

Gurney Analysis for High Shear Mixed Silver Acetylide-Silver Nitrate Explosive on Kapton Substrates



90th Shock & Vibration Exchange Symposium
November 3rd—7th 2019
Atlanta, GA

PRESENTED BY

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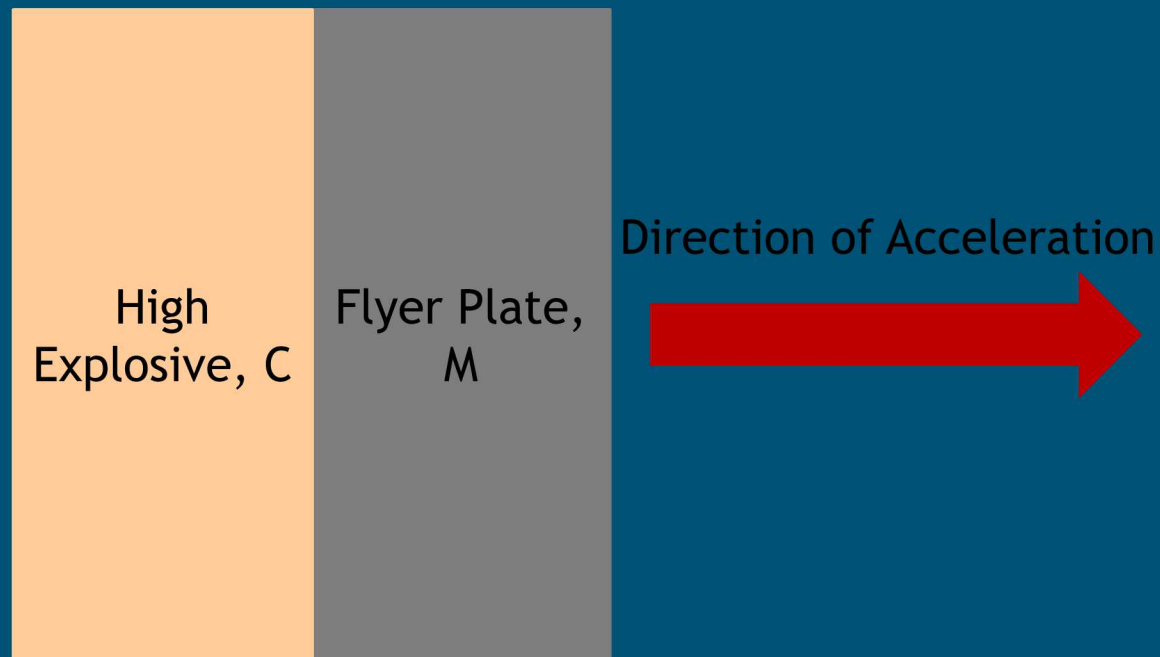
Outline

- General Gurney Analysis
- Light Initiated High Explosives
- Flyer Plate Experiments
- Process Variability
- Modified Processing Techniques
- Improved Flyer Plate Experiments
- Results
- Application of Gurney Analysis
- Summary

3 General Gurney Analysis

- Flyer plate to explosive mass ratio
 - C=HE mass
 - M=FP mass
- Open-face sandwich geometry

$$\frac{V}{\sqrt{2E}} = \left[\frac{\left(1 + 2\frac{M}{C}\right)^3 + 1}{6\left(1 + \frac{M}{C}\right)} + \frac{M}{C} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



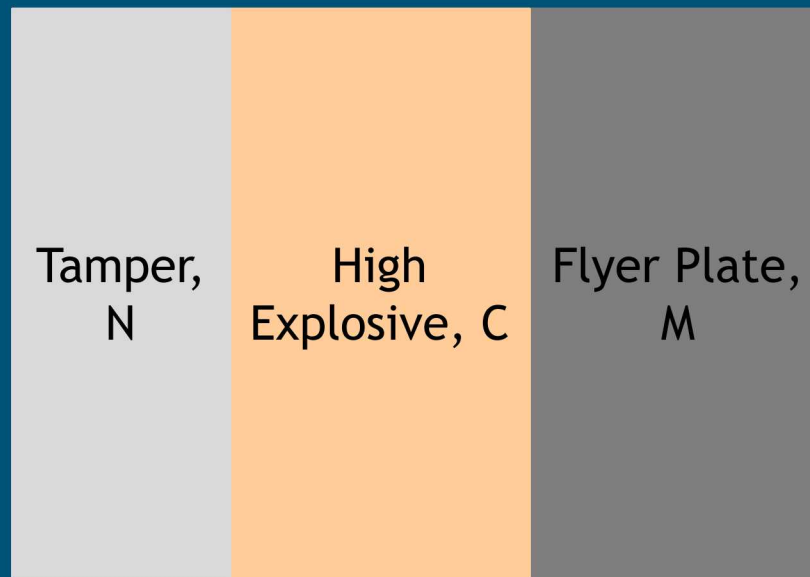
4 General Gurney Analysis

- Flyer plate explosive mass ratio
 - C=HE mass
 - M=FP mass
 - N=Tamper mass
- Asymmetric sandwich geometry

$$\frac{V}{\sqrt{2E}} = \left[\frac{1 + A^3}{3(1 + A)} + \frac{N}{C} A^2 + \frac{M}{C} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A = \frac{1 + 2\frac{M}{C}}{1 + 2\frac{N}{C}}$$

Direction of Tamper Acceleration



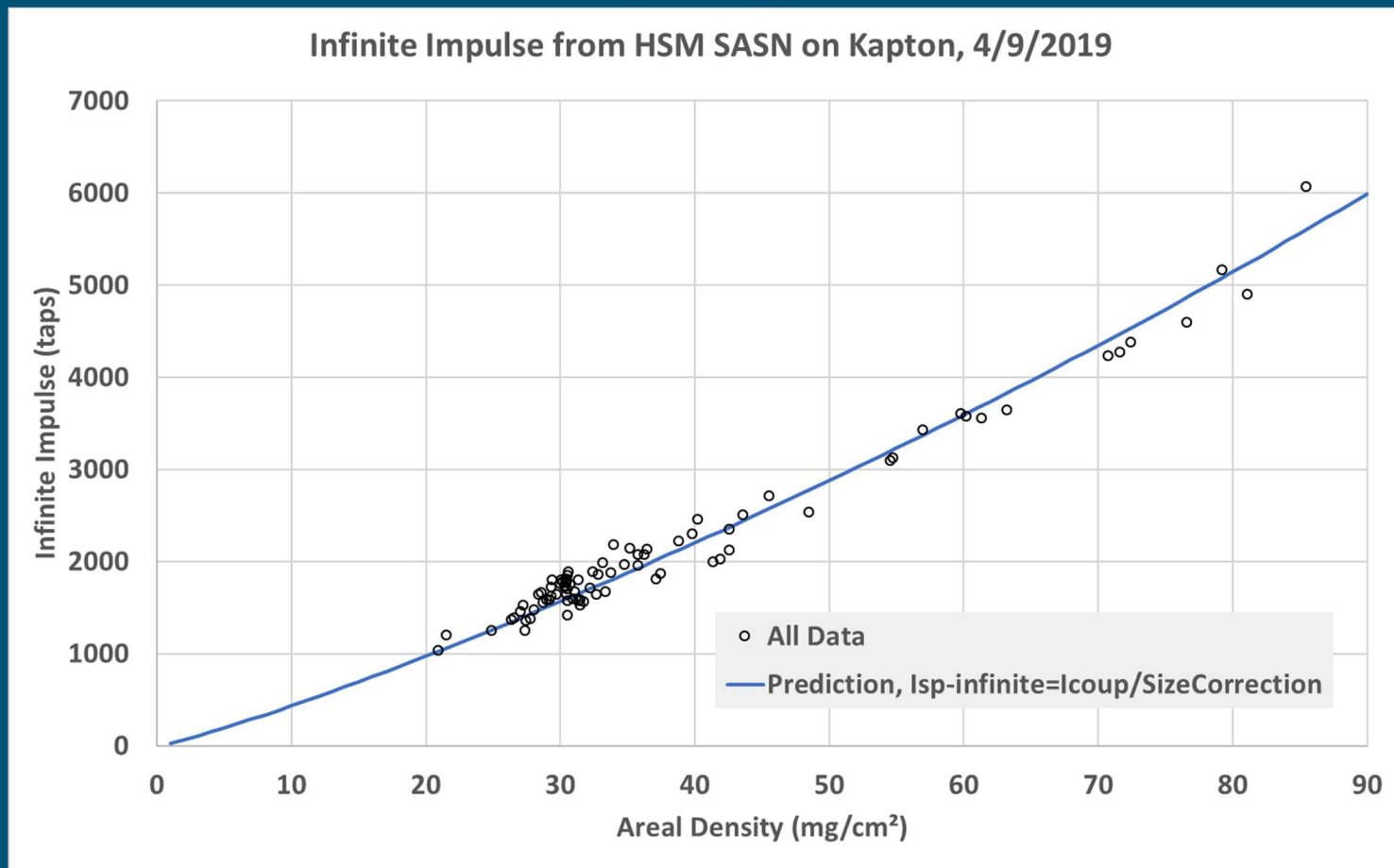
Direction of FP Acceleration



Ref: P. W. Cooper, Explosives Engineering, 2nd Edition, New York, Wiley-VCH, 1996.

5 General Gurney Analysis

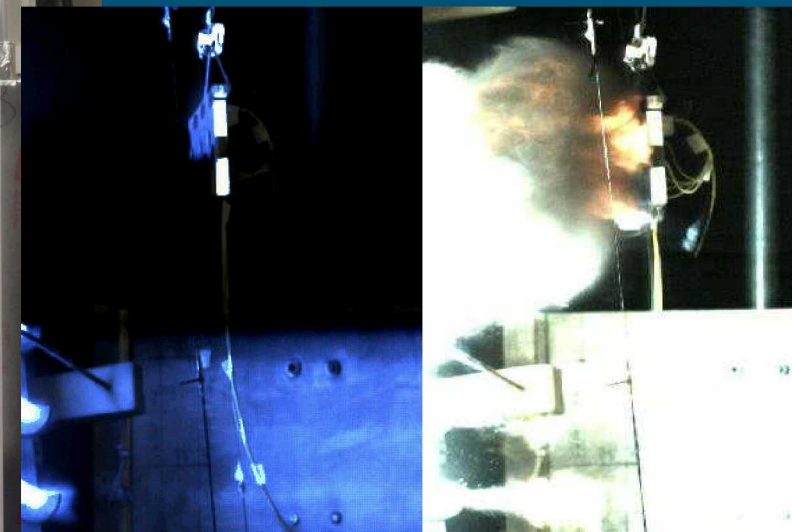
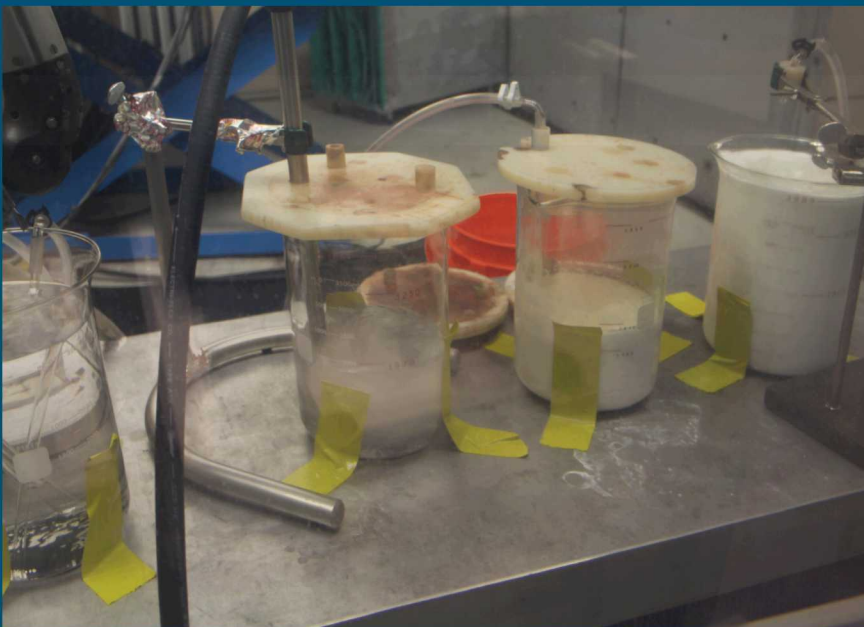
- Impulse can be used to determine the Gurney energy, $\sqrt{2E}$



Ref: Rivera, W.G., *Light Initiated High Explosive Driven Flyer Plate Impulse Generation Technique for Material and Structural Response, A Dissertation*. Department of Materials and Metallurgical Engineering, Socorro, New Mexico : New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Spring 2006.

