nexter

Melt-cast process applied to develop based IM ammunition

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Nexter Munitions

Melt-cast Main detonics process properties



Recent IM Results New challenges

Conclusion

Melt-cast process

- Major detonics performances of XF[®]11585
- Recent IM results on ammunition loaded with XF[®]11585
- New challenges for Energetics Materials
- Conclusion

Melt-cast Main detonics process properties



Recent IM Results New challenges

Conclusion

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Objectives of the R&D studies

Leadership for « IM » munitions and low sensitivity Energetic Materials



Melt-cast Main detonics properties process



Recent IM Results

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Melt-cast process



Mixing phase







Cooling phase



Gravitational casting phase





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Major detonics performances of XF®11585

Detonics performances \sum

Melt-cast

process

		Unconfined diame	l critical ter	Unc	VoD confined ∅ 30 mm	VoD Unconfined $arnothined$ 5	0 mm	VoD Confined $\mathcal Q$) 0 73 mm
	XF [®] 11585	~10 mm		7070 m/s @ 1,73 g/cm ³		7300 m/s @ 1,73	3 g/cm ³	7468 m/s @ 1	1, 73 g/cm ³
	Comp B	< 4 m	m	7920	m/s @ 1,72 g.cm ⁻³			7929	1,71 g/cm ³
Mechanical properties							ar to		
		Density	Stress, (MPa	max a)	Young Modulus (MPa)	Deformation max (%)	Stur	nP	
	XF [®] 11585	1,73 g/cm ³	20,8		1986	1,18		< 0,8	
	Comp B	1,73 g/cm ³	16,	1	1877	0,94		ND	
Gap test STANAG 4488								EN.	e5
		Density	PMMA	E	equivalent pressure	- State State	Sensit	vity	
	XF [®] 11585	1,73 g/cm ³	70 mm		~50 kbar	ala	Comp B	Y	
	Comp B	1,69 g/cm ³	130 mm		19,2 kbar	With			

Gap test STANAG 4488 \geq

	Density	PMMA	Equivalent pressure
XF [®] 11585	1,73 g/cm ³	70 mm	~50 kbar
Comp B	1,69 g/cm ³	130 mm	19,2 kbar

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IM performances already recorded

Ammunition filled with XF[®]11585

STANAG 4439	STANAG	GEMO- Mock up	120 mm Tank ammunition	100 mm Navy Ammunition
Fast heating	4240	IV	V	
Slow heating	4382	V		
Bullet impact	4241	VI	VI	
Sympathetic reaction	4396		IV	VI
Fragment impact	4496	V		
Shaped charge impact	4526			

Screwed cover

Shell body 1 cm thickness

Bottom



French Standard NF T 70-500

GEMO Mock up represents an artillery shell

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Type III

Conclusion

Acceptor

Recent results in ammunition

- 2 155 mm Artillery shell: LU107 modernized version of M107
 - Sympathetic reaction: STANAG 4396



Distance between donor and acceptor 12 cm







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Recent results in ammunition

120 mm Tank ammunition

Sympathetic reaction: logistic packaging (live HE shell only without "empennage")



Shaped charge Jet Impact with CCEB62 (Caliber 62 mm / HMX based) Compliant with STANAG 4526







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Recent results in ammunition

- 76 mm Navy ammunition
 - Bullet Impact according to the STANAG 4241







1st: in fuze 2nd: in main charge

Sympathetic reaction according to the STANAG 4396 (turret configuration)



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Recent results in ammunition

- 76 mm Navy ammunition
 - Thermal Threat: Slow heating according to STANAG 4382



Works in cooperation with



Thermal Threat: Fast heating according to STANAG 4240 (reviewed in progress)



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IM performances

Overview on ammunition filled with XF®11585 \sum

STANAG 4439	Result ex	pected	155 mm LU107	120 mm Tank ammunition	100 mm Navy Ammunition	76 mm Navy Ammunition
Fast heating	4240	V	V	V		V *
Slow heating	4382	V	V**			V
Bullet impact	4241	V	VI**	VI		VI
Sympathetic reaction	4396	Ш	III	IV	VI	VI
Fragment impact	4496	V	V**			
Shaped charge impact	4526	Ш	 **			
*: ramp gas **: Gemo-mock up					STANA comp	G 4439 liant

