

Milieux aqueux

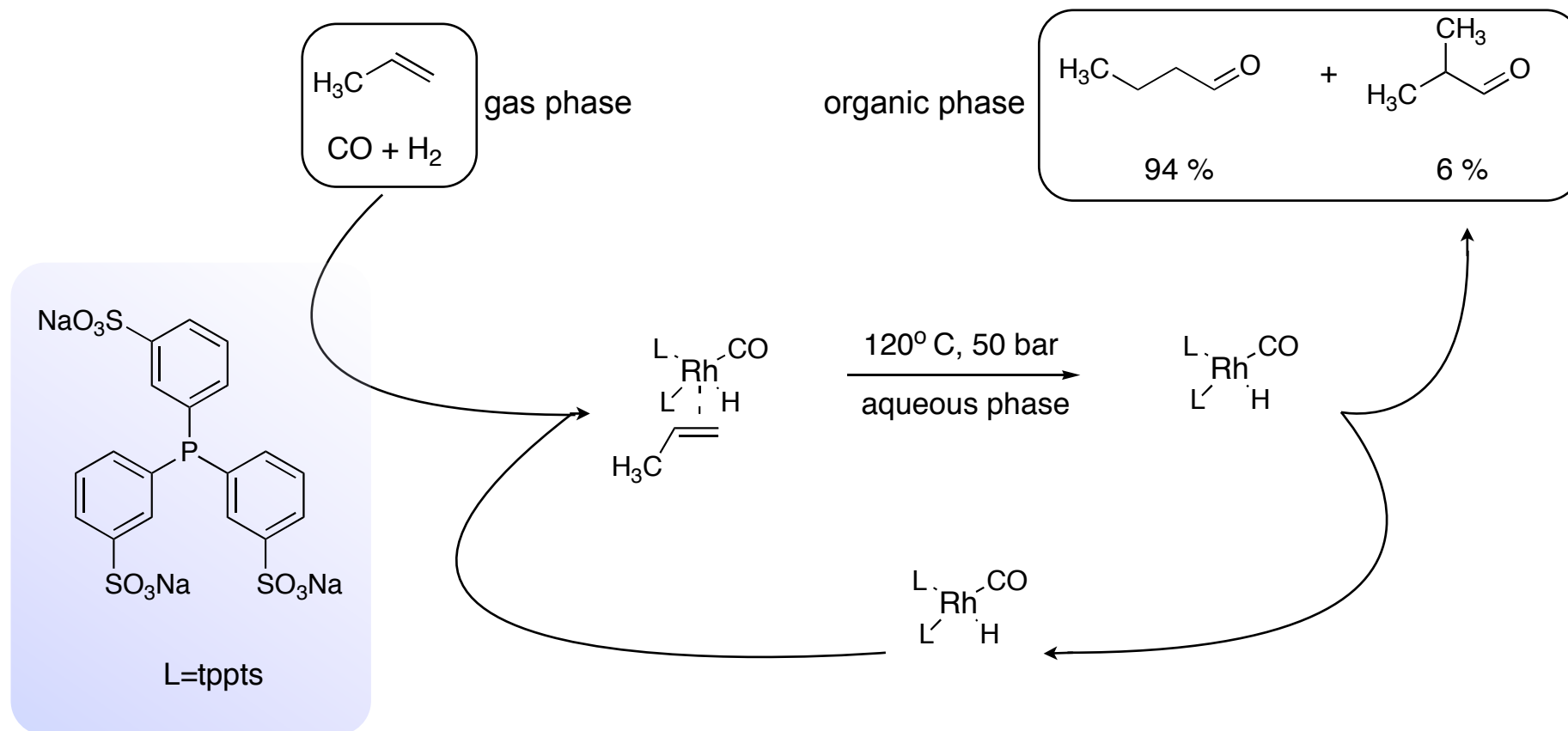
■ Upside

- Non toxic (liquid + vapor)
- Non flammable
- Abundantly available (better availability than organic solvent in less developed countries)
- Inexpensive

