

The melt-cast XF®11585: a low vulnerability composition  
Ammunition application from 60 to 155 mm

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**nexter**  
MUNITIONS

- Explosive Composition XF®11585
  - ▶ Context of the study
  - ▶ Melt cast process based on TNT
  - ▶ Energetic material: XF®11585
    - Pyrotechnic properties
    - Detonics properties
  - ▶ Ammunition examples filled with XF®11585
    - Vulnerability performances
    - Ammunition performances
  - ▶ Potential IM munitions using XF®11585
  - ▶ Conclusion



## “IM” technology at Nexter Munitions

Filled with  
XF@13333

LU211-IM

	TITANAD	FC	FH	SH	BI	SR	FI	SC
NR								
V								
IV								
III								
II								
I								

nexter  
MUNITIONS



155 mm  
HE-IM  
LU 211



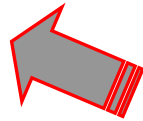
A reality

155 mm LU211 IM artillery shell is the first French IM Field Artillery ammunition under mass production

- ▶ Researching explosive compositions to extend the Nexter Munitions ammunition offers to 120 mm and below.

- The next challenges have been followed for developing an explosive composition

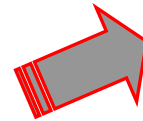
Best cost effectiveness



Searching for



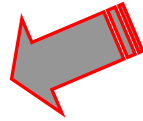
new explosive compositions



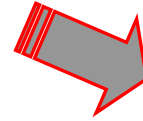
Compatible with a large range of calibers from tank ammunition to mortar bombs



