

A novel energetic composite with a special sandwich microstructure: RDX/expanded graphite intercalation composite

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Introduction

- A variety of carbon materials have been developed as carriers of EMs for higher performance.
- Considering that expanded graphite (EG) possesses such many outstanding properties, we employed the solvent/anti-solvent process to recrystallize RDX crystal into holes of EG.
- The advanced sandwich microstructure possessed two effects: (i) high heat conduction and (ii) hot spots isolation of the carbon microstructure, which were the key to improve thermal stability and decreasing sensitivity.

Preparation of RDX/EG intercalation composite

- 1) Preparing RDX solution with different concentrations;
- 2) Adding EG into the solution and soaking to fully wetted;
- 3) Filtering out the EG absorbing the RDX solution fully from the suspension and pouring the filter residue into deionized water rapidly following the agitation for 5 min;
- 4) Filtering out the production and washing the sample with deionized water to remove the remaining RDX outside EG;
- 5) Drying samples at 60°C to the constant weight.

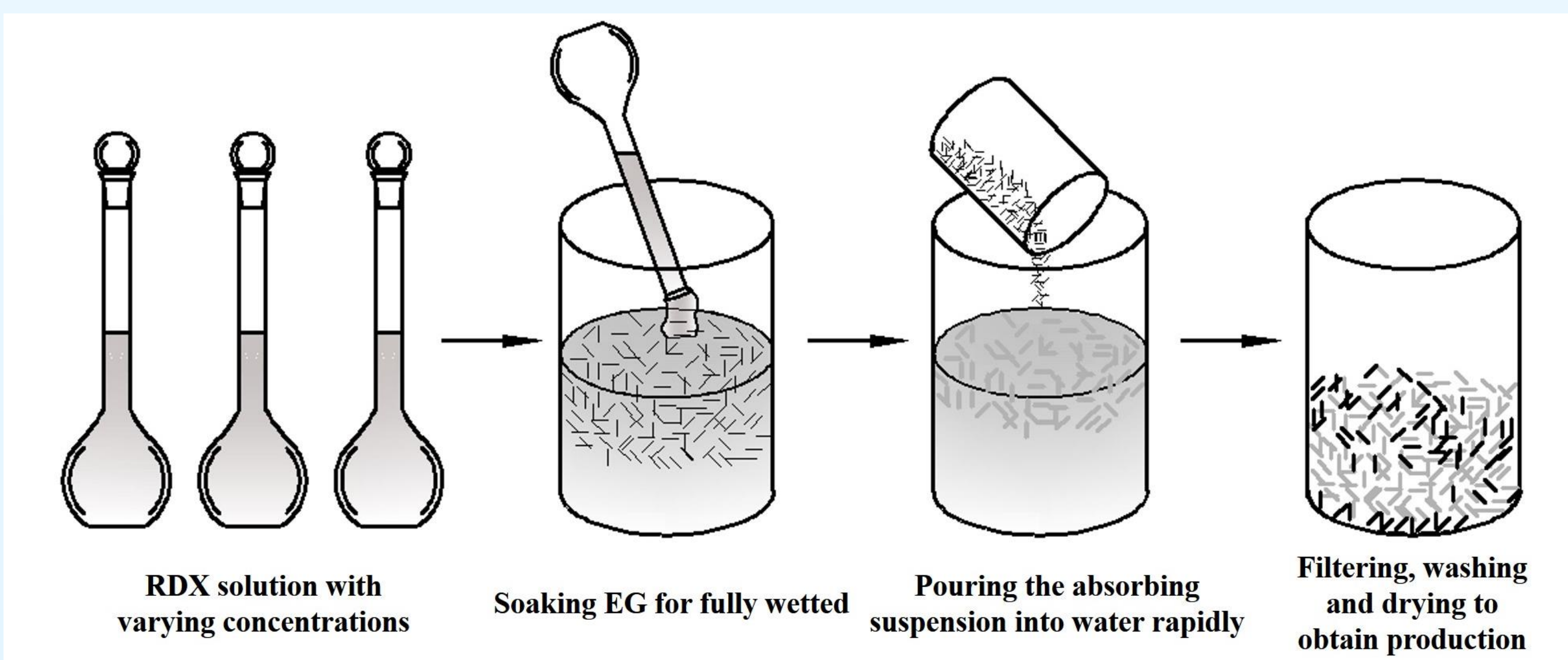


Figure 1. Procedures for the formation of RDX/EG intercalation composites

Sandwich microstructure

- Effect of volume ratio of solvent to anti-solvent on intercalation

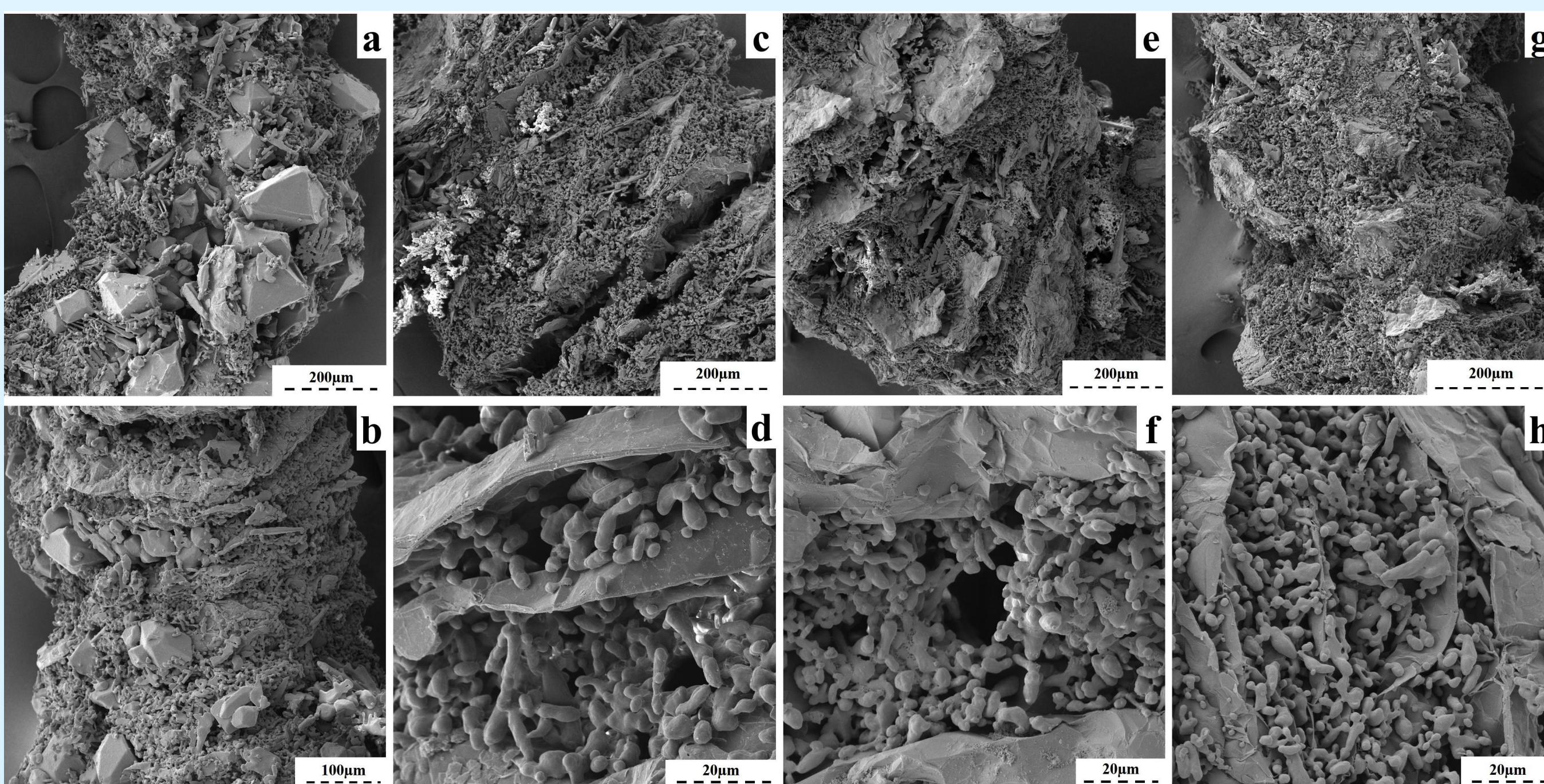


Figure 2. SEM images of RDX/EG intercalation composites prepared under different volume ratio of solvent to anti-solvent conditions: (a, b) 1:2; (c, d) 1:6; (e, f) 1:10; (g, h) 1:20

