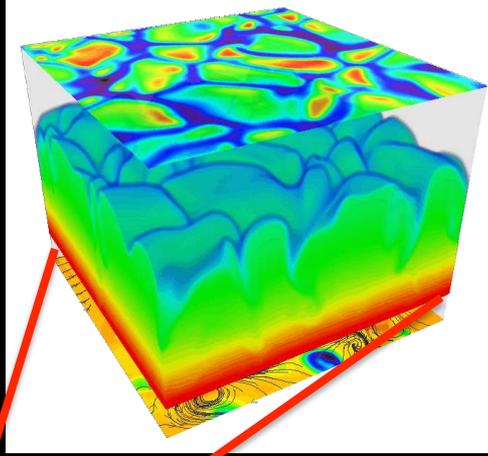
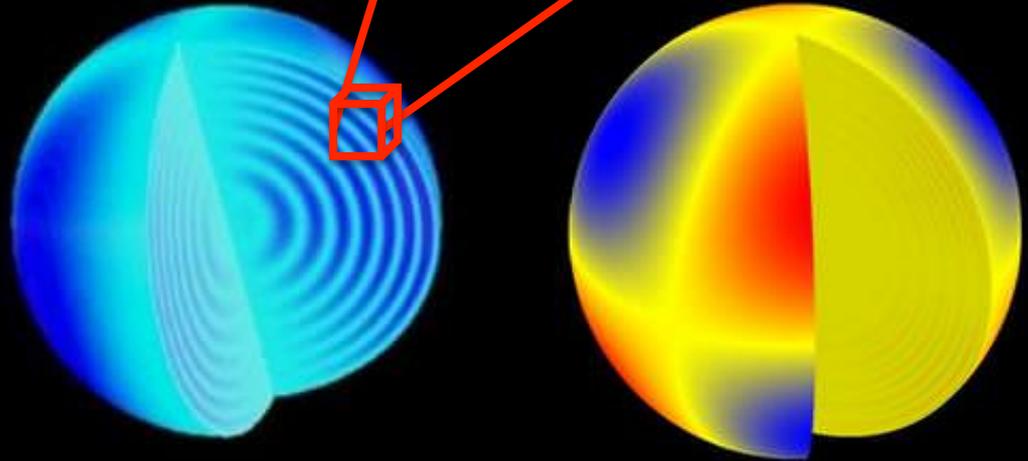


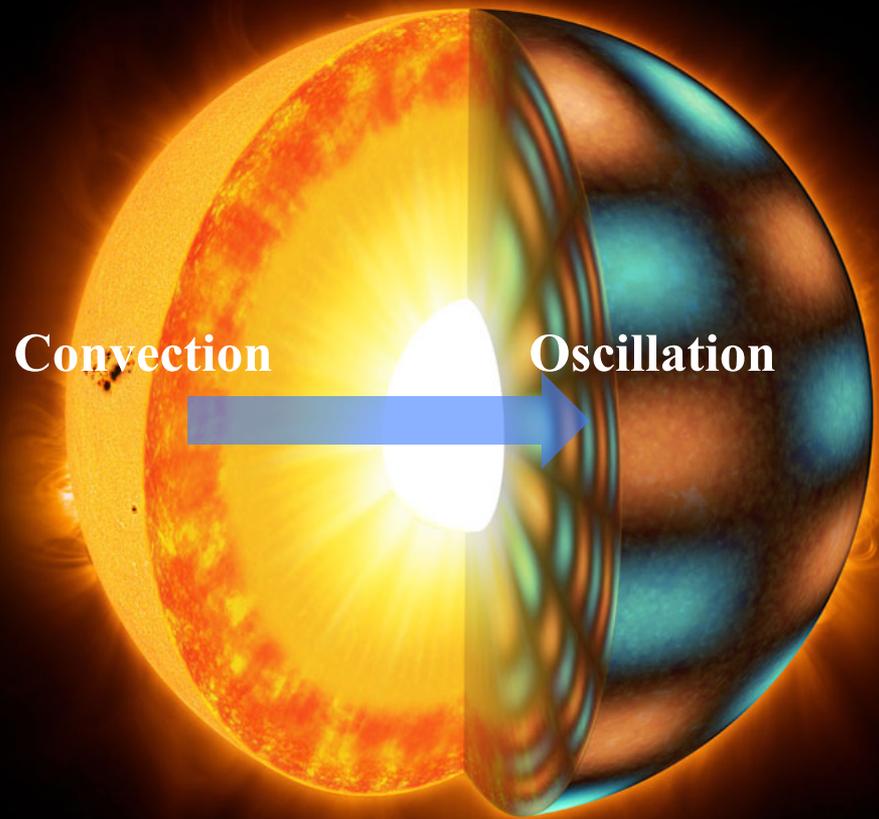
# Convective Excitation and Damping of Solar-like Oscillations

