

Kunststoffe im 21. Jahrhundert

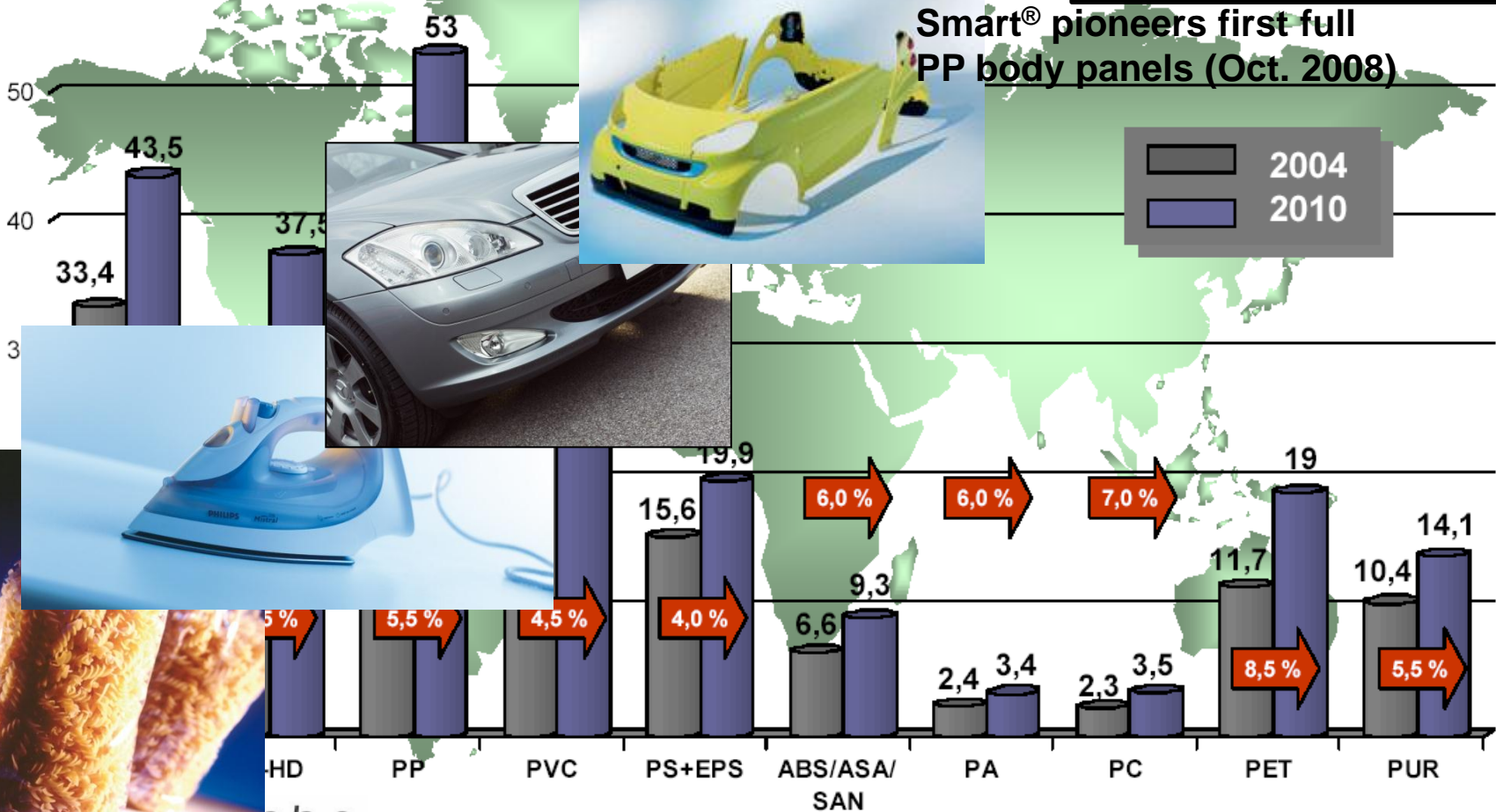
Kommt der Kohlenstoff aus CO₂ ?

Workshop „CO₂: Klimakiller oder Werkstoff der Zukunft“
Materials Valley e.V.
Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, 10.05.2012

World Plastics Consumption 2004 - 2010

(Growth p.a.)

in million tons



Ultra-rigid PP ?
„The perfect PP-helix“
 Rieger et al., *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 4174.

Borealis
Smart® pioneers first full
PP body panels (Oct. 2008)

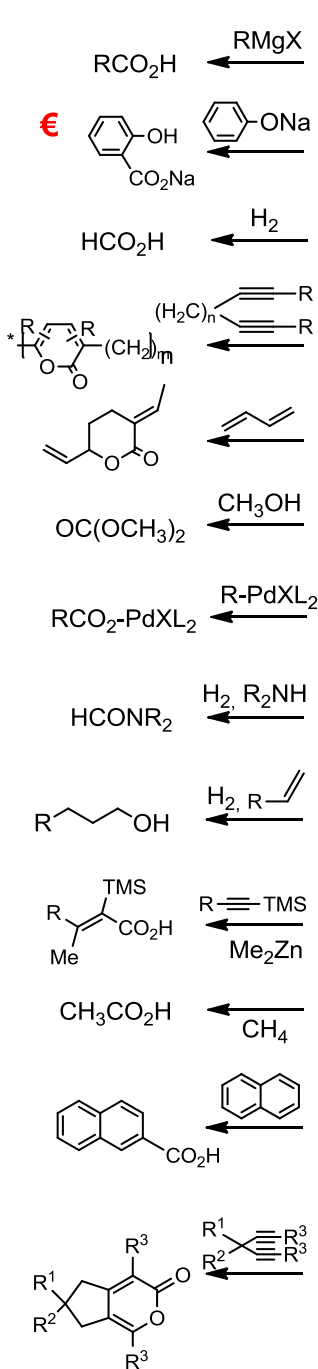


Legend:
 Grey bar: 2004
 Blue bar: 2010

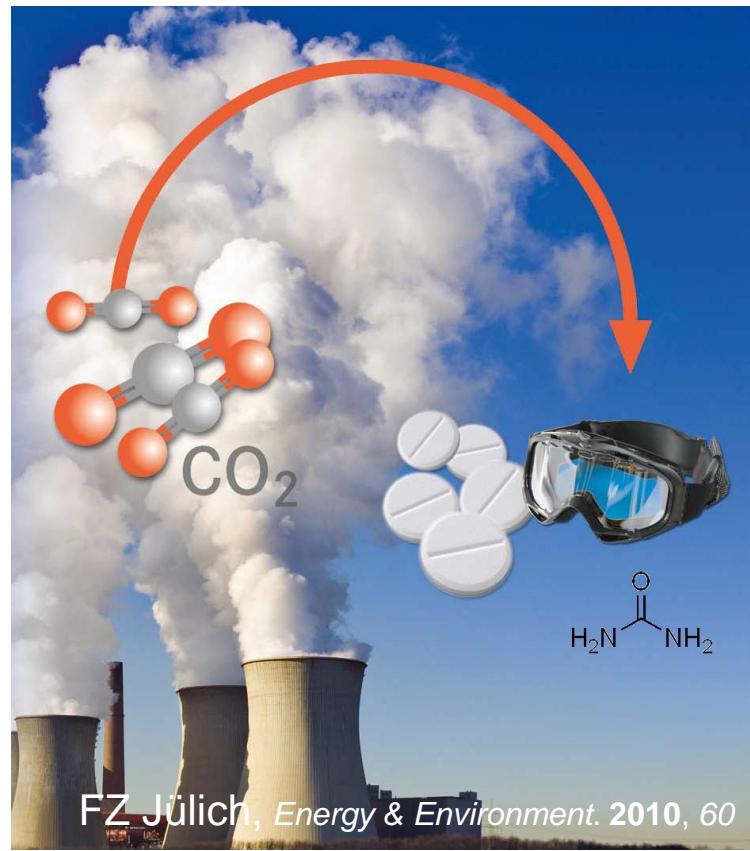
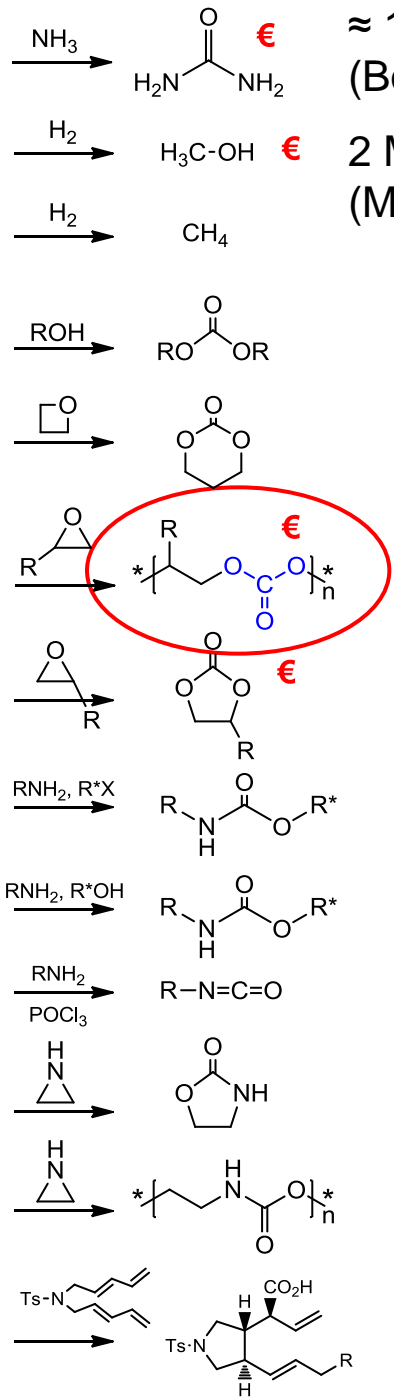
100 % oil-based
no new large-volume polymer within the last 30 years

CO₂ Utilization „CCU“

(Carbon Capture & Utilization)



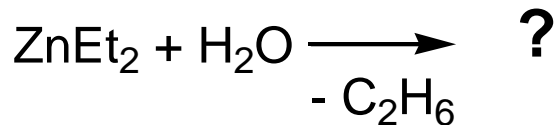
CO₂



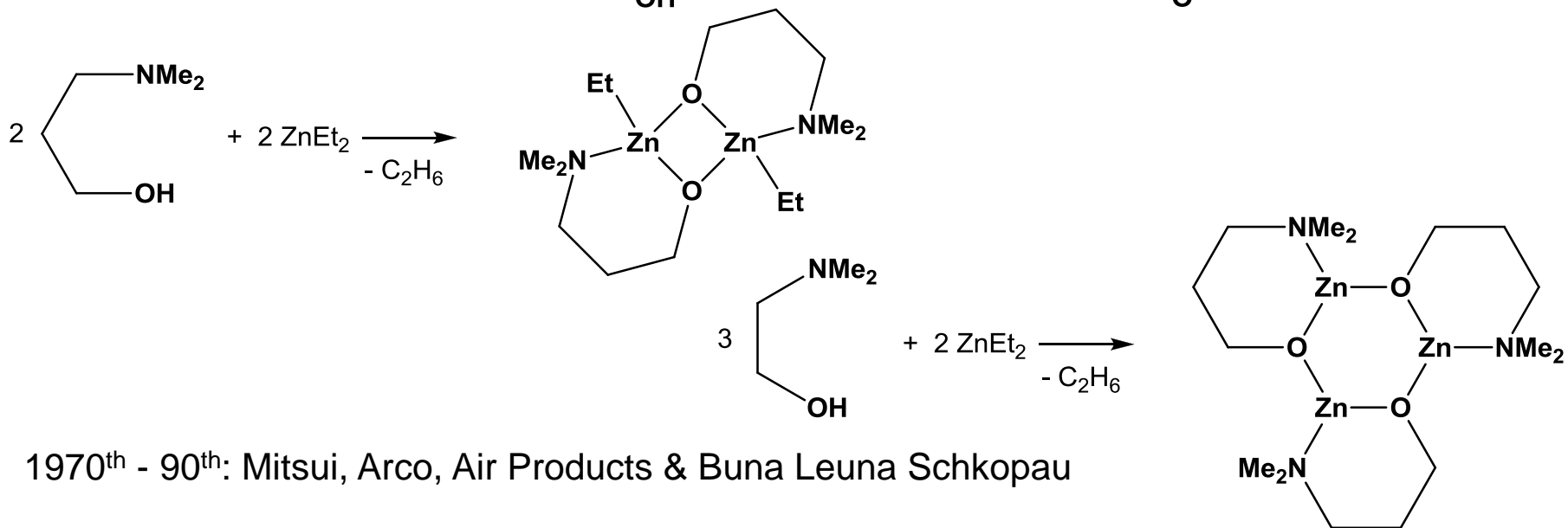
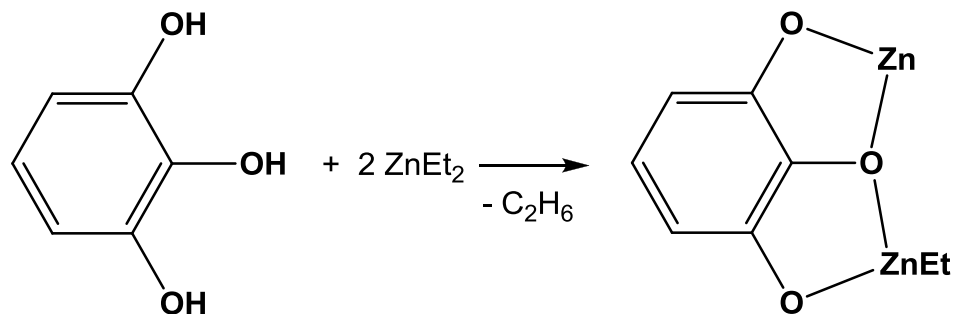
- Peters, Koehler, Kuckshinrichs, Leitner, Markewitz, Mueller, *Chemsuschem* **2011**, 4, 1216
 - Rieger, Herrmann, Kühn, *Angewandte Chemie*, **2011**, 123, 8662
- Klaus, Lehenmeier, Anderson, Rieger *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, **2011**, 255, 1518

ali-Polycarbonates The Start

Inoue et al., *Makromol. Chem.* **1969**, 130, 210
(JP 49031591, JP 48,068,695, Nippon Oil Company)



