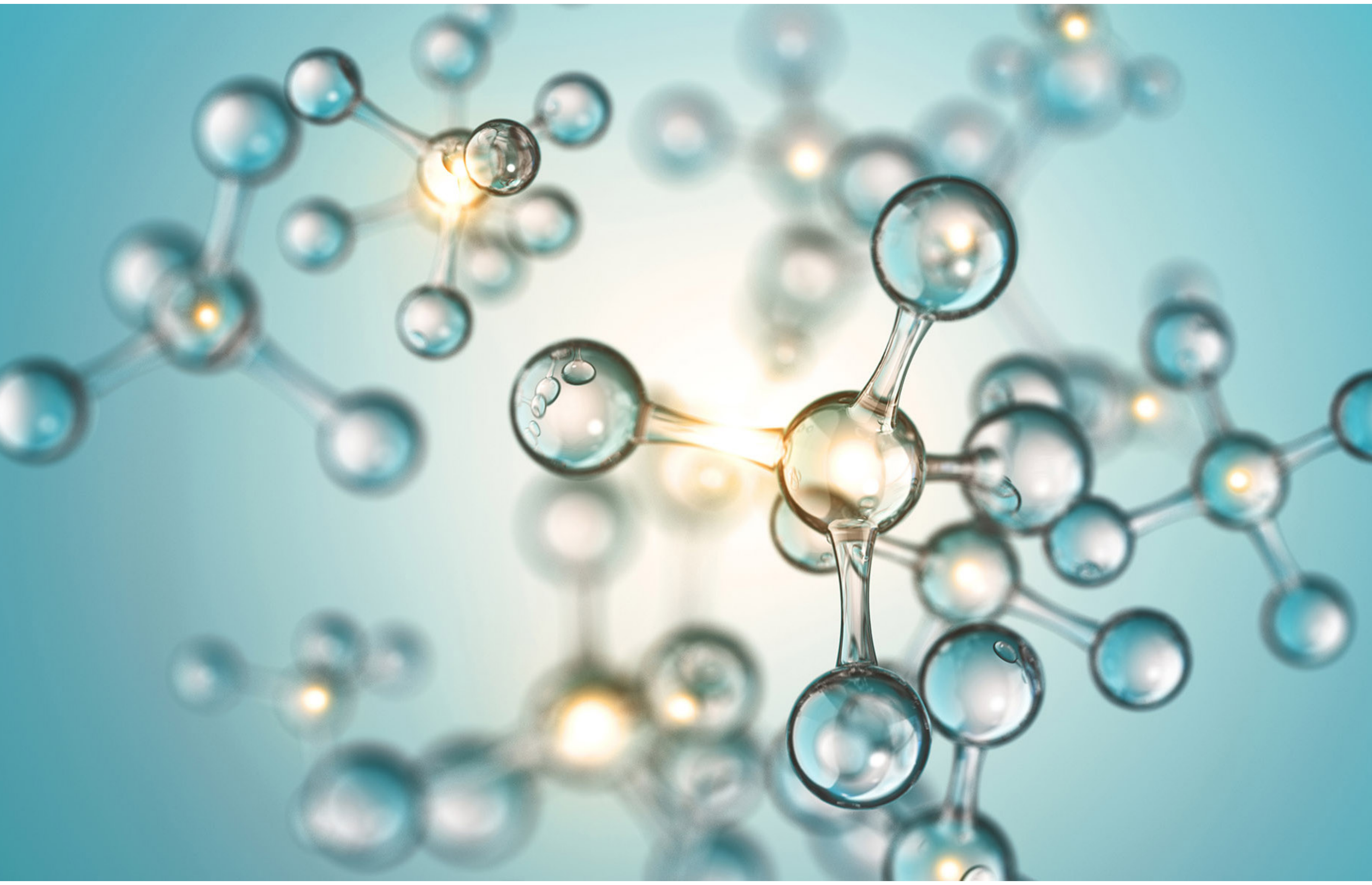
Advanced
Research Center
Chemical Building
Blocks Consortium



2025
at a glance

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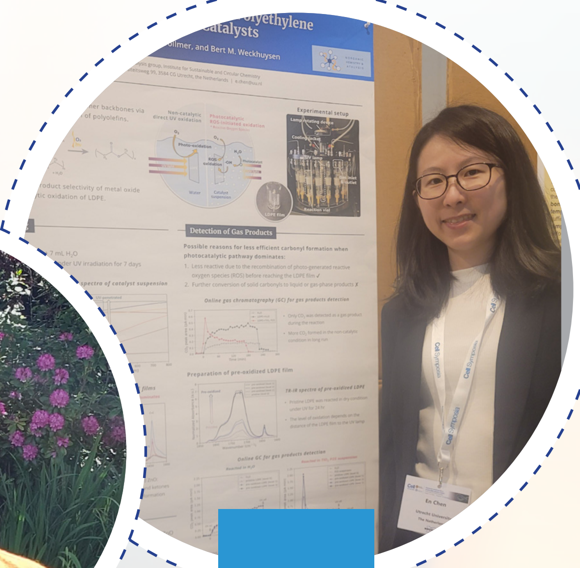

