

# **A Computational Screening Method in Deriving New Promising Explosive Molecules: ADD Method-1 and MS-HEMs**

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# Research Purpose:

**Develop Better Warhead/Ammunition  
for Korean Armed Force**



**Performance of Warhead/Ammunition  
Heavily Depends upon  
Performance of Explosives Used**

# Development of New Explosives



## New Molecules

- Novel Explosive Molecules
- Additives (Binders, Plasticizers, etc.)



## New Formulations

- Properly Combining Various Ingredients
- Machining (Casting, Pressing, etc.)



## Tests and Evaluation

- Performance, Safety
- Chemical Properties



Feedback

# Two Main Issues in Developing Novel Explosive Molecules:

## ● (Derive) Where Can We Get Good Candidate Molecules?

- A Variety of Scaffolds
- Pools of Molecules
- Automatic Generation of Diverse Molecules
- Best Solution: DB for Virtual Molecules

## ● (Screen) How Do We Select the Real Good One?

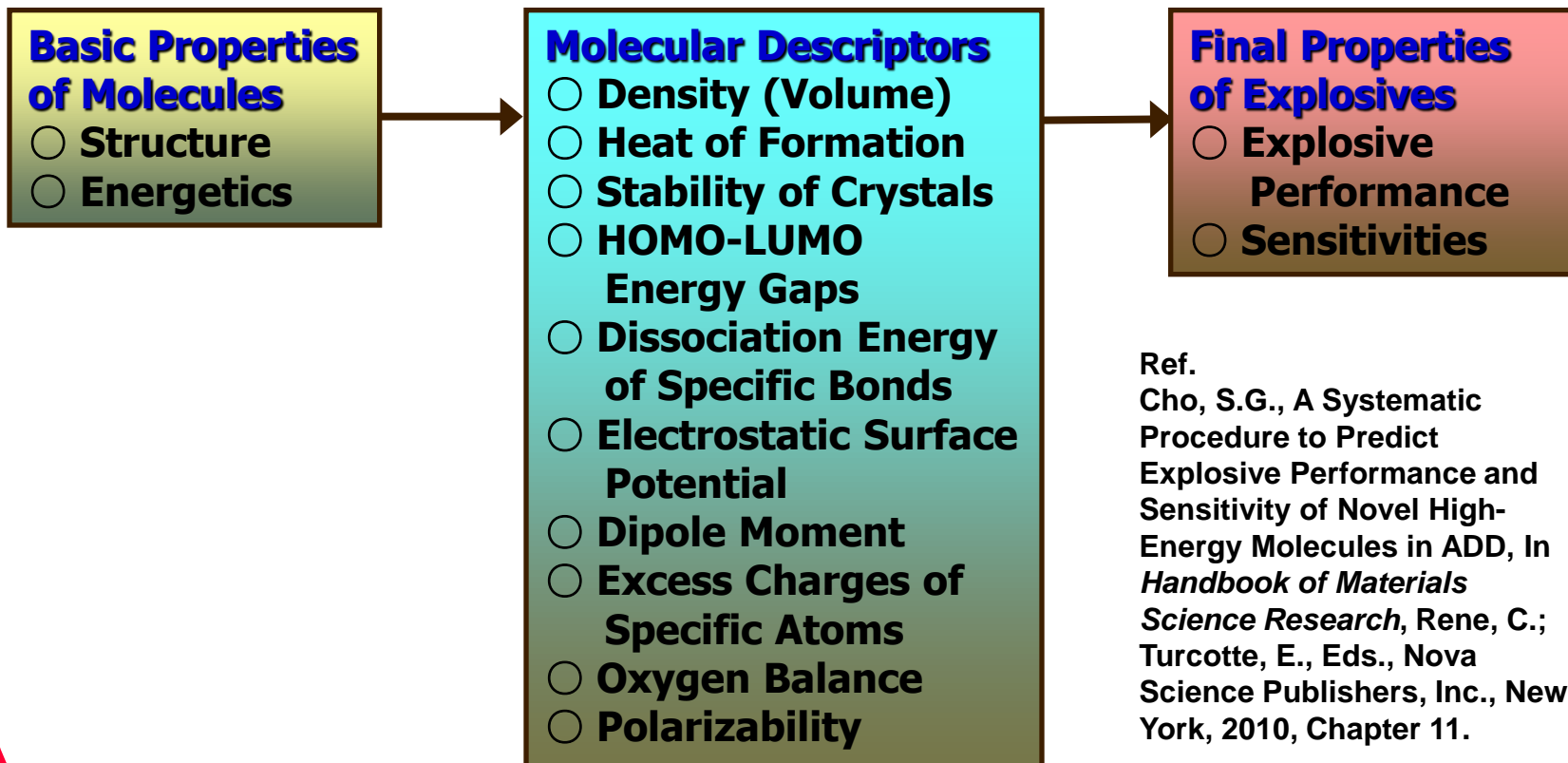
- Accurate Prediction of Performance and Sensitivity
- Improve ADD Method-1
- Improve Calculation Speed
- Other Important Issue: Synthetic Feasibility (pKa Pred.)
- Other Issues: Decomposition Temp., M.P., ...  
(in Drug Design: ADME/Tox)

- ADME/Tox: Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion / Toxicity  
ADME greatly influence the performance of the compound as a drug.

