



ARL-TR-7225 • MAR 2015



US Army Research Laboratory

# Hydrolytic Stability Study of Tetranitroglycoluri (TNGU) Produced via the US Army Research Laboratory's Synthetic Method

by William M Sherrill, Eric J Bukowski, and Terry L Piatt

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# **Hydrolytic Stability Study of Tetranitroglycoluri (TNGU) Produced via the US Army Research Laboratory's Synthetic Method**

**by William M Sherrill, Eric J Bukowski, and Terry L Piatt**  
*Weapons and Materials Research Directorate*

| REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                             |                              |                                      | Form Approved<br>OMB No. 0704-0188                      |                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
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| 1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)<br>March 2015                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                             | 2. REPORT TYPE<br>Final      |                                      | 3. DATES COVERED (From - To)<br>12 Oct 2012             |                                                           |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE<br>Hydrolytic Stability Study of Tetranitroglycoluril (TNGU) Produced via the US Army Research Laboratory's Synthetic Method                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             |                              |                                      | 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER                                     |                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              |                                      | 5b. GRANT NUMBER                                        |                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              |                                      | 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER                              |                                                           |
| 6. AUTHOR(S)<br>William M Sherrill, Eric J Bukowski, and Terry L Piatt                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                             |                              |                                      | 5d. PROJECT NUMBER<br>AH43                              |                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              |                                      | 5e. TASK NUMBER                                         |                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              |                                      | 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER                                    |                                                           |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)<br>US Army Research Laboratory<br>ATTN: RDRL-WML-C<br>Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5066                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              |                                      | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER<br>ARL-TR-7225 |                                                           |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                             |                              |                                      | 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)                        |                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              |                                      | 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)                  |                                                           |
| 12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT<br>Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             |                              |                                      |                                                         |                                                           |
| 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                             |                              |                                      |                                                         |                                                           |
| 14. ABSTRACT<br>Tetranitroglycoluril (TNGU) was prepared according to the US Army Research Laboratory's (ARL's) method by the nitration of imidazo-[4,5-d]-imidazole nitrate using trifluoroacetic anhydride and 100% nitric acid. This resulting material was then subjected to hydrolytic stability studies in which it was placed into a temperature and humidity chamber set to 23 °C and 85% relative humidity and the change in concentration of TNGU was measured over time through the use of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                             |                              |                                      |                                                         |                                                           |
| 15. SUBJECT TERMS<br>tetranitroglycoluril, TNGU, hydrolytic stability                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                              |                                      |                                                         |                                                           |
| 16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                              | 17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT<br><br>UU | 18. NUMBER OF PAGES<br><br>18                           | 19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON<br>William M Sherrill     |
| a. REPORT<br>Unclassified                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | b. ABSTRACT<br>Unclassified | c. THIS PAGE<br>Unclassified |                                      |                                                         | 19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)<br>410-278-8608 |

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## **Acknowledgments**

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The authors wish to thank Mr Eric Johnson and Ms Lori Pridgeon for general equipment assistance and supply management. The authors also wish to thank Drs Joseph Banning, Jesse Sabatini, Brian Roos, Thuvan Piehler, Chase Munson, and Mr Stephen Aubert for procedural input and technical review.

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## 1. Introduction

Tetranitroglycoluril (TNGU or **1**) (which is also known as Sorguyl) is an energetic material first described in open literature by the French in 1975.<sup>1-4</sup> This material has a predicted performance comparable to the standard military explosive octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX or **2**) (see Fig. 1), but unfortunately suffers from hydrolytic instability and until recently was often considered too sensitive to be safely handled on the large scale.<sup>5</sup> Recent efforts to stabilize the material through substitution at the bridgehead positions did not result in material that was appreciably more stable than the parent species.<sup>6,7</sup> However, it was found that material synthesized through an alternative route exhibited small-scale sensitivity numbers that were significantly improved over that produced via the literature routes to **1**.<sup>8-10</sup>

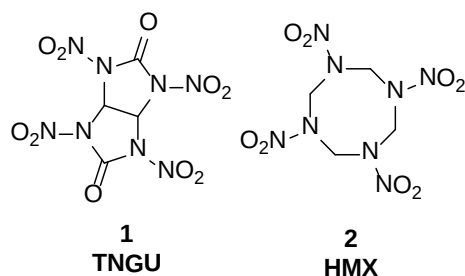


Fig. 1 Molecular structures of TNGU and HMX

The origin of the hydrolytic stability of the molecule comes from the dinitrourea moiety, which is present in both of the fused 5 membered rings of the molecule. The presence of 2 nitro groups  $\alpha$  to the carbonyl activates the carbonyl to nucleophilic attack by water. This is expected to result in ring opening and ultimately decarboxylation to yield a final product of TNGU (see Fig 2).<sup>11</sup>

