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Plant Oils into Everyday Products

Olefin Metathesis

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Organometallic Synthesis Laboratory





Green Chemistry for a Sustainable Future

The Problem with Traditional Catalysts

- Many industries rely on olefins for creating products like biofuels, biodegradable plastics, and perfumes.
- Existing catalysts lose their precision in the presence of moisture, oxygen and at high temperatures required for industrial processes, forcing manufacturers to use energy-intensive, solvent-heavy methods.

The Silicon Valley-Ready Solution

- Researchers developed a new families of "**molecular LEGO master**" catalysts that maintains precision with technical grade substrates, even at 150°C, and in highly concentrated mixtures.
- Key innovations: a CAAC-based complexes with enhanced stability in the presence of ethylene, specially designed ligands that prevents catalyst breakdown under harsh conditions.
- Enables **solvent-free production** of Z-alkenes, cutting costs and waste for industries like biofuels and sustainable materials.

Why This Matters in Silicon Valley

- **Biofuel Revolution:** Converts plant oils into high-value chemicals like 9-DAME (for biodegradable plastics) and 1-decene (for eco-friendly lubricants).
- **Energy Efficiency:** Works at 0.5 ppm concentrations – imagine one sugar cube in an Olympic pool – reducing resource use.
- **Stability:** Tolerates oxygen and impurities, making it practical for real-world industrial use.



Precision Scents for the Modern World

The Fragrance Industry's Hidden Challenge

- Macrocyclic musk compounds (key to luxury perfumes) require Z-shaped double bonds for their creamy, long-lasting scents.
- Traditional methods use **200x** more solvent than necessary and often produce unwanted isomers (E-alkenes smell harsh or rancid).

Silicon Valley-Scale Innovation

- The Ru₃ catalyst enables **high-concentration reactions** (200-700 mM vs. traditional 1-10 mM), slashing solvent use by 99%.
- Reactive distillation continuously removes products, avoiding costly purification steps.
- Results: **93% Z-selectivity** for compounds like Yuzu lactone (used in citrus perfumes) and musk macrocycles at industrial scales.

