

On-demand, in situ, generation of ammonium caroate (peroxomonosulfate) for the dihydroxylation of alkenes to vicinal diols

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General

Unless otherwise stated, NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 Avance NMR Spectrometer (^1H : 400 MHz, ^{13}C : 101 MHz), using CDCl_3 as the solvent. Chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm) referenced to the residual signals of CHCl_3 (δ_{H} 7.27) and CDCl_3 (δ_{H} 77), respectively. Infra-red spectra were recorded on a PerkinElmer Spectrum RX-I FTIR Spectrophotometer. MS analysis was performed using the Micromass AutoSpec Premier Mass Spectrometer and GC/MS analysis when coupled with the Agilent HP6890 GC system. Melting points were determined using a Stanford Research Systems OptiMelt MPA100 and were uncorrected. HPLC data was obtained using a HP 1100 LC system with a DAD detector, fitted with a C18 column. GC-FID analysis was performed using an Agilent HP6890 gas chromatography system fitted with an Agilent 7683 injector and FID detectors. The chemicals were obtained from commercial sources and were used without prior purification.

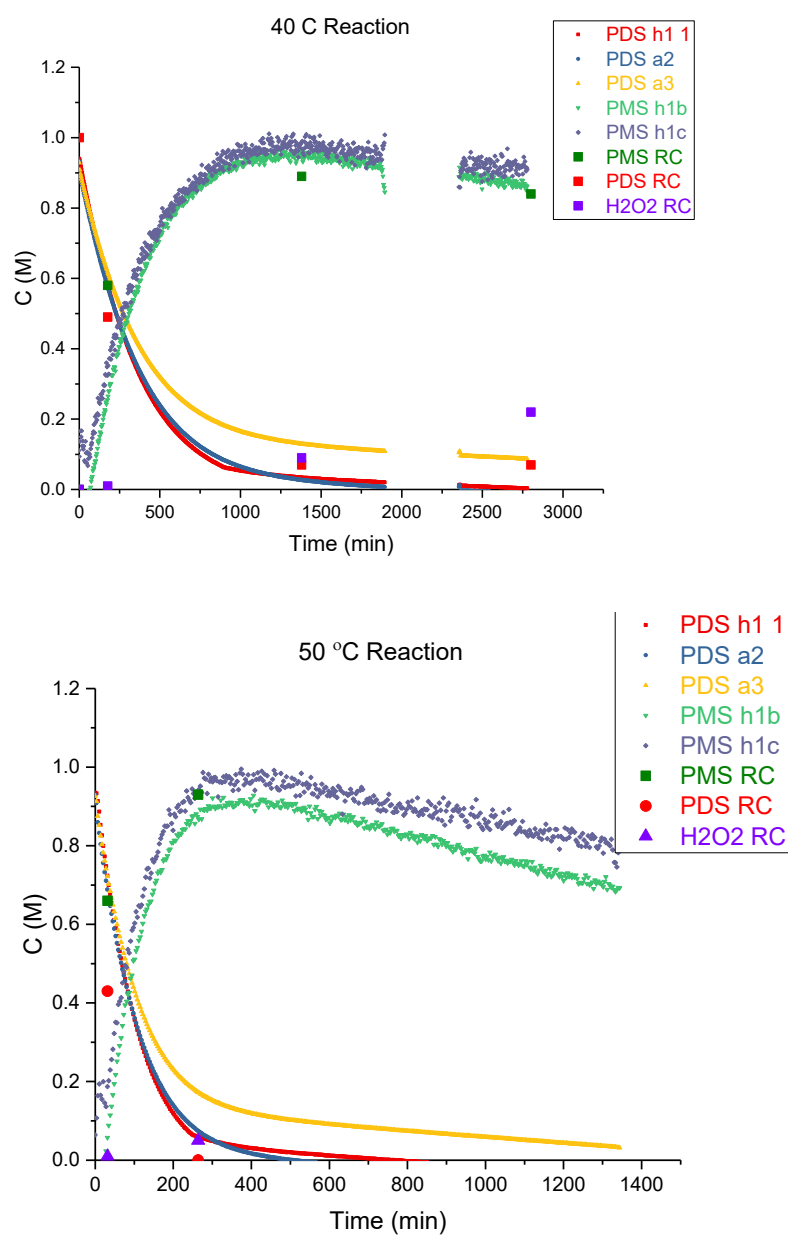
Description of the electrochemical reactor

Full details and a schematic depiction of the electrochemical reactor have been reported previously.¹ The electrochemical reactor was constructed from a commercially available electrolytic flow cell (MFC, EC ElectroCell[®]) powered by a DC power supply (IPS 3303, ISO-TECH). The MFC flow cell contained a boron doped diamond anode (BDD coated on a Niobium substrate) and a stainless steel (SS316) cathode, separated by a Nafion[®] 424 ion-selective membrane. The electrolytic layers of the flow cell were sandwiched between two cooling plates through which ice-cold water was continuously circulated by a peristaltic pump.

The electrolyte solutions were held in two glass conical flasks (250 mL, separate flasks for anolyte and catholyte) and circulated through the flow cell by a dual-channel peristaltic pump (MasterFlex L/S, Cole-Parmer).

Kinetic experiments

See experimental section for procedure.



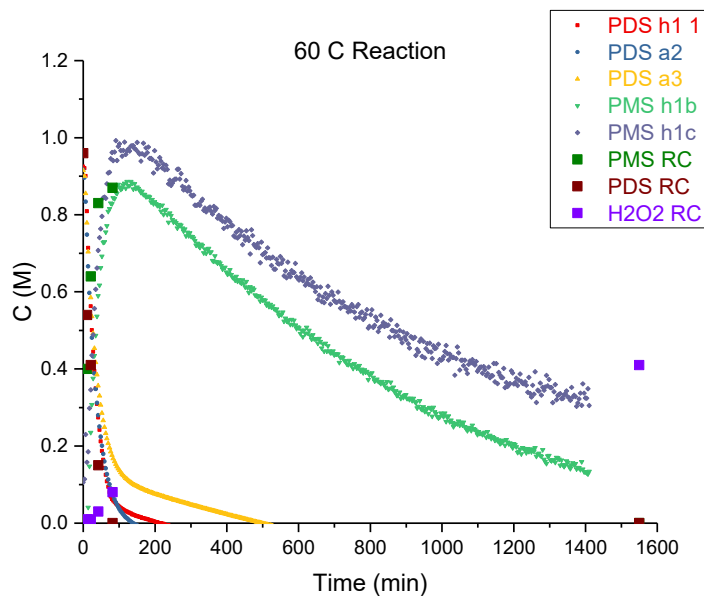


Figure S1. Decomposition of PDS in acidic solutions at 40, 50 and 60 °C. Concentrations of PDS and PMS were monitored by IR spectroscopy and the concentrations of H₂O₂ was determined by redox colorimetric method.²

Fitting of kinetic model

Simplified model which considers only the decomposition of PDS to PMS (Pseudo first order).

PDS → PMS

Kinetic constants were extracted by fitting the model to experimental data using Berkeley Madonna differential equation solver.³

METHOD RK4

STARTTIME = 0

STOPTIME=3000

DT = 1

; Reactions

; RXN1: PDS --> PMS

; Reaction Constants

k1 = 0.01

;Reaction

INIT PDS = 0.93 ; M

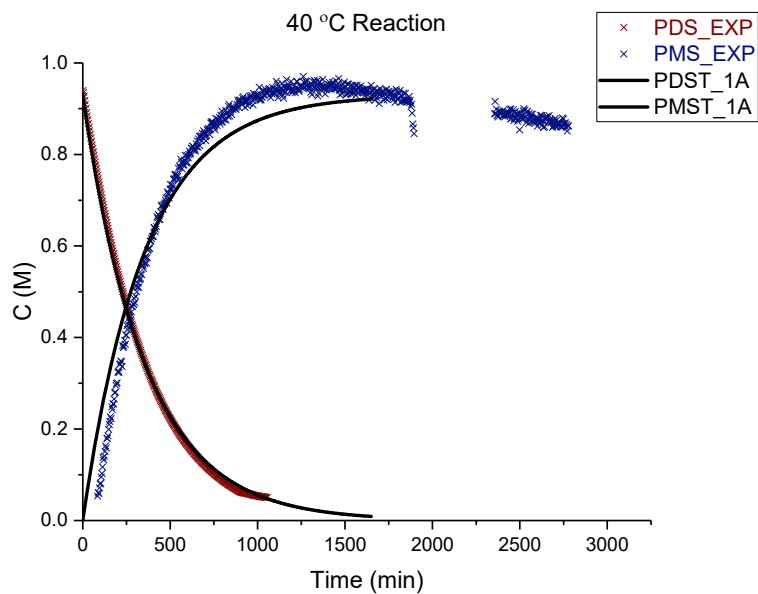
INIT PMS = 0 ; M

RXN1= K1*PDS

d/dt(PDS) = -RXN1

d/dt(PMS) = RXN1

Entry	T (C)	k1 fitting	RMS
1	40	0.00281	0.01102
2	50	0.00961	0.01949
3	60	0.02822	0.04840



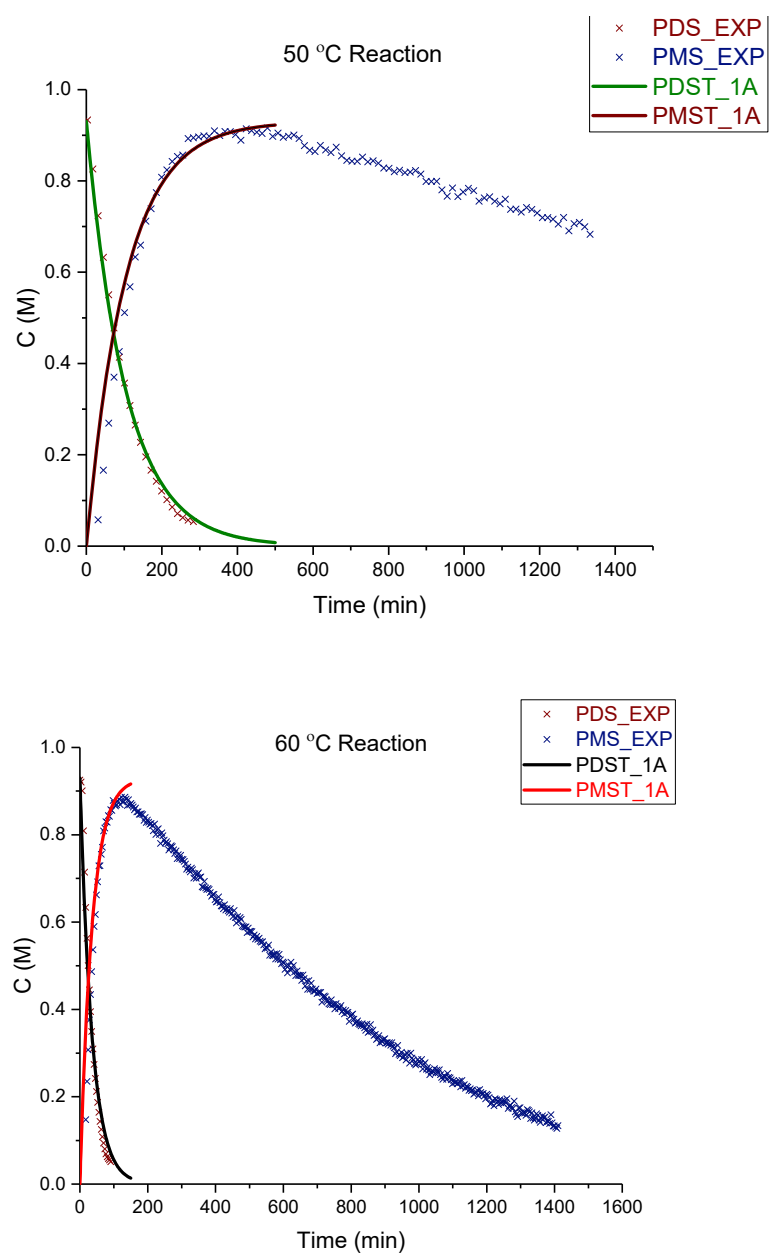
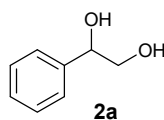
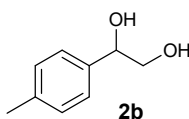


Figure S2. Fitting of pseudo first order kinetics to the decomposition of ammonium PDS in H_2SO_4 (Table 2).

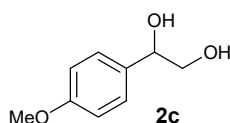
Characterisation data for diols



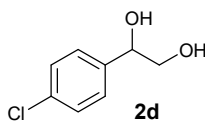
1-Phenyl-1,2-ethanediol (2a). General procedure followed using styrene (**1a**) (269 μL , 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Pale yellow crystals (261.1 mg, 1.89 mmol, 80%). mp 61.3 – 64.2 °C. δ_{H} 7.41 – 7.19 (5 H, m), 4.76 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.3$, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (2 H, br s), 3.66 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.6$, 2.9), 3.60 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.6$, 8.3). δ_{C} 140.6, 128.5, 127.9, 126.2, 74.8, 68.0. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3202. Data in concordance with literature.⁴



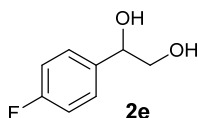
1-(4-Methylphenyl)ethane-1,2-diol (2b). General procedure followed using 4-methylstyrene (**1b**) (310 μL , 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Off-white crystalline flakes (376.9 mg, 2.48 mmol, 91%). mp 75.0 – 76.5 °C. δ_{H} 7.26 (2 H, d, $J = 8.1$), 7.18 (2 H, d, $J = 8.1$), 4.80 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.1$, 3.7), 3.75 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.2$, 3.7), 3.66 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.2$, 8.1), 2.35 (3 H, s), 1.59 (2 H, s). δ_{C} 137.6, 129.2, 126.1, 74.6, 68.0, 21.1. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3247 and 1073. Data in concordance with literature.⁵



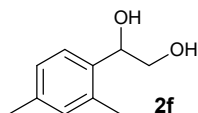
1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethane-1,2-diol (2c). General procedure followed using 4-methoxystyrene (**1c**) (313 μL , 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Brown crystalline solid (350.3 mg, 2.08 mmol, 87%). mp 72.6 – 78.4 °C. δ_{H} 7.29 (2 H, d, $J = 8.6$), 6.89 (2 H, d, $J = 8.6$), 4.77 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.1$, 3.5), 3.80 (3 H, s), 3.72 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.3$, 3.5), 3.65 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.3$, 8.1), 2.63 (1 H, s), 2.25 (1 H, s). δ_{C} 159.2, 132.8, 127.4, 113.9, 74.3, 68.0, 55.3. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3295 and 1080. Data in concordance with literature.⁵



