



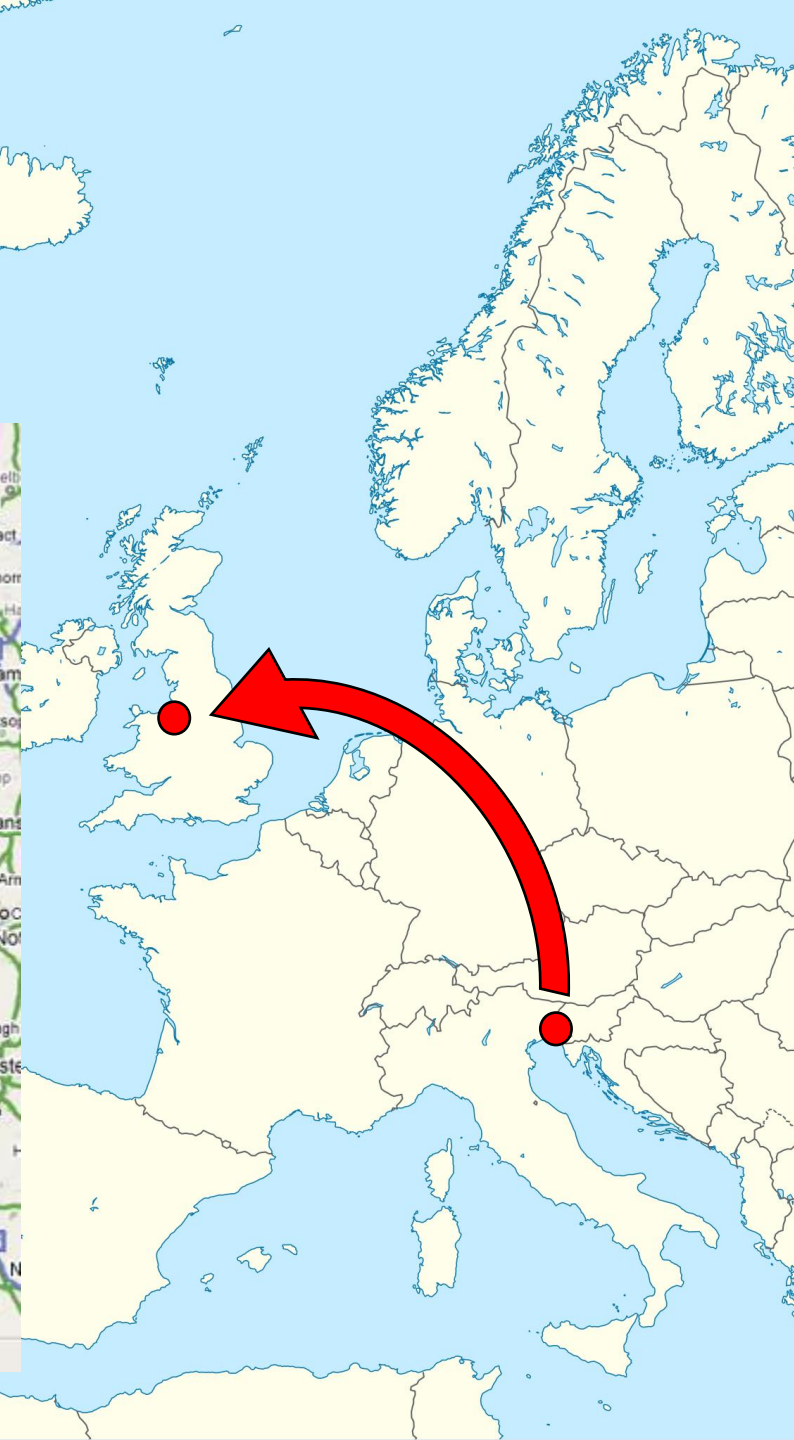
UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TRIESTE



# Simulazioni stellari con modelli 3D

Federico Rizzuti (Università di Trieste, IT / Keele University, UK)

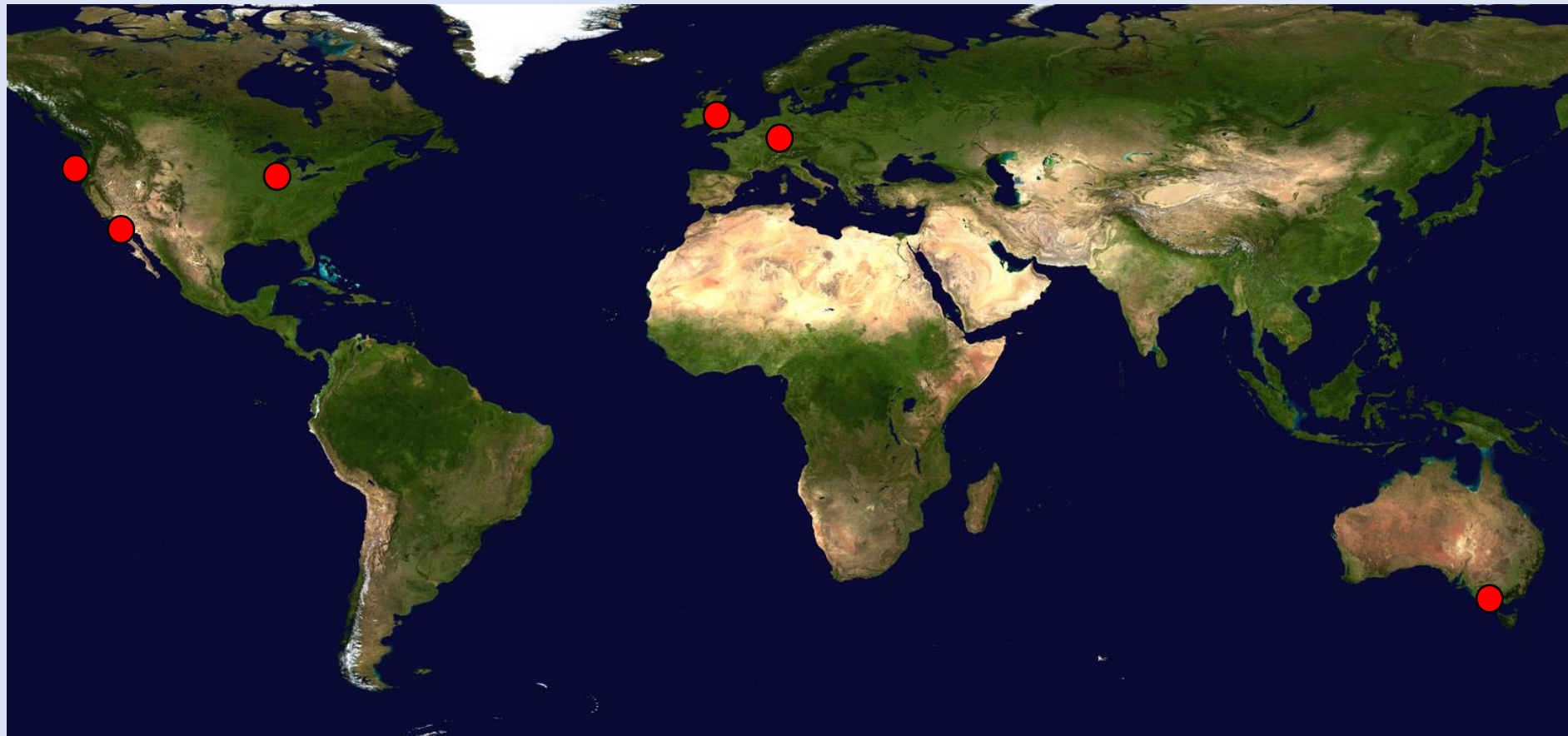
# Da Trieste a Keele



Keele area

# Modellistica di stelle 3D (pre-supernova)

Minnesota/Michigan    Keele Uni,  
Exeter UK    Heidelberg, DE



Victoria CA  
Santa  
Barbara CA

Monash Uni

# Le equazioni di struttura stellare

Statica

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
 \frac{\partial r}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2 \rho} & \text{mass continuity} \\
 \frac{\partial P}{\partial m} = -\frac{Gm}{4\pi r^4} - \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial t^2} \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} & \text{pressure balance} \\
 \frac{\partial l}{\partial m} = \varepsilon_n - \varepsilon_\nu - c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{\delta}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} & \text{energy conservation} \\
 \frac{\partial T}{\partial m} = -\frac{GmT}{4\pi r^4 P} \nabla & \text{energy transport} \\
 \rho = \rho(P, T, X_i) & \text{equation of state} \\
 \frac{dX_i}{dt} = \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left( D' \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial m} \right) & \text{nuclear species, } i \in [1, I]
 \end{array} \right. \quad (3.1)$$

where  $\varepsilon_n$  is the nuclear energy release rate,  $\varepsilon_\nu$  the neutrino loss rate,  $\nabla$  the temperature gradient defined as  $\nabla := d \ln(T)/d \ln(P)$ , and  $D'$  the diffusion coefficient. For completeness, it is worth mentioning that also  $\varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_\nu$  and other quantities in (3.1) are function of  $P, T, X_i$ , but their values are known and tabulated.

Dinamica: il bruciamento nucleare

# I criteri di convezione

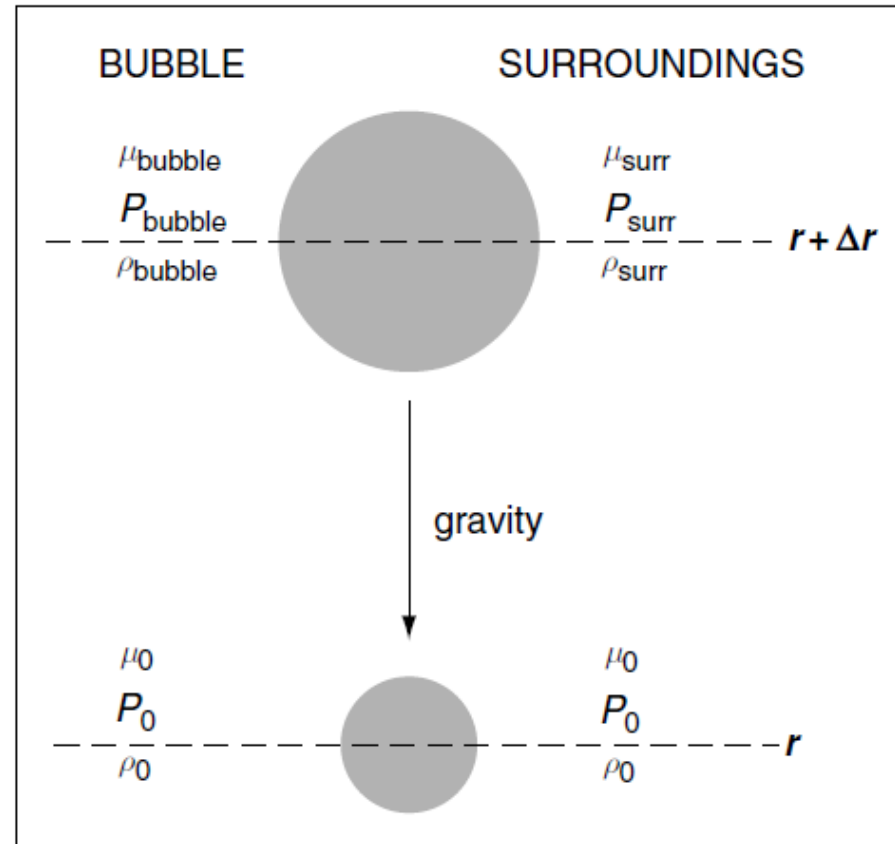


Figure 1.4: Schematic representation of the physical mechanism for the generation of a convective instability. Figure taken from Salaris & Cassisi (2005).

# Derivazione matematica del criterio

Equazioni del moto della goccia

$$\begin{cases} \varrho \frac{d^2 \Delta r}{dt^2} + g \Delta \varrho = 0 \\ \frac{d\Delta\mu}{dt} - \frac{\mu}{H_P} \nabla_\mu \frac{d\Delta r}{dt} = 0 \\ \frac{d\Delta T}{dt} + \frac{T}{H_P} (\nabla_{\text{ad}} - \nabla) \frac{d\Delta r}{dt} = 0 \\ \frac{\Delta \varrho}{\varrho} + \delta \frac{\Delta T}{T} - \varphi \frac{\Delta \mu}{\mu} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ipotesi soluzione

$$\Delta x = A_x e^{iNt} \text{ for each } x \in (T, \varrho, \mu, r),$$

Soluzione del sistema: frequenza di Brunt-Vaisala

$$N^2 = \frac{g \cdot \delta}{H_P} \left( \nabla_{\text{ad}} - \nabla + \frac{\varphi}{\delta} \nabla_\mu \right) \quad (2.15)$$

This equation represents the condition for stability of a displaced fluid element;  $N$  is commonly known as the “Brunt-Väisälä frequency”. If  $N^2 > 0$ , then  $N$  is real and the element keeps oscillating around its original position, according to the solution  $\Delta r = A_r e^{i|N|t}$ . But if  $N^2 < 0$ ,  $N$  would be imaginary, therefore  $\Delta r = A_r e^{|N|t}$  and the element will move exponentially away from its original position, giving rise to a convective instability (for more details about the derivation, see Salaris & Cassisi, 2005).

$$\nabla_{\text{ad}} + \frac{\varphi}{\delta} \nabla_\mu > \nabla_{\text{rad}}$$

the “Ledoux criterion” (Ledoux, 1947).

“Schwarzschild criterion” (Schwarzschild, 1958):

$$\nabla_{\text{ad}} > \nabla_{\text{rad}}$$

# Implementazione nei modelli stellari

- In realtà, i gradienti dell'elemento e del surrounding sono sempre intermedi: vanno calcolati
- Va assunta una distanza di mixing: mixing length theory (MLT) (*Böhm-Vitense 1958*)

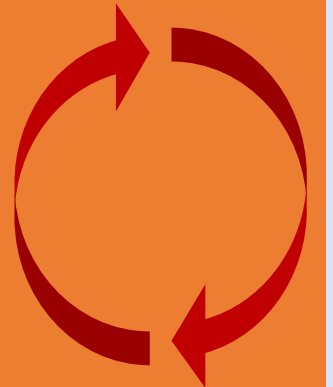
$$\nabla_{\text{ad}} = \frac{P \delta}{T \rho c_P}$$
$$\nabla_{\text{rad}} = \frac{3}{16\pi a c G} \frac{\kappa L P}{M T^4}$$

$$\nabla_{\text{ad}} < \nabla_e < \nabla_s < \nabla_{\text{rad}}$$

$\ell_{MLT}$

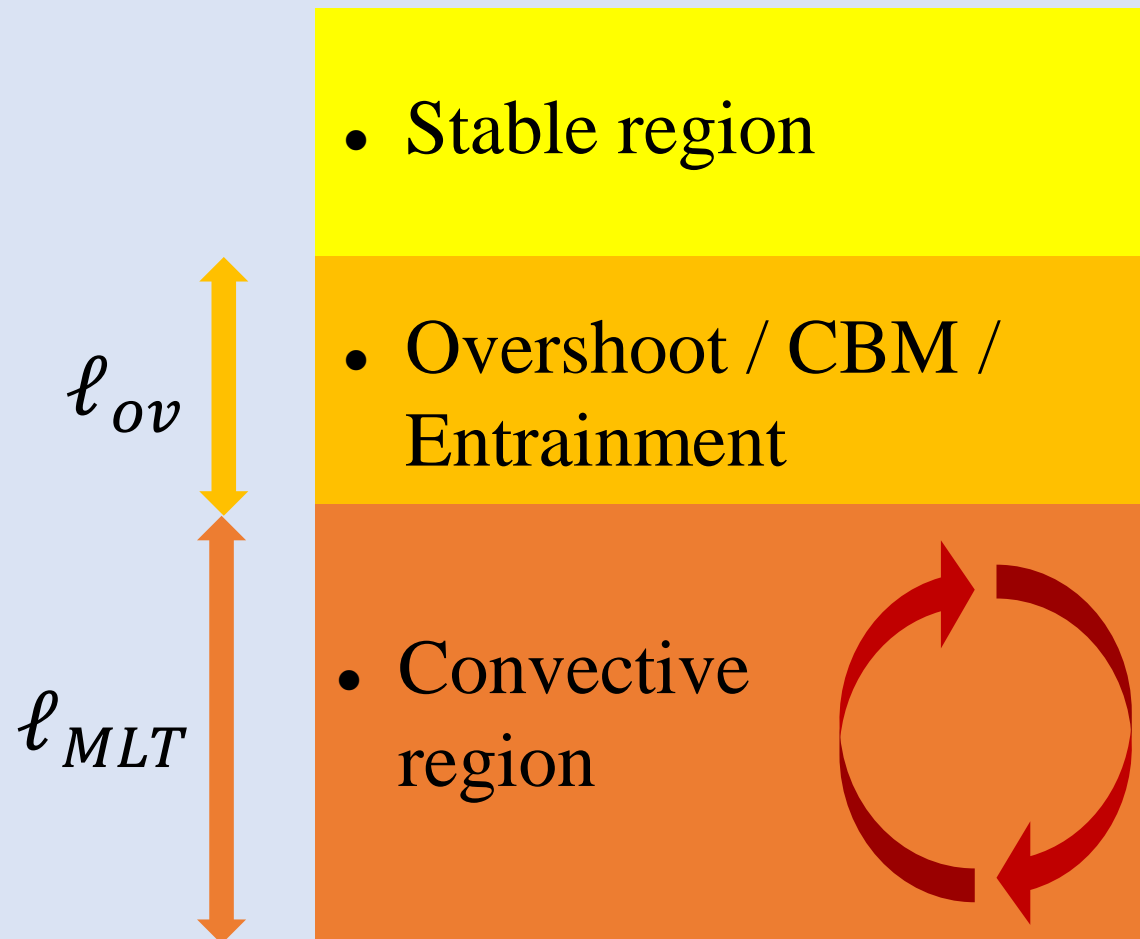
• Stable region

• Convective region



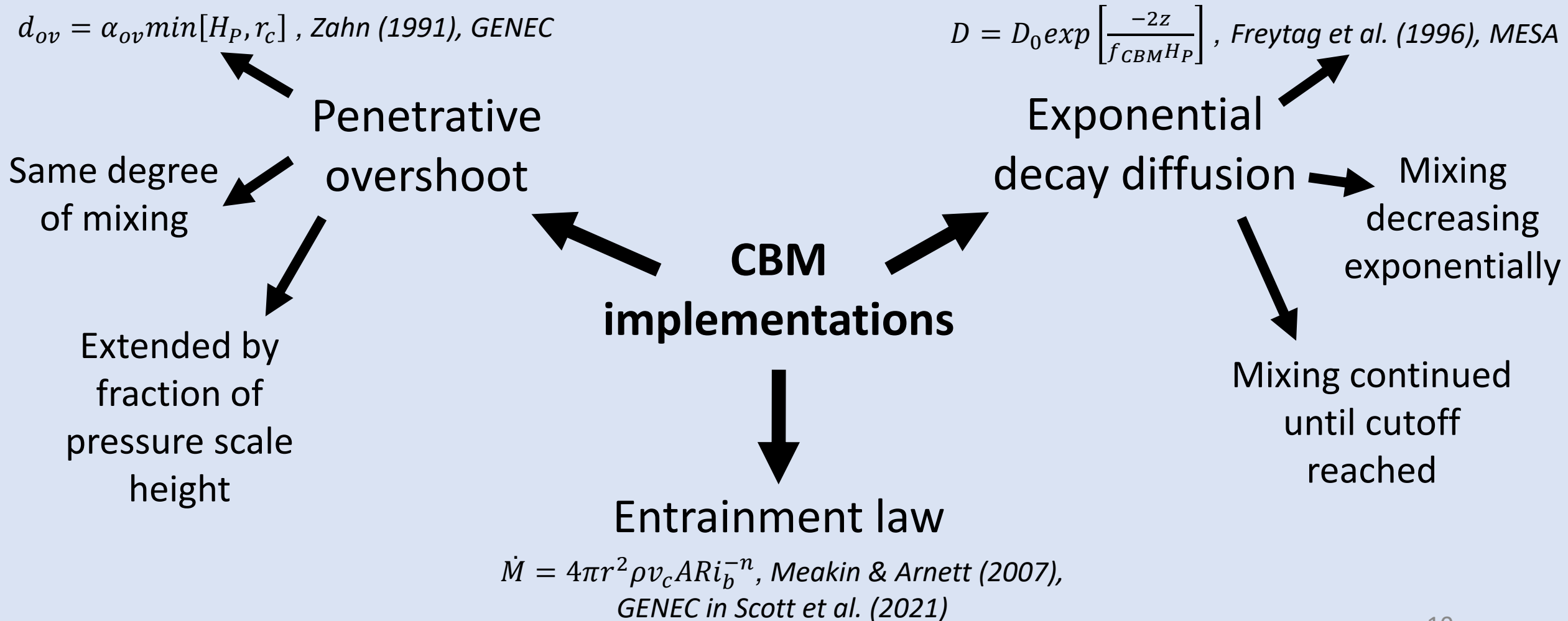
# Il problema dell'overshoot

- Il fluido non si arresta all'interfaccia:  $a = 0$  ma  $v \neq 0$
- Penetrazione nella zona stabile
- overshooting/ diffusion/ entrainment/ convective boundary mixing (CBM)





