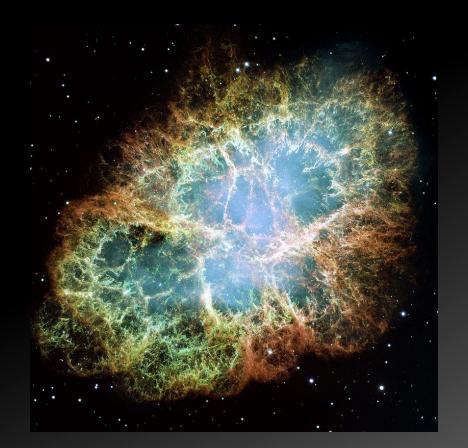
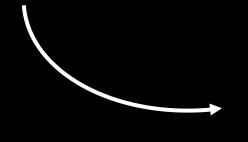
Développement de code hydrodynamique 2D et application à la modélisation d'une supernova



Intérêts

Simulations numériques



Equations sans solution analytique Conditions extrêmes Tester/Valider des théories

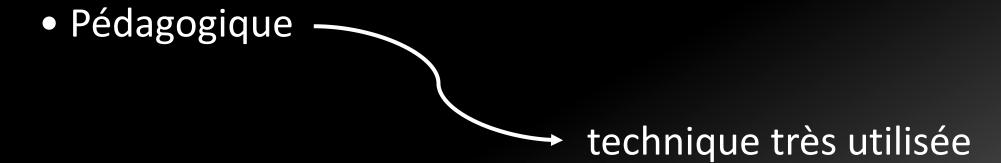
• Supernovæ

Milieu Interstellaire (ISM)
Taux de Formation Stellaire (SFR)

Intérêts

Simulation de supernova

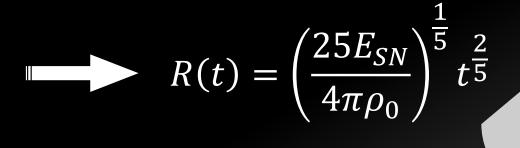


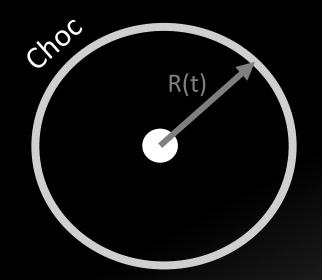


La solution de Sedov-Taylor

Hypothèses:

- _ Adiabatique
- _ Symétrie sphérique
- _ Injection d'énergie





$$v(t) = \left(\frac{25E_{SN}}{4\pi\rho_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} t^{\frac{-3}{5}}$$

Equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}(\rho \vec{\mathbf{u}}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho\overrightarrow{u})}{\partial t} + \rho(\overrightarrow{u}.\overrightarrow{\nabla})\overrightarrow{u} = -\overrightarrow{\nabla}(P) + \rho\overrightarrow{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho E)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}(\rho E \vec{\mathbf{u}}) = -\vec{\nabla}(P\vec{\mathbf{u}}) + \frac{Cooling}{2}$$

$$P = (\gamma - 1)\rho E_{th} = (\gamma - 1)\rho (E - E_{kin})$$

Passage en 2D

$$2D \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u^2 + P)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v u}{\partial y} = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho v^2 + P)}{\partial y} = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \rho E}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u(\rho E + P)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v(\rho E + P)}{\partial y} = 0
\end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F_{x}(U)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{y}(U)}{\partial y} = 0$$

