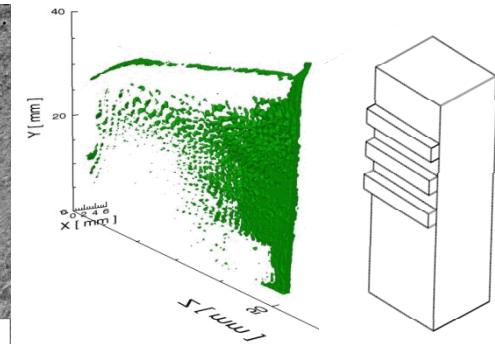
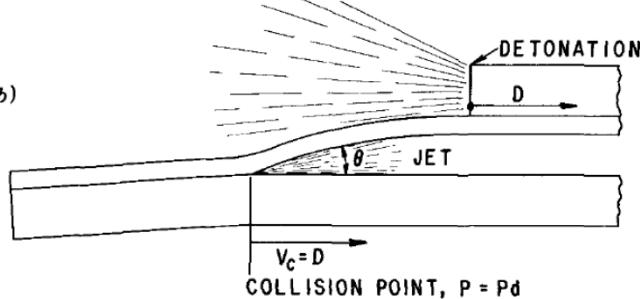


Exceptional service in the national interest



(b)



High velocity explosive bonding

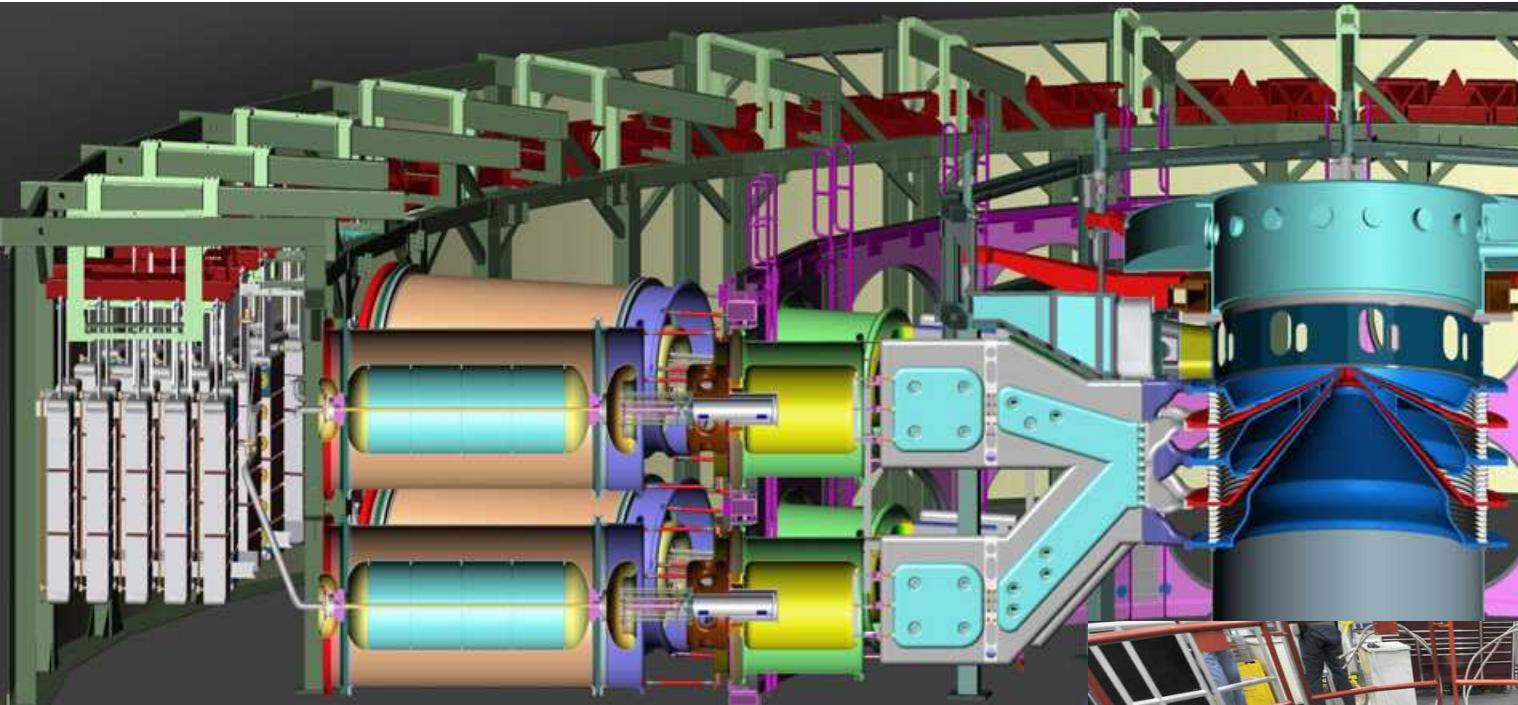
Lisa Deibler, Jeff Rodelas

Acknowledgements

- Pete Wakeland
- Ciji Nelson
- Venner Saul
- Russ Payne
- Alice Kilgo
- Bonnie McKenzie

