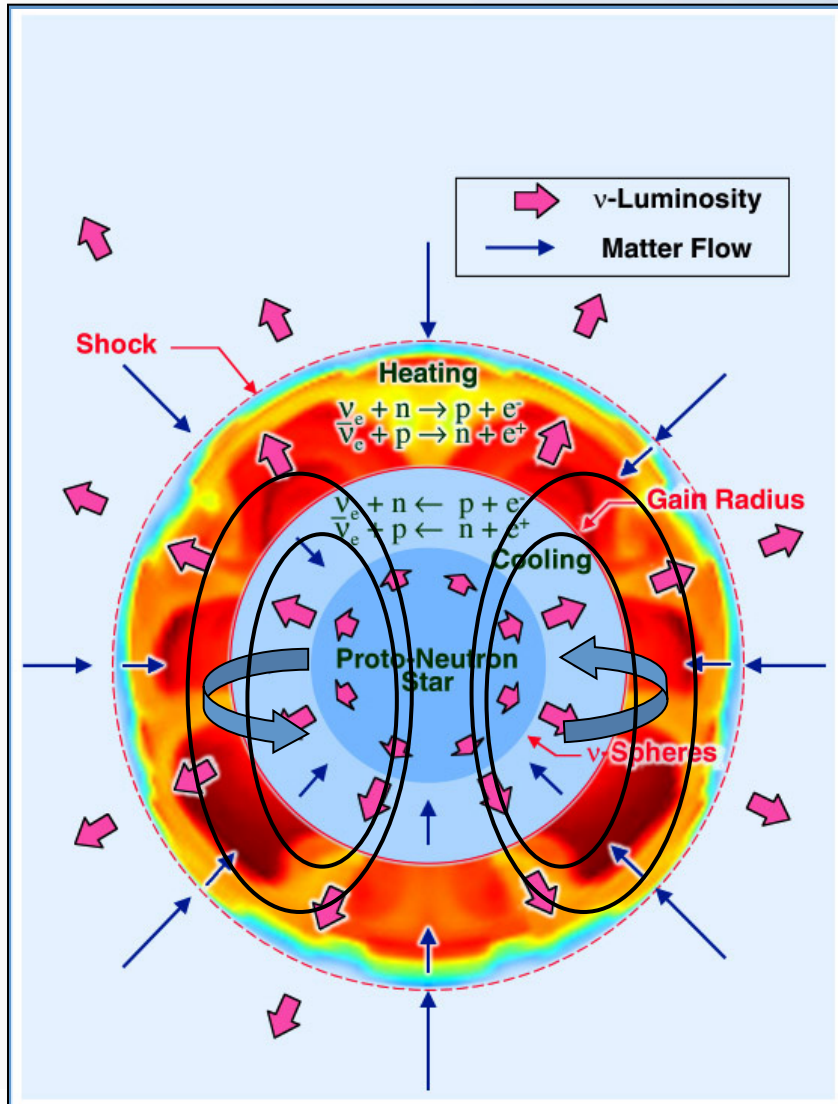


Advances in Computational Nuclear Physics: Recent Important Progress on Ascertaining the Core Collapse Supernova Explosion Mechanism

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How is the supernova shock wave revived?

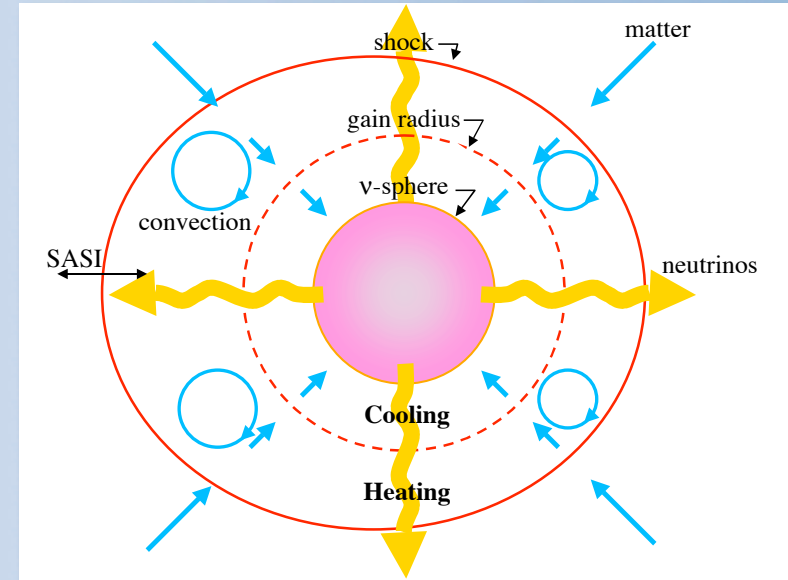
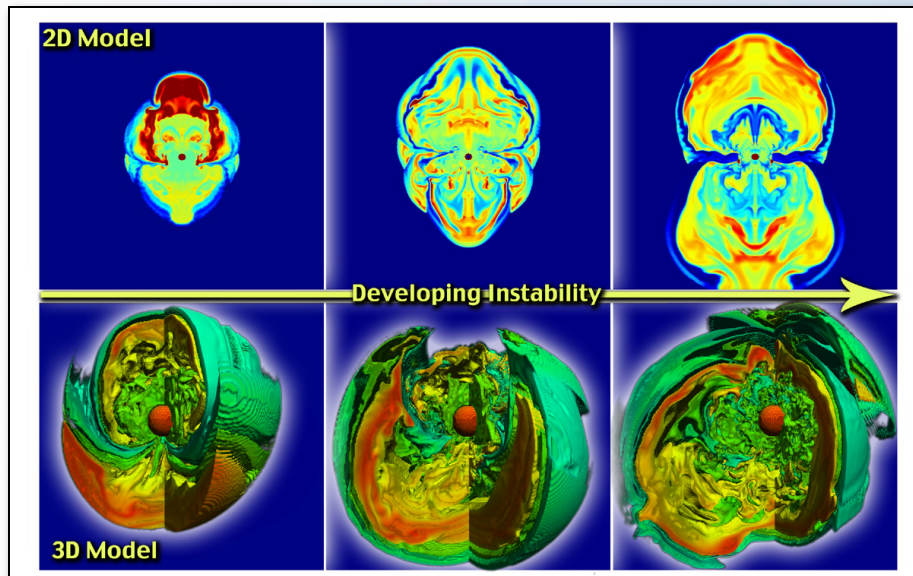


