

## Highly efficient and stable peracid for rapid and selective oxidation of aliphatic amine to oxime

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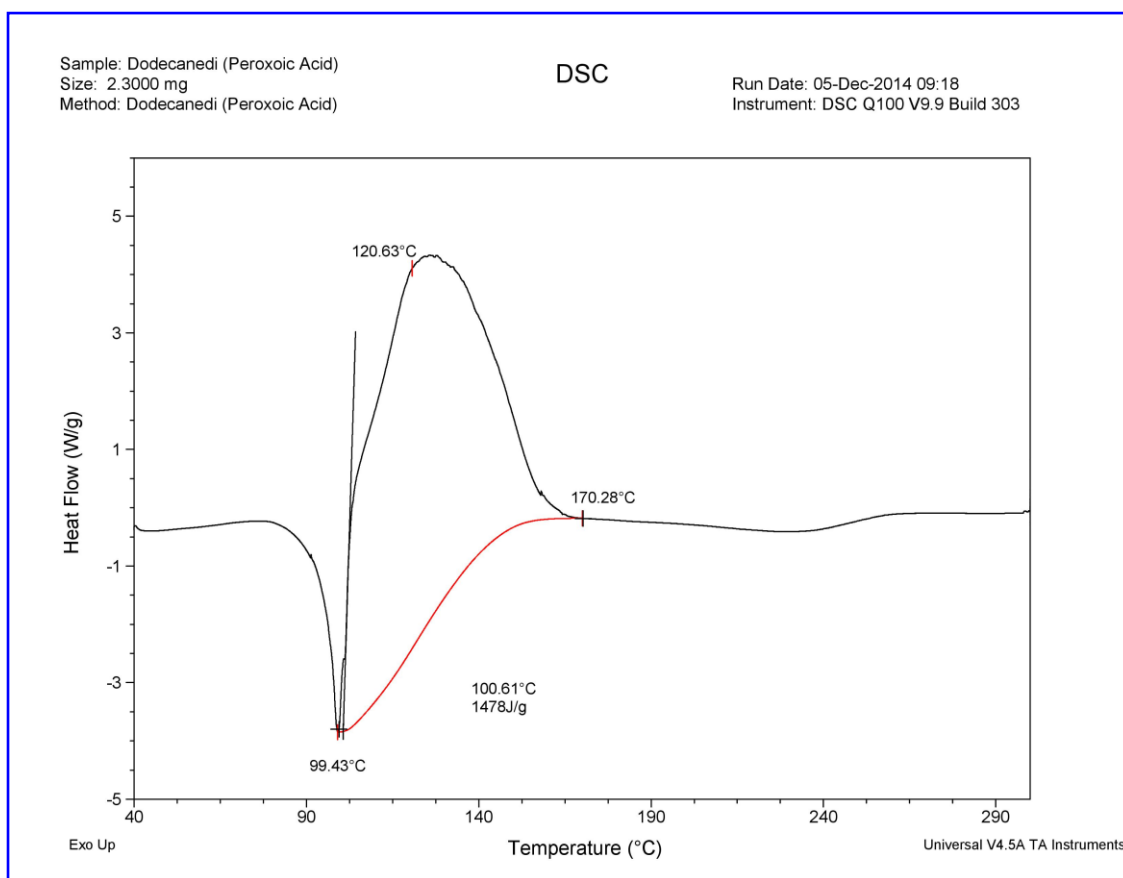
### *Supporting Information*

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## DSC analysis of dodecanebis(peroxoic acid)

- |    |                             |                                                         |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | <b>Instrument</b>           | DSC Q100 V9.9 Build 303 (Universal V4.5A TA Instrument) |                             |
| 2. | <b>Operation conditions</b> | <b>Ramp</b>                                             | : 10.00 °C/min to 300.00 °C |
|    |                             | <b>Gas</b>                                              | : Nitrogen                  |
|    |                             | <b>Flow rate</b>                                        | : 50.0 ml/min               |
|    |                             | <b>Sample weight</b>                                    | : 2.30 mg                   |



**Fig. 1. DSC analysis of dodecanebis(peroxoic acid)**

✚ **Yoshida's correlation equations<sup>1</sup>:**

- |    |                               |                                                          |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | <b>Shock Sensitivity (SS)</b> | $= [\log (Q_{dsc}) - 0.72] [\log (T_{dsc} - 25) - 0.98]$ |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

$$2. \quad \text{Explosion Propagation (EP)} = [\log (Q_{\text{dsc}}) - 0.38] [\log (T_{\text{dsc}} - 25) - 1.67]$$

$$Q_{\text{dsc}} = \text{Energy of the exotherm in calories/g} = 1478 \text{ J/g} = 0.0003530 \text{ calories/g}$$

$$T_{\text{dsc}} = \text{The onset temperature of the exotherm in } ^\circ\text{C} = 100.61 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

✚ **Calculations:**

1. **Shock Sensitivity (SS)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SS} &= [\log (Q_{\text{dsc}}) - 0.72] [\log (T_{\text{dsc}} - 25) - 0.98] \\ &= [\log (0.0003530) - 0.72] [\log (100.61 - 25) - 0.98] \\ &= [-4.1722] [0.8985] \\ &= \mathbf{-3.7490} \end{aligned}$$

