

3D Target Simulations with Front Tracking/Ghost Fluid Method

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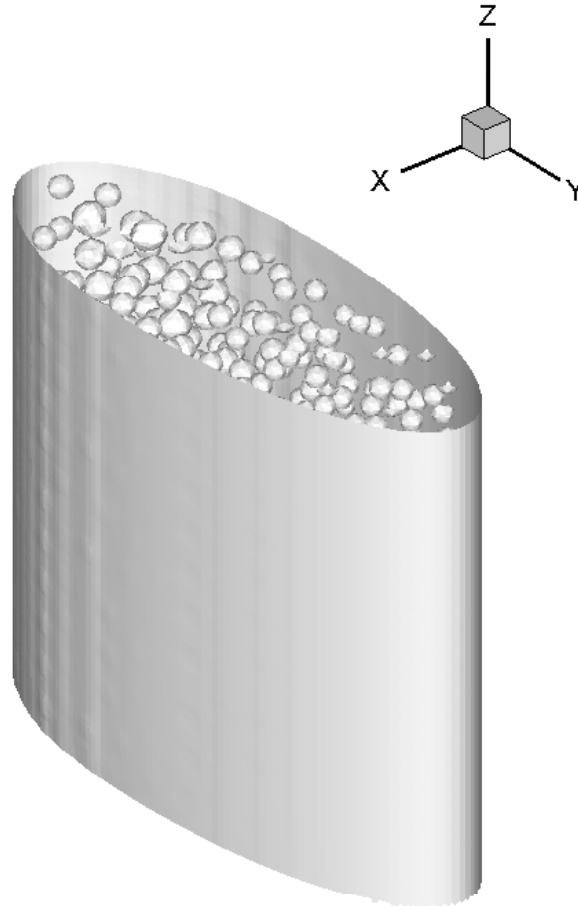
Brookhaven National Lab

Setup of the 3D Simulations

- Numerical method: The jet interface and cavitation bubbles are tracked by the front tracking method. Fluid solver is coupled with ghost fluid method.
- Parameters: Length = 2cm
 - Elliptic jet: Major radius = 0.8cm
 - Minor radius = 0.3cm
- Striganov's Energy deposition calculation for 14Gev, 10T proton beam is used. The peak pressure is 12,050 bar.