Sandia's Z-machine

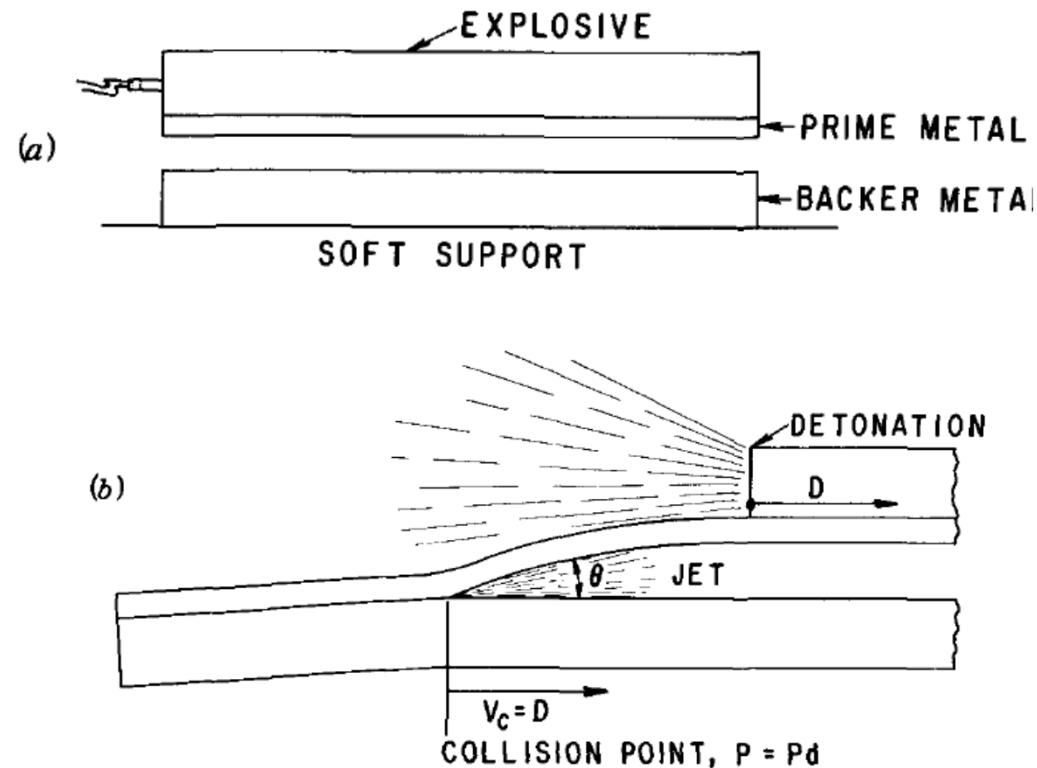
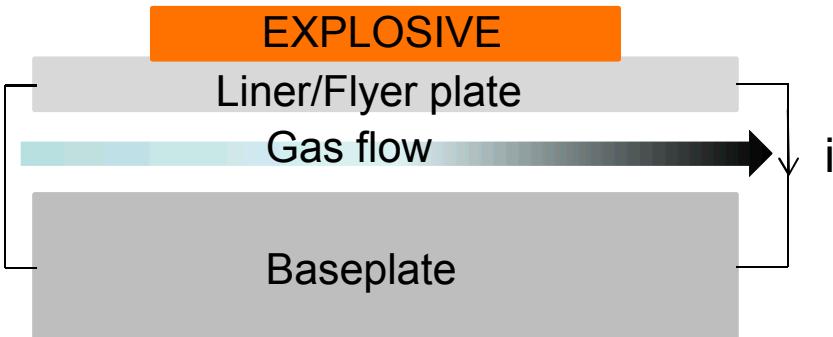
World's most powerful and efficient laboratory radiation source



