

17 JANVIER 2023

***HÉTÉROGÉNÉISATION DE PHOTOCATALYSEURS
PROCÉDÉS DE PHOTO-OXYDATION EN FLUX CONTINU***

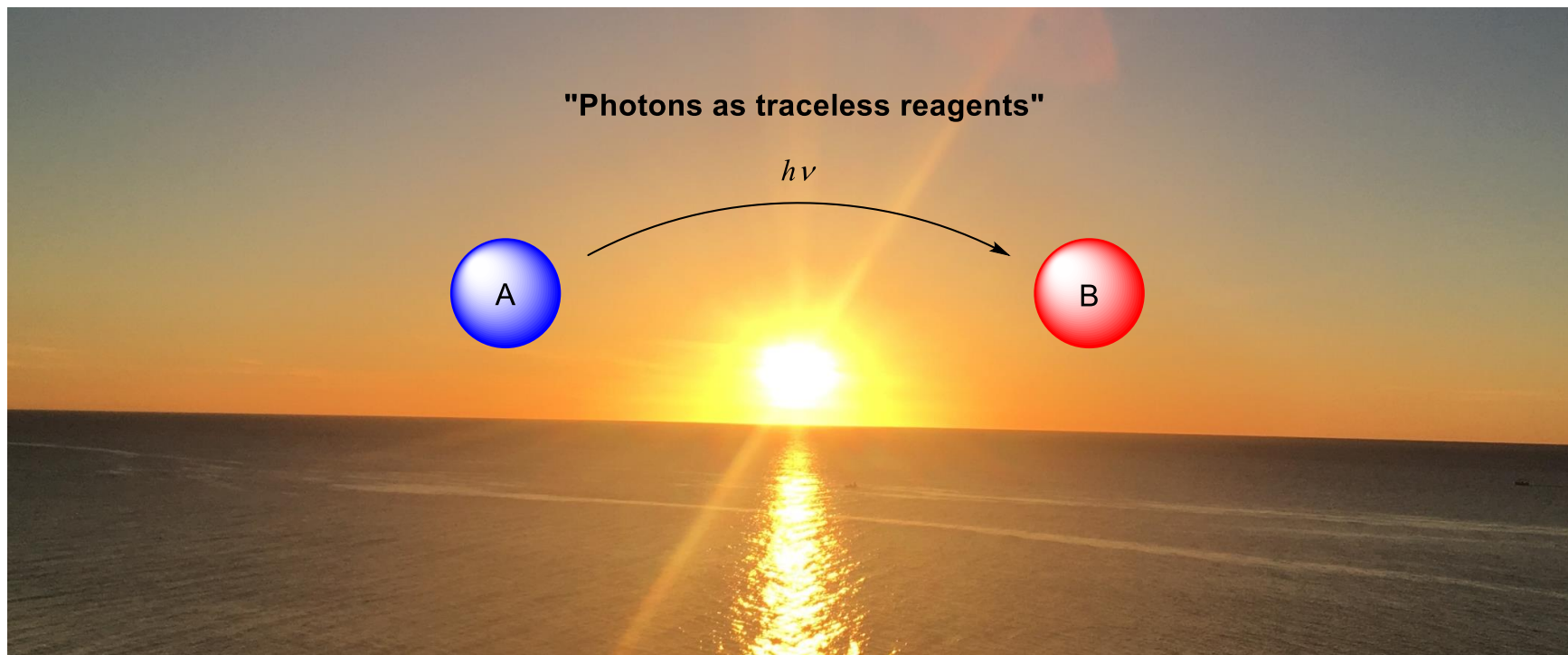
Zacharias Amara

EQUIPE DE CHIMIE MOLECULAIRE

LABORATOIRE DE GENOMIQUE, BIOINFORMATIQUE ET CHIMIE MOLECULAIRE

CONSERVATOIRE NATIONAL DES ARTS ET METIERS

Photochemistry



To date:

- *Over 8000 photochemical reactions reported since 1975*
- *Huge potential in CO_2 to MeOH conversion*

However:

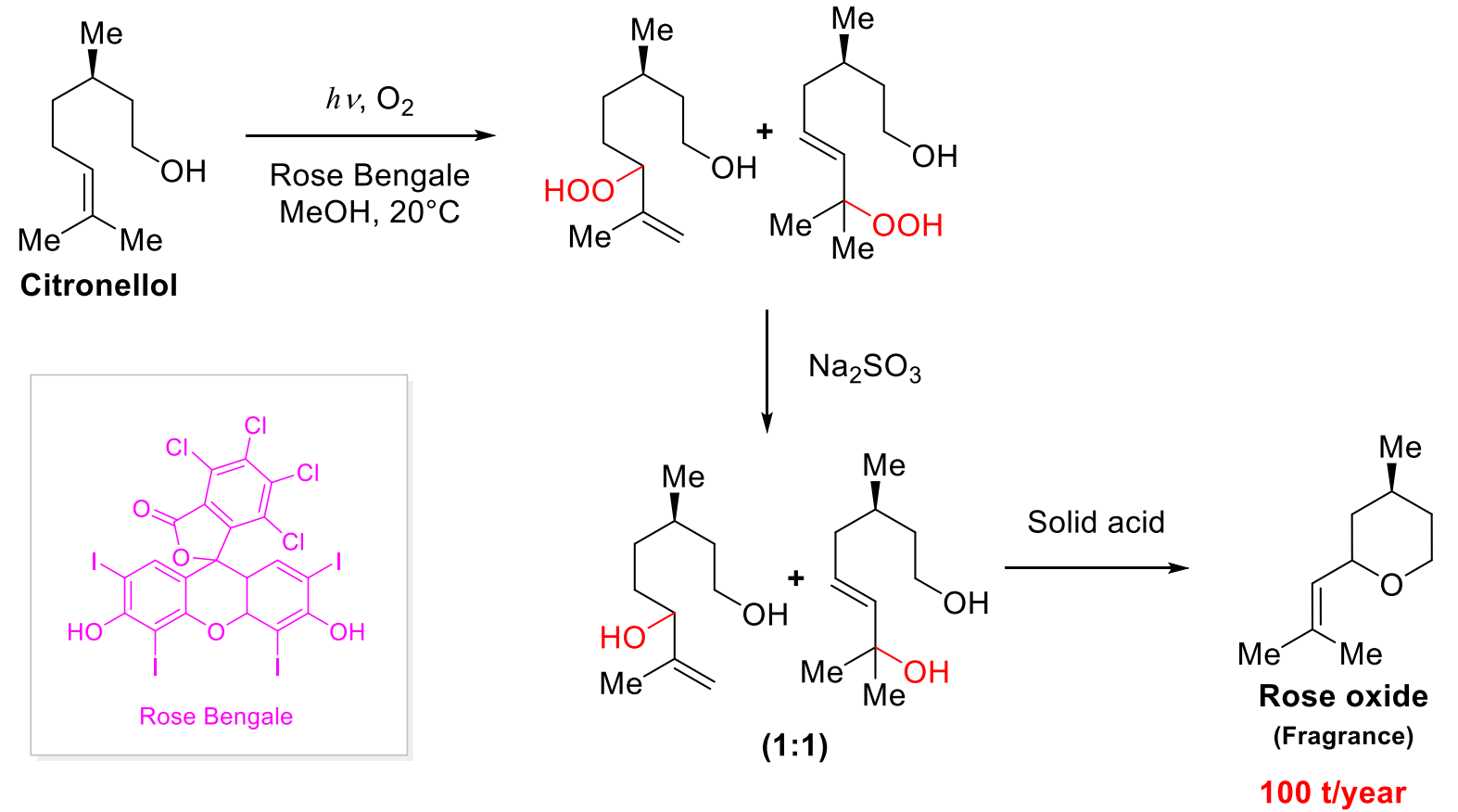
- *5 industrial applications in wastewater treatment*
- *4 industrial applications in organic chemistry*

Industrial Photochemistry

Synthesis of Rose Oxide



Industrial photoreactor operated by Dragoco/Symrise

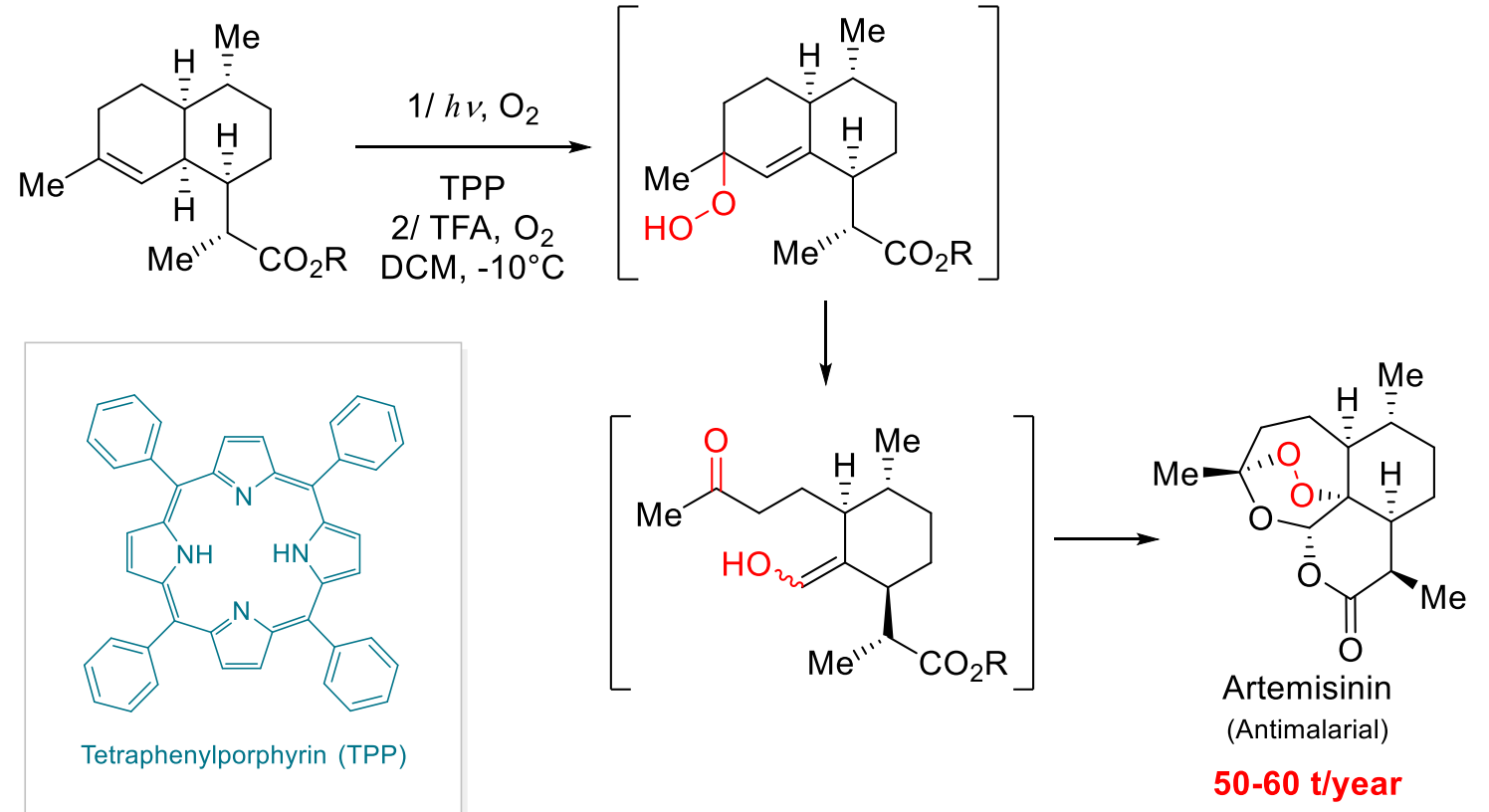


Industrial Photochemistry

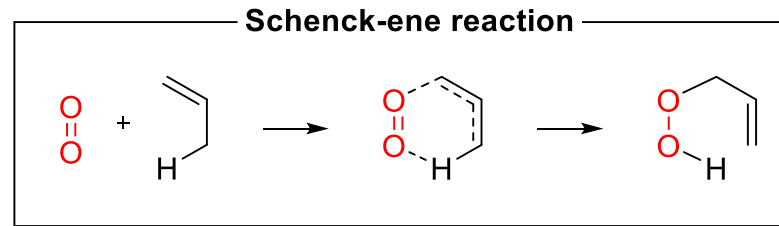
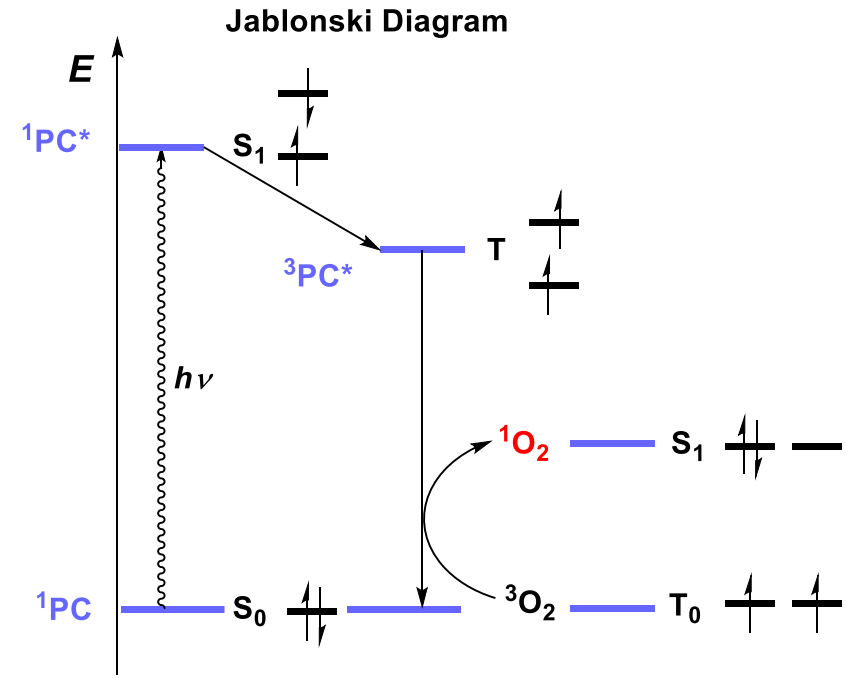
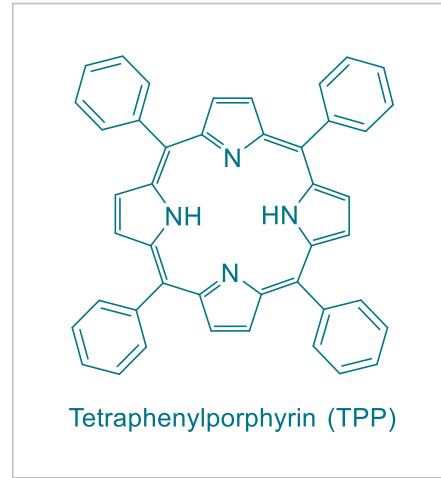
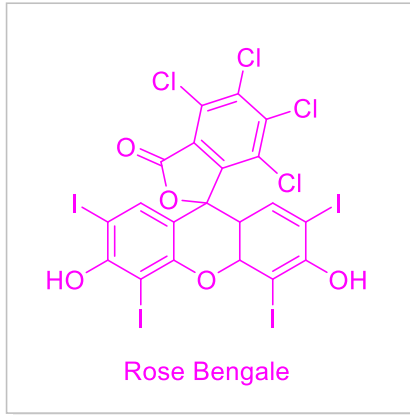
Synthesis of Artemisinin