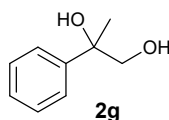
1-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethane-1,2-diol (2d). General procedure followed using 4-chlorostyrene (**1d**) (282 μL , 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Yellow crystals (292.8 mg, 1.70 mmol, 72%). mp 71.3 – 74.0 °C. δ_{H} 7.34 – 7.24 (4 H, m), 4.77 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.3$, 3.3), 3.71 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.4$, 3.3), 3.58 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.4$, 8.3), 3.04 (2 H, s). δ_{C} 139.0, 133.9, 128.8, 127.6, 74.1, 68.0. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3246 and 1069. Data in concordance with literature.⁶



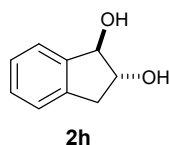
1-(4-Fluorophenyl)ethane-1,2-diol (2e). General procedure followed using 4-fluorostyrene (**1e**) (280 μ L, 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Off-white crystals (293.9 mg, 1.88 mmol, 71%). mp 48.9 – 51.7 °C. δ_{H} 7.38 – 7.28 (2 H, m), 7.04 (2 H, t, $J = 8.7$), 4.80 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.2, 3.4$), 3.72 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.3, 3.4$), 3.61 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.3, 8.2$), 2.45 (2 H, s). δ_{C} 162.4 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 246.1$), 136.2 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 2.1$), 127.8 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 8.0$), 115.3 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 21.3$), 74.1, 67.8. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3206 and 1078. Data in concordance with literature.⁵



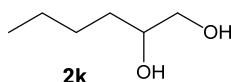
1-(2,4-Dimethylphenyl)ethane-1,2-diol (2f). General procedure followed using 2,4-dimethylstyrene (**1f**) (343 μ L, 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Orange solid (326.5 mg, 1.96 mmol, 84%). mp 76.5 – 80.3 °C. δ_{H} 7.36 (1 H, t, $J = 7.3$), 7.05 (1 H, t, $J = 7.3$), 6.97 (1 H, d, $J = 5.0$), 5.03 (1 H, m), 3.70 (1 H, m), 3.60 (1 H, m), 2.47 (2 H, br s), 2.31 (6 H, m). δ_{C} 137.1, 135.6, 134.7, 131.2, 127.0, 125.8, 71.5, 67.0, 21.1, 18.93. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3214 and 1086. Data in concordance with literature.⁵



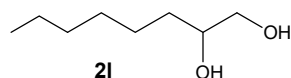
2-Phenyl-1,2-propanediol (2g). General procedure followed using α -methylstyrene (**1g**) (306 μ L, 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Colourless oil (300.4 mg, 1.97 mmol, 84%). δ_{H} 7.27 (2 H, d, $J = 7.2$), 7.19 (2 H, t, $J = 7.2$), 7.11 (1 H, t, $J = 7.2$), 3.71 (1 H, s), 3.51 (1 H, d, $J = 11.3$), 3.38 (1 H, d, $J = 11.3$), 1.32 (2 H, s). δ_{C} 145.1, 128.2, 126.9, 125.1, 74.9, 70.6, 25.8. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3366. Data in concordance with literature.⁷



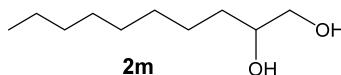
Trans-1,2-indanediol (2h). General procedure followed using indene (**1h**) (238 μ L, 2.35 mmol) and 0.81 M PMS (5 mL, 4.05 mmol, 2 equiv.). Orange solid (198.7 mg, 1.32 mmol, 65%). mp 145.1 – 149.5 °C. δ_{H} (DMSO- d_6) 7.28-7.14 (4 H, m), 5.36 (1 H, d, $J = 6.1$), 5.14 (1 H, d, $J = 4.8$), 4.69 (1 H, t, $J = 5.4$), 4.08 (1 H, m), 3.07 (1 H, dd, $J = 15.5, 7.0$), 2.59 (1 H, dd, $J = 15.5, 7.0$). δ_{C} (DMSO- d_6) 144.1, 139.4, 127.4, 126.4, 124.5, 124.2, 80.6, 79.9, 38.0. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3216 and 1072. Data in concordance with literature.⁸



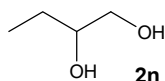
1,2-Hexanediol (2k). General procedure followed using 1-hexene (**1k**) (292 μ L, 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Pale yellow oil (157.0 mg, 1.33 mmol, 67%). δ_{H} 3.81 – 3.55 (2 H, m), 3.43 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.0, 7.8$), 2.61 (2 H, s), 1.44-1.32 (6 H, m), 0.91 (3 H, t, $J = 6.8$). δ_{C} 72.4, 66.7, 32.8, 27.7, 22.7, 13.9. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3339 and 1061. Data in concordance with literature.⁹



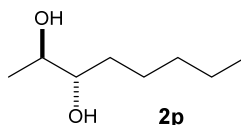
1,2-Octanediol (2l). General procedure followed using 1-octene (**1l**) (369 μL , 2.35 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.70 mmol, 2 equiv.). Pale yellow oil (243.2 mg, 1.66 mmol, 85%). δ_{H} 3.89 – 3.53 (2 H, m), 3.43 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.0, 7.8$), 2.35 (2 H, s), 1.68 – 1.12 (10 H, m), 0.88 (3 H, t, $J = 6.6$). δ_{C} 72.4, 66.7, 33.1, 31.8, 29.3, 25.56, 22.6, 14.0. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3347 and 1067. Data in concordance with literature.⁷



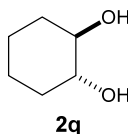
1,2-Decanediol (2m). General procedure followed using 1-decene (**1m**) (454 μL , 2.40 mmol) and 0.94 M PMS (5 mL, 4.7 mmol, 2 equiv.). Pale yellow oil (132.8 mg, 0.76 mmol, 32%). δ_{H} 3.82 – 3.35 (2 H, m), 2.16 (2 H, s), 1.26 (12 H, s), 0.87 (3 H, t, $J = 6.6$). δ_{C} 72.5, 66.7, 33.2, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.4, 25.7, 22.7, 14.1. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3371. Data in concordance with literature.¹⁰



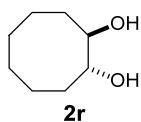
1,2-Dodecanediol (2n). General procedure followed using 1-dodecene (**1n**) (292.9 mg, 1.32 mmol) and 0.66 M PMS (5 mL, 3.30 mmol, 2 equiv.). White solid (30.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 11%). m.p. 49.2–51.8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. δ_{H} 3.75 – 3.59 (2 H, m), 3.48 – 3.37 (1 H, m), 2.42 (2 H, s), 1.34 (18 H, m), 0.87 (3 H, t, $J = 6.7$). δ_{C} 72.5, 67.0, 33.4, 32.1, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 25.7, 22.8, 14.3. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3360. Data in concordance with literature.¹¹



2,3-Octanediol (2p). General procedure followed using trans-2-octene (**1p**) (328 μL , 2.10 mmol) and 0.84 M H_2SO_5 (5 mL, 4.20 mmol, 2 equiv.). Colourless oil (222.0 mg, 1.52 mmol, 63%). δ_{H} 4.07 (2 H, s), 3.68 (1 H, qd, $J = 6.4, 2.9$), 3.52 (1 H, ddd, $J = 7.8, 4.9, 2.9$), 1.26 (8 H, m), 1.04 (3 H, d, $J = 6.4$), 0.82 (3 H, t, $J = 6.8$). δ_{C} 74.9, 70.4, 31.9, 31.7, 25.8, 22.5, 16.1, 13.9. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3350, 2931, 2859 and 1057. Data in concordance with literature.¹²

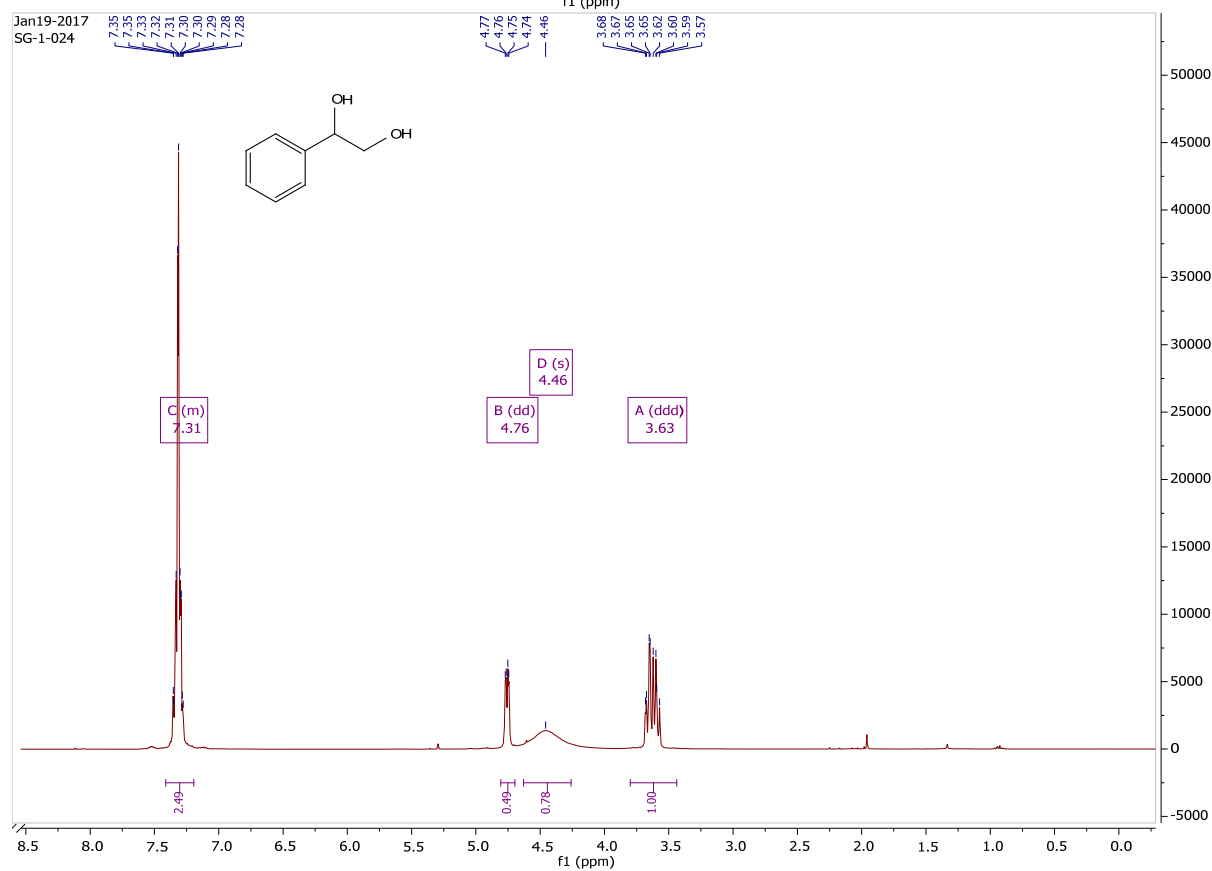
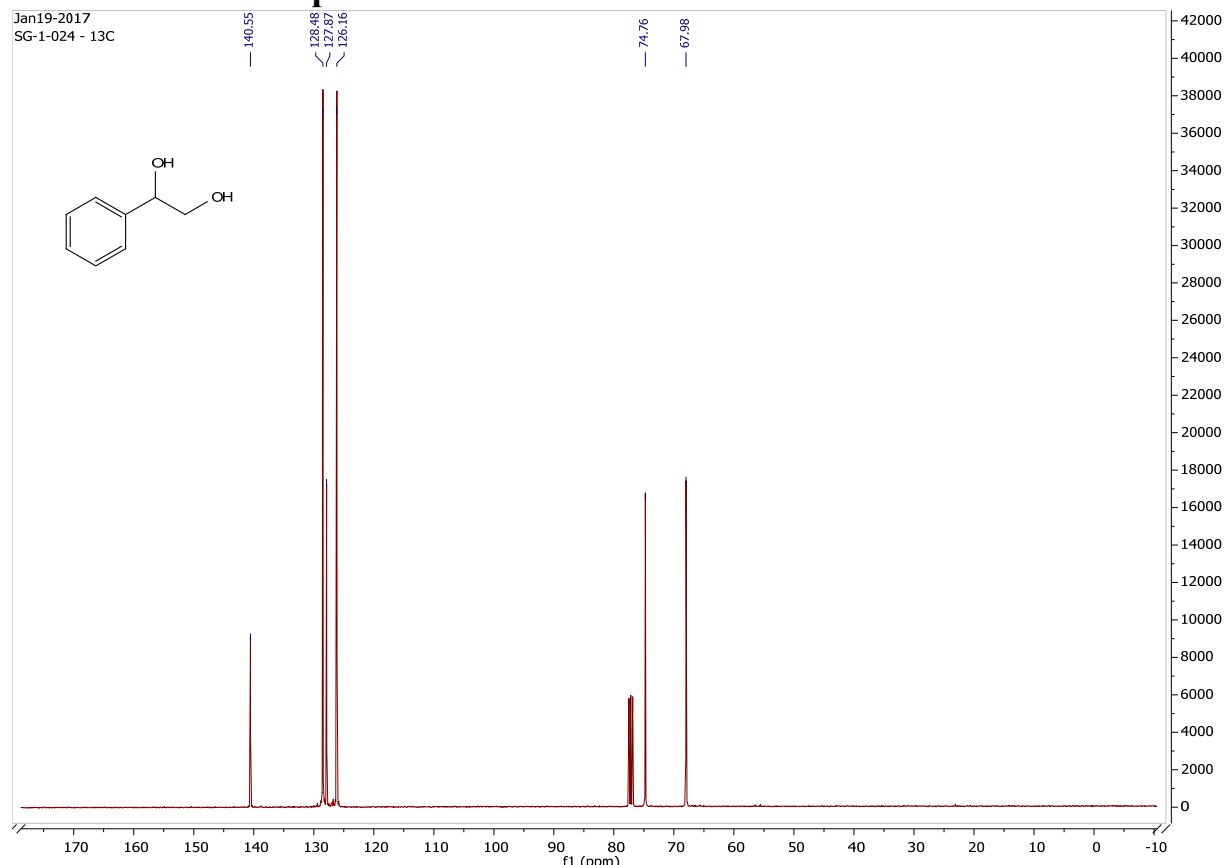


