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# Assessment of ternary pyrotechnic compositions thermal conductivities using binary and multi-scale model

C. Rosères<sup>1,2</sup>; L. Courty<sup>1</sup>; C. Boulnois<sup>2</sup>; P. Gillard<sup>1</sup>

1: Université Orléans, Labo PRISME, Bourges, France – 2: Nexter Munitions, Bourges, France

## • Introduction

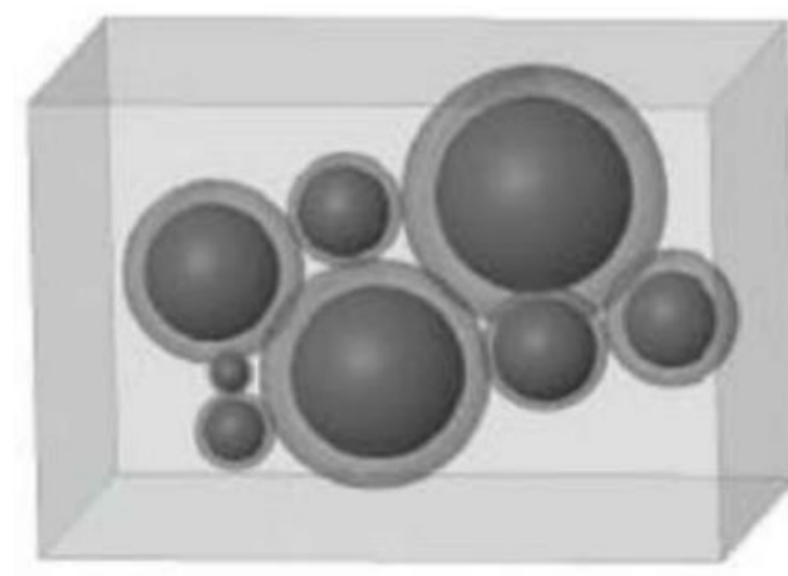
- ✓ Thermal conductivity: key parameter to simulate combustion of pyrotechnic compositions, difficult to obtain.
- ✓ Existing models only for two components. To apply to pyrotechnic compositions: a multi-layer bi-component approach is proposed.
- ✓ A ternary composition is studied: SrO<sub>2</sub> as oxidiser, Mg as reducer and DNAN as an energetic binder. A first layer of two components (SrO<sub>2</sub>/DNAN) is studied, then the second one is made of one (or more) grain of Mg encapsulated by the previous layer. The third layer is the previous pyrotechnic grain and the air.

## • Studied model

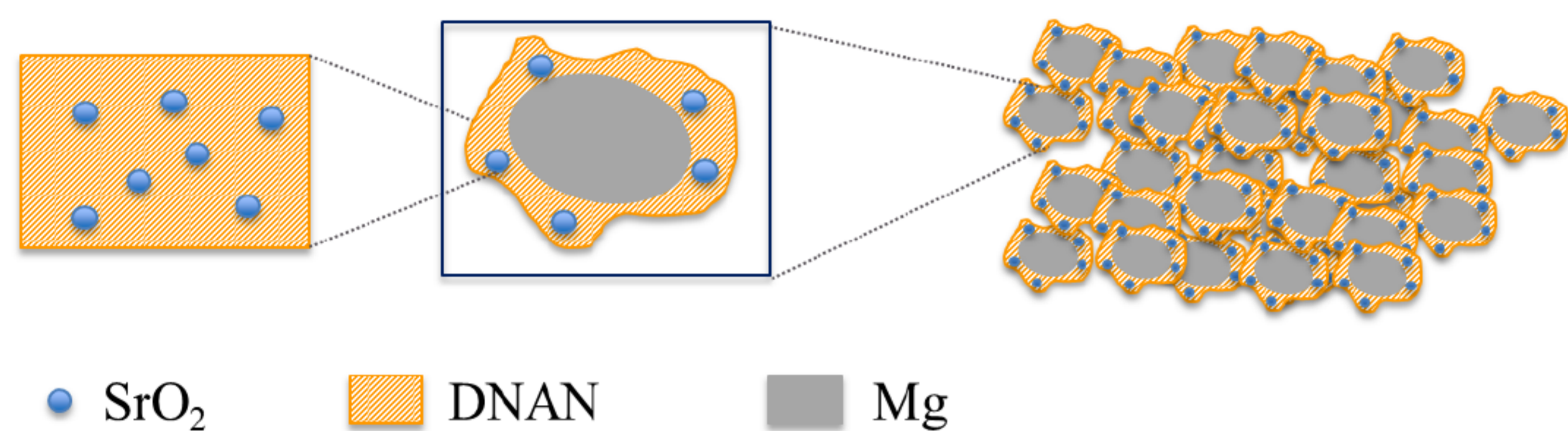
### ✓ Hashin & Shtrikman

$$\lambda_{eq}^- = \lambda_2 + \frac{f_1}{\frac{1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} + \frac{f_2}{3\lambda_2}}; \lambda_{eq}^+ = \lambda_1 + \frac{f_2}{\frac{1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} + \frac{f_1}{3\lambda_1}}$$

