

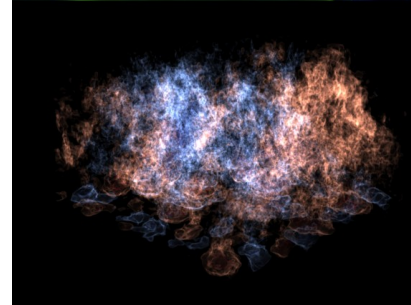
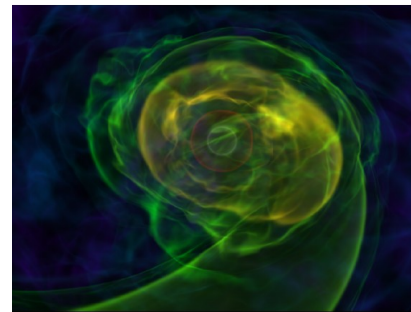
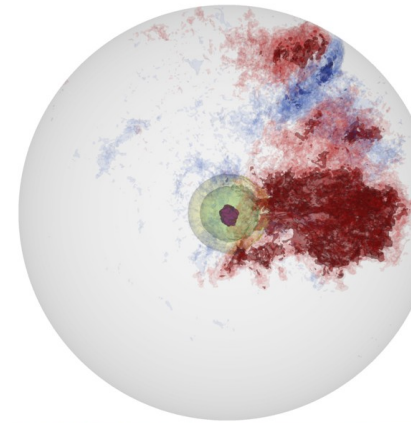
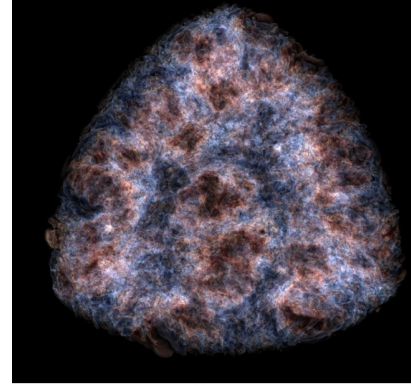
Modeling Astrophysical Thermonuclear Explosions

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Max Katz (*fmly NVIDIA*), Ann Almgren, John Bell, Andy Nonaka (*LBNL*),
Kiran Eiden (*Berkeley*), Abigail Polin (*Caltech*), Stan Woosley (*UCSC*) and
many others...

What can we learn from modeling stellar environments?

- What is the mechanism behind supernovae?
- How does each event contribute to nucleosynthesis?
- What is the dense matter equation of state?
- What is the site of R-process?



Challenges of stellar simulations

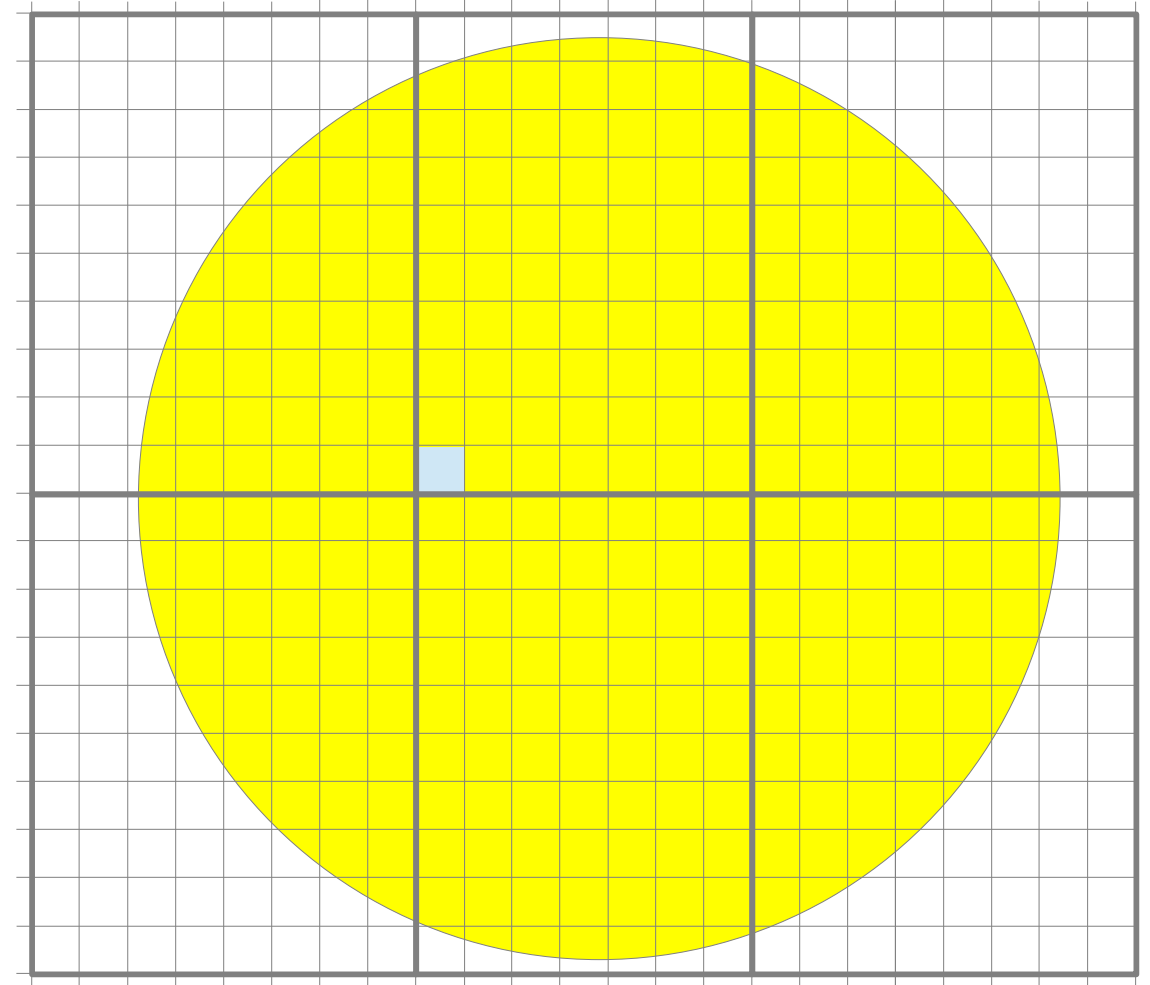
- Stars involve:
 - Hydrodynamics (including turbulence and instabilities)
 - Combustion / nuclear reactions
 - Self-gravity
 - Radiation / diffusion
 - Magnetic fields
- *We need to write the laws of physics in a form that a computer can solve*
- Most of stellar evolution is done in 1D
 - But convection, binary interactions, magnetic fields, ... are all inherently 3D

Computational modeling

- Solve conservation laws:

$$\mathcal{U}_t + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{U}) = \mathbf{S}$$

- Discretize by star on a grid
- Cell update depends its surroundings
 - Complexity is in computing the fluxes through boundaries
- Parallelism achieved by dividing domain across nodes

