

Engineering Sciences Center
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Evaluation of XHVRB for Capturing Explosive Desensitization in CTH

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Model Equations

HVRB

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^t \left(\frac{P - P_i}{P_r} \right)^{Zr} dt \quad \varphi = \int_0^t \left[\frac{P_s - P_i}{P_r} \right]^{n_s} \left[\frac{P}{P_r} \right]^{n_b} \frac{dt}{\tau}$$

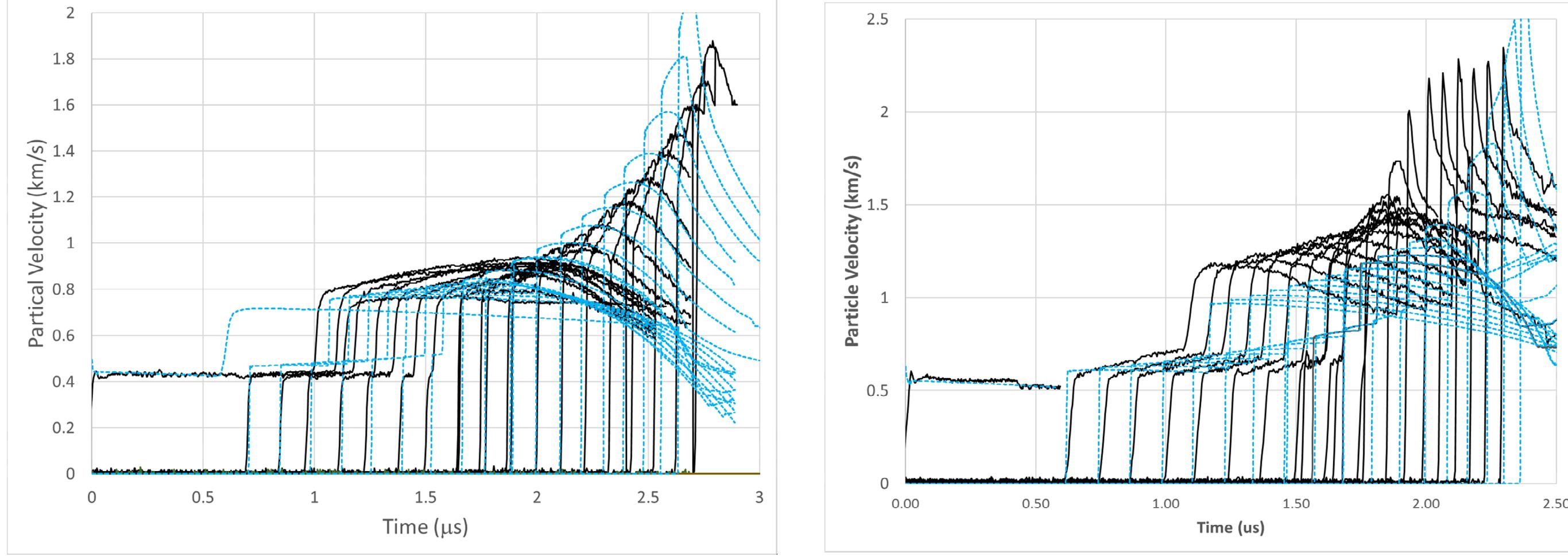
$$h(q_s) = \left(\frac{q_s}{c_{vo}} - \frac{p_i}{p_r} \right)^{n_s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta q_s}{c_{vo}} = \frac{\Delta ps/pr}{\left(\frac{p_{su}}{p_0} \right)^{n_d}}$$



