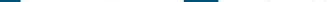
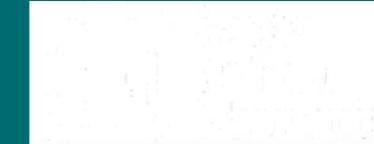


Gurney Analysis for High Shear Mixed Silver Acetylide-Silver Nitrate Explosive on Kapton Substrates

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

PRESENTED BY

Marcus A. Chavez



Outline

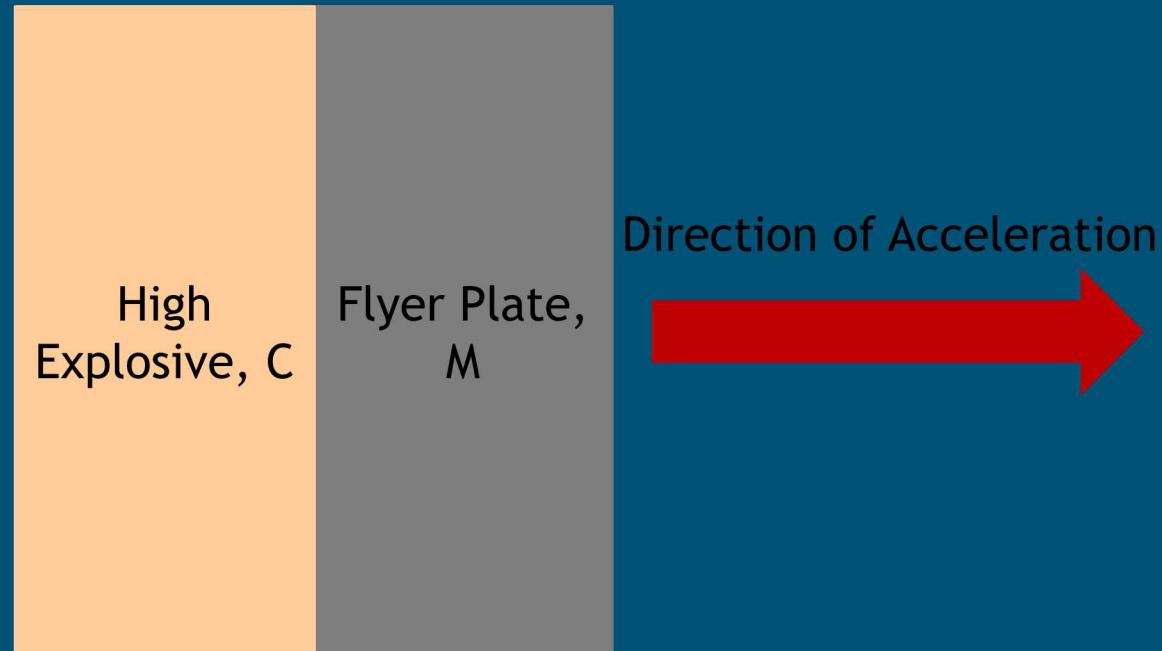
- General Gurney Analysis
- Light Initiated High Explosives
- Flyer Plate Experiments
- Process Variability
- Modified Processing Techniques
- Improved Flyer Plate Experiments
- Results
- Application of Gurney Analysis
- Summary



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

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

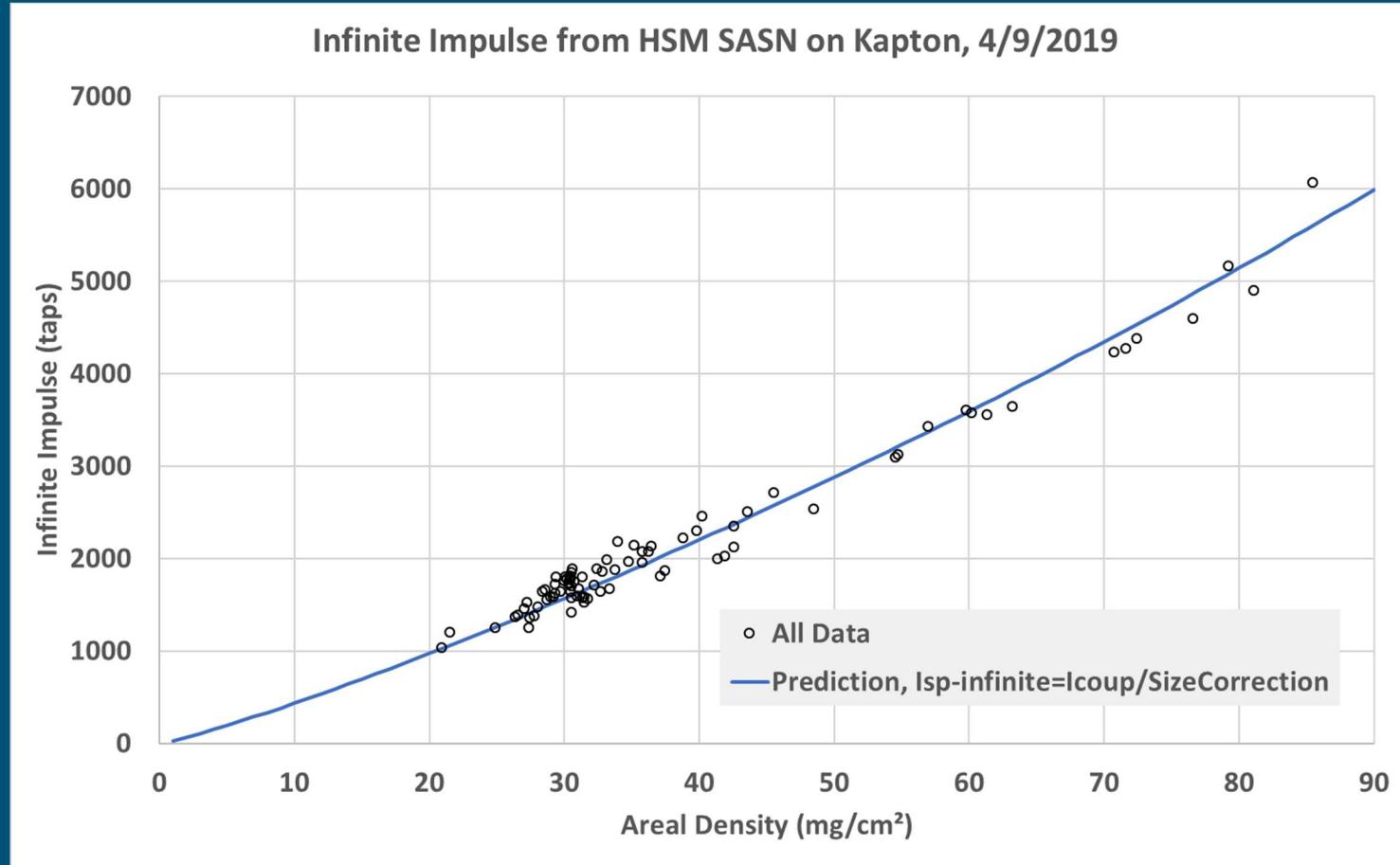
$$A = \frac{1 + 2 \frac{M}{C}}{1 + 2 \frac{N}{C}}$$



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

5 General Gurney Analysis

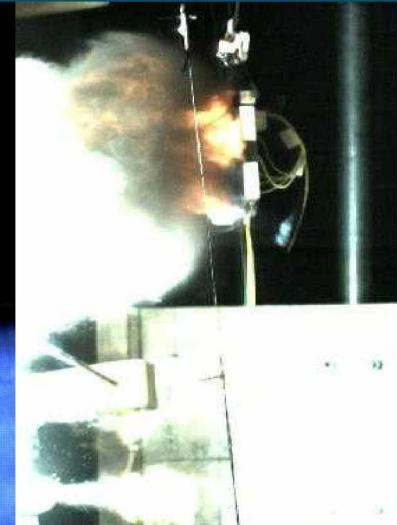
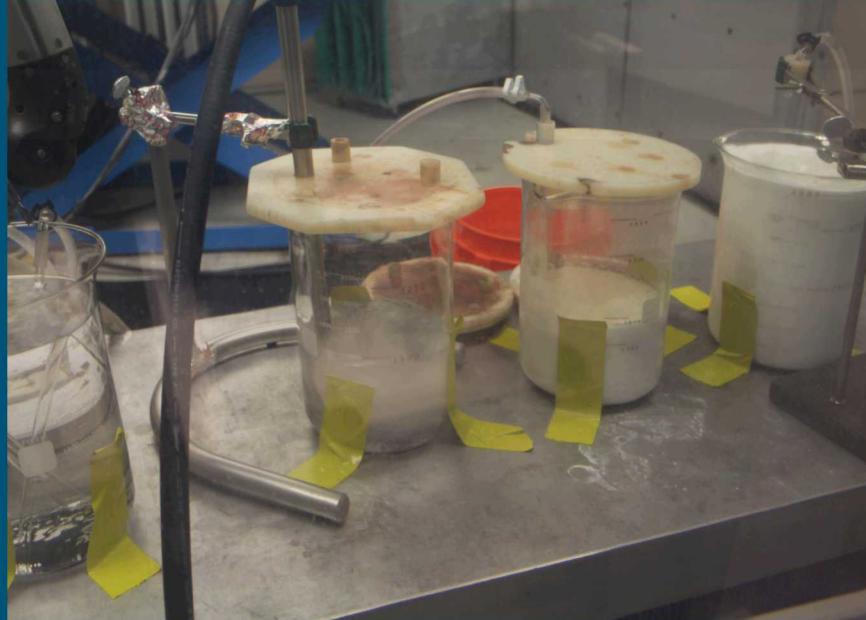
- Impulse can be used to determine the Gurney energy, $\sqrt{2E}$



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)

