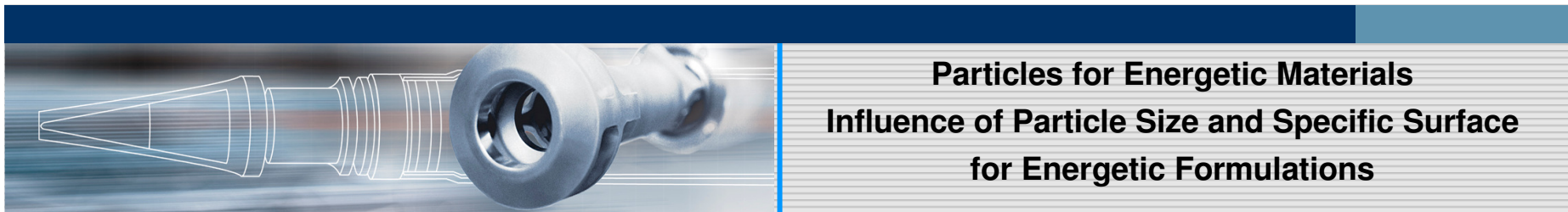


2007 Insensitive Munitions & Energetic Materials Technology Symposium

**Miami, Florida
October 15-18, 2007**



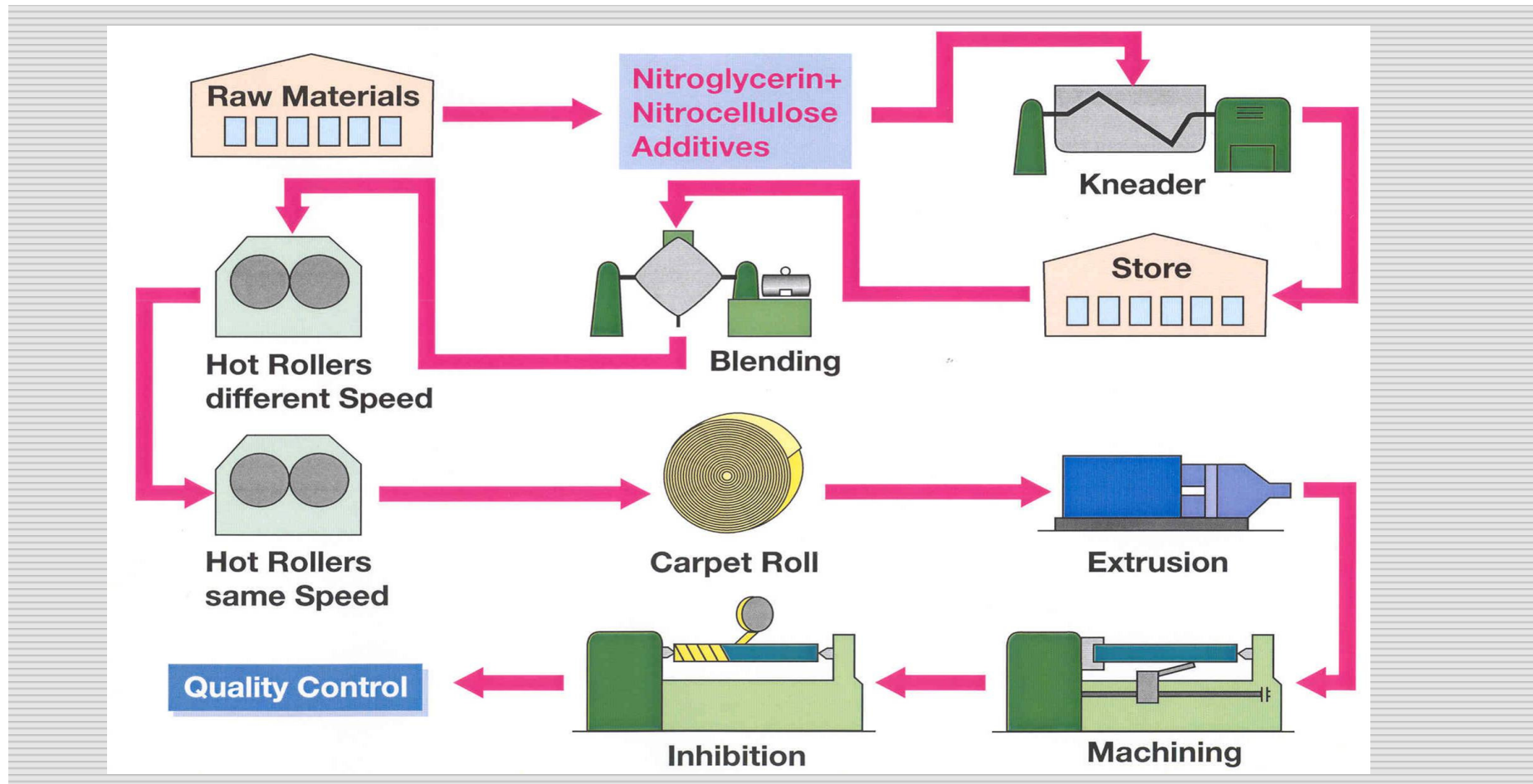
Dr. Paul Wanninger

Particles

- **Catalytic effects**
 - **Burning modifier**
- **Processing effects**
 - **Size**
 - **Surface**
 - **Polarity**
- **Effects on Vulnerability**
 - **Tensile strength**
 - **Young's modulus**

