

Using hydrocode simulations to reproduce observations of the DART impact

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Kathryn M. Kumamoto¹, J. Michael Owen¹, Jason Pearl¹, Megan Bruck Syal¹, Dawn M. Graninger², Mallory E. DeCoster², Cody Raskin¹, Angela M. Stickle², and the DART Investigation Team

¹ Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

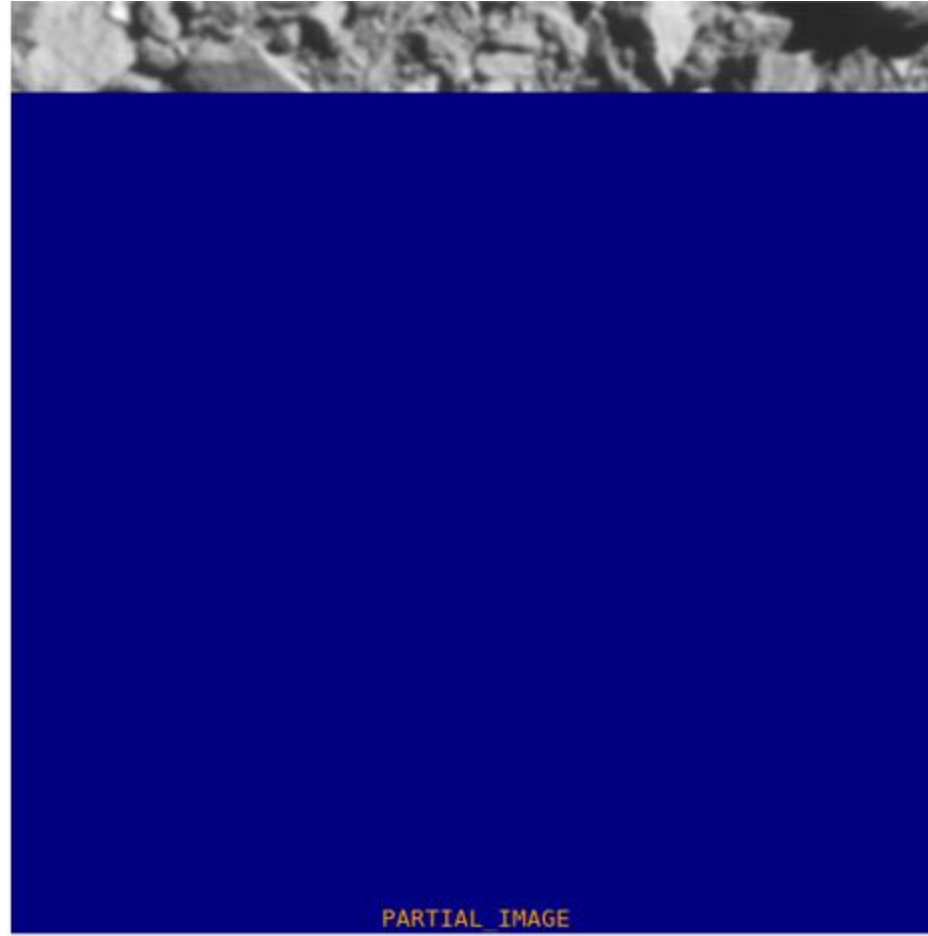
² Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory



A little over six months ago, DART smashed into an asteroid



Incomplete transfer of
the final image from
the DRACO camera

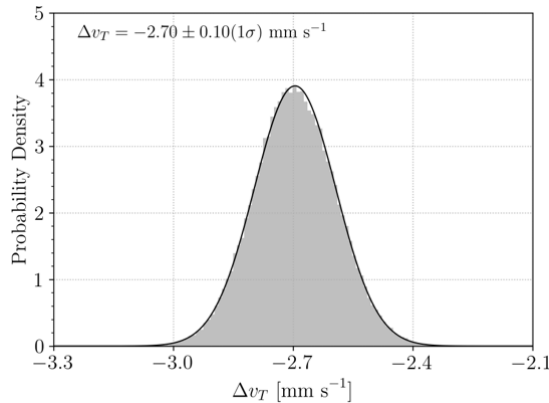


Key observations to reproduce in impact simulations

Boulder, boulders, and boulders



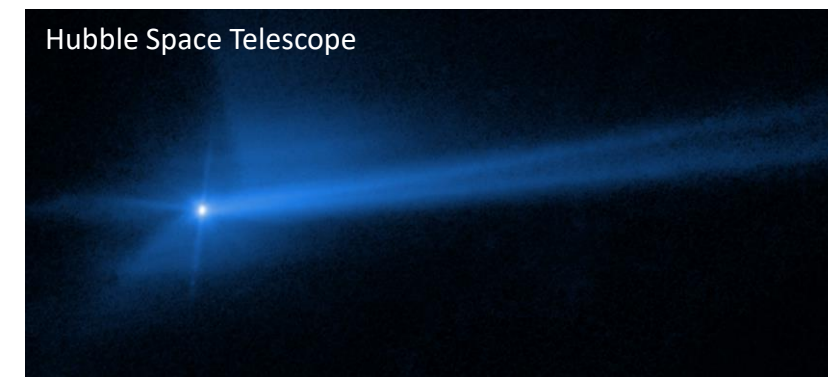
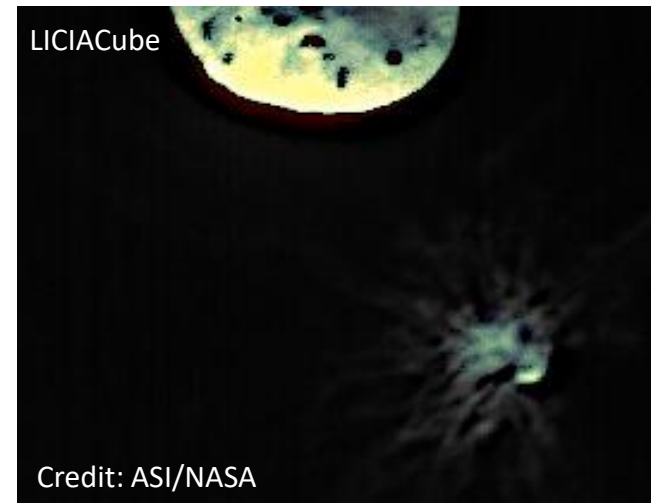
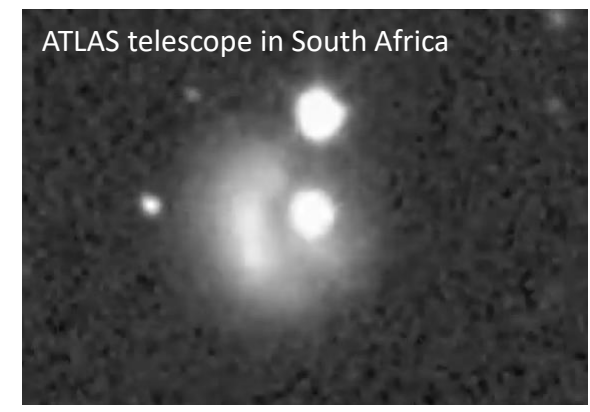
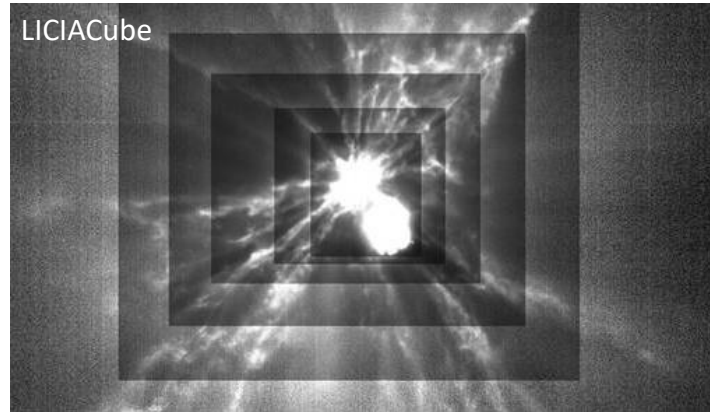
$dV = 2.7 \text{ mm/s}$