Kuran et al., *Macromol. Chem.* **1981**, C21, 135

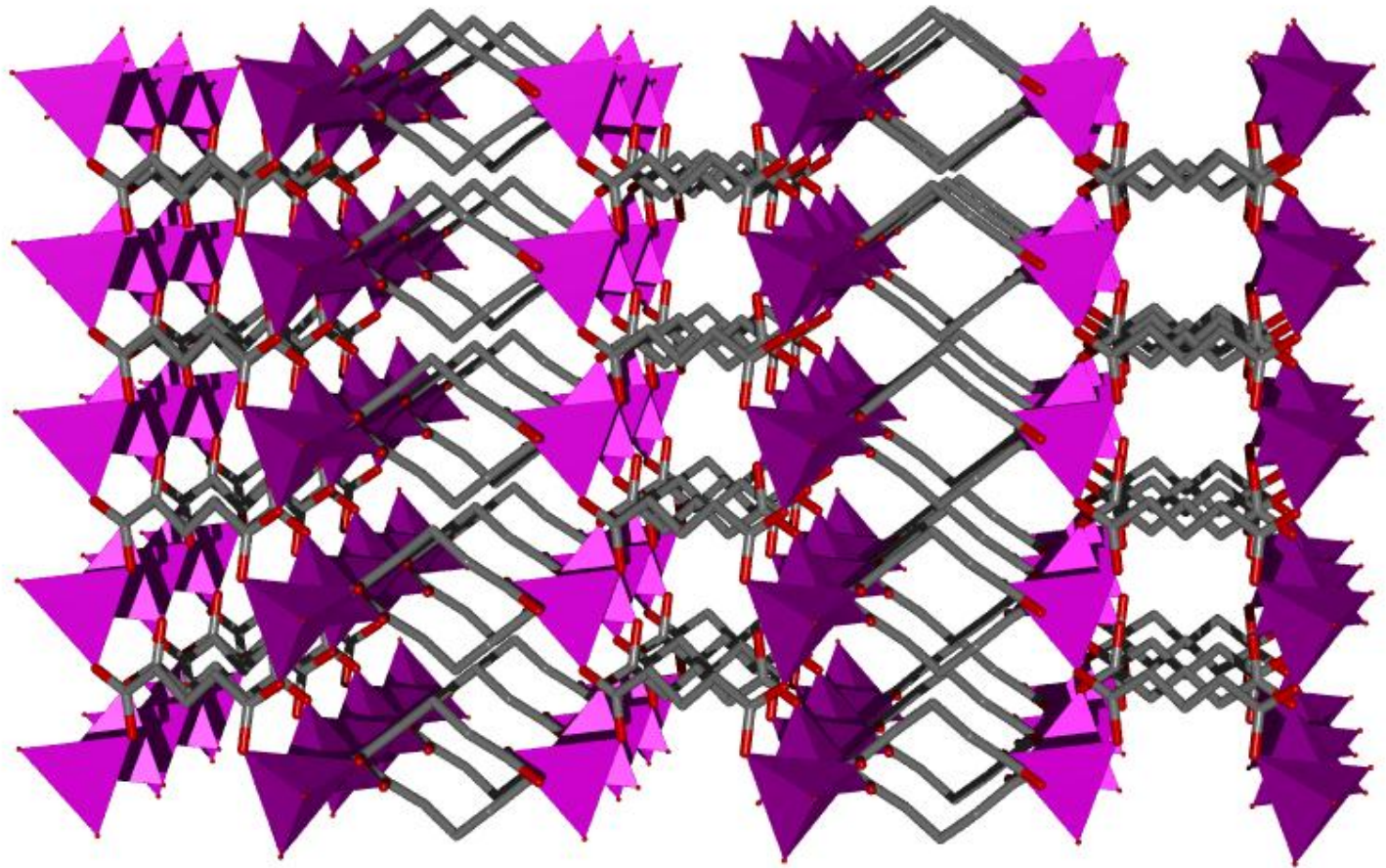


1970th - 90th: Mitsui, Arco, Air Products & Buna Leuna Schkopau

Soga ... Zn-Glutarate (ZnO + glutaric acid)

Soga et al *Polym. J.* **1981**, 13, 407.

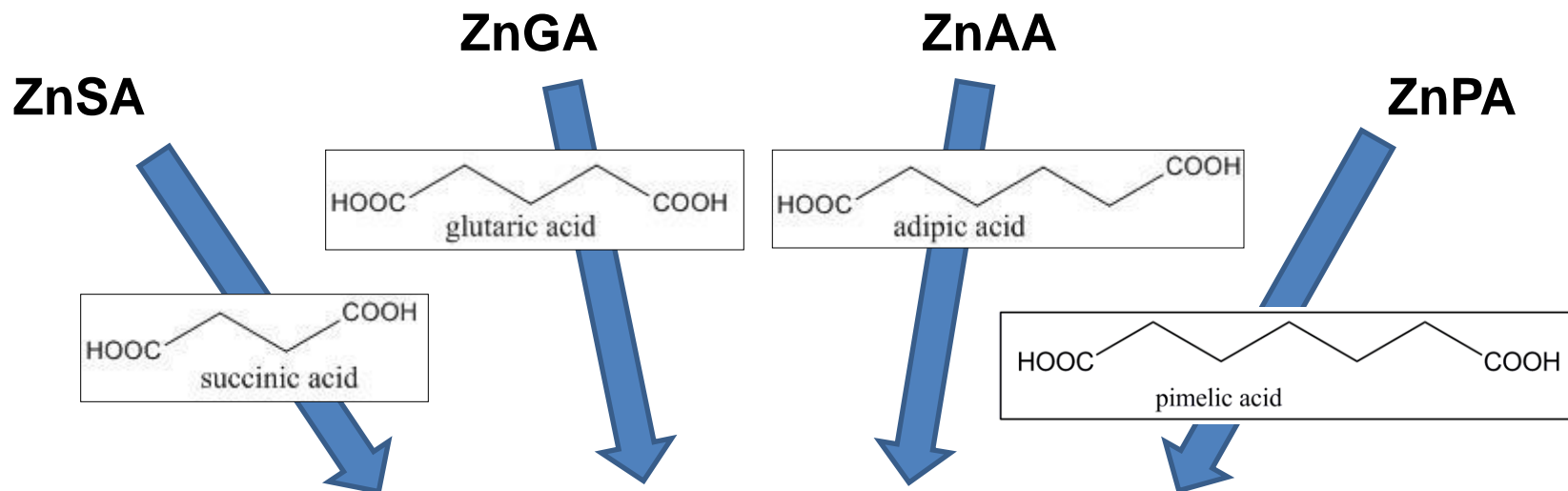
Rokicki, A.; Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.; Arco Chemicals Co. U.S. Patent 4,943,677, 1990, U.S. Patent 5,026,676, 1991. www.empowermaterials.com, DSM (Novomer 2010)



monoclinic, $P_{2/c}$

M. Ree et al., *Catal. Today*, **2006**, 115,134–145. (Zheng et al., *Z. Kristallogr.*, **2000**, 215, 535.)

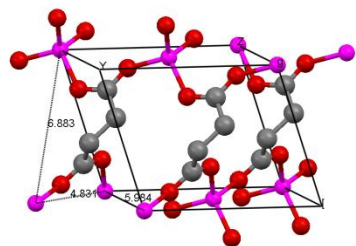
Zn(II) Precipitation Catalysts



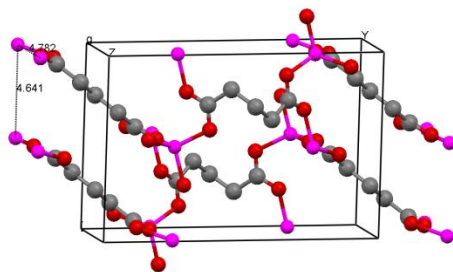
Catalyst	ZnSA	ZnGA*	ZnAA**	ZnPA***
Dicarboxylic acid	Succinic acid	Glutaric acid	Adipic acid	Pimelic acid
g poly /g cat	3	160	110	95
g poly.Zn mol ⁻¹ .h ⁻¹	0.3	780	580	530

* Y. Z. Meng, *Polym. Sci. Part A Polym. Chem.*, **2002**, 40, 3579; ** J. T. Wang, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, **2006**, 99, 200; *** Q. Zhu, *Polym. Int.*, **2003**, 52, 799

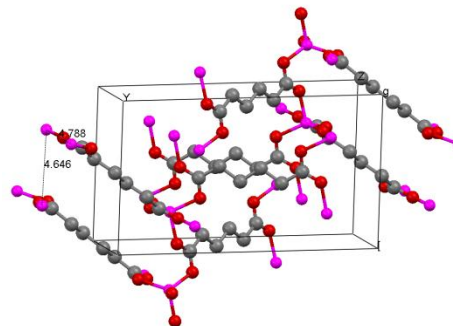
Zinc Dicarboxylates – Solid State Structure / Activity



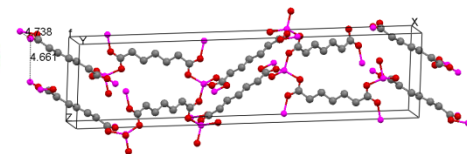
Zn-Succinate



Zn-Glutarate



Zn-Adipate



Zn-Pimelate

hkl	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$
100	/	/
010	/	/
001	4,83	/

hkl	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$
100	4.64	4,78
010	4.64	/
001	4,78	/

hkl	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$
100	4.64	4,78
010	4,64	/
001	4,78	/

hkl	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$	$d_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$
100	4.66	4.74
010	4.66	/
001	4,74	/

g/g ZnGA	3
$\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$	0.3

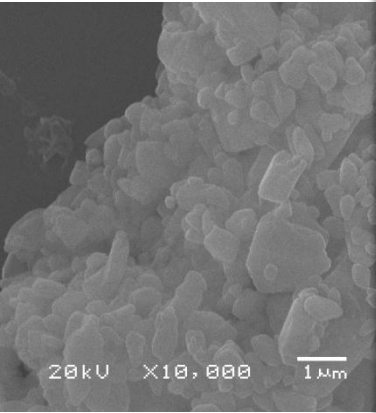
g/g ZnGA	160
$\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$	780

g/g ZnGA	110
$\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$	580

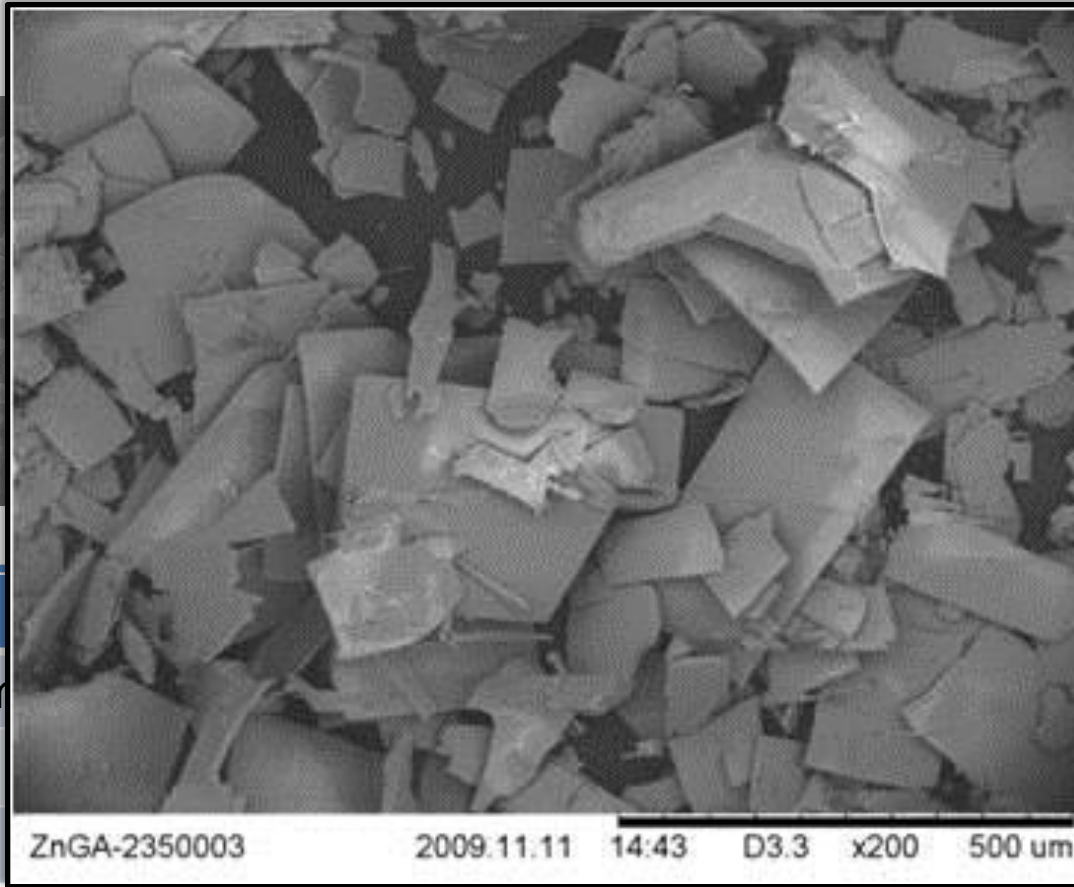
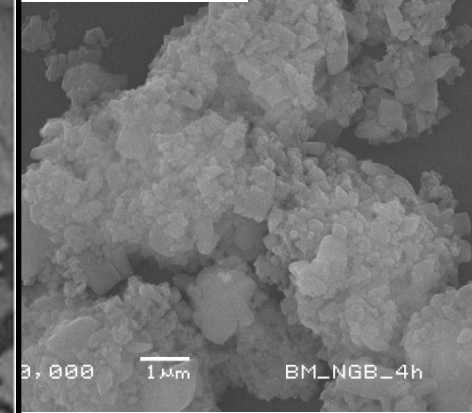
g/g ZnGA	95
$\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$	530