The most fundamental question in supernova theory

- Gravity
- Neutrino Heating
- Convection
- **Shock Instability**
- Nuclear Burning
- Rotation
- Magnetic Fields

**New Ingredient*

Stationary Accretion Shock Instability (SASI)



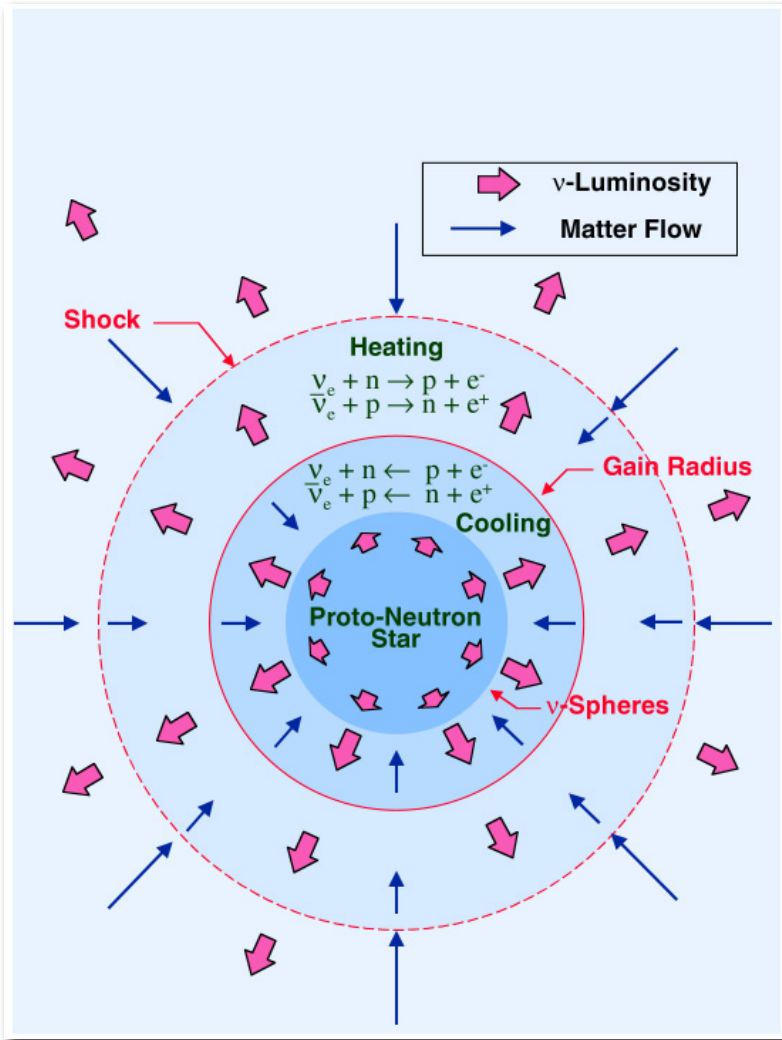
Blondin, Mezzacappa, & DeMarino, *Ap.J.* **584**, 971 (2003)

Shock wave unstable to non-radial perturbations.

SASI has **axisymmetric and nonaxisymmetric** modes that are both linearly unstable!

- Blondin and Mezzacappa, *Ap.J.* **642**, 401 (2006)
- Blondin and Shaw, *Ap.J.* **656**, 366 (2007)

The Heart of the Matter



Neutrino heating depends on neutrino luminosities, spectra, and angular distributions.

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \frac{X_n}{\lambda_0^2} \frac{L_{\nu_e}}{4\pi r^2} \langle E_{\nu_e}^2 \rangle \langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}} \rangle + \frac{X_p}{\lambda_0^2} \frac{L_{\bar{\nu}_e}}{4\pi r^2} \langle E_{\bar{\nu}_e}^2 \rangle \langle \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}} \rangle$$

⇒ Must compute neutrino distribution functions.

$$f(t, r, \theta, \phi, E, \theta_p, \phi_p)$$

Multifrequency
Multiangle

$$E_R(t, r, \theta, \phi, E) = \int d\theta_p d\phi_p f$$

$$F_R^i(t, r, \theta, \phi, E) = \int d\theta_p d\phi_p n^i f$$

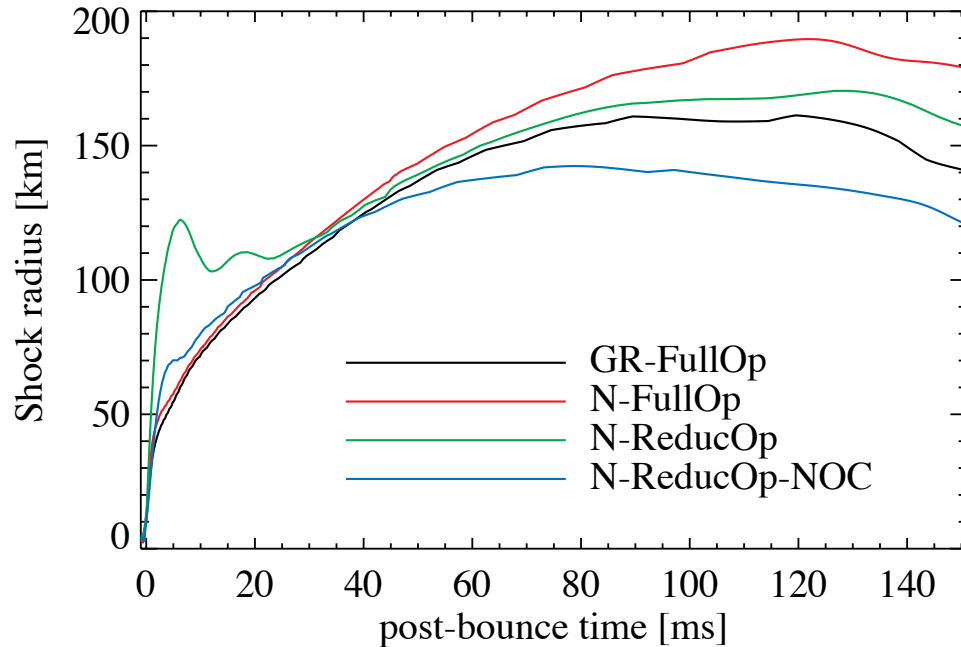
Multifrequency
(solve for
lowest-order
multifrequency
angular moments:
energy and momentum
density/frequency)

