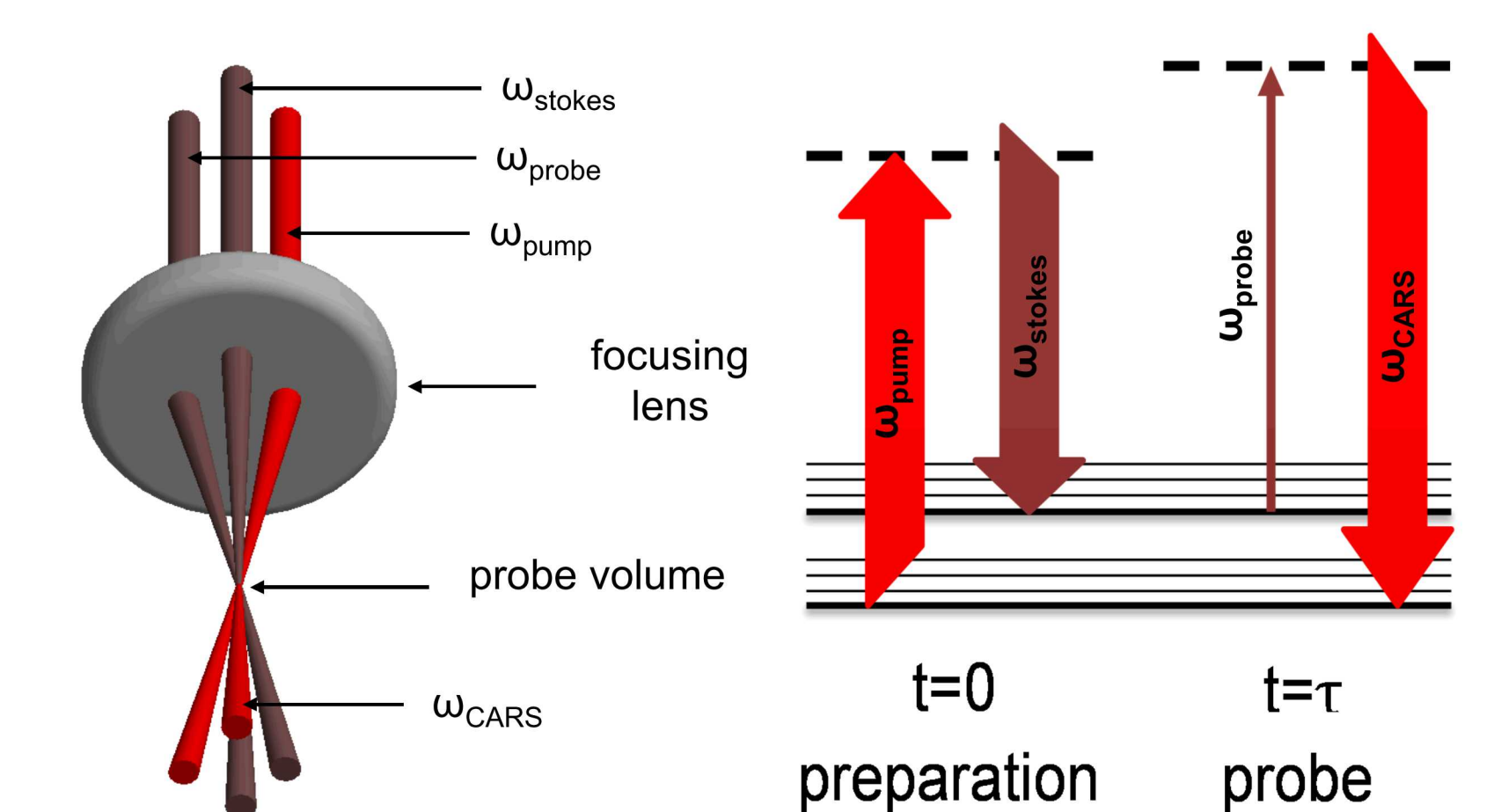


Hybrid fs/ps CARS for Sooting and Metalized Flames

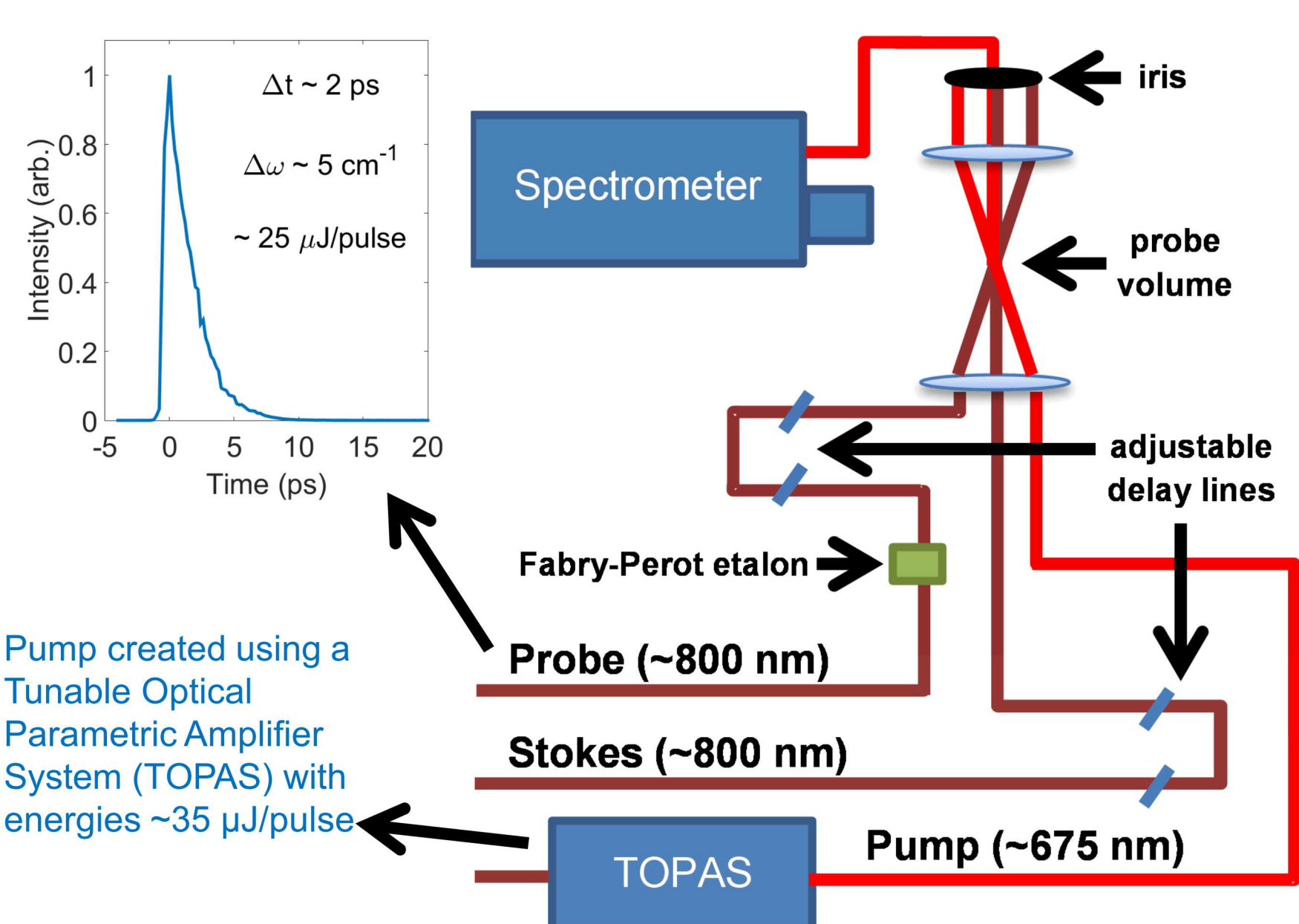
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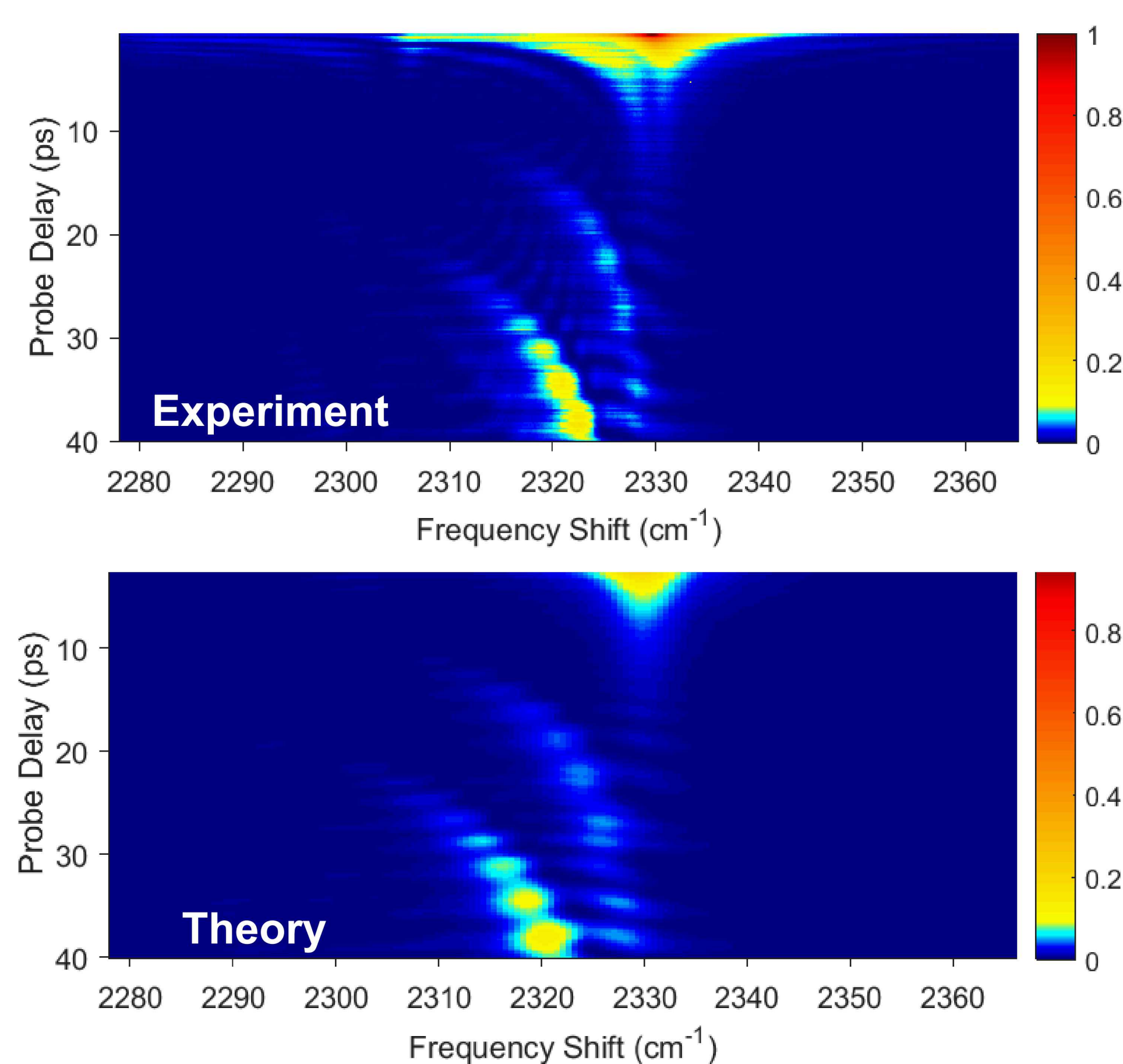
1. Hybrid fs/ps Vibrational CARS



- Rotational coherence is prepared by a femtosecond and nearly Fourier transform-limited pump/Stokes pair
- Broad bandwidth and well-defined phase relationships provide efficient, low-noise Raman preparation
- A frequency narrow ($\sim 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) probe beam is introduced at delay, τ



- Measurement validated in furnace heated air up to 1300 K
- Modeled and measured spectra compare favorably (probe delays of $\tau = 0.5$ to 40 considered)



Time-dependence of fs/ps CARS spectra at 1300K

- Overall good agreement between the experiment and our vibrational CARS model
- Some difficulty mapping spectra into wavelength space (fewer wavelengths to match than with rotational CARS)

