

# Convective overshooting in stars with MUSIC

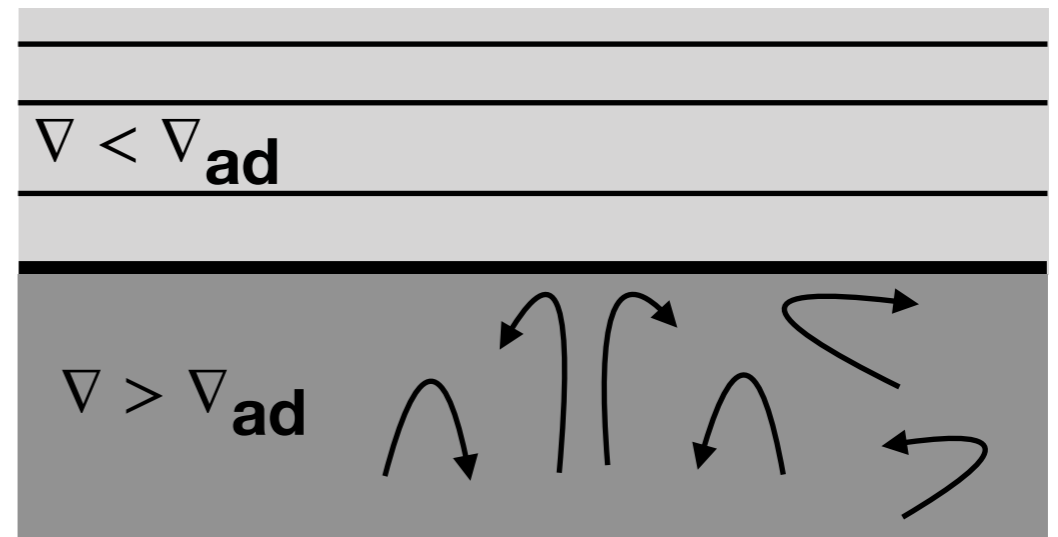
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University of Exeter

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T. Goffrey (Warwick)  
J. Pratt (Georgia State)

# Convective overshooting

- Two layers of fluid: one is stably stratified, the other isn't
- Vigorous convection
- Inertia drags convection across the Schwarzschild boundary,  $\nabla = \nabla_{\text{ad}}$
- Results:
  - Wave excitation
  - Enhanced mixing (of temperature, angular momentum, material)
  - ...



# Convective overshooting in stars

- Blamed for long standing problems in stellar evolution

- ▶ Chemical mixing  
(*Li* depletion in PMS)

