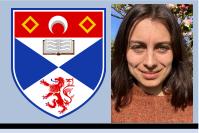
Magnetic confinement of coronal material around low mass stars

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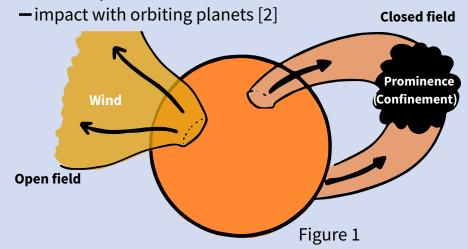
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0. Motivation

- This confinement can lead to large prominences which can:
- remove angular momentum from the star and influence the spin-down [1, 2]



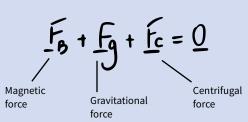
 Magnetic confinement has also been observed around the young-Sun AB Doradus through radio emission [3].

1. Method

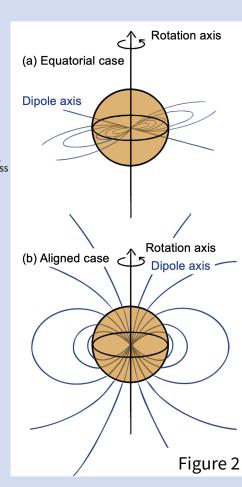
1. Prescribe a background coronal magnetic field.

An equatorial dipole (Figure 2a) An aligned dipole (Figure 2b) An aligned dipole that becomes radial at re

2. Find the shapes of the cooled loops by force balance.



3. Generate the synthetic dynamic spectra.



2. Results

2.1 We find two types of solution: solar-like and slingshot prominences

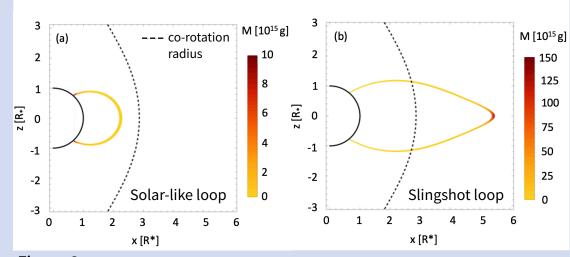


Figure 3

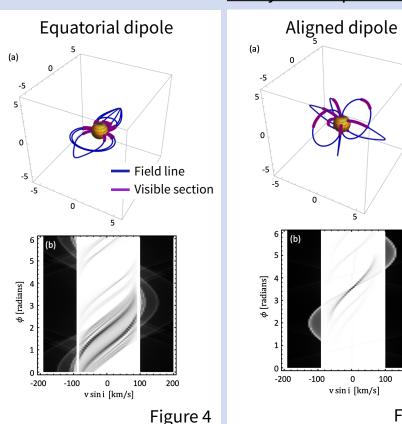
- Two loops can have the same width but different heights.
- The short loop has heavy footprints but an empty summit.
- The tall loop is summit heavy.
- We find loop masses on the order of 1-2.5 x 10¹⁷g for the tall solutions, which is consistent with observations [4].

2.2 Dynamic spectra look similar with varying field topologies

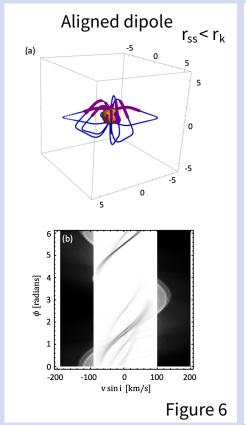
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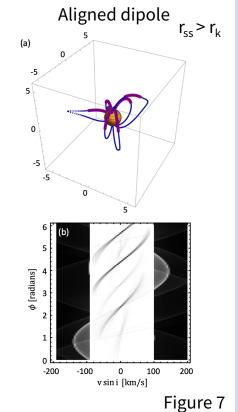
Figure 5

v sin i [km/s]



- The equatorial case (Figure 4b) differs from the remaining spectra since both loop legs transit the disc.
- Much of the field lines aren't visible/don't contribute to the dynamic spectrum for this stellar inclination.
- Loop summits of the tallest prominence loops never transit, so never appear in the spectra.





3. Conclusions

- Confinement occurs in two types of loop (i) low-lying and (ii) tall, slingshot loops.
- Spectra similar to observations can be found with a range of field structures.

[1] Villerreal+, MNRAS 2018 [2] Waugh+, MNRAS 2019 [3] Climent+, A&A 2020 [4] Collier Cameron+, MNRAS 1989