



# **Comparison between Polymerization Techniques for synthesis of Energetic Thermoplastic Elastomers**

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***Lower cost solutions for 21<sup>st</sup> Century IM/EM Requirements***

# Outlines of presentation

- Introduction
  - Insensitive munitions (IM)
  - GAP binder
- Polymerization methods
  - **Redox polymerization techniques**
  - **Nitroxide-mediated process**
  - **Dithiocarbamate interferer**
  - **Energetic thermoplastic polyurethane**
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgments

# Insensitive munitions (IM)

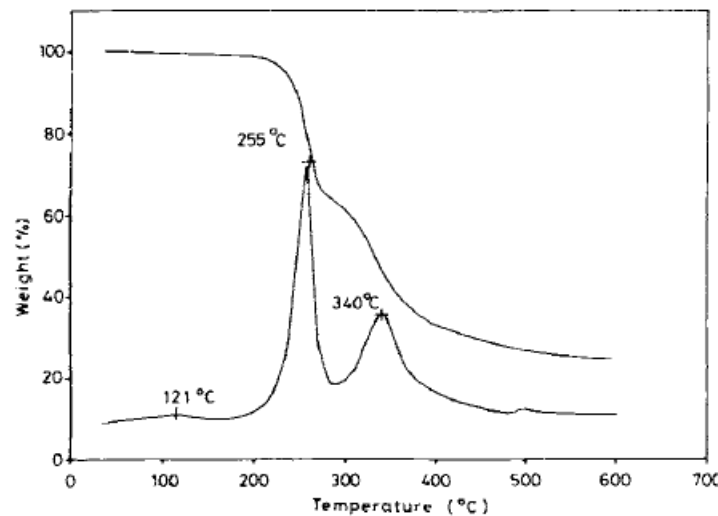
- High vulnerability of ammunitions and development of insensitive munitions (IM).
- Requirements for Insensitive munitions criteria
  - high performance, low sensitivity, environmental acceptance, and reasonable costs.
- Applied of polymeric materials (inert/energetic) in low sensitivity munitions (binders/plasticizers).

# Redox polymerization techniques

- Cerium (IV) ions used in synthesis PMMA-b-PGA copolymers based on using redox polymerization.
- Thermal analysis shows compatibility of two different segments from DSC thermal analysis
- Tensile mechanical test shows considerable decrease in tensile stress and increase in elongation values with the increase of PGA content in the block copolymer

# Nitroxide-mediated process

- Preparation and characterization of PS-*b*-PGA and PVAc-*b*-PGA block copolymers.
- Thermal analysis showed that PGA is forming miscible and compatible block with PS and PVAc.