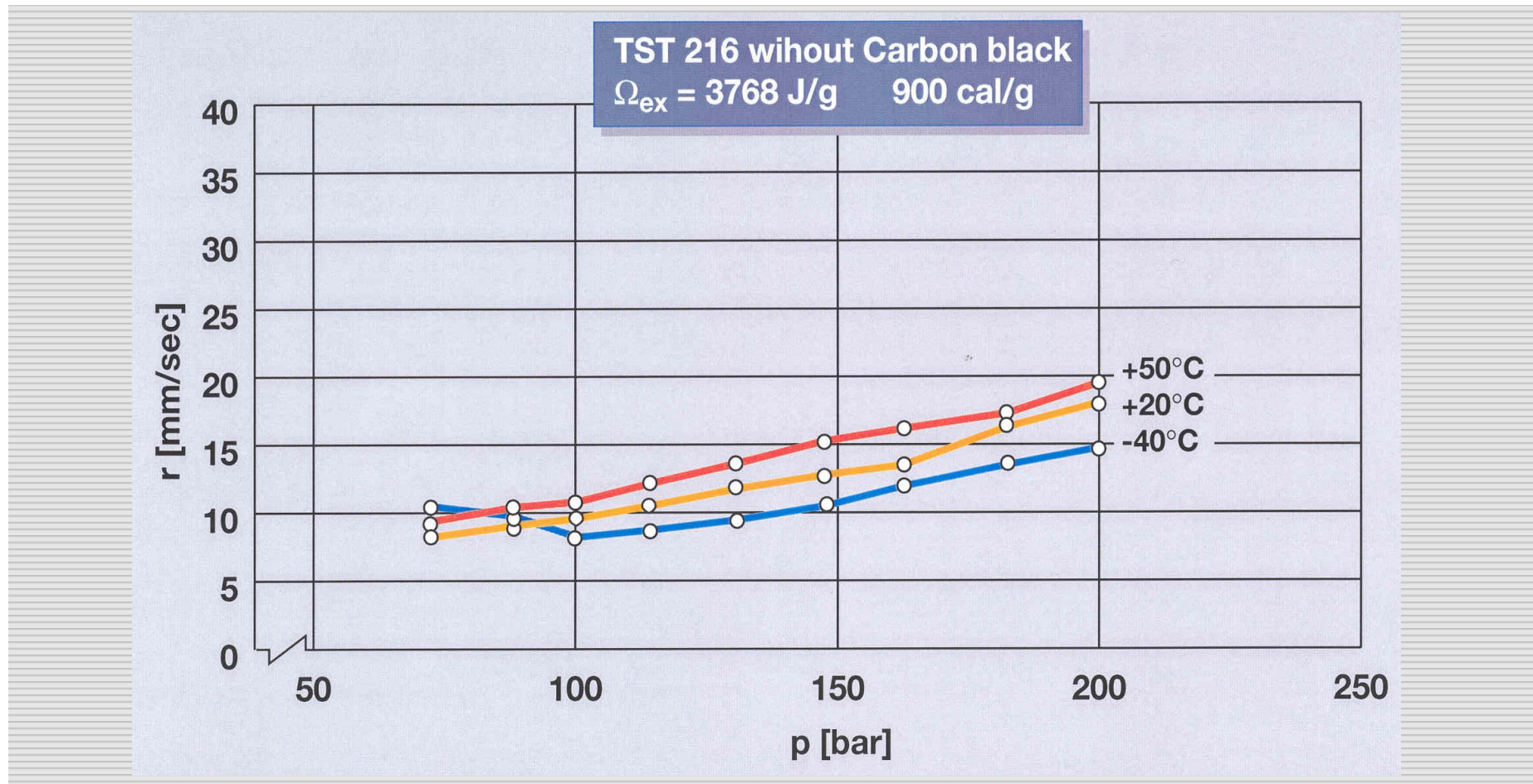
Particles for Energetic Materials

Double Base Propellants



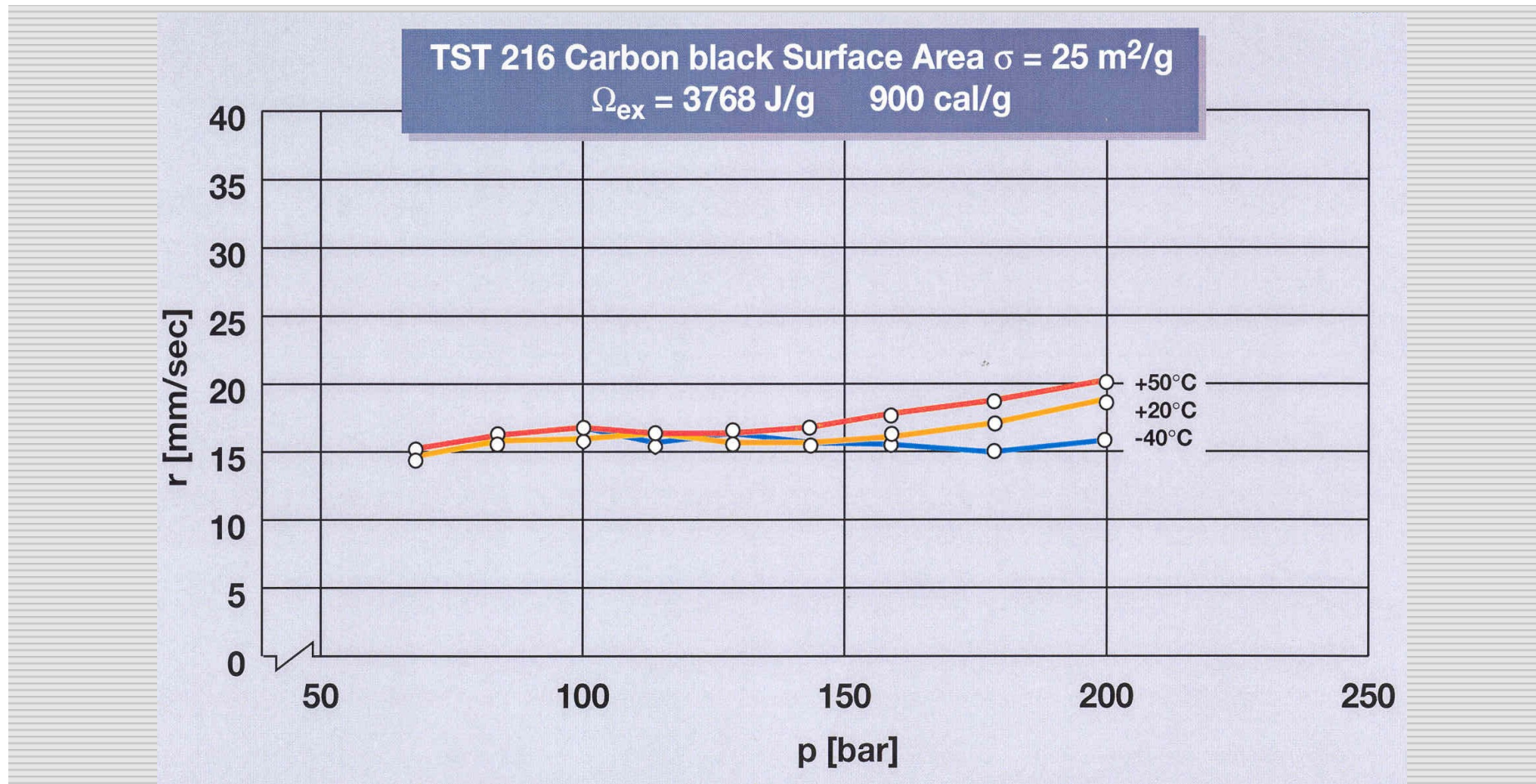
Particles for Energetic Materials

Influence of Specific Surface



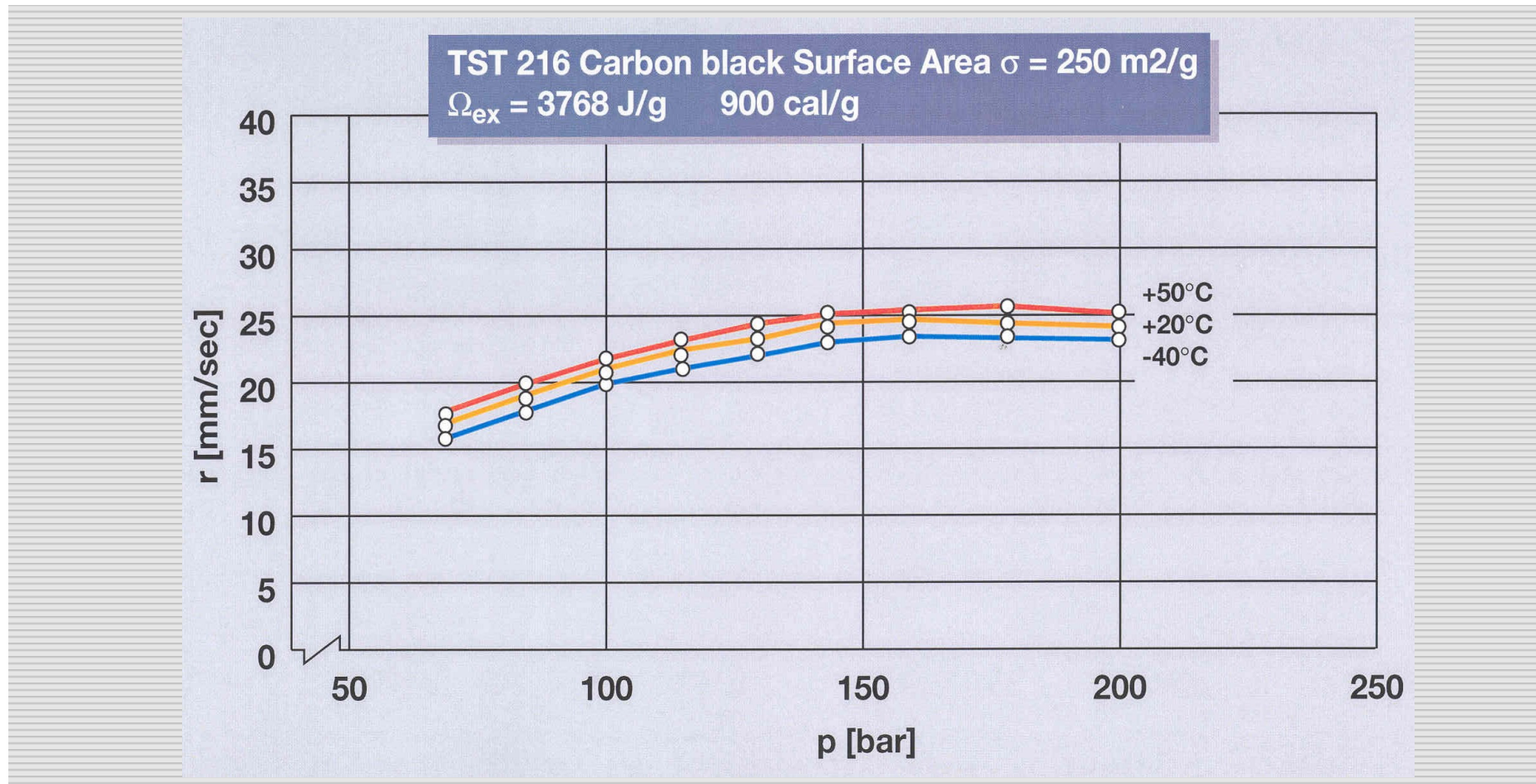
Particles for Energetic Materials

Influence of Specific Surface



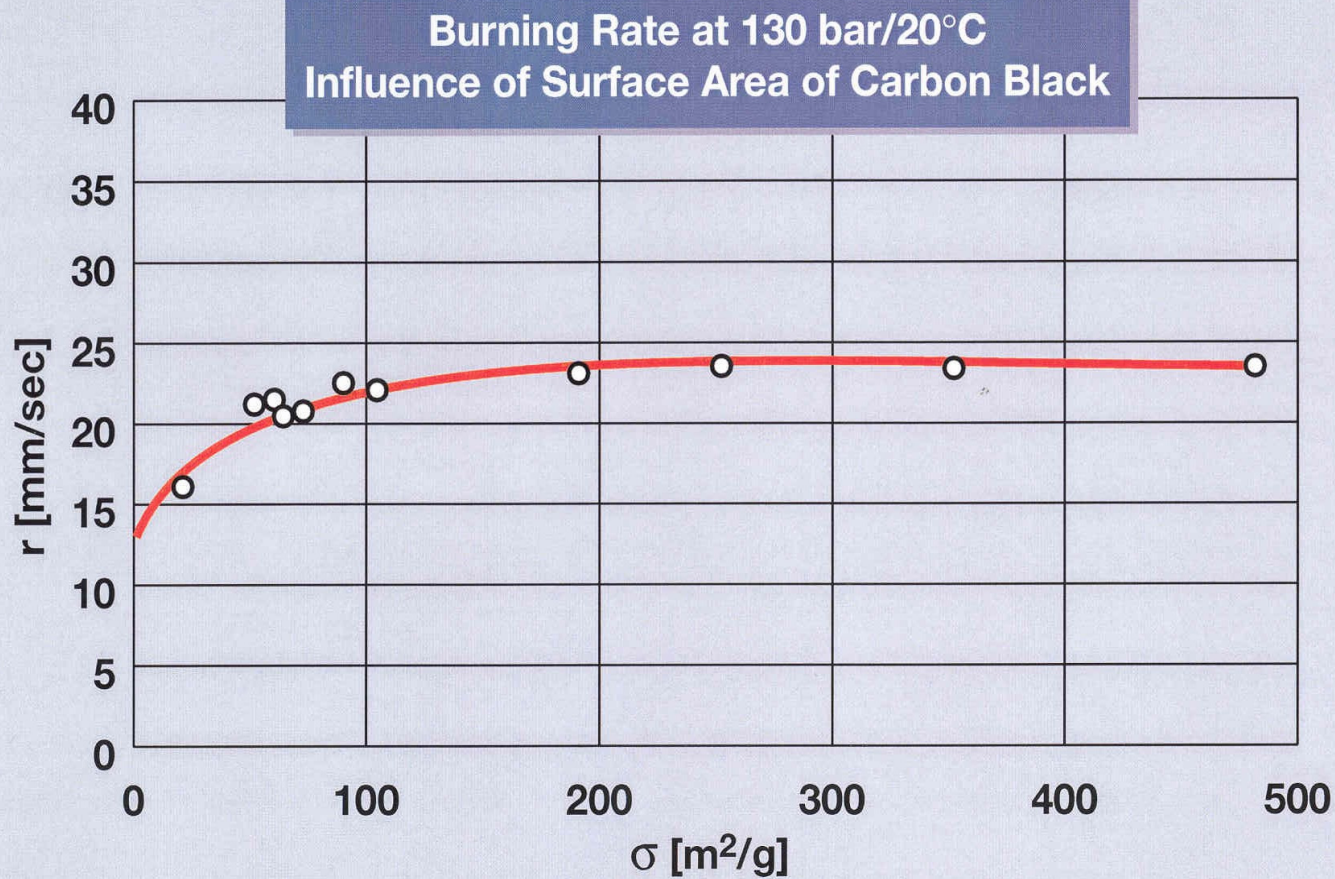
Particles for Energetic Materials

Influence of Specific Surface