Requires a closure prescription:

- MGFLD
- MGVEF/MGVET

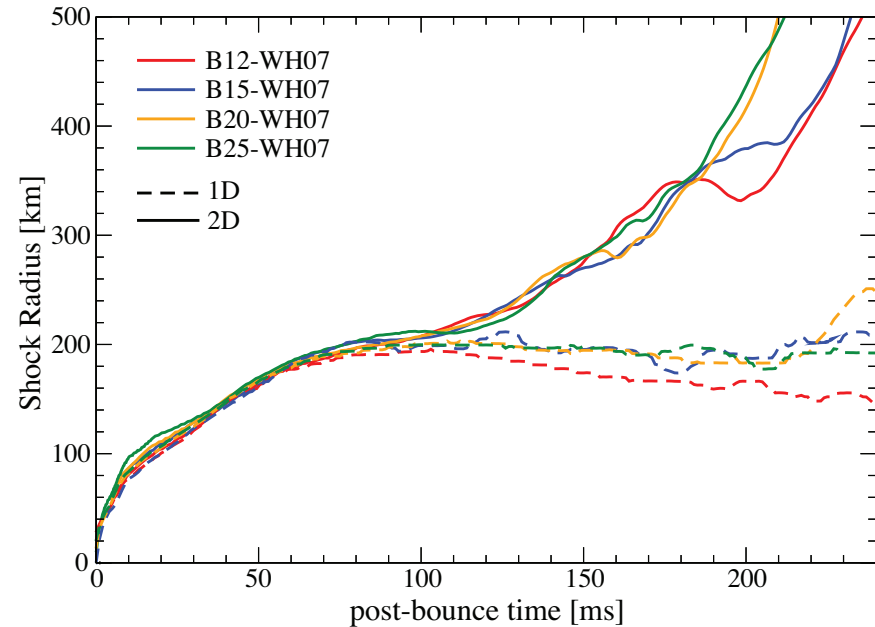
Peeling Away the Physics

ReducOp = Bruenn (1985) – NES + Bremsstrahlung (*no neutrino energy scattering, IPM for nuclei*)



Lentz et al. *Ap.J.* **747**, 73 (2012)