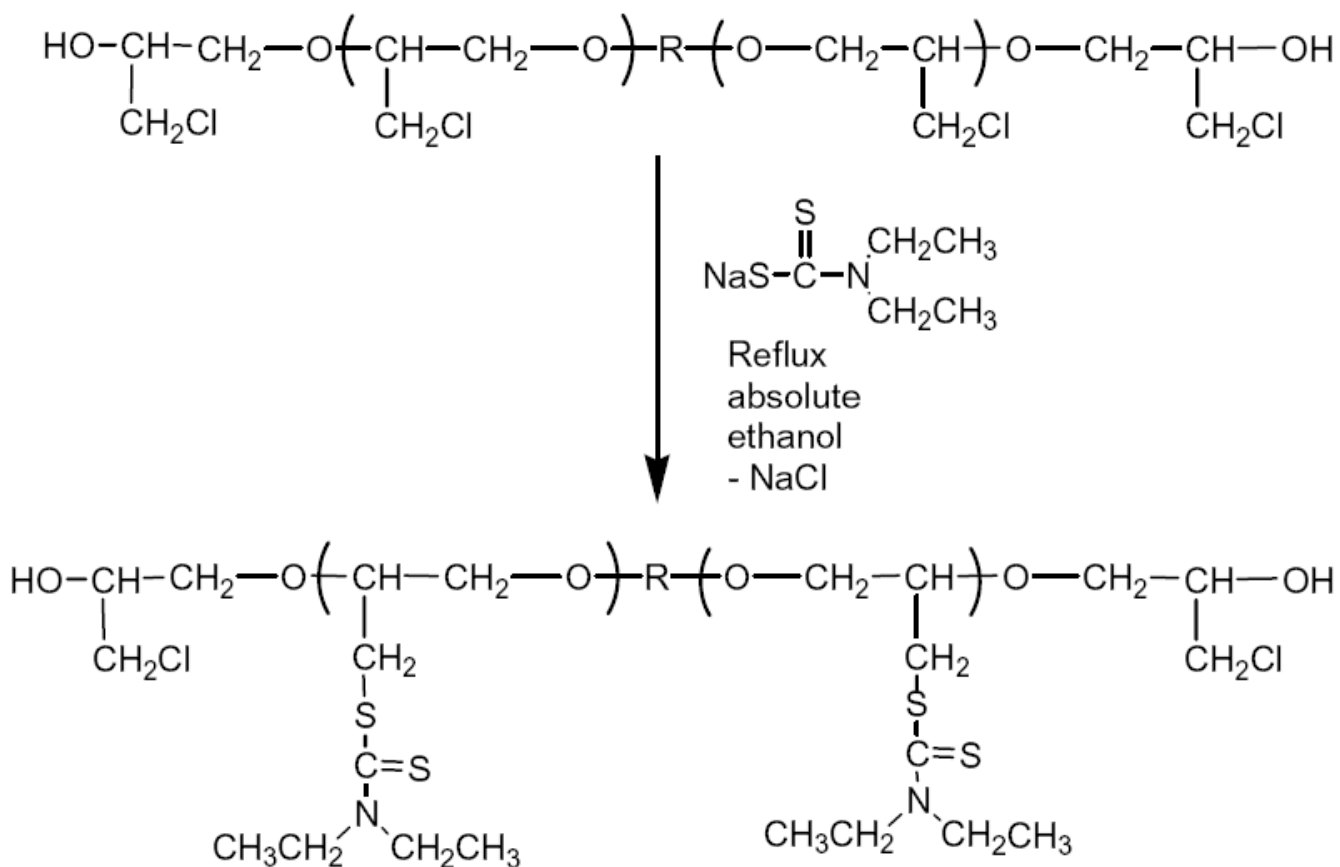
**Figure 6** TGA curves of PVAc-*b*-PGA block copolymer (run no. 5 in Table II).

# Controlled/living Free radical polymerization

- Characteristics of Living/Controlled radical polymerization.
- Requirements for living/controlled free radical polymerization.
- Living/controlled radical polymerization methods
  - **Dithiocarbamate iniferters**
  - Atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP)
  - Reversible addition-fragmentation transfer (RAFT)

-Anton Sebenik, *Progress Polymer Science*, 23, 875 (1998).

