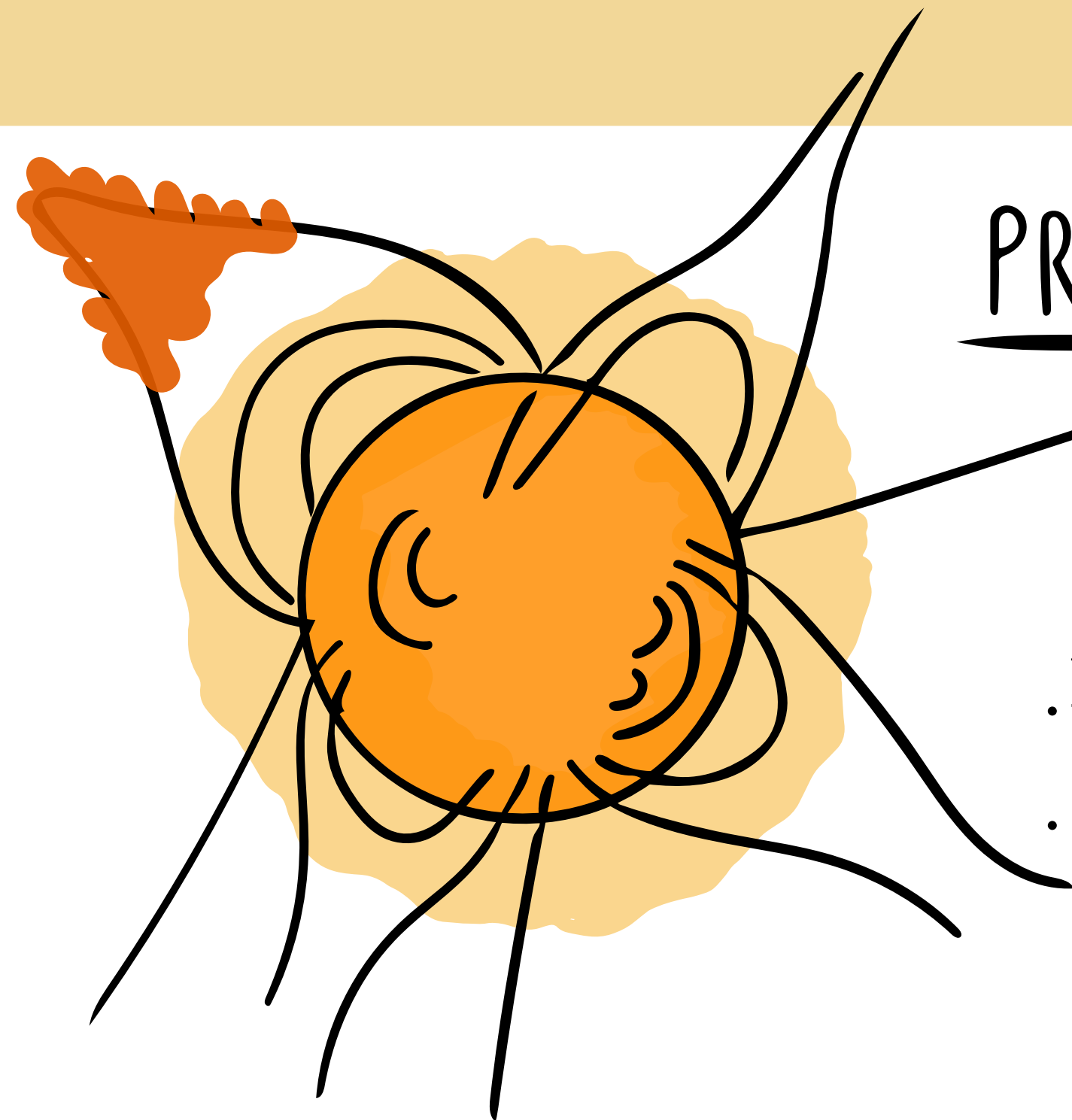


WHICH STARS CAN HOST OBSERVABLE PROMINENCES?

