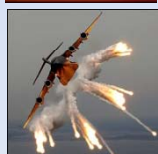
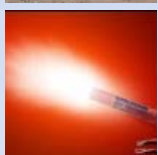
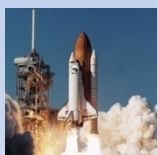
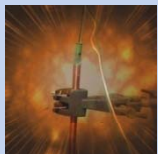


# Strategies in the Development of Potential Replacements for RDX

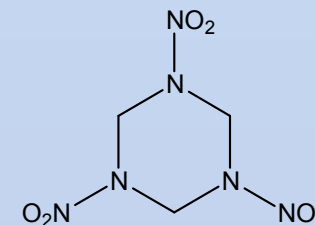
Prof. Dr. Thomas M. Klapötke

**University of Munich (LMU)**

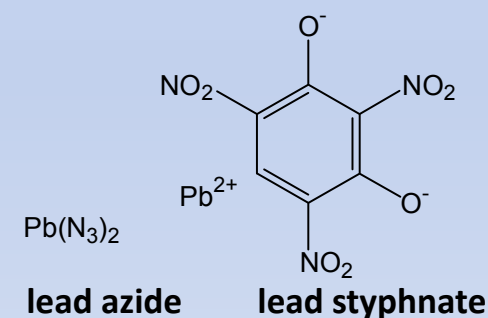


## Main Topics

- RDX Replacements - HEDM
- Lead-free Primary Explosives
- High Oxidizers - HEDO
- Nitrogen-Rich Propellants
- Energetic Polymers
- Non-Polluting Pyrotechnical Compositions
- High-performance MTV-Flares
- Advanced NIR illuminants



Hexogen (RDX)



Pb(N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

lead azide

lead styphnate

## RDX Replacements

- Performance  $D > 8800 \text{ m/s}$
- Sensitivity  $IS > 7\text{J}, FS > 120 \text{ N}$
- Thermal Stability  $> 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  
- Price and Yield better than CL-20
- Compatibility TNT, RDX, DNAN, binder
- Long-term stability  $> 48 \text{ h at } 75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  
- Toxicity  $< \text{RDX}$
- Solubility ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) as low as possible

## Sensitivity Parameters

- Impact BAM drop hammer
- Friction BAM friction tester
- Electrostatic (ESD) OZM ESD apparatus
- Thermal DSC, RADEX (TSC), FCO, Koenen test, hot plate, ...
- Shock GAP @ DIEHL (Roethenbach)

## Performance Parameters

- Detonation velocity (VoD) EXPLO5.04, optical fiber method
- Detonation pressure,  $p_{C-J}$  EXPLO5.04
- Heat of explosion,  $Q_{ex}$  EXPLO5.04, bomb calorimetry
- Volume of detonation gases,  $V_0$  EXPLO5.04
- Burn rate high speed video
- Performance SSRT (Indian Head) (2011)

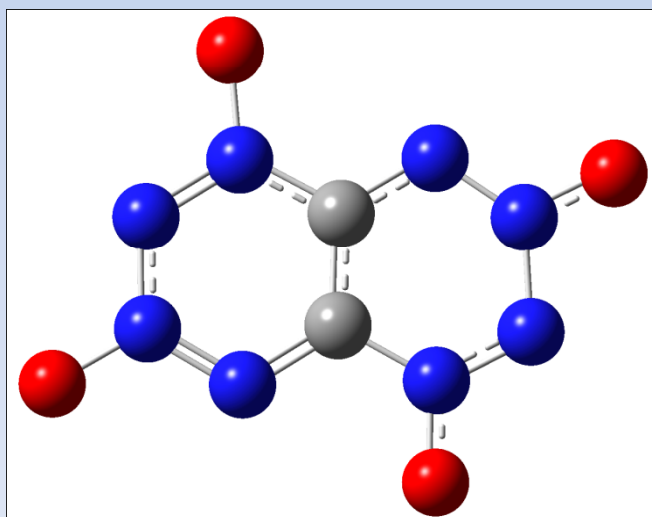
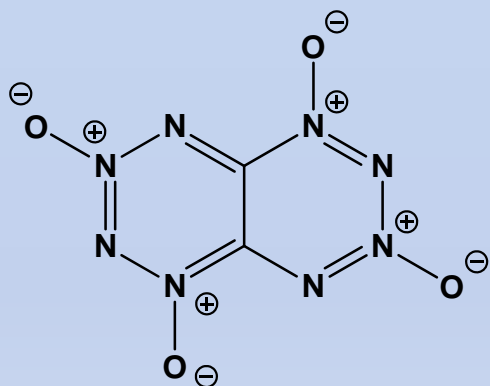
## Strategies in the Development of Potential Replacements for RDX