# Convective Boundary Mixing (CBM)



# L'entrainment law per l'overshoot

- Entrainment law: creata per la geofisica, ma applicata agli ambienti stellari (Meakin & Arnett 2007)

$$E = \frac{v_e}{v_c} = A Ri_B^{-n}$$

$$Ri_B = \frac{\ell \Delta b}{v_c^2} ; \quad \Delta b = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} N^2 dr \quad (2.26)$$

with  $\ell$  the length scale of turbulent motions,  $\Delta b$  the buoyancy jump,  $N$  the Brunt-Väisälä frequency,  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  two radii that encompass the boundary location. A common choice is  $r_1 = r_b - \ell/2$  and  $r_2 = r_b + \ell/2$  with  $r_b$  being the boundary location, so that the integration length of  $N^2$  around  $r_b$  is exactly  $\ell$ . There is no strict definition for  $\ell$ , so it is usually taken to be large enough to include completely the peak in  $N^2$  during the integration, as we shall later

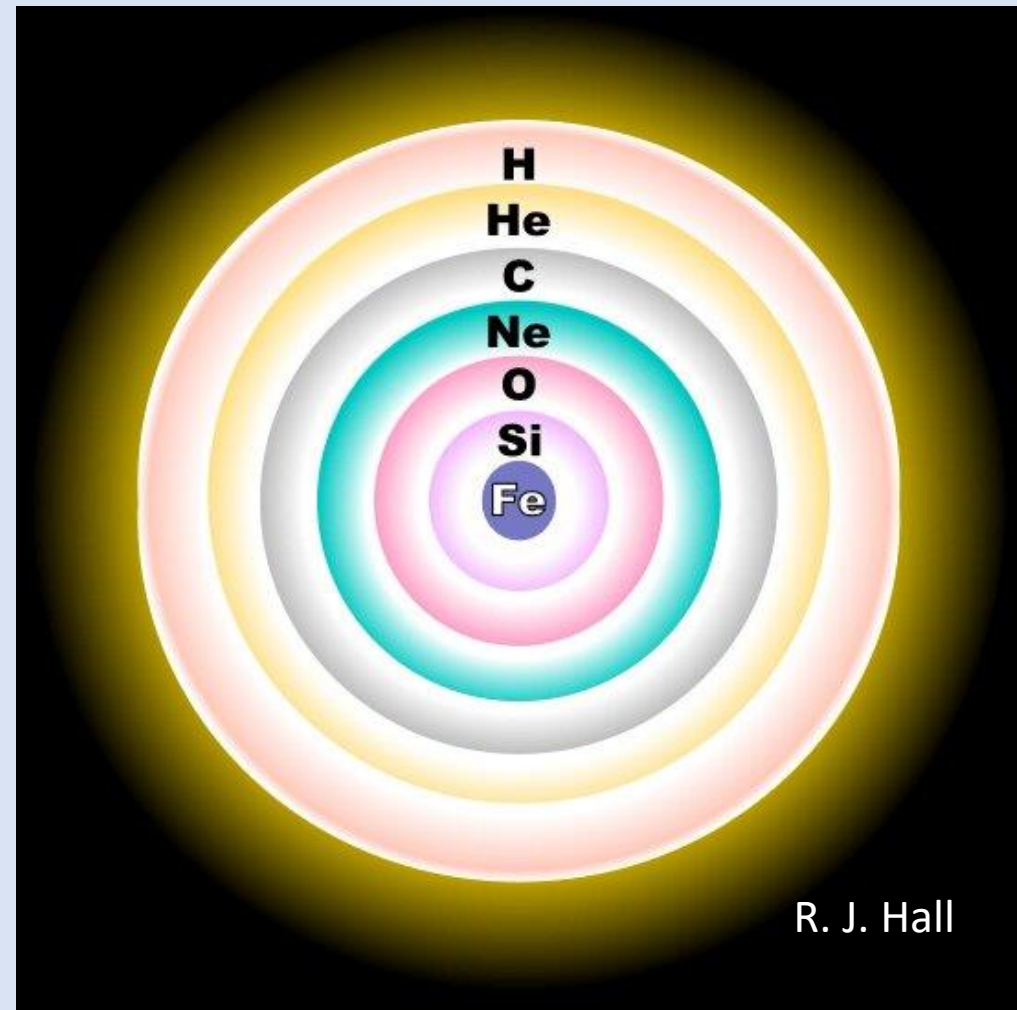
# I problemi dei modelli stellari 1D

## Vantaggi:

- si può modellare l'intera stella per tutto il suo tempo di vita
- confronto immediato con le osservazioni
- esplorazione dello spazio dei parametri

## Svantaggi:

- assunzione di simmetria sferica
- necessità di parametrizzare i fenomeni multi-D: mass loss, convection, rotation, magnetic fields, opacity, binarity (and their interplay)



# I modelli stellari 3D

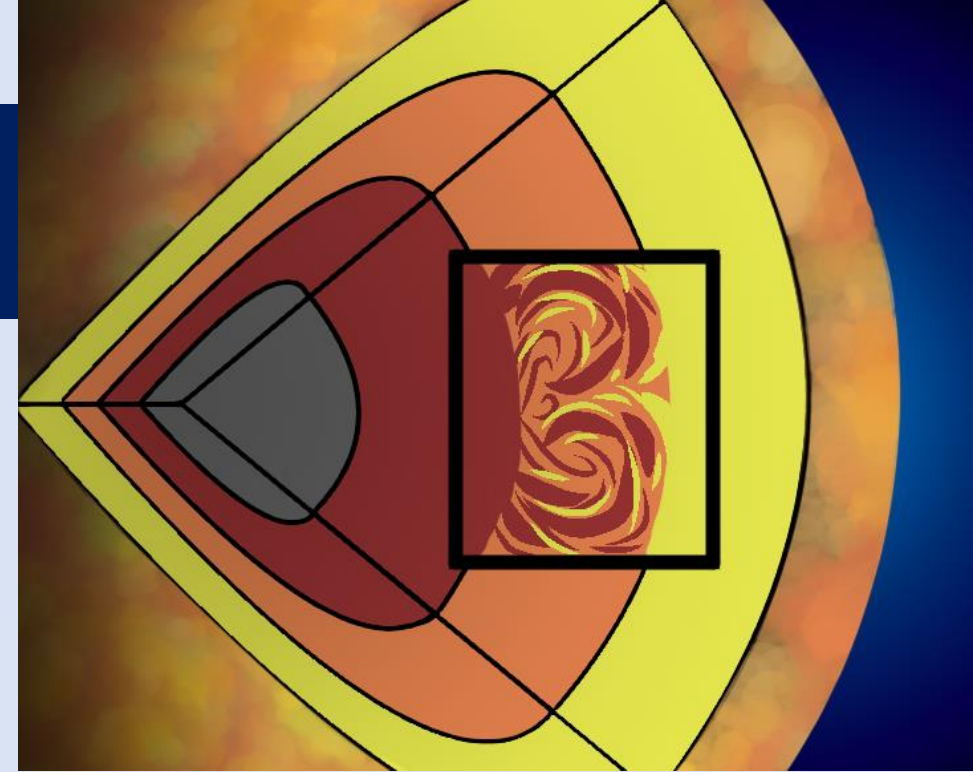
Si costruisce una 'scatola' che contiene alcune parti della stella

## Vantaggi:

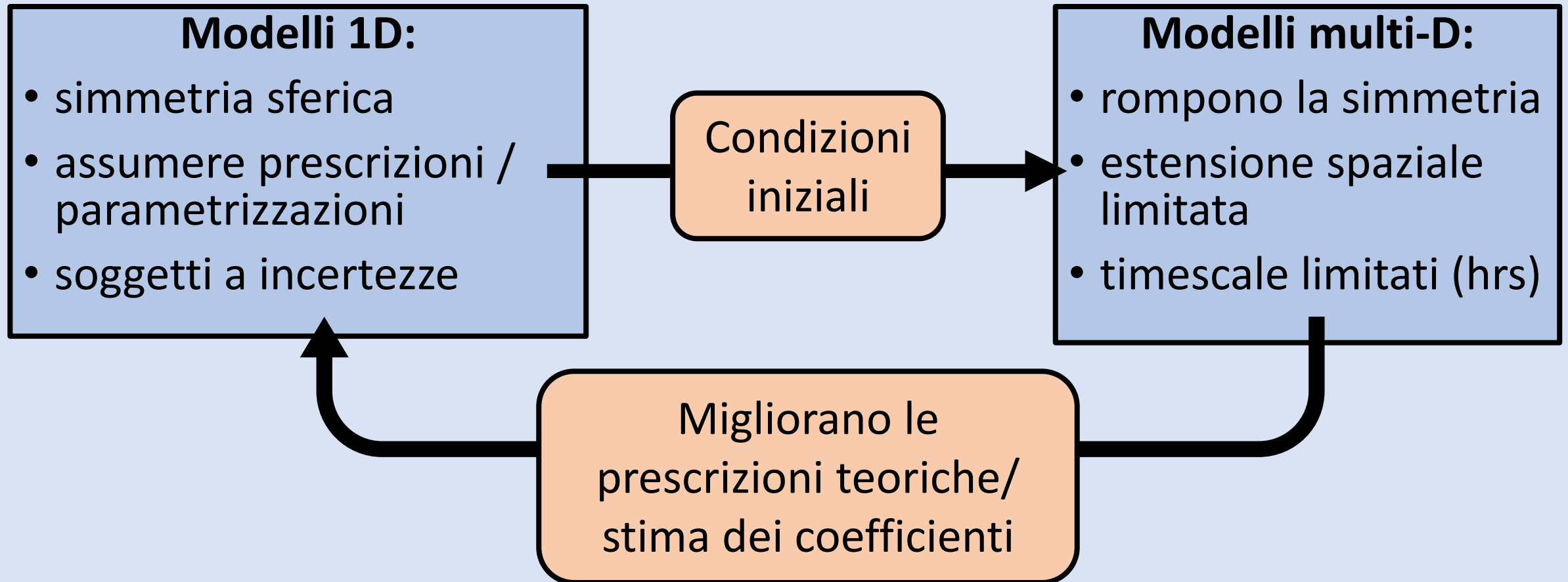
- non si assume più simmetria sferica
- si possono includere i processi multi-D (convezione, rotazione, campi magnetici...)

## Svantaggi:

- alto costo (sia di tempo che di risorse)
- tempo stellare limitato (ore o minuti)
- dimensioni limitate (strati stellari)



# 321D: il legame tra 1D e multi-D



# Idrodinamica stellare: l'equazione di Navier-Stokes

Equazioni di Eulero:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0; \quad \text{Conservazione massa}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \rho \mathbf{g}; \quad \text{Conservazione momento}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial E_t}{\partial t} + \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla E_t + \nabla \cdot (p \mathbf{v}) = \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{g} + \rho(\epsilon_{\text{nuc}} + \epsilon_v); \quad \text{Conservazione energia}$$



$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} \right) = -\nabla P + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} + \left( \frac{1}{3} \eta + \zeta \right) \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

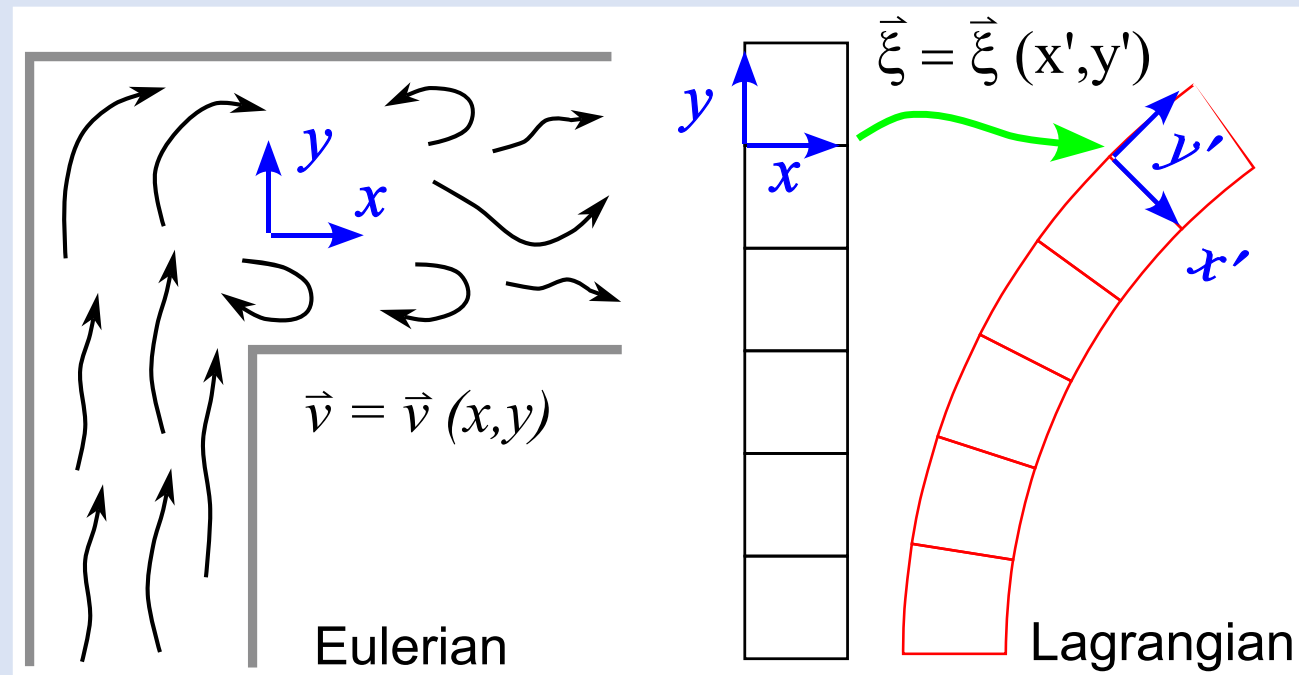
L'equazione di Navier-Stokes per descrivere il moto del fluido:

- Non ha soluzione esatta (problema del millennio): premio da 1 milione di \$ a chi trova la soluzione (o dimostra che non esiste)
- Va risolta numericamente

# Approccio euleriano vs lagrangiano

La simulazione consiste in:

- approccio euleriano: una griglia di celle (cartesiana, sferica...)
- approccio lagrangiano: un insieme di particelle (SPH, n-body...)



# Le equazioni di struttura stellare 3D

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{D\rho}{Dt} = -\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} & \text{mass conservation} \\ \frac{D\mathbf{v}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla P + \mathbf{g} & \text{momentum conservation} \\ E = \frac{1}{2}v^2 + E_1(T, \rho, X_i) & \text{energy definition} \\ \frac{DE}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \cdot (P\mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{g} + \varepsilon_n - \varepsilon_\nu & \text{energy conservation} \\ P = P(T, \rho, X_i) & \text{equation of state} \\ \frac{DX_i}{Dt} = \frac{m_i}{\rho} \left( \sum_j R_{j,i} - \sum_k R_{i,k} \right) & \text{nuclear burning, } i \in [1, I] \end{array} \right. \quad (3.32)$$

where I used the total derivative notation  $\frac{D}{Dt} := \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla$ , which describes the temporal change of a quantity under the velocity field  $\mathbf{v}$ . As before,  $\varepsilon_n$  is the nuclear energy release rate,  $\varepsilon_\nu$  the neutrino loss rate,  $m_i$  the species mass, and  $R_{a,b}$  the rate of the reaction that transforms species  $a \rightarrow b$ .



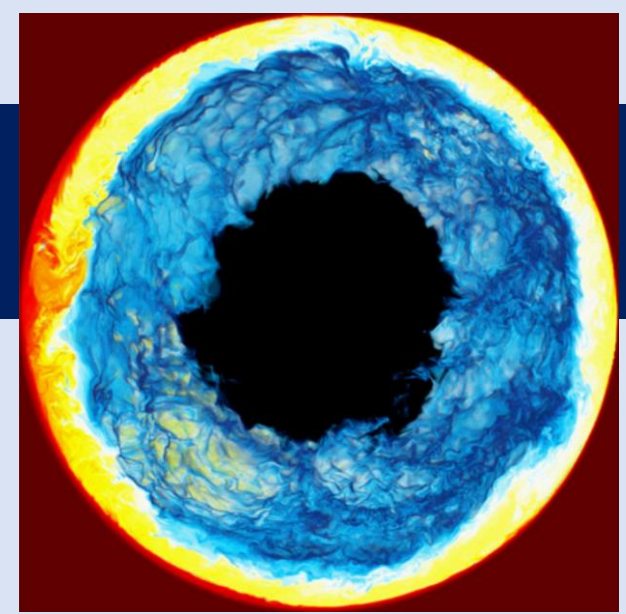
# Scelte possibili per un setup

Per prima cosa, il problema fisico:

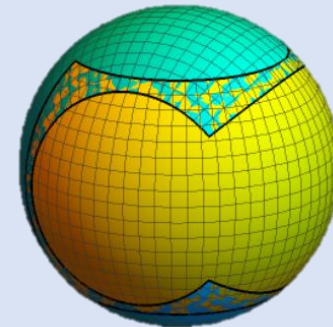
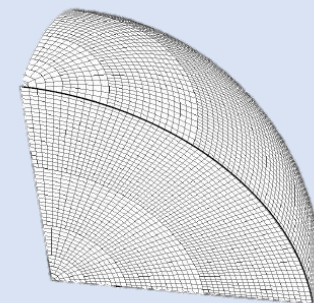
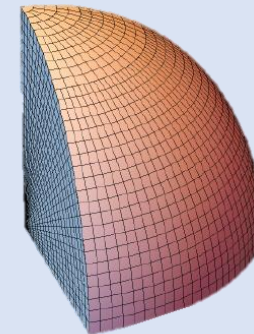
→ una stella di una certa massa, età, metallicità...

Quindi:

- Condizioni iniziali da un modello stellare 1D
- Geometria e risoluzione: piani paralleli, sferica...  
→ attenzione alle singolarità
- Boundary conditions: periodic, reflective...
- Gravità: costante, monopolo, polinomiale...
- Energy generation e nuclear network



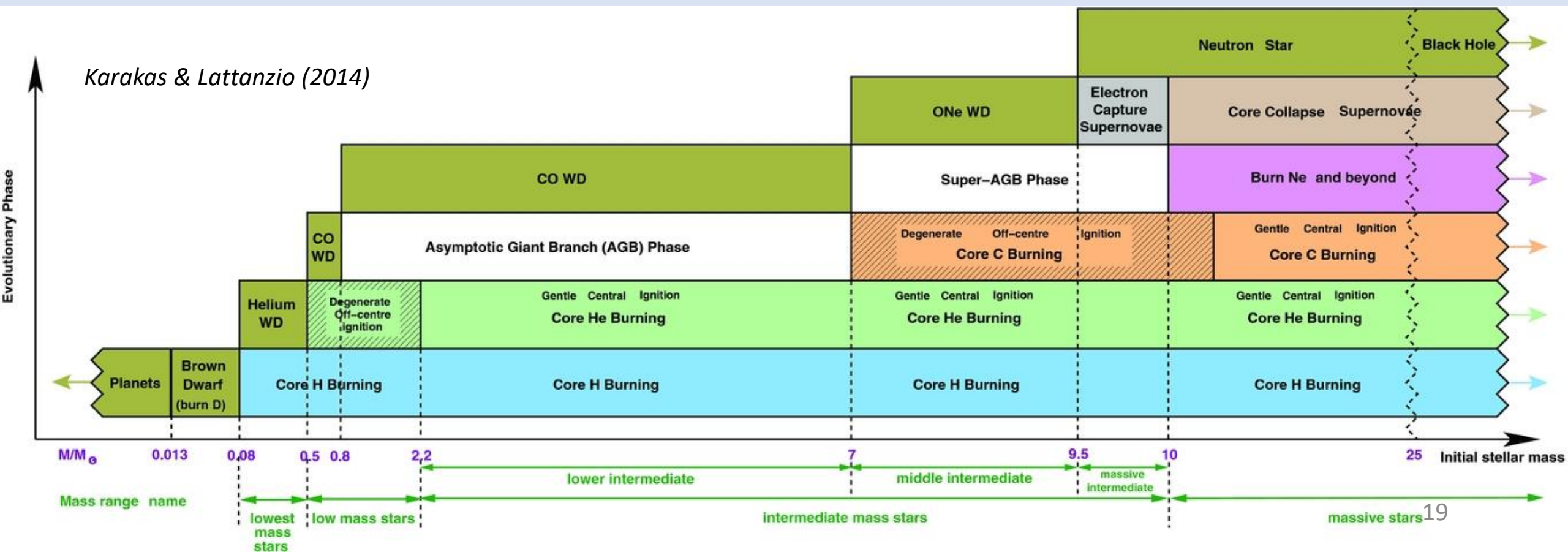
*Herwig et al. (2014)*



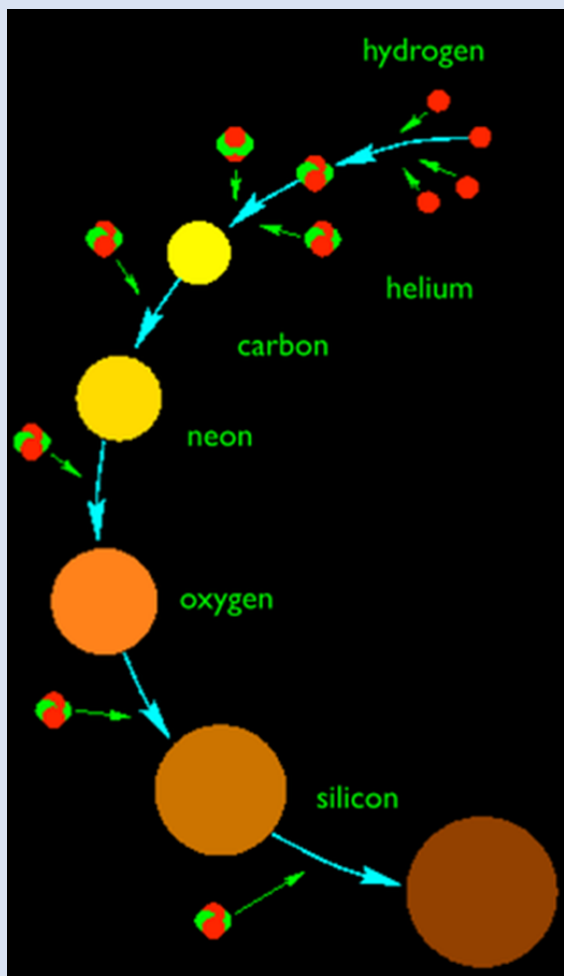
*Muller (2020)*

# Le fasi di evoluzione stellare

La vita di una stella è una sequenza di bruciamenti, che dipende dalla sua massa iniziale



