

环五甲撑五硝胺(CRX)结构和性质的 DFT 预示*

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摘要: 用密度泛函理论(DFT)B3LYP方法,在6-31G*基组水平下,全优化计算了环五甲撑五硝胺(CRX)的分子几何和优化构型下的电子结构.环C-N键长为0.144~0.148 nm, N-NO₂键长为0.139~0.142 nm;CRX的最高占有MO(HOMO)能级和最低未占MO(LUMO)能级之间的差值 ΔE_g (5.2054 eV)较大,预示CRX较稳定.基于简谐振动分析求得IR谱频率和强度.运用统计热力学方法,求得在200~1200 K的热力学性质 $C_{p,m}^0$ 、 S_m^0 和 H_m^0 .还运用Kamlet公式预示了它的爆速和爆压分别为9169 m/s和37.88 GPa.

关键词: 环五甲撑五硝胺;密度泛函理论;分子结构;IR谱;热力学性质;爆轰性质

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1 引言

1991年,俄罗斯科学院与我校应用量子化学研究室从事合作研究,曾以半经验MO-MNDO方法对环五甲撑五硝胺进行了计算研究,为纪念这一合作,并参照著名的常用硝胺炸药RDX(环三甲撑三硝胺)和HMX(环四甲撑四硝胺)的类似命名,将环五甲撑五硝胺取名为CRX,意为“中俄炸药”(China-Russian-Explosive)^[1].至今虽未见CRX的合成报道,但在精确严格的基础上,预示RDX和HMX的这一同系物的结构和性能,已有可能并仍具有重要意义.我们的工作是在DFT B3LYP/6-31G*水平上,全优化计算了CRX的分子几何、电子结构、IR谱和200~1200 K的热力学性质,还根据Kamlet公式预示了CRX分子的爆轰性质.

2 计算方法

借助Hyperchem程序搭建模型,以AM1优化几何为初始值,用Gaussian 98程序^[2]Berny能量梯度法^[3]进行几何全优化.因密度泛函理论(DFT)B3LYP/6-31G*研究^[4,5]中既包含了电子相关,结果较好,又较为节省机时,故本工作即在该水平下以PVI微机和ALPHA工作站完成全部计算.收敛精度取程序内定值.振动分析无虚谱,证明所得优化构型对应于势能面上极小点.基于统计热力学方法^[6],

求得在200~1200 K的热力学性质.爆速和爆压则运用著名的Kamlet公式^[7]求得.