Ball-Milling – A Concept for Activity Increase ?

ball-milled (30 min)



ball-milled (4 h)



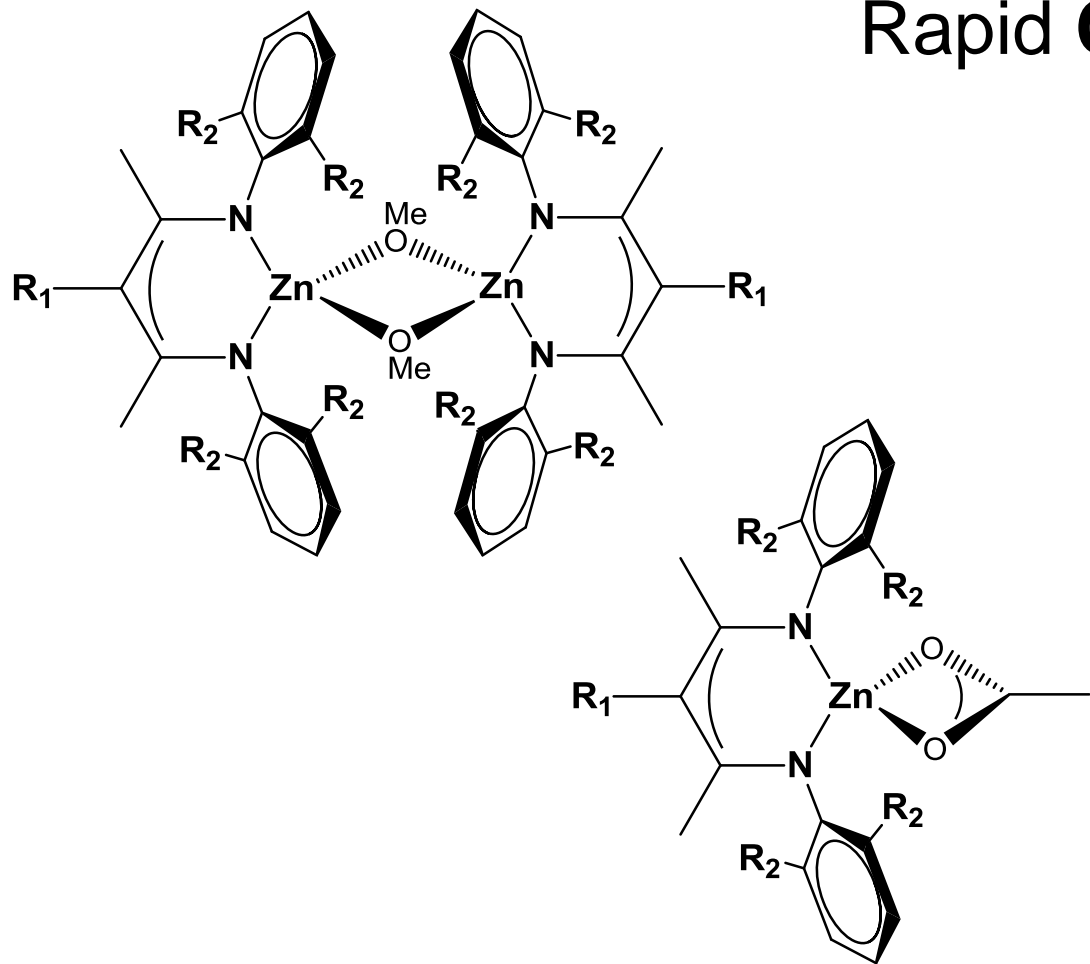
Catalyst	A	ZnGA
ball-milling (m)		240
g/g cat		70
$\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$		680

ball-milling in inert condition
 activation with H₂O necessary

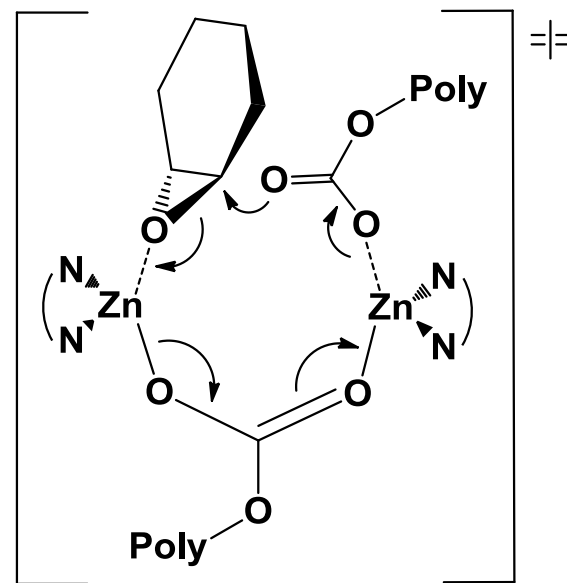
- no activity
- formation of initiator groups

Zn(II) β -Diketiminato Complexes

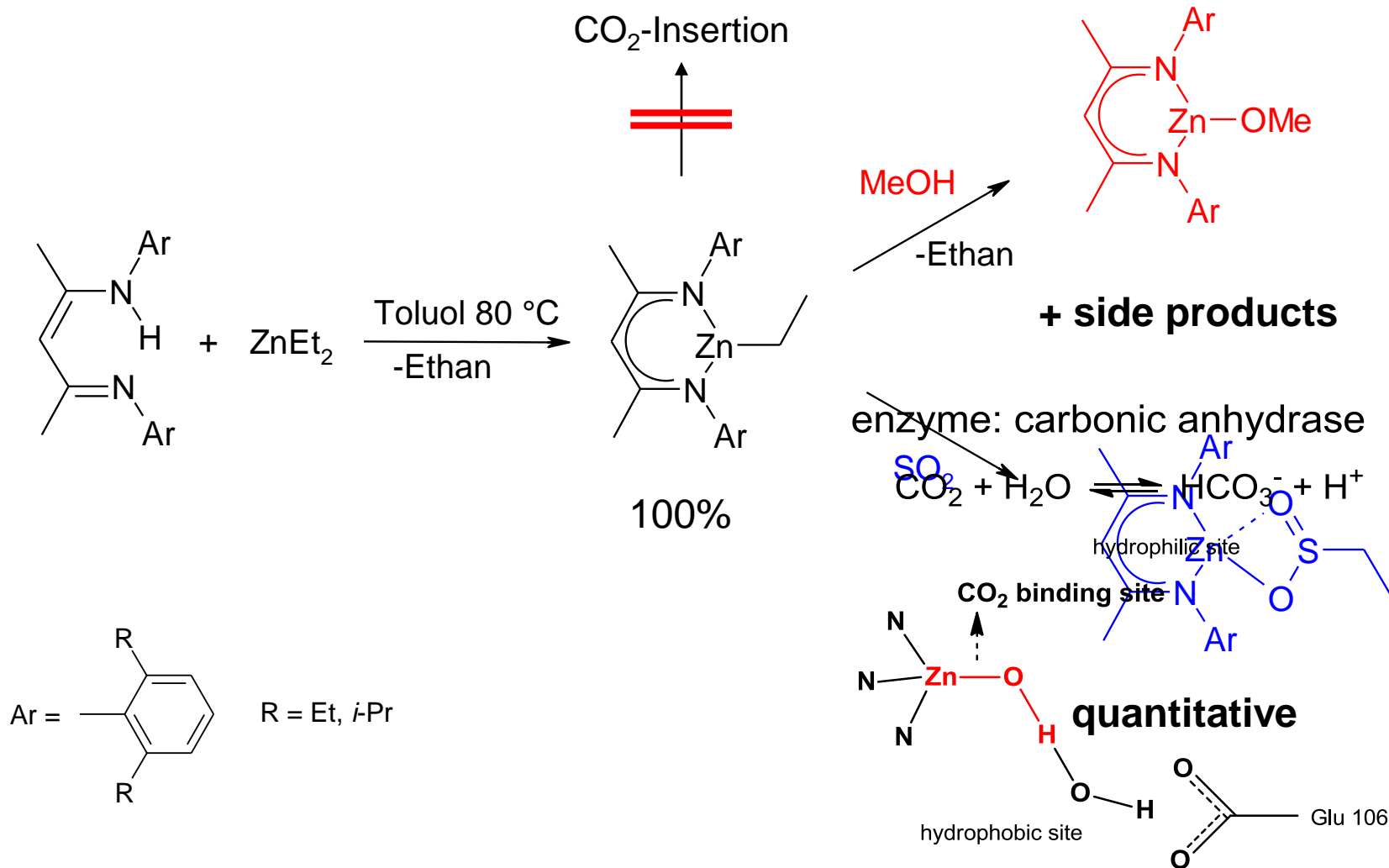
Rapid **CHO**-Polymerization



Bimetallic Mechanism ?

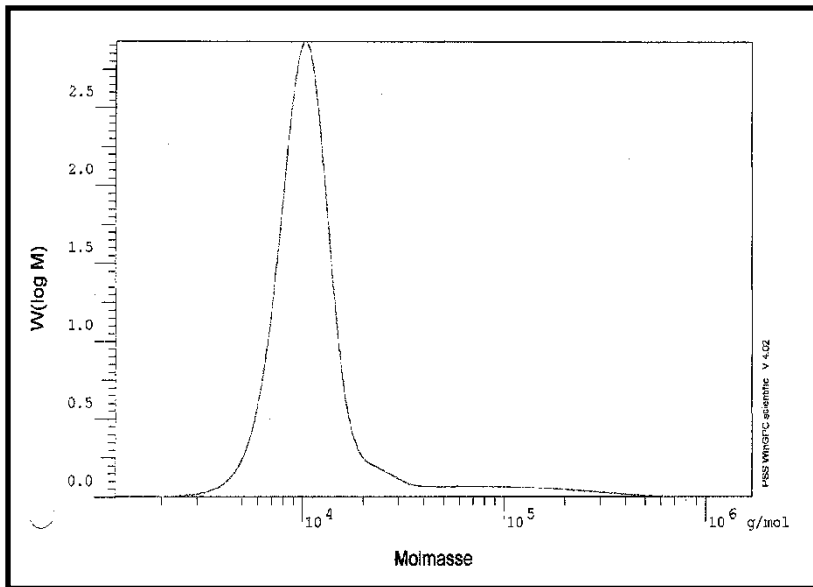


Single Component Catalysts (SCC)

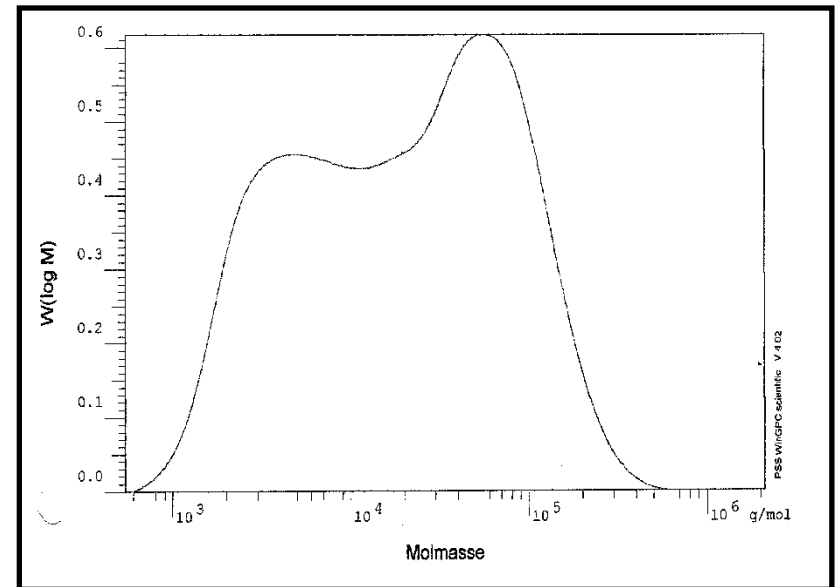


Poly(Carbonate) Molecular Weight Distribution

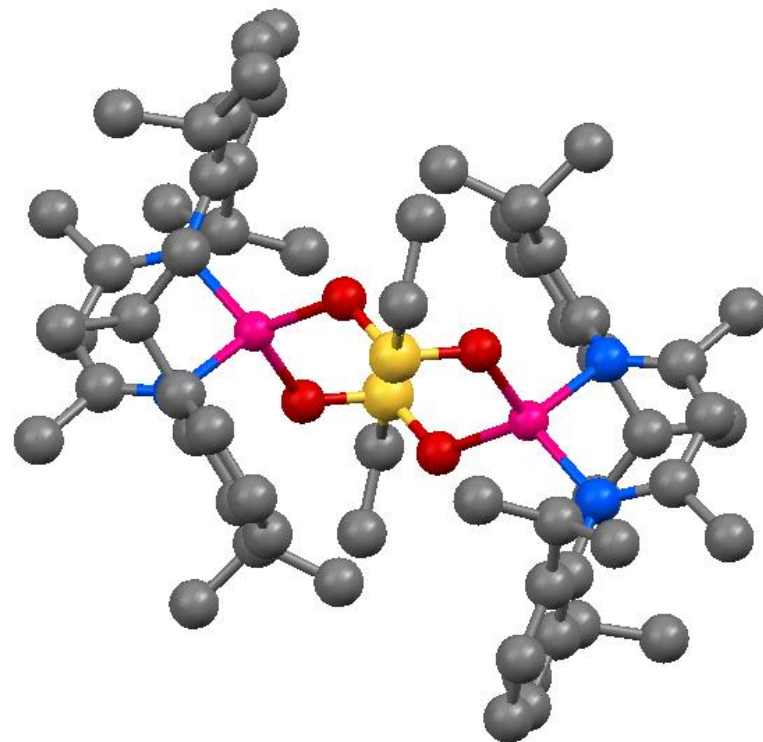
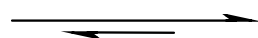
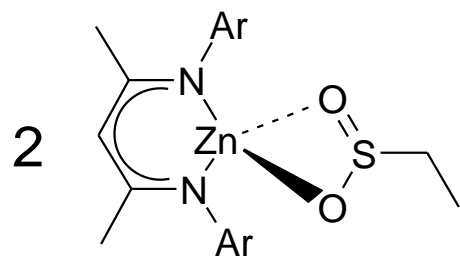
120 min / 60°C