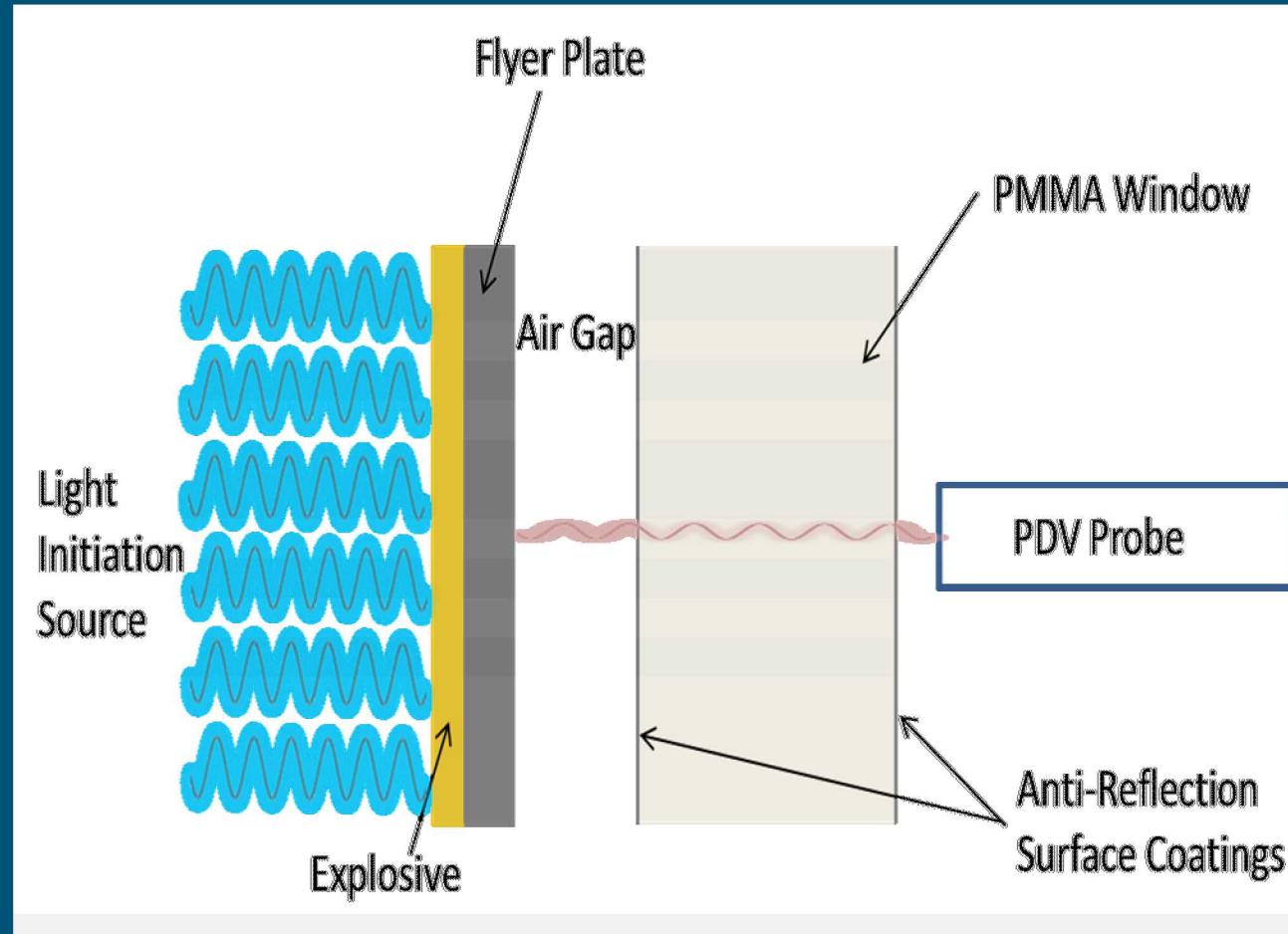


7 Flyer Plate Experiments



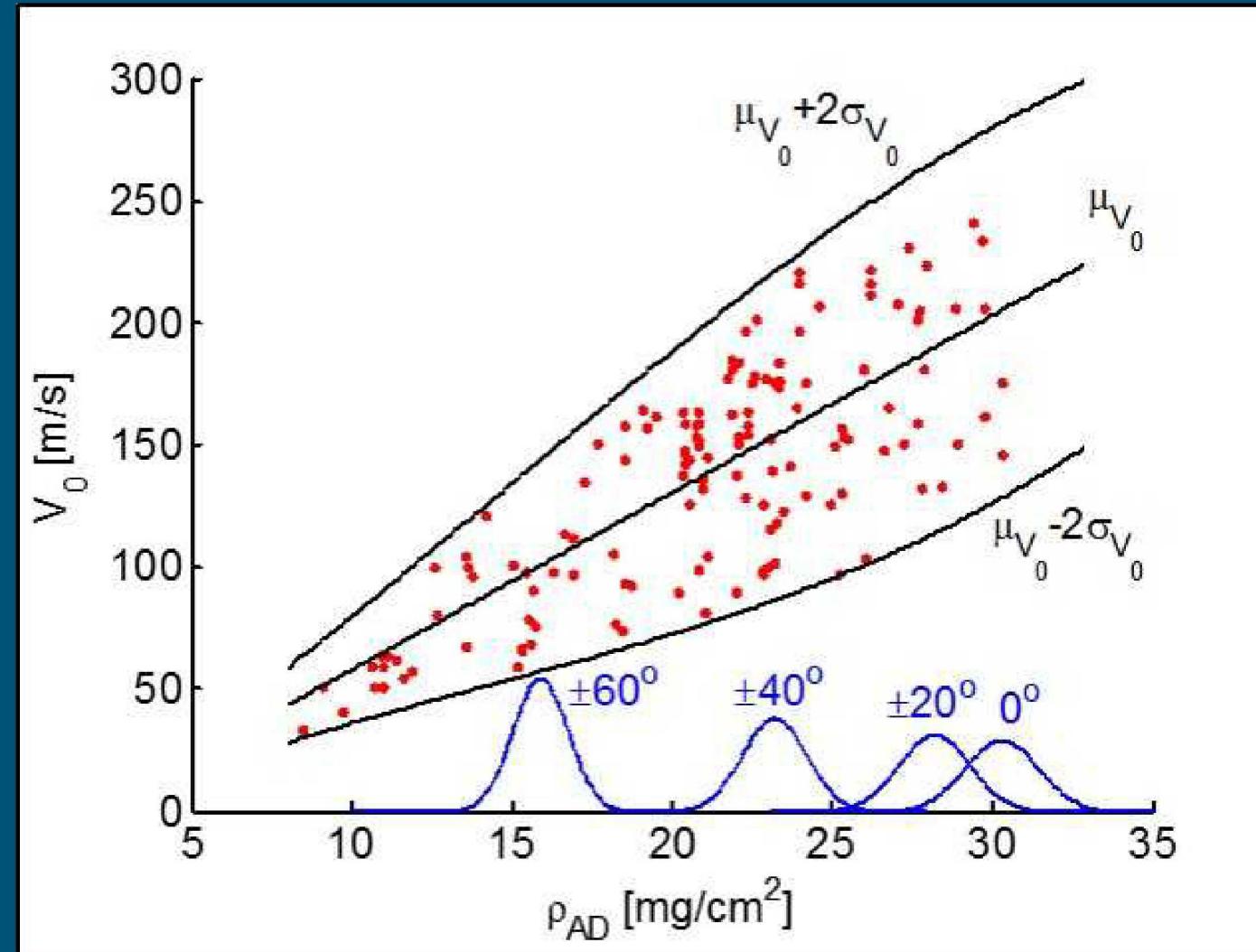
Experimental Set-up

Unmodified Explosive & Aluminum Substrate



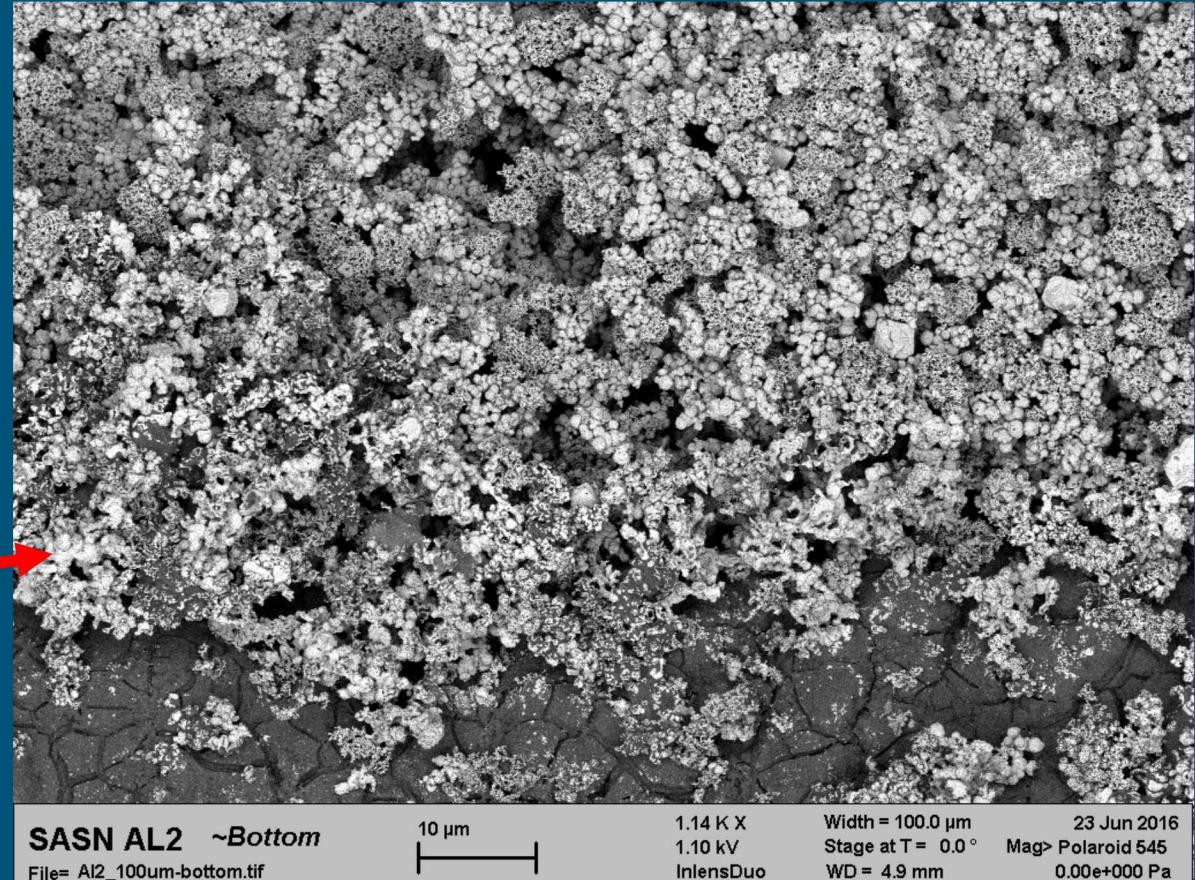
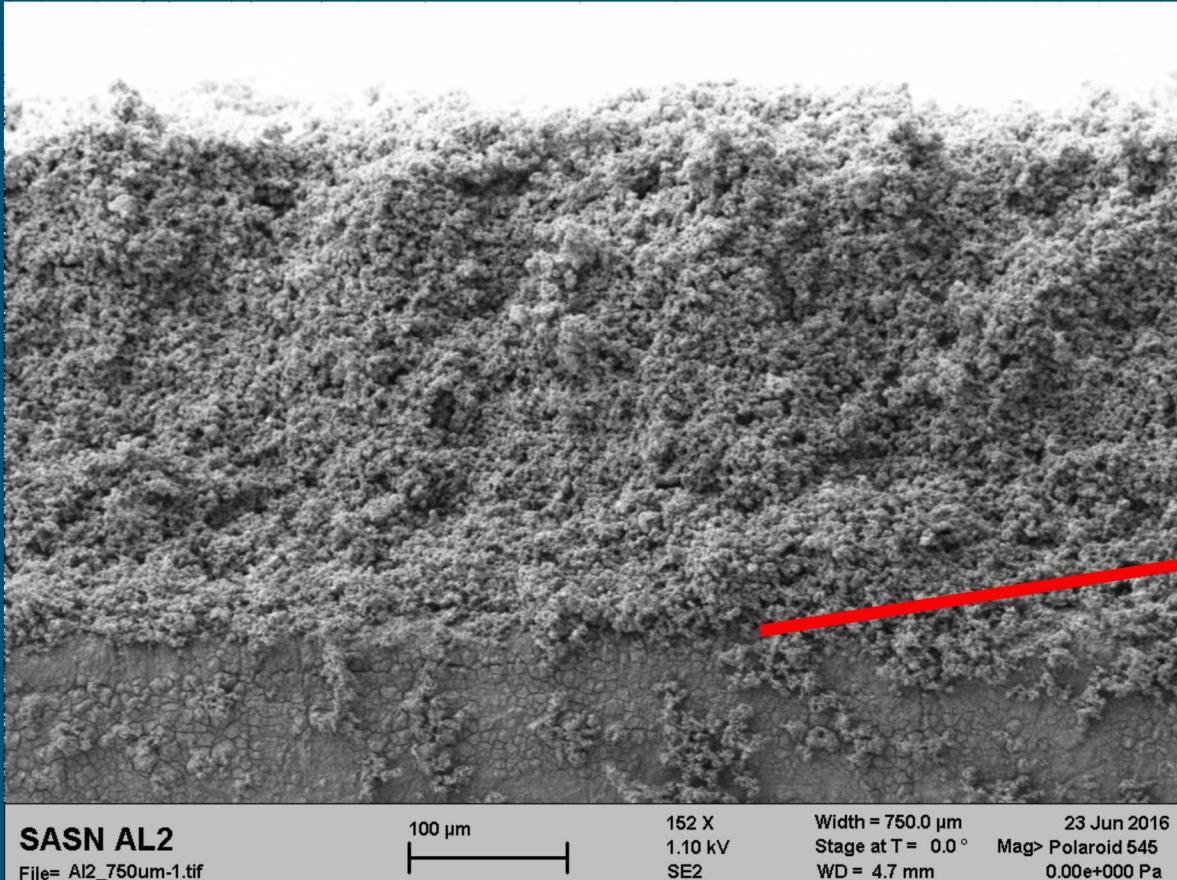
Process Variability

Unmodified Explosive & Aluminum Substrate



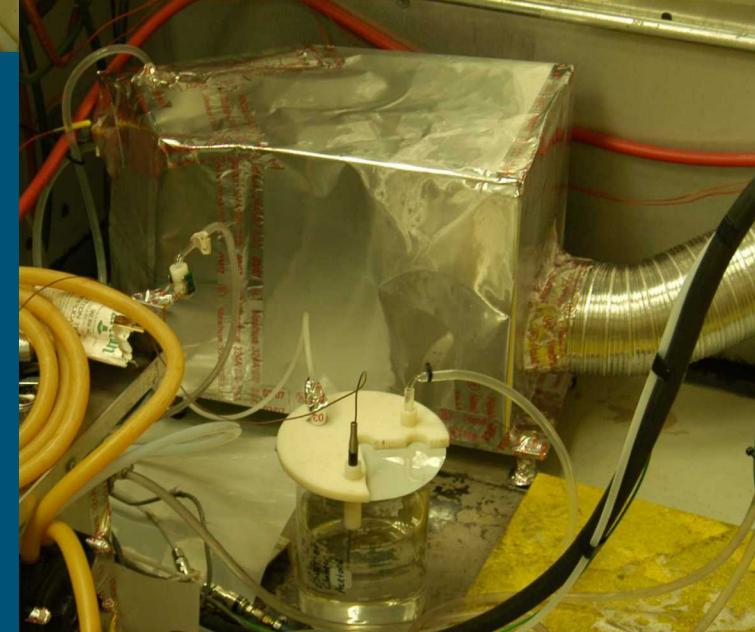
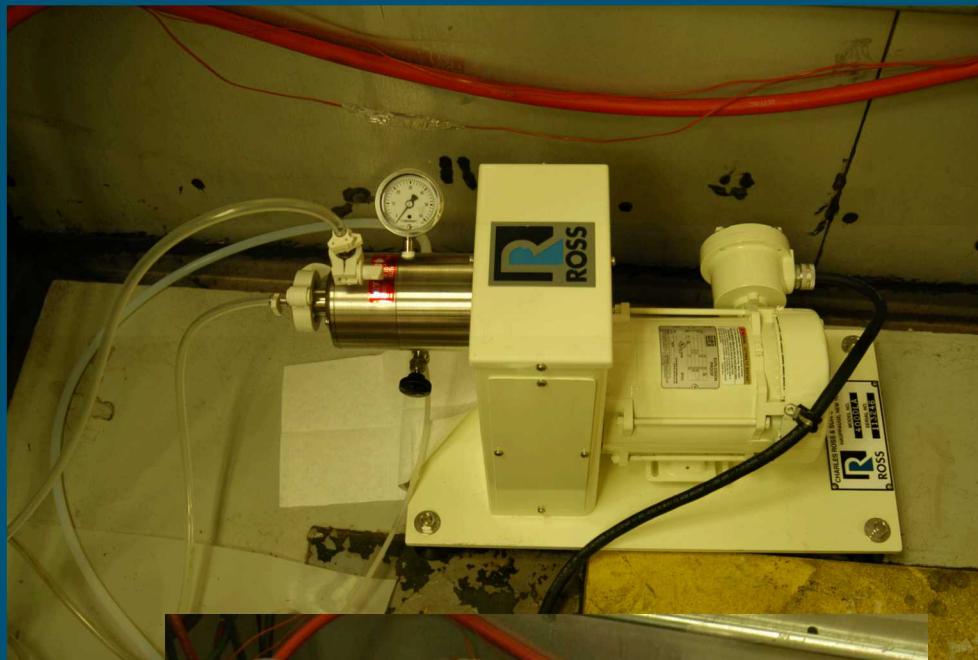
Process Variability

