

Reactive Molecular Dynamics Simulations of Shocked PETN

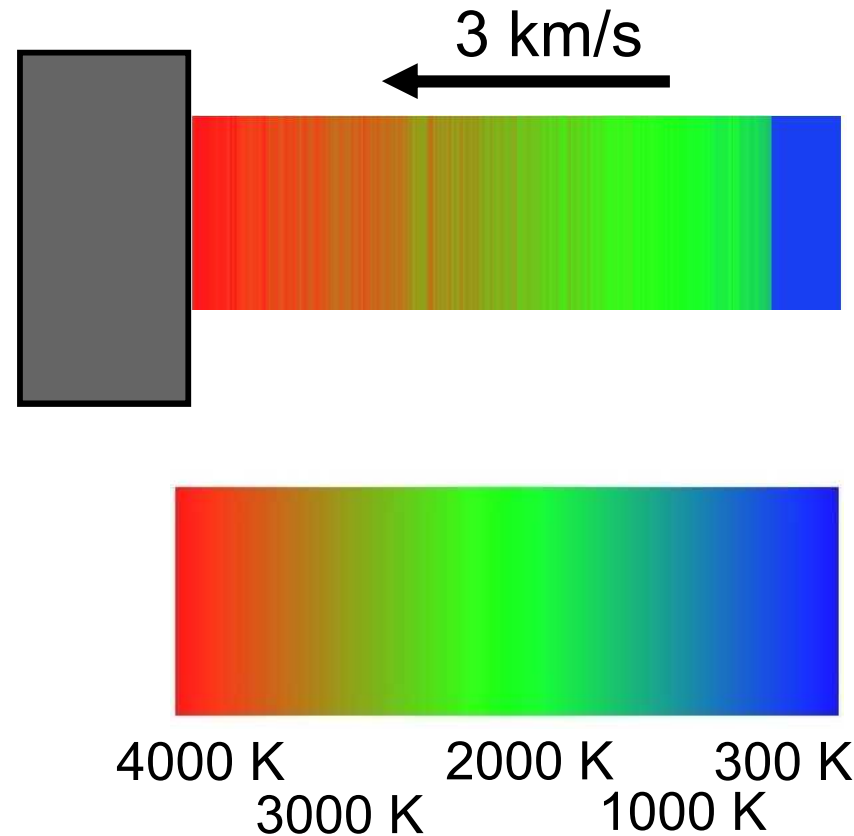
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Aidan Thompson

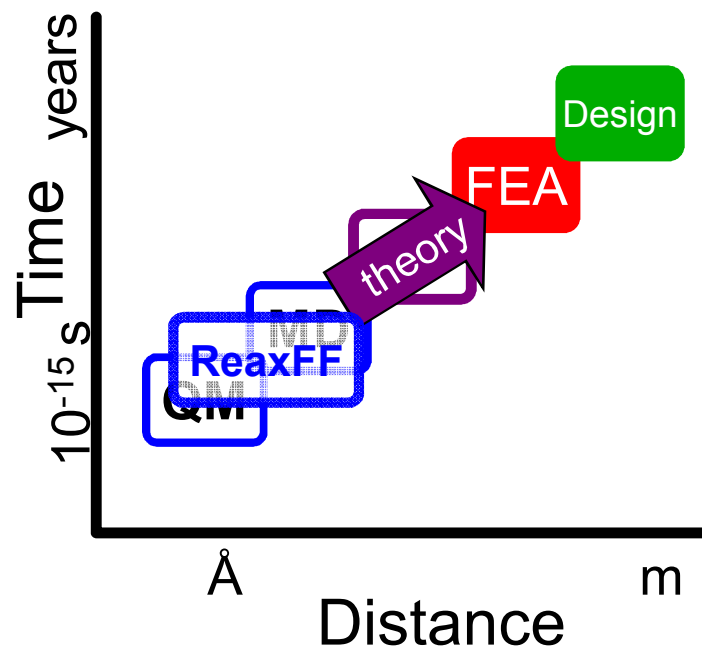
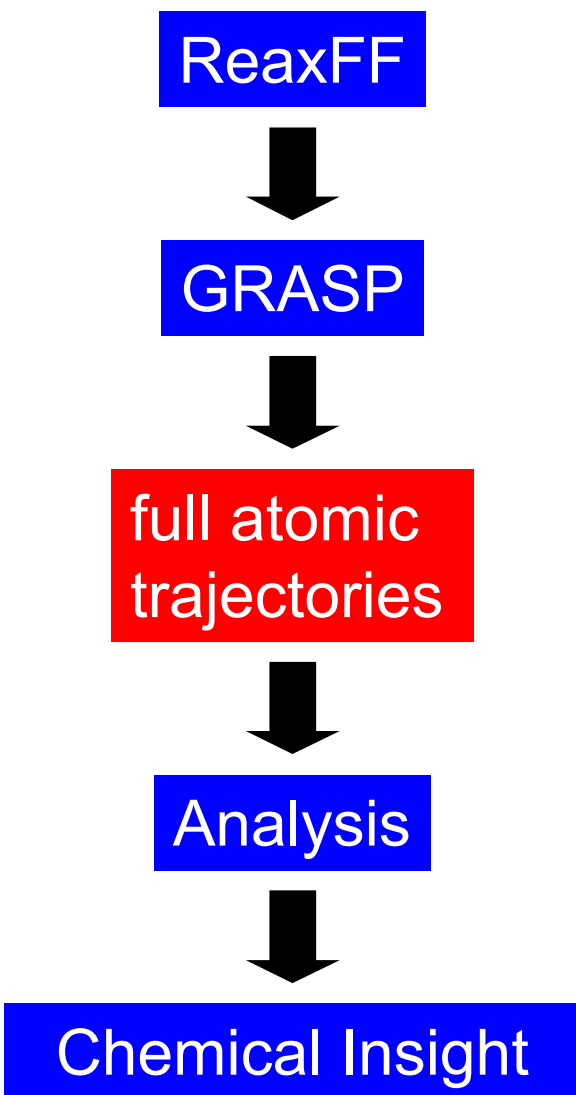
Sandia National Laboratories