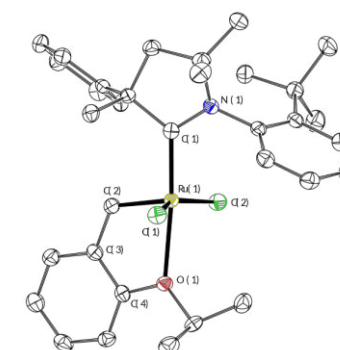
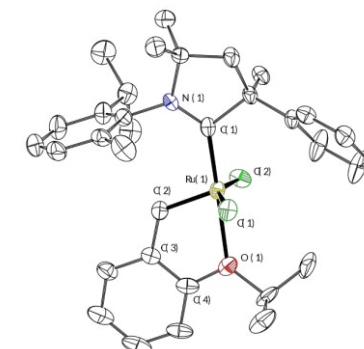
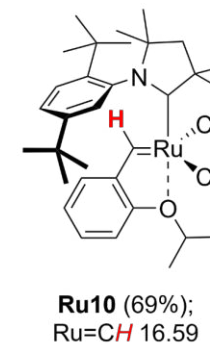
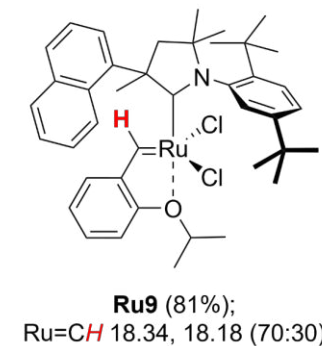
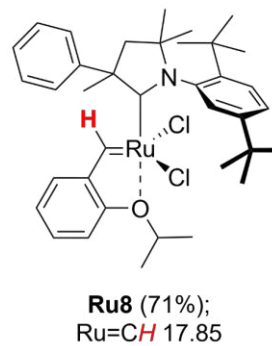
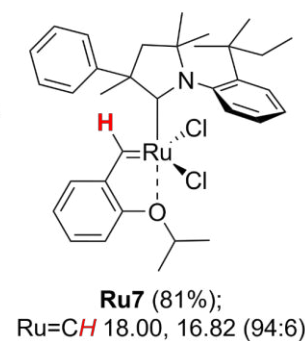
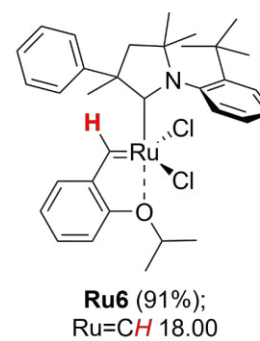
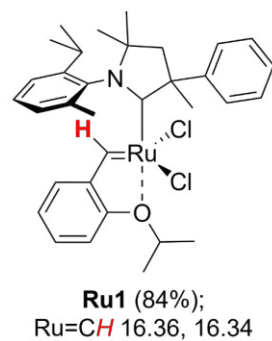
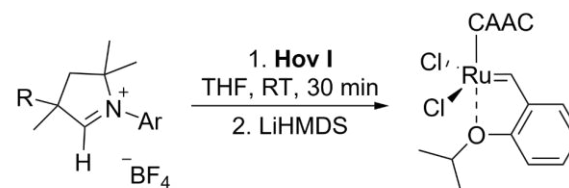
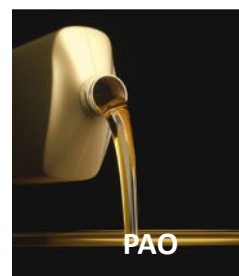
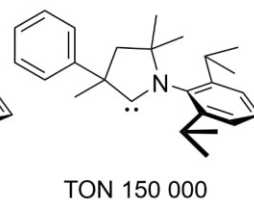
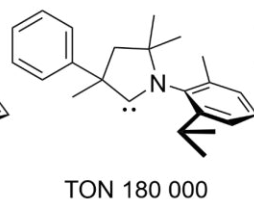
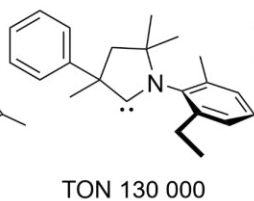
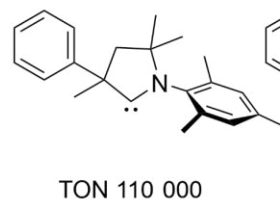
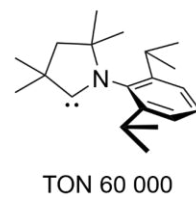
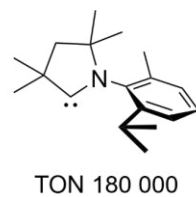
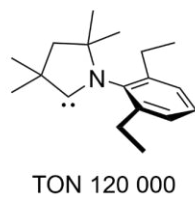
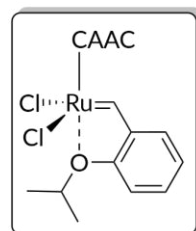
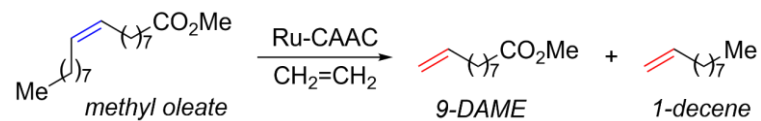
Silicon Valley Opportunities

- **Sustainable Perfumery**: Partner with cosmetic giants to create biodegradable, plant-based fragrances.
- **AgTech**: Synthesize insect sex pheromones for eco-friendly pest control in vertical farms.
- **Carbon Neutrality**: Replace petrochemicals with bio-sourced oils in materials science startups.