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



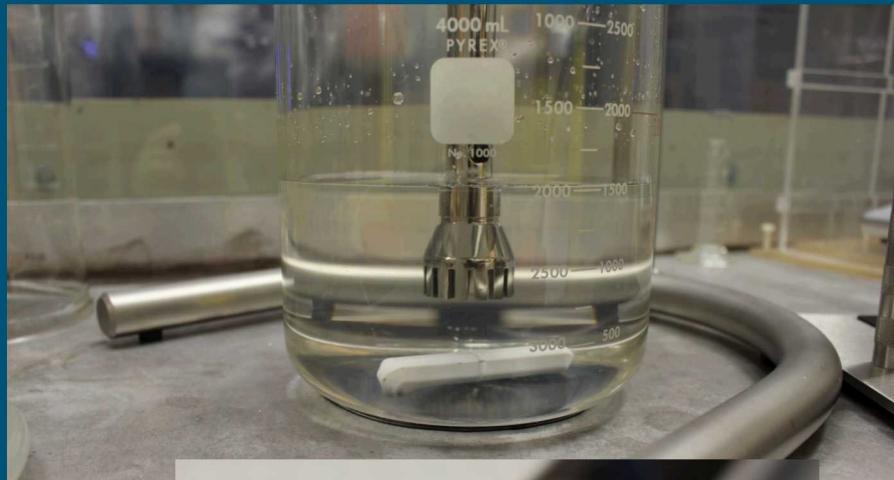
Modified Processing Techniques

High-shear mixing (HSM) equipment



Modified Processing Techniques

High-shear mixing (HSM) equipment



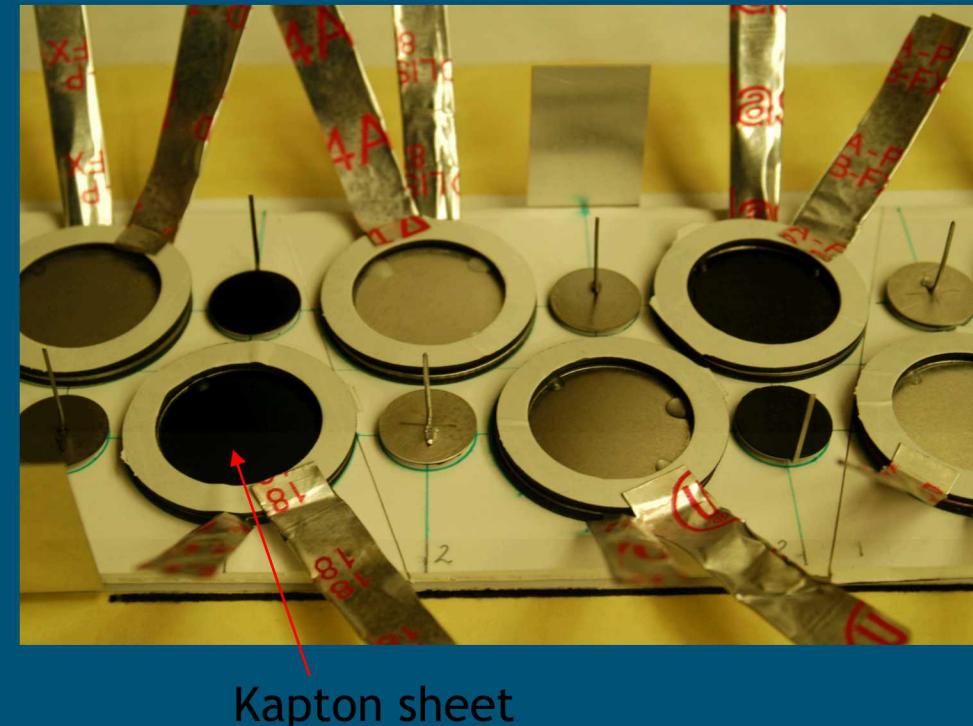
Modified Processing Techniques

Subsequent testing on 3 different substrate types:

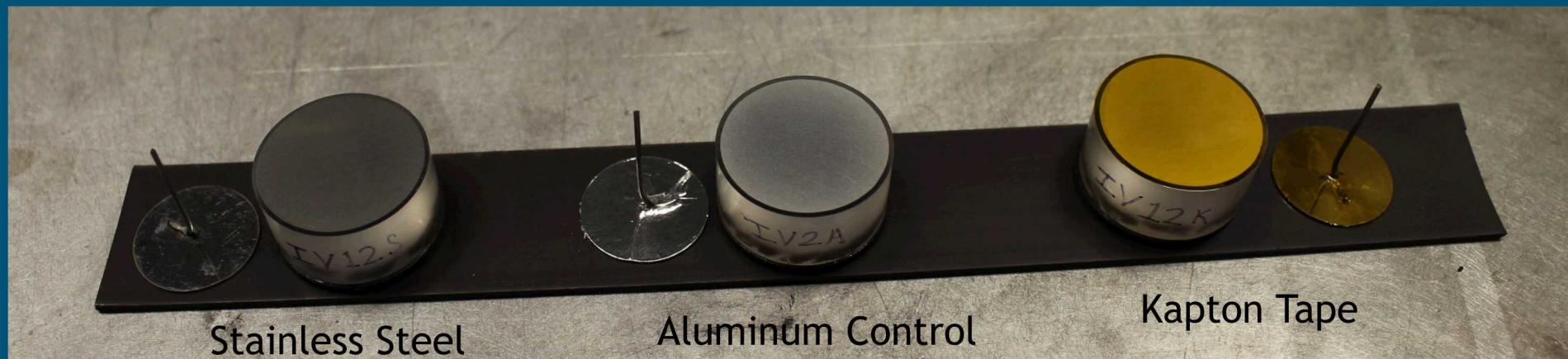
1. Stainless steels (SS) (300 and 400 series)
2. Kapton (tapes and sheet)
3. 1100-O series aluminum for control dataset

Compare modified HE vs unmodified

Kapton and SS thought to be chemically compatible



Kapton sheet



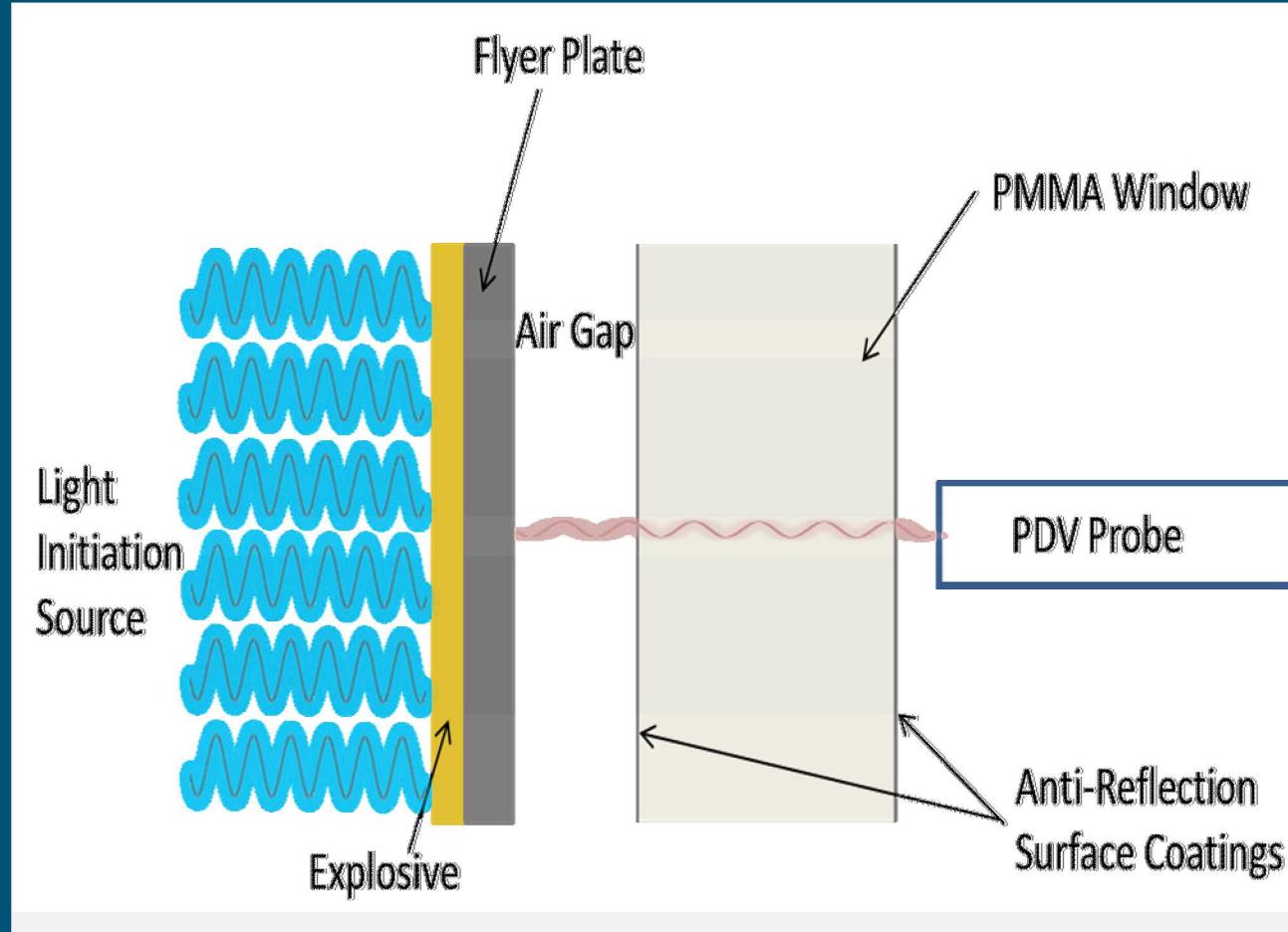
Kapton Tape

Improved Flyer Plate Experiments



Experimental Set-up

High Shear Mixed Explosive & Kapton Substrate

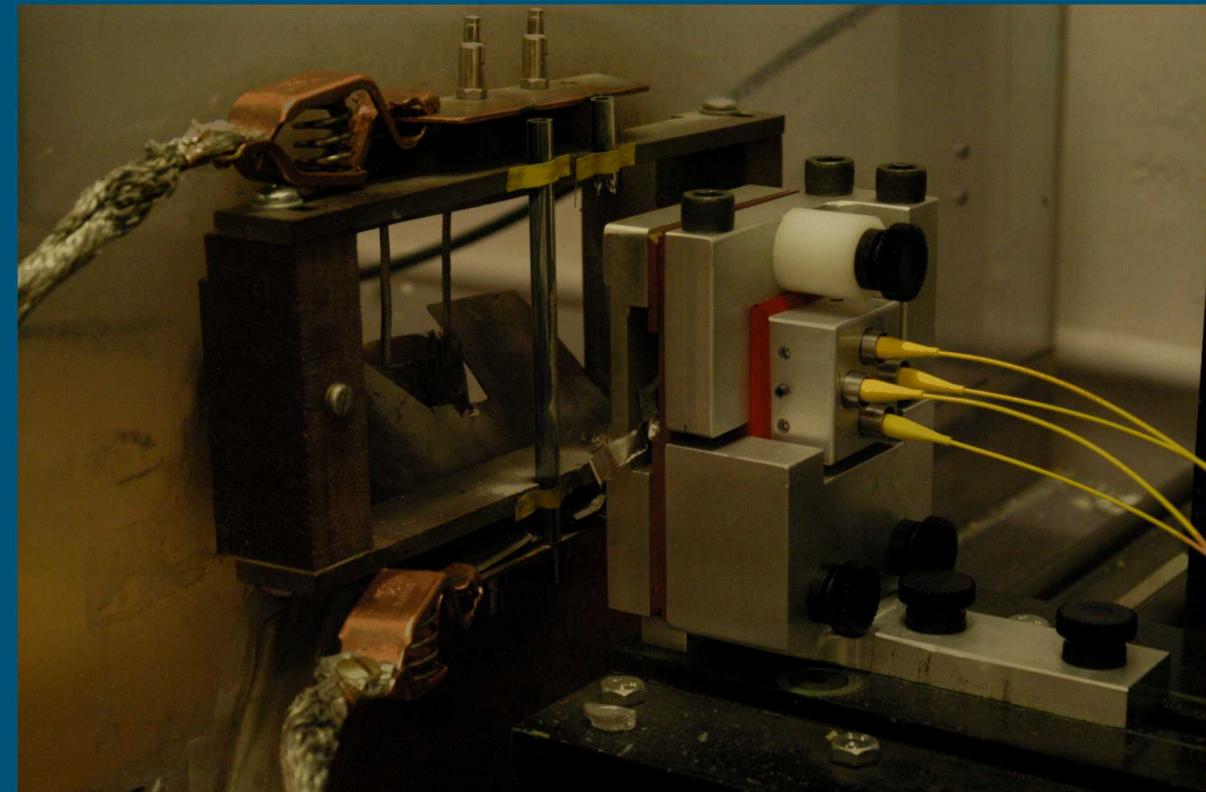
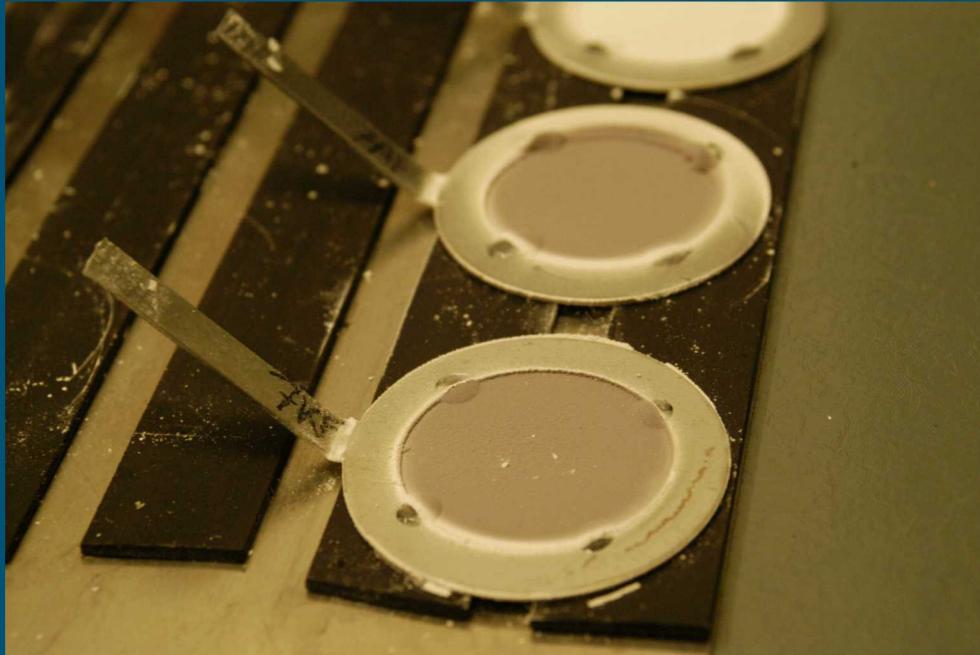