### Outline

- I. The Introduction of N-oxides
- II. The Amide Moiety in Energetics

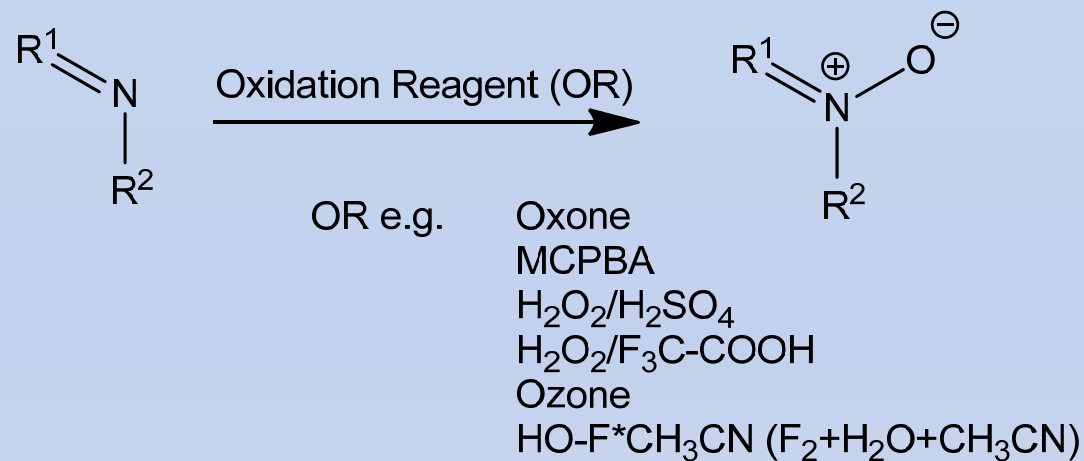
## Holy Grail in N-Oxide Chemistry

TTTO

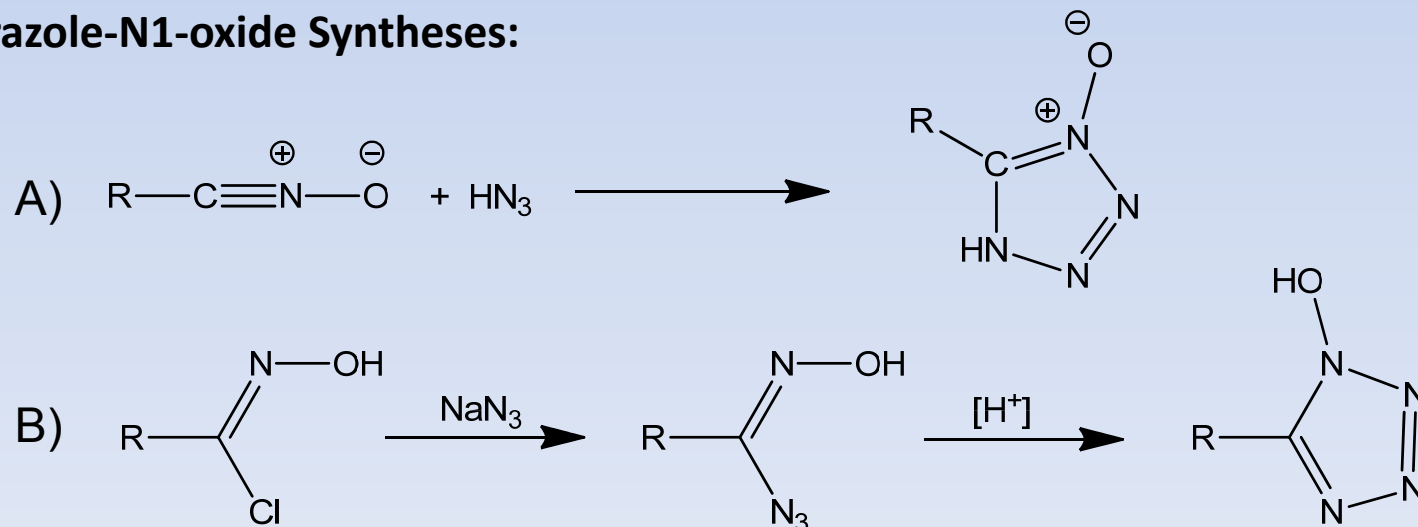


	TTTO	TTTO	TTTO
Formula	$C_2N_8O_4$	$C_2N_8O_4$	$C_2N_8O_4$
FW [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	200.0	200.0	200.0
IS [J]	?	?	?
FS [N]	?	?	?
ESD-test [J]	?	?	?
N [%]	56.01	56.01	56.01
Ω [%]	0	0	0
T <sub>dec.</sub> [°C]	?	?	?
Density [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	2.0	2.05	2.1
Δ <sub>f</sub> H <sub>m</sub> <sup>o</sup> / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	213	213	213
Δ <sub>f</sub> U <sup>o</sup> / kJ kg <sup>-1</sup>	4521	4521	4521
-Δ <sub>E</sub> U <sup>o</sup> [kJ kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	7850	7871	7894
T <sub>E</sub> [K]	6228	6195	6164
p <sub>-C-J</sub> [kbar]	501	527	554
D [m s <sup>-1</sup> ]	9885	10044	10203
Gas vol. [L kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	679	678	677

## The Introduction of N-oxides

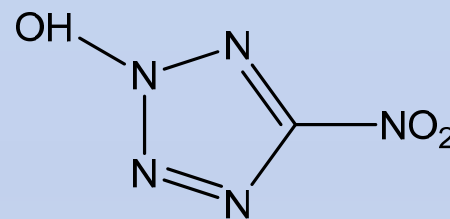
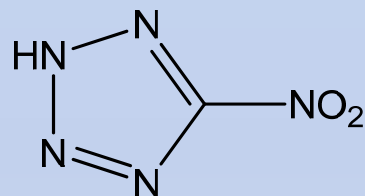


### Tetrazole-N1-oxide Syntheses:

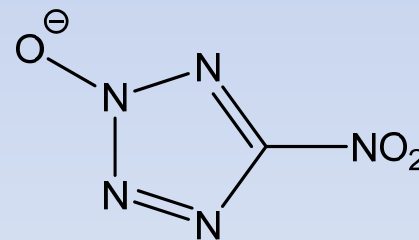
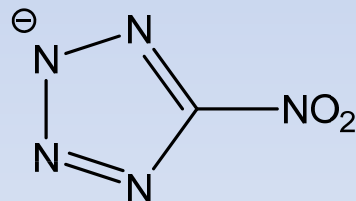


## 5-Nitrotetrazole (NT) vs. 5-Nitrotetrazole-N-oxide (NTX)

neutral:



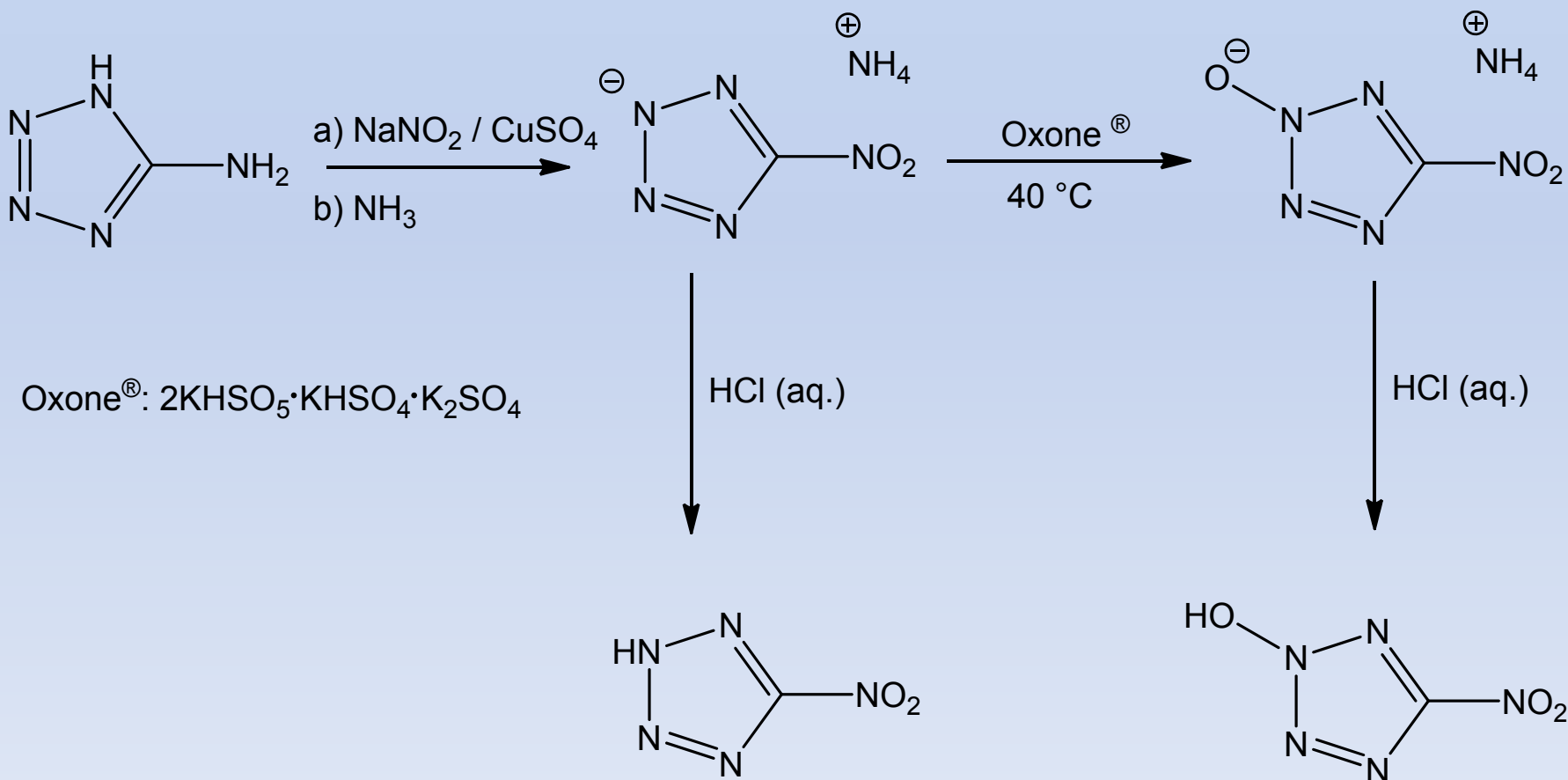
anionic:



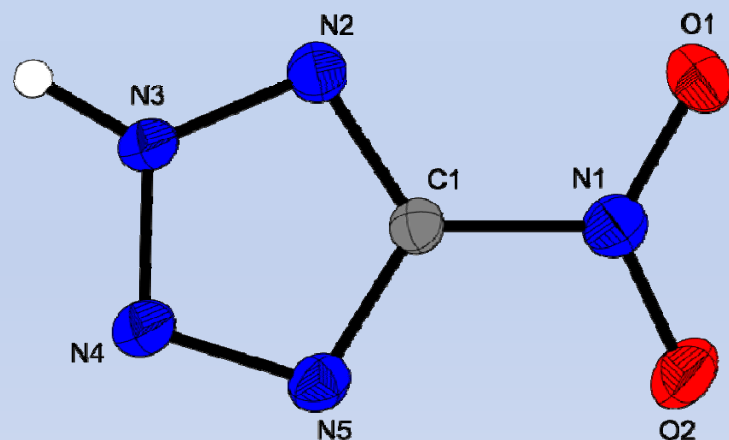


## 5-Nitrotetrazole (NT) vs. 5-Nitrotetrazole-N-oxide (NTX)

### Synthesis:



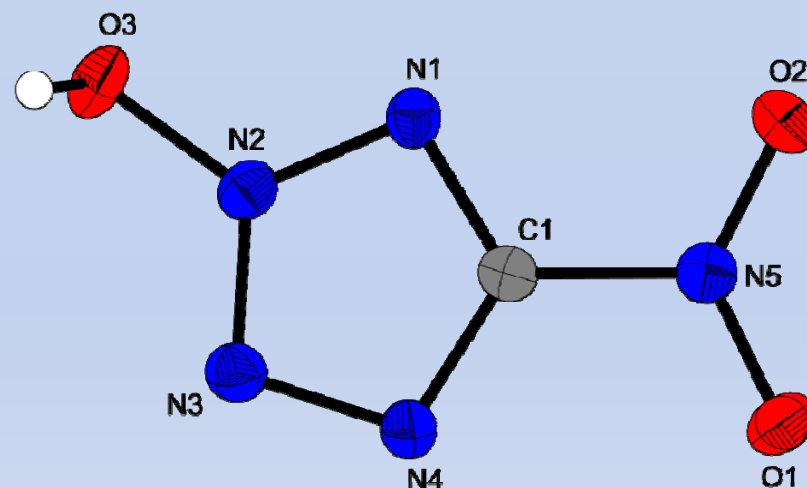
## 5-Nitrotetrazole (NT) vs. 5-Nitro-2-hydroxytetrazole (NTX)



$1.90 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

$$\Delta H_f = 279 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$D = 9184 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$



$1.94 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

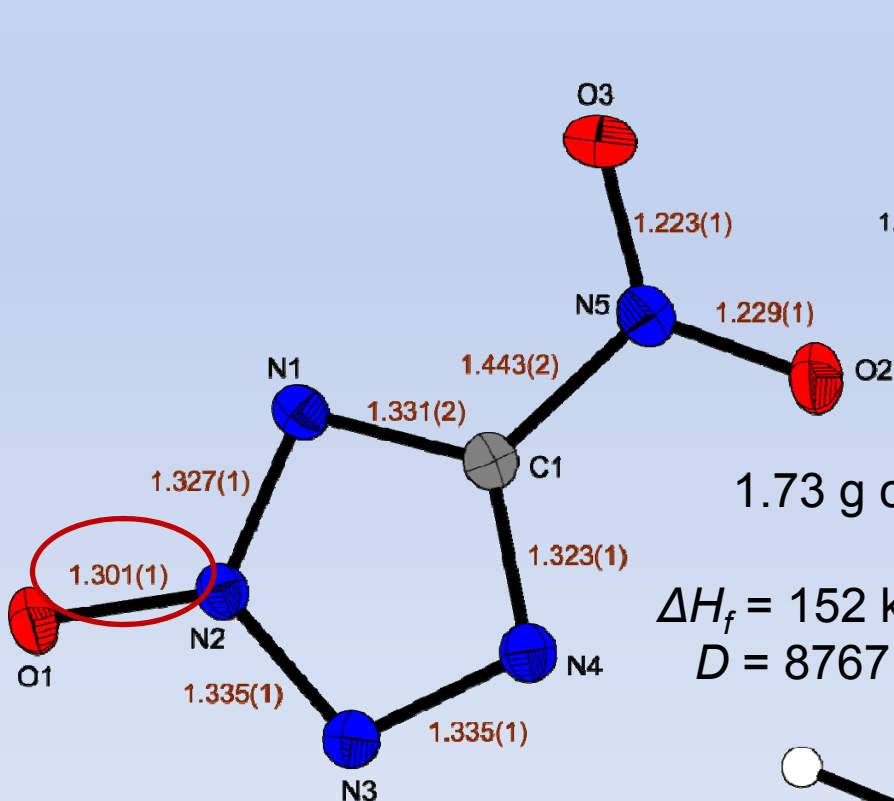
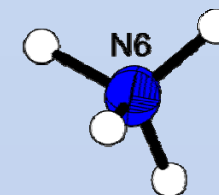
$$\Delta H_f = 269 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$D = 9186 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

T. M. Klapötke, C. M. Sabaté, J. Stierstorfer,  
*New J. Chem.* **2009**, 33, 136-147.

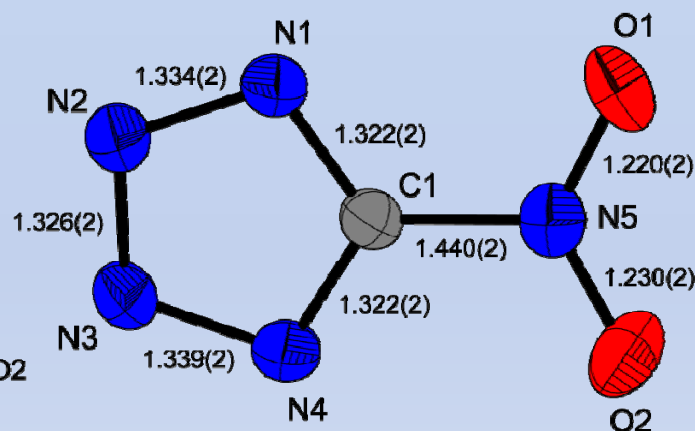
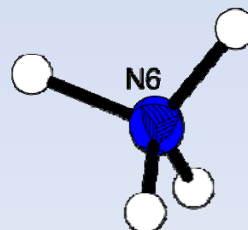
M. Göbel, K. Karaghiosoff, T. M. Klapötke, D. G. Piercey, J. Stierstorfer,  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, 132, 17216-17226.

# Ammonium 5-Nitrotetrazolate (NT) vs. Ammonium 5-Nitrotetrazolate-N-oxide (NTX)



1.73 g cm<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta H_f = 152 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 $D = 8767 \text{ m s}^{-1}$



1.64 g cm<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta H_f = 172 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 $D = 8327 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

