

文章编号:1006-9941(2026)02-0180-18

含能材料包覆降感研究进展

张艺,于志宏,徐菡卿,陈浩,周亮,张兴高,庄治华

(军事科学院防化研究院,北京 102205)

摘要: 含能材料的机械感度严重制约其安全应用,如何在保障高能量密度的同时实现低感度,是当前含能材料研究的核心难题。本文聚焦于含能材料表面包覆降感技术,综述了近年来主流的包覆技术与材料体系的研究进展。重点剖析了包覆层通过“填充与缓冲”、“能量吸收与隔绝”及“润滑作用”三大机制抑制“热点”形成与传播原理;归纳了水悬浮、乳液包覆法、原位聚合、喷雾法、微流控等关键技术的特点与适用性;全面评述了高分子黏合剂、碳材料、蜡类、含能材料、盐类、仿生材料及复合材料等七类包覆体系的降感效果与机制差异。通过评估不同包覆体系的综合性能与发展潜力,指出未来研究应聚焦于降感机理的深层揭示、包覆结构的智能化设计、工艺过程的精准控制以及多功能一体化新材料的创制,以推动工艺创新、过程精准控制、新材料体系创制与功能集成,全面提升含能材料能量与安全性的协同性。

关键词: 含能材料; 包覆降感; 机械感度; 热点; 核壳结构

中图分类号: TJ55; TQ560.7; TB33

文献标志码: A

DOI: 10.11943/CJEM2025260

0 引言

含能材料虽具有高能量密度,但也普遍存在机械感度过高的问题^[1-5]。机械感度通常指含能材料在撞击、摩擦、针刺等机械刺激下发生爆炸的难易程度,常采用特性落高(H_{50})、爆炸概率(P)等参数表征^[5-6]。其影响因素包括分子结构、晶体缺陷、界面特性、粒径分布及外界刺激条件等。在机械应力作用下,炸药内部易形成局部“热点”——这些因绝热压缩、粘性流动产热或晶体摩擦等机制引起的能量高度集中区域,热点往往成为意外爆炸的诱因^[5-7]。因此,抑制热点的形成与传播成为提升含能材料使用安全性的关键途径。

为降低含能材料的机械感度,国内外研究者提出了多种降感策略,主要包括重结晶、含能共晶、球形化

与粒度级配调控和表面包覆等。其中,重结晶降感技术^[8]通过精密调控结晶过程中的溶剂组成、温度与过饱和度等参数,优化晶体形貌并稳定目标晶型,从而减少晶体缺陷^[9],实现应力均匀分布。含能共晶^[10-12]技术是利用氢键或范德华力在分子层面组装敏感炸药与钝感组分,通过重构晶体结构以增强晶格强度,利用钝感组分耗散能量及优化热稳定性,实现协同降感。球形化处理^[13-14]与粒度级配调控技术^[6]在微观尺度构建稳定界面结构,抑制热点产生机制。表面包覆技术^[1-6]通过在炸药颗粒表面构筑惰性或钝感材料的致密核壳结构^[15-16],利用填充与缓冲^[17-18]、能量吸收与隔绝^[5-6]以及润滑^[18]等机制,有效阻碍热点的形成与传播。上述方法各有成效,尤其是表面包覆技术,得益于其操作简单,可在几乎不损失炸药固有能量性能的前提下,显著提升其安全性,因而展现出了广阔的应用前景^[19-20]。

近年来,包覆材料体系不断丰富,从传统的高分子黏合剂^[1-3]和蜡类物质^[8,18],拓展至碳材料^[2]、仿生材料^[21-25]及多功能复合体系^[5,15]。同时,制备工艺也由早期的水悬浮法发展为原位聚合、喷雾干燥、静电喷雾和微流控^[6-10]等高精度手段,显著提升了包覆均匀性与结构可控性。然而,现有研究多集中于单一材料或

收稿日期: 2025-12-11; 修回日期: 2026-01-06

网络出版日期: 2026-02-06

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(51404279)

作者简介: 张艺(1994-),女,硕士,主要从事复合含能材料制备与表征。e-mail: 373575259@qq.com

通信联系人: 陈浩(1990-),男,工程师,主要从事毁伤材料应用技术研究。e-mail: chen1274061939@163.com

庄治华(1991-),男,工程师,主要从事新型多功能含能材料的制备与性能研究。e-mail: zhihua0802@163.com

引用本文: 张艺,于志宏,徐菡卿,等. 含能材料包覆降感研究进展[J]. 含能材料, 2026, 34(2): 180-197.

ZHANG Yi, YU Zhi-hong, XU Han-qing, et al. Progress in Desensitization of Energetic Materials via Encapsulation[J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2026, 34(2): 180-197.

工艺的尝试,缺乏对不同包覆机制的系统比较与协同效应的深入探讨;多数工作仍停留在“试错式”探索阶段,对界面作用的本质、能量传递路径的动态演化等关键科学问题理解尚浅。

本文从“机制-材料-工艺”三位一体的视角出发,系统梳理包覆降感的物理化学本质,明确划分三大核心作用机制,并据此对七类代表性包覆材料进行横向对比与性能评估。同时,提出未来研究应聚焦于机理深化、智能设计、过程精准控制与功能集成四大方向,旨在为构建兼具高能量、低感度与良好力学性能的新一代含能复合材料提供理论指引与技术路线图。

1 含能材料包覆降感机制

表面包覆技术的核心是利用惰性包覆层阻隔外界机械等刺激的直接作用,并有效抑制炸药内部“热点”的形成与传播^[20,26]。其降感机制主要基于“热点”理论:含能材料内部存在的杂质、孔洞、晶界等缺陷会导致密度分布不均,在受到撞击、摩擦等外界刺激时,这些缺陷处易发生应力集中与能量局部沉积,形成引发快速分解甚至爆轰的高温区域,即“热点”^[21,23]。表面包覆技术通过填充与缓冲作用、能量吸收与隔绝以及润滑作用等多重物理化学过程的协同作用,实现对热点行为的有效调控,其降感机制示意图如图1a所示。

1.1 填充与缓冲

包覆层的填充与缓冲作用主要体现在两个层面。在微观尺度,包覆材料能够有效填充炸药颗粒间或颗粒裂纹中,防止因密度不均导致应力的集中现象,从而在源头降低热点形成概率。在宏观尺度,包覆材料可构建一层连续、致密且具有良好的塑性的物理缓冲膜,缓解并分散外界机械应力、热或静电等刺激,避免其直接作用于晶体^[24]。

典型的填充型包覆材料,如纤维素纳米晶体(CNC)和硝化棉(NC),通过物理交联在炸药晶体表面形成交联膜,该膜层不仅能改善晶体表面的光滑性、填充孔隙,还能增强复合体系对外界刺激的适应能力^[1,23-24]。该体系的降感性能关键取决于交联膜的形貌和完整性。Bao等^[25,27]制备了均匀网状分布的CNC交联,其完整的覆盖与适宜的厚度确保了钝感效果的稳定性,有效防止了晶体暴露。

在缓冲机制方面,常采用聚多巴胺(PDA)、硬脂酸(SA)或改性纤维素醋酸丁酸酯等柔性材料。这些材料能够在高能晶体表面形成应力缓冲层或微胶囊结构,通过自身形变来耗散外部的冲击能量,从而提高复合结构的抗冲击与机械强度^[21,25-33],其作用过程如图1b所示。Zeng等^[32]的研究结果显示,样品在包覆聚多巴胺后,其受撞击发生爆炸的临界能量值从2.5 J提升至3 J,直观地证明了该机制的有效性。

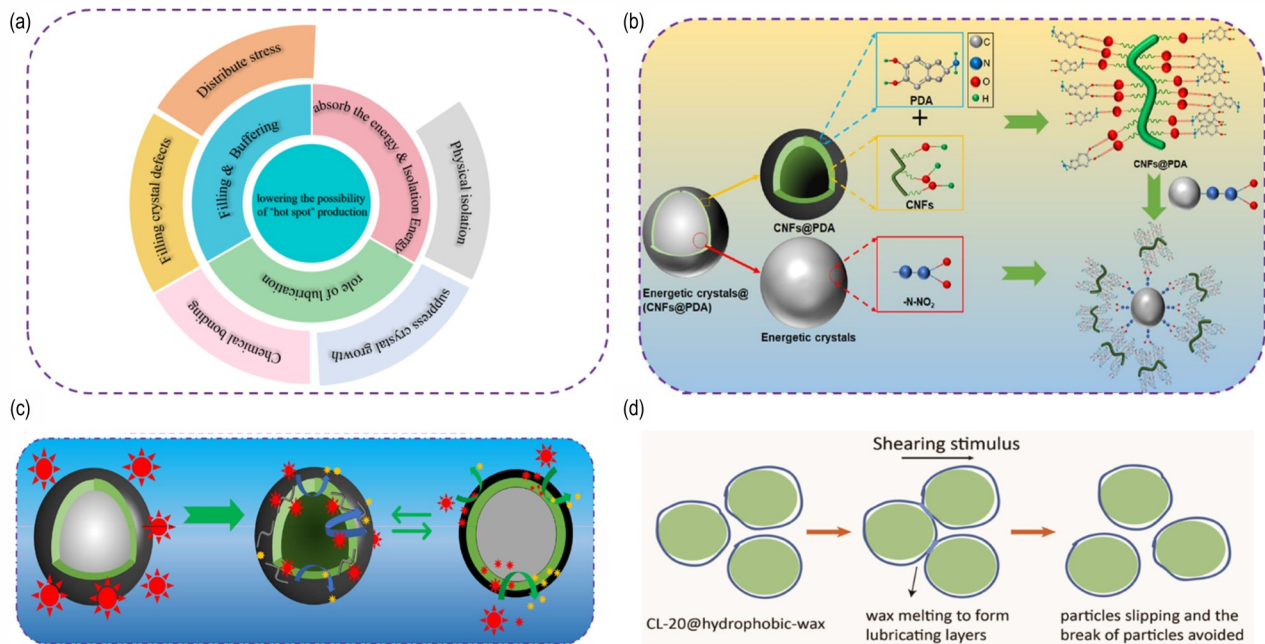


图1 (a)降感机制示意图;(b)填充与缓冲作用^[25];(c)能量吸收作用^[25];(d)润滑作用^[30]

Fig.1 (a) Schematic diagram of the sensitivity reduction mechanism, (b) Filling and cushioning effect^[25], (c) Energy absorption effect^[25], (d) Lubrication effect^[30]

1.2 能量吸收与隔绝

该机制包含“吸收”与“隔绝”两个相辅相成的过程。能量吸收是指包覆层材料通过自身物理或化学变化耗散外部输入能量,避免能量在含能晶体局部聚集形成热点。能量隔绝则是指在热点形成后,包覆层通过双重机制发挥隔绝作用,首先作为物理屏障,直接阻止外部能量传递至炸药颗粒;另外,作为绝热抑制层,利用其低热导率和高比热容特性,阻断热点的能量扩散路径。这是由于当热点形成后,其命运取决于能量积累与耗散的竞争,而绝热性能良好的材料可通过快速耗散热量,迫使热点向“熄火”而非“燃烧爆炸”方向发展,最终实现降感^[5-6](图 1c)。

在能量吸收方面,氟聚物(如 F2602)可通过分子链段运动将冲击机械能转化为热能,并进一步通过吸热融化等方式耗散能量,从而保护内部的奥克托今(环四亚甲基四硝胺, HMX)等晶体^[34]。Li 等^[34]研究表明,包覆 F2602 后 HMX 的受热爆炸临界温度从 271.79 °C 上升至 283.25 °C,证明了其显著的吸热能力。此外,低熔点壳聚糖(CS)壳层在冲击下熔融吸热^[35],以及含叠氮聚合物微球在受冲击时发生非爆轰化学分解^[36],通过自身发生物理相变或化学反应实现吸收热量。此外,引入高导热纳米材料(如碳纳米管 CNTs 或石墨烯 rGO),利用其优异热导率实现热量的快速散耗,避免局部温度升高^[2,22,37]。

在能量隔绝方面,二氧化钛(TiO₂)、1,3,5-三氨基-2,4,6-三硝基苯(TATB)、4,10-二硝基-2,6,8,12-四氧杂-4,10-二氮杂四环[5.5.0.0^{5,9}.0^{3,11}]十二烷(TEX)及聚酰胺(NPBAs)等材料是典型的代表^[15,18,38-40],它们能在高能晶体表面形成致密的物理屏障层,该壳层不仅可减少晶体与环境的直接相互作用,还能增强晶体与基体之间的界面结合力,提高结构完整性^[17-18]。如无定形 TiO₂ 包覆层可以有效阻隔外部能量向炸药核心的直接传递,在最优包覆条件下撞击感度临界能量值提升达 188%^[18]。

1.3 润滑作用

润滑作用机制是指包覆材料在颗粒表面形成一层低剪切的物理润滑层,显著降低颗粒间的摩擦系数。当受到外力时,这层润滑介质使颗粒在受外力时易于发生相对滑动,从而将局部的机械摩擦转化为温和的滑动形变,有效耗散能量,有效抑制因摩擦生热导致的热点形成^[8,17,33],其作用过程如图 1d 所示。典型的润滑降感材料体系以各类蜡(如石蜡、微晶蜡、蜂蜡、地蜡等)为代表,通过蜡与炸药晶体间的弱相互作用在颗粒