Improved Flyer Plate Experiments



Experimental Set-up

High Shear Mixed Explosive & Kapton Substrate

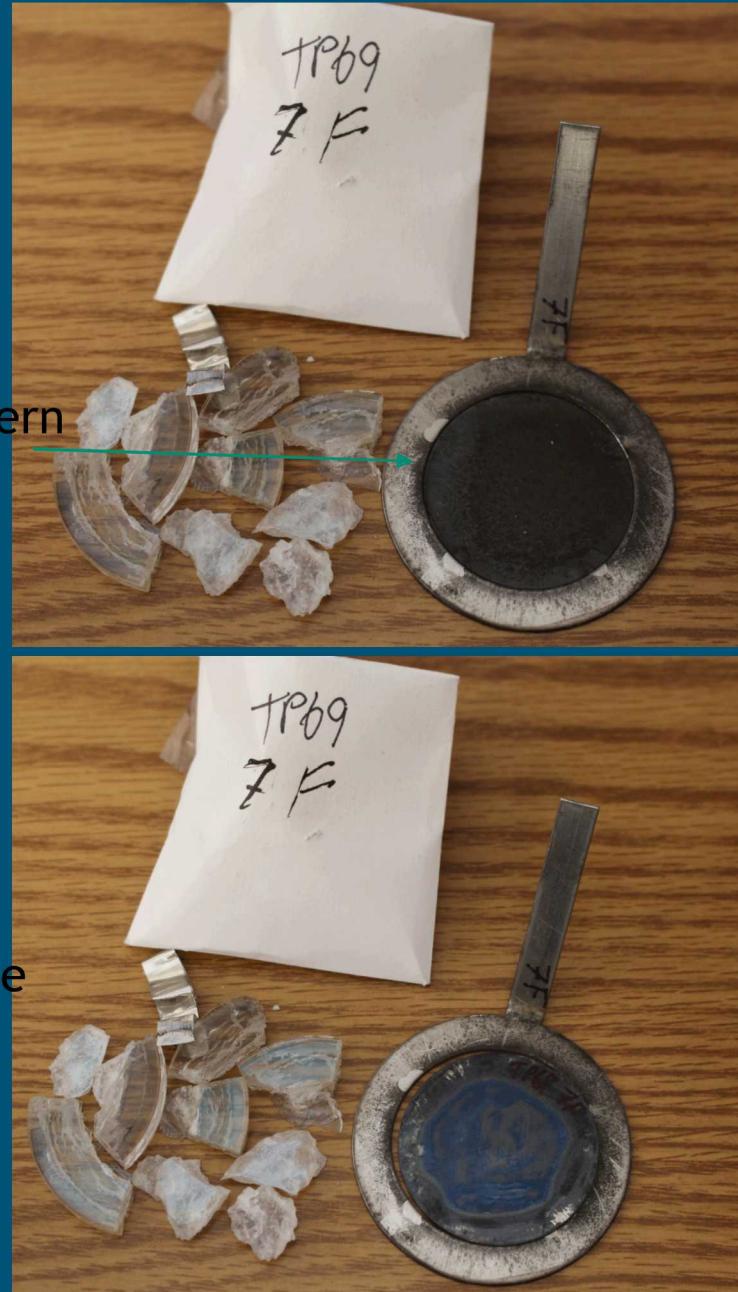


Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

Post-shot



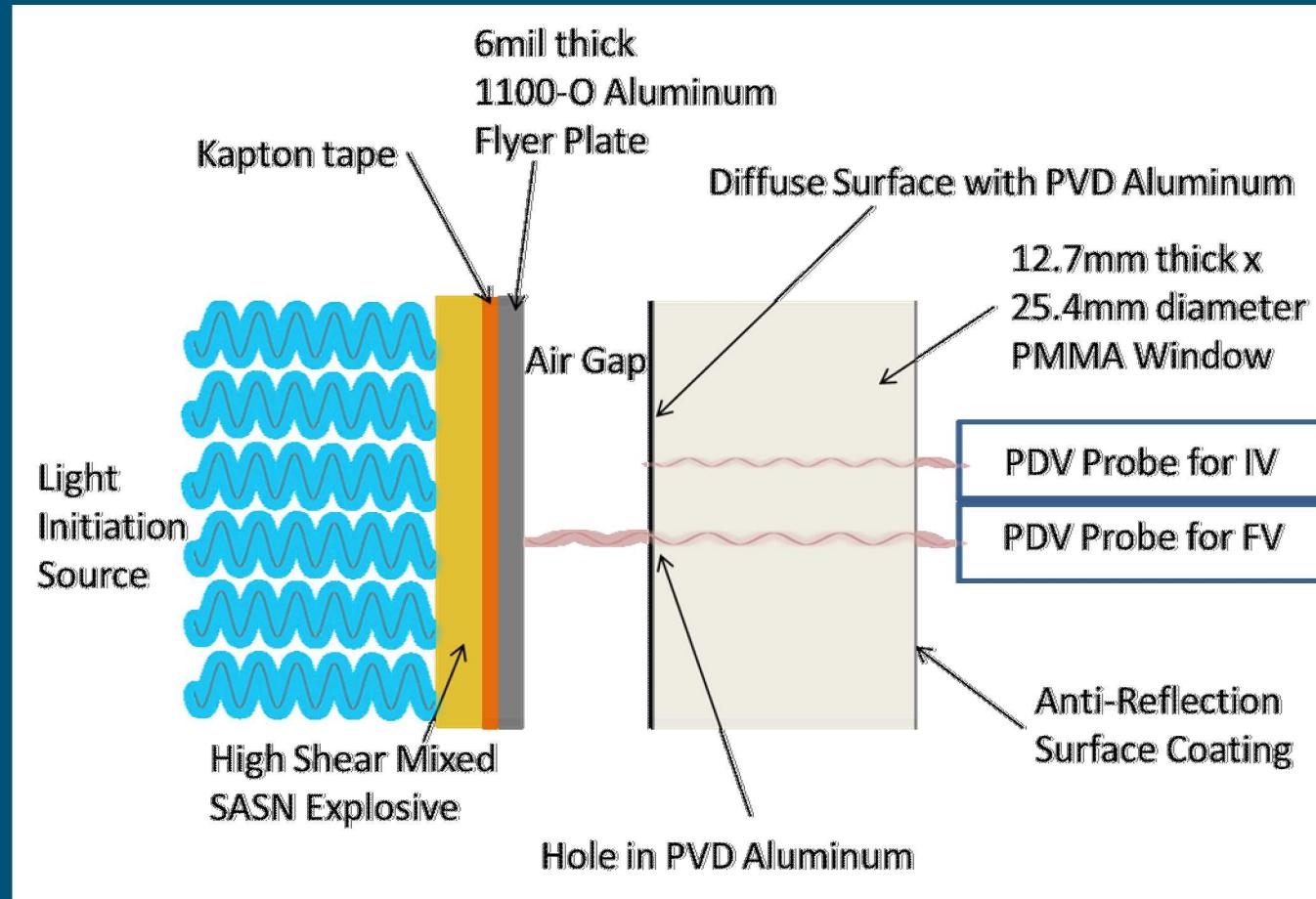
Impact Side



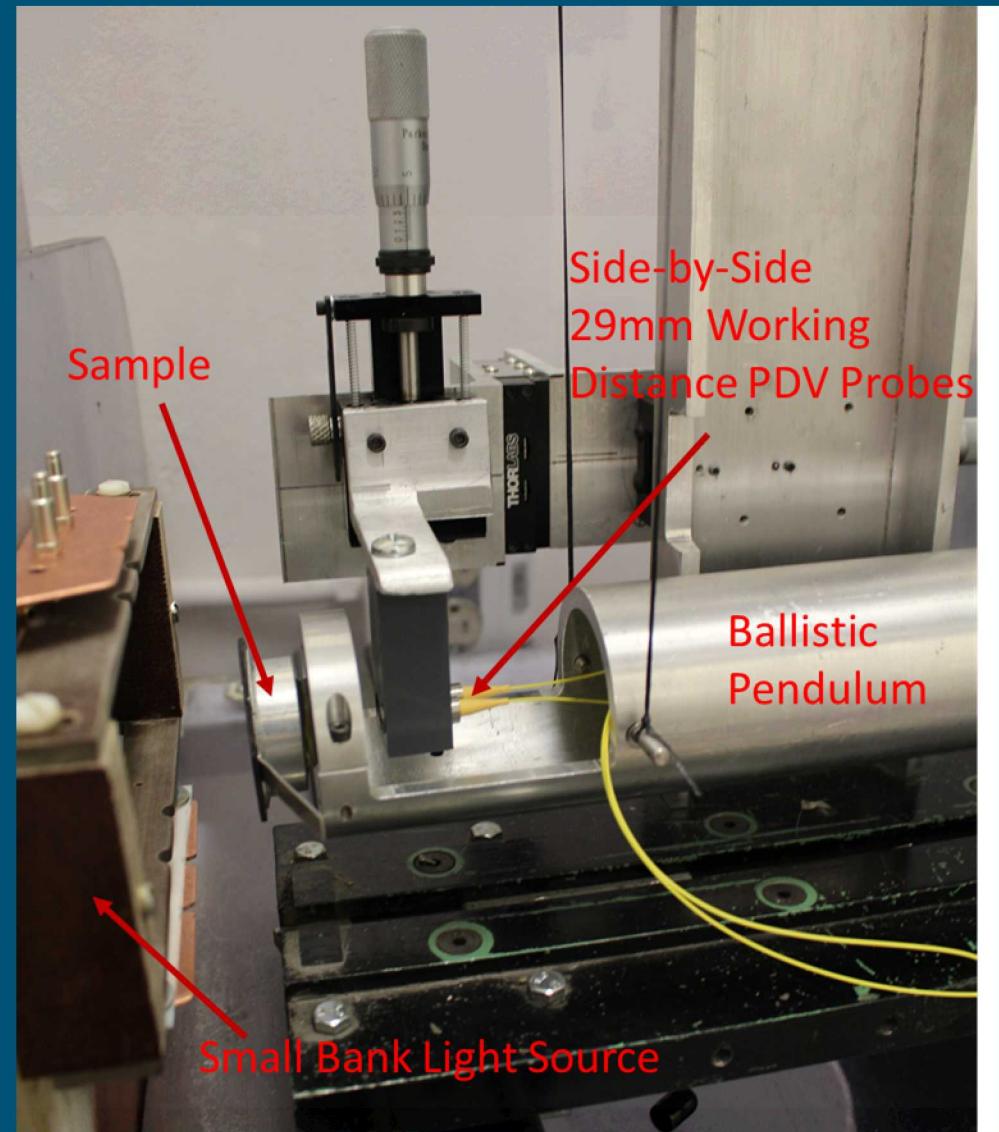
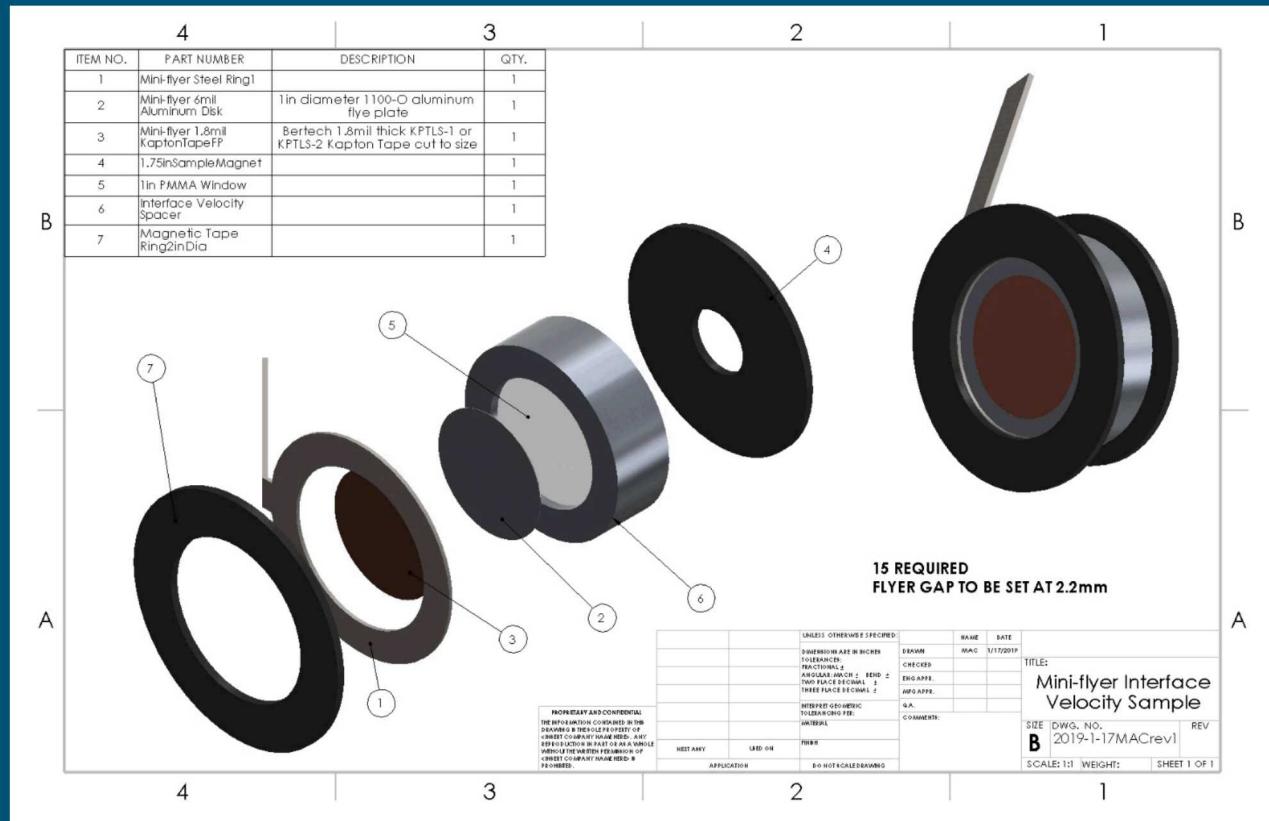
Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

