



**Politechnika
Śląska**



**UCZELNIA
BADAWCZA**
INICJATYWA DOSKONAŁOŚCI



CHROBOK
IONIC LIQUID
GROUP

Functional Materials for a Greener Future

OUR TEAM



CHROBOK
IONIC LIQUID
GROUP



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PhD student



Lema Shumi
PhD student



Silesian University
of Technology





REASERCH PROJECTS

- Heterogeneous catalysts based on carbon nanostructures in model chemical reactions
- Tunable liquid metal complexes as catalysts for the model chemical and electrochemical processes
- N-doped carbons as catalysts for model electrochemical and chemical processes
- Tailoring cementitious composites with sustainable ionic-based compounds: Assessment of structural and performance characteristics



- Ionic bio-aerogels for carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture and bioconversion
- Bio-based surfactants for sustainable micellar catalysis



- Environmentally friendly process of adipic acid synthesis by oxidation of cyclohexanone
- New types of food packages using renewable raw materials and innovative paraffin based impregnates
- Process for the preparation of ε-caprolactam from cyclohexanone and hydrogen peroxide by chemo-enzymatic catalysis
- IoLacTec: Innovative method for acidic ionic liquids mediated lactams production



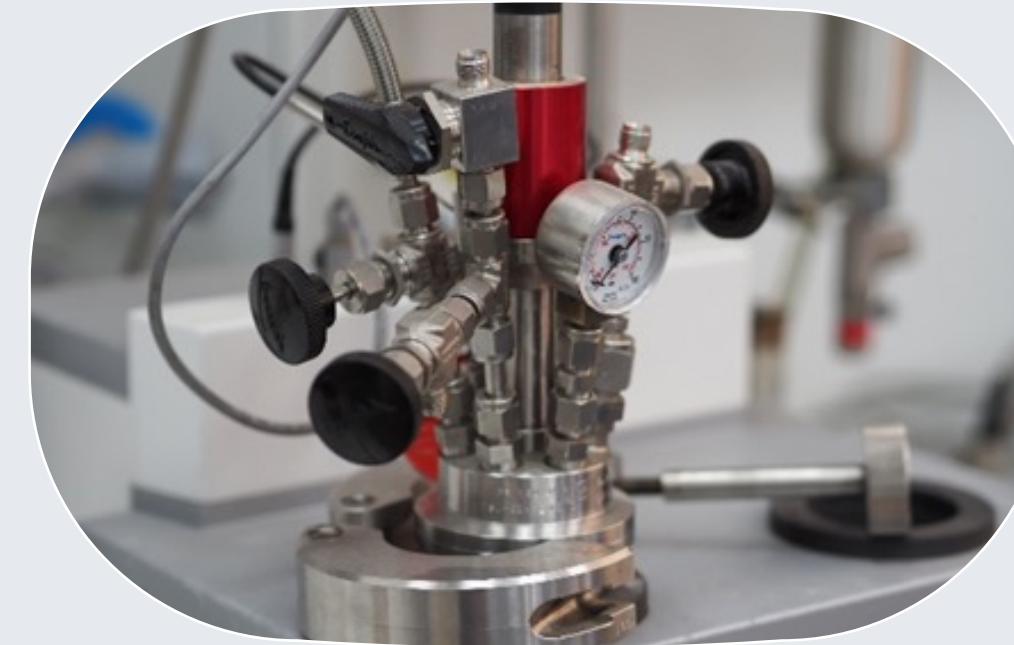
- Designing and study on the catalytic performance of a new liquid metal complexes
- Studies on the catalytic performance of biocatalysts based on supported ionic liquids
- Designing of supported ionic liquid phase catalysts dedicated for continuous flow synthesis of fine chemicals



- Method of synthesis of esters using innovative catalysts based on ionic liquids and zinc oxide



ORGANIC SYNTHESIS



ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC PROCESSES



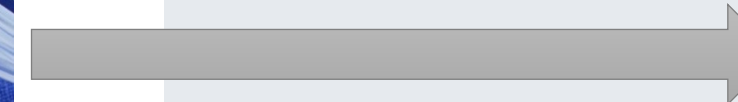
INDUSTRIAL PROJECT

SOLVENT WISTOL S.A.



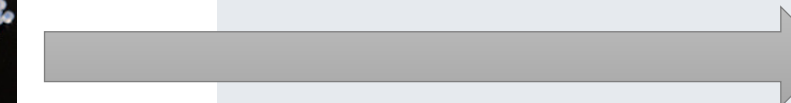
**INNOVATIVE PROCESS
FOR SOLVENT SYNTHESIS
(2020)**


**GRUPA
AZOTY**
KĘDZIERZYN



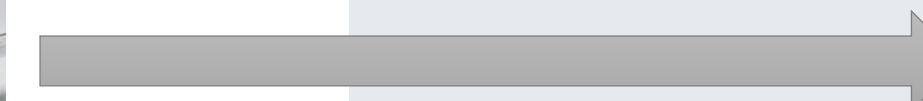
**SYNTHESIS OF ALTERNATIVE
PLASTICIZERS USING
INNOVATIVE CATALYSTS (2021)**


**GRUPA
AZOTY**
PUŁAWY



**DEVELOPMENT OF AN
INNOVATIVE PROCESS FOR
PRODUCING CAPROLACTONE
(2023)**

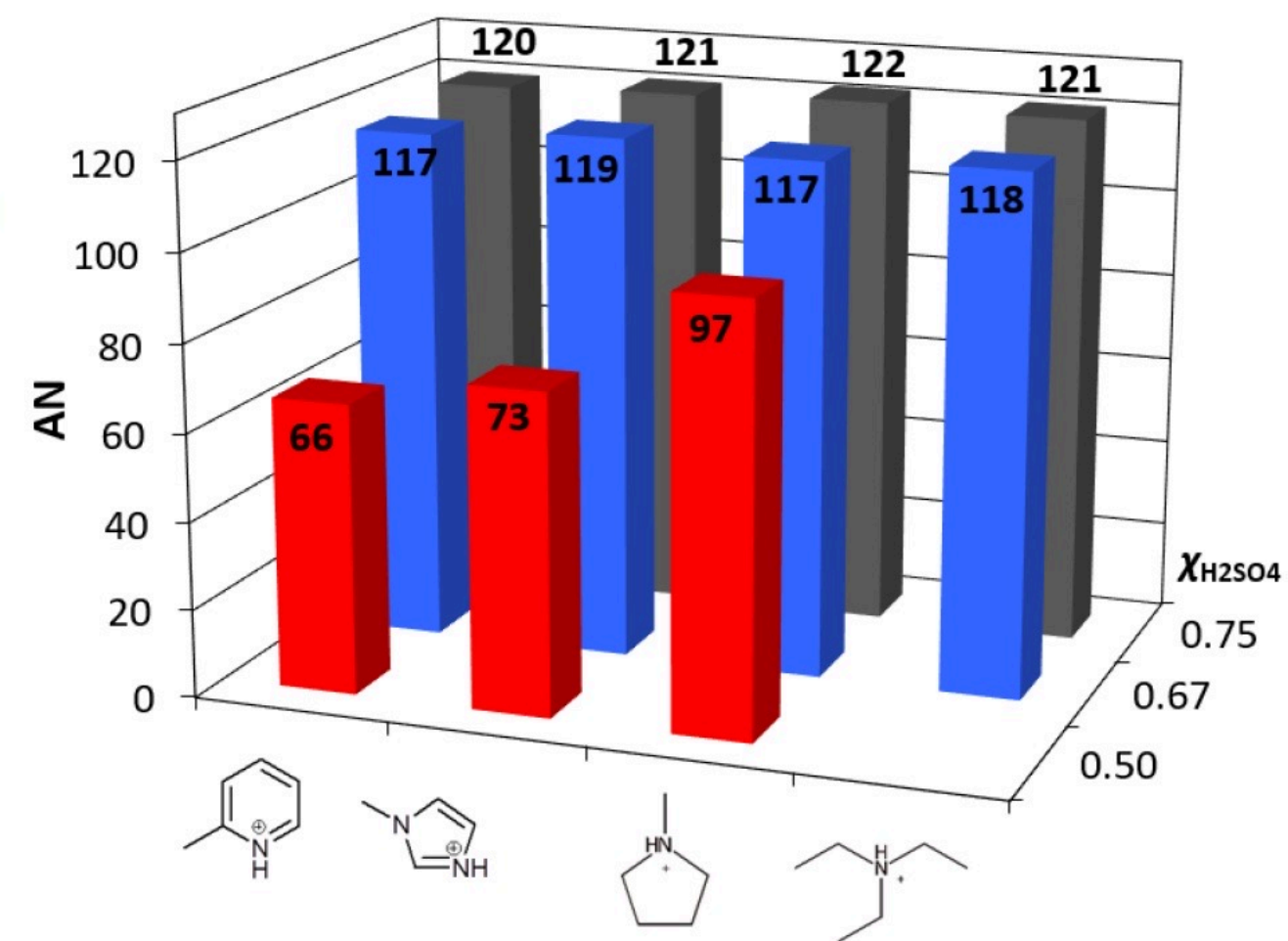
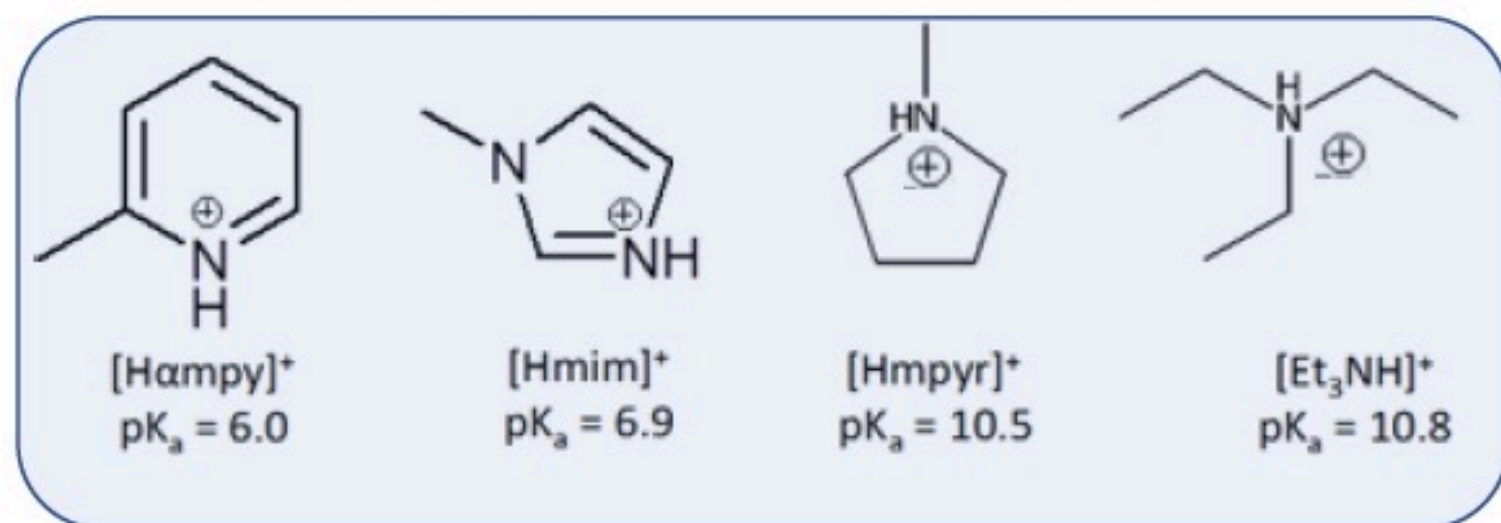
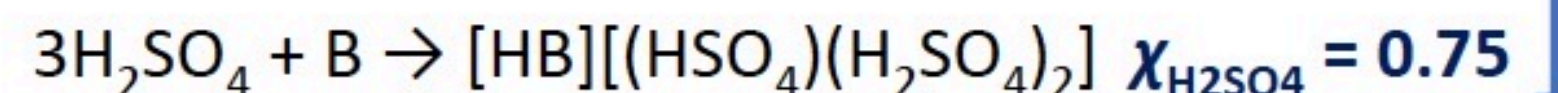
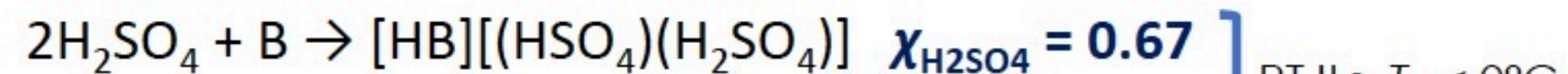
 **ORLEN** **Południe**



**SYNTHESIS OF GREEN
SOLVENTS (2024)**

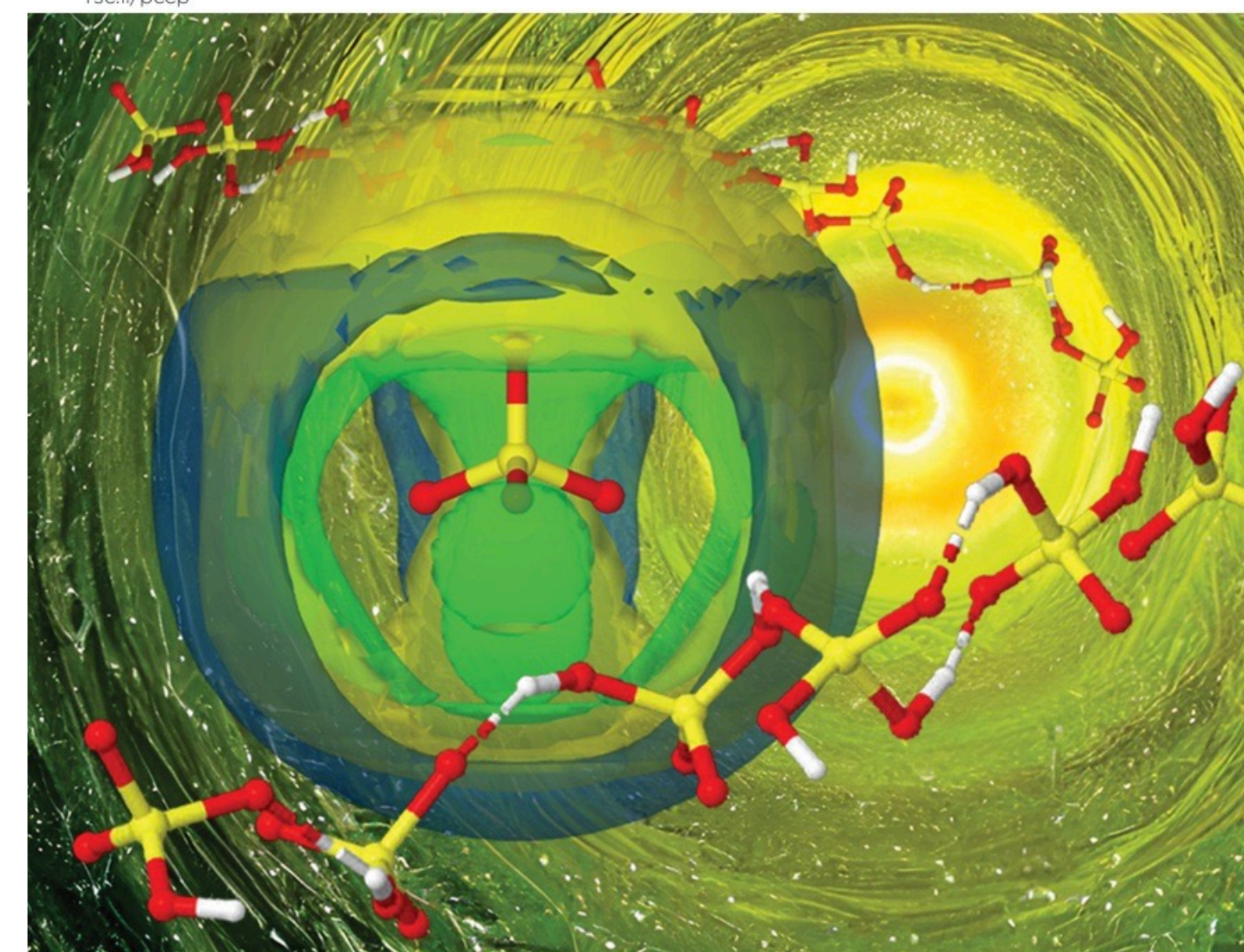
PROTIC IONIC LIQUIDS BASED ON AMINE AND SULFURIC ACID

Volume 25
Number 14
14 April 2023
Pages 9689-10188



PCCP

Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics
rsc.li/pccp

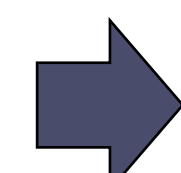
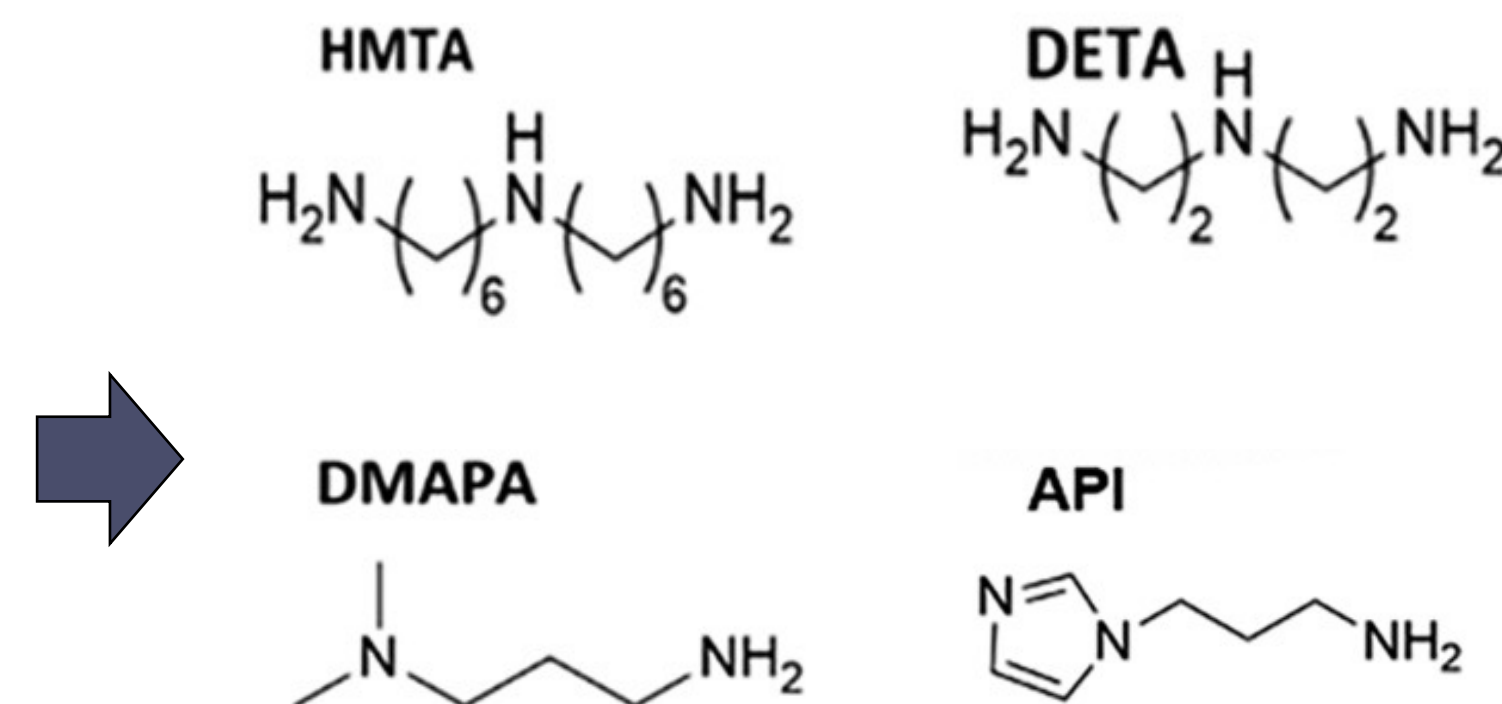


ISSN 1463-9076

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY

PAPER
John D. Holbrey, Małgorzata Swadźba-Kwaśny *et al.*
The structure of protic ionic liquids based on sulfuric acid,
doped with excess of sulfuric acid or with water

Reagent	Reagent price (\$/L)	Product	Laboratory cost (\$/kg)*
DMAPA	25.1	DMAPA_6_1	21.0
DETA	66.9	DETA_9_1	24.6
HMTA	160	HMTA_9_1	51.2
TEA	81	TEA_3_1	42.9
Sulfuric acid	35.5		