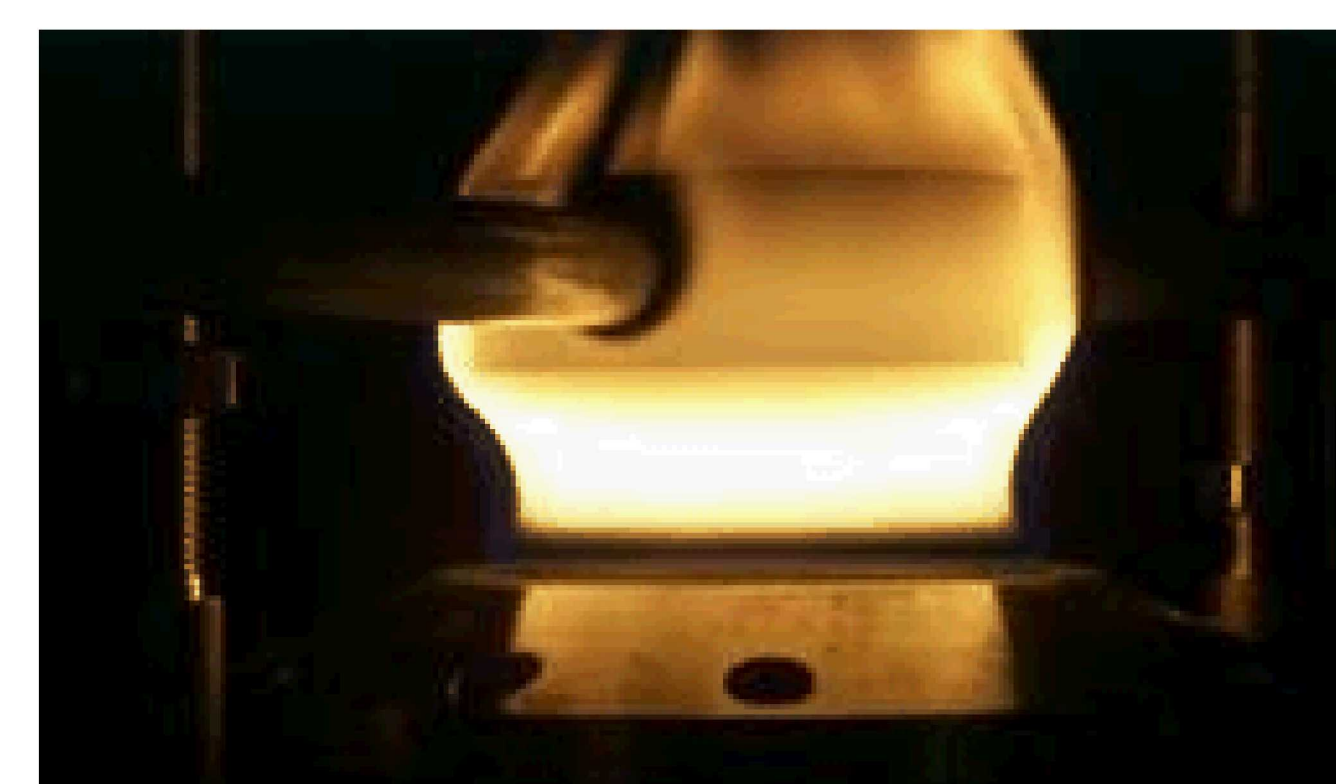
References:

Miller, Joseph D., Chloe E. Dedic, and Terrence R. Meyer. *Journal of Raman Spectroscopy* (2015). Vestin, Fredrik, et al. *Proceedings of the Combustion Institute* 30.1 (2005): 1673-1680.

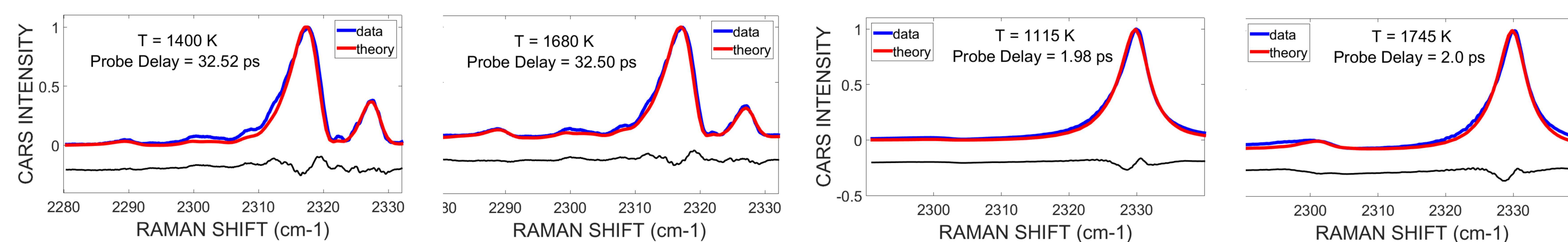
2. Applications of Hybrid fs/ps Vibrational CARS in Sooting Flames

Initial Tests in Sooting McKenna Burner Stabilized Flames

- Validated accuracy of signals averaged over 200 laser shots
- Performed in McKenna Burner with stabilization plate 21mm above burner surface
- Measurement volume height above burner surface varied at $\Phi = 2.1$
- Equivalence Ratio varied ($.5 < \Phi < 3.0$) at $\sim 8.5 \text{ mm}$ above burner surface
- Temperatures Ranged $\sim 1200 \text{ K} - 1700 \text{ K}$



