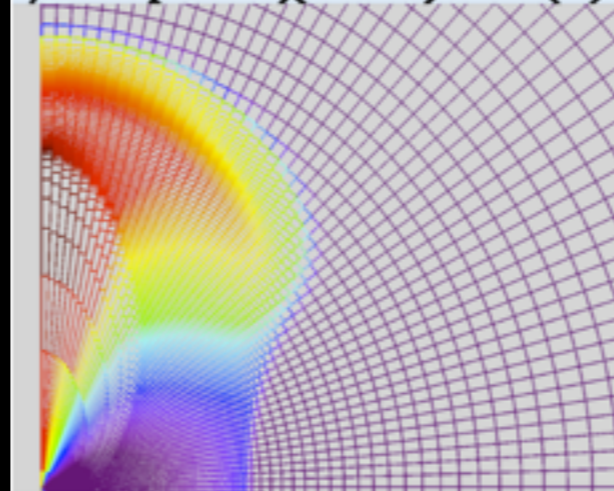
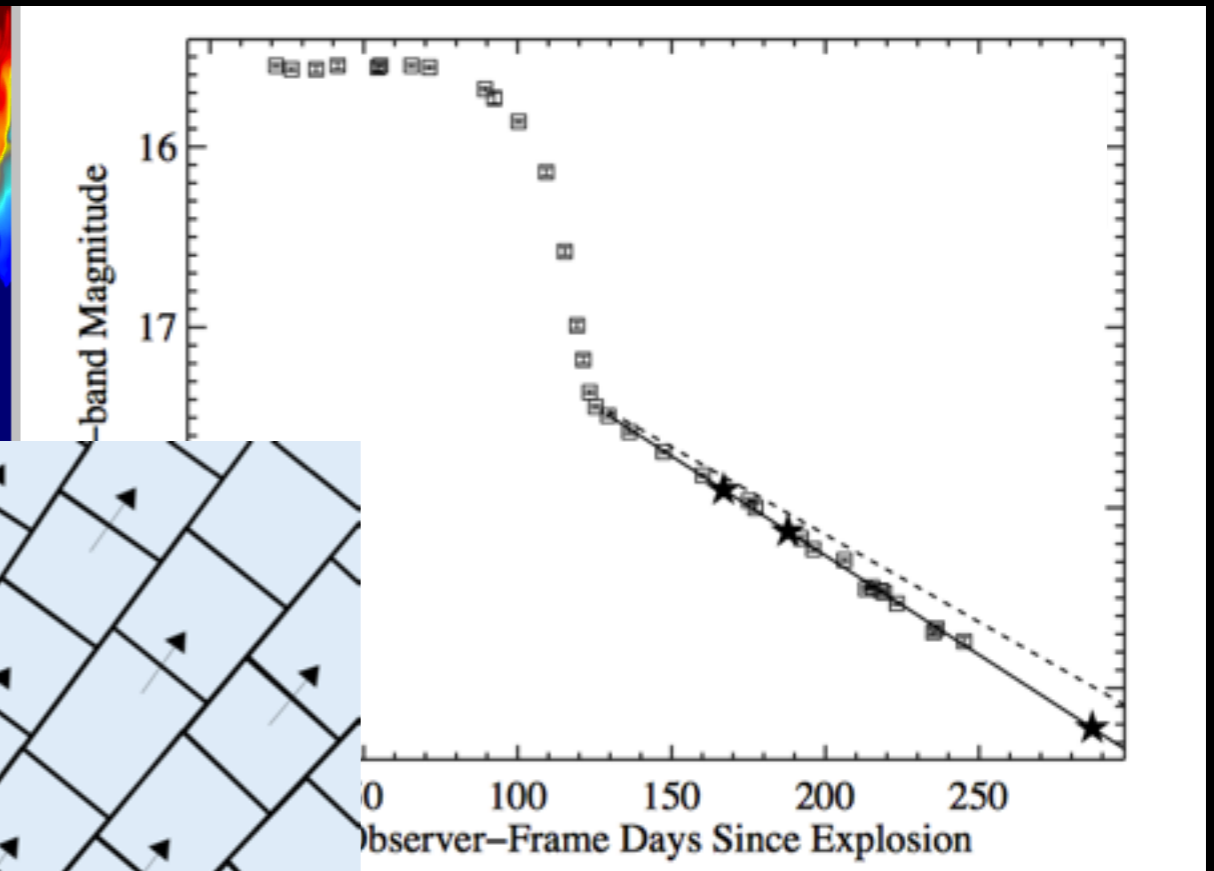
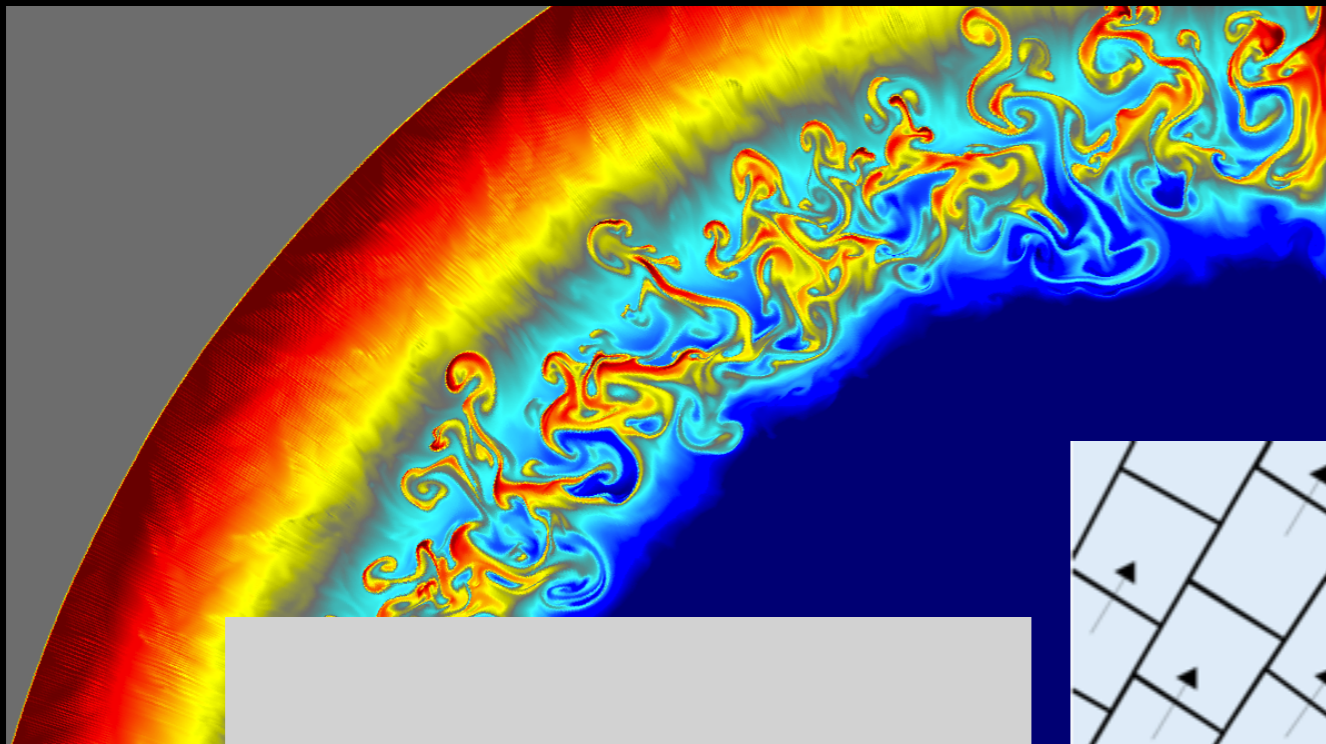


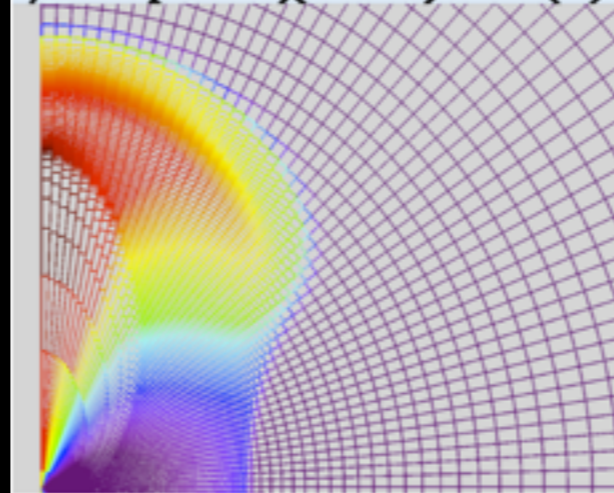
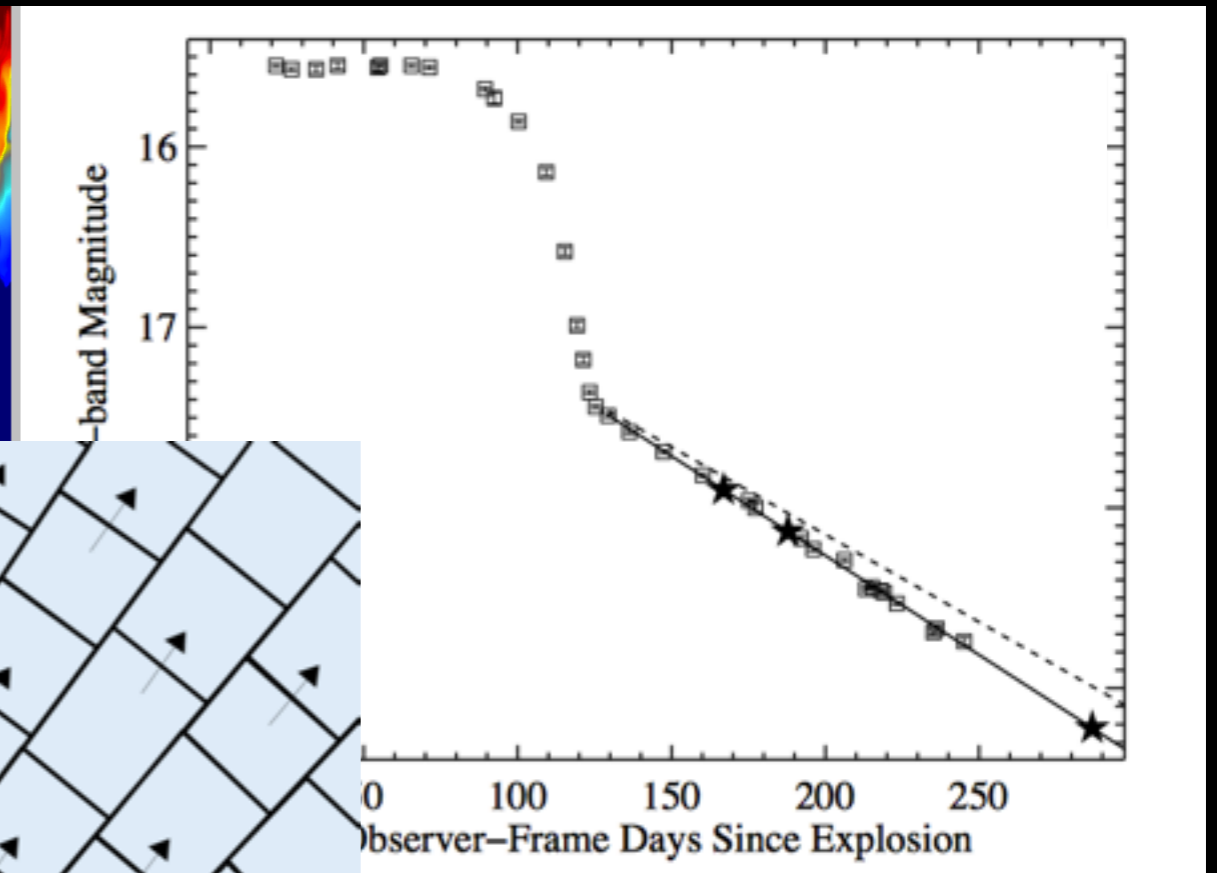
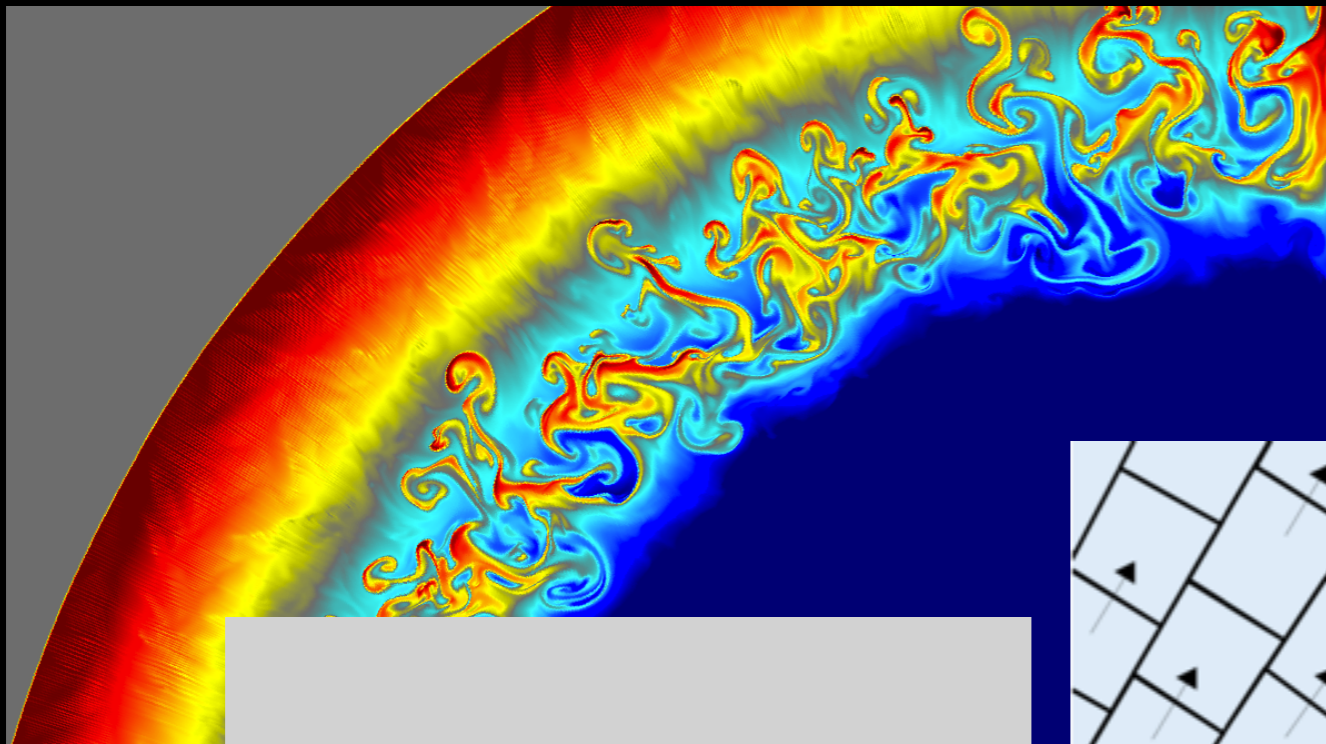
Modeling the 3D effects of Rayleigh-Taylor Instability in Type IIp Supernovae



