



Sustainable Electrification of the Chemical Industry

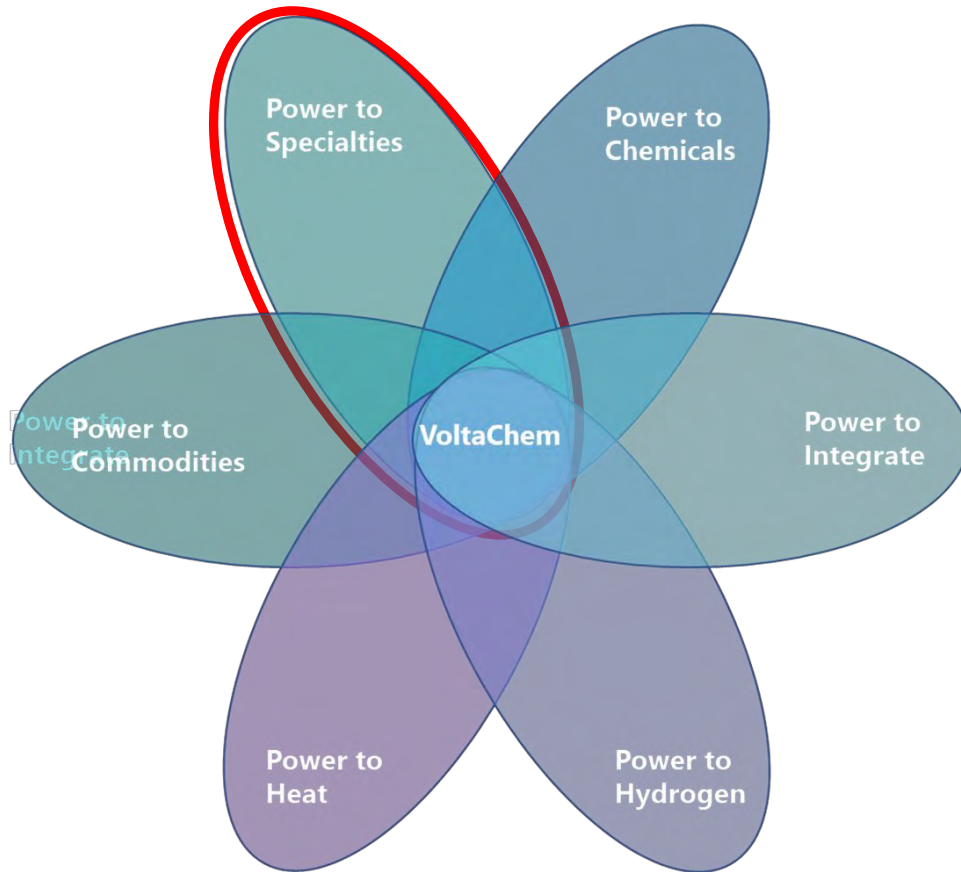
Challenges and advances in organic electrosynthesis: combining building blocks in electrochemical reactions.

Dr. Amanda Garcia

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TNO innovation
for life

 **ECN**

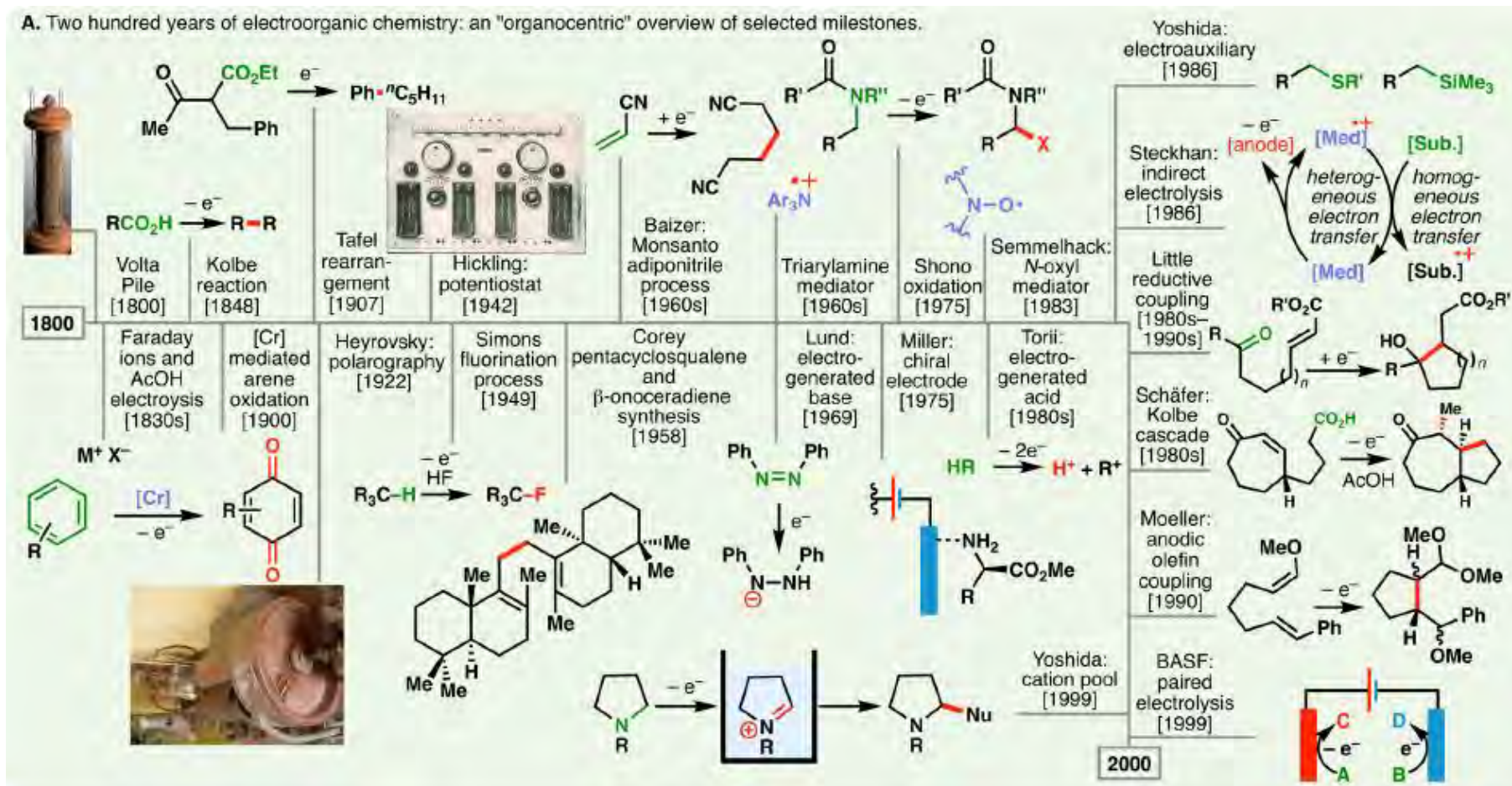


- Power to Specialties:

Focus on bio-based feedstocks

Expanding toolbox with C-C coupling, electro-amination, electro-hydroformylation, electro-conversion of sugars.

