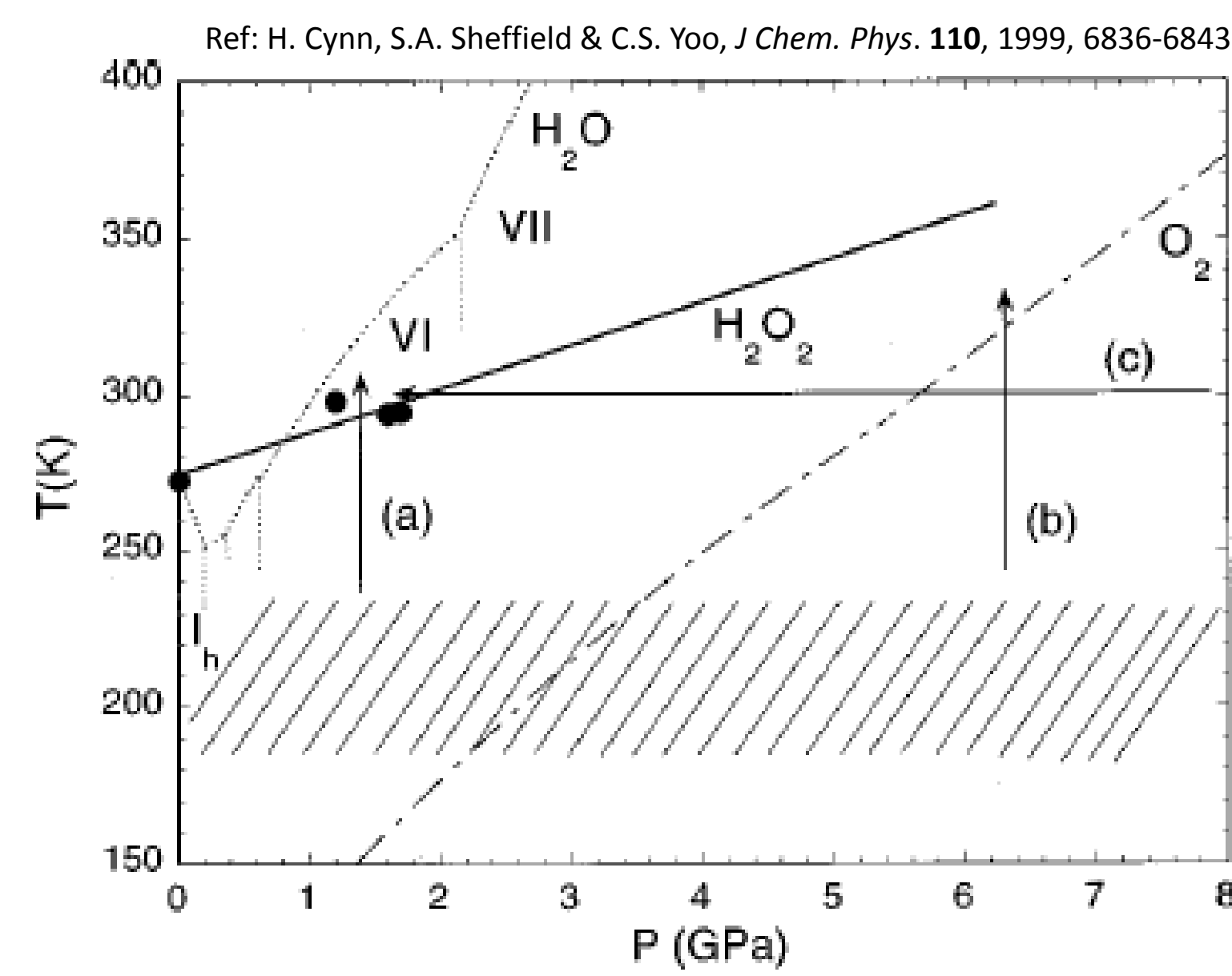


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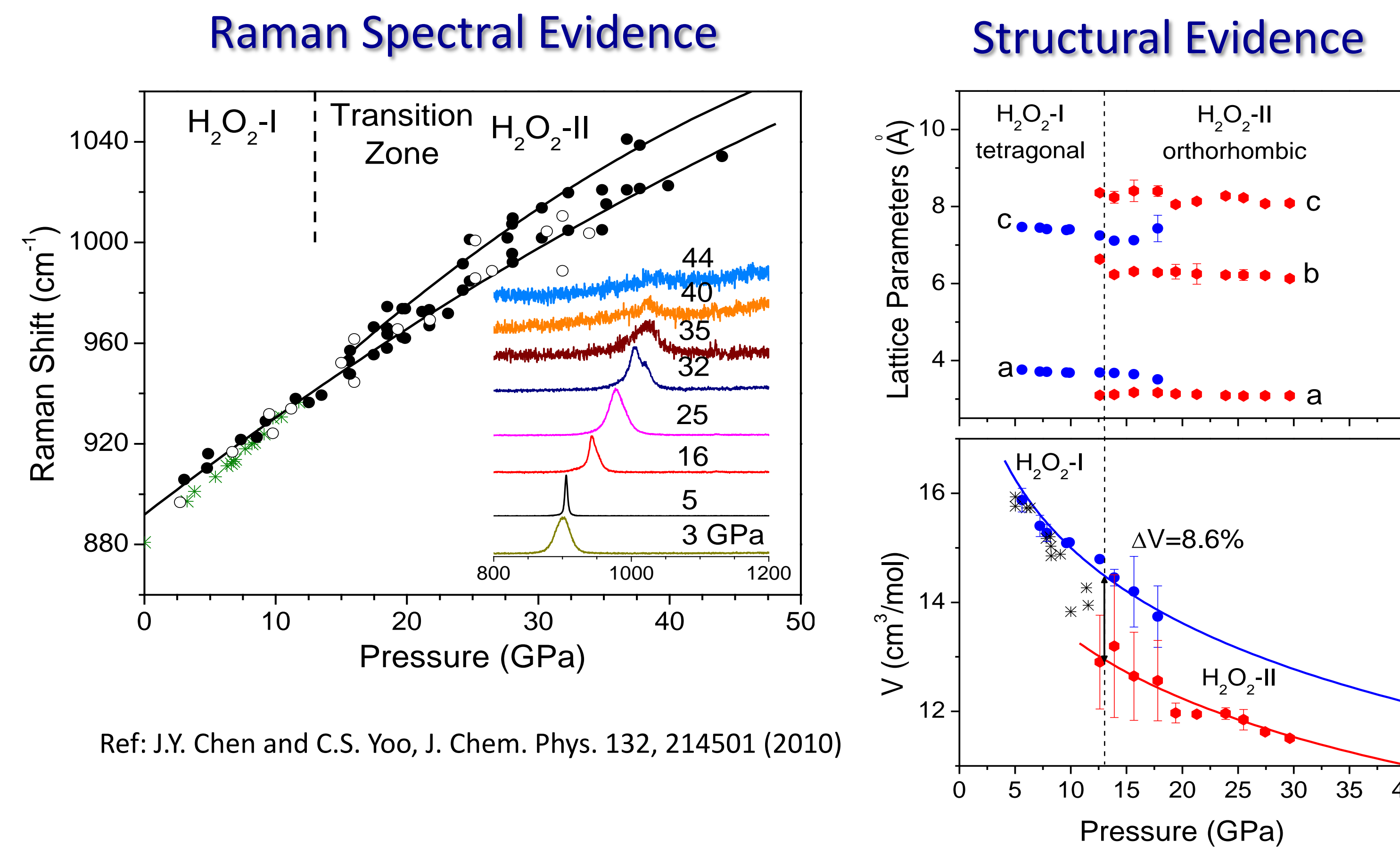
Motivations and Objectives



- H₂O₂ is a strong oxidizer and even explosive, and is often used as IED
- Stability and behavior of H₂O₂ and water mixtures are not known
- Shock-induced detonation of concentrated H₂O₂ has been observed at ~13-15 GPa
- Behaviors of highly concentrated H₂O₂ are not known under static high pressures

