# Solar photo-thermochemical reaction and supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> work up for a fully green process of preparation of pure *p*-nitrobenzyl bromide

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#### General procedure for isolation of *p*-nitrobenzyl bromide by Sc-CO<sub>2</sub> extraction

This separation process was carried out in 0.5 L. SCFE set up. As shown in Figure S1, the SCFE plant comprised the following equipments: 1) Extractor 2) Separator 3)  $CO_2$  pump 4) Condenser 5) Pre-heater 6) High Pressure Control Valve 7)  $CO_2$  gas flow meter.



**Figure S1.** Schematic of SCFE Apparatus [1) Extractor; 2) Separator; 3) CO<sub>2</sub> pump; 4) Condenser; 5) Pre-heater; 6) High Pressure Control Valve; 7) CO<sub>2</sub> gas flow meter; 8) CO<sub>2</sub> Cylinder]

Process Description: The mixture of compounds to be separated was fed to the extractor. The carbon dioxide gas from the cylinder was first liquefied & then pressurized to the required pressure necessary for separation. The liquefied  $CO_2$  was then heated above the critical temperature of  $CO_2$  as per the requirement. The Sc-CO<sub>2</sub> then entered the extractor where the compounds to be separated were fed. The separation was achieved on the basis of set pressure & temperature. The PNT, along with some amount of PNBBr, were dissolved in Sc-CO<sub>2</sub> & finally exited to the separator maintained at atmospheric pressure. The volume of  $CO_2$  leaving the separator is measured by passing it through a  $CO_2$  gas flow meter. Although not collected in the present study, the extracted fraction may be recycled in subsequent preparation of PNBBr. The residue remaining after Sc-CO<sub>2</sub> extraction was analyzed by GC-MS for estimation of PNBBr purity.

#### GCMS data of PNT bromination in SPTR-1 (Entry 1, Table 1)

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C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\SPTR -1\_BP 5\_140313\_06.qgd

Analyzed by Analyzed Sample ID Vial # Injection Volume Data File Method File Report File Tuning File	Sample Information : 3/14/2013 12-42-46 PM : SPTR -1 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5
Tuning File	: C:\GCMSsolution\System\Tune1\tuning_090313_RTX-1_ELqgt

Chr malogram SPTR -1 C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\SPTR -1\_BP 5\_140313\_06.qgd



Line#:1 R.Time:10.5(Scan#:782) MassPeaks:317 



Spectrum

Line#:2 R.Time:13.6(Scan#:1156) MassPeaks:346

MassPeaks:540 RawMode:Averaged 13.6.13.6(1155-1157) BasePeak:136(1044056) BG Mode:Calc. from Peak





#### GCMS data of PNT bromination in SPTR-1 (Entry 2, Table 1)

#### Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute

C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\SPTR-2\_BP 5\_140313\_05.qgd

	Sample Information
Analyzed by	: Admin
Analyzed	: 3/14/2013 12:09:44 PM
Sample ID	: MD SPTR-2
Vial #	:1
Injection Volume	: 0.200
Data File	: C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\SPTR-2_BP 5_140313_05.qgd
Method File	: C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\PNBBR.ggm
Report File	
Tuning File	: C:\GCMSsolution\System\Tune1\tuning_090313_RTX-1_ELqgt





Line#:1 R.Time:10.5(Scan#:784) MassPeaks:334 RawMode:Averaged 10.5-10.5(783-785) BasePeak:91(1240908) BG Mode:Cale. from Peak



Spectrum

Line#:2 R.Time:13.6(Scan#:1158) MassPeaks:377 RawMode:Averaged 13.6-13.7(1157-1159) BasePeak:136(1310319) BG Mode:Cale. from Peak



4

#### GCMS spectra of PNT bromination in SPTR-1 in black painted RB flask (Entry 3, Table 1)

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3/20/2013 12:31

C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\SPTR-3\_BP 5\_190313\_03.qgd



Spectrum

Line#1 R.Time:10.5(Scan#:786) MassPeaks:345 RawMode:Averaged 10.5-10.6(785-787) BasePeak:91(736166) BG Mode:Cale. from Peak 100  $\frac{1}{9}$  4i



1/2





40 156 178 201 220 234 24275 288290 311 333 349 363 378 993 415 431 448 466477 499 514 526 542 567 583 150 180 210 240 270 300 330 360 390 420 450 450 510 540 570

1/2

m/z

507

120

#### GCMS data of PNT bromination in SPTR-2 (Entry 2, Table 2)



7

Response factor comptation for GC-MS data presented in Table 2 and Tables S1-S4 (similar methodology was followed for GC yield computations in Table 1).



