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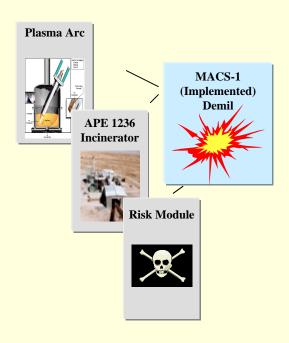
Chemical Compliance Systems



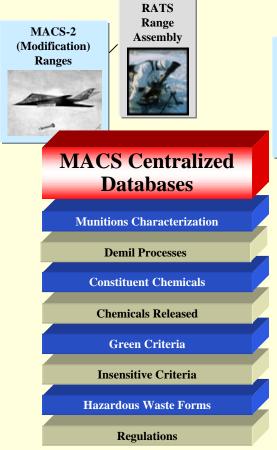
U. S. Army Defense Ammunition Center

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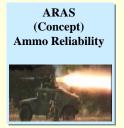
Munitions Analytical Compliance Systems (MACS)



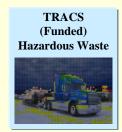






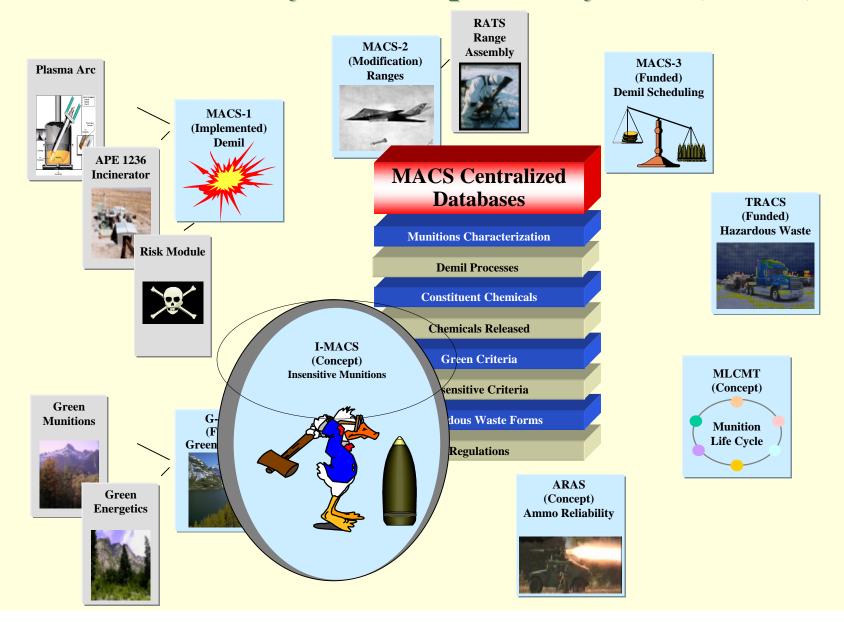




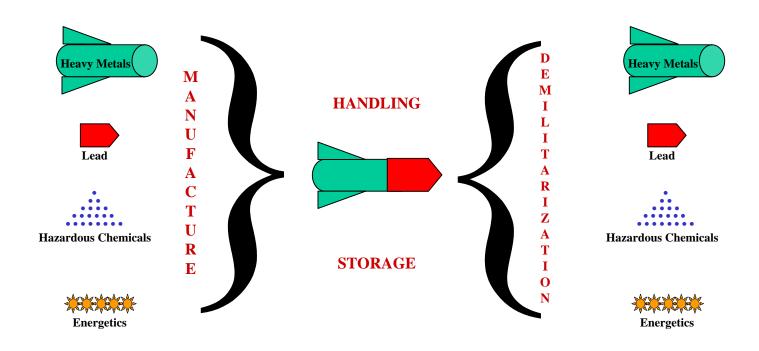




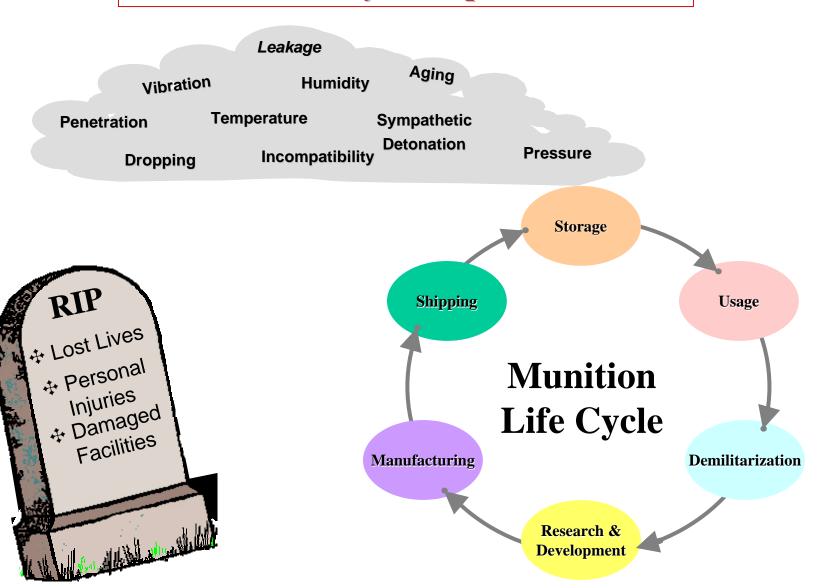
Munitions Analytical Compliance Systems (MACS)



Hazardous Munition Components, Parts and Constituents



Munitions Life Cycle Unplanned Stimuli



1. ATTITUDE: "The IM Problem is Too Complicated to Solve"

- The science is poorly understood
- How do you define "insensitive?"
- Can insensitivity be quantified?

SOLUTION

Force "Outside the Box" Thinking (Make waivers increasingly difficult to justify.)

1. ATTITUDE: "The IM Problem is Too Complicated to Solve"

2. IM Is Only One of the Problems

- Performance
- Manufacturing
- Environmental / "Green"
- Cost

SOLUTION

Start — Integrate — Enhance

- 1. ATTITUDE: "The IM Problem is Too Complicated to Solve"
- 2. IM Is Only One of the Problems

3. Test Protocols Are Not Standardized Between the Services

- Testing Rationale
- Testing Requirements
- Testing Details
