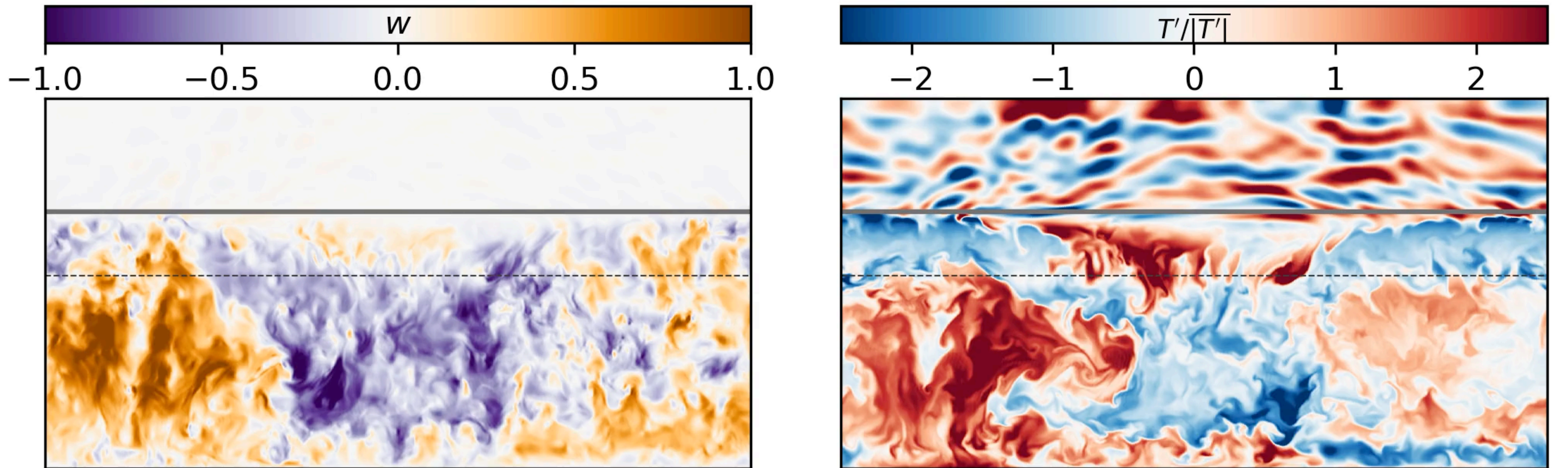


# Stellar convective penetration: Context, theory, and simulations



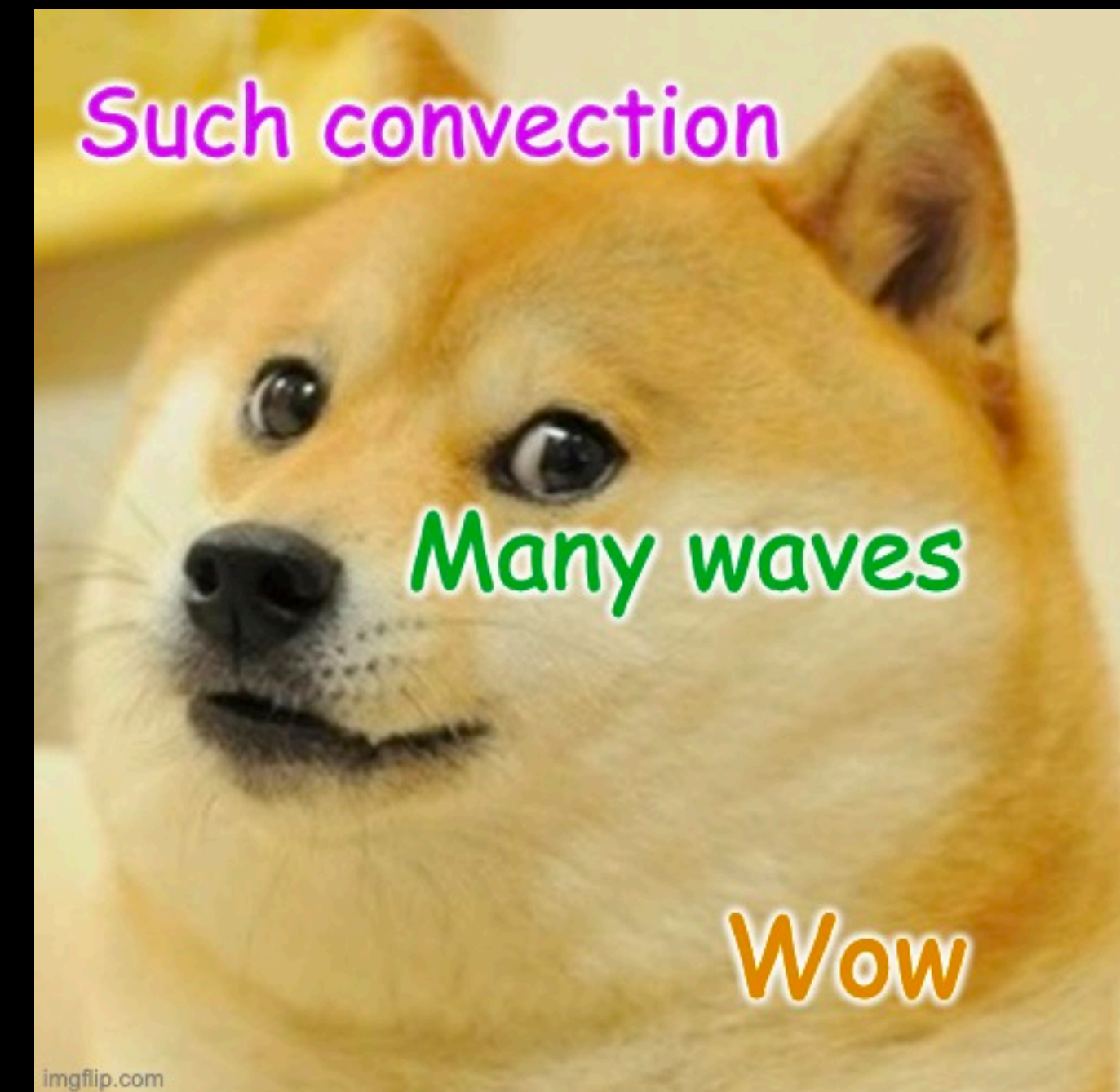
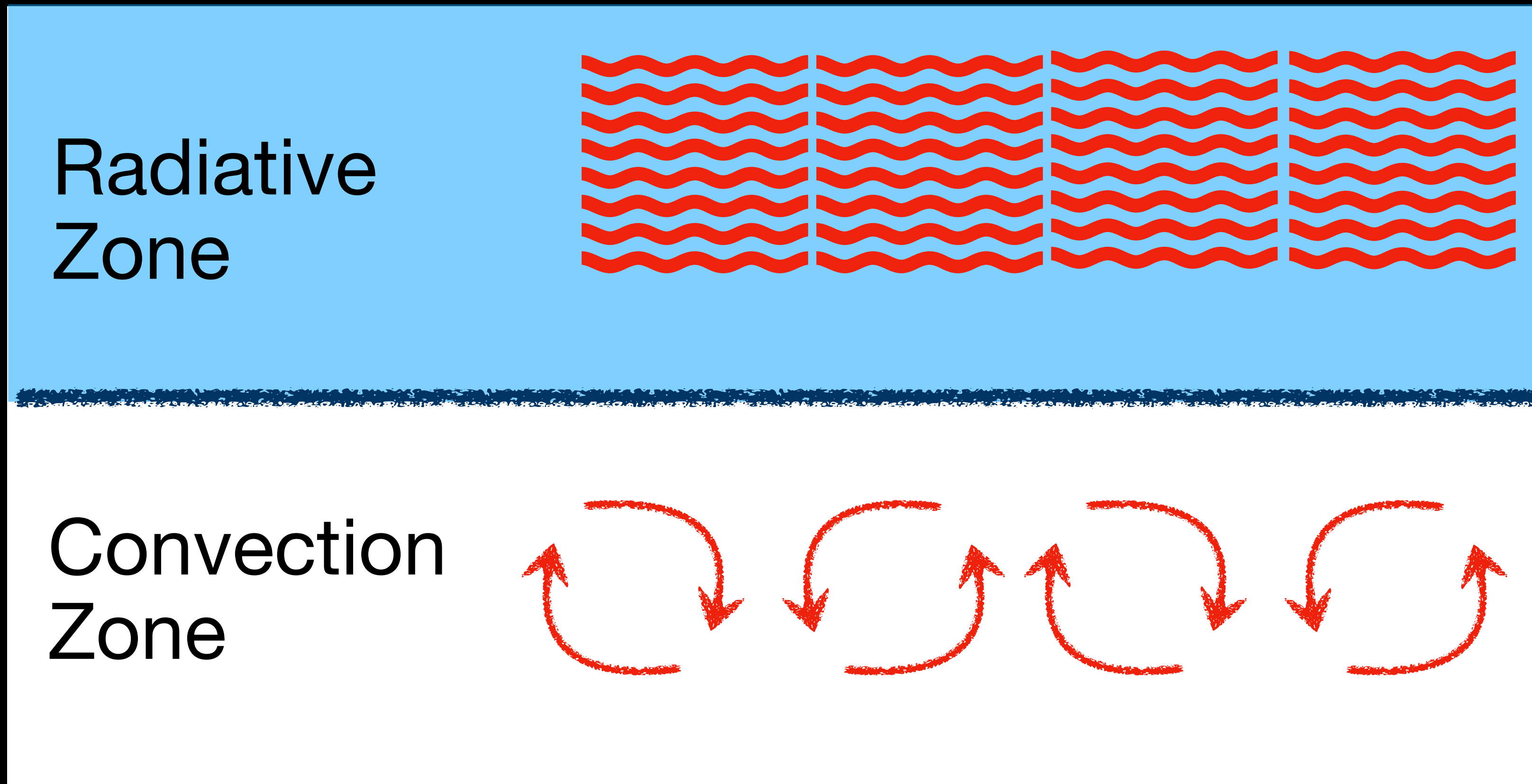
**Evan Anders<sup>1</sup>, Adam Jermyn<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Lecoanet<sup>1</sup>, Ben Brown<sup>3</sup>**

1 - Northwestern University, 2 - CCA, Flatiron Institute, 3 - University of Colorado

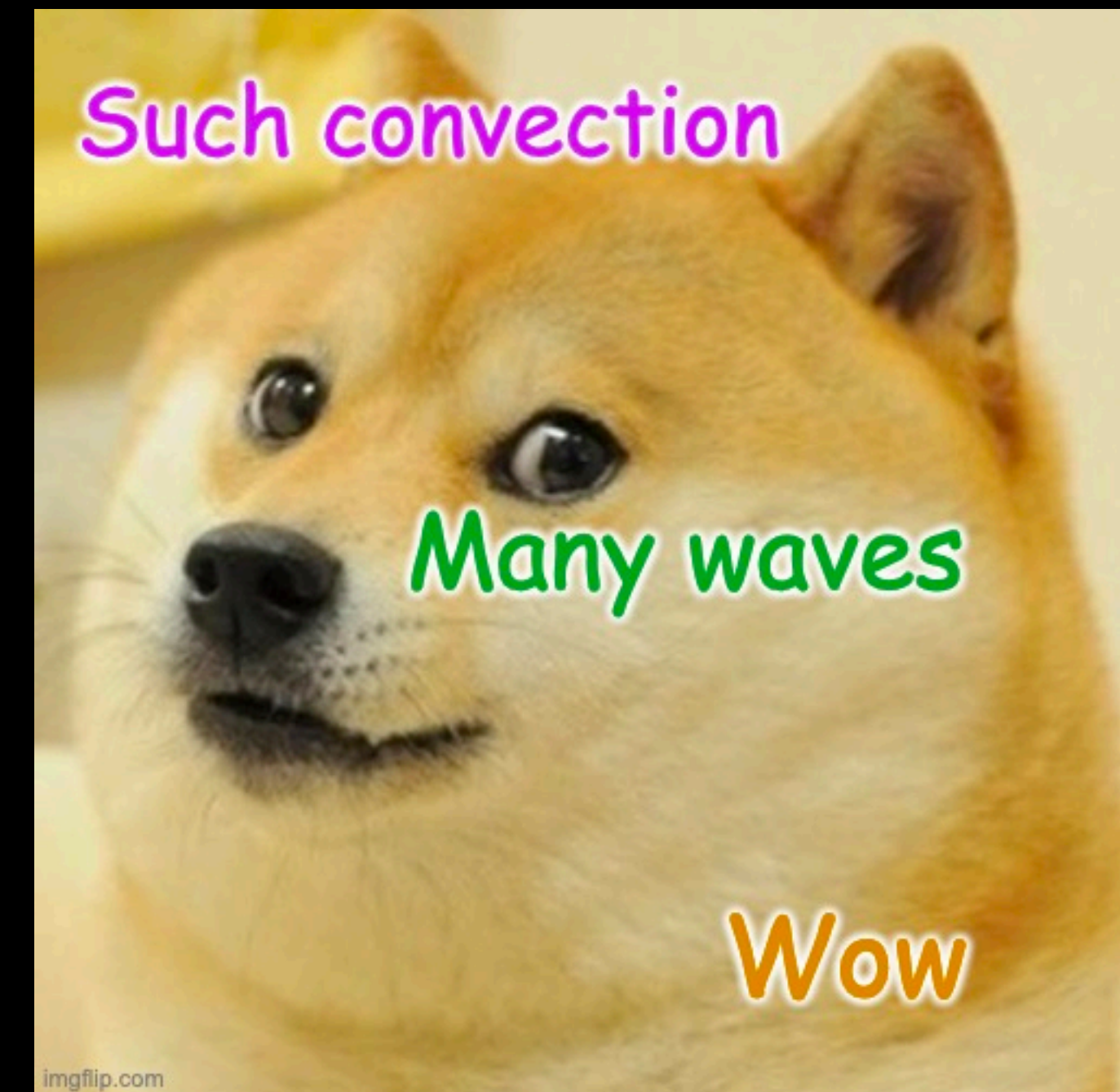
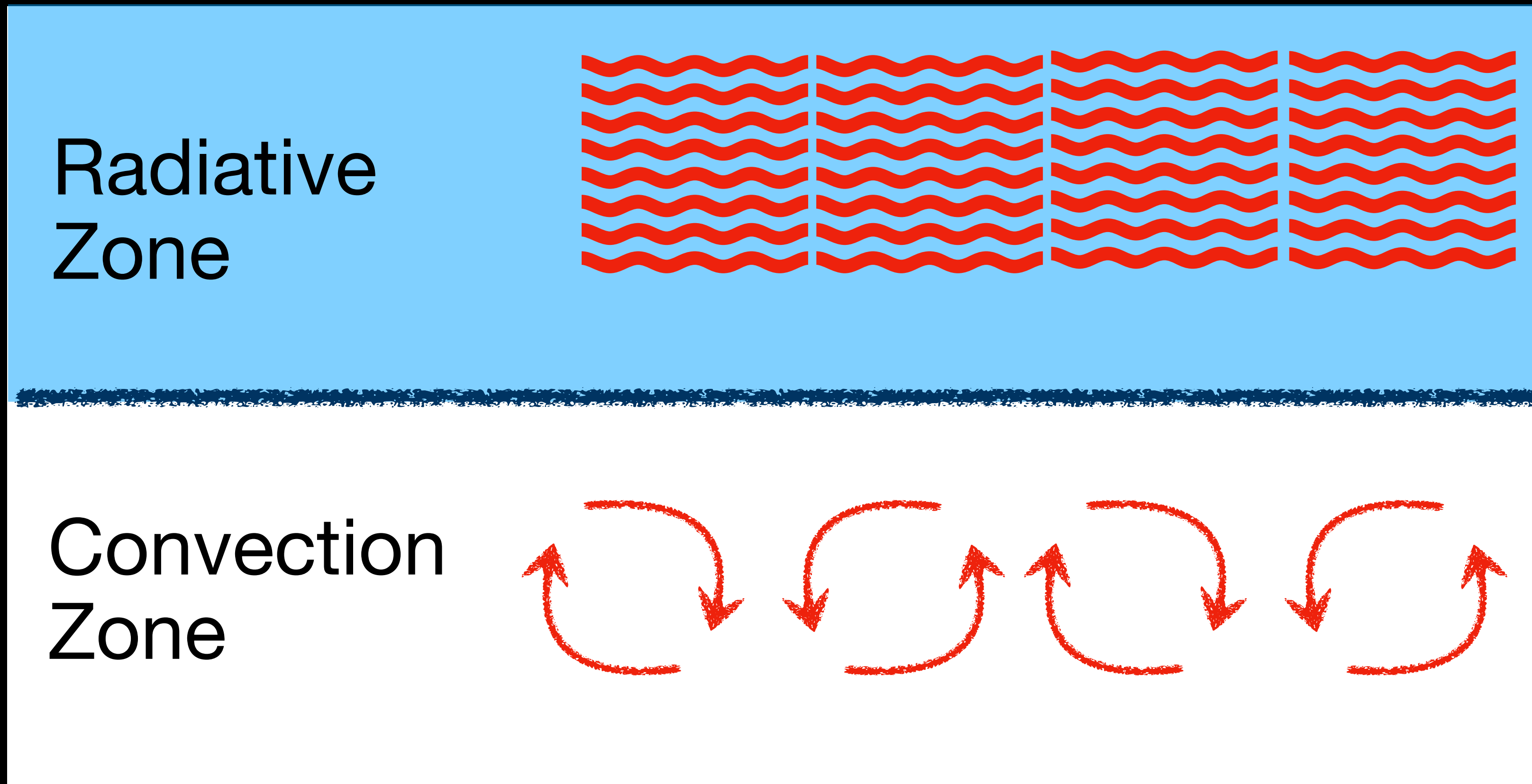
[Anders et al 2021 / arxiv: 2110.11356]



