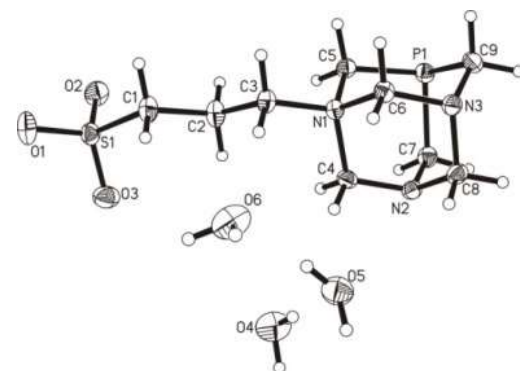
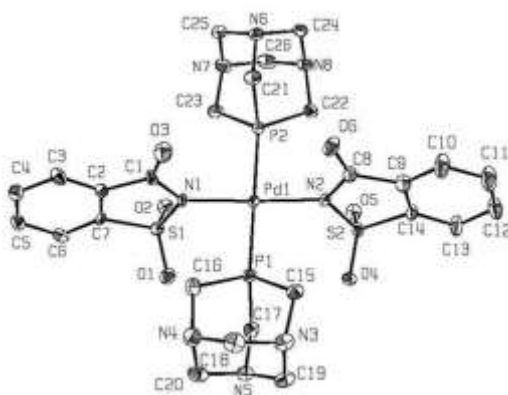
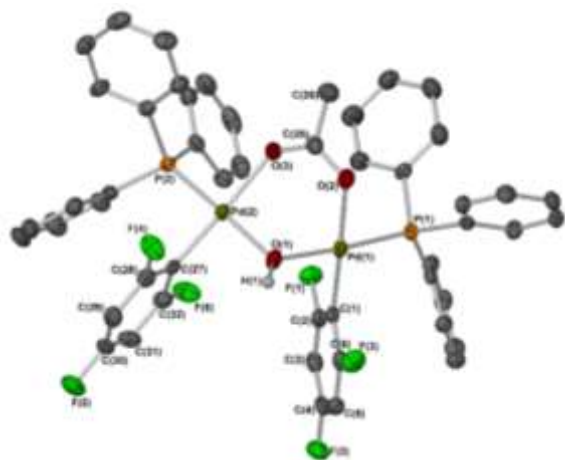




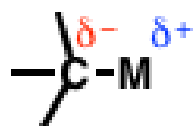
*Virtual Seminar on*  
***Latest Trends and Future Challenges in Chemical  
Sciences: An Organometallic Perspective***

***-Dr. Anant R. Kapdi***



# Introduction

"Organometallics" are compounds with a carbon-metal bond



Carbon has an electronegativity of 2.6.

Most metals (M) have electronegativities  $\leq 2.0$

Therefore organometallics have **dipoles** where the carbon is **negative** (i.e. nucleophilic)

This means that organometallic compounds tend to act as carbon-based nucleophiles as well as bases

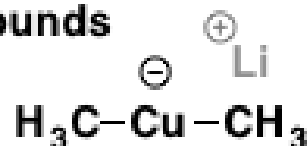
## Common Examples of Organometallic Compounds



organolithium



organomagnesium  
"Grignard" reagents



organocuprate  
"Gilman" reagents

Wurtz reagent **R-Na**

Wittig Reagent **R<sub>2</sub>C=PR<sub>3</sub>**

Simon-Smith reagent **IZnCH<sub>2</sub>I**

Lombardo's reagent **Cl<sub>3</sub>TiCH<sub>2</sub>ZnBr**

Trimethyl Aluminium **Me<sub>3</sub>Al**

# Nobel Prizes in Chemistry related to Metals

## Historical Significance

**1760** - Cacodyl – tetramethyldiarsine

**1827** – “Zeise’s salt”

**1863** - 1st metal-carbonyl,  $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CO})_2]$

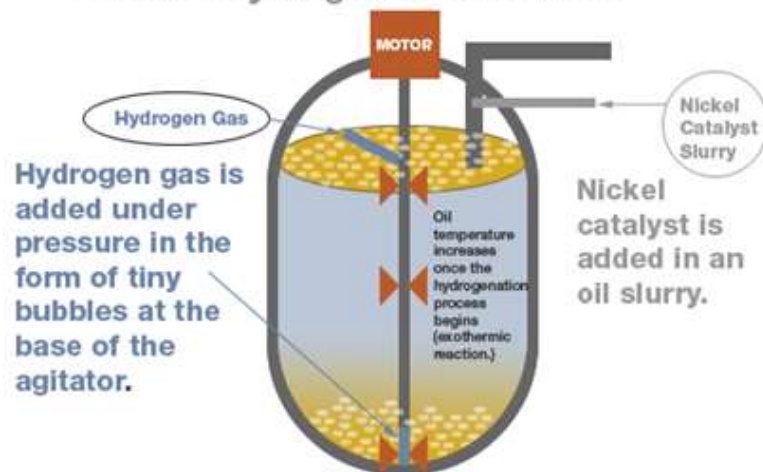
**1890** – L. Mond, (impure)  $\text{Ni} + \text{xs CO} \longrightarrow \text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$

**1899** → Grignard reagent discovery

**1900** – M catalysts; organic hydrogenation  
(food industry, margarine)  $\text{Ni}$ ,  $\text{Fe}$

**Paul Sabatier: 1912** ( $\text{Ni}$  as hydrogenation catalyst)

### General Hydrogenation Process



**Victor Grignard: 1912** ( $\text{Mg}$  for Grignard reagent)



**Wilhelm Ostwald: 1909** ( $\text{Pt}/\text{Rh}$  for the preparation of nitric acid from ammonia)



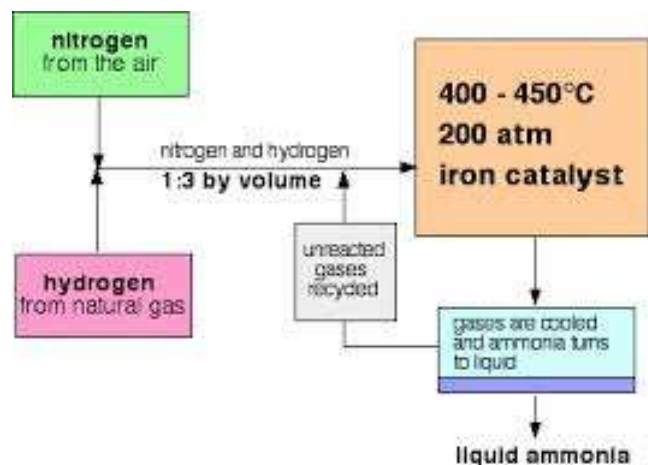
**Alfred Werner: 1913** ( $\text{Co}$  amine complexes geometry)



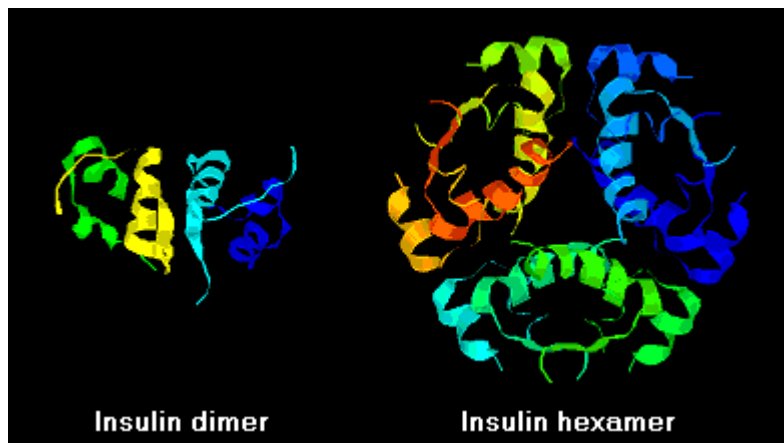
Educación Química 2015;26:330-45

# Nobel Prizes in Chemistry related to Metals

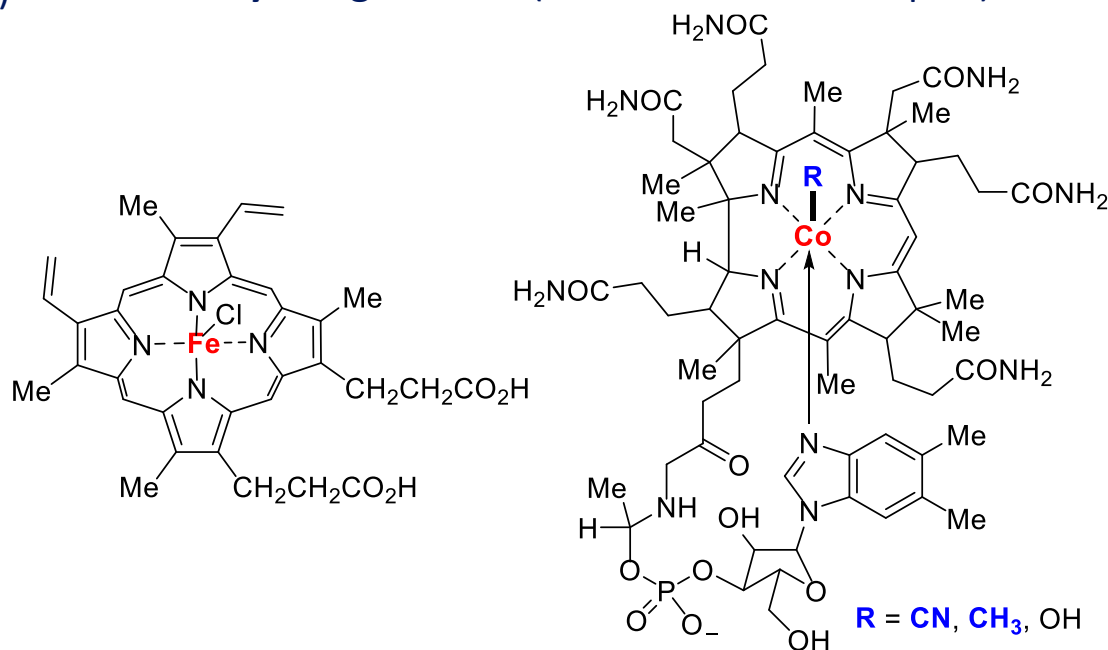
**Fritz Haber:** 1918 (**Os** for the production of ammonia; **Fe** or **Ru** have also been used)