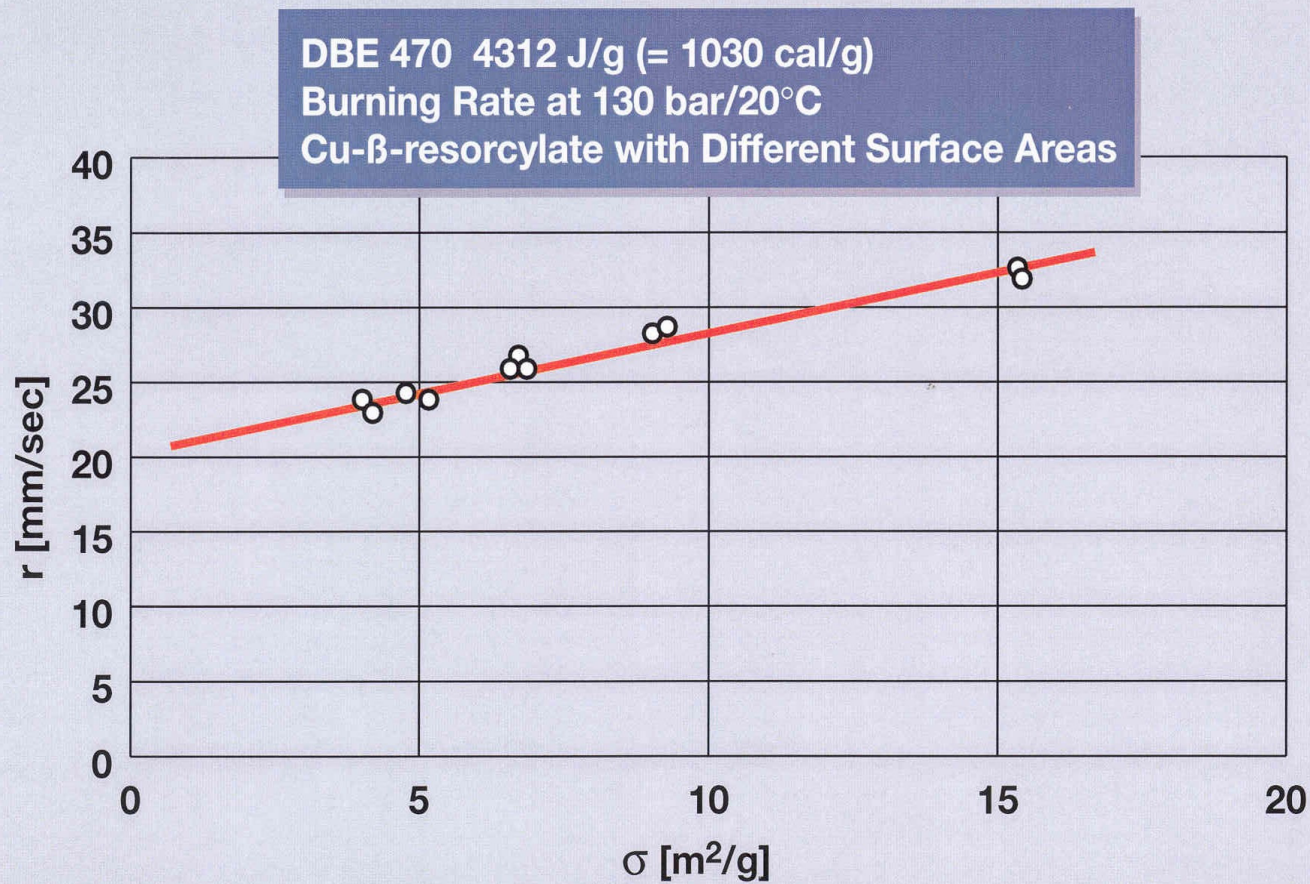
Particles for Energetic Materials

Double Base propellants



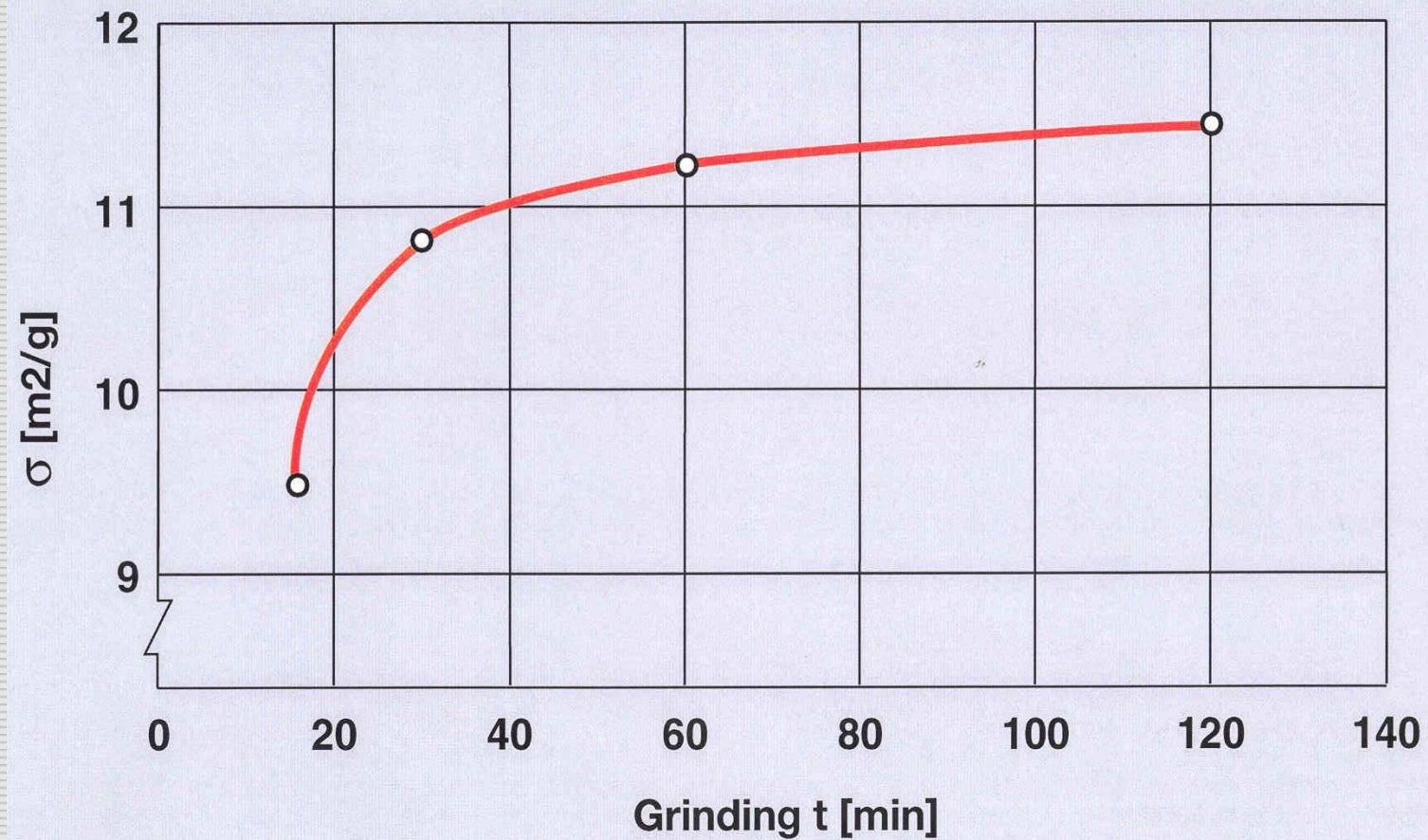
Particles for Energetic Materials

Influence of Specific Surface



Particles for Energetic Materials

Grinding Time vs Surface Area of Copper- β -resorcylate



HE Charges Properties

Formulation

Binder
Plasticiser
Bonding agent
Antioxidans
Catalyst
Metal powder
High explosive