■ Downside

- Corrosion
- Heat sink
- High boiling point
 - Water-based processes are energy intensive
 - Large amount of energy to dry dyed fibers
- Solubility of organic matter is generally poor
- Reaction range narrower than organic solvents
- A vital resource to be conserved and protected
 - 100 liters of water needed to dye 1 kg of fiber
- Expands when freezes

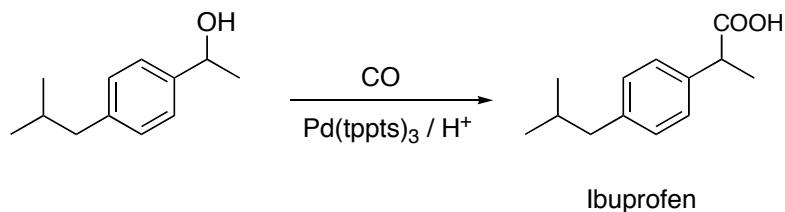
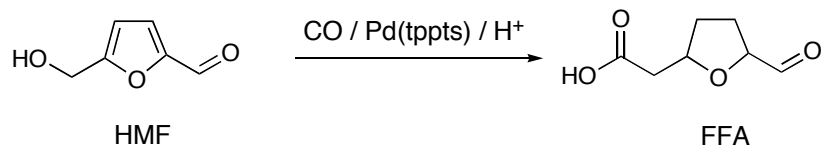
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Rhône-Poulenc/Ruhrchemie process for aqueous biphasic hydroformylation

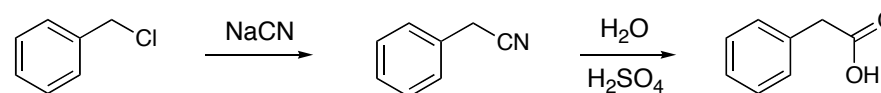
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Alcohol carbonylation in an aqueous biphasic system