表面形成润滑层,有效降低颗粒间摩擦相互碰撞,使炸药在受到机械力时颗粒更易产生相对滑动而非热点积累。这种方式能够显著改变颗粒体系的摩擦特性,尤其是对降低摩擦感度效果最为显著,可使摩擦感度的爆炸概率降低达 40%^[8]。

2 核壳结构包覆方法

为实现有效的表面包覆,必须针对不同材料体系选择适配的工艺方法。合适的包覆工艺能使包覆材料完整、连续、均匀构筑在含能材料表面,进而起到阻隔机械能直接作用、改善表面形貌、增强界面结合,及提高体系导热均匀性的作用,从而显著提升含能材料的安全性。本文系统综述了几类主流包覆方法的原理、工艺特点及应用成效^[15,41-43]。

2.1 水悬浮法

水悬浮法^[44]是一种经典的包覆工艺,该方法先将炸药颗粒分散在水中形成悬浮液,再将溶解有钝感剂的溶液加入其中(或反之),通过挥发溶剂使钝感剂逐渐析出并均匀包覆在炸药晶体表面,整个过程通常在反应釜中进行,利用水浴加热促使钝感剂从溶剂中析出并包覆于炸药表面,最终经洗涤、过滤和干燥获得复合颗粒^[27,44-45],该工艺常用于石蜡/氟橡胶混合体系包覆硝胺炸药,可显著降低其机械感度^[46]。为提高包覆质量,可在水介质中加入表面活性剂能增强界面效应。如 Xu 等^[46]利用表面活性剂辅助微晶蜡包覆六硝基六氮杂异伍兹烷(HNIW,俗称 CL-20)构筑了低热导率与吸热能力的包覆层,能有效吸收摩擦热,但对撞击感度的改善有限。水悬浮法的主要挑战在于炸药与包覆材料在水相中分布不均,易导致包覆层粗糙、存在缺陷裂纹或炸药裸露^[44,47]。尽管工艺简单、适于大规模生产,但需考虑组分与水的相容性。例如海藻酸钠和羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC)虽可调控 1,1'-二羟基-5,5'-联四唑二羟胺盐^[31](HATO,又称 TKX-50)晶体形貌并实现包覆,却因水溶性过强而不适用于水悬浮法制备造型粉^[31]。

2.2 乳液包覆法

为克服水悬浮组分易溶于水以及组分水相分布不均的局限,乳液包覆法通过乳化剂与稳定剂在水相构建稳定乳液结构,实现对含能材料的均匀包覆^[48-54]。其核心机制包括两类典型体系,第一,Pickering 乳液包覆法体系通过二氧化硅(SiO₂)或改性黏土等固体颗粒吸附于油/水界面形成机械屏障^[49-50],防止液滴凝

聚,其中超支化多臂叠氮共聚物(POGs)体系因三维核壳结构具有优异悬浮稳定性与热稳定性,适用于含能材料的包覆。第二,乳液聚合技术则通过甲基丙烯酸甲酯单体在偶氮二异丁腈引发下于黑索今(环三亚甲基三硝胺, RDX)晶体表面聚合,形成致密光滑的聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(Polymethyl Methacrylate, PMMA)包覆层,使材料活化能提升 $19.07 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ 、 H_{50} 从 24.3 cm 增至 39.7 cm ^[48]。破乳调控方面,三重响应型超分子 Pickering 乳液可通过温度、光刺激或竞争客体分子实现可控破乳:温度升至 $38 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 以上时, *N*-异丙基丙烯酰胺壳层脱水塌缩导致颗粒脱附, 20 min 内完成破乳; 365 nm 紫外线光照引发偶氮苯顺反异构化,破坏 β -环糊精/偶氮苯(CD)主客体作用,使核交联超分子聚合物颗粒解离聚集, 40 min 内实现相分离;加入金刚烷胺盐酸盐(AMH)可通过更强的包合作用置换偶氮苯,导致不可逆聚集体形成,在 AMH/ β -CD 摩尔比为 3 时 24 h 内完成破乳^[48-50]。而 PS/SiO₂ 微球或 RDX/PMMA 等共价键合体系因颗粒与聚合物间形成牢固化学连接,传统物理破乳手段失效,需依赖化学降解处理,凸显稳定性与可处理性的设计矛盾^[48-52]。性能上,乳液包覆法法构筑的核壳结构使 H_{50} 增加 24 cm 、爆炸概率降低 58% ^[43],较物理混合安全性显著提升^[19,22]。尽管智能破乳理念为含能材料回收提供思路,但共价体系破乳难题仍需突破。

2.3 原位聚合

原位聚合是一种通过在高能炸药颗粒表面直接引发化学反应以构建功能性包覆层的高效方法。该方法通过精确控制聚合过程,在炸药晶体表面原位形成连续、均匀的包覆层,不仅避免了传统溶剂法可能引发的晶型转变,还显著提高了包覆层的覆盖率和壳层强度^[30-31,53-57]。由于其反应物用量少、包覆效率高,原位聚合已成为提升含能材料安全性能的重要途径。

通过该方法构建的核壳结构在实现优异降感效果的同时,还能优化其综合性能,例如,通过在 HMX 表面原位引入含铅、铜等催化元素的有机盐类包覆层,可实现降感与燃烧催化双功能化。与物理混合方式相比,原位聚合使催化剂与炸药表面接触更紧密、分布更均匀,不仅显著增强了催化效果,还有助于减少粘结剂的用量,有利于保持体系能量水平^[58]。此外, Li 等^[35] 的研究表明,通过调控包覆次数以精确控制催化剂含量,可获得比表面积更大、黏附性更佳,力学性能和稳定性均显著提升的复合微粒。

2.4 有机溶剂包覆法

有机溶剂包覆法是一种基于溶剂挥发诱导成膜原理的包覆技术,其核心过程是通过挥发性溶剂促使聚合物与炸药颗粒之间产生相互吸引,并在表面自组装排列形成连续薄膜。随着溶剂挥发,该薄膜逐渐稳定并牢固附着于晶体表面^[36]。为改善水悬浮法中包覆不均匀的问题,研究者采用有机溶剂包覆技术,在 CL-20、表面活性剂 2-氰基乙基三乙氧基硅烷(SCA2)与微晶蜡之间成功构建了致密薄膜。在该结构中, SCA2 一端的甲基($-\text{CH}_3$)与 CL-20 的硝基($-\text{NO}_2$)形成氢键,其另一端则与微晶蜡的官能团(如氨基 $-\text{CN}$ 或甲基 $-\text{CH}_3$)发生氢键相互作用,从而在 CL-20 与钝感剂之间起到有效的分子桥接作用。与水悬浮法相比,该方法所获得的复合颗粒表面无明显锐角或缺陷,包覆层致密光滑,覆盖率接近 100% ,表现出优良的钝感效果^[46,55]。

2.5 喷雾法

喷雾法主要包括喷雾干燥和静电喷雾,为含能材料的降感设计提供了新范式。喷雾干燥作为一种成熟且可连续化生产的工艺,通过将含能组分的溶液或浆料雾化并在热气流中瞬时干燥,能够制备出团聚少、形貌规整、粒径分布窄的核壳复合含能材料^[10,12,59-61]。该技术可通过精确调控雾化参数、气体温度及流速等条件,实现对颗粒粒度、球形度及壳层致密性的控制^[10,62]。其设计的核壳结构,通常外壳材料具有较高的机械稳定性,能有效缓冲外部机械刺激,避免应力集中于内核敏感材料,从而抑制热点形成^[63-64]。例如, Song 等^[12]采用喷雾干燥制备的 CL-20 与三硝基甲苯(TNT)核壳复合材料(25% TNT),其 H_{50} 较物理混合样品提高了 47.6% ,这归因于 TNT 壳层的能量耗散作用及晶体内部缺陷的减少。Wang 等^[16,65]通过酸介导溶胶-凝胶与喷雾干燥结合将卡拉胶(KC)、壳聚糖(chitosan, CTS)物理交联使不敏感含能材料 3-硝基-1,2,4-三唑-5-酮(NTO)吸附到 HMX 表面,形成的复合材料的机械感度显著改善(撞击感度(IS)值= 15 J ,摩擦感度(FS)值= 260 N),优于纯 HMX ($IS=6 \text{ J}$, $FS=100 \text{ N}$)及物理混合样品,得益于 KC-CTS 交联形成的强黏附与致密包覆层。

静电喷雾作为另一种高效的雾化方法,通过高压电场雾化溶液形成微球复合颗粒,其增大的比表面积和提升的传热效率显著降低了机械感度^[66]。例如,段逸龙等^[67]利用含能粘结剂硝化棉(NC)调节炸药苯并三氧化咪唑(BTF)机械感度,使得爆炸概率从 72% 降

至24%, H_{50} 从23 cm增至68 cm,同时热分解性能同步增强。然而需注意的是,喷雾过程中若参数控制不当,可能导致壳层形成孔洞或裂纹,反而引入热点并提高感度^[41]。因此,系统优化工艺条件对于充分发挥喷雾法在含能材料钝化包覆与性能调控中的潜力至关重要。

2.6 微流控法

微流控(Microfluidics)是通过精确操控微尺度流体形成单分散液滴,为含能材料的高效、低耗包覆提供了新途径。该技术的核心优势在于其优异的可控性与再现性^[68-70]。通过在微流控芯片中精确控制两相流速、界面剪切及传质过程,可实现液滴尺寸、结构和组成的严格调控,从而显著提高包覆均匀性并减少钝感剂用量。在制备HMX/F2604复合颗粒时,利用微流控技术使含炸药的分散相在连续相中受控剪切形成均匀液滴,经溶剂扩散与固化后,形成球形度高、缺陷少的微球,其机械感度得到显著改善^[68]。采用微流控辅助离子交联方法制备壳聚糖(CS)/HMX颗粒,通过精确控制分散相与交联剂(TPP)的相遇和反应过程,形成球形化复合颗粒,有效减少了晶体间尖锐接触点,降低了机械刺激下的热点形成概率^[69-70]。李莹等^[71]在CL-20与2,6-二氨基-3,5-二硝基吡嗪-1-氧化物(LLM-105)复合体系中,通过优化总流速、粘结剂浓度和溶剂与非溶剂比例等微流控工艺参数,成功制备出具有均匀包覆结构的复合粒子,其 H_{50} 从10 cm显著提升至55 cm,表明撞击感度大幅改善。此外,Guo等^[72]将微流控液滴生成与界面聚合相结合,在HMX/F2604微球表面通过多巴胺(DA)氧化自聚合形成聚多巴胺(PDA)壳层,构建出结构致密、性能稳定的核壳炸药微粒。微流控技术以其试剂消耗低、过程可控性强、易于放大等优势,不仅显著提升了含能材料包覆过程的经济性与安全性,还有效优化了产品的形貌、热稳定性和感度性能,为下一代钝感含能材料的可控制备提供了强有力的技术平台^[73]。

综上,各类包覆方法在机理、效果与工艺上各有侧重。水悬浮法工艺简单、成本低且易于规模化,但包覆均匀性有待提高,需通过优化工艺与开发新型表面活性剂来提升包覆质量;乳液悬浮法可通过稳定乳液结构实现含能材料均匀包覆,但其键合体系存在破乳困难、稳定性与可处理性矛盾的问题;原位聚合法能在炸药分子表面形成致密均匀的包覆层,同时避免晶型转变,还可以辅助固定催化剂或功能组分,研究重点应将转向开发更高效的聚合体系及智能包覆层材料;有机溶剂包覆法能通过自组装形成致密光滑的高覆盖率

包覆层,有效解决均匀性问题,研究关键在于深化机理研究并拓展其在更多材料体系的应用;喷雾法可连续制备形貌规整的核壳颗粒,但工艺参数敏感,未来依赖于智能调控工艺参数与成膜机理的深入研究;微流控法具有极高的可控性与再现性,是实现均匀包覆的有力工具,其发展重点在于解决从实验室到工业化放大的技术挑战。

3 包覆材料体系

合适的包覆材料通常具有良好的润滑性能、较低的硬度和较强的柔软性,通过在核心炸药颗粒表面构筑保护层,不仅可屏蔽外部能量输入,还能改善颗粒表面形貌,促进光滑晶体的形成。包覆层能够有效填充含能材料中颗粒表面的缺陷和缝隙,从而提高润滑性能,降低摩擦系数^[66,74-75]。同时,包覆材料可起到键合剂的作用,增强包覆层与核心炸药颗粒界面的结合力,使包覆样品表面更为致密光滑。这不仅有效阻隔了颗粒间的直接摩擦接触,减少了摩擦生热效应及应力集中,也提升了复合材料的整体力学性能与界面结合强度^[5,76-77]。目前,常用的包覆材料包括高分子黏合剂、功能碳材料、蜡类材料、含能材料、盐类及其复合材料体系等。

3.1 高分子黏合剂

利用高分子有机物对高能炸药进行表面包覆,是降低高能炸药机械感度的核心策略。该策略通过在炸药晶体表面构筑一层连续、致密的惰性屏障,有效阻断外界机械刺激如撞击、摩擦产生的热量和冲击向炸药内部传递,从而抑制热点的形成与增长^[3,78]。