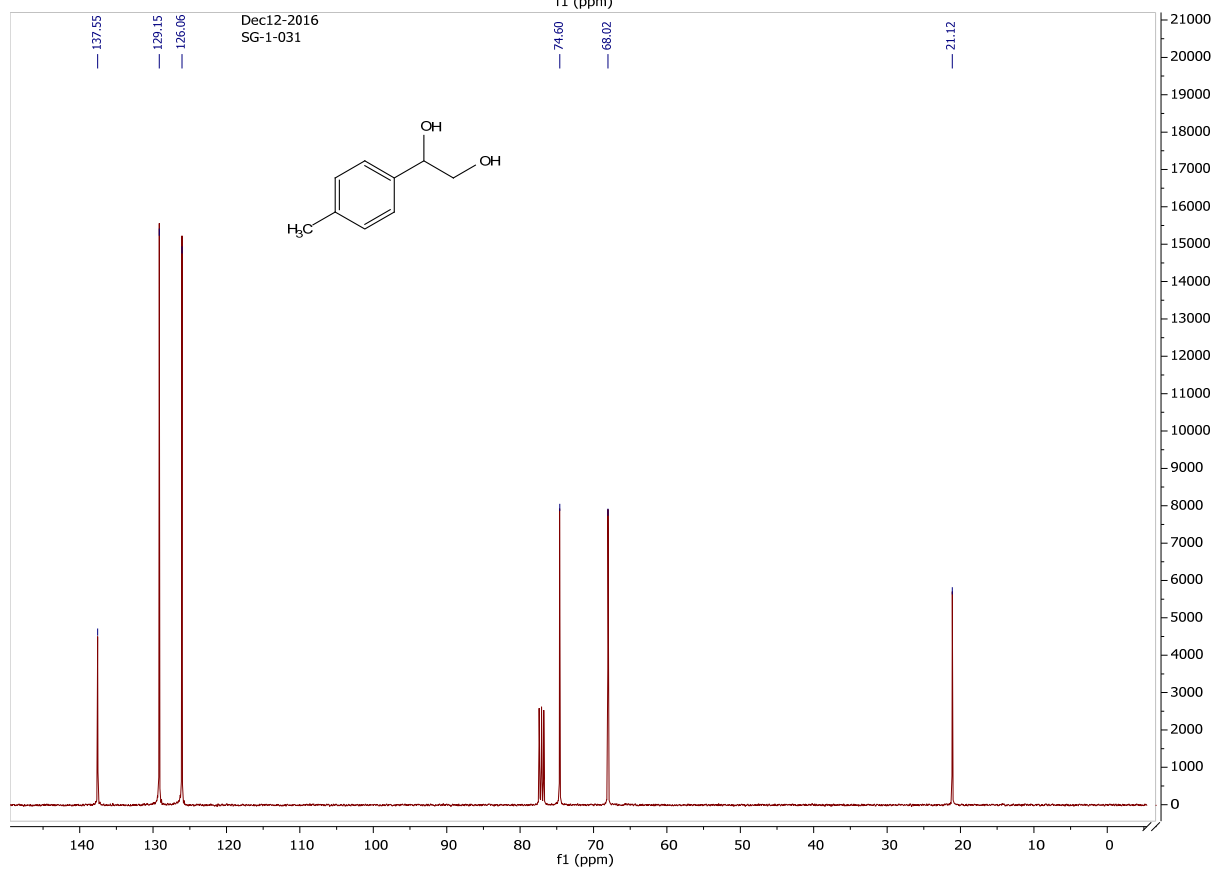
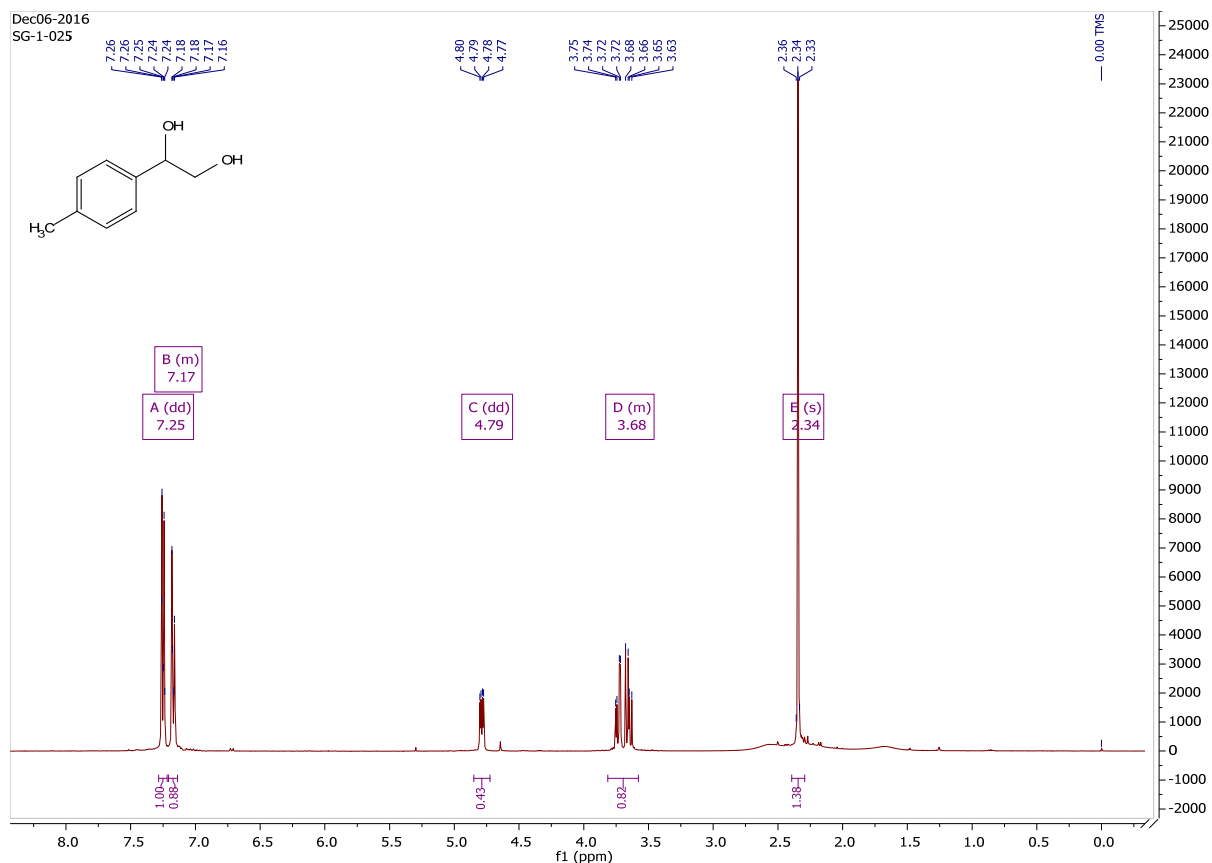
Trans-1,2-cyclohexanediol (2q). General procedure followed using cyclohexene (**1q**) (213 μL , 2.10 mmol) and 0.84 M H_2SO_5 (5 mL, 4.20 mmol, 2 equiv.). White crystalline solid (146.8 mg, 1.26 mmol, 62%). mp 95.2 – 101.0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. δ_{H} 3.36 (2 H, s), 2.23 (2 H, br), 1.71 (4 H, s), 1.27 (4 H, m). δ_{C} (101 MHz, CDCl_3) 75.5, 32.9, 24.3. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3284, 2931, 2858 and 1064. Data in concordance with literature.^{13–15}

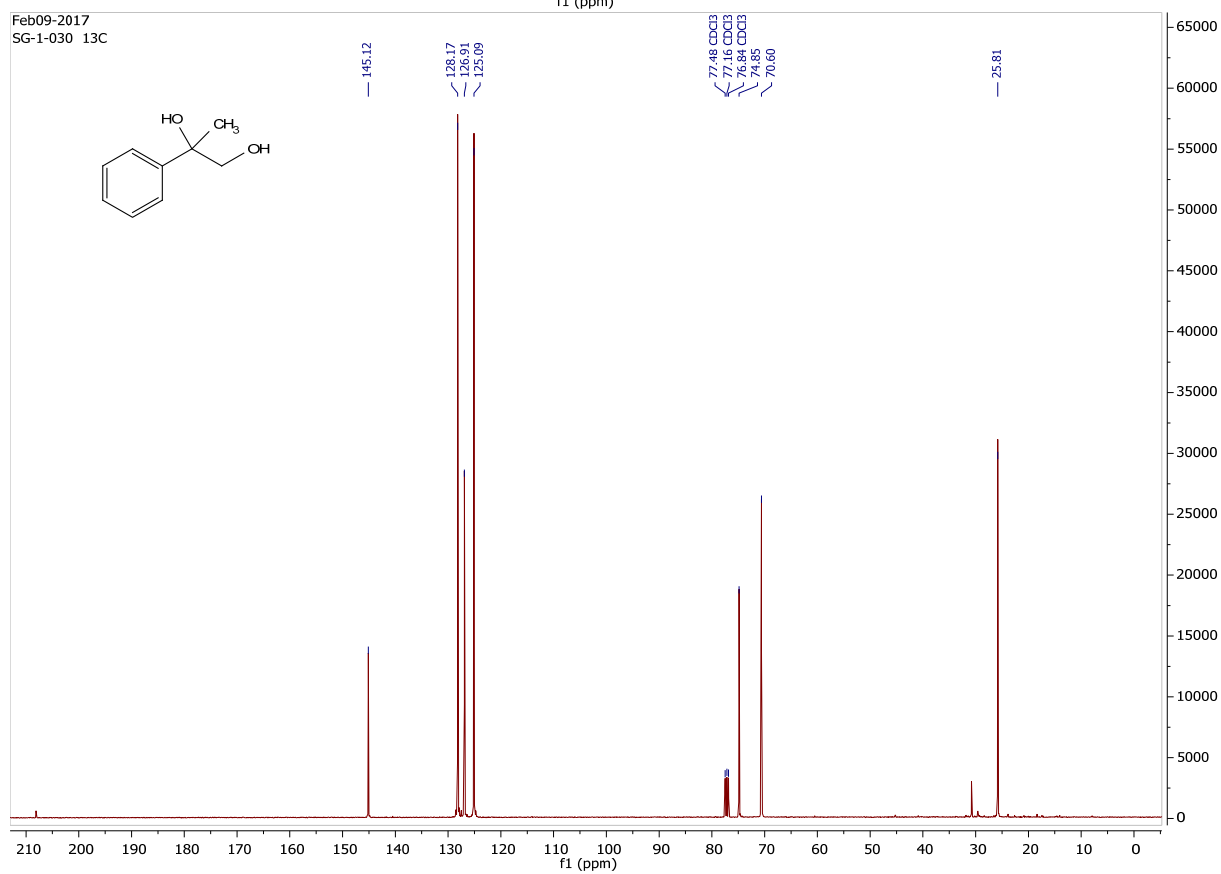
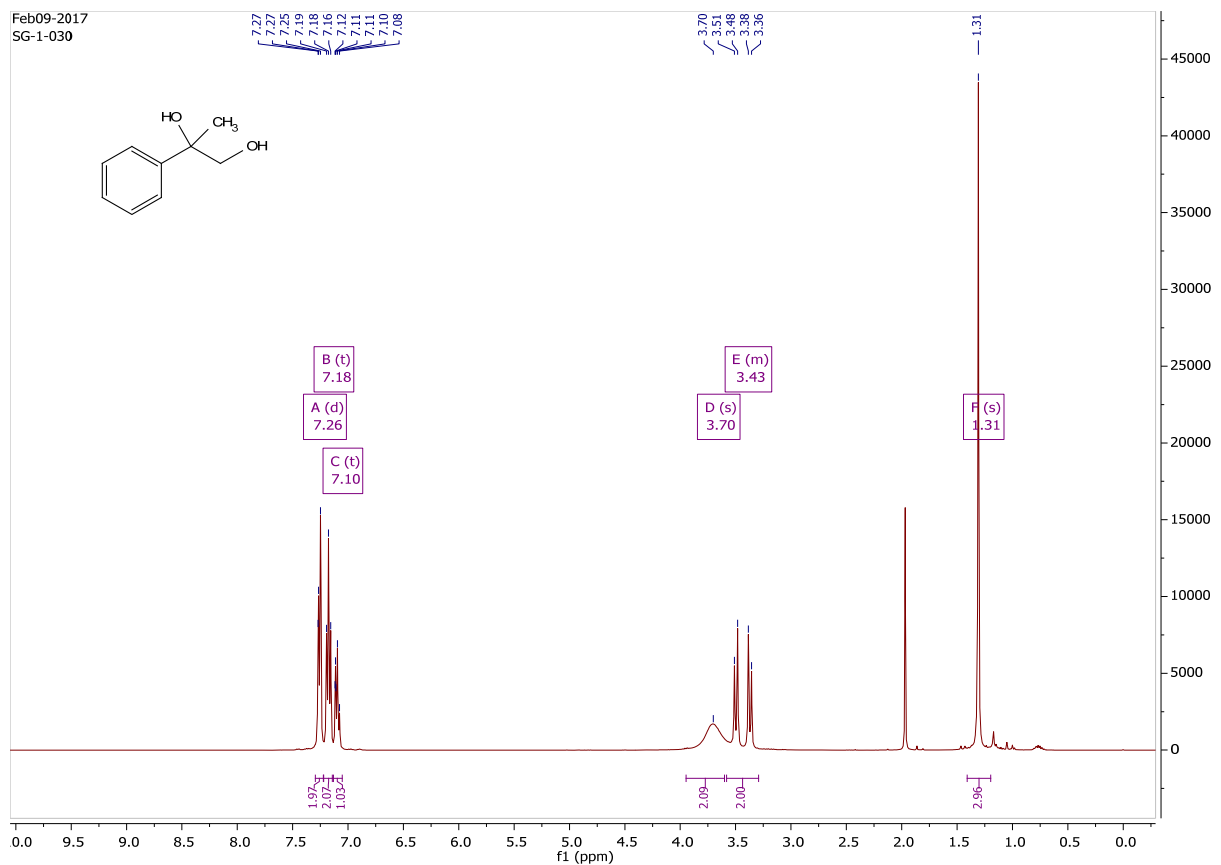