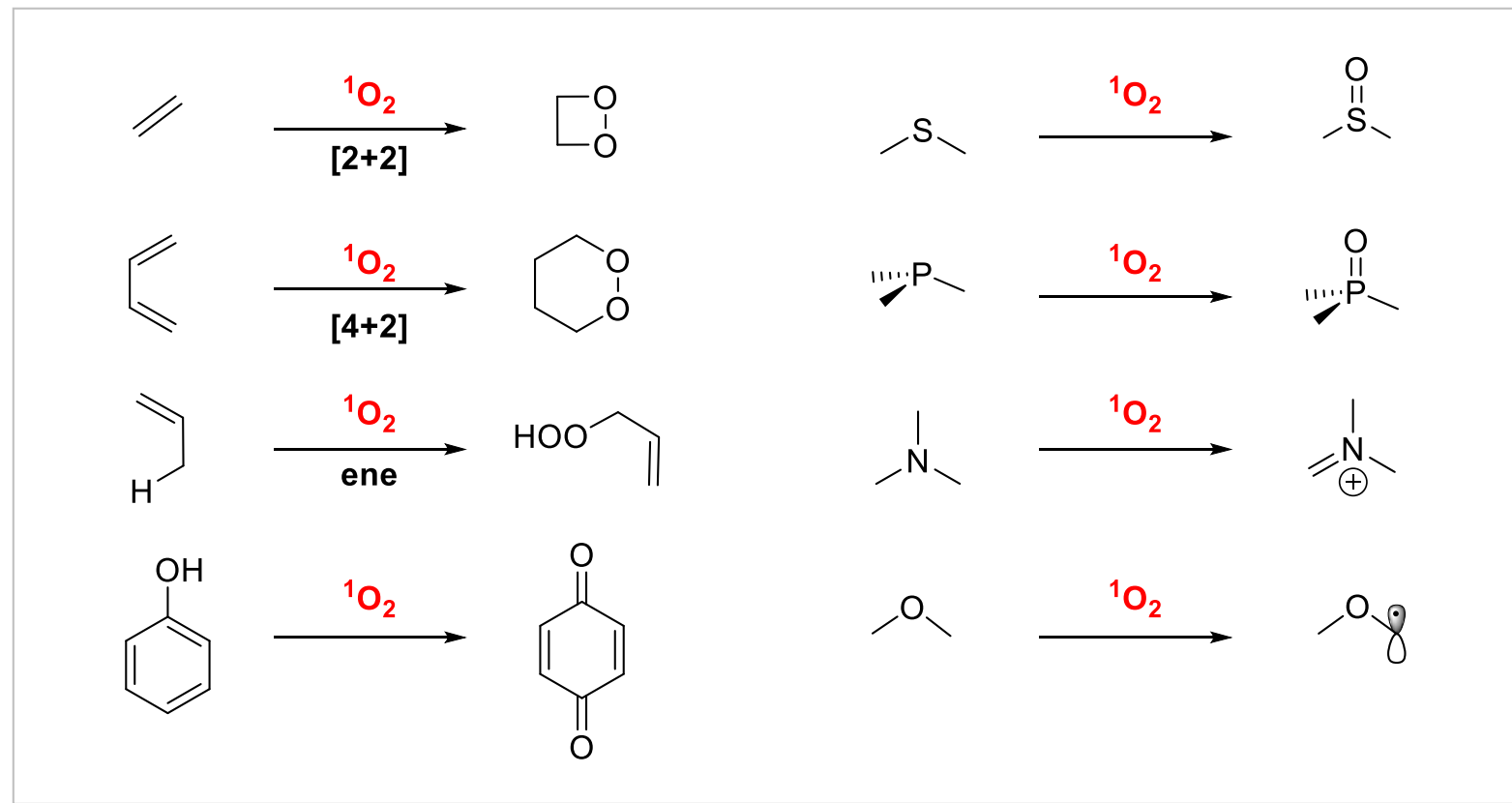
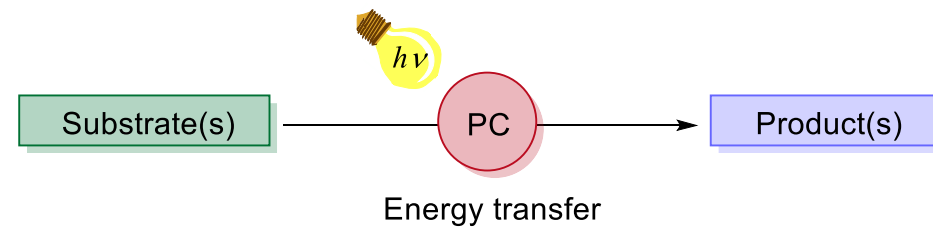
Industrial photoreactor operated by Sanofi
(synthesis of artemisinin)



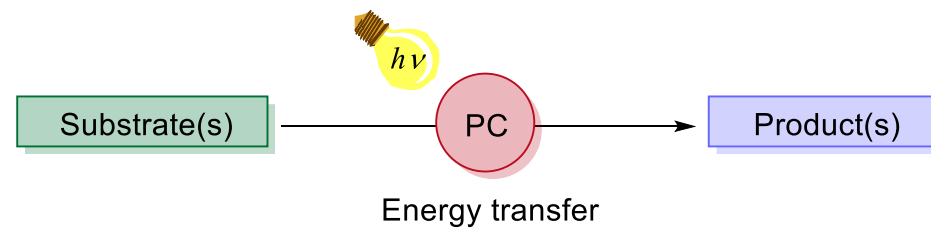
Singlet Oxygen Photochemistry



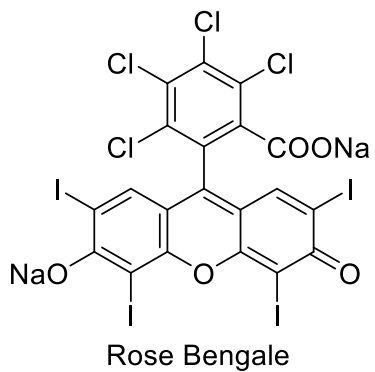
Singlet Oxygen Photochemistry



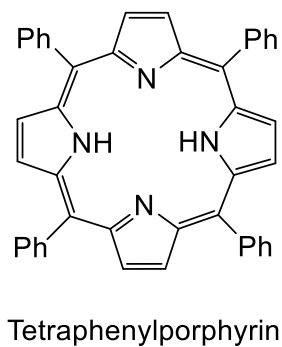
Photocatalysis



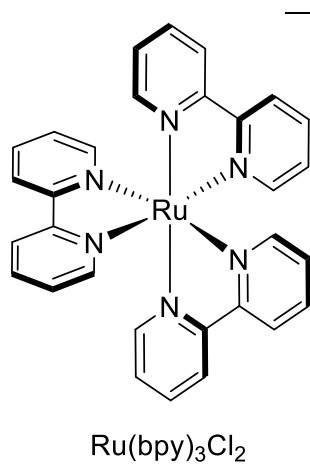
Organic PCs



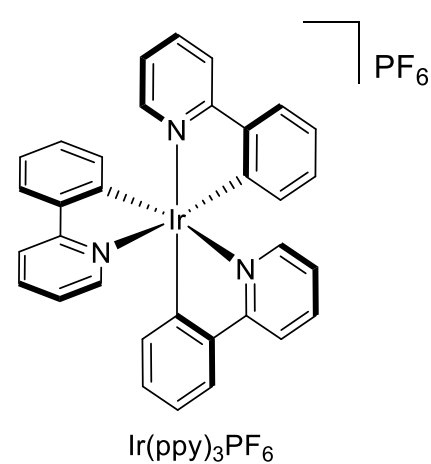
Unstable



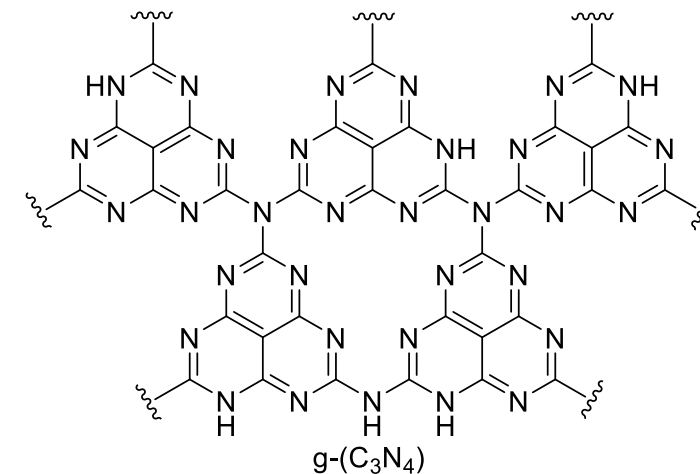
Organometallic PCs



Precious metals



Solid PCs (Organic or Inorganic)

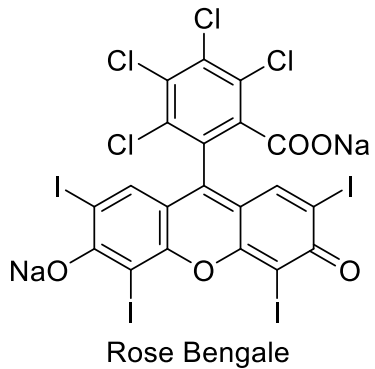


Not efficient for energy transfer processes

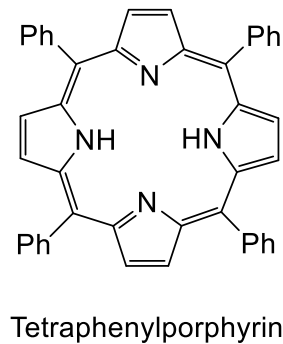
Photocatalysis: Current Drawbacks

How to enhance stability ?
How to separate & recycle ?
How to solve potential solubility issues ?

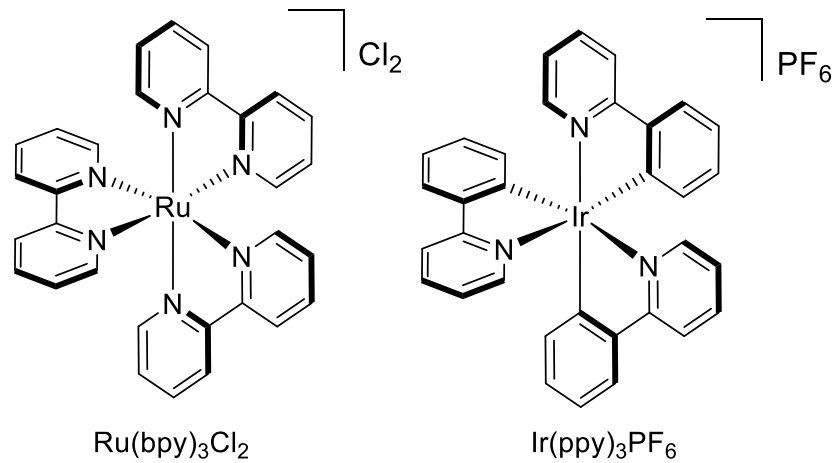
Organic PCs



Unstable

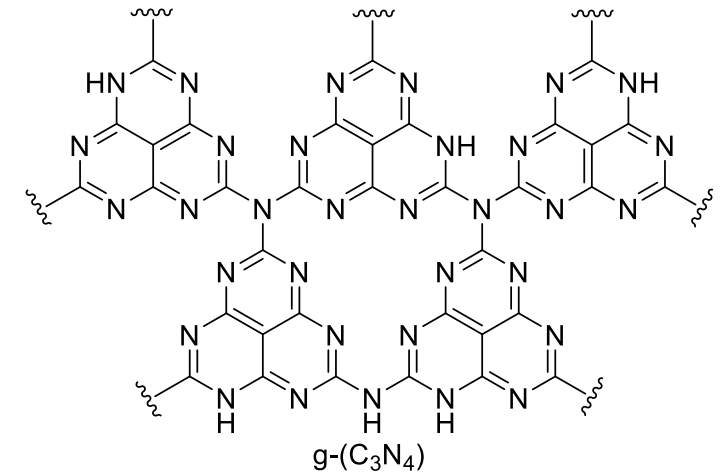


Organometallic PCs



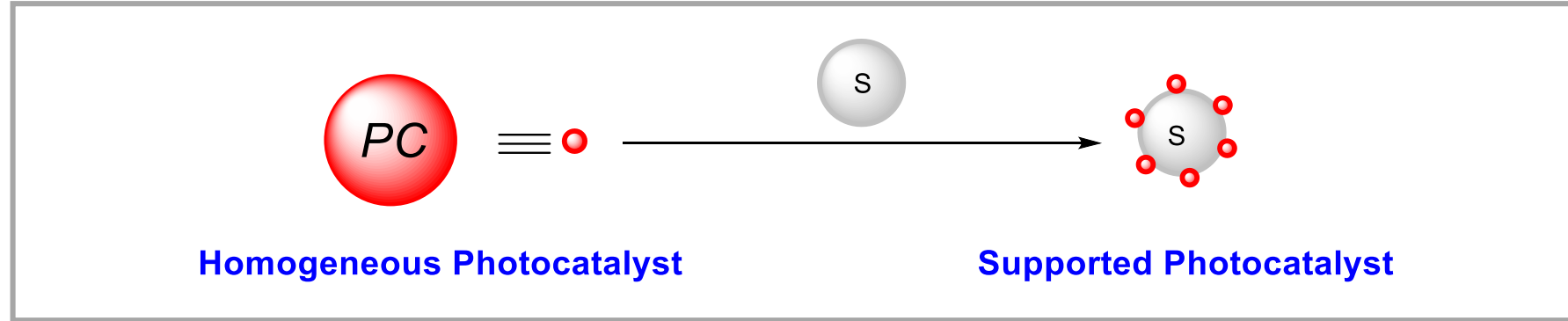
Precious metals

Solid PCs (Organic or Inorganic)

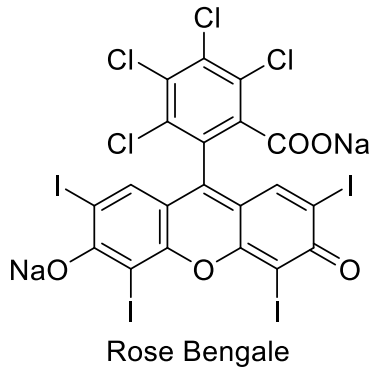


Not efficient for energy transfer processes

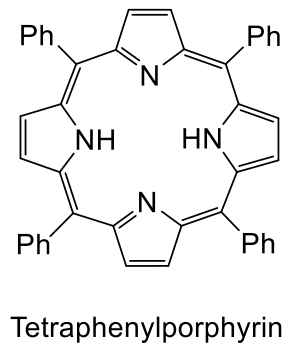
Photocatalysis: *Potential Solutions*



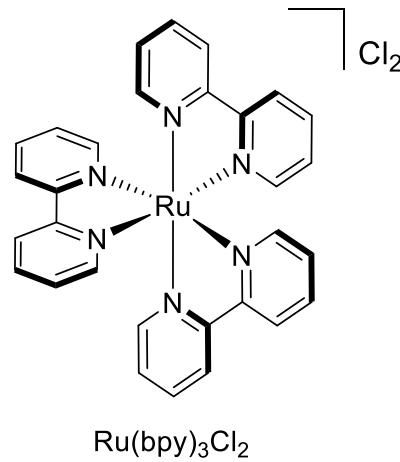
Organic PCs



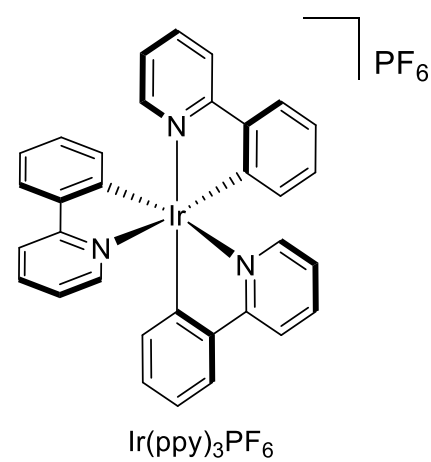
Unstable



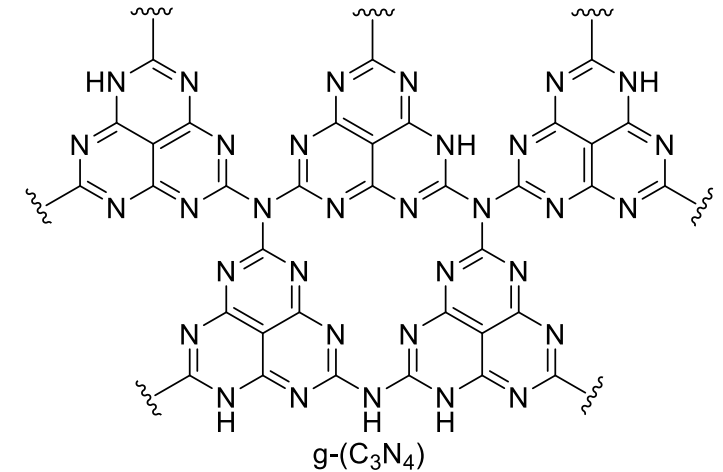
Organometallic PCs



Precious metals



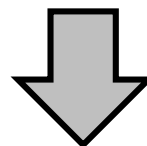
Solid PCs (Organic or Inorganic)



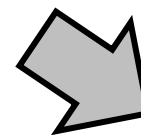
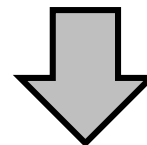
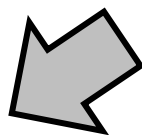
Not efficient for energy transfer processes

Research Projects @ Cnam

Focus on Green Chemistry



*More Environmentally Friendly
Photochemical Processes*



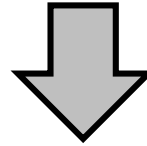
*Design of Recyclable
Photocatalytic Systems*

*Study of New
Photocatalysts*

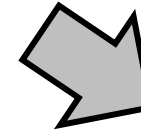
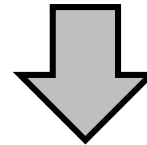
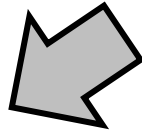
*Investigation of New
Photochemical Routes*

