



RDECOM

Development and Characterization of IM Gun Propellant for the 120mm Tank System



TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

April 13, 2011

Duncan Park, S. Moy, T. Manning, E. Rozumov, D. Chiu, and A. Eng

U.S. Army RDECOM-ARDEC, Picatinny, NJ

duncan.park@us.army.mil; 973-724-4398

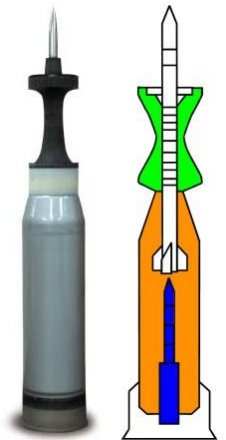
- Objectives
- Approach
- Results
- Summary and Conclusions
- Acknowledgments

■ Goal

Develop high energy and less sensitive propellants to minimize soldier and weapon platform vulnerability from unplanned stimuli

■ Technical Objectives:

- ▶ Maintain High Performance:
 - Performance Baseline → JA2 propellant in M829A2
- ▶ Lower the sensitivity of propellants against:
 - Shape charge jet (SCJ):
 - Spall:
- ▶ No anomalies in gun environment:
 - Test fire in a sub-scaled gun → 30 mm gun firing



- Formulation
 - ▶ Use less sensitive ingredients
 - ▶ Use less of energetic solid fills
- Conduct various characterization tests
 - ▶ To observe any trends
 - ▶ To discriminate and downselect formulations
 - ▶ Tests/Calculations conducted:
 - Closed bomb
 - Interior ballistic (IB) calculation
 - Erosivity Calculation
 - Critical diameter
 - Shock initiation sensitivity → predictor against shock stimulus
 - Uniaxial Compression (Mechanical Properties)
 - Hot fragment conductive ignition → predictor against spall threat
 - Small scale (1.77 lbs) and 5 lb SCJ ballistic pendulum → predictor against SCJ threat
 - 30mm gun firing (to be completed)

Most of the work was performed during 2005-2008

RESULTS: Muzzle Velocity and Erosion



Theoretical Muzzle Velocity and Erosion Prediction

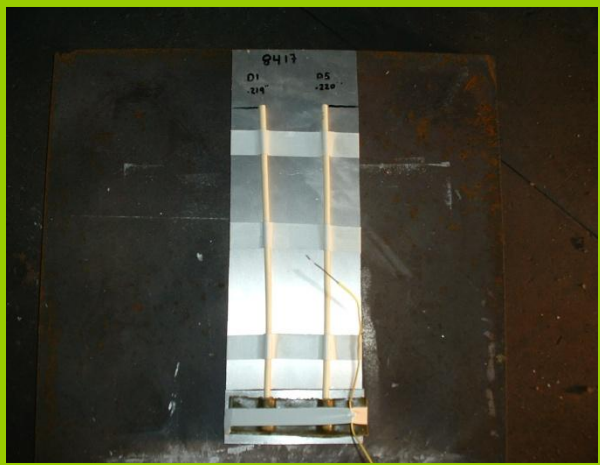
Formulation	Solid Load (wt%)	Relative Muzzle Velocity (%JA2)	Tflame (K)	Relative Erosivity (%JA2)
JA2	0	100	3450	100
A	40	103	3454	72
C	50	103	3558	92
D	30	102	3348	57
E	40	102	3486	80
F	40	102	3432	70
G	40	102	3362	58
H	25	101	3299	52
I	25	101	3290	51
J	0	99	3043	32
K	20	100	3246	46
L	10	99	3138	38
M	0	98	3149	41
B	40	102	3454	72