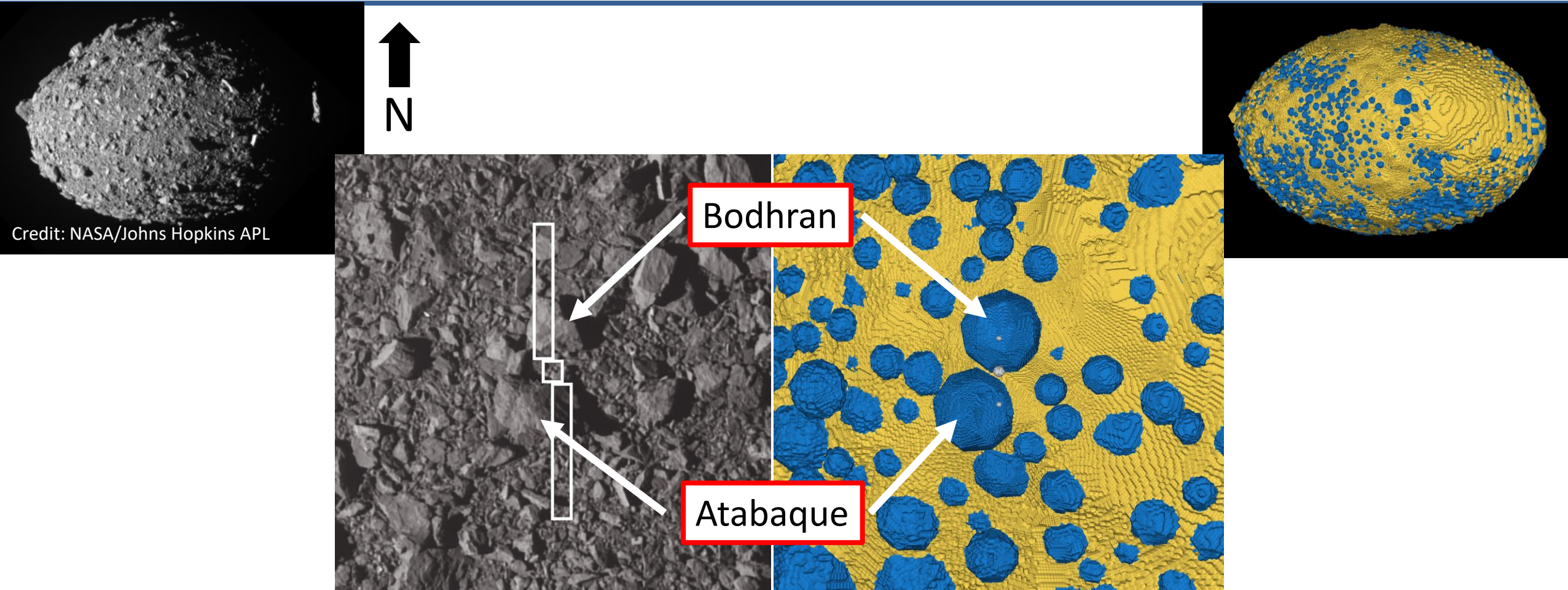
Cheng et al., 2023, *Nature*

Based on observations by Thomas et al., 2023, *Nature*

Ejecta details: morphology, plumes, mass estimates, production longevity...



Simple reproductions of Atabaque and Bodhran in Spherical

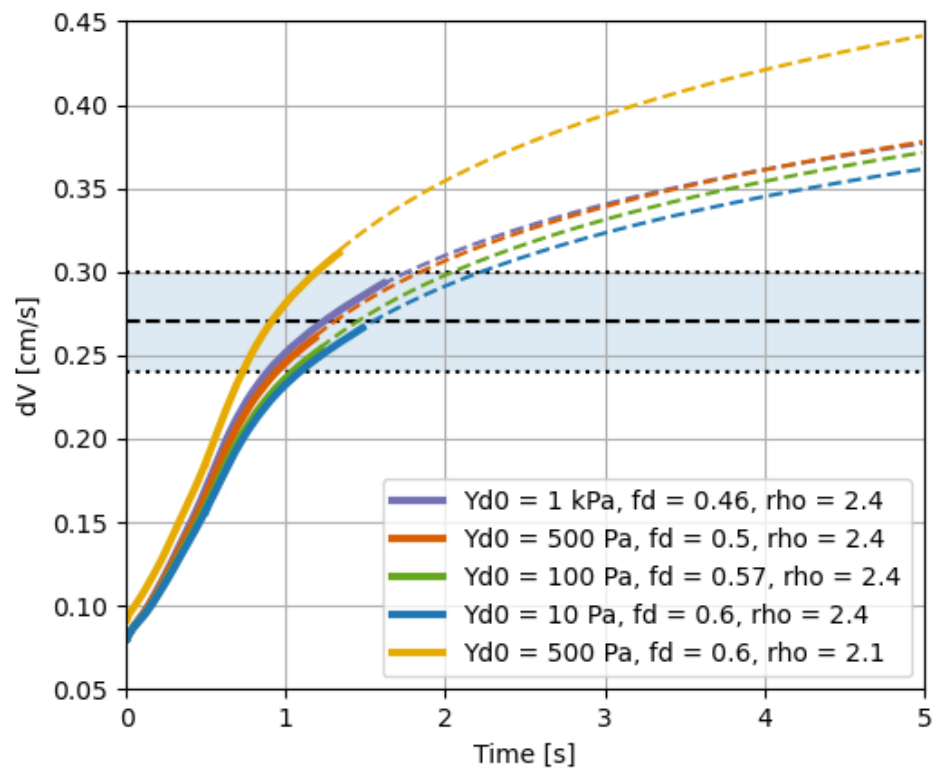


See Stickle et al. poster for more!