- Minimizes Data Pool, Greatly Slows Learning, Precludes Munition Comparisons

SOLUTION

Establish a Standardized Data Repository

(Only accepts specified parameters derived under certified conditions.)

- 1. ATTITUDE: "The IM Problem is Too Complicated to Solve"
- 2. IM Is Only One of the Problems
- 3. Test Protocols Are Not Standardized Between the Services
- 4. IM Test Results Are Not Centralized—Nor Shared (therefore, CANNOT maximize rate of learning)
 - Confined Within an IPT
 - Restricted Between IPTs
 - ARDEC vs. Indian Head vs. China Lake
 - U.S. vs. NATO

SOLUTION

Develop a Centralized Database—Require Submissions (JROC only accepts output reports from this database.)

- 1. ATTITUDE: "The IM Problem is Too Complicated to Solve"
- 2. IM Is Only One of the Problems
- 3. Test Protocols Are Not Standardized Between the Services
- 4. IM Test Results Are Not Centralized—Nor Shared

5. IM Test Data Must Be Secure

- Hide Munition Vulnerabilities
- Protect Contractor Proprietary Rights
- Access Through Multi-Level Security Protection

SOLUTION

Obtain DoD Accreditation and NSA Certification for I-MACS Security Capabilities

- 1. ATTITUDE: "The IM Problem is Too Complicated to Solve"
- 2. IM Is Only One of the Problems
- 3. Test Protocols Are Not Standardized Between the Services
- 4. IM Test Results Are Not Centralized—Nor Shared
- 5. IM Test Data Must Be Secure

