## Diphoronpentaperoxid

(DPPP)

C18H26O2(O2)5

It is slightly poisonous, and harmful.

Power: Very high, VOD: 9000 m/s, pressed even more.

Sensivity: High, but acceptable; lesser than that of AP; it is sensitive to friction, impact, high temperatures (ignition temperatur about 190°C) and flame.

Features: Cheap, insoluable in water; needs no initiation; can be stored much longer than AP, HMTD, IPP or MEKP; is chemically more stabile than all the other peroxides; no reaction with metals under average conditions; does not compose under average conditions; formation of salts is difficult.

Synthesis

Two hundred ml of fuming HCI (hydrochlroc acid, 37%) are mixed with 200 ml acetone and heatened with hot water under reflux. The flask and the attached reflux-condenser are stored on a heatener for 15 h, whereby the temperature in the flask is about 30°C. The fluid dichlorhydrogen phorone is formed. The acetone must be evaporated at 60°C. The remaining dark (like oil) fluid is stored for the next 12 h at 20° to 30° or more without reflux or a stopper. I f possible, add some more fuming HCL. This converts the dichlorhydrogenphoron to pentachlor phorone; furthermore, the remaining acetone is converted. The oily fluid is cooled down to -10°C, 50 ml hydrogen peroxide (30%) is added slowly. The temperature should be slightly below 0°C. When the temperature decreases to about -10°C, black crystals precipitate, which are heavier than the solution. If no crystals precipitate, then ice-snow must be added cautiously until crystals begin to precipitate.

The clear upper layer of the fluid (clear fluid) is transferred to another vessel. Two hundred ml hydrogen peroxide (30%) are added to the black crystals. A temperature of less than 5°C should be kept. After 20 min, the formerly removed clear fluid is added again. The temperature will rise somewhat. Large amounts of yellow-orange-green crystals become visible and precipated. The beaker is left in the ice bath for 1 hour. Then heat the beaker to romm temperature. After 12 hours at room temperature, the crystals are filtered and washed with saturated sodium carbonate. The crystals are dried at room temperature, dissolved in minimum amounts of acetone, filtered (dialysis), precipitated with water, dried at room temperature (covered by a cloth) and then in an desiccator. The final product should be free of acetone peroxide, free of dust/dirt und have a high percentage (98%) of the desired DPPP. The yield (based of the black crystals) will probably around 90%, as stated in the patent.

The prescription of synthesis was written be The\_Rsert.

Any questions? E-Mail me: the rsert@arcor.de

More stuff: <u>http://www.roguesci.org/theforum/showthread.php?t=364</u> <u>http://members.fortunecity.de/potatoguns/DPPPSyn.html</u>

$$12 q - 25 - RT: 14.0.1969 \quad OI: 22.01.1971 = 1660$$

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$$CH_{C}OCH_{S} + HCI \rightarrow HS_{C} + HCI (H_{S}O_{S}) \rightarrow HS_{C} + HCI + CH_{S} + HCI (H_{S}O_{S}) \rightarrow HS_{C} + HCI + 6H_{S}O_{S} \rightarrow HCI + 12H_{S}O$$

$$\frac{H_{S}C}{H_{S}C} - CH_{S} - CH_{S} + 12CI \rightarrow HS_{C} + HCI + HS_{C} + HS_{C} + HCI + HS_{C} + HS_{C}$$