2. **Explosion Propagation (EP)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EP} &= [\log (Q_{\text{dsc}}) - 0.38] [\log (T_{\text{dsc}} - 25) - 1.67] \\ &= [\log (0.0003530) - 0.38] [\log (100.61 - 25) - 1.67] \\ &= [-3.8322] [0.2085] \\ &= \mathbf{-0.7993} \end{aligned}$$

✚ **Conclusion:**

*“According to this equation, if the value for Shock sensitivity (SS) or Explosion Propagation (EP) is  $\geq 0.00$ , then the material is predicated to be shock sensitive or demonstrate explosive propagating properties, respectively.”*

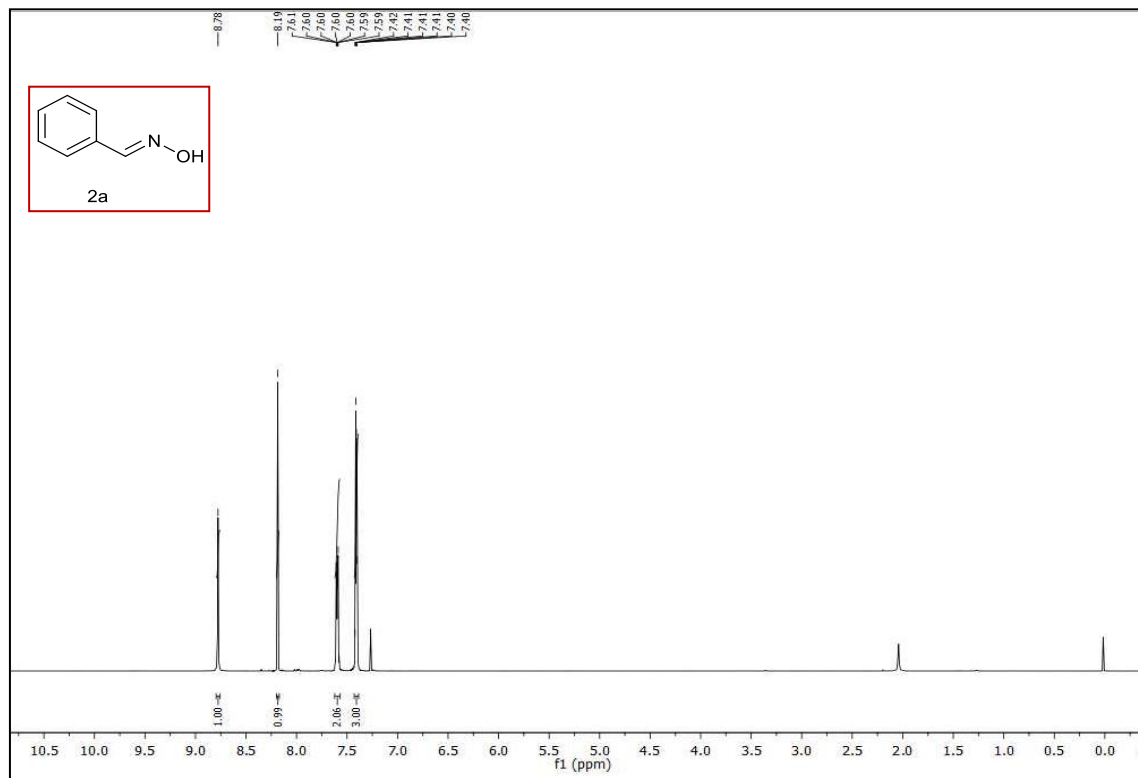
**As per the above assumption, it is clear that, dodecanbis(peroxoic acid) is non-shock sensitive as well as it does not exhibit explosive propagation properties.**