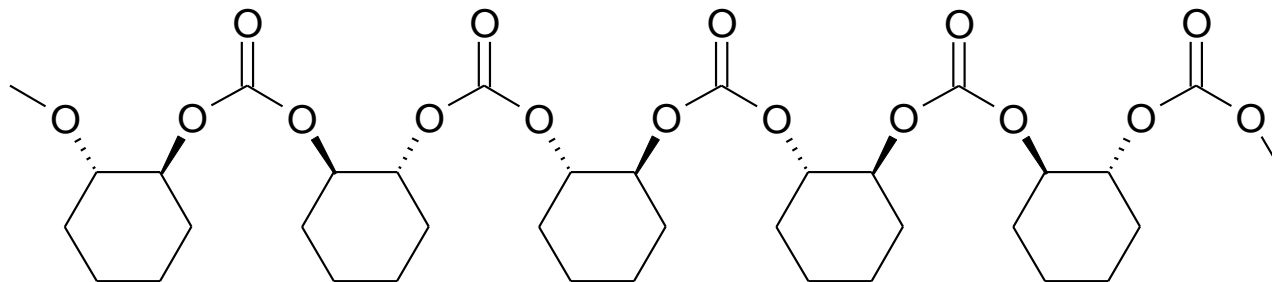
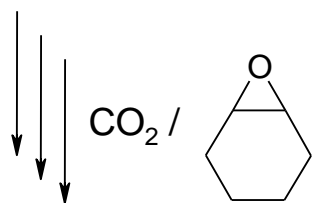
20 min / 60°C



Two Active Sites - The Entropy Problem



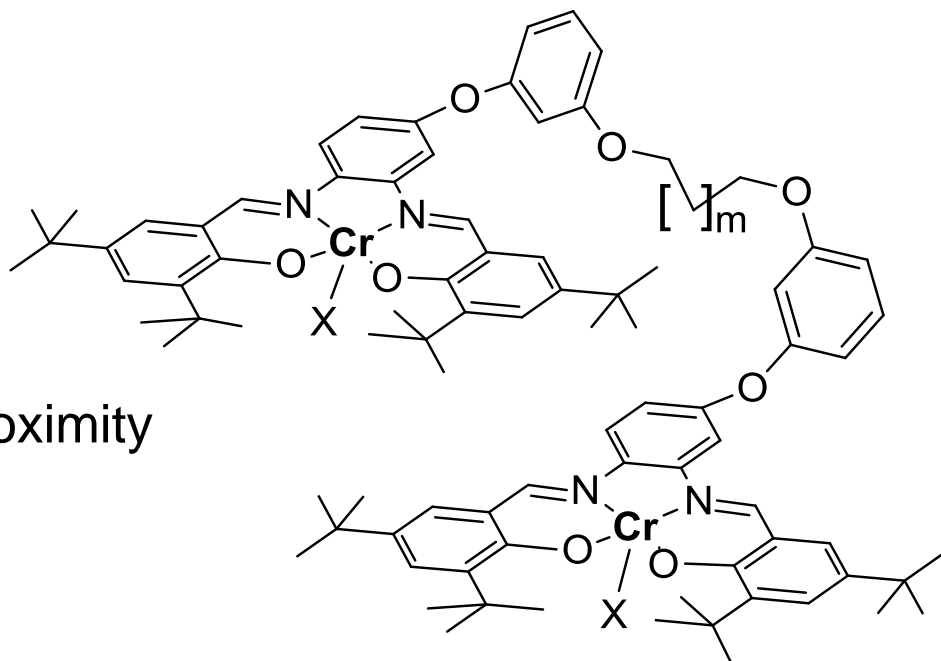
slow



Flexible Tethers – Bifunctional Catalysis

„Tethered“ Bimetallic systems

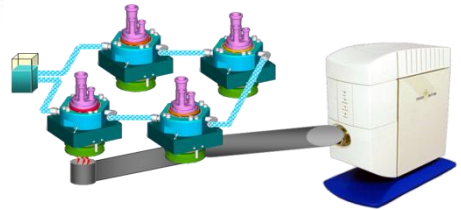
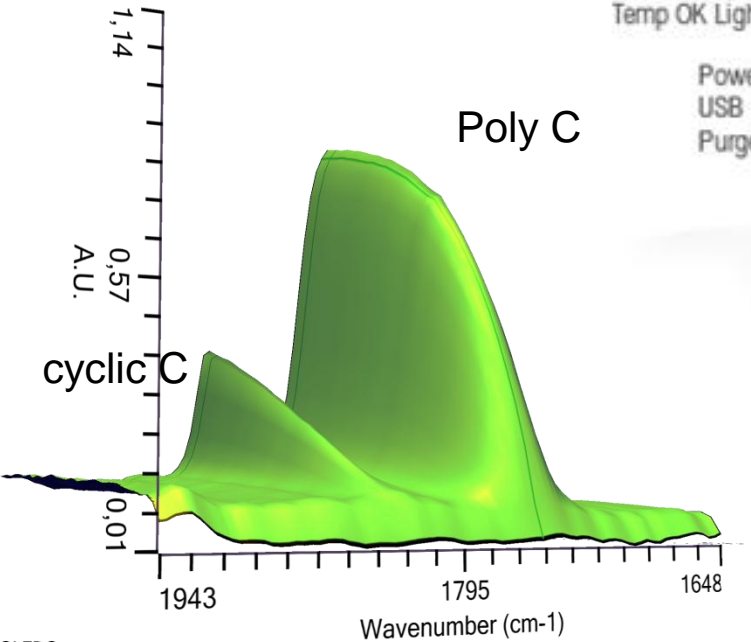
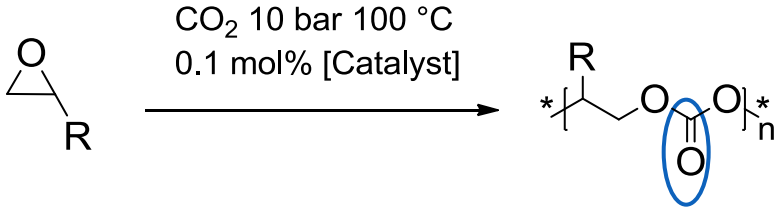
- Metal sites held in close spatial proximity
- Conformationally flexible tether



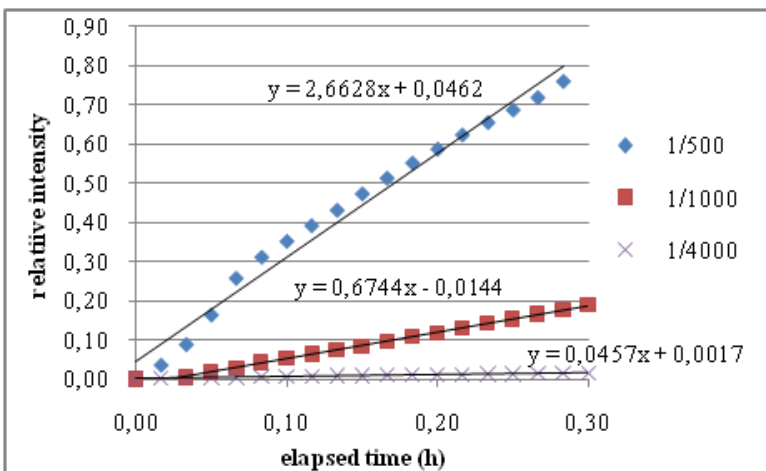
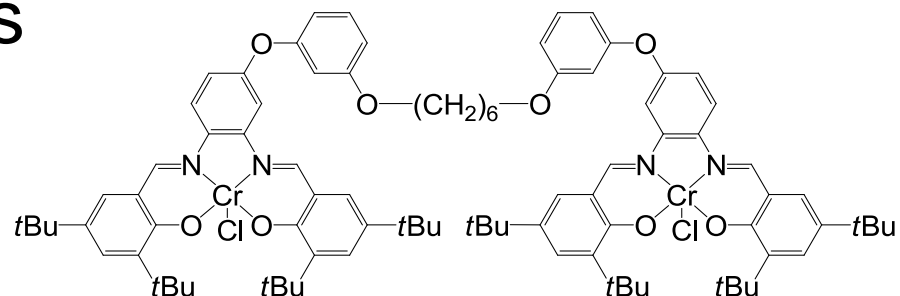
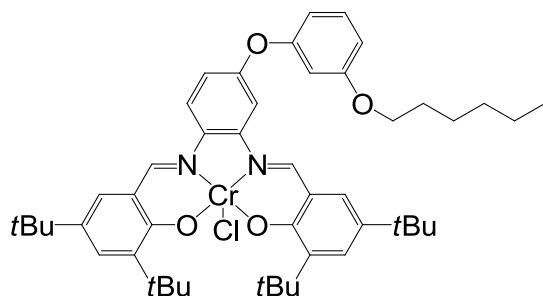
Mono-nuclear Cr(III)-Salen Complexes: Darensbrough et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1999**, 121, 107
Darensbrough et al. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2007**, 107, 2388

Di-nuclearity: Luinstra, Haas, Molnar, Bernhart, Eberhardt, Rieger, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2005**, 11, 6298
S. I. Vagin, R. Reichardt, S. Klaus, B. Rieger, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, 132, 14367-14369
S. Klaus, M. W. Lehenmeier, C. E. Anderson, B. Rieger, *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2010**, 255, 1518

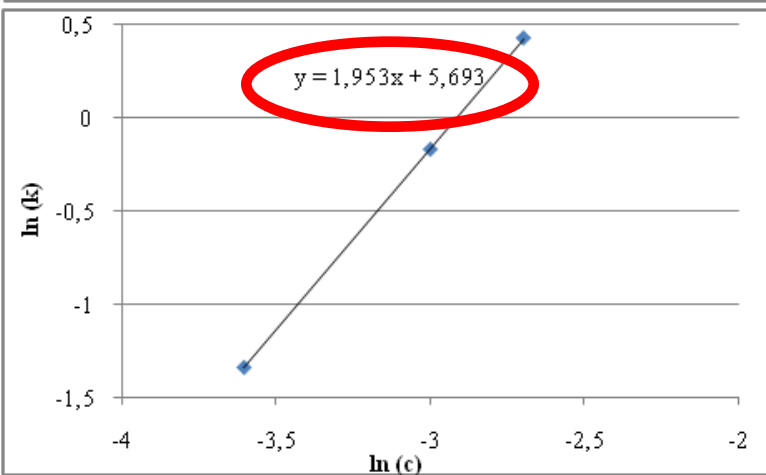
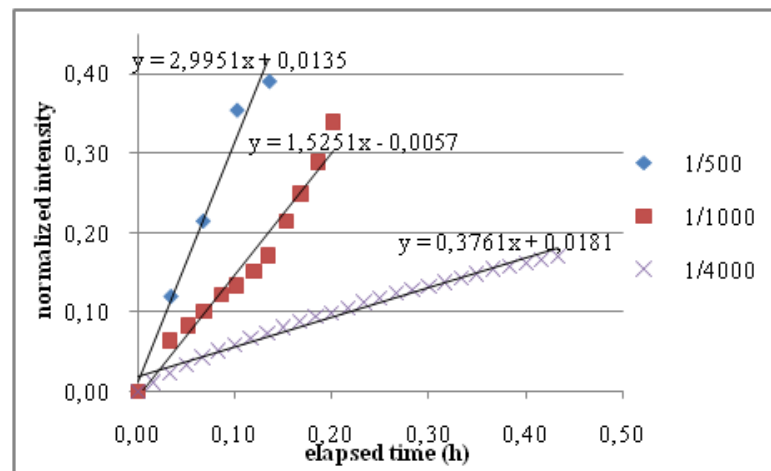
CO₂ Copolymerization Kinetics



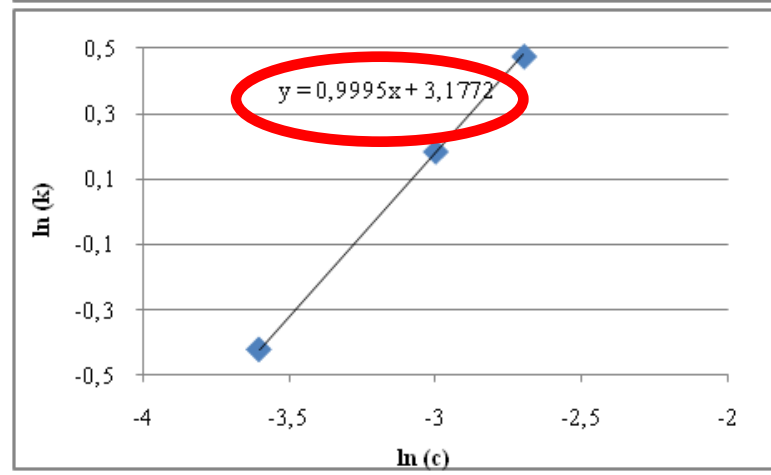
Kinetics



Initial rates of PPC synthesis catalyzed at different Cr/PO concentrations (1/500, 1/1000 and 1/4000).

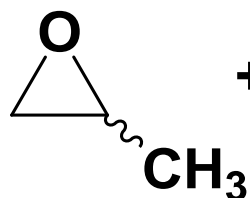


Plot of $\ln(k_{obs})$ against $\ln([catalyst])$.