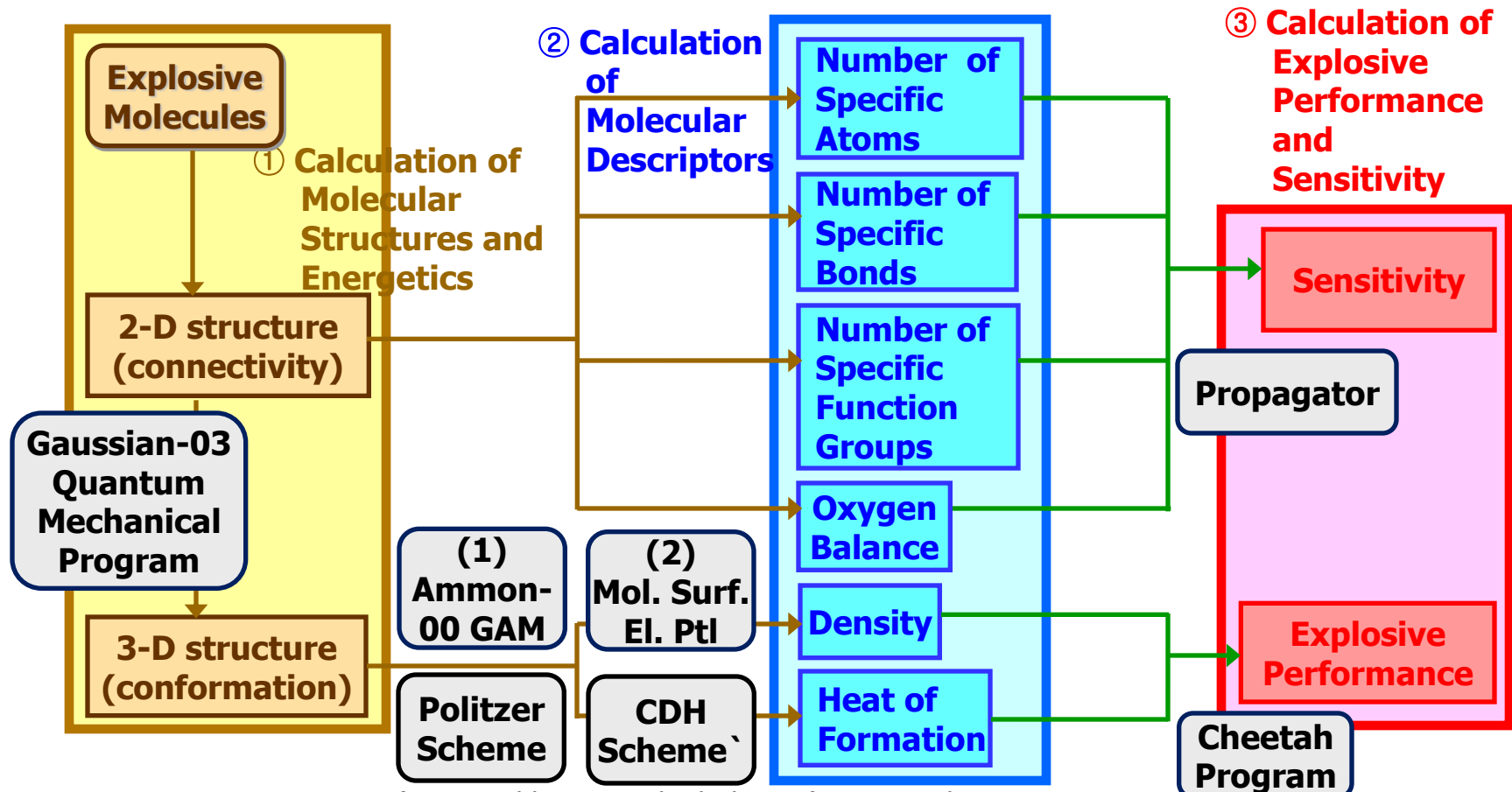
- **Screening**  
- **ADD Method-1**

- **Deriving**  
- **MS-HEMs**

# General Procedure in Explosives Modeling



# Screening New Explosive Molecules: ADD Method-1



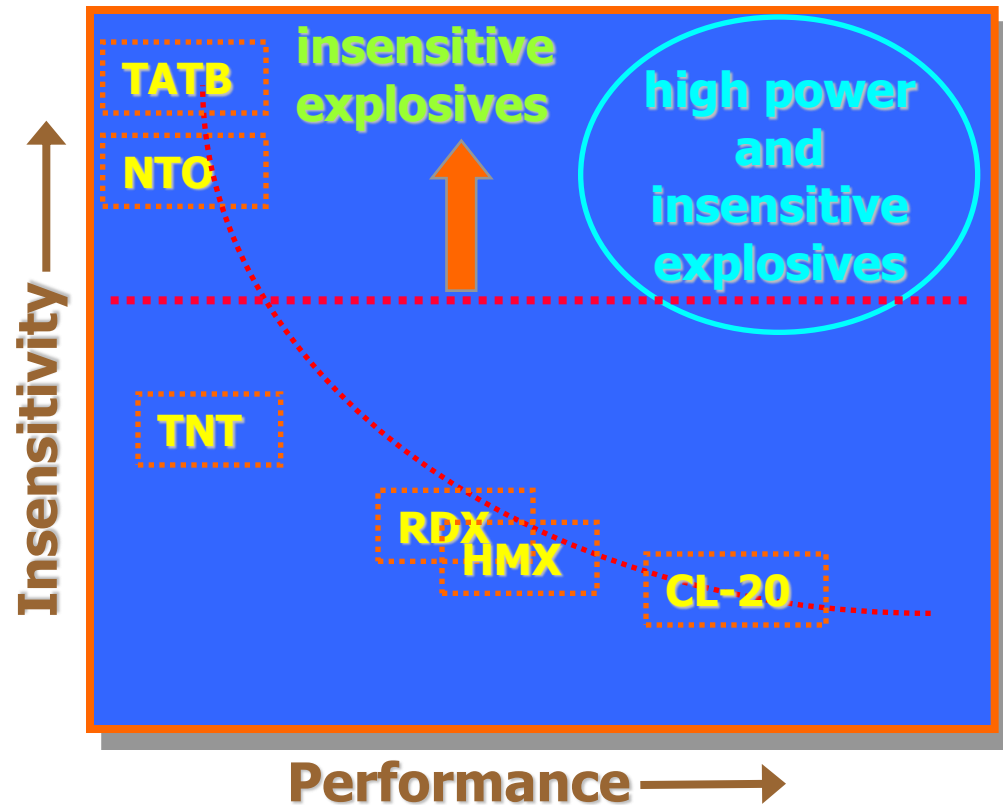
- Ammon-00 GAM (Group Additivity Method, density): Struct. Chem. 2001, 21, 205.
- Mol. Surf. El. Ptl. (density): B3LYP/6-31G\* Opt., J. Comput. Chem. 2004, 25, 2073.
- Poltizer Scheme (heat of formation): BP86/6-31G\*\* Opt., J. Comput. Chem. 1995, 16, 654.
- CDH Scheme (sublimation energy): J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2 1995, 2023