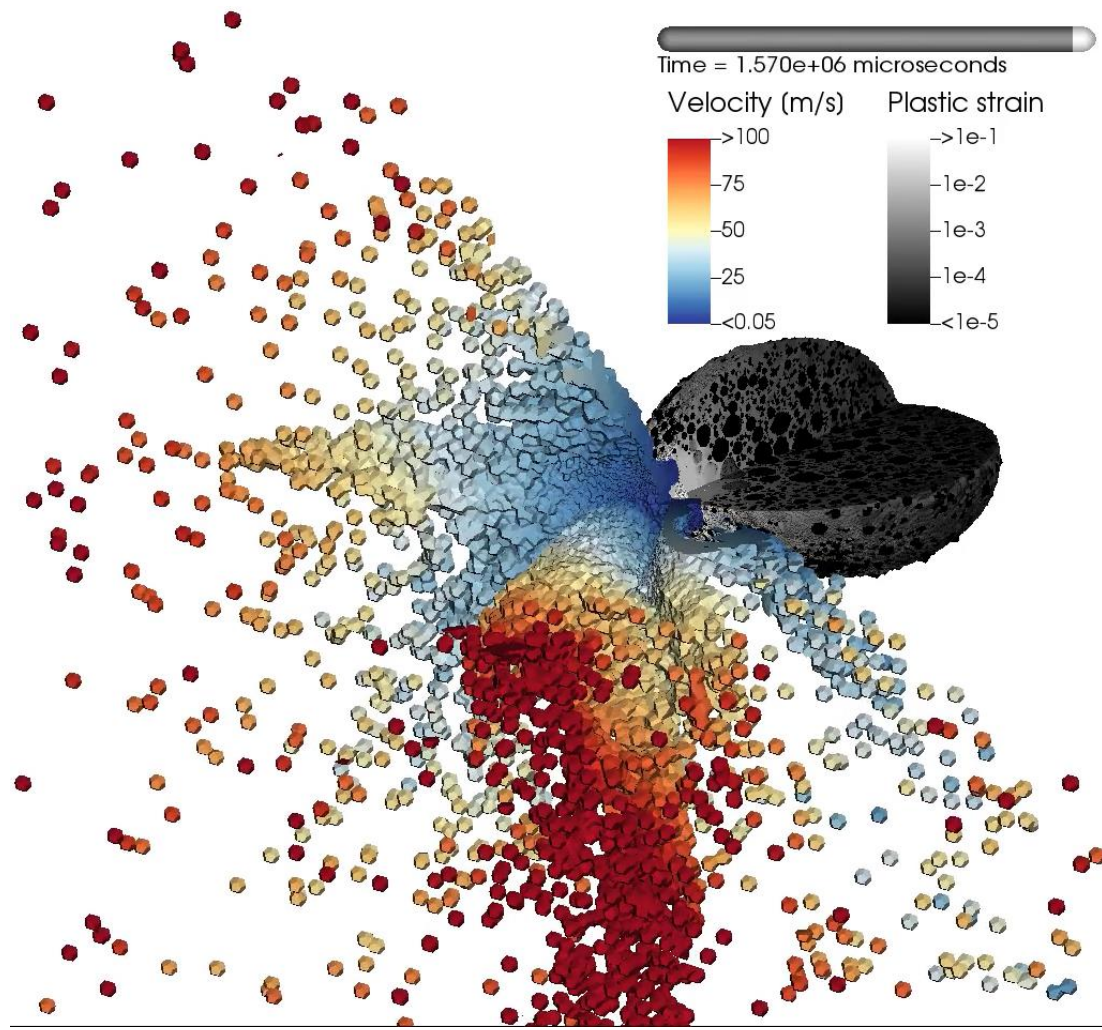
For this set-up, many options for matrix properties overshoot target velocity

5 cm resolution at impact site

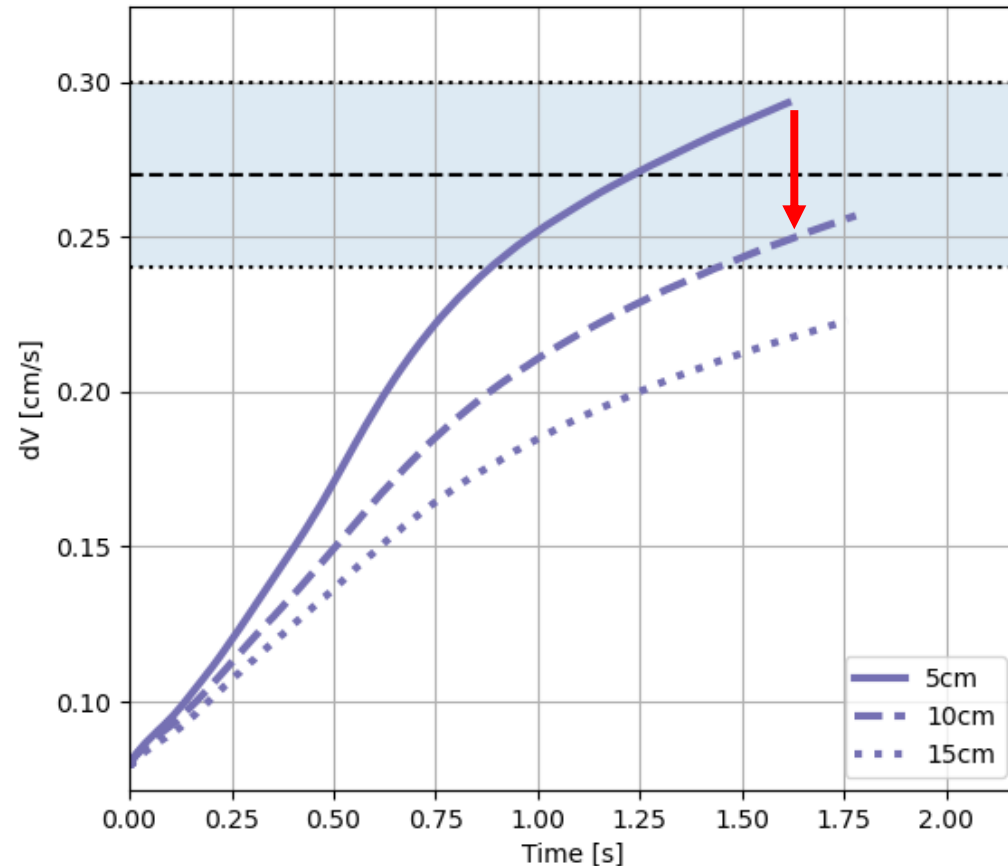
Constant boulder properties (e.g., strength, porosity, etc.)



See Stickle et al. poster for more!



Under-resolving simulations can lead to significant differences in deflection magnitude



Matrix properties:

$\gamma d_0 = 1$ kPa

$f_d = 0.47$

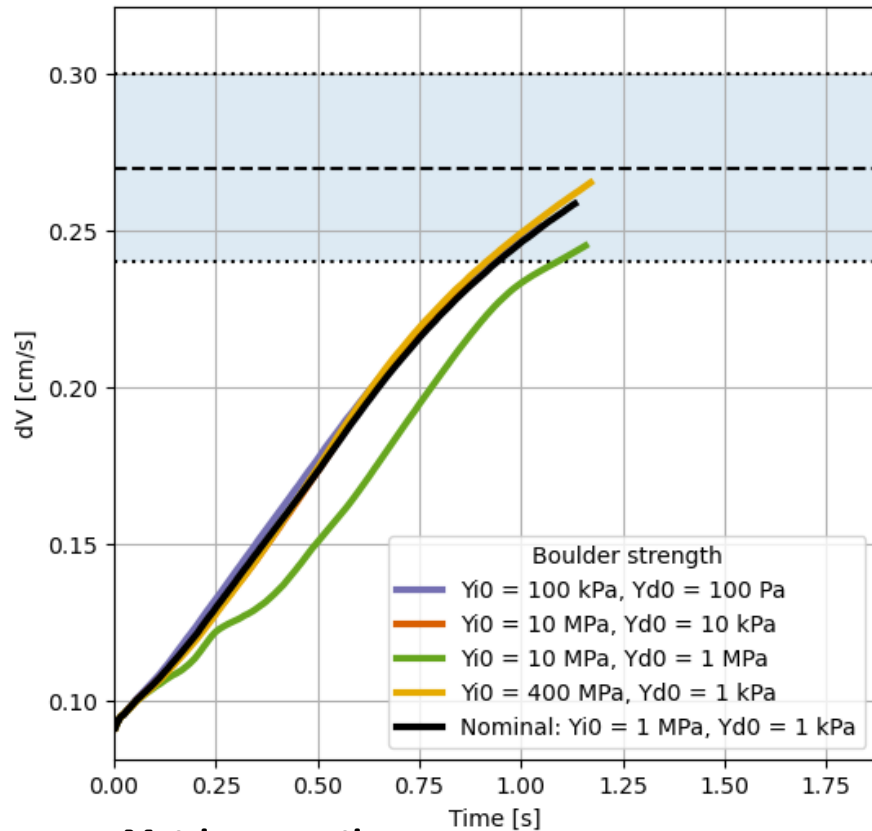
$\phi = 0.4$

For our assumed properties, we're looking for a substantial **undershoot at 10 cm** to get something that will **work at 5 cm**

See Stickle et al. poster for more!

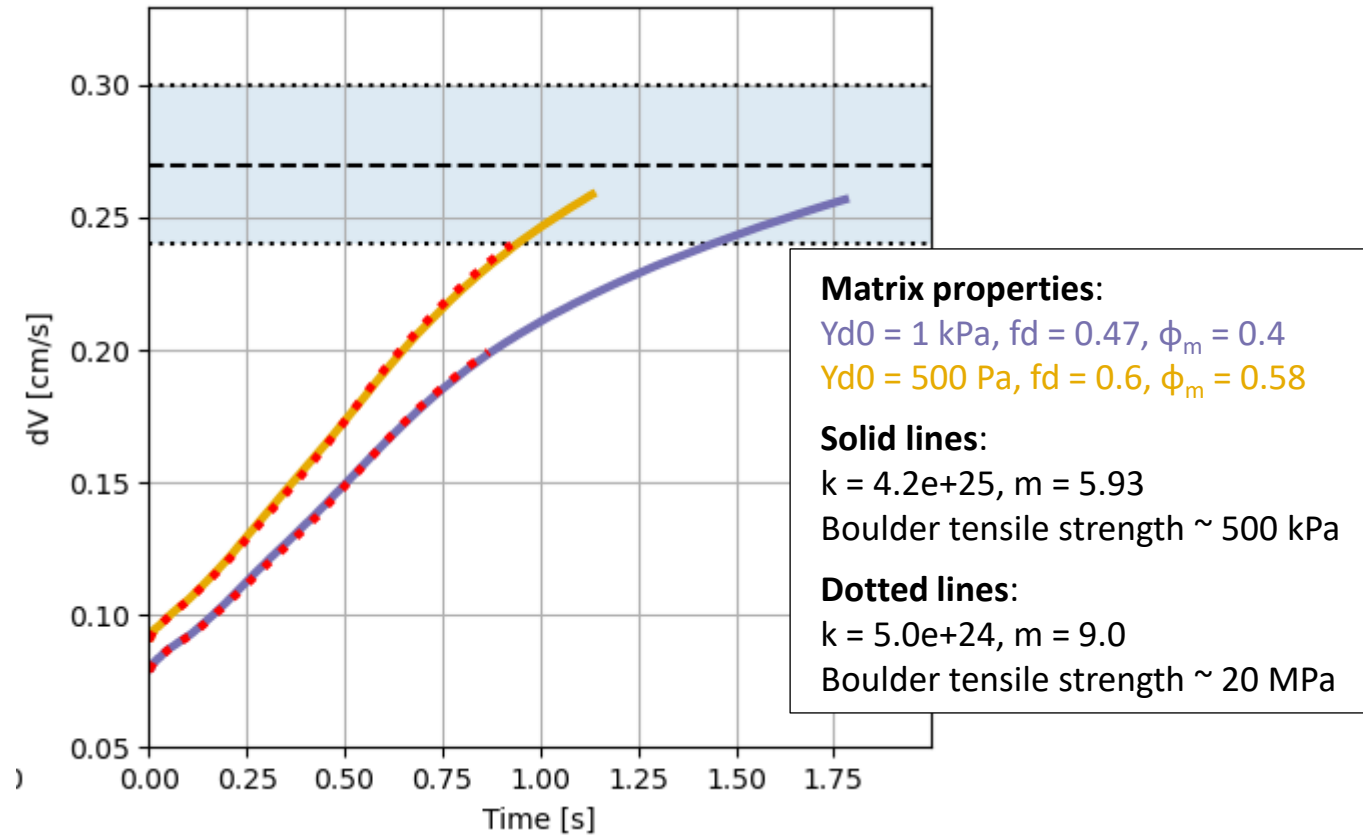
A variety of boulder strengths don't substantially change deflection magnitude

Boulder yield strength



Matrix properties:
 $Yd0 = 1 \text{ kPa}$, $fd = 0.47$, $\phi_m = 0.4$

Boulder tensile strength



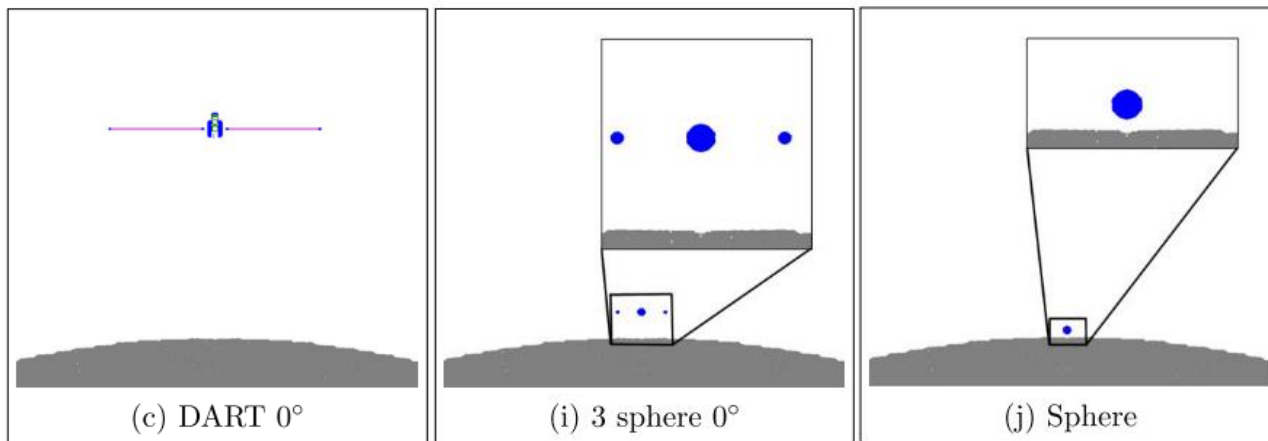
Matrix properties:
 $Yd0 = 1 \text{ kPa}$, $fd = 0.47$, $\phi_m = 0.4$
 $Yd0 = 500 \text{ Pa}$, $fd = 0.6$, $\phi_m = 0.58$

