# Fundamentals of SESAME Equation of State

**Scott Crockett** 

# Equation of State

What is an Equation of State anyway?



✓ An equation of state is a set of thermodynamic functions for a given material.

#### ✓ Partial EOS

- ✓ Ideal gas
- ✓ Virial expansion
- √ Steinberg
- ✓ Complete EOS
  - ✓ most easily defined using thermodynamic potentials



# **Equation of State**



**Problems** 

- Wide Variety of Complex Materials
  - Actinides (Pu, U, etc.)
  - Elemental Metals
  - Alloys and Chemical Compounds
  - Molecular Solids and Liquids
  - Polymers, Foams, Composites, and Geological
  - High Explosives
- Ambient to Astrophysical Conditions  $(10^{-6} < \rho/\rho_o < 10^5, 0 < T < 10^5 eV)$
- Nonequilibrium Processes (melting & refreezing)
- Large Ranges of Interpolation Between Models
- Incomplete Experimental Information
- More Basic Theory
- Solutions

- Improved Modeling
- Increased Support of Experiments



# So....What about high pressure?



P (Mbar)	
0.000001	Ambient
1	Center of Earth
100	Center of Jupiter
340	Insulating Nickel
> 1340	Metallic Neon
350000	Center of Sun
10000000	Highest P <sub>c</sub> for Al in SESAME



# Specifics of SESAME EOS



Our thermodynamic potential is Helmholtz free energy:

$$F(\rho,T)$$
 or  $A(\rho,T)$ 



## Specifics of SESAME EOS



 We define all extrinsic quantities (energy, entropy, etc.) per unit mass

$$V=1/\rho$$

Units:

o g/cm³

T (ev)

E MJ/kg (Mbar cm³/g)

P GPa (Mbar)

velocity km/s  $(cm/\mu s)$ 



# Three-term decomposition of EOS



#### as:

$$F(V,T) = \phi_0(V) + F_{\text{ion}}(V,T) + F_{\text{el}}(V,T)$$

$$\phi_0(V)$$
 cold curve contribution

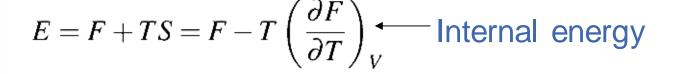
$$F_{
m ion}(V,T)$$
 cold + thermal ionic contribution

$$F_{\rm el}(V,T)$$
 thermal electronic contribution



# Basic thermodynamic quantities



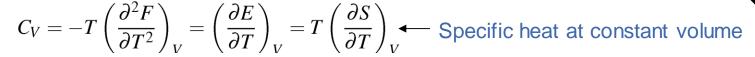


$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_V \leftarrow$$
 Entropy

$$P = \rho^2 \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho}\right)_T$$
 Pressure



# Basic thermodynamic quantities



$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_P = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_P$$
 Specific heat at constant pressure

$$B_T = V \left( \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial V^2} \right)_T = -V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T$$
 Isothermal bulk modulus

$$rac{B_S}{B_T} = rac{C_P}{C_V}$$



# Basic thermodynamic quantities



$$\gamma = V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial E} \right)_V = \frac{\alpha V B_T}{C_V}$$
 Gruneisen parameter



## **SESAME Database**



- Origins of the database
- ✓ Basic elements



#### SESAME Database



1949 -- Feynman, Metropolis, and Teller

"Equations of State of Elements Based on the Generalized Fermi-Thomas Theory"

1956 -- Cowan and Ashkin

TFD

-- Cowan

"self-contained form for the ionic EOS"