Paul Duffell
TAC Fellow, UC Berkeley

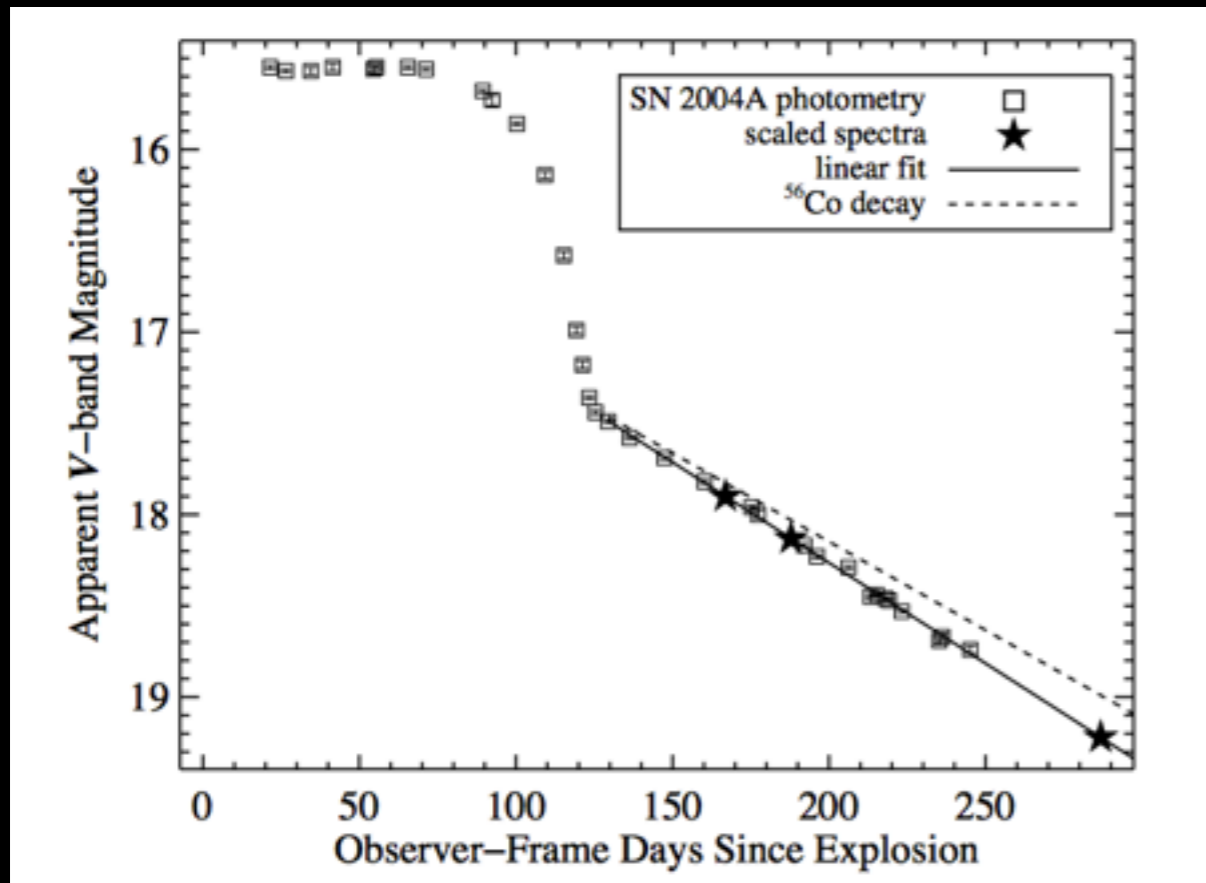
with Lars Bildsten and Bill Paxton

Modeling the 3D effects of Rayleigh-Taylor Instability in Type IIp Supernovae

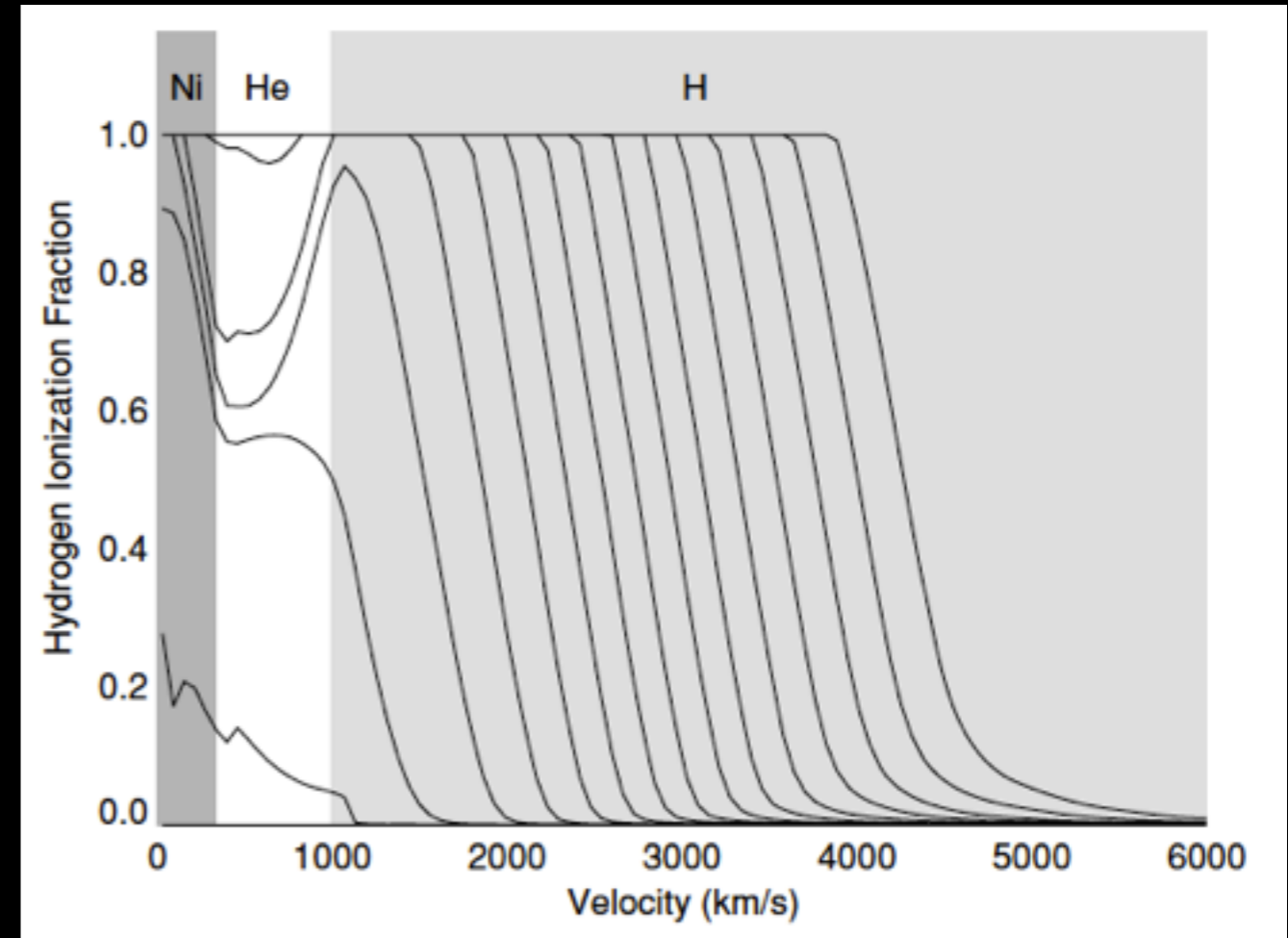


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TAC Fellow, UC Berkeley