Passage en 2D

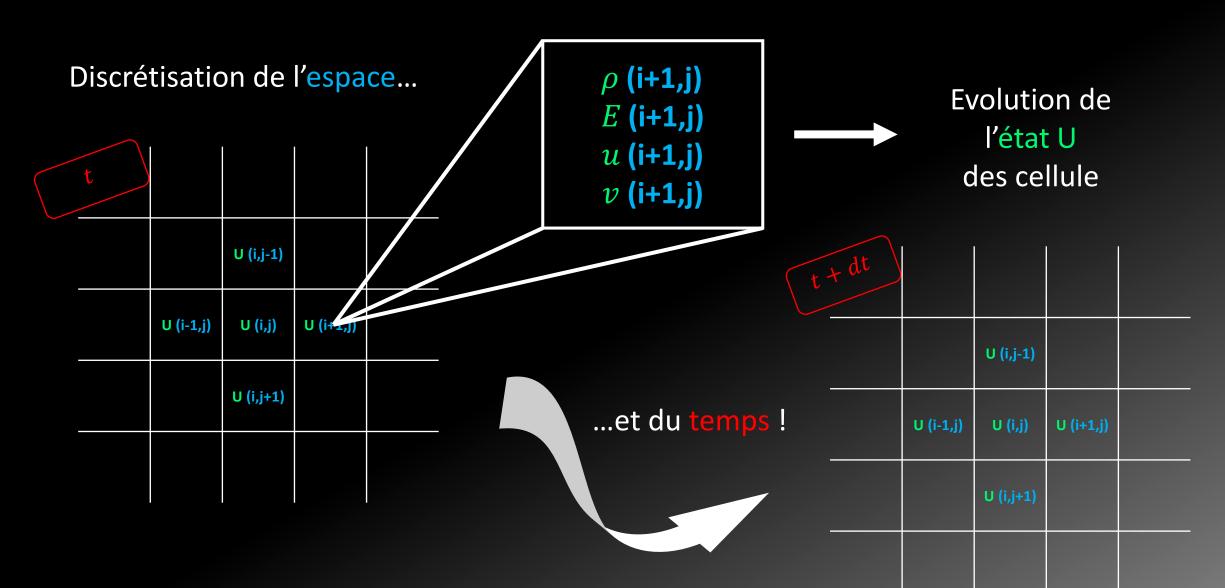
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F_{x}(U)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{y}(U)}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ \rho v \\ \rho E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{x}(U) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho u \\ \rho u^{2} + P \\ \rho u v \\ \rho E + P \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{y}(U) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho v \\ \rho v u \\ \rho v^{2} + P \\ \rho E + P \end{pmatrix}$$

Code en grille: Approche Eulérienne



Méthode des volumes finis

∬ cellule +

Discrétisation spatiale

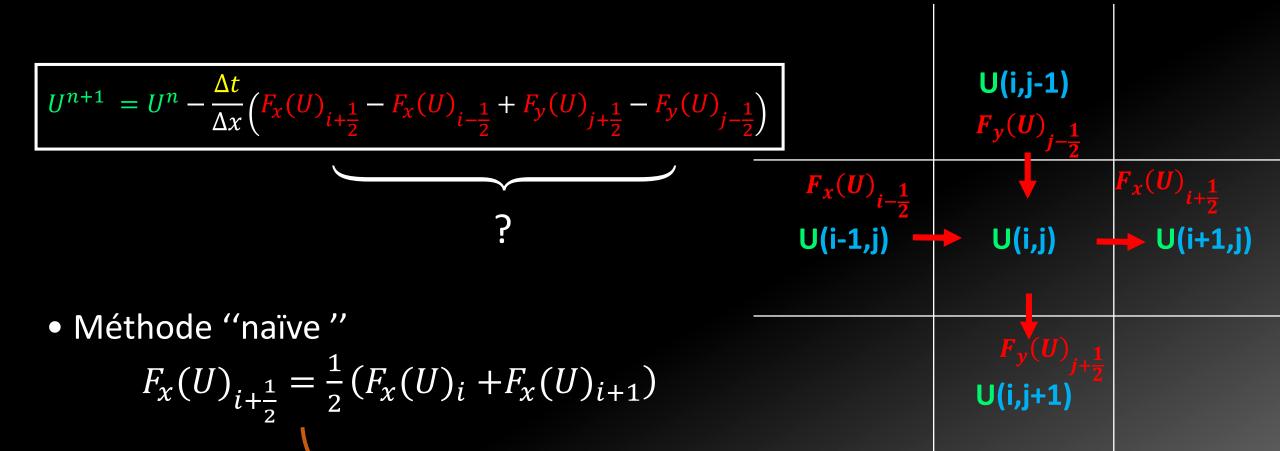
Discrétisation temporelle

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F_{x}(U)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{y}(U)}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(F_x(U)_{i + \frac{1}{2}} - F_x(U)_{i - \frac{1}{2}} + F_y(U)_{j + \frac{1}{2}} - F_y(U)_{j - \frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