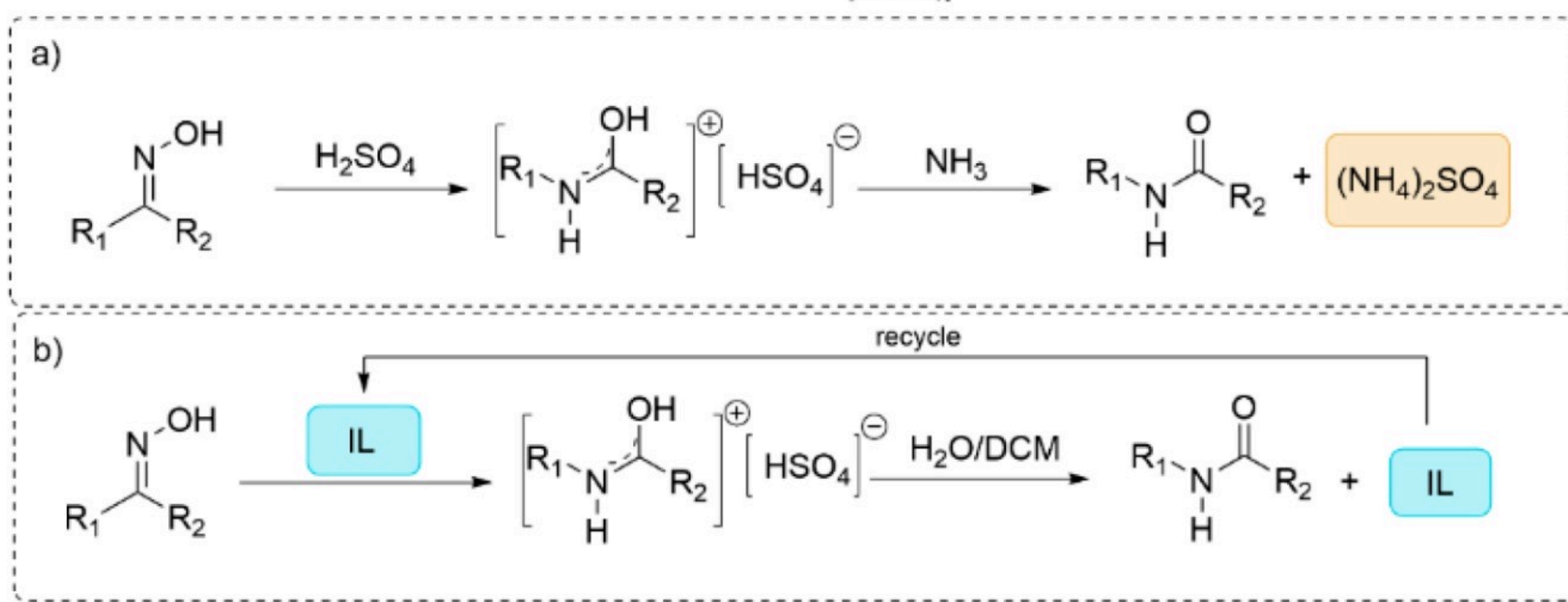
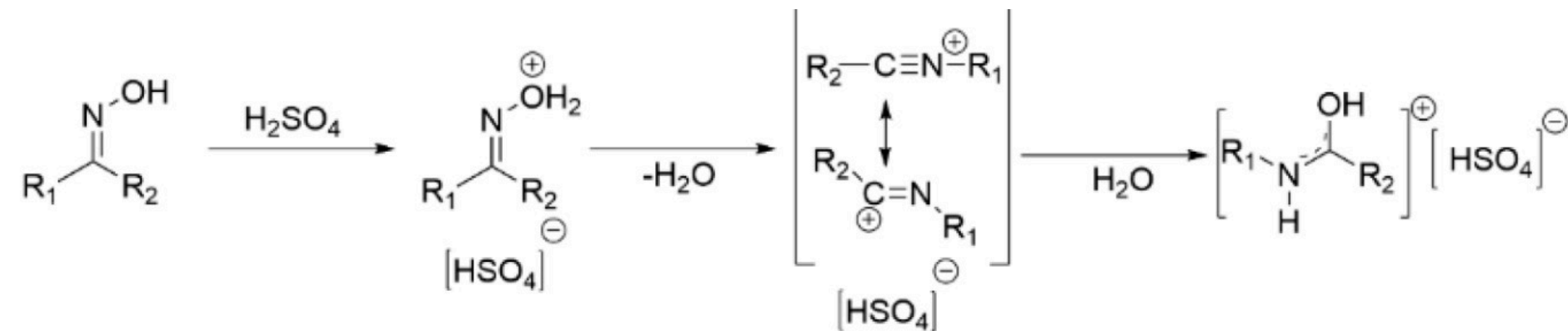
K. Matuszek, A. Chrobok, F. Coleman, K. R. Seddon, M. Swadźba-Kwaśny, *Green Chem.*, **2014**, *16*, 3463.
A. Brzęczek-Szafran, J. Więclawik, N. Barteczko, A. Szelwicka, E. Byrne, A. Kolanowska, M. Swadźba-Kwaśny, A. Chrobok, *Green Chem.*, **2021**, *23*, 4421.
A. McGrogan, E. L. Byrne, R. Guiney, T. F. Headen, T. G. A. Youngs, A. Chrobok, J. D. Holbrey, M. Swadźba-Kwaśny, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2023**, *25*, 9785.
A. Brzęczek-Szafran, K. Erfurt, M. Swadźba-Kwaśny, T. Piotrowski, A. Chrobok, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2022**, *10*, 41.
K. Matuszek, A. Brzęczek-Szafran, D. Kobus, Dominika; D. MacFarlane, M. Swadźba-Kwaśny, A. Chrobok, *Aust. J. Chem.*, **2019**, *72*, 130.



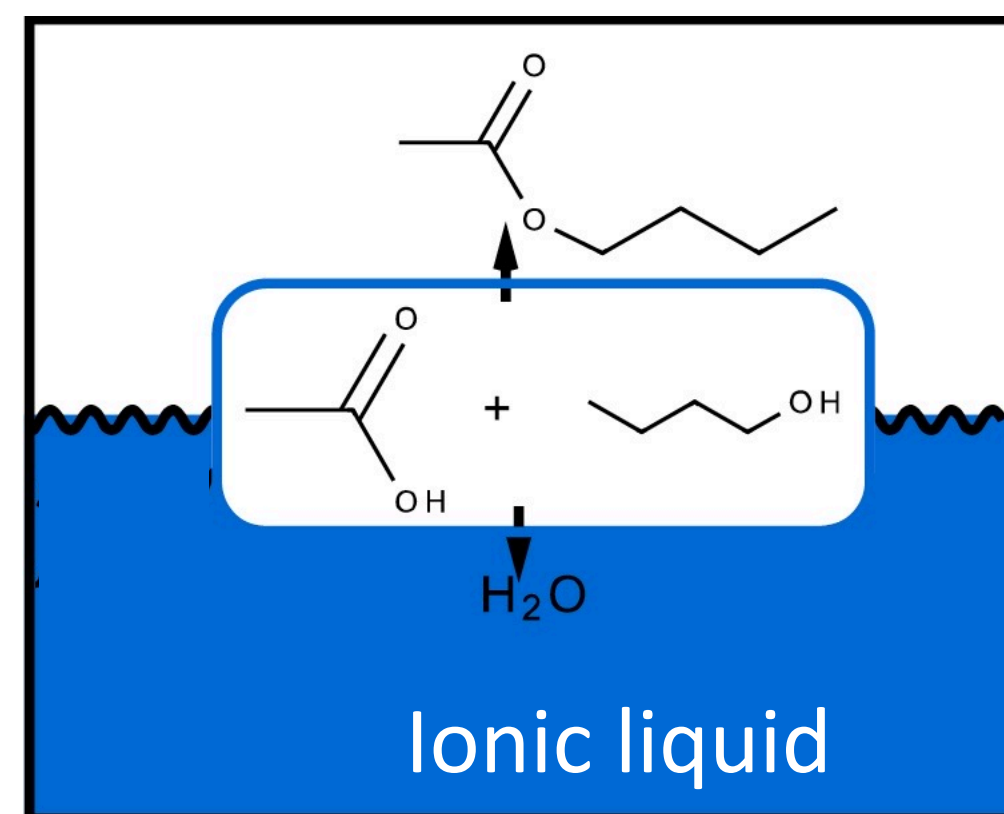
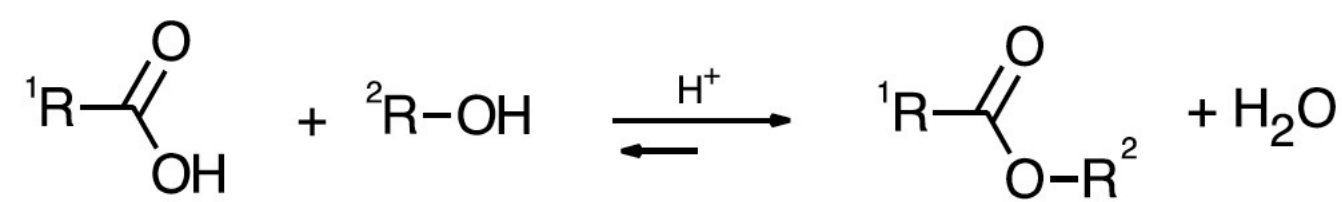
Silesian University
of Technology



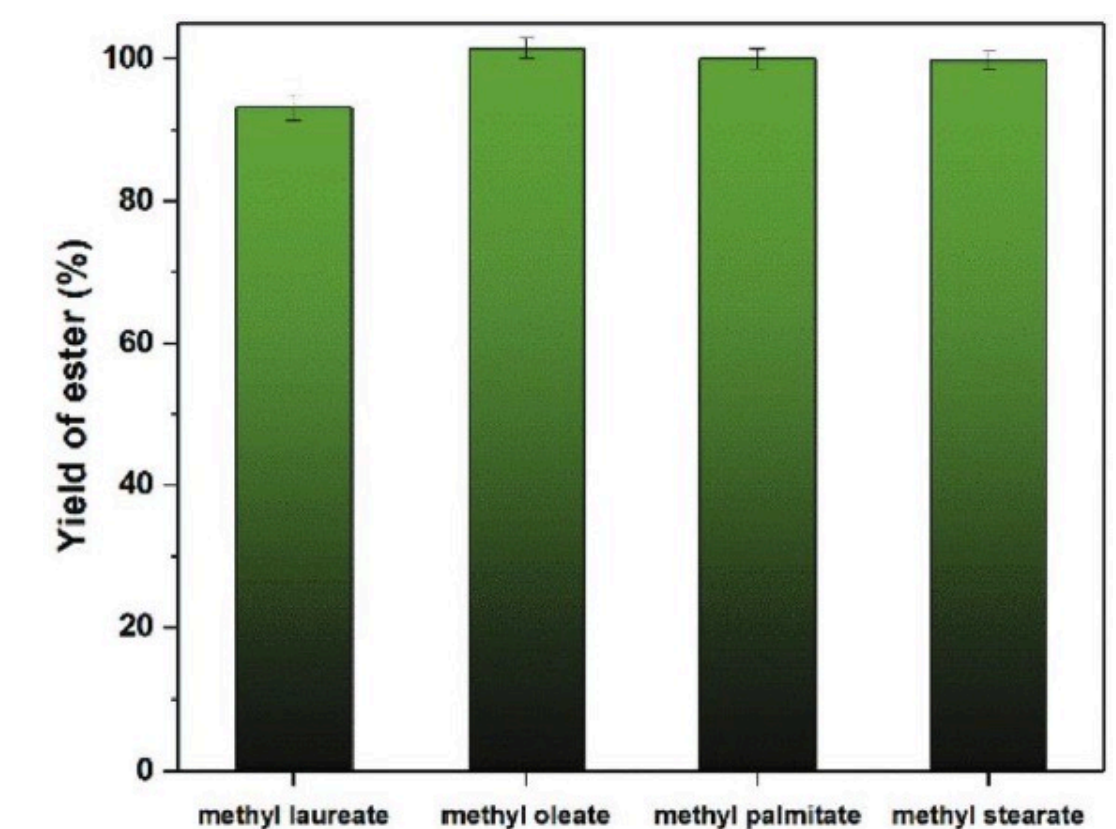
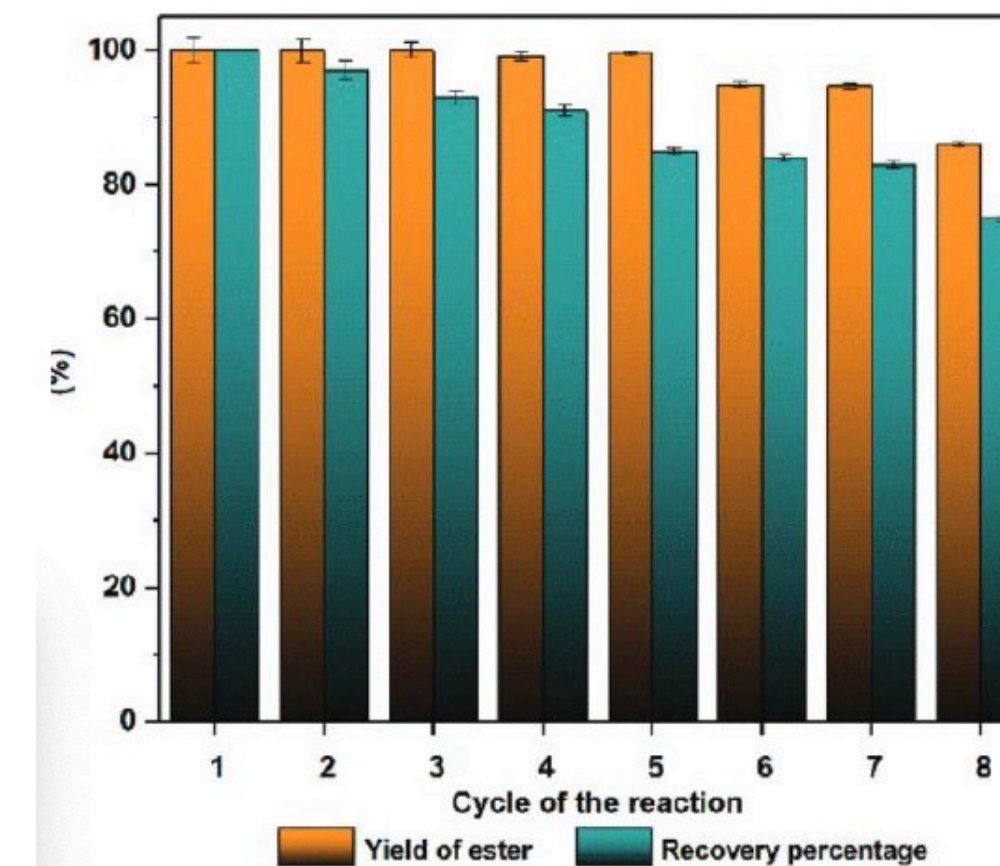
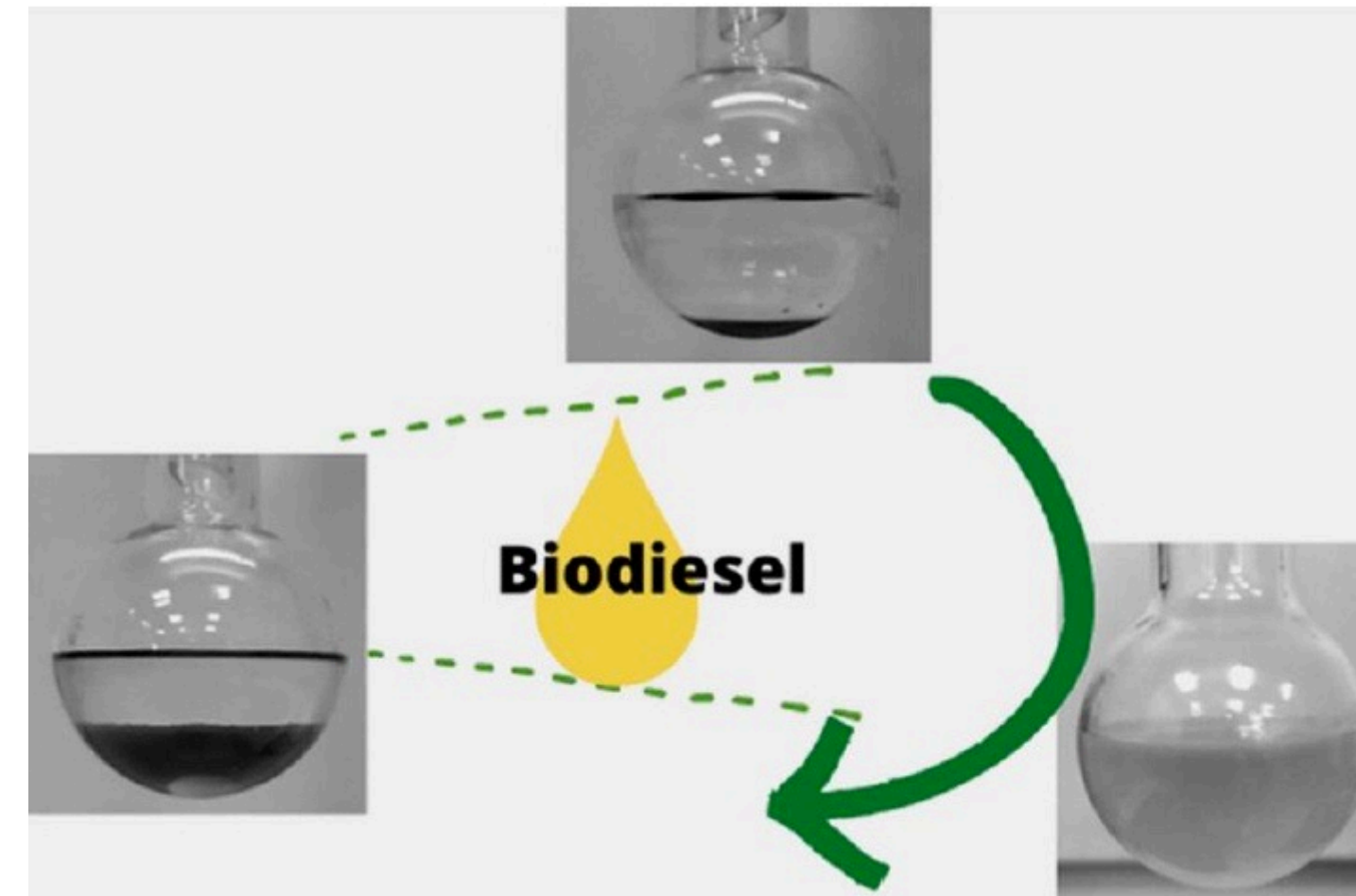
Beckmann Rearrangement



