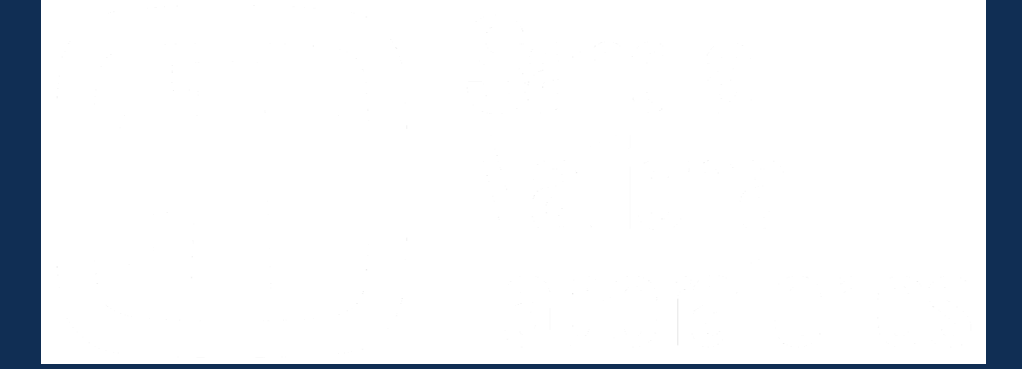




Engineering Sciences Center



# Evaluation of XHVRB for Capturing Explosive Desensitization in CTH

Leah Tuttle, Bob Schmitt, Dave Kittell, Eric Harstad, Ryan Marinis

## Model Equations

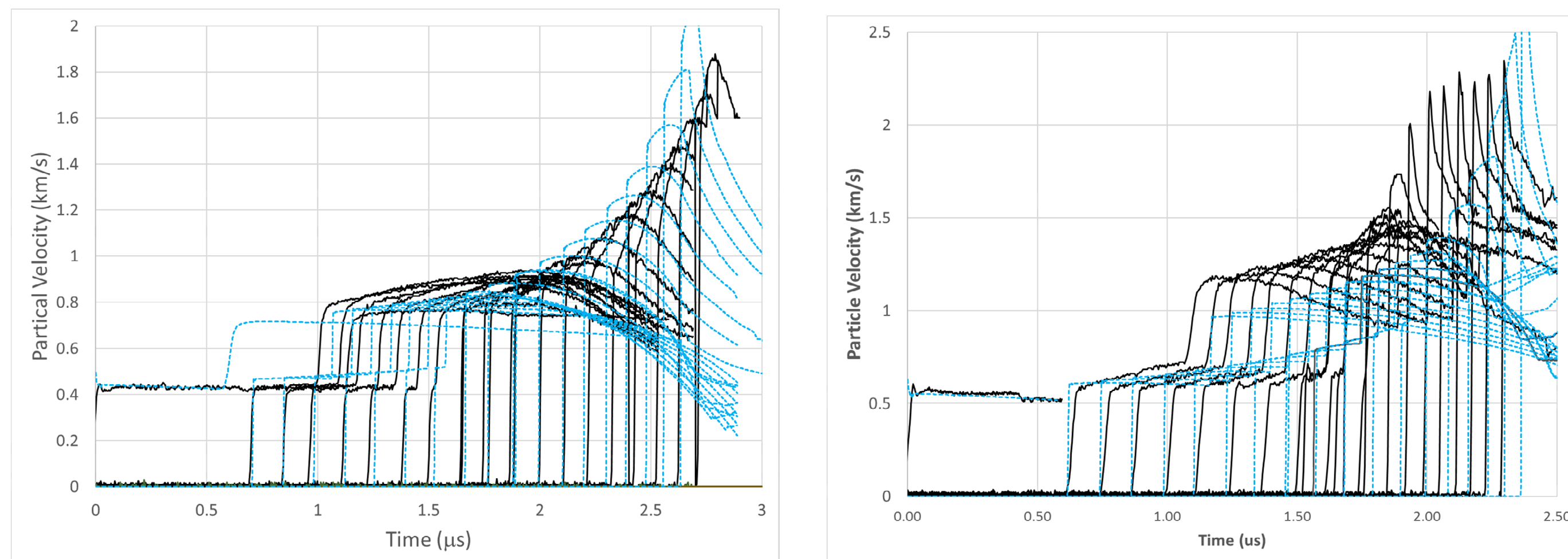


HVRB

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^t \left( \frac{P - P_i}{P_r} \right)^{Z_r} dt \quad \varphi = \int_0^t \left[ \frac{P_s - P_i}{P_r} \right]^{n_s} \left[ \frac{P}{P_r} \right]^{n_b} \frac{dt}{\tau} \quad h(q_s) = \left( \frac{q_s}{c_{vo}} - \frac{p_i}{p_r} \right)^{n_s} \quad \frac{\Delta q_s}{c_{vo}} = \frac{\Delta p_s / p_r}{\left( \frac{p_{su}}{p_0} \right)^{n_d}}$$

