

Supergranulation Scale Convection Simulations

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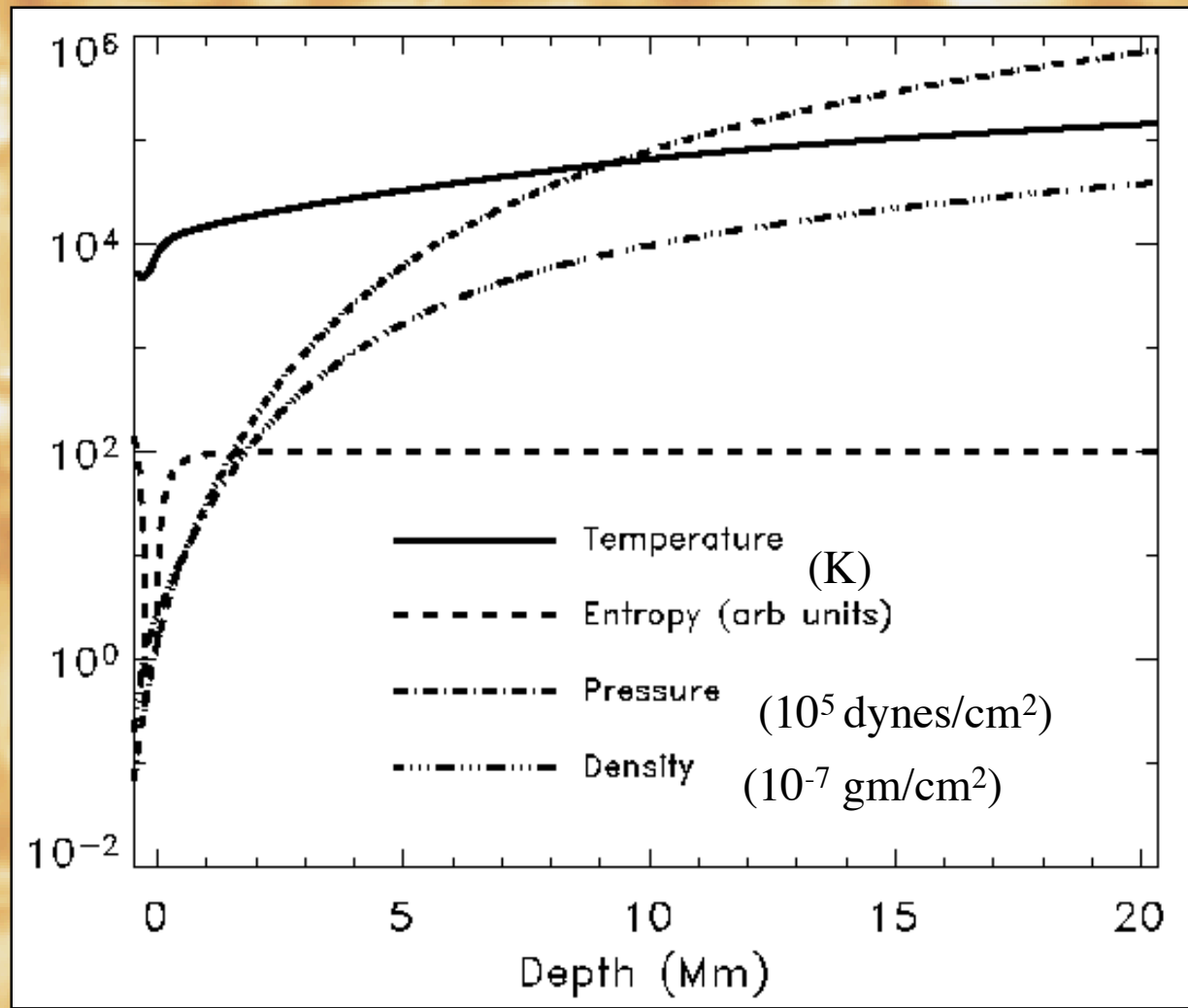
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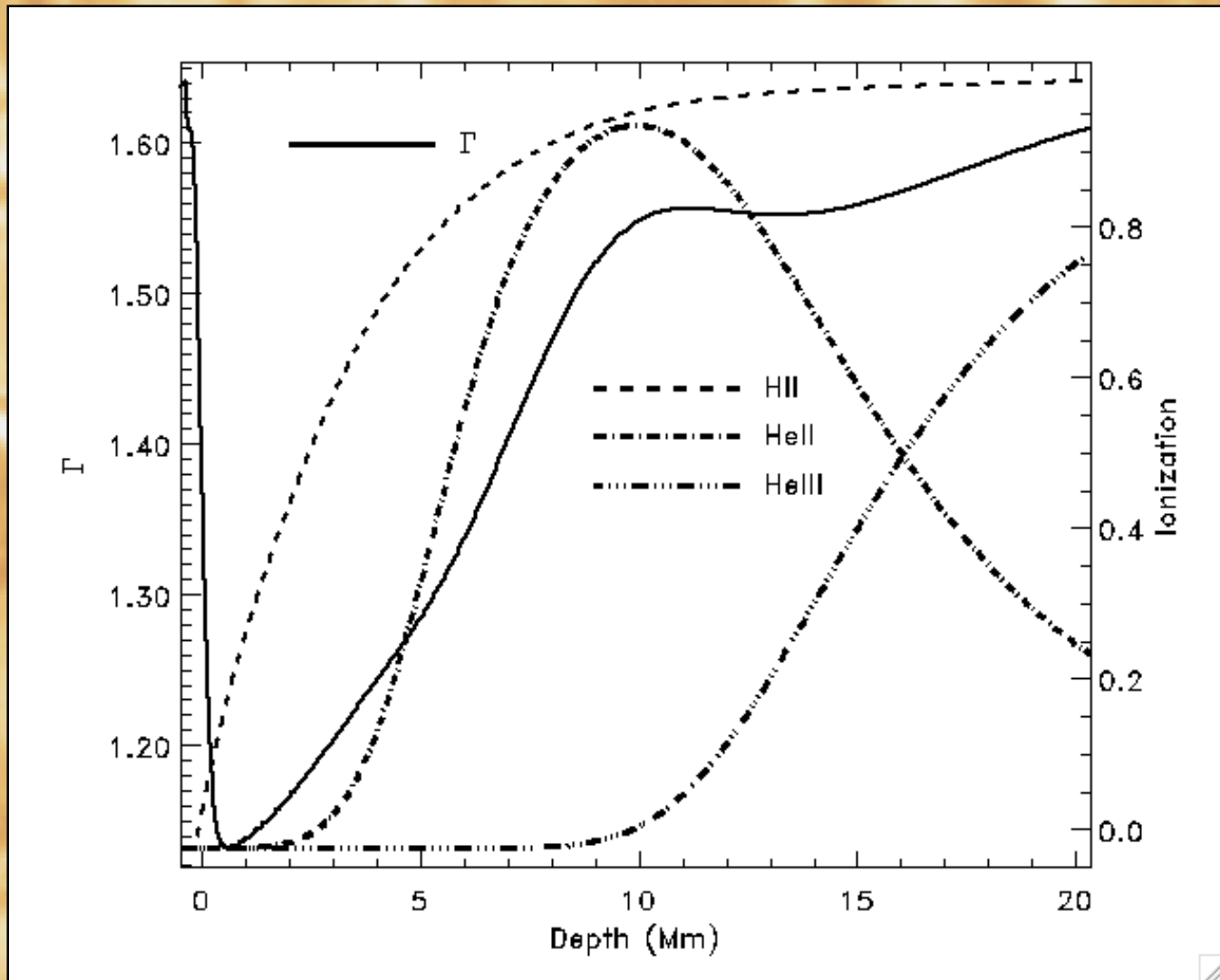
Mean Atmosphere