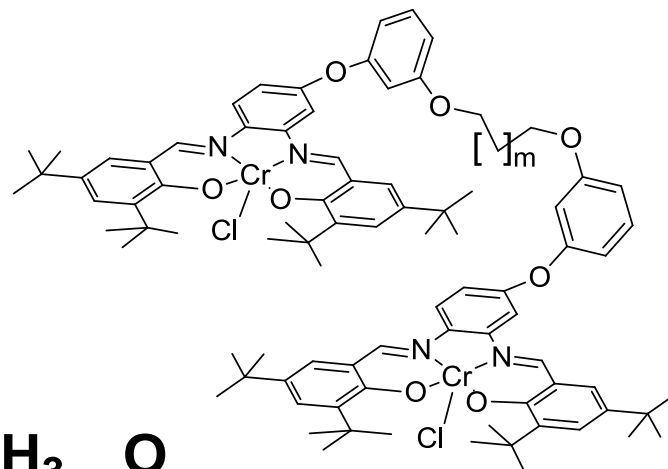
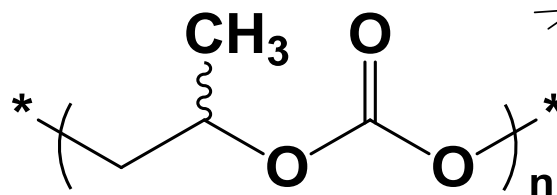


Cooperative Effects

not optimized yet



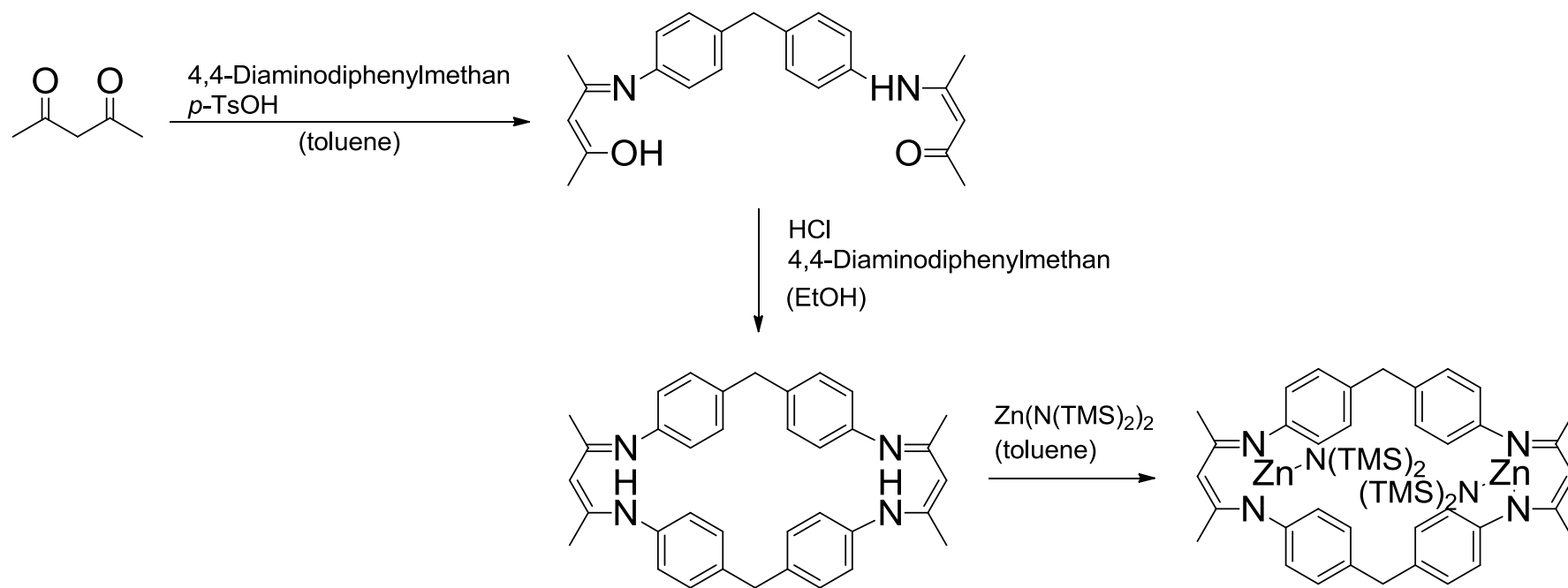
dinuclear
salophene



Catalyst	[PO]/[Cr]	PO/CO ₂	cycl. C /%	TOF	M _w	PD
m = 4	2,000	2.3	0	49	40,000	1.8
m = 4	20,000	2.4	< 2	82	46,000	3.3

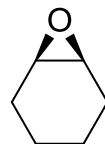
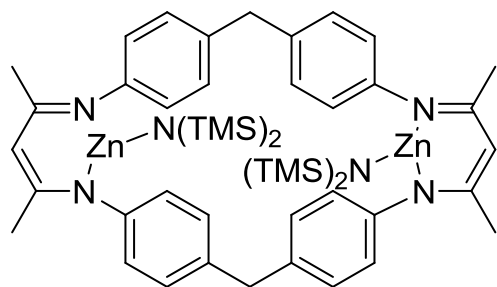
too slow for continuous process
... and it is Chromium !

Stay With Zinc – Use Cooperative Effects

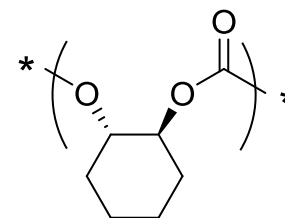


- 3-Step procedure
- High yields
- Kinetically stable complexes

Highest Activity Copolymerization



CO₂, 10 bar, 100 °C
0.1 mol-% [catalyst]

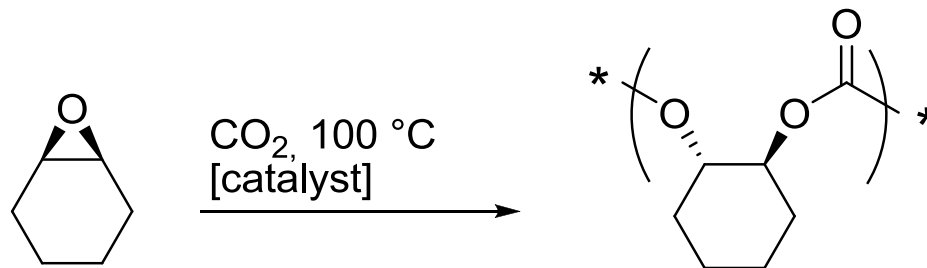


M_n: 45 kDa
PDI: 1.5

Promising:

- less than 1% cyclic carbonate
- TOF up to 7000 h⁻¹ (a literature: 2860 h⁻¹)

A Change in The Rate Law



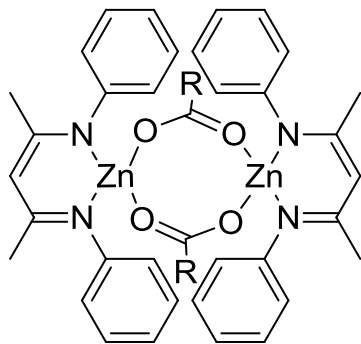
- Coates^a mono-nuclear complexes

$$r = k \cdot [\text{CHO}]^1 \cdot [\text{CO}_2]^0 \cdot [\text{Kat}]^{1.7} \text{ for 10 bar CO}_2$$

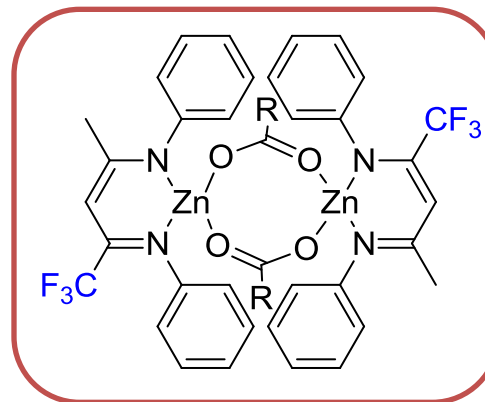
- Di-nuclear catalyst

$$r = k \cdot [\text{CHO}]^0 \cdot [\text{CO}_2]^1 \cdot [\text{Kat}]^1 \text{ for 5-25 bar CO}_2$$

A Solution For PO/CO₂ in a *Continuous* Process ?

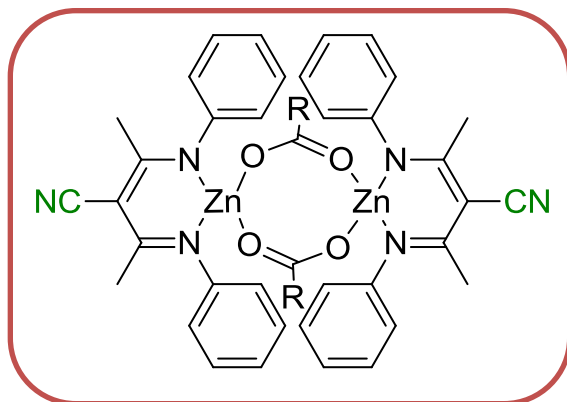


+ 41.6 kJ/mol

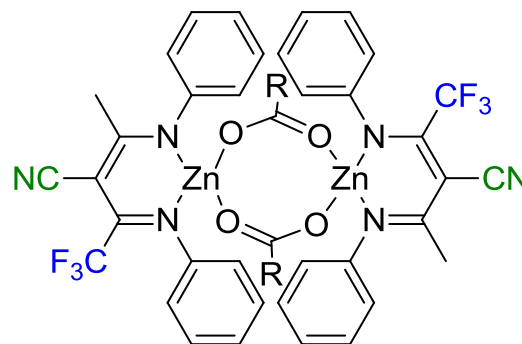


+ 65.1 kJ/mol

Work with PO



+75.1 kJ/mol



+106.9 kJ/mol

R: O-*i*Pr

Monomers of Choice:

Propylene Oxide / CO₂

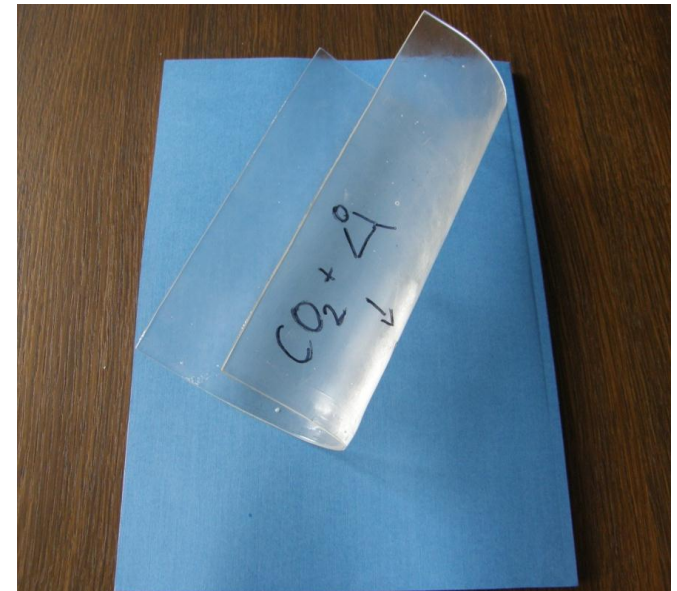
- Elongation at Break \approx 600%
- Tough
- Transparent
- Pleasant Haptics
- UV-Stable
- Biodegradable
- Processable (extrusion & injection molding)

Molecular

- High molecular weights $2 \times 10^6 - 6 \times 10^6$ g mol⁻¹
- CO₂-content: 35 – 43 wt-%
- Carbonate linkage: 80 – 100 %

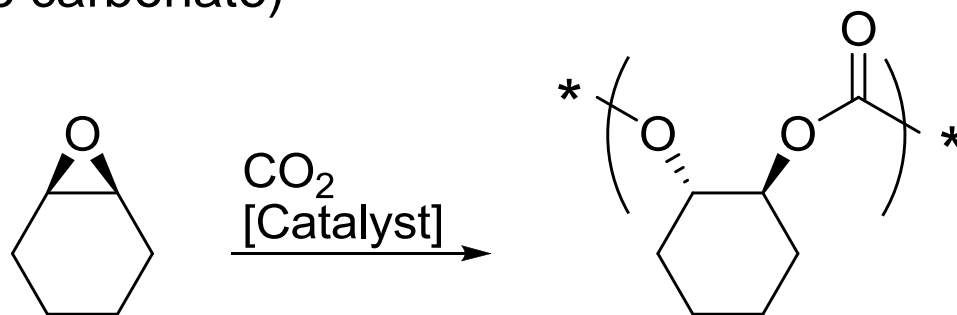
Thermal

- TGA no decomposition up to 230°C
- T_m = none observed; T_g = 25 - 40°C



Properties of PCHC

Poly(cyclohexene carbonate)

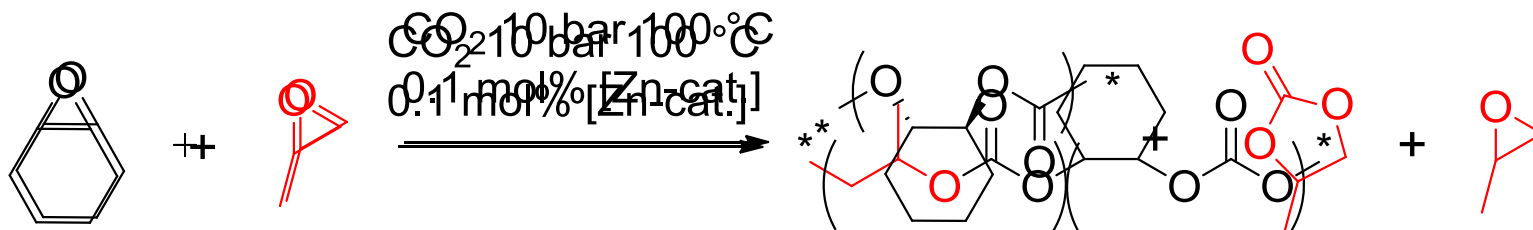


- brittle
- T_g up to 120 °C
- epoxide not available on large scale
- CO_2 content lower