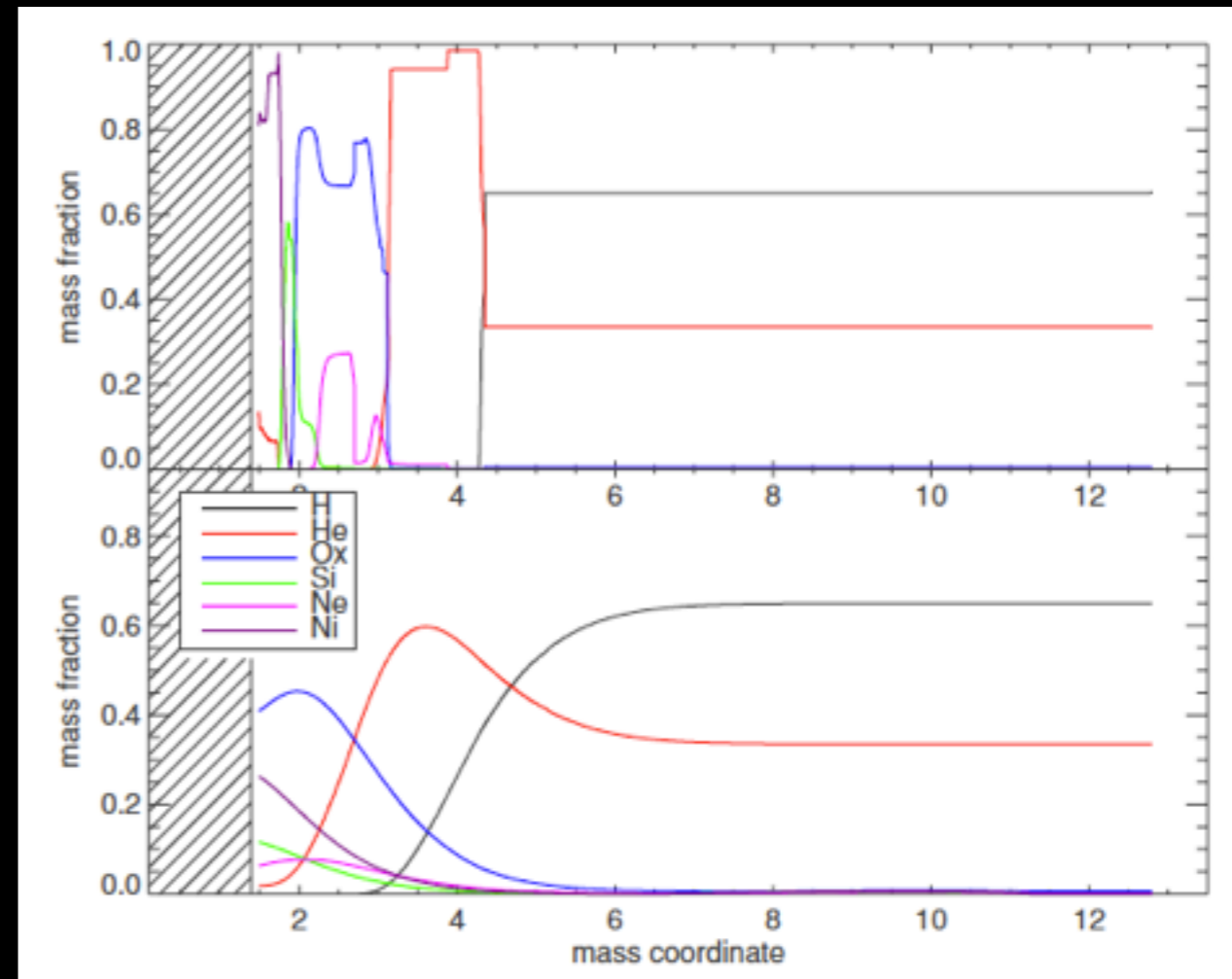
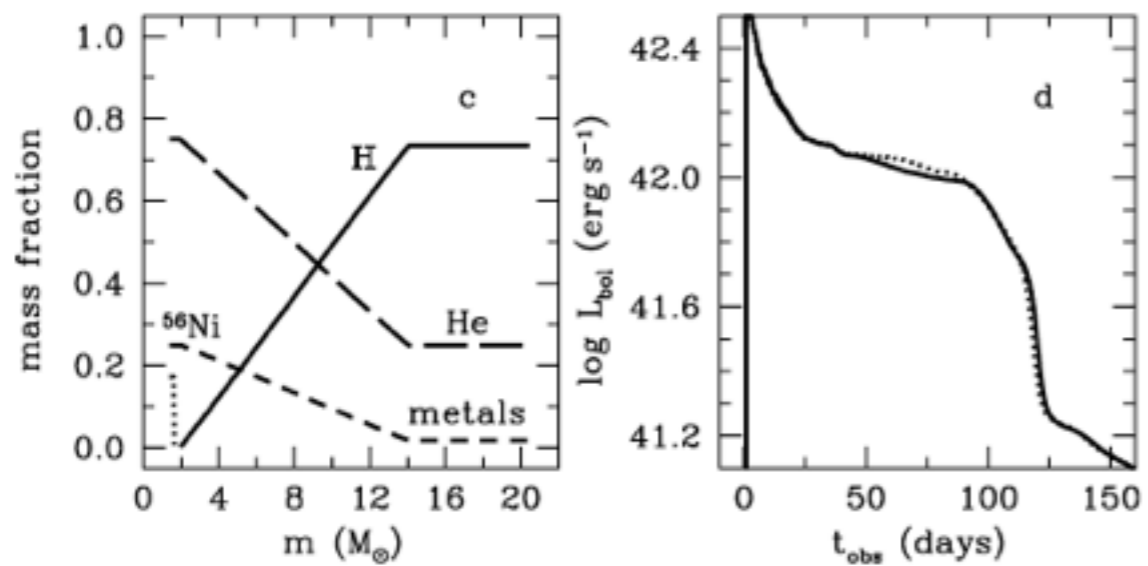
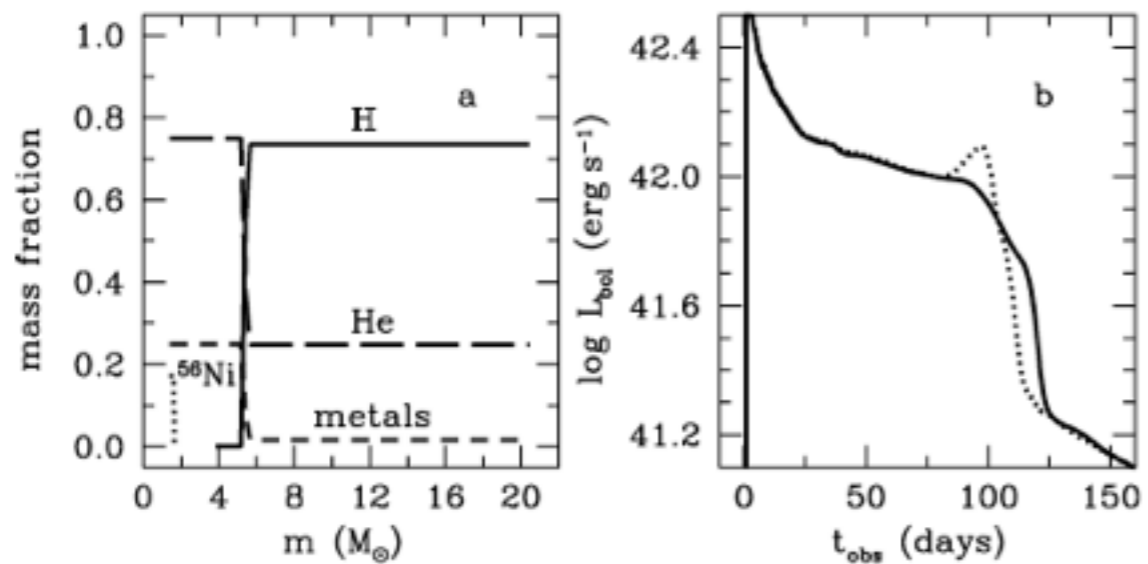
with Lars Bildsten and Bill Paxton



Silverman et al (2016)

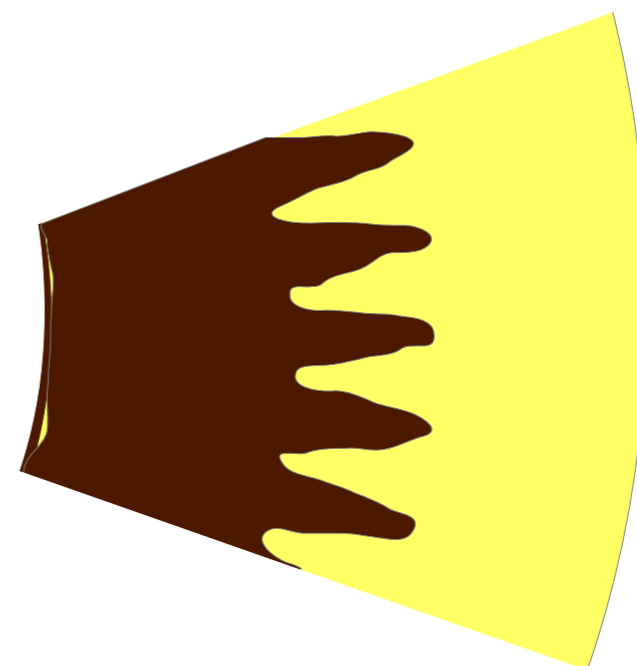
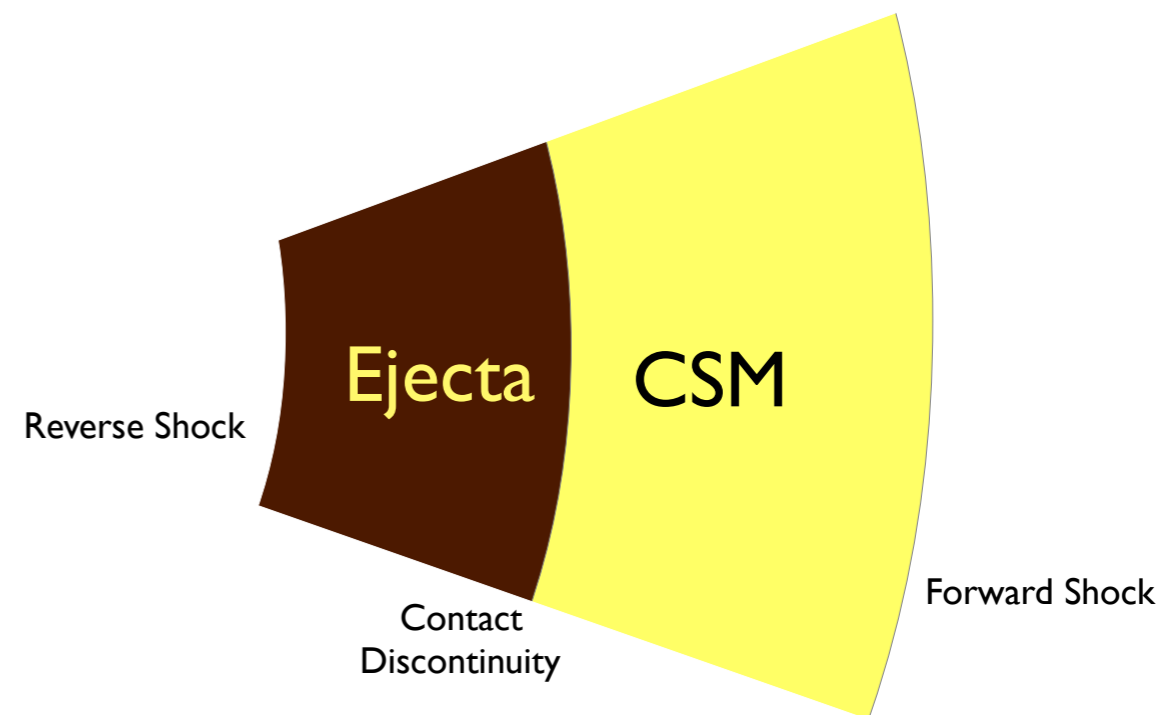
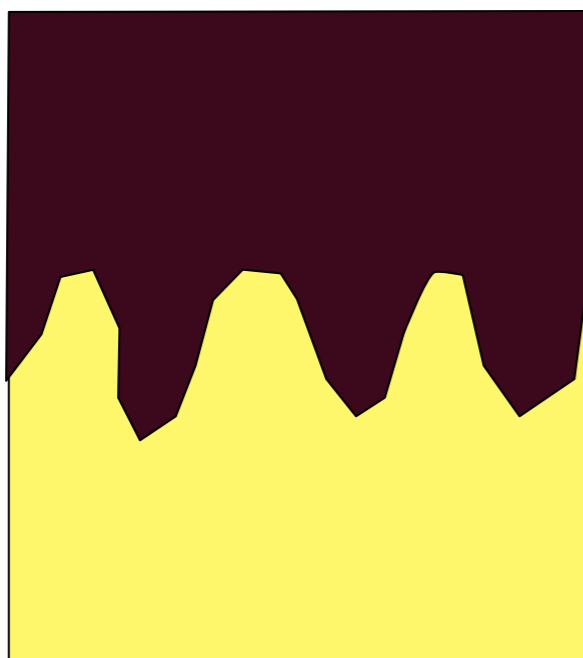
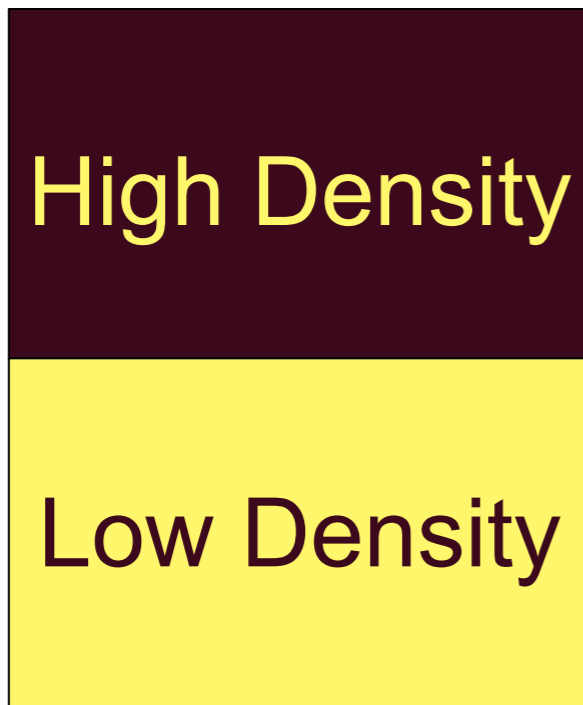