Research Projects @ Cnam

Focus on Green Chemistry



*More Environmentally Friendly
Photochemical Processes*

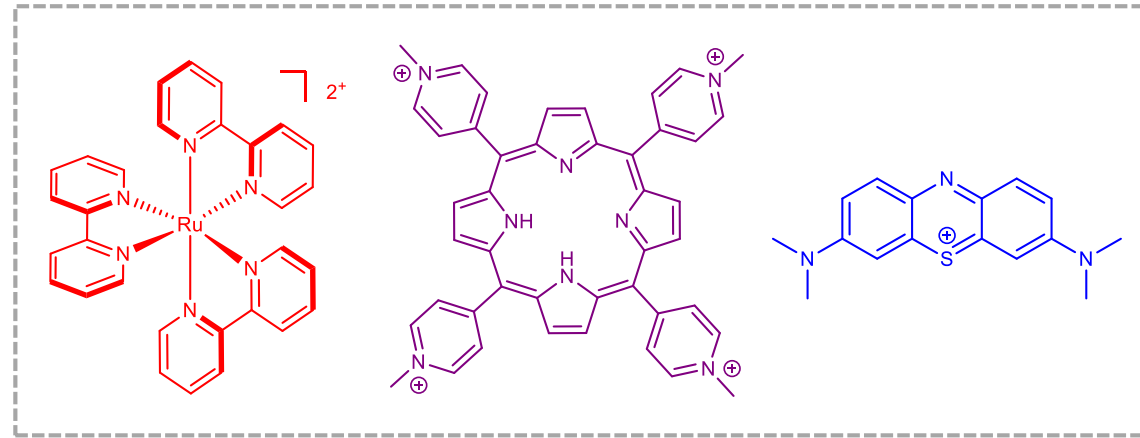
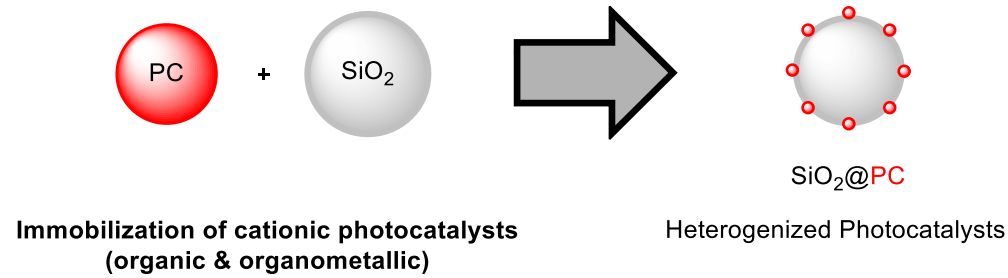


*Design of Recyclable
Photocatalytic Systems*

*Study of New
Photocatalysts*

*Investigation of New
Photochemical Routes*

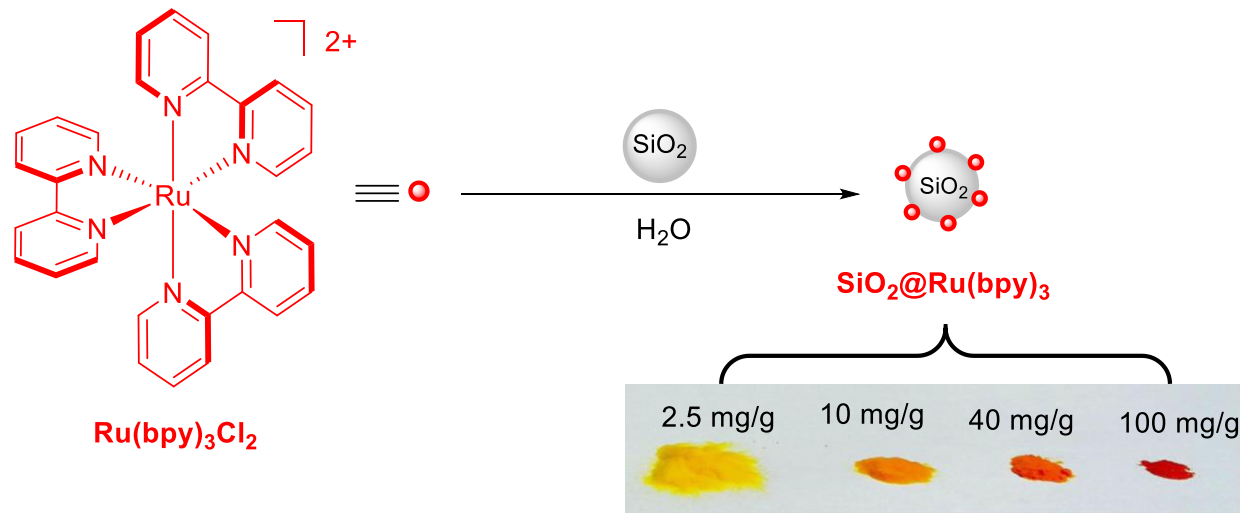
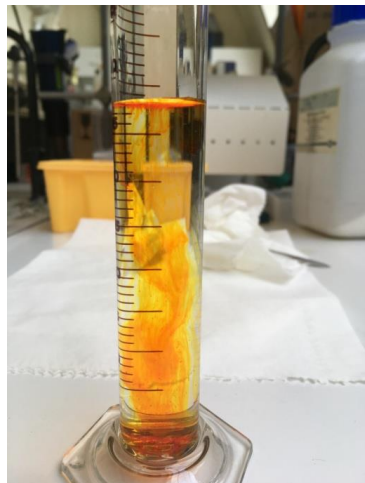
Design of Recyclable Photocatalytic Systems



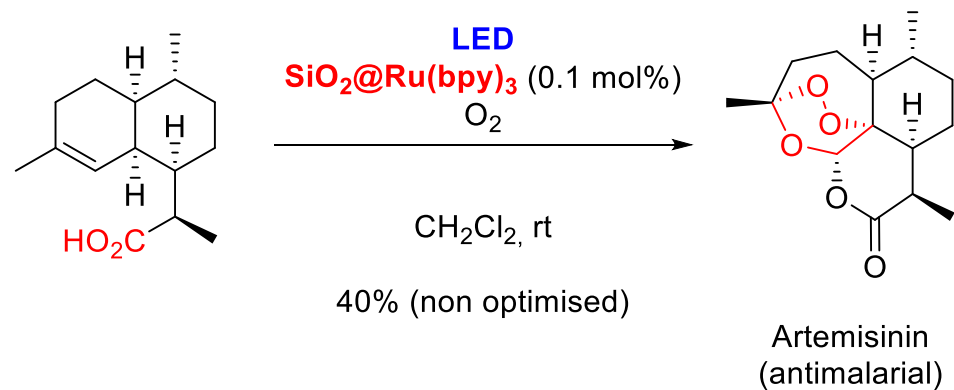
Objective = solve generic problems in photocatalysis

- **Low stability of PC**
- **Low process performances**
- **No recyclability of homogeneous PC**

Immobilization of Cationic Photocatalysts on Silica

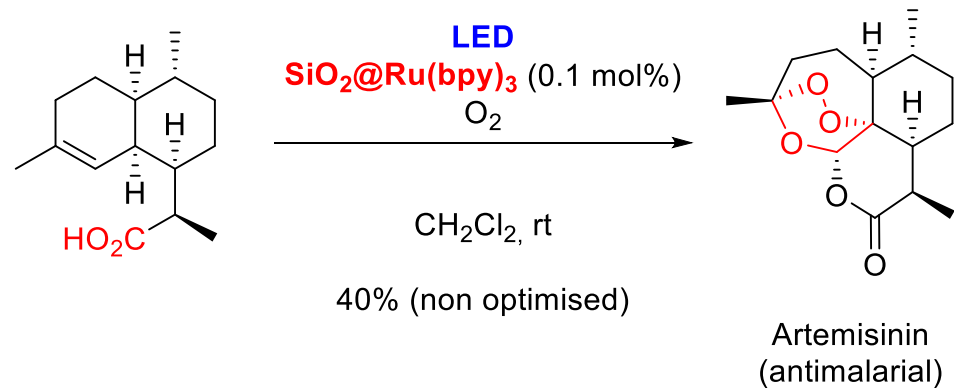


Application in Synthesis



Sanofi/Amyris
50-60 tons/year
(55% yield with TPP
TFA @ -10°C)

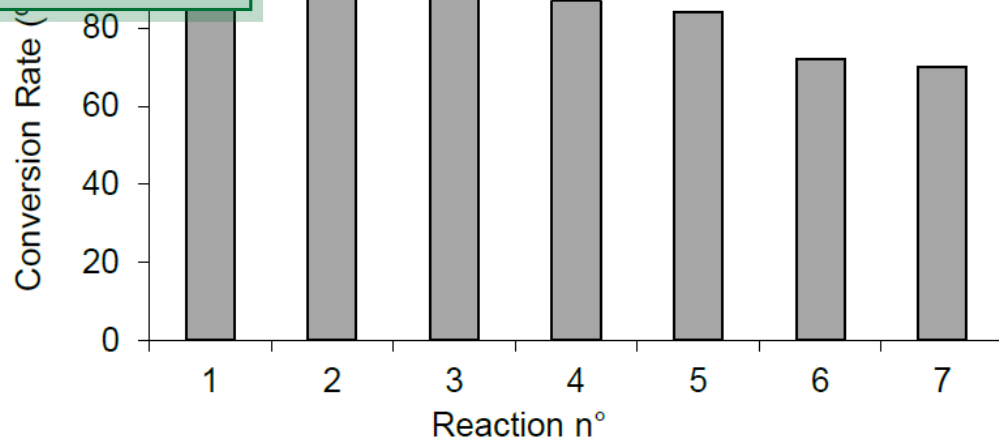
Application in Synthesis



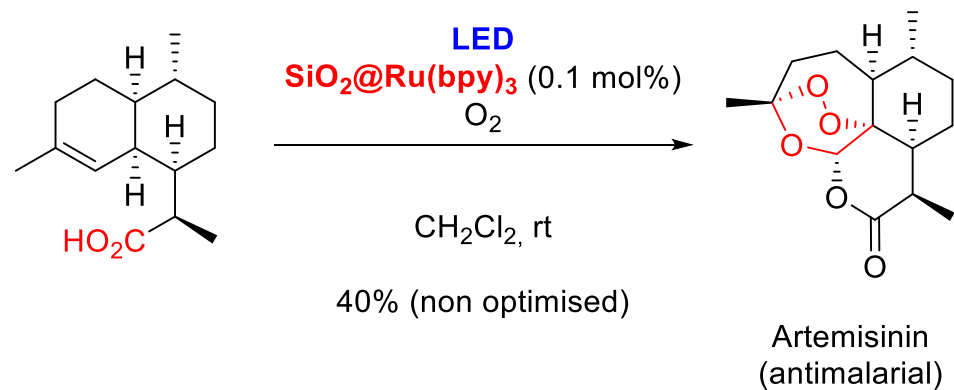
Under Catalytic Stress

$\text{tTON}_{\text{homo}} = 2089$

$\text{tTON}_{\text{hetero}} = 8831$



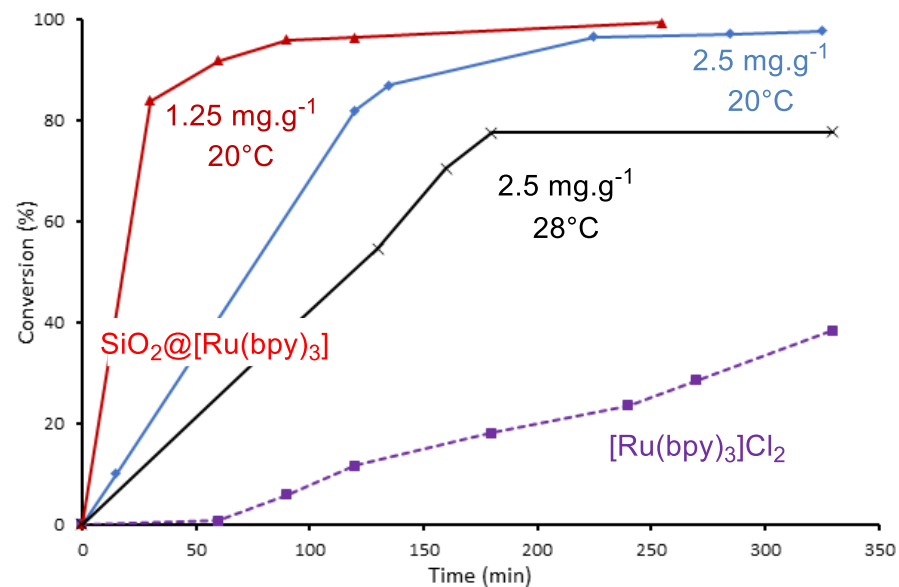
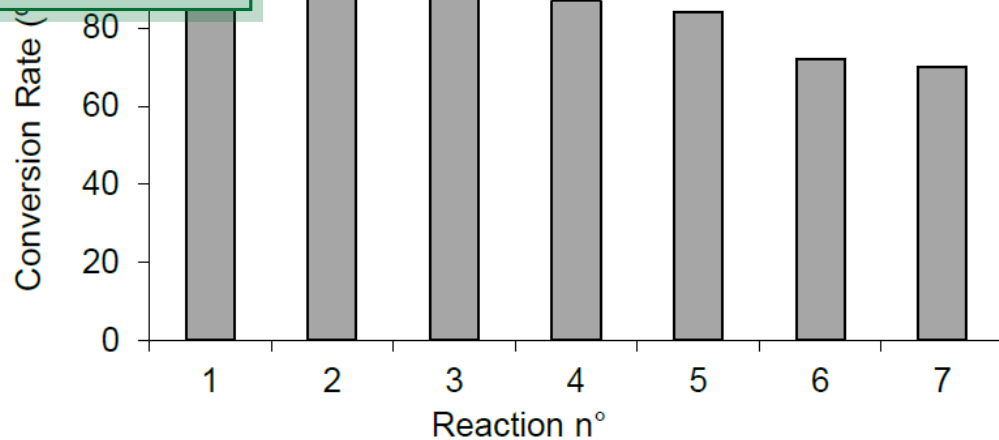
Application in Synthesis

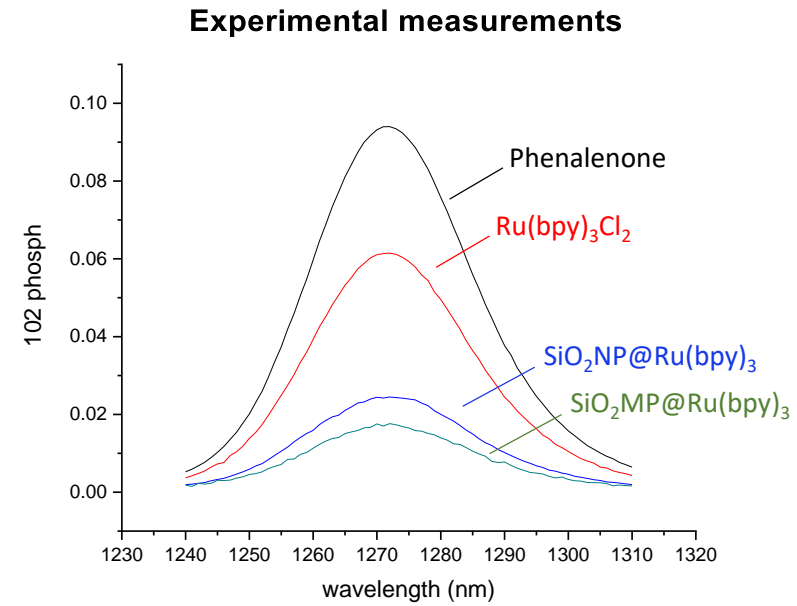
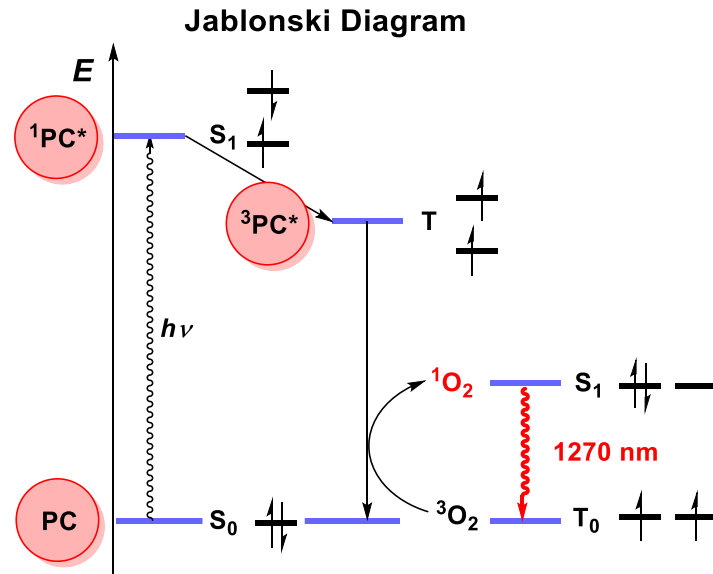


Under Catalytic Stress

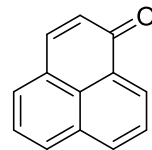
$\text{tTON}_{\text{homo}} = 2089$

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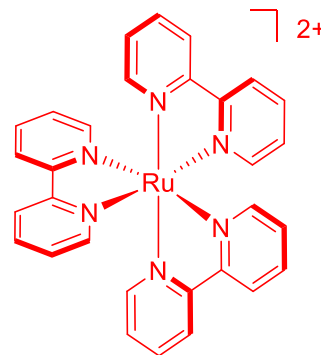




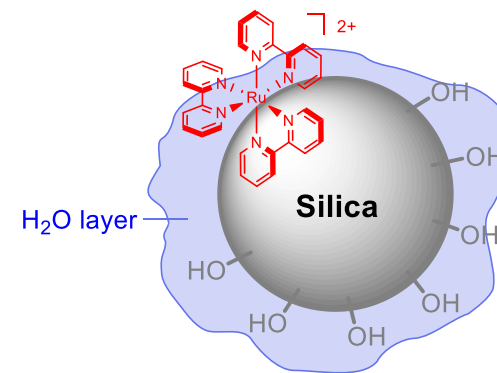
Solvent	τ_{Δ}
H ₂ O	4 μ s
CH ₃ CN	81 μ s
CH ₂ Cl ₂	99 μ s
scCO ₂	5100 μ s