McKenna Burner Stabilized Flame
From liiscience.org

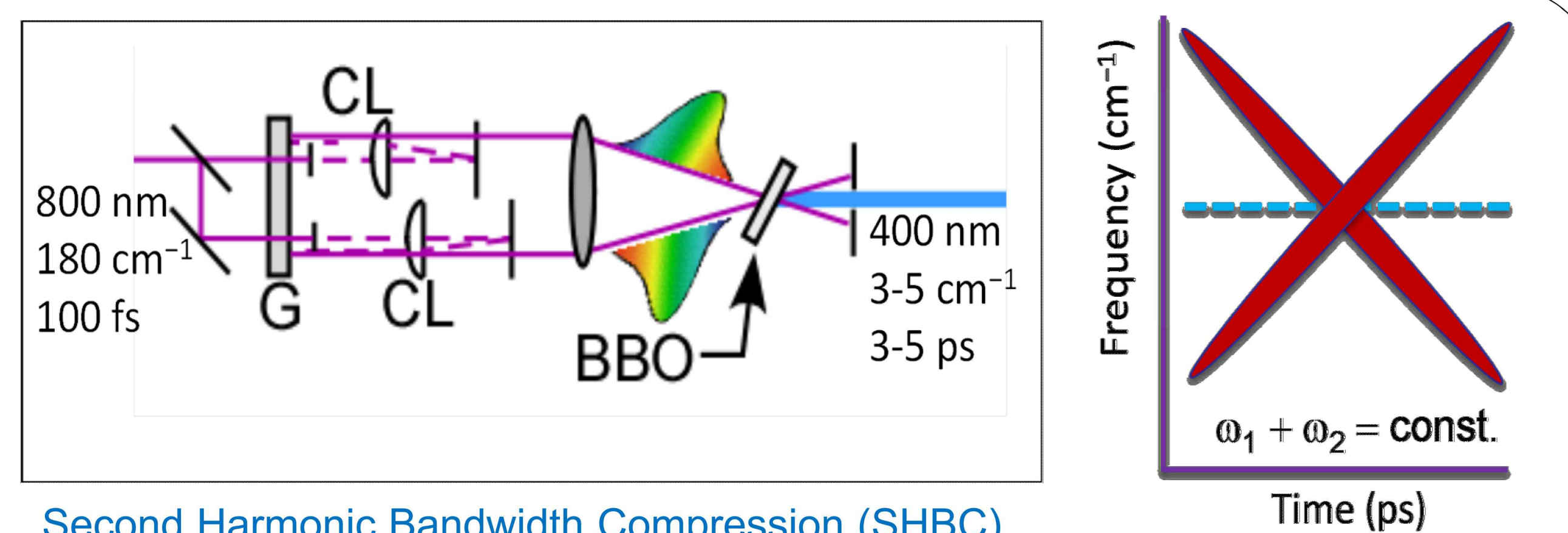


Sample vCARS Spectra at $\tau = 32.5 \text{ ps}$

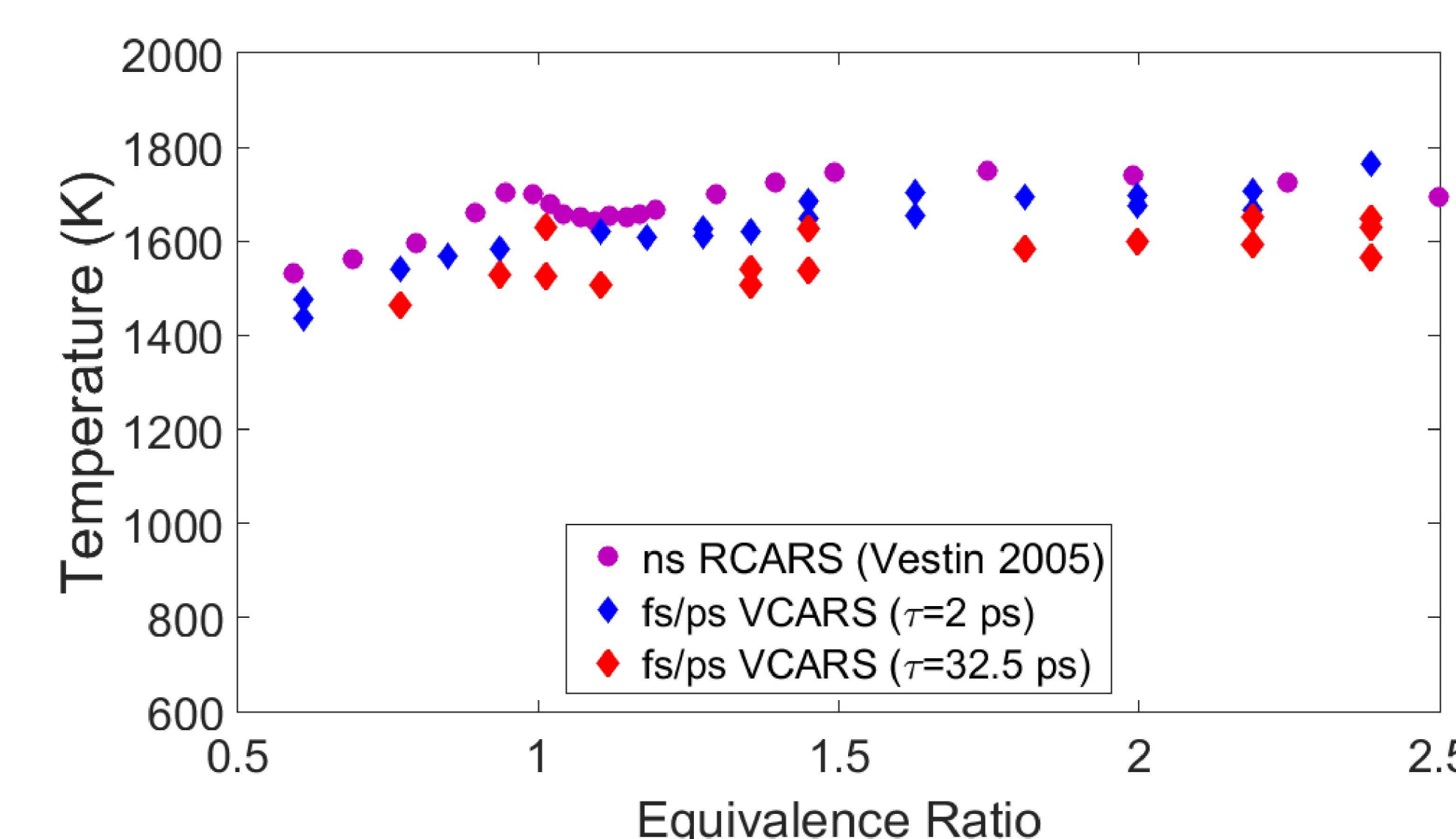
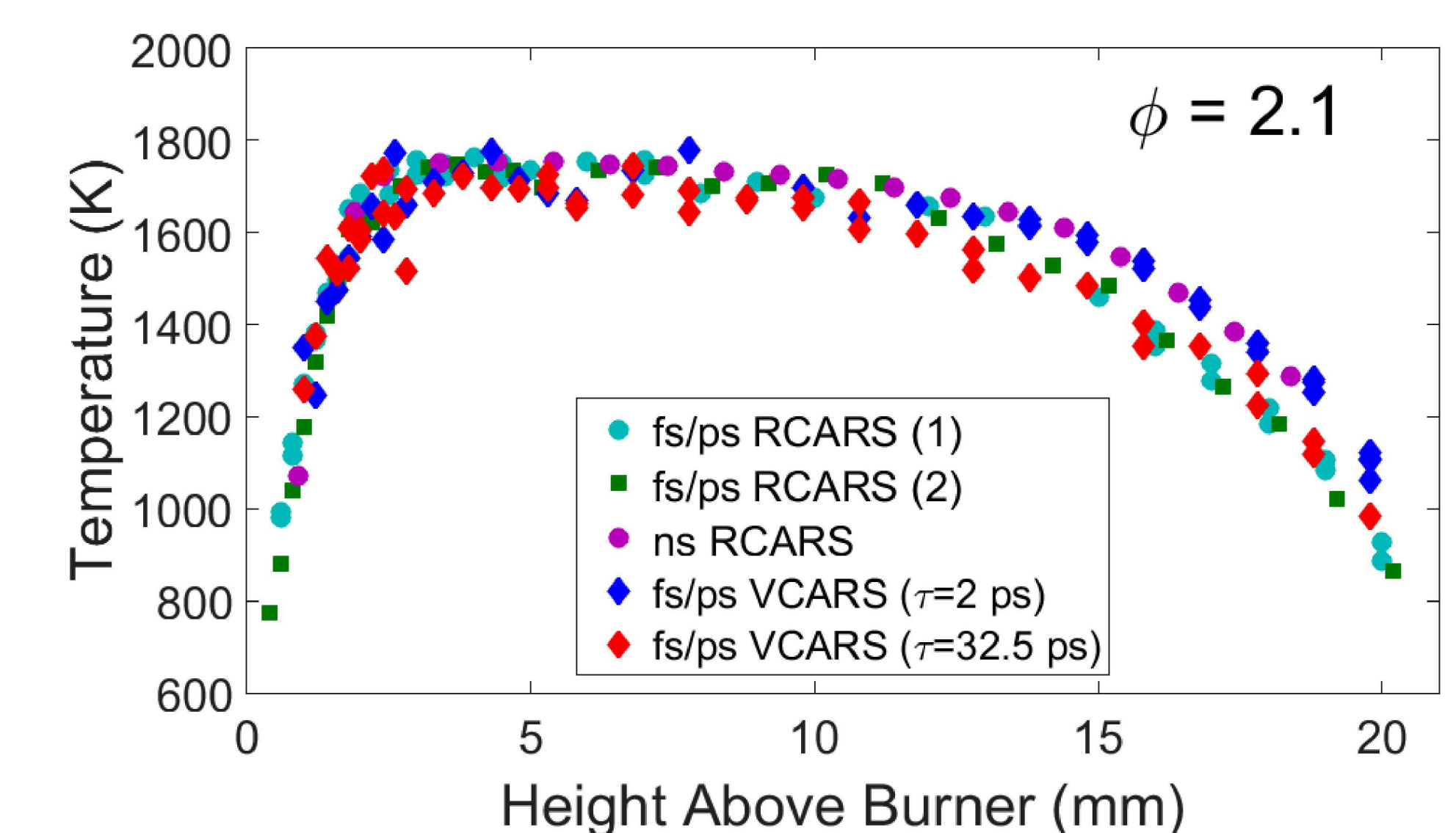
Sample vCARS Spectra at $\tau = 2.0 \text{ ps}$

