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# Performance Of Co-layered ETPE Propellant In Medium Caliber Ammunition

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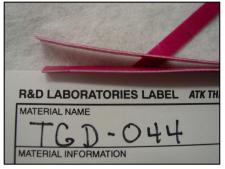
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# Acknowledgements



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- Background and introduction
- Formulation selection and initial grain design
- Propellant characterization
- Test firings
- Summary



### **Background and Introduction**



- Nitrocellulose (NC) based gun propellants have been used in a wide range of gun systems for well over a century
  - Compositions have many favorable properties
- NC propellants typically used in medium caliber gun systems often contain toxic and carcinogenic materials such as diphenylamine and barium nitrate
- Concern over the use of these materials resulted in a study being funded to evaluate the feasibility of using non NC-based propellants in medium caliber gun systems
  - ETPE propellants were selected for this study as they don't utilize stabilizers or ballistic additives and have excellent processibility

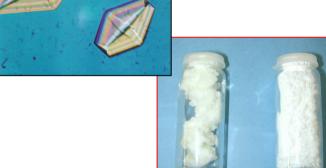


#### **Formulation Selection**



 Several factors were considered when selecting formulations to be evaluated in this study

- Binder systems
  - BAMO-AMMO and BAMO-GAP
- Energetic solids
  - RDX, TEX, FOX-7, NQ, CL-20, HMX
- Cost, availability, compatibility of solids with binder systems, and performance
- After evaluation both binders and one solid were selected:
  - BAMO-GAP, BAMO-AMMO and RDX





# **Initial Grain Design Studies**



- Grain design studies were performed to aid in the initial formulation selection
- Fixed parameters used in this analysis included:
  - Pressure < Pmax for the selected systems</p>
  - 100% burn back
  - Fixed charge mass equal to current baseline used
  - Muzzle velocity ≥ current system muzzle velocity
- > Two propellants were selected:
  - ➤ TGD-043 (BAMO-GAP/RDX)
  - and TGD-044 (BAMO-AMMO/RDX)



# **Comparison With Baseline Propellants**



- Calculated values for selected ETPE propellants compare favorably with typical NC based compositions (RP-36 and RP-1315)
  - Higher impetus
  - Similar flame temperature
  - Higher density
  - Potential for lower charge weight

Propellant:	RP-36	RP-1315	TGD-043	TGD-044
Caliber (mm)	25	30	25 / 30	25 / 30
Density (g/cc)	1.5871	1.6290	1.5920	1.5901
Impetus (J/g)	926	999	1177	1175
Flame Temperature (°K)	2506	2888	2800	2800
Ballistic Energy (J/g)	3502	4067	4259	4268
25 mm Charge (g)	98.5		77	77
30 mm Charge (g)		145	122	122



# **Initial Calculation Summary**



- Calculations indicate it may be possible to achieve desired muzzle velocity with a substantial reduction in pressure
  - Higher velocity is predicted if pressure is allowed to reach the maximum allowable value

	Target/	Max Press.	Muzzle Vel.
Caliber (mm)	Propellant	(Mpa)	(m/s)
25	Target	<402	1075-1125
25	TGD-043	316	1100
25	TGD-044	312	1100
30	Target	< 423	1008-1032
30	TGD-043	377	1020
30	TGD-044	373	1020



### **Propellant Manufacture**



- Initial samples of both propellants were processed using a proven methodology
  - Batch mixing
  - Ram extrusion
  - Rolling
- Propellant density was maximized to ensure high quality data
  - All samples evaluated in closed bomb testing had densities > 98.5% TMD
- Propellant for gun firings was mixed and extruded in a small twin screw extruder







# **Laboratory Safety Test Results**



Propellant	RP-36	RP-1315	TGD-043	TGD-044	-044 ribbons
ABL Impact (cm)	13	6.9	21	33	26
ABL Friction (lb @					
8 ft/sec)	800	800	800	800	800
ESD (J)	>8	>8	>8	>8	>8
SBAT (F)	255	249	307	313	315

- New ETPE propellants were found to be relatively insensitive to initiation via friction, impact, thermal and electrostatic stimuli
  - Propellants are more thermally stable than conventional double base formulations



### **Potential Grain Geometries**



- Several grain geometries were considered in this effort
  - Co-layered ribbons were ultimately selected!

