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应用神经网络预测炸药撞击感度

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摘要: 运用密度泛函理论, 在 DFT-B3LYP/6-31G* 的水平上对 36 种 CHON 炸药分子进行了分子优化和频率振动分析, 得到了各个炸药分子量化结构参数。然后结合炸药分子的拓扑结构参数分析, 最终确定电子能、最低空轨道能量、氧平衡指数、氧原子数目、芳香性(0/1)、 α -CH(0/1)、活性指数七个参数与撞击感度具有较好相关性。以这七个参数作为神经网络的输入参数, 构建网络模型, 得到预测集的均方根误差 RMS = 17.84 cm, 优于分别由氧平衡指数和活性指数确定的两种传统模型, 它们的均方根误差分别为 42.71 cm 和 36.47 cm。

关键词: 物理化学; 人工神经网络; 撞击感度; 量子化学参数

中图分类号: TJ55; O64

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1 引言

炸药撞击感度与分子结构关系的研究一直是炸药理论研究的一个重要课题。美国的 Politzer、Murray 等人试图将感度和炸药分子静电势的某种统计特征(如分子表面静电势正值和负值的差或比值)相关联, 对于硝基芳香族、硝基杂环有较好的关联关系, 但仍然存在不少例外。法国的 Mathieu 等人则试图将电子激发和感度相关联。Kamlet 等人发现了氧平衡(OB)与撞击感度(H_{50})之间的联系, 即存在所谓的“感度-结构趋势”。但它有明显缺陷, 甚至无法说明异构体的感度差别。

炸药分子结构复杂, 影响感度的因素又较多, 如果采用多元线性回归法方法, 可能会把一些重要的非线性信息忽略掉。而采用人工神经网络(ANN)不需要了解输入输出之间的相互关系, 其自学习功能能够记忆样本所含的信息, 网络只是根据训练样本的数据来自动寻找相互关系, 给所研究的系统以具体的数学表达, 从而使系统的定量预测成为可能, 特别对那种因果关系不明了、推理规则不确定的非线性问题, 人工神经网络显示出其独特的优越性^[1-2]。

本文运用 BP 人工神经网络法, 并结合量化参数及传统的撞击感度与结构关系, 来预测炸药分子的撞击感度。

2 研究方法

2.1 网络参数的选择

影响炸药撞击感度的最根本因素是分子结构, 因

此寻找分子结构和感度的关联关系是最重要的问题。在以往的研究中, 主要运用分子拓扑结构参数^[3], Kamlet 等人^[4]和刑郁明^[5]分别指出过炸药撞击感度(H_{50})与氧平衡指数(OB₁₀₀)和活性指数(F)都存在着一定的相关性。但这些方法往往有局限性。本文用量子化学方法, 计算了分子结构内部量化参数, 结合分子拓扑参数, 综合考虑影响感度的各种因素, 将这些因素作为网络的输入参数。经分析, 最终选择了 7 个对感度有重要影响的参数(见表 1): 电子能(E_{ele})、最低空轨道能量(E_{lumo})、氧平衡指数(OB₁₀₀)、氧原子数目(n_{o})、芳香性(0/1)、 α -CH(0/1)、活性指数(F)。

其中, 电子能(E_{ele})和最低空轨道能量(E_{lumo})由 Gaussian98 程序计算所得。本文选取了 29 种炸药分子的结构量化参数作为训练样本集, 7 种炸药作为预测集。将它们分别在 Chem3D 中构建炸药分子构型, 以 Mopac 中的 AM1 法预优化构型作为初始构型。然后运用 Gaussian98 程序, 采用 B3LYP/6-31G* 方法对分子进行优化, 并进行振动频率分析, 均无虚频, 表明所得优化对应势能面上的能量最小点, 从而得到所需分子结构量化参数^[6-7]。