Yixiao Zhou

Martin Asplund

Remo Collet

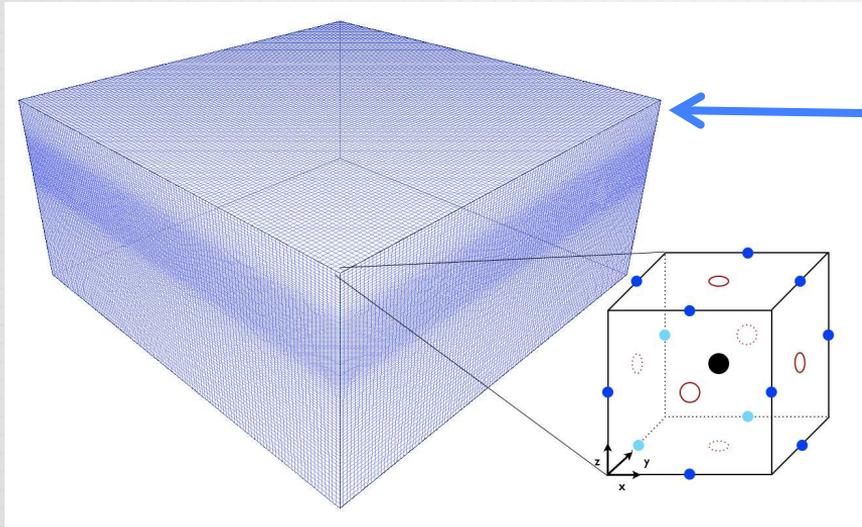




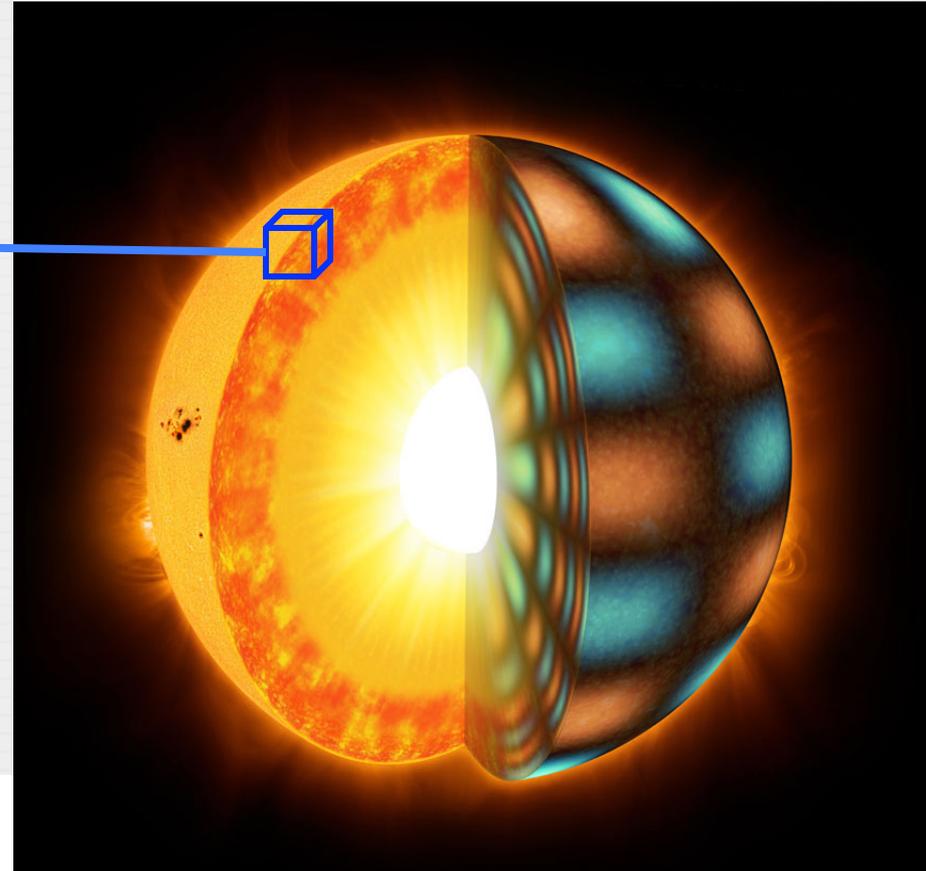
**Convection**

**Oscillation**

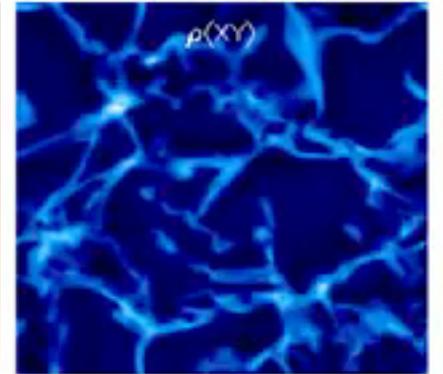
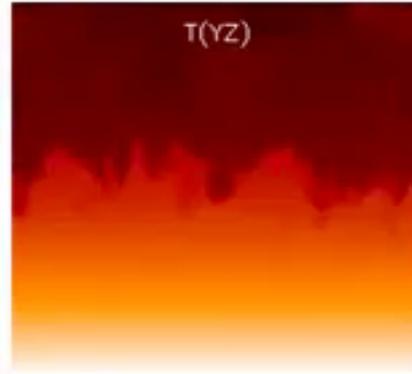
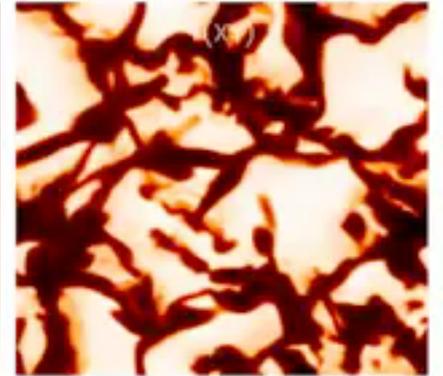
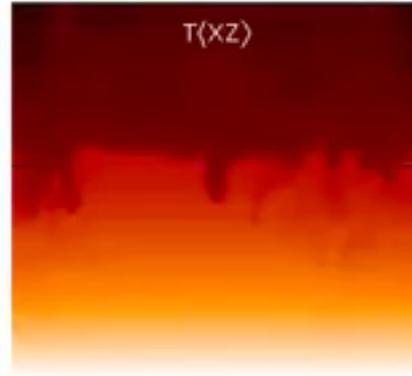
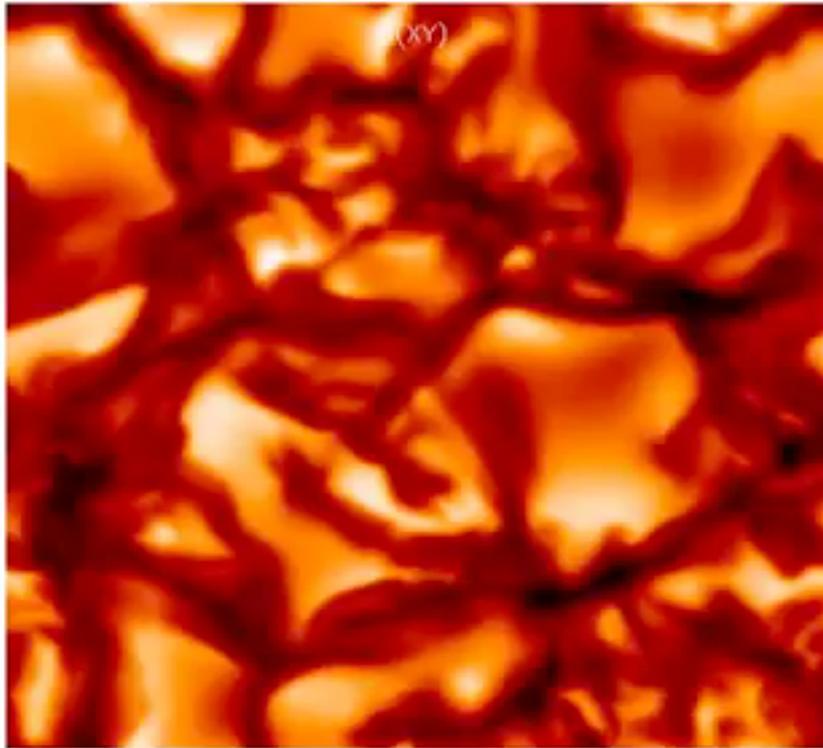
# 3D Stagger model atmosphere