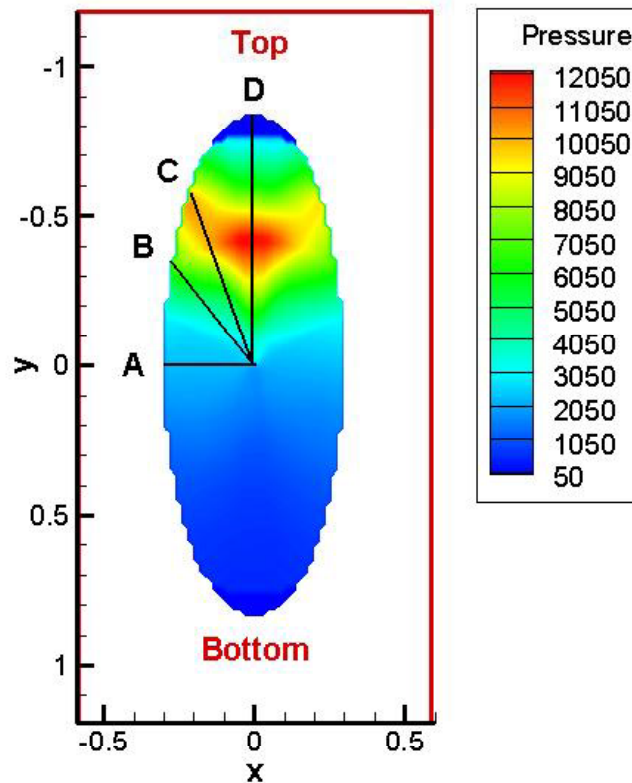
Setup of the 3D Simulations

- Evolution of the jet surface and cavitation bubbles for $B=5T$

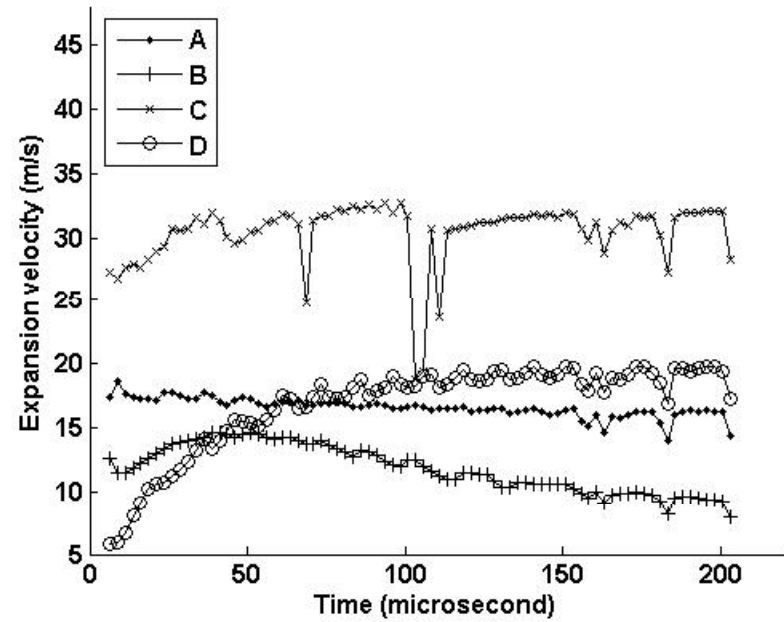
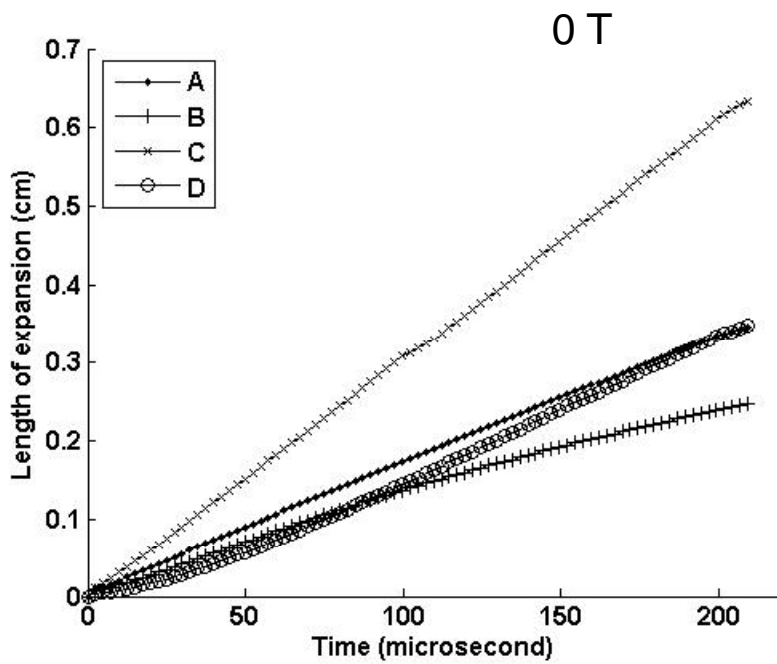


