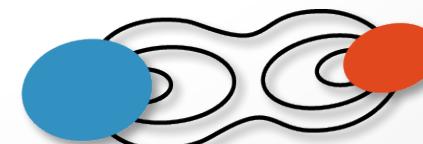


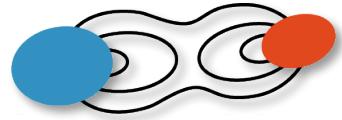
# Magnetic fields in Massive close binaries

E. Alecian (U. Grenoble – IPAG)

**C. Neiner** (Obs. Paris), **G. Wade** (RMC, Canada),  
**J. Morin** (U. Montpellier), **S. Mathis** (CEA/Saclay),  
**M. Shultz** (Uppsala U., RMC), **E. Semenko** (SAO, Russia)),  
**S. Gregory** (U. Saint Andrews), **A. ud-Doula** (Penn State U.),  
**J. Grunhut** (U. Toronto), **Y. Nazé** (U. Liège)

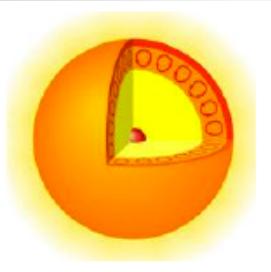
+ The **BinaMics** collaboration





# Stellar magnetic fields

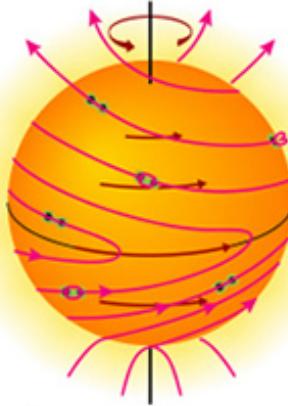
• • •



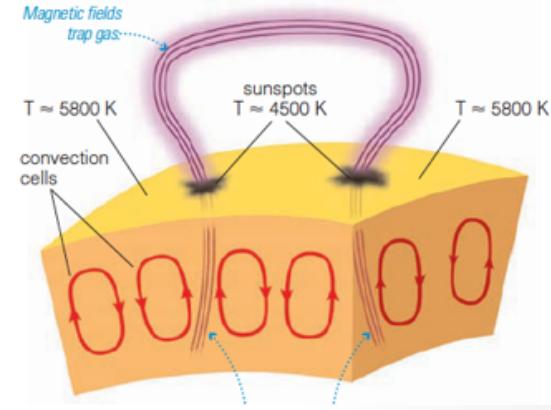
# In solar-type stars

$\alpha - \Omega$   
(solar-type)  
dynamo

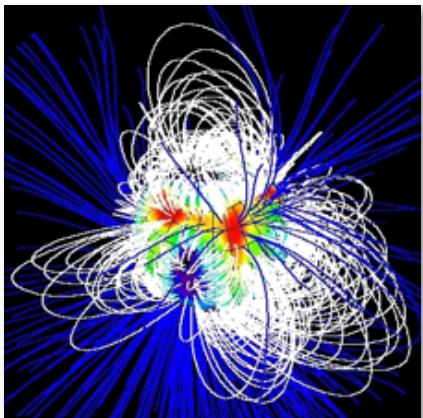
## Differential rotation



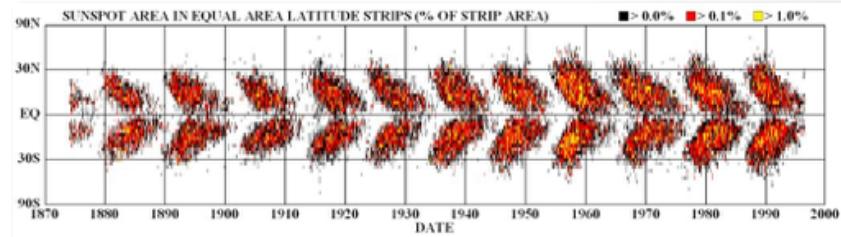
## Convection



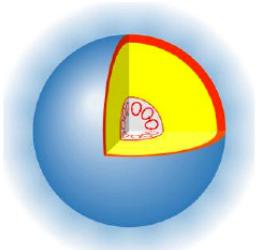
## Complex magnetic fields



## with sometimes cycles

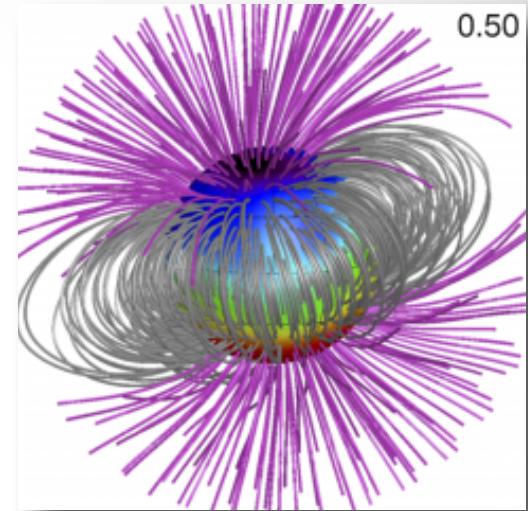


Varying on short timescales (days, weeks)

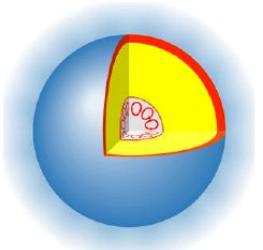


# In higher-mass stars

- Low-order fields
  - Strong ( $\sim$ kG)
  - Stable (decades)
- $\Rightarrow$  **Fossil fields**



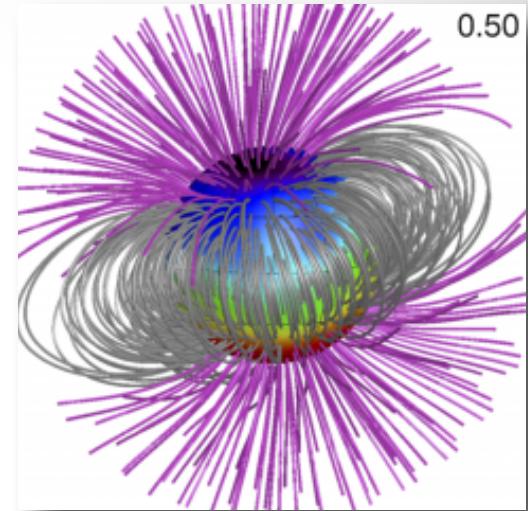
© J. Silvester



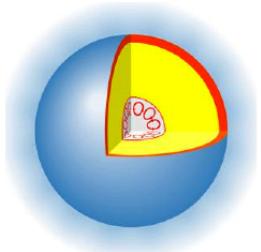
# In higher-mass stars

- Low-order fields
  - Strong ( $\sim$ kG)
  - Stable (decades)
- $\Rightarrow$  Only in 5-10%