Phenaleneone
 $\Phi_{\Delta} = 0.95$

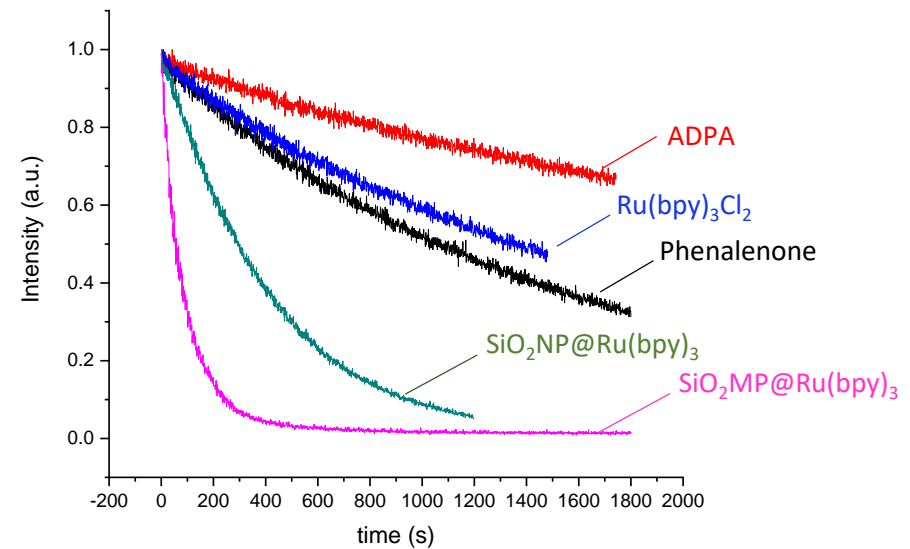
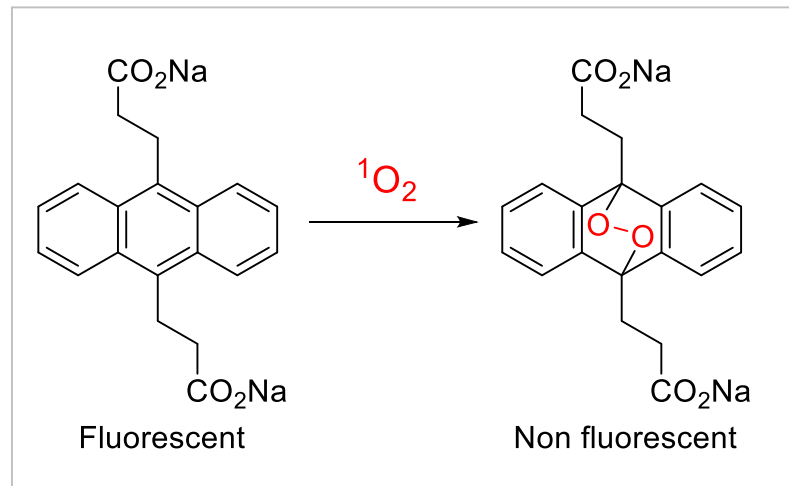
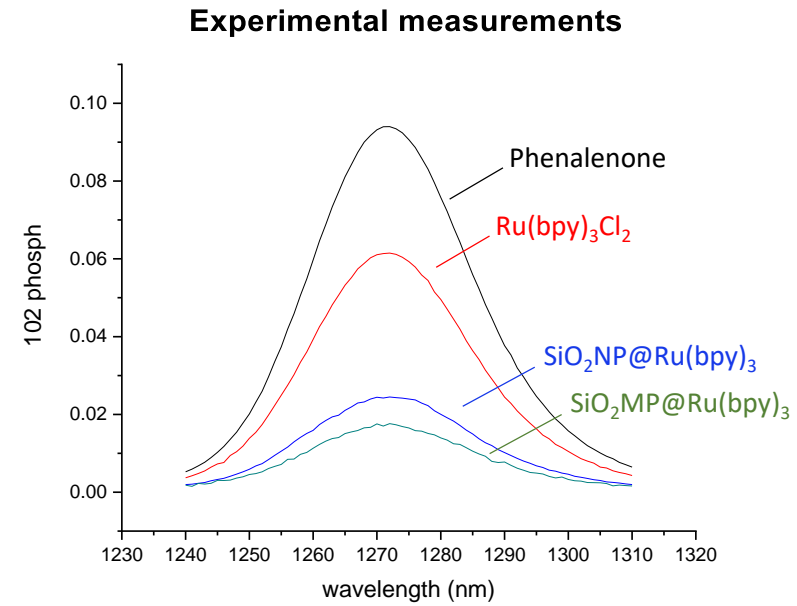
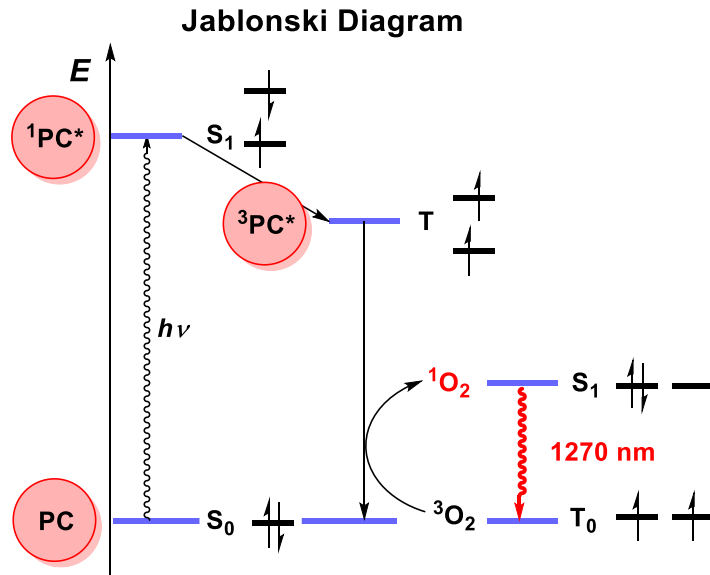


Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂
 $\Phi_{\Delta} = 0.62$

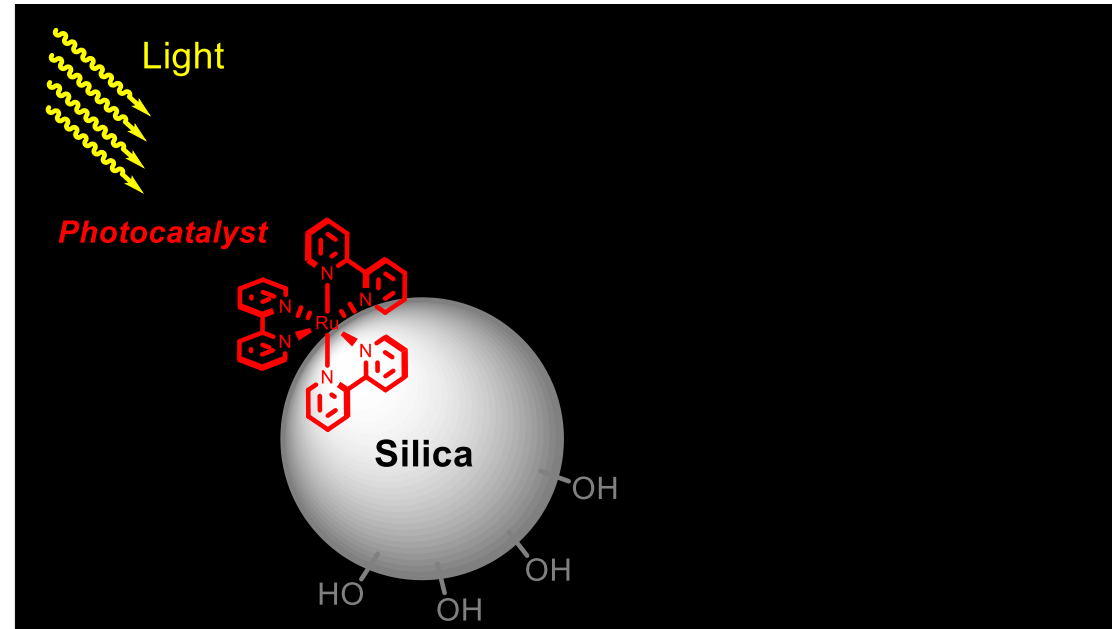


SiO₂@Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂

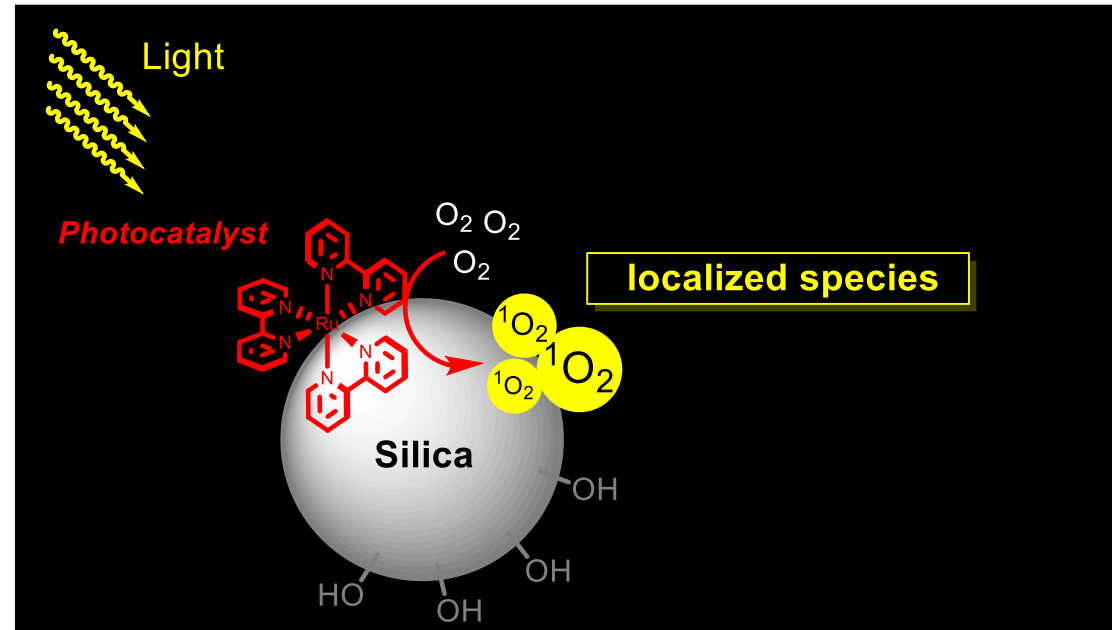




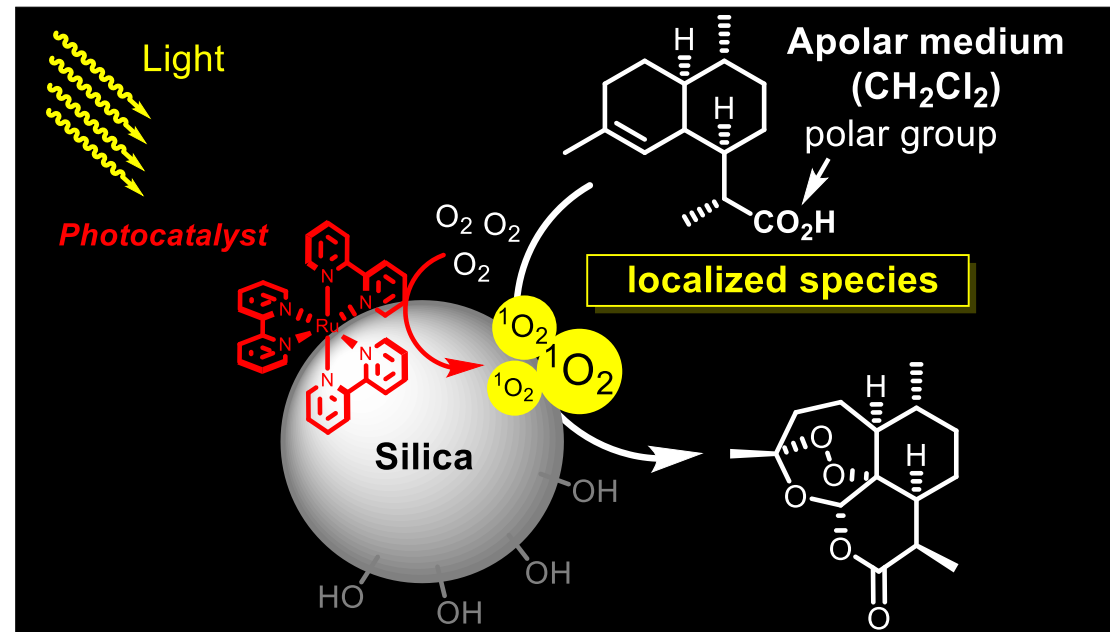
Mecanistic proposal

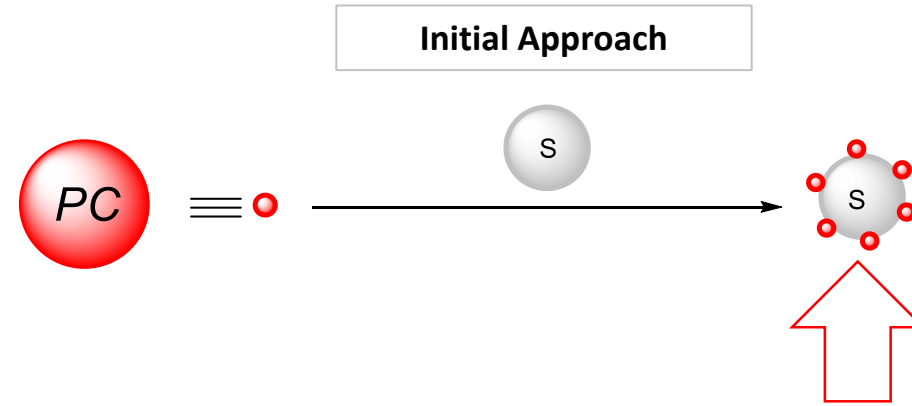


Mecanistic proposal



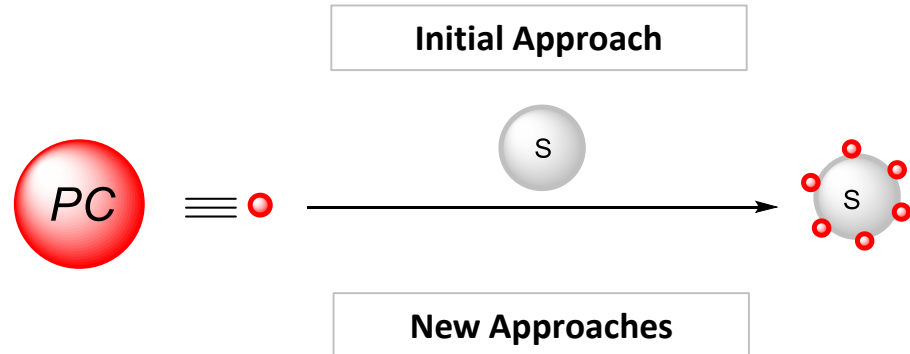
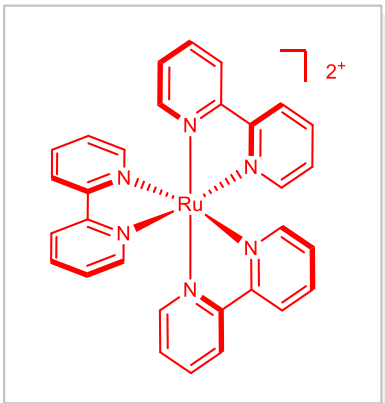
Mecanistic proposal



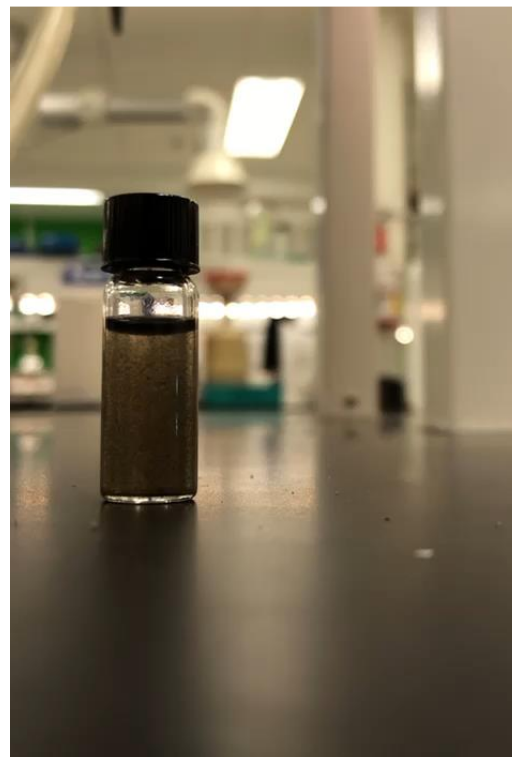
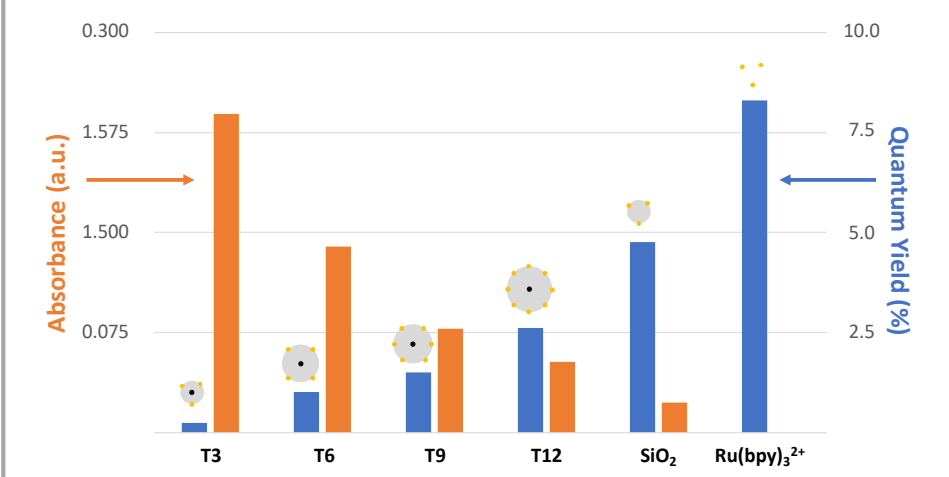
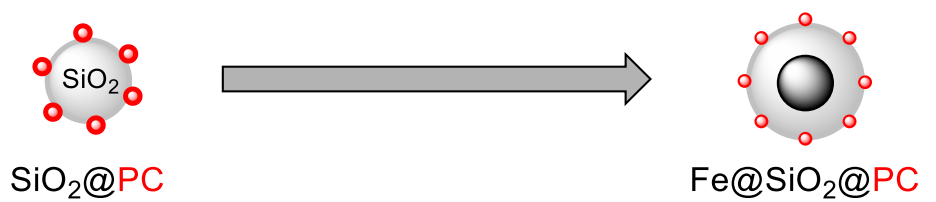