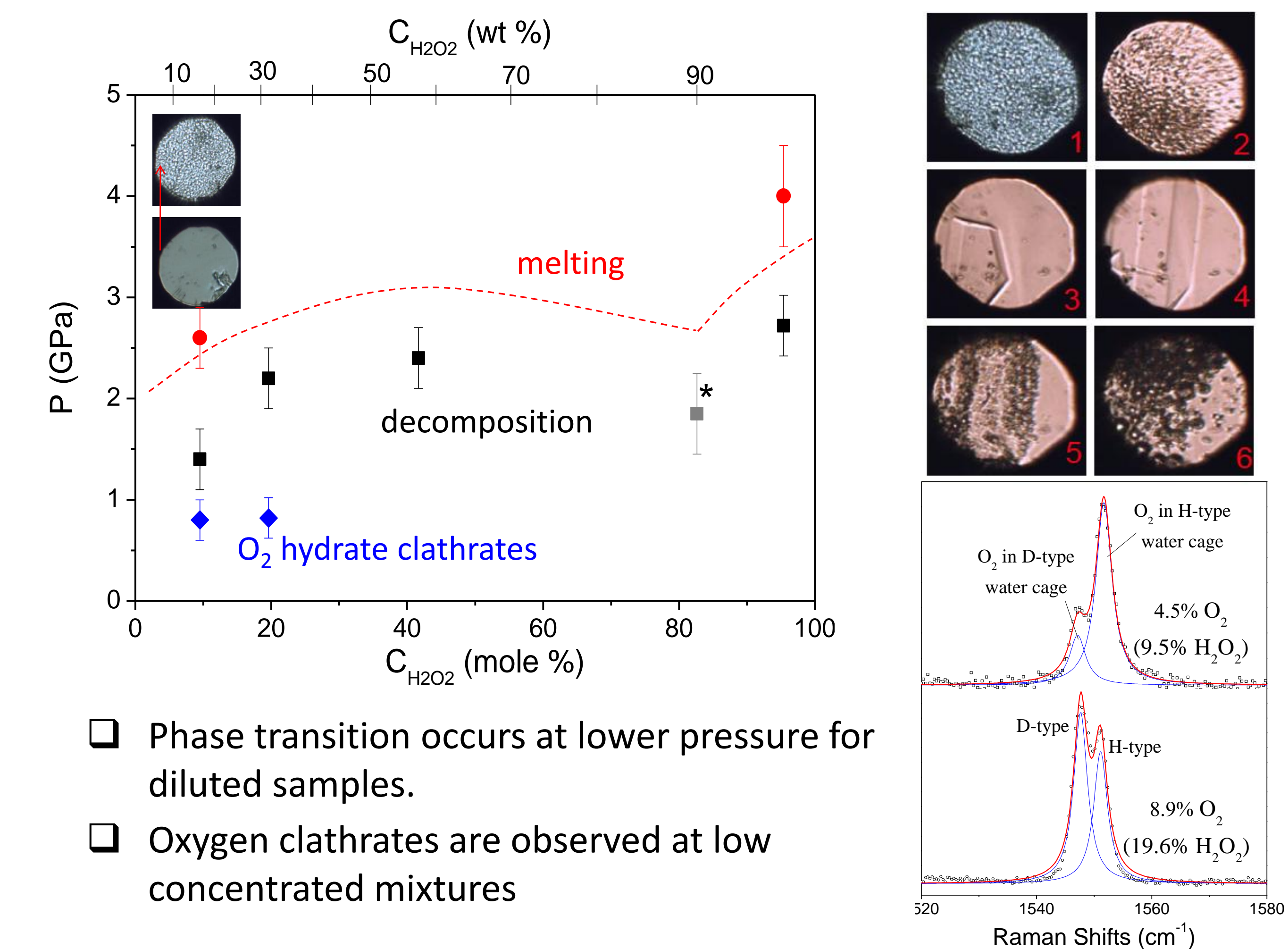
Mitigating chemical and shock threats of H₂O₂ requires understanding of the stability of H₂O₂-H₂O mixtures at relevant thermal conditions

Phase Transitions in H₂O₂



- Phase transition at 13 GPa from H₂O₂-I to -II, based on Raman and x-ray data
- It accompanies a volume collapse of ~ 8.6%
- Pure H₂O₂ is chemically stable to pressures 18 GPa

