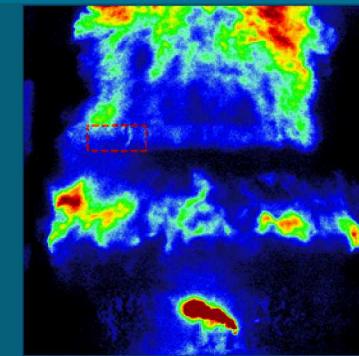
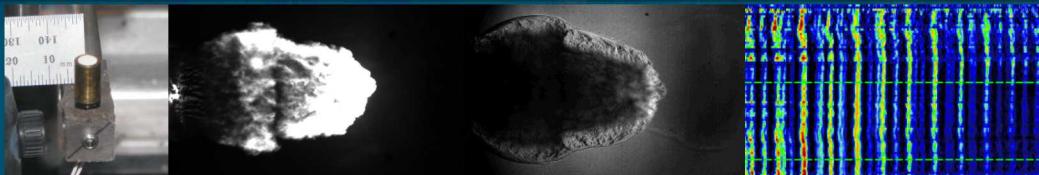


# Post-Detonation Fireball Thermometry via ID Rotational CARS

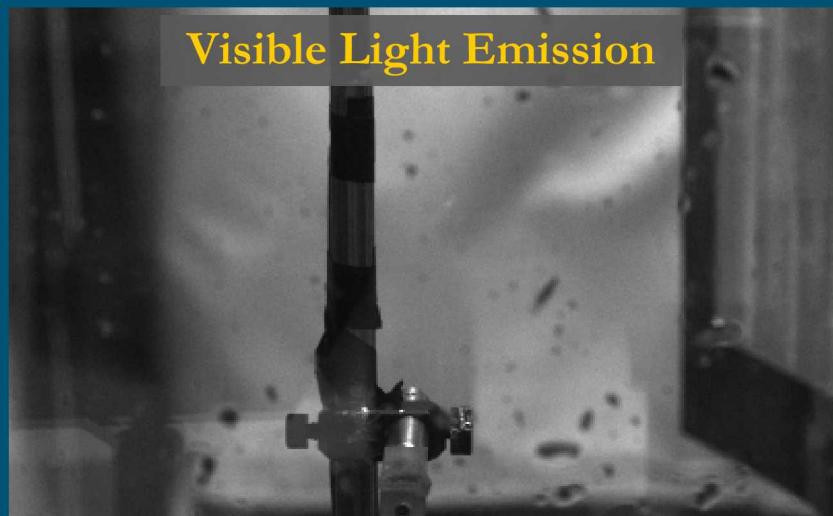
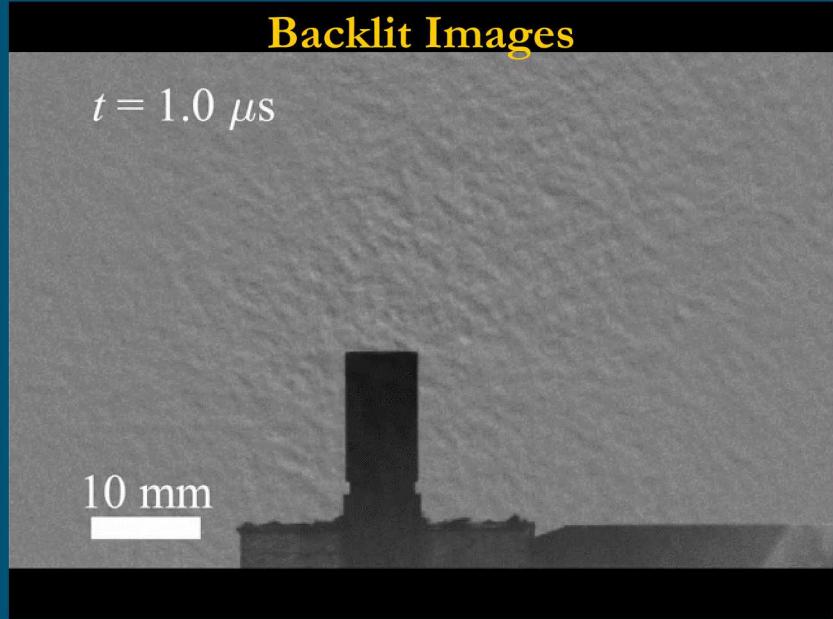


**Daniel R. Richardson, Sean P. Kearney,  
Daniel R. Guildenbecher**

Engineering Sciences Center,  
Sandia National Laboratories

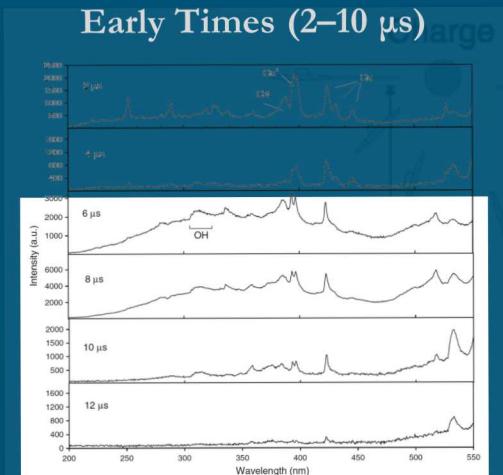
# Introduction

- Energetic materials are used in many industrial and military applications
- Understanding the energy released in a detonation is important and challenging due to:
  - Extreme pressures and temperatures
  - Fast time scale
  - Fragments and debris
- Energy released in fireball can be comparable to energy in detonation and blast wave
- This work focuses on the temperature inside the fireball

