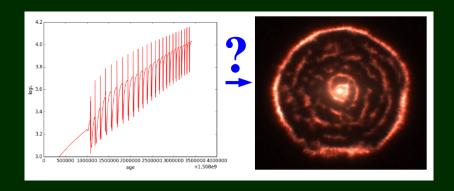
# MESA2GADGET

Bridging the Gap between 1D and 3D Stellar Models

Meridith Joyce
Ph.D. Candidate
Dartmouth
SAAO & UCT

Oct 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017

# Why?



#### Meet the Codes





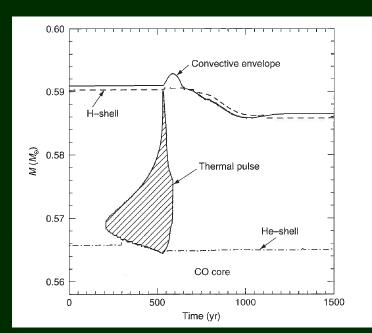
#### MESA: Modules for Experiments in Stellar Astrophysics

- 1 dimensional stellar structure solver
- highly customizable physical conditions

#### GADGET: GAlaxies with Dark matter and Gas intEracT

- N-body/SPH
- typically used for galactic and cosmological simulations
- SPH also useful for stellar atmospheres

### **TP-AGB Models**



- generate MESA density profile
- o subdivide into k regions of varying size  $(r_u r_l)_k$  such that the number of particles N is preserved per region and the mass per particle  $m_p$  is preserved  $\forall k$ 
  - requires either numerical integration or model fitting to find the mass contained per region, which determines N (or  $m_p$ )
- o distribute the N particles contained in each region k across the surface of a sphere of radius  $r_{\text{mid},k} = \frac{(r_U + r_I)_k}{2}$ 
  - care is required in selecting a particle distribution method that will minimize computational artifacts → HEALPix
- o stack these shells:  $\forall k, x = x + x_k$  (same for y, z) at  $r_{\text{mid},k}$ 
  - IMPORTANT! must arbitrarily rotate each shell or the particles will be ordered
- send final x, y, z arrays to a Gadget initial conditions (IC) generator
- VALIDATION!
  - Load the ICs! Check: does  $\rho$  vs  $r_k = \sqrt{x_k^2 + y_k^2 + z_k^2} \forall$  regions k recover the initial radial sampling applied to MESA?

#### Ohlmann et al., 2017

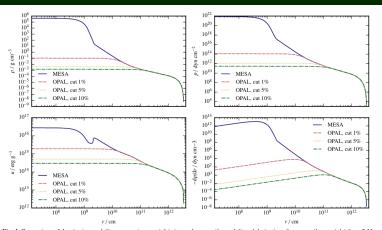
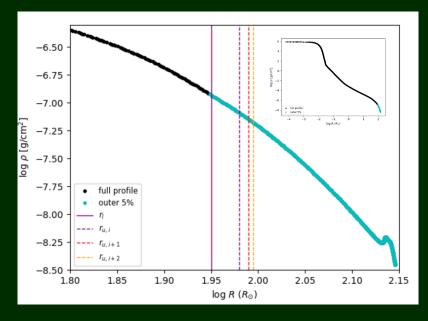
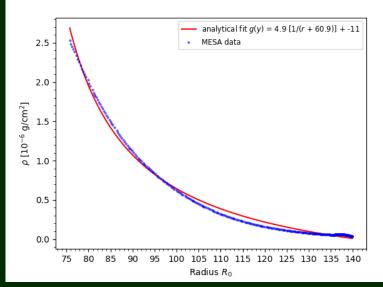
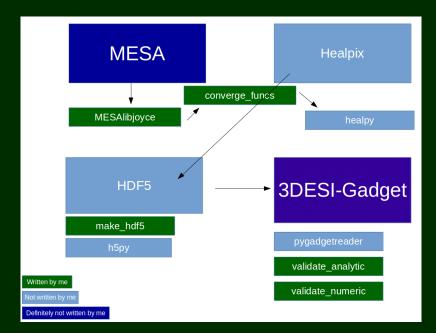


Fig. 4. Comparison of density (upper left), pressure (upper right), internal energy (lower left) and derivative of pressure (lower right) for a  $2M_0$ , RG with a  $-0.4 M_0$ . He core. Shown is the original profile from the MESA stellar evolution code as well as approximate profiles for cut radii of 1%, 5%, and 10% of the total radius. The approximate profiles were computed using a polytropic index of n = 3 for the interior part.

