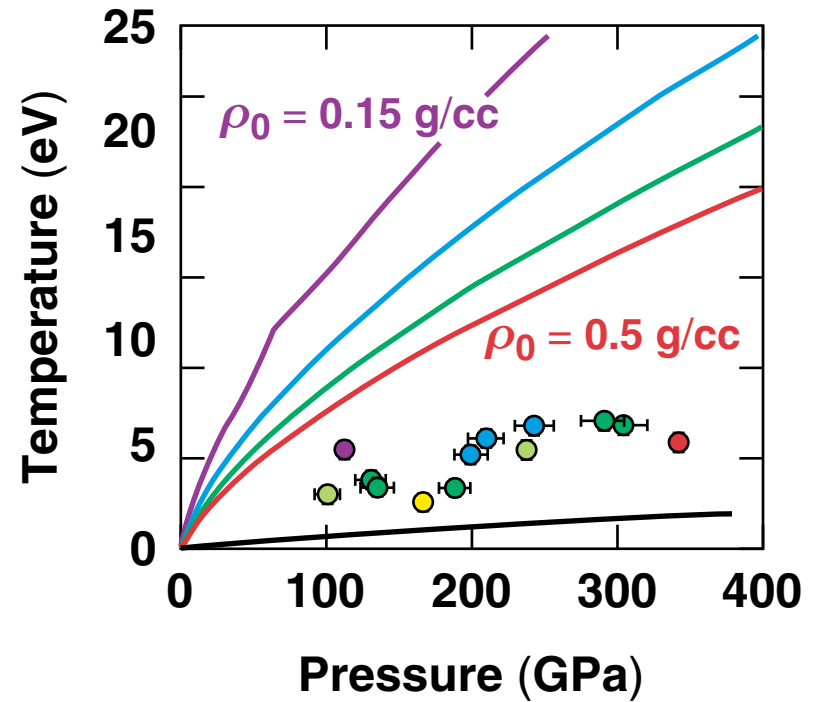
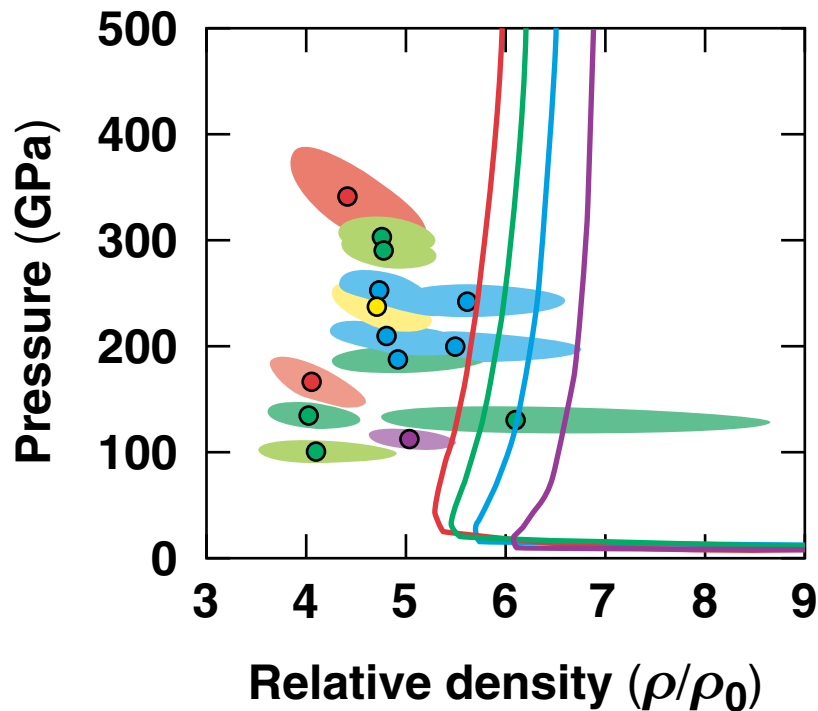