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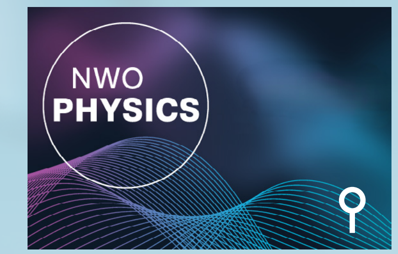
Overview of Activities

2025



21–22 January
NWO Physics

5 February
Exchange visit with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management

6 February
Exchange visit with Solinatra

10–12 March
NCCC

16–17 April
Catalysis Connected

2–4 June
ARC CBBC Summer School

30 June–3 July
Coatings Science International (CoSI)

CoSi
COATINGS SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL

13–15 October
Cell Symposia: Chemical Solutions for a Sustainable Plastics Future

28 October
ARC CBBC Community Event

2–3 December
NWO CHAINS

David Reus

Methane is a widely used gas, best known as the main component of natural gas. It heats our homes, fuels industry, and is already embedded in a vast global infrastructure. There is, however, a catch: when methane is burned to generate energy, it releases CO_2, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. Aside from this environmental impact, this process also wastes the carbon atoms in methane, which could otherwise be turned into building blocks for valuable materials. What if we could transform methane into hydrogen and valuable carbon-based products without emitting CO_2?

Fortunately, there is a promising solution: methane pyrolysis. This process converts methane into hydrogen and solid carbon without producing CO_2. At ARC CBBC, researchers from Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), Utrecht University (UU) and Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e) are using a multidisciplinary approach to advance this technology. To do this, they are combining their expertise in areas such as techno-economic and life-cycle assessment, catalyst design and reactor design to overcome the key challenges that currently limit this process.

David Reus, a researcher at TU/e, is working to scale up this technology. His research focuses on gaining a better understanding of the process inside the reactor, where methane is converted into hydrogen and solid carbon. A key challenge in this work is that when methane is converted from a gas into solid carbon inside the reactor, the solid must be meticulously controlled to prevent damage to the system.

To address this challenge, Reus is conducting experiments to identify the optimal conditions for efficient methane conversion. He is examining not only the chemical reaction, but also the physical behaviour inside the reactor. How do the solids move? How do they mix? These insights help improve the process and make it more reliable.

Reus is also developing computer simulations that model the reactor's behaviour. These simulations predict how the reactor will perform and allow researchers to test new designs virtually, saving both time and resources. The ability to visualize exactly what is happening inside the reactor helps them identify any points that require improvement or adjustment.

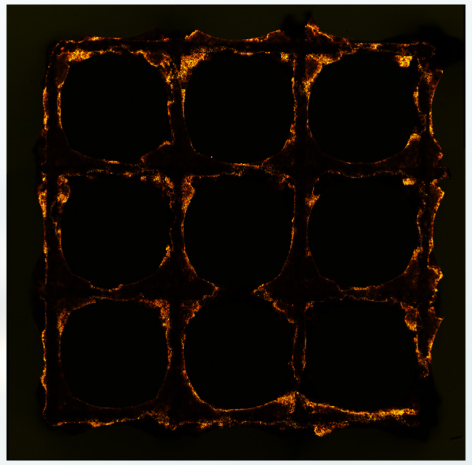
Jan den Hollander

Hydrogen is a key building block for many products, from fuels to fertilizers. Today, it is produced mainly from natural gas on a large scale, using systems designed for steady, fossil-based production. However, with the shift towards renewable energy, more flexible technologies will be needed that can adapt to fluctuating power supplies. For this reason, Jan den Hollander is studying alternative materials called monoliths, originally used in automotive exhaust treatment systems, for more flexible hydrogen production. He is also exploring how this new technology can be used to make hydrogen from biogas, a renewable gas that can be produced by fermenting organic waste.

Den Hollander's research addresses two main questions: How well do monoliths work in hydrogen-producing reactions, and what determines their performance? To answer the first question, den Hollander built a new reactor to test monoliths under different temperatures and gas mixtures. In this step, he aims to determine the optimal operating conditions for these materials by measuring the amount of hydrogen produced and studying how the reaction evolves over time.

The second question aims to extend our understanding of what happens inside the monoliths. Because these materials are mostly used in automotive exhaust systems, only limited research has examined their behaviour in other reactions. Using the advanced analysis tools available at Utrecht University, den Hollander is examining how their structure and composition change during use. These insights help improve both the materials and the reactor design. He recently developed a new method to study monoliths and presented his findings at NWO CHAINS 2025.

Den Hollander's project brings together two well-established technologies – automotive catalysts and hydrogen production – that have gained renewed relevance in the context of the energy transition.



