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## 用定量结构性质关系(QSPR)预测芳香系炸药的密度

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**摘要:**以物质的电子、空间等结构性质为基础,运用 Gaussian98 和 Cerius2 程序包对偶极距(Dipole)、最高占据轨道能量( $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ )、最低空轨道能量( $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ )、分子总能量( $E$ )、旋转键(Rotlbonds)、最弱的 R—NO<sub>2</sub> 键长(R—NO<sub>2</sub> bond length, R 为 C 或 N)、氢键供体(Hbond donor)和中点势( $V_{\text{mid}}$ )8 种描述符进行了计算,采用 Cerius2 程序包中的 QSPR 方法建立了芳香系炸药密度与 8 种描述符之间的构效关系式,相关系数  $R$  为 0.909,30 个化合物所构成的训练集和 15 个化合物所构成的预测集预测密度与实测密度之间的平均误差分别为 3.33% 和 2.94%。

**关键词:**物理化学;芳香炸药;密度;QSPR

**中图分类号:**O621.13; O641.12+1; TJ55

**文献标识码:**A

### 1 引言

单质炸药研究领域从 18 世纪 TNT 问世开始,科学家们就一直不懈地努力,希望找到能量高、稳定性好、危险性小、特征信号低、使用寿命长的新型含能材料。经过两个多世纪的研究表明:通过分子设计来预测性能,可以加速含能材料的研发进程。近年来,定量结构性质关系(QSPR)已成为预测含能材料各种性能的重要方法之一。1994 年, Sukhachev<sup>[1]</sup> 等用该法研究了非芳香多硝基化合物的生成焓,后人们又相继用该方法研究了各类含能化合物的生成焓、生成热、撞击感度等<sup>[2-7]</sup>。

对于含能化合物来说,研究其密度,对进一步研究爆速、爆压等爆轰参数具有非常重要的意义。本文选取了 30 种分子式为  $C_aH_bN_cO_dS_e$  的芳香系单质炸药作为训练集,运用量子化学的方法和 QSPR 的方法对其密度和偶极距(Dipole)、最高占据轨道能量( $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ )、最低空轨道能量( $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ )、分子总能量( $E$ )、旋转键(Rotlbonds)、最弱的 R—NO<sub>2</sub> 键长(R—NO<sub>2</sub> bond length, R 为 C 或 N)、氢键供体(Hbond donor)和中点势( $V_{\text{mid}}$ )8 种描述符进行了多元线性回归计算,并对 15 种  $C_aH_bN_cO_dS_e$  芳香系炸药的密度进行了预测。

### 2 计算方法与原理

#### 2.1 QSPR 的理论基础

QSPR 是分子体系的性质和物理化学结构性质之

间的多元统计关系。通过计算和分析物质的 QSPR,可以找到影响物质性质的关键因素,从而有选择性地设计合成出目标产物。QSPR 的数学基础是多元线性原理,根据此原理,可以认为研究体系的宏观性质  $P$  (如密度、生成焓等)主要依赖于一系列的微观物理化学结构性质  $X_i$  (描述符),且它们之间的关系是多元线性的,可用式(1)表示,从式(1)可以看出:当  $n \neq 1$  时,宏观性质  $P$  可以用多个微观结构性质描述符来表示。

$$P = P_0 + \dots \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (1)$$

#### 2.2 描述符的计算方法

Dipole、 $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ 、 $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ 、 $E$ 、R—NO<sub>2</sub> bond length 和  $V_{\text{mid}}$  6 种描述符的值是运用 Gaussian98 第二版应用程序中的 PM3 方法进行结构优化后进一步计算得到的。其中,  $V_{\text{mid}}$  的计算公式如式(2)所示,式中,  $Q_R$ 、 $Q_N$  和  $r$  分别为最弱的 R—NO<sub>2</sub> 键上 R、N 原子的电荷和 R—N 间的距离。

$$V_{\text{mid}} = \frac{1}{2}(Q_R - Q_N)/r \quad (2)$$

Rotlbonds 和 Hbond donor 两种描述符的值是运用 Cerius2 第 4.9 版对结构进行能量最小化后得到的。

#### 2.3 构效关系的建立

本文芳香系炸药密度与 8 种描述符的构效关系是采用 Cerius2 第 4.9 版的 QSPR 方法进行多元线性回归得到的。

### 3 结果与讨论

30 种分子式为  $C_aH_bN_cO_dS_e$  的芳香系炸药的编号、

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名称、分子式、预测密度和实验密度( $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ )见表 1。

