



# U.S. ARMY COMBAT CAPABILITIES DEVELOPMENT COMMAND – ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY

## Synthesis, Scale-Up, and Characterization of High Energy Explosive and Propellant Materials

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CCDC-ARL, Energetics Synthesis & Formulation Branch

Distribution A:  
Distribution is unlimited



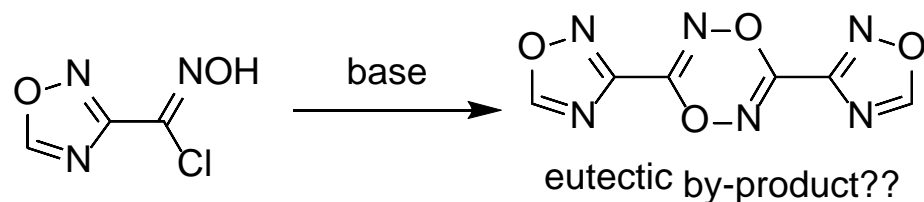
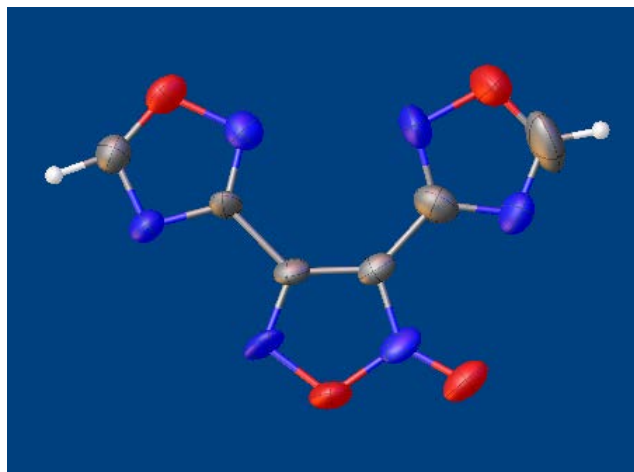
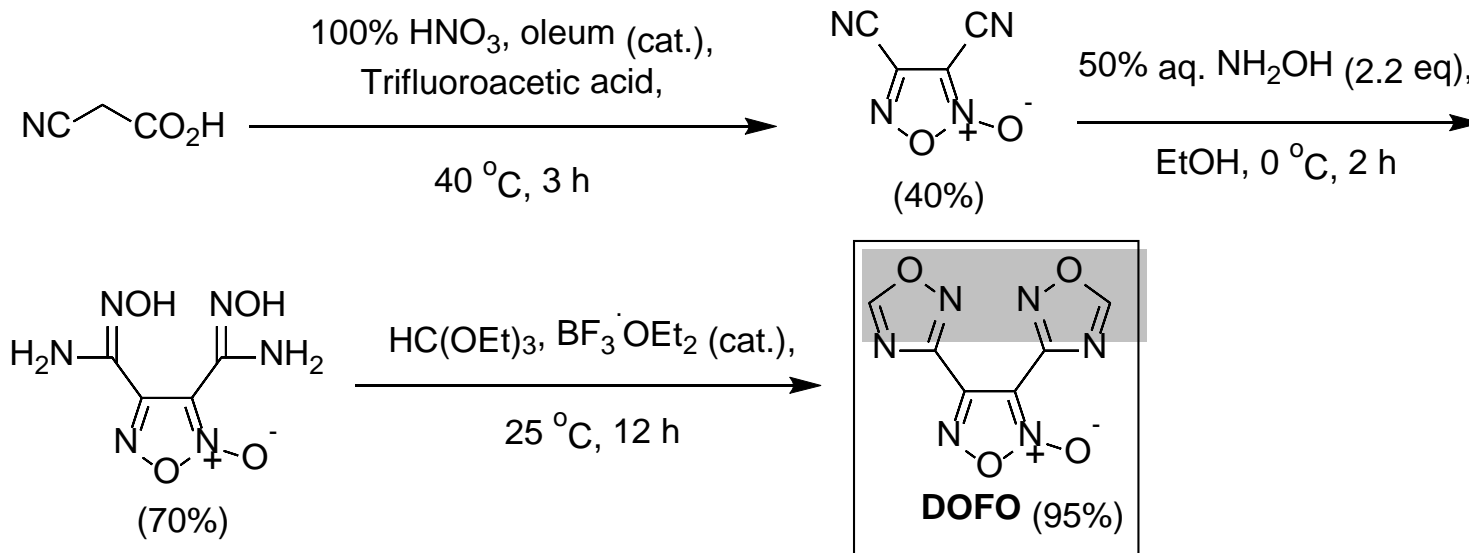
## OVERVIEW