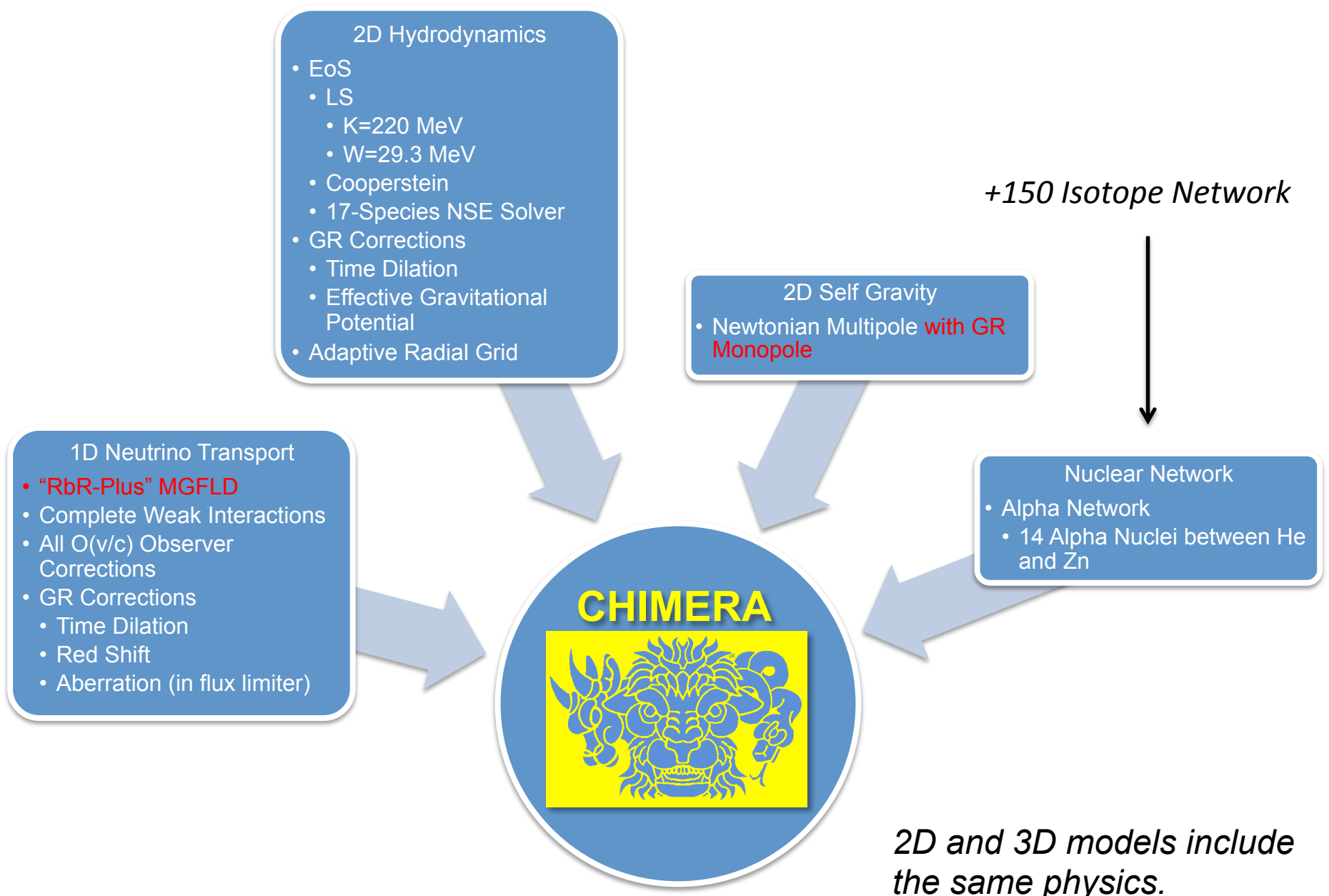
Agile-BOLTZTRAN



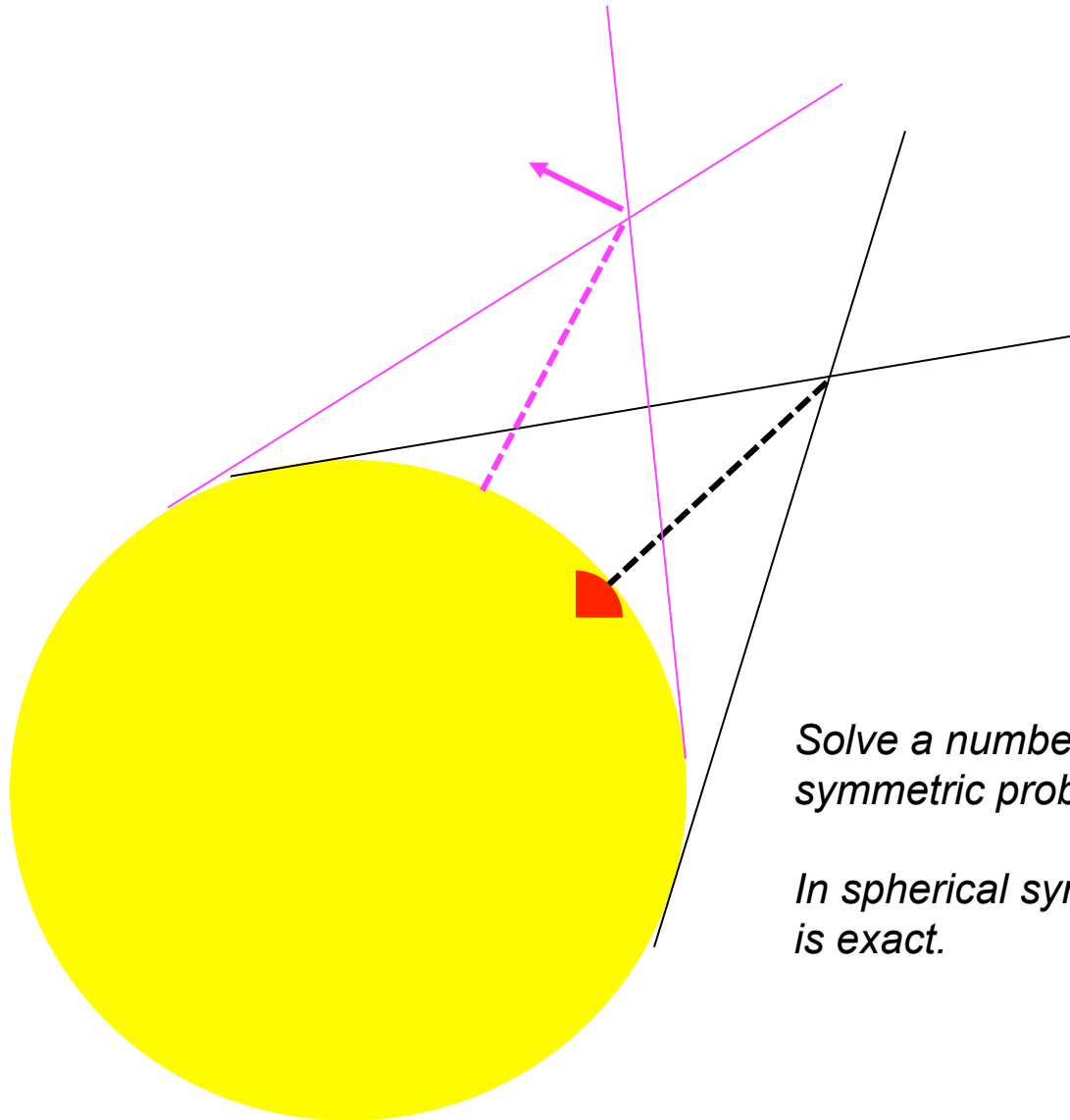
Bruenn et al. *Ap.J. Lett.* **767**, L6 (2013)

CHIMERA

See also B. Mueller et al. 2012. *Ap.J.* **756**, 84 for a comparison in the context of 2D models, with similar conclusions.



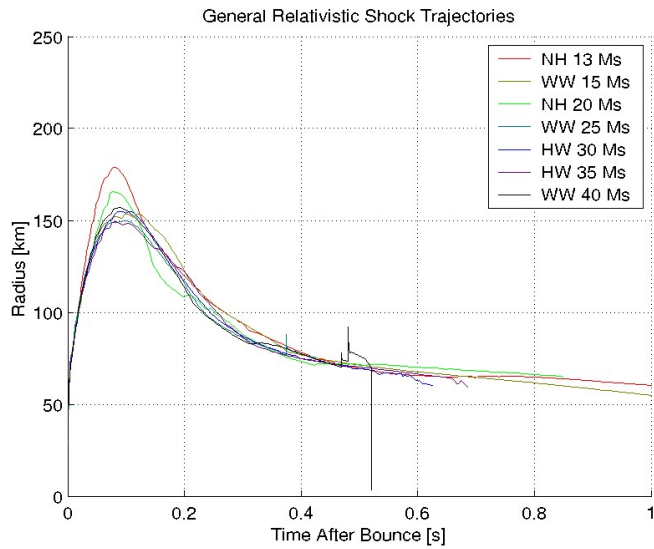
Ray-by-Ray Approximation



Solve a number of spherically symmetric problems.

In spherical symmetry, RbR is exact.