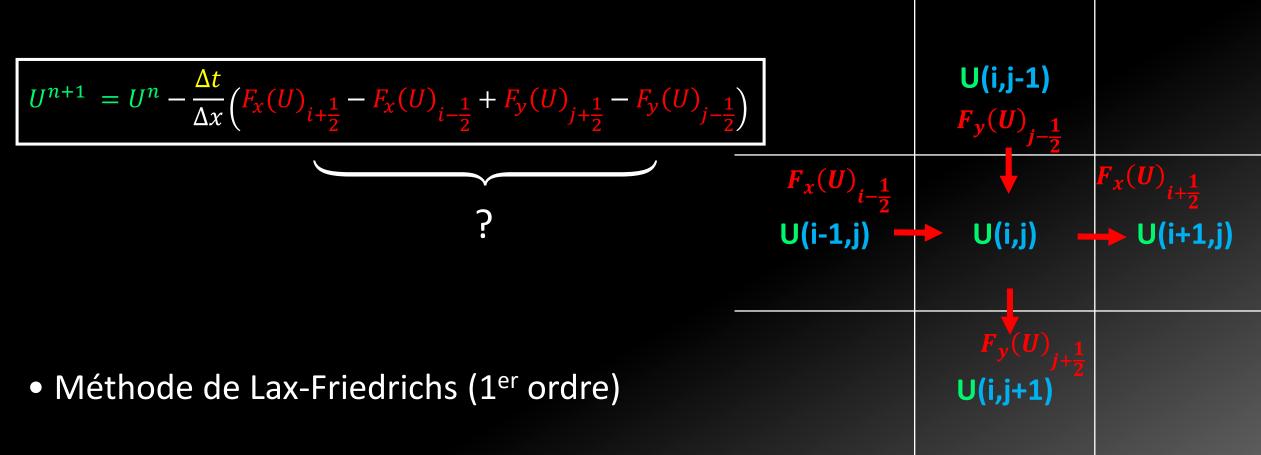
$$U^{n+1} = U^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(F_x(U)_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - F_x(U)_{i-\frac{1}{2}} + F_y(U)_{j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_y(U)_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

Flux entre les cellules



Instable!

Flux entre les cellules



$$F_{x}(U)_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(F_{x}(U)_{i} + F_{x}(U)_{i+1} \right) - \frac{\Delta x}{2\Delta t} \left((U)_{i} - (U)_{i+1} \right)$$

Flux entre les cellules

$$U^{n+1} = U^{n} - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(F_{x}(U)_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{x}(U)_{i-\frac{1}{2}} + F_{y}(U)_{j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{y}(U)_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$F_{x}(U)_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$F_{x}(U)_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V(i,j-1)$$

$$F_{x}(U)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V(i-1,j)$$

$$V(i,j)$$

$$V(i+1,j)$$

Méthode de Rusanov (Lax-Friedrichs locale)

$$C_{max} = \max((|u| + C_s)_{i,j}; (|u| + C_s)_{i+1,j})$$

$$F_{x}(U)_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(F_{x}(U)_{i} + F_{x}(U)_{i+1} \right) - \frac{c_{max}}{2} \left((U)_{i} - (U)_{i+1} \right)$$

Initialisations

Paramètres physiques:

- Taille de la simulation: $30 \times 30 \text{ pc}^2$
- Energie de la supernova: 10^{30} erg. cm⁻¹
- Indice adiabatique: $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$

$$\mu = 1$$
 $T = 10^2 K$
 $k_B = 10^{-16} {
m erg. K^{-1}}$
 $m_H = 1,67 \times 10^{-24} {
m g}$

Initialisations:

• Densité initiale: $1,67 \times 10^{-24} \text{g.cm}^{-3}$

• Energie spécifique initiale: $6 \times 10^9 \text{erg.g}^{-1}$

1 atoms. cm⁻³

$$P = (\gamma - 1)\rho E_{th} = (\gamma - 1)\rho (E - E_{kin})$$

$$\rho E = \frac{P}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\rho k_B T}{\mu m_H} \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} = \rho \times 6 \times 10^9 \text{erg.cm}^{-3}$$

Initialisations

• Taille de la simulation:

$$30 \times 30 \text{ pc}^2 \leftrightarrow 100 \times 100 \text{ pixels}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x = 10^{18} \text{cm}$$

Entrées physiques:

- Energie de la supernova: 10³⁰ erg.cm⁻¹
- Indice adiabatique: $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$
- Densité initiale: $\rho = 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

• Pas de temps:

Courant condition

$$\Rightarrow \left(\Delta t = min\left(\frac{Courant\ factor}{3} \frac{dx}{max(C_{max})}\right)\right)$$

Initialisation:

$$||\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}}|| = 0$$

$$||min(dt_{local})| = dt_{SN}$$

$$||min(dt_{local})| = (\gamma - 1)\rho_i E_{SN}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t \sim 1,45 \times 10^8 \text{ s} \sim 4,6 \text{ yr}$$

Le code (Fortran)

Paramètres d'initialisation Initialisation des tableaux Ajout de la supernova Calcul de dt

Boucle sur le temps

Boucle sur la grille

Calcul des flux aux interfaces

Fin

Boucle sur la grille

Update de l'état des cellules

Fin

Itération du temps

Boucle sur la grille

Calcul du dt minimal

Fin

Sauvegarde

Taille de la simulation: 30×10^{20} cm² Energy de la supernova: 10^{30} erg.cm⁻¹

Indice adiabatique: $\frac{5}{3}$

Densité initiale: $1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{g.cm}^{-3}$

+ Condition de courant: $dt < \frac{0.8}{3} \times \frac{dx}{v+C_s}$

+ Condition limite d'écoulement ("outflow")

Fin

Aperçu

```
do while(t<tmax)</pre>
  if(istep==1000)EXIT
   do j = 0,ny
    do i = 0,nx
         flux(1,i,j,1) = (subflux1(i+1,j) + subflux1(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,1)*(state(i+1,j,1)-state(i,j,1))
         flux(2,i,j,1) = (subflux2(i,j+1) + subflux2(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,2)*(state(i,j+1,1)-state(i,j,1))
         flux(1,i,j,2) = (subflux3(i+1,j) + subflux3(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,1)*(state(i+1,j,2)-state(i,j,2))
         flux(2,i,j,2) = (subflux4_5(i,j+1) + subflux4_5(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,2)*(state(i,j+1,2)-state(i,j,2))
         flux(1,i,j,3) = (subflux4 5(i+1,j) + subflux4 5(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,1)*(state(i+1,j,3)-state(i,j,3))
         flux(2,i,j,3) = (subflux6(i,j+1) + subflux6(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,2)*(state(i,j+1,3)-state(i,j,3))
        flux(1,i,j,4) = (subflux7(i+1,j) + subflux7(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,1)*(state(i+1,j,4)-state(i,j,4))
         flux(2,i,j,4) = (subflux8(i,j+1) + subflux8(i,j))/2 - maxspeed(i,j,2)*(state(i,j+1,4)-state(i,j,4))
      end do
   end do
```

