STUDIES OF A LASER/NUCLEAR THERMAL-HARDENED BODY ARMOR

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The problem of laser/nuclear hardening of body armors and other applications, such as rigid wall, etc, has been investigated in this study. Earlier results from studies of hardening against space systems, which were supported by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR) and carried out by the Principal Investigator during 1984 to 1989 are summarized. The concepts of particle layer and photon multiple scattering inside the layers were utilized in developing a laser shield to protect against laser weapons in the 0.22 to 2.4 micrometer region of the spectrum. Protection against the threats from CO₂ laser weapons are addressed, and the development of a protective shield is detailed. It is now possible to apply a coating that will protect against laser/nuclear threats and reduction of solar loads for 0.22 to 16 micrometers of the spectrum. Applications are expected for rigid walls (Army containers), human body armor, thermal jackets for military hardware, etc. Finally, a mathematical model was created to help predict how the laser hardening material will behave under specific constraints that have not yet been tested in the laboratory. Also, this model can be used to extrapolate the performance of similar materials/coatings in the mid- to far-infrared wavelengths and also predict the broadband performance.
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

List of Figures iv
List of Tables v
Preface vi

**SUMMARY**

Part I. **RESEARCH ON THE INTERACTION OF SOLID PARTICLES WITH LASER BEAMS**

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY 2
THEORETICAL APPROACH TO LIGHT SCATTERING 2
RESULTS: INTERACTION OF SILICATE PARTICLES WITH LASER BEAMS 4

1. Beam Suppression for Different Types of Glass 7
2. Particle Shape 8
3. Wavelength Dependence 8
4. Particle Size Dependence 8
5. Layer Thickness 9

Part II. **RESEARCH ON LASER/NUCLEAR THERMAL HARDENED BODY ARMOR**

INTRODUCTION 11
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 11
RESULTS: INTERACTION OF NaCl PARTICLES WITH CO₂ LASER 12

Part III. **LASER/NUCLEAR HARDENING SCATTER EFFICIENCY MODE**

MODEL INPUTS 18
MODEL OUTPUTS 18
TEMPERATURE PROFILE MODEL 19
BEAM ATTENUATION MODEL 19
MODEL IMPLEMENTATION 22
SAMPLE PROGRAM RESULTS 24
CONCLUSION 25
REFERENCES 27
APPENDICES
A: Parameter Input Sequence 31
B: Sample Model Output 32
C: FORTRAN Source Code 34

**ACCESSION FOR NTIS**

CRABJ 19
DTIC TAB 19
Unannounced 22
Justification 24

**DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED**
## List of Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Scattering of 514.5 nm laser light from a 33 μm glass sphere</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Zodiacal light scattering curves</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Experimental setup used to measure layer scattering</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a.</td>
<td>Scattering and transmission of a 1 mm thick layer of Suprasil® particles in the size range 90-125 μm</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b.</td>
<td>Scattering and transmission of a 1 mm thick layer of Suprasil particles in the size range 90-125 μm</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Beam suppression ratios for various materials</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Effect of particle shape and laser beam suppression</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>BSR as a function of particle size for layers of Suprasil glass</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>BSR as a function of particle size for natural sand</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Plot of temperature (Kelvin) at beam edge (.005 cm radius) over the 2 second beam exposure, as presented in Attachment B.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Power Computations of CO₂ Laser</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. BTR of NaCl &lt; 250 µm Particle Size 2 mm Layer</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. BTR of NaCl - Particle Size = 25 µm 1 mm Layer</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. BTR of NaCl - 25 µm</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. BTR of NaCl - 40 µm 0.5 mm Layer</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. BTR of NaCl - 40 µm 0.5 mm Layer</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. BTR of NaCl - 53 µm 0.5 mm Layer</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. BTR of NaCl - 90 µm 0.5 mm Layer</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. BTR of NaCl - 125 µm Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. BTR of NaCl - 250 µm Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The work described in this report on studies of a laser/nuclear thermal hardened body armor was undertaken during the period January 31, 1991 to September 30, 1991. The professional affiliation of N.Y. Misconi is Center for Geo-Space Environmental Research, Department of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida. The Natick affiliation of Gerald J. Caldarella and Joseph F. Roach is Physics and Engineering Branch, Fiber and Polymer Division, Soldier Science Directorate.

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SUMMARY

This final report contains three parts. Part I gives the history and background concerning the earlier research supported by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), during the years 1984 to 1989. This research was under AFOSR’s Satellite Survivability Program, which aimed at developing a laser shield to harden space systems against space- and ground-based laser weapons. We used the concept of particle light scattering instead of particle light absorption in developing this shield. The light scattering concept utilized the makeup of a layer of highly irregular \( \mu m \) sized particles that are highly pure. The multiple scattering inside the layer by the photons enables the majority of them (~99%) to be reflected back and away from the target. An 18 watt, continuous wave (CW) argon laser was used in this investigation. This laser shield protects targets against laser weapons from the 0.22 to 2.4\( \mu m \) region of the spectrum.

Part II of the report deals with protecting targets against the CO\(_2\) laser (10.6 \( \mu m \)) by utilizing the same concepts mentioned above. The layers were made out of naturally occurring NaCl particles, which have very low absorption coefficient (~10\(^{-8}\) cm\(^{-1}\)) in the region of the spectrum between 2 to 16 \( \mu m \). The natural salt particle layers were subjected to a CO\(_2\), 20 watt, CW laser and found to reject more than ~99% of the incoming radiation.

Part III of this report contains the details of a created mathematical model based on radiative transfer equations to calculate the temperature profile of the layers as they are subjected to incoming radiation. A computer code was developed to perform these model calculations, in FORTRAN, which is included in the report. The computer code accepts input parameters, such as particle sizes, refractive index, absorption coefficient, etc. It outputs parameters, such as the amount of radiation that emerges out of the layers, temperature distribution across the layer, melting threshold, etc. The purpose of the model is to predict the best combinations of parameters to optimize the radiation by these layers.
INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

From 1985 to 1989 funds from the research program "The Interaction of Solid Particles with Laser Beams: Application to the Defense of Satellites", under "The Satellite Survivability Program" (SSP) at the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR) were used to build a state-of-the-art Laser-Particle Dynamics facility at the University of Florida. The research resulted in a patent that is pending for the material, process, and later products that involve protecting many types of military targets against lethal laser weapons.

Since the onset of research for finding methods to protect satellites against laser weapons, absorption of the laser energy before reaching the target has been the prevailing approach. Our research, however, was to find a way to scatter the laser beam, so that, at most, only a very small percentage could reach the satellite, thus rendering the weapon harmless. This approach has the advantage that the shield is not damaged in the process of protecting the target, and thus is reusable. Although the main thrust of our research would contribute to the understanding of scattering by a cloud of particles, we also studied closed aggregates of particles, in the form of a "layer", many particles thick and flattened on both top and bottom surfaces. Our research on layer scattering, to date, has emphasized the distribution of scattered light as a function of particle size, layer thickness, and material. It is this layer scattering facet of our research that was shown to be the most promising in the protection of targets from laser beams.

A thin layer of small, highly transparent particles will act like a diffuse mirror when exposed to an incident laser beam (see Annual Report 1 - AFOSR Contract F49620-85-C-0117). The low absorptivity of the material prevents damage to the layer, even when exposed to intensities as high as 1.5 MW/cm². We have found it straightforward to create layers no more than 1 mm thick that will scatter more than 99% of the laser radiation back in the direction of the incident beam. The thinness of the layers and their porosity make for a very lightweight shield that would be desirable for human body armor.

The following sections describe the nature of light scattering by a single particle and by many particles packed in a layer. In the former, we try to reproduce the Mie scattering using laser-particle levitation technique. In the latter we measure the angular distribution of the scattered light above and below a well-packed layer of highly irregular silica particles. These measurements are then used to calculate the laser beam suppression ratio by the layer. This ratio is the light intensity measured below the layer (backscattering of the laser beam) divided by the light intensity above the layer. Comparisons of this ratio are made between several types of silica particles, different particle size range, and different layer thickness. The purpose of these comparisons is to optimize the suppression of the laser beam.

