

A Facile Catalyst-Free Synthesis of *gem*-Dihydroperoxide with Aqueous Hydrogen Peroxide

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Supporting Information

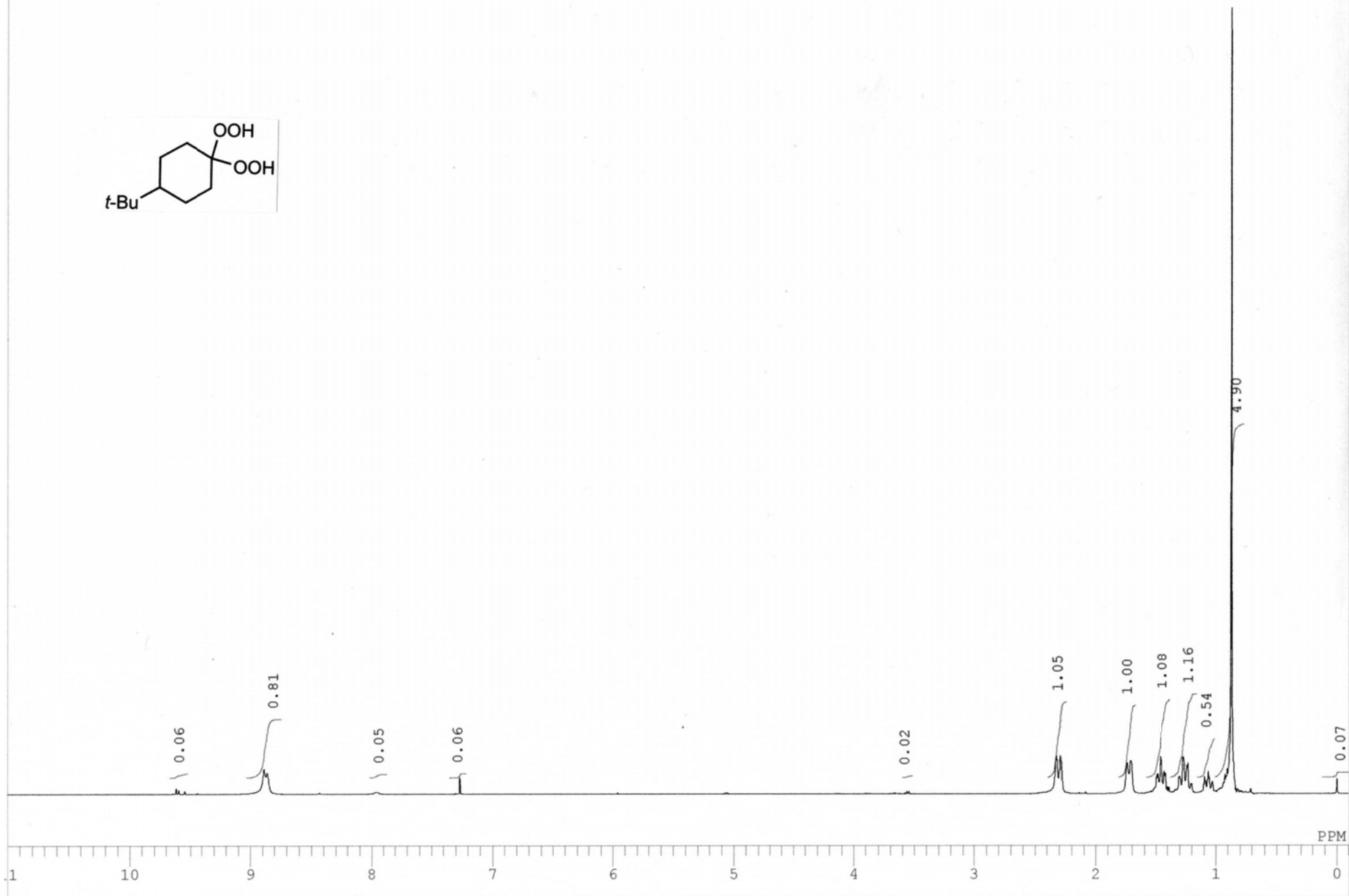
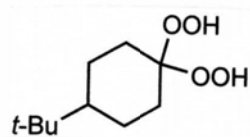
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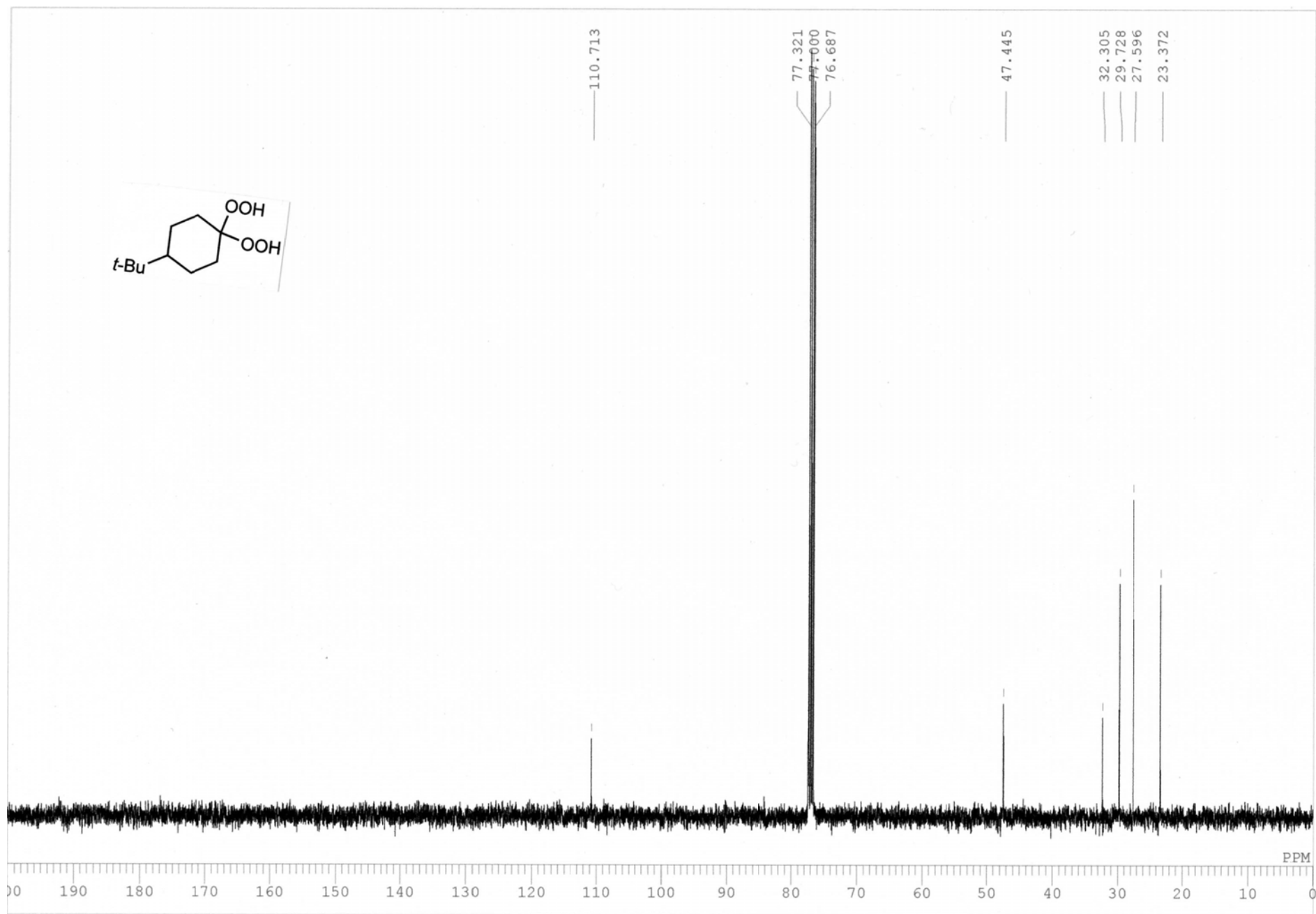
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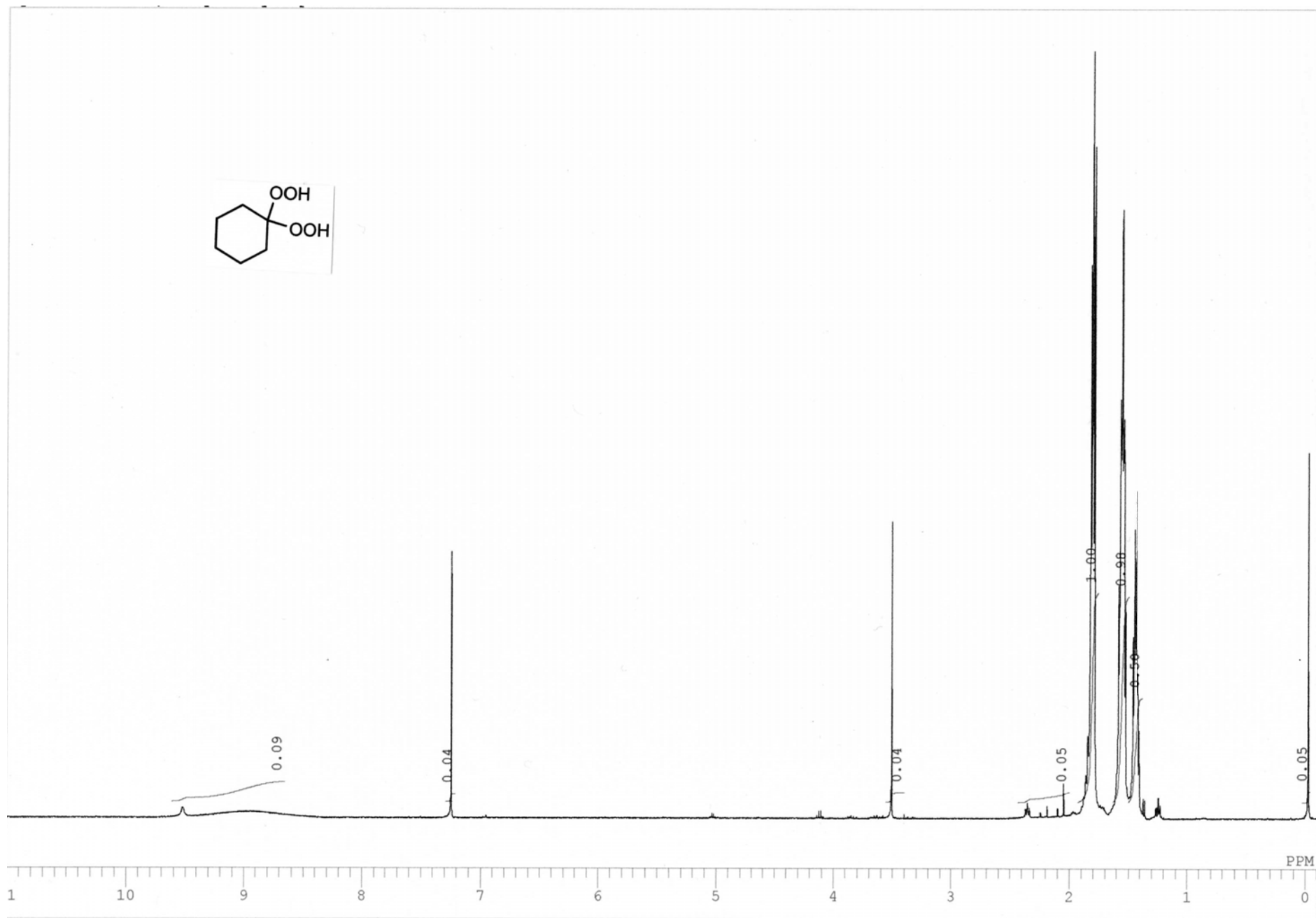
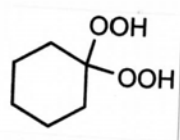
Experimental Section

General. 35% aqueous hydrogen peroxide was purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry. 1,2-Dimethoxyethane (dehydrated) and other dry solvent were purchased from Kanto Kagaku. The ^1H NMR spectra were recorded using JEOL JNM-EX-400 and JEOL JNM-AL-400 (400 MHz) spectrometers. Part of the products was isolated by preparative TLC (Merck, TLC plates, silica gel 60 F₂₅₄, Art 5744) or column chromatography on silica gel (Kanto Kagaku, silica gel 60N, spherical, neutral, 40-50 μm).

A typical procedure of the dihydroperoxidation is as follows: To a solution of 4-*t*-butylcyclohexanone (46.3 mg, 0.30 mmol) in dry DME solution (3 mL) was added 35 % H₂O₂ (130 μL , 1.50 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring at room temperature for 20 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (hexanen:AcOEt = 2 : 1) to afford the pure 4-*t*-butylcyclohexylidenebishydroperoxide (60.7 mg, 99 %).







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