Calculations Using Single Perf Grain Geometry								
	Cal.	O.D.	O.D. Perf Diam. Length Web Muz. Vo					
TGD-	(mm)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(m/s)		
43	25	0.085	0.043	0.255	0.021	1100		
43	30	0.11	0.054	0.33	0.028	993		
44	25	0.06	0.029	0.18	0.016	1101		
44	30	0.08	0.04	0.24	0.02	995		

Calculations Using Co-Layered Ribbon Geometry							
TGD-	Cal. (mm)	Width (in.)	Length (in)	Thickne Inner	ess (in.) Outer	Mass (g)	Muz. Vel. (m/s)
43	25	0.191	3.5	0.013	0.004	77	1100
43	30	0.191	4.6	0.015	0.005	122	993
44	25	0.191	3.5	0.012	0.004	77	1101
44	30	0.191	4.6	0.014	0.005	122	995

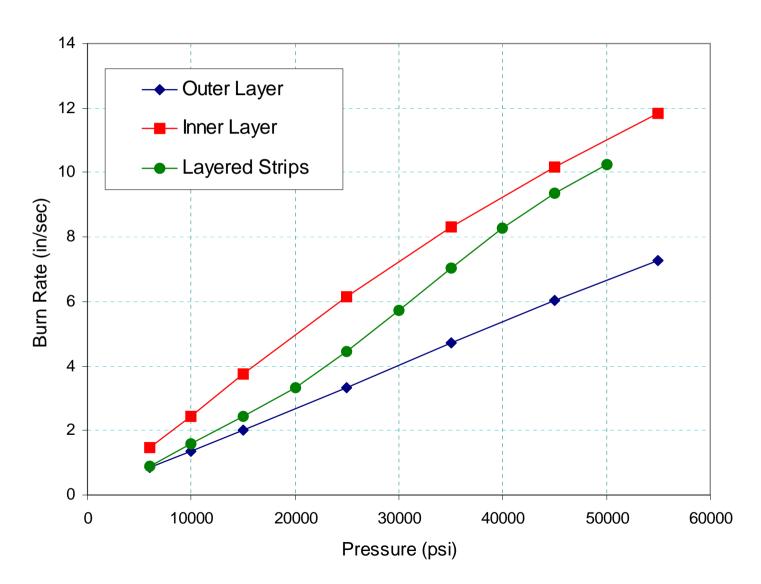


# **TGD-043 Propellant Burning Rate**



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#### TGD-043



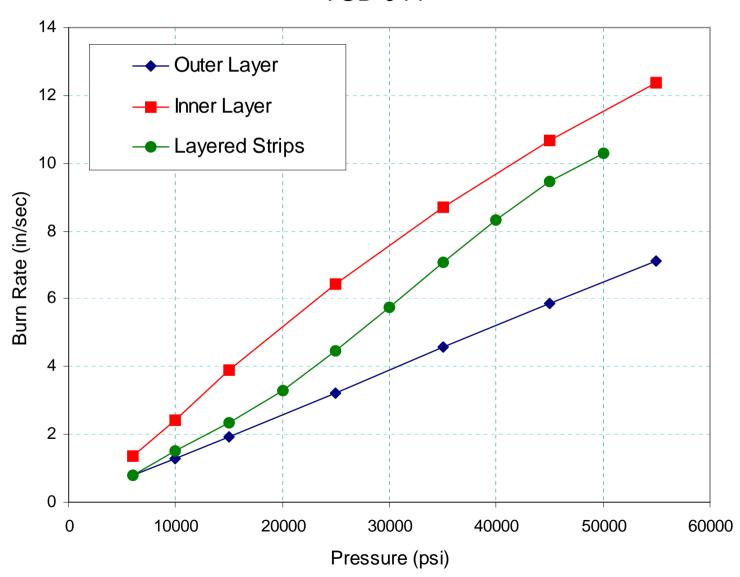


# **TGD-044 Propellant Burning Rate**



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#### TGD-044



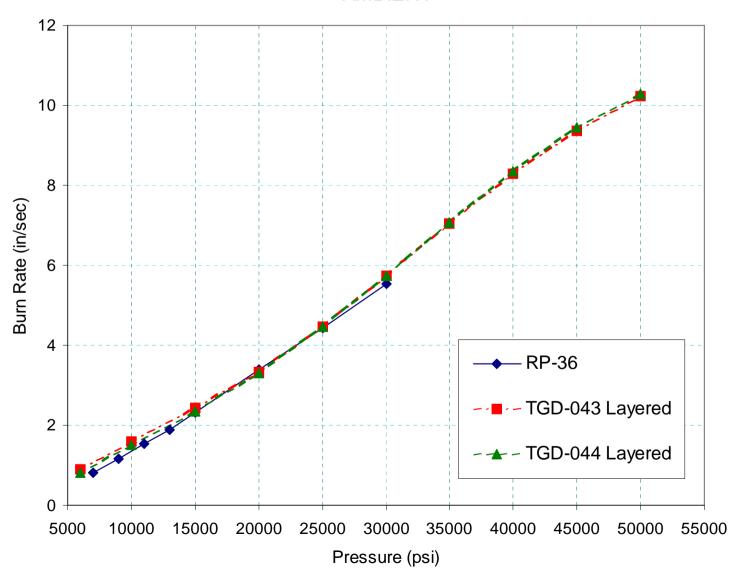


# Burning Rate Comparison (ETPE vs RP-36) (ATK)



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#### **AMBIENT**

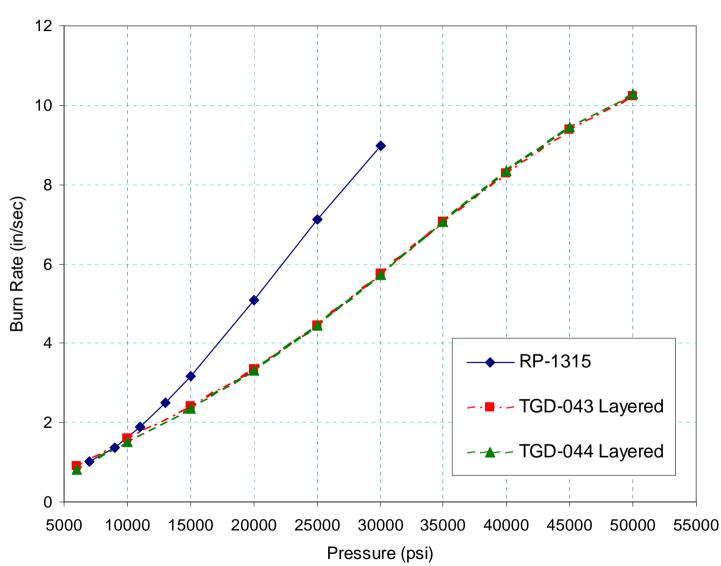




# **Rb Comparison (ETPE vs RP-1315)**









# **Gun Testing**

- TGD-044 propellant was selected for initial evaluation in both 25and 30-mm guns
  - Due to the similarity in burning rate it was determined to only test one composition
- Layered strip geometry was used in both gun systems
