

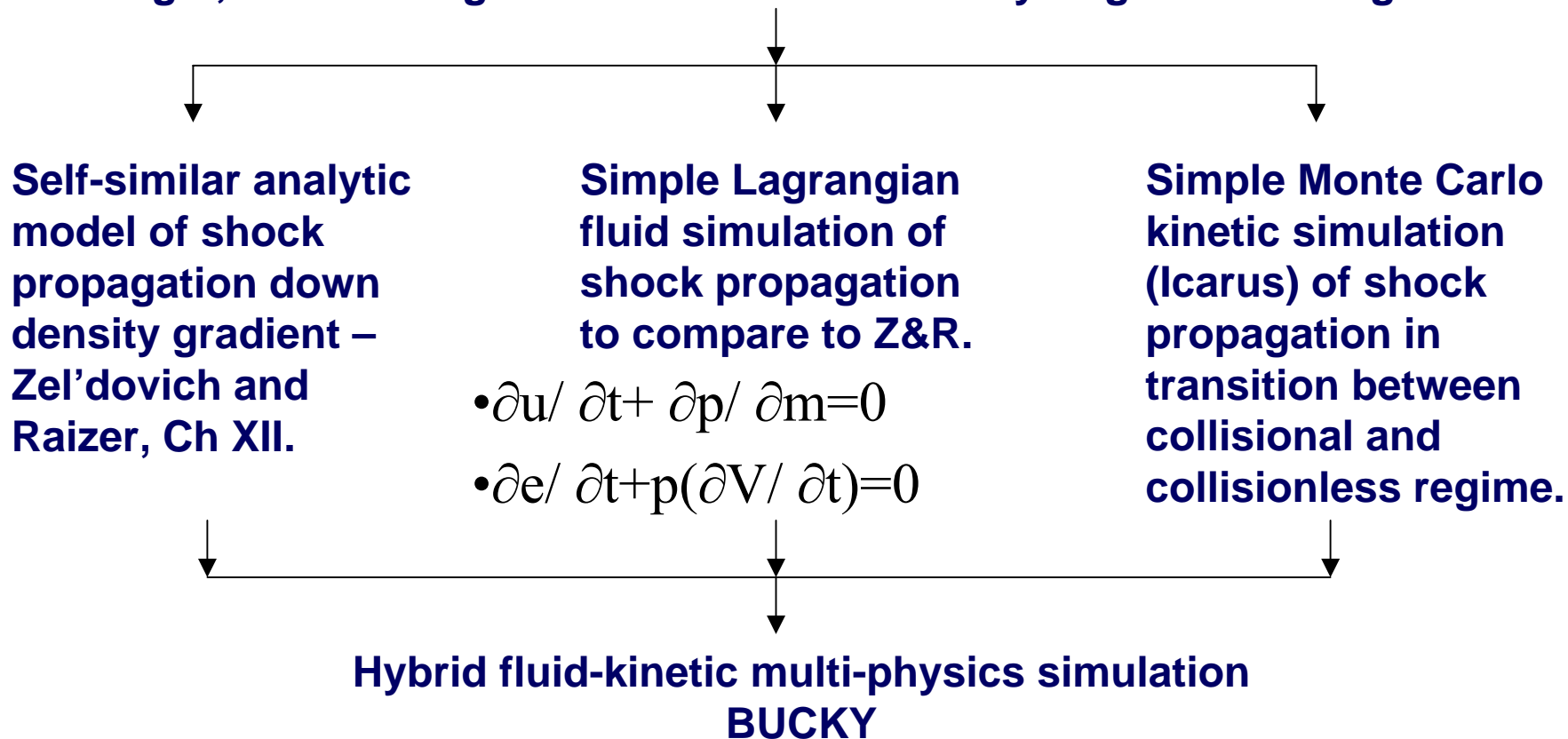
Target threat ion spectra – fluid or kinetic model?

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*HAPL Meeting
UCLA, June 2-3, 2004*