Insensitivity, detonics performances and terminal efficiency

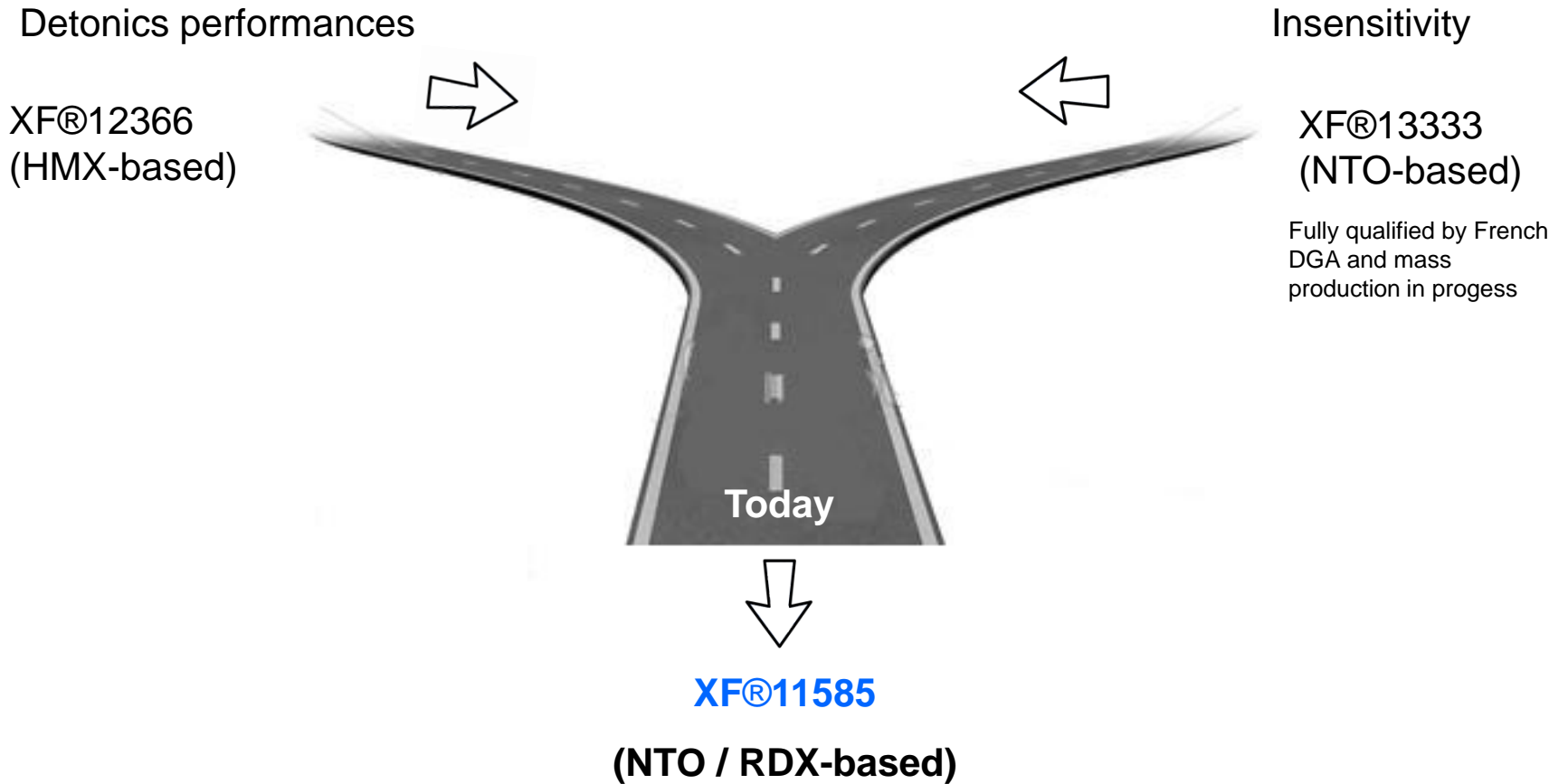


Compliant with standard filling plant



Simple way of demilitarization

- Melt cast process: Strategy developed by Nexter Munitions for 20 years.



- “IM” technology is a trade-off between energetic material and ammunition design

R&D Energetic  
Materials



Ammunition R&D  
Department

Filled with  
XF®13333

Development of low vulnerability  
explosive compositions  
XF® Family



Vent plug



Design ammunition  
For example venting plug for 155 mm  
LU211 IM

Synergy between these 2 departments :

From low vulnerability ammunition to insensitive ammunition

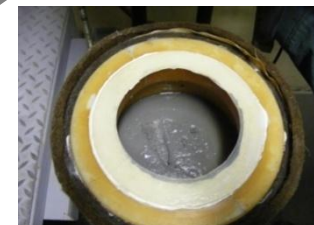
# Explosive melt cast process

## ■ Description of the melt cast process: TNT based

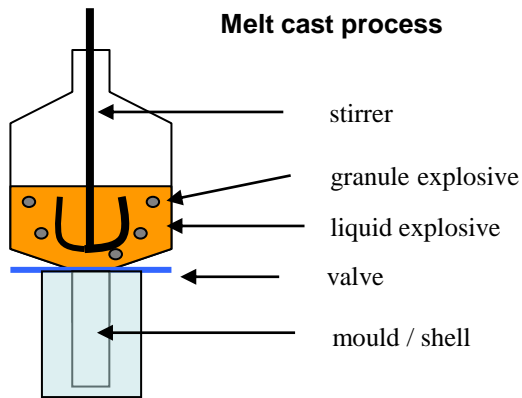
- ▶ Leadership of Nexter Munitions in this field
- ▶ Conventional & simple process



Reversibility  
(demilitarisation)



Melt cast process



# Pyrotechnics properties of XF®11585

## ■ Main properties

### ▶ Hazard characterisation

	XF®11585	TNT	Compo B	AFNOR standard	STANAG
	50% Go results				
<b>Friction sensitivity</b>	<b>0% at 353 N</b>	10% at 353 N	158 N		4489
<b>Electrostatic Discharge</b>	<b>&gt; 736 mJ</b>	> 4,5 J	> 736 mJ	NF T70-539	
<b>Impact Sensitivity</b>	<b>30 % at 50 J</b>	50 % at 25 J	> 50 J		4487