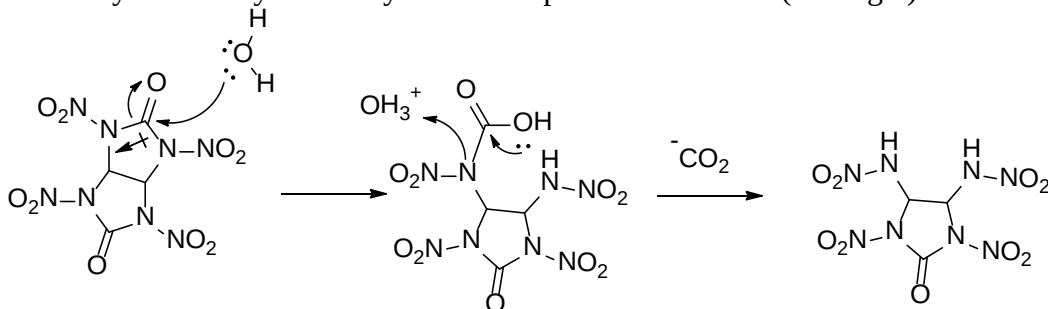


Fig. 2 Potential mechanism of hydrolytic decomposition of TNGU

According to a Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) study conducted by the Department of the Navy, the half-life of **1** prepared via the nitration of glycolurils utilizing a mixture of 100% nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>) and acetic anhydride (Ac<sub>2</sub>O), when exposed to an atmosphere of 85% relative humidity (RH) and 23 °C was 3.67 days.<sup>12,13</sup> This result was the baseline that was used to compare the hydrolytic stability of the material produced according to the US Army Research Laboratory's (ARL's) synthetic method.

With ARL's new method of the synthesis of **1** producing material with a significantly different sensitivity profile, it was postulated that the hydrolytic stability of the material may have also been appreciably altered through the modification of the synthetic methodology. To this end the hydrolytic stability of material produced according to the ARL method was compared to the Navy's previously published work on the hydrolytic stability of **1**.<sup>12</sup>

## 2. Hydrolytic Stability Studies

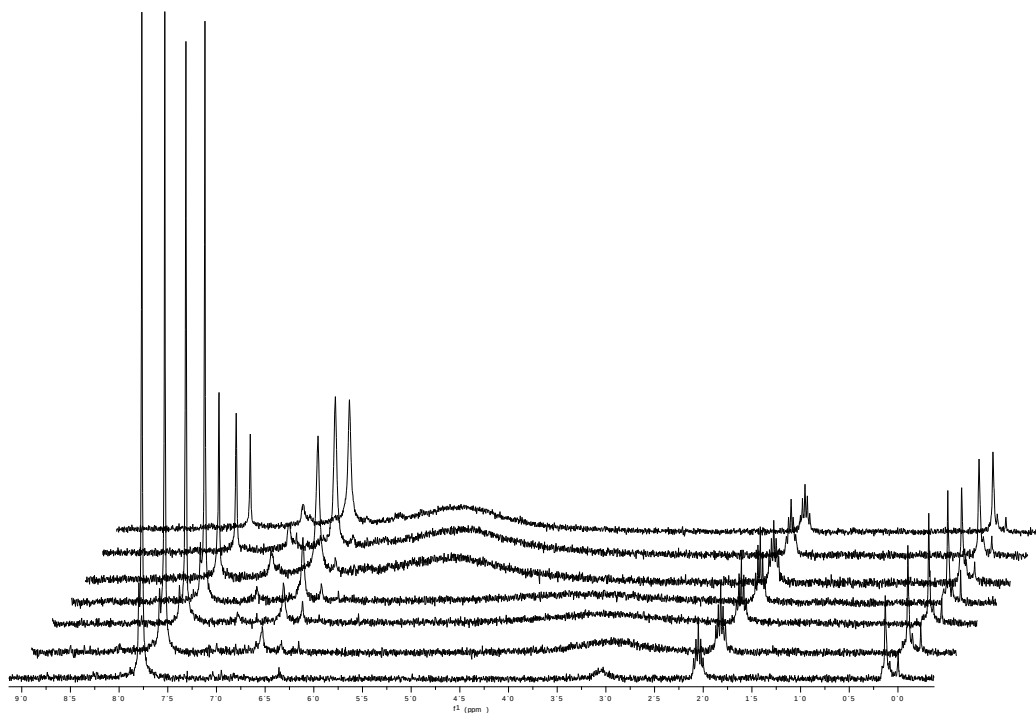
Using the method outlined in the Navy study, **1** prepared using the ARL method was subjected to environmental conditioning in a temperature and humidity controlled chamber set to 23 °C and 85% RH.

By taking 50-mg samples of **1** and subjecting them to the temperature and humidity (T&H) chamber for the predetermined period of time then dissolving them in acetone-d<sub>6</sub>, it was possible to measure the change in concentration of the samples over time (refer to the Table and Fig. 3).