What a Difference a Dimension Makes

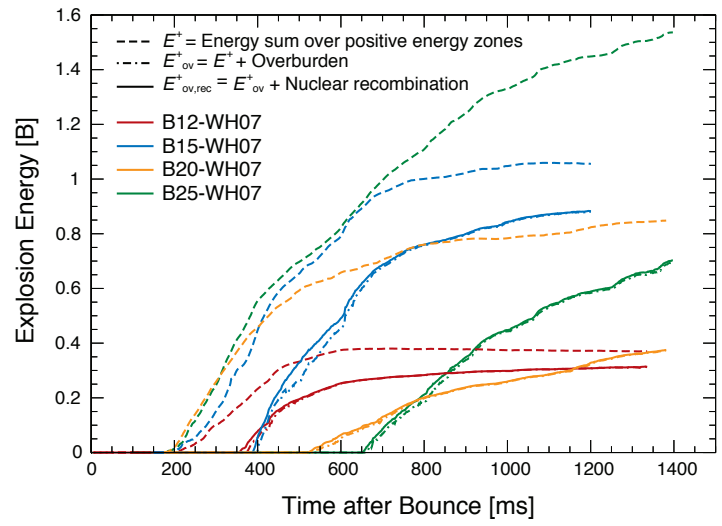
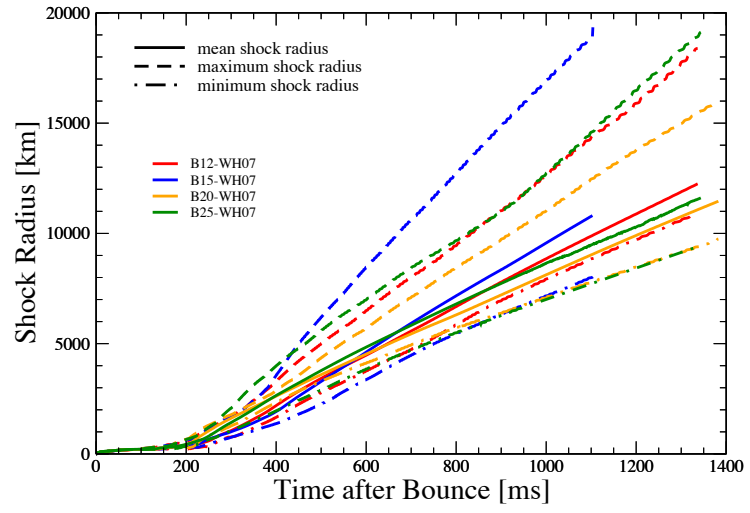


Liebendoerfer et al., PRD, **63**, 103004 (2001)

See also Lentz et al. 2012. *Ap.J.* **747**, 73.

Agile-BOLTZTRAN

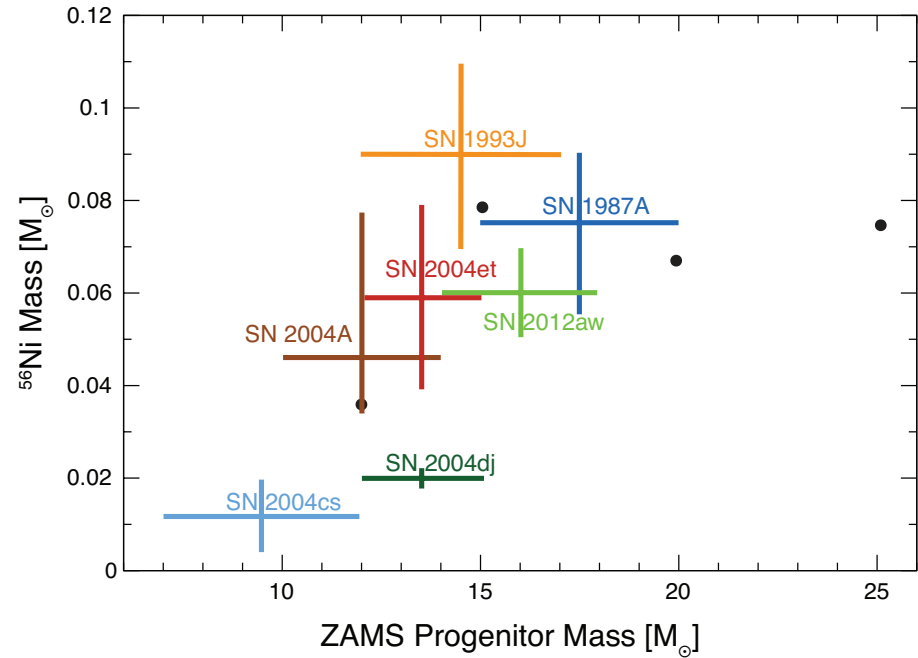
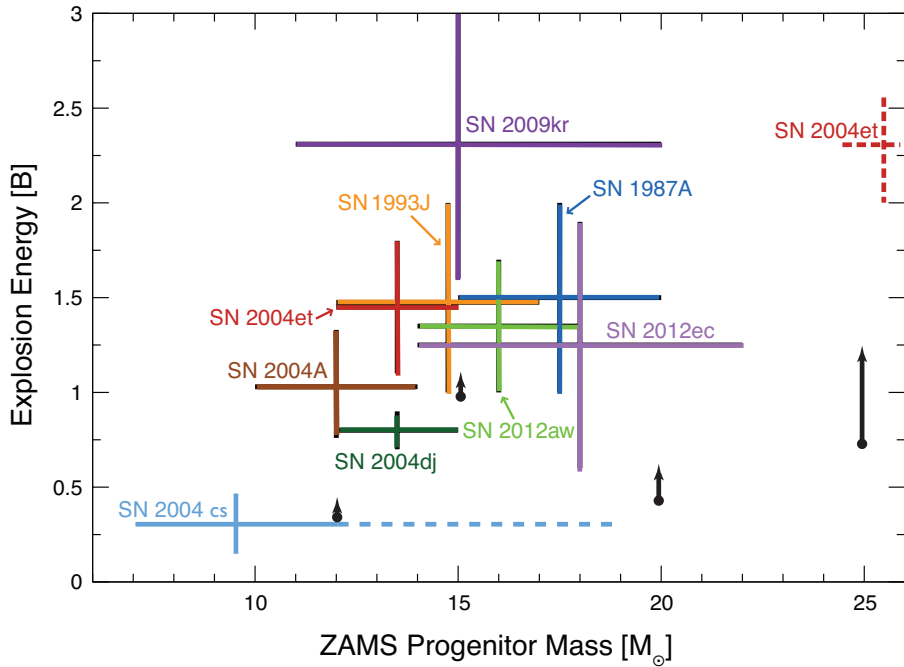
2014/10/22



