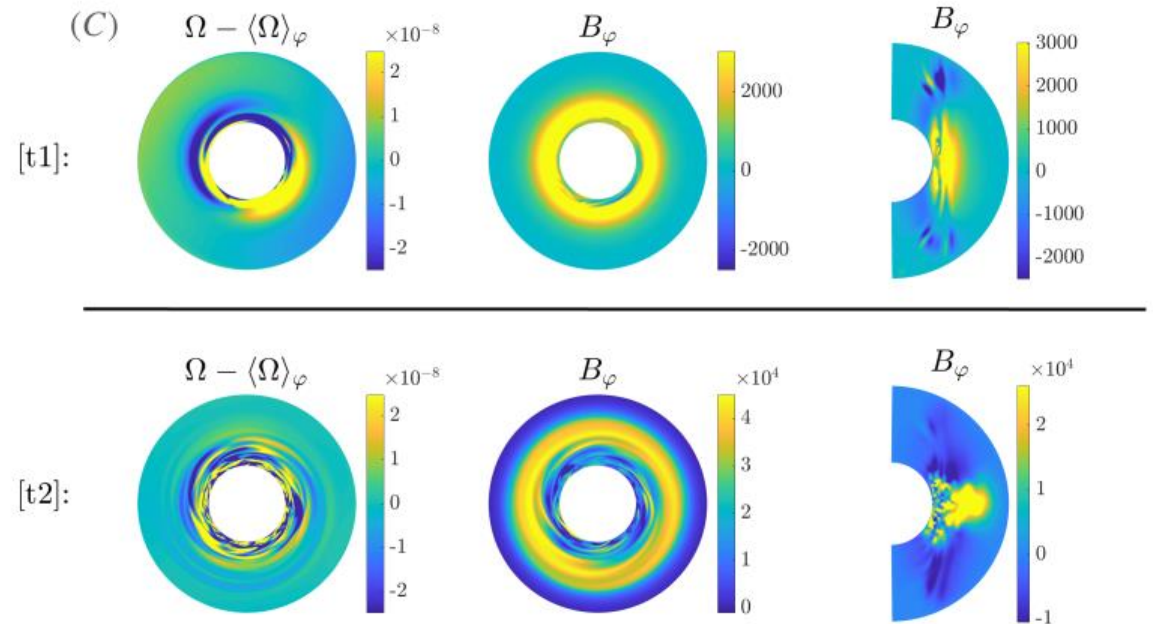
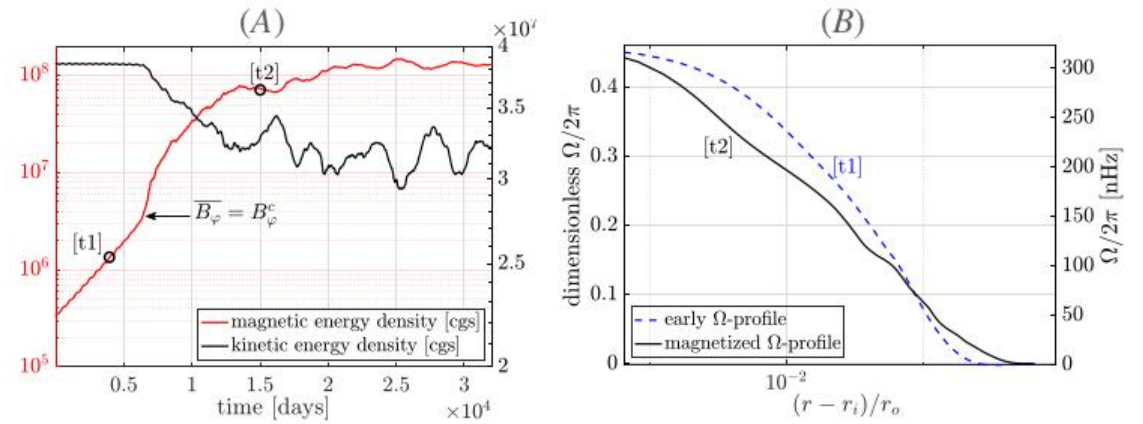
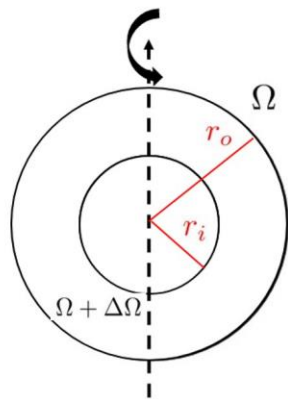