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PROMINENCE?!

Prominences are cool condensations of coronal plasma, supported by the stellar magnetic field.

On the Sun:

- found a few thousand km above surface
- masses of 10^{14} g

On other stars:

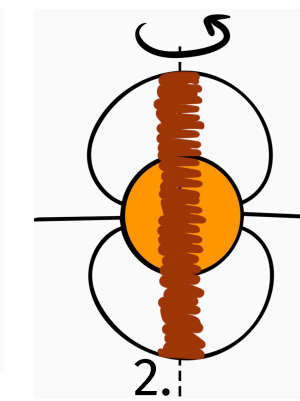
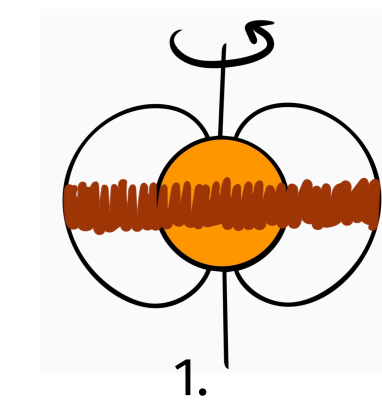
- found a few stellar radii above surface
- masses of 10^{17} g
- co-rotating with the star

MOTIVATION

Understanding these features can:

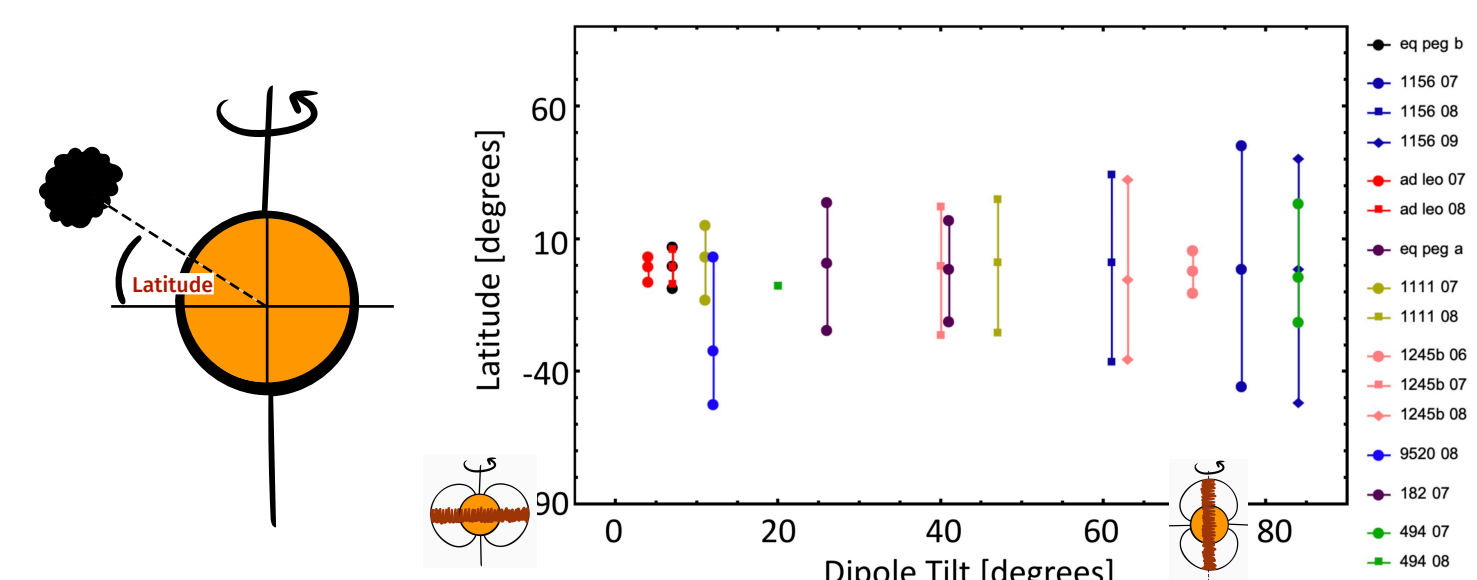
- Tell us about the coronal magnetic field structure,
- they can be used to test extrapolation methods,
- they have a possible link with CMEs,
- ejection could remove considerable mass & angular momentum.