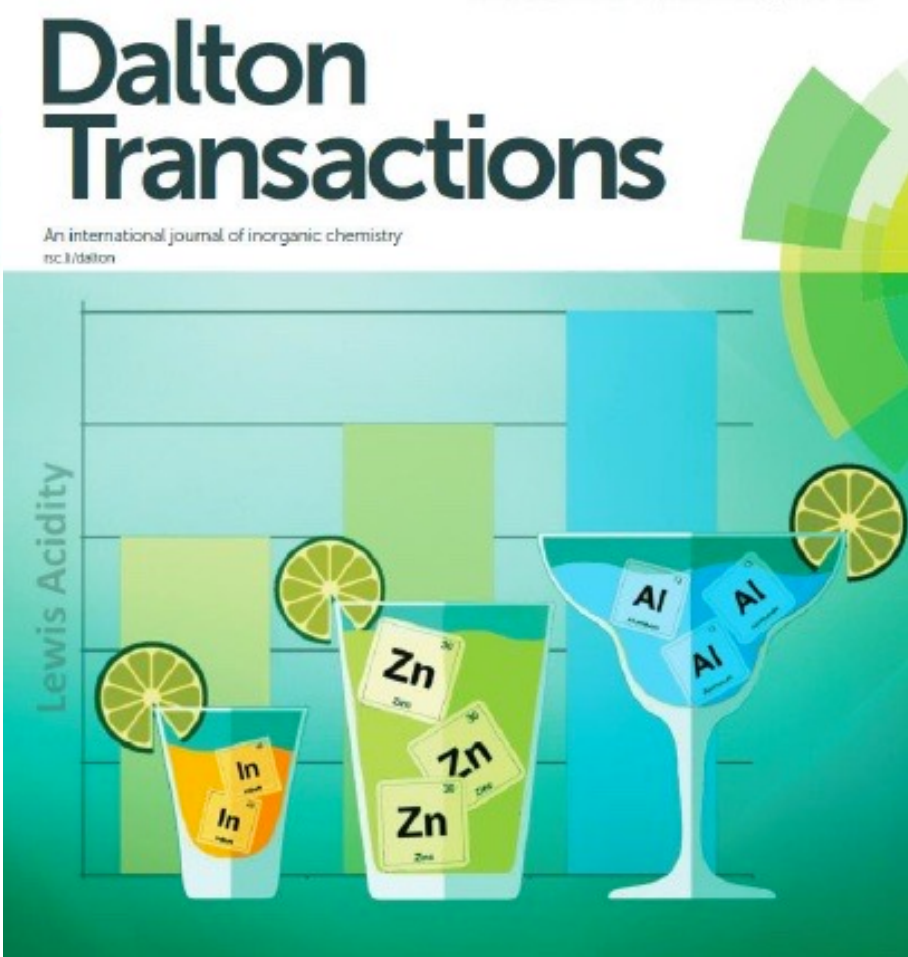
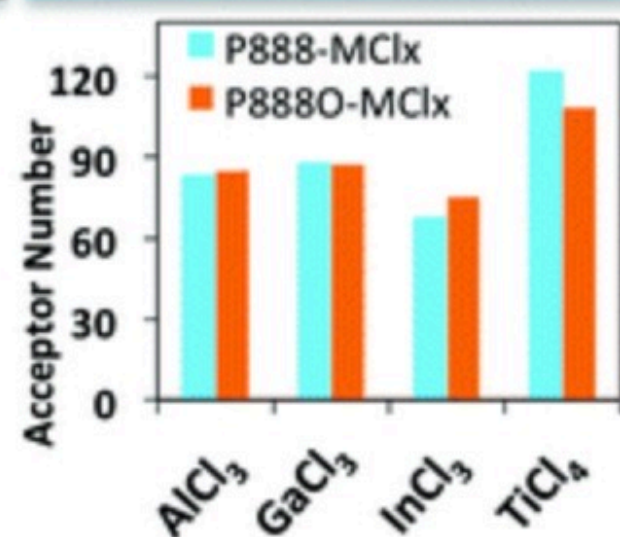
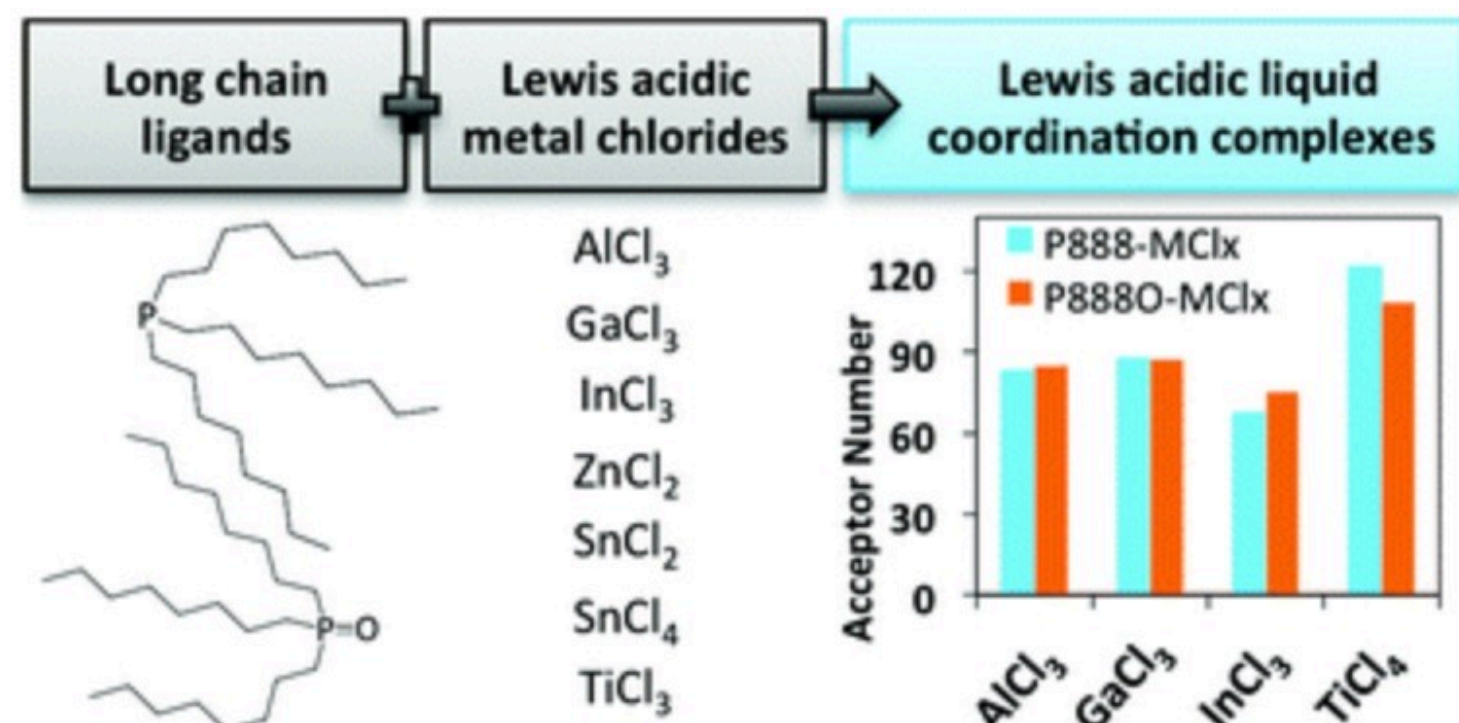
Fisher Esterification



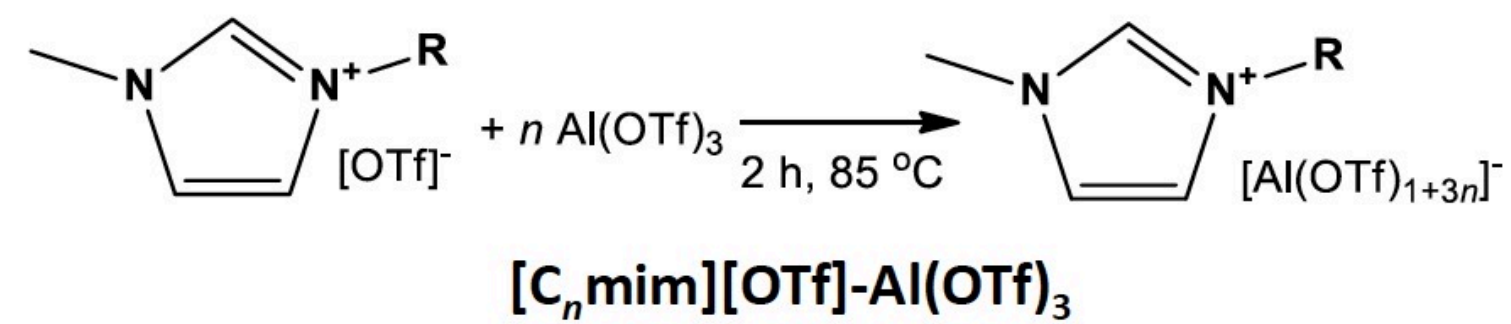
Biodiesel production



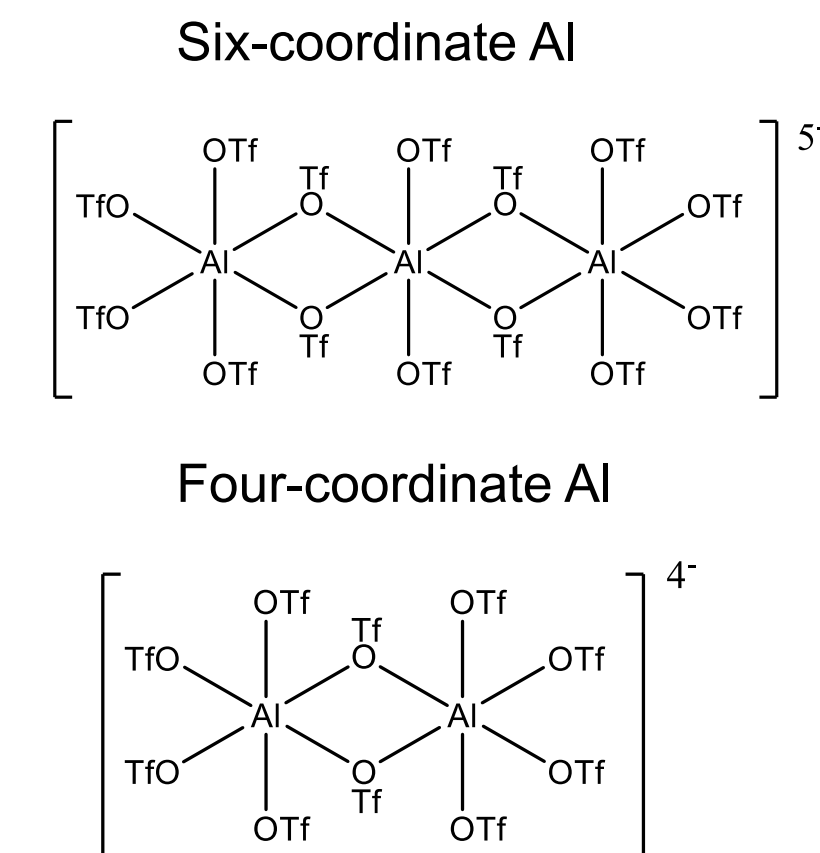
Chlorometallate ionic liquids



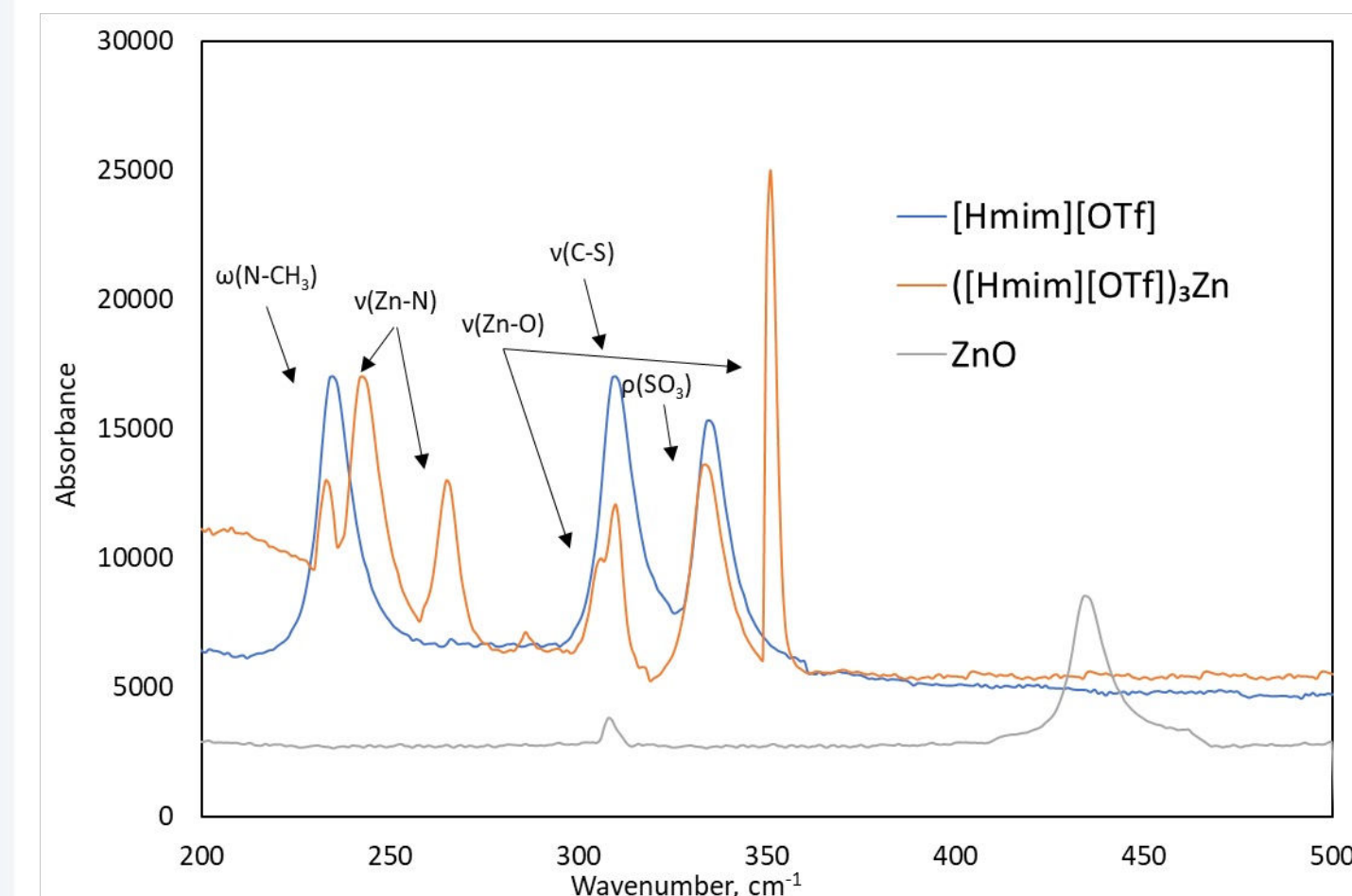
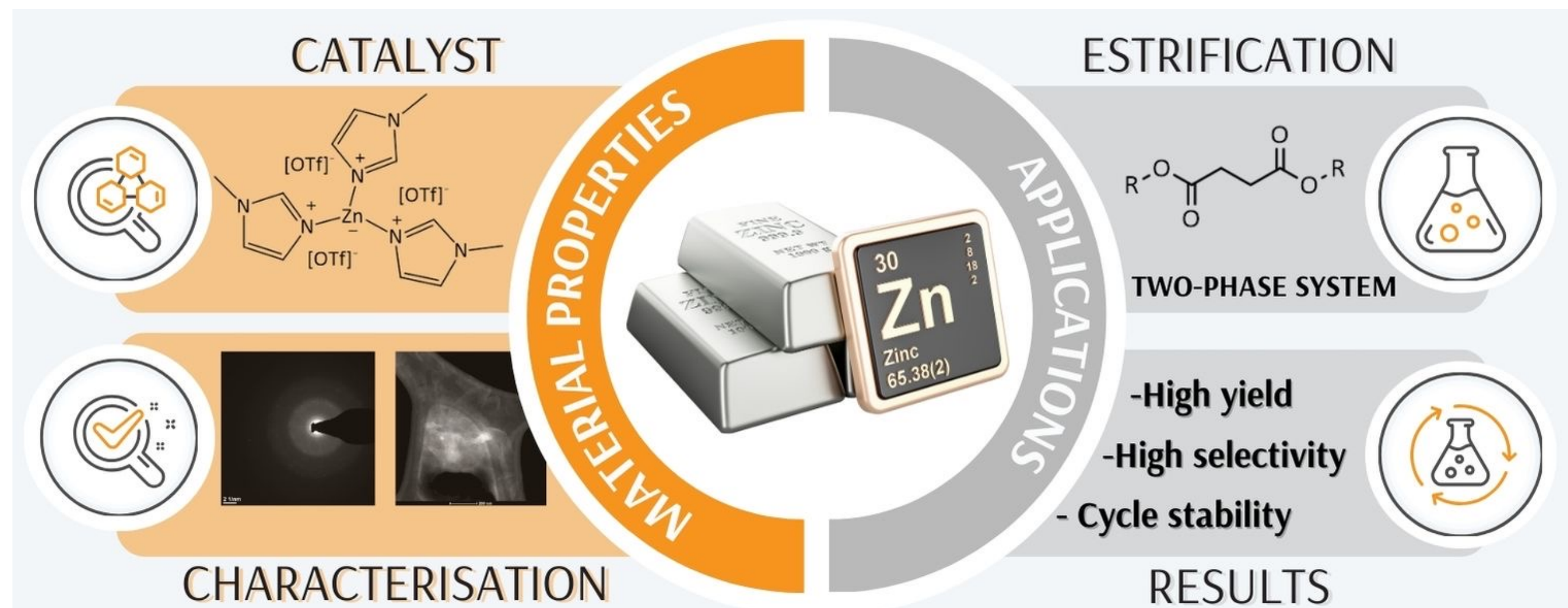
Trifluoroaluminate ionic liquids



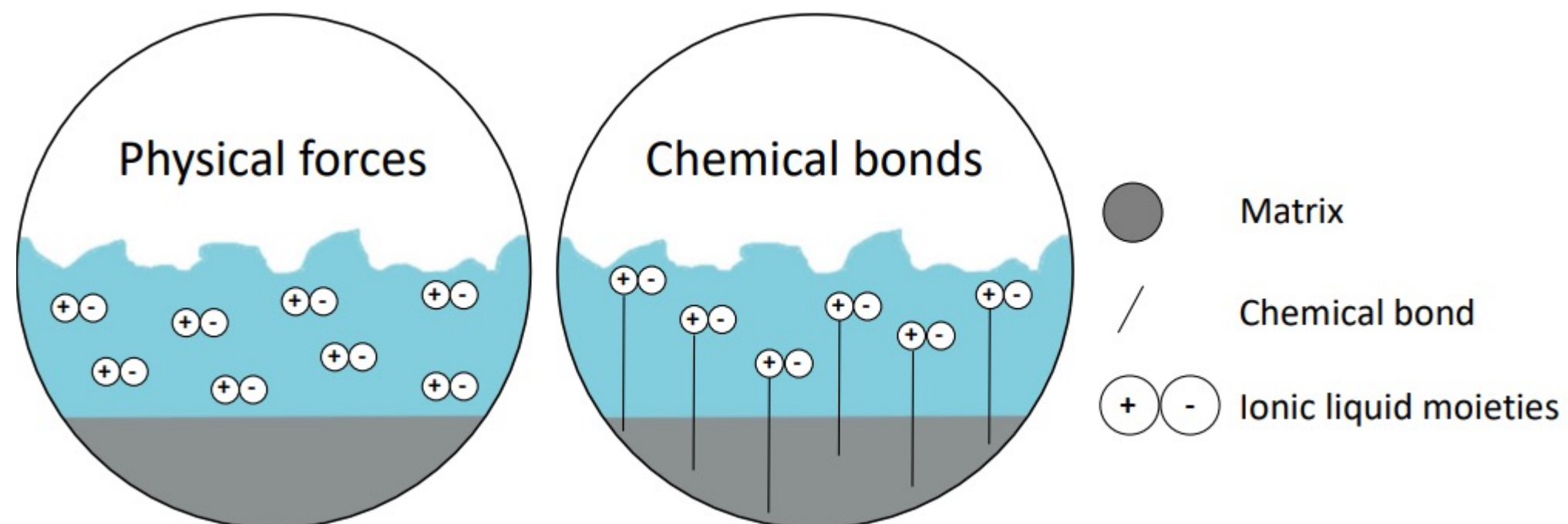
Molar ratio Al(OTf)₃: χ_{Al(OTf)₃} = **0.15, 0.25, 0.33, 0.375, 0.40, 0.50**



Zn-based ionic liquids

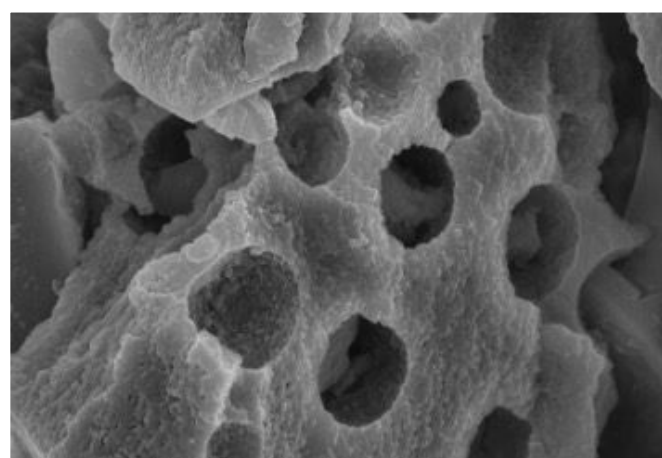


Supported ionic liquid phase – heterogeneous catalysis

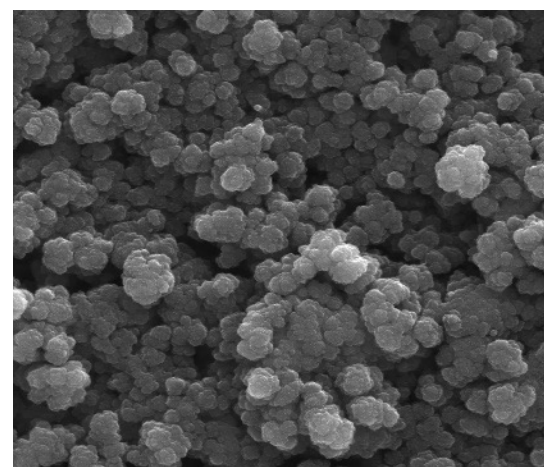


- Effortless catalyst separation and recycling
- Improves mass transfer in the process
- Reduces required ionic liquid amount in the process

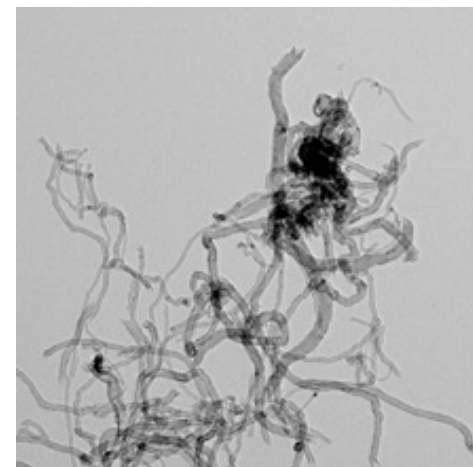
Supports used for ionic liquid immobilization