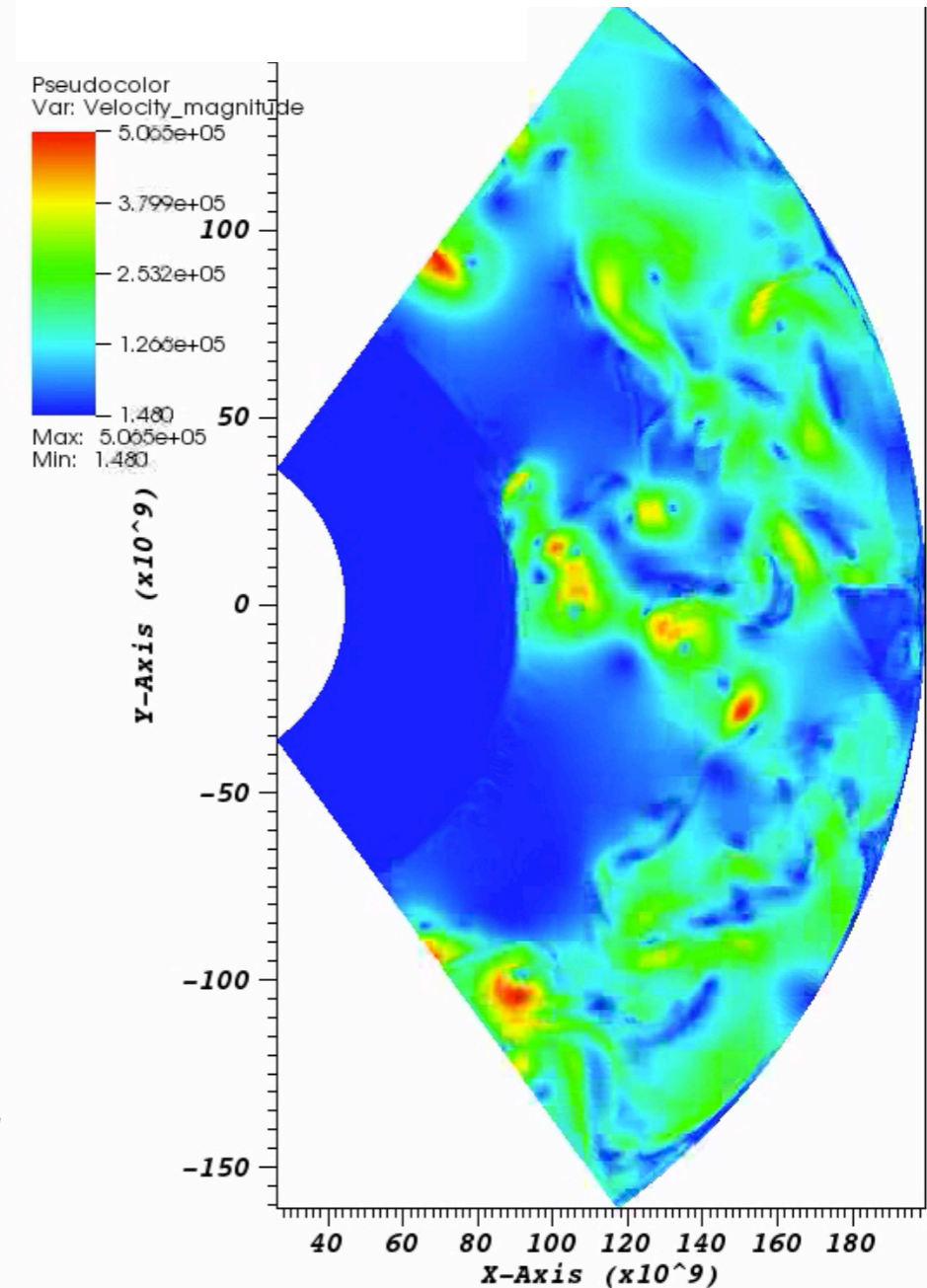
*Castro et al 2016*

- ▶ Transport of angular momentum

*Roxburgh 1965;  
Shaviv & Salpeter 1973;  
Schmitt et al 1984, etc...*

- Interpretation of helioseismology data

*Christensen-Dalsgaard et al 2011*



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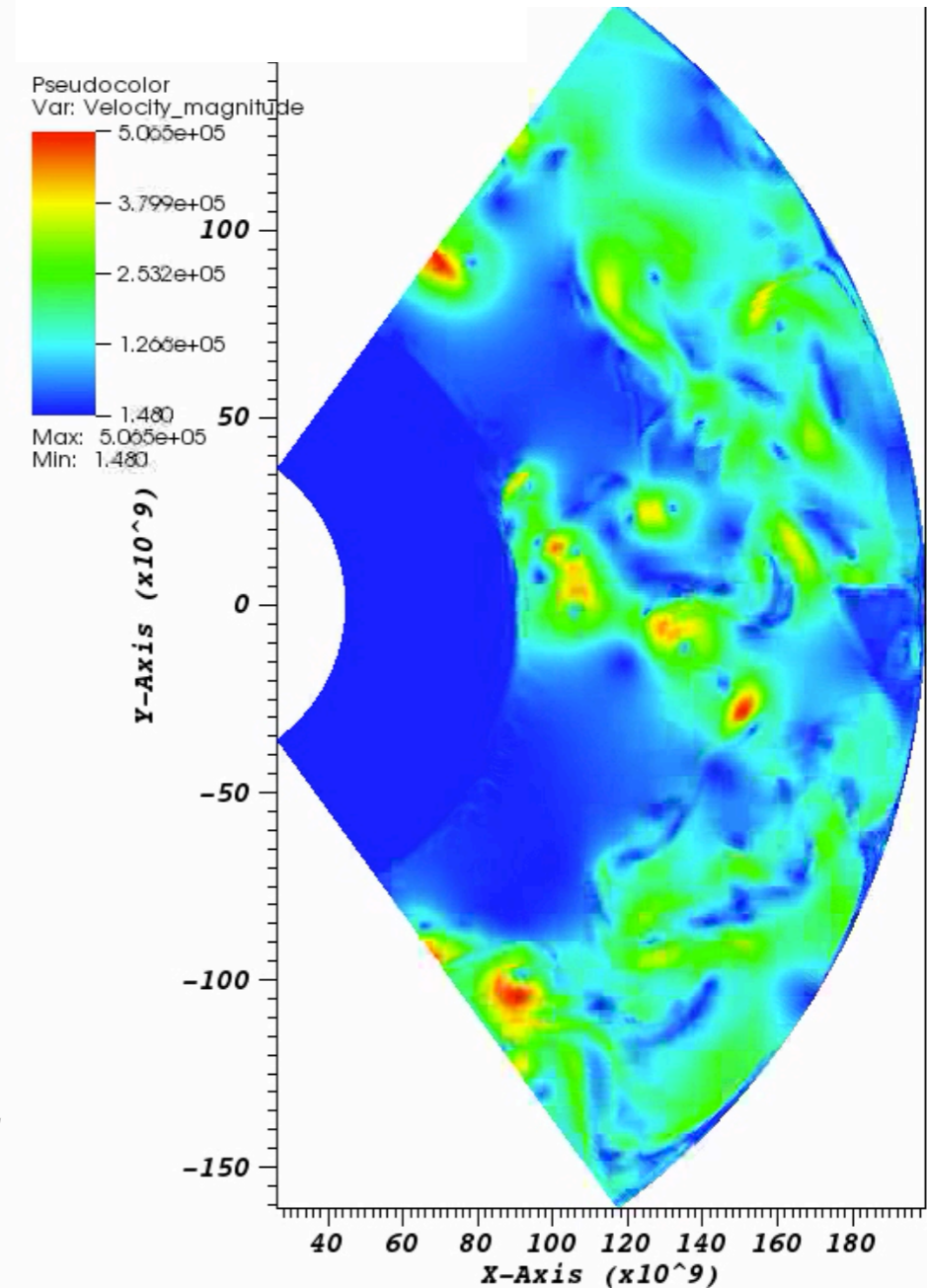
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# MUSIC

## MULTIdimensional Stellar Implicit Code

- Compressible Euler equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u})$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho e)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho e \mathbf{u}) - p \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla \cdot (\chi \nabla T)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho \mathbf{u})}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{u}) - \nabla p + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

$$\chi = \frac{16\sigma T^3}{3\kappa\rho}$$

- Realistic EoS & opacity  
(Lyon code; MESA; OPAL)

*(Baraffe et al., Paxton et al.,  
Opacity Project at Livermore)*

- Prescribed gravity

*Viallet et al. 2011, 2013, 2016*

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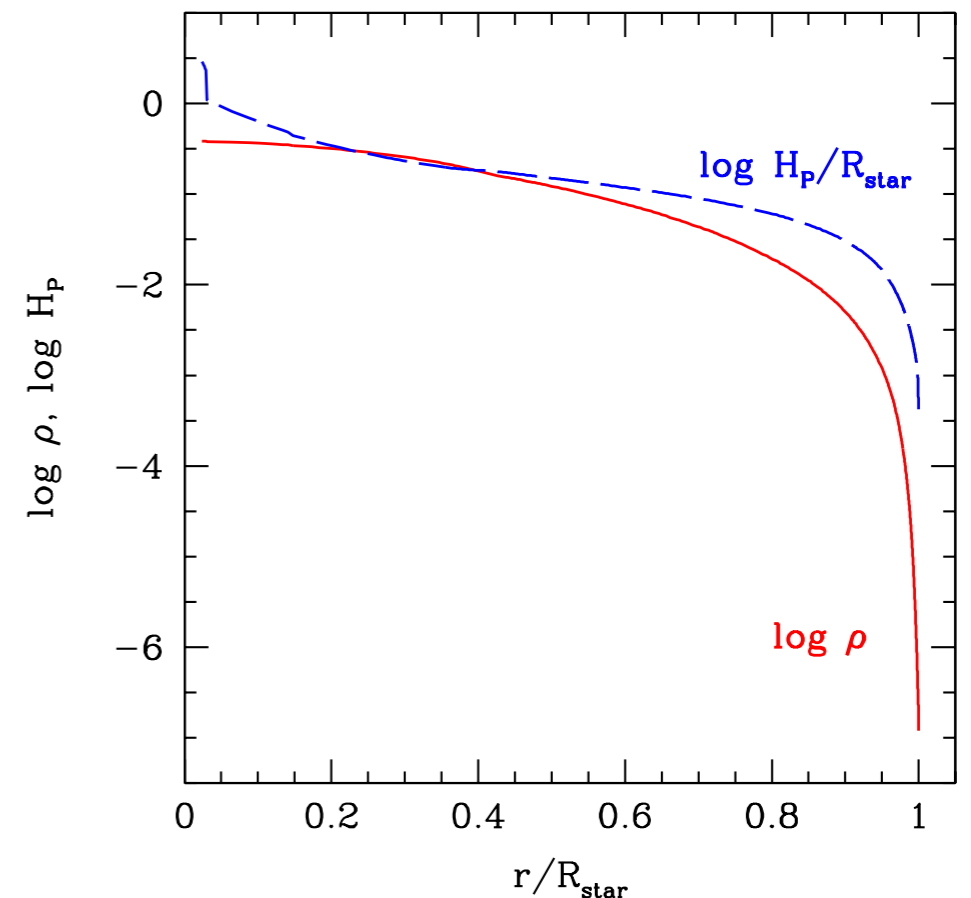
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- Time-implicit

➔ Solar time scales:

- $\tau_{\text{dyn}} \sim (R^3/GM)^{1/2} \sim 30 \text{ min}$
- $\tau_{\text{conv}} \sim v_{\text{rms}}/H_p \sim 6 \text{ days}$
- $\tau_{\text{thermal}} \sim GM^2/(RL) \sim 2 \times 10^7 \text{ yr}$

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- Time-implicit

- Finite-volume staggered-grid

- IC from 1D stellar evolution model

- Spherical and Cartesian geometry  
(2d & 3d)