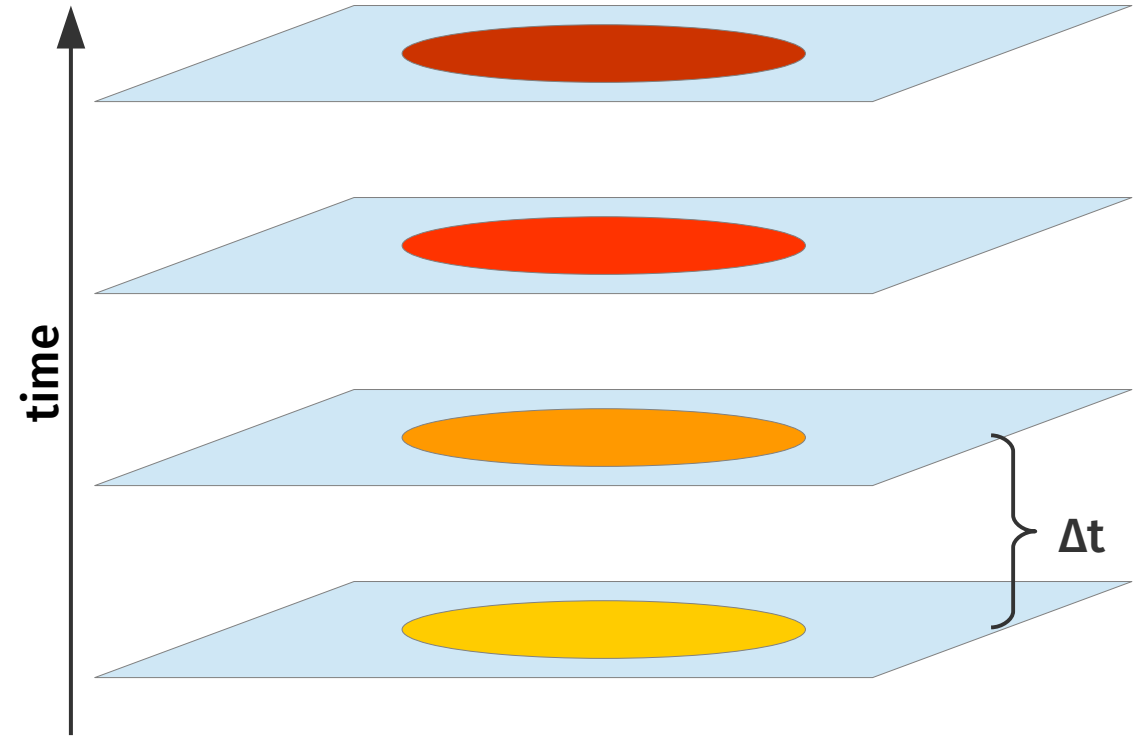


Computational modeling

- Mathematical constraint on size of timestep
 - Information cannot move more than one zone per timestep
- Compressible hydro:

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{\Delta x}{|\mathbf{U}| + c_s}$$

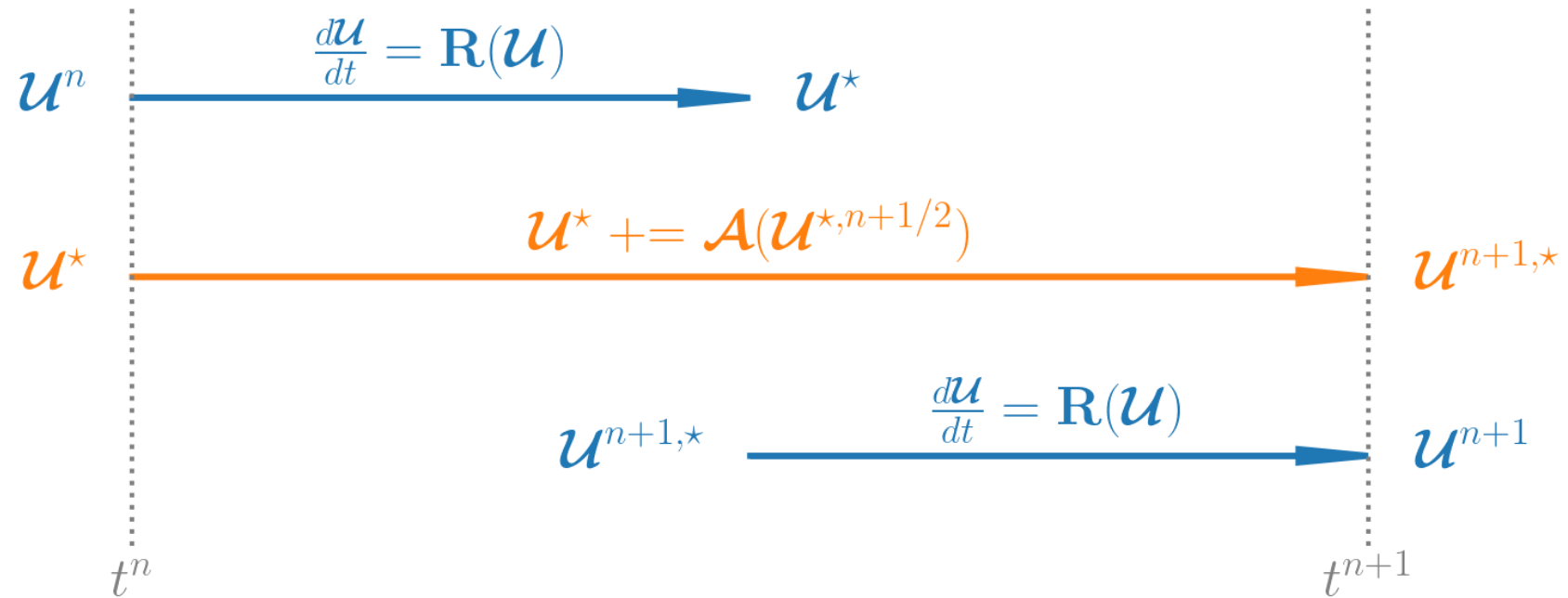
- Multiphysics integration is more complex



Reaction + hydro coupling

- Hydro: conservation of mass, momentum, and energy
- Reactions change composition + inject energy
- Express system as:
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial t} = \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{U}) + \mathbf{R}(\mathcal{U})$$
- Reaction challenges
 - Reaction rates are *strongly* T dependent
 - Burning and hydrodynamics can decouple
- Reaction-based timestep limiters popular