Multimodal silica

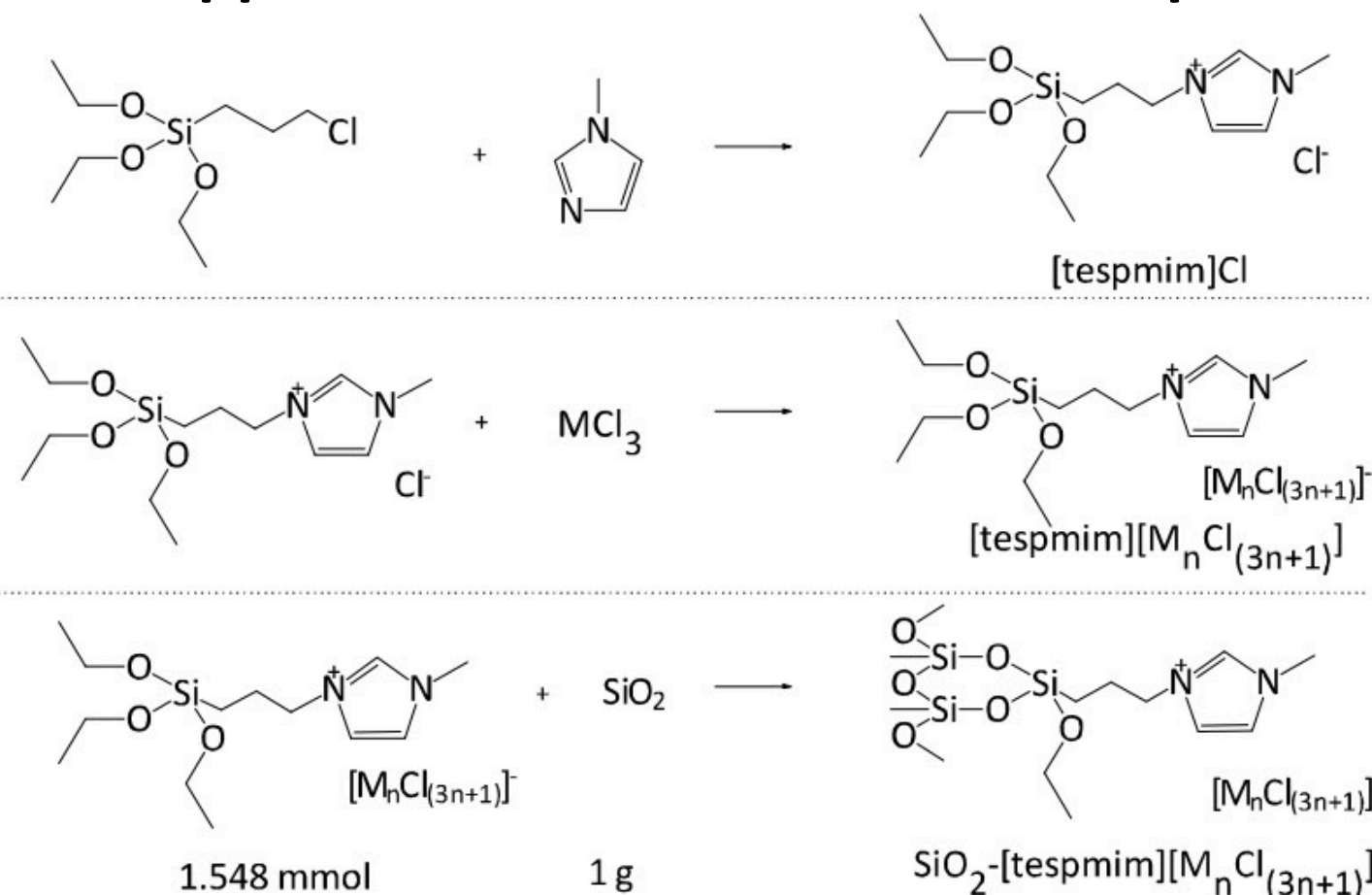


Magnesium oxide – silica hybrid

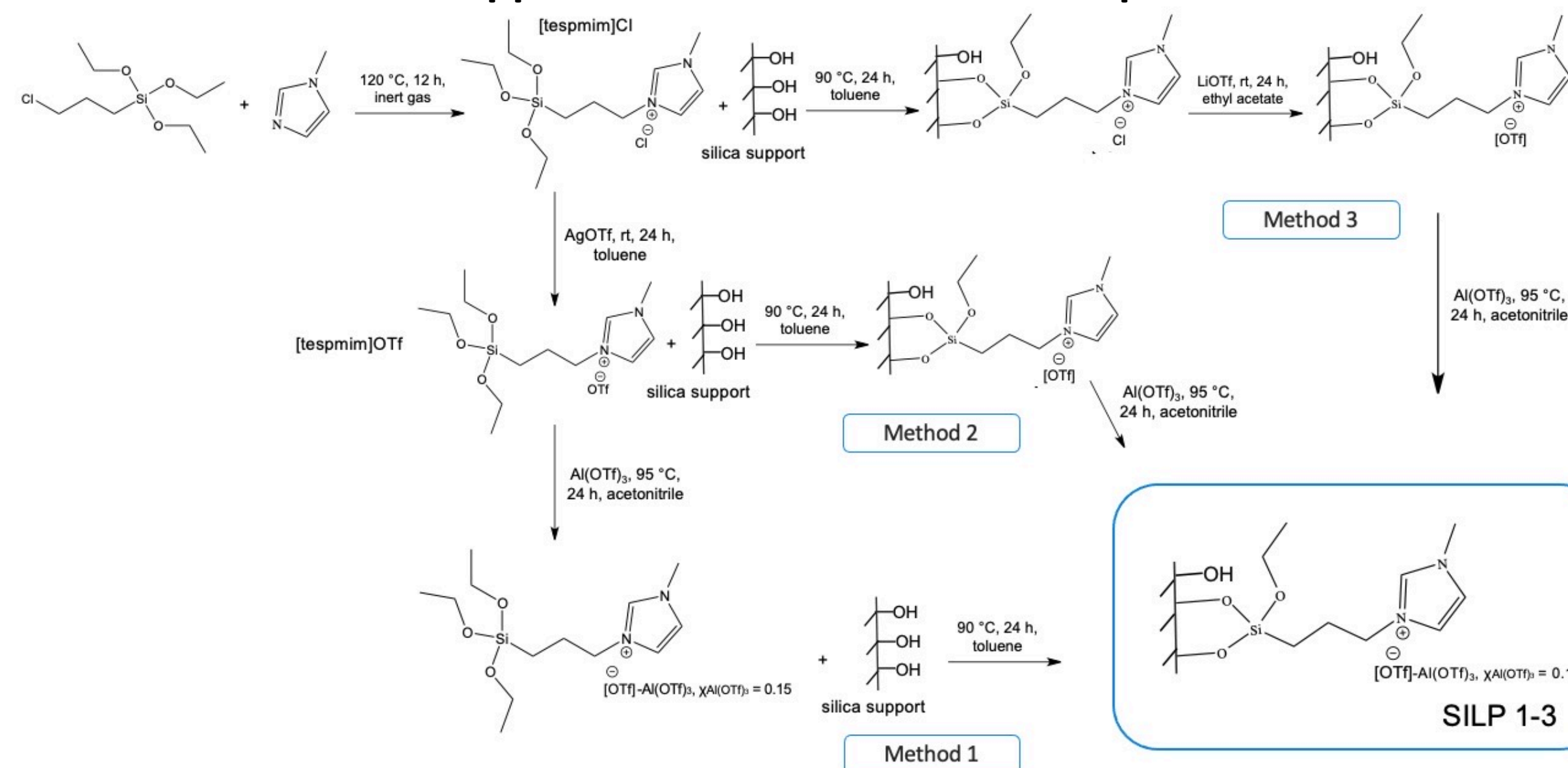


Multiwalled carbon nanotubes

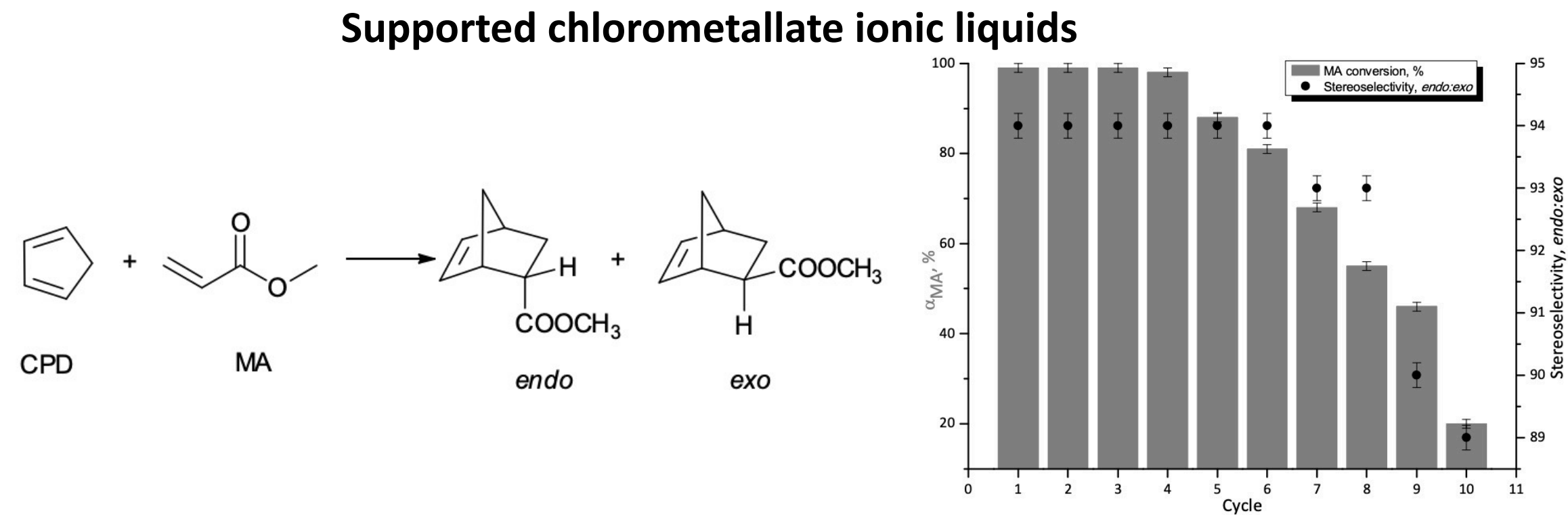
Supported chlorometallate ionic liquids



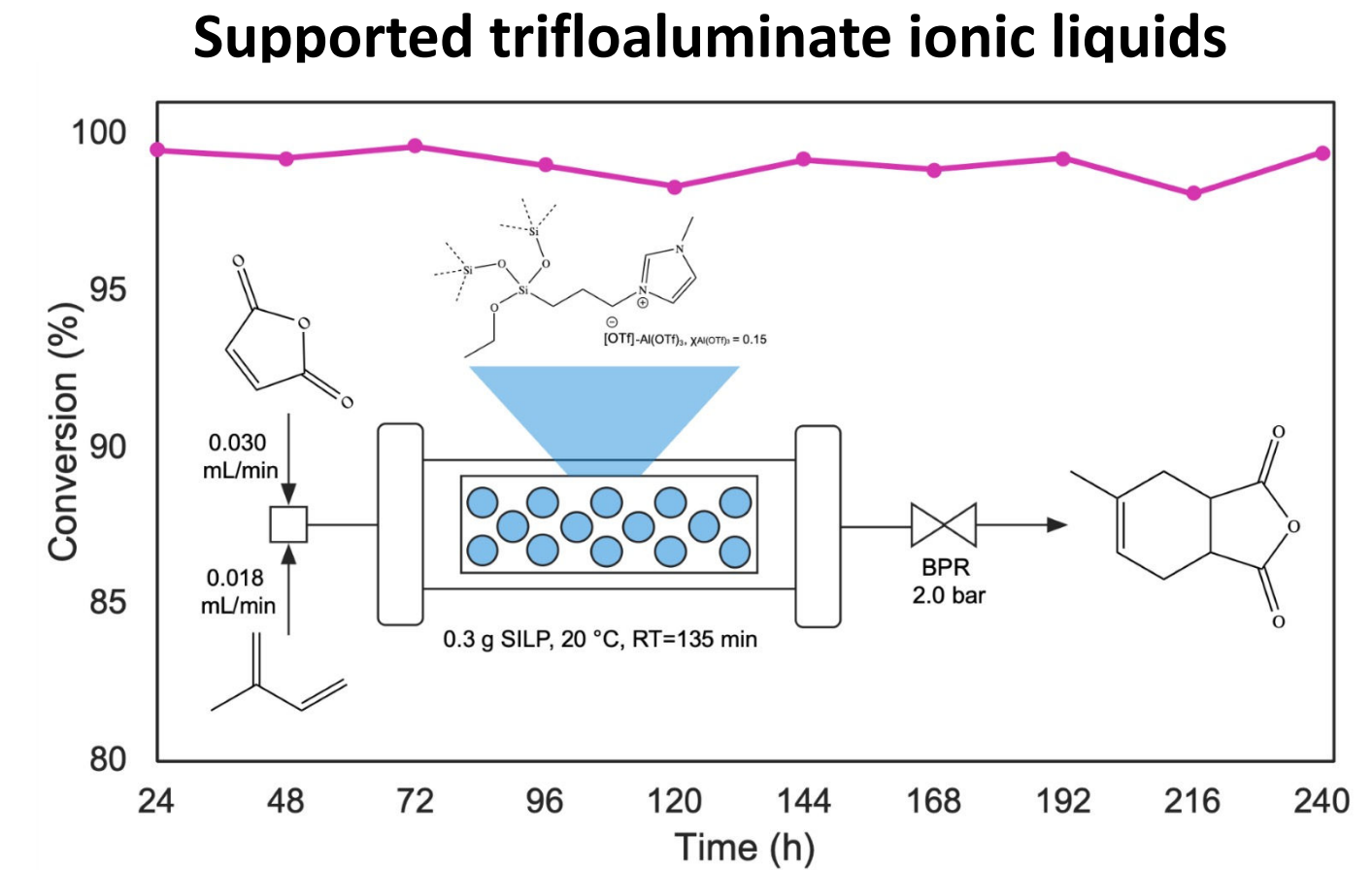
Supported trifluoroaluminate ionic liquids



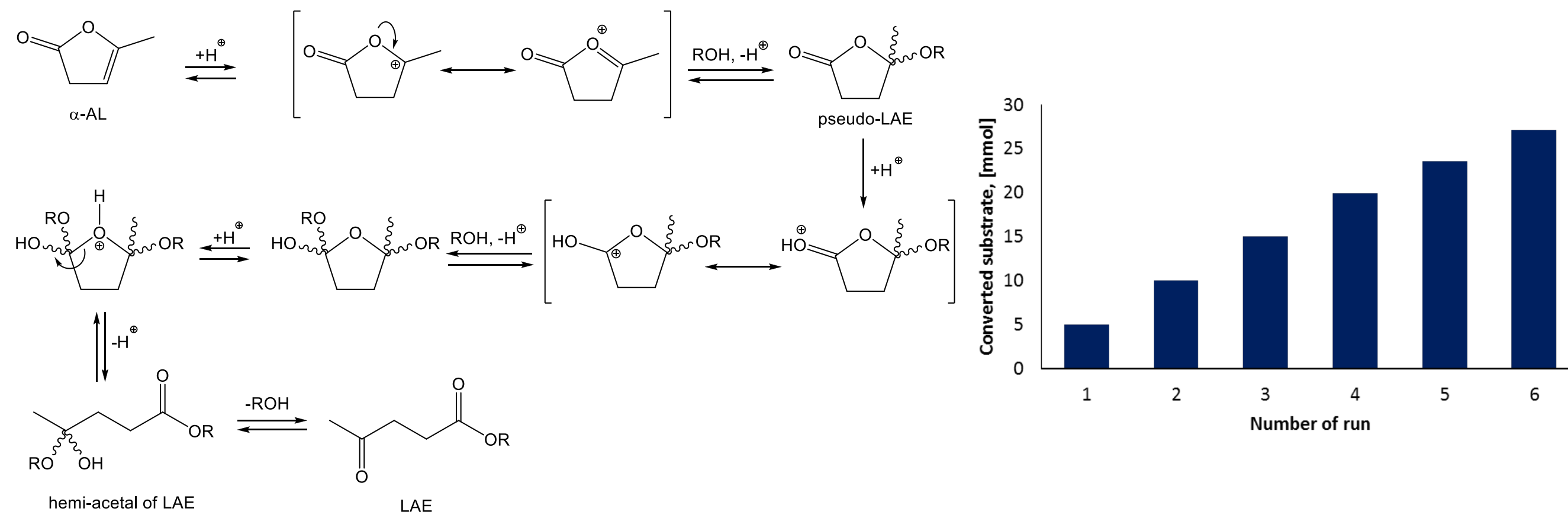
Diels-Alder cycloaddition between methyl acrylate and cyclopentadiene



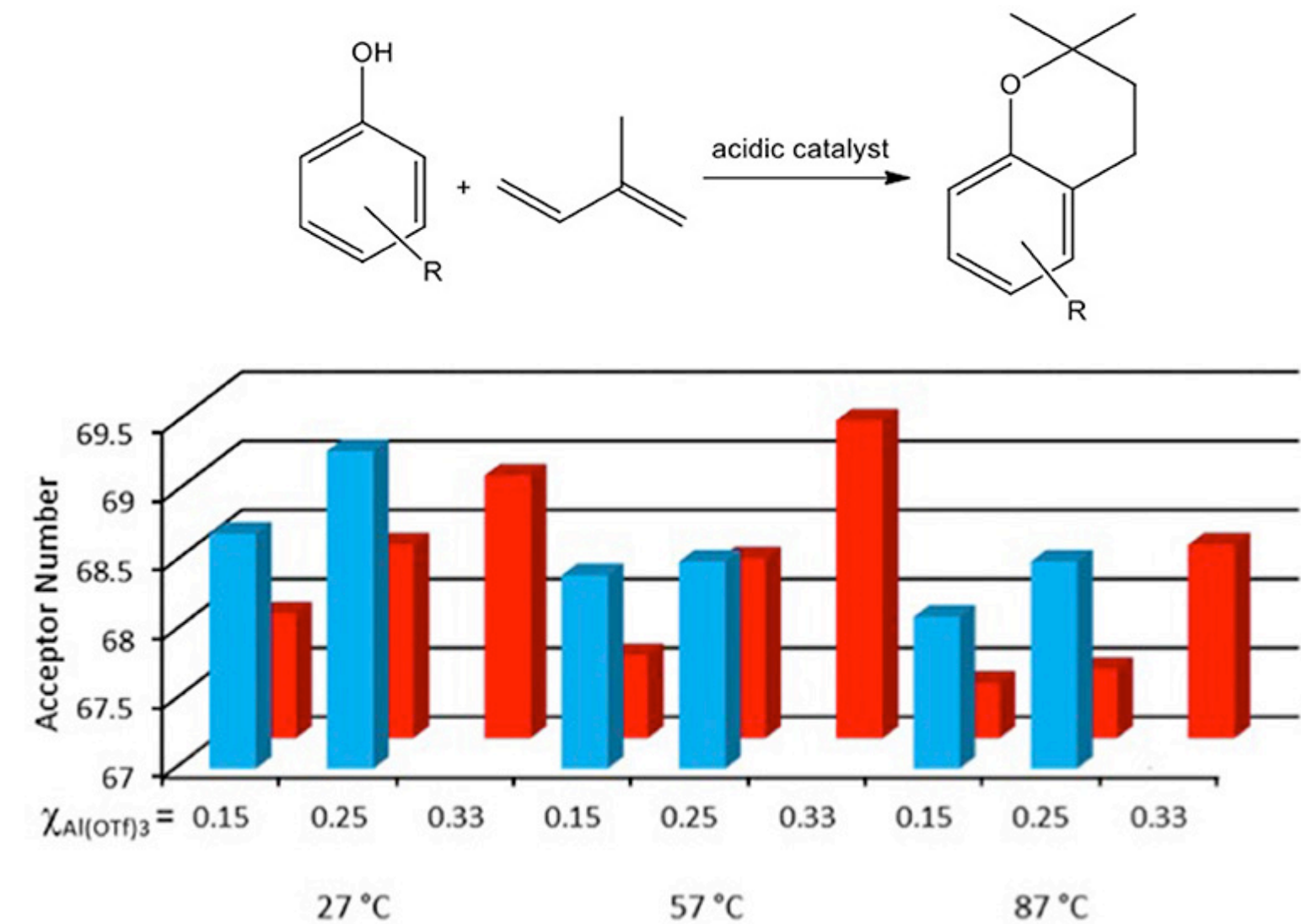
Diels-Alder cycloaddition between maleic anhydride and isoprene



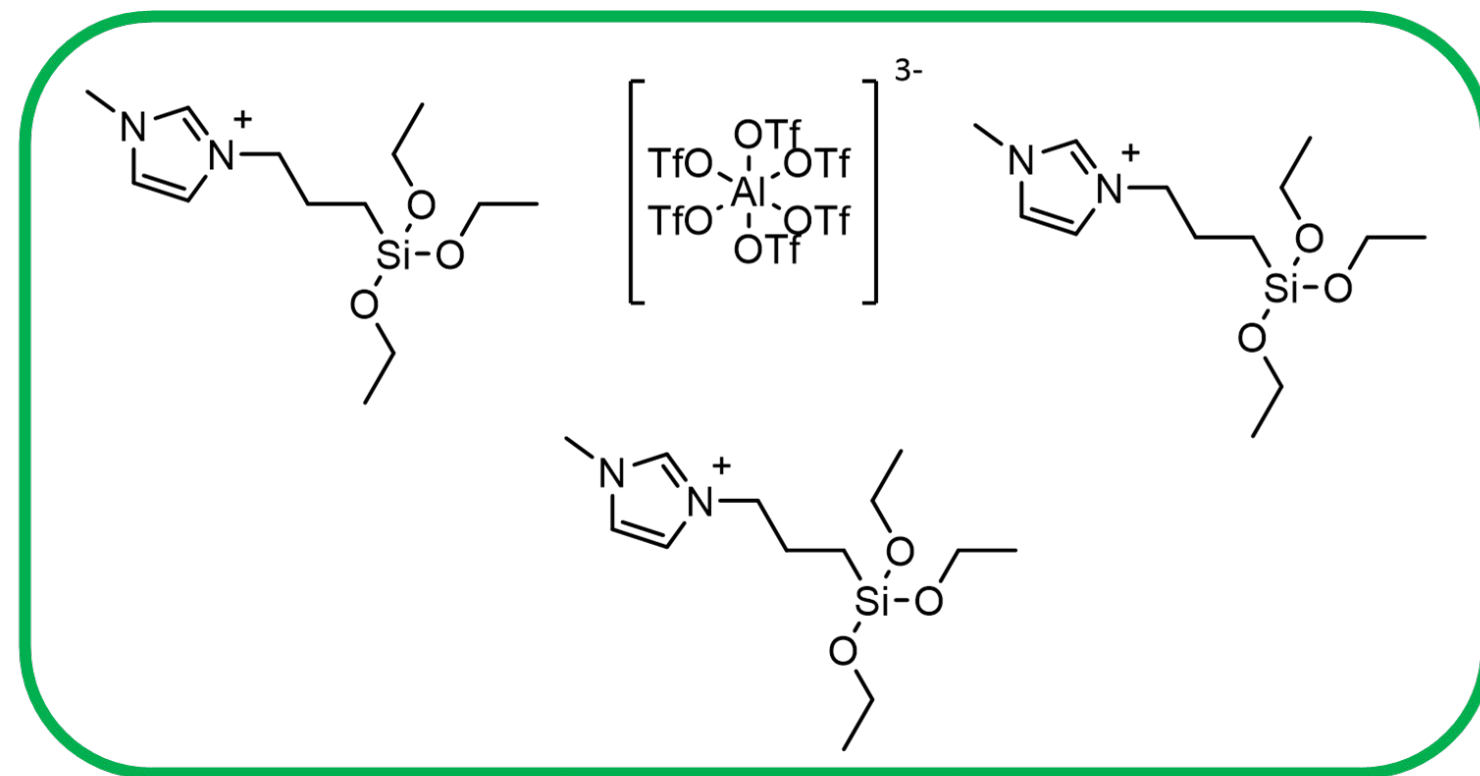
Transformation of angelica lactone to alkyl levulinates