- **Why do we go after particular heterocyclic compounds?**
  - Power is not the only factor in why we design a molecule
  - IMHO, formulation chemists hold the key for a synthesis chemist's success
- **Synthesis of isoxazole- and 1,2,4-oxadiazole-based materials**
  - Dual function as potential melt-castable explosives and propellant plasticizers/surfactants
- **Synthesis of stereo- and regiochemical energetic materials**
  - Physical properties differ dramatically
- **Development of new synthetic methods along the way**
  - Target directed, methods driven
  - Compounds must be scalable in our labs in order to be relevant
- **Concluding remarks**



# SYNTHESIS OF BIS-OXADIAZOLE-BASED ENERGETICS

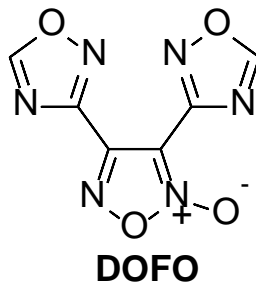


1) C. Yan, K. Wang, T. Liu, H. Yang, G. Cheng, Q. Zhang, *Dalton Trans.* **2017**, 46, 14210–14218.

2) L. L. Fershtat, I. V. Ananyev, N. N. Makhova, *RSC Adv.* **2015**, 5, 47248–47260.



# SYNTHESIS OF BIS-OXADIAZOLE-BASED ENERGETICS

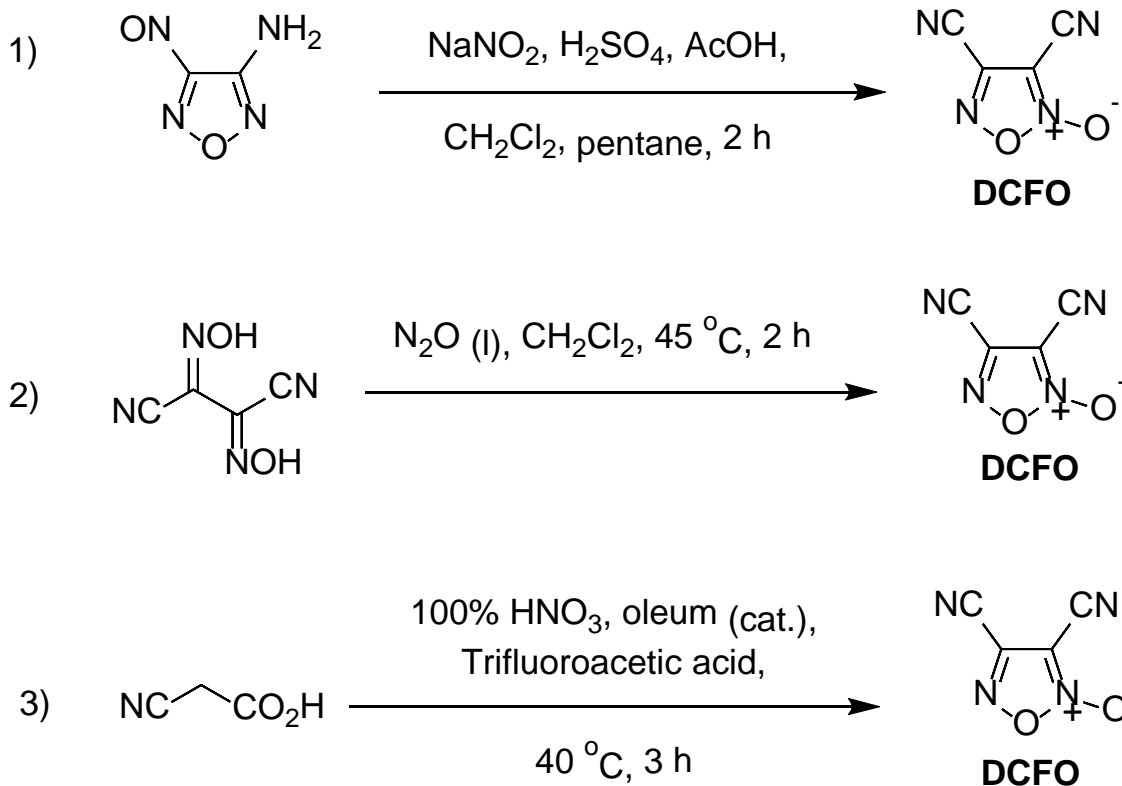