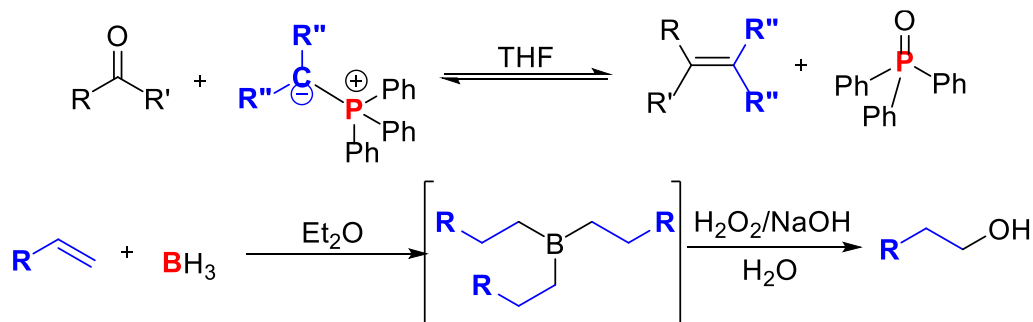
**Frederick Sanger:** 1958 (**Zn** in Insulin and other protein structures elucidation)



**Hans Fischer:** 1930 (**Fe** in Haemin structure)  
**Dorothy Hodgkin** 1964 (**Co** in Cobalamin complex)

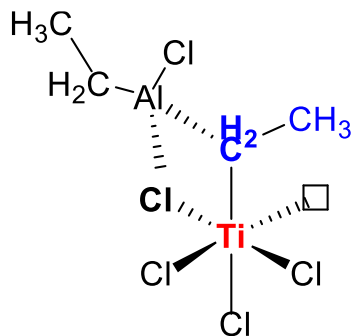


**Georg Wittig:** 1979 (**P** in Wittig reaction)  
**Herbert C. Brown** 1979 (**B** for hydroboration)

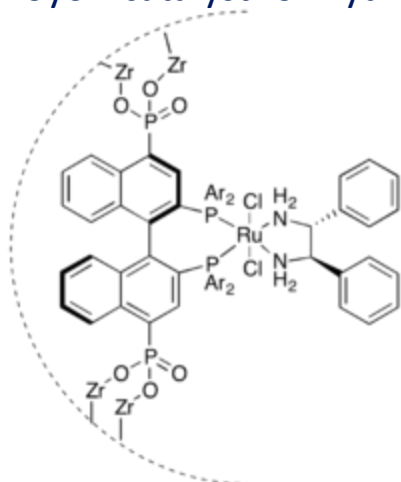


# Nobel Prizes in Chemistry related to Metals

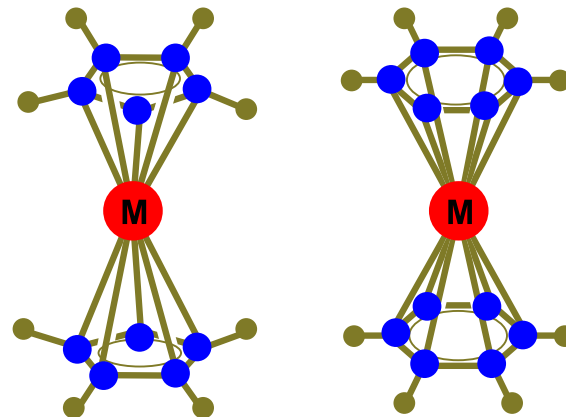
**Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta: 1963**  
(**Ti** – Ziegler polymerisation, **V**- Natta catalyst)



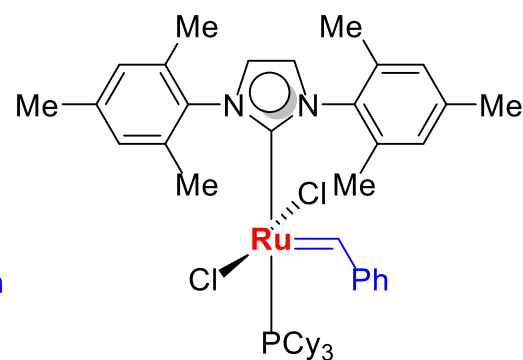
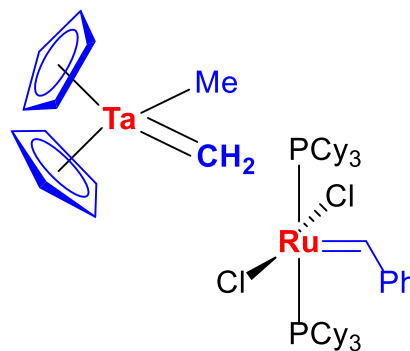
**William Knowles, Ryoji Noyori, Barry Sharpless:**  
2001 (**Ti**-Sharpless Epoxidation, **Os**-Sharpless  
Dihydroxylation, **Rh**-Knowles Hydrogenation,  
**Ru**-Noyori catalyst for hydrogenation)



**Ernst Otto Fischer and Geoffrey Wilkinson: 1973**  
(**Ni**, **Fe** based Sandwich compounds)

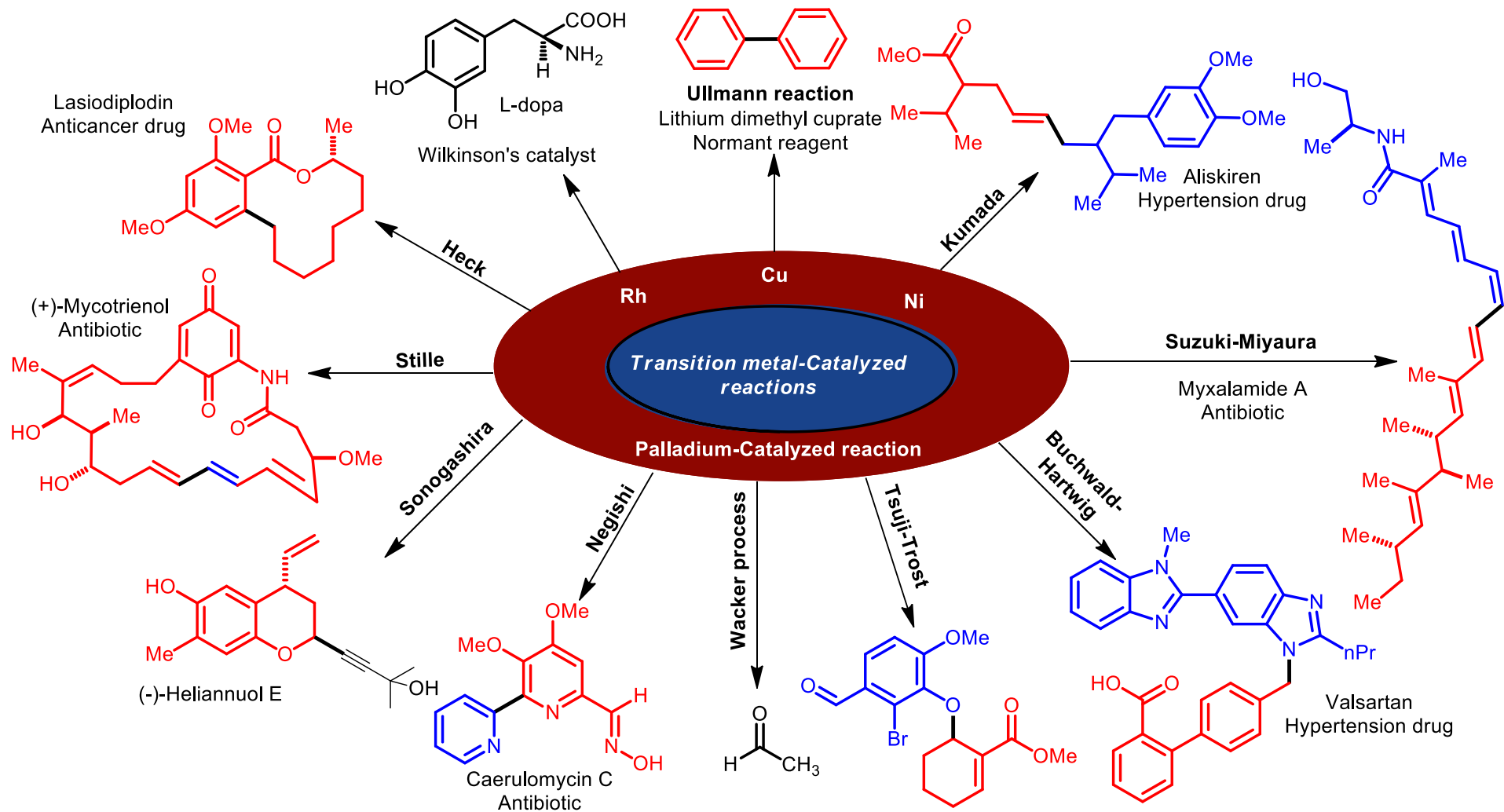


**Yves Chauvin, Richard Schrock and Robert Grubbs:** 2005 (**Mo**- Schrock catalyst,  
**Ru**-Grubbs Catalyst)



# Nobel Prizes in Chemistry related to Metals

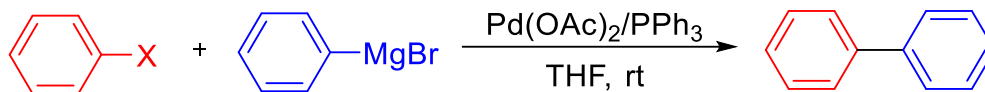
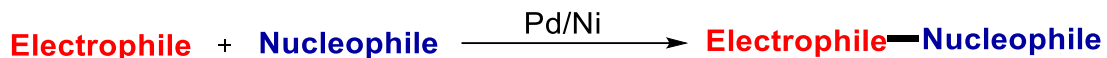
Richard Heck, Akira Suzuki, Eichii Negishi: 2010 (**Pd**, **Ni** for cross-coupling reactions)



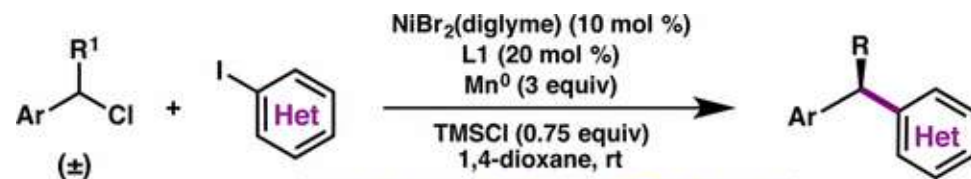
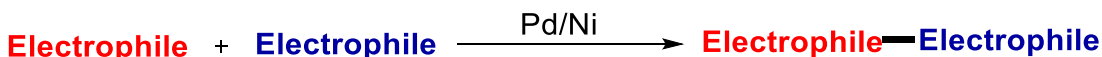
Chem. Asian. J. 2018, **13**, 2991-3013.