**Table** Change in concentration values over time as determined via nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analysis

| Sample No. | Mass (mg) <sup>a</sup> | Time (h) <sup>b</sup> | Ratio of A <sub>x</sub> <sup>d</sup> to A <sub>0</sub> <sup>e</sup> | Measured Concentration (M) <sup>c</sup> |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 0          | 50.93                  | 0                     | 1.0000                                                              | 0.2484                                  |
| 1          | 50.48                  | 16                    | 0.8182                                                              | 0.2032                                  |
| 2          | 50.61                  | 20                    | 0.6338                                                              | 0.1574                                  |
| 3          | 50.74                  | 24                    | 0.6618                                                              | 0.1644                                  |
| 4          | 50.72                  | 40                    | 0.4500                                                              | 0.1118                                  |
| 5          | 50.4                   | 44                    | 0.3879                                                              | 0.0963                                  |
| 6          | 50.66                  | 48                    | 0.4245                                                              | 0.1054                                  |

<sup>a</sup>milligram; <sup>b</sup>hour; <sup>c</sup>mole; <sup>d</sup>concentration at time X; <sup>e</sup>concentration at time 0.



**Fig. 3 Stacked plot of NMR change in concentration over time**

Concentration as a function of time was then plotted resulting in the graph shown in Fig. 4, which exhibits a linear decrease in concentration indicative of zero order reaction kinetics. The zero order rate law equation is shown in Eq. 1

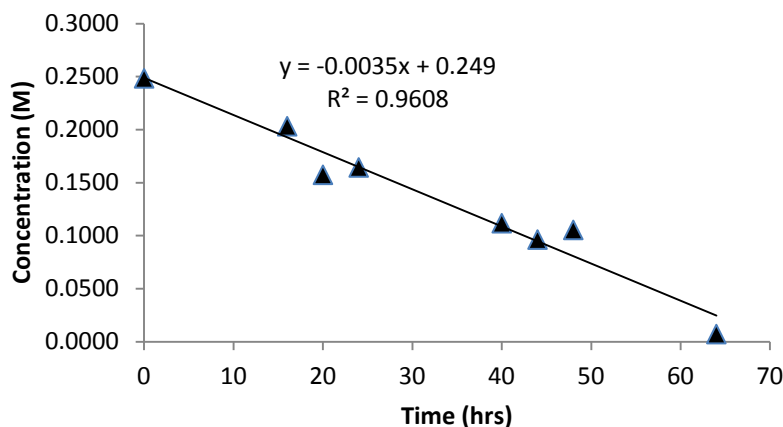
$$\text{Rate} = k[A]^n \quad (1)$$

where  $k$  is the rate constant and  $A$  is the concentration of **1**, can be plotted to generate a line, the slope of which is equal to  $k$  for the reaction. Plotting the data shown in the table gives a  $k$  value of 0.0035 moles per second (M/s).

Using the zero order half-life equation shown in Eq. 2,

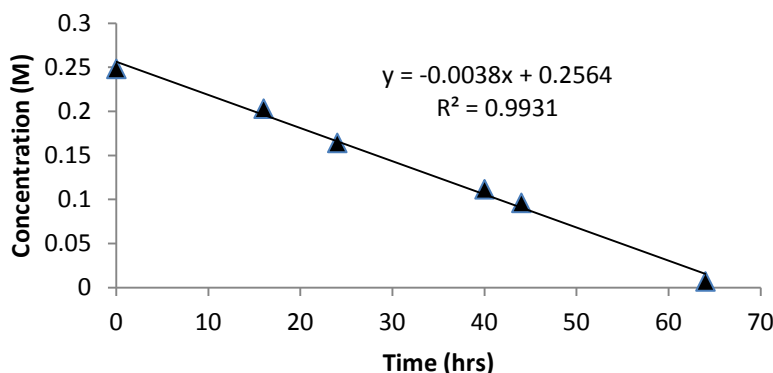
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{[A]_0}{2k} , \quad (2)$$

where the initial concentration is 0.2484 M results in a half-life of the reaction of 35.5 h.



**Fig. 4 Plot of change in concentration of TNGU over time showing all points**

Looking at the entire data set, there are 2 points that are statically outside of the rest of the data. By removing those outlying 2 points, it is possible to increase the trend line correlation increases from 0.96 to 0.99. Doing this changes the slope of the line slightly, which slightly increases the measured rate constant of the reaction making the new half-life 32.7 h (Fig. 5), an 8% decrease.



**Fig. 5 Change in concentration of TNGU over time with statistical outliers removed**

### 3. Experimental

NMR experiments were completed using an Anasazi Instruments 90-megahertz (MHz) NMR. The temperature and humidity chamber used in the experiment was a Thermotron Model SM-8-3800 set to hold 23 °C and 85% RH at <1% parameter variance. All chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri and were used as received.

