



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE



Simulazioni stellari con modelli 3D

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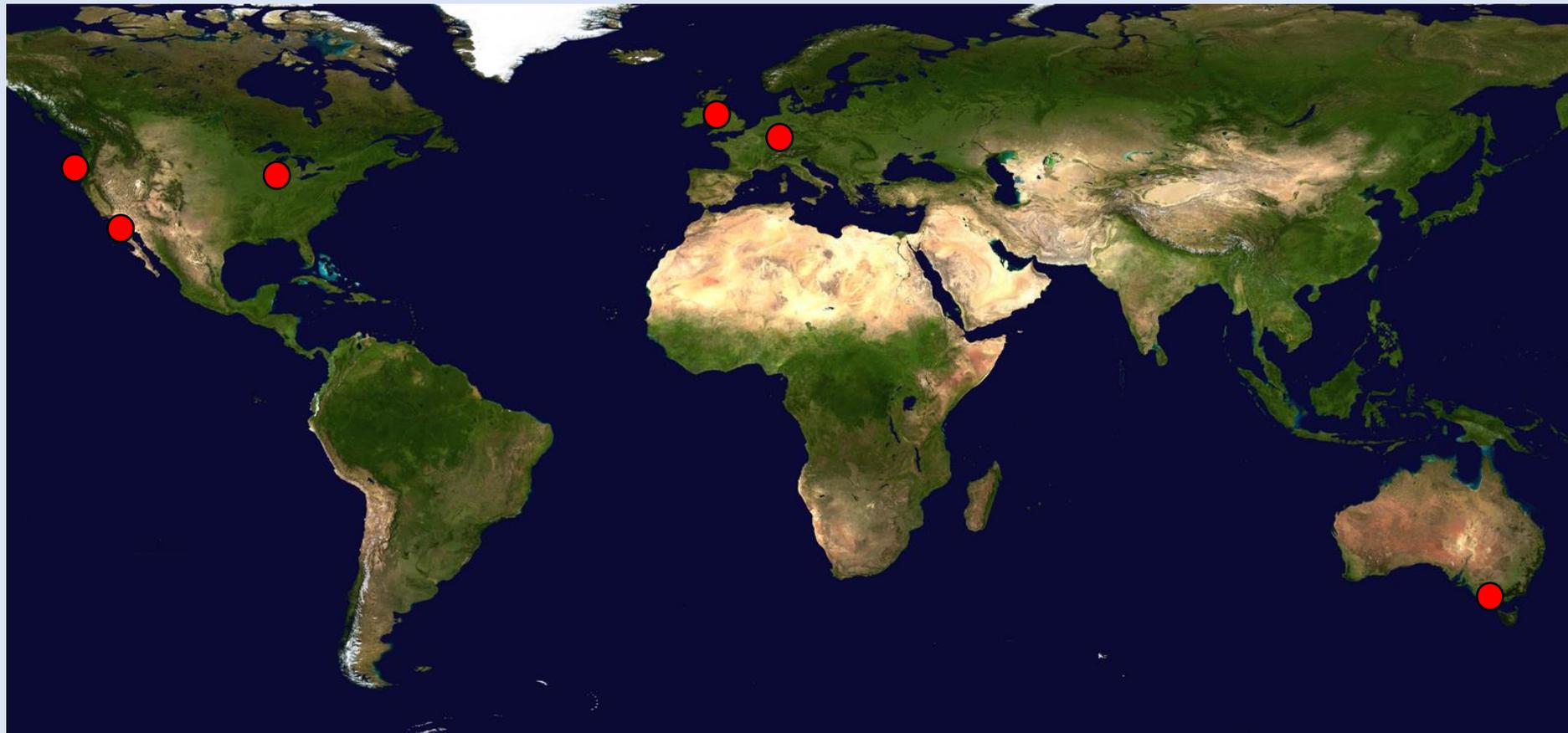
Da Trieste a Keele



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 ε_n is the nuclear energy release rate, ε_ν the neutrino loss rate, ∇ 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

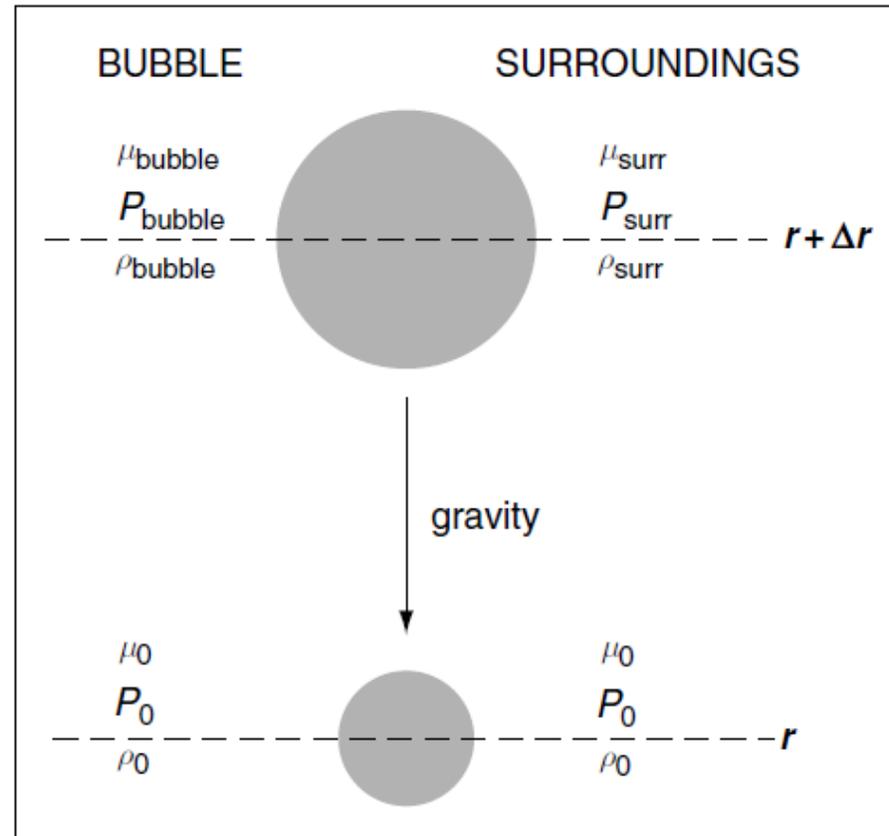


Figure 1.4: Schematic representation of the physical mechanism for the generation of a convective instability. Figure taken from Salaris & Cassisi (2005).

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*)

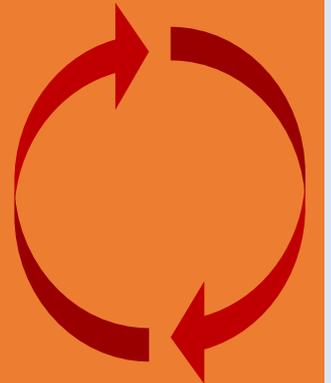
$$\nabla_{\text{ad}} = \frac{P \delta}{T \rho c_P}$$
$$\nabla_{\text{rad}} = \frac{3}{16\pi a c G} \frac{\kappa L P}{M T^4}$$

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

ℓ_{MLT}

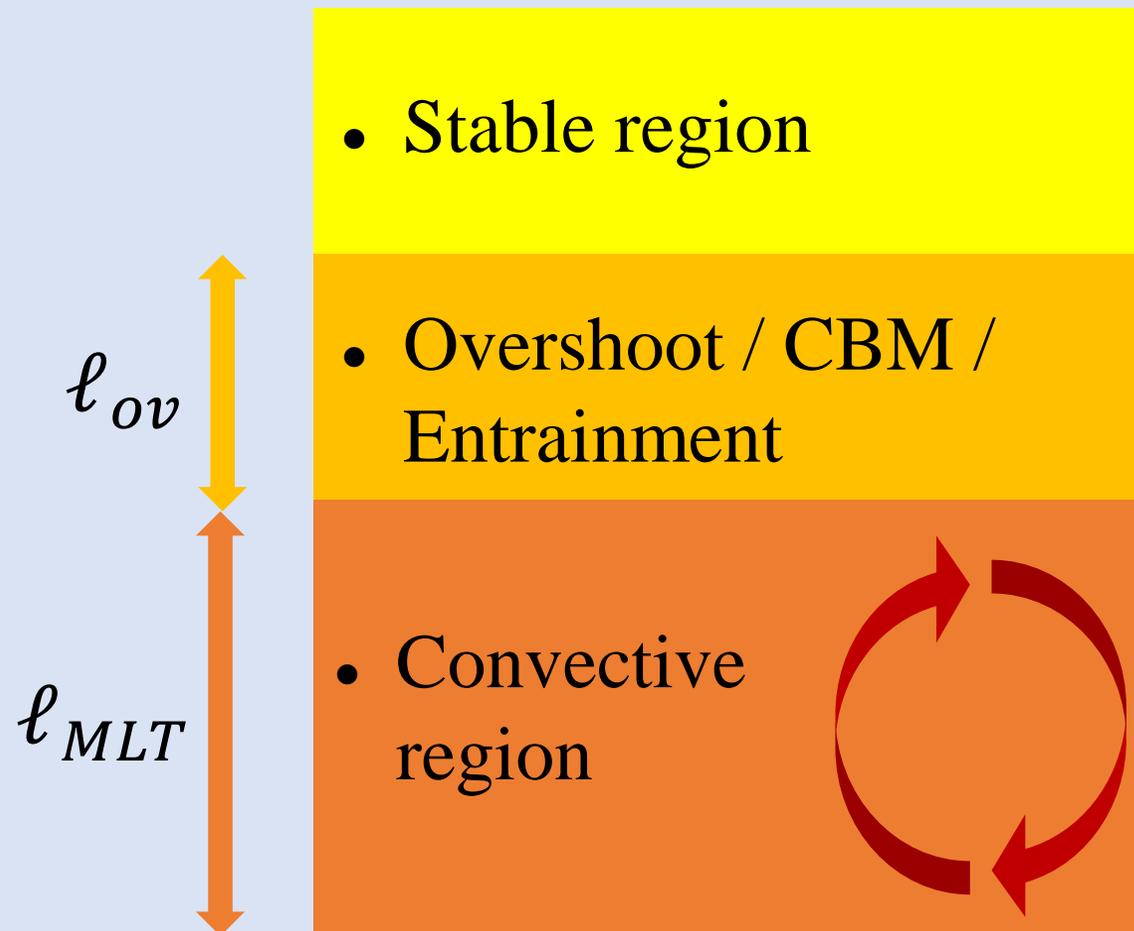
• Stable region

• Convective region



Il problema dell'overshoot

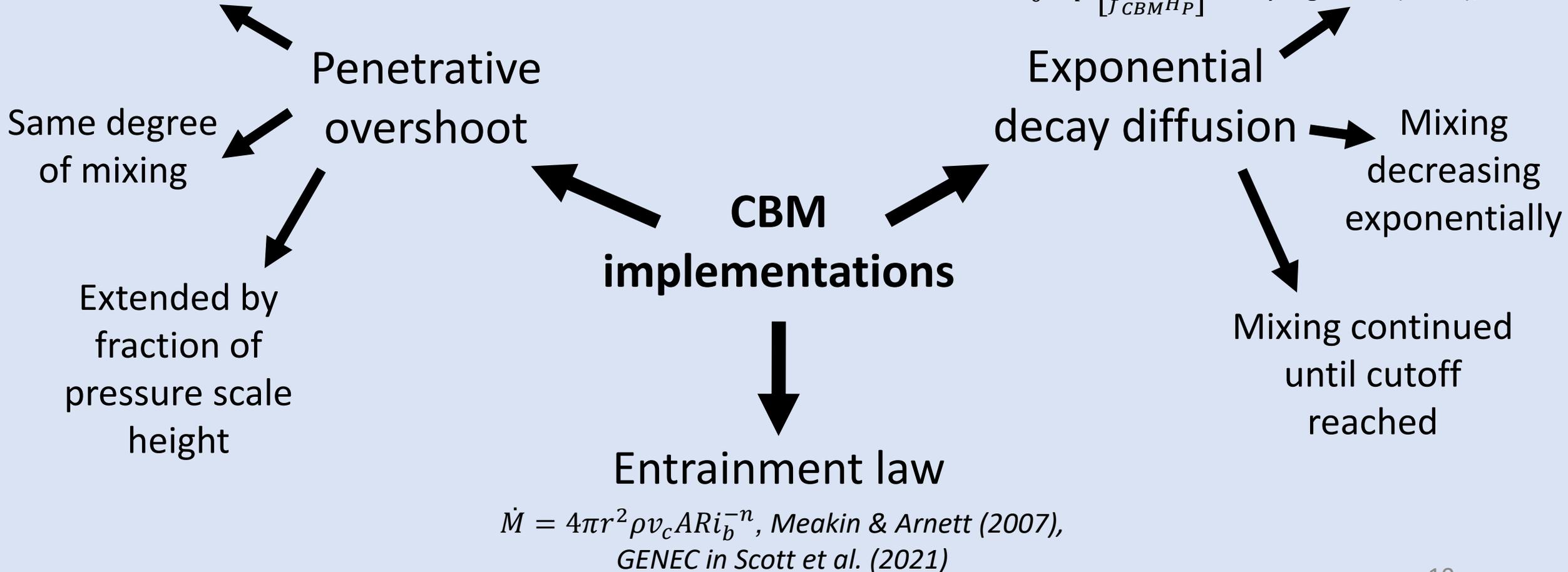
- Il fluido non si arresta all'interfaccia: $a = 0$ ma $v \neq 0$
- Penetrazione nella zona stabile
- overshooting/ diffusion/ entrainment/ convective boundary mixing (CBM)



Convective Boundary Mixing (CBM)

$$d_{ov} = \alpha_{ov} \min[H_P, r_c], \text{ Zahn (1991), GENEC}$$

$$D = D_0 \exp\left[\frac{-2z}{f_{CBM} H_P}\right], \text{ Freytag et al. (1996), MESA}$$



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 ℓ the length scale of turbulent motions, Δb 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 ℓ . There is no strict definition for ℓ , so it is usually taken to be large enough to include completely the peak in N^2 during the integration, as we shall later

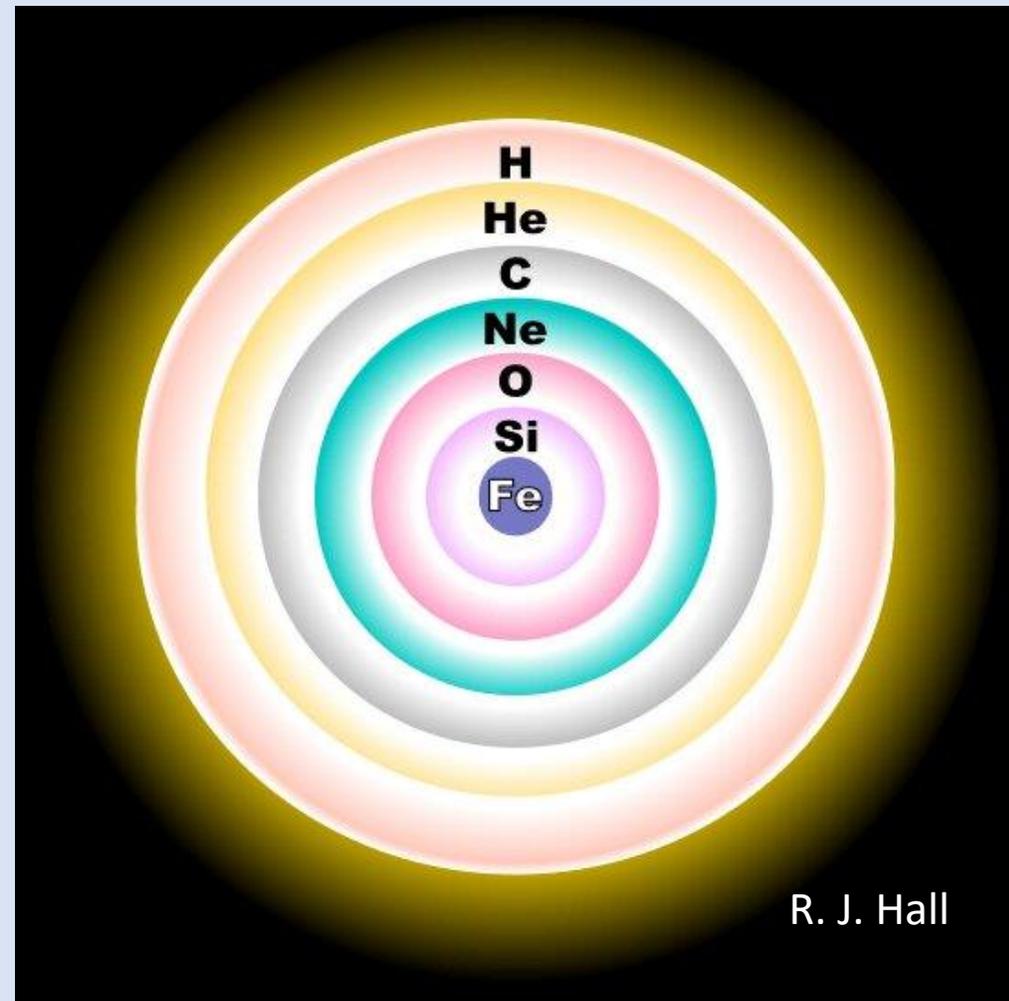
I problemi dei modelli stellari 1D

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

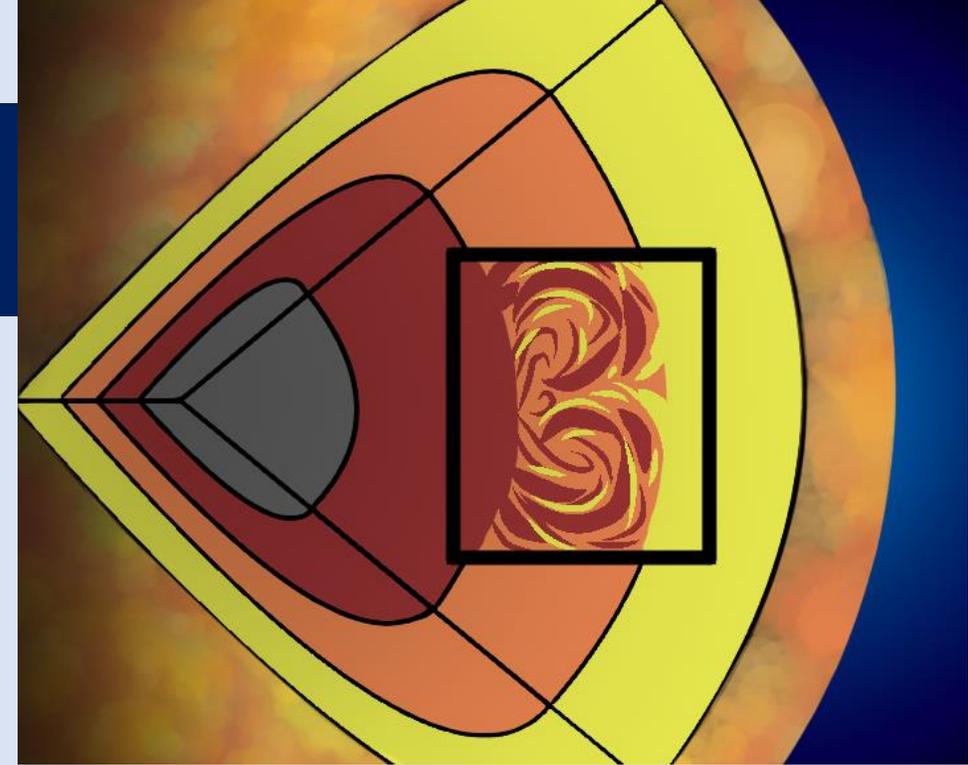
Si costruisce una 'scatola' che contiene alcune parti della stella