# A simple model of a radiative-convective boundary



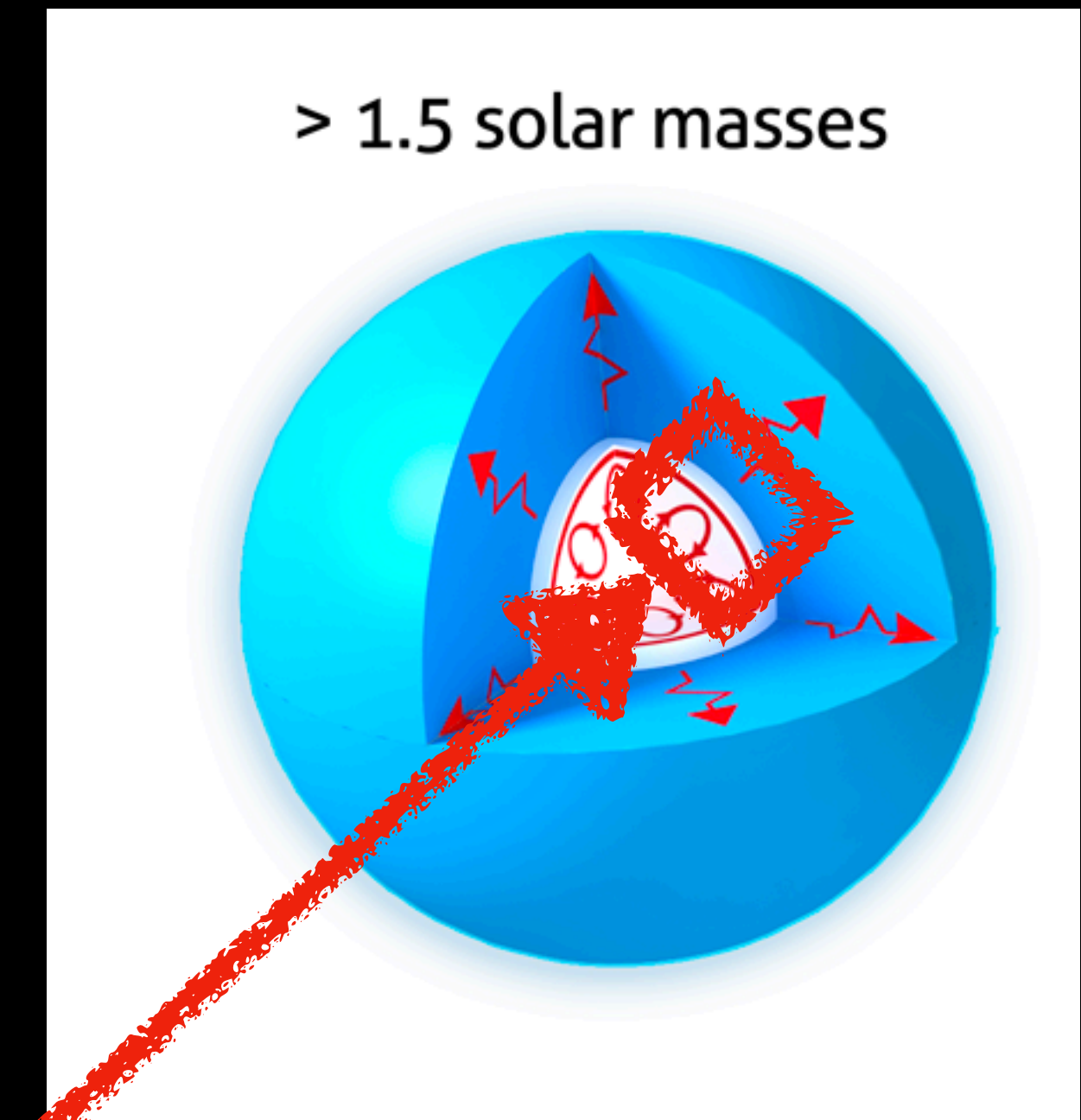
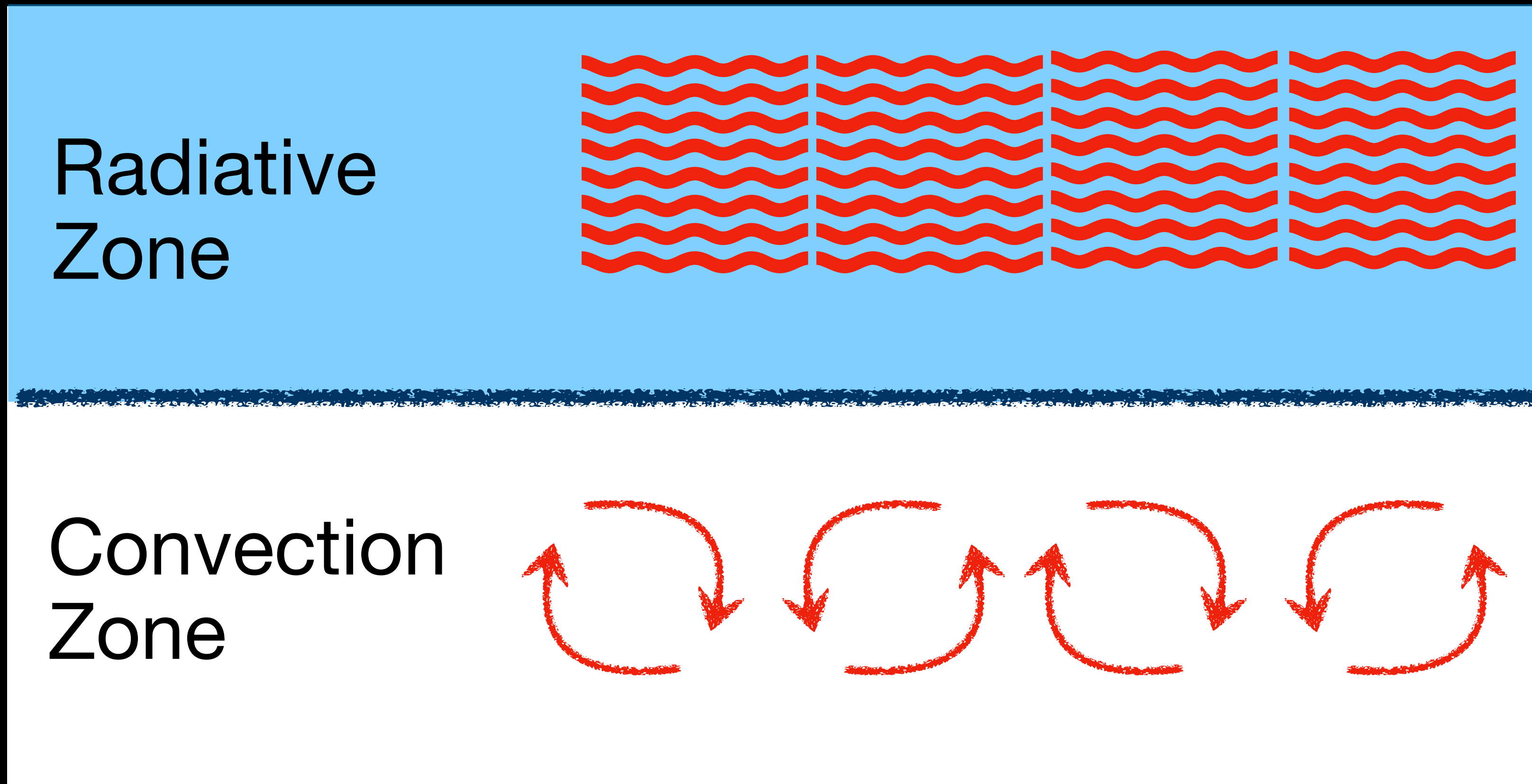
# A simple model of a radiative-convective boundary



But: convective boundary mixing perpetually confounds us.



# A simple model of a radiative-convective boundary



But: convective boundary mixing perpetually confounds us.



# Three linked processes in convective boundary mixing

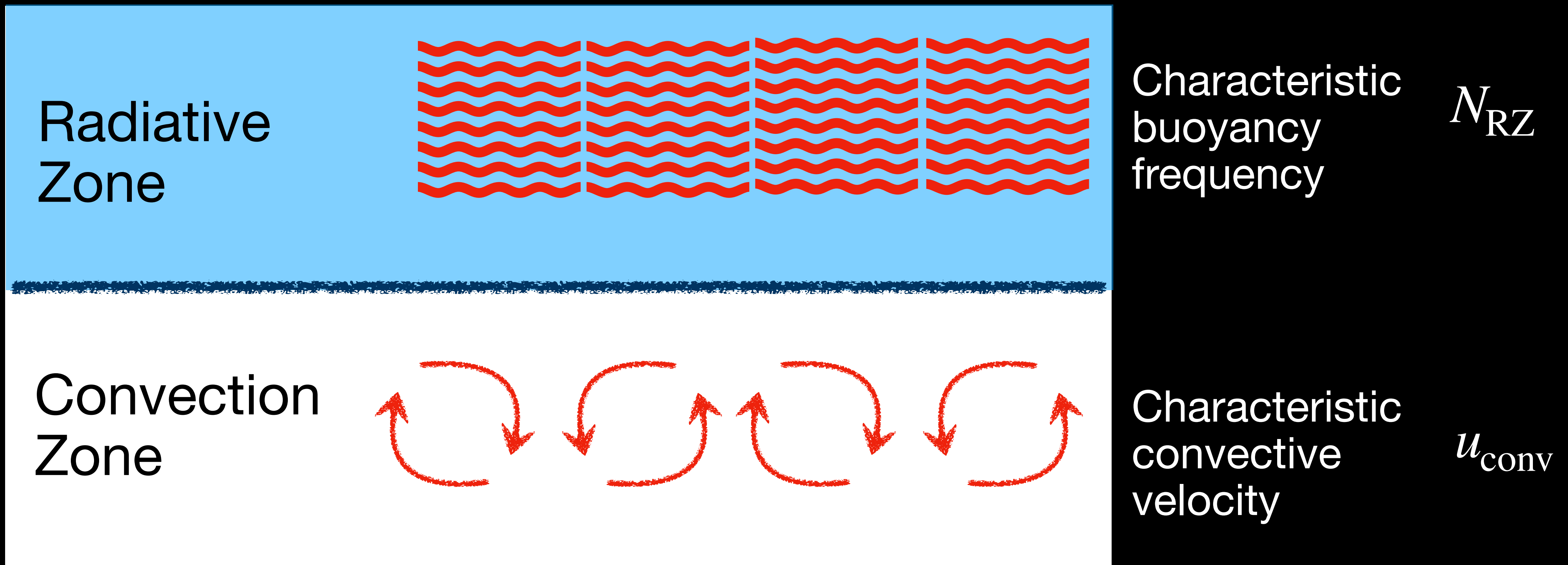
## A fluid dynamical perspective

1. **Convective overshoot** (mechanical overshoot)
2. Entrainment
3. Convective penetration

[Zahn 1991, Hurlburt et al 1994, Brummel et al 2002, Korre et al 2019, many others....]



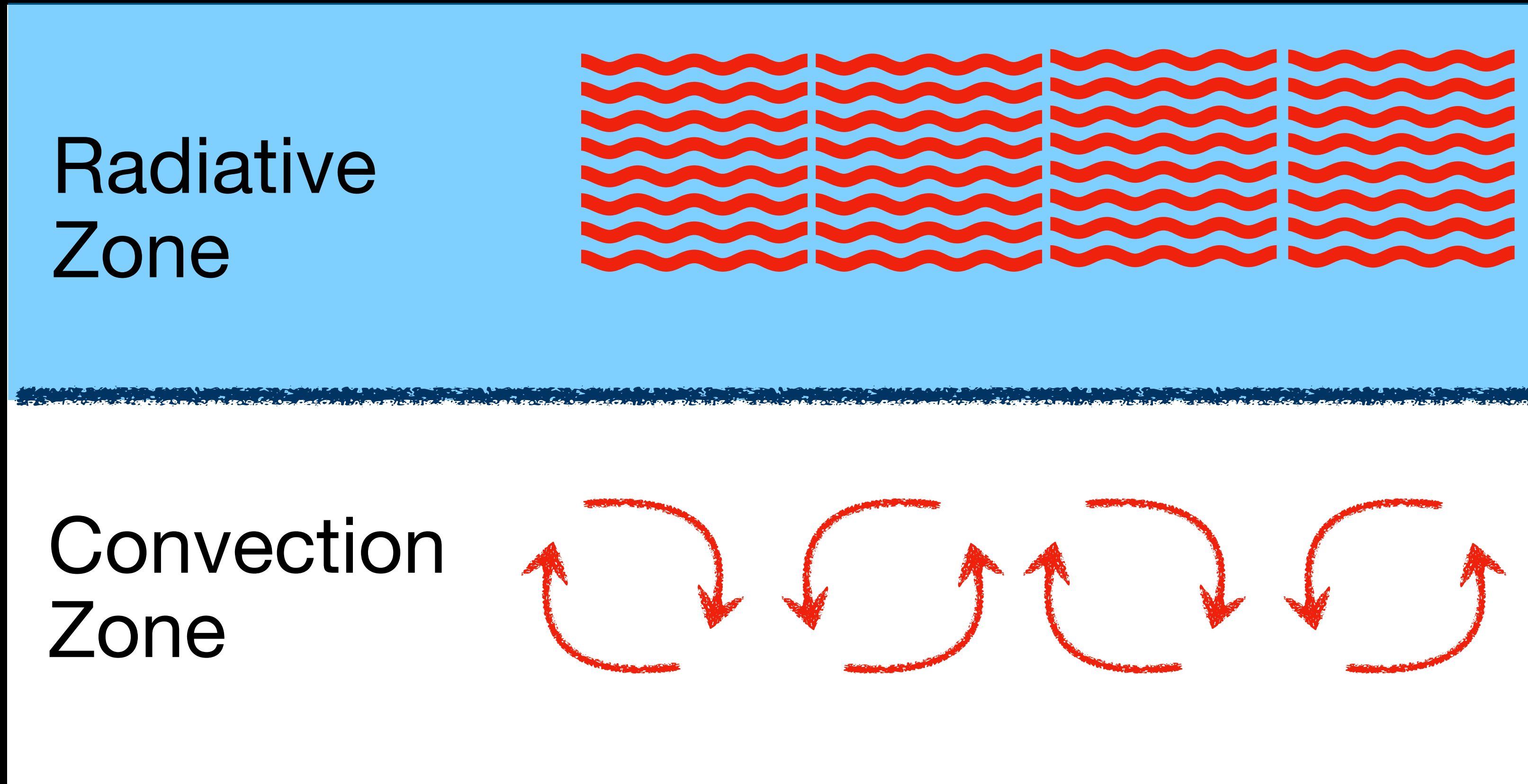
# Convective overshoot





# Convective overshoot

The edge of the convection zone is where the *acceleration* of convective blobs changes sign.



Radiative  
Zone

Convection  
Zone

Characteristic  
buoyancy  
frequency

$$N_{RZ}$$

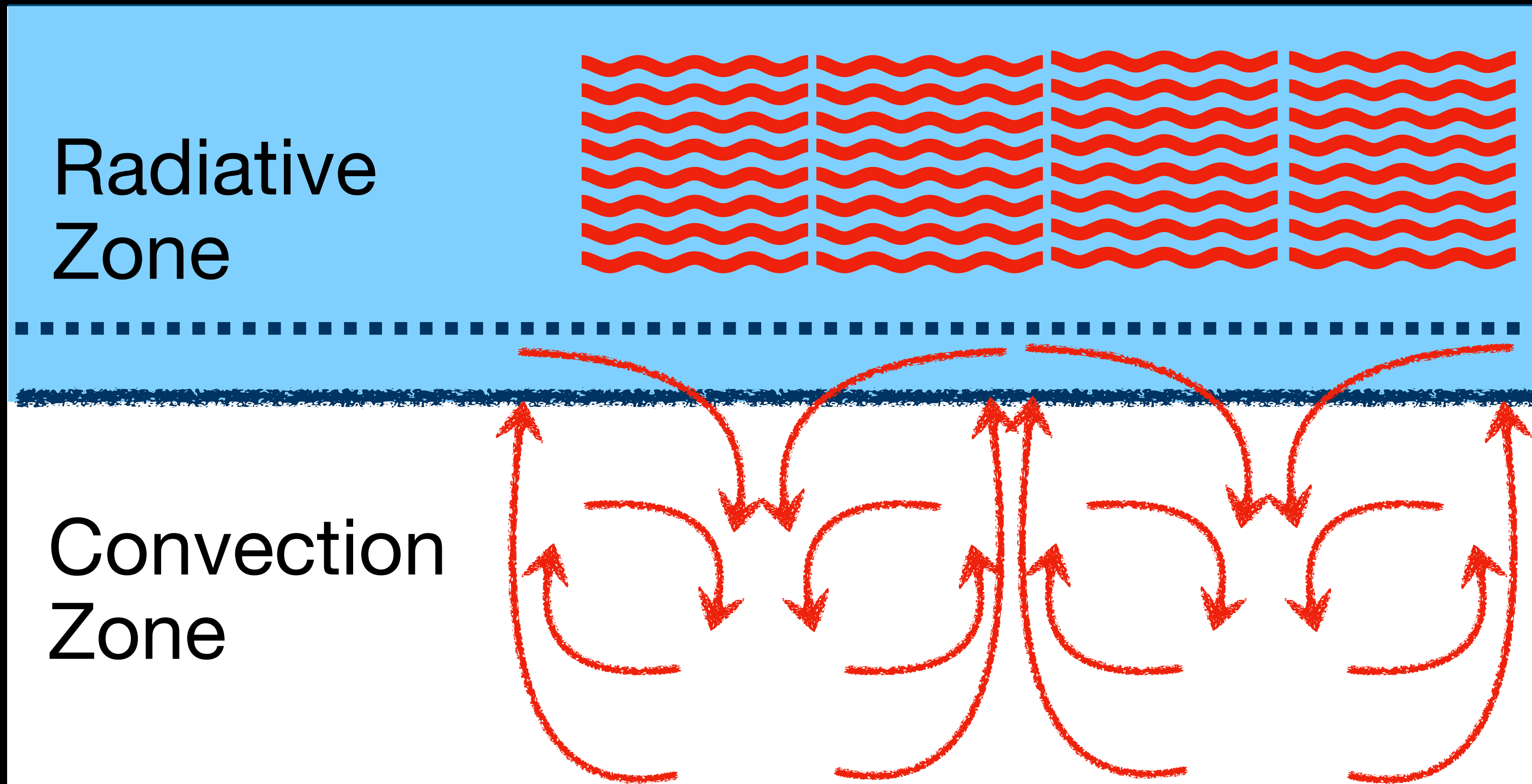
Characteristic  
convective  
velocity

$$u_{conv}$$



# Convective overshoot

...so motions go above the nominal edge of the convection zone.