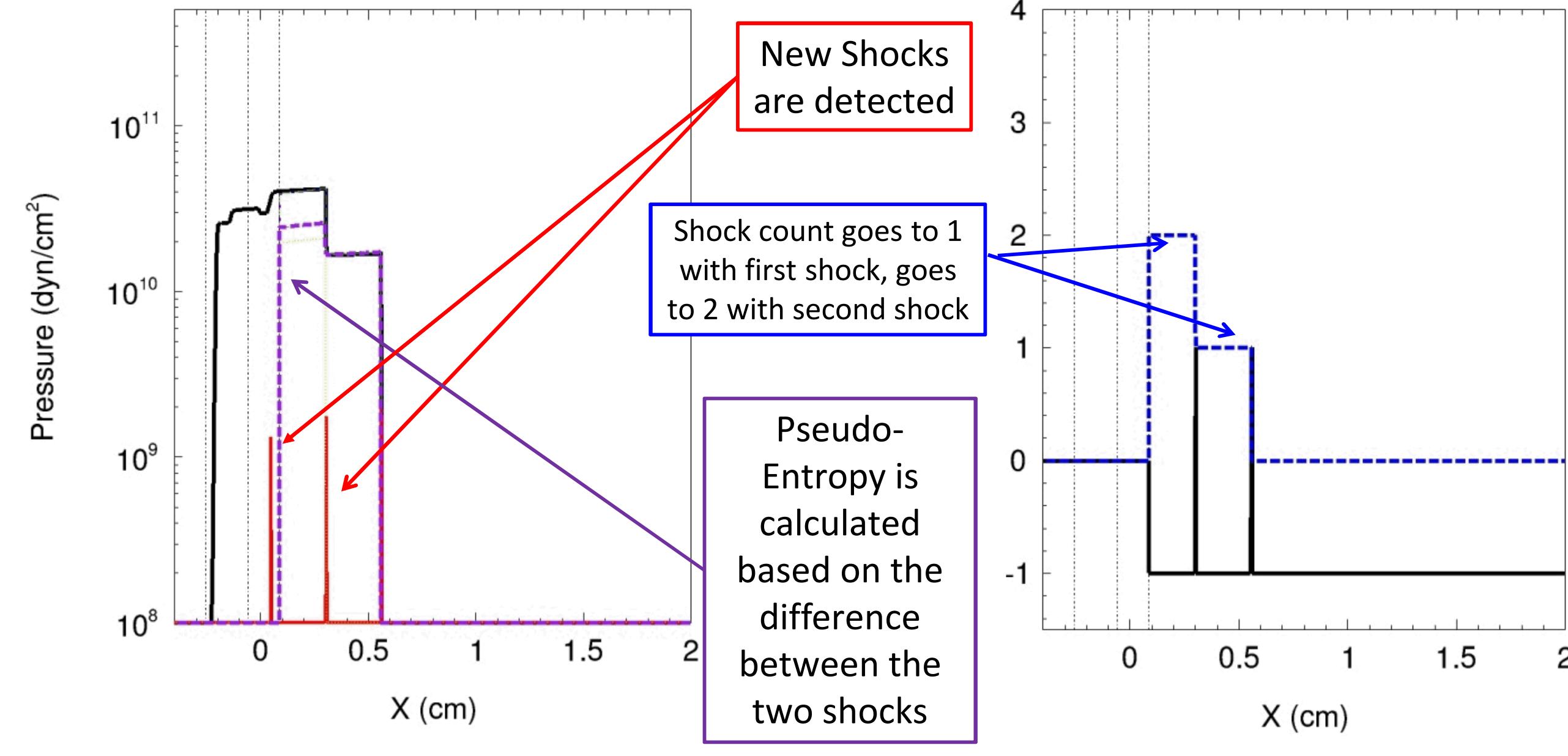
XHVRB is a new reactive flow model for capturing desensitization in explosives due to pre-shock. It differs from HVRB in its shock capturing feature, as well as its expression for the history variable which now depends on pseudo-entropy [1].