Future Work:

- Integrate SHBC into vCARS setup
- Increased probe energies will allow for measurements in sootier environments
- Measure gas-phase temperatures in solid rocket propellant burns (see below)



Second Harmonic Bandwidth Compression (SHBC)



Comparison of CARS Measurements in McKenna Flames

- Overall initial data shows good agreement with previous measurements
- Data taken with a probe delay of 2 ps shows promise, particularly due to its higher signal levels (and SNR)

3. Toward Total Heat Flux Measurements in Aluminized Solid Rocket Propellant Burns



Extremely hostile environment for diagnostics

- Very high temperatures – fluctuations over 3,000K
- Dense field of large molten metal particles (diameters $\sim 10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$)

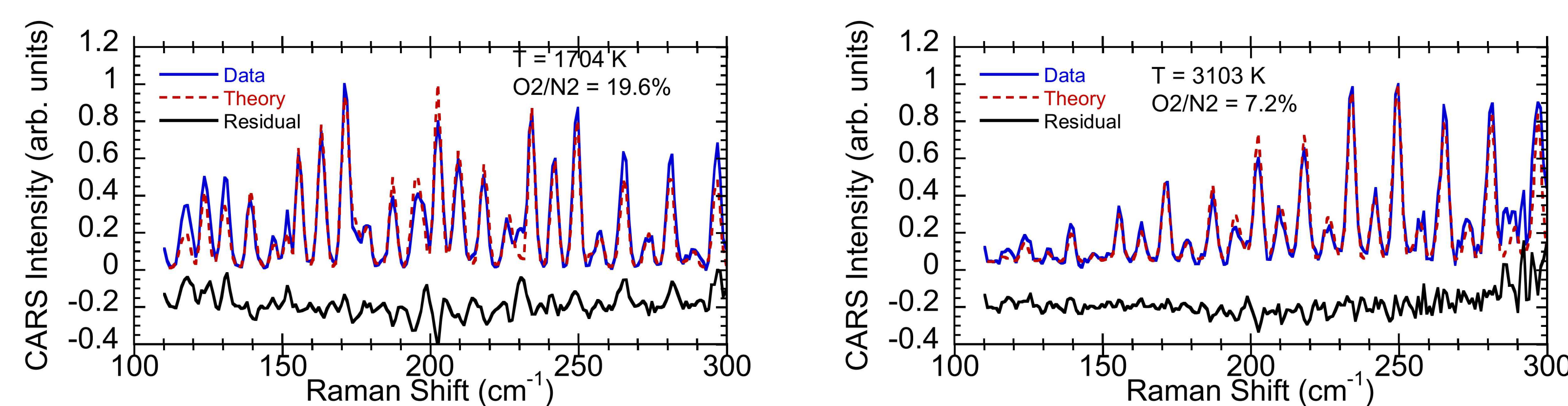
Goal is Total Heat Flux Measurements

- Gas-phase temperature (fs/ps CARS)
- Particle temperature (two-color pyrometry)
- Particle size distribution (Digital Inline Holography – DIH)
- Particle velocity distribution (high-speed Digital Inline Holography – DIH)

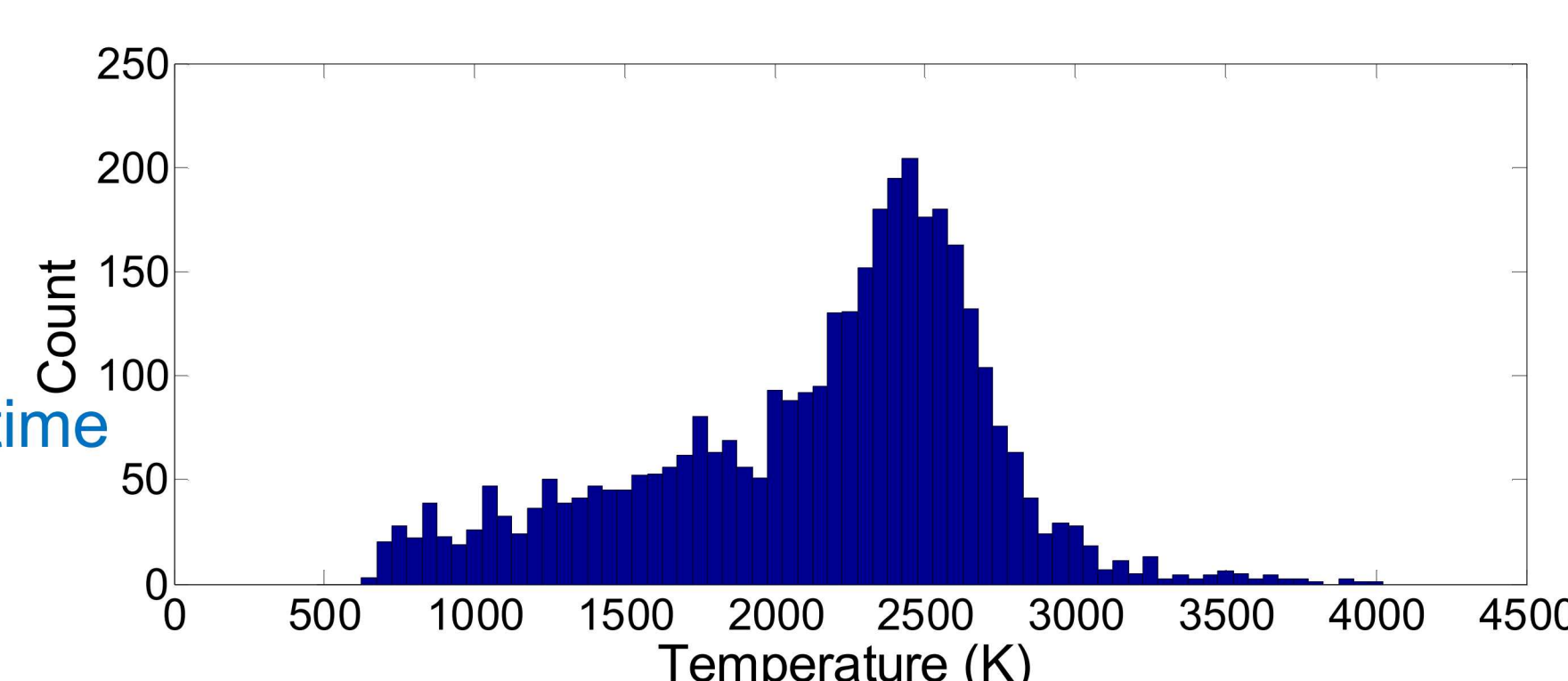
Proof-of-concept using existing rotational CARS instrument in aluminized solid rocket propellants