**Reference**

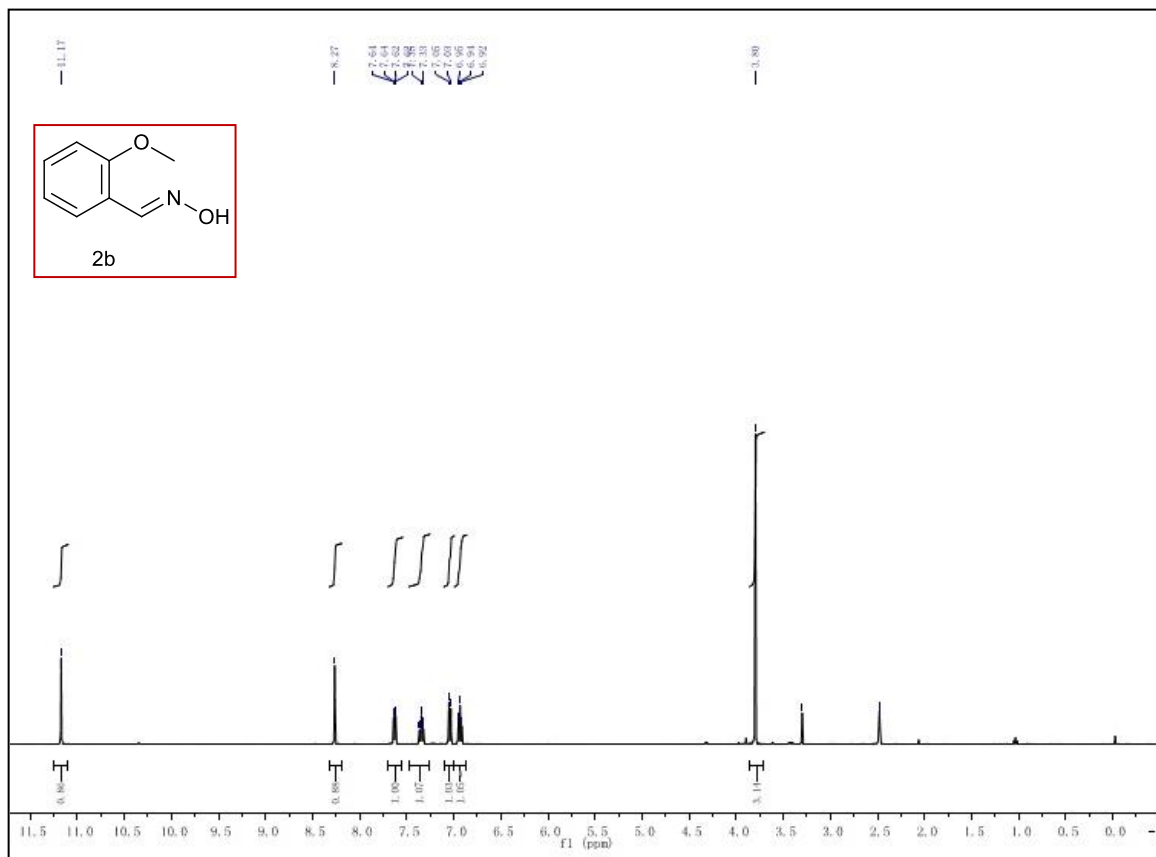
- 1 R. Kwasny, *Process Saf. News*, 2010, **17**, 4–5.

## <sup>1</sup>H-NMR-Spectra of Selected Compounds

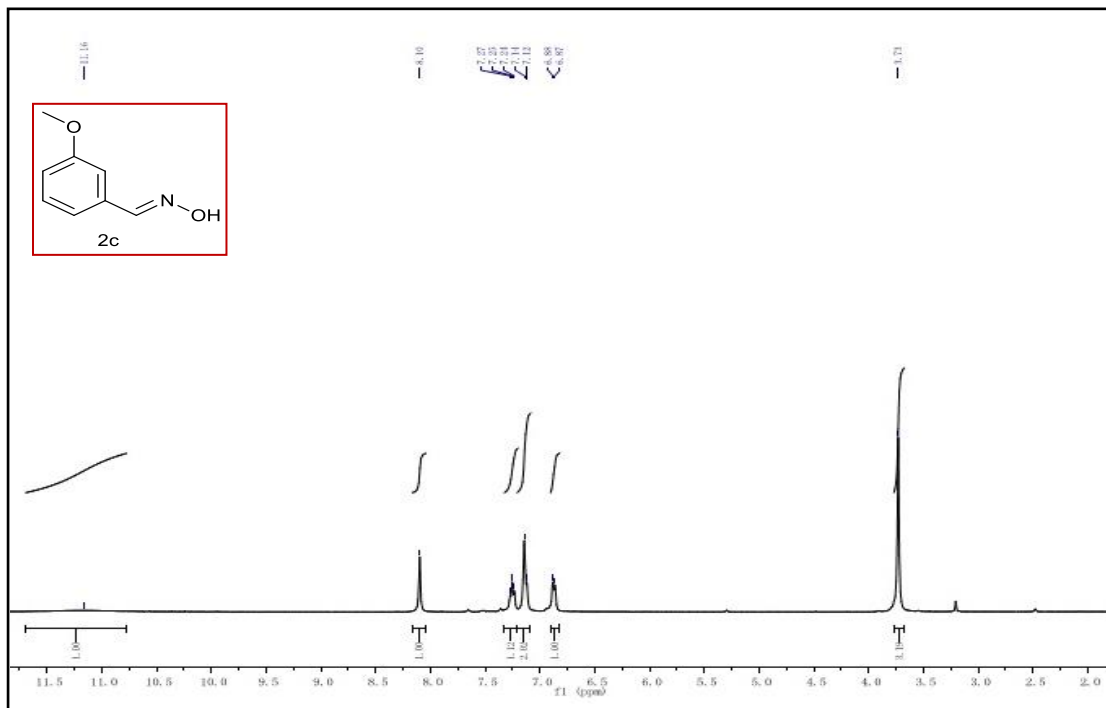
### 1. Benzaldehyde oxime (2a)



