

Abstract Submitted  
for the DPP08 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Radiation Induced Wall-Shocks as Diagnostic Features**<sup>1</sup> F.W. DOSS, R.P. DRAKE, University of Michigan, H.F. ROBEY, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, C.C. KURANZ, University of Michigan — Shock tube experiments in which heating ahead of the shock is present, by radiation transfer or other mechanisms, can exhibit heating and ablation of the tube material, driving an inwardly directed radial shock, which we call a wall-shock. Both the wall-shock and its interaction with the experiment's primary shock can be observed. From this interaction, various parameters related to shock speeds and temperatures may be inferred. Because wall-shocks may also be driven by laser preheat, they appear not only in experiments containing strongly radiating shocks, but in other laser driven shock experiments. We present several examples of wall shocks obtained in multiple experimental settings and observed by x-ray radiography, computational support generated from the radiation hydrodynamics code HYDRA, and work detailing how shock parameters may be estimated from wall-shock observations.

<sup>1</sup>This research was sponsored by NNSA Stewardship Sciences Academic Alliances and National Laser User Facility through DOE Research Grants DE-FG52-07NA28058 and DE-FG52-04NA00064, and by other grants and contracts.

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Date submitted: 21 Jul 2008

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