3 结果和讨论

3.1 分子几何构型

表1和图1示出CRX的B3LYP/6-31G*水平的全优化几何构型.因具有近似的C₂群对称性,即

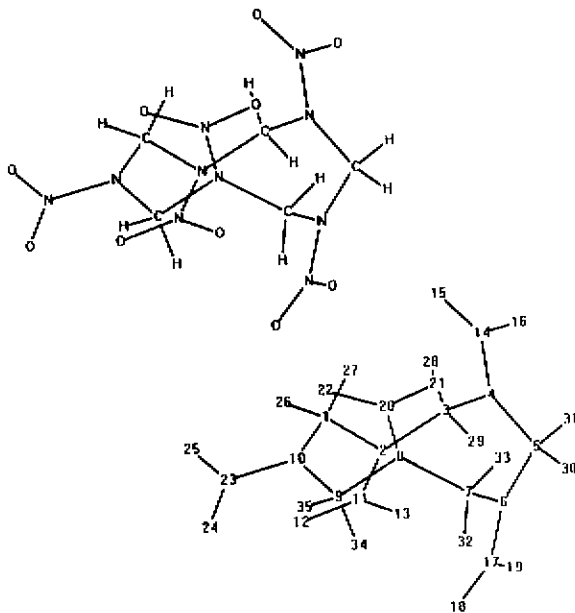


图1 CRX的原子编号和B3LYP/6-31G*优化几何示意图

Fig. 1 The atomic numbering and optimized geometry of CRX at B3LYP/6-31G* level

表1 CRX的B3LYP/6-31G*全优化几何参数

Table 1 The full optimized geometric parameters for CRX at B3LYP/6-31G* level

Bon bond length/nm		Bond angle/(°)		Dihedral angle/(°)	
R(C1-N2)	0.144	A(N10-C1-N2)	114.2	D(C1-N2-C3-N4)	37.4
R(N2-C3)	0.146	A(C1-N2-N11)	118.1	D(N2-C3-N4-C5)	225.1
R(C3-N4)	0.146	A(N2-N11-O12)	117.7	D(C3-N4-C5-N6)	79.1
R(N4-C5)	0.148	A(N2-N11-O13)	116.0	D(N10-C1-N2-C3)	49.0
R(N10-C1)	0.148	A(C3-N4-N14)	114.4	D(N11-N2-C1-C9)	219.4
R(N2-N11)	0.139	A(N4-N14-O15)	115.6	D(C1-N2-N11-O12)	342.2
R(N11-O12)	0.122	A(N4-N14-O16)	117.5	D(C1-N2-N11-O13)	164.2
R(N11-O13)	0.123	A(N23-N10-C1)	114.8	D(N2-N11-O12-O13)	-177.8
R(N4-N14)	0.142	A(N10-N23-O24)	117.8	D(N2-C3-N4-N14)	83.1
R(N14-O15)	0.122	A(N10-N23-O25)	115.5	D(C3-N4-N14-O15)	341.1
R(N14-O16)	0.122	A(H26-C1-N2)	109.8	D(C3-N4-N14-O16)	163.3
R(N10-N23)	0.142	A(H27-C1-N2)	106.2	D(N4-N14-O15-O16)	-177.6
R(N23-O24)	0.122	A(N2-C3-H28)	111.2	D(N23-N10-C1-N2)	79.1
R(N23-O25)	0.122	A(N2-C3-H29)	107.2	D(O24-N23-N10-C1)	160.0
R(C1-H26)	0.109	A(N4-C5-H30)	106.3	D(O25-N23-N10-C1)	337.8
R(C1-H27)	0.109	A(N4-C5-H31)	111.1	D(N10-N23-O24-O25)	177.6
R(C3-H28)	0.109			D(H26-C1-N2-N11)	128.6
R(C3-H29)	0.109			D(H28-C3-N2-N11)	80.6
R(C5-H30)	0.109			D(H30-C5-N4-N14)	339.4
R(C5-H31)	0.109				

近似的以C10-N23为C₂对称轴,故表1中仅给出约一半的几何参数.环C-N键长为0.144~0.148 nm, N-NO₂键长为0.139~0.142 nm, N-O的键长为0.122 nm, C-H键长为0.109 nm;包括各相应的键角,均与其相似物HMX的实验值^[8]和理论计算值^[9]相一致.可见本工作预示的CRX几何是合理可信的.求得偶极矩为6.137 Dabye.

3.2 电子结构

表2示出CRX的B3LYP/6-31G*原子电荷.环C原子接近中性,环N约具0.3 e负电荷,硝基N带0.7 e正电荷,硝基O带0.4 e负电荷,H上具0.2 e正电荷.这与HMX的相应计算值^[9]也是一致的.

从表3 CRX的键集居数可见,一方面最小键集居数(0.168)仍属N-NO₂键,表明其间电子分布较少,预示N-NO₂键为热解和起爆的引发键,这与HMX和RDX的静态计算结果相一致,也符合判别撞击感度相对大小的“最小键级原理”^[10-13]和近期热解动力学计算结果^[14,15];另一方面,环C-N键

表2 CRX的B3LYP/6-31G*原子上净电荷

Table 2 The net charges on the atoms of CRX at B3LYP/6-31G* level

Atom	Charge	Atom	Charge
C1	-0.050	O16	-0.391
N2	-0.280	N23	0.661
C3	-0.011	O24	-0.395
N4	-0.327	O25	-0.387
C5	-0.064	H26	0.217
N10	-0.317	H27	0.246
N11	0.680	H28	0.222
O12	-0.405	H29	0.235
O13	-0.414	H30	0.243
N14	0.655	H31	0.229
O15	-0.377		

的集居数有的明显减小(N10-C1为0.188),甚至小于某些N-NO₂键(如N2-N11为0.200),这似乎预示CRX的环断裂热解机理不容忽略.

