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快 报

# “最小键级原理”的从头算证实

## ——苯和苯胺类硝基衍生物

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关键词: 苯的硝基衍生物; 苯胺类硝基衍生物; 撞击感度; 密度泛函理论(DFT); 最小键级原理(PSBO)

# The *ab initio* Confirmation of “the Principle of the Smallest Bond Order”

## ——Nitro Derivatives of Benzene and Aminobenzene

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**Abstract** The DFT-B3LYP method, with basis set 6-31G\*, is employed to calculate the structures and properties for aromatic explosives containing -NO<sub>2</sub> groups, nitro derivatives of benzene and nitro derivatives of aminobenzene. It is found that there is a parallel relationship between experimental impact sensitivity and bond order of the weakest C-NO<sub>2</sub> bond in a molecule in each series. Previously, based on semiempirical MO calculations, “the principle of the smallest bond order (PSBO)” has been proposed by us to identify the relative magnitudes of impact sensitivity of a series of explosive compounds with similar molecular structures. Here, PSBO is verified powerfully from the *ab initio* calculations for title compounds.

**Key words** Nitro derivatives of benzene; Nitro derivatives of aminobenzene; Impact sensitivity; Density Function Theory (DFT); The principle of the smallest bond order (PSBO)

感度是爆炸物对外界刺激的敏感程度,是火药、炸药和起爆药的基本属性。在外界撞击作用下炸药发生爆炸的难易程度即该炸药的撞击感度。感度通常依靠实测,从理论上加以判别是人们追求的目标,故研究炸药感度与结构的关系一直是该领域的热点。根据撞击引起热解、热解引起爆炸、撞击感度主要与热解引发步骤相关联等思想,我们建议了“最小键级原理(PSBO)<sup>[1-4]</sup>对系列结构相似爆炸物,其热解引发键键级(或重叠布居)越小,则撞击感度越大,热解引发键键级越大,则撞击感度越小。该判据已在多系列炸药中获得证实和应用<sup>[1-4]</sup>。“热解引发反应活化能”动力学判据<sup>[5-8]</sup>有力地证实了“最

小键级原理”。但上述工作都是在半经验水平(如HMO、CNDO/2、MINDO/3、MNDO、AM1和PM3等近似MO计算)下完成的。本工作运用第一性原理从头计算方法,用Gaussian98程序,在密度泛函理论(DFT)B3LYP/6-31G\*水平下,对系列苯的硝基衍生物和苯胺类硝基衍生物实施几何全优化计算。所得稳定构型均无虚频,表明对应于势能面上极小点。

表1仅列出具有实验撞击感度的该两类化合物分子中的C-NO<sub>2</sub>键键级(若有多个键级取最小值)、前线轨道能级 $E_{LUMO}$ 、 $E_{HOMO}$ 及其差值 $\Delta E$ 。由表1可见,该两类化合物热解引发键(C-NO<sub>2</sub>)的键级与实验撞击感度之间确实存在平行一致的递变关系。

TATB 是公认的钝感炸药,其 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级计算值(0.1788)在所有苯胺类硝基衍生物中最大,反映 C-N 原子间电子集居最多,该键最强,在外界撞击下难于热解(5 s 爆发点为 365℃)和引爆,故其撞击感度很小( $H_{50\%} \gg 320$  cm 落高,即以 2.5 kg 铅锤从 320 cm 处落下的撞击也不会引爆 TATB)。-NO<sub>2</sub> 是致爆基团,-NH<sub>2</sub> 是致钝基团。由表 1 可见,随分子中 -NO<sub>2</sub> 增多,实验感度明显增大,计算 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级则递减;随分子中 -NH<sub>2</sub> 增多,实验感度明显减小,计算 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级则递增。对于五硝基苯和六硝基苯,从实验上已不能区别其感度的大小( $H_{50\%}$  均为 7 cm)。理论上,因五硝基苯分子中 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级(0.1211)小于六

硝基苯分子中的 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级(0.1323),故似应以前者撞击感度较大,但考虑到五硝基苯分子中另 4 个 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级(0.1348、0.1526、0.1530、0.1348)均较大,而六硝基苯分子中另 5 个 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键级分别为 0.1327、0.1330、0.1325、0.1326 和 0.1328,6 个数值彼此接近且均较小,故从 C-NO<sub>2</sub> 键被引爆的几率看,又似应导致后者撞击感度较大。加之撞击感度的实测存在误差。总体上看,理论和实验对二者撞击感度的判别还是一致的。由表 1 还可见, $\Delta E$  与实验撞击感度之间也存在平行一致的递变关系,这给先前基于半经验计算所建议的判别感度相对大小的“电子最易跃迁原理”<sup>[3,4]</sup>也提供了从头算佐证。

表 1 标题物的电子结构参数和实验撞击感度

Table 1 The electronic structure parameter and experimental impact sensitivity for title compound

Title compound	$E_{LUMO}/a. u.$	$E_{HOMO}/a. u.$	$\Delta E$	Bond order	$H_{50\%}/cm$	$E/Nm$
1,3,5-triamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene (TATB)	-0.1027	-0.2652	0.1625	0.1788	$\gg 320$ <sup>[9]</sup>	
1,3-diamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene (DATB)	-0.1190	-0.2646	0.1456	0.1640	320 <sup>[9]</sup>	
2,4,6-trinitroaniline (TNA)	-0.1339	-0.2776	0.1437	0.1567	177 <sup>[9]</sup>	
2,3,4,6-tetranitroaniline	-0.1483	-0.2910	0.1427	0.1350	41 <sup>[9]</sup>	
Pentranitroaniline	-0.1633	-0.3004	0.1371	0.1169	15 <sup>[9]</sup>	
<i>m</i> -dinitrobenzene	-0.1152	-0.3092	0.1940	0.1611		39 <sup>[11]</sup>
<i>s</i> -trinitrobenzene	-0.1353	-0.3282	0.1929	0.1511	71 <sup>[10]</sup>	7.4 <sup>[11]</sup>
1,2,3,5-tetranitrobenzene	-0.1521	-0.3274	0.1753	0.1346	33 <sup>[9]</sup>	
Pentranitrobenzene	-0.1669	-0.3369	0.1700	0.1211	7 <sup>[9]</sup>	
Hexanitrobenzene	-0.1715	-0.3458	0.1743	0.1323	7 <sup>[9]</sup>	

$H_{50\%}$ : The height from which a given weight (2.5 kg) must be dropped on the compound to produce detonation;

$E$ : The energy that must be dropped on the compound to produce detonation.

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