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冲击波作用后乳化炸药贮存性能及影响因素实验研究

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摘要:为了考察乳化炸药受冲击波作用之后的贮存性能,测试了乳化炸药在水中受冲击波作用之后一段时间的爆炸冲击波,以波峰值为参照量比较评判贮存性能的优劣。结果表明,乳化炸药在受到外界冲击波作用之后一段时间内其爆炸冲击波峰值不会有明显变化,但过了这段时间后爆炸性能会很快恶化并失去雷管感度。维持雷管感度的这段时间可能是几分钟、几天甚至几周,该时间段与所受冲击波作用强度、乳化剂、敏化剂等因素有关。具体地讲,所受冲击波强度越大该时间越短;乳化剂含量增加,该时间增加;在峰压 108 MPa 的冲击波作用下,随着空心玻璃微球含量由 2% 增至 5%,雷管感度维持时间由大于 18 h 降至小于 1 h,膨胀珍珠岩含量由 2% 增至 5% 时,雷管感度维持时间由 24 min 降至几分钟。

关键词:爆炸力学; 乳化炸药; 贮存性能; 冲击波; 水下爆炸

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1 引言

乳化炸药在使用过程中尤其是在毫秒延时爆破作业中,时常会遭到先爆炮孔装药的爆炸冲击波或应力波的动态压缩作用而影响其爆炸性能,容易发生炮孔装药拒爆或爆炸不完全等异常现象。在实际使用中,人们发现当重新起爆拒爆炮孔中的装药时,乳化炸药有时能够恢复爆轰,通常被称作乳化炸药的复原性。在研究乳化炸药的抗压性能时,其复原性引起了人们的重视,并就此进行了专门研究。例如,解立峰^[1]和杨民纲^[2]等人分别报道了利用静压装置(水作传压介质)对乳化炸药受压后复原性的研究,认为常压下液滴与油膜呈两相平衡状态,外压作用使油膜发生收缩变形,当压力解除后表面张力又使两相状态恢复,炸药的爆轰性能随之复原,但由于少量珍珠岩受到破坏、气泡损失,因而爆炸性能有所下降;松本荣、田中雅夫^[3]利用氮气进行静压加压,测试了乳化炸药(空心玻璃微球敏化)的复原性,其结果为:在 3 MPa 压力下持续加压 30 min 后再分别在常压下放置 5、30、90、150 min 的条件下没有复原倾向,在 2 MPa 压力下加压 30 min 发生半爆的情况下,常压放置 90 min 可恢复到常压爆速值;聂树林^[4]认为乳化炸药具有复原性的原因在于气泡体积的恢复,爆轰性能的整个恢复时间由外部和内部压力释放所需时间决定,为

10 ms 的数量级;解立峰^[1]就煤矿许用乳化炸药受冲击波影响与雷管延期时间的关系做了现场实验,结果为延期 25 ms 时发生半爆或拒爆的机率最大;颜事龙^[5]的测试结果为随着次发药包延期时间的增加,减敏作用降低。可见,上述研究主要是关于乳化炸药静压作用下的爆轰复原性和压力减敏与雷管延期时间的关系,对于乳化炸药受冲击波作用之后的储存性能研究目前未见文献报道。研究冲击波作用之后乳化炸药的贮存性能,对于深入认识乳化炸药的复原性、揭示乳化炸药压力减敏的机理和进一步认识乳化炸药的物理化学性能有意义。本试验测试了乳化炸药受冲击波作用之后不同时间的水下爆炸冲击波,研究了所受冲击波强度、乳化剂含量、敏化剂含量和种类等因素对其受压后贮存性能的影响。

2 试验研究^[6-10]

2.1 方法简介

本试验在安徽理工大学一个直径 5.5 m、水深 3.62 m、壁厚 8 mm 的钢制水池中进行,试样的入水深度为 2.4 m。具体做法为:将受试药包在该水深处受主发装药爆炸冲击波作用之后,取出在室内放置一段时间再在水中引爆并测试其爆炸冲击波参数,入水条件与受压时相同。主发药包由 3 g RDX 压制而成,其外壳由牛皮纸卷制,内径 1.48 cm,壁厚 2~3 mm,装药长径比为 1 左右,装药密度 $1.16 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 。受试药包由 10 g 乳化炸药用塑料皮包裹而成,药包呈球型,引爆前将雷管底部插入药包中心。