Solid lines:
 $k = 4.2e+25$, $m = 5.93$
 Boulder tensile strength $\sim 500 \text{ kPa}$

Dotted lines:
 $k = 5.0e+24$, $m = 9.0$
 Boulder tensile strength $\sim 20 \text{ MPa}$

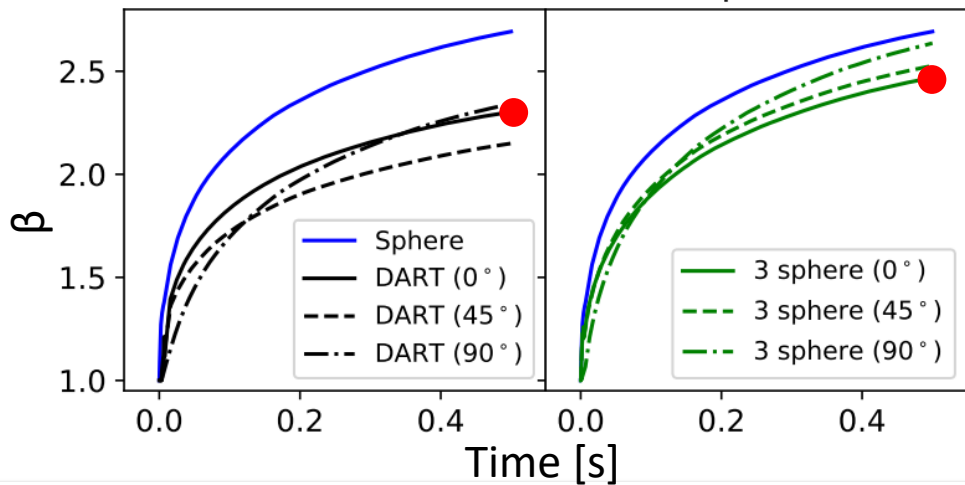
Impactor geometry has a larger effect for rubble piles than homogenous targets

Owen et al., 2022, *PSJ*



DART

3 spheres

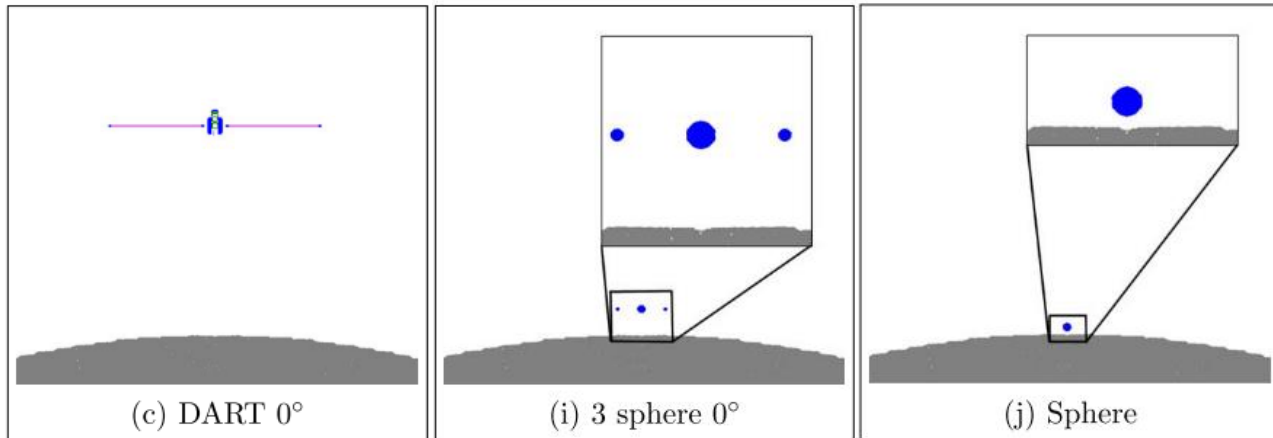


Difference in β of
~4% for 3-sphere vs
DART with 0° angle

Same magnitude
for dV

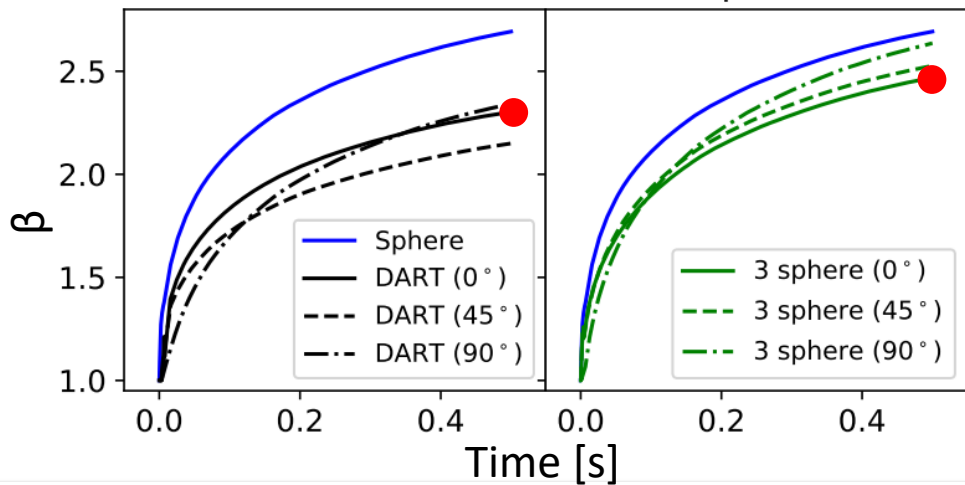
Impactor geometry has a larger effect for rubble piles than homogenous targets

Owen et al., 2022, *PSJ*



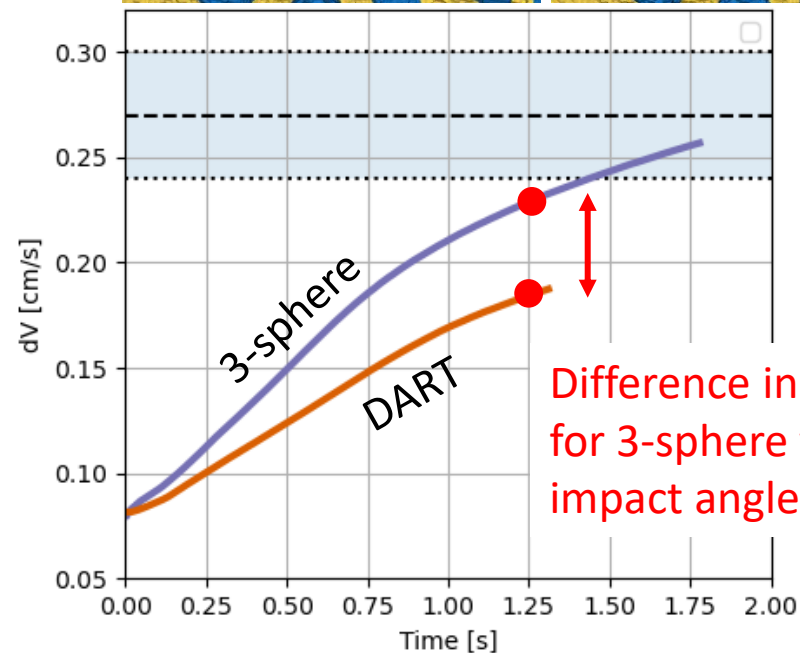
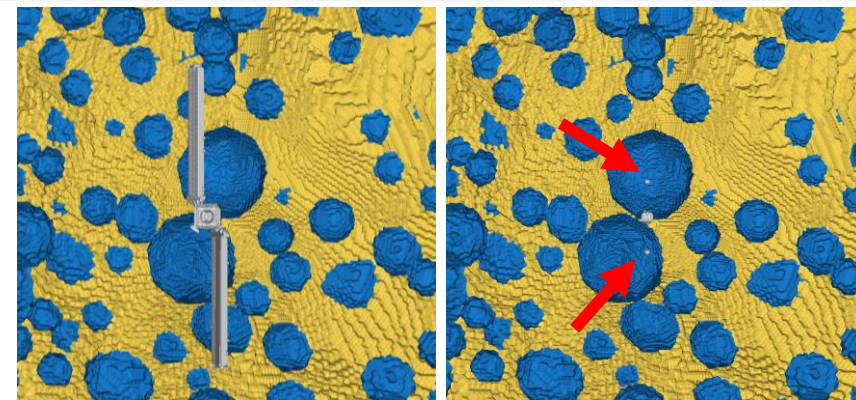
DART