e.g. RDX, HMX
2 or 3 different
grain sizes

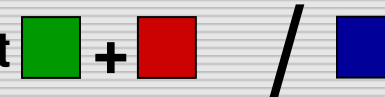
Curing agent

Process

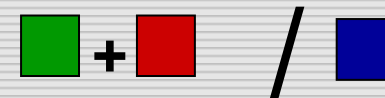
Batch



Bicomponent

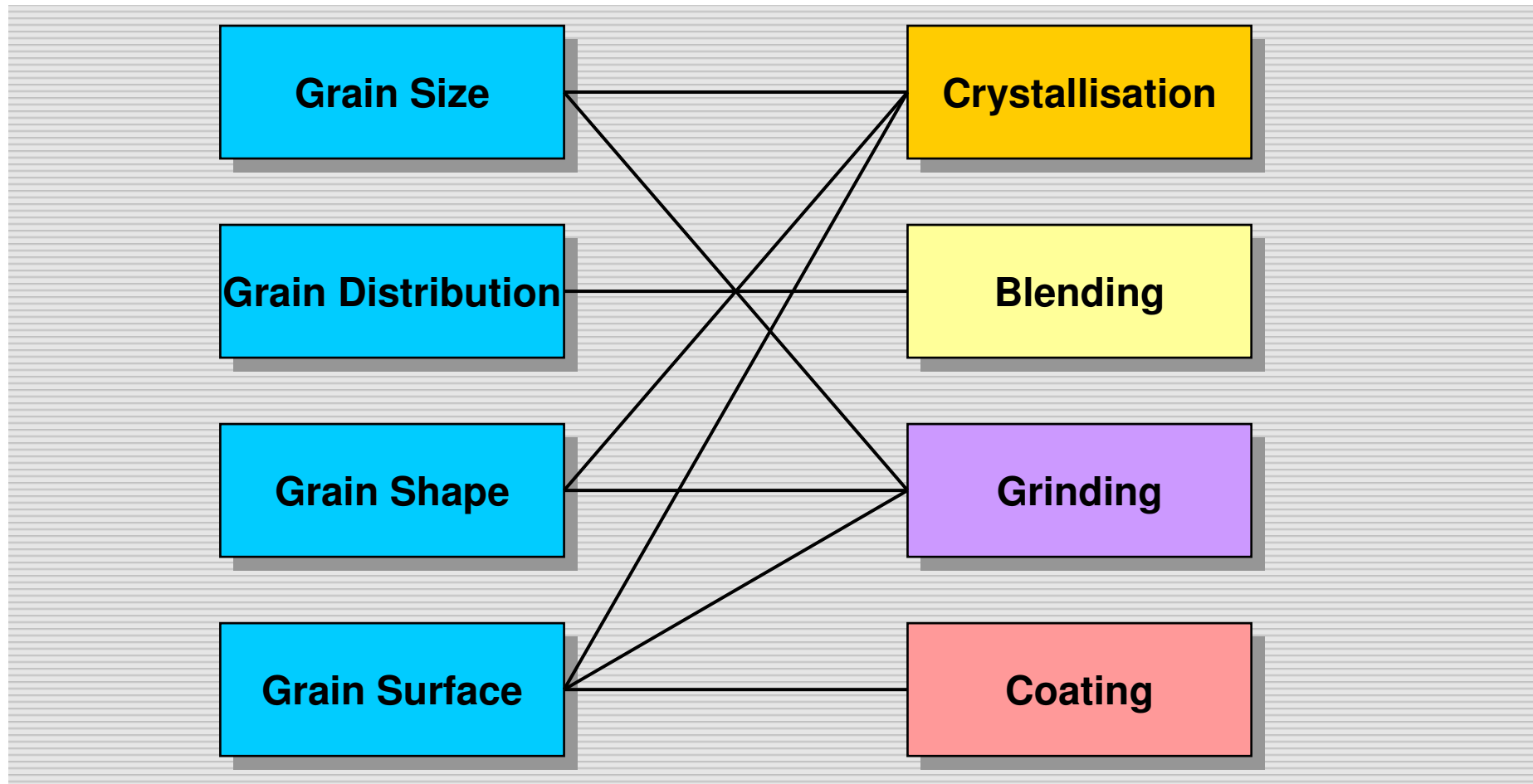


Extrusion



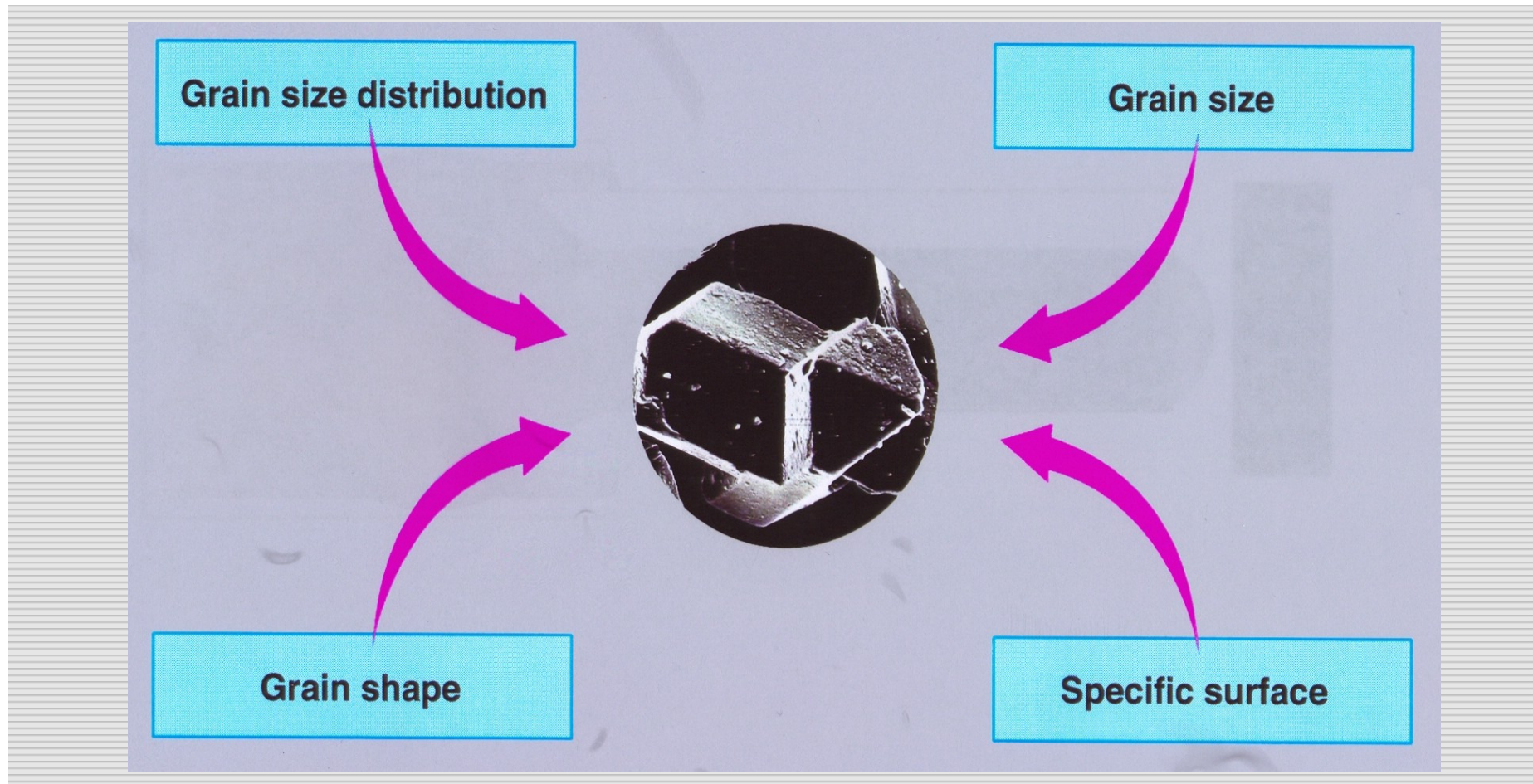
Particles for Energetic Materials

New Warheads Preparation of Explosives



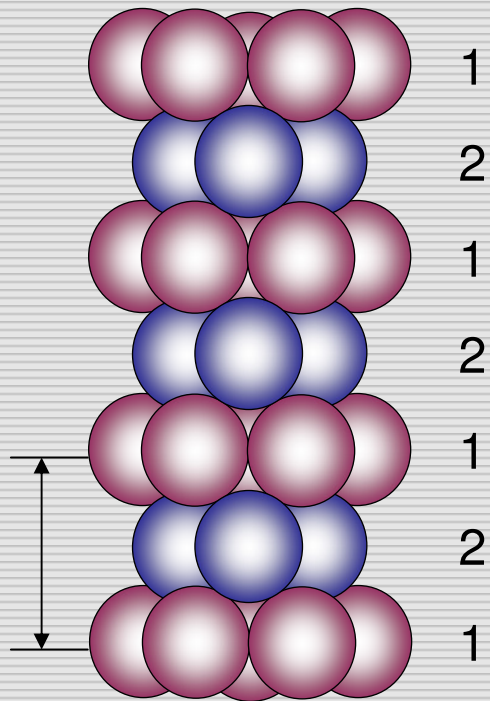
Particles for Energetic Materials

Determining Parameters

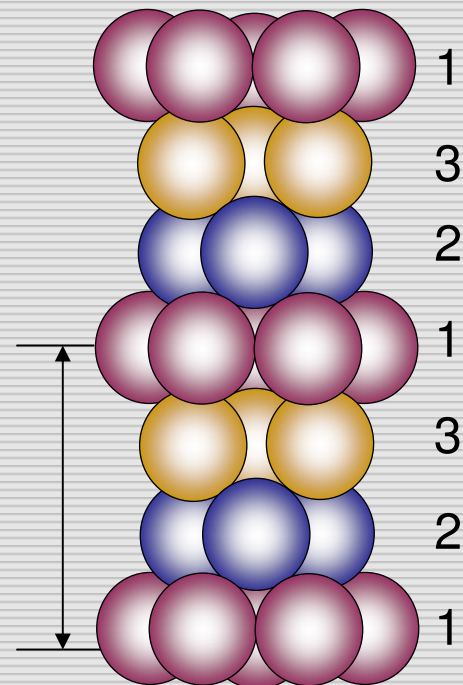


Particles for Energetic Materials

Packaging of spheres



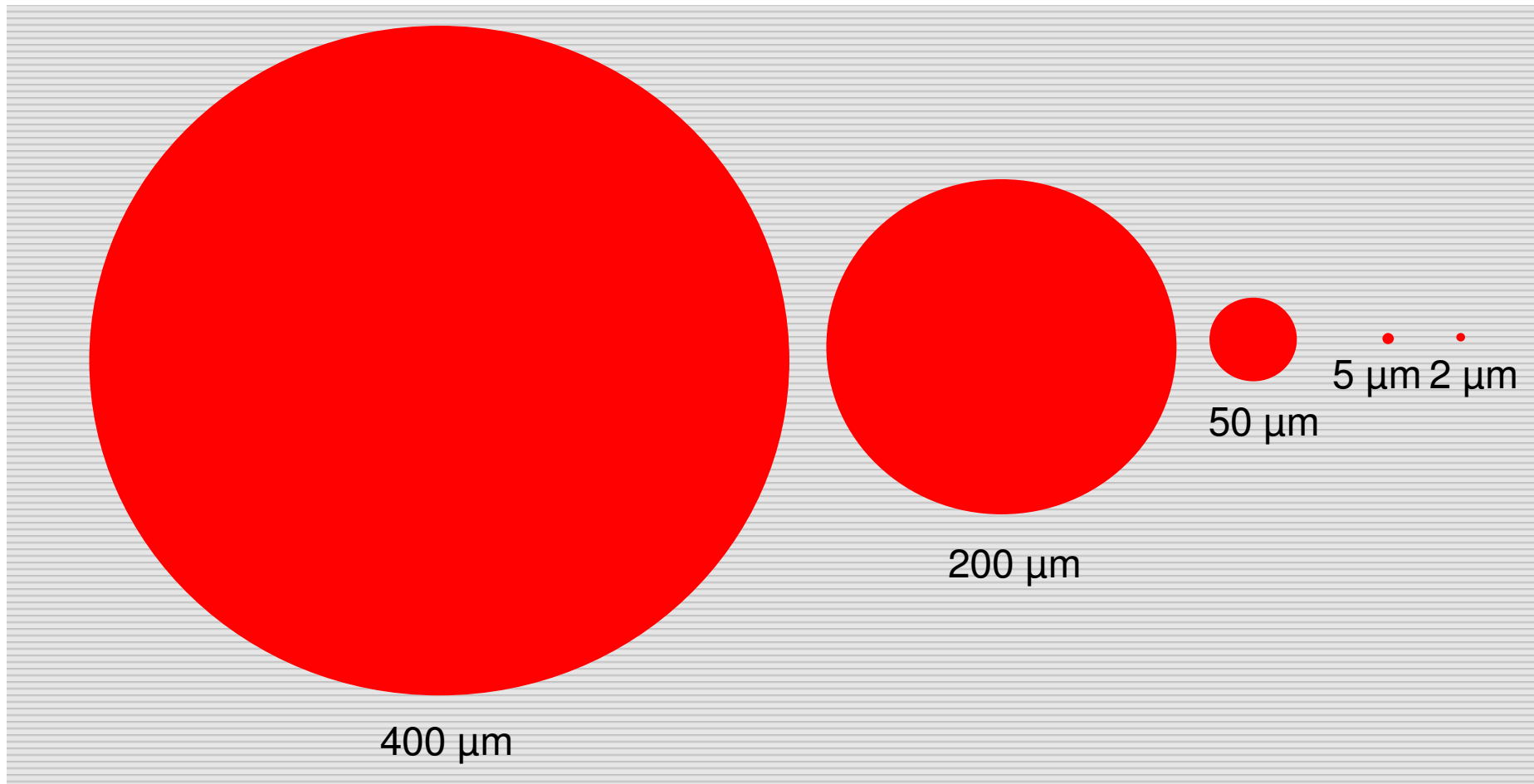
Hexagonal



Cubic

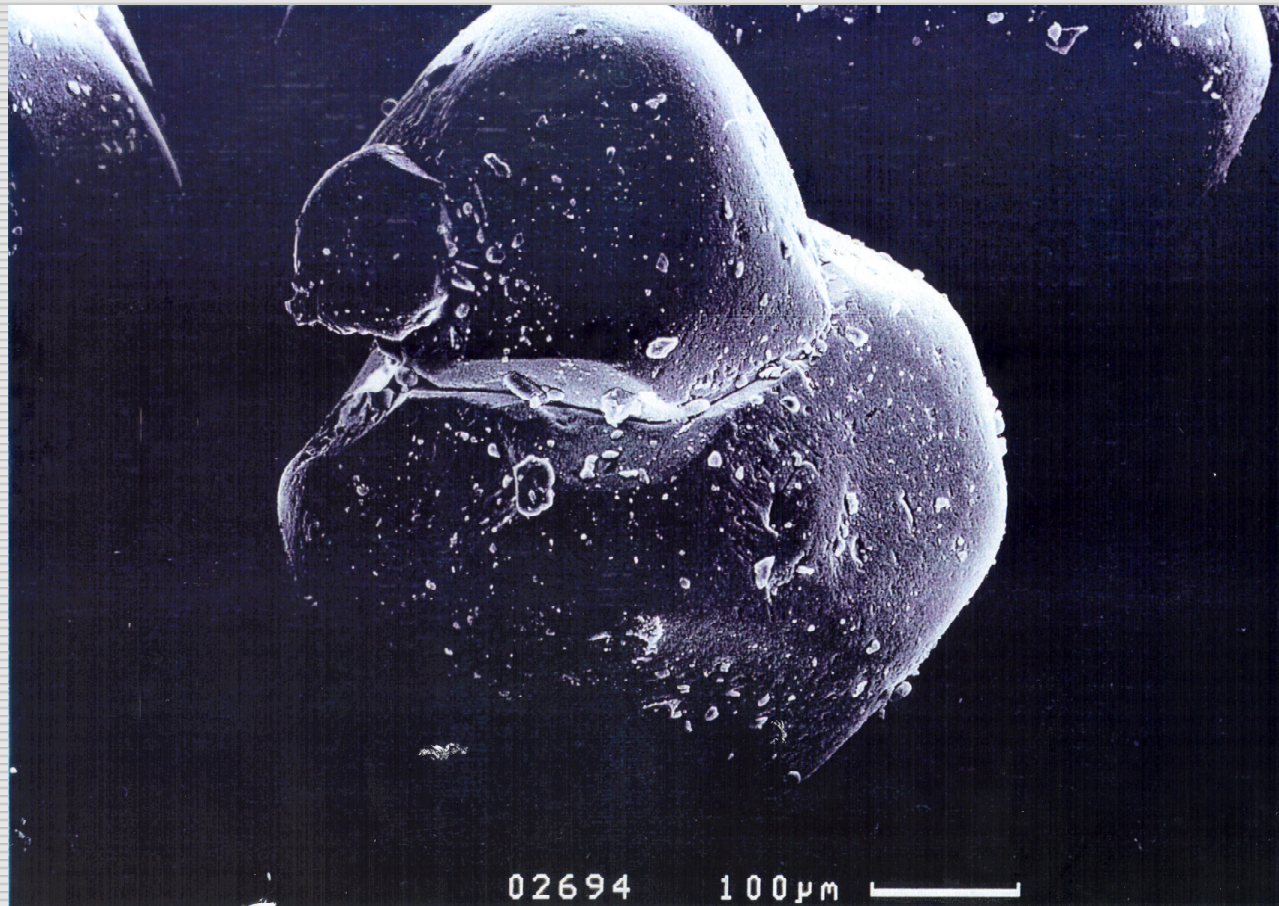
Particles for Energetic Materials

Particle Size Comparison



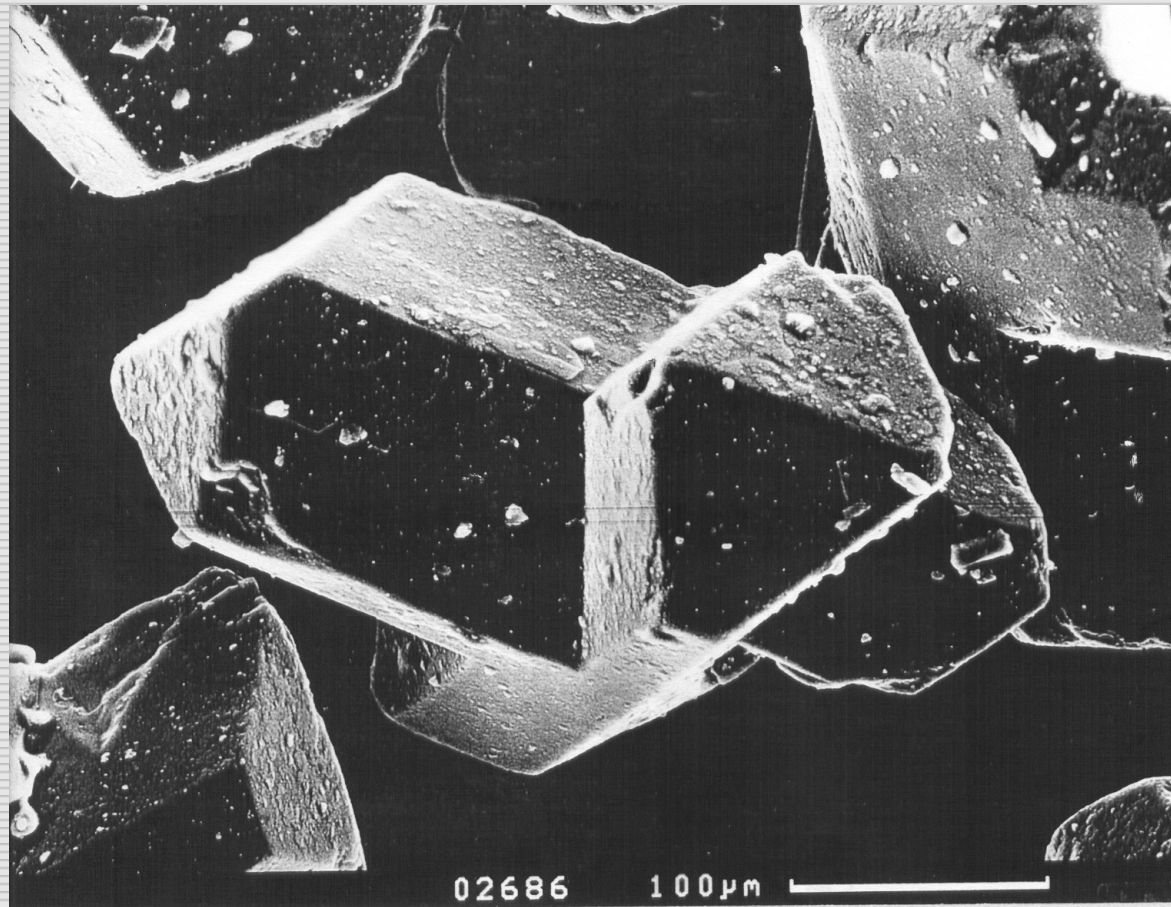
Particles for Energetic Materials

RDX



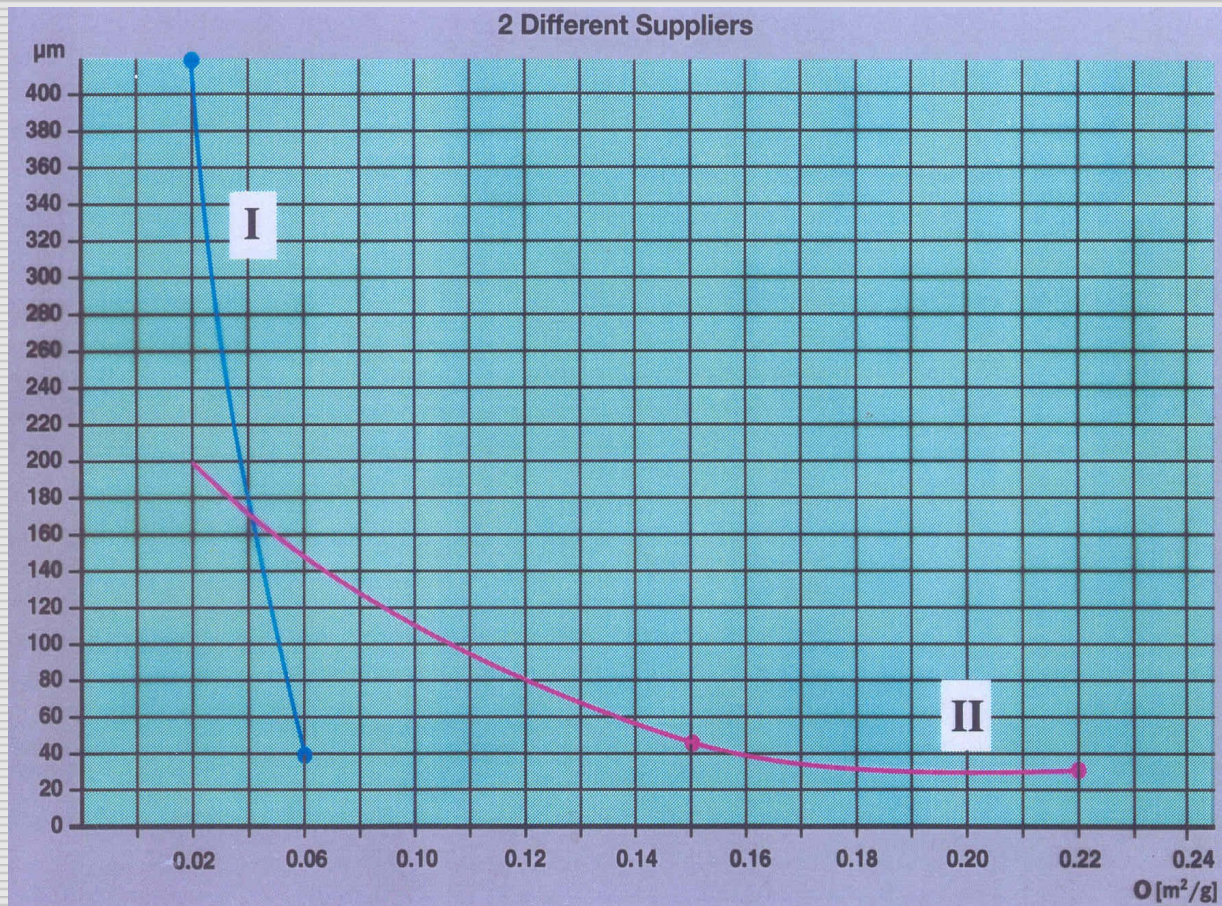
Particles for Energetic Materials

HMX



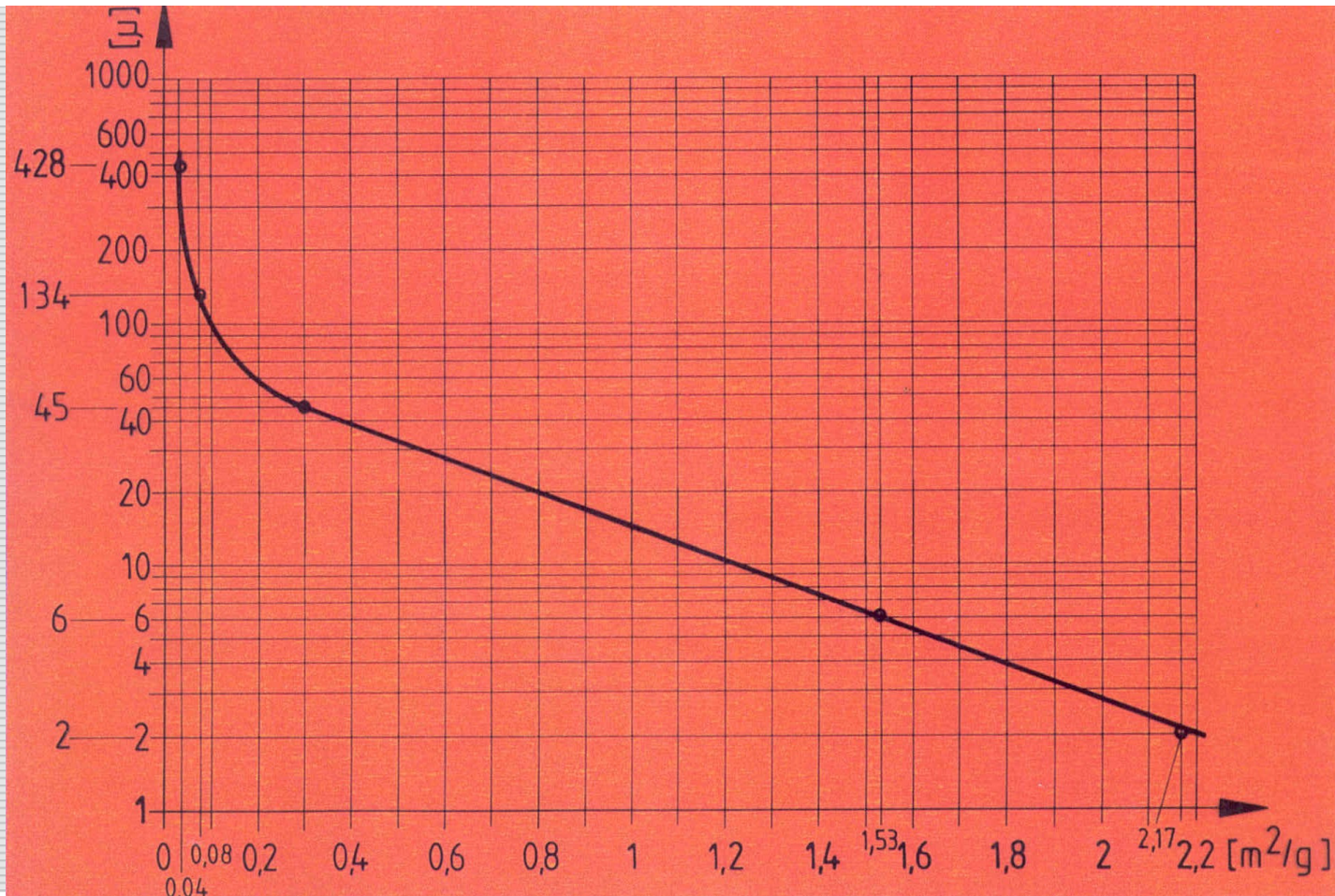