Relative Muzzle Velocity Range: 98-103%

Relative Erosivity Range: 32-92%

Critical Diameter and Shock Initiation

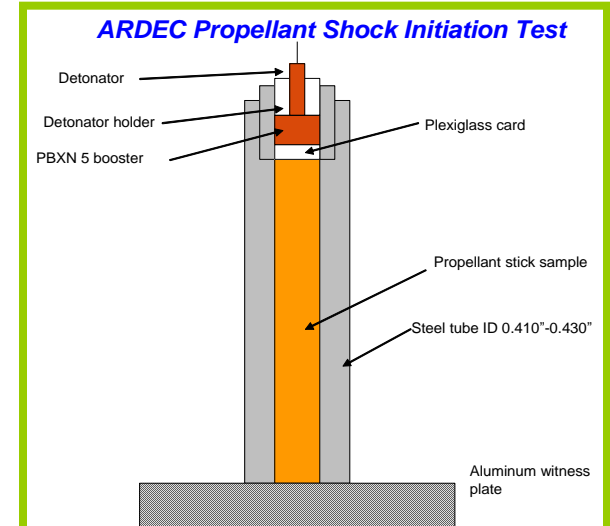
Critical Diameter Setup



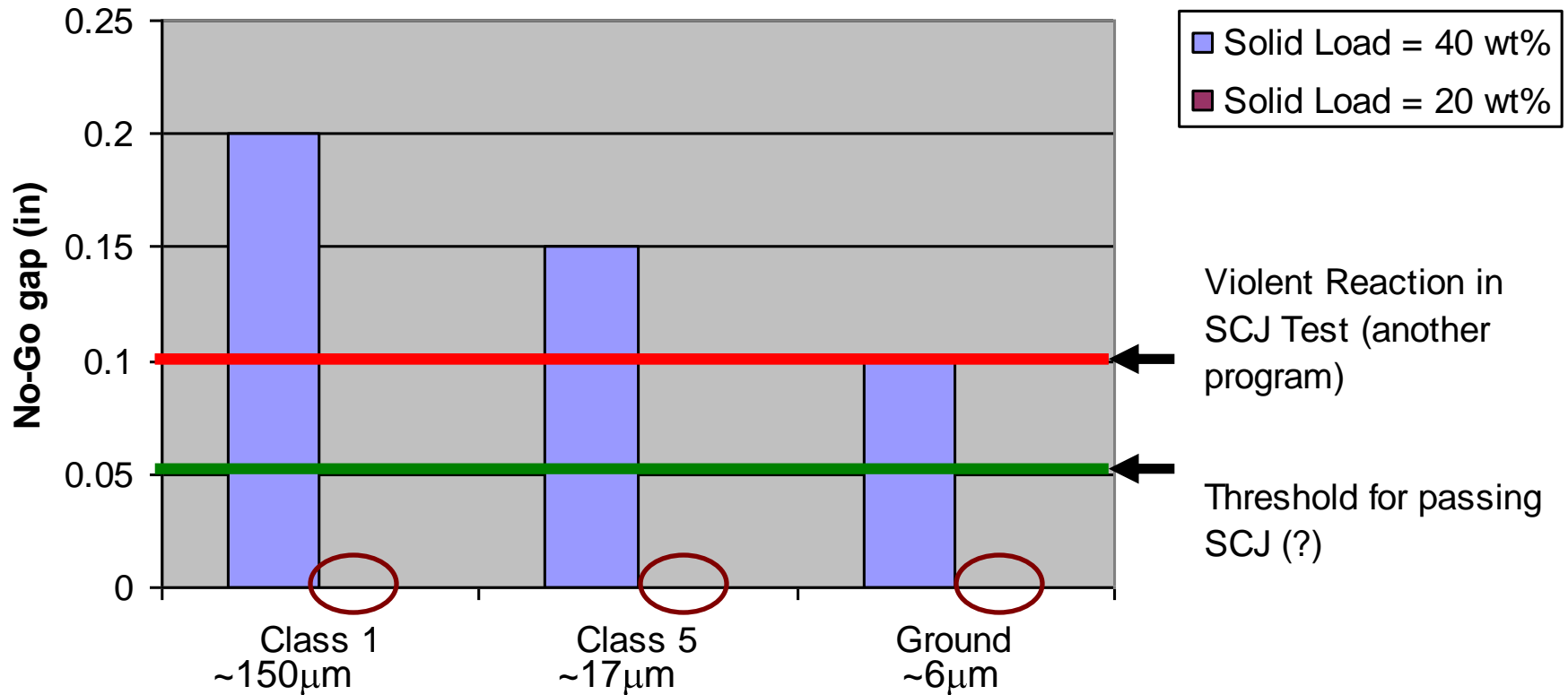
Not detonated

Dent from
detonated
samples

Shock Initiation Setup

