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## 侵彻过程冲击载荷对装药损伤实验研究

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**摘要:** 针对高速钻地弹侵彻过程的装药损伤所引起的炸药不安全问题, 采用装药缩比弹侵彻试验后回收内装药样品的方法, 观测分析某新型炸药装药侵彻后的外观和密度变化, 并通过损伤样品的冲击起爆隔板试验, 测试其临界隔板厚度变化, 进一步研究侵彻过程冲击载荷对装药损伤的影响。试验结果表明, 弹体不同位置的装药损伤程度不同, 其中弹体头部和尾部装药损伤明显, 中部装药损伤相对较轻; 且装药损伤程度随侵彻速度增大而增大, 冲击起爆感度提高也越趋明显。

**关键词:** 工程力学; 冲击载荷; 侵彻试验; 装药损伤; 冲击起爆

**中图分类号:** TJ55; O382+.1

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### 1 引言

近年来, 高速钻地弹的发展受到许多国家的高度重视。这类弹药在侵彻目标过程中, 其装药不仅要承受高速撞击形成的前驱冲击波、高惯性冲击载荷和周向应力冲击等作用, 而且持续时间较长(达毫秒量级), 使炸药产生不同形式和程度的损伤, 如微孔洞、微裂纹等<sup>[1-4]</sup>。这些损伤一方面使炸药的力学性能劣化, 导致炸药材料被破坏; 另一方面, 损伤的存在会使热点源增加, 对炸药感度、爆炸性能都产生显著影响<sup>[5-6]</sup>。针对这一问题, 国内外众多学者开展了相关研究, Lefrancois 等<sup>[7]</sup>采用弹丸撞击炸药的试验方法, 观测分析了试验后装药的损伤形貌; Idar 等<sup>[8]</sup>和 Chidester 等<sup>[9-10]</sup>对炸药损伤后受弹丸低速撞击作用的响应过程进行了研究; 梁增友等<sup>[11]</sup>对损伤装药的冲击起爆过程进行了数值模拟研究, 发现损伤对炸药的反应过程影响很大。本文通过小尺寸装药弹以不同速度侵彻混凝土介质后回收内装药样品的方法, 对某新型炸药(本文简称 BH-1)装药试验后轴向不同位置的外观和密度变化进行观测分析, 并通过损伤样品的冲击起爆隔板试验, 测试其临界隔板厚度变化, 进一步研究侵彻过程冲击载荷对装药损伤的影响。

### 2 侵彻过程装药冲击损伤试验

#### 2.1 试验方法及条件

采用 85 mm 口径火炮发射侵彻弹, 弹内装填圆形片状或柱状装药样品, 经不同发射速度侵彻混凝土靶标, 回

收试验弹, 并取出内装药柱进行损伤后样品的密度测试和冲击起爆临界隔板厚度试验。试验弹结构如图 1 所示, 装药样品如图 2 所示, 试验弹实物照片如图 3 所示。

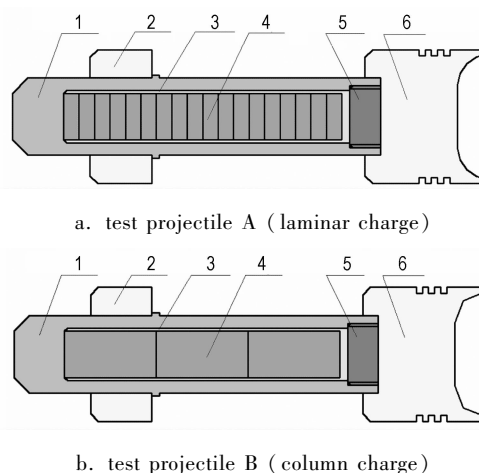
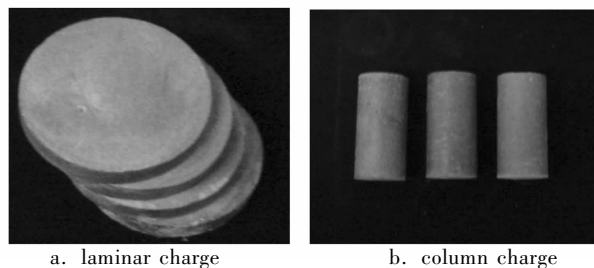


图 1 试验弹结构

1—侵彻弹体, 2—前弹带, 3—保护石蜡, 4—药柱, 5—后盖, 6—后托

Fig. 1 Structures of test projectiles

1—penetrator, 2—front rotating belt, 3—protective paraffin wax, 4—grain, 5—rear cover, 6—rear sabot



a. laminar charge

b. column charge

图 2 试验弹装药样品实物照片

Fig. 2 Photographs of explosive charge for test projectiles

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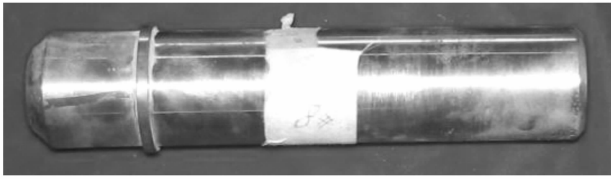