芳香性(0/1)和 α -CH(0/1)是指示变量, 如果炸药分子属于芳香族(或含 α -CH 基团), 则取 1, 反之取 0。

氧平衡指数(OB₁₀₀)的计算公式为^[8]:

$$OB_{100} = \frac{100(2n_{\text{o}} - 2n_{\text{H}} - 2n_{\text{C}} - 2n_{\text{COO}})}{M}$$

式中, n_{o} , n_{H} , n_{C} 分别为炸药分子中所含的氧、氢、碳的原子数, n_{COO} 为炸药分子中含有的羧基数, M 为炸药的摩尔质量。

表1 所选炸药及相关参数

Table 1 Molecular descriptor of selected explosives

No.	explosives	n_o	OB ₁₀₀	E_{ele} (au.)	E_{lumo} (au.)	aromaticity	α -CH	F	
1	1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazacyclohexane (RDX)	6	0	-897.41	-0.08549	0	0	6.08	
2	3,3,4,4-tetranitrohexane	8	-2.25	-1055.02	-0.11861	0	0	5.498	
3	<i>N,N'</i> -dinitro-1,2-ethanediamine (EDNA)	4	-1.33	-599.49	-0.06365	0	0	5.917	
4	2,3,4,6-tetranitrotoluene	8	-0.74	-1089.51	-0.14553	1	1	5.763	
5	<i>N</i> -nitro- <i>N</i> -trinitroethylmethane	8	2.09	-992.41	-0.13629	0	0	6.72	
6	nitroguanidine (NQ)	2	-1.79	-409.84	-0.072	0	0	3.906	
7	1,3-diamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene (DATB)	6	-1.95	-956.47	-0.11902	1	0	4.567	
8	1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (TNB)	6	-1.46	-845.74	-0.13529	1	0	5.569	
9	nitroglycetine (NG)	9	3.08	-958.16	-0.08866	0	0	7.296	
10	2,2,2-trinitroethyl-4,4,4-trinitrobutrate	14	2.59	-1613.22	-0.13683	0	0	6.25	
11	pentanitroaniline (PNA)	10	1.88	-1310.03	-0.16327	1	0	6.266	
12	3-amino-2,4,6-trinitrophenol	7	-0.81	-976.32	-0.13412	1	0	5.246	
13	2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol	8	0.41	-996.17	-0.13646	1	0	5.658	
14	2,3,4,6-teteanitroaniline	8	0.37	-1105.57	-0.14832	1	0	5.81	
15	4,6-dinitroresorcinol	6	-2	-791.7	-0.12247	1	0	4.9	
16	2-amino-3,4,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	8	-1.05	-1144.87	-0.13315	1	1	5.44	
17	2,4,6-trinitrobenzoi-alcohol	7	-2.06	-960.25	-0.13503	1	1	5.19	
training set	18	2,4,6-trinitro- <i>m</i> -cresol	7	-2.06	-960.27	-0.1346	1	1	5.19
19	3,5-dimethyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenol	7	-3.5	-999.57	-0.12866	1	1	4.81	
20	2,4,6-trinitroaniline (TNA)	6	-1.75	-901.11	-0.1339	1	0	5.175	
21	1,2,3,5-tetranitrobenzene	8	0.78	-1050.2	-0.15211	1	0	6.172	
22	2,3,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	8	-0.74	-1089.4	-0.15707	1	1	5.763	
23	2,4,6-trinitroanisole	7	-2.06	-960.24	-0.12673	1	0	5.19	
24	pentanitrotoluene (PNT)	10	0.95	-1293.97	-0.15304	1	0	6.226	
25	2,3,4,5-tetranitrotoluene	8	-0.74	-1089.5	-0.14459	1	1	5.763	
26	1,1,1,3-tetranitrobutane	8	0.84	-976.4	-0.12846	0	0	6.355	
27	1,3,5-triamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene (TATB)	6	-2.33	-1011.83	-0.1028	1	0	4.525	
28	2,3,4-trinitrotoluene	6	-3.08	-885.03	-0.12051	1	1	5.116	
29	3,4,5-trinitrotoluene	6	-3.08	-885.03	-0.12388	1	1	5.116	
test set	30	1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraazacyclooctane (HMX)	8	0	-1196.55	-0.09257	0	0	6.08
31	2,4,6-trinitrophenolo-glucinol	9	1.15	-1071.39	-0.14142	1	0	5.694	
32	4-amino-2,3,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	8	-1.05	-1144.87	-0.14577	1	1	5.44	
33	2,4-dinitroresorcinol	6	-2	-791.67	-0.11323	1	0	4.9	
34	tetranitro-pentaerythrite (PETN)	12	1.9	-1036.8	-0.08242	0	0	6.922	
35	tetryl (CE)	8	-1.04	-1144.86	-0.14533	0	0	5.62	
36	picric acid (PA)	7	-0.44	-920.95	-0.1432	1	0	5.7	