6 Light Initiated High Explosives

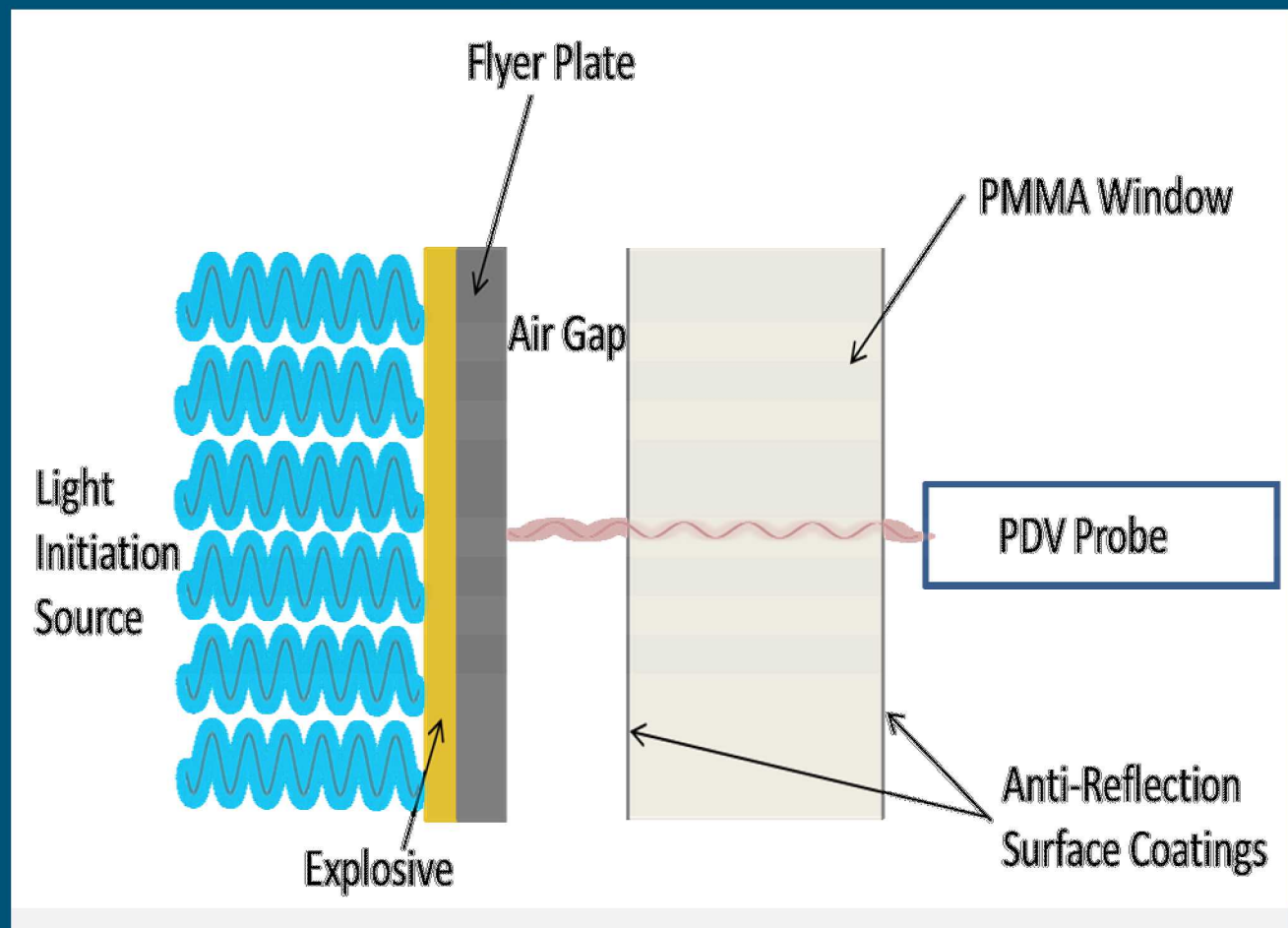
Silver acetylide-silver nitrate (SASN)



