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Fused triazolotriazine bearing gem-dinitro group - a promising high energy

density material

Shaoqing Wang,^a Congcong Li,^a Tian Lu,^a Guilong Wang^a, Hongquan Yin,^a Qing Ma^b, Guijuan Fan^b and Fu-Xue Chen^{a*}

a. School of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology (Liangxiang Campus), No. 8 Liangxiang east road, Fangshan district, Beijing 102488, China. E-mail: fuxue.chen@bit.edu.cn b. Institute of Chemical Materials, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang 621050, Sichuan, China.

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1. Experimental section

Caution All the nitrogen-rich compounds may explode under certain conditions although no explosion was encountered in the procedure of preparing these energetic materials. Thus, it is indispensable to keep safeguard procedures and keep experiments in a small scale at the same time.

General ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz (Buruker Avance 400) nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers operating at 400 and 100 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to Me₄Si. Differential scanning calorimeter (DSC, Shimadzu TA-60ws) was used to measure the melting temperatures and decomposition temperatures at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ under argon atmosphere. IR spectra were recorded using KBr pellets for solids on a Bruker ALPHA FT-IR Spektrometer. HRMS was recorded on Bruker Apex IV FTMS. All chemicals were bought from commercial companies and used directly unless otherwise noted. The sensitivities towards impact and friction were determined using a drop hammer and a BAM friction tester.

5-Amino-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carbonitrile (1) was synthesized according to the literature^[S1].

4-Amino-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-dicarbonitrile (2): The mixture of 6.2 mL H₂O and 5.4 mL concentrated HCl containing 5-amino-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carbonitrile (**1**, 1.630 g, 14.9 mmol, 1 equiv) was slowly dripped with 20.0 mL H₂O sodium nitrite (1.255 g, 17.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv) solution and kept at 0 °C for 20 min. Then, 36.0 mL mixed aqueous solution of malononitrile (1.184 g, 17.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv, 50% concentration) and sodium acetate (6.131g, 74.7 mmol) was added to maintain the low temperature reaction, and slowly recovered to room temperature for 2 h. The yellow solid powder is then filtered (2.504 g, 91.07%). $T_{(onset)}$ =229.4 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): $\delta_{\rm H}$ = 10.28 (s, 2H, NH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6): $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 155.4 (s, 1C), 144.6 (s, 1C), 141.9 (s, 1C), 114.6 (s, 1C), 112.4 (s, 1C), 112.3 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3572.17 (s), 3323.35 (m), 2243.21 (s), 1689.64 (m), 1606.70 (m), 1556.55 (m), 1431.18 (m), 1381.03 (m), 1344.38 (m), 1290.38 (m), 1215.15 (m) cm⁻¹. HRMS: calc. for C₆H₂N₈ [M – H]⁻:185.0324, found: 185.0307.

(3Z,7Z)-4-Amino-N'³,N'⁷-dihydroxy-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-bis(carboximidamide) (3): adding hydroxylamine aqueous solution (1.4mL, 20.8 mmol, 2.2 equiv, 50% concentration) at room temperature to the ethanol solution (90.0 mL) of **2** (1.757 g, 9.4 mmol, 1 equiv), the clear yellow solution immediately become turbid yellow solution. After 2 h of stirring at room temperature, the yellow solid **3** was obtained by vacuum remove of drying ethanol (2.165 g, 91.32%). $T_{(onset)}$ =304.9 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta_{\rm H}$ = 10.17 (s, 2H, NH₂), 9.70 (s, 1H, OH), 9.35 (s, 1H, OH), 6.36 (s, 2H, NH₂), 5.89 (s, 2H, NH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 160.6 (s, 1C), 155.9 (s, 1C), 151.3 (s, 1C), 144.9 (s, 1C), 140.4 (s, 1C), 123.8 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3450.68 (m), 3421.75 (m), 1666.99 (s), 1629.38 (m), 1599.94 (m), 1496.29 (m), 1403.71 (s), 1360.18 (m), 1282.67 (m), 1191.05 (m), 1161.64 (m) cm⁻¹. HRMS: calc. for C₆H₈N₁₀O₂ [M + H]⁺:253.0904, found: 253.0907.