Calculating filament length

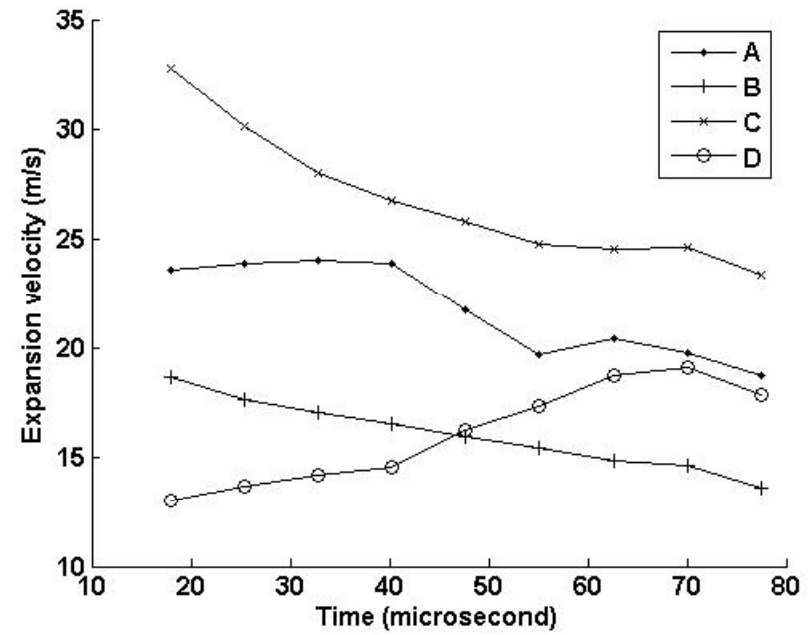
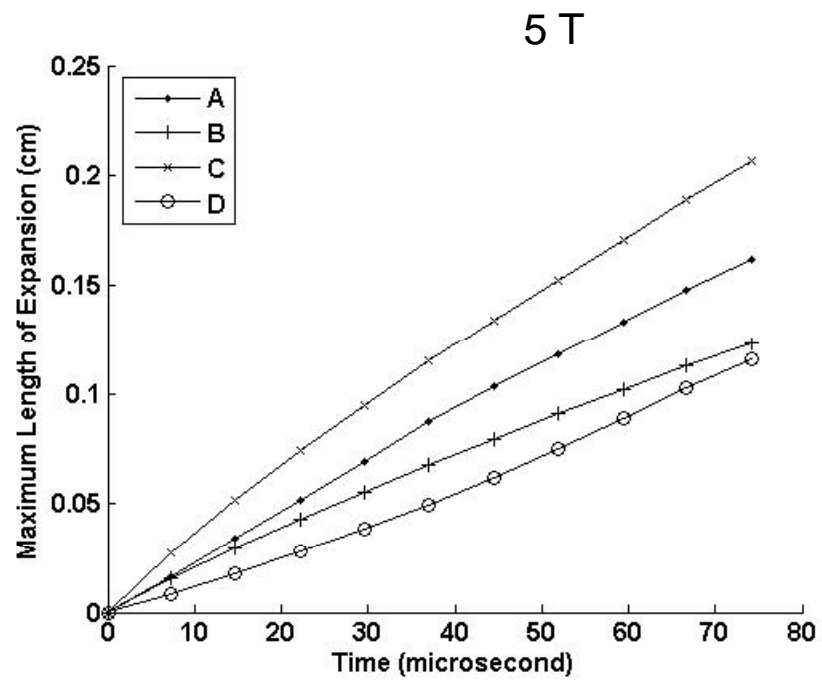
- To obtain the expansion velocity along the jet surface, we evaluate the expansion length in 4 typical positions.



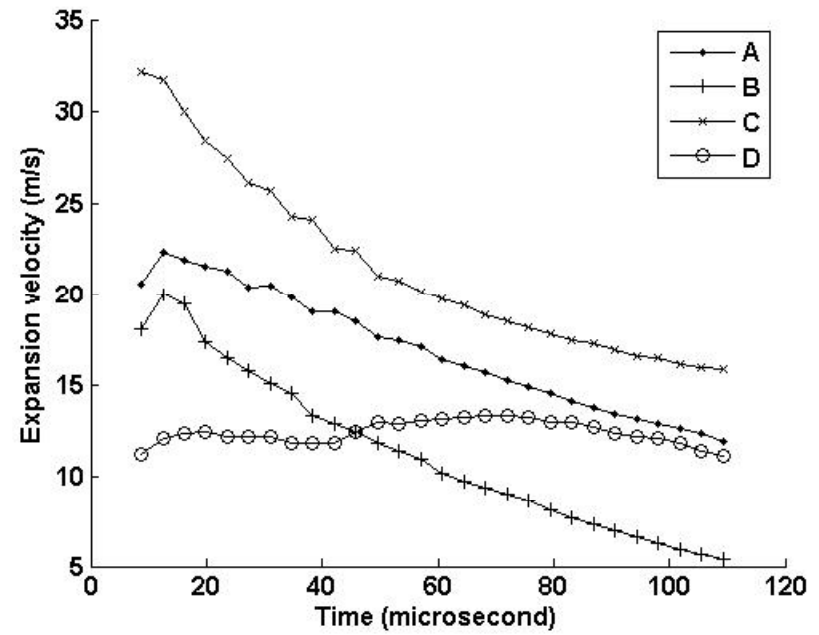
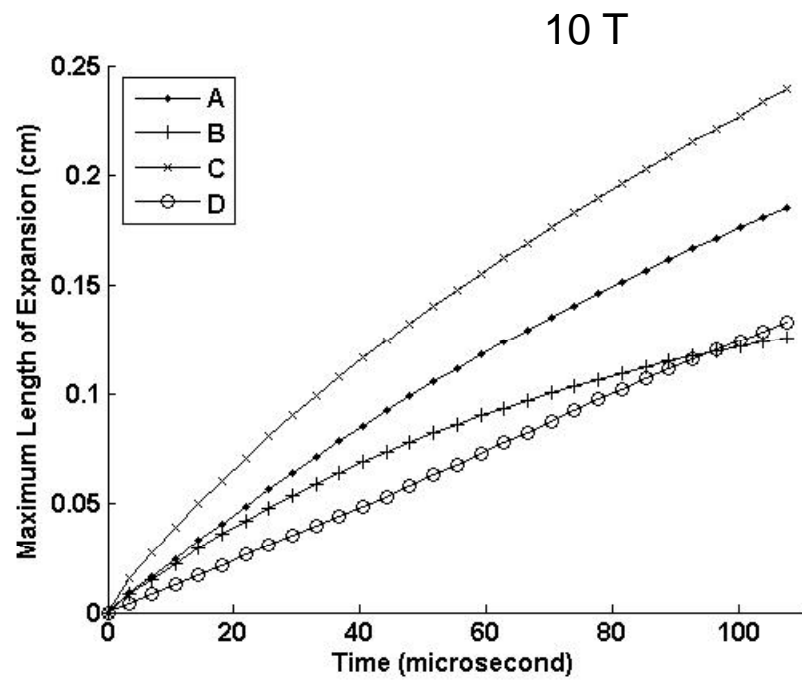
No magnetic field