# New Trends in Coupling Processes

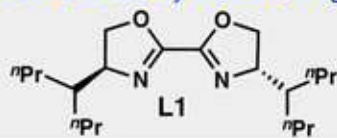
## Traditional cross-coupling



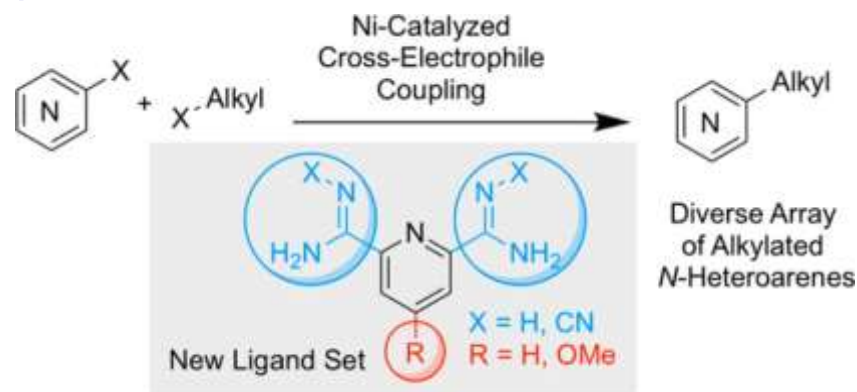
## New trends in cross-coupling



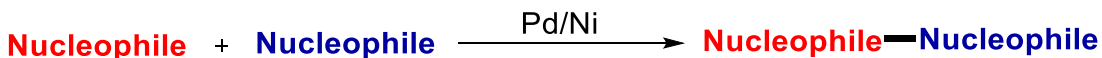
reaction enabled by new BiOX ligand



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2017, **139**, 5684.

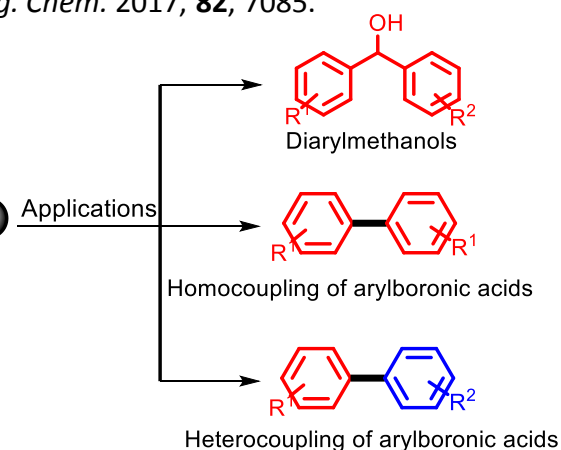
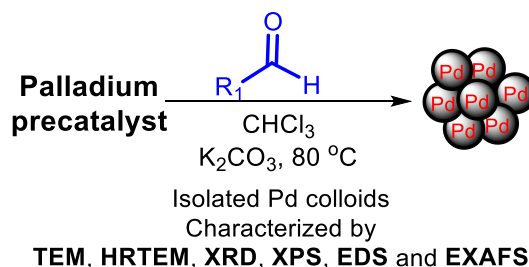


*J. Org. Chem.* 2017, **82**, 7085.



32 examples, 55–98% yield  
C(sp)–C(sp<sup>3</sup>) bond formations  
amenable to gram scale

*Org. Lett.* 2014, **16**, 6144-6147.



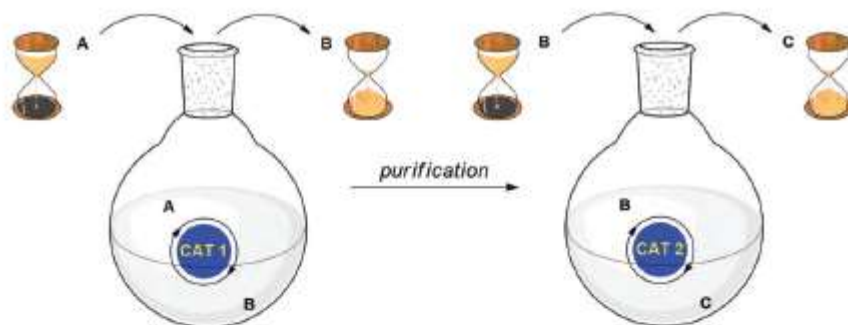
*ACS Omega*, 2017, **2**, 204-217.

*Chem. Asian J.*, 2018, **13**, 2489

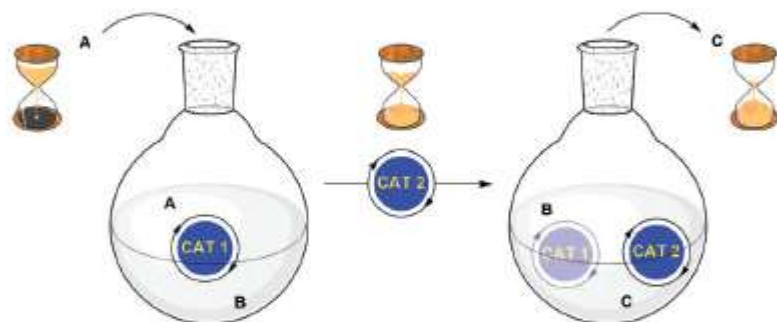


# Bio-inspired Multiple Bond Formation: Multi-metal Catalysis

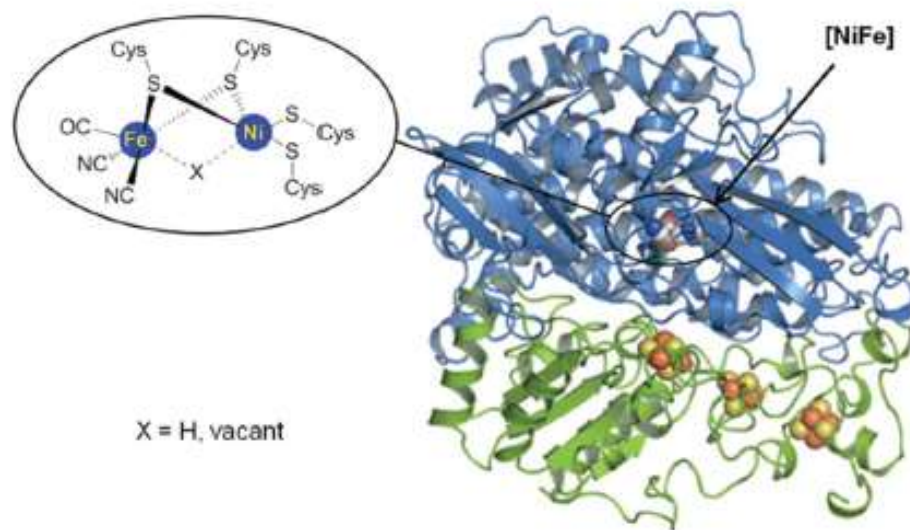
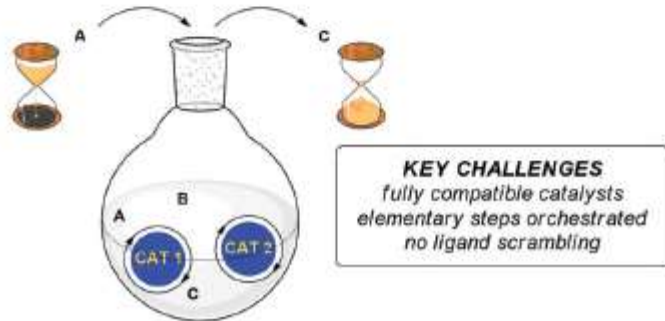
a) Conventional synthesis