Characteristic buoyancy frequency

$$N_{RZ}$$

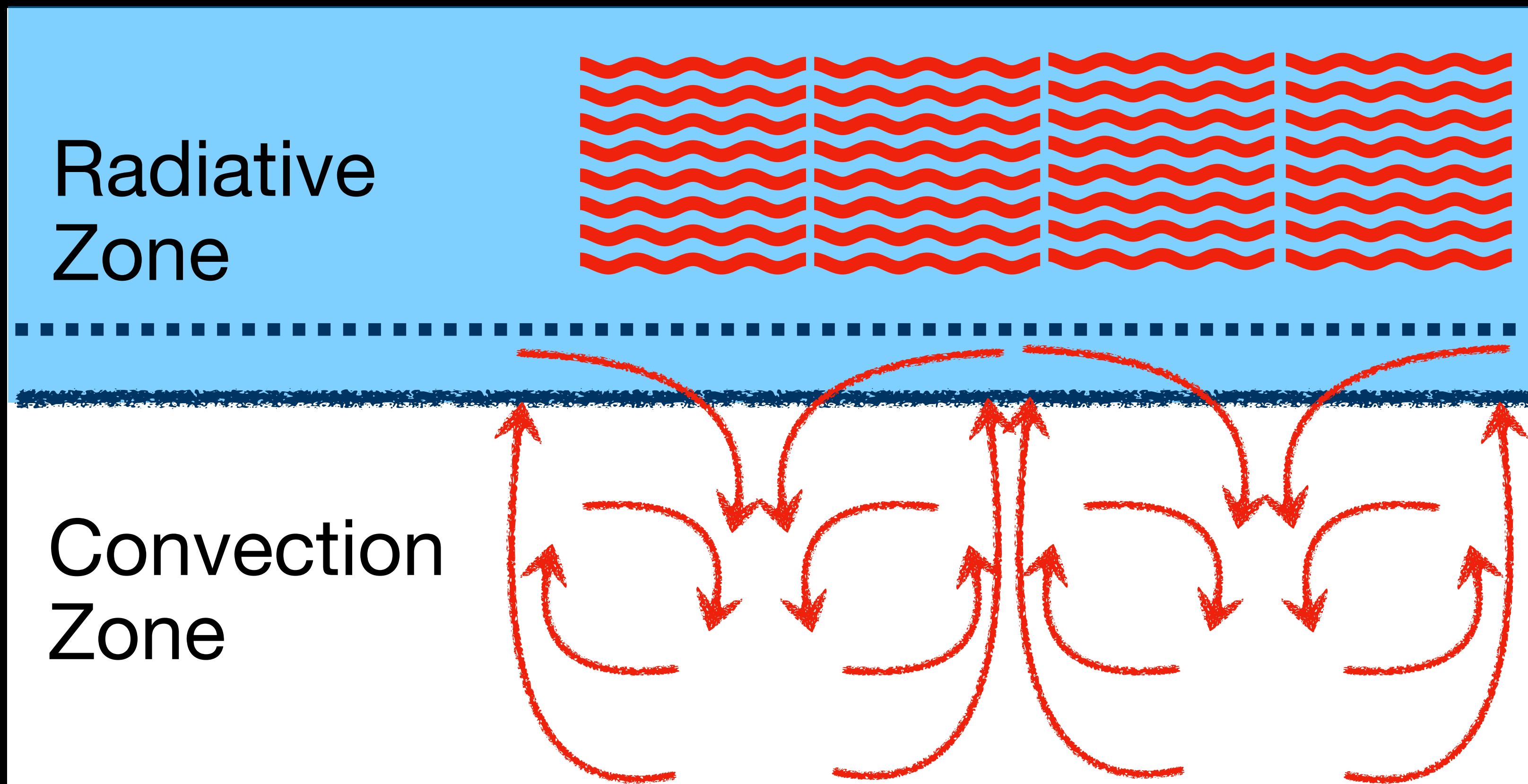
Convection Zone

Characteristic convective velocity

$$u_{conv}$$

# Convective overshoot

(Think  $\Delta x = u\Delta t$ )



Characteristic buoyancy frequency

$N_{RZ}$

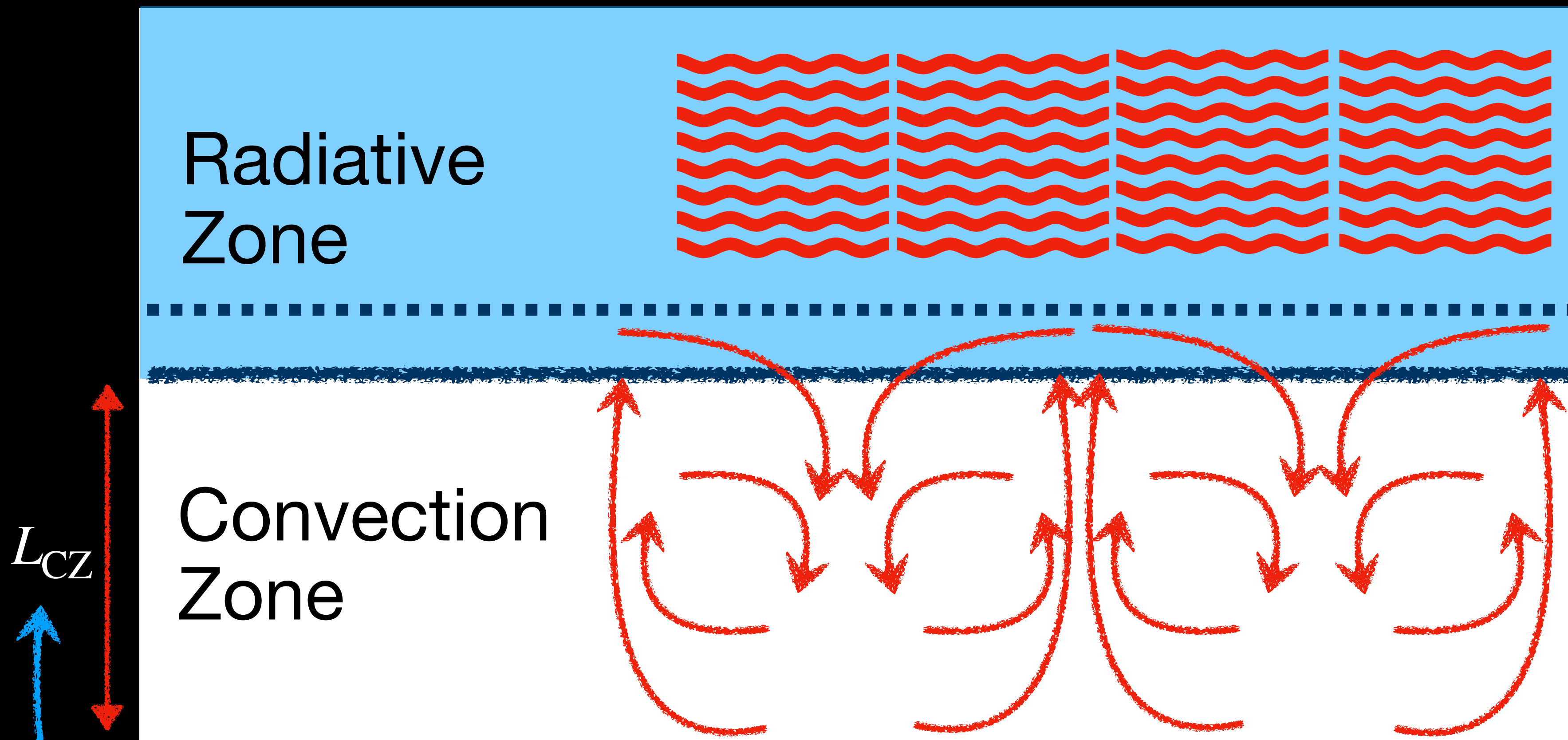
$$d_{ov} \sim \frac{u_{conv}}{N_{RZ}}$$

Characteristic convective velocity

$u_{conv}$



# Convective overshoot



(convective length scale)

$$d_{ov} \sim \frac{u_{conv}}{N_{RZ}}$$

$$\frac{d_{ov}}{L_{CZ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}} \sim \text{Ma}$$

# Convective overshoot

$$\frac{d_{\text{ov}}}{L_{\text{CZ}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}} \sim \text{Ma}$$

This is a persistent effect, and occurs in disequilibrium and equilibrium states.



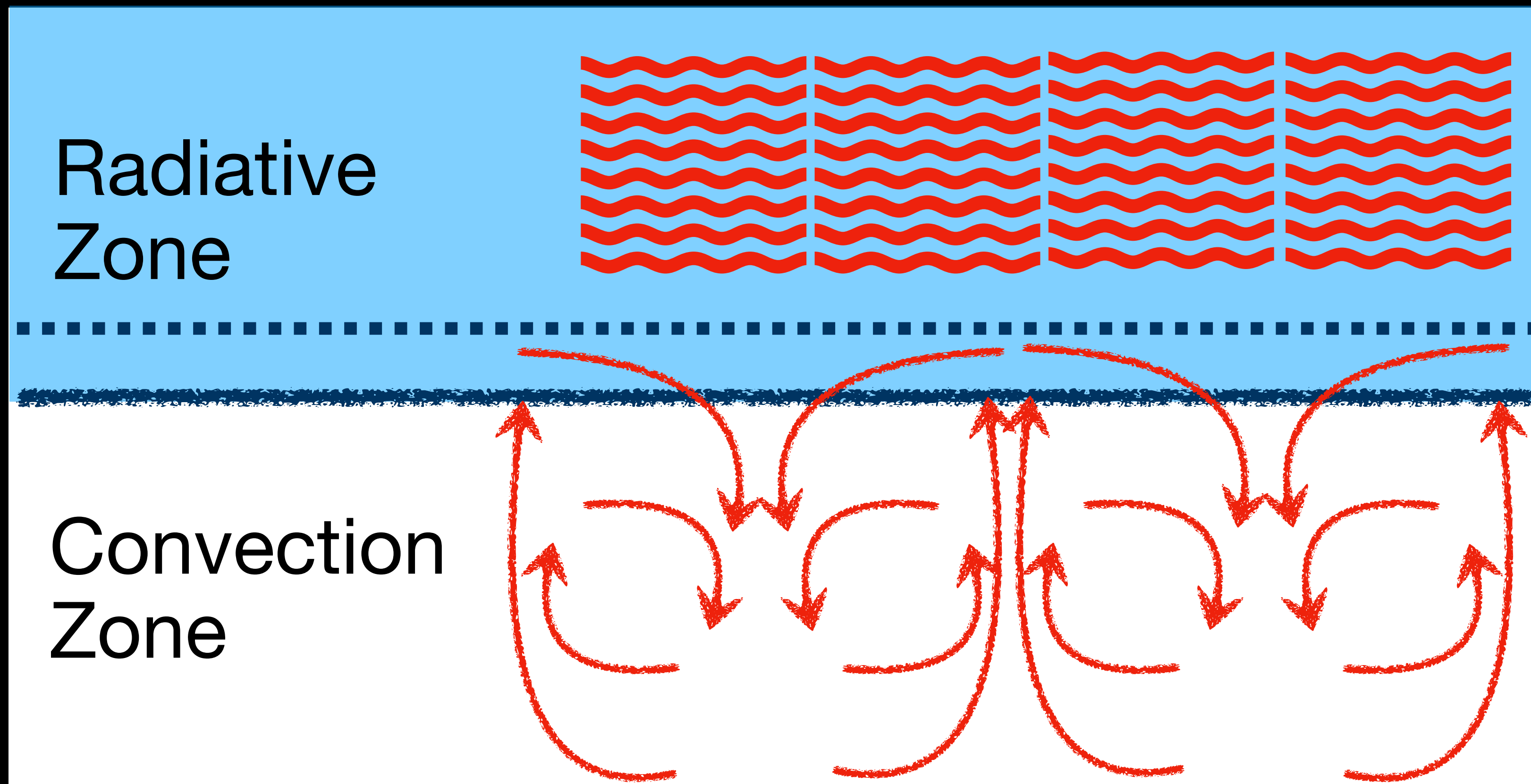
# Three linked processes in convective boundary mixing

## A fluid dynamical perspective

1. Convective overshoot (mechanical overshoot)
2. **Entrainment** (*a transient* process in a disequilibrium state)
3. Convective penetration

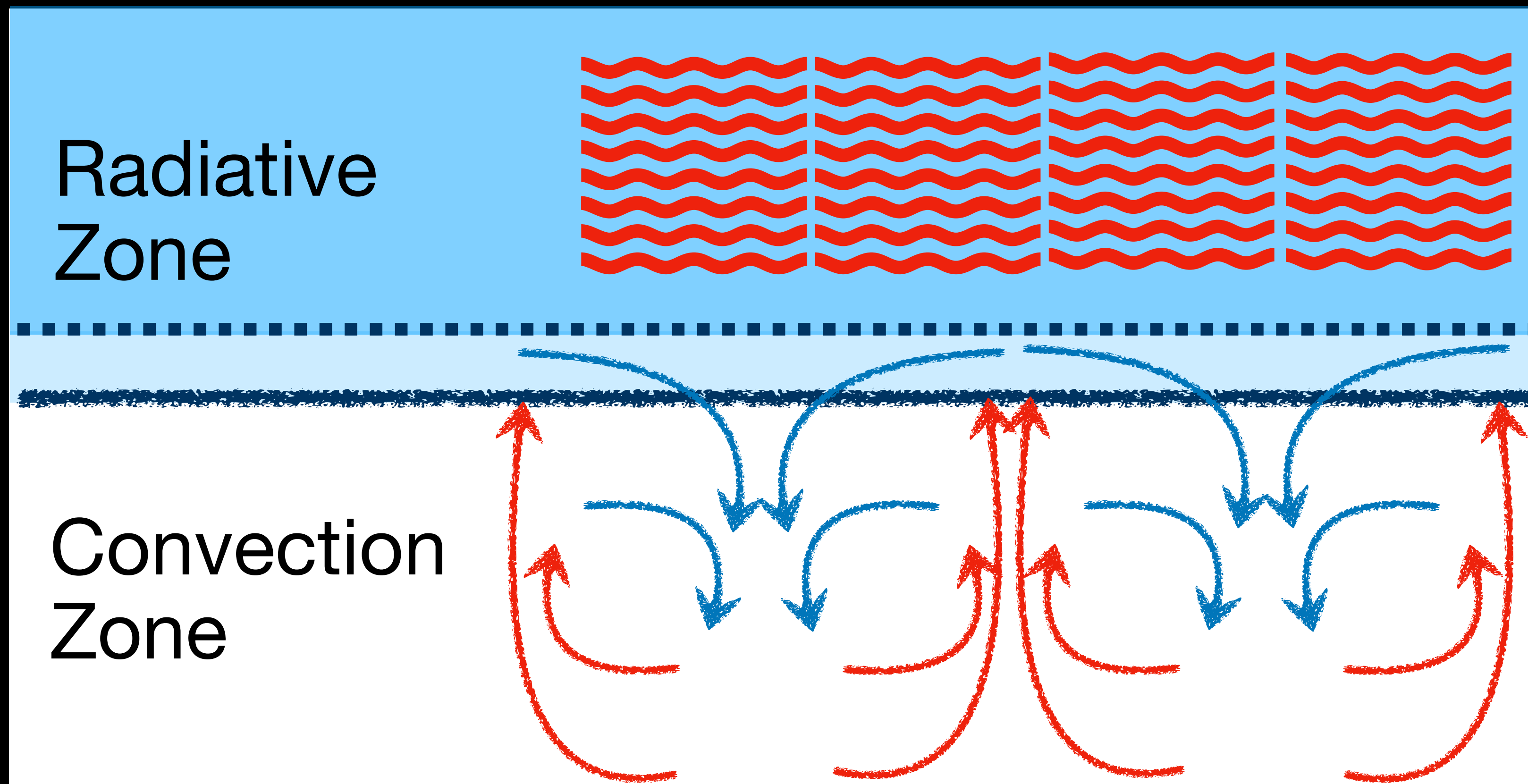
[Meakin & Arnett 2007, Viallet et al 2013, Jones et al 2017, Cristini et al 2017, Fuentes & Cumming 2020, many others....]

# Convective overshoot causes *entrainment*.





# Entrainment



Motions that overshoot mix fluid from the RZ into the CZ.

# Three linked processes in convective boundary mixing

## A fluid dynamical perspective

1. Convective overshoot (mechanical overshoot)
2. Entrainment (*a transient* process in a disequilibrium state)
3. **Convective penetration** (affects the *structure* of a convective interface)

# Three linked processes in convective boundary mixing

## A fluid dynamical perspective

1. Convective overshoot (mechanical overshoot)
2. Entrainment (*a transient* process in a disequilibrium state)
3. **Convective penetration** (affects the *structure* of a convective interface)

[Sims that probably had penetration: Hurlburt et al 1994, Saikia et al 2000, Brummell et al 2002, Rogers & Glatzmaier 2005, Rogers et al 2006, Kitiashvili et al 2016]

[Penetration depends on energy fluxes?: Singh et al 1998, Kapyla et al 2007, Tian et al 2009, Hotta 2017, Kapyla 2019]