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为了便于区分和比较,将不同配方的乳化炸药进行了编号,分别为1号到13号。乳化炸药基本配方为(质量分数):硝酸铵71%、硝酸钠10.5%、尿素2%、水11%、油相3.5%、乳化剂2%。各编号乳化炸药分别在基本配方中变化乳化剂和敏化剂的添加量制得,其中大于2%的乳化剂添加量为外加量,敏化剂的添加量均为外加,各乳化炸药的编号与添加量的对应关系见表1。

表1 乳化炸药中乳化剂和敏化剂的添加量

Table 1 The additive quantity of the emulsifier and sensitizer in the emulsion explosives

No.	emulsifier	mass/%	sensitizer	mass/%
1	span-80	2	glass microballoon	2.5
	Lp-1	1		
2	span-80	2	glass microballoon	2.5
3	span-80	3	glass microballoon	2.5
4	span-80	4	glass microballoon	2.5
5	span-80	5	glass microballoon	2.5
6	span-80	3	glass microballoon	2
7	span-80	3	glass microballoon	3
8	span-80	3	glass microballoon	4
9	span-80	3	glass microballoon	5
10	span-80	3	expanded perlite	2
11	span-80	3	expanded perlite	3
12	span-80	3	expanded perlite	4
13	span-80	3	expanded perlite	5

2.2 冲击波强度的影响

表2和表3是1号乳化炸药分别与主发药包相距15 cm和10 cm受压后一段时间的爆炸冲击波测试结果,经计算该两个受压距离的冲击波峰压分别为74 MPa和108 MPa。由于爆炸冲击波传播过程的衰减作用,因此与主发药包距离越近所受的冲击波强度越大。两表中的数据显示,1号乳化炸药15 cm受压后16 d所测爆炸冲击波峰值能达到1.699 V,而相同试验条件下一发雷管和未受压药包的爆炸冲击波波峰的平均值分别为0.645 V和2.007 V,可以看到此时的1号乳化炸药仍然具有相当高的爆炸威力。而10 cm受压后14 d,所测爆炸冲击波峰值为0.787 V,与一发雷管的数值(0.645 V)非常接近,说明药包未被引爆,已失去了雷管感度。这说明,随着所受冲击波强度的增大,受压后乳化炸药的贮存时间将缩短。其他乳化炸药的情况也类似,限于篇幅这里只给出1号乳化炸药的测试数据。

表2 1号乳化炸药15 cm受压后不同时间的爆炸冲击波
Table 2 The explosion shock wave of the No. 1 emulsion explosive at different time after pressed at 15 cm from the host charge

No.	deposited time	wave crest /V	air bubble pulse period/ms	shock wave energy/V ² · μs
1	9 min 28 s	2.043	52.1336	62.40
2	9 min 29 s	1.947	52.3255	62.93
3	1 h 21 min 19 s	1.847	50.9464	45.88
4	3 h 16 min 38 s	1.860	51.9973	53.91
5	19 h 14 min 52 s	1.732	51.3055	56.66
6	4 d 7 h 6 min 41 s	1.680	50.7636	45.87
7	15 d 35 min 41 s	1.796	50.3263	45.73
8	16 d 35 min 48 s	1.699	50.2563	34.16

表3 1号乳化炸药10 cm受压后不同时间的爆炸冲击波
Table 3 The explosion shock wave of the No. 1 emulsion explosive at different time after pressed at 10 cm from the host charge

No.	deposited time	wave crest /V	air bubble pulse period/ms	shock wave energy/V ² · μs
1	9 min 28 s	1.982	51.2682	56.71
2	9 min 29 s	1.888	51.3549	48.33
3	9 min 35 s	1.718	-	43.73
4	1 h 17 min 7 s	1.770	51.2492	52.26
5	17 h 15 min 35 s	1.827	51.6945	53.28
6	3 d 8 h 9 min 30 s	1.355	45.5609	27.60
7	5 d 17 h 2 min 58 s	1.687	51.1999	48.94
8	14 d 35 min 56 s	0.787	30.5954	6.91

