Graphical Abstract I

Density Functional Theory Study on Tautomerization of Polyazido-azine

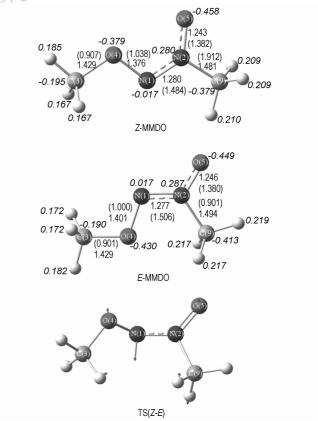
$$N_{3} - \bigvee_{N-N}^{N-N} - N_{3} \longrightarrow \bigvee_{N-N}^{N-N} \bigvee_{N-N}^{N$$

LI Yu-fang, LIAO Xin, JU Xue-hai, YI Jian-hua, XU Si-yu

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 241 – 246

The tautomerizations of polyazido-azine (ring-closure reaction) for 3,6-diazido-1,2,4,5-tetrazine and 2,4,6-triazido-1,3,5-triazine were investigated by density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/6-311G**

Theoretical Study on Structure and Properties of N-Methyl-N'-methoxydiazene-N-oxide



XIONG Ying, SHU Yuan-jie, YIN Ming, LONG Xin-ping, ZUO Yu-fen, WANG Xin-feng

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 247 -251

TS(*Z-E*)

The structure, enthalpy of formation, density and thermal decompostion Min-ping, mechanism of *N*-methyl-*N'*-methoxydiazene-*N*-oxide (MMDO) were studied based on density fuctional theory and compared with its nitramino-isomer dimethylnitramine (DMNA).

Theoretical Study on Structures and Detonation Performances for Nitro Derivatives of Pyrazole by Density Functional Theory

YI Jian-hong, HU Shuang-qi, LIU Sheng-nan, CAO Duan-lin, REN Jun

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 252 - 256

Nitropyrazole and its derivatives were investigated at the B3LYP/6-311G (d, p) level. And the detonation velocity of the derivatives were estimated between 6.42 and 9.00 km \cdot s⁻¹ by the Kamlet-Jacbos equation.

Graphical Abstract II

Synthesis of Exo-tetrahydrodicyclopentadiene in Ionic Liquids

DHDCPD endo-THDCPD DCPD exo-THDCPD

Ionic liquids were prepared by AICI, and dialkylimidazolium halide or alkylpyridinium halide and were used in isomerization of endo-tetrahydrodicyclopentadiene (endo-THDCPD) as catalyst and solvent. The product can be simple separated and ionic liquids can be reused at least five times without decreasing of the catalytic activity.

LI Chun-ying, DU Yong-mei, Lü Jian

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 257 -260

Synthesis Energy Thermoplastic Binder **CE-PBAMO**

The synthesis of BBMO and BAMO by phase transfer catalysis possesses advantages of safety, high yield and high purity. The synthesized CE-PBAMO can be used as high energy thermoplastic binder in the manufacture of the new type of combustible cartridge case which has concept of 3R(recycle, recover, reuse).

LU Xian-ming, GAN Ning, XING Ying, HAN Tao, LIU Qing, ZHANG Zhi-gang, LI Lei

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 261 - 265

Synthesis and Property of Energetic Binder Poly (3,3-dinitrobutyl acrylate)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3}\text{CH}_{2}\text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH},\text{NaNO}_{2}} \\ \text{AgNO}_{3} & \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_{3}\text{CH}(\text{NO}_{2})_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{H}_{2}\text{C} = \text{CH}\overset{\circ}{\text{C}} - \text{OCH}_{3}} \\ \text{CH}_{3}^{\text{NO}_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \text{II} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \text{IV} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \text{IV} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \text{IV} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} & \xrightarrow{\text{NO}_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} & \xrightarrow{\text{NO}_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} & \xrightarrow{\text{NO}_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} & \xrightarrow{\text{NO}_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} & \xrightarrow{\text{NO}_{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{IV}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} \\ \\ \text{NO}_{2} & \xrightarrow{\text{II}} & \xrightarrow{\text{I$$

www.energetic-materials. 3,3-Dinitrobutyl acrylate was prepared from 3,3-dinitro-1-butanol and acrylic acid through direct esterification, which was obtained by the reaction of six steps using nitroethane as a starting material. The energetic binder poly (3,3-dinitrobutyl acrylate) was synthesized by the free radical polymerization.