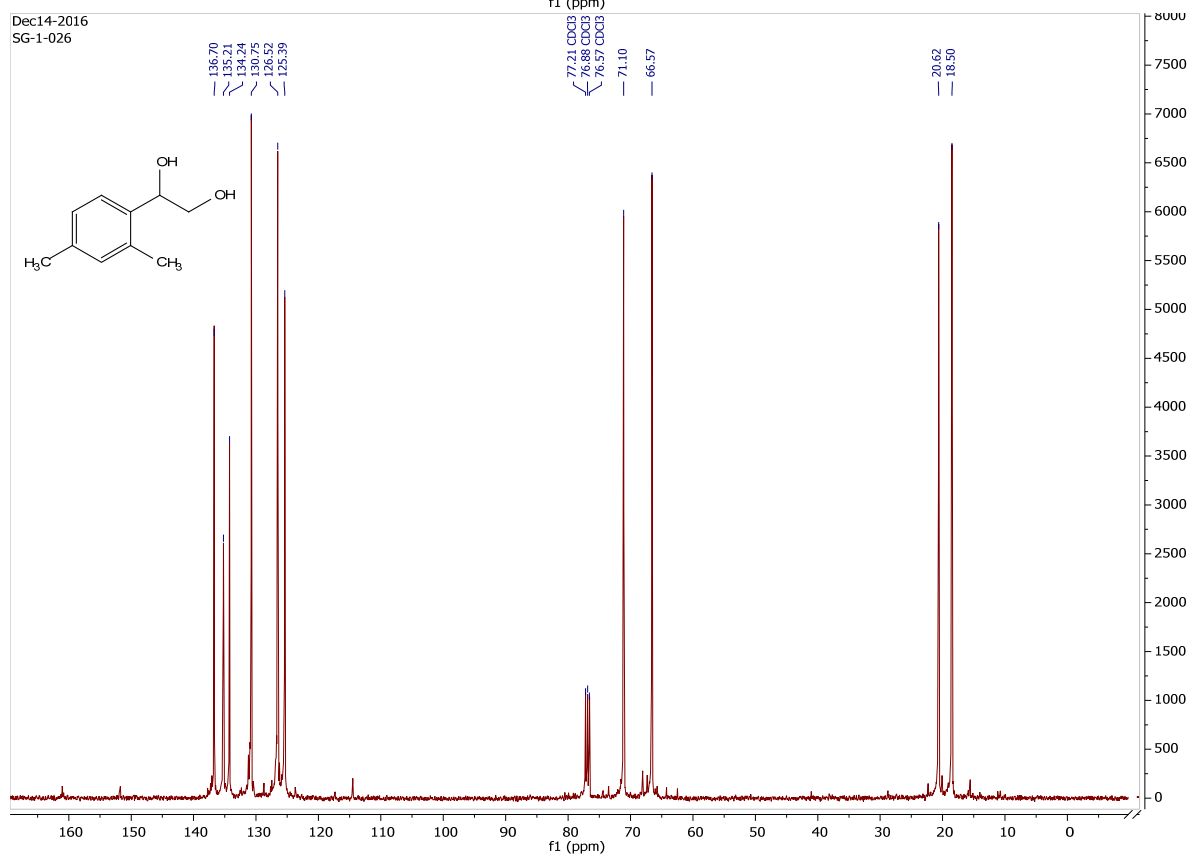
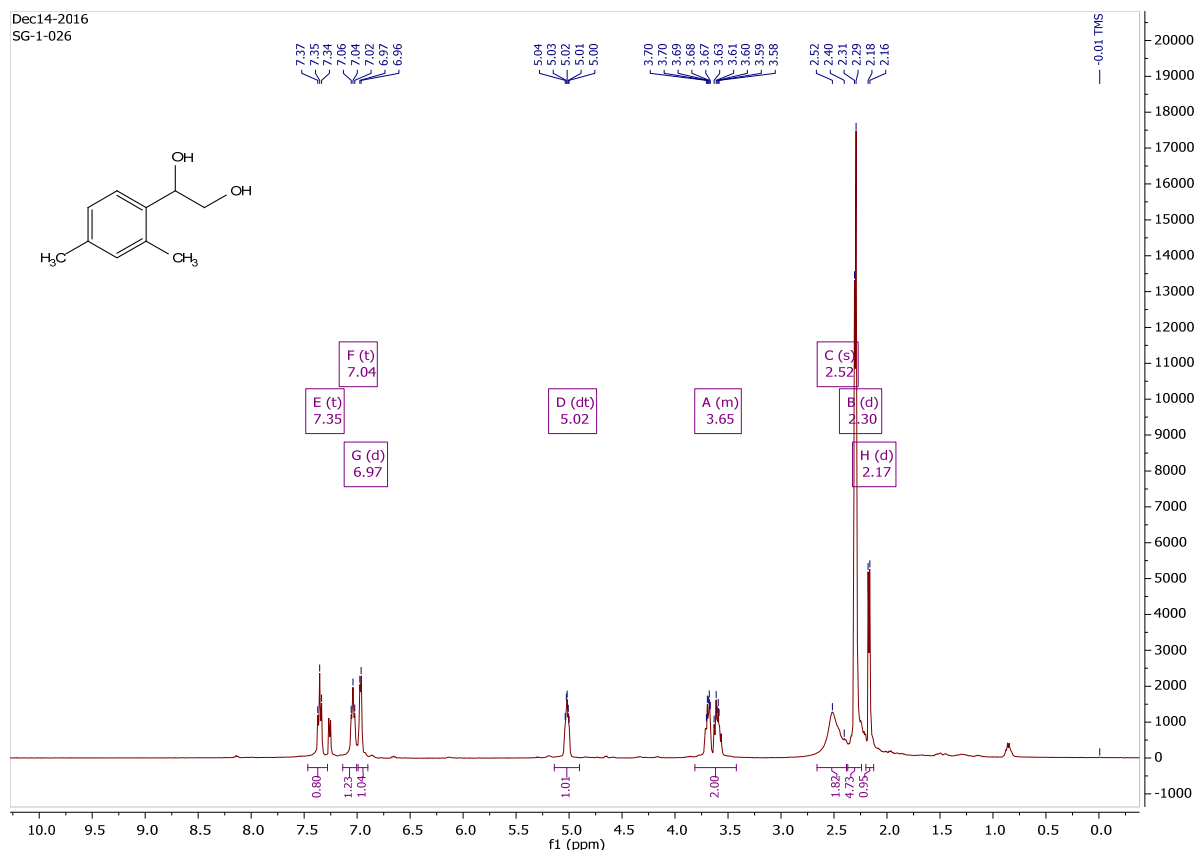
Trans-1,2-cyclooctanediol (**2r**). General procedure followed using cyclooctene (**1r**) (273 μ L, 2.10 mmol) and 0.84 M H₂SO₅ (5 mL, 4.20 mmol, 2 equiv.). Purified by flash column chromatography on a silica gel column using a gradient of 25-50% (v/v) EtOAc in petroleum ether. Pale yellow oil (41.8 mg, 0.29 mmol, 14%). *R*_f 0.08 (1:1 EtOAc/pet. ether). δ_{H} 3.56 (2 H, d, *J* = 5.7), 3.22 (2 H, s), 1.89 – 1.76 (2 H, m), 1.72 – 1.60 (4 H, m), 1.60 – 1.48 (4 H, m), 1.49 – 1.41 (2 H, m). δ_{C} 76.2, 31.9, 26.2, 23.7. $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3368, 2922, 2855 and 1033. Data in concordance with literature.^{14,16}

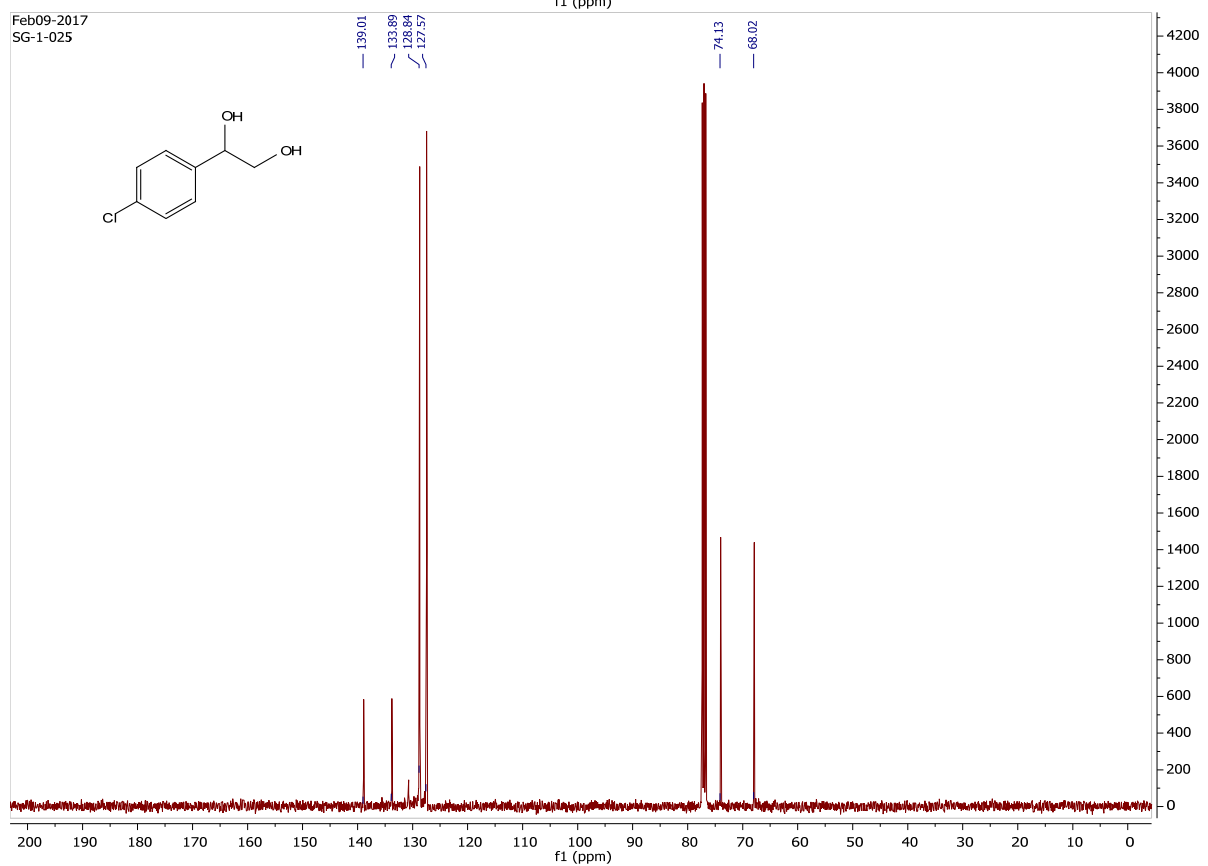
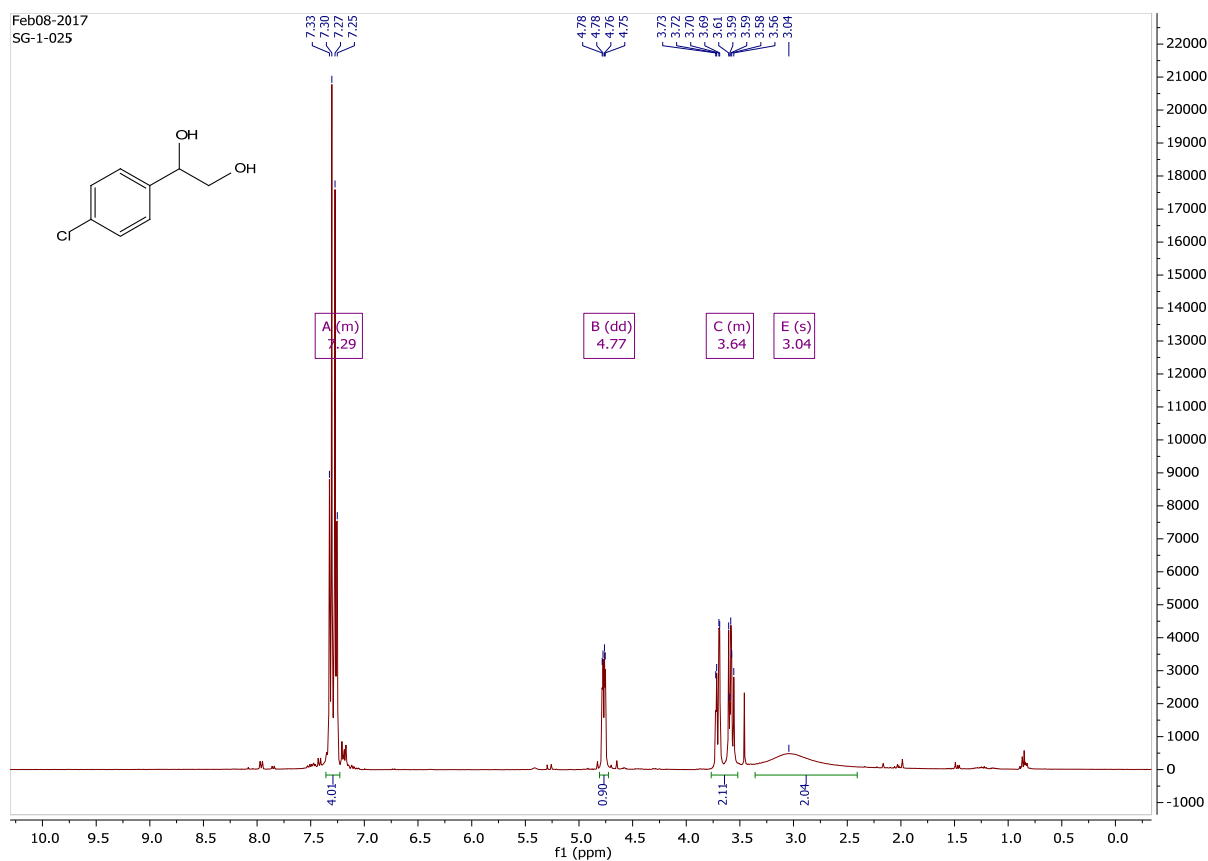
¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra

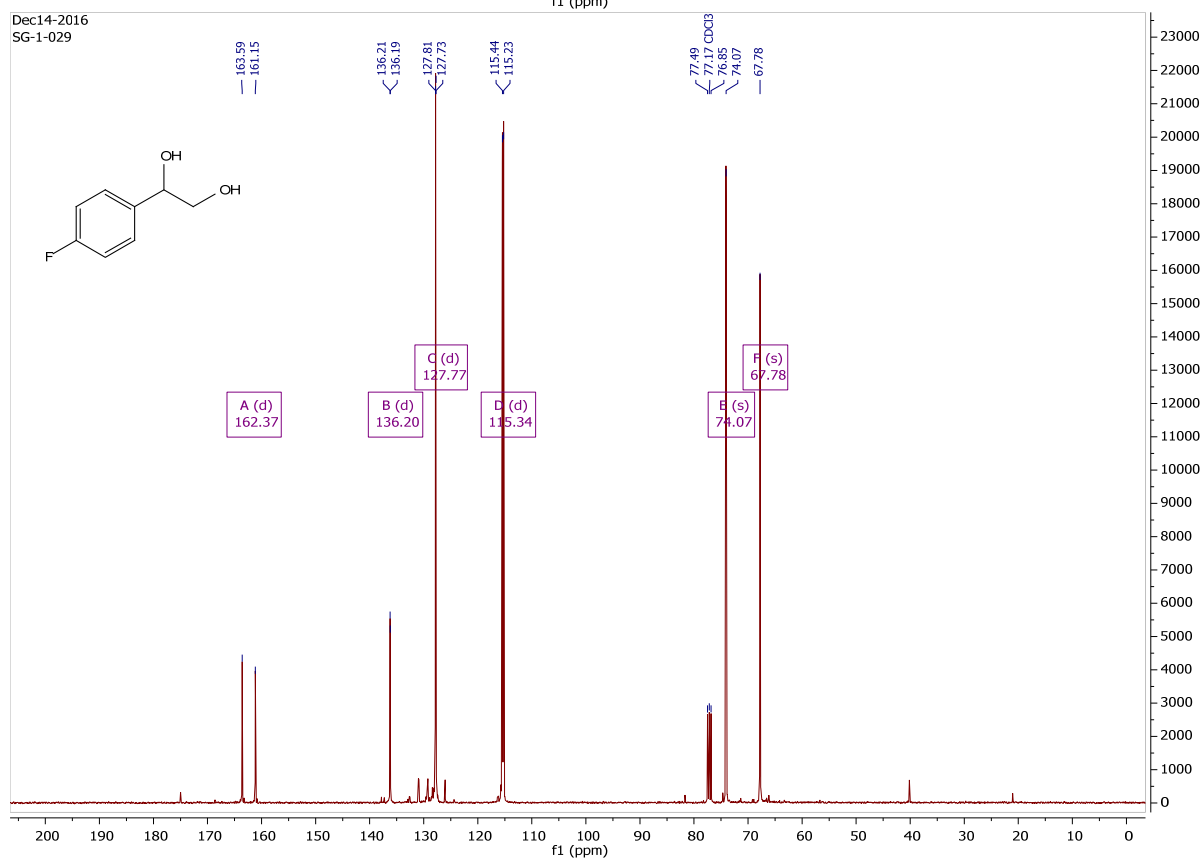
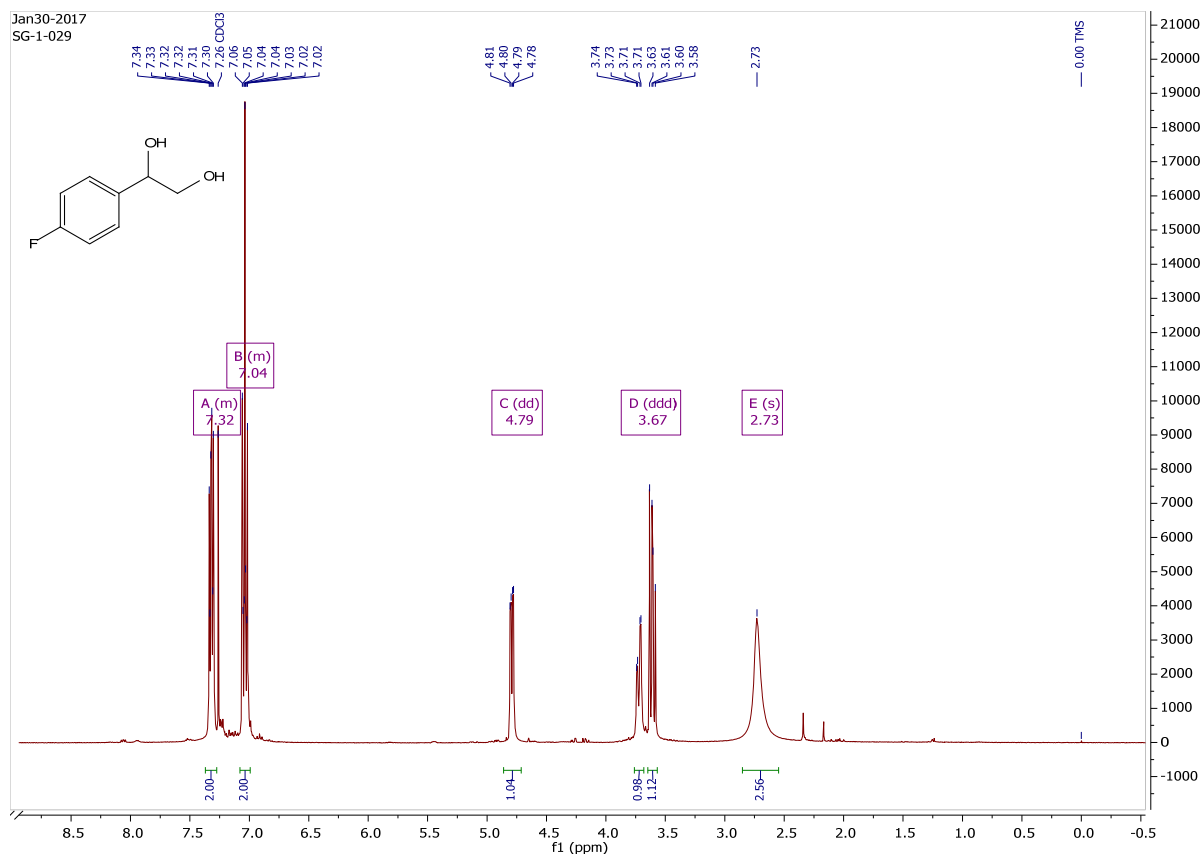


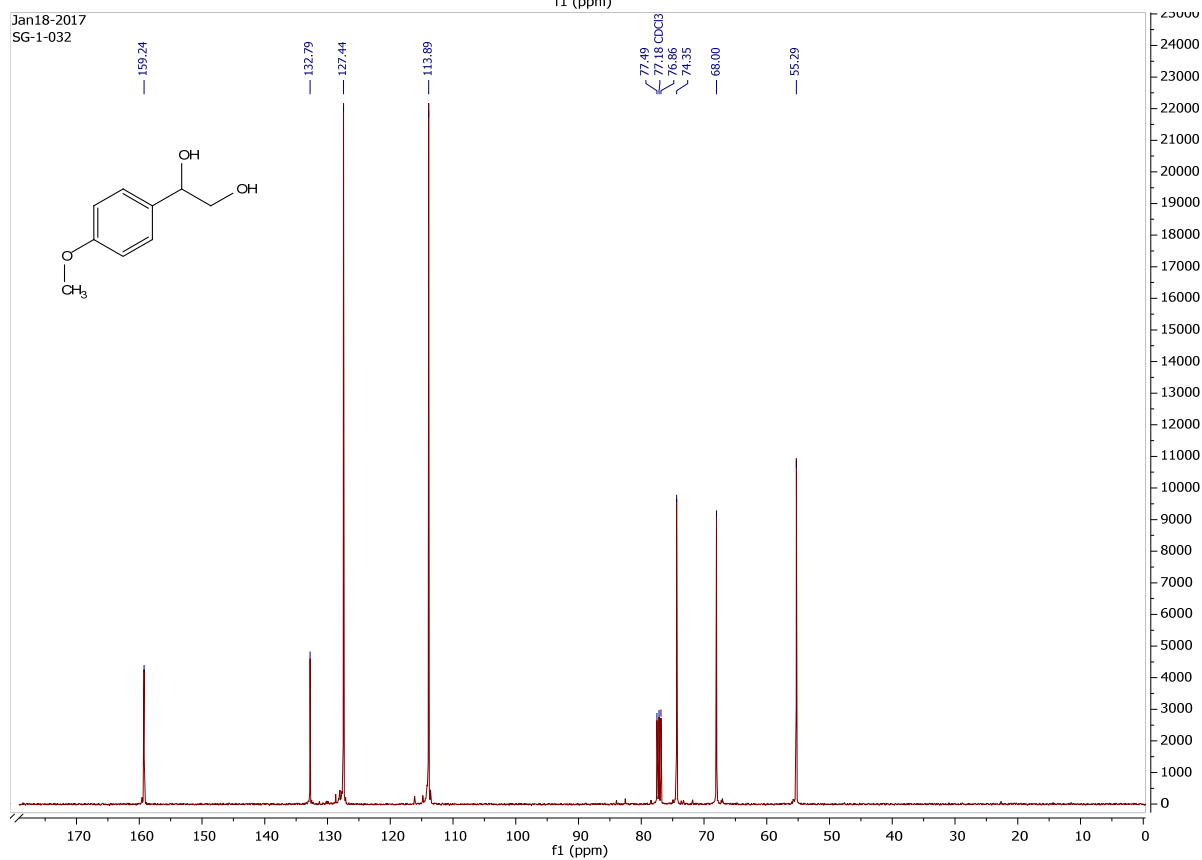
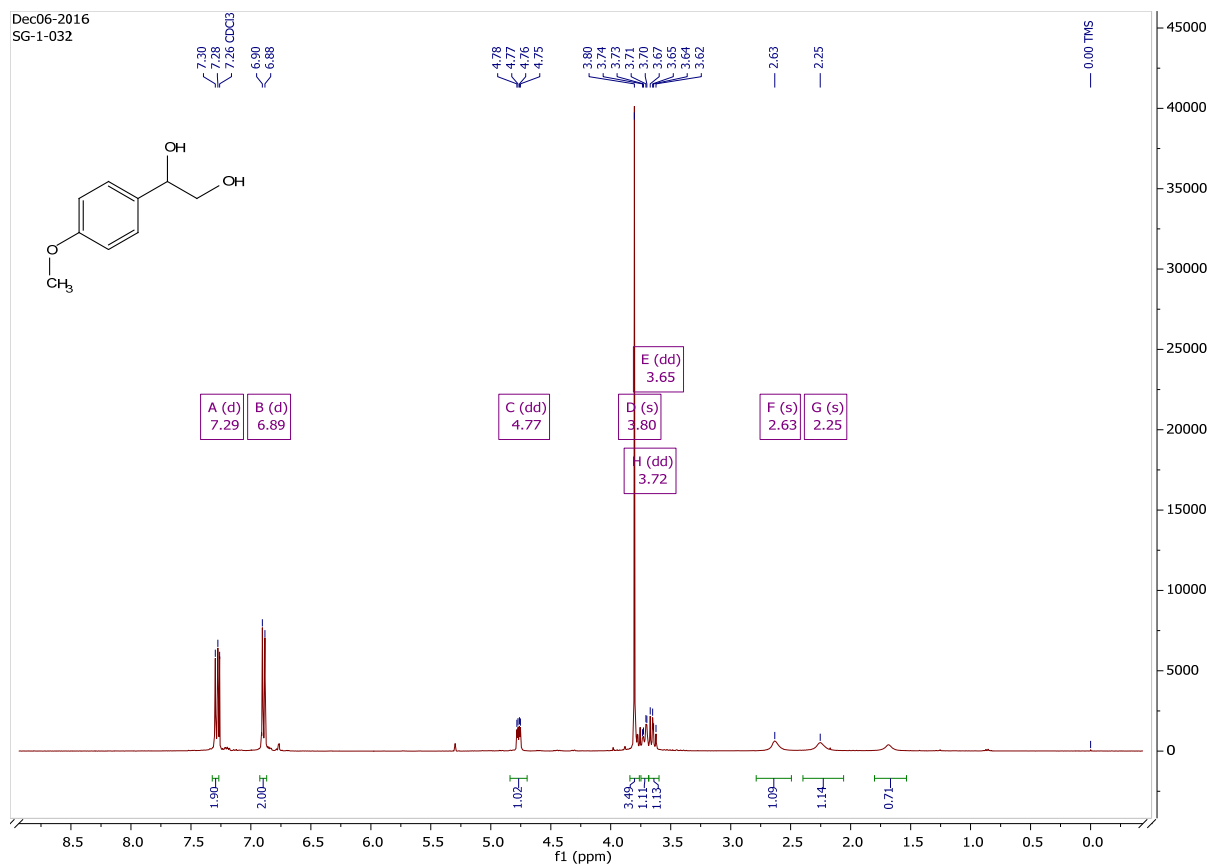


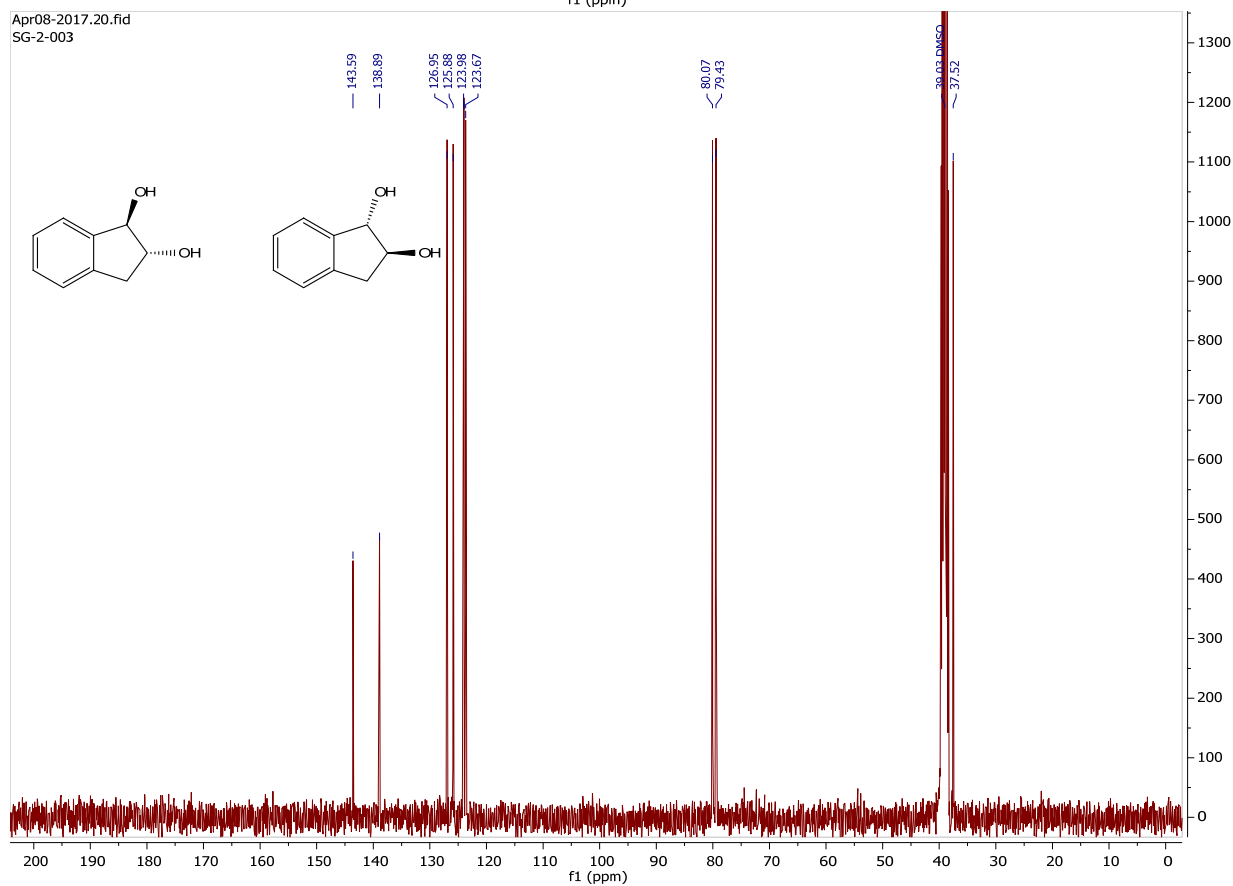
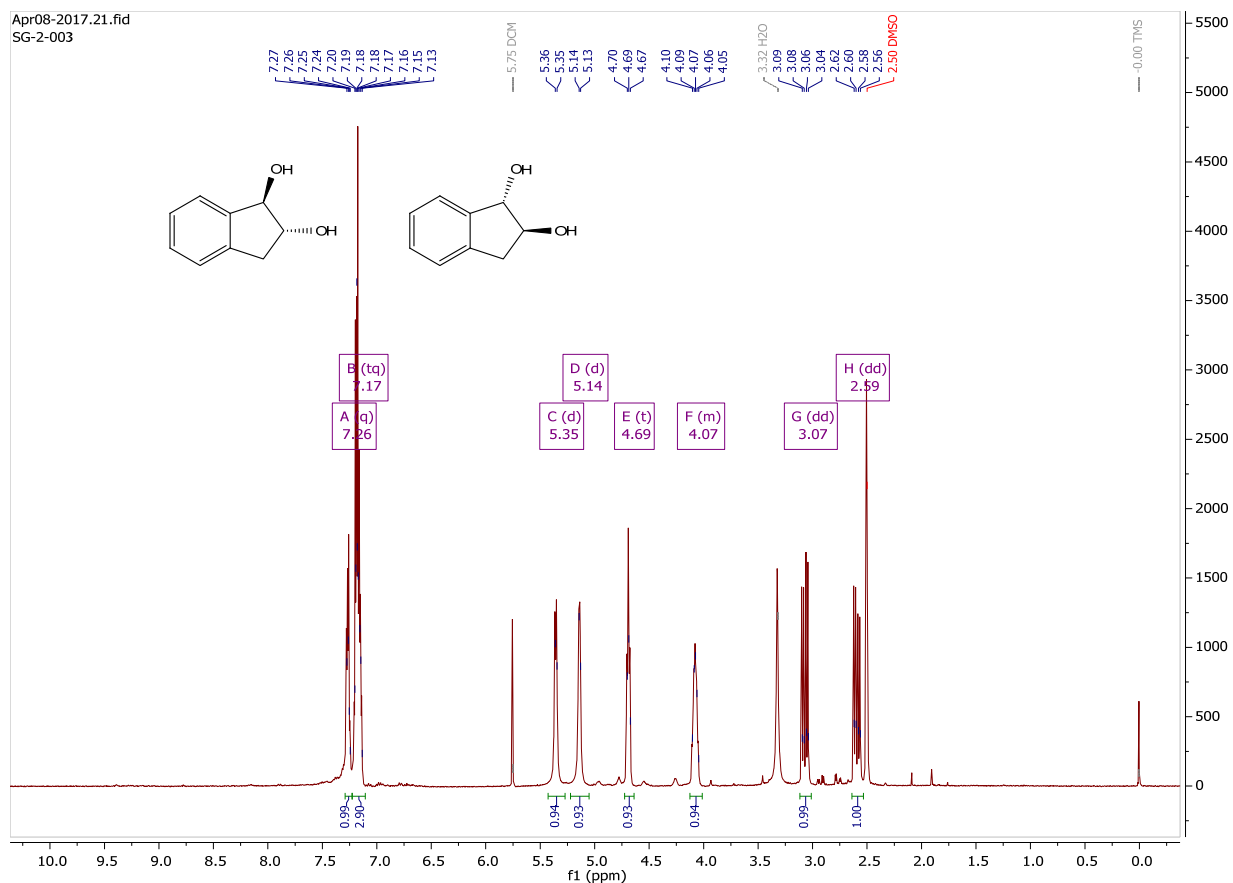