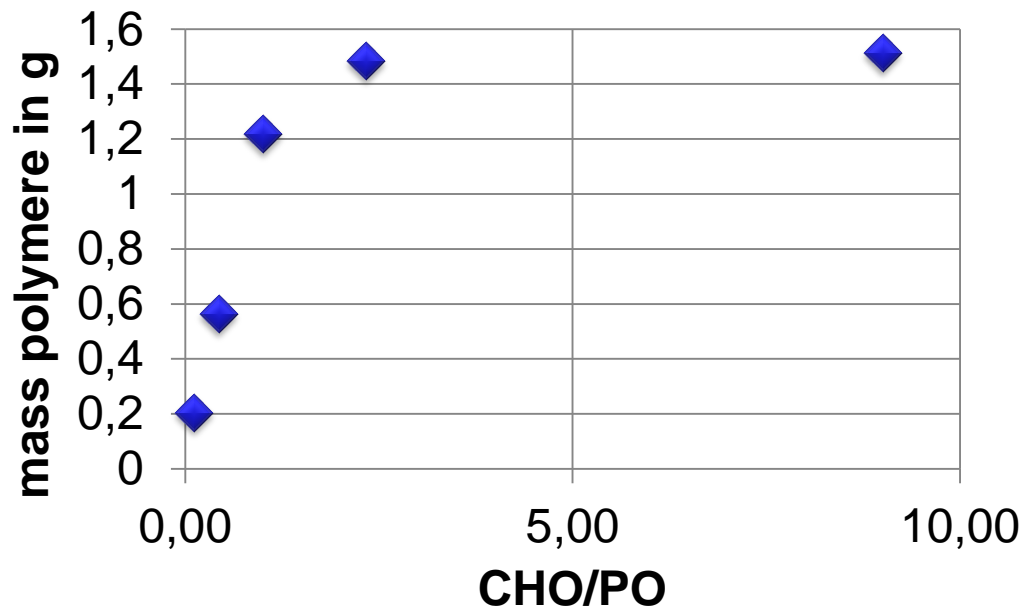
Terpolymerization (\rightarrow Tg Increase) with Zn(II)-based Catalysts

\rightarrow only poly(cyclohexene carbonate) formation

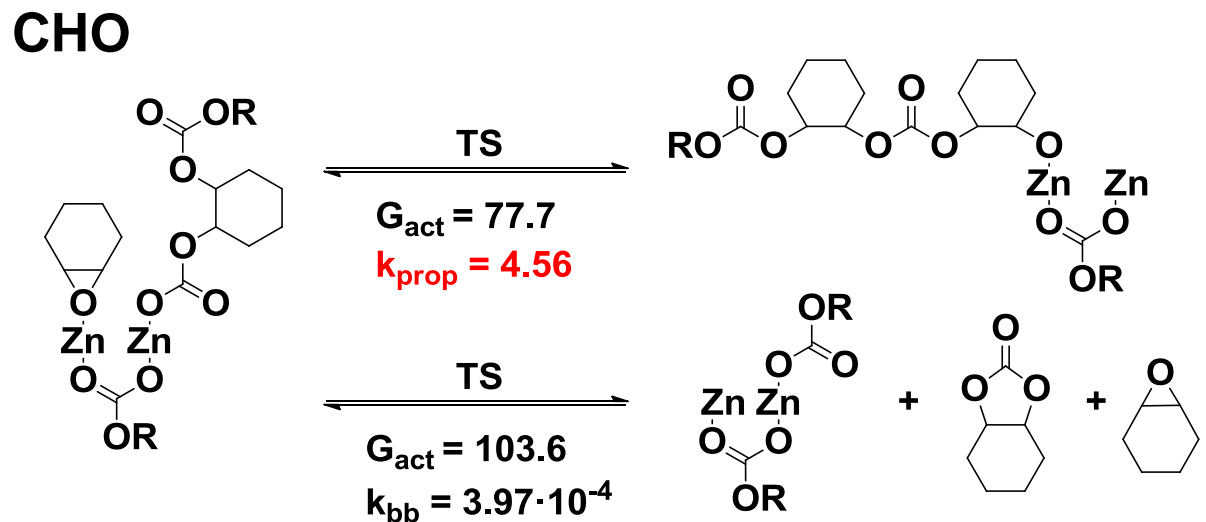
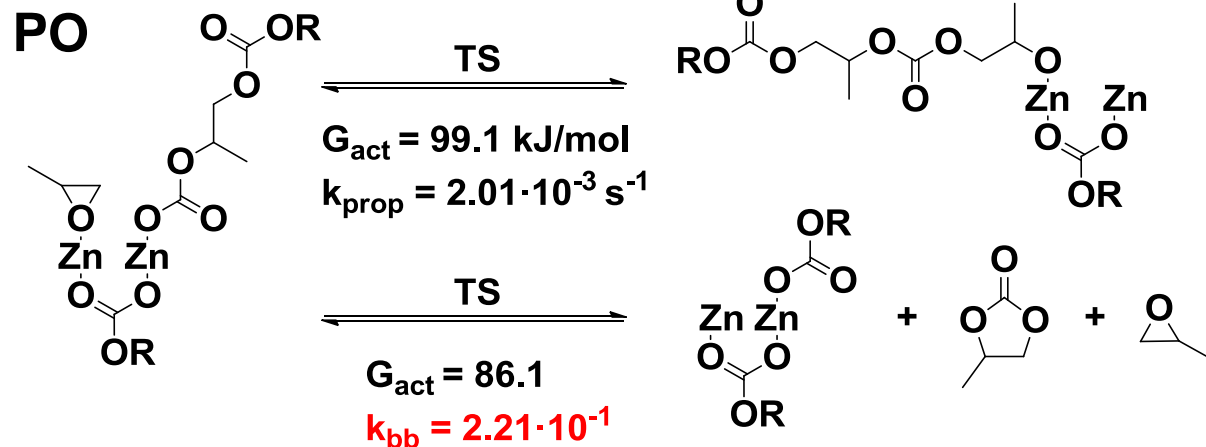
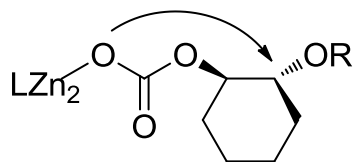
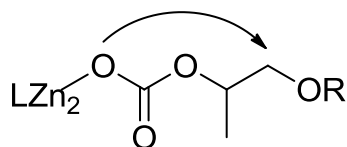


ratio CHO	/	PO
9	/	1
7	/	3
1	/	1
3	/	7
1	/	9

mass polymere vs. ratio CHO/PO



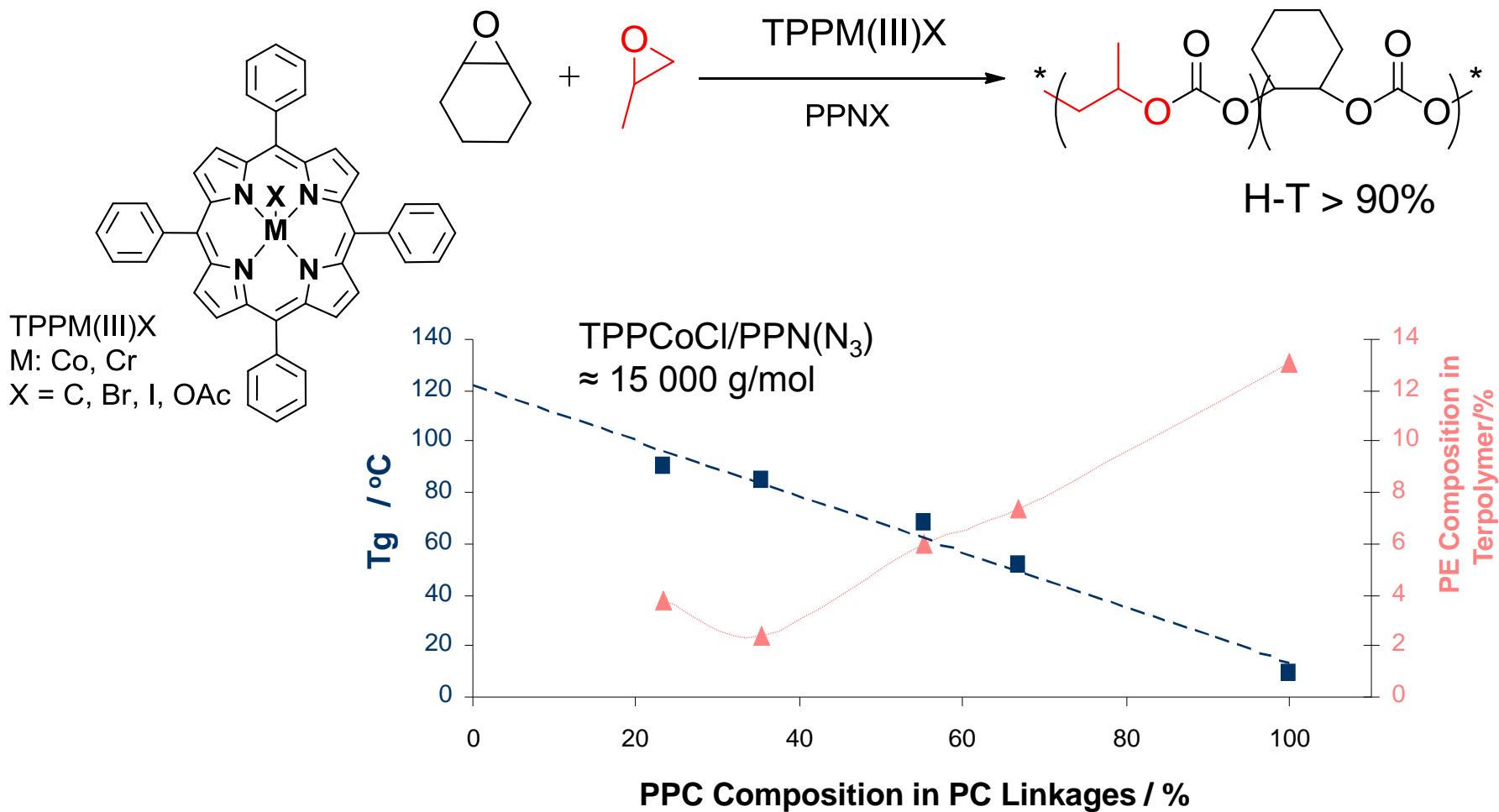
Reaction Rates – Propagation / Back-Biting (bb)



$v_{\text{bb}}(\text{PO}) \gg v_{\text{bb}}(\text{CHO})$

prop: propagation

Porphyrins for Regioregular PPC



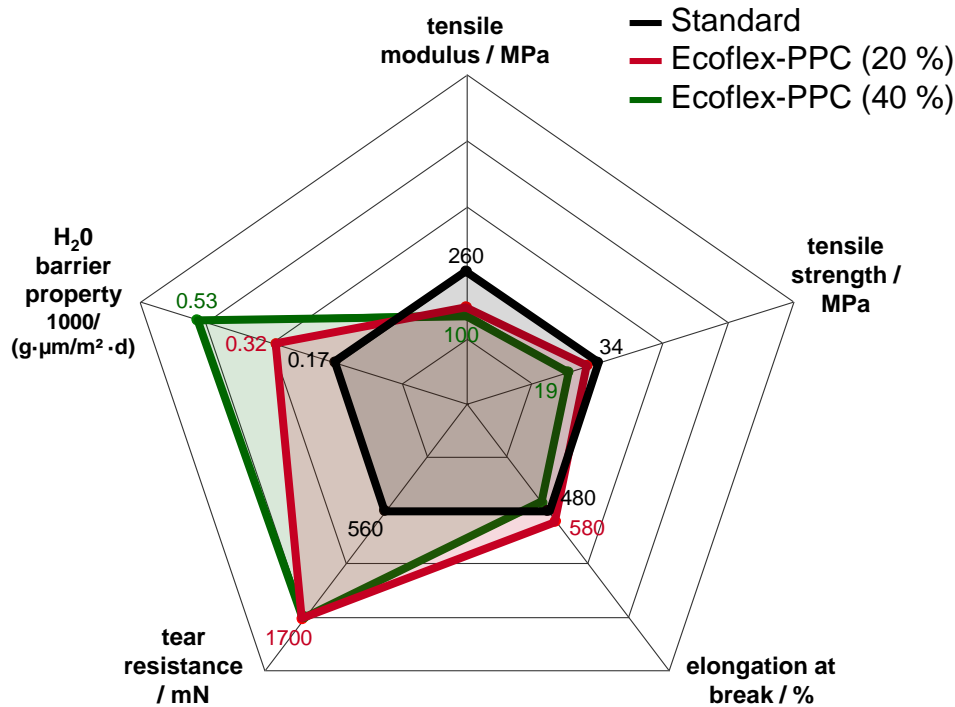
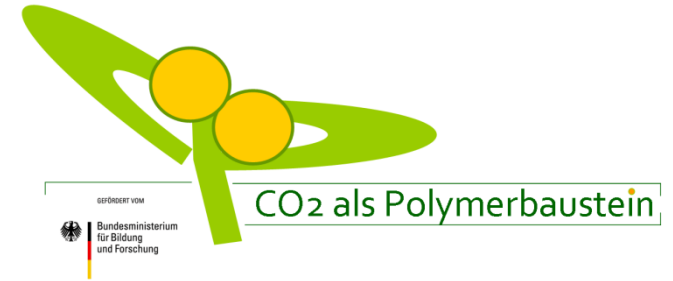
PPN: bis(triphenyl phosphin)iminium

J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Chem., 46, **2008**, 5959. MSc. Ivy Lim, Master Thesis, TUM, **2008** (with BASF SE)

L. Shi, X. Lu, R. Zhang, X. Peng, Ch. Zhang, J. Li, X. Peng, *Macromolecules* **2006**, 39, 5679-5685

W. Ren, X. Zhang, Y. Liu, J. Li, H. Wang, X. Lu, *Macromolecules* **2010**, 43, 1396.

Blends



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für Bildung
und Forschung**



SIEMENS

BMBF - Technologien für Nachhaltigkeit und Klimaschutz, Chemische Prozesse und stoffliche Nutzung von CO₂

