Explosion risks from nanomaterials
Jacques Bouillard, Alexis Vignes, Olivier Dufaud, Laurent Perrin, Dominique Thomas

To cite this version:

HAL Id: ineris-00963206
https://ineris.hal.science/ineris-00963206
Submitted on 7 Apr 2014
Explosion risks from nanomaterials

Jacques Bouillard¹, Alexis Vignes¹, Olivier Dufaud², Laurent Perrin² and Dominique Thomas²

₁INERIS, Verneuil en Halatte, 60550 France
₂LSGS-CNRS Rue Grandville, Nancy 54001, France.

E-mail: jacques.bouillard@ineris.fr

Abstract. Emerging nanomanufactured products are being incorporated in a variety of consumer products ranging from closer body contact products (i.e. cosmetics, sunscreens, toothpastes, pharmaceuticals, clothing) to more remote body-contact products (electronics, plastics, tires, automotive and aeronautical), hence posing potential health and environmental risks. The new field of nanosafety has emerged and needs to be explored now rather than after problems becomes so ubiquitous and difficult to treat that their trend become irreversible. Such endeavour necessitates a transdisciplinary approach.

A commonly forgotten and/or misunderstood risk is that of explosion/detonation of nanopowders, due to their high specific active surface areas. Such risk is emphasized and illustrated with the present development of an appropriate risk analysis. For this particular risk, a review of characterization methods and their limitations with regard to nanopowders is presented and illustrated for a few organic and metallic nanopowders.

1. Introduction

For the past 10 years, there has been a growing interest in developing nanomaterials in various industrial sectors such as catalysts, in cosmetics, paints and coatings, because of their unique properties. Some of these materials that have traditionally been manufactured are now being developed as new products on the nanoscale. Others show truly new structures, such as carbon nanotubes. Concerning carbon nanotubes (CNTs), their market is positioned to “grow explosively” to reach 540 millions of dollars per year in 2007-2008 and more specifically 340 millions of dollars per year, for multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWNT) [1]. CNTs production is going to increase in the coming years and consequently potential risks associated to the handling of CNTs will be proportionally more and more important.

Aluminium powders have long been employed as fuel ingredients, explosives, propellants to enhance energy density and stability of propulsion systems. Aluminium is added to improve the burn rate and enhance blast effects in explosives [2, 3].

For any powders set in suspension in air, the ease with which they ignite, burn and propagate varies considerably with important factors that have to be characterized so as to be able to control their explosion. One of them is obviously the particle size, which takes nanopowders now under higher scrutiny for OH&S issues, others are the particle concentration, the degree of de-agglomeration, and the degree of turbulence [4, 5]. So far, literature studies concerning the evaluation of explosion and flammability hazards of powders were essentially carried out on microsized powders, including one on
nanomaterials explosivity published in 2004 [6]. This work proposes to review recently measured main explosion safety parameters of multi-walled carbon nanotubes, carbon blacks and aluminium nanoparticles performed in course of the EU Nanosafe2 project.

2. Experimental setups and methods:

2.1. Particle geometrical characteristics
In this study, multi-walled carbon nanotubes were provided by an industrial partner of the Nanosafe2 consortium. Some geometrical characteristics were unknown and were determined during this work. The particle-size distribution, determined by using a laser diffraction analyzer (Mastersizer, Malvern Instrument) and performed in isopropanol, was characterized by the $d_{10}$, $d_{50}$ and $d_{90}$ of the volumetric distribution. The $d_{10}$, $d_{50}$ and $d_{90}$ values (i.e. particle size at 10%, 50, and 90% of the cumulative particle size distribution) are respectively 20, 200 and 560 μm.

It has to be noticed that carbon nanotubes seem to form large agglomerates, which is confirmed by the transmission electronic microscope analysis.

![TEM images of the MWNTs carbon nanotubes (A-C) and aluminium nanoparticles (D) at different resolutions](image)

**Figure 1.** TEM images of the MWNTs carbon nanotubes (A-C) and aluminium nanoparticles (D) at different resolutions.

TEM observations of CNTs shows particles appearing as large spheres with imbedded nanotube networks having a diameter ranging between 15 and 20 nm.

Similar investigations were carried out with three nano-sized aluminium powders supplied by industrial partners of the consortium. Their surface is covered with an alumina layer representing approximately 20-30% by weight.

BET specific surface areas ($S_{BET}$) and helium pycnometer density have been measured. By coupling the results obtained by BET and helium pycnometer, an average grain size can be calculated by considering that particles are isolated, cylindrical (or) spherical with a monodispersed size distribution:

$$d_{BET} = \frac{4(or)6}{\rho_{helium}S_{BET}}$$

2.2. Sample preparation for safety parameter characterisation:
A good reproducibility between the different tests was ensured by systematically drying the samples at 50°C under dynamic vacuum of 1 Pa during 15 minutes and then under a static vacuum of 10 Pa during 4 hours before handling. Particular attention was taken to handle the nanopowders. Nitrile gloves, airline hood, non-woven coverall and HEPA/ULPA vacuum cleaner have been used in addition to the more classical safety barriers.

2.3. Explosion sensitivity and severity
Explosion sensitivity is often referred to as a combination of three parameters characterizing the ability of dust to be ignited and to generate dust explosions. These parameters are the following: the minimum ignition energy (MIE), the minimum ignition temperature (MIT) and the minimum explosive concentration (MEC) [7, 8].
In our study, MIE was determined using a modified Hartmann tube (Kühner AG). It consists in a 1.2 L glass cylindrical vessel in which the powders are dispersed and ignited by an electric spark. Both spark’s energy and dust concentration could be modified to characterize the MIE. Turbulence degree is also variable. This apparatus also allows the determination of the MEC [9].

MIT in cloud can be tested by using a Godbert-Greenwald furnace (Chilworth Technology) set in an unconfined environment. This parameter was not systematically measured in our study.

The measurements of dust explosion severity, i.e. $P_{\text{max}}$ (maximum overpressure), and $(dP/dt)_{\text{max}}$ (maximum rate of pressure rise), were performed in a 20 L spherical vessel in accordance with the ASTM Method E 1226 (see Figure 3). Explosion severity is quantified by an explosion index $K_{st}$ which is defined as

$$K_{st} = \left(\frac{dP}{dt}\right)_{\text{max}} \cdot V^{1/3}$$

where $V$ is the explosion volume.

3. Results and Conclusions

The main results of this study are summarized in the following Table 1.

**Table 1. Main safety parameters for CNTs, Carbon blacks and Aluminium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>CNT</th>
<th>Carbon blacks</th>
<th>Aluminium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIE (mJ)</td>
<td>&gt;1J</td>
<td>&gt;1J</td>
<td>7 J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEC (mg/mL)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pmax (bars)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(dP/dt)max (bar/s)</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explostivity Class</td>
<td>Si1</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>S3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table, it is shown that although the primary particles are estimated by the BET method, the resulting average particle diameter (of the order of 10-200 μm) is much larger than the particle primary size indicating that the particles are agglomerated.

The maximum explosion pressure for the studied carbon blacks is 6.6 bars which is slightly lower than the value for MWNs. The maximum rate of pressure rise is 227 bar/s and the explosion index $K_{st}$ is 62, lower that of carbon blacks, ranking the explosivity of these powders in a low hazard.
range. It is seen, however, that for aluminium nanopowders, the explosion sensitivity is high and that the severity can also be very high ($K_s$ of 675), greater than that of hydrogen which is considered as a detonable gas. Hence, metallic nanopowders can possibly detonate under certain conditions, thus providing grounds for the need to perform a thorough risk assessment for such types of nanopowders.

References