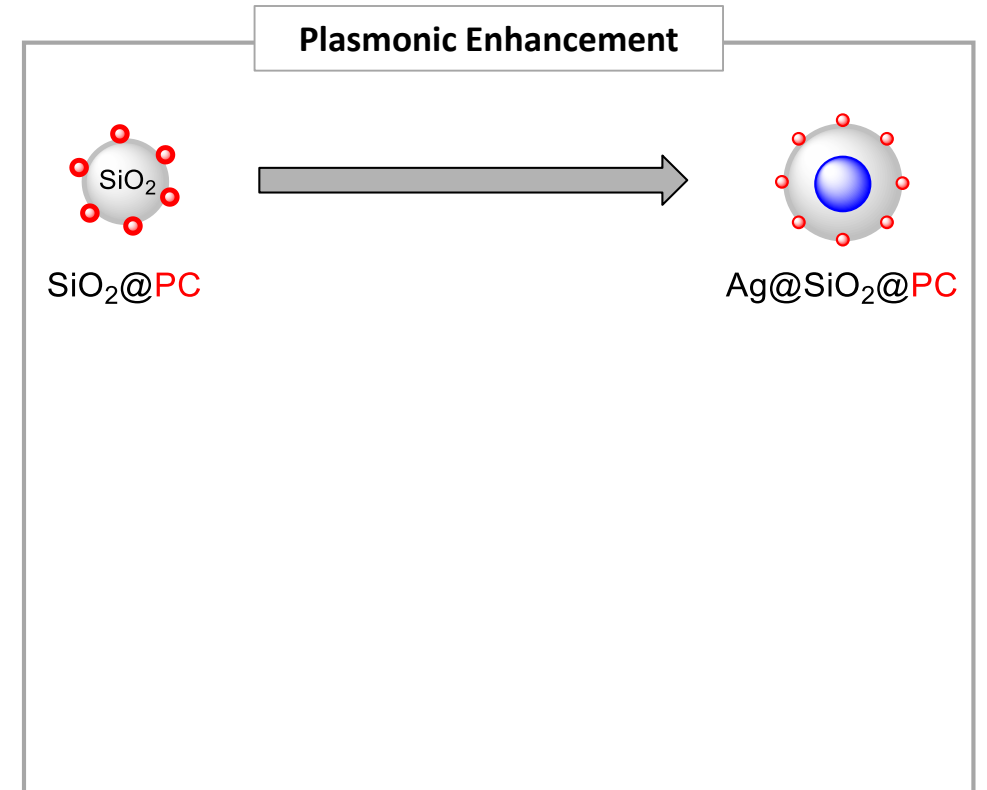
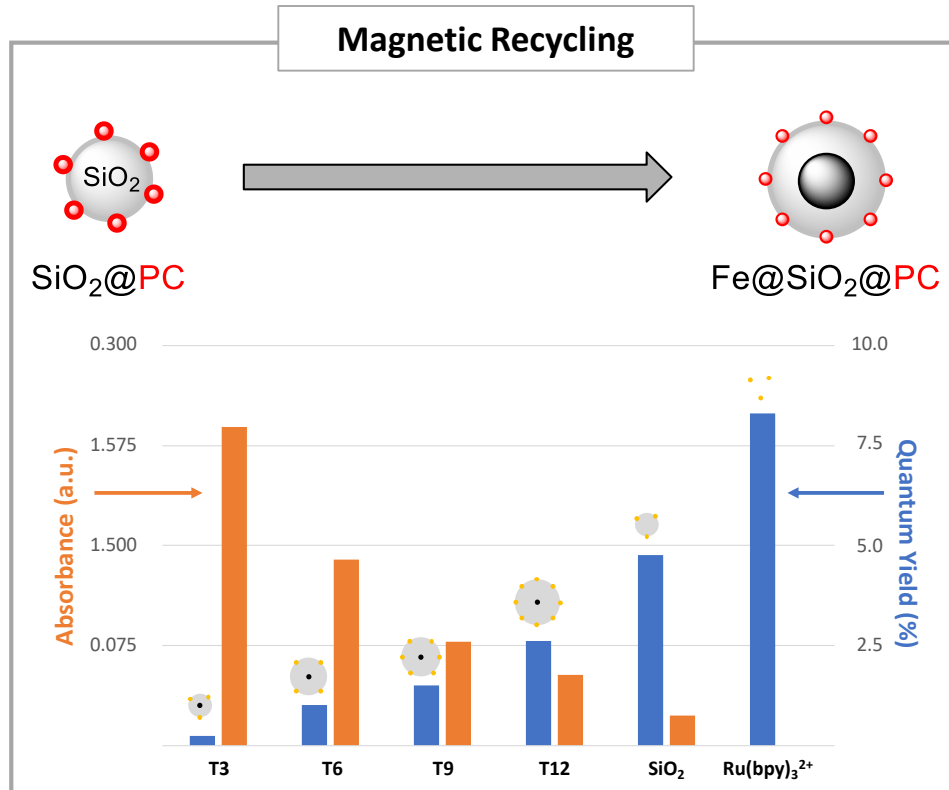
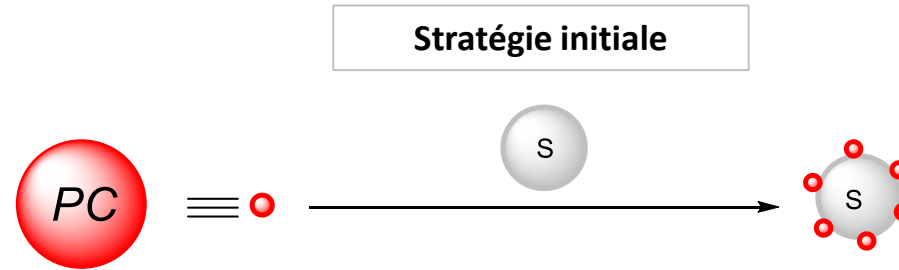
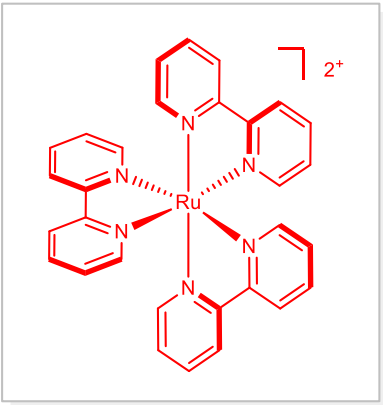
Can we introduce new functionalities?

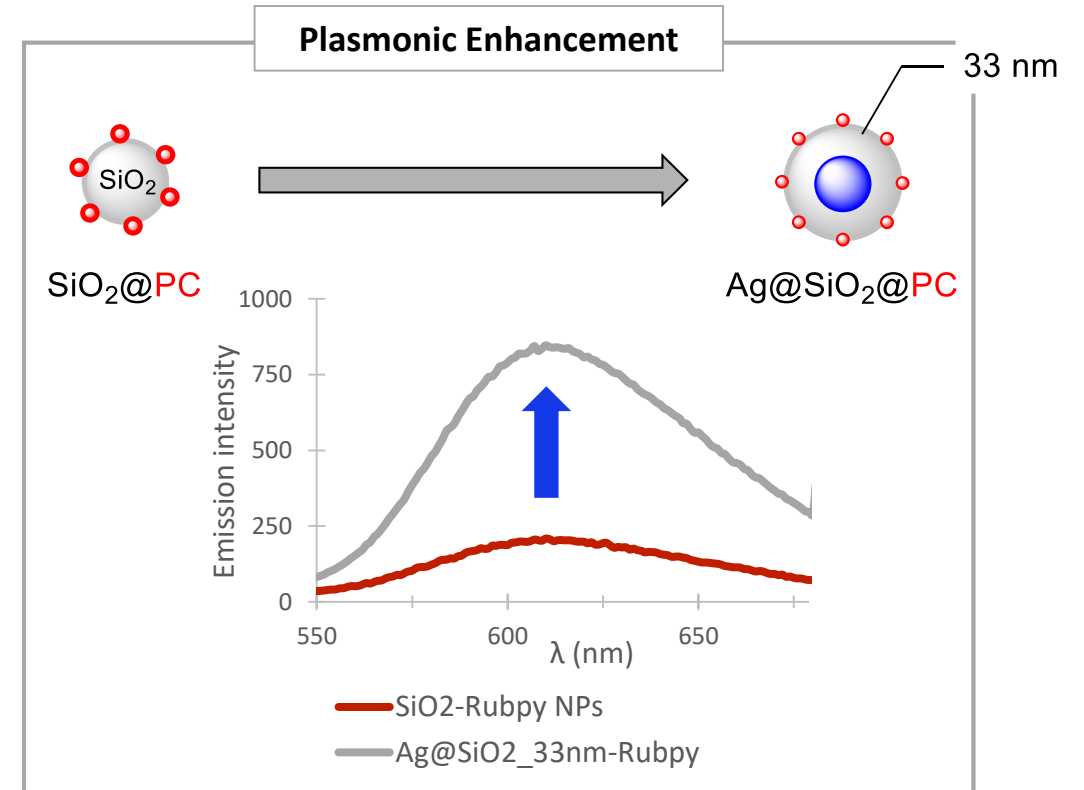
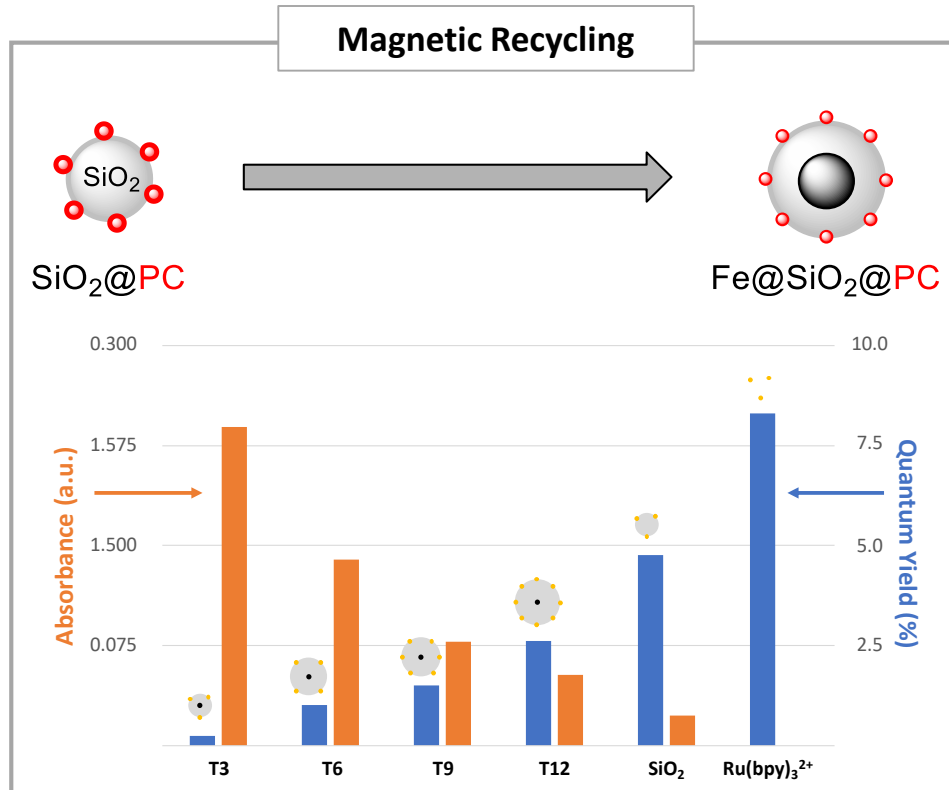
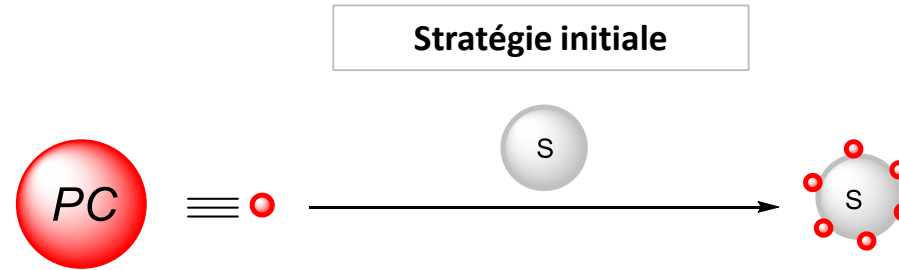
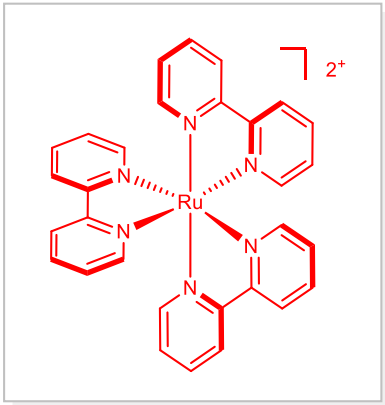
Towards New Synergies

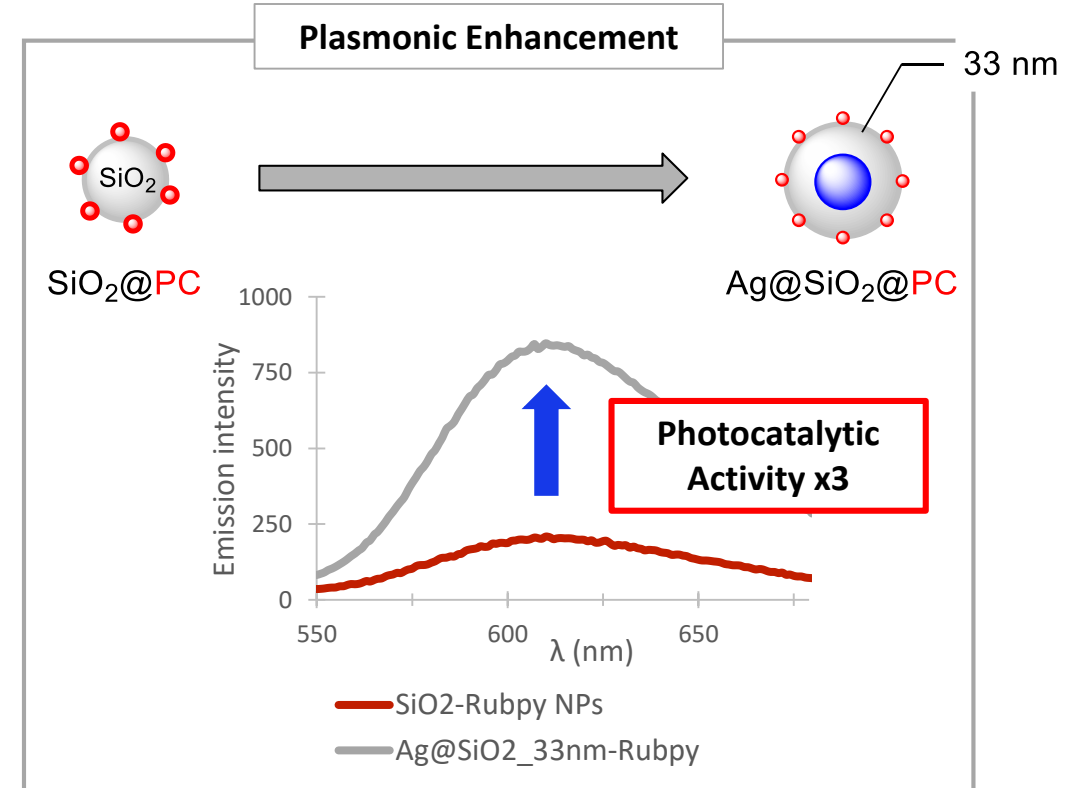
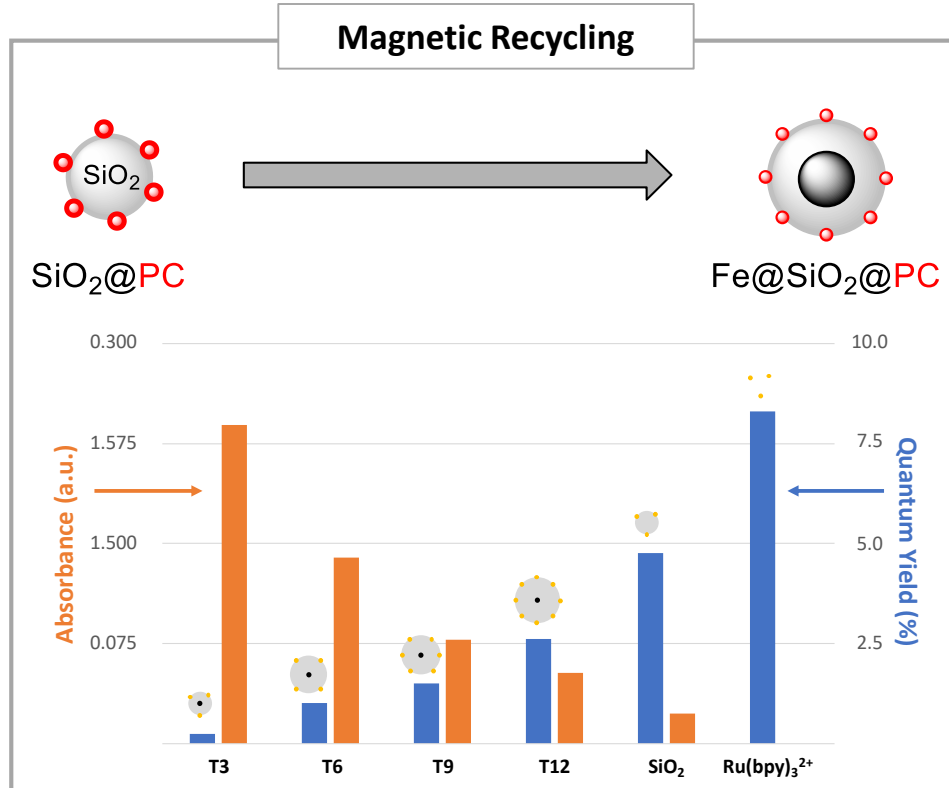
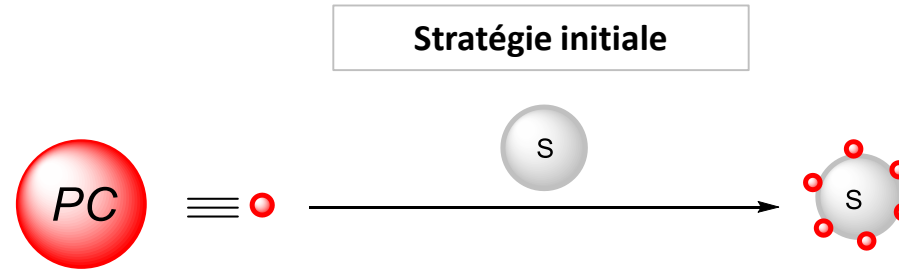
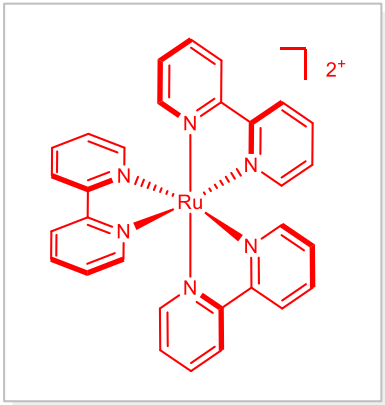