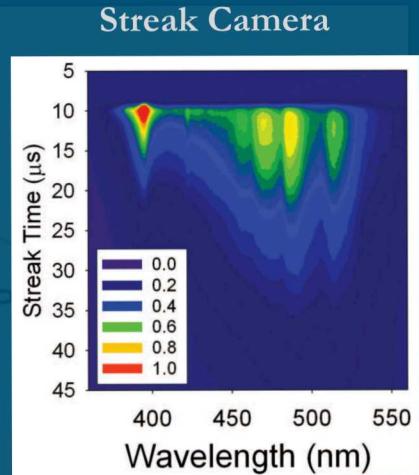


# Previous Fireball Temperature Measurements

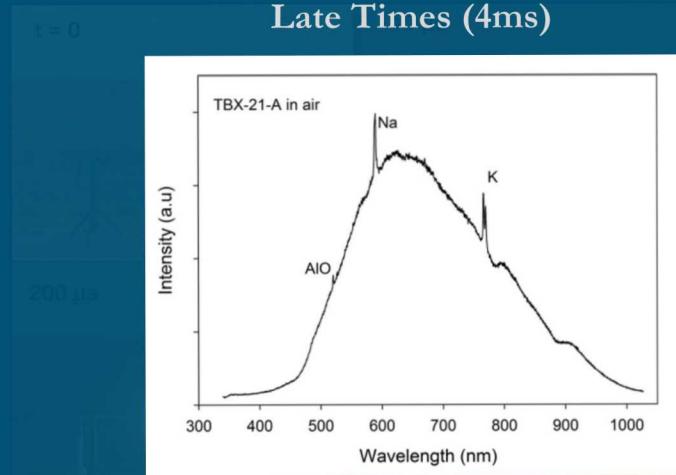
## Emission Spectroscopy



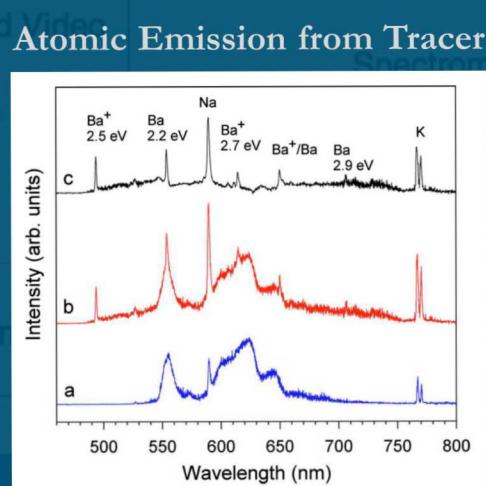
Glumac, Shock Waves 2013



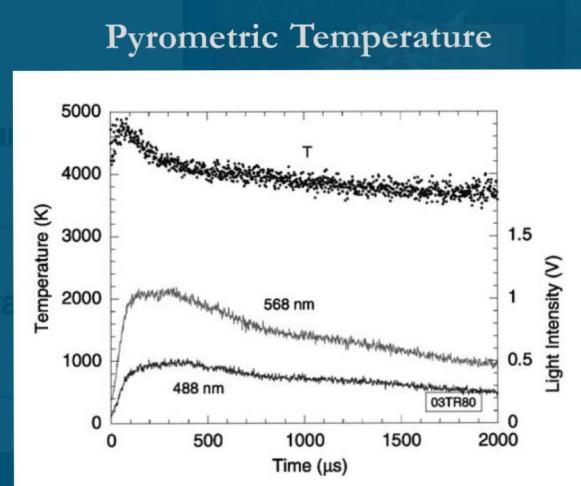
Carney, Rev. Sci. Instrum. 2006



Maiz, Propell. Explos. Pyrot. 2017



Lewis, J Appl. Phys. 2009



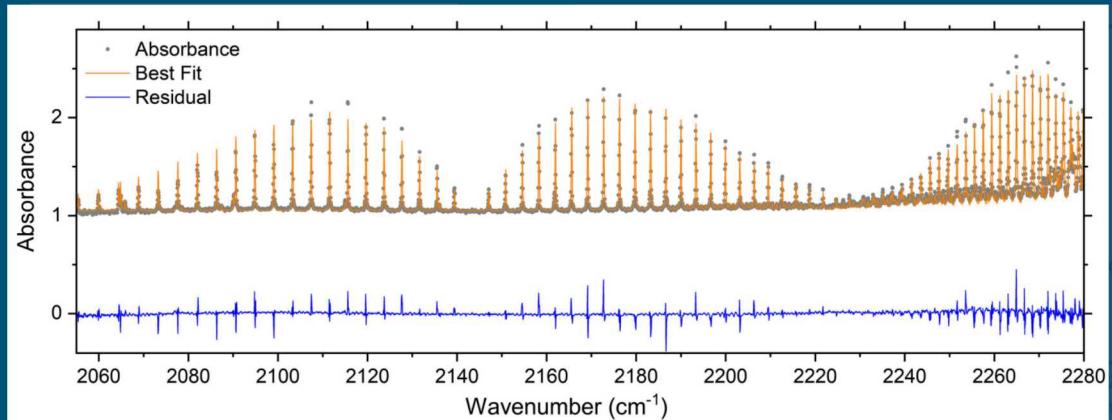
Goroshin, Propell. Explos. Pyrot. 2006

# Previous Fireball Temperature Measurements

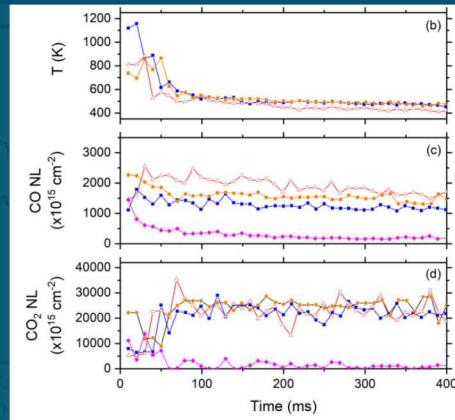
## Absorption Spectroscopy

Broadband Dye Laser

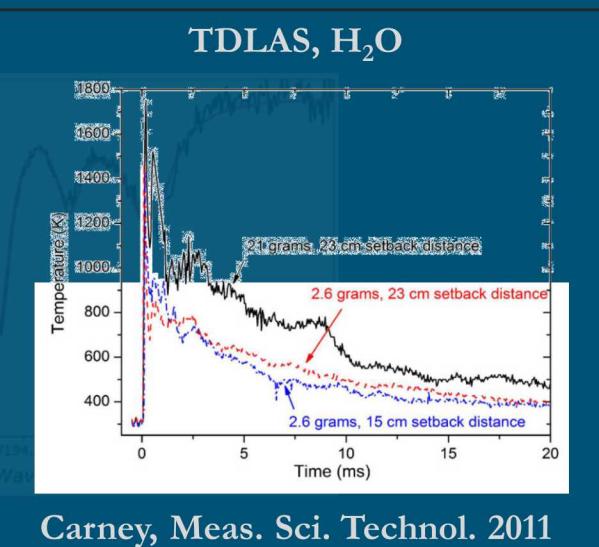