# Le fasi di evoluzione stellare



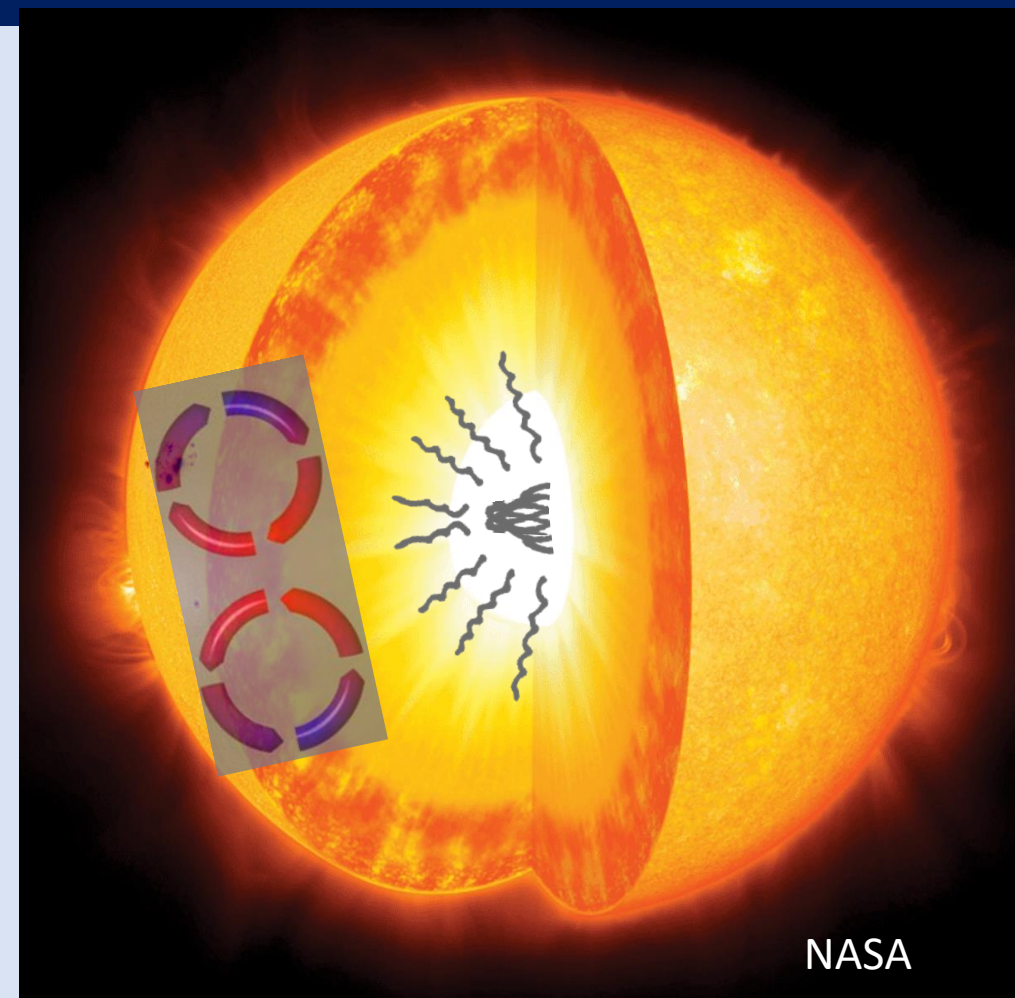
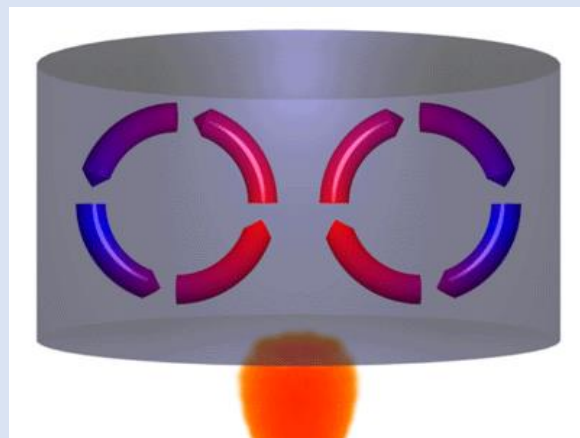
Elwyn Elms

Table 1.1: The nuclear burning stages of a  $25 M_{\odot}$  star and relevant properties: nuclear burning time-scale, central temperature and density, main ashes. Adapted from Phillips (1994), who takes the data from Rolfs & Rodney (1988).

Stage	Time-scale	Temperature (K)	Density ( $\text{kg m}^{-3}$ )	Products
Hydrogen burning	7 Myr	$6.0 \times 10^7$	$5 \times 10^4$	Helium
Helium burning	0.5 Myr	$2.3 \times 10^8$	$7 \times 10^5$	Carbon, oxygen, neon
Carbon burning	600 yr	$9.3 \times 10^8$	$2 \times 10^8$	Neon, sodium, magnesium
Neon burning	1 yr	$1.7 \times 10^9$	$4 \times 10^9$	Oxygen, magnesium, silicon
Oxygen burning	6 months	$2.3 \times 10^9$	$1 \times 10^{10}$	Magnesium to sulphur
Silicon burning	1 day	$4.1 \times 10^9$	$3 \times 10^{10}$	Iron-peak elements

# La sequenza principale: stelle piccole

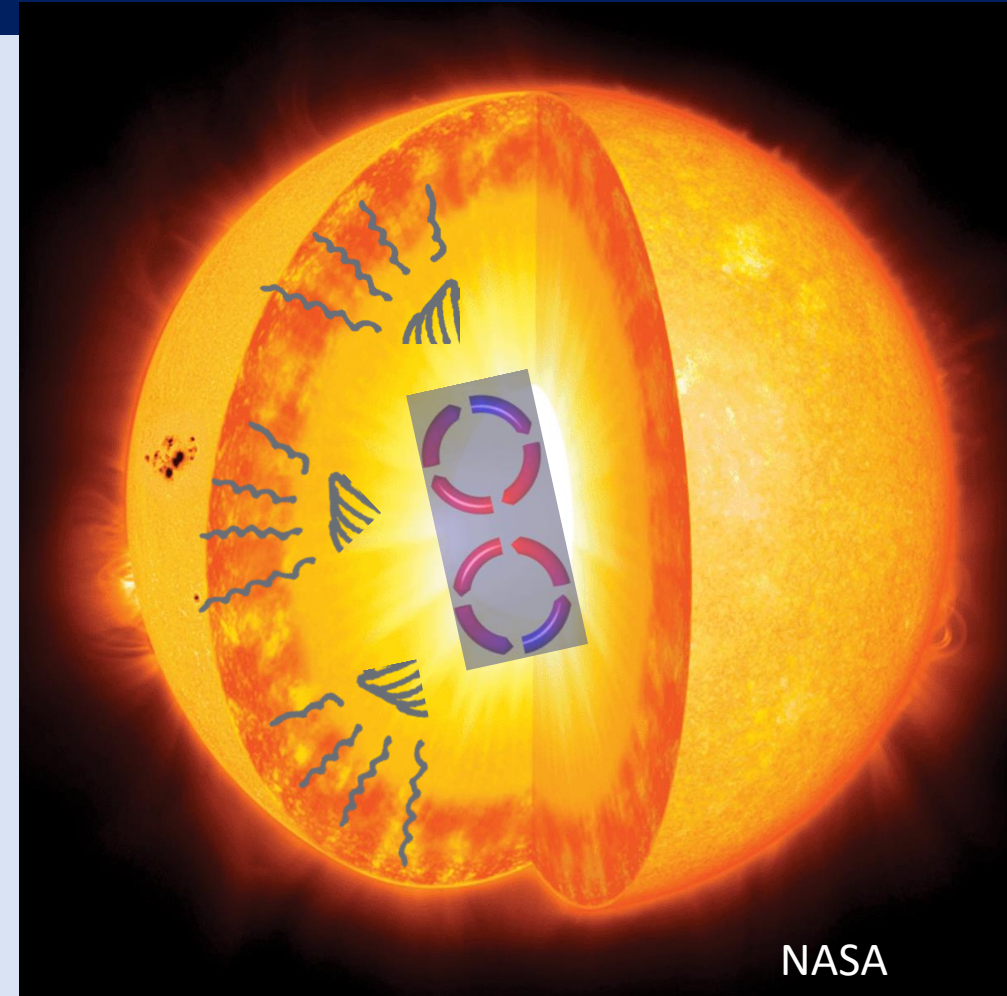
- Le stelle di tipo sole ( $< 1.3 M_{\odot}$ )
- Producono energia nel nucleo, ma in maniera poco energetica
- Nucleo radiativo (stabile): energia trasportata da **radiazione**
- Involuppo convettivo: energia trasportata da **convezione**



NASA

# La sequenza principale: stelle massicce

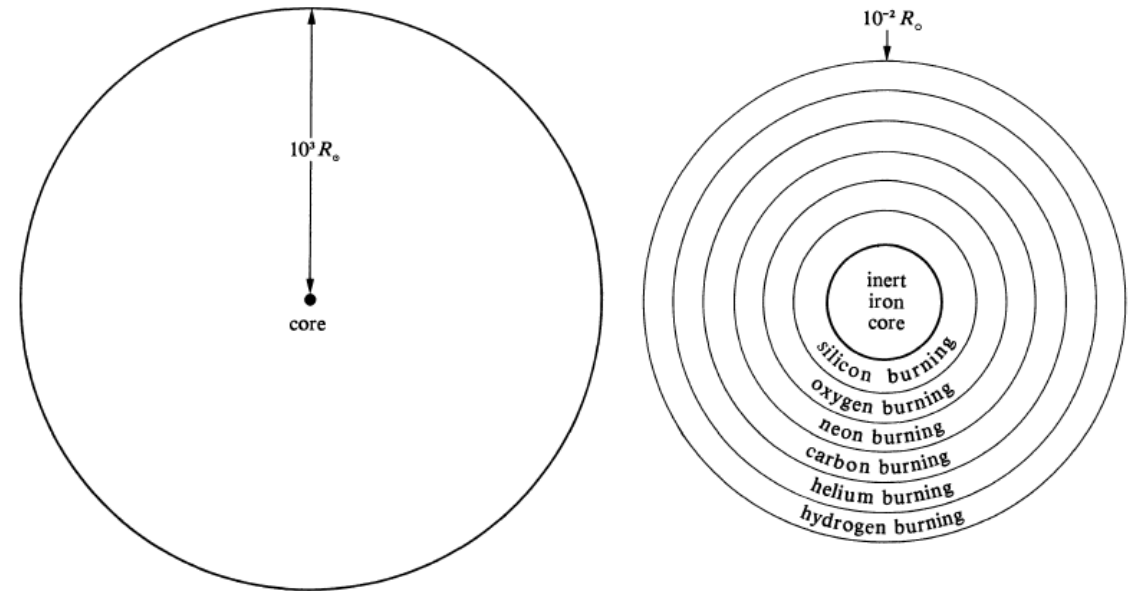
- Le stelle più grandi del sole ( $>1.3 M_{\odot}$ )
- Producono energia nel nucleo, in maniera molto energetica
- Nucleo convettivo: energia trasportata da **convezione**
- Involuppo radiativo (stabile): energia trasportata da **radiazione**



NASA

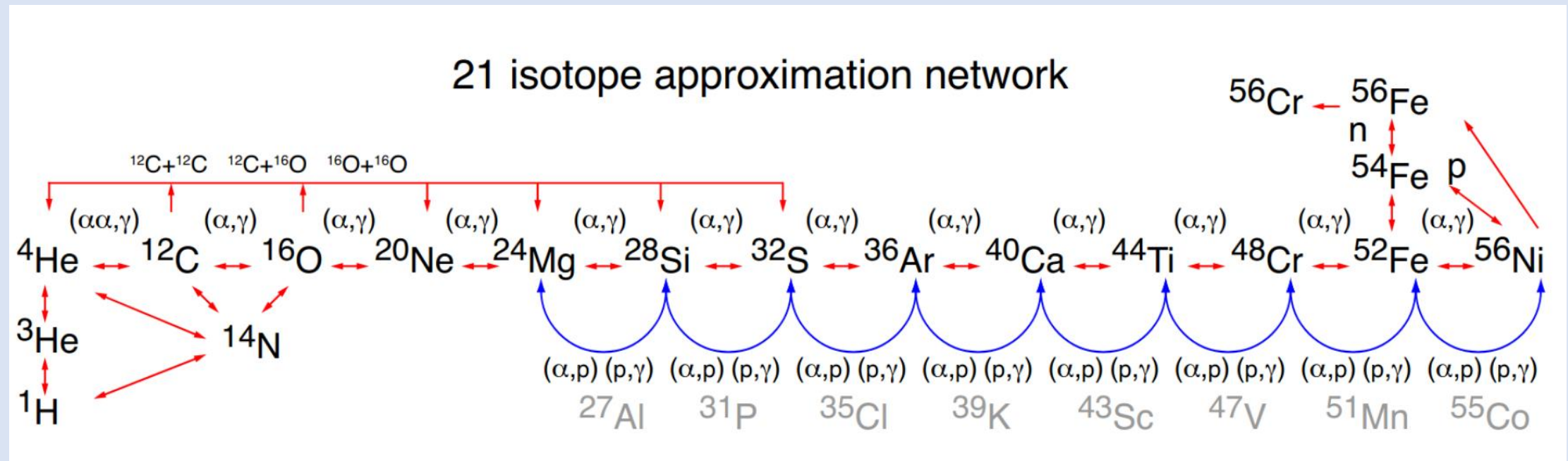
# La 'Onion-ring structure'

- Proprio come i bruciamenti nel nucleo, gli stessi bruciamenti anche nei gusci di stelle massicce
- $H \rightarrow He \rightarrow C \rightarrow Ne \rightarrow O \rightarrow Ne \rightarrow Si$
- Struttura a gusci concentrici
- Più facili da simulare in 3D: più piccoli e di breve durata
- Solo nelle stelle massicce, solo alla fine dell'evoluzione



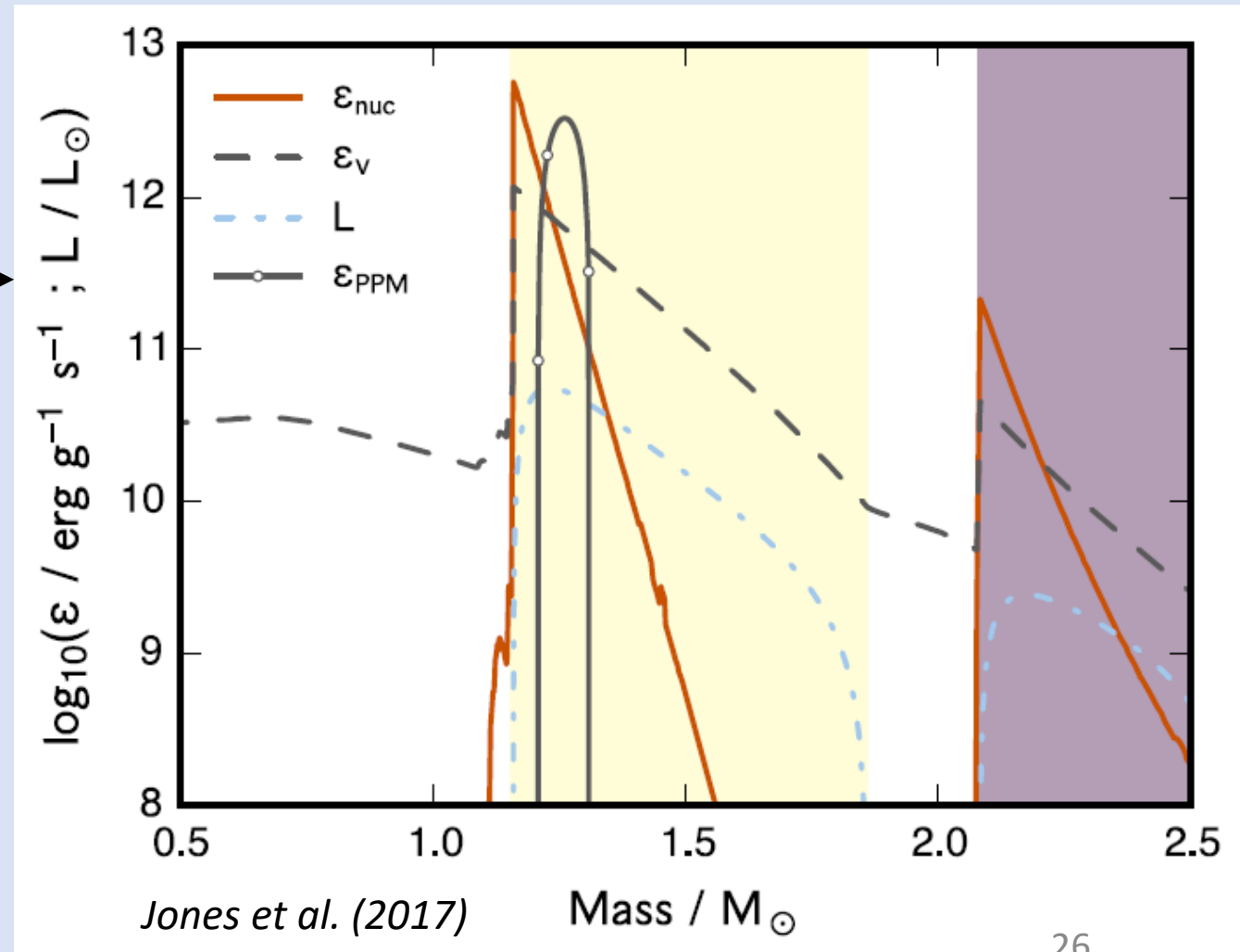
# Bruciamenti nucleari nei modelli 1D

- Modelli 1D usano semplici network (21-isotope network)
- Coprono tutte le fasi (hydrogen- to silicon-), ma con approssimazioni
- Network più grandi (100s isotopi), ma no one is perfect



# Bruciamenti nucleari nei modelli 3D

- Bisogna considerare il costo computazionale
  - Time-independent: fixed heating profile da 1D model
  - Time-dependent: set esplicito di isotopi e reazioni nucleari
- più accurato, ma molto più costoso!