3.1.1 聚合物钝感剂

聚合物类钝感剂通过化学交联聚合实现对热点形成的抑制,如含活性羟基的聚合物(如BAMO-THF)与交联剂甲苯二异氰酸酯(TDI)通过异氰酸酯基($-NCO$)与羟基($-OH$)的加成反应生成聚氨酯网络,形成牢固的包覆层^[3,78]。聚丙烯酸甲酯(PMA)包覆HMX可将其摩擦感度值提高至240 N^[40]。此外,通过纤维素纳米晶(CNF)与聚合物复合构建的三维网络凝胶结构^[79],均能增强界面作用和能量吸收能力,显著提升炸药的安全性。与之相辅相成的是表面钝化策略,其侧重于利用含特定官能团(如 $-SH$)的表面活性剂或偶联剂吸附于炸药颗粒的活性位点如缺陷、空位,通过配位等化学作用降低其表面能,从而提升其对外界刺激的稳定性^[80]。例如,界面作用良好的热塑性黏结剂单体

PMMA对炸药进行包覆,可制备出复合含能微球,其 H_{50} 值分别达到67.33 cm和85.34 cm,远高于原料RDX的22.32 cm,显示出聚合物类包覆材料卓越的降感效果^[19]。四氢呋喃聚合物(THP)凭借其强界面结合力和相变吸热特性,可将高氯酸铵(AP)的撞击感度显著降低^[16]。然而,若包覆剂选择不当,其效果可能适得其反。如磷酸二苯异辛酯(DOP)的过度润滑作用反而可能促进热点形成导致感度升高^[81]。

3.1.2 橡胶类黏合剂

橡胶类粘结剂,如氟橡胶F2603,虽兼具热稳定性和力学性能,但在单独包覆高能炸药如HMX时降感效果有限^[1],且用量不当也会导致爆轰性能衰减^[8]。为突破此局限,研究转向开发复合粘结体系,例如将氟橡胶与聚丙烯酸酯橡胶(HyTemp)、热塑性聚氨酯(TPU)等进行复配或改性,可协同增强包覆层的缓冲效能和能量耗散效率,从而有效降低机械感度^[5,82]。例如,该类复合包覆体系可使CL-20的摩擦感度临界载荷从60 N提升至288 N,撞击感度临界能量也从4.2 J提高至7.8 J^[5]。粘结剂与炸药基体的界面相容性对降感效果具有决定性影响,例如以润湿性最佳的顺

丁橡胶(BR)替代氟橡胶包覆耐热炸药三乙烯二胺高氯酸铵复盐(DAP-4)时,因其更优的润湿性使样品 H_{50} 从95.6 cm提升至107.8 cm,摩擦感度爆炸概率由95%降至76%^[41]。

3.1.3 树脂类材料

在各类高分子包覆材料中,树脂类体系以其成膜致密、包覆完整和界面结合牢固而备受关注。例如,脲醛树脂(UF),三聚氰胺-甲醛树脂(MF)及三聚氰胺脲醛树脂(MUF)能在晶体表面形成完整的“核-壳”结构,极大缓冲机械冲击^[19,55,82-86]。HMX@UF的 H_{50} 从27.8 cm大幅提升至96.3 cm^[83],仅用3%的MF树脂包覆使CL-20的特性落高从16.3 cm显著增加到42.8 cm^[55]。对于CL-20/HMX共晶(CH),MF树脂的原位聚合包覆能构建致密外壳,使其 H_{50} 保持在27.1 cm(与HMX相当)的同时,外壳还提供了物理保护,使其在电子束辐照下不易开裂^[84-86]。导电聚合物(如聚吡咯,PPy)的原位包覆不仅能提供物理屏障,其柔韧性和能量耗散特性还进一步增强了降感效果,使CL-20@PPy的 H_{50} 从13 cm提升至44 cm^[24,43]。表1对比了近年来的研究中高分子粘结剂降感效果。可以看出,高分子粘结

表1 几种高分子粘结剂包覆体系降感效果

Table 1 Desensitization effect of several polymer binder coating systems

| experimental materials | | H_{50} / cm | sensitivity | sensitivity reduction effect (raw material sensitivity) |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| core | shell | | | |
| CL-20 ^[55] | 3% MF | 42.8 | | H_{50} +(16.3 cm, 162.6%) |
| RDX ^[19] | PMMA | 67.33 | | H_{50} +(22.32 cm, 201.7%) |
| RDX ^[19] | MUF | 85.34 | | H_{50} +(22.32 cm, 282.4%) |
| CL-20 ^[87] | VitonA | 28.6 | | H_{50} +(15 cm, 90.7%) |
| HMX ^[83] | UF | 96.3 | E_{50} : 18.9 J | H_{50} +(27.8 cm, 246.4%) E_{50} +(5.4 J, 250%) |
| CL-20 ^[83] | HNIW/UF | | E_{50} : 15.2 J | H_{50} +(3.9 J, 289.7%) |
| CL-20 ^[88] | PPy | 44 | $FS(P)$: 84% | H_{50} +(13 cm, 238.5%) $FS(P)$ -(100%, 16%) |
| HMX ^[88] | PPy | 65 | $FS(P)$: 52% | H_{50} +(35 cm, 85.7%) $FS(P)$ -(80%, 35%) |
| CL-20 ^[43] | DAAF | 37 | P : 42% | H_{50} +(13 cm, 184.6%) P -(100%, 58%) |
| AP ^[89] | THP | | IS : 0%-8% | $FS(P)$ -(100%, 92-96%) |
| DAP-4 ^[90] | BR | 107.8 | FS : 76% | H_{50} +(95.6 cm, 12.8%) $FS(P)$ -(96%, 20%) |
| HMX ^[68] | F2604 | | IS : 6 J; FS : 180 N | IS +33.3% FS +12.5% |
| CL-20 ^[91] | Estane5703 | | IS : 6.5 J; FS : 168 N | IS and FS significantly improve |
| HMX ^[92] | PPy | | IS : 27.5 J; FS : 216 N | IS +(7 J, 292.9%) FS +(96 N, 125%) |

剂通过物理隔离与界面填充机制有效提升了炸药的机械安全性,复合粘结体系与精细化界面调控已展现出显著优势。需进一步聚焦于多组分功能协同、界面作用的精细调控,以及智能响应型包覆材料的设计开发,以推动含能材料在更高能量水平与更低感度之间的平衡实现新突破。

3.2 碳材料

在含能材料包覆体系的前沿研究中,碳功能材料以其多层次结构与多功能特性,为高能炸药的安全性提升提供了全新解决方案。石墨烯、碳纳米管(CNTs)、富勒烯及氧化石墨烯(GO)等碳基材料,不仅具备高比表面积、优异的导热性与机械强度,更通过其可调控的表面化学性质,在包覆体系中同时发挥物理隔离、能量耗散与热安定性增强等多重作用^[11,45,68,77,93-95]。石墨烯及其衍生物在此类应用中表现尤为突出,其典型的 sp^2 杂化二维结构与丰富的官能团为构建强界面结合、高致密性的核壳结构奠定了基础。例如,GO及其氨水改性衍生物(NH_2 -GO)可通过水相悬浮或原位还原工艺实现对CL-20和HMX的均匀包覆,在维持能量性能的同时,显著提升其机械感度阈值^[37,86,96-97]。氟化石墨烯(FG)与PDA协同构建的HMX@PDA@FG双壳层结构,结合了FG的层间润滑、热障效应与PDA的黏附缓冲能力,从而在重机械刺激下实现更高效能量耗散^[98]。一维碳材料中多壁碳纳米管(MWCNTs)凭借其高长径比与三维网络成型能力,可在聚合物基体中形成类“钢筋混凝土”的增强结构,显著提升包覆层的抗剪切与抗冲击性能^[25],并且这类材料可通过其大比表面积、高导热性和官能团作用,有效耗散机械刺激能量并阻断热点形成^[45,68,94]。例如,氨水改性氧化石墨烯(NH_2 -GO)包覆HMX后,撞击感度值大于40 J,摩擦感度临界载荷达144 N^[77]。石墨/BR/微晶蜡构建的“海胆”结构包覆CL-20,在能量损失 $\leq 3\%$ 的前提下,可将摩擦与撞击感度爆炸概率分别控制在36%和38%^[44]。富勒烯衍生物可淬灭含能材

料热分解产生的活性自由基,提高热安定性^[93]。通过进一步探索碳材料在动态载荷下的能量再分布机制、发展面向实际应用的绿色规模化包覆工艺,将为下一代低感高能含能材料的实现开辟更广阔的技术路径。

3.3 蜡类材料

包覆材料自身性质及其与含能化合物之间的界面相互作用,对降感效果至关重要。研究表明,与含能材料物理相容性好的包覆层表现出的降感效果更佳^[16,25,81]。这类材料通常具备良好的界面结合能力与相变吸热特性。

石蜡作为一类常用脱敏剂,与多种含能材料具有良好的物理相容性,但在实际应用中存在热稳定性不足的缺陷,受热后易软化甚至液化,导致包覆膜从晶体表面剥离,脱敏效果随之衰减^[25]。为克服上述局限,微晶蜡(MW)被引入作为改进材料,其通过吸热熔融与隔热作用实现更稳定的降感性能^[81]。通过对石蜡进行交联处理,可有效增强其膜层附着力并赋予其非牛顿流体行为,从而提升热稳定性及对晶体表面的黏附依赖性^[25]。引入纳米硅粉(n-Si)或碳功能材料(如纳米石墨烯n-GPNs)作为增强相,可利用n-Si表面硅羟基($-\text{SiOH}$)或碳材料官能团与石蜡形成氢键及“互穿网络”结构,显著增强蜡膜的抗剪切与整体黏附性能^[25,80]。Bao等^[25]的研究表明,添加质量百分比为1.0% n-GPNs可使CL-20的临界摩擦载荷值从60 N提升至360 N以上,撞击感度亦得到显著改善。此外,采用2-氰乙基三乙氧基硅烷(SCA2)等硅烷偶联剂作为表明活性剂,可增强石蜡在含能晶体表面的铺展性与界面结合强度,从而获得更均匀、致密的包覆层^[46,96-98]。在结构增强方面,在蜡基体中引入少量纤维素纳米晶(CNC)可构建类钢筋混凝土的三维网络结构,该结构不仅强化了包覆层与晶体表面的机械互锁,亦能有效阻隔热传递并将机械能转化为内能,从而将摩擦感度值提升至360 N以上,并显著改善撞击感度^[25]。表2对比了蜡类及其复合体系的降感效果。该

表2 几种典型蜡类材料包覆体系的降感效果

Table 2 Desensitization effect of several typical wax coating systems

| experimental materials | | H_{50} / cm | sensitivity | sensitivity reduction effect (raw material sensitivity) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|
| core | shell | | | |
| CL-20 ^[99] | Hydrophobic wax | 20.3 | $FS(P)$: 40% | $FS(P)$ +60% |
| CL-20 ^[100] | Wax/TNT/NC | | IS : 7.5 J | IS +150% |
| CL-20 ^[46] | Paraffin (water suspension) | | FS : 252 N | FS +162.5% |
| CL-20 ^[46] | Paraffin (phase separation) | 60 | FS : 360 N | FS +275% |
| CL-20 ^[25] | CNC/Wax | | FS : >360 N; IS : 10.4 J | IS +(6.2J, 67.7%) |

类材料通过材料功能化与结构设计实现了从单一降感到多功能协同的升级。蜡类包覆体系仍面临高温适应性、长期稳定性及工艺可控性等挑战,进一步发展具有智能响应特性的复合蜡材料、深化多相界面作用机理研究,将为推进绿色、连续化包覆工艺的工程应用提供坚实支撑。

3.4 含能材料

以含能材料作为包覆层可以在尽量少损耗能量的前提下,通过物理隔绝与能量缓冲作用,有效阻隔外部机械刺激向核层的传递,并通过界面能量耗散降低热点形成概率^[22,77,92]。被广泛应用于构建高安全性的核壳复合含能材料,单质钝感含能材料 TATB 及不敏感含能材料 1,1-二氨基-2,2-二硝基乙烯(FOX-7)、2,6-二氨基-3,5-二硝基吡嗪-1-氧化物(LLM-105)以及 TKX-50 等^[77,101]。例如,纳米 TATB 包覆于 HMX、CL-20 或季戊四醇四硝酸酯(PETN)表面可显著提高撞击感度特性落高并大幅降低摩擦感度爆炸概率^[101-102];FOX-7 包覆 HMX 亦能同步提升热稳定性与机械安全性^[103];而 LLM-105 对 CL-20 的包覆表现出最优的降感效果,撞击感度降幅达 52%^[77]。

在包覆体系设计中,含能粘结剂如硝化纤维素(NC)、聚叠氮缩水甘油醚(GAP)及其衍生物如缩水甘油硝酸酯聚合物(GNP)也被引入以增强界面结合强度和包覆层韧性^[27,36,58]。例如,HMX@GNP 核壳结构因强界面相互作用实现 H_{50} 显著提升^[58];热塑性聚氨酯(Estane5703)与 NTO 包覆的 CL-20/NTO/Estane5703