Kasen & Woosley (2009)



Kasen & Woosley (2009)

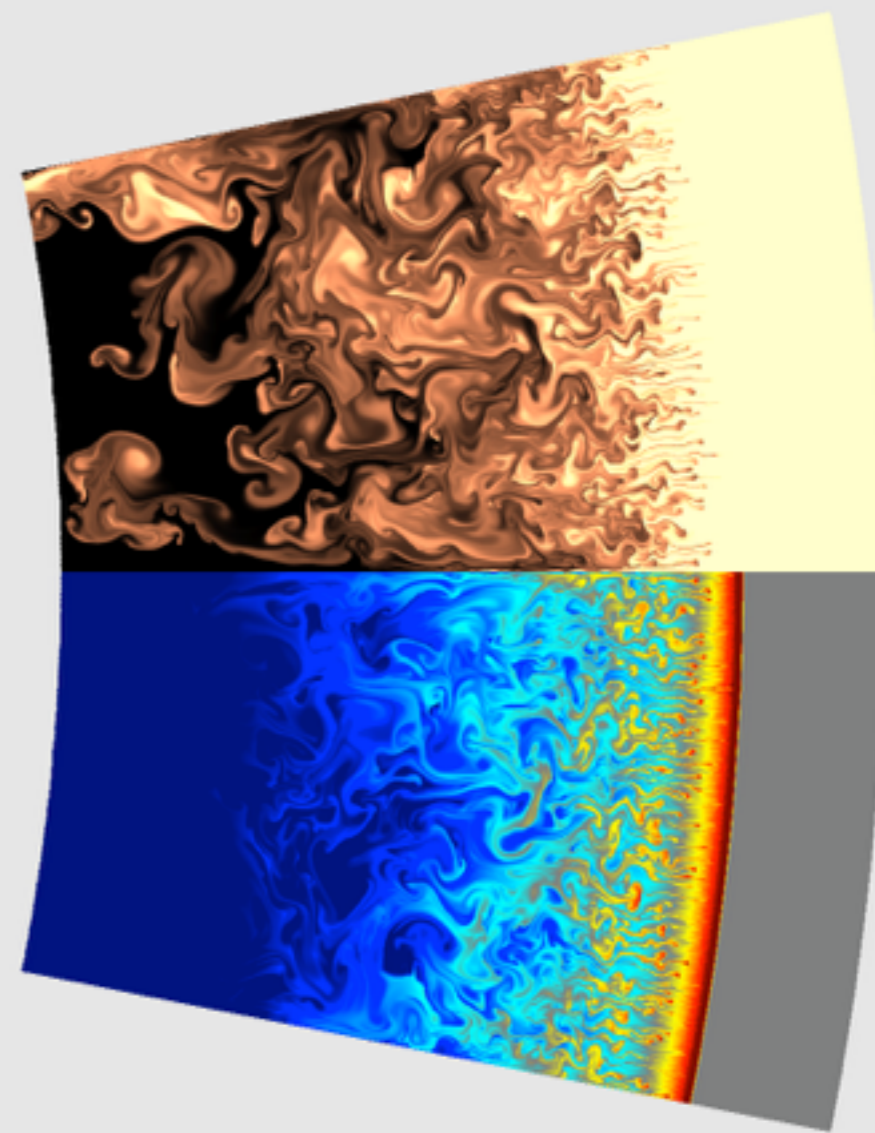
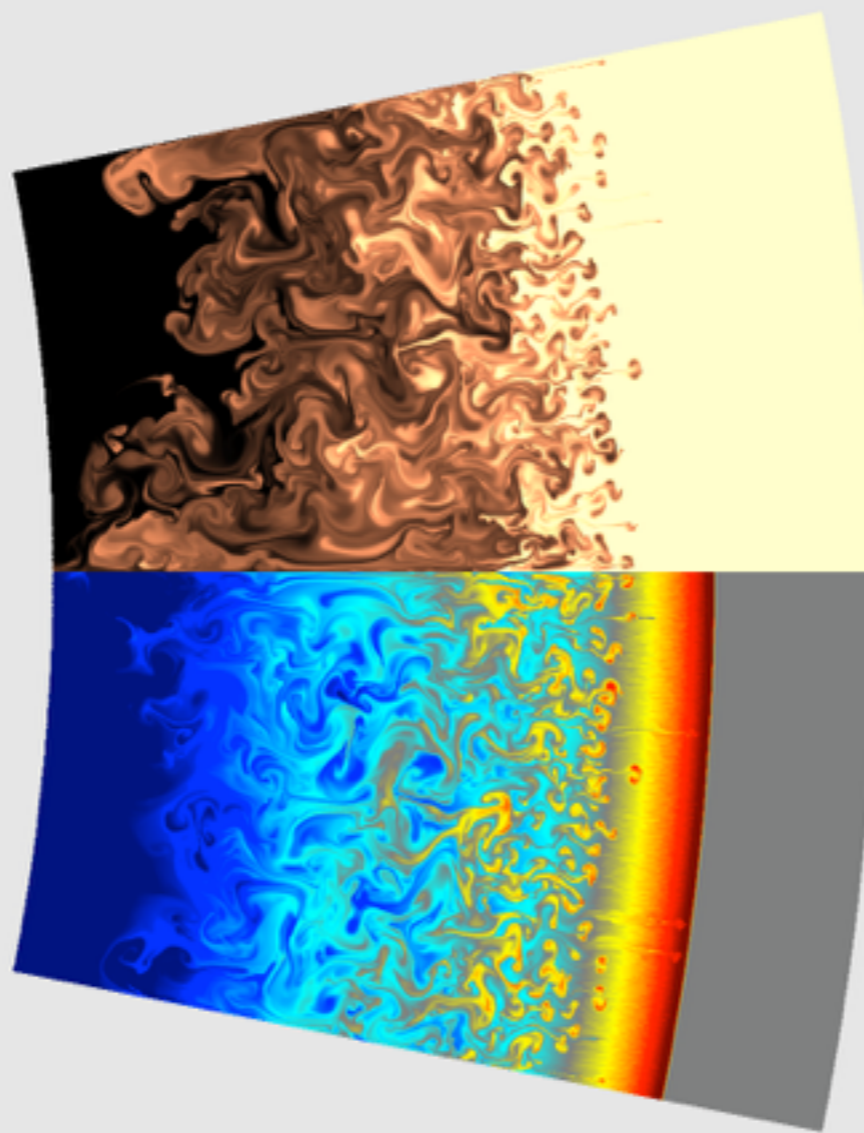
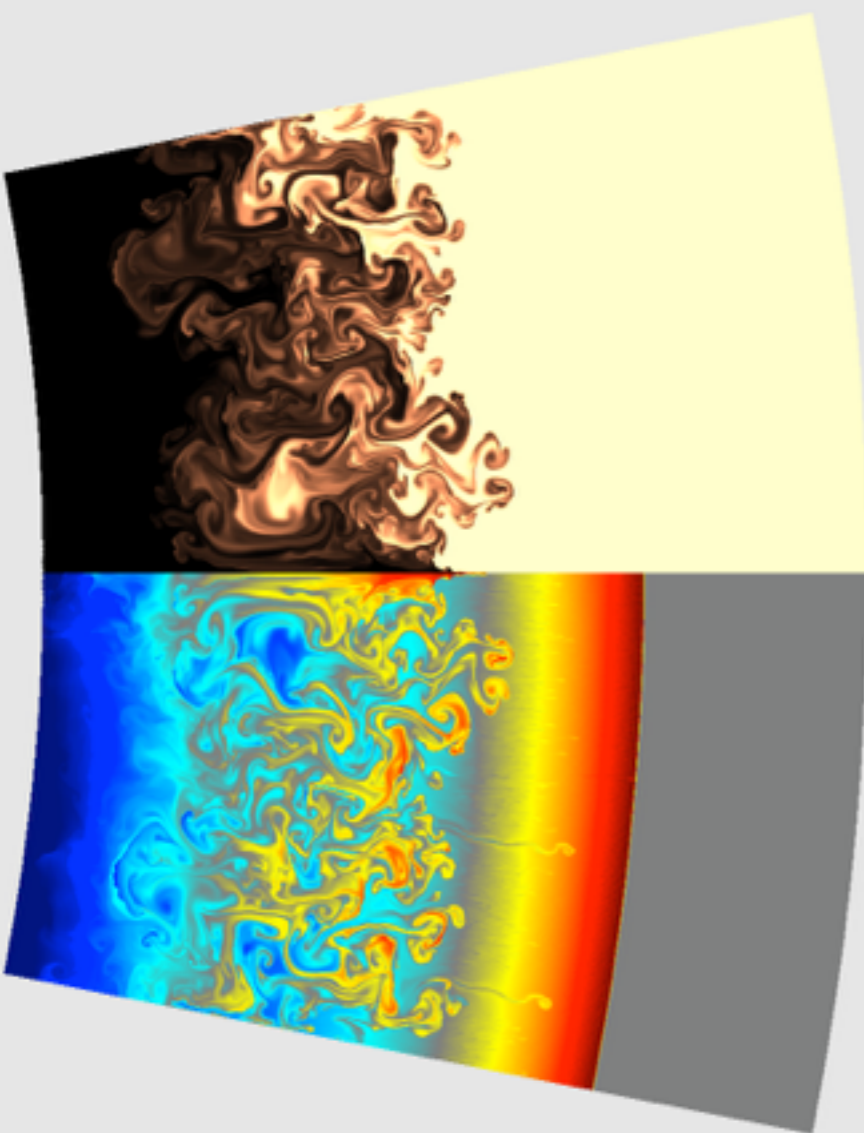
Utrobin (2007)