7 Flyer Plate Experiments

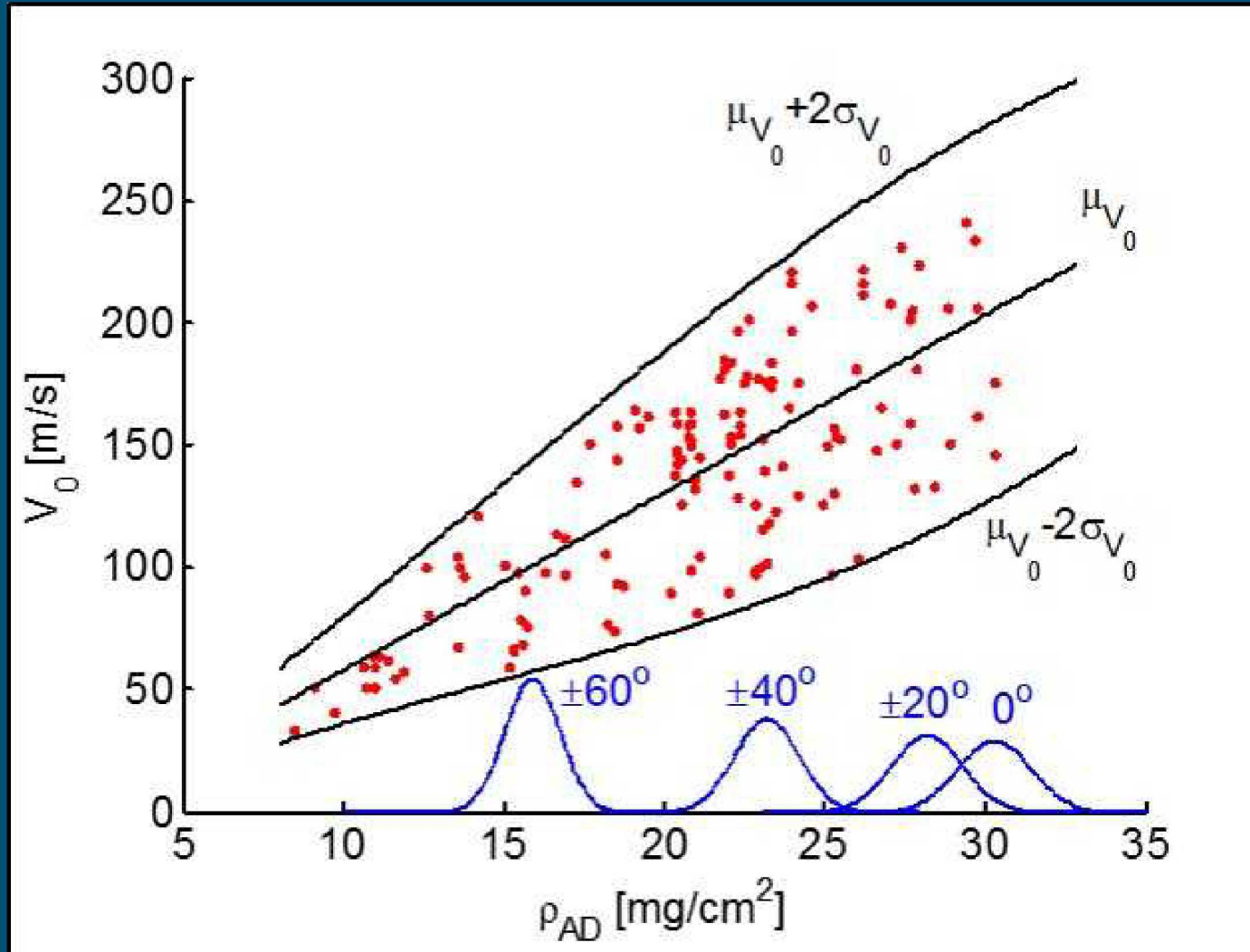
Experimental Set-up

Unmodified Explosive & Aluminum Substrate



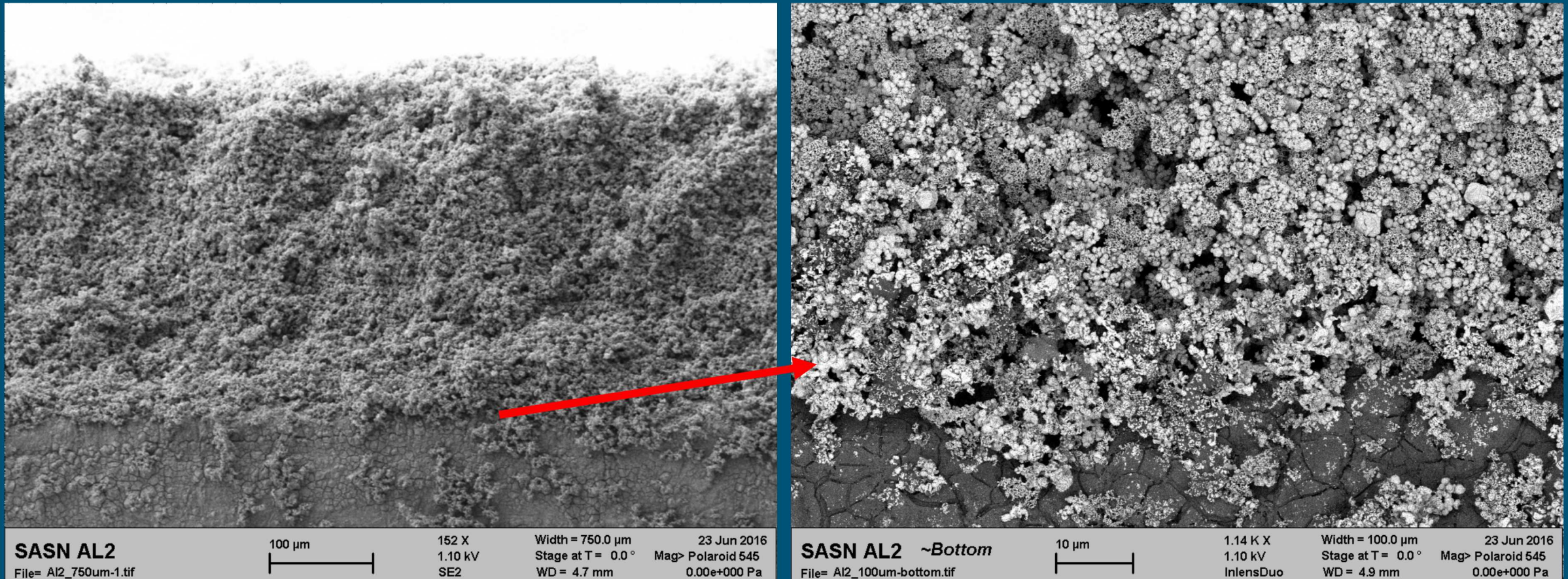
Process Variability

Unmodified Explosive & Aluminum Substrate



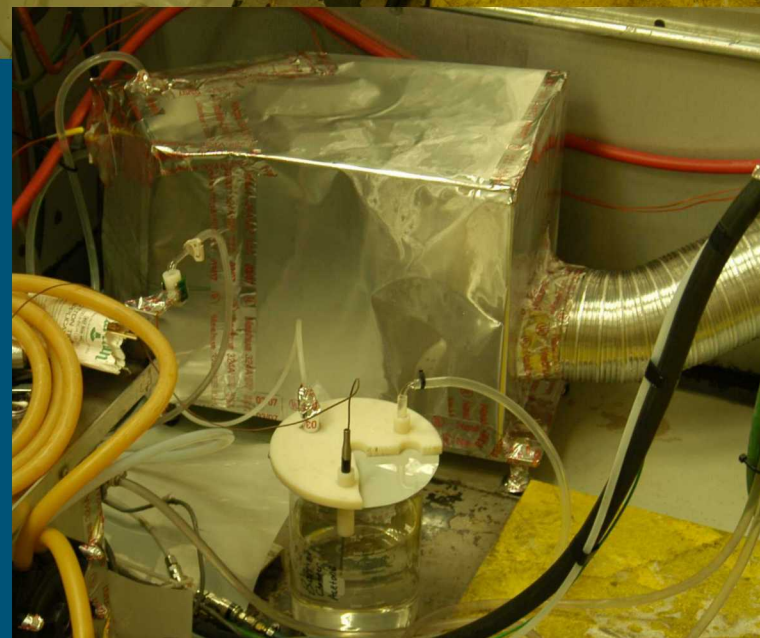
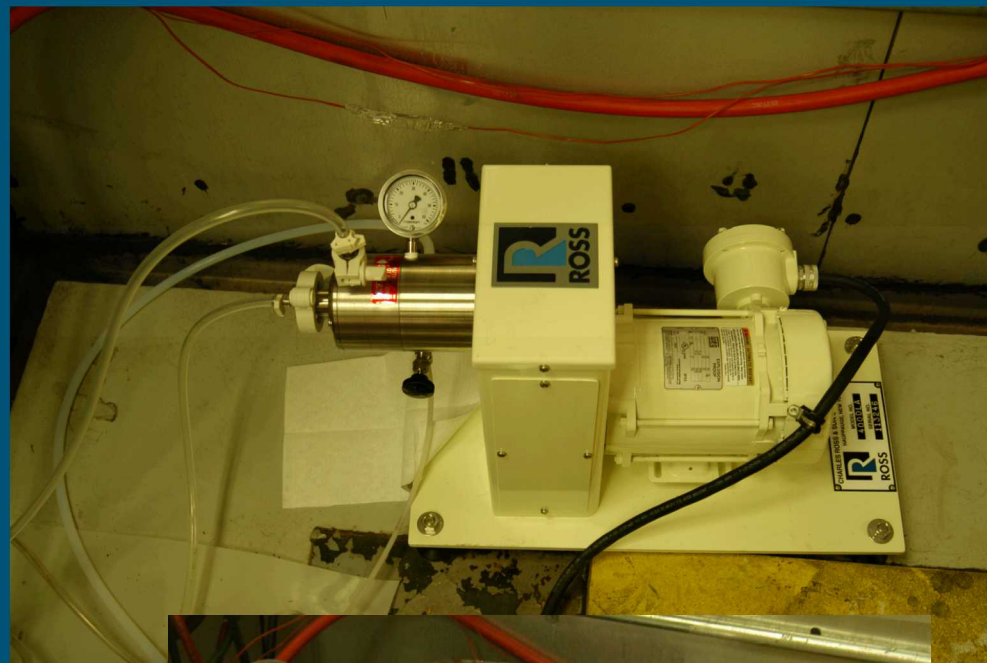
Process Variability

SASN is an explosive foam, ~90% air, when spray deposited by an air-driven system



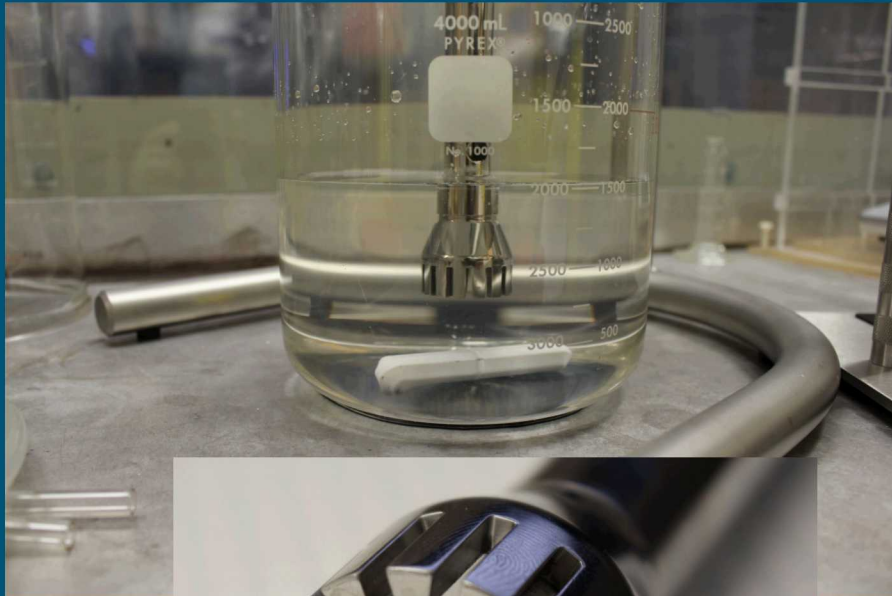
Modified Processing Techniques

High-shear mixing (HSM) equipment



Modified Processing Techniques

High-shear mixing (HSM) equipment



Modified Processing Techniques

Subsequent testing on 3 different substrate types:

1. Stainless steels (SS) (300 and 400 series)
2. Kapton (tapes and sheet)
3. 1100-O series aluminum for control dataset

Compare modified HE vs unmodified

Kapton and SS thought to be chemically compatible



Kapton sheet



Stainless Steel

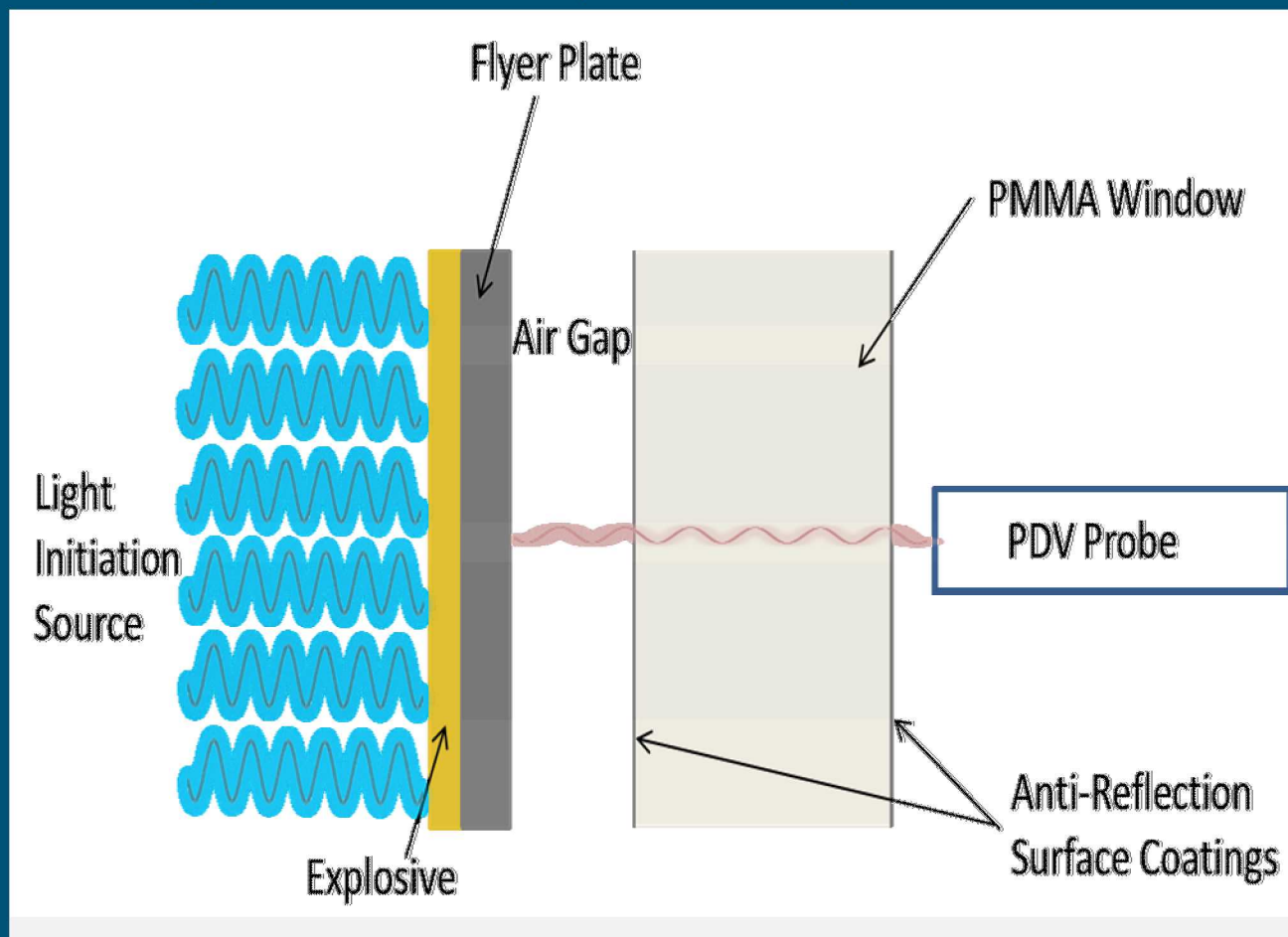
Aluminum Control

Kapton Tape

Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

Experimental Set-up

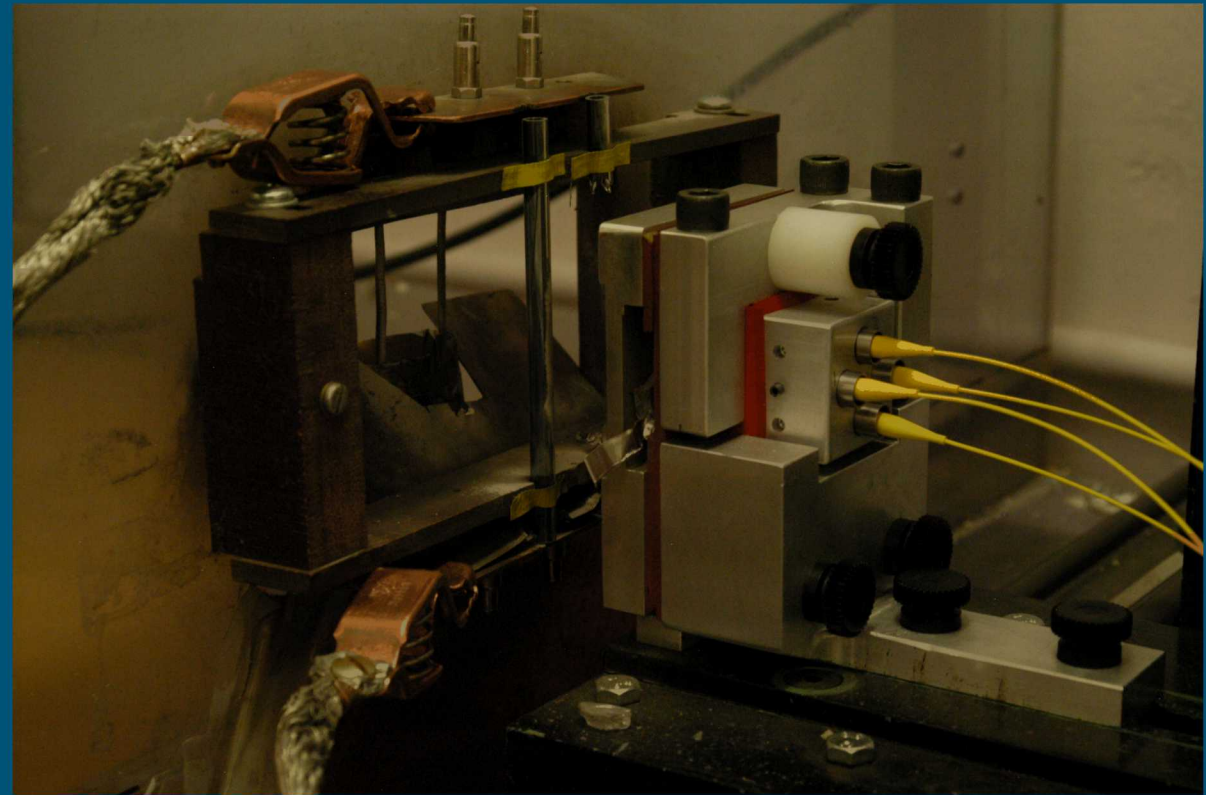
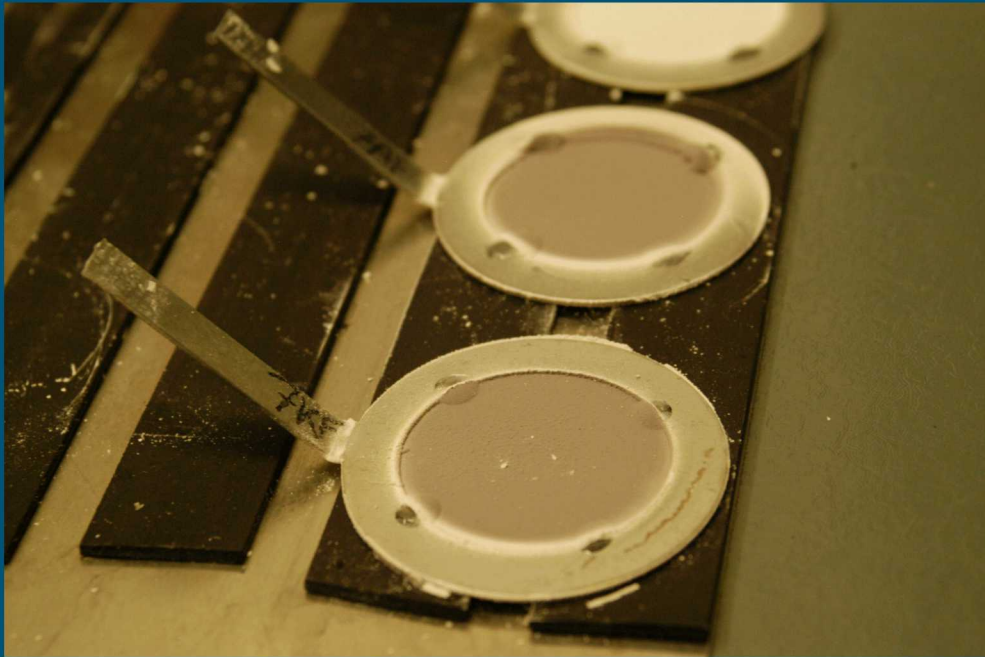
High Shear Mixed Explosive & Kapton Substrate



Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

Experimental Set-up

High Shear Mixed Explosive & Kapton Substrate



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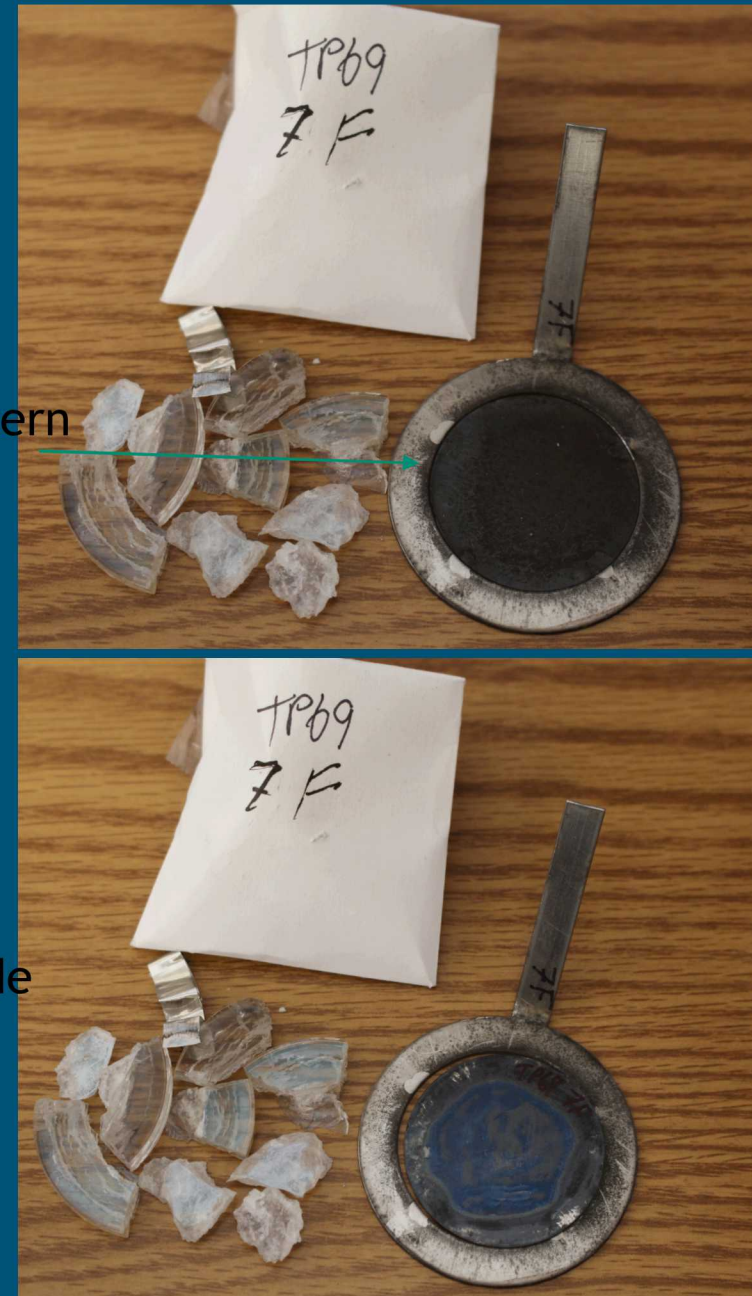
Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

Post-shot



HE Soot Pattern

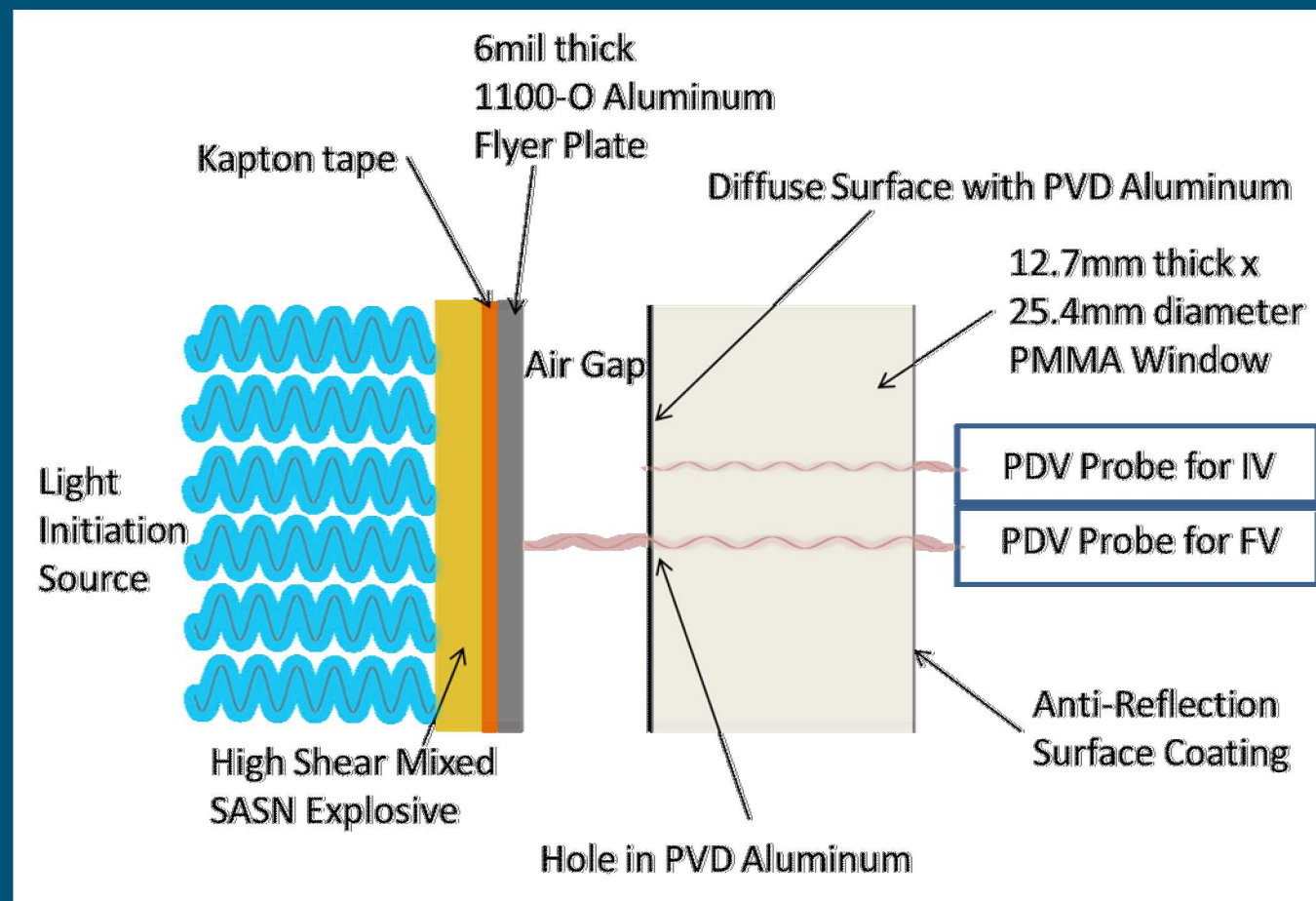
Impact Side



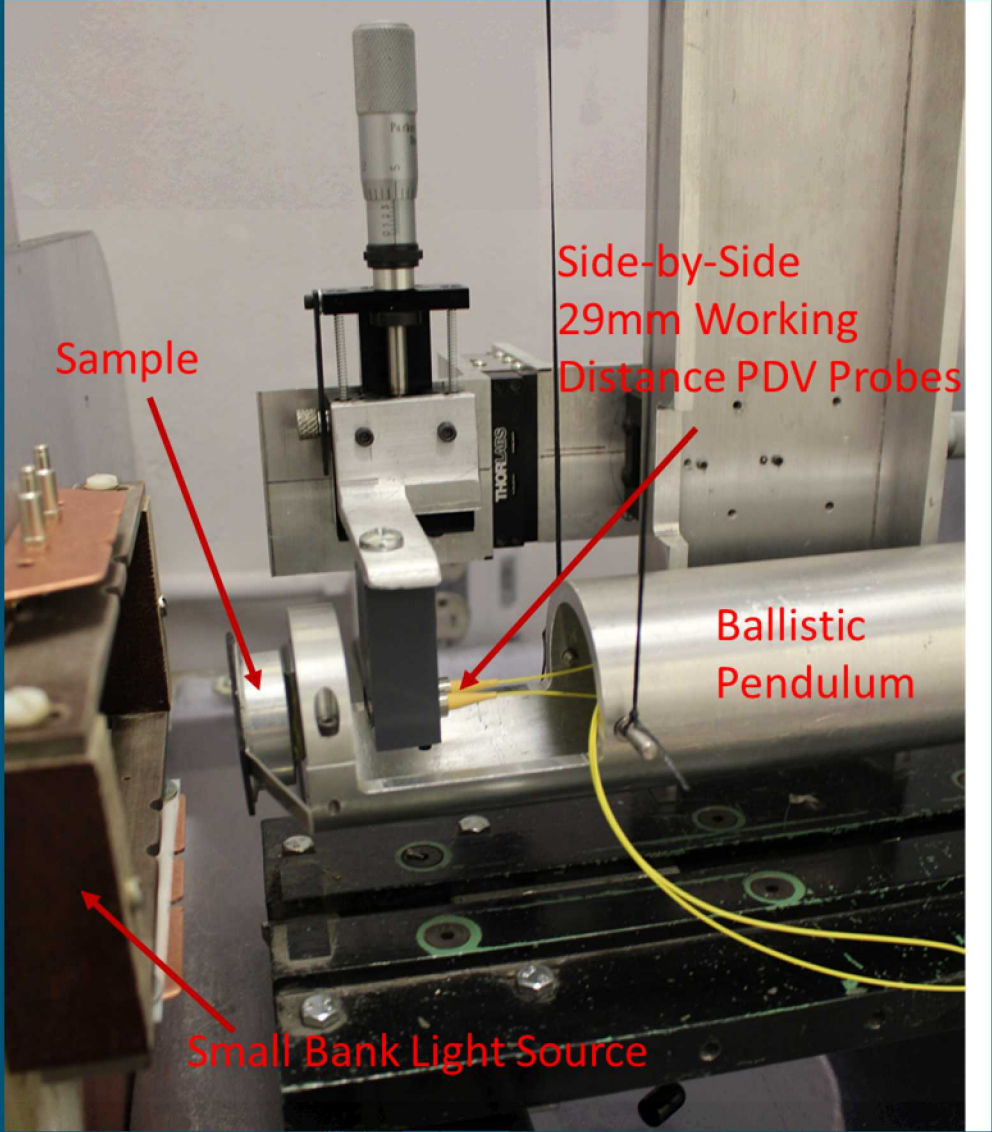
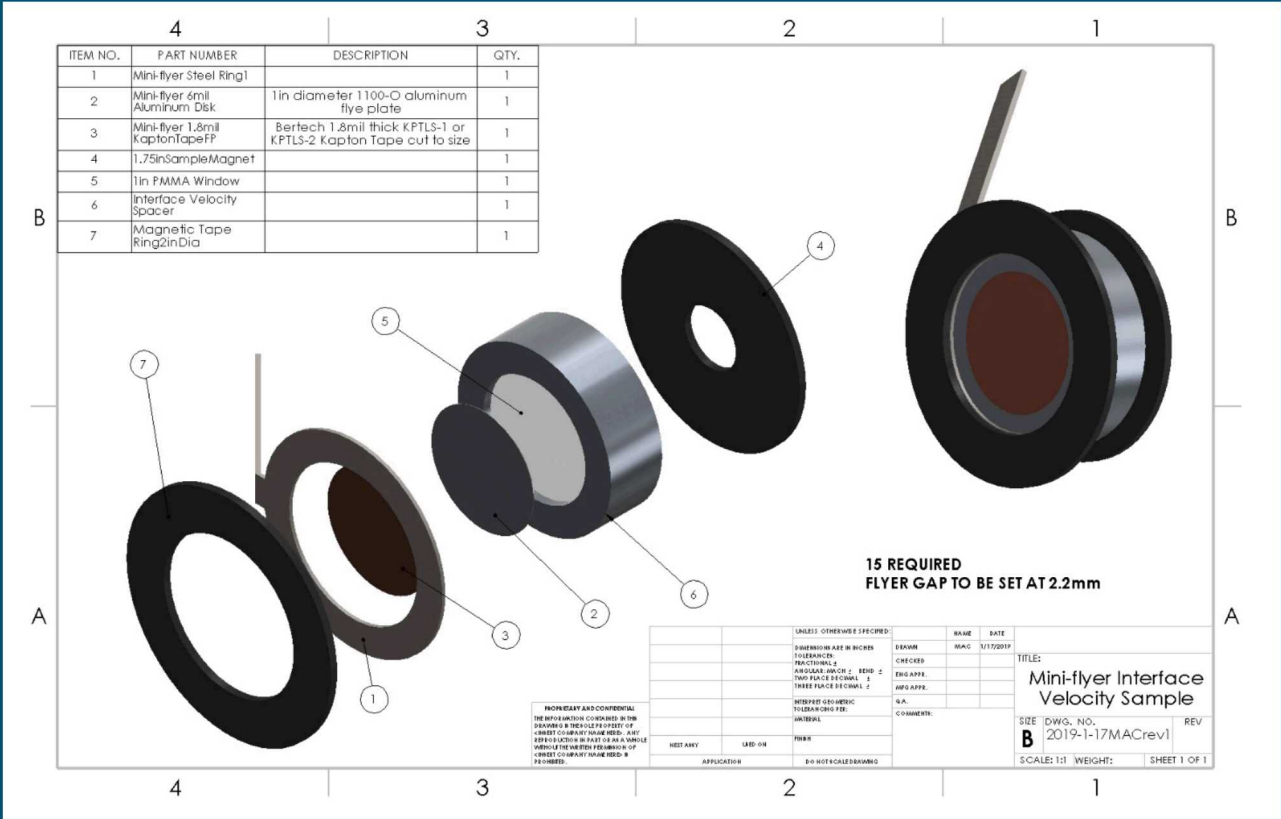
Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