密度与 8 种描述符的多元线性回归方程如式(3)。

$$\begin{aligned} \rho = & 0.172173 - 0.022183 \times \text{“Dipole”} - 0.049993 \times \text{“}E_{\text{HOMO}}\text{”} - \\ & 0.141604 \times \text{“}E_{\text{LUMO}}\text{”} + 0.175158 \times \text{“}E\text{”} - \\ & 0.0017395 \times \text{“Rotlbonds”} + \\ & 0.328596 \times \text{“R-NO}_2 \text{ bond length”} + \\ & 0.097024 \times \text{“Hbonddonor”} + 0.053994 \times \text{“}V_{\text{mid}}\text{”} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

相关系数  $R = 0.909$ ,  $F$  检验值  $F\text{-test} = 12.422$ , 预测密度与实际密度的平均误差为 3.33%。密度的实验值与预测值之间的线性关系图如图 1 所示。从表 1 和图 1 可以看出:30 组数据均匀地分布在线的两侧, 实验值与预测值非常接近, 两者之间有很好的线性关系, 但化合物 1 的误差较大, 这主要是由于训练集中其它化合物均含有多个硝基, 而化合物 1 只含有一个硝基, 即结构相差较大所导致的。

表 1 30 种芳香系炸药密度的预测值和实验值  
Table 1 The predicted and experimental densities  
of 30 kinds of aromatic explosives

No.	explosive name	molecule formula	$\rho_{\text{pre}}$	$\rho_{\text{exp}}$	error/%
1	nitrobenzene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$	1.364	1.205 <sup>[8]</sup>	-13.20
2	1,3-dinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	1.525	1.567 <sup>[9]</sup>	2.68
3	1,3,5-trinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$	1.691	1.688 <sup>[10]</sup>	-0.18
4	1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	1.487	1.521 <sup>[11]</sup>	2.24
5	2-methyl-1,3,5-trinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$	1.647	1.654 <sup>[12]</sup>	0.42
6	2,4-dimethyl-1,3,5-trinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$	1.609	1.690 <sup>[13]</sup>	4.79
7	trinitrophenol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$	1.716	1.767 <sup>[11]</sup>	2.89
8	2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-phenol	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$	1.517	1.486 <sup>[11]</sup>	-2.09
9	3-methyl-2,4,6-trinitro-phenol	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$	1.708	1.690 <sup>[9]</sup>	-1.07
10	2,4-dinitroanisole	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$	1.427	1.341 <sup>[14]</sup>	-6.41
11	2-methoxy-1,3,5-trinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$	1.647	1.610 <sup>[11]</sup>	-2.30
12	2,4,6-trinitro-phenylamine	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$	1.695	1.762 <sup>[11]</sup>	3.80
13	2,3,4,6-tetranitro-phenylamine	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_5\text{O}_8$	1.847	1.867 <sup>[9]</sup>	1.07
14	2,4,6-trinitro-benzene-1,3-diamine	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_5\text{O}_6$	1.801	1.837 <sup>[10]</sup>	1.96
15	2,4,6-trinitro-benzene-1,3,5-triamine	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_6\text{O}_6$	1.947	1.938 <sup>[10]</sup>	-0.46
16	(2,4-dinitro-phenyl)-hydrazine	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$	1.742	1.659 <sup>[15]</sup>	-5.00
17	2,4,6-trinitrobenzoic acid	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_8$	1.799	1.750 <sup>[9]</sup>	-2.80
18	1,2,3,4,5,6-hexanitro-benzene	$\text{C}_6\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}$	2.011	2.010 <sup>[16]</sup>	-0.05
19	1,5-dinitro-naphthalene	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	1.525	1.610 <sup>[17]</sup>	5.28
20	1,8-dinitro-naphthalene	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	1.442	1.575 <sup>[17]</sup>	8.44
21	1,3,6,8-tetranitro-naphthalene	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$	1.705	1.640 <sup>[18]</sup>	-3.96
22	2,4,6,2',4',6'-hexanitro-biphenyl	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}$	1.746	1.790 <sup>[10]</sup>	2.46
23	picryl-(2,4,5-trinitro-phenyl)-ether	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_{13}$	1.700	1.700 <sup>[14]</sup>	0.00
24	hexanitrodiphenyl sulfide	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}\text{S}$	1.752	1.650 <sup>[14]</sup>	-6.18
25	hexanitrodiphenyl sulfone	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_{14}\text{S}$	1.778	1.841 <sup>[19]</sup>	3.42
26	2,4,6,2',4',6'-hexanitro-stilbene	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}$	1.690	1.740 <sup>[11]</sup>	2.87
27	bis-(2,4,6-trinitro-phenyl)-amine	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{N}_7\text{O}_{12}$	1.765	1.640 <sup>[11]</sup>	-7.62
28	<i>N</i> -methyl-2,4,6, <i>N</i> -tetranitro-aniline	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_5\text{O}_8$	1.699	1.730 <sup>[20]</sup>	1.79
29	<i>N</i> -methyl-2,3,4,6, <i>N</i> -pentanitro-aniline	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_{10}$	1.781	1.754 <sup>[21]</sup>	-1.54
30	2-amino-4,6-dinitro-phenol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$	1.708	1.760 <sup>[22]</sup>	2.95