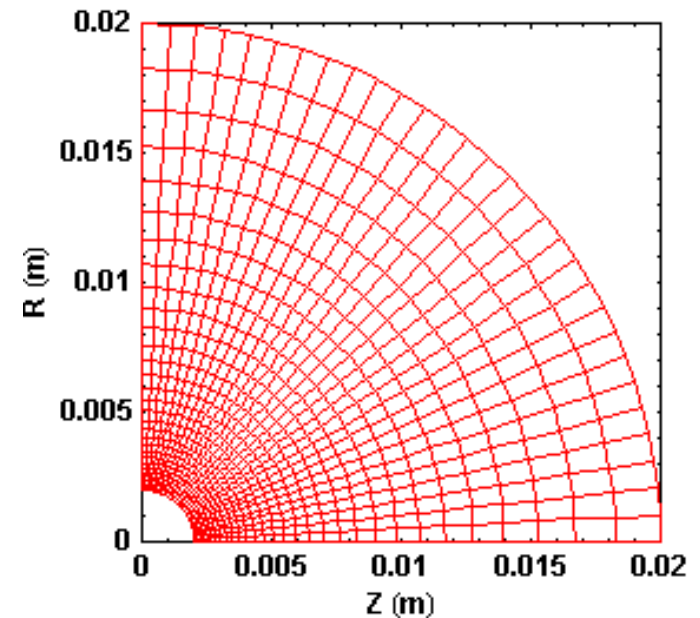
We are following a three path approach to understanding and modeling target threat spectra

Following burn, a strong shock propagates radially outward through the target, accelerating debris into the low density target chamber gas.



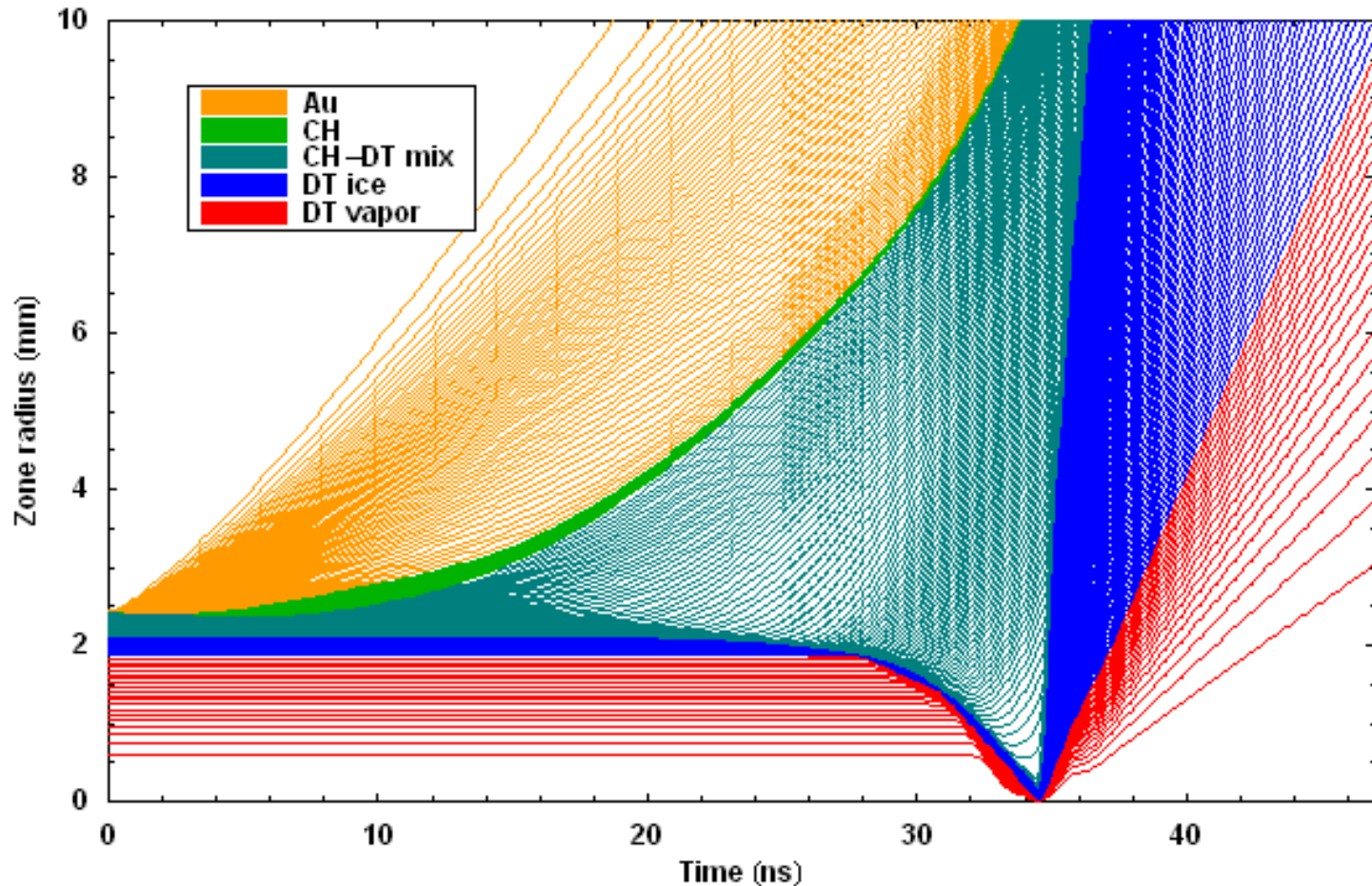
UW is Simulating Target Burn Dynamics Using the *Icarus* Direct Simulation Monte Carlo (DSMC) Code