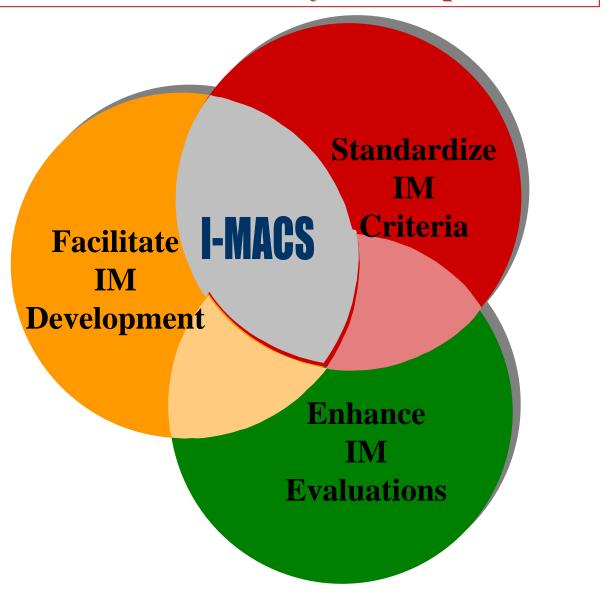
6. Incident "Root Cause" Analyses Are Not Incorporated Into a Database

- IM Development Process = (1) Energetic Material, (2) Munition Design, (3) Packaging
- Incidence Evaluations = (1) Political, (2) Public Relations, (3) Scientific (?)
- Every Incident Derives from Chemical Changes (Physical/Chemical/Thermodynamic)
- Greatest Learning Opportunity

RESOLUTION

Develop a Chemical-Based "Root Cause" for Each Incident (Push the Envelope — Maximize Lessons Learned)

Insensitive Munitions System Requirements



Incompatible Chemical Database

Chemical	Chemical	Incompatible	I.C.	Interaction
Class		Chemical	Class	Hazard
Corrosives	Acetic Acid	Hydrogen Peroxide	Oxidizer	Explosion
	Nitric Acid	Acetylene	Flammable	Explosion
	Chlorine	Aluminum Powder	Metal	Spontaneous Fire
Flammables	Acetone	Chloroform	Carcinogen	Explosion
	Benzene	Chlorine	Corrosive	Explosion
	Carbon Disulfide	Potassium	Flammable	Violent Explosion
Reactives	Nitrotoluene	Sulfuric Acid	Corrosive	Explosion
	Nitroethane	Hydrocarbons	Combustible	Explosion
	Acrylonitrile	Bromine	Corrosive	Explosion
Products	Toilet Bowl Cleaner	Metal Powders	Metals	Explosion
	Bleach	Ammonia	Product	Poisonous Gas
	Paint Solvent	Chloroform	Carcinogen	Explosion

Constituent Analogous Criteria Database

Analogous Database Chemical + Incompatible Chemical Hazard

Munitions Munition
Database (Components, Parts, Chemicals) + Unplanned
Sensitivity
Hazard

