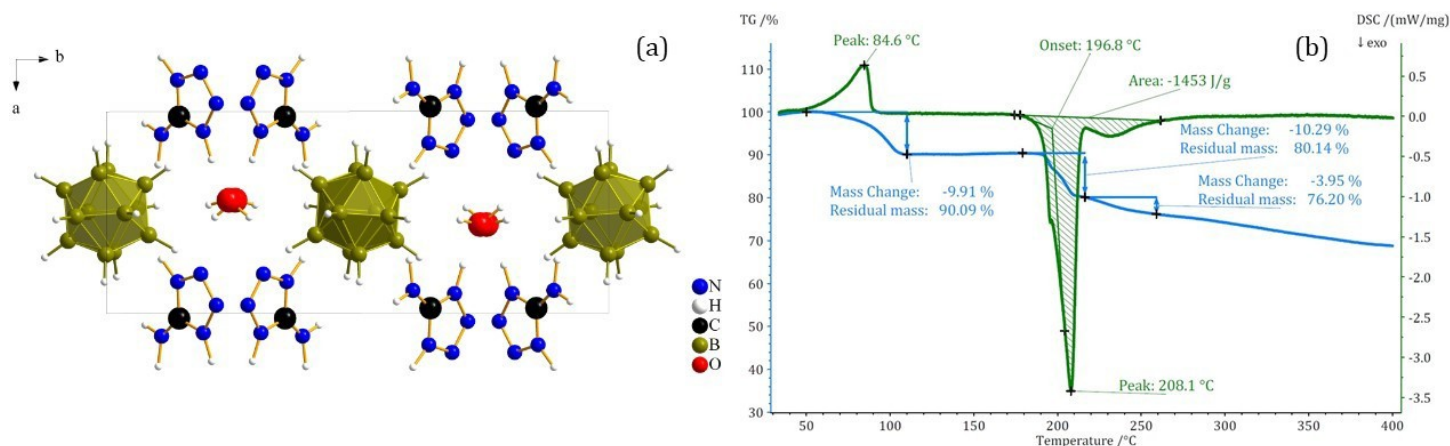


## Poster

**(CN<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>] · 2 H<sub>2</sub>O: A Low-Carbon High-Energy Compound Based on 5-Aminotetrazolium and Dodecahydro-*closo*-Dodecaborate Ions**Rouzbeh Aghaei Hakkak<sup>a</sup>, Thomas M. Klapötke<sup>b</sup> and Thomas Schleid<sup>a\*</sup><sup>a</sup> University of Stuttgart, Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Pfaffenwaldring 55, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany<sup>b</sup> Ludwig-Maximilians University, Department of Chemistry, Butenandtstrasse 5–13, 81377 Munich, Germany  
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In the realm of high energetic materials, 5-aminotetrazole (H<sub>2</sub>N–CN<sub>4</sub>H) is a well-established chemical [1]. In contrast, dodecahydro-*closo*-dodecaborates are renowned for their exceptional stability within the hydroborate family, owing to their *quasi*-aromatic high-symmetry structure. Simple salts of [B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>]<sup>2-</sup> with alkali and alkaline-earth metals exhibit thermal stability up to around 700 °C. However, when the icosahedral [B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>]<sup>2-</sup> anion is combined with energetic cations, these salts become less stable and decompose at far lower temperatures (200–300 °C), having the capability to release large amounts of energy upon their structural collapse [2, 3]. For instance, (N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>] · 2 N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> sets free 435 kJ/mol of energy under inert-gas conditions.



**Figure 1.** View at the crystal structure of (CN<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>] · 2 H<sub>2</sub>O along [001] (a)(left) and thermal decomposition of (CN<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>] · 2 H<sub>2</sub>O as screened by TG and DSC (b)(right).

The reaction between 5-aminotetrazole and the aqueous acid (H<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>[B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>] in a molar ratio of 1 : 2 leads to the formation of bis-5-aminotetrazolium dodecahydro-*closo*-dodecaborate dihydrate (CN<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[B<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>] · 2 H<sub>2</sub>O (Figure 1, (a)). This compound crystallizes monoclinically in the space group *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*c* with lattice parameters of *a* = 726.23(4) pm, *b* = 1772.06(9) pm, *c* = 707.35(4) pm and β = 101.534(3)° for *Z* = 2. Its thermal decomposition under a nitrogen-gas atmosphere results in the release of 452 kJ/mol (Figure 1, (b)).

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[2] Zimmermann L. W., Aghaei Hakkak R., Ranjbar M., Schleid Th. (2024). *Int. J. Hydrog. Energy.* **49**, 1469–1477.

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