Melt-cast Main detonics process properties



Recent IM Results New challeng

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Energetic materials available for Insensitive Munitions

Energetic materials described in open literature for "IM" for the 60 mm up to 120 mm

	Technology process	Key ingredient	Applications
XF [®] 11585	TNT melt cast	TNT + RDX + NTO + AI	60 mm up to 120 mm
IMX-104 (OSX-7)	DNAN melt cast	DNAN + NTO + RDX	60 mm up to 120 mm
CLX-663	Composite		120 mm
HBU-88A	Composite	HTPB + RDX	76 mm
OSX-12	DNAN melt cast	DNAN + NTO + HMX	
PAX-21	DNAN melt cast	DNAN + RDX + AP + MNA	120 mm
PAX-48 (OSX-8)	DNAN melt cast	DNAN + NTO + RDX + AL	120 mm
PAX-195	Wax melt cast	RDX + Wax	60 and 81 mm
PAX-41	DNAN melt cast	DNAN + RDX + MNA	

XF11585 is a solution for this range of ammunition

Main detonics Melt-cast properties

process



Recent IM Results

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Energetic materials available for Insensitive Munitions

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PAX-21	DNAN melt cast
PAX-48 (OSX-8)	DNAN melt cast
PAX-195	Wax melt cast
PAX-41	DNAN melt cast



\geq The challenge is now to propose the best trade-off according the secondary criteria

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Energetic materials available for Insensitive Ammuntion

- Basic hypothesis: Explosive composition must be efficient in terms of
 - Detonics performances
 - Insensitivity

→ Essential but **not discriminant** between solutions

- What do we need to provide the best trade-off "IM" ammunition for the 60mm up to 120 mm?
 - Low investment in terms of filling equipment
 - Compliant with a simple method of demilitarisation
 - Ageing compliance
 - Best cost efficiency







Melt-cast Main detonics process properties



Recent IM Results

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New challenges: low investment in terms of filling equipment

Melt-cast process : simple, no-specific equipment and worldwide widespread



Main detonics Melt-cast properties



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New challenges: Demilitarization

Simple method... \geq

1st: Re-melt phase

01-LUL-0 XE 22 FO 511

process



No additional booster:

Easy to dismantle



XF®PREMIX

3rd: Re-use phase



Re-use of ammunition shell

Recycling Steel



Reuse of explosive composition

Recent IM Results New

Conclusion

New challenges: performances after ageing

TNT binder:

Melt-cast

process

Scope of the

study

- Worldwide used by the military forces for more than 50 years in TNT shells or NTO/TNT warheads: excellent background!
- Exsudation:
 - Problem solved by Nexter Munitions many years ago by using XF[®] Family



Main detonics

properties





XF®11585:

- French ministry of Defense is going to evaluate XF11585 by applying complete set of tests according to the STANAG 4170
- Results are expected for mid Y2014

Scope of the Melt-cast study process



Recent IM Results

New challenges

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New challenges: Better cost efficiency

Economic performances



Of course, the last key of choice for the non-technical people

- 3 main axes to obtain the best economics performances
 - (1/3) Simple industrial plant
 - XF®11585 allows us to use standard filling plant for TNT or Comp B
 - (2/3) Use of cheap raw materials
 - TNT as powerful energetic binder : still the best choice in terms of economic performances in comparison with DNAN or plastic binder

XF[®]11585 formulation

• TNT is 6900 m/s @ for less than 3,5€/kg



Melt-cast Main detonics process properties



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New challenges: Better cost efficiency

Economic performances: \geq

(3/3) Simple pyrotechnic train

100 mm

Size or / and performances of additional Booster



Sensitivity of main charge

~76 mm config.



120 mm











155 mm



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Scope of the

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