Imperial College London



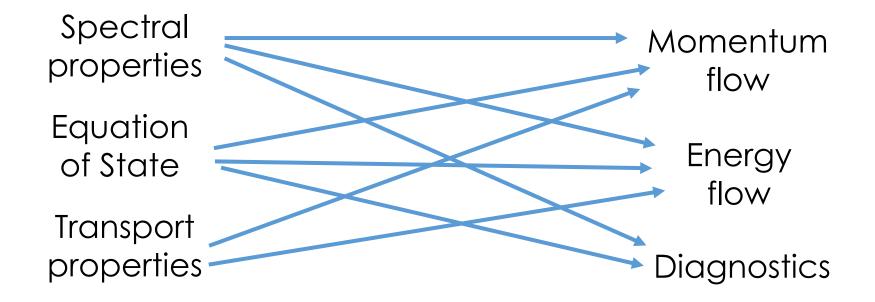
Self-consistent microphysics models for materials at high energy density

Adam R. Fraser^{1,2}, Dr Nicolas Niasse², Dr Aidan Crilly¹, Dr James Pecover², Dr Dave Chapman², Prof. Jeremy Chittenden¹.

- 1. Imperial College London
- 2. First Light Fusion Ltd

Numerical modelling of HEDP experiments

 Successful ability to model and interpret experiments dependent on the provision of accurate data for material properties



Radiation hydrodynamics

Electron energy balance equation

$$\frac{\partial E_e}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \kappa_e \nabla T_e - 4\chi_P \sigma T_e^4 + \sigma \chi_P E_r - p_e lV + \eta j^2 + Q T_e - T_i$$

Ion energy balance equation

$$\frac{\partial E_i}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \kappa_i \nabla T_i - p_i dV - Q T_e - T_i$$

Radiation energy balance equation

$$\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}_r = 4\chi_P \sigma T_e^4 - d\chi_P E_r$$

- Radiative properties
- Transport properties
- Equation of state

Saha equation -> electronic partition function

 The electronic partition function can be separated into contributions from each ionisation stage

$$\mathcal{Z}_{e,tot} = rac{\mathcal{Z}_{e}^{N_{e}}}{N_{e}!} \cdot \prod_{lpha=0}^{Z} rac{\mathcal{Z}_{lpha}^{N_{lpha}}}{N_{lpha}!}$$

 The Saha equation relates the number densities of ionisation stages to their partition functions

$$\frac{N_{\alpha+1}N_e}{N_{\alpha}} = \frac{\mathcal{Z}_{\alpha+1}\mathcal{Z}_e}{\mathcal{Z}_{\alpha}}$$

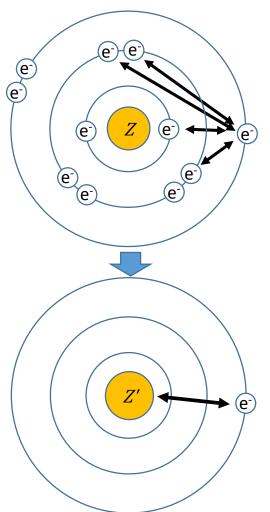
 Opacities and thermodynamic state functions can then be computed

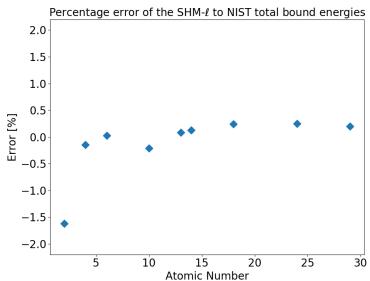
$$F = -k_{\rm B}T \ln \mathcal{Z}$$

 Requires knowledge of electronic energy levels and non-ideal physics

Energy levels can be obtained from NIST database - gaps filled in by SHM-\ell

- Screened hydrogenic model with ℓ-splitting (SHM-ℓ) developed into an electronic EoS by Gerald Faussurier
- Used to calculate unknown bound state energies
- Reasonable agreement against NIST data
- Similar formalism can be applied to Saha equation