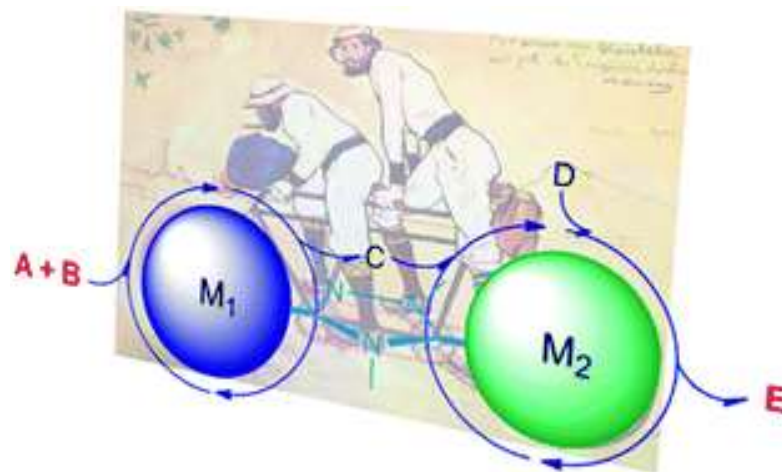
b) Classical sequential catalysis



c) Truly bimetallic catalytic system

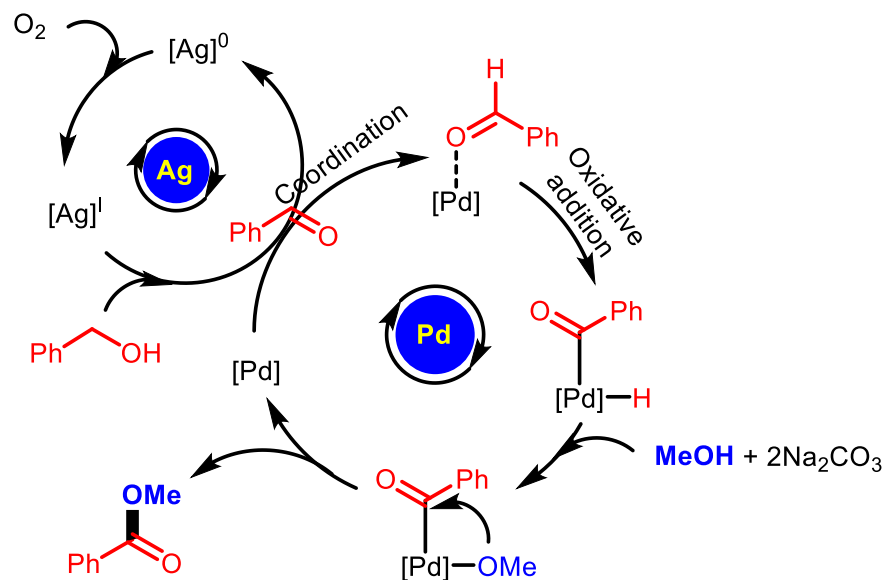
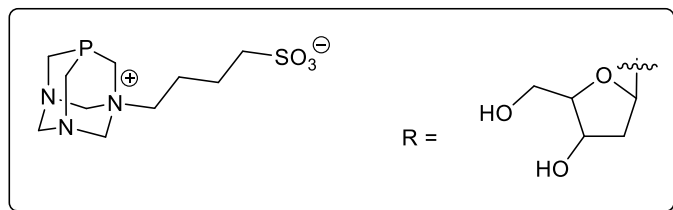
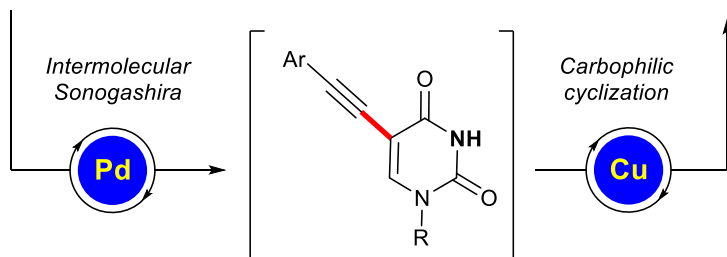
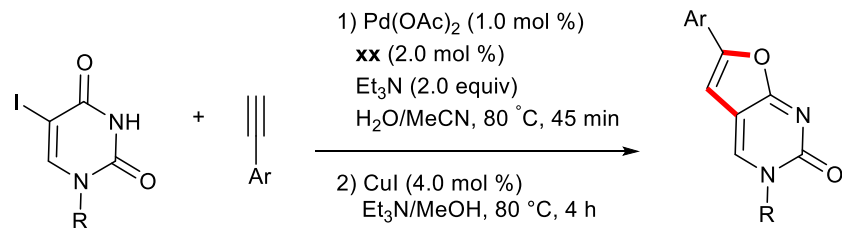


X = H, vacant

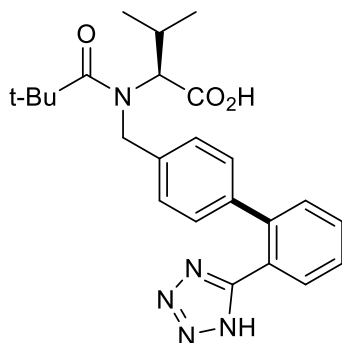




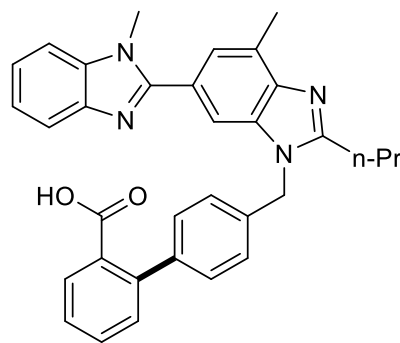
# Bio-inspired Multiple Bond Formation: Multi-metal Catalysis



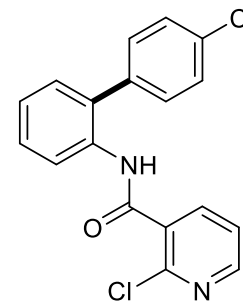
# C-H Bond functionalization as Greener alternative for Cross-coupling



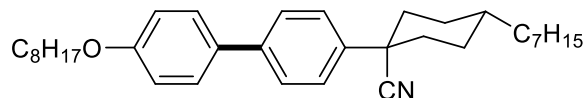
Diovan (Valsartan, Novartis)



Micardis (Telmisartan, Boehringer)

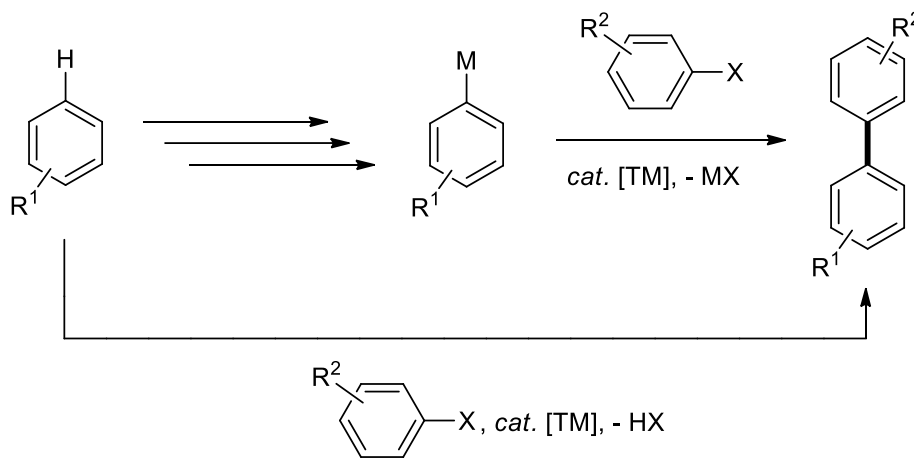


Boscalid (BASF)



NCB 807 (Liquid crystal, Merck)

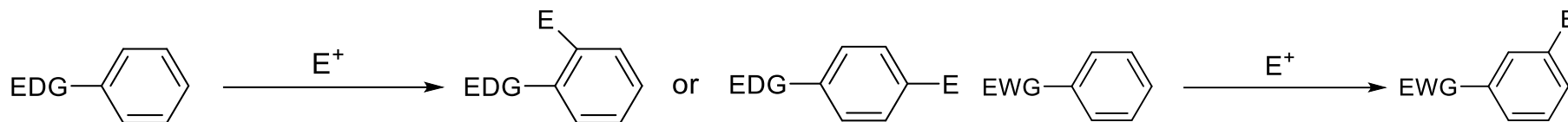
(a) traditional cross-coupling



(b) direct arylation

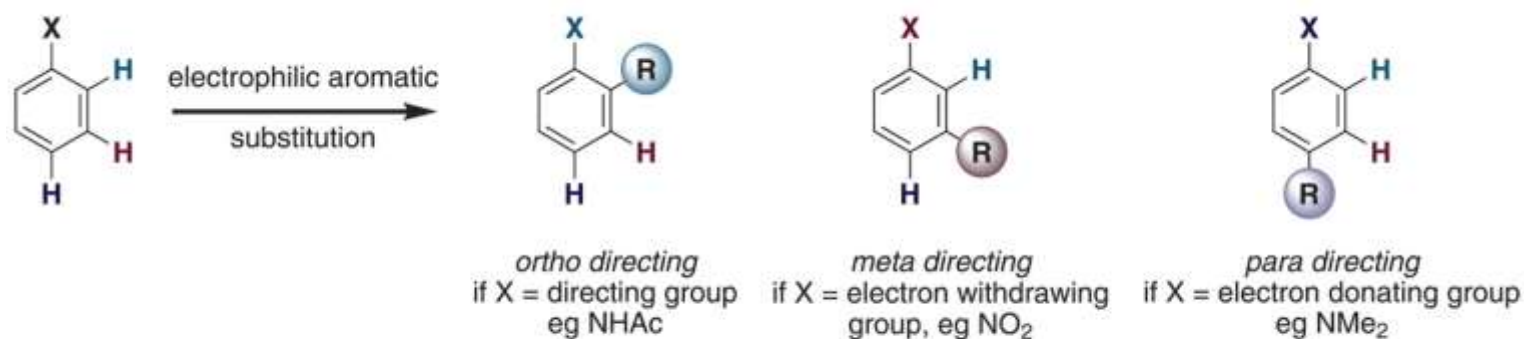
# C-H Bond functionalization as Greener alternative for Cross-coupling