Data category	TNT	DOFO
Density	1.65 g/cc	1.79 g/cc
$T_{\text{melt}}$	80.4 °C	114.3 °C
$T_{\text{dec}}$	295 °C	227 °C
$\Delta_f H^\circ$	-59.3 kJ/mol	+357 kJ/mol
$\Omega_{\text{CO}_2}$	-74%	-64.9%
$\Omega_{\text{CO}}$	-24.70%	-21.6%
$V_{\text{det}}$	6950 m/s	7577 m/s
$P_{\text{cj}}$	20.5 GPa	24.1 GPa
$I_{\text{sp}}$	-	220.0 s
Impact	15 J	>34.7 J
Friction	240 N	>360 N
ESD	0.25 J	0.25 J

- Potential melt-castable eutectic ingredient
- Insensitive material
- Detonation pressure 20% higher than TNT



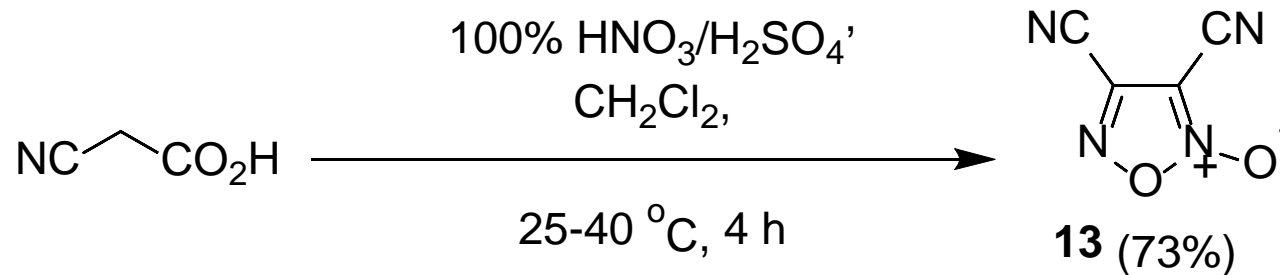
# PREVIOUS SYNTHESSES OF 3,4-DICYANOFUROXAN (DCFO)



- 1) T. M. Mel'nikova, T. S. Novikova, L. I. Khmel'nitskii, A. B. Sheremeetev, *Mendeleev Commun.*, **2001**, *11*, 30-31.
- 2) C. Grundmann, G. W. Nickel, R. K. Bansal, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, **1975**, 1029-1050
- 3) C. O. Parker, W. D. Emmons, H. A. Relewicz, K. S. McCallum, *Tetrahedron*, **1962**, *72*, 79.
  
- These synthesis are too lengthy, and/or irreproducible, and suffer from safety concerns