•  $\rho$     ○  $\rho \vec{v}$



# 3D model atmosphere



# Interaction between convection and oscillation from

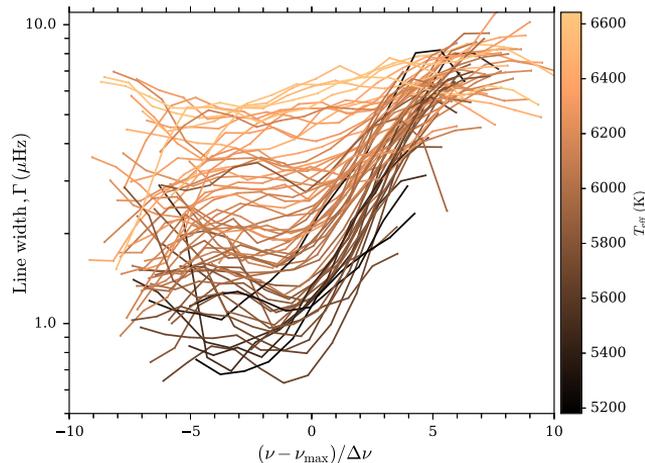
3D model

Excitation

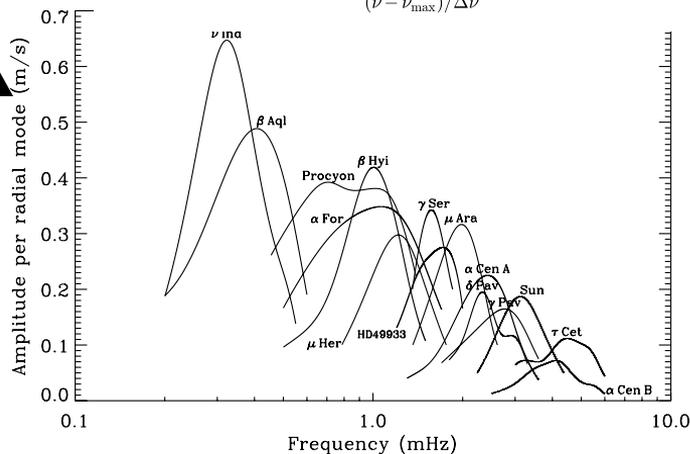
Damping

Mode amplitude

$\nu_{\max}$

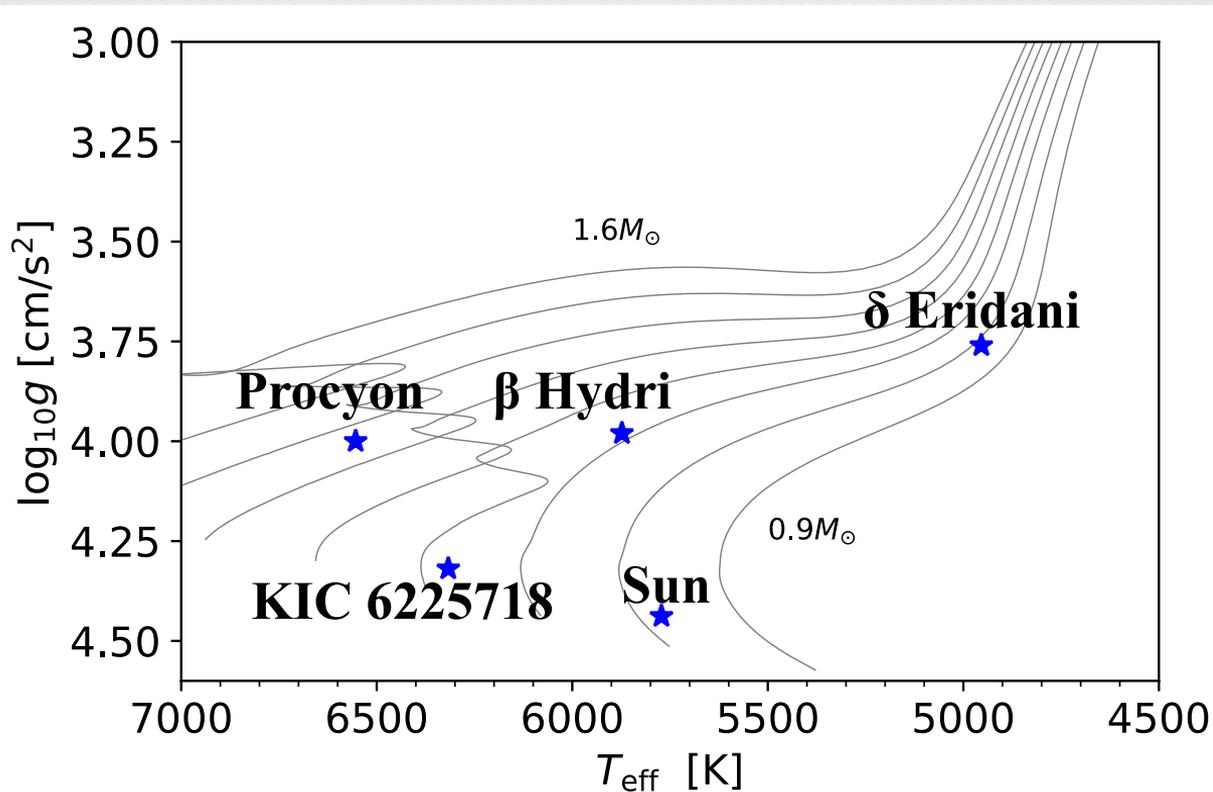


Lund et al. 2017



Arentoft et al.  
2008

# Apply to solar-like oscillators



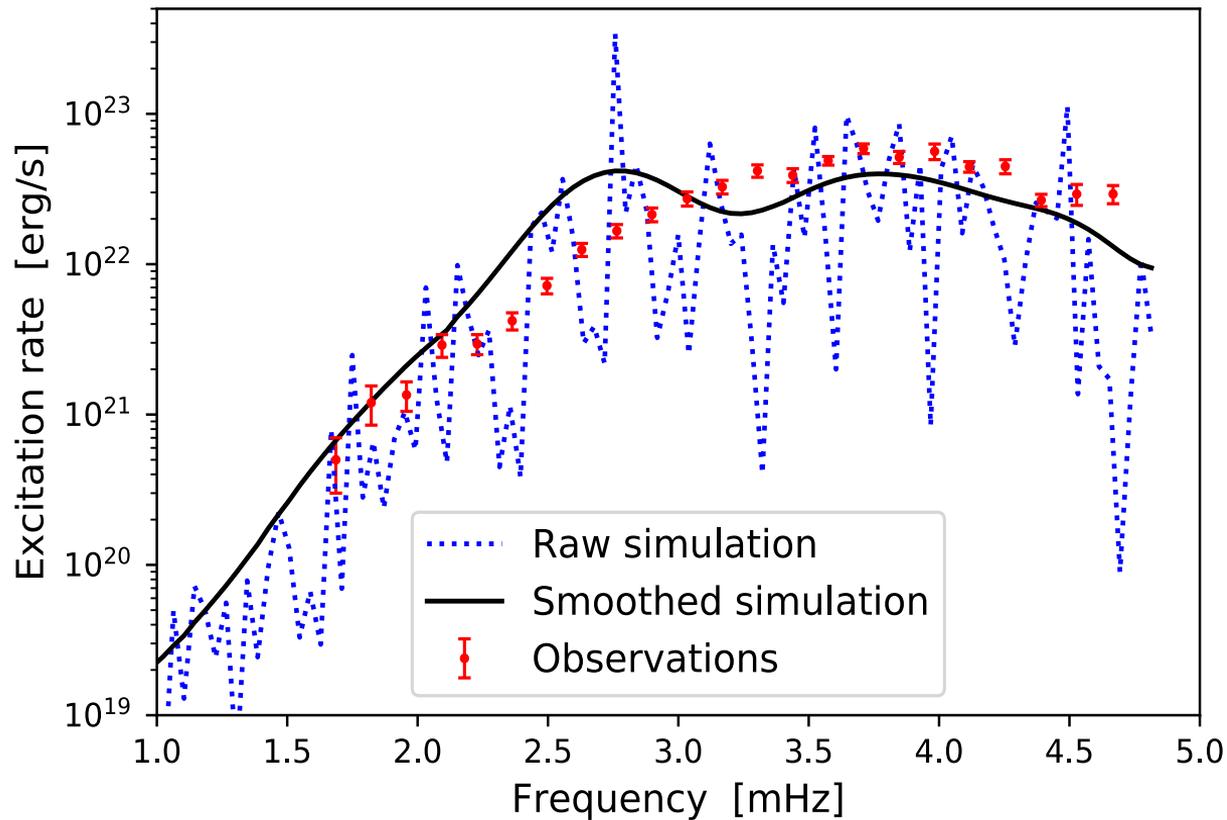
# Mode excitation in the Sun

$$\frac{\Delta \langle E_\omega \rangle_{\text{ens}}}{\Delta t} =$$

$$\frac{\omega^2}{8\Delta t} \left( \int_r \frac{1}{E_0^{1/2}} \frac{\partial \xi_r}{\partial r} \text{Re} \{ \delta \bar{P}_{\text{nad}}(\omega) \} dr \right)^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{8\Delta t} \left( \int_r \frac{1}{E_0^{1/2}} \frac{\partial \xi_r}{\partial r} \text{Im} \{ \delta \bar{P}_{\text{nad}}(\omega) \} dr \right)^2$$

