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5,7-二氨基-8-硝基四唑并[1,5-c]嘧啶的合成、晶体结构与性能

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摘要: 以2,4-二氨基-6-氯嘧啶(1)为原料, 经过硝化、环加成两步反应合成了5,7-二氨基-8-硝基四唑并[1,5-c]嘧啶(3), 利用核磁共振波谱仪(NMR)、傅里叶红外光谱仪(FT-IR)、元素分析仪(EA)和X射线单晶衍射仪(SC-XRD)对其进行结构表征。采用差示扫描量热(DSC)和热重(TG)方法分析了其热分解行为, 通过Gaussian和Explo5软件计算了其爆轰性能, 利用BAM撞击感度仪和摩擦感度仪获得了其感度特性。结果表明, 化合物3·DMSO的晶体属于单斜晶系, 空间群为P2₁/c, 晶胞参数为a=4.7331(3) Å, b=22.8991(13) Å, c=10.6580(6) Å, α=90°, β=99.758(2)°, γ=90°, V=1138.44(12) Å³, Z=4, 晶体密度为1.600 g·cm⁻³(296 K)。其理论爆速和爆压分别为8570 m·s⁻¹和28.2 GPa, 撞击感度为22 J, 摩擦感度为305 N。

关键词: 含能化合物; 四唑; 嘧啶; 晶体结构; 爆轰性能

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0 引言

高能量密度化合物是弹药实现远程精准发射的关键动力支撑, 也是达成高效毁伤打击效果必不可少的能源载体, 在军事装备和航天航空等领域发挥着重要的作用^[1-6]。在高能量密度化合物中, 多氮稠环化合物^[7-11]因具备较高的氮含量和稳定、刚性、易拓展的芳香共轭体系的特点引起了研究者们广泛的关注, 在此基础上引入高能基团, 有望制备出密度高、爆轰性能好并且感度低的含能化合物, 从而在工业生产、能源储能等领域发挥作用^[12-14]。

嘧啶环是常见的六元芳香氮杂环, 可与其他含氮杂环构成多氮稠环化合物, 形成共轭体系, 增强化合物的稳定性, 降低其感度, 这种方法在含能化合物的合成中被广泛研究^[15-17]。同时, 引入一些含能基团, 如—NO₂^[18], —NHNH₂^[19], —N₃^[20], —CF₃^[21-22]等可以提

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ZHANG Ai-ya, HU Jun-biao, HUANG Wei, et al. Synthesis, Crystal Structure and Properties of 5,7-Diamino-8-nitrotetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine[J]. Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials(Hanneng Cailiao), DOI:10.11943/CJEM2025034.

共振波谱仪(NMR)、傅里叶红外光谱仪(FT-IR)、元素分析仪(EA)对其进行结构表征;利用Gaussian软件计算评估了目标化合物叠氮形态及四唑形态的相对稳定性;通过溶剂挥发法得到3·DMSO的晶体,利用X-射线单晶衍射仪(SC-XRD)对其进行晶体表征;利用热重-差示扫描量热仪(TG-DSC)分析其热化学性能,利用Gaussian和Explo5软件计算其爆轰性能,利用BAM撞击感度仪和摩擦感度仪测试其感度。

1 实验部分

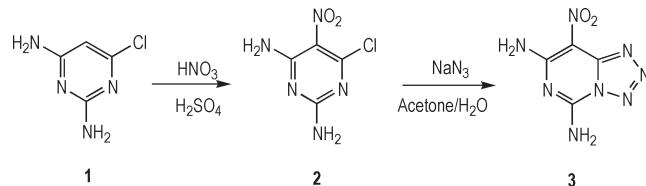
1.1 试剂与仪器

试剂:2,4-二氨基6-氯嘧啶,购自上海毕得医药科技股份有限公司;浓硫酸,丙酮,购自上海沪试实验室器材股份有限公司;发烟硝酸,购自南京化学试剂有限公司(以上试剂均为分析纯)。叠氮化钠,实验室自制。

仪器:Bruker Avance III 500 MHz液体核磁共振波谱仪, Thermo Nicolet AVA-TAR 370红外光谱仪, Vario MICRO cube Elementar Analyser元素分析仪, Bruker-SMART APEX II X-射线单晶衍射仪,TGA/SD-TA851E热重分析仪,Micromeritic全自动气体置换法真密度仪 ACCUPYC II 1345,BFH 12 BAM撞击感度仪,FSKM 10 BAM摩擦感度仪。

