Probing the Reaction Mechanisms Involved in the Decomposition of Solid 1,3,5-Trinitro-1,3,5-Triazinane (RDX) by Energetic Electrons

*Santosh K. Singha, Cheng Zhua, Vasant Vuppulurib, Steven F. Sonb,*

*Ralf I. Kaisera\**

*aDepartment of Chemistry, University of Hawaii, 2545 McCarthy Mall, 96822 HI, USA*

*W. M. Keck Research Laboratory in Astrochemistry, University of Hawaii, 96822 HI, USA*

*bMechanical Engineering, Purdue Energetics Research Center, Purdue University, 500 Allison Road,*

*West Lafayette, IN 47907-2088*

\*Corresponding authors. E-mail: [ralfk@hawaii.edu](mailto:ralfk@hawaii.edu)

**Abstract**

The decomposition mechanisms of RDX have been explored over the past decades, but as of now, a complete picture on these pathways has not yet emerged as evident from the discrepancies in proposed reaction mechanisms and the critical lack of products and intermediates observed experimentally. This study exploited a surface science machine to investigate the decomposition of solid-phase RDX by energetic electrons at a temperature of 5 K. The products formed during the irradiation were monitored online and *in situ* via infrared and UV-VIS spectroscopy, and products subliming in the temperature programmed desorption phase were probed with a reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometer coupled with a soft photo­ionization at 10.49 eV (ReTOF-MS-PI). The infrared spectroscopy revealed the formation of water (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), dinitrogen oxide (N2O), nitrogen monoxide (NO), formaldehyde (H2CO), nitrous acid (HONO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). ReTOF-MS-PI iden­tified 38 cyclic and acyclic products arranged into, e.g., dinitro, mononitro, mononitroso, nitro-nitroso, and amines species. Among these molecules, 21 products such as N-methylnitrous amide (CH4N2O), 1,3,5-triazinane (C3H9N3) and N-(aminomethyl)methanediamine (C2H9N3) were detected for the first time in laboratory experiments; mechanism based on gas phase and condensed phase calculations were exploited to rationalize the formation of the observed products. The present studies reveal a rich, unprecedented chemistry in the condensed phase decomposition of RDX, which is significantly more complex than the unimolecular gas phase decomposition of RDX thus leading us closer to an understanding of the decomposition chemistry of nitramine-based explosives.

**1. Introduction**

 Nitramine-based (N-NO2) energetic materials such as 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazinane (RDX) (Scheme 1) have been widely exploited as explosives and propellants.[1-3](#_ENREF_1) Therefore, over the past decades, extensive studies have been performed to understand the fundamental decomposition mecha­nisms and the combustion behavior of RDX.[1-47](#_ENREF_1) These investigations are very much required by the energetic material community to unravel the mechanism along with initial and higher order bond breaking processes, which trigger the decomposition of energetic molecules such as nitr­amines. Our current under­standing of the reaction mechanisms involved in the decomposition of RDX is based on extensive experimental as well as computational studies performed in the gas-phase and in the condensed-phase (Table 1).[4-37](#_ENREF_4) Gas-phase studies predicted the N-NO2 bond fission as the initial step in the uni­mo­lecular decomposition of RDX.[6-8](#_ENREF_6), [10](#_ENREF_10) For instance, the photodissociation of supersonic jet-cooled RDX at 226 nm revealed the formation of nitrogen monoxide (NO) as the decomposition product via rapid predissociation of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) with the latter being released by the initial N-NO2 bond rupture.[6](#_ENREF_6), [10](#_ENREF_10) However, infrared multiphoton dissociation (IRMPD) studies of RDX in a jet-cooled molecular beam proposed a different mechanism.[9](#_ENREF_9) This study elucidated a concerted, symmetric triple disso­cia­tion of the RDX-ring producing three molecules of methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2) as the dominant decomposition pathway in contrast to the N-NO2 bond fission.[9](#_ENREF_9) On the other hand, IRMPD experiments of RDX performed by Zuckermann et al. in the gas-phase revealed yet a third decomposition route involving a five-membered ring intermediate, which eventually formed hydroxyl (OH) radicals either directly or via dissociation of nitrous acid (HONO).[11](#_ENREF_11)

**Scheme 1.** Molecular structure of 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazinane (RDX)

**Table 1.** Molecular formula, mass, and ionization energies of decomposition products of RDX previously reported in gas-phase and condensed-phase studies.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Products observed** | | | | **References** |
|  | **Formula** | **Name** | **Mass (amu)** | **IE (eV)** |  |
| Photodissociation of RDX at 225 nm in supersonic jet | NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 | Im, H.-S. *et al.*8 |
| Photodissociation at 226 nm in supersonic jet | NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 | Guo, Y. Q. *et al.* 7 |
| Photodissociation at 226 nm in supersonic jet | NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 | Lemire, G. W.et al. 10 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| IR multiphoton dissociation in molecular beam | HCN | Hydrogen cyanide | 27 | 13.59 | Zhao, X. *et al.* 9 |
| CO | Carbon monoxide | 28 | 14.01 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 |
| H2CO | Formaldehyde | 30 | 10.88 |
| CH2NN | Diazomethane | 42 | 8.99 |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| CO2 | Carbon dioxide | 44 | 13.77 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| HONO | Nitrous acid | 47 | - |
| C2H4N2 | - | 56 | - |
| C3H3N3 | - | 74 | - |
| CH2N2O2 | s-triazene | 81 | 10.00 |
| C3H4N3 | - | 82 | - |
| C3H5N3 | - | 83 | - |
| C2H4N3O2 | - | 102 | - |
| CH2N3O4 | - | 120 | **-** |
| C2H4N4O3 | - | 132 | - |
| C2H3N4O4 | - | 148 | - |
| Shockwave Decomposition | NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 | Miao, M. *et al.* 25 |
| HONO | Nitrous acid | 47 |  |
| Thermal Decomposition | H2O | Water | 18 | 12.80 | Behrens, R. *et al.* 4 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 |
| CH2O | Formaldehyde | 30 | 10.88 |
| NCO | - | 42 | - |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| (CH3)NHCHO | N-Methylformamide | 59 | 9.50 |
| C3H3N3O | oxo-s-triazine | 97 | - |
| C2H4N4O3 | - | 132 | - |
| Thermal decomposition | H2O | Water | 18 | 12.80 | Maharrey, S. *et al.* 24 |
| HCN | Hydrogen cyanide | 27 | 13.59 |
| CO | Carbon monoxide | 28 | 14.01 |
| CH2O | Formaldehyde | 30 | 10.88 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| H2NCHO | N-Formamide | 45 | 10.20 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| HONO | Nitrous acid | 47 | - |
| (CH3)3N | Trimethyl amine | 58 | 7.80 |
| (CH3)NHCHO | N-methyl formamide | 59 | 9.05 |
| C2H2N2O | - | 70 | - |
| (CH3)2NCHO | N,N-dimethyl formamide | 73 | 9.55 |
| (CH3)2NNO | N-nitroso dimethylamine, | 74 | 8.69 |
| C3H3N3 | s-triazene | 81 | 10.00 |
| C3H3N3O | oxo-s-triazine | 97 |  |
| C3H4N4O2 | **-** | 128 | - |
| C3H6N6O5 | ONDNTA | 206 | - |
| CO2 Laser Pyrolysis | HCN | Hydrogen cyanide | 27 | 13.59 | Botcher, T. R. *et al.* 27 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 8.80 |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| CO2 | Carbon dioxide | 44 | 13.77 |
| N2O4 | Nitrogen dioxide dimer | 92 | - |
| CO2 laser pyrolysis and combustion | H2 | Hydrogen molecule | 2 | 15.44 | Lee, Y. *et al.* 28 |
| H2O | Water | 18 | 12.80 |
| HCN | Hydrogen cyanide | 27 | 13.59 |
| CO | Carbon monoxide | 28 | 14.01 |
| H2CNH | Methyleneimine | 29 | 9.90 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 |
| H2CO | Formaldehyde | 30 | 10.88 |
| HNCO | Isocyanic acid | 43 | - |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| C2H4N2 | Diazaethane | 56 | - |
| HONO | Nitrous acid, | 47 | - |
| C2H2N2 | Iminoacetonitrile | 54 | 11.60 |
| C2H2N2O | - | 70 | **-** |
| C3H3N3 | s-triazene | 81 | 10.00 |
| C3H3N3O | oxo-triazine | 97 | - |
| Thermal decomposition: Flash –heating | HNCO | Isocyanic acid | 43 | 11.60 | Gongwer, P. E. *et al.* 29 |
| HONO | Nitrous acid | 47 | - |
| C3H7NO2 | C-hydroxy-N-methylformamide, | 58 | - |
| C3H3N3 | s-triazene | 81 | 10.0 |
| Photodissociation at 248 nm | OH | Hydroxyl radical | 17 | - | Capellos, C. *et al.* 30 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| Photodissociation at 248 nm | H2 | Hydrogen | 2 | 15.44 | Dickinson, J. T.*et al.* 34 |
| OH | Hydroxyl radical | 17 | 13.6 |
| H2O | Water | 18 | 12.80 |
| HCN | Hydrogen cyanide | 27 | 13.59 |
| H2CO | Formaldehyde | 30 | 10.88 |
| NO | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 |
| CH2NN | Diazomethane | 42 | 9.00 |
| C2H4N | Ethanenitrilium | 42 | - |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| C2H4N | Ethanenitrilium | 45 | - |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| CH2CH2N2 | Diazaoethane | 46 | - |
| CH2NNO2 | Methylene nitramine | 74 | - |
| C3H3N3 | s-triazene | 81 | 10.0 |
| Photolysis at 266 nm | O | Nascent Oxygen | 16 |  | Tang, T. B. *et al.* 31 |
| OH | Hydroxyl radical | 17 | 13.6 |
| CN | Cyanide radical | 26 |  |
| HCN | Hydrogen cyanide | 27 | 13.59 |
| NCN | Cyanonitrene | 40 | - |
| CHNN | Diazomethane radical | 41 | - |
| CH2NN | Diazomethane | 42 | 9.00 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| Photolysis at 229 nm | NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 | Gares, K. L. *et al.* 33 |
| Thermal decomposition at high temperature and pressure | CO2 | Carbondioxide | 44 | - | Connor, L. E. *et al.* 38 |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| Radiation-induced decomposition in solution | NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 | Markarov, I. E. *et al.* 26 |
| H2O2 | Hydrogen peroxide | 34 | 12.10 |
| Catalytic thermal decomposition | CO | Carbon monoxide | 28 | 14.01 | Song, N. –M. *et al.* 39 |
| N2 | Nitrogen | 28 | - |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide | 44 | 12.77 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen dioxide | 46 | 8.80 |
| Photodissociation at 236 nm | NO fragments | Nitrogen monoxide | 30 | 9.26 | Wynn, C. M. *et al.* 40 |

Several theoretical calculations have been performed to resolve the aforementioned discre­pan­cies for the gas-phase decomposition of RDX.[12-16](#_ENREF_12), [18-21](#_ENREF_18) The majority of these calculations favored the homolytic N-NO2 bond fission over the concerted triple C-N scission mechanism.[13-18](#_ENREF_13) The energy required for the N-NO2 homolysis is lower by about 84 kJ mol-1 relative to the concerted mechanism.[14](#_ENREF_14) In addition to the most favorable N-NO2 bond fission, Goddard et al. proposed a new decomposition pathway, which involved three successive molecular eliminations of nitrous acid (HONO) forming eventually the 1,3,5-triazine molecule (C3H3N3).[14](#_ENREF_14) Quantum calculations performed by Swadley et al. further confirmed the N-NO2 bond rupture and nitrous acid (HONO) elimination reactions as initial steps in the decomposition of RDX.[15](#_ENREF_15) Lammertsma and co-workers proposed that the N-NO2 homolysis could be followed by hydrogen migration during the decomposition of RDX.[18](#_ENREF_18) In contrast to these three pathways (N-NO2 bond fission, HONO elimination, concerted triple C-N scission), Bernstein et al. extracted a fourth pathway where isomerization of one of the nitro (-NO2) to a nitroso (-ONO) group was considered as an initial route for the unimolecular decomposition of RDX.[8](#_ENREF_8) Bartlett et al. revealed that the nitrous acid (HONO) elimination reaction represents the most preferred route at 298 K and 1 atm pressure compared to N-NO2 homolysis, concerted C-N scission, and nitroso (-ONO) iso­meri­zation.[13](#_ENREF_13) However, *ab initio* molecular dynamics calculation by Schweigert proposed the dominance of N-NO2 bond rupture over nitrous acid (HONO) elimination and triple C-N scission mechanism over a temperature range from 1,000 to 2,000 K.[16](#_ENREF_16)

