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## 含储氢材料的RDX基混合炸药能量输出特性

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**摘要:** 为了研究含Mg基储氢材料、含Ti基储氢材料、含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料等三种混合炸药的能量输出特性,采用恒温式爆热量热仪和 underwater 爆炸系统分别研究了3种含储氢材料混合炸药的爆热和 underwater 能量特征。结果表明:在RDX/储氢材料/AP/others温压配方体系中,3种含储氢材料炸药爆热的关系为含Mg基>含Ti基>含ZrH<sub>2</sub>,爆热值分别为7587.0606,6416.4741,3950.6279 kJ·kg<sup>-1</sup>,表明含储氢材料炸药的爆热与储氢材料的化学潜能呈正相关。水下爆炸中,含储氢材料混合炸药的冲击波峰值压力、冲量、能流密度、冲击波能的大小关系保持一致,从大到小依次为含Mg基、含Ti基、含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料混合炸药,冲击波能依次分别为1.41倍、1.26倍、0.97倍TNT当量,表明活性高、潜能大的储氢材料对水下爆炸冲击波的推动作用更大。储氢材料在水下爆炸能量中主要贡献在气泡脉动上,含Mg基、含Ti基、含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料混合炸药的气泡能分别为2.17倍、1.78倍、0.86倍TNT当量,表明Mg基储氢材料在二次反应能量释放程度上最优,其次是Ti基储氢材料,ZrH<sub>2</sub>的反应程度最低。3种含储氢材料混合炸药的水下爆炸能量和爆热的大小趋势保持一致,总体能量水平依次是含Mg基>含Ti基>含ZrH<sub>2</sub>。含Mg储氢材料炸药的水下爆炸能量最大,达到2.02倍TNT当量。ZrH<sub>2</sub>在温压体系配方中的适用性不强,爆热和 underwater 爆炸能量均低于TNT。

**关键词:** 储氢材料;爆热;水下爆炸;冲击波;气泡脉动;能量特性;TNT当量

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### 1 引言

金属储氢材料因具有高能量密度、高燃烧热值、高释能效率等优点被用作添加剂广泛应用于炸药、推进剂等含能材料中<sup>[1-8]</sup>,以提高含能材料的综合性能。金属储氢材料分为金属及金属合金氢化物、金属配位氢化物两大类<sup>[9]</sup>,氢化镁、氢化钛和氢化锆是近几年研究较多的三种金属氢化物,也是几种典型的金属储氢材料<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

当前,国内外学者对于向混合炸药、乳化炸药、推进剂等含能材料中添加金属氢化物开展了大量研究。

Wei Cao<sup>[12]</sup>等研究发现将MgH<sub>2</sub>添加到含铝炸药中,能够增加其爆炸热量和增强其后燃效应。张冠永<sup>[13]</sup>等通过水下爆炸试验和空中爆炸试验研究发现镁硼储氢合金(Mg(BH<sub>x</sub>)<sub>y</sub>)能够有效提高硝酸酯炸药的能量和后燃效应。Bing Xue等<sup>[14]</sup>向RDX基混合炸药中添加TiH<sub>2</sub>,其水下爆炸结果显示冲击波能、气泡能均明显提高;且小粒径的TiH<sub>2</sub>(D<sub>50</sub>=0.96 μm)性能更佳<sup>[15]</sup>。Yang Yanjing等<sup>[16]</sup>研究了含有ZrH<sub>2</sub>的HTPB推进剂的反应机理,ZrH<sub>2</sub>能独立地脱氢产生H<sub>2</sub>和金属Zr,从而促进气相燃烧反应。Cudzilo等<sup>[17]</sup>对含Al、(Al/ZrH<sub>2</sub>)、TiH<sub>2</sub>和ZrH<sub>2</sub>添加剂的RDX基非理想炸药的爆热进行了详细研究,并分析了爆炸后固体产物,所有含金属炸药的能量均高于RDX本身,Al对总能量释放呈现正作用,而TiH<sub>2</sub>是这三种添加剂中反应性最低的添加剂。在我们的前期研究中,陈愿等<sup>[18]</sup>研究了含新型储氢合金RDX基炸药的水下爆炸能量性能,其总能量与同等铝含量的炸药相比高4.7%。以上研究表明,虽然金属氢化物在含能材料中应用具有相当大的优势,但仍