Temperature, Density and Pressure



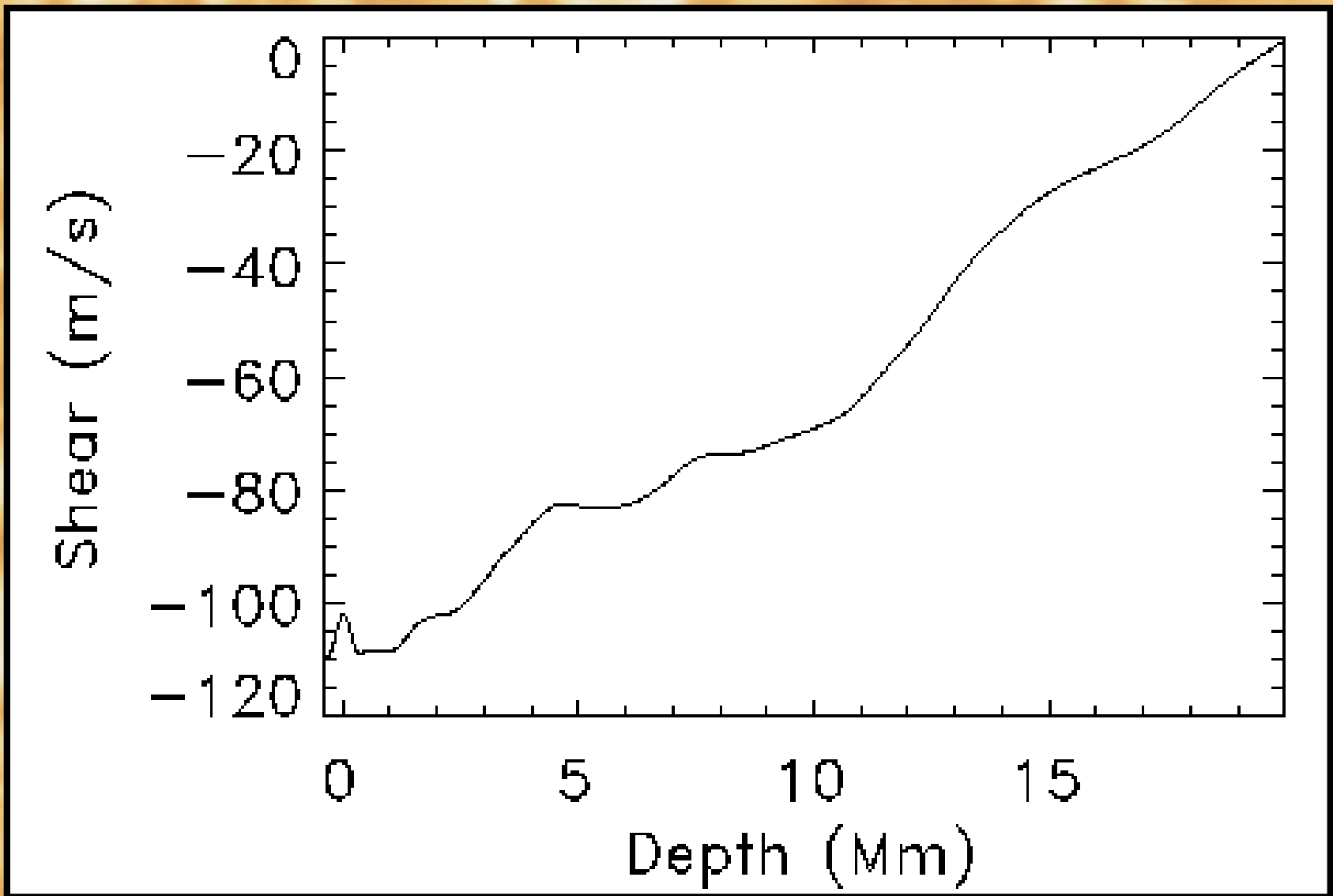
Mean Atmosphere

Ionization of He, He I and He II



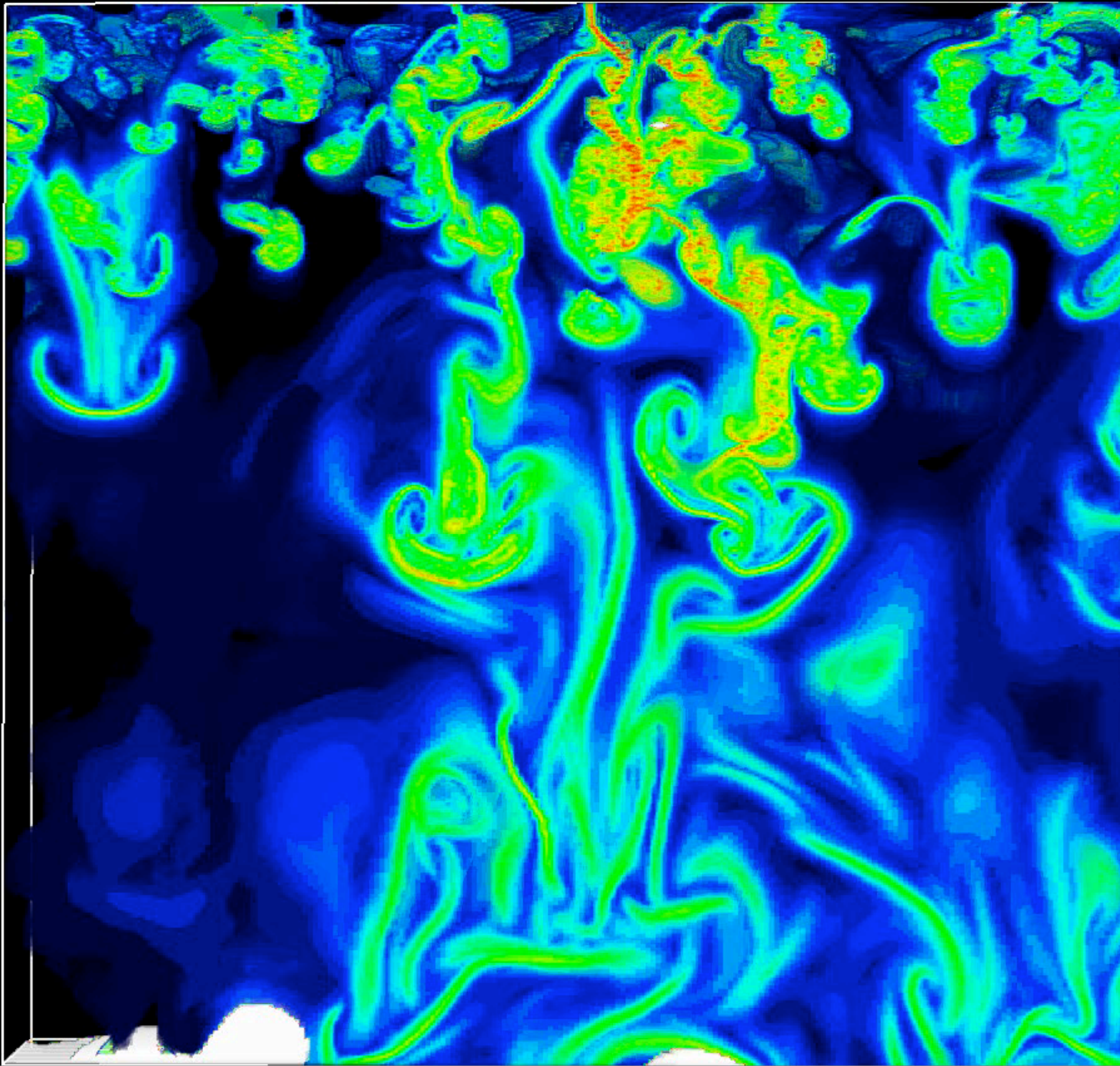
Surface shear layer

f-plane rotation



Vorticity

11.75 hours,
Finite Time
Lyapunov
Exponent
Field,
subdomain
21 Mm wide
x 19 Mm
high x 0.5
Mm thick,
(from
48x 20 Mm
simulation)



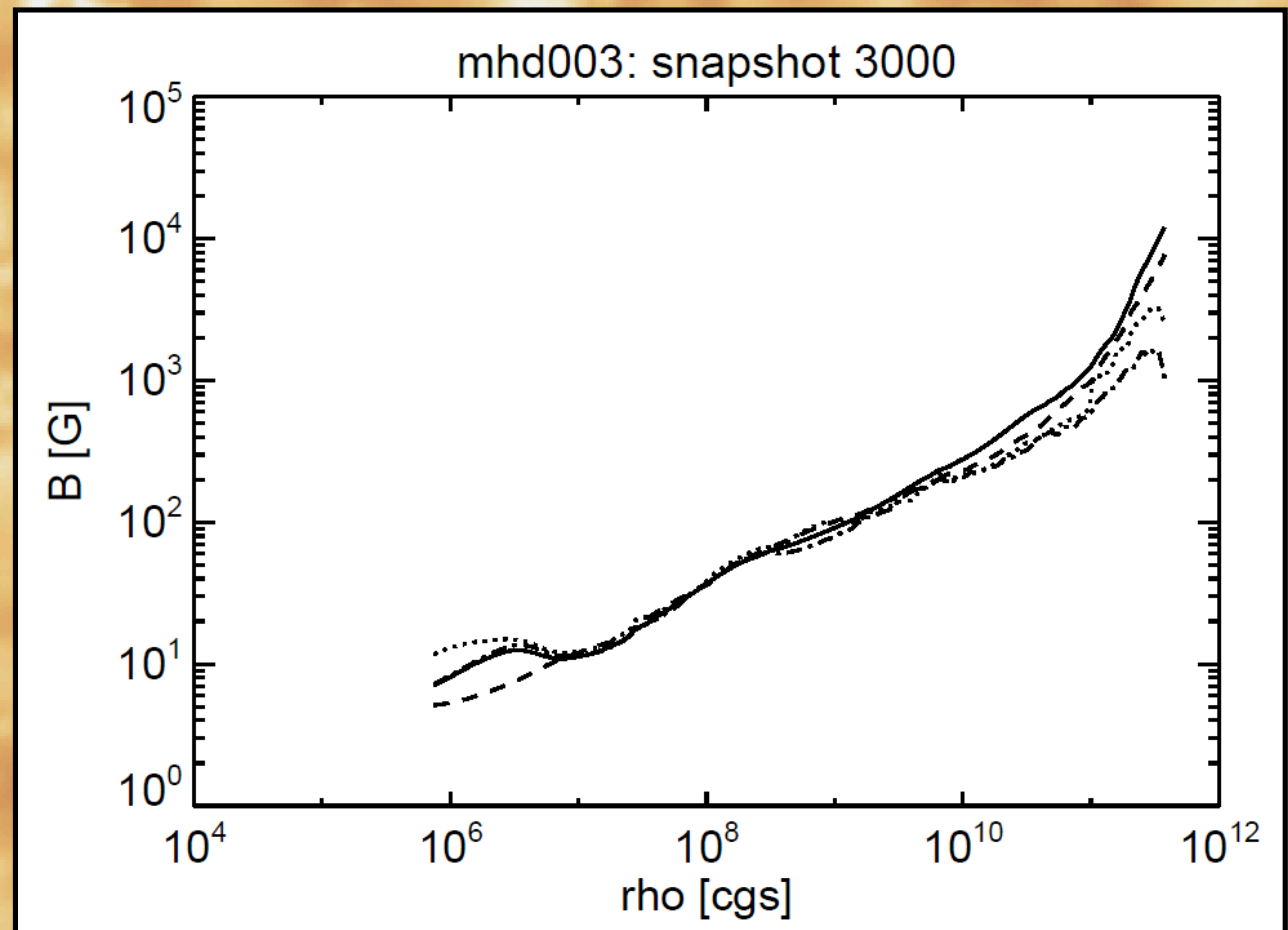
Magneto-Convection

In initial state $B=0$, B_x advected into domain from bottom.

$\langle B \rangle$, $\langle B^2 \rangle^{1/2}$ relax to $\rho^{-0.5}$

The scaling of average B (full drawn) & fluctuating B components (x:dotted, y:dashed, z:dot-dashed) after 25 solar hours.

(see poster P3-11)

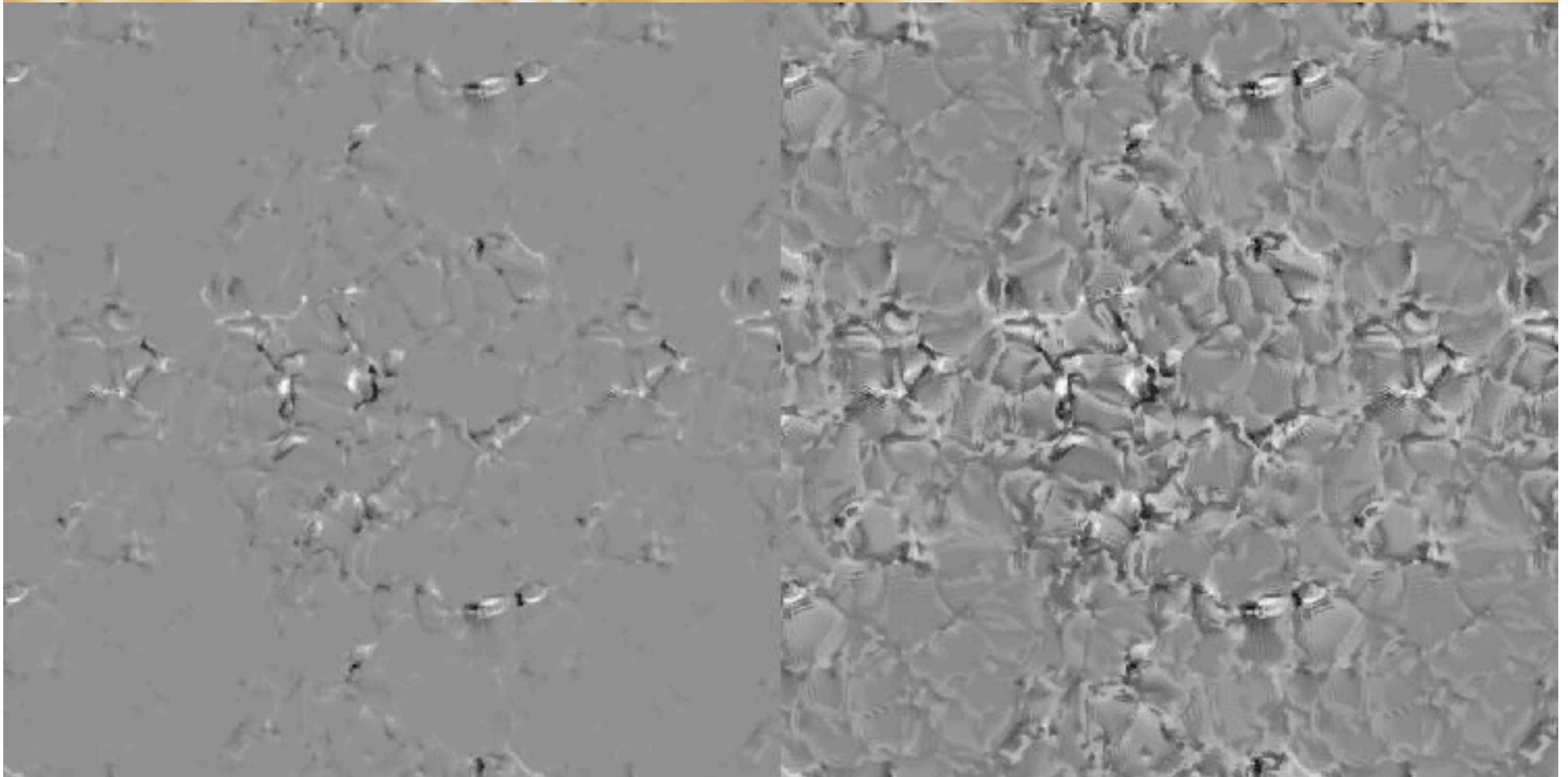


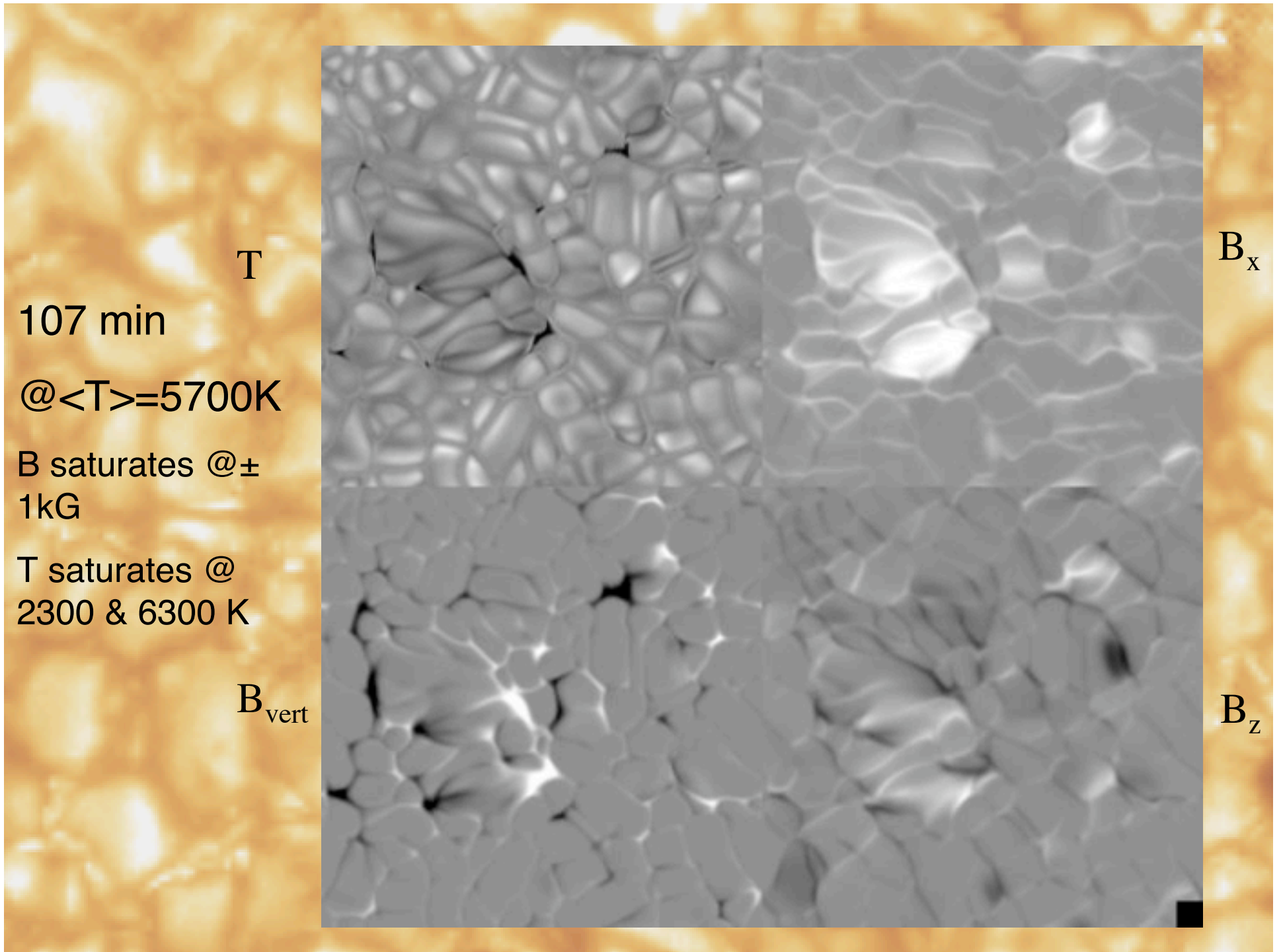
Domain 24 Mm wide x 20 Mm deep, 1 hour sequence