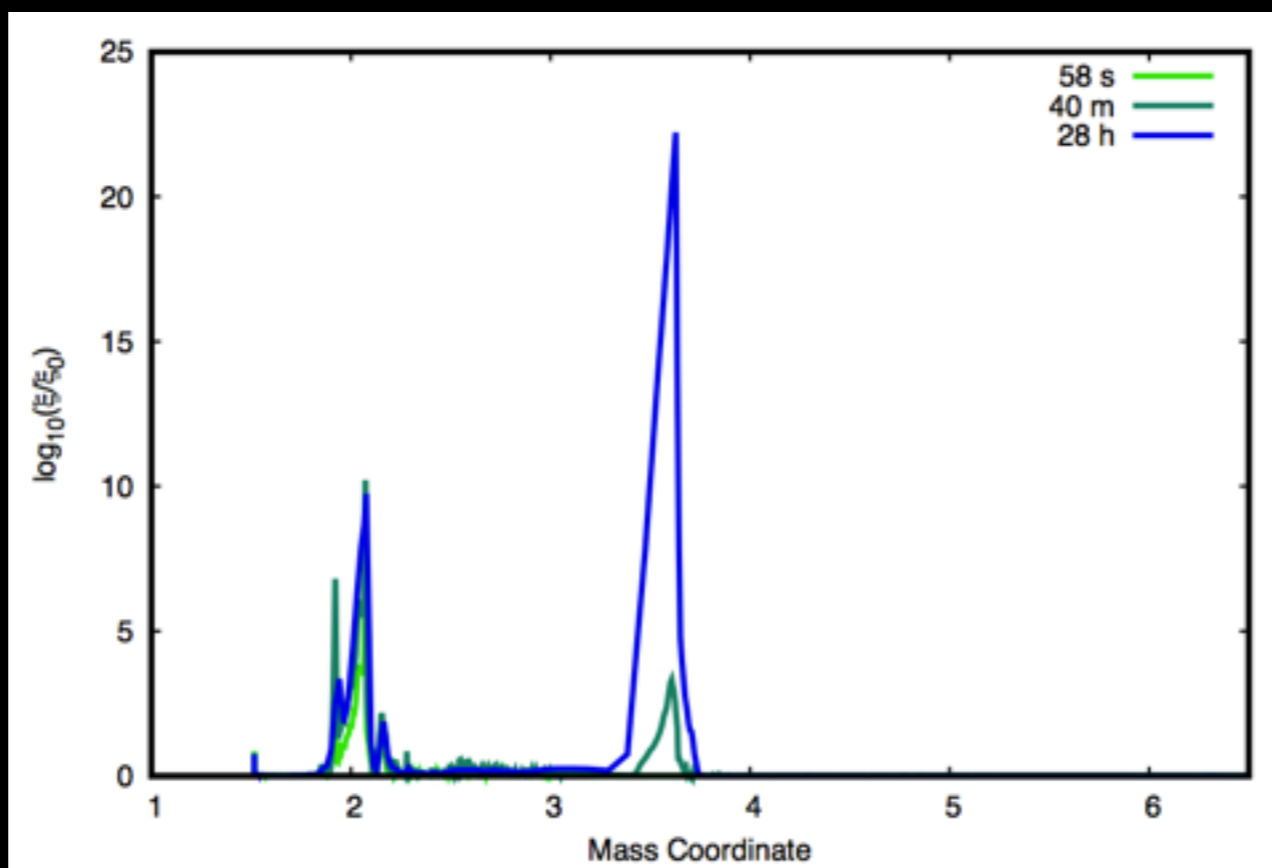
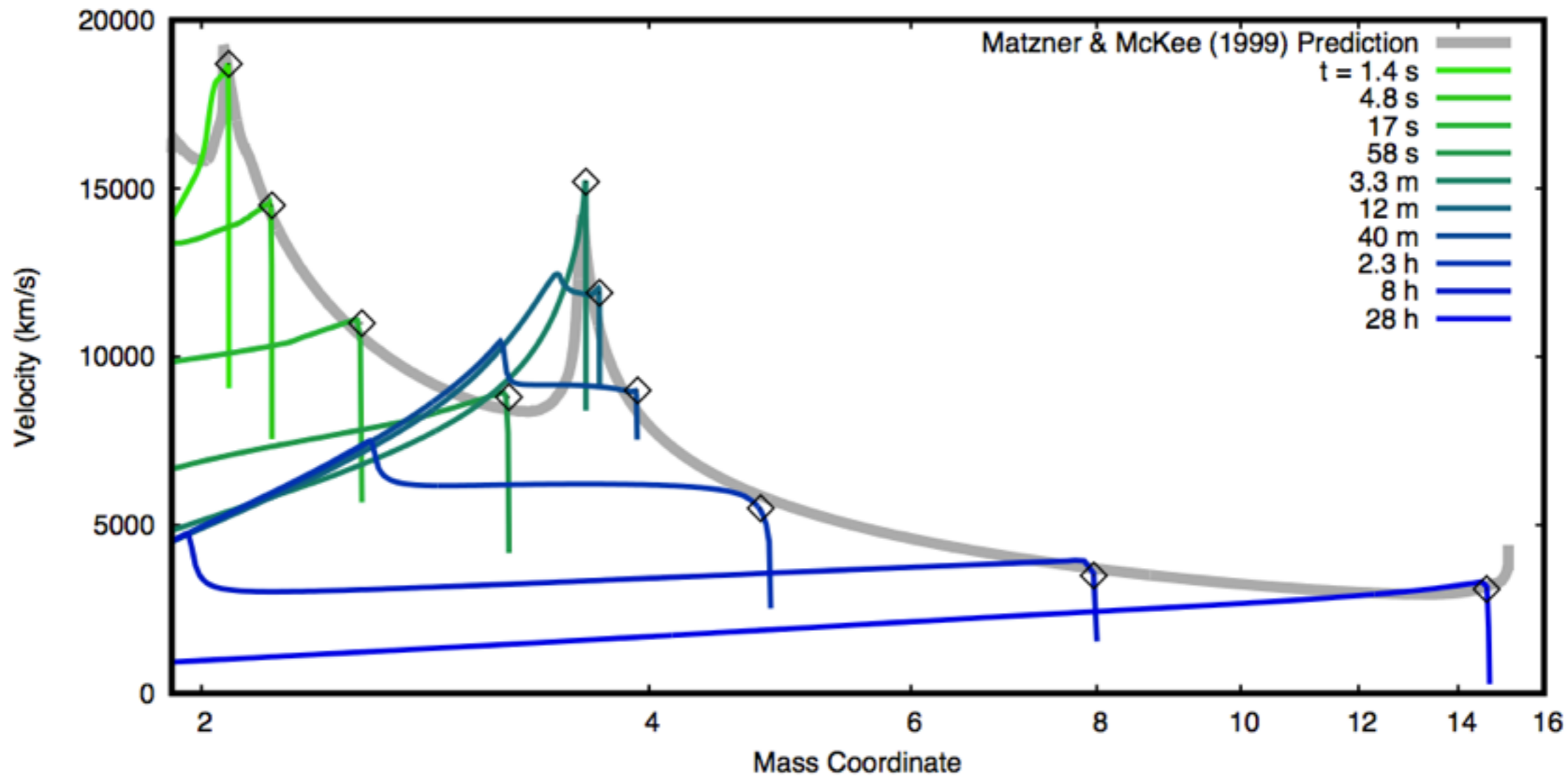
Lorentz Factor = 10