### GCMS data of PNT bromination reaction mass before Sc CO<sub>2</sub> extraction.

C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\MD-41-EDC\_RTX 5\_150212-01.qgd

	Sample Information
Analyzed by Analyzed Sample Type Sample Name Sample ID Vial # Injection Volume Data File	Sample Information : Admin : 2/15/2012 9:34:23 AM : Unknown :MD-41 : MD-41. : 1 : 0.600 : C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\MD-41-EDC_RTX 5_150212-01.qgd
Method File	: C:\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\PNBBR.qgm
Report File	
Tuning File	: C:\GCMSsolution\System\TuneT\tuning_191010_ELqgt







1/2

GCMS data of PNT bromination reaction mass after Sc CO<sub>2</sub> extraction under optimised condition (Entry 4, Table 3).





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**Table S1.** Solar photo-thermochemical synthesis of PNBBr from PNT using liquid bromine<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Temperature of reaction (°C)	Time/h	Yield of PNBBr on based on Br in
			liquid bromine (%)
1	61-67	1.5	58

<sup>a</sup> 9 mmol PNT; 1.5 mmol liquid Br<sub>2</sub> (3 mmol total Br).

**Table S2.** Synthesis of PNBBr from PNT at 1:1 and 3:1 substrate to reagent (2:1 Br: $BrO_3$ ) ratio and LED lamp as light source<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Temperature of reaction(°C)	Unreacted PNT (%)	Yield of PNBBr (%) on reagent basis.	Yield of α,α- dibromo impurity on reagent basis (%)
$1^a$	65	24	68	7
2 <sup>b</sup>	65	212	88	0

<sup>a</sup> 9 mmol PNT; 9 mmol total Br as 2:1 Br<sup>-</sup>:BrO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>; 9 mmol KHSO<sub>4</sub>; <sup>b</sup> 9 mmol PNT; 3 mmol total Br as 2:1 Br<sup>-</sup>:BrO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>; 3 mmol KHSO<sub>4</sub>.

**Table S3.** Synthesis of PNBBr from PNT at different temperatures using LED lamp as light source<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Temperature of	Time/h	Yield of PNBBr	Yield of side product benzyl
	reaction (°C)		on reagent basis	alcohol formed upon
			(%)	hydrolysis of PNBBr (%)
1	60	2	88	0
2	80	2	91	0
3	100	2	90	5
4	110	2	71	21

<sup>a</sup> 9 mmol PNT; 3 mmol total Br as 2:1 Br :BrO<sub>3</sub>; 3 mmol KHSO<sub>4</sub>.

**Table S4.** Synthesis of *p*-nitrobenzylbromide (PNBBr) from *p*-nitrotoluene (PNT) using artificial light sources<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Light source (Watt)	Temperature of	Time/h	Yield of PNBBr
		reaction (°C)		on Br basis (%)
1	LED lamp (25)	65	2	88
2	UV lamp (25)	65	2	86
3	CFL lamp (25)	65	2	89

<sup>a</sup> 9 mmol PNT; 3 mmol total Br as 2:1 Br :BrO<sub>3</sub>; 3 mmol KHSO<sub>4</sub>.



### Bromination of PNT using liq. Bromine (Table S1, Entry 1)



### Bromination of PNT using 1:1 substrate to reagent (Table S2, Entry 1)

PNT Reaction at 60°C (Table S3, Entry 1)

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C/GCMSsolution/Data/Project1/ANALYTICAL SCINCE/MD/MD 356 C 050713\_06.QGD

Analyzed by Analyzed Sample Type Sample Name Sample ID Data File Method File Report File Tuning File	Sample In : Admin : 7/5/2013 2:44:17 PM : Unknown : MD 356 C : MD 356 C : C.\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\ANALYTICAL SC : C.\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\PNBBR.qgm : : C.\GCMSsolution\System\Tune1\050713.qgt Chromatogram MD 356 C C.\GCMSsolution\Data\Project1\	formation INCE\MD\MD 356 C_050713_06.QGD NNALYTICAL SCINCE\MD\MD 356 C_050713_06.QGD	
3.023.759			TIC
40 Pcak# R.Tim 1 10.33 2 13.44	10.0 10.0 Peak Rep 9377401 65.50 Benzene, 1-methyl-4-nitri 4938442 34.50 Benzene, 1-(bromomethy 14315843 100.00	20.0 ort TIC >- 1)-4-nitro-	22.0 min

Spectrum

### PNT Reaction at 80°C (Table S3, Entry 2)



### PNT Reaction at 100°C (Table S3, Entry 3)



### PNT Reaction at 110°C (Table S3, Entry 4)



#### PNT Reaction using LED lamp (Table S4, Entry 1)



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#### Reaction using UV lamp (Table S4, Entry 2)



#### Reaction using Fluorescent lamp ((Table S4, Entry 3)



### *p*-Nitrobenzyl bromide (PNBBr) NMR data

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>-500 MHz): δ 8.21-8.23 (2H, d, J=8.5); 7.58-7.6 (2H, d, J=8.5); 4.55 (2H, S).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>-500 MHz): δ 147.7, 144.8, 129.9 (2C), 124.0 (2C), 31.0