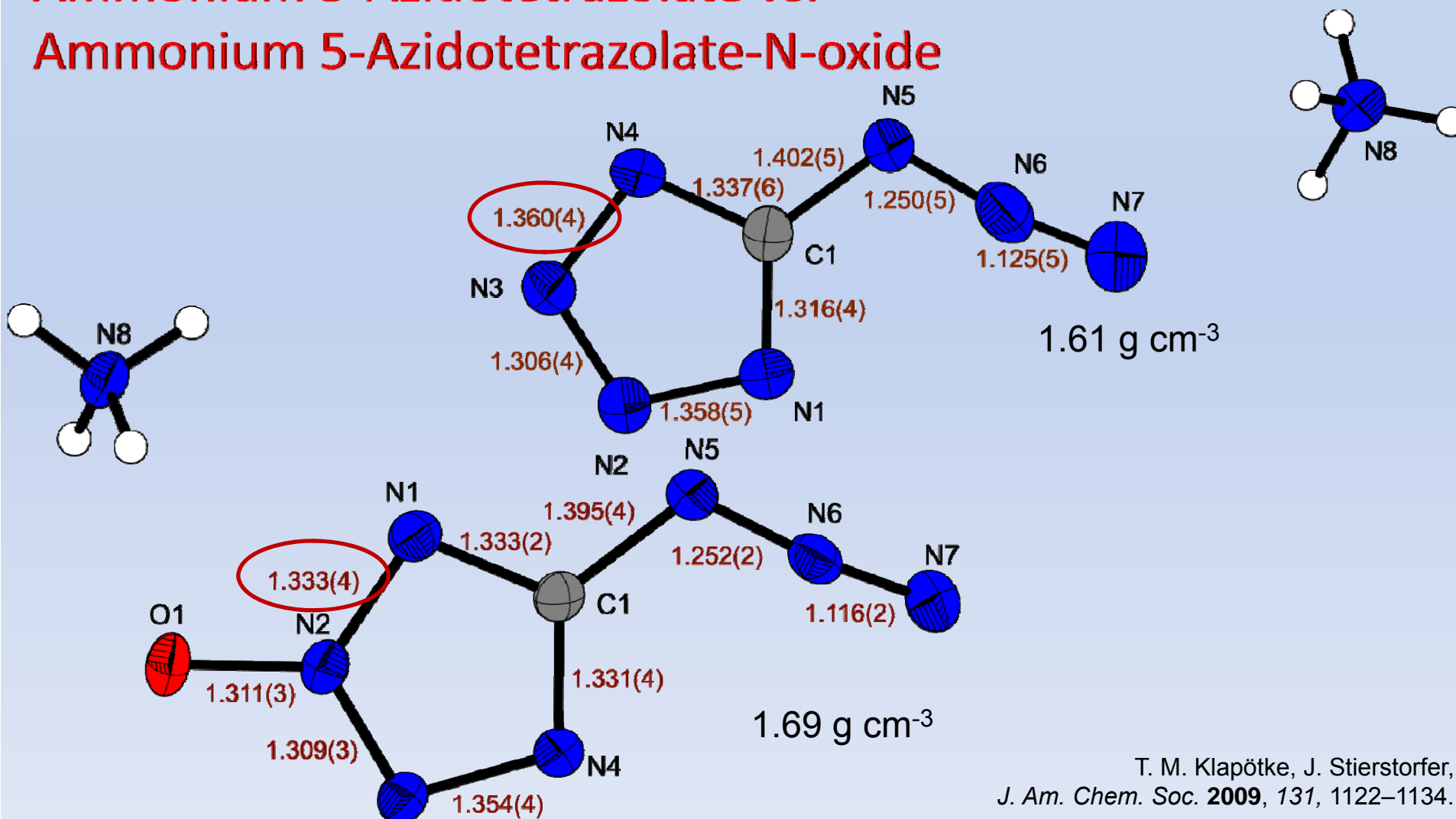
Standard N-O bond length: 145 pm

M. Göbel, K. Karaghiosoff, T. M. Klapötke, D. G. Piercey, J. Stierstorfer, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, 132, 17216-17226.

## Comparison of 5-Nitrotetrazole (NT) vs. 5-Nitrotetrazole-N-oxide (NTX)

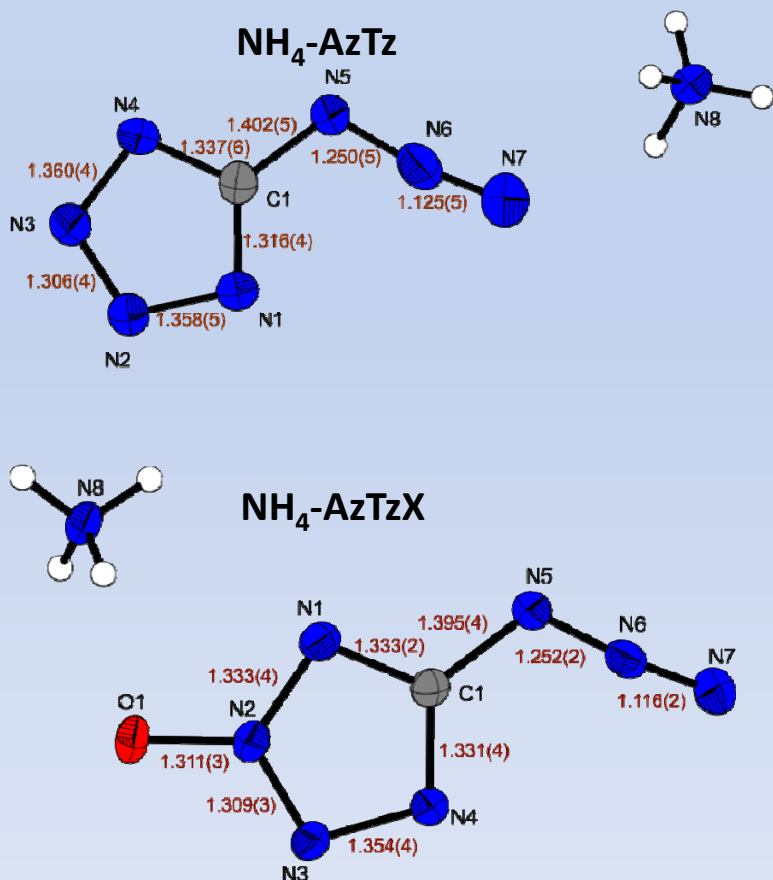
- Heats of formation lower for NTX compared with NT salts. 😞
- Densities for NTX higher than NT salts. 😊
- Performances higher for NTX salts (400 to 1000 m s<sup>-1</sup> higher). 😊
- Thermal stabilities slightly lowered when compared to NT salts. 😞
- Explosive sensitivities generally lower than NT salts. 😊

# Ammonium 5-Azidotetrazolate vs. Ammonium 5-Azidotetrazolate-N-oxide



T. M. Klapötke, J. Stierstorfer,  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 1122–1134.

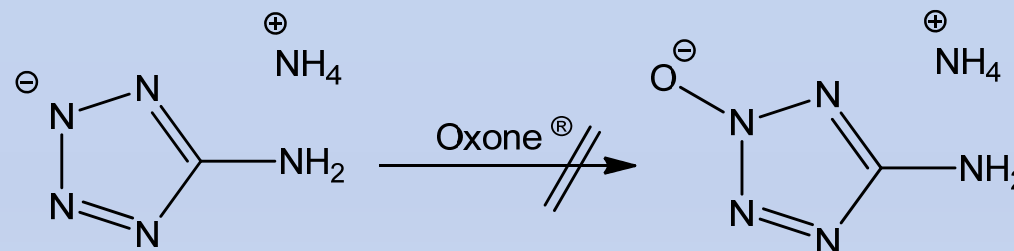
## Energetic Materials Research



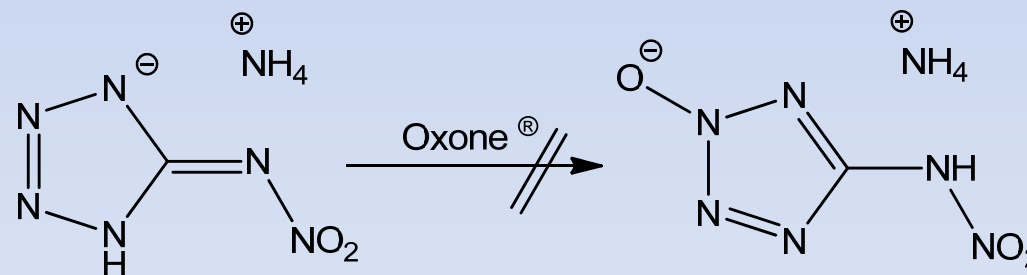
	NH <sub>4</sub> -AzTz	NH <sub>4</sub> -AzTzX
Formula	[NH <sub>4</sub> ][CN <sub>7</sub> ]	[NH <sub>4</sub> ][CN <sub>7</sub> O]
FW [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	128.12	144.13
IS [J]	< 1	1
FS [N]	5	10
ESD-test [J]	10	30
N [%]	87.48	77.76
Ω [%]	-50.0	-33.31
T <sub>dec.</sub> [°C]	157	151
Density [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	1.61	1.69
Δ <sub>f</sub> H <sub>m</sub> <sup>o</sup> / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	540	534
Δ <sub>f</sub> U <sup>o</sup> / kJ kg <sup>-1</sup>	4336	3817
-Δ <sub>E</sub> U <sup>o</sup> [kJ kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	4765	5667
T <sub>E</sub> [K]	3382	3960
ρ <sub>C-J</sub> [kbar]	273	325
D [m s <sup>-1</sup> ]	8471	8930
Gas vol. [L kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	819	830