$\Rightarrow$  **Fossil fields**

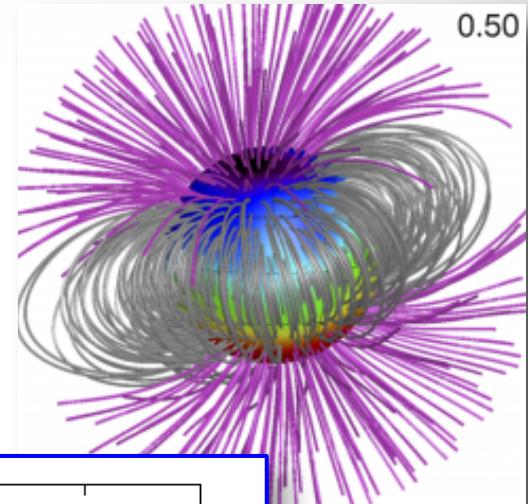


© J. Silvester

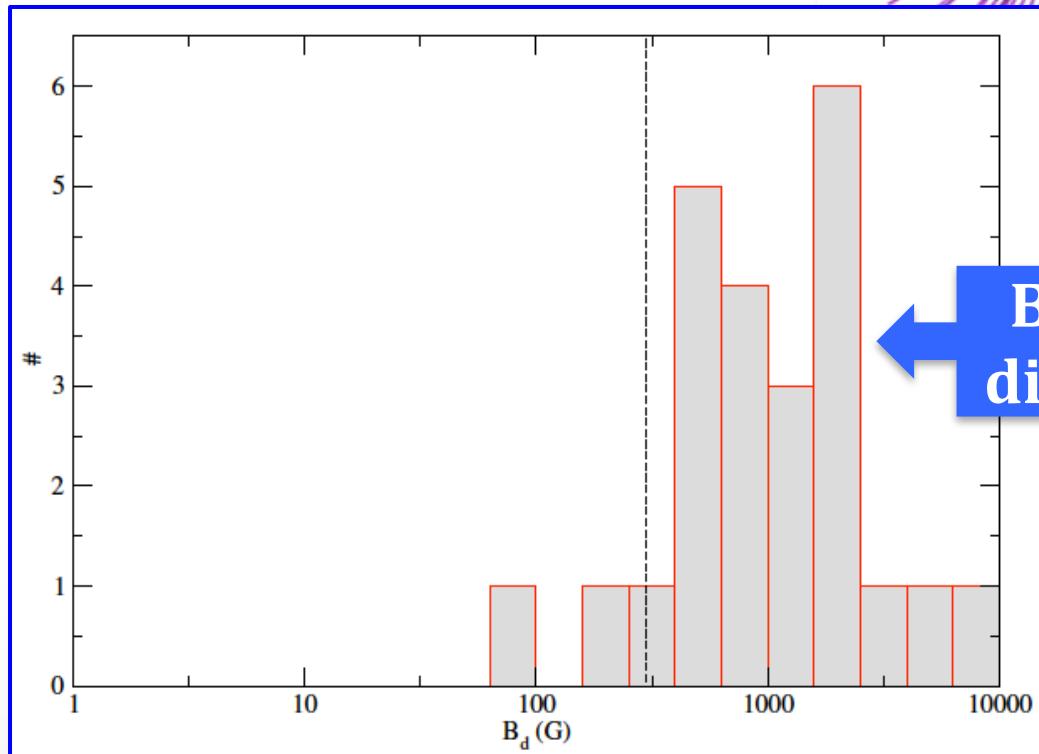


# In higher-mass stars

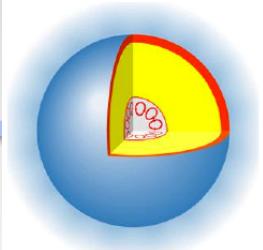
Strong fossil fields



Levster



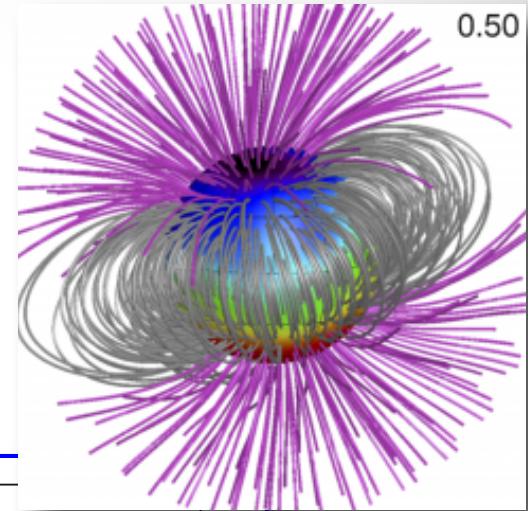
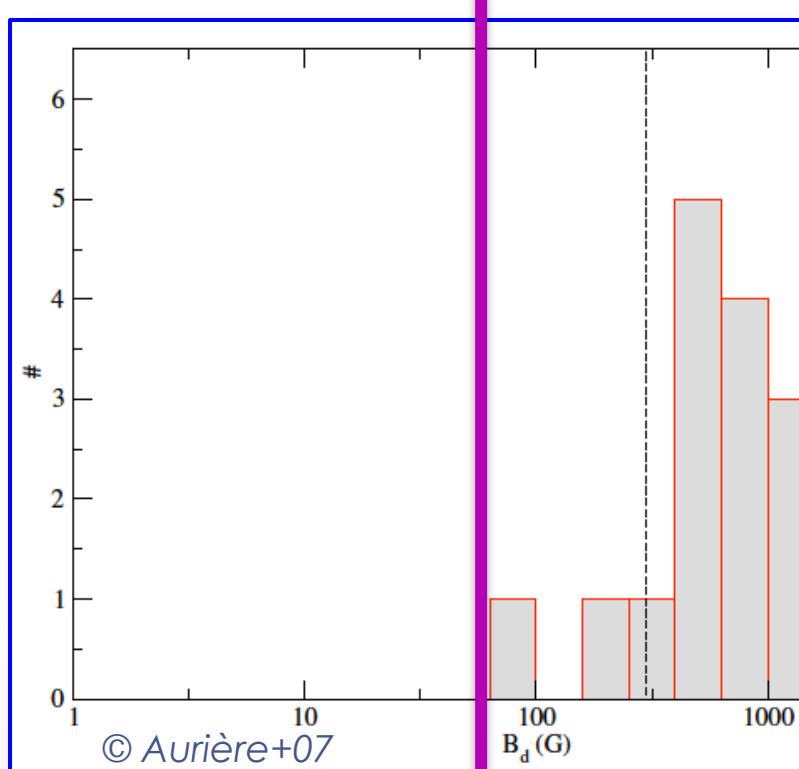
B strength distribution