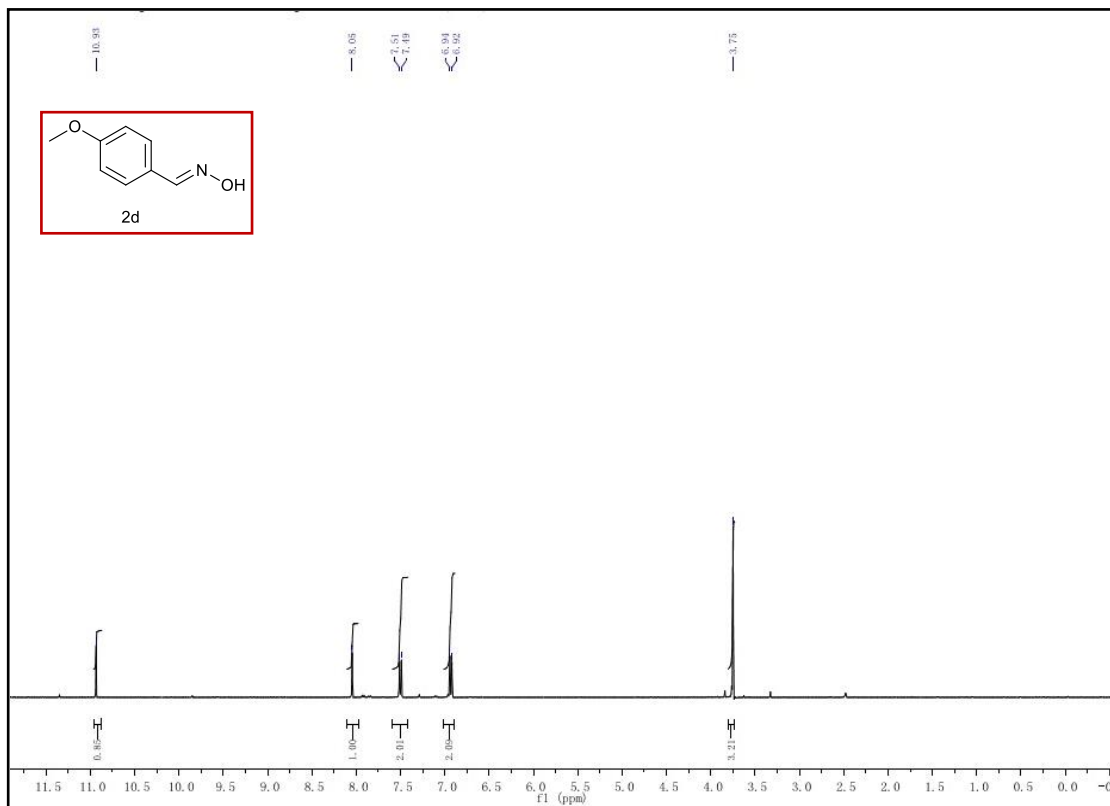
## 2. 2-methoxybenzaldehyde oxime (2b)



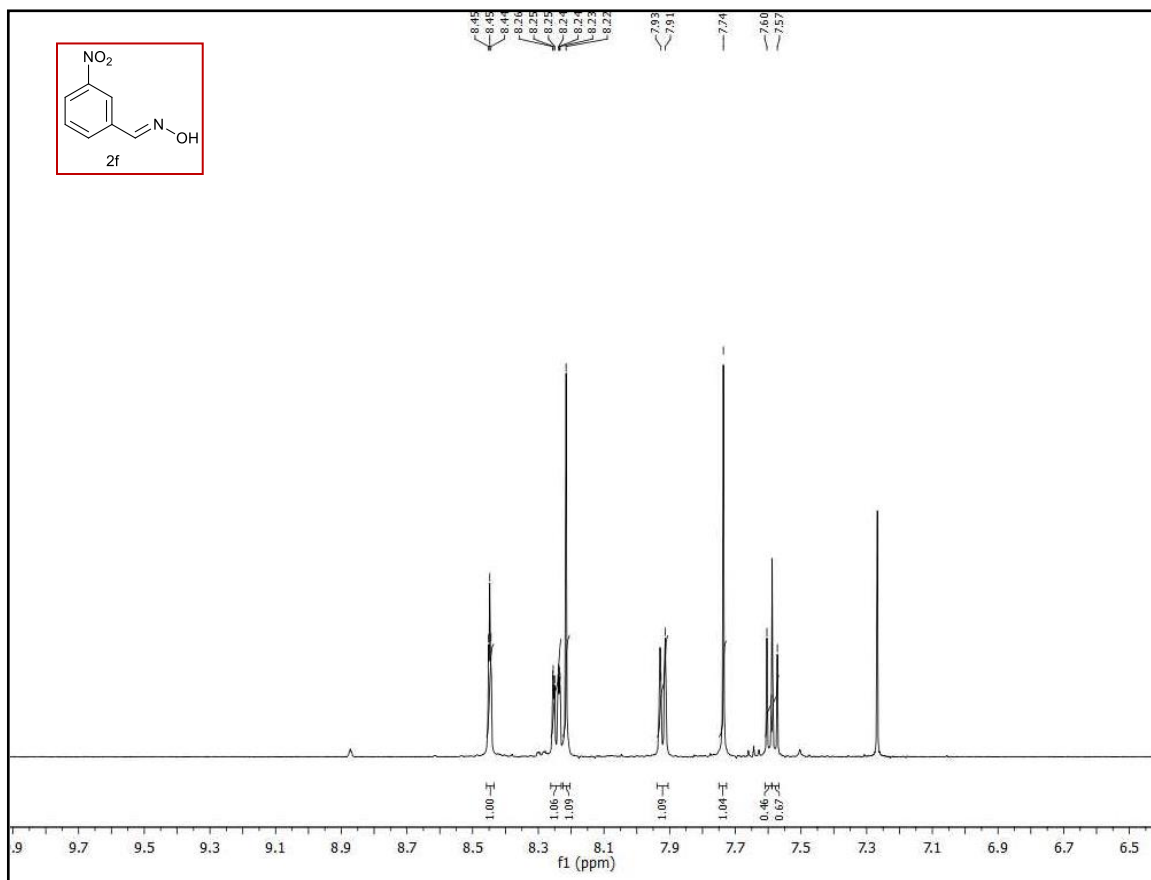
### 3. 3-methoxybenzaldehyde oxime (2c)