↳ Low sensitivity to basic stimuli

### ▶ Mechanical properties



Composition Sample	Caliber	Density (g.cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Stress, max (MPa)	Young Modulus (MPa)	Deformation, max (%)	Sample porosity (%)
XF®11585	<i>From 155 to 60 mm</i>	1,73	20,8	1986	1,18	< 0,8
XF®13333	155 mm	1,75	23,1	1853	1,35	< 1,2
Compo B	From 155 to 60 mm	1.70	16,1	1877	0,94	ND



# Pyrotechnics properties of XF®11585

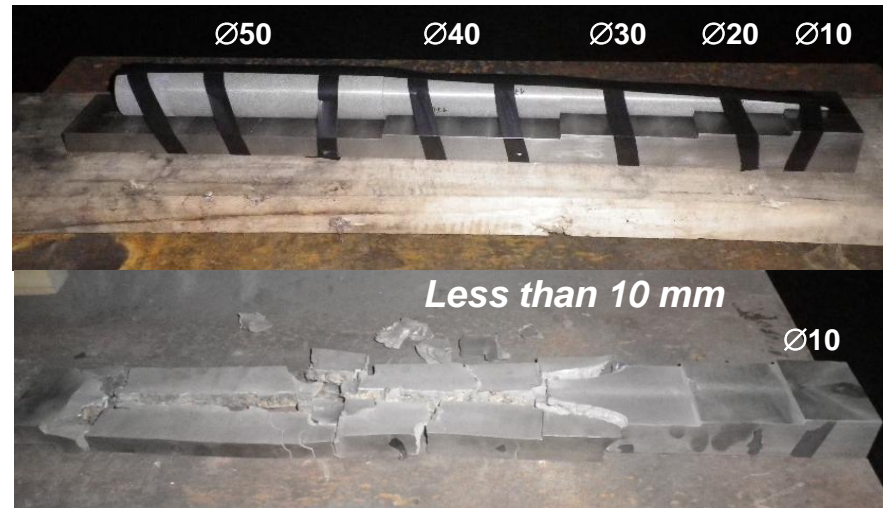
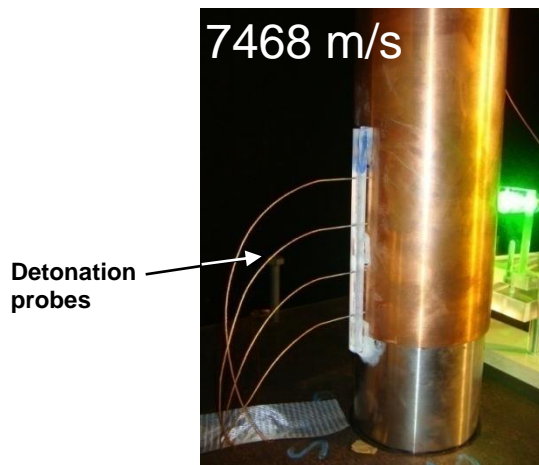
## ■ Main properties

- ▶ Thermal properties: DSC according to the STANAG 4515: 5°C/min

	Compo B	XF®11585	IMX 104
Endothermic peak	80°C	80°C	89°C
Onset / Exothermic peak	202 / 235°C	204 / 230 °C	212 / 224 °C
Activation energy	163 kJ/mol	151 kJ/mol	ND

## ▶ Detonics performances

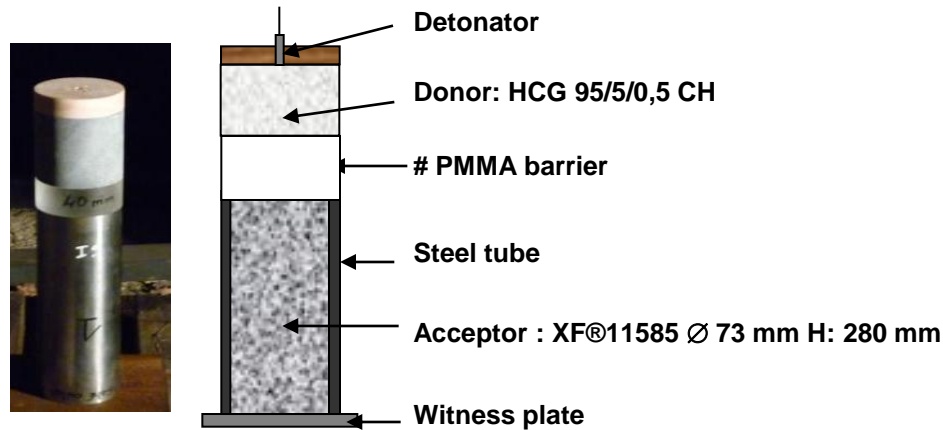
- Confined detonation velocity and unconfined critical diameter