# Main Comp. Features of ADD Method-1

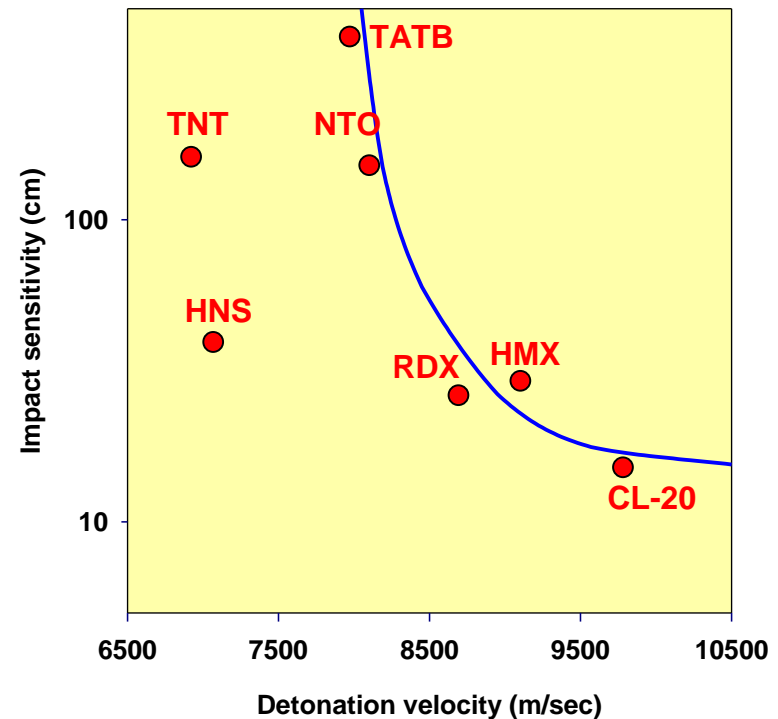
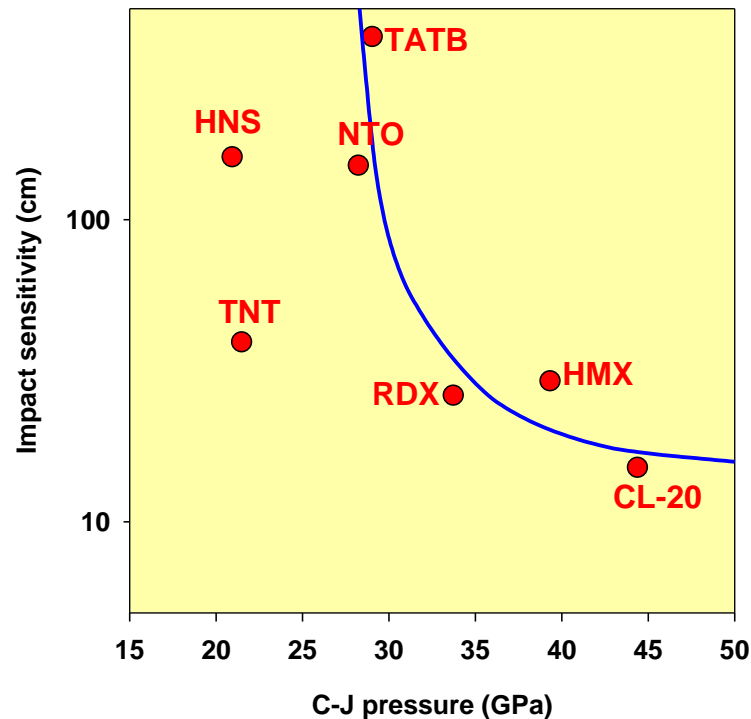
- **Density Calculation**
  - **Very Difficult Problem**
  - **(1) Group Additivity method or (2) QSPR with Molecular Surface Electrostatic Potential**
- **Heat of Formation (HoF) Calculation**
  - **Quantum Mechnics (DFT BP86/6-31G\*\*)**
  - **Solid State HoF with Sublimation Energy Estimation**
- **Impact Sensitivity Calculation**
  - **Probably Insoluble with Scientific Reasoning**
  - **Artificial Neural Network Approach (Only Choice)**
    - **Black Box (No Science Behind)**
    - **Crude Results**
- **Performance Calculation**
  - **Cheetah Program (from Dr. Fried, LLNL, USA)**
- **2-D Plot between Performance and Insensitivity**



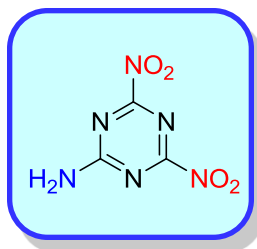
# Schematic 2-D Plot of Performance vs. Sensitivity