Behaviors of Binary Mixtures: H₂O + H₂O₂

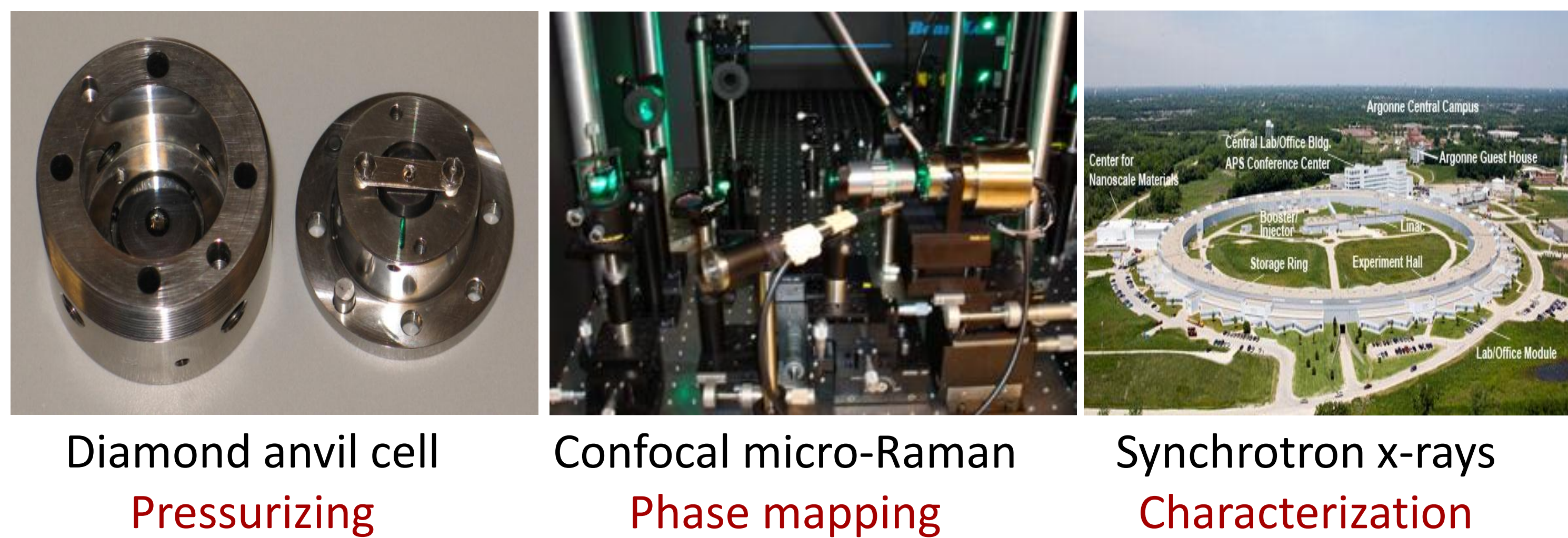


- Phase transition occurs at lower pressure for diluted samples.
- Oxygen clathrates are observed at low concentrated mixtures