Experimental Set-up

Modified Explosive & Composite Kapton/Aluminum Flyer Plate



Improved Flyer Plate Experiments



Improved Flyer Plate Experiments

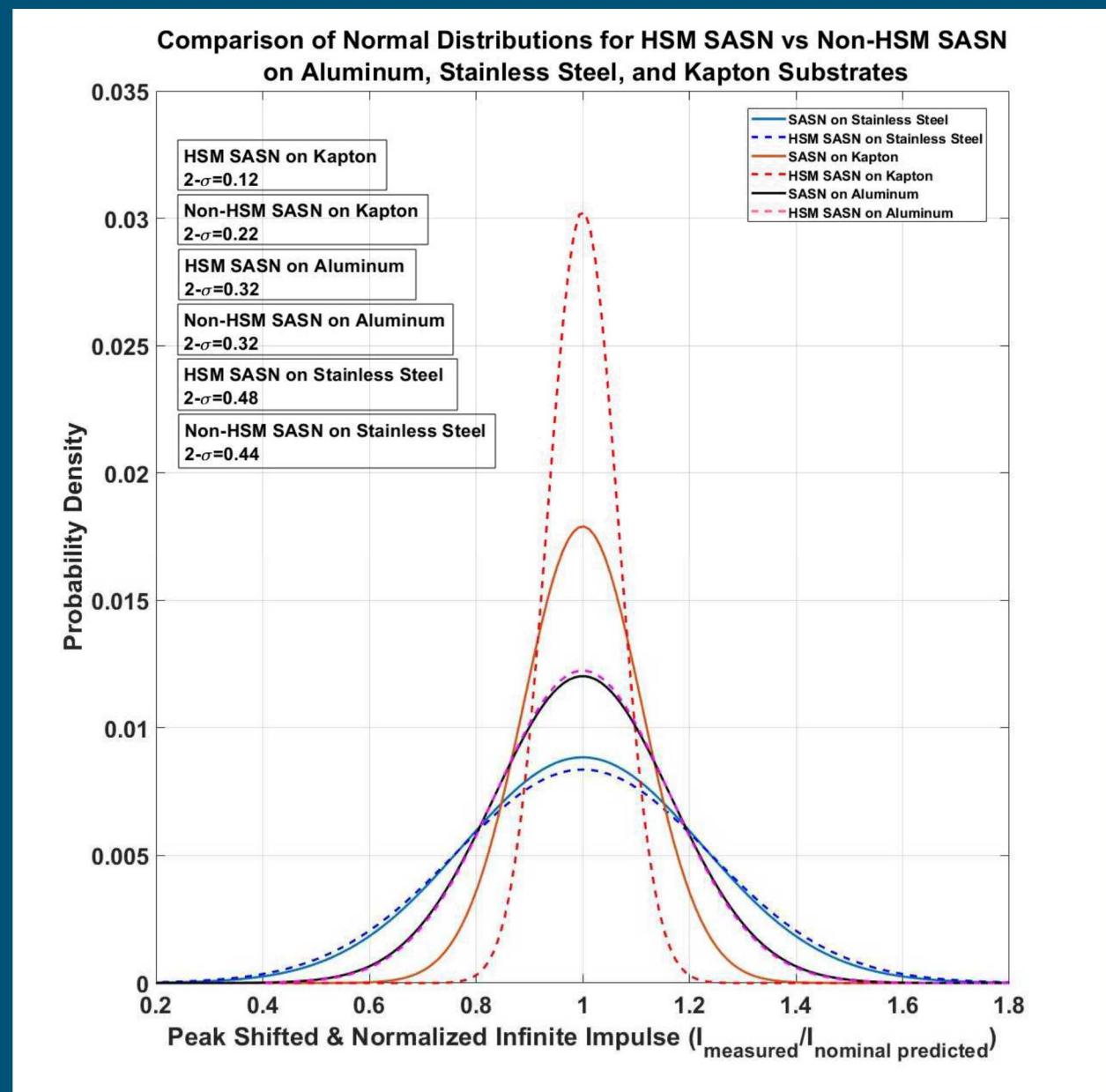


Post-shot



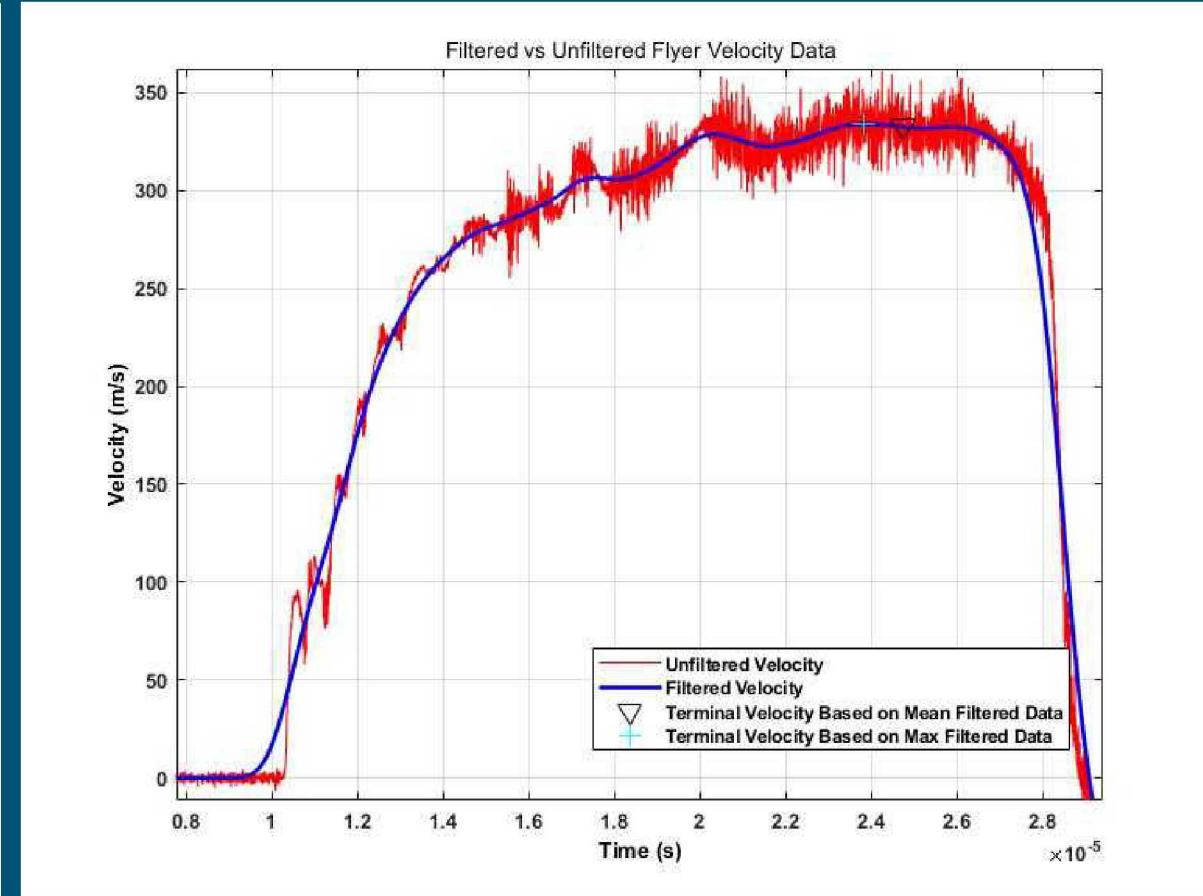
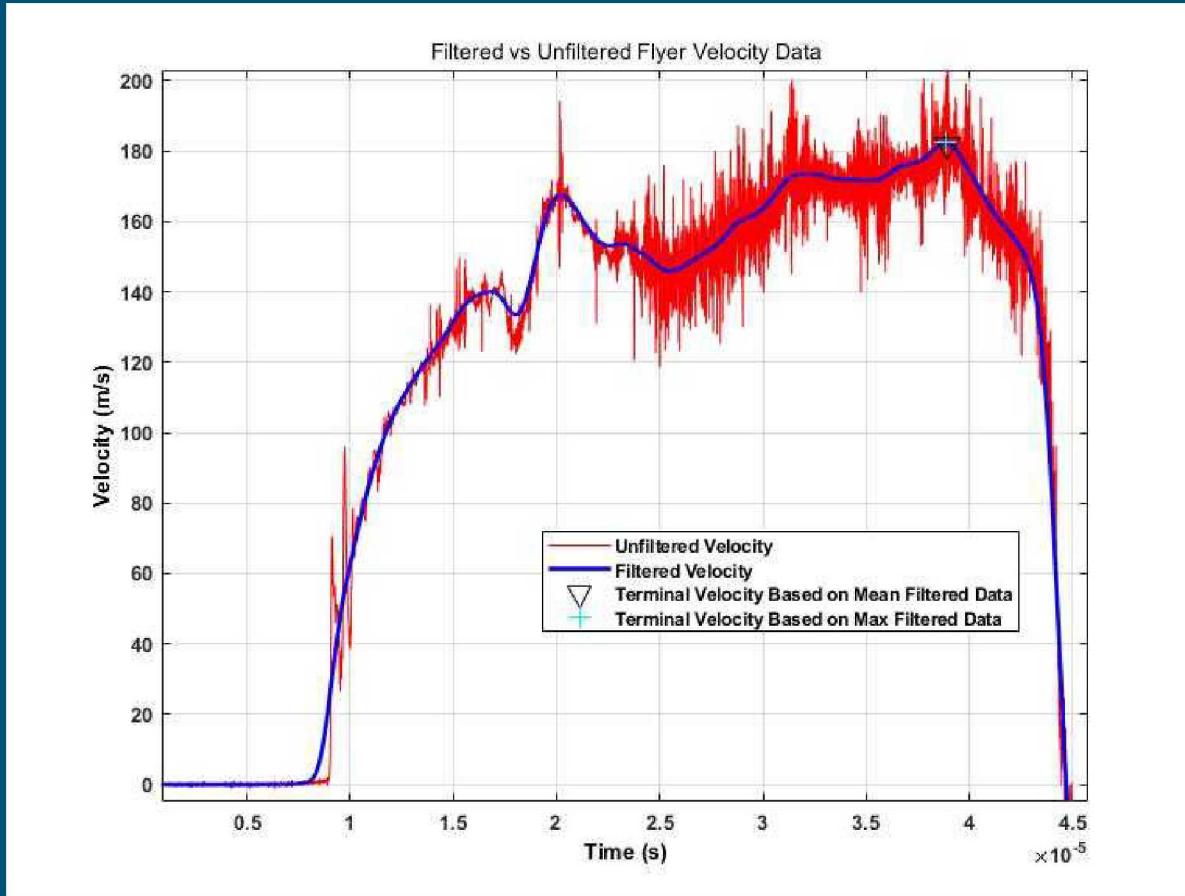
Results