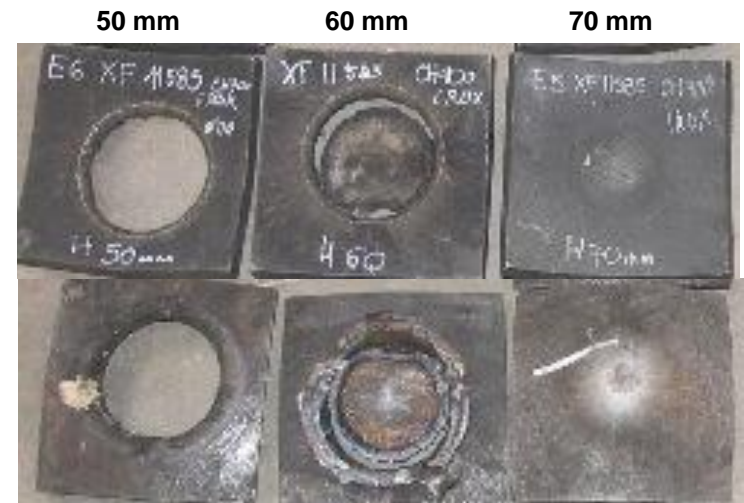
# Detonics properties of XF®11585

## ■ Ignition pressure characterisation

- ▶ Large Scale Gap test: according to the STANAG 4488



	XF®11585	
PMMA barrier	Charge density	Go or No go
50 mm (P=62 kbar)	1.73 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Go
60 mm (P=50 kbar)	1.73 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Go
70 mm (P=41 kbar)	1.73 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	No Go
80 mm (P=33 kbar)	1.73 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	No Go
90 mm (P=26 kbar)	1.73 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	No Go