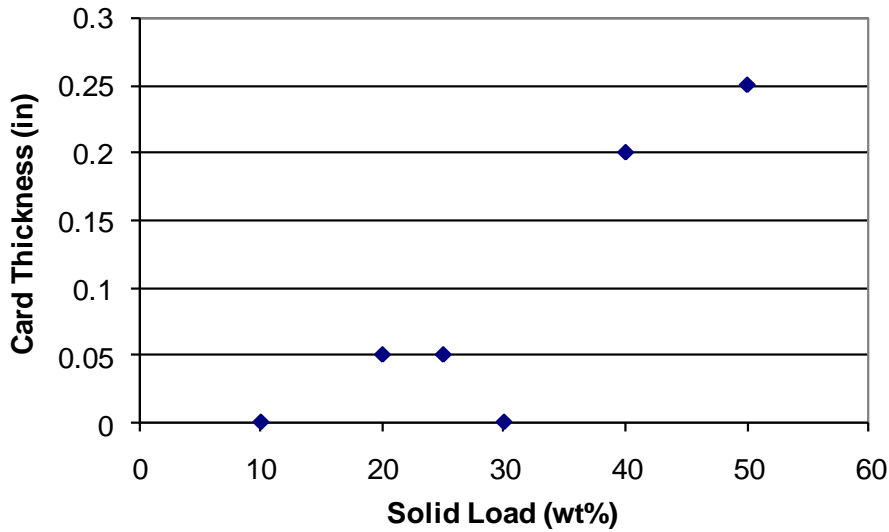


Shock Sensitivity of iRDX Based Propellants



***As particle sized decreased the sensitivity decreased
As solid load decreased (total E) the sensitivity decreased***

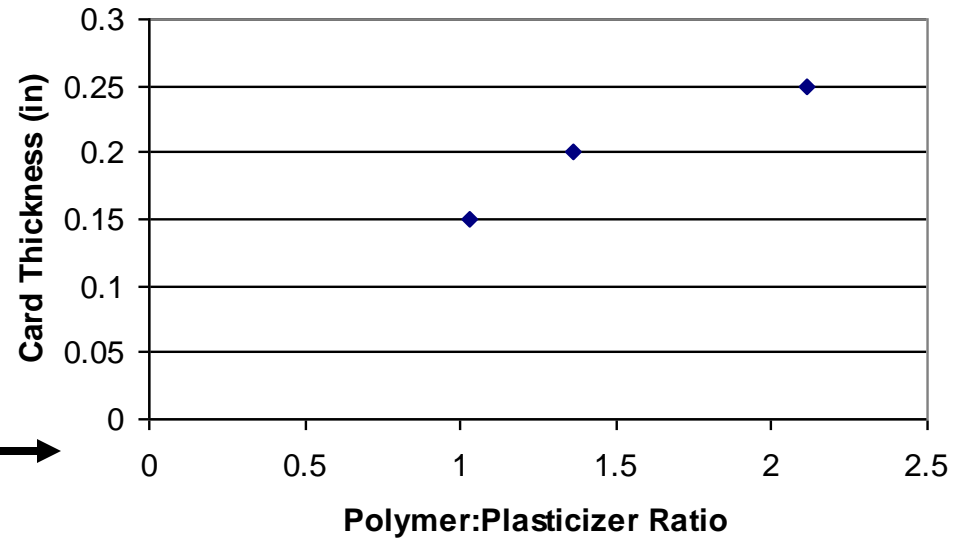
Effect of Solid Load on Shock Sensitivity