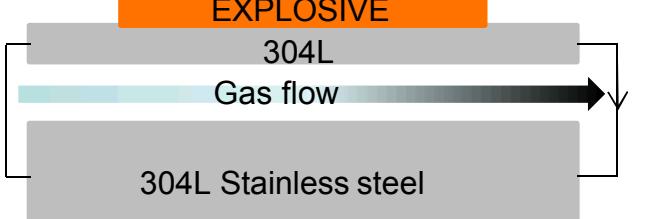
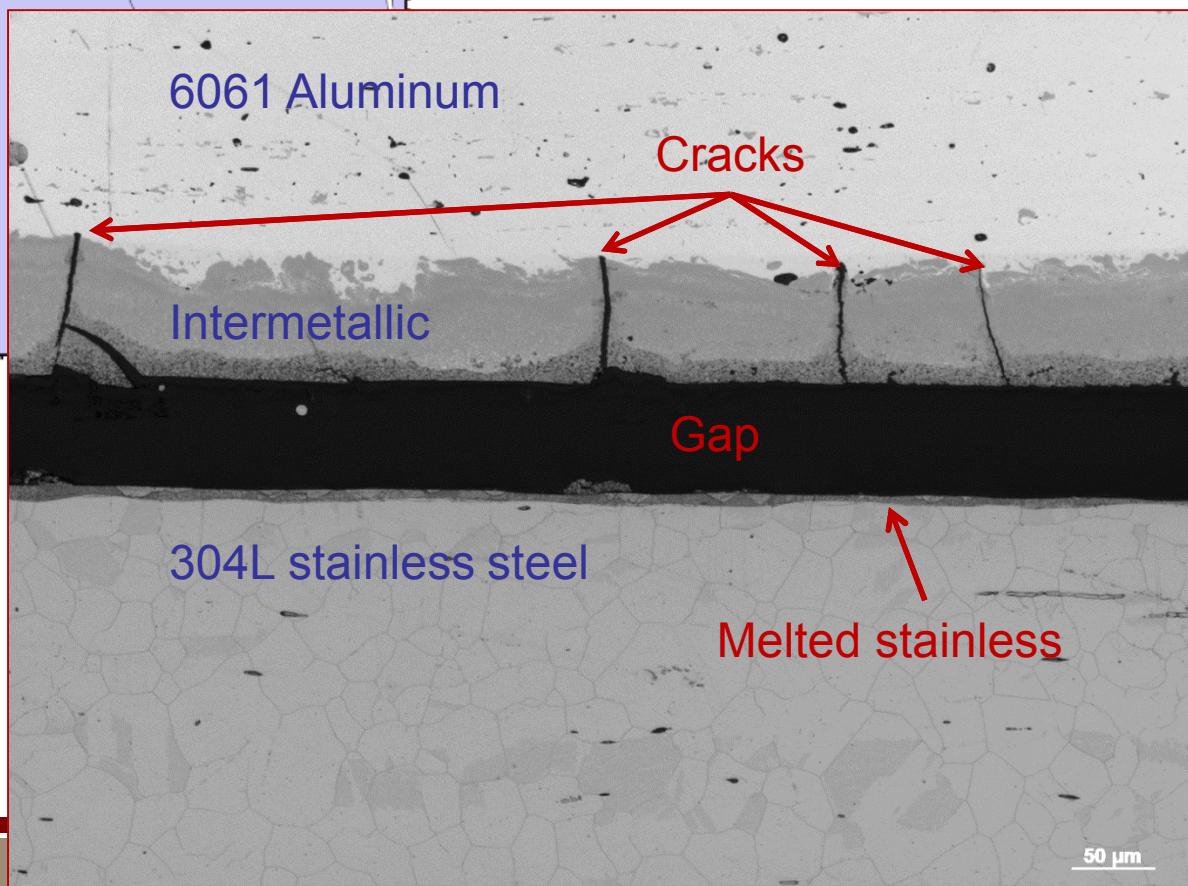
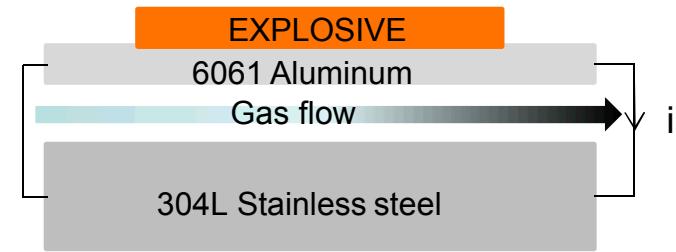
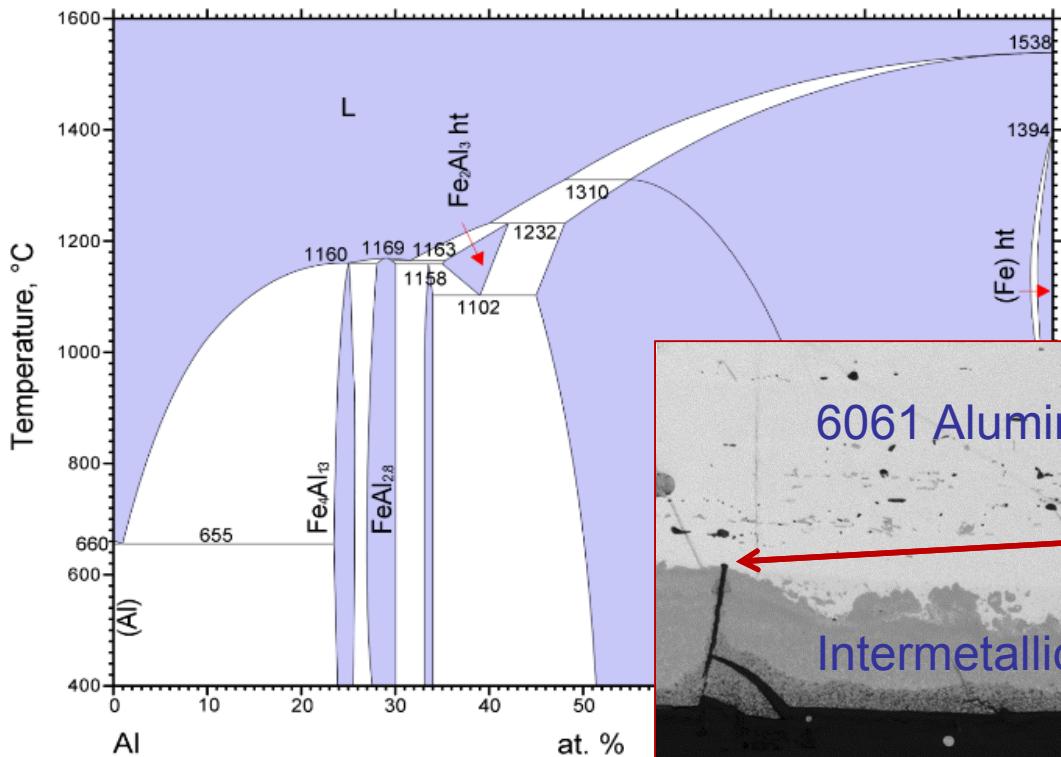
- Fusion
- Materials under extreme environments
- Validation of physics models