# In higher-mass stars

Strong fossil fields

~60 G

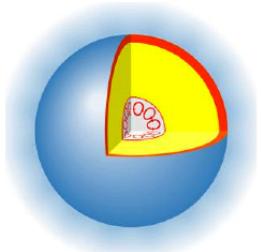


© J. Silvester

B strength distribution

Neiner+ in pr.  
Fossati+15  
Aurière+07

© Aurière+07

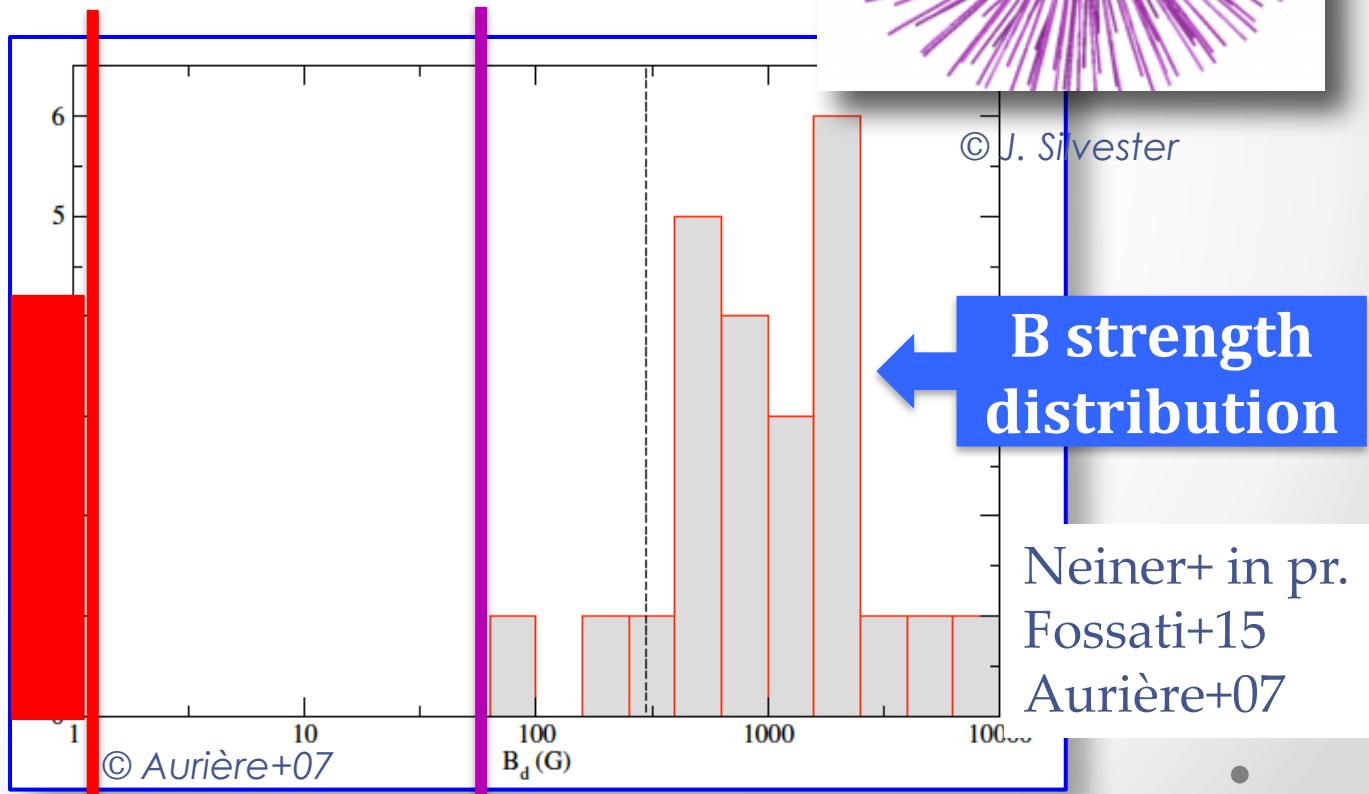


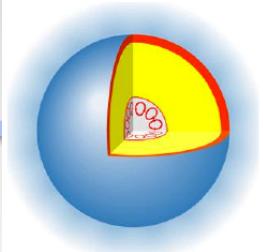
# In higher-mass stars

$\sim 1$  G

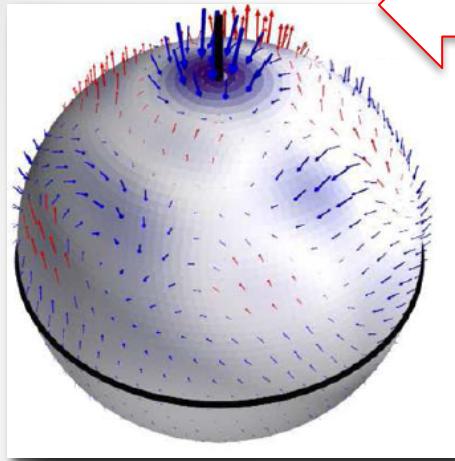
$\sim 60$  G

Strong fossil fields





# In higher-mass stars

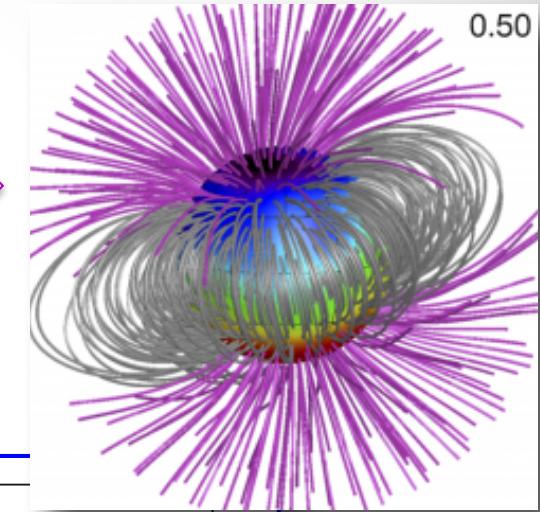


Weak  
fossil  
fields

$\sim 1$  G

Strong  
fossil  
fields

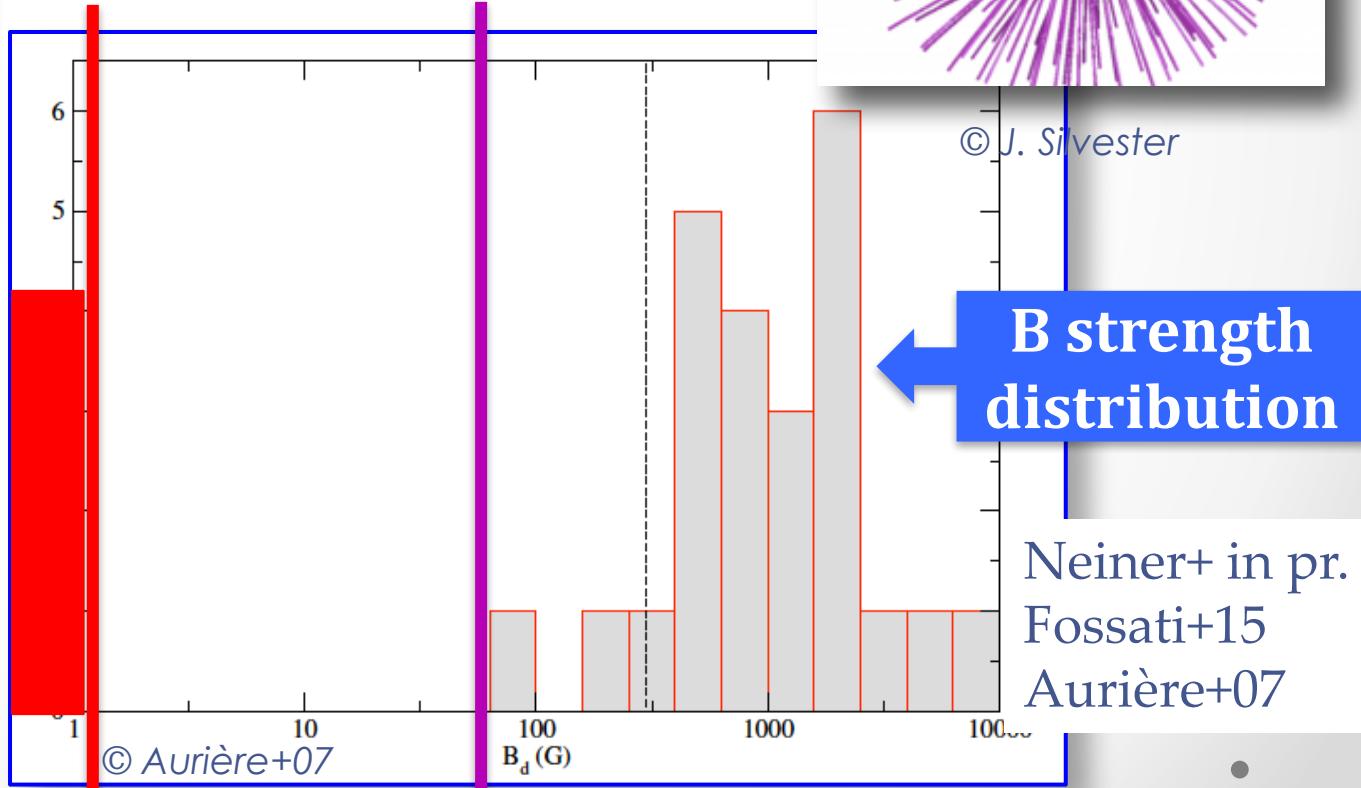
$\sim 60$  G

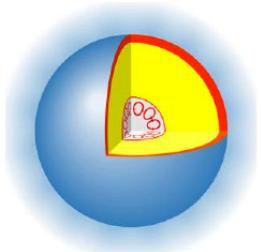


© J. Silvester

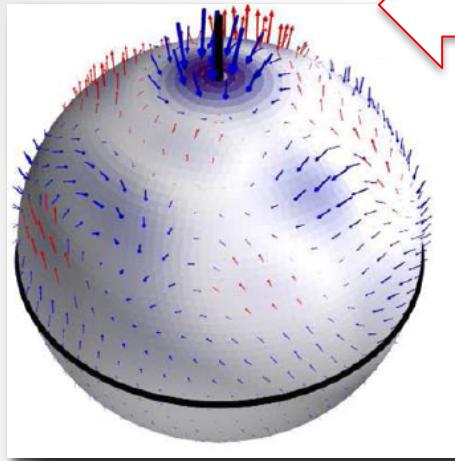
B strength  
distribution

Blazère+16  
Petit+11  
Lignières+09





# In higher-mass stars

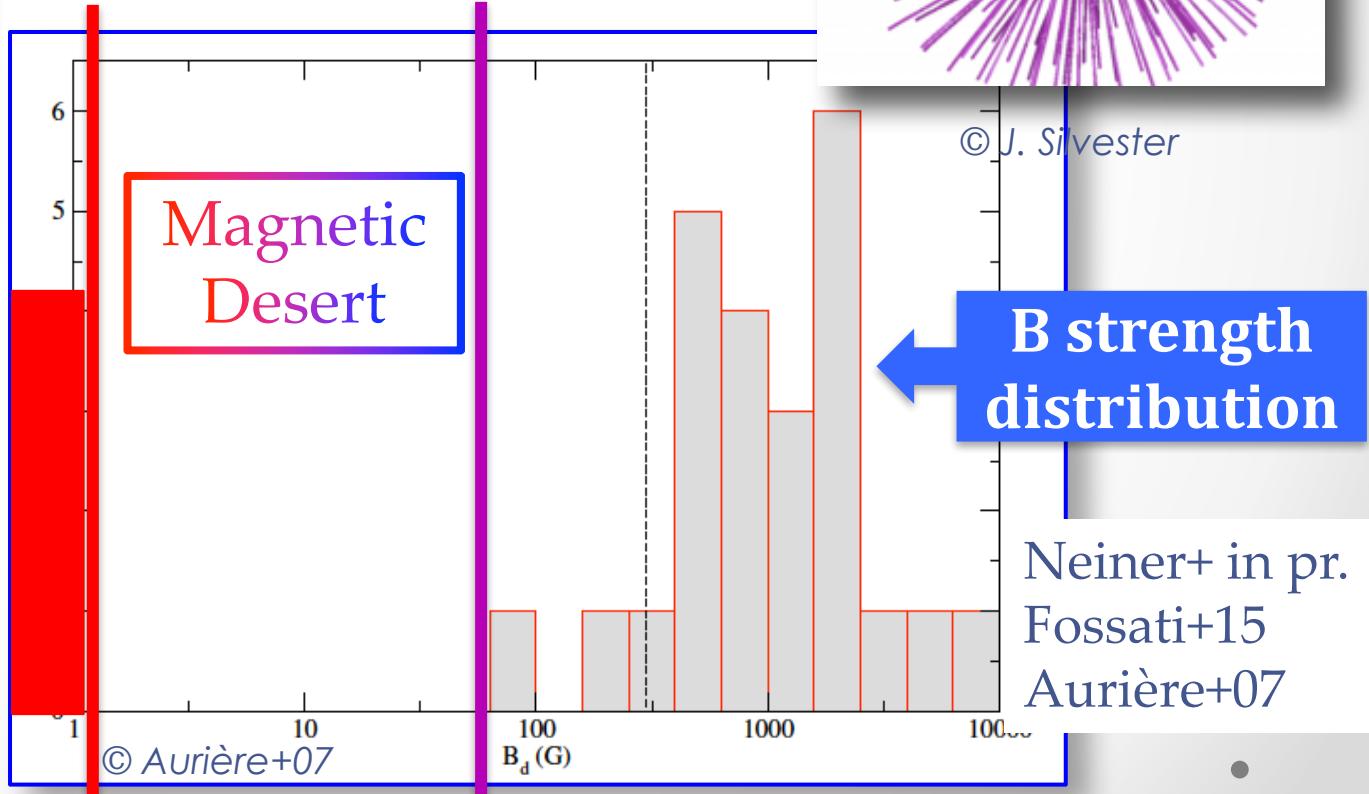
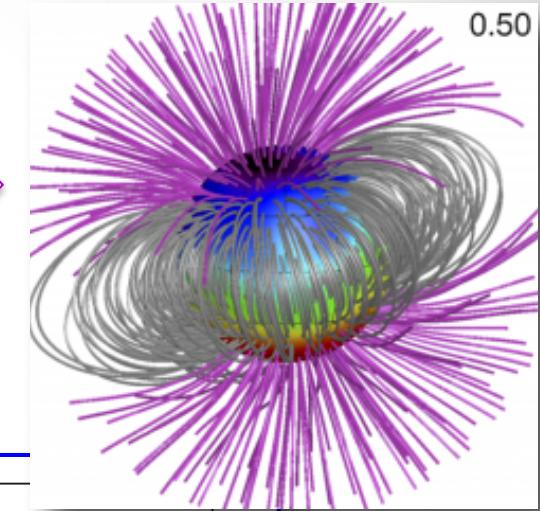


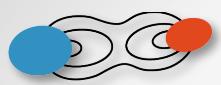
