## Supporting Information

# A Facile Synthesis of Energetic Salts Based on Fully Nitroamino-

# functionalized [1,2,4]Triazolo[4,3-b][1,2,4]triazole

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### 1 Crystallographic data

	<b>5•</b> H <sub>2</sub> O	<b>6•</b> 0.72H <sub>2</sub> O	7
Formula	$C_5H_{15}N_{17}O_7$	$C_5H_{16.41}N_{19}O_{6.72}$	$C_5H_{17}N_{21}O_6$
Mw	425.34	450.37	467.39
Crystal system	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	$P\overline{1}$	$P2_{1}/c$	$P2_{1}/n$
<i>a</i> [Å]	6.7723 (3)	7.3254 (7)	7.6291 (2)
b[Å]	13.1291 (5)	12.5221 (13)	13.4799 (3)
c[Å]	18.8628 (8)	19.3440 (19)	17.4739 (4)
V[Å <sup>3</sup> ]	1637.80 (12)	1743.1 (3)	1777.78 (7)
Ζ	4	4	4
<i>T</i> [K]	189.7(10)	150 (2)	150.0(1)
$\lambda$ [Å]	1.54184	0.71076	1.54184
$ ho_{ m calcd}[ m mg\ m^{-3}]$	1.725	1.716	1.746
$\mu$ [mm <sup>-1</sup> ]	1.35	0.151	1.33
<i>F</i> (000)	880	933	968
Crystal size[mm <sup>-3</sup> ]	0.17×0.16×0.15	0.2×0.16×0.1	0.18×0.16×0.15
$\theta$ range[°]	3.4-66.6	2.7-26.3	4.2-66.6
index ranges	-8≤h≤8	-9≤h≤9	-5≤h≤9
	-15≤k≤12	-15≤k≤15	-14≤k≤16
	-22≤l≤22	-24≤l≤24	-19 <u>≤</u> 1 <u>≤</u> 20
reflns collected	9467	23305	5900
Independent reflns (R <sub>int</sub> )	5733[0.021]	3552[0.059]	3125[0.020]
data/retraints/parameters	5733/12/535	3552/0/307	3125/0/289
GOF on F <sup>2</sup>	1.036	1.016	1.067
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	0.036	0.052	0.042
$wR(F^2)$	0.0989 <sup>[a]</sup>	0.1378 <sup>[b]</sup>	0.1136 <sup>[c]</sup>

Table S1 Crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters 5·H<sub>2</sub>O, 6·0.72H<sub>2</sub>O and 7

[a]  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0579P)^2 + 0.4072P]$ ; [b]  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.056P)^2 + 1.514P]$ ; [c]  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.055P)^2 + 1.2413P]$ , where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ 

#### **2** Computational Details

The  $\Delta H_{\rm f}$  of the 3,6,7-trinitroimino-7*H*-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*b*][1,2,4]triazolate anion is 460.18 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>. Calculations were carried out by using the Gaussian 09 (Revision A.02) suite of programs based on isodesmic reactions (Scheme S1). The geometric optimization of the structures and frequency analyses were carried out by using the B3LYP functional with the 6-31+G\*\*basis set, and single-point energies were calculated at the MP2(full)/6-311++G\*\*level (Table S2). All of the optimized structures were characterized to be true local energy minima on the potential-energy surface without imaginary frequencies.



Scheme S1 Isodesmic reactions for anion



[a] Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2017, **56**, 5877–5881. [b] Chem. Eur. J., 2015, **21**, 9219–9228. [c] Based on the literature, the heat of sublimation is estimated with Trouton's rule. The gas phase heat of formation of **TATOT** was calculated with equation, in which  $T_d$  represents the decomposition temperature.  $\Delta H_f(g) = \Delta H_f(s) + \Delta H_{sub} = \Delta H_f(s) - 188[J mol-1 K^{-1}] \times T_d$ 



Scheme S2 Born-Haber cycle for the formation for energetic salts.

Based on the Born-Haber energy cycle (Scheme S2), the heat of formation of salts 2 to 7 can be simplified according to Equation. (1), where  $\Delta H_L$  is the lattice energy of the salt.

 $\Delta H_{\rm f}^{\rm o}(\text{ionic salt}, 298\text{K}) = \Delta H_{\rm f}^{\rm o}(\text{cation}, 298\text{K}) + \Delta H_{\rm f}^{\rm o}(\text{anion}, 298\text{K}) - \Delta H_{\rm L}$ (1)

The  $\Delta H_{\rm L}$  value could be predicted by the formula suggested by Jenkins et al. [Eq. 2], in which  $U_{\rm POT}$  is the lattice potential energy; and  $n_{\rm M}$  and  $n_{\rm X}$  depend on the nature of the ions  $M_{\rm p}^+$  and  $X_{\rm q}^-$ , respectively (equal to 3 for monatomic ions, 5 for linear polyatomic ions, and 6 for nonlinear polyatomic ions).

$$\Delta H_{\rm L} = U_{\rm POT} + [p(n_{\rm M}/2-2) + q(n_{\rm X}/2-2)]\rm RT$$
(2)

The equation for the lattice potential energy,  $U_{\text{POT}}$ , takes the form of Equation (3), where  $\rho_{\rm m}$  is the density (g cm<sup>-3</sup>),  $M_{\rm m}$  is the chemical formula mass of the ionic material (g), and the coefficients  $\gamma$  (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> cm) and  $\delta$  (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) are assigned literature values.

$$U_{\rm POT} \,(\rm kJ \,\,mol^{-1}) = \gamma \,(\rho_m/M_m)^{1/3} + \delta$$
 (3)

#### **3** Spectrums





Figure S1 Mass Spectrum of compound 1



Figure S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of compound 1



Figure S3 <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of compound 1



Figure S5 <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of salt 2



Figure S7 <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of salt 3







![](_page_7_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

Figure S10 <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of salt 5

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Figure S11 <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of salt 5

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_4.jpeg)

Figure S18 DSC plot of salt 3

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

Figure S19 DSC plot of salt 4

![](_page_12_Figure_2.jpeg)

Figure S20 DSC plot of salt 5

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_2.jpeg)

Figure S22 DSC plot of salt 7

![](_page_13_Figure_4.jpeg)

Figure S23 IR spectrum of compound 1

![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

Figure S24 IR spectrum of salt 2

![](_page_14_Figure_2.jpeg)

Figure S25 IR spectrum of salt 3

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

Figure S26 IR spectrum of salt 4

![](_page_15_Figure_2.jpeg)

Figure S27 IR spectrum of salt 5

![](_page_16_Figure_0.jpeg)

Figure S28 IR spectrum of salt 6

![](_page_16_Figure_2.jpeg)

Figure S29 IR spectrum of salt 7