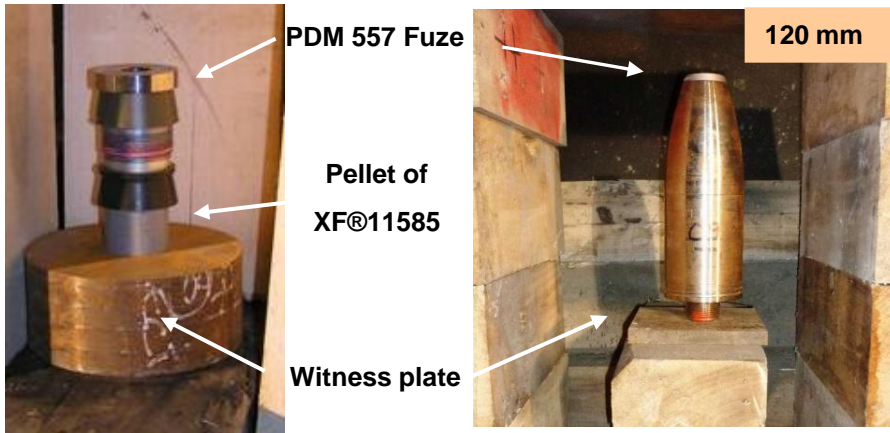


# Detonics properties

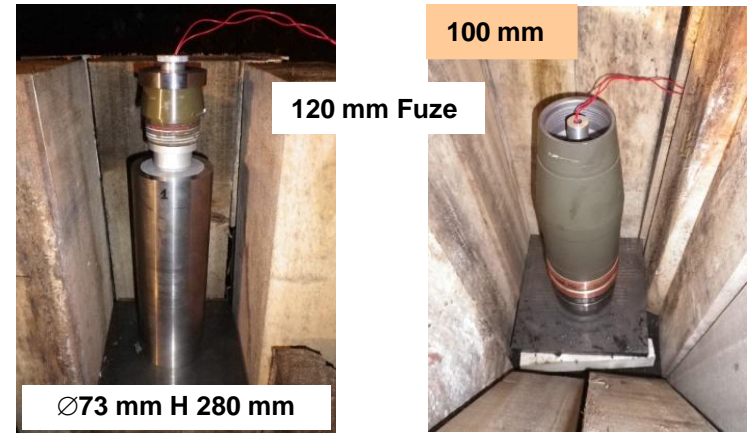
## ■ Ignition tests

- ▶ Ignition with a standard fuze without booster: 4 configurations have been performed

155 & 120 mm configurations



Caliber 76 up to 100 mm configurations



XF®11585 nominal detonation



Steel mark : Ø 60 mm & depth 8 mm



**No booster required**

# Vulnerability performances (1/4)

## Thermal threats: Fast cook off and slow cook off in 2 configurations

- ▶ GEMO mock up: representative of artillery shell



Screwed cover

Shell body  
1 cm thickness

Bottom

French Standard NF T 70-500

### Slow Heating: SH



### Fast Heating: FH



Nexter Munitions  
Vent plug patent



- ▶ 120 mm HE



### Slow Heating: SH



### Fast Heating: FH



Ramp gaz  
device



Expert  
Working  
Group

# Vulnerability performances (2/4)

- Mechanical threats: Bullet impact in 2 configurations
  - ▶ GEMO mock up: representative of artillery shell



Screwed cover

Shell body  
1 cm thickness

Bottom

French Standard NF T 70-500

- ▶ 120 mm HE



## Bullet Impact – GEMO Mock-up



Type V



STANAG 850 m/s

No Reaction



600 m/s

No Reaction

## Bullet impact – 120 mm



STANAG 850 m/s

Entry hole

No Reaction

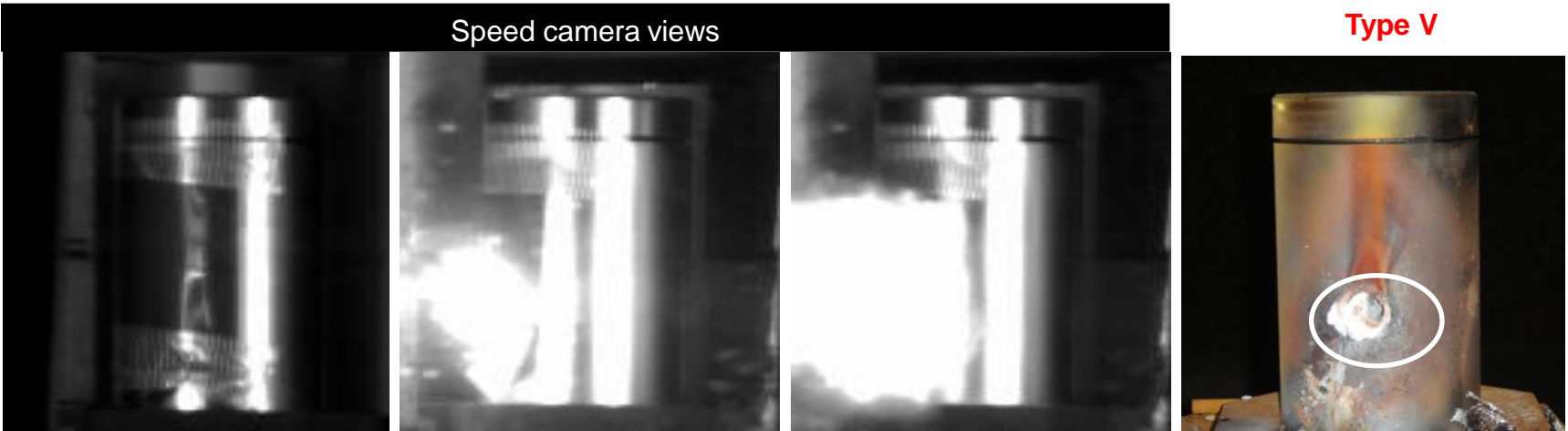


Exit hole

- Mechanical threats: Shaped Charge Jet and Fragment Impact in 2 configurations

## Fragment Impact

### Speed camera views



## SCJI CCEV62 – GEMO Mock-up



Shaped Charge

Ø 62 mm

Work in progress- Trial expected in June 2012.