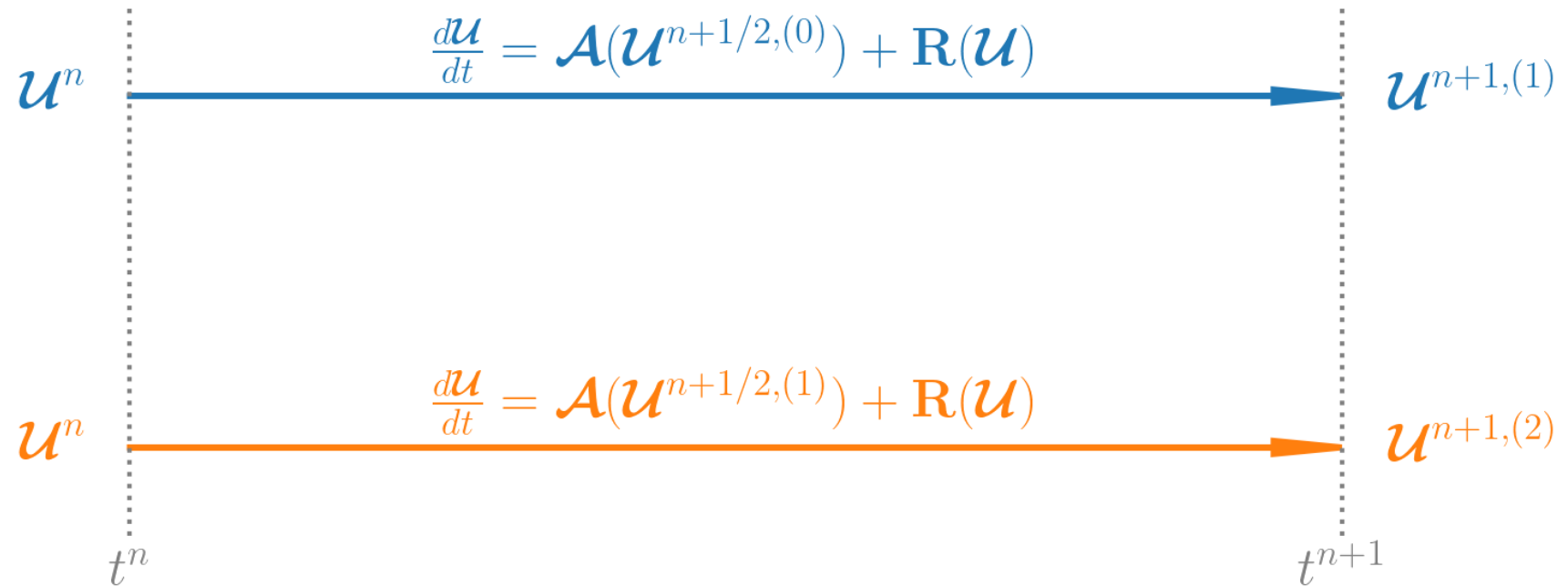
Operator splitting



- Traditional method: operator (Strang) splitting

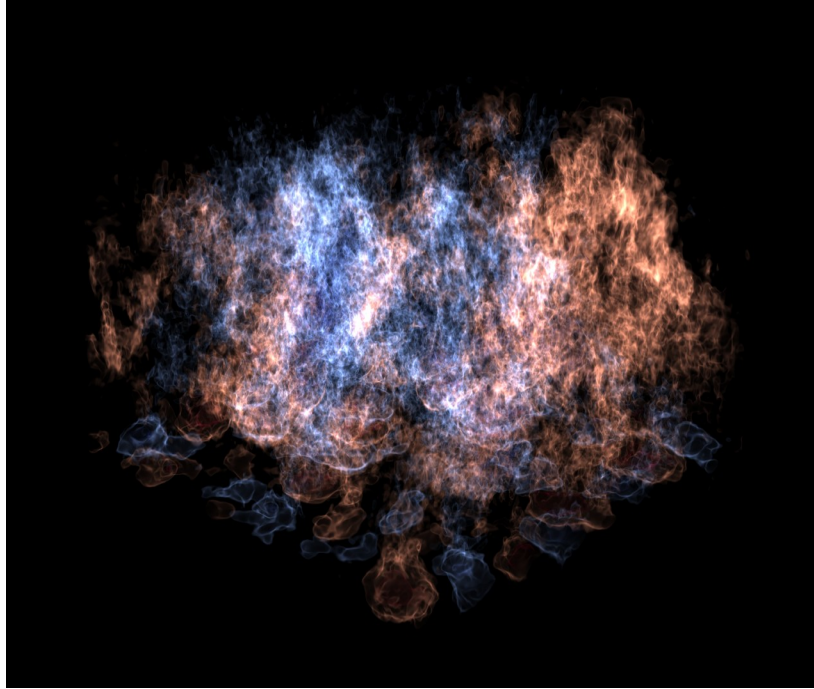
- Alternate burning and hydro
- Each process is independent of the other
- 2nd order accurate

Simplified-SDC

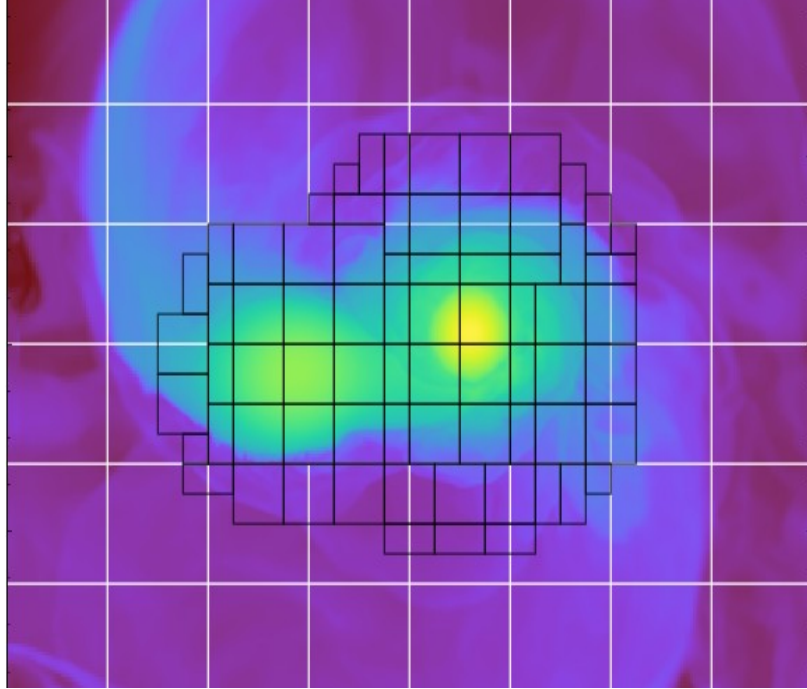


- Iteratively couples hydro and reactions:
 - Reactive update knows that advection is taking place
 - Burn responds to flow
- Based off of spectral deferred corrections (SDC)