(3Z,7Z)-4-amino-N'³,N'⁷-dihydroxy-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-bis(carbimidoyl)

dichloride (**4**): The aqueous solution (11.0 mL) of sodium nitrite (0.698 g, 9.9 mmol, 2.4 equiv) was slowly dropped into hydrochloric acid solution (11.0 mL) of **3** (1.048 g, 4.2 mmol, 1 equiv). After stirring at 0 °C for 2 h, the solution was filtered to obtain a yellow solid (**4**, 0.957 g, 76.01%). $T_{(onset)}=237.8$ °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta_{H} = 13.24$ (s, 1H, OH), 12.77 (s, 1H, OH), 9.93 (s, 1H, NH), 8.64 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta_{C} = 160.2$ (s, 1C), 155.6 (s, 1C), 140.6 (s, 1C), 136.0 (s, 1C), 128.8 (s, 1C), 125.6 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3628.10 (s), 1653.00 (s), 1566.20 (s), 1402.25 (s), 1307.74 (s), 1201.65 (s), 1087.85 (m), 1028.06 (s) cm⁻¹. HRMS: calc. for C₆H₄Cl₂N₈O₂ [M + H]⁺:290.9907, found: 290.9908.

Potassium (4-amino-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-diyl)bis(dinitromethanide) (5): 4 (0.728 g, 2.5 mmol, 1 equiv) was added to the mixture of fuming nitric acid (7.0 mL) and TFAA (5.5 mL) and reacted at 0 °C for 8 h, then the reaction mixture was poured into ice water bath for quenching and extracted with CHCl₃. The chloro-dinitro intermediate was obtained. Subsequently dissolved with methanol (4.0 mL), the reaction was carried out by adding KI solution (0.400 g, 2.4mmol, 2.2 equiv) of methanol (4.0 mL) to produce compound 5 (0.422g 40.16%). $T_{(onset)}$ =128.8 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): none. ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 159.0 (s, 1C), 151.6 (s, 1C), 148.5 (s, 1C), 136.8 (s, 1C), 127.2 (s, 1C), 126.6 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3414.00 (s), 1616.35 (s), 1494.83 (s), 1400.32 (m), 1246.02 (s), 1136.00 (s) cm⁻¹. HRMS: calc. for C₆H₂N₁₀O₈K₂ [1/2(M - 2H)]⁻:171.0034, found: 171.0030.

General method for preparing compounds 6–8:

The neutral compound was obtained by acidification of potassium salt (**5**), and then reacted with aqueous ammonia, 50 % hydroxylamine aqueous solution and 80 % hydrazine hydrate to prepare the corresponding ammonium salt, hydroxylamine salt and hydrazine salt, respectively.

Ammonium(4-amino-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-diyl)bis(dinitromethanide)(6): $T_{d(onset)}=152.3 \,^{\circ}C.^{1}H$ NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): $\delta_{H} = 7.16$ (s, 8H, NH4⁺). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): $\delta_{C} = 157.4$ (s, 1C), 155.8 (s, 1C), 147.2 (s, 1C), 133.6 (s, 1C), 128.8 (s, 1C), 116.4 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3199.91(m), 1653.00 (m), 1521.84 (s). HRMS: calc. for C₆H₁₀N₁₂O₈ [1/2(M - 2e)]⁻: 172.0112, found: 172.0120.

Hydroxylammonium (4-amino-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-diyl)bis(dinitromethanide) (7): $T_{d(onset)}$ =145.2 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ_H = 8.130 (s, 6H, NH₂OH⁺). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ_C = 158.495 (s, 1C), 155.415 (s, 1C), 148.848 (s, 1C), 136.367 (s, 1C), 128.850 (s, 1C), 127.343 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3178.69 (m), 1521.84 (m), 1236.37 (s), 1128.36 (m). HRMS: calc. for C₆H₁₀N₁₂O₁₀ [1/2(M – 2e)]⁻: 172.0112, found: 172.0108.

Hydrazinium (4-amino-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazine-3,7-diyl)bis(dinitromethanide) (8): $T_{d(onset)}$ =127.4 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ_H = 6.34 (s, 10H, NH₂NH₃⁺). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ_C = 158.6 (s, 1C), 154.3 (s, 1C), 148.8 (s, 1C), 136.5 (s, 1C), 128.5 (s, 1C), 127.2 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3307.92 (m), 1597.06 (m), 1517.98 (m), 1340.53 (m), 1267.23(m). HRMS: calc. for C₆H₁₀N₁₂O₁₀ [1/2(M – 2e)]⁻:172.0112, found: 172.0107.