Our Story

As expressed in our slogan 'Reinventing chemistry together', ARC CBBC has been serving as a bridge between the academic world and the chemical industry for eight years now. This public-private partnership brings out the best of both worlds, where academic need-to-know and industrial need-to-have inspire one another to think beyond the boundaries of individual disciplines. With over 69 projects, we are on track with our contributions to a more sustainable industry and society.

Our first projects were launched in 2016. They were developed together with our hub universities (Utrecht University, the University of Groningen and Eindhoven University of Technology), our founding industrial partners (AkzoNobel, Shell, BASF, Nouryon and Nobian) and several associate partners who joined us in these efforts. The first three multilateral projects launched by us were entitled Coatings, Small Molecule Activation and Fundamentals of Catalysis. (linkjes toevoegen)

Nearly ten years have passed since then. Our first projects have been brought to completion, and several others are still ongoing. Over this period, we have built strong momentum and contributed meaningfully to the development of sustainable advanced materials. Building on this, we launched new multilateral projects that continue where their predecessors left off: Smart Coatings, Methane Pyrolysis and CO2 Conversion.(linkjes toevoegen)

Despite the diversity of projects that are currently being launched and completed, our focus remains unchanged: to advance green chemistry and accelerate the transition towards sustainable advanced materials, made through circular processes and energy technologies, as a basis for a safe and healthy society and a waste-free circular economy.

Our purpose is to rethink the design of the chemical building blocks that make up the products of our everyday lives, and the convenience they bring us. We investigate manufacturing routes and the use of chemical feedstocks and processes, and examine these with a critical eye. To develop more sustainable solutions we unite universities, researchers, industries and government, with whom we collaborate closely – to greenify the chemical industry, develop new chemistry for future industry and educate the next generation of chemists.

Our Research

Our research programme focuses on developing alternative and, above all, greener methods for the chemical industry. Our ultimate goal is to close 'the product loop' and, in doing so, help transform the industry into a fully circular model. Part of our programme is therefore devoted to the conversion of a range of feedstocks for the bulk chemicals industry, including biomass, CO2, natural gas (such as methane) and plastic waste.

ARC CBBC conducts both bilateral and multilateral projects. Our bilateral, topic-specific research is carried out in close collaboration with our industrial partners' R&D divisions. Together, we aim to improve specific industrial processes where improvements can have the greatest impact. Our multilateral projects are set up in collaboration with all industrial partners and focus on a shared overarching goal. These projects have the potential to yield groundbreaking results in the transition to a green and circular industry.

Our Research Themes

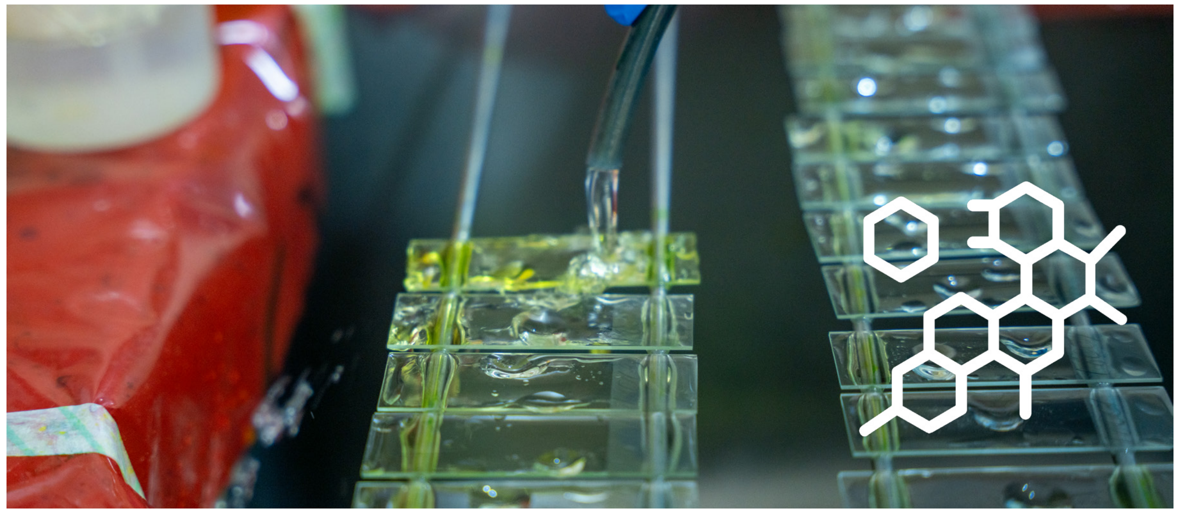
Our research focuses on three key transitions: the energy transition, the materials transition and the feedstock transition. All of our projects contribute to one or more of these transitions.

The Energy Transition

Our energy supply has historically been based on fossil fuels. Moving away from that is no easy endeavour. A key element in the transition to clean energy is the switch to electricity as a source of energy. We are constantly learning more about how to generate electricity more sustainably.