WHERE ARE THE FORMATION SITES?



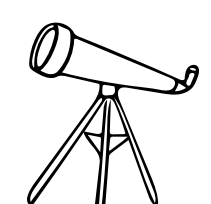
1. Aligned dipole and rotation axes: supports most mass [1] but stable points congregate at equatorial plane. Narrow band of latitudes for prominences

2. Dipole axis perpendicular to rotation axis: closed loops at all latitudes allows for stable points at high latitudes. Large range of latitudes at which prominence material may collect



METHOD

Observations Theory Predictions



ZDI MAPS

A sample of M-dwarfs

CONSTRUCT CORONAL B

Assume potential field configuration

FIND EQUILIBRIA
 $F_c + F_g + F_b = 0$

Mechanical equilibria:
force balance

CHECK STABILITY
(\Rightarrow FORMATION SITES)

Use Ferreira's stability
condition [2]
 $(\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla)(\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \leq 0$

GET PARAMETER RANGE

Which inclinations/dipole
tilts present visible
prominences?

CONSIDER VISIBILITY
- inclination
- dipole tilt

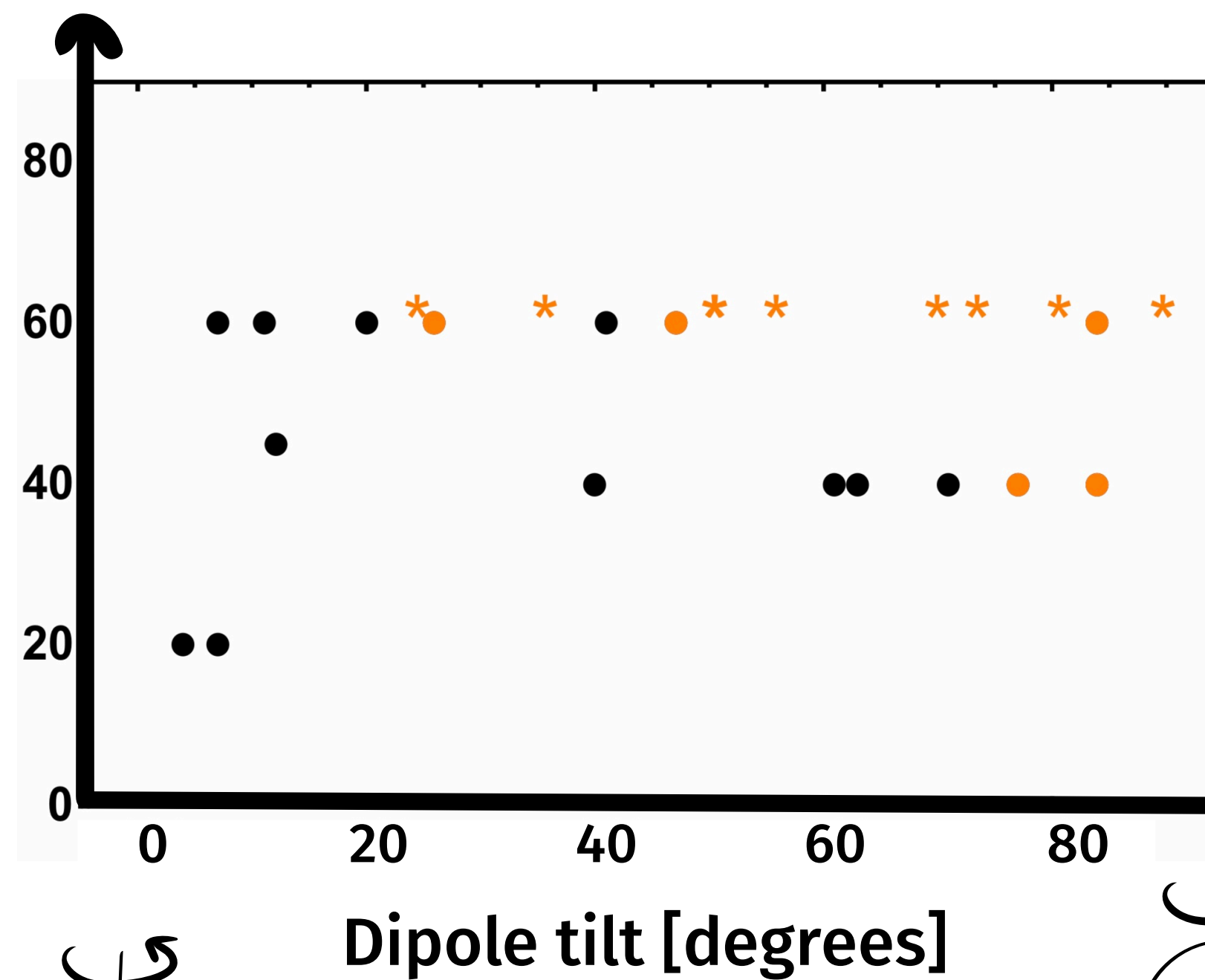
Check which stable points
would be geometrical visible