## Limits of N-oxidation

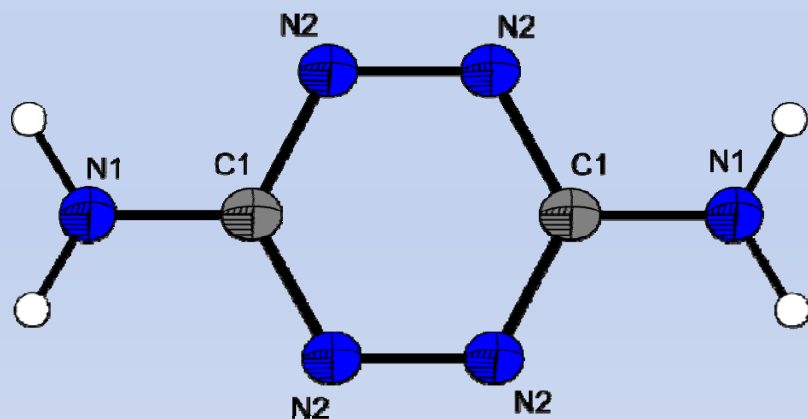
5-Aminotetrazole:



5-Nitriminotetrazole:



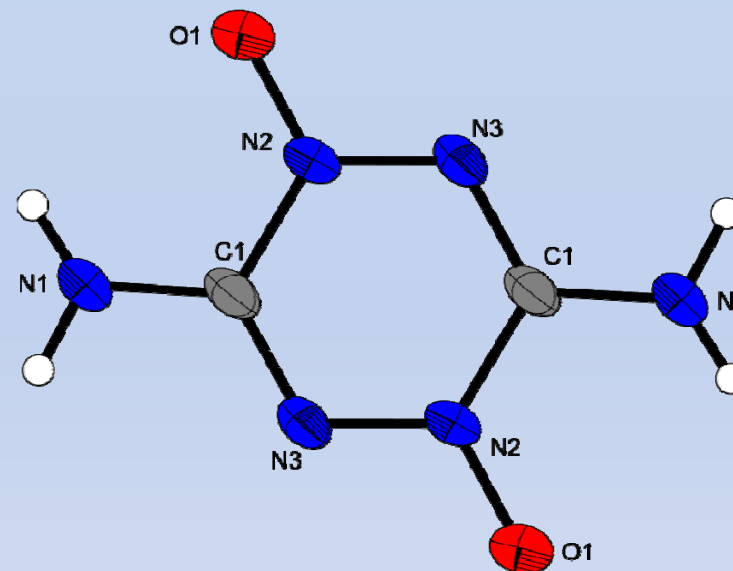
## Diaminotetrazine vs. Diaminotetrazine-di-N-oxide



1.624 g cm<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta H_f = 311 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$D = 7662 \text{ m s}^{-1}$



1.875 g cm<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta H_f = 251 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

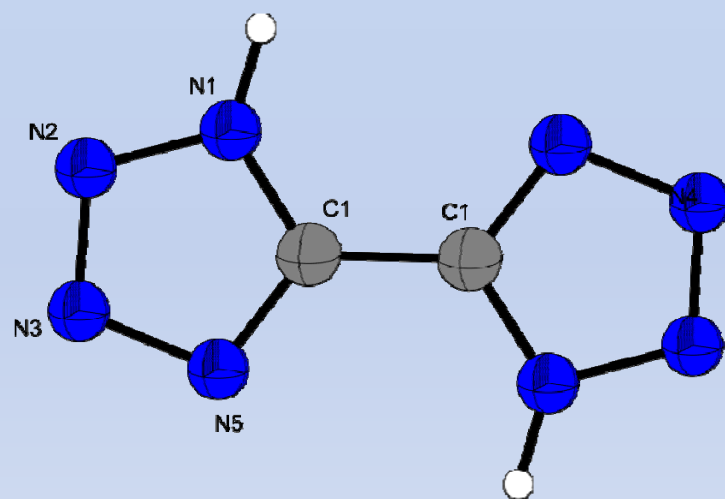
$D = 8991 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$T_{\text{dec}} = 213^\circ\text{C}$

M.D. Coburn, M. A. Hiskey, K.-Y. Lee, D. G. Ott, M. M. Stinecipher, J. Heterocyclic Chem. 1993, 30, 1593.

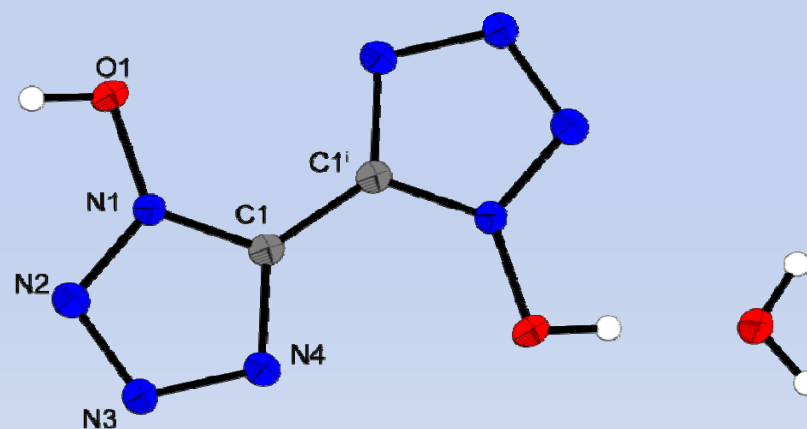


## 5,5-Bistetrazole vs. 5,5-Bis-1-hydroxytetrazole dihydrate



1.738 g cm<sup>-3</sup>  
T<sub>dec</sub> = 252°C

$\Delta H_f = 564 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 $D = 8224 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

