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Shock driven decomposition and reshock in PMMA MEGHAN K. LENTZ, JOSHUA D. COE, KIRILL VELIZHANIN, Los Alamos National Laboratory — Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) is a transparent thermoplastic often used as a Hugoniot standard or as a window material in shock compression experiments. We present new equations of state (EOS) for solid PMMA based on the Sesame framework, and for its shock-driven decomposition products based on thermochemical modeling. We compare our results to a wide variety of existing data, finding good agreement in all cases. Previous proceedings (AIP Conference Proceedings 845, 131 (2006)) described plate impact experiments in which PMMA was reshocked to pressures of up to ~130 GPa, well above that at which it decomposes on its principal Hugoniot. These results were reanalyzed in a later proceeding (*ibid*. 1426, 771 (2012)), motivated largely by a higher than anticipated Gruneisen coefficient (Γ) inferred originally. We revisit this discussion based on hydrodynamic simulations performed with our new EOS.

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