Main Menu Screen

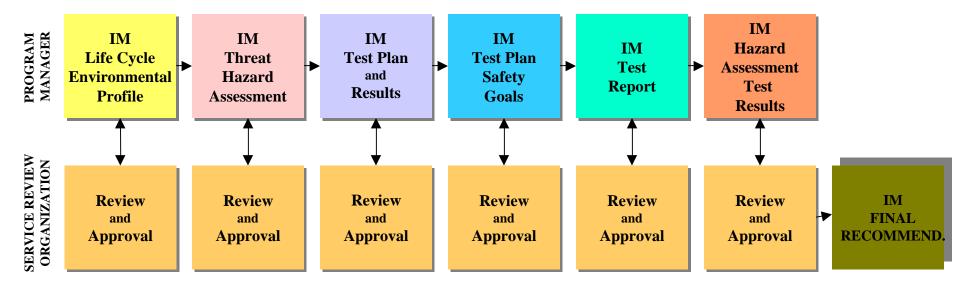
MACS-1 Analytical Input Results

IM Test Plan Status IM Test Plan and Results

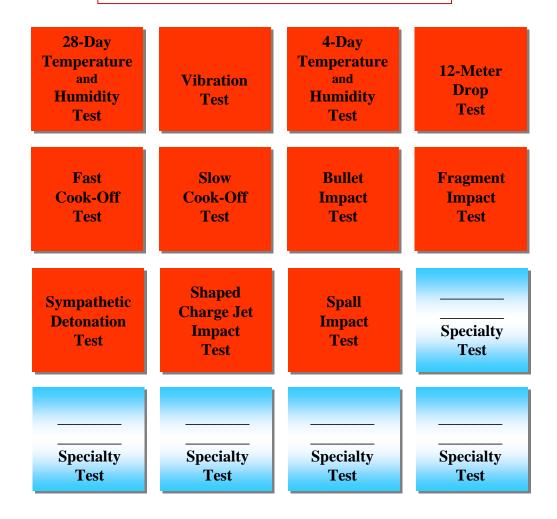
Hazard Classification Test Results System
Specific
Vulnerability
Test Results

I-MACS Analytical Results Output (to G-MACS)

Test Plan Status



Test Plan and Results



5.1.1 I-MACS 28-Day Temperature and Humidity (T&H) Test Results

FTEM NO.			Expose at i	least three test cycles (hot/cole	items to altern d/hot).	ating periods	of high and i	ow temperatu	res derived fr	om the Life Cy	cle Environm	ental Profile f	or at least 20 temperatur	e changes	(hot/cold	<i>t</i>)
Day	T	ime		Temperature			Humidity		Vi	isual	Radiographic		Transfer Interval >30 Min. (a)	Dimensions (a)		(a)
	Start	End	Max	Min	Planned	Max	Min	Planned	Normal	Abnormal	Normal`	Abnormal		Length	Width	Height
0																
1																
2																
3																
4																
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28																
PHOTOGRAP	HY: [1]	Still Pretest	Post	t-Test	L		L		L			<u> </u>	TEST RES	ULT SUMM.	ARY	
(a) COMMEN													1. No Explosive Reaction			avanta (15)
(a) COMMINICA													No Explosive Exudate		-	
													No Expressive Extinate No Hazardous Cracking or	Consession		
													No Hazardous Cracking of All Safety Devices Remain			
															 !!	
													5. No Structural Loosening, I	astortion or C	orrosion	

5.2.1 I-MACS Fast Cook-Off Test Results

ITEM NO.	Engulf at least two test items in the flame envelope (complete engulfment).
Visual Inspection	Normal Abnormal (describe)
Radiographic Inspection	Normal Abnormal (describe)
Position	Major Axis Horizontal Most Probable Attitude (describe)
Distance from Fuel Basin	(Item Centerline to Fuel Surface)mmm
Restraining Method	
Suspension Method	
Fuel Type	
Flame Temperature Rise Time (time to reach 540°C=1000°F)	

Thermal Couple Readings @:	2 * I TCI	TC2	TC3	TC4	Bore Pressure
2s					
4s					
68					
8s					
10s					
12s					
14s					
16s					
18s					
20s					
22s					
24s					
26s					
28s					
30s					

AVERAGE FLAME TE	MPERATURE:	°C (≥870°C = 1600°F)
PHOTOGRAPHY:	[1] Still [2] Videotape w/sound	Pretest Post-Test
		TEST RESULT SUMMARY
1. Type 1 (Detonation R	eaction)	
2. Type 2 (Partial Deton.	ation Reaction)	
3. Type 3 (Explosion Re	action)	
4. Type 4 (Deflagration)	Reaction)	
5. Type 5 (Burning Reac	tion)	

5.2.3 I-MACS Bullet Impact Test Results

At least two test items are impacted by 1-3 caliber .50 type M2 armor-piercing (AP) projectiles at a velocity of 850 ± 60 m/s $(2,800 \pm 200 \text{ ft/s})$ and a firing interval of 80 ± 40 milliseconds (ms) with impacting bullets penetration in the first test item, the most sensitive material(s) that is not separated from the main explosive charge by barriers or other safety devices and the second test item impacted at the most shock-sensitive location (typically the ignition/initiation system).