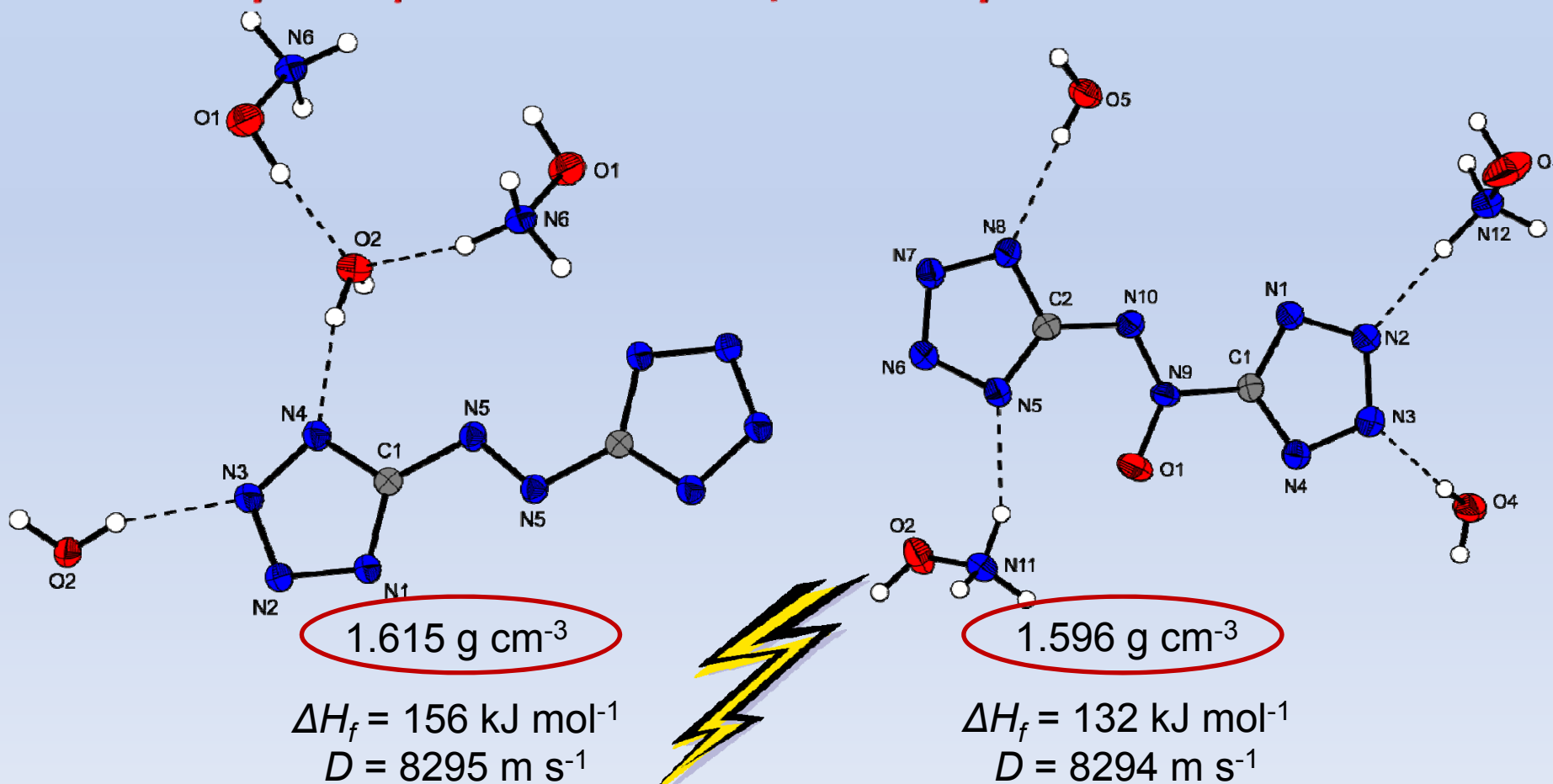


1.811 g cm<sup>-3</sup>  
T<sub>dec</sub> = 214°C

$\Delta H_f = 114 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 $D = 8763 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

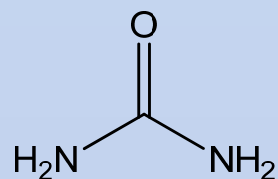
P. J. Steel, *J. Chem. Cryst.* **1996**, 26, 399-402.

## Hydroxylammonium 5,5'-Azotetrazolate vs. Hydroxylammonium 5,5'-Azoxy-tetrazolate

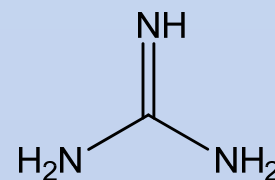


## II. The Amide Moiety in Energetics

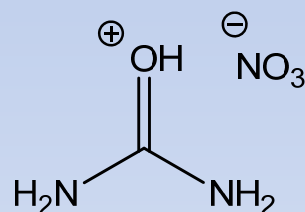
## The Amide Moiety in Energetics



$$\rho = 1.32 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

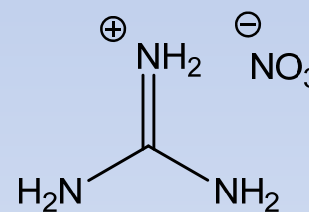


$$\rho = 1.29 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

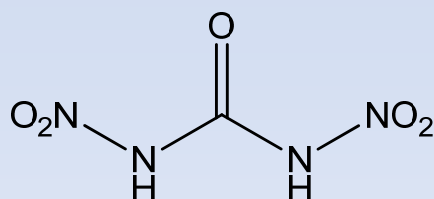


$$\rho = 1.68 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

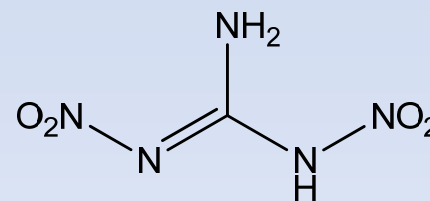
Densities



$$\rho = 1.41 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

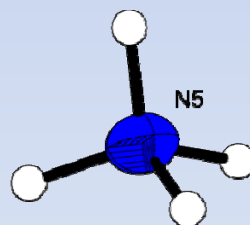
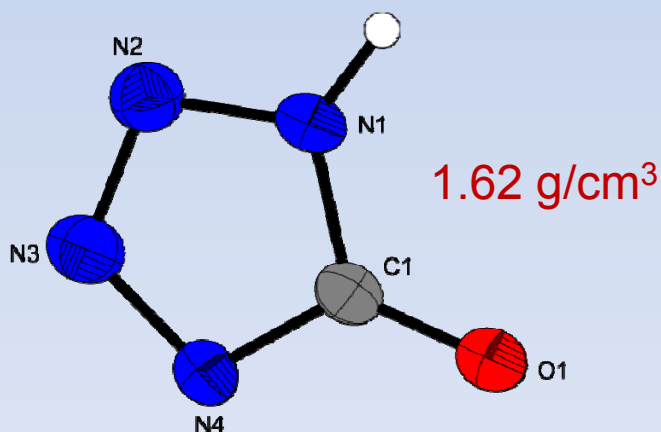
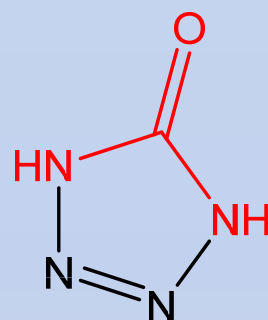
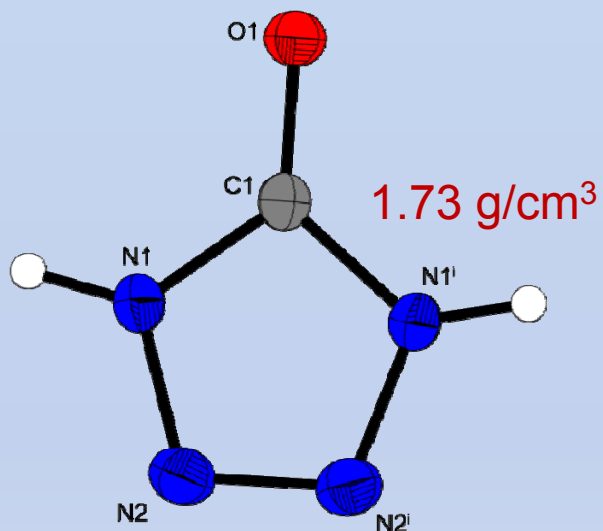


$$\rho = 2.01 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$



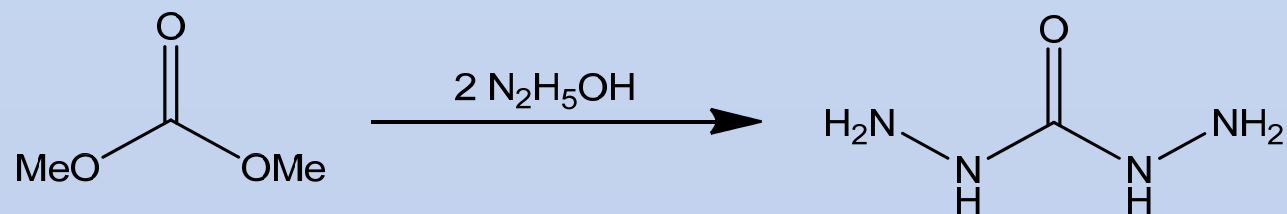
$$\rho = 1.88 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