Particles for Energetic Materials

Grain Size vs Specific Surface HMX



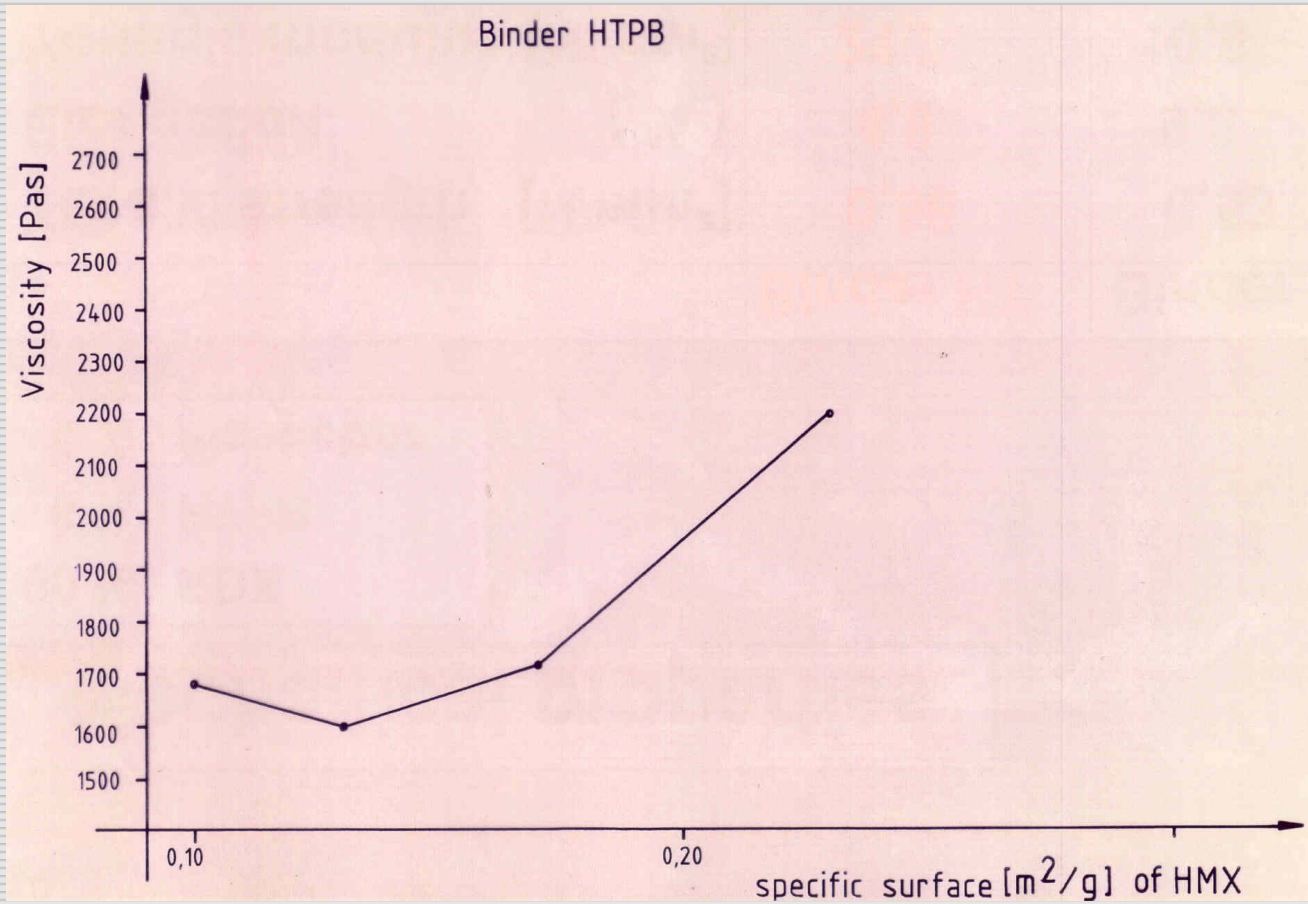
Particles for Energetic Materials

Specific Surface vs grain size HMX



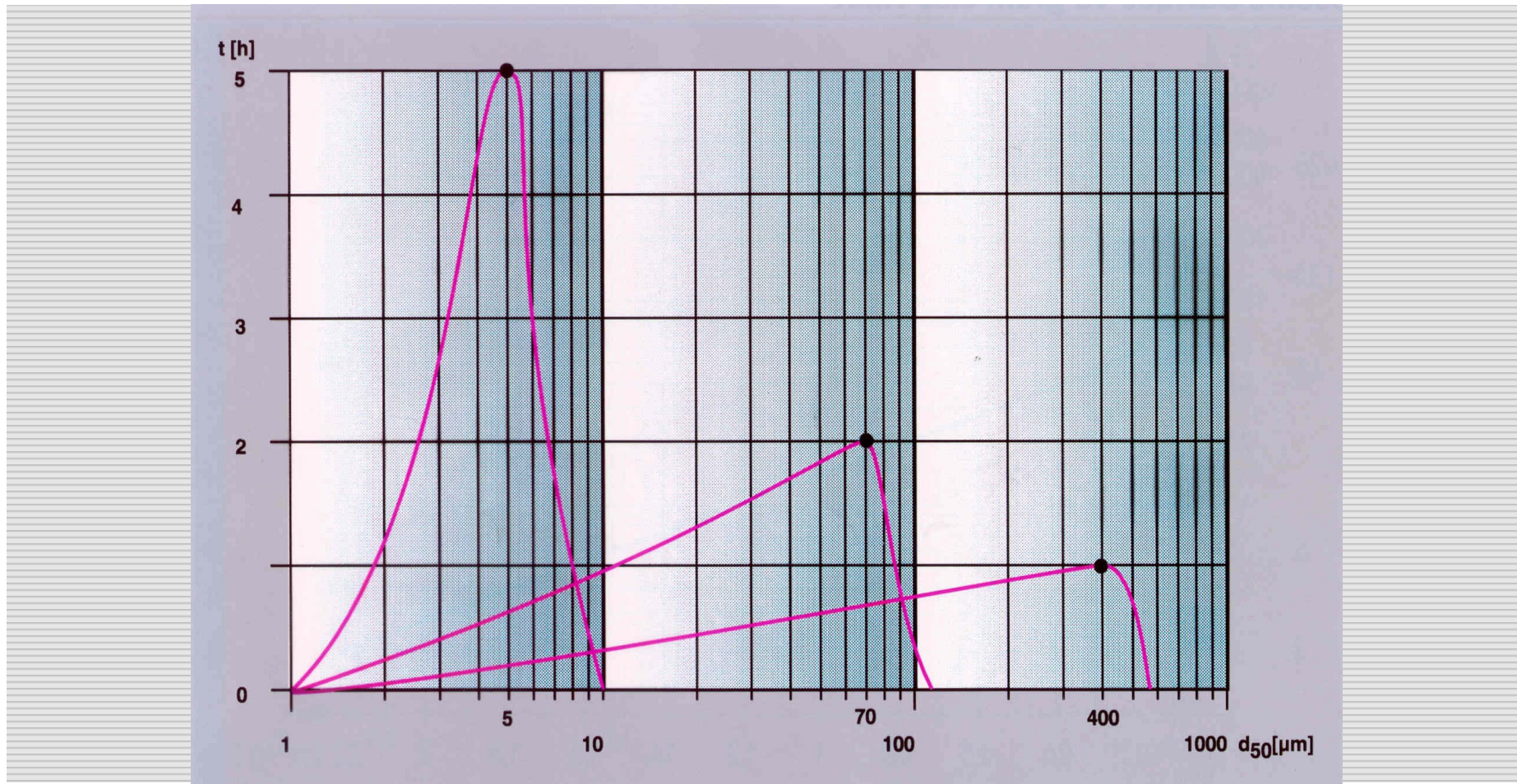
Particles for Energetic Materials

Viscosity vs specific surface of HMX



Particles for Energetic Materials

Grinding vs Time



Sensitivity to impact

Influence of crystal shape

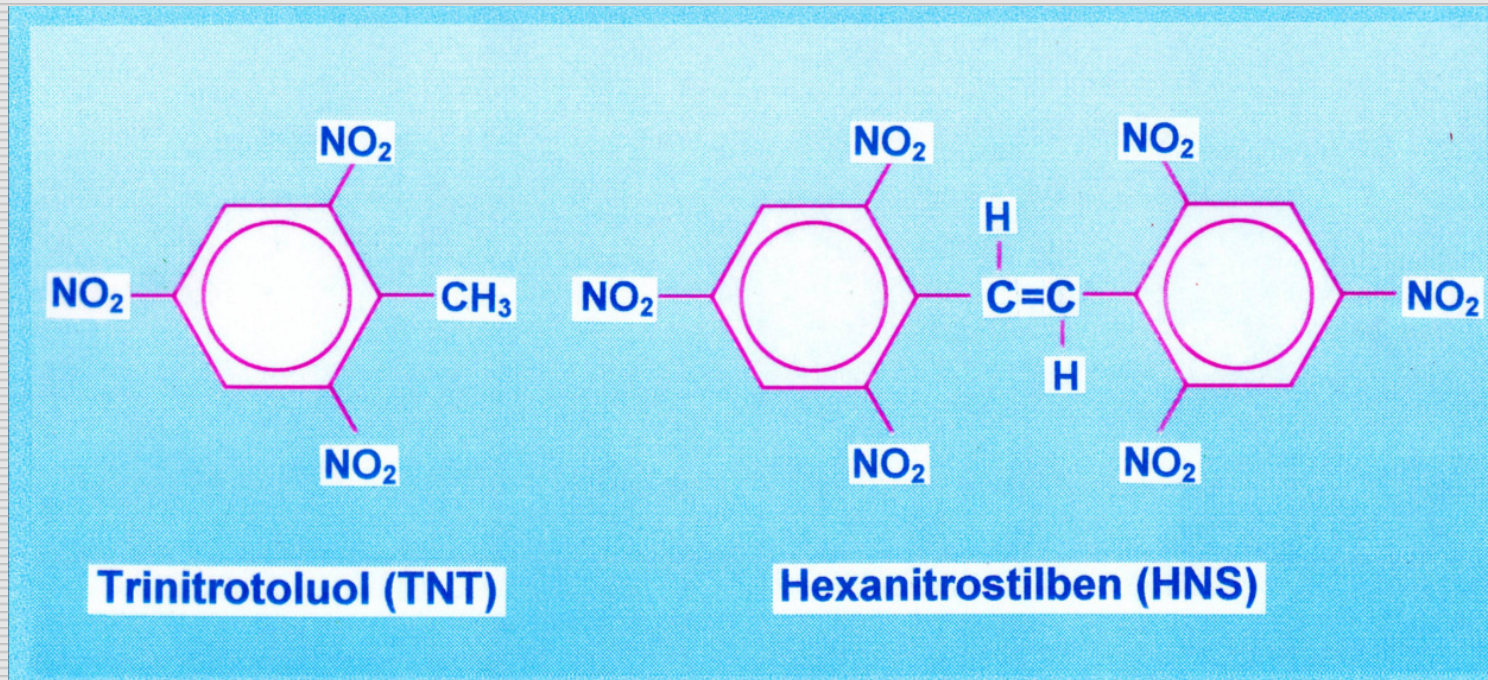
Included air

Included solvent

Impurities (grit)

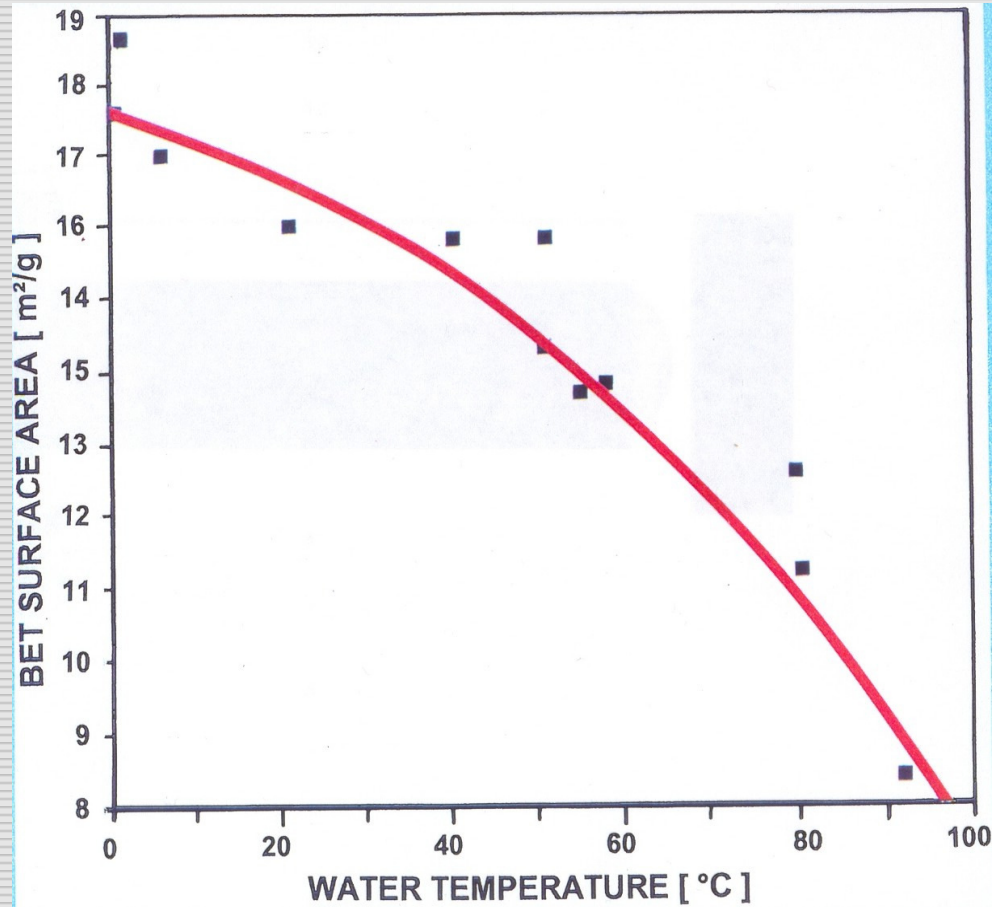
Particles for Energetic Materials

TNT / HNS Comparison of Molecules



Particles for Energetic Materials

Water Temperature vs Bet Surface Area Reverse Addition



The surface area of HNS is increased as the water temperature is decreased in the case of reverse addition

Particles for Energetic Materials



Influence of Preparation

HNS

Reference	Preparation method	Origin	Aspect - Grain size