- Written by Dr. Tim Bartel, SNL.
- DSMC codes follow gas and plasma computational particles.
 - PIC-like, but particle positions arbitrary, not fixed to grid.
 - *Icarus* includes collisions and plasma physics for multiple species.
 - Allows electrostatic fields and arbitrary mean free paths.
- Presently implementing expansion of ICF shock wave.
 - Code benchmarked for gas/plasma combination, but not pure plasma.



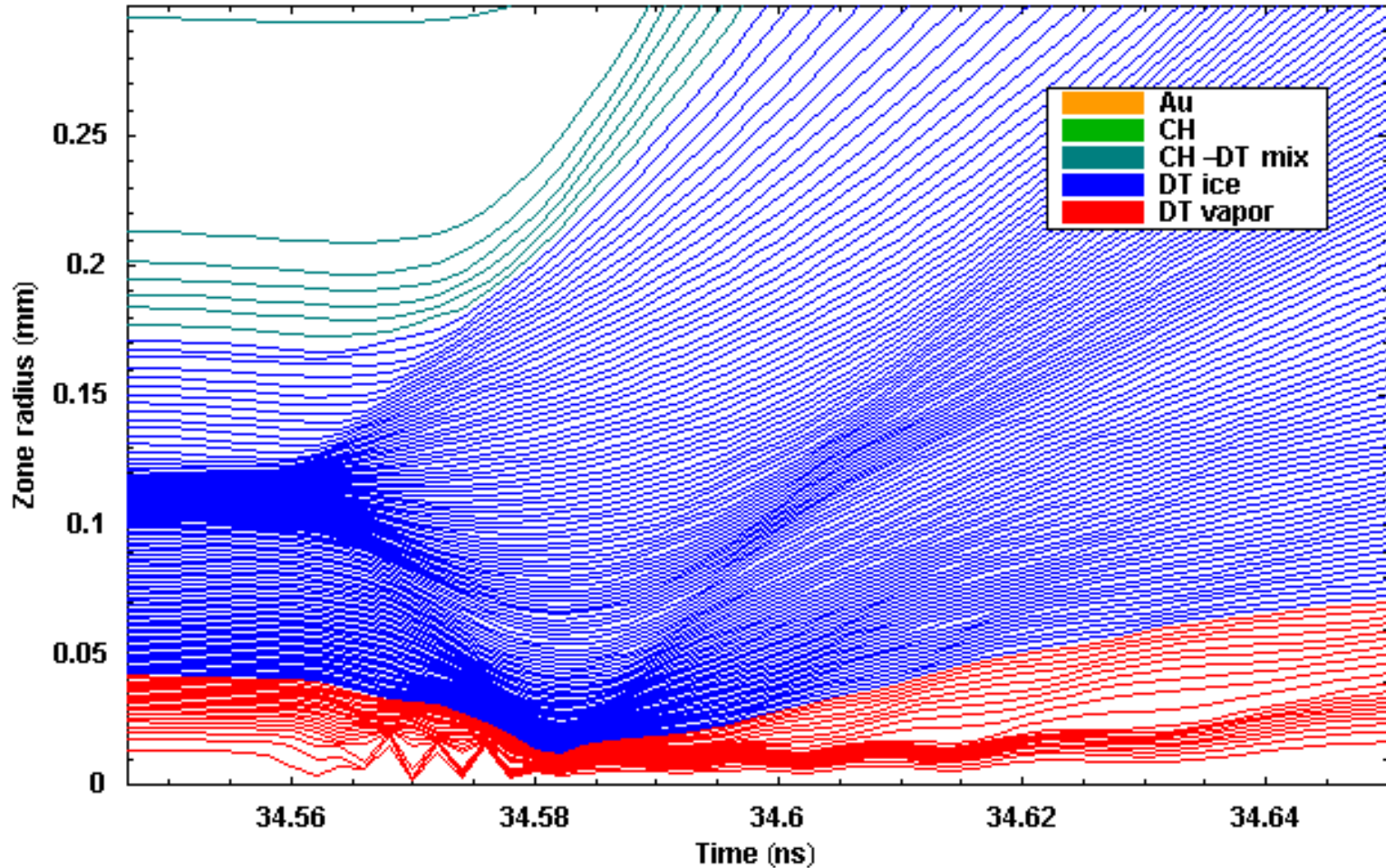
Starting Point for Icarus Simulation is Time of Maximum Compression