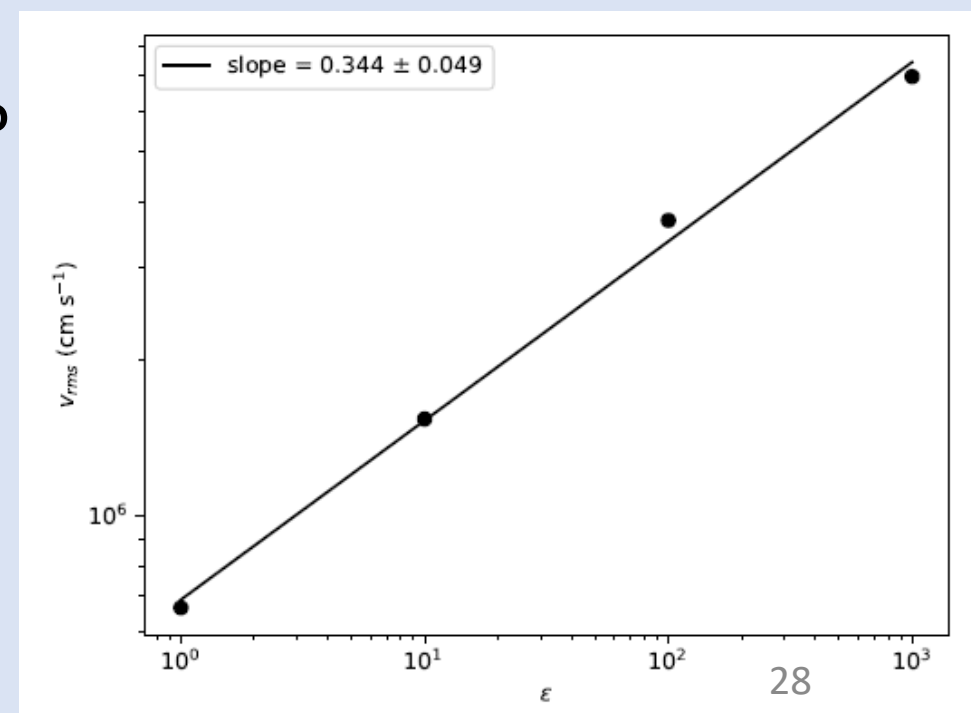
# Un semplice network per i modelli 3D

- 12-isotopes nuclear burning network:
  - n, p,  $^4\text{He}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{20}\text{Ne}$ ,  $^{23}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{24}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{28}\text{Si}$ ,  $^{31}\text{P}$ ,  $^{32}\text{S}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Ni}$
- Energy generation for different environments:
  - He-burning:  $^4\text{He}(2\alpha,\gamma)^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}(\alpha,\gamma)^{20}\text{Ne}$ ;
  - C-burning:  $^{12}\text{C}(^{12}\text{C},\alpha)^{20}\text{Ne}$ ;  $^{12}\text{C}(^{12}\text{C},p)^{23}\text{Na}$ ;  $^{23}\text{Na}(p,\alpha)^{20}\text{Ne}$ ;  $^{23}\text{Na}(p,\gamma)^{24}\text{Mg}$ ;
  - Ne-burning:  $^{20}\text{Ne}(\gamma,\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ ;  $^{20}\text{Ne}(\alpha,\gamma)^{24}\text{Mg}$ ;  $^{24}\text{Mg}(\alpha,\gamma)^{28}\text{Si}$
  - O-burning:  $^{16}\text{O}(^{16}\text{O},\alpha)^{28}\text{Si}$ ;  $^{16}\text{O}(^{16}\text{O},p)^{31}\text{P}$ ;  $^{31}\text{P}(p,\alpha)^{28}\text{Si}(\alpha,\gamma)^{32}\text{S}$
- Si impiegano database di reazioni nucleari (JINA-REA CLIB)



# 'Boosting' per i rate nucleari

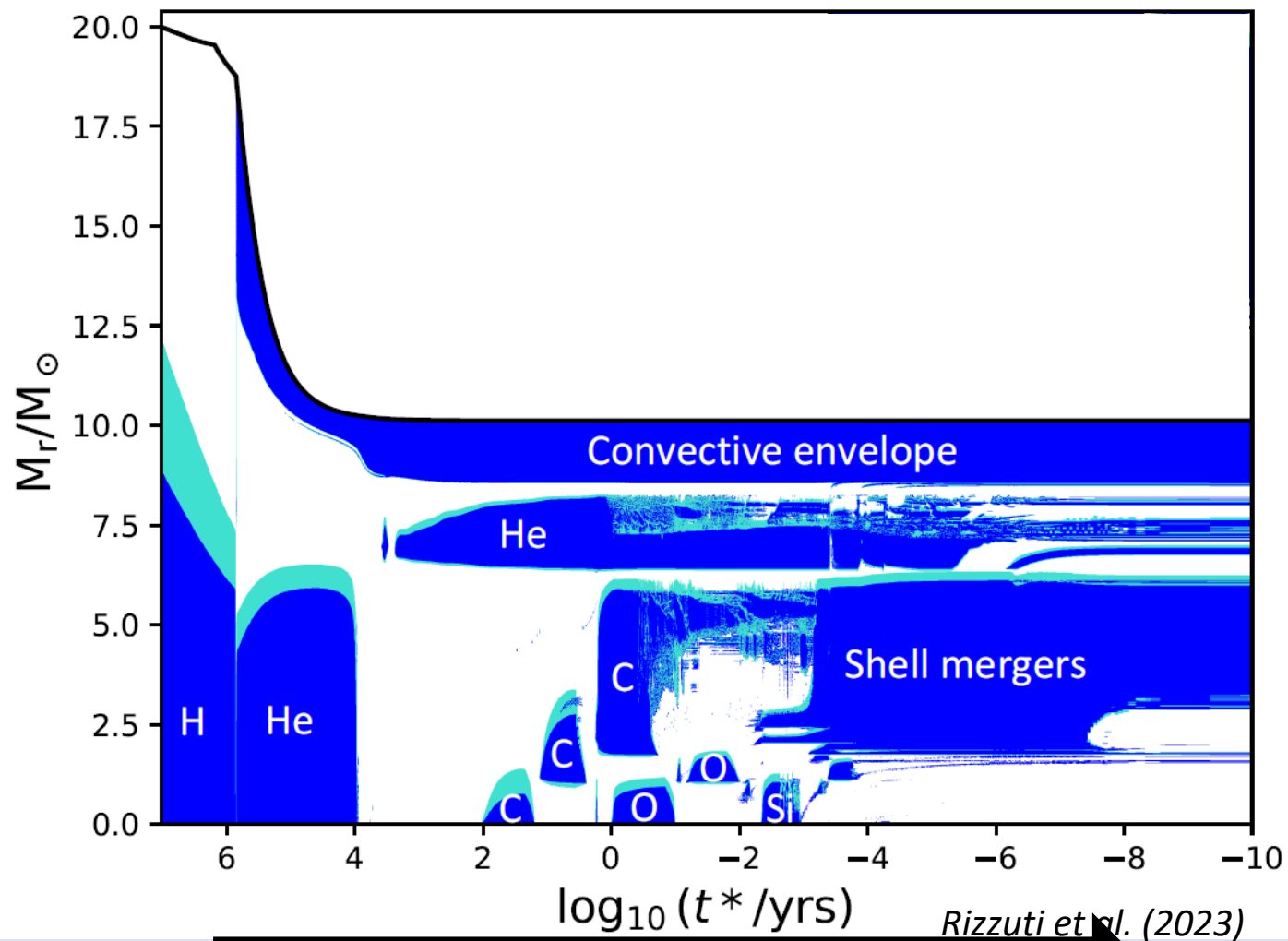
- Per accelerare le simulazioni, si moltiplicano i tassi di reazione nucleare per un boosting factor
- Larger energy release  $\rightarrow$  larger convective velocities  $\rightarrow$  smaller timescale
- Ma come reagisce il fluido?
- Tutti i processi fisici scalano allo stesso modo?  
 $\rightarrow$  Possiamo estrapolare i risultati?  
Abbiamo bisogno di confrontare con simulazioni senza boosting



*Fine prima parte*

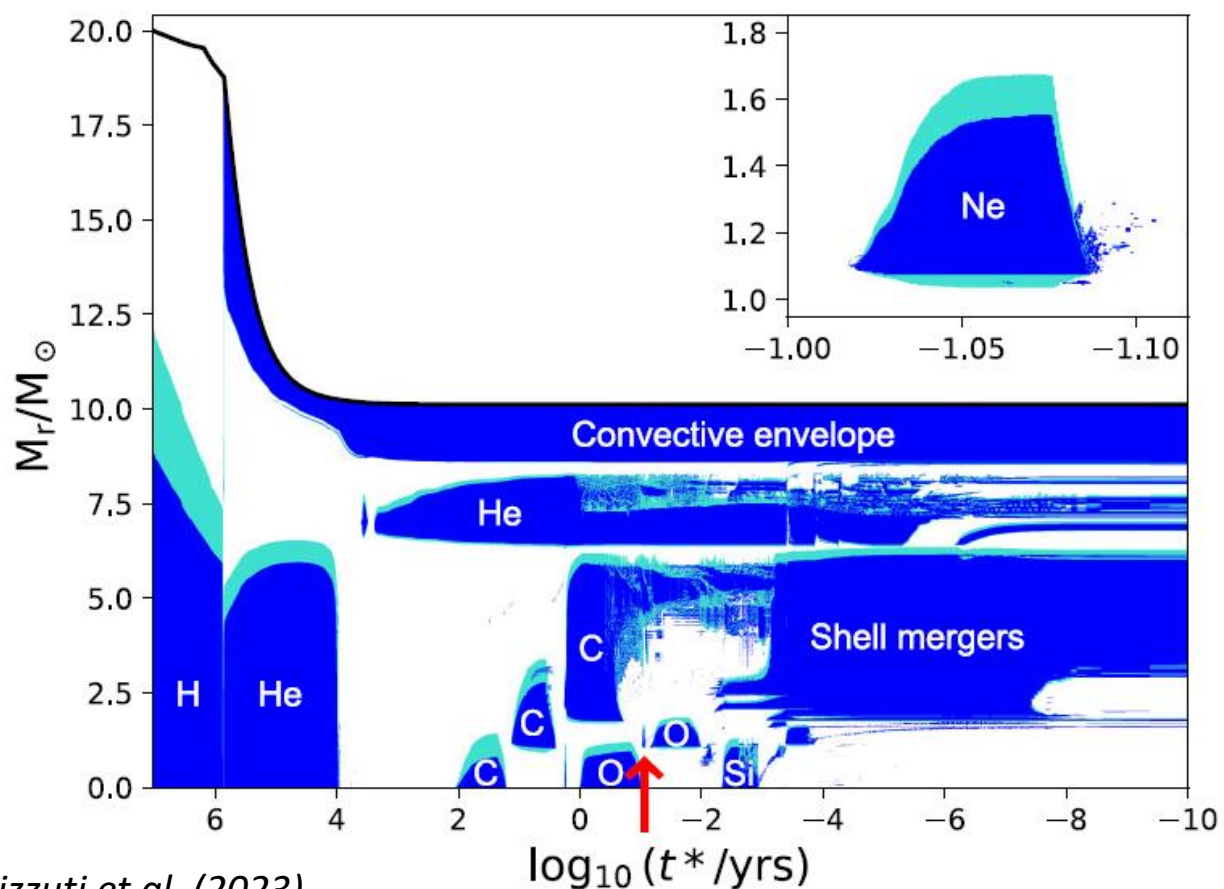
# I modelli stellari 1D

RAGGIO: da centro a superficie



TEMPO

# Simulazioni 3D di una neon-burning shell



Rizzuti et al. (2023)

Ne-burning shell,  $20 M_{\odot}$ ,  $Z_{\odot}$ :

- “scatola” sferica 3D di  $r = 3.6 - 8.5 \times 10^8$  cm; angolo  $\sim 26^{\circ}$
- convezione alimentata da 12-isotopes network per Ne-burning
- più simulazioni con diversa risoluzione e “boosting factors”

# Convezione e moti del fluido

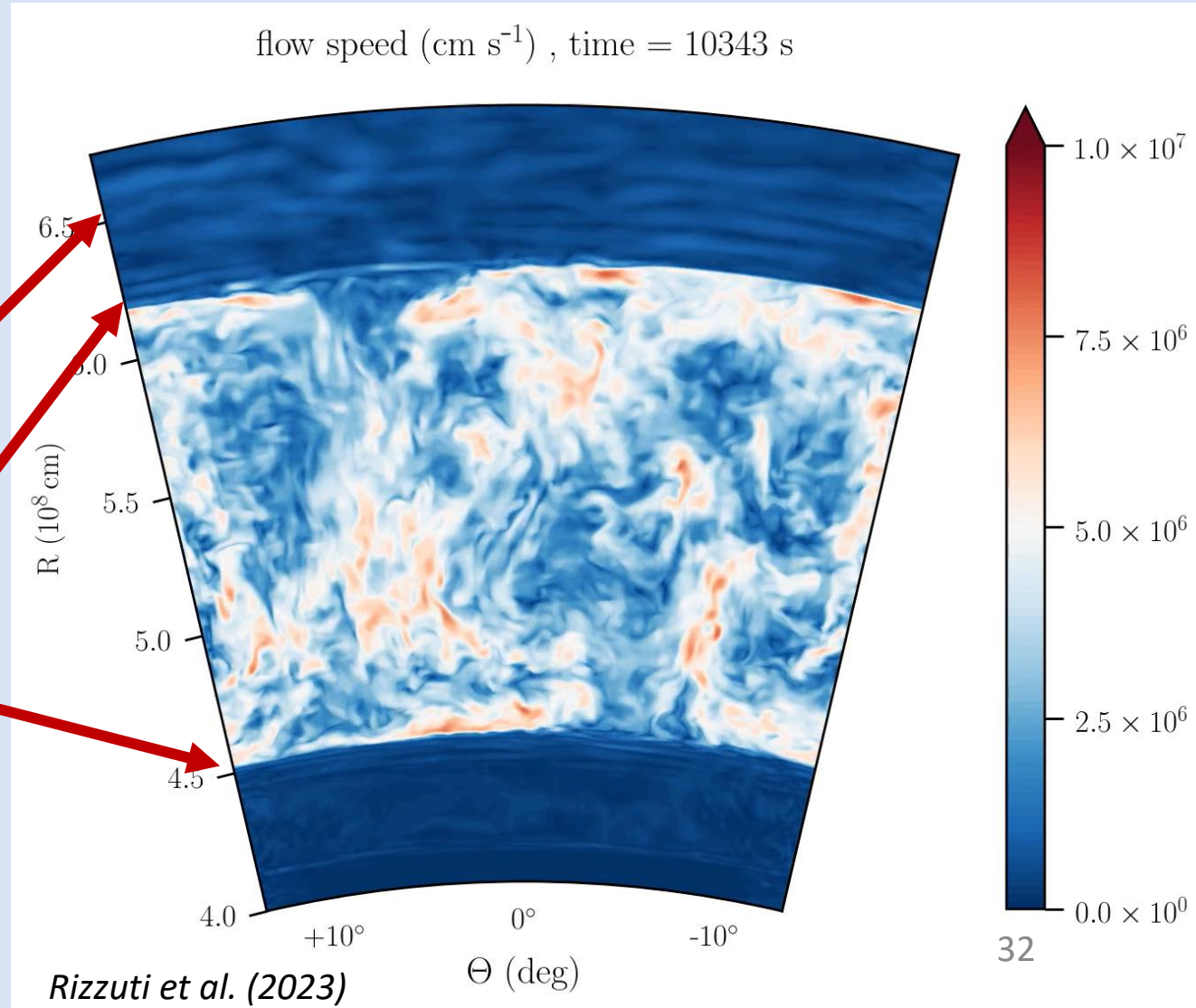
Sezione verticale: velocity magnitude in colour scale.

Possiamo vedere:

Internal gravity waves

Convective boundary mixing

→ Entrainment: all'interfaccia, lo shear mixing erode materiale dalle zone stabili



# Caratteristiche delle simulazioni

Table 5.1: Properties of the 3D hydrodynamic simulations presented in this chapter: model name; resolution  $N_{r\theta\varphi}$ ; boosting factor of the driving luminosity  $\varepsilon$ ; starting  $t_{\text{start}}$  and ending  $t_{\text{end}}$  time of the simulation; convective turnover time  $\tau_c$ ; number of convective turnovers simulated in the quasi-steady state  $n_c$ ; root-mean-square convective velocity  $v_{\text{rms}}$ ; sonic Mach number Ma; cost required to run the simulation in CPU core-hours.

name	$N_{r\theta\varphi}$	$\varepsilon$	$t_{\text{start}}$ ( $10^3$ s)	$t_{\text{end}}$ ( $10^3$ s)	$\tau_c$ (s)	$n_c$	$v_{\text{rms}}$ ( $10^6$ cm/s)	Ma ( $10^{-2}$ )	cost ( $10^6$ hr)
r256e1	$256 \times 128^2$	1	0	60	155	96	3.29	0.83	2.08
r256e5	$256 \times 128^2$	5	0	29	59	25	6.55	1.76	0.89
r256e10	$256 \times 128^2$	10	0	19	50	16	8.06	2.15	0.60
r256e50	$256 \times 128^2$	50	0	30	30	5	13.1	3.48	0.96
r512e1	$512 \times 256^2$	1	16	19	136	22	3.83	0.99	1.66
r512e5	$512 \times 256^2$	5	0	2	59	25	6.65	1.80	0.80
r512e10	$512 \times 256^2$	10	0	1	49	16	8.28	2.23	0.50
r512e50	$512 \times 256^2$	50	0	0.49	30	5	13.4	3.61	0.20
r1024e1	$1024 \times 512^2$	1	10	10.4	127	3	3.26	0.84	2.88
r2048e1	$2048 \times 1024^2$	1	10.01	10.03	113	0	3.85	0.99	2.02

# Caratteristiche delle simulazioni

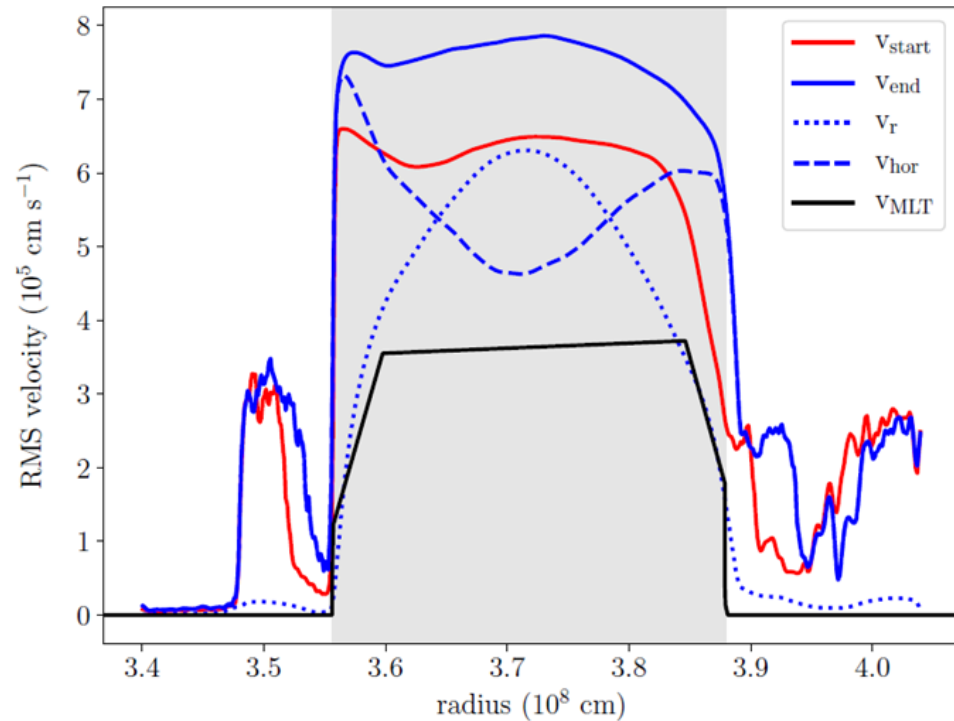


Figure 4.4: Radial profiles of different velocity components: in black, the mixing-length-theory velocity of the 1D model; in red, the root-mean-square velocity at the beginning of Ex1\_512; in blue solid, the root-mean-square velocity at the end of Ex1\_512; in blue dotted and dashed, the radial and horizontal components of  $v_{\text{end}}$  respectively. The shaded area is the convective zone according to the 1D stellar model.

