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Environmental Control Technician III,
State of Delaware’s Department of Natural
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Upcoming ACS Webinars[®]

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ACS WEBINARS[®] June 26 @ 2PM ET

2014 Drug Discovery Series:
"Tips for Filing IND and Starting your
Clinical Trials" Session 5

A photograph of several stacks of colorful pills (tablets and capsules) in various colors including pink, purple, yellow, orange, green, and blue, arranged in a row that increases in height from left to right.

Featuring Dr. Lynn Gold, Vice President CMC Services at Camargo and
Dr. John Morrison, Senior Research Investigator at Bristol-Myers Squibb

Thursday, June 26, 2014

Drug Discovery Series "Tips for Filing IND and Starting your Clinical Trials"

Dr. Lynn Gold, Camargo Pharmaceutical Services
Dr. John Morrison, Bristol-Myers Squibb

ACS WEBINARS[®]
July 10 @ 2PM ET

A graphic illustration of a black graduation cap (mortarboard) with several white question marks floating above it, symbolizing academic inquiry or strategies for grad school.

**"STRATEGIES
FOR APPLYING
TO GRAD SCHOOL"**

*Part 2 in the
Grad School Series!*

Featuring Sam Pazicni, Ph.D
University of New Hampshire

Thursday, July 10, 2014

Strategies for Applying to Grad School

Sam Pazicni, Assistant Professor of Chemistry,
University of New Hampshire
Patricia Simpson, Director of Academic Advising
and Career Services, University of Illinois Urbana
Champaign

Next in the ACS GCI Series!



Thursday, September 4, 2014



**ACS
Green
Chemistry
Institute[®]**

Today's program is co-produced with the ACS Green Chemistry Institute



Endangered Elements: Critical Materials in the Supply Chain



Dr. Roderick Eggert
Critical Materials Institute,
Colorado School of Mines



Dr. Paul Chirik
Princeton University



Dr. Avtar Matharu
Green Chemistry Centre of
Excellence, University of York



Dr. David Constable
ACS Green Chemistry Institute

Recordings will be available to ACS members after two weeks

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Critical Elements and Modern Materials: Economic and Policy Perspectives

Roderick G. Eggert

Professor, Colorado School of Mines, and
Deputy Director, Critical Materials Institute

reggert@mines.edu

ACS Green Chemistry Institute
Bethesda, Maryland, June 19, 2014

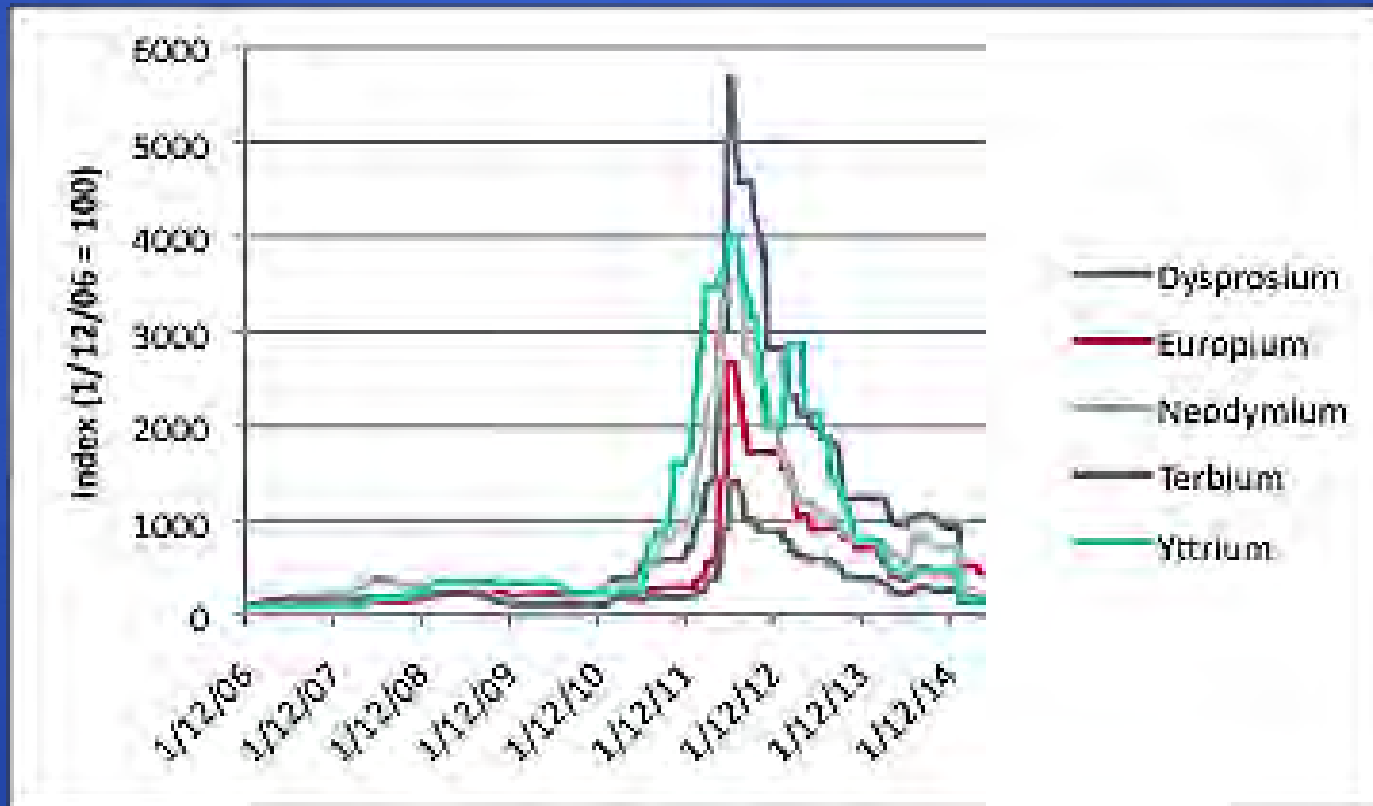


COLORADOSCHOOL OF MINES
EARTH • ENERGY • ENVIRONMENT



Critical Materials Institute

Index of rare-earth oxide prices, FOB China (6 January 2006 – 10 June 2014)



Starting points

- 'The periodic table is under siege'
- Observations
 - Demand growing quickly. . .supply is fragile:
 - Insecure, or
 - Slow to catch up with demand growth, or
 - Constrained by fundamental geochemical scarcity
 - Leading to high or volatile prices, physical unavailability (or both)
- 'Critical' element: essential in use, subject to supply risk



Outline

- Starting points
- The broader context
- What to do?

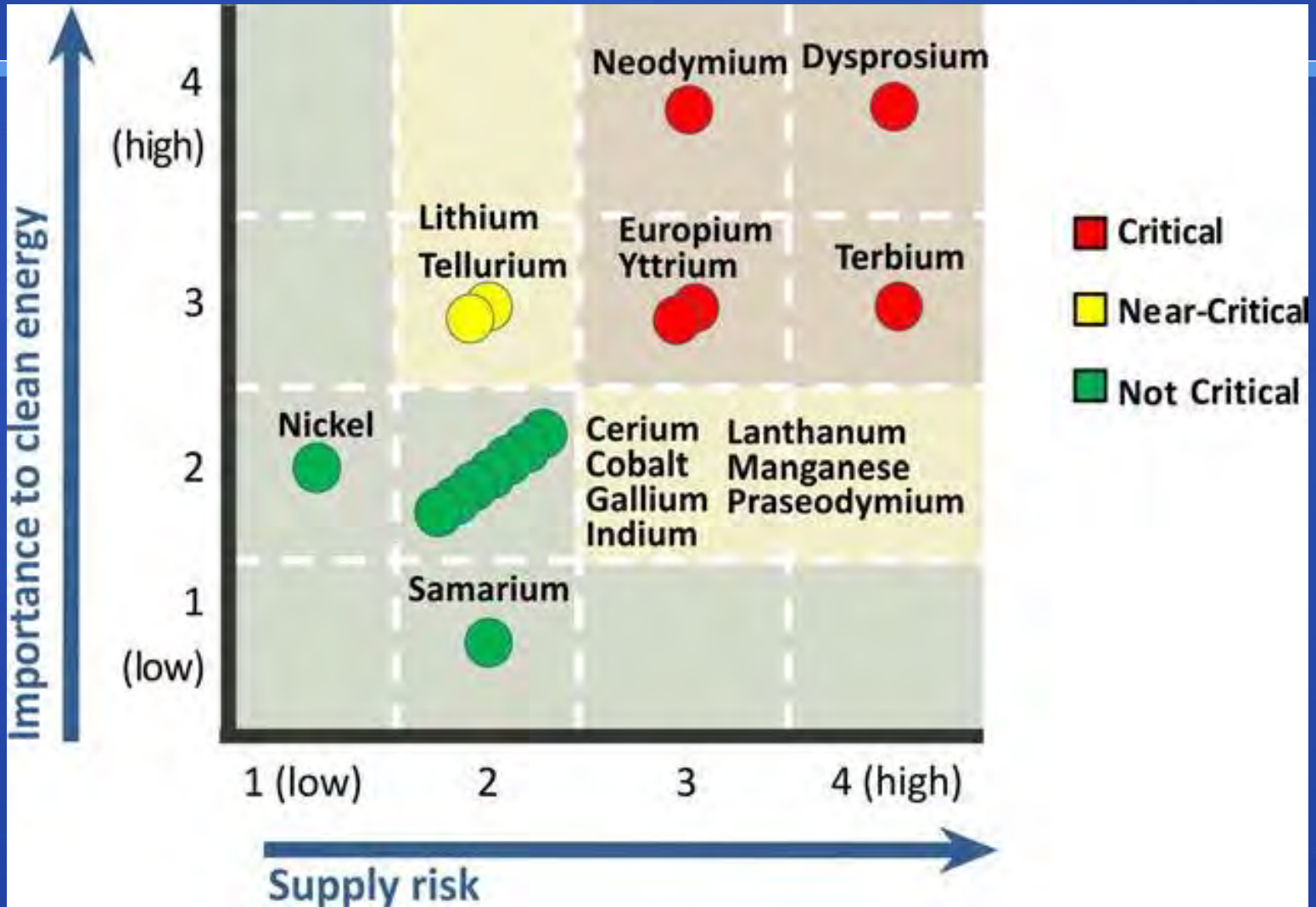


Broad Context

- Criticality is in the eye of the beholder



U.S. Department of Energy, medium-term assessment, 2015-2025



Source: U.S. Department of Energy (2011)

1 H Hydrogen 1.01																	2 He Helium 4.00						
3 Li Lithium 6.94	4 Be Beryllium 9.01																	5 B Boron 10.81	6 C Carbon 12.01	7 N Nitrogen 14.01	8 O Oxygen 16.00	9 F Fluorine 19.00	10 Ne Neon 20.18
11 Na Sodium 22.99	12 Mg Magnesium 24.31																	13 Al Aluminum 26.98	14 Si Silicon 28.09	15 P Phosphorus 30.97	16 S Sulfur 32.07	17 Cl Chlorine 35.45	18 Ar Argon 39.95
19 K Potassium 39.10	20 Ca Calcium 40.08	21 Sc Scandium 44.96	22 Ti Titanium 47.87	23 V Vanadium 50.94	24 Cr Chromium 52.00	25 Mn Manganese 54.94	26 Fe Iron 55.85	27 Co Cobalt 58.93	28 Ni Nickel 58.69	29 Cu Copper 63.55	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.72	32 Ge Germanium 72.64	33 As Arsenic 74.92	34 Se Selenium 78.96	35 Br Bromine 79.90	36 Kr Krypton 83.80						
37 Rb Rubidium 85.47	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.91	40 Zr Zirconium 91.22	41 Nb Niobium 92.91	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94	43 Tc Technetium (98)	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.91	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.87	48 Cd Cadmium 112.41	49 In Indium 114.82	50 Sn Tin 118.71	51 Sb Antimony 121.76	52 Te Tellurium 127.60	53 I Iodine 126.90	54 Xe Xenon 131.29						
55 Cs Cesium 132.91	56 Ba Barium 137.33	57 La Lanthanum 138.91	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.95	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.21	76 Os Osmium 193.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.97	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.38	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.98	84 Po Polonium (209)	85 At Astatine (210)	86 Rn Radon (222)						
87 Fr Francium (223)	88 Ra Radium (226)	89 Ac Actinium (227)	104 Rf Rutherfordium (261)	105 Db Dubnium (262)	106 Sg Seaborgium (266)	107 Bh Bohrium (264)	108 Hs Hassium (265)	109 Mt Meitnerium (268)															
			58 Ce Cerium 140.12	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.91	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium (145)	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.96	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.93	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho Holmium 164.93	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.93	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.97							
			90 Th Thorium 232.04	91 Pa Protactinium 231.04	92 U Uranium 238.03	93 Np Neptunium 237	94 Pu Plutonium (244)	95 Am Americium (243)	96 Cm Curium (247)	97 Bk Berkelium (247)	98 Cf Californium (251)	99 Es Einsteinium (252)	100 Fm Fermium (257)	101 Md Mendelevium (258)	102 No Nobelium (259)	103 Lr Lawrencium (260)							

■ Platinum Group Elements
■ Other ECEs
■ Rare Earth Elements
■ Photovoltaic ECEs

Source: *Energy Critical Elements*, American Physical Society & Materials Research Society, 2011.