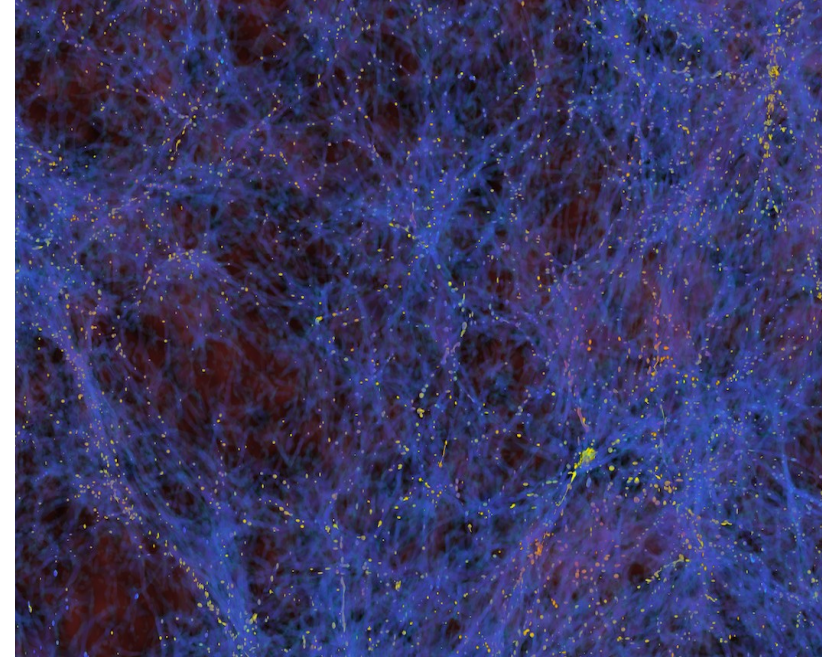
AMReX astrophysics suite



MAESTROeX: low Mach number stratified flows



Castro: compressible (magneto-, radiation-) hydrodynamics

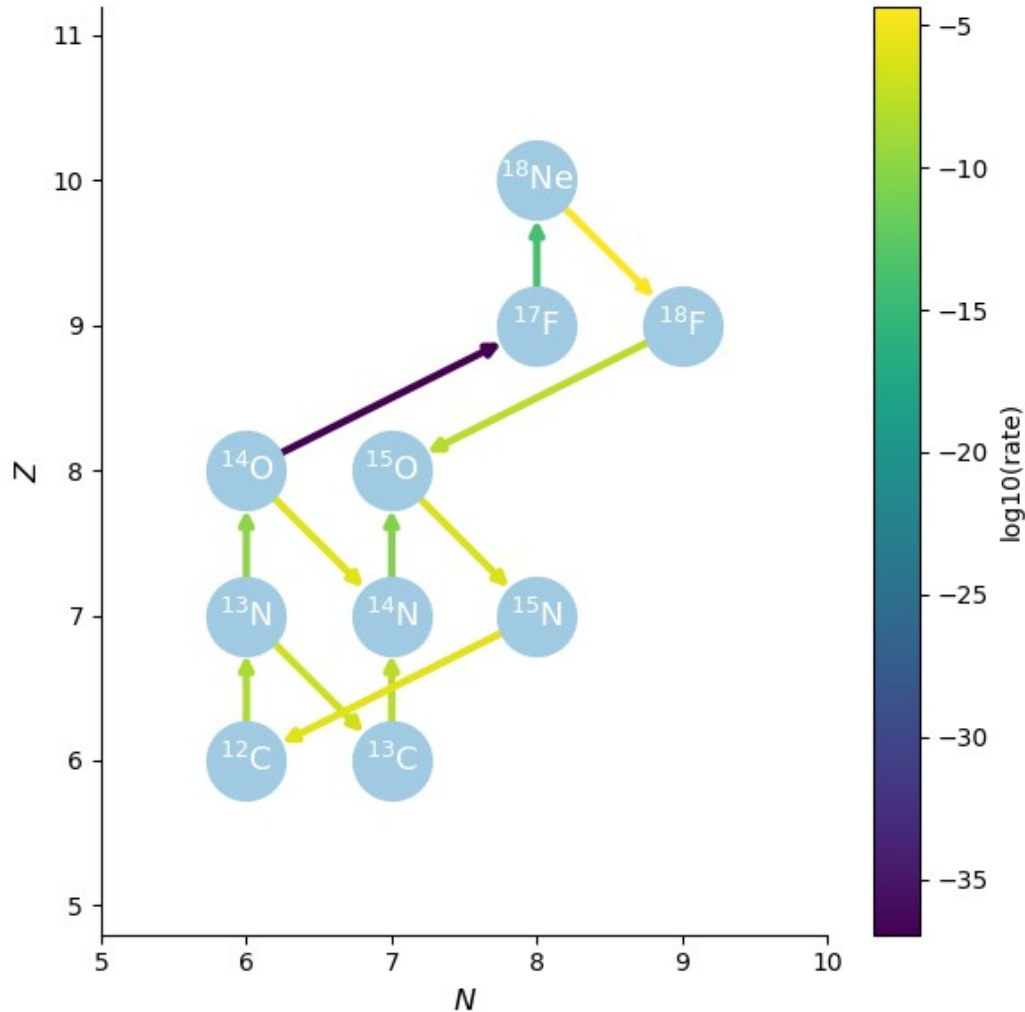


Nyx: cosmological hydrodynamics + N-body

<https://github.com/amrex-astro>

pynucastro

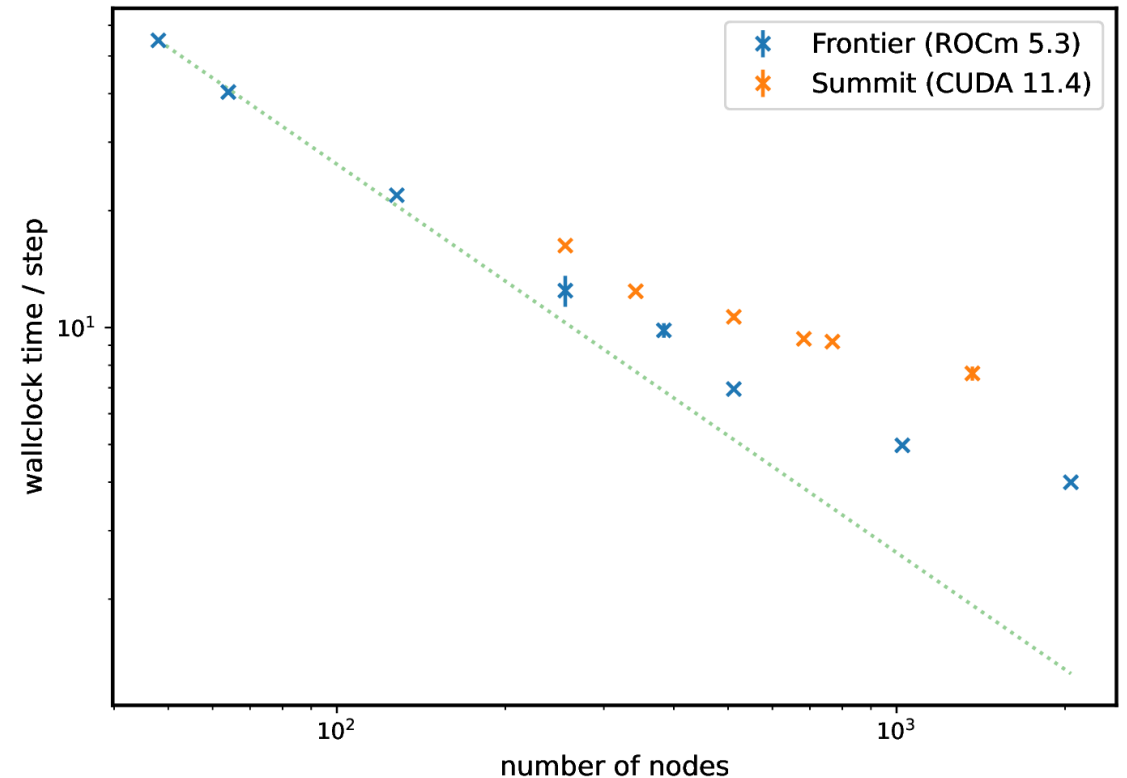
<https://github.com/pynucastro>



- **pynucastro: python framework for working with reaction databases**
 - Interfaces reaction rate libraries
 - Allows for interactive exploration of rates and networks in Jupyter
- **Outputs the full righthand side routine in python or C++**

Modern supercomputers

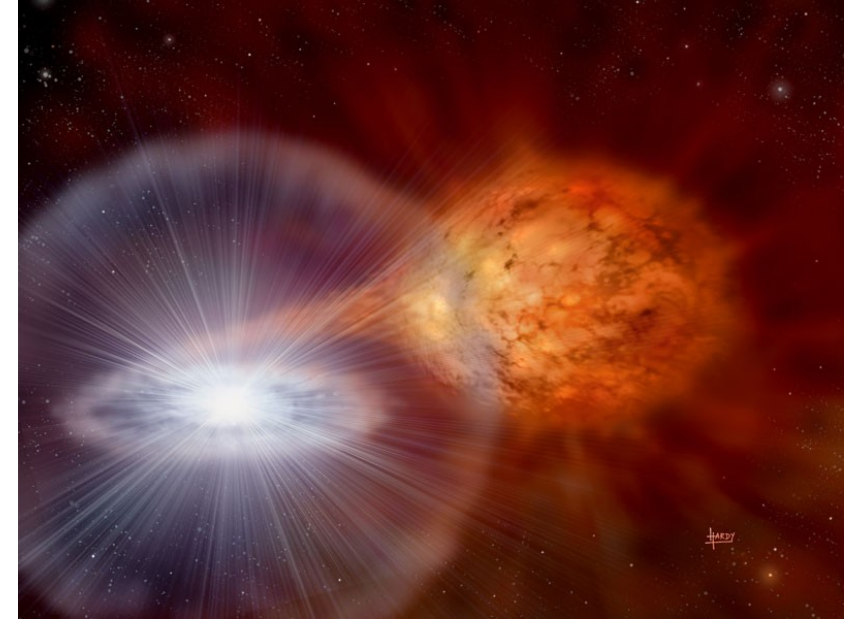
- OLCF Frontier
 - 9408 nodes, each with
 - 1 AMD CPU with 64 cores
 - 4 AMD MI250X GPUs (x2 graphics compute dies)
 - 1 exaflop performance
- GPU offloading:
 - Move data to GPUs at the start and do all computation there
 - Leverage AMReX “ParallelFor”



**How does coupling / time-
integration affect our science?**

Type Ia supernovae

- No H; strong Si, Ca, Fe lines
- Occur in old populations
- Bright as host galaxy, $L \sim 10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$
- ^{56}Ni powers the lightcurve
- Act as standard candles
- *General consensus: thermonuclear explosion of a carbon/oxygen white dwarf*
 - What progenitor?