# Real 2-D Plot of Performance vs. Sensitivity

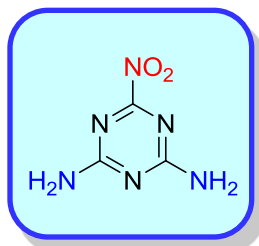


# Nitrated or Azido Triazines



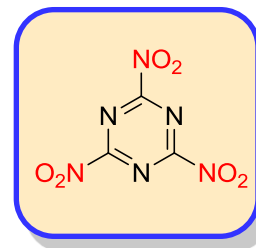
2-amino-4,6-dinitro-  
1,3,5-triazine

**ADNTRZ**



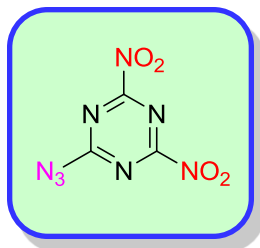
2,4-diamino-6-dinitro-  
1,3,5-triazine

**DANTRZ**



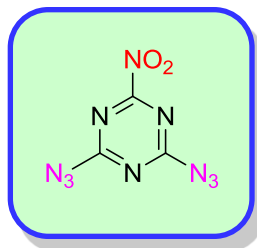
2,4,6-trinitro-  
1,3,5-triazine

**TNTRZ**



2-azido-4,6-dinitro-  
1,3,5-triazine

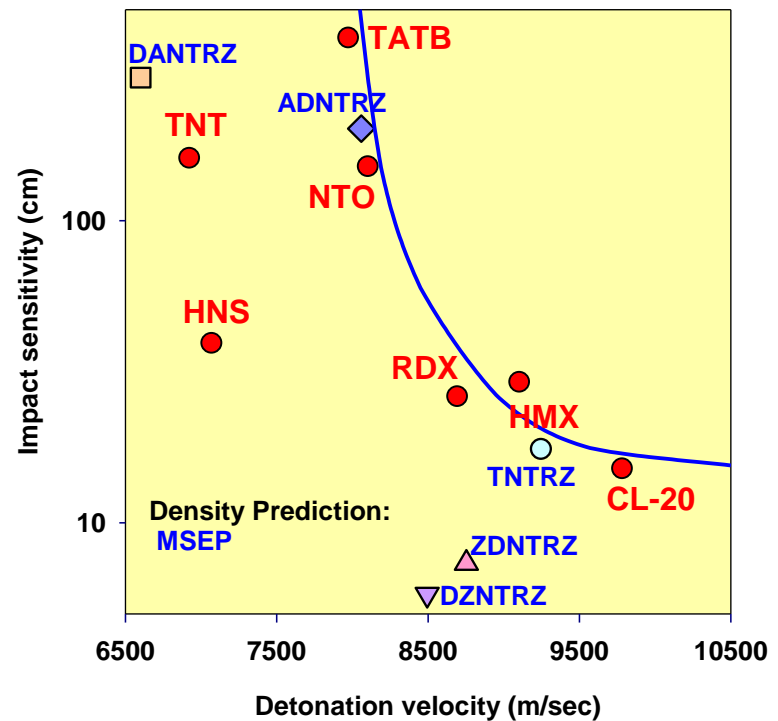
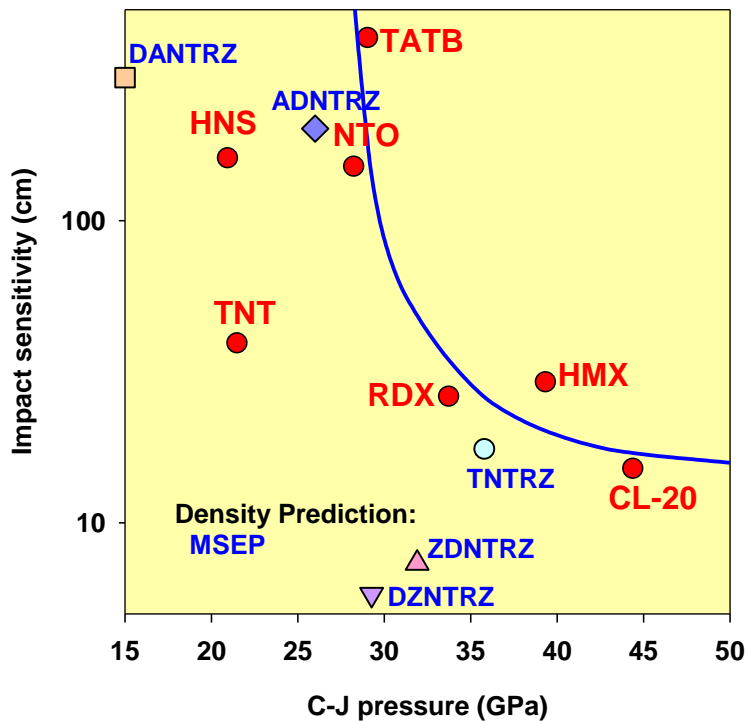
**ZDNTRZ**



2,4-diazido-6-dinitro-  
1,3,5-triazine

**DZNTRZ**

# 2-D Screening Plots of Explosive Performance vs. Impact Sensitivity



# Future Direction of ADD Method-1

## ● Fast Screening of Numbers of Target Compounds

- Deal with Lots of Compounds at One Time
  - Combinatorial Approaches
  - Synthetic Data from Others

## ● Skip 3-D Calculations in Molecular Structures

- Total Procedure : Very Fast  
(Heat of Formation: Benson's Group Additivity)
- Accuracy : Not High, yet Reasonable
- Ready to Predict

