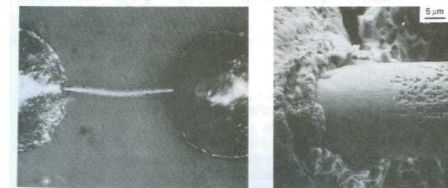


# In situ study of surface-mediated explosive degradation using Heterodyne IR-Vis Sum Frequency Generation (HSFG).

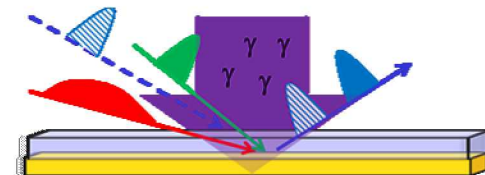
Darcie Farrow, Robert Knepper, Barney Doyle, Elizabeth Auden, Ian Kohl, Kathleen Alam, Kevin Leung, David Enos, Laura Martin, Michael Marquez, Stephen Rupper

# Outline

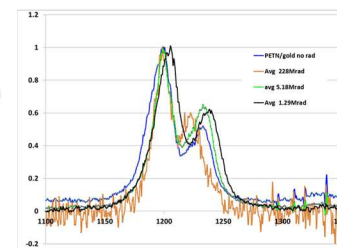
- Problem: Detecting unstable degradation products at buried organic/metal interface (explosive/metal bridge).



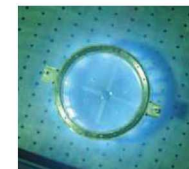
- Approach: Thin film model for bridge/Heterodyne SFG for intermediate detection.



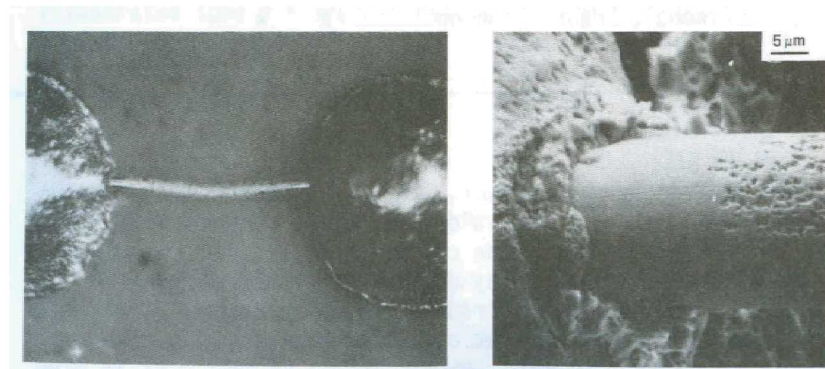
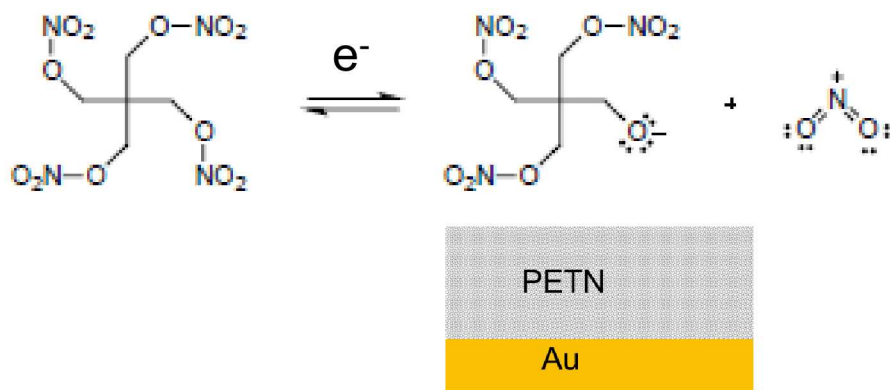
- IR-SFG of 3 PETN/gold interfaces.



- Gamma radiation studies of PETN/gold samples.