Initial state: $B=0$. Horizontal field advected into domain at bottom

B_{vert}

$\sqrt{B_{\text{vert}}}$





Initial state $B \sim \rho^{0.5}$

T

30 min

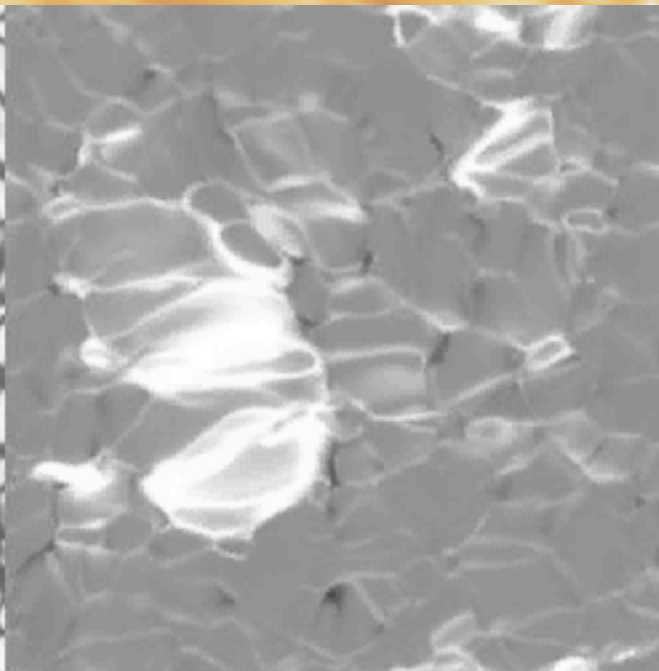
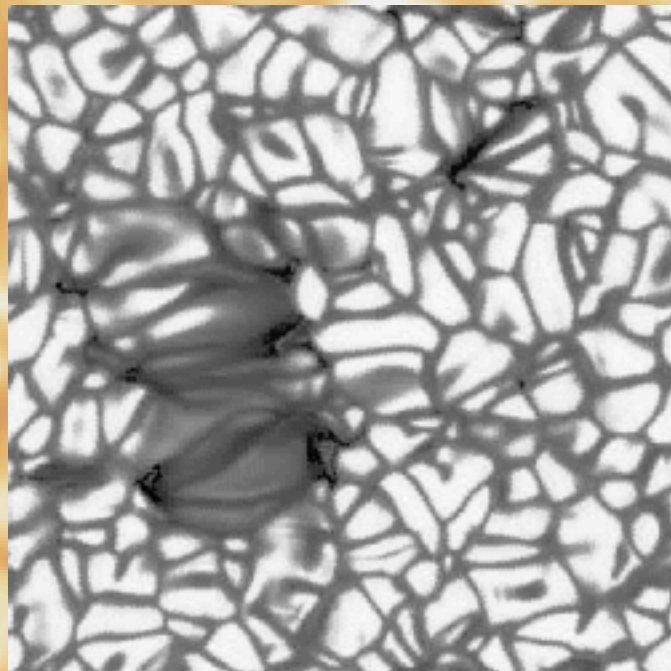
@ $\langle T \rangle = 7000\text{K}$