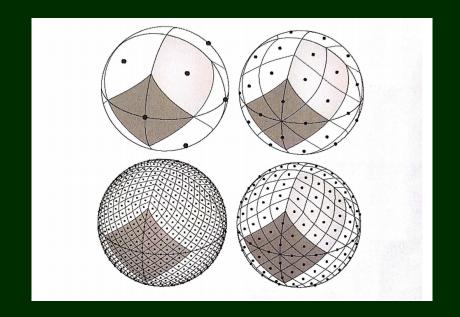


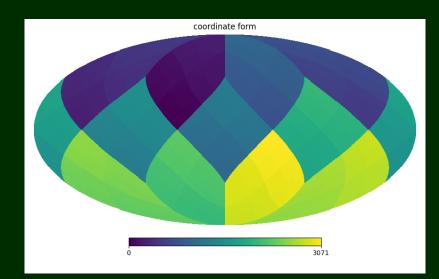


### Workflow

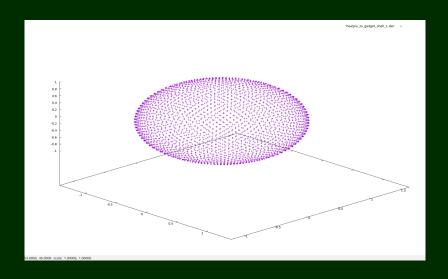


#### HEALPix: Hierarchical Equal Area iso-Latitude Pixelization





## HEALPix distribution for arbitrary shell *k*



#### Convergence Criteria: $n_1(r_u)$ and $n_2(r_u)$

Method: Impose two independent constraints and force their equality HEALPix tessellates a sphere into  $12n^2$  quadrilaterals for  $n \in \{2^x\}$ ;  $n, x \in \mathcal{Z}$ 

Let  $n_1$  s.t.  $n_p = 12n_1^2$ , where  $n_p = \frac{M_{\text{shell}}}{m_p}$ , with  $n_p$  the number of particles per shell

Then 
$$n_1 = \sqrt{\frac{M_{
m shell}}{12 m_{
m p}}}$$
, where  $M_{
m shell} = M_{
m shell}(r_u, r_l)$ 

Now, let each quadrilateral have width  $r_u - r_l$ . The surface area of that quadrilateral is  $(r_u - r_l)^2$ 

Simultaneously, the total surface area of the shell k is

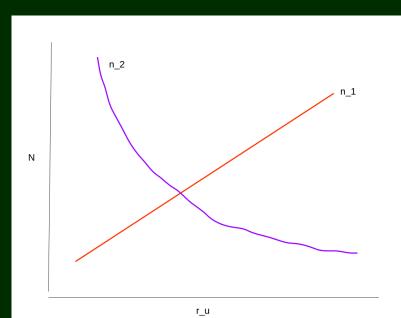
$$4\pi r_{\text{mid}}^2 = 4\pi \frac{(r_u + r_l)^2}{2}$$

HEALPix requires  $12n_2^2$  particles and  $12n_2^2$  quadrilaterals via 1 particle per region constraint. Hence,  $(r_u - r_l)^2 12n_2^2 = 4\pi \frac{(r_u + r_l)^2}{2}$  which gives  $\rightarrow n_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{12}} \frac{r_u + r_l}{r_u - r_l}$ .

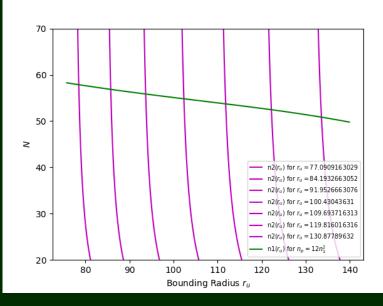
Because  $n_1$  is a monotonically increasing function of  $r_u$  and  $n_2$  is monotonically decreasing,  $\exists r_u$  s.t.  $n_1 = n_2^*$ 

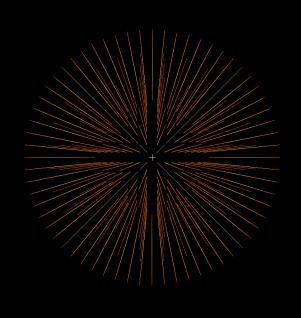
\*IGNORING all other constraints on M<sub>shell</sub>

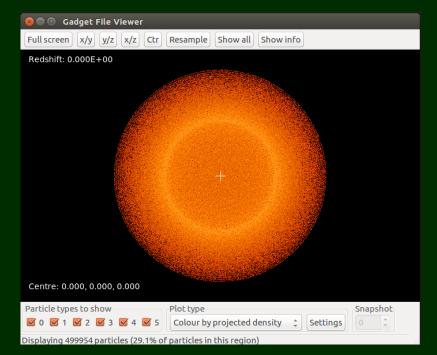
For fixed  $r_l$  and increasing  $r_u$ 

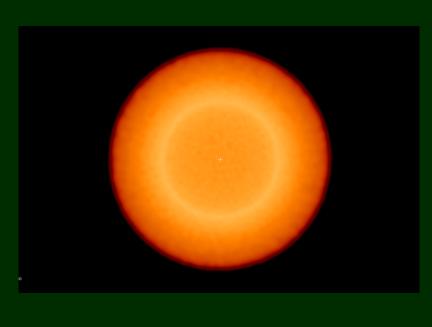


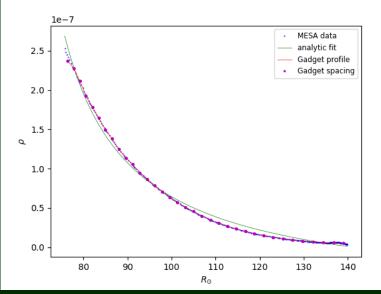
## Convergence

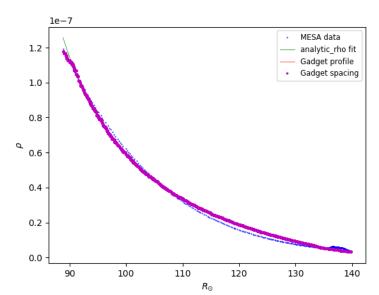












## Coming Soon...