Electro-organic synthesis – State of the art



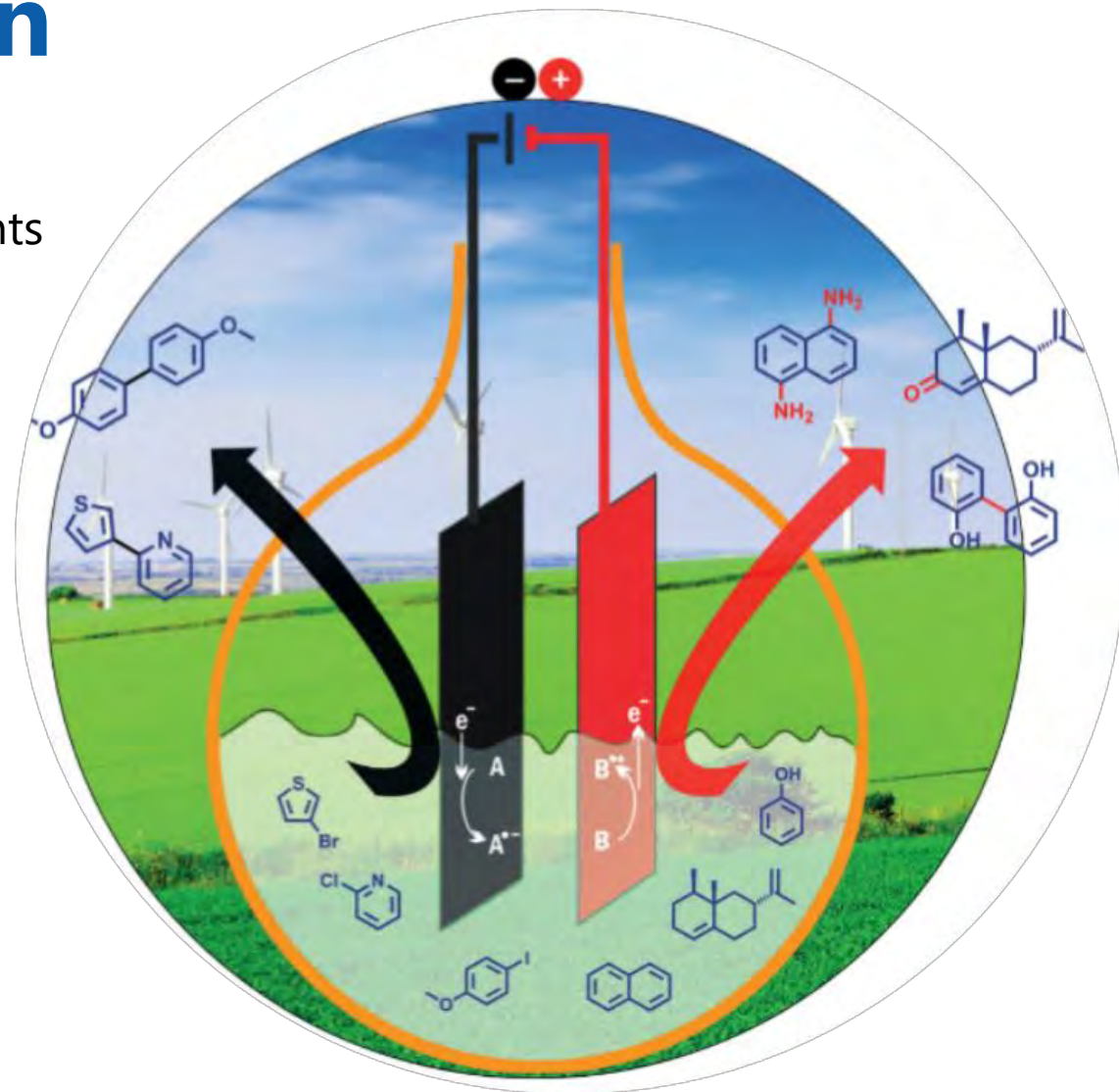
Electrochemical production



- Replace of conventional chemical oxidizing or reducing agents by electric current
- Renewable and safe technology
- No reagent waste
- Reactivity can be tuned by changing the applied potential
- Easily scalable to the industrial level
- Provides high selectivity in mild conditions

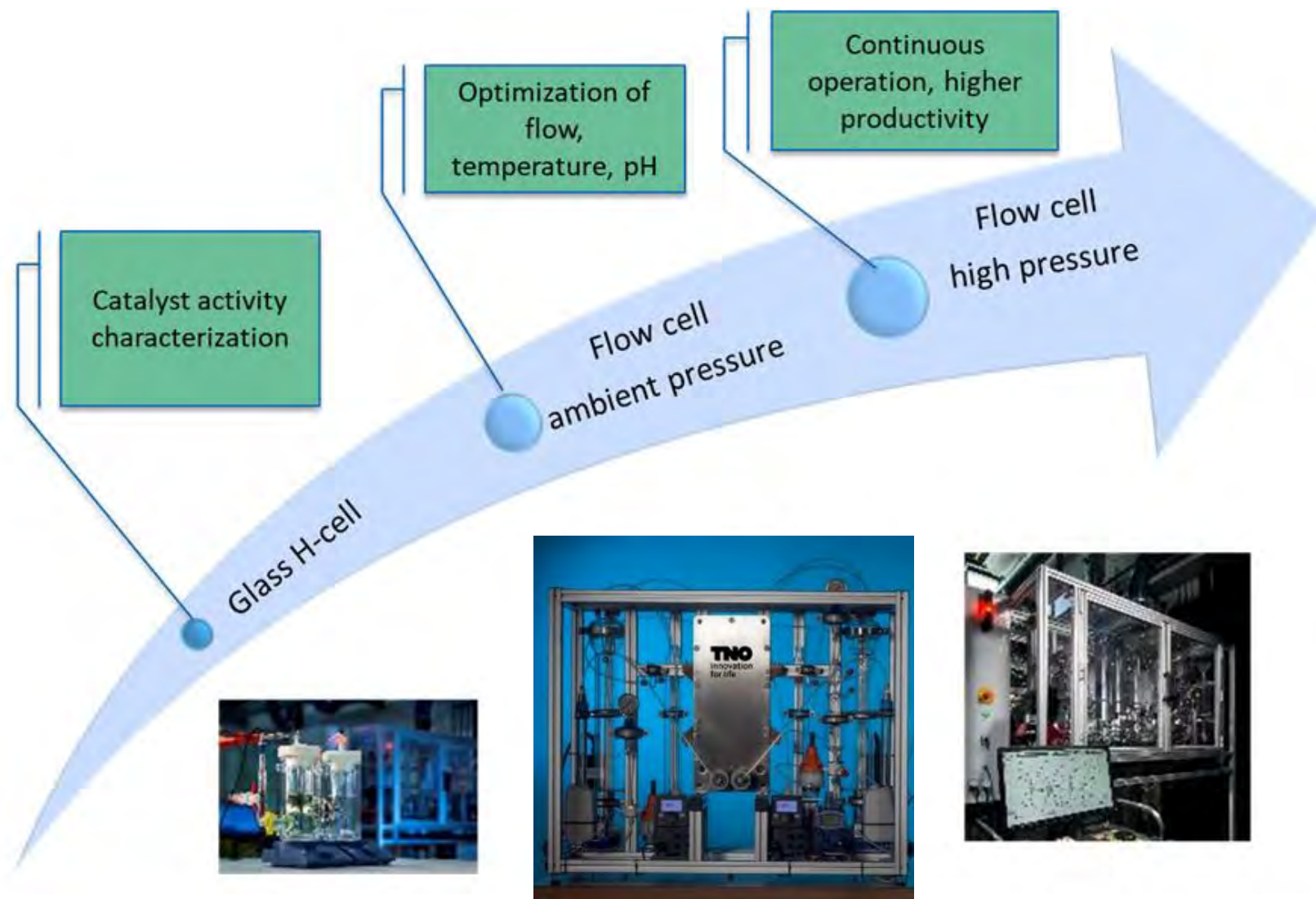


- Still considered a specialist topic
- Reaction mechanisms are often complex
- Requires equipment that often is not available in organic lab
- Requires more fundamental understanding



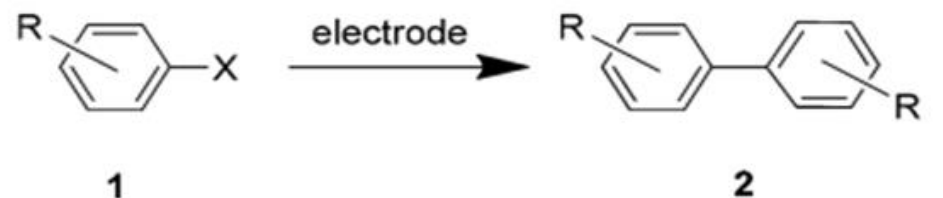
Angew.Chem. Int. Ed. 2018, 57,5594 –5619