(David A. Hardy & PPARC)



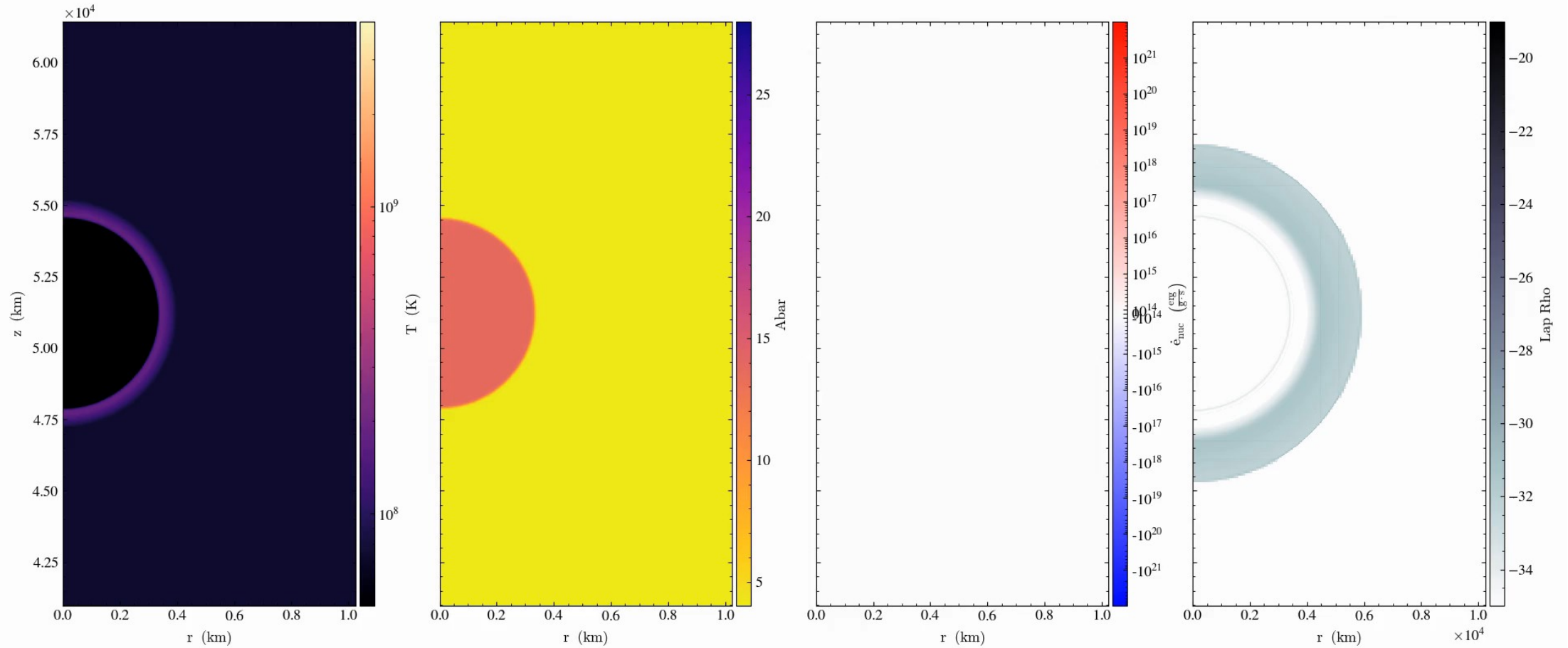
SN 1994D (High-Z SN Search team)

Double detonations

- Several competing SN Ia models currently
- Double detonation:
 - Sub-Chandra WD builds He layer
 - Detonation in He layer triggers detonation in underlying CO WD
- Challenge: avoid numerically-seeded detonations
 - Some artificially limit the reactions
 - High resolution is needed to avoid entirely (Katz & Zingale 2019)
- Can SDC integration help?

Double detonation

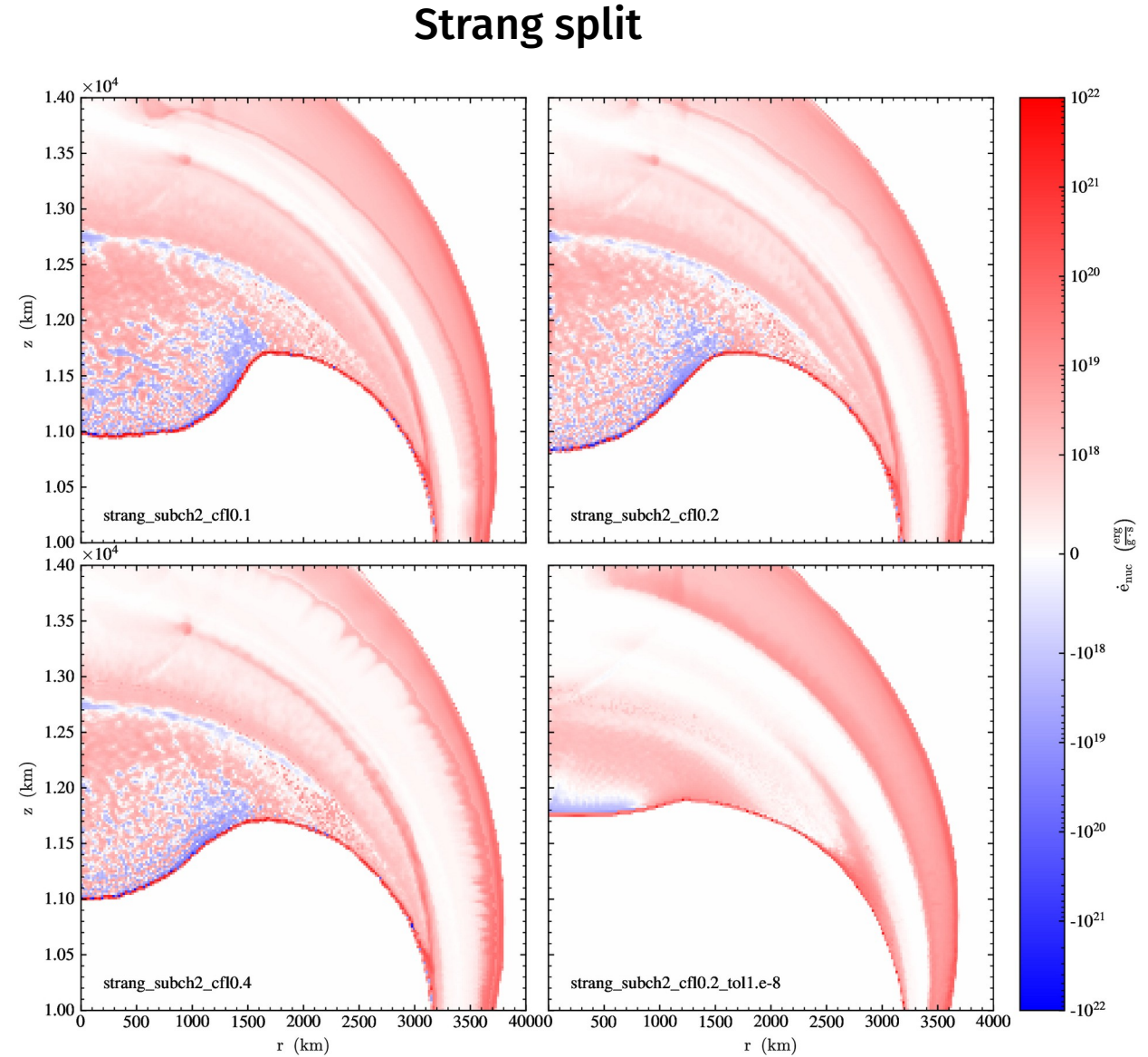
Castro simulation of a double detonation, $M_{\text{WD}} = 1.1 M_{\odot}$, $M_{\text{layer}} = 0.05 M_{\odot}$