European Commission, 2013

Preliminary results



Source: Pellegrini, November 2013
(http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/raw-materials/documents/index_en.htm)

Broad Context

- Criticality is in the eye of the beholder
- *We are not 'running out'*



Broad Context

- Criticality is in the eye of the beholder
- We are not 'running out'
- *Each element has its own story*



Each element has its own story...

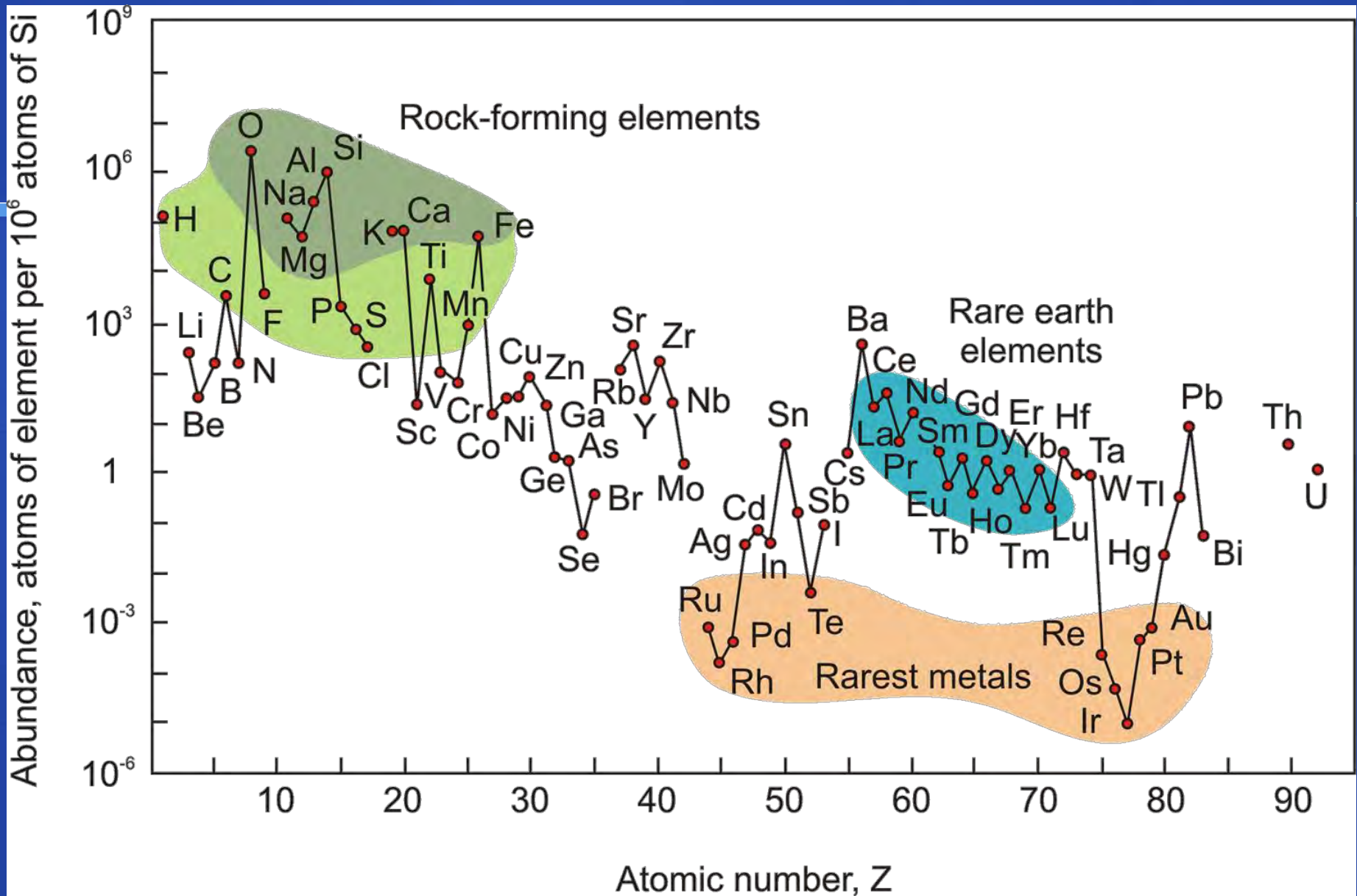
- Concentrated production: small number of mines, companies, or countries
 - Sometimes linked with geopolitical risks
 - Import dependence is the wrong way to measure risk
 - e.g., Be, rare earths, platinum group



Each element has its own story...

- Concentrated production
- Geologic scarcity
 - *average crustal abundance*
 - *nuances*
 - *degree of concentration above the average by geologic processes*
 - *extent of historical exploration*
 - *e.g., Re, Rh, Te*





Source: U.S. Geological Survey

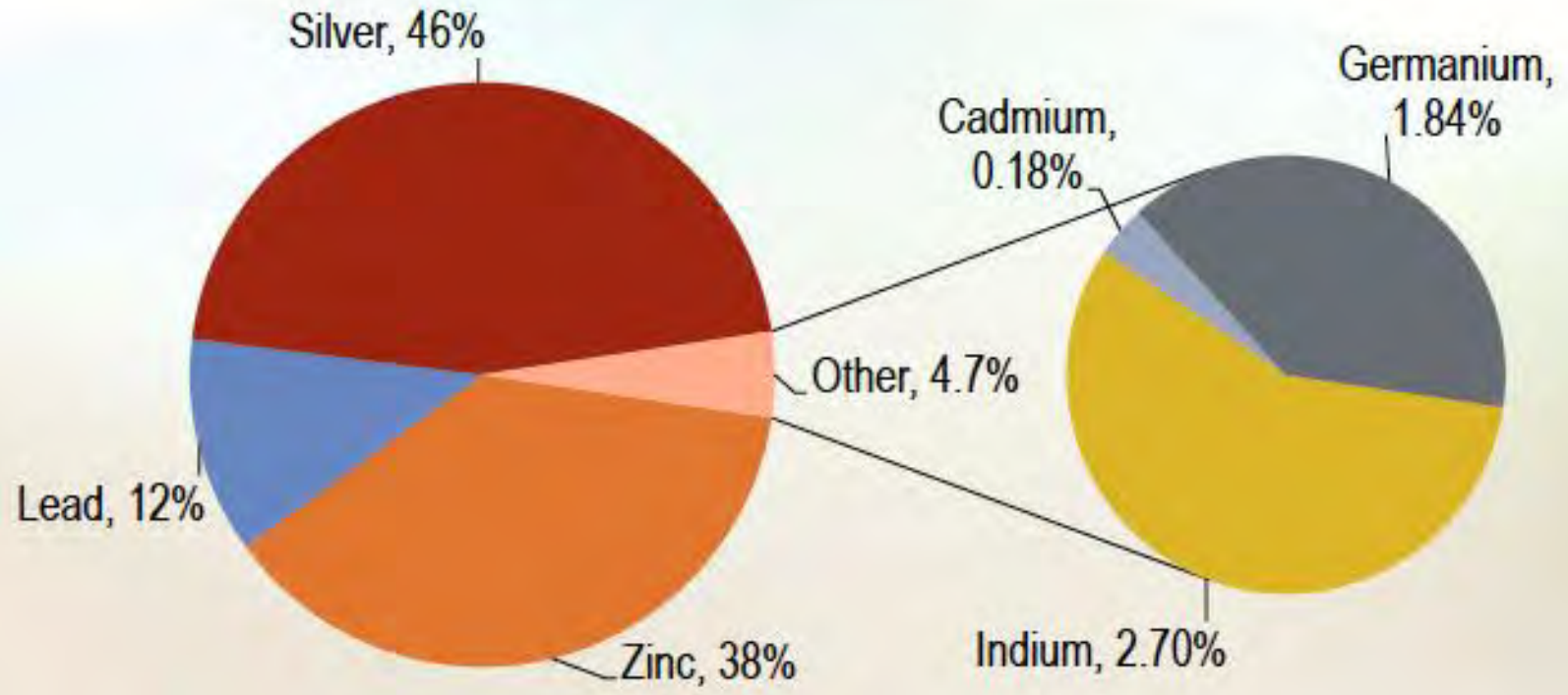
Each element has its own story...

- Concentrated production
- Geologic scarcity
- Reliance on byproduct production
 - *Supply may be (a) unresponsive to increased price of byproduct and (b) very responsive to reduced price of main product*
 - *e.g., In/Zn, Te/Cu, Ga/bauxite*



Economics: Lead and Zinc

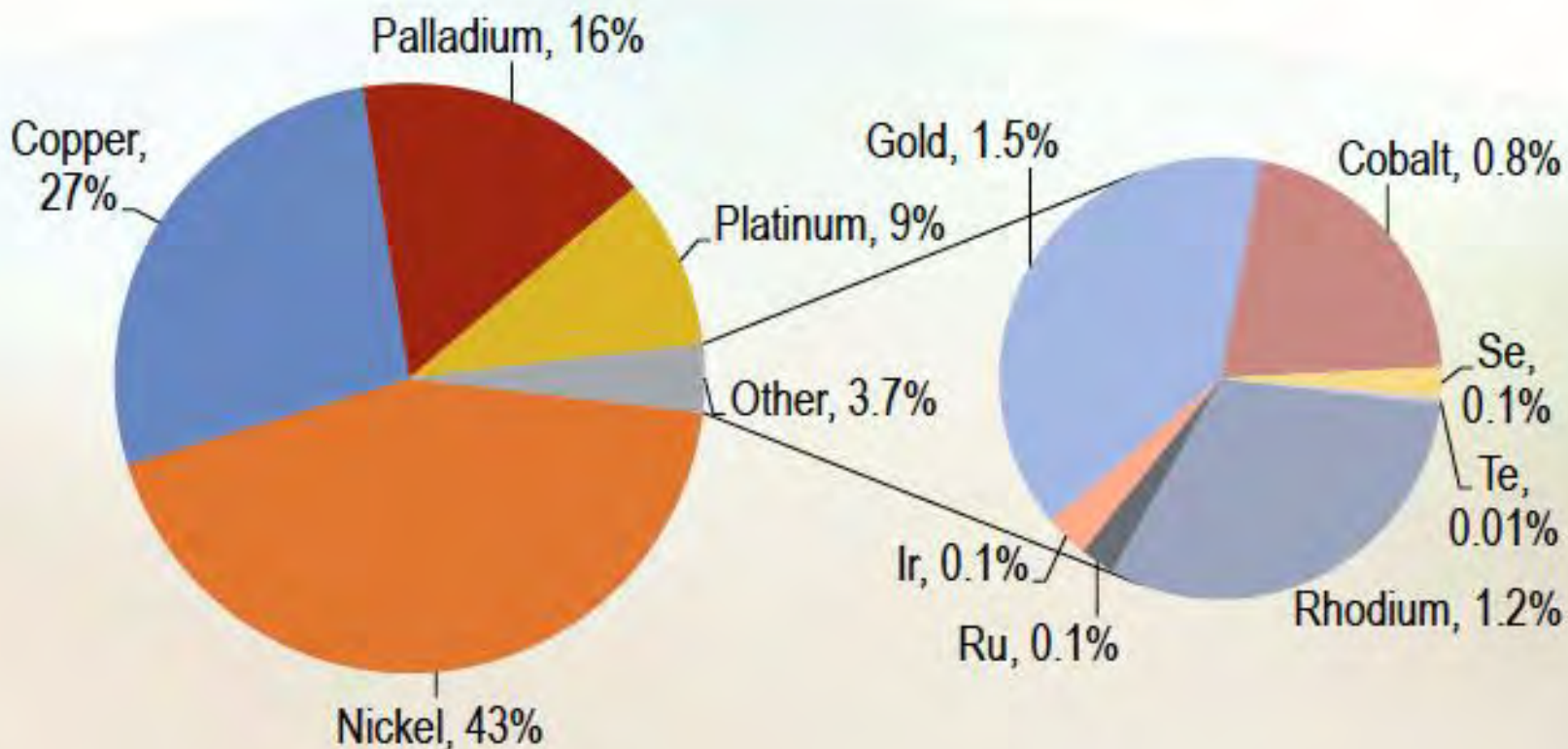
Estimated revenues of Teck Trail Refinery, Canada, 2011