Focus on development and scale-up



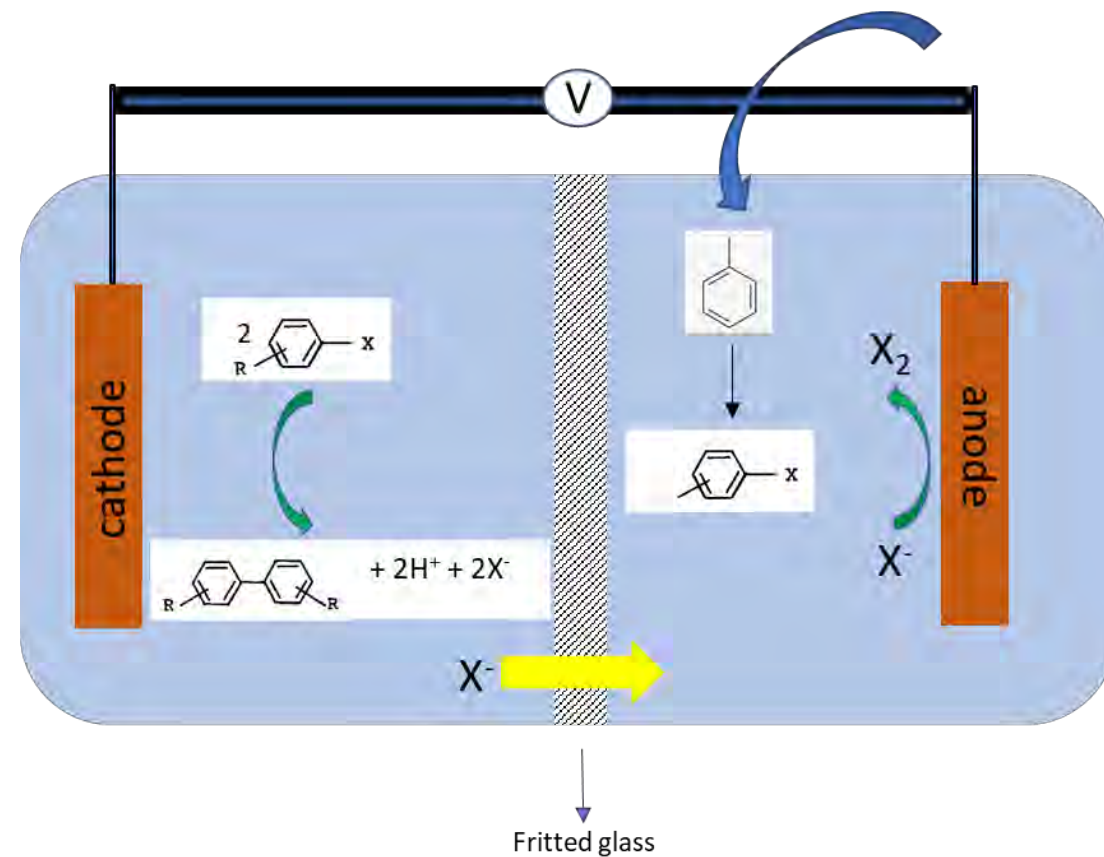
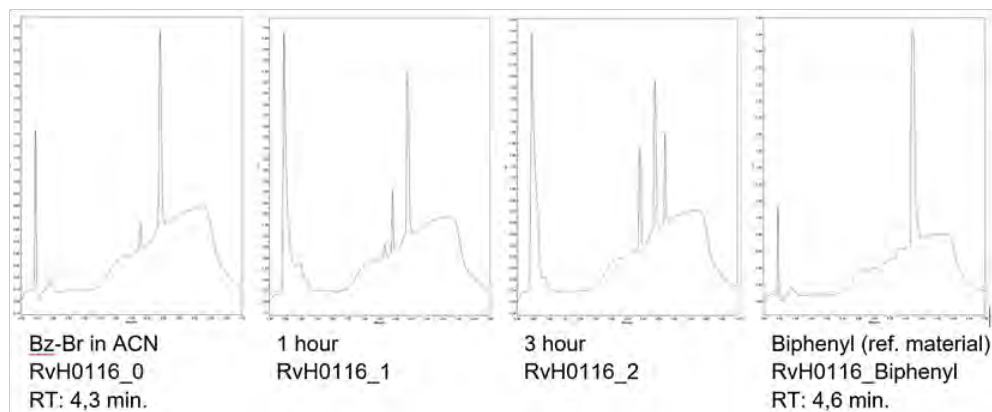
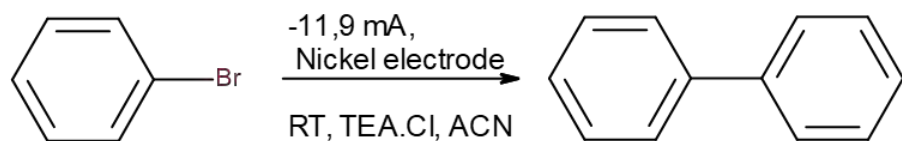
Our tool box

Arylation Reaction

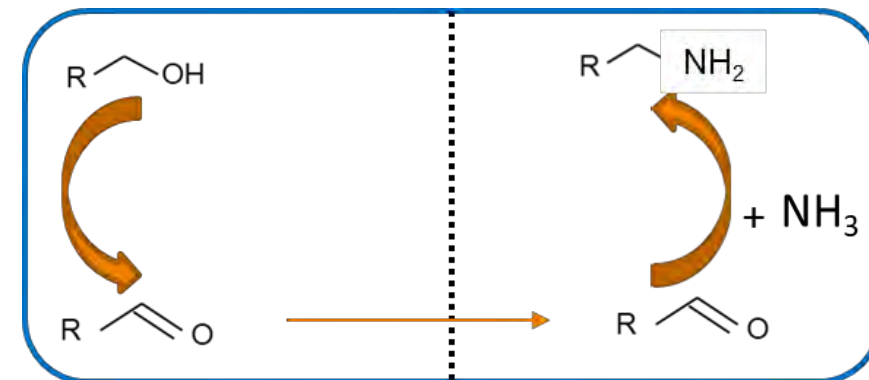
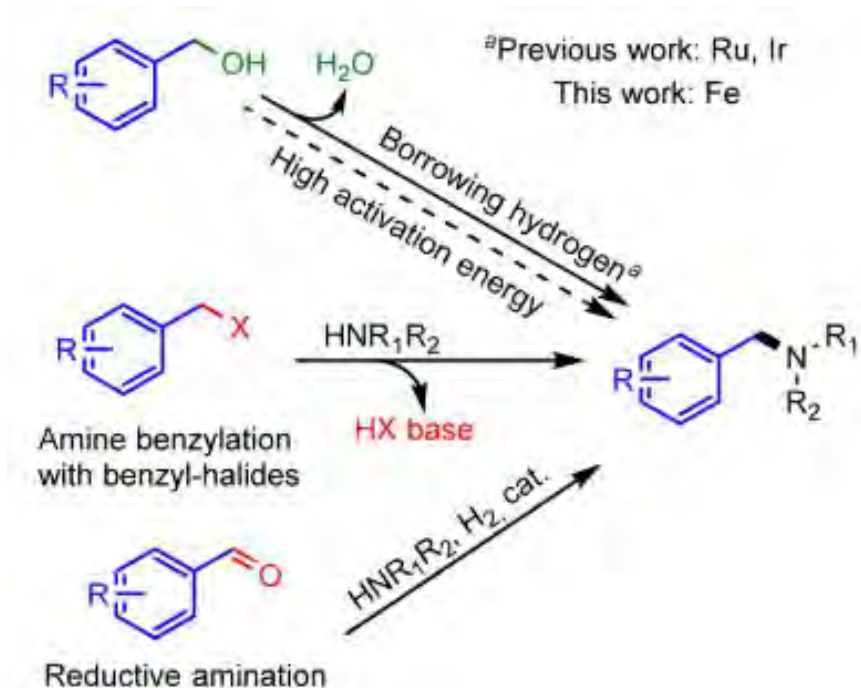