     Besides the gas phase, the decomposition of RDX in the solid as well as liquid phase was explored exploiting thermal energy, shock waves, and laser irradiation.[4](#_ENREF_4), [24-34](#_ENREF_24) For example, thermal decomposition of RDX was investigated by Behrens and co-workers using simultaneous thermogravimetric modulated beam mass spectrometry at a temperature above and below the melting point of RDX (478 K).[4-5](#_ENREF_4) These authors observed several products such as water (H2O), hydrogen cyanide (HCN), carbon monoxide (CO), formaldehyde (H2CO), nitrogen monoxide (NO), dinitrogen oxide (N2O), formamide (NH2CHO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), nitrous acid (HONO), N-methylformamide ((CH3)NHCHO), oxy-s-triazine (C3H3N3O; OST), and 1-nitroso-3,5-dinitrohexahydro-s-triazine (ONDNTA; C3H6N6O5).[4](#_ENREF_4), [24](#_ENREF_24) The authors proposed that ONDNTA is formed during the early stage of the decomposition; this molecule subsequently decomposed to dinitrogen monoxide (N2O) and formaldehyde (H2CO).[4](#_ENREF_4) However, the authors did not observe any primary intermediates of ONDNTA in the experiments. Thermal decomposition studies of RDX further showed that during decomposition, increase in nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and oxygen content inhibits the decomposition processes by removing the products such as hydroxymethyl formamide ((OH)CH2NHCHO) and formaldehyde (H2CHO), which act as catalysts for thermal decomposition.[46-47](#_ENREF_46) Further, shock wave decomposition of RDX crystals at pressures lower than 10 GPa revealed that the decomposition pathways leading to the formation of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and nitrous acid (HONO) were dominant. However, stresses higher than 10 GPa resulted in dominance of successive between the pristine radicals generated and unreacted RDX.[25](#_ENREF_25) Wight and Botcher studied the laser pyrolysis of RDX at 77 K.[27](#_ENREF_27) Their observation of dinitrogentetraoxide (N2O4) during the initial stage of the decomposition proposed that the N-NO2 bond fission was likely the primary pathway. Laser pyrolysis of RDX was also studied at 293 K; the authors observed hitherto higher molecular weight species with mass-to-charge (m/z) values of 47 (HONO), 54 (C2H2N2), 56 (C2H2N2), 70 (C2H2N2O), 81 (C3H3N3) and 97 (C3H3N3O).[28](#_ENREF_28) UV-photolysis of RDX crystals were explored at distinct wavelengths.[30-31](#_ENREF_30), [33-34](#_ENREF_33) Photolysis at 248, 236 nm and 229 nm predominantly produced nitrogen dioxide (NO2), which further supports the N-NO2 bond fission to be the primary route for the decomposition of RDX.[30](#_ENREF_30), [34](#_ENREF_34) Exposure to 266 nm resulted in successive NO2 losses, ring opening forming nitrogen-bearing species along with highly unsaturated molecules carrying C=N moieties.[31](#_ENREF_31) Molecular dynamics simulations reveal­ed the formation of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) via N-NO2 bond rupture, nitrous acid (HONO) eli­mi­na­tion, and fragmentation to methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2).[35-37](#_ENREF_35)

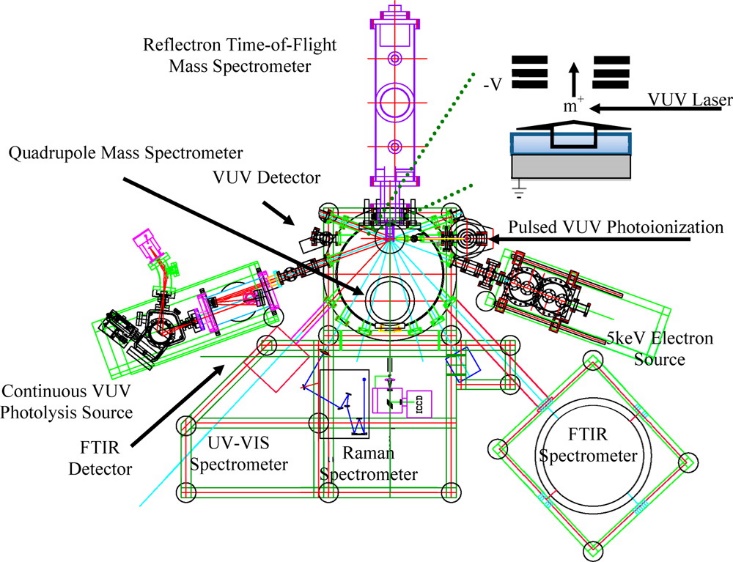
     In summary, condensed phase studies exposed a significantly richer and more complex che­mis­try as evidenced in higher molecular weight products, which were not observed in the gas phase conditions. It is important to mention that the majority of the thermal decomposition studies of RDX were carried out in a temperature range from 443 K to 573 K.[4](#_ENREF_4), [24](#_ENREF_24) At these temperatures, the reactive intermediates formed during the decomposition may undergo rapid decomposition to secondary products; likewise, the initially formed carbon-, oxygen-, and nitro­gen-centered radicals can react further. [27](#_ENREF_27) Therefore, a com­plete picture and a consistent decom­position mechanism of condensed phase RDX has not yet emerged. Here, we employed a surface science machine to explore the decomposition of RDX in the condensed phase (solid) via energetic electrons. The sample is kept at 5 K during the exposure thus eliminating the escape of any volatile products into the gas phase. The products are identified via Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) and ultraviolet-visible (UVVIS) spectroscopy (condensed phase) and by a reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometer coupled with vacuum ultraviolet photoionization (PI-ReTOF-MS) during the temperature programmed desorption (TPD). This technique has been used previously to study the decomposition mechanism of nitromethane (CH3NO2), which is considered as the simplest model compound of nitrohydrocarbon-based ener­ge­tic materials.[48-51](#_ENREF_48) Our study on the decomposition of RDX revealed 21 previously unobserved intermediates. Most significantly, the observation of mono­nitroso intermediates propose the existence of ONDNTA decomposition product. Our results also show evidence of reactive radical species previously only predicted computationally, but not observed in experiments as reactive intermediates. Based on our observations, we propose comprehensive decomposition pathways of RDX in the condensed phase.

**2.    Experimental Section**

**2.1. Experimental**

      The experiments were carried out in an ultrahigh vacuum (UHV) chamber evacuated to a pressure of typically 2×10-10 torr exploiting oil-free turbomolecular pumps backed by dry scroll pumps.[52-54](#_ENREF_52) A polished silver wafer (substrate) coated with a film of RDX at a thickness of 16.8 ± 1.0 µm is sandwiched with indium foil and interfaced to a cold finger manu­factured from oxygen-free high conductivity copper (OFHC). This assembly is connected to a UHV compatible closed cycle helium refrigerator (Sumitomo Heavy Industries, RDK-415E) which cools down the temperature of the substrate to 5.0 ± 0.1 K. The temperature of the substrate can be controlled with the help of a cartridge heater. This system is freely rotatable horizontally and translatable vertically exploiting a differently pumped rotary feedthrough (Thermoionics Vacuum Products, RNN-600/FA/MCO). Infrared (IR) spectra of the RDX film were collected *in situ* at 5 K in the 4000-600 cm-1 region using a Fourier Transform Infrared spectrometer (Nicolet 6700) operated at a resolution of 4 cm-1. All FTIR measurements were performed in an absorption-refection-absorp­tion geometry at an angle of 45° to the normal of the substrate (Figs. 1 - 2, Table 3). The thickness of RDX film was determined based on interference patterns observed in the infrared spectrum due to fringing effect via equation (1)

(1)

where d is the thickness of the film, N is the number of fringes in the spectral region from ν1 to ν2 cm-1, n is the refractive index of RDX (n = 1.49)[55](#_ENREF_55), θ is the angle of incidence, and ν1 and ν2 are the start and end points of the spectrum in cm-1 covering the fringes. The UV-VIS spectra of the RDX films were also recorded *in situ* at 5 K covering the range from 190-800 nm using a modified UV-VIS spectrophotometer (Evolution 600). All UV-VIS measurements were performed at an angle of 30° relative to the normal of the substrate. After the reference spectra of the unirradiated RDX samples were taken, each RDX film was exposed to energetic electrons (5 keV) at an angle of 0° relative to the normal of sample surface, at two different electron currents of 20 ± 2 nA for 30 min (low dose) and 150 ± 2 nA for 60 min (high dose) by scanning the electron beam over an area of 1.0 ± 0.1 cm2. Infrared spectra of the RDX films were collected *in situ* before and after the irradiation to monitor the changes induced by the ionizing radiation inside the films. Monte Carlo simulations via the CASINO 2.42 software[56](#_ENREF_56) were performed to determine electron penetration depth and the average energy deposited on the RDX-film (Table 2). The average penetration depth of the electrons is calculated to be 267 ± 80 nm with averages doses of 8.1 ± 1.0 and 100 ± 16 eV per molecule for the low dose and high dose experiments, respectively. The penetration depth of the electron is less than the thickness of the RDX film guaranteeing that electron beam does not interact with the silver substrate.

**Figure 1.** Schematic top view of the ultra-high vacuum chamber including the radiation sources (electron source), analytical instruments (FTIR, UV-VIS, ReTOF), and cryogenic target (point of convergence lines).52-54

After the irradiation, the exposed samples were annealed from 5 K to 320 K at a rate of 1 K min-1 (temperature programmed desorption; TPD). During the TPD, the products subliming from the substrate were analyzed exploiting photoionization reflectron time-of-flight mass spectro­meter (PI-ReTOF-MS). Details of the PI-ReTOF-MS setup have been described previously.[53-54](#_ENREF_53), [57-59](#_ENREF_57) In brief, we exploited pulsed vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) light at 10.49 eV to softly photoionize the subliming molecules. These ions are extracted and eventually detected in the reflectron time-of-flight tube based on their mass-to-charge (m/z) ratios prior to reaching the microchannel plate (MCP) detector (Jordan TOF Products Inc.). The signal generated by MCP detector is amplified using a pre-amplifier (Ortec 9305) and shaped with a 100 MHz discriminator (Advanced Research Instruments Corporation; F-100TD). A computer based multichannel scaler (FAST ComTec, P7888-1 E) receives the signal from the discriminator and records it in 4 ns bins triggered at 30 Hz by a pulse delay generator (Quantum Composers 9518). 3600 sweeps are collected per mass spectrum per 1 K increase during the TPD phase.

**Table 2.** Data applied to calculate the average dose per RDX molecule for the low and high dose experiments.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **(a)** | **(b)** |
| Initial Kinetic energy of the electrons | 5keV | 5keV |
| Irradiation current (I) | 20±2 nA | 150±2 nA |
| Irradiation time (t) | 1800 s | 3600 s |
| Average penetration depth, l | 267±80 nm | 267±80 nm |
| Average kinetic energy of backscattered electrons, Ebsa | 3.6±0.3 keV | 3.6±0.3 keV |
| Fraction of backscattered electrons, fbsa | 0.6±0.1 | 0.6±0.1 |
| Average kinetic energy of transmitted electrons, Etransa, | 0.0 keV | 0.0 keV |
| Fraction of transmitted electrons, ftransa | 0 | 0 |
| Density of the ice, ρ | 1.82 gcm-3 | 1.82 gcm-3 |
| Irradiated area, A | 1.0±0.1 cm2 | 1.0±0.1 cm2 |
| total number of molecules processed | (1.1±0.2)×1018 | (1.6±0.2)×1019 |
| dose per molecule, D | 8.1 ± 1.0 eV | 100 ± 16 eV |
| Total number of electrons | (2.3±1.0)×1014 | (3.4±1.0)×1015 |

a Values from CASINO simulations.