THEORETICAL APPROACH TO LIGHT SCATTERING

Theorists still have not been able to solve the problem of light scattering by even a single irregularly shaped particle. In fact, exact solutions are only available for single spheres and small spheroids, and even these require time-consuming computations. To accommodate effects such as interference and diffraction, one must sum the complex amplitudes of each ray entering the layer, taking into account the phase shift across adjacent paths, not just sum the intensity of the beam. With the huge number of randomly
oriented irregular particles, even today’s best supercomputers are not sufficient to
give an exact solution for multiple scattering in a layer.

Figure 1 shows the theoretical Mie Scattering curve of a highly pure silica
sphere of 33.0μm and refractive index $n = 1.496$, superimposed on the
experimental results found from our laser-levitation experiment\(^1\). Laser-levitation
is a technique used at FIT to study light scattering from single particles and sometimes
doublets or triplets. The agreement between the experimental values and the theoretical
curve is truly remarkable.

The problem of making theoretical scattering functions for an ensemble of
particles or a layer of particles can not be solved even with today’s fastest
supercomputers. To demonstrate the difficulty of this problem, consider the scattering
of sunlight from interplanetary dust particles (otherwise known as the zodiacal light).
Here we have scattering of sunlight from a cloud of irregularly shaped particles, and
the only way to extract information on scattering by these particles is by inverting the
brightness integral to obtain an empirical scattering function for the cloud. Figure 2
shows the different empirical scattering curves obtained by different observers using
the previously mentioned method. It is obvious that many features of the Mie curve
(Fig.1) are totally washed out in Figure 2. There is even doubt on the validity of
obtaining an empirical scattering function, since by inverting the brightness integral,
one has to make assumptions on the particles density distribution and size. Considering
the above, we are resigned to the fact that the distribution of light scattered from a
layer of particles can be found only by measuring it experimentally.

Figure 1. Scattering of 514.5 nm laser light from a 33 μm glass
sphere. Measurements (dots) are compared to theory (solid line).
Left side: Empirical volume scattering functions derived for different spatial distribution and different observational data; Right side: Degree of polarization of these scattering functions.

Figure 2. Zodiacal light scattering curves.

RESULTS: INTERACTION OF SILICATE PARTICLES WITH LASER BEAMS

We tested many different layers of small particles. Each layer was formed from some variety of silicate, be it glass or silicate sand. The sand samples were rinsed in HNO₃ and then distilled water to remove any brine residues. The material was crushed to a fine powder, then sorted into various particle size ranges using sieves from 250 down to 68µm. The particles were then packed into wells built on microscope slides, with depths of 0.25, 0.50, 1, and 2 millimeters, to give layers of these thicknesses.

Particles less than 10µm frequently clung to the larger, sieved particles. We "cleaned" some of these samples by rinsing with distilled water, and left others "dirty" to test the difference.

A silicon photodiode detector was mounted on a goniometer arm and centered in the layer as in Figure 3. The beam of a 20 W argon ion laser was brought from the bottom side of the sample, as shown in the figure, and passed through the glass slide before entering the layer. We retested several samples with the beam incident upon the sample from the top, so that the beam was intercepted by the layer before reaching the slide. There was no difference in the readings.
Figure 3. Experimental setup used to measure layer scattering.

Readings were taken by moving the goniometer through scattering angles ($\Theta$) from $-165^\circ$ to $+165^\circ$ ($\Theta=0$ indicated transmission in the direction of the beam). The readings were limited at the high scattering angles by the blocking of the beam by the detector. The scattering, as expected, was symmetric in $\pm \Theta$. However, when the layer was tilted we found that the scattering curve became symmetric about a line perpendicular to the layer, and not about the beam axis. An example of a scattering curve is shown in Figure 4a. When corrected for the projection of the surface as seen by the detector, the angular distribution of Figure 4b is obtained. Although the magnitudes of the transmitted and reflected hemispheres varied with particle size and material, the general profile of all of the curves was functionally similar to these in Figure 4.

The scattering curve was extrapolated in the region between $165^\circ$ and $180^\circ$ and then integrated to determine the total amount of light reflected vs. the total amount transmitted. This was then reduced to a beam suppression ratio (BSR), where higher numbers refer to a larger amount of light reflected, and thus better protection of a target. Values above 100 were found, but as the BSR increased, the error in measurement also increased, due to the sensitivity limit of our detector. It is conceivable that BSR values greater than 10,000 were achieved, although transmission of such small light levels could not be measured with the apparatus used then.
Figure 4a. Scattering and transmission of a 1 mm thick layer of Suprasil\textsuperscript{m} particles in the size range 90-125 \( \mu \)m.

Figure 4b. Scattering and transmission of a 1 mm thick layer of Suprasil particles in the size range 90-125 \( \mu \)m. Here the scattering was adjusted for an effect due to the decrease in the projected spot size at angles close to 90\(^\circ\).
Beam Suppression for Different Types of Glass

Figure 5 shows our experimental results on beam suppression ratios of different kinds of glass and for different layer thicknesses. It leaves no doubt that natural beach sand can give BSR's much better than any man-made glass. It is our contention here that the beach sand gives a higher value of the BSR because it has crystalline structure that is not destroyed in the manufacturing process, not because of an increase in absorption. This structure results in a better light reflection capability for the sand over Suprasil™ and the others. This contention is supported by an X-ray spectroscopy analysis performed at the Department of Materials Science and Engineering of the University of Florida, where measurements of various samples show that some sand samples are more pure than even Suprasil glass.

To test the level of protection afforded by these materials, and indirectly, their absorption, we focused the full power of the laser beam just below the surface of each sample, giving a power density of 1.5 MW/cm² of continuous energy for three minutes. Most samples melted under this power, but some survived, including Suprasil glass, which we knew to have a low absorption coefficient. We compared the scattering curves of Suprasil with others that also were undamaged, and found that the naturally occurring sands, which reflected more light than Suprasil to achieve higher BSR’s, corresponded to these undamaged samples.

Figure 5. Beam suppression ratios for various materials.
Particle Shape

Our experimental results for the effect of particle shape on the fraction of the laser beam that emerges from the layer in the forward direction are shown in Figure 6. Layers of the same thickness but made up of irregular particles give BSRs a factor of seven higher than equivalently sized spheres. The irregulars reflect the laser beam significantly better than spheres.

Figure 6. Effect of particle shape and laser beam suppression.

Wavelength Dependence

Our experience with glasses and silicates showed no wavelength dependence (to within the accuracy of our measurements) across the .458 to .514 µm range of our test laser. This, however, is a small fraction of the .22 to 2.2 µm range of transparency for silicates. Theoretically, this material should show a functional dependence on wavelength due to a change in the particle size to wavelength ratio, as well as because of a wavelength dependence in the value of the index of refraction. This conjecture needs to be demonstrated experimentally.

Particle Size Dependence

Our preliminary work demonstrated a strong inverse relationship between the BSR and particle size, which increased more rapidly and nonlinearly toward the small end of our particle size spectrum. The smallest size sieve used in our sizing process was 68µm. This meant that our smallest size range included particles from less than 1µm up to 68µm. While we know that the optimum size range is less than 68µm, more experiments need to be performed to determine if there is a lower limit.
More than any other parameter, much is already known about the relationship of layer thickness and beam suppression. In Figure 7 we show the beam suppression ratios of Suprasil as a function of layer thicknesses and also as a function of different sizes. Similarly, in Figure 8 we show the same dependence except for natural sand. Obviously, as thickness increases, less light is transmitted. The one big problem which remains is to relate thickness to absolute numbers for the cases studied above. For example, just how thick does a layer need to be to give a BSR of 10, or of 100, for any given material and size range.

One other question is of interest: does layer thickness affect melting, and if so, how? The total absorption of a layer depends on the thickness of the layer. However, as thickness increases, the total energy absorbed is distributed among more and more particles, and the trade-off between these two effects is not clear. Measurements are needed to determine the effect of layer thickness on melting.