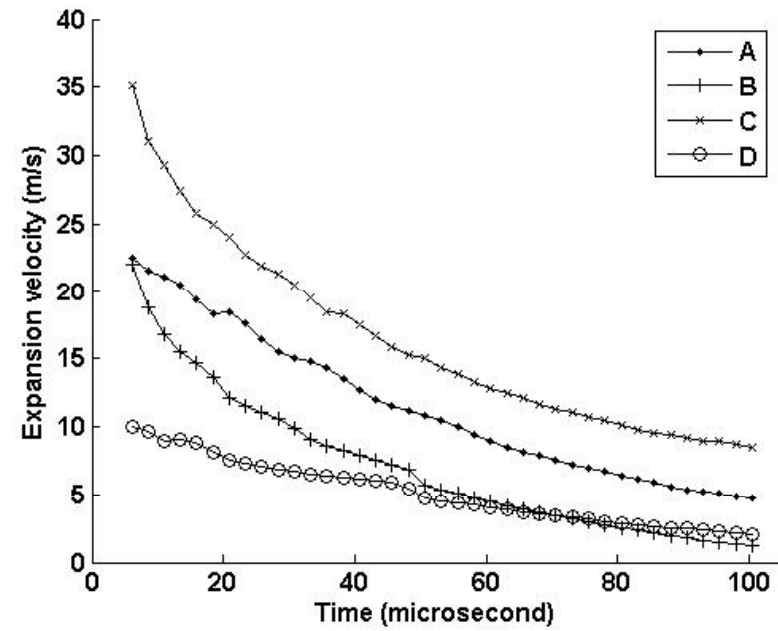
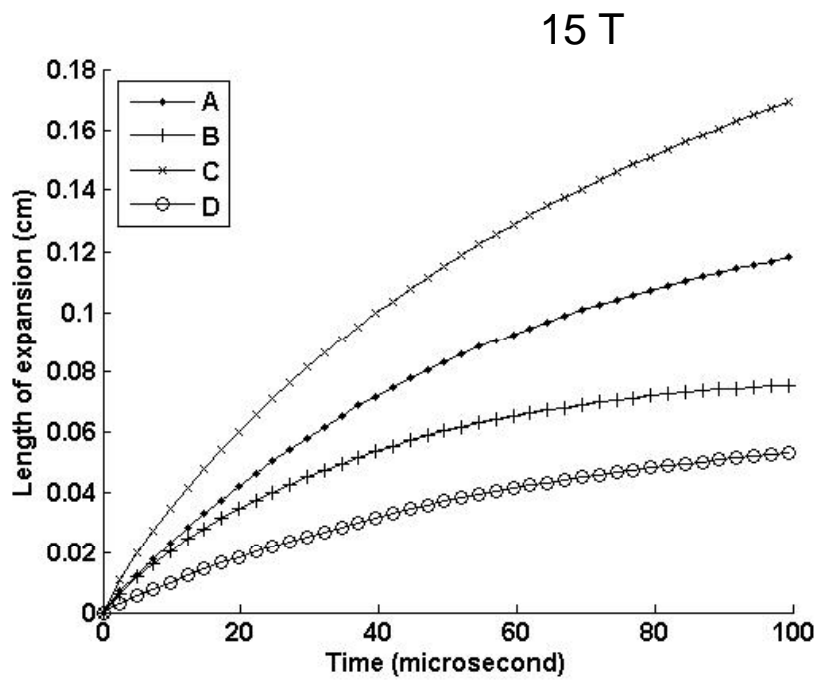
B=5T