**2.2. Sample Preparation**

# RDX samples were received from BAE Systems, Inc. prepared according to the MIL-DTL-398 D (Military Specification, Detail Specification RDX, 12 DEC 1996); this specifies an HMX (1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazoctane; C4H8N8O8) impurity in RDX at levels from 4 % to 17 %. The maximum permissible quantity of other impurities if present is 0.08 %. In order to remove the impurities, production grade RDX was recrystallized from acetone (Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy was exploited to characterize the recrystallized RDX. Figure S1 of the supporting information shows the 13C NMR spectra of the crude and recrystallized RDX measured using a Spinsolve 60 Carbon benchtop 60 MHz NMR spectrometer after dissolving in dimethylsulfoxide-d6 (DMSO-d6) solvent. The disappearance of the peaks associated with the chemical shift of HMX indicates that RDX has been sufficiently purified to a level of at least 99.9 %.[60](#_ENREF_60) A thin film of RDX onto the silver substrate was prepared using a drop-casting method. For the drop-casting, about 2 mg of recrystallized (purified) RDX is dissolved in 3 g of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; Acros Organics) inside a vial. Sonication and mild heating at 305 K ensure complete dissolution of the RDX in MEK. Using a glass pipette, a drop of RDX/MEK solution was deposited onto the silver substrate and then left for drying. A uniform layer of RDX is observed after the evaporation of solvent and characterized via infrared spectroscopy (3.1.).

**3.   Results and Discussion**

**3.1 Infrared spectroscopy**

*3.1.1 Qualitative analysis*

         Figure 2(a, b) displays the infrared (IR) spectra of RDX before and after the irradiation in the region from 4000 to 600 cm-1. Detailed assignments of the observed infrared bands are provided in Table 3. The infrared spectrum of RDX reveals prominent NO2-stretch, N-N stretch, CH2-bending and ring vibrational bands in the region 1600-500 cm-1 along with CH2-stretches in the 3100-3000 cm-1 region; these findings are in excellent agreement with the infrared spectrum of RDX reported in the literature.[61-62](#_ENREF_61) The thin film of RDX can exist in crystalline or amorphous phase. The crystalline form of RDX shows sharp IR bands with narrow band width while amorphous phase of RDX exhibit broad and diffuse bands.[27](#_ENREF_27) The IR spectra of RDX film measured in the present study and that of crystalline phase recorded by Botcher et al. are compared in Figure S2 of the supporting information. Figure S2 unveils that the thin film of RDX used in this work is amorphous. The fundamentals at 3068 and 3006 cm-1 correspond to CH2 asymmetric and symmetric stretching modes, respectively. The CH2 bending modes (in-plane and out-of-plane) are observed in the spectral range from 1450-1380 cm-1. A group of three bands 1596, 1579 and 1531 cm-1 can be attributed to the antisymmetric stretching modes of -NO2 group. The characteristic N-NO2 stretching vibration of RDX appears at 1352 and 1322 cm-1. The spectral regions 1240-1210 cm-1, 1050-950 cm-1 and 880-600 cm-1 are domi­nated by ring vibrations. Bands observed in the region 1240-1210 cm-1 are linked to the N-C-N stretching modes of the ring. Symmetric vibration modes of the ring - also known as ring breathing - appear at 879 cm-1; bands at 840 and 784 cm-1 are attributed to C-N-C stretching vibrations.

****

**Figure 2.** Infrared spectra of RDX collected at 5 K (a) before and (b) after the irradiation of the high dose experiment.

The infrared spectrum after the irradiation is distinct from the data obtained for the pure RDX sample (Figure 2b); the fundamentals of RDX decrease in column density by 40 ± 10 % (low dose) and 72 ± 14 % (high dose); new bands appear in the region 3565-3000, 2341, 2235, 1864, 1747, 1645, 1304, 1080 and 865 cm-1. These new features can be assigned to primary and secondary decomposition products of RDX. Bands at 2341, 2235, 1864 and 1747 cm-1 can be associated with stretching vibrations of carbon dioxide (CO2), dinitrogen oxide (N2O), nitrogen monoxide (NO), and formaldehyde (H2CO), respectively. Absorptions corres­ponding to secondary products (CO2, N2O, NO, and H2CO) have been observed by Botcher et al. and Alix et al. during decomposition of RDX via laser pyrolysis and photolysis.[27](#_ENREF_27), [63](#_ENREF_63) The band observed at 1645 cm-1 can be allocated to the fundamental N=O stretch of nitrous acid (HONO) which is in good agreement with the 1640 cm-1 assigned previously to the cis conformer of HONO.[64](#_ENREF_64)

**Table 3.** (a) Infrared features of RDX before the irradiation along with (b) new bands observed in the spectrum in the high dose experiment at 5 K.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (a) Before Irradiation | | | |
| Wavenumber  Observed (cm-1) | Wavenumber  Literature (cm-1)62 | Vibrational  Assignments | Vibrational Modes |
| 3068 | 3068 | νas (CH2) | C-H asymm. stretch |
| 3006 | 3004 | νs (CH2) | C-H symm. stretch |
| 1596 | 1593 | νas (NO2) | NO2 asymm. stretch |
| 1579 | 1576 | νas (NO2) | NO2 asymm. stretch |
| 1531 | 1535 | νas (NO2) | NO2 asymm. stretch |
| 1459 | 1460 | β(CH2) | CH2 Bending in plane |
| 1435 | 1435 | β(CH2) | CH2 Bending in plane |
| 1423 | 1424 | γ(CH2) | CH2 Bending out of plane |
| 1392 | 1391 | γ(CH2) | CH2 Bending out of plane |
| 1352 | 1352 | νs (N-NO2) | N-N symm. stretch |
| 1322 | 1322 | νs (N-NO2) | N-N symm. stretch |
| 1276 | 1275 | νs (NO2) | NO2 symm. stretch |
| 1236 | 1232 | ν(N-C-N) | Ring skeletal vibrations |
| 1218 | 1219 | ν(N-C-N) | Ring skeletal vibrations |
| 1043 | 1040 | νas (Ring) | Ring asymm. vibrations |
| 1016 | 1020 | νas (Ring) | Ring asymm. vibrations |
| 948 | 947 | νas (Ring) | Ring asymm. vibrations |
| 916 | 917 | γ(CH2) | CH2 Bending out of plane |
| 879 | 882 | νs (Ring) | Ring symm. vibration |
| 840 | 844 | ν(C-N-C) | Ring skeletal vibrations |
| 784 | 790 | ν(C-N-C) | Ring skeletal vibrations |
| 655 | 670 | δ(Ring) | Ring deformation |
| (b) After Irradiation | | | |
| 3565-3000 |  | ν(H2O)  ν(HONO)  ν(NH2)  ν(CH2NNO2)  ν(NH2)  ring | O-H stretch of H2O  O-H stretch of HONO  N-H stretch of amines  C-H stretch of nitramines  C-H stretch of amines  C-H stretch of ring |
| 2341 | 234227 | ν(CO2) | C=O stretch of CO2 |
| 2235 | 223727 | ν(N2O) | N=N stretch of N2O |
| 1864 | 186427 | ν(NO) | Free NO stretch |
| 1747 | 174263 | ν(H2CO) | C=O stretch of formaldehyde |
| 1645 | 164064 | ν(HONO) | N=O stretch of HONO |
| 1304 | 130472 | ν(NO2) | N=O stretch of NO2 |
| 1080 |  | β (NH2) | NH2 bending modes of amine |
| 865 | 87127 | δ(NNO2) | Deformation modes of nitramines  / ring vibrations |

Further, the characteristic symmetric stretching vibration of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) is observed at 1304 cm-1, which matches nicely the reported literature value of 1304 cm-1.[65](#_ENREF_65) The asymmetric stretching vibration of NO2 (1613 cm-1) is masked by the broad absorption feature of RDX-NO2 (stretching vibrations; 1600-1520 cm-1). We also observe a feature at 1080 cm-1, merged with the absorption band of RDX; this can be tentatively assigned to bending mode of amines (-NH2).[66-68](#_ENREF_66) The absorption band observed at 865 cm-1 could be linked to decom­position product methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2) based on its calculated vibrational frequencies reported by Mowrey et al.[69](#_ENREF_69) This assignment is tentative as it is merged with the ring vibrations of RDX. In fact, probing the formation of methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2) during RDX decomposition is difficult via infrared spectroscopy as most of its vibrational bands are obscured by the absorption bands of RDX.[27](#_ENREF_27) It is also important to highlight that evidence of formation of nitrous acid (HONO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and amines (-NH2) from the decomposition of RDX have not been reported previously through IR spectroscopy. Their signatures have been reported only through mass spectrometry.[4](#_ENREF_4), [9](#_ENREF_9), [24](#_ENREF_24) Figure 2(b) also shows broad absorption band covering the spectral range from 3565-3000 cm-1. This broad feature is due to multiple vibrations in the region 3565-3000 cm-1 which include O-H stretch (H2O, HONO), N-H stretch (amines) and C-H stretch (amines, nitramines, ring).[64](#_ENREF_64), [66](#_ENREF_66), [68-70](#_ENREF_68)

*3.1.2 Quantitative analysis: Mass balance*

The column densities were calculated using a modified Lambert-Beer law to determine the amount of RDX molecules destroyed and that of products formed.[71](#_ENREF_71) The integrated absorption co-efficient of the reactant and products used for the calculation of column densities are taken from literature. The absorption coefficient of RDX band at 1596 cm-1 is 1.0 × 10-18 cm molecule-1. The integrated band strength of stretching mode of NO2 (1304 cm-1) is 6.2 × 10-18 cm molecule-1.[72](#_ENREF_72) The N=O stretch of NO (1864 cm-1) and HONO (1645 cm-1) hold integrated band strengths of 6.8 × 10-18 and 7.2 × 10-18 cm molecule-1 respectively, while the N=N stretch of N2O (2235 cm-1) has an absorption coefficient of 5.7 × 10-17 cm molecule-1.[71-73](#_ENREF_71) Carbon dioxide (CO2) was quantified via the stretching mode (2341 cm-1) which has an absorption coefficient of 7.6 × 10-17 cm molecule-1.[51](#_ENREF_51) The column density of H2O (water) is measured in the region of 3500-3100 cm-1 using an integrated band strength of 2.0 × 10-16 cm molecule-1.[74](#_ENREF_74) It is important to note here that the broad absorption in the region 3567-3000 cm-1 includes O-H stretch of HONO, amines N-H stretch and ring C-H stretch along with O-H stretch of H2O. Therefore, to determine the column density of water only region 3500-3100 cm-1 is considered where O-H stretch of H2O has maximum absorption. The amount of RDX molecules destroyed via the radiolysis (high dose) is 1.3 ± 0.3 × 1016 molecules cm-2, i.e. 72 % of the initial column density (1.8 ±0.3 × 1016 molecules cm-2). On the other hand, the total number of molecules of NO2 (4.5 ±0.4 × 1014 molecules cm-2), HONO (4.4 ±0.4 × 1014 molecules cm-2), NO (1.5 ± 0.2 × 1014 molecules cm-2), CO2 (2.6 ±0.3 × 1013 molecules cm-2), N2O (7.1 ±0.7 × 1013 molecules cm-2) and H2O (6.0 ±0.6 × 1014 molecules cm-2) accounts for only 9 ± 1 % of the decomposed RDX molecules. Therefore, we can conclude that nearly 90% of RDX molecules decomposes into products, which remained unobserved via infrared spectroscopy due to overlapping fundamentals with the RDX reactant.