B saturates

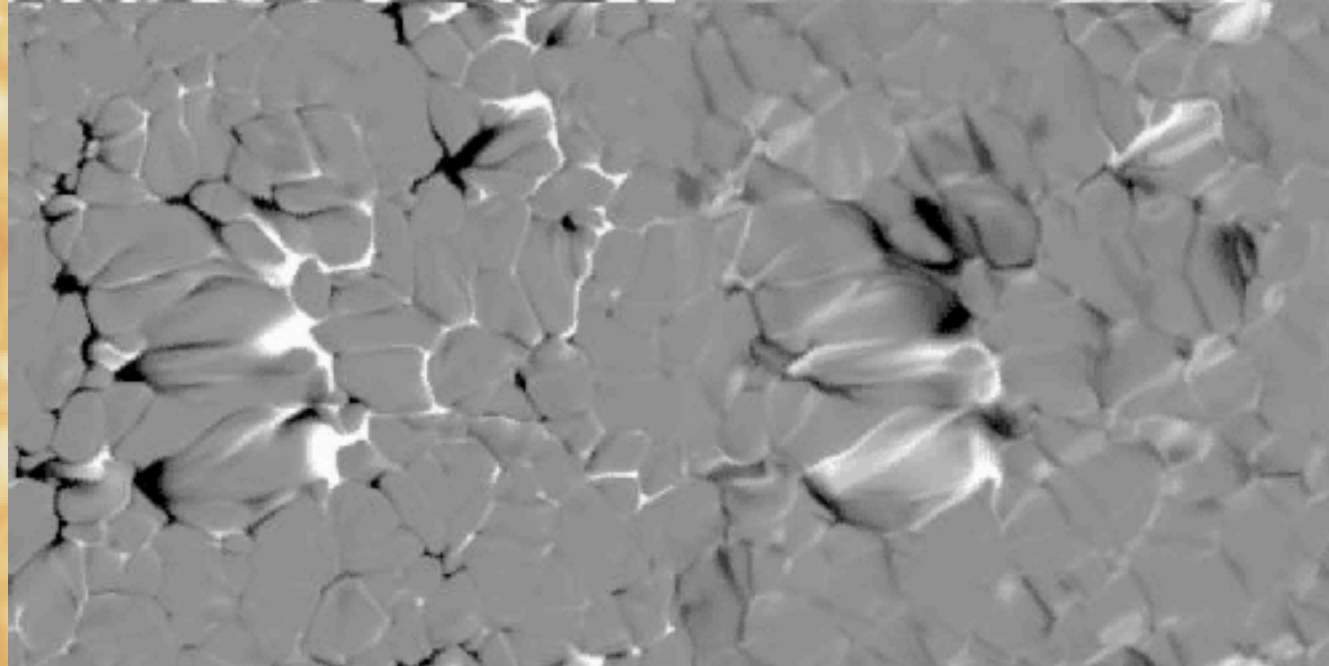
@ $\pm 1\text{kG}$

T saturates @
3000 & 11000 K

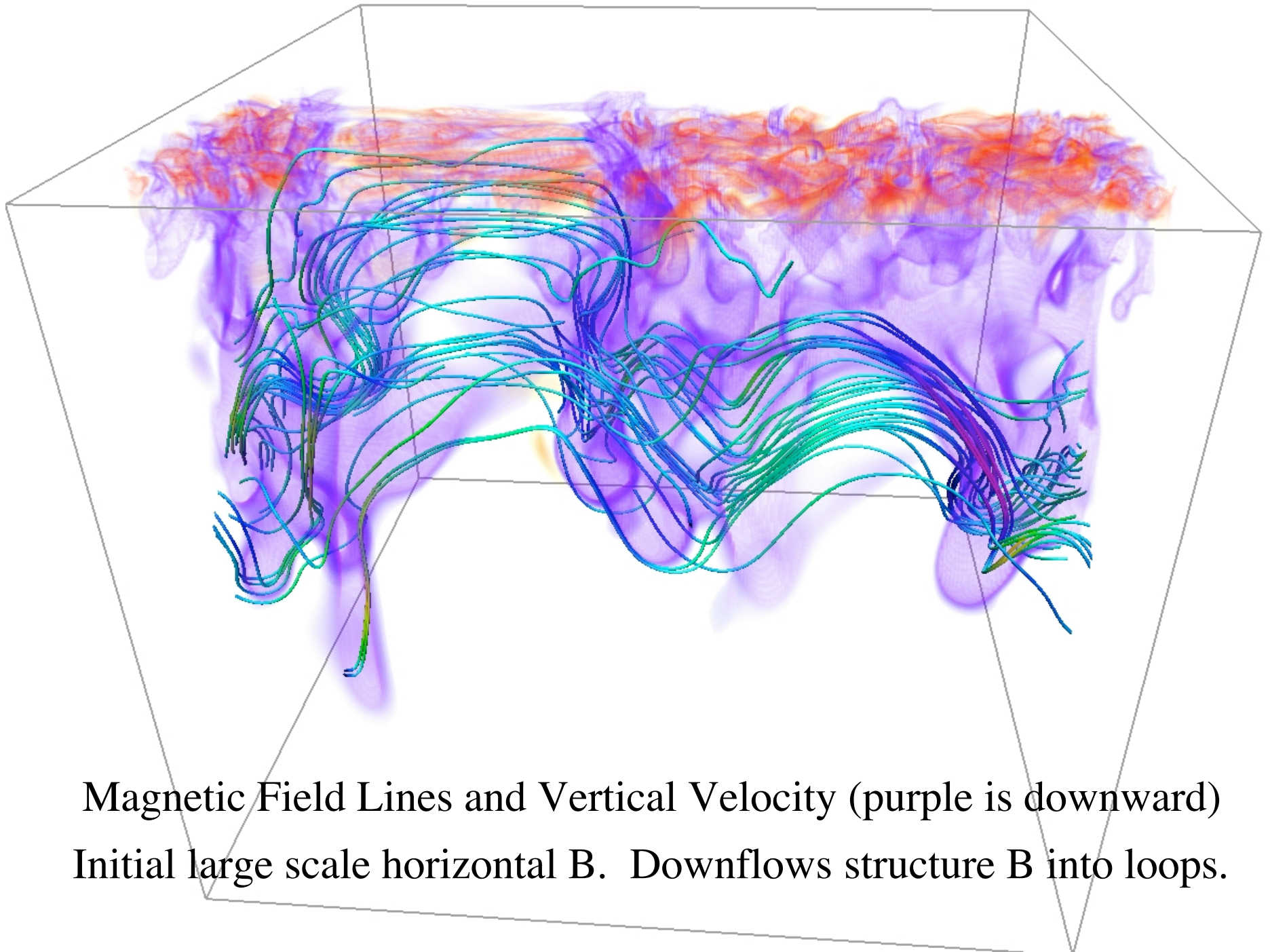
B_{vert}



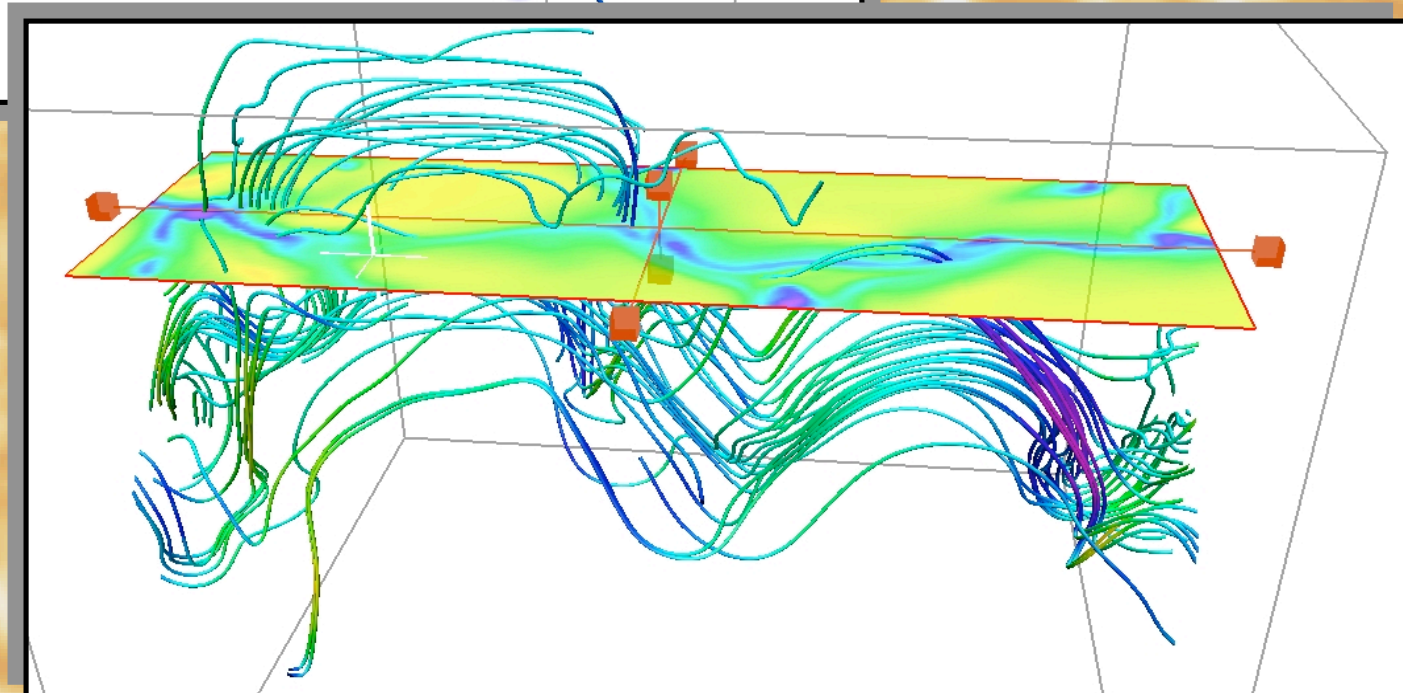
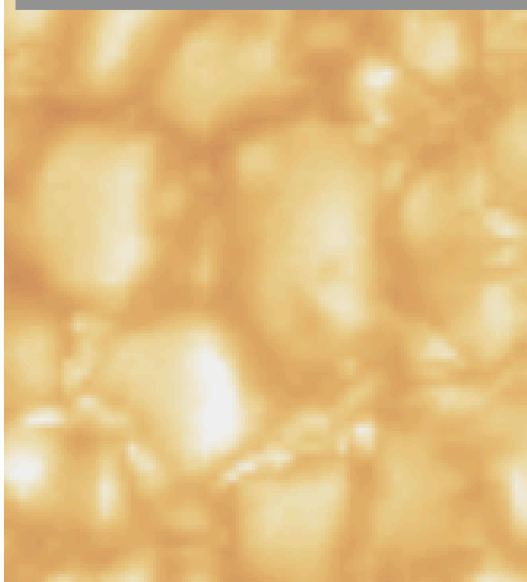
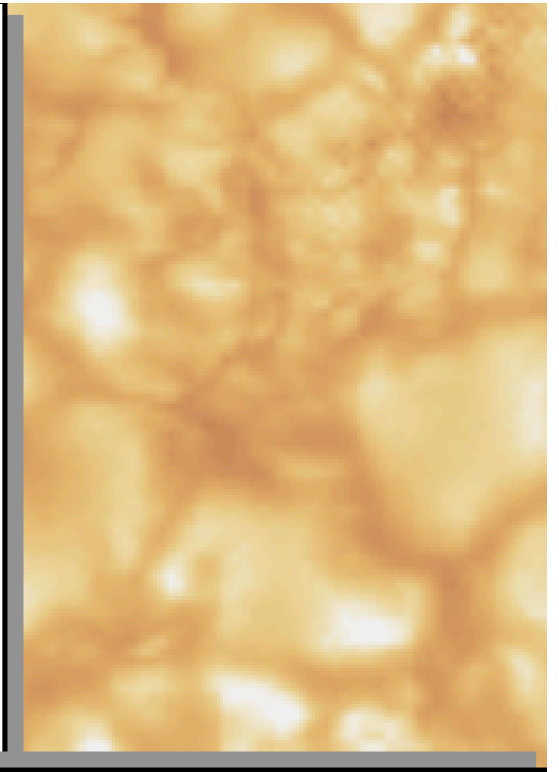
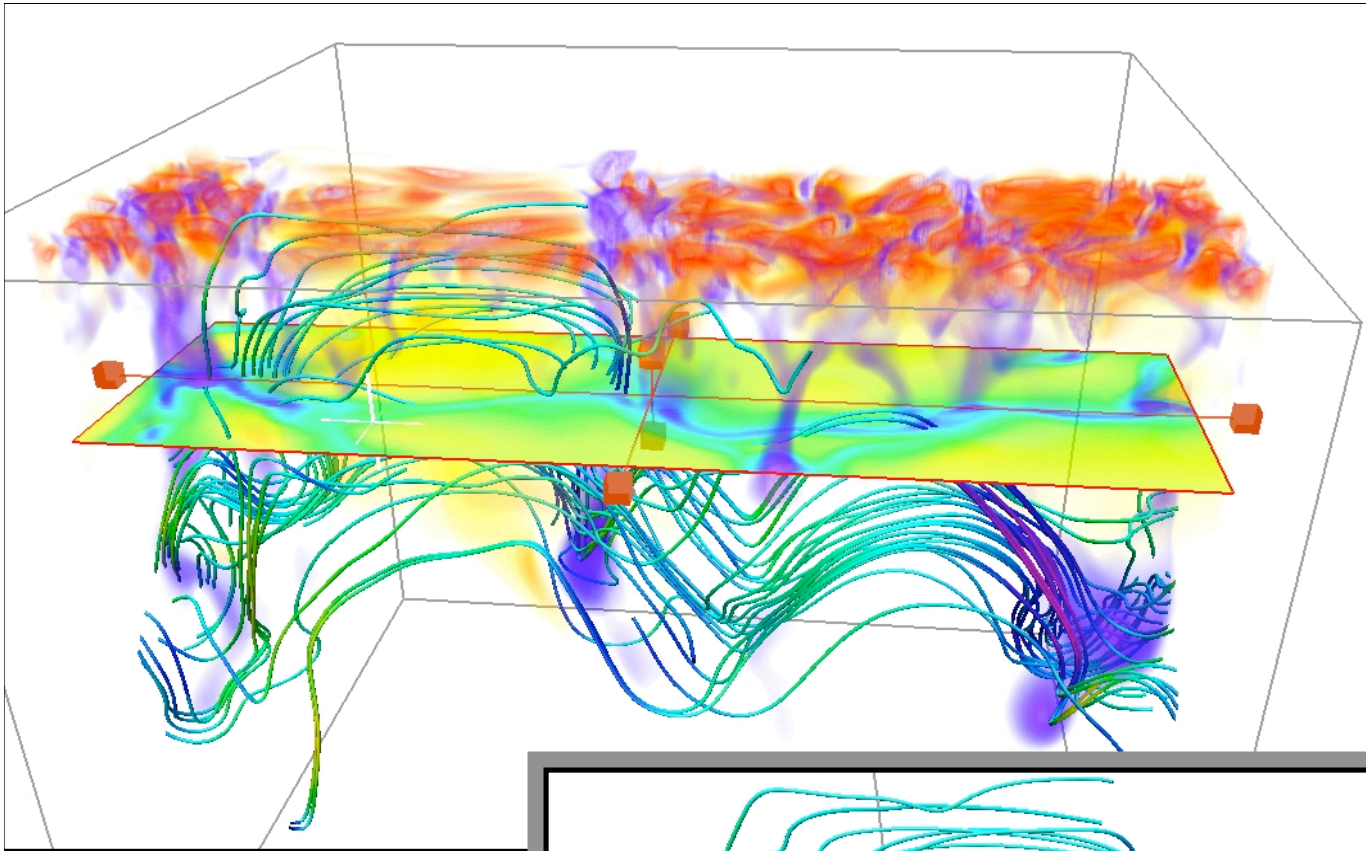
B_x



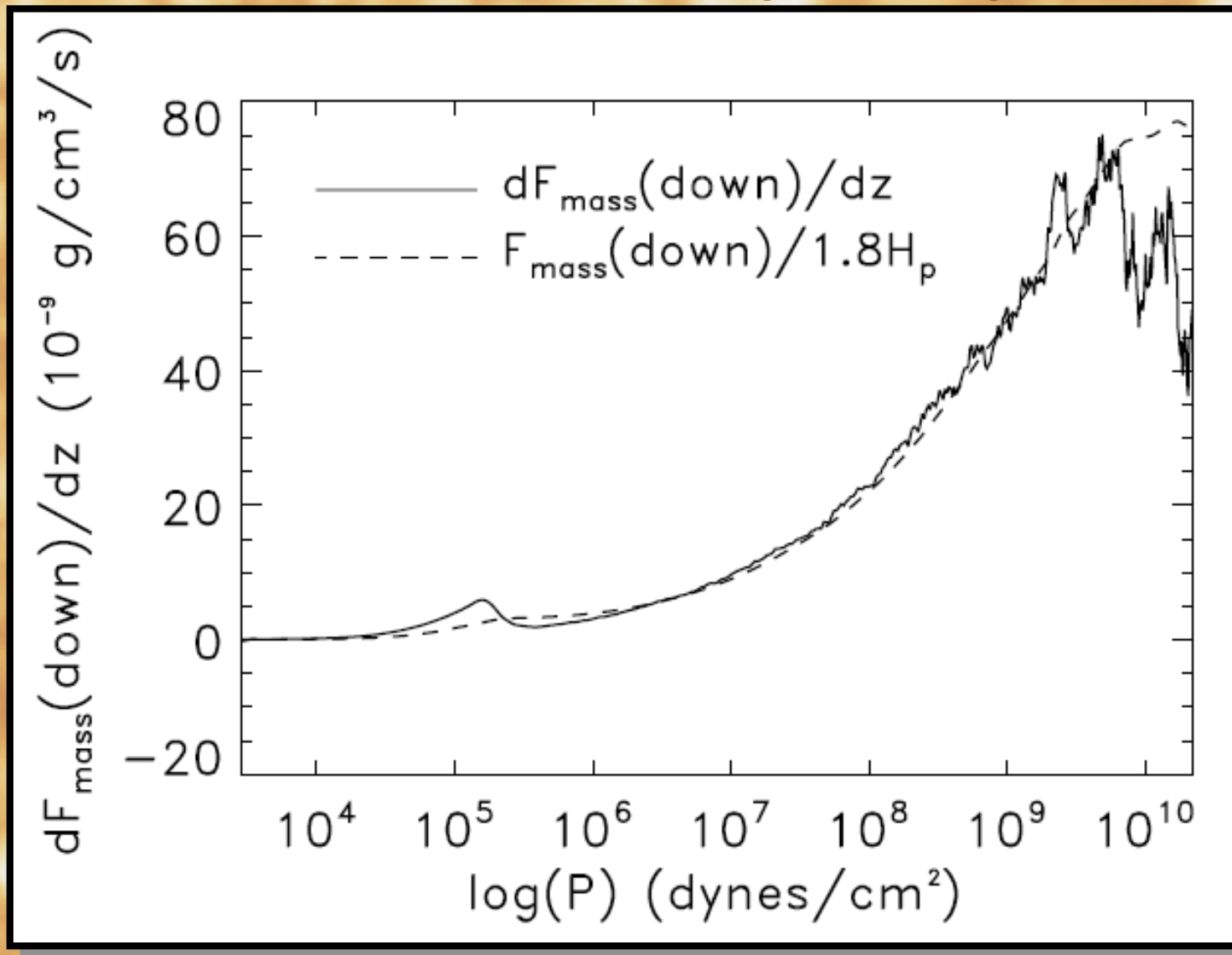
B_z



Magnetic Field Lines and Vertical Velocity (purple is downward)
Initial large scale horizontal B. Downflows structure B into loops.