- 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



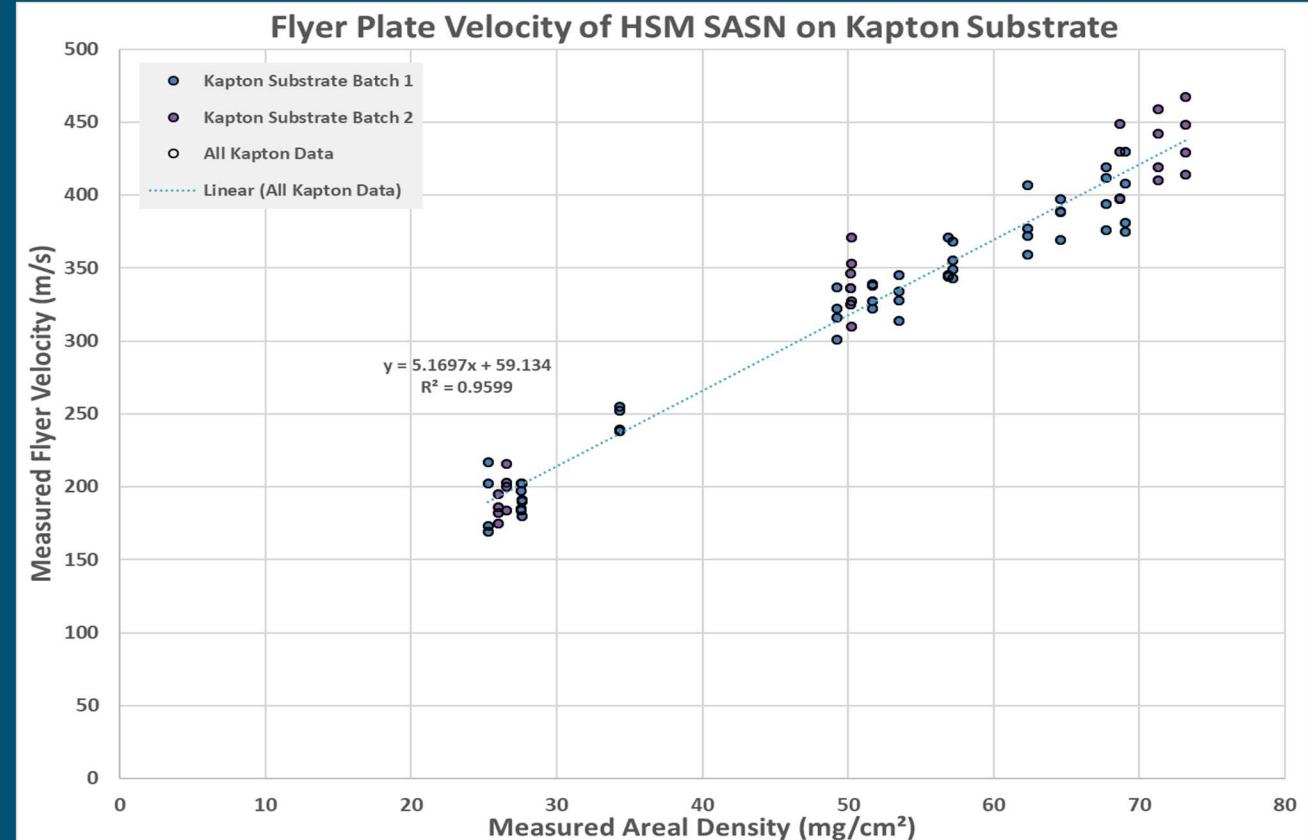
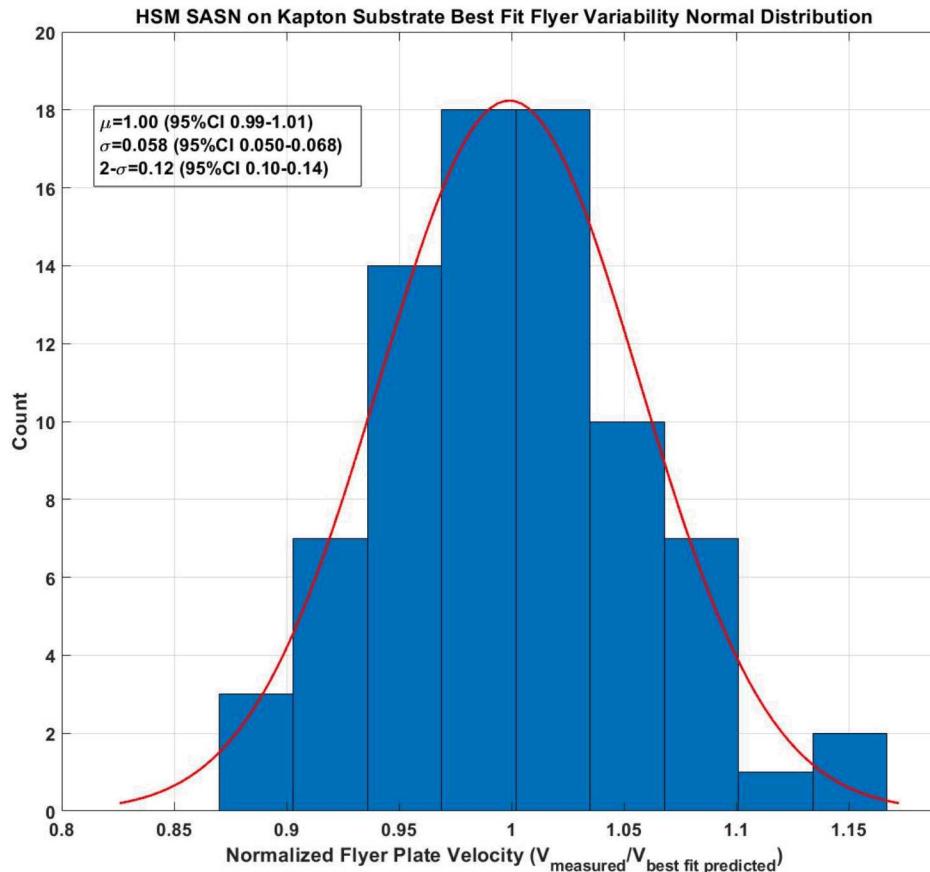
Results

20 mil Kapton R sheet flyer plates



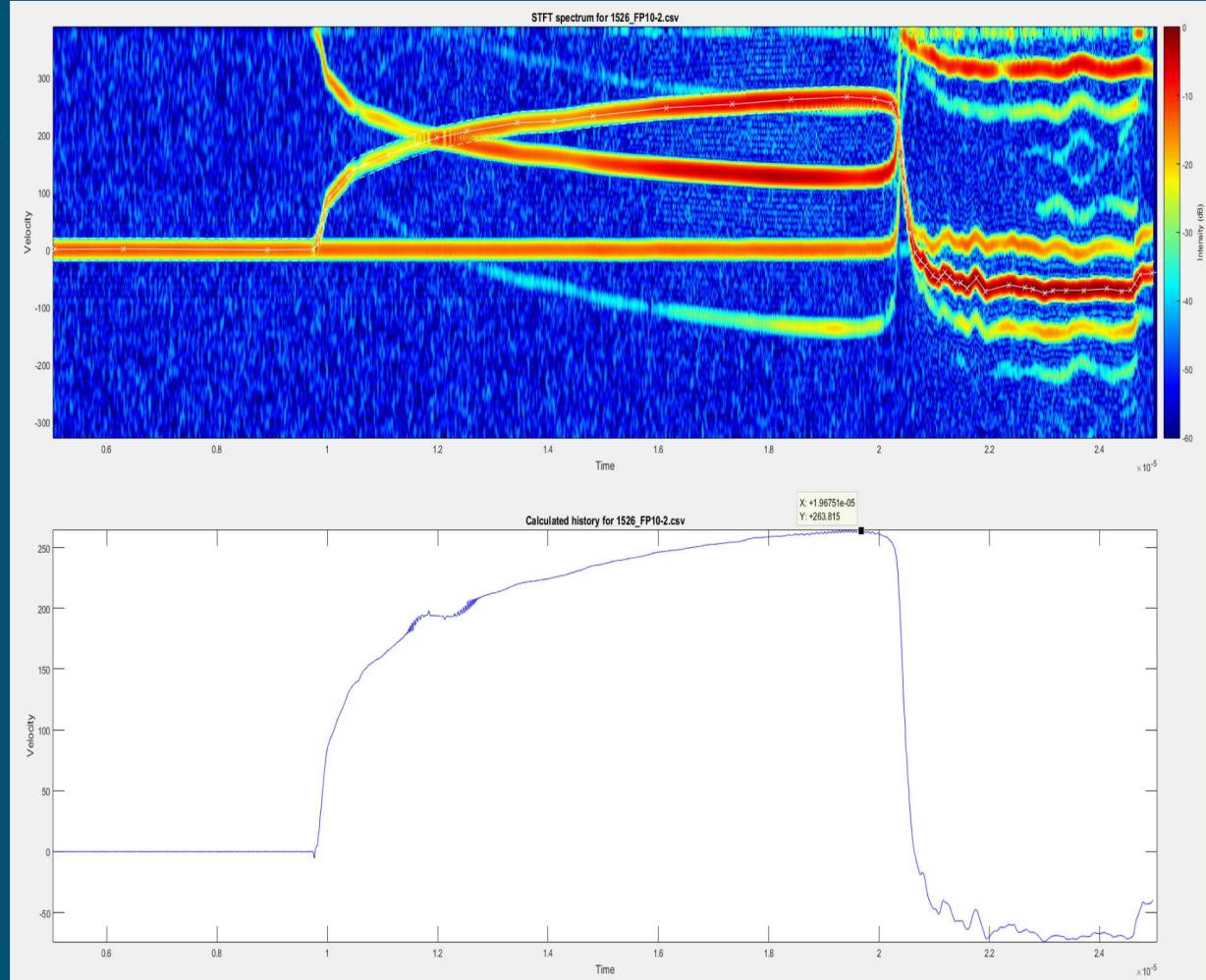
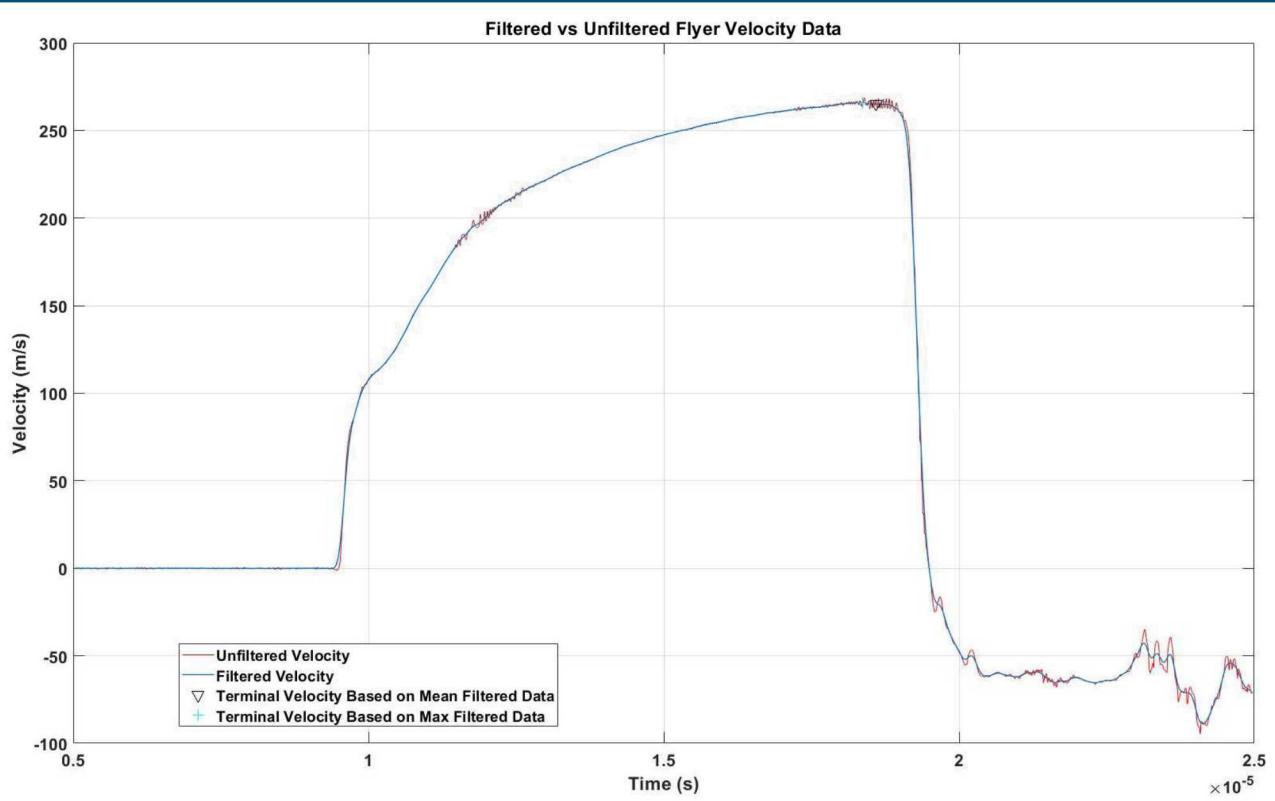
Results