## 5-Oxotetrazole

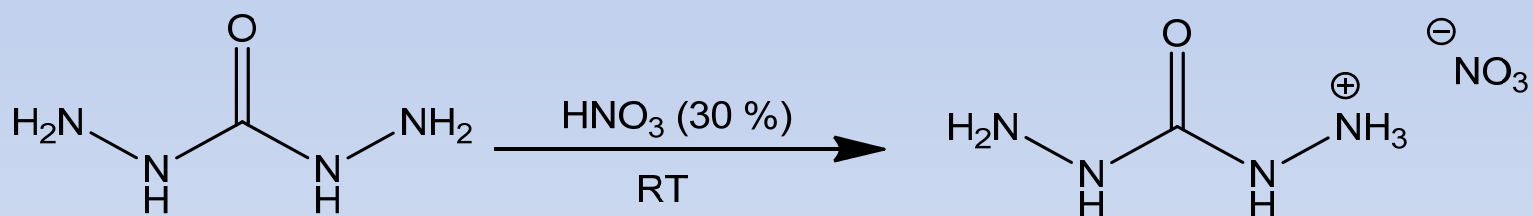


	H <sub>2</sub> OTz	NH <sub>4</sub> HOTz
Formula	CH <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O	CH <sub>5</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O
FW [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	86.05	103.08
Impact sensitivity [J]	>40	>40
Friction sensitivity [N]	360	>360
ESD-test [J]	0.6	1.5
N [%]	65.11	67.94
Ω [%]	-37.18	-54.32
T <sub>dec.</sub> [°C]	239	205
Density [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	1.699	1.618
Δ <sub>f</sub> H <sup>o</sup> / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	-2.2	101.1
Δ <sub>f</sub> U <sup>o</sup> / kJ kg <sup>-1</sup>	74	1112.5
-Δ <sub>E</sub> U <sup>o</sup> [kJ kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	2850	3851
T <sub>E</sub> [K]	2544	2703
p <sub>C-J</sub> [kbar]	204	224
D [m s <sup>-1</sup> ]	7356	7902
Gas vol. [L kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	779	872

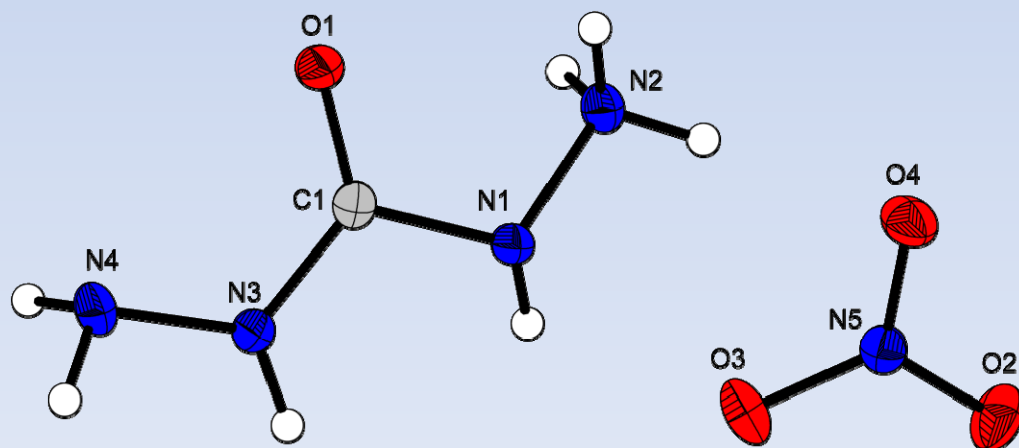
## Diaminouronium Nitrate



Diaminourea

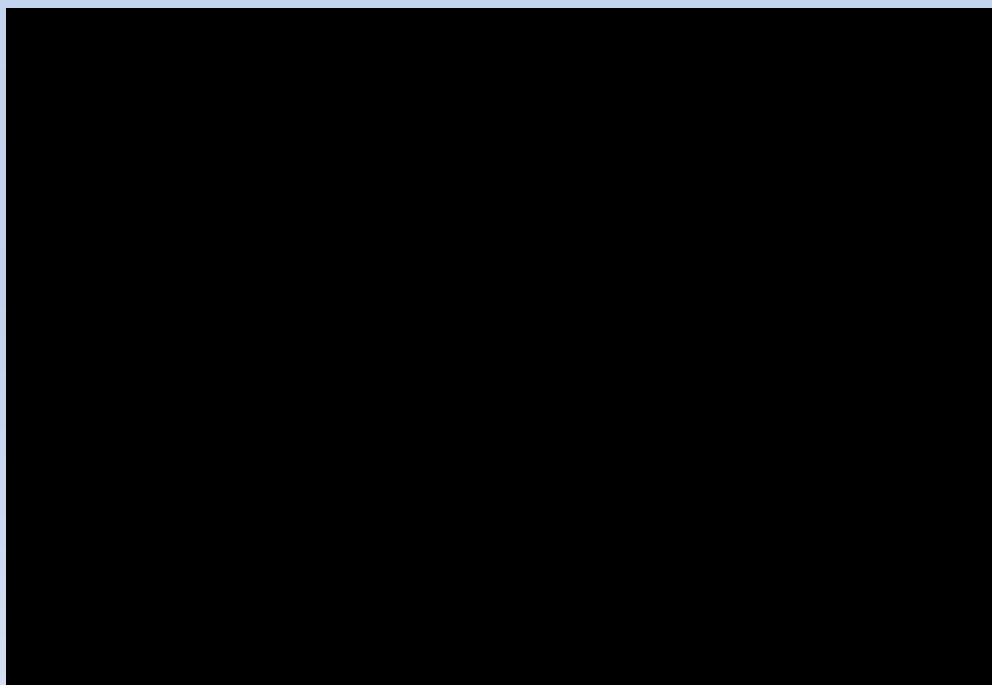


Diaminouronium Nitrate



N. Fischer, T.M. Klapötke, J. Stierstorfer,  
Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotech. **2011**, in press.

## Diaminouronium Nitrate



	DAU-NO <sub>3</sub>	RDX
<i>IS</i> / J	10	7
<i>FS</i> / N	288	120
<i>ESD</i> / J	0.6	0.15
<i>N</i> / %	45.74	37.8
<i>Ω</i> / %	-15.67	-21.6
<i>T</i> <sub>Dec.</sub> / °C	242	210
<i>ρ</i> / g cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.782	1.80
$\Delta_f H_m^\circ$ / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	-180	70
<b>EXPLO5 values:</b>		
$-\Delta_{Ex} U^\circ$ / kJ kg <sup>-1</sup>	5048	6125
<i>T</i> <sub>det</sub> / K	3397	4236
<i>P</i> <sub>CJ</sub> / kbar	335	349
<i>V</i> <sub>Det.</sub> / m s <sup>-1</sup>	8903	8748
<i>V</i> <sub>o</sub> / L kg <sup>-1</sup>	910	739

N. Fischer, T.M. Klapötke, J. Stierstorfer,  
Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotech. **2011**, in press.

