12-30-2009

Highly Nitrated Cyclopropanes as New High Energy Materials: DFT Calculations on the Properties of C₃H₆−n(NO₂)n (n=3–6)

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Recommended Citation
Highly nitrated cyclopropanes as new high energy materials: DFT calculations on the properties of \( C_3H_{6-n}(NO_2)_n \) \((n = 3–6)\)

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1. Introduction

The search for new high energy density materials is an ongoing process [1a,b]. Many known high energy materials share some similar bonding characteristics, among them small rings and high nitrogen content. It is these two characteristics that we have tried to exploit in the past in studies of three-membered rings containing nitrogen atoms [2], boron atoms [3], or both [4].

The enthalpy of combustion of cyclopropane, \( C_3H_6 \), is \(-2091.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}\), or about \(-49.8 \text{ kJ g}^{-1}\) [5]. The idea of adding oxidizing groups like nitro (NO₂) groups to the cyclopropane backbone is not new: the first derivative of a nitrocyclopropane was announced in 1919 by Kohler and Engelbrecht [6], who isolated 1-benzoyl-2-phenyl-3-nitrocyclopropane. The first apparent synthesis of the parent compound nitrocyclopropane, \( C_3H_3NO_2 \), was reported in 1953 by Haas and Schechter [7], who mixed cyclopropane vapors with \( N_2O_4 \) at 420–455 °C or with \( HNO_3 \) vapors at 390–410 °C for several seconds in a spiral Pyrex tube, then immersed the tube in an ice-water bath and collected and purified the resulting liquid. Nitrocyclopropane was isolated in 4–15% yield, and the researchers measured a boiling point of 65–67 °C and a density of 1.136 g mL⁻¹. The researchers noted that nitrocyclopropane was relatively unreactive towards oxidation, bromination, or the presence of alkalies.

Although there have been several studies on the energetic properties of nitrocyclopropane, they focus mostly on how the nitro group affects the strain energy of the cyclopropane moiety [8] or on the C–NO₂ bond energy [9]. However, nitrocyclopropane has only recently been included in studies of high energy density materials as a possible fuel or explosive [10,11], but largely as parts of larger molecules. However, Liu et al. [10] did include nitrocyclopropane in their list of energetic nitro compounds, so the idea of nitrocyclopropane as high energy materials is not completely new.

Dinitrocyclopropane was first prepared by Wade, Dalley, and Carroll in 1987 [12] by oxidative cyclization of 1,3-dinitropropane. Only the cis isomer was isolated. They also performed Hartree–Fock calculations and found good agreement with the X-ray structure of the molecule. However, they did not report on any thermochemical analyses. Bowyer and Evans reported on cyclic voltammetry studies of several dinitrocycloalkanes, including 1,2-dinitrocyclopropane, but stated that they were “not able to interpret the voltammograms quantitatively” and did not comment on results for this substance further [13]. Sorescu, Rice, and Thompson included dinitrocyclopropane in a series of nitroalkanes in a simulation to develop an intermolecular potential model for these compounds [14], but the focus was solid-state properties rather than energetics of reaction. As final evidence for considering that dinitrocyclopropane may have some high energy density applications, Sullivan, Wade, and Turcza were recently granted a patent (US Pat. # 6,007,848) for a new liquid explosive containing dinitrocyclopropane as one component [15].

Although there are no published studies on cyclopropane with larger numbers of nitro groups, it is feasible that such compounds can be synthesized, perhaps by nitromonium hexafluorophosphate as outlined by Olah et al. [16]. As such, here we report on the structures, vibrational spectra, and thermochemical properties of

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cyclopropane rings having three to six nitro groups. Studies like this are useful because they can provide justification for synthetic efforts towards such molecules.

2. Computational details

All calculations were performed using Gaussian03 [17] on a desktop personal computer. The calculational method used was the density functional theoretical method using Becke’s 3-parameter exchange functional plus the correlation functional of Lee, Yang, and Parr (abbreviated B3LYP) [18,19] along with the standard Gaussian basis set labeled 6-31G(d,p) [20]. Minimum energy geometries were determined for all target molecules using standard options, and minima were verified as having no imaginary vibrational frequencies, which were visualized using the Gauss-View program [21].