Convection Properties, 96x20 Mm: Mixing Length

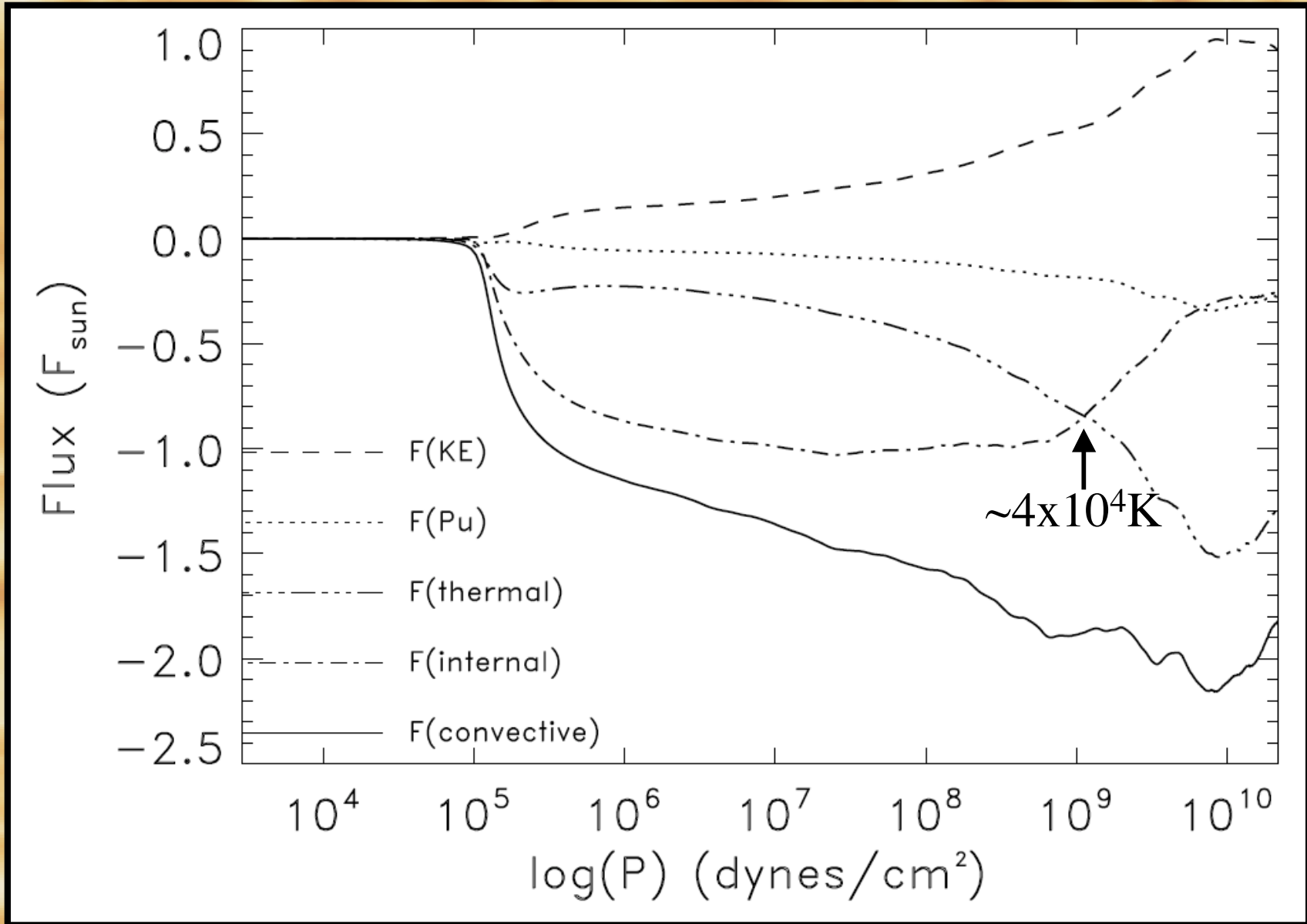


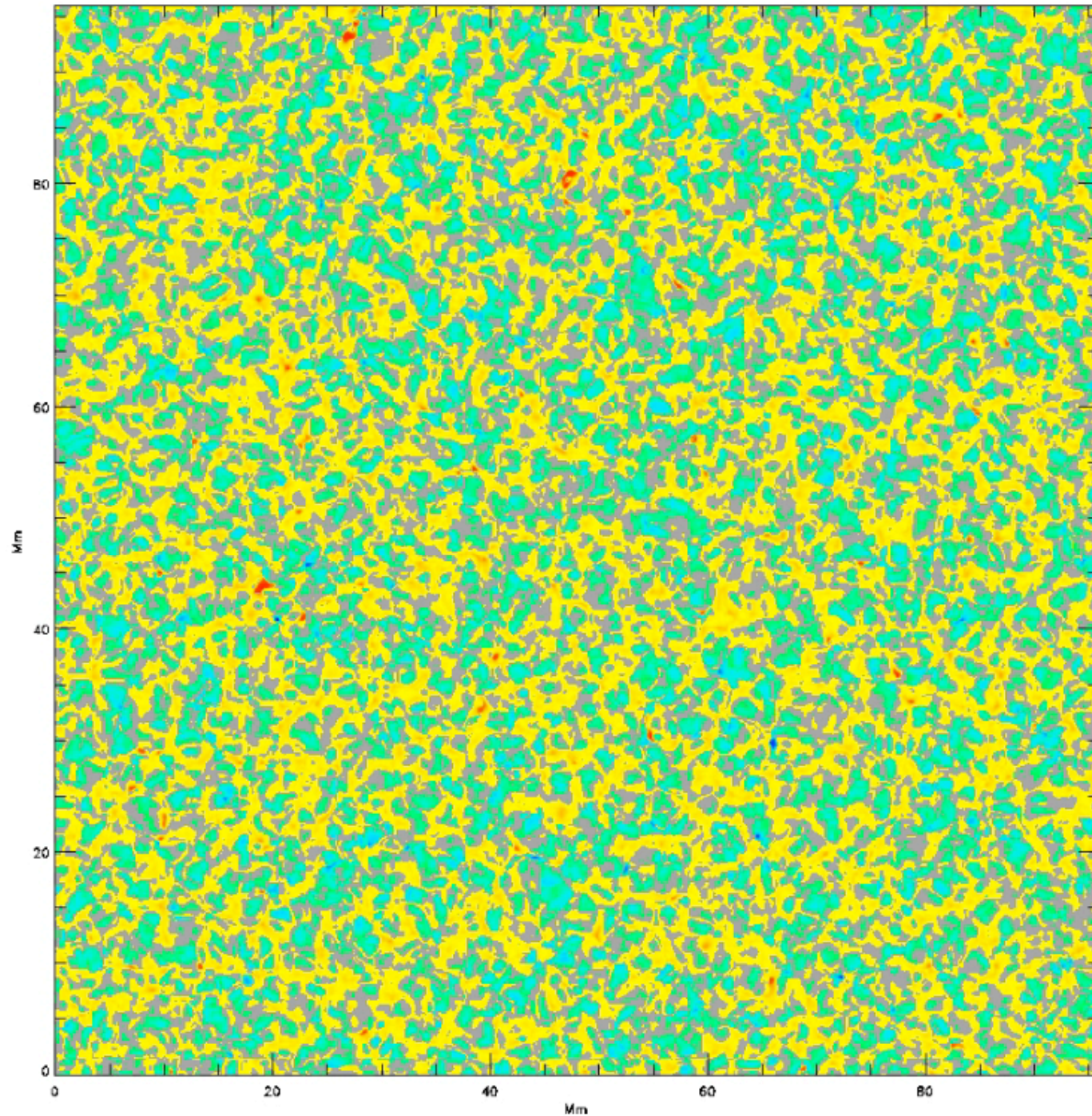
Rising fluid must turn over and descend within about a scale height to conserve mass.

The actual mixing (entrainment) length in the simulation is

$1.8 H_p$.

