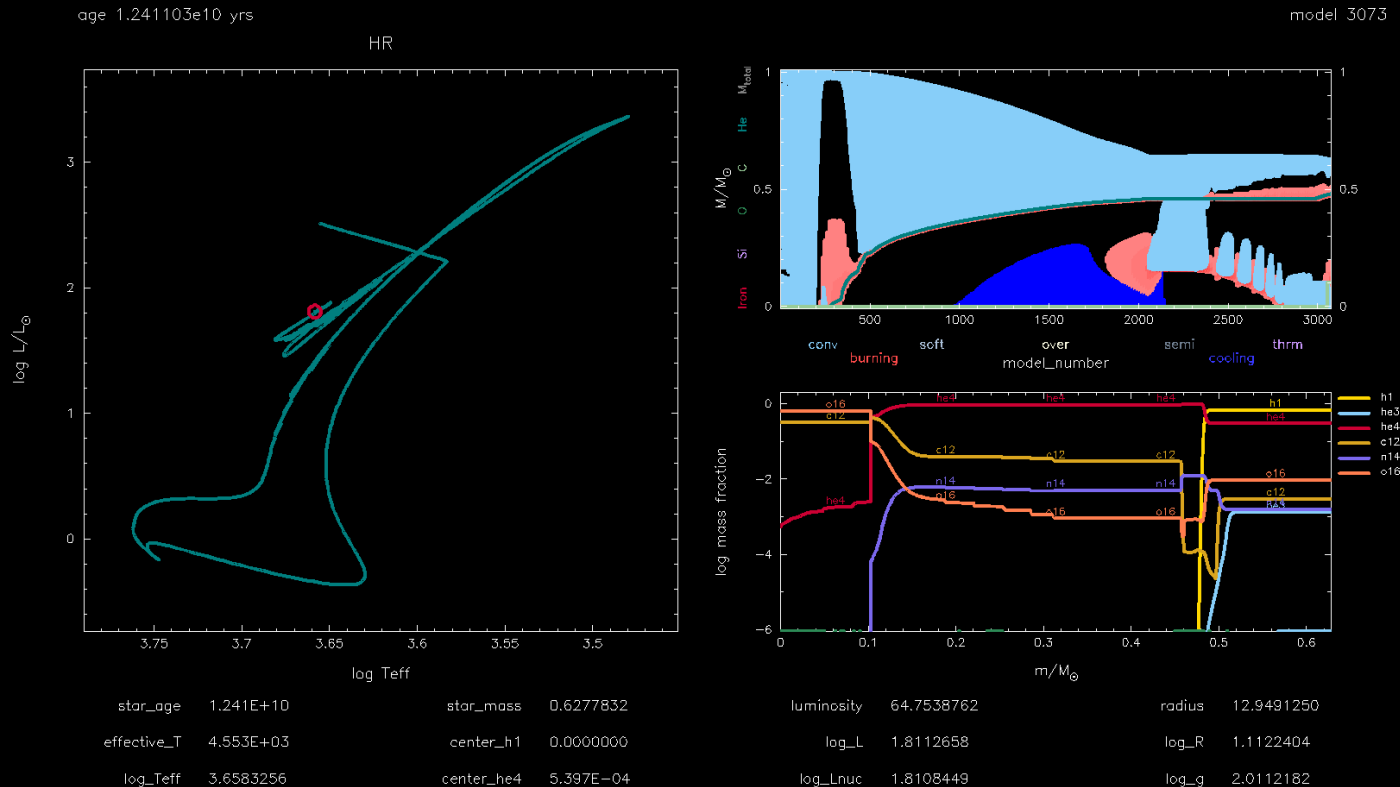


An introduction to MESA

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A special thanks to Frank Timmes for letting us use his examples!

Take a look at the test_suite

- The easiest way to learn how to use MESA and to learn what mesa can do is to look at the test_suite:

[\\$MESA_DIR/star/test_suite/](#)

Where you can find examples for many of the stellar evolution problems that MESA can tackle.

Take a look at the test_suite

- From your mesa folder, copy `$MESA_DIR/star/test_suite/1M_pre_ms_to_wd` to another directory.

NEVER EDIT TEST_SUITE FOLDERS DIRECTLY!

Take a look at the test_suite

The inlists

A MESA run always read the file called inlist first. You can either edit it directly, or write different files for the different sections.

You can find all the commands at:

<http://mesa.sourceforge.net/>

```
&star_job

    mesa_dir = '../...'

    read_extra_star_job_inlist2 = .true.
    extra_star_job_inlist2_name = 'inlist_1.0'

/ ! end of star_job namelist

&controls

    read_extra_controls_inlist1 = .true.
    extra_controls_inlist1_name = 'inlist_1.0'

/ ! end of controls namelist

&pgstar

    read_extra_pgstar_inlist1 = .true.
    extra_pgstar_inlist1_name = 'inlist_1.0'

/ ! end of pgstar namelist
```

Take a look at the test_suite

The inlists are divided into three sets of commands:

- **star_job**: options for the program that evolves the star.
options listed in the file `$MESA_DIR/star/defaults/star_job.defaults`
- **controls**: options for the MESA star module.
options listed in the file `$MESA_DIR/star/defaults/controls.defaults`
- **pgstar**: options for on-screen plotting.
options listed in the file `$MESA_DIR/star/defaults/pgstar.defaults`