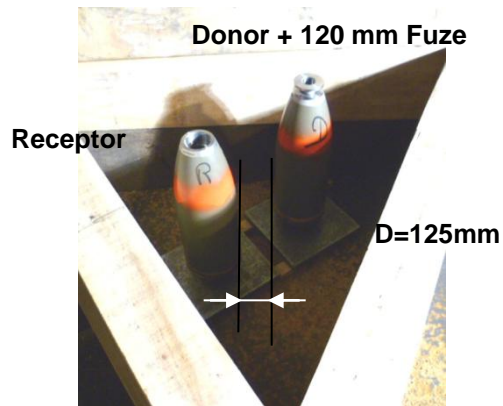
On GEMO mock-up and on 155 mm artillery shell

# Vulnerability performances (4/4)

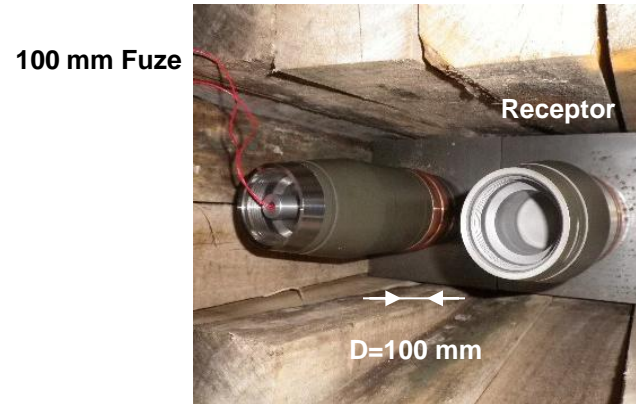
## ■ Mechanical threats: Sympathetic Reaction

- ▶ Ignition with a standard fuze without additional booster: 2 configurations performed

120 mm Tank ammunition



100 mm Navy ammunition



## XF®11585 nominal detonation – SR types of reaction

Donor witness plate



Type IV

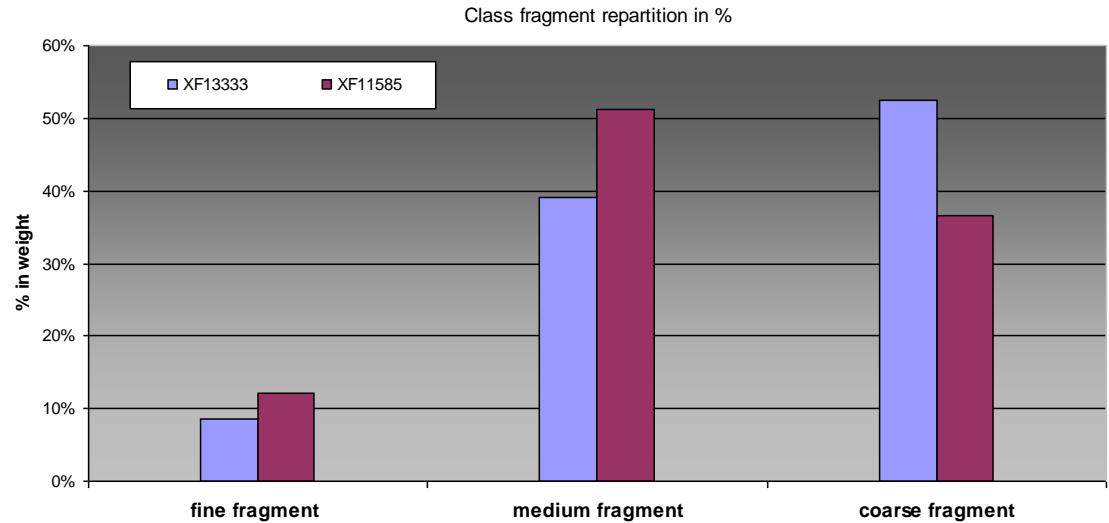
Donor witness plate



No Reaction



## Fragment impact efficiency 120 mm HE-IM:



As the explosive composition XF®13333, this new explosive composition allows us to treat a large range of targets.