## ● Extend Scope to Molecules and Mixtures

- Salt, Inorganic, Polymeric ...
- Explosive Formulations

- **Screening**  
- **ADD Method-1**

- **Deriving**  
- **MS-HEMs**

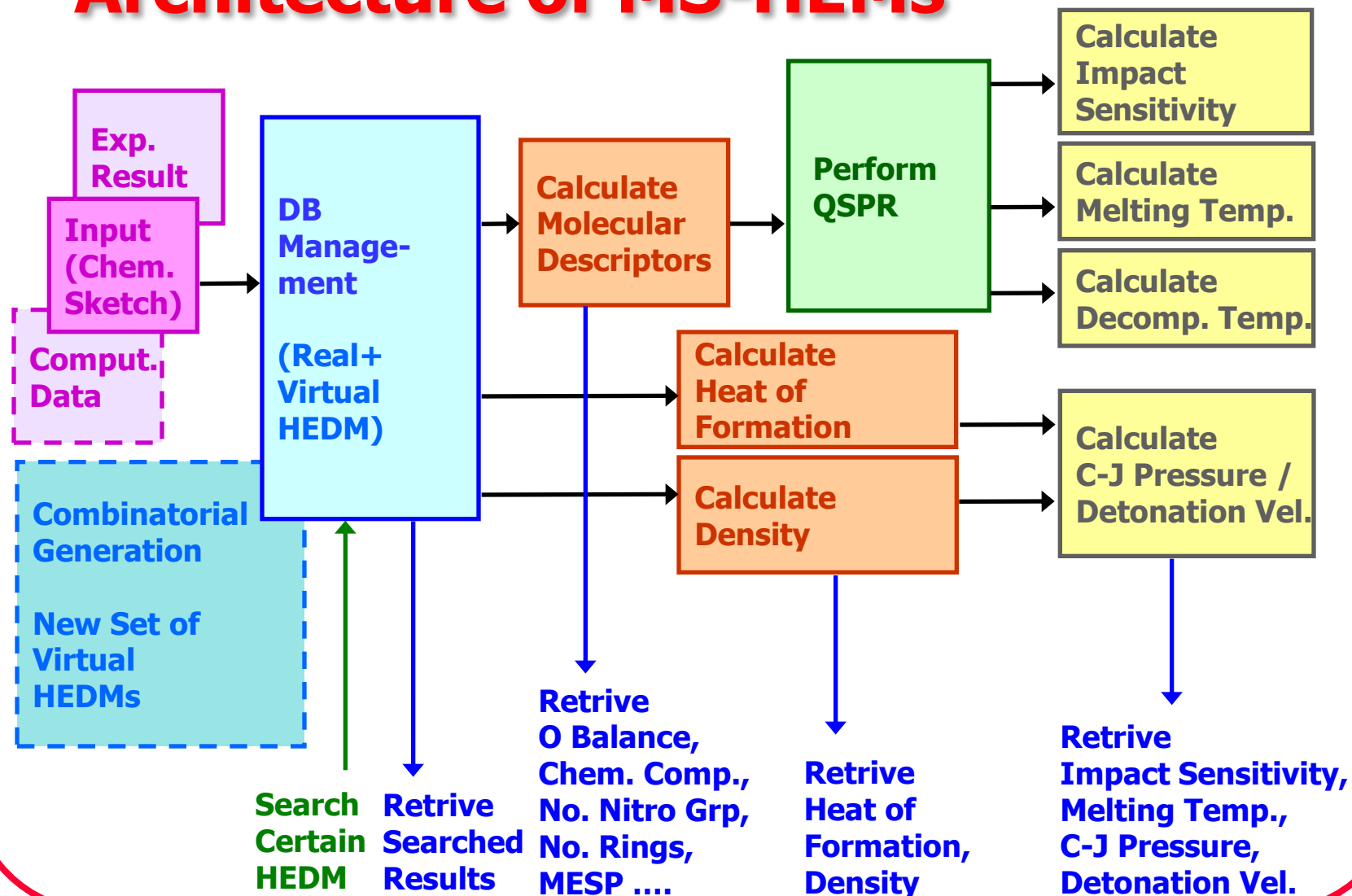
# MS-HEMs System (Main Page)

- CMS
  - Login
  - Banner
  - News
  - Community
  - Search
- Login
  - Admin
  - User
  - Super User
  - Manager

※ MS-HEMs: Management System for High-Energy Molecules

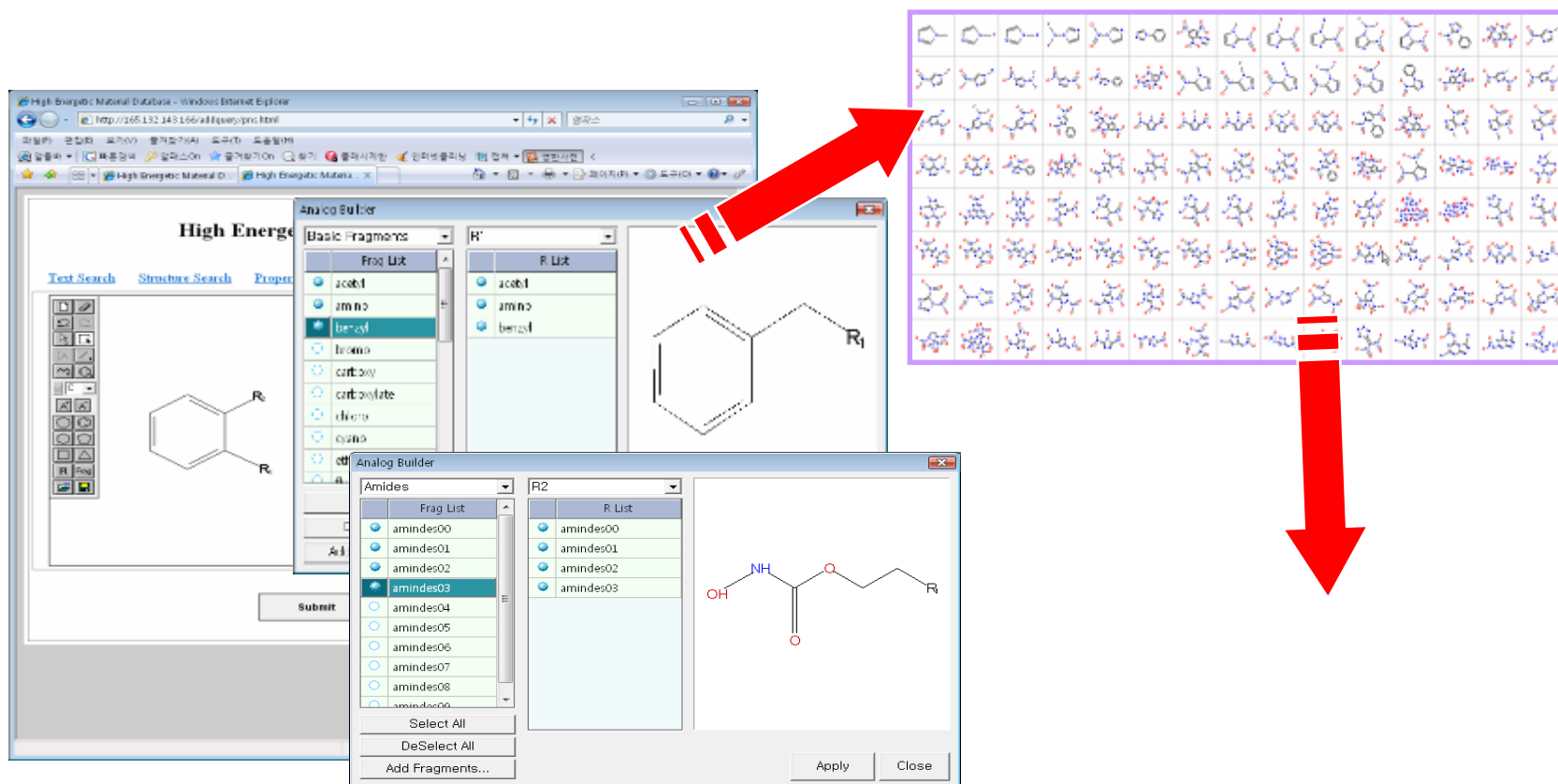
Ref. Lee, S.K.; Cho, S.G.; Park, J.S.; In, Y.Y.; No, K.T. *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.* 2012, 33, 856.