## Challenging basic fundamentals of Organic Chemistry

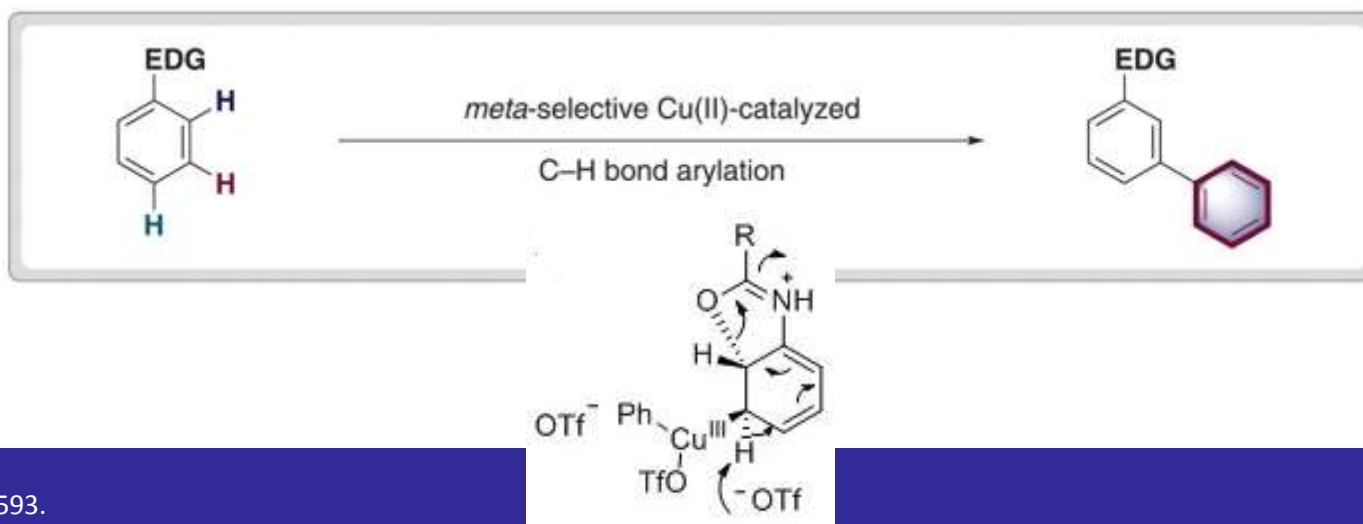


### Aromatic electrophilic substitution

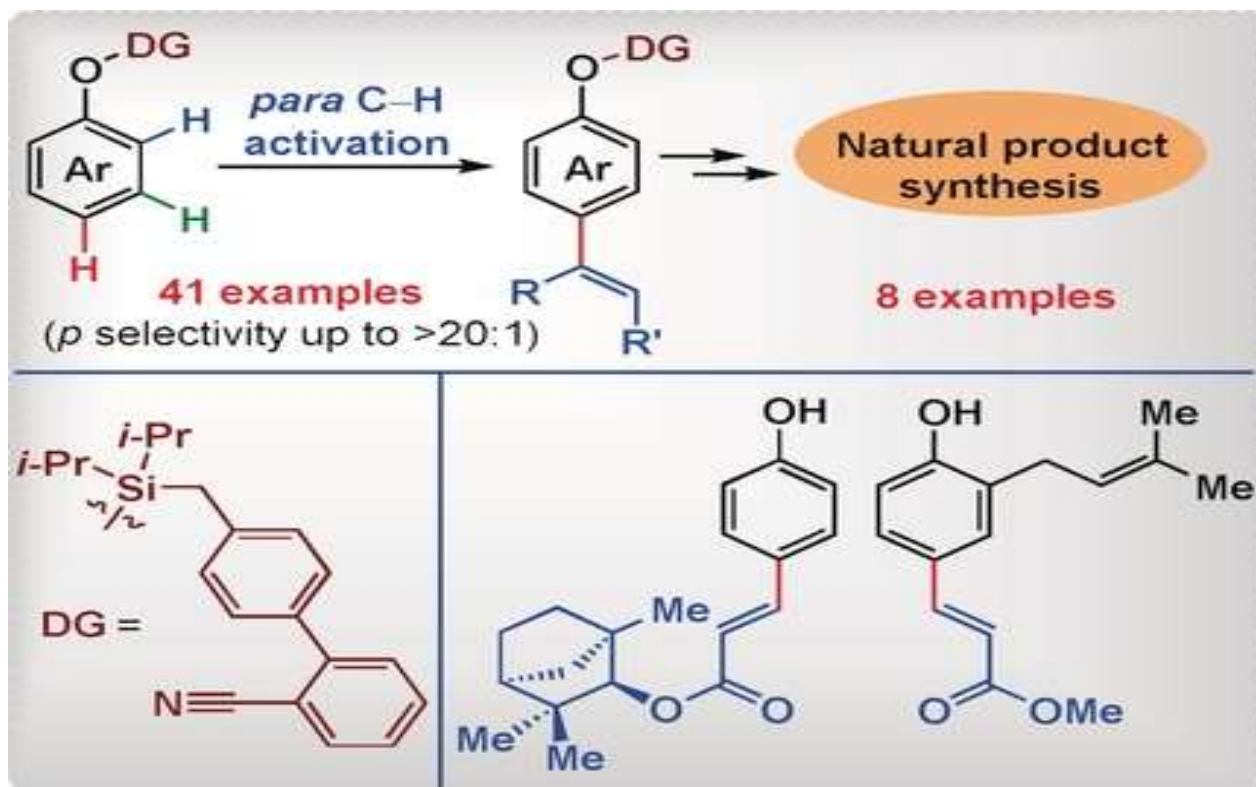
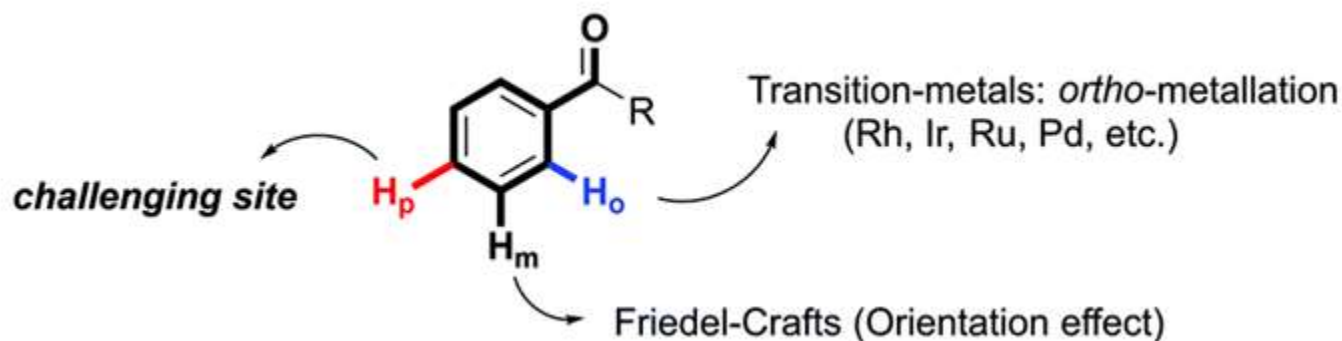
#### A Conventional electrophilic aromatic substitution



#### B Meta-selective catalytic C-H bond arylation

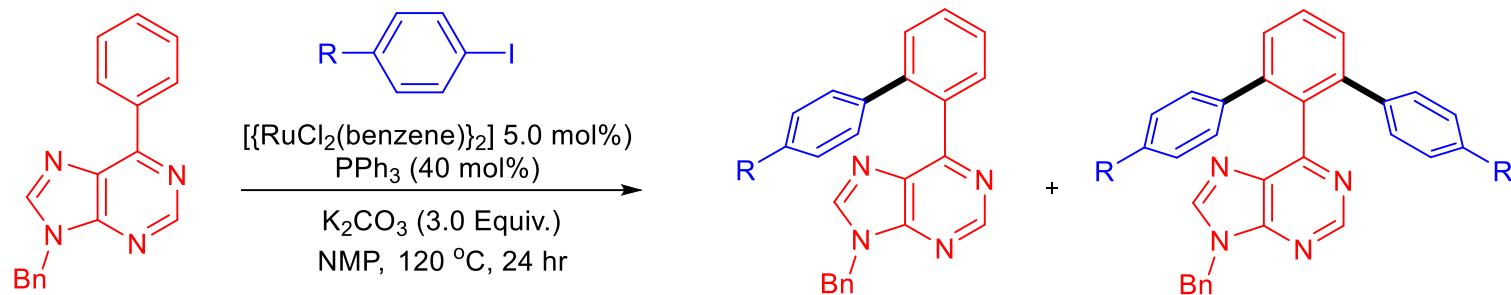


# C-H Bond functionalization as Greener alternative for Cross-coupling

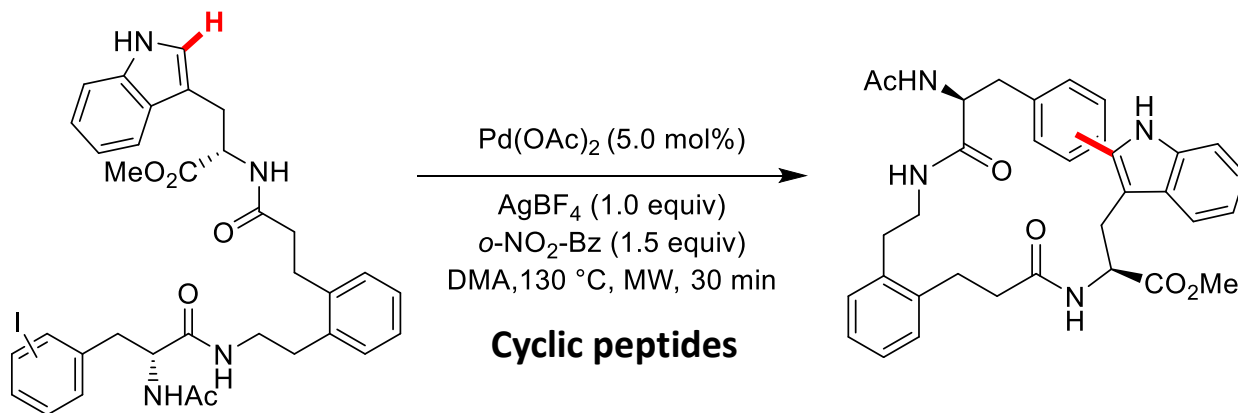


# C-H Bond functionalization as Greener alternative for Cross-coupling

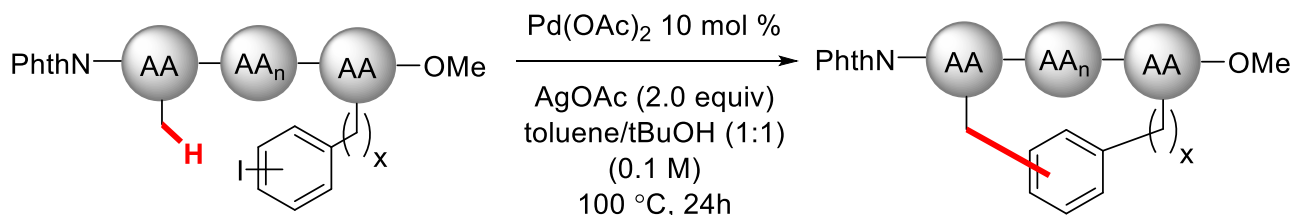
## Applications: Bio-active molecules modification