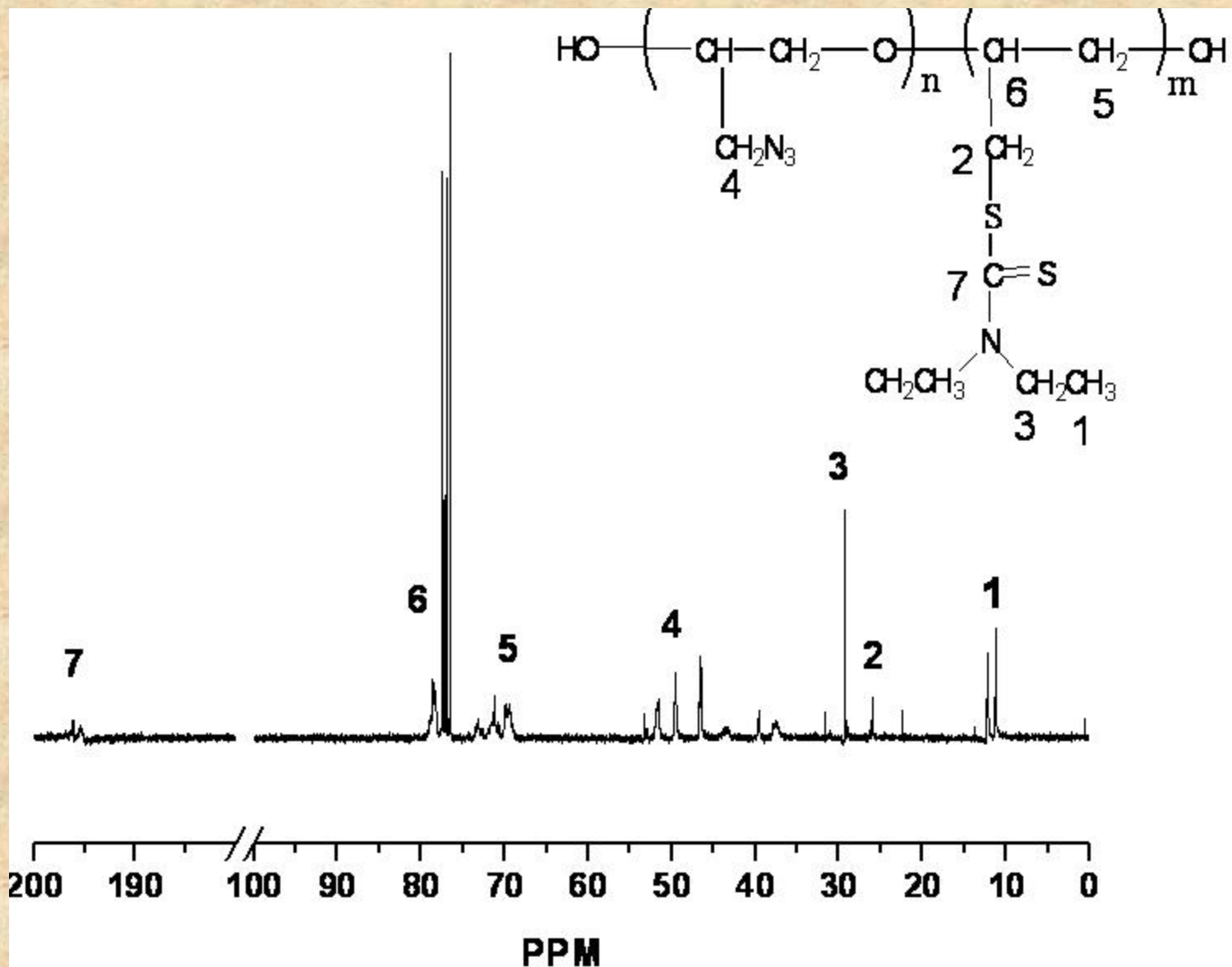
-Greeme Moad, Ezio Rizzardo, and San H. Thang, *Aust. Journal Chemistry*, 58, 379 (2005).



