Seminars of the PhD Programme in Chemistry

Substrate-Controlled Activation of CO₂ towards Molecular Complexity

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Abstract

The conversion of carbon dioxide into valueadded chemicals remains a challenge for synthetic chemists. Considerable progress has been noted over the years demonstrating that catalysis is the key enabling technology to upgrade this renewable and cheap carbon feedstock. One of the major areas in CO₂ catalysis employs high-energy reactants such as epoxides to overcome the thermodynamic barrier associated with carbon dioxide conversion, whereas suitable catalysts are required towards sustainable transformations.

"molecular complexity" $R^{1} \bigcirc R^{3}$ $R^{2} R^{4}$ $CO_{2} \bigcirc Cat.$ $R^{1} \bigcirc R^{3}$ $R^{2} R^{4}$ $Me \bigcirc Me \bigcirc Me \\ Ho \bigcirc Pr$ $Ho \bigcirc R^{2}H$ $Ho \bigcirc NR^{2}H$ $Ho \bigcirc NR^{2}H$

The catalytic [3+2] cycloaddition reaction between CO_2 and epoxides has been studied extensively over the years, but only since recently has advanced to such a level that the products of this coupling reaction (cyclic carbonates) have become synthetically useful targets and intermediates. This lecture will give a retro-perspective view on the field, and demonstrate the importance of these heterocyclic structures in fine-chemical, pharmaceutical and polymer applications by increasing the molecular complexity using CO_2 as a starting point.

L'organizzatrice dr.ssa Giulia Fiorani Il Vice-Coordinatore del Dottorato in Chimica prof. Alessandro Scarso