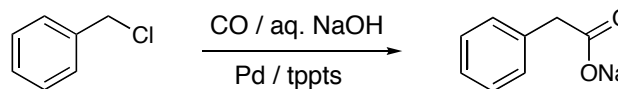


Aqueous biphasic carbonylation

Existing process



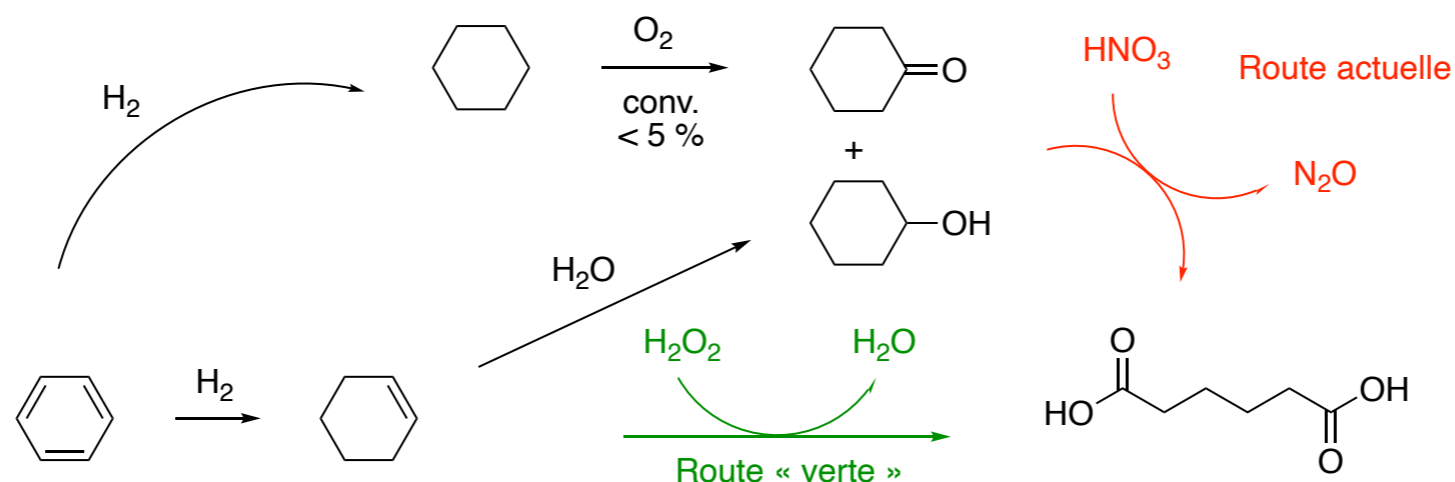
New process



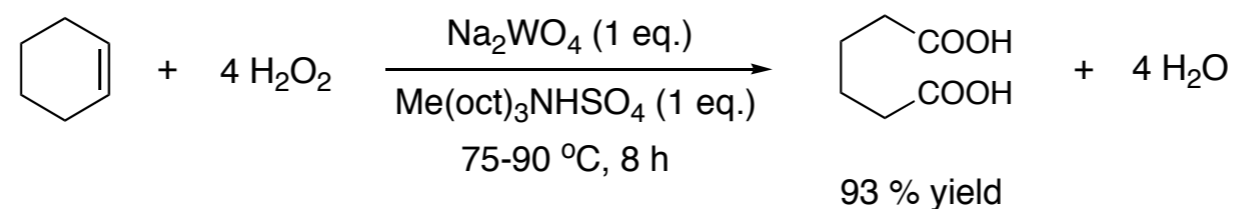
Papadogianakis, G.; Maat, L.; Sheldon, R. A., *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.*, **1997**, *116*, 176–190
 Papadogianakis, G.; Maat, L.; Sheldon, R. A., *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.* **1997**, *70*, 83–91
 Kohlpainter, W.; Beller, M., *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.*, **1997**, *116*, 259–267
 Green Solvents for Sustainable Organic Synthesis: State of Art”, Sheldon, R. A.,
Green Chem., **2004**, *7*, 267–278

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● Synthèses de l'acide adipique



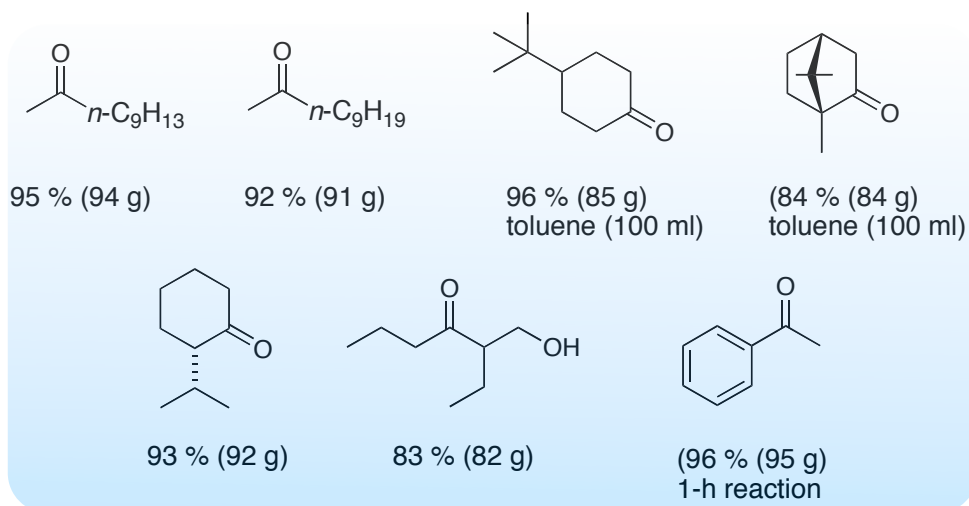
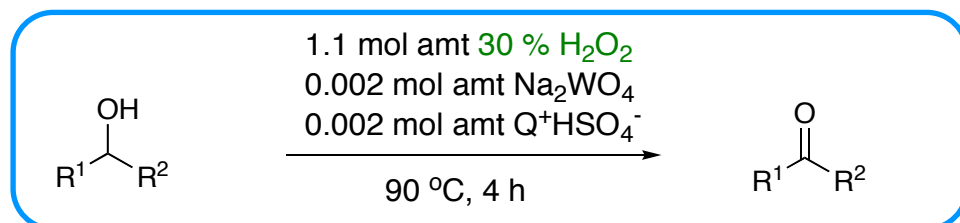
● Synthèse verte de l'acide adipique