# Architecture of MS-HEMs





# Combinatorial Generation of Virtual HEDM Candidates



※ Adopted a Feature from PreADME program (<http://www.bmdrc.org>)

# Data Search

## Text Search

## Structure Search

## Structure Search

ID	Structure	Chemical Name	Property
5		Common Name: Trinitrotoluene Common Name: 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene Common Name: 2,4,6-Trinitromethylbenzene IUPAC Name: 2-Methyl-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene Acronym: TNT	Record Type: Computational Security Level: Normal Formula: C7H5N3O6 Molecular Weight: 227.133 <a href="#">See Info.</a>

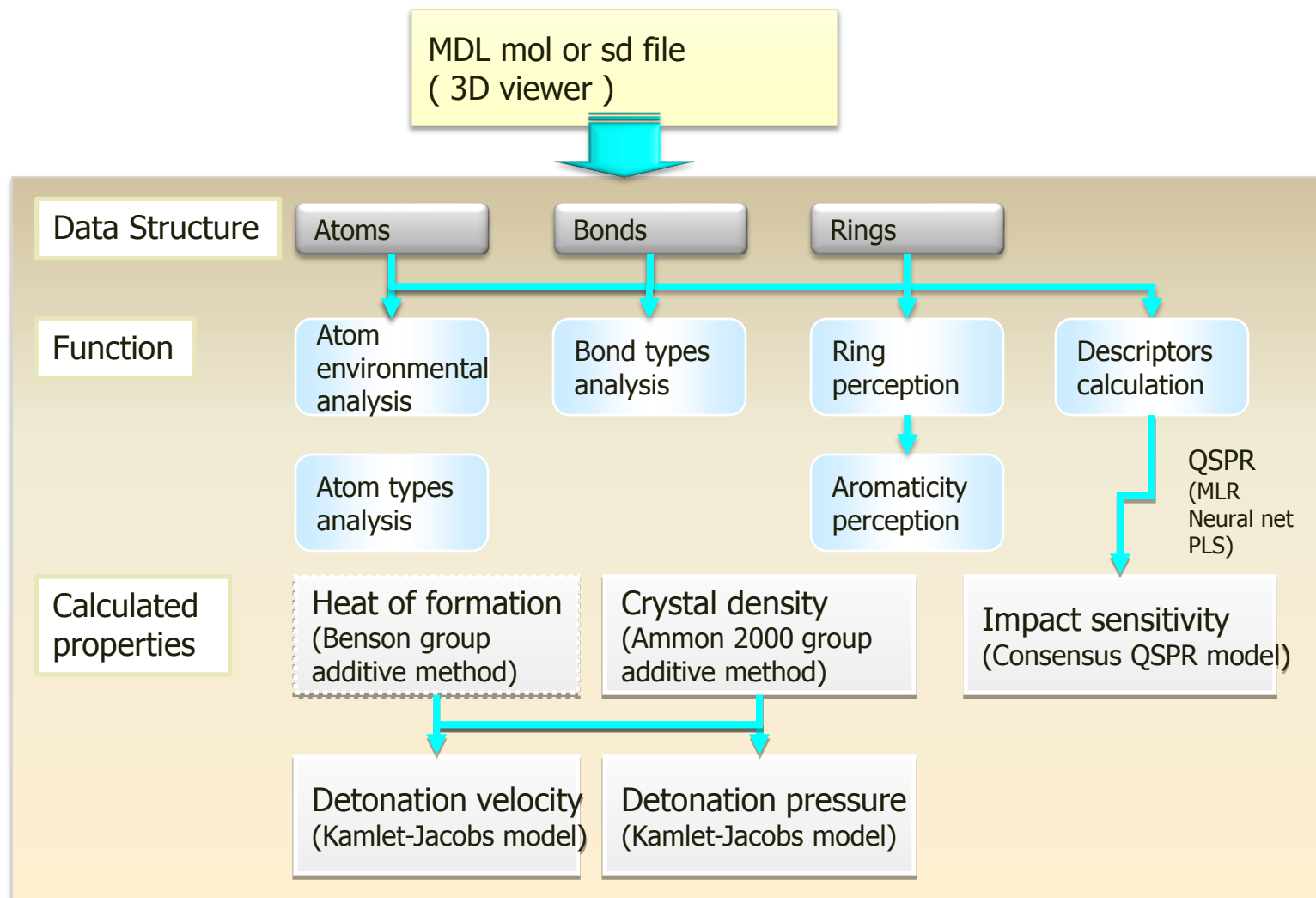
## Structure Search

Common name	Trinitrotoluene 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene 2,4,6-Trinitromethylbenzene		
Acronym	TNT		
IUPAC name	2-Methyl-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene		
Chemical type	CH5N3O6	Molecular Weight	227.133
Molecular formula	Undetermined	Phase at 25°C	Unknown
Structure creation method	Undetermined	Synthesized	Undetermined
Aromaticity	Undetermined	Molecular electronegativity	0.0
Molecular electronegativity	0.0	Ionization potential(eV)	0.0
HOMO LUMO energy gap	0.0	Sum of aromatic polarizabilities(Å <sup>3</sup> )	0.0
Potential of X.NO <sub>2</sub> (eV)	High: 0.0	Low: 0.0	Average: 0.0
Excess charge	C: 0.0	H: 0.0	O: 0.0
Strong positive excess charge	0.0	Strong negative excess charge	0.0
Charge dissymmetry X.NO <sub>2</sub>	0.0	Heat of formation(Kcal/mol)	0.0
Density(g/cc)	1.654	Melting point(°C)	80.35