# Equation of State Measurements in High-Porosity Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Foam



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# Collaborators

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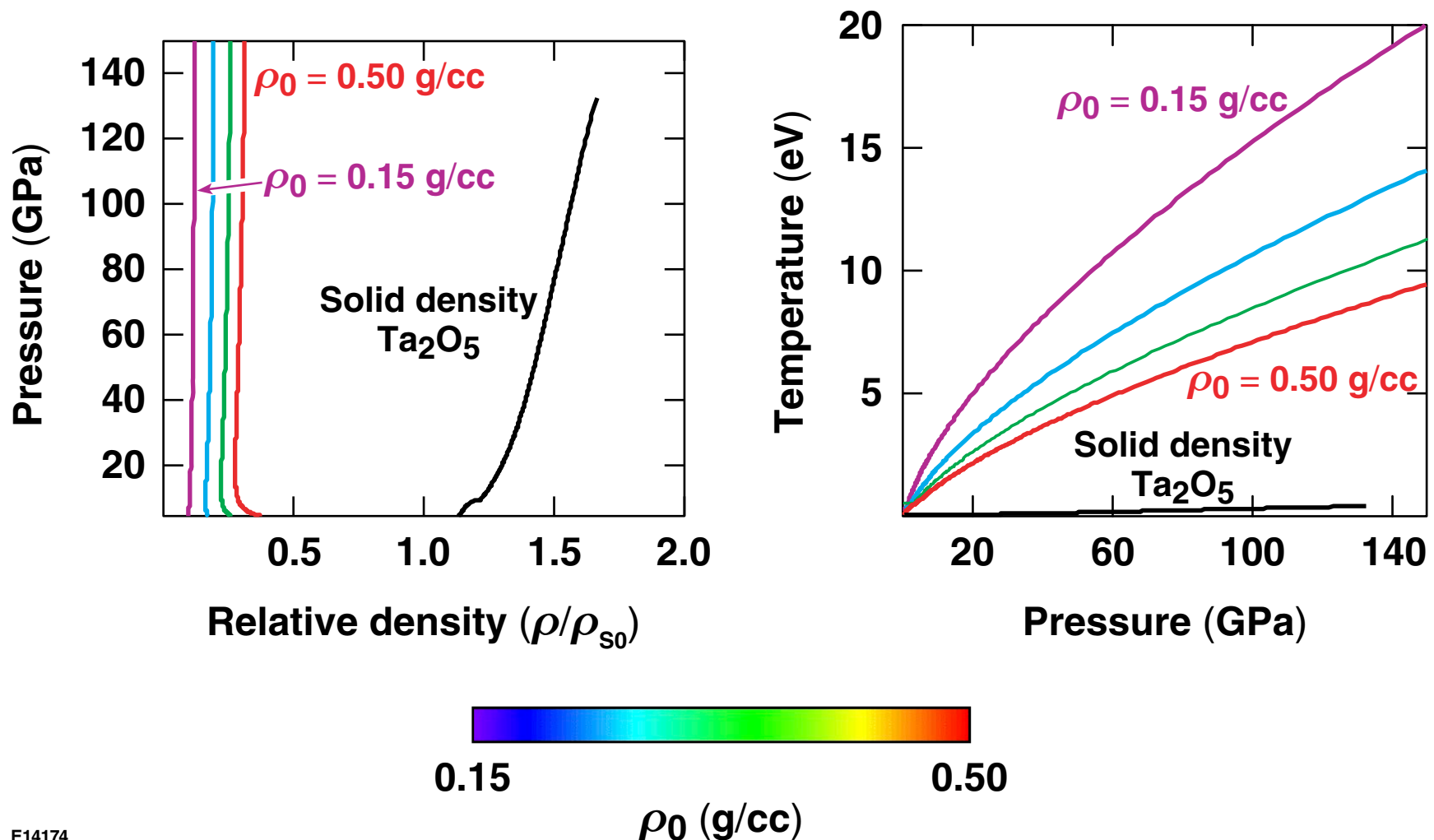
**Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory**