**Oscillation (1D)**      **Convection (3D)**

Theoretical formulation:  
Nordlund & Stein 2001



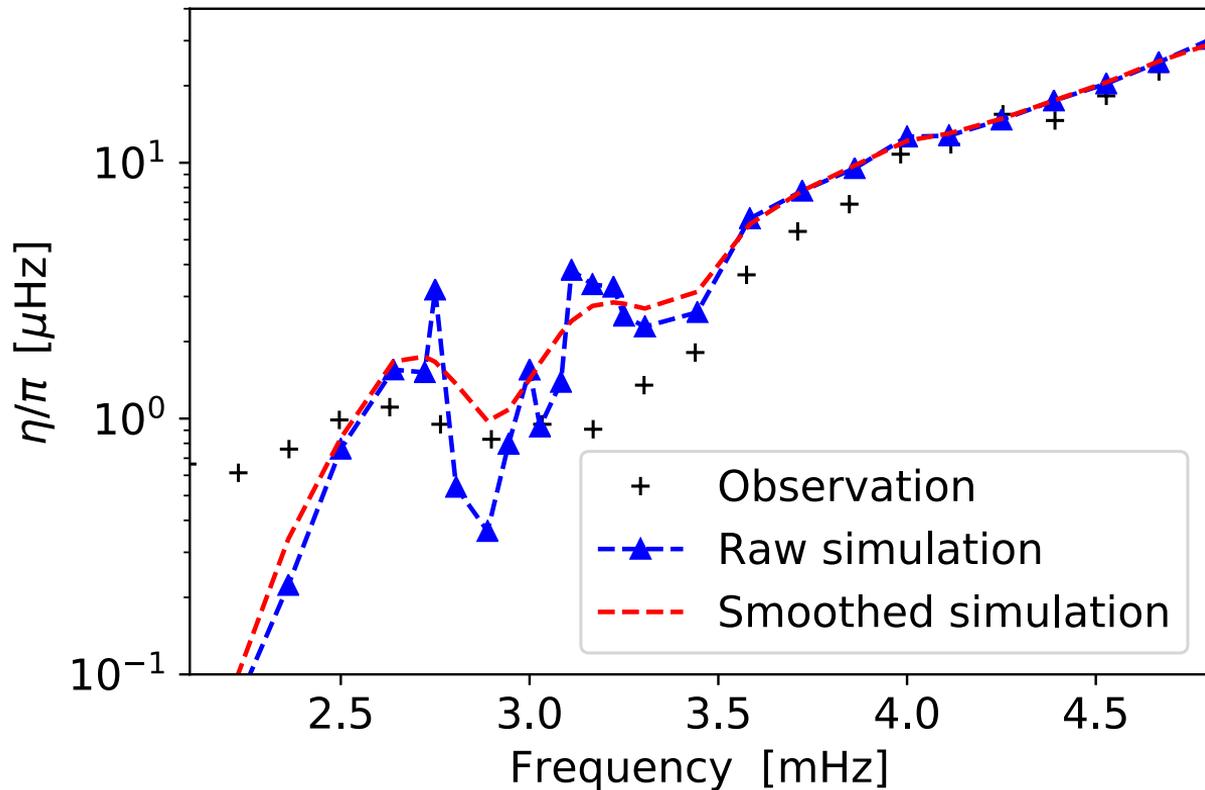
Observation: Chaplin et al. 1998

# Solar linear damping rate

$$\eta = \frac{\omega \int_r \text{Im} \left\{ (\delta \bar{\rho}^* / \bar{\rho}_0) \delta \bar{P}_{\text{nad}} \right\} dr}{4 m_{\text{mode}} \left| \bar{v}_{\text{vert}}(R_{\text{phot}}) \right|^2}$$

1D

3D models (artificial driving simulations)



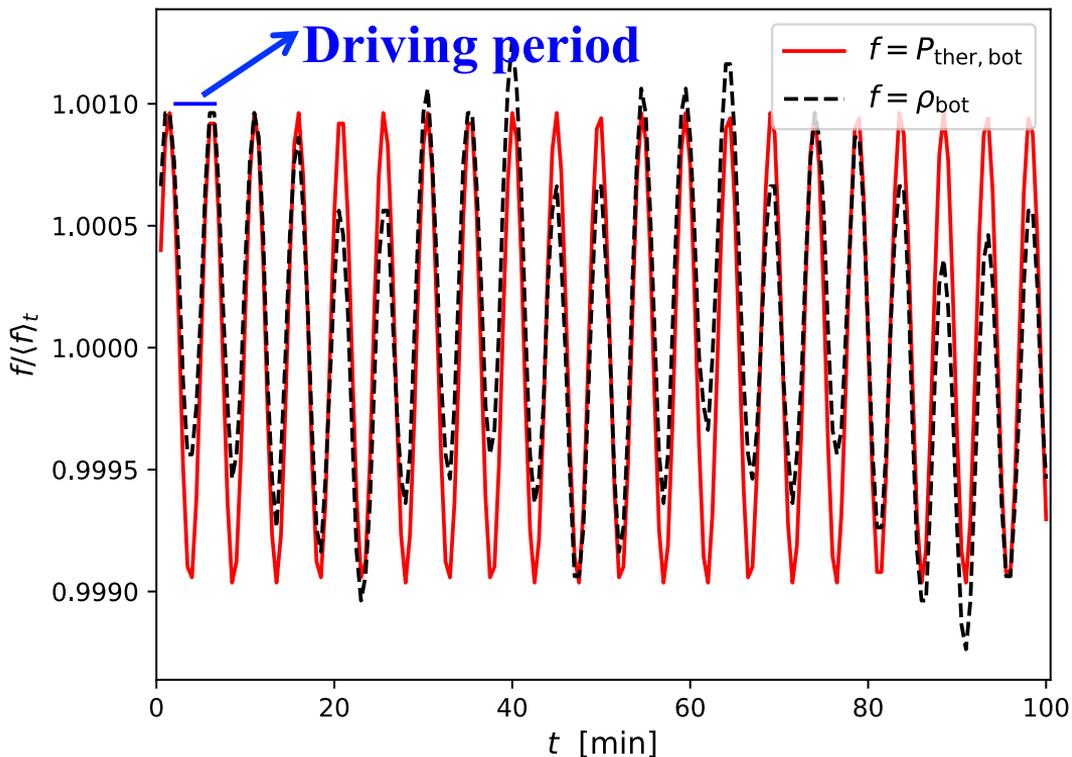
Observation: Chaplin et al. 1998

# Artificial driving simulations

Drive a radial mode by perturbing the bottom boundary condition:

$$P_{\text{bot}} = P_{\text{bot},0} \left( 1 + \varepsilon \sin \omega_{\text{drive}} t \right)$$

$$S_{\text{bot}} = S_{\text{bot},0} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$