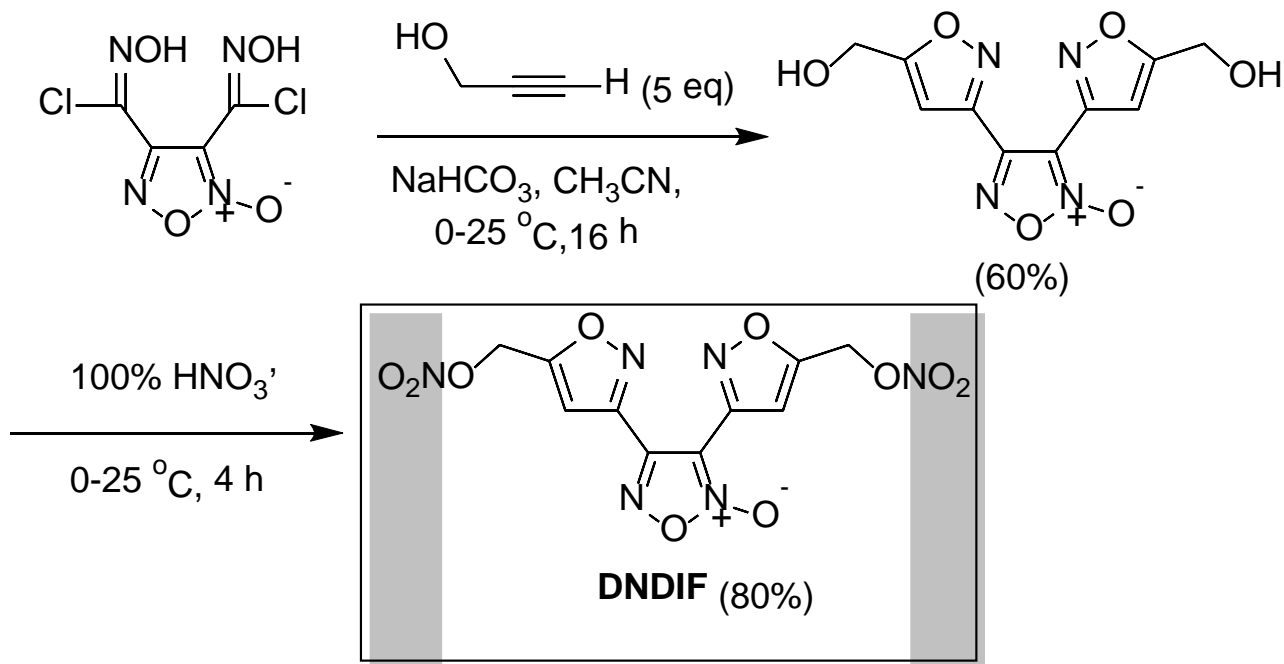
## IMPROVED SYNTHESIS OF 3,4-DICYANOFUROXAN (DCFO)



- Synthesized on 100 g scale
- New synthesis is cheaper, “greener” and is safer, due to minimal exothermic profile upon addition of mixed acid



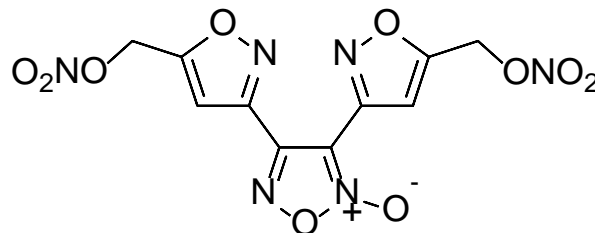
# SYNTHESIS OF BIS-ISOXAZOLE-BASED ENERGETICS



- Cycloaddition with 2-butyne-1,4-diol was unsuccessful
- *Bis*-hydroximoyl chloride is not stable to heating