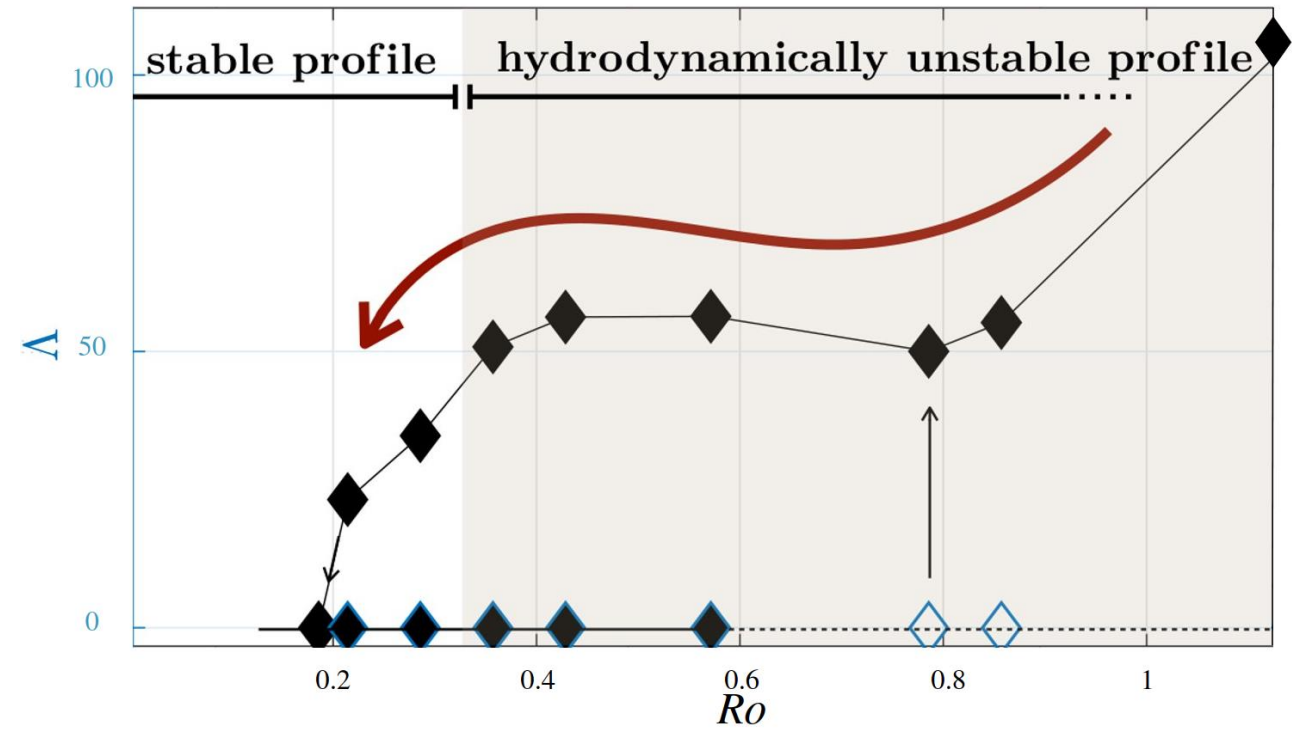
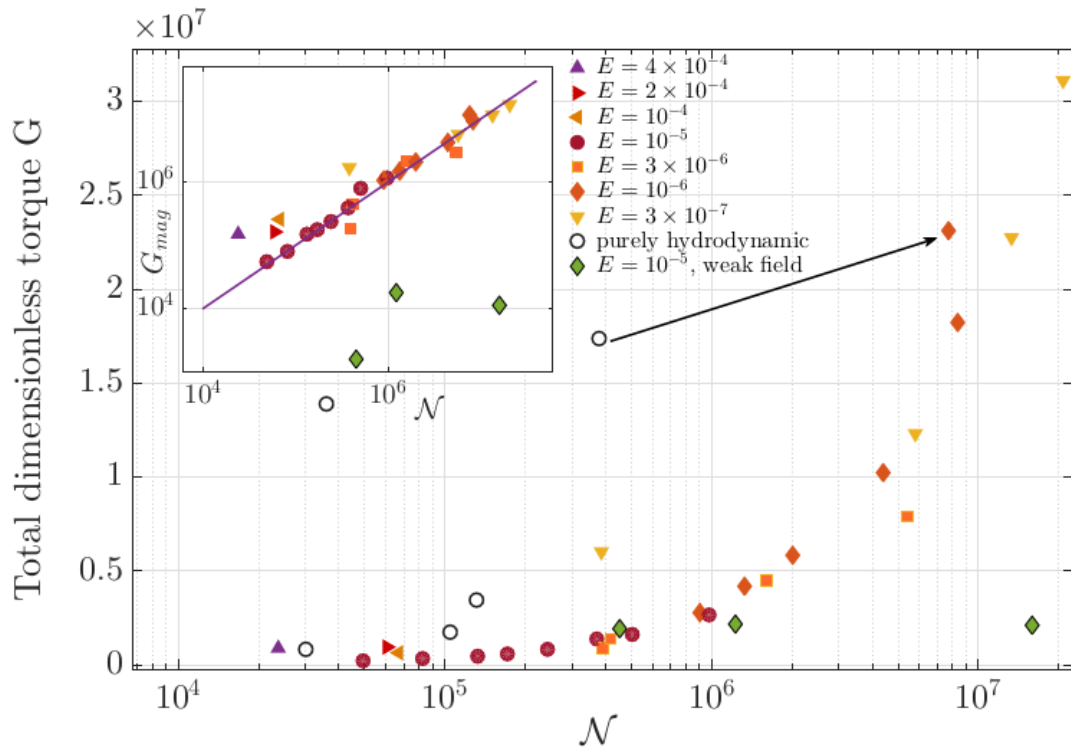
# Why do stars rotate so slowly?

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*Top:* Timeseries of the total kinetic and magnetic energies (A), and radial profiles of the azimuthally-averaged angular velocity  $\Omega$  in the equatorial plane (B) for two distinct times, marked as [t1] and [t2] in the timeseries. *Bottom (C):* Snapshots of the non-axisymmetric angular velocity in the equatorial plane (left), and of the azimuthal magnetic field both in equatorial (middle) and meridional planes (right) (colorbars in cgs units).

# A subcritical transition to turbulence



Time-averaged magnetic energy density of the saturated dynamo versus shear rate (Rossby number  $Ro$ ), for  $E = 10^{-5}$ ,  $N/\Omega = 1.24$ ,  $Pr = 0.1$  and  $Pm = 1$ .

Total dimensionless torque  $G$  exerted on the inner sphere as a function of Spruit's dimensionless quantity  $\mathcal{N}$ . *Inset*: Magnetic torque only, shown here for a wide range of parameters values and compared to Spruit's theoretical prediction. The arrow compares two simulations with identical control parameters, with and without magnetic fields.