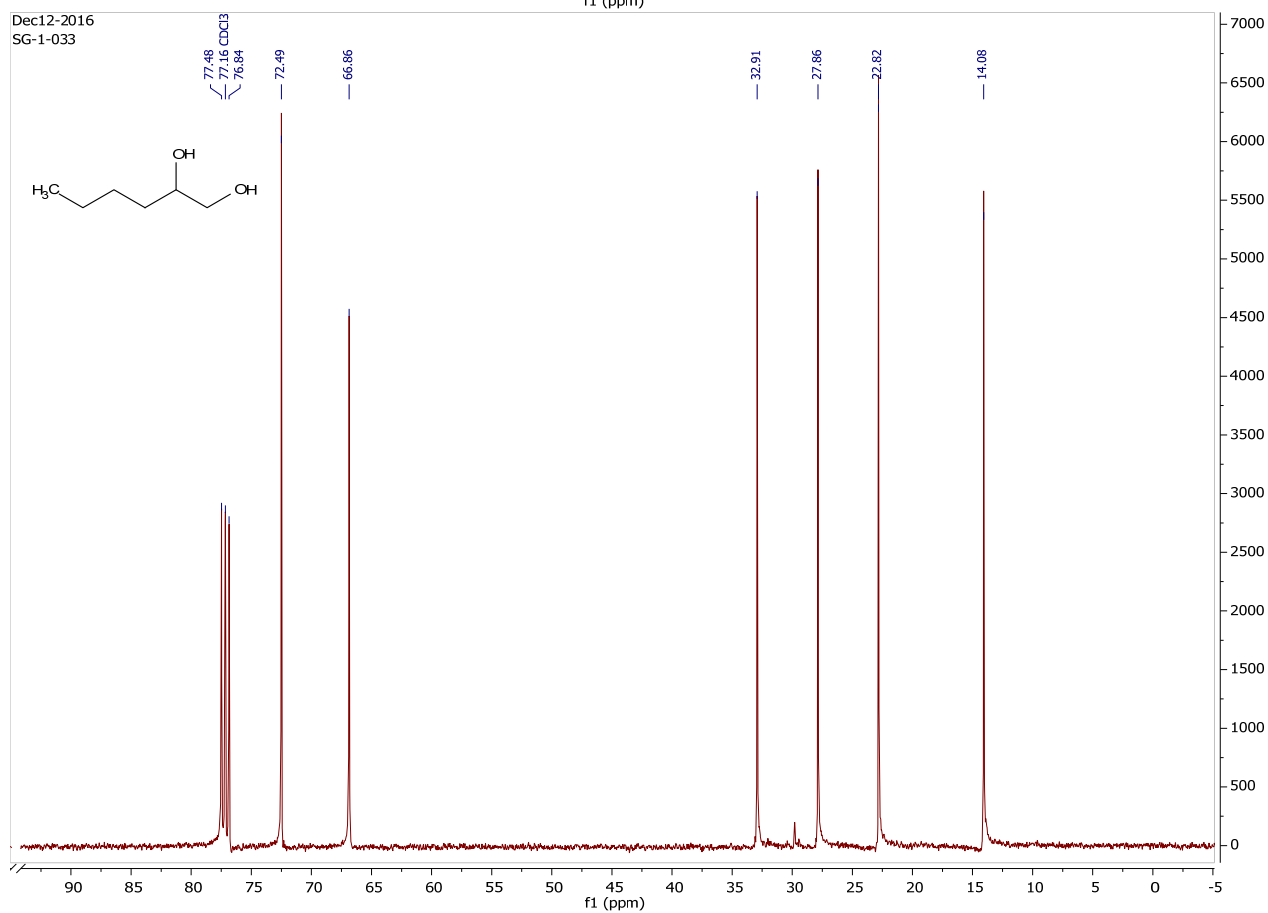
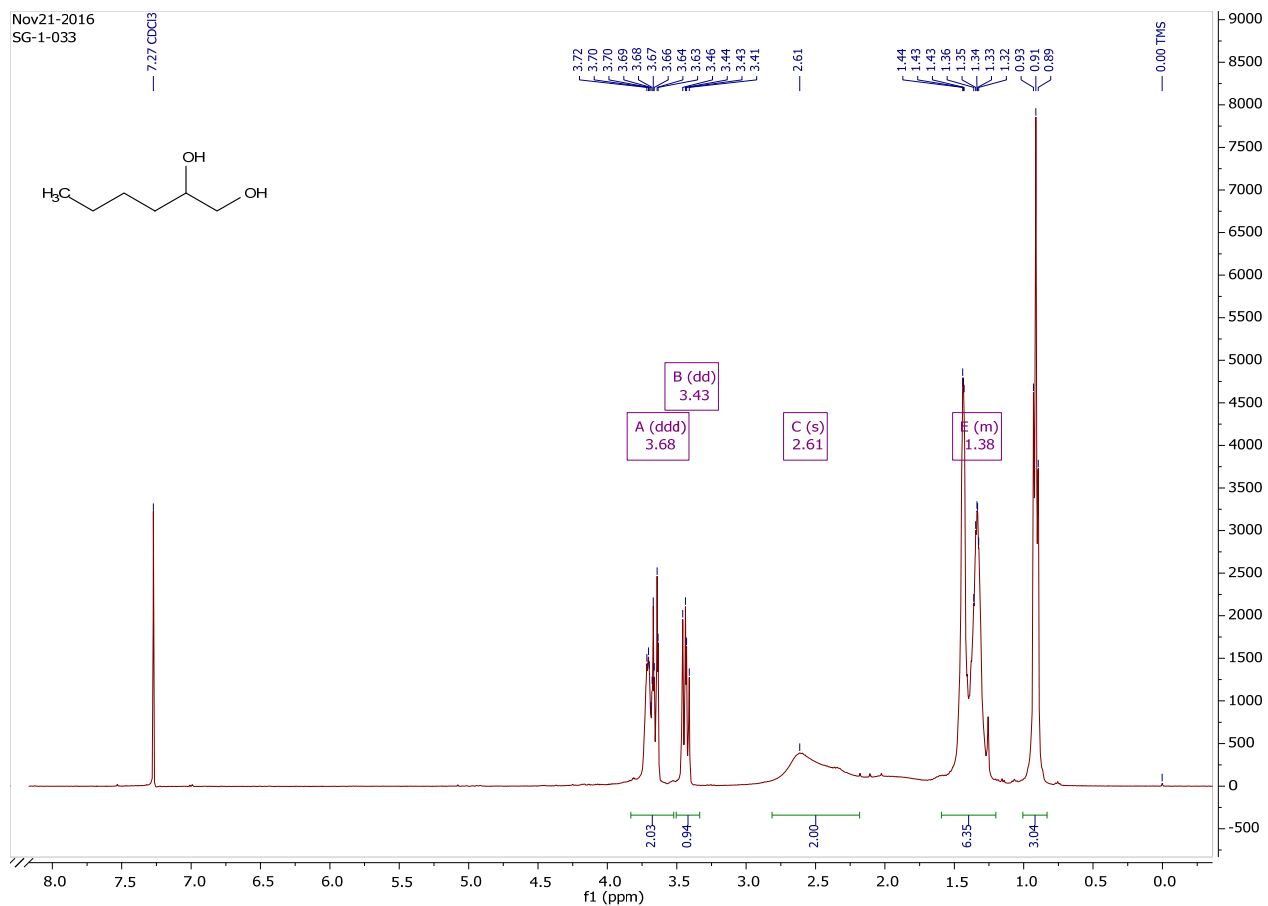


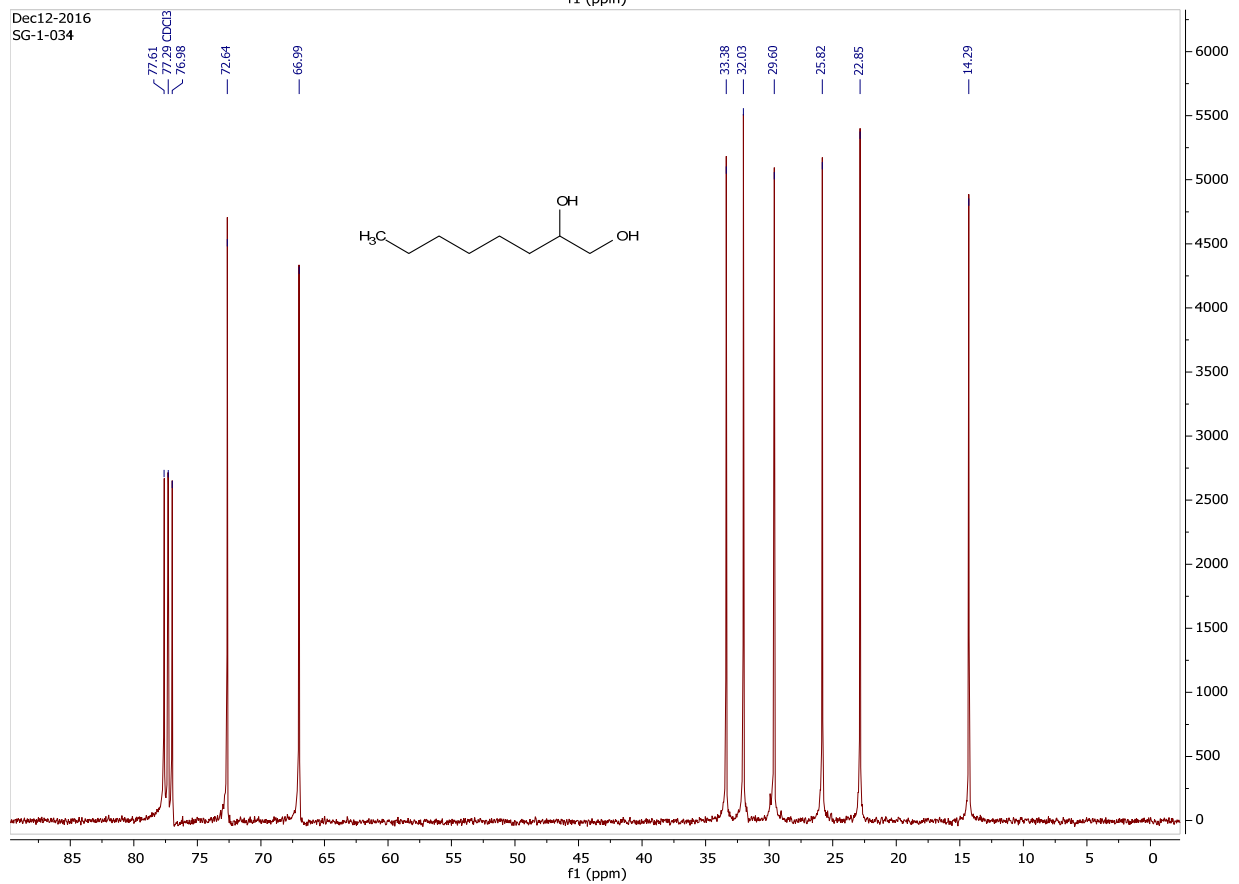
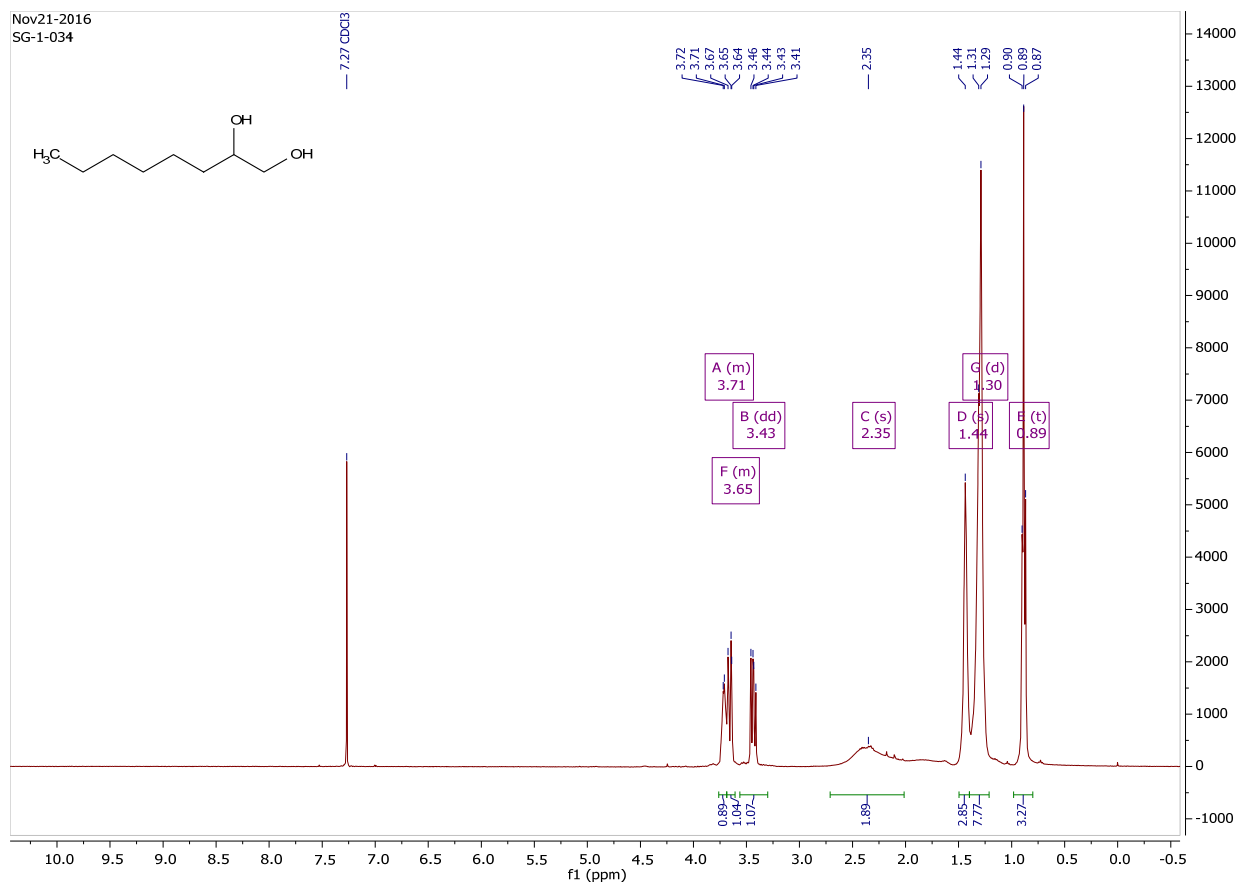