- Effect of concentration of RDX solution on intercalation

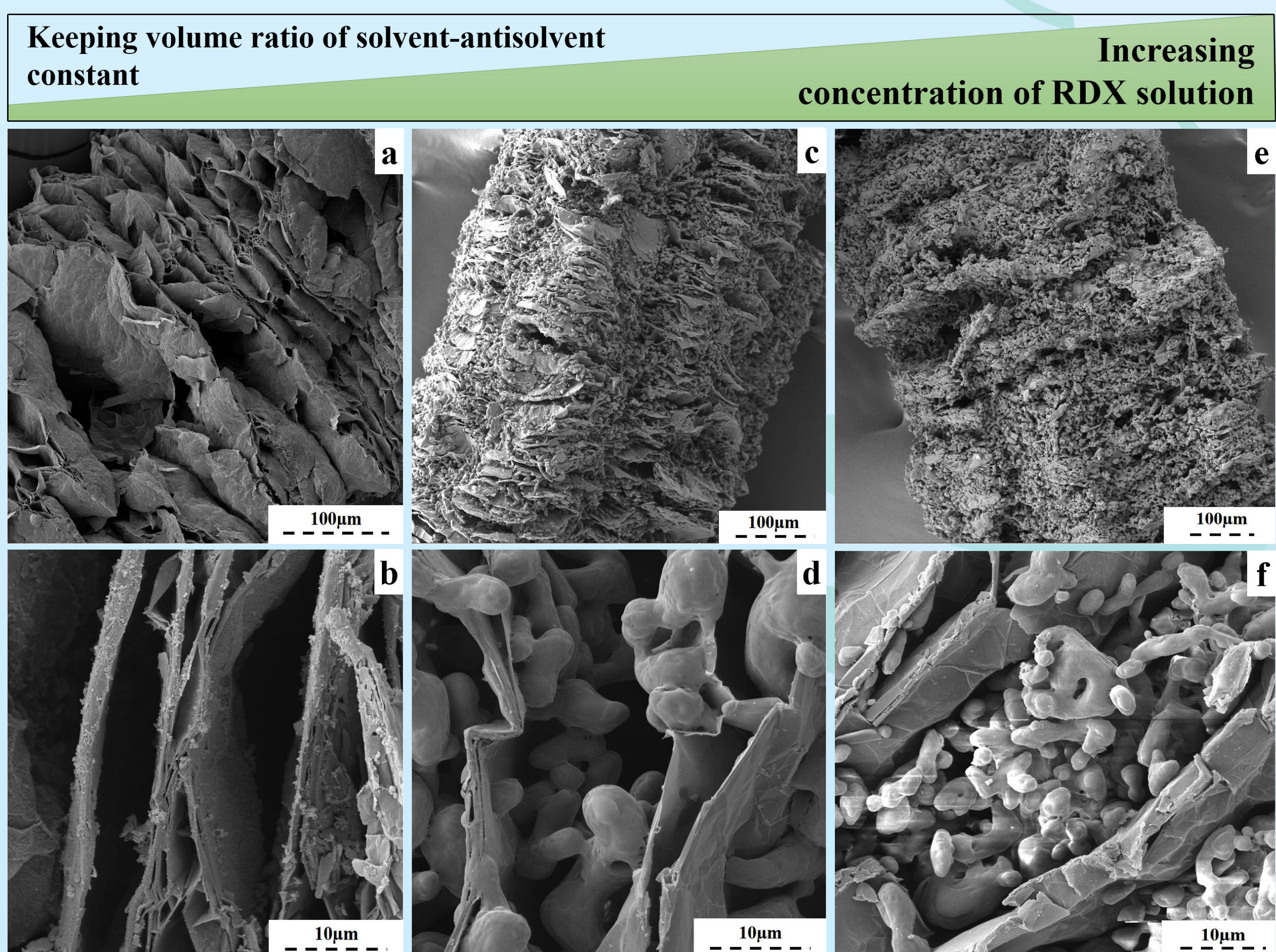


Figure 3. SEM images of RDX/EG intercalation composites prepared under different RDX solution/EG concentration conditions: (a, b) 0.10 mol·L⁻¹; (c, d) 0.90 mol·L⁻¹; (e, f) saturation.

