## 3,3-Diaminoazoxyfurazan (DAAF) Survey of Performance Testing and Characterization

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## **Outline**

- DAAF highlights (aka why bother)
- DAAF shock sensitivity
  - Pop Plot
  - LANL SSGT
  - IHE Gap test
- DAAF critical diameter, detonation spreading, and corner turning
  - Floret
  - Onionskin
  - Modified Mushroom Test
- DAAF cook-off observations







## DAAF Timeline to illustrate the "why bother"





## DAAF gaps in knowledge

- Given Pop-plot data, what would gap testing reveal about shock sensitivity of DAAF?
- What is the critical diameter really? Previously published as "<3mm".
- How well does DAAF perform cold (-55°C) and how well does DAAF "corner turn"
- What sort of cook-off behavior does DAAF exhibit, and does it DDT?





## **DAAF compared to TATB and HMX**

	DAAF	ТАТВ	HMX
Density	1.747 g/cc	1.93 g/cc	1.902g/cc
$H_{50}$ on Type 12			
DWI apparatus	>320 cm	>320cm	26cm
Friction	>36 Kg	>36 Kg	22.4 Kg
Spark	0.0625 J	0.25 J	0.125 J
Detonation			
Velocity at 96.5 %			
TMD	7.93 km/s	7.62 km/s	9.05 km/s
CJ Pressure at			
96.5 % TMD	306 kbar	259 kbar	361 kbar
• Los Alamos			
EST. 1943			







## Shock sensitivity as evaluated by the LANL Small scale gap test







## **IHE Gap Test DAAF results**



- Widely used DoD test
  - Measures an explosive's sensitivity to shock initiation.
  - Data can be used to assess safety and reliability of explosive interfaces in fuzes.





## **Gap Test results**

Formulation	Gap Thickness (inches)	Pressure (kbar)
<b>PBXN-7</b> (60% TATB, 35% RDX, 5% Viton)	2.05	19.6
80%DAAF, 15% RDX, 5% Viton	1.84	25.1
60%DAAF, 35% RDX, 5% Viton	2.00	20.7
80%DAAF, 15% HMX, 5% Viton	1.63-1.75	32.7-28.0
60%DAAF, 35% HMX, 5% Viton	1.96	21.7
95%DAAF, 5% Viton	1.59	34.4

- PBXN-7 is surprisingly shock sensitive.
- TATB contributes nothing towards shock insensitivity.
- DAAF (with binder) is surprisingly shock insensitive





#### **Floret test**





- Measures detonation spreading or "corner turning".
- Requires 100mg per shot
- Test evaluates a material at or around it's critical diameter
- Test can evaluate a variety of material parameters: density, binder content, particle size etc..



### **DAAF Critical Diameter**



#### Critical Diameter of DAAF: 1 to 1.32mm

- At DAAF acceptor pellet dimension ¼" diameter, 2mm tall:
  - Aluminum flyers always caused a complete detonation at 1mm diameter.
  - Stainless flyer caused full detonation at 1.5mm, an uniformly incomplete detonation at 1mm.
- At DAAF acceptor pellet dimension ½" diameter, 2mm tall:
  - Aluminum 1mm flyer caused complete detonation- amazing corner turning!
  - Stainless steel flyer showed failing detonation at 1.32mm



## **Onionskin Overview**

The Onionskin test evaluates the corner turning ability of booster explosives

- The corner turning is observed through PBX 9502
- •Dimensions: Booster 30mm, onionskin 50mm
- The shots are cooled to -55°C.
- The goal is symmetric breakout close to the PBX 9502 equator.
- Booster response is compared







## **Previous interesting Onionskin results**

#### LX-07 hemi



Pressed Hemi, Density: 1.842 g/cc Breakout angle 74.9 Transit time: 3.58µs

#### DAAF and 3% KelF hemi





Pressed Hemi, Density: 1.6749 Breakout Angle: 67.0 (estimated) Transit Time: 3.82 μs





#### **List of causes**

- Density gradients within the DAAF pellet
- Non-hemispherical pressed pellet
- Gap between DAAF hemi and PBX 9502 onionskin or other assembly issues
- Density gradients within PBX 9502 onionskin





# Modified Mushroom test to investigate engineered density gradients

- Cylindrical Shots
  - High Density center
  - Significant density gradient side-to-side: 7% TMD
  - Subtle gradient side to side









#### **Mushroom test results**

- Identical results at ambient and -55°C.
- Breakout faster on high density side.

#### Pellet-in-a pellet results: Ambient and -55°C







## Heavily confined cook-off test



Shot #14 - DAAF



•Conventional HE (e.g. PBX 9501) has been observed to react violently



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- Fast convective burns
- Thermal explosions (cookoff)
- Deflagration-to-detonation transition (DDT)

#### •Ideally, an insensitive HE will not cook off violently

Testing Approach: Heavy confinement

- Isolation from boundary effects
- Worst case scenario
- Case is a diagnostic







## **Super- Heavily confined cook off test**

Pipe bomb configuration where DAAF was completely confined and molten DAAF could not escape. How would this effect violence?

Evidence of surface melting on recovered DAAF. Violence low, no DDT.







#### Variable Confinement Cook-off Test



- DAAF makes a nice paint!
- DAAF and Viton formulation burns at all confinements and never reacted violently





### Conclusions

- Given Pop-plot data, what would gap testing reveal about shock sensitivity of DAAF?
  - DAAF is has similar shock sensitivity as HMX
- What is the critical diameter really? Previously published as "<3mm".
  - Critical diameter of DAAF is approximately 1.25mm
- How well does DAAF perform cold (-55°C) and how well does DAAF "corner turn"
  - DAAF cold performance is similar to ambient performance
  - DAAF corner turning is very encouraging
- What sort of cook-off behavior does DAAF exhibit, and does it DDT?
  - DAAF has not been seen to react violently
  - DAAF does not DDT





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## **Questions?**



DANGER, DAAFY DUCK?