![Figure 7. BSR as a function of particle size for layers of Suprasil glass.](image)
Figure 8. BSR as a function of particle size for natural sand.
INTRODUCTION

This research project is designed to extend our prior research on scattering by a layer of small (< 250μm) particles to include NaCl particles. A crushed layer of NaCl particles is subjected to the radiation from a 20 watt continuous wave (CW) CO₂ laser to determine the suppression of this radiation for the purpose of using these particles in developing a laser/nuclear thermal hardened body armor. Tests are also made to determine the melting thresholds of these particles under intense radiation. A mathematical model appears in Part III that was developed to optimize the reflectivity by using these particles in various size ranges near the wavelength of the incident laser beam. Prior experiments using highly pure silica particles indicate that we can reject laser light to such a degree that less than one part in 10⁴ reaches the target.

The study involves making measurements across a wide dynamic range. Namely, to accurately assess the effects of particle size, layer thickness, index of refraction, and wavelength on the distribution of transmitted and reflected light and absorption for very low transmission levels. Our ultimate goal is to create a suitable method utilizing this unique multiple scattering concept to improve the present hardened body armor against nuclear and laser threats.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A detector for very low energy levels, 10⁻⁹ W, was mounted on a goniometer arm, centered in the layer as in the sketch of Figure 3. The beam of a 20 watt CW CO₂ laser was brought from the bottom side of the sample, as shown in Figure 3, and passed through the zinc selenium (ZnSe) slide before entering the layer.

The CO₂ laser was pulsed to avoid damage to the detector (Pyroelectric™ with chopping capability). The parameters used in this computer pulsing are given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty Cycle</th>
<th>Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued)
RESULTS: INTERACTION OF NaCl PARTICLES WITH CO₂ LASER

We used several thicknesses of the layer of particles size 25 μm starting with thickness of 4 mm. We could not detect any radiation coming out of the layer and into the detector i.e., the amount of radiation reaching the detector is in the noise of the detector (< 10⁻⁶ watts). Similar results were obtained with thicknesses greater than 2 mm. In Table 2, we show the power of the laser beam incident on the layer and the amount of radiation reaching the detector in mW. The beam suppression ratio (BSR) is redefined now as the ratio between output power divided by the input power and is given in Table 2. The BSR ratio is the reverse of the Beam Transmission Ratio (BTR) used before. We chose to do that here by recognizing it is easier to see how much energy is transmitted through the layer and reaching the target. It is clearly obvious that the amount of energy coming out of the layer is negligible in terms of doing any harm to the target, i.e., 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻³ mW (Tables 2 and 3).
**TABLE 2**

**BTR of NaCl < 250μm Particle Size, 2 mm layer**

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input (mW)</th>
<th>Power Output (mW)</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>8.00E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>6.67E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>6.43E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>6.25E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>6.11E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>6.00E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>5.42E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>5.36E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>5.63E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>5.28E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>6.00E-06</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>5600</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>0.047</td>
<td>6.18E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>6.25E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>5.65E-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3

BTR of NaCl - Particle Size = 25\(\mu\)m, 1 mm Layer

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input mW</th>
<th>Power Output mW</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio BTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>2.70E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>2.83E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>2.80E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.114</td>
<td>2.85E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7600</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>2.91E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>0.308</td>
<td>3.21E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>0.836</td>
<td>4.18E-05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 4 we show the results for layer thickness of 0.5 mm. Again we see that the amount of energy transmitted through the layer is insignificant. This fact is really remarkable, since 0.5 mm is equivalent to 500\(\mu\)m thickness of a layer of approximately 25\(\mu\)m particles, which in turn means few particles thick. We are not able at this time to determine values for layer thicknesses < 0.5 mm, for the difficulty in making them. We would like to determine these values in a continuation study that would enable us to devise methods of making thin (< 0.5 mm) layers.

TABLE 4

BTR of NaCl - 25\(\mu\)m Particle Size, 0.5 mm layer.

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input mW</th>
<th>Power Output mW</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio BTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>1.30E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.164</td>
<td>1.37E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>1.32E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>1.15E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.280</td>
<td>7.10E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>0.280</td>
<td>5.00E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7600</td>
<td>0.311</td>
<td>4.09E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>3.76E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>6.38E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>17600</td>
<td>1.830</td>
<td>1.04E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>3.360</td>
<td>1.71E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>3.100</td>
<td>1.55E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We include here measurements made using layers of particles with sizes higher than 25 \( \mu m \) in order to see if larger sizes of the particles will affect the reflectivity of the layer and if so by how much.

**TABLE 5**

BTR of NaCl - 40\( \mu m \) Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input mW</th>
<th>Power Output mW</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio BTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1.60E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>1.50E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.20E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>1.10E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.07E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7600</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.05E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.02E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>9.62E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>17600</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>9.77E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>8.83E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>8.90E-05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 6**

BTR of NaCl - 40\( \mu m \) Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input mW</th>
<th>Power Output mW</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio BTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>3.20E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>3.00E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.86E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>2.45E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>2.38E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>2.36E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7600</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>2.29E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>2.01E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1.87E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>17600</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>1.88E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>1.72E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>1.73E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 7

**BTR of NaCl - 53µm Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer**

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input</th>
<th>Power Output</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 mW</td>
<td>0.34 mW</td>
<td>3.40E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200 mW</td>
<td>0.42 mW</td>
<td>3.50E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000 mW</td>
<td>0.56 mW</td>
<td>2.80E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4000 mW</td>
<td>1.07 mW</td>
<td>2.68E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5600 mW</td>
<td>1.33 mW</td>
<td>2.38E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7600 mW</td>
<td>1.84 mW</td>
<td>2.42E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9600 mW</td>
<td>2.18 mW</td>
<td>2.27E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15600 mW</td>
<td>3.29 mW</td>
<td>2.11E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>17600 mW</td>
<td>3.64 mW</td>
<td>2.07E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>19600 mW</td>
<td>3.65 mW</td>
<td>1.86E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>20000 mW</td>
<td>3.68 mW</td>
<td>1.84E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 8

**BTR of NaCl - 90µm Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer**

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input</th>
<th>Power Output</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 mW</td>
<td>0.32 mW</td>
<td>3.20E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200 mW</td>
<td>0.36 mW</td>
<td>3.00E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000 mW</td>
<td>0.62 mW</td>
<td>3.10E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4000 mW</td>
<td>1.15 mW</td>
<td>2.88E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5600 mW</td>
<td>1.62 mW</td>
<td>2.89E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9600 mW</td>
<td>2.49 mW</td>
<td>2.59E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15600 mW</td>
<td>3.64 mW</td>
<td>2.33E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>17600 mW</td>
<td>4.28 mW</td>
<td>2.43E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>19600 mW</td>
<td>4.34 mW</td>
<td>2.21E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20000 mW</td>
<td>4.48 mW</td>
<td>2.24E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 9

**BTR of NaCl - 125µm Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer**

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input</th>
<th>Power Output</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mw</td>
<td>mw</td>
<td>BTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>4.70E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.17E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>3.60E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>3.15E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>3.00E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.97E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>2.85E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>17600</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>2.69E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>2.51E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>2.57E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 10

**BTR of NaCl - 250µm Particle Size, 0.5 mm Layer**

Time of exposure of the layer to the laser beam = 60 s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>Power Input</th>
<th>Power Output</th>
<th>Beam Transmission Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mw</td>
<td>mw</td>
<td>BTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>2.30E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>2.75E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>2.25E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>2.28E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>2.18E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>2.04E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>1.96E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>17600</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>1.81E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>1.77E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.74E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part III. LASER/NUCLEAR HARDENING SCATTER EFFICIENCY MODEL

This Part presents a mathematical model for the properties of a silica-based particle layer used as a laser shield. Heat flow and beam attenuation models are derived, then combined in a computer program. The computer model predicts maximum survivable power density levels for varying materials and shield configurations. In addition, the heat flow model provides temperature profiles across the shield layer resulting from laser energy absorption, and the beam attenuation model provides beam absorption, reflection and transmission as a function of layer material and thickness.

These models are intended to provide an initial theoretical framework to predict/extrapolate performance beyond the current experimental boundaries. Specifically, the model can be used to extrapolate the performance of similar materials/coatings in the mid-to-far infrared wavelengths, and to predict broadband performance. Significant work remains to experimentally verify and expand the results obtained to date, and to further develop the model framework begun here.