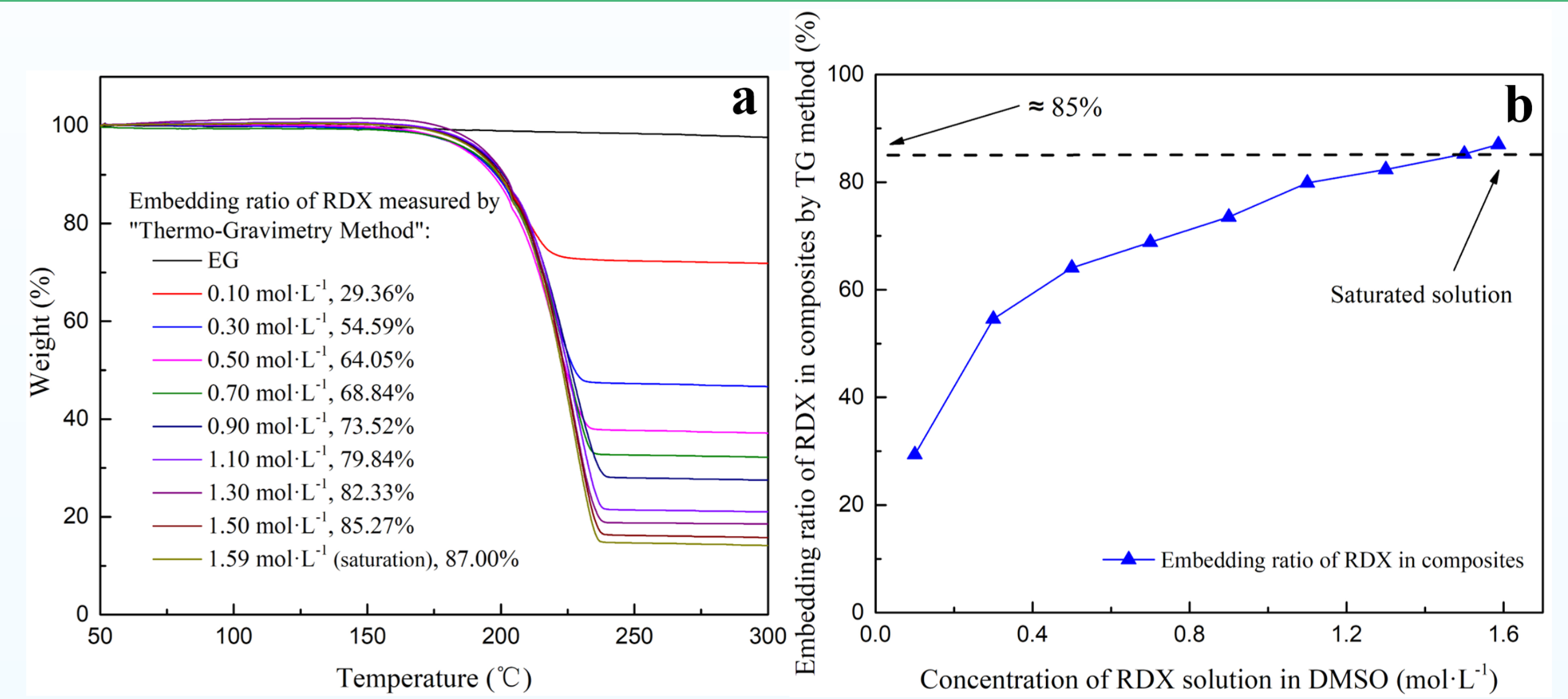


Figure 4. (a) TG curves; (b) Weight fraction curve of RDX in composites against concentration