TDLAS, CO, CO<sub>2</sub> Broadband Dye Laser



Glumac, Appl Spectrosc. 2009

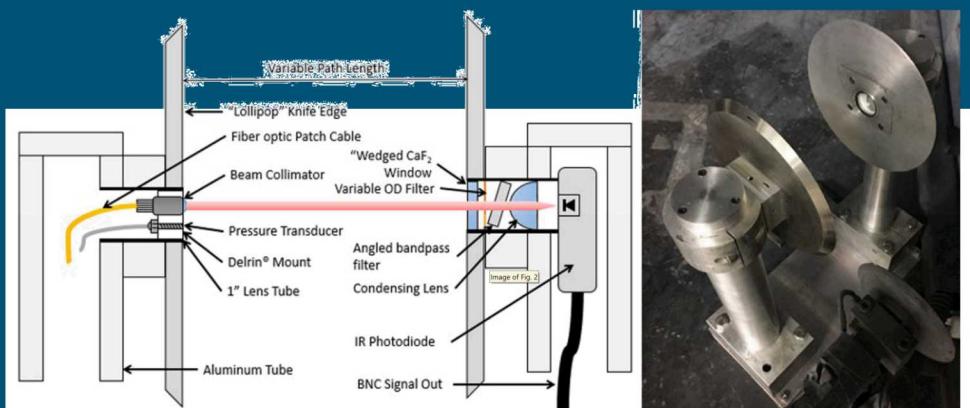


Phillips, J. Appl. Phys. 2019



Carney, Meas. Sci. Technol. 2011

### Tunable Diode Laser Absorption (TDLAS), H<sub>2</sub>O

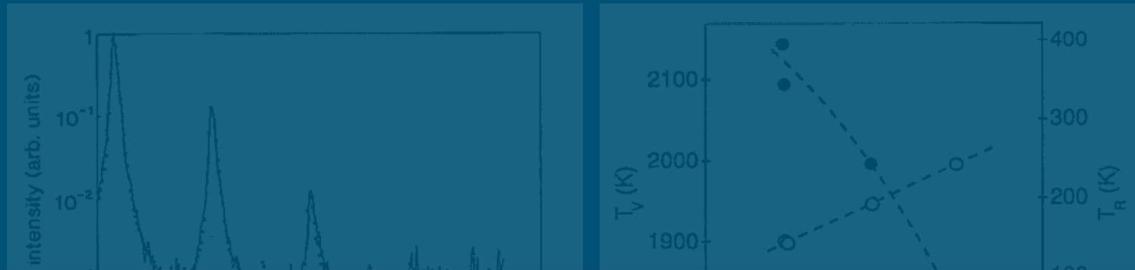


Murzyn, Opt. Laser Eng. 2018

# Previous Fireball Temperature Measurements

## Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering

ns CARS



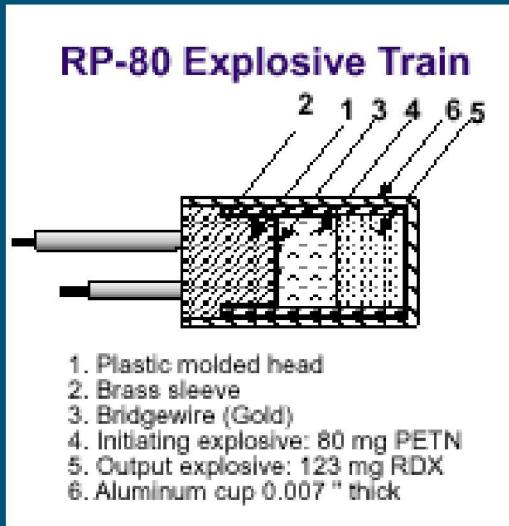
The goal of this work is to perform spatially resolved temperature measurements in post-detonation fireballs.