3 spheres



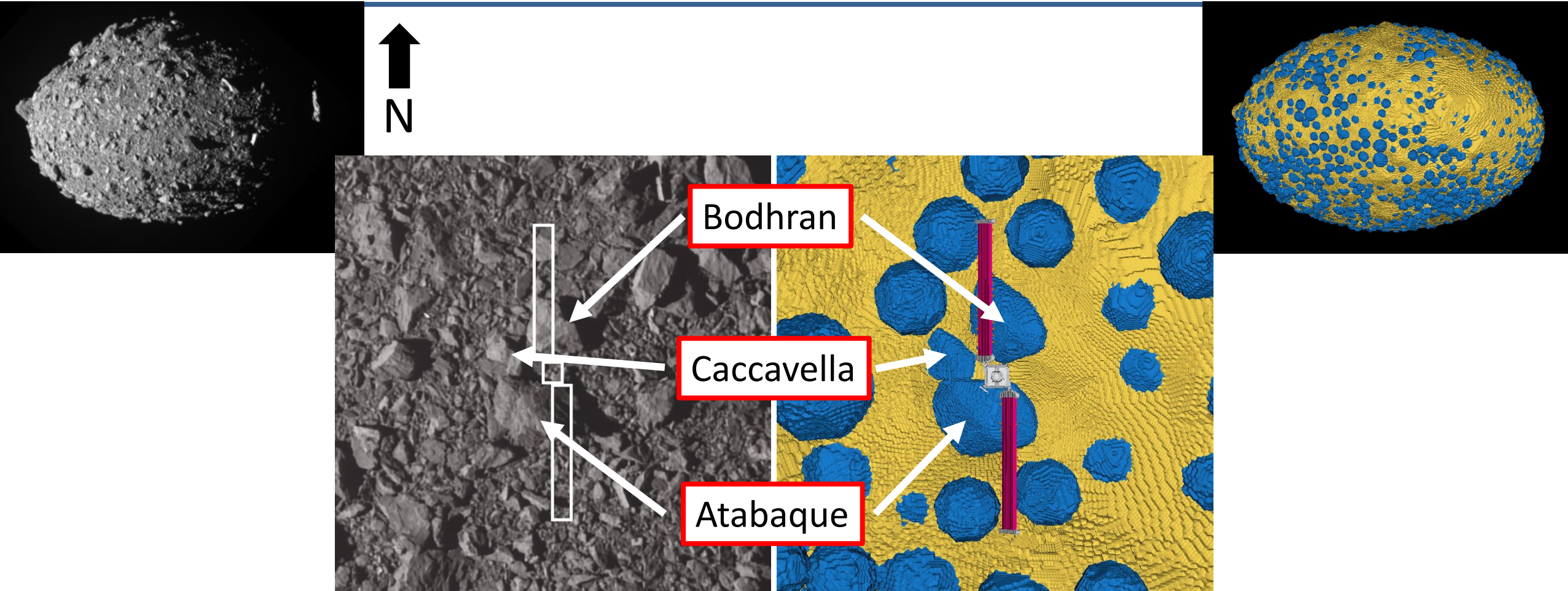
Difference in β of ~4% for 3-sphere vs DART with 0° angle

Same magnitude for dV

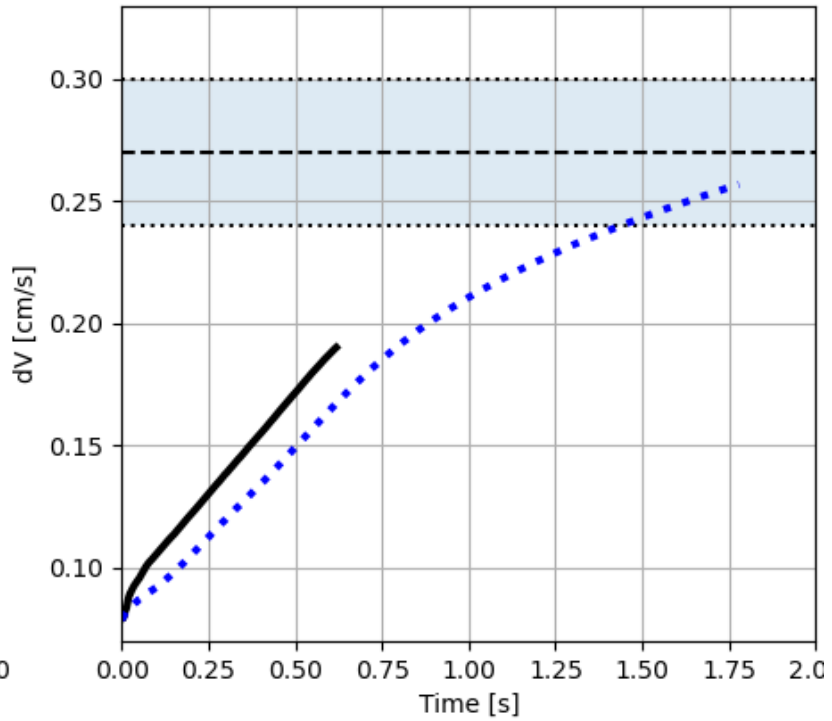
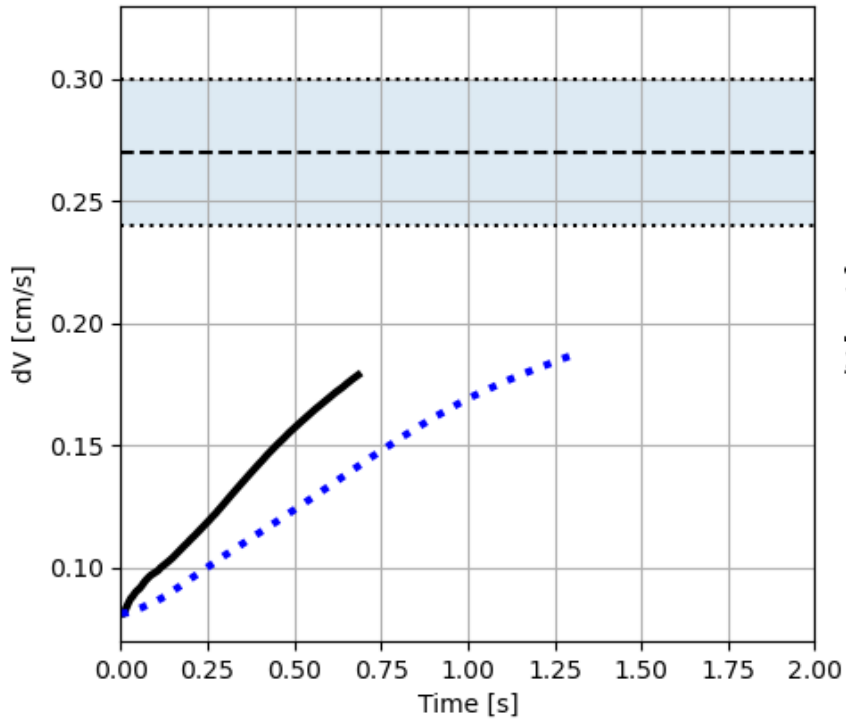