     In summary, our infrared spectroscopic studied provide clear evidence of formation of critical decomposition products such as water (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), dinitrogen oxide (N2O), nitrogen monoxide (NO), formaldehyde (H2CO), nitrous acid (HONO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) after the irradiation of RDX (Figure 3). Although, presence of primary products such as methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2), amines, and cyclic as well as acyclic intermediates cannot be unraveled with absolute certainty through FTIR spectroscopy due to functional groups overlapping with RDX, their existence is inferred indirectly based on the appearance of broad absorption bands in the region 3565-3000 cm-1, 1100-1000 cm-1 and 950-850 cm-1, where vibrational frequencies of amines, nitramines and ring vibrations are observable.

**Figure 3.** Structures of the decomposition products detected through FTIR spectroscopy.

**3.2 UV-VIS spectroscopy**

Figure 4 shows the UV-VIS spectra of RDX film measured before and after the irradiation in the spectral range of 190-800 nm. UV-VIS spectrum of RDX prior to the irradiation displays an absorption maximum at around 207 nm and a shoulder at around 236 nm. The absorption at 207 and 237 nm is primarily due to the π→π\* transition from the nitro group; the broad absorption around 236 nm has contributions from the weak n→π\* transition.[75-76](#_ENREF_75) After the irradiation, a decrease in the intensity of the absorption at 236 nm and an increase in the intensity of absorption maxima at 207 nm are observed.Furthermore, the maximum at around 207 nm is slightly blue shifted after the irradiation. Our UV spectra measured before and after the irradiation of RDX is in good agreement with that of reported by Gares et al. and Makarov et al.[26](#_ENREF_26), [33](#_ENREF_33) The increase in the intensity of the absorption at 207 nm after the irradiation is due to accumulation of decomposition products of RDX such as dinitrogen oxide (N2O), methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2), diazomethane (CH2N2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) which contribute through their π→π\* transitions to the 207 nm band.[33](#_ENREF_33)

**Figure 4.** UV-VIS spectra of RDX collected at 5 K before and after the high dose.

**3.3 Single Photon Ionization Reflectron Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry**

      To identify individual molecules formed in the decomposition of RDX, single photon ionization reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometry (PI-ReTOF-MS) was exploited;[77-84](#_ENREF_77) this approach allows the detection of a broad range of products based on their mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) and sublimation temperature. Figure 5 (a) and (b) depicts the temperature dependent mass spectra of the ionized decomposition products of the irradiated RDX samples at the high dose and low dose experiments, respectively. It is apparent that the ion counts of the decomposition products formed after the irradiation are enhanced with the dose, i.e. higher ion counts as the dose increases. Further, the ion counts of the lower molecular weight products are enhanced compared to the higher molecular weight species in the high dose experiments proposing that initially formed high molecular (possibly primary decomposition products) subsequently decom­pose to lower molecular products as the dose increases. Overall, we observed species holding mass-to-charge (m/z) values of 30, 31, 42, 43, 45, 46, 56, 58, 60, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 105, 116, 117, 118, 128, 130, 132, 148, 149, 150, and 157 in the ReTOF after the high dose irradiation. All masses are also observed at the low dose experiment with the exception of m/z = 31, 42, 45, 60, 70, and 117. The assigned molecular formulae and potential structures of all these species are shown in Table 4.

**Figure 5.** Temperature dependent ReTOF data of the decomposition products of RDX for the high dose (a), low dose (b), and blank (c) experiments.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **m/z** | **Molecular formula** | **Structure** | **I.E.**  **(eV)** | **Low Dose** | **High Dose** |
| 71 | C2H5N3 |  |  | + | + |
| 72 | C3H8N2 |  | - | + | + |
| 73 | C2H7N3 |  | - | + | + |
| 74 | CH2N2O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 75 | C2H9N3 |  |  | + | + |
| 81 | C3H3N3 |  | 9.80 | + | + |
| 82 | C3H4N3 |  |  | + | + |
| 83 | C3H5N3 |  |  | + | + |
| 85 | C3H7N3 |  |  | + | + |
| 87 | C3H9N3 |  |  | + | + |
| 89 | CH3N3O2 |  |  | + | + |

**Table 4.** Molecular formula, structure and ionization energies of the masses observed in ReTOF mass spectrometer via photoionization at 10.49 eV. Masses marked with green color are reported previously by both experiment and theoretical calculations, while the masses marked with blue color are observed only in previous experimental studies and masses marked with red color are supported only through theoretical calculations reported in the literature

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **m/z** | **Molecular formula** | **Structure** | **I.E.**  **(eV)** | **Low Dose** | **High Dose** |
| 30 | NO |  | 9.26 | + | + |
| 31 | HNO |  | 10.1 |  | + |
| CH3NH2 |  | 8.90 |
| 42 | CH2N2 |  | 8.99 |  | + |
| 43 | C2H5N |  | 9.30 |  | + |
|  | 9.20 |
| 45 | CH3NO |  | 10.16 |  | + |
|  | 9.30 |
|  | 10.11 |
| 46 | NO2 |  | 9.58 | + | + |
| 56 | C2H4N2 |  | 8.95 | + | + |
| 58 | CH2N2O |  | - | + | + |
| C2H6N2 |  |  |
| 60 | CH4N2O |  | - |  | + |
| 70 | C3H6N2 |  | - |  | + |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **m/z** | **Molecular formula** | **Structure** | **I.E.**  **(eV)** | **Low Dose** | **High Dose** |
| 91 | CH5N3O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 97 | C3H3N3O |  |  | + | + |
| 98 | C2H2N4O |  |  | + | + |
| 100 | C2H4N4O |  |  | + | + |
| 101 | C2H3N3O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 103 | C2H5N3O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 105 | C2H7N3O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 116 | C2H4N4O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 117 | C3H7N3O2 |  |  |  | + |
| 118 | C2H6N4O2 |  |  | + | + |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **m/z** | **Molecular formula** | **Structure** | **I.E.**  **(eV)** | **Low Dose** | **High Dose** |
| 128 | C3H4N4O2 |  |  | + | + |
| 130 | C3H6N4O2 |  |  | + | + |
| C3H6N4O2 |  |  |
| 132 | C3H8N4O2 |  |  | + | + |
|  |  |
| 148 | C2H4N4O4 |  |  | + | + |
| 149 | C2H7N5O3 |  |  | + | + |
| 150 | C2H6N4O4 |  |  | + | + |
| 157 | C3H3N5O3 |  |  | + | + |

**Figure 6.** TPD profiles of the ion counts recorded at mass-to-charge ratios of (a) 30, 31, 42, 43, 45, 46, (b) 56, 58, 60, 70, 71, 72, (c) 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, (d) 85, 87, 89, 91, 97, 98, (e) 100, 101, 103, 105, 116, 117, 118, (f) 128, 130, 132, 148, 149, 150 and 157 at a photoionization energy of 10.49 eV. Blue: high does; green: low dose; red: blank.

It is essential to mention that the ReTOF data collected in blank experiments - experiments conducted in the similar fashion, but without exposing the samples to energetic electrons (Figure 5c) - did not show any signal which ensures that the decomposition products observed in the irradiation experiments are solely due to the impinging ionizing radiation. The corresponding TPD traces are compiled in Figure 6.

Figure 6(a) shows the TPD profiles of m/z = 30, 31, 42, 43, 45 and 46. The ion signal intensities at m/z = 30, 43, and 46 are lower by a factor of about three in the low dose experiments. Signal at m/z = 30 can be assigned to nitrogen monoxide (NO; IE = 9.26 eV), which has been previously observed in the decomposition of RDX.[4](#_ENREF_4), [7](#_ENREF_7), [9](#_ENREF_9) Ion signal at m/z = 31 can be either assigned to nitrosyl hydride (HNO; IE = 10.1 eV) and/or methylamine (CH3NH2; IE = 8.90 eV). The maximum of the ion count profile at m/z = 31 at 280 K correlates with the second sublimation event recorded at m/z = 30 at 280 K. Therefore, ion counts at m/z = 30 at around 280 K likely represent fragments of m/z = 31 (CH5N+; HNO+), i.e. CH4N+ and/or NO+. Lossing *et al.* demonstrated an appearance energy (AE) of AE = 10.18 eV for CH4N+ from CH5N+.[85](#_ENREF_85) Therefore, we may conclude that at least some of the ion counts at m/z = 31 and 30 originate from singly ionized methylamine (CH5N+) and its CH4N+ fragment, respectively. It is important to note that m/z = 31 has not been identified in any previous experimental study investigating the decomposition of RDX. Ion signal at m/z = 42 can be associated with the molecular formula CH2NN (diazomethane; IE = 8.99 eV), which has been observed in previous experimental studies.[4](#_ENREF_4), [9](#_ENREF_9), [28](#_ENREF_28), [31](#_ENREF_31) Two molecules with the molecular formula C2H5N can contribute to m/z = 43: ethylenimine (c-C2H4NH) and N-methylmethanimine (CH3NCH2). The maximum of the ion counts measured at m/z = 43 and m/z = 42 at 320 K correlates very well, suggesting that some of the ion counts measured at m/z = 42 could be due to fragmentation of C2H5N+. Photofragmentation of ethylenimine (c-C2H4NH) into C2H4N+ has been observed by Gallegos *et al.* at 12.2 eV.[86](#_ENREF_86) Therefore, it is highly likely that some of the ion counts observed at m/z = 42 are due to fragmentation of c-C2H4NH + (m/z = 43) to c-C2H4N+. Ion counts at m/z = 45 can be assigned to isomers of molecular formula CH3NO: nitrosomethane (CH3NO), formamide (HCONH2), and formaldehyde oxime (H2CNOH). The TPD profile measured at m/z = 45 shows two maxima, which correlate well with the maxima observed in the TPD profile of m/z = 30 at around 280 K and 320 K. This implies that ion signal at m/z = 30 at around 280 K and 320 K could be due to NO+ ions generated as a result of photofragmentation of nitrosomethane.[87](#_ENREF_87) Therefore, we can conclude that some of the ion counts at m/z = 45 and m/z =30 are due to the nitrosomethane ion (CH3NO+) and its fragment NO+, respectively. Finally, ion signal at m/z = 46 can be assigned to nitrogen dioxide (NO2; IE = 8.80 eV). Fragmentation of m/z = 46 (NO2+) to m/z = 30 (NO+) can be easily presumed based on the fact that the TPD profile measured at m/z = 46 in the temperature range of 160-240 K is very similar to that of measured at m/z = 30. Dibeler et al. have demonstrated photofragmentation of nitrogen dioxide into NO+ at 12.34 eV.[88](#_ENREF_88) All three m/z values of 43, 45 and 46 have been reported previously in various experimental studies investigating the decomposition of RDX.[4](#_ENREF_4), [9](#_ENREF_9), [28](#_ENREF_28), [34](#_ENREF_34)

     The TPD profiles of m/z = 56, 58, 60, 70, 71 and 72 are shown in Figure 6(b). m/z = 56 was identified by Dickinson et al. and Zhao et al. while investigating the decomposition of RDX in the solid state and in the gas phase, respectively.[9](#_ENREF_9), [34](#_ENREF_34) m/z = 56 can be associated with the molecular formula C2H4N2 (Table 4). Ion signal at m/z = 58 can be either allocated to the mononitroso form of methylenenitramine (H2CNNO2) holding the molecular structure H2CNNO or to a primary amine moiety with the molecular formula C2H6N2 (Table 4). Evidence of mass 58 has been reported earlier by Behrens and co-workers in thermal decomposition of RDX crystals.[4](#_ENREF_4), [24](#_ENREF_24) Decomposition product at m/z = 60 can be accounted for as the hydrogenated form of m/z = 58 (H2CNNO and/or C2H6N2) and hence might be assigned to the molecular formula CH4N2O and/or C2H8N2. Unlike m/z = 56 and 58, evidence of m/z = 60 has not been reported in previous studies. Ion signal at m/z = 70, 71, and 72 is linked to the molecular formulae C3H6N2, C2H5N3, and C3H8N2, respectively (Table 4). The peak of the sublimation event of m/z = 72 at 320 K matches the maximum of the TPD profile at m/z = 71. Therefore, at least some ion counts at m/z = 71 likely represent fragments of C3H8N2+ (m/z = 72): C3H7N2+( m/z = 71).