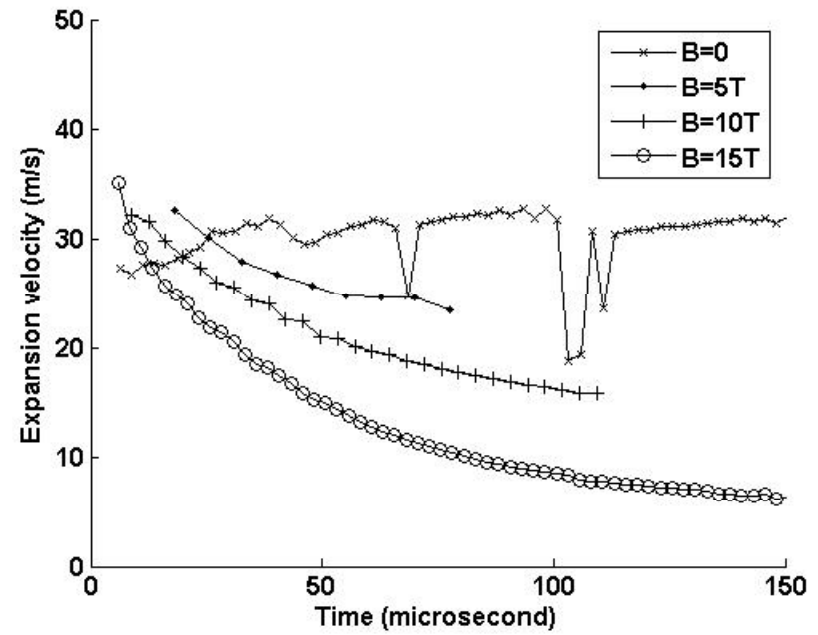
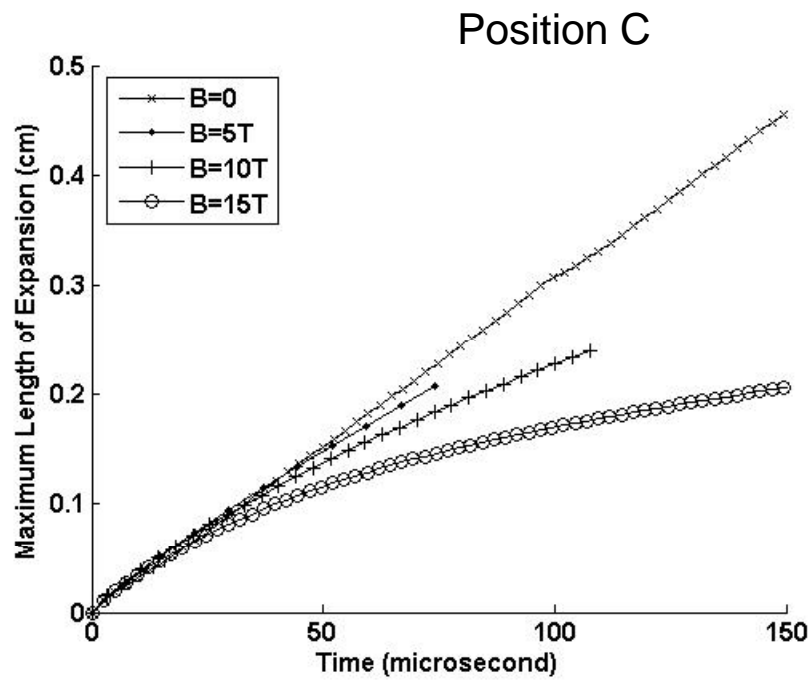
B=10T



B=15T



Summary



Conclusions

- Front tracking/Ghost fluid method is developed. Compared with the previous method, the new method has less numerical diffusion and gives reasonable expansion velocity.
- Different positions on the jet surface have different expansion velocity. The expansion velocity depends on the distance from the center of the energy deposition.
- The velocities of expansion along the major axis of the ellipse are 20, 20, 15, 4 m/s for $B=0,5,10,15T$ cases.
- The delay for filaments is not noticed. There can be some unknown physical effects.