# Equation of state measurements have been made of shocked, porous Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

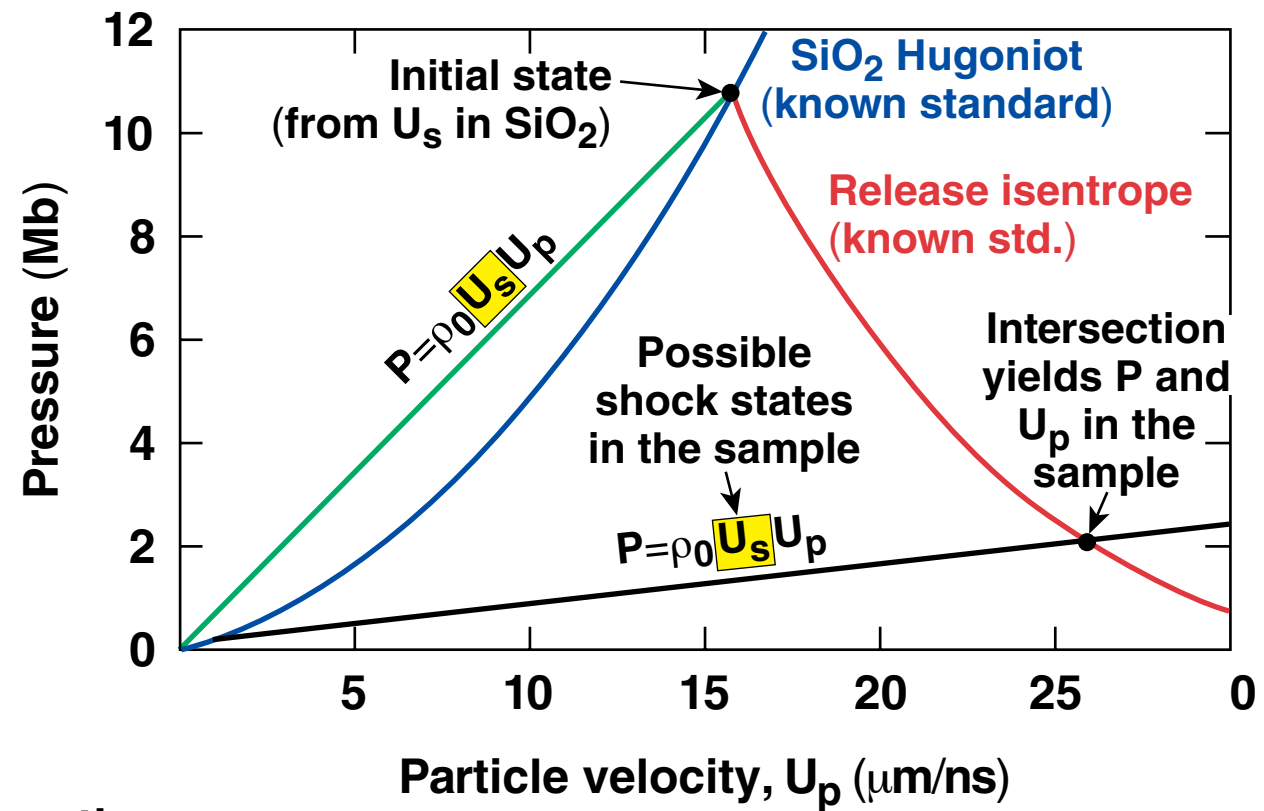
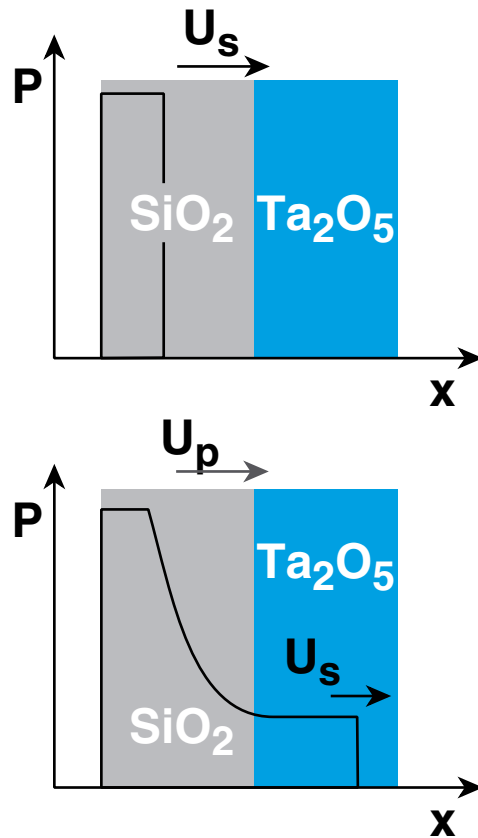


- Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> foam EOS is of interest to HEDP and ICF experiments.
  - accesses off solid-state Hugoniot conditions
  - useful for radiation transport experiments
  - studied for hohlraum wall motion suppression
- Laser-driven impedance-match experiments were performed to obtain kinematic properties ( $U_s$ ,  $U_p$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $P$ ). Simultaneous self-emission data from an optical pyrometer were used to infer the temperature of shocked states.
- Results indicate that a first version of the Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> QEOS\* overpredicts both the compressibility and temperature of the material.

# Heating during the initial “crushing” of porous materials results in an anomalous EOS



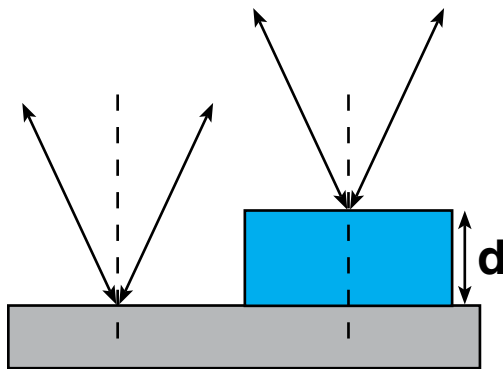
# The impedance-match method relies on the shock and release behaviors of a known standard



Rankine–Hugoniot equations:

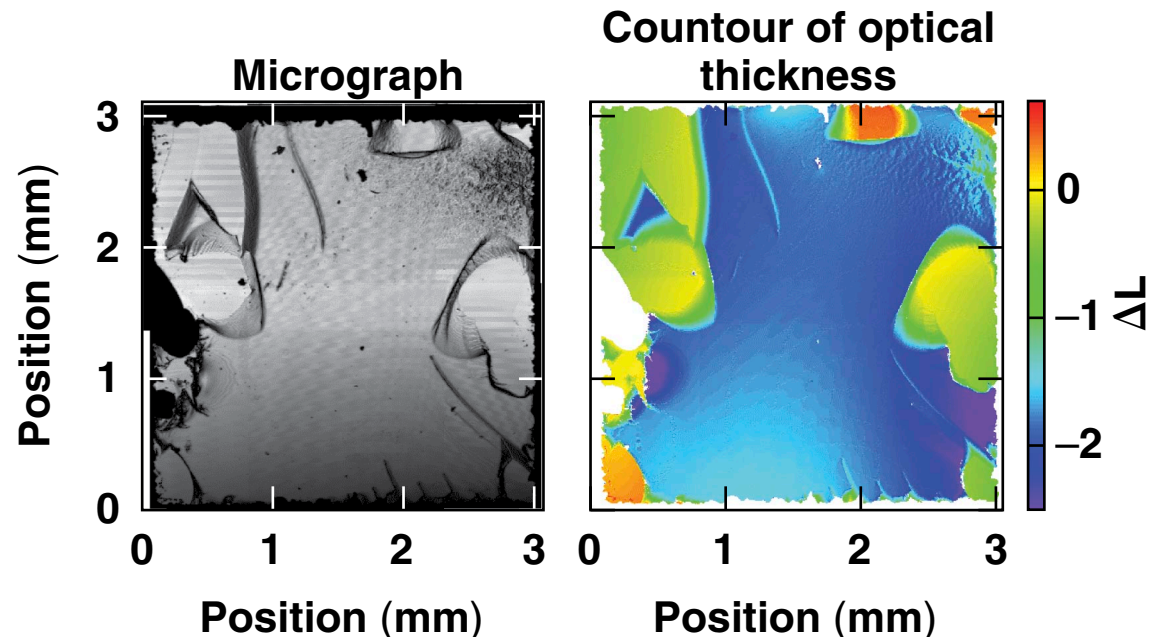
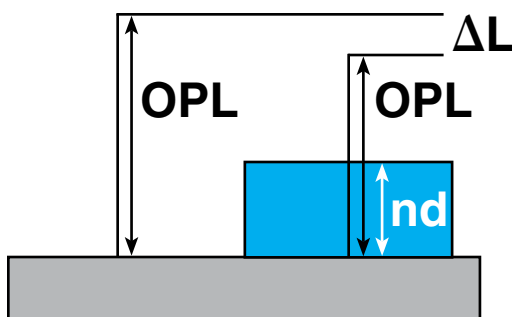
$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \frac{U_s}{(U_s - U_p)} \quad P - P_0 = \rho_0 U_s U_p$$