2.3 乳化剂含量的影响

2号~5号乳化炸药在组成上的差别只是乳化剂的含量由2%依次递增至5%。表4给出2号乳化炸药受压后不同时间爆炸冲击波的测试结果,该结果显示爆炸性能随时间的变化情况,即贮存性能。

受试炸药的爆炸性能可由爆炸冲击波峰压和冲击波能量等参数来表征。实验表明,未受压时受试炸药的爆炸冲击波峰值较高且平行性较好,受压后波峰值会有不同程度下降。2号乳化炸药未受压时的爆炸冲击波平均波峰值为1.872 V。从表4中数据可以看出,2号乳化炸药试样受压后存放将近一个星期,还能够被引爆(波峰值1.180 V),但是爆炸威力下降;存放5 h以内尚具有相当的爆炸威力(1.785 V);1 d以后爆炸威力明显下降(1.299 V);22 d以后已失去雷管感度(表4最后四行数据中峰值均小于1 V而与一发雷管的峰值0.645 V接近)。这说明,与主发药包相距20 cm受压后,在一定贮存期内,2号乳化炸药的爆

炸性能变化不明显,即乳化炸药受压后在一定的时期内爆炸性能基本不变,随着贮存时间的进一步延长,乳化炸药的爆炸性能明显下降,直到失去雷管感度。

表4 2号乳化炸药20 cm受压后不同时间的爆炸冲击波
Table 4 The explosion shock wave of the No. 2 emulsion explosive at different time after pressed at 20 cm from the host charge

No.	deposited time	wave crest /V	air bubble pulse period/ms	shock wave energy/V ² · μs
1	9 min 57 s	1.715	50.6182	42.50
2	10 min 10 s	1.564	50.1818	31.27
3	23 min 17 s	1.581	50.4000	31.64
4	23 min 43 s	1.993	50.1818	47.20
5	50 min	1.389	49.5273	27.40
6	57 min 40 s	1.499	49.7455	27.28
7	1 h 17 min	1.544	50.2909	31.48
8	1 h 45 min	1.620	49.8548	34.63
9	2 h	1.553	49.8545	39.02
10	4 h 18 min	1.880	50.0727	47.69
11	4 h 40 min	1.785	50.5091	44.74
12	1 d 15 h 25 min	1.299	49.4182	29.40
13	6 d 15 h 28 min	1.180	47.8909	15.68
14	22 d 6 h 29 min 20 s	0.763	29.3881	7.53
15	23 d 23 h 35 min 32 s	0.820	31.1518	8.03
16	24 d 15 min 15 s	0.750	30.6027	6.40
17	31 d 57 min 54 s	0.690	28.5591	5.23

表5是3号乳化炸药在距离主发药包15 cm受压后不同时间的爆炸性能测试结果。表5说明,3号乳化炸药在存放近12 d(表5中第16号数据)后爆炸性能没有明显下降(峰值1.514 V),在存放17 d以后才显著下降(峰值0.814 V)。对照表4中数据可以看出,尽管2号乳化炸药的受压距离(20 cm)比3号乳化炸药(15 cm)大,即所受冲击波强度小,但其受冲击波作用后的贮存性能差(前者1 d以后的峰压已降至1.299 V,后者近12 d时尚能达到1.514 V)。注意到3号乳化炸药的乳化剂含量比2号乳化炸药多1%,这说明乳化炸药受冲击波作用之后的贮存性能还与乳化剂的含量有关,即适当提高乳化剂的含量,受冲击波作用之后的储存时间会延长。

同样为15 cm受压条件下,4号乳化炸药和3号乳化炸药的测试结果没有多大差别,5号乳化炸药受压后存放一个星期左右仍然能够被一发雷管引爆(峰值1.302 V),但13 d以后爆炸性能明显下降(13 d的峰值为0.957 V)。限于篇幅这里不再列出详细数据。

表5 3号乳化炸药15 cm受压后不同时间的爆炸冲击波
Table 5 The explosion shock wave of the No. 3 emulsion explosive at different time after pressed at 15 cm from the host charge