复合微球通过喷雾干燥制备,其 H_{50} 由 16.1 cm 提高至 66.3 cm^[41];NC 包覆 3,4-二硝基呋喃基氧化呋喃(DNTF)可将摩擦感度从 100% 降至 28%^[27]。研究还表明,叠氮聚合物/NC 复合包覆层可协同降低 RDX 的机械感度^[36]。包覆效果不仅取决于材料选择,亦与工艺方法密切相关。通过水悬浮法^[101]、喷雾干燥^[1,28,41]、Pickering 乳液法^[19,43]等工艺可实现包覆层的均匀致密沉积,其中参数如加料速率、溶剂比例、粘结剂类型等对包覆完整性与颗粒均一性具有重要影响^[7,10,12,39,80,104-105]。

尽管以含能材料为包覆层在提升安全性方面取得显著进展,其进一步发展仍面临多项挑战,包括包覆层与芯材界面能量耗散机制尚不明确、超薄均匀强韧包覆层的可制备难度大、规模化生产的工艺稳定性与成本控制问题等^[40,61,77]。此外,通过表 3 的对比发现,不同钝感炸药与基体炸药的最优适配规律仍需系统研究,如 LLM-105、3,3'-二氨基-4,4'-氧化偶氮呋喃(DAAF)等新型材料显示出优越潜力但机理尚未透彻^[19,22]。创新方法如 Pickering 乳液虽在实验室尺度效果显著(如 H_{50} 提升 24 cm),但放大过程中存在乳液稳定性、溶剂回收及连续化生产等工程化难题^[22,77]。需聚焦于界面物理化学机制的深入揭示、高精度包覆工艺的开发、材料本征性能与适配性关系的阐明,以及推动新技术的实用化转型,以期实现兼具低感度、高稳定性和高能量输出的下一代复合含能材料^[7,10,22,51,62,77,92,102-105]。

表 3 几种典型含能材料包覆体系的降感效果

Table 3 Sensory degradation effect of several typical energetic material coating systems

| experimental materials | | H_{50} / cm | sensitivity | sensitivity reduction effect (raw material sensitivity) |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| core | shell | | | |
| HMX ^[102] | 15%TATB/Estane | >112 | FS: 0 | FS-100% |
| HMX ^[105] | 50% TEX | | IS: 52%; FS: 32% | IS-48%; FS(P)-68% |
| AP ^[7] | Nano-TATB | 43.5 | FS(P): 0 | H_{50} significantly improved; FS(P)-100% |
| HMX ^[102] | 15 wt% TATB | 53.2 | FS(P): 0 | H_{50} -264.4%; Friction sensitivity reduced from 100% to 0% |
| CL-20 ^[102] | TATB/F2603 | 28.8 | FS(P): 20% | H_{50} +111.8%; FS(P)-80% |
| CL-20 ^[12] | 55% TNT | 69.2 | | H_{50} +25.9 cm |
| HMX ^[103] | FOX-7 | 76 | | H_{50} +(20-30 cm) |
| CL-20 ^[41] | 5%Estane5703/NTO | 66.3 | FS(P): 43% | H_{50} +(16.1 cm, 311.8%); FS(P)-57% |
| HMX ^[62] | 25%NTO | | IS: 20 J; FS: 180 N | IS+(6 J, 233.3%); FS+(112 N, 60.7%) |
| HMX ^[57] | GNP | 53.4 | P: 42% | H_{50} significantly increased; Probabili of friction explosion markedly reduced |
| HMX ^[39] | 7.5% TNT | | IS: 14.2 J | IS+(6.4 J, 121.9%) |
| RDX ^[39] | 7.5% TNT | | IS: 19.6 J | IS+(7.4 J, 164.9%) |
| HMX ^[1] | FOX-7 | | IS: 10 J; FS: 216 N | IS+150%, FS+80% |

3.5 盐类材料

盐类包覆是提升含能材料安全性的有效策略之一,其核心在于通过金属离子盐与粘结剂的协同作用,在炸药晶体表面构建牢固的隔离层,以缓冲机械刺激并抑制热点形成。但受限于自身形貌,其与含能分子界面结合力通常较弱。增强包覆层与炸药基体的结合力,金属-酚醛网络(Metal-Phenolic Networks,MPNs)原位自组装技术被广泛应用。该策略利用多酚化合物(如单宁酸TA)与金属离子(如 Pb^{2+} 、 Cu^{2+})在炸药表面快速配位形成致密网络膜。TA-Pb/Cu膜中大量未反应酚羟基可与HMX的硝基形成强氢键,从而实现紧密包覆^[29]。类似地,2,4-二羟基苯甲酸(DHBA)或NTO与铅原位反应包覆经粗化处理的HMX,制备HMX@DHBA-Pb和HMX@NTO-Pb复合材料,使其撞击感度爆炸概率从100%分别降至60%和72%^[106]。该

技术也适用于RDX,TA-Pb/Cu壳层如同“装甲”保护内核,使RDX微胶囊撞击感度爆炸概率从84%降至48%,摩擦感度爆炸概率从72%降至40%,同时铅、铜组分可催化RDX分解与燃烧,亦可应用于改善推进剂性能^[107]。

通过表4中三种盐类包覆体系的对比可以发现,盐类包覆效果很大程度上取决于炸药表面特性与包覆材料的界面匹配性。对于表面光滑、缺乏活性位点的晶体(如部分HMX晶型),常需预先进行粗化处理以增加比表面积和吸附位点^[29,106-108]。包覆层功能不仅限于物理隔离,某些盐类(如有机铅盐、铜盐)还兼具催化燃烧功能,可同步增强含能材料的燃烧性能^[107]。当前研究仍面临包覆均匀性控制、界面作用机制深入解析及工艺放大等挑战,未来发展需致力于设计新型高相容性盐-粘结剂体系,并优化原位聚合工艺,以实现包覆层力学强度、钝感效果与能量性能的均衡。

表4 盐类包覆体系的降感效果

Table 4 Sensitivity reduction effect of salt-coated systems

| experimental materials | | sensitivity | sensitivity reduction effect (raw material sensitivity) |
|------------------------|----------|------------------|---|
| core | shell | | |
| HMX ^[35] | DHBA-Pb | IS: 60%; FS: 72% | IS-(100%, 40%); FS-(100%, 28%) |
| HMX ^[35] | NTO-Pb | IS: 72%; FS: 76% | IS-(100%, 28%); FS-(100%, 24%) |
| RDX ^[70] | TA-Pb/Cu | IS: 48%; FS: 40% | IS-(84%, 36%); FS-(72%, 32%) |

3.6 仿生材料

受生物体结构启发,仿生材料通过模拟生物体的粘附、疏水、缓冲及热管理等特性,在炸药晶体表面构建功能性包覆层,以抑制机械刺激下热点的形成与积累,从而显著降低感度^[2,109-110]。模仿贻贝粘附蛋白的特性,利用聚多巴胺(PDA)的强粘附性,在弱碱性缓冲液中通过氧化自聚在RDX、HMX或CL-20等晶体表面形成致密且粘附性极强的包覆层^[25-26,28,99,111]。该包覆层不仅能有效缓冲机械冲击,其表面丰富的活性基团还为进一步功能化提供了平台^[72,112]。例如,通过 π - π 共轭和氢键作用,可在PDA层自组装氧化石墨烯(GO),构建出CL-20@PDA@GO等多重核壳结构^[2,112-113]。PDA包覆还能延缓HMX的晶型转变并推迟热分解,大幅增强热稳定性^[72]。PDA也被用于包覆共晶炸药(如CL-20/MTNP)并配中性键合剂(NBA),在提高界面粘结强度和力学性能的同时维持低感度^[32]。此外,将PDA引入硝胺发射药中包覆HMX,还能显著改善基质在不同温度下的力学性能^[17]。值得注意的是,通过加入氧化剂可大幅加速多巴胺聚合,实现5 min内完成对HMX的快速包覆^[90]。从测试数据

上看,PDA包覆能使HMX、CL-20和RDX等炸药 H_{50} 从12.5~31.1 cm的初始范围,最高提升至45.5 cm。摩擦感度的爆炸概率也从100%一度降至36%,实现了安全性与力学性能的协同优化^[17,32,38,109,112-114]。受北极熊毛皮中空结构启发,将中空纳米纤维嵌入蜡基脱敏剂中包覆CL-20,利用其优异的隔热和结构增强效应,防止包覆层受热流动,结果表明撞击感度值从3.6 J升至14.6 J,摩擦感度值从60 N升至288 N^[5]。基于荷叶超疏水现象,采用硬脂酸铜包覆HMX,不仅通过吸热熔降低感度,还赋予了复合材料优异的疏水性和与粘结剂的相容性, H_{50} 从16.5 cm升至33.7 cm^[71]。此外,天然多酚类化合物如单宁酸(TA)和茶多酚(TP)因具有类似PDA的粘附特性且反应条件更温和而受到关注^[45,110,114-116]。它们既可单独使用(如CL-20@TA)实现显著降感^[115,117],也可作为“桥梁分子”强化无机物(如 TiO_2)与炸药的界面,构建出CL-20@TP- TiO_2 等有机-无机杂化核壳结构,使 H_{50} 获得数倍提^[78,118]。TA与 Fe^{3+} 配位形成的涂层也可通过重复包覆精确控制厚度,有效降低HMX感度, H_{50} 降低至33.4 cm以下^[119]。类似结构的还有导电聚合物如

聚苯胺(PANI)形成包覆层的同时发挥缓冲隔离和静电泄放功能,有效降低摩擦与撞击感度^[15,34,45,120]。

仿生材料包覆技术还扩展到先进的制备工艺和新型复合材料。受蟾蜍卵带形态启发,采用微流控技术可精确调控过饱和度,制备出形貌规整、包覆均匀的HMX@PDA等微囊复合粒子^[38,57]。GAP/F2604包覆HMX蟾蜍启发,利用微流控原理制备球形包覆颗粒,获得撞击感度值30 J、摩擦感度值176 N的优异降感效果^[57]。利用溶菌酶(Lysozyme)在水相中经三(2-羧乙基)膦(TCEP)还原诱导发生相变的特性,可实现对HMX的快速、可控包覆,利用溶菌酶相变进行包覆,然而加热后样品的感度转而升高,为表面改性提供了新途径^[121]。通过水悬浮造粒与仿生涂层相结合如用聚乙烯亚胺(PEI)和邻苯三酚(PG)在HMX/F2602上交联聚合,可形成覆盖率极高的微胶囊结构,大幅减少表面缺陷,增强能量耗散能力形成微胶囊结构,撞击起爆能显著增加,摩擦阈值升至218 N,归因于F2602的粘弹缓冲和PG-PEI涂层对表面缺陷的修复^[122]。表5对

比了不同的仿生包覆策略,这些多样化的方法共同证明了仿生材料在含能材料钝感化应用中的巨大潜力和工程价值。

3.7 复合材料

在含能材料降感体系中,复合材料包覆体系凭借其多组分协同增效作用,展现出显著的包覆效果与综合性能。该体系以高性能粘结剂为结构骨架,以功能化添加剂为增强介质,通过多级界面构建与精细结构设计实现降感性能的跨越式提升^[123-124]。

氟橡胶(F2603)与热塑性聚氨酯(TPU)等作为基体材料提供必要的力学支撑与缓冲性能,而其与石蜡类物质的复配则进一步增强了包覆层的完整性与界面润滑性^[1,5,15,41]。针对传统石蜡热稳定性不足的缺陷,通过交联改性及纳米硅粉等增强相的引入,成功构建了具有三维网络结构的复合蜡体系,使CL-20的临界摩擦载荷从60 N大幅提升至360 N以上,显著改善了包覆层的附着性^[25]。碳功能材料的整合更进一步拓展了包覆体系的功能维度,凭借其独特的导热、滑移缓

表5 仿生材料包覆体系的降感效果

Table 5 Sensitivity-reducing effect of biomimetic material coating systems

| experimental materials | | H_{50} / cm | sensitivity | sensitivity reduction effect (raw material sensitivity) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| core | shell | | | |
| HMX ^[120] | PANI (APTES pretreatment) | 81.5 | FS: 51% | H_{50} significantly increased; Probability of friction explosion markedly reduced |
| CL-20 ^[109] | PDA | 27.6 | | H_{50} +(17.2 cm, 60.5%) |
| CL-20 ^[109] | PDA/CuO | 33.7 | | H_{50} +(17.2 cm, 95.9%) |
| CL-20 ^[112] | PDA/rGO | 47.3 | | H_{50} +(12.5 cm, 278.4%) |
| HMX ^[33] | PDA | 64 | FS: 40% | H_{50} significantly reduced |
| HMX ^[119] | TA-Fe | <33.4 | | H_{50} significantly reduced |
| HMX ^[35] | CS (Copper stearate) | 33.7 | | H_{50} +(16.5 cm, 104.2%) |
| CL-20 ^[32] | MTNP/PDA/NBA | 22.5±2.5 | FS: 4.5±0.5 J | FS significantly improved |
| RDX ^[28] | CNFs/PDA | 45.5 | | H_{50} +(31.1 cm, 46.3%) |
| HMX ^[38] | PDA | | FS(P): 36%; IS(P): 56% | FS+52%; IS-28% |
| HMX ^[68] | F2604/CNFs | | IS: 8.5 J; FS: 240 N | FS+50%; IS+88.9% |
| CL-20 ^[116] | TA-TiO ₂ | 70 | | H_{50} +(15 cm, 366.7%) |
| CL-20 ^[118] | TP-TiO ₂ | 65 | | H_{50} +(15 cm, 430%) |
| CL-20 ^[118] | DA-TiO ₂ | 60 | | H_{50} +(15 cm, 400%) |
| CL-20 ^[114] | 10%TATB/PDA | | IS: 16 J; FS(P): 80% | IS+(2.7 J, 500%) FS(P)-(100%, 20%) |
| CL-20 ^[45] | TP/MW | | IS: 8.97 J; FS: 336 N | Sensitivity has been significantly enhanced, approaching the level of LLM-105 |
| HMX ^[57] | GAP/F2604 | | IS: 30 J; FS: 176 N | IS and FS has been significantly |
| CL-20 ^[5] | MW/MNCNTS | | IS: 14.6 J; FS: 288 N | IS+(3.6 J, 305.6%); FS+(60N, 380%) |
| HMX ^[122] | F2602/PG-PEI | | IS: 32.5 J; FS: 218 N | IS and FS has been significantly enhanced |
| CL-20 ^[111] | PANI | 21 | FS(P): 70% | FS(P)+(100%, 30%) |
| HMX ^[70] | CS | | IS: 10 J; FS: 216 N | IS+150%; FS+71.4% |