ZHANG Gong-zheng, LI Hai-hua, GUO Ling-hong

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 266 - 269

Graphical Abstract

Synthesis and Properties of 2, 4-Dinitroimidazole (2,4-DNI) Salts

YANG Wei, JI Yue-ping, WANG Wei, CHEN Bin, WANG Ying-lei

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials ,2010 ,18(3): 270 -272

Using 2,4-dinitroimidazole (2,4-DNI) and organic amines as starting materials, four new salts, i. e. ADNI (A = guanidine, triaminoguanidine, gunanyl urea, and hydrazine), were synthezised with yield of 87.2%, 67.5%, 67.7% and 96.6% respectively.

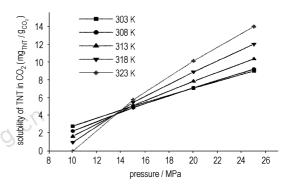
Catalytic Effect of $NiC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ on Thermal Decomposition of TEGDN/NC Propellant

WEI Wen-xian, JIANG Xiao-hong, LU Lu-de

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 273 -277

 $NiC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ was prepared and characterized by XRD, SEM, laser granularity measurement device, elemental analysis, FT-IR and TG-DTG analysis, and its catalytic effect on the thermal decomposition of TEGDN/NC propellant was analyzed by means of TG-MS.

Solubility of TNT in Supercritical Carbon Dioxide



WEN Li-qun, ZHANG Tong-lai, QIN Qing-feng

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 278 -281

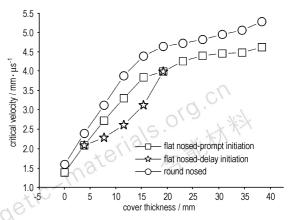
The UV-Vis absorbance data of TNT/acetone, TNT/toluene and TNT/acetonitrile with different concentrations were measured. Acetonitrile was used as recrystallizing solvent, and the solubility of TNT in supercritical carbon dioxide ($SC-CO_2$) was tested at 303,308,313,318,323 K and at 10 –25 MPa.

Reaction Behavior for PBX-2 Explosive at Different Heating Rate

DAI Xiao-gan, HUANG Yi-min, Lü Zi-jian, SHEN Chun-ying Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 282 –285 Cook-off tests with different heating rate were carried out for PBX-2 explosive. Reaction law for PBX-2 explosive was analyzed at different heating rate.

IV Graphical Abstract

Numerical Simulation of Shock Initiation in Covered Comp B by Projectile Impact



CUI Kai-hua, HONG Tao, CAO Jie-dong

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 286 -289

The process of explosion caused by cylindrical flat and round nosed tungsten projectiles impacting the Comp B with various thickness steel cover plates was simulated. The comparison of critical velocity with cover thickness was given.

Effect of Performance with Eliminated-flame Additive on Nitramine Modified Double Base Propellant

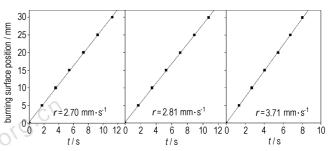




LI Jun-qiang, LI Xiao-jiang, LIU Peng, QI Xiao-fei, LIU Fang-li *Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials*, 2010, 18(3): 290 – 294

The motor experiments shown that potassium additives can achieve suppressing exhaust after burning on solid rocket motor.

Effects of Oxidants on Combustion Performances of AI/H_2O Based Fuels in Air

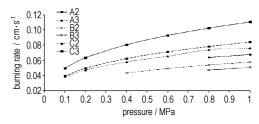


LIN Zhen-kun, HAN Dong-lin, WANG Tian-fang, ZHAO Feng-qi, YI Jian-hua, LI Shu-fen

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 295-299

 AI/H_2O based fuels without additive and with 10% oxidant (HMX or CL-20) were designed and prepared. A series of experiment were carried out to study the effects of the oxidants on the combustion performances of AI/H_2O based fuels in air.