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存在一些问题,如 $MgH_2$ 易分解和与水反应,在含能材料中直接使用存在一定的安全隐患;而氢化钛和氢化锆相对于氢化镁更加稳定,但热力学性能一般。同时关于氢化镁、氢化钛和氢化锆三种氢化物储氢材料在温压体系混合炸药中的应用未见报道。基于此,本课题组将金属氢化物添加至Al、B等其他高热值材料中,通过复合工艺解决金属氢化物的安全性问题,制备形成复合储氢材料,并将复合储氢材料添加至混合炸药,研究不同金属氢化物对混合炸药能量特性的影响。本文选择 $MgH_2$ -Al-B复合储氢材料、 $TiH_2$ -Al-B复合储氢材料和 $ZrH_2$ 三种储氢材料作为RDX基混合炸药的金属添加剂,炸药配方体系为RDX/储氢材料/AP/others,通过爆热和水下能量对三种储氢材料的混合炸药能量输出特性进行了研究,分析了三种储氢材料在该配方体系中的反应特性,为复合储氢材料在温压体系混合炸药的应用提供指导意义。

## 2 实验

### 2.1 样品

试验以TNT(2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene)和含储氢材料RDX(Cyclotrimethylene trinitramine)基混合炸药两类压装药柱作为试验样品。所用的储氢材料分为三种: $MgH_2$ -Al-B复合储氢材料、 $TiH_2$ -Al-B复合储氢材料和 $ZrH_2$ ,均由中科院金属所自制提供,具体成分规格见表1。

表1 储氢材料规格

Table 1 Specifications of hydrogen storage material

storage materials	types of hydrogen storage materials	main ingredients	particle size/ $\mu m$
$MgH_2$ -Al-B	Magnesium-based hydrogen storage materials	Al: $MgH_2$ :B=70:15:15	5-15
$TiH_2$ -Al-B	Titanium-based hydrogen storage materials	Al: $TiH_2$ :B=70:15:15	5-20
$ZrH_2$ -0	Zirconium hydride hydrogen storage materials	$ZrH_2$	5-20

### 2.2 实验及装置

#### 2.2.1 爆热

恒温式爆热量热仪主要由爆热弹体、恒温循环系统及计算机数据采集系统组成,爆热弹容积为20 L,见图2。试样为 $\Phi 40$  mm、质量为80 g圆柱形药柱样品,精确称量到0.0001 g,传爆药柱为7 g的JH-14<sup>[19]</sup>标准药柱,每个样品平均测定2次。以蒸馏水为测温介质,测定水温变化值。根据热量计的热容量及温升值,即可求出单位质量试样在给定条件下的爆热,计算公式<sup>[20]</sup>如(1)式:

RDX基混合炸药选用含AP(Ammonium Perchlorate)类型的温压体系配方(RDX/储氢材料/AP/others, others为钝感剂、黏结剂等),将3种不同储氢材料添加至混合炸药中,通过混合、捏合、干燥、造粒、压装等工艺制成实验药柱:TNT( $1.58 g \cdot cm^{-3}$ )、1<sup>#</sup>( $1.75 g \cdot cm^{-3}$ )、2<sup>#</sup>( $1.80 g \cdot cm^{-3}$ )、3<sup>#</sup>( $2.08 g \cdot cm^{-3}$ ),药柱实物如图1所示,1<sup>#</sup>、2<sup>#</sup>、3<sup>#</sup>样品所含的储氢材料分别为表1中的 $MgH_2$ -Al-B、 $TiH_2$ -Al-B、 $ZrH_2$ -0。3种含储氢材料混合炸药的配方相同,均为RDX:储氢材料:AP:others=35:35:20:10。对于3种储氢材料下文简称Mg基储氢材料、Ti基储氢材料、 $ZrH_2$ 储氢材料。