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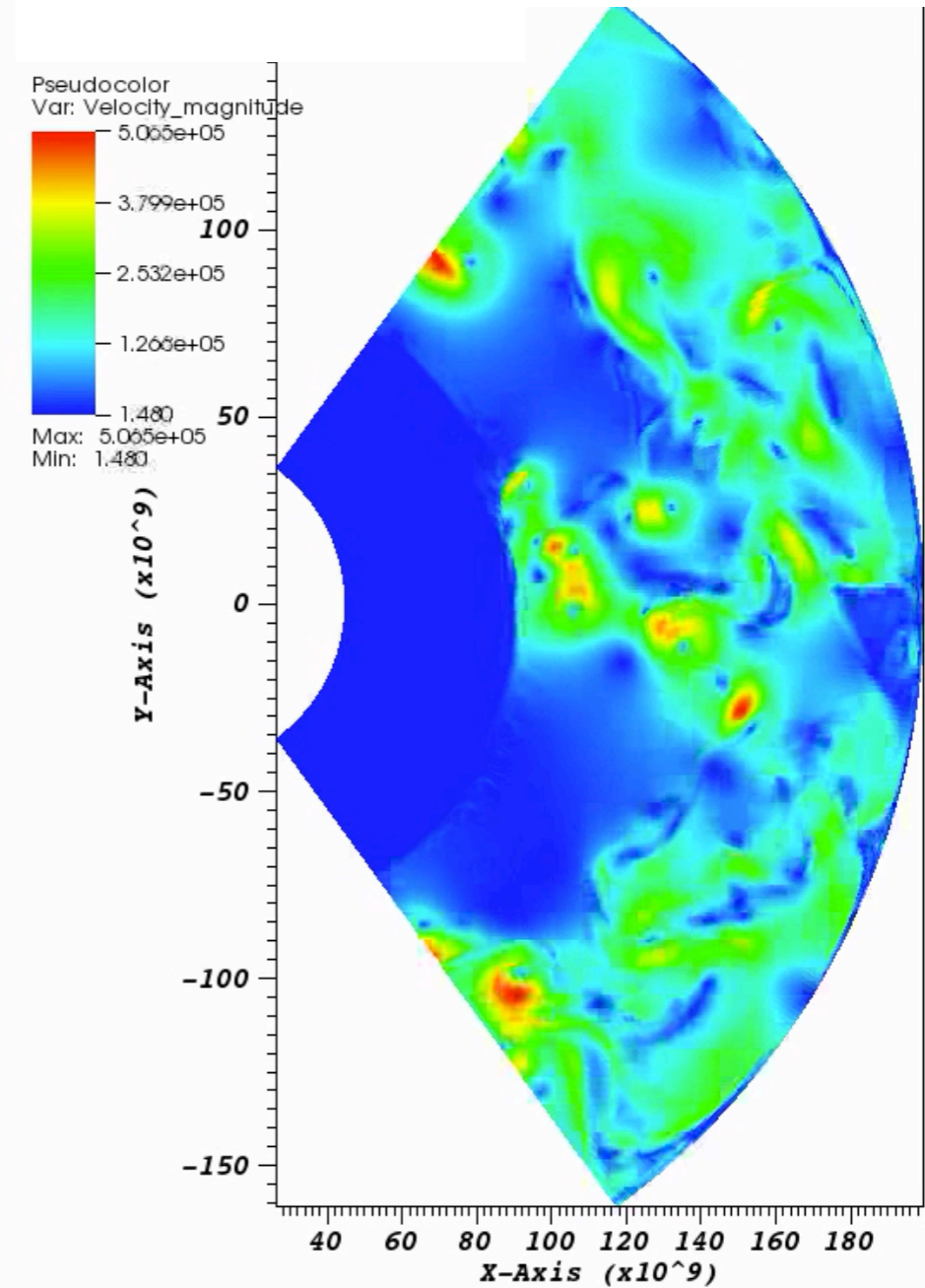
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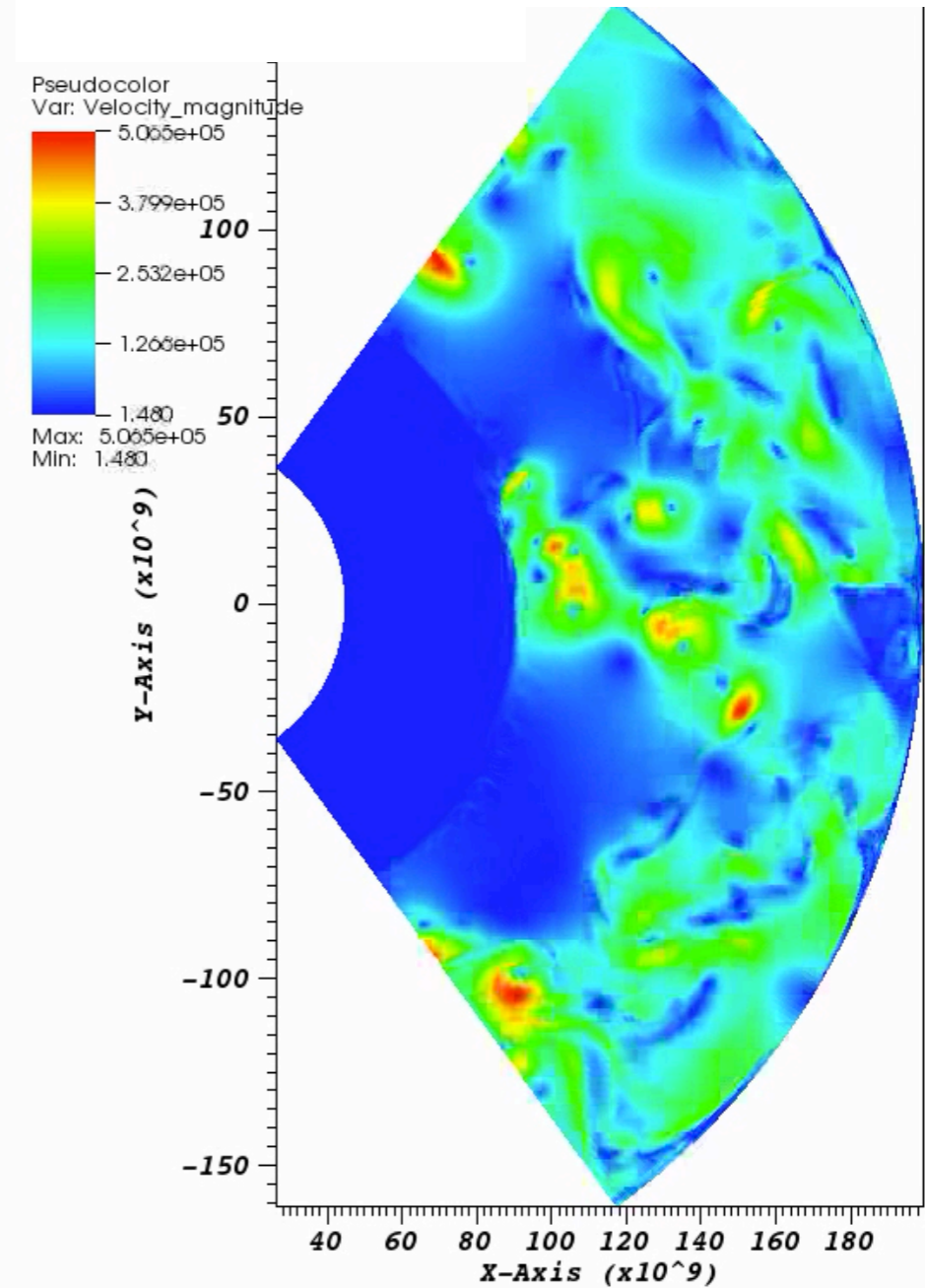
# Solar simulations

- Initial conditions (reference state) current Sun model
  - $L = L_{\odot}, Z = Z_{\odot}, M = M_{\odot}$
  - EoS from MESA
  - NO rotation
  - NO magnetic fields
- Evolve over 100s of  $\tau_{\text{conv}}$
- Effect of the domain