活性指数 F 的计算式为^[8]:

$$F = \frac{100}{M} (4n_{C-NO_2} + 4.75n_{N-NO_2} + 5.75n_{C-ONO_2} + n_{OR} + \frac{5}{4}n_E + \frac{4}{5}n_{Ar} - \frac{1}{8}n_C - \frac{1}{16}n_H)$$

式中, n_{C-NO_2} 为分子中 C—NO₂ 基团的数目; n_{N-NO_2} 为分子中 N—NO₂ 基团的数目; n_{C-ONO_2} 为分子中 C—ONO₂ 的数目; n_{OR} 为—C=O、C—O—R 等基团的数目 (R=H、NH₂、CH₃ 等); n_E 为分子中—COOR 和 CONH₂ 基团的数目; n_{Ar} 为苯环数目; n_C 为碳原子数

目; n_H 为氢原子数目。

2.2 模型的建立

本研究 BP 神经网络模型的建立由 DPS (data processing system) 数据处理系统完成。经过多次训练,最终确定 7-3-1 的网络结构预测精度最好。选最小训练速率为 0.1,输入层节点数为 29,隐含层数为 1,隐含层节点数为 3,经 3704 次迭代,预测结果见表 2。这里采用均方根误差 (RMS) 和相对均方根误差 (RMS_{re}) 来评价模型预测性能^[9]。

表2 网络模型预测结果

Table 2 Comparison of H_{50} between experimental and predicted with artificial neural network (ANN) model