# SYNTHESIS OF BIS-ISOXAZOLE-BASED ENERGETICS



**DNDIF**

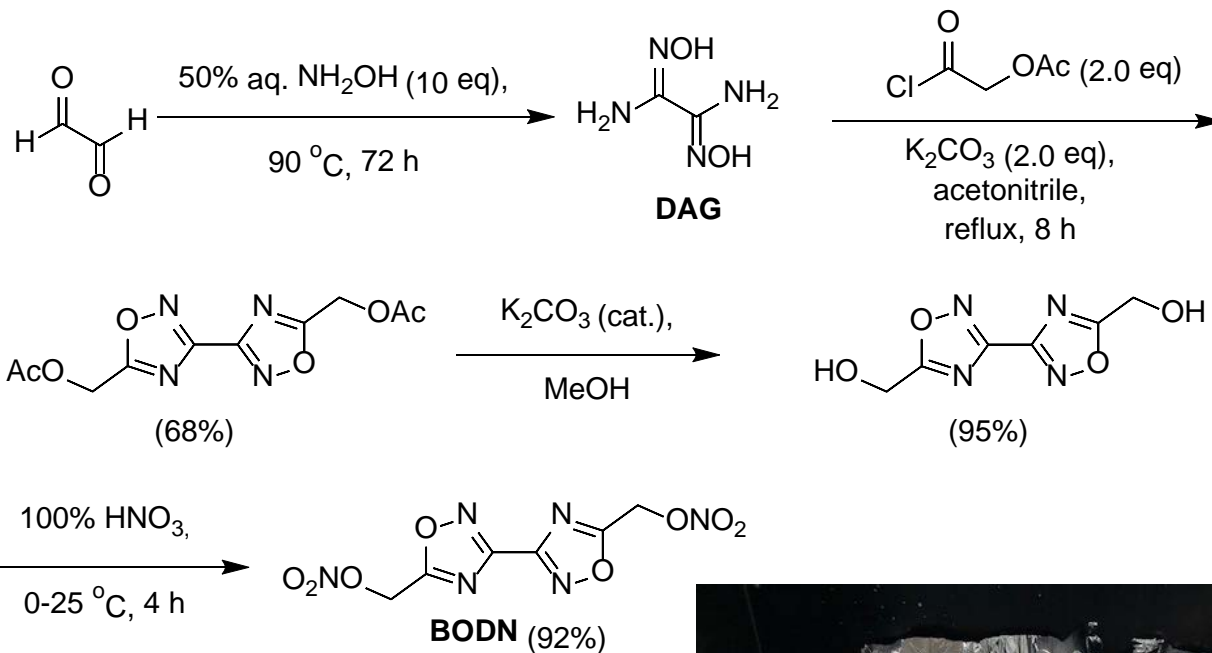
Data category	TNT	DNDIF
Density	1.65 g/cc	1.72 g/cc
$T_{\text{melt}}$	80.4 °C	91 °C
$T_{\text{dec}}$	295 °C	194 °C
$\Delta_f H^\circ$	-59.3 kJ/mol	+49.5 kJ/mol
$\Omega_{\text{CO}_2}$	-74%	-56.2%
$\Omega_{\text{CO}}$	-24.70%	-13%
$V_{\text{det}}$	6950 m/s	7374 m/s
$P_{\text{cj}}$	20.5 GPa	25.1 GPa
$I_{\text{sp}}$	-	224.0 s
Impact	15 J	7.8 J
Friction	240 N	240 N
ESD	0.25 J	0.125 J

- Potential standalone melt-castable explosive
- Detonation pressure is 25% higher than TNT. Sensitivity is on par with RDX
- Scale-up synthesis admittedly needs work.





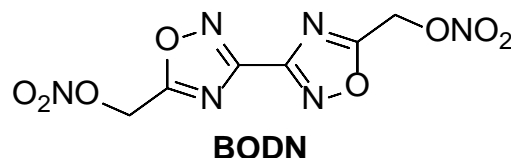
# SYNTHESIS OF BIS-OXADIAZOLE-BASED ENERGETICS



- DAG and BODN diol synthesized on kilogram scale.
- DAG synthesis is a safer improvement over the previously existing procedure.



# SYNTHESIS OF BIS-OXADIAZOLE-BASED ENERGETICS



Data category	TNT	BODN
Density	1.65 g/cc	1.832 g/cc
T <sub>melt</sub>	80.4 °C	84.5 °C
T <sub>dec</sub>	295 °C	183.4 °C
Δ <sub>f</sub> H <sup>o</sup>	-59.3 kJ/mol	-79.4 kJ/mol
Ω <sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>	-74%	-33.3%
Ω <sub>CO</sub>	-24.70%	0%
V <sub>det</sub>	6950 m/s	8180 m/s
P <sub>cj</sub>	20.5 GPa	29.4 GPa
I <sub>sp</sub>	-	236.0 s
Impact	15 J	8.7 J
Friction	240 N	282 N
ESD	0.25 J	0.125 J