- >20,000 Spectra used for temperature measurements
- Generated gas-phase temperature pdf over $\sim 12 \text{ sec}$ burn time
- Rotational CARS not generally used at such high temperatures (median $\sim 2300 \text{ K}$)

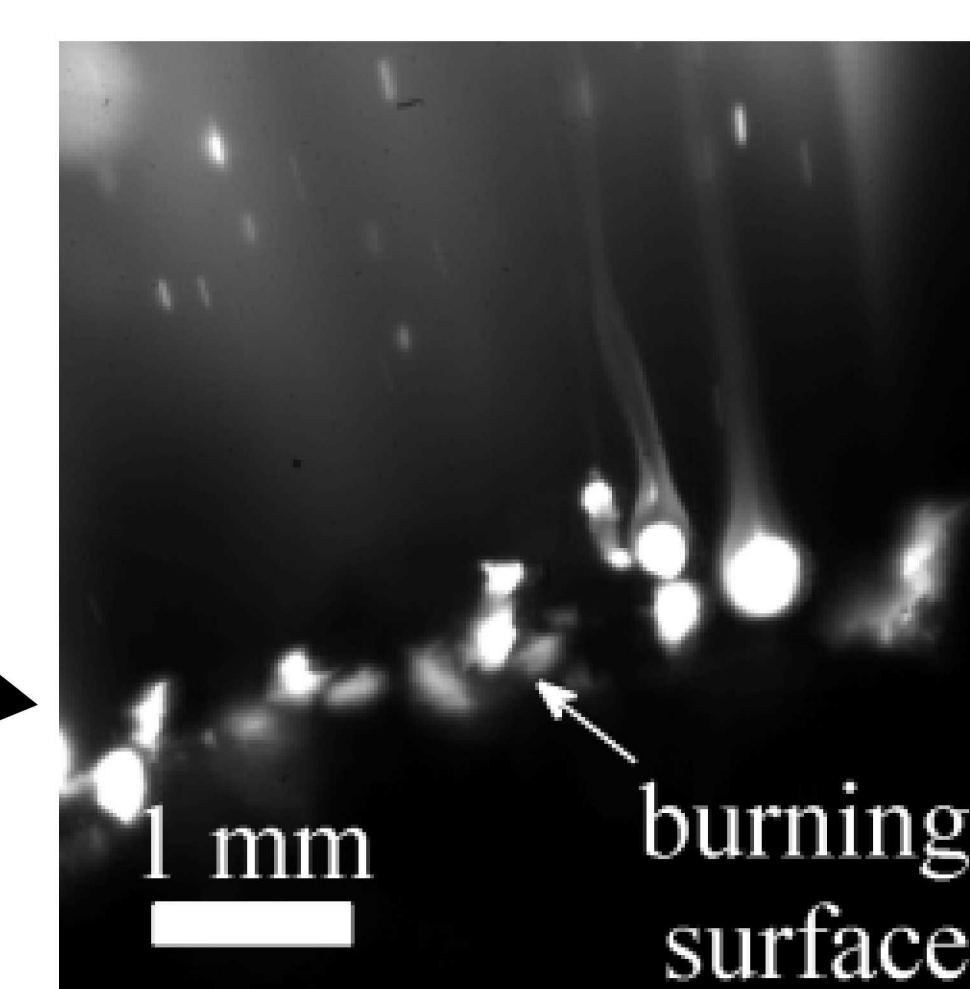
Switch to vibrational CARS for future experiments