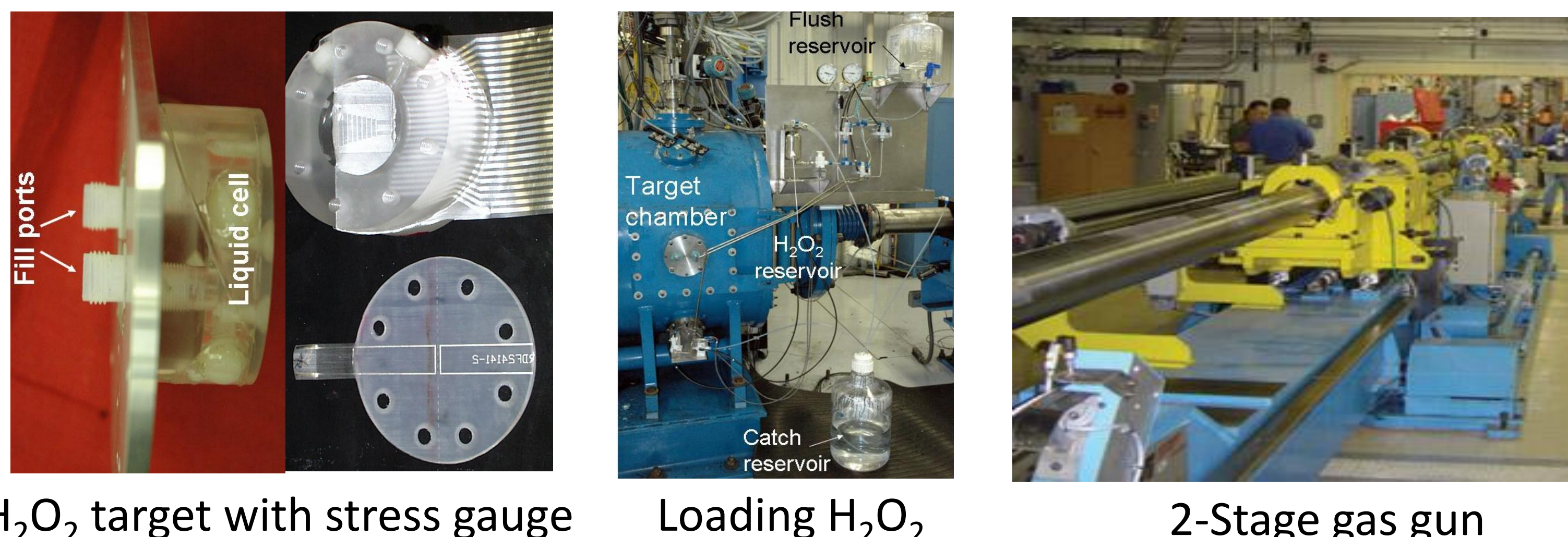
The presence of water stabilizes the H₂O₂ mixtures by forming stronger hydrogen bonds