Vantaggi:

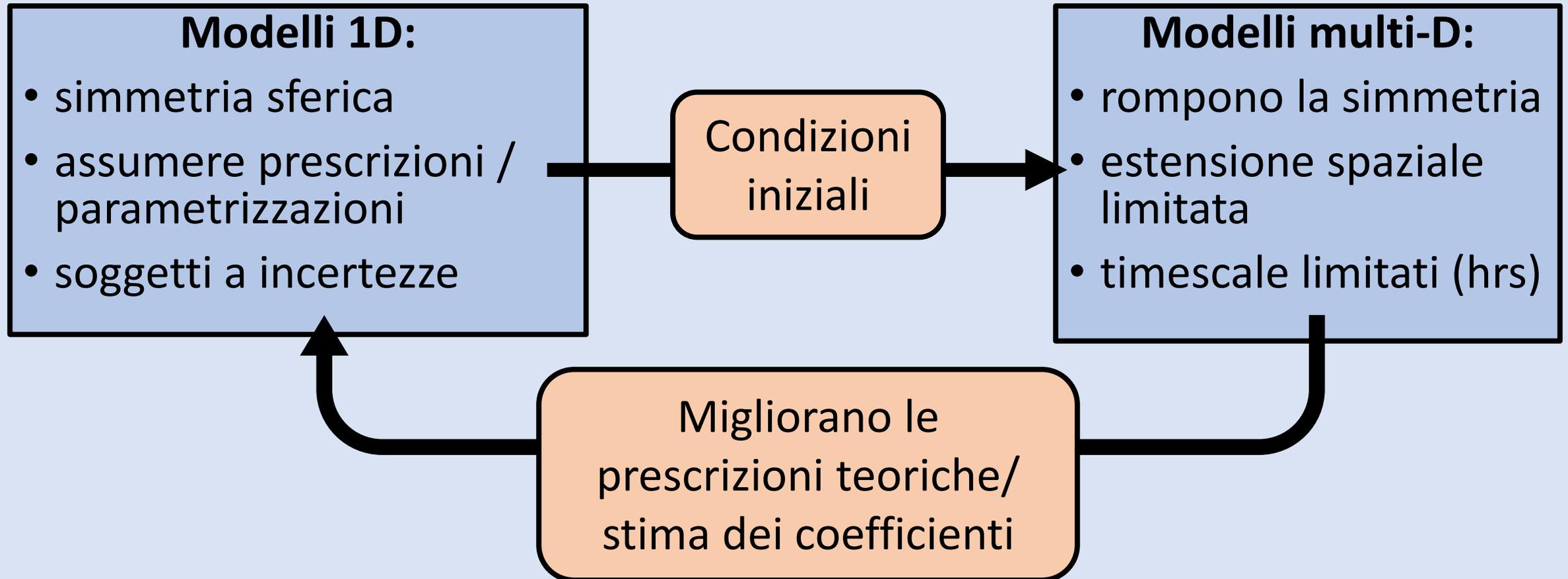
- non si assume più simmetria sferica
- si possono includere i processi multi-D (convezione, rotazione, campi magnetici...)

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



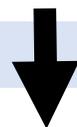
Idrodinamica stellare: l'equazione di Navier-Stokes

Equazioni di Eulero:

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

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

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



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

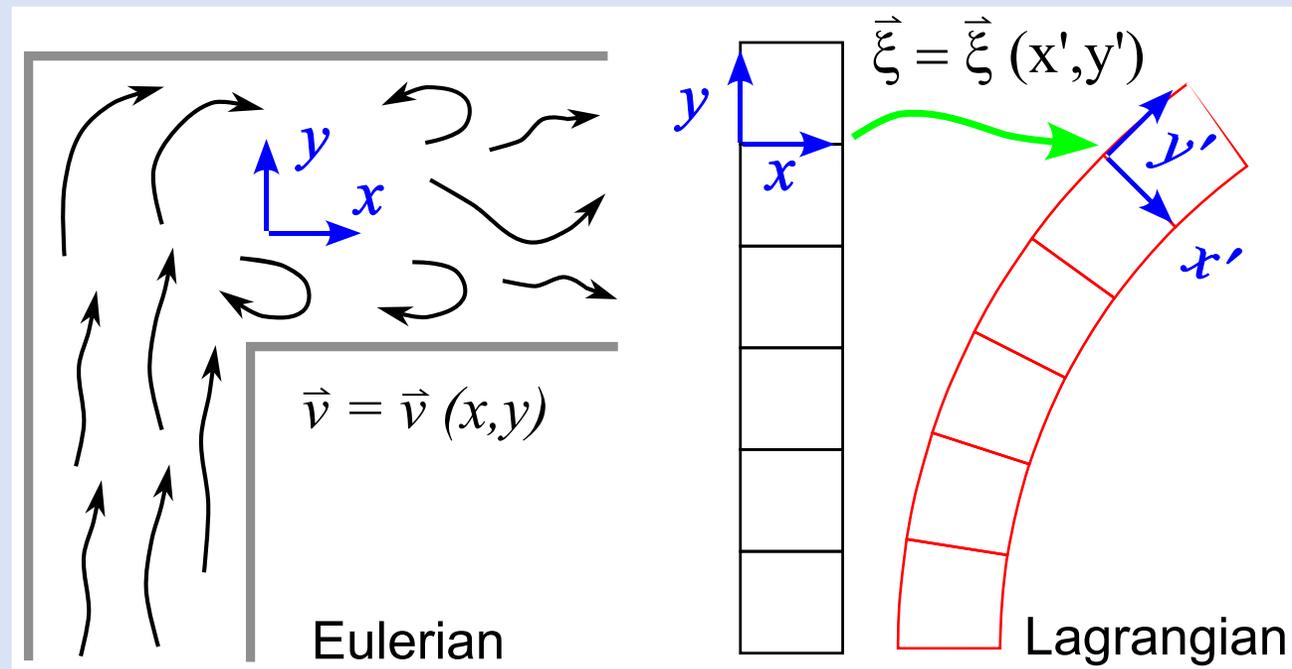
L'equazione di Navier-Stokes per descrivere il moto del fluido:

- 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, ε_n is the nuclear energy release rate, ε_ν the neutrino loss rate, m_i the species mass, and $R_{a,b}$ the rate of the reaction that transforms species $a \rightarrow b$.

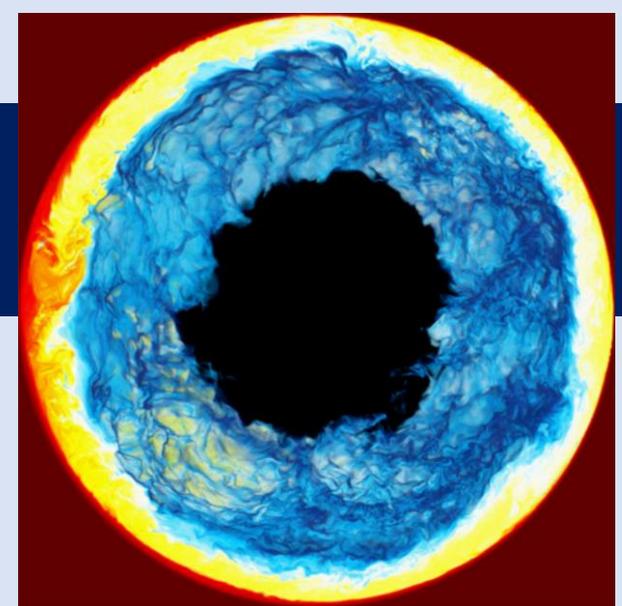
Scelte possibili per un setup

Per prima cosa, il problema fisico:

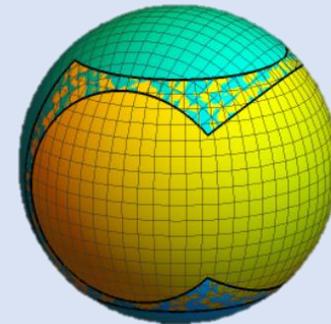
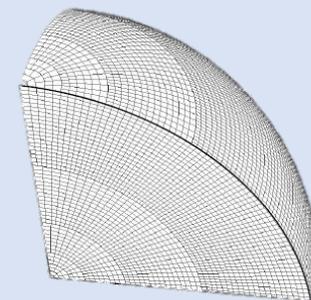
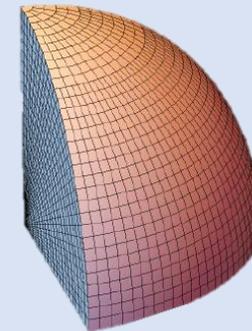
→ una stella di una certa massa, età, metallicità...

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



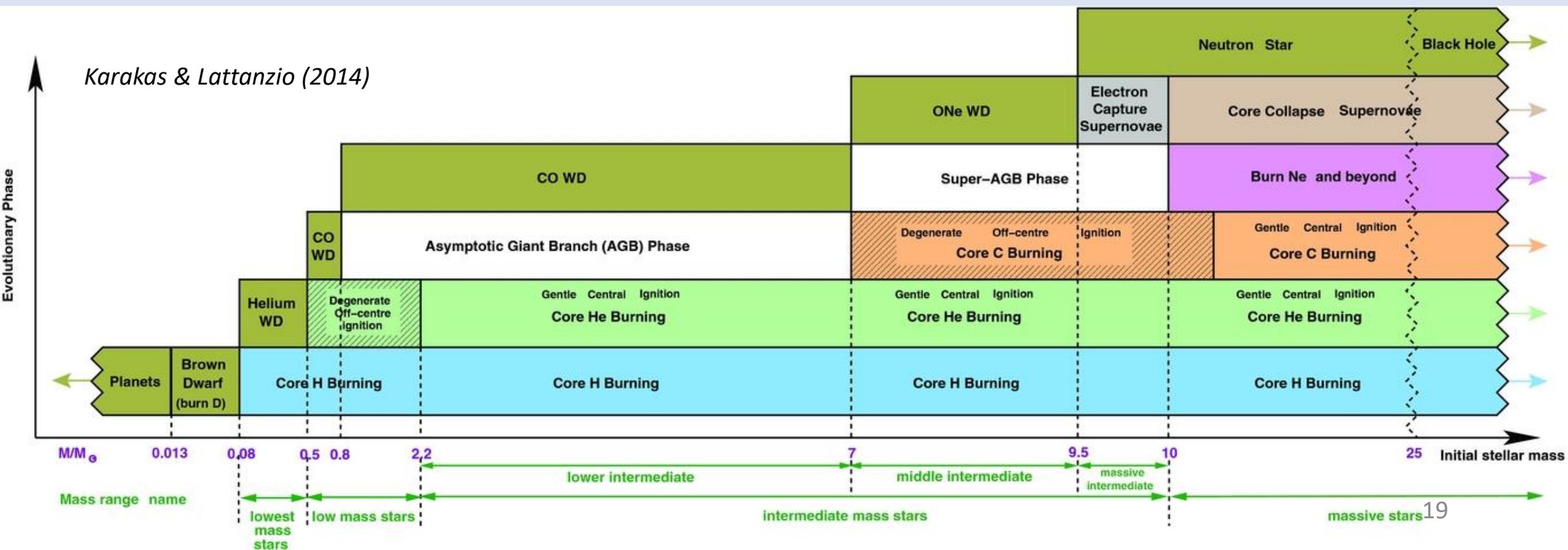
Herwig et al. (2014)



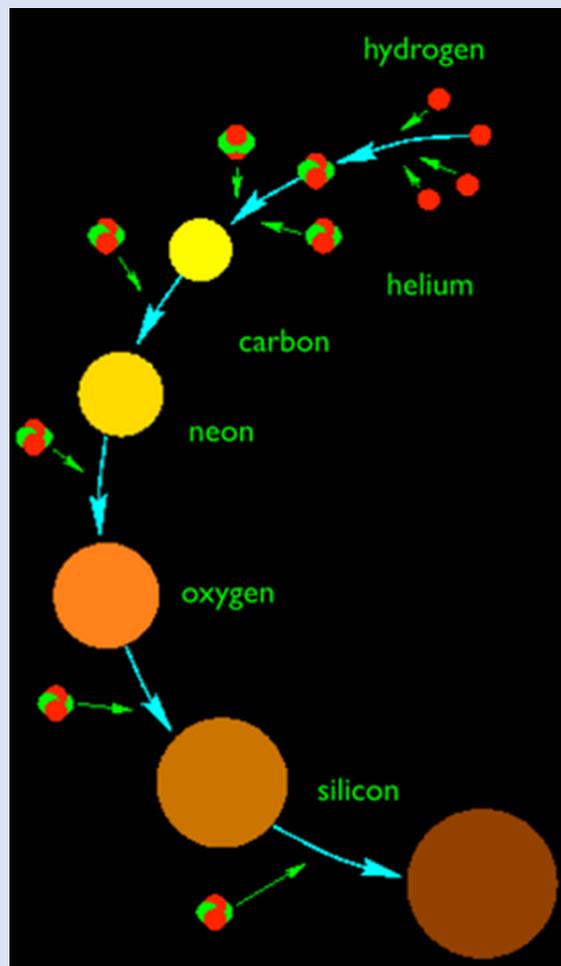
Muller (2020)

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



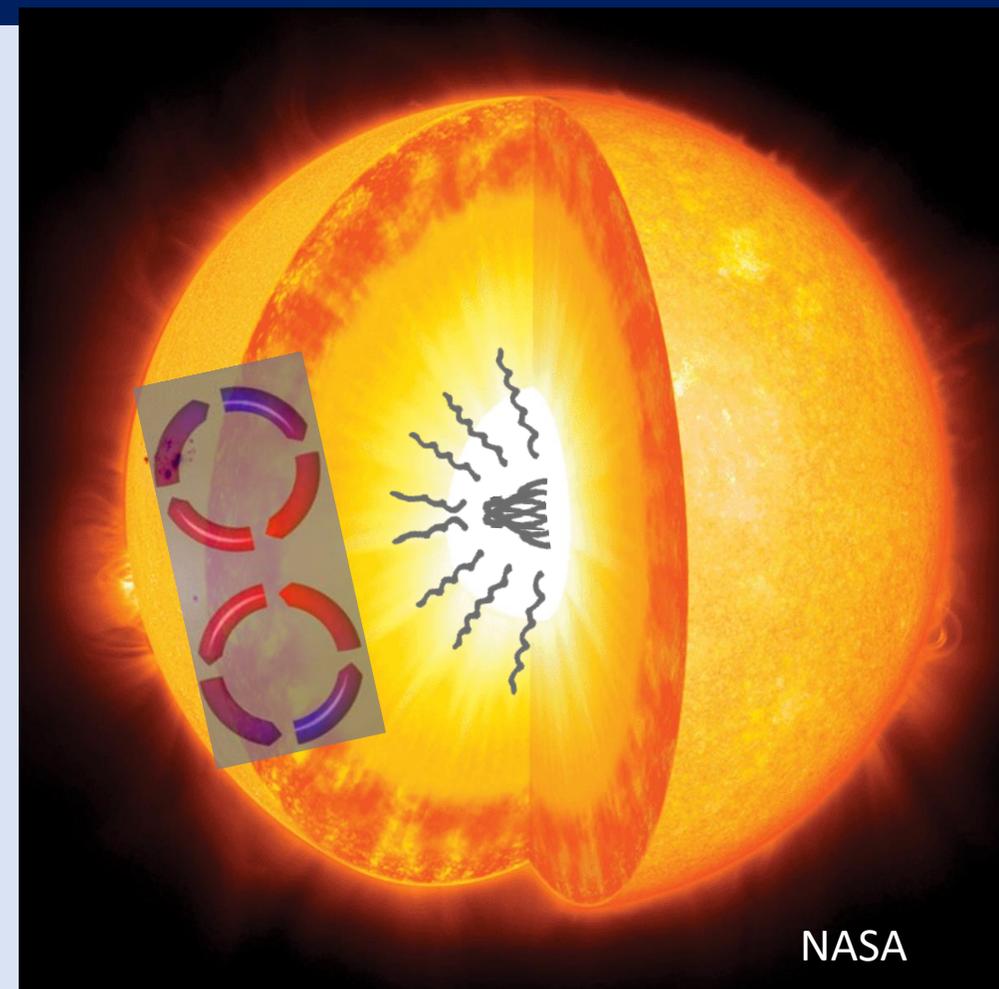
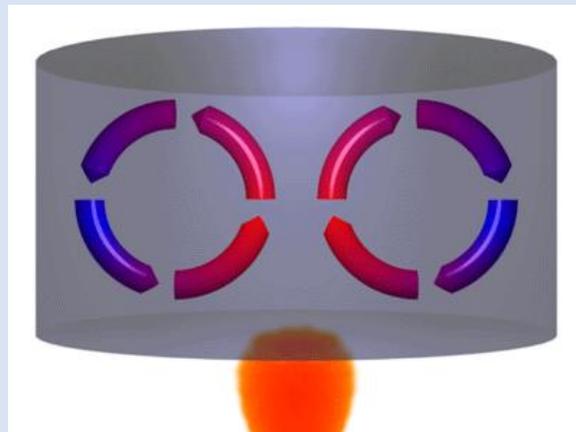
Elwyn Elms