X = leaving functionality or H

extended π system
facilitated conversion

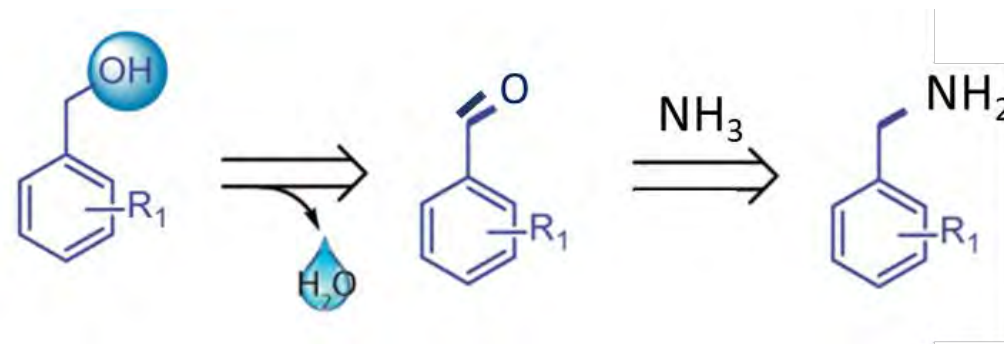


Electroamination of benzyl alcohols

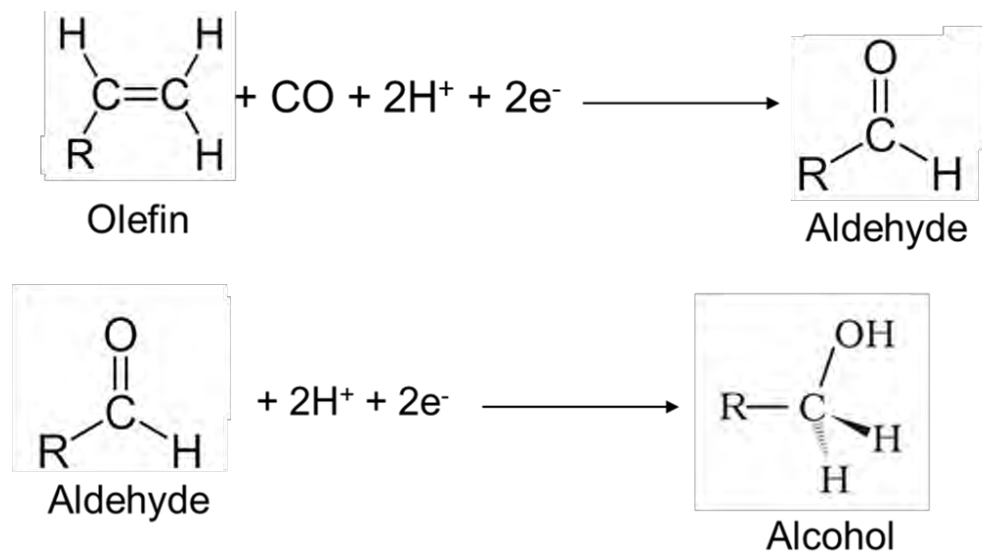


Applications

- Pharmaceutical active compounds
- Rivastigmine for treating dementia due Parkinson
- Drugs to reduce cholesterol

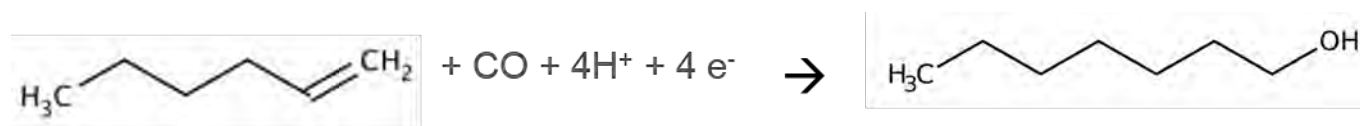


Electrohydroformylation Reaction



- High demand in industry for linear alcohols as well as linear aldehydes
- large availability of 1-alkene from the petrochemical industry
- the large increase in production of plastics
- industrially useful compounds produced by hydroformylation (long carbon chain alcohols (detergents))

Hexene to Heptanol in organic solvent using Cu electrode



Electrochemical C-C coupling

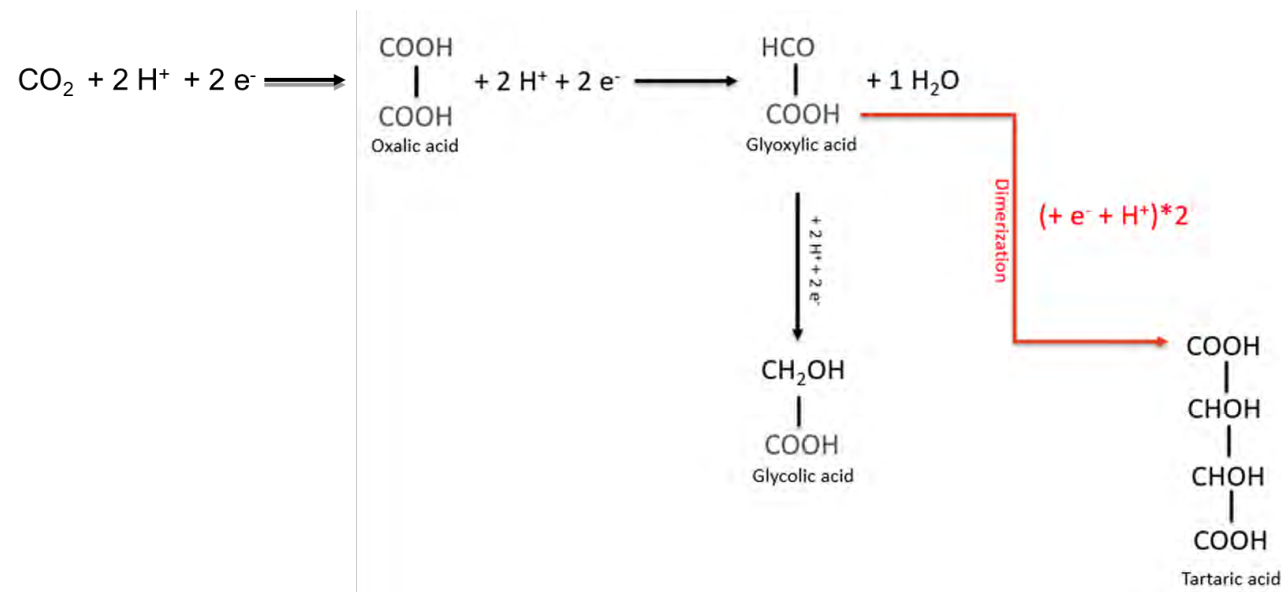
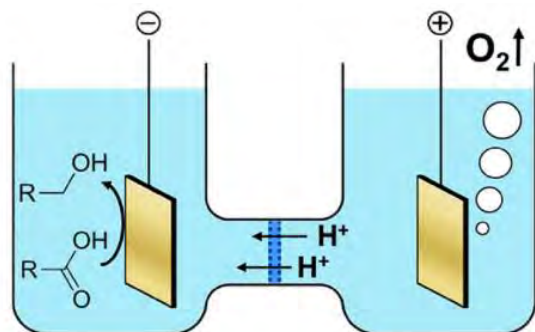
Dimerization reaction for production of tartaric acid

Conventional production

- TTA is industrially produced by bacterial fermentation of glucose or oxidation of carbohydrates.
- Low yield