Experimental Set-up

Modified Explosive & Composite Kapton/Aluminum Flyer Plate



Improved Flyer Plate Experiments



Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

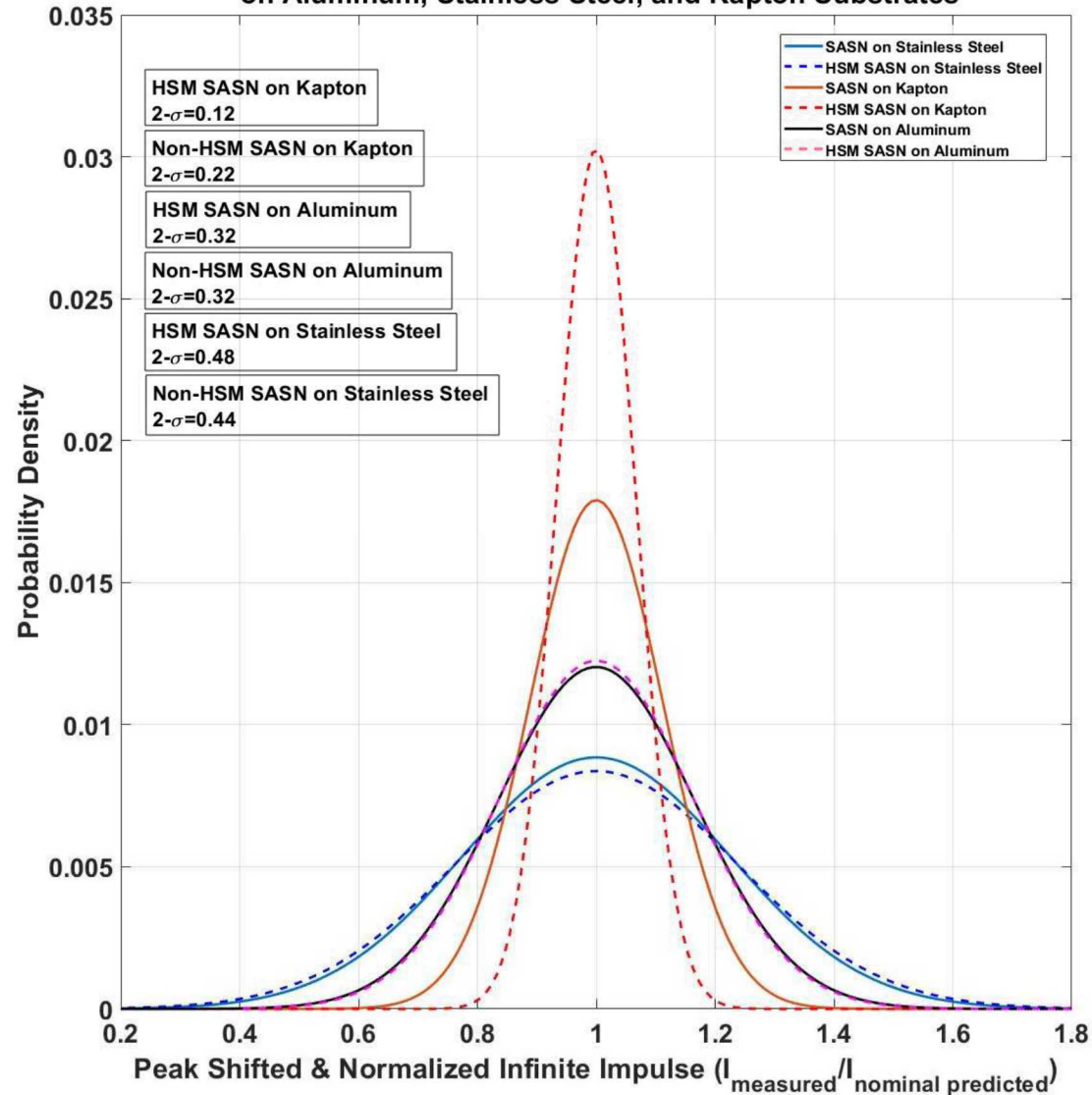
Post-shot



Results

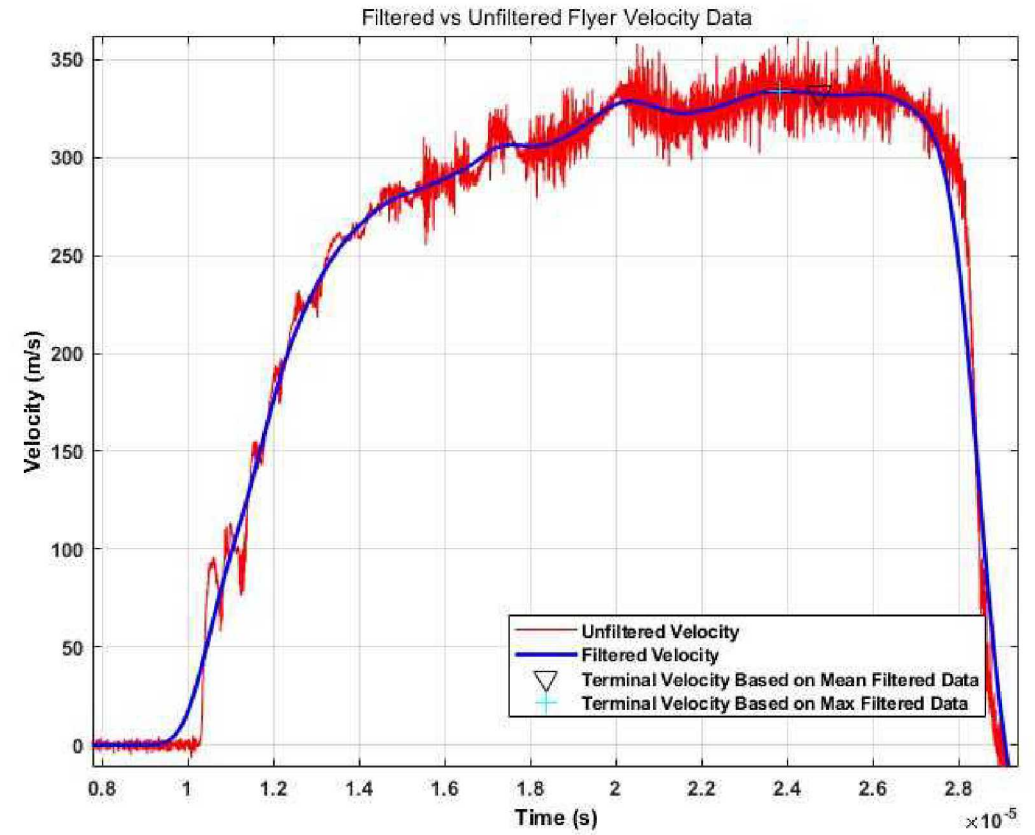
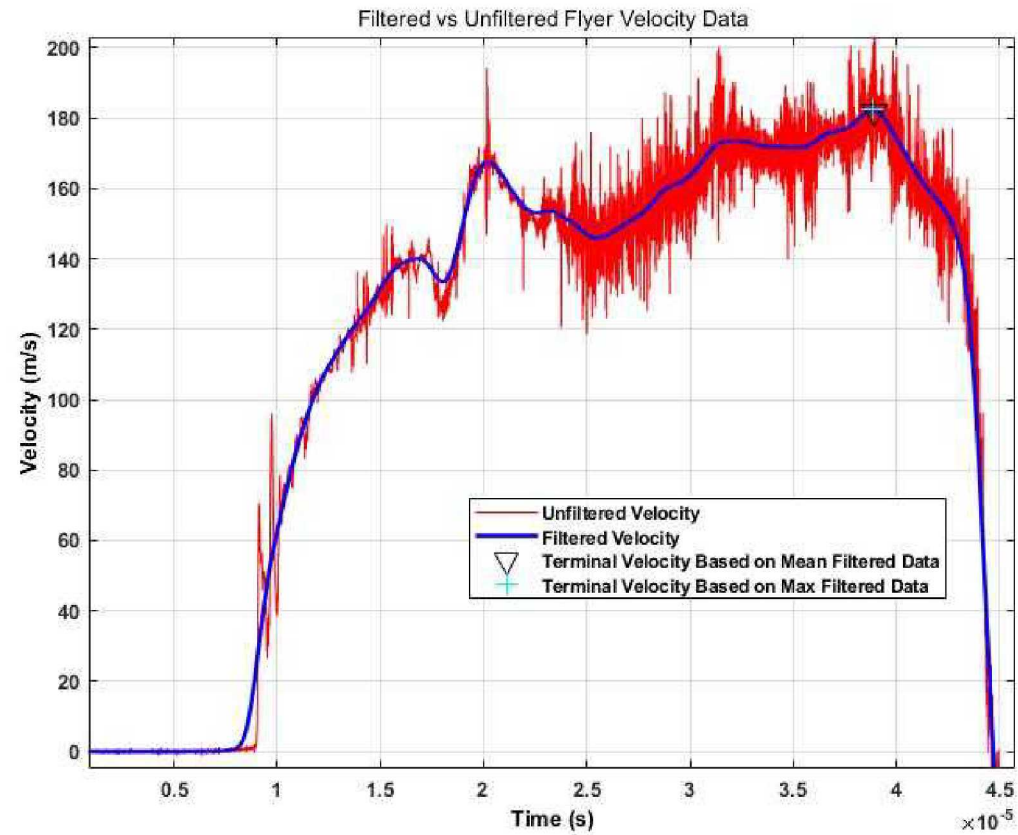
- Explosive density was nearly doubled
 - From 0.6-0.7g/cc to 1-1.2g/cc
- Impulse measurements indicated Kapton with HSM SASN performed best
- SS performed worst than control, not expected

Comparison of Normal Distributions for HSM SASN vs Non-HSM SASN on Aluminum, Stainless Steel, and Kapton Substrates