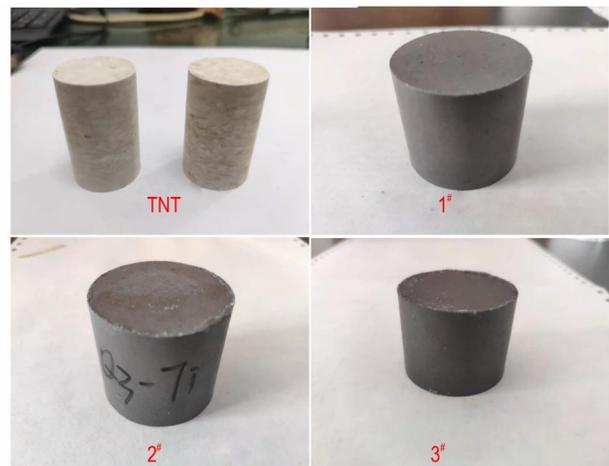


图1 TNT和含储氢材料的RDX基混合炸药药柱

Fig.1 The explosive columns of TNT and RDX-based composite explosives containing hydrogen storage materials

$$Q_{v,T} = \frac{C(t_1 - t_0 - \Delta t) - q_d - Q_b \cdot m_b}{m} \quad (1)$$

式中, $Q_{v,T}$ ,样品定容爆热, $kJ \cdot kg^{-1}$ ;C,系统热容量值,由苯甲酸进行标定, $kJ \cdot K^{-1}$ ;  $t_1$ ,量热桶内最终水温,K; $\Delta t$ ,系统修正温升,K; $t_0$ ,量热桶内初始水温,K; $q_d$ ,雷管的爆热值,kJ; $Q_b$ ,传爆药的定容爆热, $kJ \cdot kg^{-1}$ ;  $m_b$ ,传爆药的质量,kg; $m$ ,样品的质量,kg。

#### 2.2.2 水下爆炸

试验在8.0 m $\times$ 8.0 m水池中进行,样品和传感器入水深度为4.0 m,传感器距离爆心的水平距离为3.0 m,

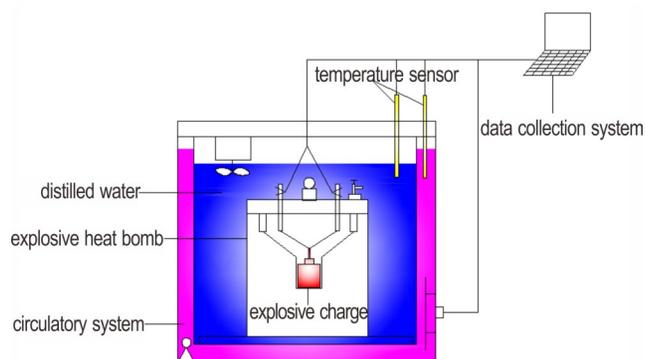


图2 恒温式爆热量热仪

Fig.2 Constant temperature detonation heat calorimeter

样品的装药结构如图3,直径为 $\Phi 40$  mm,质量为100 g,实验布置如图4所示。

采用PCB138A10水下激波传感器(美国PCB公司,量程:68950 kPa;灵敏度( $\pm 15\%$ ): $0.073 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{kPa}^{-1}$ )测定药柱样品在水下爆炸时产生的冲击波压力时程曲线和第一次气泡脉动周期。样品用防水袋将药柱进行隔水处理,以10 g RDX压装药作为传爆药柱,采用8#工业雷管进行起爆,每个样品进行2次平行实验。