Solid Load =
40wt%

Polymer:Plasticizer
Ratio = 1.36

Effect of Polymer:Plasticizer Ratio on Shock Sensitivity

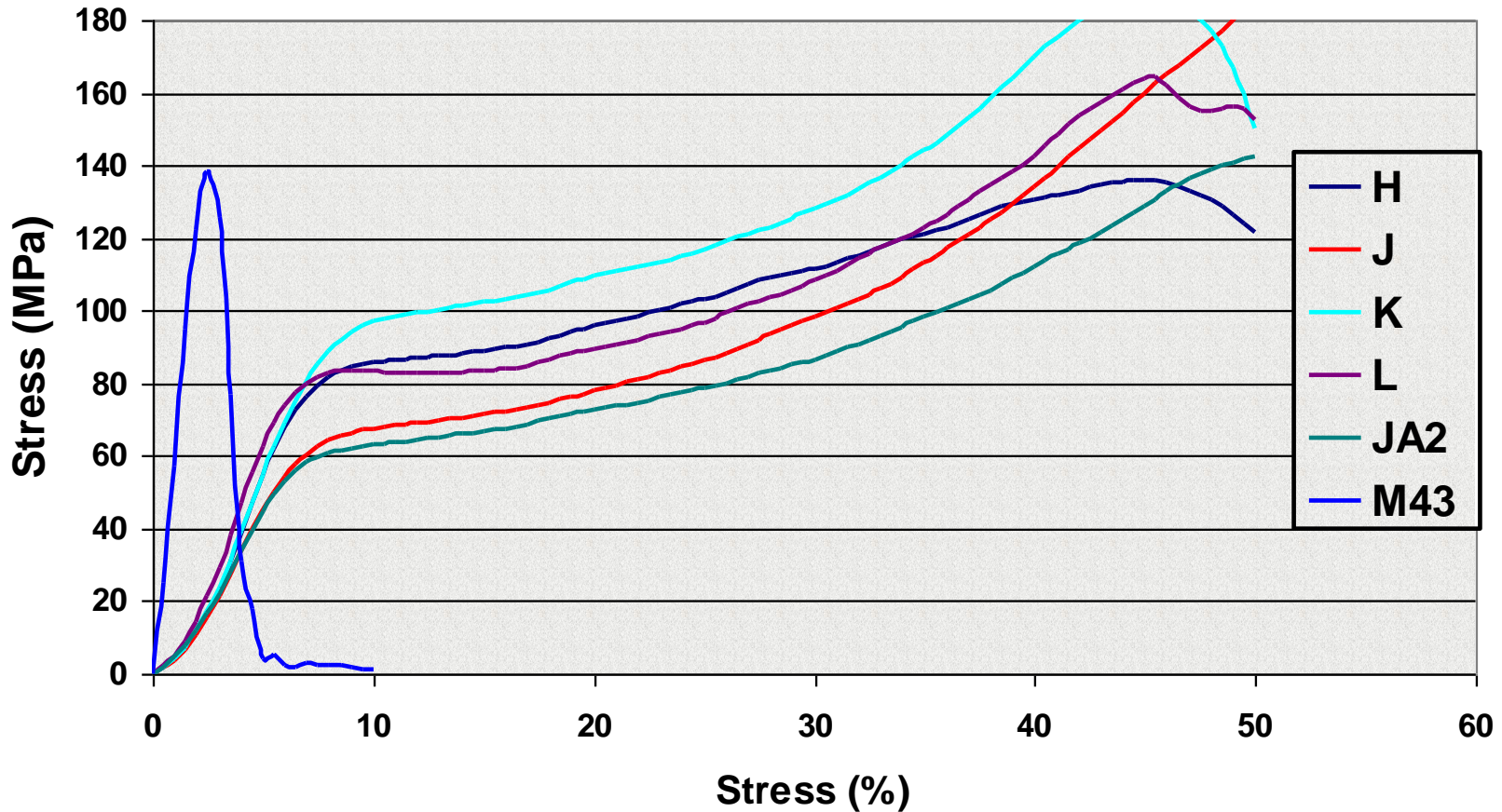


Trends in Mechanical Properties

Polymer: Plasticizer Ratio	Mech. Prop.	Solid Load (wt%)
1.03	Best	40
1.36	Good	40
2.11	Accept.	40
1.5	Best	0
4	Accept.	0
Solid Load (wt%)	Mech. Prop.	Polymer: Plasticizer Ratio
0	Best	1.5
10	Good	1.36
20	Good	1.36
30	Good	1.36
40	Good	1.36
50	Good	1.36

