

Determining atmospheric composition

Commemorating Kitty Hawk

A good precedent for debris mitigation

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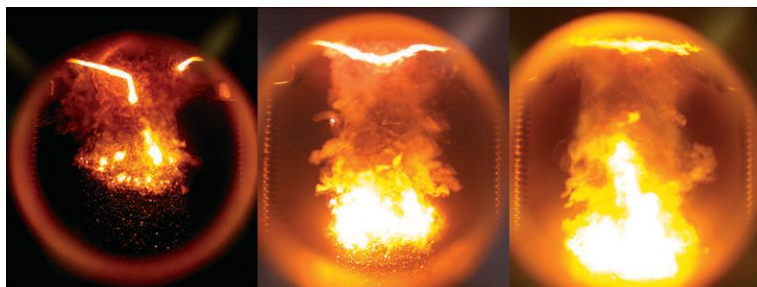
YEAR-IN-REVIEW



University experiments lead to breakthroughs in combustion, development of customized propellants

BY JOHN F. ZEVENBERGEN

The **Energetic Components and Systems Technical Committee** provides a forum for the dissemination of information about propellant and explosive-based systems for applications ranging from aircraft to space vehicles.



To burn **solid propellants** more quickly, propulsion engineers often turn to **burn rate modifiers**, chemical compounds that speed up combustion. However, conceptual roadblocks remain in describing how these burn rate modifiers control combustion. In June, researchers from **Texas Tech University** tackled the problem by designing a material intentionally packed with all the properties predicted to play a role in modifying propellant burn rates. The new material is called a **metal-inorganic-framework**, or MIF. The molecular structure of a MIF resembles a metal-organic framework, except the linker molecule is inorganic and the whole compound is oxidizer rich. With the MIF powder, researchers tailored propellant burn rates with new intuition — one that takes specific aim at the confusion between material properties and their functional relationship with combustion performance. Key properties include a targeted decomposition energy threshold, high porosity, surface chemistry to trigger catalysis and metal cations that incite exothermicity. They published their breakthroughs in August in the journal **Advanced Engineering Materials**.

In February, researchers from **Purdue University** in Indiana and the **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory** in California published an editorial in the journal **Propellants, Explosives, and Pyrotechnics**. The focus was on embracing anisotropy in energetic materials made via advanced and traditional manufacturing methods. In the editorial, the researchers issued a call to industry to develop new diagnostic and analysis techniques to assess anisotropic properties of next-generation propellants. In this vein, researchers from **Purdue University's Zucrow Laboratories** presented their new technique for measuring the adhesion between dissimilar polymer materials at the **AIAA SciTech Forum** in January. In their experiments, adhesion between 3D-printed thermoplastics and hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene was

▲ Texas Tech University researchers created a metal-inorganic compound that can speed up combustion of a propellant. This burn rate modifier was combined with samples of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose, shown here burning at pressures of 500, 1,000 and 1,500 pounds per square inch (from left to right). High pressures are representative of rocket motor operating conditions.

Texas Tech University

quantified for the first time. Quantifying interfacial properties as a function of material and manufacturing techniques could provide new data for assessing anisotropy in new energetic systems.

In June, the **University of Minnesota's Plasma Power Propulsion Laboratory** began a partnership with the **U.S. Army Research Laboratory** to expand the **laser-induced air shock from energetic materials, or LASEM, technique** for customized propellant development. LASEM assesses shock velocity generated by a high-energy laser pulse on small solid fuel samples to evaluate novel tailored propellants. Nanoenergetic materials are crucial for propulsion due to their high-energy density and faster burn rates, which surpass conventional propellants such as hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene. The Minnesota lab applied a physics-driven approach to tailor coat nano aluminum particles by exploring the fundamental multistage complex combustion dynamics. When exposed to a high-energy laser pulse, the aluminum nanoparticles vaporized and underwent a two-stage combustion process. The initial microsecond combustion phase enhanced laser-induced shock speed, potentially correlating with detonation velocities of nanoparticles. In the subsequent millisecond phase, ejected materials underwent solid-phase combustion, allowing for the exploration of heterogeneous aspects of metal nanoparticle combustion. Because shock velocity is influenced by propellant reactivity, that factor is a valuable tool for the rapid development of highly reactive propellants. With the LASEM technique, the researchers conducted cost-effective testing of new propellant formulations with milligram- to gram-sized samples, eliminating the need for expensive testing with kilogram-sized samples. ★

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