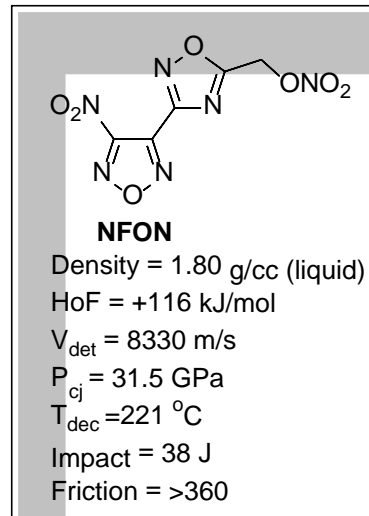
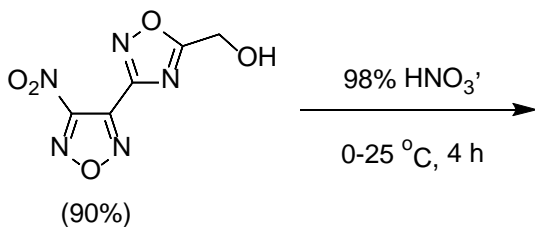
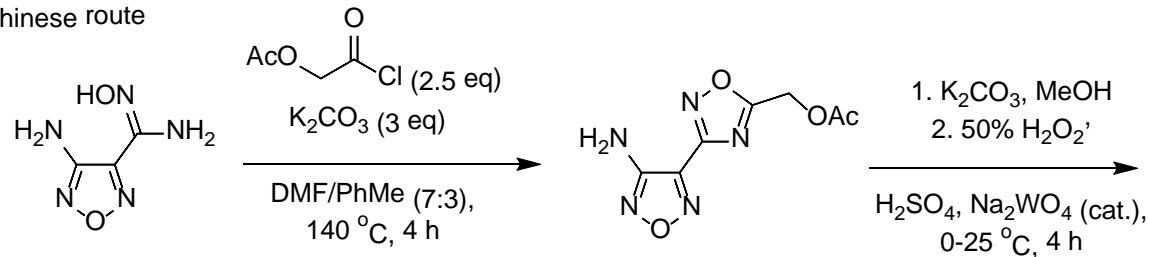
- BODN is a potential standalone melt-castable explosive material.
- Detonation pressure is 50% higher than TNT. Sensitivity is in between TNT and RDX
- Successfully melt-poured into rate sticks to get experimental detonation velocity



# SYNTHESIS OF HIGH-ENERGY PROPELLANT INGREDIENTS



Chinese route

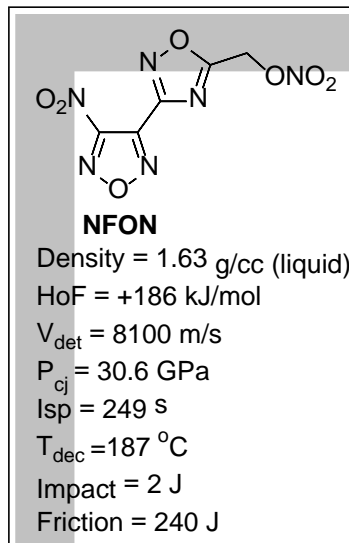
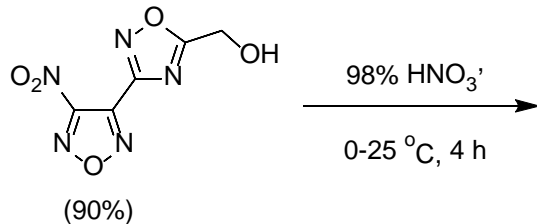
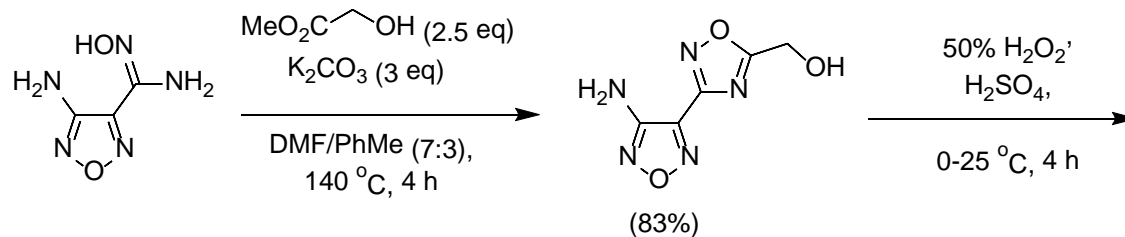


- We know that the synthesis and performance of NFON reported by the Chinese is not accurate.
- We synthesized this compound ca. 4 years ago (unpublished, but coming soon).
- We attempted the same chemistry as the Chinese route, and did not get the products they claim
- Their impact sensitivity numbers are grossly inaccurate
- Frankly, many Chinese procedures are not reproducible
- Our coming paper will be direct in pointing out these inaccuracies.