Energy Fluxes

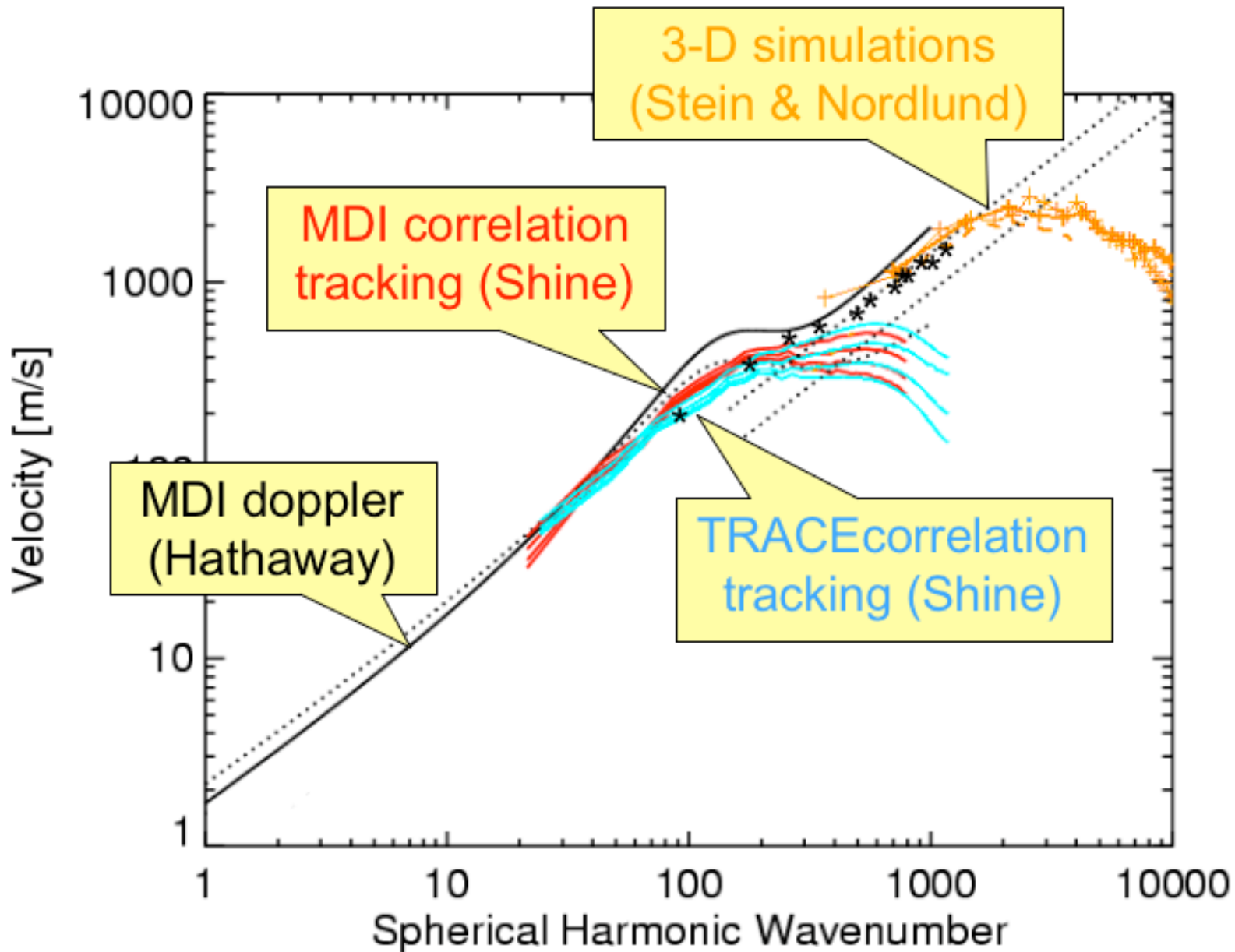




Vertical
velocity:
scan from
temperature
minimum
to 20 Mm
depth

size of
cellular
structures
increases
with depth

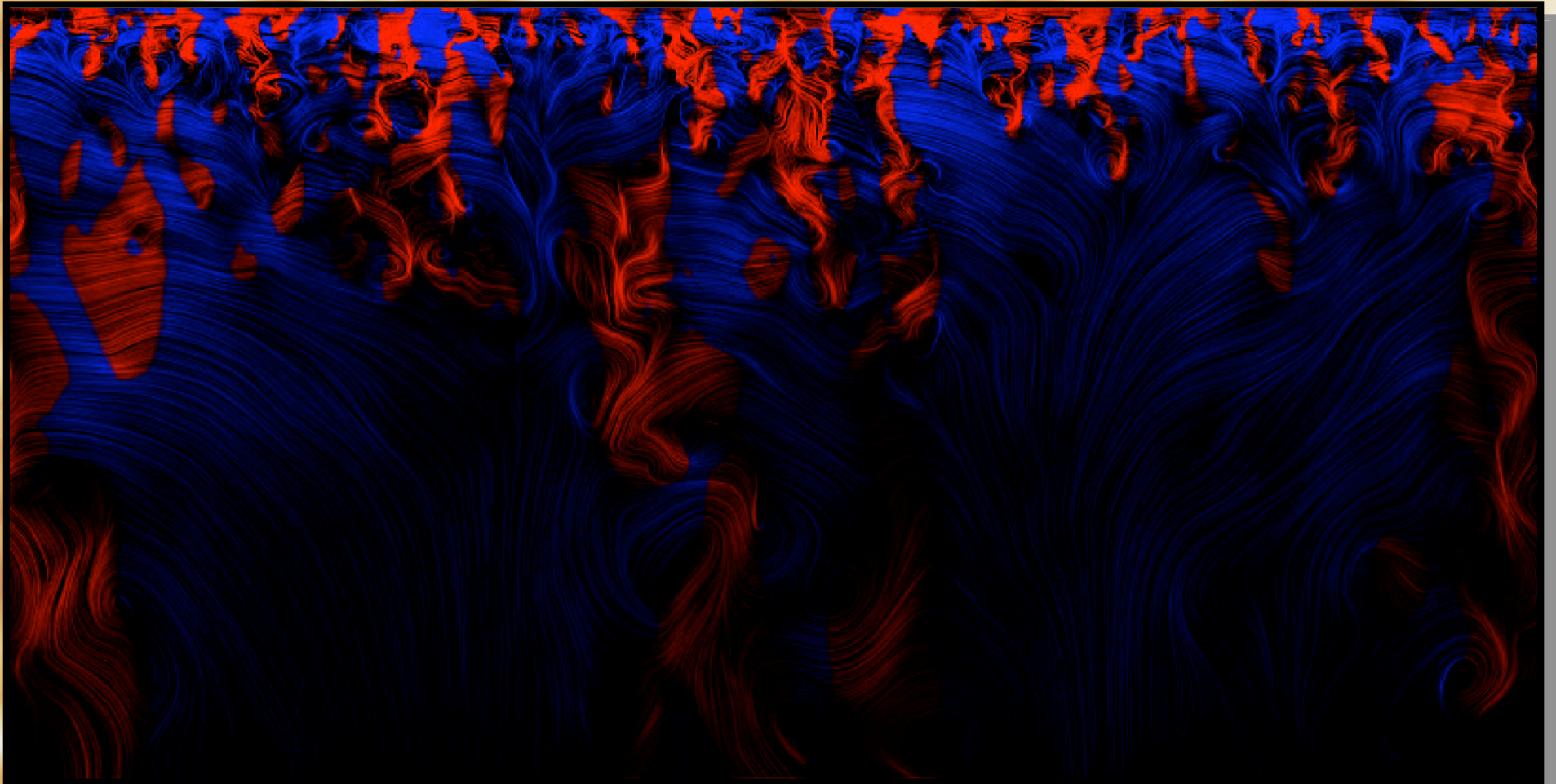
Velocity spectrum $[kP(k)]^{1/2}$



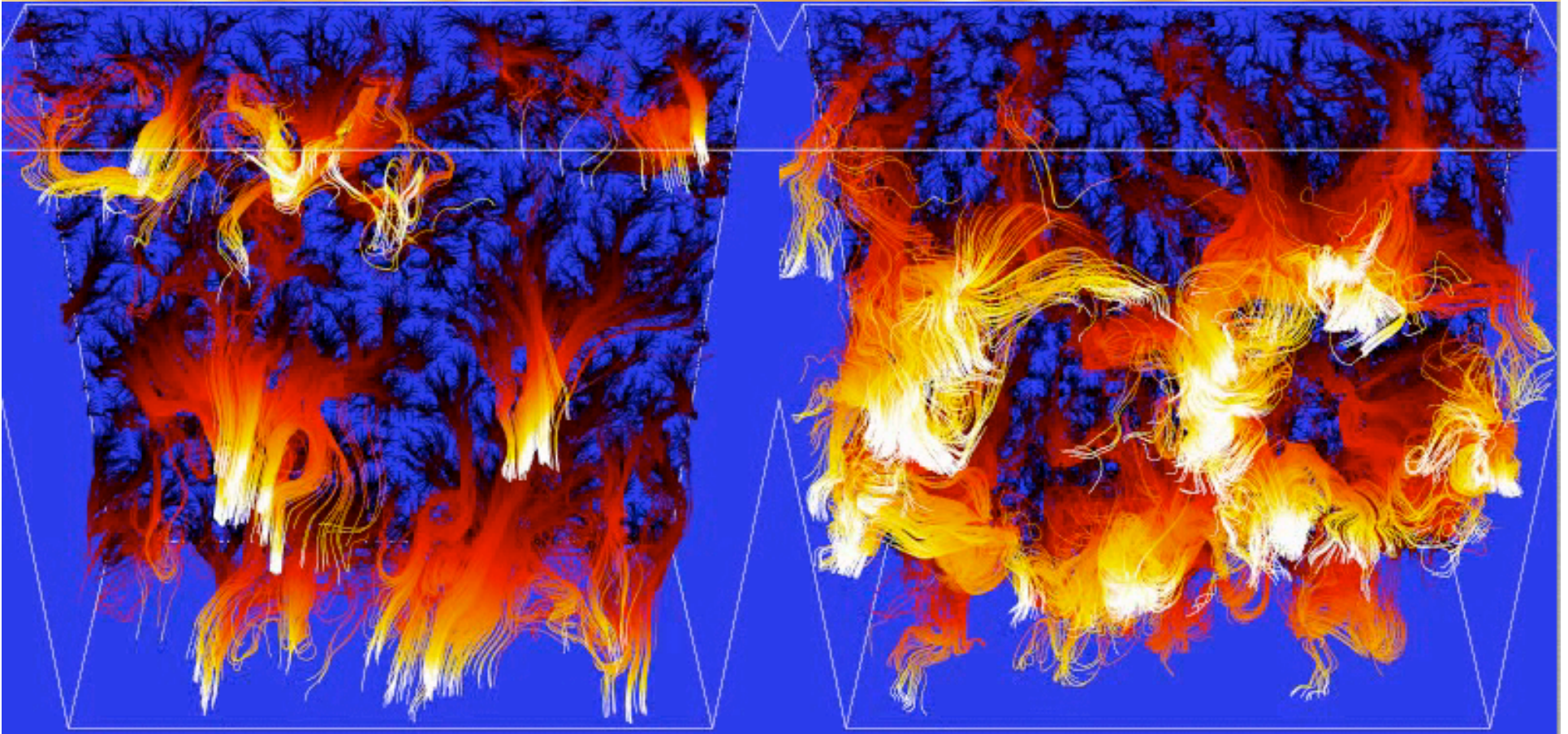
Streamlines: red down, blue up; 15 hours;

48 x 20 Mm, vertical scale is depth

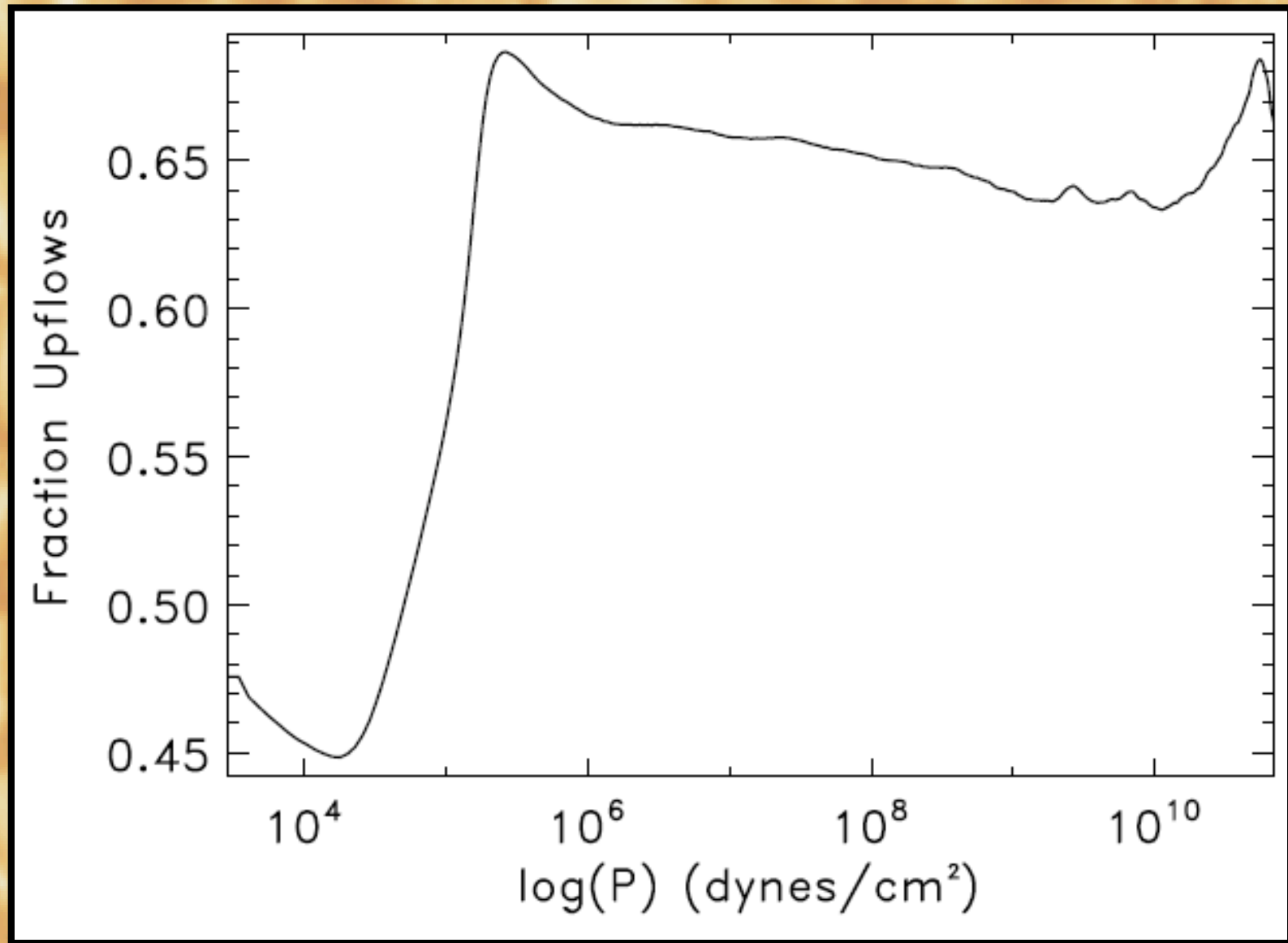
some downflows are halted, others merge into larger structures



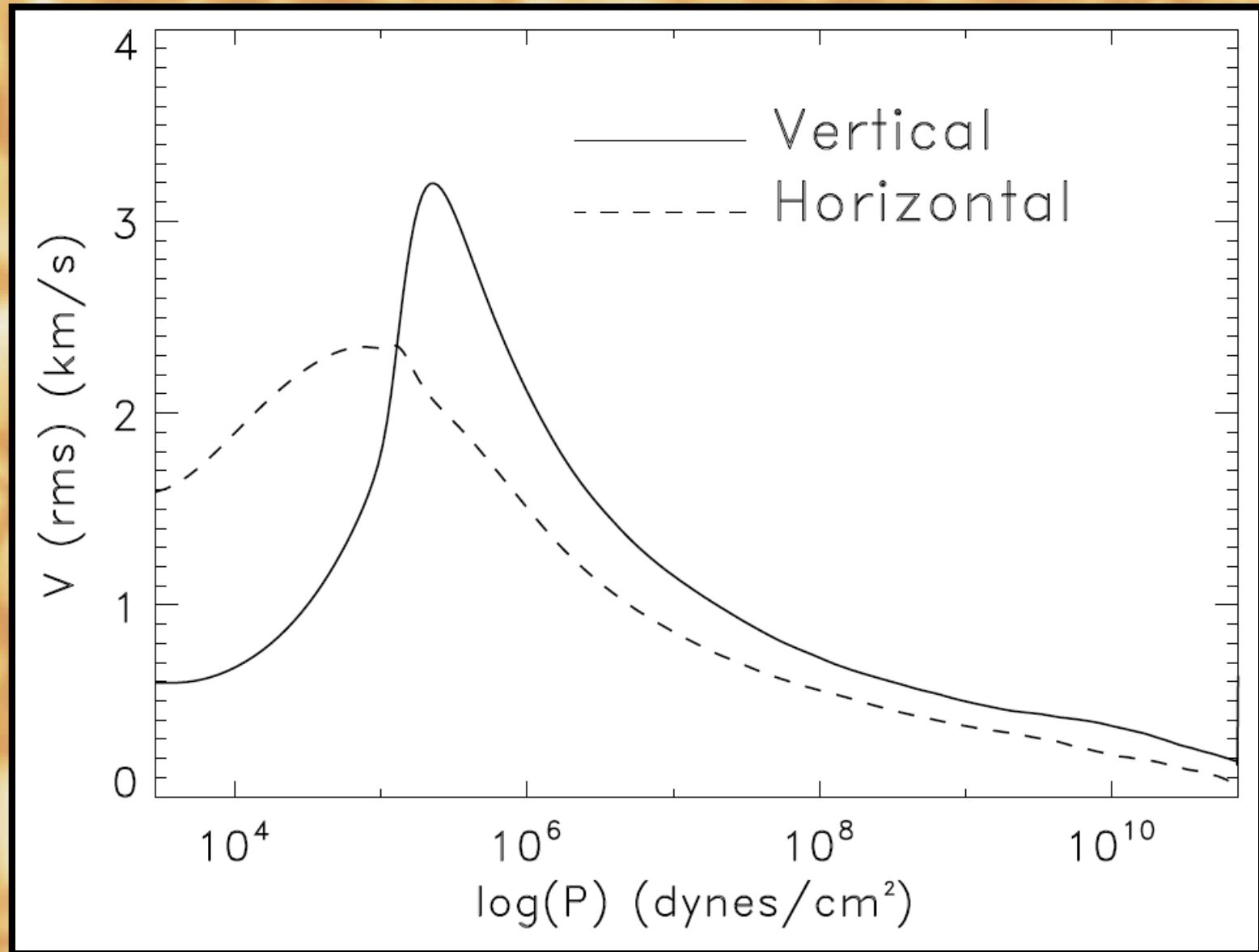
Upflows at surface come from small area at bottom (left)
Downflows at surface converge to supergranule boundaries (right)



