

Support information for:

Thermochemical study of 1-methylhydantoin

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Table S1. Fraction purity, fusion temperature and fusion enthalpy of 1MH obtained by DSC determinations, at $p^\circ=0.1$ MPa

$\frac{m_{\text{sample}}}{\text{mg}}$	$\frac{\text{purity}}{\text{mole fraction}}$	$\frac{T_{\text{fus}}}{\text{K}}$	$\frac{\Delta_{\text{fus}} H_{\text{m}}(T_{\text{fus}})}{\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}$
1-methylhydantoin (1MH)			
4.154	0.9995	431.0	21.39
2.224	0.9994	431.1	22.14
2.458	0.9995	431.0	22.43
3.033	0.9996	430.7	22.12
	0.9995 ± 0.0002^b	431.0 ± 0.5^b	22.02 ± 1.11^b

^a Standard uncertainty $u(m_{\text{sample}})=0.0001$ mg, standard uncertainties u is $u(p)=1$ kPa

^b The uncertainties are expanded ones: coverage factor $k=2.45$ and 0.95 level of confidence for a t -student distribution, these include contributions from the DSC calibration.

Table S2. Results of combustion experiments of 1-methylhydantoin, at $T = 298.15$ K and $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa^a

m (cpd)/g	0.99985	1.00448	1.00726	1.00841	0.99023	1.00541	1.00807
m (po)/g	0.00000	0.10818	0.09829	0.10419	0.11018	0.10279	0.12596
m (cotton)/g	0.00241	0.00228	0.00214	0.00226	0.00239	0.00203	0.00203
m (Pt)/g	11.49247	11.49461	11.49692	11.49592	11.49847	11.49623	11.49719
T_i /K	295.4843	295.4937	295.4973	295.4965	295.4964	295.4997	295.4973
T_f /K	297.2506	297.7597	297.7223	297.7504	297.745	297.7425	297.8456
ΔT_{corr} /K	0.0492	0.0462	0.0462	0.0459	0.0459	0.0467	0.0442
ΔT_c /K	1.7171	2.2198	2.1788	2.208	2.2027	2.1961	2.3041
$\varepsilon_i(\text{cont})/\text{kJ}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	0.0168	0.0171	0.0171	0.0171	0.0171	0.0171	0.0171
$\varepsilon_f(\text{cont})/\text{kJ}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	0.0185	0.0191	0.0191	0.0191	0.0191	0.0191	0.0192
$-\Delta U_{\text{IBP}}/\text{kJ}$	17.4052	22.5039	22.0881	22.3842	22.3305	22.2636	23.3589
$\Delta U(\text{HNO}_3)/\text{kJ}$	0.0733	0.0825	0.0855	0.0855	0.0764	0.0794	0.0794
$\Delta U_{\text{ign}}/\text{kJ}$	0.0042	0.0042	0.0042	0.0042	0.0042	0.0042	0.0042
$\Delta U_z/\text{kJ}$	0.0138	0.0154	0.0153	0.0154	0.0153	0.0154	0.0158
$(-m\Delta_c u^\circ)$ (po)/kJ	0.0000	5.0018	4.5445	4.8176	5.0944	4.7528	5.8243
$(-m\Delta_c u^\circ)$ (cotton)/kJ	0.0409	0.0387	0.0363	0.0383	0.0405	0.0344	0.0344
$(-\Delta_c u^\circ)$ (cpd)/kJ·g ⁻¹	17.2798	17.2880	17.2810	17.2821	17.2727	17.2881	17.2657

$$\langle -\Delta_c u^\circ (298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kJ}\cdot\text{g}^{-1} \rangle = 17.2796 \pm 0.0031$$

^a Here m (cpd), m (po), m (cotton), and m (Pt) are the masses of the compound, paraffin oil, cotton thread, and platinum (which includes masses of both the crucible and the ignition wire), respectively. ΔT_c is the corrected temperature rise, $\varepsilon_i(\text{cont})$ and $\varepsilon_f(\text{cont})$ are the energy equivalents of the bomb contents in the initial and final states. $\Delta U(\text{HNO}_3)$ is the energy correction for the nitric acid formation, ΔU_{ign} is the ignition energy, ΔU_{IBP} is the energy of the isothermal bomb process (calculated as $\Delta U_{\text{IBP}} = \varepsilon(\text{calor}) \cdot (-\Delta T_c) + \varepsilon_i(\text{cont}) \cdot (T_i - 298.15 \text{ K}) + \varepsilon_f(\text{cont}) \cdot (298.15 \text{ K} - T_f + \Delta T_{\text{corr}}) + \Delta U_{\text{ign}}$). ΔU_z is the correction to standard states, and $\Delta_c u^\circ$ (cpd) is the mass energy of combustion of compound (calculated as $\Delta_c u^\circ (\text{cpd}) = [\Delta U_{\text{IBP}} + \Delta U_z - m\Delta_c u^\circ (\text{cotton}) - m\Delta_c u^\circ (\text{auxiliar})]/m(\text{cpd})$). The uncertainties attached to averages of specific combustion energies are the standard deviations of mean, *i.e.* they are standard uncertainties.