### Nucleosides



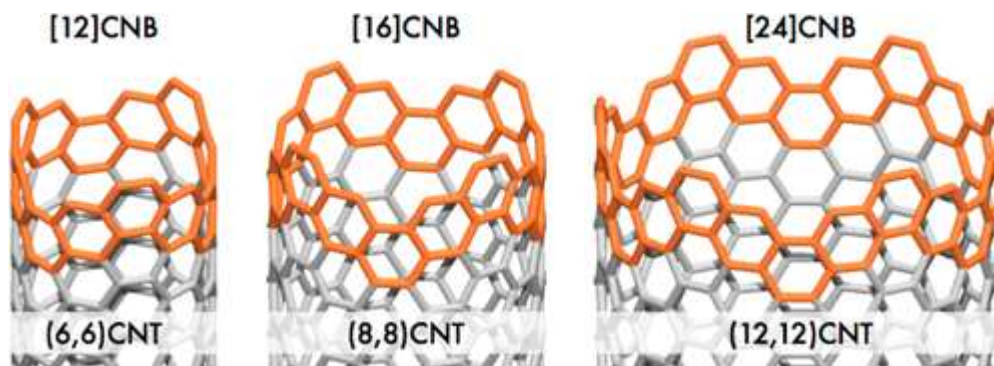
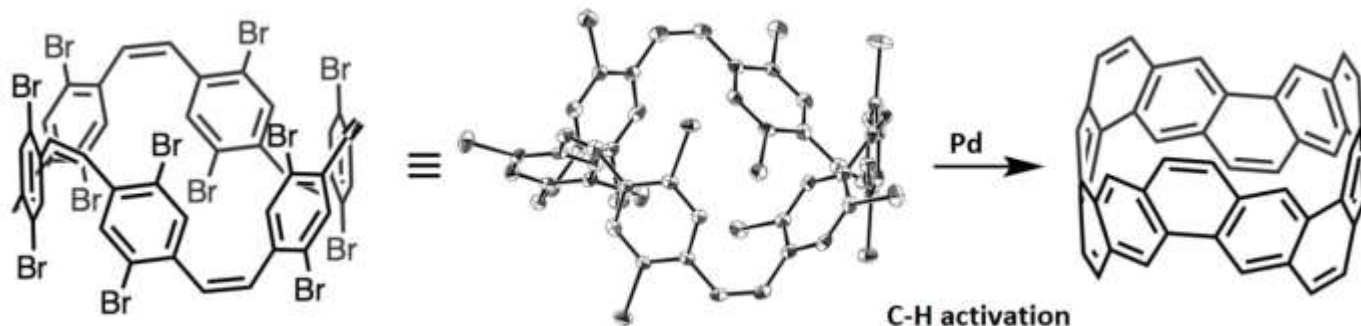
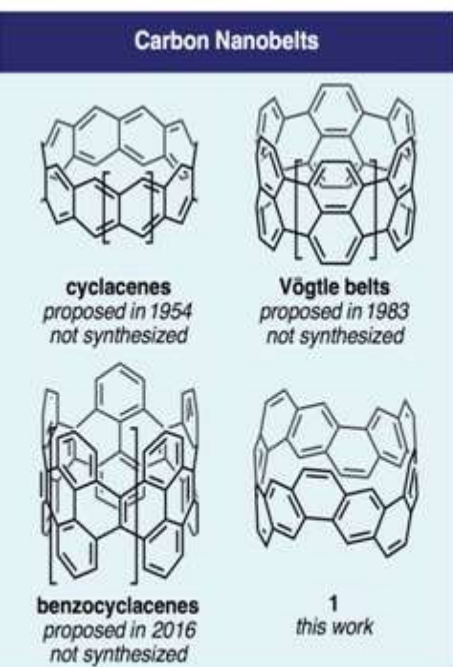
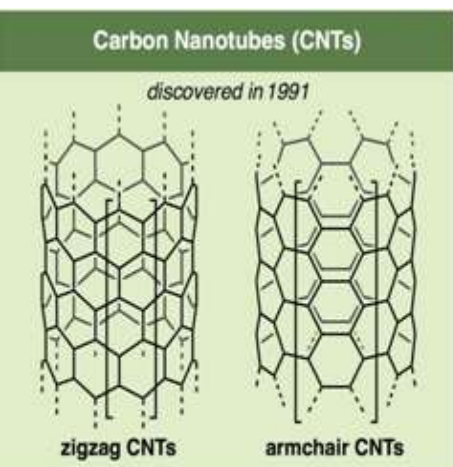
### Cyclic peptides



### Tripeptides

# C-H Bond functionalization as Greener alternative for Cross-coupling

## Applications: Carbon Belt





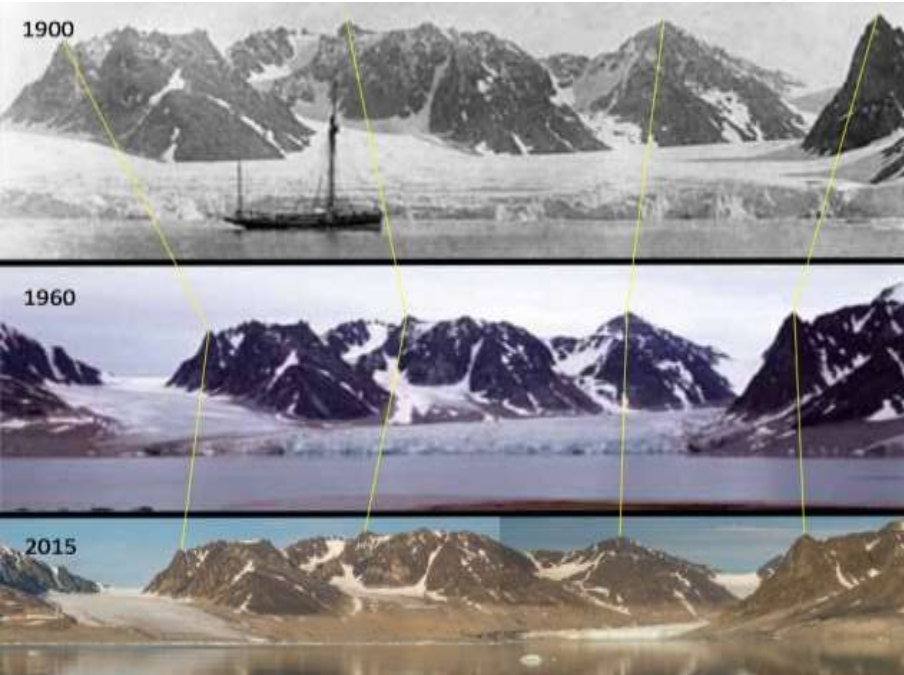
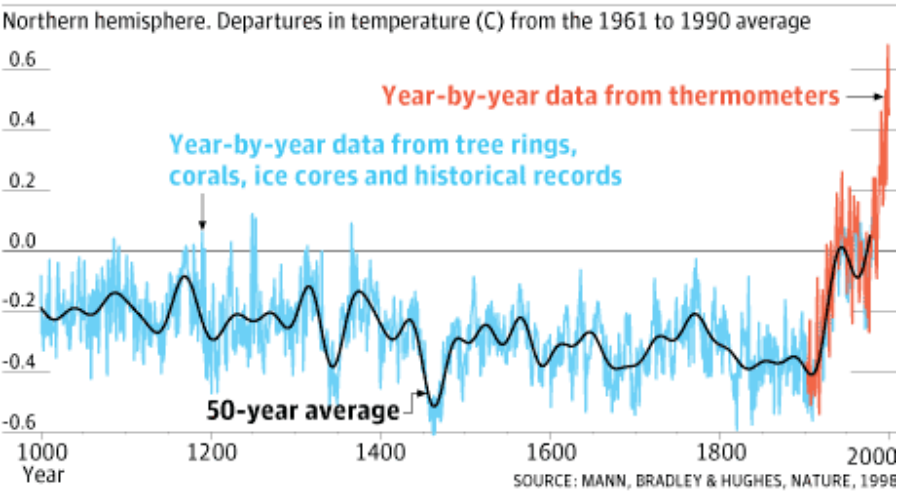
# Future Challenges in Chemistry