ITEM NO. 1		ITEM NO. 2	
Visual Inspection	Normal Abnormal (describe)	Visual Inspection	Normal Abnormal (describe)
Radiographic Inspection	Normal Abnormal (describe)	Radiographic Inspection	Normal Abnormal (describe)
Airblast Overpressure (optional)	[1] Gauge Calibrated (Y/N) [2] Gauge Frequency Response: [3] Pressure: 1 ms 6 ms 2 ms 7 ms 3 ms 8 ms 4 ms 9 ms 5 ms 10 ms	Airblast Overpressure (optional)	[1] Gauge Calibrated (Y/N) [2] Gauge Frequency Response: kHz [3] Pressure: 1 ms 6 ms 2 ms 7 ms 3 ms 8 ms 4 ms 9 ms 5 ms 10 ms
Bullet Velocity: m/s M	ethod:	Bullet Velocity: m/s	Method:
	,		
PHOTOGRAPHY: Test Item Reactic [1] Film/Vic [2] Exposur [3] Frame R Still [1] Presst:	leo Type: Rate: tate:	[2] Exposi [3] Frame	/ideo Type: ure Rate:
WITNESS PLATE IMPACT: PI	notographs Description	WITNESS PLATE IMPACT:	Photographs Description
	TEST RESULT SUMMARY-TEST NO. 1		TEST RESULT SUMMARY-TEST NO. 2
1. Type 1 (Detonation Reaction)		1. Type 1 (Detonation Reaction)	
2. Type 2 (Partial Detonation Reaction)		2. Type 2 (Partial Detonation Reaction)	
3. Type 3 (Explosion Reaction)		3. Type 3 (Explosion Reaction)	
4. Type 4 (Deflagration Reaction)		4. Type 4 (Deflagration Reaction)	
5. Type 5 (Burning Reaction)		5. Type 5 (Burning Reaction)	

I-MACS Potential Reports

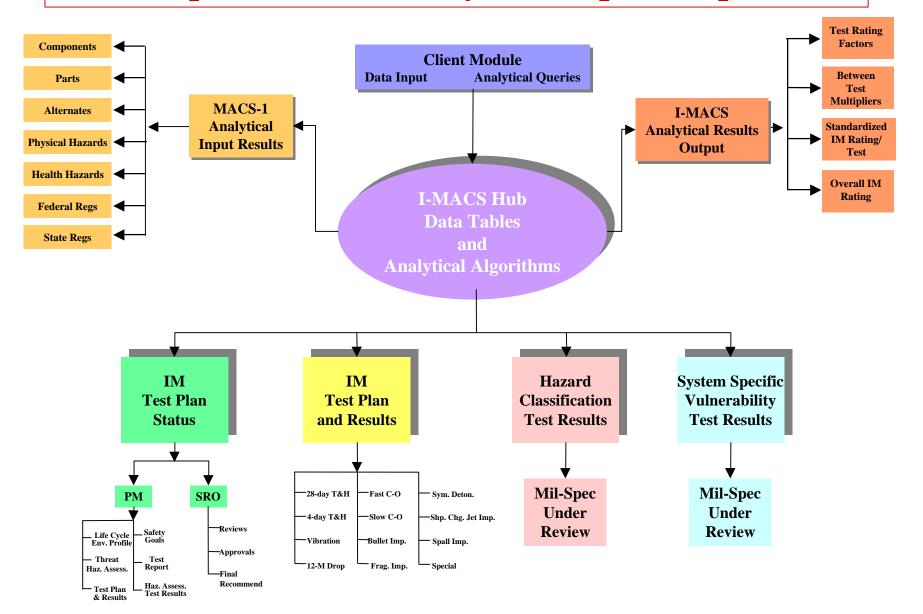
- Executive Summary
- Munition Threat Hazard Assessment (THA) Data
- Munition Composition & Packaging Data
- Munition Accident History Data
- Munition Test Results Data
- Munition Risk Assessment Data (Summary)
- Review/Approval Data Summary(s)
- Cost/Benefit Analysis Data