CONCLUSIONS

- Observed on only a few M-dwarfs but our models suggest they are likely to be common.
- Predict most will be missed by observations, due to their location and the geometry of the system.
- Stars with high inclinations and/or high dipole tilts present better odds for visible prominences.
- AB Dor shows significant variation throughout its cycle for dipole tilt. Could other stars also show such variation? Could this allow for visible prominences at certain points in their cycle?

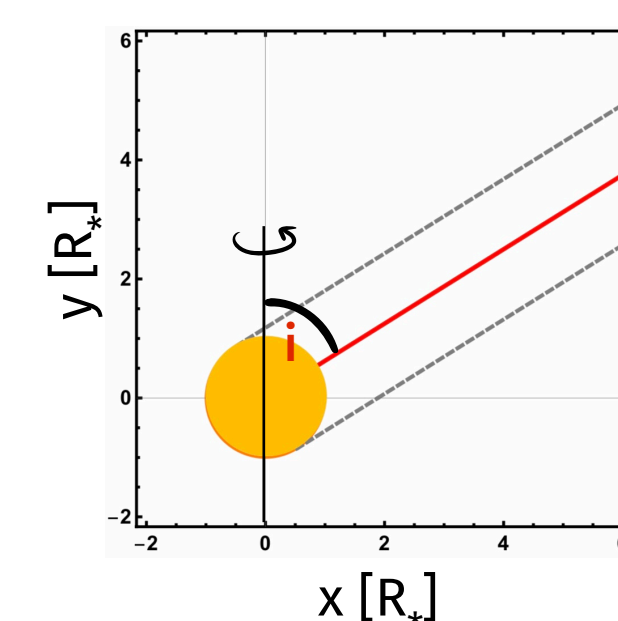
PARAMETER RANGE

Inclination of rotation axis
[degrees]



Dipole tilt [degrees]

WHICH REGIONS OF THE STAR ARE VISIBLE?



- Not all of the star is visible to us from Earth.
- The locations in the stellar atmosphere visible to us are plotted in white. The red line is the optimal viewing angle ($90^\circ - i$)

Plotting prominence locations on these visibility plots allows us to predict which maps would have held observable prominences.

