



Unsaturated fatty acid esters metathesis catalyzed by silica supported WMe_5



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 30 June 2015

Received in revised form 29 October 2015

Accepted 9 November 2015

Available online 14 November 2015

Keywords:

Unsaturated fatty esters

Silica supported WMe_5 catalyst

Metathesis

Surface organometallic chemistry

ABSTRACT

Metathesis of unsaturated fatty acid esters (FAEs) by silica supported multifunctional W-based catalyst is disclosed. This transformation represents a novel route towards unsaturated di-esters. Especially, the self-metathesis of ethyl undecylenate results almost exclusively on the homo-coupling product whereas with such catalyst, 1-decene gives ISOMET (olefinisomerization and metathesis) products. The olefin metathesis in the presence of esters is very selective without any secondary cross-metathesis products demonstrating that a high selective olefin metathesis could operate at 150 °C. Additionally, a cross-metathesis of unsaturated FAEs and α -olefins allowed the synthesis of the corresponding ester with longer hydrocarbon skeleton without isomerisation.

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1. Introduction

With the decrease of fossil organic feedstock, renewable resources in particular unsaturated fatty acid esters (FAEs) have been widely studied as starting materials in the chemical industry [1,2]. These chemicals are interesting building blocks possessing two modifiable functional groups, the ester and the olefin. The reactivity of the alkene moiety has been illustrated in particular *via* the metathesis of unsaturated FAEs towards the synthesis of unsaturated diesters of fatty acids. In fact, metathesis reactions of unsaturated FAEs are a convenient approach to long chain diesters, useful intermediates towards macromolecules and polyesters synthesis [3]. Pioneer in this field, Boelhouwer and co-workers discovered that homogeneous WCl_6/Me_4Sn system catalyzed the metathesis of methyl oleate [4–6]. This provides an approach towards the preparation of mono- and diesters of fatty acids and their corresponding fatty acid esters. Following this work, numerous homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysts using transition metals, W, Mo, Re have been reported [7–9,1]. In particular, Ru Grubbs catalysts with an alkylidene moiety were found to be the most effective catalysts. Recently, we reported the synthesis of the homoleptic WMe_6 grafted on silica, $[(=Si-O)WMe_5]$ (**1**) [10]. This precursor catalyzes the metathesis of alkanes into lower and higher homologues: cyclooctane is transformed into macrocyclic alkanes

[11] and linear alkanes are converted into higher and lower linear alkanes [12]. As during this alkane metathesis process olefins are formed in minute amount [13], we also examined the reactivity of terminal olefins with W-based catalysts supported on silica [12]. For instance, 1-decene is transformed into a distribution of linear terminal and internal olefins (up to C_{30} olefins) through successive reactions of isomerization and metathesis (ISOMET) [12]. Thus, we envisaged employing solely this multifunctional full supported methylated catalyst for the metathesis of unsaturated FAEs. Herein, we report the unprecedented catalytic activity of $[(=8801;Si-O)WMe_5]$ (**1**) towards readily available monounsaturated FAEs.

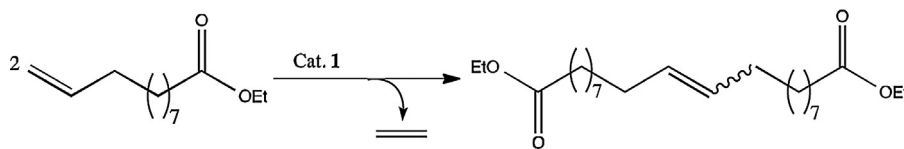
2. Results and discussion

2.1. Ethyl undecylenate metathesis catalyzed by silica supported W-based catalyst $[(=Si-O)WMe_5]$ (**1**)

In the present work, we evaluate the catalytic activity of (**1**) in ethyl undecylenate (C_{11}) metathesis in a sealed glass tube. At the end of the catalytic run, an aliquot of the reaction mixture was analyzed by gas chromatography and GC–MS spectroscopies. At room temperature, only traces of the diesters products from self-metathesis were detected. However when conducting the catalytic run at 150 °C for 3 h, we exclusively observed the expected diesters, corresponding to non-degenerative metathesis process associated with the concomitant release of ethylene (Scheme 1) (see also Fig. S2). The regiochemistry of the diester alkene consists of a mixture

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Scheme 1. Self-metathesis (SM) of ethyl undecylenate catalyzed by silica supported W-based catalyst.

of *E/Z* internal olefins with the formation of trans ester thermodynamically favored (molar ratio, 7:3).

The conversion of ethyl undecylenate *versus* time was carried out at 150 °C. The plots of TONs and conversion *versus* time are given in Fig. 1. A final conversion of 12% is reached with 26 TONs. A plateau is observed after 3 h which would correspond to a thermodynamic equilibrium. The reaction is very fast reaching 8% conversion and 17 TONs at $t = 15$ min. The observable equilibrium must result from the degenerative metathesis process and the accumulation of ethylene in this closed system. The reaction conversion could further be optimized by varying the concentration of the precatalyst. The study on the concentration of the substrate is illustrated in Fig. S3. Varying the W/substrate ratio (from 2.3% to 9.3%) gave a higher conversion of 19% with TONs of 33 (see Fig. S3).