[3+3] cycloaddition for the synthesis of chromanes

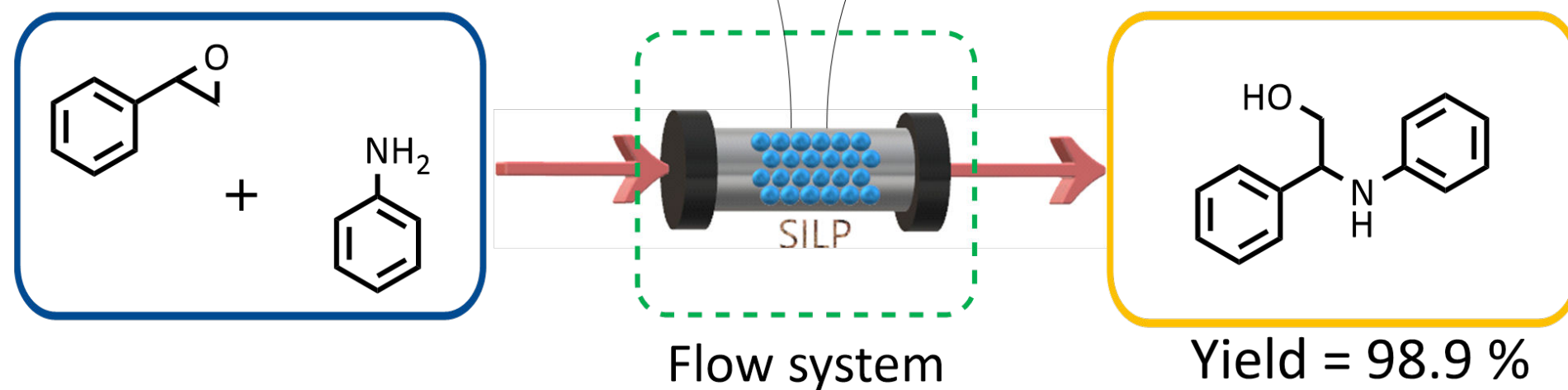


Aminolysis of epoxides in continuous flow synthesis

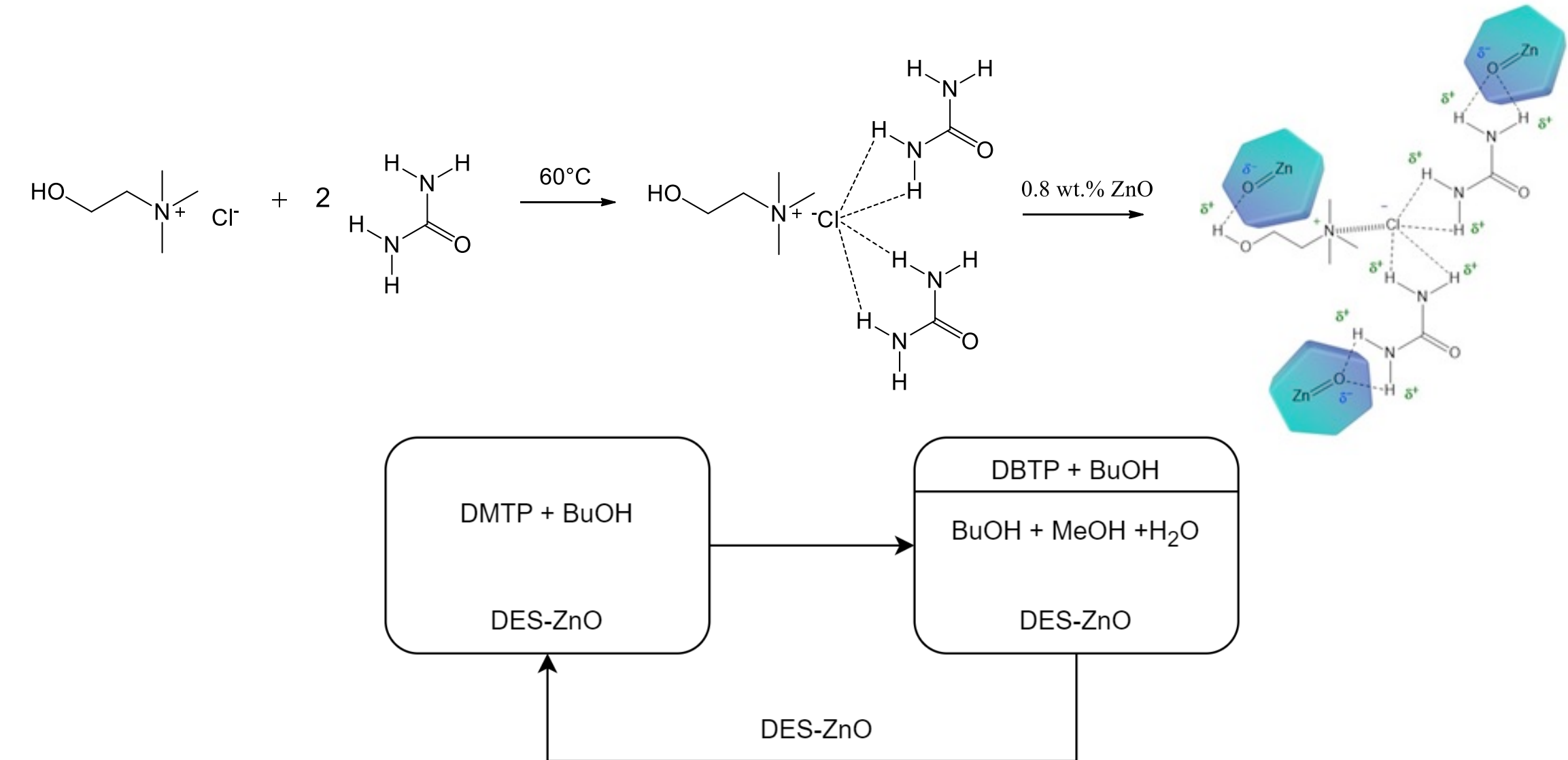


- ✓ High activity
- ✓ High stability
- ✓ Mild conditions

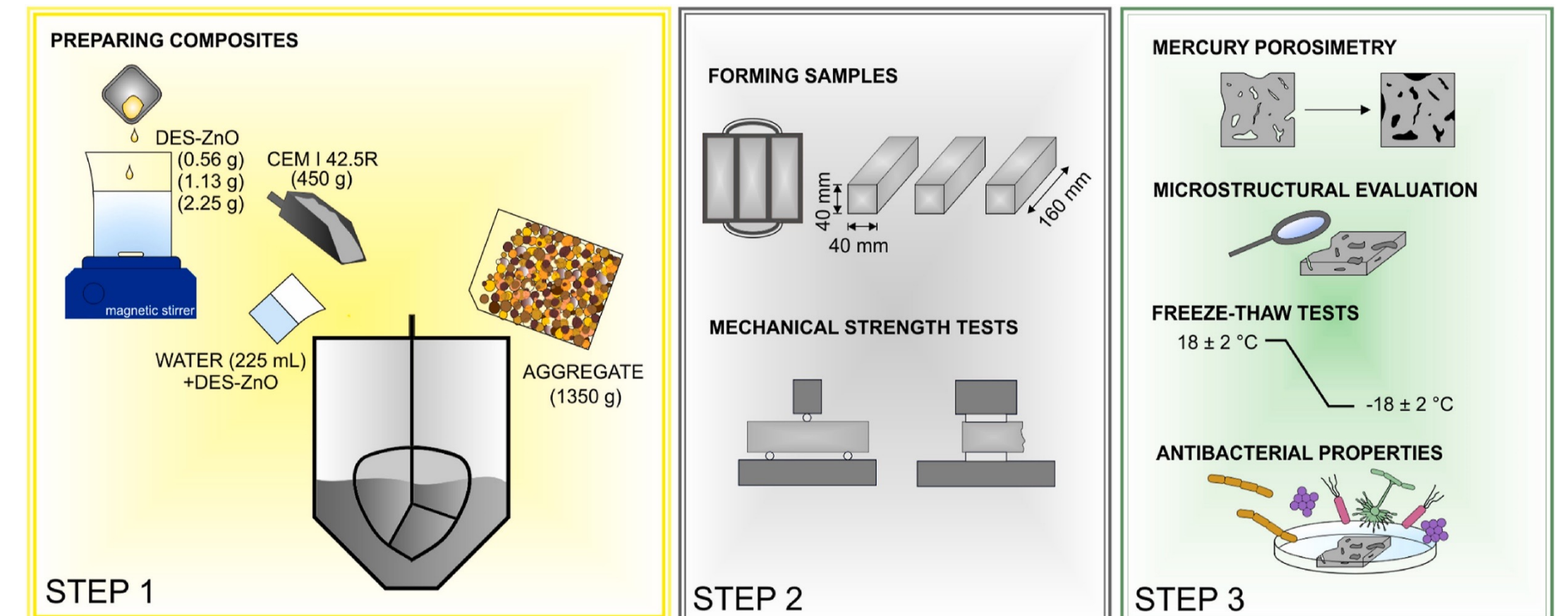
Aminolysis of epoxides



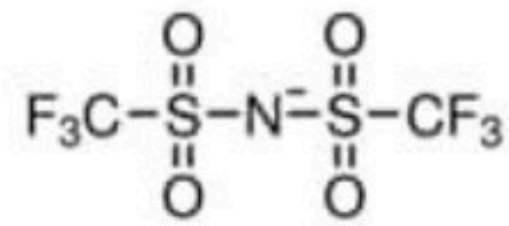
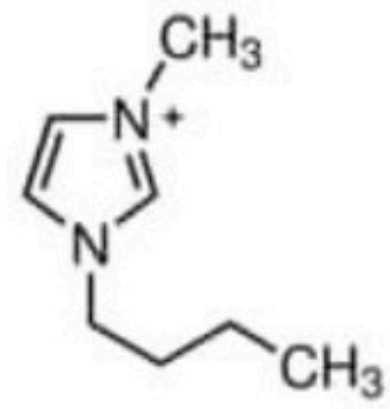
Synergistic effect of deep eutectic solvent and zinc oxide



Cementitious composites doped with a deep eutectic solvent



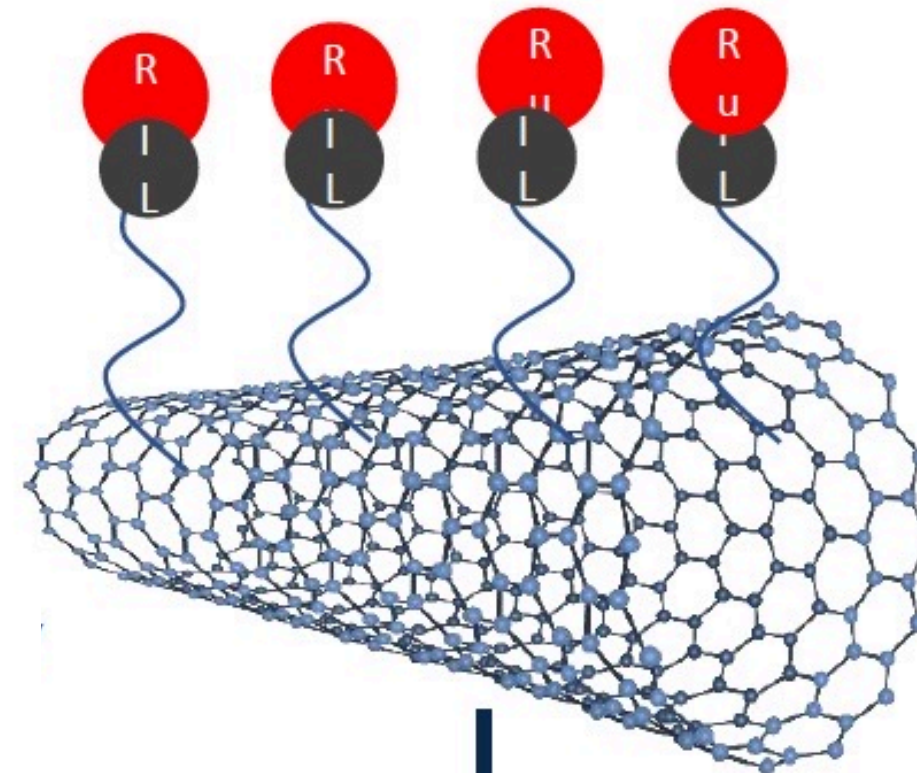
RH – BASED SILP CATALYST FOR METATHESIS



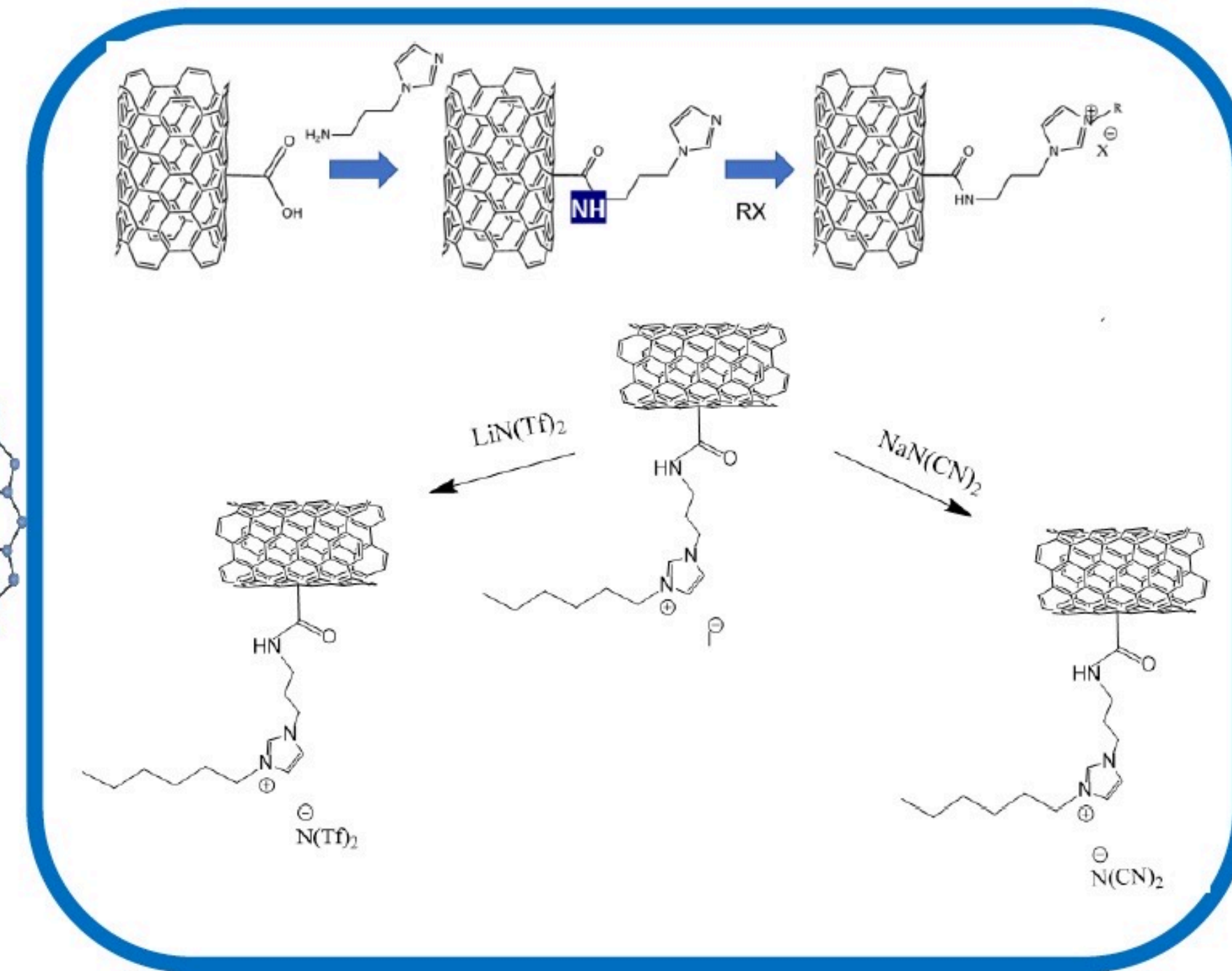
Physical immobilization of IL

SILP_[emim][NTf₂]-HG2
 SILP_[bmim][NTf₂]-HG2
 SILP_[hmim][NTf₂]-HG2

SILP – HG2 Supported Ionic Liquid Phase



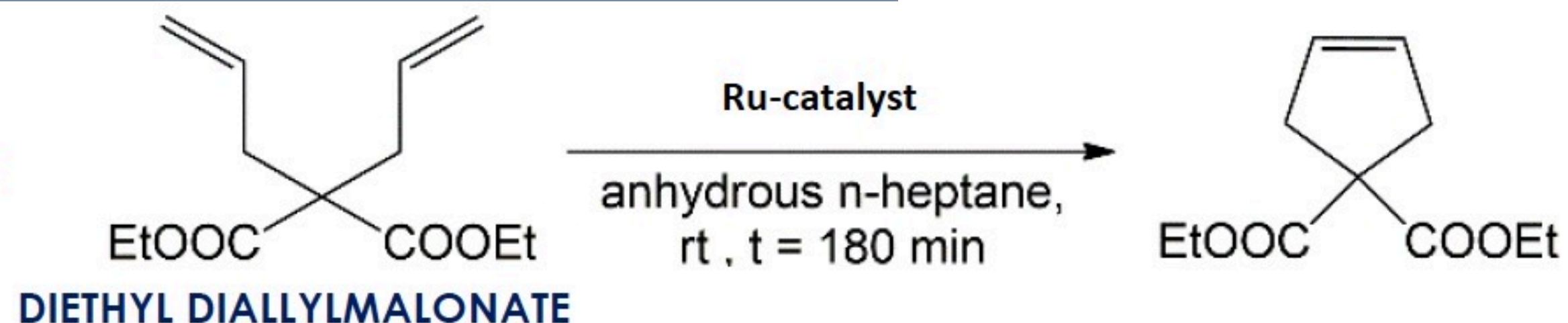
SILLP – HG2 Supported Ionic Liquid-Like Phase



