

# TNT 在钢筋混凝土靶中爆炸的试验研究

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**摘要:**对TNT炸药进行了不同装药量、不同装药位置钢筋混凝土靶中爆炸作用的模拟试验,用传感器测量了典型位置处的质点压力和质点加速度,对爆炸后效进行了观察。结果表明,装药的爆炸作用与多个因素有关,其中装药量以及埋深对其影响很大;对于直径为1m,长为1m的C-35钢筋混凝土靶,药量小于100g时,无法将其破坏;爆炸近区端面质点的加速度达到 $10^4$  g量级。

**关键词:**爆炸力学;钢筋混凝土;靶中爆炸;冲击波;质点加速度

中图分类号: TJ760.3<sup>+1</sup>

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1007-7812(2009)05-0033-04

## Experimental Study on Explosion of TNT in Reinforced Concrete Targets

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**Abstract:** The simulative experiments of explosion effect in the reinforced concrete targets with different charge mass and charge positions were carried out. The particle pressure and acceleration of critical positions were measured by the sensor. The burst damage effect was observed. The results show that there are several parameters that affect the explosion effect. The charge mass and burial depth have reinforcing effect on the explosion power. The C-35 reinforced concrete targets, whose diameter and thickness both are 1 m, can not be completely destroyed when the charge mass was less than 100 g. The quantity of particle acceleration of near field region can reach to  $10^4$  g.

**Key words:** explosion mechanics; reinforced concrete; explosion in targets; shock wave; particle acceleration

## 引言

对深埋于地下的工事进行有效打击,单靠动能弹的侵彻破坏作用是远远不够的,需要在保证战斗部足够强度的基础上不断提高战斗部的装填比。国内外对这方面的研究主要采取经验法、数值模拟和理论分析3种途径。郑应民等<sup>[1]</sup>采用新的测试方法得到了混凝土靶中不同位置处的压力和加速度随时间的变化曲线。王清洁等<sup>[2]</sup>通过量纲分析得到了多层复合介质中爆破破坏效应的计算公式。周宁等<sup>[3]</sup>应用量纲分析方法对装药在多层复合介质的破坏效应进行了分析。宋浦等<sup>[4]</sup>利用爆炸相似理论讨论了

在相同装药情况下不同埋深时爆坑、炸深与埋深之间的关系。谭可可等<sup>[5]</sup>对钢纤维混凝土的抗接触爆炸性能进行了初步的研究,得到了其爆炸压缩半径系数。李小军等<sup>[6]</sup>对多层介质中装药起爆位置对爆炸能量传递影响进行了数值仿真研究。武海军<sup>[7-9]</sup>采用TCK和HJC模型建立了钢筋混凝土内爆炸的计算模型,对钢筋混凝土内爆炸毁伤破坏效应进行了数值计算分析。

为探索靶中爆炸及爆轰后效的威力毁伤规律,本研究对TNT炸药进行了相同装药位置、不同装药量以及相同装药量、不同装药位置的钢筋混凝土靶中爆炸作用模拟试验,测试了不同情况下的压力曲线以及典型位置的质点加速度并观测爆炸后效。

收稿日期:2009-03-21; 修回日期:2009-07-15

基金项目:国家重大安全基础研究项目资助

收稿日期:顾晓辉(1964—),男,教授,博士生导师,主要从事弹药侵彻及其爆炸研究。





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