Uniaxial Compression (Mechanical Properties)

Four Downselected Propellants
Uniaxial Compression, -32 C



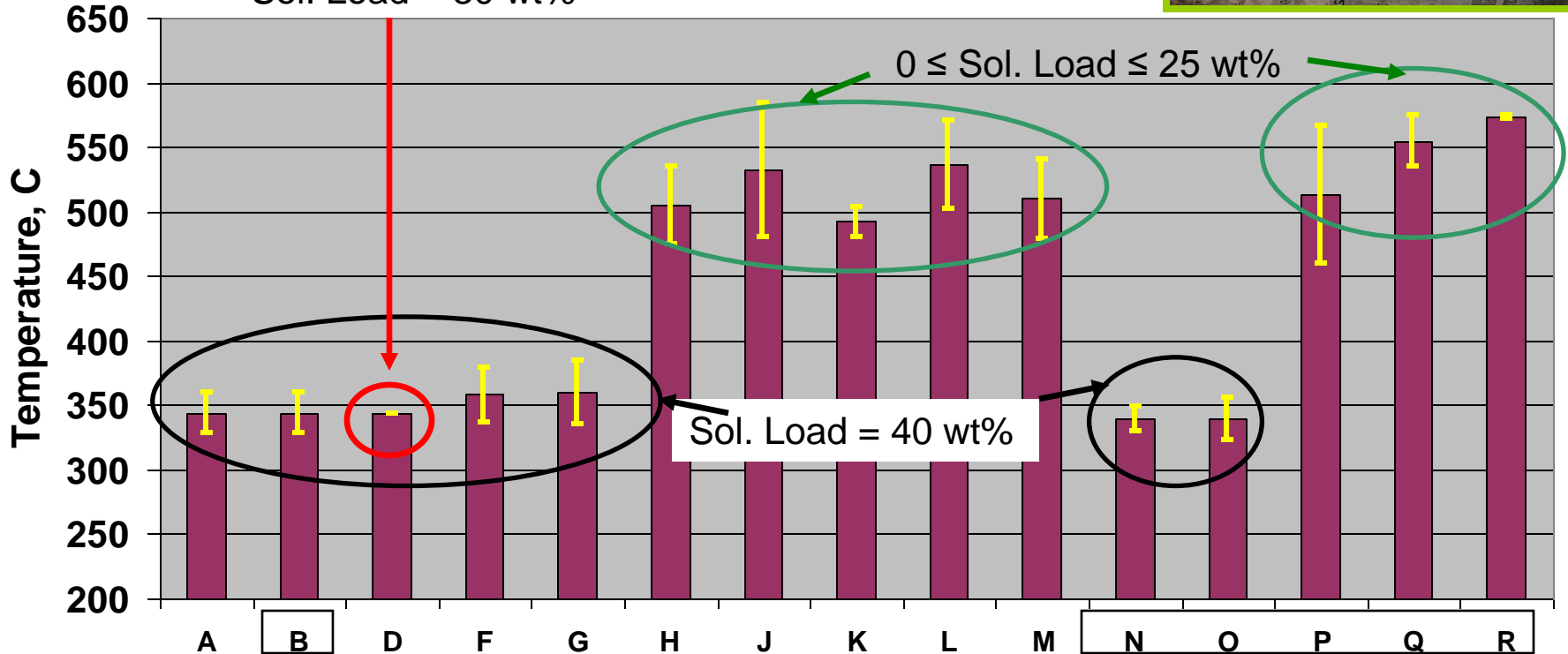
Hot Fragment Conductive Ignition



SD=490C

Ignition Level

Sol. Load = 30 wt%



Ranking for Downselection

Formulation	Vel. Ranking	Erosiv. Ranking	Shock	
			Init. Ranking	HFCI T _{ig} Ranking
JA2	10	13	-	-
A	2	10	10	8
C	1	12	11	-
D	6	7	1	9
E	3	11	11	-
F	4	9	9	7
G	5	8	8	6
H	8	6	6	4
I	7	5	1	-
J	12	1	1	2
K	9	4	6	5
L	11	2	1	1
M	13	3	1	3

