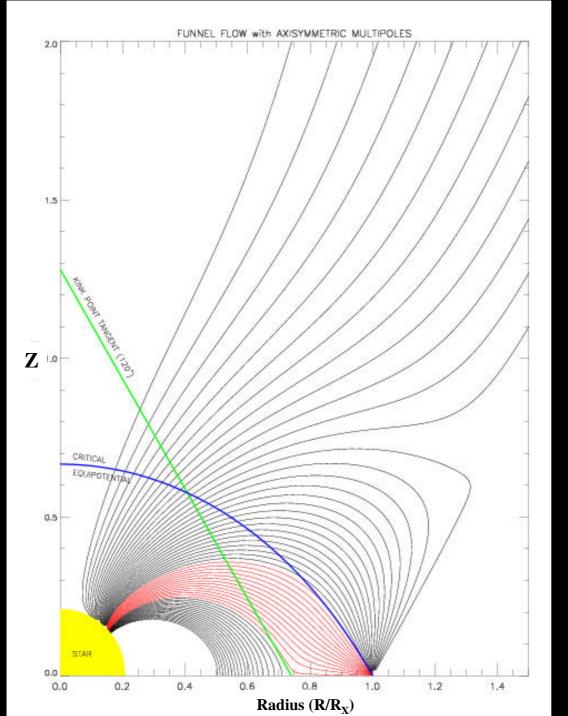
• Multipole fields can match both the observational constraints on surface field and the X-point geometry

Future: include viscous torque (if disk fields present);
Tilted Fields; Non-Axisymmetry;
Theory: understand disk viscosity vs. resistivity better;
Simulations: non-dipole fields with flux-trapping
(a la Romanova et al. 2008 with dipole fields)