     Figure 6(c) shows TPD profiles recorded at m/z = 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, and 83. Like m/z = 71 (C2H5N3), ion signal at m/z = 73 can be associated to an amine moiety. In fact, m/z = 73 can be designated to the hydrogenated counterpart of C2H5N3 (m/z = 71) and, therefore, might be assigned to the molecular formula C2H7N3 (Table 4). Similarly, m/z = 75 is attributed to the molecular formula C2H9N3 since it might represent the hydrogenated analog of m/z = 73 (C2H5N3) and/or 71 (C2H5N3). It is important to mention that formation of higher molecular weight amine-based species have been predicted by *ab initio* molecular dynamics simulations, but these molecules have never observed in experiments so far.[16](#_ENREF_16) In this study, both mass and FTIR spectra (section 3.1) reveal evidence of formation of amines in the decomposition of RDX.Ion signal at m/z = 74 has been observed in several experimental studies and can be allocated to methylene nitramine (H2CNNO2), formally the monomeric unit of RDX.[9](#_ENREF_9) Interestingly, TPD profiles measured at m/z = 73, 74, and 75 show peak maximum at the same temperature at 300 K. This could be either due to co-sublimation of the products associated with m/z = 73, 74, and 75 or fragmentation of one species into another. Photofragmentation of C2H9N3 (m/z = 75) to C2H7N3+ (m/z = 73) is highly viable. Similarly, the fragment of C2H7N3+ (m/z = 73) - C2H6N3+ - could contribute to the ion counts at m/z = 72.

     Further, ion signals at m/z = 81, 82, and 83 are assigned to the molecular formulae C3H3N3, C3H4N3, and C3H5N3, respectively. These intermediates carry ring moieties of RDX and have been detected in gas phase as well as condensed phase decomposition of RDX.[9](#_ENREF_9), [34](#_ENREF_34) The fragment of C3H5N3 (m/z = 83) - C3H4N3+ - could account for the ion counts measured at m/z = 82. Higher masses carrying the ring moiety such as m/z = 85 and 87 are also observed in our experiments, and their TPD profiles are shown in Figure 6(d). It is intriguing to note here that m/z = 85 and 87 have not been identified in previous studies. Figure 6(d) further shows TPD profiles of m/z = 89, 91, and 97. Ion signal at m/z = 89 and 91 can be assigned to the molecular formulae CH3N3O2 (aminomethylenenitramine) and CH5N3O2 (aminomethylnitramine) respectively. Both molecules with likely structures presented in Table 4 have not been detected before.

     The maximum of the ion counts measured at m/z = 89 and 91 appears at the same temperature of 300 K suggesting that some of the ion counts at m/z = 89 arise from fragmentation of CH5N3O2+ (m/z = 91) into CH3N3O2+ (m/z = 89). Signal at m/z = 97 is associated to oxy-s-triazine (OST) with molecular formula C3H3N3O. Until now, evidence of OST has been observed only during thermal decomposition of RDX in the liquid phase.[4](#_ENREF_4), [24](#_ENREF_24)

The plots of ion signal intensities as a function of temperature at higher mass-to-charge ratios of m/z = 100, 101, 103, 105, 116, 117, and 118 are compiled in Figure 6(e). Interestingly, the ion signal intensities of these TPD profiles are nearly identical in low dose and high dose irradiation experiments. Ion signal at m/z = 100 has the same m/z as the mononitroso intermediate holding the molecular formula C2H4N4O. The TPD profile at m/z = 100 and m/z = 98 are very similar suggesting that some of the ion counts at m/z = 98 are fragments of m/z = 100 (C2H4N4O+) - C2H2N4O+. Ion counts at m/z 101, 103, and 105 are likely associated to mononitro species with the molecular formulae C2H3N3O2, C2H5N3O2, and C2H7N3O2, respectively. It is intriguing to note here that fragmentation of C2H5N3O2+ (m/z = 103) into C2H3N3O2+ (m/z 101) is highly feasible. Although these mononitro species have not been identified in previous experimental studies, formation of the C2H5N3O2 and C2H3N3O2 radicals have been predicted by theoretical calculations.[16](#_ENREF_16) Ion signal at m/z 116, 117, and 118 are proposed to be associated with mononitro intermediates with the possible molecular formulae C2H4N4O2, C3H7N3O2, and C2H6N4O2 respectively. Ion counts at m/z = 116 could be due to fragmentation of C2H6N4O2+ (m/z = 118) into C2H4N4O2+ since the TPD profile recorded at m/z = 116 peaking at 280 and 320 K correlates well with two of the ion count maxima observed at 280 K and 320 K in the sublimation profile measured at m/z = 118. Evidence of these species (m/z =116, 117, 118) has not been reported through previous experimental or theoretical calculations.

   Finally, TPD profiles of m/z = 128, 130, 132, 148, 149, 150, and 157 are shown in Figure 6(f). Ion counts are higher by around 2 times in low dose relative to high dose irradiation experiments. Signal at m/z = 128 is allocated to molecular formula C3H4N4O2 whose structure consists of the ring moiety of RDX with only one nitro group (Table 4 for structure). m/z = 128 has the highest signal intensity compared to all remaining masses in low dose irradiation experiment. Ion signal at m/z=130 can be considered as hydrogenated form of m/z=128 and hence might be assigned to C3H6N4O2. Evidence of formation of m/z = 130 has not been shown in previous experimental studies, but gas phase theoretical calculations predict its existence.[16](#_ENREF_16) Similarly, m/z = 132 could be designated as hydrogenated form of m/z 130; its formation has been suggested by both experiments as well as theoretical calculations.[4](#_ENREF_4), [9](#_ENREF_9), [16](#_ENREF_16), [24](#_ENREF_24) Based on the similarity between the TPD profiles measured at m/z=130 and 128, it can be envisaged that C3H6N4O2+ (m/z = 130) could fragment into C3H4N4O2+ (m/z = 128). Dinitro intermediates of RDX like m/z = 148 and 150 are also observed in our experiment and are allocated to molecular formulae C2H4N4O4 and C2H6N4O4, respectively (Table 4). Signal at m/z = 150 can be considered as a hydrogenated for of m/z = 148; only the later was detected during thermal decomposition of RDX.[9](#_ENREF_9), [14](#_ENREF_14), [16](#_ENREF_16) We have also observed intermediates belonging to nitro-nitroso species, i.e. species carrying both a nitro and nitroso group via at m/z = 149 and 157. These species are assigned to molecular formulae C2H7N5O3 and C3H3N5O3, respectively. This is the first experimental evidence of formation of intermediates having both nitro and nitroso groups during the decomposition of RDX.

     In summary, our ReTOF mass spectroscopic studied revealed several new decomposition products of RDX that have not been reported before. These include HNO (m/z = 31), CH5N2 (m/z = 31), CH4N2O (m/z = 60), C2H5N3 (m/z = 71), C3H8N2 (m/z = 72), C2H9N3 (m/z = 75), C3H7N3 (m/z = 85), C3H9N3 (m/z = 87), CH3N3O2 (m/z = 89), CH5N3O2 (m/z = 91), C2H2N4O (m/z = 98), C2H4N4O (m/z = 100), C2H3N3O2 (m/z = 101), C2H5N3O2 (m/z = 103), C2H7N3O2 (m/z = 105), C2H4N4O2 (m/z = 116), C3H7N3O2 (m/z = 117), C2H6N4O2 (m/z = 118), C3H6N4O2 (m/z = 130), C2H7N5O3 (m/z = 149), C2H6N4O4 (m/z = 150) and C3H3N5O3 (m/z = 157). We observed intermediates that belong to amines, mononitro, and mononitroso families as well as intermediate that carry both a nitro and nitroso groups. The underlying decomposition reactions involved in the formation of the observed species are proposed in next section.

**3.4 Decomposition Mechanism**

     Here, we discuss the decomposition pathways of RDX based on the reaction mechanisms proposed through gas-phase and condensed phase calculations accounting for the aforementioned experimental findings. The majority of the gas-phase calculations predict that the decomposition of RDX proceeds via N-NO2 homolytic bond fission and/or 1,2-elimination of HONO; these pathways are suggested to be more favorable compared to alternative mechanisms such as concerted triple scission of C-N bonds forming H2CNNO2 and nitro-nitrite isomerization from N-NO2 to N-ONO. The calculated energy barrier for the N-N fission (163 kJ mol-1) and HONO elimination (164 kJ mol-1) are significantly lower than the triple C-N scission (248 kJ mol-1) or nitro-nitrite isomerization (192 kJ mol-1).[14](#_ENREF_14) Condensed phase calculations also support N-N fission and HONO elimination as the primary steps in the decomposition of RDX.[25](#_ENREF_25), [35-37](#_ENREF_35) However, Monte Carlo variational transition-state theory (MCVTST) calculations performed by Shalashilin et al. reveals that in gas phase thermal decomposition concerted triple C-N bond scission of RDX is more dominant compared to N-NO2 bond fission.[20](#_ENREF_20) Based on these mechanisms we have presented a decomposition scheme of RDX in Figure 7a and 7b that reveals probable reactions involved in the formation of various decomposition products. These products can be broadly categorized into six species: dinitro, mononitro, mononitroso, nitro-nitroso, ring compounds, and smaller molecules.

*Formation of dinitro species:* At the early stage of RDX decomposition, the major products to be formed are dinitro species. Initially, the N-NO2 fission of RDX (1) leads to a cyclic aminyl radical **2a** (C3H6N5O4•); this process requires an energy of 163 kJ mol-1.[14](#_ENREF_14) Radical **2a** can undergo ring opening reaction via C-N scission to form an acyclic isomer **2b (**C3H6N5O4•) via a barrier of 110 kJ mol-1.[14](#_ENREF_14) Intermediate **2b (**C3H6N5O4•) can further undergo a hydrogen-shift requiring 36 kJ mol-1; this process forms yet another acyclic isomer with a carbon centered radical **2c (**C3H6N5O4•).[14](#_ENREF_14) The intermediate **2c** decomposes to generate the carbon-centered



**Figure 7a.** Proposed decomposition mechanism of RDX into products at 157, 150, 149, 148, 132, 130, 128, 117, 97, 87, 85, 83 and 74 amu. Reactions mechanisms predicted by theoretical calculations are color coded in pink. 14, 16, 18, 22



**Figure 7b.** Proposed decomposition mechanism of RDX into products at 118, 116, 105, 103, 101, 100, 98, 91, 89, 75, 73, 72, 71, 70, 60, 58, 56, 46, 45, 43, 42, 31, and 30 amu. Reactions mechanisms predicted by theoretical calculations are color coded in pink.14, 16, 18

radical **4a** (C2H5N4O4•) along with a hydrogen cyanide (HCN) molecule via C-N β-scission. This reaction has a barrier of 68 kJ mol-1.[14](#_ENREF_14) Addition of a hydrogen atom to **4a** results in a stable neutral intermediate **5** (C2H6N4O4; 150 amu), which has been observed in our experiment. Alternatively, radical **4a** may encounter C-N scission to form methylene nitramine **27** (CH2NNO2; 74 amu) and the CH2NHNO2• radical.[14](#_ENREF_14) Di-nitro intermediate **6b** (C2H4N4O4; 148 amu) can form from RDX via 2 C-N scissions followed by a hydrogen atom shift. As mentioned before, the decomposition of RDX could also be initiated by concerted HONO elimination. The first HONO elimination from RDX leads to di-nitro intermediate **12** (C3H5N5O4; 175 amu). The reaction barrier for HONO elimination (164 kJ mol-1) is very similar to that of N-NO2 fission.[14](#_ENREF_14)