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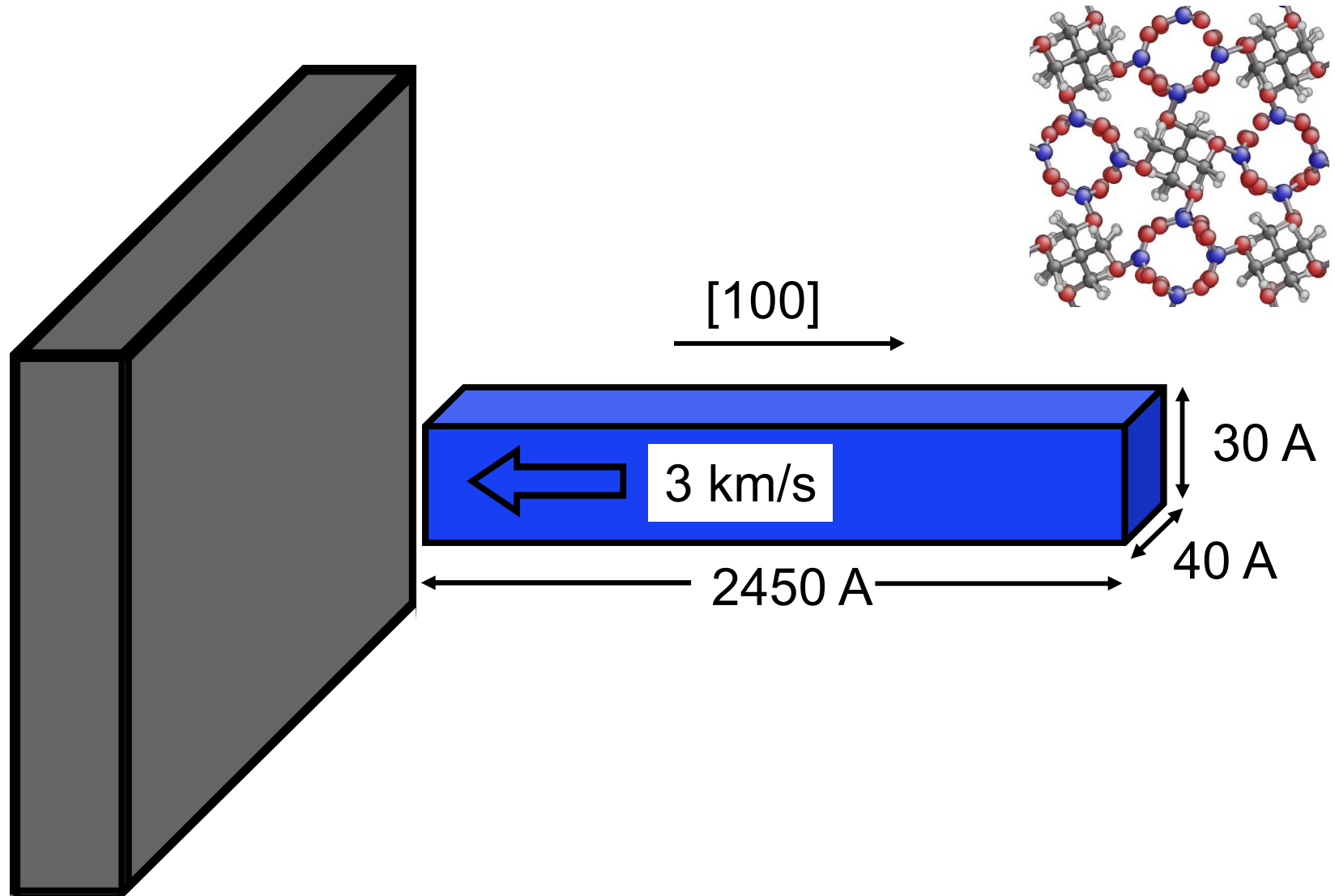