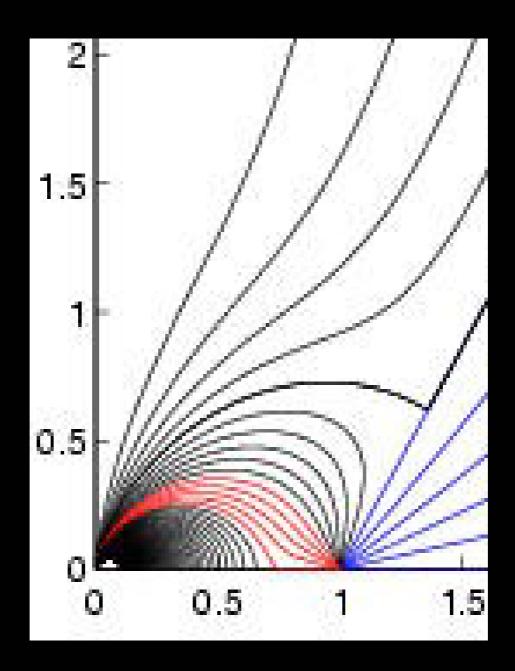




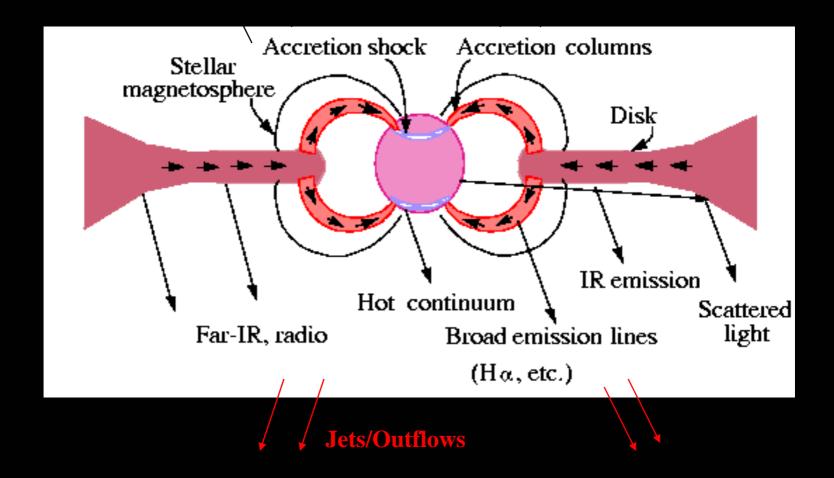
X-WIND MODEL: MULTIPOLE FIELD

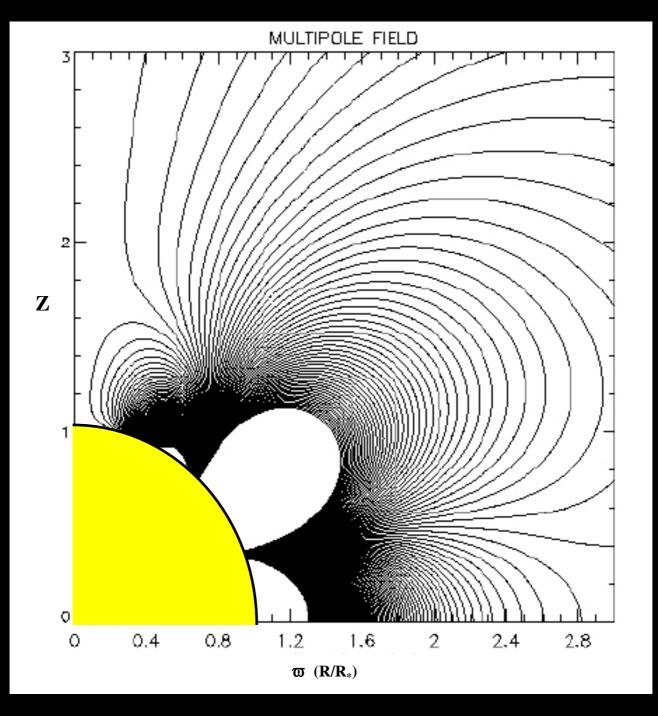
 $(R_X = 5 R_*)$

Mohanty & Shu (2005)



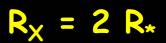
Disk-Locking in Accreting Stars

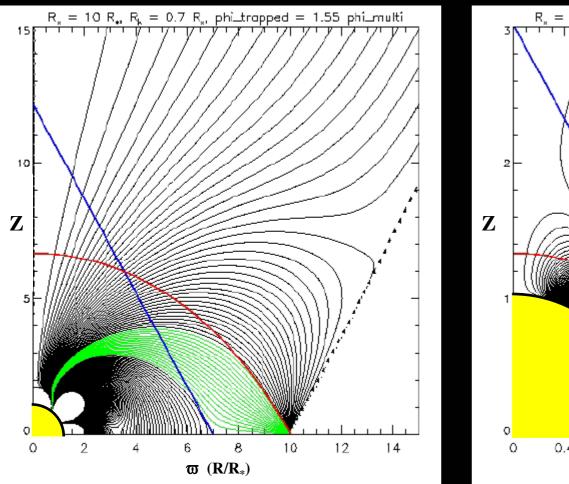


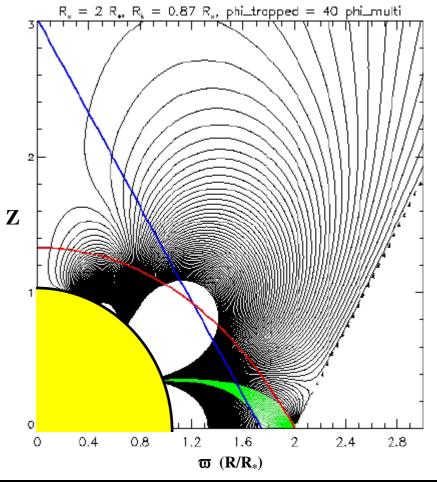


MULTIPLE FLOWS with MULTIPOLE FIELD

$R_{X} = 10 R_{\star}$







Mohanty & Shu (2006)