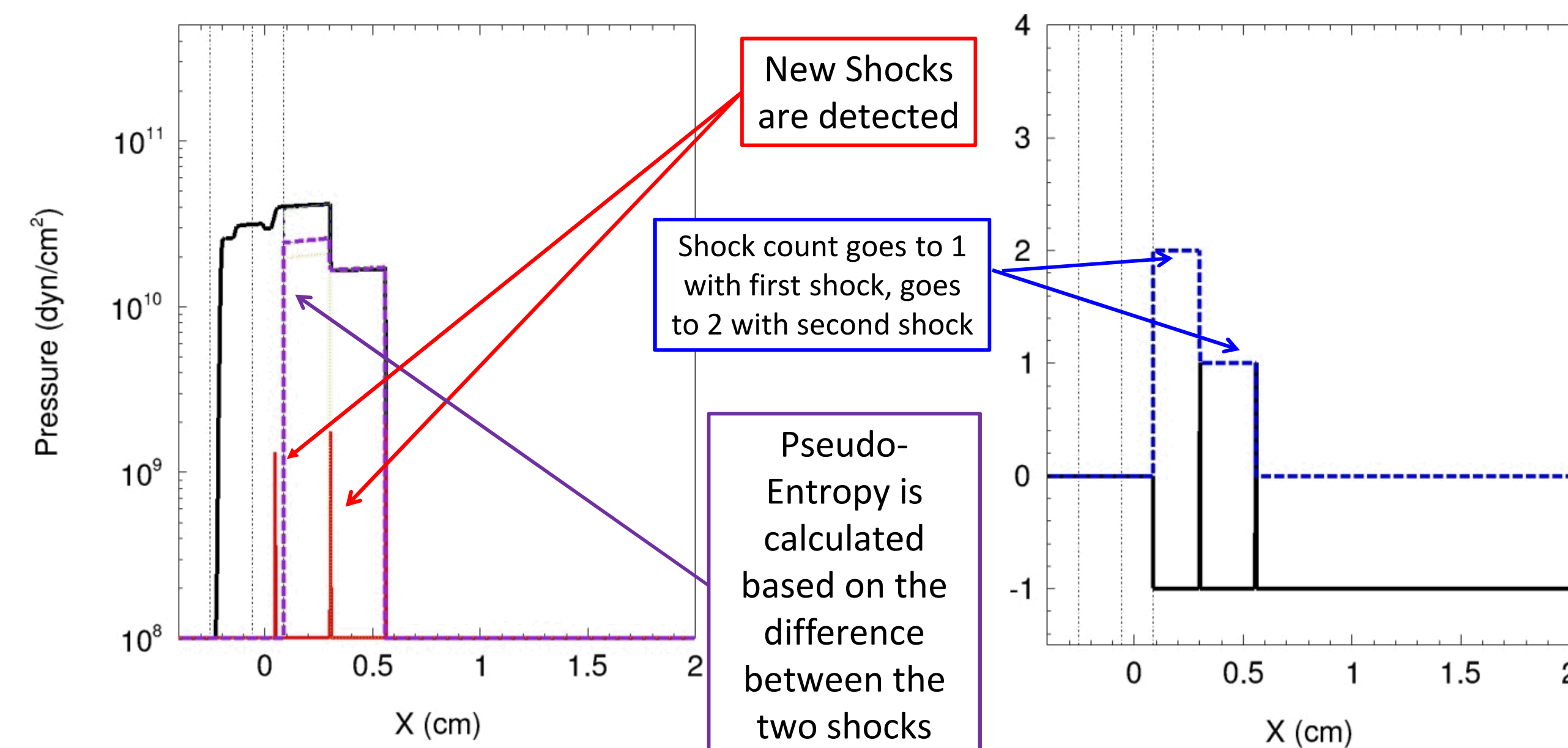
XHVRB is a new reactive flow model for capturing desensitization in explosives due to pre-shock. It differs from HVRB in its shock capturing feature, as well as its expression for the history variable which now depends on pseudo-entropy [1].