Despite the need of heating, the level of temperature of the reaction was found to have a minor impact on the efficiency of the catalyst. Indeed, for a given period of 18 h at 80 °C, 150 °C or 200 °C, the maximum unsaturated FAE conversion based on diester products reached respectively 14%, 12% and 11%. At 200 °C, traces amount of isomerized ethyl undecylenate were detected by GC–MS. Employing Ru based catalyst, Grubbs first generation complex, under similar reaction conditions, afforded self-metathesis products and two newly formed isomers of ethyl undecylenate with 28% conversion towards expected diesters after 24 h reaction time (see Fig. S4). Yet, our turnovers are comparable with the ones obtained with the supported catalytic system WCl_6/Me_4Sn [6]. This suggests that with the latter system, the *in situ* alkylation of WCl_6 should initially occur to form the desired propagative W carbene species. To account for the low activity for this silica supported W system, we assume that the geometry of the W metallocyclobutanes plays an important role. Indeed, extensive DFT studies on metallocyclobutanes with 5-coordinated W metal center have shown that a square pyramidal (SP) geometry is likely to be responsible for the deactivation of the catalyst [14,15]. While in the case for the Grubbs Ru catalyst, calculations have shown that the trigonal bipyramidal metallocyclobutane, (required for the cycloreversion metathesis step) is generally much more stable than SP metallocyclobutanes. Following the same catalytic procedure described for ethyl undecylenate, we found that (1) catalyzes also FAEs with internal double bond. For instance, ethyl oleate was converted to the corresponding primary metathesis products: the symmetrical unsaturated diesters and 9-octadecene (mixture of substituted symmetrical olefins, ratio of *Z/E*, 34:66) at 150 °C for 3 h (see Fig. S5).

Surprisingly, this reaction catalyzed by silica-supported precursor (1) is highly selective leading only to the primary self-metathesis products of ethyl undecylenate or ethyl oleate without apparent isomerization of the starting unsaturated FAE. These observations strongly suggest that the ester group plays a role in the inhibition of the isomerization process. In fact as mentioned earlier under the same reaction conditions, using solely 1-decene as a substrate gave a distribution of terminal and internal olefins corresponding to the self-metathesis and secondary cross-metathesis products (ISOMET) (see Fig. S6).

We previously proposed a mechanism involving in the metathesis of α -olefins by 1, in which the isomerization steps take place through the *in situ* formation of a W–H species (insertion of the

olefin followed by β -elimination of the possible metal alkyls). These elementary steps are important to account for the ISOMET reaction. Moreover, a dual Ru/W catalysts has been recently in which the Ru catalyst serves only as the isomerization catalyst in the ISOMET reaction [16]. As silica supported tungsten species (1) acts as a multifunctional catalyst, we initially thought that (1) would be ideal to produce a distribution of unsaturated diesters of fatty acids with variable chain length from a functionalized olefin (monounsaturated FAEs in our case), together with a distribution of resulting olefins and monoesters. Indeed, it is known that unsaturated fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES) in presence of both isomerizing and metathesis catalysts represent an elegant access to a mixture of unsaturated diesters of fatty acids. France *et al.* disclosed one of the first tandem isomerization/metathesis processes of unsaturated FAMES by employing a dual catalytic Ir/Ag system [17]. Later on, Ohlmann *et al.* employed a Pd/Ru system for this transformation [18]. Starting from an unsaturated FAME, with an internal double bond, they observed the formation of a distribution of olefins, unsaturated diesters and unsaturated monoesters (resulting from both primary and secondary self-metathesis and isomerization/cross metathesis reactions) (Scheme 2).

With silica supported $[(=Si-O)WMe_5]$ (1) such diesters distribution could not be observed. Interestingly, we also found that the reaction of saturated FAE (as the ethyl undecylate) with 1 did not produce alkane metathesis products at 150 °C for 3 days period. This result can be rationalized by considering the possible coordination of a W-methylidene hydride, propagative species in alkane metathesis [12], into the functional ester group. And, this would prevent two crucial steps in the alkane metathesis: the C–H alkane activation required for the olefin intermediate and the release of catalytic amount of hydrogen. These observations are consistent with the absence of isomerization using unsaturated FAEs as substrates, pointing out a detrimental effect from the ester group by preventing the isomerization step in the olefin metathesis process.

2.2. Cross metathesis study between α -olefin and an unsaturated fatty acid ester

As species (1) is active in α -olefins ISOMET reaction but led only to the self-metathesis products with unsaturated FAEs, we investigated the reactivity of (1) in presence of both unsaturated FAE and α -olefins. We examined the cross reaction of 1-decene and ethyl undecylenate. The cross-metathesis involving a functionalized and an unfunctionalized olefin gave only three types of primary products: (i) self-metathesis product of 1-decene metathesis, (ii) self-metathesis product of ethyl undecylenate metathesis and (iii) cross metathesis products (with ethylene formation in each metathesis reaction) as shown in Scheme 3. The reaction of 1-decene (C_{10}) with ethyl undecylenate (C_{11}) (molar ratio of 1:1) catalyzed by (1) produced the internal olefins, 9-octadecene (C_{18}), the higher molecular weight FAE (C_{19}) and the symmetrical diester of fatty acid (C_{20}). By comparison with the linear α -olefins metathesis, the conversions observed for the unsaturated FAE metathesis or for the metathesis with a 1:1 molar ratio of α -olefin/unsaturated FAE metathesis were found to be low. Metathesis of 1-decene and ethyl undecylenate was also studied at different molar ratios of ethyl undecylenate/1-decene; the results are depicted in Fig. 2 (see

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