After geometry optimization, enthalpies of formation were determined using the following reaction:

\[
\text{C}_3\text{H}_6(g) + \frac{n}{2} \text{N}_2\text{O}_4(g) \rightarrow \text{C}_3\text{H}_{6-n}(\text{NO}_2)_n(g) + \frac{n}{2} \text{H}_2(g)
\]

The electronic and thermal energies of C3H6, N2O4, and H2 were also calculated using the same methods, and the enthalpy change of the above reaction was determined using Hess’ law. Then, setting the enthalpy change as determined to the enthalpy of formation of products minus the enthalpy of formation of the reactants as using the known \( \Delta H_f \) values from the NIST Chemistry Webbook website [22], the enthalpy of formation of the various nitrocyclopropanes were calculated. Enthalpies of combustion or decomposition could then be determined for each nitrocyclopropane. Vibrational spectra were visualized using the SWizard program [23] and confirmed that, with no imaginary vibrational frequencies, the optimized geometries were energy minima. No conformational study of the relative positions of the NO2 groups was performed.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Geometries

Fig. 1 shows the optimized geometries of trinitrocyclopropane, tetranitrocyclopropane, pentanitrocyclopropane, and hexanitrocyclopropane, respectively. Table 1 lists representative structural parameters. The table shows that some of the parameters in tetranitrocyclopropane and pentanitrocyclopropane show some variation, which makes sense given that the carbon atoms are not equivalent, having differing numbers of nitro groups on them. There is some variability in the C–C bond distances in trinitrocyclopropane, because one of the nitro groups adopts a position trans to the other two. Table 1 shows that the C–N bond distance increases noticeably, by over 0.050 Å, as the nitration level of the ring increases. Curiously, the N–C–N bond angle decreases with increasing nitro content. Fig. 1 shows that when there are two nitro groups on a carbon atom, the NO2 groups orient themselves so that they look like they are crossing when viewed from above.

3.2. Vibrational spectra

Fig. 2 shows the vibrational spectra of the four nitrocyclopropanes. All of the spectra are dominated by NO2 bending and stretching modes, and the domination gets greater as the NO2 content increases. The low-frequency region is rather messy to start, with a large number of weak absorptions due to the lack of symmetry of trinitrocyclopropane. However, for hexanitrocyclopropane, the vibrational spectrum is rather clean as degeneracy or near-degeneracy causes many absorptions to merge into a single peak. Indeed, the peak around 1730 cm\(^{-1}\) for hexanitrocyclopropane is actually composed of six absorptions, five of which have calculated absolute intensities of greater than 240 km mol\(^{-1}\), while...
propane was on the second side of the cyclopropane backbone. Increased steric interference as bulky nitro groups start amassing content of the molecule increases. This is consistent with an pies of formation are all positive, and get more so as the nitro resulting enthalpies of combustion and decomposition. The enthal-

3.3. Enthalpies of reaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecule</th>
<th>Trinitrocyclopropane</th>
<th>Tetranitrocyclopropane</th>
<th>Pentanitrocyclopropane</th>
<th>Hexanitrocyclopropane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r(C−C)</td>
<td>1.498</td>
<td>1.490, 1.514</td>
<td>1.407, 1.509</td>
<td>1.496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r(C−H)</td>
<td>1.082</td>
<td>1.084</td>
<td>1.088</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r(C−N)</td>
<td>1.481</td>
<td>1.486, 1.502</td>
<td>1.506−1.522</td>
<td>1.532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r(N−O)</td>
<td>1.222</td>
<td>1.221</td>
<td>1.213, 1.223</td>
<td>1.215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ(C−C−C)</td>
<td>59.0, 61.0</td>
<td>59.5, 61.1</td>
<td>59.3, 60.8</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ(C−C−H)</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>114.3</td>
<td>−</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ(O−N−O)</td>
<td>126.9</td>
<td>127.9</td>
<td>128.0−128.8</td>
<td>129.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ(H−C−N)</td>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>113.3</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ(N−C−N)</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>109.2</td>
<td>106.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ(N−C−H)</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>111.3</td>
<td>−</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x(C−C−C−H)</td>
<td>108.1</td>
<td>110.6</td>
<td>−</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x(C−C−C−N)</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>109.3</td>
<td>101.1</td>
<td>109.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x(C−C−N−O)</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

Representative structural parameters of minimum-energy nitrocyclopropanes (r in Å, δ and x in degrees).