4. 4-methoxybenzaldehyde oxime (2d)

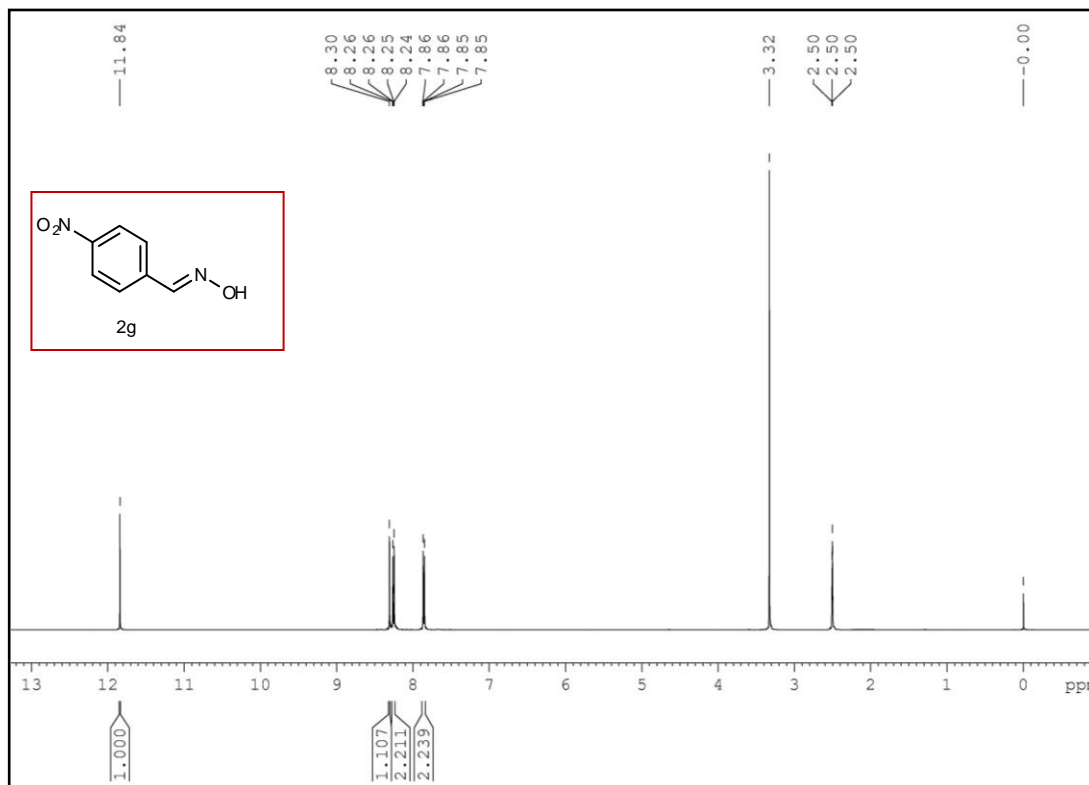


5. 3-nitrobenzaldehyde oxime (2f)