For The First Time: Commodities (ABS, PS) Without Oil



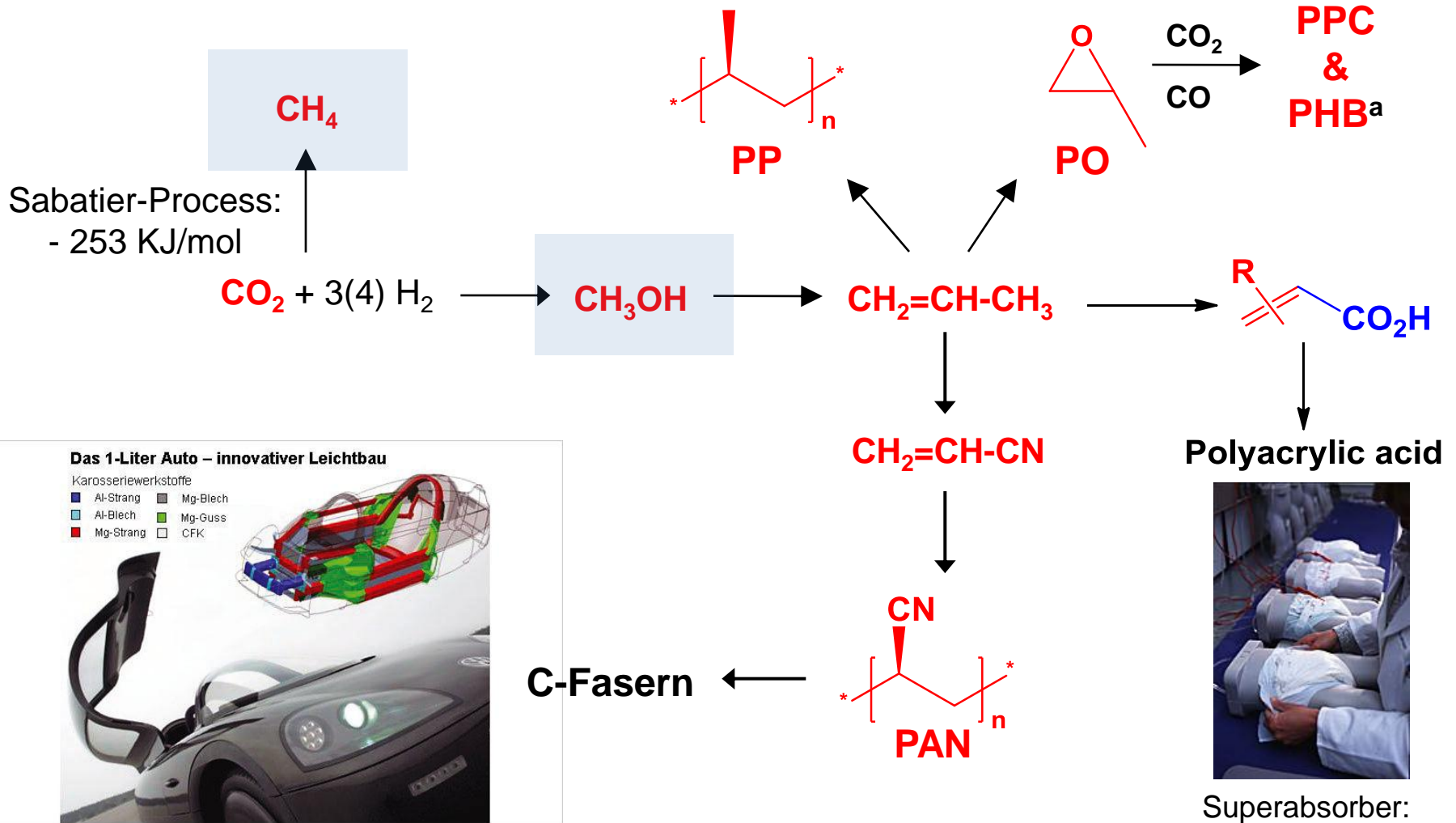
	PPC/PHB	ABS
	4800-5300	2200-3000
	0.3-0.9	0.4-0.7
	27-31	29-60
	170 (T _m)	95-105 (T _g)
	240	420

Dr. Greiner, Siemens AG 2011

Pressemeldung Siemens „Laborpraxis“, 03. Mai 2012:
„Nachhaltiger Kunststoff mit Kohlendioxid aus Abgasen“

Polymers → Base Chemicals → Fuels

Mio to Giga to



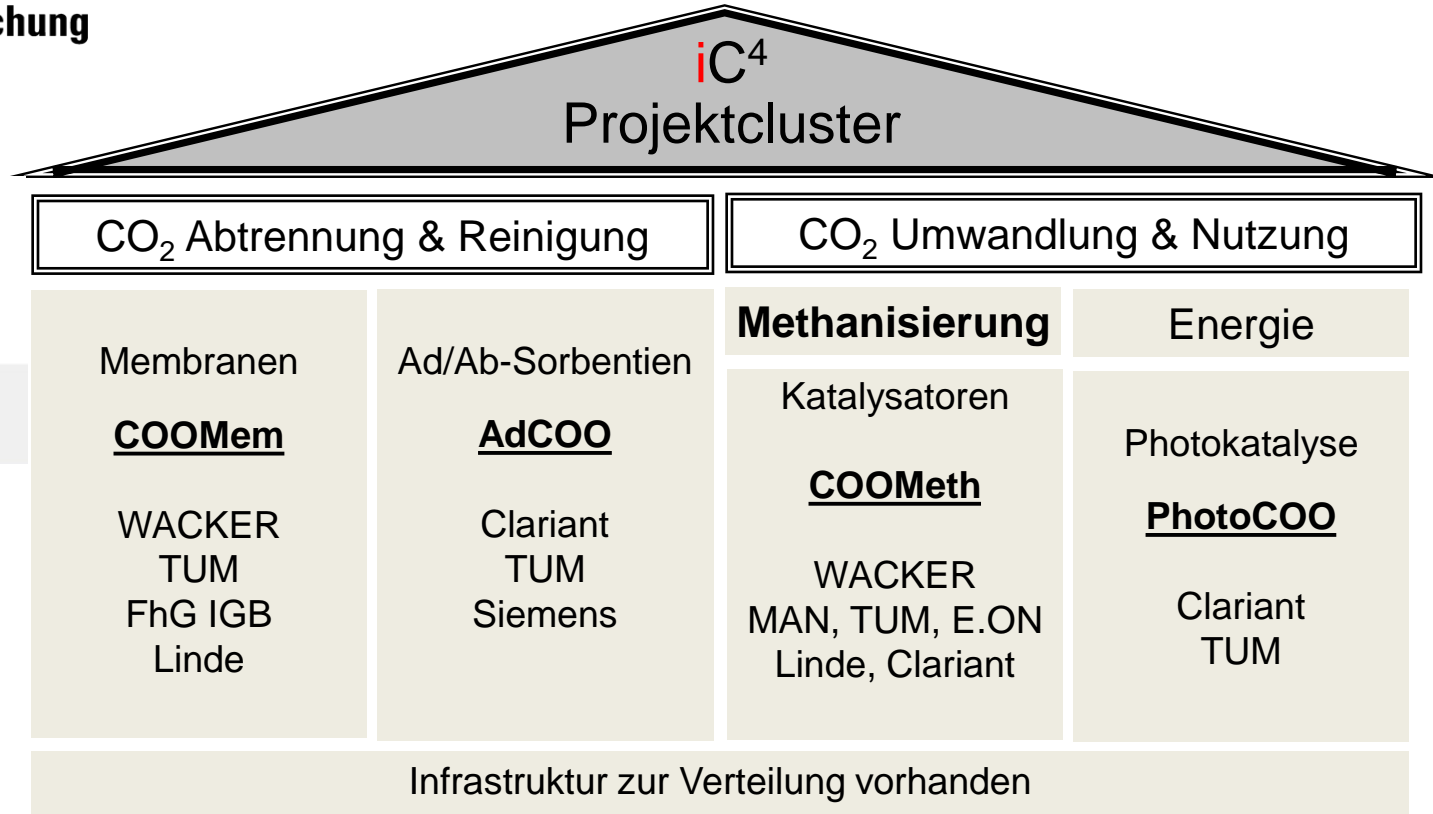
^a Rieger et. All., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2002, 124, 20, 5646-5647; Rieger et al., *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed.* 2008, 47, 3458-3460

iC⁴: Integrated Carbon Capture, Conversion & Cycling

Die Chemie muss stimmen



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und Forschung



BMBF-Programm:

Technologien für Nachhaltigkeit und Klimaschutz, Chemische Prozesse und stoffliche Nutzung von CO₂
<http://www.chemieundco2.de/de/157.php>

Acknowledgement



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und Forschung**



DECHEMA
Gesellschaft für Chemische Technik
und Biotechnologie e.V.



**German-Canadian
Research Network
AM²Net (DFG,
NSERC)**

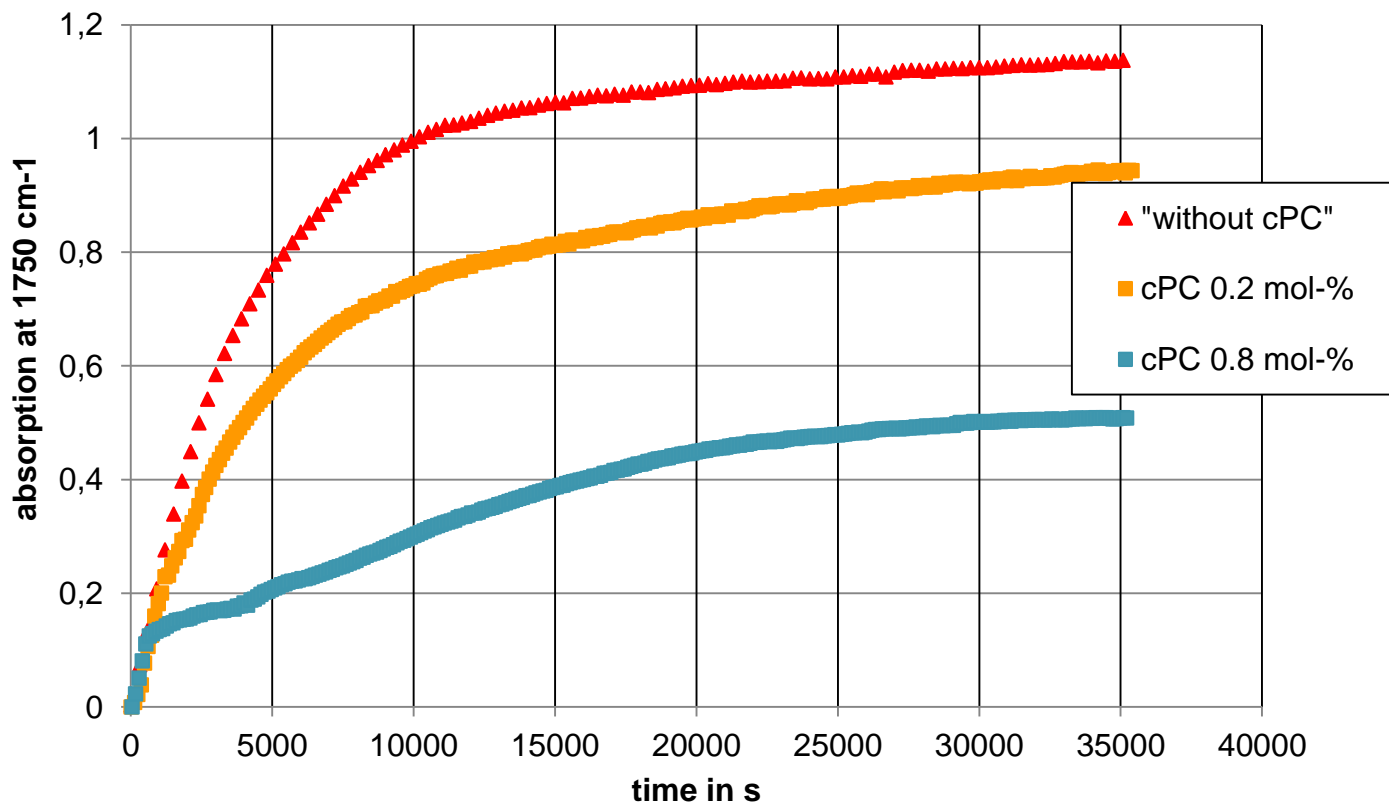
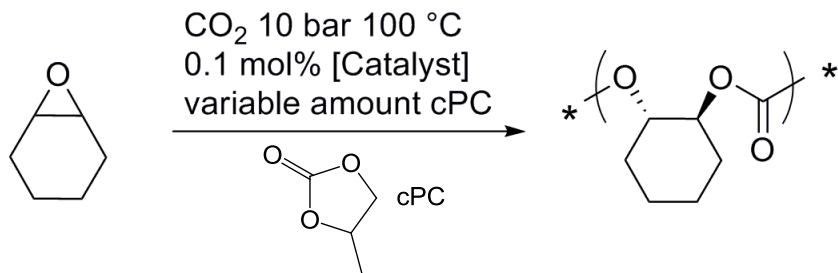


جامعة الملك عبد الله
للعلوم والتقنية
King Abdullah University of
Science and Technology