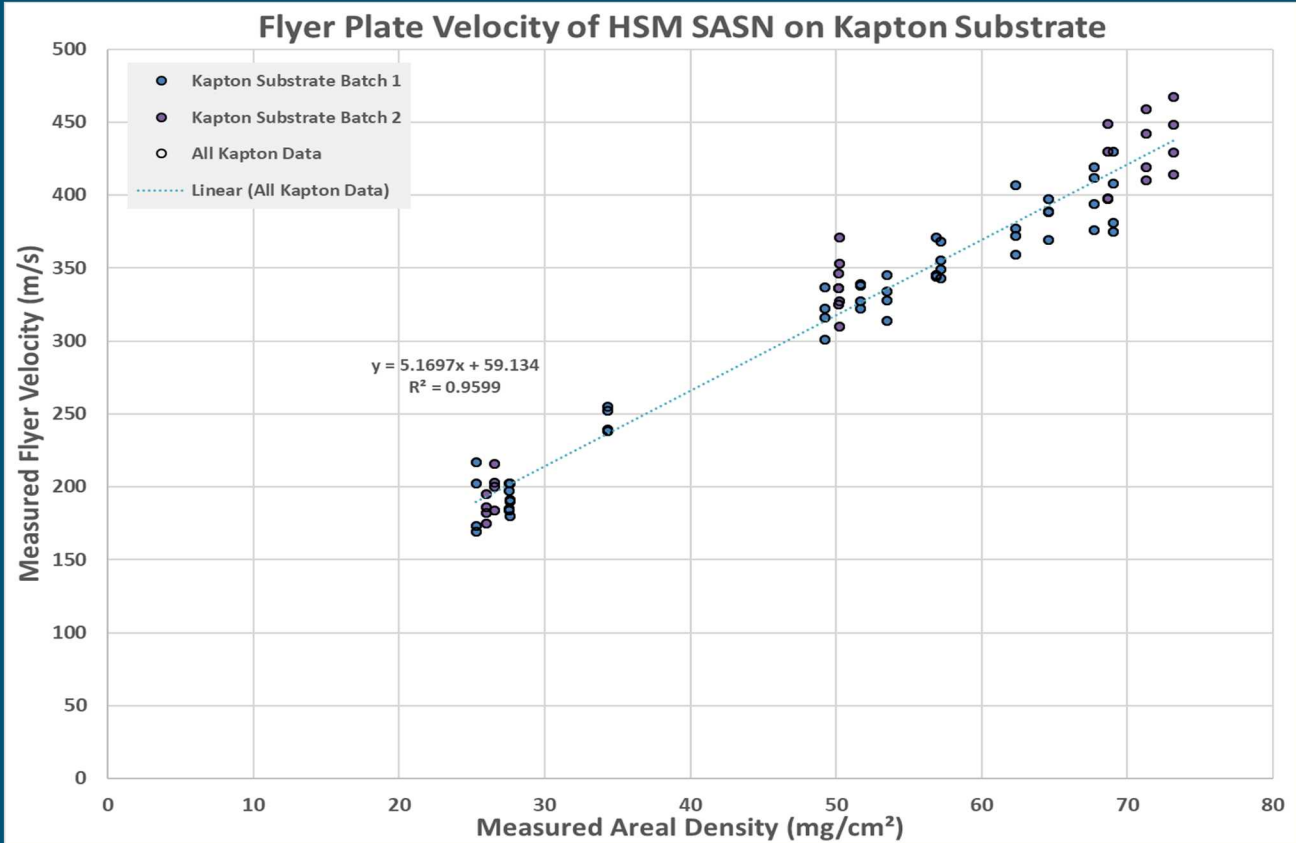
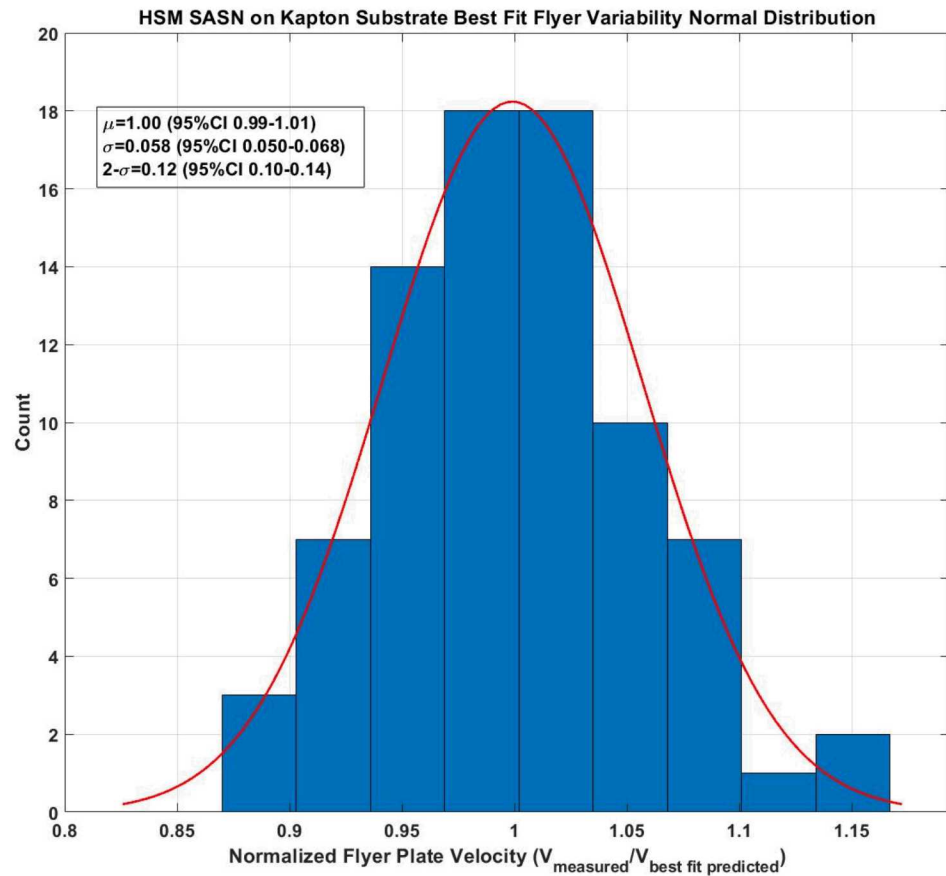
Results

20 mil Kapton R sheet flyer plates



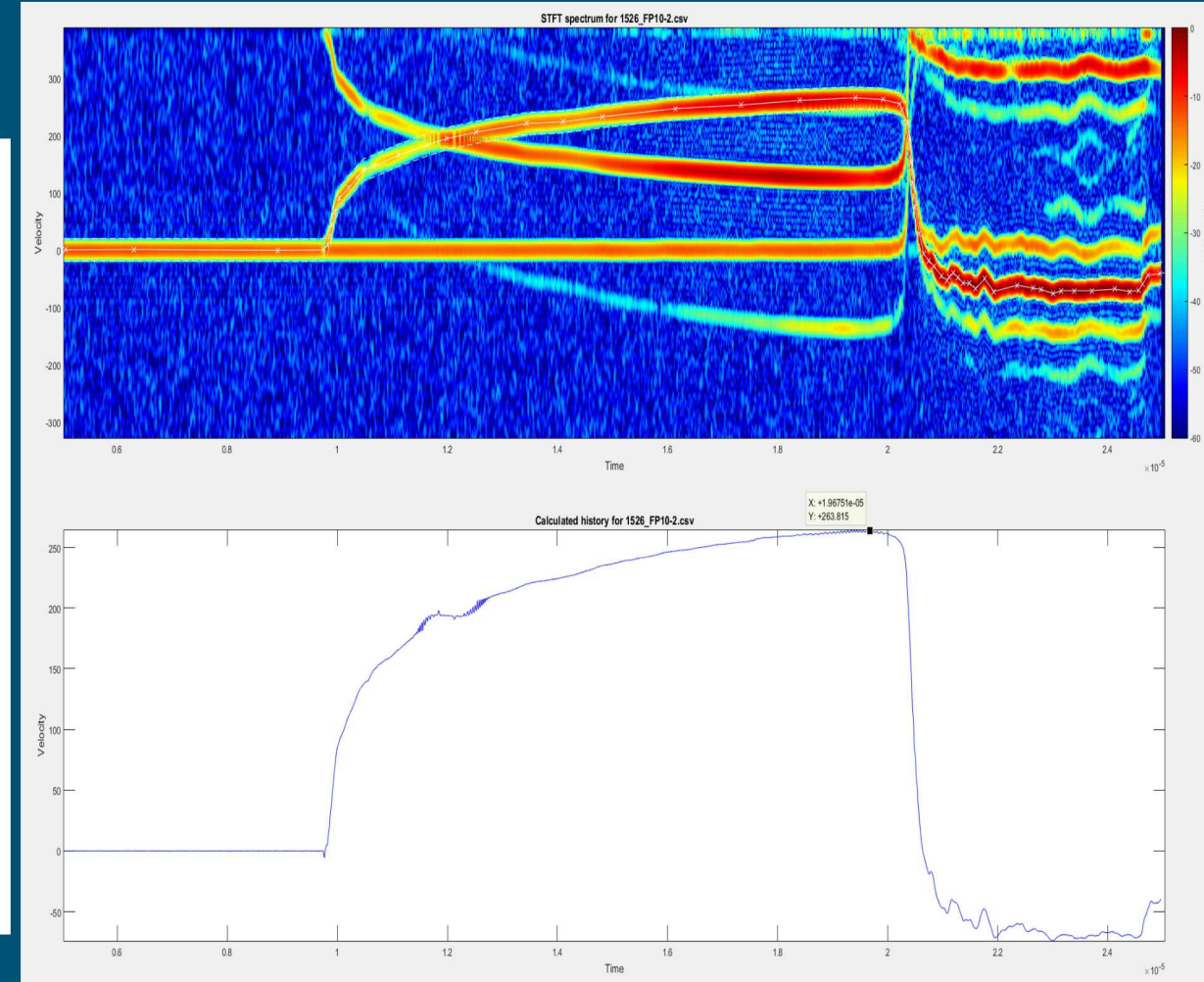
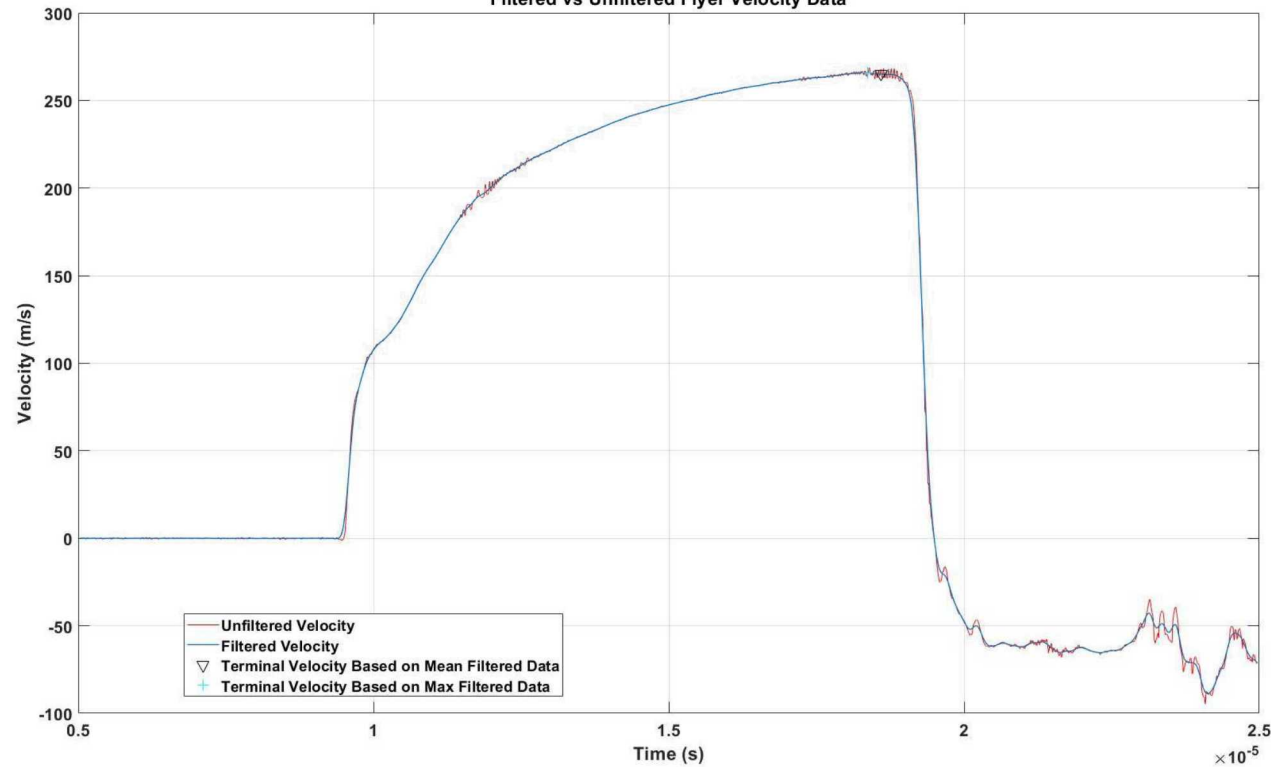
Results