# Mode velocity amplitude

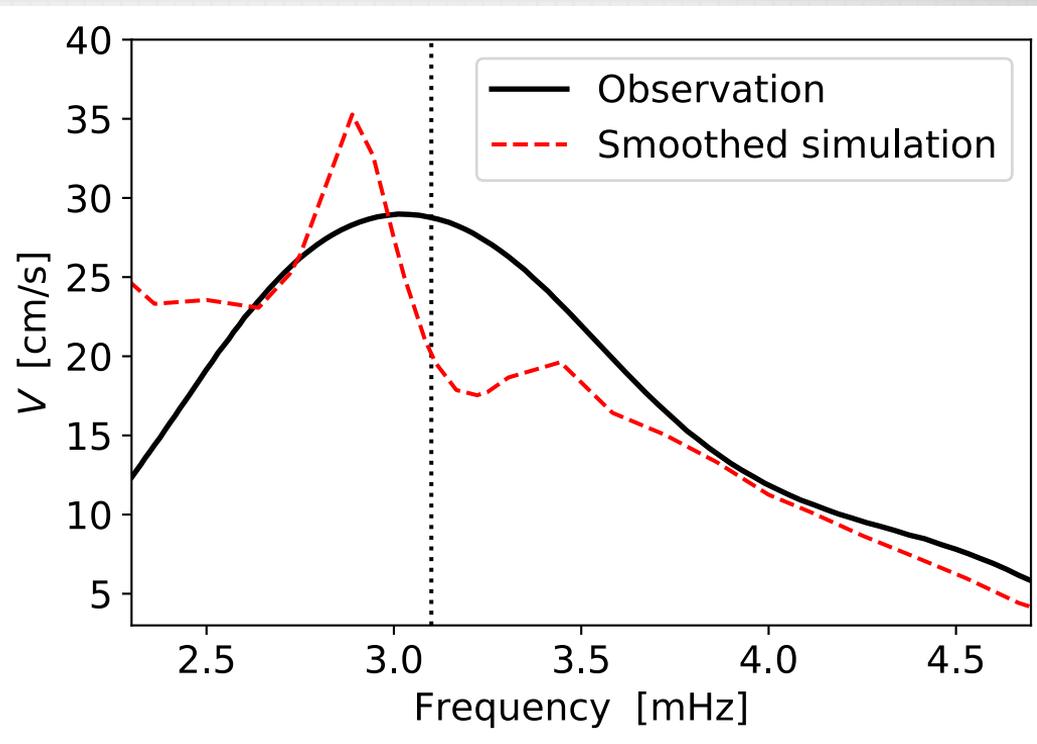
Excitation

Damping

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2P_{\text{exc}}}{M_{\text{mode}}\eta}}$$

Mode amplitude

$v_{\text{max}}$



Observation: Kjeldsen et al. 2008

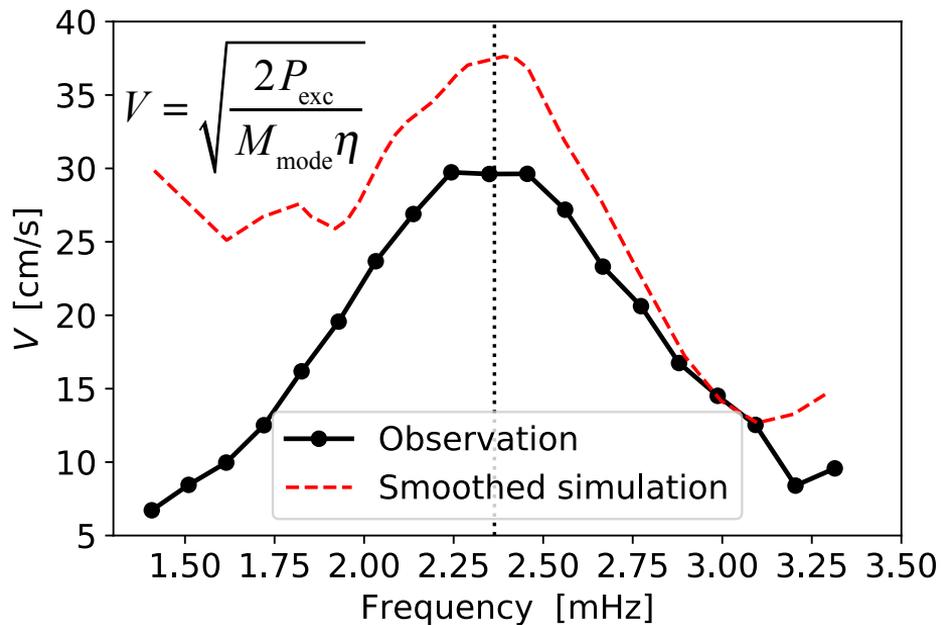
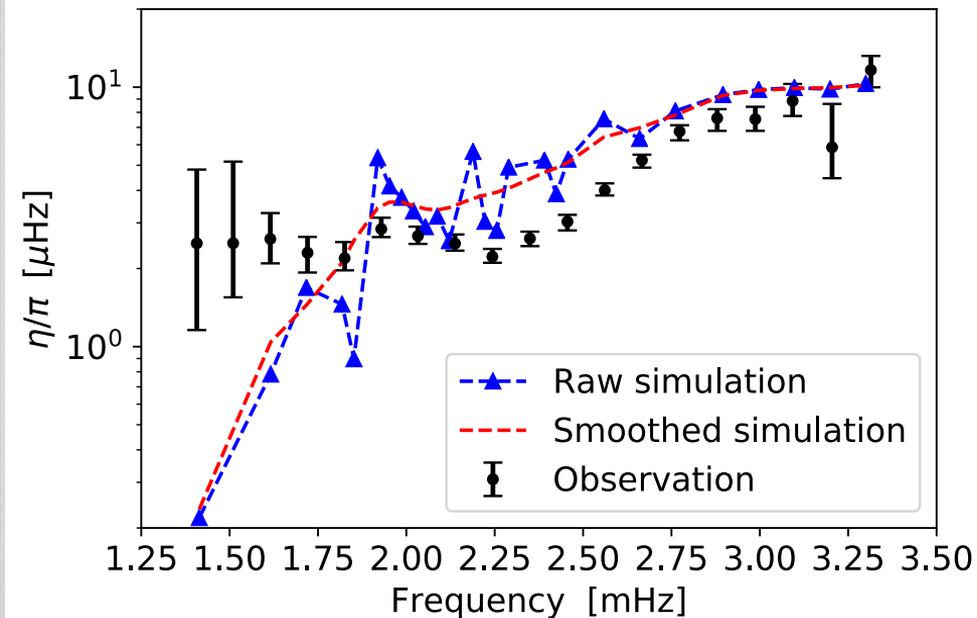
# KIC 6225718

$T_{\text{eff}}$  [K]