Weak  
fossil  
fields

$\sim 1$  G

Strong  
fossil  
fields

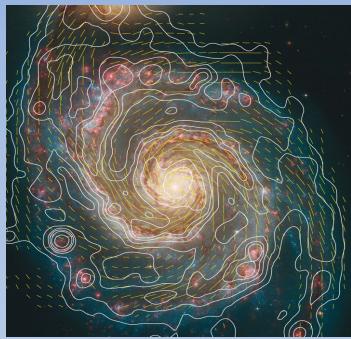
$\sim 60$  G



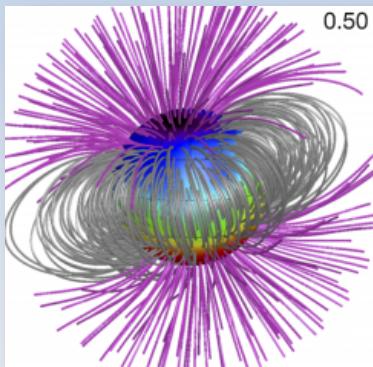


# Origin of fossil fields

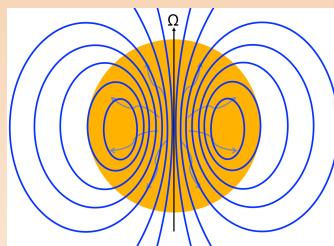
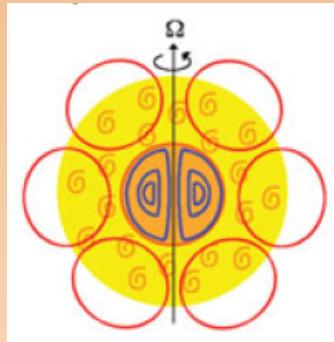
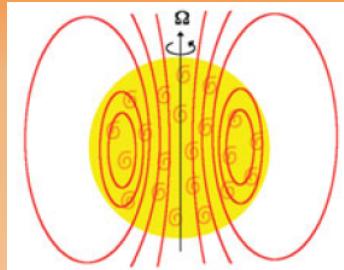
## Fossilised Galactic field



B flux  
conservation

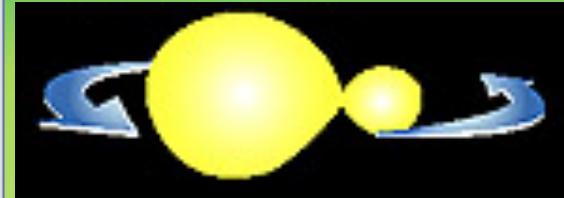


## PMS relaxation

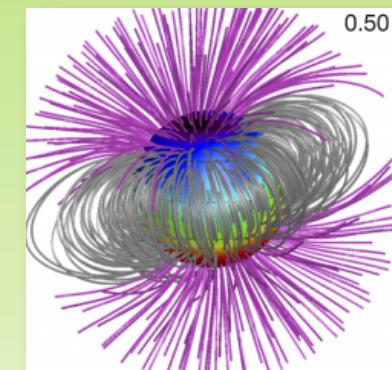


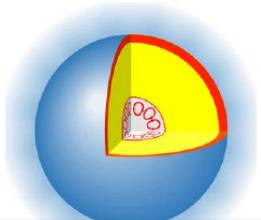
Dyn. B  
relaxes  
inside  
rad.  
zones

## Mergers



Strong shear  
+  
MRI

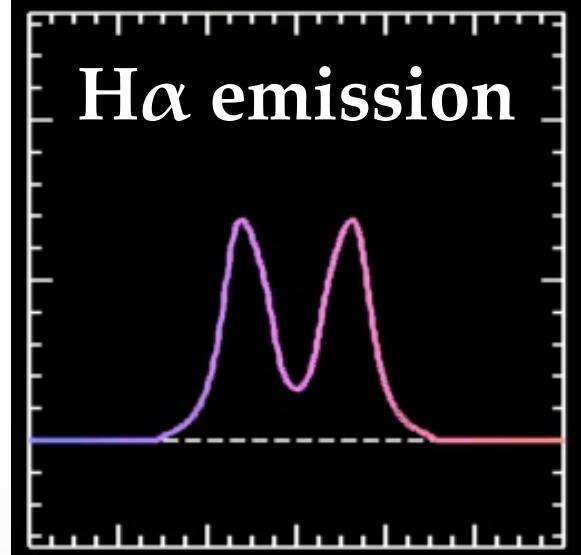
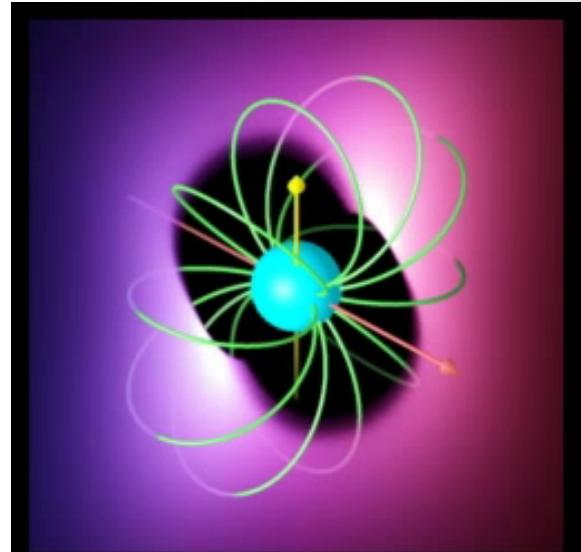


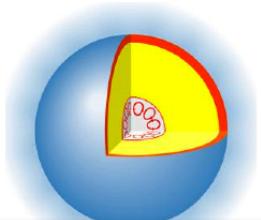


# Rigidly Rotating Magnetosphere

*Townsend+07 ; Oksala+15*

- In the most massive stars
- Radiative winds material **trapped** into the **magnetosphere**