Reactive forcefields provide QM information at MD speed



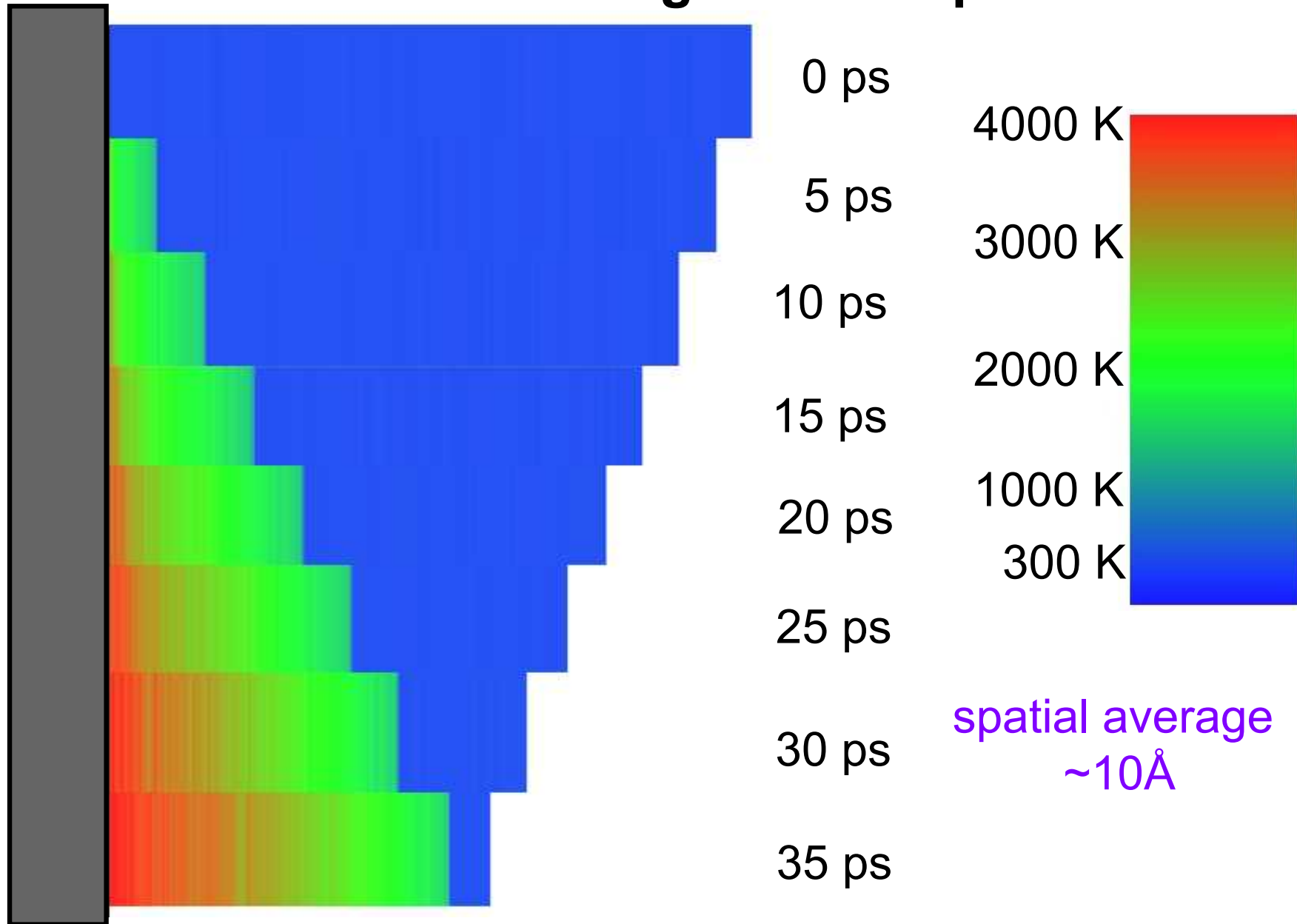
Bonds and charges are calculated self-consistently at every step

The simulation has a single crystal hitting a piston

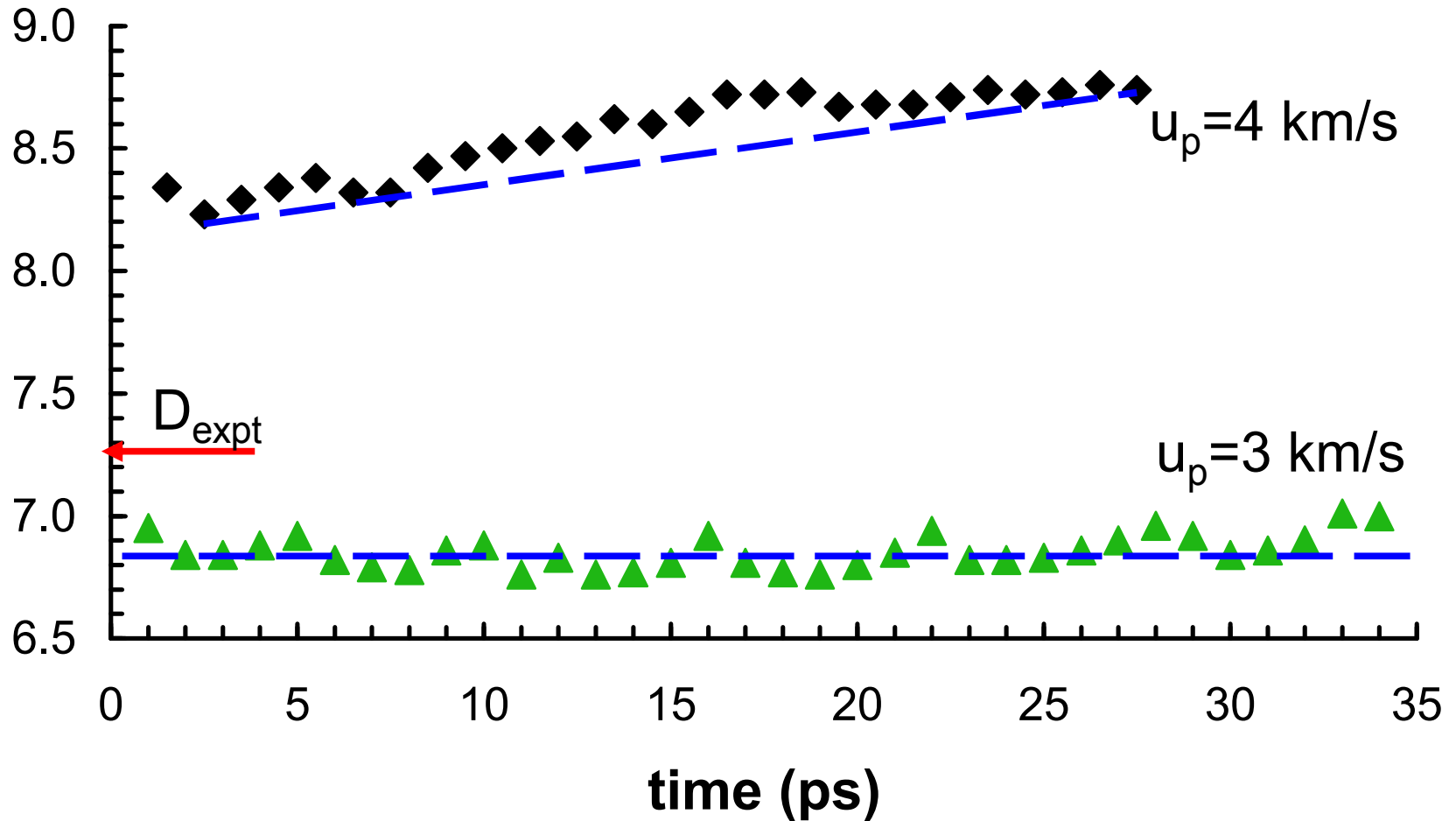


We simulate piston velocities of 3 km/s and 4 km/s, attempting to bracket the shock to detonation transition