Ethenolysis

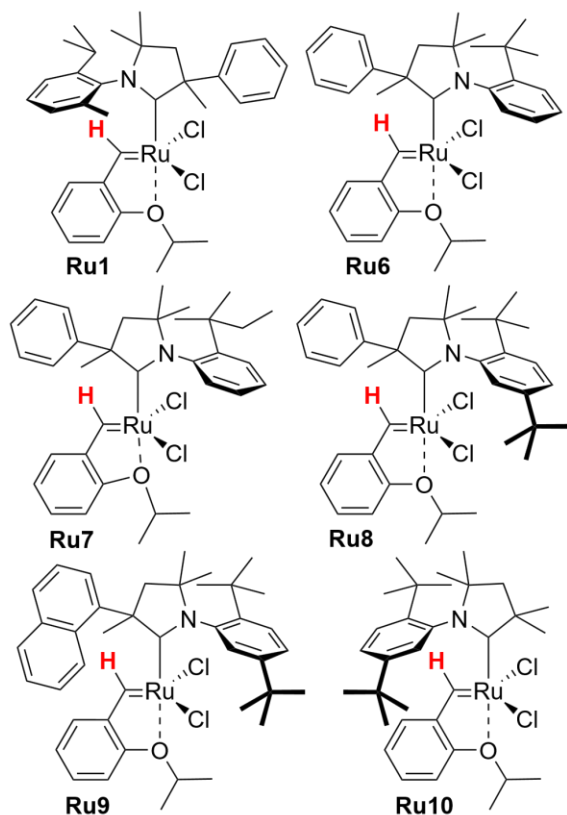
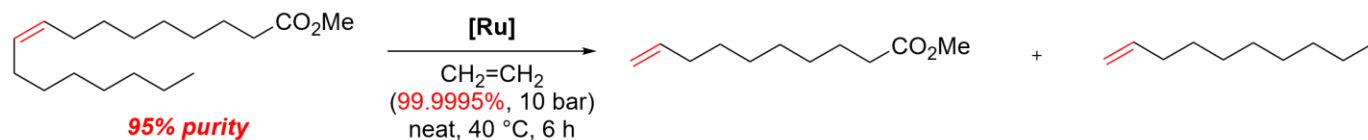


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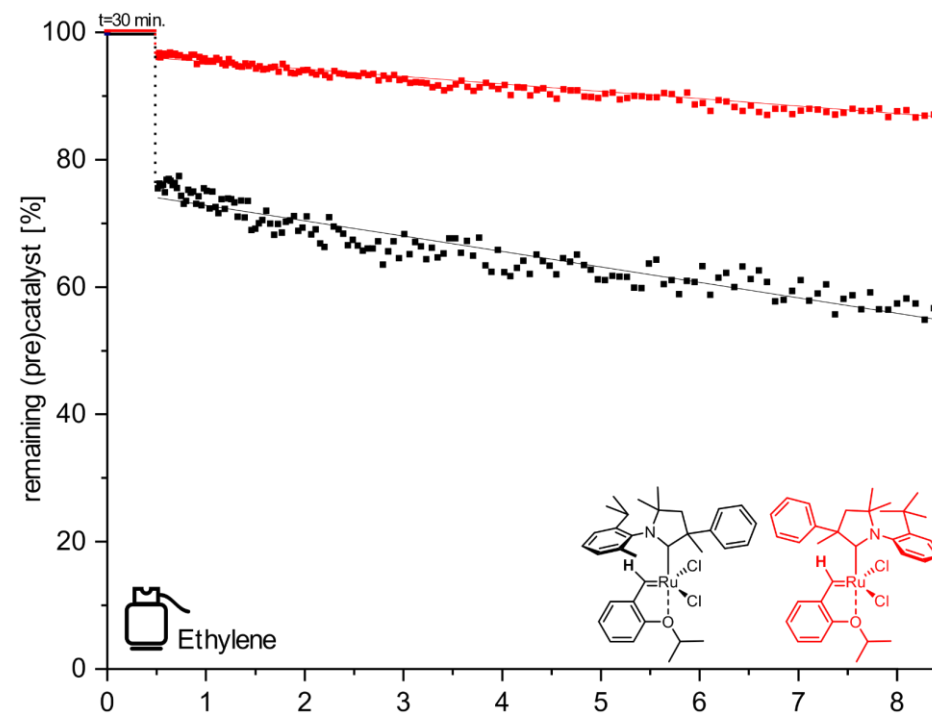