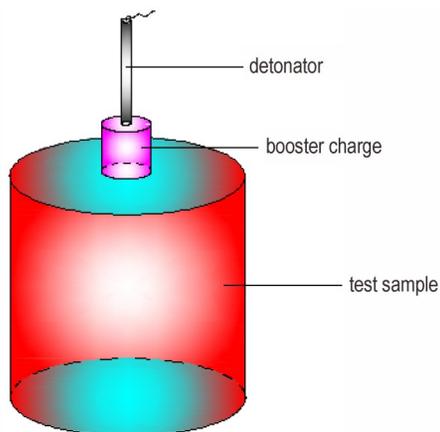


图3 样品装药结构

Fig.3 Structure of the explosive charge

表2 TNT和含储氢材料混合炸药的爆热结果

Table 2 Detonation heat of TNT and composite explosives containing hydrogen storage materials

sample	oxygen balance / $\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	$m$ / g	$m_b$ / g	$Q_{v,T}$ / $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	average / $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	TNT equivalent
TNT	-0.74	79.7392	6.9832	4134.7269	4104.0106	1.00
		79.4872	7.0234	4073.2943		
1#	-0.65	79.7484	6.9707	7610.8069	7587.0606	1.85
		79.7007	7.0027	7563.3143		
2#	-0.62	79.8699	7.0191	6321.8387	6416.4741	1.56
		79.9785	6.9303	6511.1095		
3#	-0.37	79.4986	7.0060	3944.4307	3950.6279	0.96

Note:  $m$  is the mass of sample;  $m_b$  is the mass of booster charge;  $Q_{v,T}$  is the result of detonation heat.

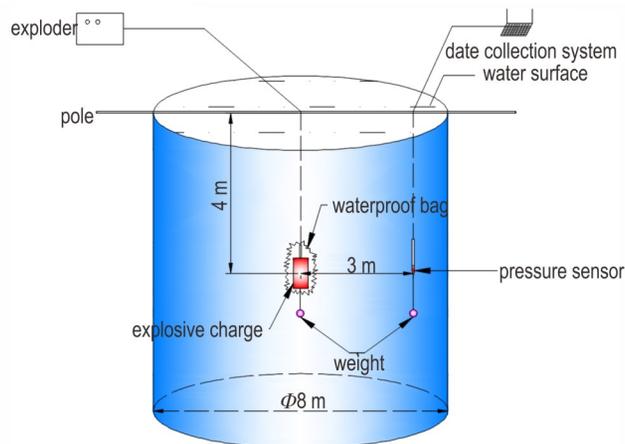


图4 水下爆炸装置

Fig.4 Underwater explosive device

### 3 结果与讨论

#### 3.1 含储氢材料炸药的爆热

TNT和含储氢材料炸药的爆热结果如表2所示。从表2可以看出,含Mg基储氢材料混合炸药的爆热值最高, $7587 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,达到1.85倍TNT当量。在相同体系配方、相同比例下,三种含储氢材料炸药爆热值的关系为 $1^\# > 2^\# \gg 3^\#$ ,其中含Ti基混合炸药的爆热为1.56倍TNT当量,含 $\text{ZrH}_2$ 混合炸药爆热最小,略小于TNT。分析认为,在相同配方条件下,其爆热影响因素为储氢材料的种类,即储氢材料在混合炸药中的反应情况。根据二次反应理论<sup>[21]</sup>,储氢材料的反应在爆轰波CJ面之后,在本配方体系中表现为储氢材料与AP、爆轰产物的反应;1#和2#混合炸药中,除了金属氢化物不同,其它成分均保持一致,而 $\text{TiH}_2$ 的燃烧热值( $21.27 \text{ MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ )<sup>[22]</sup>低于 $\text{MgH}_2$  ( $30.89 \text{ MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ),在混合炸药中表现出爆热较小。3种储氢材料 $\text{ZrH}_2$ 的燃烧热值最低,为 $12.22 \text{ MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,致使含 $\text{ZrH}_2$ 混合炸药的爆热最小。