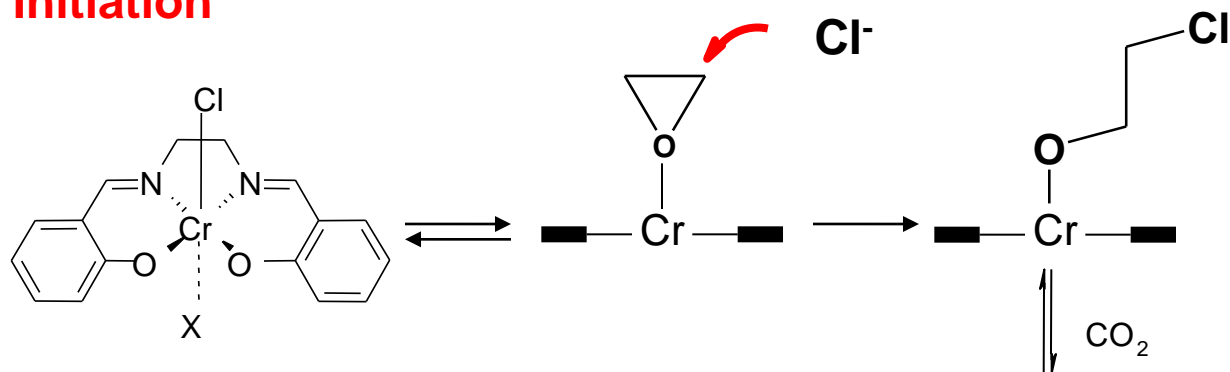
Product Inhibition

Reversible deactivation by cPC coordination

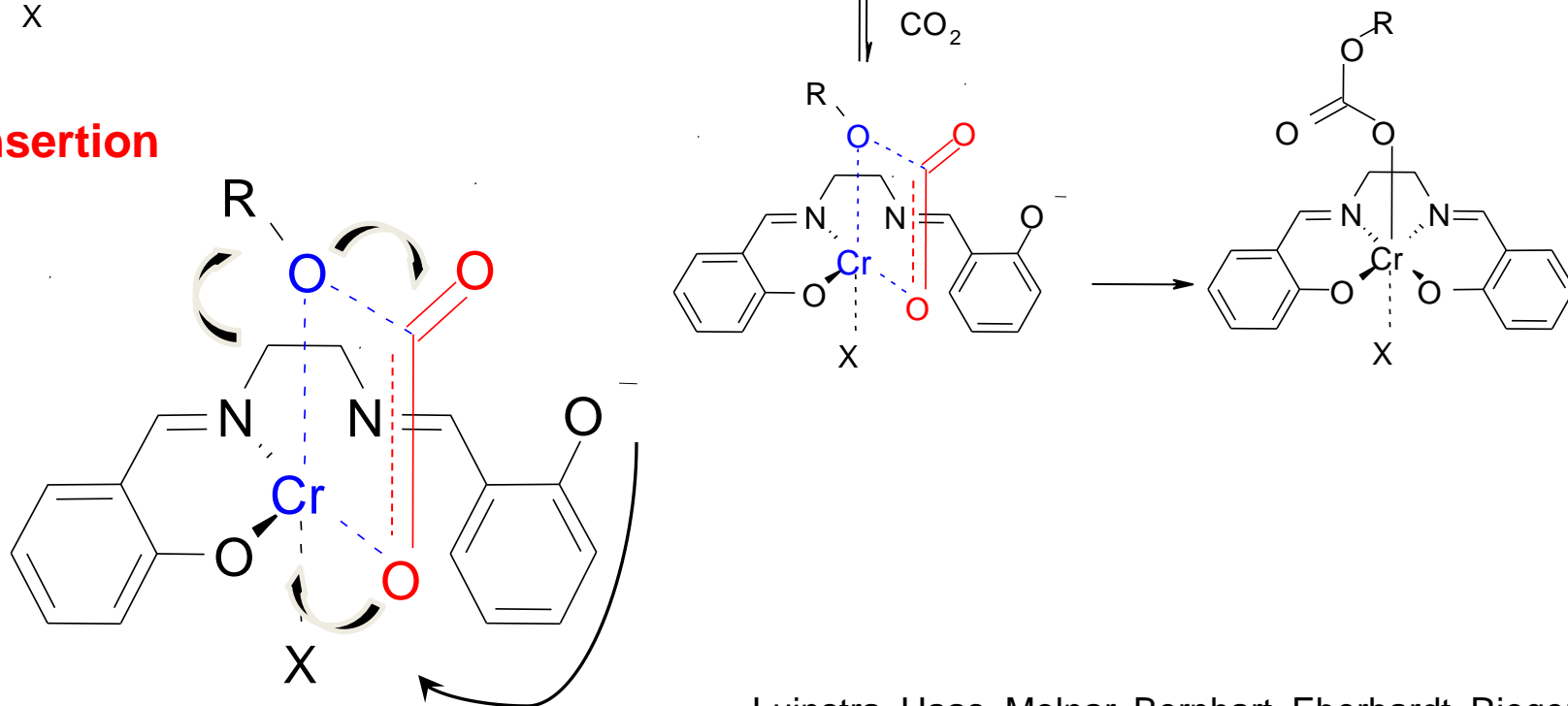


Complex Coordination Behavior

Initiation

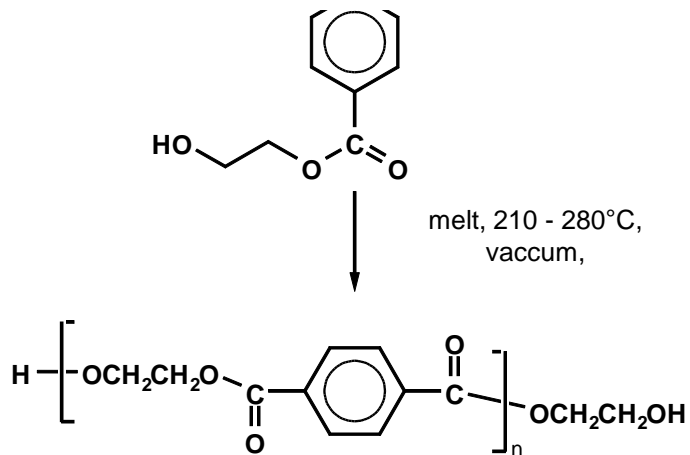


CO₂ Insertion

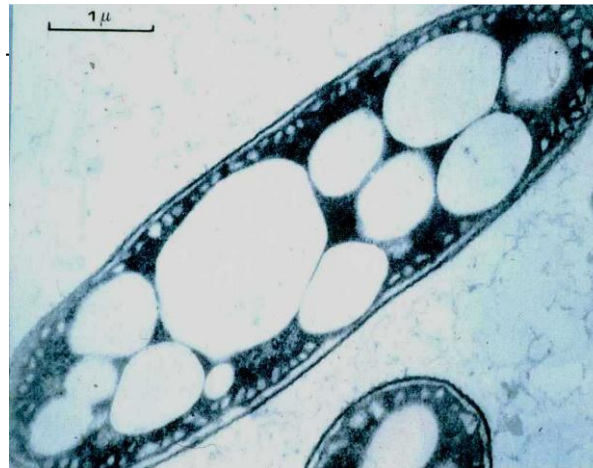
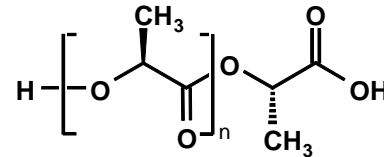
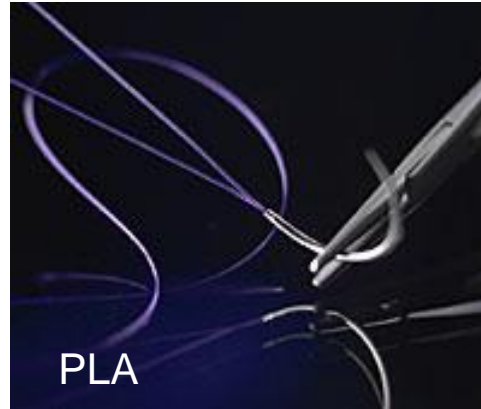


Polyethyleneterephthalate Polylactide Polyhydroxybutyrate

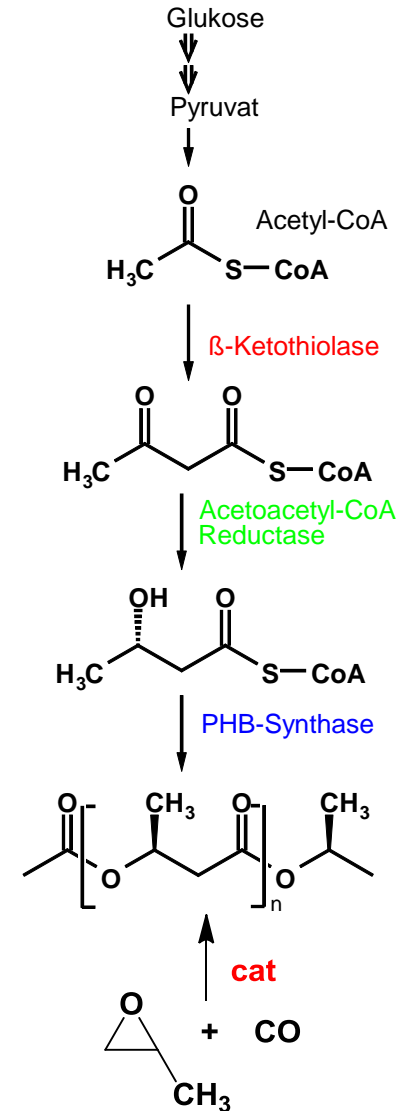
PET: Polykondensation



PLA: Ring opening

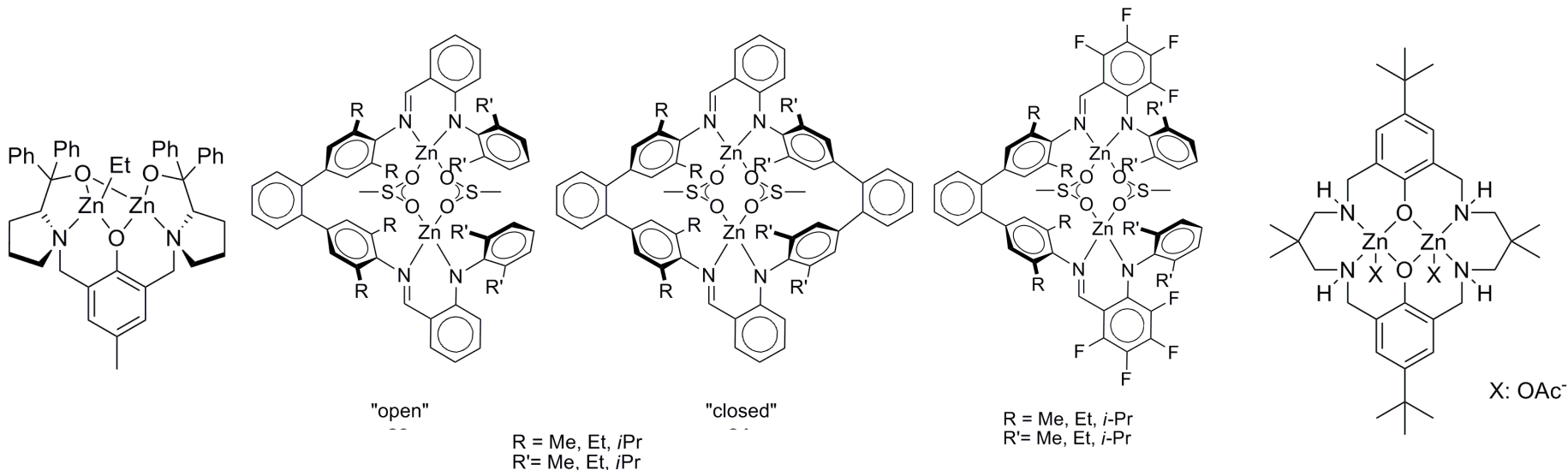


PHB: Bio-synthesis



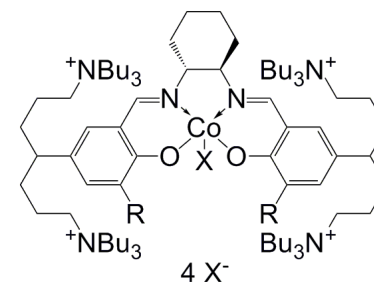
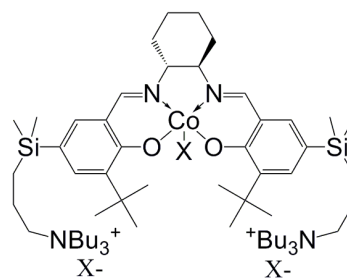
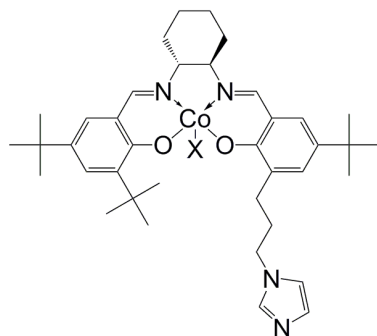
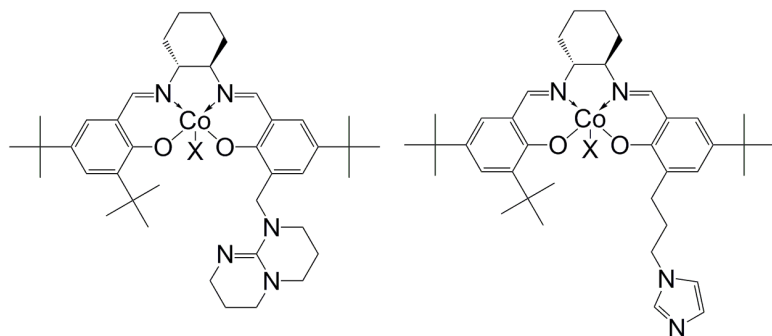
Cooperative Mechanism ?

- dinuclear complexes (only CHO!)

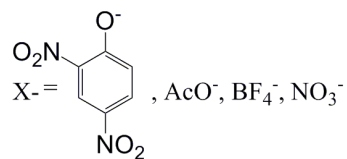


Ding 2005	Lee 2005	Lee 2005	Lee 2006	Williams 2009
TOF: 140 h ⁻¹	TOF = 200	TOF = 0	TOF = 2.860 less PCHC	TOF = 25 1 bar !

Ionic Structures



R = t-Bu, i-Pr, Me



Lu 2009

Lu 2009

Lu 2009

Lee 2007

TOF = 7.319 h⁻¹

TOF = 7

TOF = 3.500

TOF = 26.000