Magnetic Recycling

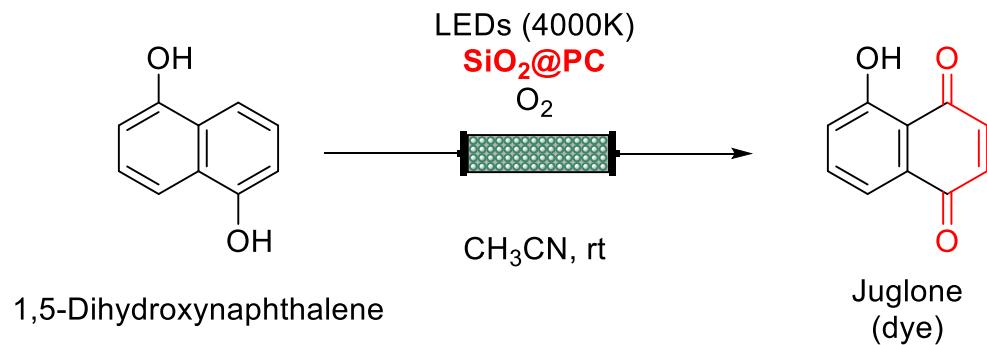
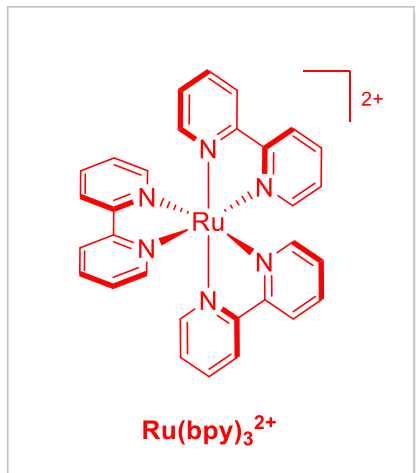




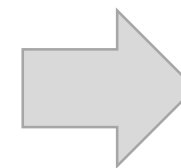
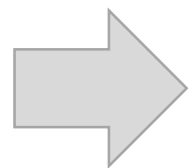




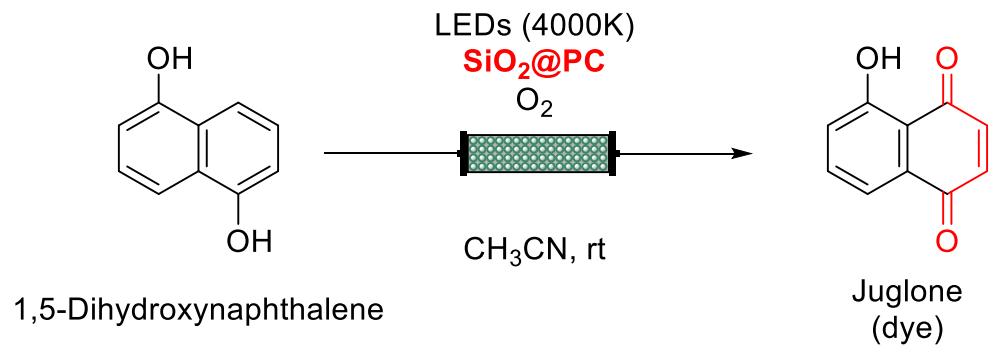
Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



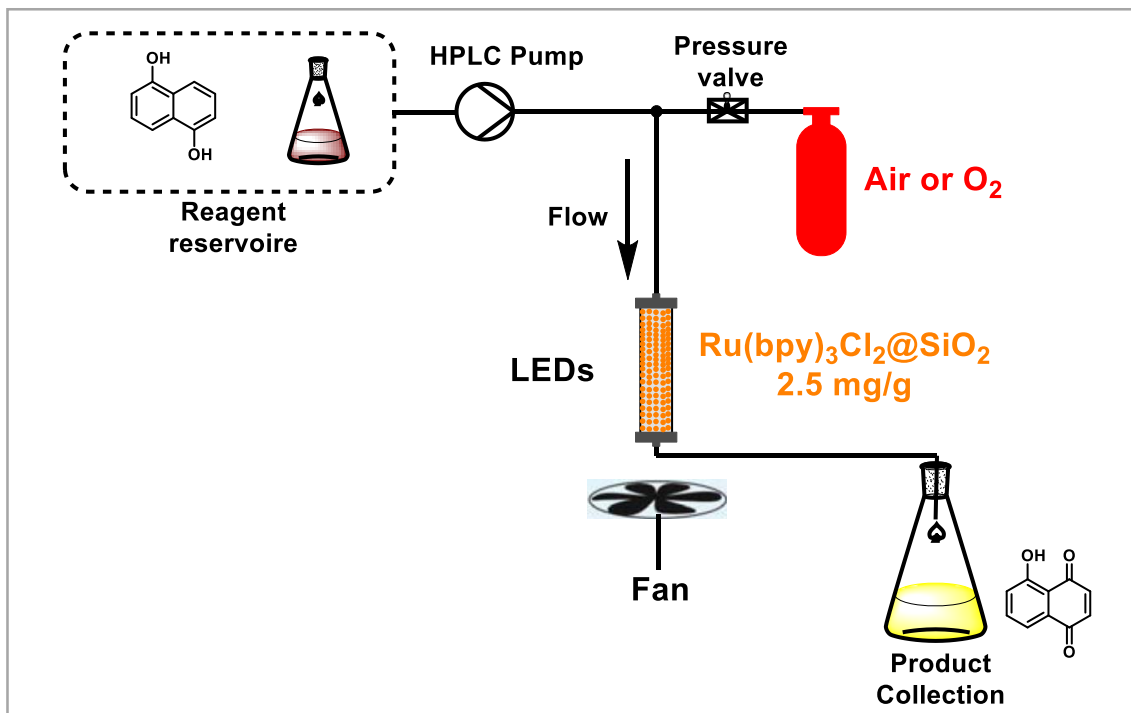
Fixed catalytic bed in a transparent tubing



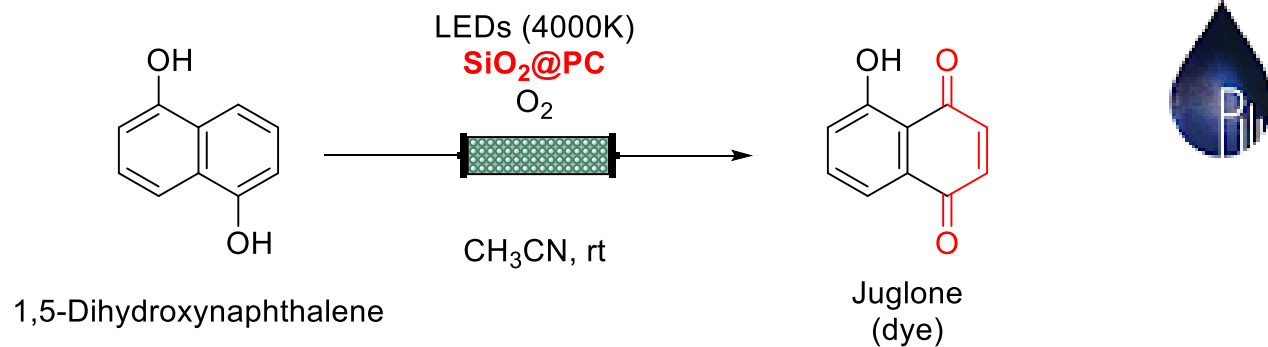
Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



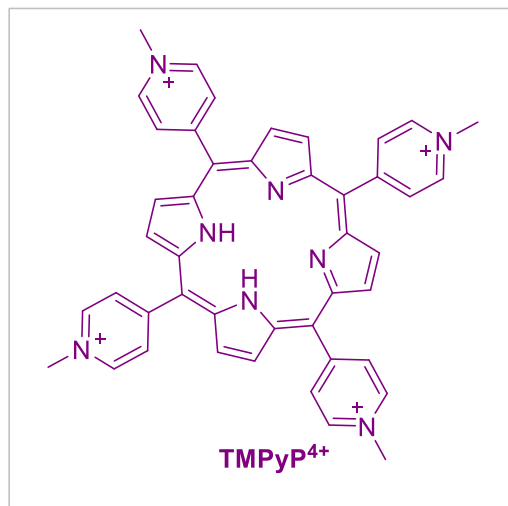
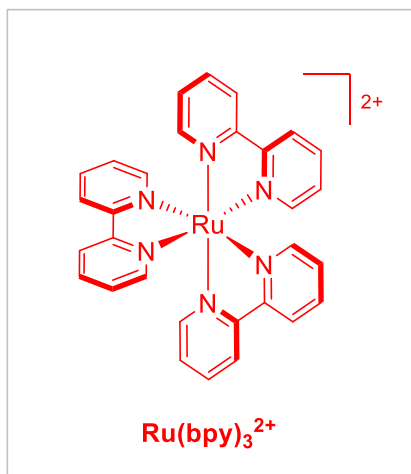
Fixed catalytic bed in a transparent tubing



Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



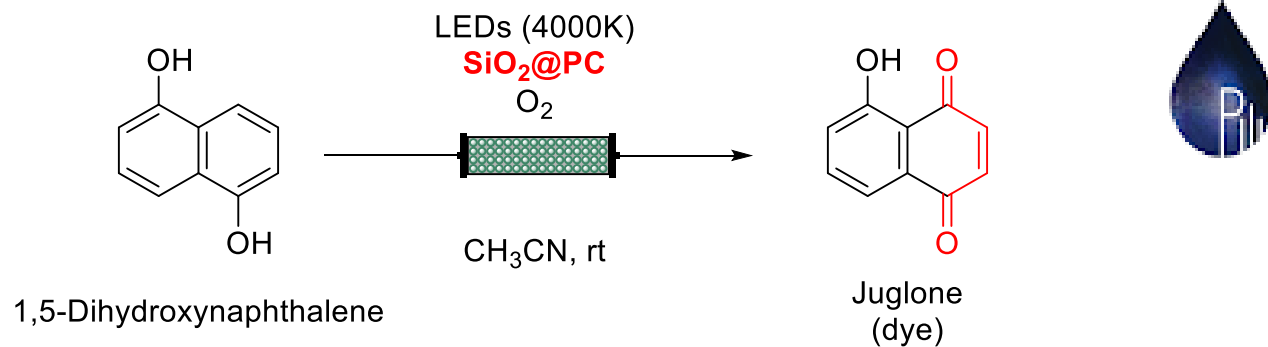
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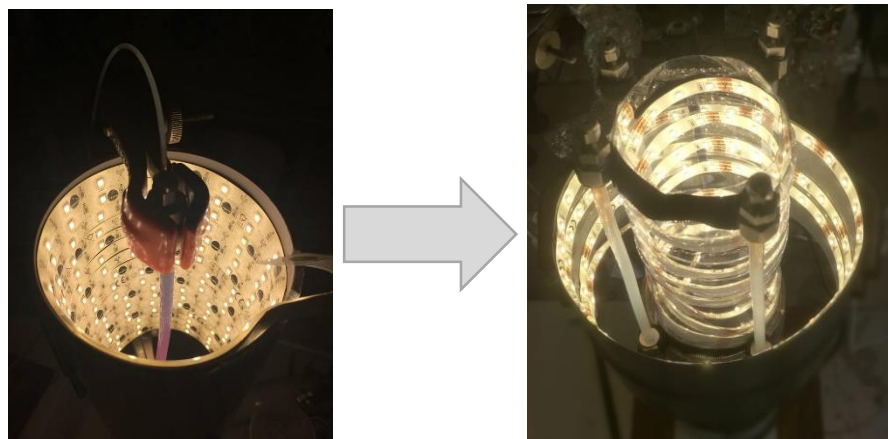
Catalyst	Quantity	Yield (% GC-MS)
Ru(bpy) ₃	1,3 g	45
TMPyP	1,3 g	77

Fixed parameters: Substrate concentration [0,01 M];
Organic flow rate = 0,1 mL·min⁻¹; O₂ flow rate = 0,2 mL·min⁻¹

Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



Fixed catalytic bed in a transparent tubing



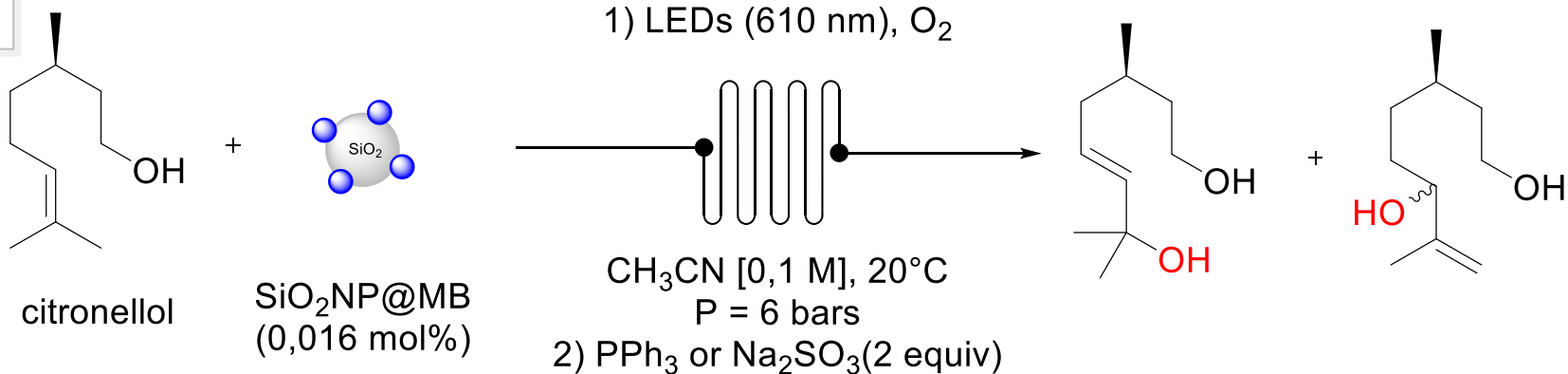
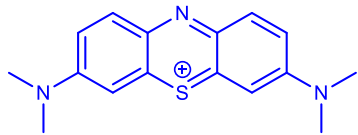
Catalyst	Quantity	Yield (% GC-MS)
Ru(bpy) ₃	1,3 g	45
TMPyP	1,3 g	77
Ru(bpy) ₃	2,6 g	78
TMPyP	2,6 g	100