No.	deposited time	wave crest /V	air bubble pulse period/ms	shock wave energy/V ² · μs
1	9 min 39 s	1.748	51.3818	44.96
2	9 min 48 s	1.759	51.6109	43.45
3	10 min 9 s	1.698	50.7273	31.77
4	43 min 49 s	1.501	50.5091	31.79
5	44 min 56 s	1.247	50.6182	26.86
6	54 min 58 s	1.538	50.7273	36.21
7	1 h 14 min 55 s	1.467	51.4909	25.26
8	1 h 20 min 44 s	1.775	51.1636	41.74
9	4 h 3 min	1.536	50.5091	26.76
10	4 h 27 min 37 s	1.963	49.8545	49.50
11	8 h 12 min 41 s	1.691	49.8545	43.02
12	16 h 1 min	1.722	49.7455	36.48
13	21 h 23 min 7 s	2.010	50.9455	54.39
14	2 d 56 min 19 s	1.837	50.5091	42.62
15	3 d 6 h 1 min 46 s	1.778	49.5794	40.43
16	11 d 23 h 9 min 9 s	1.514	48.8445	41.86
17	17 d 11 min 51 s	0.814	32.1963	7.73
18	30 d 23 h 48 min 53 s	1.254	44.8581	22.24

2.4 敏化剂的影响

对添加(外加)空心玻璃微球敏化剂的6号~9号乳化炸药(敏化剂由2%依次等量地递增到5%)在受压距离为10 cm时的爆炸冲击波进行了测试。测试结果为:6号乳化炸药受压后,等待将近18 h仍然具有很好的爆炸性能(峰值1.720 V);7号乳化炸药等待16 h能够保持很好的爆炸性能(峰值1.551 V),但是雷管感度的维持时间超不过一天(一天的峰值为0.851 V,与一发雷管接近,一天以后的其他数据亦与此类同);8号乳化炸药贮存将近18 h后,就失去雷管感度(峰值0.582 V);9号乳化炸药的雷管感度维持时间超不过一个小时(42 min时峰值为0.837V;53 min时峰值为0.724 V)。这表明,空心玻璃微球含量增加,乳化炸药受压后雷管感度的保持时间大大缩短。

作为一个实例,表6给出7号乳化炸药的实测结果,该组其他几个编号乳化炸药的详细测试数据不再列出。

与此同时,对添加(外加)膨胀珍珠岩敏化剂的10号~13号乳化炸药(敏化剂亦由2%依次等量地递增到5%)在受压距离分别为15 cm和10 cm时的爆炸冲击波进行了测试。受压距离为15 cm的测试结果为:10号乳化炸药受压后等待4个多小时后,仍然能

够被一发雷管引爆(峰值 1.384 V); 11 号乳化炸药受压后 3 个多小时,失去了雷管感度(峰值 0.577V); 12 号乳化炸药等待将近一个小时后爆炸性能明显下降(50 min 的峰值为 1.204 V); 13 号乳化炸药受压后 1 个多小时,失去了雷管起爆感度(峰值 0.8 V)。不难看出,随着膨胀珍珠岩含量的递增,乳化炸药受压后雷管感度的维持时间越来越短,与 6 号~9 号乳化炸药的测试结果一致。

表 6 7 号乳化炸药 10 cm 受压后不同时间的爆炸冲击波
Table 6 The explosion shock wave of the No. 7 emulsion explosive at different time after pressed at 10 cm from the host charge

No.	deposited time	wave crest /V	air bubble pulse period/ms	shock wave energy/V ² · μs
1	7 min 45 s	1.592	49.0436	38.47
2	12 min 14 s	1.210	48.1209	32.00
3	1 h 8 min 39 s	1.610	50.7609	43.91
4	6 h 21 min 11 s	1.655	50.3245	41.59
5	16 h 24 min 27 s	1.551	50.0109	35.11
6	1 d 37 min 1 s	0.851	37.1818	8.35
7	1 d 6 h 12 min 39 s	0.863	34.7763	8.19
8	1 d 22 h 40 min 10 s	0.676	31.5691	5.33
9	11 d 22 h 49 min	0.669	27.8681	4.99