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

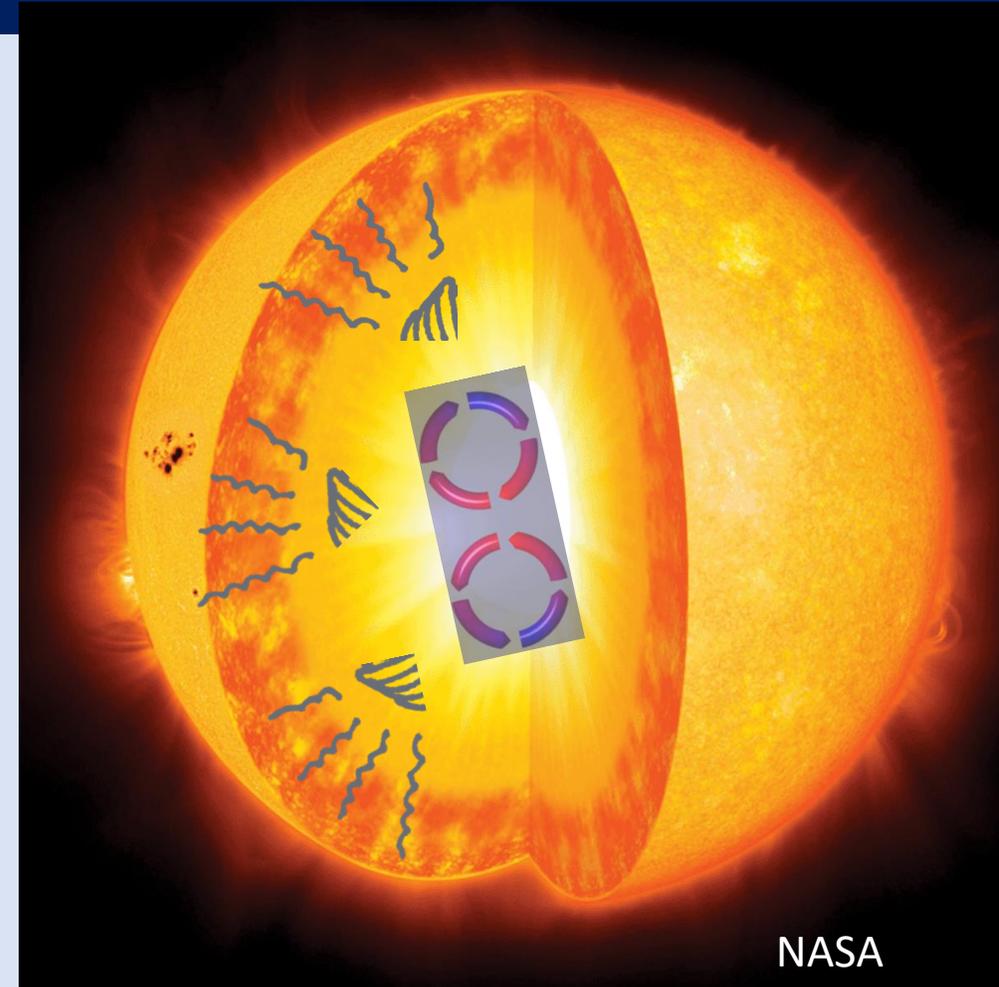
La sequenza principale: stelle piccole

- 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**



La sequenza principale: stelle massicce

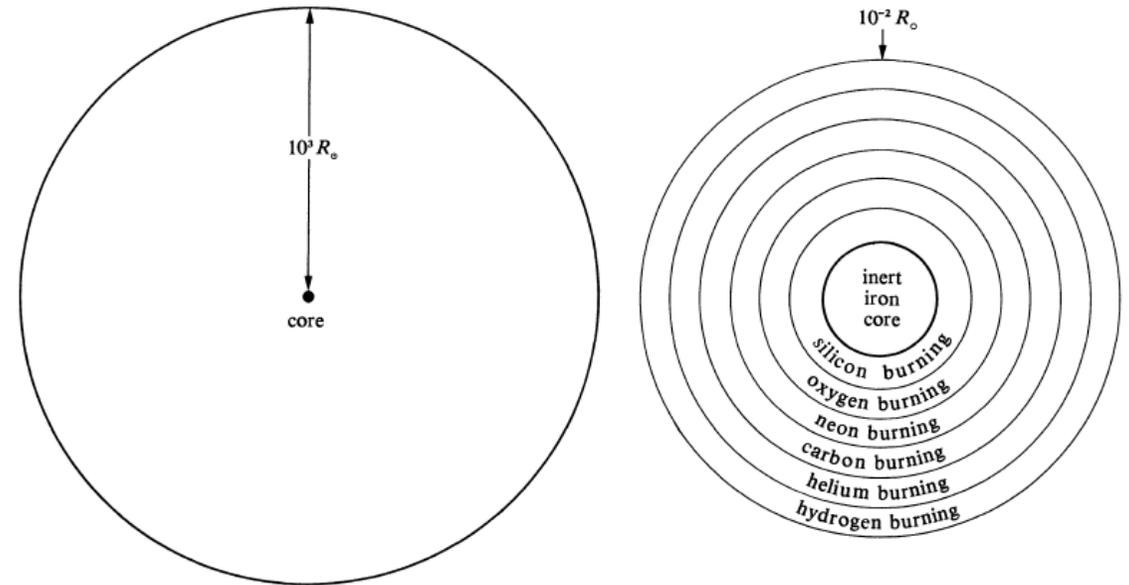
- Le stelle più grandi del sole ($>1.3 M_{\odot}$)
- Producono energia nel nucleo, in maniera molto energetica
- Nucleo convettivo: energia trasportata da **convezione**
- Involuppo radiativo (stabile): energia trasportata da **radiazione**



NASA

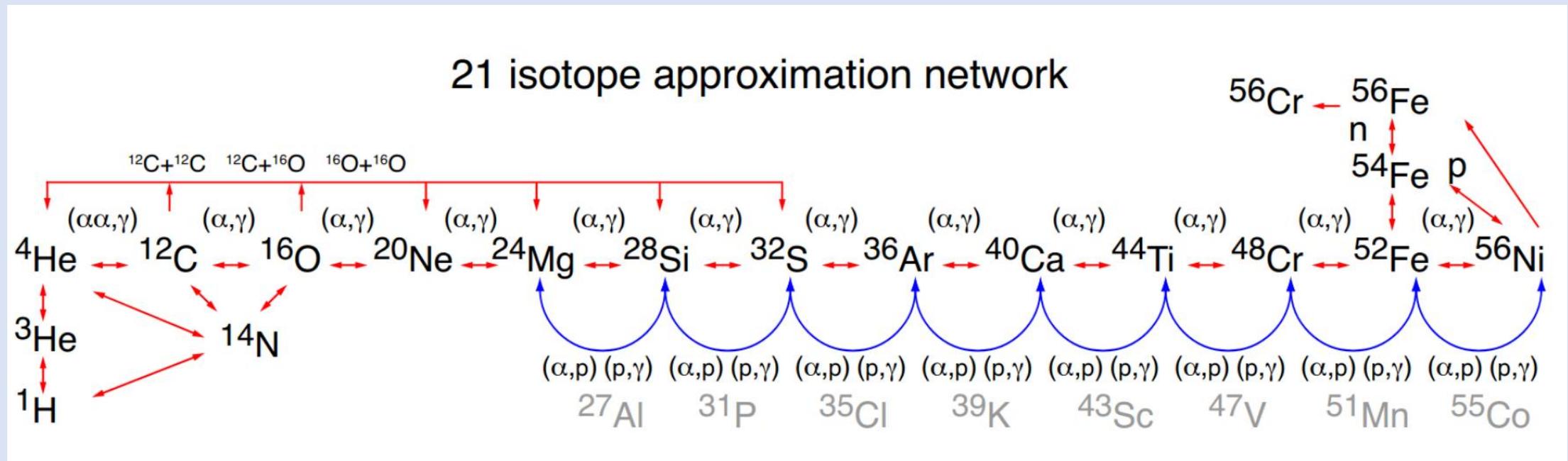
La 'Onion-ring structure'

- 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



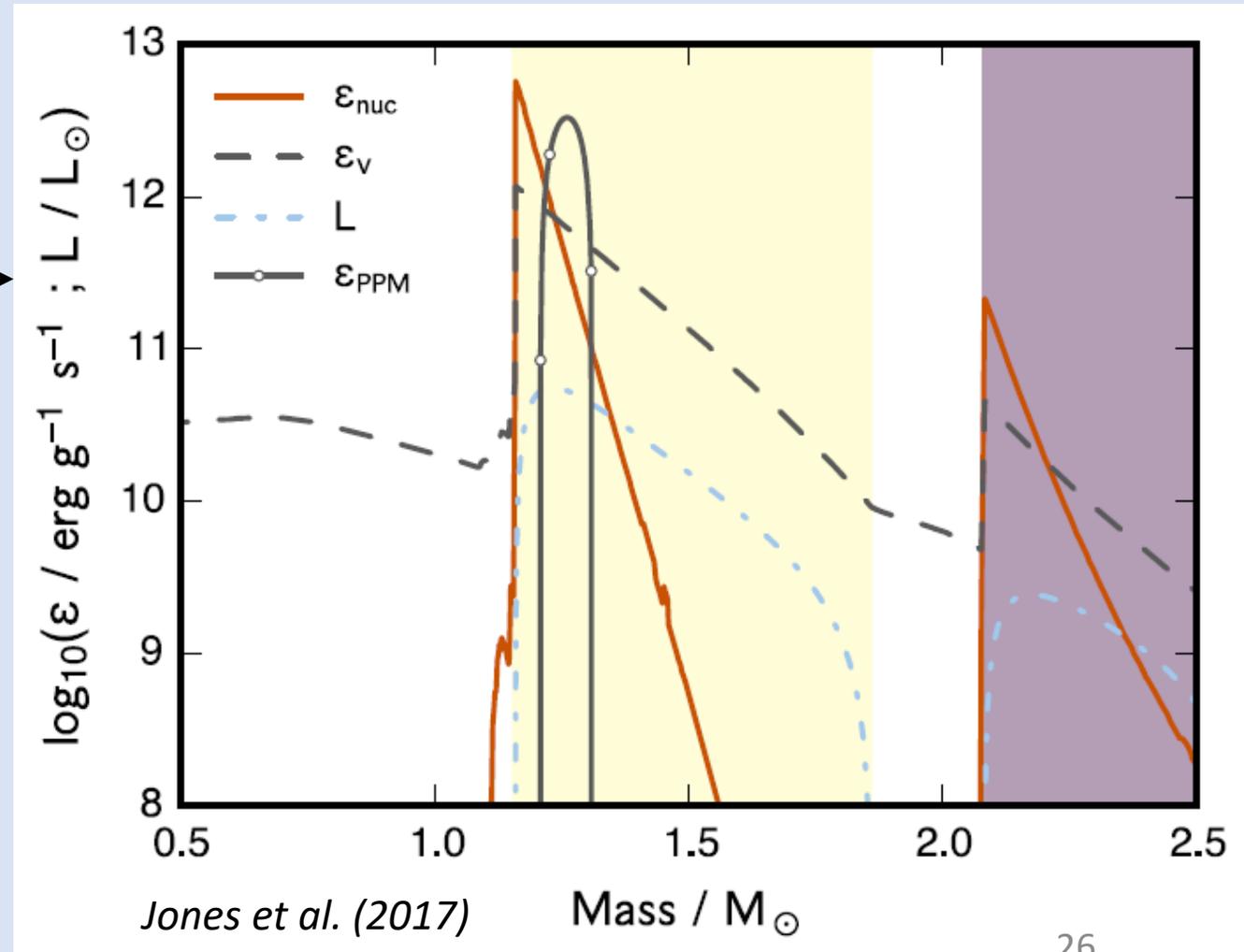
Bruciamenti nucleari nei modelli 1D

- 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!



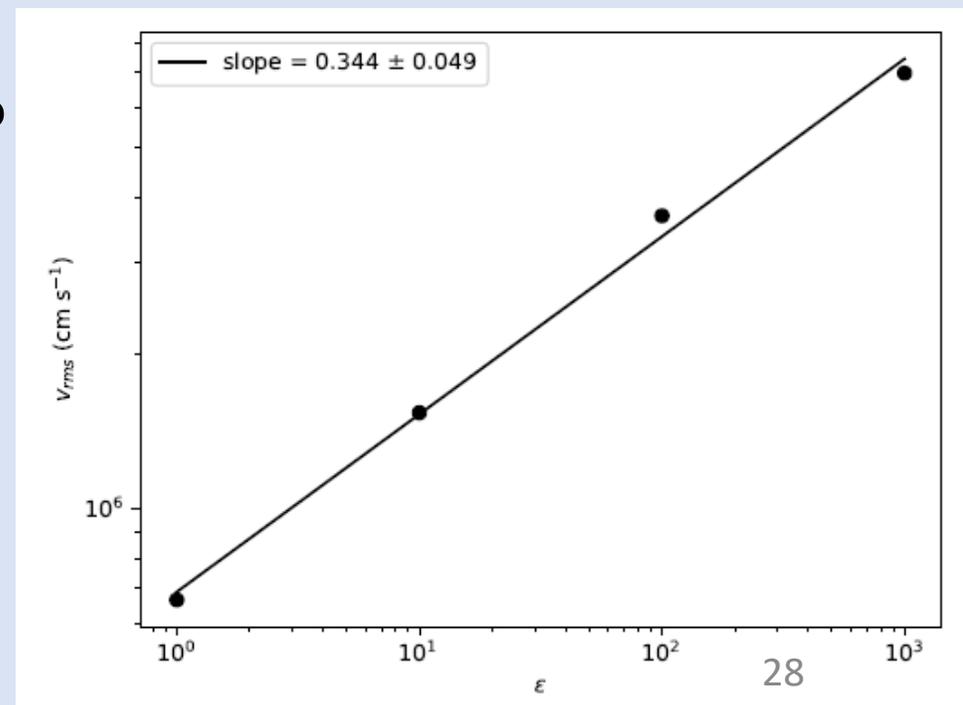
Un semplice network per i modelli 3D

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



'Boosting' per i rate nucleari

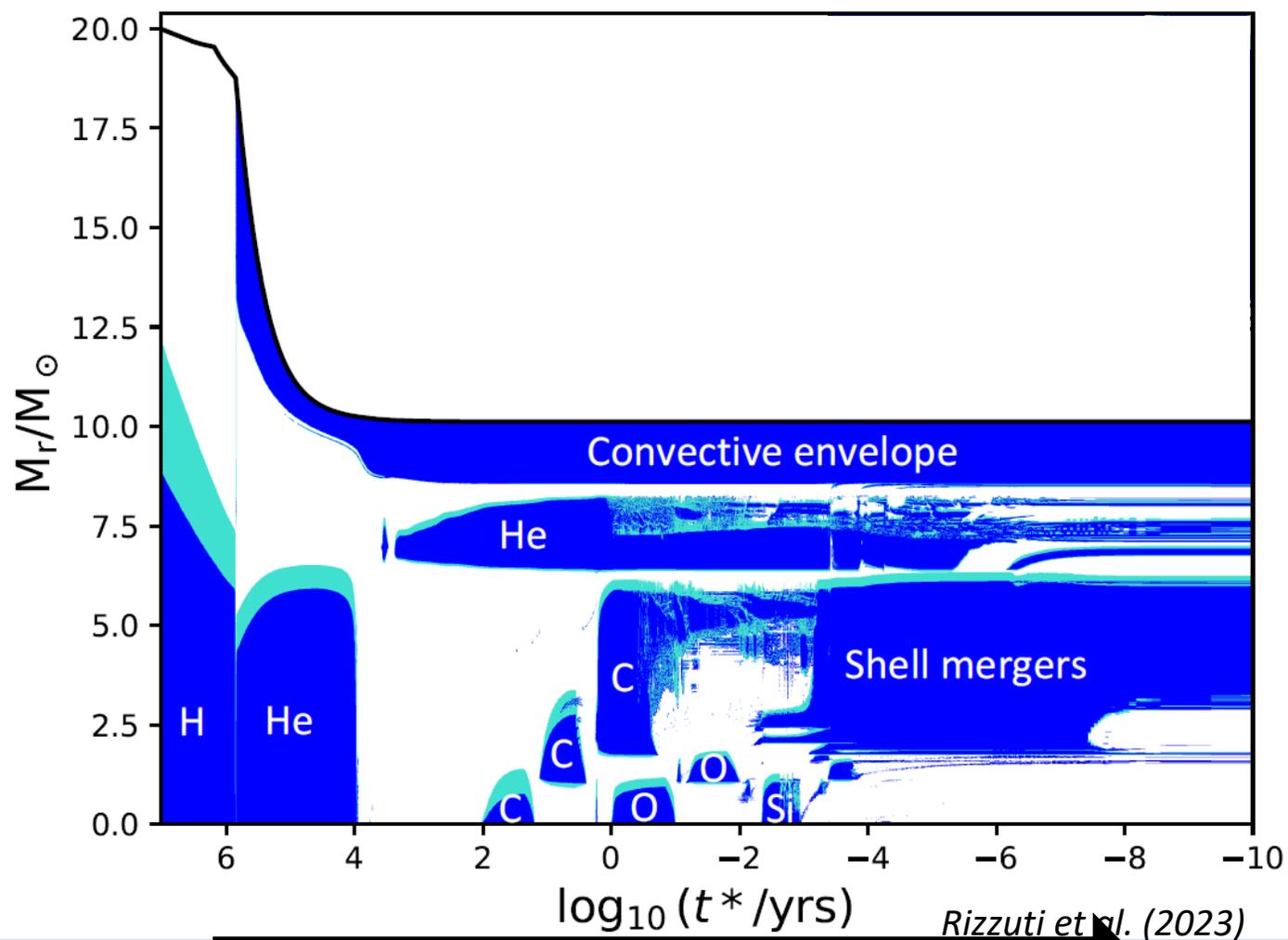
- Per accelerare le simulazioni, si moltiplicano i tassi di reazione nucleare per un boosting factor
- Larger energy release \rightarrow larger convective velocities \rightarrow smaller timescale
- Ma come reagisce il fluido?
- Tutti i processi fisici scalano allo stesso modo?
 \rightarrow Possiamo estrapolare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