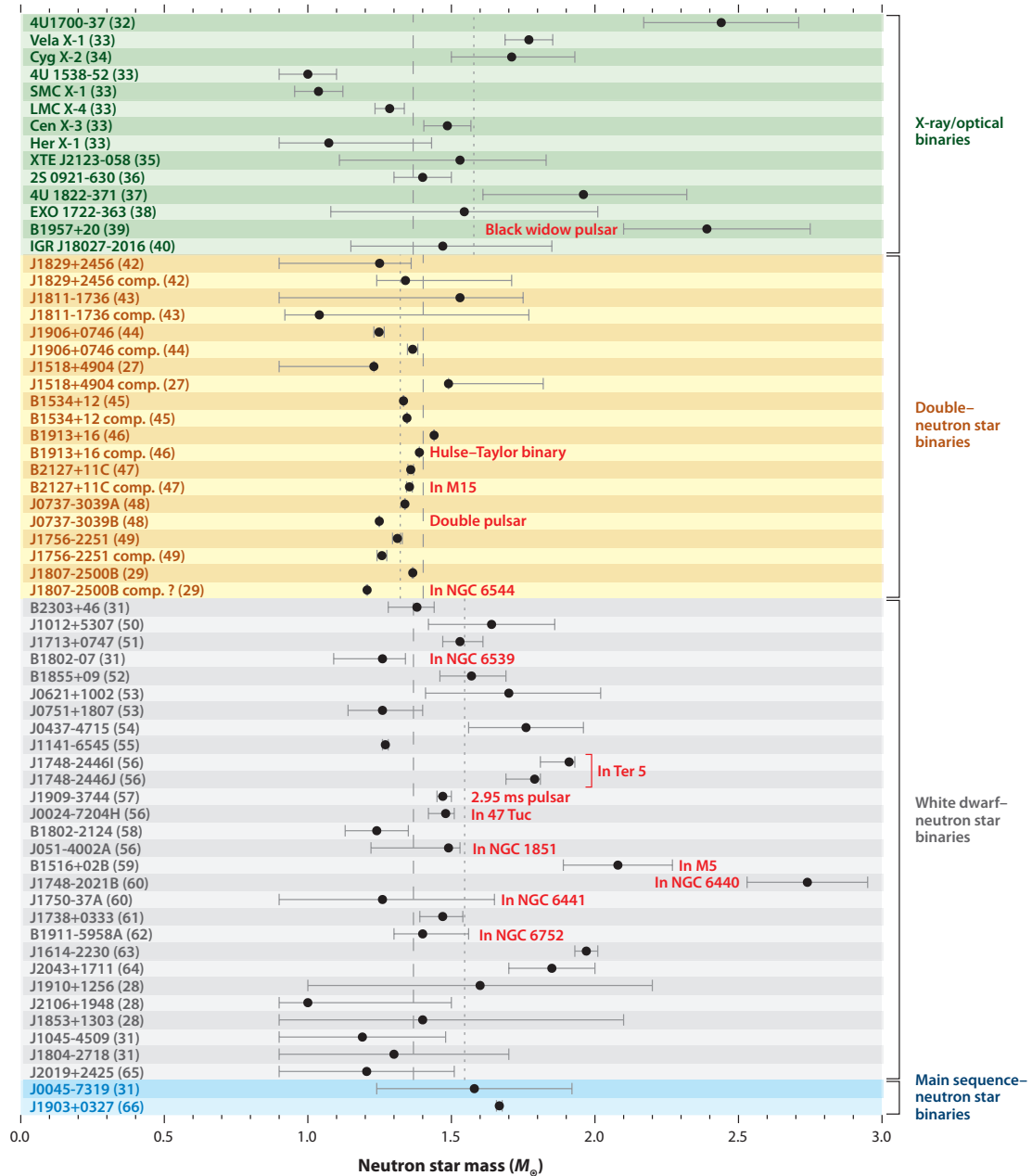
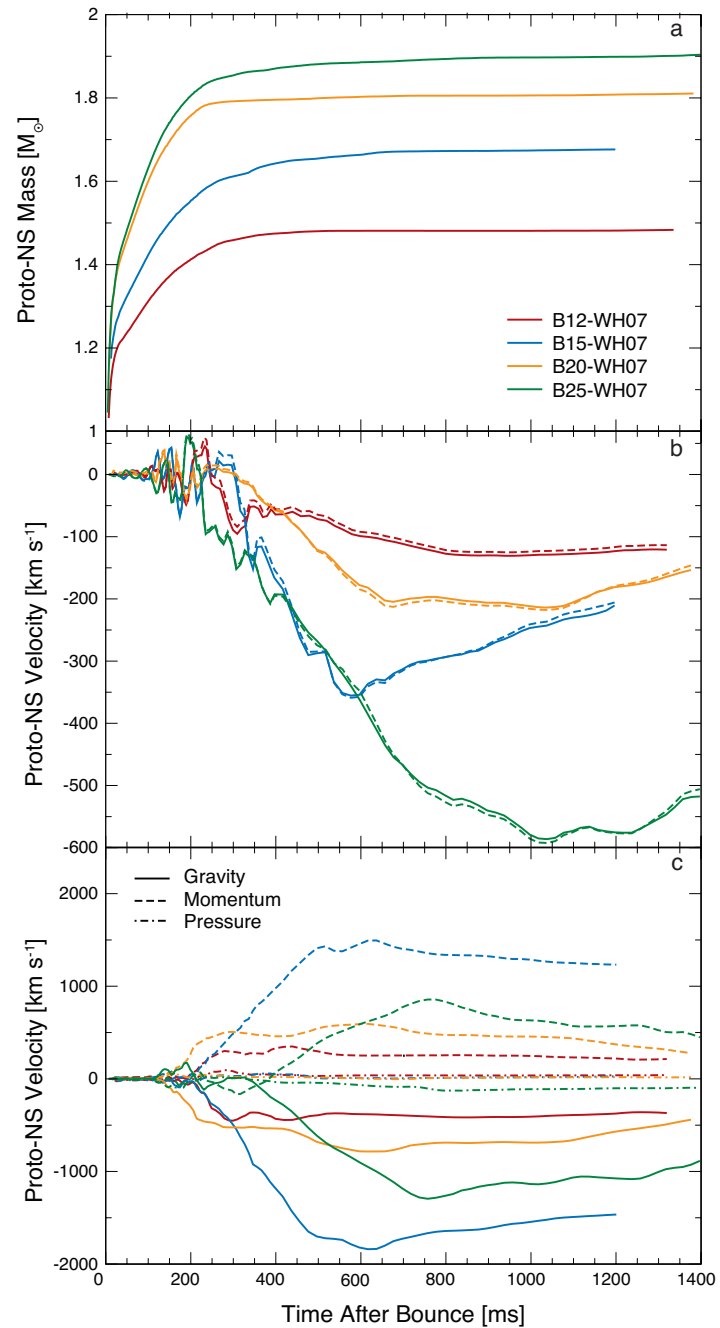
Bruenn et al. 2013. *Ap.J.* **767**, L6.
 Bruenn et al. 2014. arXiv:1409.5779v1