Fractional area in Upflows

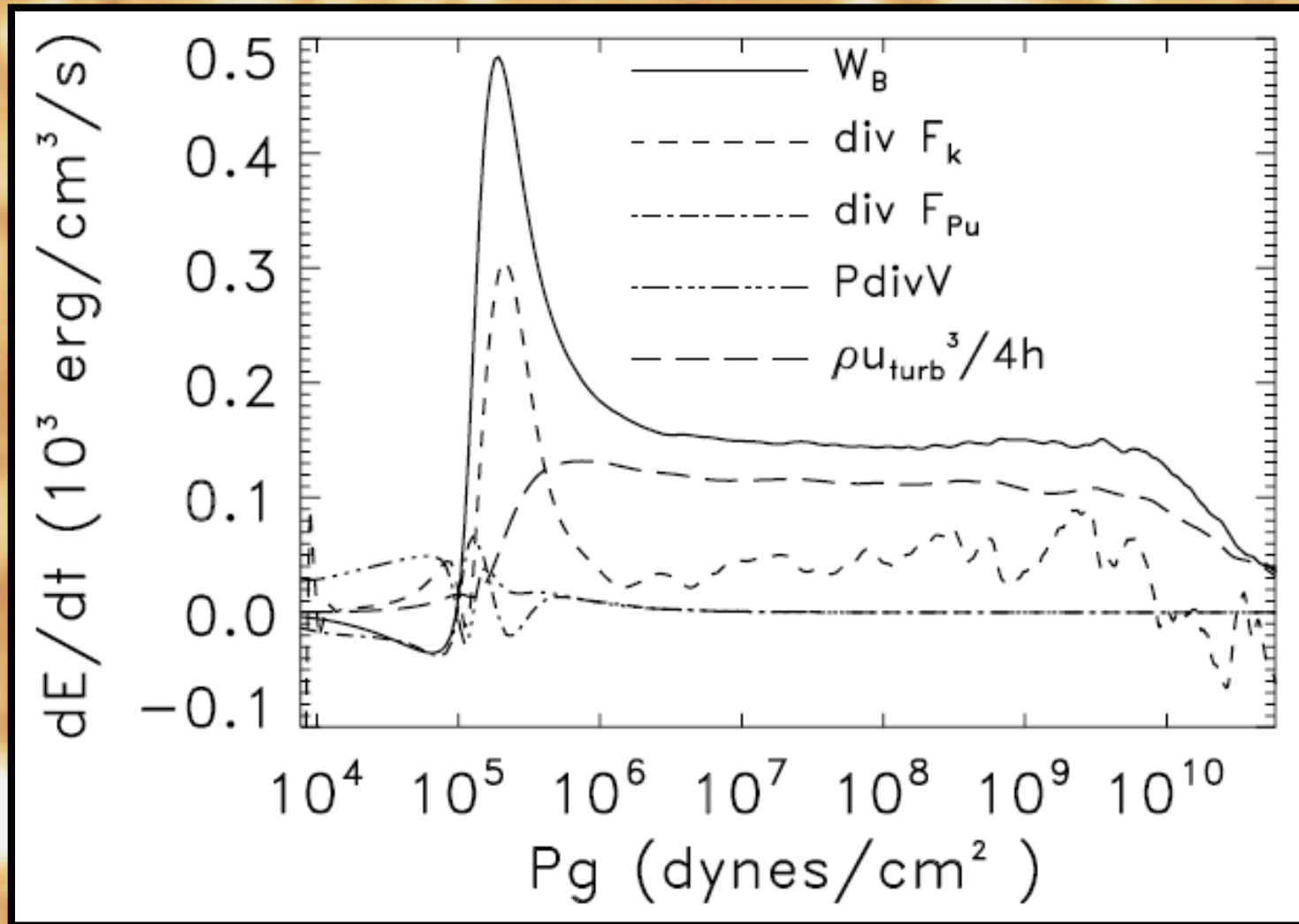


rms Velocity

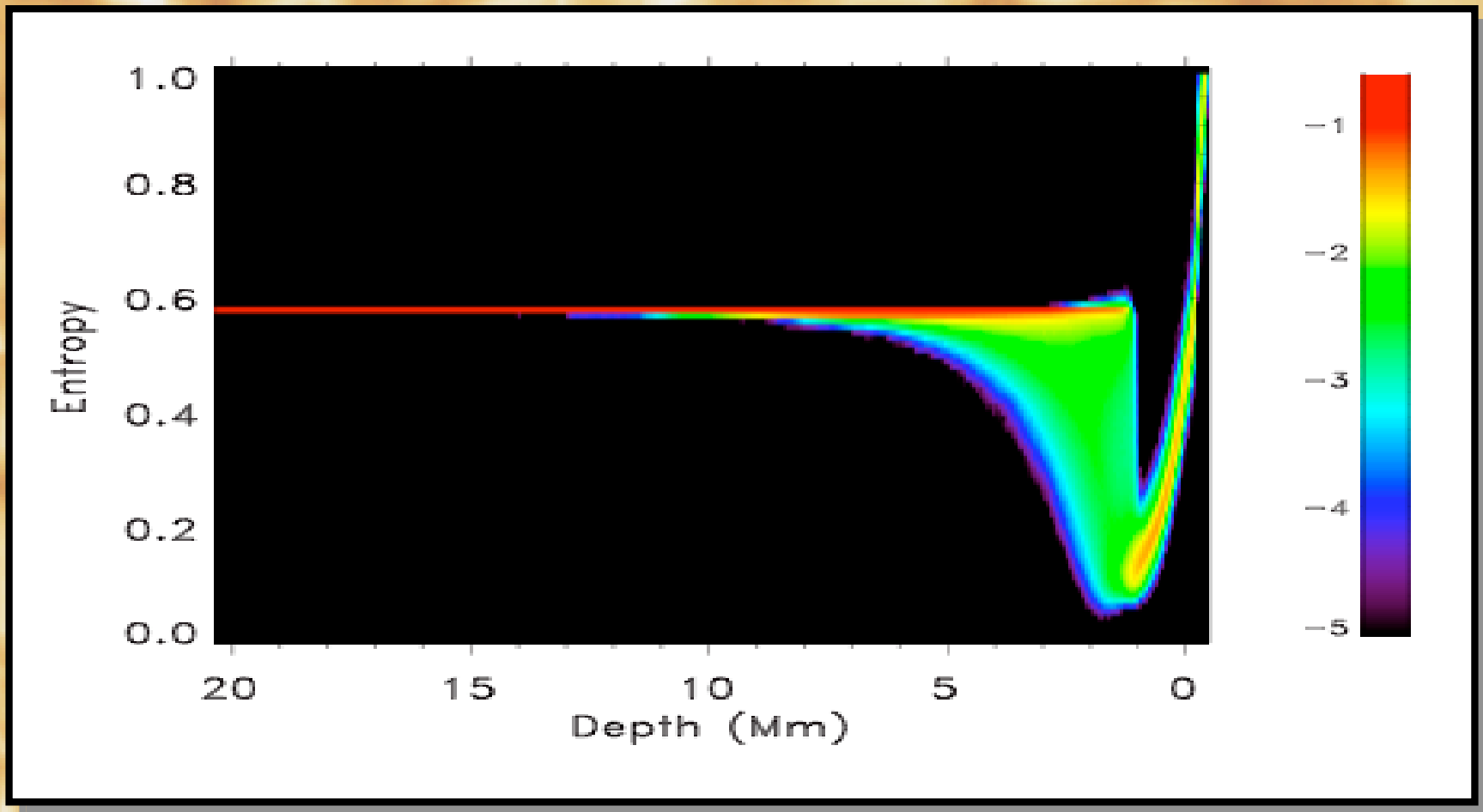


Energy balance

buoyancy work \sim dissipation
($\sim \text{div } F_{KE}$ @ surface)

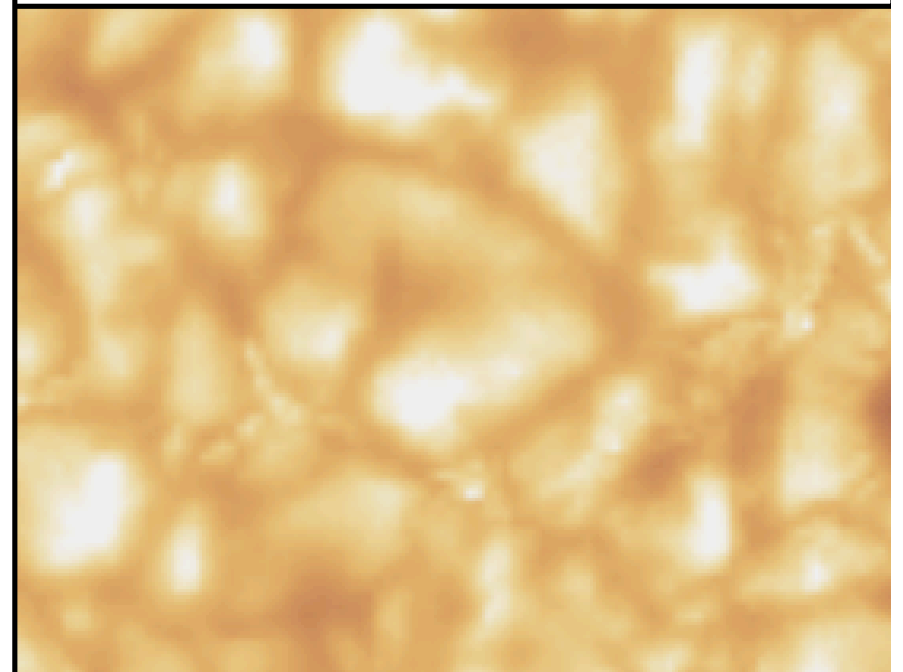
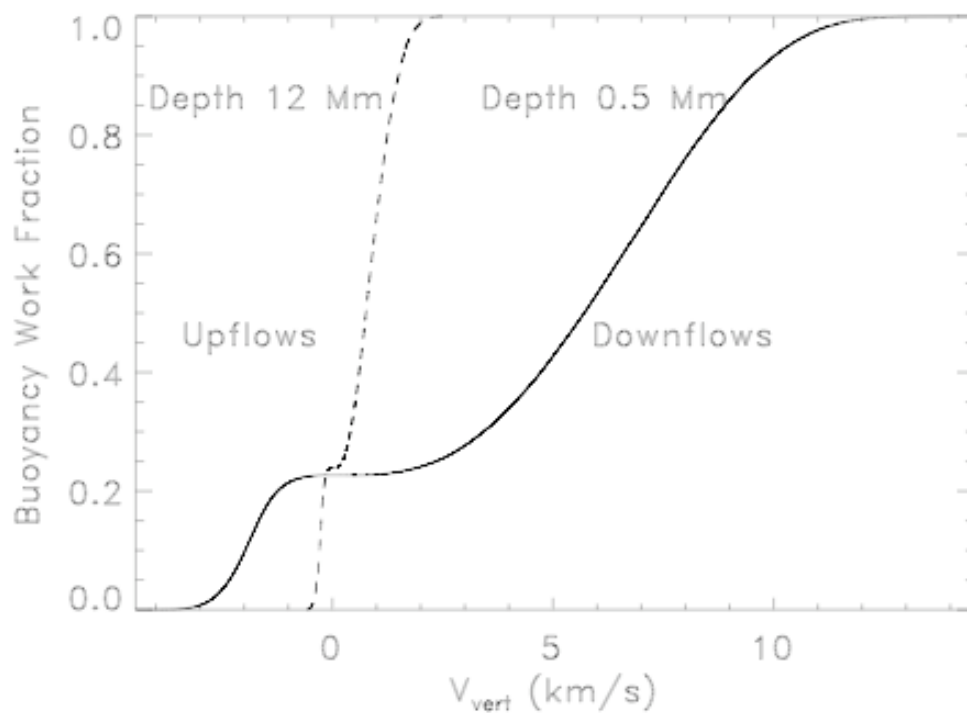
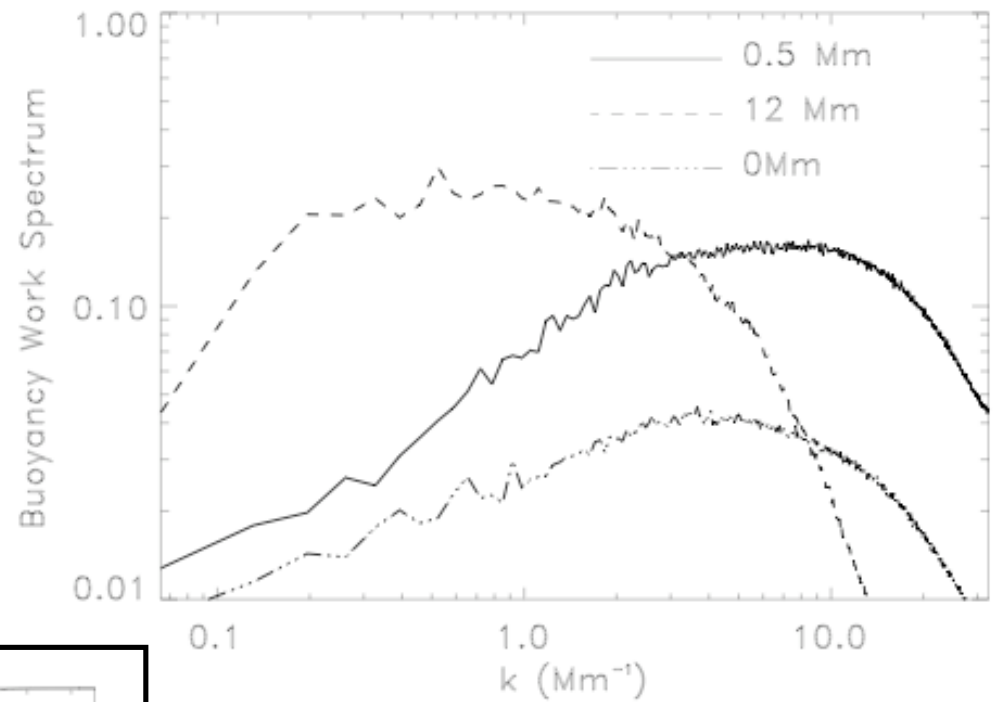