- Formulations H, J, K, and L were downselected

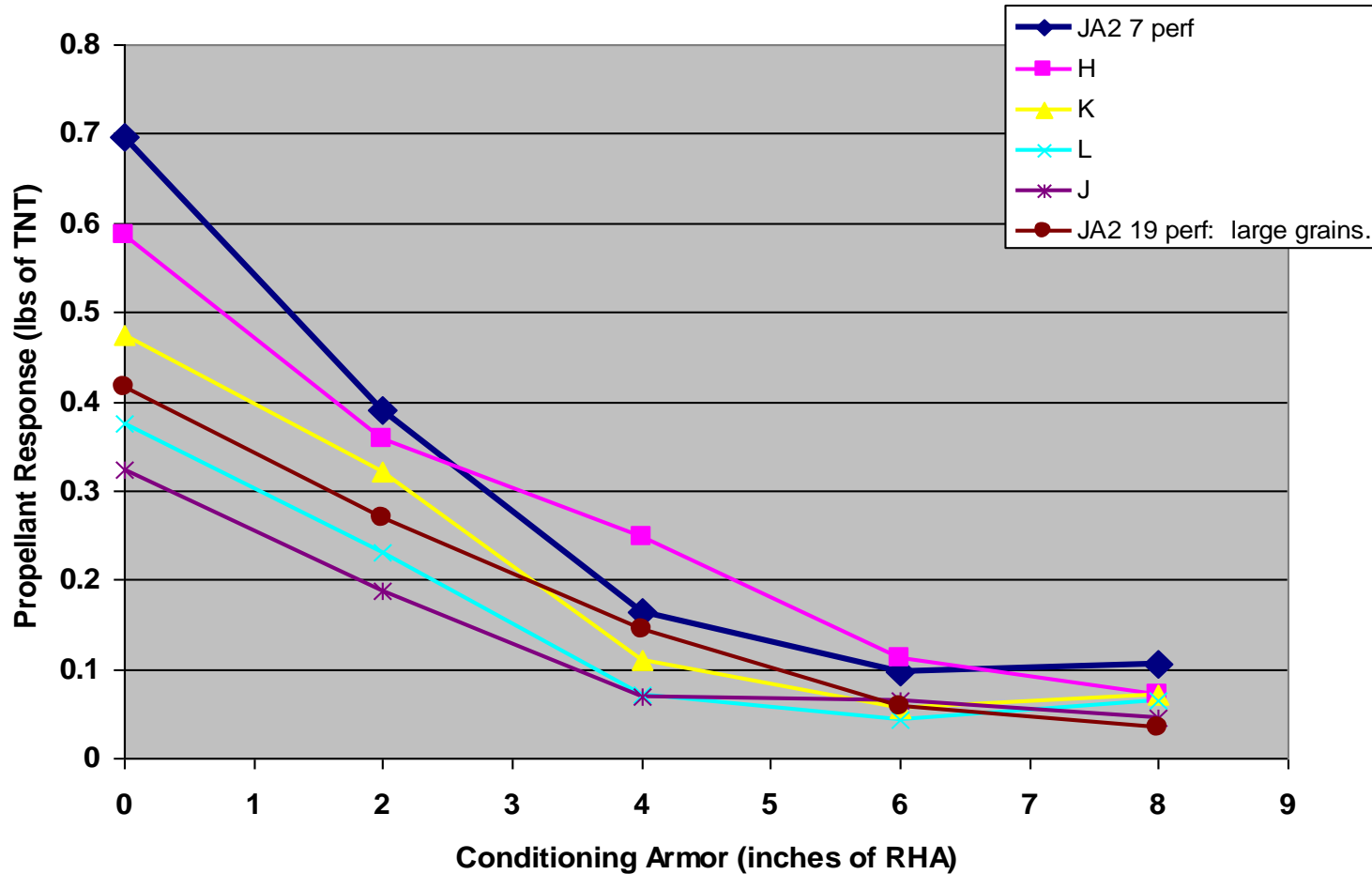
RESULTS: Small Scale SCJ Test



Small Scale SCJ Ballistic Pendulum Test Setup

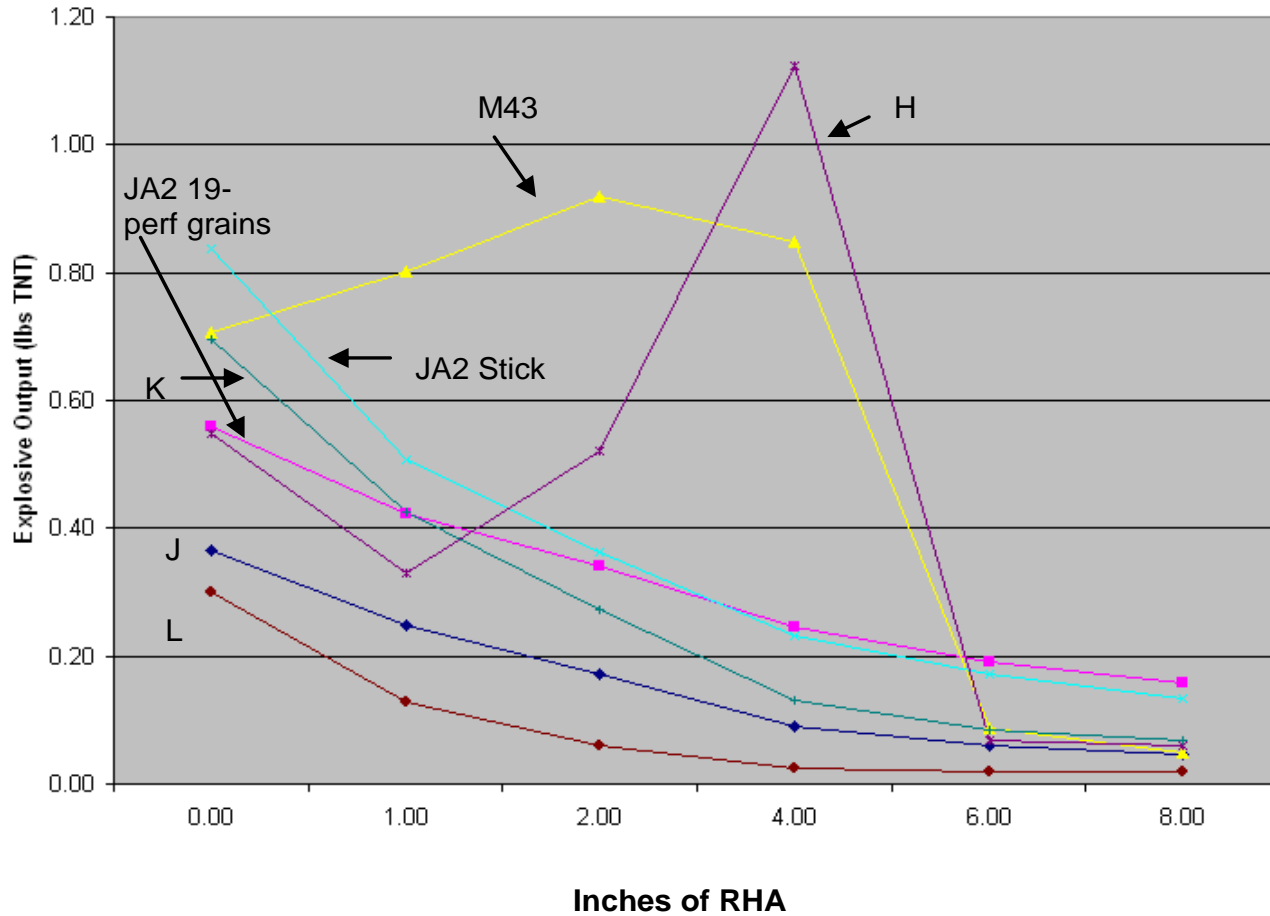


Small Scale Ballistic Pendulum Tests



No Detonation Observed

5lb SCJ Pendulum Test



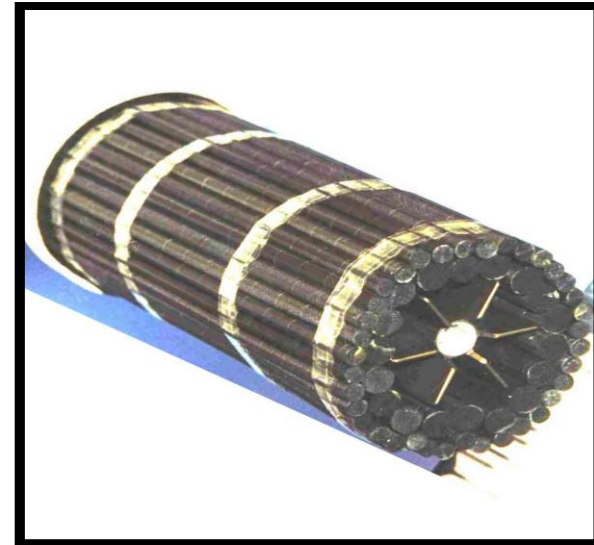
Detonation was Observed for H at 4" RHA

5lb SCJ Pendulum Test Sample vs End Item Loading Configuration



Propellant Sticks loaded in 6 in x 6 in
Cardboard Tube

Source: Boyd, K. et. al., ARL, MD (Aug 2006)



Tank KE Charge Configuration

Source: ATK, Radford, VA

- Formulation H has lower critical diameter of bed than JA2
- It may not react violently in actual charge configuration due to space made by projectile
- Further testing is needed to confirm this

60mm Gun Firing

- One slot became available in Novel Energetics Material ATO