Fine prima parte

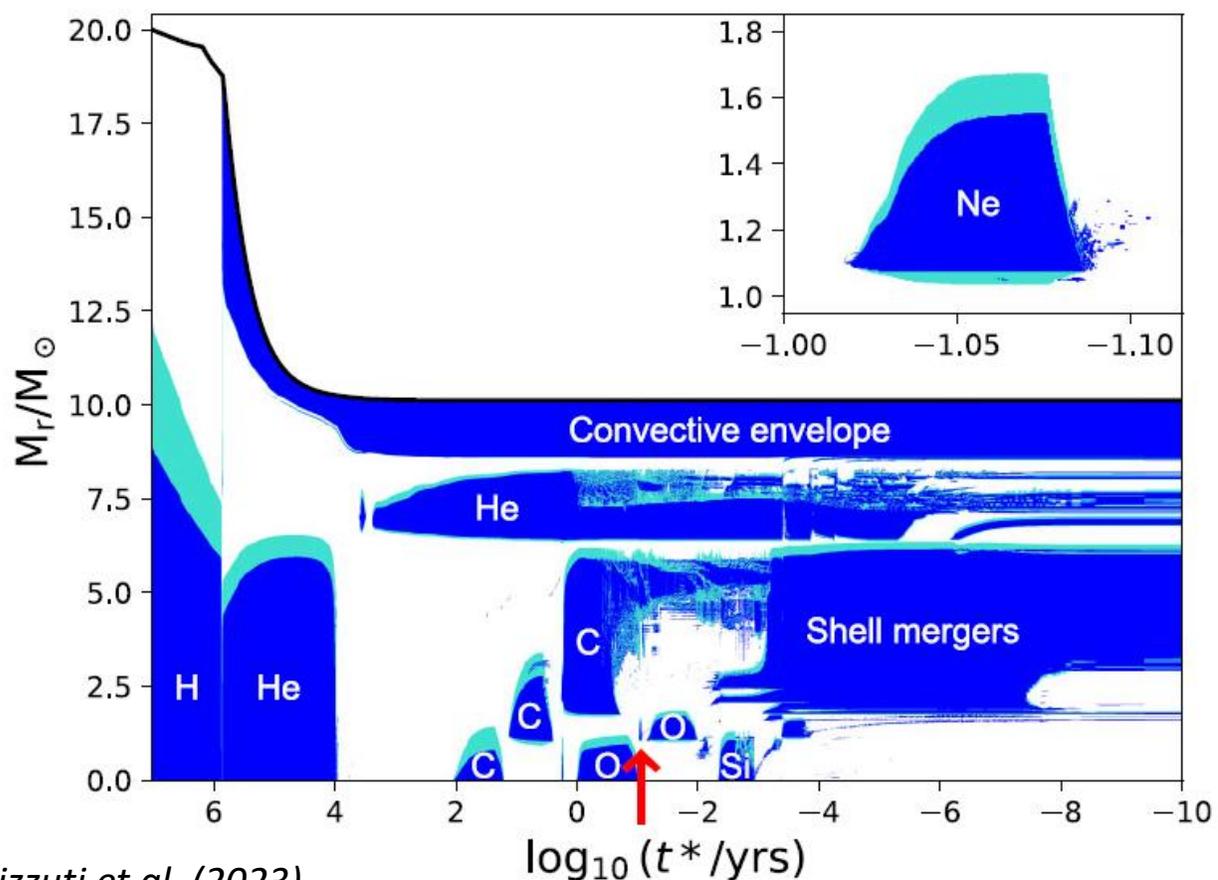
I modelli stellari 1D

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

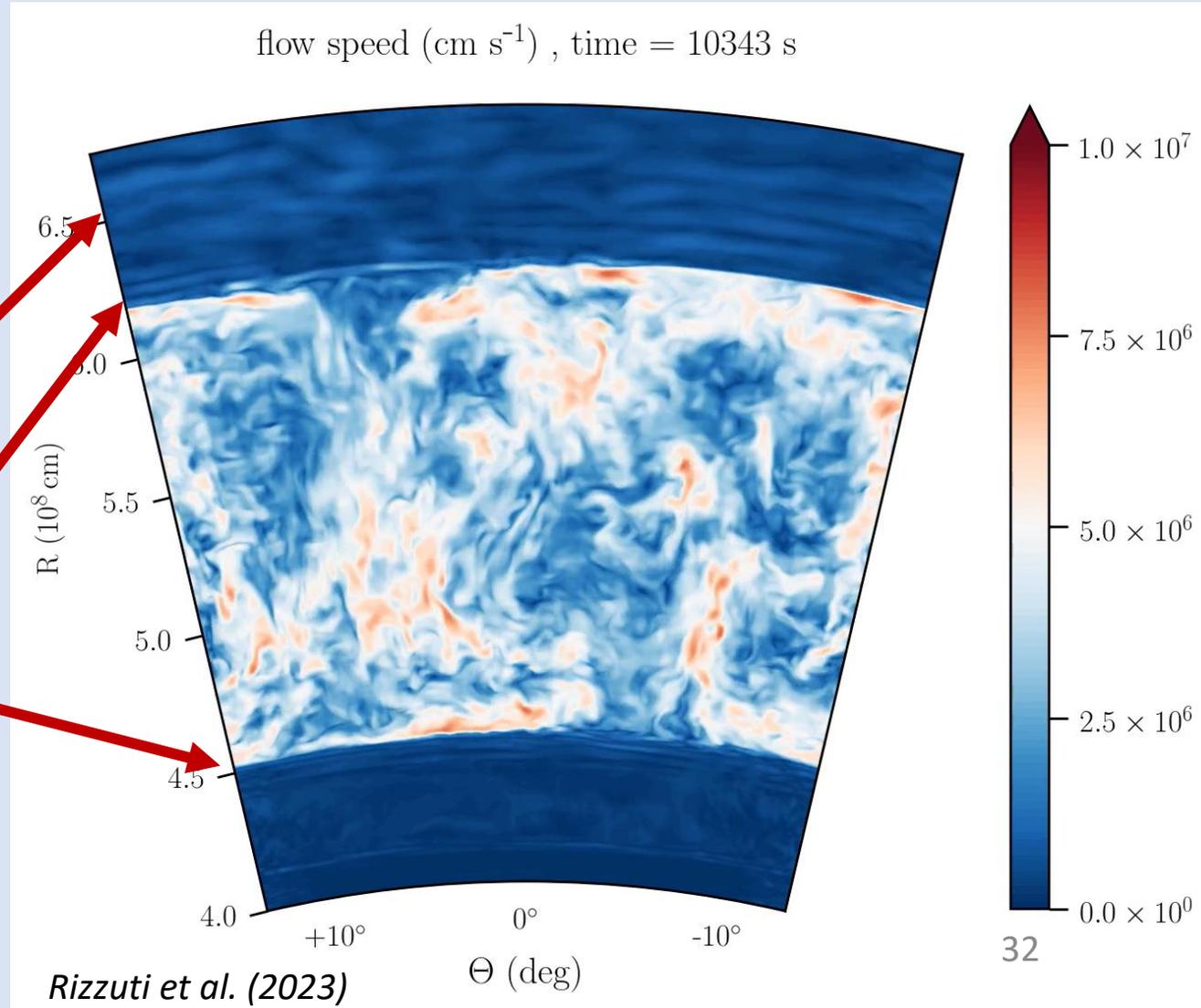
Sezione verticale: velocity magnitude in colour scale.

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 ε ; starting t_{start} and ending t_{end} time of the simulation; convective turnover time τ_c ; number of convective turnovers simulated in the quasi-steady state n_c ; root-mean-square convective velocity v_{rms} ; sonic Mach number Ma; cost required to run the simulation in CPU core-hours.

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

Caratteristiche delle simulazioni

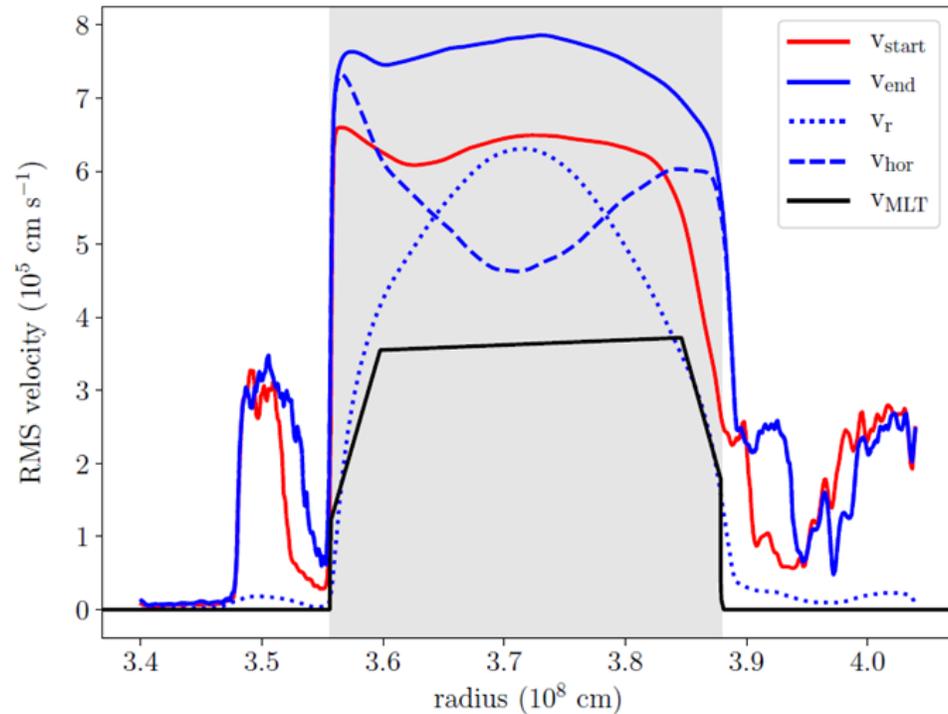


Figure 4.4: Radial profiles of different velocity components: in black, the mixing-length-theory velocity of the 1D model; in red, the root-mean-square velocity at the beginning of Ex1_512; in blue solid, the root-mean-square velocity at the end of Ex1_512; in blue dotted and dashed, the radial and horizontal components of v_{end} respectively. The shaded area is the convective zone according to the 1D stellar model.

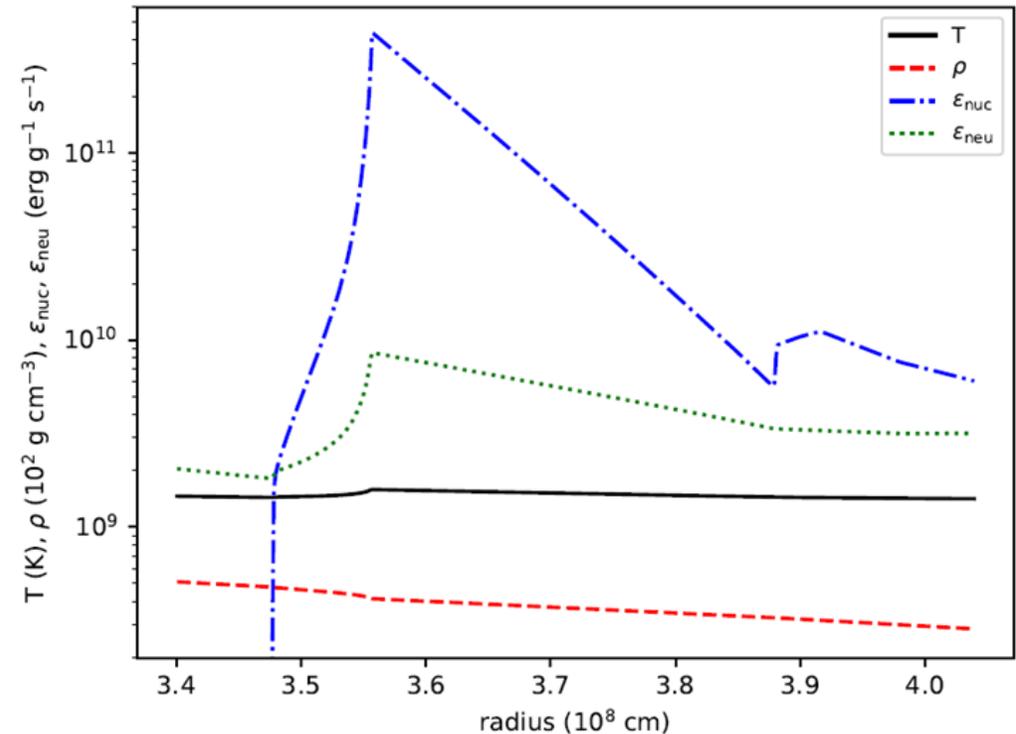
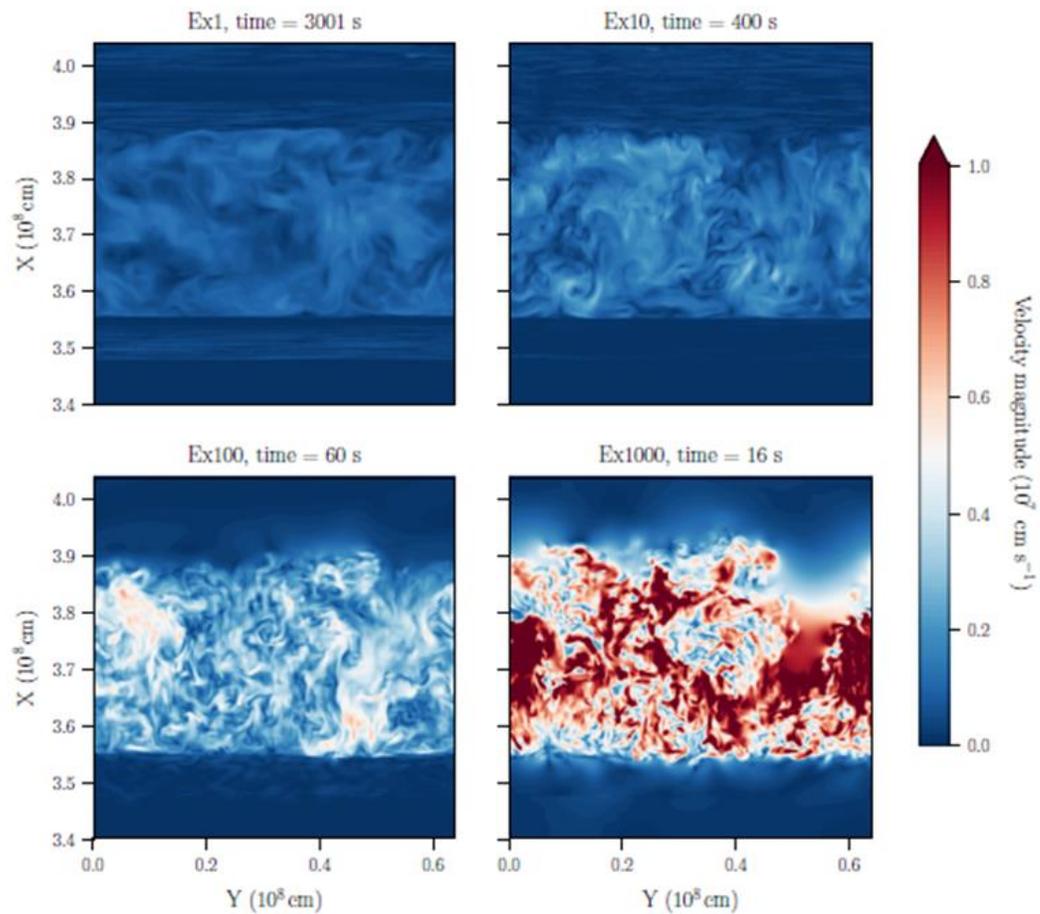
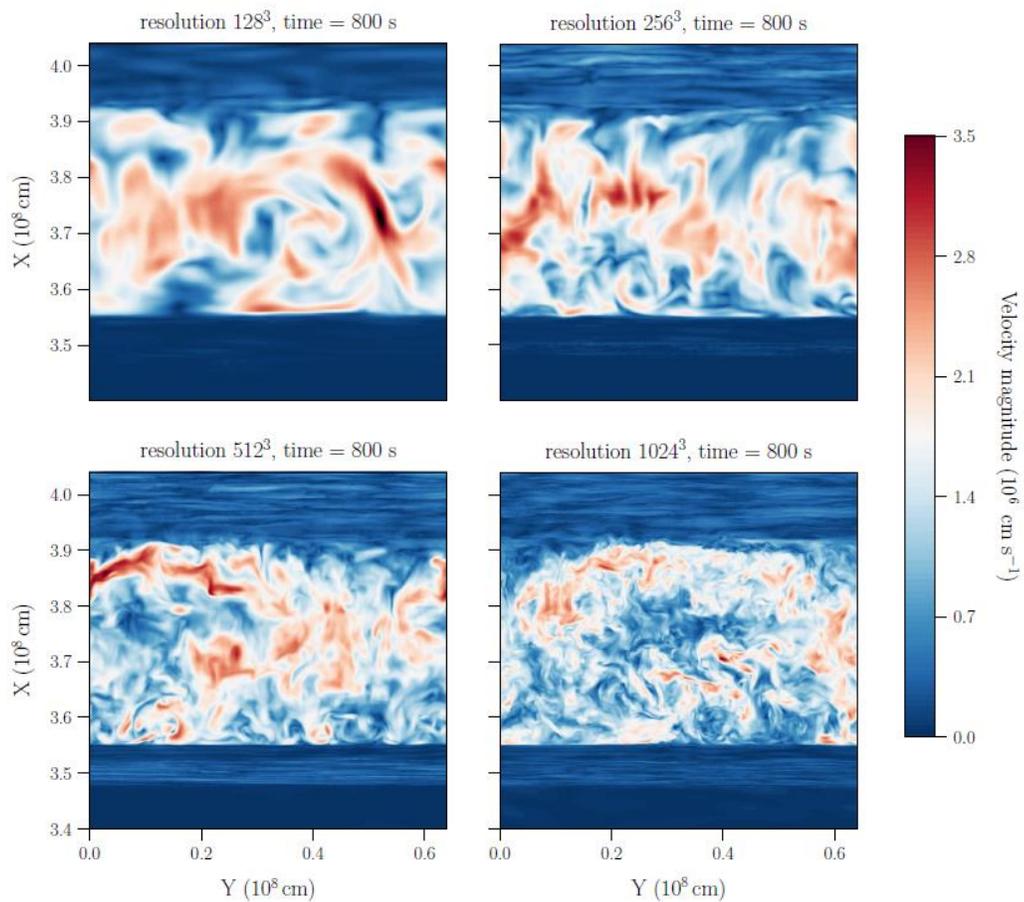
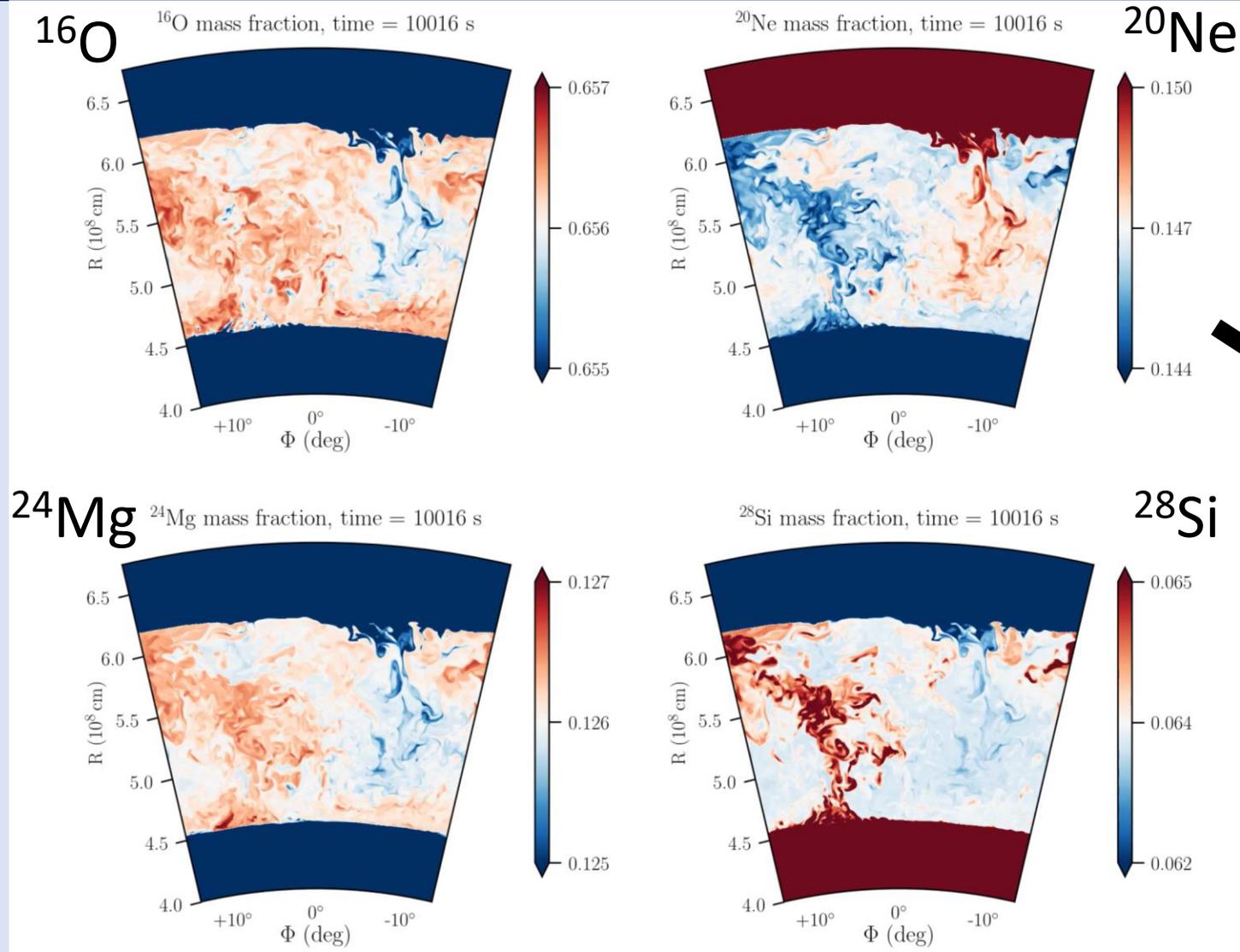


Figure 4.3: Initial profiles from the 1D GENEC input model: temperature (T , solid black line), density (ρ , red dashed line), nuclear energy generation rate (ϵ_{nuc} , blue dot-dashed line), and neutrino energy loss rate (ϵ_{neu} , green dotted line). Figure taken from Rizzuti et al. (2022).