  - Different layer thicknesses were utilized
- All testing was conducted at ambient temperature
- Baseline testing was performed using NC based compositions



# **Gun Testing Summary**



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### 25-mm testing

- ETPE propellant performed well but would need an optimized grain

#### • 30-mm testing

Propellant was difficult to ignite... would require additional work!

25 mm gun	Avg. action time (ms)	Avg. muzzle velocity (m/s)	Avg. maximum chamber pressure (MPa)
RP-36 (10 rounds)	3.89	1100	365
Standard Deviation	1.30%	0.30%	2.10%
<b>TGD-044 (12 rounds)</b>	4.58	904	202
Standard Deviation	4.80%	5.60%	2.80%
	Avg. action	Avg. muzzle	Avg. maximum case
30 mm gun	time (ms)	velocity (ft/s)	pressure (kpsi)
RP-1315 (11 rounds)	4.14	3405	51.9
Standard Deviation	2.10%	0.30%	1.30%
<b>TGD-044 (11 rounds)</b>	13.14	2822	26.2
Standard Deviation	66.20%	2.80%	6.70%



### **Summary and Observations**



- Two new ETPE propellants have been evaluated for use in medium caliber gun systems
- Propellants had several favorable characteristics
  - Processibility, safety, handling, etc.
    - Layered strip propellant geometry utilized very thin propellant layers
  - Gun test results were encouraging
    - Additional work with grain geometry and ignition system would be needed
- Results of this study open the door for future work involving ETPE propellant in medium caliber ammunition!