1.2 合成路线

化合物3的合成路线如Scheme 1所示。



Scheme 1 Synthetic route of compound 3

1.3 实验过程

1.3.1 2,4-二氨基-5-硝基-6-氯嘧啶(2)的合成

参考文献[22]的方法制得2,4-二氨基-5-硝基-6-氯嘧啶(2)。在冰浴冷却下,将10 mL浓硫酸缓慢加入100 mL的烧瓶内,搅拌下缓慢加入2,4-二氨基-6-氯嘧啶(1)(1.45 g, 10.03 mmol)。待其全部溶解,将烧瓶移至35 °C的水浴中,继续搅拌,缓慢滴加3 mL的发烟硝酸,保持温度不变,反应30 min,将烧瓶中的溶液倒入冰水混合物中,搅拌,抽滤,去离子水洗涤,干燥,得到的黄色固体为2,4-二氨基-5-硝基-6-氯嘧啶(2),共1.51 g(7.97 mmol)。¹H NMR(500 MHz,

DMSO-*d*₆, 25 °C)δ: 8.34(s, 2H, 2—NH₂), 7.67(s, 1H, 4—NH₂), 7.20(s, 1H, 4—NH₂); ¹³C NMR(125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 25 °C)δ: 161.13, 156.24, 154.12, 110.38; IR(KBr, ν/cm⁻¹): 3598, 3526, 3379, 3173, 1645, 1556, 1519, 1425, 1352, 1276, 1187, 1138, 1012, 908, 849, 732, 706, 688, 653, 620; Anal. calcd for C₄H₄N₈O₂(%): C 25.32, H 2.11, N 36.93; found: C 25.28, H 2.35, N 37.82。

1.3.2 5,7-二氨基-8-硝基四唑并[1,5-*c*]嘧啶(3)的合成

将1.00 g的2,4-二氨基-5-硝基-6-氯嘧啶(2)(5.27 mmol)和0.50 g的NaN₃(7.69 mmol)置于100 mL烧瓶中,向其中加入50 mL丙酮和10 mL去离子水,搅拌,于室温条件下反应36 h,抽滤,用去离子水洗涤,通风橱内干燥,得到黄色固体5,7-二氨基-8-硝基四唑并[1,5-*c*]嘧啶(3)0.45 g(2.29 mmol),产率为43.5%。¹H NMR(500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 25 °C)δ: 9.18(s, 2H, 5—NH₂), 9.01(s, 1H, 7—NH₂), 8.90(s, 1H, 7—NH₂); ¹³C NMR(125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 25 °C)δ: 156.88, 148.67, 145.30, 105.58; IR(KBr, ν/cm⁻¹): 3374, 1676, 1630, 1477, 1438, 1411, 1306, 1219, 1178, 1119, 1078, 775, 679, 645; Anal. calcd for C₄H₄N₈O₂(%): C 24.47, H 2.04, N 57.10; found: C 24.78, H 2.23, N 56.89。

1.4 结构与性能表征

合成机理计算:通过Gaussian程序包^[28],在M06-2X-D3/6-311G(d,p)级别下分别优化了叠氮及四唑化合物以及过渡态的结构,并进行频率计算以获得其Gibbs自由能;通过Multiwfn程序^[29]分别计算了四唑化合物N₁和N₂原子的电荷密度。

单晶结构测试:利用溶剂挥发法得到3·DMSO的晶体。选取0.470 mm×0.050 mm×0.050 mm的黄色透明针状晶体,利用配备有SMART APEX II CCD检测器的X-射线单晶衍射仪对其进行测试。在23 °C下使用石墨单色化的MoK_α射线(λ=0.71073 Å)照射晶体获得衍射数据。晶体粗结构通过ShelXS程序用直接法解出,使用ShelXL程序利用全矩阵最小二乘法进行精修。需要说明的是,单晶结构测试使用的是3·DMSO的晶体,其余用于表征与测试的皆是无溶剂的化合物3,从元素分析结果以及下文中化合物3的TG-DSC曲线无溶剂吸热峰可说明这一点。