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(\Delta H_f)</th>
<th>(\Delta H_{comb})</th>
<th>(\Delta H_{comb, kJ g^{-1}})</th>
<th>(\Delta H_{decomp})</th>
<th>(\Delta H_{decomp, kJ g^{-1}})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinitrocyclopropane</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>−1683.1</td>
<td>−9.51</td>
<td>−1258.6</td>
<td>−7.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetranitrocyclopropane</td>
<td>114.9</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−1611.3</td>
<td>−8.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentanitrocyclopropane</td>
<td>244.1</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−1567.6</td>
<td>−5.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexanitrocyclopropane</td>
<td>338.2</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−1518.7</td>
<td>−4.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3/4 \(\text{O}_2(g) + \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_6(g) \rightarrow 3/2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + 3\text{CO}_2(g) + 3/2 \text{N}_2(g)\)

Only trinitrocyclopropane has an enthalpy of combustion different from its enthalpy of decomposition, as its negative oxygen balance (0%) of −13.6% [23] indicates that it does not contain enough oxygen in its formula to completely oxidize the other atoms in the molecule. The reaction used to determine the decomposition reaction of trinitrocyclopropane is

\[\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_6(g) \rightarrow 3/2 \text{CO}_2(g) + 3/2 \text{C}_2\text{O}_4(g) + 3/2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + 3/2 \text{N}_2(g)\]

The formation of CO as a product is consistent with the Kistia-
kowsky–Wilson rules for decomposition [24]. For trinitrocyclo-
propane, the results show that the combustion reaction generates only about 33% larger energy per unit mass than the decomposition, and both values are substantially higher than the specific enthalpies of decomposition of trinitrotoluene (TNT) and cyclotrimes-
ylenetri-nitramine (RDX), which are listed as 4.25 and 5.04 kJ g⁻¹, respectively [24]. At +7.2%, +21.0%, and +30.8%, the 0% of tetrinitrocyclo-
propane, pentanitrocyclopropane, and hexanitrocyclopropane are high enough that there is enough oxygen to completely oxidize the C and H atoms in each formula. The general reaction used for the decompositions of these compounds is

\[\text{C}_3\text{H}_6−n(\text{NO}_2)_n(g) \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2(g) + \left(\frac{6−n}{2}\right)\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + \left(\frac{5n−18}{4}\right)\text{O}_2(g)\]

where \(n\) is the number of nitro groups on the cyclopropane ring.

The trend in \(\Delta H_{decomp}\) versus nitro content is very interesting: at four nitro groups on the cyclopropane ring, the enthalpy of decomposition is at a maximum, then it decreases – both per unit mole and per unit gram – as additional nitro groups are attached to the cyclopropane backbone. This decrease is the combination of two trends: the increasing enthalpy of formation of the nitrocyclo-
propane and the decreasing amount of water formed as \(n\) increases. What we find here is similar to what has been found with other polynitro compounds: although the enthalpies of formation increase with nitro content, the enthalpy of decomposition does not rise fast enough to keep up with the increase in mass of

![Fig. 2. Calculated (unscaled) vibrational absorption spectra for the nitrocyclopropanes.](image-url)
the compound. Hence, while the enthalpy of formation increases with increasing nitro content, the enthalpy change per unit gram upon decomposition decreases. Ultimately, hexanitrocyclopropane is predicted to have an only slightly higher specific enthalpy of decomposition than trinitrotoluene.

Whether or not polynitrocyclopropanes would make effective high energy materials depends on additional properties, like condensed-phase density and velocity of detonation. Nitrocyclopropane was reported [7] to have a density of 1.136 g mL\(^{-1}\), which is not high for a high energy material. There is no report of a density for dinitrocyclopropane. If we compare the densities of various nitrocubanes, however, we might hazard an education guess on the possible densities of higher nitrocyclopropanes. Cubane has a reported density of 1.29 g mL\(^{-1}\) [25], nitrocubane has a density of 1.453 g mL\(^{-1}\) [26], tetrinitrocubane has a density of 1.814 g mL\(^{-1}\) [27], while heptanitrocubane and octanitrocubane have densities of 2.028 and ca. 2.2 g mL\(^{-1}\), respectively [27]. Thus, we see a \(\sim 13\)% increase in density when adding a single nitro group and a \(\sim 71\)% increase in density when the polycyclic hydrocarbon is fully nitrated. Liquid cyclopropane has an extrapolated density of 0.743 g mL\(^{-1}\) [28]; a 71% increase in mass would bring the estimated density of hexanitrocyclopropane to 1.27 g mL\(^{-1}\), which is still rather low for a good high density material. However, from an energy content perspective, polynitrocyclopropanes are predicted to have at least as much enthalpy of decomposition per unit grams as some currently-known high energy materials. There is also the attendant issue of synthesis, which we will leave to the synthesist.

Acknowledgement

A.K.L. thank the CSU McNair Scholars Program, sponsored by the US Department of Education, for support.

References