20 mil Kapton R sheet flyer plates



Composite Flyer Plates

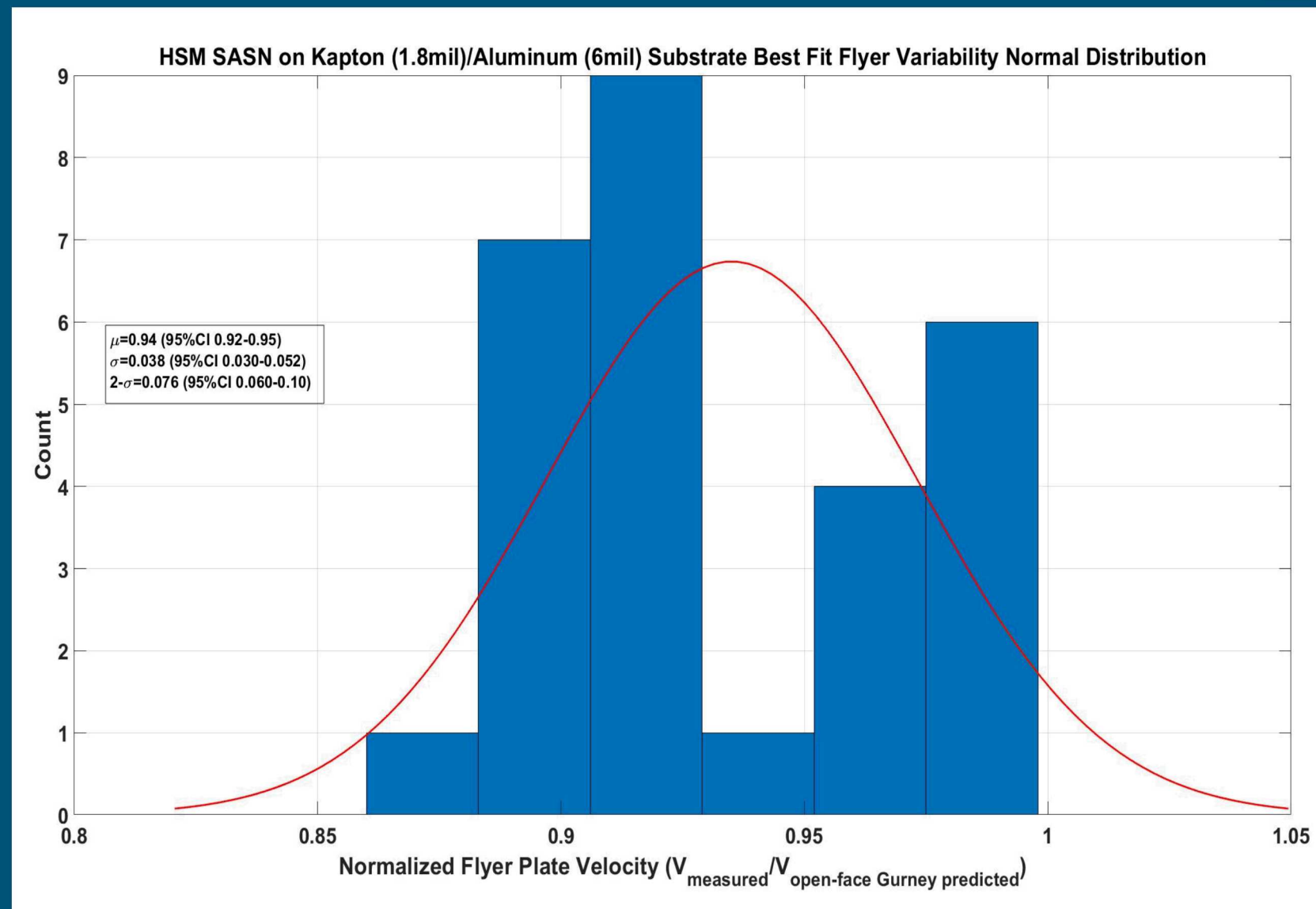
Filtered vs Unfiltered Flyer Velocity Data



Results

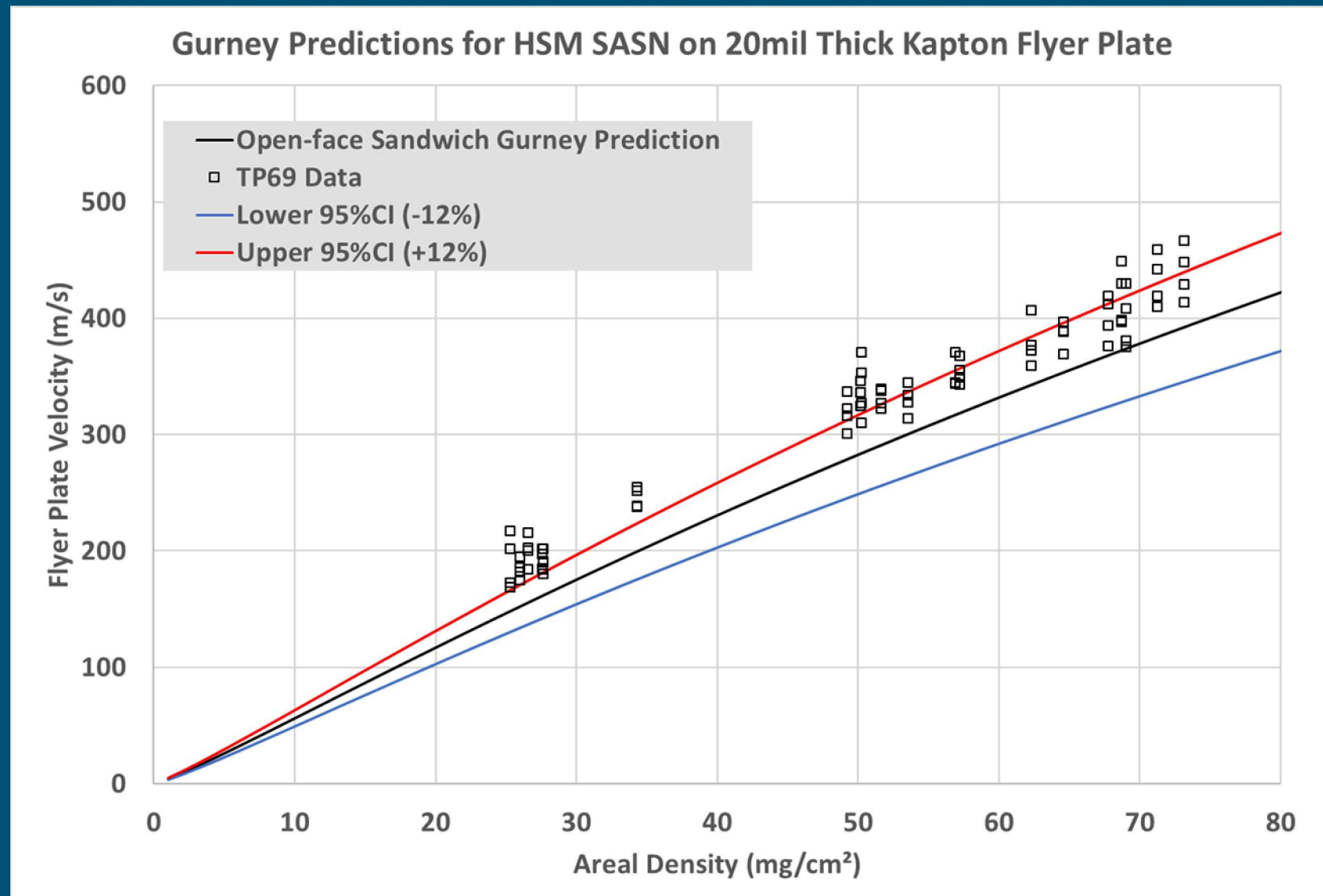
Composite Flyer Plates

- Bi-model distribution
 - More data required
- 2σ value is within expected $\pm 12\%$



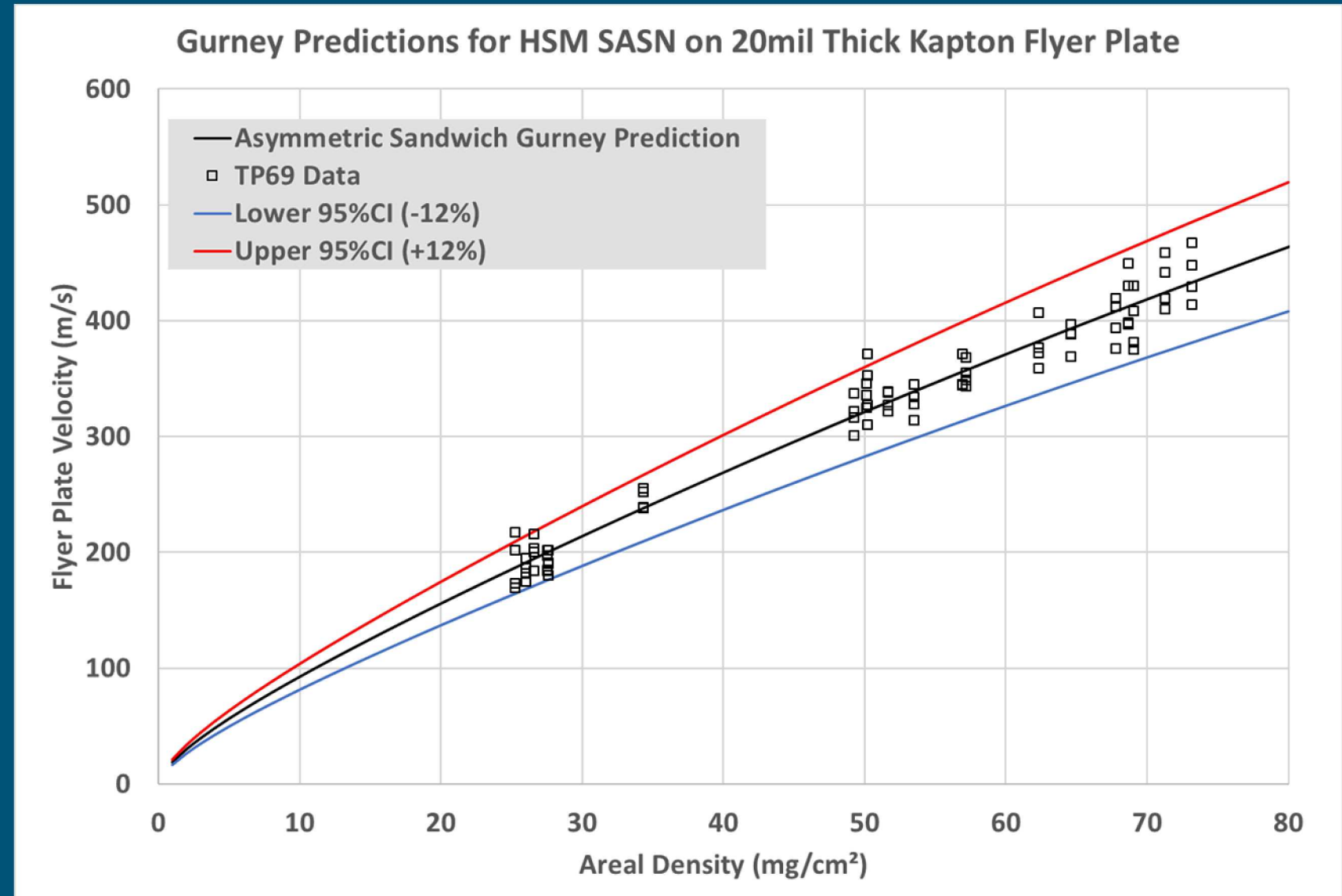
Application of Gurney Analysis

➤ Why does open-face Gurney prediction not work well?