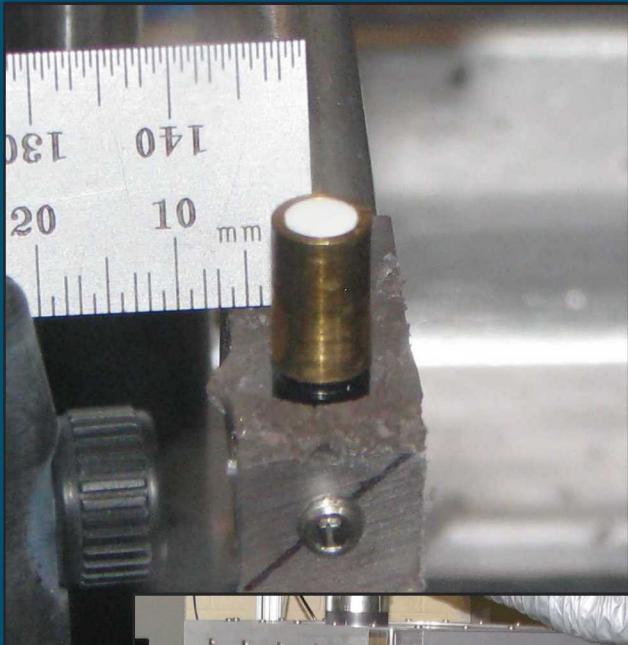
# Experimental Setup: Detonator

## Detonator:

- RP-80 EBW from Teledyne RISI
- P/N 167-9964
- 80 mg PETN
- 123 mg RDX



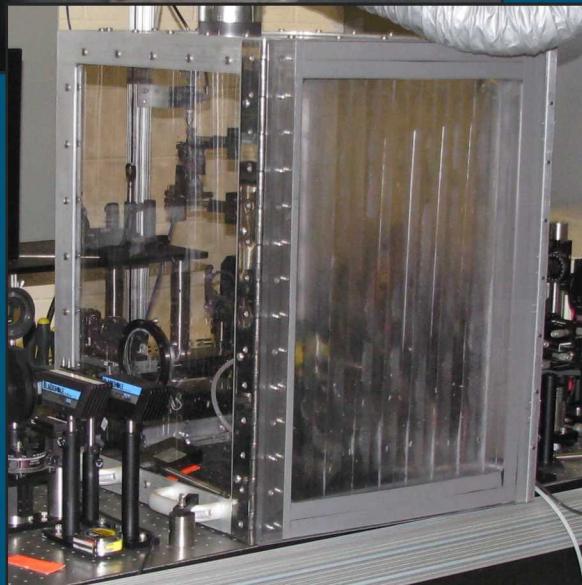
[http://www.teledynerisi.com/  
 products-services/ebw-  
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 detonator](http://www.teledynerisi.com/products-services/ebw-detonators/rp-80-ebw-detonator)



## Expert Help!

Design of boom box and explosive handling:

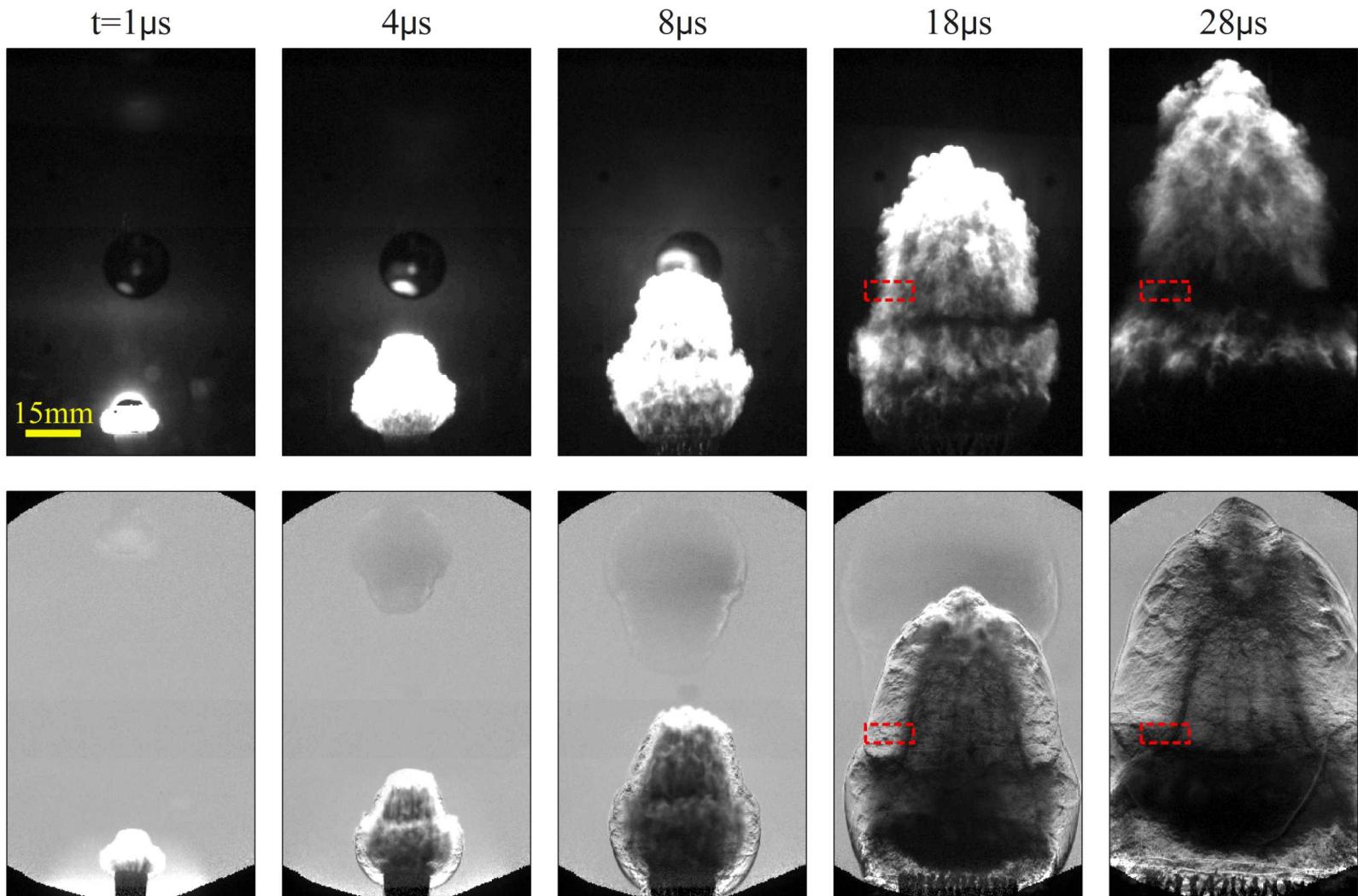
- Thomas W. Grasser
- Paul A. Farias
- Lucas K. Lebow
- Howard L. Stauffacher III
- Glen White
- Sam Reardon