图3 带装药的试验弹实物照片

Fig. 3 Photograph of charged test projectile

其中,试验弹为  $\Phi 70 \text{ mm} \times 240 \text{ mm}$ ,弹头为  $\Phi 40 \text{ mm}$  截锥平台,以实现近似平面冲击,弹头厚度40 mm。弹内装填新型炸药 BH-1,尺寸为  $\Phi 30 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$  和  $\Phi 30 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$  两种,密度为  $1.84 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 。片状药柱用于损伤后密度测量,柱状药柱用于损伤后进行冲击起爆隔板试验。药柱装配接触面用少量 502 胶粘,尽量保证界面紧密接触;药柱在弹内定位安装于中心,并使第一个药柱与试验弹内腔平头部紧密接触,药柱周围及最后一个药柱与后盖间均填充 10 mm 石蜡凝固保护。

试验弹 A 装  $\Phi 30 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$  片状药柱 18 节,从弹头至尾依次编号 1~18,以考察不同轴向位置装药的损伤和密度变化情况。试验弹 B 装  $\Phi 30 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$  柱状药柱 3 节,编号 1~3。

## 2.2 试验结果及分析

试验共进行了 20 发,其中 5 发试验弹 A,15 发试验弹 B,分别按  $300 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $500 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  和  $850 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  三个速度进行直侵彻试验。回收试验弹如图 4,每个速度下的典型试验结果列于表 1。



a. penetration of test projectiles into concrete target



b. recovered test projectiles

图4 试验回收弹

Fig. 4 Recovered test projectiles

表1 炸药冲击损伤试验结果

Table 1 Test results of explosive impact damage

test sequence	$v / \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	configuration of test projectile	damages of grain
A-1	328	good	good
A-2	545	good	No. 1 ~ 3 grains have slight crack, No. 18 grain has microcrack and edge breakage while the other grains are OK
A-3	568	good	No. 1 ~ 2 grains have slight crack, No. 18 grain has microcrack and edge breakage while the other grains are OK
A-4	867	good	No. 1 grain is breaking up, No. 2 ~ 4 grains have slight crack, and No. 18 grain has microcrack and edge breakage while the other grains are OK
A-5	824	good	No. 1 grain has macrocrack, No. 2 ~ 4 grains have slight crack, and No. 18 grain has microcrack and edge breakage while the others grains are OK
B-1	343	good	good
B-2	368	good	good
B-4	548	good	No. 1 grain has breakage on the edge and slight crack on the end while the other grains are OK
B-5	539	good	No. 1 grain has breakage on the edge and slight crack on the end while the other grains are OK
B-10	837	good	No. 1 grain has breakage on the edge and macrocrack on the end, and No. 1 ~ 2 grains have slight overlapping curve on the circumference. No. 3 grain has breakage on the edge and macrocrack on the end
B-11	849	good	No. 1 grain has breakage on the edge and macrocrack on the end. No. 1 and 2 grains have slight overlapping curve on the circumference. No. 3 grain has breakage on the edge and macrocrack on the end

从试验弹回收药柱样品外观可以看出,随着侵彻速度的增大,装药损伤程度增大,且损伤深度也在加强,装药周面也出现损伤的扩展。在低速度 ( $300 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ) 侵彻下,装药未出现肉眼可见的损伤,基本保持完好。在高速 ( $500 \sim 850 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ) 侵彻下,装药外观发生明显的损伤现象,头部装药因所受冲击应力最大,引起明显塌边现象和深度裂纹;中间装药因应力波传播衰减,压力较小,损伤程度也较小,未形成明显的外观损伤;尾部装药则因受拉伸应力作用,损伤程度比中间装药明显,但损伤扩展较头部要小,只有最尾部 1 节药柱出现明显的外观损伤。这表明,高速侵彻过程装药头部和尾部受冲击损伤现象较为严重。