Temperature dramatically increases as the shock front moves through the sample

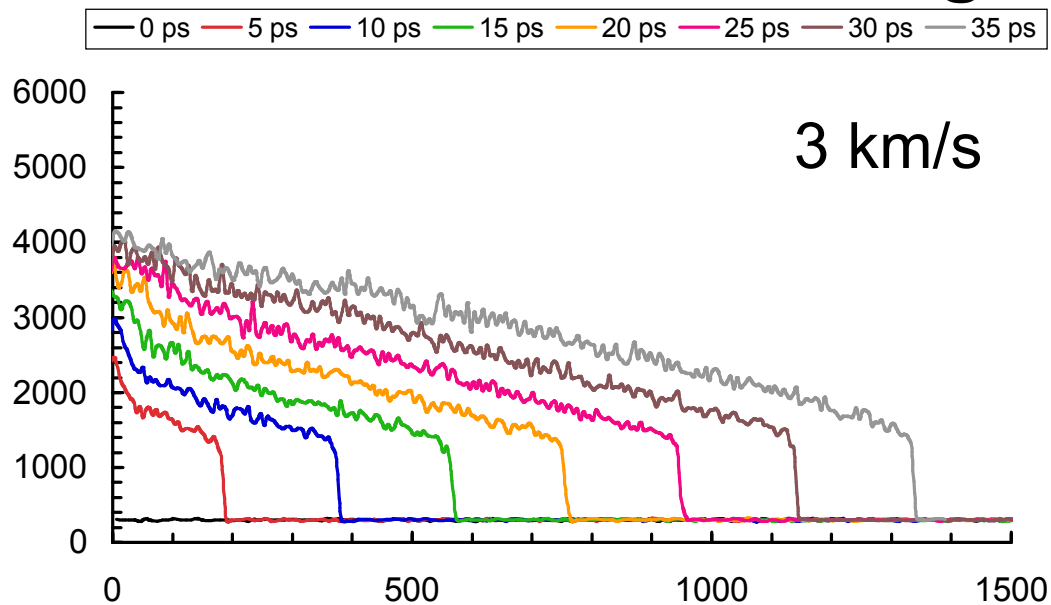


The stronger shock leads to an accelerating shock velocity

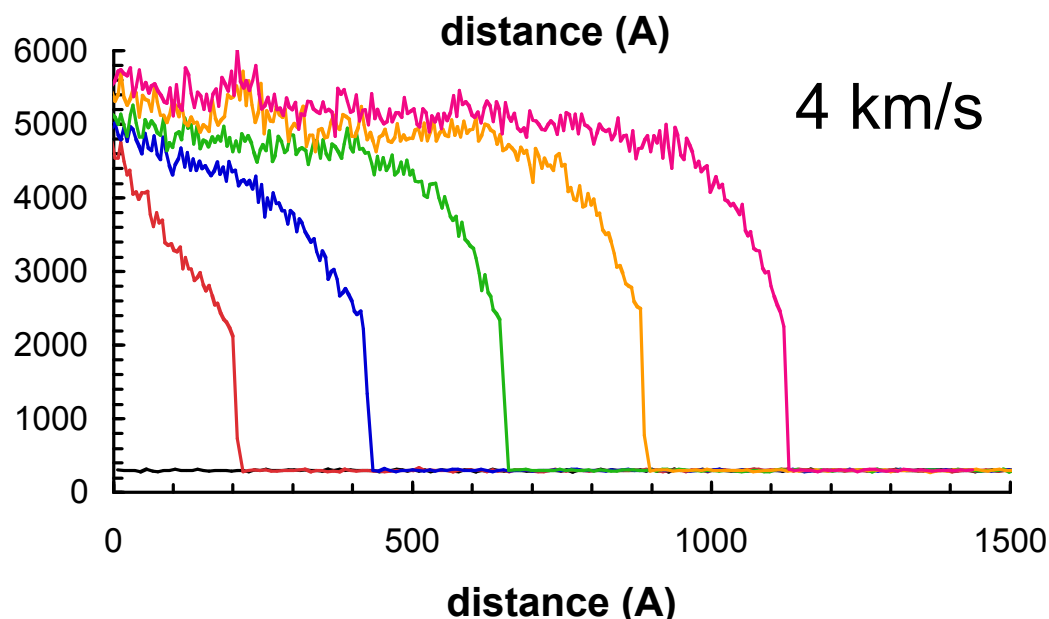


D_{expt} calculated for a density of 1.47 g/cc from
Green and Lee, 13th International Detonation Symposium, Norfolk, VA (July 2006)