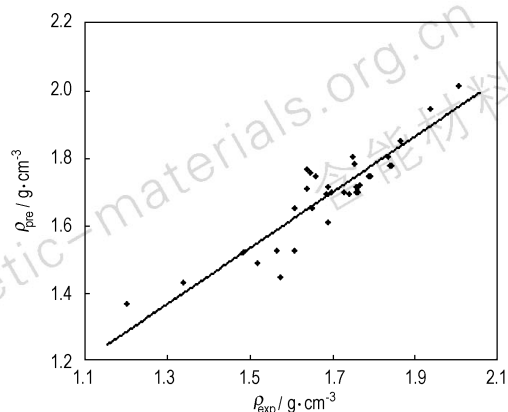


图 1 密度的实验值与预测值的线性关系

Fig. 1 The Linear relations between the experimental and predicted densities

结合各个描述符的值,对式(3)进行分析,可以发现:8 种描述符中  $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ 、 $E_{\text{LUMO}}$  和  $\text{R-NO}_2$  bond length 是影响芳香系炸药密度的主要因素。

为了验证构效关系式对预测其它  $\text{C}_a\text{H}_b\text{N}_c\text{O}_d\text{S}_e$  芳香系炸药密度的可靠性,本文筛选了 15 种芳香系炸药,用式(3)的多元线性回归方程对其密度进行了预测,并与实验值进行了比较(见表 2),结果表明:预测值与实际值的平均误差为 2.94%,用该关系式来预测芳香系炸药的密度是可行的。

表 2 15 种芳香系炸药密度的预测值和实验值  
Table 2 The predicted and experimental densities  
of 15 kinds of aromatic explosives