Chemical immobilization of IL

SILLP_[hmim][NTf₂]-HG2
 SILLP_[hmim]I-HG2
 SILLP_[hmim][N(CN)₂]-HG2

RH – BASED SILP CATALYST FOR METATHESIS

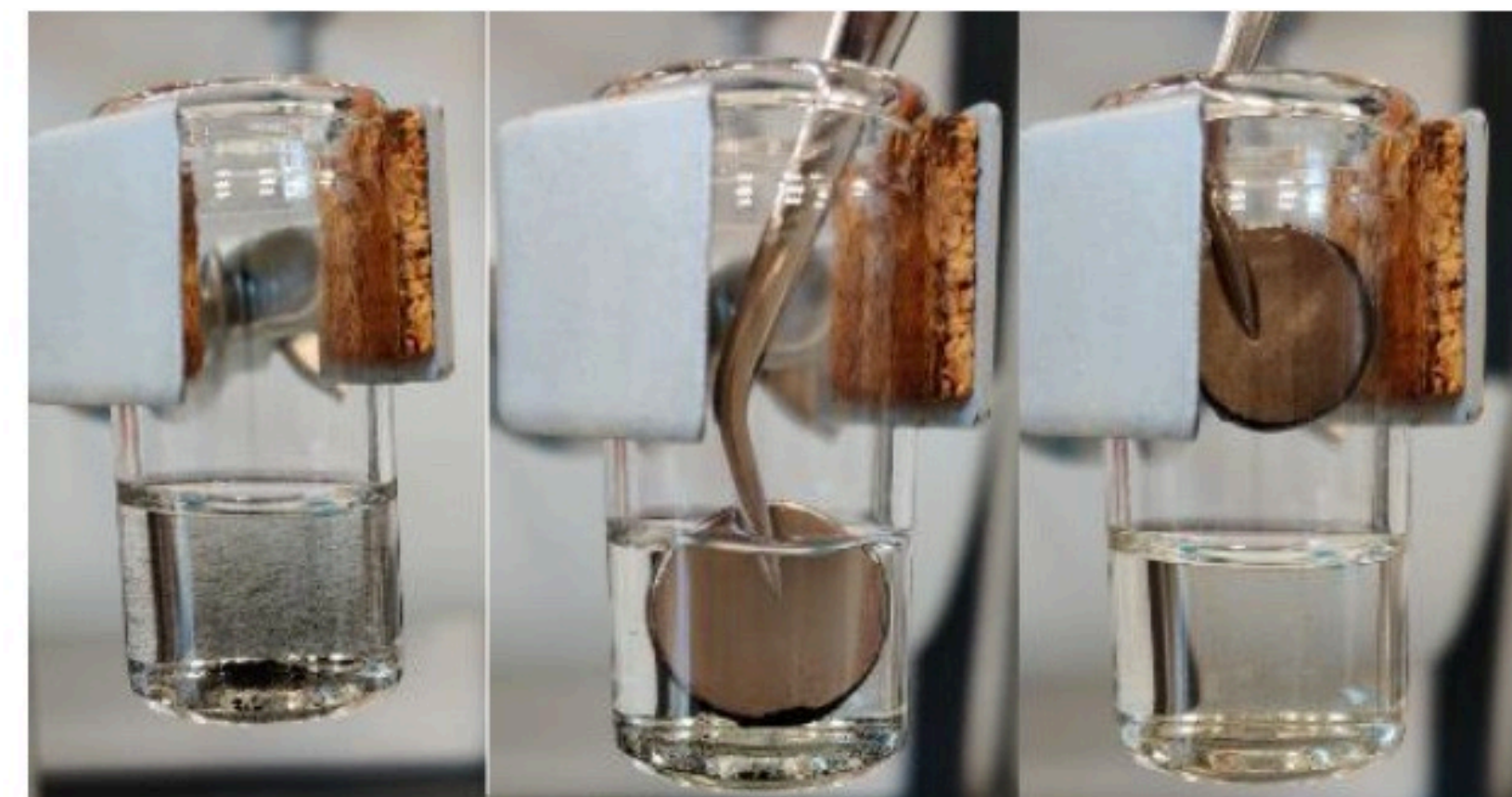


CATALYST	HG2, (wt. %)	IL, (wt. %)	Conversion of DDM, %	Ru in product, [ppm]
MWCNTs_HG2	21.4	-	99.7	308 /31**
SILP_[hmim][NTf2]_HG2	4.2	21.3	98.4	121
SILLP_[hmim][NTf2]_HG2	9.7	5.9	99.0	85/14*/9**
SILLP_[hmim]I_HG2	7.4	4.6	98.7	318 /32**
SILLP_[hmim][N(CN)2]_HG2	12.7	3.8	98.4	362 /36**

T = 25 °C; t = 180 min, 1.3%mol/*0.5%mol;
 Content of Ru ICP-MS (SD 2%), selektywność >99%

SILLP_[hmim][NTf2]_HG2

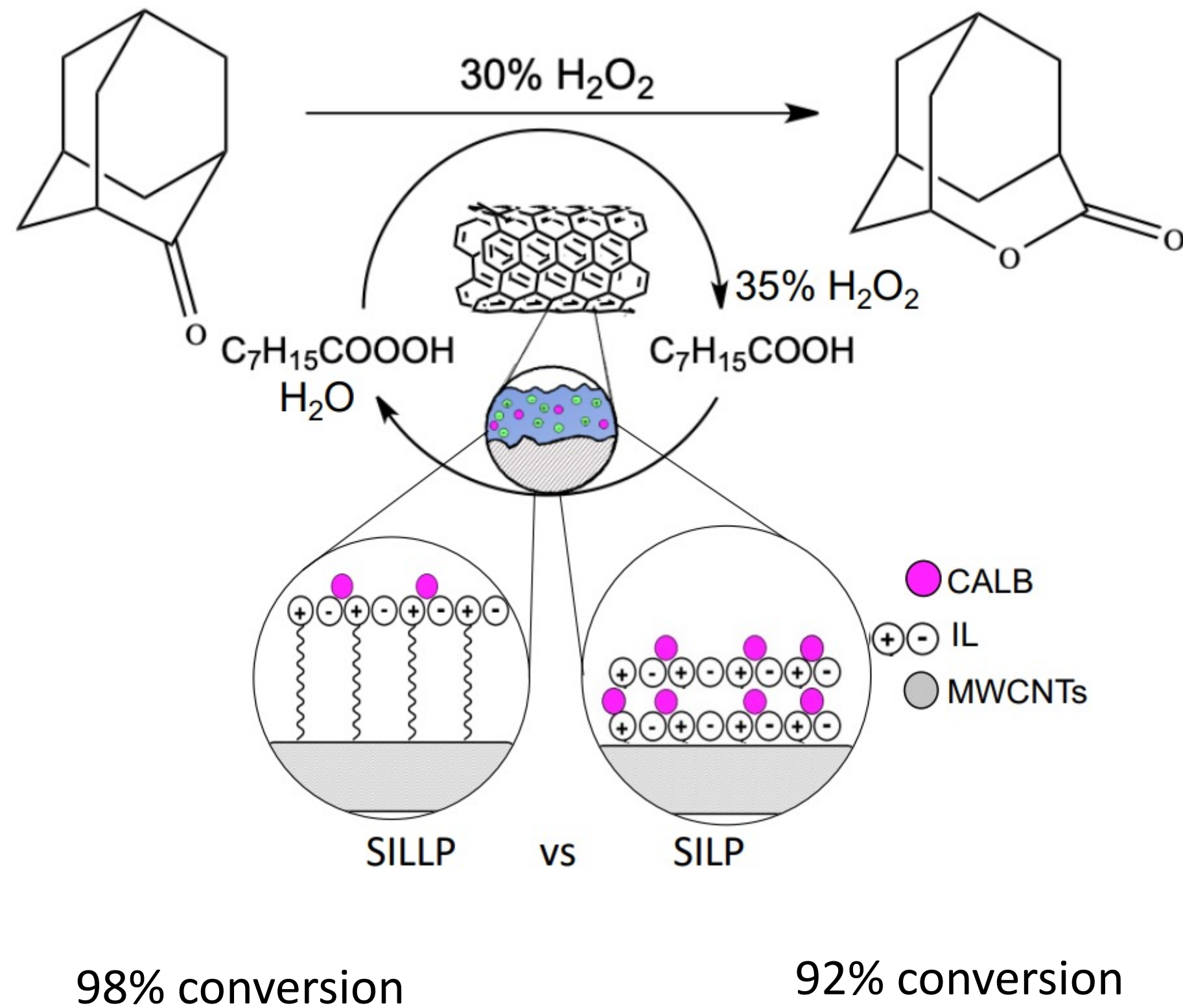
Isolation via magnetic field



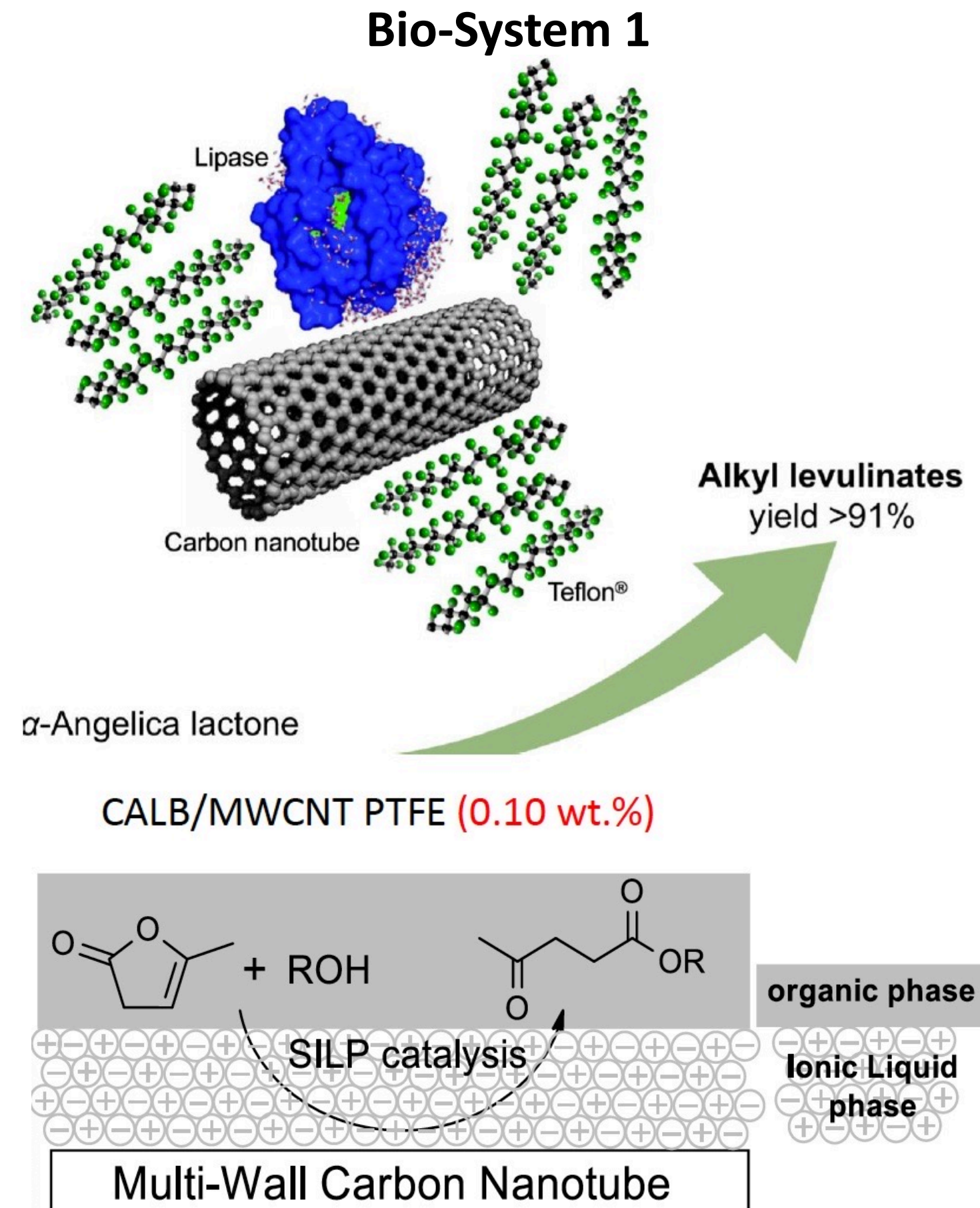
Cycle no.	SILLP_[hmim][NTf2]_HG2; yield	MWCNTs_HG2, yield
1	99.0 %	79.2 %
2	99.0 %	35.4 %
3	98.9 %	5.2 %
4	93.7 %	
5	85.5 %	

Catalyst recycling

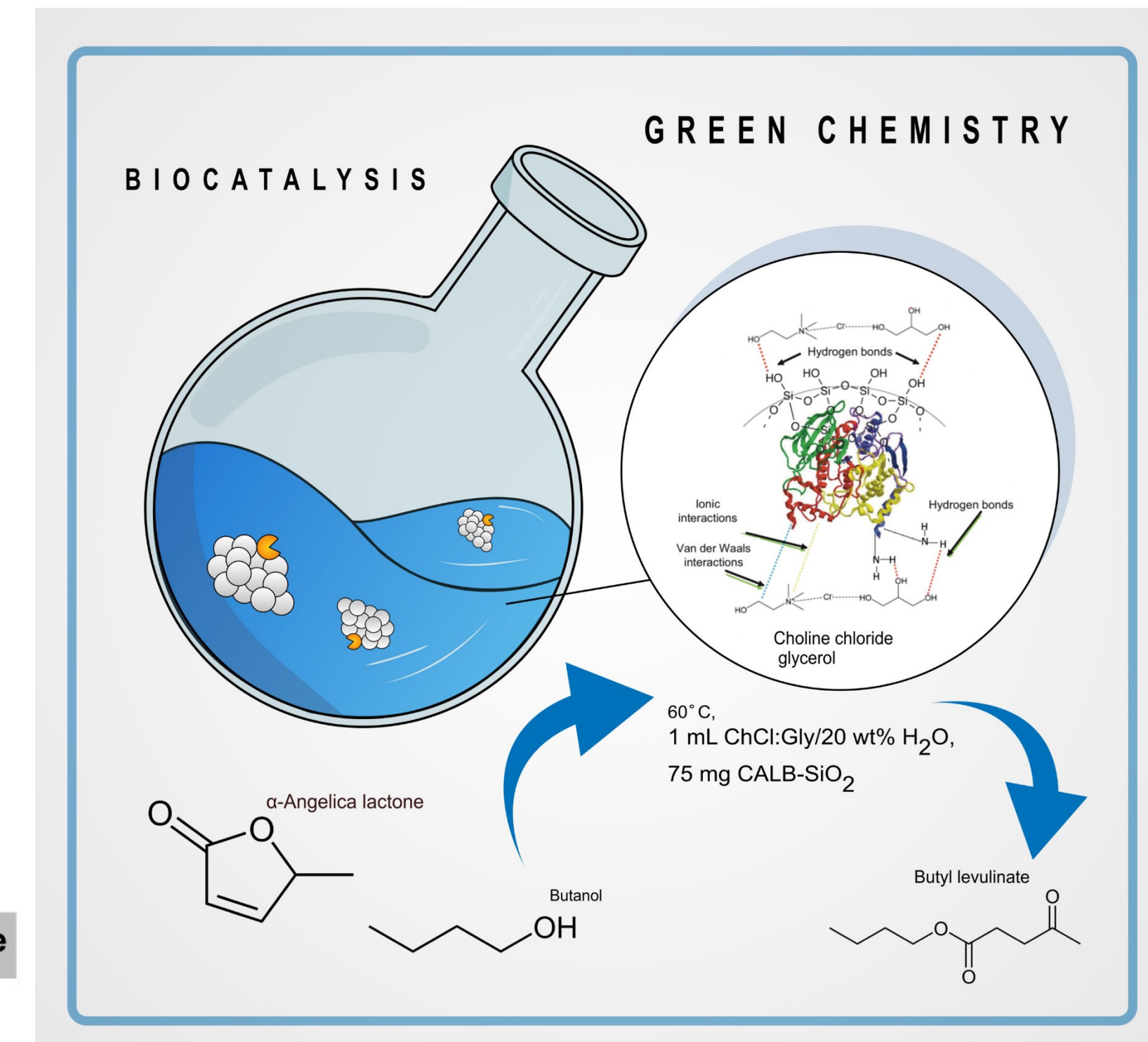
Bayer-Villiger oxidation of 2-adamantanone



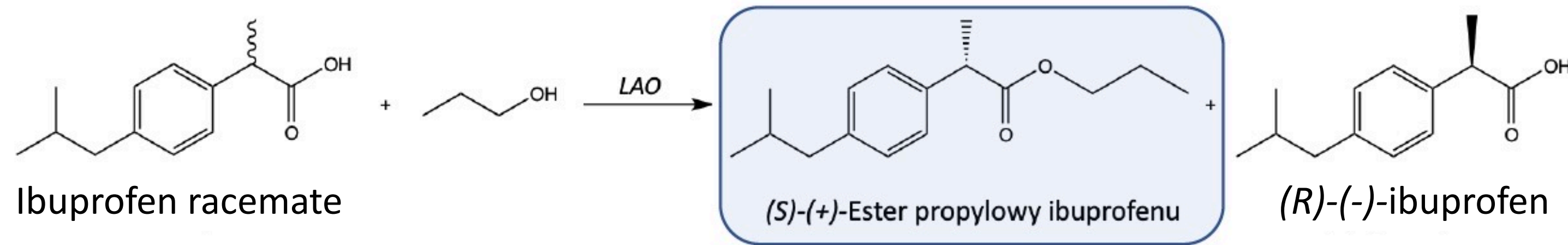
Biotransformation of angelica lactone



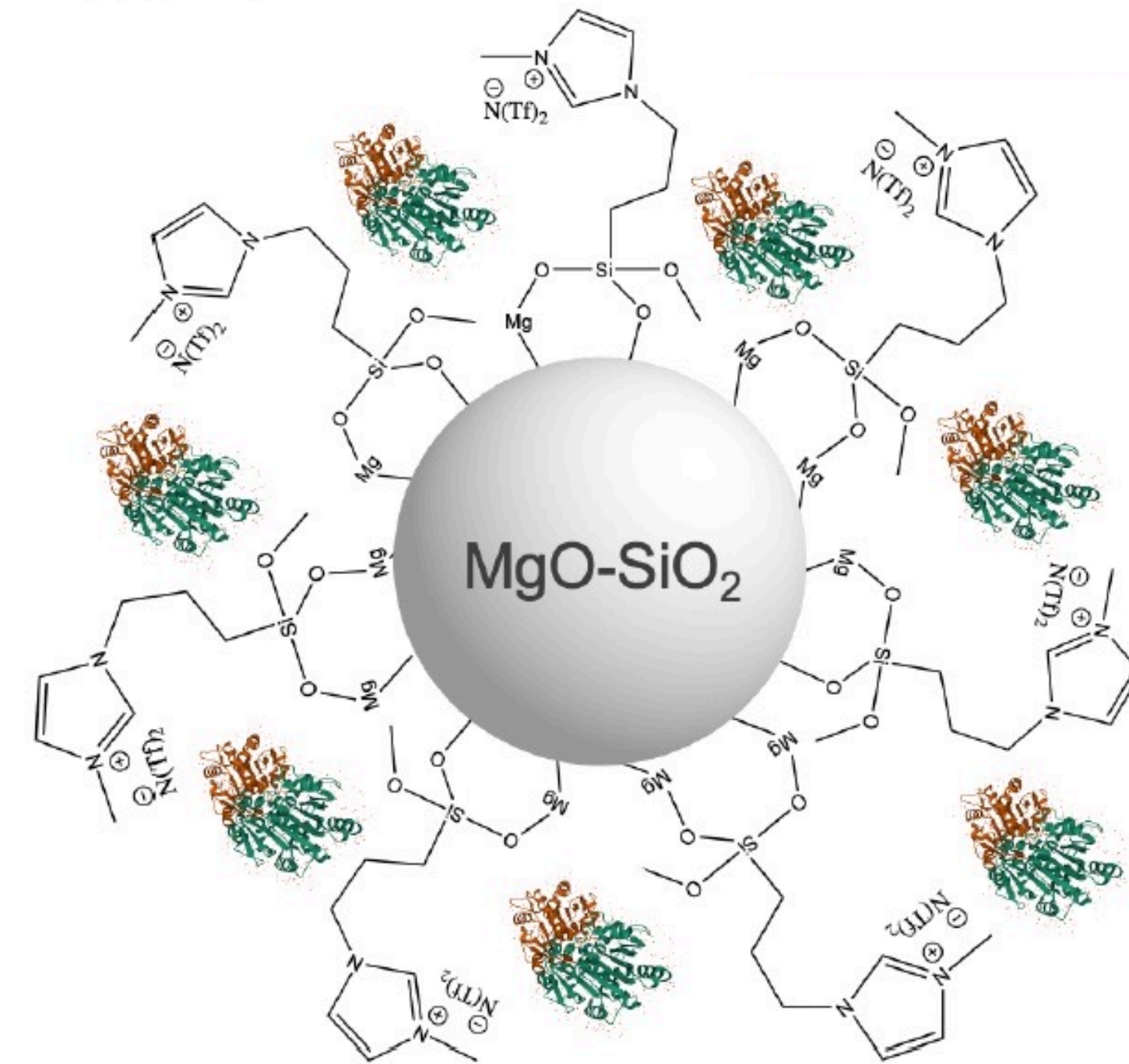
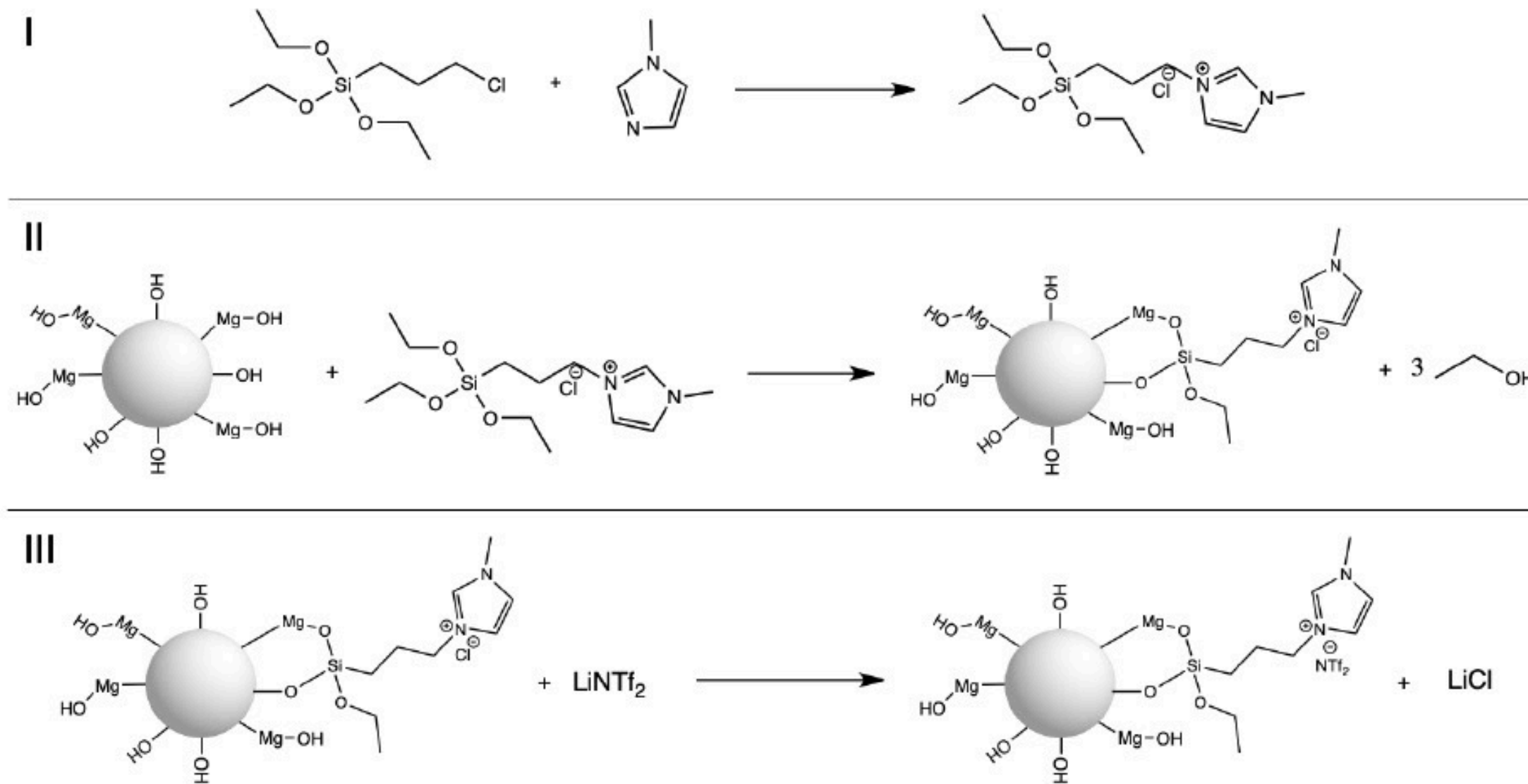
Bio-System 2