Take a look at the test_suite

There are some commands that work only in the test_suite folder and that we have to get rid of:

- `cd 1M_pre_ms_to_wd_COPY/`
- from the file `inlist`, delete the line
`mesa_dir = '../../..'`
- from the next 2 lines in the same file change `inlist2` with `inlist1`
- `cd 1M_pre_ms_to_wd_COPY/make`
- from the file `makefile`, delete the line
`MESA_DIR = ../../../../..`

Take a look at the test_suite

- in the file `inlist_1.0`, uncomment the line
`!pgstar_flag = .true.`

This command, set by default as false, activate pgstar

- from terminal:

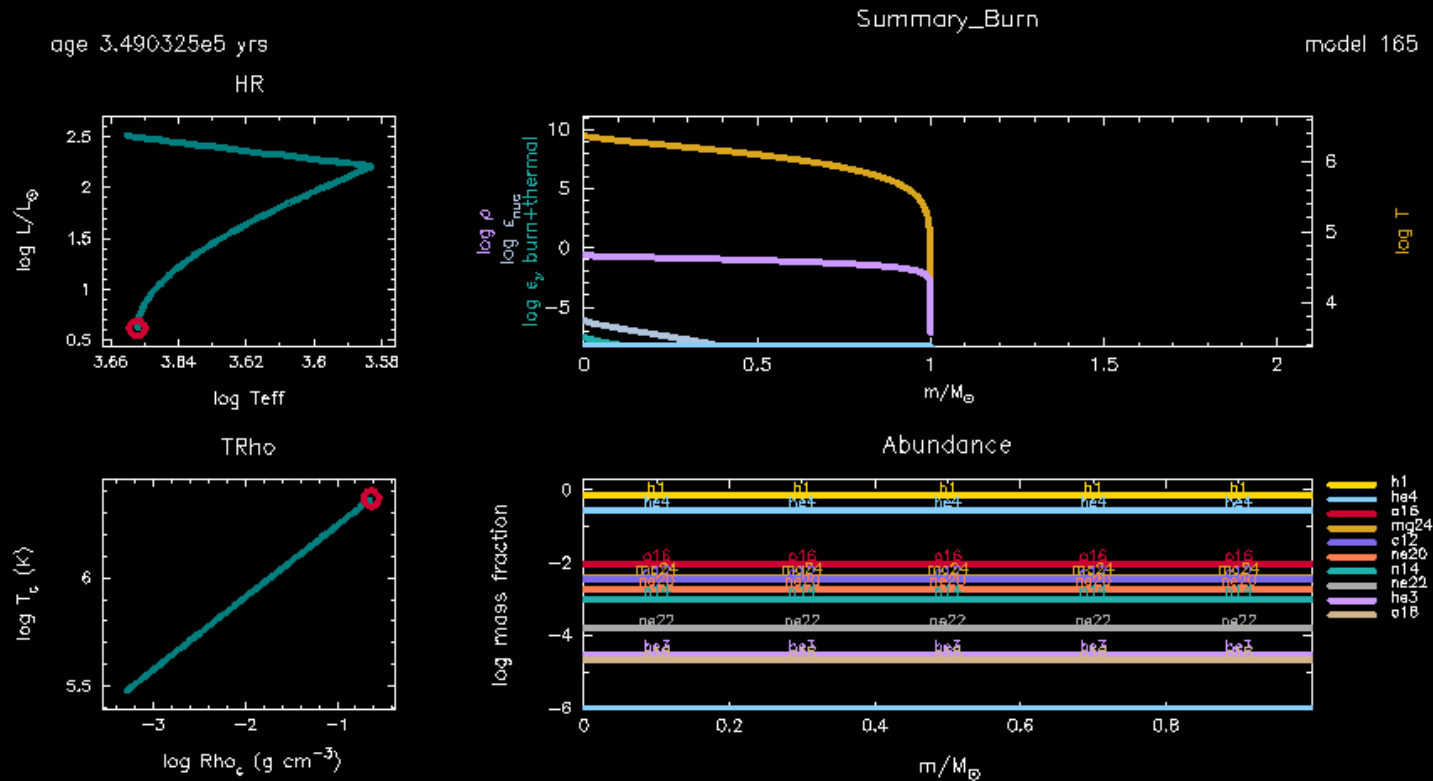
```
./clean
```

```
./mk
```

```
./rn
```