- Lagrangian constant-mass zones from BUCKY run of HAPL case:



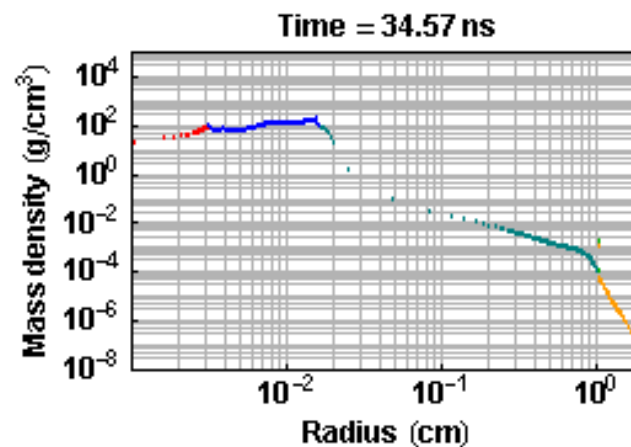
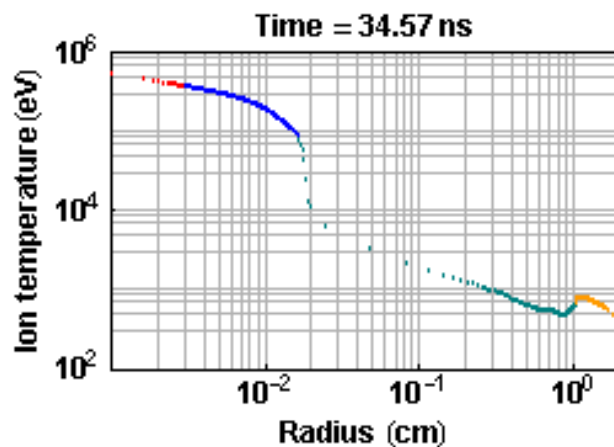
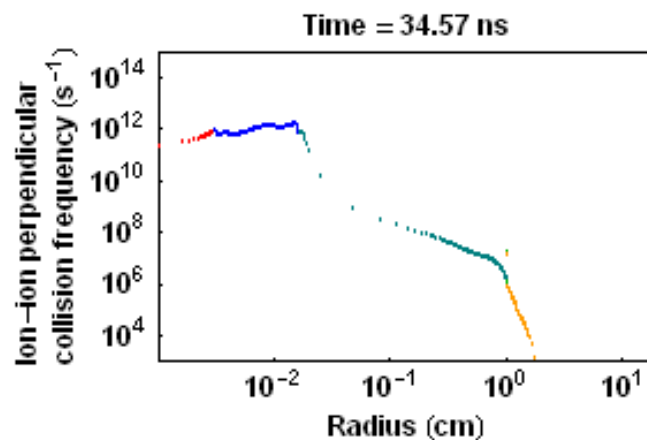
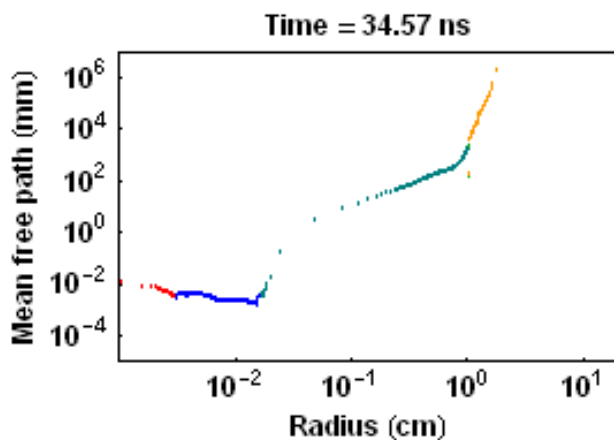
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Fast Ions Possess Mean Free Paths Larger than the Shock Thickness

- BUCKY simulation:



Summary

- We are analyzing a HAPL implosion/explosion case and implementing a long mean free path approach.

(to be reported at the next HAPL meeting)

- Benchmarking results with analytic solutions of shock propagation down a density gradient.
- Investigating details of fast ion interaction with spherically expanding shock wave using SNL's discrete simulation Monte Carlo (DSMC) code, Icarus.
- Modifying the UW 1-D radiation hydrodynamics code BUCKY to predict ion threat spectrum.