表 3 CRX 键上的 B3LYP/6-31G* Mulliken 集居数

Table 3 The Mulliken populations on bonds for CRX at B3LYP/6-31G* level

Bond	Population	Bond	Population
C1-N2	0.250	N2-N11	0.200
N14-O16	0.318	N2-C3	0.218
N11-O12	0.339	C5-H30	0.367
C3-N4	0.186	N11-O13	0.329
C5-H31	0.373	N4-C5	0.227
C3-H28	0.362	N10-N23	0.168
N10-C1	0.188	C3-H29	0.373
N23-O24	0.318	C1-H26	0.364
N4-N14	0.168	N23-O25	0.324
C1-H27	0.365	N14-O15	0.331

表 4 校正后的 CRX 振动频率 ν 和强度 I Table 4 Scaled vibrational frequencies ν and intensities I for CRX

ν / cm^{-1}	$I / (\text{km/mol})$	ν / cm^{-1}	$I / (\text{km/mol})$	ν / cm^{-1}	$I / (\text{km/mol})$	ν / cm^{-1}	$I / (\text{km/mol})$
30	1.0	400	0.8	888	402.1	1377	23.4
37	12.8	414	1.3	893	16.7	1383	17.1
46	2.4	431	0.7	915	110.5	1402	36.3
51	0.4	453	0.5	931	50.2	1413	8.4
56	0.9	574	16.7	983	38.2	1423	46.6
70	0.5	580	2.4	1025	109.5	1443	67.3
86	0.1	589	2.3	1060	7.9	1452	11.6
90	0.5	594	52.7	1116	38.9	1454	17.3
95	2.2	607	60.7	1150	134.4	1460	36.3
107	0.1	610	4.1	1165	116.5	1598	16.4
113	3.0	618	1.3	1185	67.9	1601	17.2
127	3.5	667	2.9	1212	47.0	1611	445.7
131	1.1	702	0.8	1221	149.5	1623	211.6
171	2.0	720	1.0	1230	10.7	1628	517.4
185	2.1	728	11.2	1263	63.8	2990	1.0
203	0.3	729	14.9	1269	736.5	3007	2.4
225	4.0	732	22.3	1281	221.3	3010	3.3
253	2.9	735	24.8	1285	86.1	3010	2.1
262	7.8	740	3.1	1295	134.2	3032	0.7
312	3.2	819	5.3	1310	94.7	3050	1.4
319	10.4	829	35.5	1315	6.2	3059	5.9
335	2.1	836	1.3	1330	11.9	3074	9.3
359	13.3	847	6.8	1339	20.4	3075	5.8
373	0.8	850	44.0	1356	21.5	3086	9.0
392	1.3	885	139.6	1365	26.1		

求得 CRX 的 HOMO 能级(-0.2908 Hartree)和 LUMO 能级(-0.0995 Hartree)的差值 ΔE_g (5.2054 eV)较大,预示 CRX 较稳定。

3.3 IR 谱

基于简谐振动分析,求得 CRX 的 $3N - 6$ (原子数 $N = 35$)共 99 个基谱频率和强度列于表 4。表中频率已作校正,校正因子取 $0.96^{[16]}$ 。参照 HMX 的实验值^[17]和计算值^[9],可将一些主要的特征谱线作如下归属:环的伸缩振动为 $983 \sim 1212 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; NO_2 加 N-N 的对称伸缩振动为 $1269 \sim 1310 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; NO_2 的反对称伸缩振动为 $1598 \sim 1628 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; CH_2 的对称伸缩振动为 $2990 \sim 3032 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; CH_2 的反对称伸缩振动为 $3050 \sim 3086 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 。

3.4 热力学性质

在振动分析基础上,由统计热力学方法^[6]求得 CRX 在 298 ~ 1200 K 的标准热力学函数 $C_{p,m}^0$ 、 S_m^0 和 H_m^0 列于表 5. 由表 5 可见,随温度升高,标准热力学函数值均增大,这归因于分子振动的贡献随温度升高而大幅度增加. 通过拟合求得标准摩尔焓 H_m^0 与温度 T 之间的良好线性关系,相关系数为 0.996. 对于高能化合物,这些热力学量是计算评估其爆炸性以及深入研究其它性质和反应的必备参数^[18-21].