Source: By-products Report

Economics: Nickel and Copper

Estimated revenues of Norilsk Russian Operations, 2011



Broad Context

- Criticality is in the eye of the beholder
- We are not 'running out'
- Each element has its own story
- *Criticality is dynamic—what is critical today may not be critical tomorrow (and vice versa)*



Ammonia: Critical Material of 1898



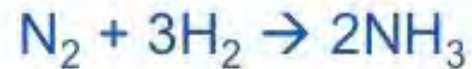
Gunpowder

Food Global Population, on Track to Exceed 2,000,000,000

Food Production (Wheat) in Concentrated Locations (US)



Fertilizer



$$\Delta G^\circ (J) = -87,030 + 5.8T \ln T + 31.7T$$

“...the fixation of Nitrogen is vital to the progress of civilized humanity”

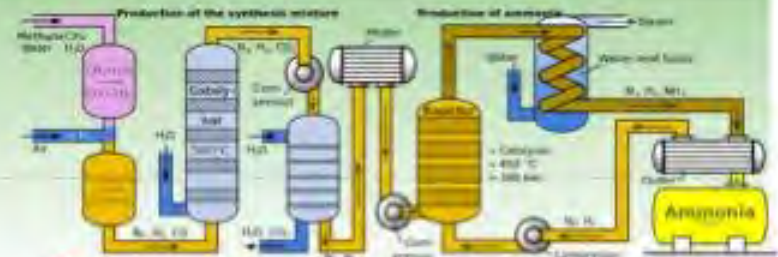
William Crookes (1898)



Advanced Research Projects Agency • Energy



Ammonia R&D



Crookes



Ostwald & Nernst



Haber



Bosch



Mittasch



Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy



Broad Context

- Criticality is in the eye of the beholder
- We are not 'running out'
- Each element has its own story
- Criticality is dynamic—what is critical today may not be critical tomorrow (and vice versa)
- *Small, fragmented, non-transparent markets → volatility; risks to investors, producers and users*



Outline

- Starting points
- The broader context
- *What to do?*



Allow markets to work, recognize time lags

- Markets provide powerful incentives
- Supply side
 - Exploration
 - Byproducts become main products
 - R&D on extraction technologies, manufacturing efficiency, recycling
 - NOTE: recycling alone will not save us



Allow markets to work, recognize time lags

- Markets provide powerful incentives
- Supply side
- Demand side: insurance
 - Short term: working inventories, diversified supply, sharing arrangements with other users, strategic relationships with suppliers
 - Long term: element-for-element substitution, system substitution



Recognize essential roles for government

- Pushing for undistorted international trade
- Improving the process of regulatory approval for domestic resource development
- Facilitating research and education over the entire supply chain
 - Geoscience → mining, mineral processing, extractive metallurgy → materials → recycling



Final Thoughts

- A critical element is: important in use, subject to supply risk
- We are not 'running out'; other risks more significant
- Markets provide powerful incentives, but market responses take time
- There are essential roles for government



References and Additional Information

Critical Raw Materials for the EU, Report of the Ad-hoc Working Group on defining critical raw materials, European Commission, 30 July 2010.

Eggert, Roderick G. "Critical Minerals and Emerging Technologies," *Issues in Science and Technology*, Summer 2010, pp. 49-58.

Eggert, Roderick G. "Minerals go critical," *Nature Chemistry*, vol. 3, September 2011, pp. 688-691.

Energy Critical Elements: Securing Materials for Emerging Technologies, a report by the APS Panel on Public Affairs and the Materials Research Society (American Physical Society and Materials Research Society, 2011).

National Research Council. *Minerals, Critical Minerals, and the U.S. Economy* (Washington, DC, National Academies Press, 2008).



References and Additional Information (continued)

Parthemore, Christine. *Elements of Security: Mitigating the Risks of U.S. Dependence on Critical Materials* (Washington, D.C., Center for a New American Security, 2011).

Pellegrini, Mattia. Presentation at the US-Europe workshop on material flows, November 2013, Pellegrini, November 2013, http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/raw-materials/documents/index_en.htm.

Oakdene Hollins. *Study of By-products of Copper, Lead, Zinc and Nickel*. Prepared for the International Copper Study Group, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, and International Nickel Study Group, June 2012.

United States Department of Defense, *Strategic and Critical Materials 2013 Report on Stockpile Requirements*, report to Congress, January 2013.



References and Additional Information (continued)

United States Department of Energy, *Critical Materials Strategy*,
December 2010.

United States Department of Energy, *Critical Materials Strategy*,
December 2011.

United States Geological Survey, *China's Rare-Earth Industry*, Open-File
Report 2011-1042.

United States Geological Survey, *The Principal Rare Earth Element
Deposits of the United States—A Summary of Domestic Deposits and a
Global Perspective*, Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5220.





Endangered Elements in Catalysis

Paul J. Chirik
Department of Chemistry
Princeton University

June 19, 2014



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

The Importance of Catalysis

Catalysis enables our modern way of life...



Pharmaceuticals



Environment



Energy



Household Items

...and is a key component of sustainable chemistry.

Are all catalytic processes as sustainable as possible?

What processes are the least sustainable? Why?

As chemists, we are always interested in catalysts for new applications.

Dependence on Exotic Elements

In the last 5 years, the average American has relied on **80** elements for quality of life.

General Electric uses **72** of the first **82** elements in its product line.



Pharmaceuticals

Pd, Rh, Os, Ir



Household Items

Rh, Pt



Refining

La, Pt



Hybrid/Electric Cars

Nd, Tb, Dy, Pr



Alternative Energy

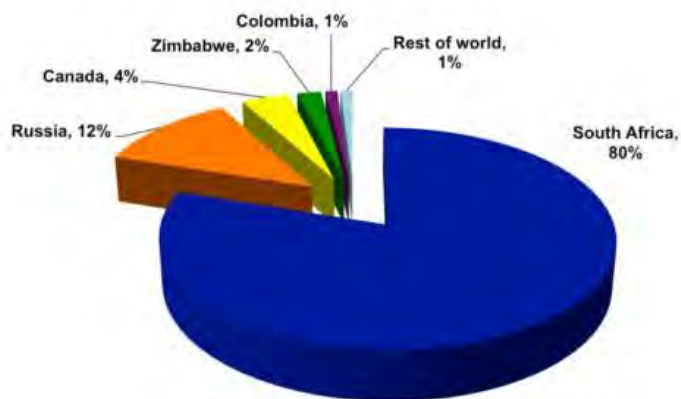
Ru, Nd, Tb, Dy, Pr

McGroarty, D. *Wall Street Journal*
1/31/13

Jaffe, R. *2011 APS-MRS Report*

Concerns with Platinum

Sources



All Pt ever mined would fit in a box that is 25 cubic feet!

- 1 ounce of Pt = 10 tons of ore, 1 mile down.
- 130 tons annually = 4.5 million tons of Earth.
- 50% of mined Pt is “lost”.
- CO₂ footprint at least 7000x of that for iron.

Not only expensive but volatile...



Just How Valuable is Platinum?



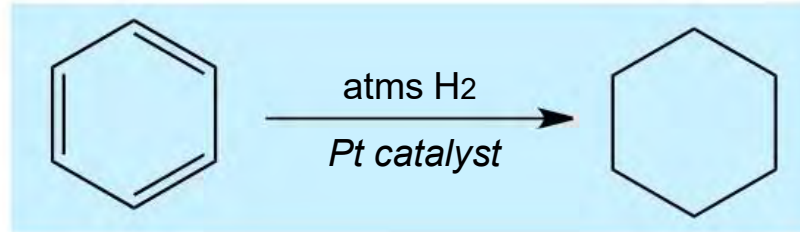
“The Asteroid Mining Company”



See: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-21144769>

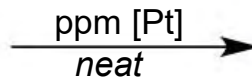
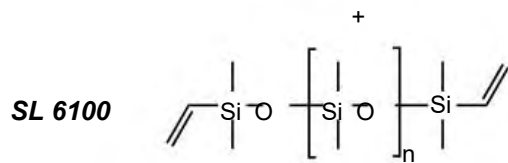
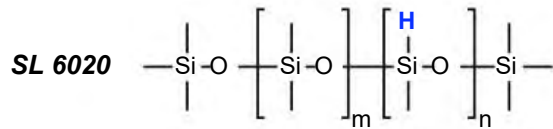
Comparison of Pt-Catalyzed Reactions

Benzene Hydrogenation: Low Distribution Entropy



High catalyst recovery

Silicone Release Coatings: High Distribution Entropy

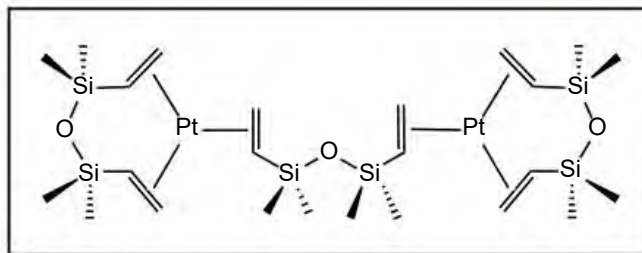
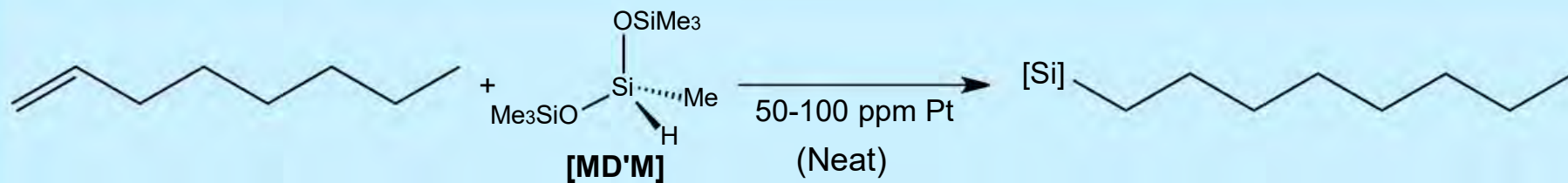


Little to no catalyst recovery.

Residual Pt accounts for 30-40% of the cost of the coating.

This is an application in need of base metals!

More About Platinum Catalyzed Hydrosilylation



“Karstedt’s Catalyst”

Byproducts of Hydrosilylation (10-30 %)

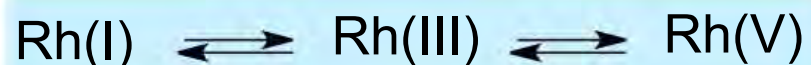


From Decomposition to **Ptblack**

Issues for base metals: cost, selectivity and new reactivity.

Why not base metals? It's all about electrons!

Precious Metals: 2e⁻ chemistry (Oxidative Addition/Reductive Elimination)



Base Metals: 1e⁻ chemistry (Radicals, autoxidation)

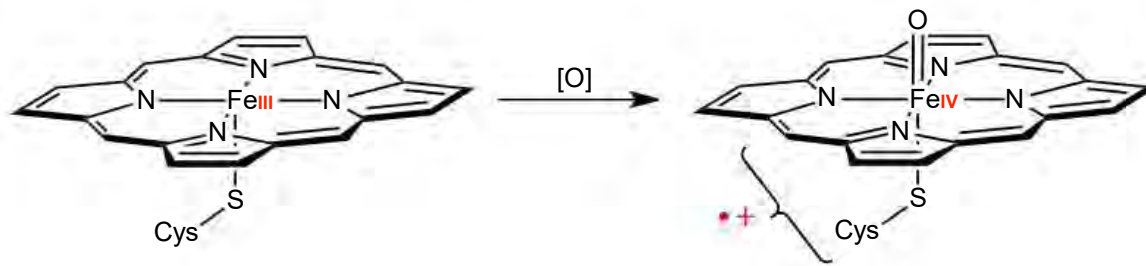


Fundamental Question:

How do we achieve 2e⁻ chemistry from a 1e⁻ transition metal platform?

