Synthesis of High-purity 3,3'-Diamino-4,4'-azoxyfurazan (DAOAF)

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Abstract: 3.4-Diaminofurazan (DAF) was synthesized from glyoxal and hydroxylamine by one step with yield of 48.0% and purity of 99.8%. 3,3'-Diamino-4,4'-azoxyfurazan (DAOAF) was successfully obtained through the reaction of DAF and potassium monopersulfate triple salt (KHSO₅ \cdot 0.5KHSO₄ \cdot 0.5K₂SO₄) as oxidant in the buffer system of NaHCO₃ solution. Its structure was characterized by IR, 1H NMR and MS spectra. The purity of DAOAF was determined by HPLC and the impurities contained were also qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed. The optimum synthesis conditions are determined as follows: the molar ratio of n(DAF): $n(NaHCO_3)$: $n(KHSO_5 \cdot 0.5KHSO_4 \cdot 0.5K_2SO_4)$ is 1:6:4 for 5 h at 20-25 °C, the yield and purity of crude product are 84.1% and 98.2%, respectively. The impurities contained in the crude DAOAF are DAF, DAAF and ANF. The impurities can be removed effectively by recrystallizing from DMF at 95 ℃, thus producing high-purity DAOAF (99.6%), with a total recovery rate of 86.6%.

Key words: 3,4-diaminofurazan (DAF); 3,3'-diamino-4,4'-azoxyfurazan (DAOAF); synthesis

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含能材料的损伤特征与点火过程有密切的联系,炸药、推进剂的内部损伤及其对力学特性、安全特性和点火行为的影 响规律受到了含能材料学界的高度重视,为推动这一重要研究方向的学术交流,本刊特设立"损伤与点火"专栏。专栏主要 征集炸药、推进剂等含能材料的损伤观测与多尺度表征技术、含损伤的本构方程、准静态与动态损伤演化规律、损伤与破坏 的宏(细)观模式、损伤对起爆、爆炸、爆轰成长以及非冲击起爆行为的影响等方向的原创性研究论文。来稿请注明"损伤与

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