### 3.2 含储氢材料炸药的冲击波特征

冲击波超压是炸药在水下爆炸的重要毁伤参数,对于炸药威力的评估十分重要。炸药在水中爆炸后,冲击波超压迅速达到最大峰值,随后以指数形式衰减至静水压力,公式如(2)式<sup>[23]</sup>:

$$p(t) = p_{ms} \cdot \exp(-t/\theta) \quad (2)$$

式中, $p(t)$ 为冲击波超压随时间的变化关系,MPa; $p_{ms}$ 为冲击波超压峰值,MPa; $\theta$ 为时间常数,冲击波压力从峰值压力 $p_{ms}$ 衰减到 $p_{ms}/e$ 时所经历的时间,s。

冲击波作用所形成的爆炸冲量 $I_s$ 是冲击波压力对时间的积分<sup>[23]</sup>:

$$I_s = \int_0^{6.7\theta} p^2(t) dt \quad (3)$$

能流密度 $E_d$ 是另一个衡量冲击波性能的重要参数<sup>[23]</sup>:

$$E_d = (1 - 2.422 \times 10^{-4} p_{ms} - 1.031 \times 10^{-8} p_{ms}^2) (\rho_0 c_0)^{-1} \int_0^{6.7\theta} p^2(t) dt \quad (4)$$

单位质量炸药产生的有效冲击波能 $E_s$ <sup>[23]</sup>:

$$E_s = \frac{4\pi R^2}{w\rho_0 c_0} \int_0^{6.7\theta} p^2(t) dt \quad (5)$$

式中, $R$ 为炸药离爆心的距离,m; $w$ 为炸药的装药量,kg; $\rho_0$ 为水的密度, $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ; $c_0$ 为水的音速, $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。

3种含储氢材料炸药的冲击波压力随时间变化如图5所示,其冲击波特征参数见表3。样品1#、2#、3#的冲击波峰值压力、能流密度、冲击波能依次递减,根据P.J.Miller<sup>[24]</sup>提出的含铝炸药爆轰反应模型,表明在该类型配方中,储氢材料在化学反应区的反应释能不同,对于冲击波的影响也不尽相同,Mg基储氢材料参与的反应贡献最大,Ti基储氢材料略小,而纯的 $\text{ZrH}_2$ 的反应贡献最小。其原因是由于 $\text{MgH}_2$ 的活性最大<sup>[22]</sup>,更容易激发储氢材料中惰性物质硼的反应。储氢材料和传统的铝粉相似,相对于炸药是惰性物质,在反应动力学上对反应物的浓度起稀释作用,导致爆速、爆压及

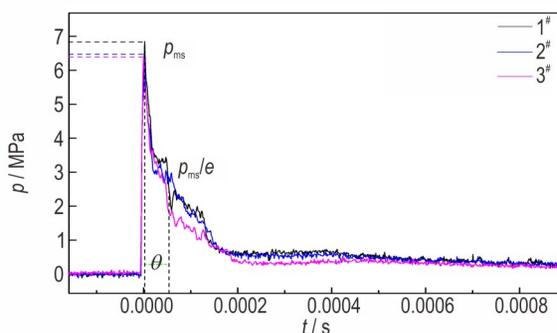


图5 含储氢材料炸药的冲击波 $p$ - $t$ 曲线

Fig.5  $p$ - $t$  curves of the shock wave of the explosives containing hydrogen storage materials

波阵面上的化学能降低<sup>[25-27]</sup>。

时间常数 $\theta$ 可以表征炸药水中爆炸冲击波传播过程中的压力衰减快慢程度。含Ti基混合炸药的冲击波超压峰值略小于含Mg基混合炸药,但其时间常数较1#稍大,同时冲击波冲量相当。而Zr基混合炸药(3#)在冲击波超压峰值与样品2#相当的情况下,时间常数 $\theta$ 和冲量远小于样品2#。表明 $\text{ZrH}_2$ 对于冲击波推动的作用远小于其他两种储氢材料。