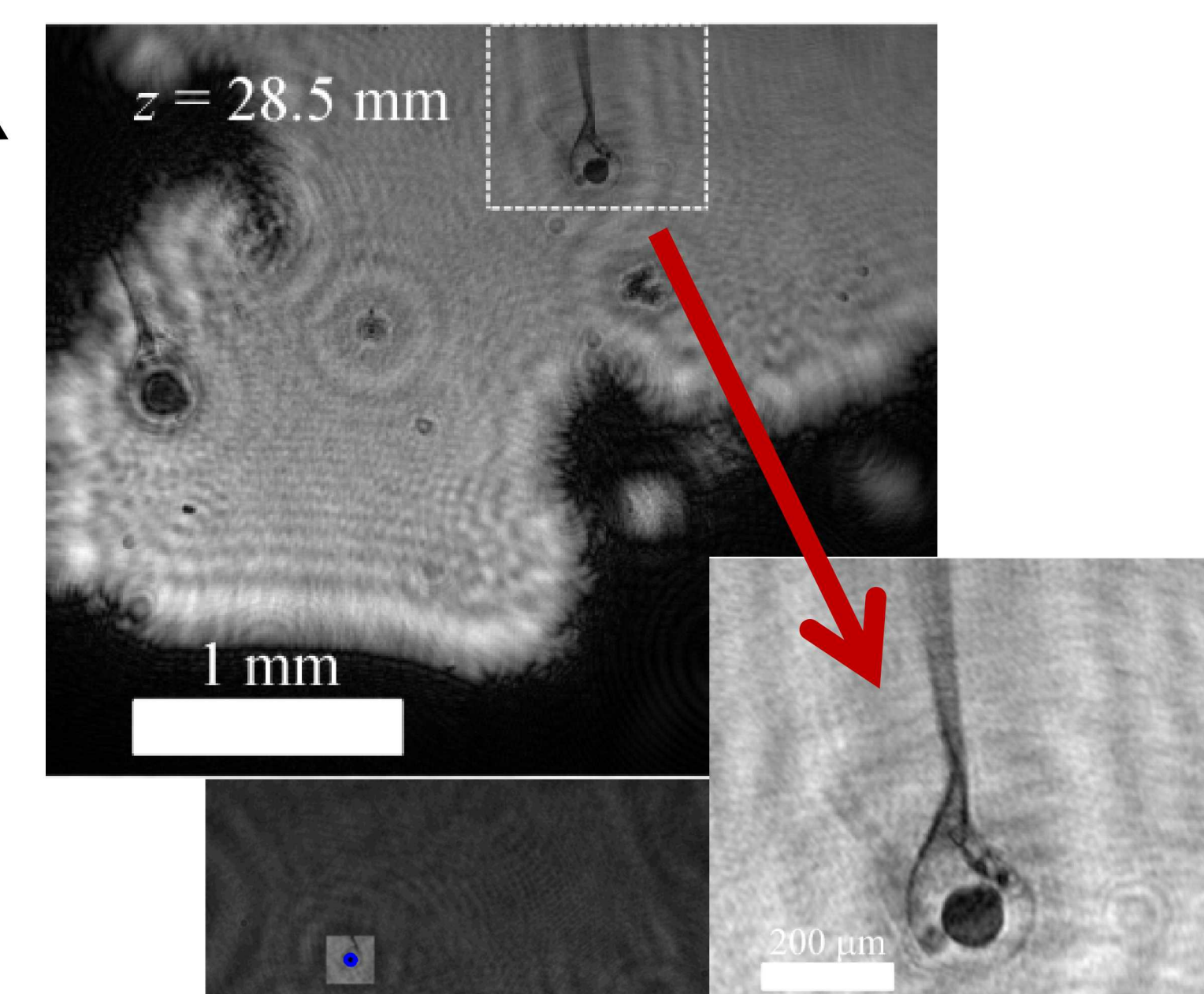
Sample rotational CARS spectra taken in Propellant Burns



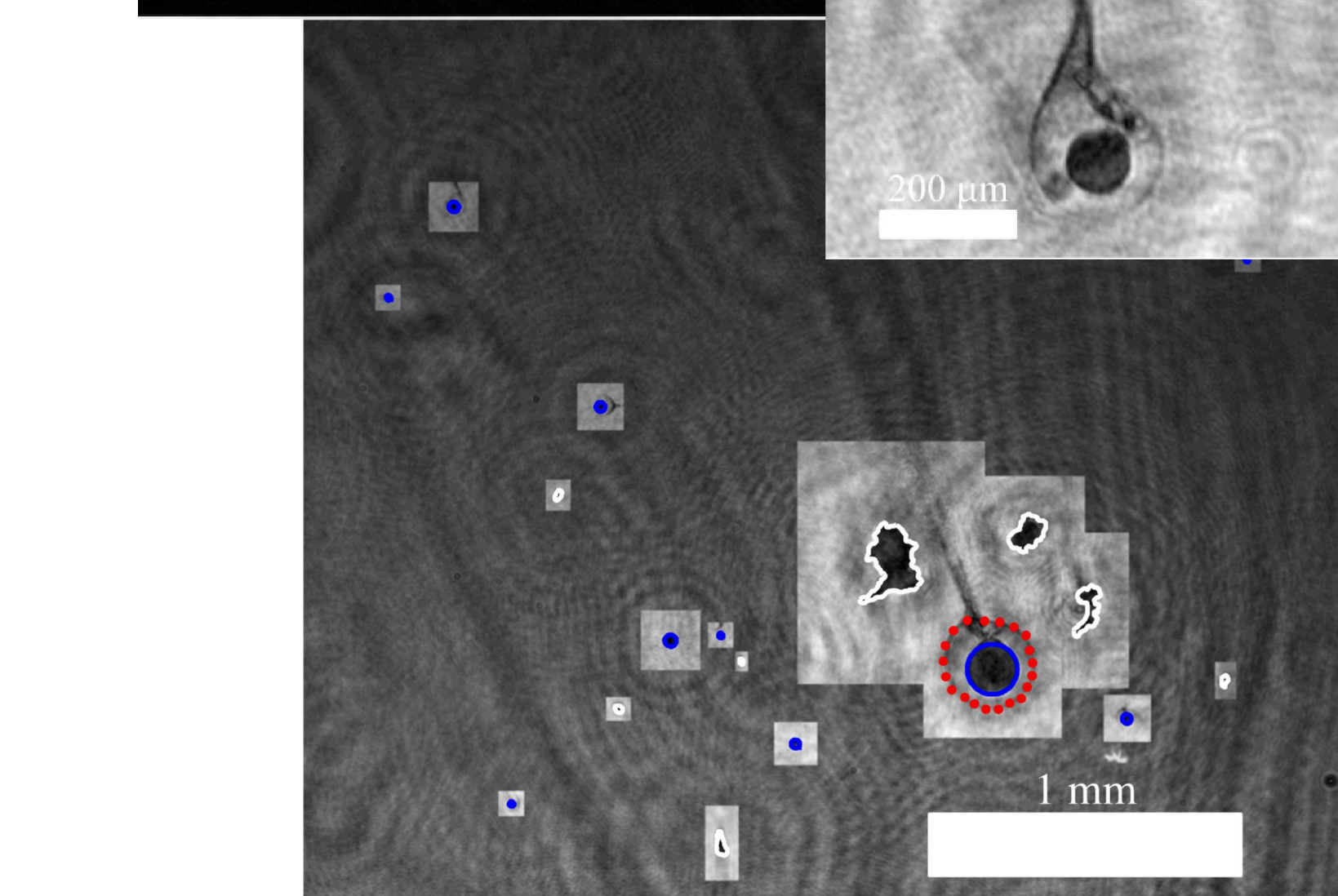
Gas-phase Temperature Distribution (rCARS)