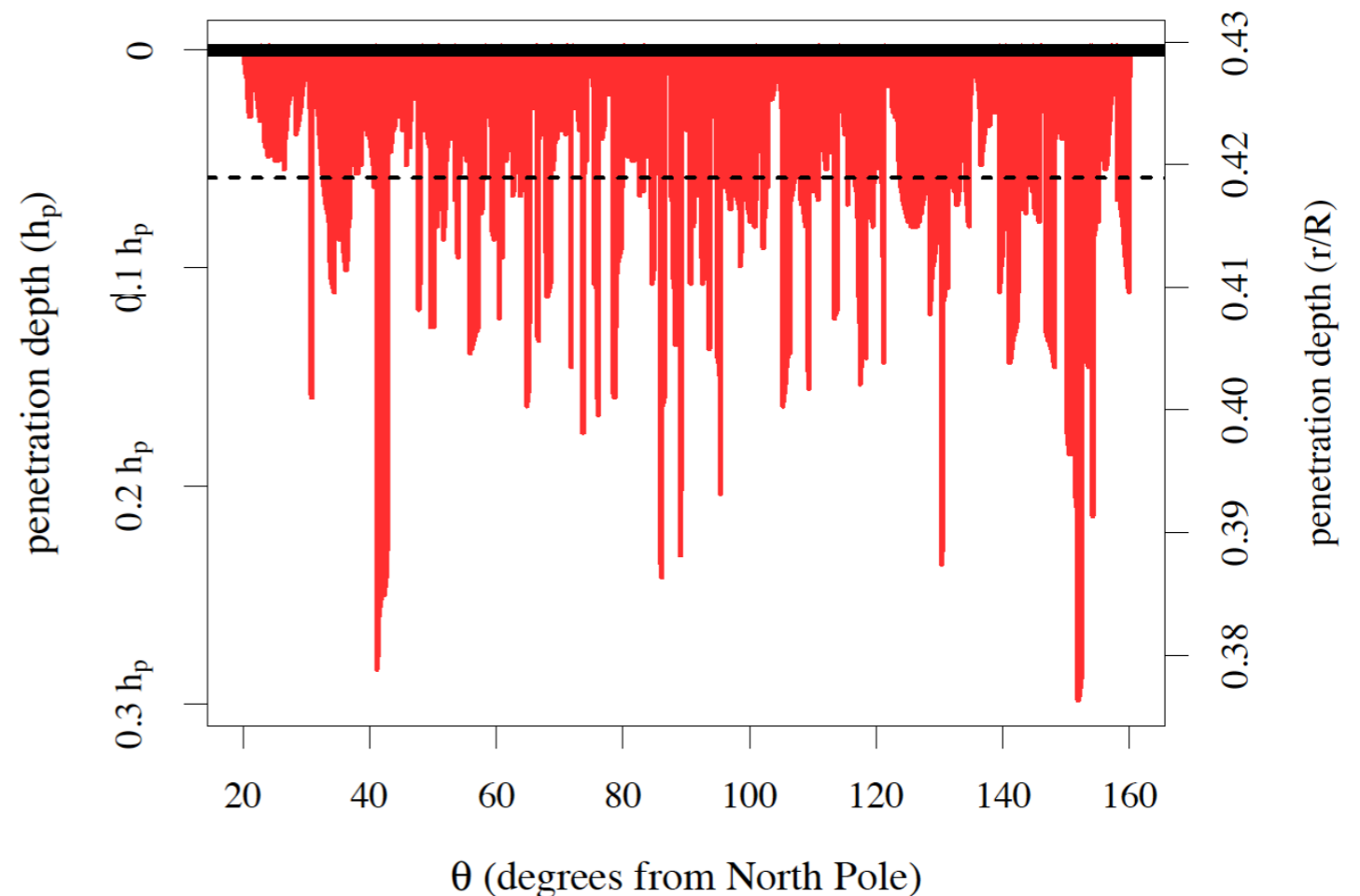
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- Overshooting depth is typically taken as a horizontal and time average over e.g. K.E. flux
- BUT data is highly non-Gaussian in space and in time

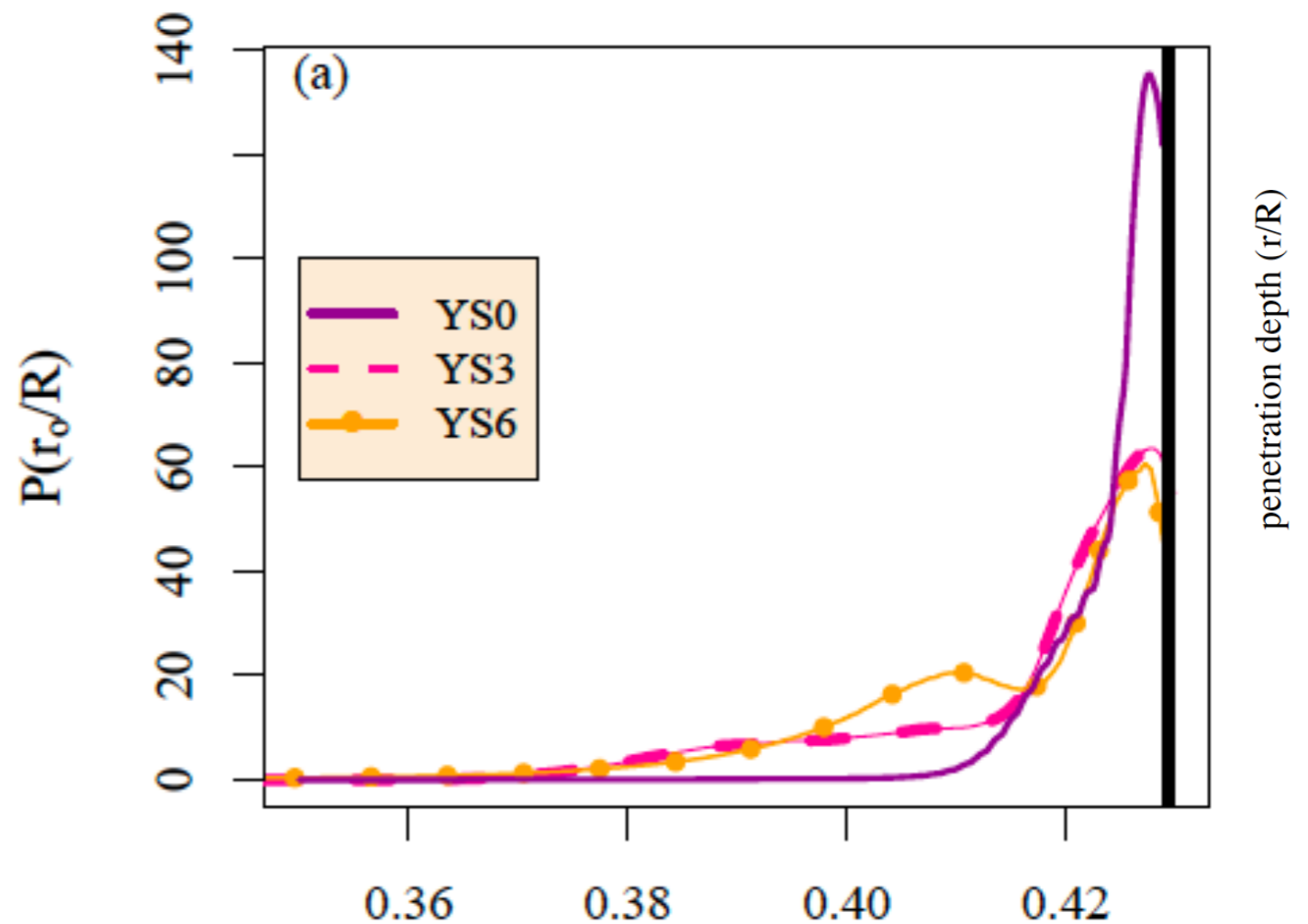


(Pratt et al., 2016, 2017)

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- Good fit by a Gumbel distribution

$$F(r) = \exp \left[ -\exp \left( -\frac{x - \mu}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