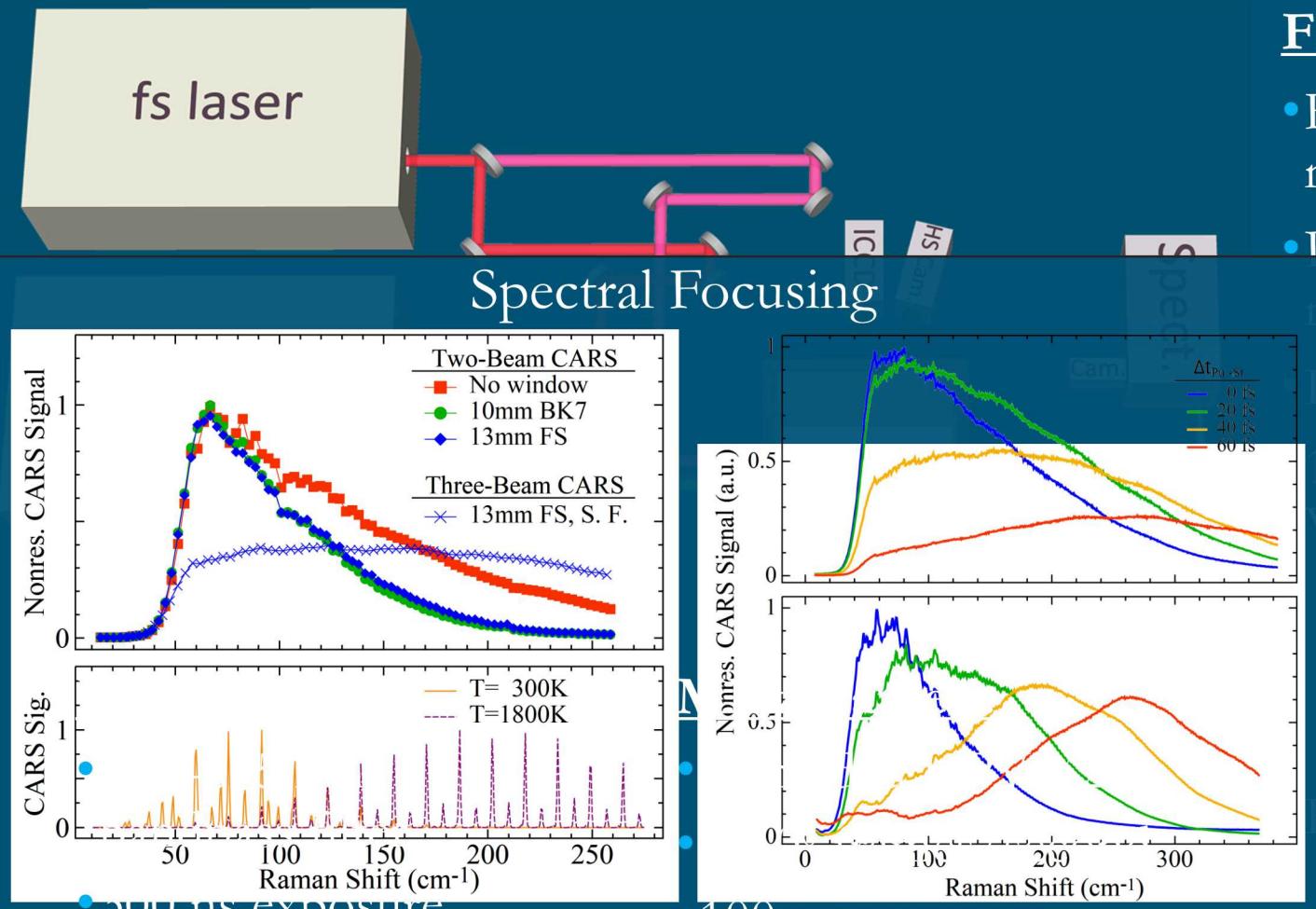
## Boom Box:

- Polycarbonate housing contains blast and fragments
- Windows for optical access
  - 100 mm diameter
  - 13 mm thickness

