# 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of Young Chemists of Serbia

## **Book of Abstracts**

29<sup>th</sup> October 2022 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Chemistry

### СІР – Категоризација у публикацији

Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

54(048) 577.1(048) 60(048) 66.017/.018(048)

CONFERENCE of the Young Chemists of Serbia (8 ; 2022 ; Beograd) Book of abstracts / 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Young Chemists of Serbia, [Belgrade], 29<sup>th</sup> October 2022; [organized by Serbian Chemical Society [and] Serbian Young Chemists Club]; [editors Tamara Todorović ... [et al.]]. - Belgrade : Serbian Chemical Society : Serbian Young Chemists Club, 2022 (Belgrade : Development and Research Centre of Graphic Engineering Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy). - 150 str. : ilustr. + 24 cm Tiraž 20. - Bibliografija uz većinu apstrakata. - Registar. ISBN 978-86-7132-080-1

- 1. Srpsko hemijsko društvo (Beograd) 2. Klub mladih hemičara Srbije (Beograd)
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COBISS.SR-ID 78648585

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Belgrade, 29th October 2022

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Published and organized by

#### Serbian Chemical Society and Serbian Young Chemists' Club

Karnegijeva 4/III, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

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Publisher

Dušan **SLADIĆ**, president of Serbian Chemical Society

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Page Layout and Design

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Jelena KESIĆ Mihajlo JAKANOVSKI

Circulation 20 copies

ISBN 978-86-7132-080-1

Printing

#### **Development and Research Centre of Graphic Engineering**

Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Karnegijeva 4, Belgrade, Serbia

## The chelate complexes as an improved high-energy compounds

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Recent studies in high-energy material design revealed that coordination compounds show excellent detonation performances. Earlier experimental studies found that the nitro-acetylacetonato aluminum (III) complex easily combusts in the air when heated. These findings indicate that the nitro-acetylacetonato metal derivatives may act as potential energetic compounds. The intensive theoretical studies of classical explosives formerly revealed that the impact sensitivity of high-energy molecules could be predicted by analysis of molecular electrostatic potential over the C–NO<sub>2</sub> bonds. This concept is applied here.

In order to investigate their energetic properties, we calculated the molecular electrostatic potential and bond dissociation energies for the weakest C-NO<sub>2</sub> bonds for several nitro-tris(acetylacetonato) complexes. The results show good agreement between bond dissociation energies calculated for the weakest C-NO<sub>2</sub> bonds and a slightly positive electrostatic potential above the observed C-NO<sub>2</sub> bonds. The bond dissociation energies for studied complexes are close to the BDE value calculated for the 1,3,5-triamino-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene classified as a significant low-sensitive explosive. We also noticed that the metal ion replacement may be used for fine-tuning of the electrostatic potential above the middle regions of the nitro-chelate rings. However, the presented results show that these compounds have moderate sensitivity, and that the positive electrostatic potential above the central area of the nitro-chelate rings could be used for the assessment of detonation properties of chelate energetic molecules.

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#### Acknowledgments

This research was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, PROMIS, #6066886, CD-HEM.