冲与表面官能团效应,实现了从物理隔离到化学安定化的二维结构防护机制,如氨水改性氧化石墨烯($\text{NH}_2\text{-GO}$)包覆 HMX 可使摩擦感度的临界载荷达到 144 N ^[45,68,77]。使用不敏感含能材料 TKX-50 包覆时,因其晶体形貌差与常规粘结剂界面作用弱,导致其应用受限^[31]。为解决此问题,可引入羧甲基乙酸丁酸纤维素酯(CMCAB)作为内层粘结剂,其电子给体基团与 TKX-50 表面阳离子位点具有强相互作用,再辅以乙酸丁酸纤维素(CAB)为外层,形成 TKX-50/HMX@CMCAB@CAB 的双层包覆结构,使摩擦感度爆炸概率降至 40% 以下,有效改善了混合炸药的成型与降感效果^[31]。

在复合结构创新方面,聚多巴胺(PDA)作为高效中介层被广泛应用于界面强化设计中。通过原位聚合与水悬浮法联用策略,在纳米 CL-20 表面构建 PDA/TPU 双重包覆结构,充分利用 PDA 的刚性抗剪切性与 TPU 的韧性缓冲特性,使撞击感度值与摩擦感度值分别提升至 6.5 J 和 168 N ^[90]。以茶多酚(TP)为粘附层构筑的“2D”包覆结构,在质量百分比为仅 2% 包覆量下即实现 336 N 摩擦感度值与 8.97 J 撞击感度值的优异性能^[45]。氧化石墨烯(GO)与石墨相氮化碳($\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$)的协同包覆体系则通过复合润滑与能量耗散机制,使 HMX 的撞击感度值提升至 21 J ,摩擦感度阈值达 216 N ^[37]。此外,基于 TATB 的类石墨层状结构与氟橡胶 VitonA 通过喷雾干燥构建的 CL-20 复合微球,使 H_{50} 从 15 cm 显著提升至 83.6 cm ,且摩擦感度随 TATB 含量增加呈规律性下降^[87]。与其相似结构的六方氮化硼纳米片(HBNNs),与乙烯-醋酸

乙烯共聚物(EVA)协同包覆 HMX 时,可有效阻隔热冲击并提升包覆层完整性,使 H_{50} 提升至 65.3 cm ^[56]。此外,利用水悬浮法制备 HMX 基高聚物粘结炸药(Polymer Bonded Explosive, PBX)(如 HMX/F2602),再通过原位聚合在表面构筑聚苯胺(PANI)壳层,可有效减少晶体裸露和表面缺陷,显著提高撞击与摩擦感度阈值^[125]。利用微纳层状含能配位聚合物(如 $\text{Cu}(\text{ANQ})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$)在 CL-20/TA 表面水热合成,可在降感 58% 的同时保持能量水平^[126]。表 6 对比了不同的复合材料包覆体系,这些多维复合策略和精细结构设计,充分证明了二维材料在含能材料钝感化中的应用潜力,并通过界面工程与结构优化为实现高安全、高能量输出提供了有效途径^[127-132]。

综上所述,主流的包覆材料体系包括高分子黏合剂、碳材料、蜡类、含能材料、盐类、仿生材料和复合材料体系,如图 2 所示^[1,15,22,41]。其中高分子黏合剂包覆体系:如氟橡胶与聚氨酯复配,通过聚合物长链的填充与缓冲作用吸收机械能,也提升了包覆层韧性。未来研究中需开发智能响应材料以更主动地耗散能量。

碳材料包覆体系:以石墨烯为代表,其层间相对滑动能有效降低摩擦力,且高导热性可快速分散热量,实现能量吸收与隔绝。充分发挥碳材料的多功能特性,未来需着眼于开发规模化包覆工艺。

蜡类材料包覆体系:依靠石蜡等材料的相变吸收热量,并通过其流变性填充颗粒间隙实现缓冲。引入纳米纤维等材料构建三维网络以增强附着力,是改善其热稳定性的有效方向。

含能材料包覆体系:利用 TATB 等含能材料的稳

表 6 复合包覆体系降感效果

Table 6 Sensitivity reduction effect of composite coating systems

| experimental materials | | H_{50} / cm | sensitivity | sensitivity reduction effect (Raw material sensitivity) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| core | shell | | | |
| CL-20 ^[87] | TATB/VitonA (low content) | 50.2 | | H_{50} has significantly improved over CL-20/TATB |
| CL-20 ^[87] | TATB/VitonA (high content) | 83.6 | | $H_{50}+$ (15 cm, 457.3%) |
| HMX ^[18] | rGO/ $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ | | IS: 21 J, FS: 216 N | IS+(3.6 J, 483.3%) |
| CL-20 ^[95] | PDA/GO | 47.3 | FS(P): 40% | $H_{50}+$ (12.5 cm, 278.4%), FS(P)-(100%, 60%) |
| CL-20 ^[95] | PDA | 40.2 | FS(P): 68% | $H_{50}+$ (12.5 cm, 221.6%), FS(P)-(100%, 32%) |
| HMX ^[127] | Ammonia-modified GO | | IS: > 40 J | IS has been significantly increased |
| CL-20 ^[8] | Paraffin/F2311 | | FS: 60%; IS: 68% | FS(P)-40%, IS(P)-32%. |
| BTF ^[66] | Paraffin Wax/Acrylate/Fluorocarbon | | P: 4% | IS(P)-89.7% |
| CL-20 ^[122] | HyTemp/TPU/Microcrystalline Wax | | IS: 7.8 J, FS: 288 N | IS+85.7%, FS+380% |
| HMX ^[125] | F2602/PANI | | IS: 22.5 J, FS: 48 N | IS and FS has been increased |
| RDX ^[76] | PDA/ TiO_2 | | IS: 28.2 J | IS+188.0% |
| HMX ^[98] | PDA/FG | | IS: 28 J, FS: 160 N | IS+(7J, 300%), FS+(108 N, 48%) |

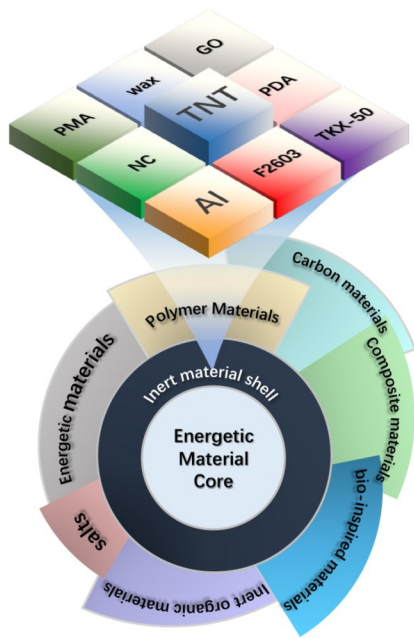


图2 含能分子壳-核结构包覆材料体系^[1,15,22,41]

Fig.2 Energetic molecular shell-nucleus structure cladding material system^[1,15,22,41]

定性,在高感度含能材料表面构建能量吸收与物理隔绝层,核心挑战在于制备超薄均匀包覆层,以及解析与调控界面耗散机制。

盐类包覆体系:盐类通过金属-酚醛网络等技术形成致密薄膜壳层,填充晶体表面缺陷并吸收部分能量。未来需设计新型高相容性的盐-粘结剂体系,以优化体系综合性能。

仿生材料包覆体系:如聚多巴胺(PDA)模仿天然粘附机制,能强力填充并覆盖晶体表面缺陷,为构建复杂核壳结构提供了理想架构,实现精确的包覆形态调控是未来趋势。

复合材料包覆体系:通过多组分设计,协同发挥填充缓冲、能量吸收与润滑作用,未来需努力通过多尺度精准设计,破解规模化制备难题。

4 结论与展望

表面包覆降感是当前提升含能材料安全性最为直接有效的策略。本文系统综述了其降感机制、制备方法与材料体系研究进展,明确指出该技术的核心在于构建连续、致密且界面结合牢固的功能性壳层,通过物理隔离、能量吸收与润滑等多维度协同作用,有效阻隔外界刺激、抑制热点形成与传播,从而显著降低材料的机械感度。包覆效果根本上取决于包覆层与含能晶体界面的结合强度、包覆层的完整性及高感度含能材料

自身性质。从传统的水悬浮法到前沿的微流控技术,包覆工艺的创新为制备结构规整、性能优异的核壳复合含能材料提供了多样化的实现路径。与此同时,高分子、碳材料、含能材料、盐类、仿生材料及复合材料等包覆体系的蓬勃发展,在显著降低机械感度的同时,为兼顾能量水平与综合性能提供了广阔的设计空间。

面向下一代高安全、高能输出含能材料的迫切需求,包覆降感技术的研究仍面临诸多挑战与机遇,未来工作应聚焦于以下方面:

(1)深化降感机理与创新包覆设计:未来研究需超越单一的物理隔离认知,深入揭示多种降感机制在动态载荷下的非线性和协同规律。在此基础上,致力于设计具有梯度、多层或各向异性结构的智能包覆层,使其能对外界刺激(如特定应力、温度)产生主动响应,实现更高效的能量管理,提升材料在复杂环境下的自适应安全性。实验数据表明,包覆层的完整性与界面结合强度直接决定了降感能力。例如,聚多巴胺(PDA)包覆HMX后,其 H_{50} 从原始的约12.5 cm提升至64 cm(提升412%),摩擦爆炸概率由100%降至40%;CL-20经TP-TiO₂仿生材料包覆后, H_{50} 可达65 cm(提升333%),显示出界面修饰对性能的巨大提升潜力。包覆的效能根植于界面,未来研究要从分子/纳米尺度揭示界面氢键、 π - π 堆积、离子键等作用在刺激条件下的演化与失效机理,为高性能降感剂设计与含能材料表面修饰降感策略的制定提供理论基础。

(2)推动工艺创新与实现过程精准控制:微流控、静电喷雾等新技术为实现包覆过程的精准控制带来了曙光。传统水悬浮法虽成本低但易出现包覆不均、裂纹等问题;而微流控、喷雾干燥等新技术可实现核壳结构的高度规整化。例如,采用微流控法制备的CL-20/LLM-105复合粒子, H_{50} 从10 cm提升至55 cm(提升450%);喷雾干燥制备的CL-20/TNT核壳结构, H_{50} 较物理混合样品提高47.6%,且粒径分布窄、球形度高。未来的核心任务在于解决这些工艺从实验室走向规模化放大过程中的关键科学问题与工程难题,如单分散液滴的批量稳定性、壳层缺陷的主动抑制、溶剂的绿色高效回收等。未来应推动高通量实验与人工智能、机器学习相结合,构建工艺参数的数字化智能调控与反馈系统,是实现含能材料核壳结构可控制备与产品质量一致性的必由路径。

(3)新材料体系的创制与功能集成:在追求低感度的同时,包覆材料正朝着功能集成化方向发展。单一组分包覆已难以满足高安全、高能量、良好力学性能

的综合需求。复合体系通过多机制协同显著提升综合性能:PDA/FG双壳层包覆HMX,撞击感度临界能量值由7 J升至28 J(提升300%);HyTemp/TPU/微晶蜡复合包覆CL-20,摩擦临界载荷值从60 N提升至288 N(提升380%),撞击感度能量值由4.2 J增至7.8 J(提升85.7%);石墨/BR/蜡“海胆”结构包覆CL-20,在能量损失 $\leq 3\%$ 前提下,摩擦与撞击爆炸概率分别控制在36%和38%。未来应着力开发集降感、催化、增韧、疏水等功能于一体的新型复合包覆体系。例如,探索低维纳米材料与聚合物的协同增强效应,继续挖掘仿生材料在界面粘附与功能化方面的巨大潜力,并着力构建从分子动力学到宏观连续介质的跨尺度计算模型,深度融合原位、实时表征技术,动态模拟并直观验证包覆材料在服役条件下的失效过程与降感行为。最终目标是建立“组成-结构-界面-性能”全链条的数字孪生与性能预测平台,实现新型核壳含能材料的理性设计与性能预测,达到感度/能量/力学等性能的多目标协同优化。