**Can Organometallic Chemistry Provide the solution?**

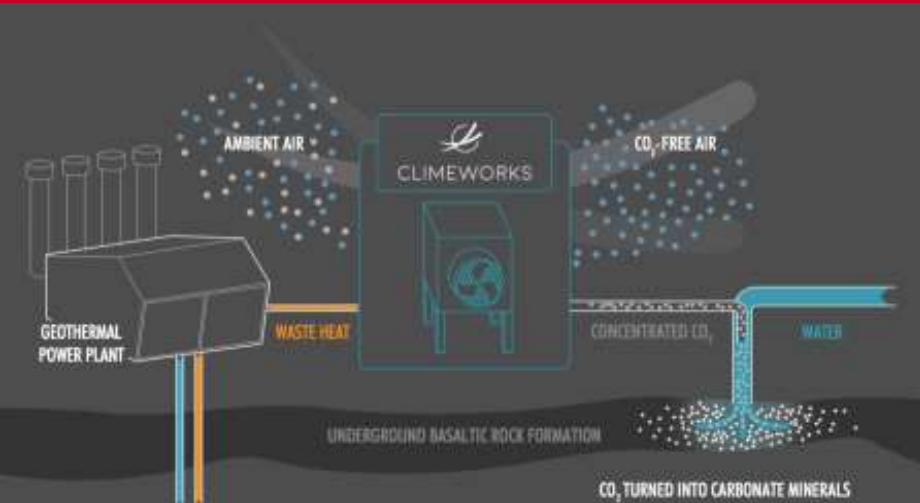


# Environment: Carbon Dioxide Sequestration and Utilization

## Variations of the Earth's surface temperature

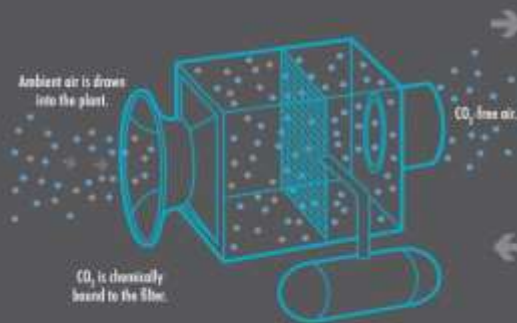


# Environment: Carbon Dioxide Sequestration and Utilization

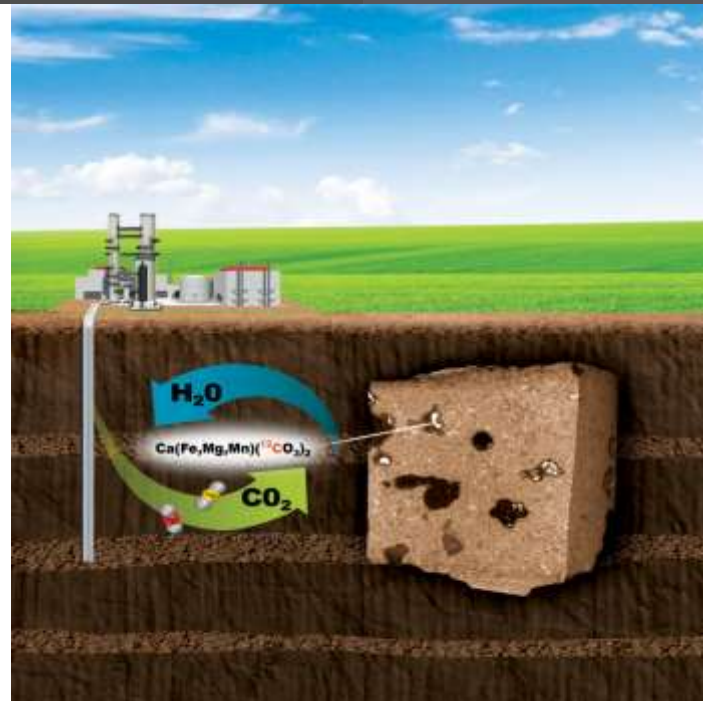
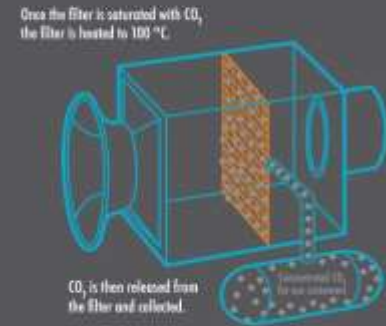


## HOW OUR TECHNOLOGY WORKS

### PHASE 1

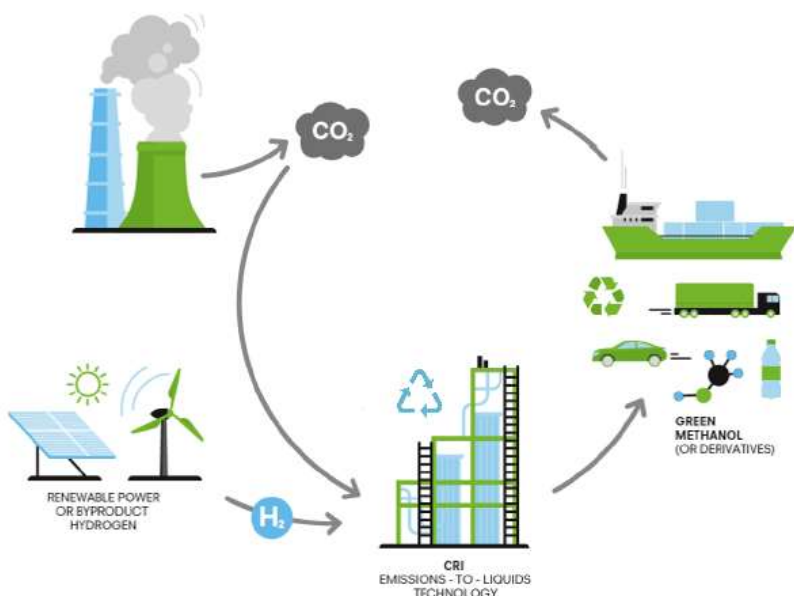


### PHASE 2





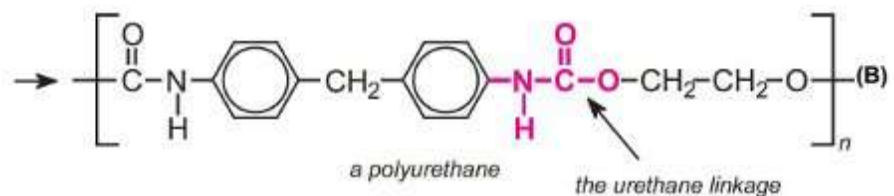
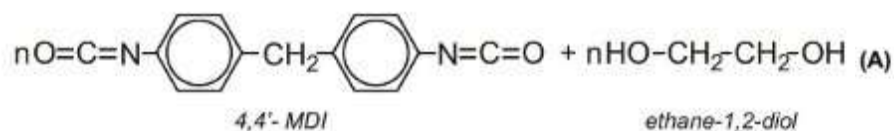
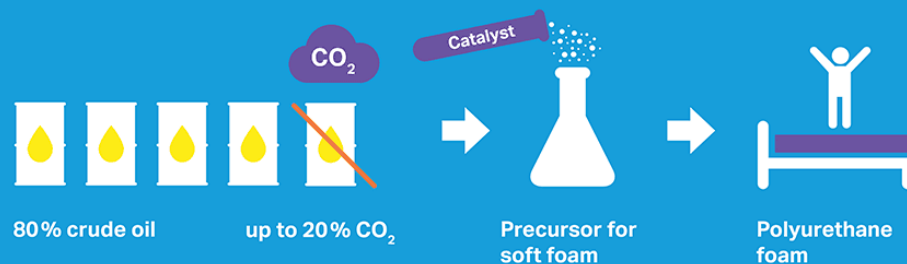
# Waste to Wealth: CO<sub>2</sub> to Value Added Products



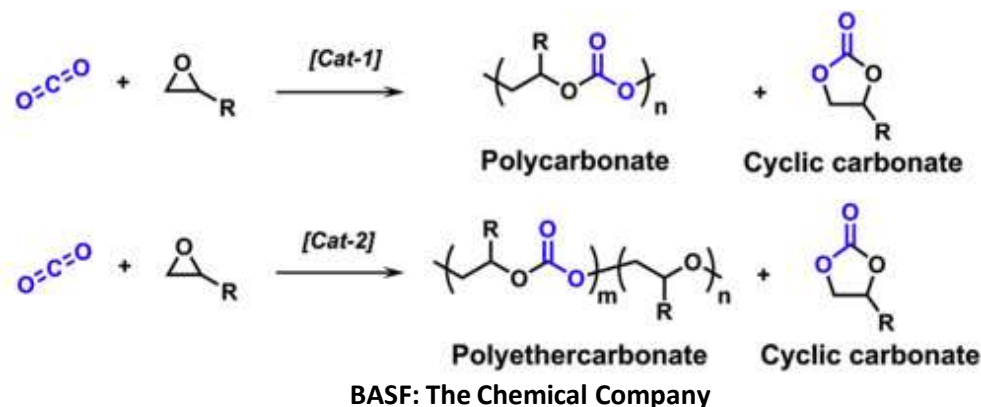
Carbon cycling International (2 million litres per year)

## CO<sub>2</sub> technology from Covestro

Foam components with up to 20% CO<sub>2</sub>



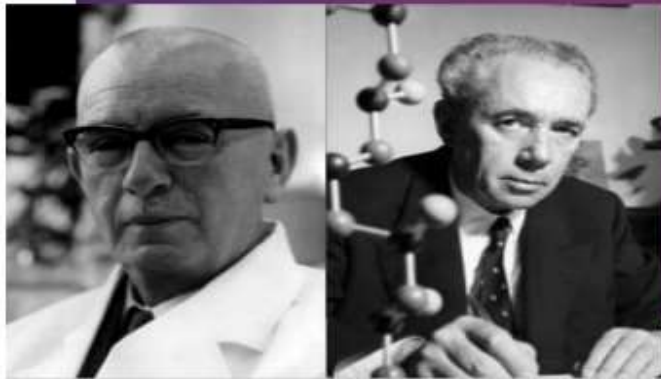
Bayer MaterialScience



Sakamura et.al. *Green Chem.*, **2004**, 6, 524 – 525.