Shock-reshock



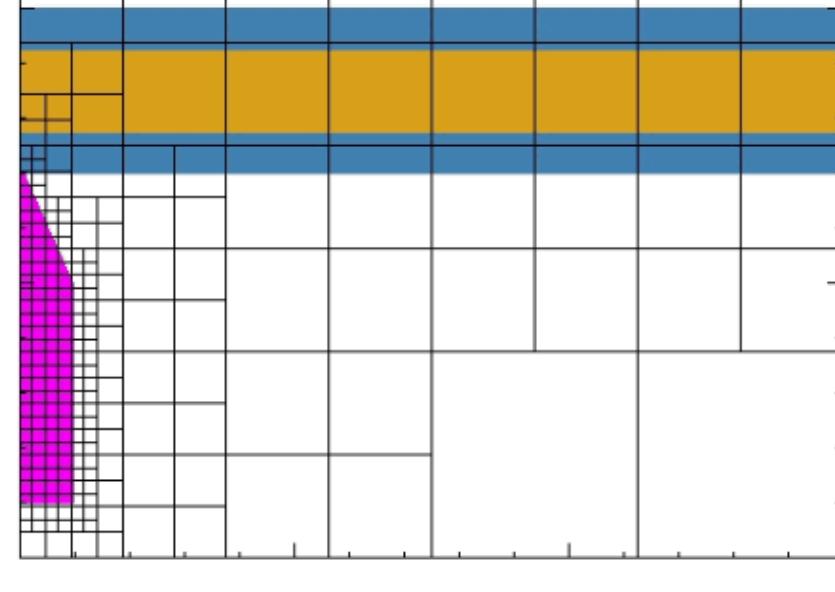
XHVRB is compared to embedded gauge data from a double-shock experiment to demonstrate its ability to capture explosive desensitization [2].

1-Dimensional Evaluation

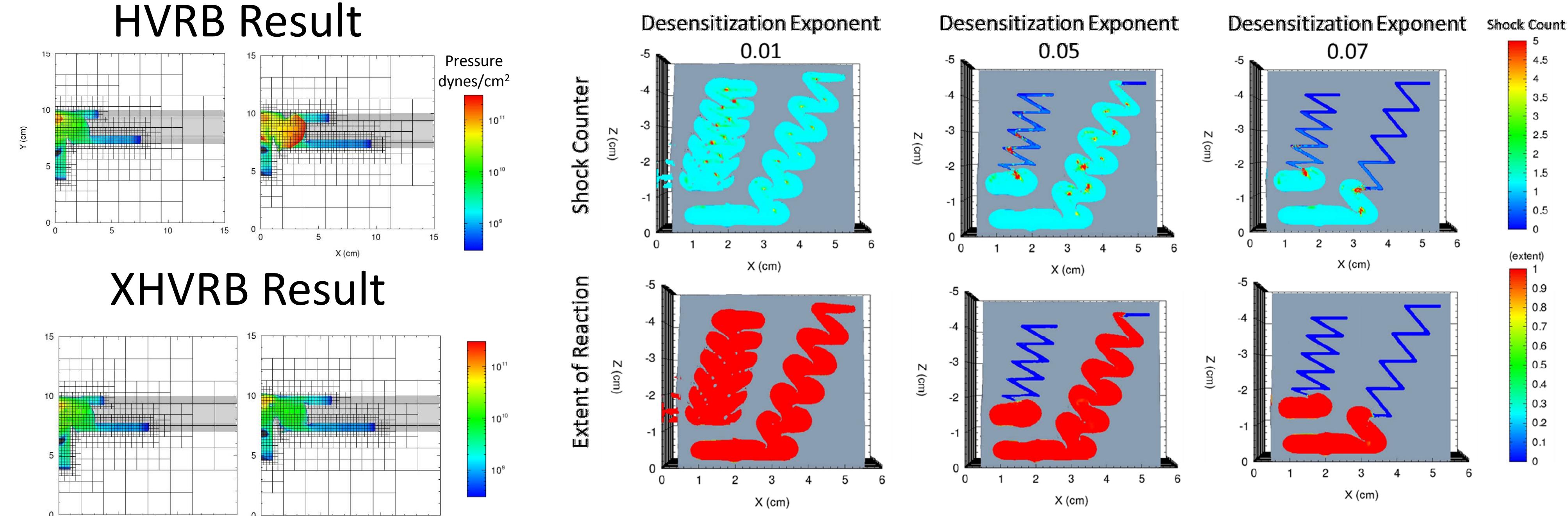


Multi-Dimensional Scenarios

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.



[1] Starkenberg, IDS 2014, pg. 908
[2] Salisbury et al., IDS 2010, pg. 271

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.