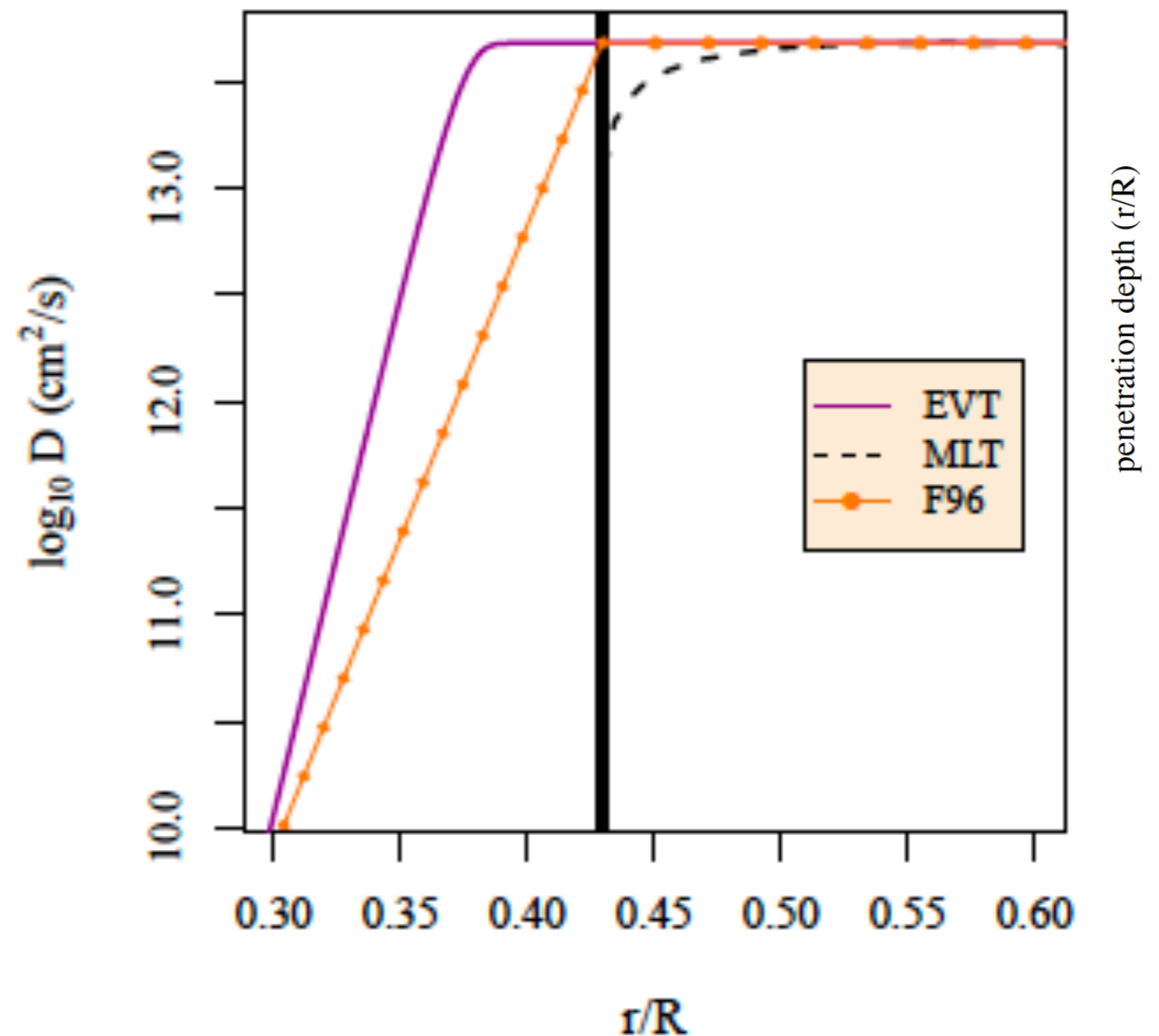


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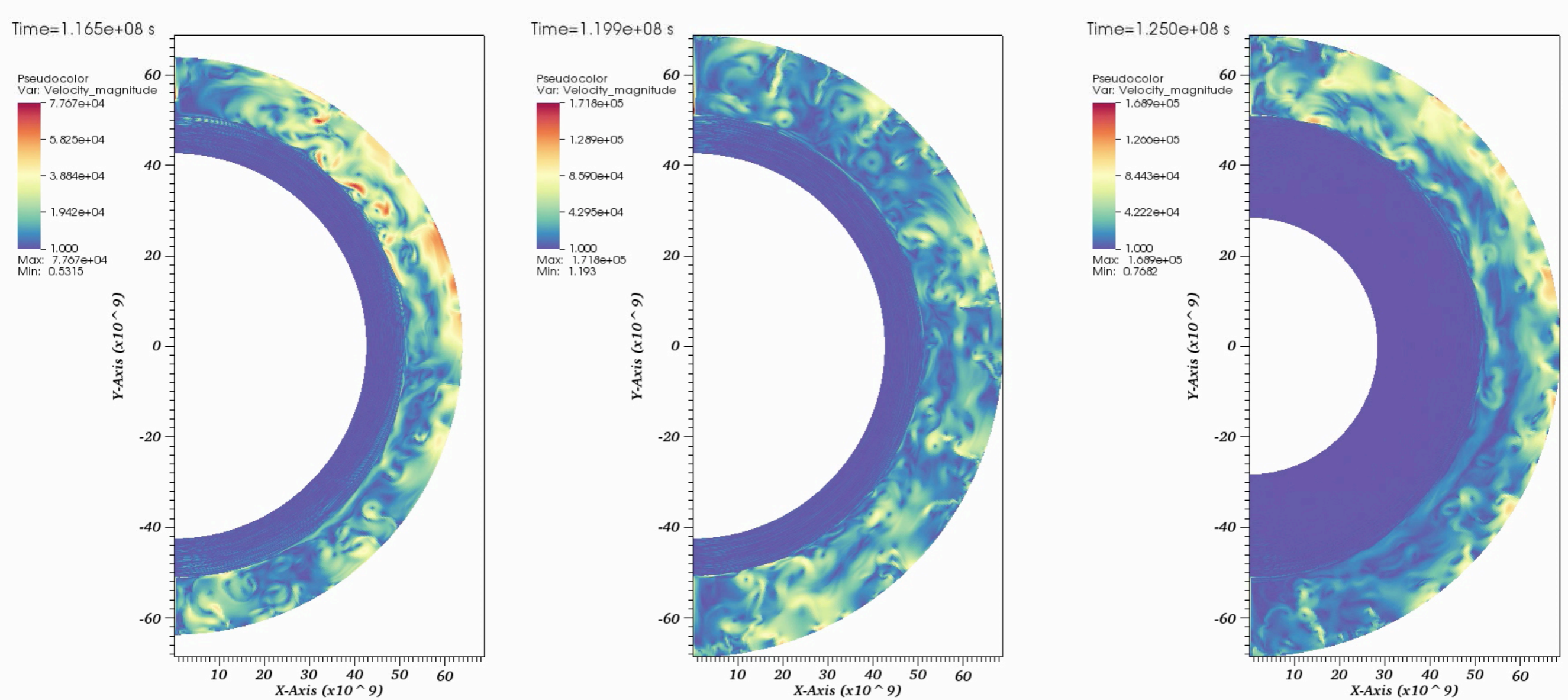
- Applied to Li depletion in PMS



(Baraffe et al. 2017, Pratt et al., 2016, 2017)