# <sup>1</sup>H NMR



### IR data

 $V_{max} (KBr): 3051, 2840, 2378, 1604, 1534, 1344, 1224, 1099, 1011, 874, 798, 692, 592 \ cm^{-1}$ 

Melting point (product of Entry 4, Table 3)

Observed: 97-100<sup>°</sup> C, Reported: 96-99<sup>°</sup> C (Sigma Aldrich electronic database)

_	Entry	Substrate	g/mmol	Desired Product	Time min	Average reaction temp.(oC)	Conversion by GCa (%)
	1		1.14/9.0	Br	120	58	98
	2		1.59/9.3		135	72	97
	3	NO <sub>2</sub>	11.17/81.5	Br. NO2	110	63	98
	4		0.99/9.0		40	72	97
	5	F	4.71/51.1	Br	90	57	99
	6		1.93/18.2	Br	50	72	87
	7		1.09/9.1	Br Br	90	55	88
	8		1.09/9.02		120	52	91

**Table S5.** Bromination of toluene derivatives:

Entry	Substrate	Time min(h)	Average reaction temp.( <sup>o</sup> C)	product/yield <sup>a</sup>
				Br I
1.	$\sim$	1.5	57	
2 `	$\sim$	1.0	55 🗸	Br 46% 31% Br ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
	_			Br 91% total yield Br
3	$\bigcirc$	1.0	61	Br
4		1.5	60	Br 87%
5		1.5	63	Br
6	$\bigcirc$	2.0	67	
<sup>a</sup> indi	cated isolated yiel	d except entr	y 6. <sup>b</sup> indicated G	C yield 67% <sup>D</sup>

**Table S6.** Bromination of cyclic alkanes and linear alkanes:

#### General procedure for bromination in SPTR-1 for the reactions shown in Table S5 and S6

For the reactions of Entries 1, 2, 4 and 7 of Table S5, the typical procedure was as follows: 9 mmol (two-fold excess) of p-chlorotoluene and 3 mmol (active bromine) of aq. brominating reagent (2:1 NaBr, NaBrO<sub>3</sub>) were taken in RB flask without any organic solvent and placed in SPTR-1 during high sunshine hours. 3.3 mmol aqueous KHSO<sub>4</sub> was added drop-wise. The average reaction temperature was 58°C over the duration of the reaction (3 h). The organic phase was dissolved in EDC and a small portion was taken for GC-MS (98% GC conversion reagent basis) while the remaining was separated on column to isolate the pure product whose NMR was recorded. The reactions of Entries 3, 5 and 7 were conducted at somewhat larger scales, i.e., 81.5, 51.1 and 18.2 mmol substrate, respectively. For the bromination reactions of alkanes (Table S6), all reactions were carried out with 9 mmol substrate and 3 mmol (active bromine) of aq. brominating reagent (2:1 NaBr, NaBrO<sub>3</sub>). EDC was used as solvent and 10 mol % (with respect to active bromine) MnO<sub>2</sub> (LOBA Chemie) as catalyst.



H<sup>1</sup> NMR

# Entry 1, Table S5 (p-Chlorobenzyl bromide)

26

# Entry 2, Table S5 (p-Bromobenzyl bromide)

H<sup>1</sup> NMR



C<sup>13</sup> NMR





Entry 3, Table S5 (m-Nitrobenzyl bromide)

Br

\_\_\_\_\_7,725 \_\_\_\_\_7,545

4,542

8,268

H<sup>1</sup> NMR

-0,000

### Entry 4, Table S5 (p-fluorobenzyl bromide)

H<sup>1</sup> NMR







### Entry 5, Table S5 (Benzyl bromide)

# H<sup>1</sup> NMR





### Entry 6, Table S5 (1-bromo-1-phenyl ethane)

H<sup>1</sup> NMR



C<sup>13</sup> NMR



### Entry 7, Table S5 (1-bromo-1-phenyl propane)

# $\mathbf{H}^1 \mathbf{NMR}$



# C<sup>13</sup> NMR



<u>Entry 8, Table S5 (Reaction mixture containing twofold excess 4-Methoxy toluene and 4-Methoxy Benzyl bromide)</u>



## NMR of Bromoalkane

# Entry 1, Table S6 (mixture of 2 bromo and 3 bromo hexane)



### Entry 2, Table S6 (mixture of 2bromo, 3bromo and 4 bromo heptane)



### Entry 3, Table S6 (1 Bromo cycloheptane)



### Entry 4, Table S6, (1-Bromo cyclooctane)



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### Entry 5, Table S6 (2-Bromo norbornane)



### Entry 6, Table S6 (1 Bromo cyclodecane)