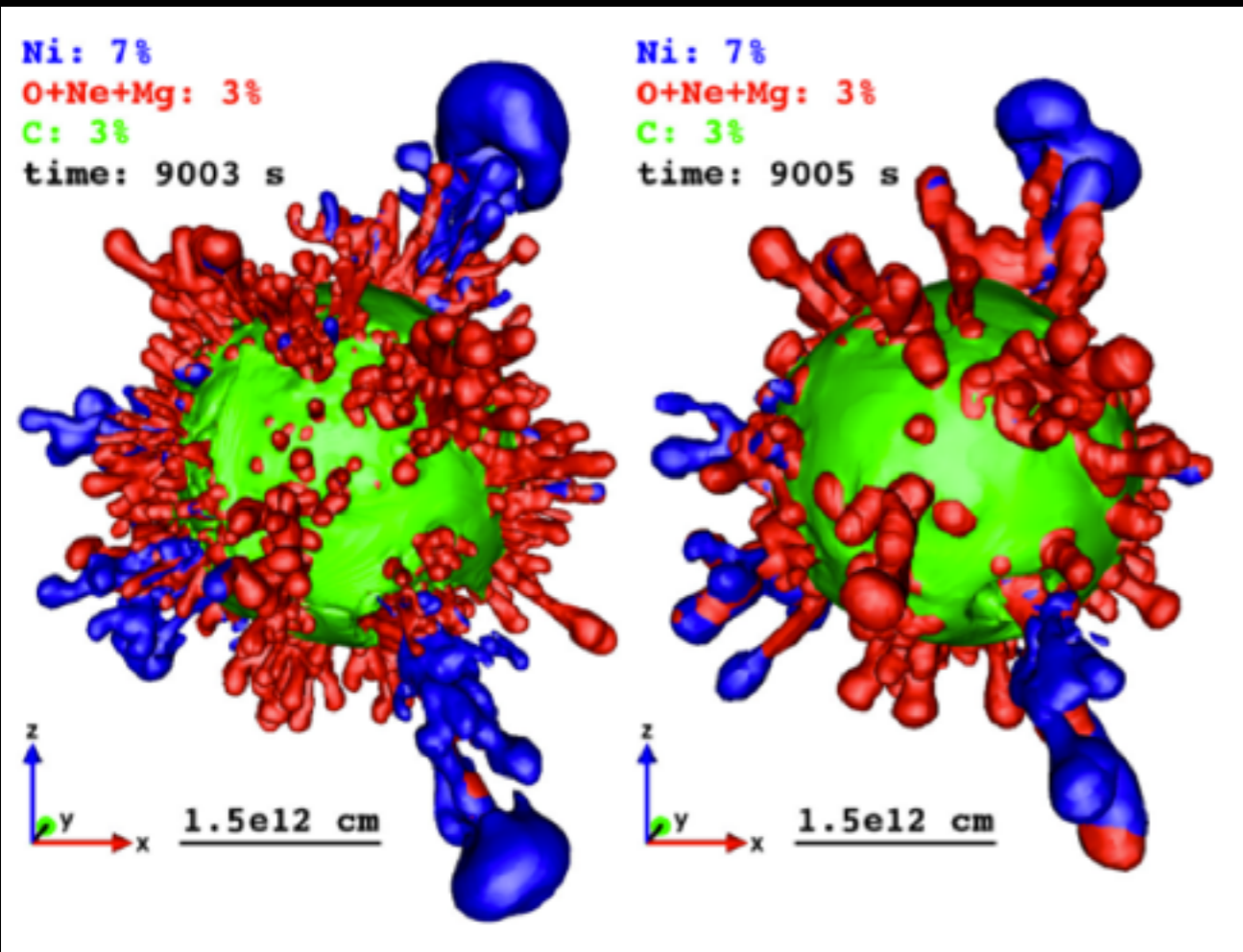
30

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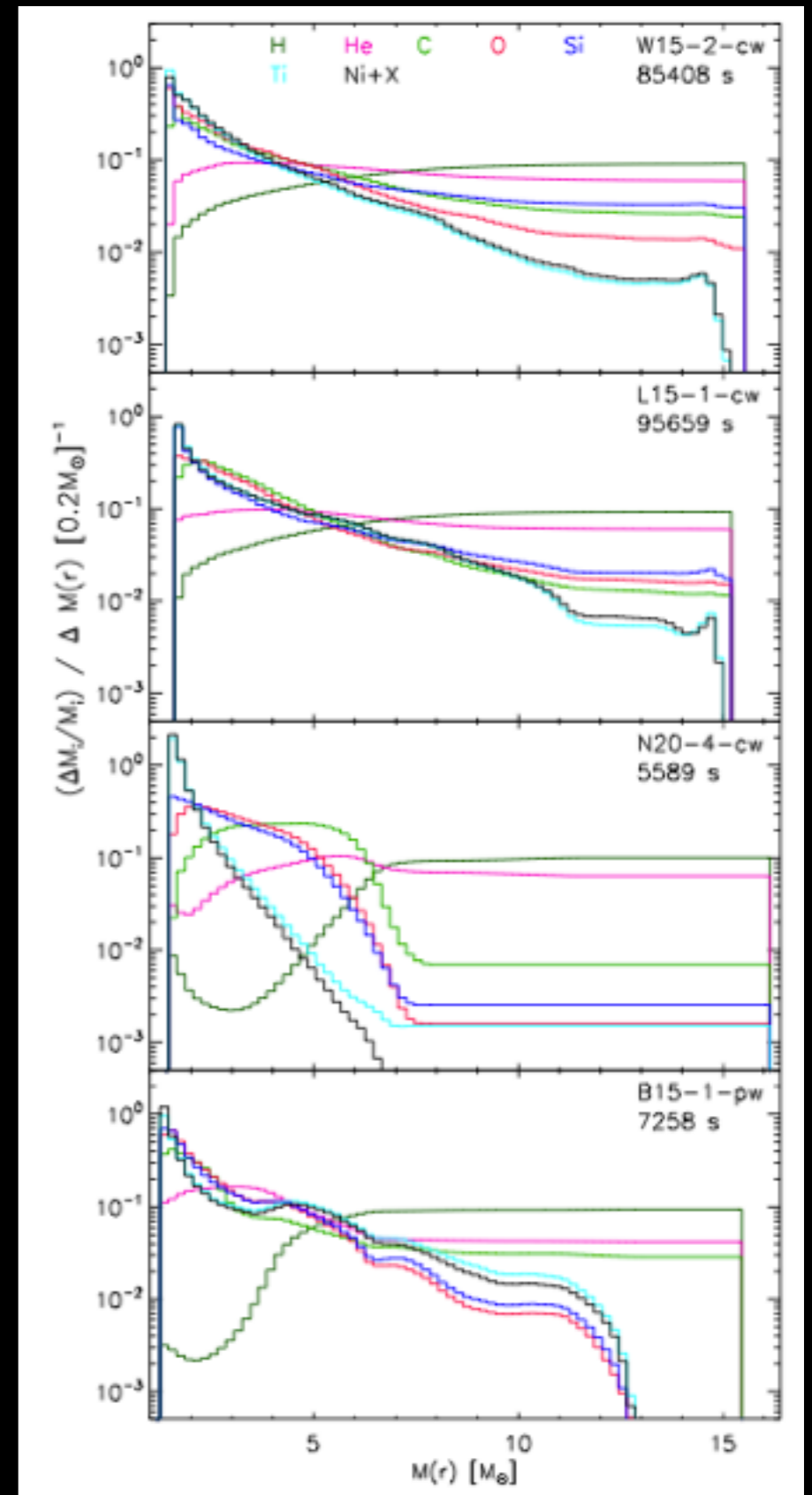
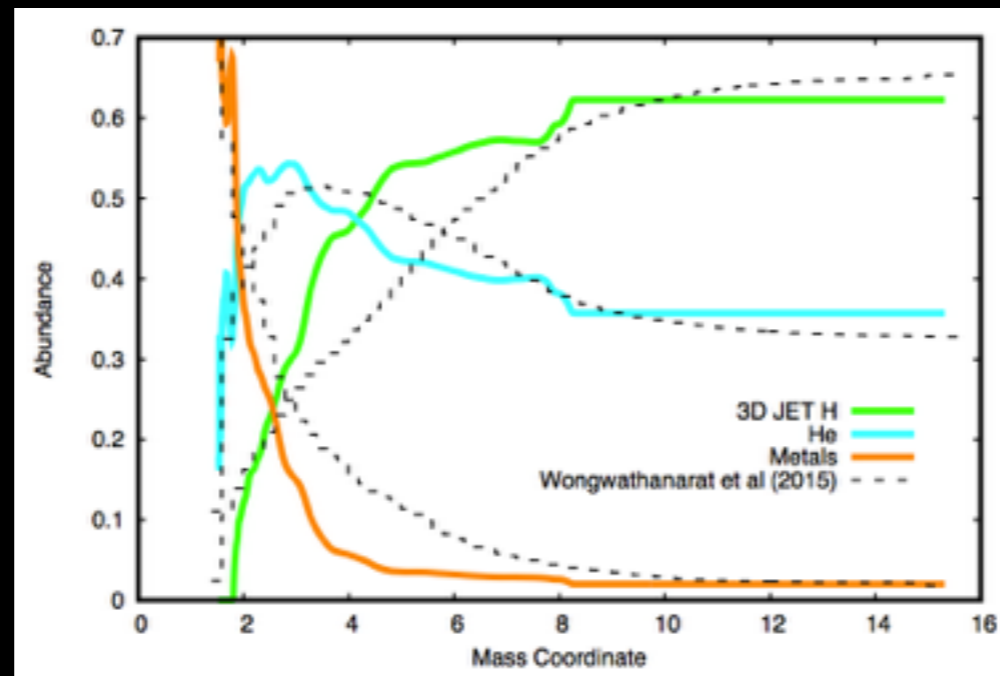


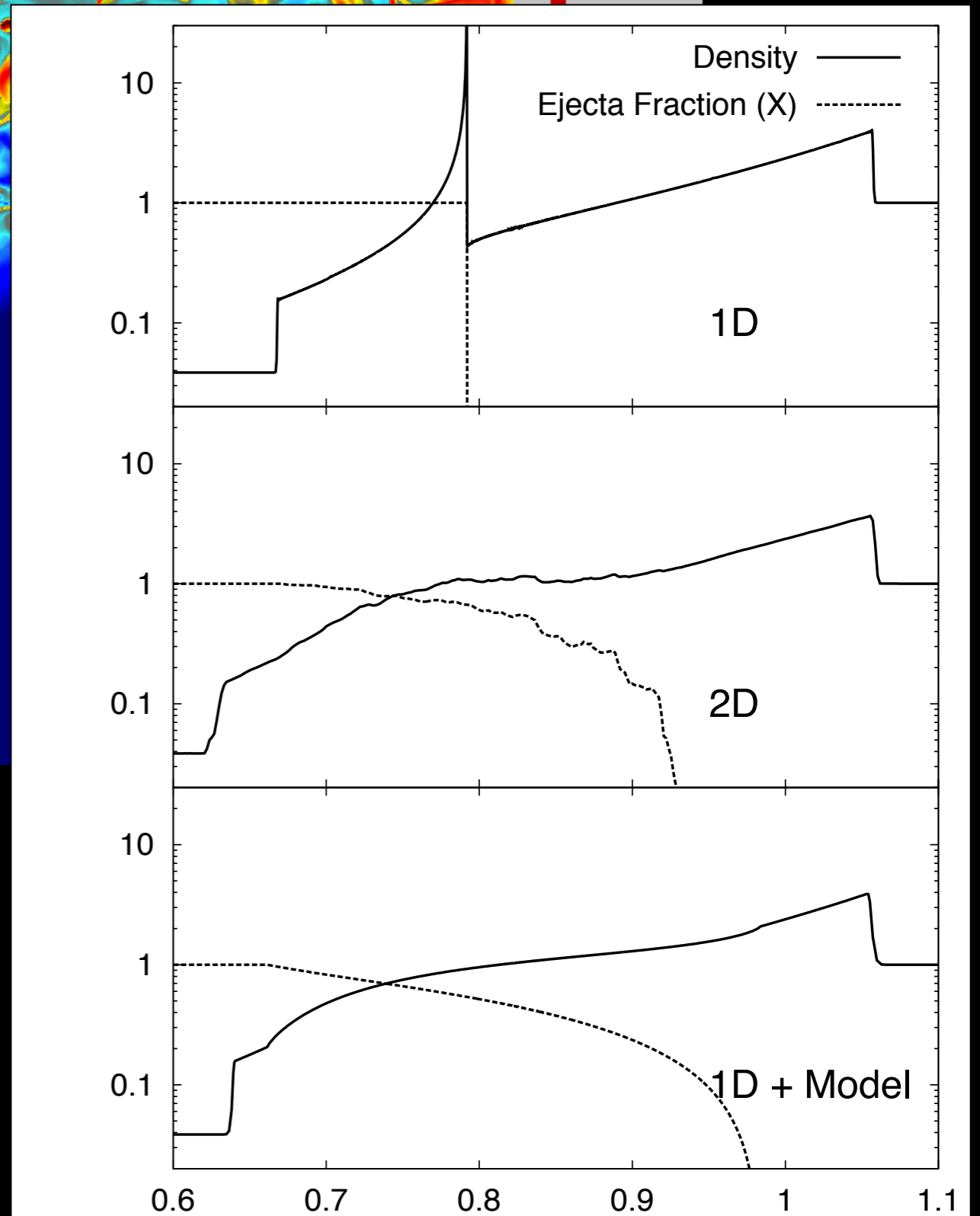
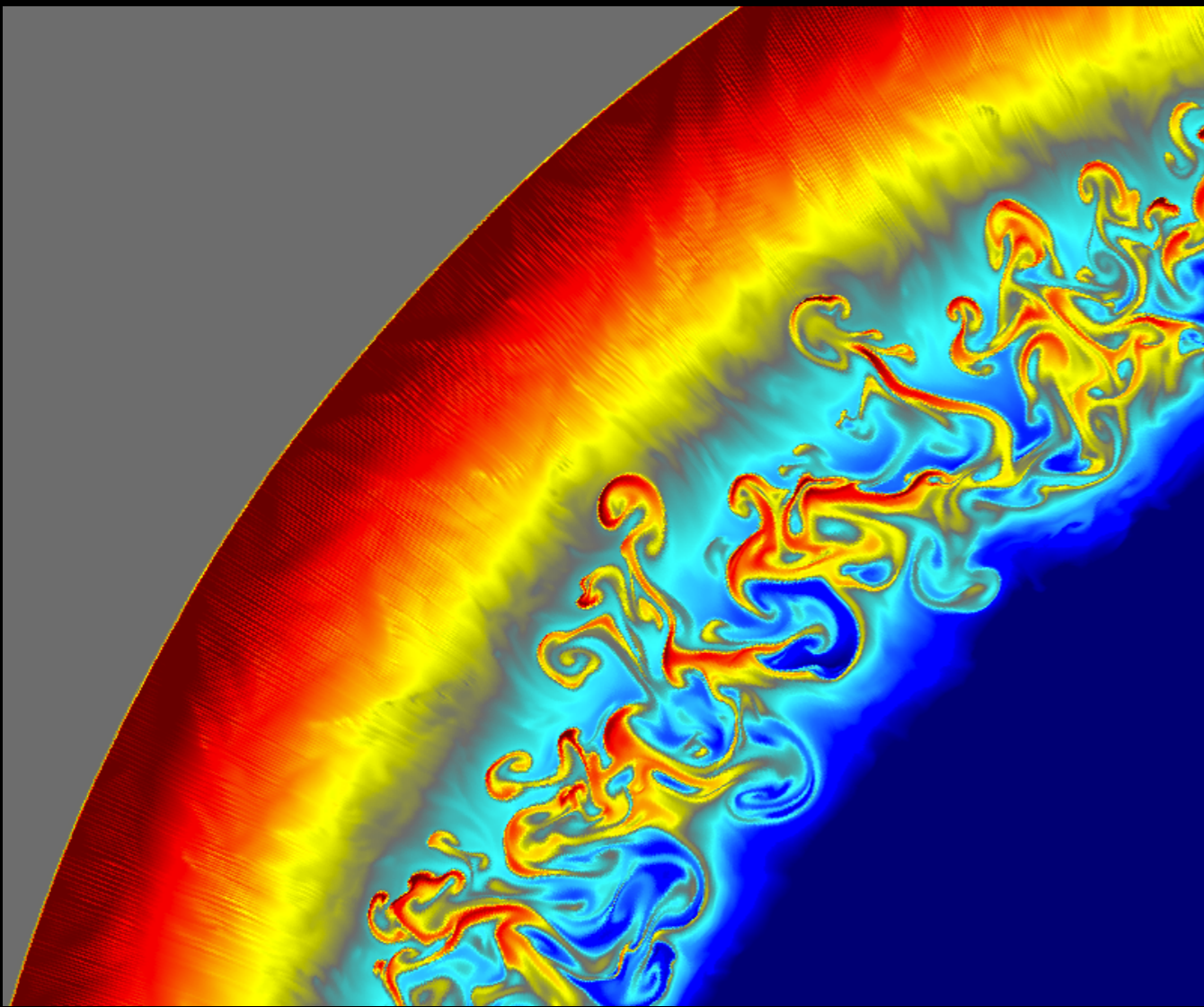
Duffell & MacFadyen (2013)