Valve operation

- Seal in $< 100 \mu\text{s}$
- High explosive velocity



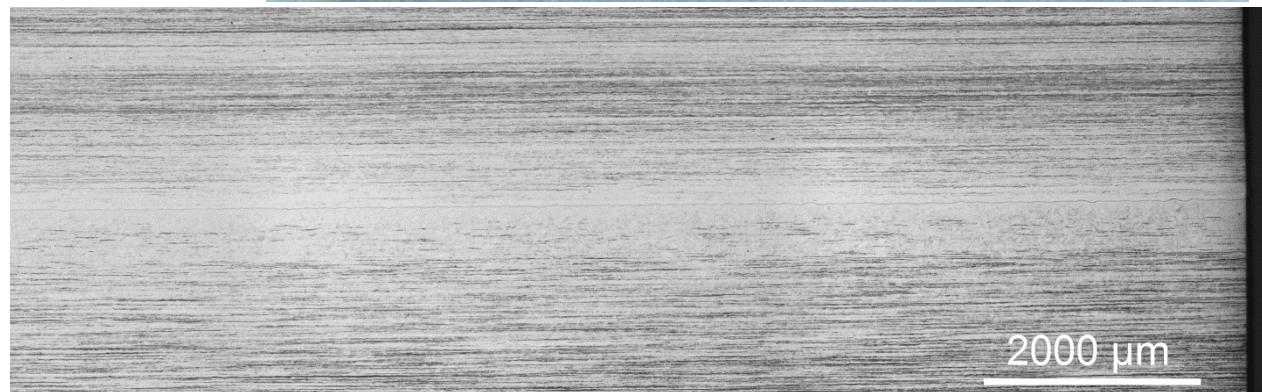
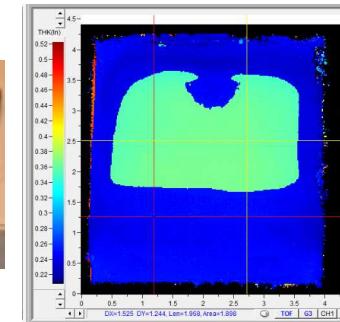
Legacy valve design



50 μ m

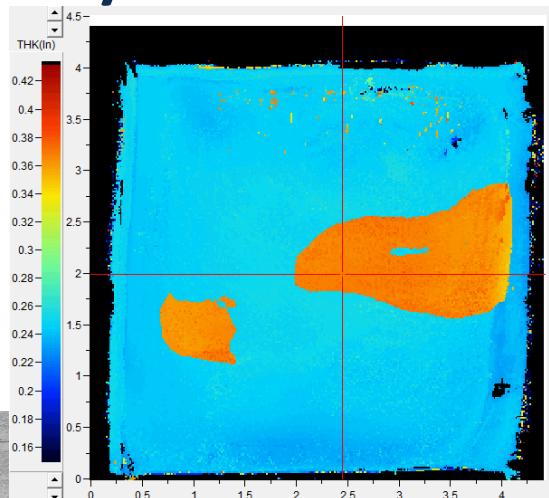
Testing and analysis

- 130 tests
- Variables
 - Flyer plate thickness
 - Angle
 - Velocity



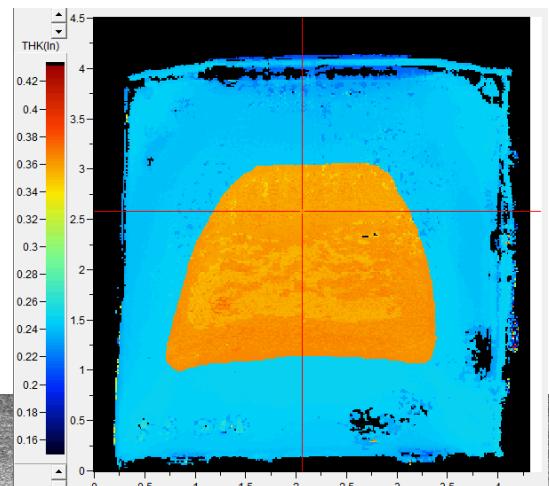
Ultrasonic analysis

Bonded vs. Un-bonded



2000 μ m

Cannot infer weld quality



2000 μ m

Good bond characteristics



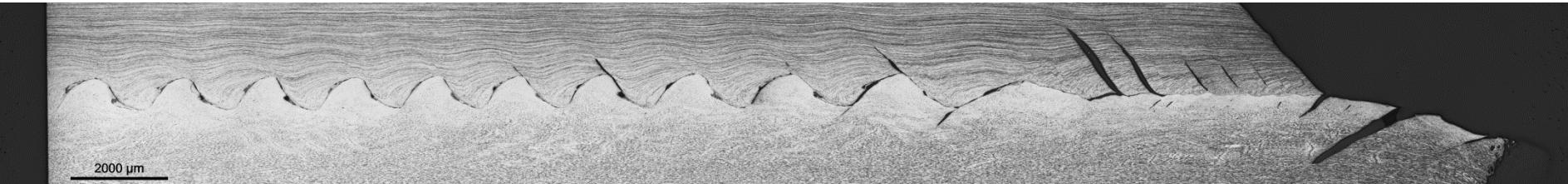
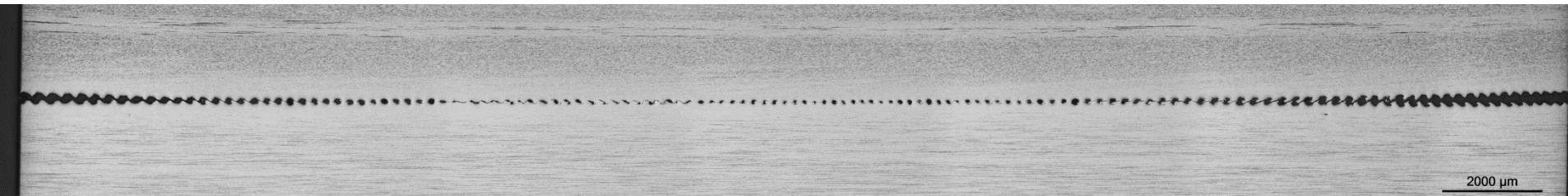
- Bond length/area
- Lack of porosity/cracking
- Minimal melting
- Recrystallization



