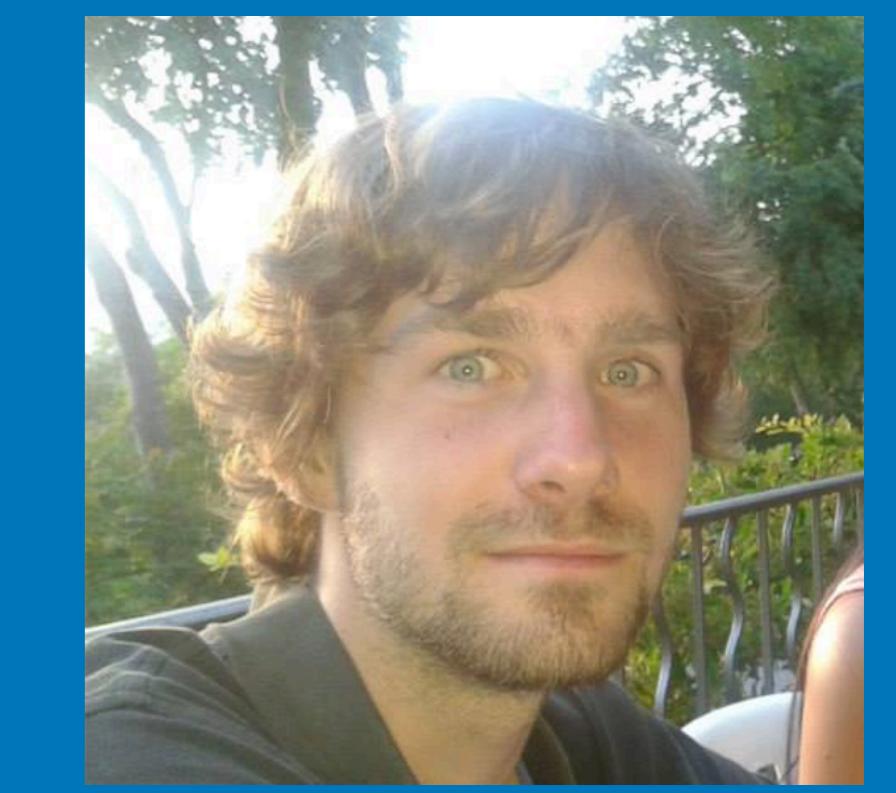


Rotational evolution of low-mass stars at different metallicities

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Context

- Open clusters have been extensively studied together, however :
 - Do they all have the same **chemical composition** ?
 - How does that impact their respective **rotational evolution** ?
 - What is the spread we should expect ?

Method

- We used open clusters rotational periods observations
- Their distributions in **metallicity** (Netopil+2016) : ± 0.3 dex around the solar value)
- Internal spread very weak (Bovy (2016) : ~ 0.02 dex)
- Use of a **grid of evolutionary models** including a self consistent treatment of **rotation** (Amard+18?)

Results

If Metallicity increases :

- Opacity ↗
- Convective region size ↗
- Convective turnover time ↗
- Rossby number ↘
- Torque ↗

But also :

- Evolutionary timescale ↗
- Radius ↗
- Rotational timescale ↘
- Angular velocity ↘

Parameters of the grid

7 Metallicities :

$$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -1.0; -0.5; -0.3; -0.15; 0.0; +0.15; +0.3$$

19 masses :

$$0.1 M_{\odot} \text{ steps for } M = 0.2 - 0.7 M_{\odot}$$

$$0.05 M_{\odot} \text{ steps for } M = 0.7 - 1.3 M_{\odot}$$

$$0.1 M_{\odot} \text{ steps for } M = 1.3 - 1.5 M_{\odot}$$

3 initial rotation periods :

$$P_{\text{rot},\text{init}} = 9.1; 4.5; 1.4 \text{ days}$$

$$(\text{Disc-Locking} = 5; 5; 2.5 \text{ Myr})$$

Rotational transport/mixing :

$$\text{Zahn (1992), Mathis+2018, Maeder \& Zahn (1998)}$$

Magnetic braking :

$$\text{Matt+2015}$$

Convection :

$$\text{MLT with } \alpha = 1.973 \text{ (Solar calib.)}$$

Chemical mixture :