logg

6230

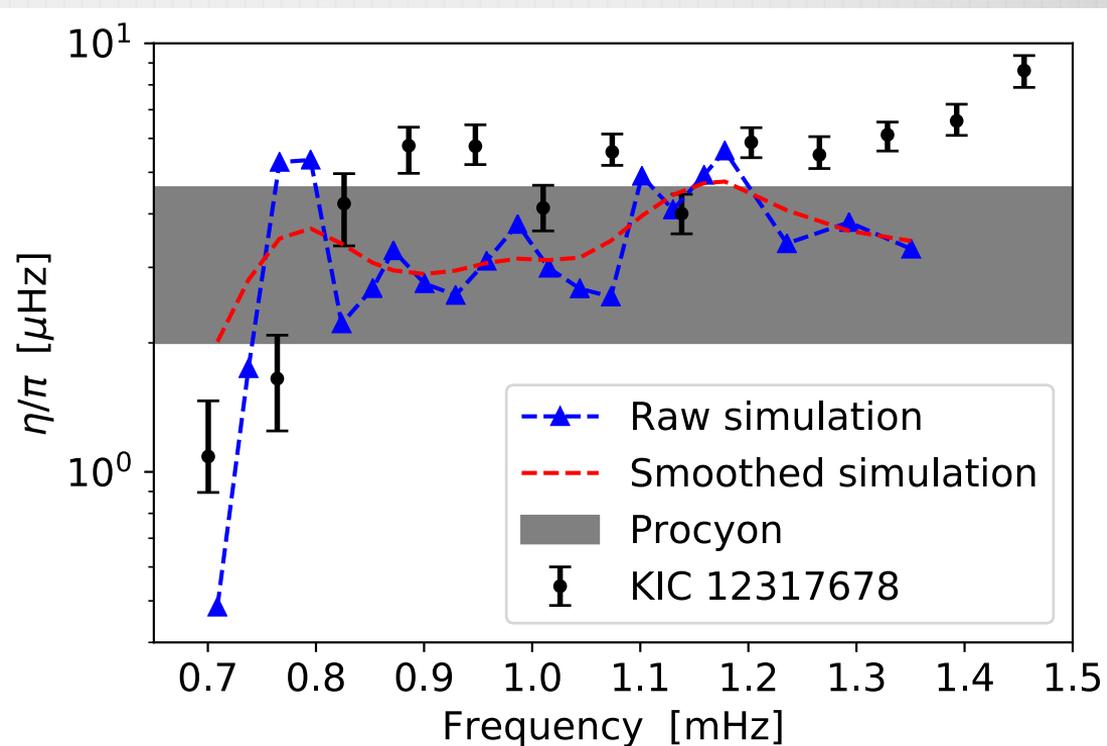
4.32



Observation: Lund et al. 2017

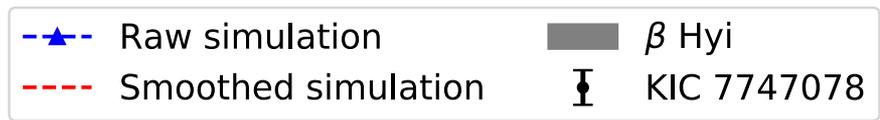
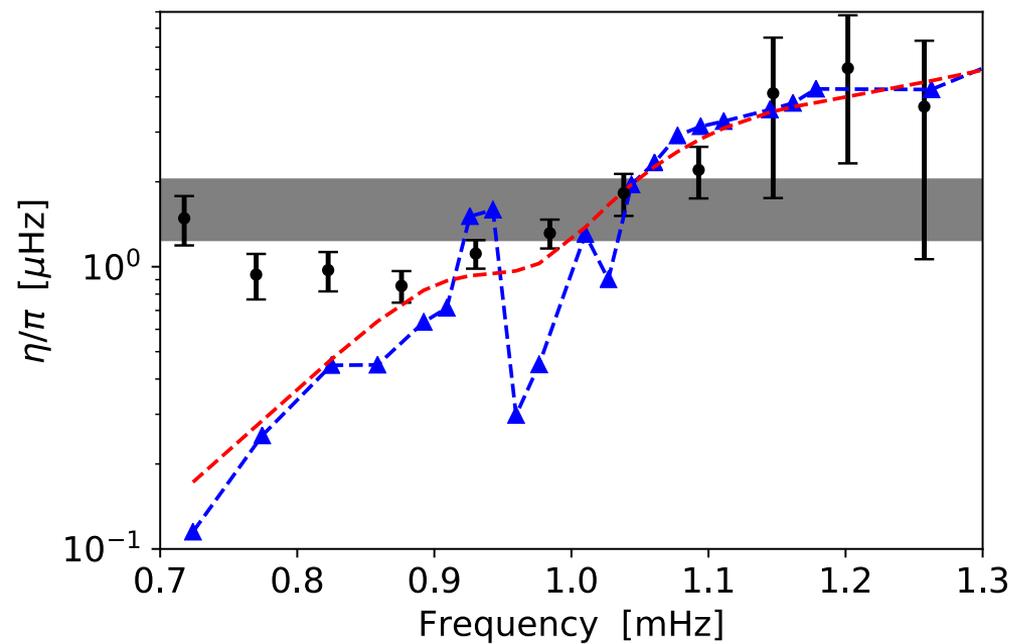
# Procyon