Ethenolysis

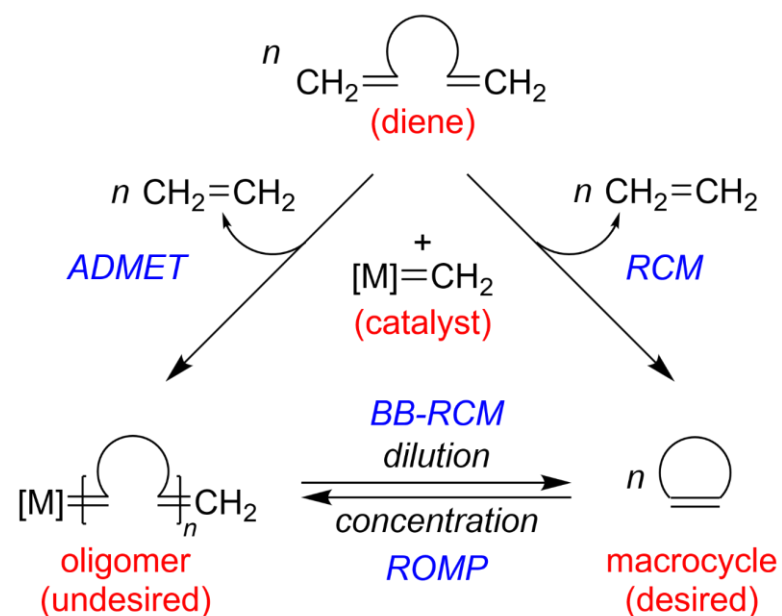


[Ru]	Loading [ppm]	Conversion [%]	Selectivity [%]	TON
Ru1	3	54	96	173 000
	½	19	97	360 000
Ru6	3	83	88	244 000
	½	40	93	744 000
Ru7	3	81	89	242 000
	½	29	93	536 000
Ru8	3	80	90	240 000
	½	23	90	409 000
Ru9	3	80	89	237 000
	½	38	95	723 000
Ru10	3	56	35	65 000
	½	13	8	20 000

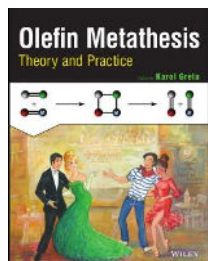




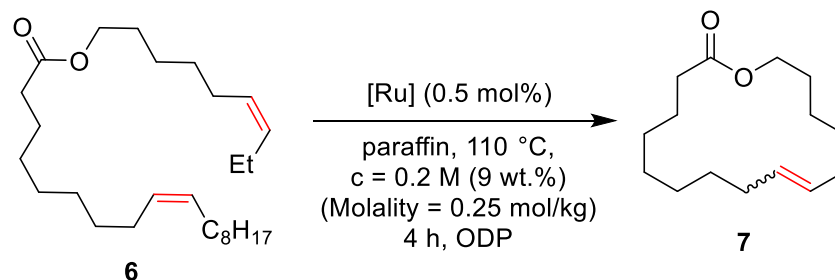
Macrocyclisation at high concentration



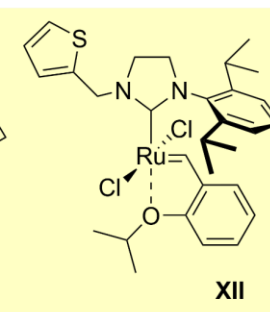
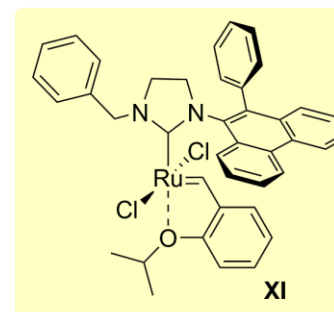
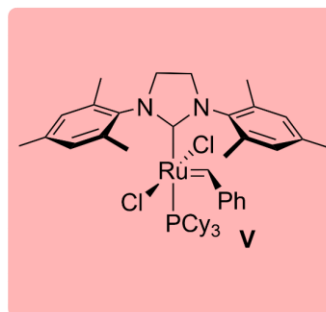
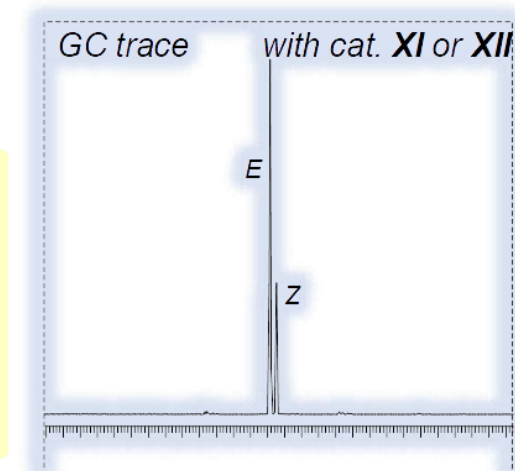
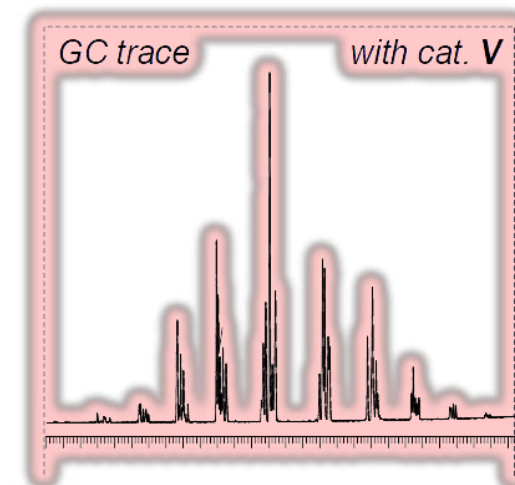
General Entropic Factors that Influence the Concentration-Dependence of RCM Yields