This so-called electrification is becoming increasingly visible in society: in the growing use of electric cars and heat pumps in homes, for example. Switching to electricity as an energy source is also of crucial importance in the chemical industry. Of course, in many cases this requires a redesign of the customary chemical production processes.

Our chemists are keen to reinvent these processes in order to make the switch to electrically powered production. One of these chemists is Jeroen Smaak, and you can read more about his work on page 13.



The Materials Transition

What would be the benefit of sustainably manufacturing new products? For end users, this means products that require less maintenance and offer better performance. For industry, it opens up possibilities for reducing the use of materials, cutting back on waste and designing next-generation products with additional functionalities such as self-healing or self-cleaning coatings. Jelmer Meijer's research is a fine example of environmentally responsive, friendly paints and coatings (see page 18).

What's more, redesigned materials also lead to energy savings! Can we for example, develop more efficient catalysts, so that chemical reactions are less energy-consuming? Can we also ensure that these catalysts are not made from critical and hazardous materials?

The Feedstock Transition

Many of our products find their origins in non-renewable feedstocks. Plastics, cleaning agents, and many other chemical products are examples of this. By replacing these non-renewables, often fossil feedstocks with renewable alternatives, we can take a significant step in greenifying the chemical industry. Can we use waste such as plastic, CO_2 and biomass to make our products? Margareth Baidun's project (on page 12) is a prime example of this transition.

Margareth Baidun

Imagine you're baking the perfect cake. You know exactly how you want it to look and taste, but actually making it requires both time and resources: selecting the best ingredients, mixing, baking and decorating. Now, imagine this: suddenly, a robot appears, ready to make the cake for you. It works quickly, every cake is perfect, and you barely have to lift a finger. A piece of cake, right? Nevertheless, as impressive as it seems, there is still one challenge: you have no idea how the robot achieved such perfection.

This simplified analogy reflects the challenges computational chemists increasingly face. Computational chemists use computers to understand the world around us at the atomic and molecular level. The 'perfect cake' represents a real-world chemical system, the 'ingredients' are the mathematical methods and physical principles used to describe it, and the 'recipe' – the instructions for combining the ingredients and specifying relevant details – forms the model. Together, these choices aim to mimic reality as closely as possible.

As in baking, not every ingredient and detail can be included. Each additional element brings the model closer to reality, but also makes it more complex, time-consuming and resource-intensive. Trade-offs are unavoidable: some aspects must be simplified and others approximated in order to strike a balance between accuracy and the available resources.

With the arrival of artificial intelligence and machine learning, computational chemistry has gained a new 'assistant'. These approaches can predict molecular properties in a fraction of the time and computational resources required by traditional methods. Yet, they often act as 'black boxes', producing accurate results without revealing how those results are obtained. They also generate enormous amounts of data, creating another challenge: interpreting and making sense of all the information obtained so effortlessly. While one can enjoy a delicious cake without knowing why it tastes so good, scientists cannot always accept a correct result without understanding it.

This is the challenge that Margareth Baidun is addressing in her PhD: applying advanced computational chemistry methods to study catalytic systems, while navigating the challenges posed by the rapid rise of machine learning. By integrating computational chemistry with machine learning, we can accelerate discoveries in chemistry, design new materials, and gain a faster grasp of the world around us, while retaining a clear understanding of the underlying processes.

Jeroen Smaak

Most of the compounds we encounter in our daily lives have carbon in their molecular backbone. Today, the easiest way to obtain carbon is still through fossil fuels, but their extraction and use place a burden on our environment at every stage, from extraction to use. It has become increasingly clear that this linear use of carbon is not sustainable. Instead, we must move toward a system in which carbon is continuously reused and recycled. To help achieve this transition, ARC CBBC has partnered with BASF and Leiden University to advance carbon circularity through electrochemical CO_2 reduction.

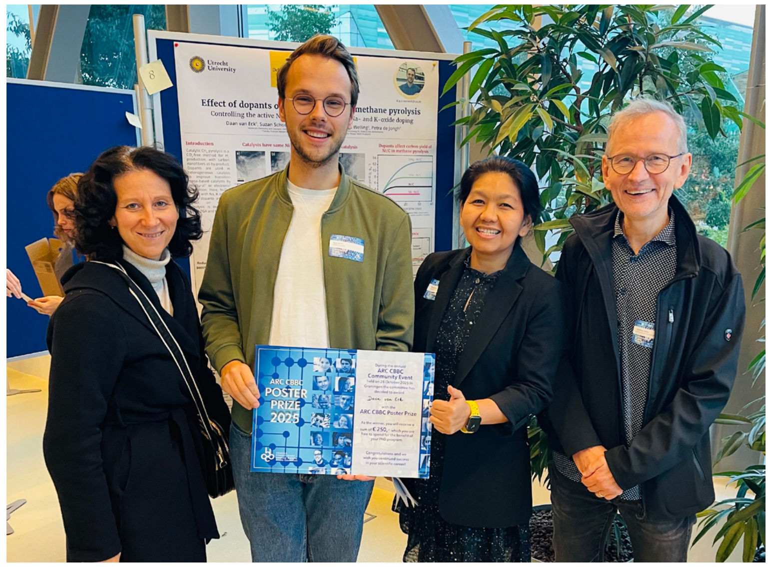
A crucial step in closing the carbon loop is the ability to form carbon–carbon bonds, which are at the core of many value-added organic molecules. One important example is ethylene glycol, a compound widely used as an antifreeze and cooling agent. It is also a key building block for PET plastics, found in products such as soft-drink bottles. Despite its broad use, ethylene glycol is still produced from ethylene derived from fossil raw materials.