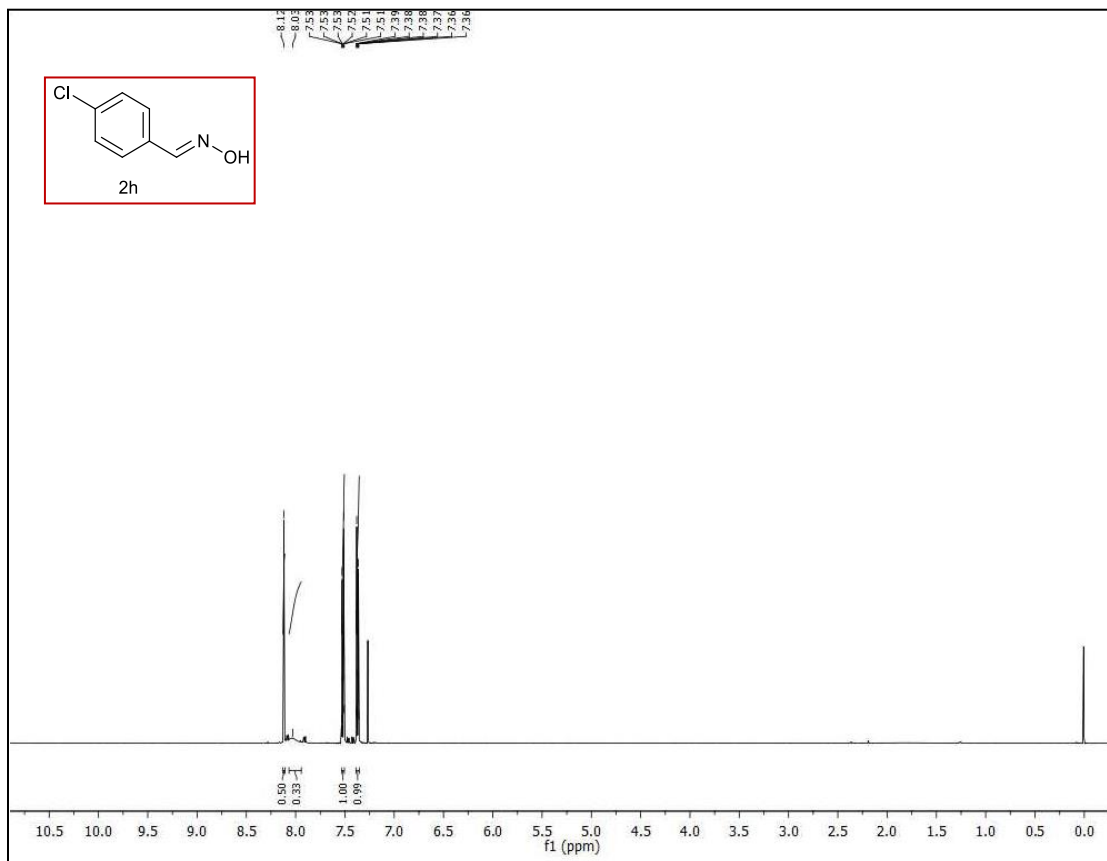




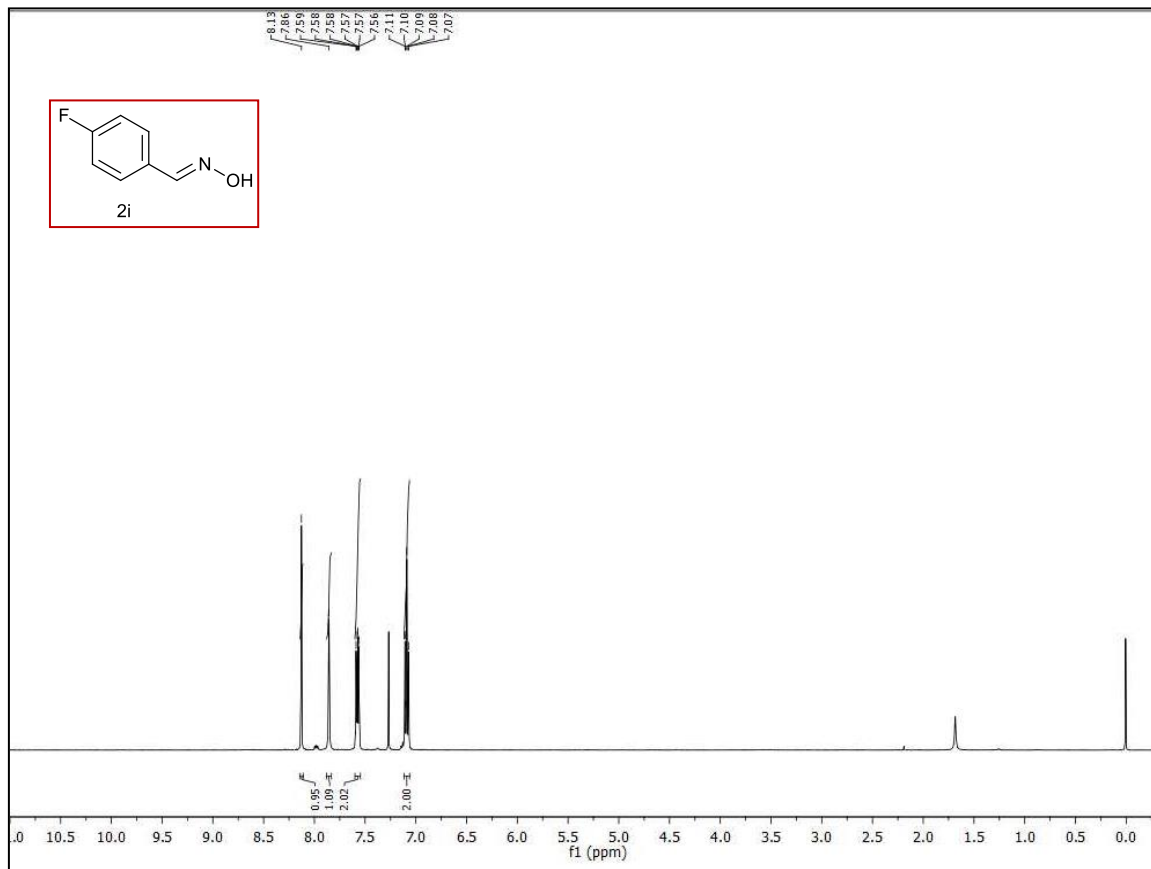
6. 4-nitrobenzaldehyde oxime (2g)