B. J. van Lierop, J. A. M. Lummiss, D. E. Fogg "Ring Closing Metathesis" in "Olefin Metathesis: Theory and Practice" (ed. K. Grela.) 85–152 (Wiley and Sons, 2014).

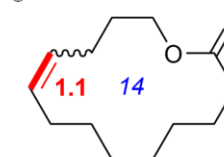
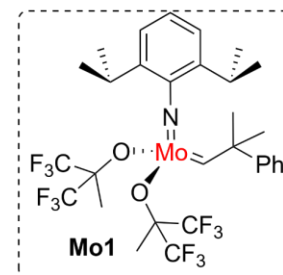
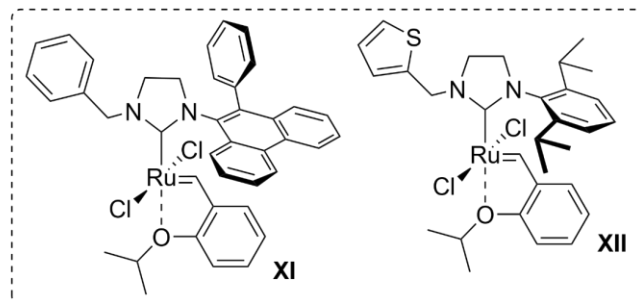
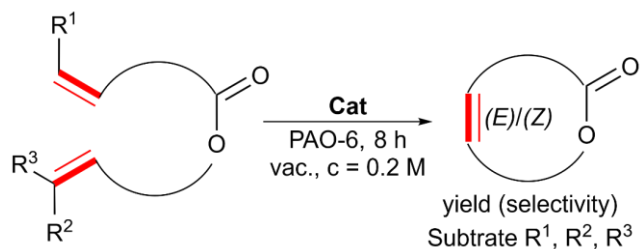


Entry	Catalyst	Yield (%)	Sel. (%)	(E):(Z)
1	II	9	26	n.d.
2	III	17	47	n.d.
3	V	46	13	n.d.
4	VI	16	18	n.d.
5	VII	51	23	n.d.
6	VIII	23	80	3.5
7	IX	52	63	3.2
8	X	89	70	2.8
9	XI	95	98	3.0
10	XII	97	94	3.2
11	XIII@MOF	82	96	3.5

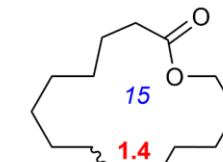




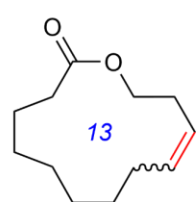
Macrocyclisation at high concentration



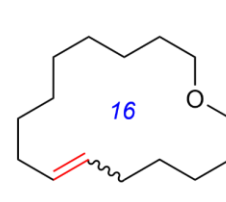
1.1 14
1 tablet, 59% (93%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇;
R² = C₅H₁₁; R³ = H



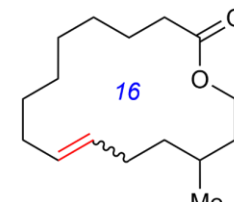
1.4 15
1 tablet, 74% (94%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇;
R² = Et; R³ = H



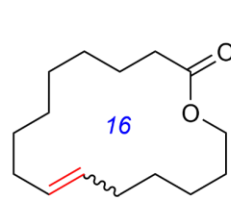
13
XI (2 mol%), 73% (96%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇, R² = R³ = H