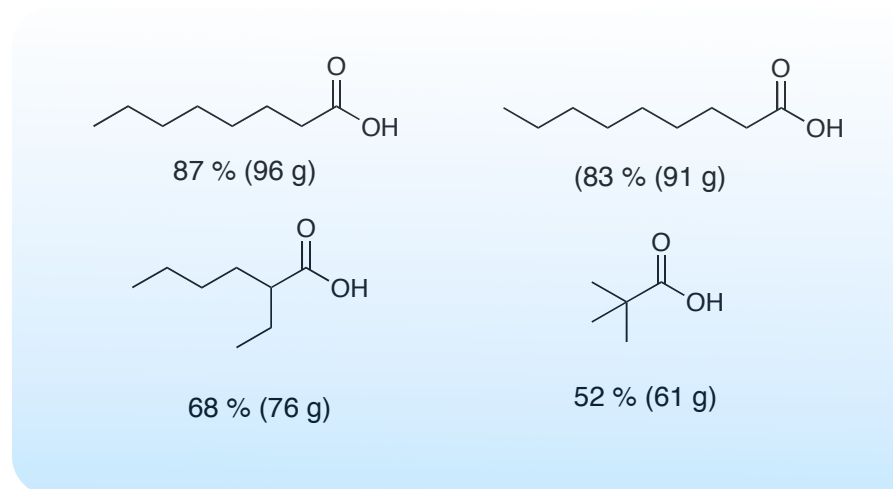
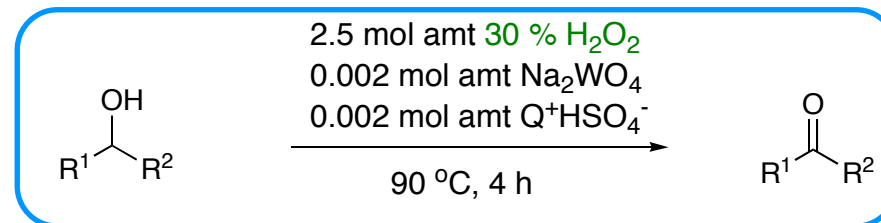
“Green Oxidation with Aqueous Hydrogen Peroxide”, Noyori, R.; Aoki, M.; Sato, K.,
Chem. Commun. **2003**, 1977–1986

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Oxidation of secondary alcohols to ketones



Oxidation of primary alcohols to carboxylic acids

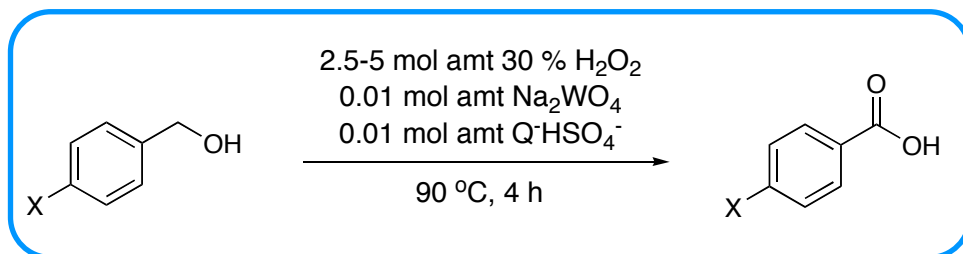


(Q⁺HSO₄⁻) = methyltrioctylammonium hydrogensulfate [CH₃(n-C₈H₁₇)₃N⁺HSO₄⁻]