No Catalyst Deactivation after 12h

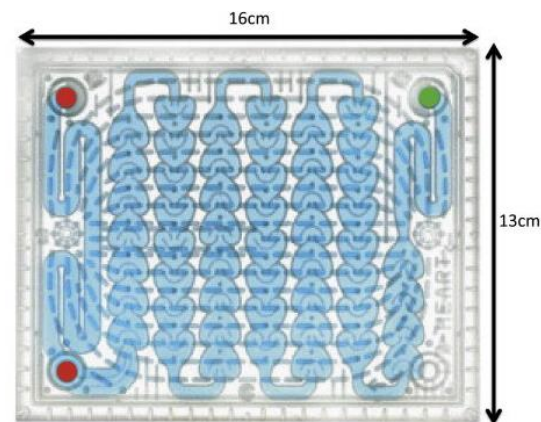
Fixed parameters: Substrate concentration [0,01 M];
Organic flow rate = 0,1 mL·min⁻¹; O₂ flow rate = 0,2 mL·min⁻¹

Batch $\xrightarrow[\text{STY x24}]{\text{tTOF ? tTON ?}}$ Flux

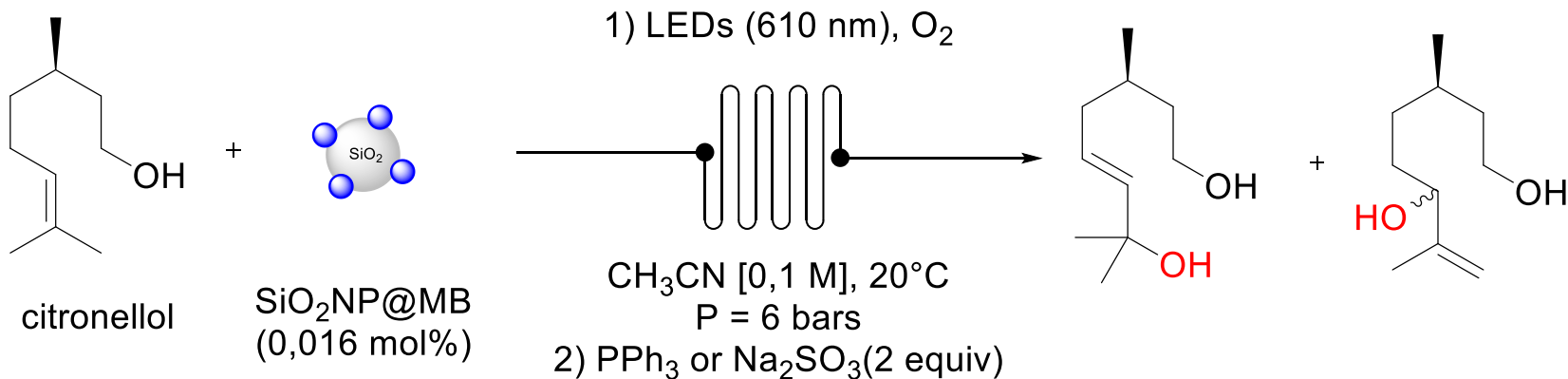
Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



CORNING

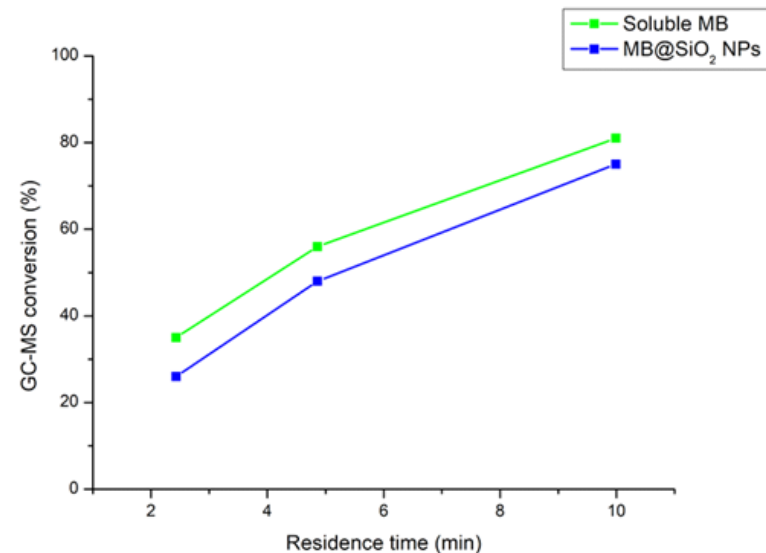
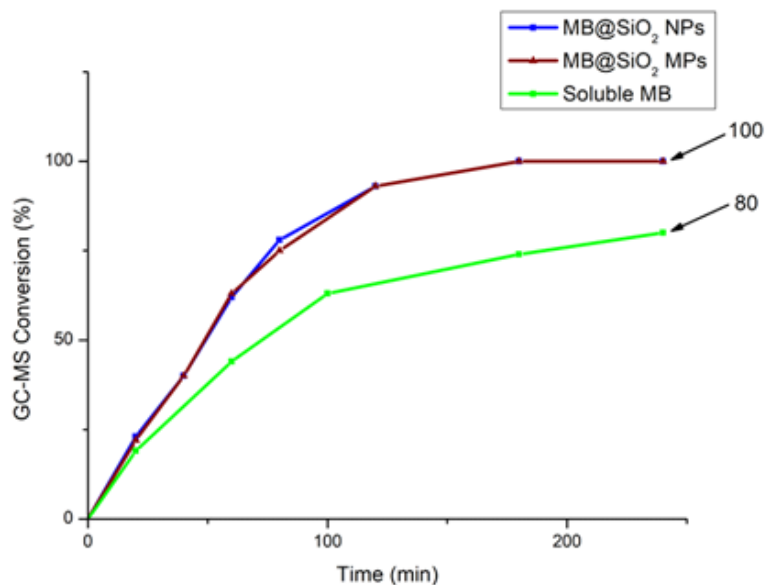


Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



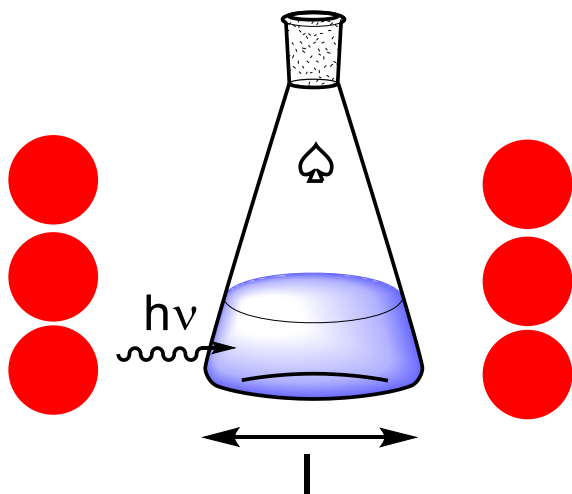
Batch reactor

Flow reactor

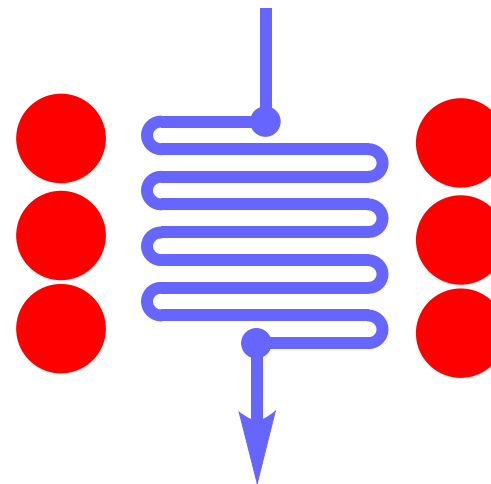


Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors

Batch photochemical process



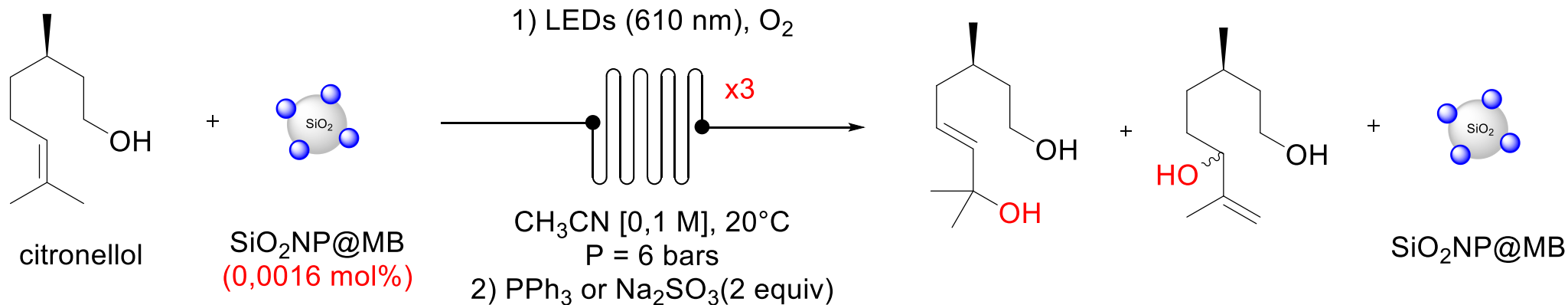
Flow photochemical process



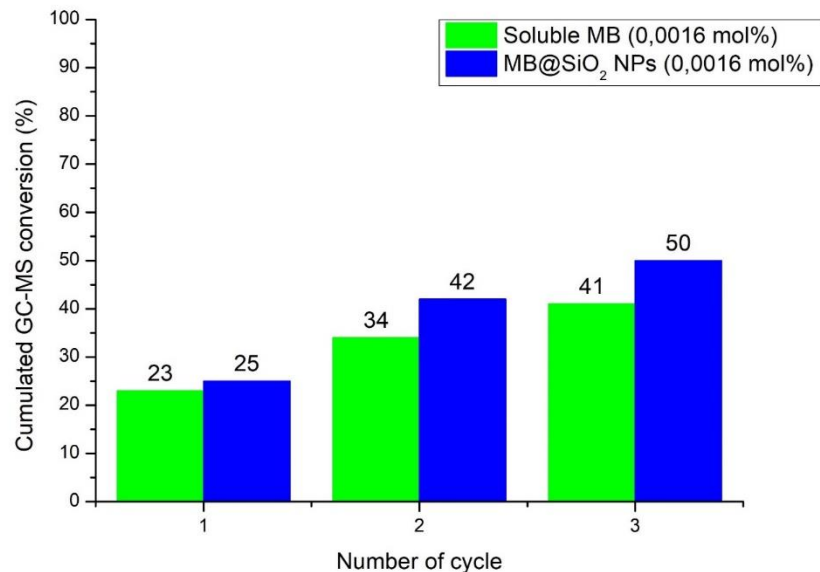
- Long residence time
- Longer exposition to light
- Higher PC deactivation
- **Performances $Mb_{\text{supported}} > MB_{\text{homogeneous}}$**

- Short residence time
- Shorter exposure to light
- PC deactivation is no longer a limiting factor
- **Performances $MB_{\text{supported}} < MB_{\text{homogeneous}}$**

Transposition in Continuous Flow Reactors



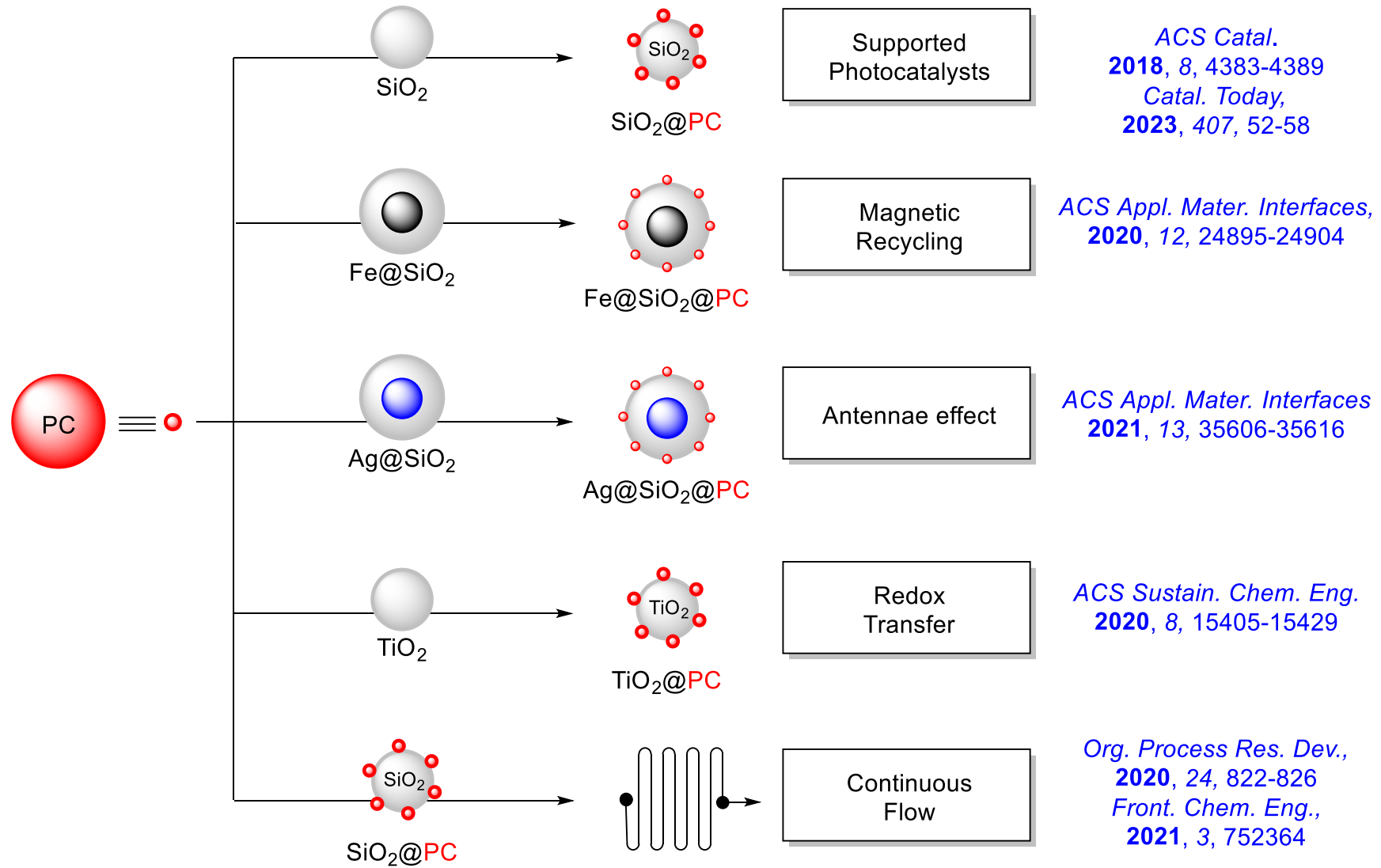
Stressed Catalytic Conditions



Batch $\xrightarrow[\text{STY } \times 14]{\text{tTON } \times 5}$ Flux
 tTOF $\times 3$

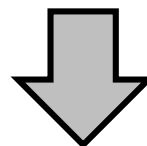
- Short residence time
- Shorter exposure to light
- **PC deactivation is a limiting factor**
- **Performances MB_{supported} > MB_{homogeneous}**

Conclusions

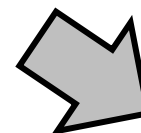
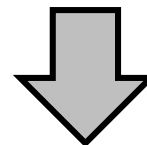
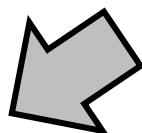