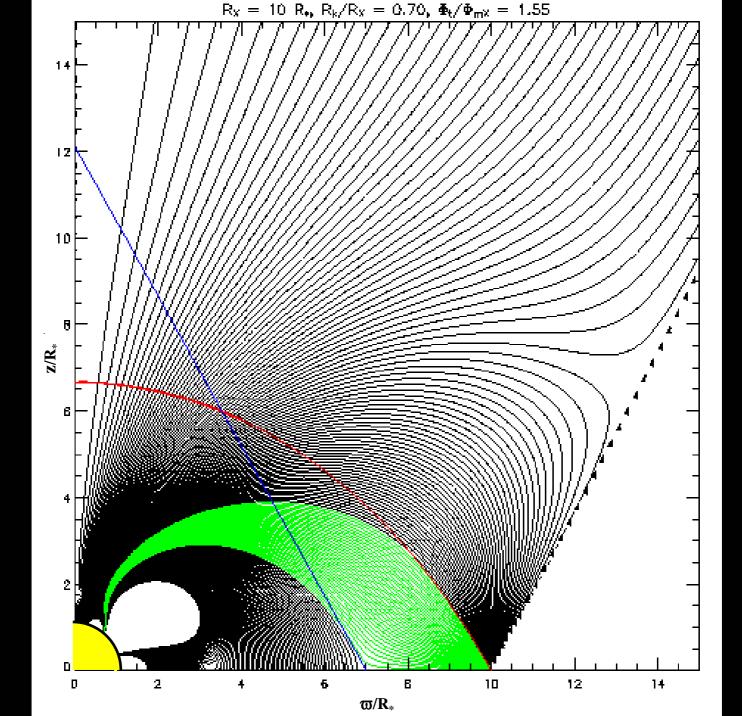


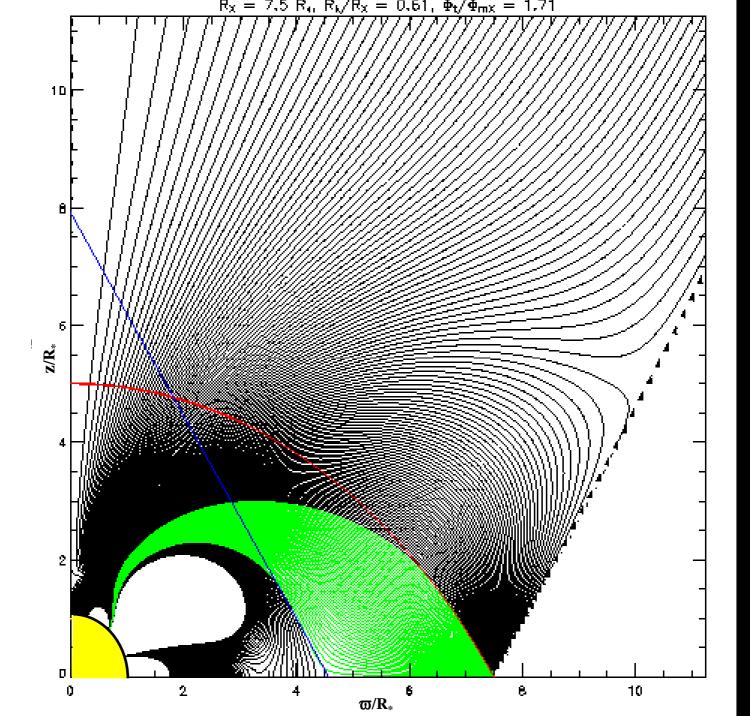
X-Wind Model: Qualitative description

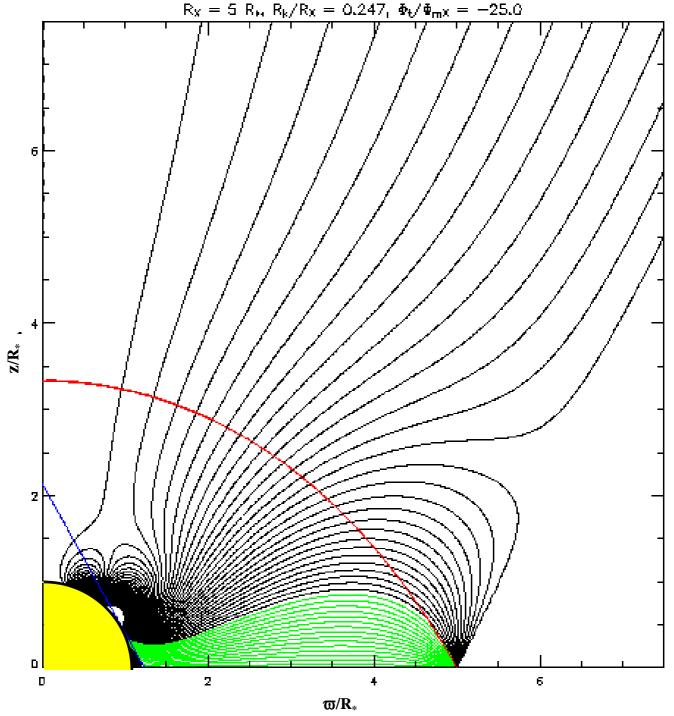
Necessary Conditions for X-Wind Model: Generalization; Unique prediction

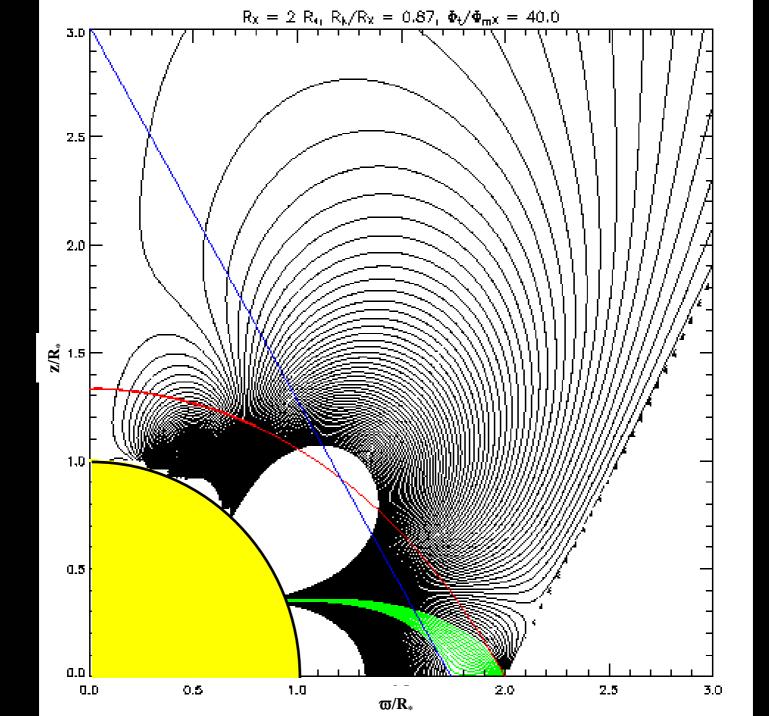
Comparison of prediction to Observations

Illustrative Multipole Simulations









Which Movie Does Frank Love?

- The Golden Compass
- Conan the Barbarian
- Gone With the (X-)Wind
- Inebriated Wombats

Which Movie Does Frank Love?

- The Golden Compass
- Conan the Barbarian $\sqrt{111}$
- Gone With the (X-)Wind
- **Inconiated Wombats**

Overview

- Classical T Tauri stars: accreted ~90% of their final mass, but continue to accrete from surrounding disk
- Magnetospheric accretion: stellar field truncates disk at some inner radius > stellar radius; incoming disk material climbs onto field lines and lands on star at nearly free-fall velocities:
- > Magnetic braking explains slow rotation of CTTs
- Line profiles, variability, excess emission (e.g., UV) from accretion shock consistent with magnetospheric accretion at free-fall velocities