No.	explosive name	molecule formula	$\rho_{\text{pre}}$	$\rho_{\text{exp}}$	error/%
1	3,3'-bis(2,2',4,4',6,6'-hexanitro-stilbene)	$\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{24}$	1.795	1.740 <sup>[19]</sup>	-3.16
2	1,4,5,8-tetranitro-naphthalene	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$	1.798	1.800 <sup>[17]</sup>	0.11
3	1,2,4-trinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$	1.712	1.793 <sup>[23]</sup>	4.52
4	1,4-dinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	1.621	1.625 <sup>[17]</sup>	0.25
5	2-amino-4,6-dinitro-phenol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$	1.724	1.760 <sup>[22]</sup>	2.05
6	2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	1.488	1.538 <sup>[11]</sup>	3.25
7	bis-(3-nitro-phenyl)-amine	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$	1.421	1.420 <sup>[11]</sup>	-0.07
8	5-aminostyphnic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$	1.875	1.880 <sup>[24]</sup>	0.27
9	3,5-diamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzoic acid	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_5\text{O}_8$	1.944	1.863 <sup>[24]</sup>	-4.35
10	2,4-dinitroaniline	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$	1.584	1.615 <sup>[25]</sup>	1.92
11	2,4-dinitroresorcinol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$	1.632	1.580 <sup>[26]</sup>	-3.29
12	2,2',4,4',6,6'-hexanitrobibenzyl	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}$	1.723	1.789 <sup>[17]</sup>	3.69
13	2,2',2'',4,4',4'',6,6',6''-nonanitroterphenyl	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_5\text{N}_9\text{O}_{18}$	1.832	1.780 <sup>[17]</sup>	-2.92
14	1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-trinitro-benzene	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$	1.602	1.480 <sup>[17]</sup>	-8.24
15	2,4,6-trinitrophenol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$	1.833	1.730 <sup>[27]</sup>	-5.95

当然,由于训练集中及预测的45种炸药不可能涵盖所有芳香系炸药的结构,所以在预测中会出现不同程度的误差,因此在今后的工作中还有待于对关系式进一步修正和完善。

## 4 结论

(1) 通过芳香系单质炸药密度与 Dipole、 $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ 、 $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ 、 $E$ 、Rotlbonds、R—NO<sub>2</sub> bond length、Hbond donor 及  $V_{\text{mid}}$  之间的 QSPR 关系,可以预测芳香系单质炸药的密度。

(2) 密度与8种描述符之间的构效关系式相关系数为0.909;30个化合物所构成的训练集和15个化合物所构成的预测集预测密度与实测密度之间的平均误差分别为3.33%和2.94%。

(3) 8种描述符中  $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ 、 $E_{\text{LUMO}}$  和 R—NO<sub>2</sub> bond length 是影响芳香系炸药密度的主要因素。

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## Molecular Simulation on Properties of NEPE Propellant Binders

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**Abstract:** To prove the validity of molecular simulation technique, Synthia and Blends modules in Accelrys Materials Studio were used to simulate steric hindrance parameter, Young's modulus, zero-shear viscosity and activation energy for viscous flow, surface energy, and Flory-Huggins interaction parameter of the nitrate esters for polyester, polyether and polybutadiene type polyurethane binder. The simulation data are consistent with the reported experimental results and can supply references for designing new propellant binder.

**Key words:** materials science; solid propellant; binder; molecular simulation

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## Prediction of Density of Aromatic Explosives by Quantitative Structure-property Relationships (QSPR) Method

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**Abstract:** The eight kinds of descriptors were calculated by Gaussian98 and Cerius2 program packages on the basis of structure-properties, such as electron and space of substance. The descriptors include the dipole, the energy of the highest occupied molecular orbital ( $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ ), the energy of the lowest virtual molecular orbital ( $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ ), molecular total energy ( $E$ ), rotatable bonds, the bond length of the weakest R-NO<sub>2</sub>, Hbond donor and midpoint potential ( $V_{\text{mid}}$ ). The relationships between the densities of aromatic explosives and the eight kinds of descriptors were established by QSPR method in Cerius2 program package, and the correlative coefficient was 0.909. The average errors between the predicted and experimental densities were 3.33 and 2.94 percent in the training set constituted by 30 compounds and the predicting set constituted by 15 compounds separately.

**Key words:** physical chemistry; aromatic explosives; density; Quantitative Structure-property Relationships (QSPR)