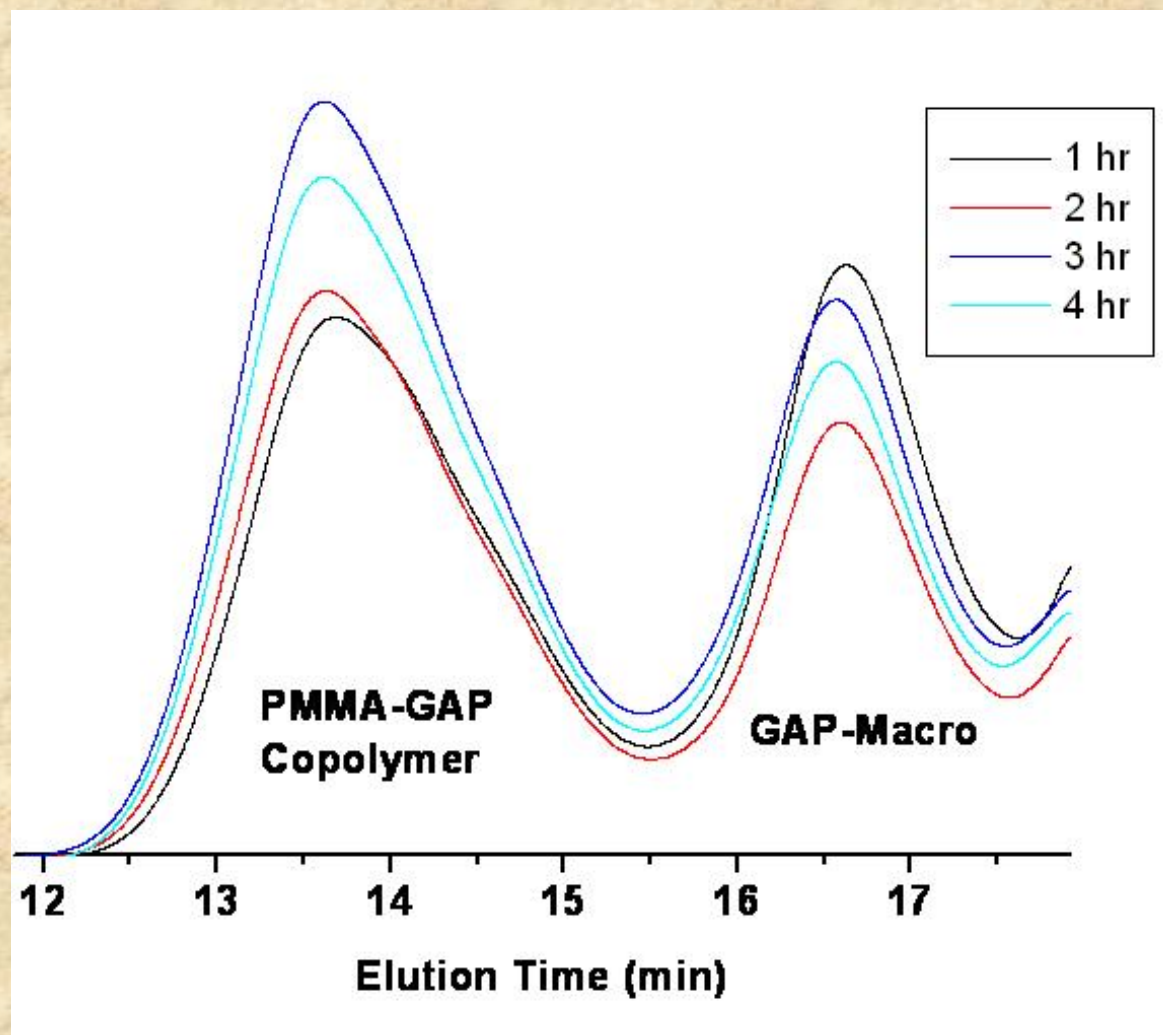
**Scheme 6.7** The reaction of hydroxyl terminated poly(epichlorohydrin) with sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate to produce *N,N*-diethyl dithiocarbamate-poly(epichlorohydrin) (R is 1, 4-butanediol).