热分解性能测试:在氮气氛围(流速为50 mL·min⁻¹)下,利用热重-差示扫描量热仪(TG-DSC)对化合物3

进行热分解测试,测试的温度范围为50~400℃,升温速率是5℃·min⁻¹。

性能计算:利用Gaussian软件^[30]采用密度泛函理论中B3LYP方法在6-311++g(d,p)基组下对化合物3进行分子结构优化,使用G2热力学组合方法计算其生成焓;利用全自动气体置换法真密度仪测出化合物3的密度;利用Explo5软件计算化合物3的理论爆速和爆压;再按照BAM测试标准^[31],在相应测试条件:药量(30±1)mg,落锤质量2kg,环境温度10~35℃,相对湿度不大于80%,测试化合物3的撞击度和摩擦感度。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 合成机理

考虑到目标化合物中叠氮基与四唑环存在互变异构的可能,参照Wu等^[32]报导的评估特定条件下叠氮-四唑互变异构体中叠氮及四唑形态倾向性的方法,利用Gaussian软件分别优化目标化合物的叠氮及四唑形态以及反应过渡态的结构,计算叠氮到四唑反应的逆向反应能垒 G_r 及四唑中N₁与N₂原子的电荷密度差值,并结合文献中拟合的回归直线,评估目标化合物叠氮形态及四唑形态的相对稳定性,进一步支撑其结构的准确性。叠氮到四唑形态的反应过程及能垒如图1所示。

经计算,叠氮-四唑反应的逆反应Gibbs自由能变 G_r 为25.41 kcal·mol⁻¹(106.32 kJ·mol⁻¹),四唑N₁和N₂原子的电荷密度差 $\Delta\rho_N(P)$ 为0.75,将这些数据绘入

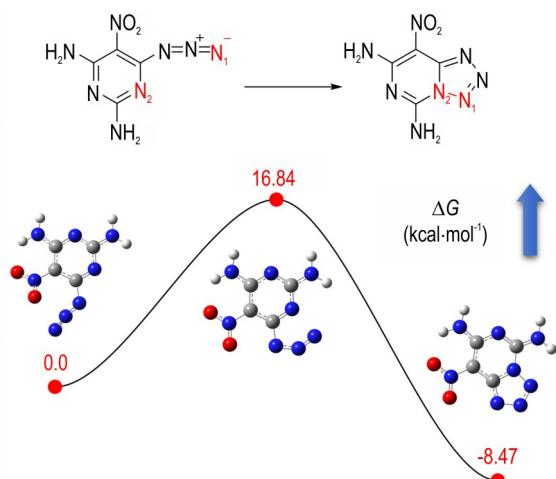


图1 叠氮到四唑形态的反应过程及能垒

Fig.1 Reaction process and energy barriers from azide to tetrazole

参考文献[29]的拟合直线中,结果如图2所示。位于拟合直线左上角的点代表叠氮形态更加稳定的化合物,已用红圈勾出;其余的点在四唑形态更加稳定。目标化合物3的蓝色五角星点位于拟合直线中间偏下的位置,与其他四唑形态稳定物质的点在同一区域,说明目标化合物的四唑形态更加稳定,分子构型主要以四唑形态为主。化合物3的反应机理如Scheme 2所示。

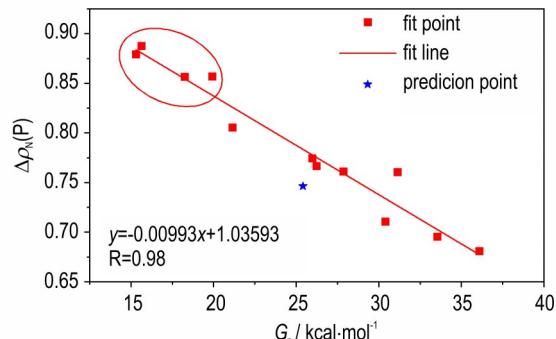
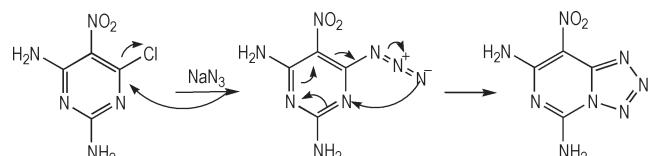