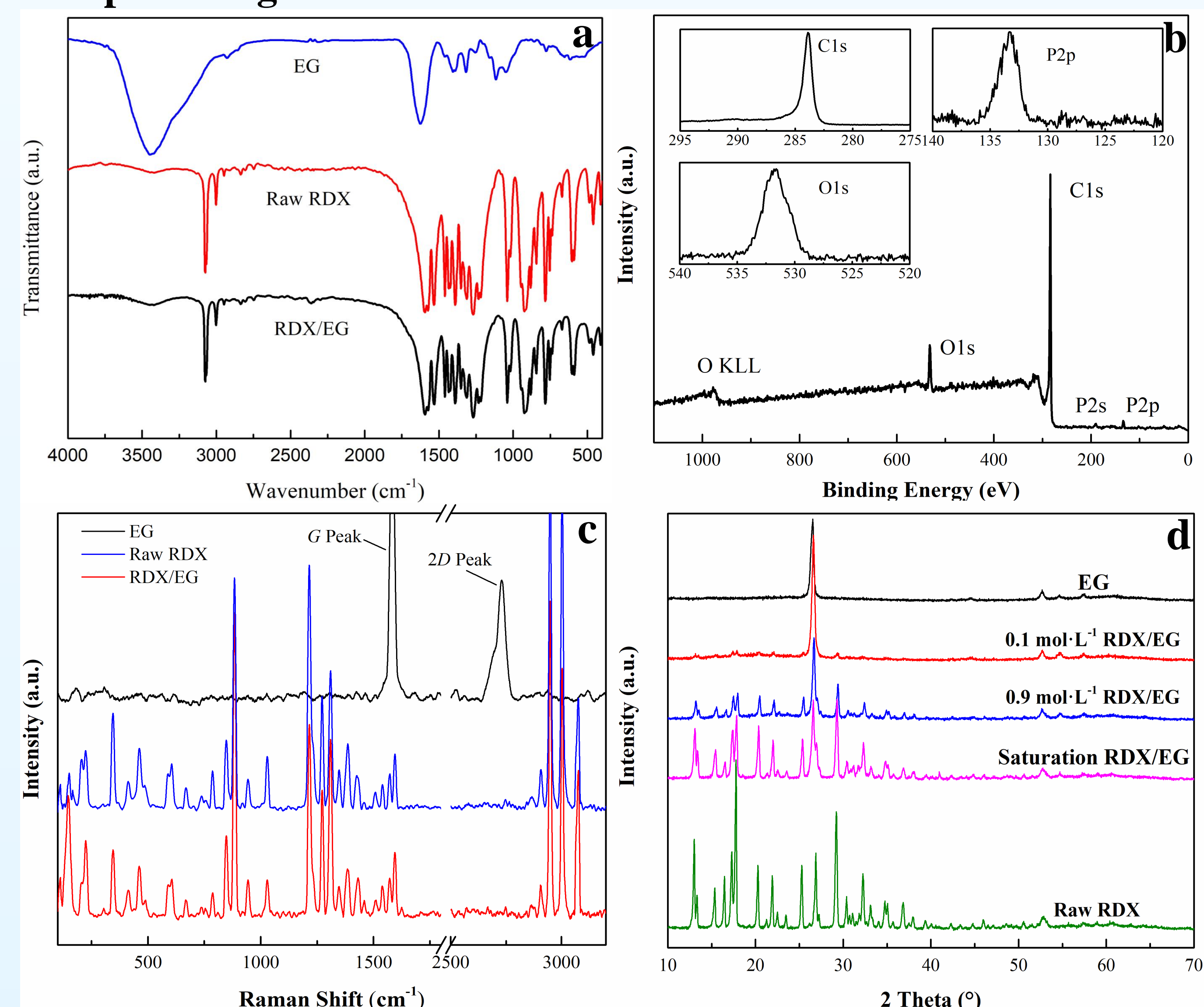


Figure 5. (a) IR spectroscopies; (b) The XPS general spectroscopy and the C1s, O1s, P2p spectroscopies (in the inserts) of EG; (c) Normalized Raman spectroscopies; (d) XRD patterns