Comparison with Observations

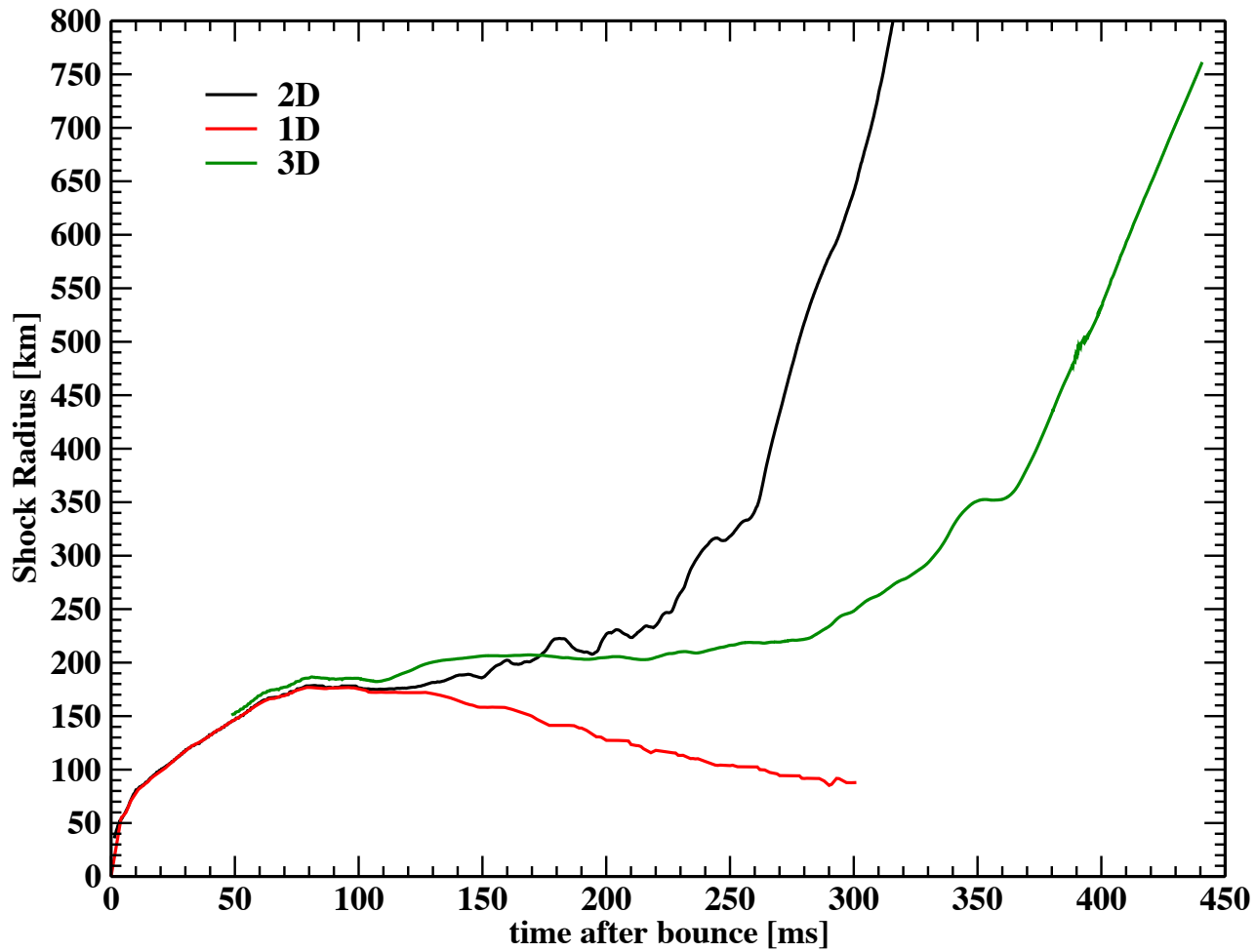


Bruenn et al. 2014. arXiv:1409.5779v1



Lattimer, ARNPS 62 485 (2012)