HNS "ANM1"	Recrystallized in nitric acid, and grinded	FRANCE SNPE	Rounded Specific area 4 - 6 m ² /g
HNS "ANM1" "Fine"	"Ultimate" grinding of HNS ANM1	FRANCE SNPE	Rounded Specific area 14 m ² /g
HNS IV (Specification WS 32 972 A)	Recrystallized in Diméthylformamide	USA	Flat needle shape Specific area 11 m ² /g

Specific Surface

Al

according to mil-A-512-A

Specific surface

Company	Type	specific surface [m ² /g]
A	Al powder	0,26
	Al powder +0,3% CrO ₃	0,75
	Al powder spherical	0,10
B	Al powder I	5,01
	Al powder +0,3% CrO ₃	0,22
	Al powder spherical II	3,54

Particles for Energetic Materials

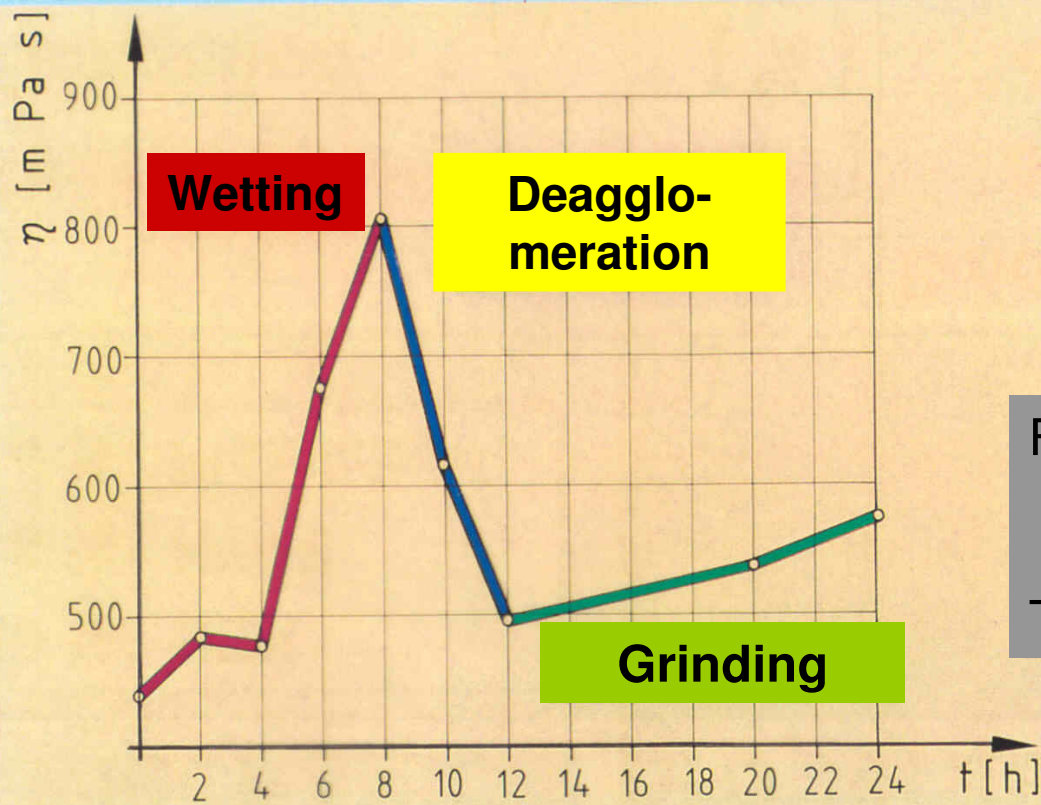


Particles

Material	Specific Surface Area Measurements (m ² /g)	
	Microscope S_{cal}	Sorptometer S_s
0 – 10 μ Al	0,444	0,379
10 – 20 μ Al	0,161	0,250
20 – 30 μ Al	0,105	0,210
30 – 40 μ Al	0,094	0,197
40 – 50 μ Al	0,077	0,178
Alco – 123 Al	0,299	0,244