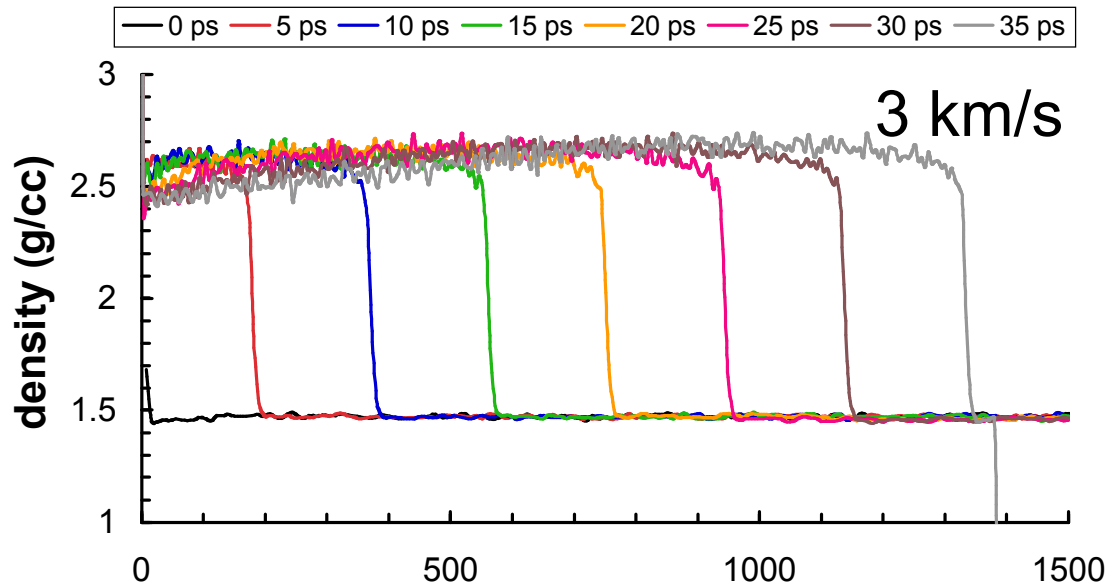
Dramatically increased thermochemical response seen for a stronger shock



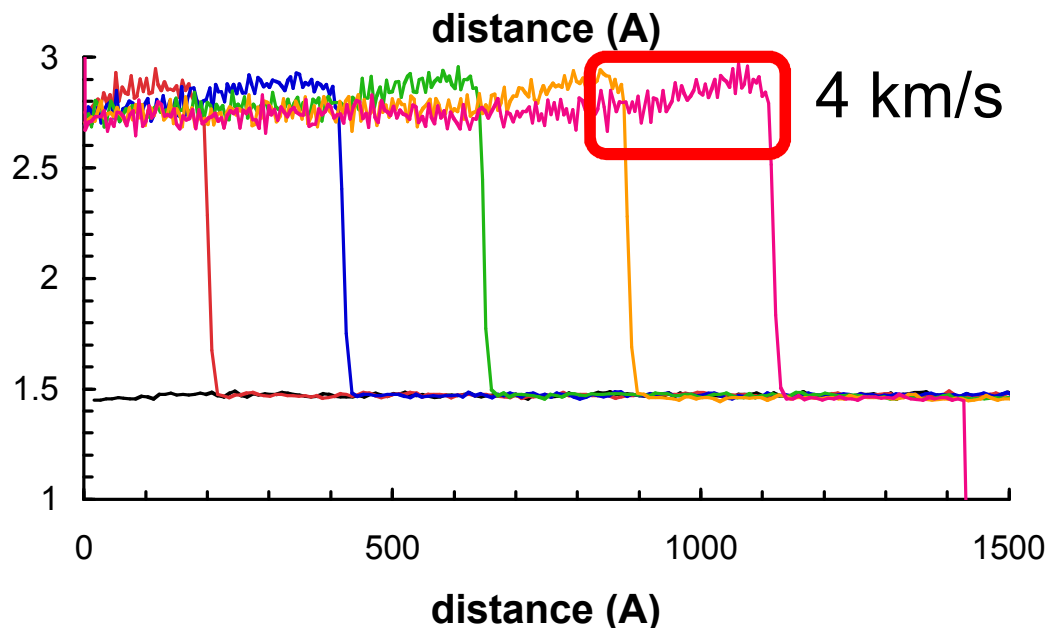
Both systems started at 300K



Peak density is higher and sharper for stronger shock

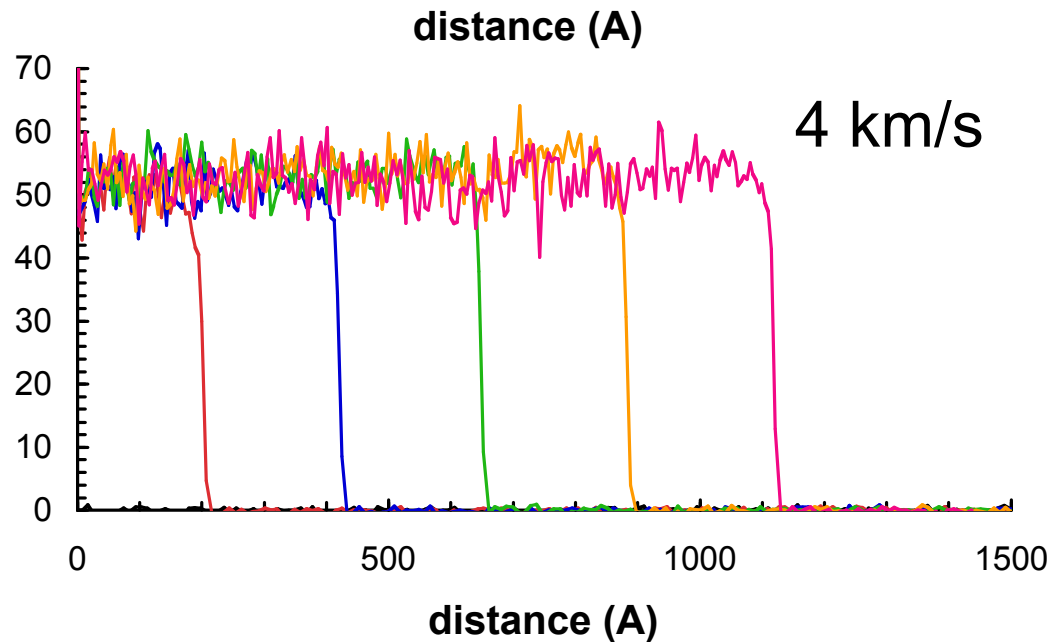
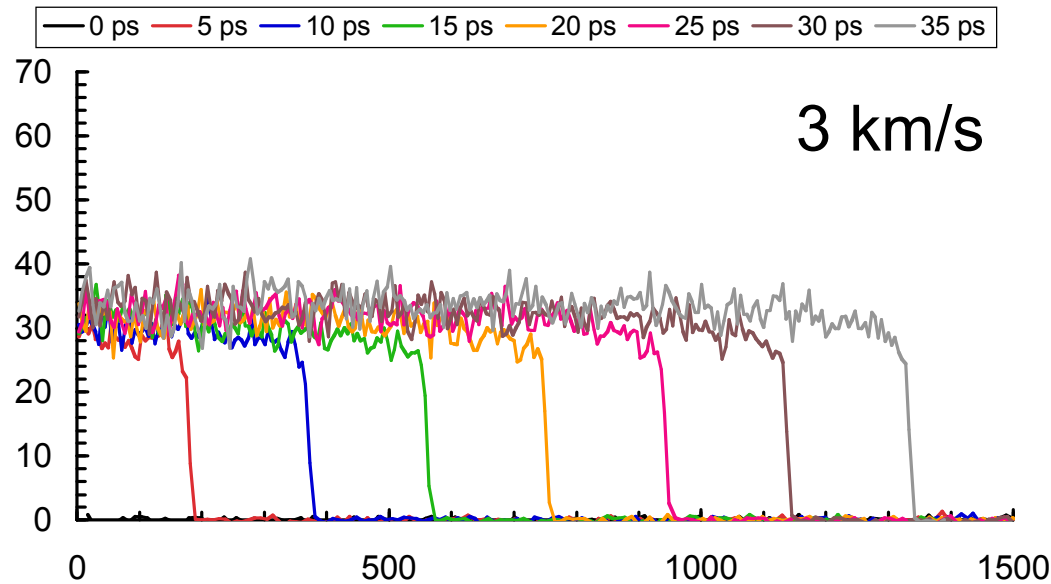