star	$T_{\text{eff}}$ [K]	logg
Procyon	6543	4.0
KIC 12317678	6580	4.05

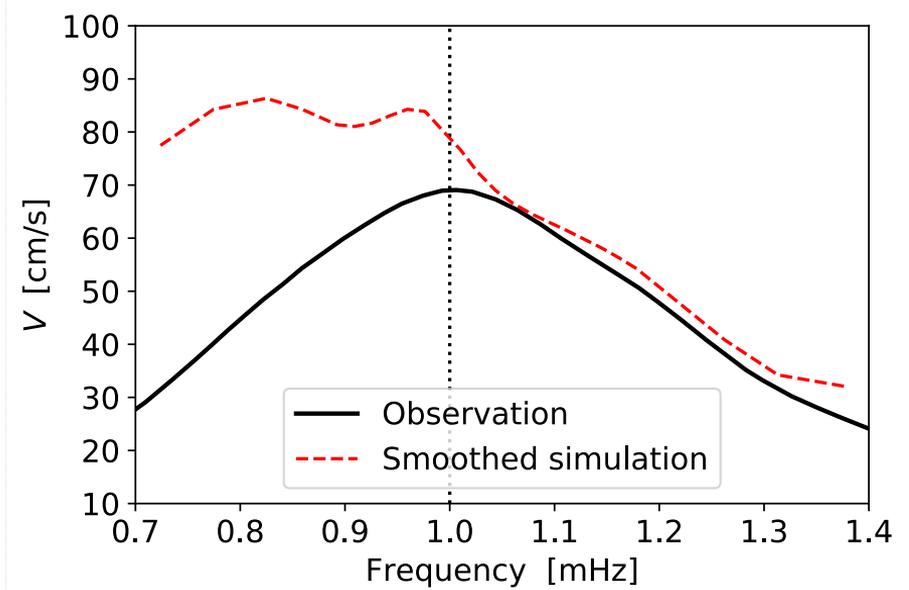


Procyon mean line width: Bedding et al. 2010; KIC line width: Lund et al. 2017

# $\beta$ Hydri

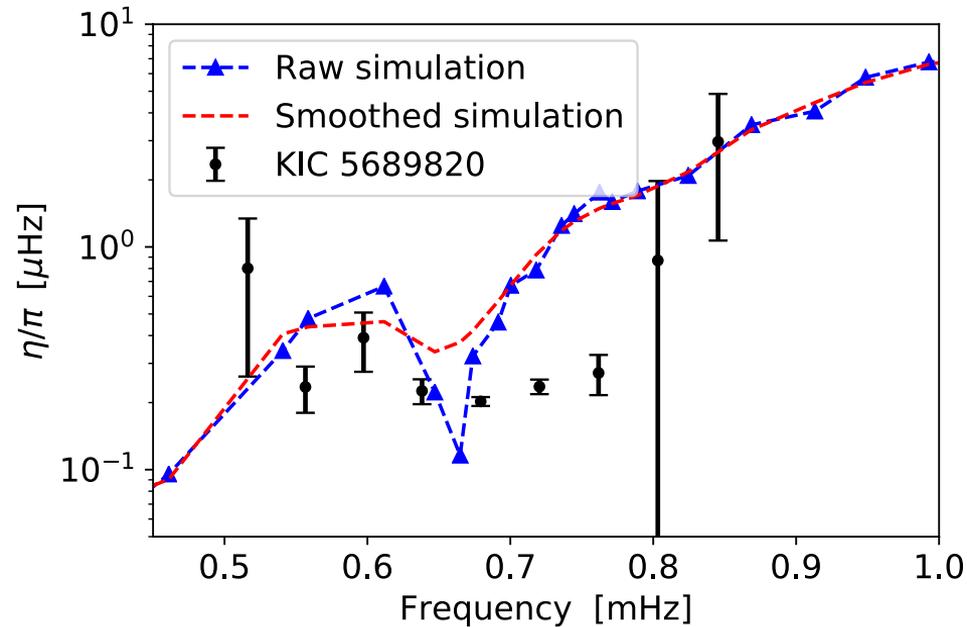


star	$T_{\text{eff}}$ [K]	logg
$\beta$ Hydri	5873	3.98
KIC 7747078	5903	3.91



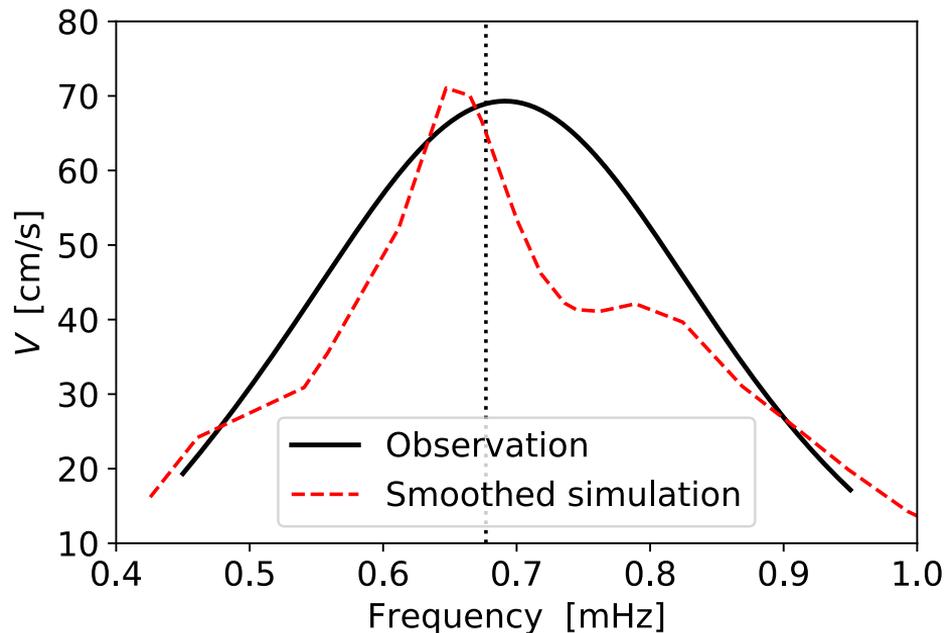
$\beta$  Hydri Observation: Bedding et al. 2007;  
KIC line width from Yaguang Li

# $\delta$ Eri



KIC line width from Yaguang Li

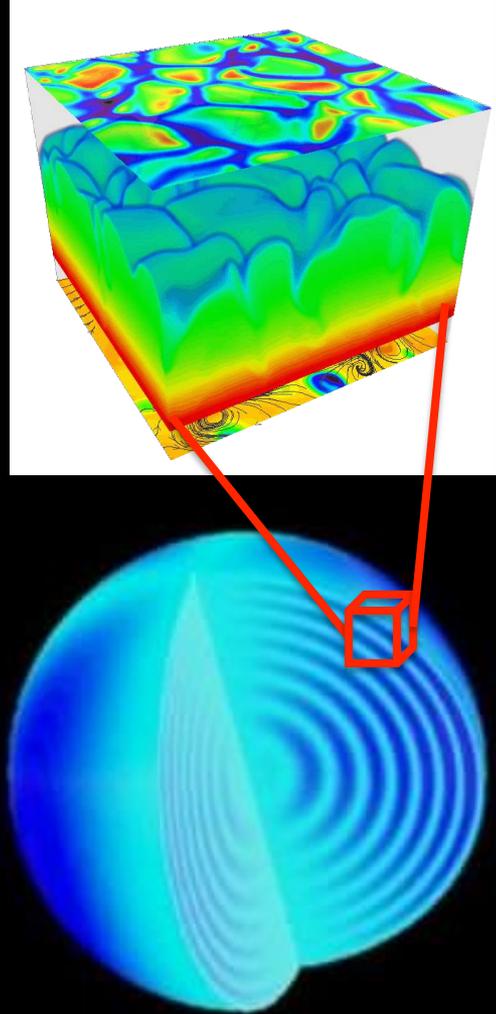
star	$T_{\text{eff}}$ [K]	logg
$\delta$ Eri	4954	3.76
KIC 5689820	5037	3.76



Observed mode amplitude data from Torben Arentoft, provided by Earl Bellinger and Tim White

# Summary

- **Mode excitation, damping & amplitude computed from 3D models**
- **Relationship between excitation, damping and stellar parameters**
- **Seismic scaling relations can be quantified from 3D convection modelling**

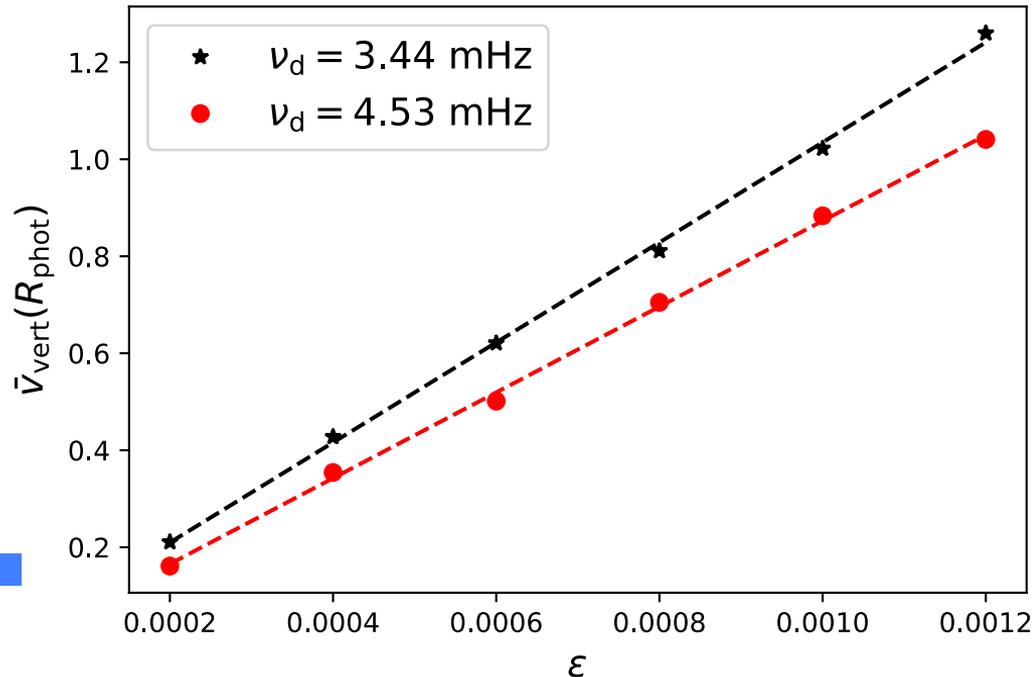
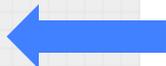


# Discussion: trustworthy damping rates from artificial driving simulations?

$$P_{\text{bot}} = P_{\text{bot},0} \left( 1 + \varepsilon \sin \omega_{\text{drive}} t \right)$$

$$\eta = \frac{\omega \int_r \text{Im} \left\{ (\delta \bar{\rho}^* / \bar{\rho}_0) \delta \bar{P}_{\text{nad}} \right\} dr}{4 m_{\text{mode}} \left| \bar{v}_{\text{vert}}(R_{\text{phot}}) \right|^2}$$