20 mil Kapton R sheet flyer plates



Results

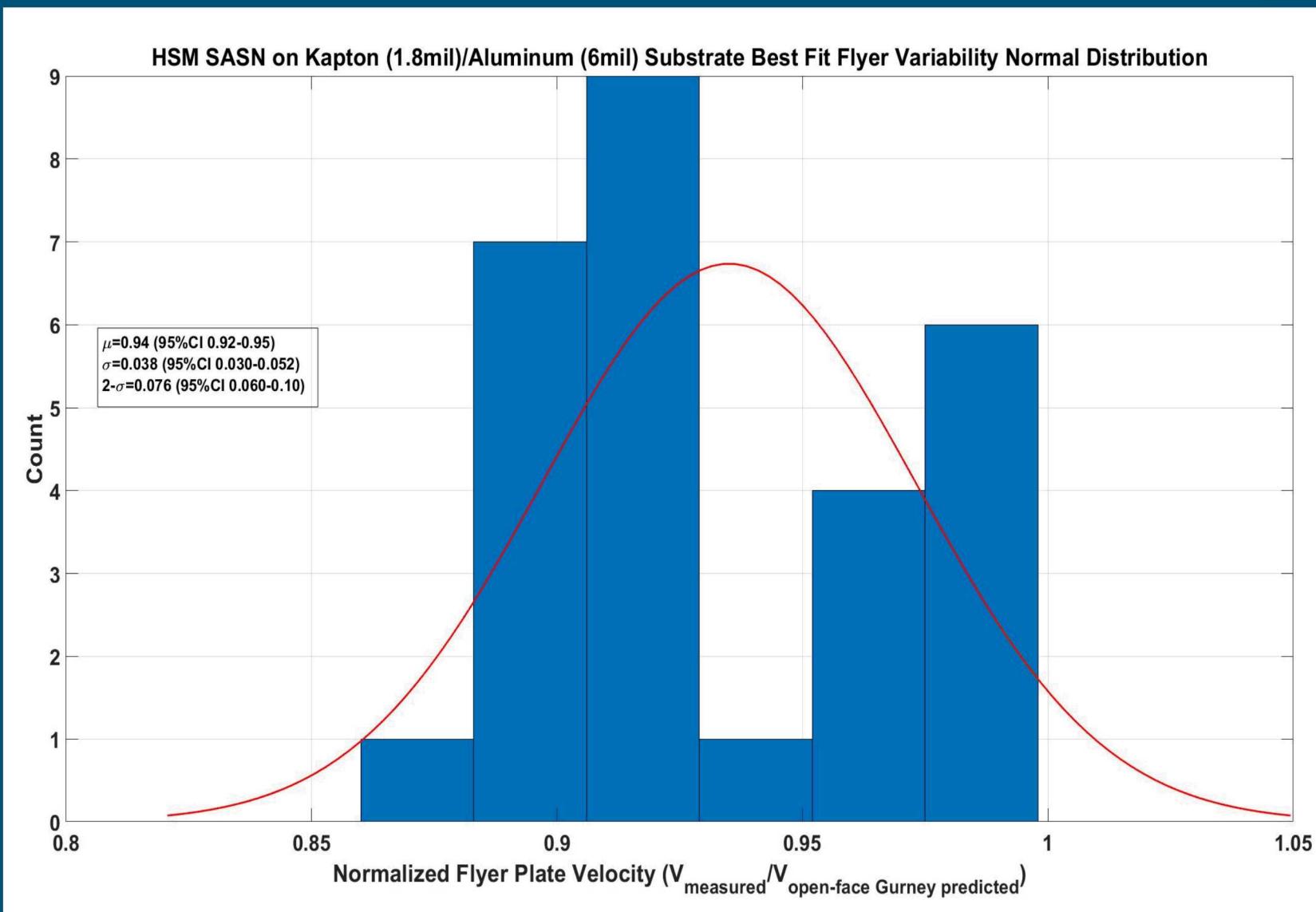
Composite Flyer Plates



Results

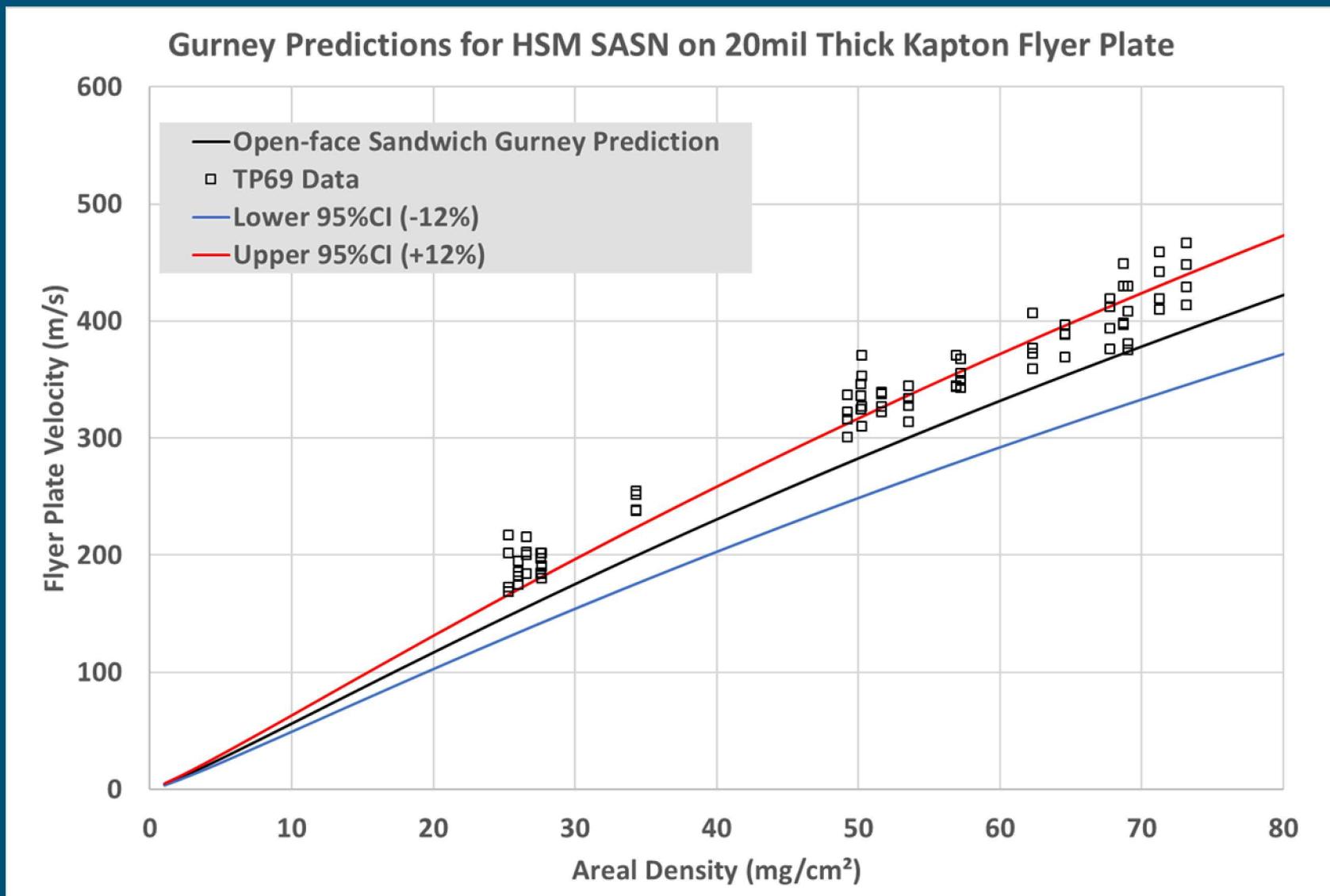
Composite Flyer Plates

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



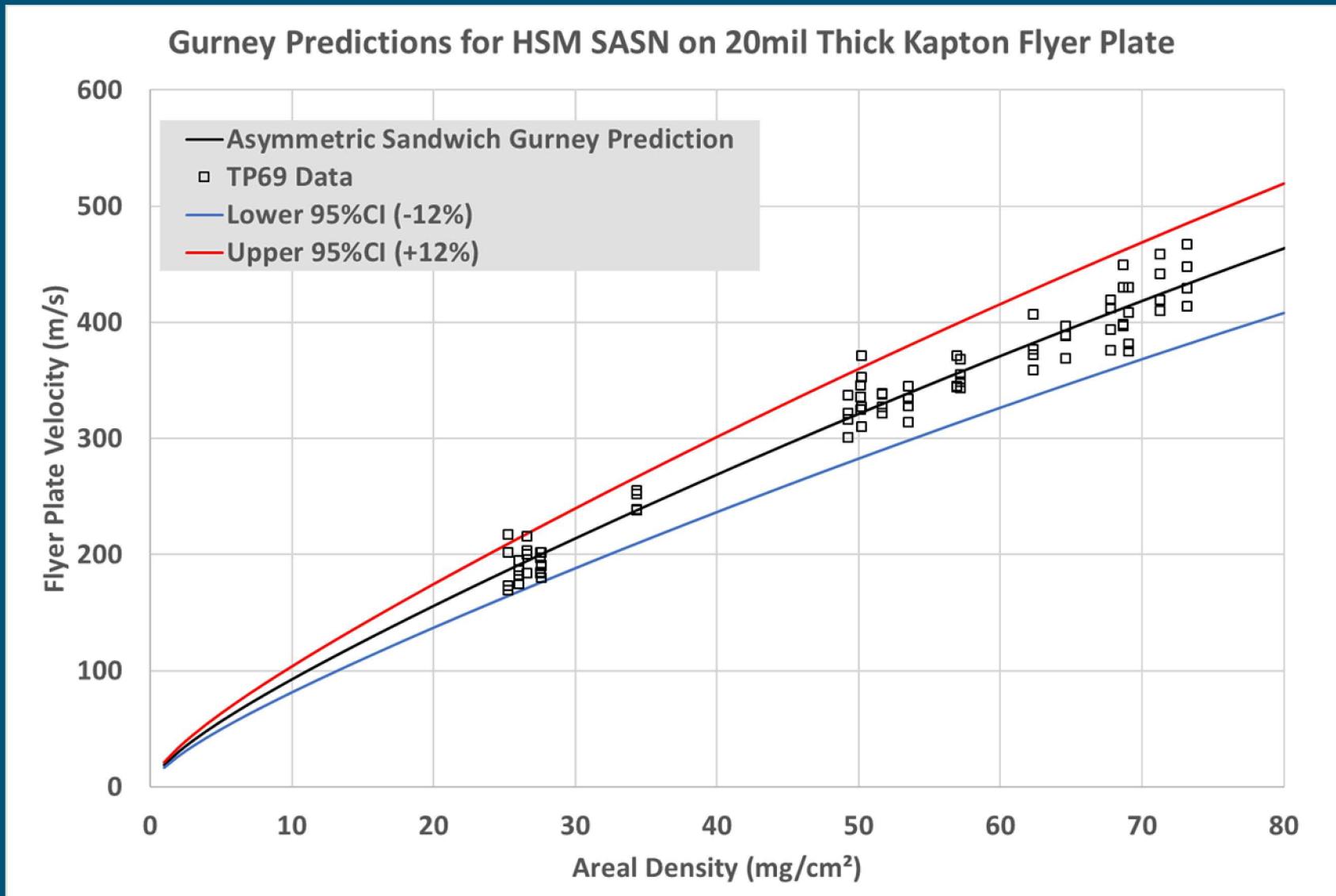
Application of Gurney Analysis

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



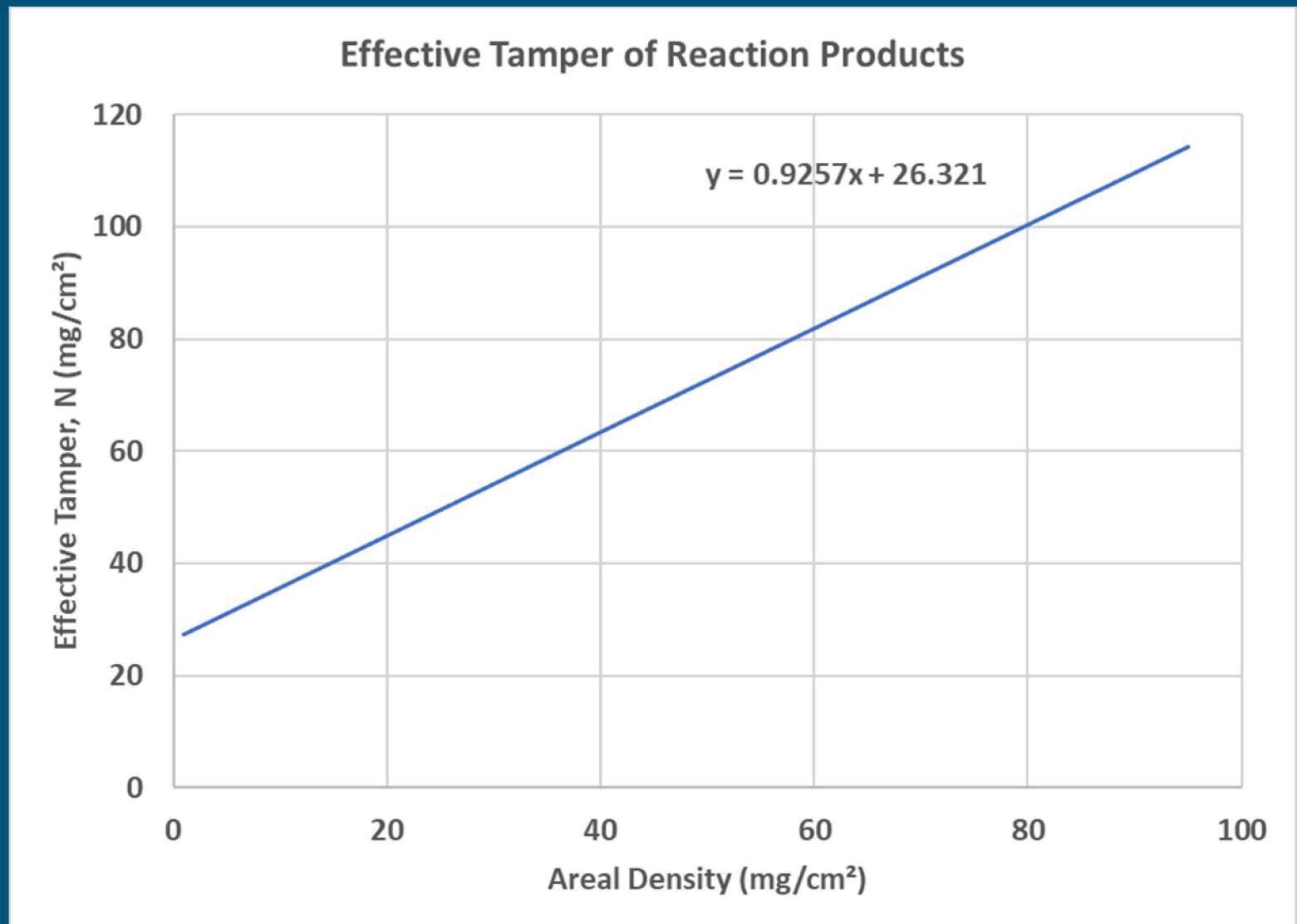
Application of Gurney Analysis

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



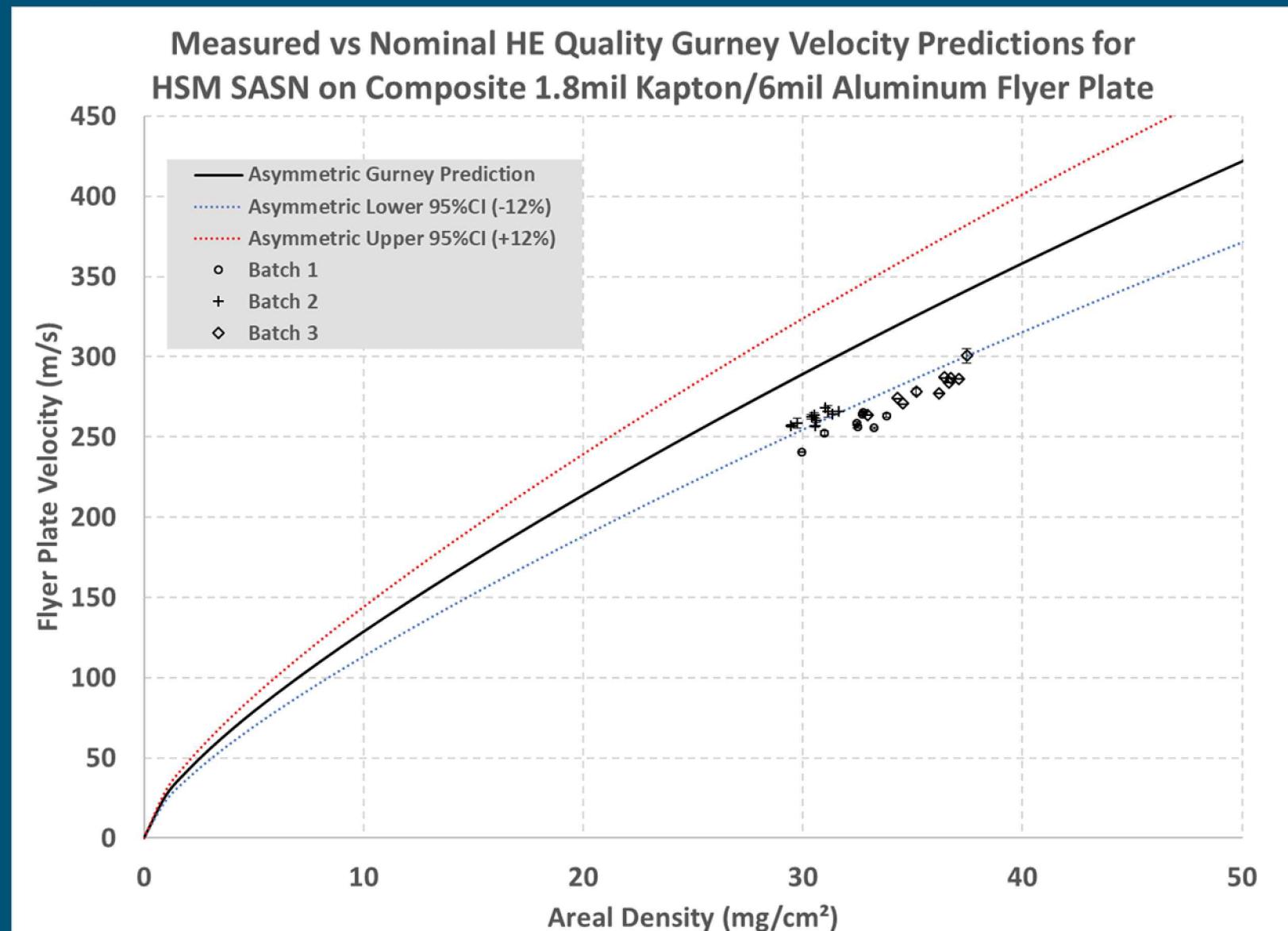
Application of Gurney Analysis