*Formation of mono-nitro species:* The di-nitro species formed during the early stage of decomposition can subsequently undergo C-N scission, N-N fission or hydrogen atom shift to form mono-nitro species. For example, RDX (1) undergoes first a N-NO2 fission to the dinitro radical **2a** (C3H6N5O4•), which can subsequently undergo a second N-NO2 fission to a cyclic biradical intermediate **10a** (C3H6N3O••). This radical **10a** undergoes hydrogen atm shift to form a cyclic mono-nitro **10b** (C3H6N4O2; 130 amu) product. This process has a barrier of 187 kJ mol-1.[14](#_ENREF_14) Intermediate **10a** can also accept two hydrogen atoms yielding a cyclic product **11a** (C3H8N4O2; 132 amu). Both products (**10b** and **11a**) have been observed in our experiment. Product **11a** can further decompose to **24** (C3H7N3O2; 117 amu) via C-N scission and a hydrogen atom shift. Similarly, the acylic aminyl radical **2b** (C3H6N5O4•) can form a biradical intermediate **10c** (C3H6N4O2••) via N-N fission which undergoes 1,2-H-shift to form an open chain isomer **10d** (C3H6N4O2; 130 amu) of cyclic product **10b**; this requires an energy of 190 kJ mol-1.[16](#_ENREF_16) The biradical intermediate **10c** can also accept two hydrogen radicals to form an acylic isomer **11b** (C3H8N4O2; 132 amu) of product **11a**. The acyclic aminyl radical **2b** (C3H6N5O4•) can also experience a C-N scission, which requires 103 kJ mol-1 of energy to form a mono-nitro N-centered radical **25** (C2H4N3O2•) and methylene nitramine **27** (CH2NNO2; 74 amu).[14](#_ENREF_14) The radical **25** could engage in C-N scission to form a molecule of methylene nitramine (CH2NNO2; 74 amu) and H2CN, this process requires an additional energy of 84 kJ mol-1 relative to that of radical **25** (C2H4N3O2•). Alternatively, the radical **25** can react further by either abstracting a hydrogen atom to form the mono-nitro product **35** (C2H5N3O2; 103 amu) or by eliminating a hydrogen atom to yield the product **34** (C2H3N3O2; 101 amu) (Figure 7b). Furthermore, the addition of three hydrogen atoms to radical **25** can generate the product **36** (C2H7N3O2; 105 amu; Figure 7b). [14](#_ENREF_14) Interestingly, all the four mono-nitro products (103 amu, 101 amu, 105 amu and 74 amu) have been observed in our experiment. The acylic aminyl radical **2b** (C3H6N5O4•) can also decompose to a mono-nitro carbon centered radical **26** (C3H6N3O2•) via elimination of N2O2 (Figure 7a). The radical **26** (C3H6N3O2•) may involve in the formation of five membered ring species, which will be discussed later. The dinitro intermediate **12** (C3H5N5O4; 175 amu) formed via concerted HONO elimination from RDX can eliminate yet another HONO molecule to the mono-nitro product **13** (C3H4N3O2; 128 amu) (Figure 7a) with a barrier of 134 kJ mol-1.[14](#_ENREF_14) Intermediate **13** undergoes decomposition to form various cyclic species which will be discussed later.

*Formation of ring compounds:* Species carrying the cyclic RDX moiety mainly originate from cyclic dinitro or mono-nitro compounds formed via HONO elimination or N-NO2 fission(s). The most common cyclic products is triazine **14** (C3H3N3; 81 amu), which is formed via HONO elimination from the mono-nitro intermediate **13** (C3H4N3O2; 128 amu). The calculated energy barrier for this reaction is 84 kJ mol-1.[14](#_ENREF_14) Besides triazine, our experiments also suggest the formation of oxy-sym-triazine (OST) **15** (C3H3N3O; 97 amu). Formation of this molecule has been proposed computationally from mononitro intermediate **13** (C3H4N3O2; 128 amu) after elimination of a HNO molecule.[4](#_ENREF_4), [14](#_ENREF_14) Hydrogenated forms of the triazine ring such as C3H5N3 (83 amu), C3H7N3 (85 amu), and C3H9N3 (87 amu) could be generated from mono-nitro inter­me­diates via successive N-NO2 fissions. For example, the di-nitro intermediate **12** (C3H5N5O4; 175 amu), which is formed via HONO elimination from RDX, could undergo two successive N-NO2 fission to form a nitrogen-centered bi-radical **18** (C3H5N3••). The energy required for this process is around 184 kJ mol-1.[16](#_ENREF_16) The radical **18** can further undergo a hydrogen shift yielding **19** (C3H5N3; 83 amu). Similarly, **23** (C3H7N3; 85 amu) can originate from the mono-nitro specues **10b** via N-NO2 fission followed by a hydrogen atom addition. The fully hydrogenated form of triazine (C3H9N3; 87 amu) can be formed from mono-nitro **11a** (C3H8N4O2; 132 amu) after a N-NO2 fission followed by hydrogen addition. Five membered ring species such as C3H8N2 (72 amu) and C3H6N2 (70 amu) are also observed. These products could originate from a mono-nitro radical **26** (C3H6N3O2•) via ring closure mechanism (Figure 7b). Cyclization of radical **26** leads to a cyclic nitrogen-centered radical which can undergo hydrogen addition followed by N-N fission to form another nitrogen-centered radical **45a** (C3H6N2•). This radical (**45**) can abstract a hydrogen to form product **46** (C3H8N2; 72 amu) or it may release a hydrogen atom to form **45b** (C3H6N2; 70 amu).

*Formation of nitro-nitroso species:* Products carrying both a nitro and nitroso groups have not been observed before with the exception of ONDNTA (7).[4](#_ENREF_4) Here, we few products that could originate from ONDNTA. It has been suggested that the ONDNTA is formed via recombination of cyclic aminyl radical **2a** (C3H6N5O4•) with nitrogen monoxide (NO) at the early stage of decomposition.[5](#_ENREF_5), [22](#_ENREF_22) ONDNTA (7) eventually undergoes C-N scission to form an acyclic nitrogen-centered biradical **8** (C2H4N6O5••). Radical **8** can accept two hydrogens to form **9** (C2H6N6O5; 194 amu); the latter may undergo N-N fission leading to a nitrogen-centered radical **6c** (C2H6N5O3•). Addition of a hydrogen atom to radical **6c** give rise to an intermediate **4b** (C2H7N5O3; 149 amu). Alternately, a hydrogen atom can be abstracted from **6c** to produce intermediate **28** (C2H5N5O3; 147 amu). Intermediate **4b** can further dissociate to form the mono-nitro product **29** (C2H6N4O2; 118 amu) via elimination of a HNO molecule (Figure 7b). Similarly, intermediate 28 may eliminate a HNO molecule to form mononitro product **30** (C2H4N4O2; 116 amu; Figure 7b). Intermediate **4b** (C2H7N5O3; 149 amu) can also lead to a nitrogen-centered radical **37** (CH4N3O2•) via elimination of a nitrosoamine radical (CH2NHNO•). The reactive radical **37** eventually either abstracts a hydrogen atom to form **39** (CH5N3O2; 91 amu) or releases a hydrogen atom yielding **38** (CH3N3O2; 89 amu). The nitro-nitroso intermediates such as **3** (C3H3N5O3; 157 amu) can be generated from a cyclic aminyl radical **2b** (C3H6N5O4•) after eliminating water and a hydrogen atom (Figure 7a).

*Formation of mono-nitroso species:*Products carrying both nitro and nitroso groups could represent the precursor for mono-nitroso species. For example, mono-nitroso product **32a** (C2H4N4O; 100 amu) may form from intermediate **28** (C2H6N5O3; 147 amu) after elimination of nitrogen dioxide followed by hydrogen atom shift (Figure 7b). Hydrogen abstraction from this molecule **32a** could lead to product **33** (C2H2N4O; 98 amu).

*Formation of amines:*Mono-nitro and nitro-nitroso species can decompose into amines via N-NO2 fission as well as C-N scission mechanisms (Figure 7b). For example, mono-nitro product **35** (C2H5N3O2; 103 amu) can undergo N-NO2 fission to form a nitrogen-centered amine radical **48** (C2H5N2•), which can accept a hydrogen atom to generate an amine product **49a** (C2H6N2; 58 amu). The barrier to this process is about 189 kJ mol-1. Likewise, intermediate **4b** can decompose into diamine radical **40** via two successive N-N fissions; this radical can then undergo a hydrogen-shift to generate **42** (C2H7N3; 73 amu). Alternatively, radical **40** may accept two hydrogen atoms to form the diamine **41** (C2H9N3; 75 amu). Species **42** can further release two hydrogen atoms to produce **43** (C2H5N3; 71 amu). Mono-nitro **36** can decompose into a molecule of methylene nitramine plus methylamine (CH3NH2; 31 amu; **56**) via C-N scission. Ring compounds such as **21** (C3H9N3; 87 amu) can also decompose to generate a carbon-centered biradical **44a** (C2H5N••). This radical **44a** can either undergo ring closure to **44b** (c-C2H5N; 43 amu) or undergoes a hydrogen-shift to **44c** C2H5N; 43 amu). Dinitro species **5** can undergo two successive HONO elimination to generate **47** (C2H4N2; 56 amu).

*Formation of small molecules:* Finally, methylene nitramine **27** (CH2NNO2; 74 amu) formed from higher molecular weight species decomposes into secondary products such as dinitrogen oxide (N2O), hydrogen cyanide (HCN), nitrogen monoxide (NO; 30 amu; **53**), formaldehyde (H2CO; 30 amu; **52**), and methylene nitrosoamine (CH2NNO; 58 amu; **49b**). Several pathways for the decomposition of methylene nitramine exist. i) The N-NO2 fission of **27** (CH2NNO2; 74 amu) results in formation of NO2 (46 amu; **51**) and CH2N• (28 amu; **50**) radical. ii) Methylene nitramine **27 (**CH2NNO2; 74 amu) can also undergo HONO elimination to form hydrogen cyanide (HCN) (27 amu; **52**). iii) It can also decompose into dinitrogen oxide (N2O) and formaldehyde (H2CO; 30 amu; **57**). iv) Another possibility is the N-O fission, which results in formation of methylene nitrosamine (CH2NNO; 58 amu; **49b**). Product **49b** can undergo hydro­gen addition to form methyl nitrosamine (CH3NHNO; 60 amu; **55**). The CH2N• radical **50** formed from methylene nitramine via N-NO2 fission can combine with •OH radical to form formaldoxime (CH2NOH; 45 amu; **54a**), which can isomerize to nitroso methane (CH3NO; 45 amu; **54b)**.