Electrochemical reduction of CO_2 offers a promising green alternative, as it enables the production of ethylene glycol feedstock via oxalic acid. Oxalic acid can be formed by coupling two CO_2 molecules using only two electrons. This reaction, the electrochemical conversion of CO_2 into oxalic acid, is exactly what Jeroen Smaak aims to optimize. Although the reaction is technically feasible, it currently suffers from substantial energy losses, as the known electrochemical pathway from CO_2 to oxalic acid wastes approximately 90% of the energy input. This makes the process far from competitive with existing technologies.

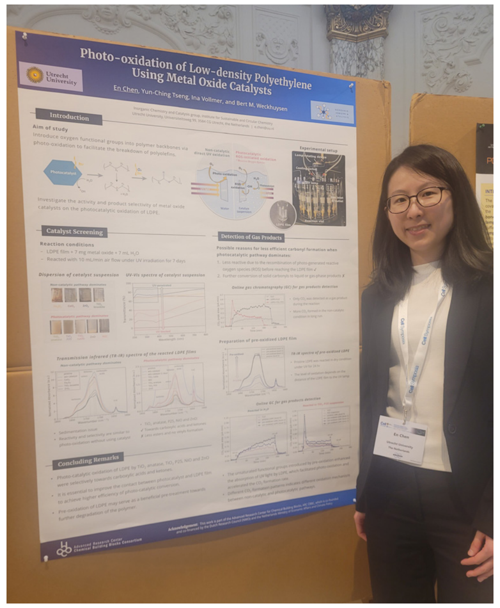
To address this challenge, Smaak is investigating the reaction in fundamental detail at Leiden University. By understanding how and why these energy losses occur, the project aims to identify strategies to make the process considerably more energy efficient. With such insights, a more sustainable production route for essential carbon-based feedstocks may become more readily accessible to industry and society.

Outreach - Events

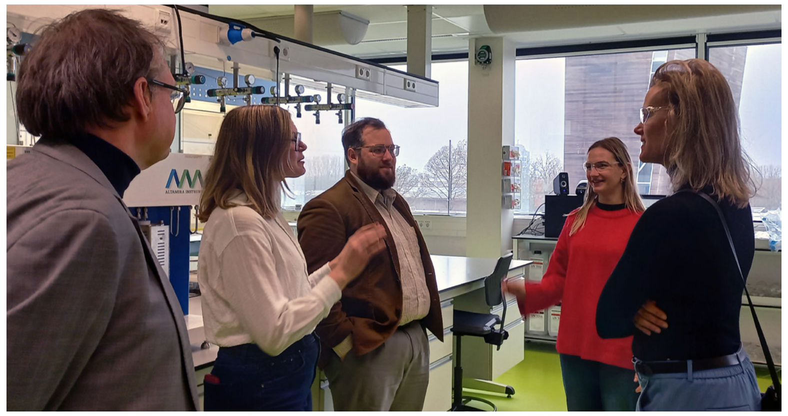
Over the past year, you may have encountered ARC CBBC at events. In addition to organizing our own events, where we offered researchers and organizations an opportunity to present their work, we also participated in a number of external events.



Community event - Poster prize



En Chen pesenting her poster at the Cells Symposium



Exchange visit with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management

Catalysis Connected - Poster award

Exchange visit with Solinatra

Outreach - Media

We also appeared in various media!

Ina Vollmer in UU Pathways to Sustainability - Research about plastic reclycling!

Evgeny Pidko in C2W

Marta Costa Figueiredo in Meet the WISE

Eline Hutter in UU News: Living lab - Lumifield

Education

The ARC CBBC education programme plays a crucial role in our consortium's strategy to better equip the next generations of scientists and professionals. Its main goal is to provide them with four years of intensive scientific development, while fostering their collaborative capacities, soft skills and exchange of expertise, complemented by active industry involvement.

A significant component of our education programme is the annual Summer School. Over three enriching days, students engage in community-building activities, insightful scientific lectures and practical business cases. They take part in engaging workshops such about "System Thinking" by Mindpact or lectures from experts from other disciplines for example from Allerd Nanninga from the Rathenau Instituut. As part of our commitment to sustainable industry, we invite our partners to host the students at their own site for one day during this three-day event. This year, we were honoured to visit AkzoNobel in Sassenheim. AkzoNobel hosted a programme focused on its research and organized an engaging tour of its laboratories, where the students learned how to identify colour, manufacture and analyse paints, and explore the practical implications of colour. Each edition of the summer school concludes with an unforgettable boat ride.