The authors of this model continue to stress the wide variety of applications of this laser hardening to satellites, satellite solar panels, missile boosters and nose cones, SDI deployed systems, and others.

MODEL INPUTS

1. particle size (s).
2. particle shape: highly irregular.
3. particle refractive index (n).
4. particle absorptivity as a function of wavelength a(1).
5. powder packing fraction (PF = % of solid material).
6. particle material thermal-physical properties:
   - density (r), melting temperature Tm, thermal diffusivity (a) which is equal to thermal conductivity (k) divided by the heat capacity (c), and density (r).
7. layer thickness (x).
8. type of laser beam (CW vs. pulsed): assumed CW for duration of time on target.
9. wavelength (l).
10. laser power density (P)
MODEL OUTPUTS

1. amount of forward scattering or transmission of laser light through the layer.

2. amount of retroscattering or reflection of laser light from the layer.

3. temperature distribution across the layer.

4. melting/damage threshold of the laser shield.

5. bulk absorption through the layer.

TEMPERATURE PROFILE MODEL

Here we examine the flow of heat in the coating and, in particular, the resulting temperature profile. For our purpose, which is to obtain a worst-case prediction, a relatively simple mathematical model is sufficient to describe the basic features of the interaction of a laser beam with the coating. To begin with, we assume that the coating is an infinitesimally thin homogeneous and isotropic medium with thermal conductivity $k$, density $\rho$, and specific heat $c$. As the coating is essentially two-dimensional, the temperature distribution throughout the coating is governed by the two-dimensional heat equation

\[
-\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{k} g(r, \theta, t) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}
\]  

(1)

In the above, $T(r,\theta,t)$ is the temperature at the point $(r,\theta)$ (in polar coordinates) at the time $t$. The parameter $\alpha$ is given by $\alpha = k/\rho c$. The function $g(r,\theta,t)$ is the rate of heat generation per unit volume.

The heat equation is a parabolic differential equation and needs to be supplemented with boundary conditions and an initial condition. We assume that the boundary is a circle at $r=R$ at which no heat can enter or escape:

\[
\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r=R} = 0.
\]

(2)

At $t=0$, we assume that the layer is at a constant temperature $T_c$. Without loss of generality, we can define $T$ to be measured relative to this initial temperature (this is permissible since both the heat equation (1) and our boundary condition (2) are linear), then the initial condition is
\[ T(r, \theta, 0) = 0. \] (3)

If we choose our coordinates such that the beam is centered at the origin, then azimuthal symmetry implies that \( T \) is independent of \( \theta \) and equation (1) reduces to

\[
\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{k} g(r, t) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \] (4)

This equation is solved by expanding the radial dependence of \( T(r, t) \) in terms of Bessel functions, the precise form of the expansion is controlled by the boundary condition (2). Equation (4) reduces to a linear, first-order ordinary differential equation in the time which is easily solved in conjunction with the initial condition (3). The solution takes the form

\[
T(r, t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\omega_m^2 t} K_0(\beta_m r) \int_0^r du A(\beta_m, u). \] (5)

where

\[
K_0(\beta_m, r) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{R} \frac{J_0(\beta_m r)}{J_0(\beta_m R)}. \] (6)

and

\[
A(\beta_m, u) = \frac{\alpha}{k} \int_0^R dr \ r \ K_0(\beta_m, r) g(r, t). \] (7)

The functions \( J_0 \) are zeroth-order Bessel functions. The constants \( \beta_m \) are the roots of the equation

\[
\left. \frac{dJ_0(\beta r)}{dr} \right|_{r=R} = 0
\]

To proceed further, we need to choose a form for \( g(r, t) \). Again, for our purposes, the simplest choice suffices. We model the laser beam as a point source of constant integrated power \( \gamma \) located at \( r=0 \). Mathematically, this is accomplished by choosing \( g(r, t) \) as

\[
g(r, t) = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi r} \delta(r). \] (8)

where \( \delta(r) \) is Dirac's delta distribution. The integral over \( r \) in (7) can then be performed:

\[
A(\beta_m, t) = \frac{\alpha \gamma}{\sqrt{2} \pi R} \frac{1}{J_0(\beta_m R)}. \] (9)
This then allows us to perform the integral in \( u \) in (5) to get

\[
T(r,t) = \left( \frac{\alpha \gamma}{\pi k R^2} \right) t + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\gamma}{\pi k} \right) \beta_m R \left( 1 - e^{-\beta_m^2 t} \right) \frac{J_0(\beta_m r)}{J_0^2(\beta_m R)} \left[ j_\beta(\beta_m r) - \beta_m J_1(\beta_m R) \right].
\]

(10)

The first term in (10) is the dominant effect of the boundary and represents a linear build up of heat in time. The remaining infinite series is the exponential approach to late-time equilibrium (obtained by setting the exponential term to zero).

We evaluate (10) numerically below, but a useful approximation can be devised. Assume the medium is large \((\beta R >> 1)\), and that we observe the temperature near the beam, i.e., \( \beta r << 1 \), then using the asymptotic forms for the Bessel functions yields

\[
T(r,t) \approx \left( \frac{\alpha \gamma}{\pi k} \right) t + \frac{\gamma}{2 k} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\beta_m^2} \right) \left( 1 - e^{-\beta_m^2 t} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\beta_m^3} \left( 1 - e^{-\beta_m^2 t} \right) \cos(\beta_m r - \frac{\pi}{4})
\]

(11)

The cosine term in (11) will slowly vary between \( \pm 1 \). The sum will converge due to the \( \beta^m \) term which can be approximated by \((mn)^m\). (In (11) we renormalized our distance scale such that \( R=1 \).) For small \( r \), \( m = R/4r \). \( m = 25 \). For quartz, \( \alpha = 0.002 \) cm\(^2\)/s, so for \( t >> 1 \) s, \( \beta_m^2 > 1000 \) will give an exponent \( < -2 \), implying that the exponential term can be neglected for \( m > 10 \).

For higher temperatures, radiative cooling will provide a small but significant contribution to the thermal distribution. Inclusion of this term does not readily yield an analytical solution, but for numerical purposes this can be estimated by taking the time derivative of \( T(r,t) \), and subtracting a term dependent on the local temperature. In general this term will be proportional to the integral of the emission function \( \epsilon(\lambda) \) over all wavelengths. For a blackbody, \( \epsilon(\lambda) = b(\lambda) \), the Planck function, and the integral is:

\[
\int \epsilon(\lambda) d\lambda = \sigma T^4.
\]

where \( \sigma \) is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant. Thus for a blackbody,

\[
\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\alpha \gamma}{\pi k} + \frac{\gamma}{2 k} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-\beta_m^2 t} - \frac{\sigma}{Pc} T^4
\]

(12)

Although transparent materials are poor approximations to a blackbody, the radiative term is small. The computer model, discussed below, ignores the radiative cooling term in its
present implementation, which yields a more conservative estimate of shield resistance to melting.

BEAM ATTENUATION MODEL

This section deals with the theory of the relation between reflection, transmission, and absorption to layer thickness. We will define the parameters upon which the theory depends, and use these to determine a thickness which will give a reasonable level of protection to the substrate.

In general, we wish to minimize the thickness \( x \) (and thus the weight) of the shield, while maximizing the fraction of light reflected \( (R) \) and minimizing the fractions of both the absorbed \( (A) \) and transmitted \( (T) \) light. Using basic principles, we can derive the equations relating these quantities. We assume that for some thickness \( x \), the values are known. Then, by increasing the thickness of the layer by an additional \( \delta x \), we solve for the changes in these quantities. By making \( \delta x \) small enough, we can assume linearity in reflection and absorption so that

\[

t(\delta x) = 1 - c_r \delta x \\
r(\delta x) = cr \delta x \\
a(\delta x) = c_a \delta x
\]

\[
A + R + T = 1 ,
\]

where \( c_r, c_t, \) and \( c_a \) are coefficients of reflection, transmission, and absorption, respectively, and have units of inverse length. These are related such that \( c_r = c_t + c_a \).