Electrochemical production

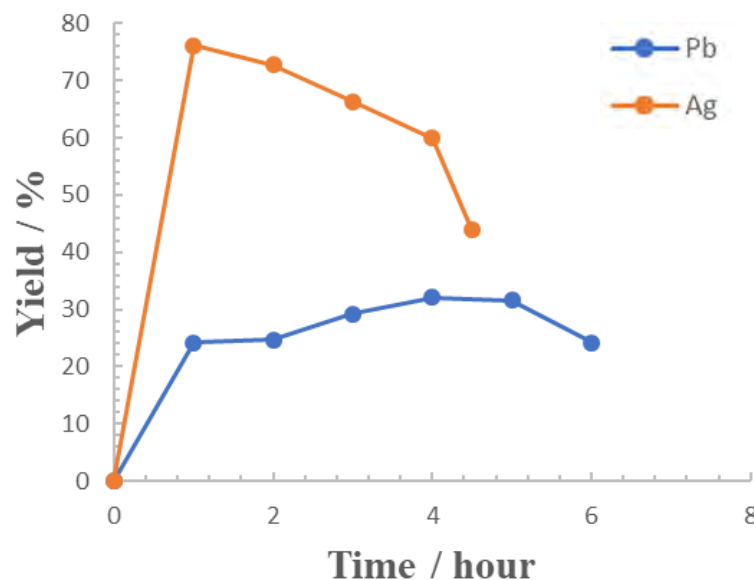
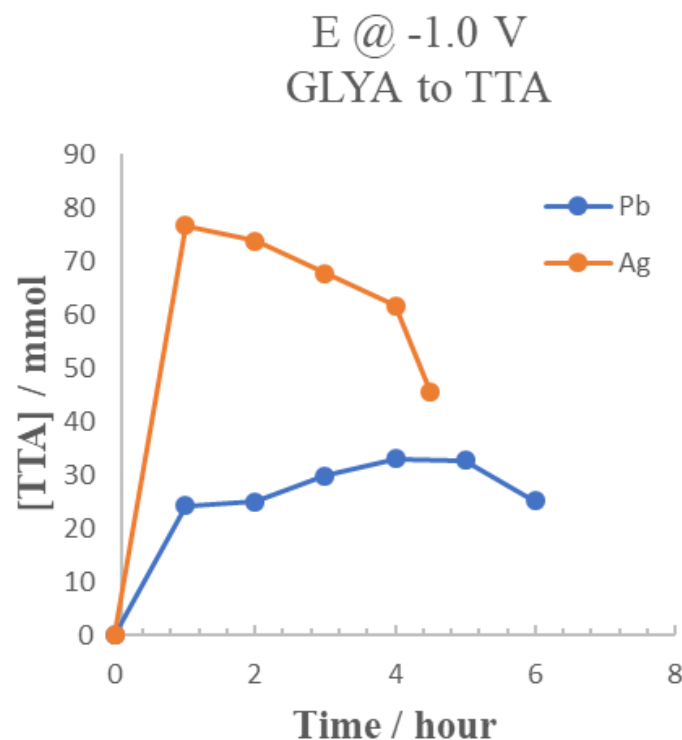
- Selective reduction on Ag and Pb electrode at ambient conditions
- High yield



Electrochemical reduction of CO₂ to C_n products

Electrodimerization reaction

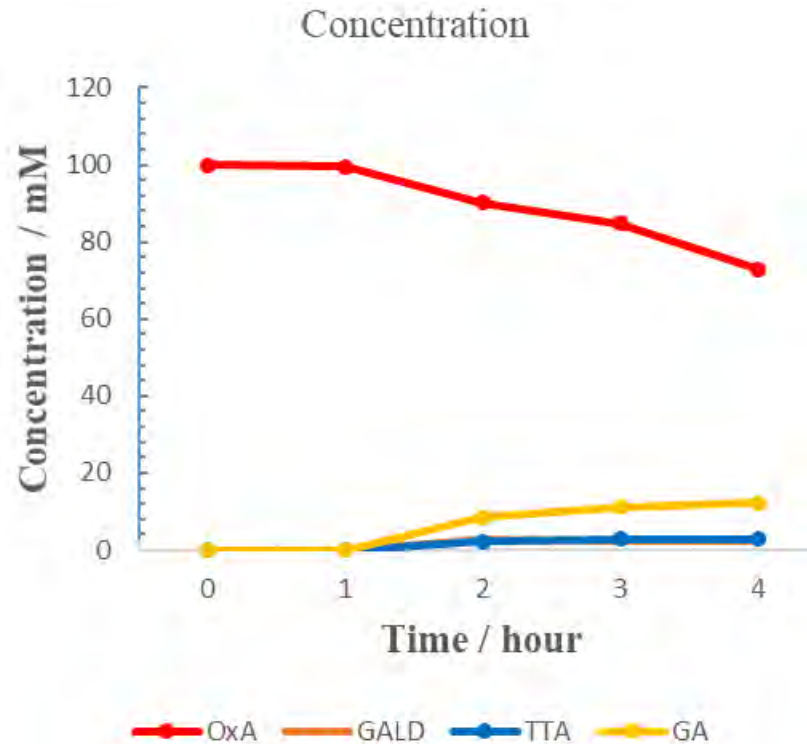
Electrochemical Reduction of GLYA to TTA in aqueous solvent on Pb and Ag



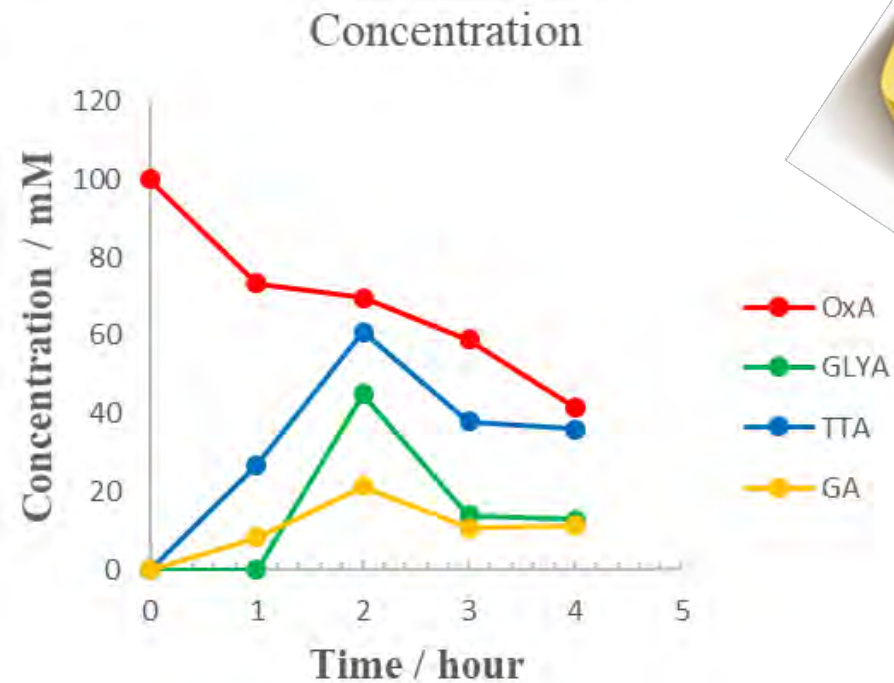
Electrodimerization reaction

Electrochemical Reduction of OxA to TTA in acetonitrile on Pb and Ag ($E = -1.0$ V)