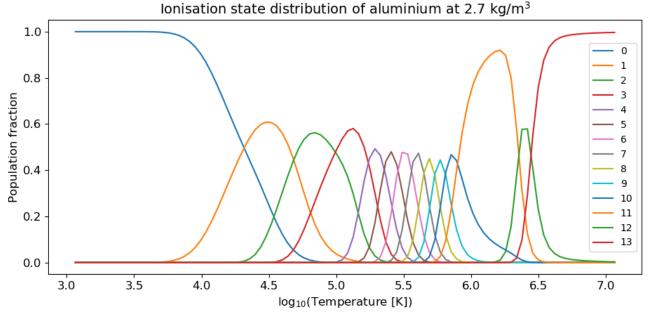




SpK – Saha solver and opacity calculations complete

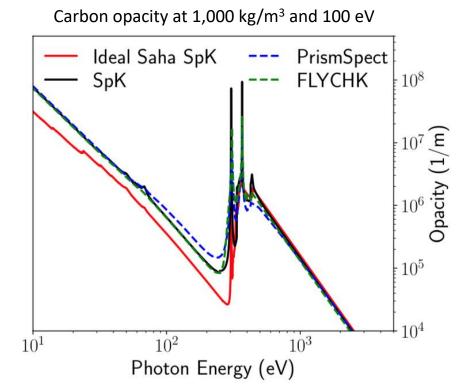
First developed by Dr Nicolas Niasse

- Full multi-species ionisation equilibrium calculations up to n = 10
 - → Distribution of ionisation states
 - + level populations



SpK – Saha solver and opacity calculations complete

- First developed by Dr Nicolas Niasse
- Full multi-species ionisation equilibrium calculations up to n = 10
 - Distribution of ionisation states+ level populations
- Non-ideal contributions to partition function through IPD and plasma microfields
- Performs well relative to other commercial codes

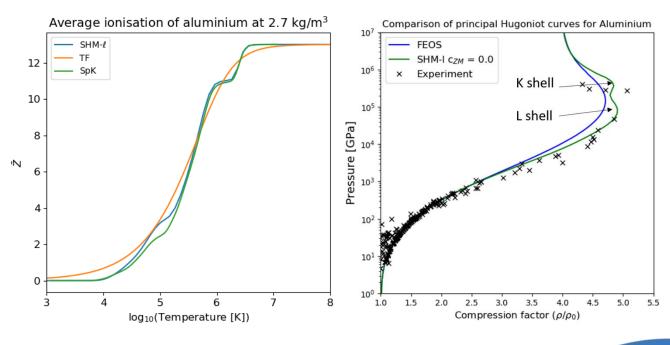


SHM-ℓ – EoS already implemented

•
$$F_e = F_{free} + F_{bound} + F_{IPD}$$

- Cowan model for ions

- Issues: mono-elemental, blended with FEOS at low T, partial occupations
- Similar formalism can be used to develop SpK further

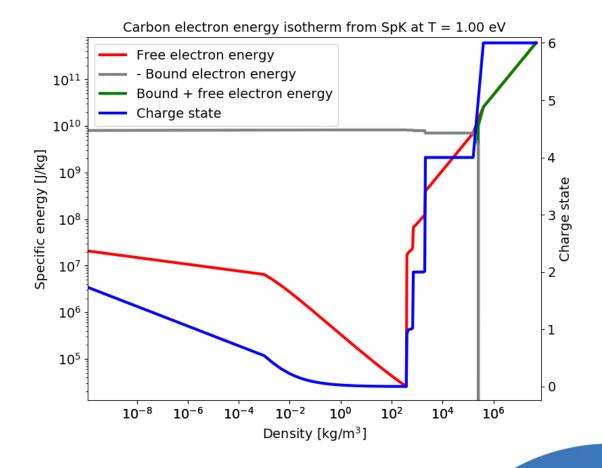


SpK – EoS progress

• $F_e = F_{free} + F_{bound} + F_{IPD}$

F_{free} complete

- F_{bound} in progress
 - Need to establish thermodynamic contribution of plasma microfields
- Need to derive the contribution to the EoS by the bound states and the IPD, ensuring thermodynamic consistency.