Then, using multiple scattering, we get

\[
T(x + \delta x) = T(x)(1 - c_r \delta x) + T(x)R(x)c_r \delta x (1 - c_r \delta x) + \cdots \\
R(x + \delta x) = R(x) + T^2(x)c_r \delta x + T^2(x)R(x)c_r(\delta x)^2 + \cdots
\]

or

\[
\frac{dT}{dx} = c_r RT - c_t T ,
\]

\[
\frac{dR}{dx} = c_r T^2
\]

Equations (13) (15) can be solved to give:

\[
T = \frac{q^2 - r}{q^2 e^{2cz} - 1}
\]

(16)
\[
R = \frac{q(e^{2cx} - 1)}{q^2e^{2cx} - 1}
\]

(17)

\[
A = \frac{(q - 1)(e^{cx} - 1)}{q^2e^{cx} - 1}
\]

(18)

where \( c = (c_r^2 - c_x^2)^{1/2} \), and \( q = (c_A + c_x + c') / c_r \). Define \( x_0 \) as the thickness where half the light is transmitted; then \( x_0 = 1 \) when \( c_i = 1 \). If there were no absorption, then

\[
\frac{R}{T} = \frac{x}{x_0}.
\]

(19)

In the limit of an infinitely thick layer,

\[
A = (2A_0)^{1/2}
\]

(20)

where the subscript "o" denotes the absorption of a layer of thickness \( x_0 \). \( A_0 \) is approximately equal to \( c_A x_0 \) when \( c_A \) is small.

Because absorption increases with increasing thickness (to a limit) and transmission decreases, some reasonable criterion must be set. To minimize the sum of absorption plus transmission seems reasonable at first, but this sum will always decrease, albeit insignificantly, as the thickness increases. Let us define the "ideal" thickness \( (x_i) \), as that where \( A = T \). Beyond this thickness, the absorbed energy dominates the damage potential. This is not to say that increasing the thickness will increase the damage potential, since the absorbed energy per unit mass will decrease. Nonetheless, setting \( T = A \) will give us a suitable criterion to work with. Substituting the expressions in equations (4) and (6) and solving for \( x \) gives:

\[
x_i = \frac{1}{c} \left\{ \ln [(q + 1) + \sqrt{(q + 1)^2 - 1}] - \ln (q) \right\}
\]

(21)

Given \( c_A / c_r \), this can be solved for \( x \). A simple approximation is also available. Absorption is nearly linear with thickness for \( x < x_0 \) and transmission approximately inversely proportional to thickness. So we can get a quick estimate of the thickness for maximum beam suppression:

\[
x_i = x_c A_0^{-1/2}
\]

(22)

For example, if \( A_0 = 10^4 \), then the estimated ideal thickness is \( 100 x_c \), at which point both absorption and transmission are 1% of the total radiation. The numbers for the exact solution come out slightly better, absorption = transmission = 0.81% for a thickness of 92.6 \( x_c \).

We can minimize the thickness of the layer by minimizing \( x_0 \). This can be done to a limited extent by scaling down the sizes of the particles. Eventually, in the limit, the
particles become smaller than the wavelength of the radiation, and their scattering properties change. Still, if $x_0$ is 10 particle thicknesses, then use of 1 μm particles gives a total layer thickness of less than 1 mm in the above example.

There is a theoretical reason to believe that when particle size is decreased, the corresponding decrease in $x_0$ is better than linear. This is due to the fact that the smaller the particle, the less peaked are the scattering curves in the forward direction. It would take a several-particles-thick layer of large particles to generate the equivalent backscatter of a monolayer of small particles.

**MODEL IMPLEMENTATION**

The model equations derived above have been incorporated into a computer program. Fortran source code for this program is presented in Appendix C. Most input parameters are requested at program initiation. However, the thermal-physical constants of the material must be changed in the code itself, if a material other than silica is used. See Appendix A for the parameter input sequence and default values. The program iterates to compute the power density required to bring the layer to 99.5% of the specified melting temperature, within the specified time the beam is on target. This power density is then presented as the resulting “maximum power density” the shield can withstand given the specified input conditions. See Appendix B for a sample output of the model.

The effect of certain properties of the material on the transmission and heating of the layer are presently unknown. Many of these relationships are planned subjects of our proposed experimental study. To facilitate the creation of a model, we have estimated the functional dependences described below.

The effect of particle size was decoupled into two separate forms. The geometric assumption was that an n-particle thick layer scatters with equal efficiency, independently of the size of the particle. Superimposed on this was the assumption that the closer the size of the particle is to the wavelength of the incident beam, the more efficiently it scatters away from the forward direction (van de Hulst, 1957). The difference includes both an increase in the ratio of true scattering cross section to geometric scattering cross section (a factor of two at $s=\lambda$; Spitzer, 1968) and an effect due to the increase in isotropy of the scattering curve of small particles over large particles. This was approximated by

\[
c_T \propto \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{\lambda}{s} + \log \frac{s}{\lambda} \right)^{-1}
\]

where $c_T$ is inversely proportional to the thickness needed for 50% reflection, so that a larger value of $c_T$ means a more efficient scatterer.

The index of refraction was also expected to play a role in the scattering efficiency, based on Mie scattering data. This was modeled by

\[
c_T \propto \frac{n-1}{n}
\]

(25)

to give a number varying between zero ($n=1$) and one ($n$ infinite).
Finally, it was assumed that the maximum density of interfaces is provided by a layer of 75% solid material, with a higher density allowing faces to overlap and a lower density allowing excess air (or vacuum) space. $c_T$ must go to zero when the layer is all air ($PF=0$) or solid material ($PF=1$). Using a cubic to model this property and combining these expressions gives:

$$c_T = \frac{9PF(n-1)(-8PF^2 + 11PF - 3)}{n(\lambda + s \log \frac{s}{\lambda})},$$  \hspace{1cm} (25)$$

where the 9 is a normalizing term, based on a conservative fit to our previous experimental results.

The program will allow either the thickness or the maximum percentage transmission to be input. If both are set to zero, the code will calculate the default thickness where Transmission = Absorption.

Radiative cooling has been eliminated in the current implementation by setting the Stefan-Boltzmann constant to zero. This gives a lower limit on the resulting maximum survivable power density.

SAMPLE PROGRAM RESULTS

We like to acknowledge here the efforts of Dr. Edwin T. Rusk and Dr. Charles G. Torre at FIT in developing the mathematical treatment and the computer coding of this model. Appendix B provides a sample output of computer model results. The example temperature distribution is for 2 seconds in steps of 0.01 s. It was generated for a beam of 0.01 cm diameter centered on a layer 1 cm in radius and set the maximum temperature at the melting point of quartz. Otherwise, the default parameters of the model were used. These include an absorption coefficient of $5 \times 10^{-4}$/cm, particles 1 μm in diameter, a wavelength of 488 nm, an index of refraction of 1.46, and a packing fraction of 75%. See Figure 9 for a graphic presentation of the results.

The program iterates on beam power density to produce a temperature of 1873.6K (99.5% of 1883K, the melting point) after 2 seconds. Thus, the computed maximum power density of 34.6 MW/cm² is the power density the shield can withstand for two seconds without melting. Note that the ideal layer thickness computation to provide Transmission = Absorption resulted in a layer of 0.932mm and a transmission/absorption of 0.04%.
Figure 9: Plot of temperature (Kelvin) at beam edge (.005 cm radius) over the 2 second beam exposure, as presented in Attachment B.
CONCLUSION

These experiments proved that it is possible to reject more than 99.9% of the argon laser beam using highly pure natural occurring beach sand in Florida. This rejection was accomplished by packing highly irregular particles in thin layers (0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mm), which then creates a multiple scattering medium for the laser beam. The absorption coefficient of these highly pure silica particles is of the order of $4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, which makes them resistant to melting by the laser energy. This rejection of the radiation away from the target is feasible between 0.22 to 2.4 $\mu$m wavelength. In this research task, we embarked on extending this method to reject more than 99.99% of the radiation from the beam of a 20 Watt CO$_2$ CW laser, using NaCl (natural occurring salt). This extends our methodology to reject radiation away from the target from 0.22 to 15 $\mu$m region of the spectrum.