Take a look at the test_suite

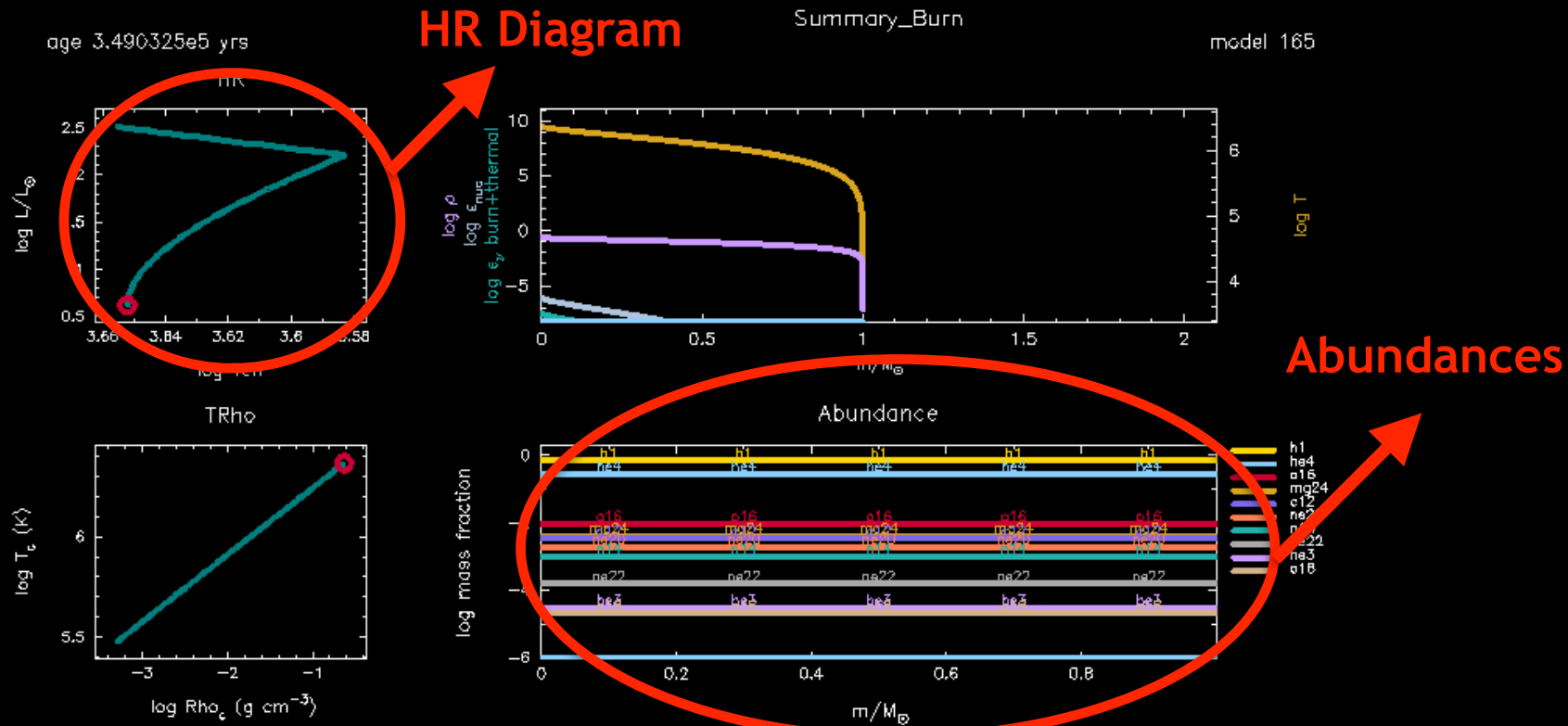
After a couple of output, you should see something like this



| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| model_number | 165 | star_mass | 0.9999913 | log_cntr_T | 6.3676479 | log_Lnuc | -7.6048222 |
| log_star_age | 5.5428658 | log_abs_mdot | -11.3778880 | log_cntr_Rho | -0.6310383 | log_Lneu | -9.0026643 |
| log_dt | 4.3498358 | he_core_mass | 0.0000000 | log_center_P | 13.8611187 | log_LH | -7.6048222 |
| log_L | 0.6170745 | c_core_mass | 0.0000000 | center h1 | 0.7000000 | log_LHe | -99.0000000 |
| log_Teff | 3.6520576 | cz_bot_mass | 0.0000000 | center he4 | 0.2799702 | log_LZ | -99.0000000 |
| log_R | 0.5276809 | cz_top_mass | 0.9999913 | center c12 | 0.0034416 | num_zones | 493 |
| log_g | 3.3825237 | cz_bot_radius | 0.0000000 | center n14 | 0.0010082 | num_retries | 0 |
| log_surf_P | 4.2938836 | cz_top_radius | 3.3685959 | center o18 | 0.0093394 | num_backups | 0 |

Take a look at the test_suite

After a couple of output, you should see something like this



| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| model_number | 165 | star_mass | 0.9999913 | log_cntr_T | 6.3676479 | log_Lnuc | -7.6048222 |
| log_star_age | 5.5428658 | log_abs_mdott | -11.3778880 | log_cntr_Rho | -0.6310383 | log_Lneu | -9.0026643 |
| log_dt | 4.3498358 | he_core_mass | 0.0000000 | log_center_P | 13.8611187 | log_LH | -7.6048222 |
| log_L | 0.6170745 | c_core_mass | 0.0000000 | center h1 | 0.7000000 | log_LHe | -89.0000000 |
| log_Teff | 3.6520576 | cz_bot_mass | 0.0000000 | center he4 | 0.2799702 | log_LZ | -99.0000000 |
| log_R | 0.5276809 | cz_top_mass | 0.9999913 | center c12 | 0.0034416 | num_zones | 493 |
| log_g | 3.3825237 | cz_bot_radius | 0.0000000 | center n14 | 0.0010082 | num_retries | 0 |
| log_surf_P | 4.2938836 | cz_top_radius | 3.3685959 | center o16 | 0.0093394 | num_backups | 0 |