# We developed a technique to measure the foam's refractive index for the measurement of shock velocity

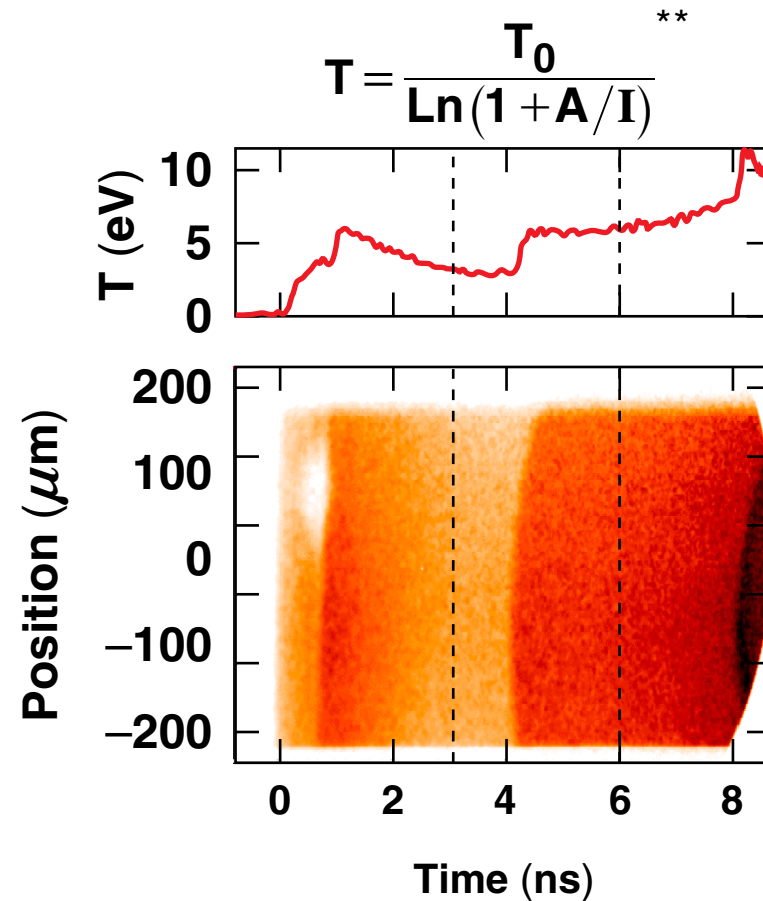
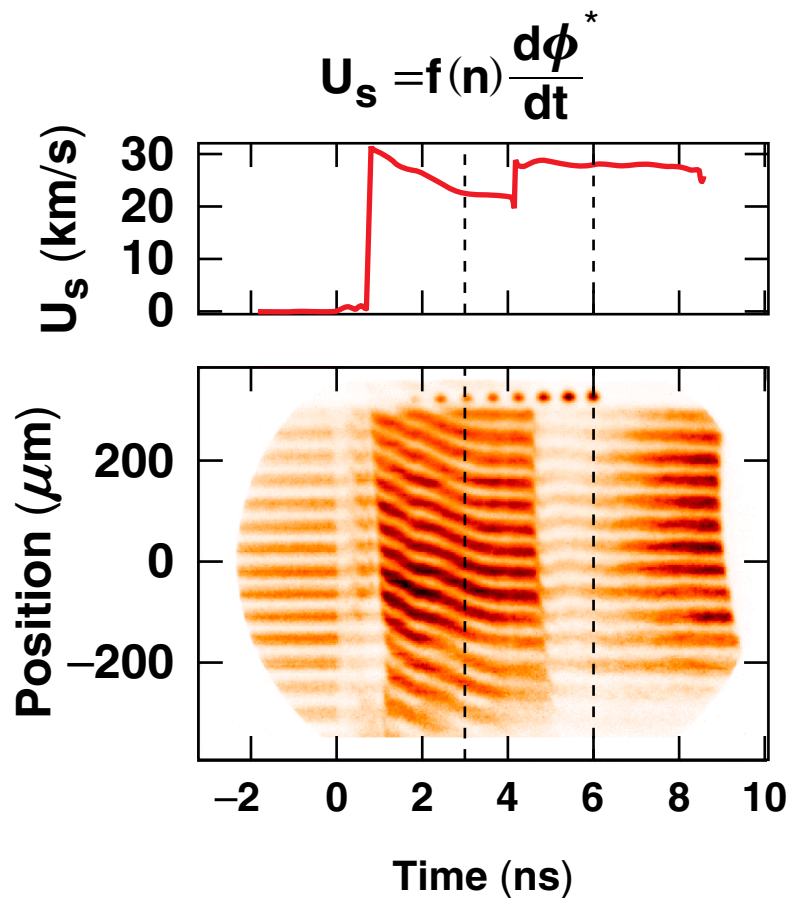