ARC CBBC encourages its PhD students to be involved in today's society and to communicate the importance of their research to the general public, stakeholders, industry and policymakers. We believe that talent manifests in multiple ways. Being an excellent scientist is one, but so is the ability to take on a leadership role or enthuse a lay audience about your work. All those qualities help shape the researchers of today. As such, ARC CBBC offers workshops that help students improve their soft skills, of which the annually recurring Presentation Course is a prime example. This popular course is well-received, and the students who take part in it are often invited to present their research at events organized by ARC CBBC.

Jelmer Meijer

Much of the world around us is coated with a thin layer that we often take for granted. From the paint on our walls that gives our homes their character, to the coating on our cars, which protects them from scratches and rust, these films play an essential role in everyday life.

As society moves towards a more sustainable future, it is essential to replace fossil-based raw materials, such as oil, with renewable alternatives. Jelmer Meijer contributes to this transition by developing biobased building blocks from agricultural waste. These sustainable ingredients can be used to produce environmentally friendly paints and coatings, reducing our reliance on fossil resources while maintaining high standards of performance.

In addition to sustainability, Meijer is also working on making coatings more responsive. When smart components such as photoswitches and dynamic chemical bonds are incorporated into them, these coatings can actively respond to environmental stimuli, such as light, heat or mechanical damage. This opens the door to materials that can adapt their properties, repair themselves or be more easily recycled at the end of their lifetime.

For end users, this means more sustainable products that require less maintenance and offer better performance. For industry, products such as responsive coatings open up possibilities for reducing the use of materials, cutting back on waste and designing next-generation products with additional functionality. Together, sustainability and responsiveness pave the way for smarter, more circular coatings that better match the needs of a changing world.

Jens Tolboom

Imagine a paint that knows exactly when to dry and when not to. Inside the tin, it remains liquid and stable. Once applied, for example, to a window frame, it responds to light and dries quickly and evenly. The concept of precise control lies at the heart of Jens Tolboom's research at the University of Amsterdam.

A central theme in Tolboom's work is the development of light-responsive iron-based catalysts. These catalysts act as a chemical switch: they remain inactive in the dark but become active when exposed to light. Iron is abundant, inexpensive and environmentally friendly, making it an attractive alternative to the metals traditionally used in coatings. The challenge lies in ensuring that these catalysts respond efficiently under real-world conditions, especially in dark-coloured paints where pigments absorb much of the incoming light.

To overcome this challenge, Tolboom applies push-pull design principles. At the molecular level, this involves arranging chemical building blocks so that electrons are redistributed within the molecule, creating regions of electron donation and electron withdrawal. This internal electronic balance determines how the catalyst absorbs light and undergoes photoactivation. By carefully tuning this pushpull effect, Tolboom can control which wavelengths of light activate the catalyst and how efficiently this activation occurs. Small changes at the molecular scale therefore lead to substantial improvements in drying performance.

This strategy is particularly important for coatings, since pigments limit the amount of light reaching the catalyst. By designing catalysts that respond to light that can still pass through paint layers, Tolboom enables reliable drying even in very dark paints such as black or midnight blue. In simple terms, the catalyst is designed to make optimal use of the available light. This gives manufacturers greater control over drying speed and consistency without changing application methods.

Beyond drying control, Tolboom's research also addresses safety concerns in coatings chemistry related to the use of isocyanates. While effective, these compounds pose health risks and require strict handling. Tolboom is developing masked alternatives that are stable and safe during storage and application, but only become reactive when triggered by heat or light. This allows strong polymer networks to form exactly when needed, without unnecessary exposure to hazardous substances.

By combining molecular design, light-controlled activation, and safer reactive systems, Tolboom's research supports the development of coatings that are more sustainable, safer to use, and more reliable in performance. His work has received international recognition, including the Best Young Scientist Award at the 2024 European Technical Coatings Conference, and is making intelligent, responsive paints more accessible for everyday use.

Awards, Grants & other Honours

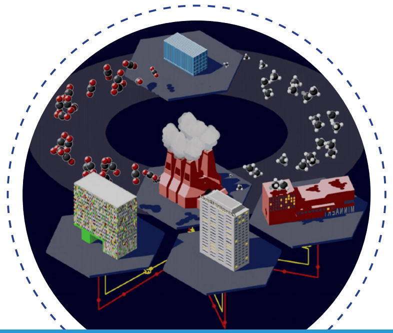
Click them to learn more!