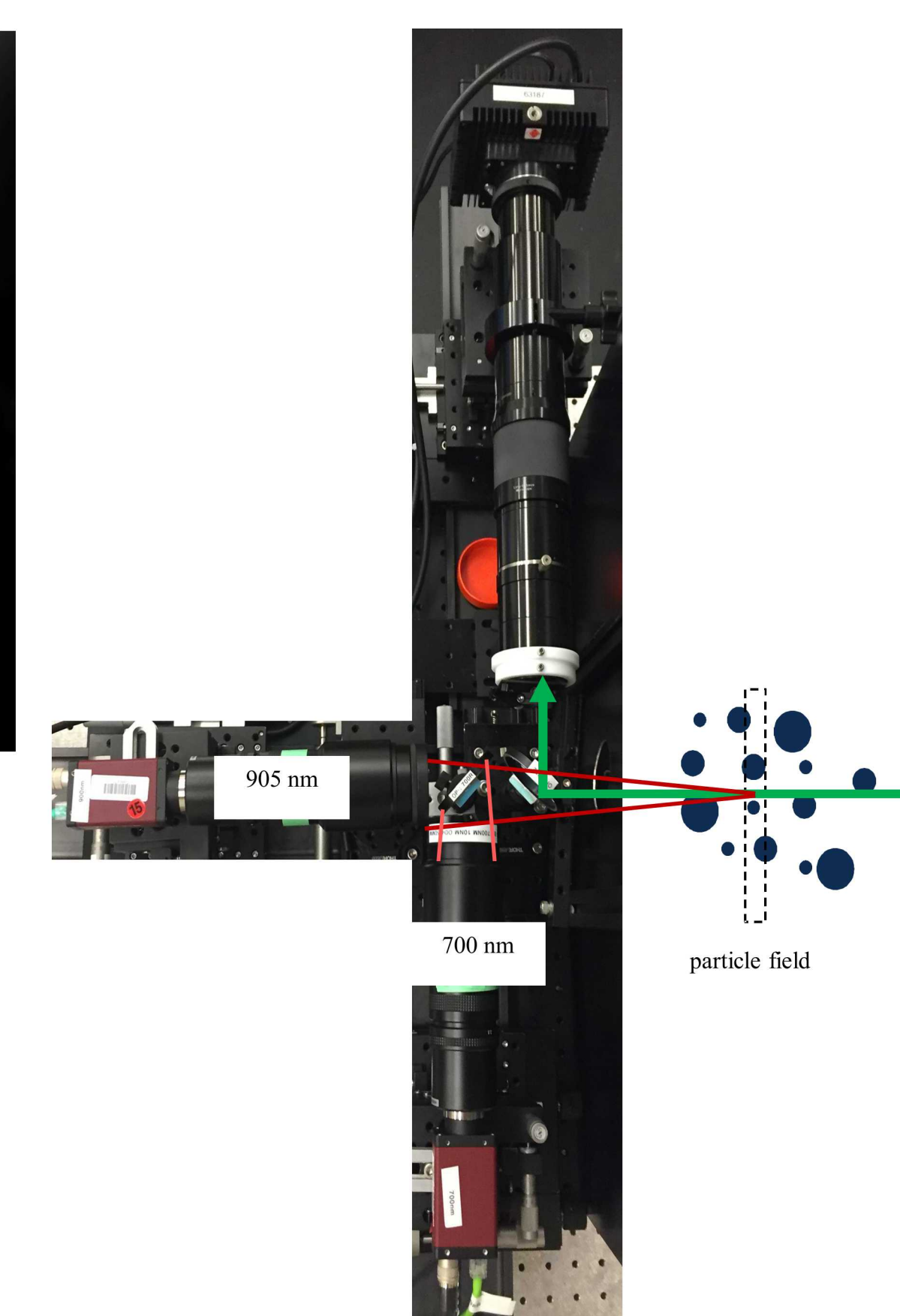
High-speed Imaging of Propellant Burn



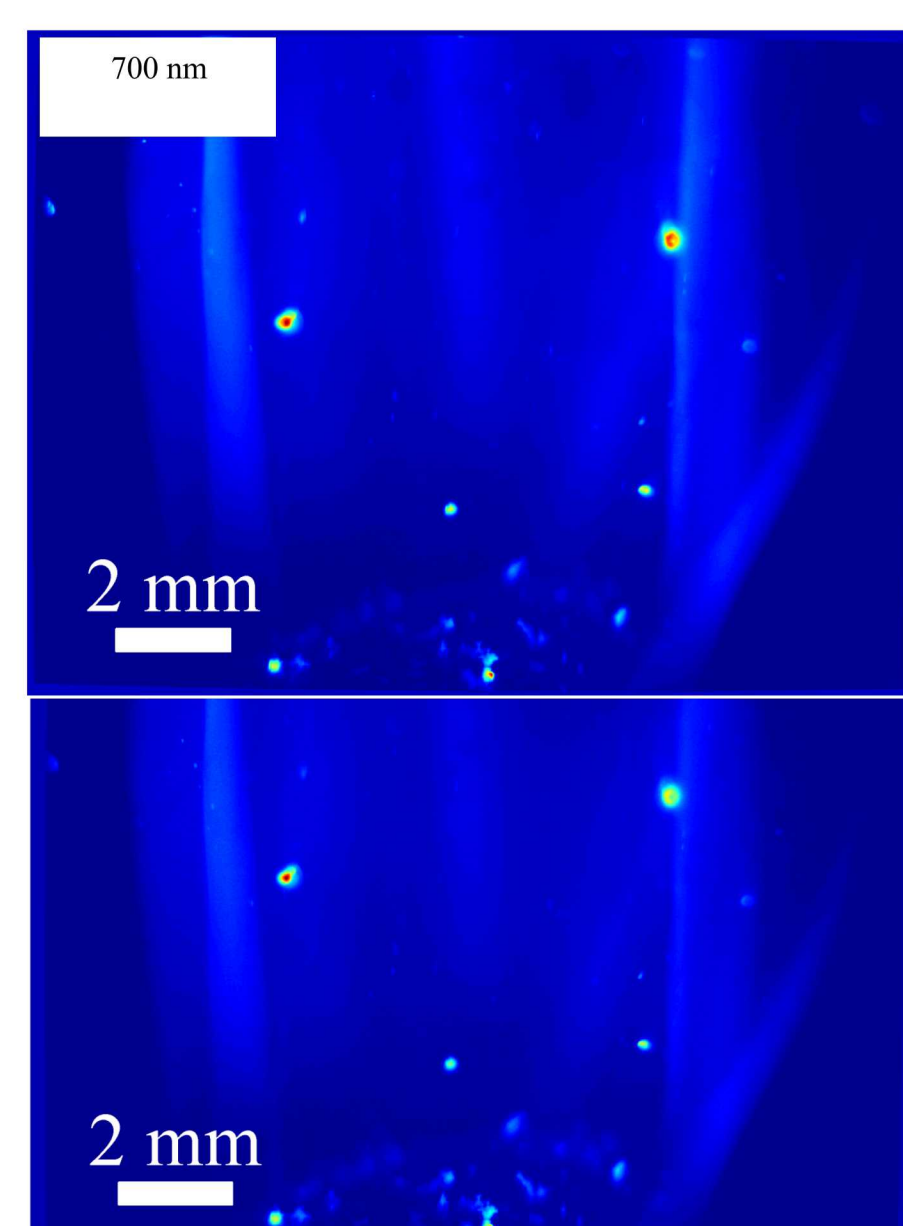
Two-Color Pyrometry Experiment in Development



Examples of DIH measurements in Propellant Burns



Two-Color Pyrometry Experiment in Development



Uncalibrated Pyrometry Results