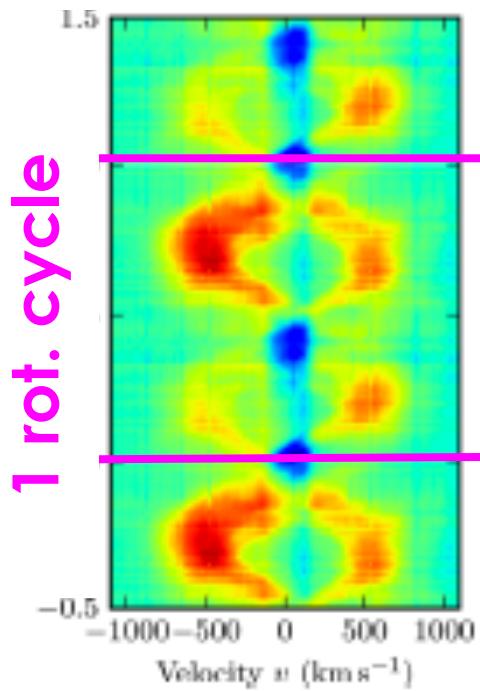


# Rigidly Rotating Magnetosphere

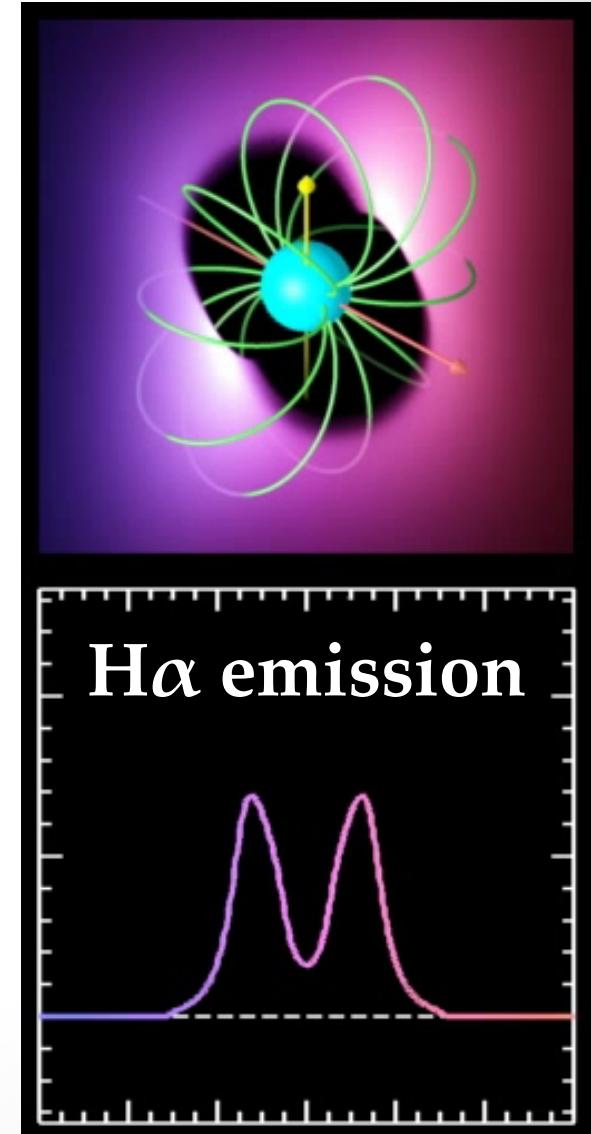
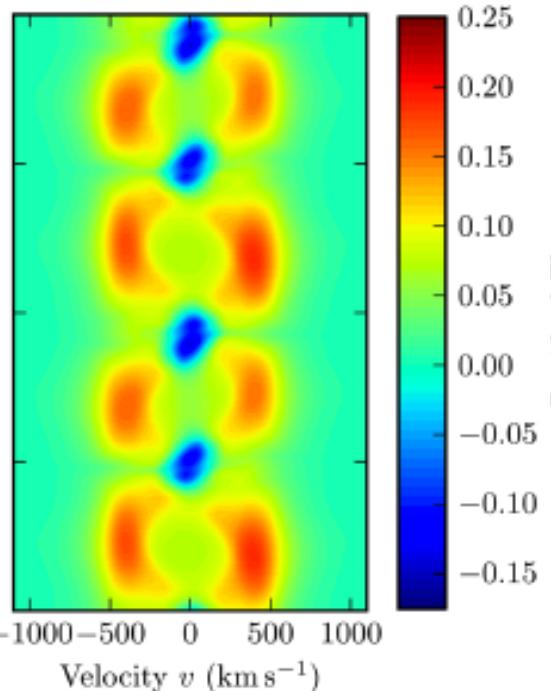
Townsend+07 ; Oksala+15

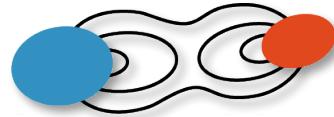
- In the most massive stars
- Radiative winds material **trapped** into the **magnetosphere**

H $\alpha$  Observations



Model





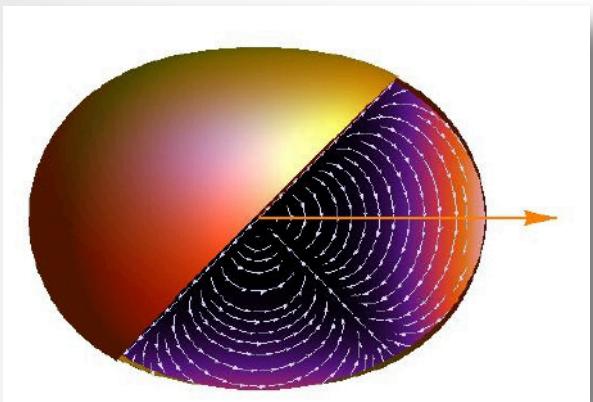
# What happens if you add a close companion ?

...

## The BinaMlcS project

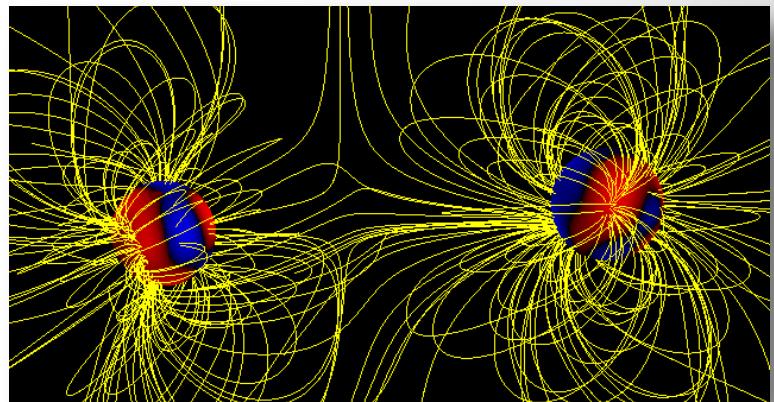
Binarity and Magnetic Interaction in various  
classes of stars

## Tidal flows $\leftrightarrow$ Magnetic fields



© Remus et al. 2012

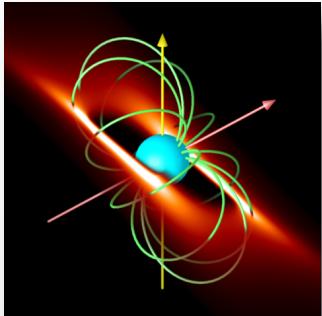
## Magnetospheric interaction



© Holzwarth, Gregory, priv. com.

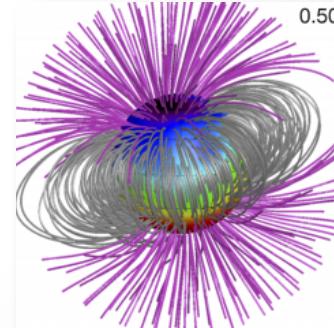


## CSE and AM evol.

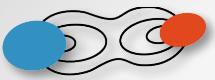


© R. Townsend

## Origin of fossil fields

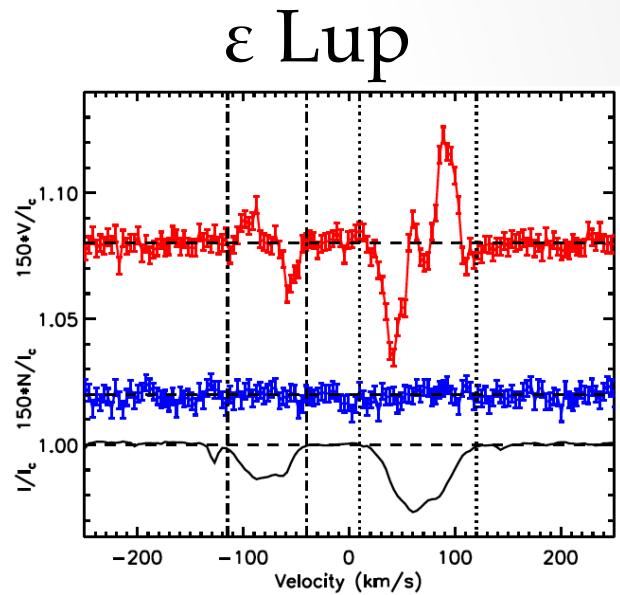


© J. Silvester



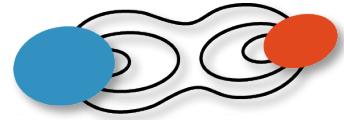
# Observations

- >800 h **ESPaDOnS/CFHT, Narval/TBL**  
PIs: E. Alecian, C. Neiner, G. Wade
- ~170 short-P binary ( $\text{Porb} < 20\text{d}$ ),  
 $V < 8 \text{ mag}$ , SpT > F5  
=> statistical sample
- 10 magnetic systems with  
 $\text{Porb} < 100 \text{ d}$ ,  $V < 10 \text{ mag}$   
=> monitoring sample
- Libre-Esprit reduction  
=> optimal extraction of spectra
- Least-Square-Deconvolution  
=> increases the SNR