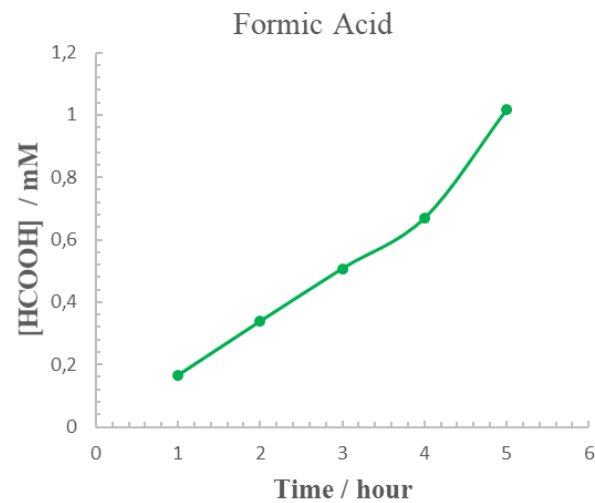
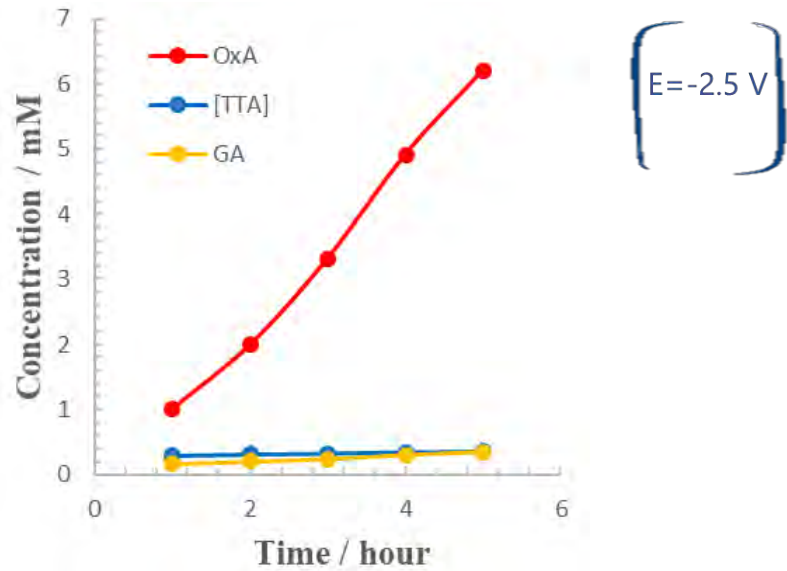
Pb



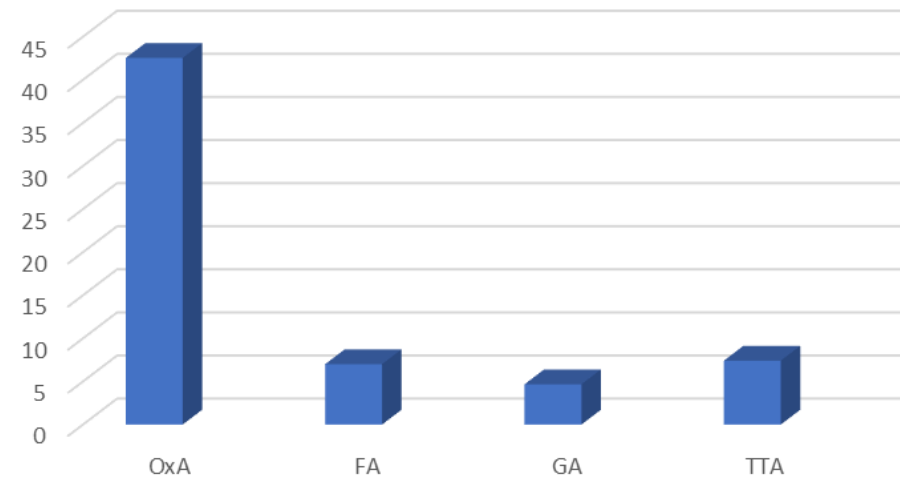
Ag



Electrochemical Reduction of CO₂ to TTA in acetonitrile on Pb



FE (%) measured at 5 h



Paired Electrolysis

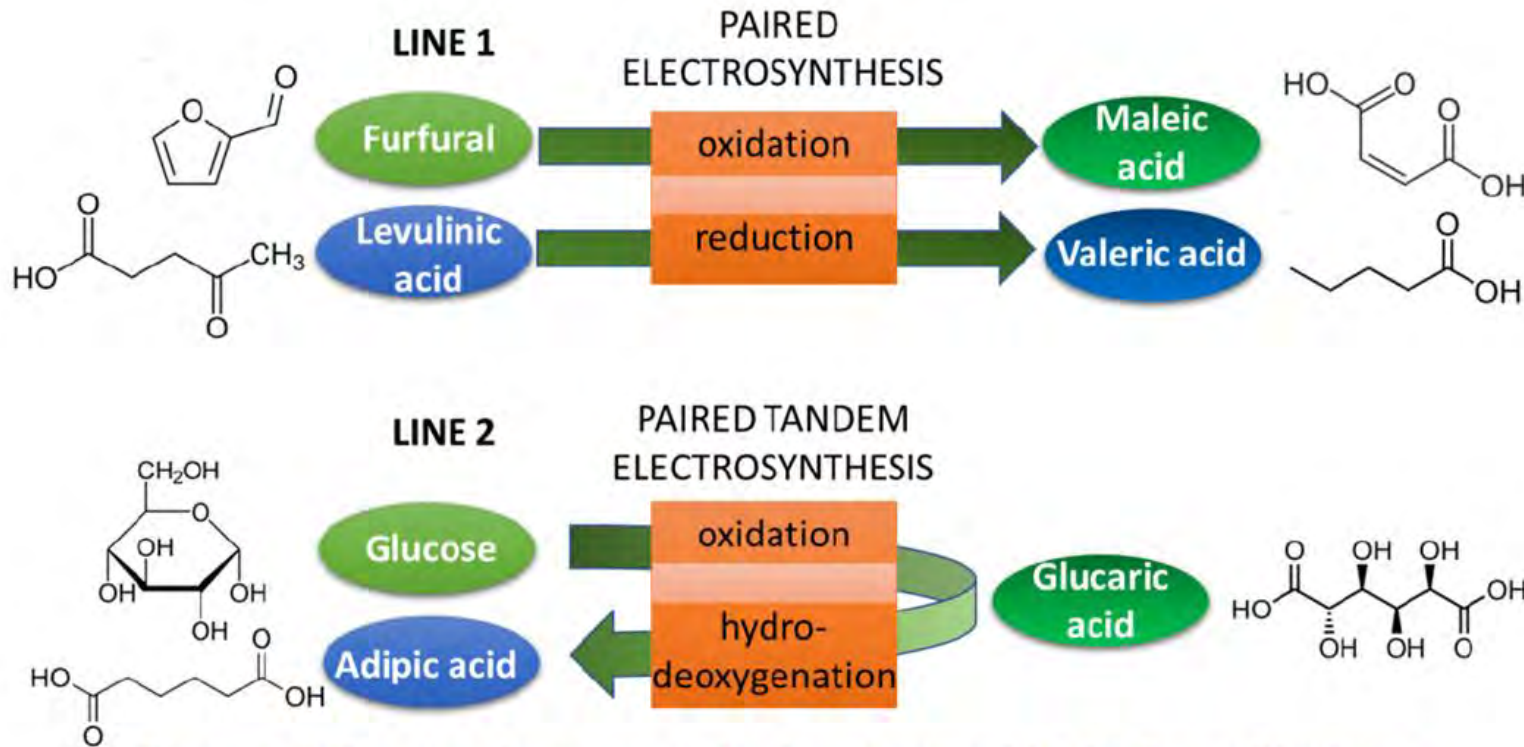


Figure 1.2 The two showcases to be demonstrated in the PowerPlatform

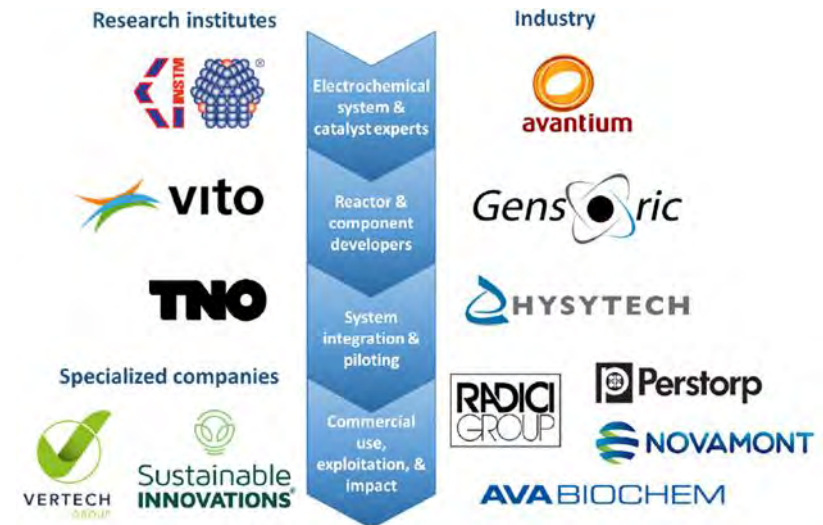
PERFORM

PowerPlatform: Establishment of platform infrastructure for highly selective electrochemical conversions

