LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Backtracing the internal rotation history of the $\beta$ Cep star HD 129929

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ABSTRACT

Context. HD 129929 is a slowly rotating $\beta$ Cephei pulsator with a rich spectrum of detected oscillations, including two rotational multiplets. The asteroseismic interpretation revealed the presence of radial differential rotation in this massive star of $\sim$9.35 M$_{\odot}$. The stellar core is indeed estimated to spin $\sim$3.6 times faster than the surface. The surface rotation was consequently derived as $\sim$2 km/s. This massive star represents an ideal counterpart to the wealth of space-based photometry results for main-sequence and evolved low-mass stars. Those latter stars have revealed a new, and often unexpected, picture of the angular momentum transport processes acting in stellar interiors.

Aims. We investigate in a new way the constraints on the internal rotation of HD 129929, as a marker of the evolution of the internal rotation during the main sequence of a massive star. We test both hydrodynamic and magnetic instability transport processes of angular momentum.

Methods. We used the best asteroseismic model obtained in an earlier work. We calibrated stellar models including rotation, with different transport processes, to reproduce that reference model. We then looked to determine whether one process is favoured to reproduce the rotation profile of HD 129929, based on the fit of the asteroseismic multiplets.

Results. The impact of the Tayler magnetic instability on the angular momentum transport predicts a ratio of the core-to-surface rotation rate of only 1.6, while the recently revised prescription of this mechanism predicts solid-body rotation. Both are too low in comparison with the asteroseismic inference. The models with only hydrodynamic processes are in good agreement with the asteroseismic measurements. Strikingly, we can also get a constraint on the profile of rotation on the zero age main sequence: likely, the ratio between the core and surface rotation was at least $\sim$1.7.

Conclusions. Transport of angular momentum by the Tayler magnetic instability is discarded for this star. The models with pure hydrodynamical processes reproduce the asteroseismic constraints. This result is specific to a slow rotator and has to be verified more generally in other massive main-sequence stars. Constraints on the rotation in earlier stages of this star also offer a new opportunity to test the impact of accretion during the pre-main sequence evolution.

Key words. Stars: early-type – Asteroseismology – Stars: rotation – Stars: individual: HD 129929

1. Introduction

We have witnessed a leap in our knowledge of the internal rotation in intermediate- and low-mass stars thanks to space-based asteroseismology. At first, the determination of the core rotation rate in a large sample of red giants (Mosser et al. 2012; Gehan et al. 2018) or precise radial profiles in subgiants and red giants (e.g. Beck et al. 2012; Deheuvels et al. 2012, 2014, 2015; Trifana et al. 2017; Di Mauro et al. 2018; Fellay et al. 2021) has revealed values in strong disagreement with theoretical model predictions. It has pinpointed the need for (an) additional mechanism(s) to extract angular momentum (AM) out of the core layers efficiently (e.g. Eggenberger et al. 2012; Ceillier et al. 2013; Marques et al. 2013; Eggenberger et al. 2017, 2019b; Deheuvels et al. 2020). We also had access to the rotation rates in the vicinity of the core layers of hundreds of $\gamma$ Dor pulsators (e.g. Van Reeth et al. 2016; Ouazzani et al. 2017; Zwintz et al. 2017; Christophe et al. 2018; Li et al. 2019, 2020), which are main-sequence progenitors of red giants. For a reduced sample of them, the rotation contrast between the core and envelope or surface was obtained, revealing almost rigid profiles of rotation (e.g. Kurtz et al. 2014; Saio et al. 2015; Murphy et al. 2016; Li et al. 2019, 2020; Saio et al. 2021). The preliminary work by Ouazzani et al. (2019) on these results also hints at the need for an additional transport process of AM during the main sequence. With results from other types of stars, we are starting to have a view of the AM transport processes needed all across the Hertzsprung–Russell (HR) diagram (see review by Aerts et al. 2019).

The $\beta$ Cephei pulsators are natural candidates for exploring transport mechanisms in more massive cases (e.g. Bowman 2020; Salmon et al. 2022). These main-sequence stars between $\sim$8 and 25 M$_{\odot}$ present mixed-modes of oscillation probing the layers at the boundary of the stellar core, as well as pressure modes sounding the radiative envelope. They were among the first for which asteroseismology measured rotation rates in the stellar core and surface (as of today, in five pulsators: Aerts et al. 2003; Briquet et al. 2007; Dziembowski & Pamyatnykh 2008; Desmet et al. 2009; Bursens et al. 2021). Too few or putative rotationally associated non-axisymmetric modes were also reported in other $\beta$ Cep stars (e.g. Mazumdar et al. 2006; Aerts et al. 2006; Briquet et al. 2009; Handler et al. 2009; Aerts et al. 2011; Briquet et al. 2012), which nevertheless makes them promising targets to increase the sample with known internal ro-
Table 1. Mode frequencies detected in HD 129929 (from A04) and parameters of the best stellar model reproducing this dataset (from D04).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seismic frequencies [c/d]</th>
<th>Asteroseismic model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( v(p_1, \ell_0) = 6.590940 )</td>
<td>( M = 9.35 \text{ M}_\odot ; \log g = 3.905 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( v(p_1, \ell_1) = 6.966172 - 6.978305 )</td>
<td>( T_{\text{eff}} = 22.392 \text{ K} ; X_e = 0.353 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 6.990431 )</td>
<td>( X_e = 0.7 ; Z_f = 0.0188 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( v(g_1, \ell_2) = 6.449590 - 6.461699 )</td>
<td>( \alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.1 )</td>
</tr>
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</table>