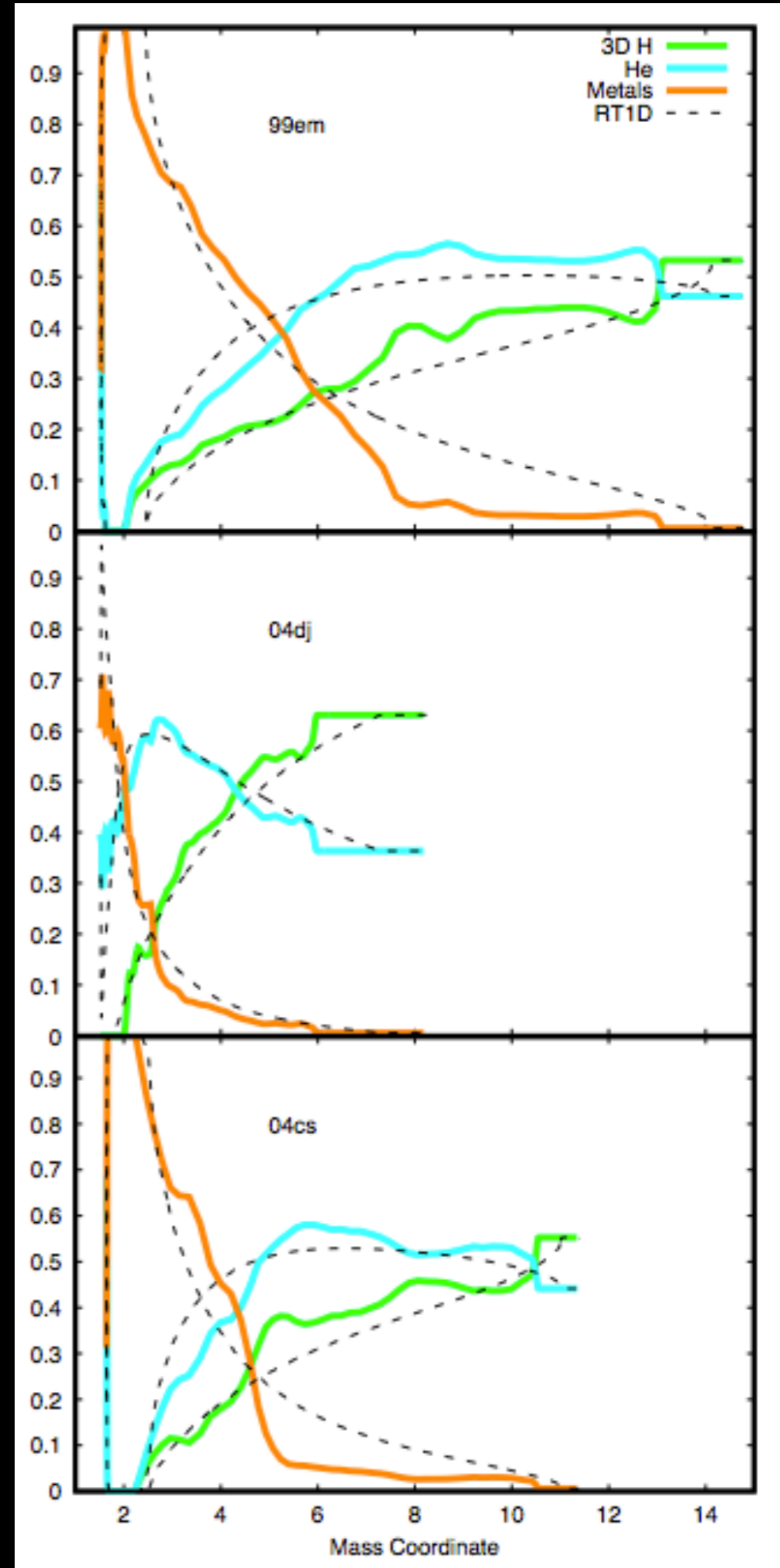
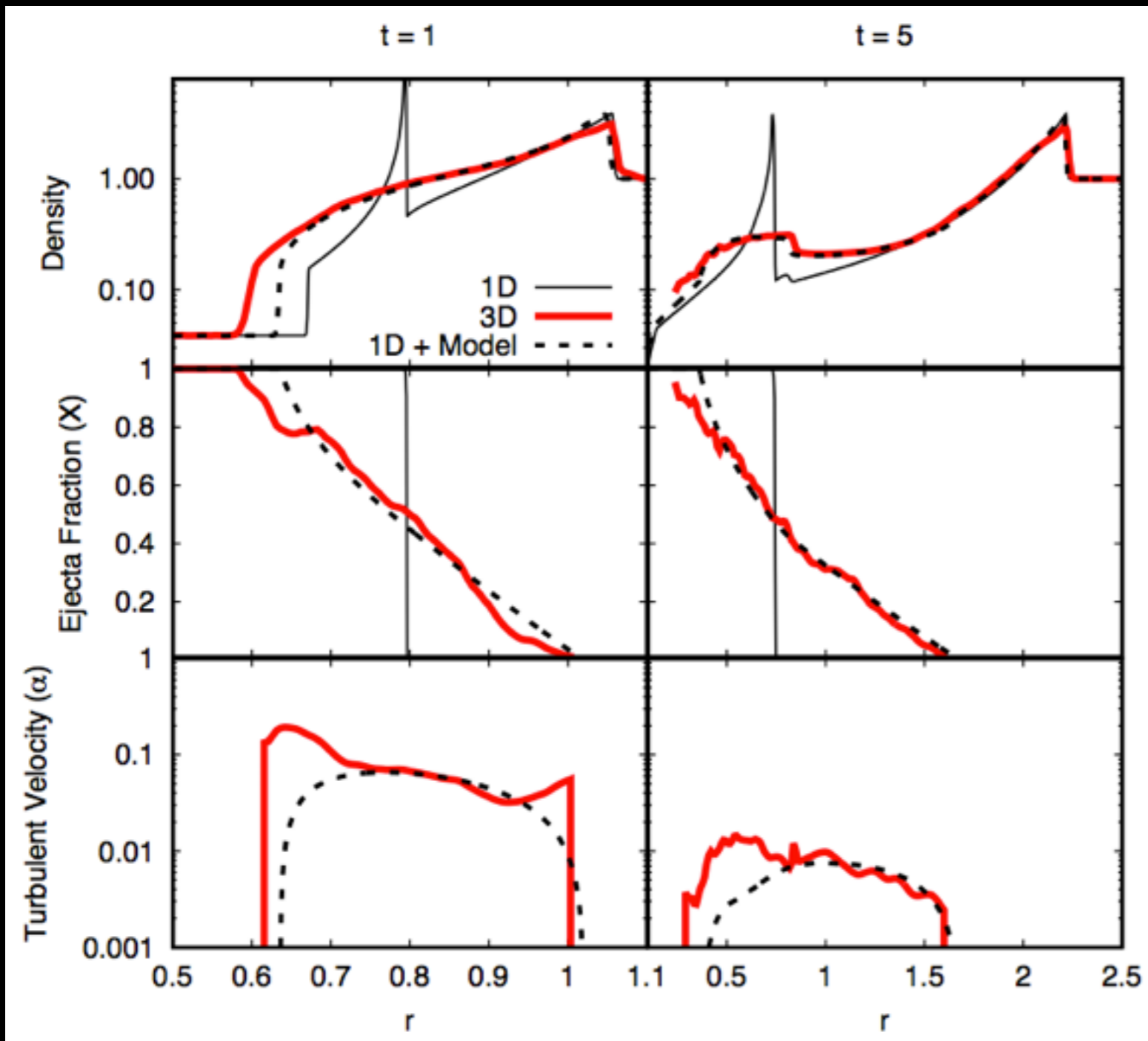


Wongwathanarat et al (2015)