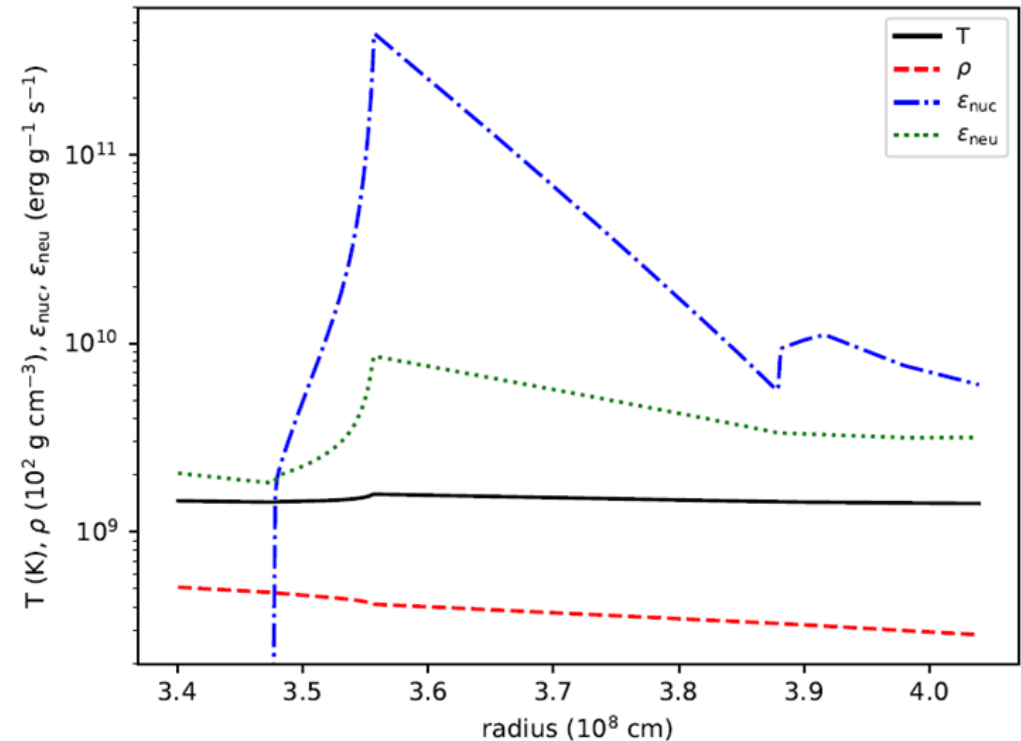
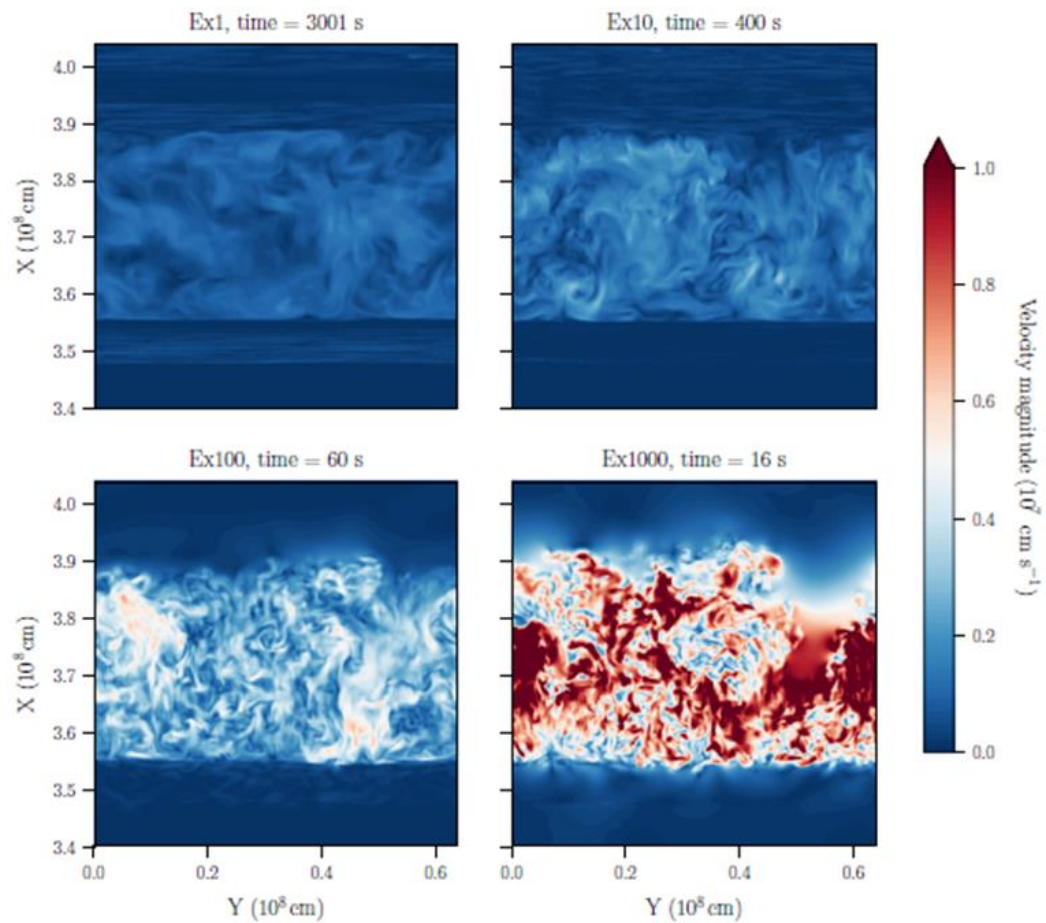
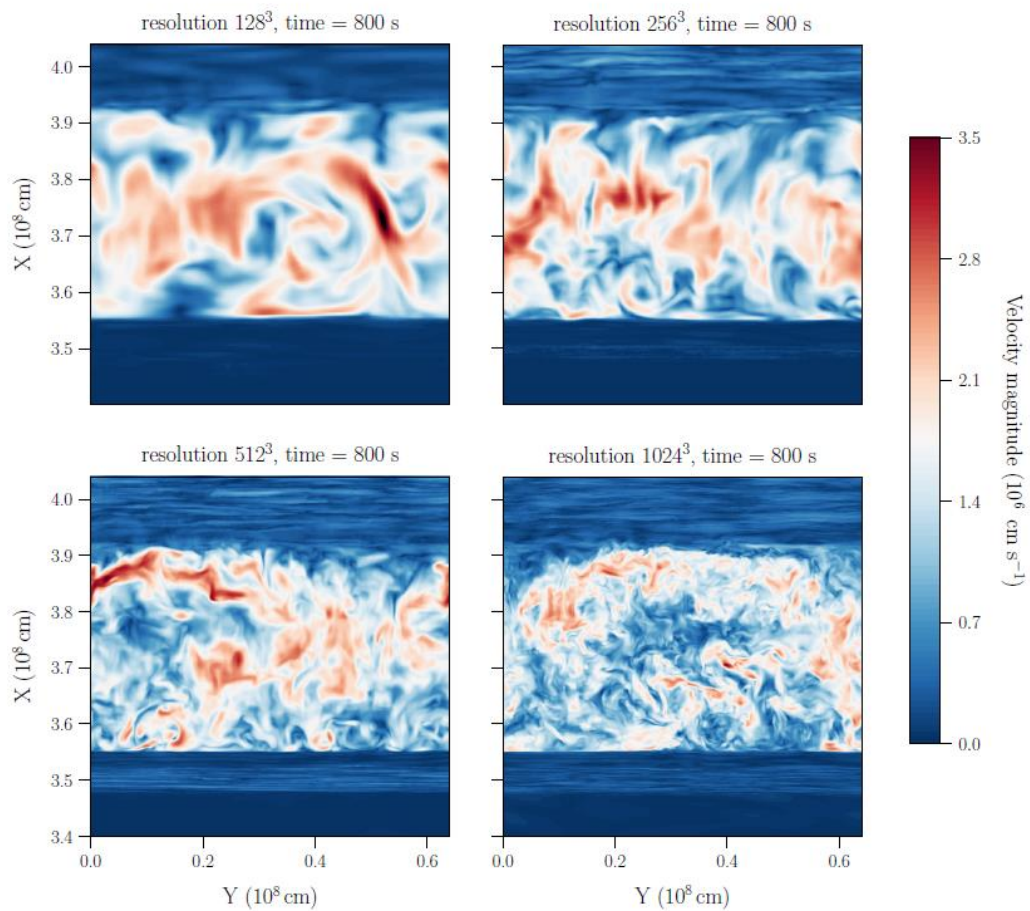


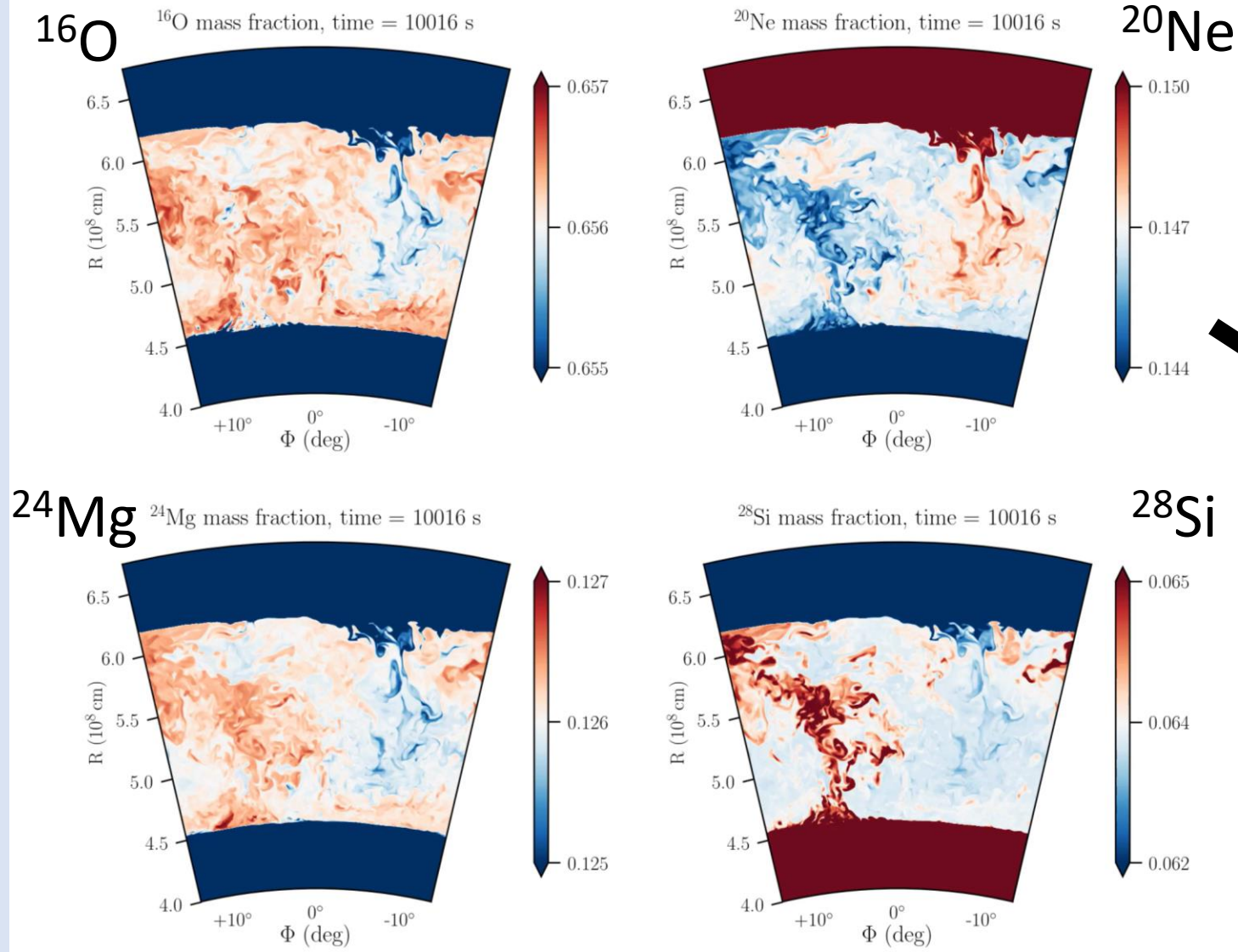
Figure 4.3: Initial profiles from the 1D GENEC input model: temperature ( $T$ , solid black line), density ( $\rho$ , red dashed line), nuclear energy generation rate ( $\epsilon_{\text{nuc}}$ , blue dot-dashed line), and neutrino energy loss rate ( $\epsilon_{\text{neu}}$ , green dotted line). Figure taken from Rizzuti et al. (2022).



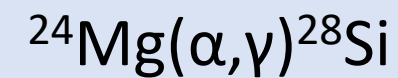
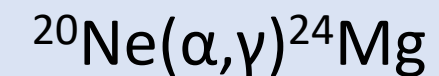
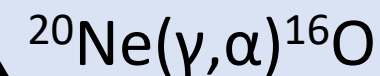
# Cambiare risoluzione e boosting



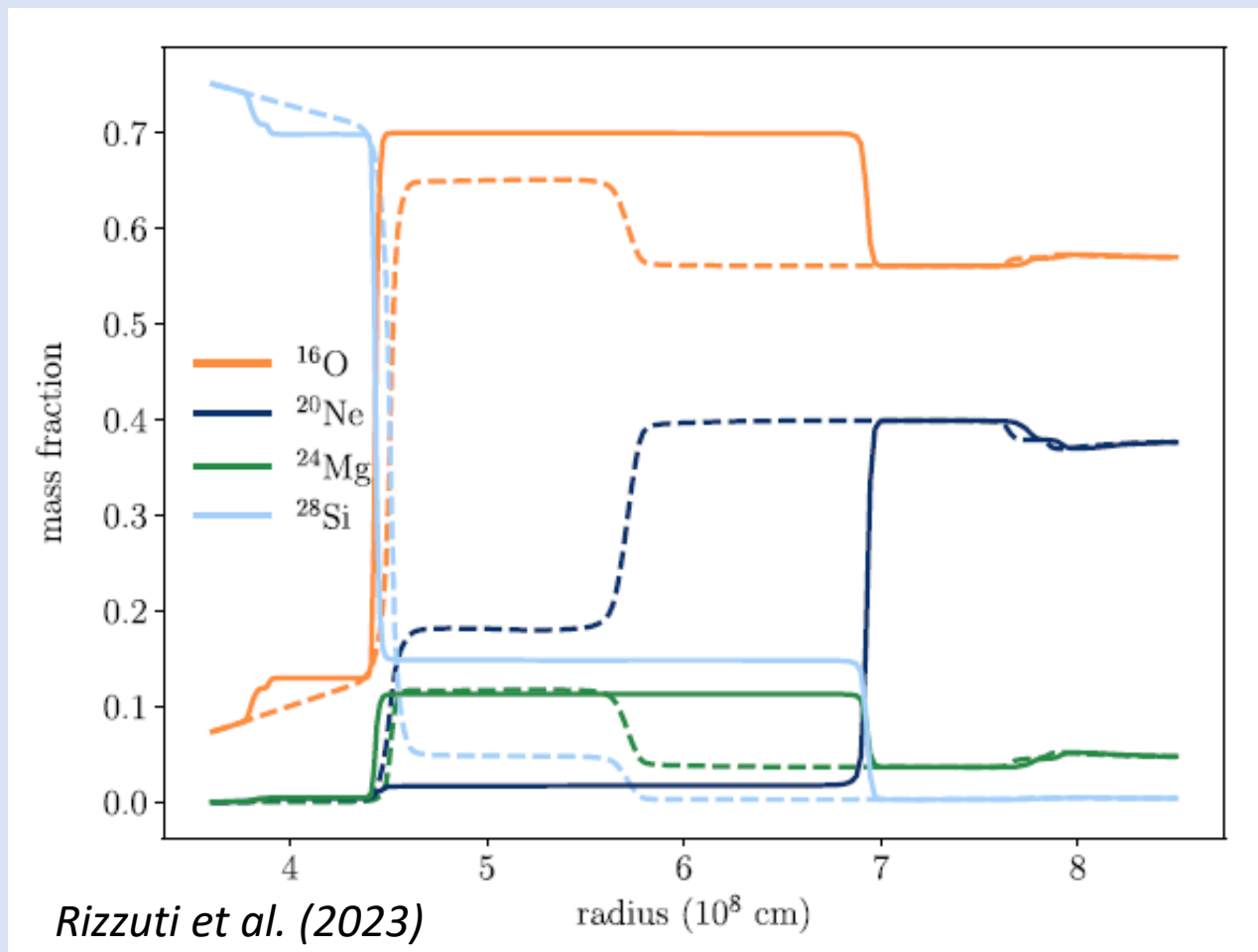
# Evoluzione delle abbondanze



Riflettono il bruciamento del neon:

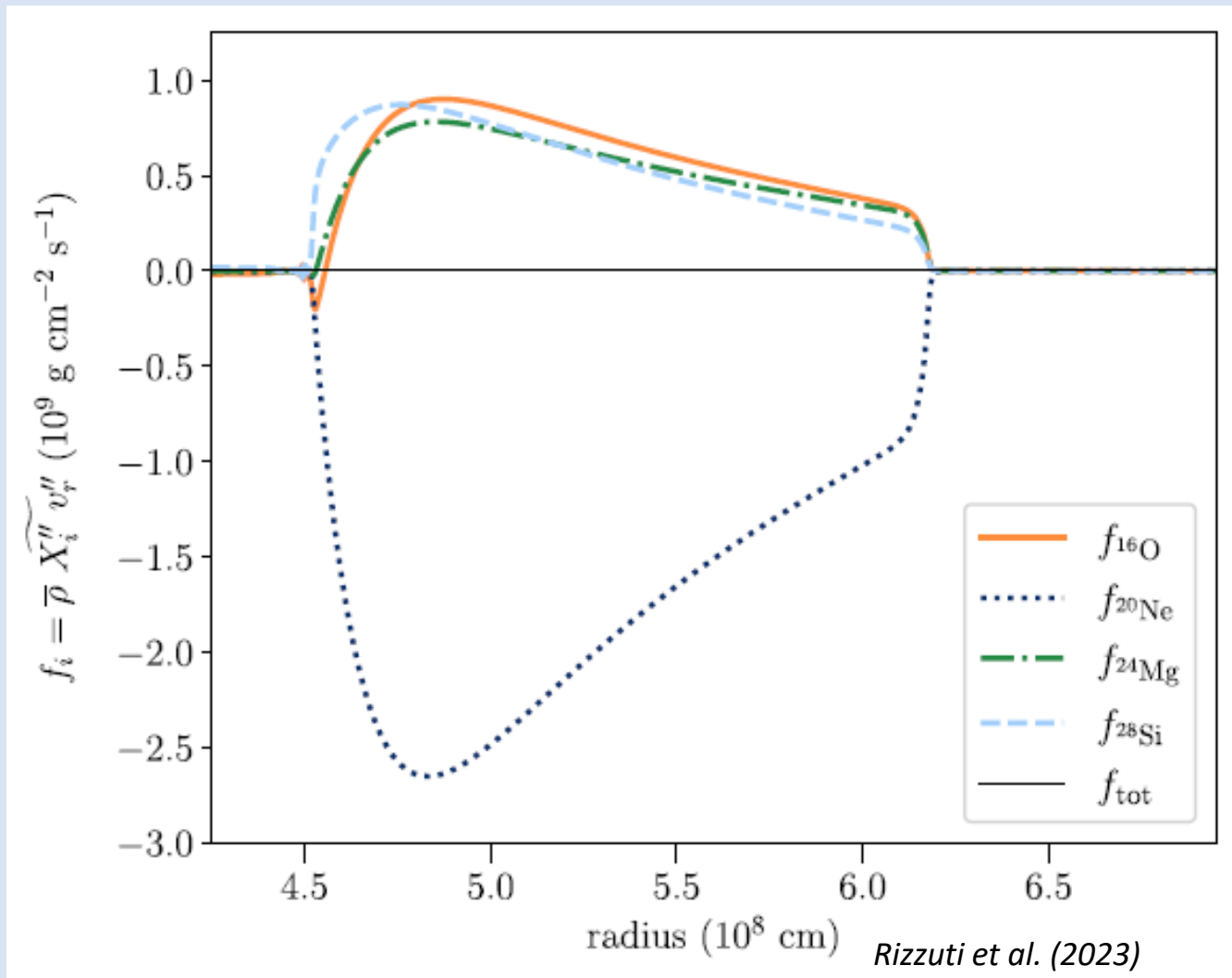


# I profili di abbondanza



- Horizontally-averaged abundance profiles
  - In questo modo studiamo la distribuzione e l'evoluzione delle abbondanze: dall'inizio (dashed) alla fine (solid)
  - Un plateau: well-mixed convective zone
- un modo utile per definire i bordi convettivi

# Il trasporto delle specie tra strati

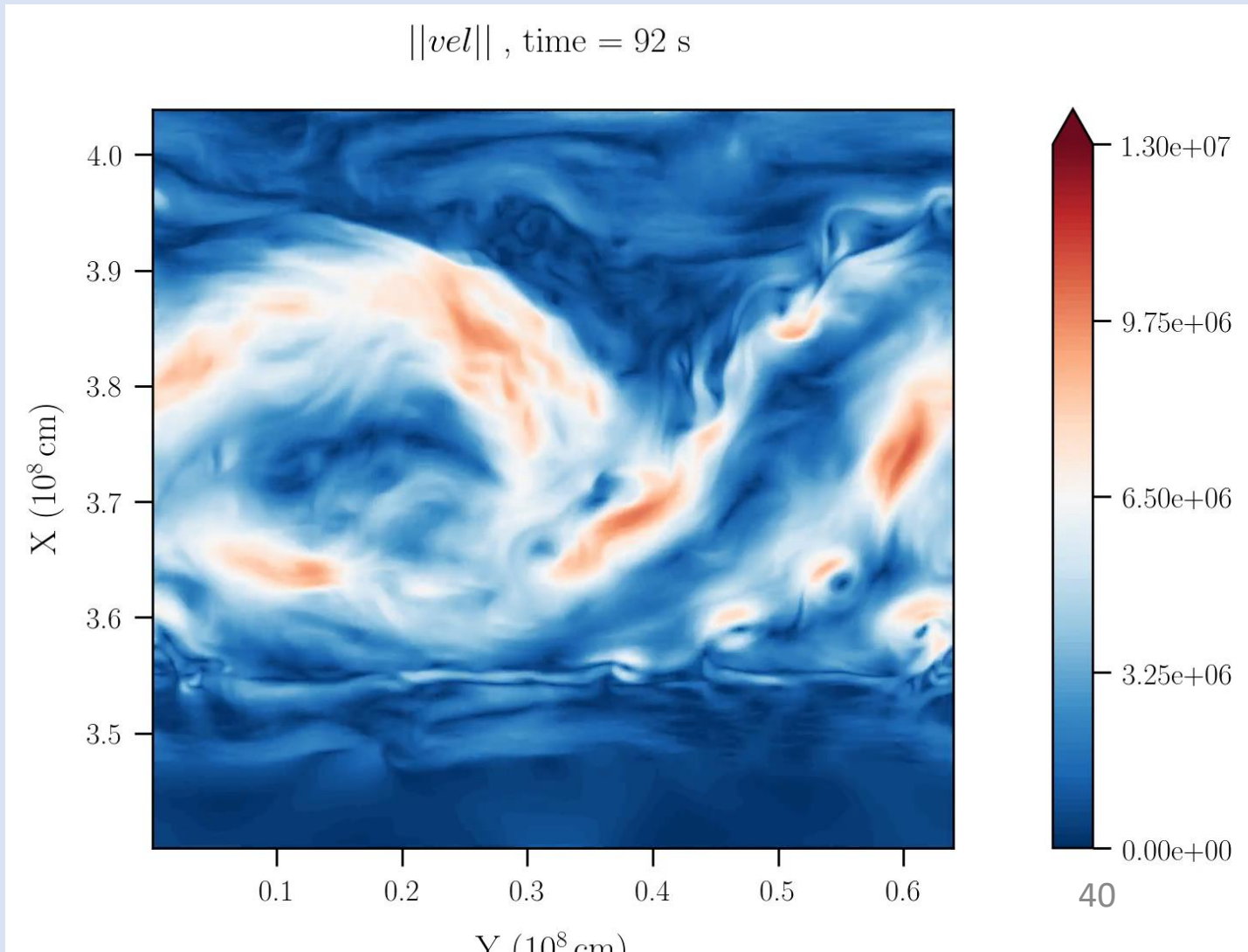


- Studiamo i profili radiali di flusso per ogni specie
- Neon è consumato: flusso negativo (downward)
- O, Mg, Si prodotti: flussi positivi
- Il trasporto nella zona convettiva da moti turbolenti

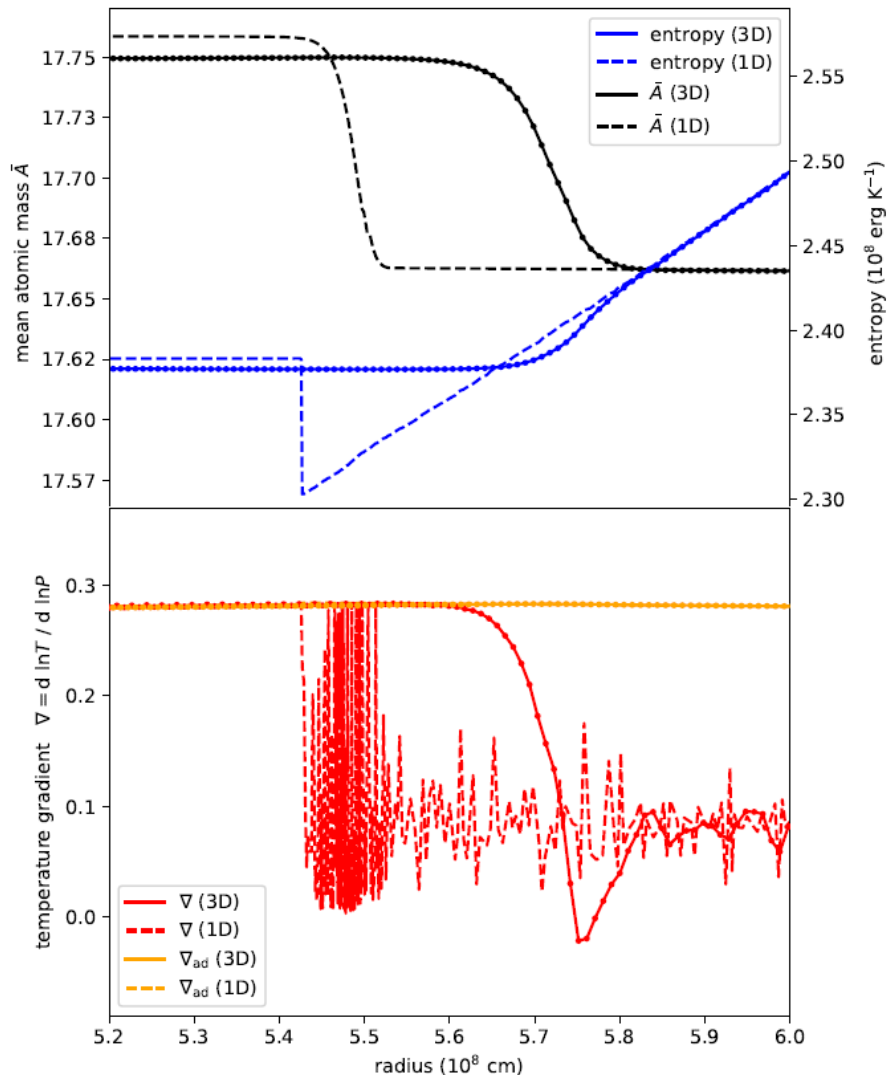
# 2D versus 3D

Perché non simulare la stessa cosa in 2D?