## 3 损伤样品密度测量

利用排水法对炸药冲击前后的密度进行测量。为提高测量精度,采用分析天平和蒸馏水。因试验样品

数量较大,仅取每组试验回收样品中编号为1、9和18号药柱进行密度测试,以分析侵彻过程头部、中部、尾部装药的损伤情况。炸药样品冲击损伤前后密度变化率结果列于表2。

表2 装药样品冲击损伤前后密度变化

Table 2 Density variations of the explosive charge before and after damage

No.	$\rho_0/g \cdot cm^{-3}$	$\rho_1/g \cdot cm^{-3}$	$\alpha$	$v/m \cdot s^{-1}$
A-1-1	1.8446	1.8619	+0.94	328
A-1-9	1.8514	1.8501	-0.07	
A-1-18	1.8478	1.8423	-0.30	
A-2-1	1.8453	1.8694	+1.31	545
A-2-9	1.8561	1.8331	-1.24	
A-2-18	1.8449	1.8196	-1.37	
A-3-1	1.8500	1.8776	+1.49	568
A-3-9	1.8518	1.8494	-0.13	
A-3-18	1.8445	1.8193	-1.37	
A-4-1	1.8425	1.8891	+2.53	867
A-4-9	1.8470	1.8604	+0.73	
A-4-18	1.8563	1.8164	-2.15	
A-5-1	1.8468	1.8976	+2.75	834
A-5-9	1.8574	1.8803	+1.23	
A-5-18	1.8491	1.8197	-1.59	

Note:  $\rho_0$  is density before damage;  $\rho_1$  is density after damage;

$$\alpha = (\rho_1 - \rho_0) / \rho_0; v \text{ is penetration velocity.}$$

从表2可以看出:(1)头部装药密度表现增大趋势,随着侵彻速度增大,密度增大越趋明显,说明装药具有明显的压缩性。由于试验用的BH-1炸药理论密度较大( $1.92g \cdot cm^{-3}$ ),而试验装药的密度为 $1.84g \cdot cm^{-3}$ 左右,装药存在较大的空隙率,侵彻过程所受压应力使装药初始微孔洞、气隙等缺陷闭合。但侵彻结束后应力释放引起装药外观新的裂纹及扩展,表现出缺陷转变的趋势。(2)尾部装药密度表现减小趋势,随侵彻速度增大,密度减小越大,表明装药存在明显的拉伸作用,致使装药内部新增微裂纹、微孔洞等缺陷,损伤程度进一步增大。(3)中部装药密度增大或减小趋势不是很明显,这是因为在侵彻过程以及侵彻结束后,装药所受压应力和拉伸应力相比头部和尾部都较弱,损伤程度较弱。

综上所述认为,侵彻过程头部装药受压应力损伤为主,损伤主要表现为微孔洞、气隙缺陷向外观裂纹形式的转变;尾部装药以拉伸应力形成损伤为主,损伤形式主要表现为新增内部微裂纹、微孔洞、并形成外观裂纹等缺陷;中间装药由于应力较弱,损伤相对较轻。

## 4 损伤后炸药冲击起爆试验

### 4.1 试验方法及条件

利用隔板试验对侵彻过程冲击损伤装药进行飞片撞击隔板冲击起爆试验,以研究装药损伤对临界隔板厚度的影响。

试验采用平面波加载方式<sup>[12]</sup>,平面波发生器由雷管起爆后,安置在其底部的飞片在爆轰产物作用下被迅速加速,以高速撞击隔板,在隔板中产生冲击波,该冲击波经隔板衰减后作用于被测药柱,通过置于药柱底部的验证板是否穿孔检验炸药是否发生爆轰,试验装置如图5所示。

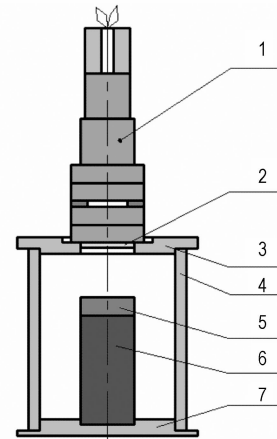


图5 炸药冲击起爆隔板试验装置

1—简易平面波发生器,2—飞片,3—压盖,  
4—支撑筒,5—隔板,6—药柱,7—验证板

Fig.5 Baffle test set-up

1—simple plane wave generator, 2—flyer, 3—clamping plate,  
4—supporting case, 5—baffle, 6—grain, 7—witness plate

首先,进行未损伤炸药冲击起爆试验,试验药柱尺寸为 $\Phi 30 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$ ,飞片厚度5mm钢,隔板与飞片材料相同,隔板厚度按升降法调整<sup>[13]</sup>,试验获得该炸药50%爆轰的临界隔板厚度为10.375mm。然后,在相同试验条件下进行损伤药柱冲击起爆试验,隔板厚度先选为未损伤装药测试的临界隔板厚度,再根据样品爆轰与否,增加隔板厚度,考察损伤后装药的冲击起爆隔板厚度变化趋势。损伤药柱样品取每个速度段的头部装药、中部装药、尾部装药各三组,以代表一种典型损伤情况。

### 4.2 试验结果及分析

损伤后炸药冲击起爆隔板厚度测试结果如表3。从表3中可以清楚地看出,与未损伤炸药相比,损伤炸

药冲击起爆隔板厚度有增大趋势。其中低速侵彻时变化趋势较小,中高速侵彻则表现出较大的变化趋势,分别达15%和20%以上。这表明随着侵彻速度的增加,装药出现明显的损伤行为,使冲击起爆感度提高,装药安全性降低。