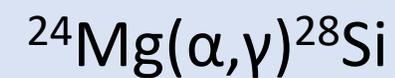
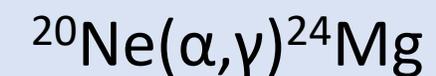
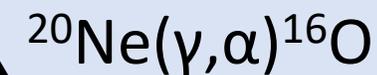
Cambiare risoluzione e boosting



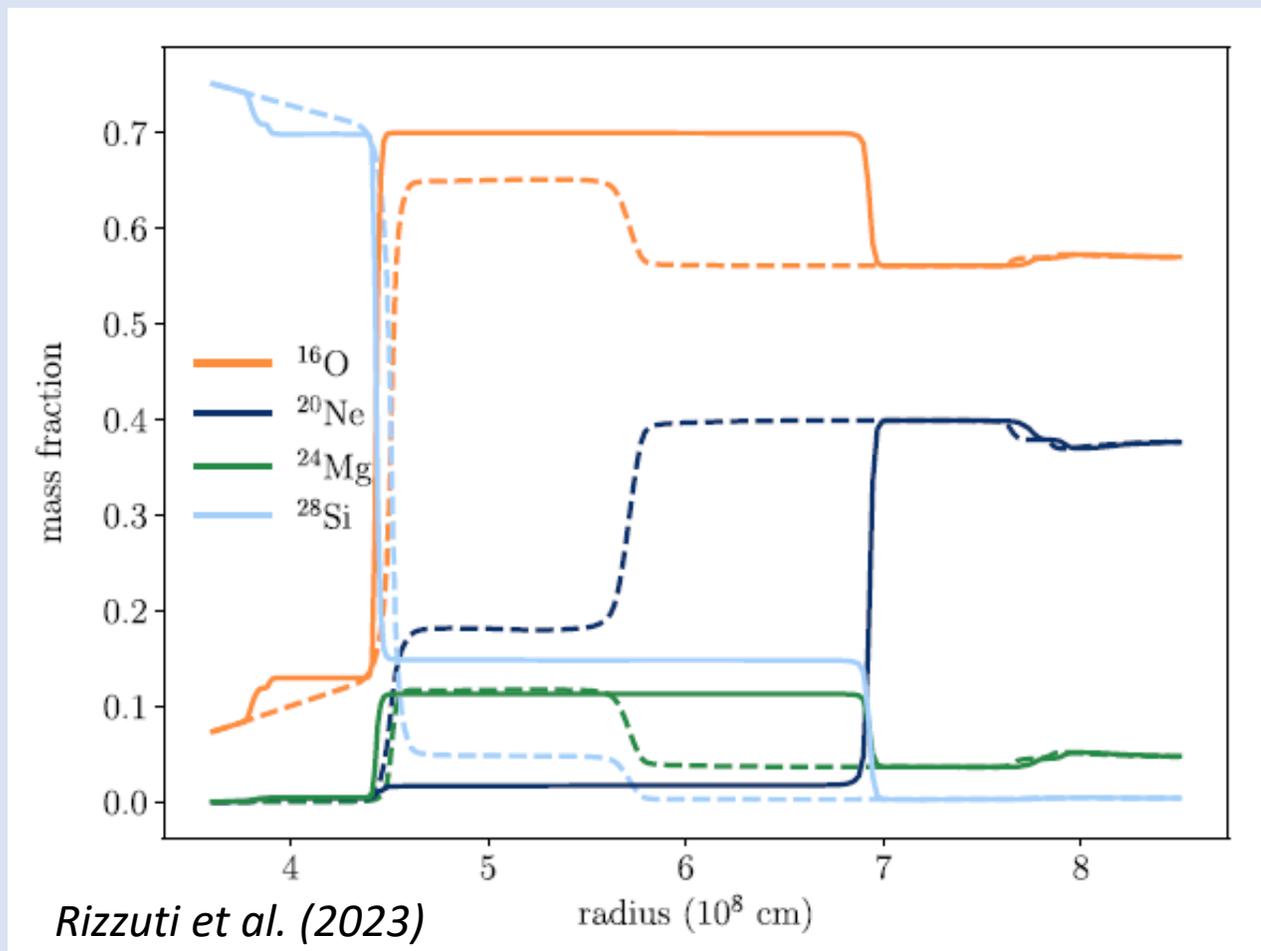
Evoluzione delle abbondanze



Riflettono il bruciamento del neon:

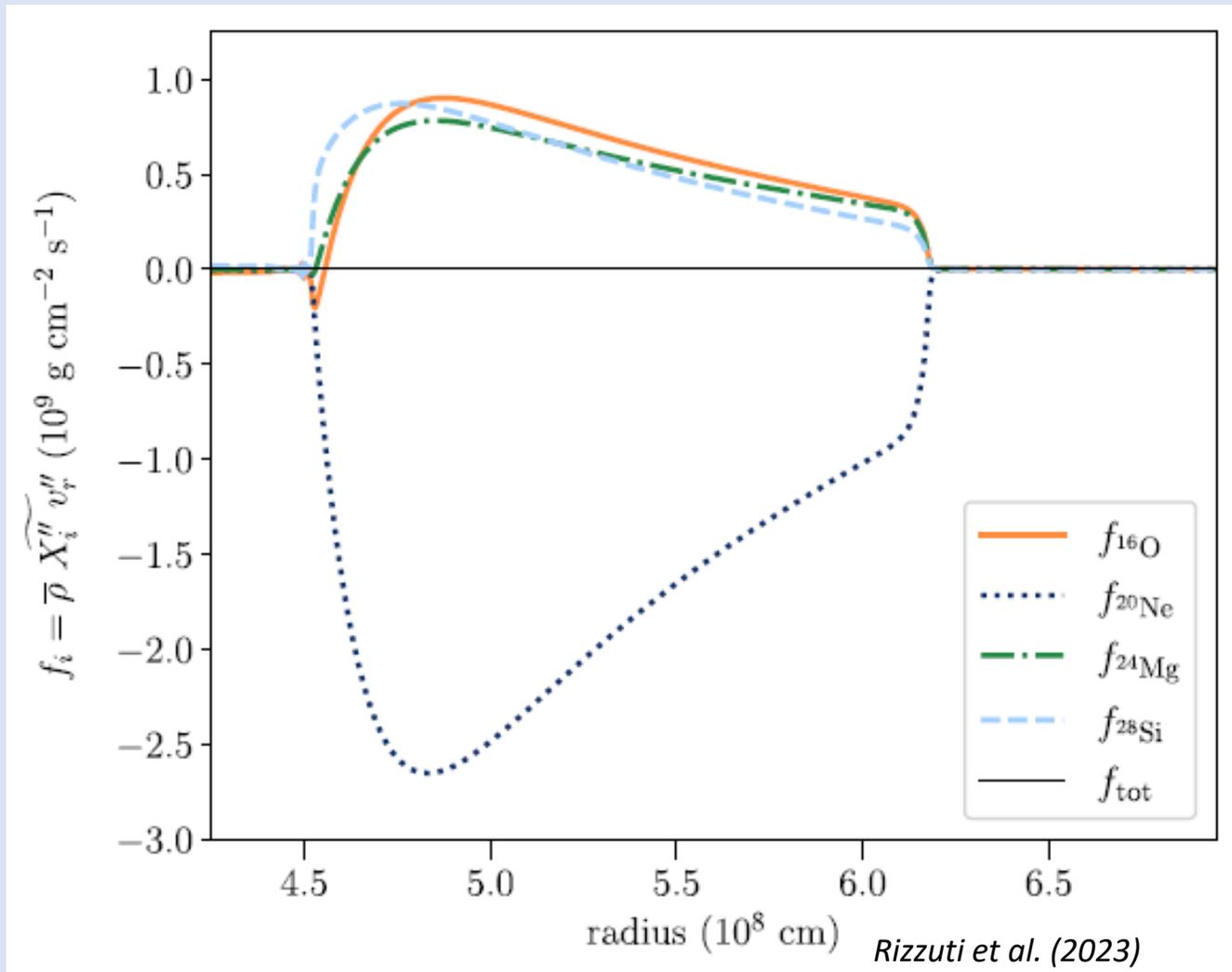


I profili di abbondanza



- 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

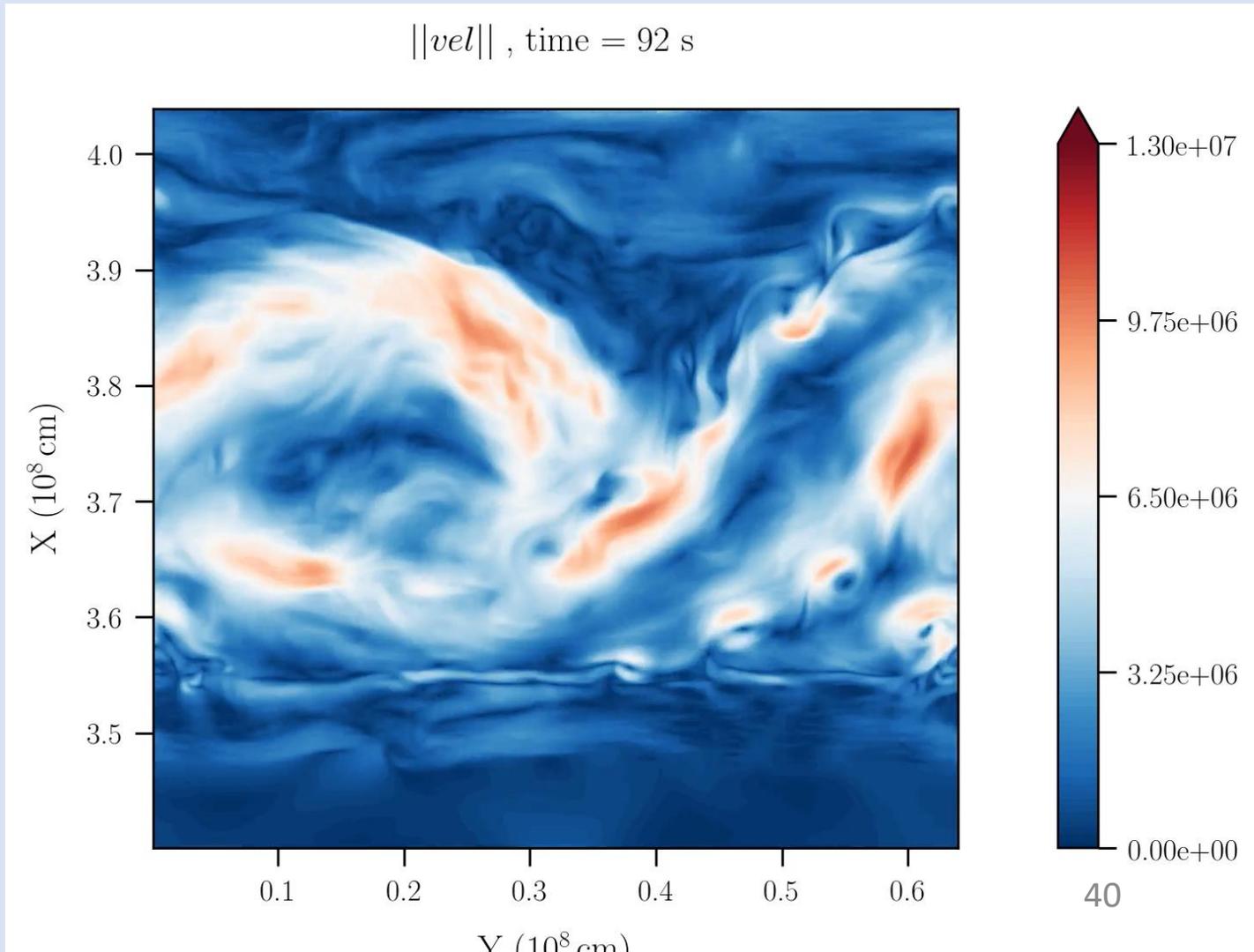


- Studiamo i profili radiali di flusso per ogni specie
- Neon è consumato: flusso negativo (downward)
- O, Mg, Si prodotti: flussi positivi
- Il trasporto nella zona convettiva da moti turbolenti

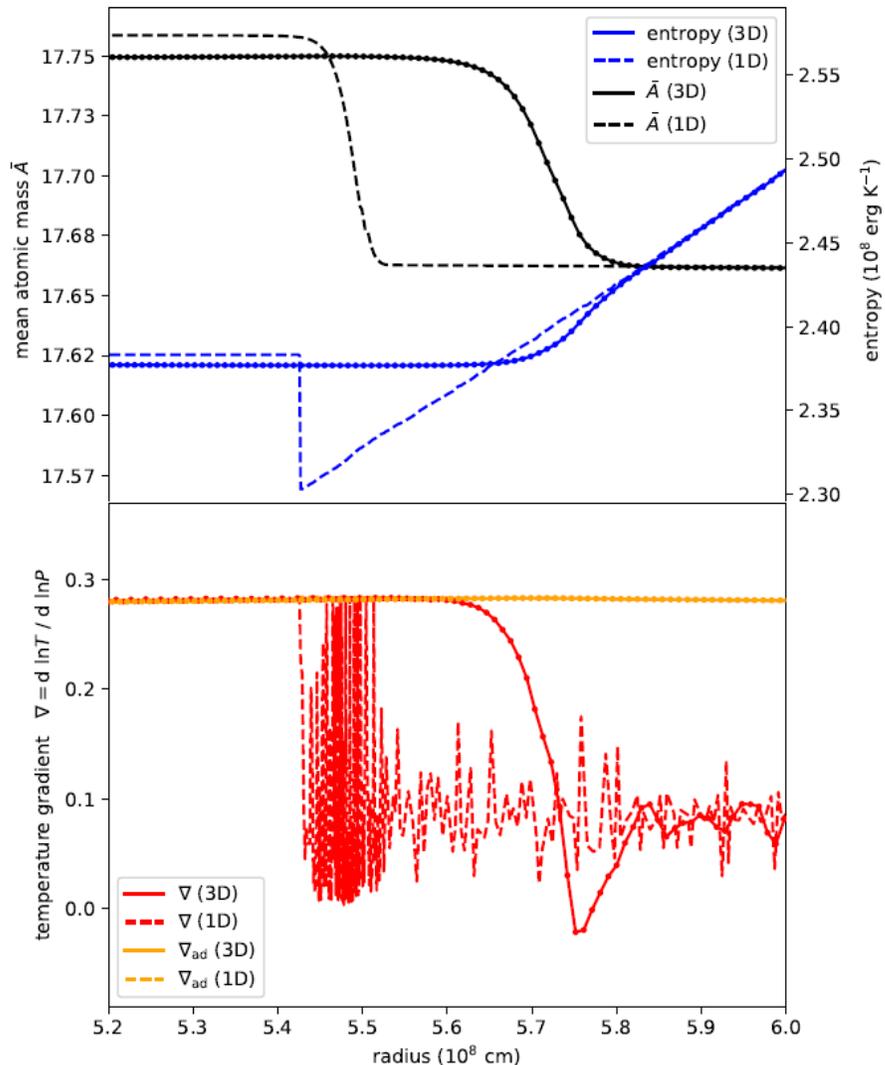
2D versus 3D

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



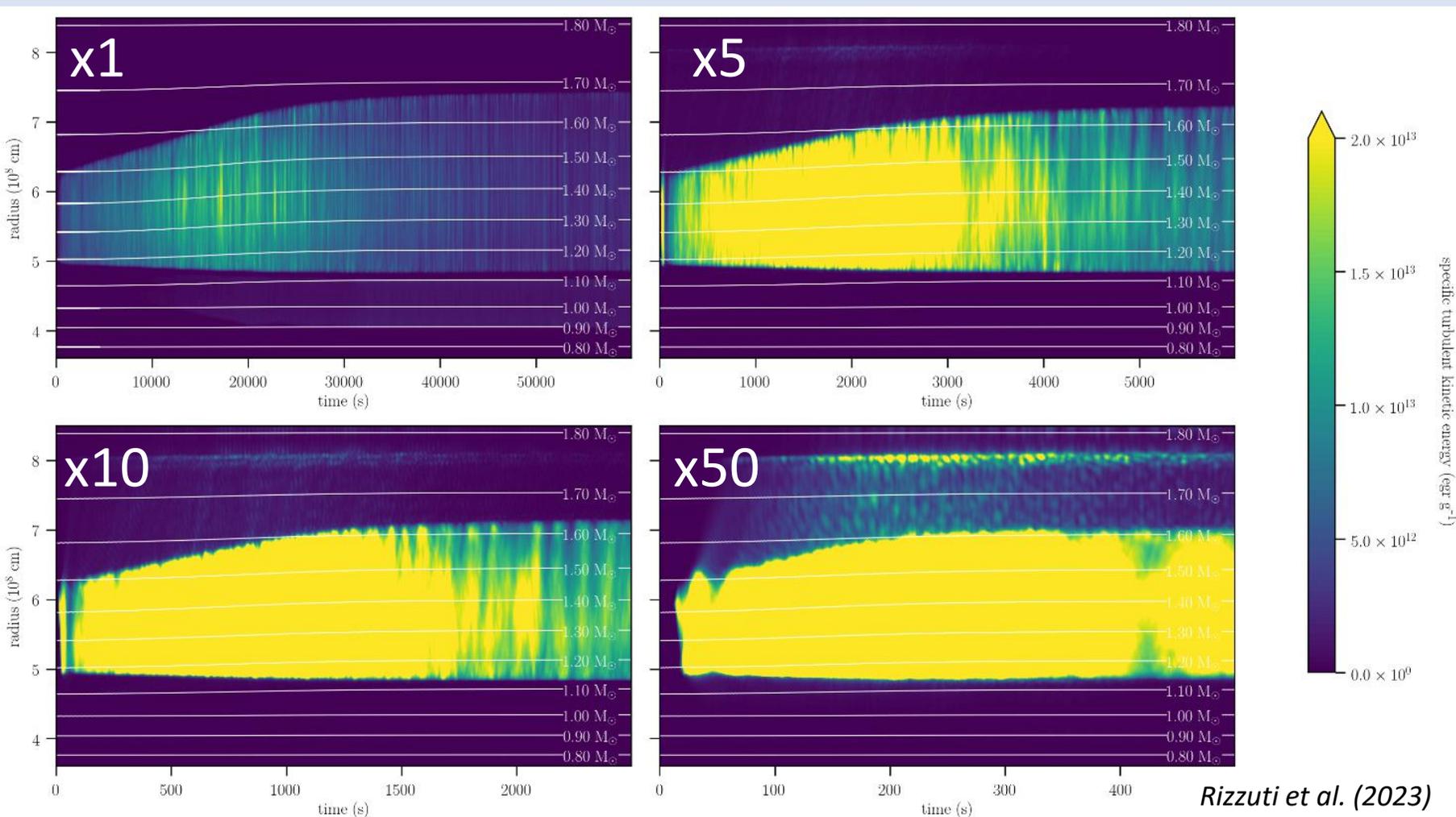
Profili:

- 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



Rizzuti et al. (2023)

- 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_{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 Ri_B^{up} ; lower bulk Richardson number Ri_B^{low} .

