Impacts of Vanadium doping on the activity of phosphomolybdic acid catalysts in oxidation reactions of geraniol with hydrogen peroxide

Márcio José da Silva^{1*,} Jonh Alexander Vergara Torres¹, and Castelo Bandane Vilanculo^{2*}

¹Chemistry Department, Federal University of Viçosa, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brasil. zipcode: 36590-000

²Chemistry Department, Pedagogic University of Mozambique, FCNM, Campus de Lhanguene, Av. de Moçambique, km 1, Maputo, C.P.: 4040, Fax: (+258)21401082.

Supplemental material

List of Figures

Figure 1SM. Isotherms of adsorption and desorption of N_2 and volume and diameters porous (inset) of a pure phosphomolybdic acid catalyst and after the Vanadium doping.

Figure 2SM. Scanning electronic microscopy images of undoped and Vanadium-doped phosphomolybdic acids.

Figure 3SM. EDS spectra of undoped and Vanadium-doped phosphomolybdate acids.

Figure 4SM. Typical chromatogram of oxidation reaction with hydrogen peroxide

Figure 5SM1: Fragmentogram of the geraniol epoxide

Figure 6SM1: Fragmentogram of the geraniol diepoxide

Figure 7SM1: Fragmentogram of the nerol epoxide

List of Tables

Table 1SM. Porosimetry characteristics of pure and Vanadium doped-Sodiumphosphomolybdate salts^a

 Table 2SM. Hydration water number per mol of catalyst determined through thermal analysis.



Figure 1SM Isotherms of adsorption and desorption of N_2 and volume and diameters porous (inset) of a pure phosphomolybdic acid catalyst and after the Vanadium doping.



Figure 2SM. Scanning electronic microscopy images of undoped and Vanadium-doped

phosphomolybdic acids.





Figure 4SM. Typical chromatogram of oxidation reaction with hydrogen peroxide



Figure 5SM. Fragmentogram of the geraniol epoxide



Figure 6SM1: Fragmentogram of the geraniol diepoxide



Figure 7SM1: Fragmentogram of the nerol epoxide

Catalyst	$S_{BET}(m^2/g)$	V_{DFT} (cm ³ /g)	D (Á)
H ₃ PMo ₁₂ O ₄₀	1.4	1.7 x 10 ⁻³	37.9
$H_4PMo_{11}VO_{40}$	2.7	8.2 x10 ⁻³	29.0
$H_5 PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}$	2.0	7.2 x 10 ⁻³	27.7
$H_6PMo_9V_3O_{40}$	1.9	4.5 x 10 ⁻³	27.7

 Table 1SM. Porosimetry characteristics of pure and Vanadium doped-Sodium

 phosphomolybdate salts^a

 $\overline{{}^{a}S_{BET}}$ = surface area; V_{DFT} = cumulative pore volume; D = pore diameter

Table 2SM. Hydration water number per mol of catalyst determined through thermal analysis.

Catalyst	Total hydration water (573 K)
$H_3PMo_{12}O_{40}$	6
$H_4PMo_{11}VO_{40}$	8
$H_5PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}$	5
$H_6PMo_9V_3O_{40}$	6

Catalyst	Rate constant ^b	TON
Catalyst	mmol/s	1010
$H_3PMo_{12}O_{40}$	3.8 x 10 ⁻²	143
$H_4PMo_{11}VO_{40}$	3.2 x 10 ⁻²	143
$H_5 PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}$	2.7 x 10 ⁻²	119
$H_6PMo_9V_3O_{40}$	1.5 x 10 ⁻²	104

Table 5SM. Effect of the catalyst on the constant rate and TON of geraniol oxidation reactions with $H_2O_2^a$

^aReaction conditions: geraniol (2.75 mmol), H_2O_2 (2.75 mmol), toluene (internal standard), temperature (333 K), CH₃CN (10 mL).

^bRate constant: measured after 1 h reaction; ^cTON: measured after 8 h reaction

Table 6SM. Effect of $H_4PMo_{11}VO_{40}$ catalyst load on the constant rate and TON of geraniol oxidation reactions with $H_2O_2^a$

Load	Rate constant ^b	TON	
Mol %	mmol/s x 10 ⁻⁴	101	
0.66	6.88	157	
0.33	5.19	267	
0.16	4.58	466	
0.08	4.42	935	
0.04	4.05	1738	

^aReaction conditions: geraniol (2.75 mmol), H_2O_2 (2.75 mmol), toluene (internal standard), temperature (333 K), CH₃CN (10 mL).

^bRate constant: measured after 1 h reaction; ^cTON: measured after 8 h reaction