- Costo nettamente inferiore
- Ma possibili effetti sulla fisica: velocità più alte, influenza della 'scatola'
- Viene comunque fatto: i benefici possono superare gli svantaggi



# Confronto 3D e 1D



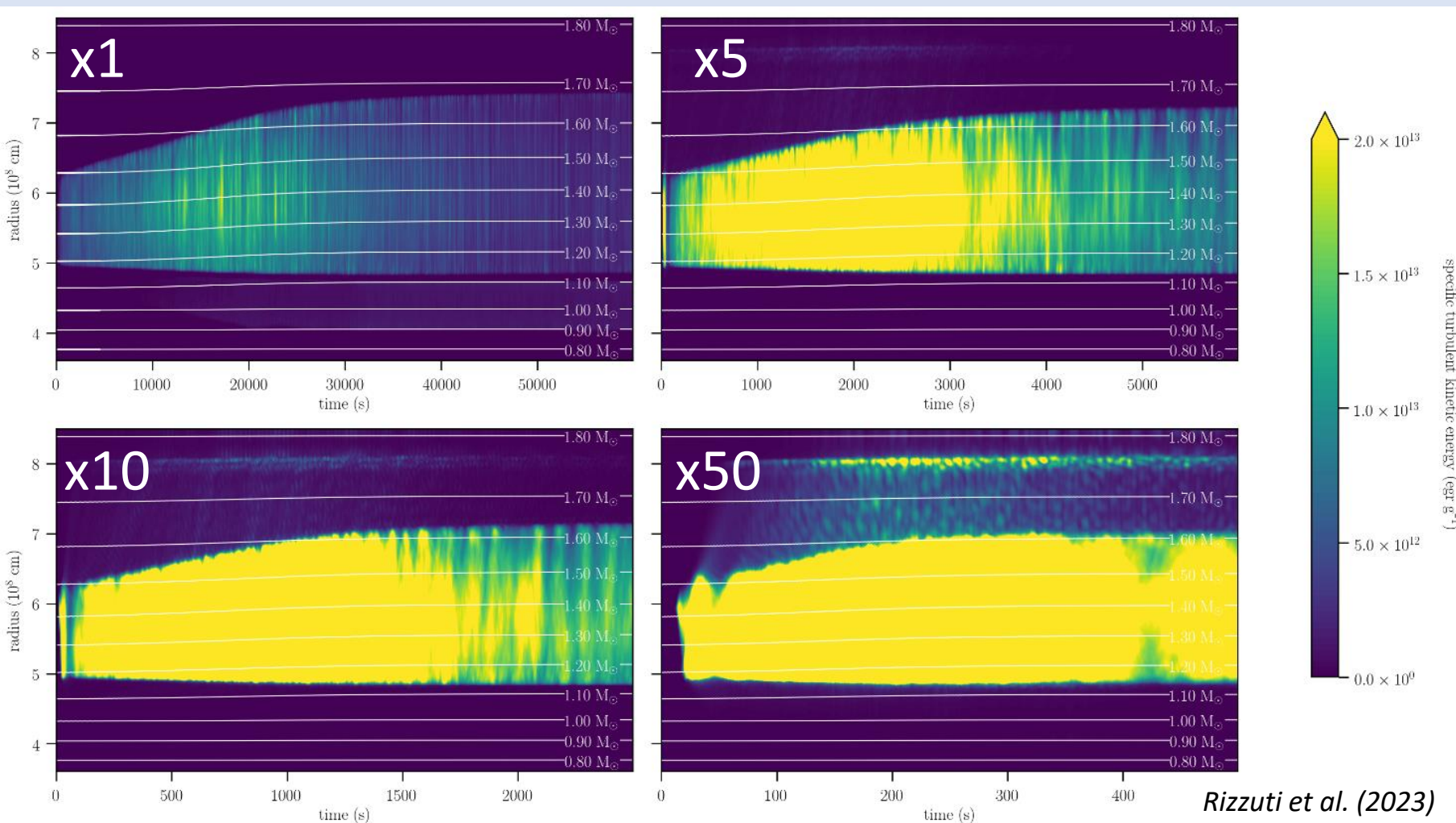
## Profili:

- i profili di abbondanze sono simili
- i profili di entropia no: il 3D è più corretto

## I gradienti di temperatura:

- adiabatico nella zona convettiva
- non adiabatico fuori
- il 3D più smooth

# Evoluzione della shell ed entrainment



- La zona convettiva cresce nel tempo, per via dell'entrainment, fino all'esaurimento del neon
- L'evoluzione è simile, ma il tempo scala dipende dal boosting factor

# Calcoliamo la legge dell'entrainment

Table 5.2: List of measurements from the simulations in this chapter used for the entrainment analysis: model name; root-mean-square convective velocity  $v_{\text{rms}}$ ; upper entrainment rate  $v_e^{\text{up}}/v_{\text{rms}}$ ; lower entrainment rate  $v_e^{\text{low}}/v_{\text{rms}}$ ; upper bulk Richardson number  $\text{Ri}_B^{\text{up}}$ ; lower bulk Richardson number  $\text{Ri}_B^{\text{low}}$ .

name	$v_{\text{rms}}$ (cm s <sup>-1</sup> )	$v_e^{\text{up}}/v_{\text{rms}}$	$v_e^{\text{low}}/v_{\text{rms}}$	$\text{Ri}_B^{\text{up}}$	$\text{Ri}_B^{\text{low}}$
r512e1	$3.83 \times 10^6$	$1.01 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.38 \times 10^{-5}$	51.3	224
r512e5	$6.65 \times 10^6$	$5.03 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.69 \times 10^{-4}$	13.8	64.7
r512e10	$8.28 \times 10^6$	$8.25 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.54 \times 10^{-4}$	8.91	42.5
r512e50	$1.34 \times 10^7$	$2.72 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.84 \times 10^{-3}$	2.63	15.3

- Parametriamo il tasso di entrainment con il “bulk Richardson number”, che rappresenta la “rigidità” del bordo

$$E = \frac{v_e}{v_{\text{rms}}} = A \cdot \text{Ri}_B^{-n}$$

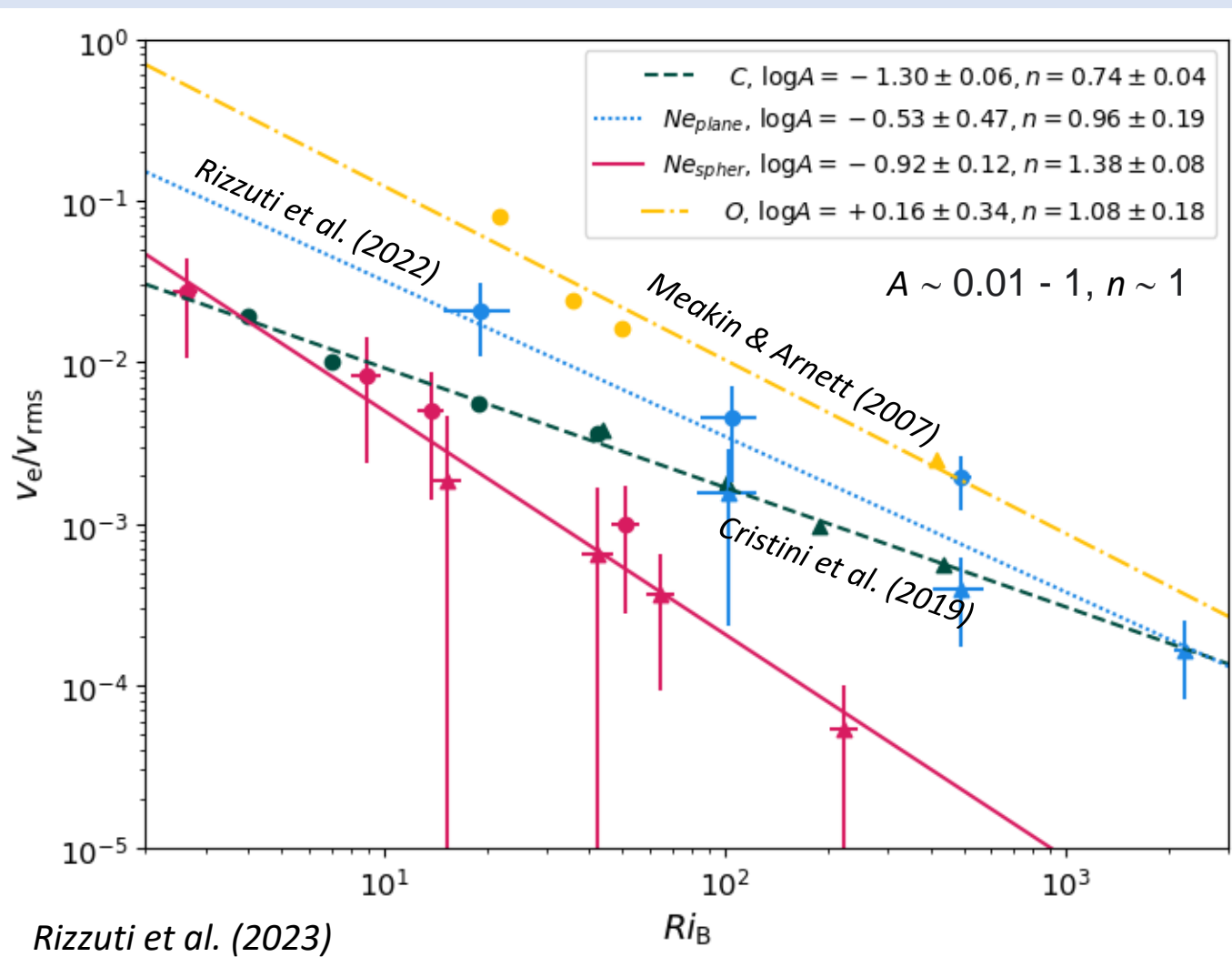
(Meakin & Arnett 2007)



# Calcoliamo la legge dell'entrainment

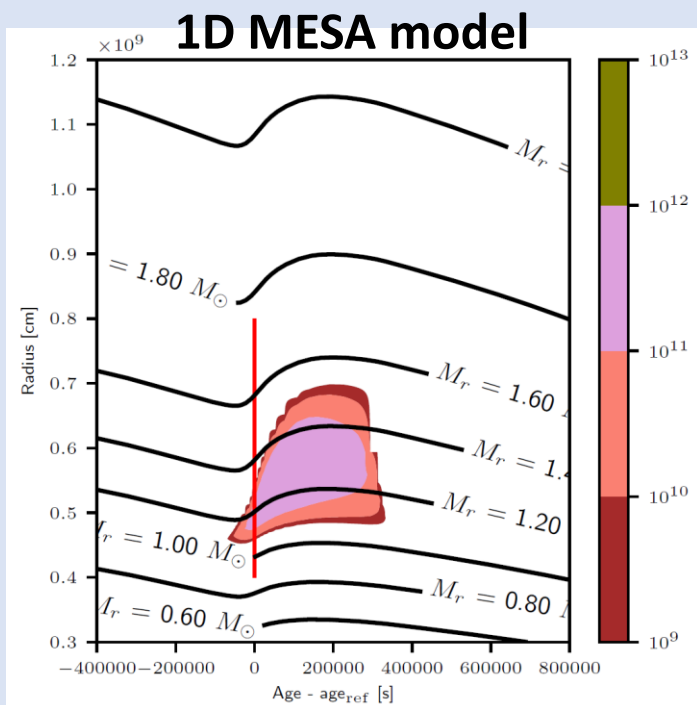
$$E = \frac{v_e}{v_{rms}} = A \cdot Ri_B^{-n}$$

(Meakin & Arnett 2007)



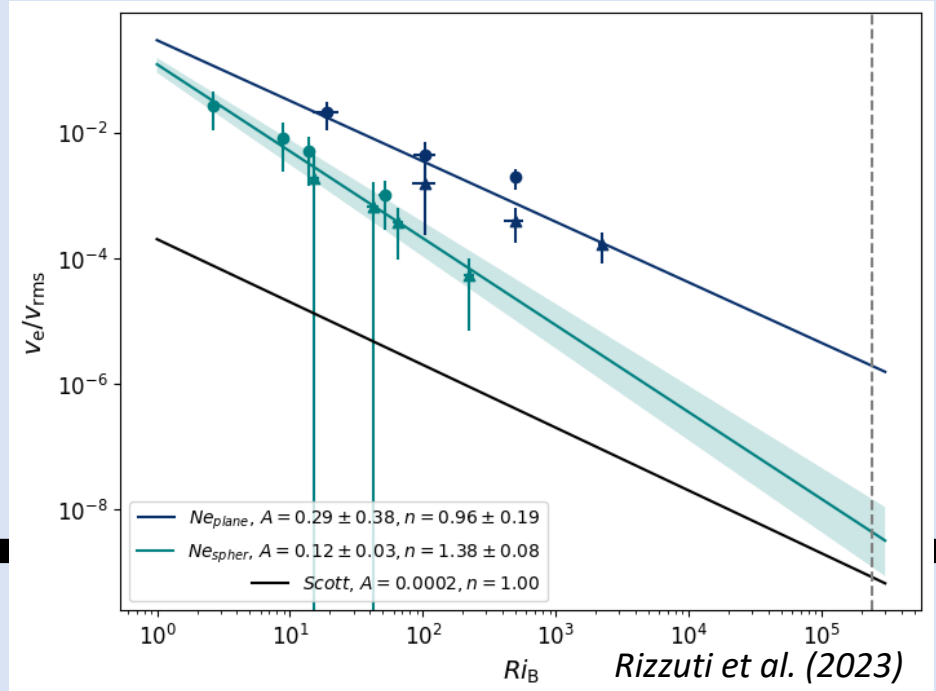
- Confrontiamo simulazioni idrodinamiche di fasi different: C-shell, Ne-shell, O-shell

# Collegare l'1D al 3D

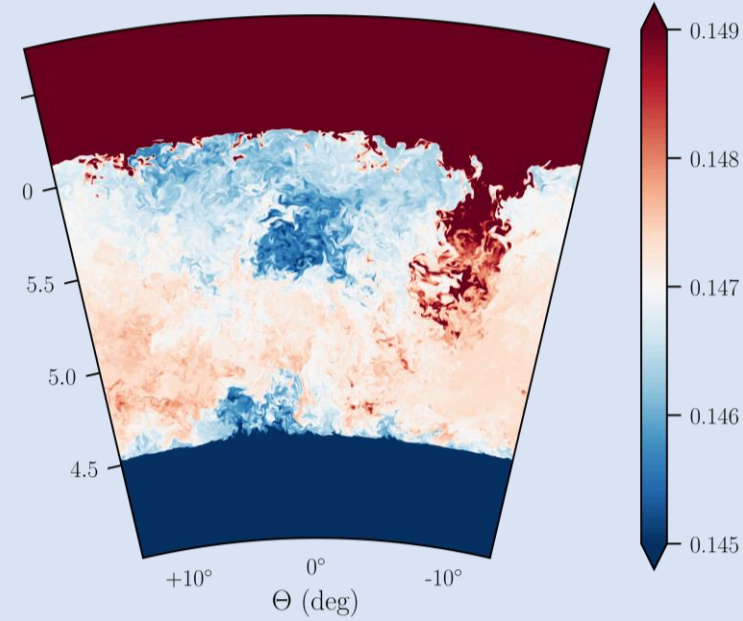


prescription

Initial conditions

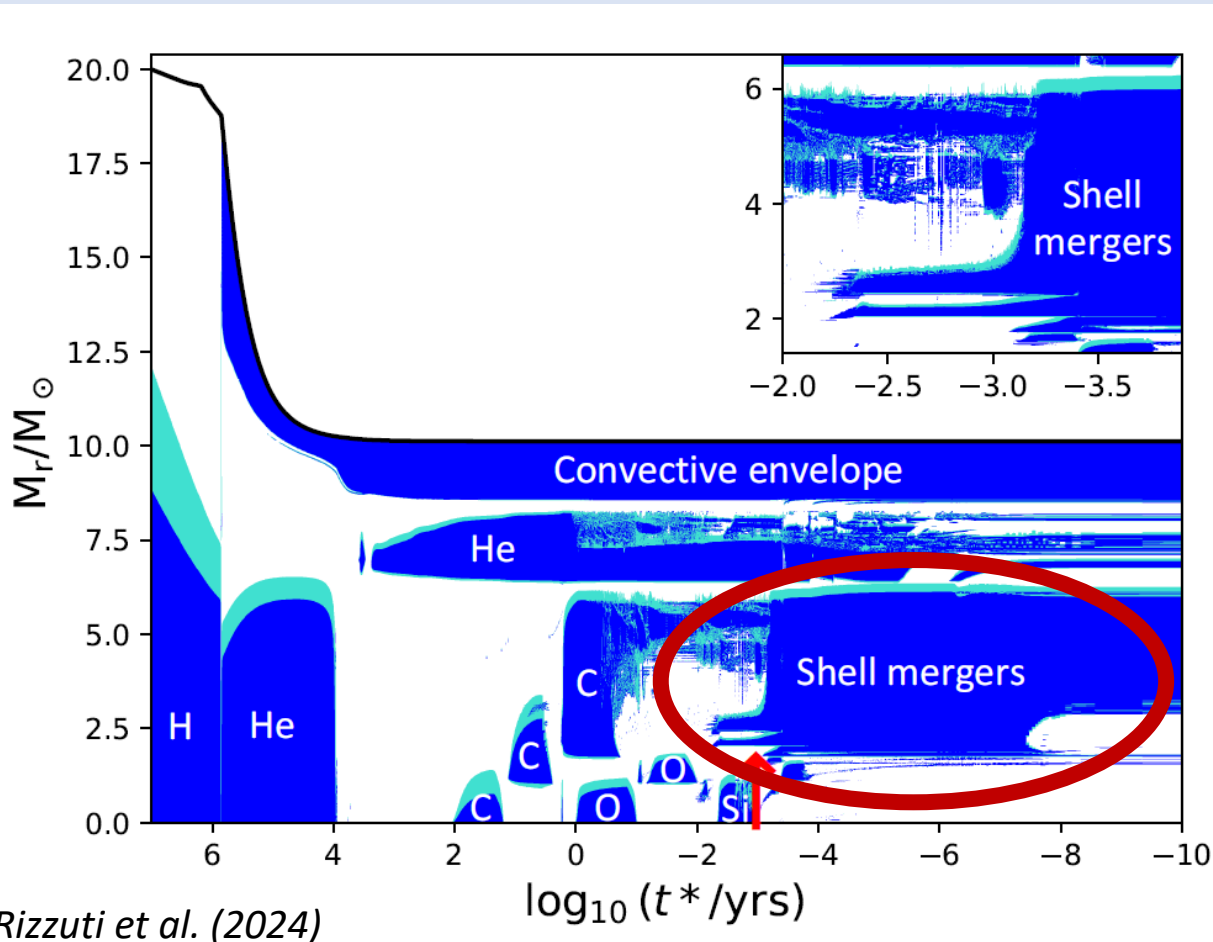


### 3D hydro model



calibration

# Simulazioni 3D di uno shell-merging event



Shell merging: andare oltre in modello onion-ring

Cosa succede?