# Experimental Setup: Schlieren and HS Imaging



# Experimental Setup: CARS and Imaging Systems



- Laser-induced incandescence from CARS lasers

- 100 ns exposure
- Visible light emission

## Fs/ps 1D RCARS

- Fs laser: 1 kHz, 800 nm, 7 mJ
- Ps laser: 20 Hz, 532 nm, 50 mJ

locked oscillators

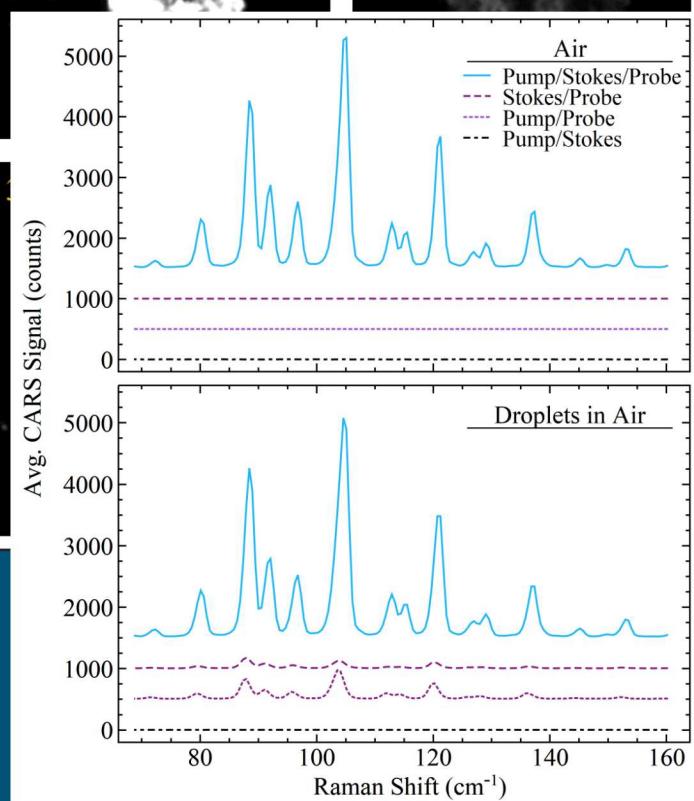
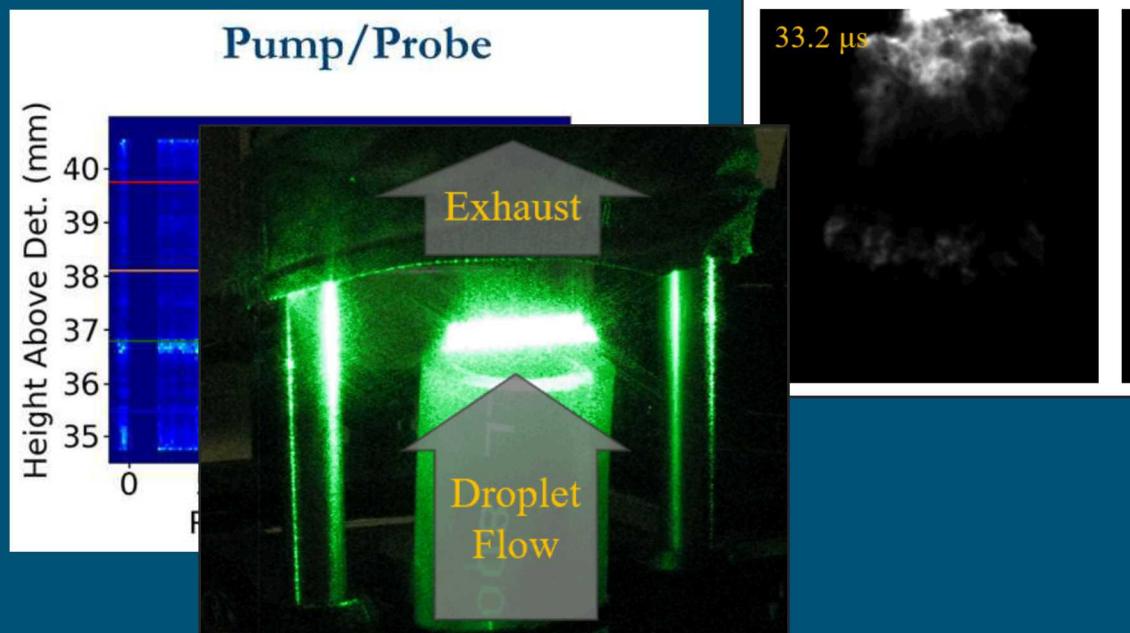
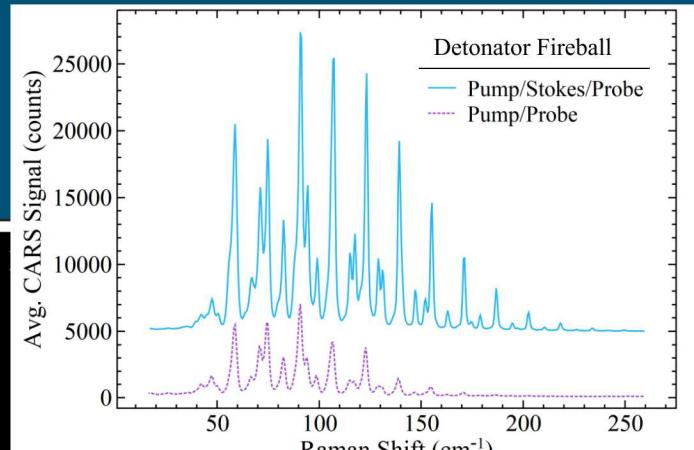
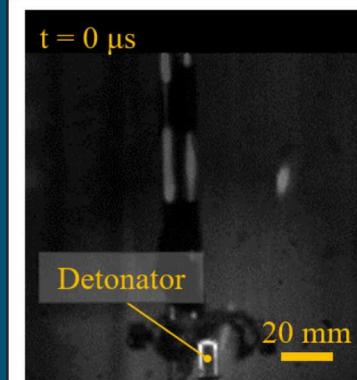
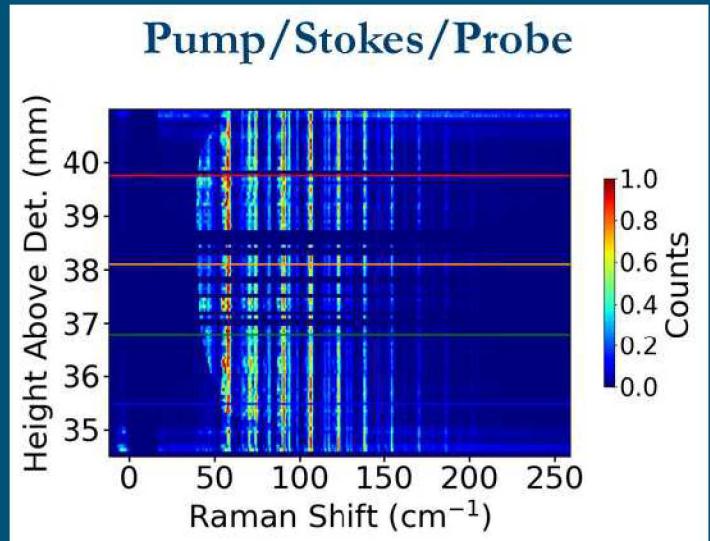
## D Measurement Volume

- 5.5 mm tall
- 200  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution
- 2.8 mm long