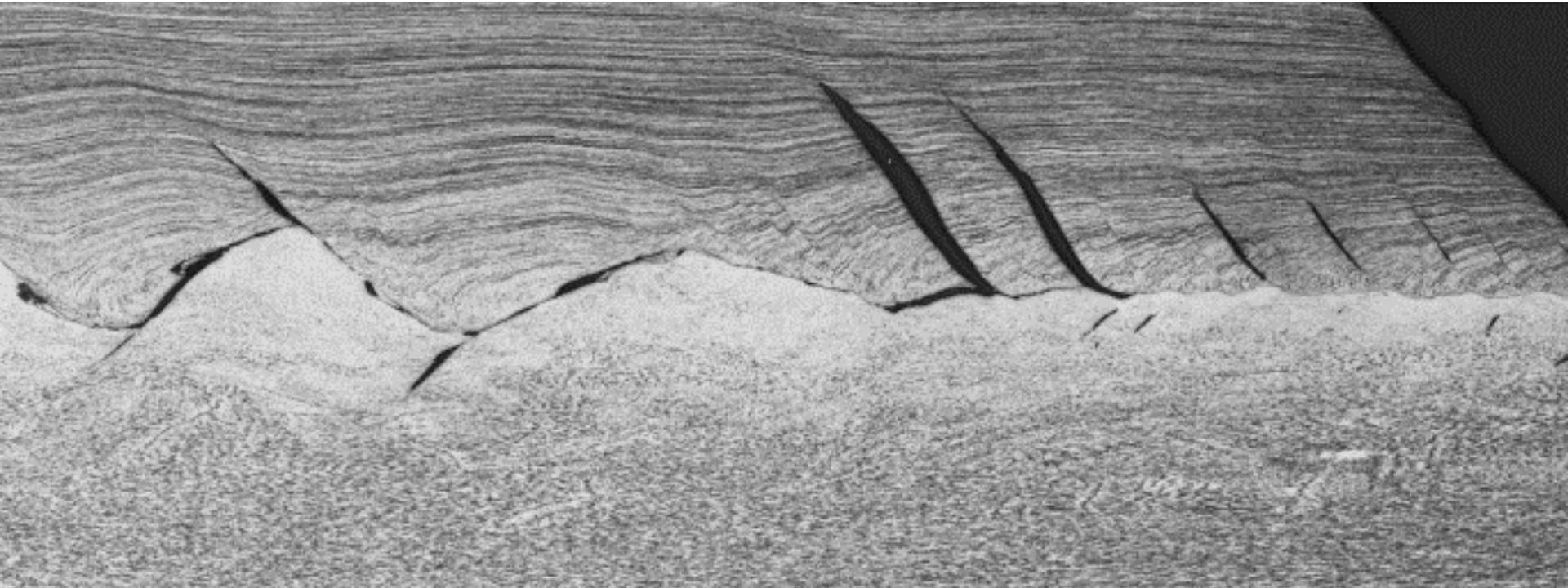
Recrystallization and melting



Less than ideal bonds

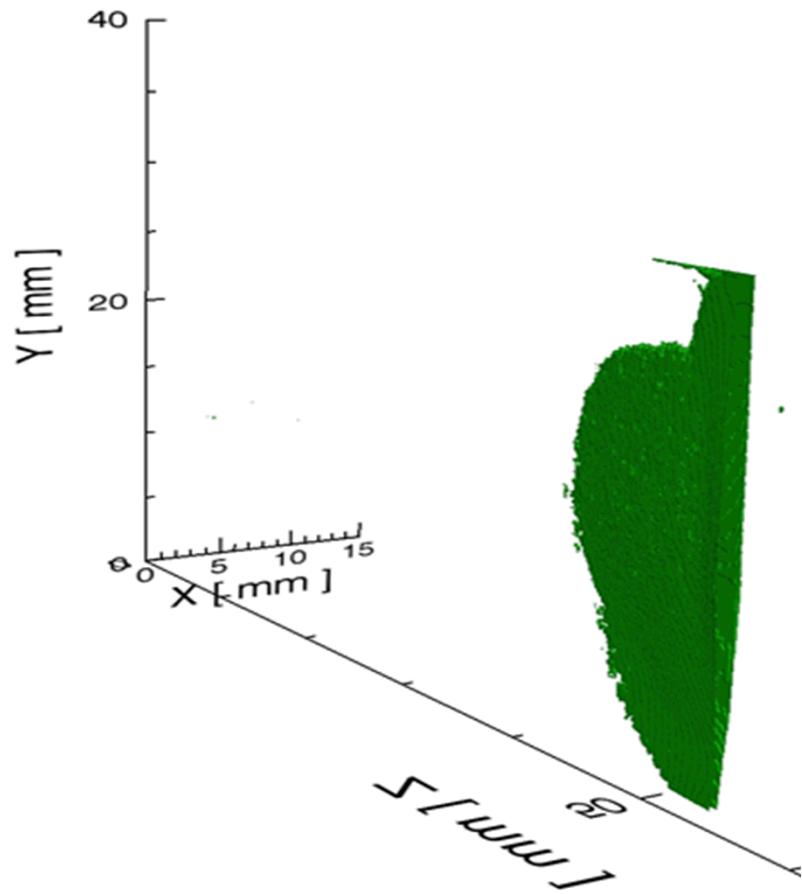
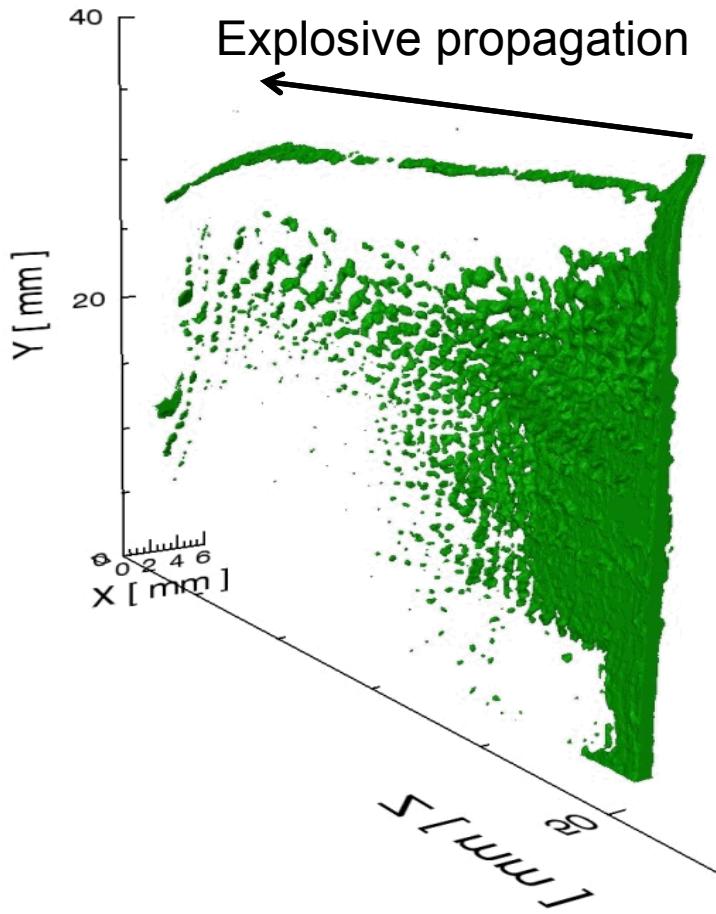


Shear bands in 304L?