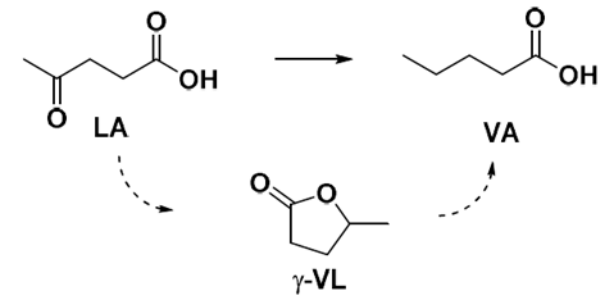
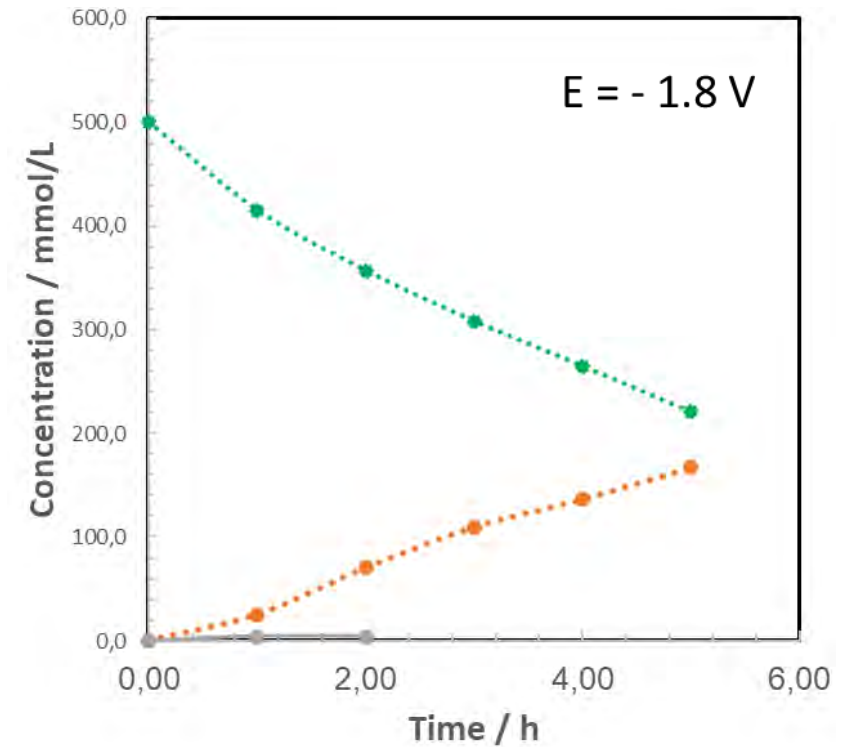
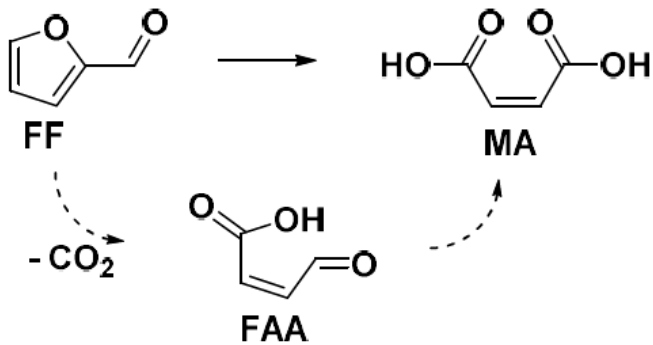
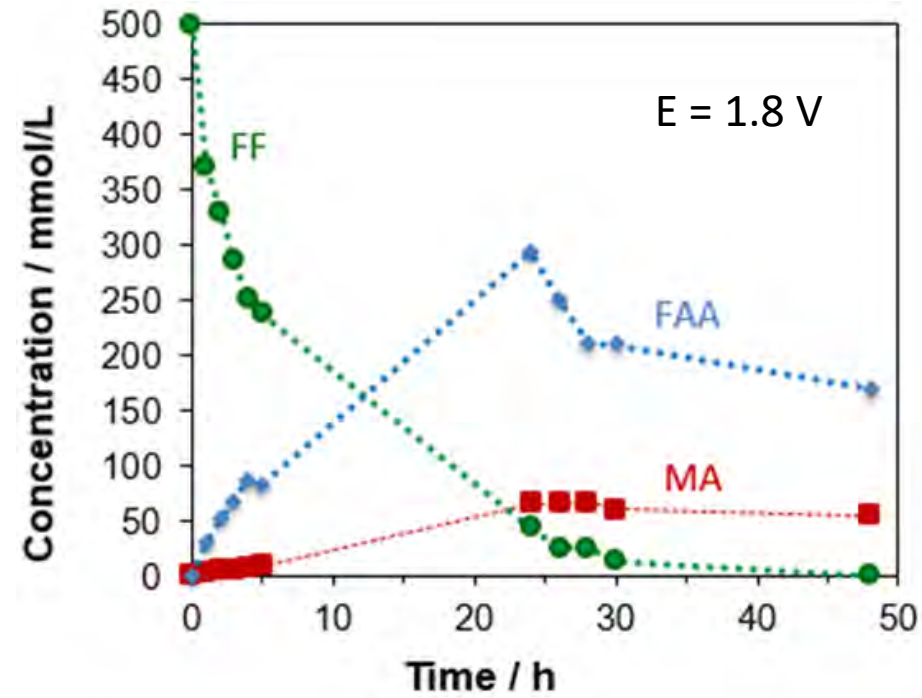


Work programme topics addressed

H2020- CE-SPIRE-02-2018: Processing of material feedstock using non-conventional energy sources