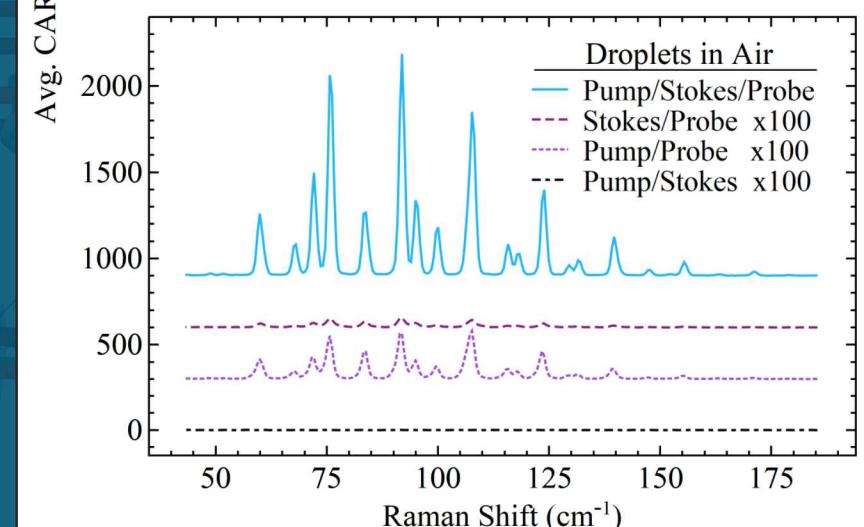
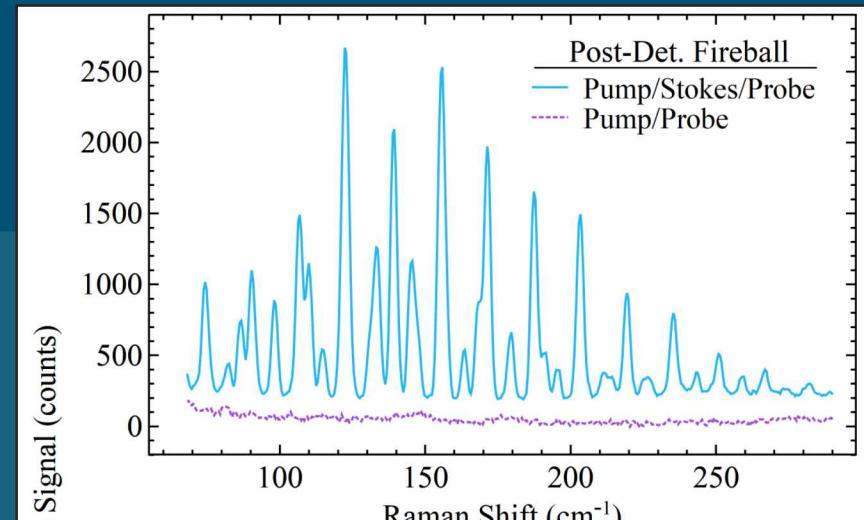
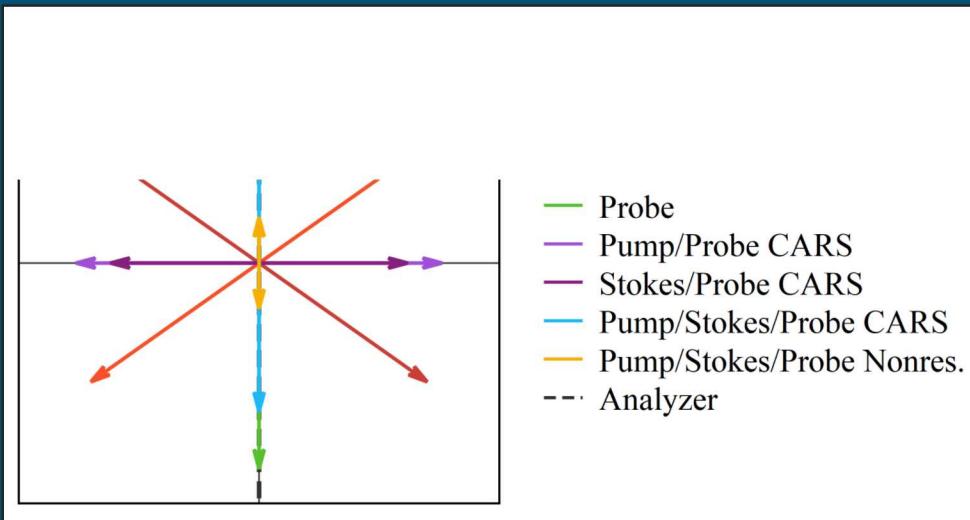
## Energy at crossing