Matthias Bickelhaupt

→ winner NRF Awards

Bert Weckhuysen

→ appointed Francqui Chair at the University of Antwerp
→ receives the 2025 Vladimir Haensel Award
→ receives prestigious 2025 Michel Boudart Award for the Advancement of Catalysis
→ appointed Honorary Professor at Shanghai University



The Refinery of the Future

→ receives Incubator Grant

Adri Minnaard

→ receives NWO M1 Grant

Matteo Monai

→ receives a NWO VIDI Grant

Adriaan Minnaard and Ben Feringa

→ receive funding from the National Growth Fund project Big Chemistry via NWO

Marta Costa Figueiredo

→ receives NWO Open Competition ENW-XS Grant

Nathalie Katsonis

→ receives Ammodo Science Award

Michael Lerch

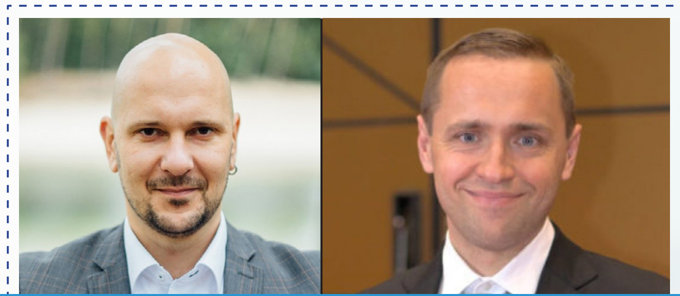
→ receives a European Research Council (ERC) Starting Grant

Moniek Tromp

→ appointed President of the Initiative for Science in Europe (ISE)

Wiebe de Vos

→ receives NWO Vici Grant Grant



Evgeny Pidko & Nikolay Kosinov (TUD/TU/e)

→ receives NWO Vici Grant (*Evgeny Pidko*)
→ receives NWO TDCC Project Grant (*Evgeny Pidko*)
→ Precision Chemistry in Tiny Spaces: Unlocking Catalyst Design for Zero-Carbon Waste (*Evgeny Pidko & Nikolay Kosinov*)

Our People

In 2025, the following people were part of our boards, membership and staff:

Executive Board (EB) Members

Prof. Dr Bert Weckhuysen – Scientific Director Utrecht University
Prof. Dr Ben Feringa – Chair University of Groningen
Prof. Dr Hans Kuipers – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Emiel Hensen – Eindhoven University of Technology
Dr Rob Gosselink – BASF
Dr Nils Bottke – BASF
André van Linden – AkzoNobel
Dr Jitte Flapper – AkzoNobel
Dr Evren Ünsal – Shell

The Executive Board is supported by the following experts:

Dr Sander van Bavel – Shell
Manon van Asselt MSc – NWO
Dr Koen Scholten – NWO

The following members left the EB in 2025:
Prof. D. Hans Kuipers – Eindhoven University of Technology
André van Linden – AkzoNobel
Dr Rob Gosselink – BASF
The following expert left the EB in 2025:
Manon van Asselt MSc – NWO
The following member joined the EB in 2025:
Dr Nils Bottke – BASF
Prof. Dr Emiel Hensen – Eindhoven University of Technology
The following expert joined the EB in 2025:
Dr Koen Scholten – NWO

Supervisory Board (SB) Members

Marinke Wijngaard – Chair
Prof. Anton Pijpers – Utrecht University
Dr Katrin Friese – BASF
Dr David Williams - AkzoNobel
Prof. Dr Joost Frenken - University of Groningen
Prof. Silvia Lenaerts – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Rolf van Benthem – Shell

The Supervisory Board is supported by the following observers:

Jacqueline Vaessen – ChemistryNL
Manon van Asselt MSc – NWO
Dr Koen Scholten – NWO

The following members left the SB in 2025:
Prof. Dr Anton Pijpers – Utrecht University
The following observers left the SB in 2025:
Manon van Asselt MSc – NWO
The following observers joined the SB in 2025:
Dr Koen Scholten – NWO

Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) Members

Prof. Dr Matthias Beller, Chair – Leibniz-Institut für Katalyse, Germany
Prof. Dr Markus Antonietti – Max-Planck Institute of Colloids and Interfaces, Germany
Prof. Dr Christophe Copéret – ETH Zürich, Switzerland
Prof. Dr Tanja Cuk – University of California at Berkeley, CA, USA
Prof. Dr Rodney O. Fox – Iowa State University, USA
Prof. Dr Joseph Keddie – University of Surrey, UK
Prof. Dr Martin Möller – Leibniz Institute for Interactive Materials, Germany
Prof. Dr Ferdi Schüth – Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung, Germany
Prof. Dr Timothy Swager – Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
Prof. Dr Beatriz Roldan – Fritz Haber Institute of the Max Planck Society, Germany
Prof. Dr Helma Wennemers – ETH Zürich, Switzerland
Prof. Dr Unni Olsbye – University of Oslo, Norway
Prof. Dr Raffaella Buonsanti – EPFL, Switzerland
Prof. Dr Marc-Olivier Coppens – University College London, UK
Dr Hélène Olivier-Bourbigou – IFP Energies Nouvelles, France

The following member left the SAB in 2025:
Prof. Dr Rodney O. Fox – Iowa State University, USA