Analytical Results Output to G-MACS

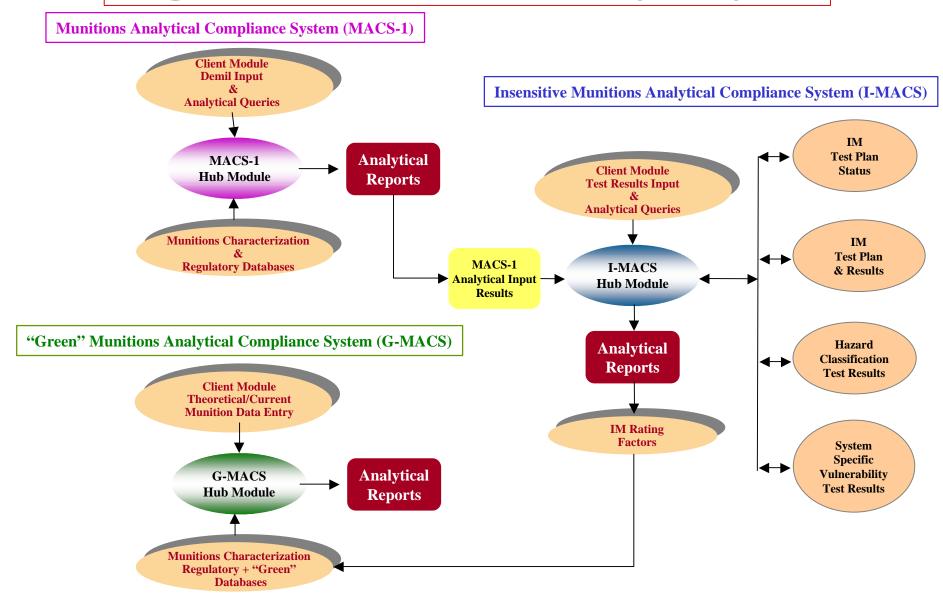
I-MACS Test	Test Result Summary	Between Test Multiplier (1-10)	Standardized IM Rating
1. 28 Day Temperature and Humidity (T&H) Within Test			
2. Vibration Test Results Within Test			
3. 4-Day Temperature and Humidity (T&H) Within Test			
4. 12 Meter (40') Drop Within Test			
5. Fast Cook-Off Within Test			
6. Slow Cook-Off Within Test			
7. Bullet Impact Within Test			
8. Fragment Impact Within Test			
9. Sympathetic Detonation Within Test			
10. Shaped Charge Jet Impact Within Test			
11. Spall Impact Within Test			
12 Specialty Within Test			
13 Specialty Within Test			
14 Specialty Within Test			
15 Specialty Within Test			
16 Specialty Within Test			

