



#### Characterization of Voids in an Insensitive RDX-based Nanocomposite Explosive

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#### **STEVENS** One-Step Manufacturing of Energetic Nanocomposite Granules



**Spray** 

rver





## **Granule Size and Size Distribution**







#### **RDX Nanocrystals**







#### **Internal RDX Crystals**







#### Uniform Distribution of Polymeric Binder







Composition	Shock Sensitivity (GPa)	Density (g/cm³)	% TMD	Binder wt. %	HMX wt.%
RDX/PVAc (Spray Dried)	4.0	1.58	91.9	17	4
RDX/VMCC (Spray Dried)	3.3	1.62	92.5	17	9
4-µm RDX/VMCC (Slurry coated)	2.5	1.64	93.7	17	9



#### Focused Ion Beam (FIB)-SEM Characterization of Voids



1 μm











#### Voids in Pressed Formulations







#### FIB Milled at -135° C





### **Voids Reconstruction**



#### A close-up view





Voids <0.001  $\mu m^3$  were filtered out Cross-sectional images collected by FIB-SEM at -135°C





# Nanocomposite Eliminates Large Voids

**Pressed Formulation of** 

- RDX crystals are small (sub-micron)
  - Small internal voids
  - Small external spacing
- RDX crystals have a size distribution which can enhance particle packing during pressing
- Uniform mixing between RDX crystal and binder improves the filling of empty spaces during pressing



### Conclusions



- A one-step process was developed for manufacturing RDX nanocomposite granules. Pressed formulation of the granules demonstrated significantly reduced sensitivity in SSGT test.
- The voids inside the pressed formulation were characterized using FIB nanotomography. The voids have an average size of ~ 250 nm. Volume, shape, and spatial distribution of the voids were also obtained.
- The superior shock insensitivity is attributed to the elimination of large voids, due to small RDX crystals and uniform mixing of binder and RDX in the nanocomposite granules.



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