Particles for Energetic Materials

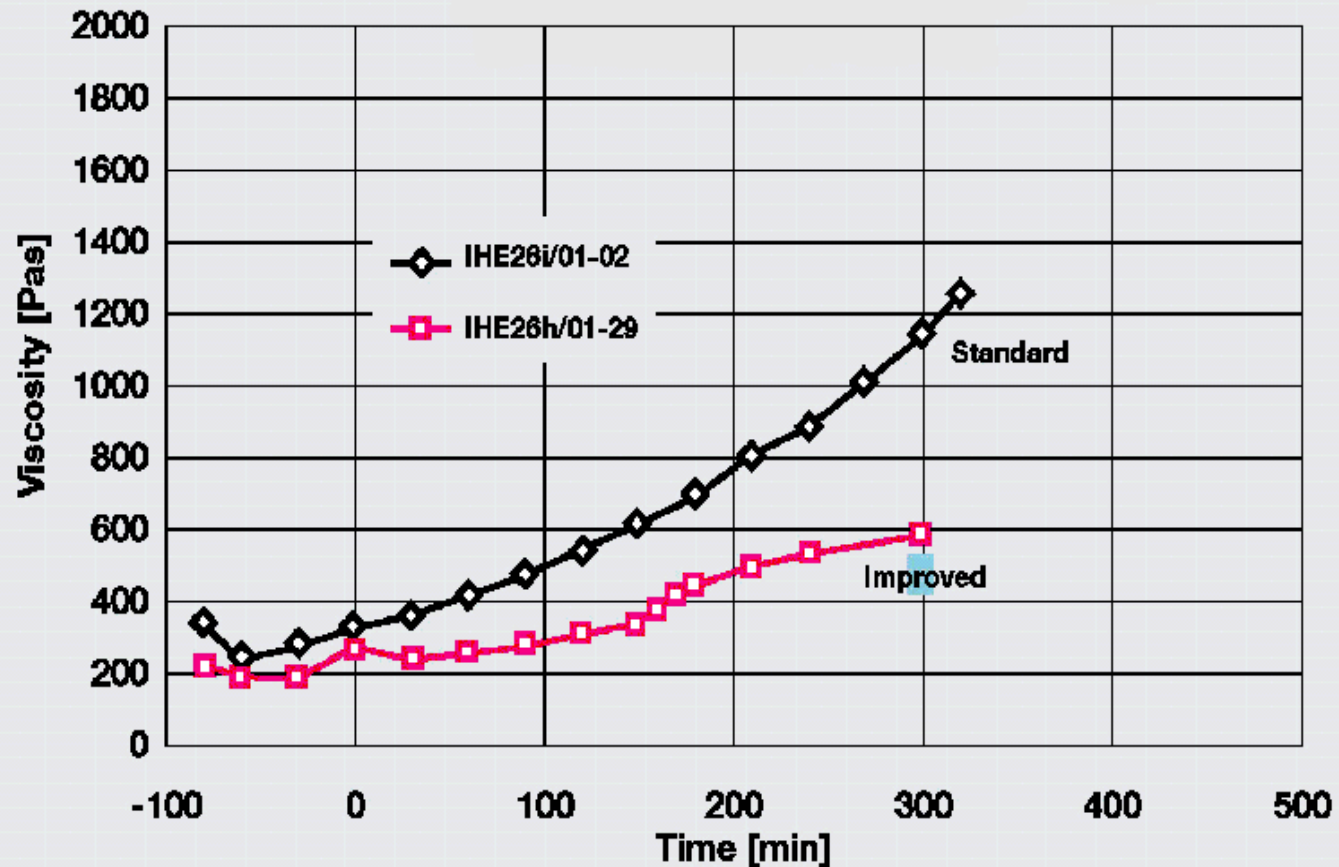
Viscosity TNT / HMX



Formulation	63 % HMX 37 % TNT
Temperature	95 °C

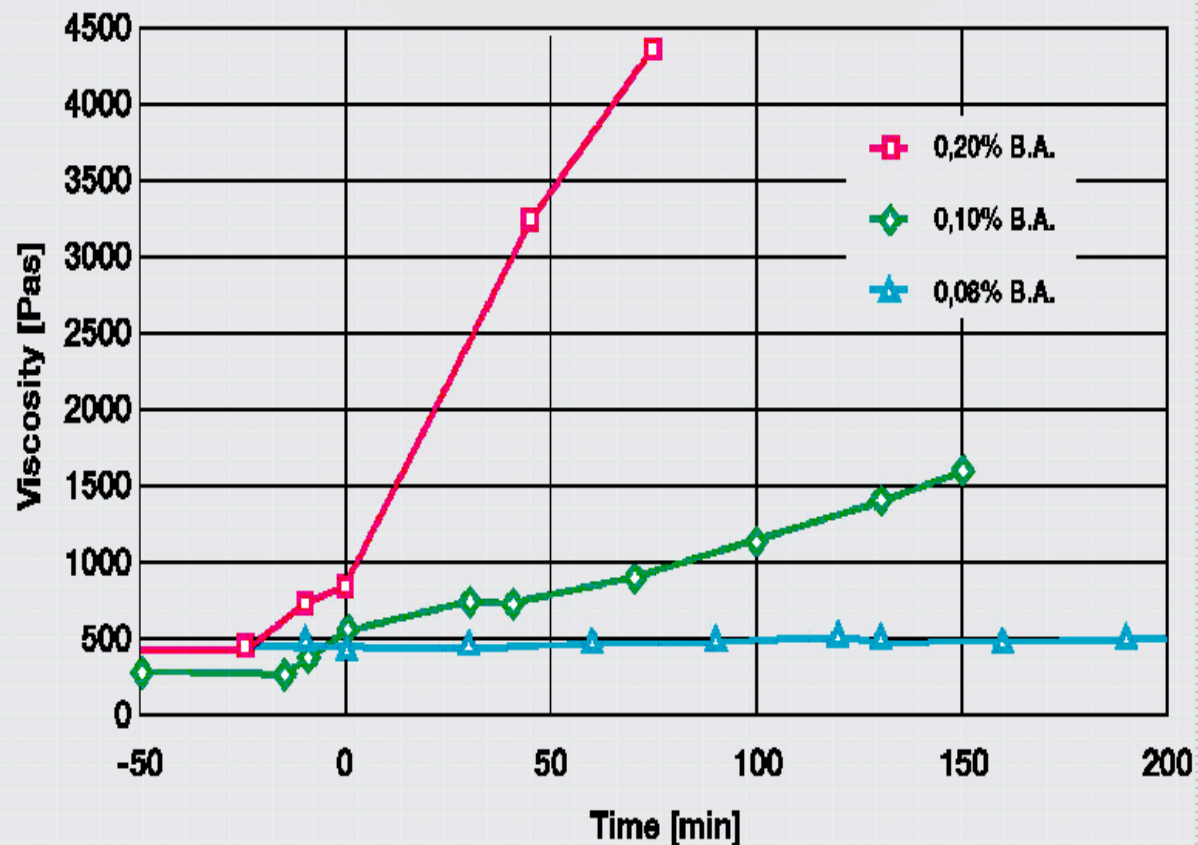
Particles for Energetic Materials

Rh 26 Influence of Lecithine



Particles for Energetic Materials

Rh 26 90% Solid – Addition of Bonding Agent



Influence of coating

Specific surface

Fine virgin particles with polar groups

0,1978 m²/g

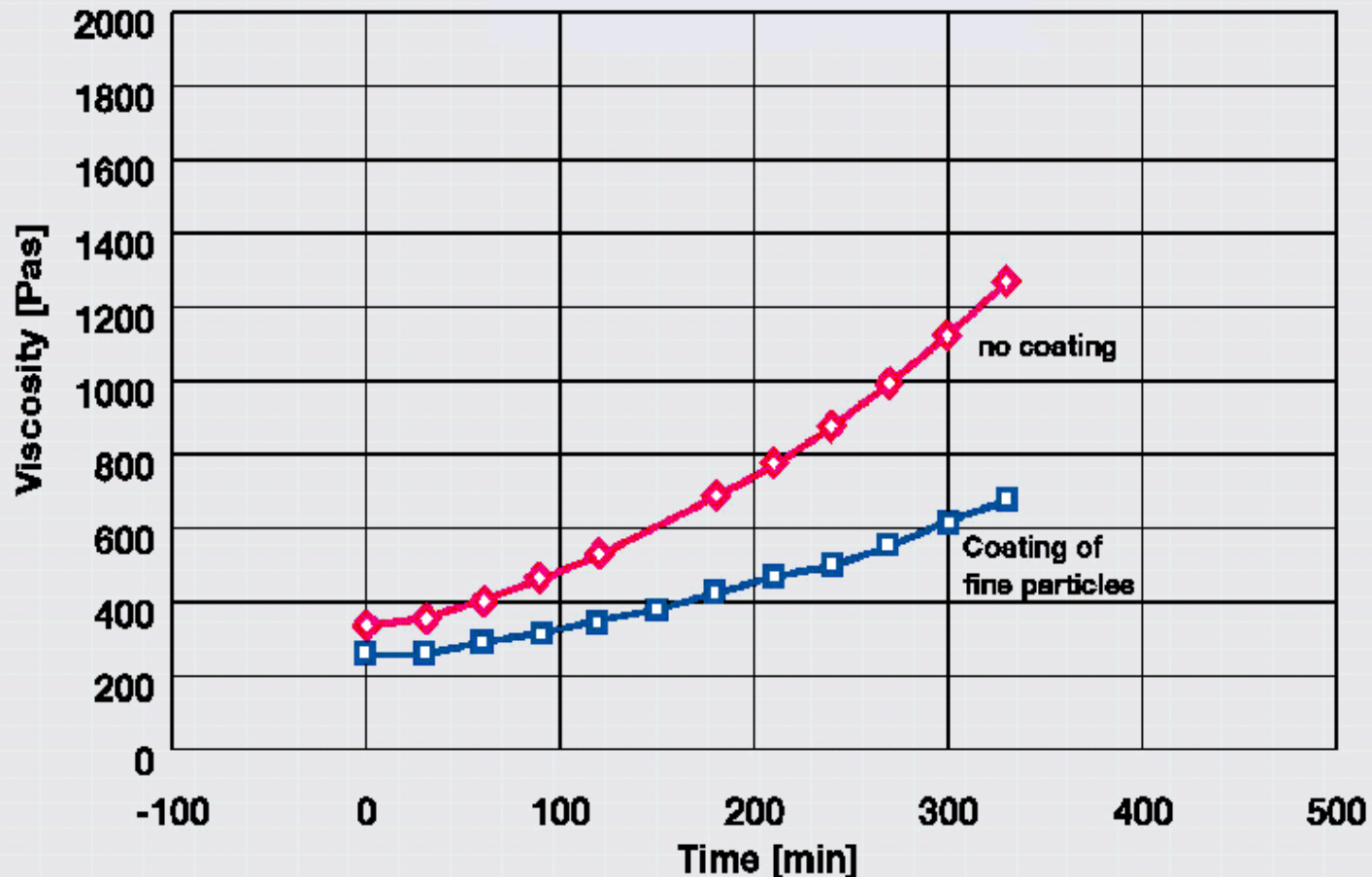
Fine coated (Saturated) particles

0,1880 m²/g

Particles for Energetic Materials



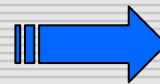
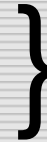
Rh26 Influence of Coating



Processability

To decrease viscosity

- Grain size distribution
- Spherical grains
- Coated grains
- Non polar surfaces