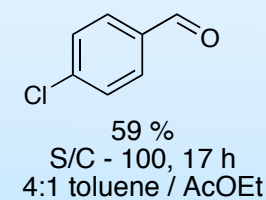
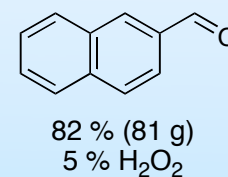
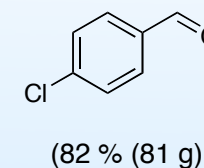
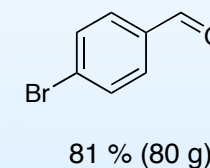
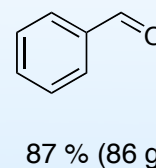
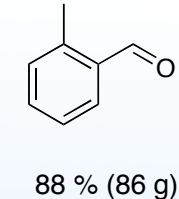
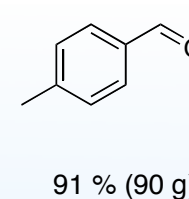
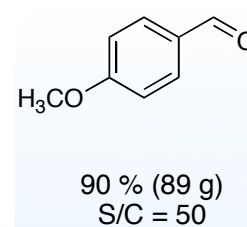
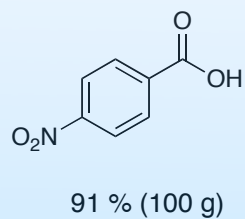
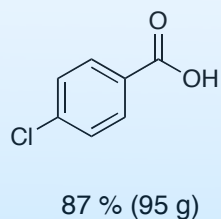
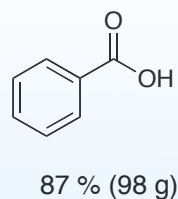
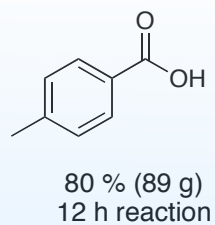
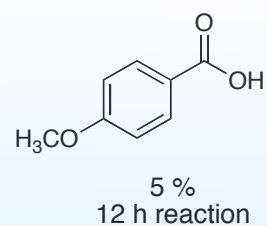
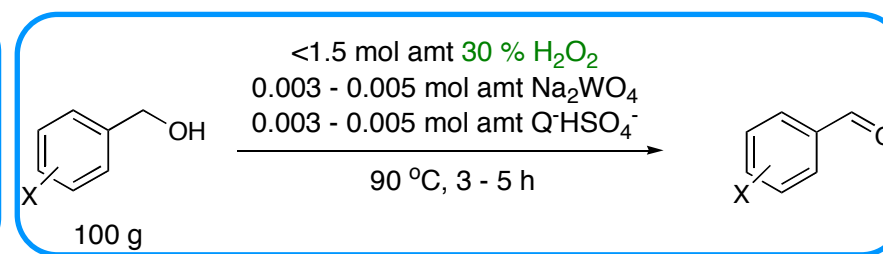
“Green Oxidation with Aqueous Hydrogen Peroxide”, Noyori, R.; Aoki, M.; Sato, K.,
Chem Commun. **2003**, 1977–1986

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Oxidation of secondary alcohols to ketones