Entropy Histogram

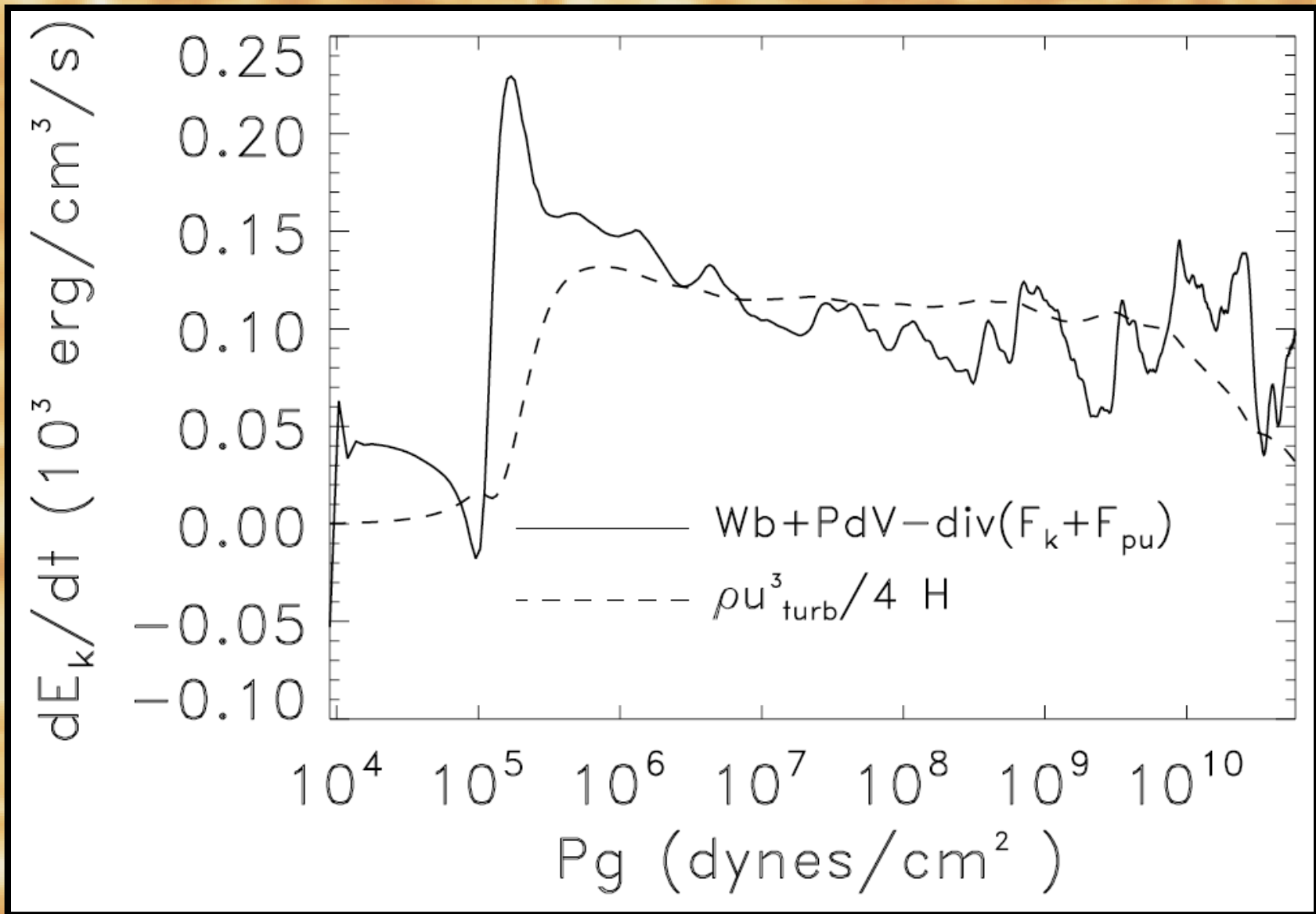


Buoyancy Work

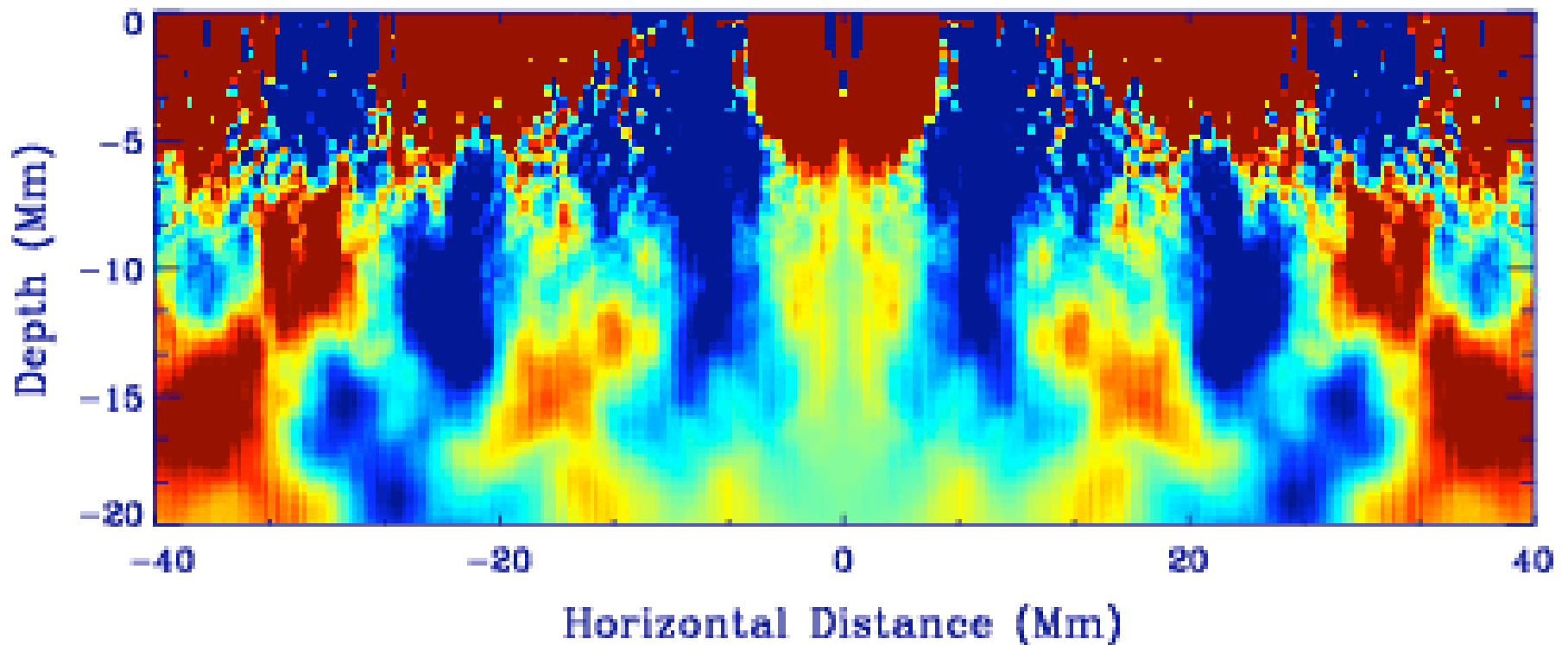
3/4 is in downflows
Largest at locally dominant
scale of convection



Dissipation length $\sim 4 H_p$

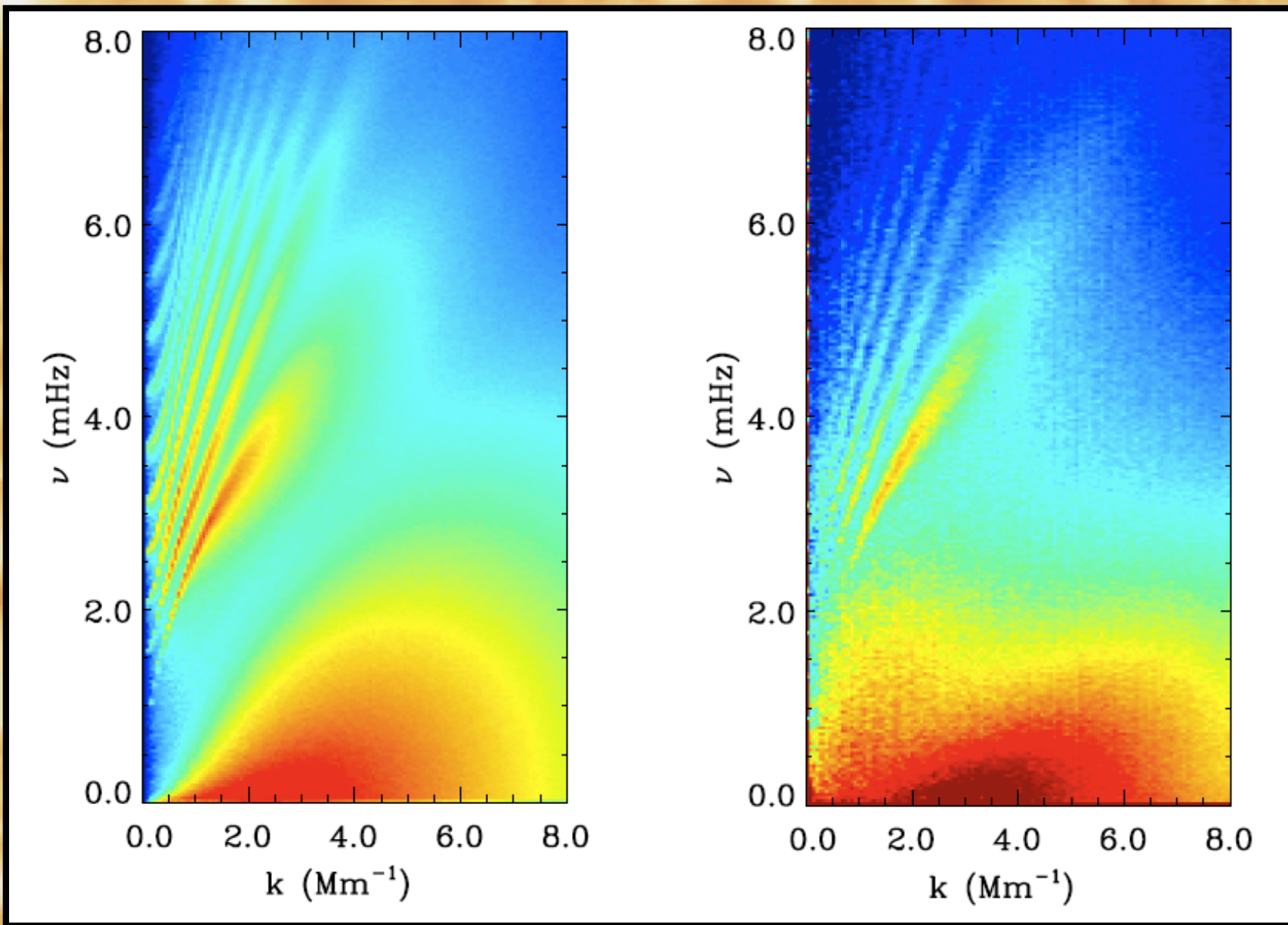


Wave generation & propagation



Courtesy Junwei Zhao

Vertical Velocity Simulation (left) Hinode G-band intensity (right)
see poster p8-1 (upstairs)



Summary

- Horizontal scale increases smoothly with depth
- Horizontal velocity decreases smoothly with increasing size
- Magnetic field fluctuations have universal scaling with density
- Mass mixing length = $1.8 H$