

Detection of Hydrogen Peroxide using Dioxazaborocanes: Elucidation of the Sensing Mechanism at the Molecular Level by NMR and XPS Measurements

Thomas Caron, Pascal Palmas, Céline Frénois, Christophe Méthivier, Eric Pasquinet, Claire-Marie Pradier, Françoise Serein-Spirau, Lionel Hairault and Pierre Montméat

New Journal of Chemistry

Supporting information:

Figure S1. ^{11}B NMR spectra of Dioxazaborocane 2 in CDCl_3 before and after 48 h of exposure to HP.

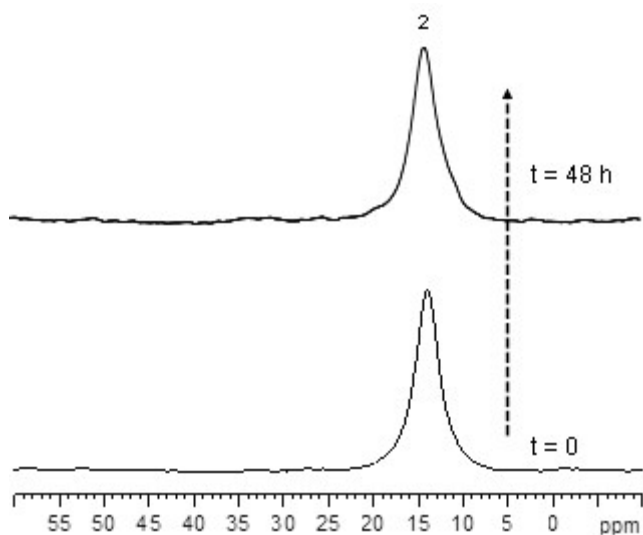


Table S1. Dioxazaborocane **2** characterization

M.p	257°C
¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃)	δ = 8.50 (s, 1 H, CH), 8.03 (m, 6 H, CH), 7.50 (m, 7 H, CH), 4.61 (s, 2 H, CH ₂), 4.21 (t, 4 H, CH ₂), 2.96 (s, 4 H, CH ₂) ppm
¹³ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl ₃)	δ=133.7, 132.13, 131.6, 130.1, 129.8, 128.3, 128.0, 127.2, 125.4, 124.6, 123.9, 63.0, 56.4, 51.8 ppm
IR (ATR):	ν̃=3049, 2982, 2938, 2889, 2855, 2835, 1622, 1590, 1522, 1493, 1446, 1433, 1357, 1211, 1155, 1084, 1067, 1010, 953, 895, 830, 795, 727, 705 cm ⁻¹
HRMS (M ⁺ *)	<i>m/z</i> found 381.1860 u., calculated for ¹² C ₂₅ ¹ H ₂₄ ¹⁰ B ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ₂ 381.1905u

Table S2. Crystallographic characteristics and X-Ray data collection and refinement statistics for Dioxazaborocane **2**.

Parameter	Compound 2
Molecular formula	C ₅₀ H ₄₈ B ₂ N ₂ O ₄ (2 molecules)
Temperature (K)	293
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	10.0855(6)
<i>b</i> (Å)	22.4497(14)
<i>c</i> (Å)	17.1902(11)
<i>a</i> (°)	90
<i>b</i> (°)	90.037(6)
<i>g</i> (°)	90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3892.1(4)
<i>Z</i>	4
Crystal size (mm)	0.3
<i>r</i> (gcm ⁻³)	1.301
Radiation	Mo K α
λ (Å)	0.71073
Exp. resolution (Å)	16.0143
<i>N</i> _{ref^{tot}}	13291
<i>N</i> _{ref^{ls}}	8083
<i>N</i> _{par}	523
<i>R</i> ₁	0.1977
<i>wR</i> ₂	0.0654
GOF	1.0757

Comment S1. Evaluation of the limit of detection of the device

Based on a previous article dedicated to the detection of TNT vapors using the same laboratory prototype [Talanta Volume 81, Issues 1–2, 15 April 2010, Pages 543-548], the limit of detection *L*_d for hydrogen peroxide can be calculated.

We postulate a linear relationship between the response of the sensor and the hydrogen peroxide concentration. When exposed to 50 ppmv of HP, the response is 64 %.

$$Ld = \frac{3 \times \text{noise}}{\text{response}}$$

Ld is thus given according to
It leads to Ld = 4 ppmv.

Concentration, with noise = 1.5 %.