- 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

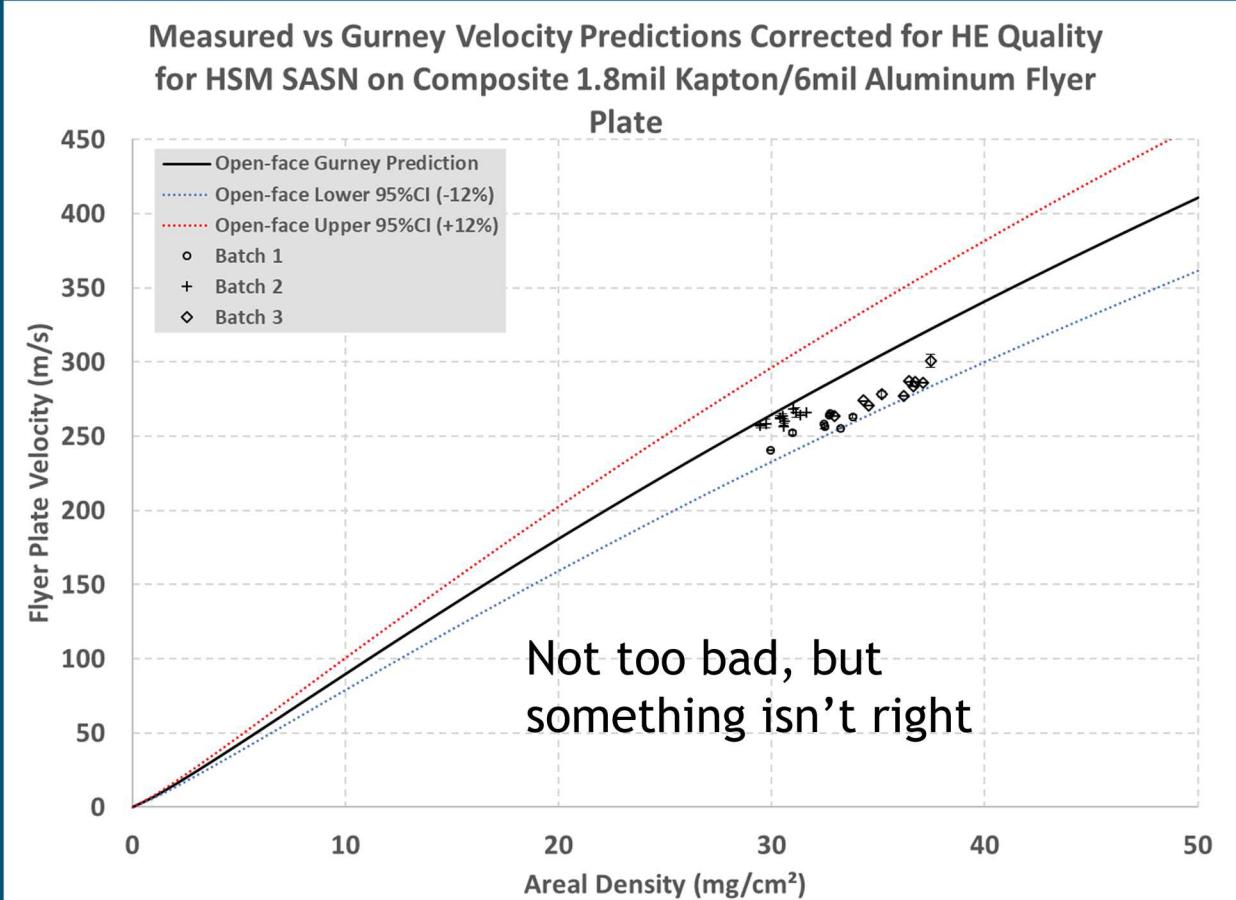
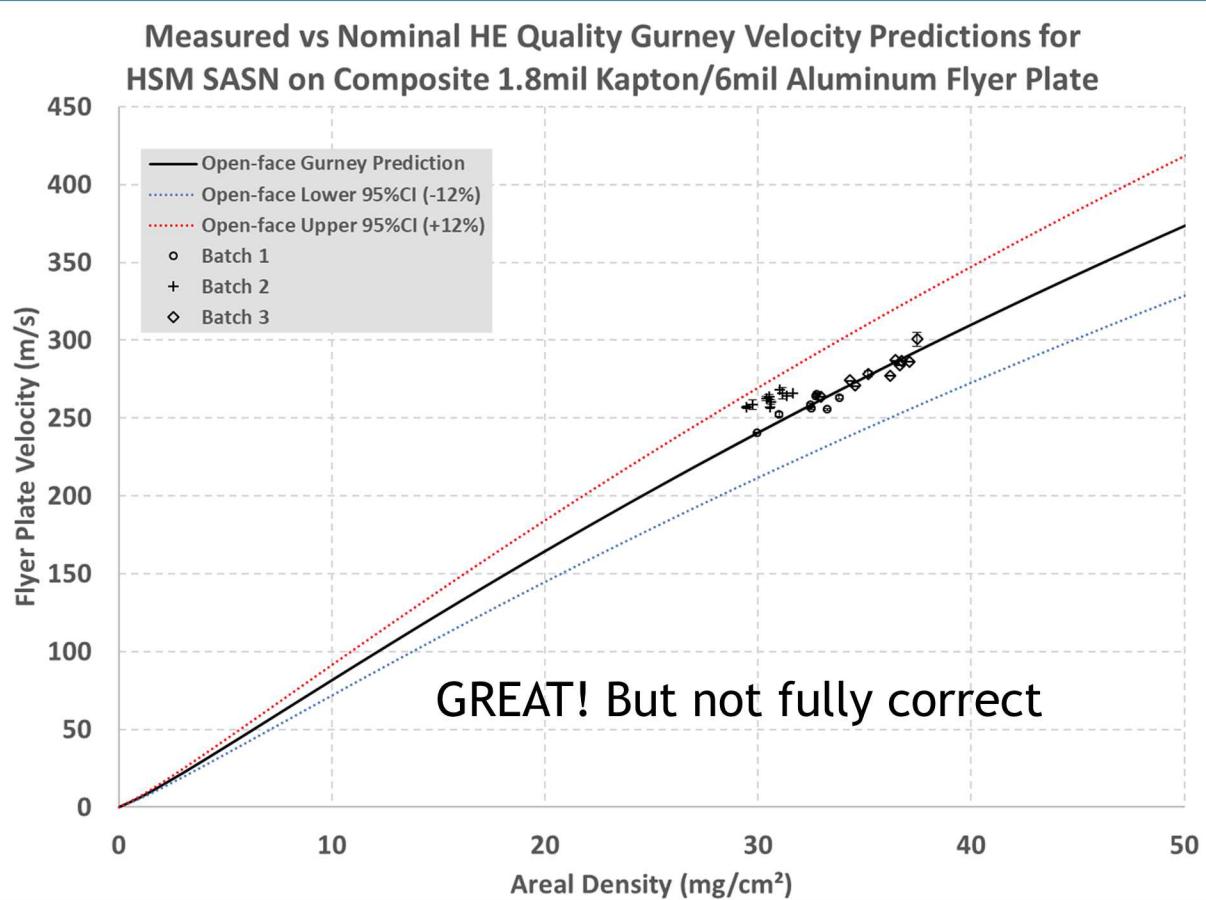


- What was different?
 - Less massive flyer plates: $M=47.3 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ vs 70.7 mg/cm^2
 - Composite flyer plate
 - Air gaps smaller on this test series: 2.3mm average vs $\sim 5\text{mm}$ average

- HE Quality was:
 - Batch 1=111%
 - Batch 2=109%
 - Batch 3=109%

vs TP69
Batch 1=98%
Batch 2=103%

Application of Gurney Analysis



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