Both systems start
at $\rho=1.47$ g/cc



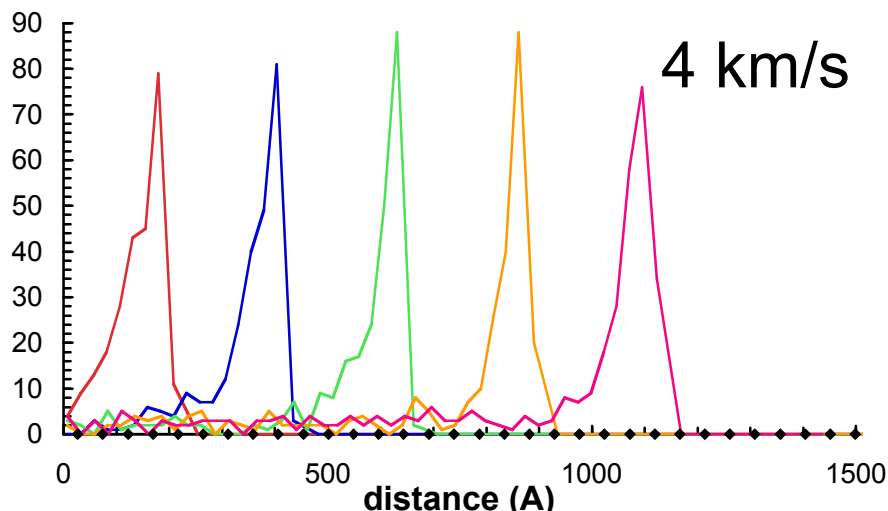
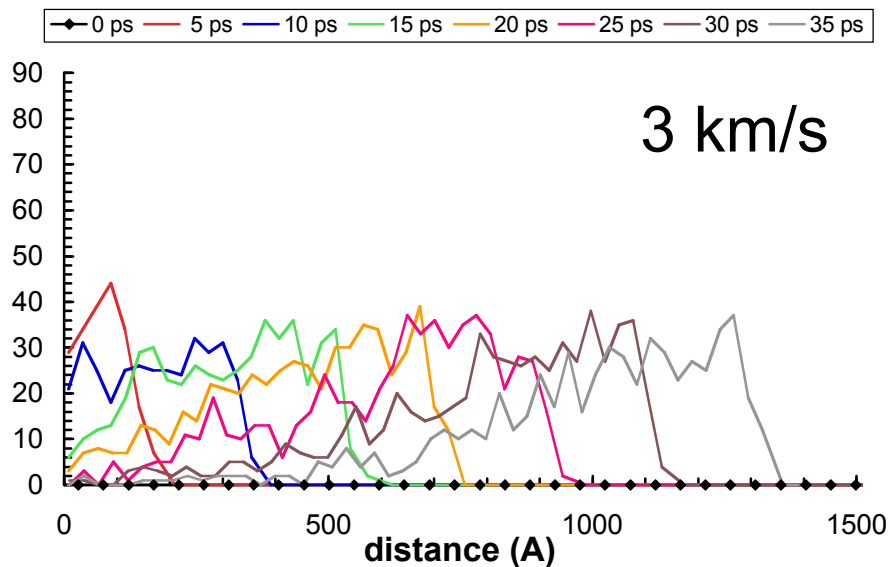
4 km/s shows a noticeable
peak at the shock front