Table S3. Complete Series of thermogravimetric experiments of 1MH

$\frac{T}{K}$	$\frac{m}{mg}$	$\frac{(dm/dt) \cdot 10^9}{kg \cdot s^{-1}}$	$\frac{(1/T) \cdot 10^3}{K^{-1}}$	$\ln(dm/dt \cdot T)$
Series 1				
440.0	15.9006	0.0149	2.273	-18.846
442.0	15.7015	0.0161	2.262	-18.759
444.0	15.4900	0.0174	2.252	-18.678
446.0	15.2653	0.0188	2.242	-18.594
448.0	15.0273	0.0204	2.232	-18.512
450.0	14.7724	0.0220	2.222	-18.431
452.0	14.4989	0.0237	2.212	-18.351
454.0	14.2039	0.0255	2.203	-18.274
456.0	13.8841	0.0274	2.193	-18.197
458.0	13.5428	0.0295	2.183	-18.120
460.0	13.1747	0.0317	2.174	-18.043
Series 2				
440.0	14.5161	0.0147	2.273	-18.853
442.0	14.3188	0.0160	2.262	-18.765
444.0	14.1089	0.0174	2.252	-18.676
446.0	13.8855	0.0189	2.242	-18.591
448.0	13.6482	0.0204	2.232	-18.509
450.0	13.3932	0.0221	2.222	-18.428
452.0	13.1196	0.0238	2.212	-18.349
454.0	12.8250	0.0256	2.203	-18.272
456.0	12.5055	0.0275	2.193	-18.195
458.0	12.1640	0.0295	2.183	-18.119
460.0	11.7969	0.0316	2.174	-18.046
Series 3				
440.0	13.7715	0.0143	2.273	-18.886
442.0	13.5814	0.0154	2.262	-18.805
444.0	13.3780	0.0167	2.252	-18.718
446.0	13.1624	0.0180	2.242	-18.638
448.0	12.9317	0.0196	2.232	-18.548
450.0	12.6857	0.0212	2.222	-18.466
452.0	12.4210	0.0229	2.212	-18.385
454.0	12.1358	0.0246	2.203	-18.309
456.0	11.8282	0.0265	2.193	-18.231
458.0	11.4976	0.0284	2.183	-18.156
460.0	11.1420	0.0306	2.174	-18.078
Series 4				
440.0	13.7038	0.0151	2.273	-18.832
442.0	13.5037	0.0163	2.262	-18.748
444.0	13.2910	0.0176	2.252	-18.665
446.0	13.0660	0.0191	2.242	-18.581
448.0	12.8254	0.0206	2.232	-18.501
450.0	12.5668	0.0222	2.222	-18.421
452.0	12.2899	0.0240	2.212	-18.340
454.0	11.9936	0.0257	2.203	-18.265
456.0	11.6734	0.0277	2.193	-18.188
458.0	11.3278	0.0297	2.183	-18.114
460.0	10.9575	0.0318	2.174	-18.039
Series 1 $\ln(dm/dt \cdot T) = -0.4 - 8110.9/T$; $r^2 = 0.9999$; $\sigma_a = 0.1$; $\sigma_b = 17.9$; $\Delta_f^g H_m(450.0 \text{ K})/\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 67.4 \pm 0.1$				
Series 2 $\ln(dm/dt \cdot T) = -0.3 - 8156.2/T$; $r^2 = 0.9997$; $\sigma_a = 0.1$; $\sigma_b = 48.7$; $\Delta_f^g H_m(450.0 \text{ K})/\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 67.8 \pm 0.4$				
Series 3 $\ln(dm/dt \cdot T) = -0.2 - 8201.4/T$; $r^2 = 0.9998$; $\sigma_a = 0.1$; $\sigma_b = 35.7$; $\Delta_f^g H_m(450.0 \text{ K})/\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 68.2 \pm 0.3$				
Series 4 $\ln(dm/dt \cdot T) = -0.6 - 8032.0/T$; $r^2 = 0.9999$; $\sigma_a = 0.1$; $\sigma_b = 26.3$; $\Delta_f^g H_m(450.0 \text{ K})/\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 66.8 \pm 0.2$				
Weighted average: $\langle \Delta_f^g H_m(1\text{MH}, 450.0 \text{ K}) \rangle / \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 67.4 \pm 0.1$				

Standard uncertainties u are $u(T) = 0.1$ K, $u(m) = 0.1$ μg , and the combined expanded uncertainty U_c is $U_c(dm/dt) = 0.066 \cdot 109 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $U_c(1/T) = 0.001 \times 10^3 \text{ K}^{-1}$, $U_c(\ln(dm/dt \cdot T)) = 0.020$; $U_c(\ln(dm/dt \cdot T)) = 0.020$.

From the vaporization enthalpy data, the weighted average value was obtained with equation 1

$$\mu = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{x_i}{u_{comb,i}^2} \right)}{\sum \left(\frac{1}{u_{comb,i}^2} \right)} \quad (1)$$

where, x_i y $u_{comb,i}$ are the vaporization enthalpies and the combined uncertainty, respectively.

Uncertainty of final value corresponds to standard combined uncertainty, which was obtained by using equation 2.

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{N}{u_{comb,i}^2}} \quad (2)$$

Where N, is the number of experimental series.