Take a look at the test_suite

- If your run stops for any reason, you can restart it using the command:

`./re photo#`

where photo# is the number of the last saved model (you can find them in the folder called photos)

Take a look at the test_suite

In the folder **LOGS**, you can see how the output files look like:

- **history.data**: saves global quantities like logL, logTeff, R, M etc. for every model number; you can change the output by COPYING the file

star/defaults/history_columns.list

in your work folder and uncomment what you want to be saved

- **profile#.data**: saves radial profiles every few models; you can change the output by COPYING the file

star/defaults/profile_columns.list

in your work folder and uncomment what you want to be saved

pgstar inlist

- in the file `inlist_1.0`, delete the pgstar section (from `&pgstar` to the end).
- create a new inlist, `inlist_pgstar`, for the pgstar commands and write:

`&pgstar`

`/ ! end of pgstar namelist`

Remember to leave a blank line at the end after “`/ ! end of pgstar namelist`”

- in the file `inlist`, change the line in the section `&pgstar`:
 `extra_pgstar_inlist1_name = 'inlist_1.0'`
 `in`
 `extra_pgstar_inlist1_name = 'inlist_pgstar'`

pgstar inlist

When you save the main **inlist** file, the run will pause and ask you to hit RETURN.

This happens every time you change something major your pgstar **inlist**. Just hit RETURN and the run will start again.

Since your new pgstar **inlist** is blank, the plot will disappear. We need to write instructions for the plots we want.

pgstar defaults

All the commands you need for pgplot are contained in the file

`star/defaults/pgstar.defaults`

Open the file and take a look at it. There are some general instructions at the beginning and then a list of all the possible plots with their specific commands.


The HR diagram is a very useful one to study how a star evolves, so let's start with that. Look into the `pgstar.defaults` file for HR.

HR Diagram

In the `pgstar.defaults`, you can see a section that looks like this:

```
!# HR window
```

```
! history of `lg_L` vs. `lg_Teff`
```

```
HR_win_flag = .false. 
```

```
HR_win_width = 6
```

```
HR_win_aspect_ratio = 0.75 ! aspect_ratio = height/width
```

```
HR_xleft = 0.15
```

```
HR_xright = 0.85
```

```
HR_ybot = 0.15
```

```
HR_ytop = 0.85
```

```
HR_txt_scale = 1.0
```

```
HR_title = 'HR'
```

```
....
```

HR Diagram

These are the default settings, so if you copy them into your `inlist_pgstar` nothing is going to happen. The reason why MESA is not outputting the HR diagram is because this command

```
HR_win_flag = .false.
```

Is set to `.false.`

Copy it into your `inlist_pgstar` and set it to `.true.`

```
HR_win_flag = .true.
```

If you want to change any other settings, just copy them into your `inlist_pgstar` and change them there.

Kippenhahn diagram

The Kippenhahn diagram is another very useful plot, as it shows the different burning and convective regions of the star. However, MESA doesn't save this information in the history.data file automatically, we have to tell it to do it.

- COPY the file `history_column.list` from `star/defaults/` into your folder
- Change:

```
!mixing_regions <integer>  
into  
mixing_regions 40
```

- Change:

```
!burning_regions <integer>  
into  
burning_regions 80
```

Kippenhahn diagram

After you copy and modify the `history_column.list` in your folder, your run will continue ignoring the new file. That's because MESA reads the `history_column.list` at the beginning of the run. If you stop the run now and restart it from a photo, you'll get an error because MESA will try to read the `history_column.list`, but we cannot change the `history.data` file format on the fly.

In other words, to have any new information stored in the `history.data` file, we'll have to restart the run from the beginning.

- Stop your run with Ctrl ^C
- Restart it from the beginning with `./rn`

Kippenhahn diagram

In the `pgstar.defaults`, you can see a section that looks like this:

```
!# "Kippenhahn" window
```

```
Kipp_win_flag = .true.
```



```
Kipp_win_width = 7
```

```
Kipp_win_aspect_ratio = 0.75 ! aspect_ratio = height/width
```

```
Kipp_xleft = 0.15
```

```
Kipp_xright = 0.85
```

```
Kipp_ybot = 0.15
```

```
Kipp_ytop = 0.85
```

```
Kipp_txt_scale = 1.0
```

```
Kipp_title = 'Kipp'
```

```
....
```

As before, copy the `win_flag` command into your `inlist_pgstar` and set it to `.true.`. If you want to change other settings, just copy them into your `inlist_pgstar` and change them.

Abundances

In the `pgstar.defaults`, you can see a section that looks like this:

```
!# Abundance window
```

```
! current model abundance profiles
```

```
Abundance_win_flag = .true.
```

```
Abundance_win_width = 6
```

```
Abundance_win_aspect_ratio = 0.75 ! aspect_ratio = height/width
```

```
Abundance_xleft = 0.15
```

```
Abundance_xright = 0.85
```

```
Abundance_ybot = 0.15
```

```
Abundance_ytop = 0.85
```

```
Abundance_txt_scale = 1.0
```

```
Abundance_title = 'Abundance'
```

```
.....
```

As before, copy the `win_flag` command into your `inlist_pgstar` and set it to `.true.`

Abundances

As a default, the abundance plots shows all the isotopes present in your net.