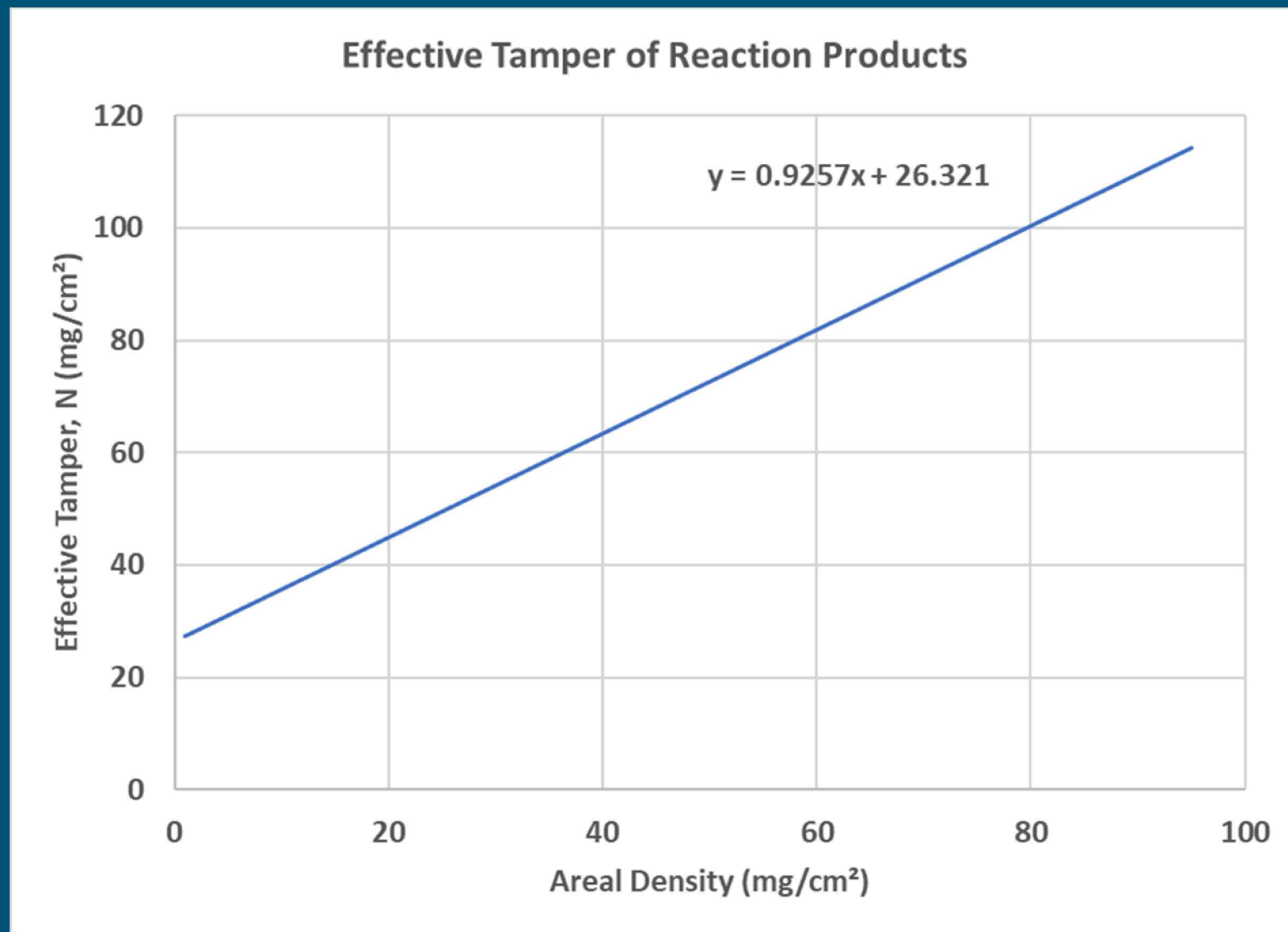
Application of Gurney Analysis

- Explosive pressure measurements suggested tamping effect present
- Solution iterated to find best fit for tamper mass



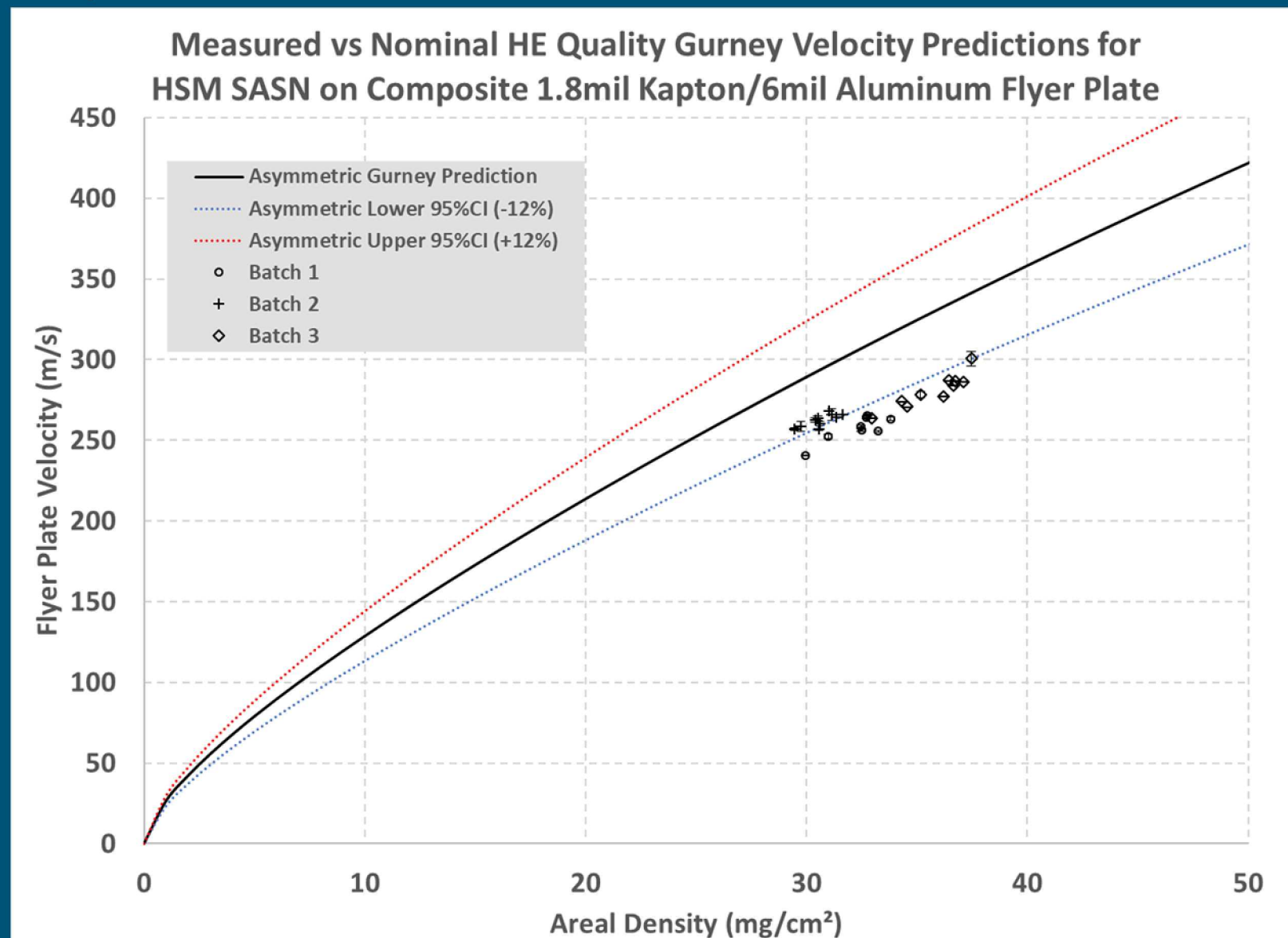
Application of Gurney Analysis

- Tamper mass found to be increasing
- Consistent with hypothesis that explosion products from deflagration were impeding higher velocity gas products



Application of Gurney Analysis

- Predicted tamper mass from previous dataset on 20mil thick Kapton R flyers
- No HE quality correction



Application of Gurney Analysis

➤ What was different?

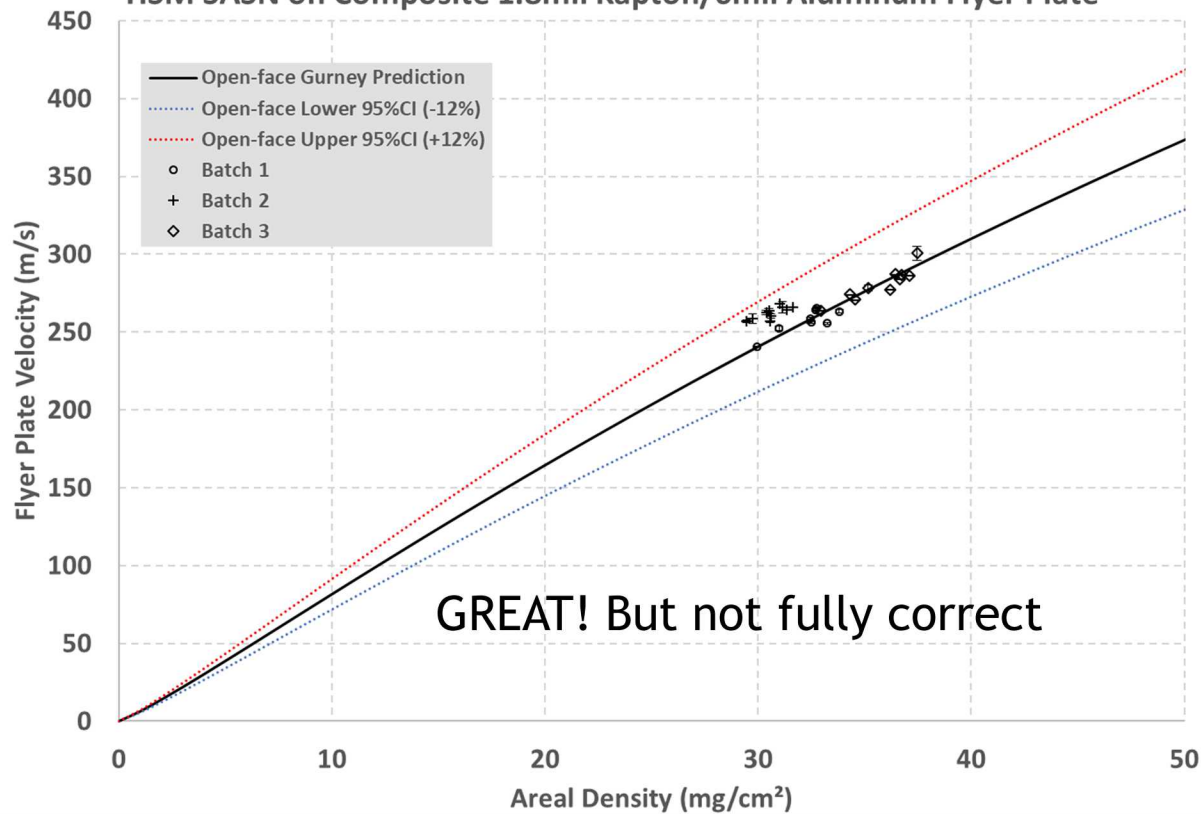
- Less massive flyer plates: $M=47.3 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ vs 70.7 mg/cm^2
- Composite flyer plate
- Air gaps smaller on this test series: 2.3mm average vs ~5mm average

➤ HE Quality was:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| ➤ Batch 1=111% | } | <u>vs TP69</u> |
| ➤ Batch 2=109% | | Batch 1=98% |
| ➤ Batch 3=109% | | Batch 2=103% |

Application of Gurney Analysis

Measured vs Nominal HE Quality Gurney Velocity Predictions for HSM SASN on Composite 1.8mil Kapton/6mil Aluminum Flyer Plate



Measured vs Gurney Velocity Predictions Corrected for HE Quality for HSM SASN on Composite 1.8mil Kapton/6mil Aluminum Flyer Plate



Summary

- Discussed the pertinent Gurney models and how they are adapted for use with LIHE
- Showed process improvements
 - High shear mixing
 - Kapton substrate
- Applied asymmetric Gurney equation to data due to reaction products effect
 - Open-face Gurney equation would work given no reaction products effect
- Predicted terminal velocity for different flyer configuration
 - Asymmetric Gurney equation did not work
 - Open-face Gurney equation works fairly well
 - Other phenomena limiting applicability of current models

Gratitude

- Tim Covert
- Dan Dow
- John Liwski
- Mike Willis
- Barry Ritchie