Pressure is significantly higher for the stronger shock

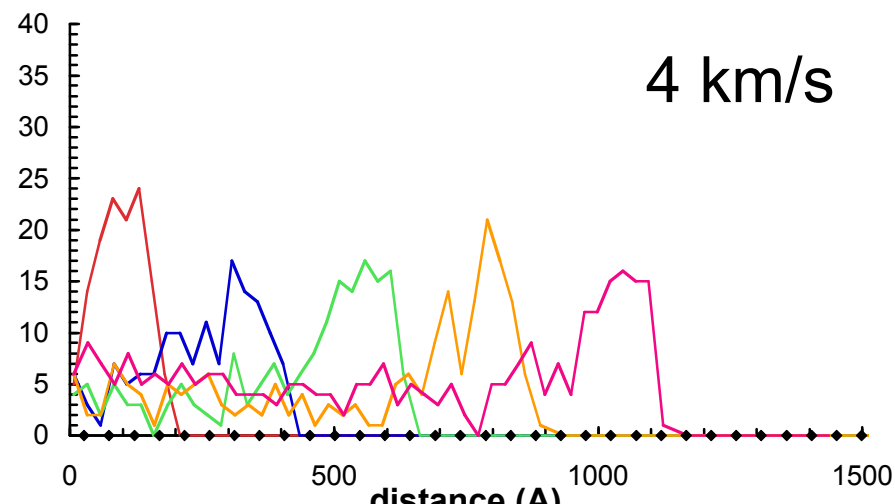
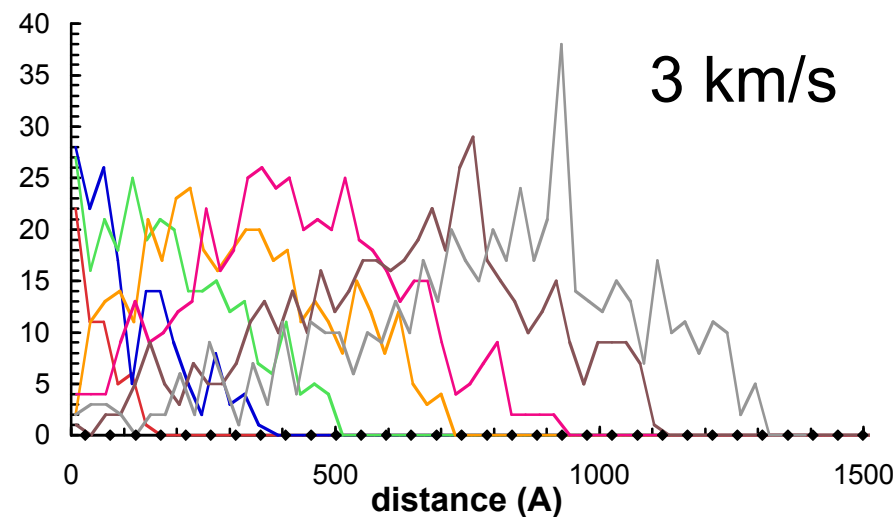


The stronger shock has the primary products quickly react to become secondary products

NO_2

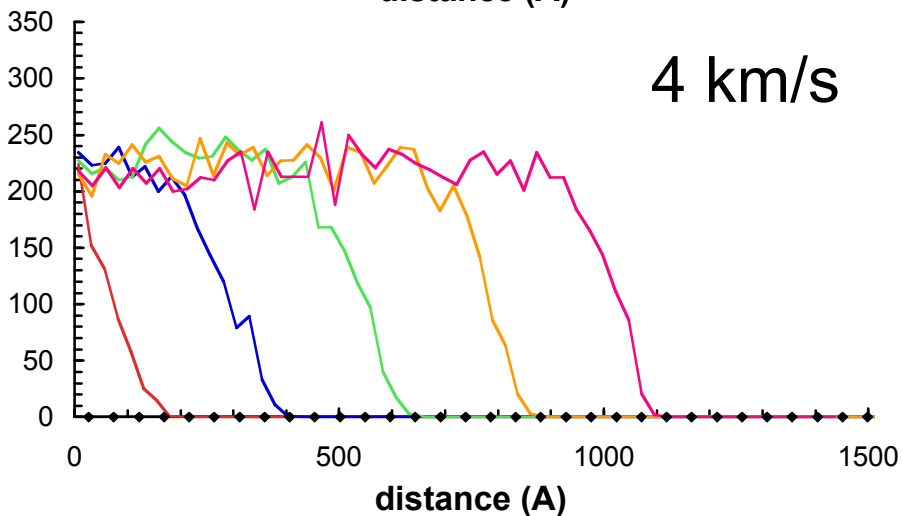
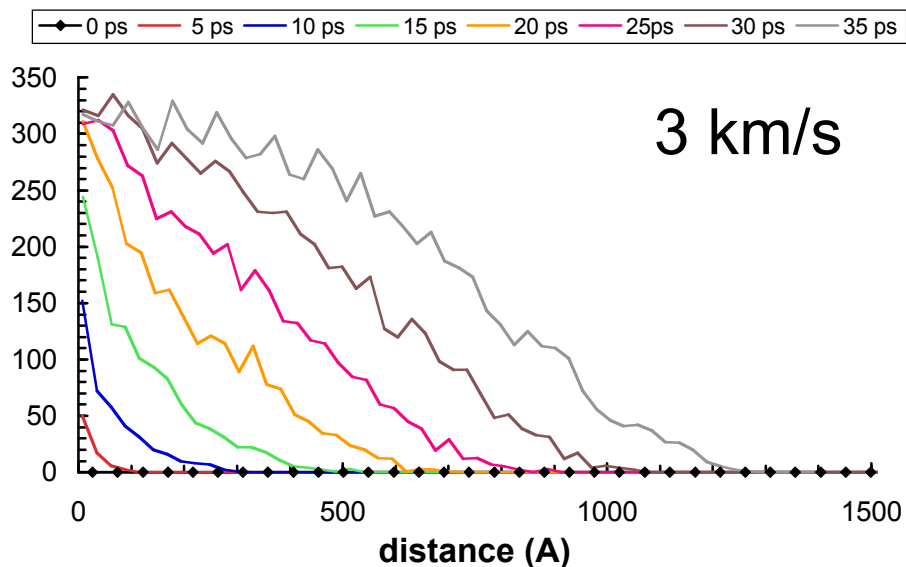