We want now to plot a smaller number of isotopes and only when their mass fraction is greater than something.

- Look again into the `pgstar.defaults` to find the commands that set the number and type of isotopes in the Abundances plot and copy them into your `inlist_pgstar`. Change the settings in a way that only 5 isotopes are plotted: hydrogen, helium, carbon, oxygen and neon.
- Find the right command and copy it into your `inlist_pgstar` to set the minimum mass fraction to -3.

On the next slide you'll find the solution. Try it out yourself first!

Abundances

To change the number of isotopes:

```
Abundance_num_isos_to_show = 5
```

```
Abundance_which_isos_to_show(1) = 'h1'
```

```
Abundance_which_isos_to_show(2) = 'he4'
```

```
Abundance_which_isos_to_show(3) = 'c12'
```

```
Abundance_which_isos_to_show(4) = 'n14'
```

```
Abundance_which_isos_to_show(5) = 'o16'
```

To change the minimum mass fraction:

```
Abundance_log_mass_frac_min = -3
```

Profile Panels

In order to understand better the thermodynamics, the Profile Panels are a useful tool. Start with:

! Profile Panel

Profile_Panels1_win_flag = .true.

And then:

- Put the temperature (not the log) and log10 density on the y-axes
- In the second panel, put energy and net nuclear energy on the y-axes
- Add a third panel with the entropy and the opacity on the y-axes

You can find the names you need in `star/default/profile_column.list`

Profile Panels

! Profile Panel

```
Profile_Panels1_win_flag = .true.
```

```
Profile_Panels1_num_panels = 3
```

```
Profile_Panels1_xaxis_name = 'mass'
```

```
Profile_Panels1_yaxis_name(1) = 'temperature'
```

```
Profile_Panels1_other_yaxis_name(1) = 'logRho'
```

```
Profile_Panels1_yaxis_name(2) = 'energy'
```

```
Profile_Panels1_other_yaxis_name(2) = 'net_nuclear_energy'
```

```
Profile_Panels1_yaxis_name(3) = 'entropy'
```

```
Profile_Panels1_other_yaxis_name(3) = 'opacity'
```


Last Plot: Text Summary

Let's keep track of some useful information:

! Text summary window

```
Text_Summary1_win_flag = .true.
```

```
Text_Summary1_win_width = 10
```

```
Text_Summary1_win_aspect_ratio = 0.15
```

```
Text_Summary1_xleft = 0.06
```

```
Text_Summary1_xright = 1.02
```

```
Text_Summary1_ybot = 0.0
```

```
Text_Summary1_ytop = 1.0
```

```
Text_Summary1_txt_scale = 4.0
```

```
Text_Summary1_title = "
```

```
Text_Summary1_num_rows = 3 ! <= 20
```

```
Text_Summary1_num_cols = 4 ! <= 20
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(:, :) = "
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(1,1) = 'time_step'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(1,2) = 'star_age'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(1,3) = 'star_mass'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(1,4) = 'star_mdot'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(2,1) = 'log_Teff'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(2,2) = 'center_h1'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(2,3) = 'center_he4'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(2,4) = 'log_L'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(3,1) = 'log_Lnuc'
```