Experimental Approach

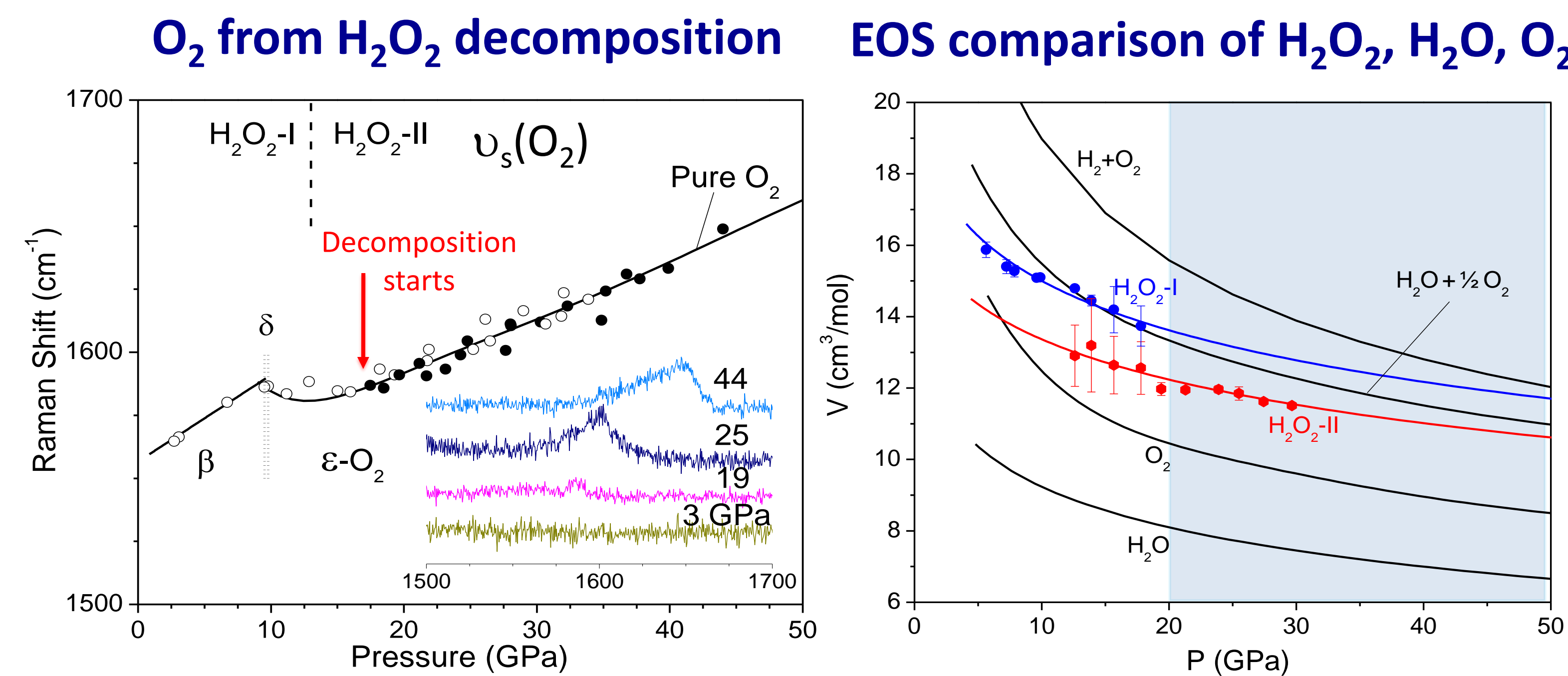
Under Static High Pressure at WSU



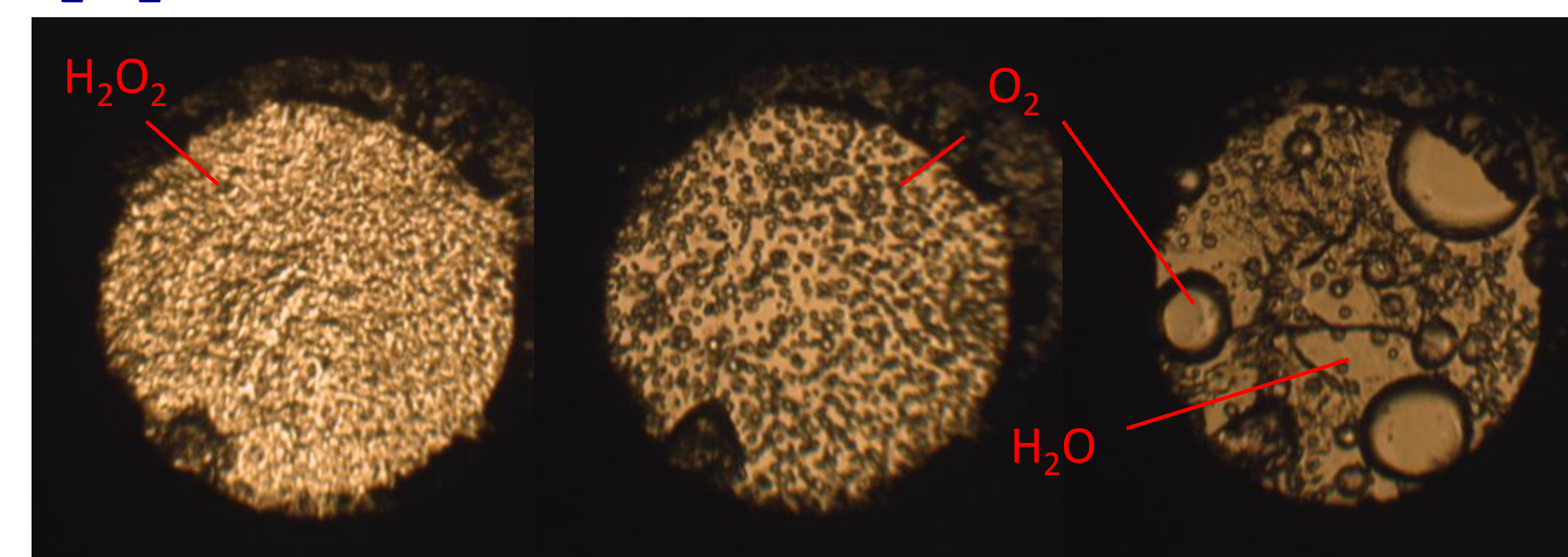
Under Dynamic High Pressure at LANL



Chemical Decomposition of Compressed H₂O₂



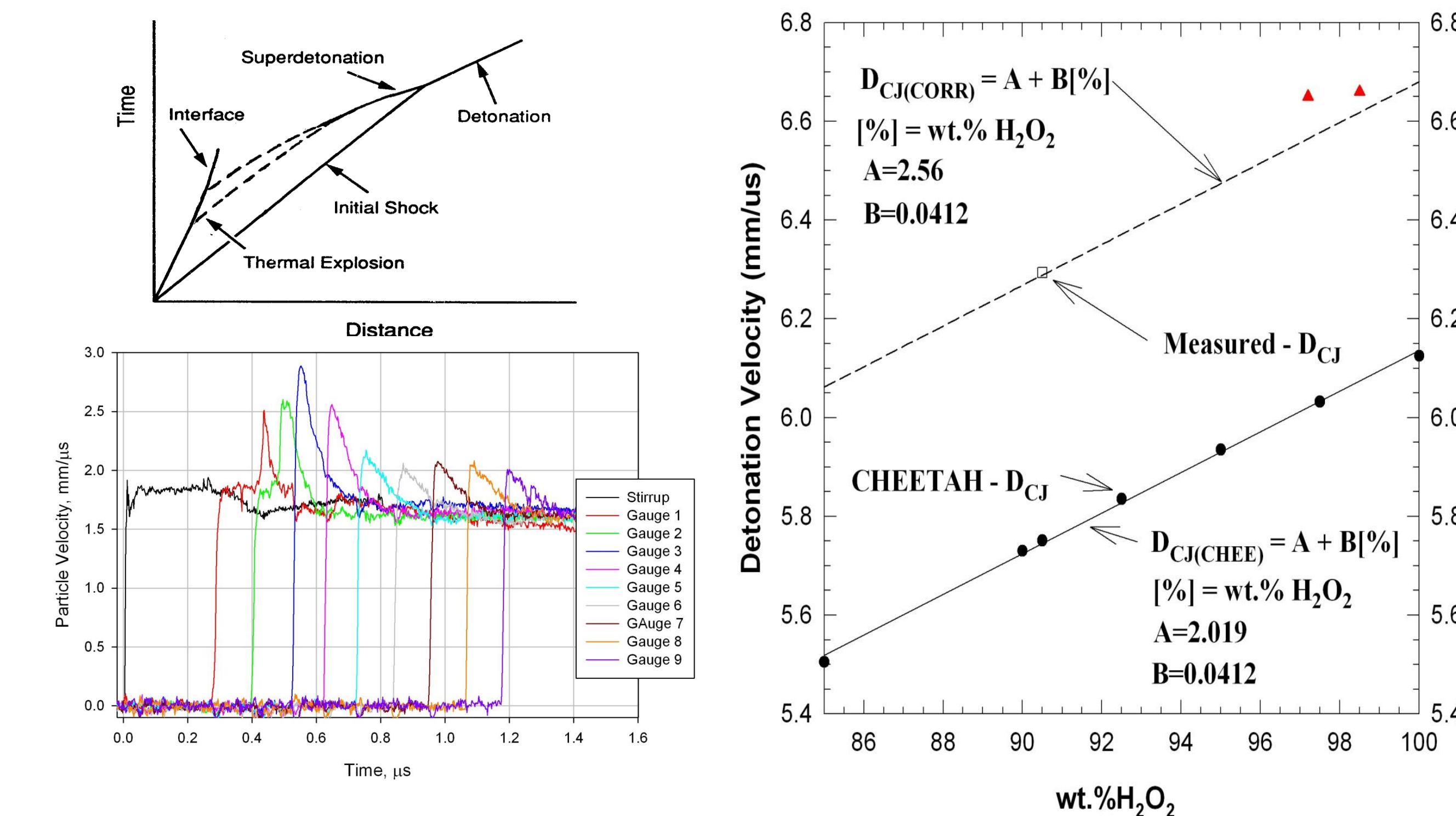
H₂O₂ decomposition across the melting at 2.5 GPa



Decomposition of H₂O₂ is driven by densification and melting

Detonation in Shocked H₂O₂

Homogenous detonation model



- 98 % H₂O₂ detonates at 6.7 Km/s (13-15 GPa).
- It seems to follow homogenous detonation model based on the spatially resolved wave profile measurement
- The work has been done in collaboration with D. Dattelbaum and S. Sheffield In LANL

Is shock-induced detonation different from the static pressure-induced decomposition ?