表3 含储氢材料炸药的冲击波特征参数

Table 3 Shock wave characteristic parameters of the explosives containing hydrogen storage materials

sample	$p_{ms}/\text{MPa}$	$\theta/\mu\text{s}$	$I_s/\text{kPa}\cdot\text{s}$	$E_d/\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	$E_s/\text{MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$
1#	6.849	64	0.588	9.541	0.85
	6.926	62	0.601	9.872	0.84
2#	6.474	68	0.566	8.591	0.75
	6.501	69	0.581	8.731	0.76
3#	6.389	49	0.410	6.882	0.58
	6.275	46	0.390	6.783	0.58

Note:  $p_{ms}$  is the peak overpressure of the shock wave;  $\theta$  is the time constant which the shock wave pressure decays from peak pressure  $p_{ms}$  to  $p_{ms}/e$ ;  $I_s$  is the impulse of shock wave;  $E_d$  is the energy flow density;  $E_s$  is the effective shock wave energy produced by explosives per unit mass.

### 3.3 含储氢材料炸药的气泡脉动

含储氢材料炸药的气泡脉动波形如图6所示。气泡脉动的压力远小于冲击波压力,但其作用时间却远大于冲击波的作用时间,在一定程度上对目标物的毁伤起到致命作用,所以研究炸药水中气泡脉动过程具有重要的战略意义<sup>[25]</sup>。气泡脉动的最大压力为脉动压力峰值 $p_{mb}$ ,脉动所形成的冲量 $I_b$ 是脉动压力对时间的积分<sup>[28]</sup>:

$$I_b = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} p(t) dt \quad (6)$$

文献[28-30]中积分基线 $p_l$ 为脉动压力峰值的

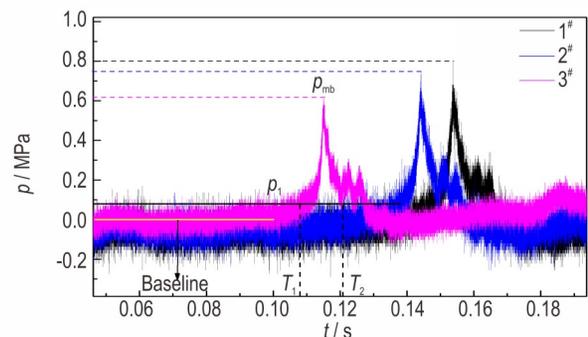


图6 含储氢材料炸药的气泡脉动 $p$ - $t$ 曲线

Fig.6  $p$ - $t$  curves of bubble pulsation of explosives containing hydrogen storage materials

5%~10%,考虑到噪声影响,本文的 $p_1$ 取13% $p_{mb}$ 。气泡脉动宽度 $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$ 。

气泡能计算公式如(7)式<sup>[22]</sup>:

$$E_b = \frac{0.675\rho_0^{\frac{5}{2}}}{w\rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot T^3 \quad (7)$$

式中, $\rho_0$ 为爆心处静水压力,Pa; $T$ 为气泡第一次振荡周期,s。

含储氢材料炸药的水下气泡脉动参数计算结果见表4。由表4可知,样品1#、2#、3#的脉动压力峰值、脉宽、脉动周期、气泡能均为1#最大,其次是2#、3#。储氢材料的主体物质是金属材料,金属材料相对于炸药属于惰性物质,虽然炸药发生爆轰后会产生高温高压,但金属材料氧化还原反应的时间(百微秒级)也远长于爆

表4 气泡脉动特征参数

Table 4 Characteristic parameters of bubble pulsation

sample	$p_{mb}/\text{MPa}$	$\Delta T/\text{ms}$	$T_m/\text{ms}$	$I_b/\text{kPa}\cdot\text{s}$	$E_b/\text{MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$
1#	0.801	10.97	154.58	2.995	5.38
	0.818	11.23	154.69	3.041	5.39
2#	0.750	9.63	144.30	2.870	4.37
	0.757	9.81	145.02	3.012	4.44
3#	0.613	9.53	113.81	2.478	2.15
	0.601	9.37	113.61	2.391	2.13

Note:  $p_{mb}$  is the peak overpressure of bubble pulsating;  $\Delta T$  is the width of bubble pulsation;  $T_m$  is the first bubble period;  $I_b$  is the impulse of bubble pulsation;  $E_b$  is the effective bubble energy produced by explosives per unit mass.