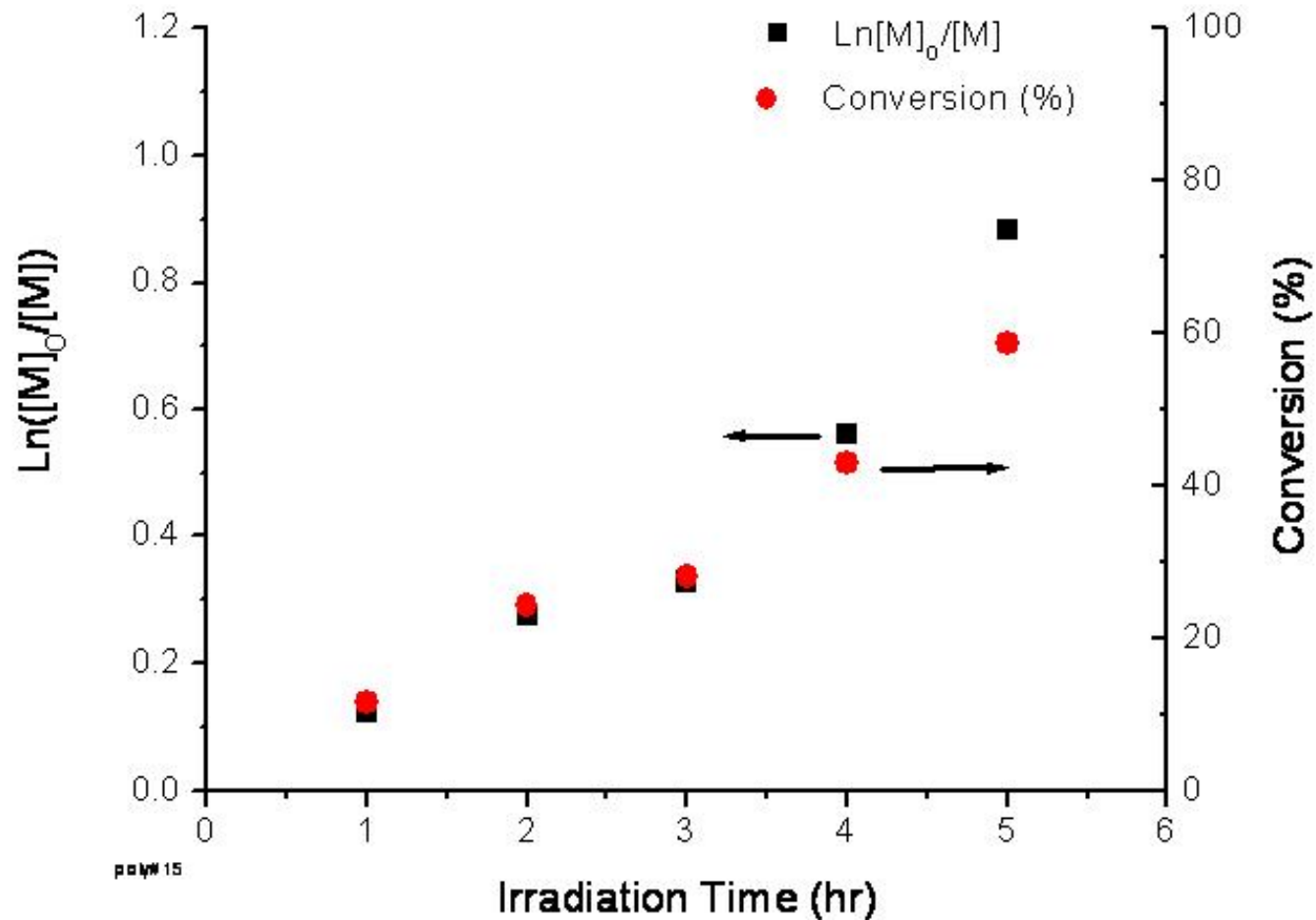




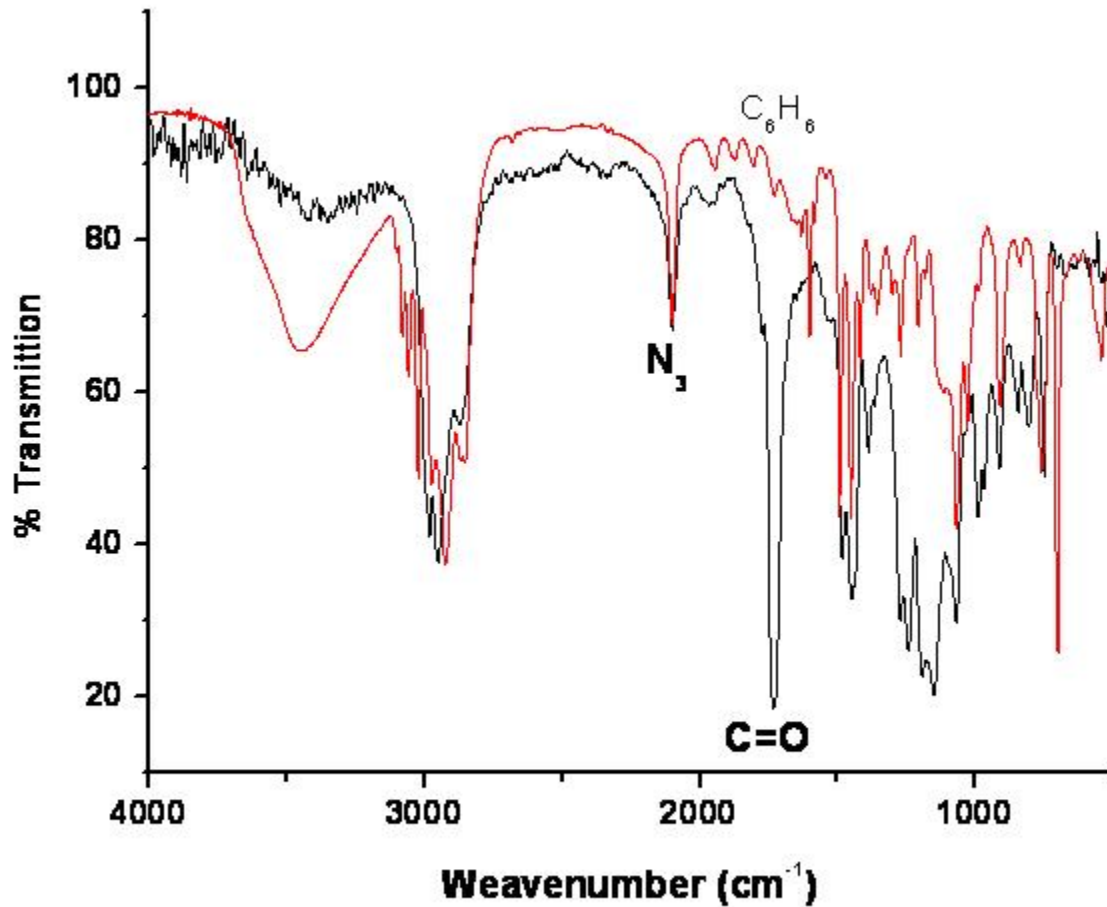
**Figure.1.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum of GAP Macro-initiators.



