# Polycyclic N-Oxides: High Performing, Low Sensitivity Energetic Materials

### **Supporting Information**

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### Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data

**General.** All materials were purchased from commercial suppliers (Fisher, Acros, Aldrich) unless otherwise noted. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on precoated Whatman TLC plates with 0.25 mm 60 Å silica gel. Differential Scanning Calorimetry was performed on a TA instruments DSC2926 modulated differential scanning calorimeter. All DSC samples were heated in hermetically sealed aluminum pans at a rate of 10 °C per minute and onset decomposition temperatures were determined when the slope of the trace reached 0.01 W/(g  $\cdot$  °C). <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer and are referenced to an internal standard. Infrared Spectroscopy was performed on a Buck Scientific Model 500 IR Spectrophotometer using KBr. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlabs (Norcross, Georgia) or within our own facilities (Elemental analysis was performed using a Perkin Elmer Series II 2400 CHNS/O analyzer).

**Caution!** The materials 4, 7 and 8 are explosive materials. Personal protective equipment such as leather or Kevlar gloves, blast shields and safety glasses should be used when working with these materials.

**3-Chloro-6-(3',5'-dimethylpyrazol-1'-yl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine (1)**: To a solution 3,6-dichloro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine (3.02 g, 20.0 mmol) in tert-butyl methyl ether (50 mL) is added 2,4,6-collidine (2.422 g, 20.0 mmol). The solution was stirred for 5 minutes. 3,5-Dimethyl pyrazole (1.922 g, 20.0 mmol) was then added portionwise over 5-10 minutes. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 minutes. The precipitate was filtered, and washed with several portions of hot tert-butyl methyl ether. The filtrate was concentrated to give the product (3.74 g, 89% yield). M. P. 100-102 °C; Decomposition Point 205 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (Acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 3.22 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.78 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.31 (s, 1H, CH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (Acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 12.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 13.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 111.8 (dmp-CH), 144.0 (DFP), 153.4, 160.1, 165.6; IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (KBr) = 2928, 1587, 1492 (C=N stretch),

1458 (C=N stretch), 1437, 1396, 1367, 1205, 1148, 1109, 1055, 967, 915, 815, 749 cm<sup>-1</sup>; Elemental Analysis calc'd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>6</sub>Cl: C 39.92, H 3.35, N 39.90 %, found: C 39.9, H 3.32, N 39.88%.

(2): To a 100 mL round bottomed flask is added freshly ground potassium carbonate (1.10 g, 8.0 mmol) and anhydrous acetone (15 mL). Difurazanopyrazine (664 mg, 4.00 mmol) was then added and the mixture stirred at ambient temperature. **1** (1.8 g, 8.55 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture stirred. The reaction was monitored by TLC (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) until the residue was complete. The reaction was filtered, washed with acetone and concentrated. The residue was triturated with toluene, filtered and air dried to give the product (1.54 g, 75 %). M. P. N/A; Decomposition Point 199 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 2.31(s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.67 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.41 (s, 1H, CH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 13.53 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 14.02 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 111.52 (dmp-CH), 143.67, 145.71, 152.25, 157.90, 158.63. IR (KBr) 2926, 2853, 1629, 1583, 1562, 1494 (C=N stretch), 1420, 1387, 1066, 973, 952, 846, 834, 796, 747 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 42.03, H 2.74, N 49.01; found: C 42.05, H 2.71, N 49.03.

(3): To a suspension of 2 (1.5 g, 2.9 mmol) in acetonitrile (30 mL) was bubbled ammonia gas for 10 minutes. The reaction mixture turned dark red and a precipitate begin to form within 5 minutes. The reaction was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 30 minutes. The slurry was filtered, washed with acetonitrile and air dried to give 825 mg (80%) of the desired product. M.P. N/A; Decomposition Point 261 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 8.6, (s, 1H, NH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 146.31 (DFP), 154.96, 162.93. IR (KBr) 3421(N-H stretch), 3319 (N-H stretch), 3199, 1636, 1578, 1527, 1508 (C=N stretch), 1438, 1385, 1103, 1062, 964, 936, 841 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 26.97, H 1.13, N 62.91; found: C 26.99, H 1.10, N 62.93.

