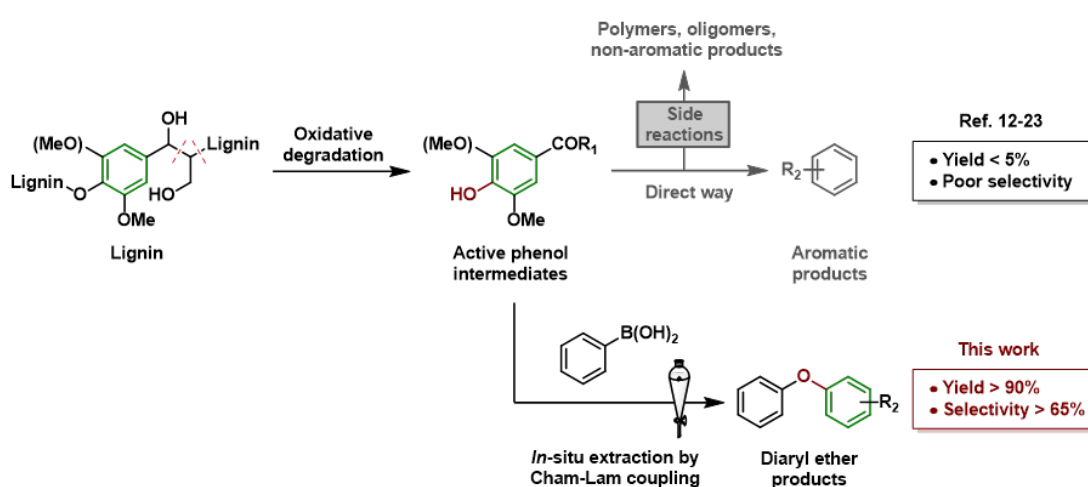


Synthesis of Functionalized Diaryl Ethers from lignin



Ref. Nr

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Keywords

Lignin, diaryl ether compounds, green chemistry, pharmaceutical

Intellectual Property

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Publications

 Liu, M., Dyson, P.J. Nature Communications (2023)
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-38534-1>

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The figure describes the current catalytic oxidative degradation approach and the proprietary method using Chan-Lam coupling (highlighted in red).

Description

Lignin is a complex aromatic biopolymer present in plant cell walls which represents a sustainable source of aromatic compounds as an alternative to fossil-derived feedstocks. It is currently available in abundant quantities as a waste product from the pulp and paper and bioethanol industries.

Oxidative depolymerization is frequently applied to lignin to generate phenolic monomers. However, due to the instability of intermediates, repolymerization and dearylation reactions lead to low selectivity and product yields.

The technology provides a highly efficient strategy to extract the aromatic monomers from lignin affording functionalized diaryl ethers using Chan-Lam coupling, which overcomes the limitations of oxidative methods and affords high-value specialty chemicals.

Advantages

The method converts lignin into stable diaryl ether products in near-theoretical maximum yields (92% for beech lignin and 95% for poplar lignin based on the content of β -O-4 linkages).

The method suppresses side reactions typically encountered in oxidative depolymerization reactions of lignin and enables the direct transformation of lignin into valuable functionalized diaryl ethers, including key intermediates used in pharmaceutical and natural product synthesis as well as a range of new products.

Applications

- Pharmaceutical and agrochemical chemistry
- Use of diaryl ether compounds as precursors in organic synthesis