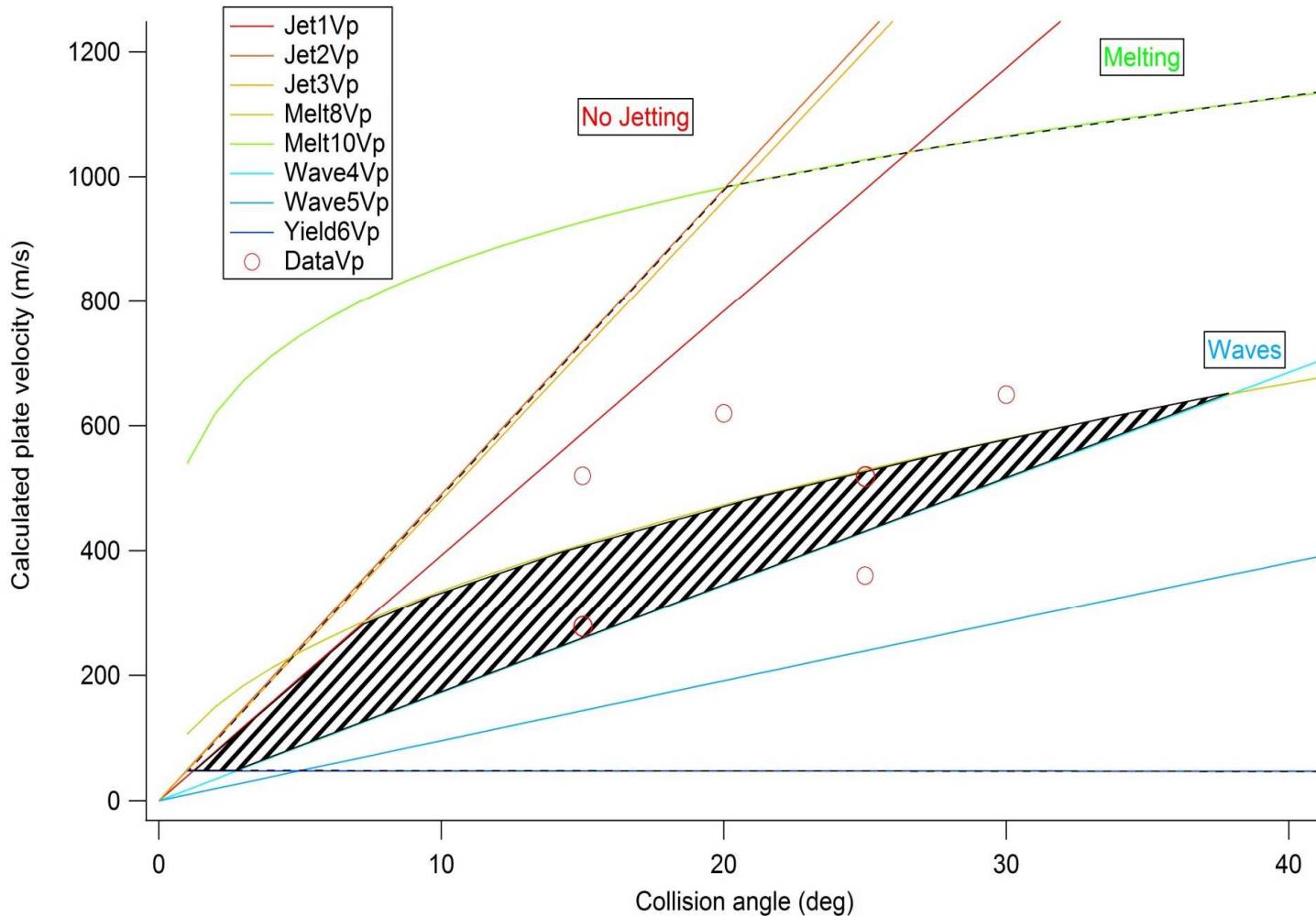


X-ray computed microtomography