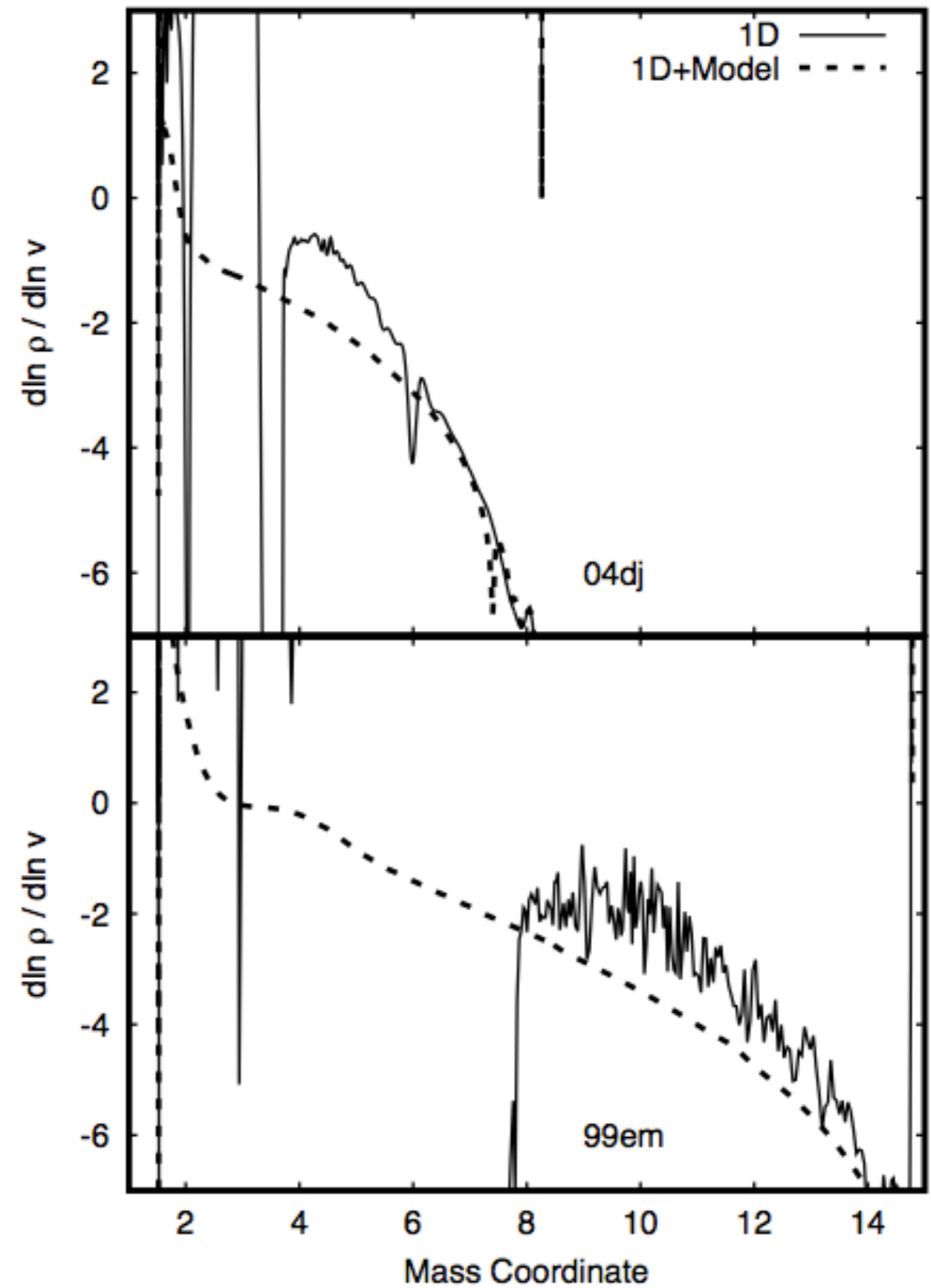
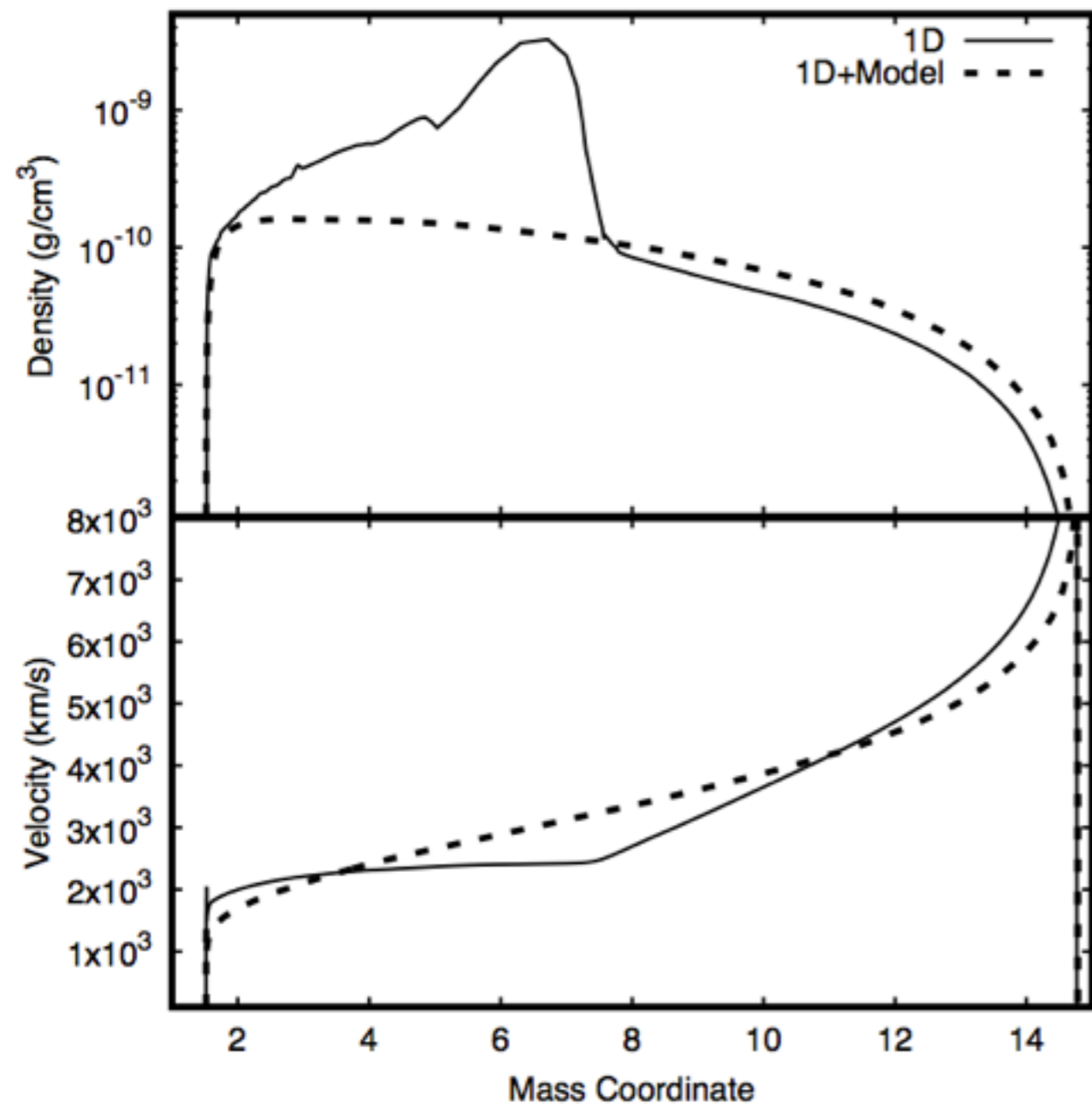


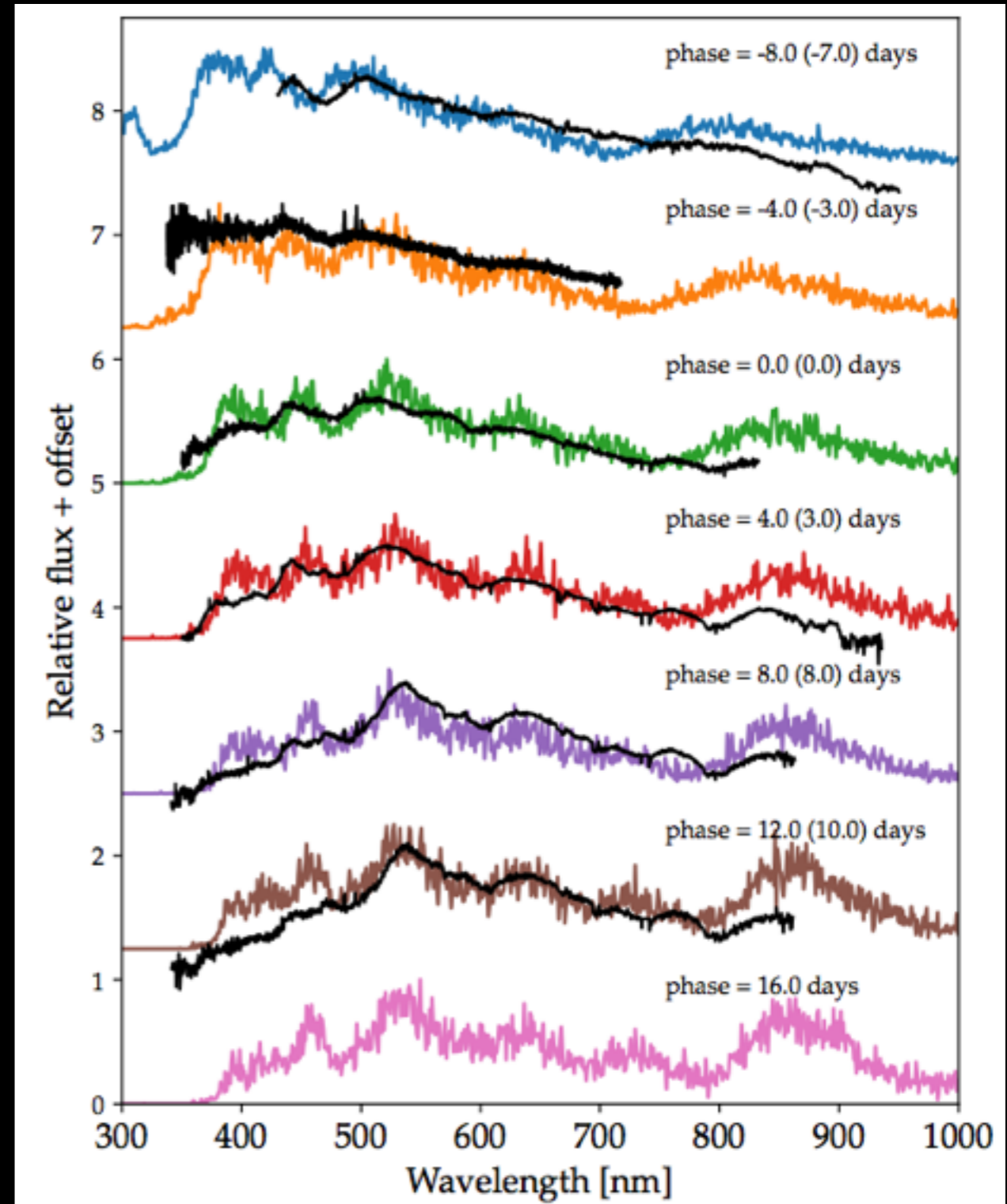
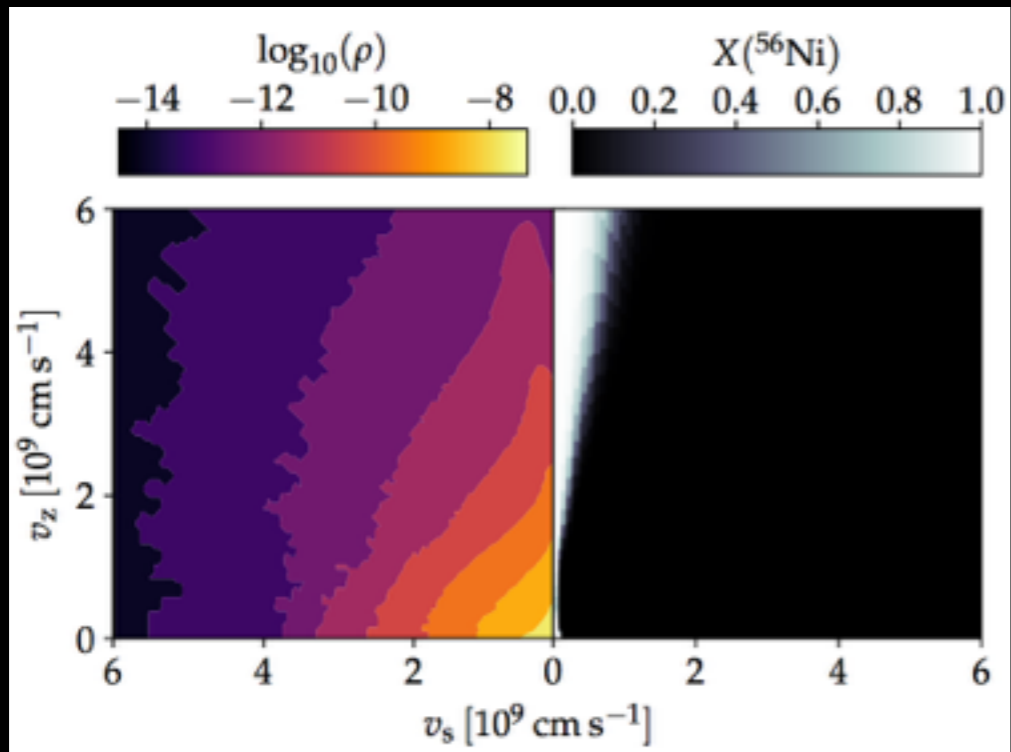


$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t(\rho) + r^{-2}(r^2(\rho v + \eta \rho'))' &= 0 \\ \partial_t(\rho v) + r^{-2}(r^2(\rho v^2 + P + \eta(\rho v)'))' &= 2P/r \\ \partial_t(\epsilon_{tot}) + r^{-2}(r^2((\epsilon_{tot} + P)v + \eta \epsilon'_{tot}))' &= 0 \\ \partial_t(\rho \alpha) + r^{-2}(r^2(\rho \alpha v + \eta(\rho \alpha)'))' &= S_\alpha \end{aligned}$$



github.com/duffell/RT1D





(with Jennifer Barnes, Dan Kasen, Yuqian Yu, Maryam Modjaz, and Andrew MacFadyen)