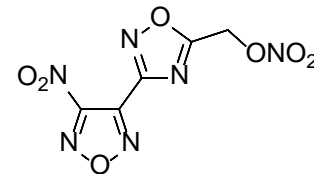


ARL route

# SYNTHESIS OF HIGH-ENERGY PROPELLANT INGREDIENTS



## Chinese reported data

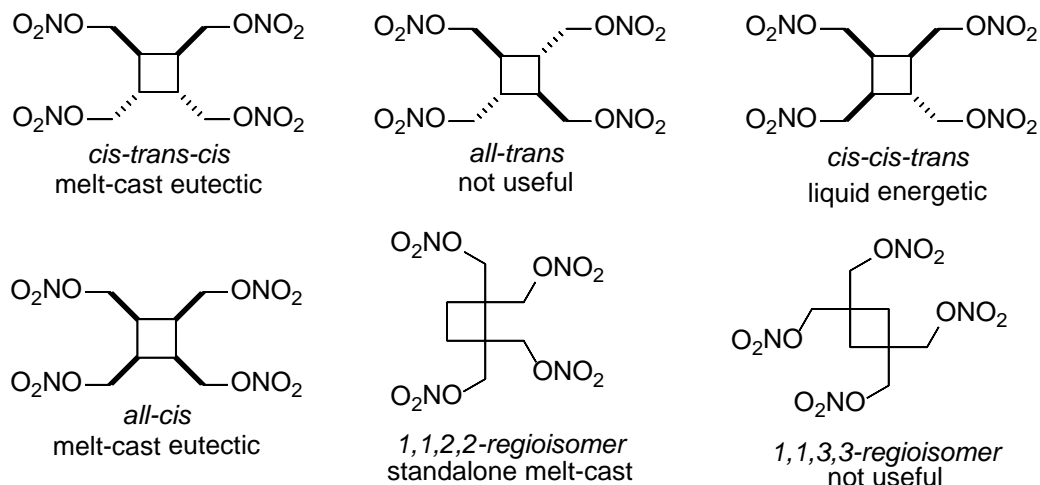
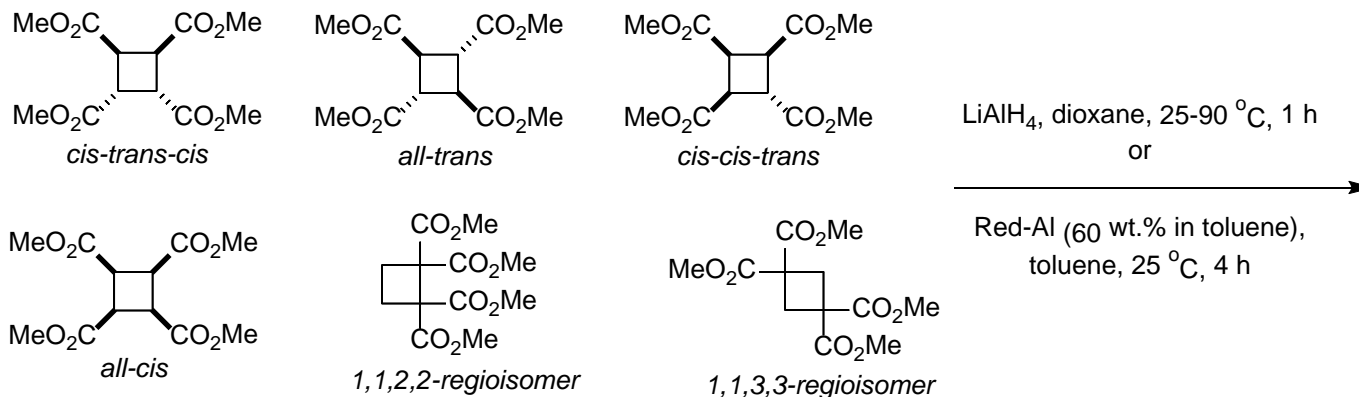