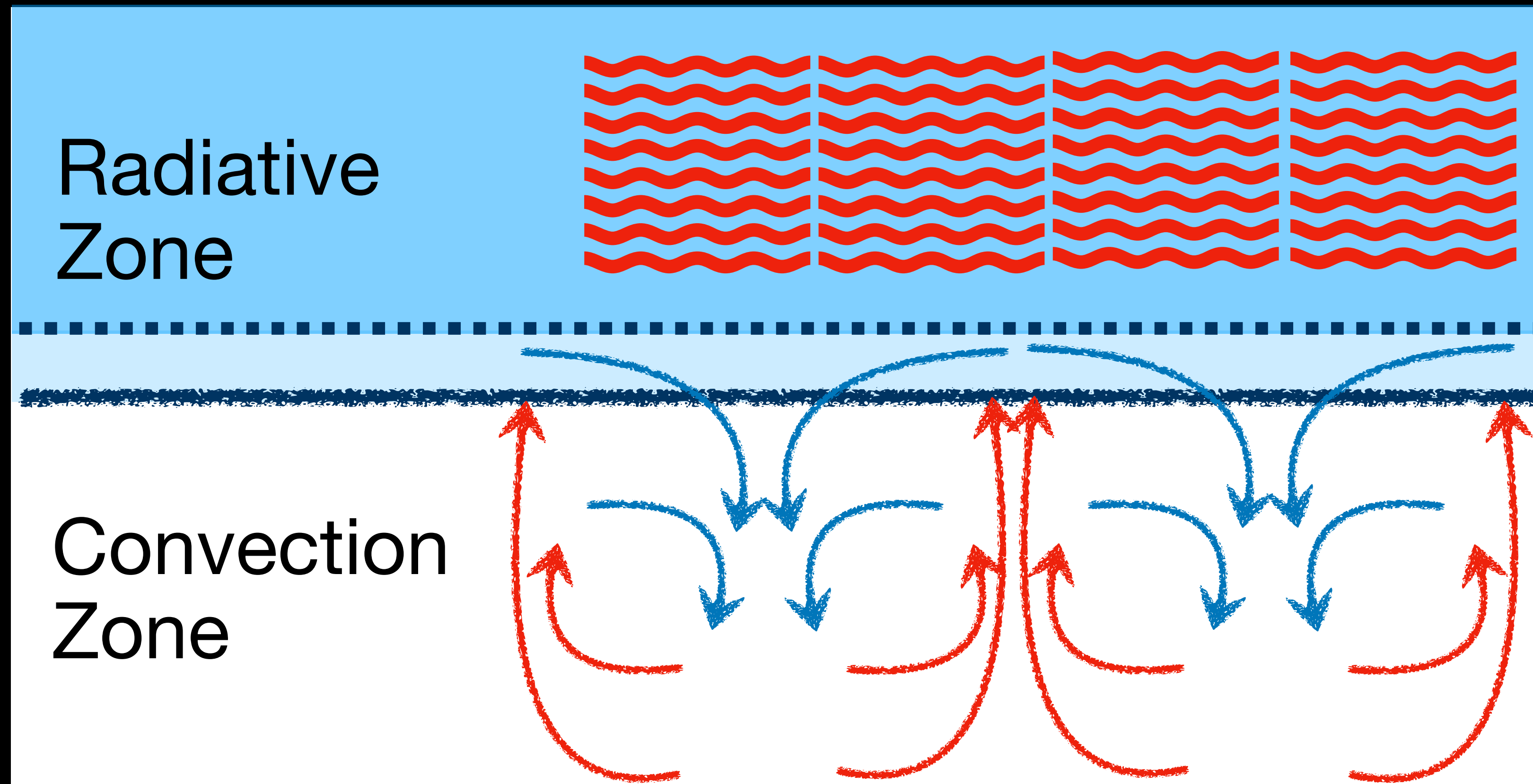


# Three linked processes in convective boundary mixing

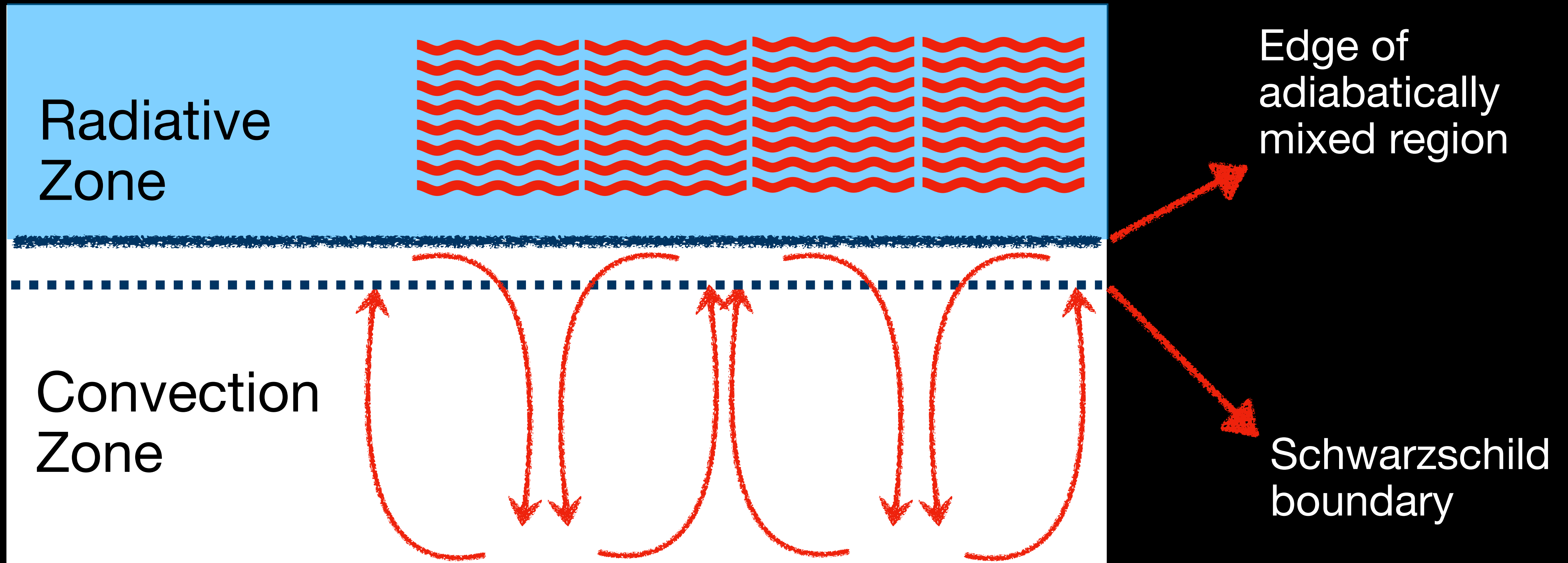
## A fluid dynamical perspective

1. Convective overshoot (mechanical overshoot)
2. Entrainment (*a transient* process in a disequilibrium state)
3. **Convective penetration** (affects the *structure* of a convective interface)

# Entrainment builds a penetration zone

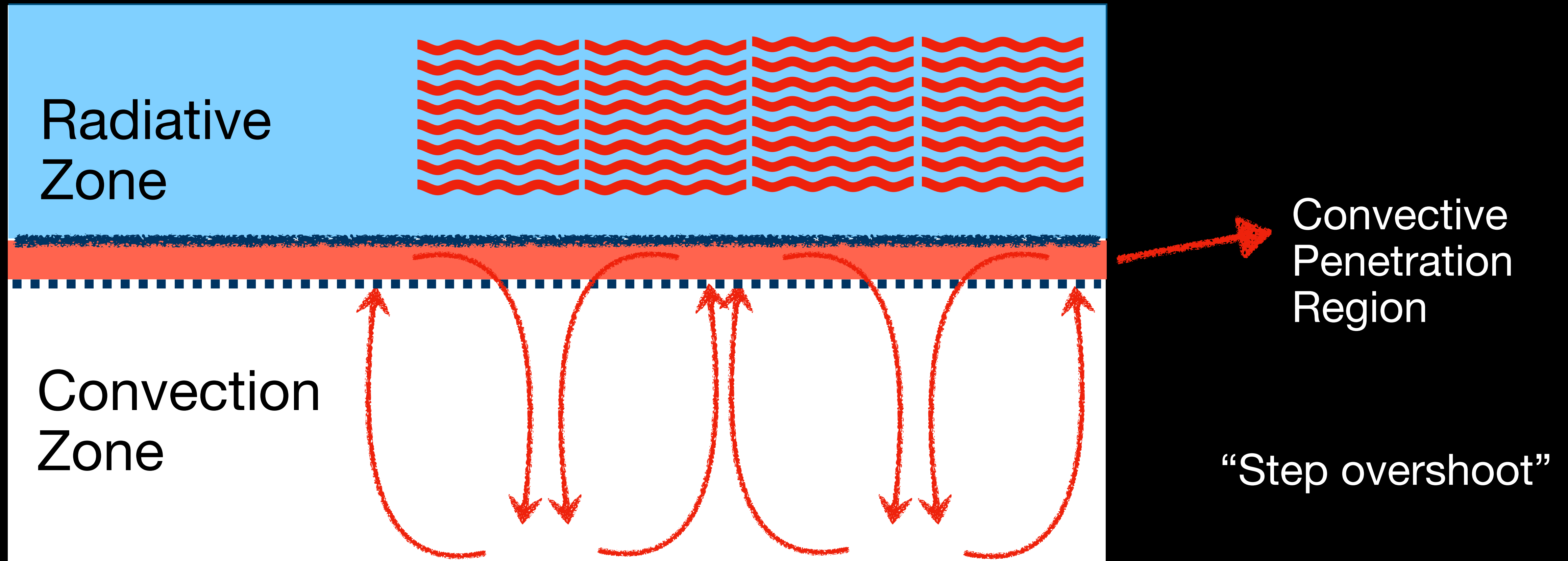


# Convective Penetration

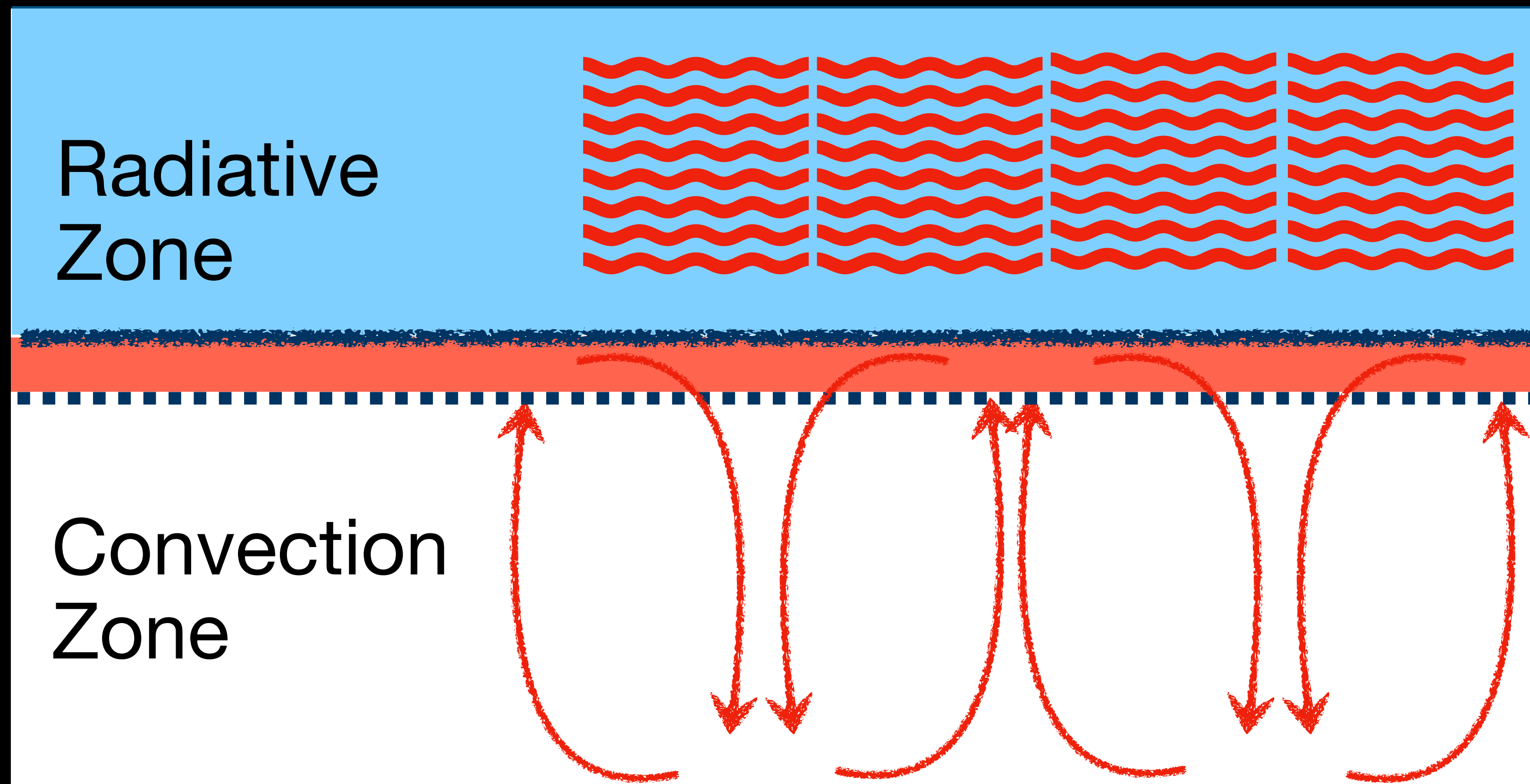




# Convective Penetration



# Convective Penetration

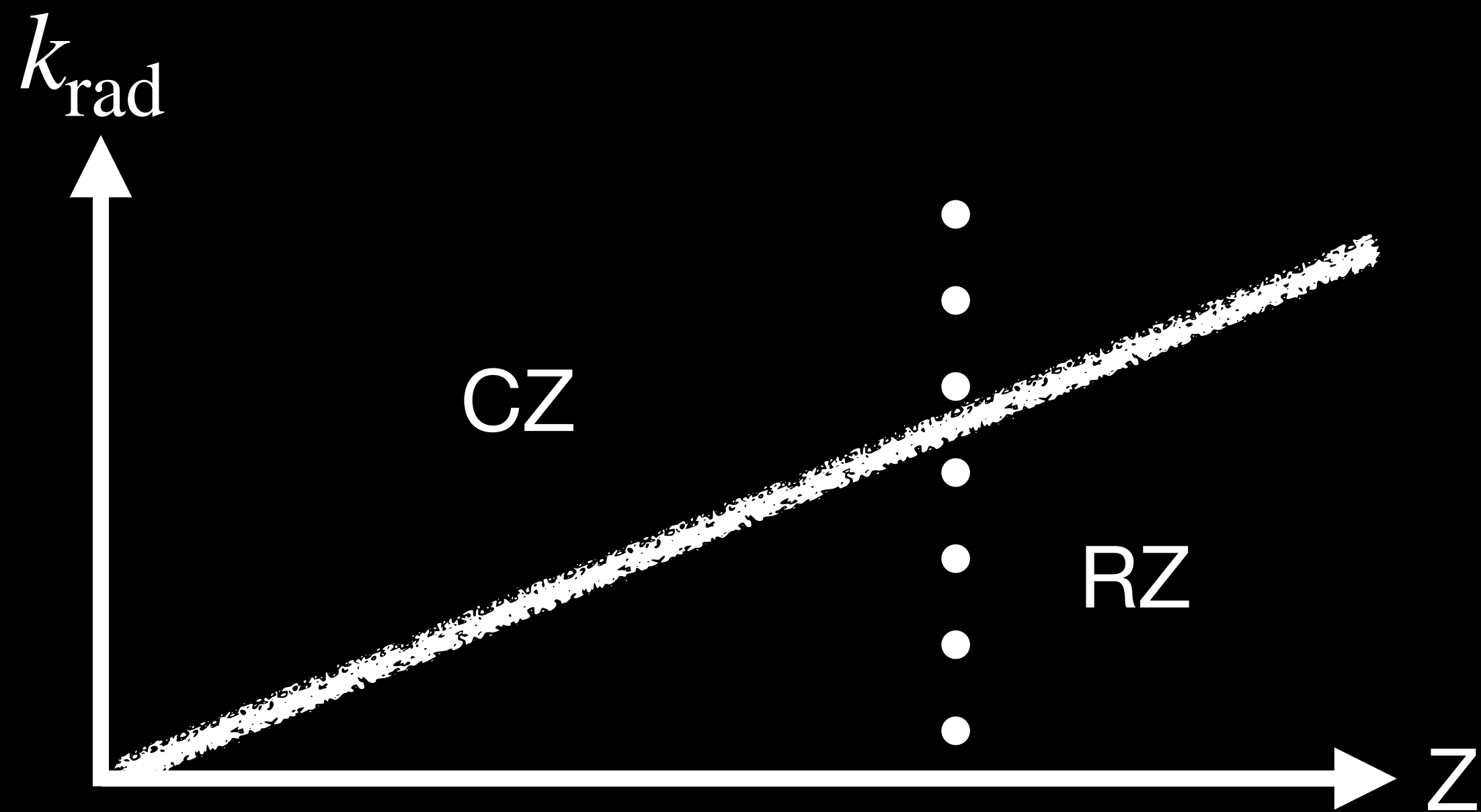


Convective Penetration Region

*What sets the size of this region?*

# A toy model of fluxes in stellar convection

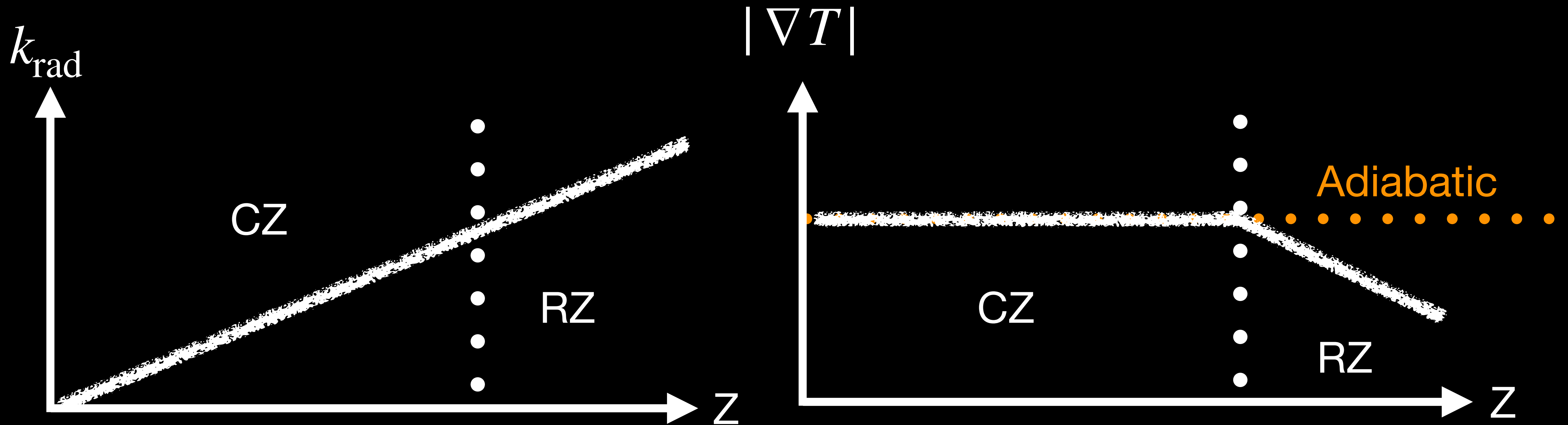
$$F_{\text{rad}} = -k_{\text{rad}} \nabla T$$