表 5 CRX 的标准热力学函数

Table 5 The standard thermodynamic functions of CRX

T/K	$C_{p,m}^0/(J/molK)$	$S_m^0/(J/molK)$	$H_m^0(kJ/mol)$
298	350.73	678.18	61.53
300	352.40	680.36	62.18
400	437.03	793.61	101.76
500	507.54	898.99	149.11
600	563.82	996.69	202.79
700	608.46	1087.09	261.49
800	644.21	1170.76	324.18
900	673.20	1248.36	390.10
1000	697.01	1320.56	458.65
1100	716.76	1387.95	529.37
1200	733.30	1451.04	601.90

3.5 爆轰性质

Kamlet 公式^[7]至今仍是估算 CHON 系高能化合物的爆速 D 和爆压 P 的最常用简易公式:

$$D = (1.011 + 1.312\rho)\phi^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

$$P = 1.558\rho^2\phi \quad (2)$$

式中, ρ 为高能物质的密度, ϕ ^[23] 为它的特性值. 我们由 Monte-Carlo 方法^[22]求得 CRX 的摩尔体积,进而求得 $\rho = 1.846 \text{ g/cm}^3$; $\phi = 7.134$ 由 Kamlet 最大放能原则和 CRX 的生成热求得. 于是,按式(1)和(2)求得 D 为 9169 m/s, P 为 37.88 GPa. 与 RDX 和 HMX 的实验值^[23](8754、34.7 和 8880、36.72)相比较,说明随环杂硝胺的环增大,其同系物的 D 和 P 将相应增加.

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The DFT Predictions of the Structure and Property of Cyclopentamethylenepentanitramine*

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Abstract The compounds hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) and octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX) are two well known energetic materials. The Cyclopentamethylenepentanitramine is called CRX. The full geometry optimization and normal-mode analysis of CRX are performed using nonlocal density functional theory (DFT) method. The density functional used in this study is B3LYP and the basis set employed is 6-31G*. Normal-mode analyses are used to characterize the stable point and to determine the harmonic vibrational frequencies. The standard thermodynamic properties (C_p^0 , S_m^0 and H_m^0) within 200 ~ 1200 K are calculated using the statistical thermodynamic method. The conformation of CRX is about C_2 symmetry. The dipole moment is 6.137 Dabys. C - N bond lengths and N - NO₂ bond lengths are among 0.144 ~ 1.48 nm, 0.139 ~ 0.142 nm, respectively. The difference between the energy of the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and that of the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is 5.2054 eV, which predicts that CRX is more stable. All the thermodynamic quantities increase as the temperature goes up. This is because when the temperature is lower the main contributions to the thermodynamic functions are from the translations and rotations of molecules. But at the higher temperatures, the vibrations contribute more to their thermodynamic functions, which results in the increase of the thermodynamic functions. In addition, the added extent for both C_p^0 and S_m^0 decreases with the increasing temperature, but increases for H_m^0 . Defined as the volume inside a contour of 0.001 electrons/bohr³ density, the molar volume of CRX is computed, using the Monte-Carlo method based on the spatial structure obtained from full optimization at B3LYP/6-31G* level. The obtained molar volume is 200.499 cm³/mol. Then the calculated density is 1.846 g/cm³. It is greater than that of both RDX and HMX. The detonation velocity and pressure of the titled compound are predicted to be 9169 m/s and 37.88 GPa respectively by Kamlet formula. They are higher than those of RDX and HMX.

Key words Cyclopentamethylenepentanitramine, Density functional theory, Molecular structure, IR spectra, Thermodynamic properties, Detonation properties

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