## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## A Reactive Molecular Dynamics Study on the Anisotropic Sensitivity in Single Crystal

## α-Cyclotetramethylene Tetranitramine

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 Table S1 The averaged full stress tensors for the seven uniaxially compressed structures after NVT-MD relaxation (unit: GPa)

Shock plane	Р	$P_{xx}$	$P_{yy}$	$P_{zz}$	$P_{xy}$	$P_{xz}$	$P_{yz}$
(010)	9.549	8.544	13.447	6.657	0.181	0.237	0.089
(001)	10.164	7.638	10.431	12.421	-0.124	-0.117	-0.212
(100)	10.305	11.994	9.304	9.616	-0.082	0.148	0.110
(110)	10.218	12.396	9.411	8.845	0.013	0.017	0.080
(011)	10.097	7.716	10.509	12.065	-0.033	0.035	0.127
(111)	10.099	8.935	9.163	12.200	0.007	0.779	0.122
(101)	10.484	9.397	10.068	11.985	-0.363	0.913	-0.082

 Table S2. Bond order cutoff values for various atom pairs. The algorithm of molecule recognition in the fragment analysis uses these values.

	С	Н	0	Ν				
С	0.55	0.40	0.60	0.30				
Н		0.55	0.40	0.55				
0			0.65	0.40				
N				0.55				







**Fig. S1** Time evolutions of shear stress (a), potential energy per HMX molecule (b), temperature (c), and  $NO_2$  fragment per HMX molecule (d) for the five possible slip systems along shock direction normal to the (001) plane during shear simulations.



**Fig. S2** Time evolutions of shear stress (a), potential energy per HMX molecule (b), temperature (c), and  $NO_2$  fragment per HMX molecule (d) for the eight possible slip systems along shock direction normal to the (100) plane during shear simulations.



**Fig. S3** Time evolutions of shear stress (a), potential energy per HMX molecule (b), temperature (c), and  $NO_2$  fragment per HMX molecule (d) for the eight possible slip systems along shock direction normal to the (110) plane during shear simulations.





**Fig. S4** Time evolutions of shear stress (a), potential energy per HMX molecule (b), temperature (c), and  $NO_2$  fragment per HMX molecule (d) for the eight possible slip systems along shock direction normal to the (011) plane during shear simulations.



**Fig. S5** Time evolutions of shear stress (a), potential energy per HMX molecule (b), temperature (c), and  $NO_2$  fragment per HMX molecule (d) for the eight possible slip systems along shock direction normal to the (111) plane during shear simulations.



**Fig. S6** Time evolutions of shear stress (a), potential energy per HMX molecule (b), temperature (c), and  $NO_2$  fragment per HMX molecule (d) for the eight possible slip systems along shock direction normal to the (101) plane during shear simulations.





**Fig. S7** Time evolutions of shear stress, potential energy per HMX molecule, temperature, and NO<sub>2</sub> product per HMX molecule for the (010), (001), and (101) shock planes during shear simulations at shear rate 0.25  $ps^{-1}$ 



**Fig. S8** The snapshots of reaction products at the first time of their appearances from the MD trajectories for the (010) shock plane. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (297) → C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>7</sub> (1283) + O<sub>2</sub>N (1284); (2) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>7</sub> (1281) + C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (1245) → C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>14</sub>N<sub>15</sub> (1349) + H (1350); (3) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>10</sub>N<sub>9</sub> (1344) → O<sub>3</sub>N (1362) + C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (1361); (4) C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>12</sub>N<sub>14</sub> (1427) → C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>11</sub>N<sub>14</sub> (1522) + HO (1523); (5) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (707) → C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (1680) + O (1681); (6) O<sub>2</sub>N (1444) + H (1718) → HO<sub>2</sub>N (1740); (7) H (1459) + O<sub>3</sub>N (1653) → HO<sub>3</sub>N (1792); (8) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>9</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (2275) → O<sub>2</sub> (2334) + C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>N<sub>8</sub> (2333); (9) O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (2157) → ON (2532) + O<sub>3</sub>N (2533); (10) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>7</sub> (3315) → H<sub>2</sub>O (3402) + C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N<sub>7</sub> (3401). The numbers in brackets are molecule ID.



**Fig. S9** The snapshots of reaction products at the first time of their appearances from the MD trajectories for the (101) shock plane. (1)  $C_4H_8O_8N_8$  (474)  $\rightarrow C_4H_8O_6N_7$  (1121)  $+ O_2N$  (1122); (2)  $C_4H_8O_9N_9$  (1149)  $\rightarrow C_4H_8O_6N_8$  (1168)  $+ O_3N$  (1169); (3)  $C_4H_8O_8N_8$  (1272)  $\rightarrow C_4H_7O_6N_7$  (1290)  $+ HO_2N$  (1291); (4)  $C_4H_8O_6N_7$  (1302)  $\rightarrow C_4H_7O_6N_7$  (1388) + H (1389); (5)  $C_4H_9O_8N_8$  (1493)  $\rightarrow C_4H_8O_7N_8$  (1519) + HO (1520); (6)  $O_4N_2$  (1490)  $\rightarrow ON$  (1669)  $+ O_3N$  (1670); (7)  $C_4H_8O_8N_8$  (1108)  $\rightarrow C_4H_8O_7N_8$  (2136) + O (2137),  $O_2N$  (1152) + HO (1520)  $\rightarrow HO_3N$  (2084); (8)  $O_3N$  (2374)  $\rightarrow O_2$  (2435) + ON (2434). The numbers in brackets are molecule ID.



**Fig. S10** The radical distribution function g(r) based on the molecular center of mass for the (010) and (101) shocked systems after energy minimization