The CW, CO$_2$ laser's beam transmission ratio, BTR (the ratio of the energy transmitted to the target divided by that reflected away from the target, see Figure 1), is the reverse of BSR that we used in the initial experiments with silica particles. We preferred to use BTR since it shows readily how small is the energy reaching the target. Tables 2 to 10 show clearly the insignificant amount of energy reaching the target. We were pleasantly surprised as to how well NaCl particles reflected the energy from the CO$_2$ laser using very thin layers < 0.5 mm, compared to the silica particles layers. We suspect that the reason for that is the long wavelength (10.6 $\mu$m) of the photons coming out of the CO$_2$ laser, and their increased inability to emerge out of the layer compared to the photons in the visible.

Natural NaCl has an absorption coefficient of approximately $10^{-7} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. This very low absorption, from 2 to 15 $\mu$m wavelength, ensures that this laser shield will not melt or sublimate easily. We have subjected layers of thicknesses 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, and 4.0 mm to energy density of approximately 1.5 kW/cm$^2$ (the limit of our focused CW CO$_2$ laser beam) and did not notice any melting. FIT likes to test for melting at higher energy densities and will be awaiting the use of the 2.5 kW, CO$_2$ laser at Natick RD & E Center for such tests.

We also experimented with adhering the highly irregular NaCl particles in the layer, using commercial adhesives. The best adhesive we have used so far is the commercially available polyurethane spray adhesive. The application of our laser/nuclear shielding is fairly easy for rigid wall hardening. The application of our shield on body armor is more complicated due to the fact that it must be applied in a way that keeps the body armor flexible and comfortable. Using this coating material on body armor is subject to more research if the needs of the Army demand hardening against CO$_2$ laser threats and nuclear threats as well.

Currently, we are exploring the use of our coating to reduce the solar load off Army containers and canisters (rigid walls). The same method with which we reject the radiation from laser beams can be applied to reflecting most of the solar spectrum thus making the environment cooler in hot battlefields such as those encountered in the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations in Saudi Arabia and southern Iraq. NaCl will reflect the infrared part of the solar spectrum and natural highly pure silica (Florida beach sand) rejects the solar spectrum from 0.22 to 2.4 $\mu$m. We have not tested this coating against the solar spectrum below 0.22 $\mu$m; however, application of this coating on rigid walls and exposing it to sunlight should demonstrate its effectiveness in this region of the solar spectrum.
Polyurethane as adhesive proved to be flexible on metal surfaces. It resists cracking due to twisting or bending of the metal. The coating is light weight, approximately 1.2 kg/m² when 0.5 mm in thickness.

We hope that our findings from this research task will prove to be very useful for the U.S. Army's defensive applications in the battlefield theater against laser and nuclear threats.
REFERENCES


Appendix A: Parameter Input Sequence

ENTER THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE, ELSE 2200.00K.

THE DIAMETER OF THE BEAM, ELSE 0.100 cm

THE DIAMETER OF THE LAYER, ELSE 1.00 cm

THE TIME THE BEAM IS ON TARGET, ELSE 10.00 sec

THE TIME INCREMENT, ELSE 0.1000 sec

THE ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT, (ELSE 0.5E-03 per cm)

THE LAYER THICKNESS, (ELSE "IDEAL")

THE PARTICLE SIZE, (ELSE 1.00 um)

THE WAVELENGTH, (ELSE 0.4880 um)

THE %AGE OF SOLID MATERIAL, (ELSE 75. %)

THE INDEX OF REFRACTION, (ELSE 1.460)

THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TRANSMISSION %age, IF ANY.
Appendix B: Sample Model Output

For $x_i=0.932 \text{mm}$, $0.04086\%$ is transmitted, and $0.04086\%$ is absorbed.

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THE CENTRAL TEMPERATURE IS: 1873.59 K

THE MAXIMUM POWER DENSITY IS: 28.8222 MW/cm²

IT TOOK 3 STEPS TO FIND THE POWER
Appendix C: FORTRAN Source Code

THIS PROGRAM GENERATES A MODEL OF THE SCATTERING PROPERTIES OF A LAYER

PROGRAM LAYER
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,J,L,N,0-Z)
REAL*8 XR(10),XR(10),B(10000),K,T(10,1000),TIME(1000)
LOGICAL NOTMAX, NOX, HIGH, POWER
EXTERNAL JO
COMMON/ BETA / B

ZRO= 0.0D0
HAF= .5D0
ONE= 1.0D0
TWO= 2.0D0
PI= 3.141592653589793D0

THESE PARAMETERS CAN BE VARIED, DEPENDING ON THE MATERIAL

OPEN(10,STATUS='NEW',FILE='LAYER.DAT')
K= .26D0
SIGMA= 5.67D-8
SIGMA= ZRO
H34= 8.19D9
H34= ZRO
RHO= 2.65D3
CTH= 794.
ALPHA= K / (RHO*CTH)

H3= 3D2
IRM= 8
IRM0= IRM
IR2= NINT( 4.5 * IRM )
CALL BETA0

CA0= 5D-4
S0= ONE
LO= .488D0
PP0= 75.D0
N0= 1.46D0
TMELT0= 2200.
R0= ONE
RB0= .1D0
TYM0= 1.0D1
DT0= 1.D-1
X0= ONE
P1= 1.D2

WRITE(6,20) TMELT0
READ(5,120) TMELT
IF( TMELT .LE. ZRO ) TMELT= TMELT0
TMELT0= TMELT

WRITE(6,32) RB0

34
READ(5,120) RB
IF( RB .LE. ZRO ) RB = RB0
RB0 = RB
RB = RB * .5D-2

WRITE(6,21) RO
READ(5,120) R
IF( R .LE. ZRO ) R = RO
RO = R
R = R * .5D-2

WRITE(6,22) TYMO
READ(5,120) TYM
IF( TYM .LE. ZRO ) TYM = TYMO
TYM0 = TYM

WRITE(6,29) DTO
READ(5,120) DT
IF( DT .LE. ZRO ) DT = DTO
DTO = DT

WRITE(6,91) CA0
READ(5,120) CA
IF( CA .LE. 0.D0 ) CA = CA0
CA0 = CA

WRITE(6,92) X
READ(5,120) X
NOX = X .LE. 0.D0
X = X * .1

WRITE(6,93) S0
READ(5,120) S
IF( S .LE. 0.D0 ) S = S0
S0 = S
S = S * 1.D-4

WRITE(6,94) L0
READ(5,120) L
IF( L .LE. 0.D0 ) L = L0
L0 = L
L = L * 1.D-4

WRITE(6,95) PP0
READ(5,120) PP
IF( PP .LE. 0.D0 ) PP = PP0
PP0 = PP
PP = PP * 1.D-2

WRITE(6,96) NO
READ(5,120) N
IF( N .LE. 0.D0 ) N = NO
NO = N
WRITE(6,97)  TMAX
READ(5,120) TMAX
NOTMAX= TMAX .LE. 0.D0
TMAX=     TMAX / 1.D2

C
Y= (N-ONE) * Y / (L/S + DLOG10(S/L))
CT= Y / ( N * S )
CA= 1.D1 * CA
CR= CT - CA

C
C= DSQRT( CA * (CT+CR) )
Q= (CA + CR + C) / CR
QP1= Q + 1
QM1= Q - 1
Q2M= QP1 * QM1

C
XI= QP1 + DSQRT( QP1*QP1 - 1 )
XI= DLOG( XI ) - DLOG( Q )
XI= XI / C

C
EX= DEXP( C * XI )
TI= 1.D2 * Q2M * EX / ( Q * Q * EX * EX - 1 )
AI= 1.D2 * QM1 * ( EX - 1 ) / ( Q * EX + 1 )
XI= 1.D1 * XI
X0= XI
ABS= AI * 1.D-2
WRITE(6,98) XI, TI, AI
WRITE(10,98) XI, TI, AI

IF( NOX ) GO TO  5
EX= DEXP( C * X )
AX= 1.D2 * QM1 * ( EX - 1 ) / ( Q * EX + 1 )
TX= 1.D2 * Q2M * EX / ( Q * Q * EX * EX - 1 )
X= X * 1.D1
X0= X
ABS= AX * 1.D-2
WRITE(6,99) X, TX, AX
WRITE(10,99) X, TX, AX