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

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

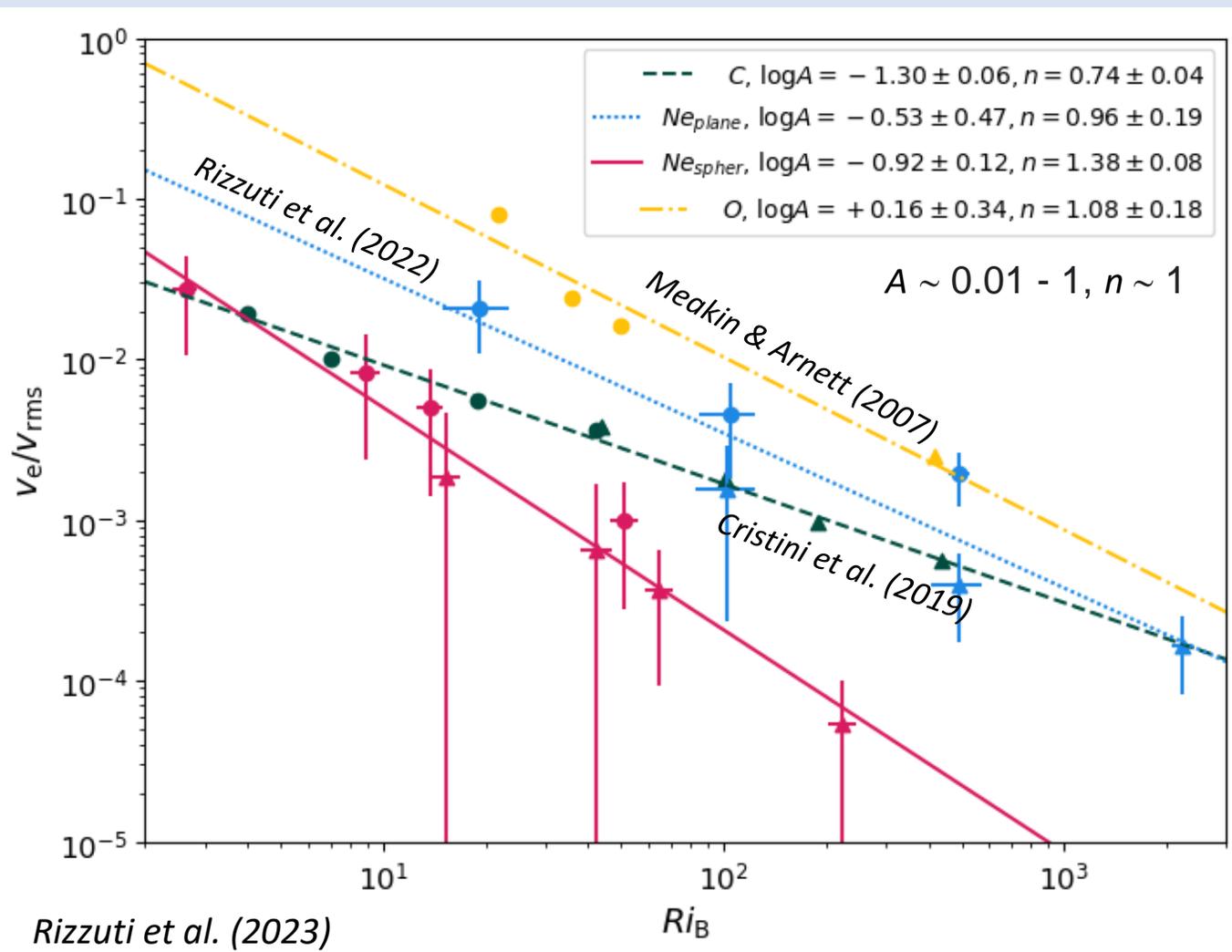
$$E = \frac{v_e}{v_{\text{rms}}} = A \cdot Ri_B^{-n}$$

(Meakin & Arnett 2007)

Calcoliamo la legge dell'entrainment

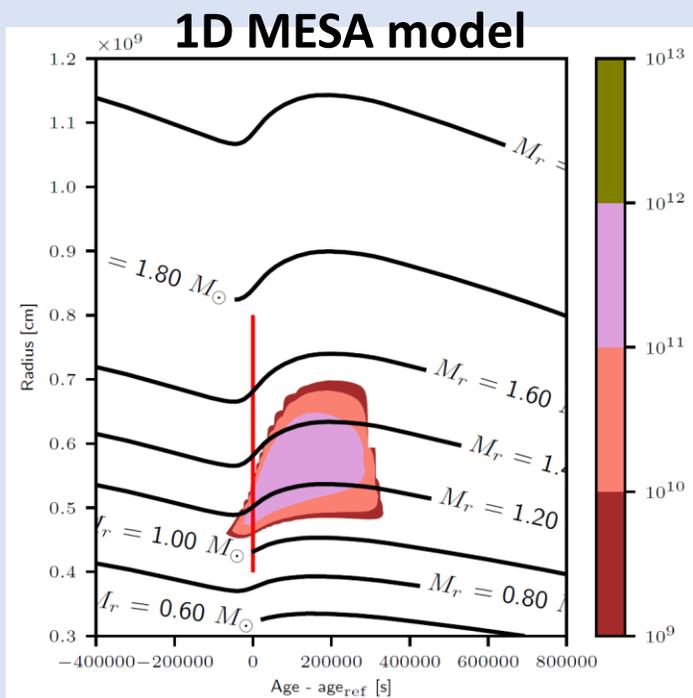
$$E = \frac{v_e}{v_{\text{rms}}} = A \cdot Ri_B^{-n}$$

(Meakin & Arnett 2007)



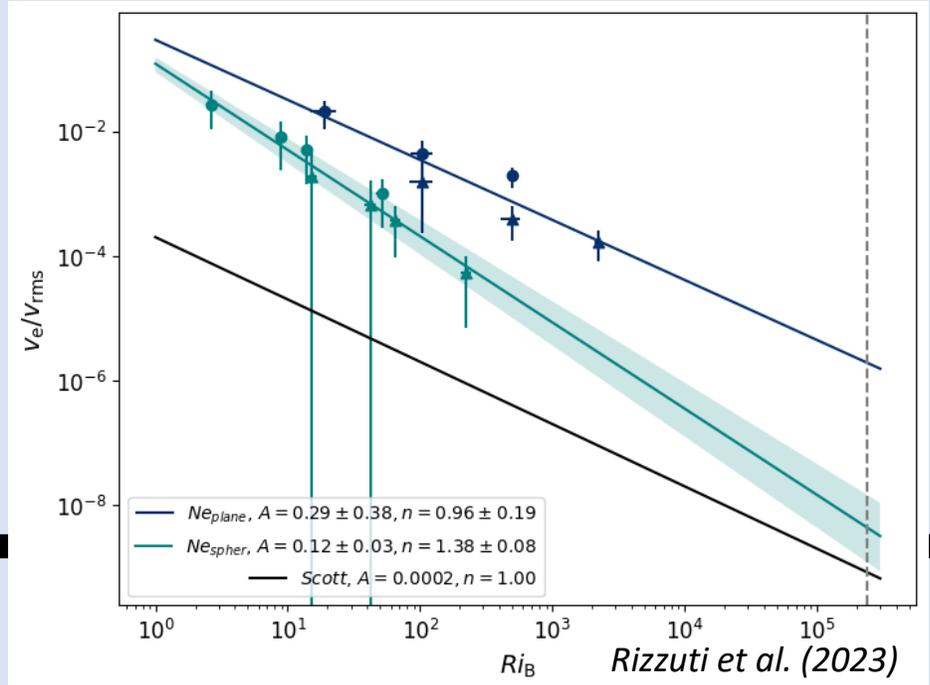
- Confrontiamo simulazioni idrodinamiche di fasi different: C-shell, Ne-shell, O-shell

Collegare l'1D al 3D

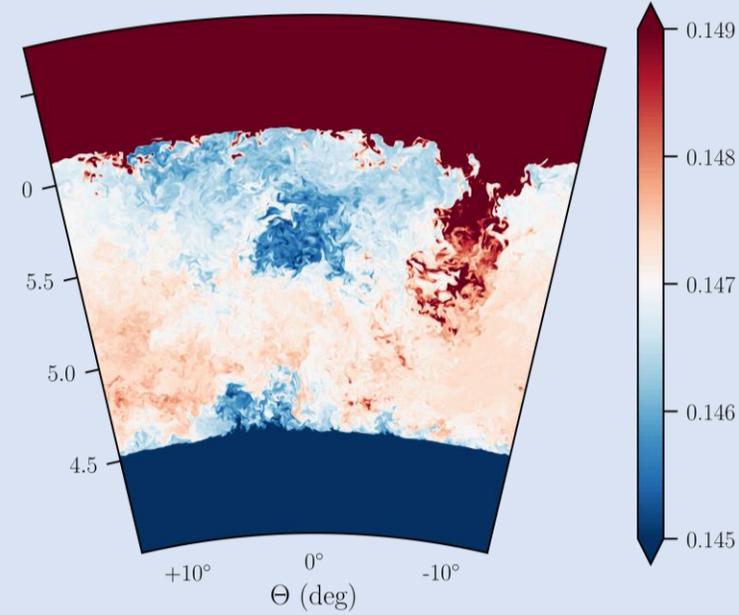


prescription

Initial conditions

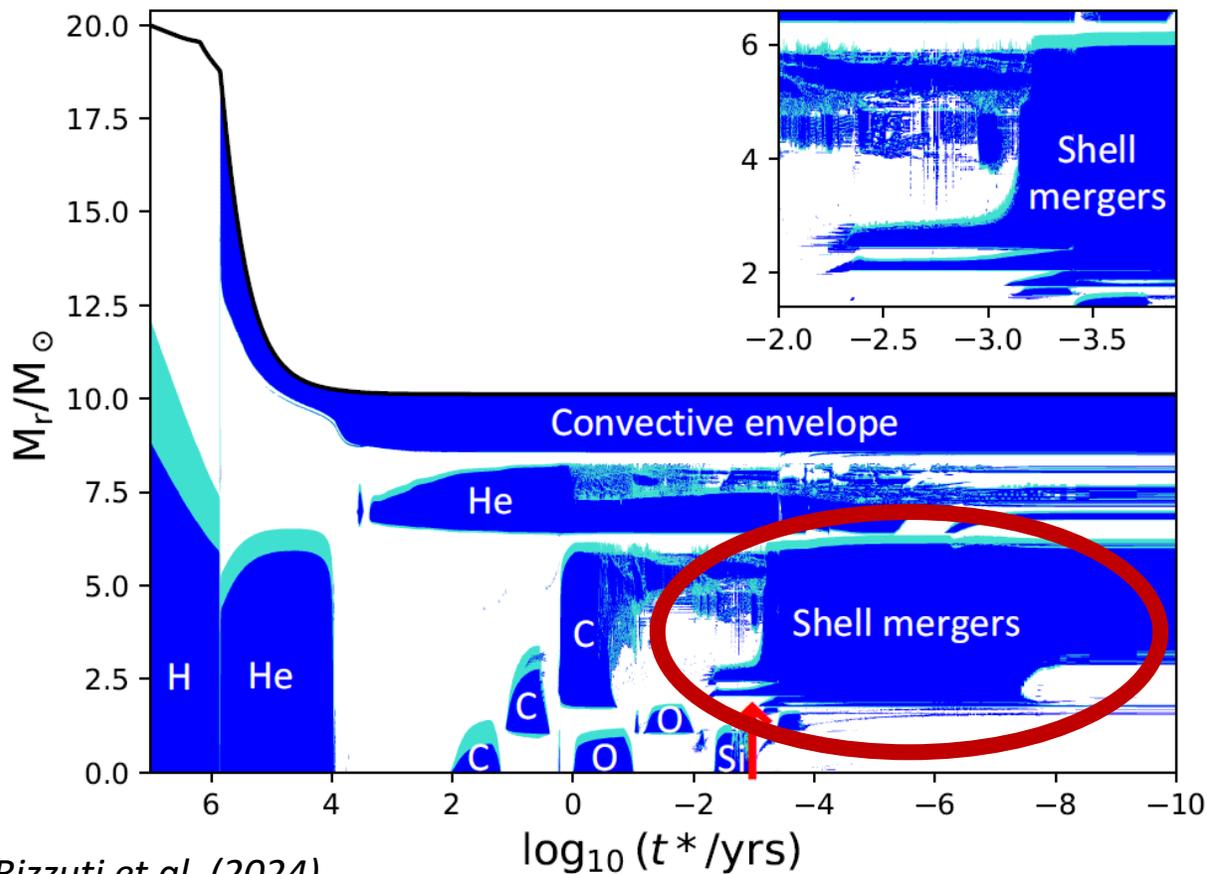


3D hydro model



calibration

Simulazioni 3D di uno shell-merging event



Rizzuti et al. (2024)

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

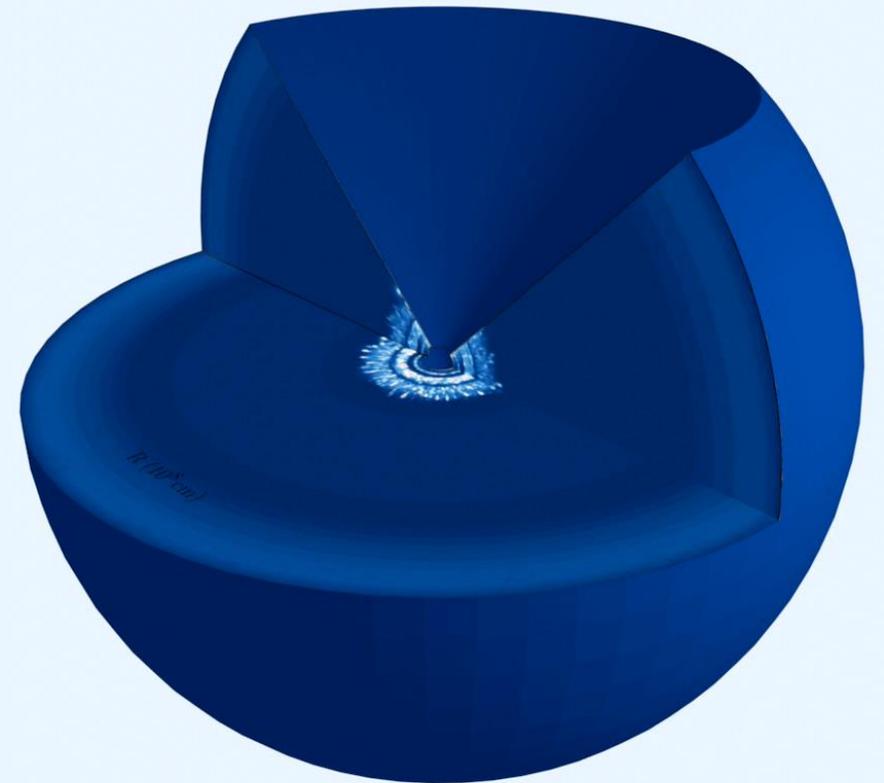
Nucleosintesi peculiare:

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

Un nuovo setup con geometria 4π

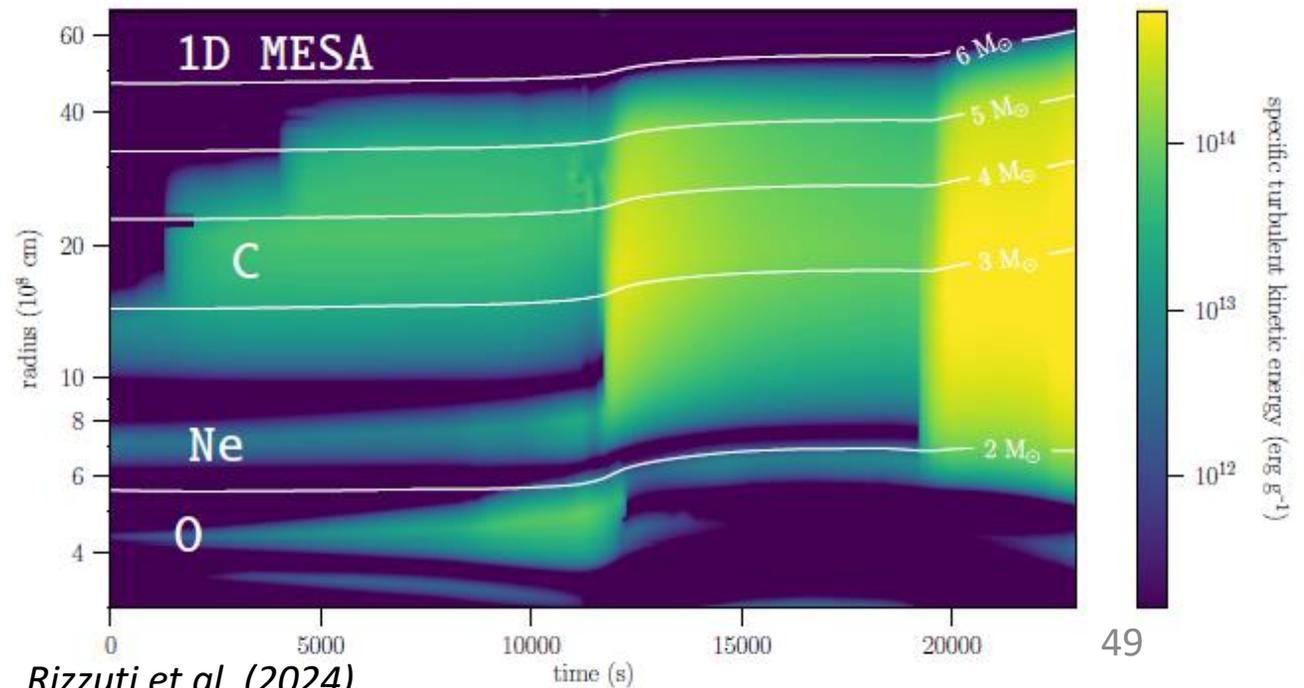
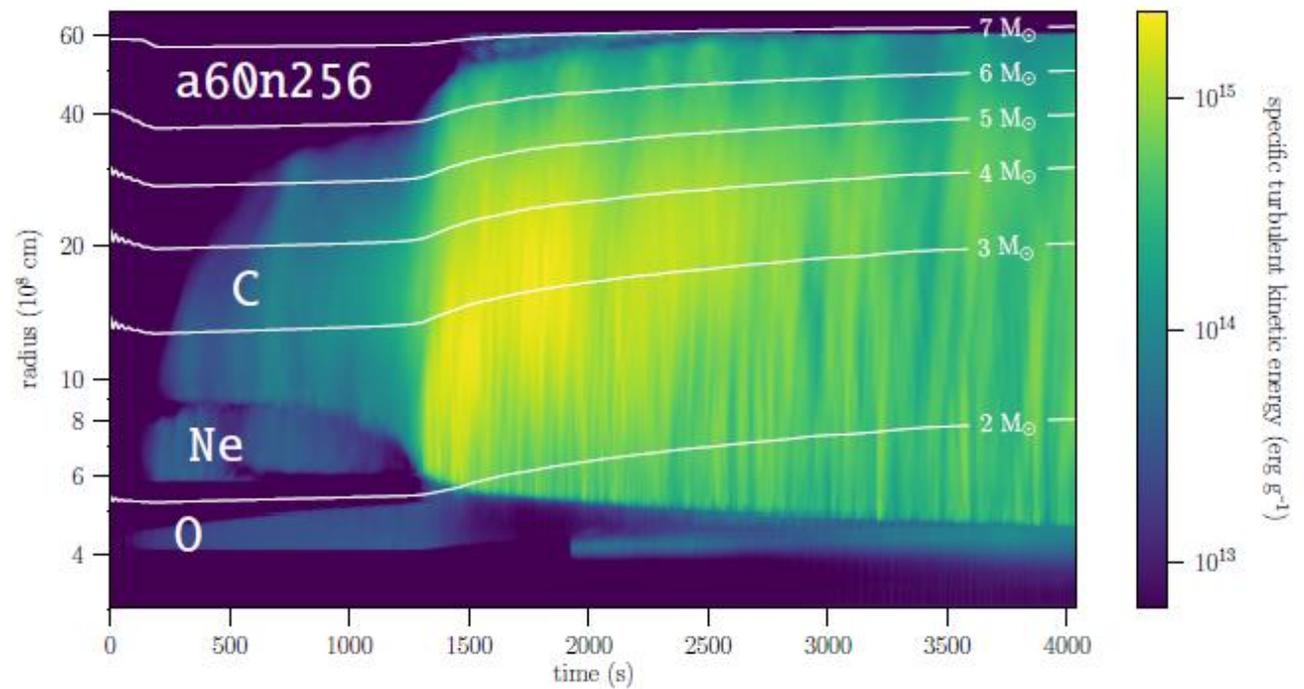
- $20 M_{\odot}, Z_{\odot}$
- Geometria quasi- 4π : $360^{\circ} \times 90^{\circ}$
- Merging di C-, Ne- e O-burning shells
- Bruciamento nucleare con 12-isotope network
- no boosting
- Formazione di una grande zona convettiva
- Forti dinamiche

Rizzuti et al. (2024)



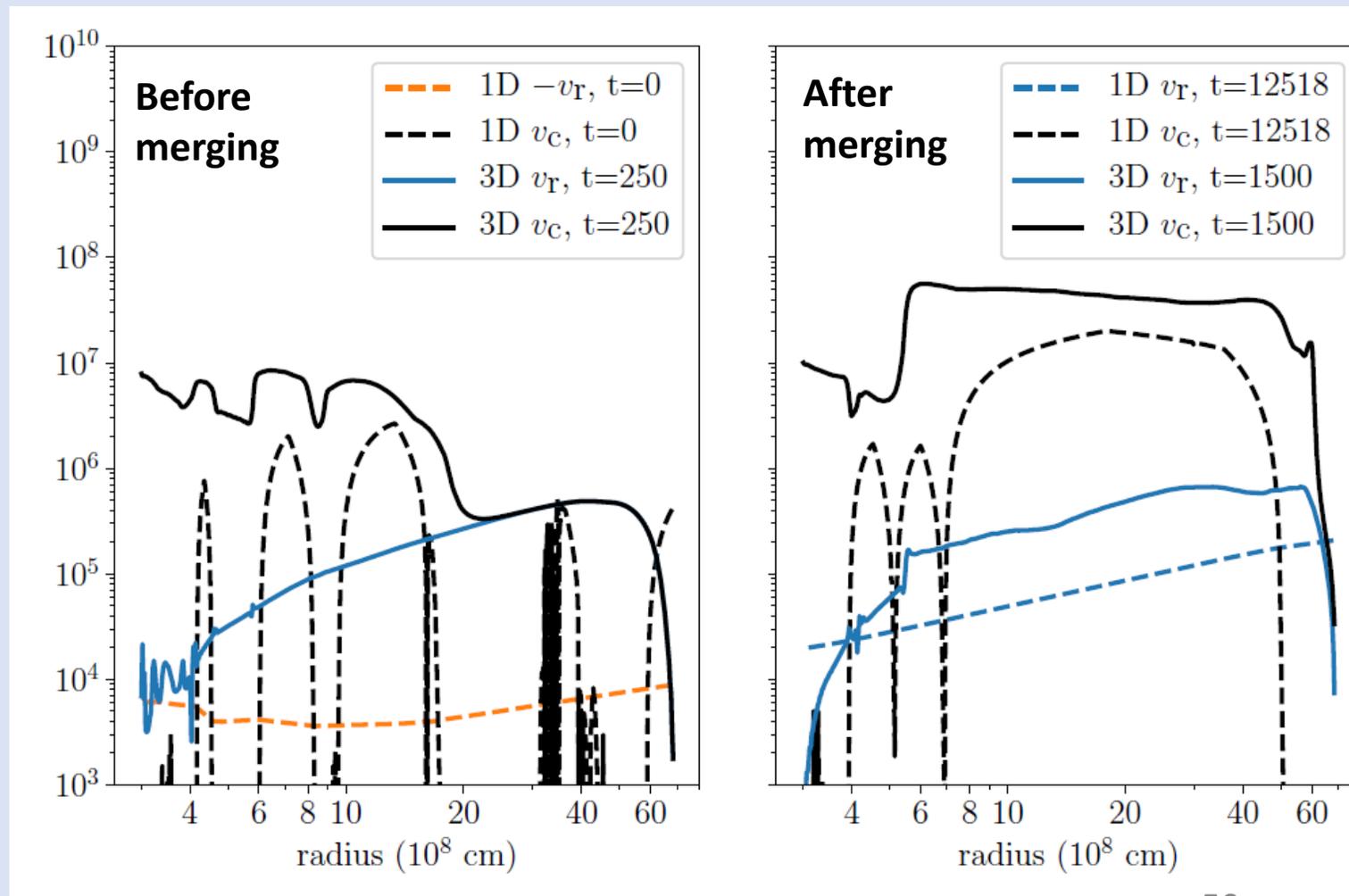
Evoluzione cinetica

- 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

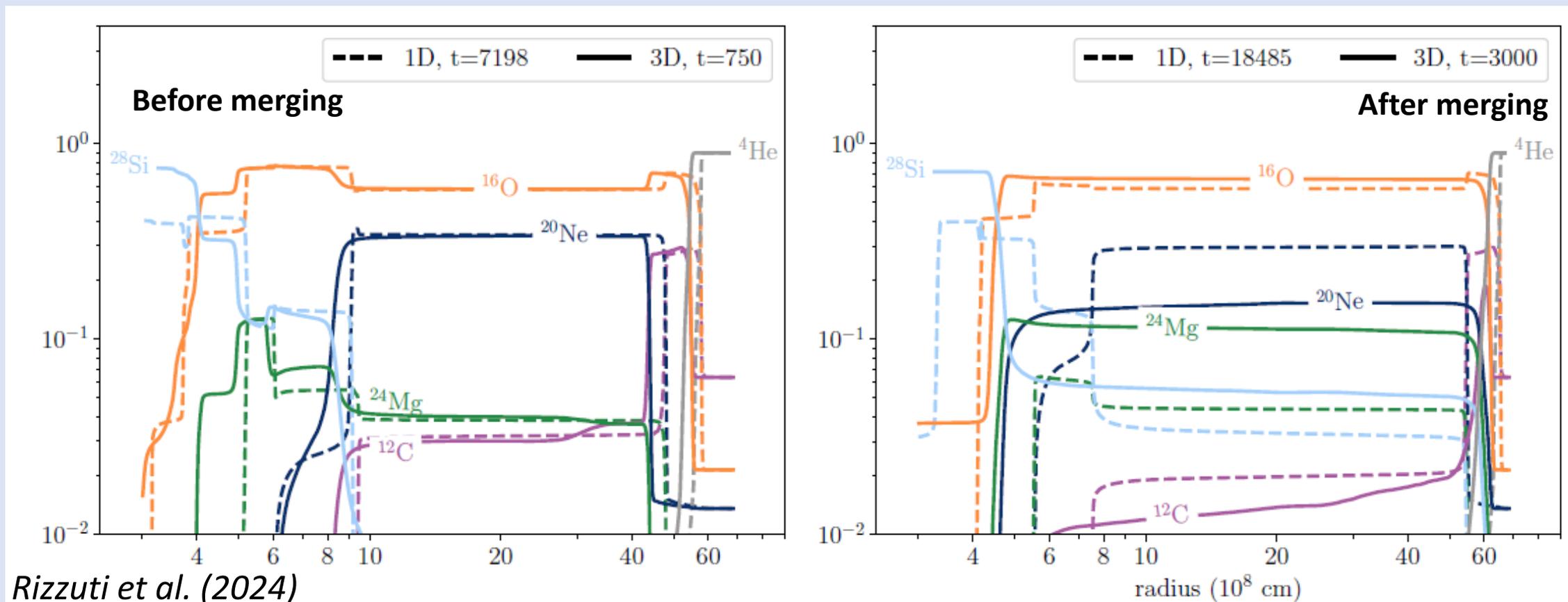
- Stesse shells, ma velocità 3D più grandi che 1D: la ragione per il timescale veloce



Preliminary results

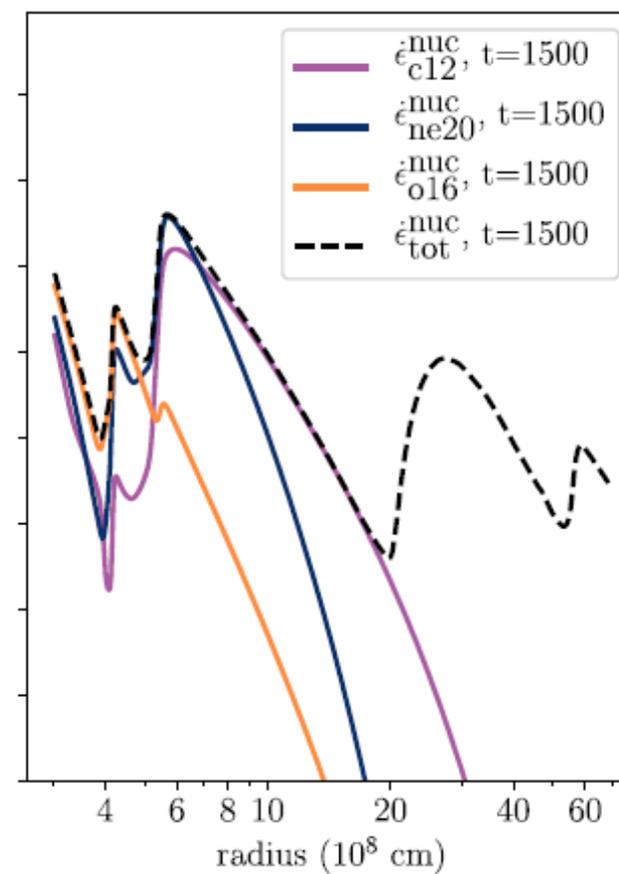
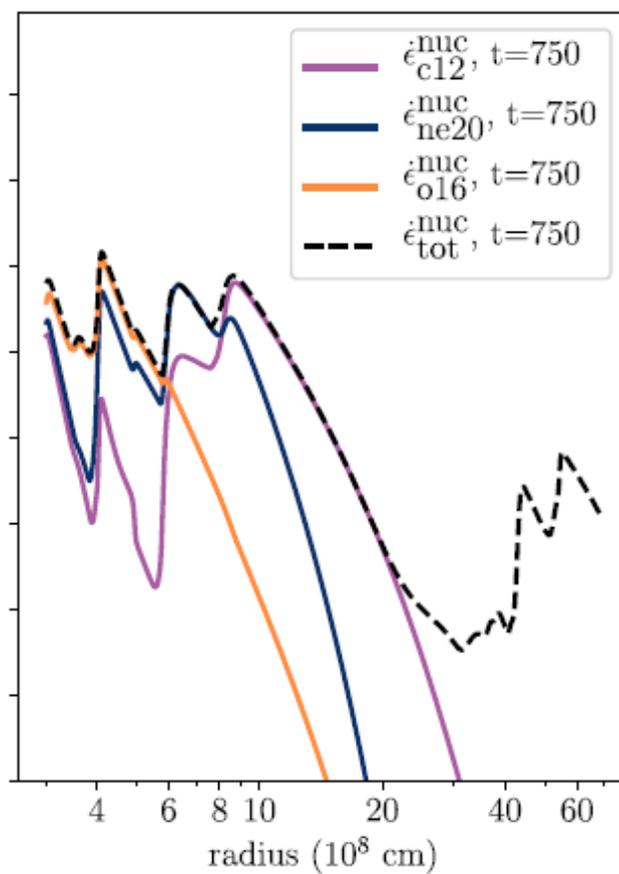
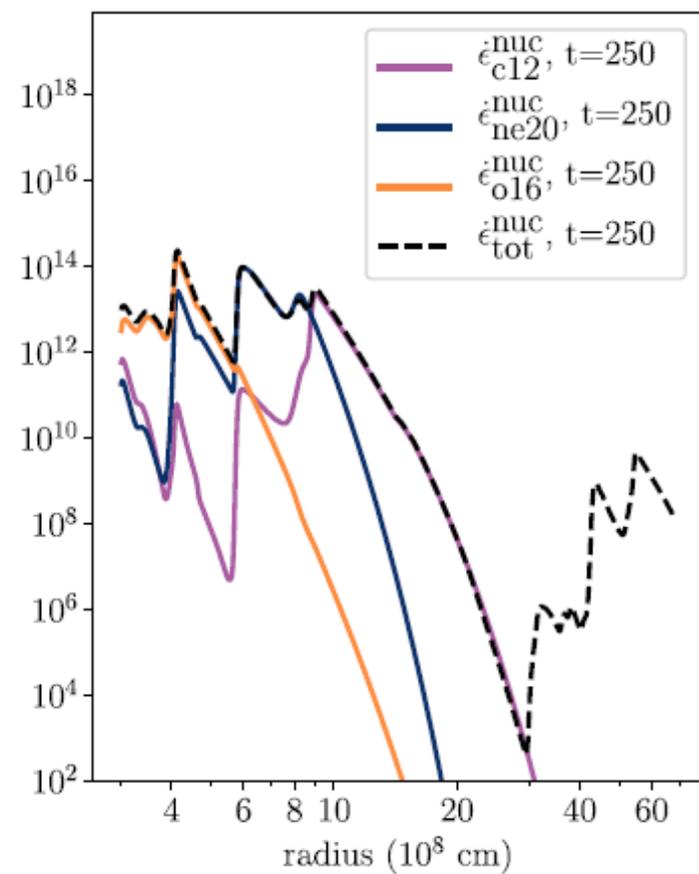
Differenze nelle abbondanze: 1D vs 3D