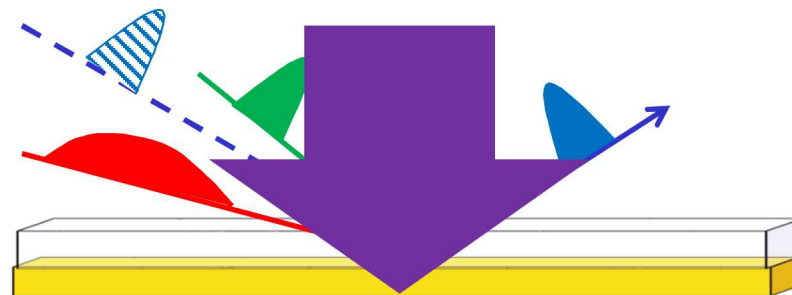
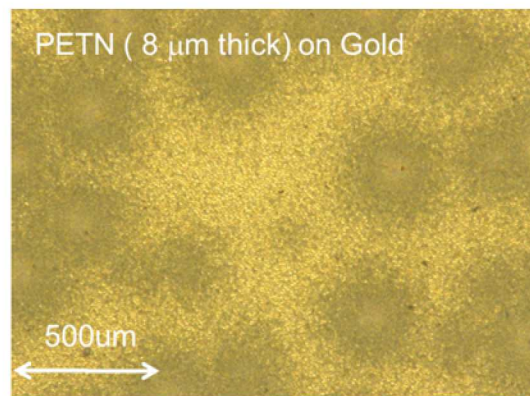


# Explosive/Bridgewire: Surface Enhanced Corrosion Chemistry



- Processes that degrade PETN may be enhanced at bridge wire interface (*auto-catalytic processes in low free volume, surface contamination, etc.*)
- Critical intermediates/products from the organic film may attack metal surface  
*Currently no experimental method to identify corrosive species at wire/explosive surface in situ.*

# Thin film model system

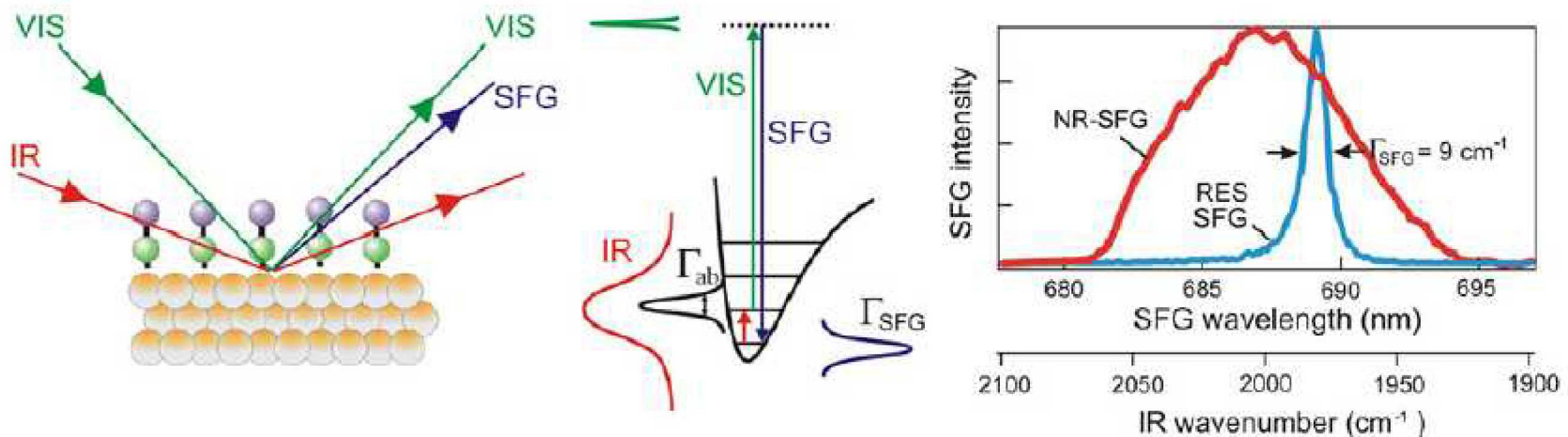


- Vapor deposited PETN on aluminum, copper and gold.
- Optically accessible samples (2-8  $\mu\text{m}$  PETN/1-2  $\mu\text{m}$  metal).
- Samples < 10 mg PETN. Samples can be accepted at radiation facilities on site not cleared for handling of explosive components.