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Focus on Green Chemistry



*More Environmentally Friendly
Photochemical Processes*

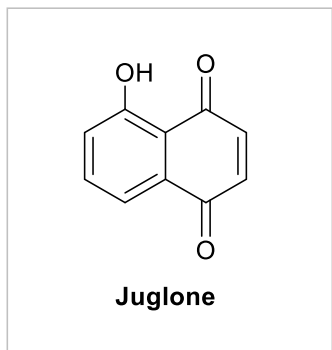


*Design of Recyclable
Photocatalytic Systems*

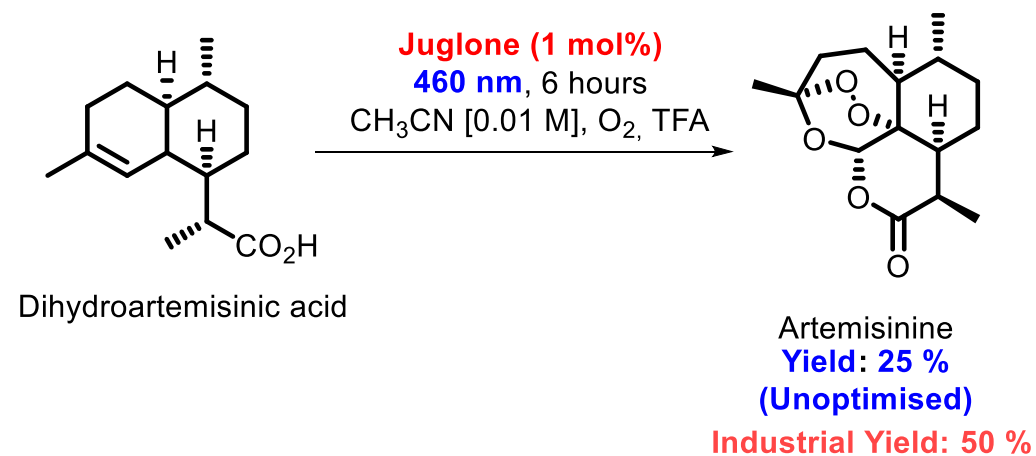
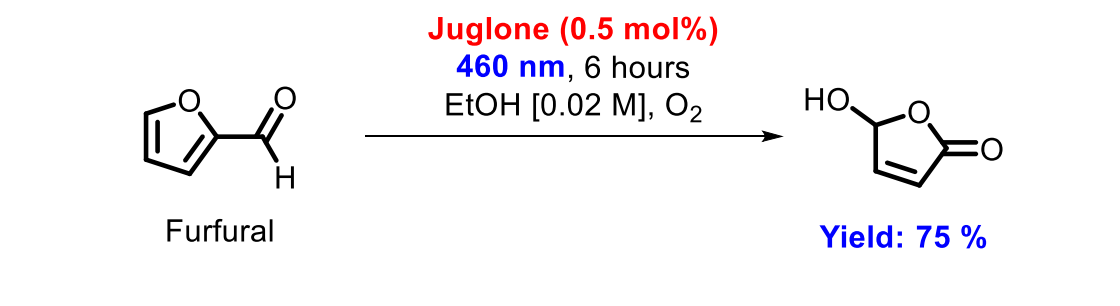
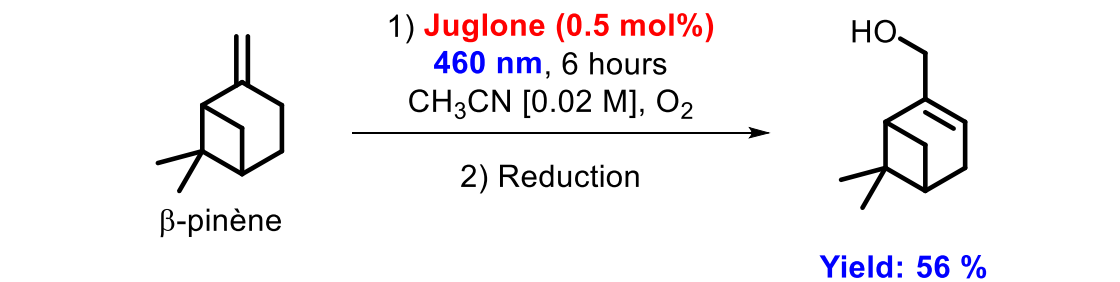
*Study of New
Photocatalysts*

*Investigation of New
Photochemical Routes*

Juglone: an Environmentally Benign Photocatalyst

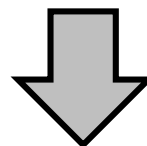


Walnuts (*Juglans nigra*)
"le brou de noix"

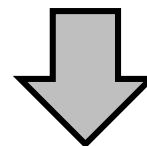
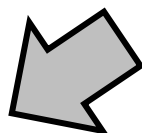


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*More Environmentally Friendly
Photochemical Processes*



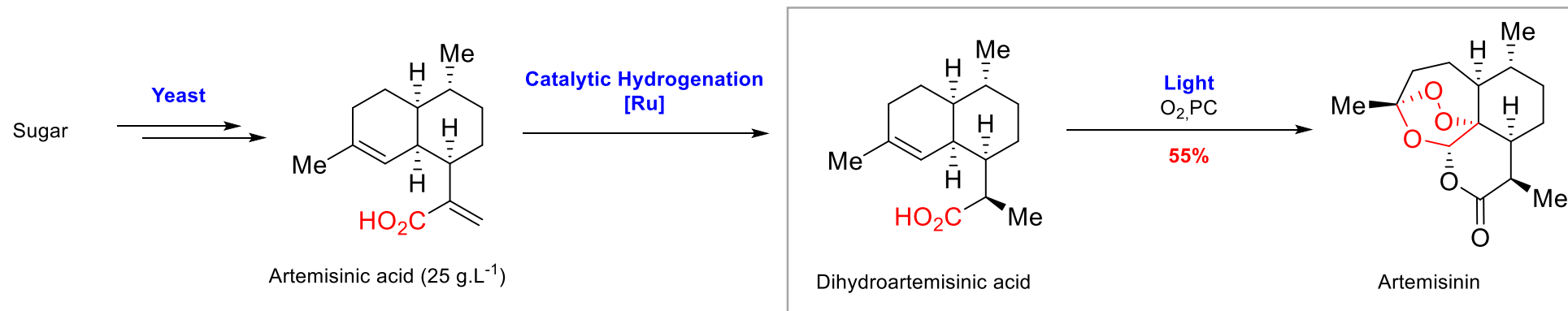
*Design of Recyclable
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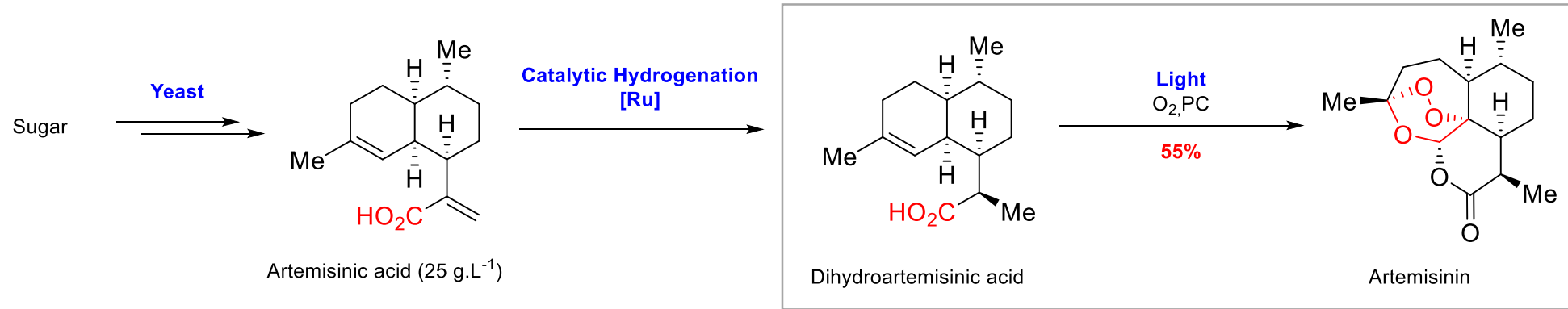
Artemisinin Production : Challenge and Inspiration

Sanofi/Amyris Process - 50 tons/year

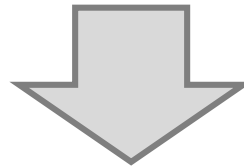


**Artemisinin Production :
Challenge and Inspiration**

Sanofi/Amyris Process - 50 tons/year



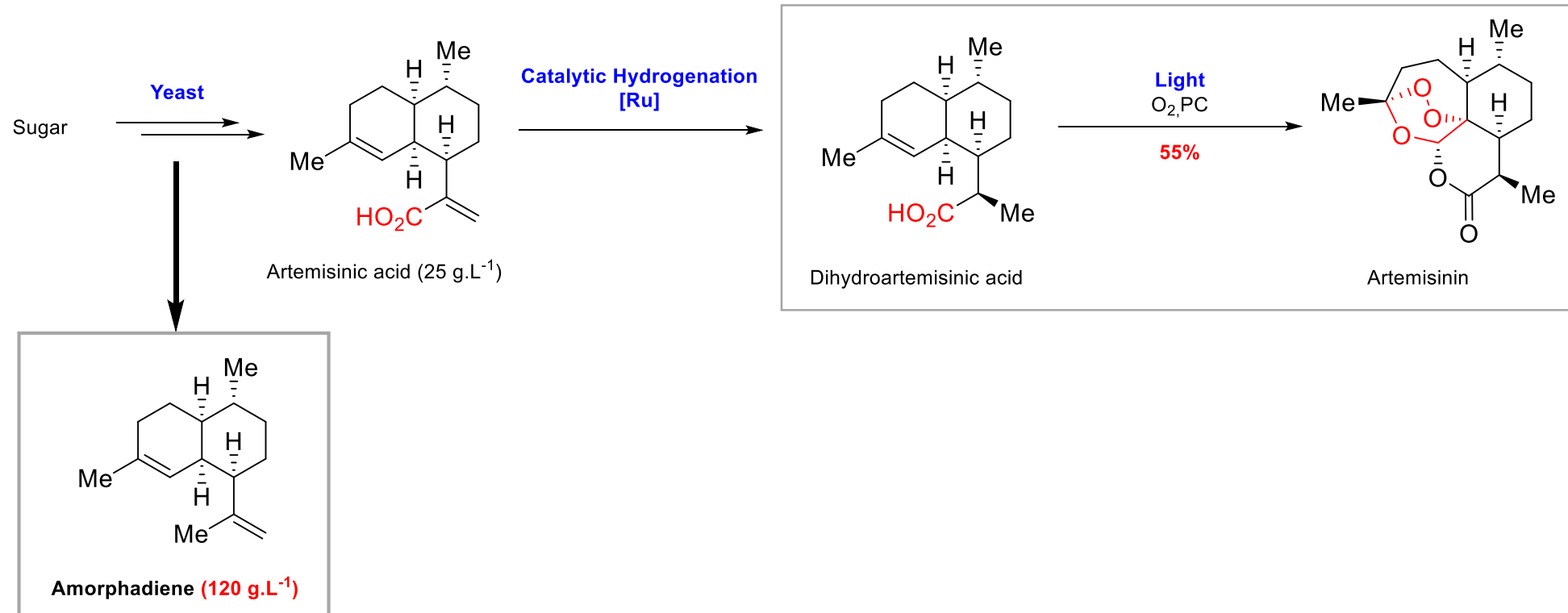
How to really decrease costs?



Start from Cost-Competitive Starting Material

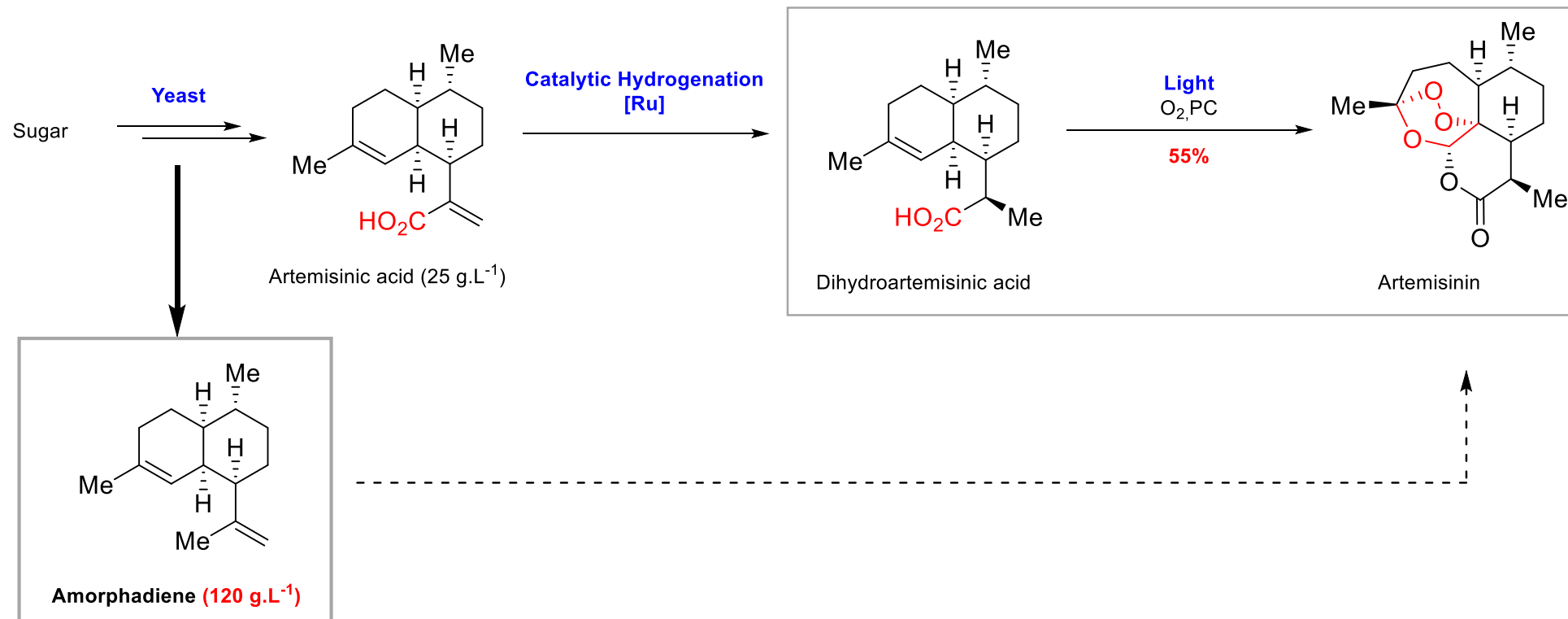
Artemisinin Production : Challenge and Inspiration

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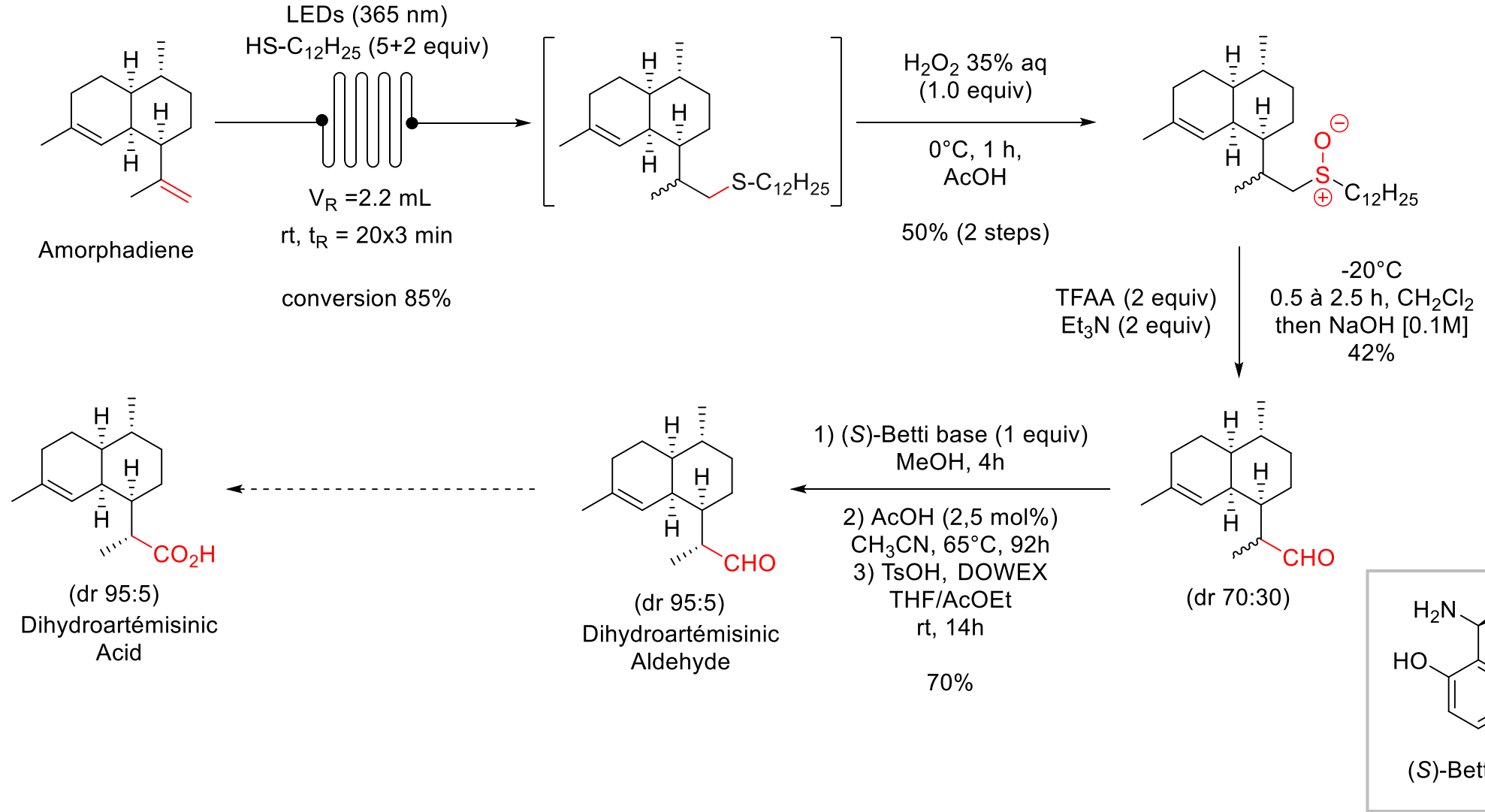


Artemisinin Production : Challenge and Inspiration

Sanofi/Amyris Process - 50 tons/year

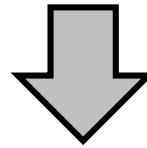


Application to a Telescoped Process

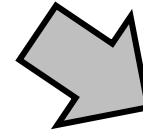
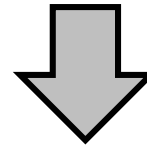
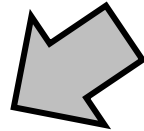


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Photochemistry

“Allgemeine Photochemie” 1936

Plotnikow predicted that photochemical syntheses on an industrial scale would be limited to a few special cases, i.e. to the production of particularly expensive specialties. He justified this statement by pointing out that light reactions generally require irradiation of large surface areas which would incur very high costs. In Plotnikow’s opinion, a tree is an ideal photochemical factory; its leaves present a maximum absorption area for a minimum volume. He urgently warned against any, necessarily imperfect, imitation of Nature.

Fisher, Industrial Applications of Photochemical Syntheses, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1978**, 17, 16-26



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Merci de votre attention

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