- We measure the sample thickness by microscopic depth of field.
- We measure the optical thickness by white-light interferometry (WYKO).
- Then  $nd = \Delta L + d$ .

$$d \sim 100 \mu\text{m} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \rho = 0.10 \text{ g/cc} & n \approx 1.016 \pm 0.001 \\ \rho = 0.25 \text{ g/cc} & n \approx 1.023 \pm 0.001 \end{array}$$



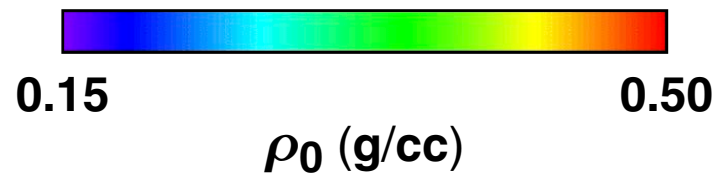
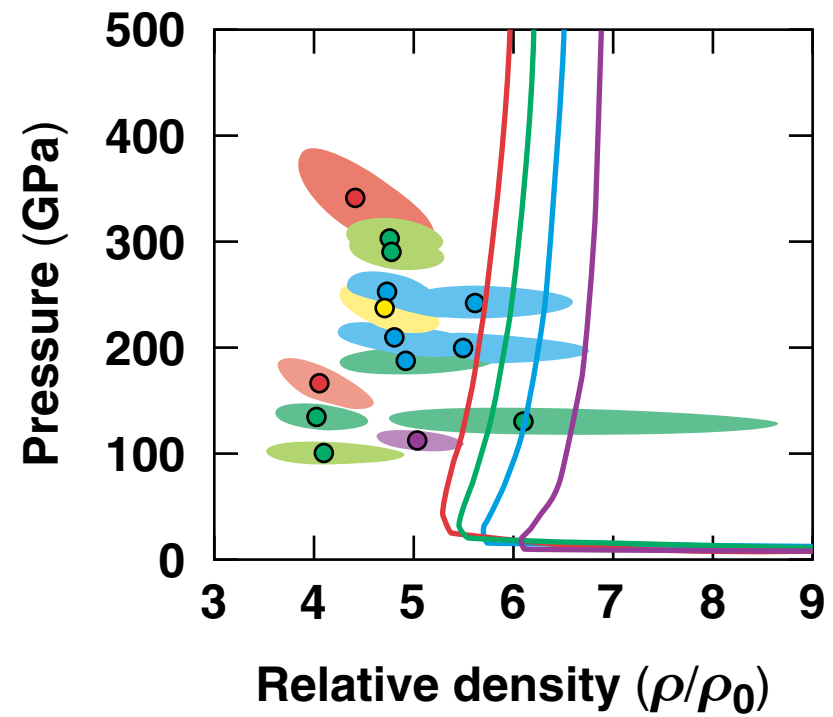
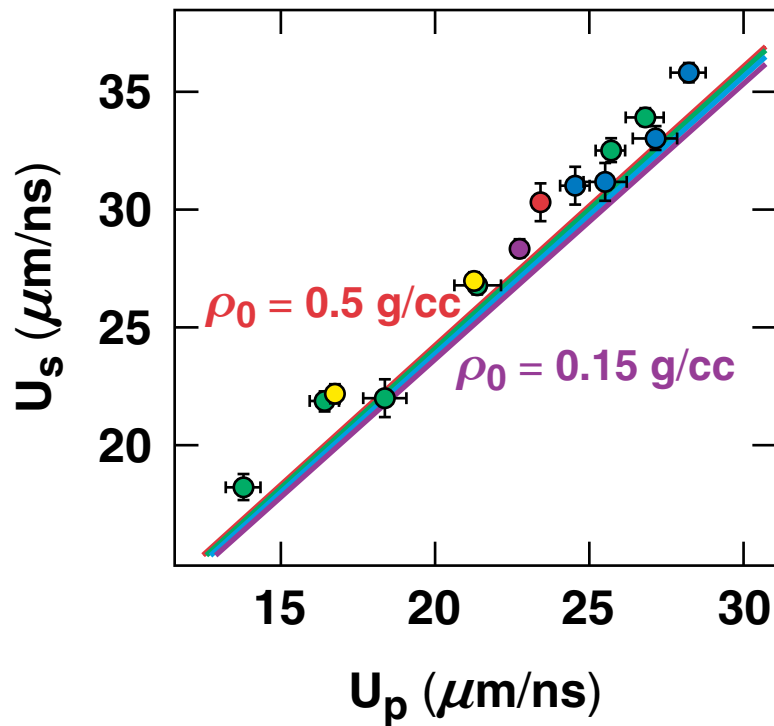
# Simultaneous VISAR and SOP records of the optically transparent material give a continuous record of shock velocity and brightness temperature



\*L. M. Barker and R. E. Hollenbach, J. Appl. Phys. 43, 4669 (1972).

