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Perspective for material under shock induced by laser: processes and material under extreme conditions

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This presentation concerns challenges in relation with planetary security (Dart Mission), spacecraft protection against debris, lightening (NDT/SHM) and life extension of structures (LSP).

In the first two cases, shocks induced by laser plasma reproduce pressure loadings involved in High Velocity Impact (HVI)(7-30 Km/s):

- to model physics,
- to select material,
- to design stacks of material
- to optimize coupling
- to provide set of datas for code validation.

Main objective is the design of new technologies to improve coupling projectile/target, to help mission impact (DART/HERA), to discover innovative materials (like metallic glass) and geometries for structural protection.

Studies concern :

- laser ablation to control HVI/analogy
- material under shock (shock wave propagation, damaging, crater formation, phase change)
- cloud of debris physics (generation, flight, particle size, phase change, impact on surface, reactivity with atmosphere)

Synthetic and natural material are concerned : metals, glasses, silicium, composite and polymers, ceramics, powder/sand, rocks.

At present time and for near future (1-3 year), in-situ diagnostics should be focused

- on visible imaging and velocimetry (VISAR/PDV)
- on residual impact on material (crater and bulk material) and debris recovered afterwards.

However, mid/long term researches will go towards time and space resolved diagnostics (Hard X-Ray)

- to observe shock wave propagation material (which volumes are in the range of mm³)
 - to observe crater formation (depth in the range of mm)
 - to measure density at $\mu\text{m}/\text{ns}$ scales and velocity of debris
 - to detect phase changes/chemical synthesis at grain scale in bulk and in debris (Example : Hydration controversy)
 - to study secondary impact of debris on surface (solid or/and covered by particle) and clouds collision
- Issues are also related to large time (ps to us) and space (nm to mm) ranges.

Concerning NDT/SHM and LSP topics, needs join these challenges of time/space resolved diagnostics in bulk material (CFRP and metal) :

- to measure residual stresses fields
- to observe delamination/fissure propagation in Carbone Fiber Reinforce Polymer and metal.

The final aim is a breakdown in modeling for digital twin for LSP and life time prognostic for SHM.

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