

# Shades of red: Selective oxidation with molecular oxygen.

**Gadi Rothenberg**

Van 't Hoff Institute for Molecular Sciences, University of Amsterdam  
g.rothenberg@uva.nl  
<http://hims.uva.nl/hcsc>



Selective oxidation of organic molecules is the Catch-22 of catalysis. Oxygen is freely available, but its high kinetic barrier means that once it is activated, you get high reactivity and low selectivity.<sup>[1]</sup> There are three traditional solutions to this problem: (i) Work at low conversions. This engineering solution is practical, but it means large recycle streams and low per-pass yields. (ii) Use a peroxide, such as H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, peracetic acid or *t*-BuOOH instead of oxygen.<sup>[2]</sup> This also works, but it costs an extra reagent. (iii) Use a platinum catalyst. Hmm... true, platinum can activate O<sub>2</sub>, but it's too expensive for many large-scale applications.

Yet there is a fourth way: some catalytic surfaces can donate an electron to the antibonding orbital in the oxygen molecule, creating a "peroxide-like" active species *in situ*. In the lecture, I will show how to make these materials and control their surface parameters.<sup>[4-6]</sup> I will then show how this active species can be generated and how it is applied in the selective oxidation of alcohols using cooperative cascade catalysis.<sup>[6]</sup>

- [1] Comparative autoxidation of 3-carene and  $\alpha$ -pinene: Factors governing regioselective hydrogen abstraction reactions. G. Rothenberg, Y. Yatziv and Y. Sasson, *Tetrahedron*, **1998**, 54, 593.
- [2] Copper-catalyzed homolytic and heterolytic benzylic and allylic oxidation using *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide. G. Rothenberg, L. Feldberg, H. Wiener and Y. Sasson, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, **1998**, 2429.
- [3] A simple synthesis of an N-Doped carbon ORR Catalyst: Hierarchical micro/meso/macro porosity and graphitic shells. D. Eisenberg, W. Stroek, N. J. Geels, C. S. Sandu, A. Heller, N. Yan and G. Rothenberg, *Chem. Eur. J.*, **2016**, 22, 501.
- [4] A rational synthesis of hierarchically porous, N-doped carbon from Mg-based MOFs: Understanding the link between nitrogen content and oxygen reduction electrocatalysis. D. Eisenberg, W. Stroek, N.J. Geels, S. Tanase, M. Ferbinteanu, S.J. Teat, P. Mettraux, N. Yan and G. Rothenberg, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2016**, 18, 20778.
- [5] The evolution of hierarchical porosity in self-templated nitrogen-doped carbons and its effect on oxygen reduction electrocatalysis. D. Eisenberg, P. Prinsen, N.J. Geels, W. Stroek, N. Yan, B. Hua, J.-L. Luo and G. Rothenberg, *RSC Adv.*, **2016**, 6, 80398.
- [6] Cooperative catalysis for selective alcohol oxidation with molecular oxygen. T.K. Slot, D. Eisenberg, D. van Noordenne, P. Jungbacker and G. Rothenberg, *Chem. Eur. J.*, **2016**, 22, 12307.

**Gadi Rothenberg** obtained his BSc in Chemistry magna cum laude from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel in 1993, and his PhD in Applied Chemistry summa cum laude from the same university in 1999. After two years as a Marie Curie Fellow at the University of York, he settled at the University of Amsterdam. Since 2008 he is Professor and Chair of Heterogeneous Catalysis and Sustainable Chemistry. Rothenberg teaches courses on catalysis, thermodynamics and scientific writing. He has published two books and over 160 papers in peer-reviewed journals. His textbook "Catalysis: Concepts & Green Applications" is a Wiley-VCH bestseller. He has also invented 15 patents, and co-founded the companies Sorbisense A/S, Yellow Diesel BV and Plantics BV. His latest inventions are a new catalyst for cleaning cyanide from wastewater, and a supercapacitor material made from carbon and nitrogen.