5 IF( NOTMAX ) GO TO 10
XT= Q2M*Q2M + 4*Q*Q*TMAX*TMAX
XT= Q2M + DSQRT( XT )
XT= XT / ( 2 * Q * Q * TMAX )
XT= DLOG( XT ) / C
EX= DEXP( C * XT )
AT= 1.D2 * QM1 * ( EX - 1 ) / ( Q * EX + 1 )
TT2= 1.D2 * Q2M * EX / ( Q * Q * EX * EX - 1 )
XT= XT * 1.D1
X0= XT
ABS= AT * 1.D-2
WRITE(6,99) XT, TT2, AT
WRITE(10,99) XT, TT2, AT
THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MAXIMUM BEAM POWER BEFORE MELTING

\[ X = X_0 \times 1.D-3 \]
\[ RHO = RHO \times PP \]
\[ BF = RB / R \]
\[ P2 = P1 / (PI \times RB \times RB) \]

\[ DO \ 45 \ I=2,IRM \]
\[ XR(I) = ONE / (ONE + IRM - I) \]
\[ 45 \ RR(I) = XR(I) \times R \times 1.D2 \]
\[ XR(1) = XR(IRM) \times BF \]
\[ RR(1) = XR(1) \times R \times 1.D2 \]

\[ ITM = \text{NINT} \left( \frac{TYM}{DT} \right) \]
\[ RAD1 = \frac{SIGMA \times DT}{(RHO \times CTH \times X)} \]
\[ EXP1 = \frac{ALPHA \times DT}{(R \times R)} \]
\[ TEM0 = \frac{ALPHA \times DT \times BF \times BF \times \text{ABS}}{K \times X} \]

LOOP OVER POWER, TO FIT FINAL TEMPERATURE

\[ T1 = ZRO \]
\[ TG = 1.D7 \]
\[ PG = 1.D13 \]
\[ POWER = .FALSE. \]
\[ HIGH = .FALSE. \]
\[ IRM = 1 \]

\[ DO \ 350 \ IP=1,999 \]
\[ TEM1 = TEM0 \times P2 \]

\[ DO \ 50 \ IT=1,ITM \]
\[ DO \ 50 \ IR=1,IRM \]
\[ 50 \ T(IT,IR) = H3 \]

LOOP OVER RADIUS

\[ IF( POWER ) IRM = IRM0 \]
\[ DO \ 300 \ IR=1,IRM \]

LOOP OVER TIME

\[ TOLD = H3 \]
\[ DO \ 300 \ IT=1,ITM \]
\[ TIME(IT) = IT \times DT \]
\[ BEXP = EXP1 \times IT \]
\[ RAD = ZRO \]

THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE SUMMATION TERM

\[ 100 \ SUM = ZRO \]
\[ DO \ 200 \ I=1,9999 \]
\[ DSUM = J0(I,XR(IR)) \times DEXP(-BEXP \times B(I) \times B(I)) \]
\[ SUM = SUM + DSUM \]
\[ IF( DABS(DSUM) \ LT. DABS(1.D-6 \times SUM) ) \ GO \ TO \ 250 \]
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,28) IP

THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE RADIATIVE LOSSES

TEMP= TEM1 * (ONE + SUM)
TT= TOLD + TEMP * HAF
IF( TT .GT. 1.D8 ) WRITE(6,* ) IR, IT, TOLD, TEMP
T4= TT**4
RAD= RAD1 * (T4 - H34)
IF( RAD .GT. TT ) RAD= TT
TOLD= TEMP - RAD + TOLD
T(IR,IT)= TOLD

CONTINUE

P3= P2 * 1.D-10
WRITE(6,* ) IP, P3, RAD
WRITE(6,* ) (T(IR,1),IR=1,IRM)
WRITE(6,* ) (T(IR,ITM),IR=1,IRM)

T2= T(1,ITM)
IF( POWER ) GO TO  375
IF( IP .GT. 1 ) GO TO 325
TL= T(1,ITM)
PL= P2
P2= 5.DO * (TMELT - H3) * P2 / (TL - H3)
GO TO 350

C TEST FOR TEMPERATURE WITHIN CRITICAL VALUE

POWER= T2.LE.TMELT AND. T2.GT.TMELT*.99
IF( POWER ) GO TO 350
IF( HIGH .OR. T2.GT.TMELT ) GO TO 330
P2= 1.D1 * P2
GO TO 350

HIGH= .TRUE.
IF( T2 .GT. TMELT ) TG= T2
IF( T2 .GT. TMELT ) PG= P2
IF( T2 .LT. TMELT ) TL= T2
IF( T2 .LT. TMELT ) PL= P2
DTEM= TG - TL
DTMELT= TMELT*.995 - TL
DP= PG - PL
P2= PL + DP * DTMELT / DTEM
CONTINUE

WRITE TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION AND MAXIMUM POWER

CONTINUE
WRITE(10,26) (RR(I),I=1,IRM)
DO 400 IT=1,10
IF( IT .GT. ITM ) GO TO  500
WRITE(10,121) TIME(IT), (T(IR,IT), IR=1,IRM)
400 CONTINUE
IDT= MAX( ITM/50 , 1 )
DO 450 IT=11,ITM
IF( IT .GT. ITM ) GO TO 500
IF( MOD(IT,IDT) .NE. 0 ) GO TO 450
WRITE(10,121) TIME(IT), (T(IR,IT), IR=1,IRM)
450 CONTINUE
C
500 WRITE(6,25) T2, P3
WRITE(10,25) T2, P3
WRITE(10,27) IP
STOP
20 FORMAT( ' ENTER THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE, ELSE ',F7.2,' K' )
21 FORMAT( ' THE DIAMETER OF THE LAYER, ELSE ',F7.2,' cm' )
22 FORMAT( ' THE TIME THE BEAM IS ON TARGET, ELSE ',F7.2,' sec' )
23 FORMAT( ' THE TOTAL ABSORPTION, ELSE ',E7.1 )
24 FORMAT( ' THE LAYER THICKNESS, ELSE ',F7.2, ' mm' )
25 FORMAT( ' THE CENTRAL TEMPERATURE IS: ',F7.2,' K',& // , ' THE MAXIMUM POWER DENSITY IS : ',F9.4,' MW/cm2' )
26 FORMAT( ' TEMPERATURE PROFILE',//,8X,<IR2>X,' RADIi (cm.)',& // , ' TIME (s.)',8(F7.2,2X),/'-----------',<IRM>(2X,'-------',2X))
27 FORMAT( ' IT TOOK ',I4,' STEPS TO FIND THE POWER' )
28 FORMAT( ' THE SUM LOOP EXCEEDED 9999 TERMS' )
29 FORMAT( ' THE TIME INCREMENT, ELSE ',F7.4,' sec' )
31 FORMAT( ' RADIATION: ',F9.2,' EXCEEDED TEMPERATURE: ',F9.2 )
32 FORMAT( ' THE DIAMETER OF THE BEAM, ELSE ',F7.3,' cm' )
33 FORMAT( ' THE POWER DENSITY ',F9.2,' KW, GAVE A TEMPERATURE ' & ',F7.2,' K', '/,' WHICH WAS LESS THAN THE MAX. TEMPERATURE ' & ',F7.2,' K')
91 FORMAT( ' THE ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT, (ELSE ',E7.1,' per cm)' )
92 FORMAT( ' THE LAYER THICKNESS, IN mm (ELSE "IDEAL")' )
93 FORMAT( ' THE PARTICLE SIZE, (ELSE ',F5.2,' um)' )
94 FORMAT( ' THE WAVELENGTH, (ELSE ',F7.4,' um)' )
95 FORMAT( ' THE %-AGE OF SOLID MATERIAL, (ELSE ',F3.0,' %)' )
96 FORMAT( ' THE INDEX OF REFRACTION, (ELSE ',F5.3,' )' )
97 FORMAT( ' THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TRANSMISSION %age, IF ANY.' )
98 FORMAT( ' FOR X= ',F7.3,' mm, ',F8.5,' % IS TRANSMITTED, AND ',& F8.5,' % IS ABSORBED' )
99 FORMAT( ' FOR X= ',F7.3,' mm, ',F8.5,' % IS TRANSMITTED, AND ',& F8.5,' % IS ABSORBED' )
120 FORMAT(3F25.16)
121 FORMAT(1X,F7.3,8(1X,F8.1))
END
THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES $\frac{J_0(xB)}{J_0(B)^2}$