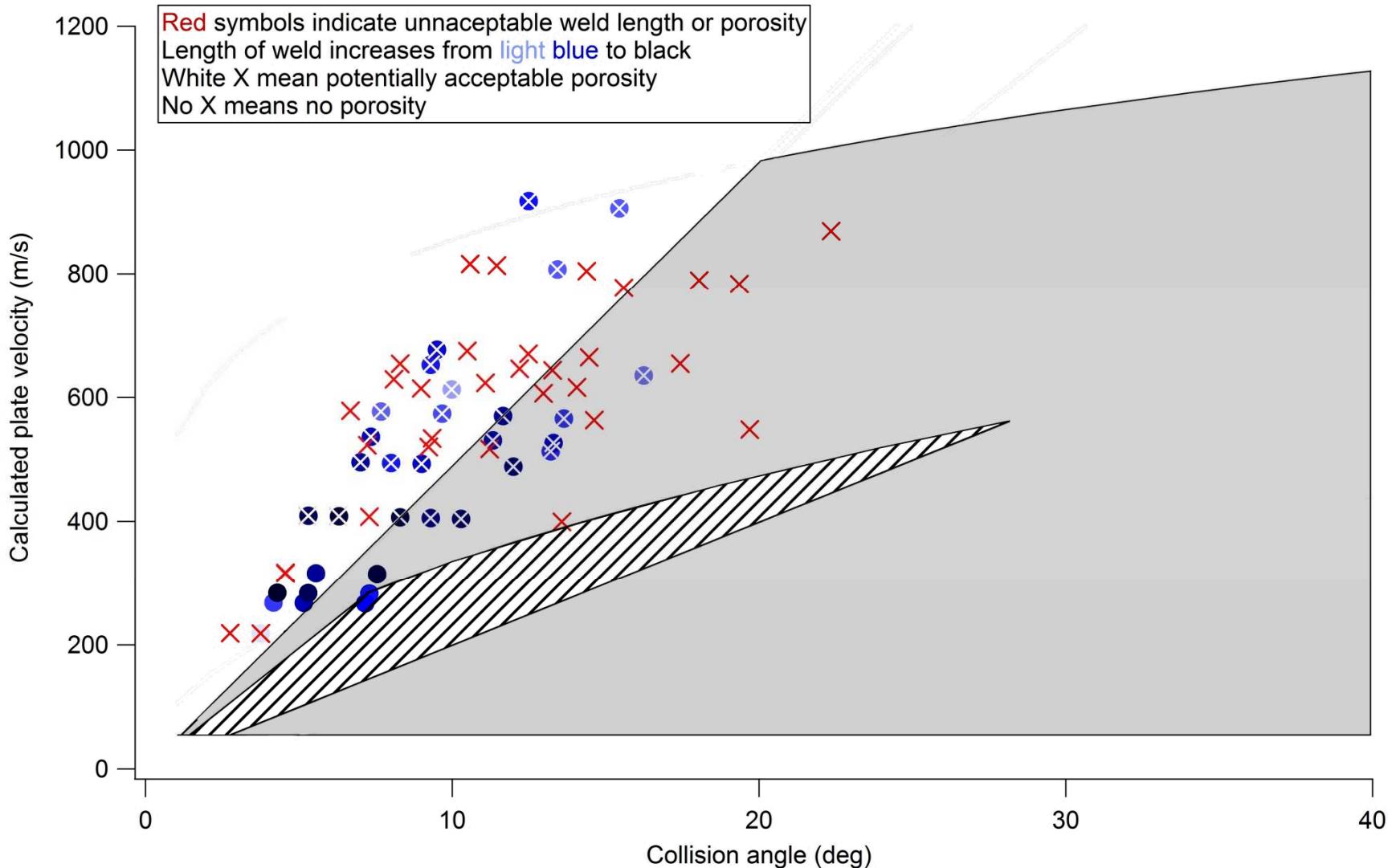
- 41.5 μm per voxel edge
- Green = lack of fusion/porosity