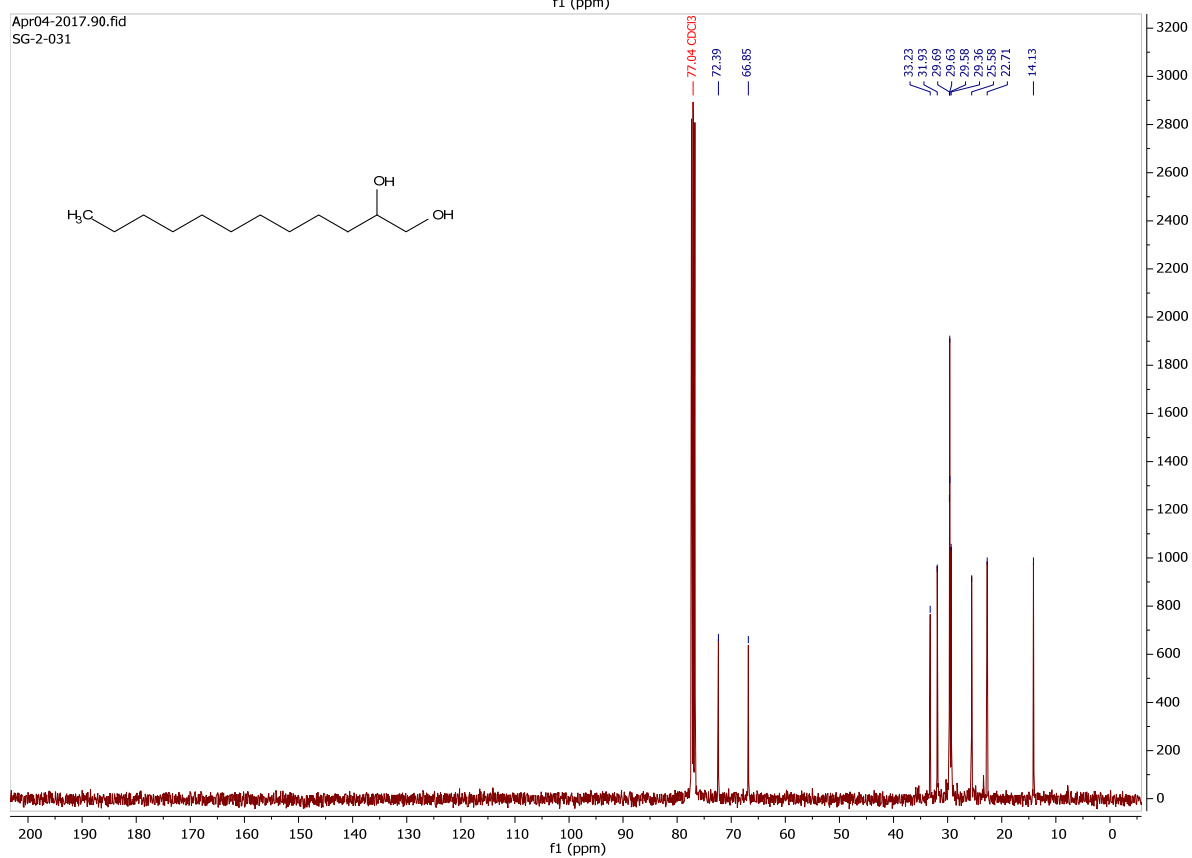
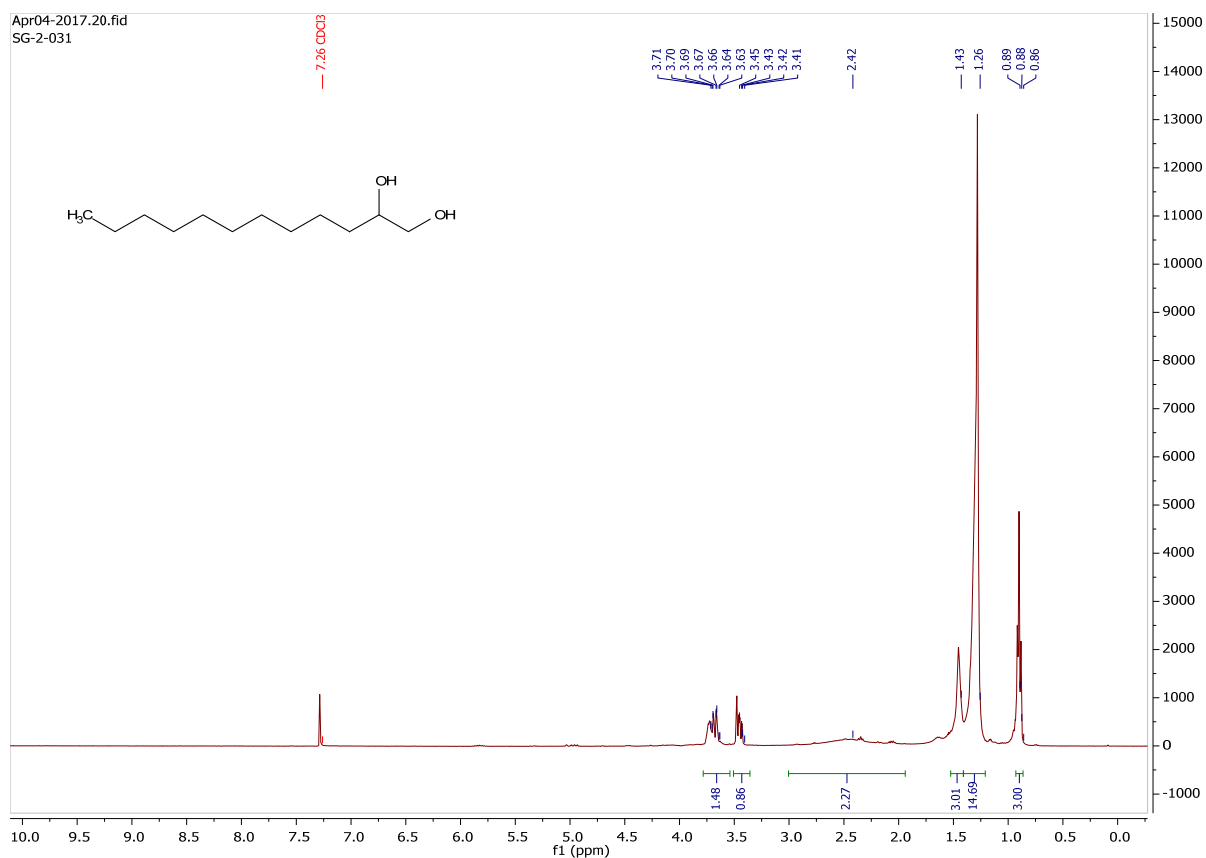


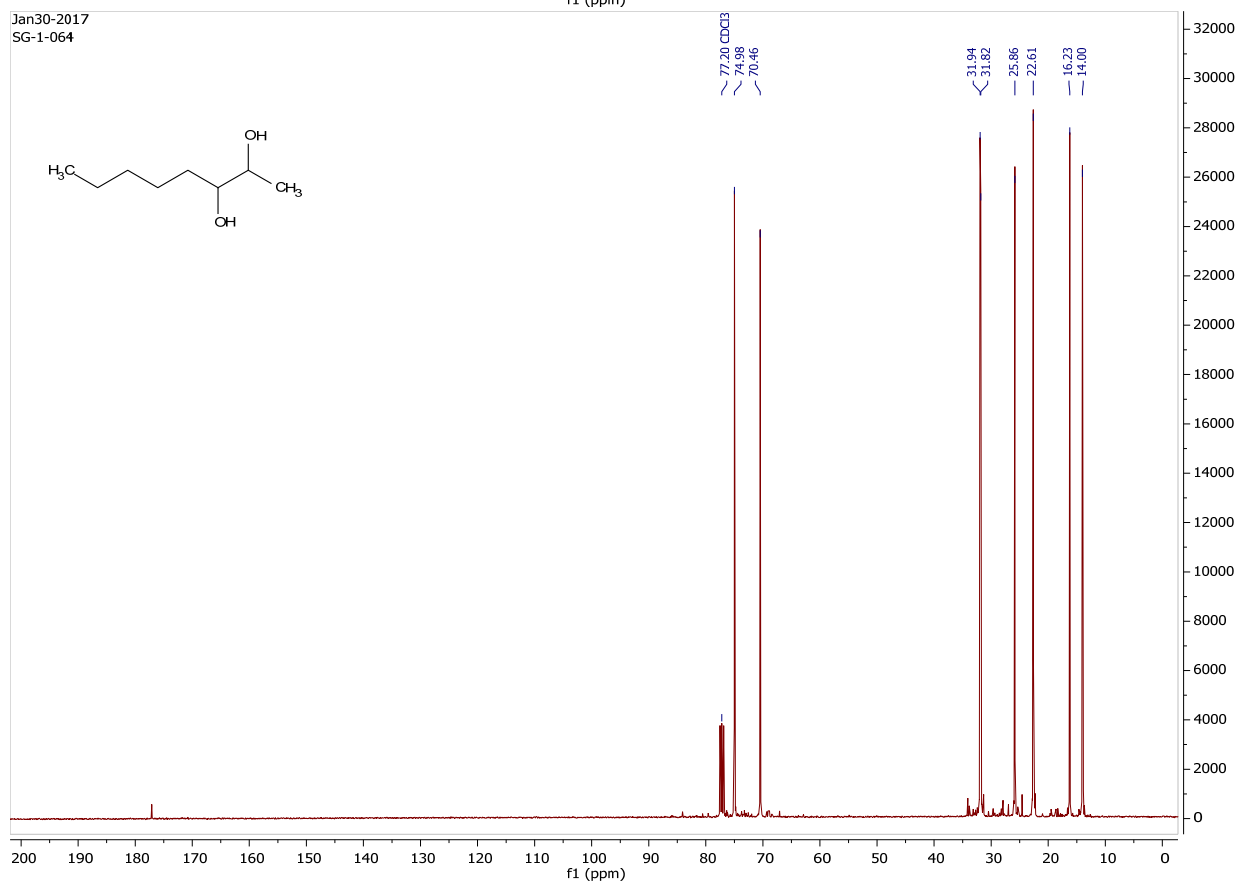
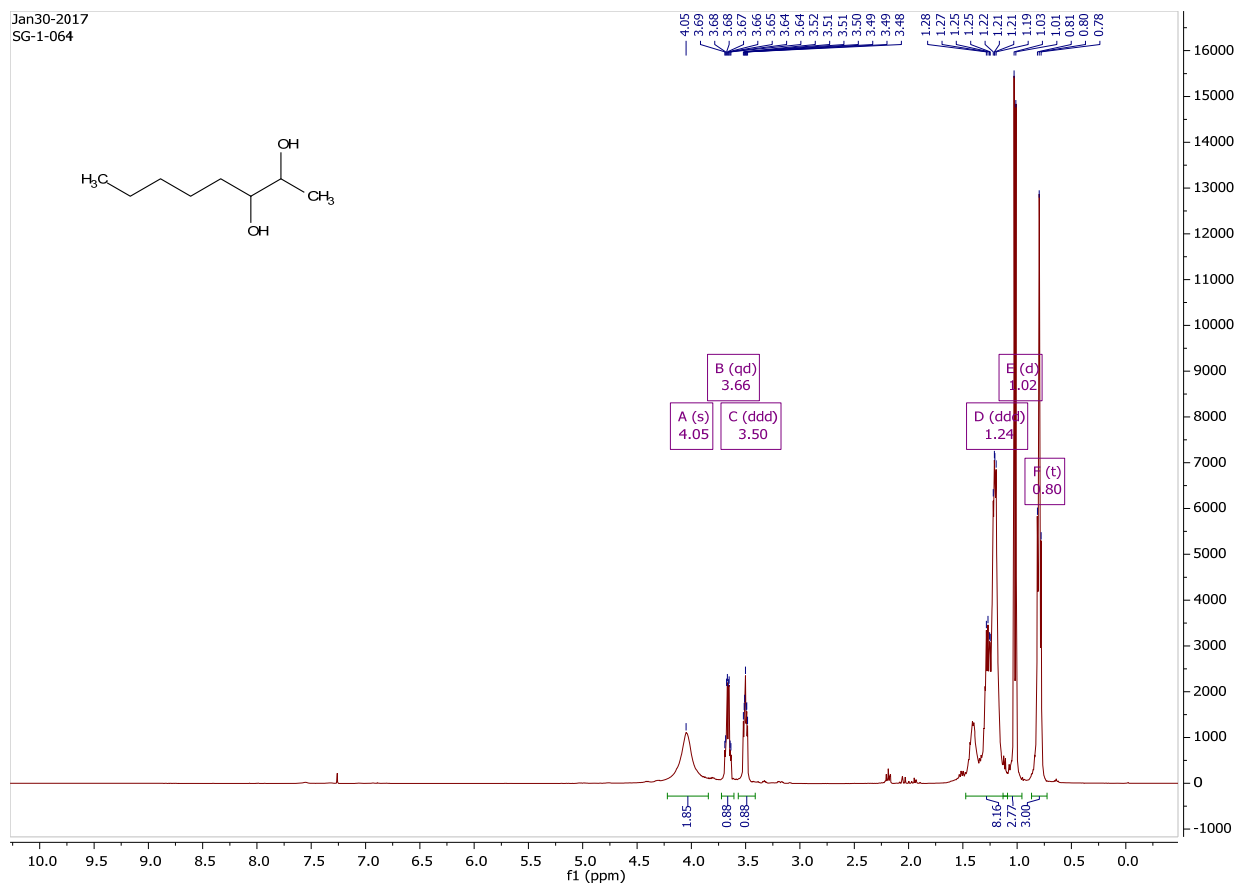