图2 化合物3在叠氮-四唑判断准则中的拟合直线

Fig.2 Fit line of compound 3 in the azide-tetrazole judging criteria



Scheme 2 Reaction mechanism of compound 3

2.2 晶体表征与分析

得到的3·DMSO的晶体学数据和精修参数见表1。结果表明,3·DMSO属于单斜晶系,空间群为P2₁/c,晶胞参数为 $a=4.7331(3)$ Å, $b=22.8991(13)$ Å, $c=10.6580(6)$ Å, $\alpha=90^\circ$, $\beta=99.758(2)^\circ$, $\gamma=90^\circ$, $V=1138.44(12)$ Å³, $Z=4$,晶体密度为1.600 g·cm⁻³(296 K)。3·DMSO的部分键长、键角数据见表2~3,表4为3·DMSO的部分氢键键长和键角数据,图3为3·DMSO的晶体结构图,图4为3·DMSO的晶体堆积图,图5为3·DMSO的分子间和分子内氢键图。

由表2列出部分键长数据可知,C(5A)—N(7A)、C(8A)—N(7A)、C(8A)—N(10A)、C(14A)—N(10A)、C(14A)—N(13A)的键长分别为1.361(6)、1.329(6)、1.387(5)、1.342(4)、1.338(4) Å,均介于正常的碳氮双键(键长为1.28 Å)和碳氮单键(键长为1.47 Å)之间^[33];C(4A)—C(5A)、C(4A)—C(14A)的键长分别为1.429(5)、1.419(5) Å,均介于正常的碳碳双键(键长为1.34 Å)和碳碳单键(键长为1.54 Å)之间;

N(10A)—N(11A)、N(11A)—N(12A)、N(12A)—N(13A)的键长分别为1.401(4)、1.286(5)、1.393(6) Å,也均介于正常的氮氮双键(键长为1.25 Å)和氮氮单键(键长为1.45 Å)之间^[34],这说明嘧啶环和四唑环之间形成了共轭的离域结构,有利于分子的稳定性。

表1 3·DMSO的晶体学数据和精修参数

Table 1 Crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters for 3·DMSO

parameter	3·DMSO
CCDC	2433580
empirical formula	C ₆ H ₁₀ N ₈ O ₃ S
formula weight	274.28
temperature	296(2) K
wavelength	0.71073 Å
crystal system	monoclinic
space group	P2 ₁ /c
unit cell dimensions	a=4.7331(3) Å α=90° b=22.8991(13) Å β=99.758(2)° c=10.6580(6) Å γ=90°
volume	1138.44(12) Å ³
Z	4
density	1.600 g·cm ⁻³
absorption coefficient	0.303 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	568
crystal size	0.470×0.050×0.050 mm ³
theta range for data collection	1.779° to 26.379°
index ranges	-5≤h≤5, -28≤k≤28, -13≤l≤13
reflections collected	9789
independent reflections	2313 [R _{int} =0.0391]
completeness to theta=25.242°	99.5%
absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
max. and min. transmission	0.7454 and 0.6833
refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
data/restraints/parameters	2313/277/292
goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.050
final R indices [I>2σ(I)]	R ₁ =0.0406, wR ₂ =0.0897
R indices (all data)	R ₁ =0.0731, wR ₂ =0.1027
largest diff. peak and hole	0.190 and -0.208 e·Å ⁻³

表2 3·DMSO的部分键长

Table 2 Selected bond lengths for 3·DMSO

bond	length / Å	bond	length / Å
C(5A)—N(7A)	1.361(6)	C(4A)—C(5A)	1.429(5)
C(8A)—N(7A)	1.329(6)	C(4A)—C(14A)	1.419(5)
C(8A)—N(10A)	1.387(5)	N(10A)—N(11A)	1.401(4)
C(14A)—N(10A)	1.342(4)	N(11A)—N(12A)	1.286(5)
C(14A)—N(13A)	1.338(4)	N(12A)—N(13A)	1.393(6)

从表3列出部分键角数据可以看出,N(6A)—C(5A)—N(7A)、N(6A)—C(5A)—C(4A)、N(7A)—C(5A)—C(4A)的键角分别为114.8(4)°、123.1(4)°、122.1(3)°,三个键角之和约为360°;N(9A)—C(8A)—N(10A)、N(9A)—C(8A)—N(7A)、N(7A)—C(8A)—N(10A)的键角分别为118.0(4)°、123.7(4)°、118.2(4)°,三个键角之和同样约为360°,说明两个氨基上的氮原子均与嘧啶环共平面。此外,硝基上的氮原子与连接的两个氧原子及嘧啶环均在同一平面内,形成了共轭结构,增强了分子的稳定性。