1D vs. 2D vs. 3D



3D Counterpart Models

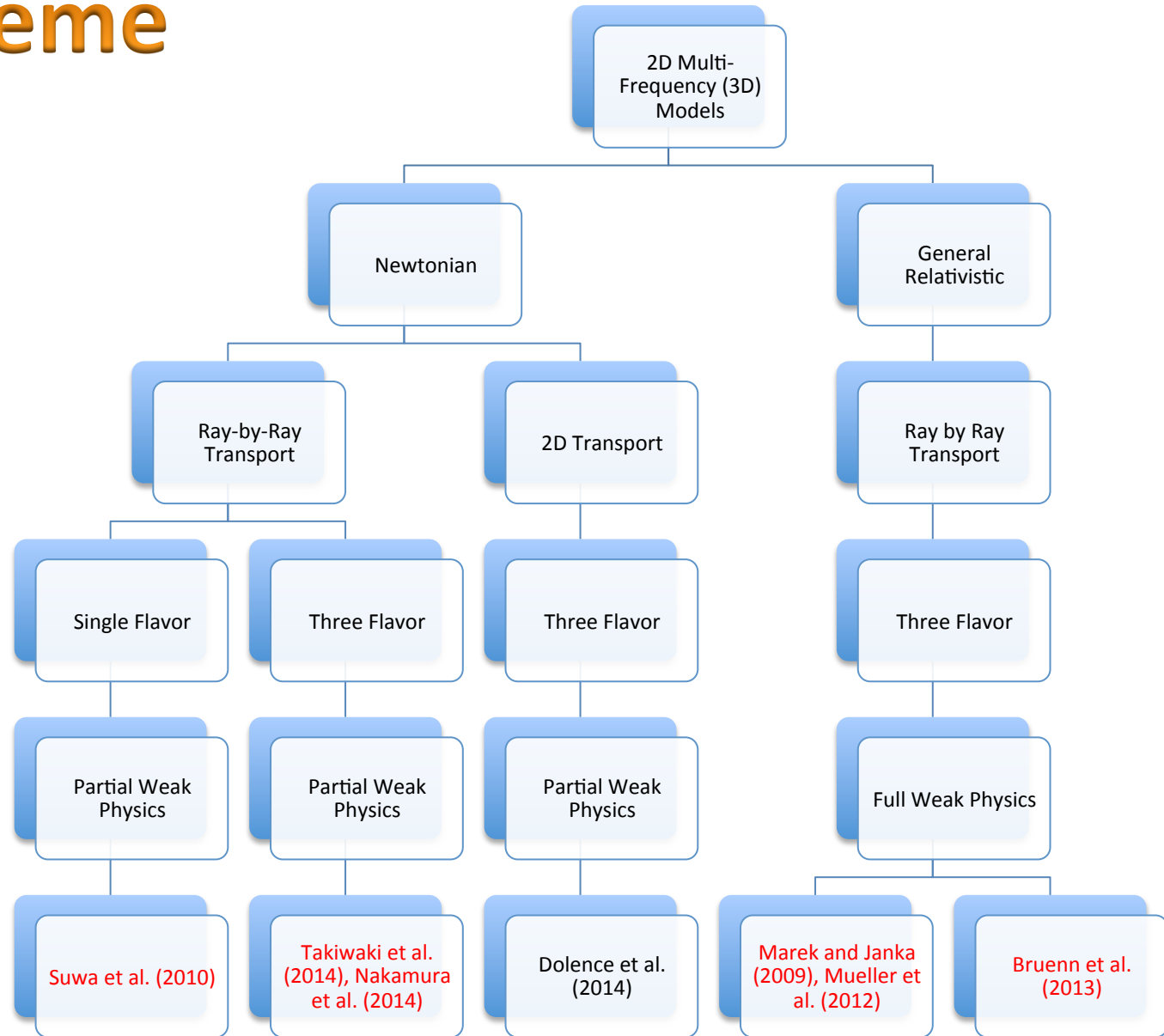


Simulation Stats

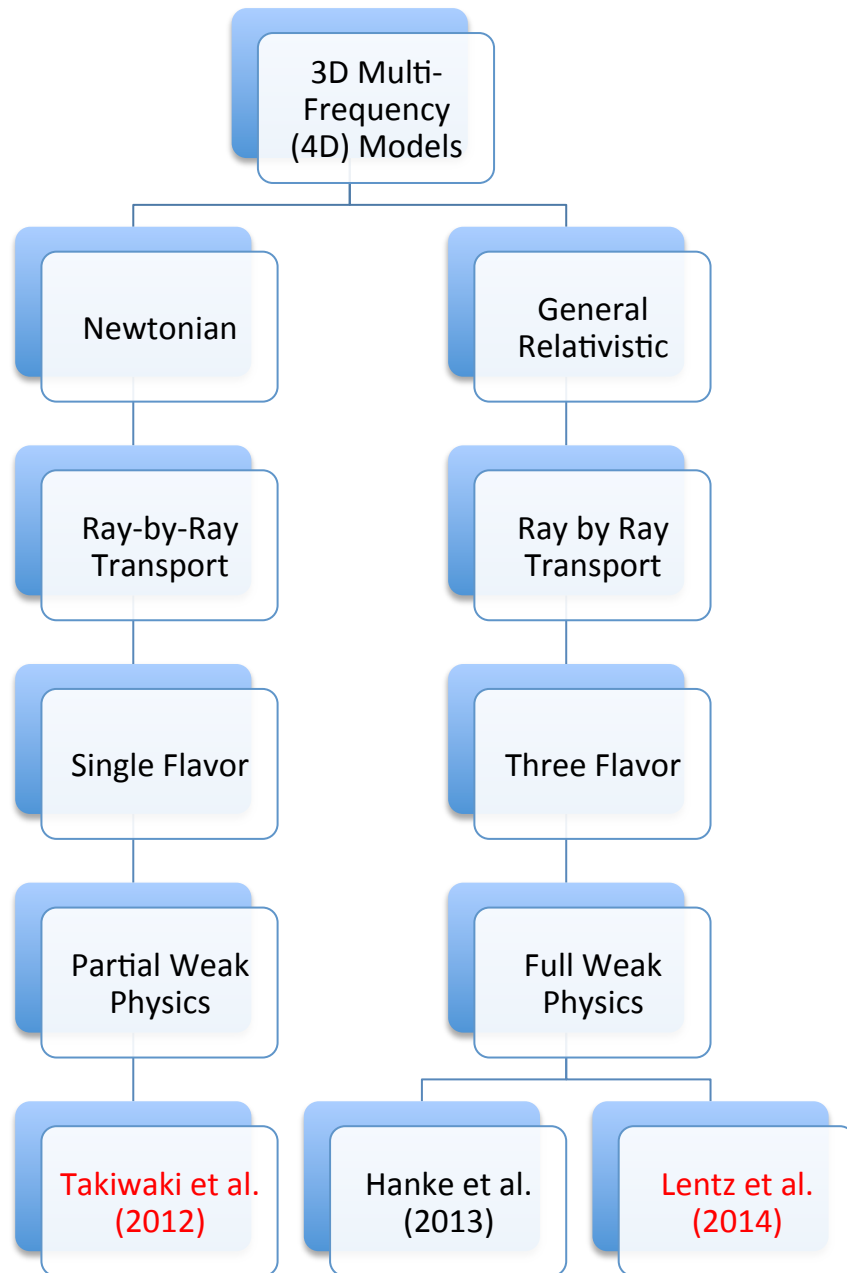
- 64,800 cores
- 35 weeks/postbounce second
- 100 M processor-hours/postbounce second

Lentz et al. 2014. In preparation.

Grand Scheme of Things (2D)



Grand Scheme of Things (3D)



Progenitor Mass Used

- Takiwaki et al. 11.2 M
- Lentz et al. 15 M
- Hanke et al. 27 M

What's Next?

Replace 1D RbR Transport with 3D (Lowest Angular Moments) Transport

Will require ~3 days @ 1 PF sustained.

Strong scaling essential.

Replace GR Monopole Correction with "Full" GR

Replace 3D Moments Transport with 3D Boltzmann Transport

Will require ~12 days @ 1 EF sustained.

~4000X more computationally intensive.

Will there be enough memory?

Replace 3D Boltzmann Transport with 3D Quantum Kinetics

?

CHIMERA Collaboration



Bruenn
Marronetti



Blondin
Mauney

Funded by