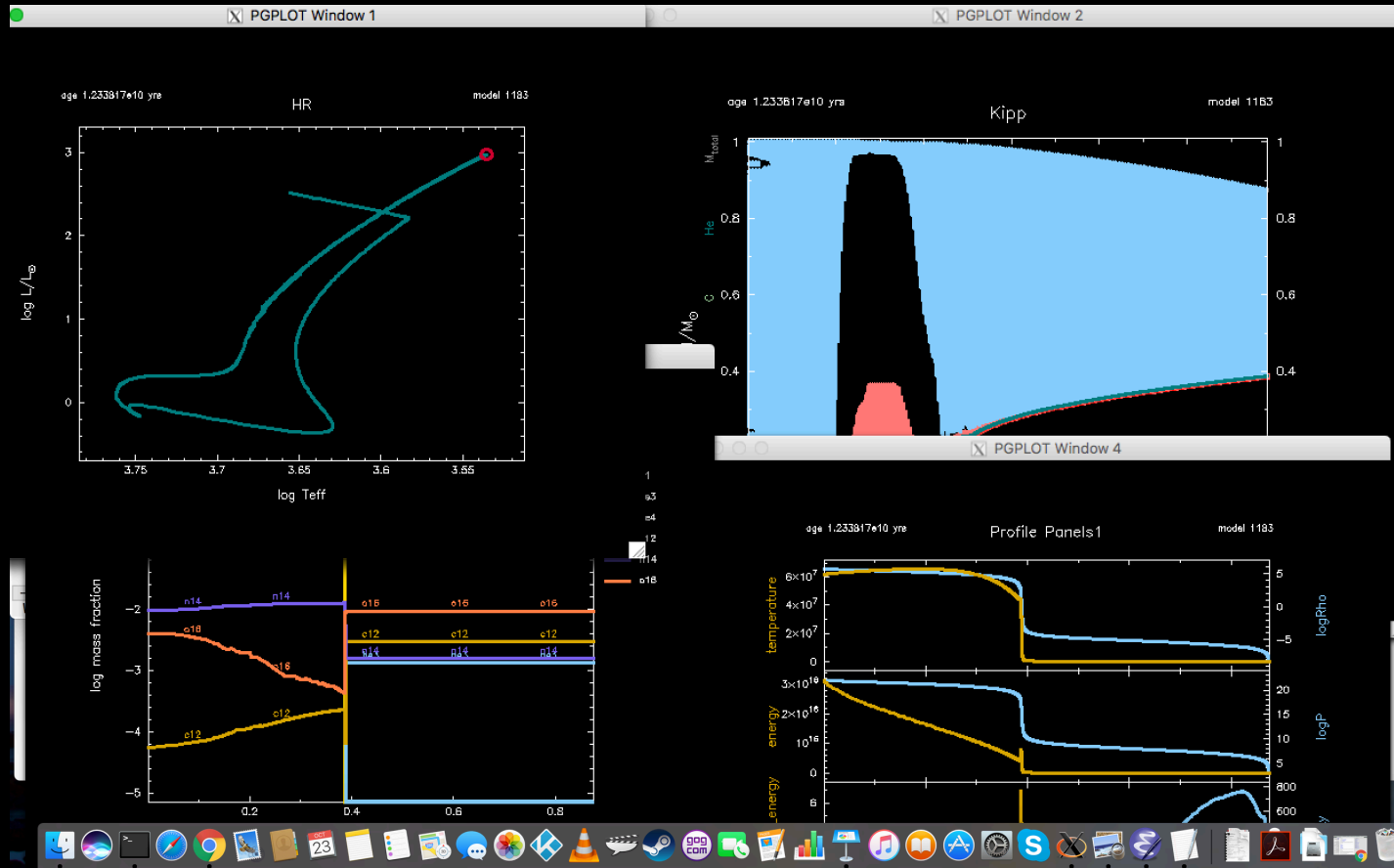
```
Text_Summary1_name(3,2) = 'log_R'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(3,3) = 'he_core_mass'
```

```
Text_Summary1_name(3,4) = 'c_core_mass'
```

Grid

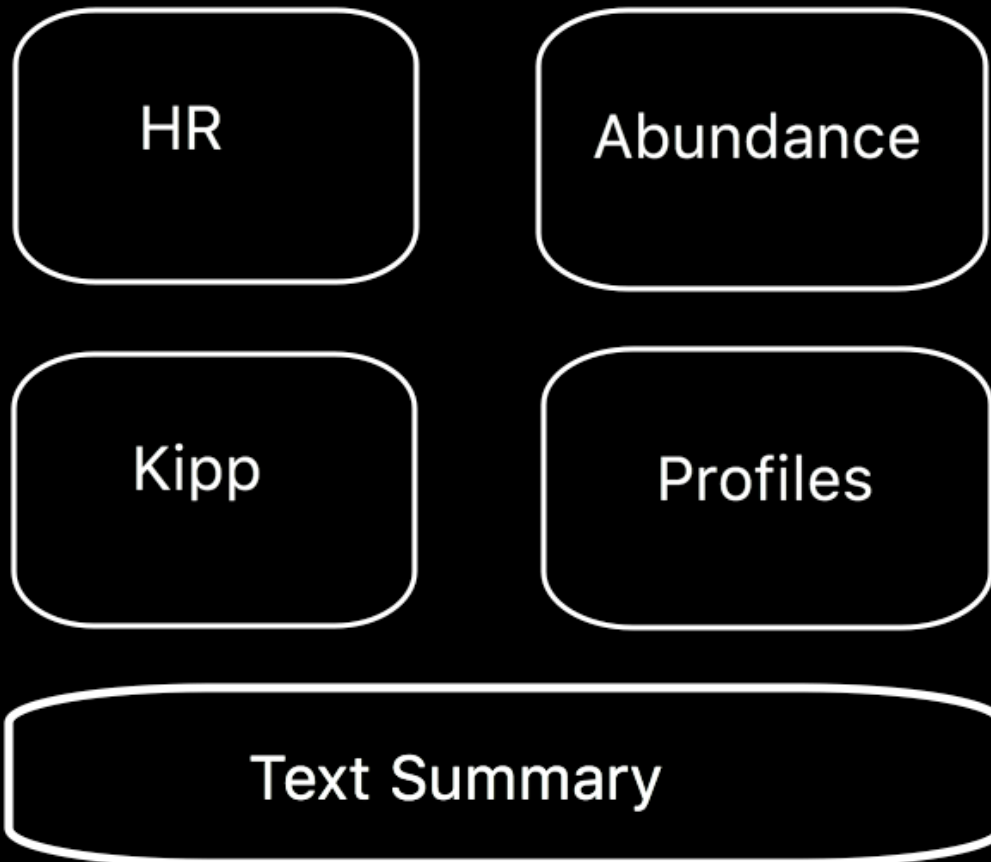
With 5 plots, your screen must look something like this:



Let's tidy up!