Aperçu

```
10 fonctions pour - subflux - pression - maxspeed

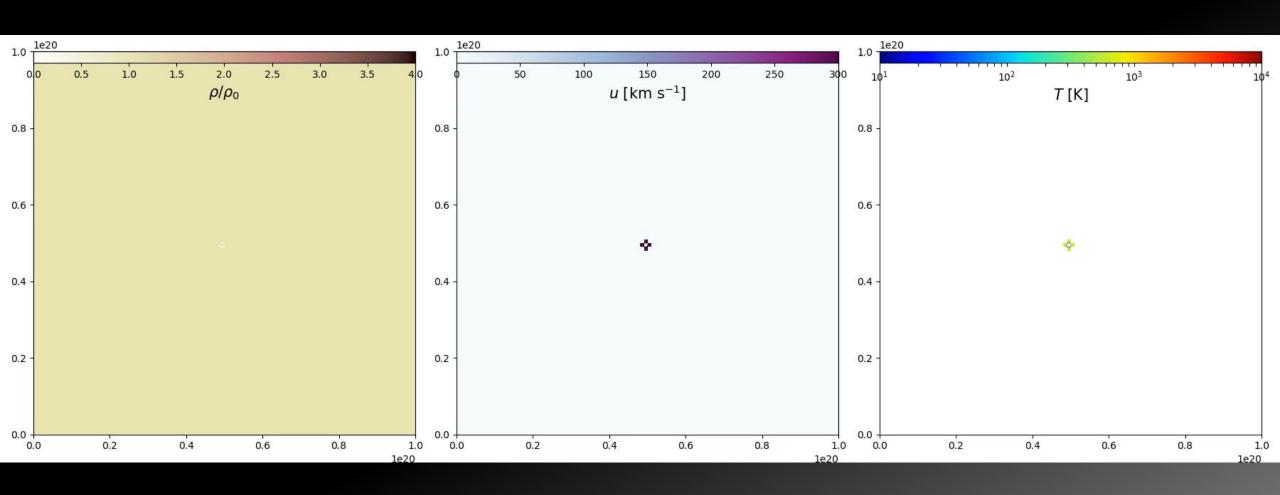
1 subroutine pour sauvegarder
```

- faire une vidéo

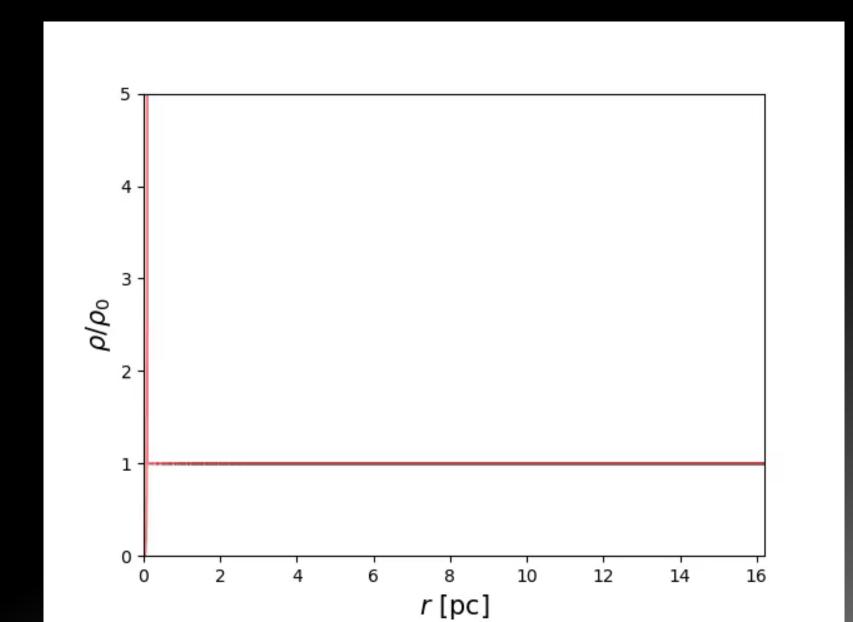
+ Codes pour - créer des images

```
function pression(k,1)
    real(kind=8) :: pression
    integer(kind=4) :: k,1
    real(kind=8) :: rho,u,v,E
    rho=state(k,1,1)
    u=state(k,1,2)/rho
    v=state(k,1,3)/rho
    E=state(k,1,4)/rho
    pression = (E - 0.5d0*(u**2 + v**2))*(gamma-1)*rho
    return
end function
```

Méthode de Rusanov



Comparaison avec la théorie



Travail accompli

Premier code en Fortran 90 Code débuggé (avec aide) → Fonctionne

Pseudo code Code structuré: fonctions Plusieurs méthodes numériques

Dérivation équations de volume fini

Perspectives

Ajouter du refroidissement, de la gravité, 3D

Merci de votre attention!