综上所述,含能材料包覆降感技术已步入一个由机制创新、材料创新和工艺精进共同驱动的新阶段。通过多学科深度交叉与前沿技术的融合,必将推动该领域从“经验试错”向“精准设计”的范式转变,为最终研制兼具高安全与高效能量输出的先进含能系统奠定坚实的科学与技术基础。

参考文献:

- [1] WU Wen-yu, LIU Wen-jie, FU Xiao-juan, et al. Construction of HMX/FOX-7 composite microspheres with controlled microstructures using continuous self-assembly spray drying: To improve safety and combustion performance[J]. *Materials Chemistry and Physics*, 2025, 339: 130795-130810.
- [2] ATAMANOV Meiram, Lü Jie-yao, CHEN Shu-wen, et al. Preparation of CNTs coated with polydopamine-Ni complexes and their catalytic effects on the decomposition of CL-20[J]. *ACS Omega*, 2021, 6(35): 22866-22875.
- [3] 王元元, 刘玉存, 王建华, 等. 降感RDX的制备及晶形控制[J]. *火炸药学报*, 2009, 32(2): 44-47.
WANG Yuan-yuan, LIU Yu-cun, WANG Jian-hua, et al. Preparation and crystal form control of desensitized RDX[J]. *Journal of Explosives and Propellants*, 2009, 32(2): 44-47.
- [4] LI Hao-jie, TONG Wen-chao, YAN Zhen-zhan, et al. Enhanced thermal decomposition and safety of spherical CL-20@MOF-199 composites via micro-nanostructured self-assembly regulation[J]. *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces*, 2023, 15(35): 41850-41860.
- [5] PENG Bao, BIAN Wen-xiang, HE Gui-biao, et al. Directional design of interface and thermal performance for CL-20 using hollow fiber embed in desensitizer membranes[J]. *Chemical Physics Letters*, 2025, 858: 141747-141758.
- [6] 汪惠英. 硝仿肼的降感技术研究及硝仿新合成方法的探索[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2014.
WANG Hui-ying. Research on desensitization technology of hydrazinium nitroformate and exploration of new synthetic methods for nitroform[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2014.
- [7] 张哲, 雷红兵, 郝嘎子, 等. TATB对AP的包覆降感[J]. *火炸药学报*, 2019, 42(3): 284-288.
ZHANG Zhe, LEI Hong-bing, HAO Ga-zi, et al. TATB reduces the sensitivity of AP coating[J]. *Journal of Fireworks and Explosives*, 2019, 42(3): 284-288.
- [8] WANG Wei, SHI Li-ping, WU Cheng-Cheng, et al. Study on ϵ -CL-20 coated with a wax/F2311 double-layer composite structure[J]. *Coatings*, 2022, 12(4): 464-474.
- [9] ZHU Chang-lin, QIN Yang, LIU Kai-wei, et al. Ignition and combustion performance of B@HMX composite microunit prepared by recrystallization of solvent evaporation[J]. *Acs Omega*, 2024, 9: 47719-47728.
- [10] WANG Hao-ran, HAO Yi-bo, SU Lei, et al. Research on the control and performance of integrated self-assembled micro-scale structure of NC-Coated CL-20[J]. *Processes*, 2024, 12(4): 675-686.
- [11] LI Rui-xiao, PANG Wei-qiang, ZHANG Yang, et al. Mechanical sensitivity improvement of CL-20 by using crystal passivation: A brief review[J]. *ACS Omega*, 2025, 10(26): 27659-27672.
- [12] SONG Chang-gui, LI Xiao-dong, YANG Yue, et al. Formation and characterization of core-shell CL-20/TNT composite prepared by spray-drying technique[J]. *Defence Technology*, 2021, 17(6): 1936-1943.
- [13] WANG Xiao, LI Hui, YANG Yan-jing, et al. Surface-hydrophobic Al@COFs core-shell structured composites: A class of efficient high-energy fuels[J]. *Fuel*, 2024, 371: 131943.
- [14] 成雅芝, 任慧, 常世隆. 2405活性可反应亚微米壳包覆CL-20及其性能表征[J]. *火炸药学报*, 2024, 47(5): 422-429.
CHENG Ya-zhi, REN Hui, CHANG Shi-long. Study on 2405 active reactive submicron shell coated CL-20 and its performance characterization[J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives & Propellants*, 2024, 47(5): 422-429.
- [15] JIA Kang-hui, WU Peng-fei, QIN Wu-li, et al. Preparation of HMX@NPBAs microparticles by coating process with improved mechanical properties, thermal stability, and safety performance[J]. *Canadian Journal of Chemistry*, 2023, 101(12): 922-932.
- [16] WANG Zhi-qiang, ZHOU Xu, MA Tian, et al. Biological interface engineering of HMX/KC-CTS/NTO core-shell composites: ternary synergistic optimization of mechanical sensitivity, thermal stability and energy release efficiency[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2025, 704(30): 163450.
- [17] WU Yun-yang, CHEN Ling, WANG Shou-yu, et al. Improving mechanical strength of nitramine gun propellants by constructing bio-inspired polydopamine-modified HMX composites and tuning thermal and combustion properties[J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2025, 725: 137665.
- [18] WANG Xi-jin, LIU Zhi-tao, FU You, et al. Bio-inspired synthesis of RDX@polydopamine@TiO₂ double layer core-shell energetic composites with reduced impact and electrostatic discharge sensitivities[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2021, 567: 150729-150739.
- [19] 贾新磊. 乳液聚合法制备硝胺类复合含能微球及性能研究[D]. 太原: 中北大学, 2019.

- JIA Xin-lei. Preparation and properties of nitramine composite energetic microspheres by lotion polymerization[D]. Taiyuan: North University of China, 2019.
- [20] LV Jing, WU Qiong, ZHOU Zhi-peng, et al. Bionic functional layer strategy to construct synergistic effect-based high-safety CL-20@PDA@GO core-shell-shell structural composites [J]. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2022, 924: 166494–166501.
- [21] 黄亚飞, 邓小良, 柏劲松. 炸药晶粒包覆结构对PBX动态损伤影响的近场动力学模拟[J]. 含能材料, 2023, 31(2): 160–169. HUANG Ya-fei, DENG Xiao-liang, BAI Jing-song. Dynamic damage response of PBX with different coating structures via peridynamic simulation[J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2023, 31(2): 160–169.
- [22] SONG Yu-lan, HUANG Qi, JIN Bo, et al. Electrostatic self-assembly desensitization of CL-20 by enhanced interface interaction[J]. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2022, 900: 163504–163512.
- [23] 史喆, 赵媛媛, 马志伟, 等. 核壳结构 nAl@Cu(BTC)/Fe(BTC) 纳米铝热剂的制备及燃烧性能[J]. 含能材料, 2024, 32(5): 465–474. SHI Zhe, ZHAO Yuan-yuan, MA Zhi-wei, et al. Preparation and combustion performances of core-shell structured Al@Cu (BTC)/Fe(BTC) nano-thermite[J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2024, 32(5): 465–474.
- [24] 牛昶尧. 粘结剂对 HMX 基 PBX 的性能影响研究[D]. 太原: 中北大学, 2022. NIU Chang-yao. Effect of binder on properties of HMX-based PBX[D]. Taiyuan: North University of China, 2022.
- [25] BAO Peng, JIANG Su, CHEN Yang, et al. Design a cross-linked film based on cellulose nanocrystals doping for enhancing the interfacial performance and desensitization of CL-20[J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2024, 694: 134212–134217.
- [26] 杨学林, 曾诚成, 巩飞艳, 等. 聚多胺改性的 CL-20 和 FOX-7 炸药力学性能及热稳定性[J]. 含能材料, 2021, 29(11): 1049–1060. YANG Xue-lin, ZENG Cheng-cheng, GONG Fei-yan, et al. Mechanical properties and thermal stabilities of CL-20 and FOX-7 explosives modified by polydopamine[J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2021, 29(11): 1049–1060.
- [27] YUAN Jun-ming, QIN Yue, LIU Yan, et al. Friction sensitivity test experiment and desensitization mechanism of nitrocellulose-coated DNTF explosive crystals [J]. *Coatings*, 2023, 13(10): 1721–1738.
- [28] CHEN Ling, MENG De-rong, ZHANG Jian-wei, et al. Bio-inspired designing strategy and properties of energetic crystals@(CNFs@PDA) composites[J]. *Cellulose*, 2023, 30(12): 7729–7743.
- [29] LAN Guan-chao, JIN Guo-liang, RUAN Jian, et al. Establishing TA-Pb/Cu and SA-Pb/Cu interface catalyst shells on HMX surfaces via in situ coprecipitation to ameliorate the performances of HMX[J]. *Arabian Journal of Chemistry*, 2023, 16(6): 104720–104730.
- [30] ZHANG Zhao-ying, YU Chun-pei, CHEN Jun-hong, et al. In-situ synthesis of an integrated CuN₃/CL-20 explosive train film with excellent initiation ability[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2021, 425: 130676–130684.
- [31] LI Na, WANG Wei-zhe, ZHANG Zheng-zheng, et al. Preparation and performance optimization of core@double-shell structured energetic composite materials[J]. *Surfaces and Interfaces*, 2024, 48: 104300–104308.
- [32] ZENG Cheng-cheng, YANG Zong-wei, LIU Jia-hui, et al. Study on mechanical improvement of CL-20 energetic co-crystals based PBX by surface modification[J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2023, 48(4): e202200154.
- [33] DUAN Shu-yi, DING Feng, SUN Hai-tao, et al. Construction of CL-20 surface layer with different wetting properties and its effect on slurry rheological behavior and mechanical sensitivities[J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2021, 46(12): 1837–1843.
- [34] LI Yue-xin, XU Wen-zheng, GUO Feng-wei, et al. Preparation and characterization of PANI surface modified HMX/F2602 microcapsule composites [J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2022, 47(10): e202200084.
- [35] LI Yue-qi, ZHAI Heng, YE Ping, et al. Preparation of the core-shell HMX@CS microparticles by biological excitation: Excellent hydrophobic-oleophilic properties and decreased impact sensitivity effectively[J]. *Defence Technology*, 2022, 18(5): 855–861.
- [36] JIN Peng, LI Jie, ZHANG Xi-ming, et al. Novel azide polymer/NC/RDX composite microspheres: Low sensitivity and excellent thermal stability[J]. *Journal of Energetic Materials*, 2025, 43(3): 413–430.
- [37] SONG Xiao-min, HUANG Long-jin, PENG Ru-fang, et al. Hybrid HMX multi-level assembled under the constraint of 2D materials with efficiently reduced sensitivity and optimized thermal stability[J]. *Defence Technology*, 2024, 39: 123–132.
- [38] YU Jin, JIANG Han-yu, XU Si-yu, et al. One-step preparation and characterization of insensitive HMX@PDA particles with microfluidic technology[J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2023, 48(12): e202300002.
- [39] ZAREI Ali-reza, ZOHARI Narges, KARDAN Hamid, et al. Preparation, characterization, and investigation of thermal behavior of improved HMX and RDX through coating by TNT[J]. *Journal of Energetic Materials*, 2024: 1–15.
- [40] KOSAREVA Ekaterina-K, ZHARKOV Mikhail-N, MEEROV Dmitry-B, et al. HMX surface modification with polymers via sc-CO₂ antisolvent process: A way to safe and easy-to-handle energetic materials [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2022, 428: 131363–131372.
- [41] HOU Cong-hua, LIU Meng-ya, XU Cong, et al. Preparation and characterization of CL-20/NTO/Estane5703 composite microspheres by spray drying [J]. *AIP Advances*, 2022, 12(3): 035049–035056.
- [42] 耶金. 共价有机框架在含能材料中的降感研究[D]. 西安: 西北大学, 2022. YE Jin. Research on Desensitization of Covalent Organic Frameworks in Energetic Materials[D]. Xi'an: Northwest University, 2022.
- [43] 文韬. 基于 Pickering 乳液构筑纳米炸药@CL-20 核壳复合物的研究[D]. 绵阳: 西南科技大学, 2023. WEN Tao. Study on construction of nano-explosive@CL-20 core-shell composites based on Pickering emulsion [D]. Mianyang: Southwest University of Science and Technology, 2023.
- [44] XU Wen-zheng, WANG Jun-yi, CHANG Xiao-long, et al. Study on the modification of HMX/TPU composites with metal-phenolic network[J]. *Polymer Engineering and Science*, 2024, 64(5): 2268–2277.
- [45] BAO Peng, NING Jian-wei, CHEN Yang, et al. Micromodula-