## Shock-reshock



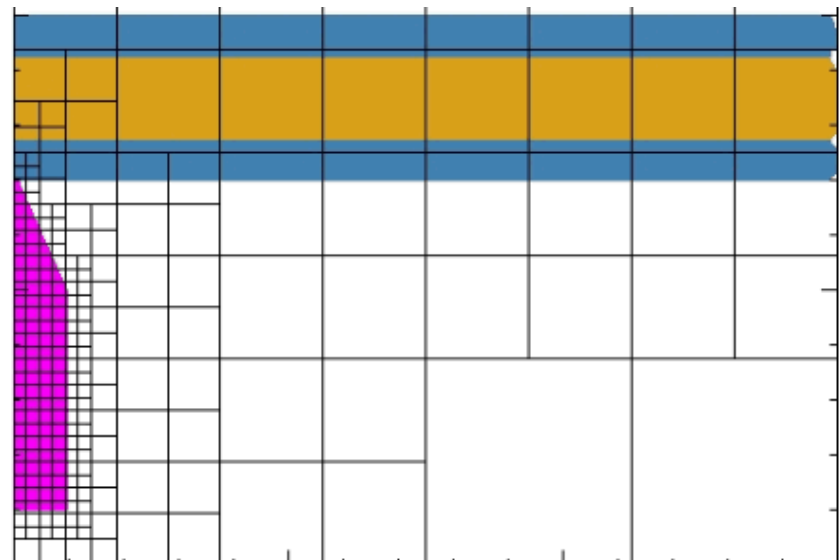
XHVRB is compared to embedded gauge data from a double-shock experiment to demonstrate its ability to capture explosive desensitization [2].