# Hot Plate Test: secondary explosive



*Energetic Materials Research*





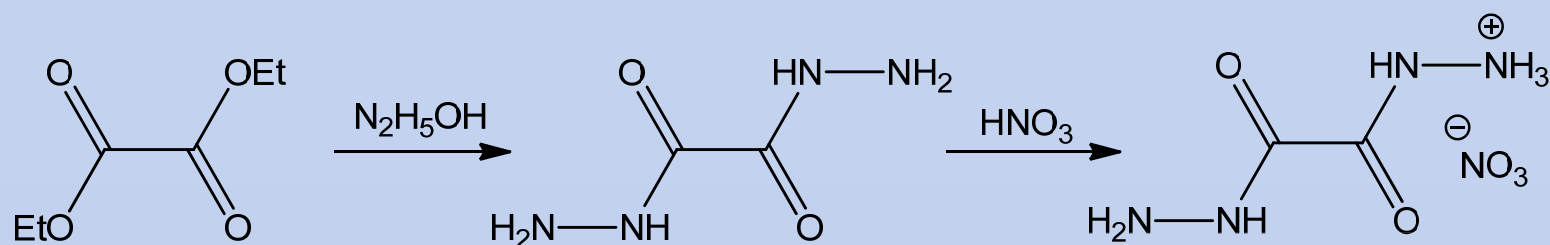
# Hot Plate Test: primary explosive

*Energetic Materials Research*

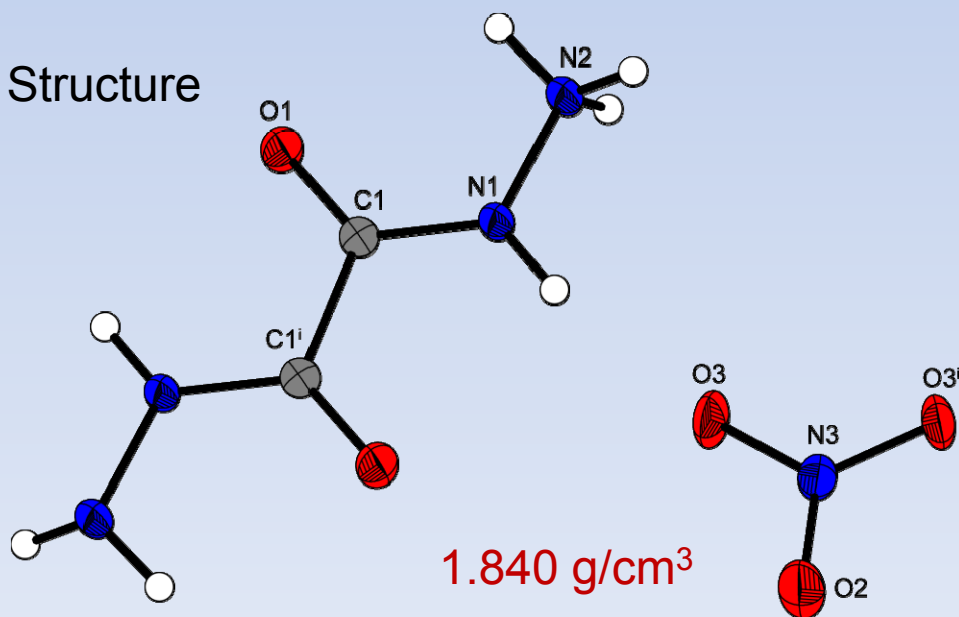


## Oxalyldiazide and its Nitrate Salt

### Synthesis



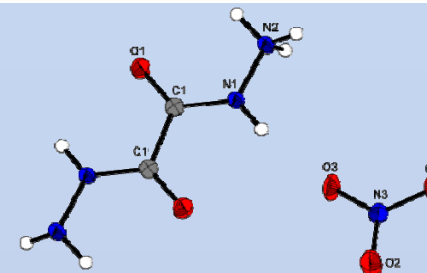
### X-ray Structure



Dennis Fischer, MSc thesis,  
LMU Munich, 2010.

# Oxalyldiazinium Nitrate

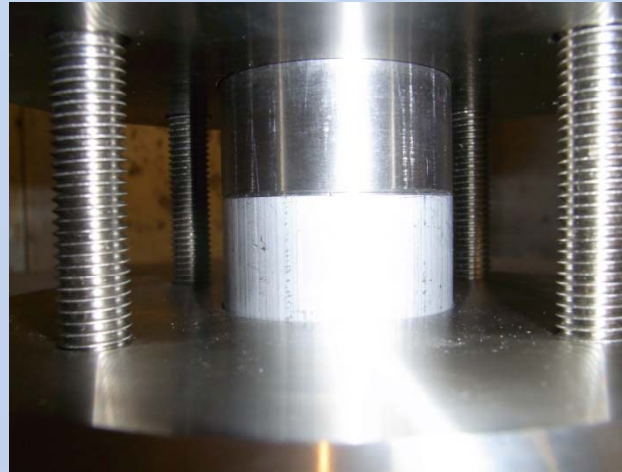
## Energetic Properties



Oxalyldiazinium		Nitrate	
Formula	$C_2H_7N_5O_5$	$\Delta_f H^\circ / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	-299
Molecular Mass [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	181.11	$\Delta_f U^\circ / \text{kJ kg}^{-1}$	-1536
Impact sensitivity [J]	11	<i>calculated values using EXPLO5: V 5.04 (V 5.03)</i>	
Friction sensitivity [N]	>360		
ESD-test [J]	0.3	$-\Delta_E U^\circ / \text{kJ kg}^{-1}$	4661 (4634)
N [%]	38.67	$T_E$ [K]	3275 (3367)
$\Omega$ [%]	-22.1	$p_{C-J}$ [kbar] <sup>l</sup>	325 (313)
$T_{dec.}$ [°C]	273	$D$ [m s <sup>-1</sup> ] <sup>m</sup>	8655 (8665)
Density [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	1.84	Gas vol. [L kg <sup>-1</sup> ] <sup>n</sup>	827 (849)

Overall synthetic costs on lab scale: **10 times lower than RDX !!!**

Energetic Materials Research



**Energetic Materials Research**

	PETN	RDX	HMX	CL20	TKX50
Formula	$C_5H_8N_4O_{12}$	$C_3H_6N_6O_6$	$C_4H_8N_8O_8$	$C_6H_6N_{12}O_{12}$	
Molecular Mass [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	316.1	222.1	296.2	438.2	ca. 200 – 250
IS [J] <sup>a</sup>	4	7.5	7	4	20
FS [N] <sup>b</sup>	80	120	112	48	120
ESD-test [J] <sup>c</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
N [%] <sup>d</sup>	17.72	37.8	37.8	38.3	59.3
Ω [%] <sup>e</sup>	-10.12	-21.6	-21.6	-11.0	-27.1
T <sub>dec.</sub> [°C] <sup>f</sup>	150	210	285	195	221
Density [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ] <sup>g</sup>	1.778	1.820	1.905	2.038	1.915
Δ <sub>f</sub> U <sup>o</sup> / kJ kg <sup>-1</sup> <sup>h</sup>	-1611	417	353	982	2010
-Δ <sub>E</sub> U <sup>o</sup> [kJ kg <sup>-1</sup> ] <sup>i</sup>	6190	6125	6063	6473	6029
T <sub>E</sub> [K] <sup>j</sup>	4306	4236	4117	4654	3957
p <sub>-C-J</sub> [kbar] <sup>k</sup>	320	348	392	446	425
D [m s <sup>-1</sup> ] <sup>l</sup>	8320	8748	9058	9342	9687
Gas vol. [L kg <sup>-1</sup> ] <sup>m</sup>	688	739	734	669	846

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