- tion of dual-shell CL-20/desensitizer interface based on in-situ assembly of tea polyphenols[J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2024, 685: 133230–133235.
- [46] HE Wei-jun, LI Ya-ning, BAO Peng, et al. Utilizing surface modification in coating technology to enhance the efficiency of CL-20 desensitization [J]. *FirePhysChem*, 2024, 4(1): 72–79.
- [47] 李佳贺, 杜芳, 唐长盛, 等. 铝锂合金稳定化包覆及其推进剂应用[J]. 含能材料, 2024, 32(1): 2–11.
LI Jia-he, DU Fang, TANG Chang-sheng, et al. Stabilization coating of aluminum-lithium alloy and its application in propellant [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2024, 32(1): 2–11.
- [48] ZENG Ting, DENG A-min, YANG Duan-guang, et al. Triple-responsive pickering emulsion stabilized by core cross-linked supramolecular polymer particles [J]. *Langmuir*, 2019, 35(36): 11872–11880.
- [49] PHIPPS Jonathan, GITTINS David. Core-shell microcapsules from clay-stabilised pickering emulsions [J]. *Agro Food Industry High Technology*, 2016, 27(2): 53–56.
- [50] YIN De-zhong, DU X, ZHANG Qiu-yu, et al. Covalently bonded polystyrene/SiO₂ microspheres via emulsion polymerisation stabilised solely by surface active pickering stabiliser [J]. *Material Technology*, 2013, 28(3): 138–144.
- [51] JOSEPH Crizil-Chinnu, BASHIR Omar, AMIN Tawheed, et al. Pickering emulsion morphology: Stabilization and applications of double emulsions [J]. *Food Humanity*, 2025, 4: 100525.
- [52] ZHOU Lin, LU Yang-cheng. Chloromethylated magnetic polystyrene composite nanoparticles prepared via RAFT-mediated surfactant-free emulsion polymerization [J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2024, 684: 133144.
- [53] ZHANG Guang-pu, ZHANG Tian-fu, LI Jing-jun, et al. Core-shell type multi-arm azide polymers based on hyperbranched copolyether as potential energetic materials in solid propellants [J]. *Polymer International*, 2018, 67(1): 68–77.
- [54] JIA Xin-lei, CAO Qing, GUO Wen-jie, et al. Synthesis, thermolysis, and solid spherical of RDX/PMMA energetic composite materials [J]. *Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Electronics*, 2019, 30(22): 20166–20173.
- [55] 杨志剑. 黏结剂原位聚合包覆硝酸炸药高效降感研究[C]//中国工程物理研究院. 中国工程物理研究院科技年报(2016年版). 北京: 中国原子能出版社, 2016: 156–158.
YANG Zhi-jian. Study on Effective Desensitization of Nitramine Explosives Coated by In-situ Polymerization of Binder [C]//China Academy of Engineering Physics. CAEP Science and Technology Annual Review (2016 Edition). Beijing: China Atomic Energy Press, 2016: 156–158.
- [56] YANG Yue, LI Xiao-dong, SUN Yan-tao, et al. Preparation and characterization of HMX/EVA/hBNNs micro-composites with improved thermal stability and reduced sensitivity [J]. *Defence Technology*, 2021, 17(2): 650–656.
- [57] WU Bi-dong, ZHANG Dong-xu, SHI Jia-hui, et al. Bionics-based design aimed at solving particulate sedimentation and engineered synthesis of large-sized energetic coated granules with improved performances [J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2024, 30: 2798–2816.
- [58] DUAN Bing-hui, MO Hong-chang, TAN Bo-jun, et al. Interfacial reinforcement of core-shell HMX@energetic polymer composites featuring enhanced thermal and safety performance [J]. *Defence Technology*, 2024, 31: 387–399.
- [59] ZHANG Xun-jian, WU Yi-ge, ZHENG Tunan, et al. Preparation and safety study of TKX-50/CL-20 composite explosives [J]. *Journal of Energetic Materials*, 2024, 2359385.
- [60] KIM Eun-young, HONG Do-young, HAN Mingu, et al. Desensitization of high explosives by encapsulation in metal-organic frameworks [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2021, 407: 127882–127890.
- [61] 金波. 含能富勒烯衍生物的合成与性能研究[D]. 绵阳: 西南科技大学, 2004.
JIN Bo. Study on the Synthesis and Property of Energetic Fullerene Derivatives [D]. Mianyang: Southwest University of Science and Technology, 2004.
- [62] WU Wen-yu, LI Xiao-dong, LIU Wen-jie, et al. Fabrication and performance characterization of NTO/HMX spherical composite explosives with improved safety performance [J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2024, 49(9): e202400079.
- [63] 郭永卓, 王重阳, 郝嘎子, 等. 静电喷雾技术制备 Al@CL-20 基复合含能微球的工艺研究 [J]. 含能材料, 2025, 33(11): 1265–1273.
GUO Yong-zhuo, WANG Chong-yang, HAO Ga-zi, et al. Process investigation of Al@CL-20-based composite energetic microspheres fabricated via electrostatic spray technique [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2025, 33(11): 1265–1273.
- [64] 杨玥, 李小东, 董子文, 等. 黏结剂对喷雾干燥 FOX-7 基 PBXs 的性能影响 [J]. 含能材料, 2023, 31(5): 457–466.
YANG Yue, LI Xiao-dong, DONG Zi-wen, et al. Effect of binders on properties of FOX-7 based PBXs by spray drying [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2023, 31(5): 457–466.
- [65] 董英楠, 姜一帆, 赵风起, 等. 火炸药领域的核壳结构 Al 基复合材料研究进展 [J]. 含能材料, 2025, 33(8): 907–927.
DONG Ying-nan, JIANG Yi-fan, ZHAO Feng-qi, et al. Research progress of Al matrix composites with core-shell structure in the field of pyrotechnic explosives [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2025, 33(8): 907–927.
- [66] 宿思琦. 石蜡-含氟橡胶体系增容剂的制备及其性能研究 [D]. 哈尔滨: 哈尔滨工业大学, 2023.
SU Si-qi. Study on preparation and properties of compatibilizer for paraffin-fluororubber system [D]. Harbin: Harbin Institute of Technology, 2023.
- [67] 段逸龙, 徐宇轩, 冀威, 等. BTF-NC 复合炸药的静电喷雾法制备及表征 [J]. 中国粉体技术, 2024(01): 114–122.
DUAN Yi-long, XU Yu-xuan, JI Wei, et al. Preparation and characterization of BTF-NC composite explosives by electrostatic spray method [J]. *China Powder Science and Technology*, 2024(01): 114–122.
- [68] ZHANG Zhong-ze, LIN Zheng-xu, GUO Yun-yan, et al. Preparation of μ -HMX/C-based composite energy composite microspheres by microdroplet technology [J]. *Langmuir*, 2024, 40(26): 13676–13687.
- [69] 张伟, 张景林, 王金英, 等. 微团化动态结晶法制备亚微米 CL-20 [C]//中国工程物理研究院, 北京理工大学, 中国化学会. 第二届全国危险物质与安全应急技术研讨会论文集. 中北大学化工与环境学院, 2013: 59–63.
ZHANG Wei, ZHANG Jing-lin, WANG Jin-ying, et al. Prepa-

- ration of submicron CL-20 by micro-spheroidized dynamic crystallization method [C]//Proceedings of the 2nd National Seminar on Hazardous Materials and Safety Emergency Technology. Taiyuan, China: North University of China, 2013: 59-63.
- [70] HOU Cong-hua, ZHANG Hao-zhe, LI Pei-ying, et al. Preparation of chitosan/HMX energy-containing microspheres with stable combustion performance by an environmentally friendly process based on ionic cross-linking mechanism [J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2025, 709: 136200.
- [71] 李营, 刘美祺, 刘子君, 等. 微流控制备微纳米 LLM-105/CL-20 复合含能材料[J]. 火炸药学报, 2024, 47(6): 521-527.
LI Ying, LIU Mei-qi, LIU Zi-jun, et al. Preparation of micro-nano LLM-105/CL-20 composite energetic materials by microfluidic method[J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives and Propellants*, 2024, 47(6): 521-527.
- [72] GUO Yun-yan, SHI Jia-hui, LIU Yi, et al. Tunable polydopamine coating: Surface modification of polymer bonded explosives to enhance thermal stability and combustion performance[J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2025, 709: 136118-136130.
- [73] 张功震. ANPyO 和 RDX 炸药的包覆降感研究[D]. 安徽: 安徽理工大学, 2024.
ZHANG Gong-zhen. Study on coating desensitization of AN-PyO and RDX explosives[D]. Anhui: Anhui University of Science and Technology, 2024.
- [74] 晏嘉伟, 屈伟宸, 杜芳, 等. 铝基核壳材料 AP/Al 的制备及性能研究[J]. 火炸药学报, 2024, 47(3): 271-278.
YAN Jia-wei, QU Wei-chen, DU Fang, et al. Preparation and property study of aluminum-based core-shell material AP/Al[J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives and Propellants*, 2024, 47(3): 271-278.
- [75] 荀晓东. 富氮含能燃烧催化剂在高氯酸铵表面的自组装包覆研究[D]. 太原: 中北大学, 2024.
GOU Xiao-dong. Self-assembly coating of nitrogen-rich energetic combustion catalysts on ammonium perchlorate surface[D]. Taiyuan: North University of China, 2024.
- [76] WANG Hui, XU Shi-fan, ZHAO Hong-tu, et al. Polymorphism of CL-20 and the modification and inhibition strategies for its crystal transformation [J]. *Crystal Growth & Design*, 2024, 24(21): 9266-9296.
- [77] 杨霖. CL-20 基高能钝感复合微球的制备与性能研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2023.
YANG Lin. Preparation and properties of CL-20 based high-energy insensitive composite microspheres[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2023.
- [78] 古勇军, 李强, 陈炜, 等. BAMO-THF 原位聚合包覆硝酸炸药的制备及性能研究[J]. 火炸药学报, 2020, 43(6): 674-680.
GU Yong-jun, LI Qiang, CHEN Wei, et al. Preparation and property study of nitramine explosive coated by BAMO-THF in-situ polymerization [J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives and Propellants*, 2020, 43(6): 674-680.
- [79] 蒋伟春. 五唑羟胺盐的包覆及安全性能研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2022.
JIANG Wei-chun. Study on coating and safety performance of hydroxylamine pentazolate salt[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2022.
- [80] BAO Peng, LI Ya-ning, XIAO Wei, et al. Design and preparation of a novel nano-composite coating for desensitization of CL-20 [J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2024, 141: 110578-110587.
- [81] 南海, 郭昕, 孙培培, 等. 包覆材料对高氯酸铵(AP)药粉撞击感度影响[J]. 火工品, 2013 (06): 39-41.
NAN Hai, GUO Xin, SUN Pei-pei, et al. Influence of coating materials on impact sensitivity of ammonium perchlorate (AP) powder[J]. *Initiators and Pyrotechnics*, 2013 (06): 39-41.
- [82] 汪慧思, 陶博文, 张小平, 等. 铝/改性氟橡胶复合燃料的制备及应用[J]. 含能材料, 2021, 29(11): 1068-1075.
WANG Hui-si, TAO Bo-wen, ZHANG Xiao-ping, et al. Preparation and application of Al/Modified-fluororubber composite fuel[J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2021, 29(11): 1068-1075.
- [83] 张世杰. 基于 HMX 的核-壳型聚合物材料和含能共晶的研究[D]. 西安: 西北工业大学, 2021.
ZHANG Shi-jie. Study on HMX-based core-shell polymer materials and energetic co-crystals[D]. Xi'an: Northwestern Polytechnical University, 2021.
- [84] DUAN Bing-hui, LU Xian-ming, MO Hong-chang, et al. Fabrication of CL-20/HMX cocrystal@melamine-formaldehyde resin core-shell composites featuring enhanced thermal and safety performance via in situ polymerization[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2022, 23(12): 6710-6726.
- [85] SALAUN Fabien, DEVAUX Eric, BOURBIGOT Serge, et al. Influence of process parameters on microcapsules loaded with n-hexadecane prepared by in situ polymerization[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2009, 155(1-2): 457-465.
- [86] YANG Zhi-jian, DING Ling, WU Peng, et al. Fabrication of RDX, HMX and CL-20 based microcapsules via in situ polymerization of melamine-formaldehyde resins with reduced sensitivity[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2015, 268: 60-66.
- [87] HOU Cong-hua, LI Cong-cong, JIA Xin-lei, et al. Facile preparation and properties study of CL-20/TATB/VitonA composite microspheres by a spray-drying process[J]. *Journal of Nanomaterials*, 2020, 2020(1): 8324398-8324405.
- [88] 翟恒. 构筑导电界面降低炸药静电和机械感度的技术研究[D]. 绵阳: 西南科技大学, 2022.
ZHAI Heng. Research on technology of constructing conductive interface to reduce electrostatic and mechanical sensitivity of explosives[D]. Mianyang: Southwest University of Science and Technology, 2022.
- [89] 刘云杰, 张天福, 贾云娟, 等. 键合型相变材料的制备及其对细粒度 AP 包覆降感作用研究[J]. 兵器装备工程学报, 2023, 44(9): 93-99.
LIU Yun-jie, ZHANG Tian-fu, JIA Yun-juan, et al. Preparation of bonded phase change materials and study on their coating desensitization effect on fine-grained AP [J]. *Journal of Ordnance Equipment Engineering*, 2023, 44(9): 93-99.
- [90] 韩仲熙, 姚李娜, 王彩玲, 等. DAP-4 耐热炸药的包覆降感研究[J]. 爆破器材, 2023, 52(5): 7-13.
HAN Zhong-xi, YAO Li-na, WANG Cai-ling, et al. Study on coating desensitization of DAP-4 heat-resistant explosive [J]. *Explosive Materials*, 2023, 52(5): 7-13.
- [91] XU Wen-zheng, LI Yue-xin, YAN Tian-lun, et al. Reduced sensitivity and enhanced thermal stability of ultrafine-CL-20/PDA/Estane5703 composites with double coating structure [J]. *Journal of Energetic Materials*, 2024, 42(2): 331-347.
- [92] WANG Jun-ru, LIU Dan, ZHANG Jian-hu, et al. Design of conductive polymer coating layer for effective desensitization of energetic materials [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*,