3,7-Bis(fluorodinitromethyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazin-4-amine (9): Selectfluor[®] (0.087 g, 0.2 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to the acetonitrile solvent containing potassium salt **5** (0.047 g, 0.1 mmol, 1 equiv). After stirring at room temperature for 3 h, acetonitrile was dried in vacuum, and then ethyl acetate and water were added for extraction. The organic phase was combined and the solvent was dried to obtain yellow solid (0.028 g, 66.67%). $T_{d(onset)}$ =139.1 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): none. ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): $\delta_{C} = 156.0$ (s, 1C), 152.9 (s, 1C), 138.5 (s, 1C), 130.1 (s, 1C), 122.6 (s, 1C), 122.4 (s, 1C) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): $\delta_{F} = -96.798$ (s, 1F), -97.051 (s, 1F). IR: 3500.80 (m), 1712.79 (m), 1616.35 (m), 1494.83 (s), 1238.30(m), 1130.29(m), 970.19(m). HRMS: calc. for C₆H₂F₂N₁₀O₈ [(M – e)]⁻: 380.0031, found: 379.9989.

3,7-Di(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazin-4-amine (10): Compound **2** (0.093 g, 0.5 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL H₂O, then added NaN₃ (0.072 g, 1.1 mmol) and ZnCl₂ (0.161 g, 1.2 mmol), heated to 100 °C, refluxed for 0.5 h. Then recover to room temperature, add HCl to adjust pH to 1-2, filter to get milky white solid (0.124 g, 91.15%). $T_{d(onset)}$ =283.7 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ_{H} = 10.42 (s, 1H, NH), 10.42 (s, 1H, NH), 9.00 (s, 2H, NH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ_{C} = 156.4 (s, 1C), 155.6 (s, 1C), 153.3 (s, 1C), 151.5 (s, 1C), 141.0 (s, 1C), 121.5 (s, 1C) ppm. IR: 3396.64 (m), 3273.20 (m), 1662.64 (s), 1589.34 (s), 1489.05 (m), 1417.68 (m), 1381.03 (s), 1259.52 (s) cm⁻¹. HRMS: calc. for C₆H₄N₁₄ [M + H]⁺:273.0816, found: 273.0820.

2. Gaussian Calculations

The density and heats of formation (HOF) of **5–10** were calculated by the Gaussian09 suite of programs.^[S2] First, the geometric optimization of the structures and frequency analyses were accomplished by using the B3LYP with the 6-311+G** basis set and optimized structures were used to calculate the density and heats of formation.

The HOF was determined by using an isodesmic reaction (Scheme S1). The HOF of other compounds in Scheme S1 were available in the NIST WebBook^[S3] and literature references^[S4].



Scheme S1 Isodesmic reactions for anions of 5-8, and compound 9,10.

For the ionic salt **5-8**, the HOF can be simplified by the formula given in Eq (1) based on a Born-Haber energy cycle (Scheme S2),

 ΔH (salts, 298K) = ΔH (cation, 298K) + ΔH (anion, 298K) - ΔH_L (1)

where ΔH_L is the lattice energy of the salts, which could be predicted by using the formula suggested by Jenkins et al [Eq (2)]^[S5].

 $\Delta H_L = U_{\text{pot}} + [p(n_M/2 - 2) + q(n_X/2 - 2)]RT (2)$

In this equation, n_{M} and n_{X} depend on the nature of the ions $M_{\text{p+}}$ and $X_{\text{q-}}$, respectively, and are equal to three for monoatomic ions, five for linear polyatomic ions, and six for nonlinear polyatomic ions. The equation for lattice potential energy U_{pot} [Eq (3)] has the form:

$$U_{pot}[kJ mol^{-1}] = \gamma (\rho_m/M_m)^{1/3} + \delta (3)$$

Where values for the coefficients γ (kJ mol-1 cm) and δ (kJ mol-1) are taken from the literature^[S6].