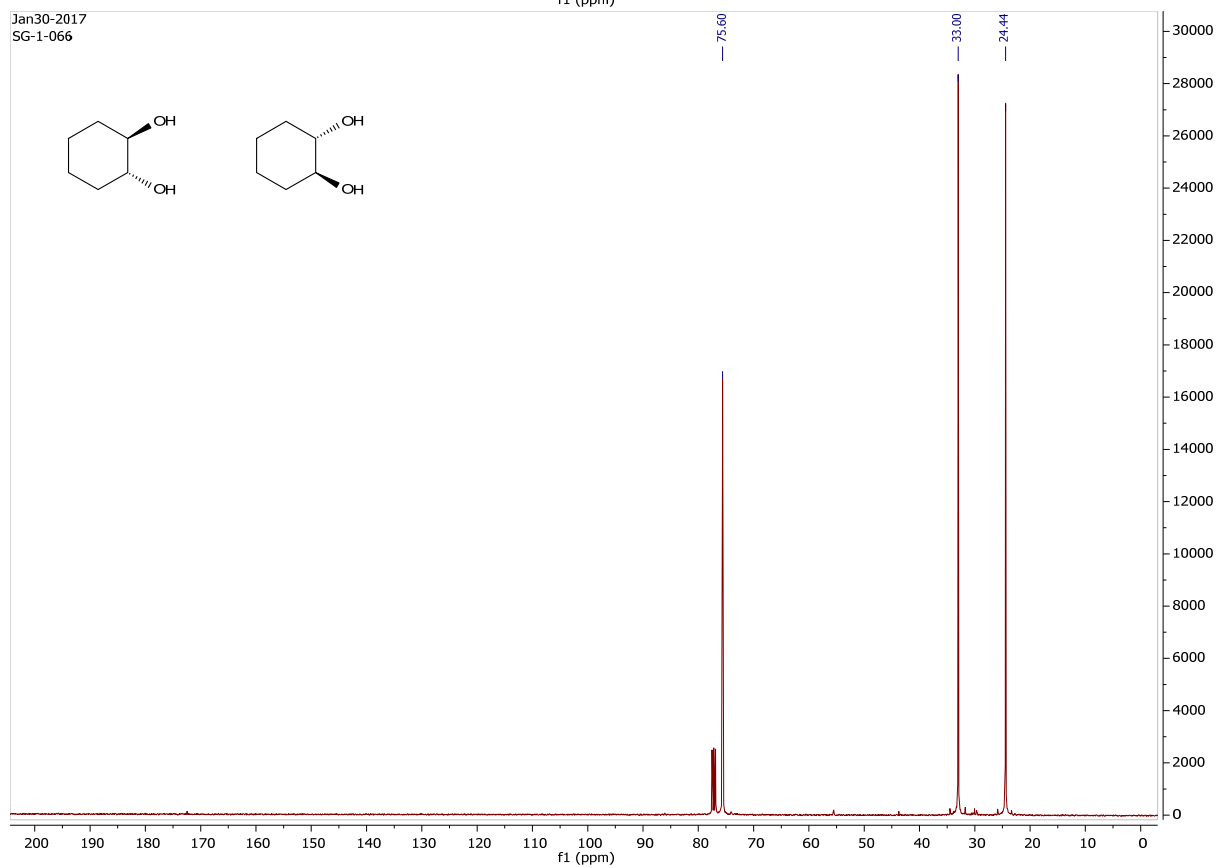
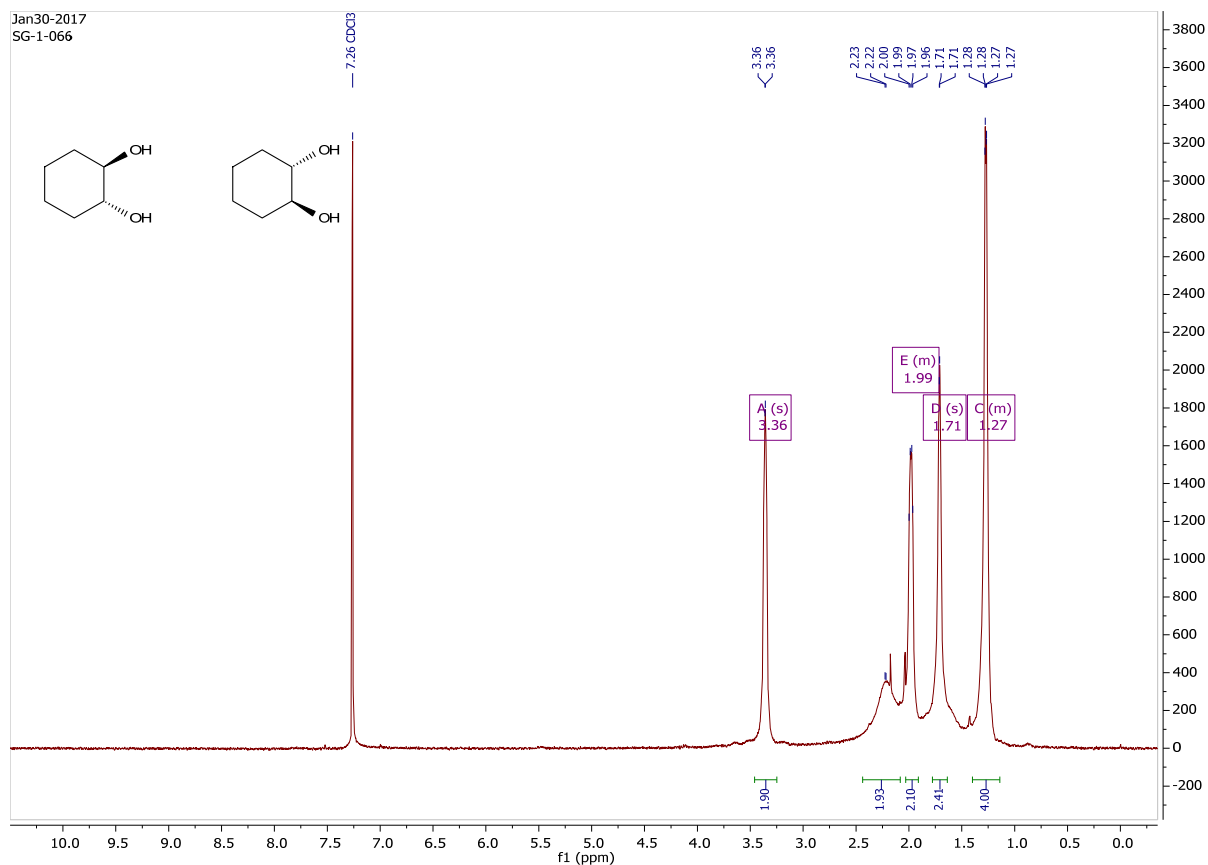




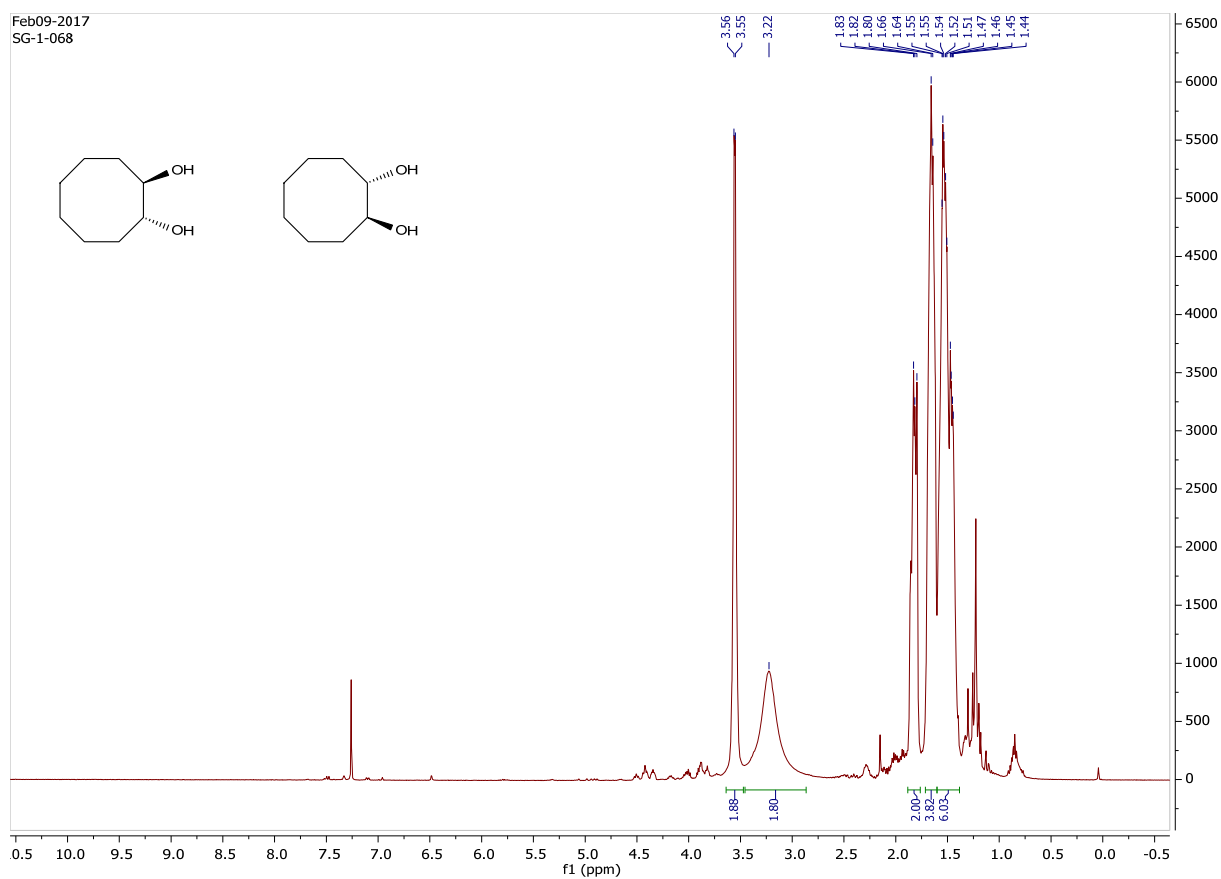




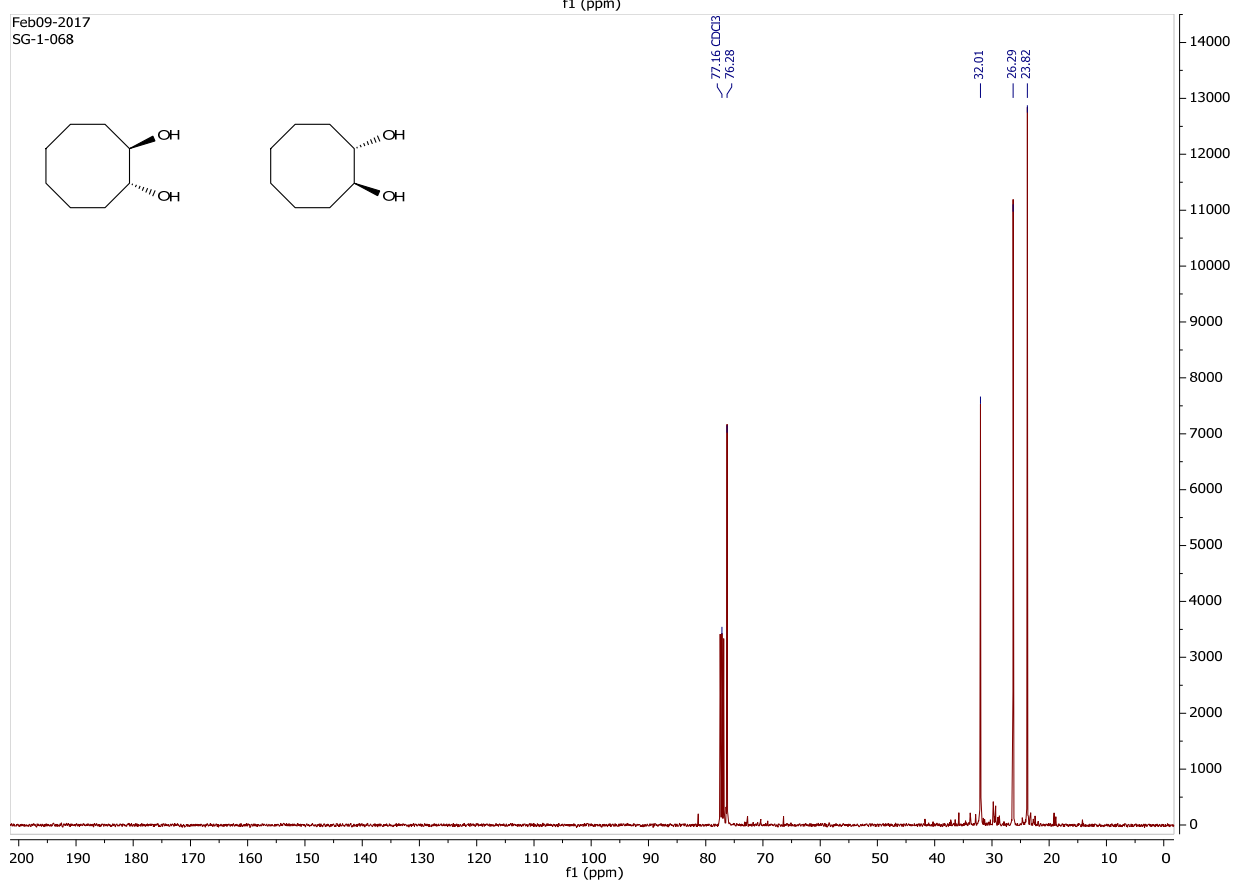




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