How we go about this...

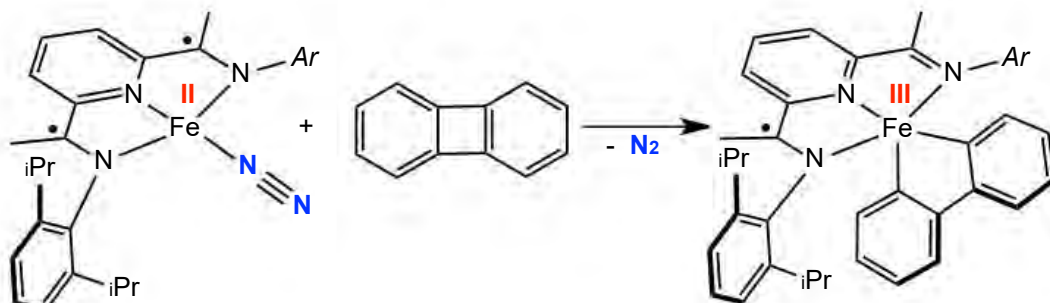
In Enzymes:



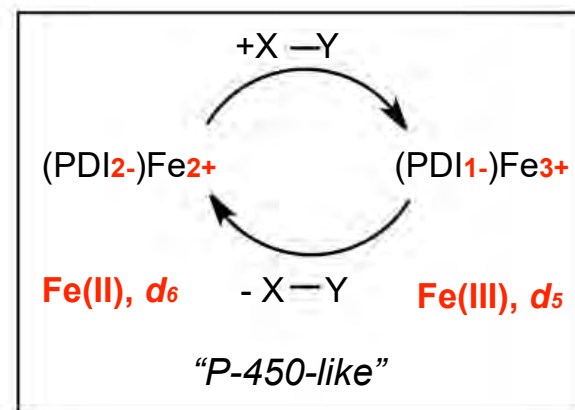
Nature uses “redox active” ligands to achieve 2e- chemistry with base metals.

Green, M. *Science* **2010**, 330, 933.

Chirik Laboratory:

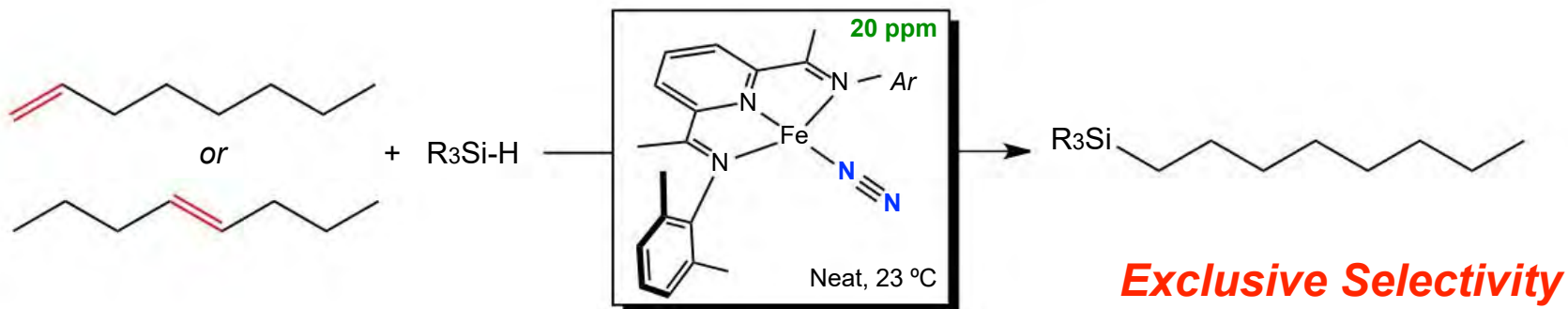


Metal-ligand cooperative oxidative addition.

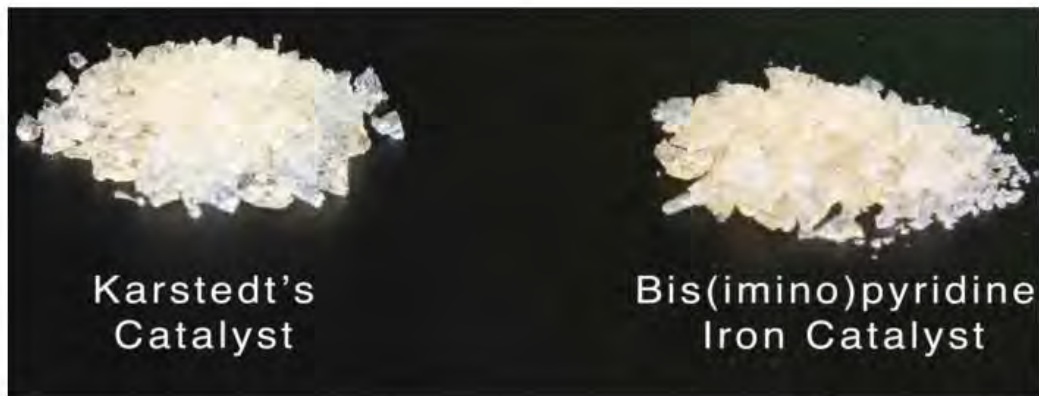


Can we apply this concept to the synthesis of commercial silicones?

Iron Catalysts for Hydrosilylation



Silicone Fluids:

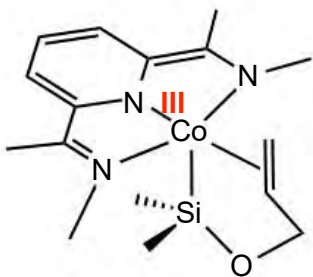


- Pros:**
- Base metal catalyst.
 - Unprecedented activity and selectivity.

- Cons:**
- Air-sensitive, fragile catalysts.
 - Residual ligand is highly colored.

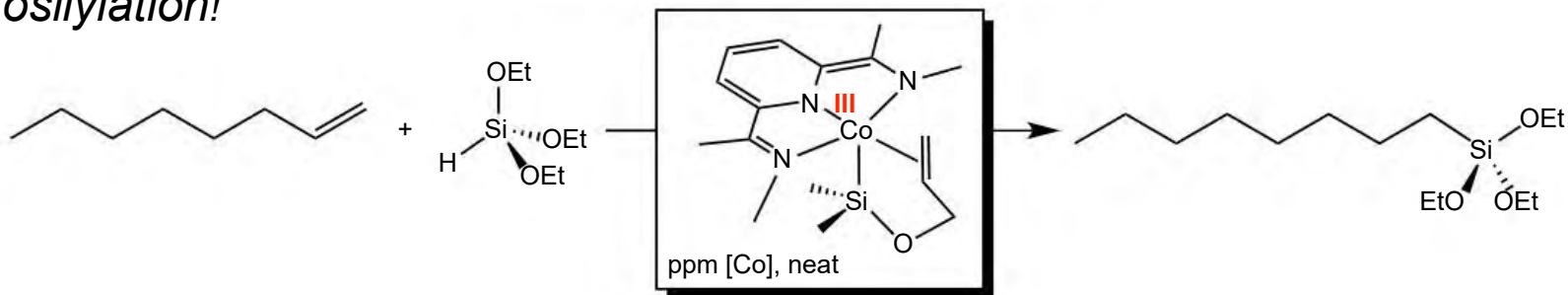
Looking to Cobalt

Lessons from coordination chemistry: Co(III) , d^6 is substitutionally inert.

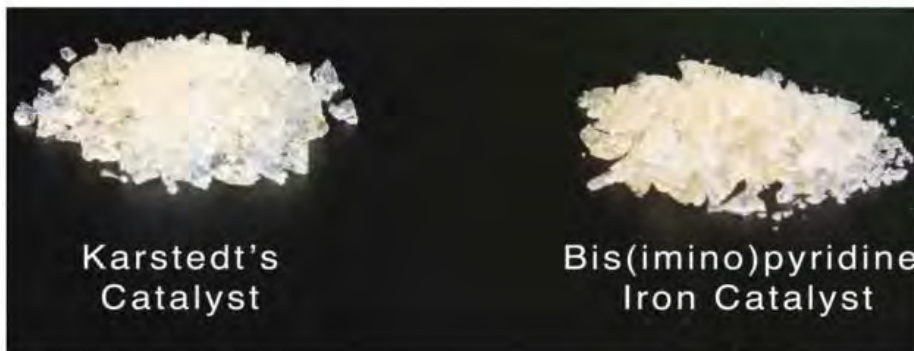


In air!

Hydrosilylation!



Silicone Fluids:



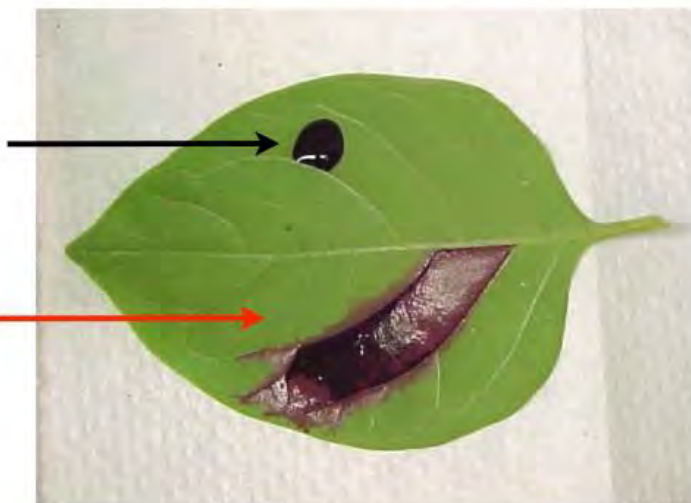
Air Stable Co Catalyst

Catalysis for the Environment



Increased Selectivity For Green Chemistry

No silicone



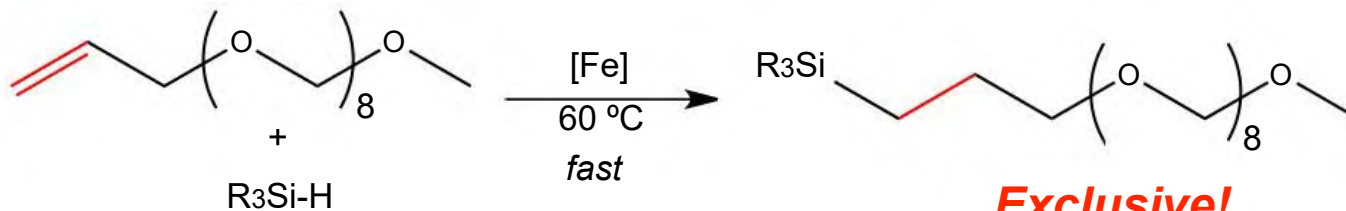
1 wt% "Super Spreader"

Current Practice:



Mixture that requires separation (via Rh catalysis)

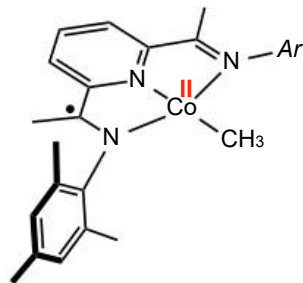
With Iron Catalysis:



Exclusive!

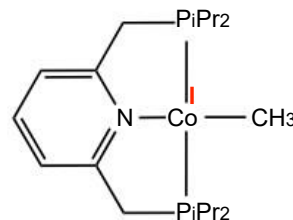
The Consequences of Keeping the Electrons on the Metal

What happens when we confine 2 electron redox to the metal?