## 1-Dimensional Evaluation

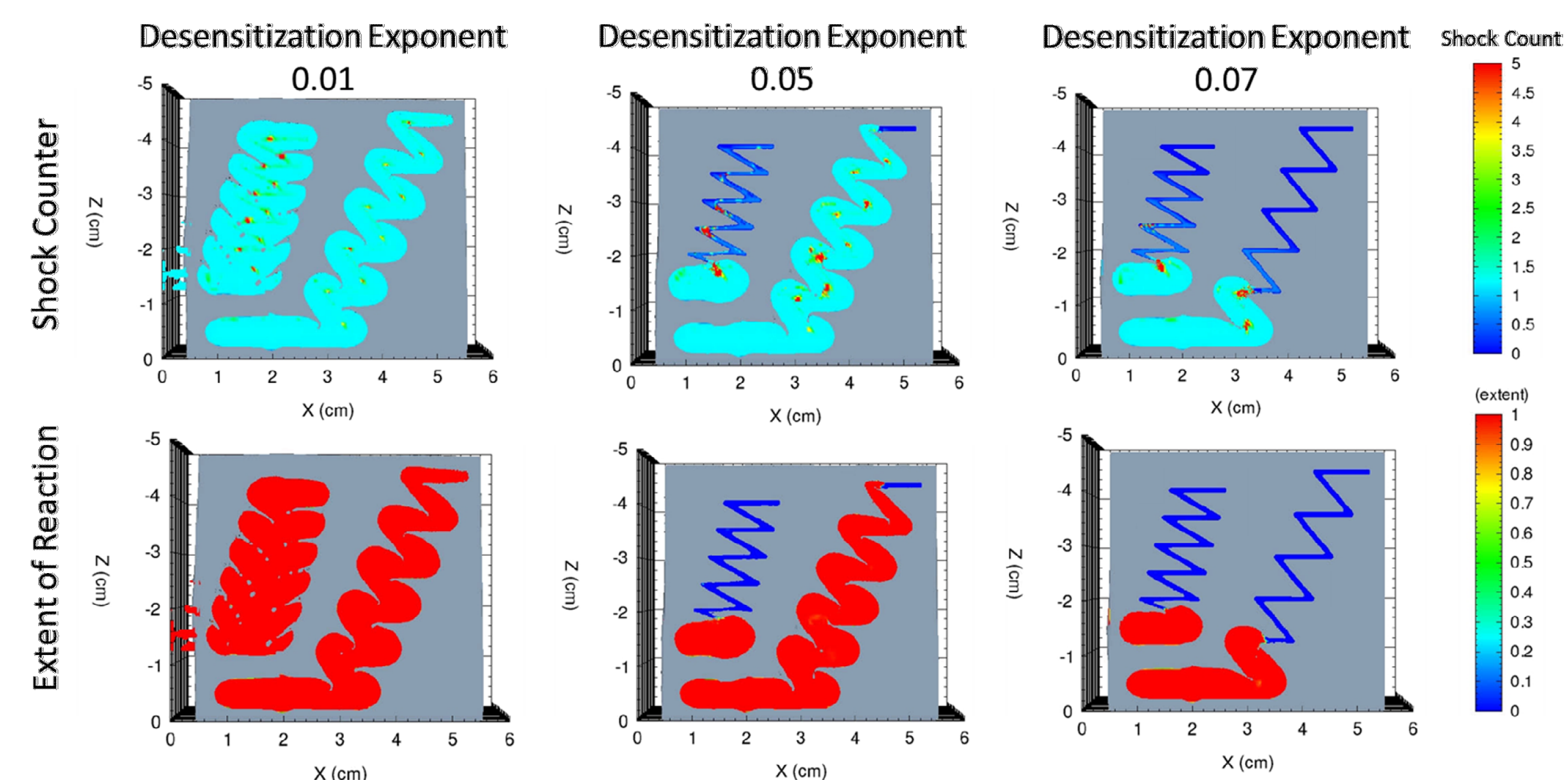
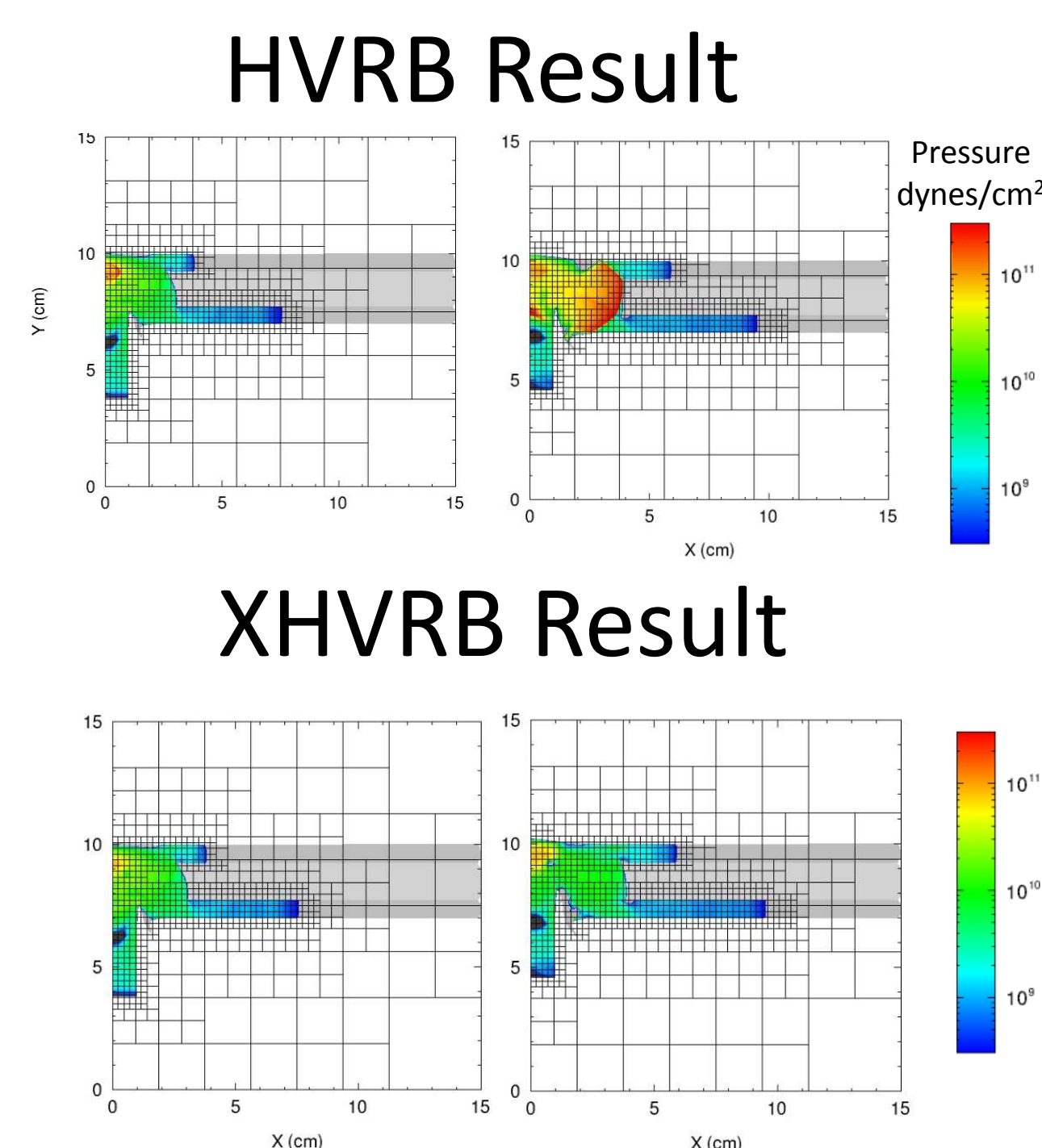


## Multi-Dimensional Scenarios

Problem: Penetrator into explosive sandwiched by metal plates



HVRB (top) shows a transition to detonation upon reflection of the shock, but XHVRB (left) effectively desensitizes the explosive and does not transition.



Simulation results from CTH using XHVRB to model detonation propagation in two different tracks giving different pre-shock magnitudes. The shock counter is shown on the top row for three different values of the desensitization exponent, and the extent of reaction is shown on the bottom row.

[1] Starkenberg, IDS 2014, pg. 908

[2] Salisbury et al., IDS 2010, pg. 271