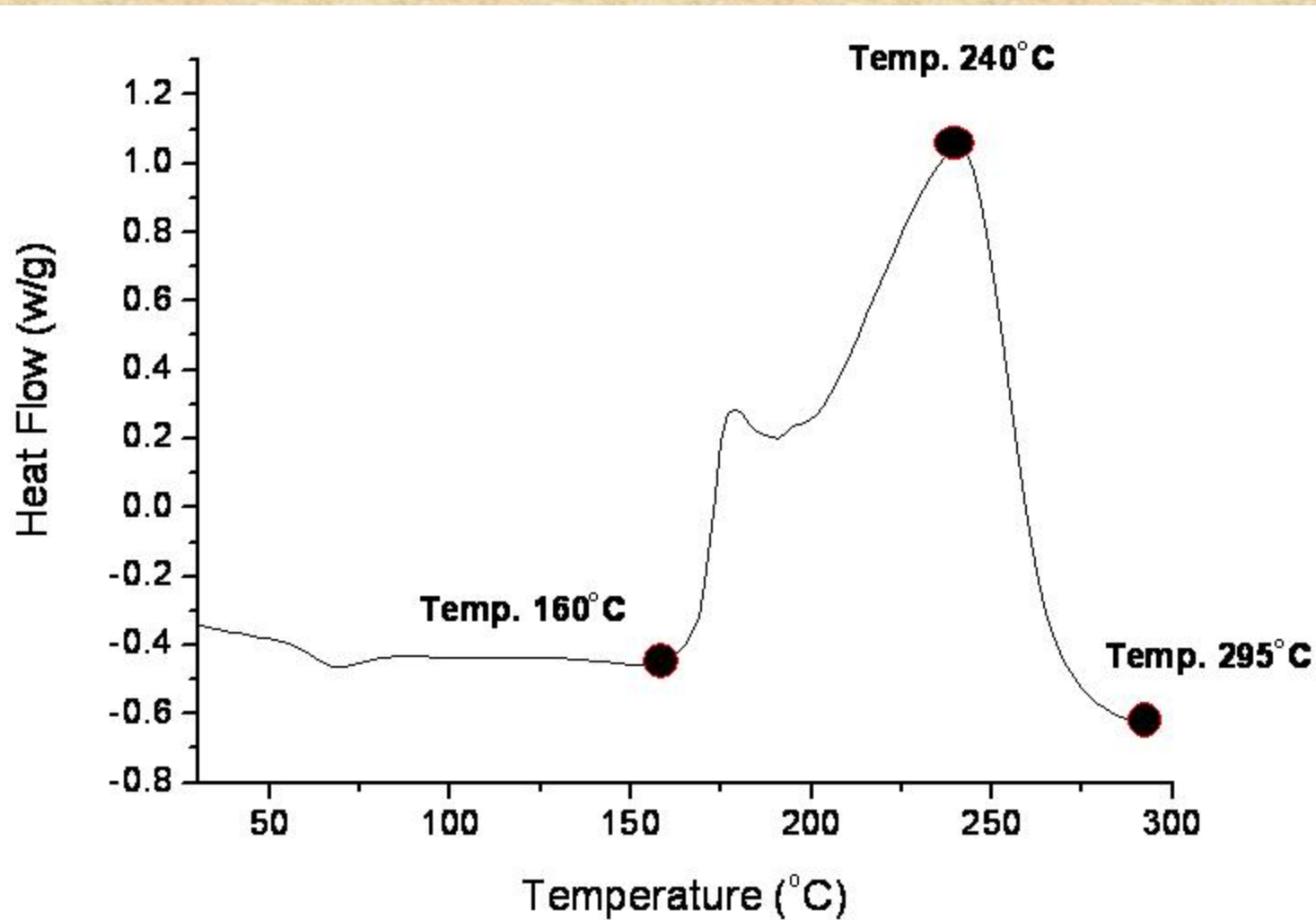
**Figure 2.** GPC profiles of photopolymerization of methyl methacrylate in toluene initiated by GAP-Macroinitiator.