# Broad Band IR-Vis Sum Frequency Generation

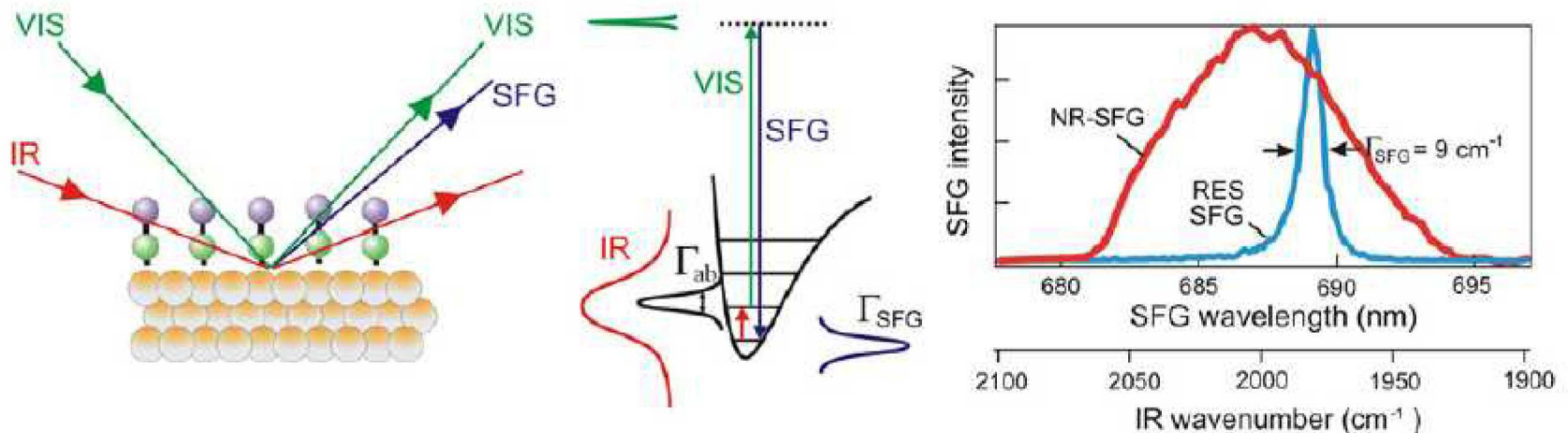
H. Arnolds, M. Bonn / Surface Science Reports 65 (2010) 45–66



- IR-Vis SFG signal sensitive to IR/ Raman active modes within a few monolayers of interface.
- Signal peaks when IR pulse resonant with vibration.
- Broad band SFG (fs IR pulse /ps Vis pulse )covering  $\sim 250 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  of vibrational spectrum in each shot. *Time resolved measurements of reactive species possible w/ ps time resolution.*

# Broad Band IR-Vis Sum Frequency Generation

*H. Arnolds, M. Bonn / Surface Science Reports 65 (2010) 45–66*

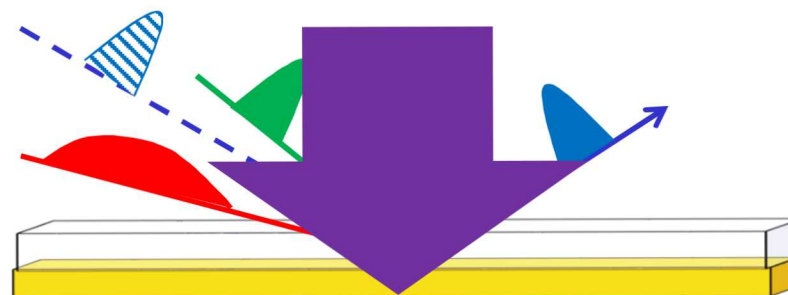
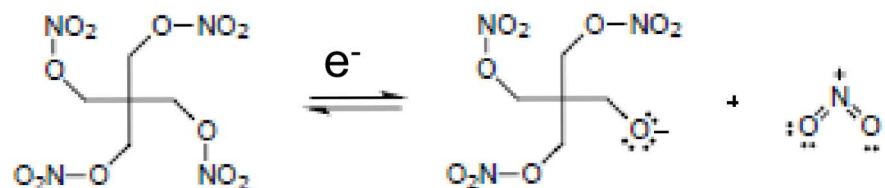
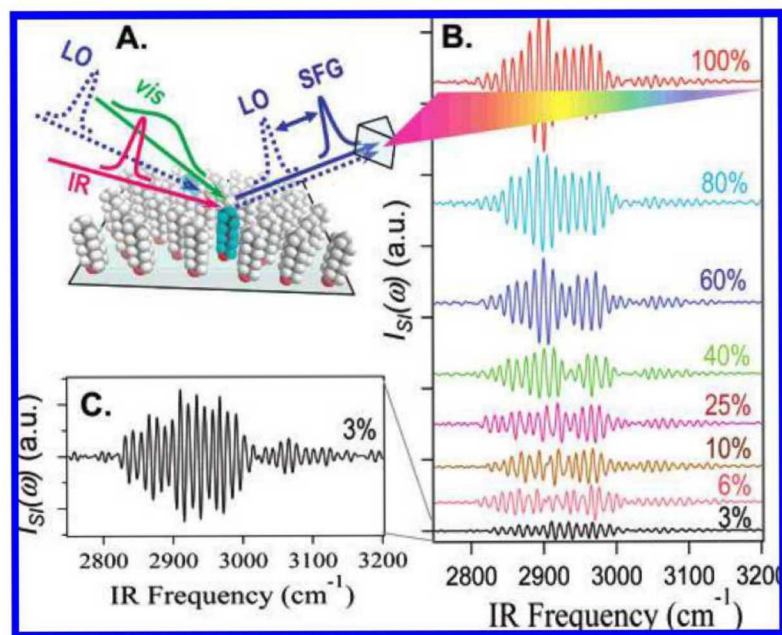