$$\text{Asplund et al. (2009)}$$

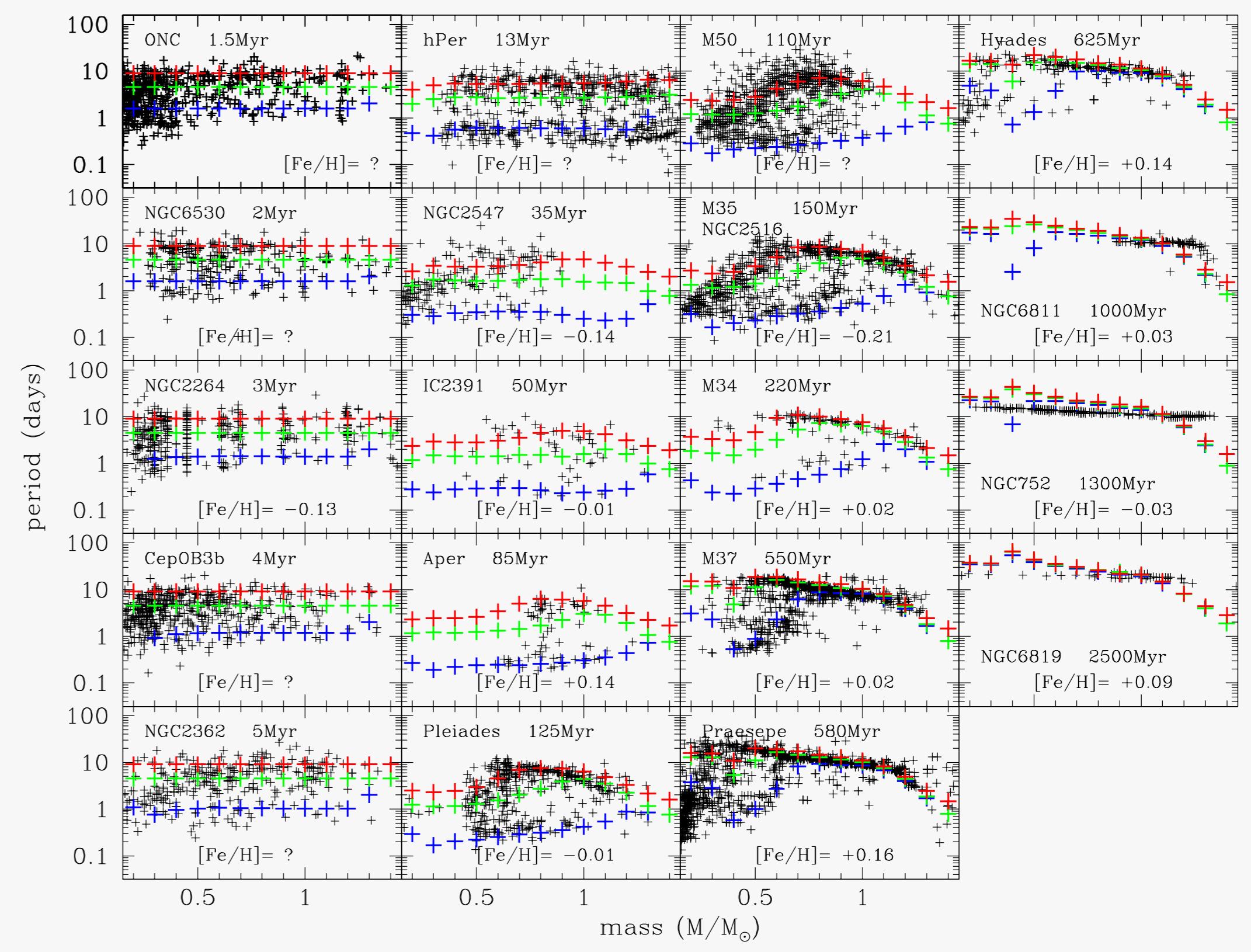
Atmosphere models :