表3 3·DMSO的部分键角

Table 3 Selected bond angles for 3·DMSO

bond	angle/(°)	bond	angle/(°)
O(1A)—N(3A)—O(2A)	122.1(3)	O(1A)—N(3A)—C(4A)	118.1(3)
O(2A)—N(3A)—C(4A)	119.7(4)	N(6A)—C(5A)—N(7A)	114.8(4)
N(6A)—C(5A)—C(4A)	123.1(4)	N(7A)—C(5A)—C(4A)	122.1(3)
N(9A)—C(8A)—N(7A)	123.7(4)	N(7A)—C(8A)—N(10A)	118.2(4)
N(9A)—C(8A)—N(10A)	118.0(4)		

扭转角N(11A)—N(10A)—C(14A)—C(4A)、C(8A)—N(10A)—C(14A)—N(13A)分别为-178.9(3)°、179.6(5)°,说明嘧啶环和四唑环共平面。综上所述,化合物3中所有原子均在同一平面内,呈现出平面共轭结构,有利于提升分子的整体稳定性。

由表4列出的部分氢键键长和键角数据以及图5的氢键作用图可以看出,3·DMSO中存在着大量的氢键作用,其晶胞中存在着5种分子内和分子间氢键作用,嘧啶环上两个氨基带有的氢原子是唯一的氢供体。一是氨基上的H(6A)与嘧啶环上作为氢键受体原子的N(7A)所形成的N(6A)—H(6A)...N(7A)分子间氢键,其键长为3.175(8) Å;二是氨基上的H(6B)与硝基上作为氢键受体原子的O(2A)所形成的

表4 3·DMSO的部分氢键键长和键角

Table 4 Selected hydrogen bond lengths and angles for 3·DMSO

D—H…A	d(D—H)/Å	d(H…A)/Å	d(D…A)/Å	∠(DHA)/°
N(6A)—H(6A)…N(7A) ^{#1}	0.86	2.32	3.175(8)	170.3
N(6A)—H(6B)…O(2A)	0.86	2.02	2.637(6)	128.2
N(6A)—H(6B)…O(15) ^{#2}	0.86	2.29	2.927(6)	131.2
N(9A)—H(9A)…O(15) ^{#3}	0.86	1.87	2.720(6)	168.8
N(9A)—H(9B)…N(11A) ^{#4}	0.86	2.50	3.314(8)	158.8

Note: Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1: -x+2,-y+1,-z+1; #2: -x+1,-y+1,-z+1; #3: x+1,y,z; #4: -x+1,-y+1,-z+2.

N(6A)–H(6B)...O(2A)分子内氢键，其键长为2.637(6) Å；三氨基上的H(9B)与四唑环上作为氢键受体原子的N(11A)所形成的N(9A)–H(9B)...N(11A)分子间氢键，其键长为3.314(8) Å；还有两种氢键是两个氨基上的H(6B)和H(9A)分别与DMSO上作为氢键受体原子的O(15)所形成的N(6A)–H(6B)...O(15)、N(9A)–H(9A)...O(15)分子间氢键，其键长分别为2.927(6)、2.720(6) Å。这些分子内和分子间氢键作用提高了3·DMSO的稳定性。从图4的晶体堆积图中可以看出其晶体堆积方式为层状波浪形堆积，层间