Grid

First, plan how you want your grid to look like. Something like:



Grid

Then, close all the individual windows by setting the plot logicals to false:

```
HR_win_flag = .false.
```

```
Kipp_win_flag = .false.
```

```
Abundance_win_flag = .false.
```

```
Profile_Panels1_win_flag = .false.
```

```
Text_Summary1_win_flag = .false.
```

PGPLOT will ask you, in the window running the calculation, to hit return to close the X11 windows that were previously open.

Grid

From [star/default/pgstar.defaults](#), copy:

```
!### Grid1
```

```
Grid1_win_flag = .true.
```

```
Grid1_win_width = 6
```

```
Grid1_win_aspect_ratio = 1 ! aspect_ratio = height/width
```

```
Grid1_xleft = 0.12 ! fraction of full window width for margin on left
```

```
Grid1_xright = 0.95 ! fraction of full window width for margin on right
```

```
Grid1_ybot = 0.08 ! fraction of full window width for margin on bottom
```

```
Grid1_ytop = 0.92 ! fraction of full window width for margin on top
```

```
Grid1_title = "
```

```
Grid1_plot_name(:) = "
```

```
Grid1_plot_row(:) = 1 ! number from 1 at top
```

```
Grid1_plot_rowspan(:) = 1 ! plot spans this number of rows
```

```
Grid1_plot_col(:) = 1 ! number from 1 at left
```

```
Grid1_plot_colspan(:) = 1 ! plot spans this number of columns
```

```
Grid1_plot_pad_left(:) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window width for padding on left
```

```
Grid1_plot_pad_right(:) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window width for padding on right
```

```
Grid1_plot_pad_top(:) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window height for padding at top
```

```
Grid1_plot_pad_bot(:) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window height for padding at bottom
```

```
Grid1_txt_scale_factor(:) = 0.7 ! multiply txt_scale for subplot by this
```

```
! set default
```

```
Grid1_num_cols = 2 ! divide plotting region into this many equal width cols
```

```
Grid1_num_rows = 8 ! divide plotting region into this many equal height rows
```

```
Grid1_num_plots = 4 ! <= 10
```



You have to
write one of
this for
every plot

Grid

Example:

```
Grid1_plot_name(1) = 'HR'  
Grid1_plot_row(1) = 1 ! number from 1 at top  
Grid1_plot_rowspan(1) = 3 ! plot spans this number of rows  
Grid1_plot_col(1) = 1 ! number from 1 at left  
Grid1_plot_colspan(1) = 1 ! plot spans this number of columns  
Grid1_plot_pad_left(1) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window width for padding on left  
Grid1_plot_pad_right(1) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window width for padding on right  
Grid1_plot_pad_top(1) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window height for padding at top  
Grid1_plot_pad_bot(1) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window height for padding at bottom  
Grid1_txt_scale_factor(1) = 0.5 ! multiply txt_scale for subplot by this
```

```
Grid1_plot_name(2) = 'Kipp'  
Grid1_plot_row(2) = 4 ! number from 1 at top  
Grid1_plot_rowspan(2) = 3 ! plot spans this number of rows  
Grid1_plot_col(2) = 1 ! number from 1 at left  
Grid1_plot_colspan(2) = 1 ! plot spans this number of columns  
Grid1_plot_pad_left(2) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window width for padding on left  
Grid1_plot_pad_right(2) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window width for padding on right  
Grid1_plot_pad_top(2) = 0.05 ! fraction of full window height for padding at top  
Grid1_plot_pad_bot(2) = 0.0 ! fraction of full window height for padding at bottom  
Grid1_txt_scale_factor(2) = 0.5 ! multiply txt_scale for subplot by this
```

Grid

You have to change the number of columns and rows that you want, and the number of plots, example:

`Grid1_num_cols = 3` ! divide plotting region into this many equal width cols

`Grid1_num_rows = 7` ! divide plotting region into this many equal height rows

`Grid1_num_plots = 5` ! ≤ 10

Then assign a place to your different plots with commands:

`Grid1_plot_row(2) = 1` ! number from 1 at top

`Grid1_plot_rowspan(2) = 3` ! plot spans this number of rows

`Grid1_plot_col(2) = 2` ! number from 1 at left

`Grid1_plot_colspan(2) = 1` ! plot spans this number of columns

Tweak the spacing between them with these commands:

`Grid1_plot_colspan(2) = 2` ! plot spans this number of columns

`Grid1_plot_pad_left(2) = 0.0` ! fraction of full window width for padding on left

`Grid1_plot_pad_right(2) = 0.0` ! fraction of full window width for padding on right

`Grid1_plot_pad_top(2) = 0.05` ! fraction of full window height for padding at top

`Grid1_plot_pad_bot(2) = 0.0` ! fraction of full window height for padding at bottom

And change the text size with this command:

`Grid1_txt_scale_factor(2) = 0.5` ! multiply `txt_scale` for subplot by this

Grid

age 1.223440e10 yrs

time_step 612.6027890

star_age 1.223E+10

star_mass 0.7864876

star_mdot -7.002E-08

log_Teff 3.5093333

center_h1 0

center_he4 0.9801160

log_L 3.1931380

log_Lnuc 3.1894535

log_R 2.1011612

he_core_mass 0.4239832

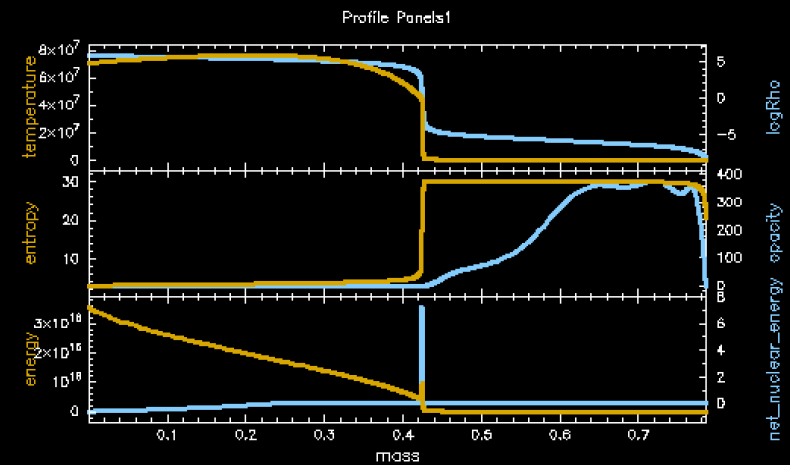
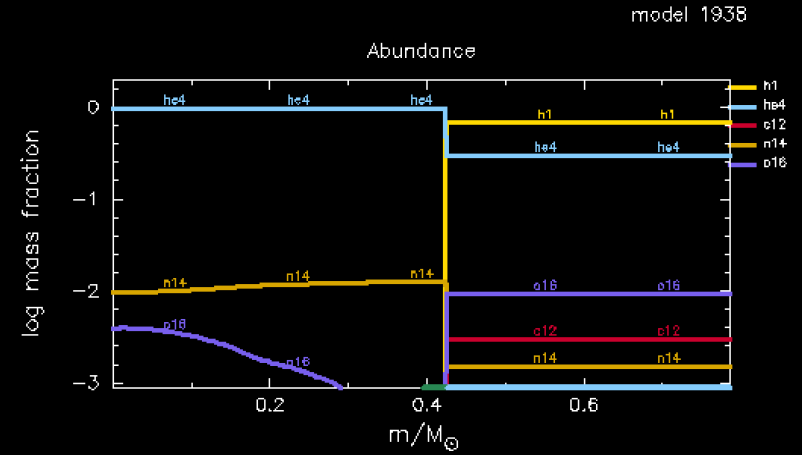
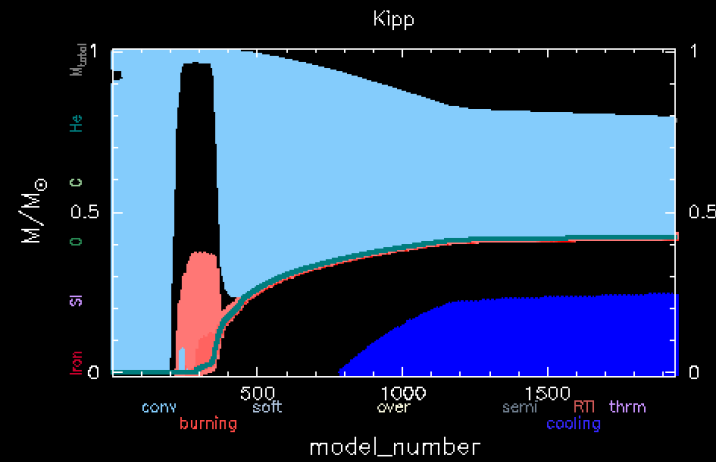
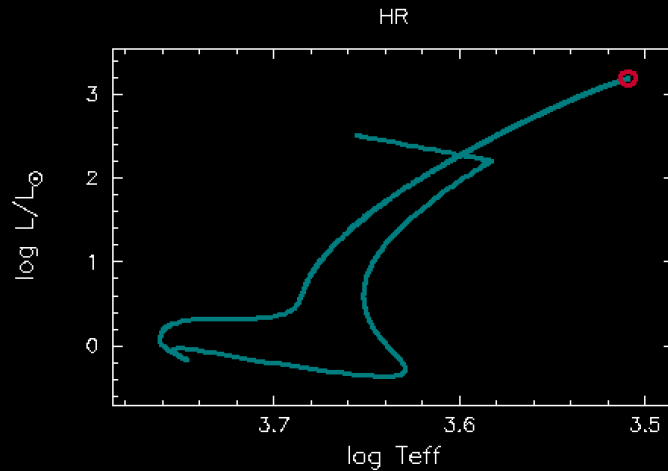
c_core_mass 0

log_LH 3.1894514

log_LHe -2.1590087

log_LZ -3.5316222

log_Lneu 2.0239288



You can check how I made this grid in the inlist_pgstar included in the folder.

Saving...

You can save your plots by changing this to true:

! file output

Grid1_file_flag = **true**.

Grid1_file_dir = 'png'

Grid1_file_prefix = 'grid1'

Grid1_file_cnt = 5 ! output when mod(model_number,Grid1_file_cnt)==0

Grid1_file_width = 20 ! negative means use same value as for window

Grid1_file_aspect_ratio = -1 ! negative means use same value as for window

...and making a movie!

In the terminal, write the command:

```
images_to_movie.sh "png/*.png" name.mp4
```