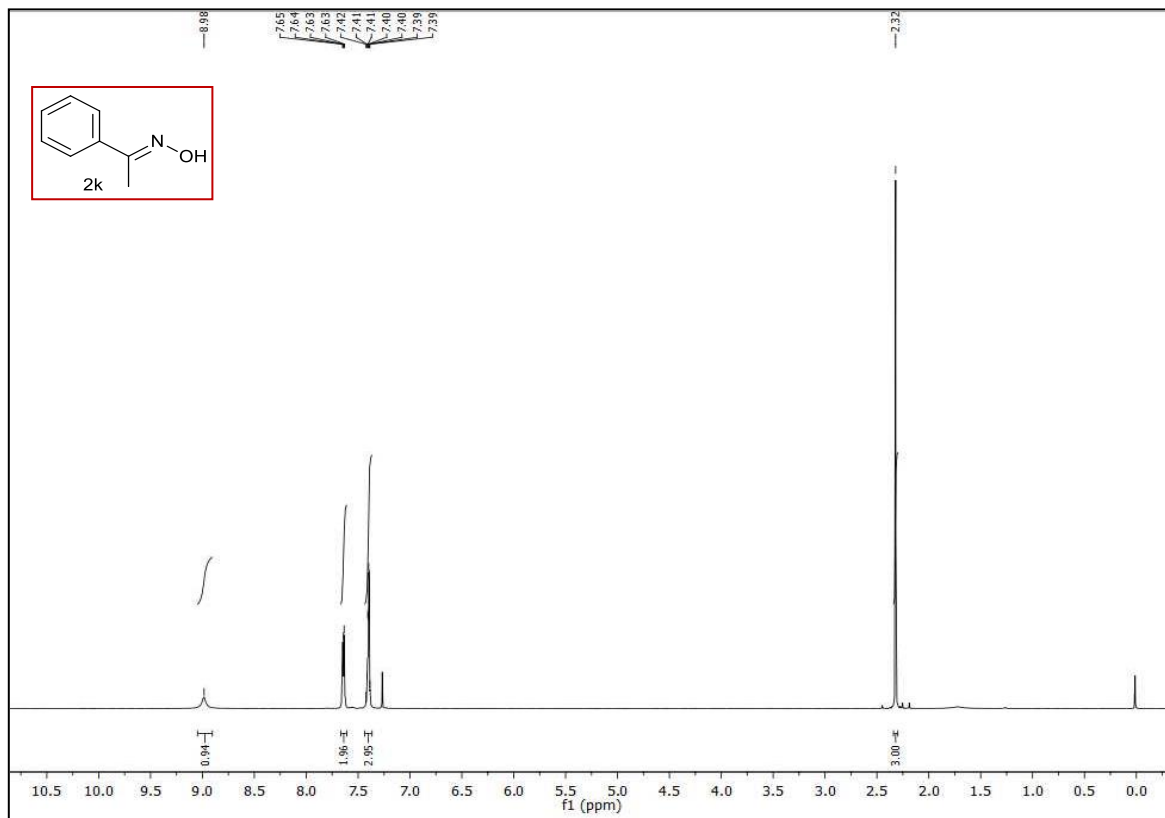
7. 4-chlorobenzaldehyde oxime (2h)