1971 -- Jack Barnes and Jerry Kerley

The SESAME database was created

1972 -- The library first became publicly available



### **SESAME** Distribution

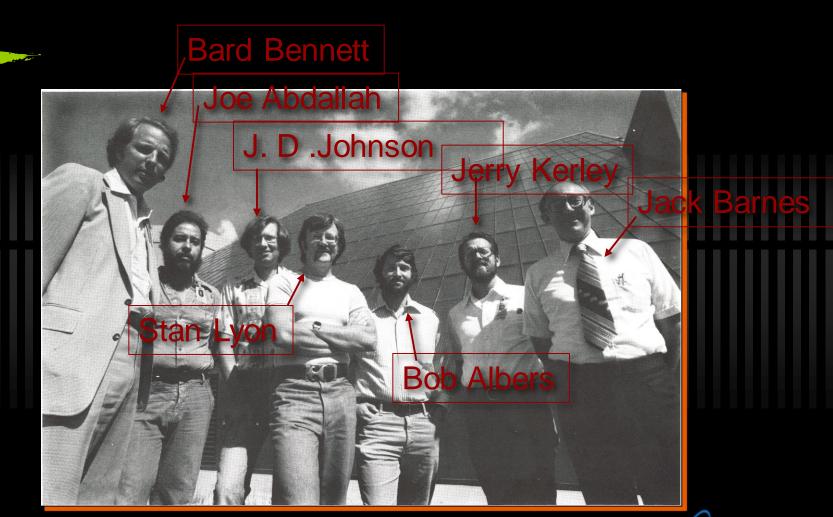


SESAME has a wide user base it has been distributed to:

- Foreign Countries
- US Government
- US Corporations
- US Universities
- Internal LANL Divisions



#### Class of 1979





#### The SESAME database structure



- ✓ Library → Material → Table → Data
- ✓ Materials are Indicated by numbers (material IDs)
  - Numbering conventions
    - ✓ EOS (0-9999, 50000, 90000 for beta/experimental only).
    - Opacity (10000 or 60000)
    - ✓ Conductivity (20000 or 70000)
    - ✓ Melt and Shear tables (30000 or 80000)



### The SESAME library table/data types

- ✓ 100 series -- comments
  - ✓ 101 -- fixed form with basic information (name etc.)
  - √ 102-199 (all others) -- free-form text describing anything else
  - 201 atomic number, atomic weight, reference density, etc.
  - 300 series stores functions on a density-temperature grid
    - √ 301 -- total ρ, T, P, E, A
    - √ 303 -- cold + nuclear
    - ✓ 304 -- electronic
    - √ 305 -- nuclear
    - √ 306 -- cold ρ, Τ, P, E, A (= E)
    - √ 311 -- Maxwell constructed 301 (internal only)
    - √ 321 -- mass fractions for multiphase EOS



#### The SESAME library table/data types



- √ 400 series stores functions along a curve
  - √ 401 -- vapor dome ρ, T, P, E, A
  - √ 411 -- solidus ρ, Τ, Ρ, Ε, Α
  - ✓ 412 -- liquidus p, T, P, E, A
  - √ 431 -- shear modulus at T=0
  - ✓ 432 -- shear modulus at T=0 and T=T<sub>M</sub>
- 500 series -- opacity
- ✓ 600 series -- conductivity



#### The SESAME library table/data types



- Data formats
  - binary file (SESAME)-- used in all Laboratory applications
  - ✓ ascii file -- used in most external applications
    - CTH, Mach2, Autodyn, Helios
  - directory structure -- used by OpenSesame
  - XML -- next generation library



#### The SESAME ascii file



```
0
0 3720 101 240 r 82803 22704 1
material. aluminum (z=13.0, a=26.9815) /source. S. D. Crockett, T-1/date. Aug.28
/refs. LAUR-04-6442/comp. Al/codes. GRIZZLY (ver. 030603) /Classification.
Unclassified /
1 3720 102 320 r 82803 22704 1
This EOS was produced to using the standard LANL GRIZZLY models. The aluminum EO
S is an improvement over prior SESAME EOS produced. A comparison to the 3710 se
ries is provided in LAUR-04-6442. A copy of all the input decks required to repr
oduce this EOS are contained in the above report.
1 3720 201 5 r 82803 22704 1
1 3720 301 26165 r 82803 22704 1
1.110000000000000E+027.80000000000000E+010.0000000000000E+002.7000000000000E-065.40000000000000E-0611111
1.350000000000000E-052.70000000000000E-055.40000000000000E-051.3500000000000E-042.70000000000001E-0411111
5.4000000000001E-04 1.3500000000000E-03 2.70000000000E-03 4.05000000000001E-03 6.7500000000000E-0311111
1.080000000000000E-021.62000000000000E-022.70000000000000E-024.0500000000001E-026.7500000000000E-0211111
1.08000000000000E-01 1.62000000000000E-01 2.1600000000000E-01 2.700000000000E-01 3.37500000000000E-0111111
4.05000000000001E-01....
```