Impact sensitivity(cm)	0.0	C-J Pressure(Pbar)	0.0
Partition coefficient(K <sub>ow</sub> )	0.0	Exp./Molecular reflective index	0.0
Electrostatic similarity	0.0	Friction sensitivity	0.0

## Chemical Information



# Automatic Calculation Routines



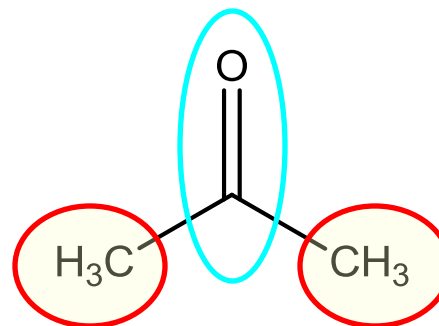
# Heat of Formation Prediction Routine

Benson method (group additive method)

- about 4000 second order types (combination of 39 types)

Atom types : 39 types

H	CN	O	S
C	CS	F	SO
C <sub>d</sub>	N	Cl	SO <sub>2</sub>
C <sub>a</sub>	N <sub>I</sub>	Br	B
C <sub>t</sub>	N <sub>A</sub>	I	BO <sub>3</sub>
C <sub>B</sub>	NO	P	
C <sub>BF</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PN	
CO	NP	PO	



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_f &= 2 \times C-(H)_3(C) + 1 \times CO-(C)_2 \\ &= 2 \times -10.08 - 31.5 = -51.66 \text{ kcal/mol} \\ &\text{(obs. -51.70 kcal/mol)}\end{aligned}$$

S.W.Benson, *Thermochemical Kinetics*, Wiley, 1976.

N. Cohen, S.W. Benson, *Chem. Rev.* 1993, 93, 2419.

N. Cohen, *J. Phys.Chem.Ref.Data*, 1996, 25,1411.

# Explosive Performance Prediction Routine

- Kamlet-Jacobs Equation

Detonation velocity

$$D(\text{km/s}) = 1.01(1 + 1.3\rho_0)\Phi^{1/2}$$

C-J pressure

$$P_{C-J}^{(KJ)} = 15.58\rho_0^2\Phi, \quad \Phi = NM^{1/2}Q^{1/2}$$

N : number of moles of gaseous detonation products per gram of explosive

M : average weight of these gases in gram of gas per mole of gas

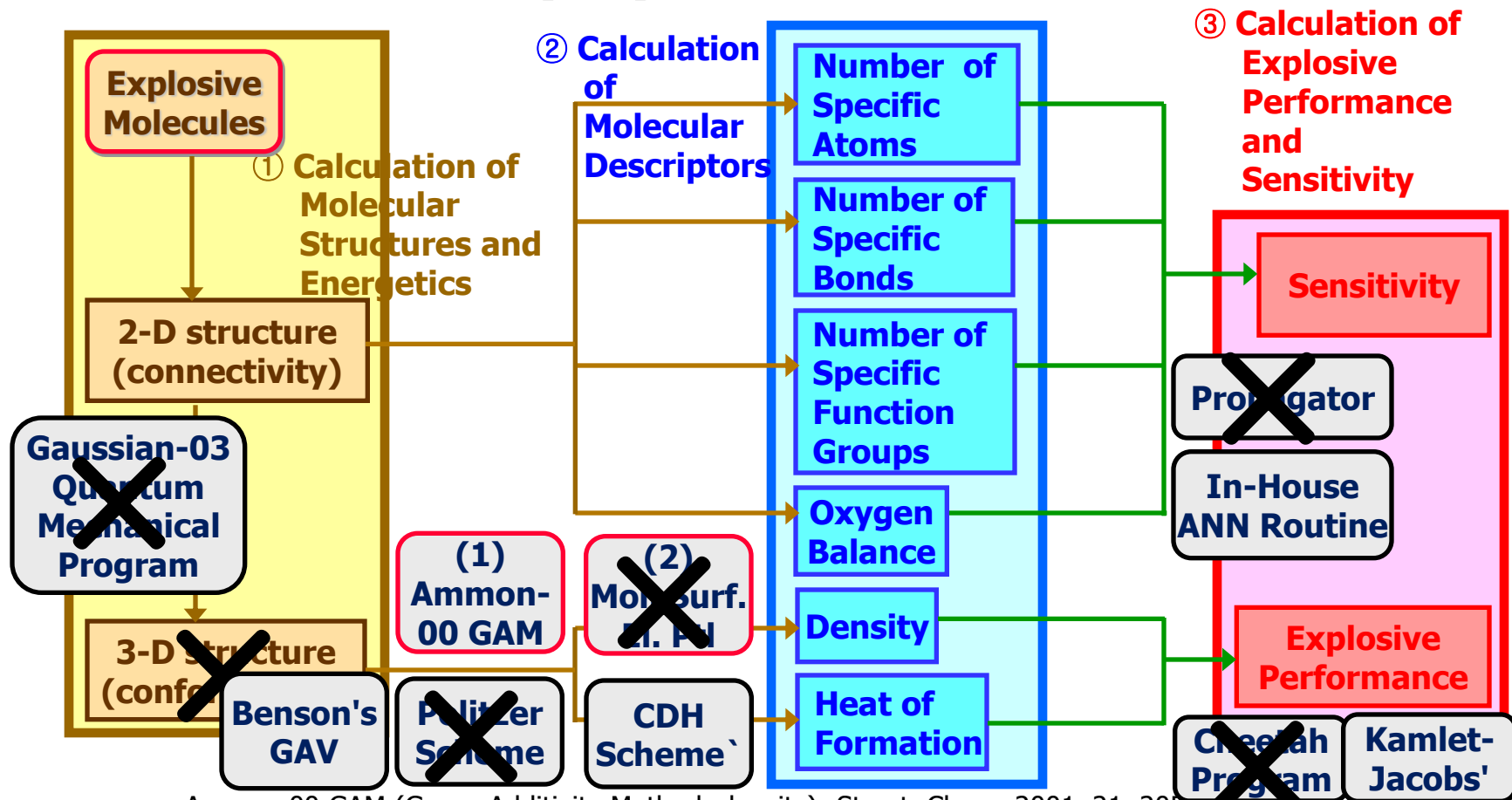
Q : chemical energy of the detonation reaction in calories per gram