- O, Ne e C-shell possono trovarsi così vicini da fondersi in un'unica shell

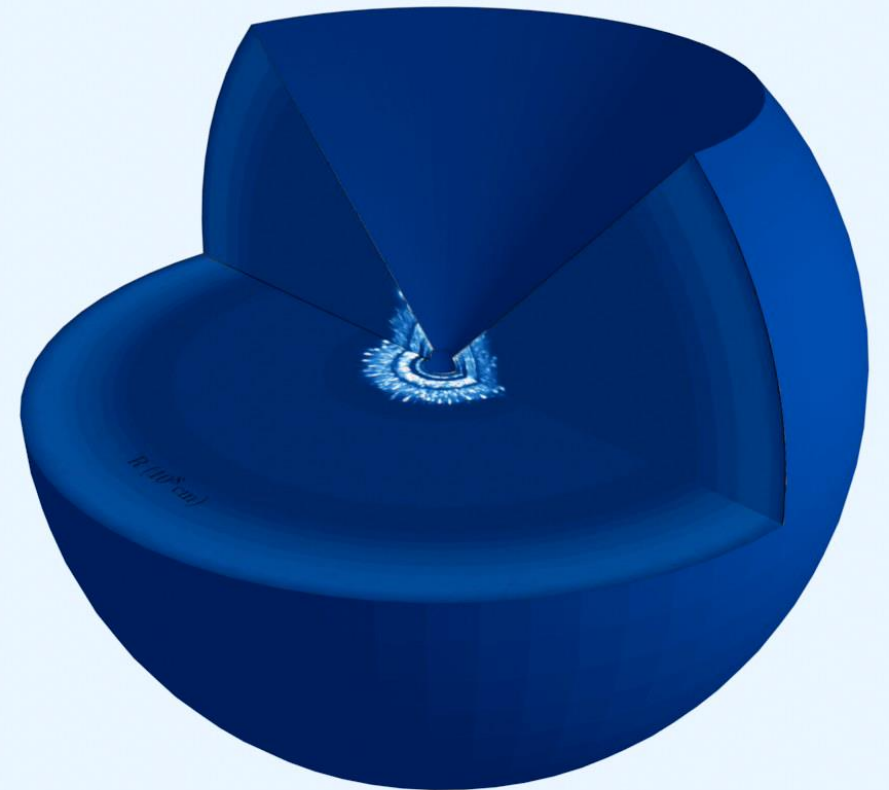
Nucleosintesi peculiare:

- C-O merging shell come fonte di  $^{31}\text{P}$ ,  $^{35}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{39}\text{K}$ ,  $^{45}\text{Sc}$
- nucleosintesi esplosiva attraverso gli strati merged:  $\gamma$ -process

# Un nuovo setup con geometria $4\pi$

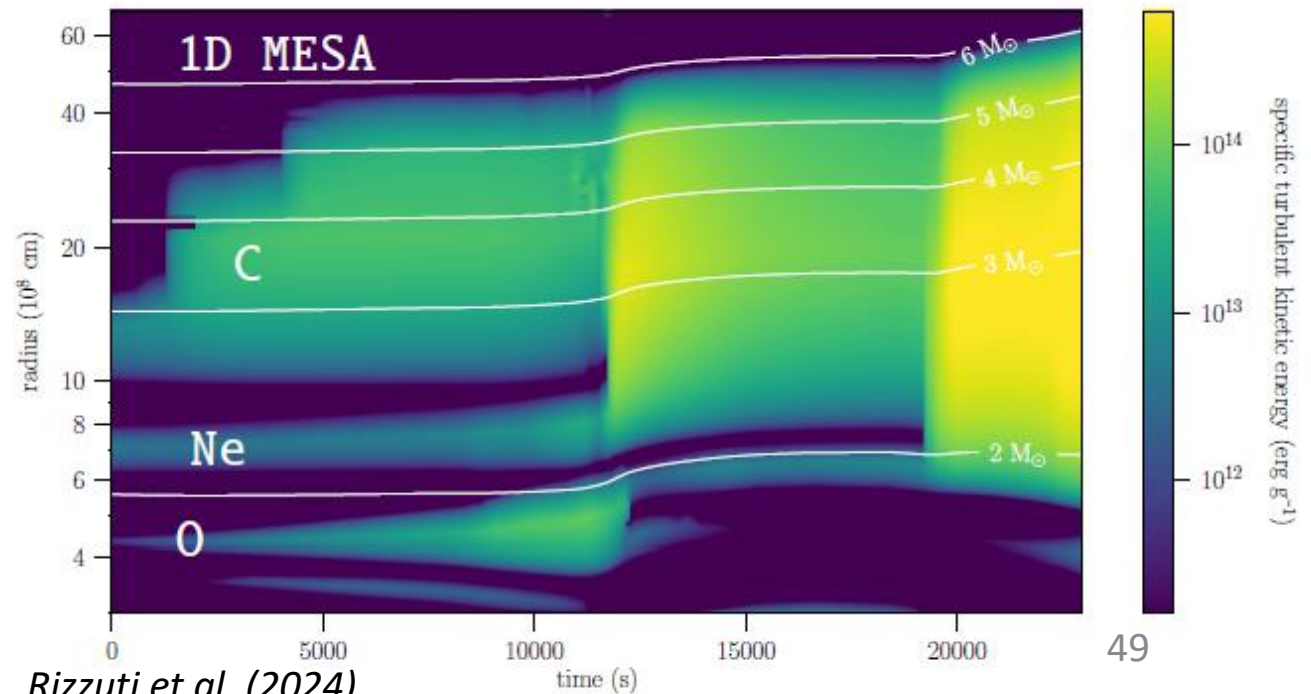
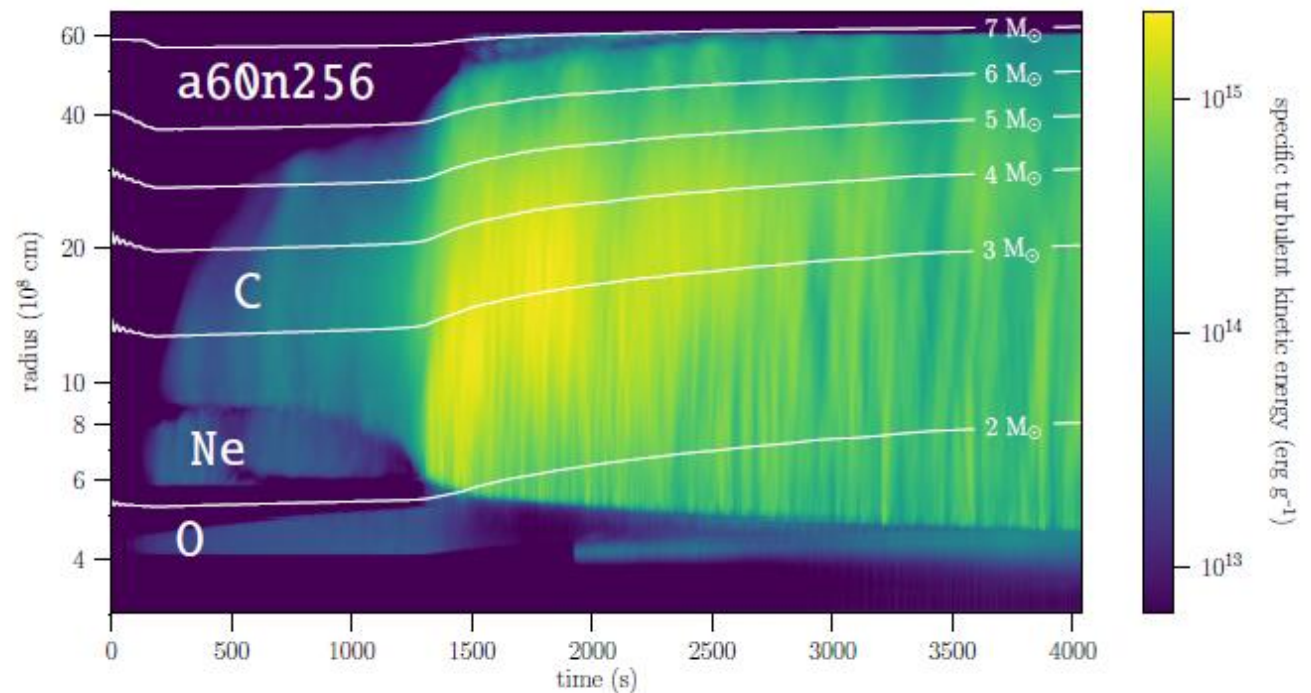
- $20 M_{\odot}, Z_{\odot}$
- Geometria quasi- $4\pi$ :  $360^{\circ} \times 90^{\circ}$
- Merging di C-, Ne- e O-burning shells
- Bruciamento nucleare con 12-isotope network
- no boosting
- Formazione di una grande zona convettiva
- Forti dinamiche

*Rizzuti et al. (2024)*



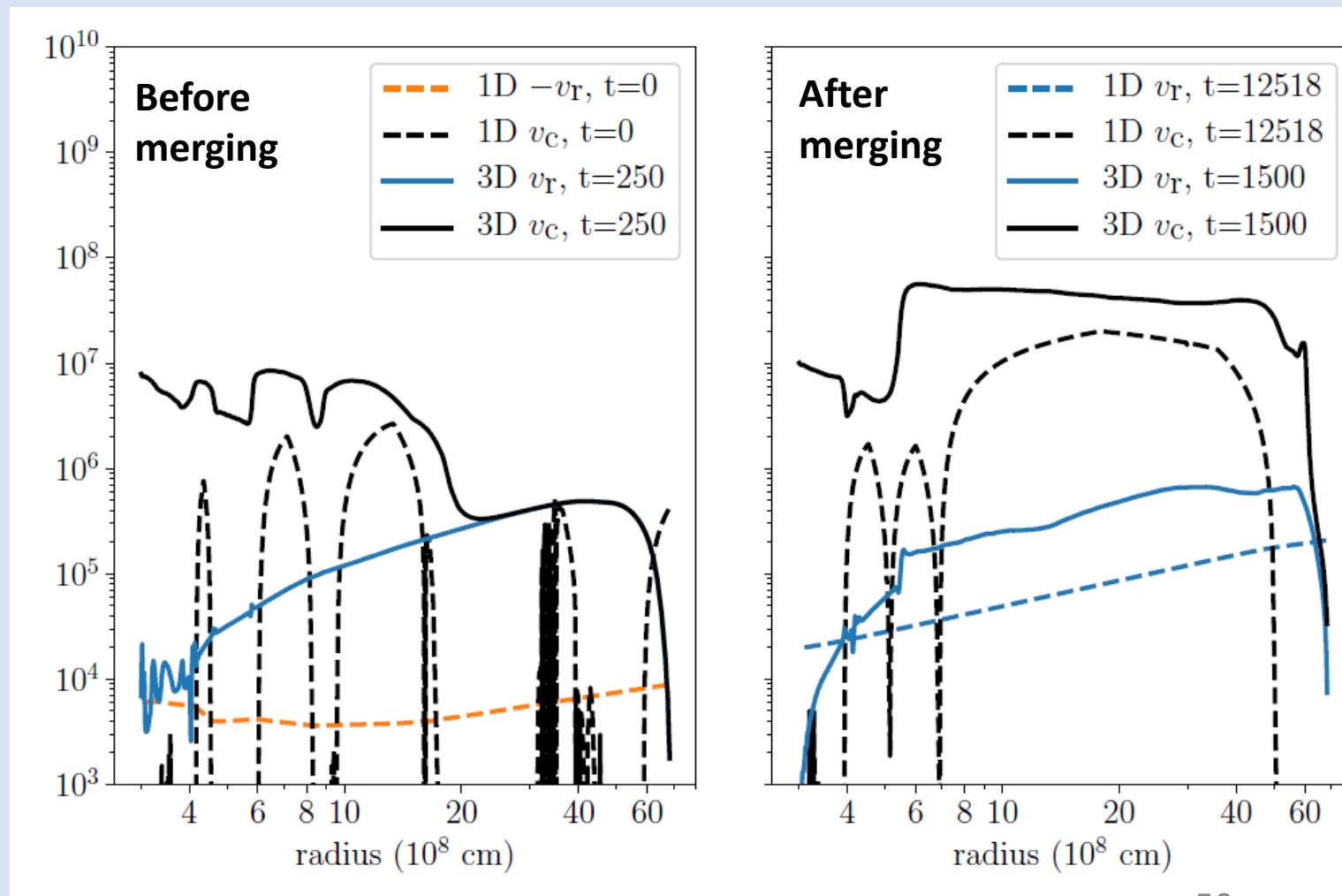
# Evoluzione cinetica

- 3 shell singole prima del merging
- Merging di C- e Ne-burning shells a 1200 s
- Improvviso aumento di energia cinetica
- Confronto con l'1D: no merging con oxygen shell; timescale più veloce



# Profili di velocità: la differenza dal 1D

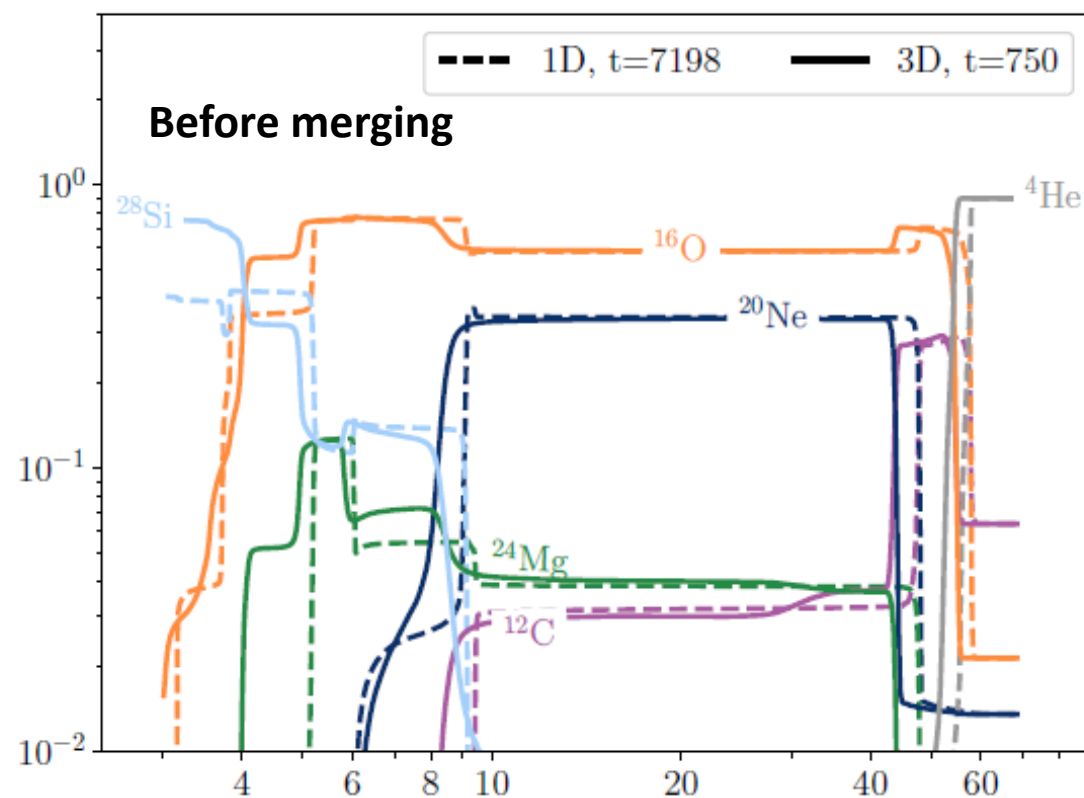
- Stesse shells, ma velocità 3D più grandi che 1D: la ragione per il timescale veloce



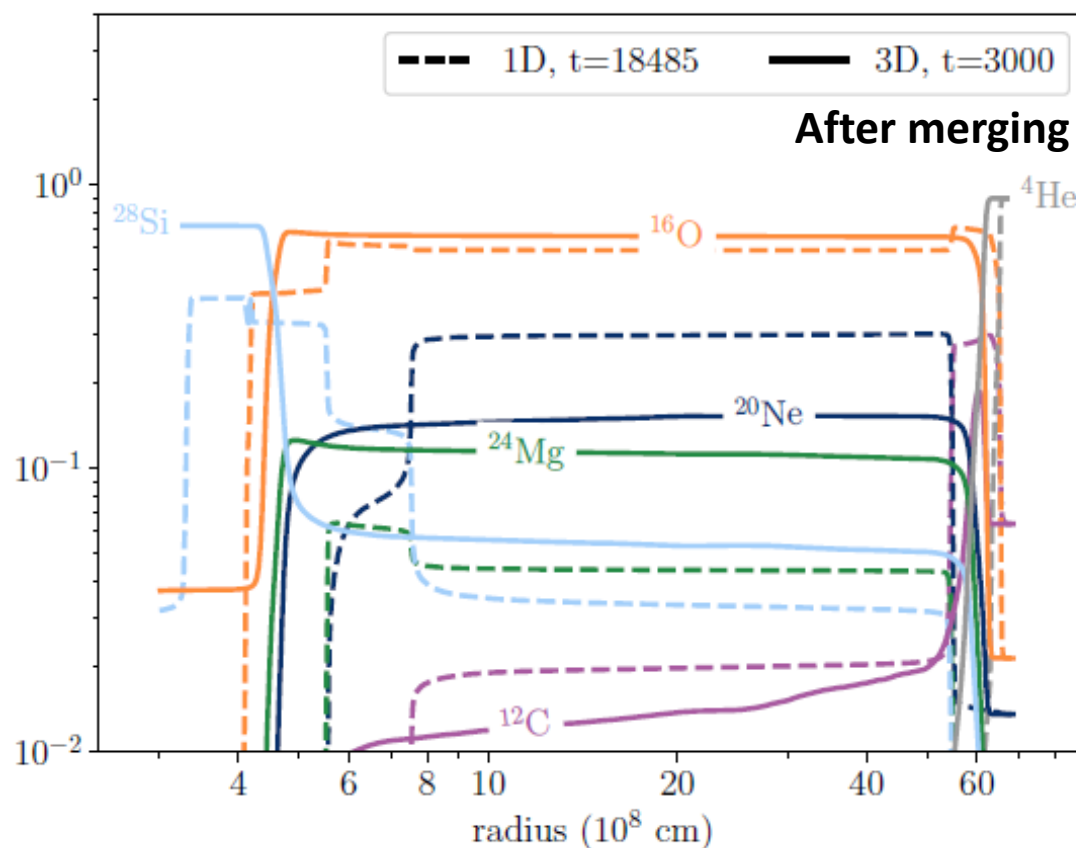
*Preliminary results*

# Differenze nelle abbondanze: 1D vs 3D

- Diversa estensione delle zone convettive: struttura 3D diversa
- Diverse le frazioni finali: composizione 3D diversa

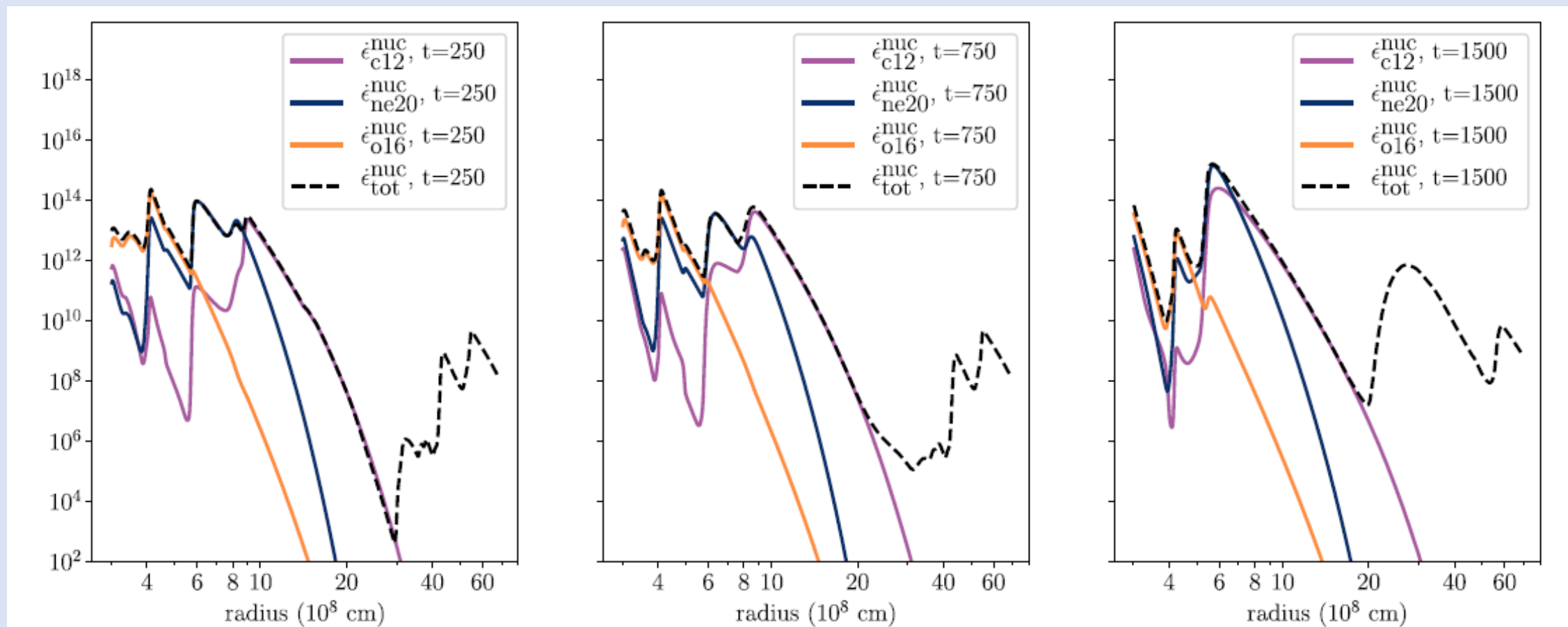


Rizzuti et al. (2024)