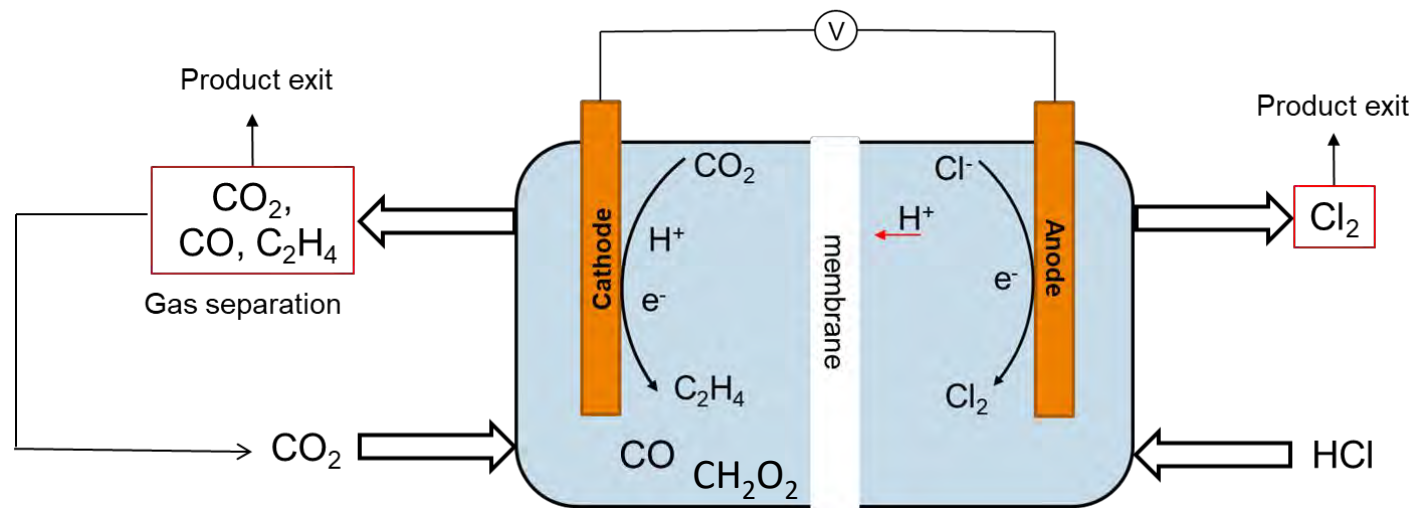


Conversion of Furfural to Maleic Acid on PbO_2



Paired Electrolysis

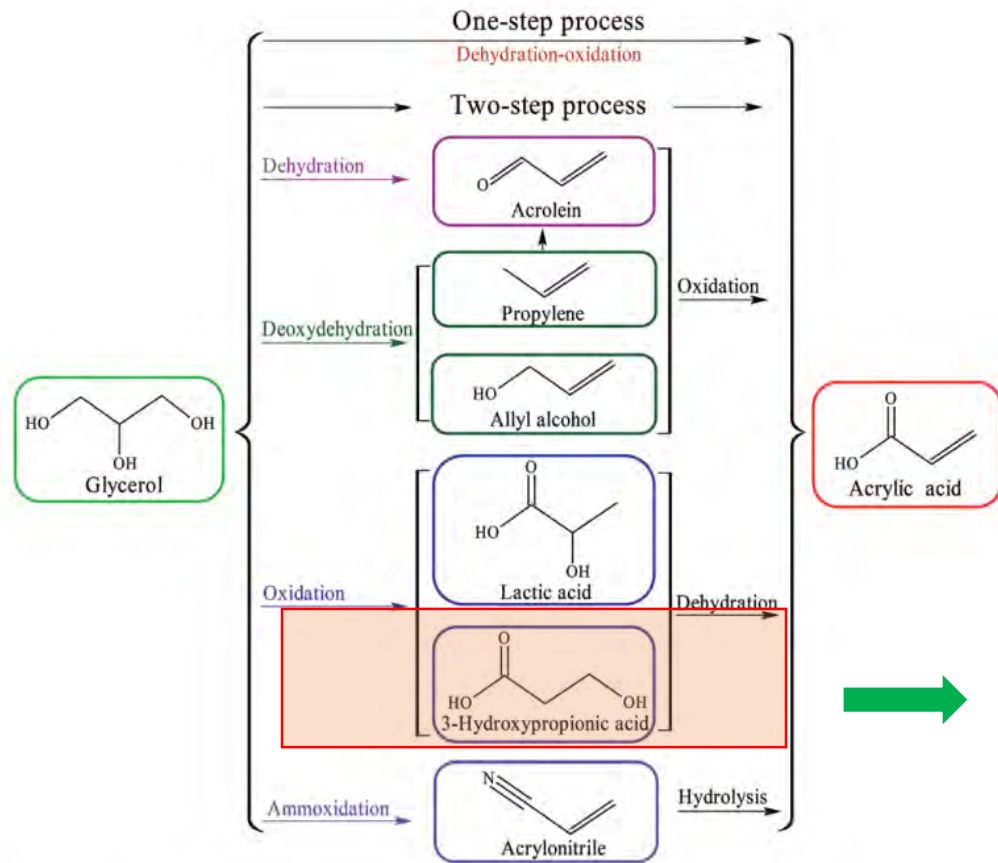
CO_2 Reduction / Chloride oxidation



E-COUCH

Production of valuable chemicals in a highly efficient manner from essentially waste materials.

Glycerol as feedstock



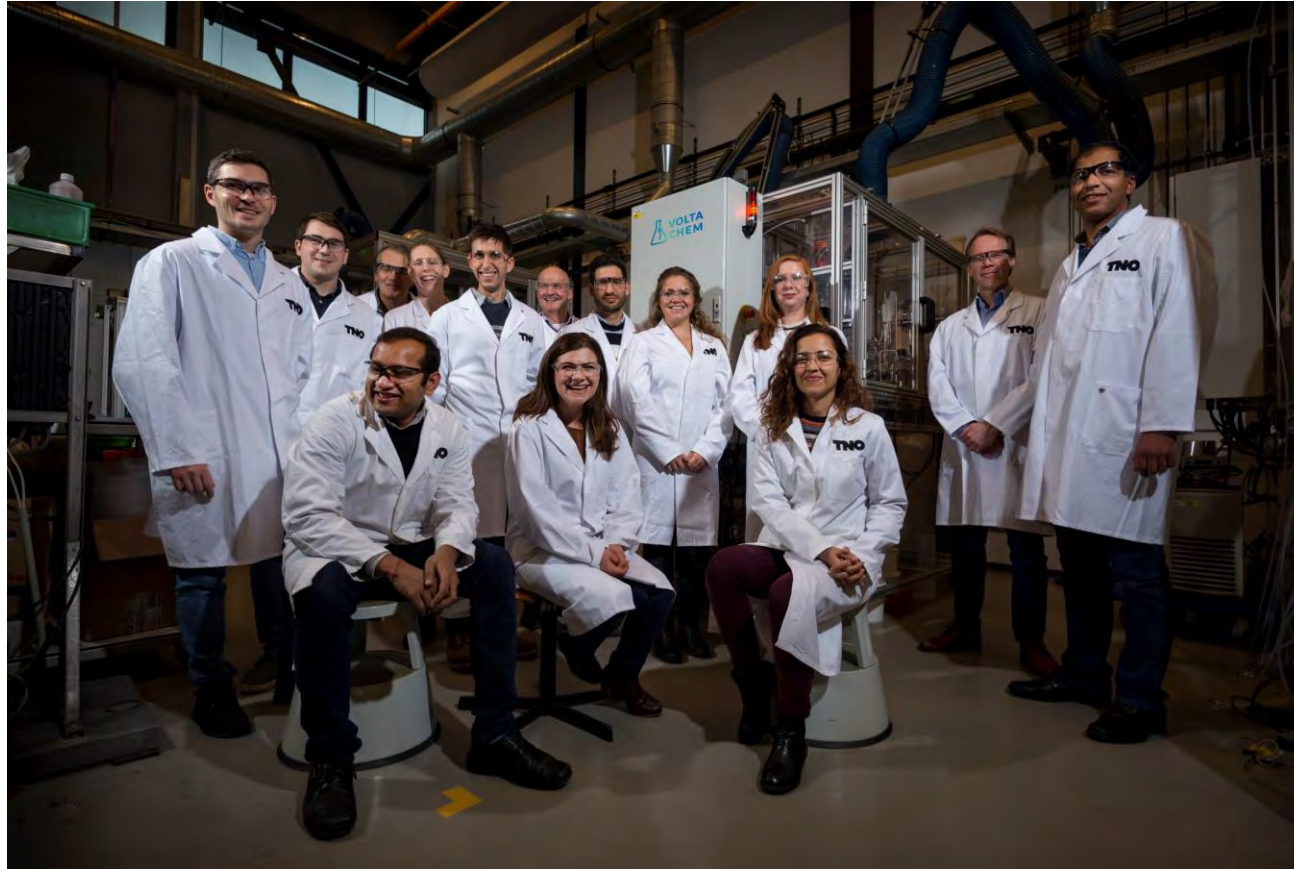
Acrylic acid is an important bulk chemical widely used in the manufacture of polymeric products.

This route would be the most interesting because of the price of feedstock doesn't change (glycerol and 3-HPA have both three oxygen atoms)

LA is the most stable
Dehydration to acrolein is more difficult.

Fig. 1 Conversion of glycerol to acrylic acid via different routes.

Acknowledgment



Thank you for your attention!!!

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