time = 0.000 s

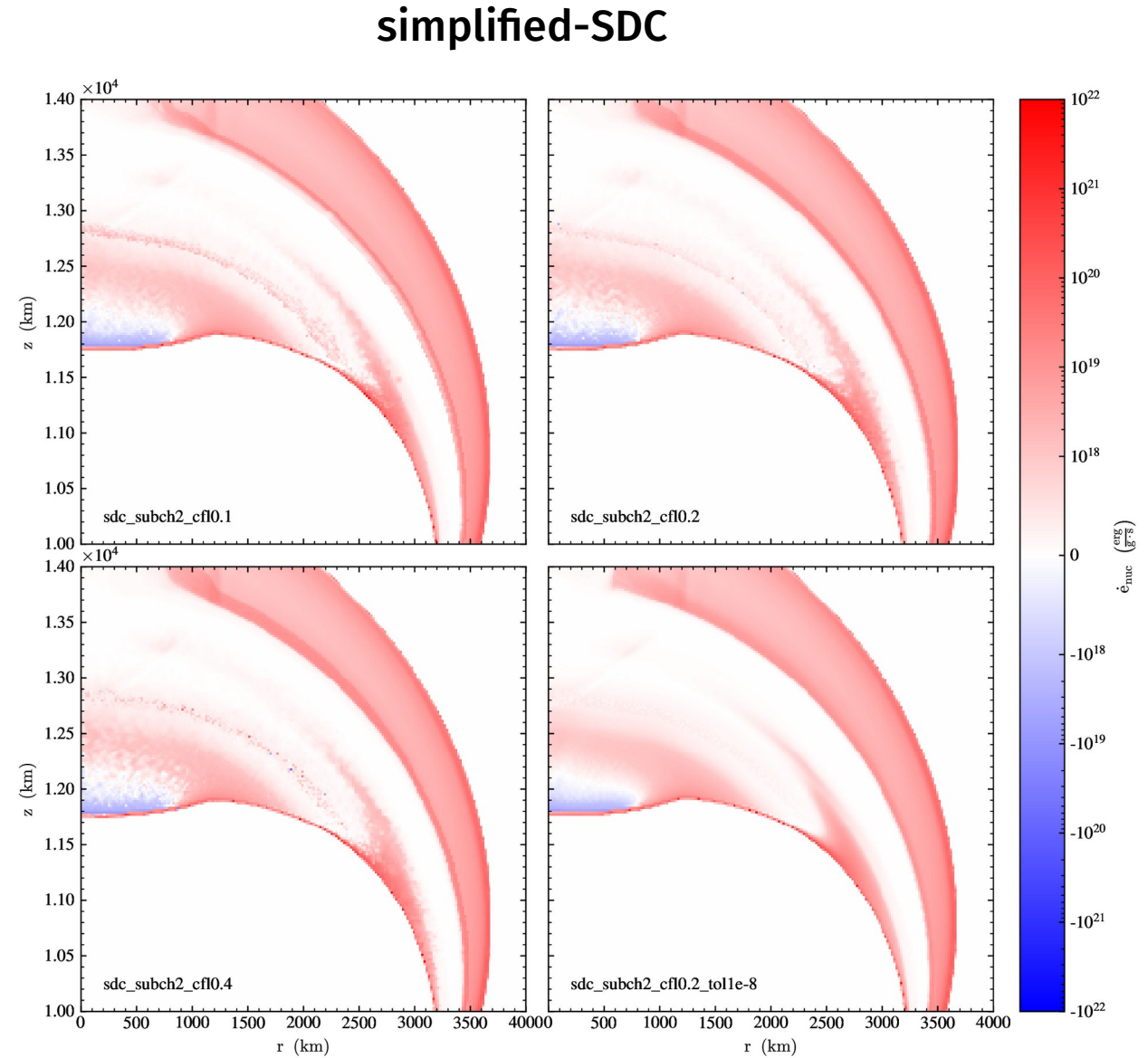
Double detonations

- Integration test:
 - Kick the He layer hard and see what happens
- Strang has difficulty compared to SDC
 - Converges to SDC with tighter network tols
- Simplified-SDC is no more expensive, despite doing both operations twice



Double detonations

- Integration test:
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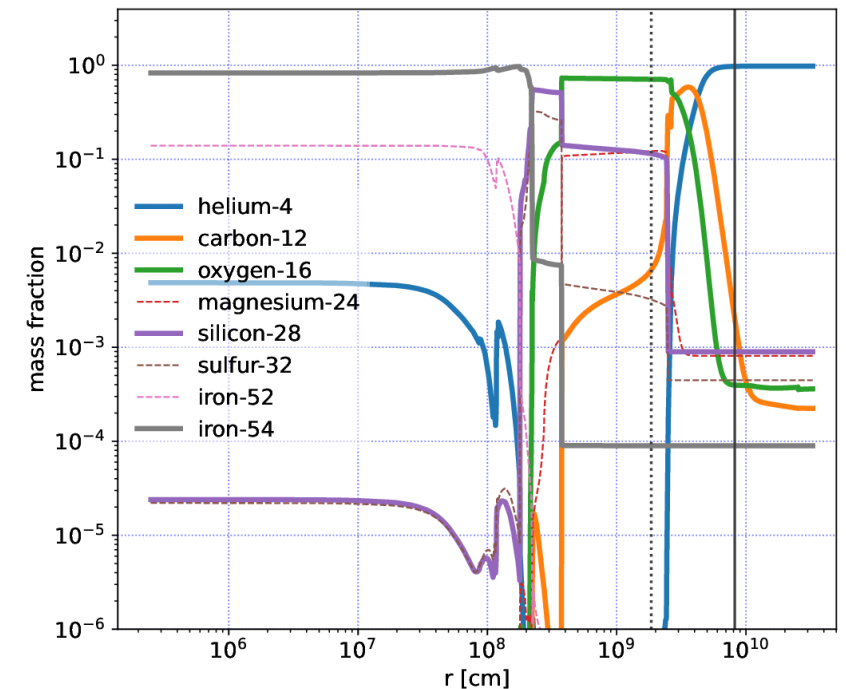
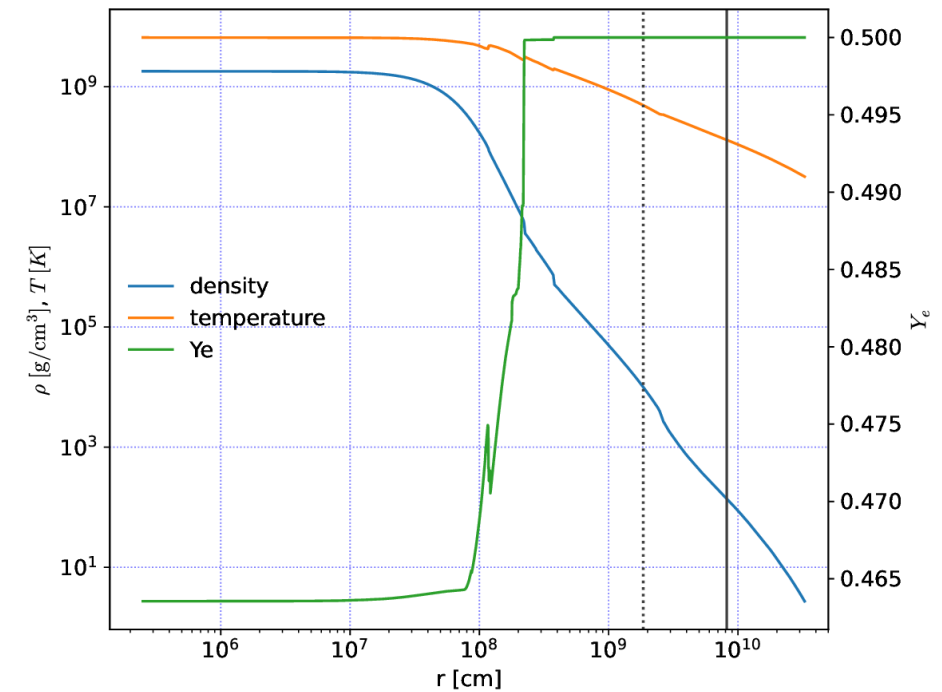


Massive stars

- Goal: evolution of massive star leading to core-collapse
- Challenge:
 - e^- captures + NSE in core
 - Si burning is hard
- *Can we avoid cutting the timestep harshly?*
- Our approach:
 - NSE table (with Y_e fraction evolution) + traditional net
 - Energy evolution with reactions is critical
 - NSE “bailout” during ODE solve
- SDC formalism allows for 2nd-order accurate integration