OVERALL IM RATING FACTOR (Average or Total) =

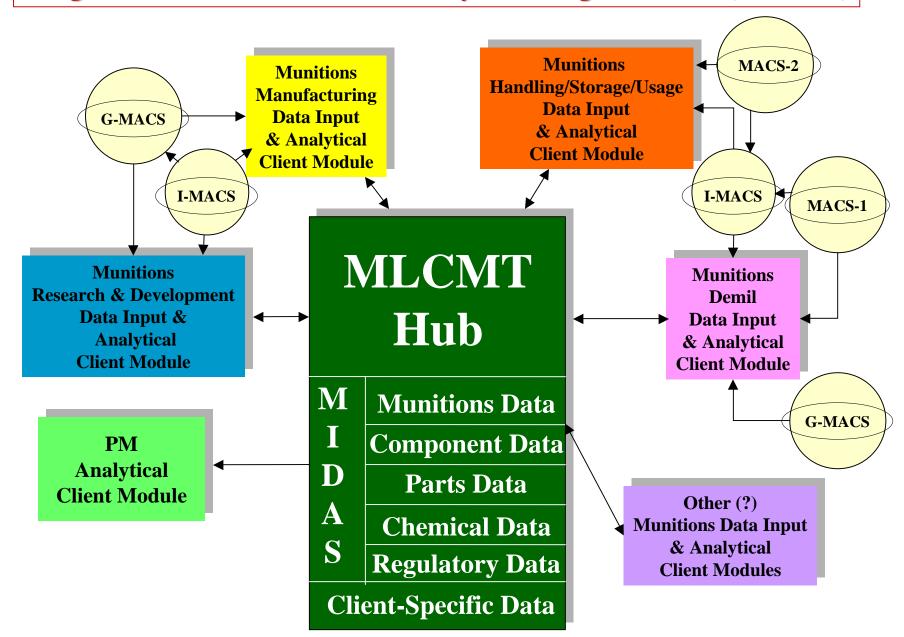
Data Acquisition and Analytical Report Capabilities



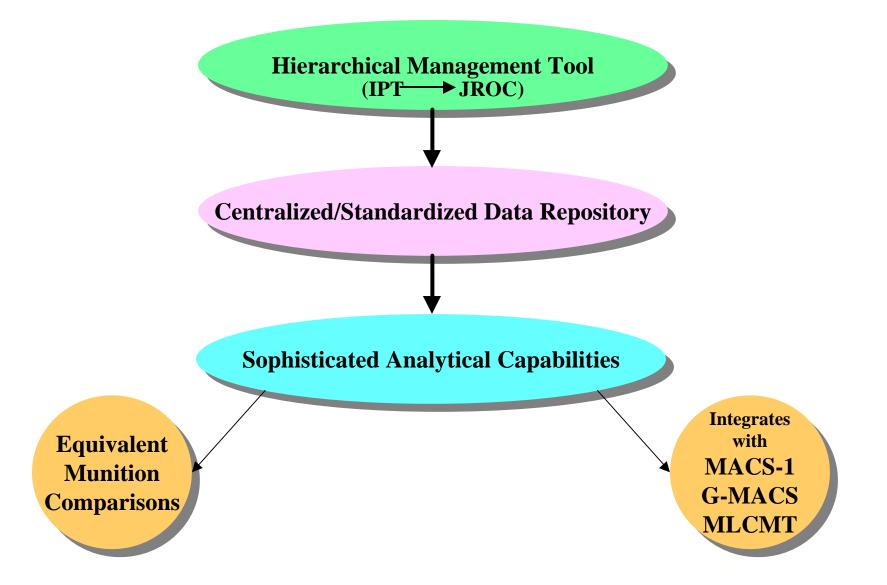
Integration With Other Munitions Analytical Systems



Integration With the Munitions Life Cycle Management Tool (MLCMT)









Requires "Out of the Box" **Thinking Defines / Quantitates Standardizes Protocols** the IM Problem **Facilitates IM Comparisons Centralizes Secured Data Initiates "Root Cause" Analyses Maximizes Learning Pushes the Envelope AVAILABLE WITHIN SIX MONTHS**

I-MACS Conclusions

• I-MACS will centralize/standardize IM criteria

Munition Specific

- I-MACS will facilitate IM development—improve "IMness"
- I-MACS will accelerate scientific understanding of IMs
- I-MACS will enhance and integrate IM analytical capabilities
- I-MACS will improve with use
- I-MACS should not be rejected simply because it is not mature