

# SPECIFIC FEATURES OF COMBUSTION OF NANOTHERMITES BASED ON NANOALUMINUM AT LASER INITIATION

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**Abstract:** The work deals with thermites based on mixtures of nanosized Al with oxides of copper, bismuth, molybdenum, and nickel. New data have been obtained on the minimum initiation energy and burning rate depending on the density and the ratio of the components. The thermites were initiated by a laser diode pulse with a wavelength of 808 nm and a radiation power density of up to 800 W/cm<sup>2</sup>. The parameters of ignition and burning were recorded using a multichannel pyrometer and high-speed video camera. The brightness temperature of nanothermite combustion products has been measured. The effect that inert light-absorbing nanosized additives have on the threshold parameters of laser-induced initiation and on the burning rate of the mixtures has been studied. Based on the results obtained, the assumptions were made regarding the mechanism of initiation and the reaction process induced by laser pulse radiation.

**Keywords:** nanothermites; laser ignition; burning rate; ignition delay; light-absorbing additives; porosity

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## Figure Captions

**Figure 1** The SEM images of nAl (a), nBi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b), nMoO<sub>3</sub> (c) and nanothermite (NT): Al/CuO 19/81 (d), Al/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 15/85 (e), and Al/MoO<sub>3</sub> 30/70 (f)

**Figure 2** Surface structure of Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ) samples of different porosity: (a)  $\varepsilon = 90\%$ ; and (b)  $\varepsilon = 78\%$

**Figure 3** Schematic of the experimental setup: 1 — control computer; 2 — power supply and control unit; 3 — laser diode; 4 — focusing lenses; 5 — camcorder Phantom Miro LC-310; 6 — protective glass plates; 7 — target with sample; 8 — optical fiber; 9 — pyrometer; and 10 — digital oscilloscope

**Figure 4** Oscillograms: 1 — laser pulse ( $t_{\text{imp}} = 1820 \mu\text{s}$ ); and 2 — TTL pulse ( $t_{\text{imp}} = 1900 \mu\text{s}$ )

**Figure 5** Characteristic records of radiation at NT ignition: signals from the rear (1) and front (2) surfaces

**Figure 6** Critical energy density of NT Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ) ignition on porosity: 1 — 207 W/cm<sup>2</sup>; and 2 — 650 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 7** Burning velocity vs. porosity for NT Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ): 1 — data of the present authors; 2 — data [12]; and 3 — data [18]

**Figure 8** Effect of carbon black content on time delay and critical energy of NT Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ,  $\varepsilon = 89\%$ ) initiation

**Figure 9** Brightness temperature of combustion products: 1 — Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ); 2 — Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ) +1% carbon black; 3 — Al/MoO<sub>3</sub> ( $\Psi = 1.2$ ); and 4 — Al/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\Psi = 1.6$ )

**Figure 10** Initial stage of NT laser ignition

**Figure 11** Reaction development after laser pulse completion: signals from the front (1) and rear (2) surfaces

**Figure 12** Frames of high-speed shooting of reaction propagation over the sample surface at laser initiation of NT at  $\varepsilon = 89\%$

**Figure 13** Frames of high-speed shooting of reaction propagation over the sample surface of NT at  $\varepsilon = 52\%$

**Figure 14** Burning velocity vs. tube length for NT Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ,  $\varepsilon = 87\%$ )

**Figure 15** Frames of high-speed shooting of reaction propagation of NT Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ,  $\varepsilon = 87\%$ ) in a glass tube of 45-millimeter length

**Figure 16** Change in the burning velocity of NT Al/CuO ( $\Psi = 1.1$ ,  $\varepsilon = 87\%$ ) along the axis of the tube of 45-millimeter length

## Table Captions

**Table 1** Ignition temperature of NT by the hot surface

**Table 2** Parameters of laser initiation of porous NT

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