SPH simulations for space defense

Maximilian Rutz

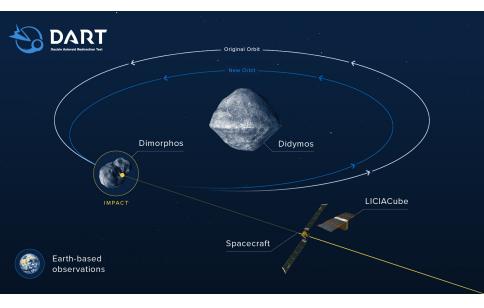
July 15, 2020

Roadmap

Dart and Hera Missions

2 SPH setup

SPH results



- Launch in July 2021 on a SpaceX Falcon 9
- Impact in fall 2022
- Impact at 0.07 au to Earth, 29x Earth-Moon, 1/5x Earth-Mars
- Observations with LICIACube and earth based telescopes

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- Launch in 2024
- Arrival in 2026
- Why a second mission?
 - Dust cloud after impact
 - Reduce uncertainty of orbital shift
 - Politics ...

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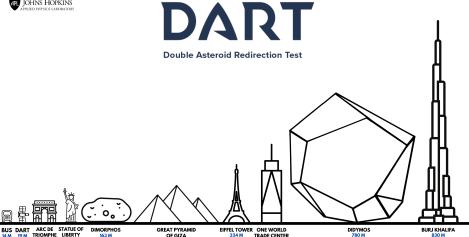
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49 M 93 M (MEAN)

139 M



546 M

Target

https://www.nasa.gov/planetarydefense/dart Dimorphos orbiting Didymos https://dart.jhuapl.edu/Gallery/media/graphics/lg/DART



Impactor

https://dart.jhuapl.edu/Mission/Impactor-Spacecraft.php

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SPH method

Smoothed particle hydrodynamics



Miluphcuda

Smoothed particle hydrodynamics

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- Runge Kutta fourth order
- no self gravity
- ullet p-lpha porosity micro vs macroporosity

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smoothing length

- how can resolution be locally increased with SPH method (different radii and sml) - limit of sml -¿ 0 is normal hydrodynamics??

Goals of simulations

Compare numerical results with observations to:

- test numerical codes
- identify target material and properties

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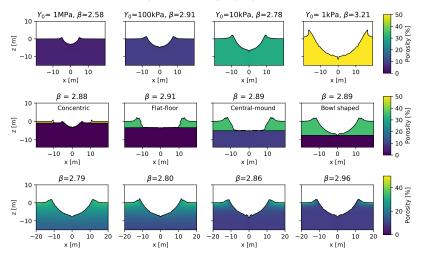
- 1 test numerical codes
- identify target material and properties

Beta factor

SPH results

The DART impact into different targets can produce the same β , but different craters.

Measurements of **both** β and crater size/morphology **together** can be diagnostic of target properties.



Impact angle

Not seen in 2d grid codes Raducan

Philosophical observations about SPH

- A lot of individual physics implementable
- Interaction between physical models within a code can get complex
- A lot of different codes available
- A lot of parameters needed to reproduce results of others