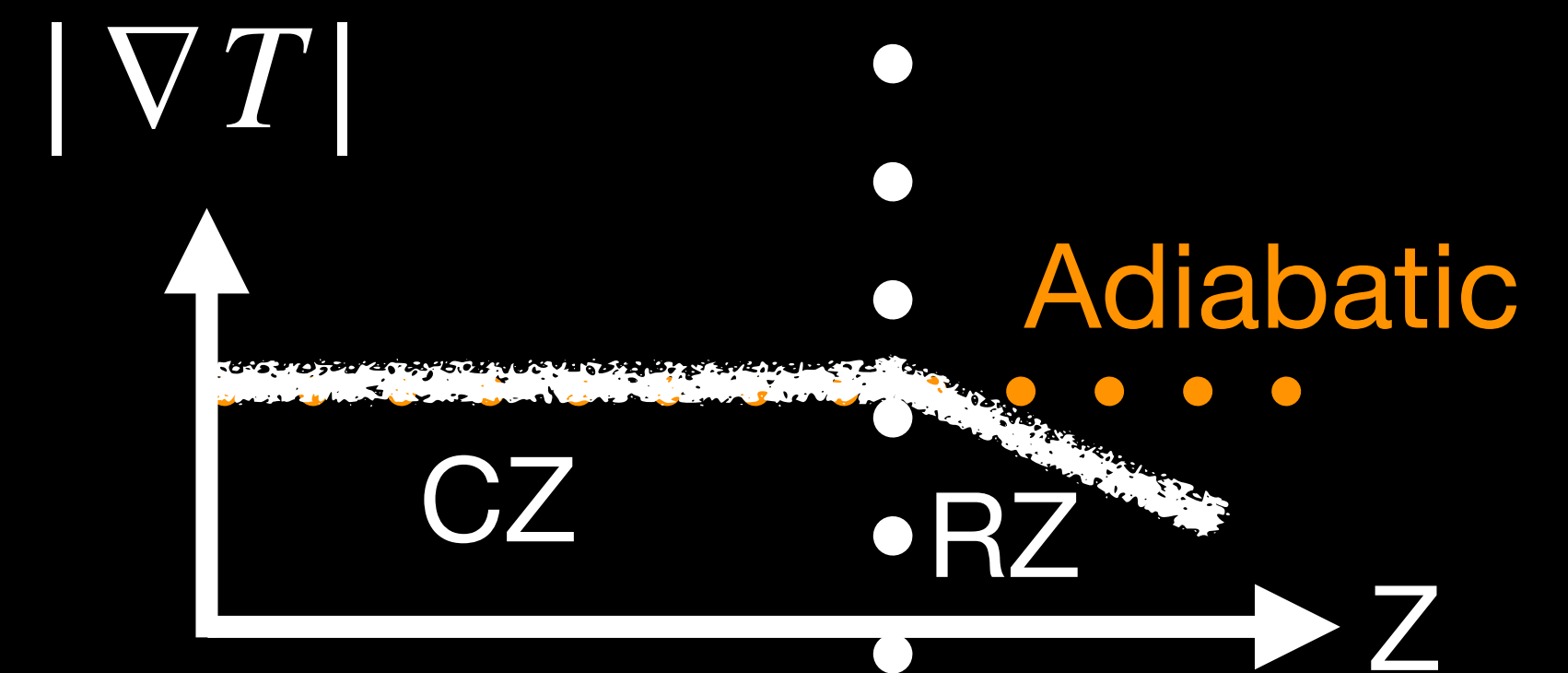
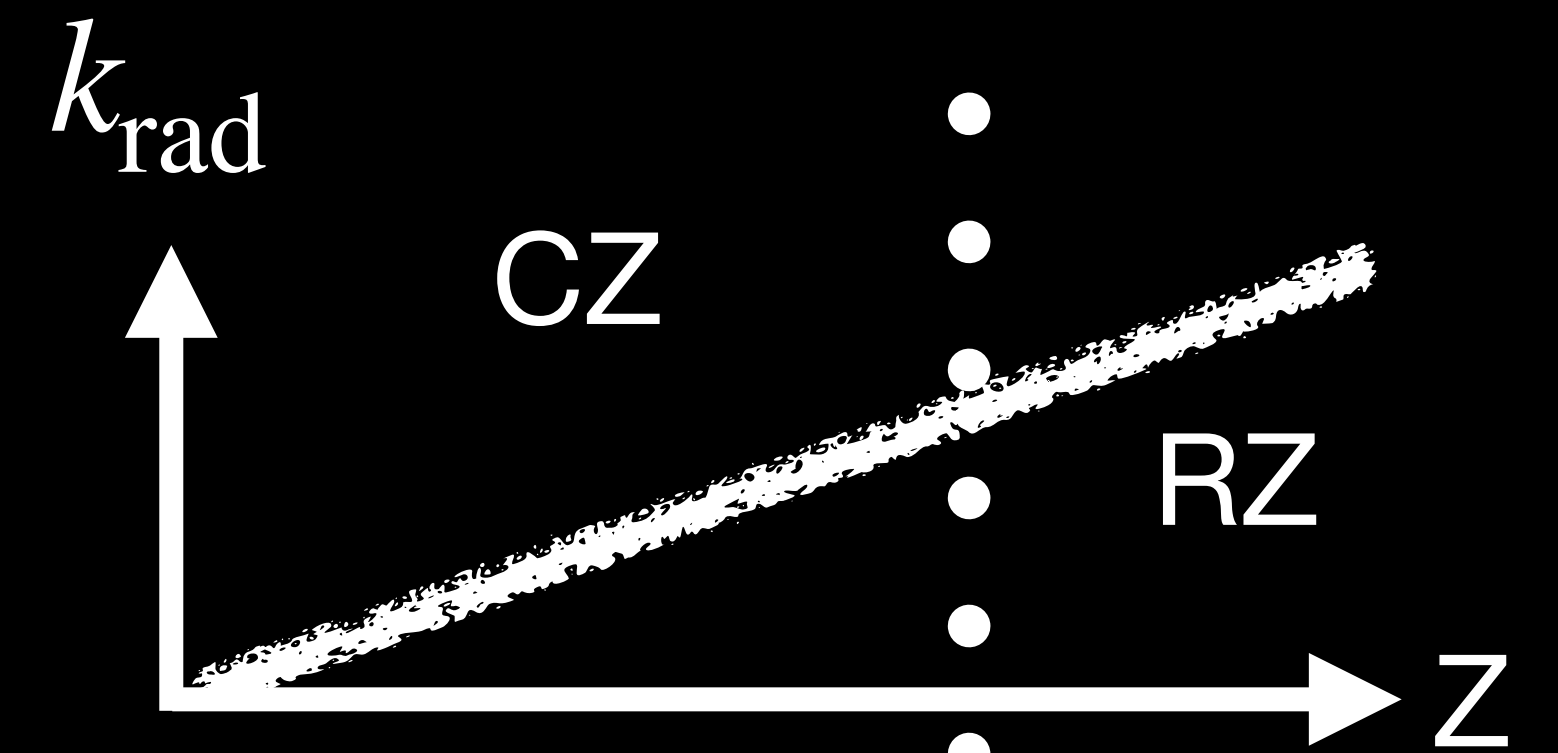
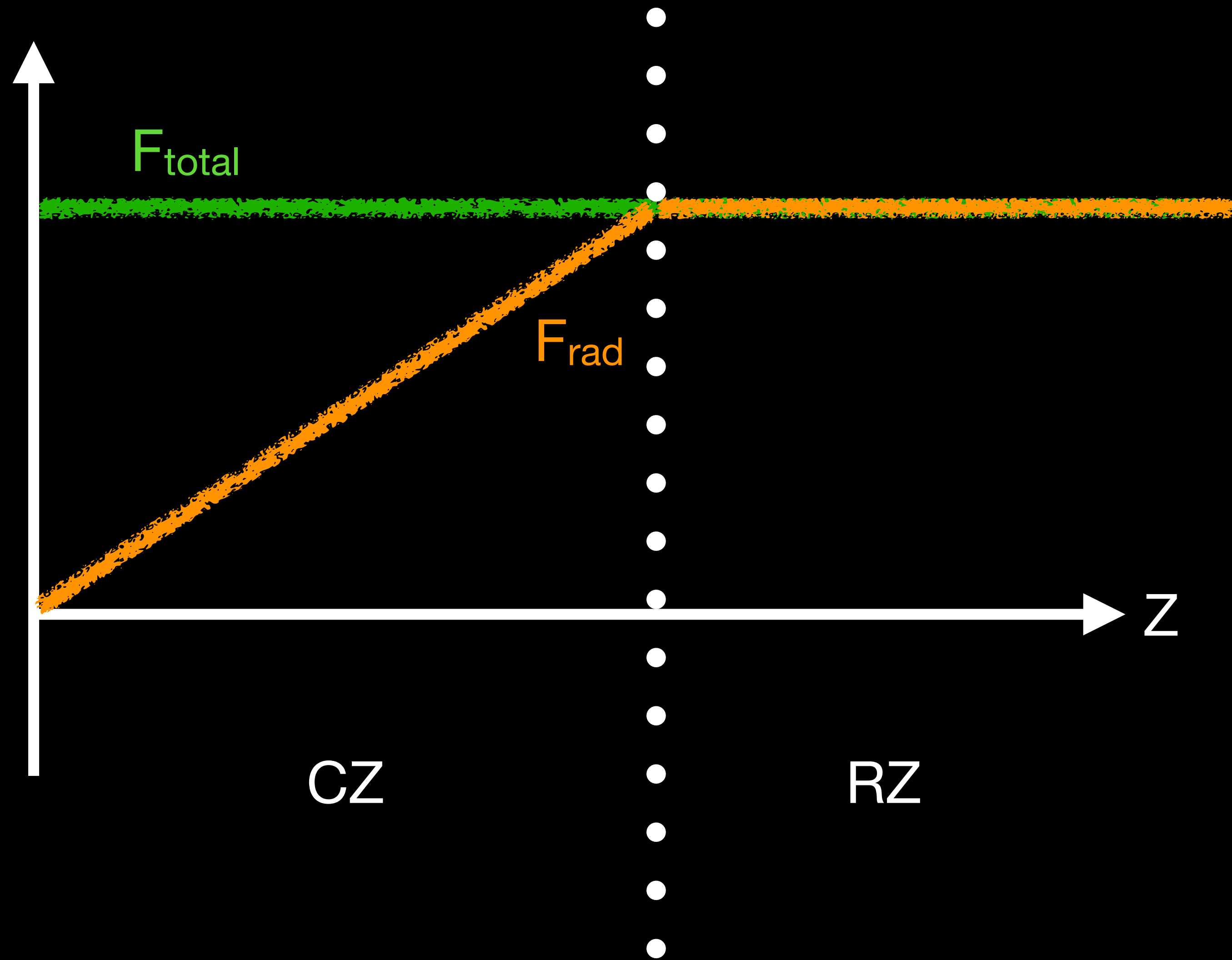


# A toy model of fluxes in stellar convection

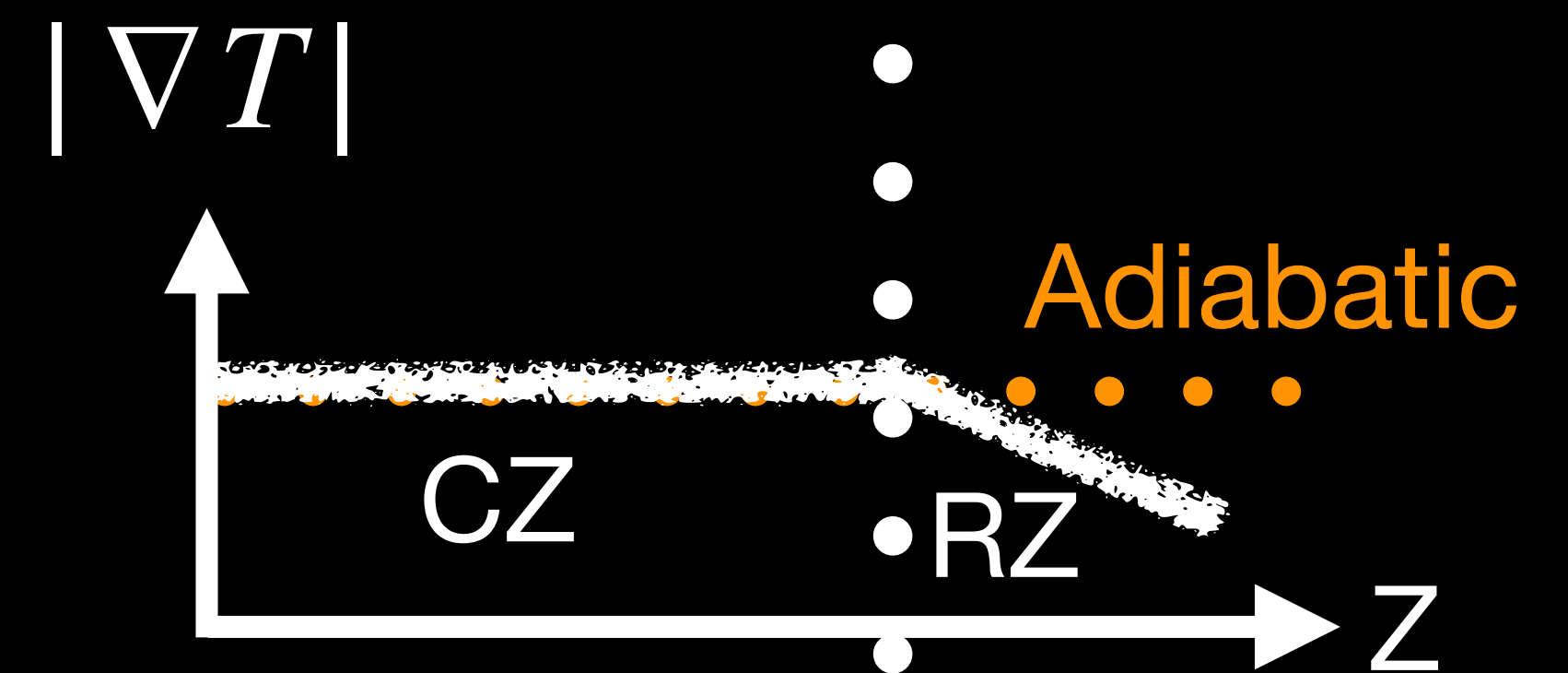
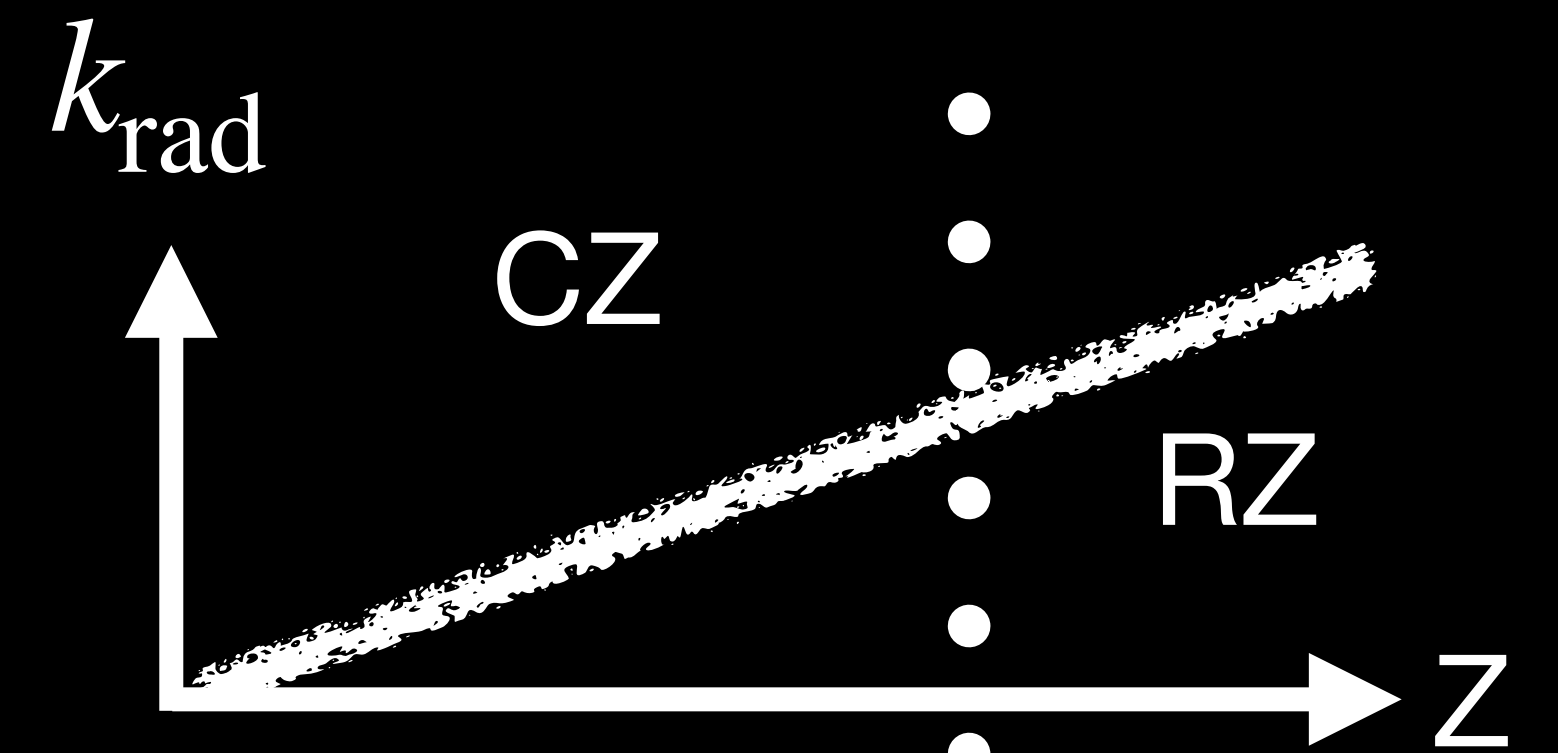
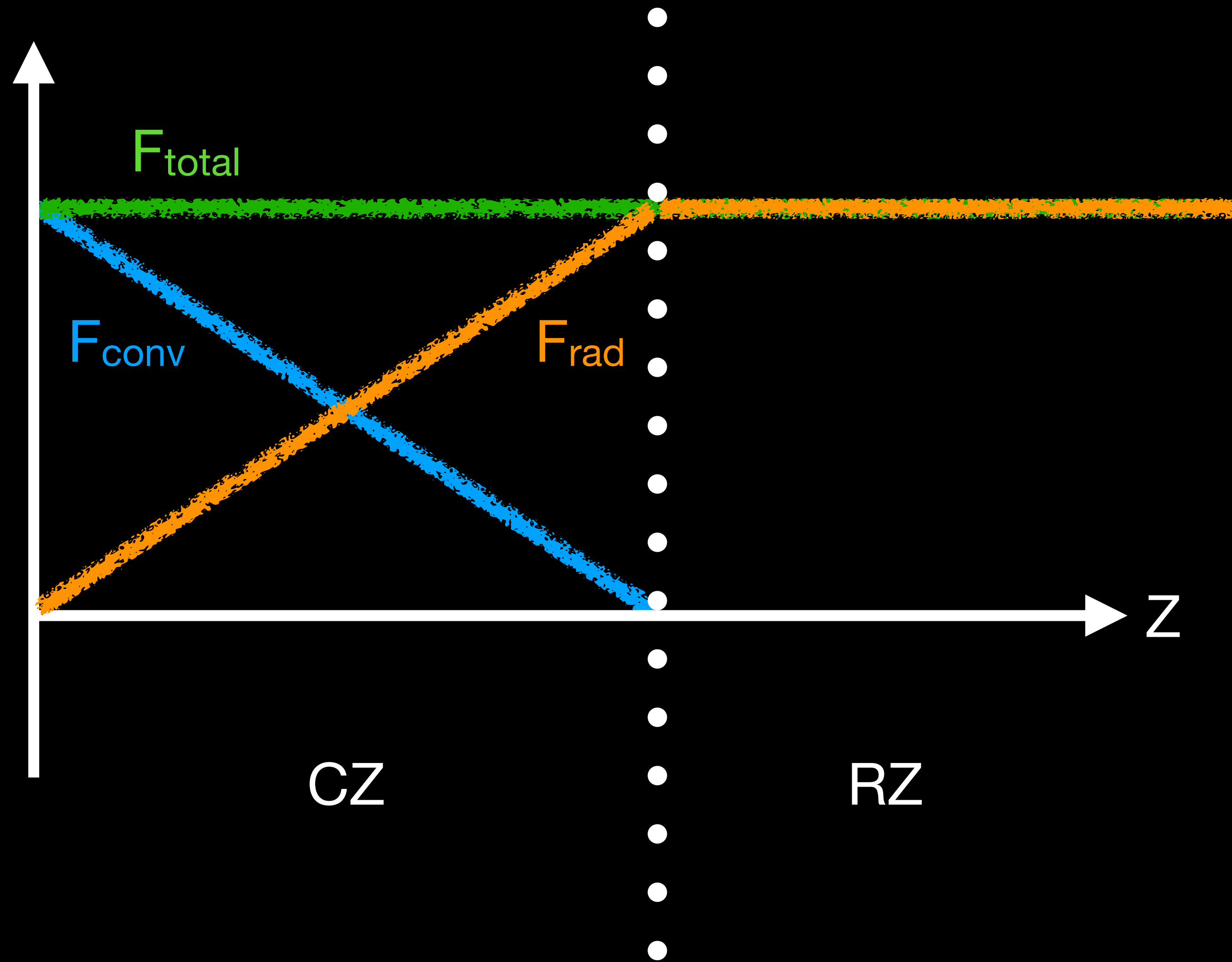
$$F_{\text{rad}} = -k_{\text{rad}} \nabla T$$