- 2024, 482: 148874–148882.
- [93] 赵杨, 黄琪, 金波, 等. 富勒烯及其衍生物在含能材料领域的应用研究进展[J]. 火炸药学报, 2022, 45(6): 770–784.
ZHAO Yang, HUANG Qi, JIN Bo, et al. Research progress on application of fullerenes and their derivatives in energetic materials field [J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives & Propellants*, 2022, 45(6): 770–784.
- [94] HUANG Bin-bin, XUE Zhi-hua, CHEN Shu-wen, et al. Stabilization of ϵ -CL-20 crystals by a minor interfacial doping of polydopamine-coated graphene oxide[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2020, 510: 145454.
- [95] GUAN Jian, PENG Huan, SONG Yu-lan, et al. Thermal properties of CL-20/HMX-Am-GO composites [J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2023, 48(7): e202200317.
- [96] HUANG Ye-ming, WANG Xin, ZHANG Jing-xuan, et al. Preparation and performance of low sensitivity CL-20@GO core-shell composites by electrostatic assembly [J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives & Propellants*, 2024, 47(1): 44–50.
- [97] 覃元, 蒲睿, 涂珑潇, 等. 基于有机硅包覆HMX的推进剂界面增强研究 [J]. 含能材料, 2025, 33(8): 847–859.
QIN Yuan, PU Rui, TU Long-xiao, et al. Interfacial enhancement technology of propellant based on silicone-coated HMX [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2025, 33(8): 847–859.
- [98] HOU Xu-dong, ZHANG Ming-hao, YAO Qi-fa, et al. Multifunctional 2D fluorinated coating and bioinspired interface on HMX for simultaneous desensitization and combustion enhancement [J]. *Advanced Composites and Hybrid Materials*, 2025, 8(4):304.
- [99] DUAN Shu-yi, WANG De-hai, JIANG Quan-ping, et al. Oxidant-accelerated polydopamine modification process for the fast fabrication of PDA on HMX with improved mechanical stability [J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2021, 46(5): 751–757.
- [100] SHI Jia-hui, WU Bi-dong, ZHOU Jin-qiang, et al. One-step rapid preparation of CL-20/TNT co-crystal assembly and spheroidized coating based on droplet microfluidic technology [J]. *Defence Technology*, 2023, 27: 251–262.
- [101] 杨超煜. 纳米TATB对几种典型高能高感炸药的包覆降感研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2020.
YANG Chao-yu. Study on coating and desensitization of several typical high-energy and high-sensitivity explosives by nano-TATB [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2020.
- [102] HUANG Bing, HAO Xiao-fei, ZHANG Hao-bin, et al. Ultrasonic approach to the synthesis of HMX@TATB core-shell microparticles with improved mechanical sensitivity [J]. *Ultrasonics sonochemistry*, 2014, 21(4): 1349–1357.
- [103] 王天平. HMX和CL-20炸药的结晶法降感技术研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2022.
WANG Tian-ping. Research on crystallization induced sensitivity reduction technology of HMX and CL-20 explosives [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2022.
- [104] 张帆. TEX的晶体形貌及对HMX的降感研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2018.
ZHANG Fan. Study on crystal morphology of TEX and its desensitization effect on HMX [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2018.
- [105] ZHANG Zhen-wei, JIANG Dong, YANG Lan-ting, et al. Preparation of RDX/F2311/Fe₂O₃/Al composite hollow microspheres by electrospray and synergistic energy release during combustion between components [J]. *Materials*, 2024, 17(7): 1623.
- [106] LAN Guan-chao, GU Guang-hui, WANG Yu-chuan, et al. Preparation of HMX@DHBA-Pb and HMX@NTO-Pb composites via in situ deposition: A way to achieve surface catalysis of HMX [J]. *Arabian Journal of Chemistry*, 2023, 16(8): 104915.
- [107] LAN Guan-chao, ZHANG Guang-yuan, SHEN Jin-jie, et al. Ameliorating the sensitivities, thermal and combustion properties of RDX by in situ self-assembly TA-Pb/Cu shells to RDX surface [J]. *Arabian Journal of Chemistry*, 2023, 16(3): 104497–104506.
- [108] 金韶华, 于昭兴, 欧育湘, 等. 六硝基六氮杂异伍兹烷包覆钝感的探索 [J]. 含能材料, 2004, 12(3): 147–150.
JIN Shao-hua, YU Zhao-xing, OU Yu-xiang, et al. Exploration on coating desensitization of hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitanite [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials*, 2004, 12(3): 147–150.
- [109] 何朝铭. 硝胺炸药/PDA复合材料的制备及降感性能研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2020.
HE Chao-ming. Preparation of nitramine explosive/PDA composite materials and study on their desensitization properties [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2020.
- [110] TAO Wu, VIDUSHI Singh, BAPTISTE Julien, et al. Pioneering insights into the superior performance of titanium as a fuel in energetic materials [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2023, 453:139922.
- [111] 岳跃辉, 刘玉存, 贾康辉, 等. 聚苯胺对六硝基六氮杂异伍兹烷(CL-20)的包覆降感 [J]. 火炸药学报, 2025, 48(7): 631–636.
YUE Yue-hui, LIU Yu-cun, JIA Kang-hui, et al. Coating desensitization of hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitanite (CL-20) by polyaniline [J]. *Chinese Journal of Explosives and Propellants*, 2025, 48(7): 631–636.
- [112] 周智鹏. CL-20基复合材料的制备及性能研究[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2021.
ZHOU Zhi-peng. Study on preparation and properties of CL-20-based composite materials [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2021.
- [113] XU Rui-xuan, XUE Zhi-hua, ZHANG Hao-rui, et al. Control of burning rate pressure sensitivity for solid propellants by changing the interfacial contact of Al/HMX/AP with precisely located graphene-based energetic catalysts [J]. *Combustion and Flame*, 2024, 269: 113665.
- [114] XUE Zhi-Hua, XU Rui-xuan, WANG Zi-kang-ping, et al. Interfacial self-assembling of nano-TATB@PDA embedded football-like CL-20 co-particles with reduced sensitivity [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2024, 488: 151010–151019.
- [115] LI Ying, LIU Mei-qi, LI Bin-dong. Bioinspired tea polyphenols modification of energetic crystals with reduced impact sensitivity and enhanced thermal stability [J]. *Materials Letters*, 2024, 355: 135507–135511.
- [116] LI Ying, LI Bin-dong. Biomass tannic acid modified titanium dioxide nanoparticles enhance desensitization and thermal stability of energetic materials [J]. *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*, 2024, 260(2): 129623.
- [117] LI Ying, CAO Jian-yang, ZHAN Le-wu, et al. Fabricate hexanitrohexaazaisopentane@tannic acid core-shell energetic composites with reduced sensitivity and enhanced thermal stability [J]. *Materials Letters*, 2023, 336: 133822–133826.
- [118] LI Ying, LI Bin-dong. Biomass materials self-assembled core-shell CL-20@Biomass materials-TiO₂ energetic compos-

- ites with reduced impact sensitivity and enhanced thermal stability[J]. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2024, 685: 133160–133165.
- [119] XIE Xiao, ZHENG Bao-hui, HUANG Hui. Effect of multilayer coating on impact sensitivity and quasi-static compression properties of HMX[J]. *Materials Letters*, 2021, 287: 129212–129215.
- [120] ZHANG Shi-jie, GAO Zhen-guo, JIA Qian, et al. Fabrication and characterization of surface modified HMX@PANI core-shell composites with enhanced thermal properties and desensitization via in situ polymerization [J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2020, 515: 146042.
- [121] LIU Jia-hui, LIN Cong-mei, ZHANG Jian-hu, et al. Significantly enhanced thermal stability of HMX by phase-transition lysozyme coating[J]. *Defence Technology*, 2024, 35: 60–68.
- [122] 钱媛, 李亚宁, 贺伟君, 等. 高分子复合黏胶体系对CL-20包覆及性能的影响[J]. *爆破器材*, 2023, 52(1): 9–16.
QIAN Yuan, LI Ya-ning, HE Wei-jun, et al. Effect of polymer composite adhesive system on coating and properties of CL-20[J]. *Explosive Materials*, 2023, 52(1): 9–16.
- [123] MA Ning-xin, XU Wen-zheng, CHANG Xiao-long, et al. Bio-inspired PG/PEI Co-deposition for interfacial modification of HMX/F2602[J]. *Polymers*, 2025, 17(12): 1702–1715.
- [124] 曹云杉, 李豪, 易雪玲, 等. 三维网络结构CL-20/Al@Co/NBC复合物的制备与性能[J]. *含能材料*, 2024, 32(10): 1031–1039.
CAO Yun-shan, LI Hao, YI Xue-ling, et al. Preparation and properties of the 3D network-shaped CL-20/Al@Co/NBC composite [J]. *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials (Hanneng Cailiao)*, 2024, 32(10): 1031–1039.
- [125] XU Wen-zheng, ZHENG Xin, WEI Ya-mei, et al. Preparation and characterization of TA surface modified HMX/F2602 composites [J]. *Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics*, 2023, 48(8): e202300060.
- [126] YUAN Bin, ZHANG Yu, WANG Ke-xin, et al. Tuning the energetic performance of CL-20 by surface modification using tannic acid and energetic coordination polymers[J]. *ACS omega*, 2022, 7(12): 10469–10475.
- [127] SONG Yu-lan, HUANG Qi, JIN Bo, et al. Preparation and characterization of HMX/NH₂-GO composite with enhanced thermal safety and desensitization [J]. *Defence Technology*, 2022, 18(11): 2074–2082.
- [128] 宋玉兰. 基于界面作用增强的典型含能材料包覆降感研究[D]. 绵阳: 西南科技大学, 2022.
SONG Yu-lan. Study on coating and desensitization of typical energetic materials based on enhanced interface interaction[D]. Mianyang: Southwest University of Science and Technology, 2022.
- [129] FU Meng-jiao, HAN Yi, WANG Jun-qing, et al. Exploring the synergistic promoting effect of core-shell energetic composite EC-Pb@CA on ammonium perchlorate thermolysis [J]. *Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis*, 2025, 186: 106960–106969.
- [130] FENG Zhi-yuan, YU Ming-hui, XU Rui-xuan, et al. Preparation and reactivity of Core-Shell Al@CL-20 composites embedded with graphene-based complexes as catalysts [J]. *Langmuir*, 2024, 40(19): 10228–10239.
- [131] 史喆. 高能燃料三氯化铝的稳定性调控及燃烧性能研究[D]. 哈尔滨: 哈尔滨工业大学, 2023.
SHI Zhe. Study on stability regulation and combustion performance of high-energy fuel aluminum trihydride [D]. Harbin: Harbin Institute of Technology, 2023.
- [132] CHEN Ling, LIU Jie, HE Wei-dong. Bio-inspired fabrication of energetic crystals@cellulose nanofibers core-shell composites with improved stability and reduced sensitivity[J]. *Composites Communications*, 2021, 27: 100868–100873.

Progress in Desensitization of Energetic Materials via Encapsulation

ZHANG Yi, YU Zhi-hong, XU Han-qing, CHEN Hao, ZHOU Liang, ZHANG Xing-gao, ZHUANG Zhi-hua

(Chemical Defense Institute, Academy of Military Sciences, Beijing 102205, China)

Abstract: The mechanical sensitivity of energetic materials severely restricts their safe application. How to achieve low sensitivity while ensuring high energy density remains the core challenge in current energetic materials research. This paper focuses on the surface coating desensitization technology for energetic materials and reviews recent research progress of mainstream coating technologies and material systems. It emphasizes the analysis of the principles by which the coating layer inhibits the formation and propagation of “hot spots” during mechanical stimulation through three major mechanisms: “filling and buffering”, “energy absorption and isolation”, and “lubrication”. The characteristics and applicability of key technologies such as water suspension, emulsion suspension, in-situ polymerization, spray and microfluidics are summarized. A comprehensive review is conducted on the desensitization effects and mechanism differences of seven types of coating systems, including polymer adhesives, carbon materials, waxes, energetic materials, salts, biomimetic materials, and composite materials. By evaluating the overall performance and development potential of different coating systems, it is suggested that future research should focus on the in-depth revelation of desensitization mechanisms, intelligent design of coating structures, precise process control, and the creation of new multifunctional integrated materials. These efforts are directed toward driving technological innovation, facilitating the development new material systems, and ultimately enhancing the synergy between energy density and safety of energetic materials.

Key words: energetic materials; coating desensitization; mechanical sensitivity; hot spot; core-shell structure

CLC number: TJ55; TQ560.7; TB33

Document code: A

DOI: 10.11943/CJEM2025260

Grant support: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 51404279)

(责编: 高毅)