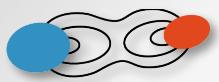
*Shultz+15*





# Selected Results

• • •



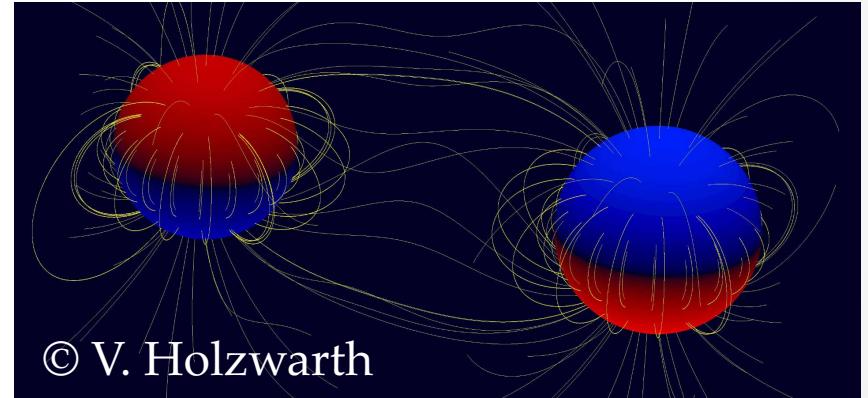
# Origin of Fossil Fields

- B detected in <2% of the sample (vs 5-10% in isol. stars)  
=> IC of formation are retained ?
- B detected in only one of the two components  
=> IC of formation are not dominating

*Alecian+ in prep.*

- B detected in the two components of εLup  
=> merger impossible

*Shultz+15*

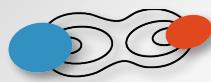


© V. Holzwarth

- Post-interacting binaries have also less than 10% magnetic stars  
=> binary interaction is not playing an important role

*Nazé+17*

*Grunhut+17*



# Magnetic vs orbital properties

ID	Porb	M2/M1	e	Teff	Prot (d)	$\beta$ ( $^{\circ}$ )	Bd (kG)
Plaskett	14.4	<0.1	0.00	34000	1.22	90	2.00
NU Ori	14.3	0.33	0.00	31000	1.09	60	1.80
HD 37017	18.7	0.49	0.47	23000	0.90	70	8.30
HD 149277	11.5	0.91	0.24	22000	25.4	75	9.90
HD 156324 A	1.6	0.39	0.00	22000	1.58	71	14.0
$\varepsilon$ Lup Aa	4.6	0.84	0.27	22000	2.24	38	0.80
$\varepsilon$ Lup Ab	4.6	0.84	0.27	20000	2.48	15	0.33
BD-19 5044 L	17.6	0.68	0.47	13000	5.04	26	1.40
HD 5550	6.8	0.65	0.00	11400	6.84	24	0.065
HD 98088	5.9	0.73	0.18	8300	5.90	75	3.80

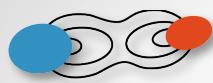
Orbit

Star

Massive

I-M

Grunhut+ in prep. ; Shultz+ in prep. ; Shultz+ sub. ; Shultz+2015 ; Landstreet+2017 ; Alecian+2016 ; Folsom+2012



# Magnetic vs orbital properties

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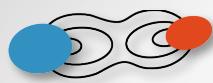
Orbit

Star

Massive

I-M

Grunhut+ in prep. ; Shultz+ in prep. ; Shultz+ sub. ; Shultz+2015 ; Landstreet+2017 ; Alecian+2016 ; Folsom+2012



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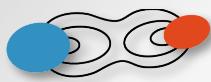
Orbit

Star

Magnetic axis highly inclined,

Massive

I-M



# Magnetic vs orbital properties

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Orbit

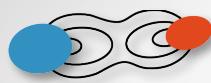
Star

Magnetic axis highly inclined,

- except for the only system with 2 magnetic stars, or

Massive

I-M



# Magnetic vs orbital properties

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Orbit

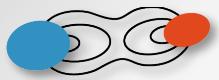
Star

Magnetic axis highly inclined,

- except for the only system with 2 magnetic stars, or
- except for the only stars with faint magnetic fields