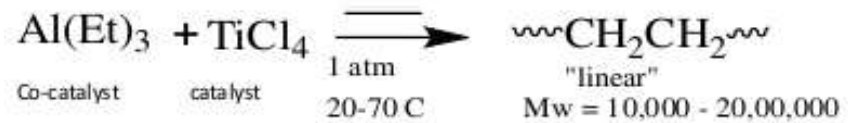
Sun et.al. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2019**, 58, 872–878

# Ziegler-Natta Polymerization



Karl Ziegler

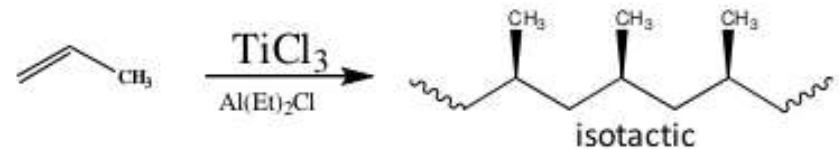
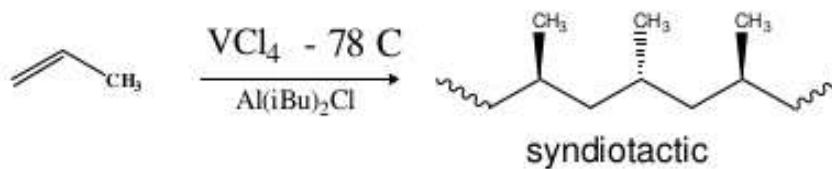
Giulio Natta



Karl Ziegler: 1951 discovery of polyethylene synthesis

Karl Ziegler + Giulio Natta: Isotactic polymer (1952: Ti)

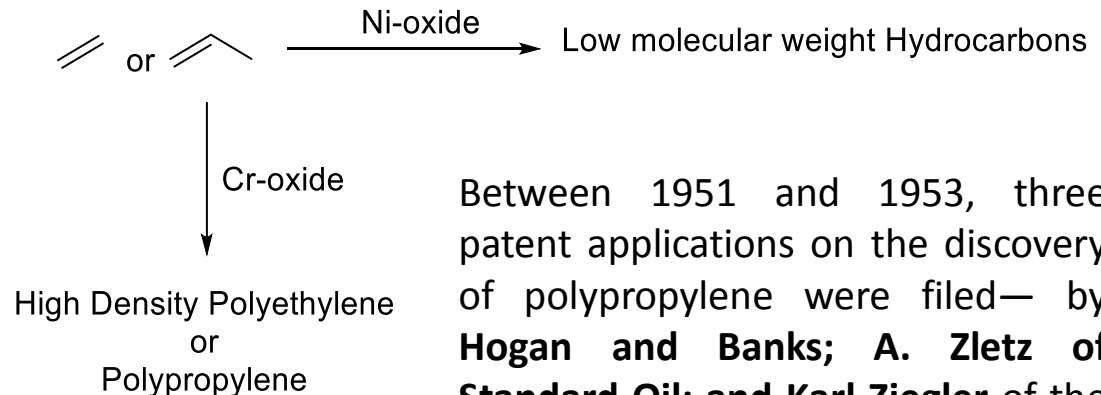
Karl Ziegler + Giulio Natta: Syndiotactic polymer (1955: V)



Robert Banks



Paul Hogan



Between 1951 and 1953, three patent applications on the discovery of polypropylene were filed— by **Hogan and Banks; A. Zletz of Standard Oil; and Karl Ziegler** of the Max Planck Institute.

In 1983, patent awarded to **J. Paul Hogan, Robert L. Banks**

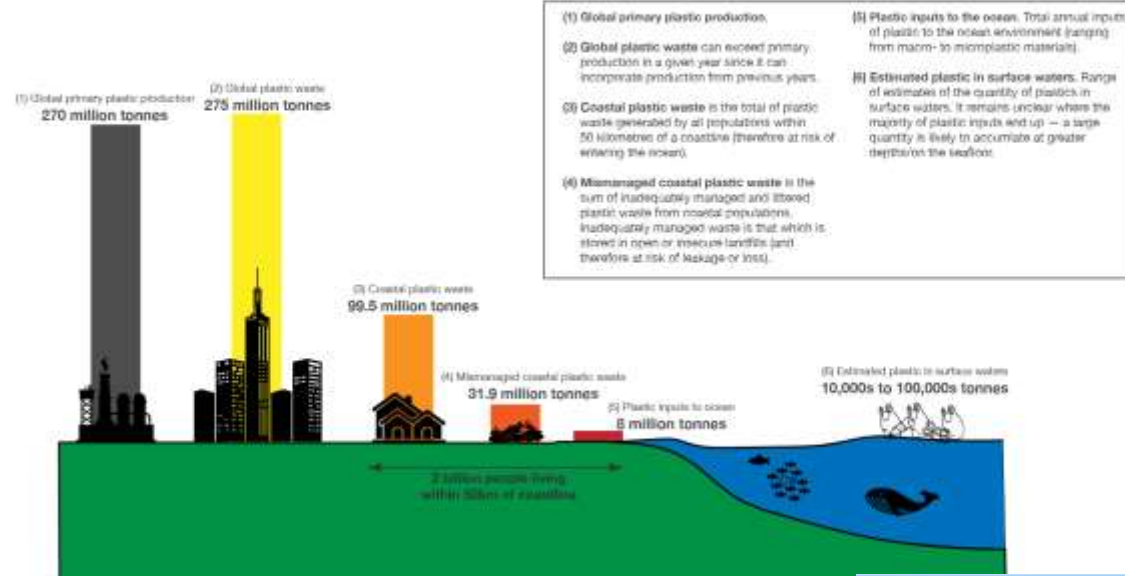
# Environment: Polymer Degradation

## How much plastic enters the world's oceans?

Estimates of global plastics entering the oceans in 2010 based on the pathway from primary production through to marine plastic inputs. Data is based on global estimates from Jambeck et al. (2015) based on plastic waste-generation rates, coastal population sizes, and waste management practices by country.

Estimates of plastic pollution in surface waters are derived from Eriksen et al. (2014).

Our World  
in Data



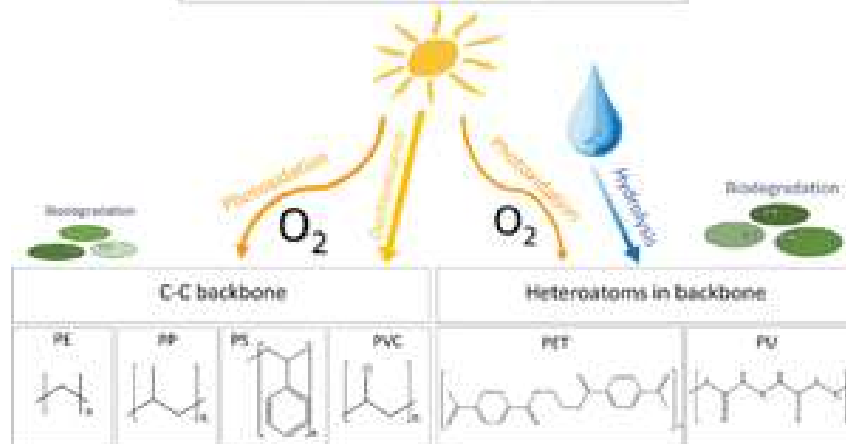
The North Pacific Gyre.



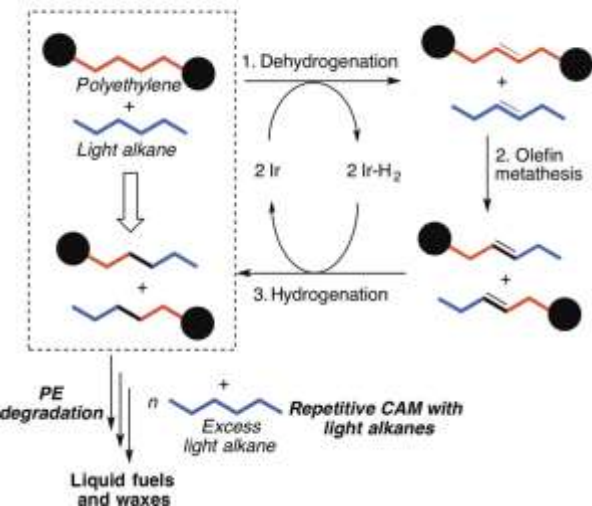


# Environment: Polymer Degradation

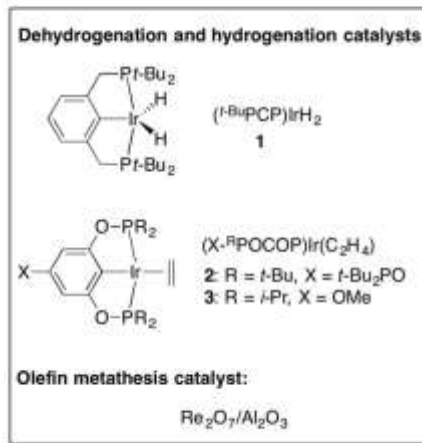
## Pathways of Plastic Degradation



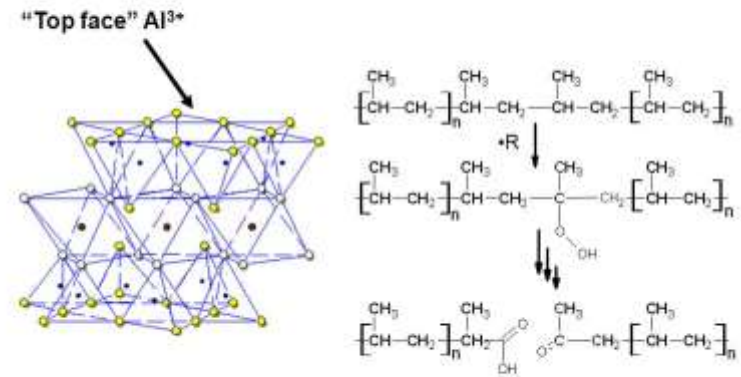
A Cross-alkane metathesis (CAM) between polyethylene and a light alkane (*n*-hexane):



B Catalysts used in polyethylene degradation through CAM:



## Aluminum Catalyzed Polypropylene Thermal Degradation



Science Advances, 2016, 2, e1501591.

# Thank you

Inspire awardee or CSIR NET or UGC NET JRF interested in joining our research group can have a look at our website and can contact me on the email id given below.

My website: <https://kapdigroupresearch.com/>

Email id: ar.kapdi@ictmumbai.edu.in