$\rho_0$  : density of the undetonated explosive in gram per cubic centimeter

M. J. Kamlet, S. J. Jacobs, *J. Chem. Phys.* 1968, 48, 23.

M. J. Kamlet, J. E. Ablard, *J. Chem. Phys.* 1968, 48, 36.

# Screening New Explosive Molecules: ADD Method-1(2D)



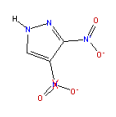
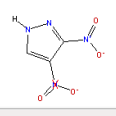


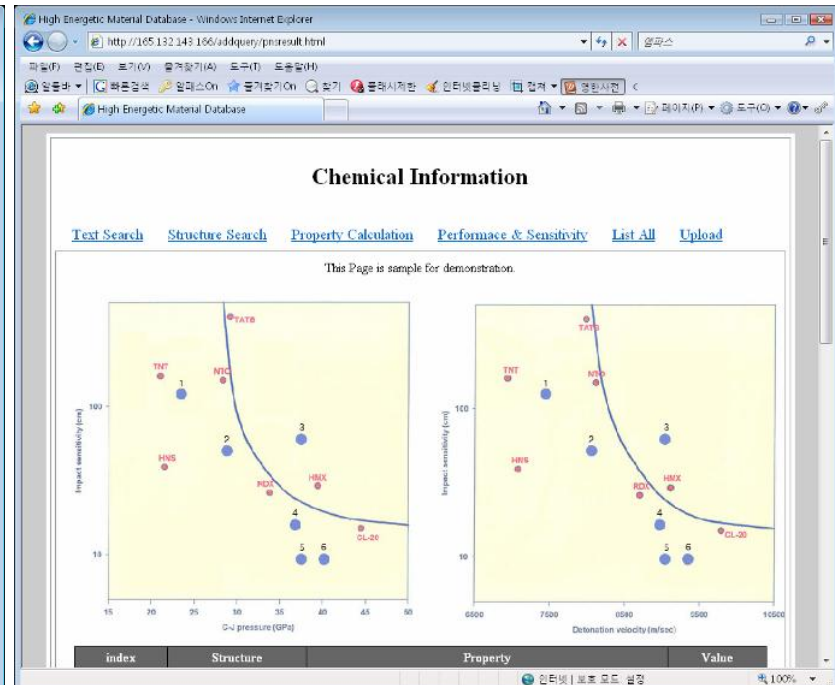
- Ammon-00 GAM (Group Additivity Method, density): Struct. Chem. 2001, 21, 205.
- Mol. Surf. El. Ptl. (density): B3LYP/6-31G\* Opt., J. Comput. Chem. 2004, 25, 2073.
- Politzer Scheme (heat of formation): BP86/6-31G\*\* Opt., J. Comput. Chem. 1995, 16, 654.
- CDH Scheme (sublimation energy): J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2 1995, 2023

# Quick Screening Based on Performance / Sensitivity with ADD Method-1(2D)

High Energetic Material Database - Windows Internet Explorer

http://165.132.143.166/addquery/pnrresult.html

index	Structure	Property	Value
1		Detonation velocity(m/sec)	-
		Impact sensitivity(cm)	100
		Density(g/cc)	20
		Heat of formation(Kcal/mol)	1684
2		Detonation velocity(m/sec)	-
		Impact sensitivity(cm)	100
		Density(g/cc)	20
		Heat of formation(Kcal/mol)	1684
3		Detonation velocity(m/sec)	-
		Impact sensitivity(cm)	100
		Density(g/cc)	20
		Heat of formation(Kcal/mol)	1684
4		Detonation velocity(m/sec)	-
		Impact sensitivity(cm)	100
		Density(g/cc)	20
		Heat of formation(Kcal/mol)	1684



# Current Status and Future Direction

## ● High energetic materials database system

- Collection of high energetic materials (fact + virtual)
- Search for HEM with a certain range of performance / sensitivity
- Design of novel HEM with virtual molecules in DB
- Combinatorial design of novel HEM with DB and ab initio calculation
- Managing computational results of HEM

## ● Prediction of HEM properties

- Group additivity method : Density, Heat of formation
- QSPR model : Impact sensitivity, Detonation velocity (under construction)
  - 2D descriptors, GFA, MLR, PLS, Rprop NN and consensus model
  - Validation by large independent external set (high predictability)
  - Rapid prediction of impact sensitivity for new HEM (100 compds/sec)
- The prediction model permit high throughput experiments of molecules which are not yet synthesized to organic chemists.



# Acknowledgment

- **Members in High Explosives Team**
- **Prof. K.T. No (Yonsei Univ, Seoul)**  
**Prof. S.K. Lee (Hannam Univ., Daejeon)**  
**Impact Sensitivity Prediction**  
**MS-HEMs Design**
- **Prof. C.K. Kim (Inha Univ.)**  
**Density Prediction**
- **High Energy Material Research Center (Inha Univ.)**  
**Next-Generation Converged Energy Research Center**  
**(Yonsei Univ.)**