Difference in dV of ~25% for 3-sphere vs DART for impact angle

Making better boulders: Atabaque, Bodhran, and Caccavella

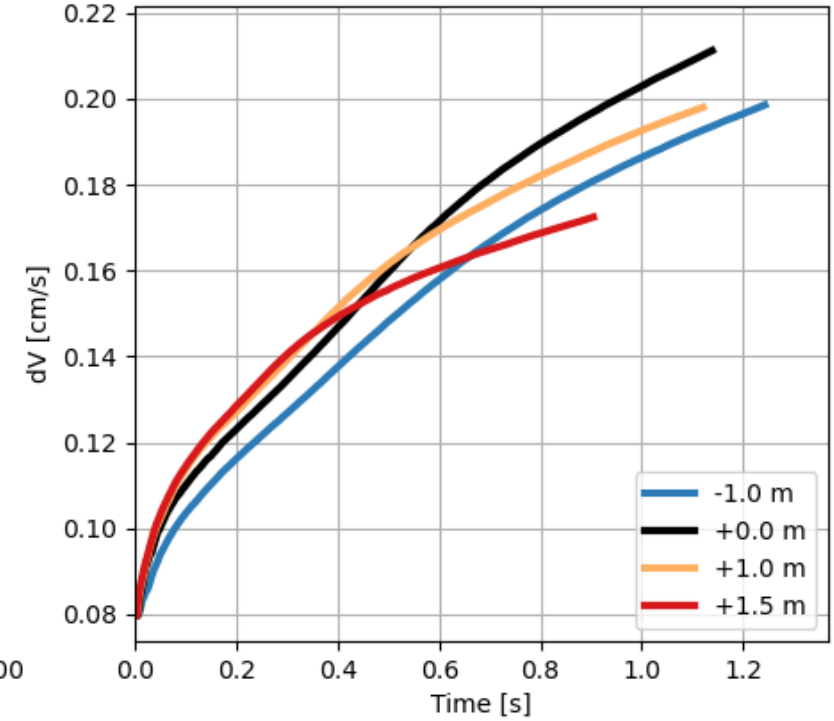
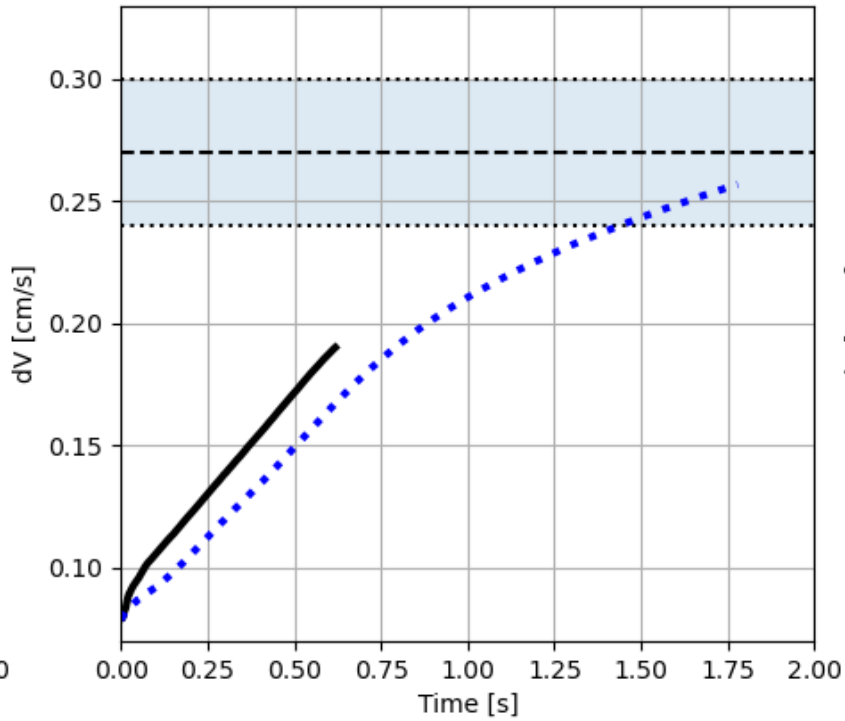
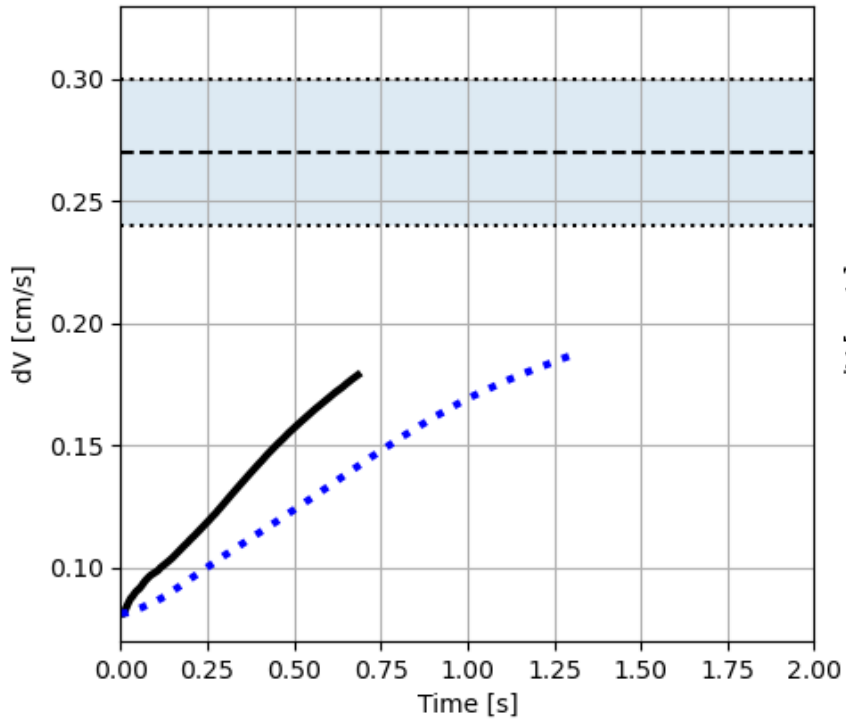
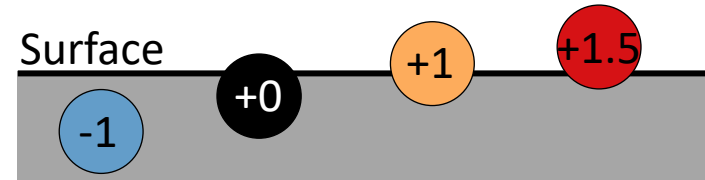