- Pump: 2 mJ
- Stokes: 2 mJ
- Probe: 25 mJ
- Probe delay 50 ps

# Three-Beam CARS in Scattering Environment

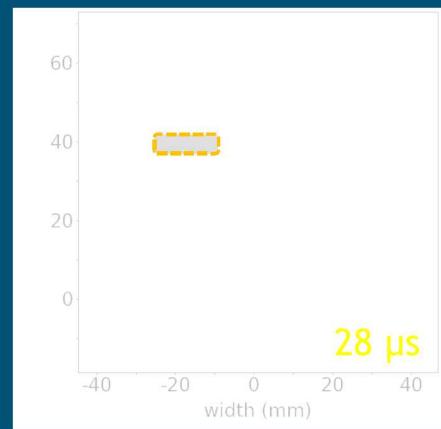
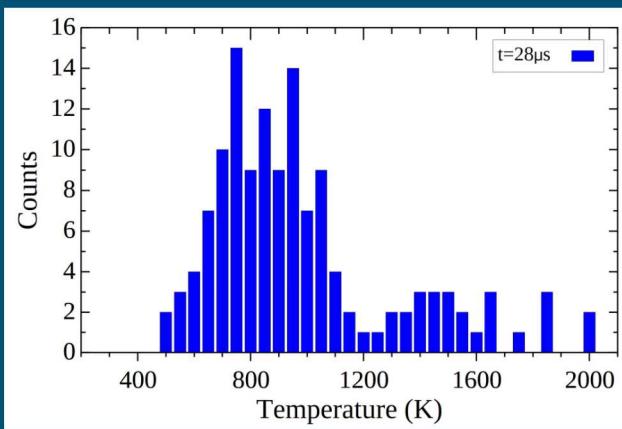
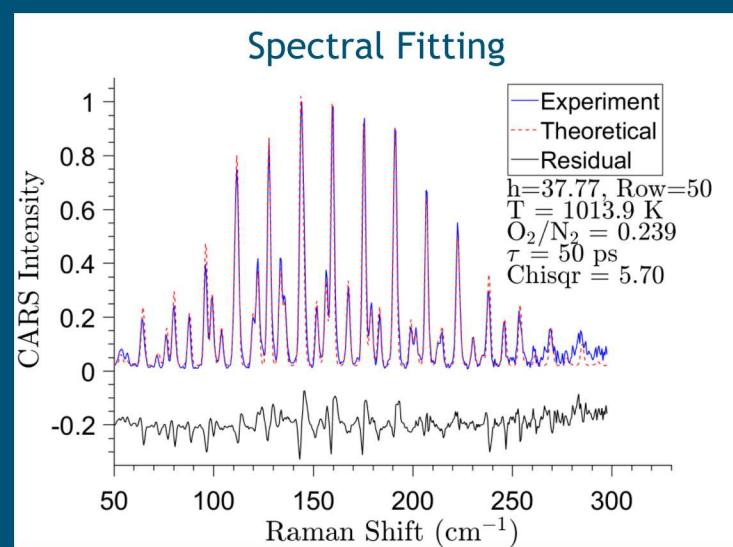
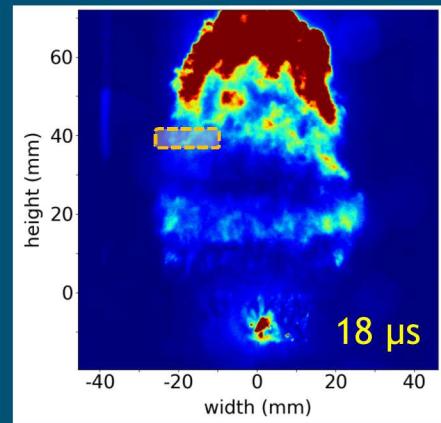
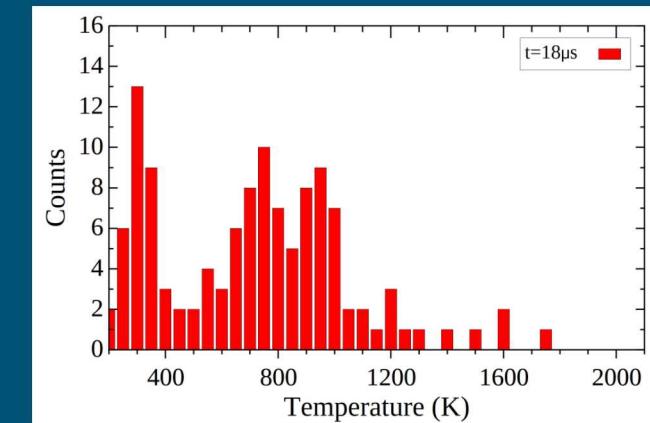
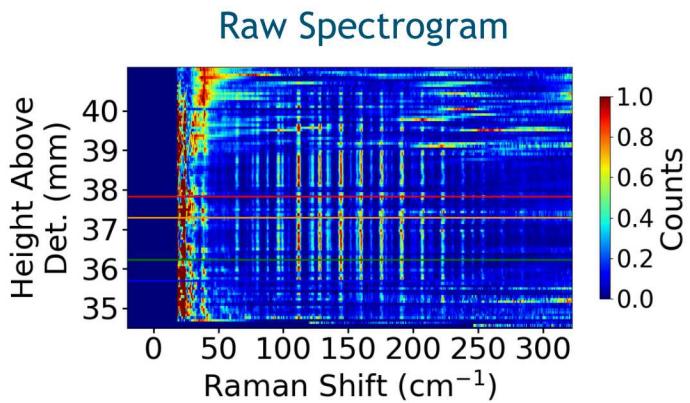


# Three-Beam CARS in Scattering Environment



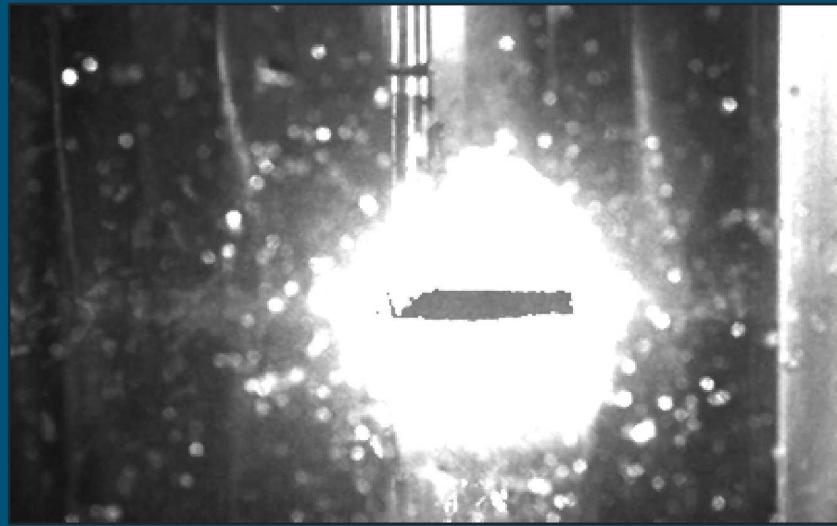
# ID CARS Thermometry in Post-Det. Fireball

Spatially resolved temperature measurements in detonation fireball!



# Conclusions

- Fs/ps one-dimensional rotational CARS thermometry has been performed in detonation fireballs
- Independent pump and Stokes pulses were used with spectral focusing to achieve the necessary Raman excitation bandwidth
- Scattered two-beam CARS signals were suppressed using a polarization scheme
- Measurements demonstrated at times and locations with significant mixing of detonation products with surrounding air



Questions?



# Backup Slides



# ID CARS Thermometry in Post-Det. Fireball