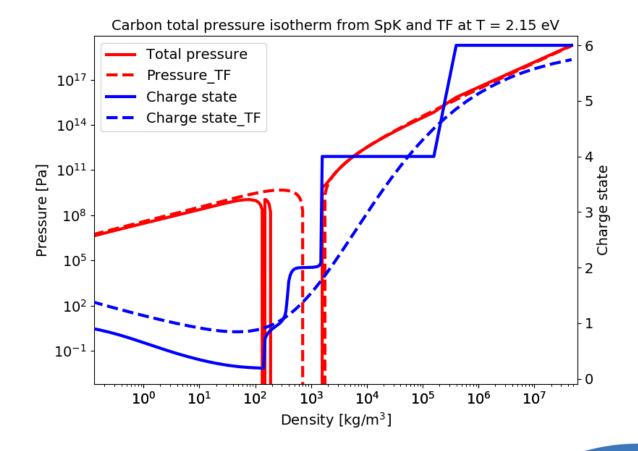


SpK – challenges

 Want to attempt to create full EoS table spanning all material phases

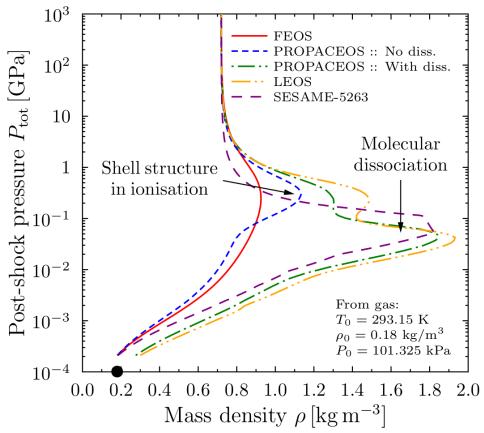
- Introduced bonding correction from FEOS:
 - Discontinuous jumps in pressure arising from shell structure lead to multiple spinodal curve solutions

 This will make performing a Maxwell construction difficult



Next stages – Maxwell construction and molecular dissociation

- Full thermodynamic consistency for all partition function components
- Improved bonding correction + Maxwell construction (if possible)
- Inclusion of molecular + dissociation physics
- Transport tables using appropriate ensemble averages of charge states (See Dave Chapman et al., TM12.00003)
- Implementing HNC to develop improved ion EoS

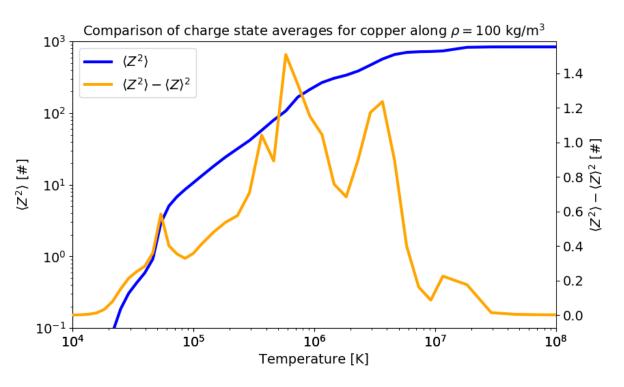


Chapman, D., et al. FLF Internal report 0333 (2019).

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Summary

- Multiple physical processes at play in HEDP experiments
 - Requires self-consistent calculation for accuracy and epistemological purposes

- Development of SpK in progress to satisfy these requirements:
 - Saha solver including non-ideal physics
 - Corresponding opacity calculations
 - ➤ EoS development in progress
 - Access to full distribution of ionisation states for use in transport calculations