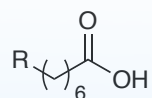
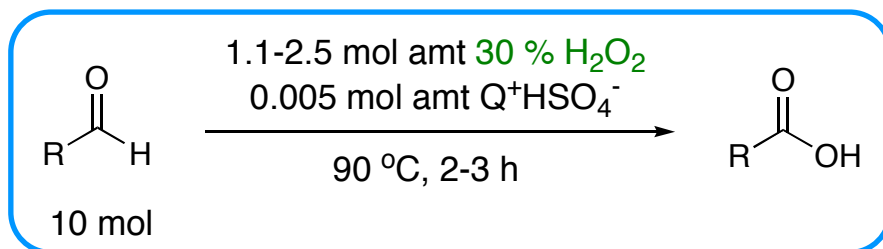
Oxidation of primary alcohols to carboxylic acids



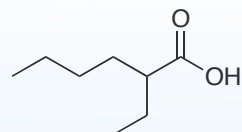
“Green Oxidation with Aqueous Hydrogen Peroxide”, Noyori, R.; Aoki, M.; Sato, K., *Chem Commun.* **2003**, 1977–1986

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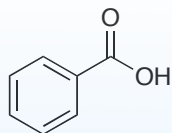
Solvent- and metal-free oxidation of aldehydes



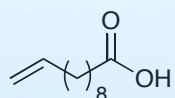
85 %
100 g scale



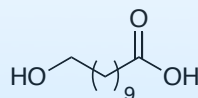
65 %



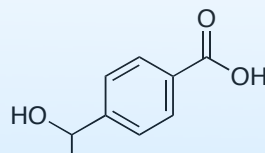
85 %
S/C = 100



85 %

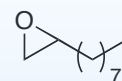
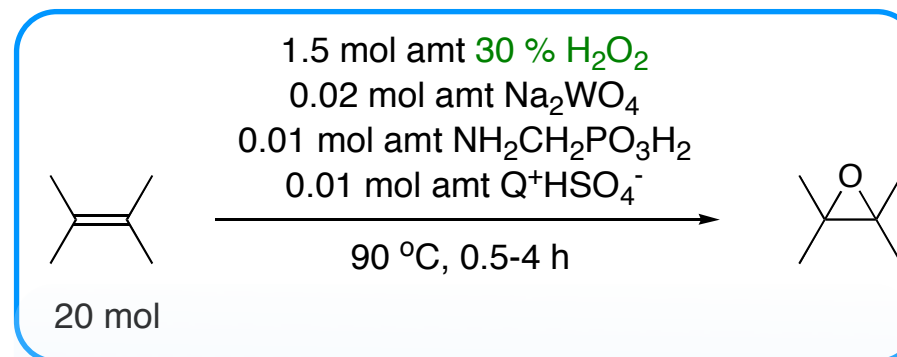


75 %

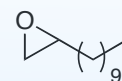


79 %
S/C = 100

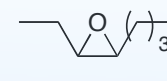
Epoxidation of simple olefins



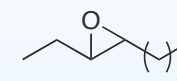
93 %



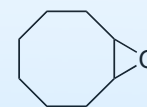
87 % (96 g)
100 g scale



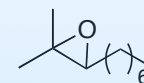
99 %



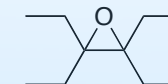
95 %



79 %
S/C = 100



98 %
S/C = 500



76 % (70 °C, 3 h)
S/C = 500

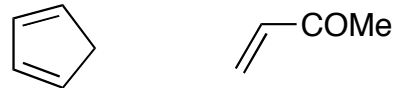

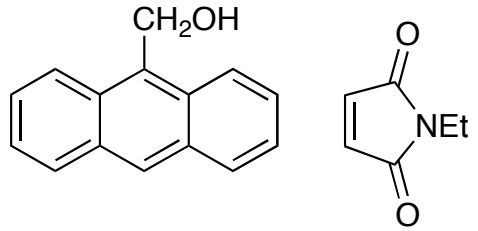
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- Diels Alder reaction
 - Marked rate acceleration in aqueous media
- Metathesis - from the Nobel Committee:
 - “Metathesis is used daily in the chemical industry, mainly in the development of pharmaceuticals and of advanced plastic materials. Thanks to the Laureates' contributions, synthesis methods have been developed that are
 - more efficient (fewer reaction steps, fewer resources required, less wastage),
 - simpler to use (stable in air, at normal temperatures and pressures) and
 - environmentally friendlier (non-injurious solvents, less hazardous waste products).
 - This represents a great step forward for "*green chemistry*", reducing potentially hazardous waste through smarter production. Metathesis is an example of how important basic science has been applied for the benefit of man, society and the environment.”