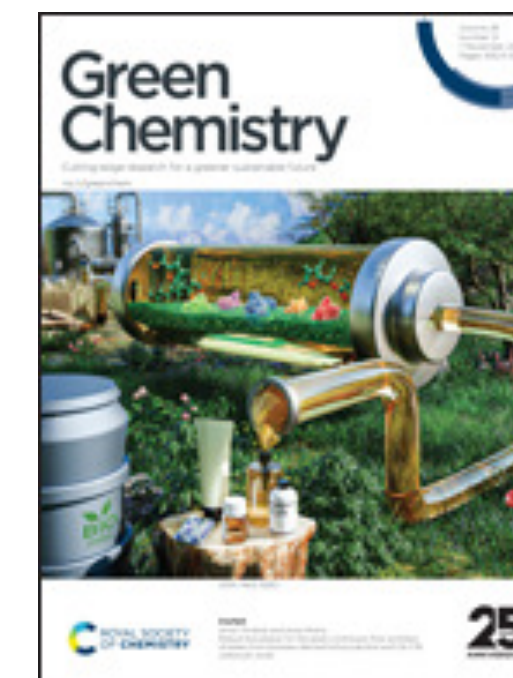


Kinetic resolution of ibuprofen racemate

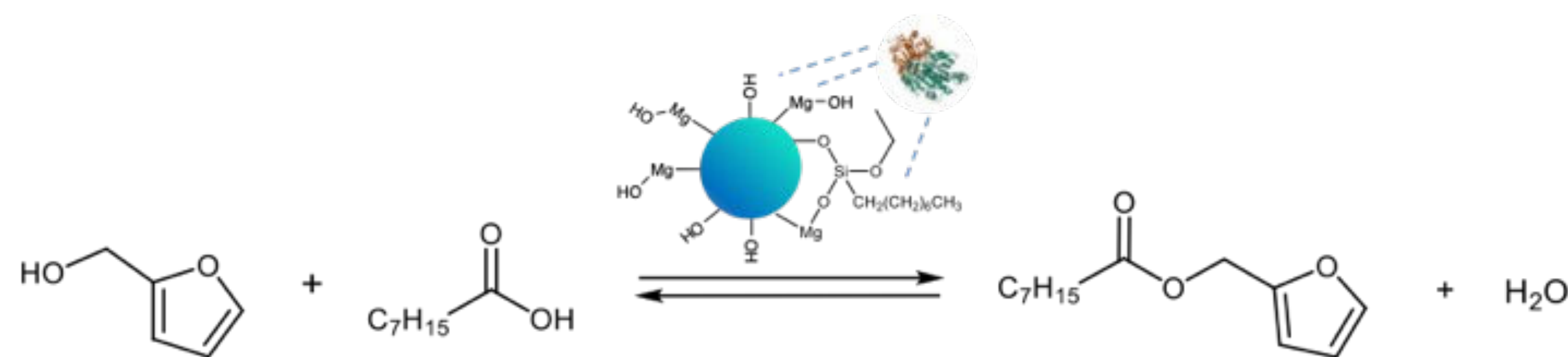


Conversion 45.2%, ee 99.9% after 48 h

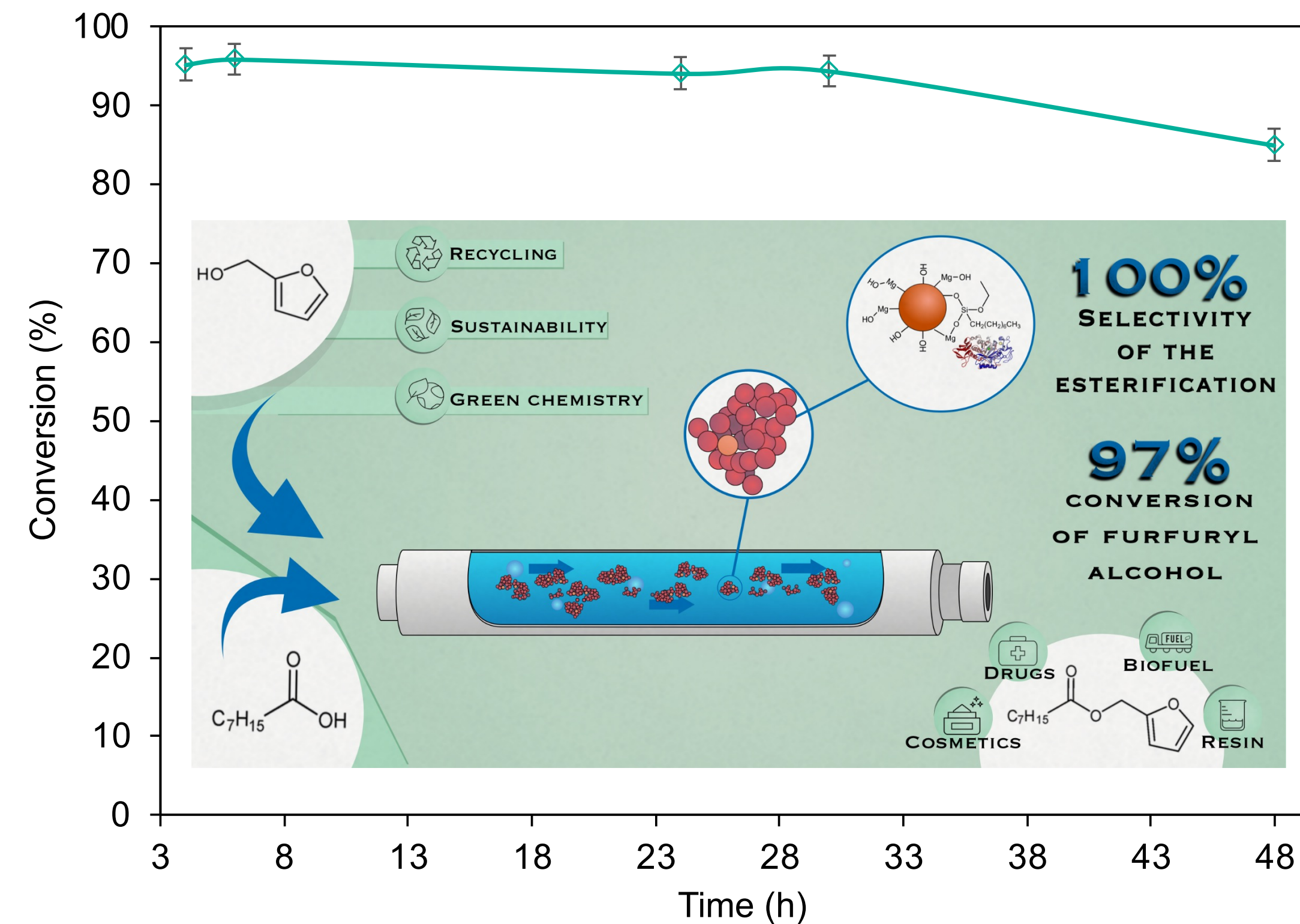
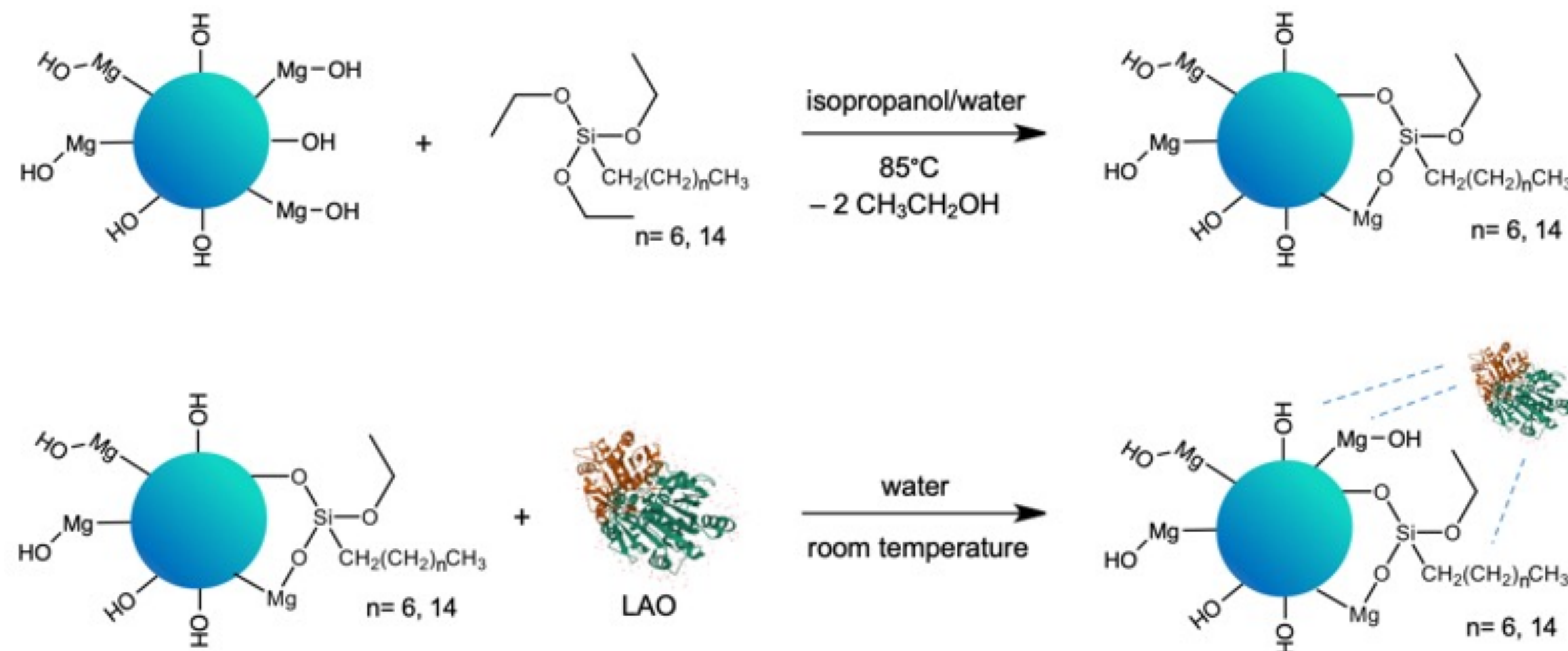


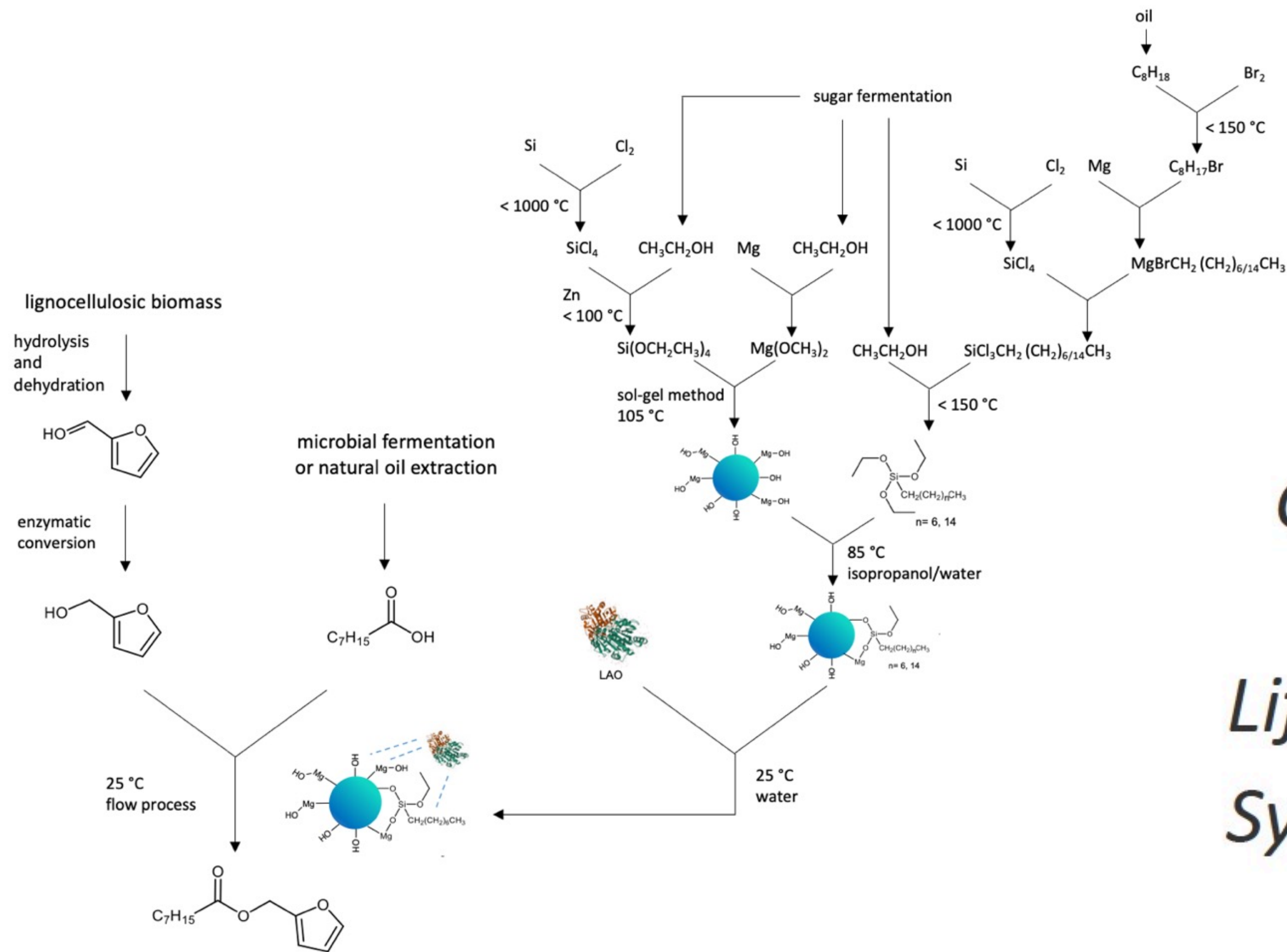


Esterification of furfuryl alcohol with fatty acids (C8-C18)



Biocatalyst synthesis





Green Chemistry Metrics

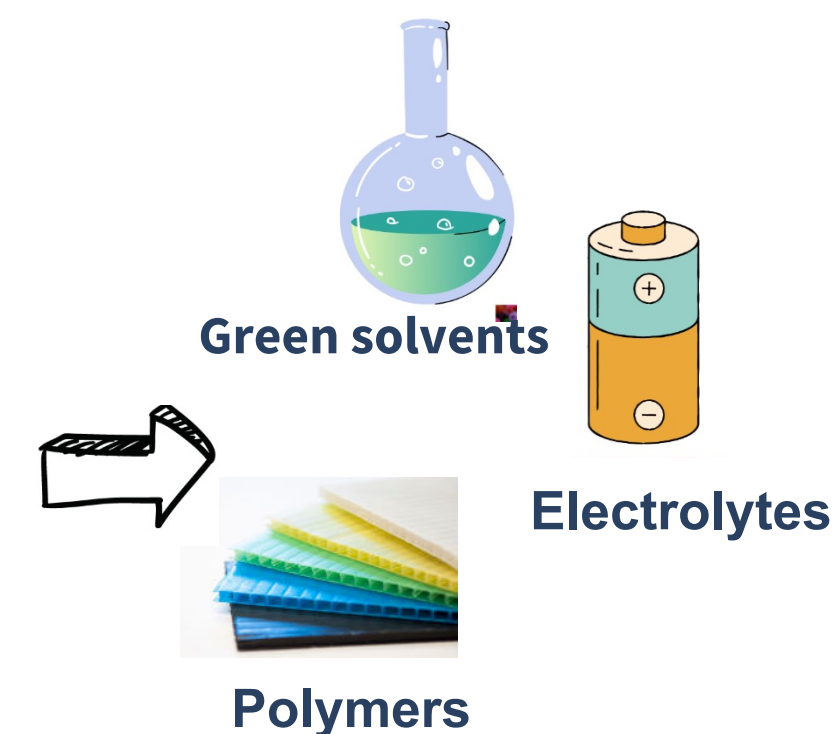
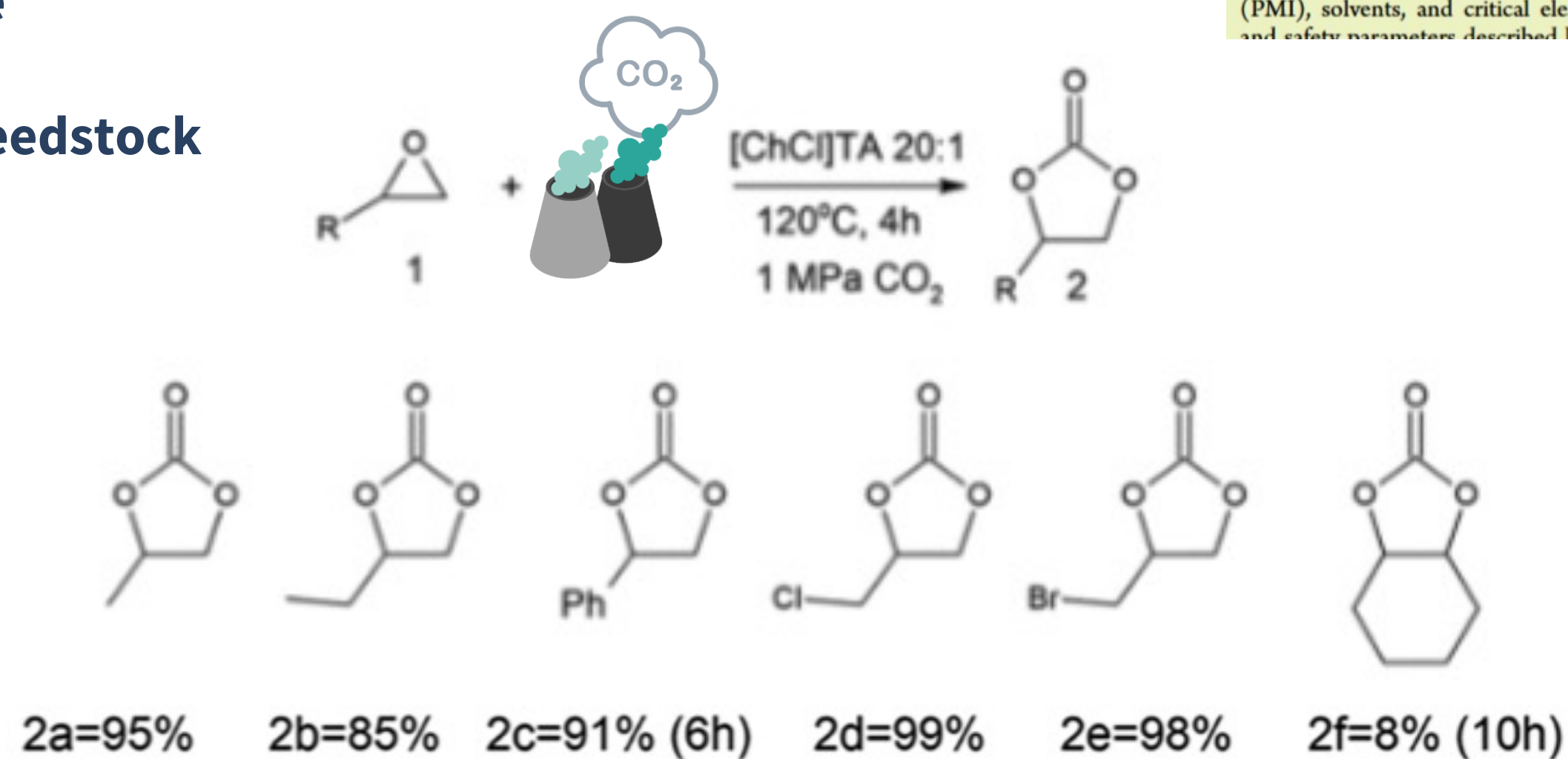
Life cycle thinking
Synthesis tree