No.	explosives	H_{50} (exp.) /cm	H_{50} (pred.) /cm	residual /cm
1	1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazacyclohexane (RDX)	24	19.76583	-4.23
2	3,3,4,4-tetranitrohexane	80 ¹⁾	80.28130	0.28
3	<i>N,N'</i> -dinitro-1,2-ethanediamine (EDNA)	34 ¹⁾	36.18116	2.18
4	2,3,4,6-tetranitrotoluene	19	28.43164	9.43
5	<i>N</i> -nitro- <i>N</i> -trinitroethylmethane	9	18.11580	9.12
6	nitroguanidine (NQ)	350	350.00000	0
7	1,3-diamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene (DATB)	320	348.32169	28.32
8	1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (TNB)	100	112.08725	12.08
9	nitroglycetine (NG)	20	17.98109	-2.02
10	2,2,2-trinitroethyl-4,4,4-trinitrobutrate	18	18.49394	0.49
11	pentanitroaniline (PNA)	15	18.12217	3.12
12	3-amino-2,4,6-trinitrophenol	138	144.35628	6.36
13	2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol	43 ¹⁾	50.98753	7.98
14	2,3,4,6-teteanitroaniline	41	30.00773	-10.99
15	4,6-dinitroresorcinol	350 ¹⁾	340.43381	-9.57
16	2-amino-3,4,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	36	43.11228	7.11
17	2,4,6-trinitrobenzoi-alcohol	52	91.48122	39.48
18	2,4,6-trinitro- <i>m</i> -cresol	191 ¹⁾	91.48532	-91.48
19	3,5-dimethyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenol	77	98.01261	21.01
20	2,4,6-trinitroaniline (TNA)	177	181.04750	4.05
21	1,2,3,5-tetranitrobenzene	33	21.44527	-11.55
22	2,3,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	25	28.22434	3.22
23	2,4,6-trinitroanisole	192 ¹⁾	191.51505	-0.48
24	pentanitrotoluene (PNT)	18	18.57332	0.57
25	2,3,4,5-tetranitrotoluene	13	28.44954	15.45
26	1,1,1,3-tetranitrobutane	33	18.58886	-14.41
27	1,3,5-triamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene (TATB)	350	348.46878	-1.53
28	2,3,4-trinitrotoluene	56	96.74257	40.74
29	3,4,5-trinitrotoluene	107	96.73254	-10.27
	RMS/cm		23.34	
	RMS _{re} /%		40.24	
30	1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraazacyclooctane (HMX)	26 ¹⁾	19.01557	-6.98
31	2,4,6-trinitrophloro-glucinol	27 ¹⁾	27.29995	0.29
32	4-amino-2,3,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	47	42.66204	-4.34
33	2,4-dinitroresorcinol	296 ¹⁾	341.54814	45.55
34	tetranito-pentaerythrite (PETN)	13	18.14837	5.15
35	tetryl (CE)	32	26.65825	-5.34
36	picric acid (PA)	87	81.53943	-5.46
	RMS/cm		17.84	
	RMS _{re} /%		20.5	

Note: Values noted 1) are taken from Reference [8], and the others from Reference [9].

$$\text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - y'_k)^2}{n}}, \text{RMS}_{re} = 100\% \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{y_k - y'_k}{y_k}\right)^2}{n}}$$

其中, y_k 为期望输出, y'_k 为实际输出。

从表2可以看出,模型预测集的 $\text{RMS} = 17.84 \text{ cm}$, $\text{RMS}_{re} = 20.5\%$, 远远优于文献[9]的预测效果 $\text{RMS} = 56 \text{ cm}$, $\text{RMS}_{re} = 96\%$ 。

3 结果和讨论

3.1 传统的预测模型

模型1: 20世纪70年代后期, Kamlet等人^[5]就提出了“感度-结构趋势”,即50%爆炸的撞击落高 H_{50} 和 OB_{100} 值的对数之间存在着一定的线性关系。根据炸药的 H_{50} 及 OB_{100} 的值按最小二乘法进行数学回归处理可以得到下述回归方程^[8]:

- (1) 含 N—NO₂ 的化合物: $\lg H_{50} = 1.369 - 0.168 OB_{100}$
 (2) 含 C(NO₂)₃ 的化合物: $\lg H_{50} = 1.774 - 0.235 OB_{100}$
 (3) 含 α -CH 的芳香族化合物: $\lg H_{50} = 1.372 - 0.235 OB_{100}$
 (4) 不含 α -CH 的芳香族化合物: $\lg H_{50} = 1.714 - 0.310 OB_{100}$

模型 2: 邢郁明等人也指出,炸药在撞击下发生爆炸时,特性落高 H_{50} 的对数值与活性指数 F 呈线性关系,将 H_{50} 与 F 值进行回归处理,对各类炸药所得的线性回归方程式如下^[8]:

- (1) 硝基类炸药: $\ln H_{50} = 14.6617 - 1.8904 F$
 (2) 硝胺炸药: $\ln H_{50} = 11.425 - 1.382 F$
 (3) 硝酸脂类炸药: $\ln H_{50} = 11.6874 - 1.415 F$