Explosive properties

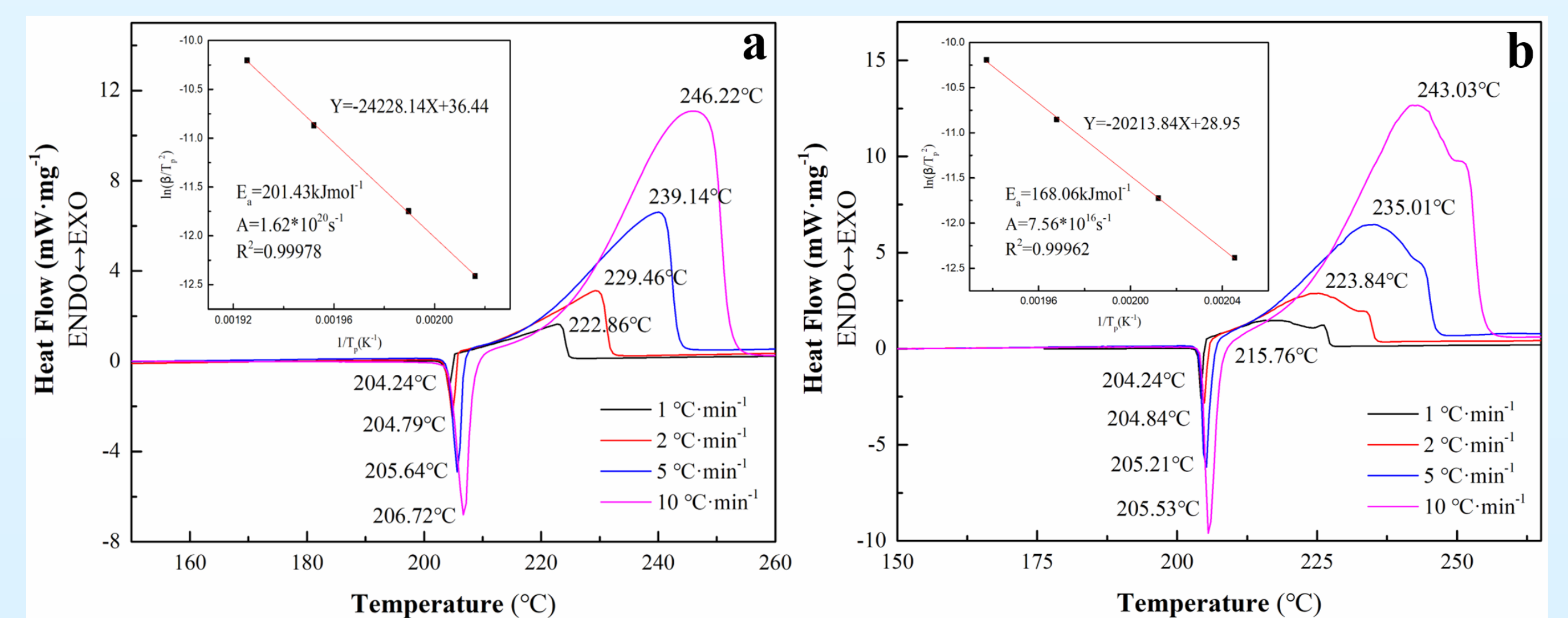


Figure 6. DSC curves of (a) the RDX/EG intercalation composite and (b) raw RDX at different heating rates. Kissinger plots of $\ln(\beta/T_p^2)$ versus $1/T_p$ were shown in the inserts

Table 1. Kinetics, thermodynamics and thermal stabilities parameters of raw RDX and the maximum intercalated RDX/EG composite (run 9) derived from their DSC curves

Samples	β (K·min ⁻¹)	T_p (°C)	Kinetics			Thermodynamics			Thermal stabilities
			E_k (kJ·mol ⁻¹)	$\lg A_k$ (s ⁻¹)	k (s ⁻¹)	ΔH^\ddagger (kJ·mol ⁻¹)	ΔG^\ddagger (kJ·mol ⁻¹)	ΔS^\ddagger (J·mol ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹)	T_b (°C)
Run 9	1	222.86			0.10				
	2	229.46	201.43	20.21	0.19	197.21	131.61	129.24	224.09
	5	239.14			0.47				
	10	246.22			0.89				
Raw RDX	1	215.76			0.08				
	2	223.84	168.06	16.88	0.16	163.88	130.94	65.56	216.44
	5	235.01			0.40				
	10	243.03			0.74				

Table 2. Impact and friction sensitivities of raw RDX and RDX/EG intercalation composites

Run	Concentration of RDX solution (mol·L ⁻¹)	Volume ratio of solvent to anti-solvent	Weight fraction of RDX in composites (% Sample-Weight Method)	Impact sensitivities	Friction sensitivities
				H_{50} (cm)	P (%)
Raw RDX	-	-	-	10.80	72
5	0.9	1:6	74.92	28.40	20
9	1.59 (saturation)	1:6	84.26	27.10	24

Conclusions

The advanced half-coated parallel multi-sandwiches microstructure possessed two effects: (i) heat conduction and (ii) hot spots isolation, which were the key to higher performance.

