

Waves!

EVAN H. ANDERS,¹ DANIEL LECOANET,^{1,2} MATTEO CANTIELLO,^{3,4} BENJAMIN P. BROWN,⁵ KEATON J. BURNS,^{6,7}
GEOFFREY M. VASIL,⁸ JEFFREY S. OISHI,⁹ AND OTHERS?

¹*CIERA, Northwestern University, Evanston IL 60201, USA*

²*Department of Engineering Sciences and Applied Mathematics, Northwestern University, Evanston IL 60208, USA*

³*Center for Computational Astrophysics, Flatiron Institute, New York, NY 10010, USA*

⁴*Department of Astrophysical Sciences, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA*

⁵*University of Colorado Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics and Department of Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA*

⁶*Massachusetts Institute of Technology Departments of Mathematics and Physics, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA*

⁷*Center for Computational Astrophysics, Flatiron Institute, New York, New York 10010, USA*

⁸*School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006, Australia*

⁹*Bates College Department of Physics and Astronomy, Lewiston, Maine 04240, USA*

(Received July 28, 2021; Revised October 19, 2021; Accepted; Published)

Submitted to ApJ

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Stellar convection zones (301), Stellar physics (1621); Stellar evolutionary models (2046), others?

1. INTRODUCTION

Here’s what Evan needs to do:

1. Get all of the damping layer simulations run.
2. Get a really long simulation run without a damping layer.
3. Do the transfer function derivation again.
4. Make figures and write out the story!

2. GRAIVITY WAVES IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF SOUND WAVES

3. SIMULATION DETAILS

4. RESULTS OF SIMULATIONS WITH DAMPING LAYERS

This is the “recording studio” section – it’s useful to report the amplitude here because the theory doesn’t give that.

We should run simulations as turbulent as possible here. Hopefully more turbulence doesn’t change the result. We will ignore the low-resolution laminar runs.

We report that we see powerlaw wave fluxes at all turbulence values, and no scaling with turbulence (hopefully).

5. SURFACE MANIFESTATION OF GRAVITY WAVES

This is the “Band plays in the bar” section – we can measure sound waves and resonances here.

We should run simulations for a long time here, at a resolution like 256³.

6. TRANSFER FUNCTION: LINEAR THEORY DESCRIBES SURFACE MANIFESTATION

This is the section where we open Garage Band and put our bar filter on the recordings we took earlier. We see if the filter actually reproduces the resonances of the bar, etc.

Need to check through the transfer function derivation and theory here carefully. It may be useful to include Kyle here?

7. TRANSFER FUNCTION EXTRAPOLATION TO REAL STARS

57 This is where we say, based on the last section, the
 58 bar filter does a pretty good job of turning studio into
 59 bar. So, let's now see what happens if we use a stadium
 60 filter instead of a bar filter (whole star instead of sim).
 61 We obviously can't actually simulate a whole star, but
 62 our hope is that this gives us an idea of what gravity
 63 waves would look like on stars in gyre.

65 We thank Dominic Bowman, Jared Goldberg, Will
 66 Schultz, Falk Herwig, Kyle Augustson, (OTHERS?) for
 67 useful discussions which helped improve our understand-
 68 ing. EHA is funded as a CIERA Postdoctoral fel-
 69 low and would like to thank CIERA and Northwest-
 70 ern University. This research was supported in part
 71 by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.
 72 PHY-1748958, and we acknowledge the hospitality of
 73 KITP during the Probes of Transport in Stars Program.
 74 Computations were conducted with support from the
 75 NASA High End Computing (HEC) Program through
 76 the NASA Advanced Supercomputing (NAS) Division
 77 at Ames Research Center on Pleiades with allocation
 78 GID s2276.

8. CONCLUSIONS & DISCUSSION

APPENDIX

REFERENCES