$$\text{PHOENIX-BT-Settl}$$

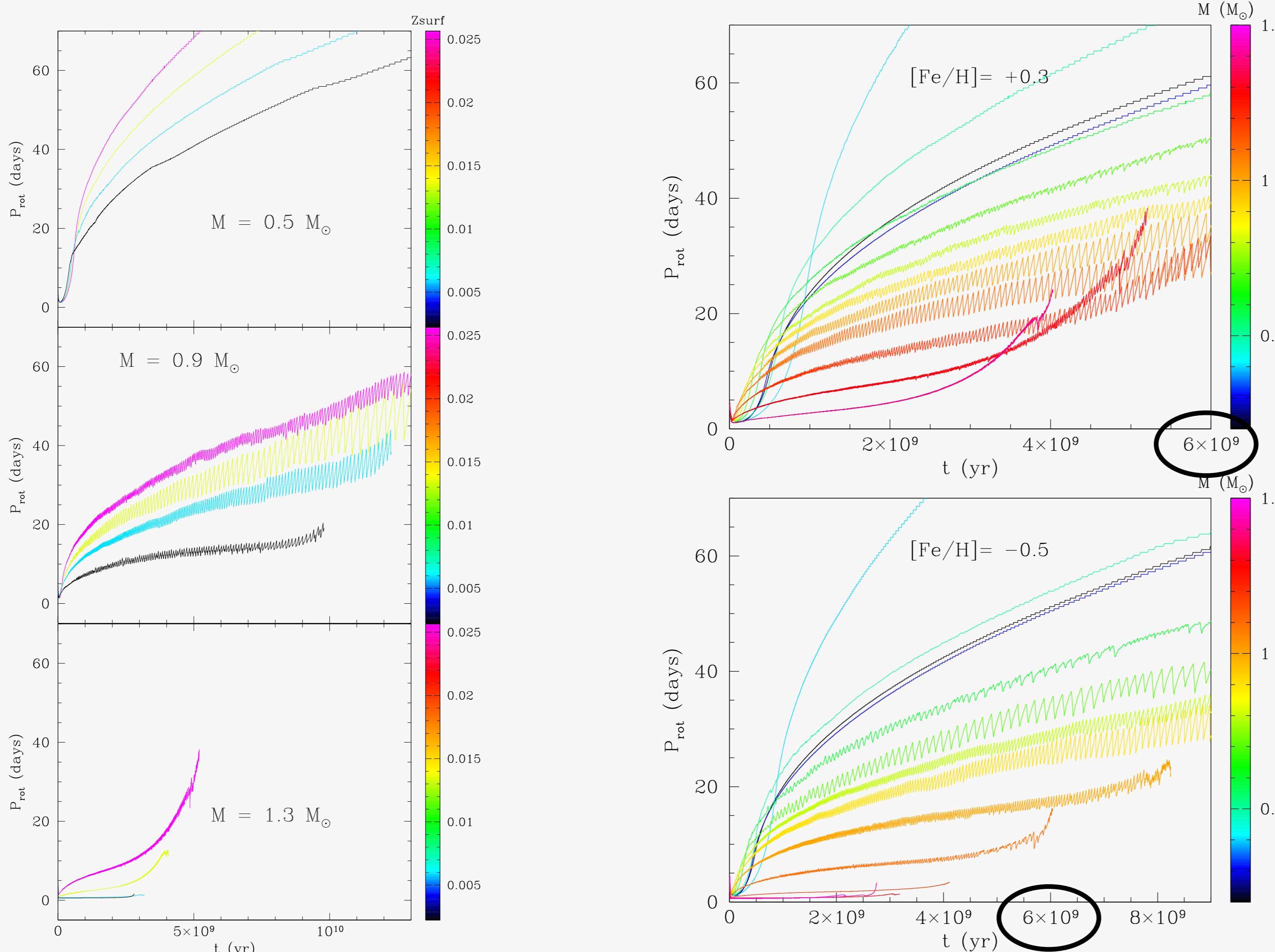
Nuclear network :

$$\text{Nacre II}$$

Evolution of rotation



Metallicity



Conclusion

- 1) Rotational evolution is strongly dependent of metallicity
- 2) A higher metallicity is leading to a more important torque and so a quicker rotational evolution
- 3) We should expect a certain spread if ones expect to reproduce all clusters
- 4) Application to the Kepler field and use on Gaia data
- 5) Urgent need for consistent redeterminations of stellar (cluster) ages and masses

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