Combustion Behavior of the Low-Smoke Level Fuel-Rich Composite Propellants at Low Pressure



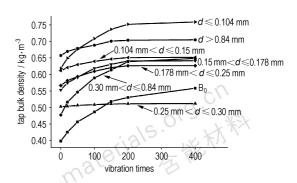
ABDEL WARETH W. M., XU Xu

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials ,2010 ,18(3): 300 -303

Combustion behavior of composite fuel-rich propellants based on HTPB/AP was studied experimentally at pressure between 0.1 MPa and 1 MPa.

V Graphical Abstract

Bulk Density of Different Sizes of Agglomerated Boron Particles

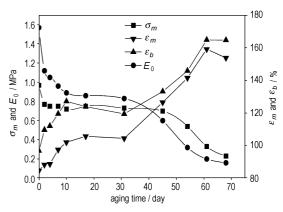


PANG Wei-qiang, FAN Xue-zhong

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 304 - 308

The loose and the tap bulk densities of agglomerated boron particles with different sizes were determined, and the microstructures of agglomerated boron particles were obtained by scanning electrical microscope.

Humidity-heat Combination Stress Aging Behavior of **NEPE Propellants**



CHI Xu-hui, PENG Song, PANG Ai-min, ZHANG Shi-ping, WU Feng-jun

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 309 -315

Humidity-heat aging of NEPE propellants can be expressed as a combination of physical aging and thermal aging. The physical aging is in character of humidity aging. And the chemical aging is in character of heat aging. There are cooperative effects in humidity-heat combination stress aging.

Safety Property of FOX-7 and HTPB Propellants with FOX-7

CHEN Zhong-e, LI Zhong-you, YAO Nan, LEI Qing, WANG DU

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 316-319

Sensitivities of FOX-7 (RDX) and HTPB propellants with FOX-7 (RDX) were studied by means of DSC-TG and sensitivity test.

Fragility of NEPE Propellant

LI Jun, ZHAO Xiao-bin, WANG Chen-xue, GUAN Hong-bo

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 320 -323 The fragility of NEPE propellant was studied by a simulation device.

VI Graphical Abstract

Sensitivity Performances of Several Typical Solid Propellants

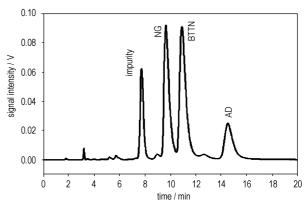


QIN Neng, LIAO Lin-quan, FAN Hong-jie, LI Jun-qiang

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 324 - 329

NEPE propellant, granule-cast CMDB propellant and screw-extruded CMDB propellant were carried on deflagration-to-detonation transition (DDT) test, detonator sensitivity test and shock sensitivity test respectively, and studied the hazard classification of the three typical solid propellants.

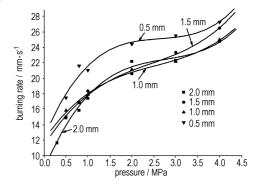
Quantitative Analysis of Migrating Components in Interface of NEPE Propellant/Liner/Insulation



HUANG Zhi-ping, TAN Li-min, CAO Qing-wei, MA Xin-gang Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 330 -334

The main migrating components in the interfaces of standard Φ 25 mm cylinder samples of nitrate ester plasticized polyether (NEPE) based propellant/hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) based liner/ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer (EPDM) based insulation were quantified by using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and gas chromatography (GC).

Combustion Characteristics of B/KNO₃ in Microscale Tube



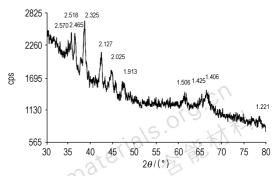
LIU Jian, SHEN Rui-qi, YE Ying-hua, HU Yan

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 335 -338

Relation of burning rate of B/KNO_3 and combustor pressure for several different diameter combustors were obtained by experiment. The effect of combustor pressure and combustors diameter on burning rate of B/KNO_3 in microscale tube were analyzed.