$$v_{\text{vert}}(R_{\text{phot}}) \propto \varepsilon$$

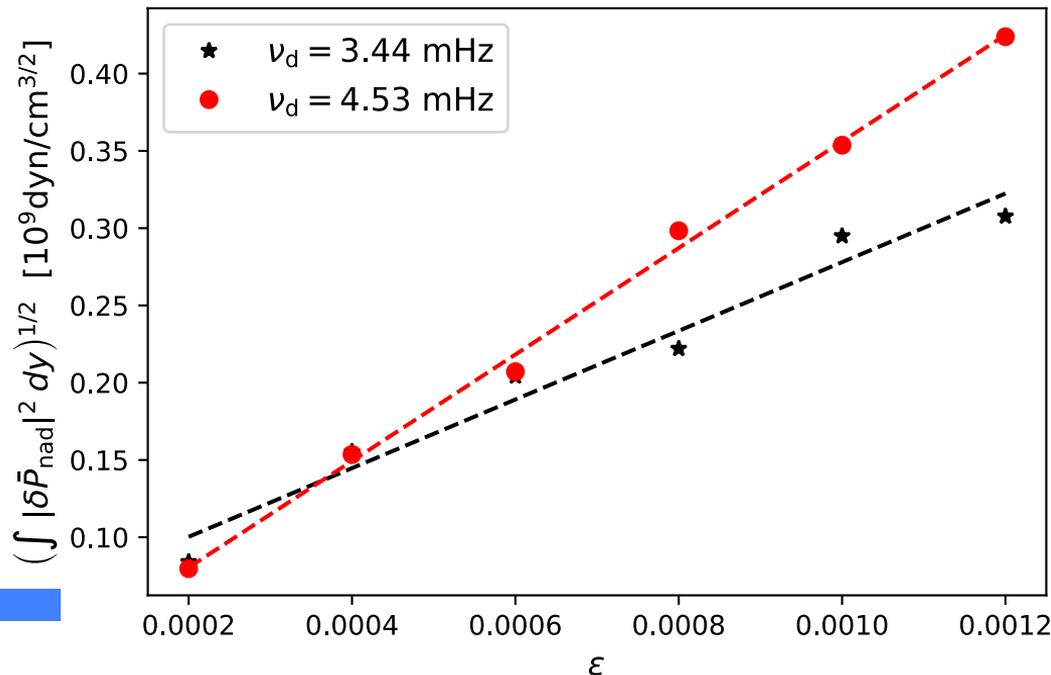


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$$\delta P_{\text{nad}} \propto \varepsilon$$

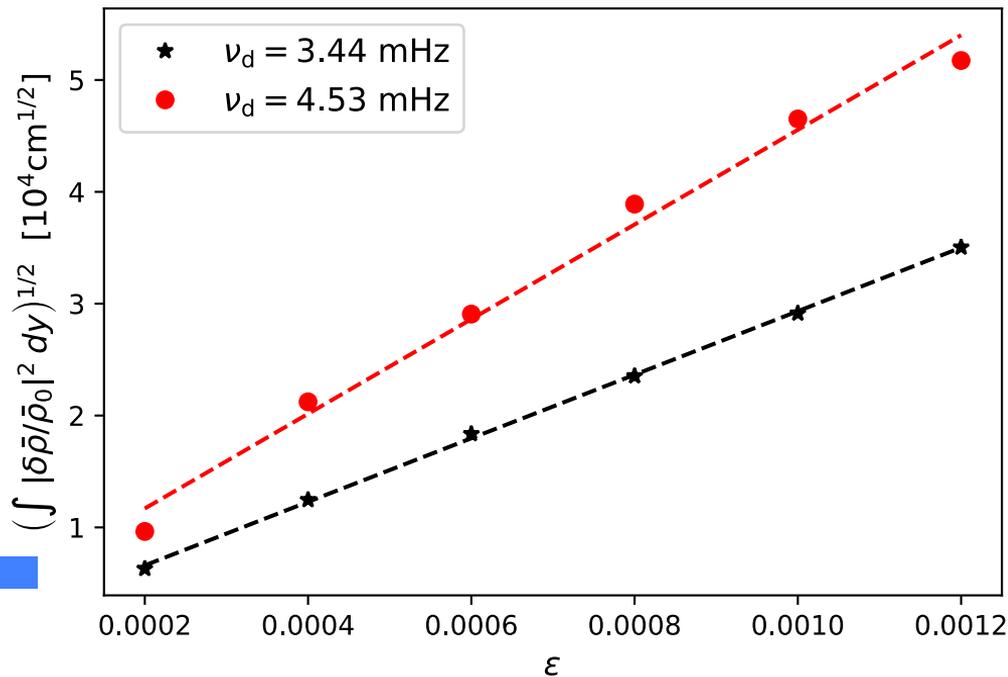


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$$\delta \rho \propto \varepsilon$$



# Discussion: trustworthy damping rates from artificial driving simulations?

$$P_{\text{bot}} = P_{\text{bot},0} \left( 1 + \varepsilon \sin \omega_{\text{drive}} t \right)$$

$$\eta = \frac{\omega \int_r \text{Im} \left\{ (\delta \bar{\rho}^* / \bar{\rho}_0) \delta \bar{P}_{\text{nad}} \right\} dr}{4 m_{\text{mode}} \left| \bar{v}_{\text{vert}}(R_{\text{phot}}) \right|^2}$$

$$v_{\text{vert}}(R_{\text{phot}}) \propto \varepsilon$$

$$\delta P_{\text{nad}} \propto \varepsilon$$

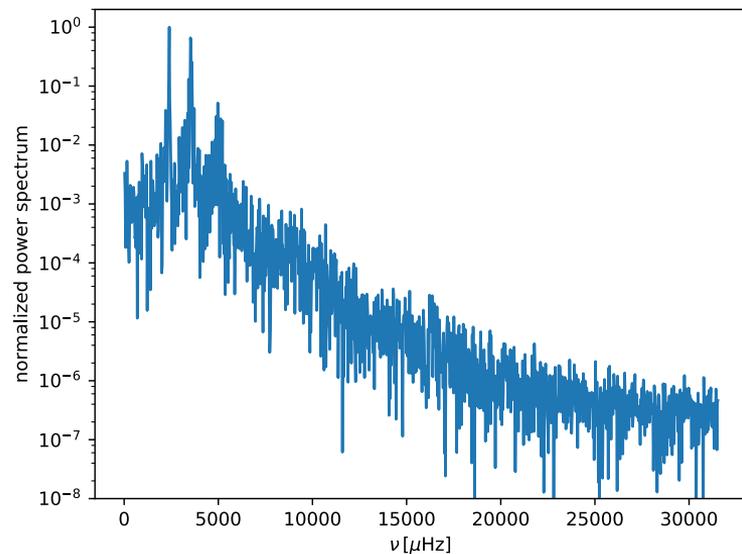
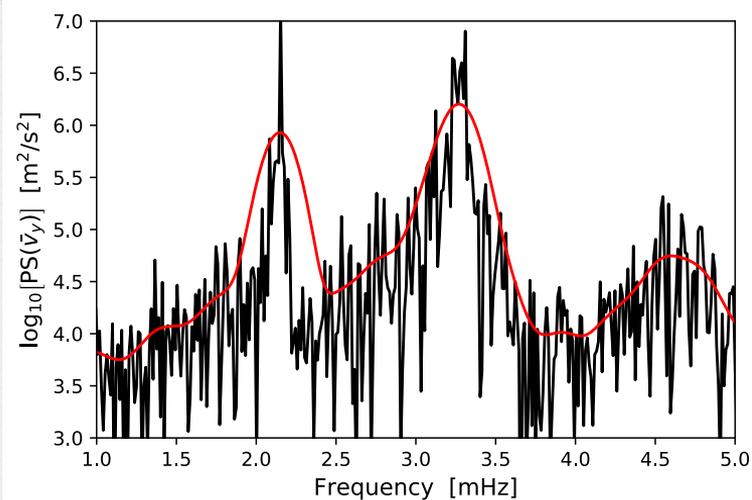
$$\delta \rho \propto \varepsilon$$

Why so complicated?

# Discussion: line width directly from simulation modes?

Mode	Frequency	Line width
1	2398 $\mu\text{Hz}$	
2	3540 $\mu\text{Hz}$	50 $\mu\text{Hz}$
3	4955 $\mu\text{Hz}$	319 $\mu\text{Hz}$

**Too large!**



# Discussion: line width directly from simulation modes?

Reason: small mode mass (per unit area) in the simulation box

$$\eta = \frac{\omega \int_r \text{Im} \left\{ (\delta \bar{\rho}^* / \bar{\rho}_0) \delta \bar{P}_{\text{nad}} \right\} dr}{4 m_{\text{mode}} \left| \bar{v}_{\text{vert}} (R_{\text{phot}}) \right|^2}$$

Mode	Frequency	Line width
1	2398 $\mu\text{Hz}$	
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**Discussion: line width directly from simulation modes?**

**Conclusion: Yes, but  $\Gamma$  at only 2-3 frequencies.**