$f_1$  volumic fraction of inclusions;  $f_2$  volumic fraction of matrix (shell) =  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3$   
 $a$ : nucleus radius –  $b$ : external shell radius

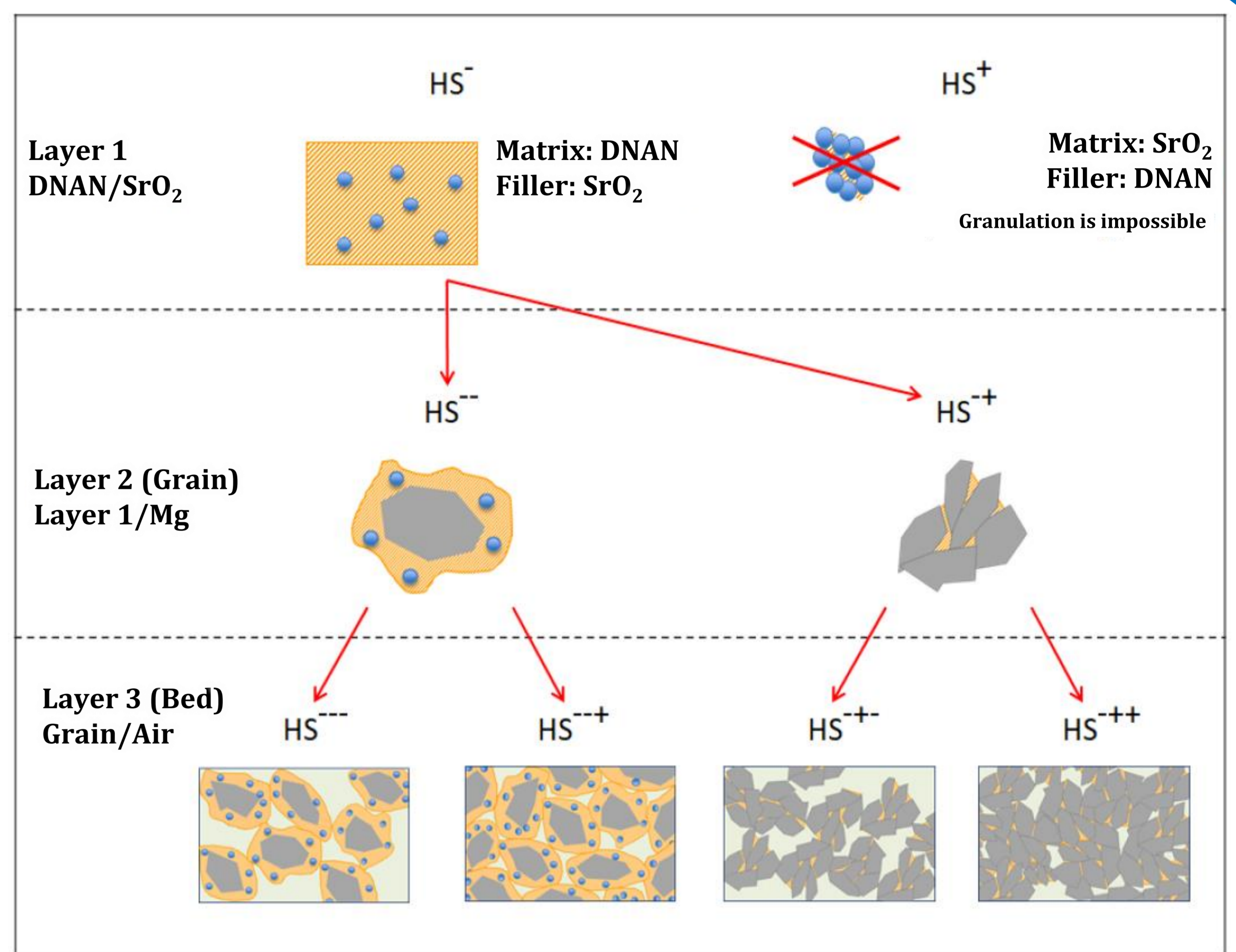


## • Multi-layer hypothesis

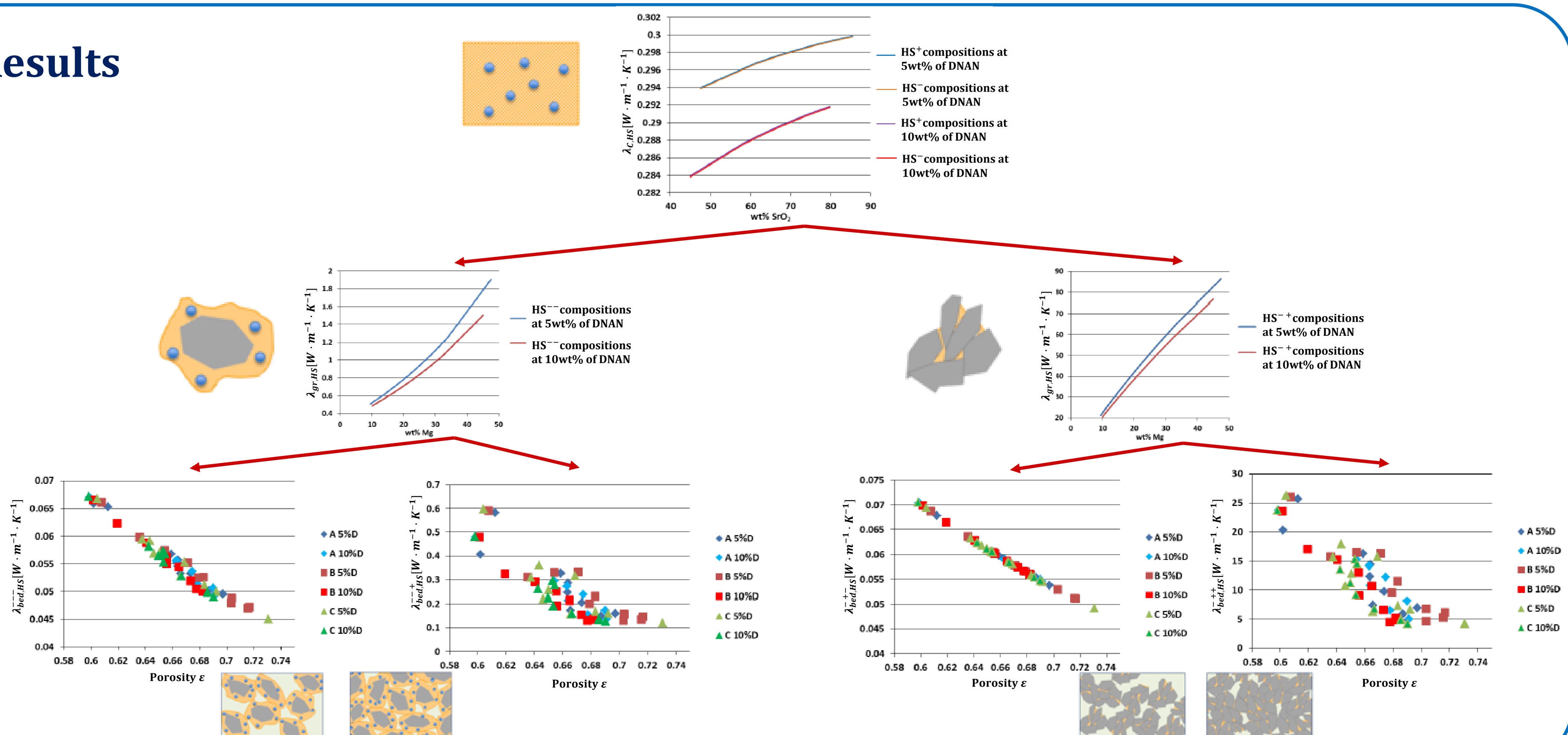


• SrO<sub>2</sub> • DNAN • Mg

Air in pores implemented as a 4<sup>th</sup> component:  $\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{\rho_{app}}{\rho_{th}}$



## • Results



## • Conclusion

Multi-scale approach to obtain thermal conductivity of pyrotechnic compositions has been performed. The influence of components ratio has been shown. SEM pictures could be used to assess which path (HS<sup>-</sup> or HS<sup>+</sup>) should be chosen. HOTDISK measurements could also help to determine the validity of these calculations.