# A toy model of fluxes in stellar convection

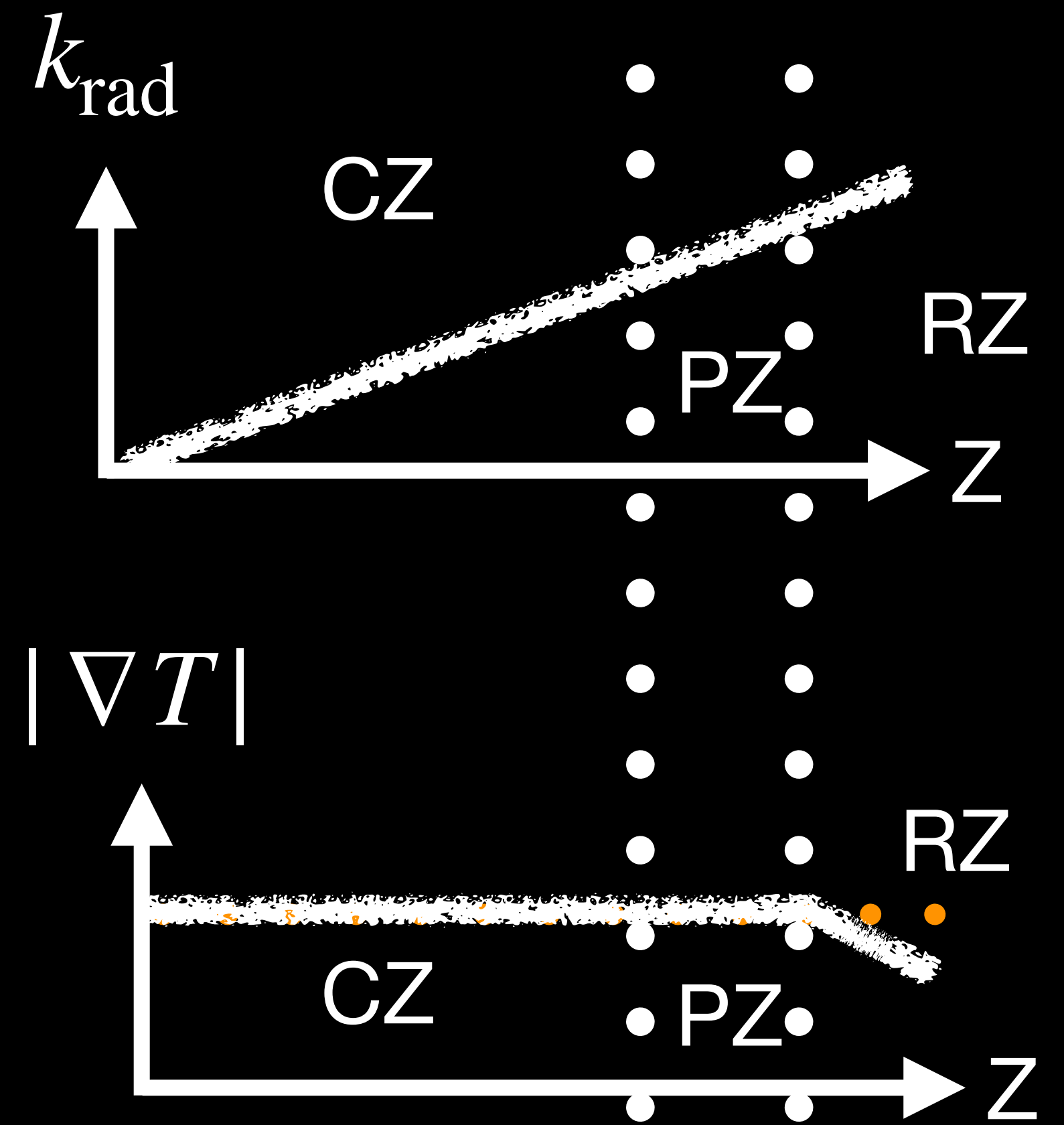
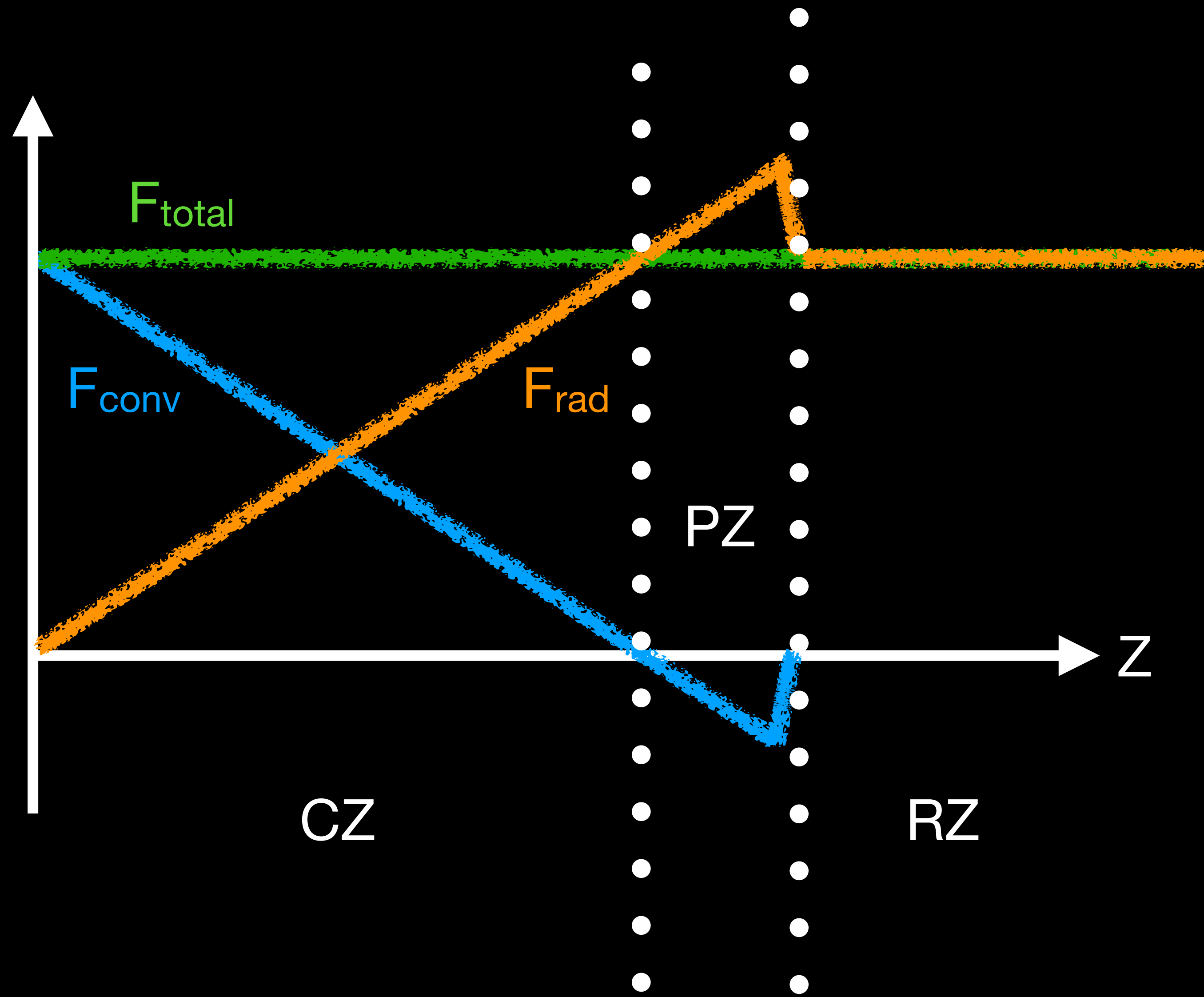


# A toy model of fluxes in stellar convection

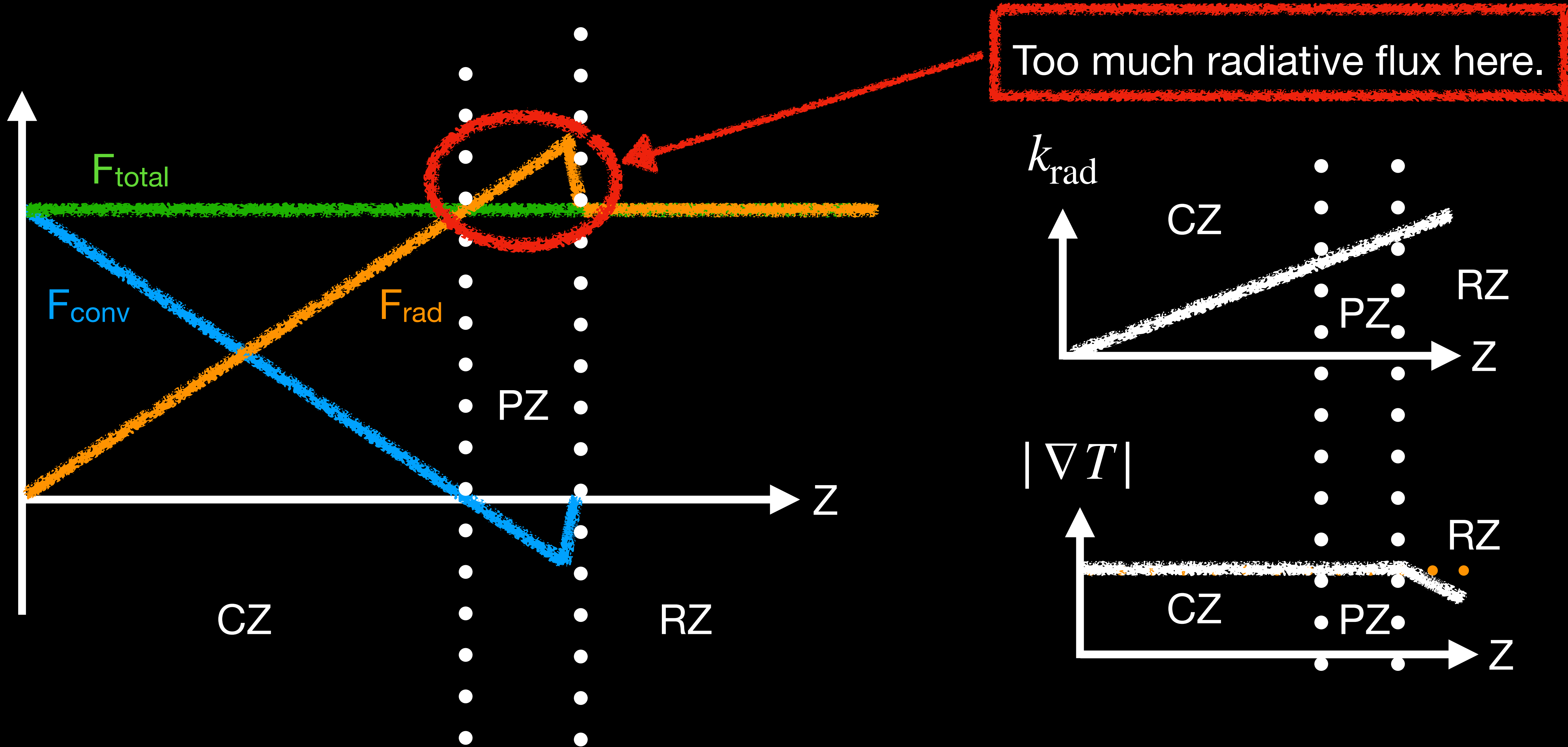




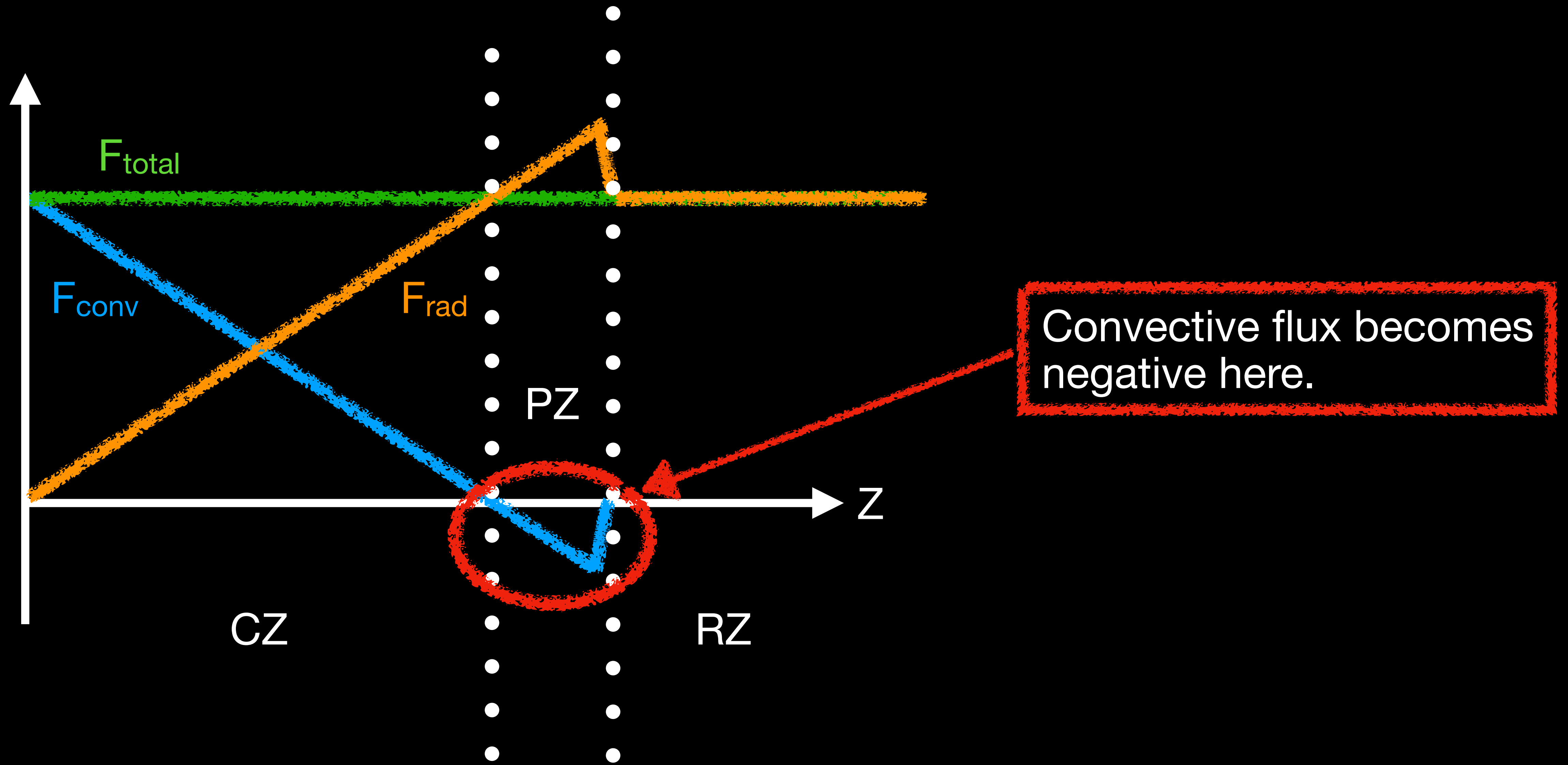
# A toy model of fluxes in *convective penetration*