\( T_{\text{eff}} \) is the effective temperature; \( \log g \) the surface gravity; \( X_e \), the central H abundance; \( X_i \) and \( Z_f \), the initial H and metal mass fractions; and \( \alpha_{\text{ov}} \), the overshooting parameter.

2. Dataset and methods

In Sect. 2, we discuss the implications of the determined rotation profile and presenting the physics of different AM transport processes. We start by recalling, in Sect. 2, the properties of HD 129929 and presenting the physics of the different stellar models used in our analysis. In Sect. 3 we show how the seismic constraints mark out the rotational profile of the star and its past evolution. In Sect. 4, we discuss the implications of the determined rotation profile for different AM transport processes, before concluding.

2.1. Stellar models

We did not perform a new asteroseismic modelling of the star since the results by D04 adequately reproduced the observed frequencies. We thus adopted the properties of their best stellar model. The best-fit asteroseismic model found by the authors revealed that HD 129929 is most likely a \( \sim 9.35 \text{ M}_\odot \) star in the middle of its main-sequence hydrogen-burning phase. We adopted those stellar parameters (see Table 1) to recompute a representative stellar model of HD 129929. This was done with the same stellar evolution code, CLES (Scuflaire et al. 2008b), and following the same input physics as in D04 (see details in their paper). We assumed full redistribution or local conservation of AM, and verified whether they could predict an internal rotation profile reproducing the rotational splittings of the observed frequencies.

In a second step, we aimed to interpret the asteroseismic constraints on the rotation profile in terms of AM transport mechanisms possibly at work in massive stars. We hence computed models including a coherent treatment of the rotation, with the mean of the Geneva stellar evolution code (GENEC, Eggenberger et al. 2008). The code relies on the assumption of spheroidal rotation as developed in Zahn (1992). It takes into account the meridional currents and shear instability for the estimation of AM transport along the evolution of the stellar models. It can also account for the impact of magnetic instabilities, following the Tayler-Spruit dynamo (Spruit 2002), or its revision proposed by Fuller et al. (2019). The advecto-diffusive equation for the transport of AM in (a) radiative zone(s) while accounting for the aforementioned processes reads as follows:

\[
\frac{\rho}{dt} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^4 \Omega \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \rho r^4 \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( D_{\text{shear}} + \nu_M \right) r^4 \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial r^2}, \tag{1}
\]

where \( r \) is the radius, and \( \rho \) and \( \Omega \) are the mean density and mean angular velocity on an isobar, respectively. The radial component of the meridional circulation is given by \( U \). The diffusion coefficient \( D_{\text{shear}} \) is the one for the transport of AM by the shear instability (following Maeder 1997), while \( \nu_M \) represents the diffusion coefficient from magnetic instabilities. When no magnetic instability is considered, \( \nu_M = 0 \) and the models then computed are referred to as pure hydrodynamical. The magnetic instabilities accounting for the transport of AM were computed first following the original prescription of the Tayler-Spruit dynamo. In this case, \( \nu_M \) takes the form of \( \nu_T \) as given in Eq. 3 of Eggenberger et al. (2019a). These Geneva models were constructed to reproduce the stellar properties of the asteroseismic model as recalled in Table 1.

2.2. Rotational splittings

The frequency separation of different azimuthal-order modes in a multiplet is directly related to the rotation rate in the layers where these modes propagate. For stars with rotation frequencies much smaller than the oscillation frequencies, a simple perturbation approach can be used. We only considered a first-order expression since HD 129929 is a clear slow rotator, \( \sin \iota \lesssim 13 \) km/s; in comparison, stars with similar spectral types present...
projected velocities between 160 and 200 km/s on average (e.g., Royer 2009). The first order only accounts for Coriolis effects, while higher-order terms also account for centrifugal effects (see e.g., Goupil 2011). As mentioned earlier, here the $\Delta p$ splitting presents a small asymmetry ($\sim 7 \times 10^{-6}$ c/d). Although such a feature is expected from higher-order effects of rotation, the rotation velocity of the star is so low that these effects are likely to be negligible. This is in line with computations up to the third order for a typical $\beta$ Cep model at various rotation rates presented in Ouazzani & Goupil (2012). Limiting to the first order, as demonstrated by Ledoux (1951), the shift in the frequency of a non-axisymmetric mode then reads as follows:

$$v_{n,\ell,m} = v_{n,\ell,0} + m \int_0^R K_{n,\ell} \Omega \, dr,$$

where $v$ is the frequency of a $(n, \ell, m)$ mode, $n$ the radial order, $\ell$ the azimuthal order, $R$ the stellar radius, and $K_{n,\ell}$ the rotational kernel of the mode. The latter is built from the mode eigenfunctions and has to be computed from a stellar structure model. Hence, it must be representative of the star under investigation. This is why we recomputed the asteroseismic solution of D04; from this stellar model, we derived the rotational kernels of the $p_1, \ell_1$ and $g_1, \ell_2$ modes with the LOSC adiabatic oscillation code in its standard setting (see details in Scuflaire et al. 2008a).

We finally tested the ability of various rotation profiles $\Omega(r)$ to reproduce the observed values of $\Delta p$ and $\Delta g$ by comparing the theoretical counterparts of these splittings, evaluated with Eq. 2, and using the following simple merit function:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{(\Delta_{\text{obs},i} - \Delta_{\text{th},i})^2}{\sigma_i^2},$$

with $\sigma_i$ being the observational error ($\sigma_i$ is set to $10^{-6}$ c/d).

### 3. Analysis of the internal rotation constraints

We show in Fig. 1, as dotted lines, the kernels $K_{1,1}$ and $K_{-1,2}$ associated with the observed splittings $\Delta p_1$ and $\Delta g_1$, respectively. Once computed the integrals of the former, it is straightforward that the splittings cannot be reproduced with a rigid rotation profile, as stated previously in Aerts et al. (2003). This discards the assumption of full redistribution of AM in the star during its evolution.

We then assumed the opposite with no redistribution of AM by including local conservation alongside the stellar evolution. We first considered a case where a rigid profile is assumed on the zero age main sequence (ZAMS). We found that once evolved to the current stage of HD 129299, the minimum value in $\chi^2$ is very large, $2.64 \times 10^5$, as depicted in the right panel of Fig. 2. The rotation profiles corresponding to this solution are shown in green in Fig. 1, both at the ZAMS and once at the current age of HD 129929. We notice very small wiggles (as well for the blue curve) of the profile in the envelope, which here result from the number of points describing the model and the numerical integration scheme used to follow the AM conservation along the stellar track, without an impact on the computed splittings. As indicated by the large $\chi^2$ value, the ratio between the core and surface rotation rates of this green profile is too small and cannot reproduce the splittings. In the right insert of this figure, we provide the ratio of the splittings ($\Delta_{\text{p1}}/\Delta_{\text{g1}}$), which here is an estimate of the rotation contrast between the core and envelope. The splitting ratio of this model with a rigid rotation on the ZAMS is clearly lower than the observed value, confirming it has a rotation contrast that is too low between its core and surface.

However, during their early stages of evolution, stars of ~9 $M_\odot$ are fully radiative during a large fraction of the accretion phase (Haemmerlér et al. 2019). Once the star reaches the ZAMS, most of the radiative layers are radiative since they were accreted, avoiding convective AM transport. In these short timescales of the pre-main sequence phase (a few 10$^5$ years for a 9 $M_\odot$), meridional circulation and shear diffusion are expected to remain negligible, in particular for slow rotators, so that each radiative layer keeps the AM it advected at accretion as the star contracts, and the rotation profile essentially reflects the AM accretion history (Haemmerlér et al. 2017) given by the rotational properties of the pre-stellar cloud. We thus assumed a non-rigid profile on the ZAMS, with rigid rotation in the convective core, and a simple linear relation in the radiative envelope. Letting the model evolve at the age of HD 129929, we succeeded at finding a rotation profile that reproduces the splittings. The solution is well defined and non-degenerate, as shown in the left panel of Fig. 2. Starting with an initial$^2$ $\Omega_{\text{ZAMS},c}/\Omega_{\text{ZAMS},S}$ of 1.74, the profile evolves to a present-day value of 3.86. In the right insert of Fig. 1, this model reproduces the observed splitting ratio, confirming that its profile of rotation (blue line in the left panel) presents an adequate contrast between the core and surface. This is in good agreement with the simpler linear model of D04, which revealed a similar contrast between the core and surface. The freedom of varying the rotation profile to reproduce the splittings is actually limited in this case as a result of the two kernels we have at our disposal. More specifically, $K_{-1,2}$ (see Fig. 1) is clearly associated with a mixed mode. While it bears all the information we have on the central layers, it nevertheless is sensitive to a large extent to the envelope and surface layers, due to its larger amplitude in these regions.