Note: While this compound was prepared without incident according the following procedures, this material is energetic and should be prepared and handled cautiously by trained personnel.

### 3.1 Preparation of TNGU According to the ARL Method<sup>8-10</sup>

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A total mass of 1.04 grams (g) (4.08 millimoles [mmol]) of nitrate salt was dissolved into 20 milliliters (mL) of 100% HNO<sub>3</sub> at 0 °C under a nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) atmosphere. To this solution was added, by drops, 20 mL of trifluoroacetic anhydride (TFAA) at a rate to keep the temperature under 10 °C. Upon completion of the addition, the material was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stirring was continued for 2 h. After the time had elapsed, the suspension was cooled to 0 °C, stirring was stopped and the suspended solid was allowed to settle. The mother liquor was decanted, and the remaining solid was washed with dichloromethane (DCM) (5 × 20 mL). The material was then vacuum dried (10 torr 20 °C) for 2 h. The total amount of **1** recovered from this process was 0.95 g (2.93 mmol, 72%)

Peak decomposition was observed to be 217–220 °C in the DSC. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600.182 MHz, Acetone-D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.78 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150.046 MHz, Acetone-D<sub>6</sub>) δ 141.8, 65.3; Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) (DATR),  $\tilde{\nu}$  = 2997, 2894, 1798, 1652, 1617, 1594, 1255, 1144, 1090, 768, 730, 698; C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>: calcd C 14.92; H 0.63; N 34.79%; found: C 14.89; H 0.63; N 34.72%.

### 3.2 Hydrolytic Stability Studies

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Twelve samples of approximately 50 mg each of **1** were placed into open vials, and then placed into the Thermotron T&H chamber set to 23 °C and 85% RH. The vials were removed at selected time intervals (refer to the Table) and then diluted with 500 μL of acetone-d<sub>6</sub> and immediately placed into the NMR for analysis. Using the solvent peak at 2.05 parts per million (ppm) as the internal standard with an integration value of 1, the change in concentration of the bridgehead hydrogens at 7.78 ppm over time was plotted and the resulting data shown in the Table as well as the graph shown in Fig. 4.

## 4. Conclusions

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TNGU produced by ARL's new method has a half-life of between 32.7 and 35.5 h at 23 °C and 85% RH. This appears to be appreciably shorter than the 88.1 h of TNGU, which has been produced and tested by the Navy. It should also be noted that while the results of the T&H chamber study indicate a zero order reaction for the decomposition of the **1** produced via ARL method, the hydrolysis study conducted by the Navy yielded a sigmoidal concentration curve. Part of the discrepancy may be due to the method used by the Navy for their humid air hydrolysis in which a saturated potassium chloride solution was placed into a

desiccator was employed to reach the desired humidity. Use of the T&H chamber allows for highly accurate control of temperature and humidity conditions in the chamber (<1% deviation) over the duration of the test resulting in a significantly higher environmental control. In order to get a truly accurate comparison of the hydrolytic stability of the materials, the T&H chamber test will be repeated using material prepared according to the literature procedures, and will be released in an upcoming report. The results of the current experiment indicate that although **1** obtained from the ARL synthetic method does exhibit a marked decrease in sensitivity to external insult, it still is unstable in the presence of water and still requires handling and storage in environments where care has been taken to minimize exposure to atmospheric moisture. These results also indicate the origin of the stability of ARL's **1** is most likely due to differences in the morphology of the material obtained from the new method.

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## List of Symbols, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

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|                       |                                                          |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| [A]                   | concentration of TNGU or <b>1</b>                        |
| Ac <sub>2</sub> O     | acetic anhydride                                         |
| ARL                   | US Army Research Laboratory                              |
| DCM                   | dichloromethane                                          |
| FTIR                  | Fourier transform infrared                               |
| g                     | gram                                                     |
| h                     | hour                                                     |
| HMX (or <b>2</b> )    | octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine         |
| HNO <sub>3</sub>      | nitric acid                                              |
| <i>k</i>              | rate constant                                            |
| M                     | mole                                                     |
| M/s                   | moles per second                                         |
| mg                    | milligram                                                |
| MHz                   | megahertz                                                |
| mL                    | milliliter                                               |
| N <sub>2</sub>        | nitrogen                                                 |
| NMR                   | nuclear magnetic resonance                               |
| ppm                   | parts per million                                        |
| RH                    | relative humidity                                        |
| SERDP                 | Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program |
| <i>t</i> <sub>½</sub> | half-life                                                |
| TFAA                  | trifluoroacetic anhydride                                |
| TNGU (or <b>1</b> )   | tetranitroglycoluril                                     |
| T&H                   | temperature and humidity                                 |

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