头部、中部和尾部装药冲击起爆试验结果表明,侵彻过程中不同部位装药损伤程度不同,导致装药冲击起爆隔板厚度出现不同程度的变化,其中头部和尾部装药密度变化大,损伤更严重,对冲击起爆更敏感。中部装药相对小些,但与未损伤炸药相比,仍比较明显,尤其是高速度侵彻时的损伤更为明显。

表3 损伤后炸药冲击起爆隔板厚度测试结果

Table 3 Experimental results of baffle thickness for the charge after damage

$v$ /m · s <sup>-1</sup>	loading position	$\alpha$	$d_1$ /mm	results	$\Delta$ /mm	$\frac{\Delta}{d_0} \times 100\%$
328	front section	+0.94	10.4	explosion	0.025	0.24
	middle section	-0.07	10.5	explosion	0.125	1.2
	rear section	-0.30	10.8	explosion	0.425	4.1
568	front section	+1.49	12	explosion	1.625	15.7
	middle section	-0.13	12	no explosion	-	-
	rear section	-1.37	12.5	explosion	2.125	20.5
867	front section	+2.53	12.5	explosion	2.125	20.5
	middle section	+0.73	12.5	no explosion	-	-
	rear section	-2.15	12.5	explosion	2.125	20.5

Note: The thickness of the critical baffle before test;  $d_0 = 10.375$  mm;  
 $d_1$  is the thickness of test baffle;  $\Delta = d_1 - d_0$ .

分析认为,损伤装药冲击起爆隔板厚度增加的原因是由于BH-1炸药初始空隙度较大,头部装药受压时表现较大的压缩行为,初始微孔洞和微裂纹闭合,导致装药密度增加的趋势,但在高应变率压缩过程中装药颗粒及其表面钝感层(AP)可能出现损坏或破碎,致使炸药中的高感度成分被直接激发,同时损伤炸药破碎颗粒使比表面积增大,有利于反应增长,使装药冲击起爆过程热点增加,导致炸药感度提高<sup>[6,11]</sup>,而尾部装药因冲击损伤后炸药出现大量的微裂纹和孔洞,损伤程度越大,炸药空隙度就越大,在冲击波作用下,这些孔洞和裂纹就会产生塑性流动和快速压缩及炸药间断面的冲击波反射等现象,形成局部高温区域,从而导致炸药冲击波感度提高<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

## 5 结论

采用回收侵彻试验弹内装药样品的方法,较真实地反映侵彻过程装药的损伤特性。研究表明:侵彻过程引起的装药损伤随不同装药位置有不同的损伤形式和程度,且随着侵彻速度增加,损伤程度增大;损伤使装药冲击起爆感度提高,损伤越大,感度提高越明显。

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## Experimental Study on Damage to Explosive Charge by Impact Load in the Process of Penetration

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**Abstract:** With respect to the explosive charge unsafety caused by high-speed earth penetrator, the penetration test was carried out with subscale projectiles, and the test projectiles were recovered to check the variations of appearance and density of explosive charges. Baffle test was also performed to test the thickness variations of critical baffle and the effects of the impact loads on the damaged to explosive charge in the process of penetration were studied further. Results show that the damages to the explosive charge at different positions are different (it is more serious in the front and rear section compared with that in the middle section), and the damages increase with the increasing of penetration velocity and the shock sensitivity is improved remarkably.

**Key words:** engineering mechanics; impact load; penetration test; damage to explosive charge; shock initiation

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## A Simplified Theoretical Model on Scattering and Distribution of Explosive Residue of Solid Condensed Explosive

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**Abstract:** A simplified theoretical model was introduced for predicting distribution characteristic of explosive residue in horizontal originating from surface layer of charge because of border influence. With the theoretical model of spherical grain dynamics of sparse two-phase flow in single dimension, computing formulas of velocity's attenuation and scattering distance were built for explosive residue grains in horizontal. Then, a simplified theoretical model on distribution of explosive residue was put forward on the basis of a spherical space with radius equalling to maximum horizontal scattering distance of explosive residue grains with certain diameter. With this model, the distribution characteristics in horizontal of explosive residue grains were theoretically analyzed under condition of explosion in air. Results show that there exists a maximum value of scattering distance in horizontal for explosive residue grains with certain diameter, and the density of mass distribution of explosive residue firstly increases with increasing of distance to a maximum value and then decreases with increasing of distance. Theoretical result basically matches the phenomena of distribution of explosive residue in experiments.

**Key words:** explosion mechanics; explosive residue; scattering and distribution; simplified theoretical model