表5 含储氢材料炸药的能量特性

Table 5 Energy characteristics of explosives containing hydrogen storage materials

sample	$p_{mb}/p_{ms}$	$I_b/I_s$	$E_s/\text{MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	$N_s$	$E_b/\text{MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	$N_b$	$E_t/\text{MJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	$N_t$	$X_t/Q_{V,T}$
TNT	-	-	0.60	1.00	2.48	1.00	3.08	1.00	75.05%
1#	11.75%	5.07	0.85	1.41	5.38	2.17	6.225	2.02	82.05%
2#	11.61%	5.13	0.76	1.26	4.41	1.78	5.165	1.68	80.50%
3#	9.59%	6.09	0.58	0.97	2.14	0.86	2.72	0.88	68.85%

Note:  $N_s$ ,  $N_b$ ,  $N_t$  represent the TNT equivalent of shock wave energy, bubble energy, and total energy, respectively

含储氢材料炸药的爆轰和水下爆炸总能量的关系见表5。由表5可以看出,水下能量小于爆轰,为爆轰的68%~83%。其原因是由于两种表征能量的方式不同,爆轰侧重于炸药的热值,忽略了炸药爆炸时对周围的冲击做功效果;而水下能量忽略了部分热值在水中的消散,主要表征炸药在水中的做功能力。3种储氢材料的水下能量和爆轰的趋势保持一致,含Mg基储氢材料炸药能量最大,其次是含Ti基储氢材料炸药,

轰时间(微秒级)<sup>[31]</sup>,所以含储氢材料炸药中的反应主要分布在波阵面之后的二次反应上。而储氢材料的种类是影响二次反应的重要因素,二次反应的程度直接关系到气泡的脉动过程,由3.1节的爆轰结果可以看出,三种含储氢材料炸药的化学潜能大小依次为1#、2#、3#,这与其气泡脉动特征规律保持一致,表明Mg基储氢材料在混合炸药的二次反应能量释放程度上更优,其次是Ti基储氢材料,ZrH<sub>2</sub>的反应程度最低。

### 3.4 三种含储氢材料炸药的能量特征

炸药的水下爆炸总能量 $E_t$ 以冲击波能和气泡能来计算,忽略传播中损耗的能量。计算公式如下:<sup>[22]</sup>

$$E_t = E_s + E_b \quad (8)$$

取两次实验的平均值作为水下爆炸的最终结果,同时计算 $p_{mb}/p_{ms}$ 、 $I_b/I_s$ 、冲击波能TNT当量( $N_s$ )、气泡能TNT当量( $N_b$ )、总能量TNT当量( $N_t$ )、 $N_t/Q_{V,T}$ ,计算结果如表5所示。

从表5可以看出,几种含储氢材料炸药的气泡脉动压力峰值约为冲击波压力峰值的9%~12%,但其脉动冲量是冲击波冲量的5~6倍,脉动压力的持续时间远大于冲击波的作用时间。其中含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料混合炸药的冲击波性能和气泡能明显低于其他两种含储氢材料,比TNT更低,依次仅为0.97倍和0.86倍TNT当量。含Mg基储氢材料炸药(1#)在水下爆炸总能量上总体优于含Ti基、含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料炸药,主要体现在气泡能上,气泡能的TNT当量超过了2.0,而气泡能在总能量的占比较大,体现出的总能量较大。

含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料炸药能量不佳,略低于TNT。

## 4 结论

通过爆轰和水下爆炸研究了配方体系为RDX/储氢材料/AP/others的含Mg、Ti、Zr基储氢材料混合炸药爆炸能量输出特性,主要结论如下:

(1)在同体系、同比例配方中,3种含储氢材料混

合炸药爆热值的关系为含Mg基>含Ti基>含ZrH<sub>2</sub>, 分别为7587.0606, 6416.4741, 3950.6279 kJ·kg<sup>-1</sup>。储氢材料的化学潜能(燃烧热)直接影响炸药的爆热。

(2)含储氢材料混合炸药的冲击波峰值压力、冲量、能流密度、冲击波能的大小关系保持一致,从大到小依次为含Mg基、含Ti基、含ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料混合炸药。活性高的金属氢化物对水下爆炸冲击波的推动作用更大。

(3)储氢材料对于水下能量的主要贡献在气泡脉动上,Mg基储氢材料在混合炸药的二次反应能量释放程度上更优,其次是Ti基储氢材料,ZrH<sub>2</sub>的反应程度最低,Mg基储氢材料混合炸药的气泡能的TNT当量最大达到了2.17。

(4)3种含储氢材料混合炸药的水下能量和爆热的趋势保持一致,总体能量水平依次是含Mg基>含Ti基>含ZrH<sub>2</sub>。含Mg基储氢材料混合炸药的水下爆炸能量最大,达到2.02倍TNT当量。本研究的ZrH<sub>2</sub>储氢材料在温压体系中的适用性不强,爆热和水下能量都比TNT低。

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## Energy Output Characteristics of RDX-based Composite Explosives Containing Hydrogen Storage Materials

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**Abstract:** In order to study the energy output characteristics of three composite explosives containing Mg-based hydrogen storage materials, Ti-based hydrogen storage materials and  $ZrH_2$  hydrogen storage materials respectively, a constant temperature detonation heat calorimeter and an underwater explosion system were used to study the detonation heat and underwater energy characteristics of the explosives. The results illustrated an order of the detonation heat in terms of a thermobaric formulation of RDX/hydrogen storage material/AP/others, which was Mg-based sample > Ti-based sample >  $ZrH_2$ -based sample. Accordingly, the detonation heat for the three explosives were  $7587.0606 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,  $6416.4741 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  and  $3950.6279 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ . It was indicated that the detonation heat of the explosives containing hydrogen storage materials was positively correlated with the chemical potential of each hydrogen storage material. In underwater explosions, the explosion parameters including peak pressure, impulse, energy flow density and shock wave energy of the composite explosives presented a similar order, that the Mg-based sample was the best and the  $ZrH_2$ -based sample was the worst. Accordingly, the shock wave energy was 1.41 times, 1.26 times and 0.97 times of TNT equivalent for each formula. It was showed that hydrogen storage materials with much higher activity and potential energy could be beneficial for the shock wave in underwater explosion. The contribution to the energy released in underwater explosion of hydrogen storage materials was mainly in the form of bubble pulsation. The bubble energy of the composite explosives containing Mg-based, Ti-based and  $ZrH_2$  hydrogen storage materials were 2.17 times, 1.78 times, and 0.86 times of TNT equivalent respectively, indicating that Mg-based hydrogen storage material had the best energy releasing performance in the secondary reaction, followed by Ti-based hydrogen storage material and  $ZrH_2$  was the worst. The trends of the explosion parameters of the composite explosives in detonation heat test and underwater explosion test were consistent. The overall energy level of the explosives was in the order of Mg-based sample > Ti-based sample >  $ZrH_2$ -based sample. The explosive containing Mg-based hydrogen storage material had the largest energy in underwater explosion, reaching up to 2.02 times of TNT equivalent. The applicability of the  $ZrH_2$  in thermobaric formulation was not strong for both of the energy tested in detonation heat and underwater explosion was lower than TNT.

**Key words:** hydrogen storage materials; detonation heat; underwater explosion; shock wave; bubble pulsation; energy characteristics; TNT equivalent

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