# Dependence on the domain

## velocity magnitude



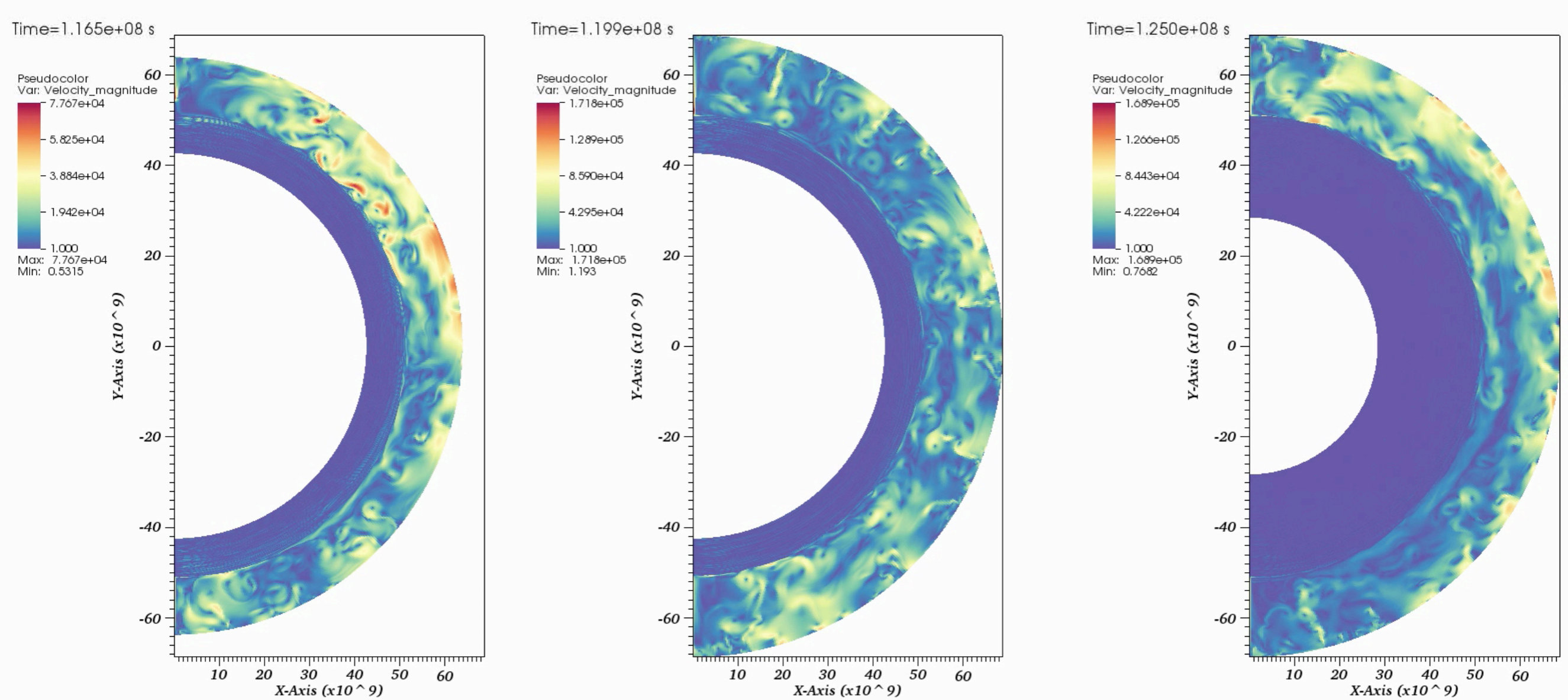
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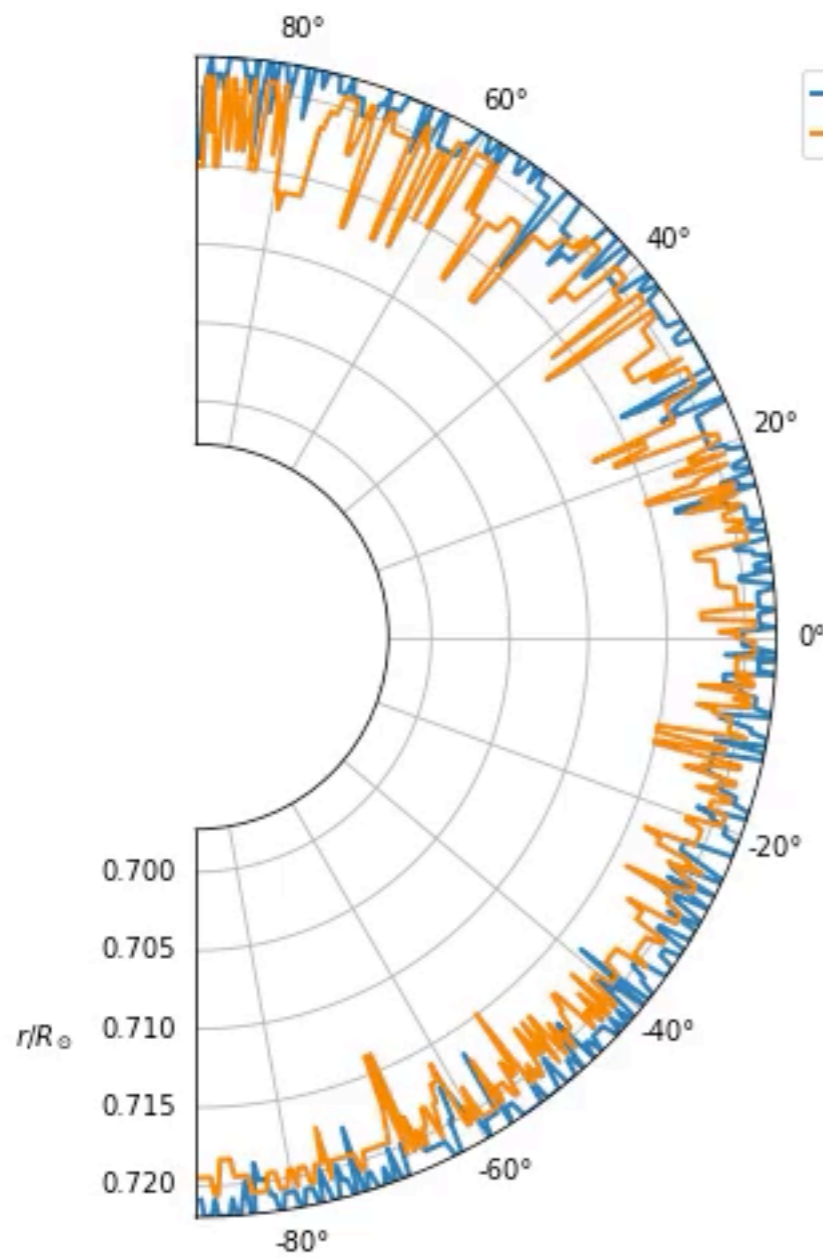
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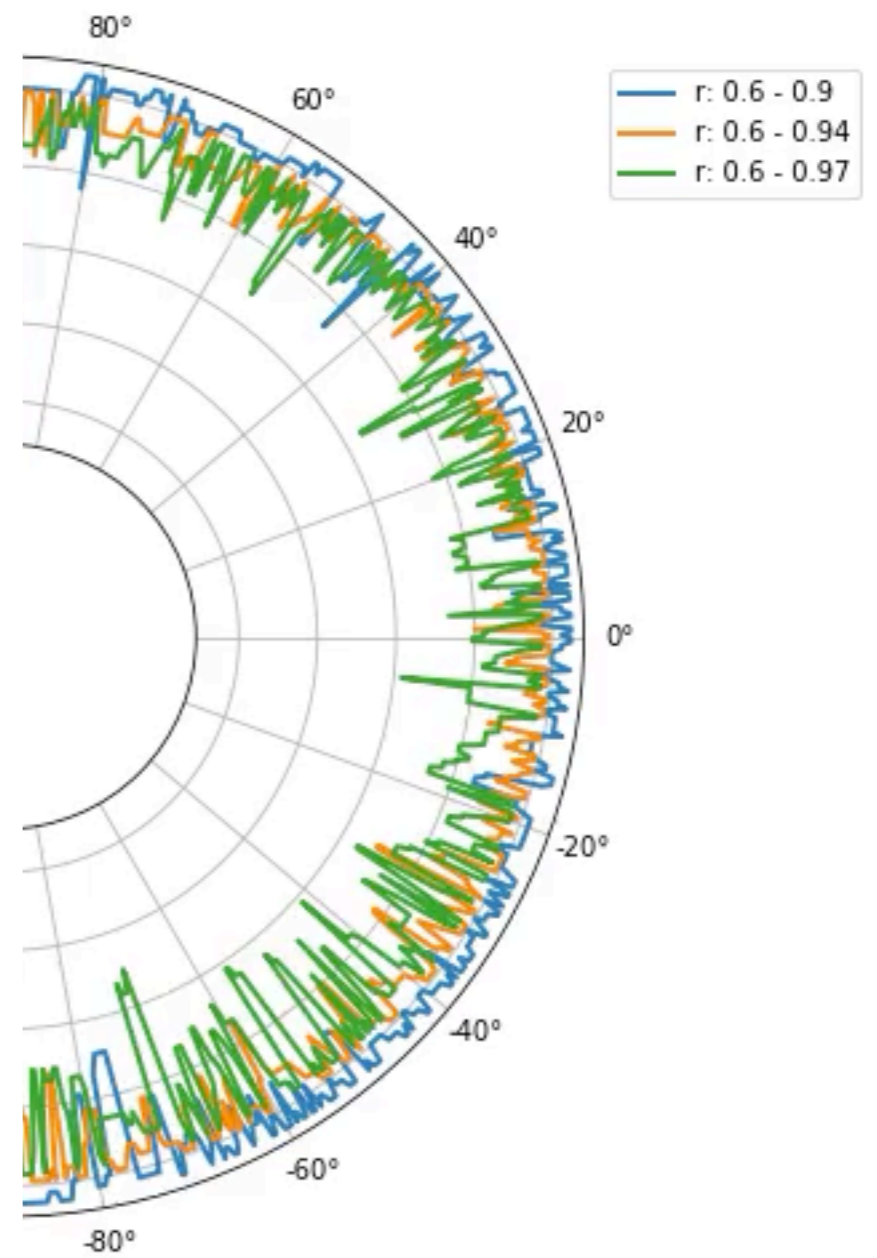
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# Overshooting evolution