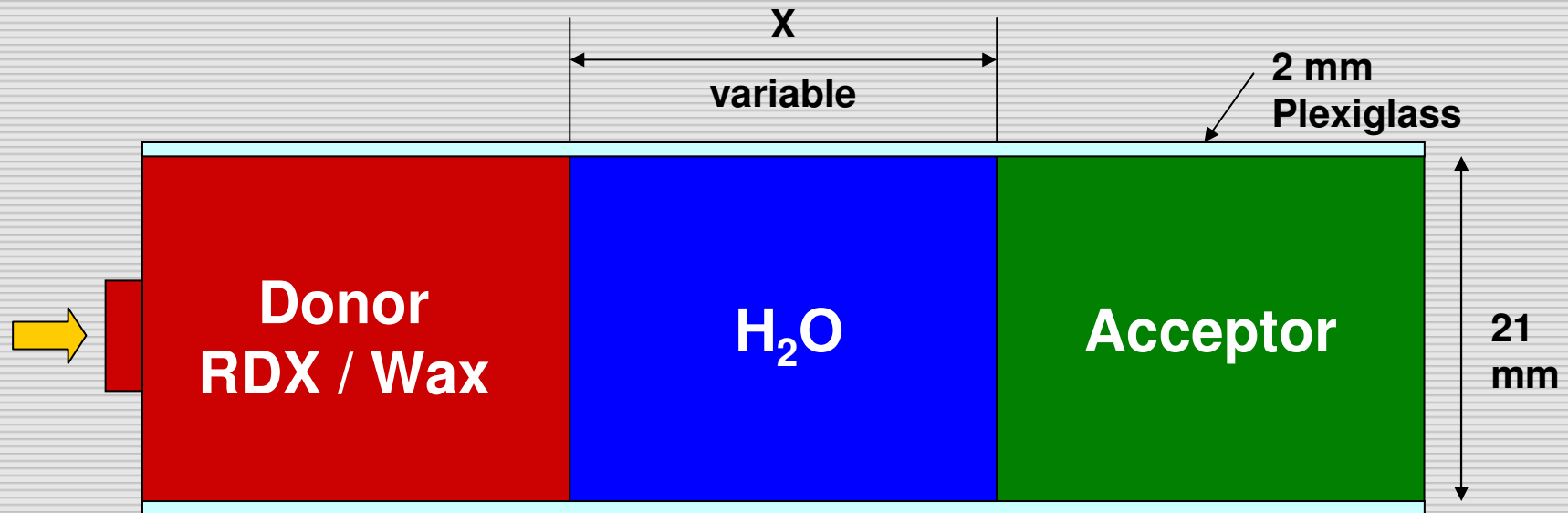


Low specific surface

Particles for Energetic Materials

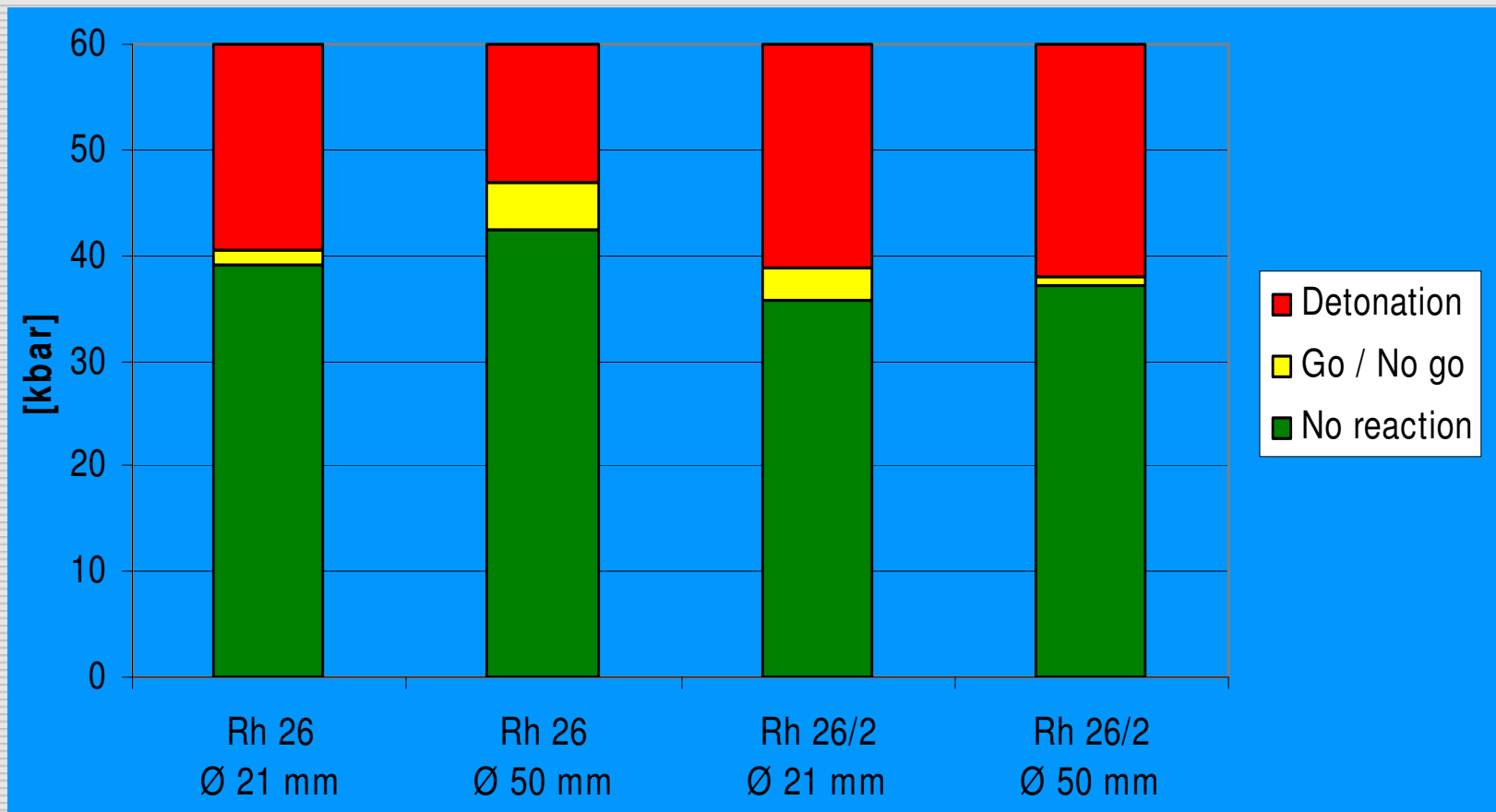
GAP - Test 21 mm

According to WIWEB



Particles for Energetic Materials

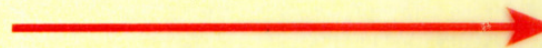
IHE GAP-Test Rh 26®



Particles for Energetic Materials

Initiation

Mechanical properties



Shock wave

Material



Critical diameter

Grain size

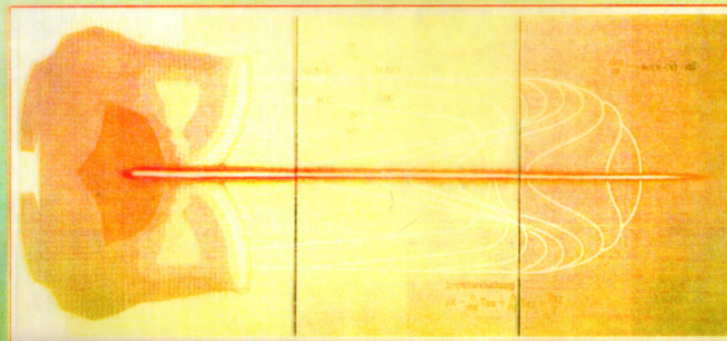


Porosity



Hot spots

Cavities



CRITERIA $v^2 d$ (M. Held)

Particles for Energetic Materials

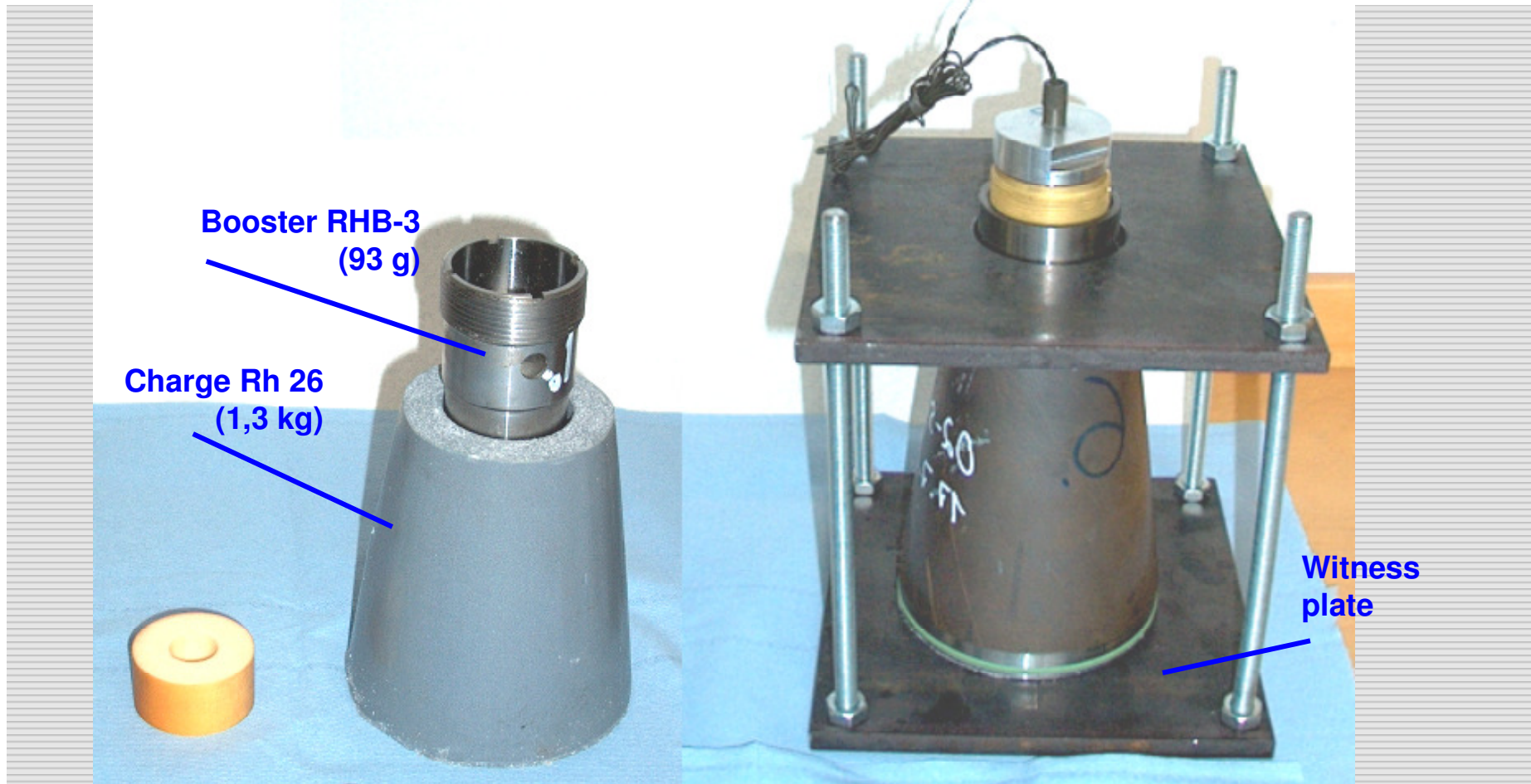


Critical diameter

RDX		AP	
Size [μ]	D_{cr} [mm]	Size [μ]	D_{cr} [mm]
100	2,5	5	23
400	5,0	200	76

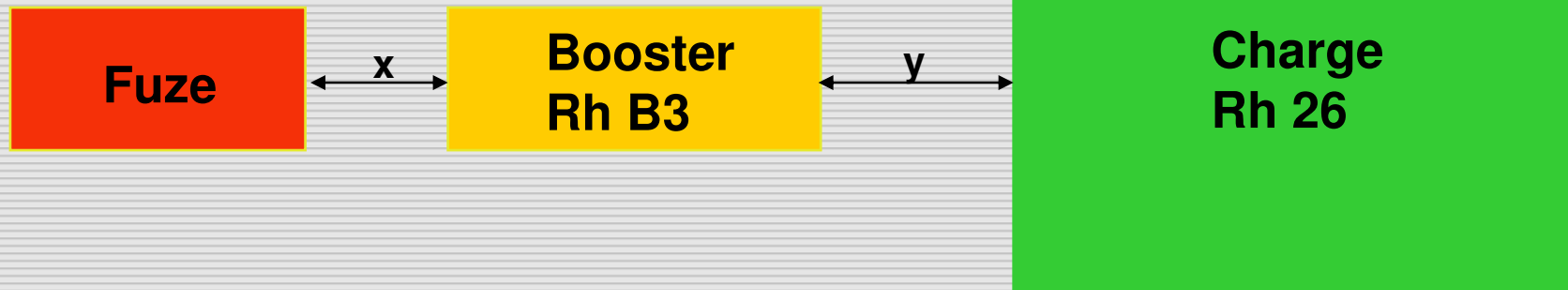
Particles for Energetic Materials

155 mm HE – RH 30, Initiability of Rh 26 Charge



Particles for Energetic Materials

155 mm HE RH 30, Initiability



at - 54° C

X max 19 mm

Y max 16 mm

 Safe Initiation

Initiation Criterias

- Grain size

- Mechanical properties

- Defects

- Confinement

Run distance

Critical diameter

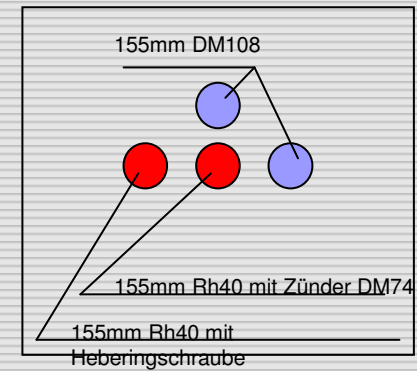
Hot Spots

Energy output

$V^2 \cdot d$ criteria Prof. M. Held

Particles for Energetic Materials

Bullet Attack Trial Set 155 mm Rh 40-IHE



Particles for Energetic Materials

Bullet Attack Ammunition 155 mm HE-RH30



Two guns



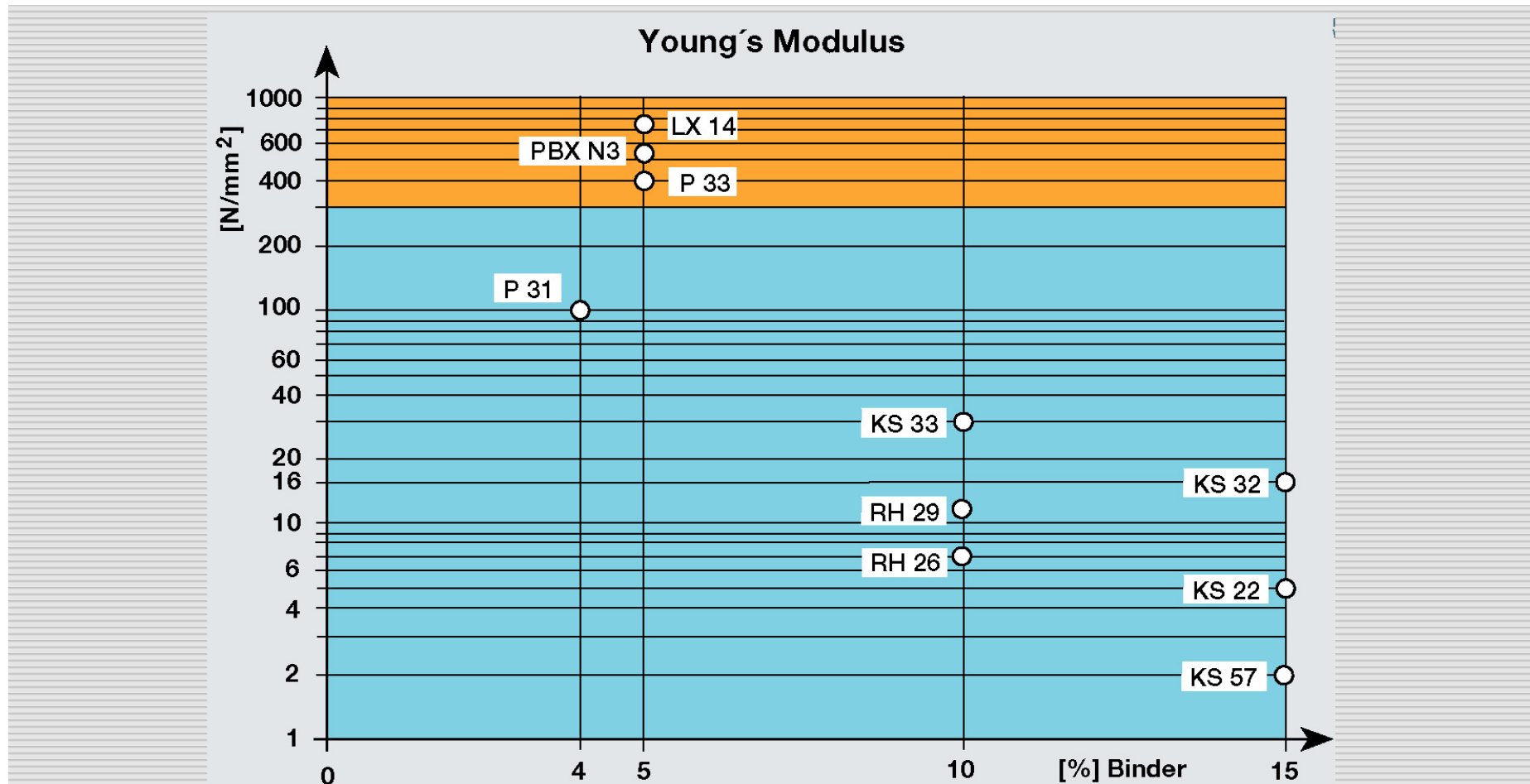
Particles for Energetic Materials

Bullet Attack



No reaction

Particles for Energetic Materials



Raw Material

Sensitivity to impact

- Influence of grain size
- Influence of crystal shape
- Included air
- Included solvent
- Impurities (grit)

Particles for Energetic Materials

Bullet Impact

Hard Core 20 mm

T = -40°C

Charge RH26

Burning



Conclusion

The physical and the chemical status of high explosive particles have a very strong influence on propellants and the high explosive charges, as you have seen on some paradigms

Conclusion

Keep in touch with us



www.imemg.org

Particles for Energetic Materials