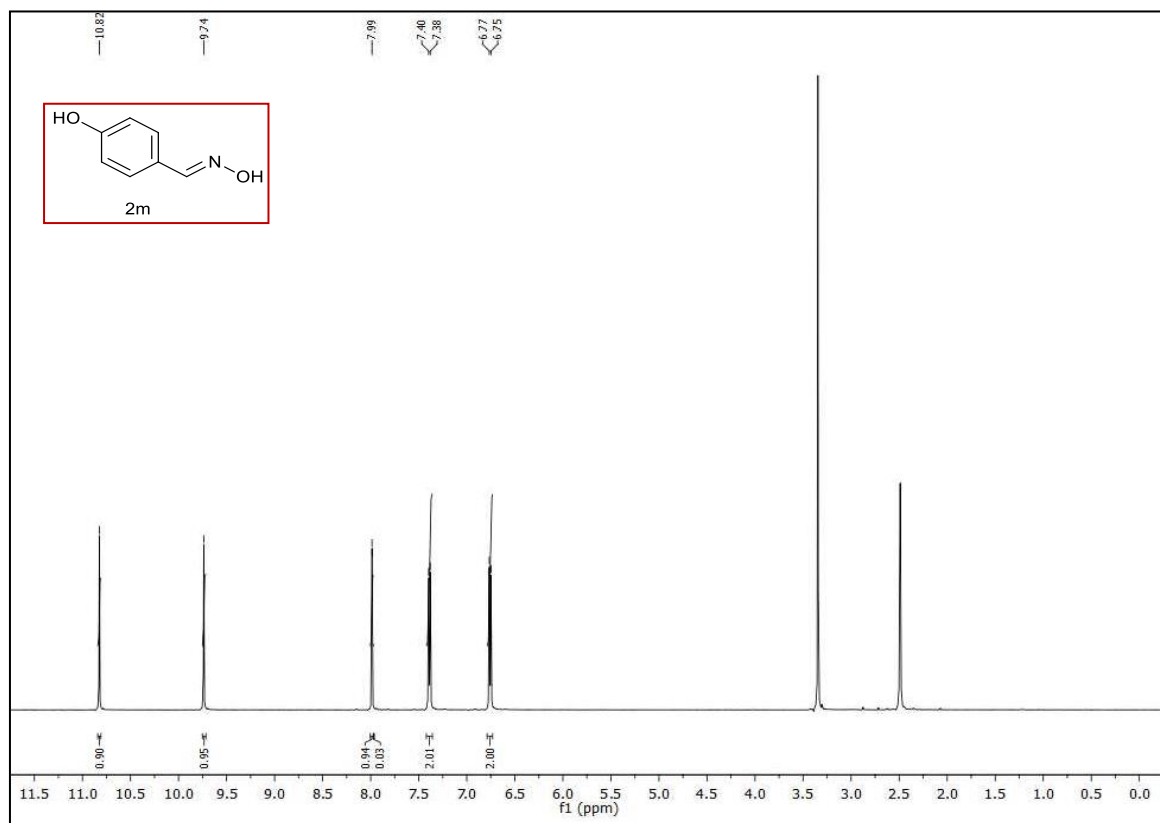
8. 4-fluorobenzaldehyde oxime (2i)



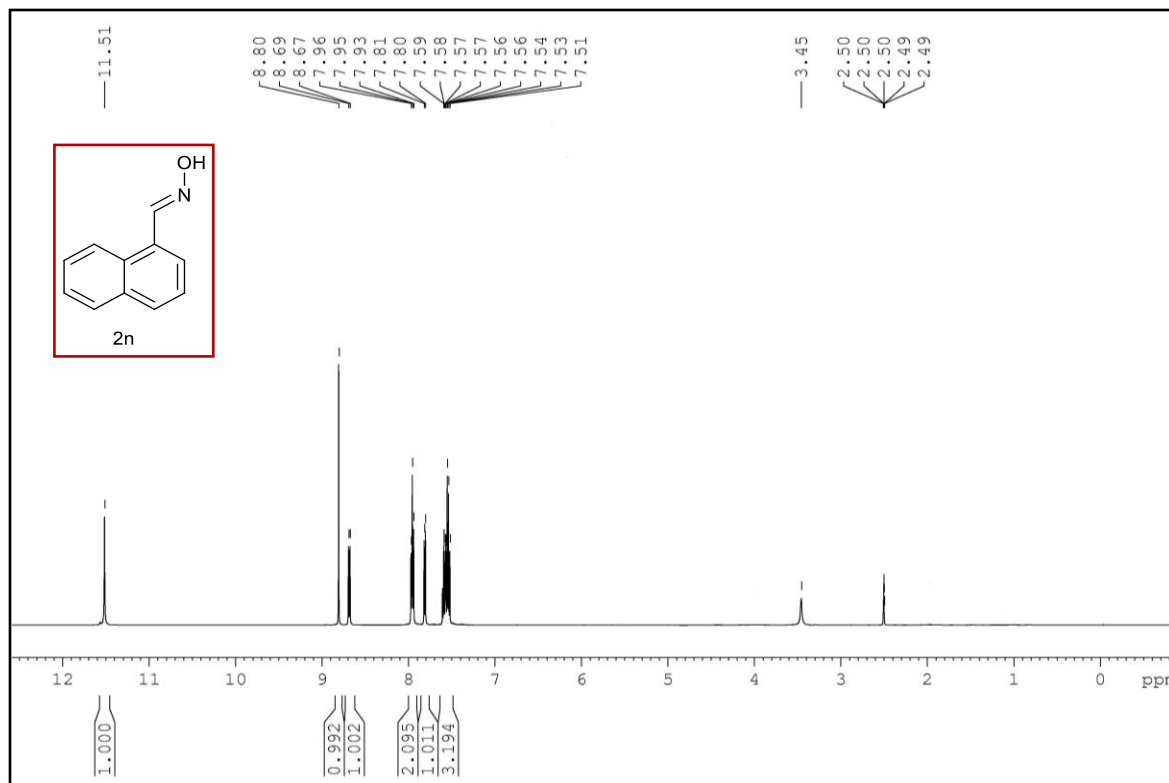
9. Acetophenone oxime (2k)



10. 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde oxime (2m)



11. 1-naphthaldehyde oxime (2n)



12. Cyclohexanone oxime (2p)