FUNCTION J0(I, XX)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,J,O-Z)
REAL*8  B(10000), J(9999), S(2)
LOGICAL OLD
COMMON/ BETA / B
COMMON/ LOGIC / OLD

ZRO = 0.D0
ONE = 1.D0
TWO = 2.D0
PI = 3.141592653589793D0
PO4 = PI / 4.D0

X = XX * B(I)
DO 30 IX = 1, 2

C APPROXIMATION FOR LARGE ARGUMENTS

IF( X LT 6.D1 ) GO TO 5
S(IX) = DSQRT( TWO / (PI*X) )
IF( IX .EQ. 1 ) S(IX) = S(IX) * DCOS( X - PO4 )
GO TO 30

C REVERSE ITERATION FOR SMALL ARGUMENTS

5 SUM = ZRO
IMAX = INT(9 + 1.83*X)
J(IMAX+2) = ZRO
J(IMAX+1) = 1.D-30

DO 10 IM = IMAX, 1, -1
J(IM) = TWO*IM*J(IM+1)/X - J(IM+2)
IF(IM .EQ. 1) GO TO 20
10 SUM = SUM + (1 + (-1)**(IM-1)) * J(IM)

20 SUM = SUM + J(1)
S(IX) = J(1) / SUM
X = B(I)
30 CONTINUE

JO = S(1) / (S(2)*S(2))

IF( .NOT. OLD ) WRITE(6,100)
OLD = .TRUE.
WRITE(6,101) I, B(I), S(1), S(2), JO
RETURN

100 FORMAT( 'I',8X,'B(I)',11X,'JO(B)',10X,'JO(B)',12X,'JO' )
101 FORMAT(1X,14,1X,4F16.10)

END
IDT = MAX( ITM/50 , 1 )
DO 450 IT=11,ITM
IF( IT .GT. ITM ) GO TO 500
IF( MOD(IT,IDT) .NE. 0 ) GO TO 450
WRITE(10,121) TIME(IT), (T(IR,IT), IR=1,IRM)
450 CONTINUE
C
500 WRITE(6,25) T2, P3
WRITE(10,27) IP
STOP
20 FORMAT( ' ENTER THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE, ELSE ',F7.2,' K' )
21 FORMAT( ' THE DIAMETER OF THE LAYER, ELSE ',F7.2,' cm' )
22 FORMAT( ' THE TIME THE BEAM IS ON TARGET, ELSE ',F7.2,' sec' )
23 FORMAT( ' THE TOTAL ABSORPTION, ELSE ',E7.1 )
24 FORMAT( ' THE LAYER THICKNESS, ELSE ',F7.2,' mm' )
25 FORMAT( '/,' THE CENTRAL TEMPERATURE IS: ',F7.2,' K', & '/,' THE MAXIMUM POWER DENSITY IS : F9.4,' MW/cm2' )
26 FORMAT( '/,20X,' TEMPERATURE PROFILE',//,8X,<IR2>X,' RADIU (cm.)' , & '/,' TIME (s.)',8(F7.2,2X),'/,' ----------',<IRM>(2X, '----',2X))
27 FORMAT( ' IT TOOK ',I4,' STEPS TO FIND THE POWER' )
28 FORMAT( ' THE SUM LOOP EXCEEDED 9999 TERMS' )
29 FORMAT( ' THE TIME INCREMENT, ELSE ',F7.4,' sec' )
31 FORMAT( ' RADIATION: ',F9.2,' EXCEEDED TEMPERATURE: ',F9.2 )
32 FORMAT( ' THE DIAMETER OF THE BEAM, ELSE ',F7.3,' cm' )
33 FORMAT( ' THE POWER DENSITY ',F9.2,' KW, GAVE A TEMPERATURE & ',F7.2,' K','/,' WHICH WAS LESS THAN THE MAX. TEMPERATURE & ',F7.2,' K' )
91 FORMAT( ' THE ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT, (ELSE ',E7.1,' per cm)' )
92 FORMAT( ' THE LAYER THICKNESS, IN mm (ELSE "IDEAL")' )
93 FORMAT( ' THE PARTICLE SIZE, (ELSE ',F5.2,' um)' )
94 FORMAT( ' THE WAVELENGTH, (ELSE ',F7.4,' um)' )
95 FORMAT( ' THE %-AGE OF SOLID MATERIAL, (ELSE ',F3.0,' %)' )
96 FORMAT( ' THE INDEX OF REFRACTION, (ELSE ',F5.3,' )' )
97 FORMAT( ' THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TRANSMISSION %age, IF ANY.' )
98 FORMAT( ' FOR Xi= ',F7.3,' mm, ',F8.5,' % IS TRANSMITTED, AND ', & F8.5,' % IS ABSORBED' )
99 FORMAT( ' FOR X= ',F7.3,' mm, ',F8.5,' % IS TRANSMITTED, AND ', & F8.5,' % IS ABSORBED' )
120 FORMAT(3F25.16)
121 FORMAT(1X,F7.3,8(1X,F8.1))
END
THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES \( \frac{J_0(xB)}{J_0(B)^2} \)

```fortran
FUNCTION J0(I, XX)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,J-O-Z)
REAL*8 B(10000), J(9999), S(2)
LOGICAL OLD
COMMON/ BETA / B
COMMON/ LOGIC / OLD

ZRO= 0.D0
ONE= 1.D0
TWO= 2.D0
PI= 3.141592653589793D0
P04= PI / 4 .D0

X= XX * B(I)
DO 30 IX=1,2

APPROXIMATION FOR LARGE ARGUMENTS
IF( X LT 6.D1 ) GO TO 5
S(IX)= DSQRT( TWO / (PI*X) )
IF( IX .EQ. 1 ) S(IX)= S(IX) * DCOS( X - P04 )
GO TO 30,

REVERSE ITERATION FOR SMALL ARGUMENTS
5 SUM= ZRO
IMAX= INT(9+1.83*X)
J(IMAX+2)= ZRO
J(IMAX+1)= 1.D-30
DO 10 IM=IMAX,1,-1
J(IM)= TWO*IM*J(IM+1)/X - J(IM+2)
IF(IM .EQ. 1) GO TO 20
10 SUM= SUM + (1 + (-1)**(IM-1)) * J(IM)

20 SUM= SUM + J(1)
S(IX)= J(1) / SUM
X= B(I)
30 CONTINUE

J0= S(1) / (S(2)*S(2))
IF( .NOT. OLD ) WRITE(6,100)
OLD=.TRUE.
WRITE(6,101) I, B(I), S(1), S(2), J0
RETURN
100 FORMAT(' I',6X,'B(I)',11X,'J0(xB)',10X,'J0(B)',12X,'J0')
101 FORMAT(1X,I4,1X,4F16.10)
END
```
This subroutine enters the first 18 zeros of the first order Bessel function from Abramowitz and Stegun "Handbook of Mathematical Functions" and approximates the rest.

```
SUBROUTINE BETAO
REAL*8 B(IOOOO), PI

COMMON/ BETA / B
PI = 3.141592653589793D0

B(1) = 3.8317059702
B(2) = 7.0155866698
B(3) = 10.1734681351
B(4) = 13.3236919363
B(5) = 16.4706300509
B(6) = 19.6158585105
B(7) = 22.7600843806
B(8) = 25.9036720876
B(9) = 29.0468285349
B(10) = 32.1896799110
B(11) = 35.3323075501
B(12) = 38.4747662348
B(13) = 41.6170942128
B(14) = 44.7593189977
B(15) = 47.9014608872
B(16) = 51.0435351836
B(17) = 54.1855536411
B(18) = 57.3275254379

DO 1 I=19,9999
  B(I) = PI * (I + .25D0)
1
RETURN
END
```
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