Graphical Abstract VII

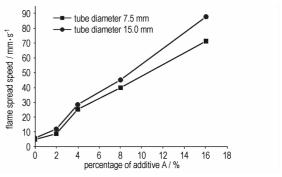
Preparation and Characterization of Al-CuO Reactive Bridge Film



HU Yan, YE Ying-hua, SHEN Rui-qi, DONG Neng-fa Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 339 -342

The Al-CuO composite bridge film was ignited using a constant voltage power supply. The phase constitution of the composite bridge film after ignition was investigated by XRD.

Sensitized Performances of Micropore Ball Propellants

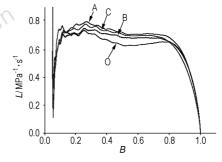


LIU Yu-jun, LIN Xiang-yang, ZHENG Wen-fang, PAN Ren-ming, LI Sheng-you

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 343 - 347

The flame spread speed increases with different sensitizing agents in atmospheric pressure at the loaded condition. With the content of sensitizing agents A increasing, the flame spread speed of the micropore ball propellant increase evidently, and the highest flame spread speed is more than 80 mm \cdot s⁻¹.

Effect of Surface Treatment on Burning Performance of www.energetic-materials.org Single-base Gun Propellant



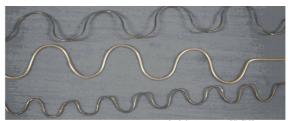
DU Ping, LIAO Xin, WANG Ze-shan

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 348 - 350

Comparing to original propellant, the activity L of single-base propellant being surface-treated by multibenzylalkyl multiisocyanate has been depressed at ignition stage, and changed more evenly at latter stage. It shows that burning performance of propellant changes obviously, and its changing amounts depend on the surface-treating degree of propellant.

VⅢ Graphical Abstract

Testing Methods and Factors Affecting Detonation Performance of Mild Detonating Cords



BAI Ying-wei, WANG Ke-xuan , REN Xi, AO Cheng-gang, LI Jun, CHU En-yi

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 351 – 355

By studying the key affecting factors detonation velocity and shock-wave pressure, primary rules and semi-empirical formula of velocity and shockwave pressure changing were gained. The rules can be used in production process to improve the quality of the detonation cords, and the mild explosive circuit can be designed more accurately.

Synthesis of Fluorescent Sensors Skeleton 9,10-Bis(trimethylsilylethynyl) Anthracene and Its Spectral Properties

$$+ - S_i = \frac{Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2/Cul/PPh_3}{THF/Et_3N} - S_i -$$

9,10-dibromoanthracene

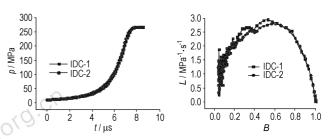
9,10-bis(2-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)anthracene

LUO Ya-jun, SHU Yuan-jie, HU Xiao-li

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 356 - 357

9,10-Bis (trimethylsilylethynyl) anthracene was prepared by a coupling reaction of dibromoanthracene dibromobenzene and trimethylsilylethyne, using PdCl₂ (PPh₃)₂ and CuI as catalysts. A mixed solvent of THF/diethylamide was used as the media of the coupling reaction. The product was obtained with desired yields and it was characterized by IR,UV, ¹HNMR.

Performance Improvement of Modified Single Base Propellant with a Special Compound

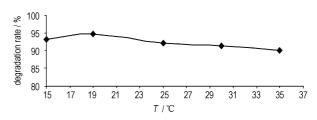


LIU Bo, WANG Qiong-lin, LIU Shao-wu, YU hui-fang, WEI Lun, LI Da, WANG Feng, ZHANG Yuan-bo

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2010, 18(3): 358

The performance of the propellant were improved significantly through adding a special compound in course of the preparation of the modified single base propellant.

Degradation of UDMH Waste Water by Electrolyzed Oxidizing Water



LIU Yuan, XIA Ben-li, CONG Ji-xin

Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials ,2010 ,18(3): 359 -360

Degradation of UDMH waste water by electrolyzed oxidizing water was studied.

Executive editor: WANG Yan-xiu

Computer typesetter: LI Shao-hui