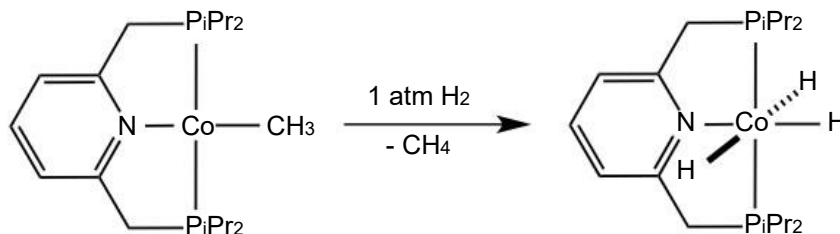
Redox-Active

Remote Hydroboration, hydrosilylation



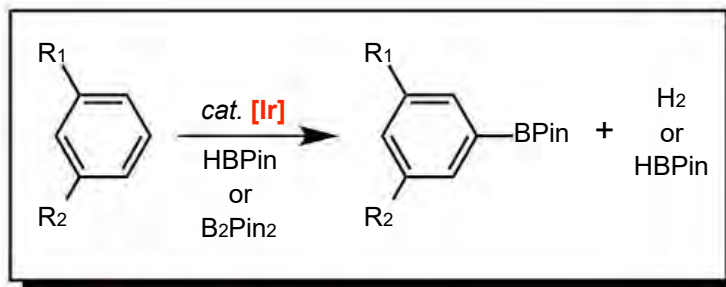
Classical Co(I), d₈

Precious metal-like oxidative addition!



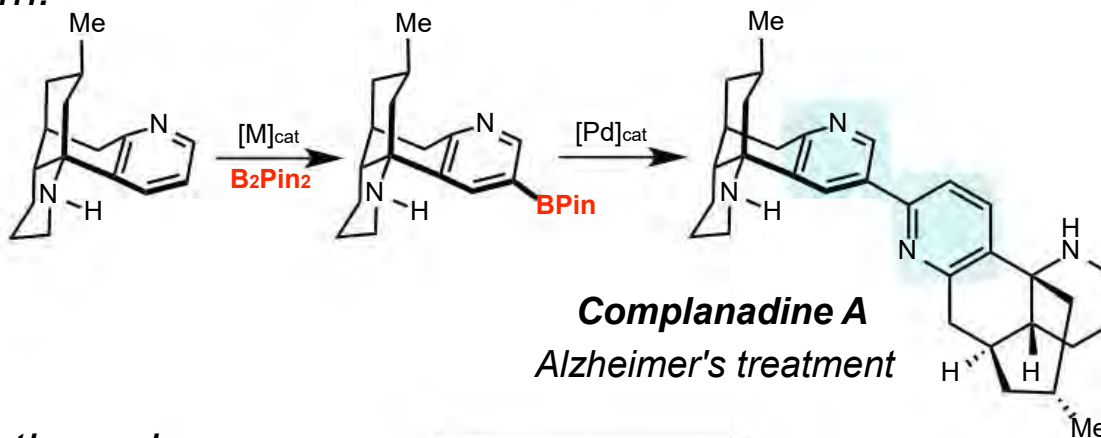
Does this offer new opportunities in catalysis?

Base Metal Catalyzed C-H Functionalization

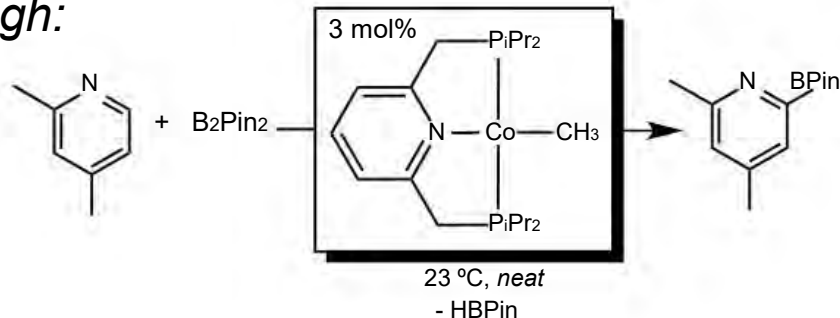


>3000 products

Tool for Med Chem:



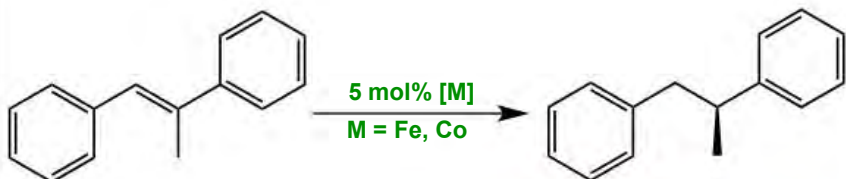
Base Metal Breakthrough:



TONs up to 5000 at 0.02 mol% [Co].

Applications of Our Base Metal Library

Alkene Hydrogenation



Science **2013**, 2, 1076.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2013**, 135, 1316

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2012**, 134, 4561.



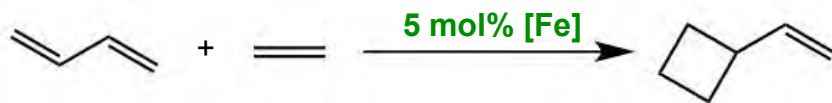
Hydrofunctionalization



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2013**, 135, 19107

Si: Science **2012**, 335,

Cycloaddition

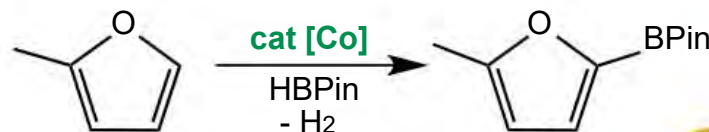


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2013**, 135, 4862.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2011**, 133, 8858.



C-H Functionalization Methods



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, 136, ASAP.



This is only the beginning, we have much to learn and discover!

Base Metal Team



Max Friedfeld



Jenny Obligacion



Neil Palmer



Dr. Margaret Scheuermann



Jordan Hoyt



Pony Yu



Dr. Tianning Diao

Merck

Dr. Shane Krska

Dr. Matt Tudge

Michael Shevlin

Dr. Dave Hesk

X-ray

Scott Semproni

Grant Margulieux

Iraklis Pappas



EPR Spectroscopy

Dr. Carsten Milsmann

Dr. Eckhard Bill

Endangered Elements: Critical materials in the supply chain

Dr. Avtar S. Matharu

Deputy Director
Green Chemistry Centre of Excellence
Chemistry Department
University of York, UK

avtar.matharu@york.ac.uk



What am I? In this year..



<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v494/n7438/images/494423a-i1.0.jpg>



<http://periodieksysteem.com/biografie/ferdinand-reich>

What am I? In this year...

Audience poll

The year in question and the element discovered is?

1. 1853 and indium
2. 1901 and tungsten
3. 1863 and indium
4. 1799 and indium
5. 1763 and dysprosium



Discovered in 1863



<http://periodieksysteem.com/biografie/ferdinand-reich>



<http://periodictable.com/Elements/049/>

I am INDIUM

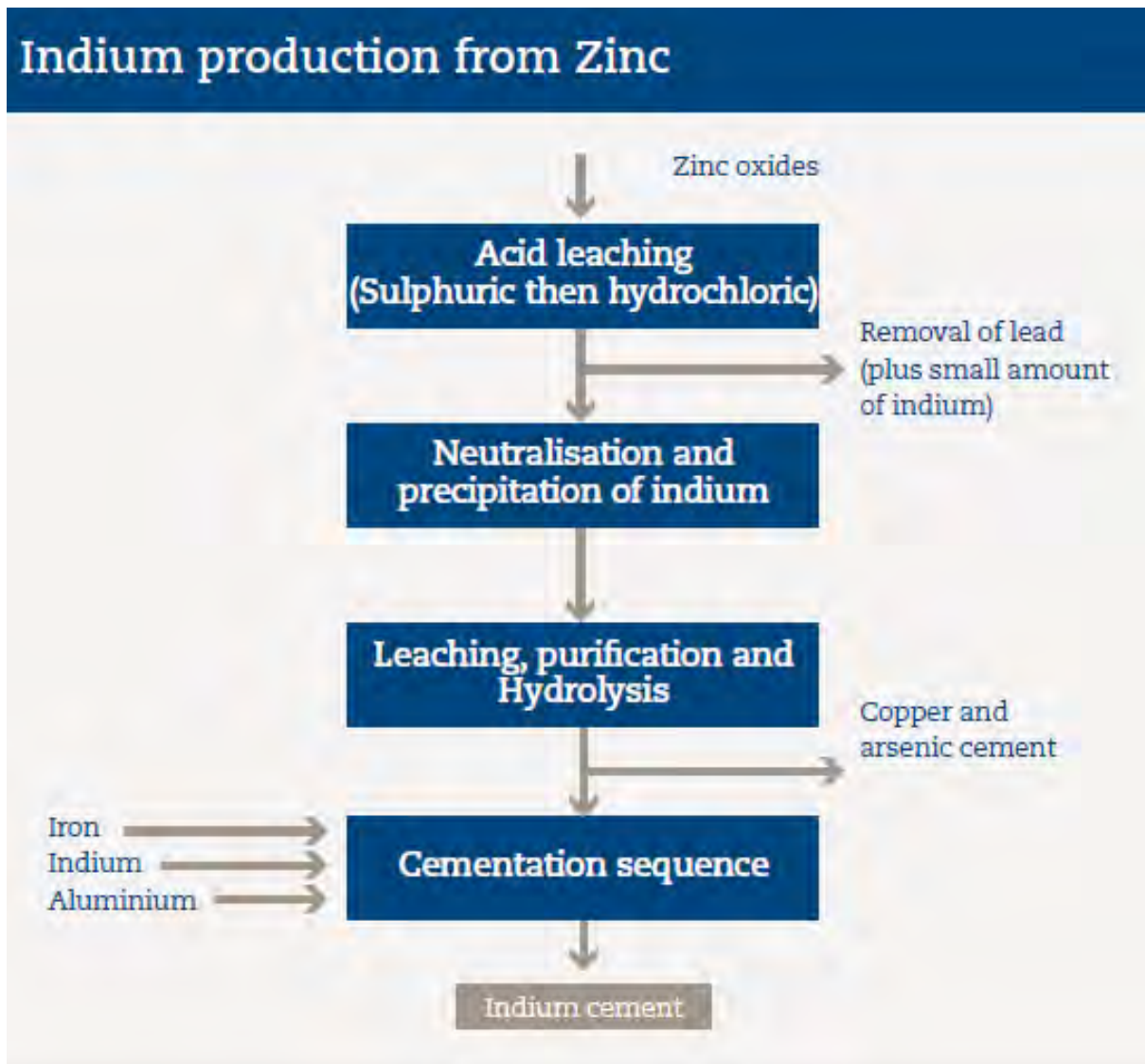


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www.greenchemistry.net

Where from?...

