

# Computational Study of the Ageing Processes in Nitrocellulose

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# **Declaration**

I, Amy Lai , confirm that the work presented in this thesis is my own. Where information has been derived from other sources, I confirm that this has been indicated in the work.



# Abstract

The dominant degradation pathways of nitrocellulose (NC) were investigated, using quantum mechanics (QM) methods to probe the primary denitration routes, followed by key secondary reactions. The polymer structure was truncated in order to facilitate density functional theory (DFT) studies into the mechanistic details of denitration at individual nitrate sites. Comparison of monomer, dimer and trimer units of the polymer using quantum theory of atoms in molecules (QTAIM) topology analysis of interaction sites, analysis of the electrostatic potential (ESP) and charges showed that the most suitable model for study of the decomposition reactions was  $\beta$ -glucopyranose monomer, bi-capped with methoxy groups. The model was nitrated at the C2 position, to mimic the most stable nitration site [1]. The primary thermolytic and hydrolytic denitration routes were explored using transition state (TS) searches and potential energy surface (PES) scans. It was found that the thermolytic behaviour of the NC denitration step matched the energy profile of other nitrate esters [2]. Protonation at the bridging oxygen site of the nitrate was found to be the most likely to lead to denitration. It was not possible to isolate a TS for the hydrolytic reaction, though a number of coordination schemes were tested. Secondary processes following initial denitration were examined. Ethyl nitrate was used as a test system before extension to the monomer. Different reaction pathways for decomposition, with forward propagation of the evolved species to the reaction step, revealed that  $\cdot\text{NO}_2$  was the most likely cause for the experimentally observed autocatalytic rate of degradation.



## **List of Figures**





# List of Tables



## Abbreviations

<b>%N</b>	percentage nitrogen by mass
<b>2-NDPA</b>	2-Nitrodiphenylamine
<b>AIMD</b>	<i>ab initio</i> molecular dynamics
<b>AO</b>	atomic orbital
<b>a.u.</b>	atomic units
<b>B3LYP</b>	Becke, 3-parameter, Lee-Yang-Parr hybrid functional
<b>BCP</b>	bonding critical point
<b>BSSE</b>	basis set superposition error
<b>CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub></b>	NC repeat unit with two –OCH <sub>3</sub> capping groups
<b>CH<sub>3</sub>OH</b>	NC repeat unit with –OCH <sub>3</sub> capping group on ring 1 and –OH group on ring 2
<b>CCP</b>	cage critical point
<b>CP</b>	critical point
<b>DFT</b>	density functional theory
<b>DFT-D</b>	density functional theory with dispersion correction
<b>DSC</b>	differential scanning calorimetry
<b>DOS</b>	degree of substitution
<b>DPA</b>	diphenylamine

<b>EM</b>	energetic materials
<b>EN</b>	ethyl nitrate
<b>ESP</b>	electrostatic potential
<b>G09</b>	Gaussian 09 revision D.01
<b>GGA</b>	generalised gradient approximation
<b>GM</b>	genetically modified
<b>GTO</b>	Gaussian type orbitals
<b>GView</b>	Gauss View 5.0.8
<b>HF</b>	Hartree-Fock
<b>HMF</b>	hydroxymethylfurfural
<b>HOMO</b>	highest occupied molecular orbital
<b>IR</b>	infra-red spectroscopy
<b>KS-DFT</b>	Kohn-Sham DFT
<b>LDA</b>	local density approximation
<b>MD</b>	molecular dynamics
<b>MEP</b>	minimum energy path
<b>MM</b>	molecular mechanics
<b>MMFF94</b>	Merck molecular force field 94
<b>MO</b>	molecular orbitals
<b>MP2</b>	Møller–Plesset perturbation theory with second order correction
<b>MW</b>	molecular weight
<b>NBO</b>	natural bond orbital
<b>NC</b>	nitrocellulose

<b>NCP</b>	nuclear critical point
<b>NG</b>	nitroglycerine
<b>NMR</b>	nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
<b>OHCH<sub>3</sub></b>	NC repeat unit with –OH capping group on ring 1 and –OCH <sub>3</sub> group on ring 2
<b>PCM</b>	polarisable continuum model
<b>PES</b>	potential energy surface
<b>PETN</b>	pentaerythritol tetranitrate
<b>PETRIN</b>	pentaerythritol trinitrate
<b>QM</b>	quantum mechanics
<b>QTAIM</b>	quantum theory of atoms in molecules
<b>RCP</b>	ring critical point
<b>RESP</b>	restrained electrostatic potential atomic partial charges
<b>RHF</b>	restricted HF
<b>ROHF</b>	restricted-open HF
<b>UHF</b>	unrestricted HF
<b>SB59</b>	1,4-bis(ethylamino)-9,10-anthraquinone dye
<b>SCF</b>	self-consistent field
<b>SEM</b>	scanning electron microscopy
<b>SMD</b>	solvation model based on density
<b>S<sub>N</sub>2</b>	bi-molecular nucleophilic substitution reaction
<b>STO</b>	Slater type orbitals
<b>TG</b>	thermogravimetric analysis

<b>TS</b>	transition state
<b>UFF</b>	universal force field
<b>UV</b>	ultraviolet
<b>UVvis</b>	ultraviolet–visible spectroscopy
<b>vdW</b>	van der Waals
<b><math>\omega</math>B97X-D</b>	$\omega$ B97X-D long-range corrected hybrid functional
<b>ZPE</b>	zero-point energy

## Bibliography

- [1] Manoj K Shukla and Frances Hill. Computational elucidation of mechanisms of alkaline hydrolysis of nitrocellulose: dimer and trimer models with comparison to the corresponding monomer. *The journal of physical chemistry. A*, 116(29):7746–55, 2012.
- [2] Roman V. Tsyshevsky, Onise Sharia, and Maija M. Kuklja. Thermal Decomposition Mechanisms of Nitroesters: Ab Initio Modeling of Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, 117(35):18144–18153, sep 2013.