- Formulations H was selected to test (before 5lb SCJI pendulum test data was available)
- 60mm Gun:
 - ▶ sub-scaled from 120mm
 - ▶ Base pad electrothermal-chemical (ETC) igniter
- Formulation H performed better than JA2 as expected
- Formulation K was not test fired but should have similar performance as JA2
- Some shots displayed high negative delta P
 - ▶ Data under further evaluation
 - ▶ Blocked pressure ports on several shots

- Eighteen IM gun propellant formulations were thoroughly characterized in this program
 - ▶ One formulation **met performance** requirement and had **better IM** properties than JA2
 - ▶ One formulation **exceeded performance** requirement and had **better IM** properties than JA2 **except against SCJ** – critical diameter of the bed is smaller than that of JA2
 - This formulation also had higher ballistic efficiency than JA2 in the 60mm sub-scale gun firing
 - ▶ Two formulations had **slightly lower performance** than required but had **much better IM** properties than JA2
 - ▶ All Four formulations mentioned above have **much lower erosivity** than JA2

Patent Pending

- Dr. Pai Lu – Consultations and mentoring
- Dr. Brian Fuchs, Ms. Amy Wilson, and Mr. Gerard Gillen for Critical diameter, Shock initiation, and other safety testing
- Dr. Avi Birk and Mr. Steve Aubert’s Team for HFCl and Small scale SCJ pendulum testing
- Mr. Charlie Leveritt and Dr. Stephanie Piraino for erosion calculations and good technical exchange
- Drs. Rob Lieb and Stephanie Piraino for Uniaxial compression test and SEM
- Dr. Barrie Homan for Closed bomb and Strand burn testing
- Mr. Ken Klingaman for Closed bomb and Critical diameter testing
- Mr. Kevin Boyd for 5lb SCJ Pendulum testing
- Dr. Jim Luoma for 60mm gun firing
- Mr. Joe Colburn for 30mm gun firing
- Dr. Pat Baker and Ms. Nora Eldredge for program management and funding