Members

Prof. Dr Adri Minnaard – Groningen University

Prof. Dr Albert Schenning – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Alfons van Blaaderen – Utrecht University
Prof. Dr Atsushi Urakawa – Delft University of Technology
Prof. Dr Bas de Bruin – University of Amsterdam
Prof. Dr Ben Feringa – University of Groningen
Prof. Dr Bert Meijer – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Bert Weckhuysen – Utrecht University
Dr Catarina de Carvalho Esteves – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Detlef Lohse – University of Twente
Prof. Dr Emiel Hensen – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Erik Garnett – University of Amsterdam
Prof. Dr Evgeny Pidko – Delft University of Technology
Prof. Dr Guido Mul – University of Twente
Prof. Dr Hans Kuipers – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Jan van Hest – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Jasper van der Gucht – Wageningen University & Research
Prof. Dr Joost Reek – University of Amsterdam
Prof. Dr Kitty Nijmeijer – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Marc Koper – Leiden University
Prof. Dr Matthias Bickelhaupt – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Prof. Dr Moniek Tromp – Groningen University
Dr Monique van der Veen – Delft University of Technology
Prof. Dr Nathalie Katsonis – University of Twente
Dr Nong Artrith – Utrecht University
Prof. Dr Peter Bolhuis – University of Amsterdam
Prof. Dr Petra de Jongh – Utrecht University
Prof. Dr Pieter Bruijnincx – Utrecht University
Prof. Dr René Janssen – Eindhoven University of Technology
Prof. Dr Richard van de Sanden – DIFFER
Prof. Dr Ruud van Ommen – Delft University of Technology
Prof. Dr Sijbren Otto – Groningen University
Prof. Dr Syuzanna Harutyunyan – Groningen University
Prof. Dr Thijs Vlugt – Delft University of Technology
Prof. Dr Wesley Browne – Groningen University
Prof. Dr W.M. Wiebe de Vos – University of Twente

Tenure-track Staff

Dr Matteo Monai – Utrecht University
Dr Eline Hutter – Utrecht University
Dr Ina Vollmer – Utrecht University
Dr Michael Lerch – University of Groningen
Dr Nikolay Kosinov – Eindhoven University of Technology
Dr Marta Costa Fiqueiredo – Eindhoven University of Technology

Technicians

Hannie van Berlo - van den Broek – Utrecht University
Dr Ramon Oord – Utrecht University
Dr Peter de Peinder – Utrecht University
Larry de Graaf – Eindhoven University of Technology
Brahim Mezari – Eindhoven University of Technology
Dr Lotte Stindt – University of Groningen
Dr Alexander Ryabchun – University of Groningen

ARC CBBC Support Office

The ARC CBBC Support Office is hosted by the consortium's coordinating partner, Utrecht University.
Anita ter Haar – Financial Controller
Drs Hannah Thuijs – Consortium Manager
Anita Den Heijer – Communication Officer
Sanja Tatic – Office Manager
Dr Joyce Kromwijk – Project Manager
Dr Alessia Broccoli – Project Manager
Marijke Badings – Communication Officer / Graphic Designer
Jeroen Meijer – Communication Officer
Masja Spijkstra – Project Coordinator
Dr Esther Groeneveld – Consortium Manager

The following members left the Support Office in 2025:
Marijke Badings – Communication Officer / Graphic Designer
Jeroen Meijer – Communication Advisor
Masja Spijkstra – Project Coordinator
Dr Esther Groeneveld – Consortium Manager
The following members joined the Support Office in 2025:
Sanja Tatic – Office Manager
Dr Joyce Kromwijk – Project Manager
Dr Alessia Broccoli – Project Manager

New Researchers

The following PhD candidates and postdoctoral researchers joined ARC CBBC in 2025.

Adarsh Patil
(UU; PD)

Laura Campanella
(UU; PhD)

Magdalena Kleybolte
(RUG; PD)

Phoebe Lowy
(RUG; PD)

Yi Ding
(TU/e; PD)

Xiang Yu
(UU; PD)

Johan Bootsma
(UvA; PD)

Robert Peters
(TU/e; PhD)

Aude Salame
(UL; PD)

Tomáš Pokorný
(UU; PD)

Davey de Waard
(TU/e; PD)

Alumni

The following people successfully defended their PhD theses in 2025.
We warmly congratulate them on earning their PhDs!

Kristiaan Helfferich
(UU)

Mirjam de Graaf
(UU)

Nicole van Leeuwen
(UvA)

Nathalia Tavares Costa
(UT)

Rens Kamphorst
(TUD)

Claudia Keijzer
(UU)

Ellard Hooiveld
(WUR)

Maurits de Roo
(RUG)

Advanced
Research Center
Chemical Building
Blocks Consortium

Contact details

ARC CBBC

Vening Meinsz building C
Princetonlaan 6
3584 CB Utrecht
The Netherlands
info@arc-cbbc.nl

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