HONO

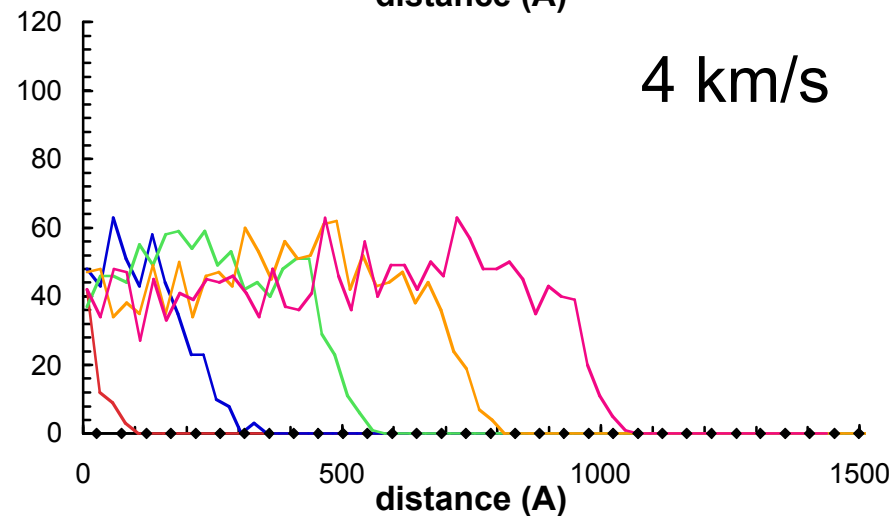
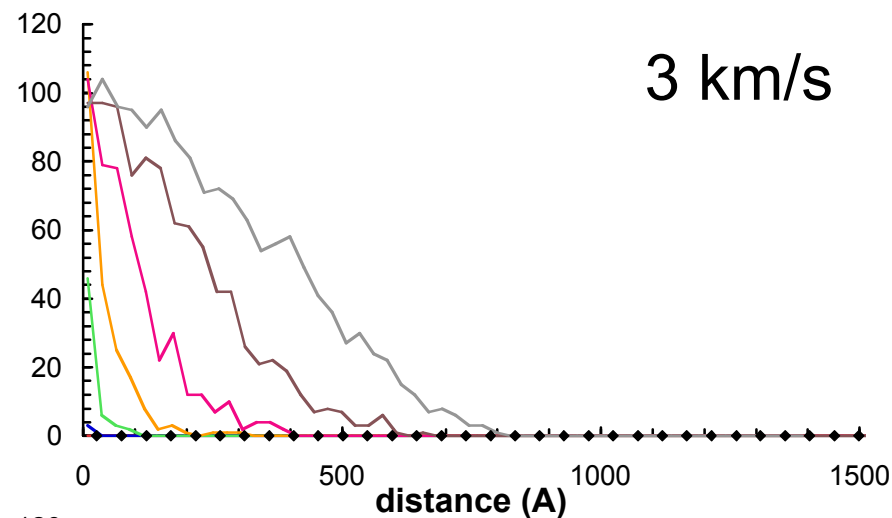


Secondary products form more quickly under stronger shock

H₂O

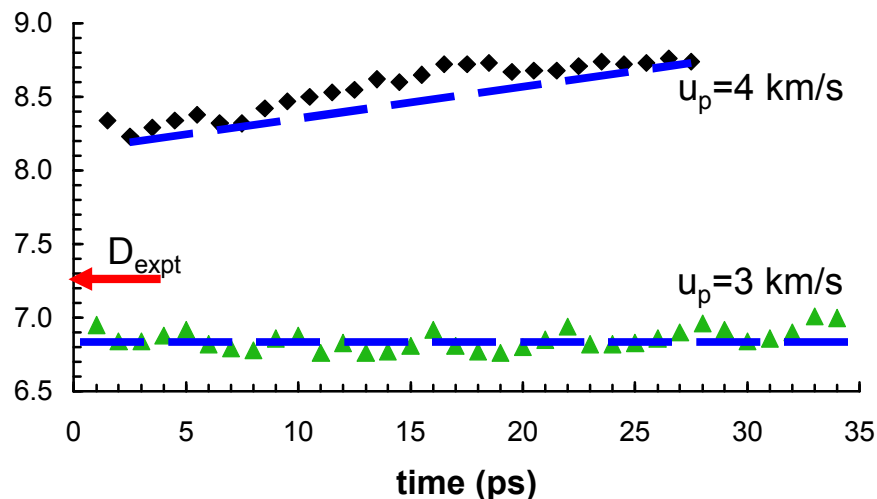


N₂

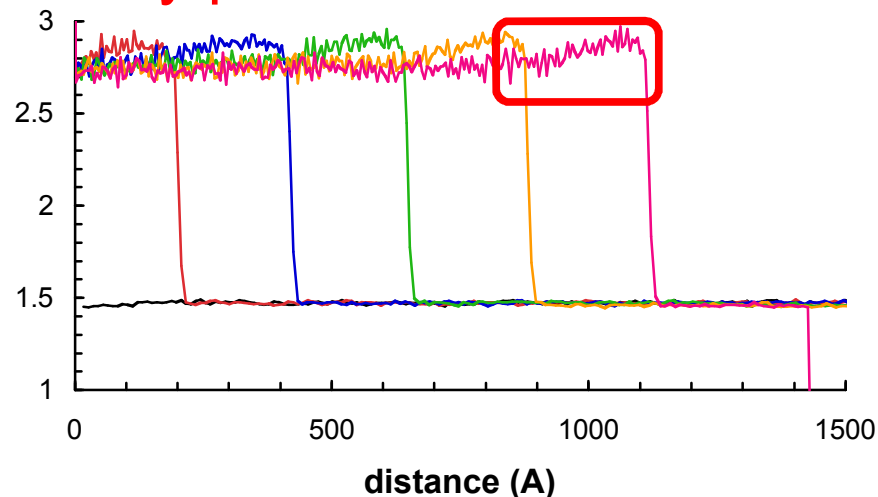


Summary of Strong Shock Results

accelerating shock velocity



density peak behind shock front



high initial temperature rise hastens chemical reactions