$I_{\text{SFG}}(N)$  is unfavorable for low surface coverage.

$$I_{\text{SFG}} \propto |E_{\text{SFG}}|^2 \propto |\chi^{(2)}|^2 = N^2 |\langle \beta^{(2)} \rangle|^2$$

10% surface coverage ➡ drop in intensity by factor of 100

# Heterodyne detection to increase sensitivity

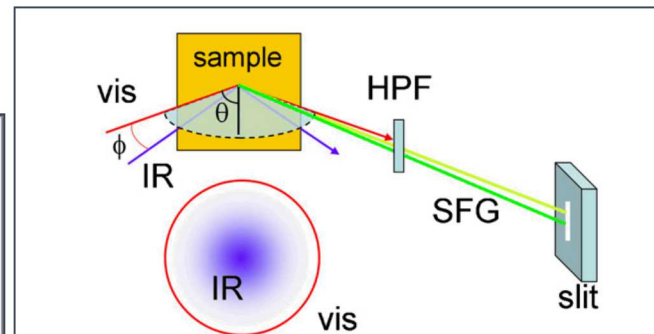
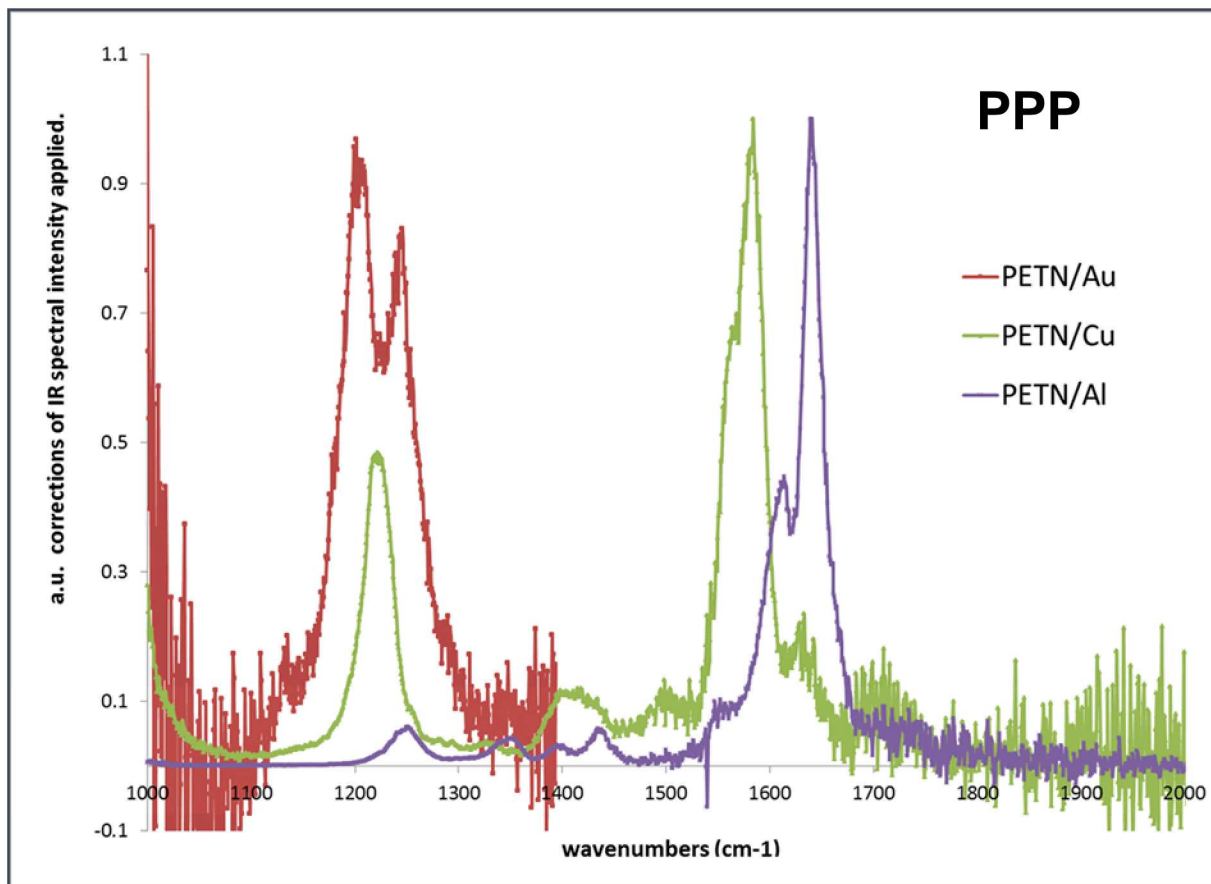