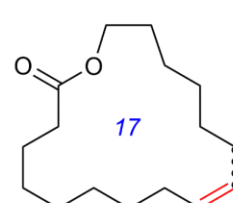
16
XII (1 mol%), 93% (97%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇, R² = Et, R³ = H



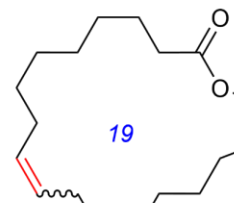
16
XII (2 mol%), 56% (92%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇, R² = R³ = Me



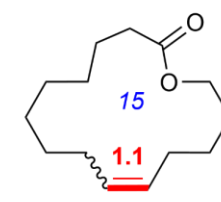
16
XII (0.5 mol%), 93% (93%)
R¹ = H, R² = Et, R³ = H



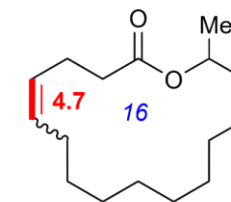
17
XI (1 mol%), 86% (94%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇, R² = H, R³ = H



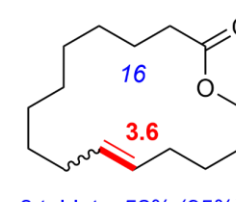
19
XII (2 mol%), 55% (81%)
R¹ = R² = C₈H₁₇, R³ = H



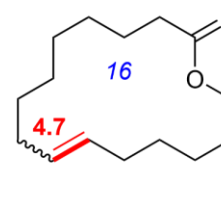
1.1 15
3 tablets, 44% (89%)
R¹ = R² = R³ = H



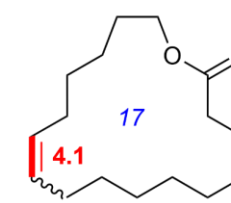
4.7 16
3 tablets, 38% (91%)
R¹ = R² = R³ = H



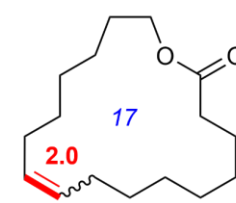
3.6 16
3 tablets, 52% (95%)
R¹ = R² = R³ = H



4.7 16
1 tablet, 92% (94%)
R¹ = C₈H₁₇;
R² = Et; R³ = H



4.1 17
3 tablets, 67% (92%)
R¹ = R² = R³ = H



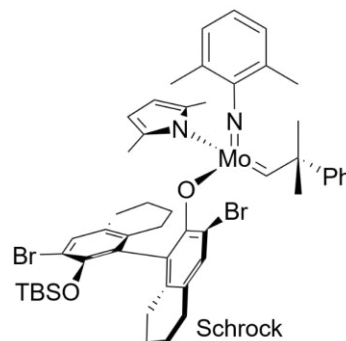
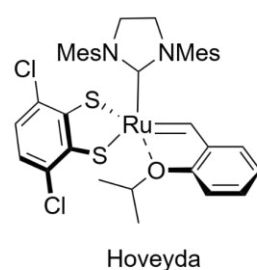
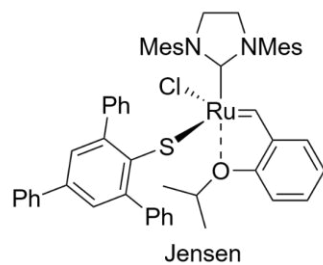
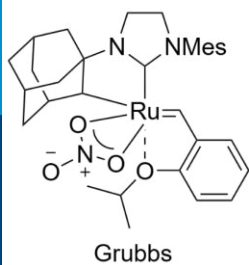
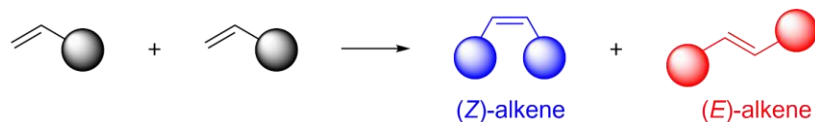
2.0 17
3 tablets, 24% (91%)
R¹ = R² = R³ = H

Sytniczuk, A.; Dąbrowski, M.; Kajetanowicz, A.; Grela, K., et al.
J. Am. Chem. Soc.; **2018**, *140*, 8895-8901.