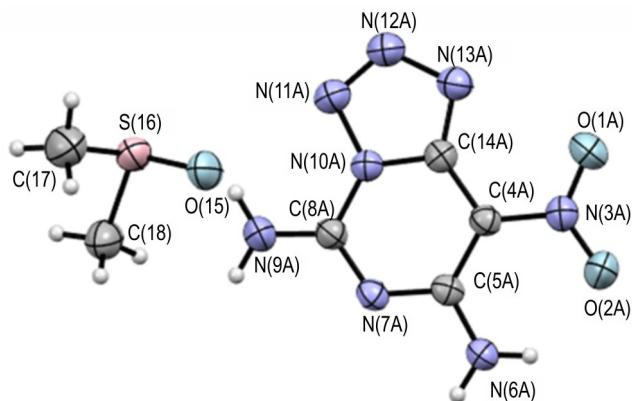


图3 3·DMSO晶体结构图

Fig.3 Crystal structure of 3·DMSO

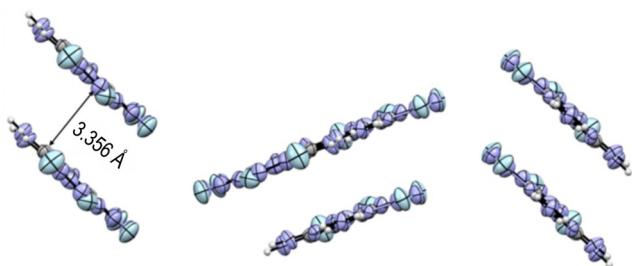


图4 3·DMSO晶体堆积图

Fig.4 Packing diagram of 3·DMSO

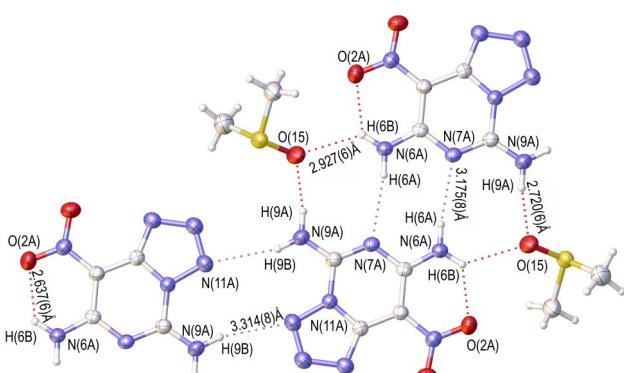


图5 3·DMSO的分子间和分子内氢键

Fig.5 Inter-/intra-molecular hydrogen bonds of 3·DMSO

距为3.356 Å，这有利于分子之间紧密结合，有助于降低化合物的敏感度。

2.3 热分解性能测试

研究测试了化合物3的TG-DSC曲线，结果如图6所示。从图中可以看出，化合物3存在一个放热峰，说明化合物3发生了分解完成了放热，初始分解温度为203.6 °C，放热峰峰值温度为226.2 °C。TG曲线表明，在201.5~229.6 °C之间，质量损失为12.6%，说明该过程中化合物3发生分解放出气体。

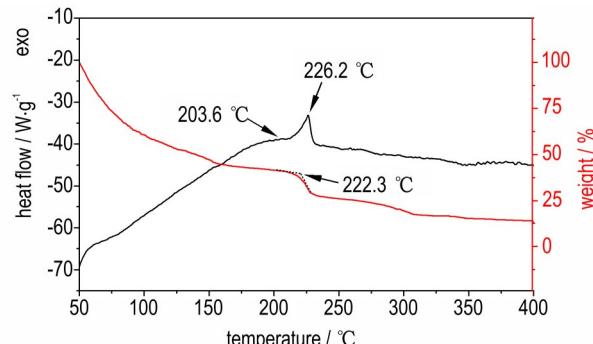


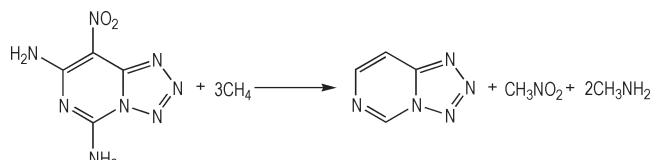
图6 化合物3的TG-DSC曲线

Fig.6 TG-DSC curves of compound 3

2.4 爆轰性能和感度分析

为了研究化合物3的爆轰性能，设计了如Scheme 3所示的等键反应，利用Gaussian软件计算其固相生成焓为515.54 kJ·mol⁻¹。再根据化合物3的实测密度(1.81 g·cm⁻³)，利用Explo5软件计算其理论爆速和爆压分别为8570 m·s⁻¹和28.2 GPa。利用BAM感度测试仪测得化合物3的撞击感度为22 J，摩擦感度为305 N。

从表5的化合物3与TATB和TNT的理化性能对比可以看出，化合物3的实测密度(1.81 g·cm⁻³)大于TNT(1.65 g·cm⁻³)、生成焓(515.54 kJ·mol⁻¹)远大于TATB(21.70 kJ·mol⁻¹)和TNT(-55.50 kJ·mol⁻¹)，理论爆速(8570 m·s⁻¹)和爆压(28.2 GPa)均大于TATB(7880 m·s⁻¹, 27.9 GPa)和TNT(6881 m·s⁻¹, 19.5 GPa)，其爆轰性能比TATB和TNT优异；撞击感度(22 J)比TNT(15 J)低；氮含量为57.13%，高于TATB(32.60%)和TNT(18.50%)。化合物3作为含能材料具有一定应用潜力。