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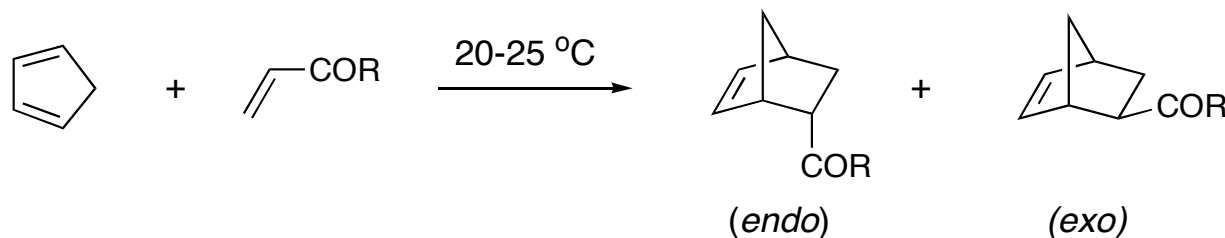
Relative rates of Diels-Alder reactions performed in water and in organic solvents

Reactants	T (°C)	Isooctane	Methanol	Water
	20	1	13	740
	30	1	2	31
	45	1	0.43	28

“Salt Effects on Diels-Alder Reaction Kinetics”, Kumar, A., *Chem. Rev.* **2001**, 101, 1–19
 “Recent Advances in Lewis Acid Catalyzed Diels-Alder Reactions in Aqueous Media”
 Fringuelli, F.; Piermatti, O.; Pizzo, F.; Vaccaro, L., *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 3, 439–455

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endo/exo Diastereoselectivities of Diels-Alder reactions performed in water and in organic solvents

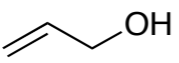
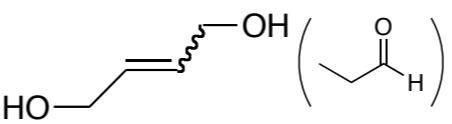
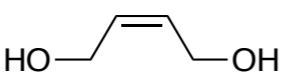
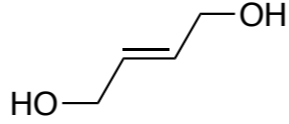


Medium	<i>endo / exo</i>	
	R = Me	R = OMe
None	3.85	2.9
Isooctane		2.3
Ethanol	8.5	5.2
1-Butanol		5.0
Formamide		6.7
N-Methylformamide		4.7
Water	21.4	9.3

“Salt Effects on Diels-Alder Reaction Kinetics”, Kumar, A.; *Chem. Rev.* **2001**, 101, 1–19
 “Recent Advances in Lewis Acid Catalyzed Diels-Alder Reactions in Aqueous Media”
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● Métathèse croisée dans l'eau

Catalyst	Substrate	t (h)	Product	Conversion (%)	E/Z
4 (b)		12		> 95	15:1
5		24		82 (+4)	13:1
6		6		69 (+12)	19:1
4 (b)		12		94	-
5 (c)		24		92	-
6 (c)		2		94	-

(a) Reactions were performed at 45 °C with 5 mol % catalyst and an initial substrate concentration of 0.2 M in D₂O.

(b) Reactions were performed at 45 °C with 5 mol % catalyst and an initial substrate concentration of 0.2 M in D₂O or H₂O.

(c) Reactions were performed at 30 °C.