# Differenze nei profili energetici

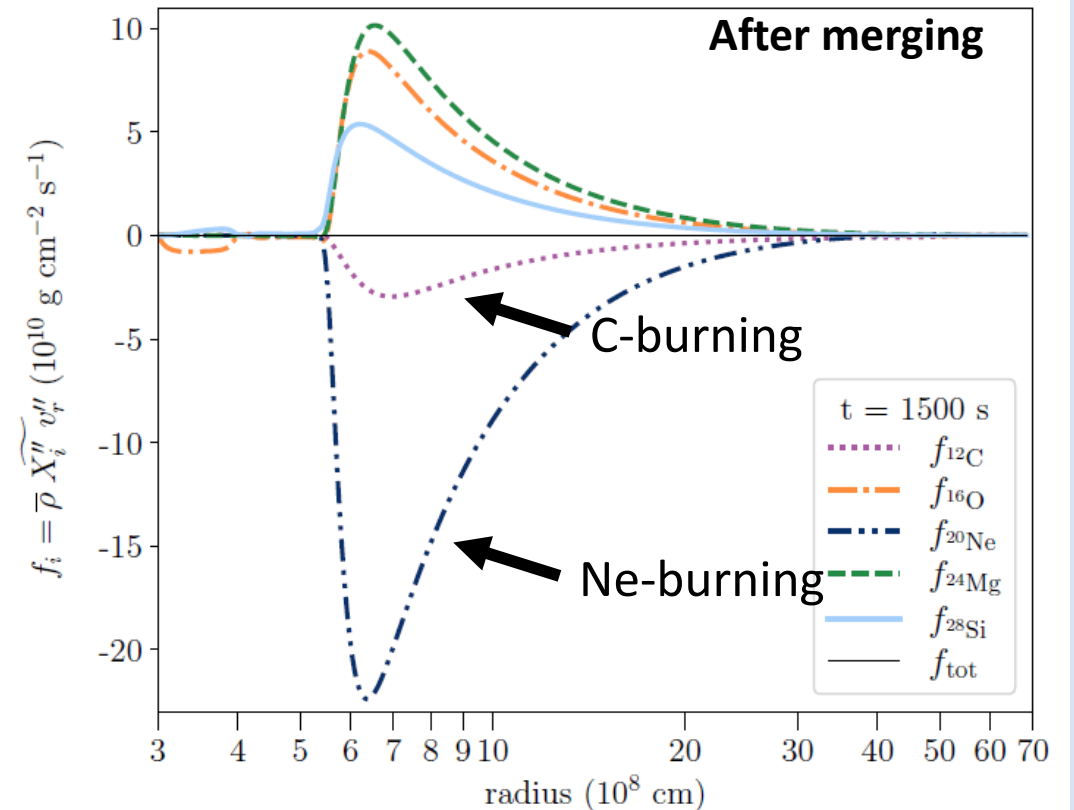
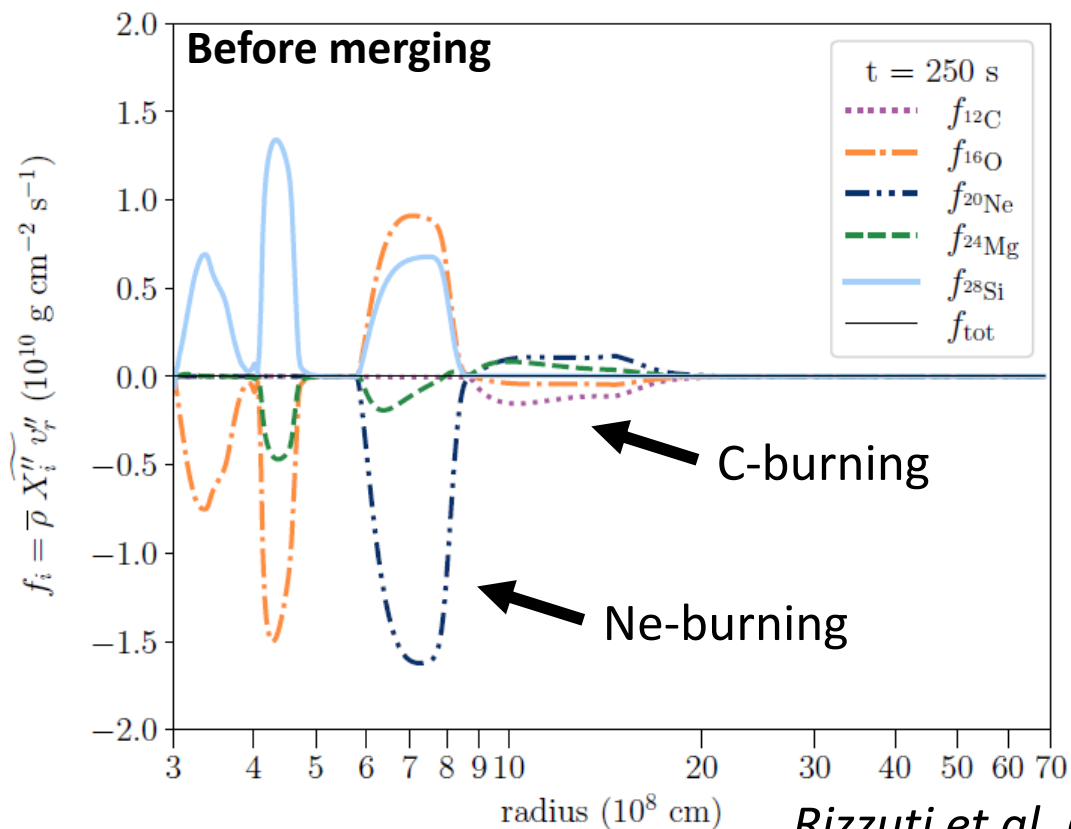
- Energia di ogni bruciamento: i bruciamenti avvengono in zone diverse



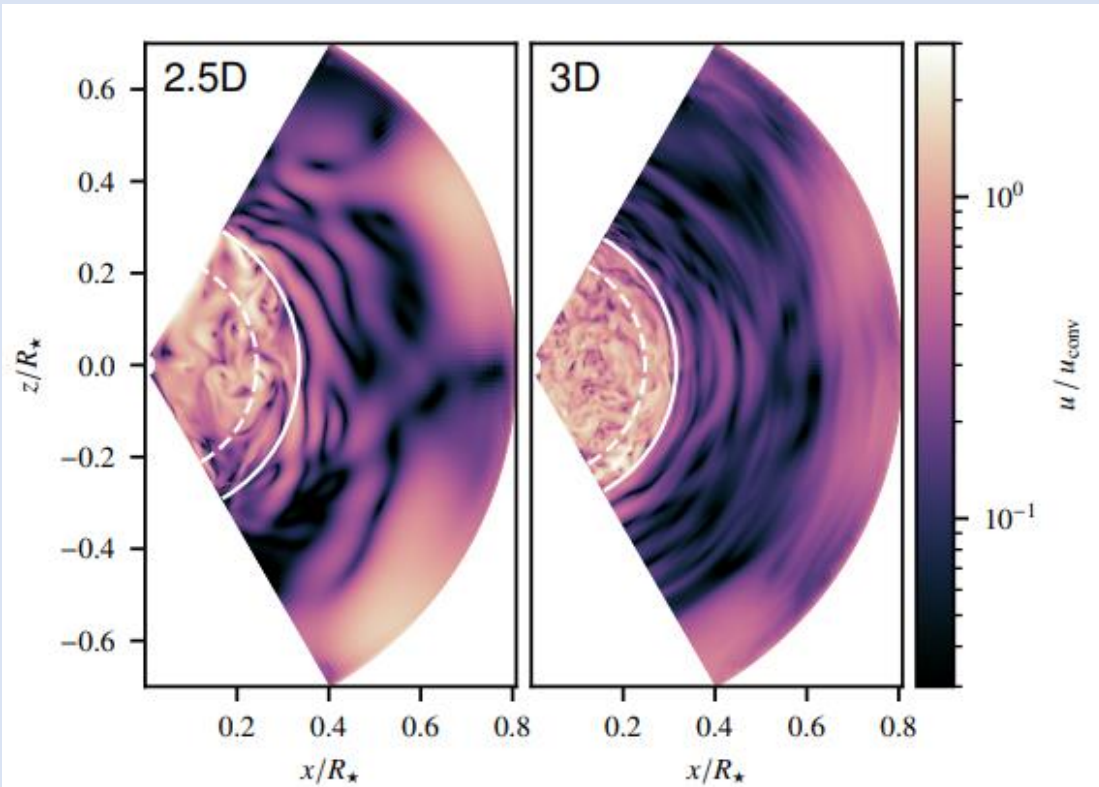


# Trasporto di specie e nucleosintesi

- I flussi positivi/negativi riflettono produzione/distruzione di specie
- Dopo il merging: solo una zona convettiva, con C- e Ne-burning



# Cosa rimane da fare?



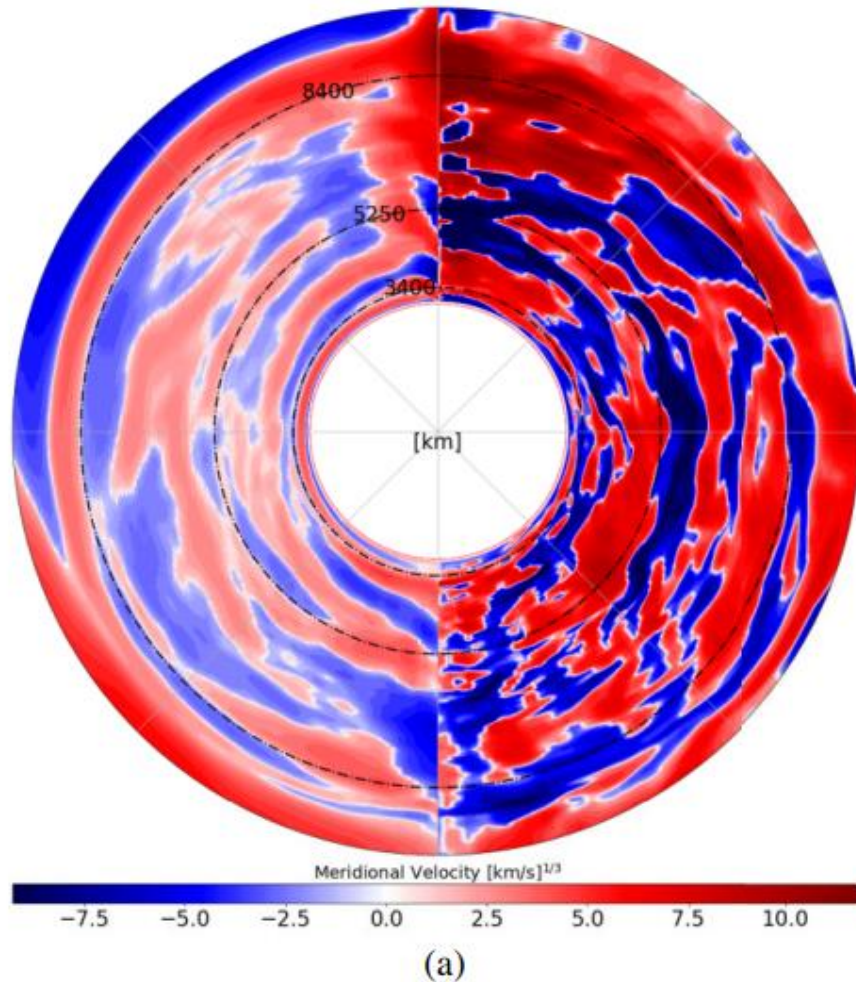
**Fig. 4.** As in Fig. 3, but comparing 2.5D and 3D simulations with a boost factor of  $b = 10^5$  performed on grids of  $256 \times 128$  and  $256 \times 128^2$  cells, respectively. In the 3D case, a slice with the spherical angle  $\varphi = 0$  is shown.

*Andrassy et al. (2024)*

- Andare verso una geometria pienamente sferica ( $4\pi$ )
- Indagare i bruciamenti del nucleo

# Cosa rimane da fare?

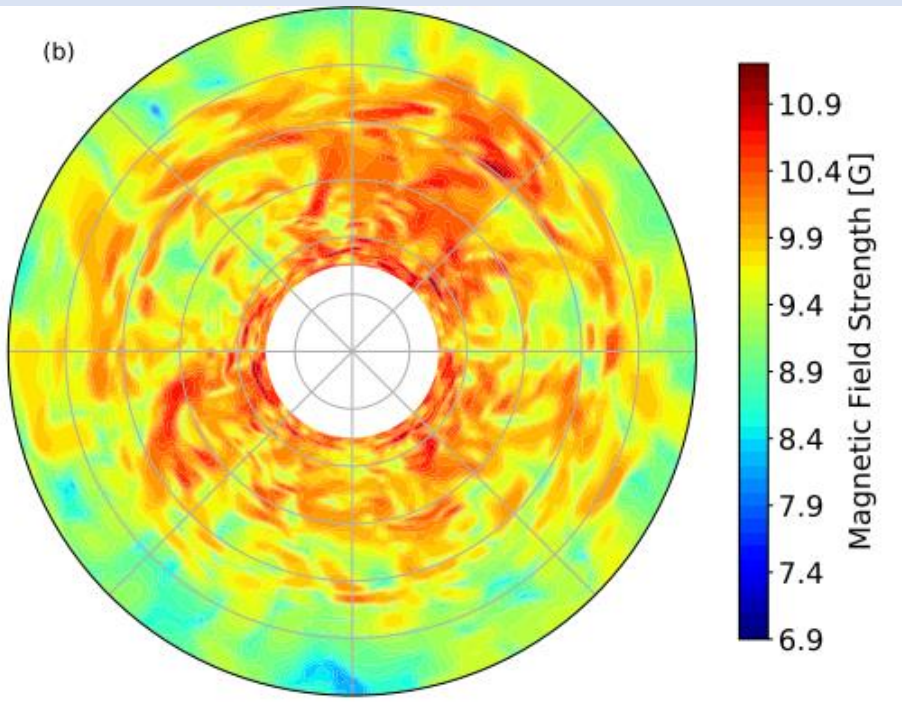
5258 *V. Varma and B. Müller*



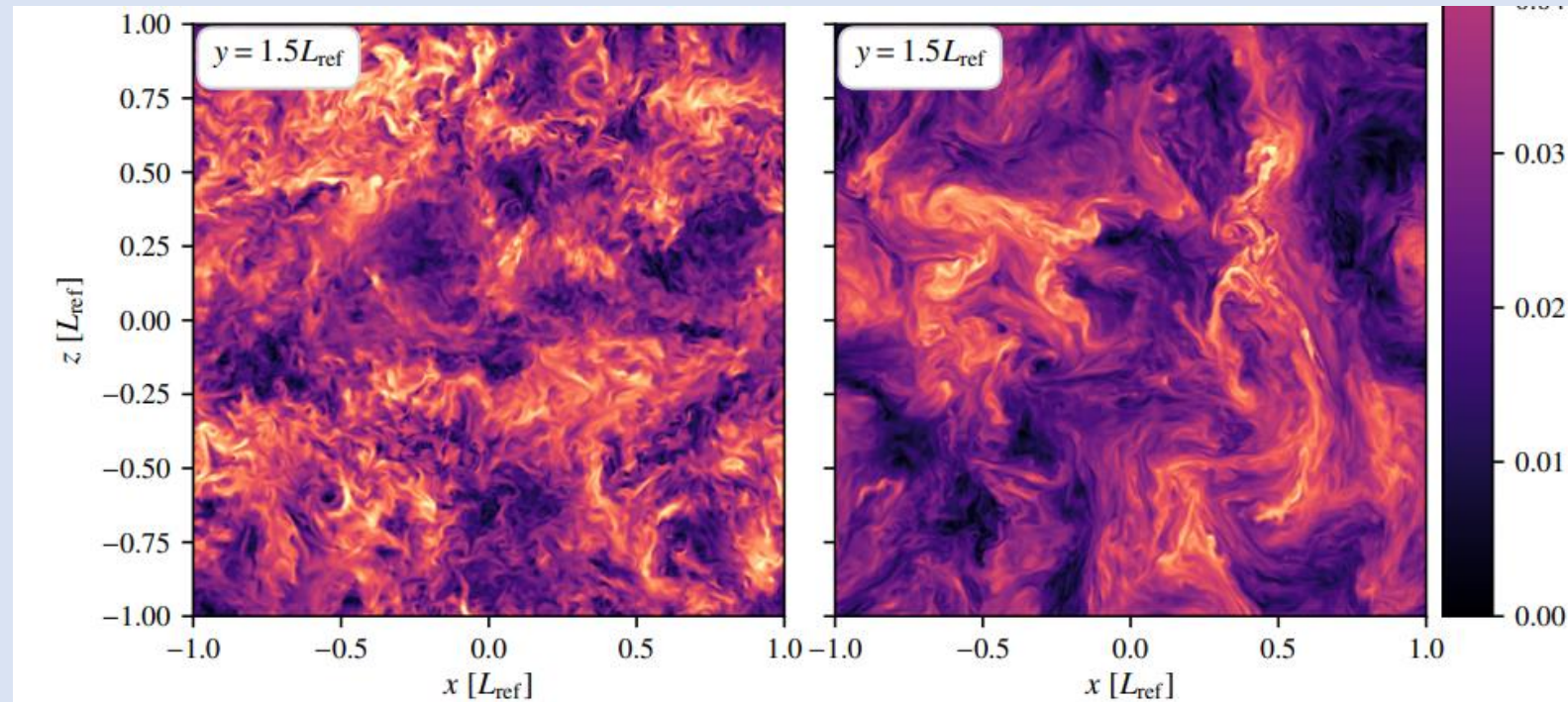
- Studiare l'effetto della rotazione sulla struttura ed evoluzione della stella e delle zone convettive

# Cosa rimane da fare?

- Studiare l'impatto dei campi magnetici sui moti convettivi



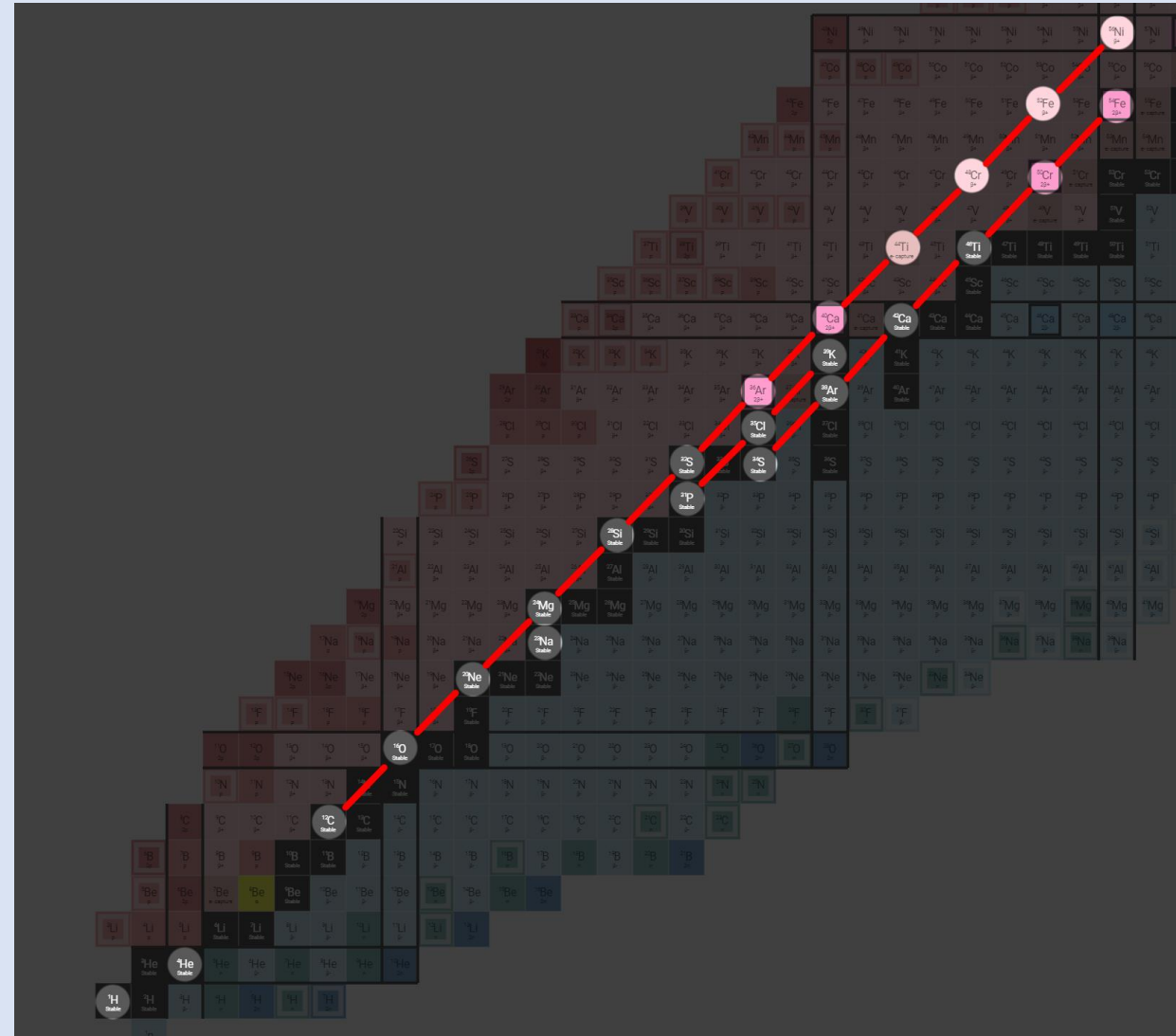
*Varma & Muller 2021*



*Leidi et al. 2023*

# Cosa rimane da fare?

- Inoltre:
- finire di simulare tutti i bruciamenti in 3D (H-core, He-core...)
  - estendere il nuclear network (H-burning, Si-burning)



*Domande?*