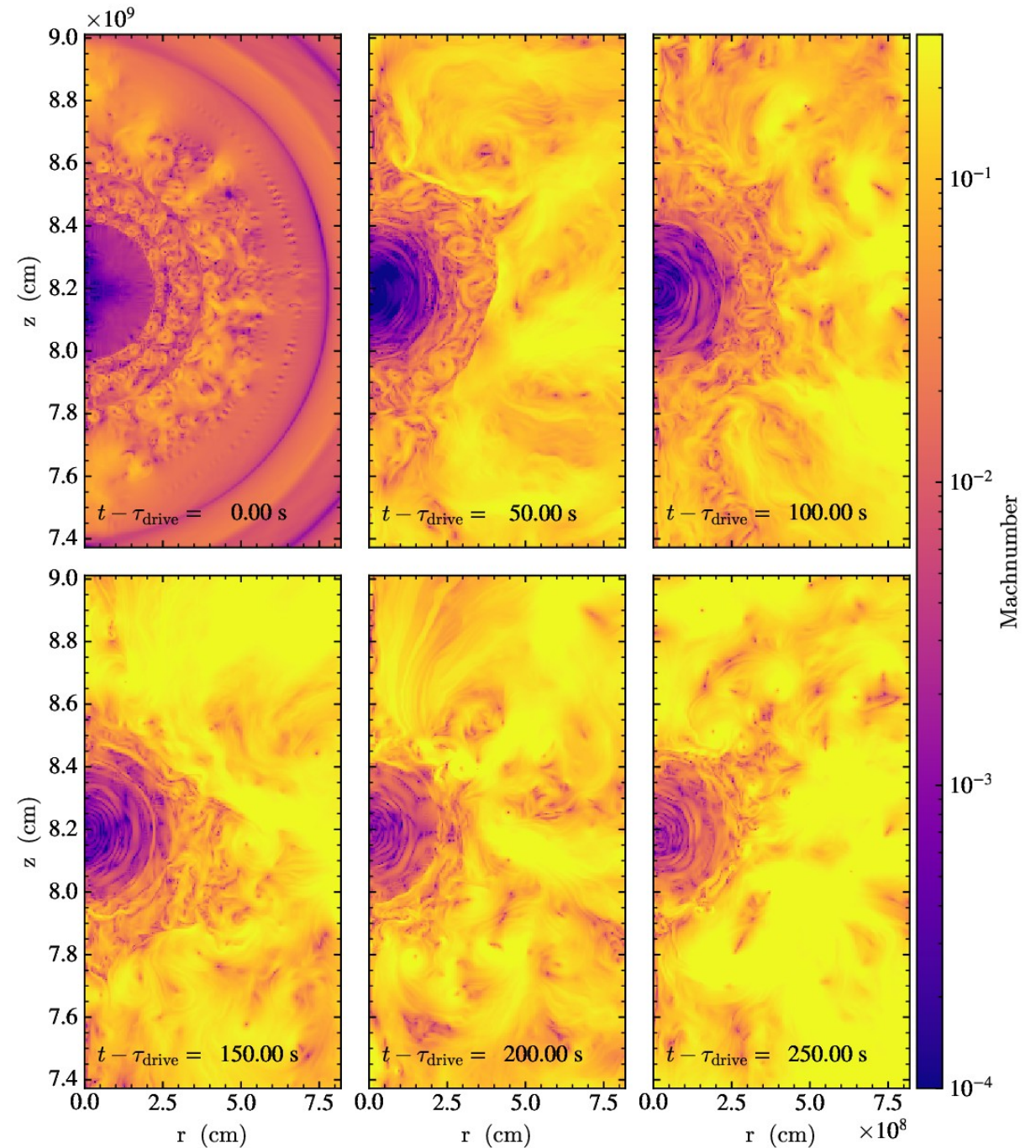
Massive stars

- $15 M_{\odot}$ progenitor
- Capture Fe core, Si, O, C shells on grid
- Use 2D axisymmetry with 20 km maximum resolution
 - We are interested in the time-integration strategy, so 2D is fine