**4. Conclusions**

    In the present study, the decomposition of RDX by energetic electrons was explored using a surface science machine at 5 K. The decomposition products were probed exploiting FTIR, UV-VIS, and Re-TOF-PI techniques. Our FTIR data revealed the formation of simple decomposition products such as water (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), dinitrogen oxide (N2O), hydrogen cyanide (HCN), nitrogen monoxide (NO), formaldehyde (H2CO), nitrous acid (HONO), and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). 39 species were detected through ReTOF-PI mass spectroscopy at m/z values from 39 to 157. Products observed at m/z values of 31, 60, 71, 72, 75, 85, 87, 89, 91, 98, 100, 101, 103, 105, 116, 117, 118, 130, 149, 150, and 157 are detected for the first time. The new products observed in the present study belong to six classes. These are i) dinitro compounds: C2H6N4O4 (m/z=150), ii) mono-nitro compounds: CH3N3O2 (m/z=89), CH5N3O2 (m/z=91), C2H3N3O2 (m/z=101), C2H5N3O2 (m/z=103), C2H7N3O2 (m/z=105), C2H6N4O2 (m/z=118), C3H6N4O2 (m/z=130); iii) mono-nitroso compounds: CH4N2O (m/z =60), C2H2N4O (m/z=98), C2H4N4O (m/z=100); iv) nitro-nitroso compounds: C3H3N5O3 (m/z=157), C2H7N5O3 (m/z=149), v) cyclic compounds: C3H8N2 (m/z=72), C2H9N3 (m/z=75), C3H7N3 (m/z=85), C3H9N3 (m/z=87), and VI) amines: C2H5N3 (m/z=71), C2H9N3 (m/z=75). We also inferred reactive radical intermediates such as c-C3H6N4O2•, C3H6N4O2•, C2H5N4O4•, C2H4N3O2•, c-C3H5N3• and C2H5N2•; previously these radical species have only been predicted through electronic calculations. Finally, the decomposition mechanisms leading to the observed products have been discussed. Overall, the decomposition of RDX is most likely initiated via N-NO2 fission that leads to the formation of a cyclic aminyl radical, which can further undergo C-N scission, N-NO2 fission, or hydrogen-shift to form dinitro and mono-nitro intermediates. Alternatively, RDX decomposes through HONO elimination to form dinitro, mono-nitro and triazine-like cyclic compounds. Dinitro and mononitro products could further experience C-N scission or N-NO2 fission to form methylene nitramine as well as amines. Methylene nitramine further fragment into secondary products such as dinitrogen oxide (N2O), hydrogen cyanide (HCN), nitrogen monoxide (NO), formaldehyde (H2CO), and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). The mono-nitroso and nitro-nitroso species most likely originates from ONDNTA. The latter could form at an early stage of the decomposition via radical recombination of cyclic aminyl radical and nitrogen monoxide (NO). Mono-nitroso and nitro-nitroso species were detected, as well.

     An investigation of the decomposition of RDX as conducted in the present experiments is very challenging and insights can be provided by merging the experimental results with a computational investigation of decomposition pathways. The present study represents the very first step in an investigation of the decomposition by ionizing radiation. Further experiments should exploit tunable vacuum ultraviolet light to explicitly identify the nature of the decomposition products. This requires a computational determination of the ionization energies of all structural isomers. Finally, additional insights will be obtained by selectively photo exciting RDX under the same experimental conditions of 5 K via distinct transitions with the goal to selectively cleave – at least initially – N-NO2, C-N, N-O, and C-H bonds.

**Associated content**

**Supporting Information.** NMR spectra, IR spectra.

This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

**Acknowledgments**

This project was supported by the U.S. Army Research Office (ARO) (W911NF1810438).

**Author information**

**Corresponding author**

**\***Ralf I. Kaiser, Department of Chemistry, University of Hawaii, 2545 McCarthy Mall, 96822 HI, USA.

W. M. Keck Research Laboratory in Astrochemistry, University of Hawaii, 96822 HI, USA.

E-mail - [ralfk@hawaii.edu](mailto:ralfk@hawaii.edu)

**Conflict of interest**

There are no conflicts to declare.

**References**

1. Adams, G. F.; Shaw, R. W., Chemical reactions in energetic materials. *Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.* **1992**, *43*, 311-340.

2. *Chemistry of Energetic Materials*. George Olah, D. S., Ed. Academic Press: San Diego, 1991.

3. *Chemistry and Physics of Energetic Materials*. Bulusu, S. N., Ed. Springer: Netherlands, 1990.

4. Behrens, R.; Bulusu, S., Thermal decomposition of energetic materials. 3. Temporal behaviors of the rates of formation of the gaseous pyrolysis products from condensed-phase decomposition of 1,3,5-trinitrohexahydro-s-triazine (RDX). *J. Phys. Chem.* **1992,** *96*, 8877-8891.

5. Behrens, R.; Bulusu, S., Thermal decomposition of energetic materials. 4. Deuterium isotope effects and isotopic scrambling (H/D, 13C/18O, 14N/15N) in condensed-phase decomposition of 1,3,5-trinitrohexahydro-s-triazine (RDX). *J. Phys. Chem.* **1992,** *96*, 8891-8897.

6. Greenfield, M.; Guo, Y. Q.; Bernstein, E. R., Ultrafast photodissociation dynamics of HMX and RDX from their excited electronic states via femtosecond laser pump–probe techniques. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2006**, *430*, 277-281.

7. Guo, Y. Q.; Greenfield, M.; Bhattacharya, A.; Bernstein, E. R., On the excited electronic state dissociation of nitramine energetic materials and model systems. *J. Chem. Phys.* **2007**, *127*, 154301.

8. Im, H.-S.; Bernstein, E. R., On the initial steps in the decomposition of energetic materials from excited electronic states. *J. Chem. Phys.* **2000**, *113*, 7911-7918.

9. Zhao, X.; Hintsa, E. J.; Lee, Y. T., Infrared multiphoton dissociation of RDX in a molecular beam. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1988**, *88*, 801-810.

10. Lemire, G. W.; Simeonsson, J. B.; Sausa, R. C., Monitoring of vapor-phase nitro compounds using 226-nm radiation: fragmentation with subsequent NO resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization detection. *Anal. Chem.* **1993**, *65*, 529-533.

11. Zuckermann, H.; Greenblatt, G. D.; Haas, Y., Hydroxyl radical formation in the infrared multiphoton decomposition of jet-cooled cyclic nitroamines. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1987**, *91*, 5159-5161.

12. Wu, C. J.; Fried, L. E., Ab initio study of RDX decomposition mechanisms. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **1997**, *101*, 8675-8679.

13. Molt, R. W.; Watson, T.; Bazanté, A. P.; Bartlett, R. J.; Richards, N. G. J., Gas phase RDX decomposition pathways using coupled cluster theory. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2016**, *18*, 26069-26077.

14. Chakraborty, D.; Muller, R. P.; Dasgupta, S.; Goddard, W. A., The mechanism for unimolecular decomposition of RDX (1,3,5-Trinitro-1,3,5-triazine), an ab initio study. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2000**, *104*, 2261-2272.

15. Swadley, M. J.; Li, T., Reaction mechanism of 1,3,5-trinitro-s-triazine (RDX) deciphered by density functional theory. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2007**, *3*, 505-513.

16. Schweigert, I. V., Ab initio molecular dynamics of high-temperature unimolecular dissociation of gas-phase RDX and its dissociation products. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2015**, *119*, 2747-2759.

17. Sharia, O.; Kuklja, M. M., Ab initio kinetics of gas phase decomposition reactions. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2010**, *114*, 12656-12661.

18. Harris, N. J.; Lammertsma, K., Ab initio density functional computations of conformations and bond dissociation energies for hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997,** *119*, 6583-6589.

19. Bhattacharya, A.; Bernstein, E. R., Nonadiabatic decomposition of gas-phase RDX through conical intersections: An ONIOM-CASSCF study. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2011**, *115*, 4135-4147.

20. Shalashilin, D. V.; Thompson, D. L., Monte carlo variational transition-state theory study of the unimolecular dissociation of RDX. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **1997**, *101*, 961-966.

21. Rice, B. M.; Adams, G. F.; Page, M.; Thompson, D. L., Classical dynamics simulations of unimolecular decomposition of CH2NNO2: HONO elimination vs N-N bond scission. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1995**, *99*, 5016-5028.

22. Irikura, K. K., Aminoxyl (Nitroxyl) radicals in the early decomposition of the nitramine RDX. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2013**, *117*, 2233-2241.

23. Akin, F. A., Ionisation energy, electron affinity, and mass spectral decomposition mechanisms of RDX isomers upon electron attachment and electron ionisation. *Mol. Phys.* **2016**, *114*, 3556-3566.

24. Maharrey, S.; Behrens, R., Thermal decomposition of energetic materials. 5. Reaction processes of 1,3,5-trinitrohexahydro-s-triazine below its melting point. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2005**, *109*, 11236-11249.

25. Miao, M.; Dreger, Z. A.; Patterson, J. E.; Gupta, Y. M., Shock wave induced decomposition of RDX: Quantum chemistry calculations. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2008**, *112*, 7383-7390.

26. Makarov, I. E.; Zhestkova, T. P.; Zhukova, T. N., Radiation-induced decomposition of cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine in aqueous solutions. *High Energy Chem.* **2011,** *45*, 89-92.

27. Botcher, T. R.; Wight, C. A., Transient thin film laser pyrolysis of RDX. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1993**, *97*, 9149-9153.

28. Lee, Y.; Tang, C.-J.; Litzinger, T. A., A study of the chemical and physical processes governing CO2 laser-induced pyrolysis and combustion of RDX. *Combust. Flame* **1999**, *117*, 600-628.

29. Gongwer, P. E.; Brill, T. B., Thermal decomposition of energetic materials 73: the identity and temperature dependence of “minor” products from flash-heated RDX. *Combust. Flame* **1998**, *115*, 417-423.

30. Capellos, C.; Papagiannakopoulos, P.; Liang, Y.-L., The 248 nm photodecomposition of hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **1989**, *164*, 533-538.

31. Tang, T. B.; Chaudhri, M. M.; Rees, C. S.; Mullock, S. J., Decomposition of solid explosives by laser irradiation: A mass spectrometric study. *J. Mater. Sci.* **1987**, *22*, 1037-1044.

32. Dang, N. C.; Gottfried, J. L.; De Lucia, F. C., Energetic material response to ultrafast indirect laser heating. *Appl. Opt.* **2017**, *56*, B85-B91.

33. Gares, K. L.; Bykov, S. V.; Brinzer, T.; Asher, S. A., Solution and solid hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) ultraviolet (UV) 229 nm photochemistry. *Appl. Spectrosc.* **2015**, *69*, 545-554.

34. Dickinson, J. T.; Jensen, L. C.; Doering, D. L.; Yee, R., Mass spectroscopy study of products from exposure of cyclotrimethylene‐trinitramine single crystals to KrF excimer laser radiation. *J. Appl. Phys.* **1990**, *67*, 3641-3651.

35. Čapková, P.; Pospíšil, M.; Vávra, P.; Zeman, S., Chapter 2 - Characterisation of explosive materials using molecular dynamics simulations. In *Theoretical and Computational Chemistry*, Politzer, P.; Murray, J. S., Eds. Elsevier: 2003; Vol. 12, pp 49-60.

36. Strachan, A.; Kober, E. M.; Duin, A. C. T. v.; Oxgaard, J.; III, W. A. G., Thermal decomposition of RDX from reactive molecular dynamics. *J. Chem. Phys.* **2005**, *122*, 054502.

37. Joshi, K.; Losada, M.; Chaudhuri, S., Intermolecular energy transfer dynamics at a hot-spot interface in RDX crystals. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2016**, *120*, 477-489.

38. Connor, L. E.; Morrison, C. A.; Oswald, I. D. H.; Pulham, C. R.; Warren, M. R., Carbon dioxide binary crystals via the thermal decomposition of RDX at high pressure. *Chem. Sci.* **2017**, *8*, 4872-4878.

39. Song, N.-M.; Yang, L.; Han, J.-M.; Liu, J.-C.; Zhang, G.-Y.; Gao, H.-X., Catalytic study on thermal decomposition of Cu-en/(AP, CL-20, RDX and HMX) composite microspheres prepared by spray drying. *New J. Chem.* **2018**, *42*, 19062-19069.

40. Wynn, C. M.; Palmacci, S.; Kunz, R. R.; Clow, K.; Rothschild, M., Detection of condensed-phase explosives via laser-induced vaporization, photodissociation, and resonant excitation. *Appl. Opt.* **2008**, *47*, 5767-5776.

41. Brill, T. B.; Beckstead, M. C.; Flanagan, J. E.; Lin, M. C.; Litzinger, T. A.; Waesche, R. H. W.; Wight, C. A., Chemical speciation and dynamics in the surface combustion zone of energetic materials. *J. Propul. Power* **2002**, *18*, 824-834.