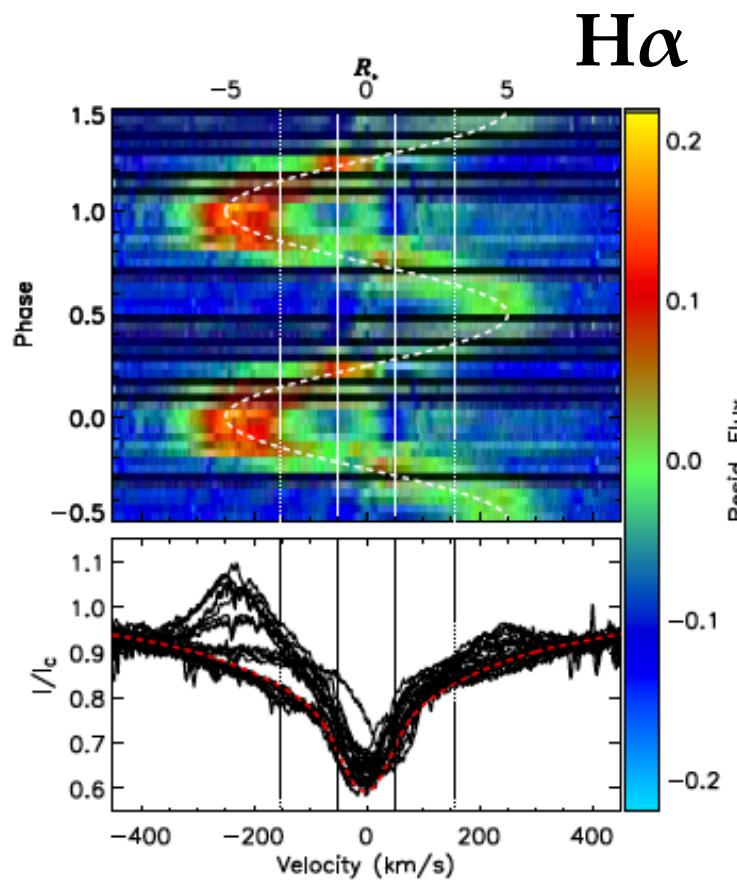
Massive

I-M



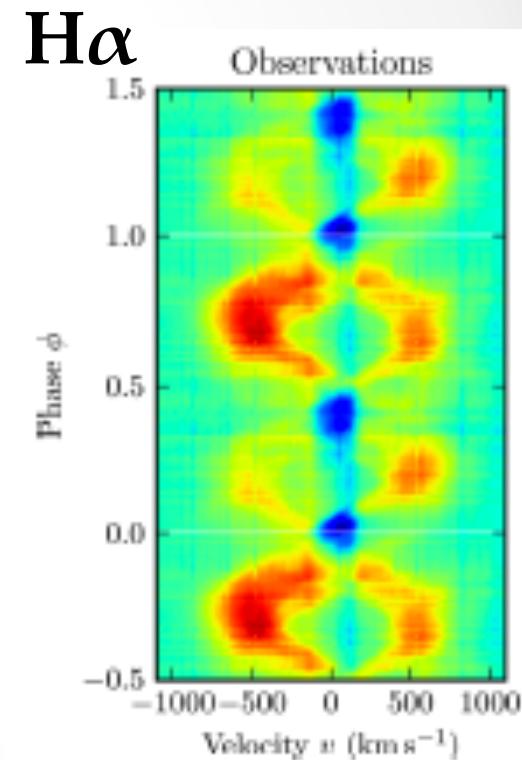
# Magnetospheres

The short period SB2  
HD 156324

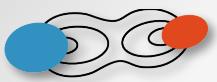


*Reminder :*

The single star  
 $\sigma$  Ori E

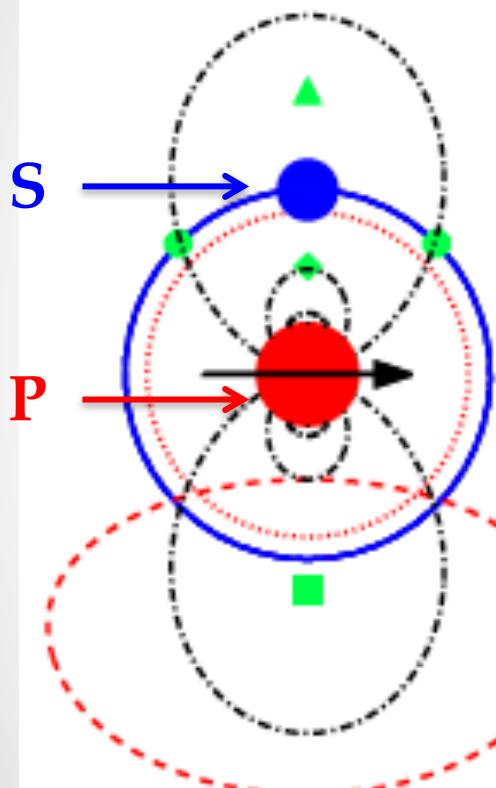


*Shultz+ in prep.*

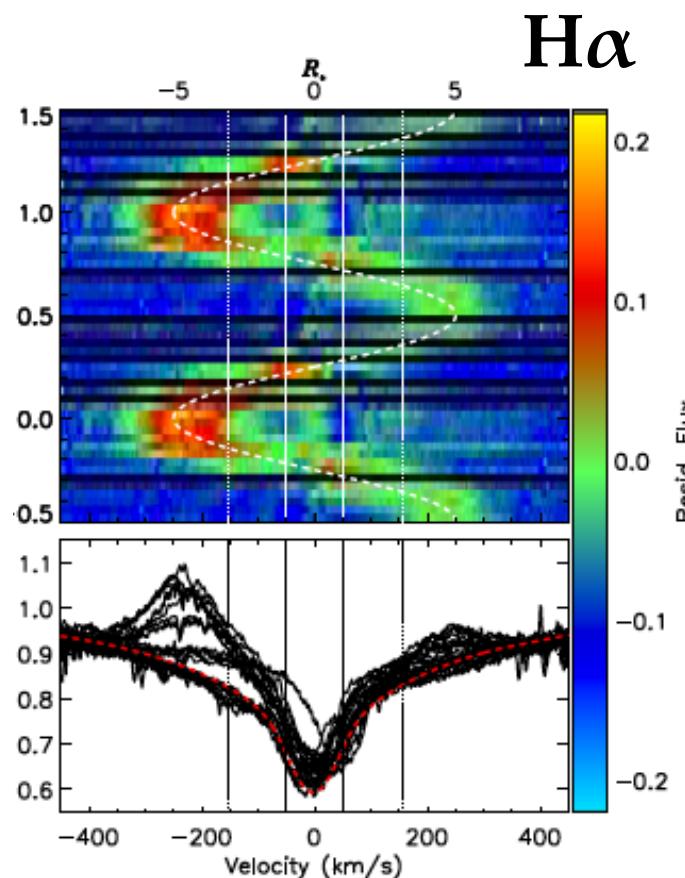


# Magnetospheres

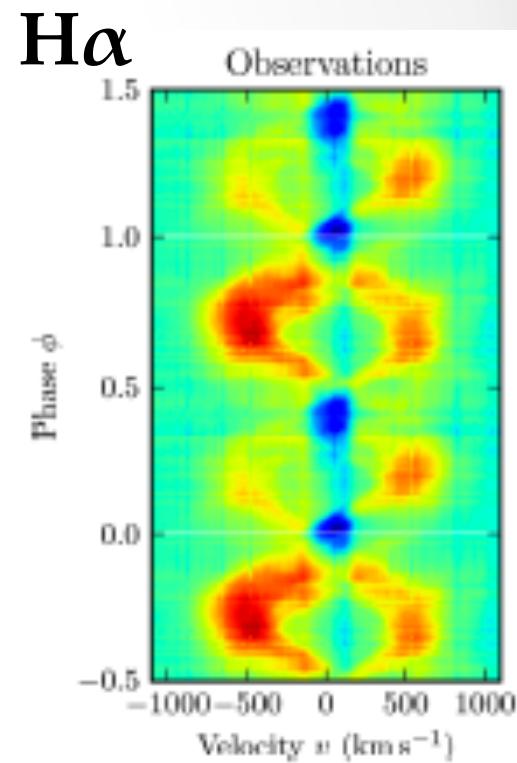
The short period SB2  
HD 156324



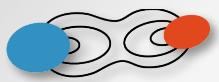
**H $\alpha$  emission**



*Reminder :*  
The single star  
 $\sigma$  Ori E

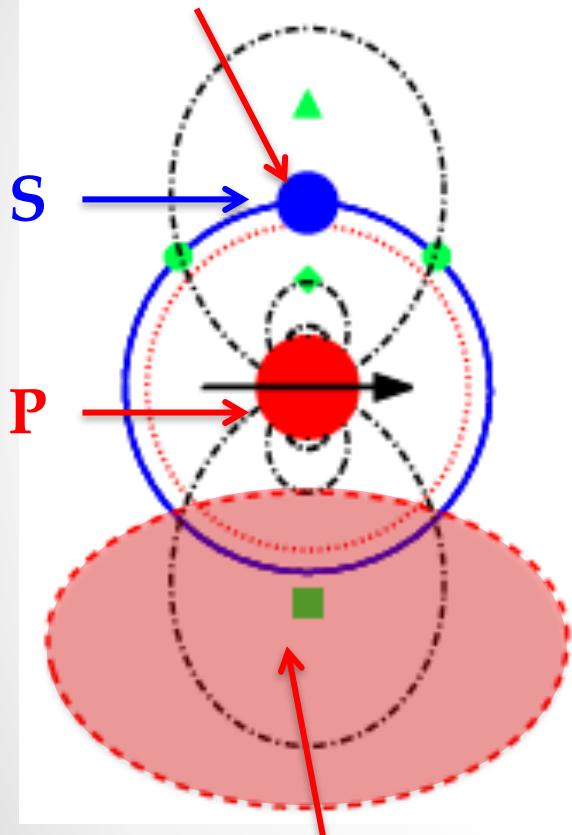


*Shultz+ in prep.*

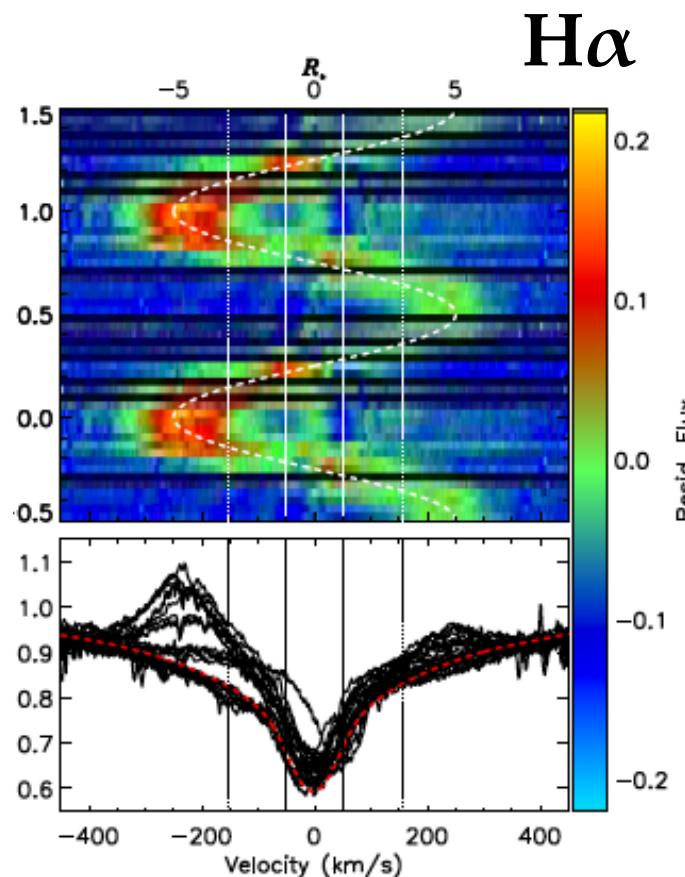


# Magnetospheres

No H $\alpha$   
emission



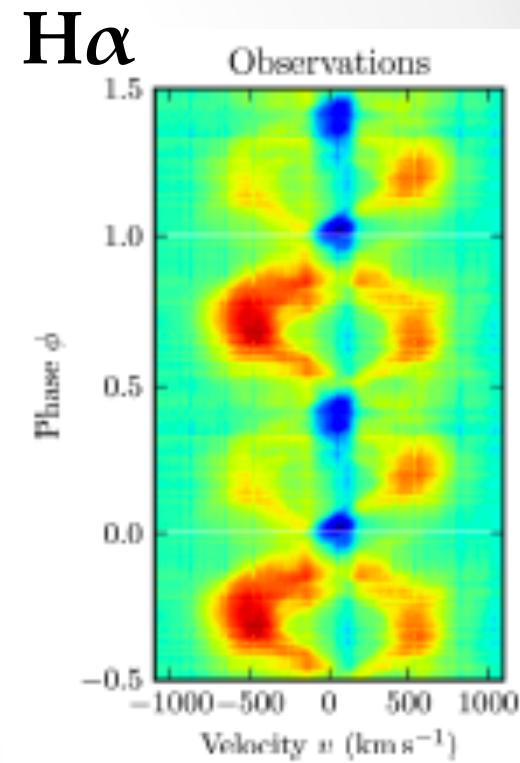
The short period SB2  
HD 156324



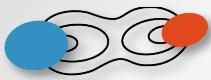
H $\alpha$  emission

Reminder :

The single star  
 $\sigma$  Ori E

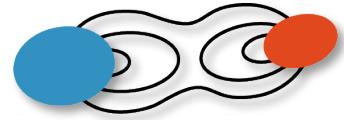


Shultz+ in prep.



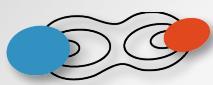
# Conclusions

- Magnetic properties:
  - Fossil fields in less than 2%
  - B filed in only one of the two components
  - B strength distribution similar to isolated stars
  - Preferentially large obliquity in the massive stars
- In Ap/Bp stars:
  - Confirm the findings of Carrier+02
  - However, very low statistics
- Additional work required to understand the impact on the CSE and AM loss

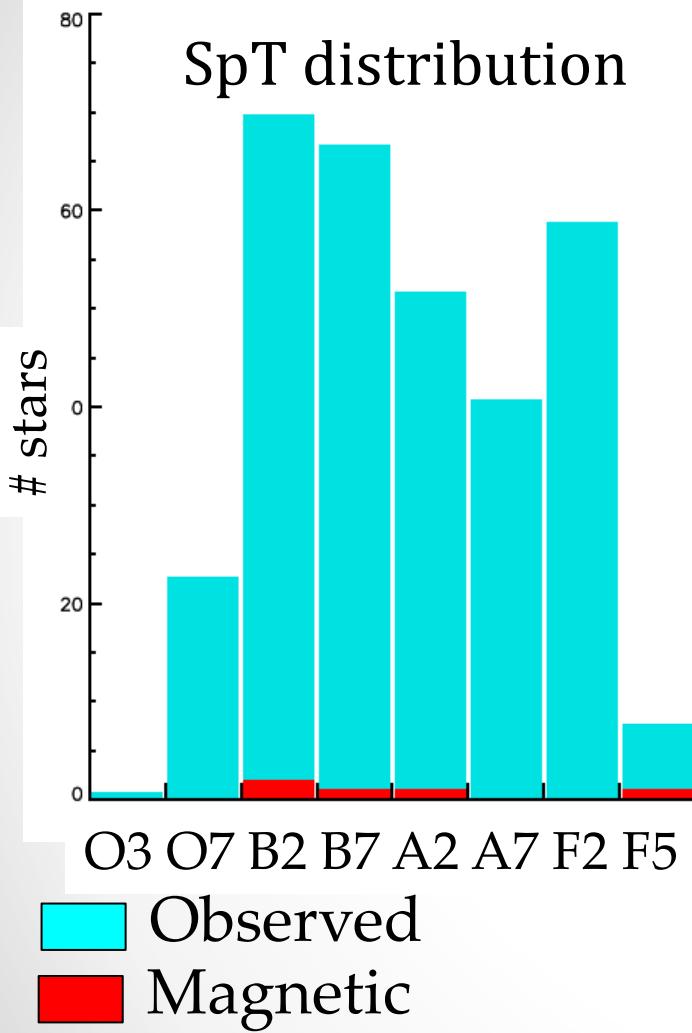


Thank you !

• • •



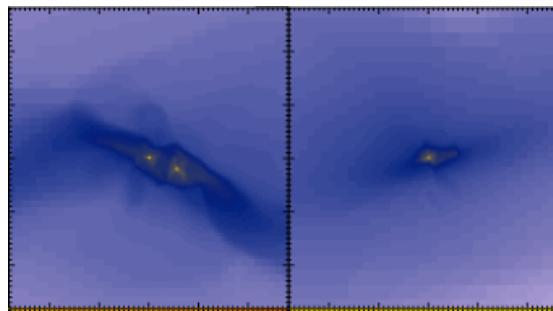
# Origin of fossil fields (1)



Alecian et al. in prep.

~170 SB2 systems observed  
2 mag. detections  
⇒ 5 in total among ~340 stars  
⇒ < 2% mag. ★ in SB2  
(5-10% mag. isolated stars)

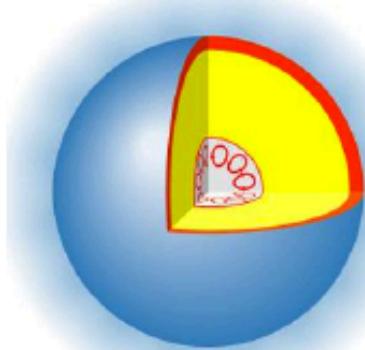
Fragmentation simulations  
B low => easier to form binaries



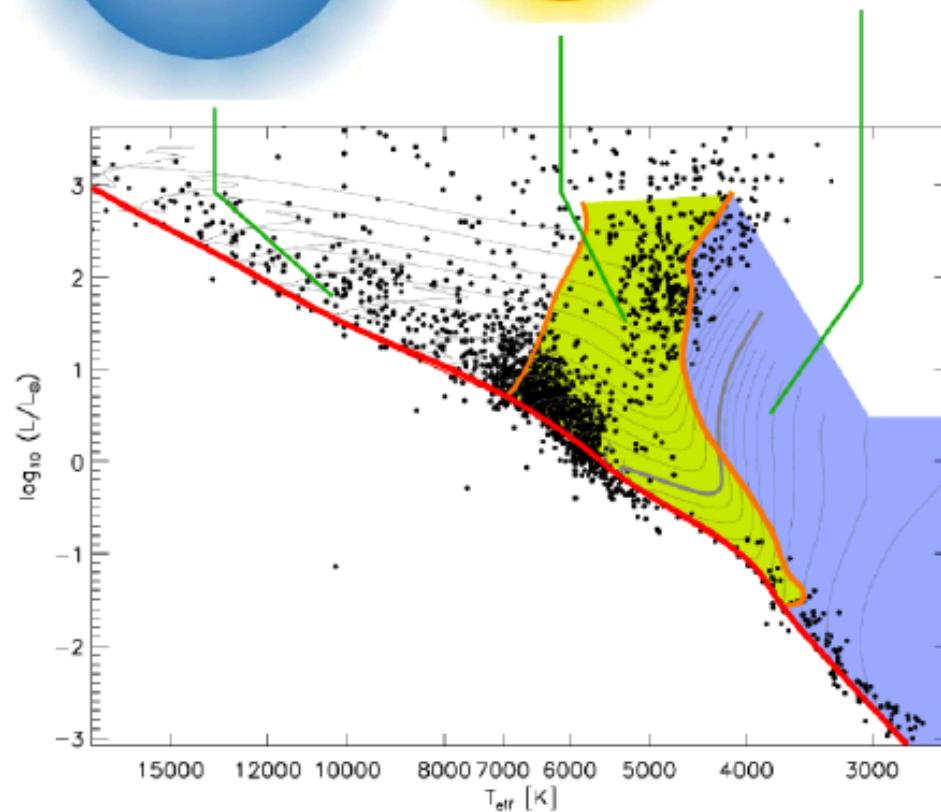
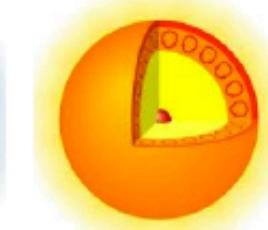
© Commerçon+11

Memory of IC of fragmentation may have been retained

Outer  
radiative  
zone



Outer  
convective      Fully  
zone              convective



© Reiners,  
Morin, Bennett

