

Simulations of convection in massive stars: 321D loop approaching convergence



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The modelling of massive stars is affected by uncertainties linked to multi-dimensional processes. 3D hydrodynamics simulations can reproduce these 3D processes in stellar interiors and guide the improvement of 1D stellar evolution models (321D loop). We completed the second 321D loop and 3D and 1D models are now apporaching convergence. This will improve predictions of the fate and impact of massive stars.



Structure evolution diagram of a 1D stellar evolution model

We computed a set of 3D hydrodynamics simulations of a neonburning shell in a 20 M_☉ star with the PROMPI code. The simulations follow the box/wedge-ina-star approach.

Convection is driven by the energy released by nuclear reactions involving ¹⁶O, ²⁰Ne, ²⁴Mg, ²⁸Si.





Cross section of the ²⁰Ne mass fraction in the 3D model



stage in 3D (bottom-right figure).

- The growth of the convective zone is similar in 1D and 3D demonstrating that 1D & 3D models approach convergence.

- The entrainment law parameters derived are also compatible with observations of main-sequence stars. entrains material from the stable regions into the convective zone, that grows with time. This phenomenon is known as *entrainment*.

The growth rate of the convective zone depends on the convection and boundary properties.

Entrainment rate versus bulk Richardson number from 3D



The entrainment rate can be parametrized as a function of the bulk Richardson number:

$$E = v_e / v_{rms} = A \cdot R i_B^{-n}$$

We estimate the value of

Time evolution of the specific kinetic energy in 3D



parameters A = 0.12, n = 1.38, and compare them to previous studies of different stellar phases.

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• Rizzuti F., Hirschi R., Arnett W. D., Georgy C., Meakin C., Murphy A. StJ., Rauscher T., Varma V., 2023, MNRAS, 523, 2317 <u>Acknowledgments</u>: RH acknowledges support from the World Premier International Research Centre Initiative (WPI Initiative), MEXT, Japan and the IReNA AccelNet Network of Networks (National Science Foun- dation, Grant No. OISE-1927130). WDA acknowledges support from the Theoretical Astrophysics Program (TAP) at the University of Arizona and Steward Observatory. CG has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (Grant No. 833925). The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with Registration No. SC005336. CG, RH, and CM acknowledge ISSI, Bern, for its support in organizing collaboration. This article is based on work from the ChETEC COST Action (CA16117) and the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (ChETEC-INFRA, Grant No. 101008324). The authors acknowledge the STFC DIRAC HPC Facility at Durham University, UK (Grants ST/P002293/1, ST/R002371/1, ST/R000832/1, ST/K00042X/1, ST/H008519/1, ST/ K00087X/1, and ST/K003267/1).



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