42. Cosgrove, J. D.; Owen, A. J., The thermal decomposition of 1,3,5-trinitrohexahydro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX). *Chem. Commun. (London)* **1968**, 286-286.

43. Rauch, F. C.; Fanelli, A. J., Thermal decomposition kinetics of hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-s-triazine above the melting point: Evidence for both a gas and liquid phase decomposition. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1969**, *73*, 1604-1608.

44. Cosgrove, J. D.; Owen, A. J., The thermal decomposition of 1,3,5 trinitro hexahydro 1,3,5 triazine (RDX)—part I: The products and physical parameters. *Combust. Flame* **1974**, *22*, 13-18.

45. Cosgrove, J. D.; Owen, A. J., The thermal decomposition of 1,3,5 trinitro hexahydro 1,3,5 triazine (RDX)—part II: The effects of the products. *Combust. Flame* **1974**, *22*, 19-22.

46. Batten, J., The thermal decomposition of RDX at temperatures below the melting point. III. Towards the elucidation of the mechanism. *Austral. J. Chem.* **1971**, *24*, 945-954.

47. Batten, J., The thermal decomposition of RDX at temperatures below the melting point. IV. Catalysis of the decomposition by formaldehyde. *Austral. J. Chem.* **1971**, *24*, 2025-2029.

48. Góbi, S.; Crandall, P. B.; Maksyutenko, P.; Förstel, M.; Kaiser, R. I., Accessing the nitromethane (CH3NO2) potential energy surface in methanol (CH3OH)–nitrogen monoxide (NO) ices exposed to ionizing radiation: An FTIR and PI-ReTOF-MS investigation. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2018**, *122*, 2329-2343.

49. Kaiser, R. I.; Maksyutenko, P., Novel reaction mechanisms pathways in the electron induced decomposition of solid nitromethane (CH3NO2) and D3-nitromethane (CD3NO2). *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2015**, *119*, 14653-14668.

50. Kaiser, R. I.; Maksyutenko, P., A mechanistical study on non-equilibrium reaction pathways in solid nitromethane (CH3NO2) and D3-nitromethane (CD3NO2) upon interaction with ionizing radiation. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2015,** *631-632*, 59-65.

51. Maksyutenko, P.; Muzangwa, L. G.; Jones, B. M.; Kaiser, R. I., Lyman α photolysis of solid nitromethane (CH3NO2) and D3-nitromethane (CD3NO2) – untangling the reaction mechanisms involved in the decomposition of model energetic materials. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2015**, *17*, 7514-7527.

52. Bennett, C. J.; Brotton, S. J.; Jones, B. M.; Misra, A. K.; Sharma, S. K.; Kaiser, R. I., High-sensitivity raman spectrometer to study pristine and irradiated interstellar ice analogs. *Anal. Chem.* **2013,** *85*, 5659-5665.

53. Jones, B. M.; Kaiser, R. I., Application of reflectron time-of-flight mass spectroscopy in the analysis of astrophysically relevant ices exposed to ionization radiation: Methane (CH4) and D4-Methane (CD4) as a case Study. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2013,** *4*, 1965-1971.

54. Bergantini, A.; Abplanalp, M. J.; Pokhilko, P.; Krylov, A. I.; Shingledecker, C. N.; Herbst, E.; Kaiser, R. I., A combined experimental and theoretical study on the formation of interstellar propylene oxide (CH3CHCH2O)—A chiral molecule. *Astrophys. J* **2018,** *860* (2), 108.

55. Isbell, R. A.; Brewster, M. Q., Optical properties of energetic materials: RDX, HMX, AP, NC/NG, and HTPB. *Propell. Explos. Pyrot.* **1998,** *23*, 218-224.

56. Drouin, D.; Couture, A. R.; Joly, D.; Tastet, X.; Aimez, V.; Gauvin, R., CASINO V2.42—A fast and easy-to-use modeling tool for scanning electron microscopy and microanalysis users. *Scanning* **2007,** *29*, 92-101.

57. Maity, S.; Kaiser, R. I.; Jones, B. M., Formation of complex organic molecules in methanol and methanol–carbon monoxide ices exposed to ionizing radiation – a combined FTIR and reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometry study. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2015,** *17*, 3081-3114.

58. Abplanalp, M. J.; Jones, B. M.; Kaiser, R. I., Untangling the methane chemistry in interstellar and solar system ices toward ionizing radiation: a combined infrared and reflectron time-of-flight analysis. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2018,** *20*, 5435-5468.

59. Abplanalp, M. J.; Borsuk, A.; Jones, B. M.; Kaiser, R. I., On the formation and isomer specific detection of propenal (C2H3CHO) and cyclopropane (c-C3H4O) in interstellar model ices-A combined FTIR and reflectron time-of-flight mass spectroscopic study. *Astrophys. J* **2015**, *814*, 45.

60. SZYMAŃCZYK, M. S. a. L., Analysis of common explosives in different solvents by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. *Cent. Eur. J. Energ. Mater.* **2014,** *11*, 129-142.

61. Infante-Castillo, R.; Pacheco-Londoño, L.; Hernández-Rivera, S. P., Vibrational spectra and structure of RDX and its 13C- and 15N-labeled derivatives: A theoretical and experimental study. *Spectrochim. Acta A* **2010,** *76*, 137-141.

62. Iqbal, Z.; Suryanarayanan, K.; Bulusu, S.; Autera, J. R., Infrared and Raman spectravof 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazacyclohexane (RDX). *National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield VA*.

63. Alix, J.; Collins, S., The photochemistry of RDX in solid argon at 10 K. *Can. J. Chem.* **1991,** *69*, 1535-1538.

64. Kagann, R. H.; Maki, A. G., Infrared absorption intensities of nitrous acid (HONO) fundamental bands. *J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transf.* **1983,** *30*, 37-44.

65. Schaffert, R., The infrared absorption spectra of NO2 and N2O4. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1933,** *1*, 507-511.

66. Kim, Y. S.; Kaiser, R. I., On the formation of amines (RNH2) and the cyanide anion (CN–) in electron-irradiated ammonia-hydrocarbon interstellar model ices. *Astrophys. J* **2011,** *729*, 68.

67. Kayi, H.; Kaiser, R. I.; Head, J. D., A computational study on the structures of methylamine–carbon dioxide–water clusters: evidence for the barrier free formation of the methylcarbamic acid zwitterion (CH3NH2+COO−) in interstellar water ices. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2011**, *13*, 11083-11098.

68. Long, D. A., Infrared and Raman characteristic group frequencies. Tables and charts George Socrates John Wiley and Sons, Ltd, Chichester, Third Edition, 2001. *J. Raman Spectrosc.* **2004**, *35*, 905-905.

69. Mowrey, R. C.; Page, M.; Adams, G. F.; III, B. H. L., Ab initio multireference configuration interaction study of CH2NNO2. HONO elimination vs NN bond fragmentation. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1990**, *93*, 1857-1864.

70. Zheng, W.; Jewitt, D.; Kaiser, R. I., Formation of hydrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen peroxide in electron‐irradiated crystalline water ice. *Astrophys. J* **2006**, *639*, 534-548.

71. Bennett, C. J.; Chen, S. H.; Sun, B. J.; Chang, A. H. H.; Kaiser, R. I., Mechanistical studies on the irradiation of methanol in extraterrestrial ices. *Astrophys. J* **2007**, *660*, 1588-1608.

72. Fulvio, D.; Sivaraman, B.; Baratta, G. A.; Palumbo, M. E.; Mason, N. J., Novel measurements of refractive index, density and mid-infrared integrated band strengths for solid O2, N2O and NO2:N2O4 mixtures. *Spectrochim. Acta A* **2009**, *72*, 1007-1013.

73. Barney, W. S.; Wingen, L. M.; Lakin, M. J.; Brauers, T.; Stutz, J.; Finlayson-Pitts, B. J., Infrared absorption cross-section measurements for nitrous acid (HONO) at room temperature. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2000**, *104*, 1692-1699.

74. Gerakines, P. A. S., W. A.; Greenberg, J. M.; van Dishoeck, E. F., The infrared band strengths of H2O, CO and CO2 in laboratory simulations of astrophysical ice mixtures. *Astron. Astrophys.* **1995**, *296*, 810-818.

75. Orloff, M. K.; Mullen, P. A.; Rauch, F. C., Molecular orbital study of the electronic structure and spectrum of hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-s-triazine. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1970**, *74*, 2189-2192.

76. Borges Jr, I.; Aquino, A. J. A.; Barbatti, M.; Lischka, H., The electronically excited states of RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine): Vertical excitations. *Int. J. Quant. Chem.* **2009**, *109*, 2348-2355.

77. Bergantini, A.; Góbi, S.; Abplanalp, M. J.; Kaiser, R. I., A mechanistical study on the formation of dimethyl ether (CH3OCH3) and ethanol (CH3CH2OH) in methanol-containing Ices and implications for the chemistry of star-forming regions. *Astrophys. J* **2018**, *852*, 70.

78. Bergantini, A.; Maksyutenko, P.; Kaiser, R. I., On the formation of the C2H6O isomers ethanol (C2H5OH) and dimethyl ether (CH3OCH3) in star-forming regions. *Astrophys. J* **2017**, *841*, 96.

79. Abplanalp, M. J.; Kaiser, R. I., Implications for extraterrestrial hydrocarbon chemistry: Analysis of ethylene (C2H4) and D4-ethylene (C2D4) ices exposed to ionizing radiation via combined infrared spectroscopy and reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometry. *Astrophys. J* **2017**, *836*, 195.

80. Turner, A. M.; Bergantini, A.; Abplanalp, M. J.; Zhu, C.; Góbi, S.; Sun, B.-J.; Chao, K.-H.; Chang, A. H. H.; Meinert, C.; Kaiser, R. I., An interstellar synthesis of phosphorus oxoacids. *Nat. Commun.* **2018**, *9*, 3851.

81. Frigge, R.; Zhu, C.; Turner, A. M.; Abplanalp, M. J.; Sun, B.-J.; Huang, Y.-S.; Chang, A. H. H.; Kaiser, R. I., Synthesis of the hitherto elusive formylphosphine (HCOPH2) in the interstellar medium – a molecule with an exotic phosphorus peptide bond. *Chem. Comm.* **2018**, *54*, 10152-10155.

82. Abplanalp, M. J.; Gozem, S.; Krylov, A. I.; Shingledecker, C. N.; Herbst, E.; Kaiser, R. I., A study of interstellar aldehydes and enols as tracers of a cosmic ray-driven nonequilibrium synthesis of complex organic molecules. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **2016**, *113*, 7727-7732.

83. Eckhardt, A. K.; Bergantini, A.; Singh, S. K.; Schreiner, P. R.; Kaiser, R. I., Formation of glyoxylic acid in interstellar ices: A key entry point for prebiotic chemistry. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 5663-5667.

84. Abplanalp, M. J.; Góbi, S.; Bergantini, A.; Turner, A. M.; Kaiser, R. I., On the synthesis of chocolate flavonoids (Propanols, Butanals) in the interstellar medium. *ChemPhysChem* **2018**, *19*, 556-560.

85. Lossing, F. P.; Lam, Y.-T.; Maccoll, A., Gas phase heats of formation of alkyl immonium ions. *Can. J. Chem.* **1981**, *59*, 2228-2231.

86. Gallegos, E.; Kiser, R. W., Electron impact spectroscopy of ethylene sulfide and ethylenimine, ***J. Phys. Chem.***, **1961**, 65, 1177-1182.

87. Arenas, J. F.; Otero, J. C.; Peláez, D.; Soto, J., CASPT2 Study of the decomposition of nitrosomethane and its tautomerization reactions in the ground and low-lying excited states. *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 983-991.

88. Dibeler, V. H.; Walker, J. A.; Liston, S. K., Mass spectrometric study of photoionization. VII.Nitrogen dioxide and nitrous oxide. *J. Res. NBS* **1967**, *71A*, 371-378.

**TOC Graphic**