3.2 传统模型与网络模型比较

表 3 列出了以上两种传统公式与人工神经网络模型(ANN)的预测统计参数。从表 3 可以看出,神经网络的预测效果明显优于传统的公式模型。

表 3 神经网络模型与两种传统模型比较

Table 3 Comparison between ANN model and two traditional models

explosives	H_{50} (exp.) /cm	Model 1 H_{50} (pred.) /cm	Model 2 H_{50} (pred.) /cm	ANN H_{50} (pred.) /cm
30 1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraazacyclooctane (HMX)	26 ¹⁾	23.388	20.514	19.01557
31 2,4,6-trinitrophenol	27 ¹⁾	22.777	49.292	27.29995
32 4-amino-2,3,5,6-tetranitrotoluene	47	41.567	79.672	42.66204
33 2,4-dinitroresorcinol	296 ¹⁾	215.774	221.1276	341.54814
34 tetranitrate pentaerythritol (PETN)	13	1.566	6.6377	18.14837
35 tetryl (CE)	32	108.7426	56.693	26.65825
36 picric acid (PA)	87	70.8589	48.736	81.53943
RMS/cm		42.71	36.47	17.84
RMS _{re} /%		97.7	57.3	20.5

Note: 1) Values are taken from Reference [8], and the others from Reference [9].

4 结论

采用 B3LYP/6-31G* 方法优化和计算了 36 种炸药的量子化学参数。在此基础上,结合分子拓扑结构参数,经分析,电子能 (E_{ele})、最低空轨道能量 (E_{lumo})、氧平衡指数 (OB_{100})、氧原子数目 (n_o)、芳香性 (0/1)、 α -CH (0/1)、活性指数 (F) 七个参数与 H_{50} 有较好的相关性,选这七个参数作为神经网络的输入参量。经多次训练,最终确定 7-3-1 网络模型预测精度最好,预测集的均方根误差 $RMS = 17.84$ cm, $RMS_{re} = 20.5\%$, 优于文献 [9] 的预测效果 ($RMS = 56$ cm, $RMS_{re} = 96\%$)。最后,还与分别由氧平衡指数 OB_{100} 和活性指数 F 确定的两种传统公式作比较,结果显示,由氧平衡指数 OB_{100} 和活性指数 F 确定传统公式的均方根误差 RMS 分别是 42.71 cm 和 36.47 cm,可见,人工神经网络模型的预测效果明显优于传统的计算公式。

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Numerical Analysis on Energy Output of Underwater Explosion for High Energetic Explosives

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Abstract: The interface of the multi-medium fluid was caught with Level-Set and the interface was dealt with modified Ghost Fluid Method. The coefficients of JWL about detonations were obtained from isentropic expansion data calculated by Kihara-Hikita-Tanaka (KHT) and were programmed. The energy output of underwater explosion for TNT and PETN was calculated. Results show that energy output calculated by the program is consistent with that calculated by explosion similar rules, and the error is less than 10%.

Key word: explosion mechanics; underwater-explosion; similar-rule; ghost fluid method (GFM)

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Predicting the Impact Sensitivity of Explosives by Artificial Neural Network

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Abstract: A method was introduced for predicting impact sensitivity of explosives by the artificial neural networks. Combining with the topological parameters and the quantum-chemical parameters which obtained by analyzing the fully optimized geometries and the vibration analysis of 36 CHON explosive molecules using the density functional theory (DFT) method at the B3LYP/6-31G* level, seven molecular descriptors close related to H_{50} were selected, including total electronic energy, lower unoccupied molecular orbital energy, oxygen balance index, number of oxygen atoms, active index, indicator of aromaticity (0 or 1), indicator of —CH in α (0 or 1). And the artificial neural network (ANN) with these descriptors as neurons in the input layer was established to predict impact sensitivity of explosives. The predicted data of the ANN were compared with experimental and those of two traditional models established by the oxygen balance index (OB_{100}) and the active index (F) respectively. Results show that the root mean squares errors of ANN model is 17.84 cm and that of the two traditional models is 42.71 cm and 36.47 cm respectively.

Key words: physical chemistry; artificial neural network; impact sensitivity; quantum-chemical parameter