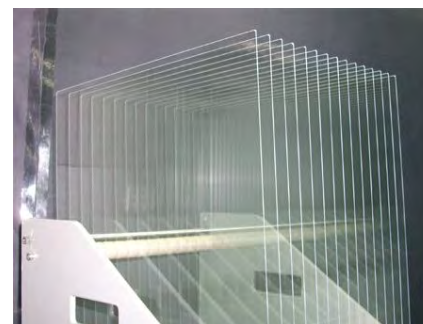
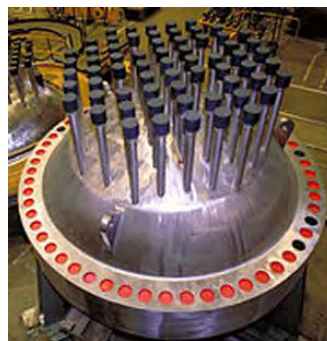


Source: Ullman & Bohnet (2012)

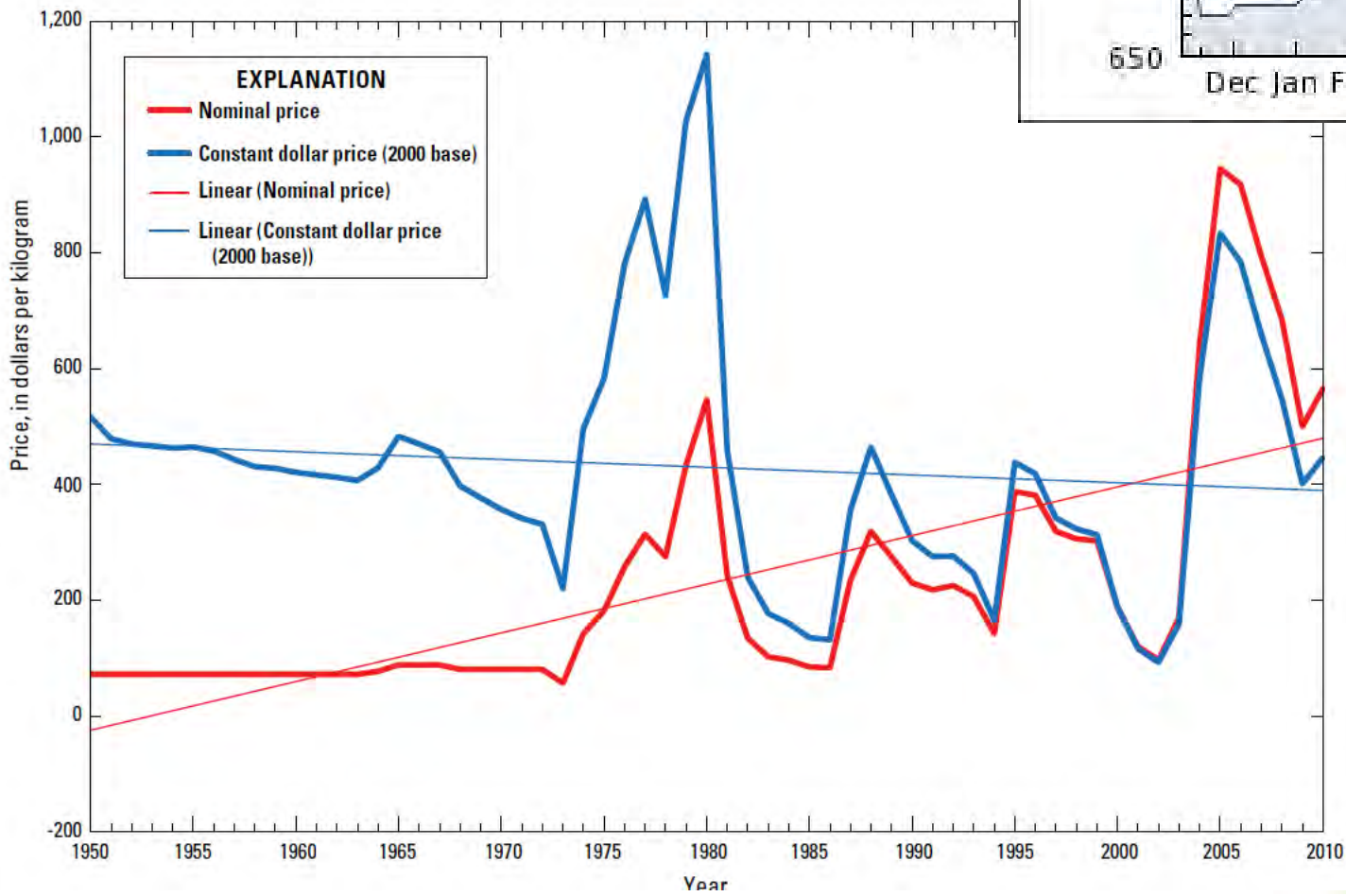
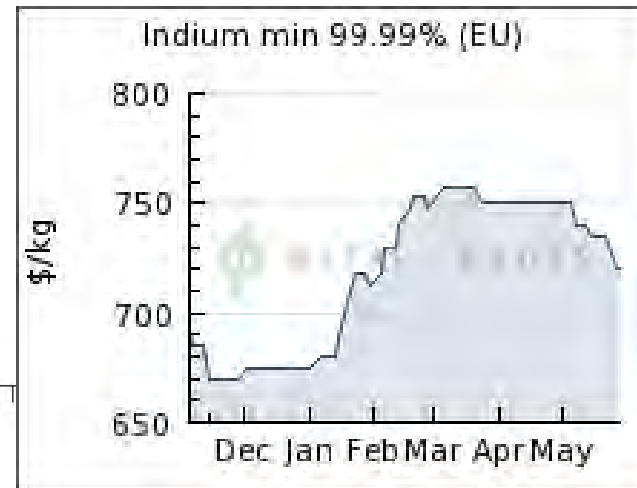


Indium - who cares?

Levels of our dependency



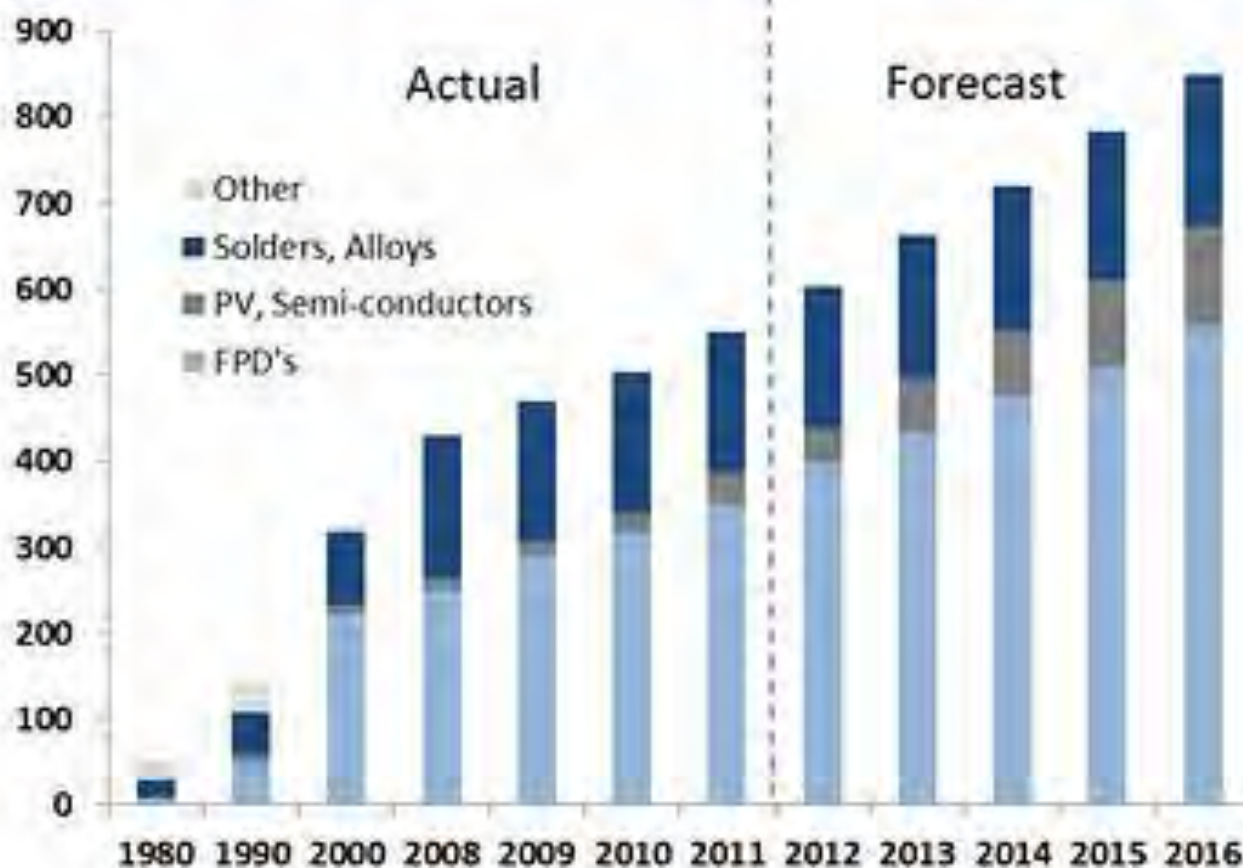
Value or Price?



Indium - who cares?

Levels of our dependency

Indium net demand per application (metric tons)