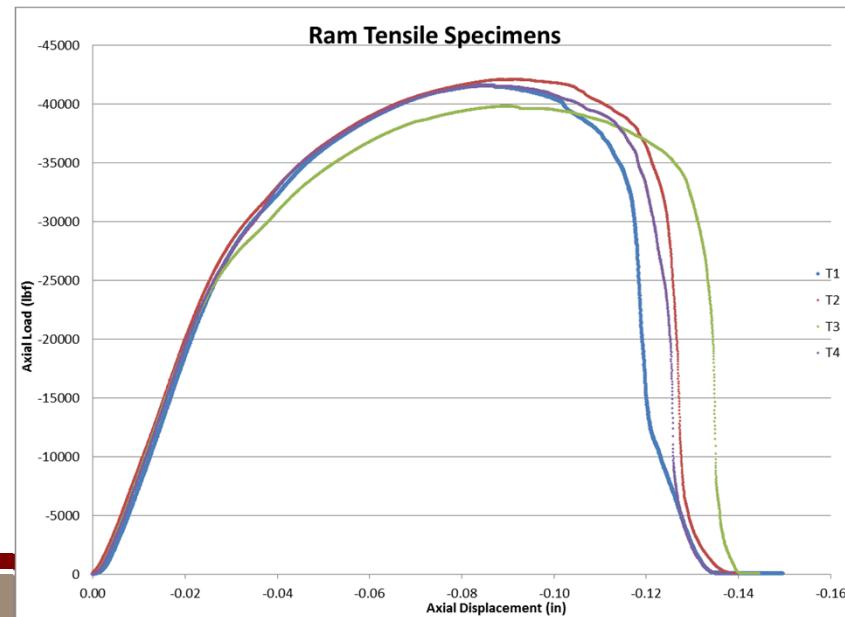
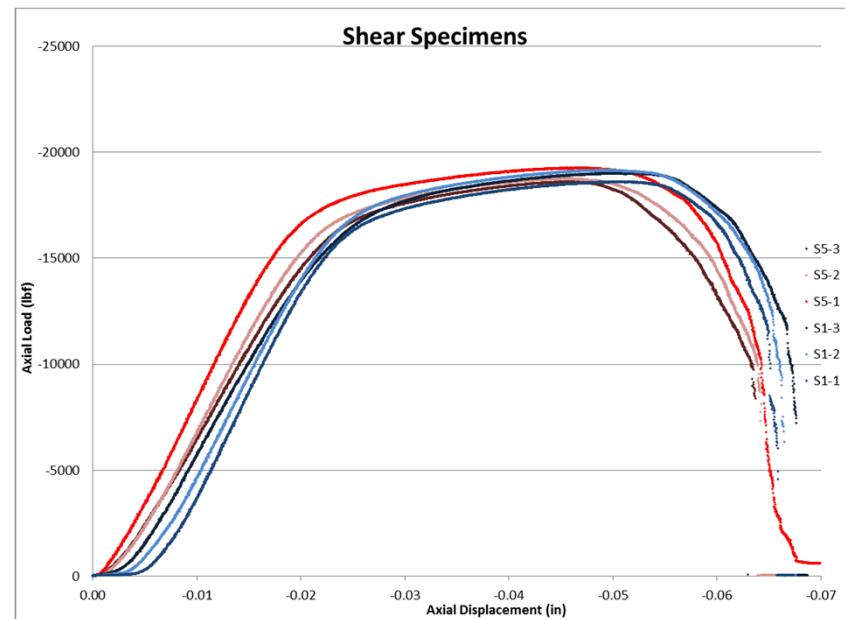
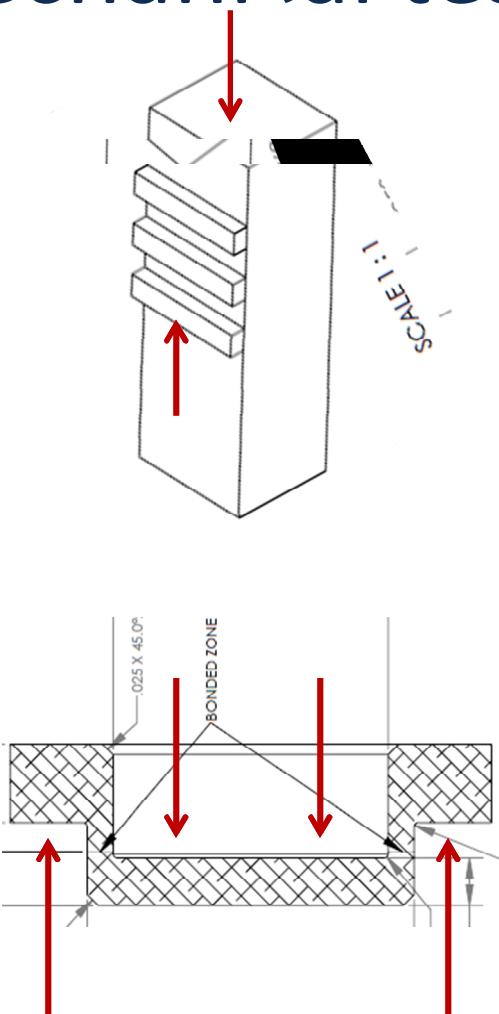
Calculated explosive weld window 304L to 304L



Results of explosive bonding tests



Mechanical testing



Conclusions

- Ultrasound can determine quantity of bonded material, but not quality of bond.
- Low speed, low collision angle conditions are optimal for bonding.
- Literature welding parameter windows do not capture all explosive conditions.

Continuing work

- Transfer flat-plate work to cylindrical design
- Mechanical testing of interfaces
- Analysis of μ CT for connectedness of pores