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$^2$ $\Omega_{\text{ZAMS},c}$ and $\Omega_{\text{ZAMS},S}$ are the core and surface rotation rates at the ZAMS, respectively.
Assuming local AM conservation throughout the MS evolution yields a realistic profile of rotation that is able to reproduce the observational splittings, but also unambiguously gives a picture of it at the ZAMS. We thus compared this solution to more sophisticated stellar models that treat AM transport with physically motivated mechanisms. This was done with 9.35 $M_\odot$ Geneva models as explained in Sect. 2.1. The linear rotation profile on the ZAMS that we determined in Sect. 3 was adopted as an initial condition for these refined models. The models were calibrated to reproduce the same location in the HR diagram as the CLES model of HD 129929. We compared their structure and found that the quantities relevant for asteroseismic properties were very similar between CLES and GENEC models.

The profiles of rotation resulting from the different transport mechanisms used through the evolution of the models are shown in Fig. 3. The hydrodynamical model predicts a very similar profile as in the local conservation assumption. Meridional circulation is the main driver of AM transport through advection at large scales. However, in the present case, we dealt with a slow rotator, and the circulation is consequently very weak, resulting in a limited transport of AM. Since the hydrodynamical model is very close to the one with AM local conservation, the profile of rotation that it predicts is in accordance with the asteroseismic constraints for this star.

We also show the two profiles of rotation obtained with the magnetic instabilities, either following the original prescription of the Tayler-Spruit dynamo or the Fuller revision. In the former case, differential rotation can, however, develop close to the convective core where the chemical gradient weakens the instability, allowing for an efficient transport of AM later on. Yet, the contrast between the centre and surface cannot account for the asteroseismic constraints. Furthermore, the contrast developed by this mechanism is relatively insensitive to the initial conditions. In the latter case, the AM transport is much more efficient and leads to rigid rotation, which is clearly discarded in this star. The coupling between central and superficial layers in these two models with magnetic instabilities are both too strong: thus, the asteroseismic observations in the case of the HD 129929 star do not favour such instabilities.

5. Conclusion

Starting from the well-established asteroseismic solution for the $\beta$ Cep star HD 129929, we have studied, in detail, the consequences of its asteroseismic properties on the internal rotation of the star, including its past evolution on the main sequence. Assuming local conservation of angular momentum during the main sequence, we have determined a non-degenerate solution showing that the present-day rotation at the centre of the star is probably $\sim 3.86$ times greater than at the surface. This result is in good agreement with the solution found by D04, which was a factor of 3.6. The latter relies on the approximation of a linear decreasing law of the rotation rate from the convective core to the surface, without consideration for the past evolution of the star.

Given the non-degeneracy of the solution obtained under local conservation of angular momentum, we could backtrace the evolution of the internal rotation of this star. Assuming a linear law for the profile of rotation on the ZAMS, we have determined that the core of the star was at that time rotating at least $\sim 1.74$ times faster than the surface. This result highlights the potential for asteroseismology not only to constrain the current structure of a massive star, but also conditions prevailing in its early stages of evolution. The limits given on the internal rotation at the ZAMS are offering a new testbed for conditions of formation of these stars and their pre-main-sequence evolution, and for example, how angular momentum redistributes during episodes of accretion (Haemmerlé et al. 2017).

In a subsequent step, we have compared our asteroseismic solution to the rotational profiles predicted by models representative of HD 129929, including different transport processes. First considering the sole combination of meridional circulation and shear instability, we found it leads to a very low degree of redistribution of the angular momentum: the meridional circula-
tion is hindered to aid efficiently because the star is a slow ro-
tator (our asteroseismic solution predicts a surface velocity of
2.29 km/s). It leads to a core-to-surface ratio fully compatible
with the asteroseismic profile deduced in the star. Models which
included magnetic instabilities, either the Tayler-Spruit dynamo
or its Fuller revision, show a strong coupling between the core
and envelope. As a result, there is an efficient redistribution of
angular momentum that flattens the profiles of rotation, which
is clearly rejected by the asteroseismic constraints in this case.

While magnetic instabilities are good candidates for explain-
ing the profile of rotation in the Sun (Eggenberger et al. 2019a)
or partially low-mass stars in evolved stages (e.g. Fuller et al.
2019), HD 129929 is a first proven example of their inadequacy
in a main-sequence massive star. To the contrary, the pure hy-
drodynamical case appears to be a good candidate to explain
the rotational properties of this star. This is in contrast to the
conclusions for low- and intermediate-mass stars, in which ad-
tional transport processes are expected (e.g. Ouazzani et al.
2019; Eggenberger et al. 2019b). The present case remains par-
icular as HD 129929 is a slow rotator. Following our effort, the
other β Cep stars for which we have rotational splittings will
allow us to further constrain the transport processes at work
in massive stars.

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