 ρ_m [g cm⁻³] is the density obtained by the formula given in [Eq (4)]. M_m is the molecular weight, and V_m is the molar volume of the compound.

$$\rho_{\rm m} = M_{\rm m}/V_{\rm m} \, (4)$$

For ionic salts with hydrogen atoms, Eq (5) is utilized to get the corrected ionic volume. We can get a correction factor by the density of crystal to get the more accurate volume of anion.

 $V_m(ionic) = pV_{M+} + qV_{X-} - [0.6763 + 0.9418 \times (no. of hydrogen atoms in the ionic)] (5)$



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

Table S1 The molar volume, molecular weight and calculated densities for the title compounds at B3LYP/6-311+G** level.

Compounds	$V_{M+} [cm^3 mol^{-1}]$	Vx - [$cm^3 mol^{-1}$]	$V_m [cm^3 mol^{-1}]$	M [g mol ⁻¹]	$\rho_m [g mol^{-1}]$
6	18.272	186.222	231.2281	408.252	1.78
7	28.492	186.222	212.6717	378.222	1.80
8	26.118	186.222	228.3637	410.222	1.77
9	_	_	195.159	380.1408	1.95
10	—	_	163.389	272.196	1.67

Name	E_0^a	ZPE ^b	$H_{\rm corr}^{\rm c}$	HOF ^d
	[hartree]	[hartree]	[hartree]	[kJ·mol⁻¹]
CH ₄	-40.3984876	0.044793	0.048605	-74.6 ^e
CH ₃ CH ₃	-79.6094381	0.074599	0.079027	-84.0 ^e
CH ₃ NH ₂	-95.6318757	0.064027	0.068396	-22.5 ^e
[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1- c][1,2,4]triazine	-427.0474732	0.087270	0.051817	196.8 ^e
CH(NO ₂) ₂ anion	-448.0247376	0.038238	0.045623	-217.0^{f}
5-8 anion	-1376.0393800	0.137856	0.158846	-189.1 ^g
5 cation	_	_	_	501.1 ^g
6 cation	_	_	_	626.4 ^g
7 cation	_	_	_	669.5 ^g
8 cation	_	_	_	770.0 ^g
CHF(NO ₂) ₂	-547.7888670	0.044535	0.051715	-238.1^{f}
9	-1575.5451020	0.145956	0.169067	-176.8 ^g
1H-tetrazole	-257.7488167	0.046864	0.051293	333.2°
10	-995.4927589	0.153559	0.110758	741.8

Table S2 Total energy and heat of formation for the title compounds at B3LYP/6-311+G** level.

[a] Total energy calculated by B3LYP/6-31+G**//MP2/6-311++G** method; [b] Zero-point correction; [c] Thermal correction to enthalpy; [d] Heat of formation (1 hartree = 2625.499748 kJ·mol-1). [e]Data are from Ref. [S7]. [f]Data are from Ref. [S8]. [g]Data calculated from G2 calculation.

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4. Spectroscopy



Figure S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of 2.







Figure S4 IR spectrum of 2.



Figure S5 DSC curve of $2 (10 \degree C \min^{-1})$.



Figure S6 ¹H NMR spectrum of **3**.

Figure S8 ESI-MS spectrum of 3.

Figure S9 IR spectrum of 3.

Figure S10 DSC curve of **3** (10 °C min⁻¹).

Figure S11 ¹H NMR spectrum of **4**.

Figure S13 ESI-MS spectrum of 4.

Figure S14 IR spectrum of 4.

Figure S15 DSC curve of 4 (10 °C min⁻¹).

Figure S16 ¹H NMR spectrum of **5**.

Figure S18 ESI-MS spectrum of 5.

Figure S19 IR spectrum of 5.

Figure S20 ¹H NMR spectrum of **6**.

Figure S22 ESI-MS spectrum of 6.

Figure S23 IR spectrum of 6.

Figure S24 ¹H NMR spectrum of **7**.

Figure S28 ¹H NMR spectrum of **8**.

Figure S30 ESI-MS spectrum of 8.

Figure S32 ¹H NMR spectrum of 9.

Figure S33 ¹³C NMR spectrum of 9.

Figure S36 IR spectrum of 9.

Figure S39 ESI-MS spectrum of 10.

Figure S40 IR spectrum of 10.