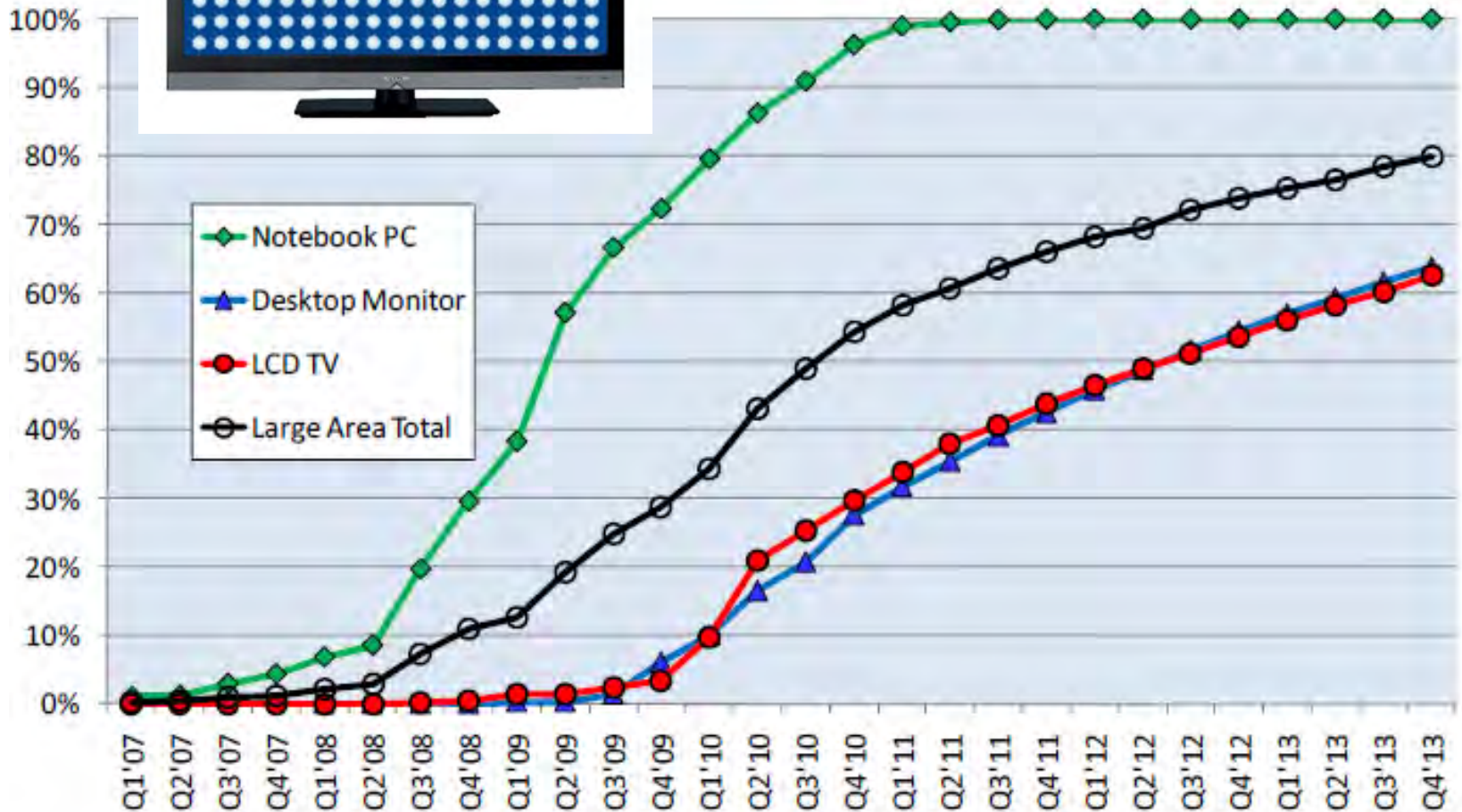
Source: Nyrstar, September 20, 2012



Not just ITO

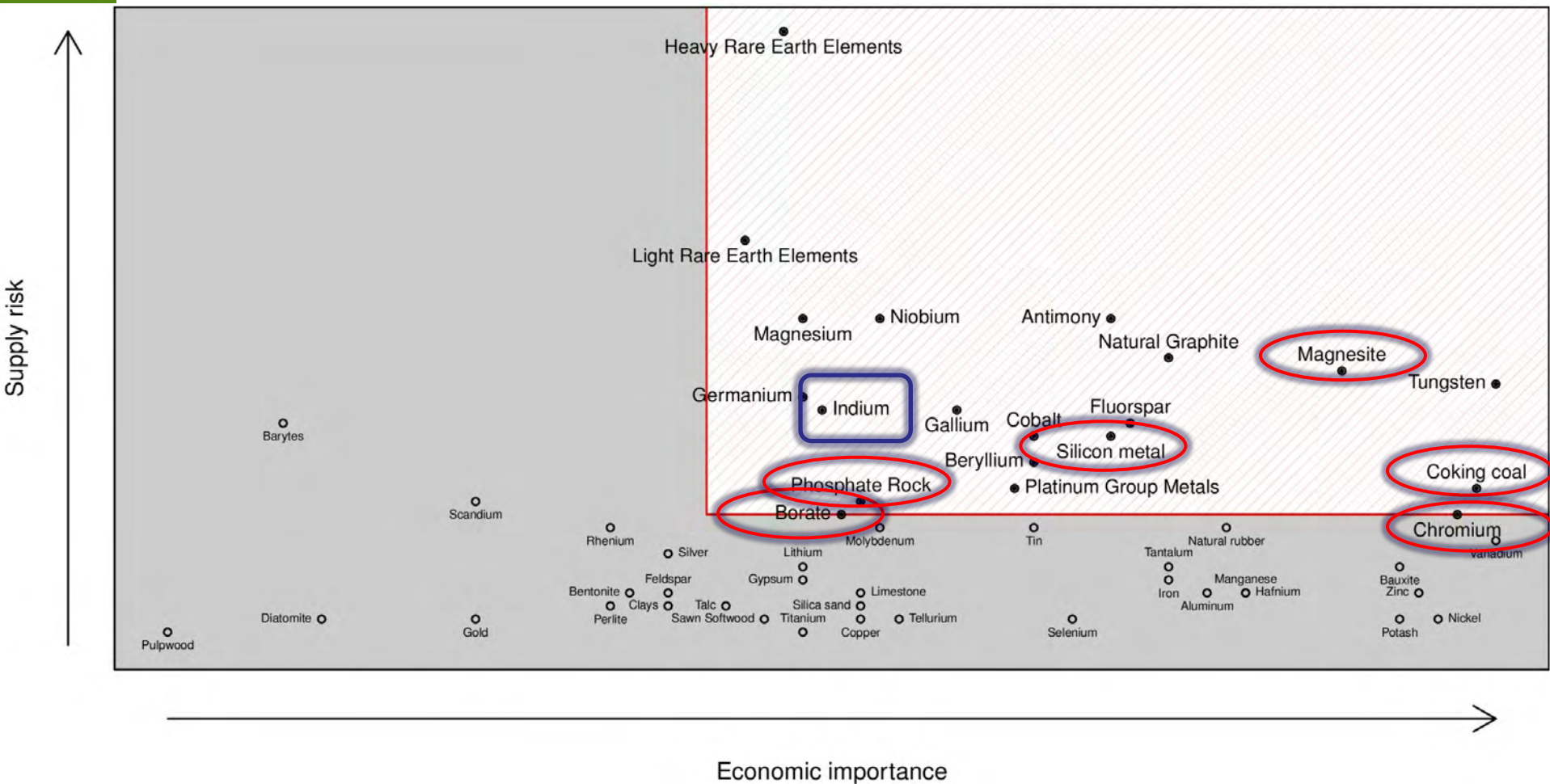


LED backlights replacing CCFL



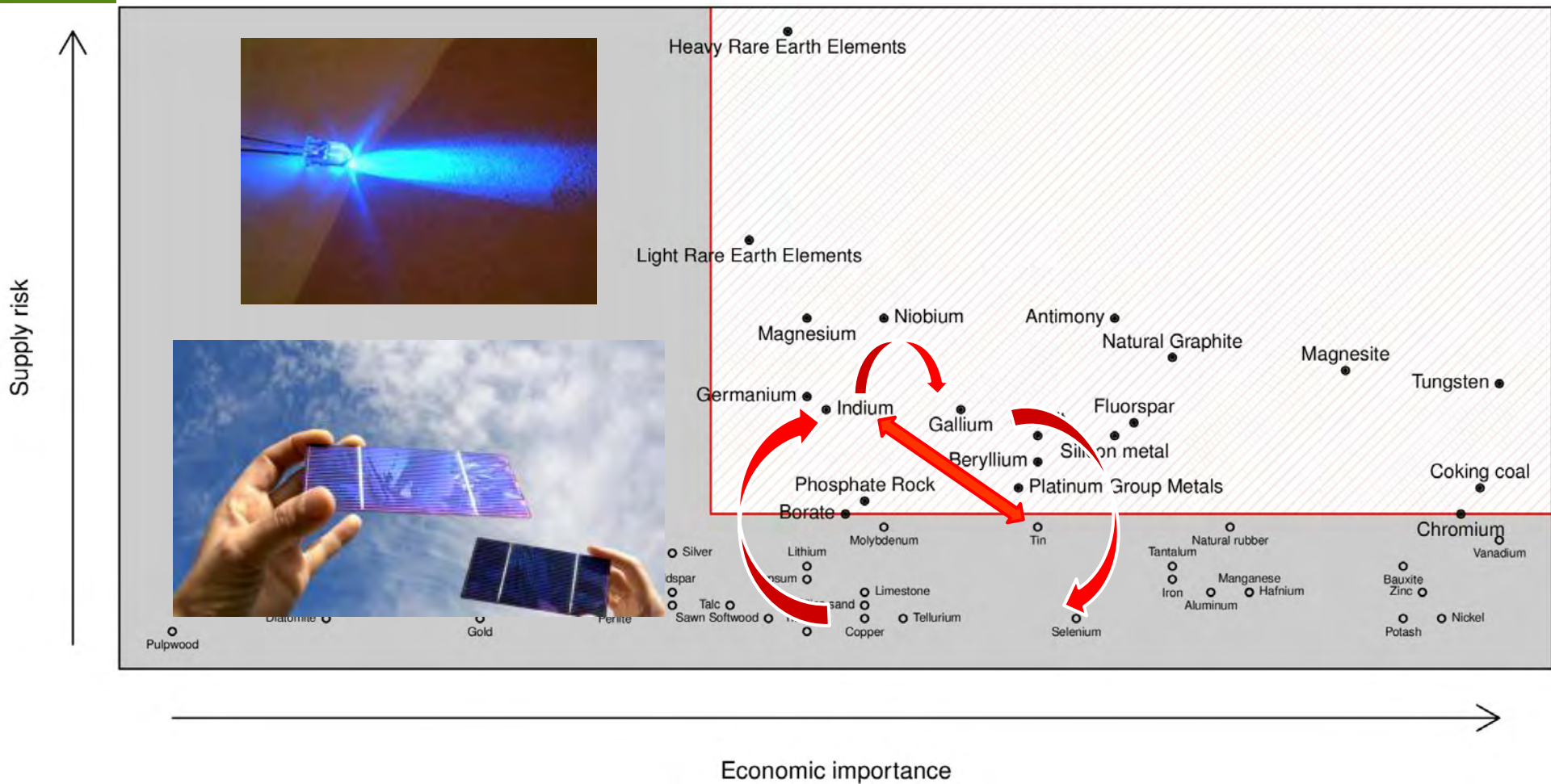
European Perspective

The European Critical Raw Materials review, May 2014



European Perspective

Levels of inter-dependency

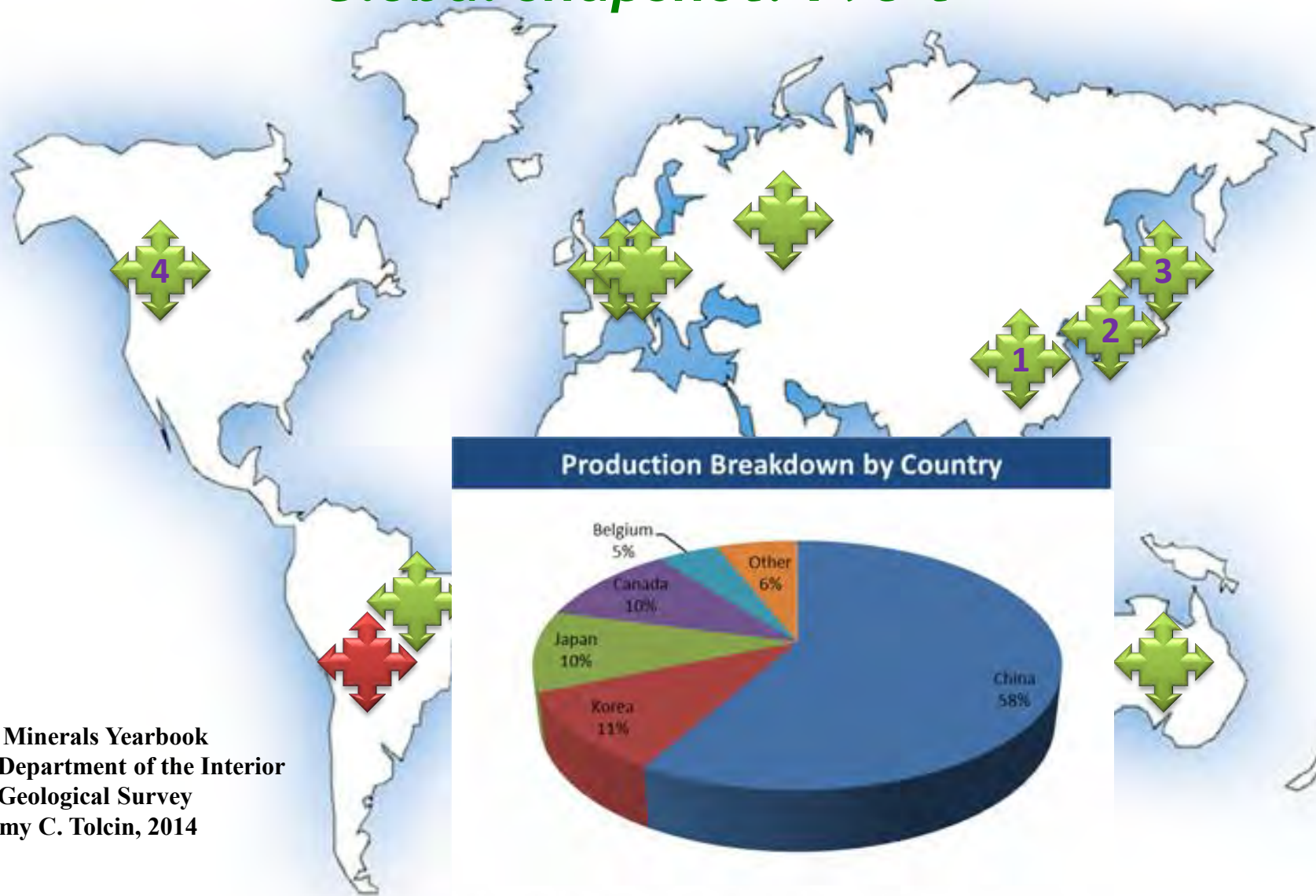


Supply risk

Economic importance

Indium - where from?

Global snapshot: 795 t



2012 Minerals Yearbook
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
By Amy C. Tolcin, 2014

Indium - where from?

A 2012 snap-shot in to USA



2012 Minerals Yearbook
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
By Amy C. Tolcin, 2014

Audience poll

Which country is the # ONE exporter of indium in to the U.S?

- A. China
- B. S. Korea
- C. Japan
- D. Canada

Research

Industry

Networking

Education

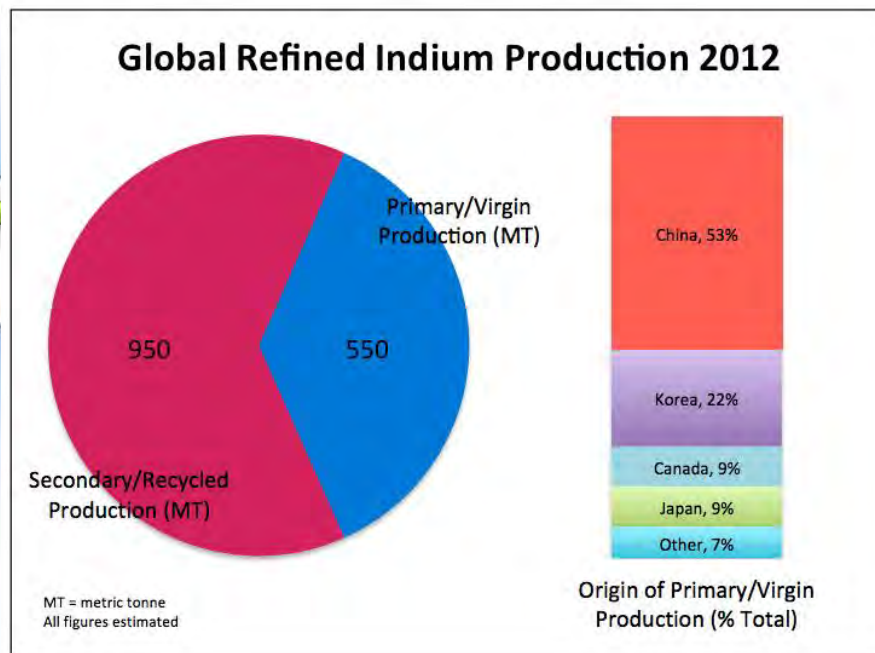


Indium - where from?