**NFON**

Density = 1.80 g/cc (liquid)  
 HoF = +116 kJ/mol  
 $V_{\text{det}} = 8330 \text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 31.5 \text{ GPa}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 221 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 Impact = 38 J  
 Friction = >360



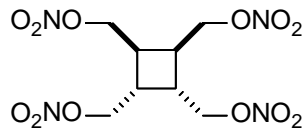
# STEREO- AND REGIOCHEMISTRIES MATTER WHEN DESIGNING ENERGETICS



- Collaboration between CCDG ARL and Scripps (Prof. Phil Baran)
- Red-Al is just as good, but is non-pyrophoric and is fully soluble in organic solvents
- Depending on the stereo- and regiochemistry, one can obtain wide tunability.
- Liquids, standalone melt-castable materials, melt-castable eutectic ingredients, and some useless compounds.

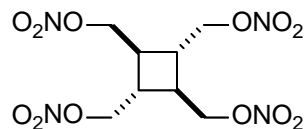


# STEREO- AND REGIOCHEMISTRIES MATTER WHEN DESIGNING ENERGETICS



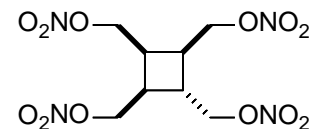
*cis-trans-cis*

Density = 1.64 g/cc  
HoF = -510 kJ/mol  
 $T_{\text{melt}} = 106\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 199\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $V_{\text{det}} = 7438\text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 24.5\text{ GPa}$   
 $I_{\text{sp}} = 241\text{ s}$   
Impact = 6.2 J  
Friction = 240 N  
ESD = 0.125 J



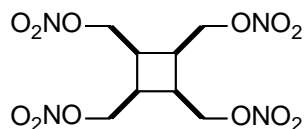
*all-trans*

Density = 1.61 g/cc  
HoF = -536 kJ/mol  
 $T_{\text{melt}} = 48\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $V_{\text{det}} = 7544\text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 22.9\text{ GPa}$   
 $I_{\text{sp}} = 239\text{ s}$   
Impact = 6.2 J  
Friction = 240 N  
ESD = 0.125 J



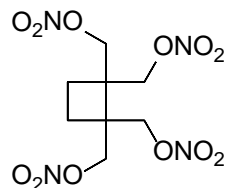
*cis-cis-trans*

Density = 1.54 g/cc  
HoF = -512 kJ/mol  
 $T_{\text{freeze}} = <-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 187\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $V_{\text{det}} = 7577\text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 24.5\text{ GPa}$   
 $I_{\text{sp}} = 240\text{ s}$   
Impact = 9.0 J  
Friction = >360 N  
ESD = 0.125 J



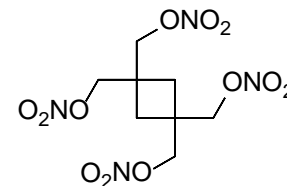
*all-cis*

Density = 1.66 g/cc  
HoF = -481 kJ/mol  
 $T_{\text{melt}} = 101\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 194\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $V_{\text{det}} = 7504\text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 24.5\text{ GPa}$   
 $I_{\text{sp}} = 243\text{ s}$   
Impact = 6.2 J  
Friction = 240 N  
ESD = 0.125 J



*1,1,2,2-regioisomer*

Density = 1.68 g/cc  
HoF = -466 kJ/mol  
 $T_{\text{melt}} = 86\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 193\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $V_{\text{det}} = 7604\text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 24.6\text{ GPa}$   
 $I_{\text{sp}} = 243\text{ s}$   
Impact = 4.7 J  
Friction = >360 N  
ESD = >0.25 J



*1,1,3,3-regioisomer*

Density = 1.65 g/cc  
HoF = -509 kJ/mol  
 $T_{\text{melt}} = 147\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{dec}} = 196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $V_{\text{det}} = 7472\text{ m/s}$   
 $P_{\text{cj}} = 24.4\text{ GPa}$   
 $I_{\text{sp}} = 241\text{ s}$   
Impact = 6.2 J  
Friction = >360 N  
ESD = >0.25 J



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