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



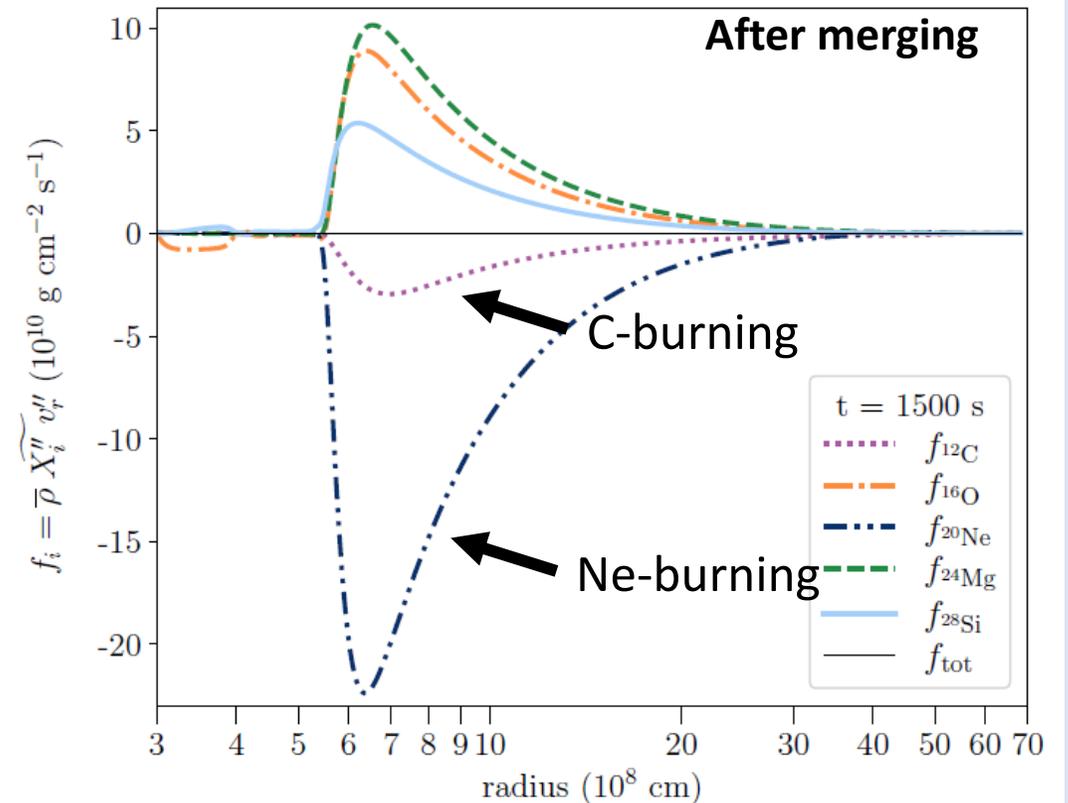
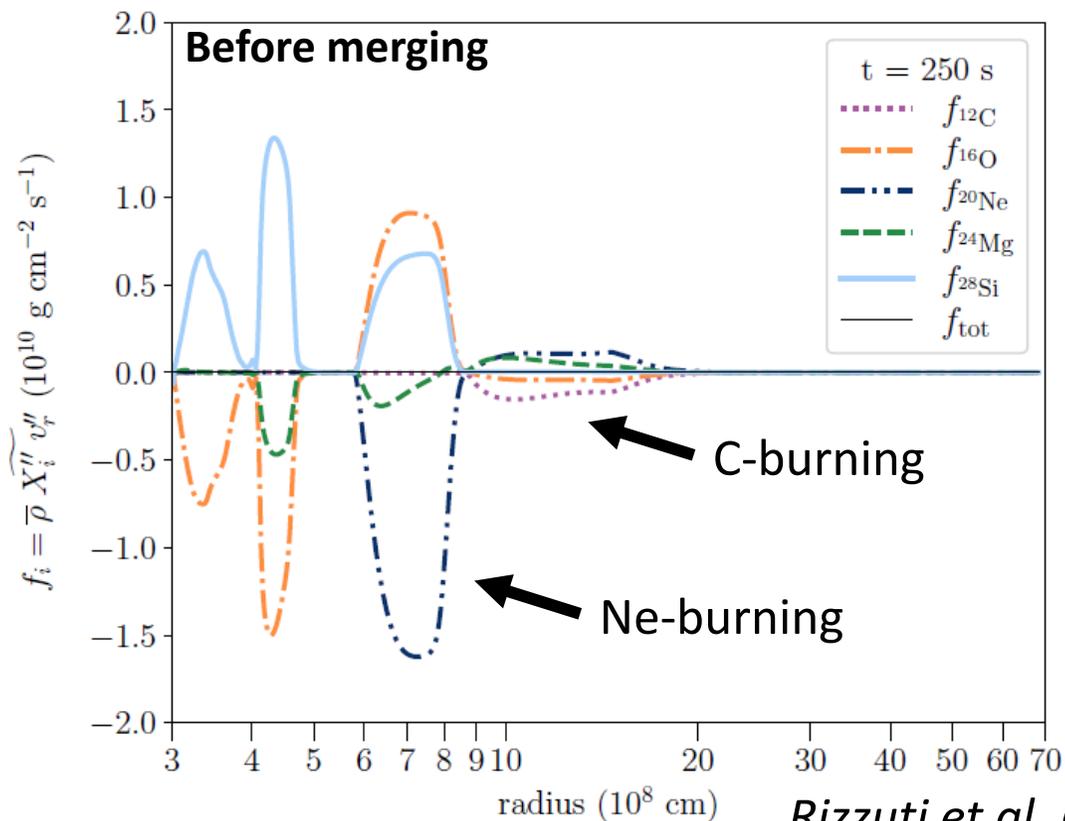
Differenze nei profili energetici

- 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?

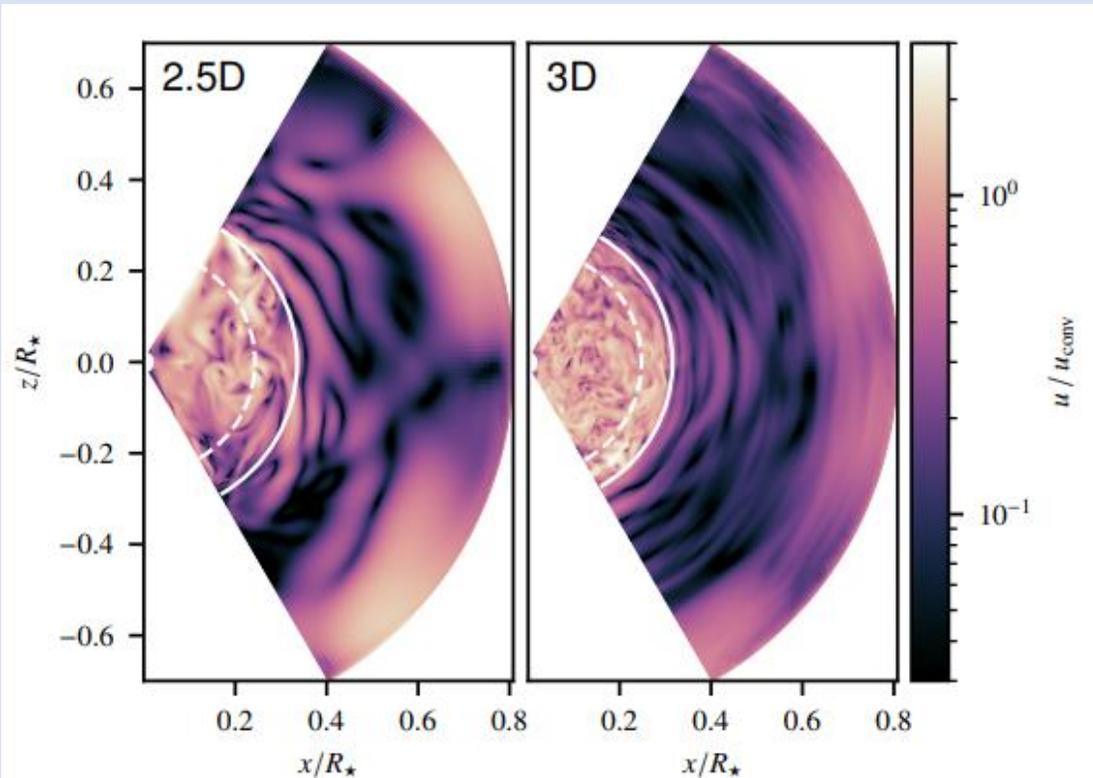


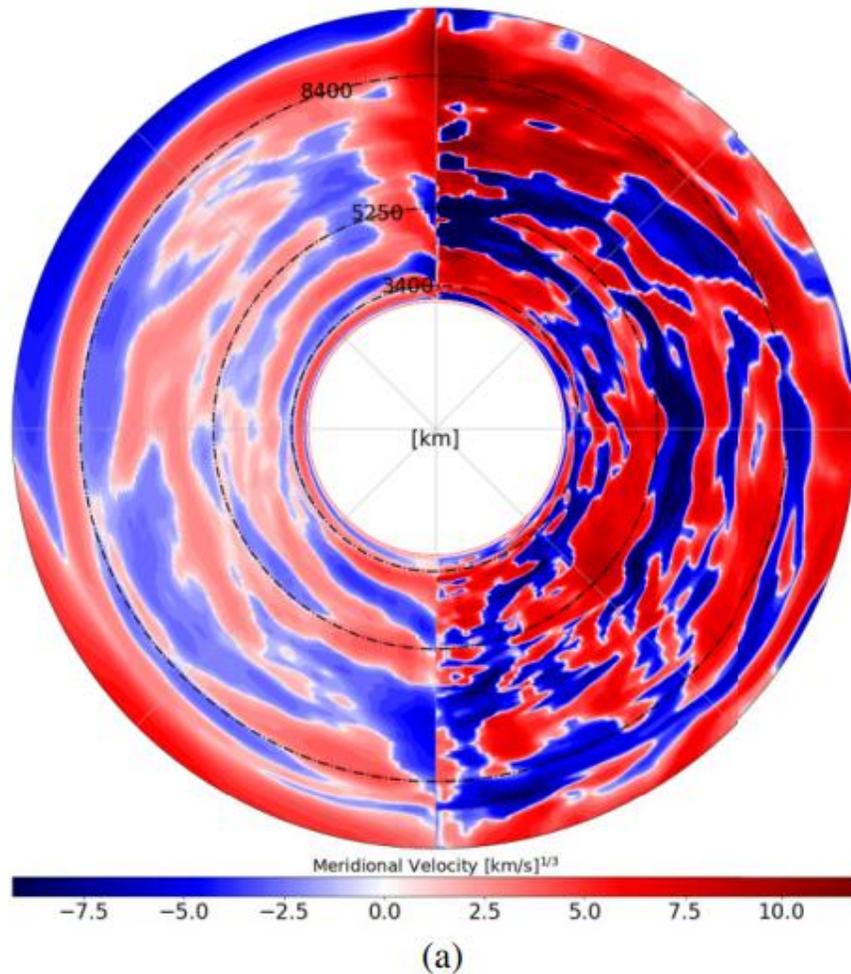
Fig. 4. As in Fig. 3, but comparing 2.5D and 3D simulations with a boost factor of $b = 10^5$ performed on grids of 256×128 and 256×128^2 cells, respectively. In the 3D case, a slice with the spherical angle $\varphi = 0$ is shown.

Andrassy et al. (2024)

- Andare verso una geometria pienamente sferica (4π)
- Indagare i bruciamenti del nucleo

Cosa rimane da fare?

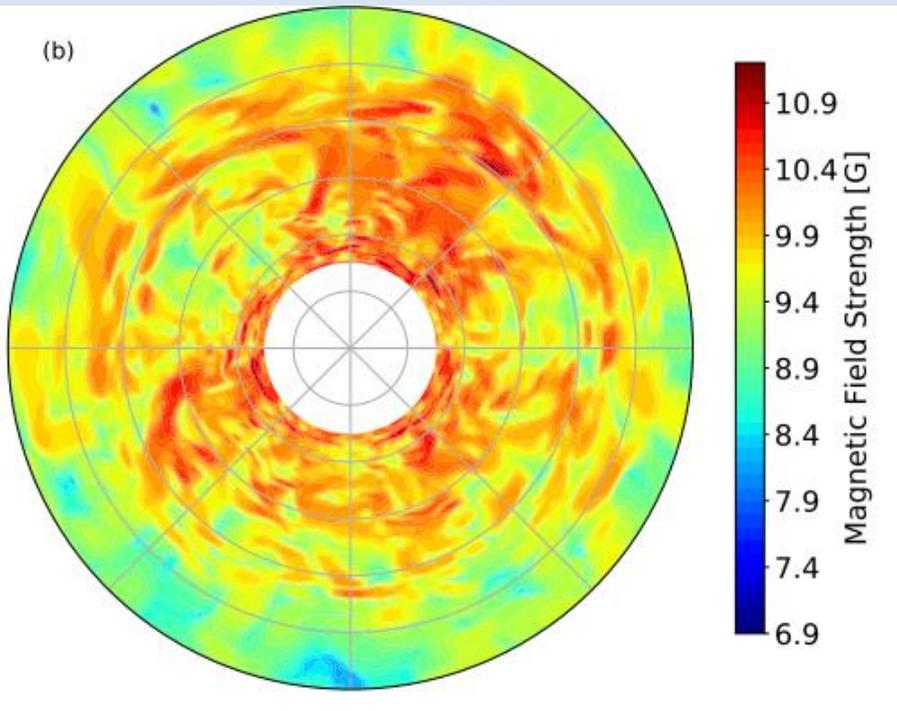
5258 *V. Varma and B. Müller*



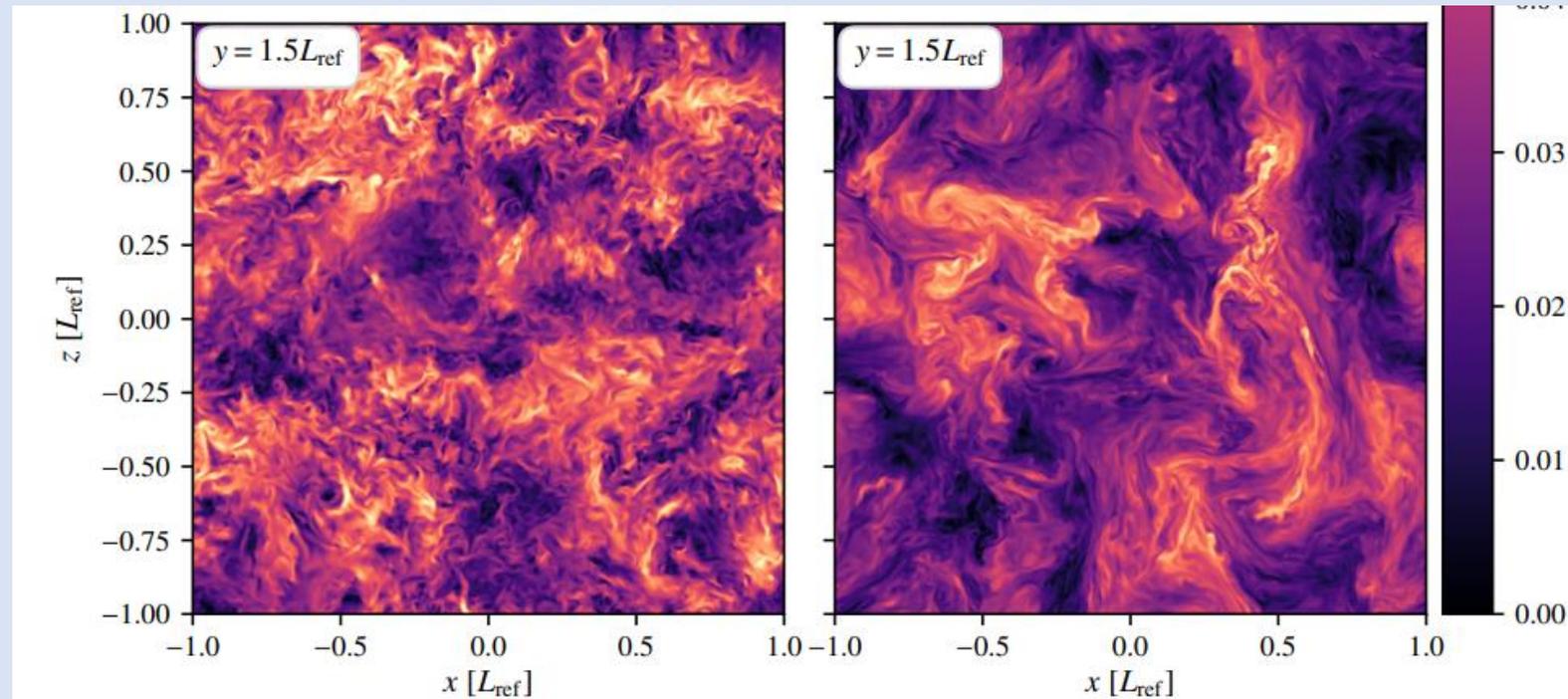
- Studiare l'effetto della rotazione sulla struttura ed evoluzione della stella e delle zone convettive

Cosa rimane da fare?

- Studiare l'impatto dei campi magnetici sui moti convettivi



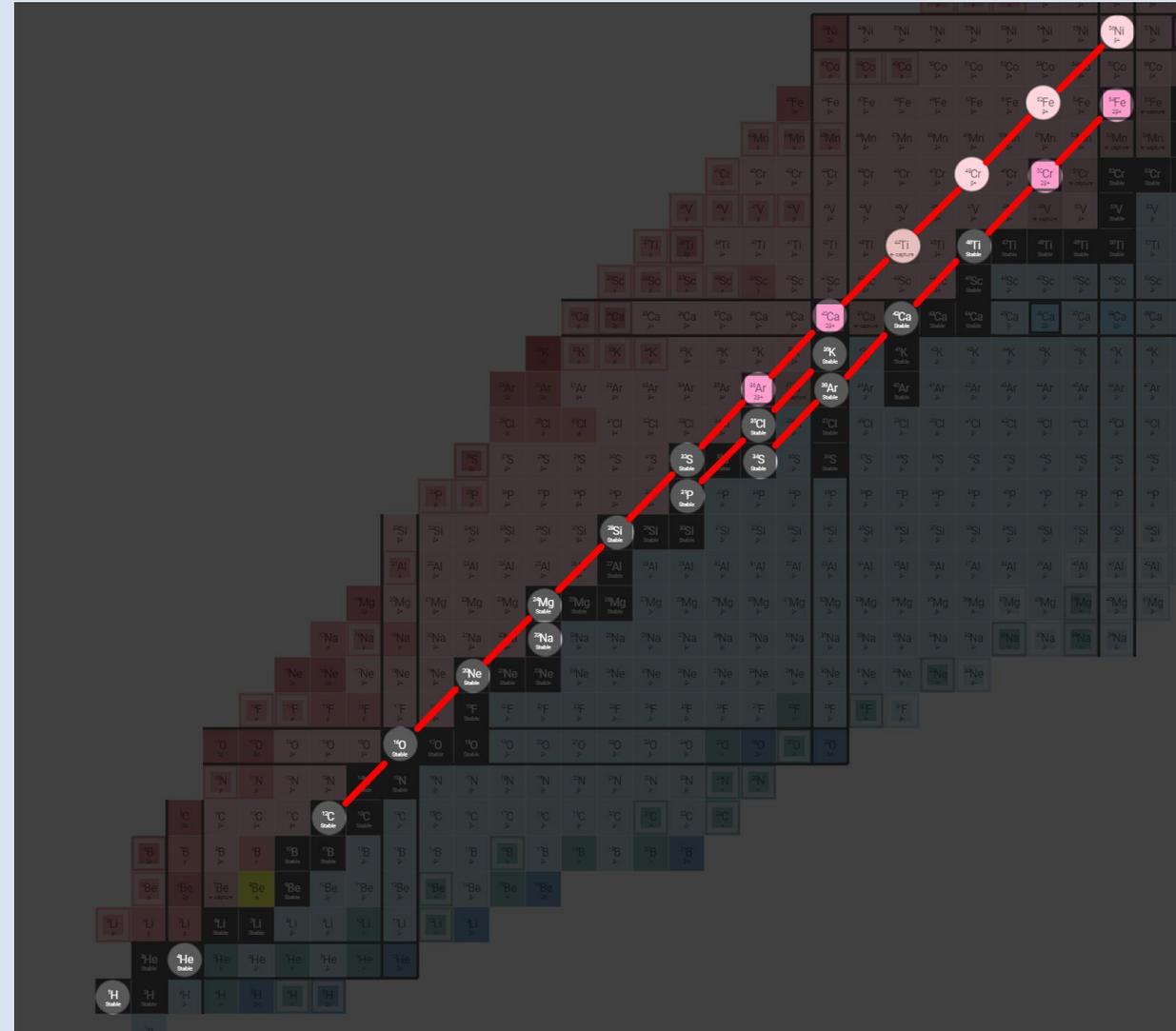
Varma & Muller 2021



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?