A 2012 snap-shot



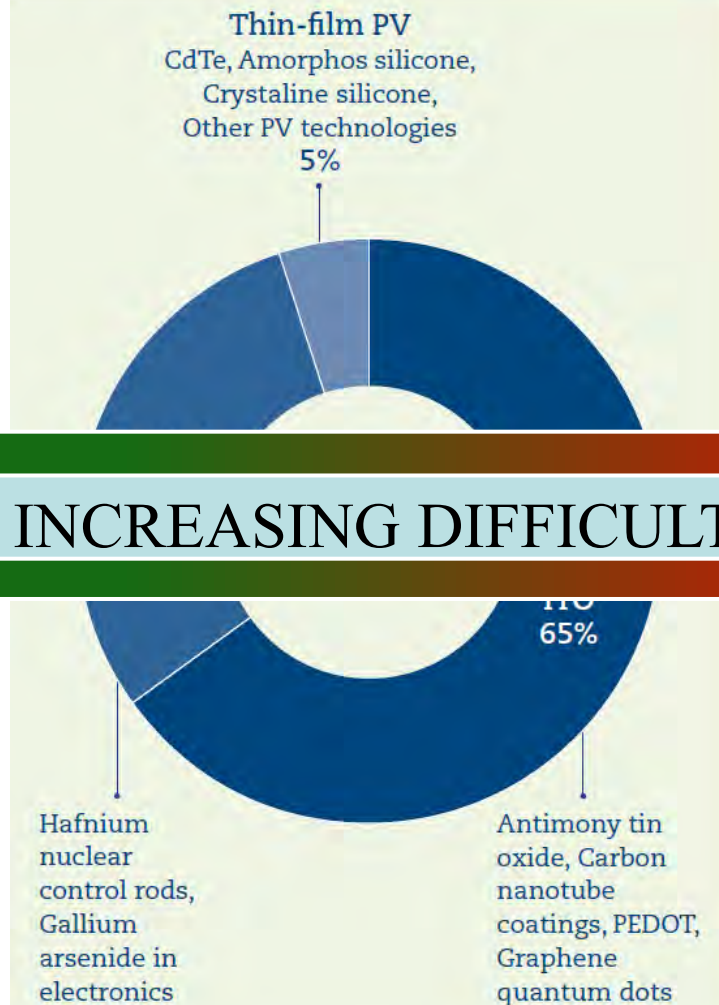
25% decrease from the 146 t imported in 2011



2012 Minerals Yearbook
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
By Amy C. Tolcin, 2014

Substitutability Index

End uses and substitutes



0.82

INCREASING DIFFICULTY

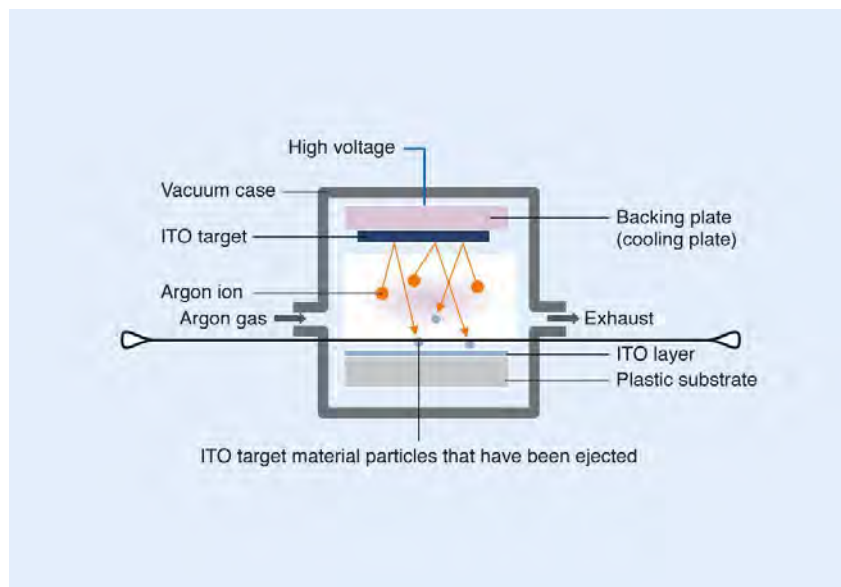
0

1

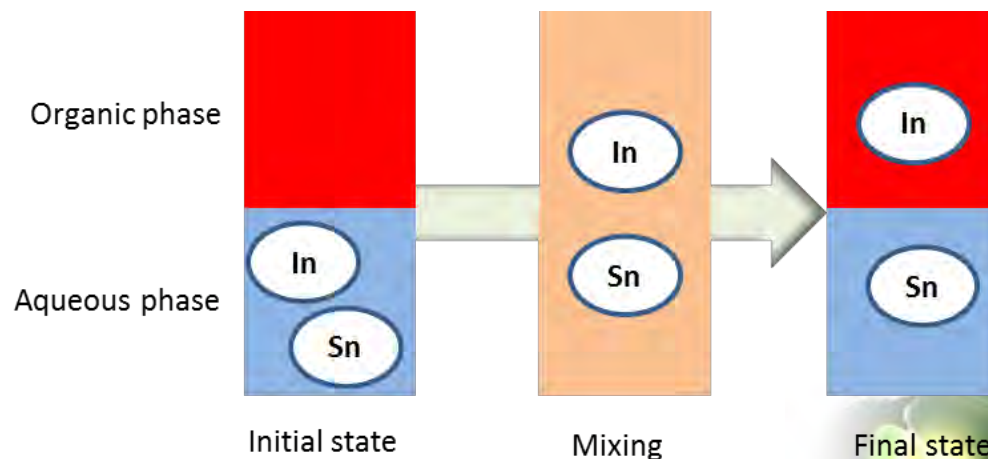
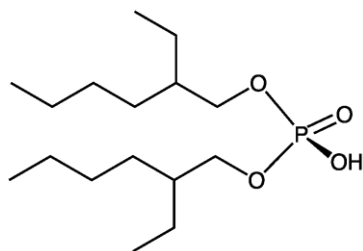
Source: USGS (2012)

Recovery/Re-use/Recycle

Recovery at source
70% or better



Recovery at EOL
Research stages



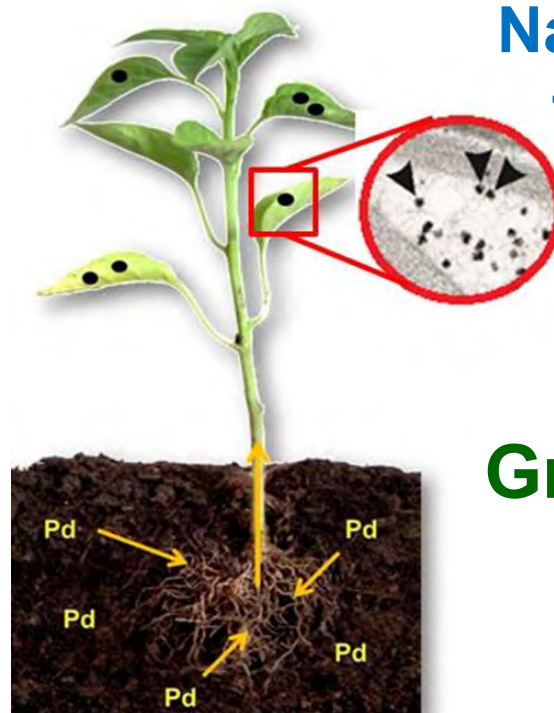
Recovery/Re-use/Recycle



AIM: Capture metals in plants via **phytoremediation** and utilise this trapped metal **insitu** for catalysis, focusing on the platinum group metals.

**Waste
(mine tailings)**

**Metal uptake
by plants**



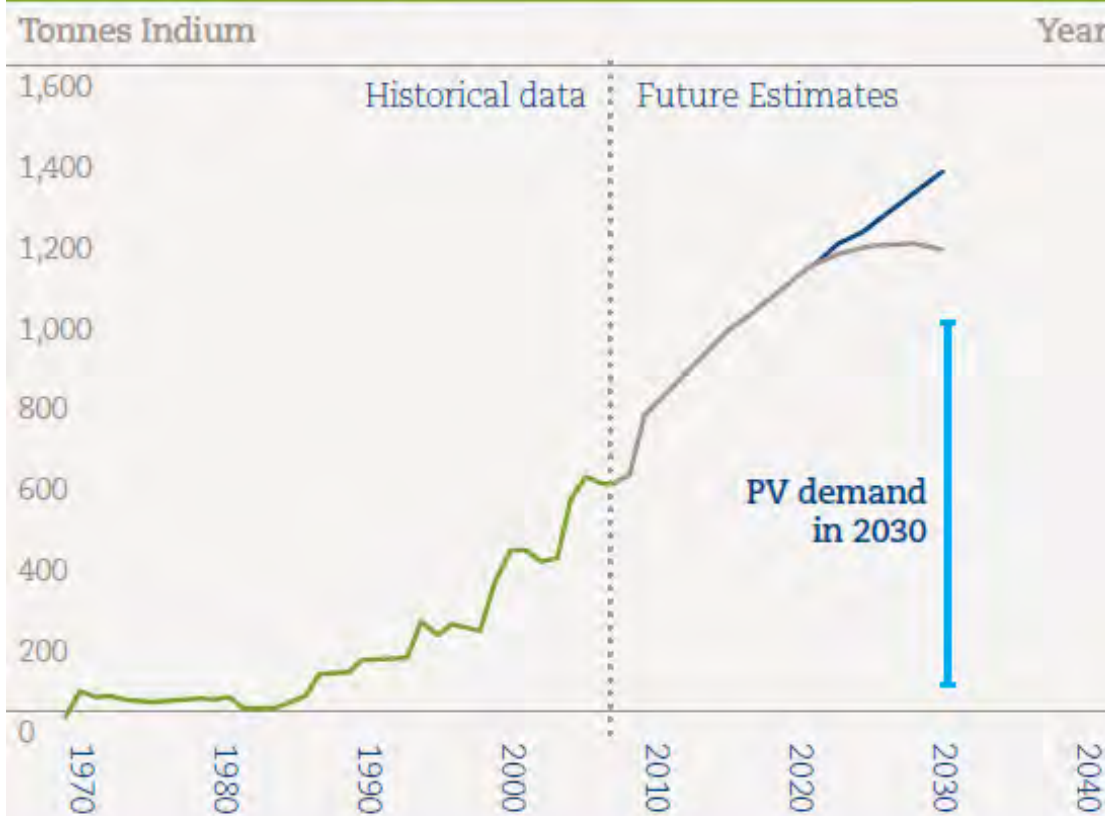
**Nanoparticle
formation**

**Green chemistry
applications**

Summary - How

Endangered?

Historical production, supply, and estimated future PV demand



Historical production

High

Low

Source: USGS (2012); Speirs et al (2011); Fthenakis (2009)



Summary

- Substitution is challenging but represents significant scope for innovation
- Recycling and extraction is limited: uneconomic but may be commercially viable in the long-term
- Need for national and international collaboration
- Who dare estimate 'global reserves'?
- Stock-piling - some do, some don't, some did



Summary

- Substitution
- Recycling and extraction is limited:
- Need for national and international collaboration
- Who dare estimate 'global reserves'?
- Stock-piling - some do, some don't, some did



References/Bibliography

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Endangered Elements: Critical Materials in the Supply Chain



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