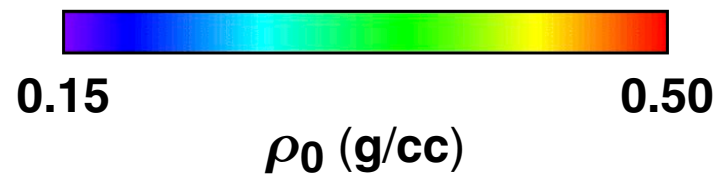
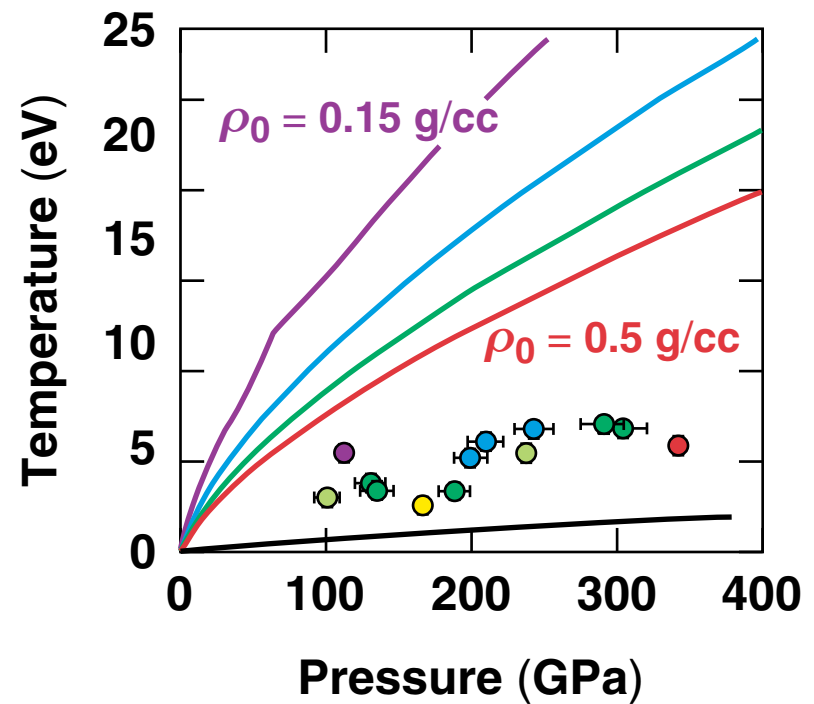
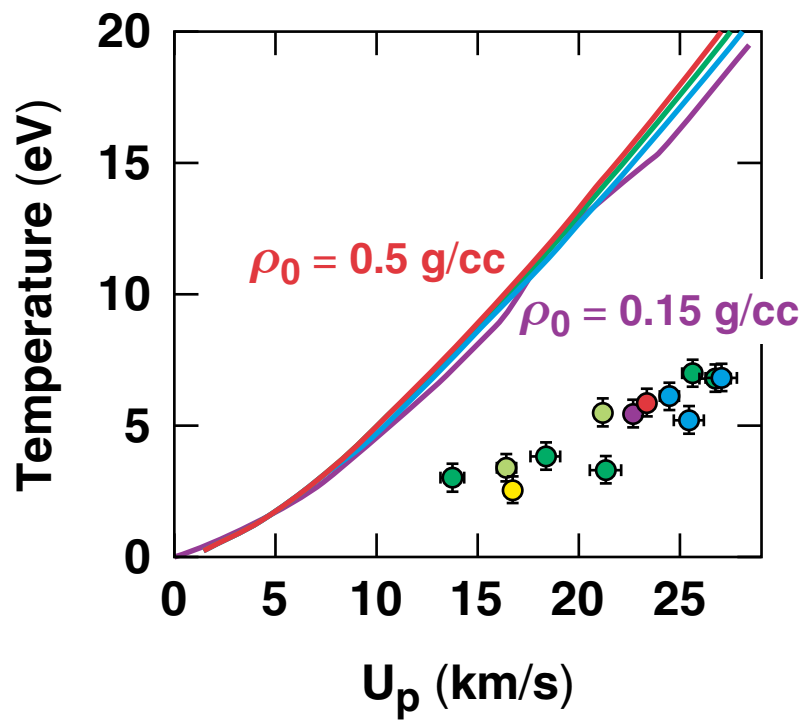
\*\*J. E. Miller et al., presented at the 14th APS SCCM (2005).

# Kinematic properties indicate a stiffer principle Hugoniot than the current QEOS model predicts





# Temperature measurements on the SOP are a factor of 3 lower than the QEOS model predicts



# Equation of state measurements have been made of shocked, porous Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>



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