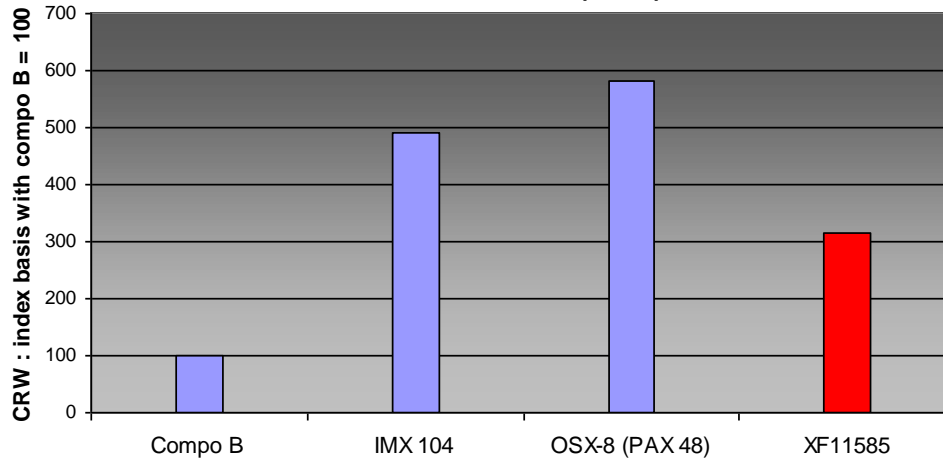
**95% fragment mass recovery was achieved**



# Potential IM munitions using XF®11585

## Cost comparison for constitutive raw materials

Cost of raw materials (CRW)



Reminder:

XF®11585 is based on NTO/RDX/TNT and Aluminium

## Industrial aspect

New XF®11585 requires the same equipments: mixing, casting and cooling than those used for conventional explosives.



Upgrading casting equipment at La Chapelle filling plant (France)

3 batches 500kg / day / 2 shifts

# Potential IM munitions using XF®11585

## Signature expected with explosive composition XF®11585:

Caption :  
t for tested and recorded result

Required signature for IM test results according to STANAG 4439

FCO	SCO	FI	FI	SR	SCJI
V	V	V	V	III	III



Artillery shell: 155 mm

FCO	SCO	BI	FI	SR	SCJI
V	V	NR	V	III	
t	t	t			



Tank ammunition: 120 mm

FCO	SCO	BI	FI	SR	SCJI
V	V	NR	V	IV	
t	t	t		t	



Navy ammunition: 100 mm

FCO	SCO	BI	FI	SR	SCJI
V	V	NR	V	NR	
			t		



Mortar bombs: 76 mm (81 & 60 mm)

FCO	SCO	BI	FI	SR	SCJI
V	V	NR	V	NR	



- R&D activities
  - ▶ Researching low sensitivity explosive composition to enhance XF® Family
  - ▶ Work on the “IM” design ammunition to be compliant with STANAG 4439
- Intrinsic explosive composition XF®11585 performances
  - ▶ Low sensitivity, detonics performances similar to Compo B
  - ▶ Raw materials relatively less expensive than EM competitors
- Operational advantages of ammunition filled with XF®11585
  - ▶ Cost effectiveness
  - ▶ IM & detonics performances
  - ▶ Simple pyrotechnic train (robust design)
  - ▶ Simple way of demilitarisation (potential re-use of raw materials)

*Standard “IM” explosive XF®11585  
dedicated to multipurpose “IM” ammunition*





# QUESTIONS ?

C. Coulouarn a member of