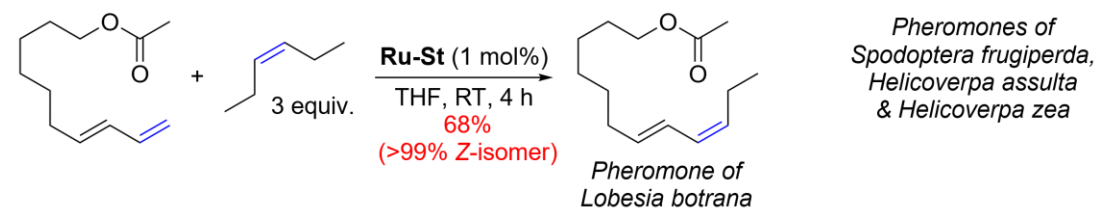
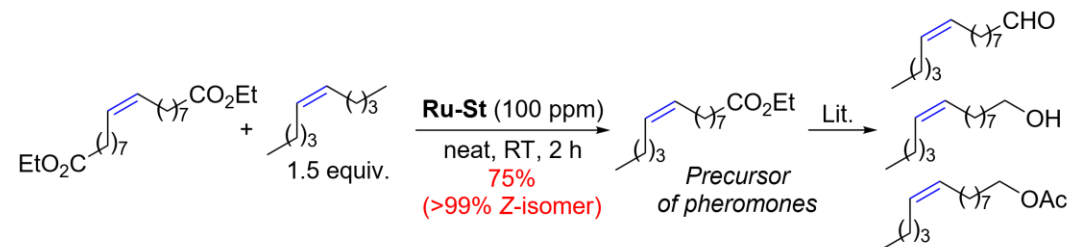
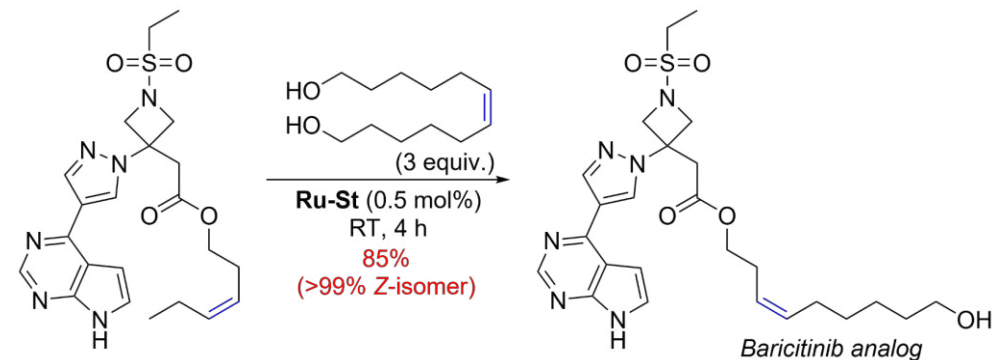
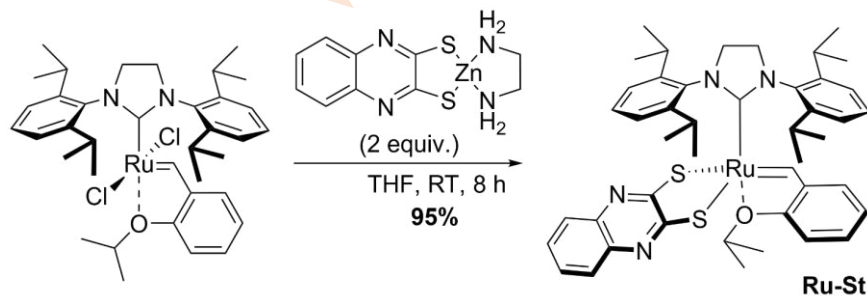
Sytniczuk, A.; Milewski, M.; Dąbrowski, M.; Grela, K.; Kajetanowicz, A.,
Green Chem. **2023**, *25*, 2299-2304.



Stereoretentive catalysts



scalable up to 100 gram



Organometallic Synthesis Laboratory

***Prof. Karol Grela** – head, author of more than 230 scientific papers and 15 patents families*

***Prof. Anna Kajetanowicz** – deputy head, author of more than 75 scientific papers and 4 patents families*

***Dr. Adrian Sytniczuk** – main synthetic chemist*

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