34 billion tonnes of CO₂ emitted each year



CO₂ Fixation into Cyclic Carbonates

Inexpensive
Abundant
Non-toxic feedstock



Assessment of Green Chemistry Metrics for Carbon Dioxide Fixation into Cyclic Carbonates Using Eutectic Mixtures as Catalyst: Comprehensive Evaluation on the Example of a Tannic Acid-Derived System

Alina Brzeczek-Szafran,* Agnieszka Siewniak, and Anna Chrobok

Cite This: ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 2023, 11, 11415–11423

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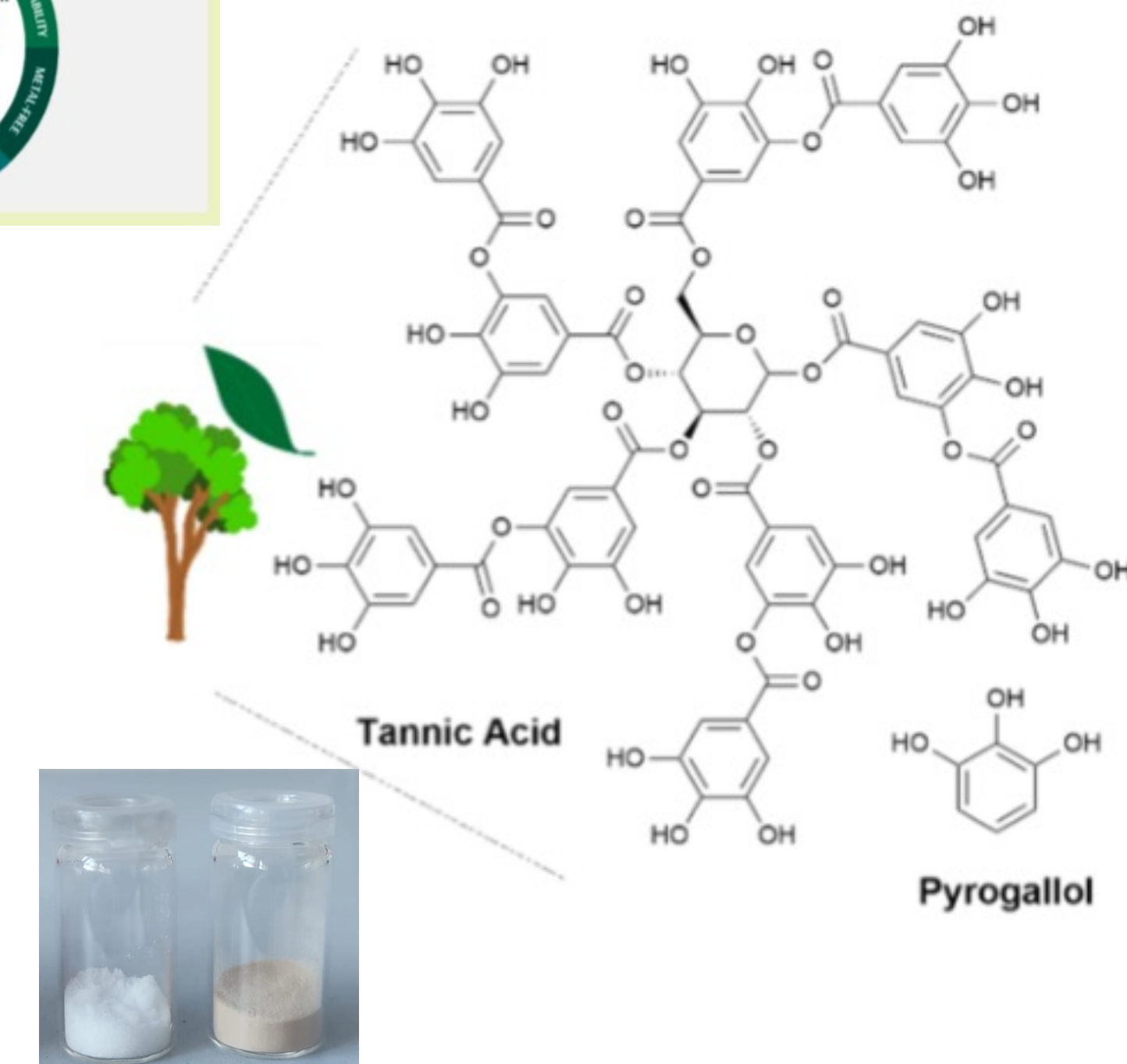
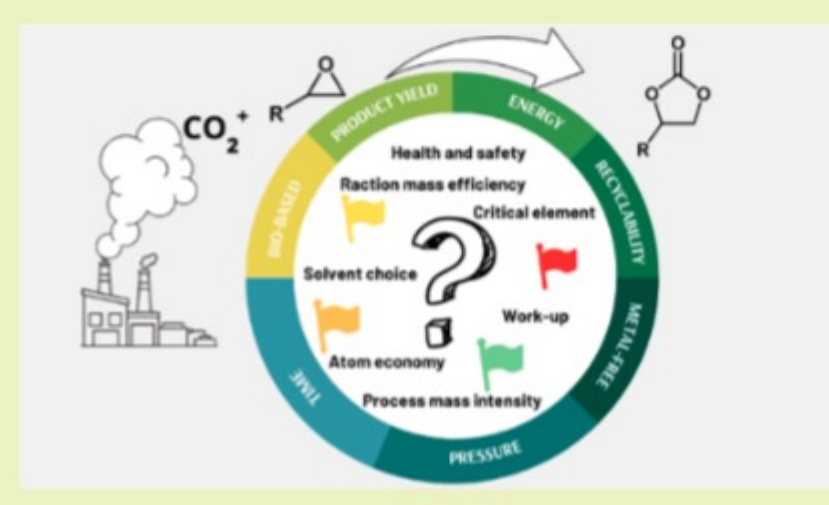
ACCESS |

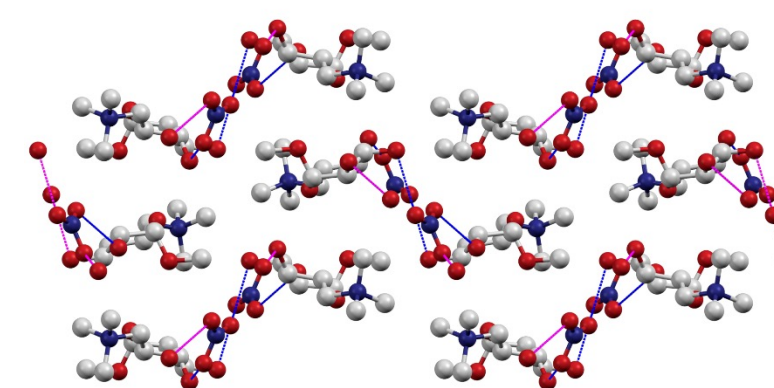
Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of cyclic carbonates, which utilizes CO₂ as a feedstock, is among the transformations presenting an opportunity to reduce CO₂ emissions, while enhancing independence from fossil fuels. Desirability lies in the development of efficient, economically viable and sustainable catalysts for this approach. Many recent publications describe the successful utilization of eutectic solvents/deep eutectic solvents for the synthesis of cyclic carbonates. Nevertheless, the majority of them focuses on reporting catalyst performance (product yield) and reaction conditions (temperature, pressure, reaction time) with little insights into the sustainability aspects (process mass intensity (PMI), solvents, and critical elements involved, as well as health and safety parameters described by H_{code}). Taking an example of





Phase Change Materials based on biomass (sugar, sugar alcohols and their derivatives) for thermal battery

Transforming Sugars into Salts—A Novel Strategy to Reduce Supercooling in Polyol Phase-Change Materials

Bartłomiej Gaida, Jan Kondratowicz, Samantha L. Piper, Craig M. Forsyth, Anna Chrobok, Douglas R. Macfarlane, Karolina Matuszek,* and Alina Brzeczek-Szafran*

Cite This: ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 2024, 12, 623–632

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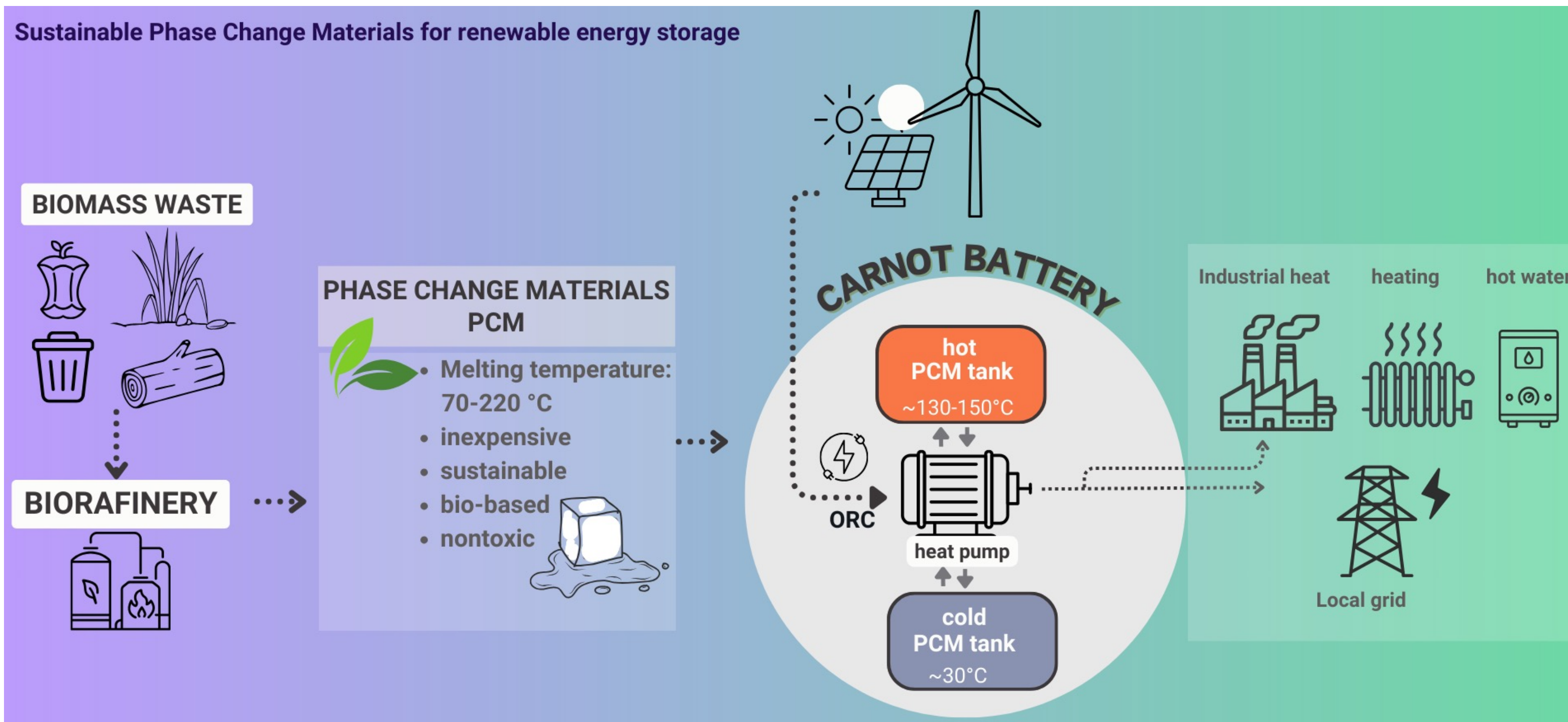
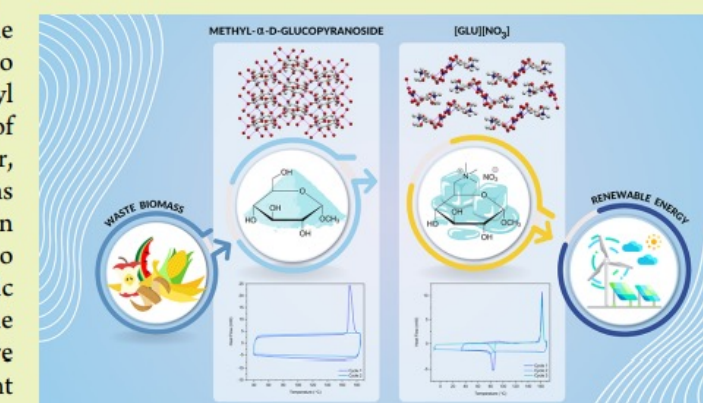
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Metrics & More

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Phase-change materials (PCMs) that melt in the intermediate temperature range of 100–220 °C can contribute to the utilization of renewable energy. Compounds rich in hydroxyl groups (e.g., sugar alcohols) are promising materials because of their high energy-storage densities and renewability. However, supercooling and poor stability under operating conditions currently exclude them from practical application as PCMs in the pure form. In this study, we explore a new strategy to encourage the crystallization of sugars by introducing Coulombic interactions into their structures. The thermal properties of the first carbohydrate-based ionic compounds studied as PCMs are reported, focusing on a glucose-based cation and four different



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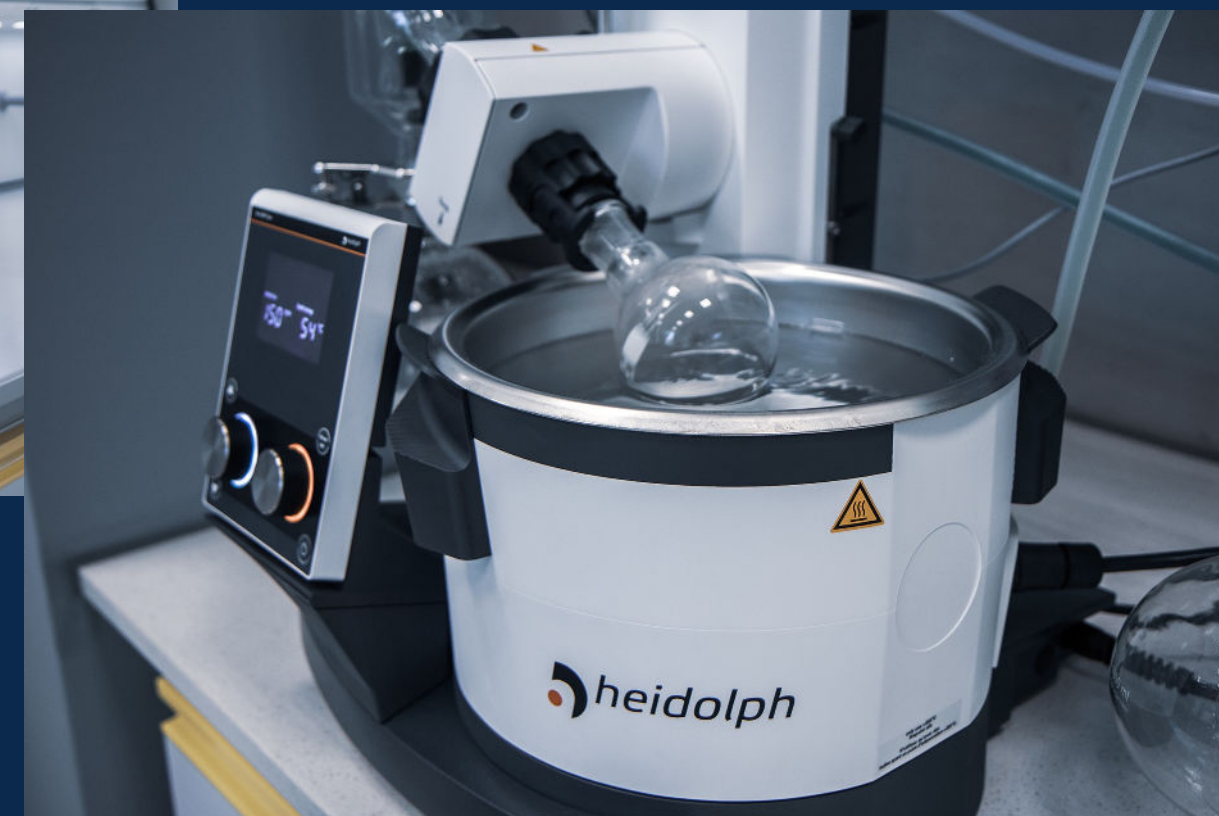
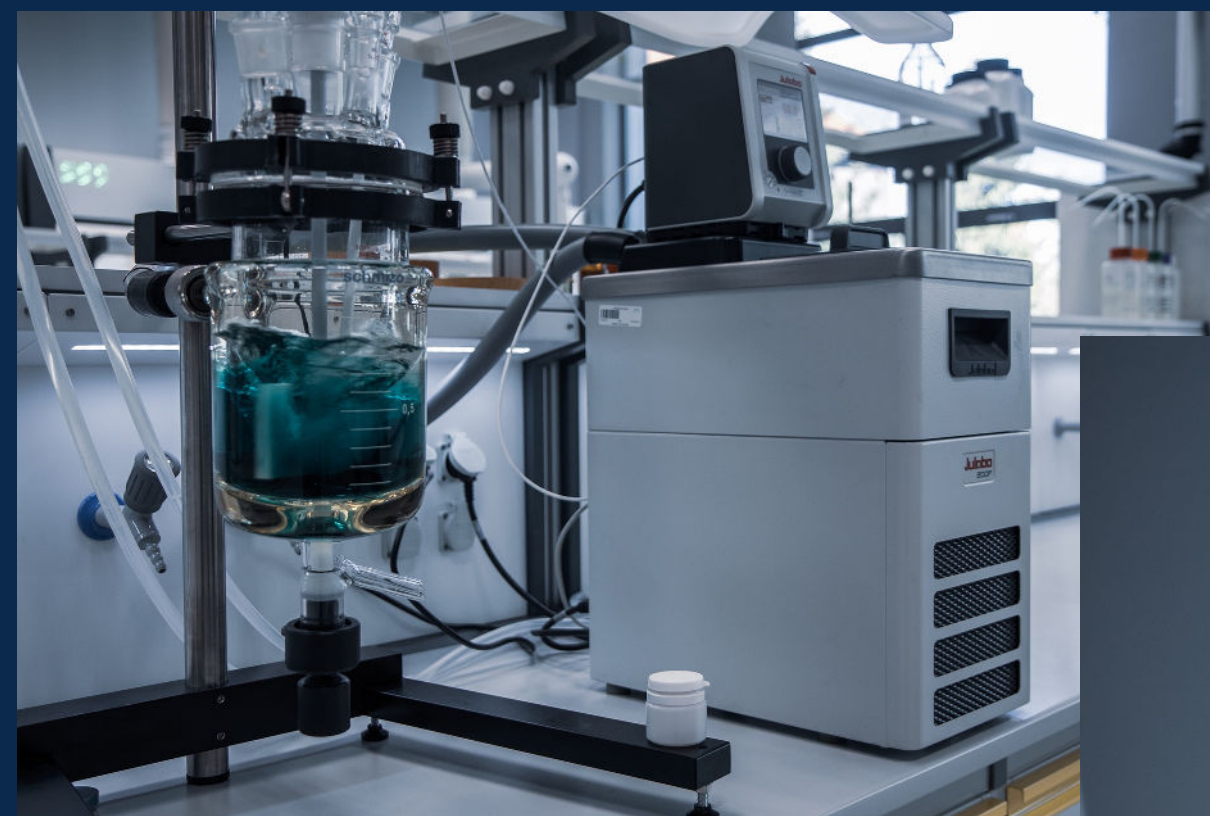
Biomass-derived polyol esters as sustainable phase change materials for renewable energy storage†

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Innovative thermal battery technology has the capability to revolutionize the renewable energy storage market. Its cost-effectiveness, scalability, contribution to CO₂ reduction, and lack of reliance on rare earth metals set it apart. Nevertheless, the overall efficiency and sustainability of this technology hinge on crucial factors such as the sources, performance, and cost of the associated phase-change material (PCM). Fatty acid esters with biorenewable origins meet the sustainability criteria yet are limited to low-temperature applications (mostly <70 °C). In this study, we explored a new strategy to fine-tune the operating temperature of esters by adding hydroxyl groups, which are capable of forming H-bonds, positively affecting their thermal properties. Our results show that biomass-derived polyol esters



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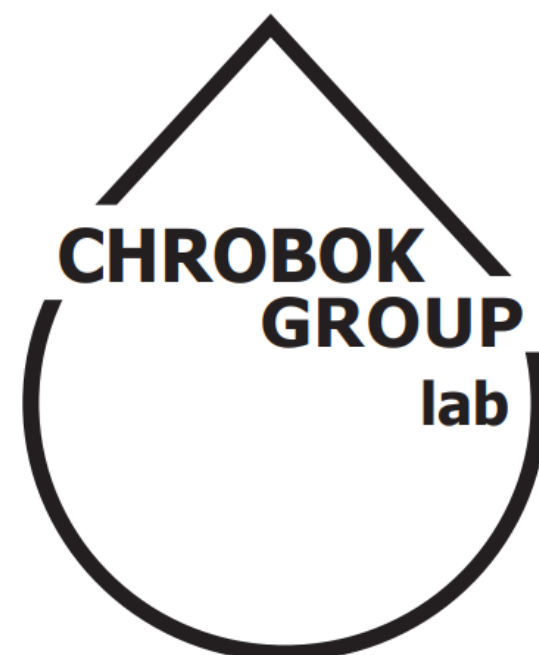


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