**Figure 3** First-order time- conversion plots for the photopolymerization of MMA in toluene initiated by GAP-g-DDC ( $[\text{GAP-g-DDC}]/ [\text{MMA}] = 0.014$ ).



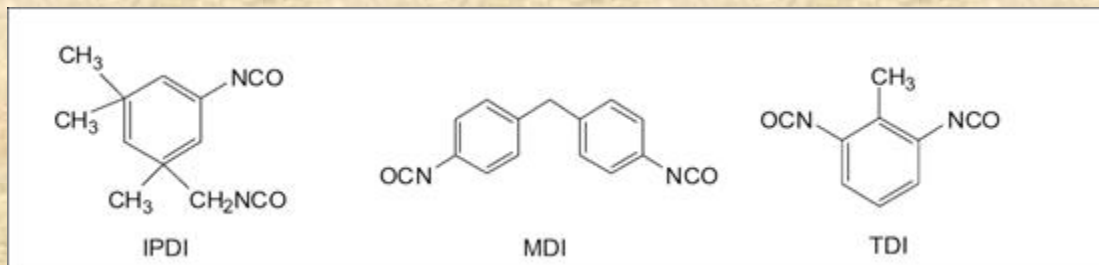
**Figure 4** FT-IR spectrum of PMMA-g-GAP (black line) and PSt-g-GAP (red line) copolymer.



**Figure 5** DSC traces of PMMA-g-GAP copolymer (1.159 mg).

# Energetic thermoplastic polyurethane

- Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) is an (ABA)<sub>n</sub> or AB type thermoplastic elastomer.
- The constitution of A and B in this linear block copolymer and their sequence length play an important role in the physical properties of TPEs.
- The chemical structure of hard and soft segments and their ratio form an integral part of molecular design for an optimum TPE binder.



# Polymerization techniques



**Manufacturing**

**Rest of ingredients  
(stability and compatibility)**

# CONCLUSIONS

- Energetic thermoplastic elastomers and polymerization techniques.
- Polymerization techniques affect the final properties.
- Polymeric binder based on using economical polymerization techniques and invariable properties (physical and chemical) is the main requirements for 21<sup>st</sup> century IM.



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