# A toy model of fluxes in *convective penetration*

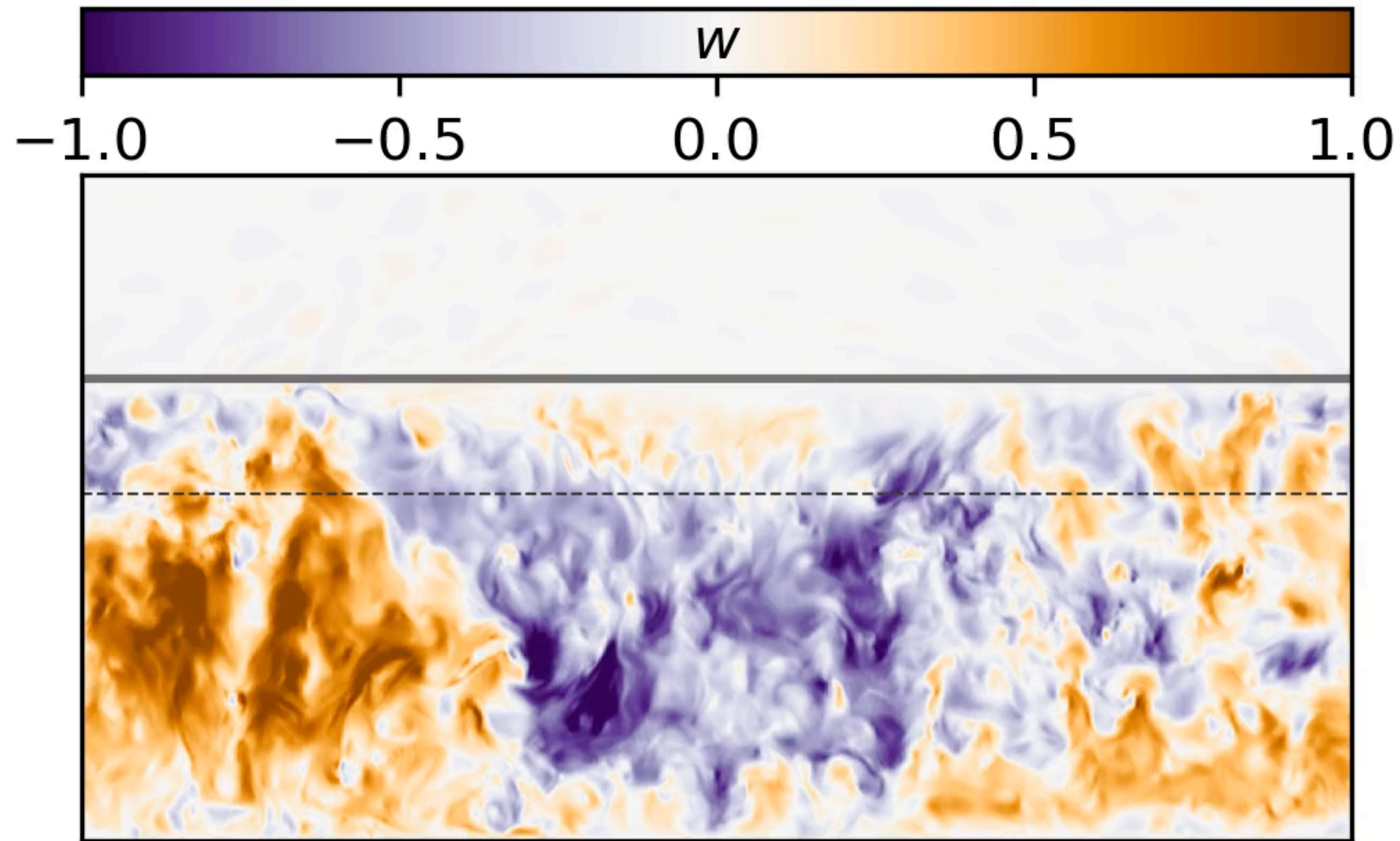


# A toy model of fluxes in *convective penetration*

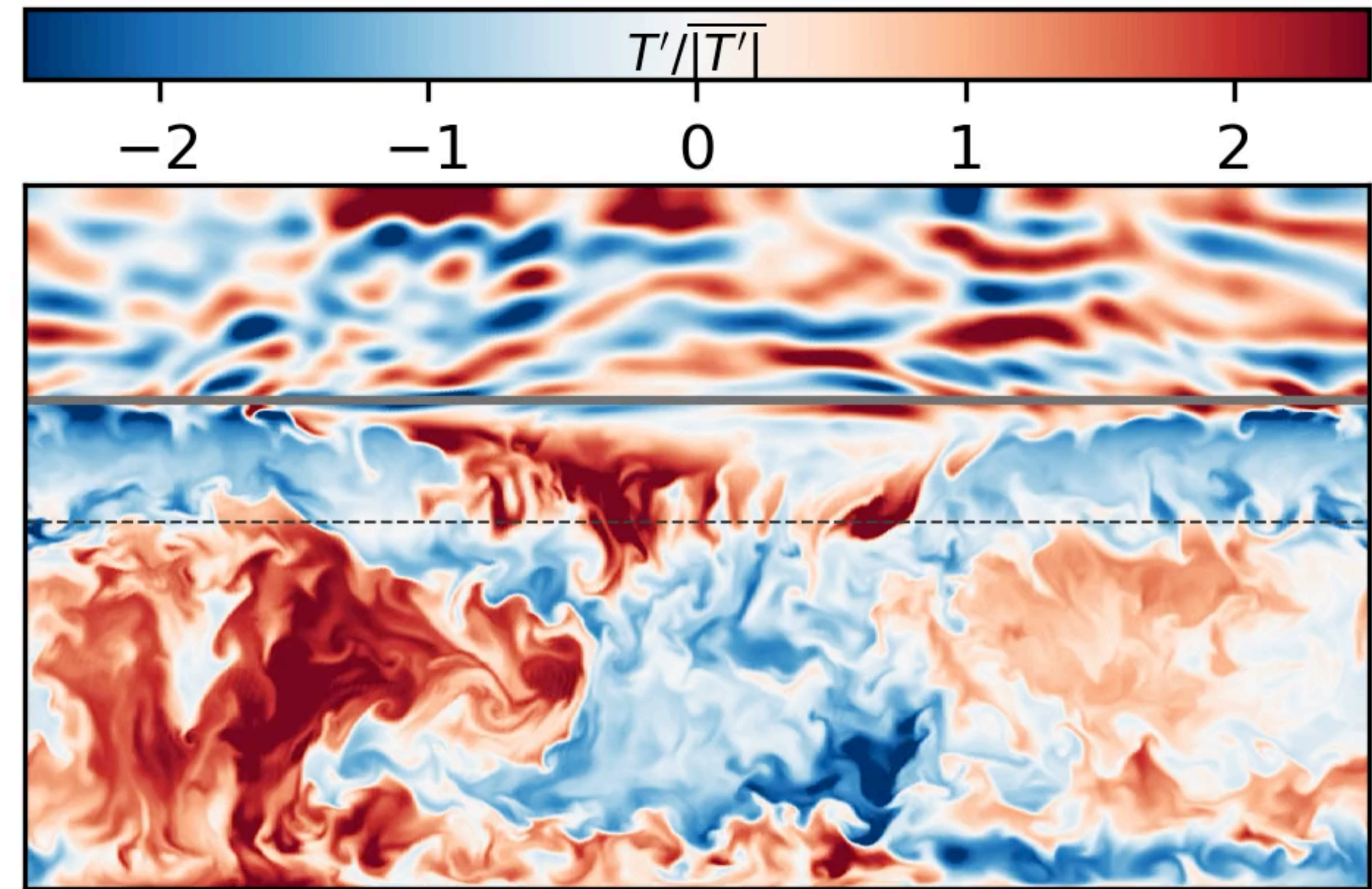




# Dynamics of convective penetration



Vertical velocity

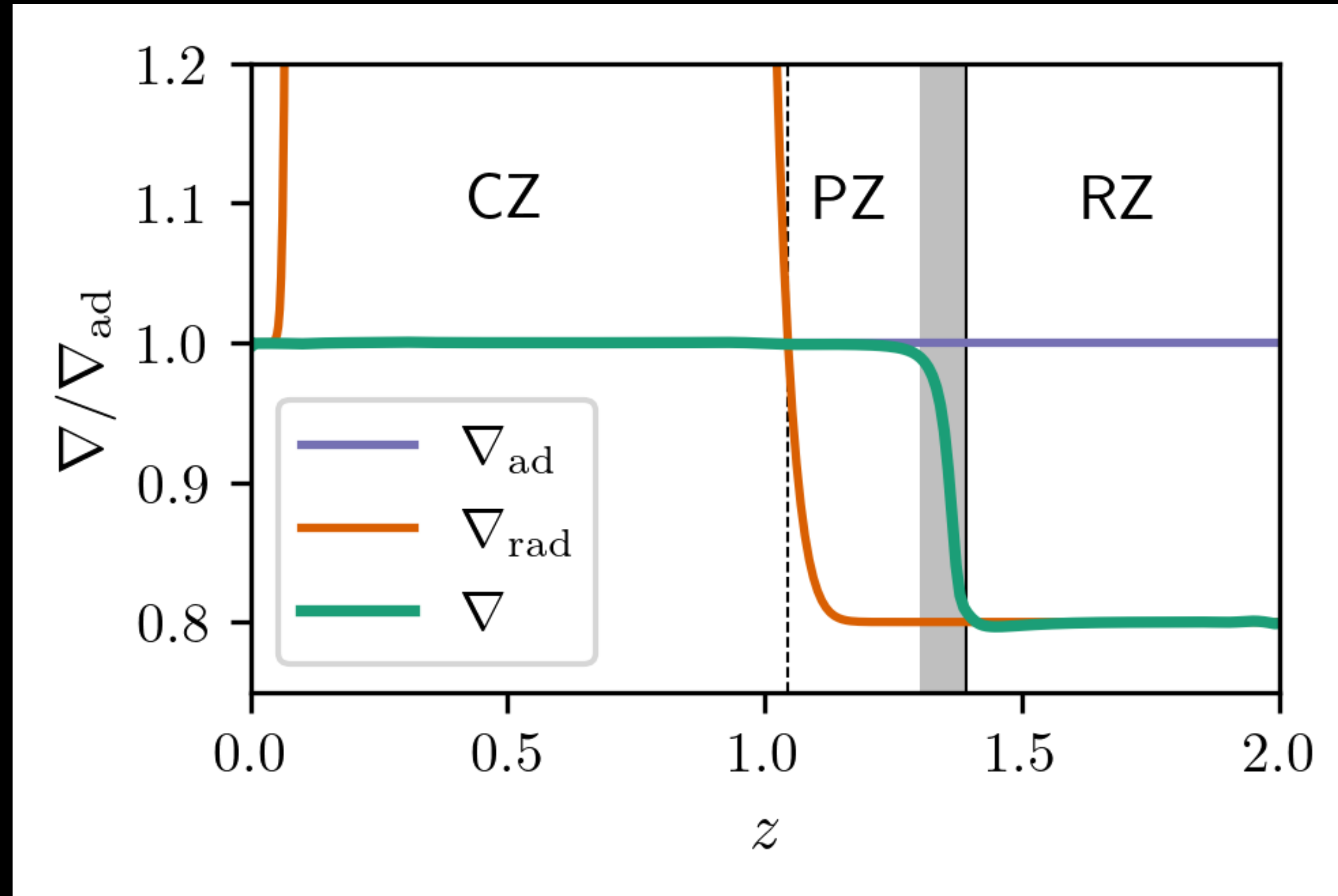


Temperature perturbations  
(scaled with depth)

Dashed line = Schwarzschild boundary,  
Solid line = dynamical boundary



# Measured *output* profiles of a simulation of penetration



# What sets the size of a convective penetration region?

Kinetic energy equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{K}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left( \overrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \right) = \mathcal{B} - \Phi$$

# What sets the size of a convective penetration region?

Kinetic energy equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{K}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\vec{\mathcal{F}}) = \mathcal{B} - \Phi$$

Kinetic energy (KE)      KE fluxes      Buoyant KE generation      Viscous losses (dissipation)



# What sets the size of a convective penetration region?

Volume average (over CZ + PZ) & assume time stationary

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left( \overrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \right) = \mathcal{B} - \Phi$$

# What sets the size of a convective penetration region?

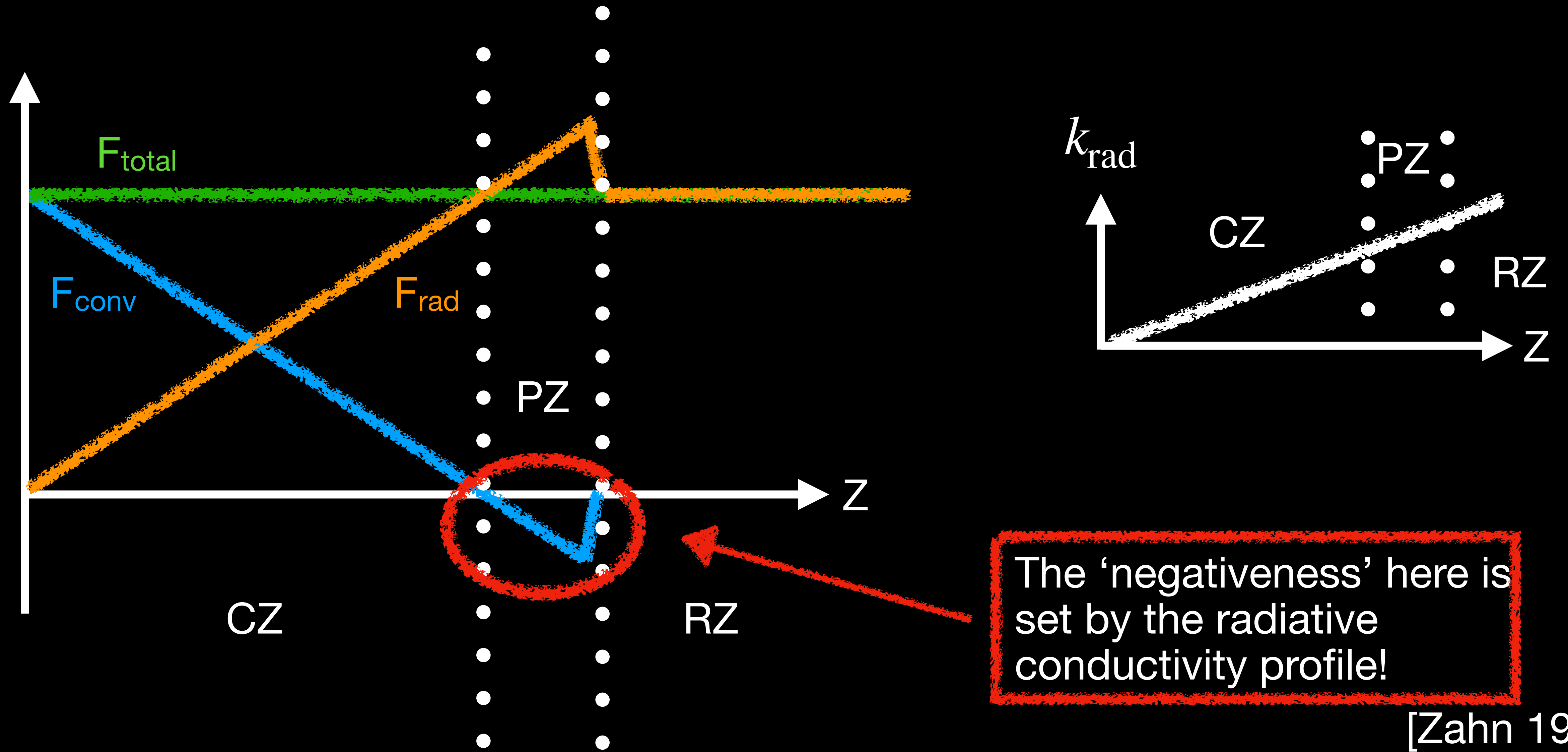
Volume average (over CZ + PZ) & assume time stationary

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t}} + \cancel{\nabla \cdot \left( \overrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \right)} = \mathcal{B} - \Phi$$

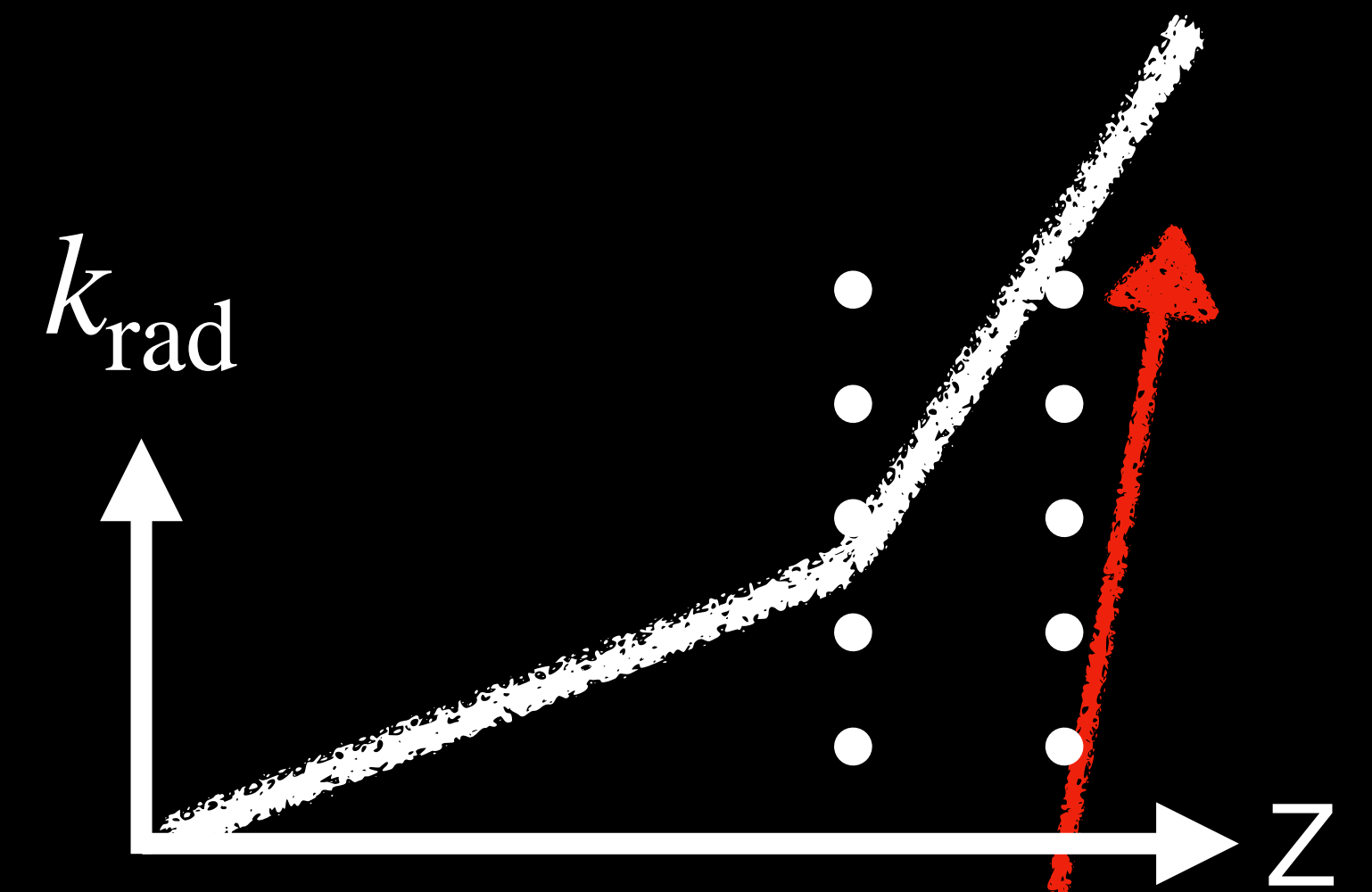
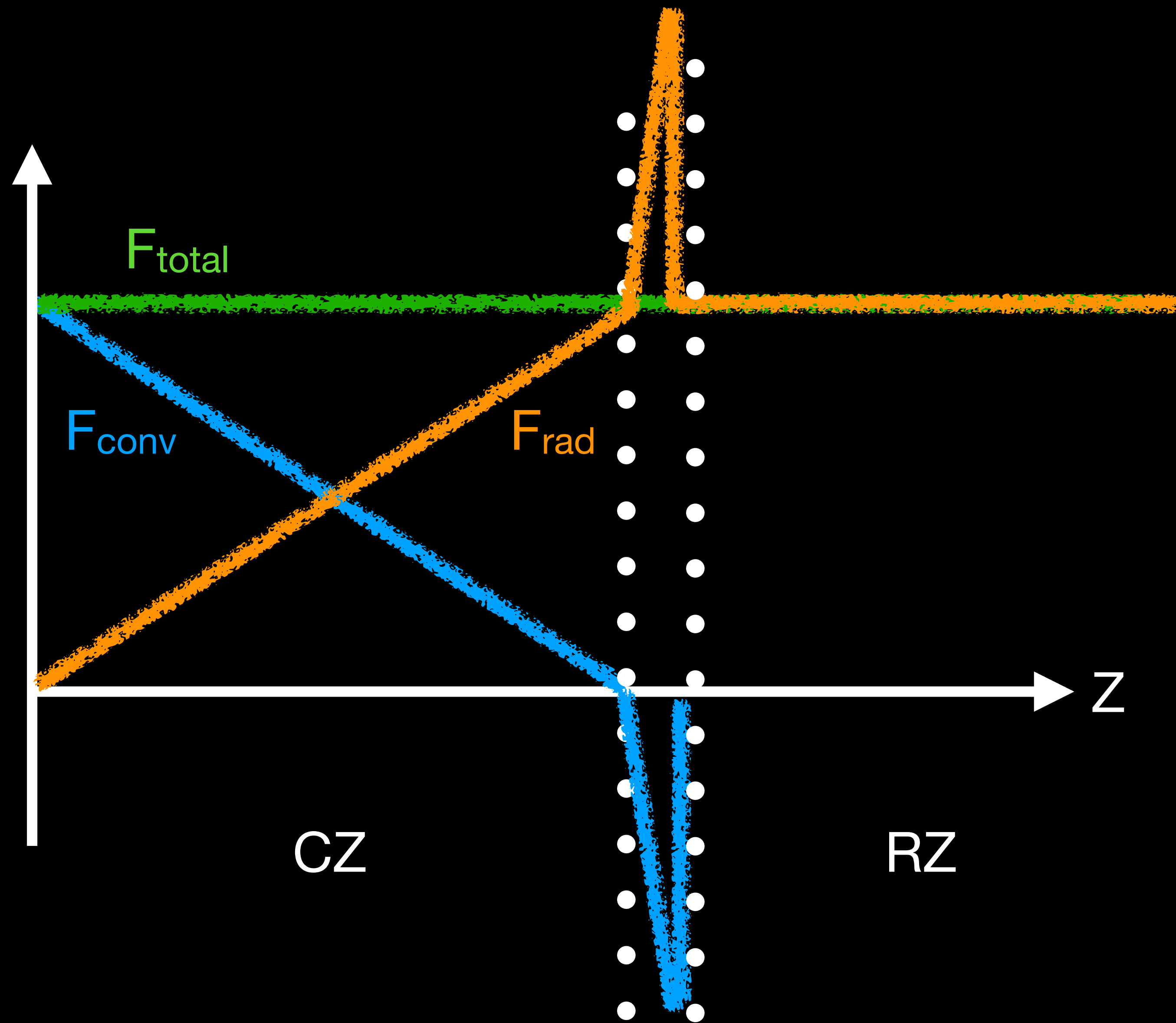
$$\iiint \mathcal{B} dV = \iiint \Phi dV$$

Buoyant work balances viscous losses.