(4): To a solution of 90% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (2.26 g, 60.0 mmol) in acetonitrile at 5 °C was added trifluoroacetic anhydride (12.6 g, 60.0 mmol) dropwise over 10 minutes, keeping the reaction temperature below 15 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred 20 minutes at 5 °C, then **3** (1.07 g, 30.0 mmol) was added portionwise as a solid. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stirred 16 hours. The precipitate was filtered and washed with water/acetonitrile to provide 1.0 g (80 %). M.P. N/A; Decomposition Point 228 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMF-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 9.14 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 145.28, 146.98, 148.19. IR (KBr) 3378 (N-H stretch), 3281, 3244, 3156, 1642, 1627, 1571, 1508 (C=N stretch), 1459, 1396, 1336, 1128, 913, 851 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: C 22.87, H 0.96, N 53.33; found: C 22.88, H 0.99, N 53.30.

(5): To a mixture of 3-Chloro-6-(3',5'-dimethylpyrazol-1'-yl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine (2.6 g, 12.3 mmol) and difurazano pyrazine (2.04 g, 12.3 mmol) in methylene chloride (30 mL) was added trimethylamine (1.25 g, 12.3 mmol) dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture turned dark red and a precipitate begin to form within 20 minutes. The reaction was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 16 hours. The slurry was filtered, washed with methylene chloride and air dried to give 2.72 g (65%) of the desired product. M.P. N/A; Decomposition Point 263 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 2.29, 2.63, 6.38, 12.48, (s, 1H, NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 13.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 13.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 111.3, 143.4, 144.6, 147.5, 153.0, 157.9, 158.4; IR (KBr) 3588 (N-H stretch), 3118, 2964, 2871, 2782, 1648, 1568, 1494 (C=N stretch), 1428, 1389, 1074, 1054, 977, 950, 836 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 38.83, H 2.37, N 49.40; found: C 38.80, H 2.40, N 49.38.

(6): Ammonia gas was bubbled into a slurry of DMPTzDFP (3.4 g, 10 mmol) in 50 mL of acetonitrile until the reaction was complete by TLC. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 20 minutes, filtered and the filtrate washed with acetonitrile. The red solid was allowed to air dry to give 2.6 g (93%). M.P. N/A; Decomposition Point 241 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 7.10 (bs, 4H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 8.46 (s, 1H, NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 144.74 (DFP), 155.72, 156.68, 162.81. IR (KBr) 3448 (N-H stretch), 3318 (N-H stretch), 3174, 1535, 1509 (C=N stretch), 1451, 1432, 1399, 1357, 1059, 970, 924, 828 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 25.90, H 2.17, N 60.42; found: C 25.91, H 2.19, N 60.39.

(7): To a solution of 90% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (1.51 g, 42.7 mmol) in acetonitrile at 5 °C was added trifluoroacetic anhydride (8.96 g, 42.7 mmol) dropwise over 10 minutes, keeping the reaction temperature below 15 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred 20 minutes at 5 °C, then ATzDFPNH4 (1.19 g, 4.27 mmol) was added portionwise as a solid. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stirred 16 hours. The precipitate was filtered and washed with water acetonitrile to provide 1.15 g (92 %). M.P. N/A; Decomposition Point 230 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 8.85 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 12.25 (s, 1H, NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 143.77, 144.83, 146.16, 147.07 IR (KBr) 3552 (N-H stretch), 3482 (N-H stretch), 3422 (N-H stretch), 3300 (N-H stretch), 3140, 3065, 2995, 1653, 1571, 1507 (C=N stretch), 1473, 1452, 1385, 1330, 1277, 1125, 1066, 1015, 928, 839 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>11</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C 24.58, H 1.03, N 52.56; found: C 24.60, H 1.02, N 52.58.

(8): Triethylamine (202 mg, 2.0 mmol), was added to a slurry of 7 (586 mg, 2.0 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) at ambient temperature. The slurry was allowed to react for 15 minutes. 3,6-Dichloro-1,2,4,5-tetrazine (151 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture in one portion. The reaction was allowed to stir for 16 hours at ambient temperature. The precipitate was filtered, and washed with acetonitrile to provide 465 mg of product (70%) M.P. N/A; Decomposition Point 226 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMF-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) = 9.16 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMF-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  = 145.23, 146.48, 147.55, 148.39, 159.46; IR (KBr) 3404 (N-H stretch), 3299, 3236, 3147, 1637, 1560, 1508 (C=N stretch), 1451, 1397, 1330, 1113, 1057 cm<sup>-1</sup>; Elemental Analysis calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>26</sub>O<sub>8</sub>: C 25.31, H 0.61, N 54.82; found: C 25.32, H 0.63, N 54.78.

#### Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction Analysis

#### **General Considerations**

Data collection was performed and the unit cell was initially refined using *APEX3* [v2015.5-2].<sup>1</sup> Data Reduction was performed using *SAINT* [v8.34A]<sup>2</sup> and *XPREP* [v2014/2]<sup>3</sup>. Corrections were applied for Lorentz, polarization, and absorption effects using *SADABS* [v2014/2].<sup>4</sup> The structure was solved and refined with the aid of the program SHELXL-2014/7.<sup>5</sup> The full-matrix least-squares refinement on F<sup>2</sup> included atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters for all non-H atoms. The H atoms were included using a riding model.

#### Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction Analysis of Compound 4.

 $C_{14}H_{18}N_{18}O_8$ , FW = 566.46, monoclinic, C2/c, a = 11.8361(4) Å, b = 11.0288(4) Å, c = 17.3634(6) Å,  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\beta = 92.3283(10)^{\circ}$ ,  $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$ , V = 2264.71(14) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 4,  $\rho_{calc}$  (150K) = 1.661 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\rho_{calc}$  (150K) = 1.614 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>  $\mu$  = 0.139 mm<sup>-1</sup>, *F*(000) = 1168, R<sub>1</sub> = 0.0352 for 2682 observed (I > 2 $\sigma$ I) reflections and 0.0434 for all 3186 reflections, Goodness-of-fit = 1.045, 183 parameters.

A clear yellow plate crystal of dimensions 0.269 x 0.251 x 0.068 mm<sup>2</sup> was mounted on a MiteGen MicroMesh using a small amount of Cargille Immersion Oil. Data were collected on a Bruker three-circle platform diffractometer equipped with a SMART APEX II CCD detector. The crystals were irradiated using graphite monochromated MoK<sub> $\alpha$ </sub> radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ ). An Oxford Cobra low temperature device was used to keep the crystals at a constant 150(2)K during data collection.

#### Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction Analysis of Compound 7.

 $C_{10}H_9N_{11}O_6$ , FW = 379.28, monoclinic, P2<sub>1</sub>/n, a = 5.5158(3) Å, b = 9.6613(5) Å, c = 27.7811(14) Å,  $\alpha$  = 90°,  $\beta$  = 93.635(2)°,  $\gamma$  = 90°, V = 1477.47(13) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 4,  $\rho_{calc}$  (293K) = 1.705 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu$  = 1.254 mm<sup>-1</sup>, *F*(000) = 776, R<sub>1</sub> = 0.0621 for 3101 observed (I > 2 $\sigma$ I) reflections and 0.0700 for all 3431 reflections, Goodness-of-fit = 1.101, 246parameters.

A clear yellow plate crystal of dimensions 0.238 x 0.179 x 0.052 mm was mounted on a MiteGen MicroMesh using a small amount of Cargille Immersion Oil. Data were collected on a Bruker three-circle platform diffractometer equipped with a SMART APEX II CCD detector. The crystals were irradiated using graphite monochromated MoK<sub> $\alpha$ </sub> radiation ( $\lambda$ = 0.71073). Data was collected at room temperature (20°C).

#### Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction Analysis of Compound 8.

 $C_{26}H_{32}N_{30}O_{12}$ , FW = 956.81, triclinic, P-1, a = 9.5919(4) Å, b = 12.8830(6) Å, c = 17.5266(8) Å,  $\alpha = 100.2430(10)^{\circ}$ ,  $\beta = 96.5340(10)^{\circ}$ ,  $\gamma = 101.589(2)^{\circ}$ , V = 2062.57(16) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 2,  $\rho_{calc}$  (293K) =

1.541 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu$  = 0.126 mm<sup>-1</sup>, *F*(000) = 988, R<sub>1</sub> = 0.0704 for 3845 observed (I > 2 $\sigma$ I) reflections and 0.1455 for all 7482 reflections, Goodness-of-fit = 1.043, 723 parameters.

A clear orange needle crystal of dimensions 0.227 x 0.077 x 0.062 mm was mounted on a MiteGen MicroMesh using a small amount of Cargille Immersion Oil. Data were collected on a Bruker three-circle platform diffractometer equipped with a SMART APEX II CCD detector. The crystals were irradiated using graphite monochromated MoK<sub> $\alpha$ </sub> radiation ( $\lambda$ = 0.71073). Data was collected at room temperature (20°C).

### References

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- 3. Bruker (2014). XPREP v2014/2. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- 4. Bruker (2014). SADABS v2014/5, Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
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## **Differential Scanning Calorimetry for Compounds 1-8**