Scheme 3 Isodesmic reaction of compound 3

表5 化合物3与TATB、TNT的理化及爆轰性能对比

Table 5 Comparison of physicochemical and detonation properties of compound 3 with TATB and TNT

compounds	$\rho / \text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	$T_d / ^\circ\text{C}$	$\Delta_f H / \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	$D / \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	p / GPa	IS / J	FS / N	$N \text{ content} / \%$
3	1.81	203.6	515.54	8570	28.2	22	305	57.13
TATB ^[35]	1.93	375.0	21.70	7880	27.9	>40	360	32.60
TNT ^[36]	1.65	295.0	-55.50	6881	19.5	15	353	18.50

Note: ρ is density measured by a gas pycnometer at 298 K. T_d is initial decomposition temperature. $\Delta_f H$ is calculated enthalpy of formation. D is calculated detonation velocity. p is detonation pressure. IS is impact sensitivity. FS is friction sensitivity. N content is nitrogen content.

3 结论

(1)以2,4-二氨基-6-氯嘧啶(1)为原料,经过硝化、环加成两步反应合成了5,7-二氨基-8-硝基四唑并[1,5-c]嘧啶(3),利用核磁共振波谱仪(NMR)、傅里叶红外光谱仪(FT-IR)、元素分析仪(EA)对其进行了结构表征,通过理论计算验证了其四唑结构相比叠氮形态更加稳定。

(2)通过溶剂挥发法获得了3·DMSO的晶体,并利用X-射线单晶衍射仪(SC-XRD)对其进行表征。结果表明,其属于单斜晶系,空间群为P2₁/c,整个分子结构共平面,存在着大量的氢键作用,且为层状波浪形堆积,有助于降低其密度。

(3)化合物3的理论爆速为8570 m·s⁻¹,理论爆压为28.2 GPa,爆轰性能优于TATB和TNT,撞击感度为22 J,摩擦感度为305 N,在含能材料领域具有一定的应用潜力。

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Synthesis, Crystal Structure and Properties of 5,7-Diamino-8-nitrotetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine

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Abstract: 5,7-Diamino-8-nitrotetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine (**3**) was synthesized by a two-step reaction of nitration and cycloaddition using 2,4-diamino-6-chloropyrimidine (**1**) as raw material. The structure of **3** was characterized by nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer (NMR), Fourier transform infrared spectrometer (FT-IR), elemental analyzer (EA) and single crystal X-ray diffractometer (SC-XRD). The thermal behavior of **3** was analyzed by differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) and thermogravimetric (TG). The detonation properties were calculated by Gaussian and Explo5. The sensitivities were measured using BAM impact and friction sensitivity testers. The results show that the crystal of compound **3**·DMSO belongs to monoclinic system, space group $P2_1/c$, and the cell parameters are $a=4.7331(3)$ Å, $b=22.8991(13)$ Å, $c=10.6580(6)$ Å, $\alpha=90^\circ$, $\beta=99.758(2)^\circ$, $\gamma=90^\circ$, $V=1138.44(12)$ Å³, $Z=4$. The crystal density is 1.600 g·cm⁻³ (296 K). The theoretical detonation velocity and pressure of **3** are 8570 m·s⁻¹ and 28.2 GPa, respectively. The impact and friction sensitivities of **3** are 22 J and 305 N, respectively.

Key words: energetic compound; tetrazole; pyrimidine; crystal structure; detonation properties

CLC number: TJ55;O64

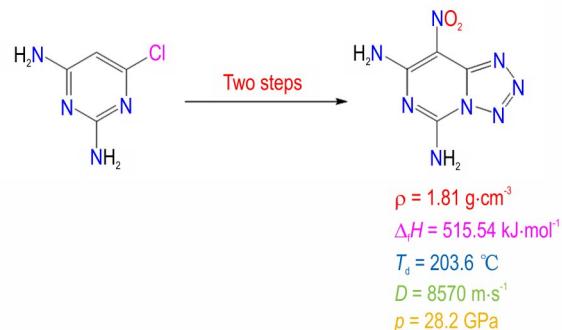
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(责编:姜梅)

图文摘要：



The planar nitrogen-rich compound 5,7-diamino-8-nitrotetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine was synthesized and fully characterized. It exhibits high nitrogen content, balanced stability, and excellent detonation performance ($D=8570 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, $p=28.2 \text{ GPa}$).