$$I_{SI} \propto 2\text{Re}[E_{\text{SFG}}E_{\text{LO}}^*] \propto N\langle\beta^{(2)}\rangle$$

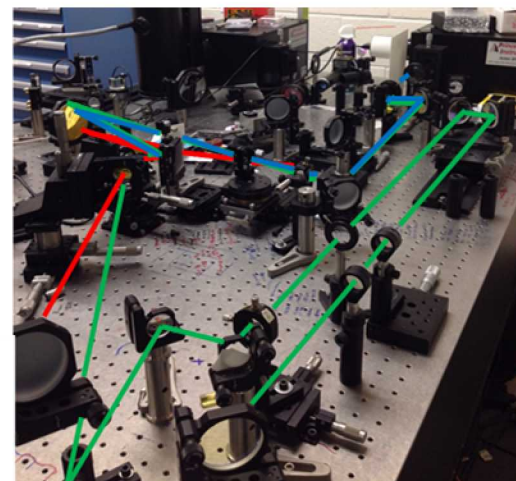
J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2008, 130, 2271–2275

Detection limit lowered from 40% to <3%.

# Traditional SFG Spectra of PETN/metal interface.

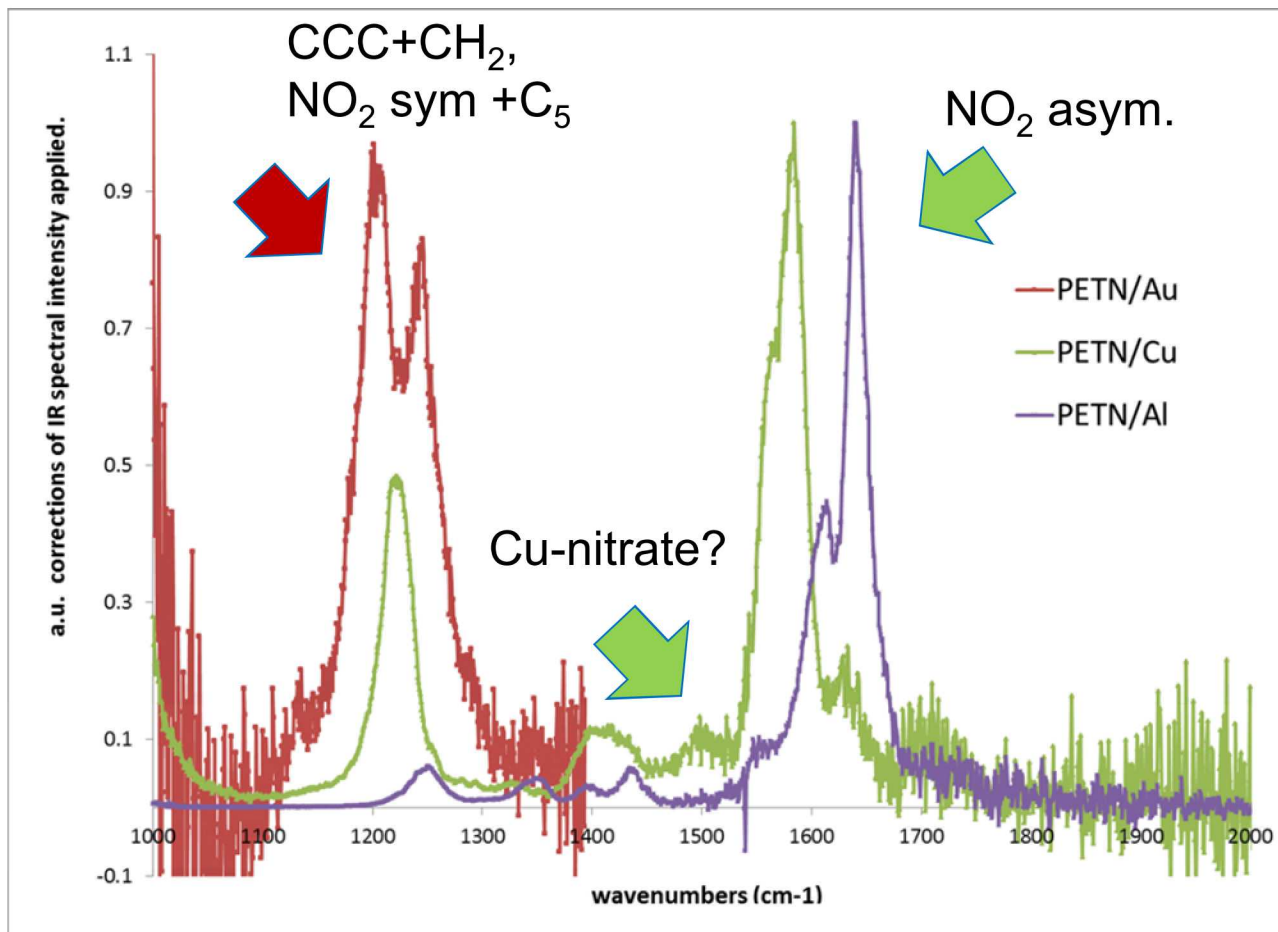


A. Lagutchev et al. / Spectrochimica Acta Part A 75 (2010) 1289–1296



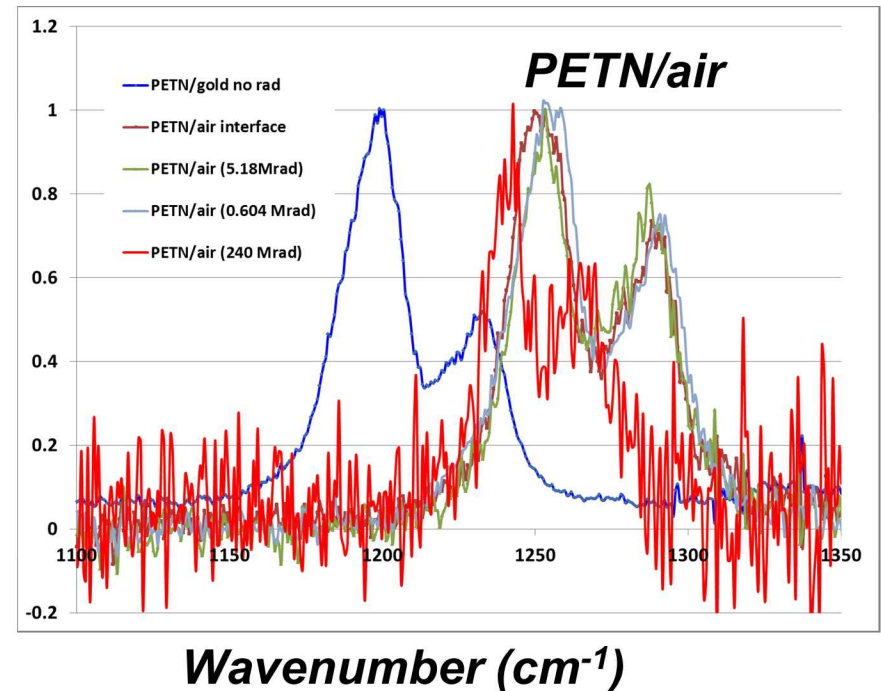