# A toy model of fluxes in *convective penetration*



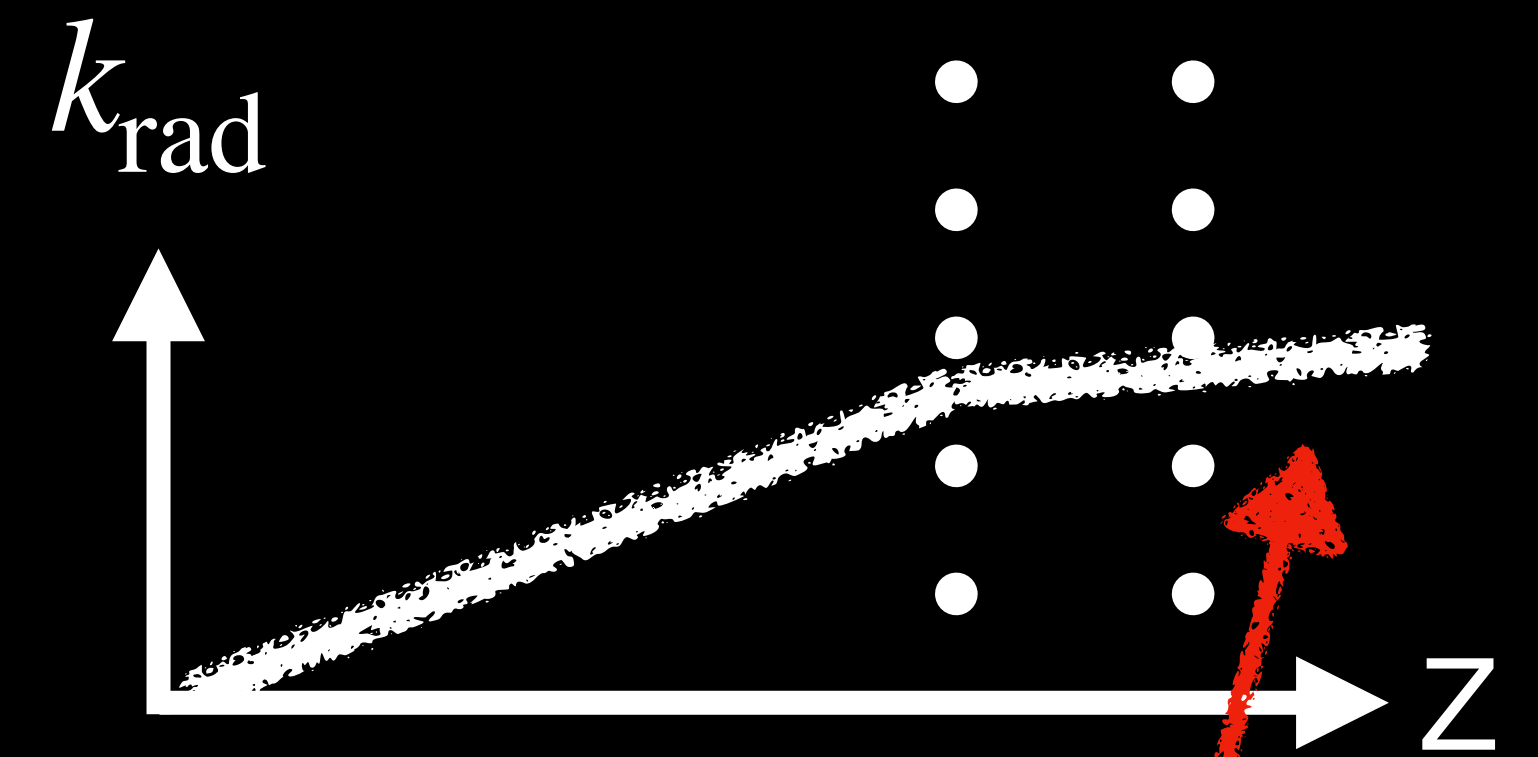
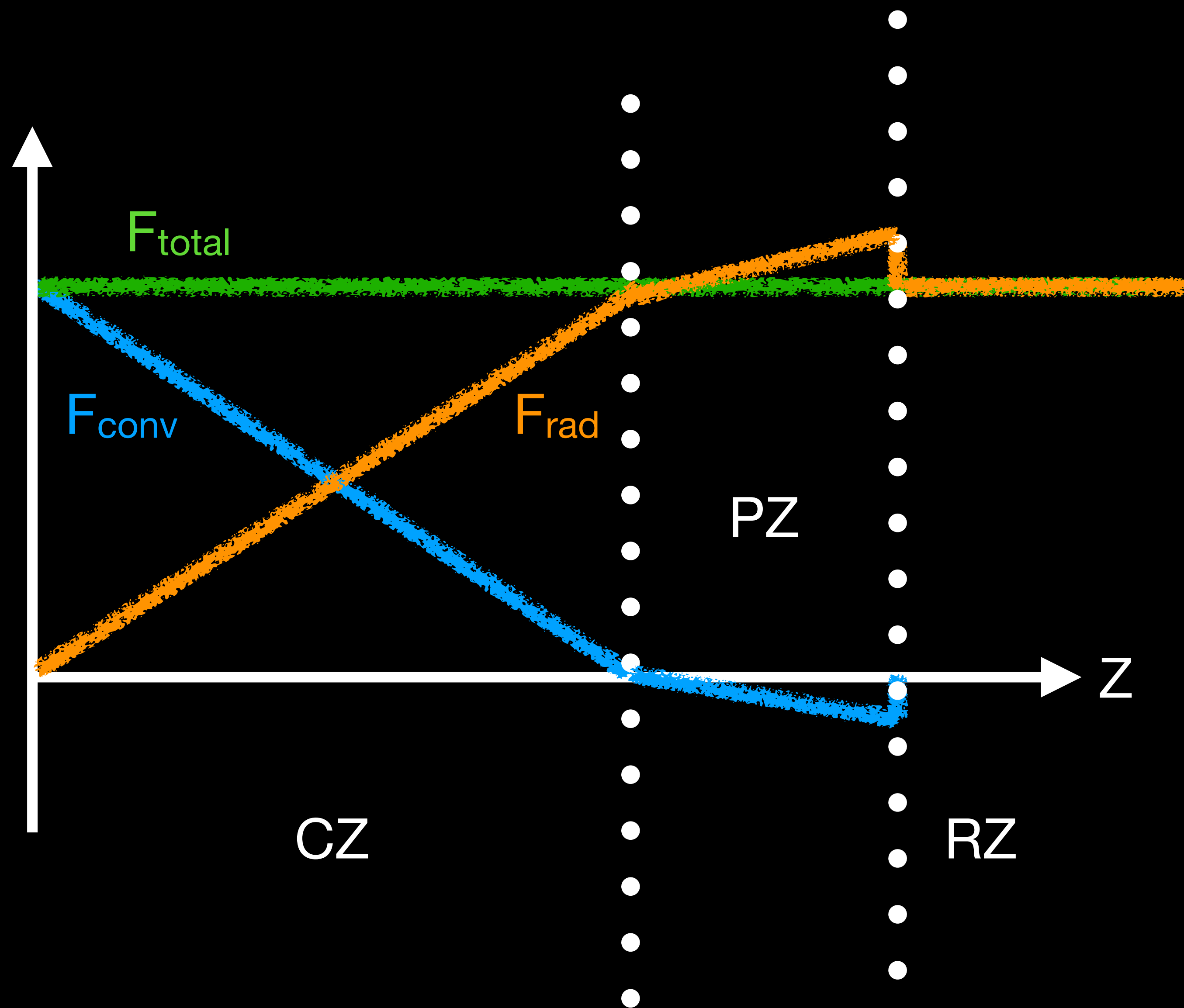
# A toy model of fluxes in *convective penetration*



Steep profile here leads to smaller PZ



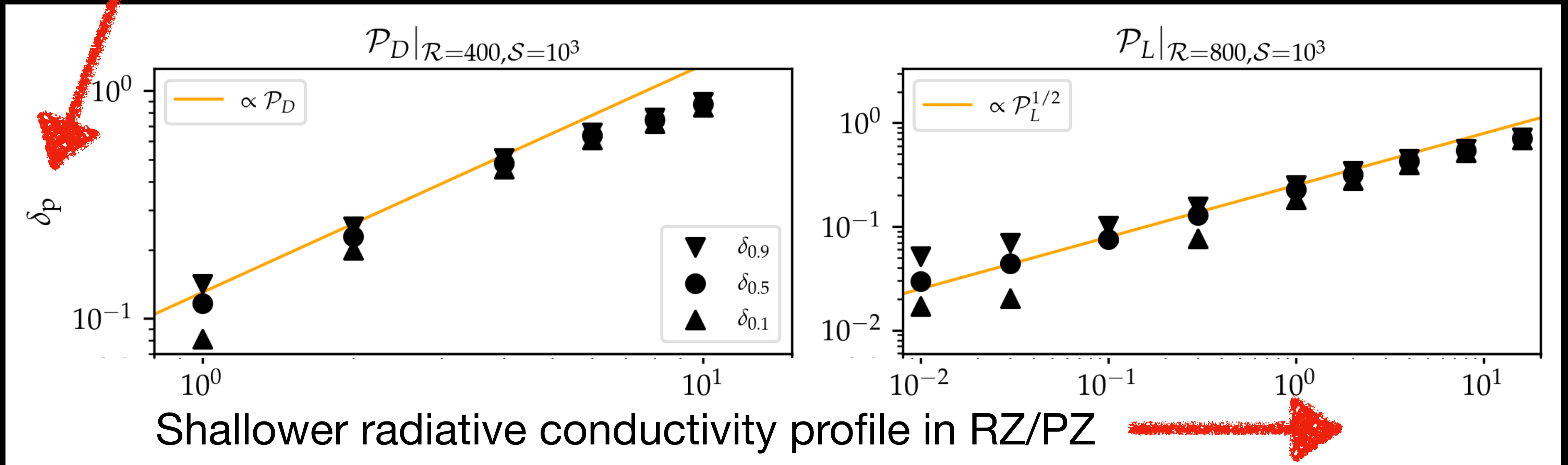
# A toy model of fluxes in *convective penetration*



Shallow profile here leads to larger PZ

# Strong PZ dependence on P in simulations

Size of PZ



# From 3D to MESA

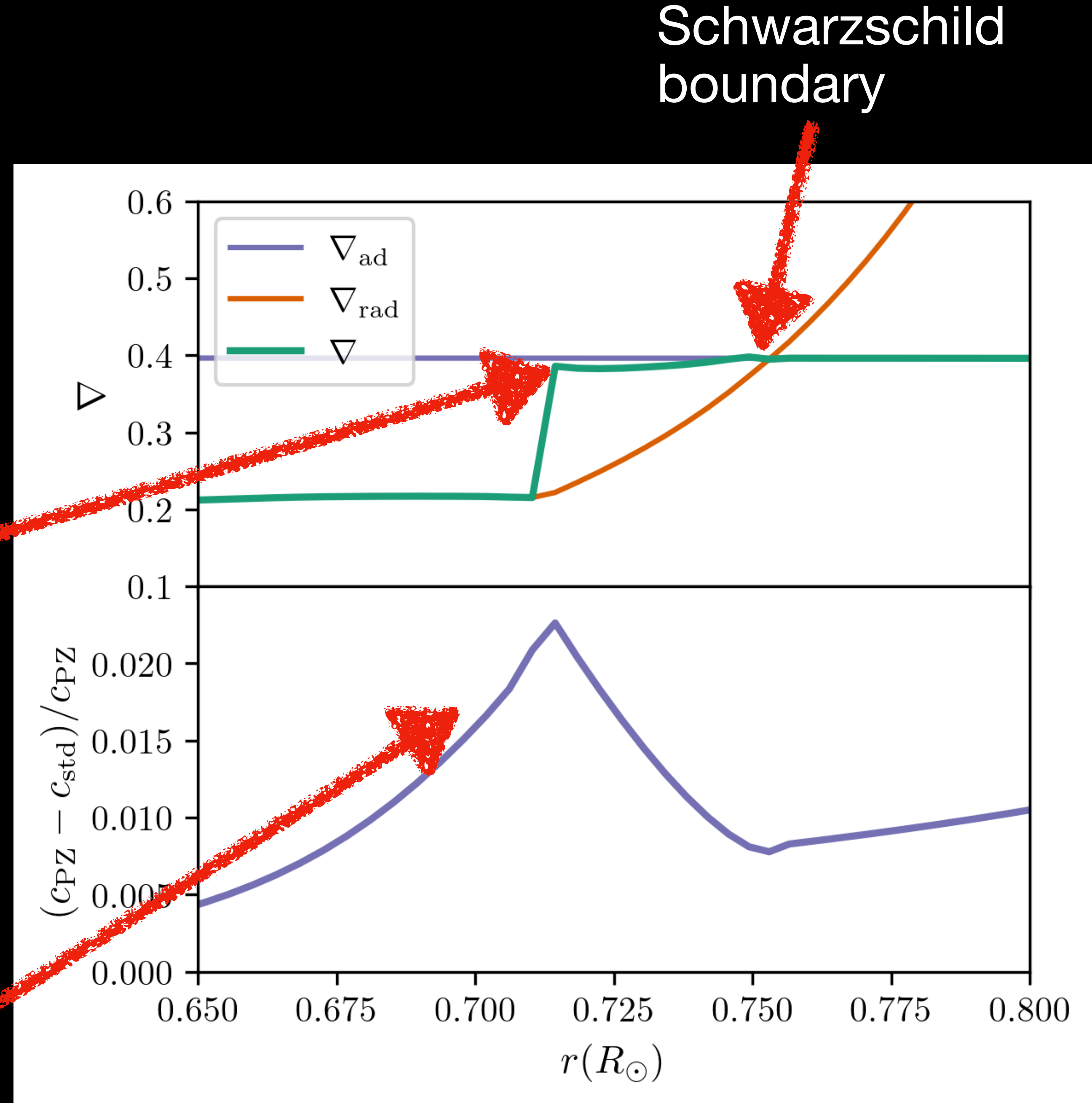
**We derived a closed form equation from energy arguments that relates the radiative conductivity to the extent of the PZ. See eqn 44 in Anders+2021.**

# From 3D to MESA

Simple MESA model of  $1 M_{\odot}$  star with penetration. (not a solar model)

Bottom of penetration zone

Produces measurable acoustic glitch



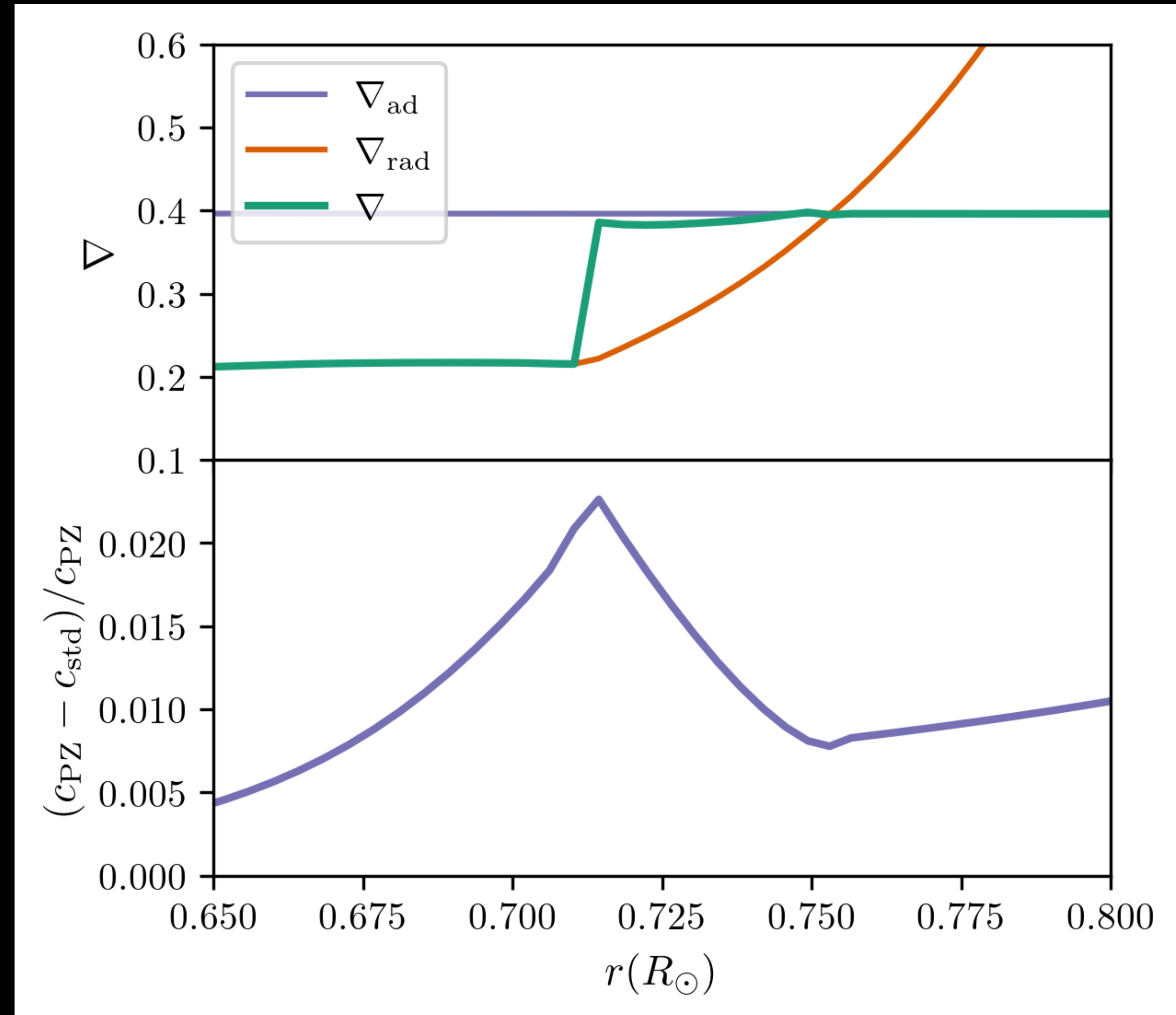
[fig 10, Anders et al 2021 / arxiv: 2110.11356]



# From 3D to MESA

There are obvious problems with this model:

- Boussinesq theory (unsurprising it over predicts for the very stratified ‘solar’ CZ)
- Not concerning. The logical process applies to the full equations.
- Some kinks to work out in making an adiabatic PZ in MESA



[fig 10, Anders et al 2021 / arxiv: 2110.11356]



# Wrap up

We think we understand convective penetration, generally.

We think it's parameterizable.

We need to expand the model & nail down parameter values.

Questions?