Precise boulder geometry influences deflection magnitude



- Old boulder arrangement
- New boulder arrangement

Precise boulder geometry influences deflection magnitude

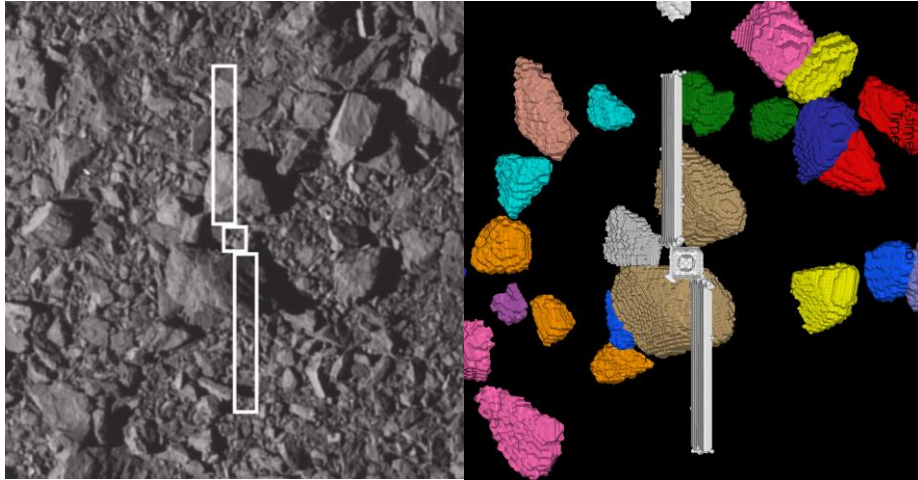


..... Old boulder arrangement
—— New boulder arrangement

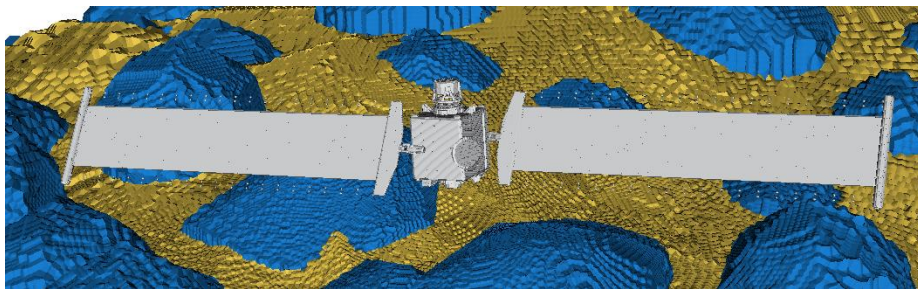
Inspired by Collins et al. (2023, LPSC)

DART provided essential constraints for deflection simulations

More impact site boulders

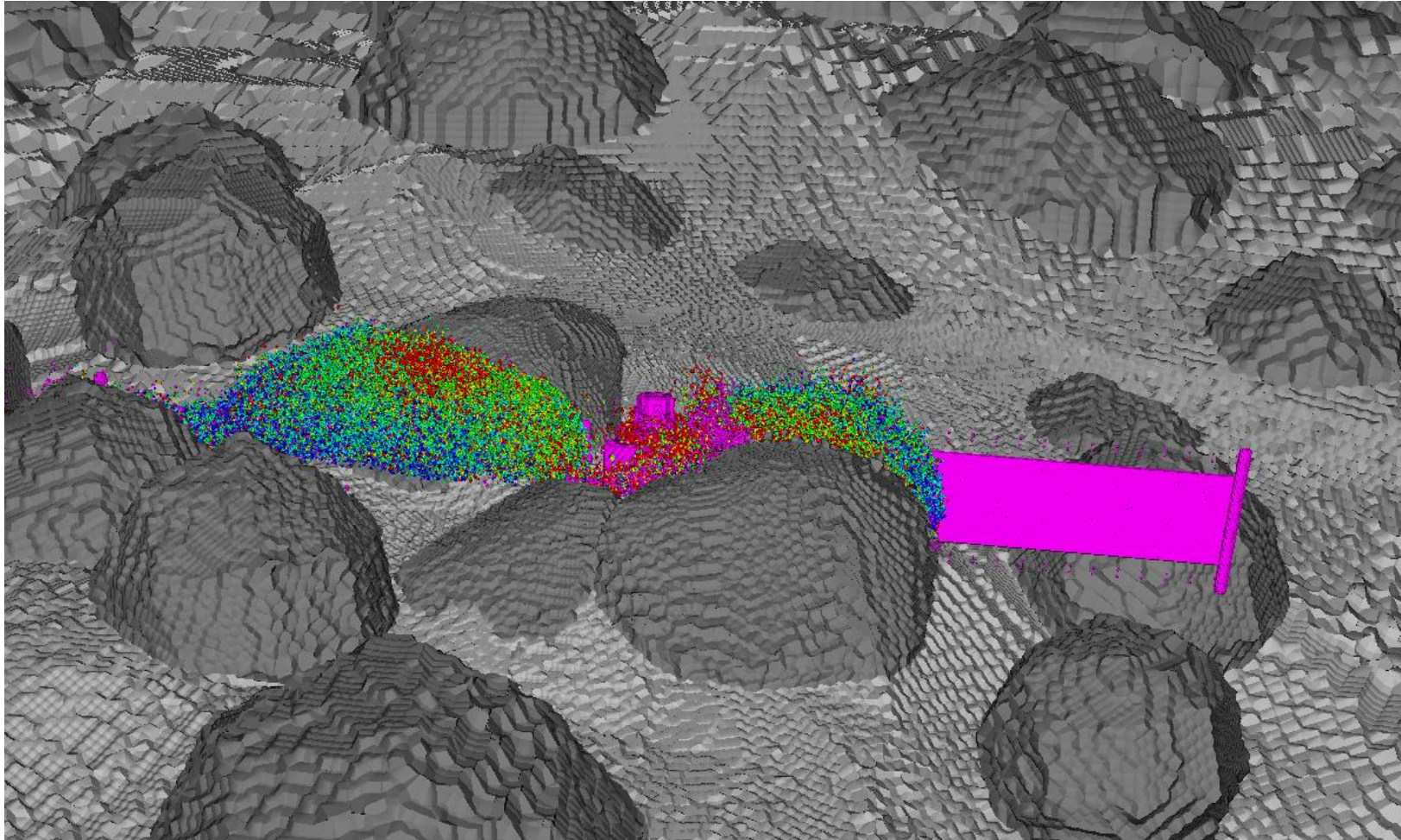


Hi-res spacecraft



- Some observations are easy to reproduce
 - Filaments in ejecta curtain
 - Relatively wide cone angle of ejecta curtain
 - Large mass of ejecta
- Others have been harder to reproduce
 - Many sims have very high deflection! But we need to reconcile ejecta production longevity and dV.
- Impactor choice is extra important for rubble piles
 - Solar panel “wing” representation may need improvement for 3-sphere analog into boulders
- Many avenues to explore
 - Weak surface + strong interior?
 - Internal boulder arrangement?
 - EOS uncertainty?
 - And more!

Questions?





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