$$\text{Radial K.E. flux} = \langle u_r(\rho \mathbf{u}^2/2) \rangle_\theta$$



$r_{\min} = 0.4$

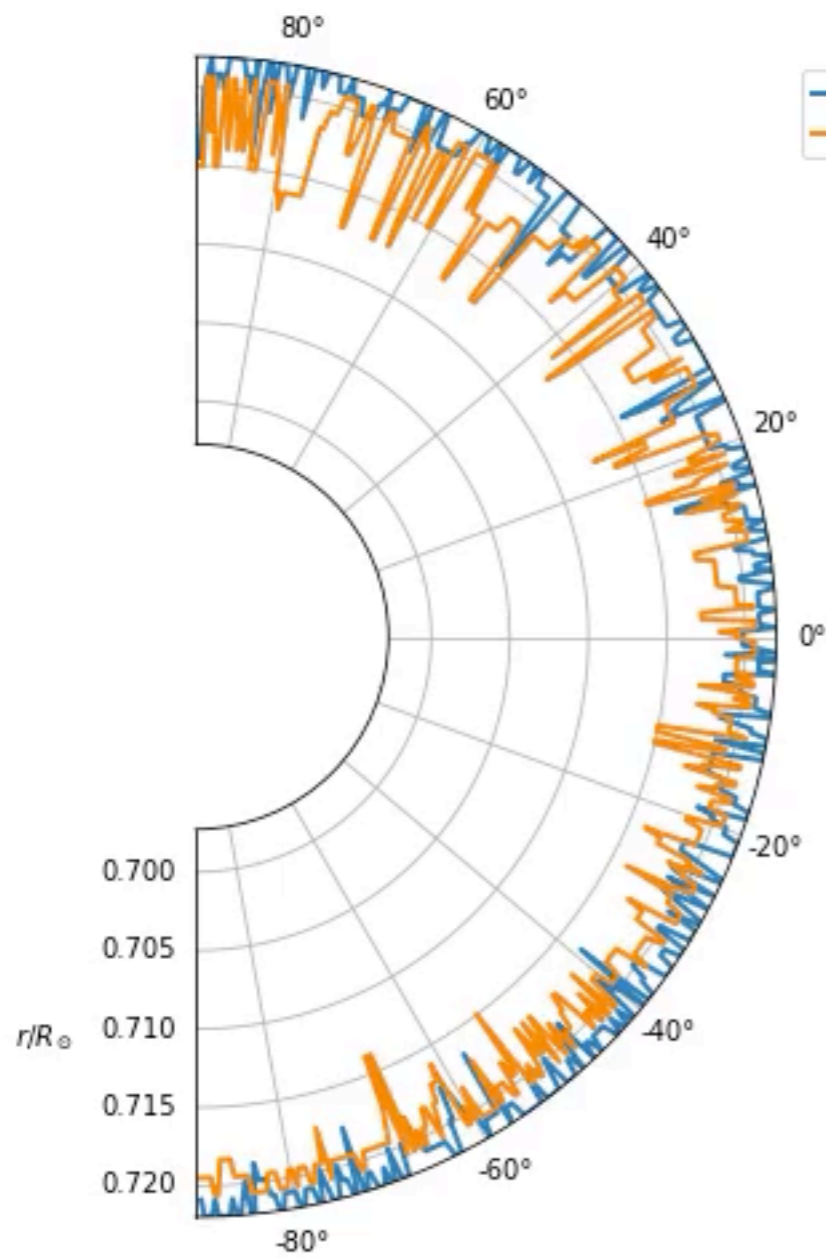


$r_{\min} = 0.6$

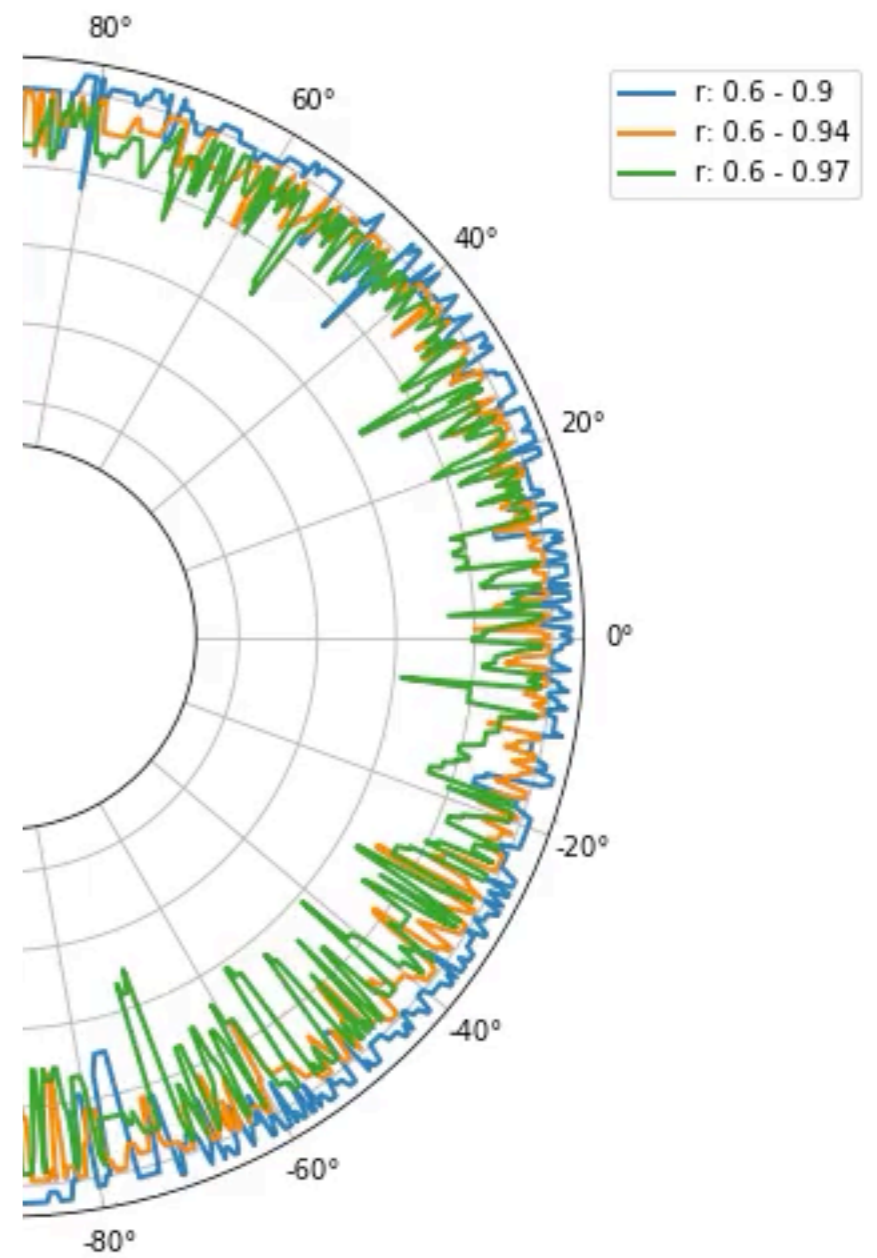


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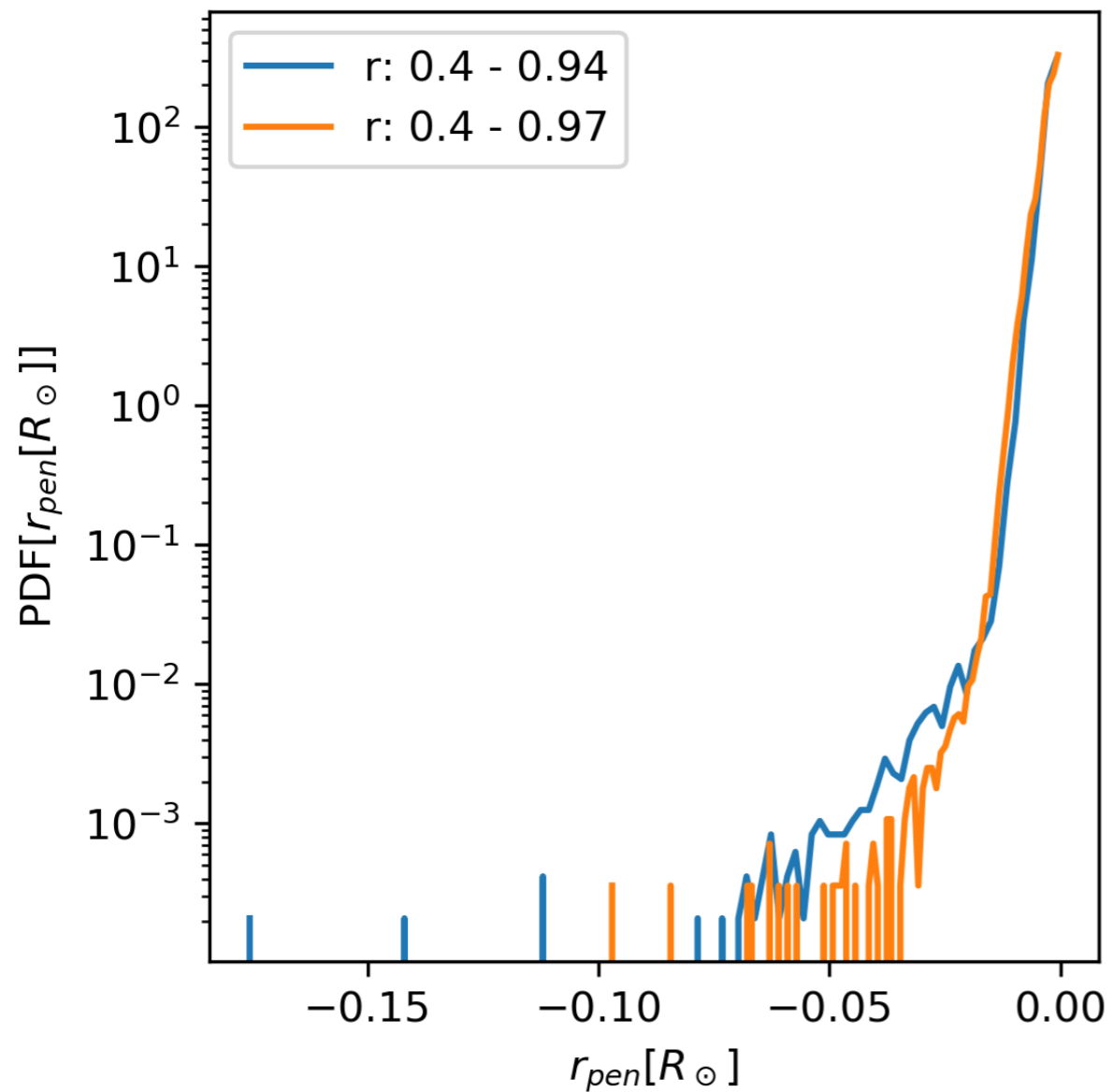


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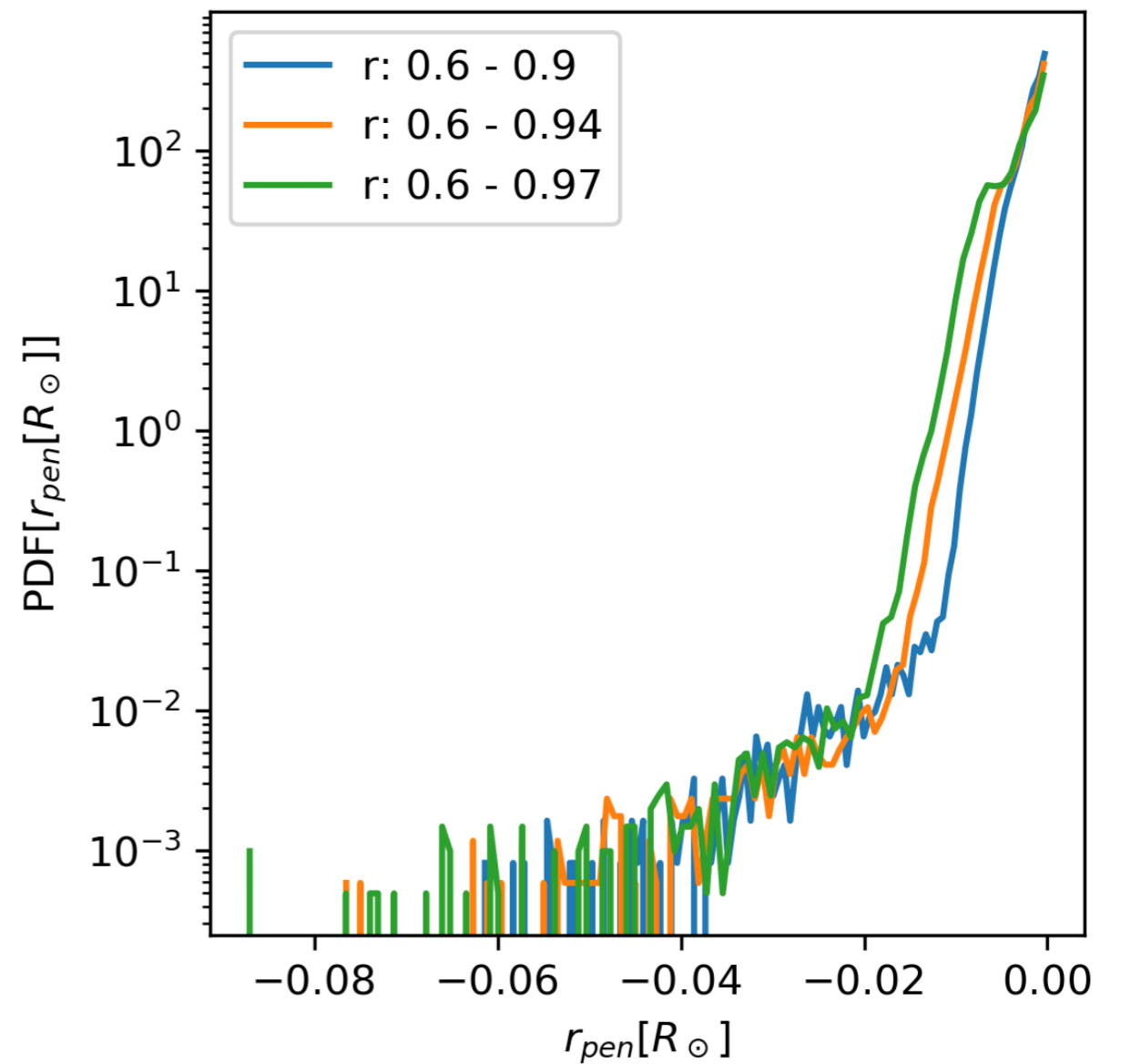


$r_{\min} = 0.6$

# Statistics of overshooting



$H_p \sim 0.08 R_{\odot}$



# Summary and outlook

- Convective overshooting in stellar interiors
- MUSIC — fully compressible, time-implicit ILES, with realistic microphysics on a spherical grid
- Effects of convective overshooting depend on high-order statistics
- Convective penetration for a wide range of stellar masses with and without rotation (envelopes and cores)
- Under development:
  - Magnetic fields (with constraint transport)
  - Explicit viscosity/diffusivity
  - Online tracer particles