

The resistance of the battery detonator is too high

Do electric detonators need a blasting galvanometer?

When using electric detonators, the continuity and resistance of the individual detonator as well as the entire circuit needs to be tested with a blasting galvanometer. A blasting galvanometer is used to check the individual detonators prior to making the primer and again prior to stemming the borehole.

Why do electric detonators have secondary explosive charges?

Secondary explosive charges of electric detonators are intended to increase the energy of the primary initiating impulse and transfer the detonation process to the main charge.

How much current does an electric detonator draw?

By contrast, the current in an electric detonator with a fuse of (typical) resistance = 6 ohms will be 2 amps; more than enough to fire the fuses used in commercial electric detonators. In fact the ASIC also presents a high resistance to current flow, so the actual current drawn by an electronic detonator is tens or hundreds of microamps.

How much impact energy can a detonator withstand?

This detonator withstands an impact energy of up to 50 J without spontaneous detonation. In connection with high initiation energy and the need to use special explosive devices, the detonator has no prospect of wide industrial application.

Which high-voltage detonator is best?

From the standpoint of safety, reliability, and dimensions, a domestic high-voltage detonator of the ATED-15 type, developed by the Russian Federal Nuclear Center at the All-Russian Research Institute of Experimental Physics for special work has the best characteristics.

Does an electric detonator have a shunt?

All electric detonators produced in the USA have shunts on the free ends of the leg wires. The shunt provides a low resistance path to prevent current from flowing through the bridge wire of the electric detonator. In other words, with a shunt both of the leg wires are at the same potential to prevent extraneous current flow into the detonator.

If using an AC adapter or a high-voltage power supply then it may be a good idea to add a redundant over-voltage protection in case the zener fails open. For the measurement consider adding an op-amp to amplify the voltage to be measured if the expected resistance/voltage is too low with respect to the ADC range.

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resistance causes a greater voltage drop than intended or if there is a failure to connect all the intended electric detonators into the circuit. When using electric detonators, the continuity and resistance of the individual detonator as well as the entire circuit needs to be tested with a blasting

Traditional blasting systems use technologies such as electric delay detonator systems (developed in the 1950s) and non-electric detonator systems (developed in the 1970s) to initiate a detonation ...

According to the results of theoretical and experimental studies based on the theory of nonlinear multiple resonance processes in complex dynamic systems, a new design of special electric detonators is proposed. The characteristics and results of ...

testing explosive circuits, the detonator will read a resistance of 50 to 60 Ohms (due to the resistance in the hardware). To check detonator resistance, place one probe of the blaster's meter on the center conductor of the firing head and the other on the outside of the shooting adapter. If a poor connection has been made then the resistance ...

When the value of internal resistance is low, the battery is able to carry a significant amount of current. On the other hand, a battery with high internal resistance can only carry a small amount of current. Fig.1 shows an example of the internal configuration of a battery. Ideally, a battery's internal resistance should be zero, allowing for ...

High internal resistance in a pack can make it less efficient, reduce its range, and create too much heat in EVs, which can be dangerous and shorten the battery's life. Therefore, calculating and reducing the internal resistance of battery packs is crucial in designing efficient, safe, and long-lasting battery systems.

fact the ASIC also presents a high resistance to current flow, so the actual current drawn by an electronic detonator is tens or hundreds of microamps. Input resistors can have different power ratings, but all will fail if the power they carry (voltage x current) is too high. When an input resistor fails open circuit it is effectively an ...

It was discovered that the resistance was far too high (about 800 milli-ohms) and subsequent investigation revealed very poor crimp connections to the terminating alligator clips. The leads were taken to a TV repair shop where the connections were soldered down properly and the jump leads now measure in at just 45 milliohms. Several different lengths of ...

Top: small nonel detonator with 2 ms delay for chaining nonel tubes; middle: class B SPD detonator; bottom: class C SPD detonator Inserting detonators into blocks of C-4 explosive. A detonator is a device used to make an explosive or explosive device explode. [1] Detonators come in a variety of types, depending on how they

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are initiated (chemically, mechanically, or ...

Resistance too high Fault currently present The fault is static Fault frequency this fault only occurred once i rooted around the trunk around the BST and i found these two wires touching my question is, since the safety ...

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o The resistance of the circuit should be measured, using an approved tester, to confirm that the exploder or firing equipment available can supply sufficient energy to reliably

The aim of the input resistors is to protect the printed circuit board (PCB) and its components from high current, which can damage the ASIC if it is directly supplied to it. The following example and Figure 2 below illustrate how the input resistors limit the current in an electronic detonator compared to an electric detonator:

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