受压距离为 10 cm 的测试结果为: 11 号乳化炸药受压后将近 24 min 尚具有雷管感度(峰值 1.463 V); 12 号乳化炸药受压 23 min 后失去了雷管感度(峰值 0.97 V); 而 13 号乳化炸药受压后 8 min 内就失去了雷管感度(峰值 0.738 V)。再次证明了受压后乳化炸药的雷管感度维持时间随着敏化剂含量的升高而缩短。

另外,比较 6 号~9 号乳化炸药和 10 号~13 号乳化炸药的测试数据可知,分别用相同含量的空心玻璃微球或膨胀珍珠岩敏化的乳化炸药,受到相同强度的动态压力作用后,后者的雷管感度维持时间明显小于前者。

4 结 论

乳化炸药受冲击波作用之后的贮存性能可以这样来描述: 在受到一定强度的冲击波作用之后,雷管感度尚能维持一段时间,在此期间其爆炸性能基本不变,但是随着时间的推移,其爆炸性能会明显下降,直至失去雷管感度。乳化炸药受冲击波作用之后贮存性能的影响因素主要有: 所受冲击波强度、乳化剂含量、敏化剂含量及种类等。一般地说,所受冲击波强度越大雷管感度的维持时间越短,乳化剂的含量适当增加雷管感度的维持时间有所增加; 随着空心玻璃微球或膨胀珍珠岩含量的递增,受压后乳化炸药雷管感度的维持

时间越来越短,而它们含量相同时,用前者敏化的乳化炸药雷管感度维持时间大于后者。

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(下转 232 页)

5% ,在该点时 50% 发火阈值最小,平均延期时间最短。

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SHENG Di-lun. Preparation of tetraamine bis(5-nitrotetrazolato)cobalt(III) perchlorate (BNCP) [J]. *Initiators & Pyrotechnics*, 1991(4): 1-6.

Effect of Dopant on BNCP Semiconductor Laser Sensitivity

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Abstract: The effects of dopant variety, dopant content and dopant wavelength on tetraamine bis(5-nitrotetrazolato)cobalt(III) perchlorate (BNCP) semiconductor laser sensitivity were studied by doping different dyestuffs into BNCP. Results show that the laser ignition threshold value is reduced apparently by adding appropriate dopant variety and dopant content. In 635 nm wavelength, the ignition energy of BNCP doped with 5% copper phthalocyanine is the lowest, and the laser 50% initiation threshold value and the initiation explosive average delay time of BNCP are 0.24 mJ and 2.3 ms. And for BNCP doped with 5% carbon black, the laser 50% initiation threshold value and the initiation explosive average delay time of BNCP are 0.57 mJ and 5.5 ms. In 915 nm wavelength, the 50% ignition threshold value of BNCP doped with 5% carbon black is the lowest (5.06 mJ).

Key words: organic chemistry; initiating explosive; tetraamine bis(5-nitrotetrazolato)cobalt(III) perchlorate (BNCP); semiconductor laser; laser ignition; dopant

(上接 217 页)

Experimental Study on the Storage Properties and Its Influence Factors of the Emulsion Explosive after Pressed by Shockwave

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Abstract: To explore the storage properties of the emulsion explosive after pressed by shockwave, the explosion shock wave of the emulsion explosive was tested at a period after it was pressed by shockwave in water, and the storage properties were compared and judged with its explosion shockwave crest values. The results show that there is no obvious decline of the explosion shockwave crest values in a certain period after pressed by the outside shockwave, but the explosive capacity will be worsen quickly after this period and lose the priming sensitivity by cap. The period of keeping the cap sensitivity may be several minutes, some days or even several weeks, which is related to the intensity of the pressing shockwave, the emulsifying agent, the sensitizer etc. The relationship is that the period will be shorter with the increasing of the shockwave intensity, and it will increase with the increasing of emulsifying agent content, and when the emulsion explosive is pressed by the shockwave with 108 MPa peak pressure, the period of keeping cap sensitivity declines from over 18 h to less 1 h with the increasing in the mass percent of the hollow glass microballoon from 2% to 5%, and with the increasing of the mass percent of the expanded perlite from 2% to 5%, the period declines from 24 min to several minutes.

Key words: explosion mechanics; emulsion explosive; storage performance; shockwave; underwater blasting