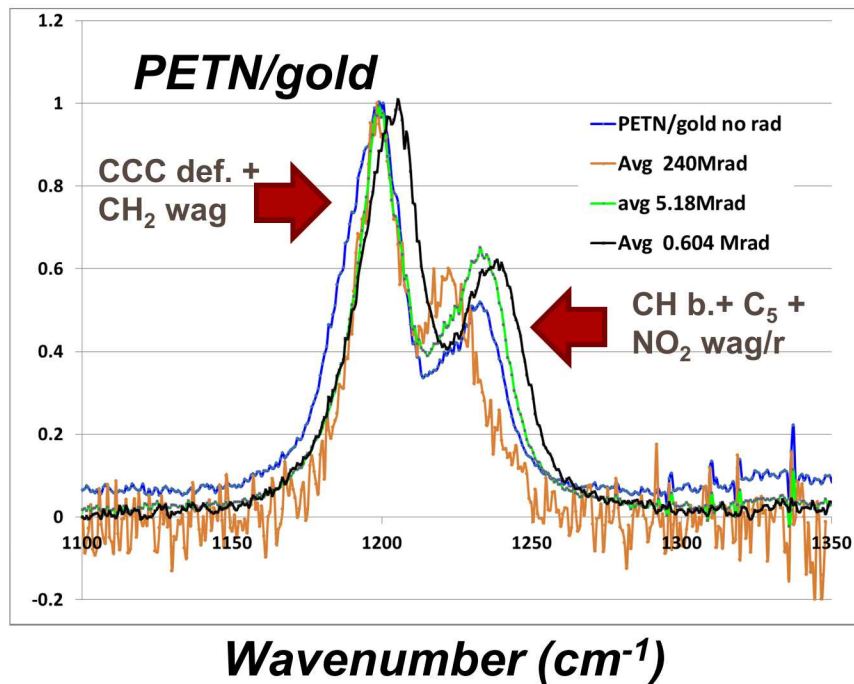
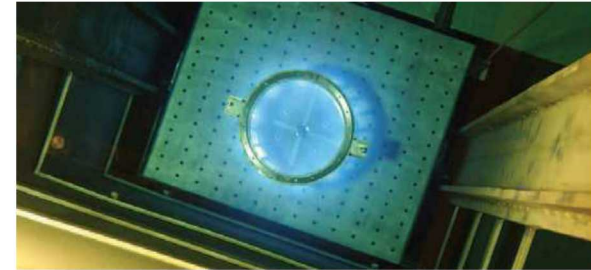
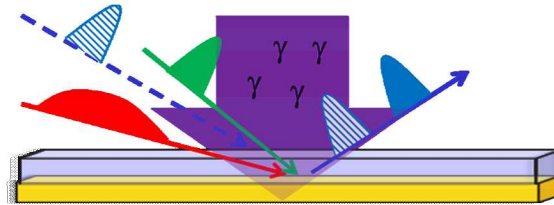
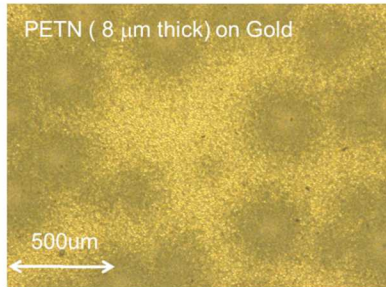


# Kinetics Platform: Reactive Surface



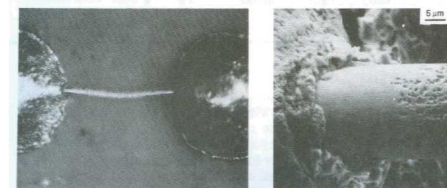
- Copper nitrate present from oxidation of PETN on copper (degradation products). 1-2 day process at RT.
- Look for proposed gamma interaction with gold leading to PETN breakdown.

# Surface Enhance Chemistry: PETN/Gold

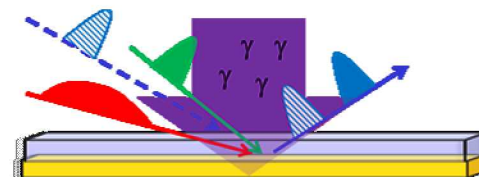


# In Conclusion:

- Applying HSFG to the detection of unstable corrosion agents trapped at gold/PETN interface.



- Approach: Thin film model for bridge/Heterodyne SFG for intermediate detection.



- Demonstrated platform for corrosion chemistry with traditional SFG for PETN/Cu and PETN/ gold interfaces.
- Next step to compare HSFG/SFG and IR/Raman detection limits for degradation products at surface.