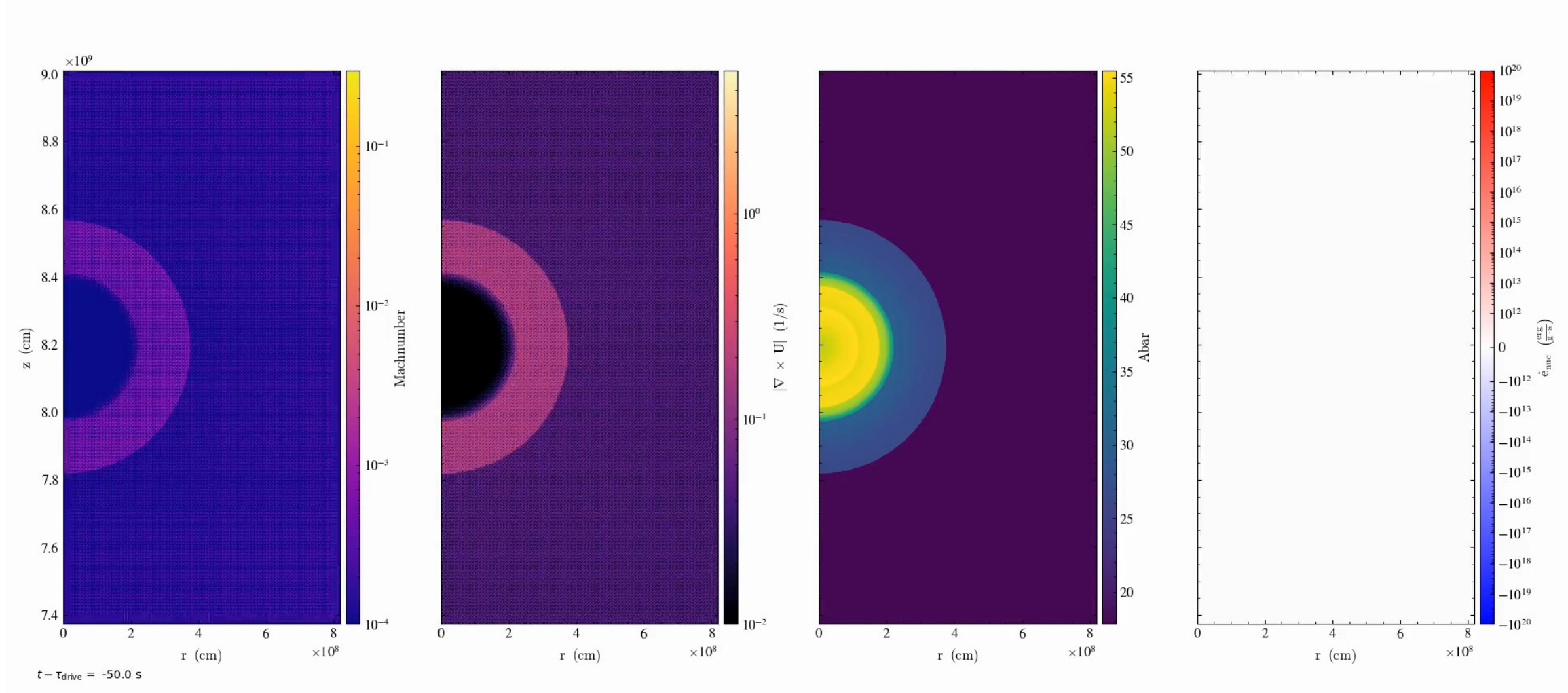


Massive stars

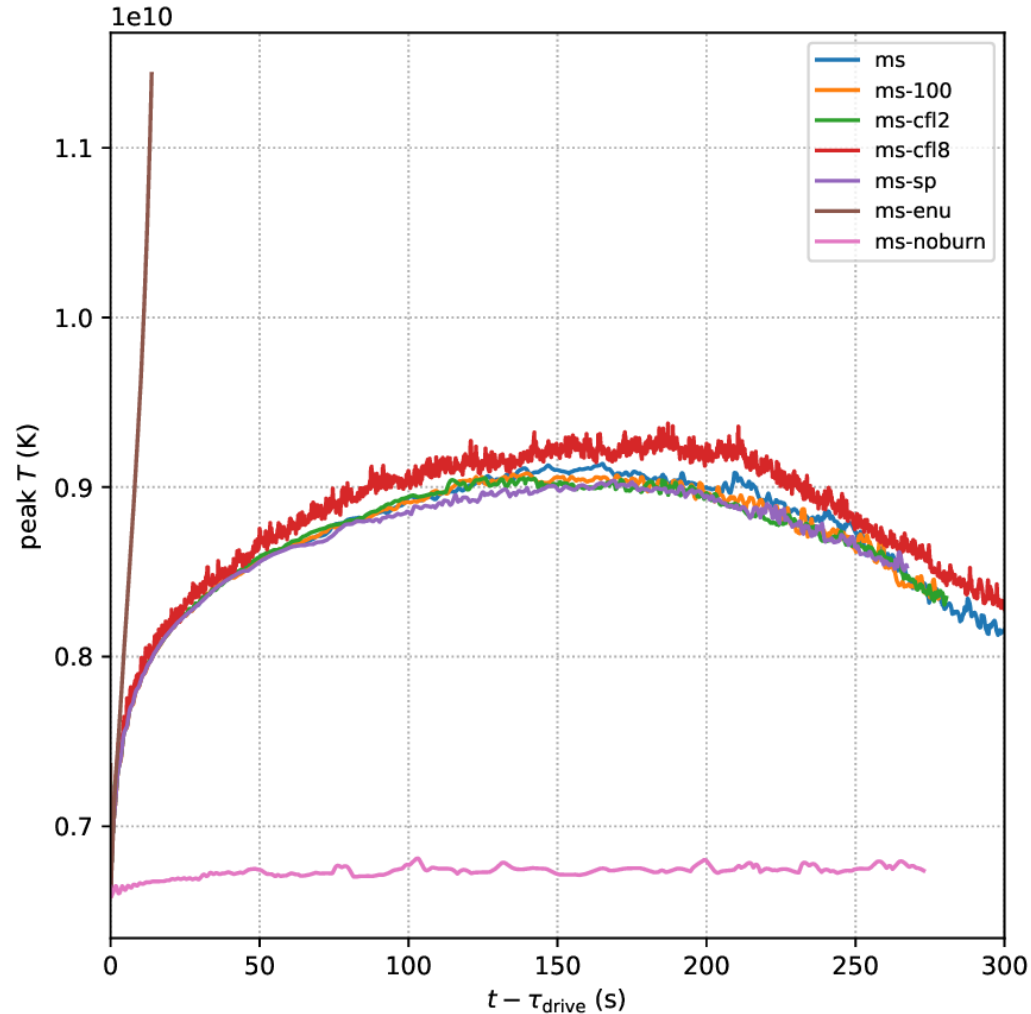
- Fe core modeled self-consistently on the grid
- Strong convection builds up in O layer
- 2D convection is not “real”, erodes Si layer



Massive stars



Sensitivity of results



- Solution is robust to:
 - Timestep (CFL #)
 - Domain size
 - Initialization process
- Evolution can take place on hydro timescale

**How do we train students to do
computational science?**

How do we train students?

- **Introduction to programming**
 - We have UG and grad versions of this
- **Class on numerical methods**
 - We have a regular grad class
 - UG level is as “special topics”
- **Training on software engineering**
 - Generally learned via working in a research group

What has worked in the classroom?

- Jupyter-book for organizing content
 - combines a collection of notebooks into a webpage
 - Allow for easy running in the cloud
- Github classroom for assignments
 - Builds comfort with git
- General goals:
 - Write all methods from scratch before using libraries
 - Teach testing (e.g. convergence, unit tests, ...)
 - Learn when not to use a particular method
- Classes are usually language agnostic

A tour

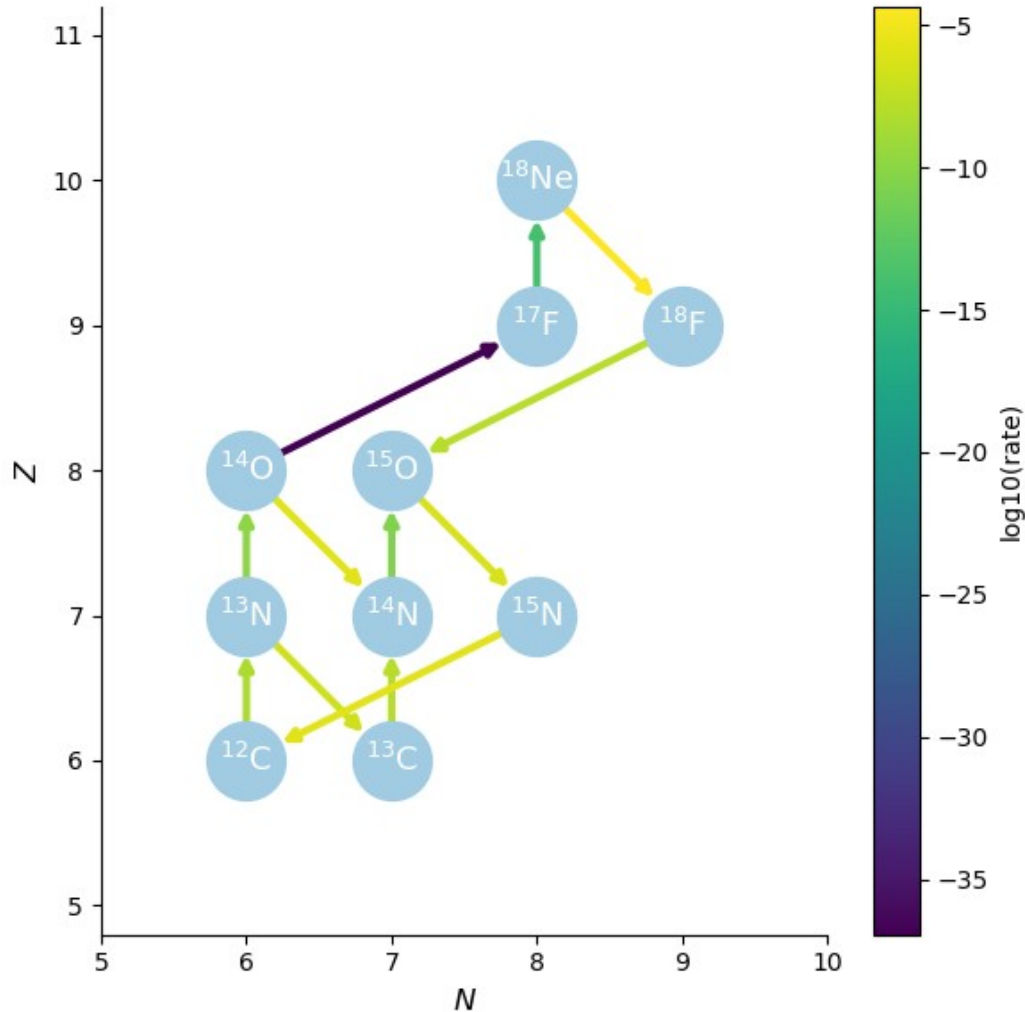
- Finished product:

https://zingale.github.io/computational_astrophysics/



Classroom ↔ Research <https://github.com/pynucastro>

<https://github.com/pynucastro>



- **HW from grad Stars class:**
 - Download rates for nuclear reactions involved in CNO burning and integrate
 - No students did it
- **My solutions became the pynucastro library**
- **All students in our group contribute to its development**

(Smith Clark et al. 2023)

Open astrophysics bookshelf

- Hosted on github:
<https://github.com/Open-Astrophysics-Bookshelf>
- Open licensed texts:
 - Contributions accepted from community
- Current texts on stellar physics, star formation, astrophysical processes, computational astro
- Introduction to Computational Astrophysical Hydrodynamics
 - Works through the derivation of all the methods used in our code
 - Every figure has a hyperlink to the code used to generate it
 - Used by many students to learn these methods

Summary

- New algorithms can improve efficiency / accuracy
- Multiphysics integration requires new techniques
 - Operator splitting can lead to breakdowns in coupling
 - We've developed new techniques to strongly couple hydro + reactions
- Simulations of SN Ia and massive stars benefit
 - No need to cut the timestep to reactive timescale
- Training students in computation is critical
- Everything is open:
<https://github.com/AMReX-Astro>