



Overview of the research areas:

ISCaMaP group

Materials preparation and binding to carbon allotropes
Catalysis ideas

M. Galimberti and V. Barbera

CPAC / Norse Biotech Project Workshop

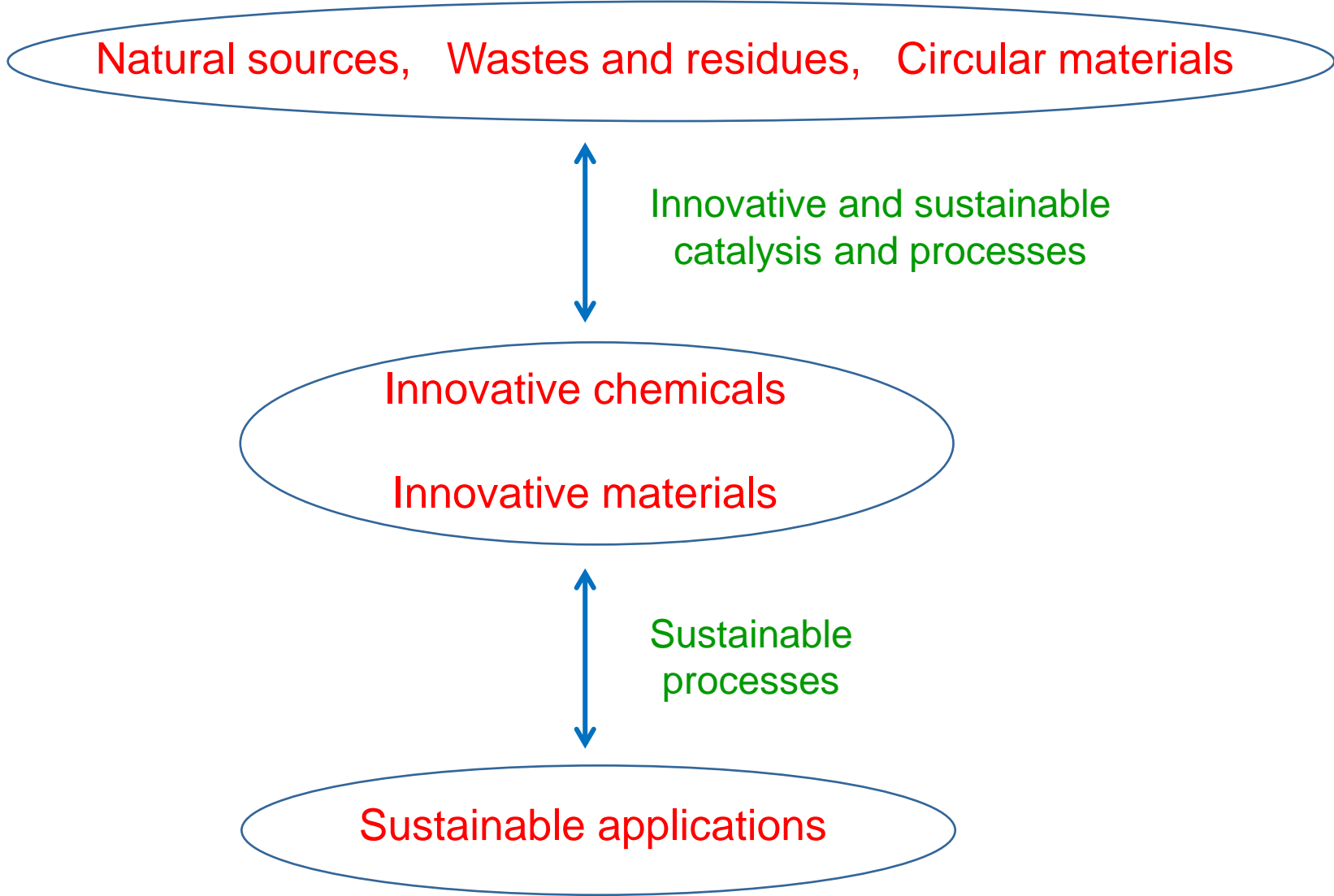


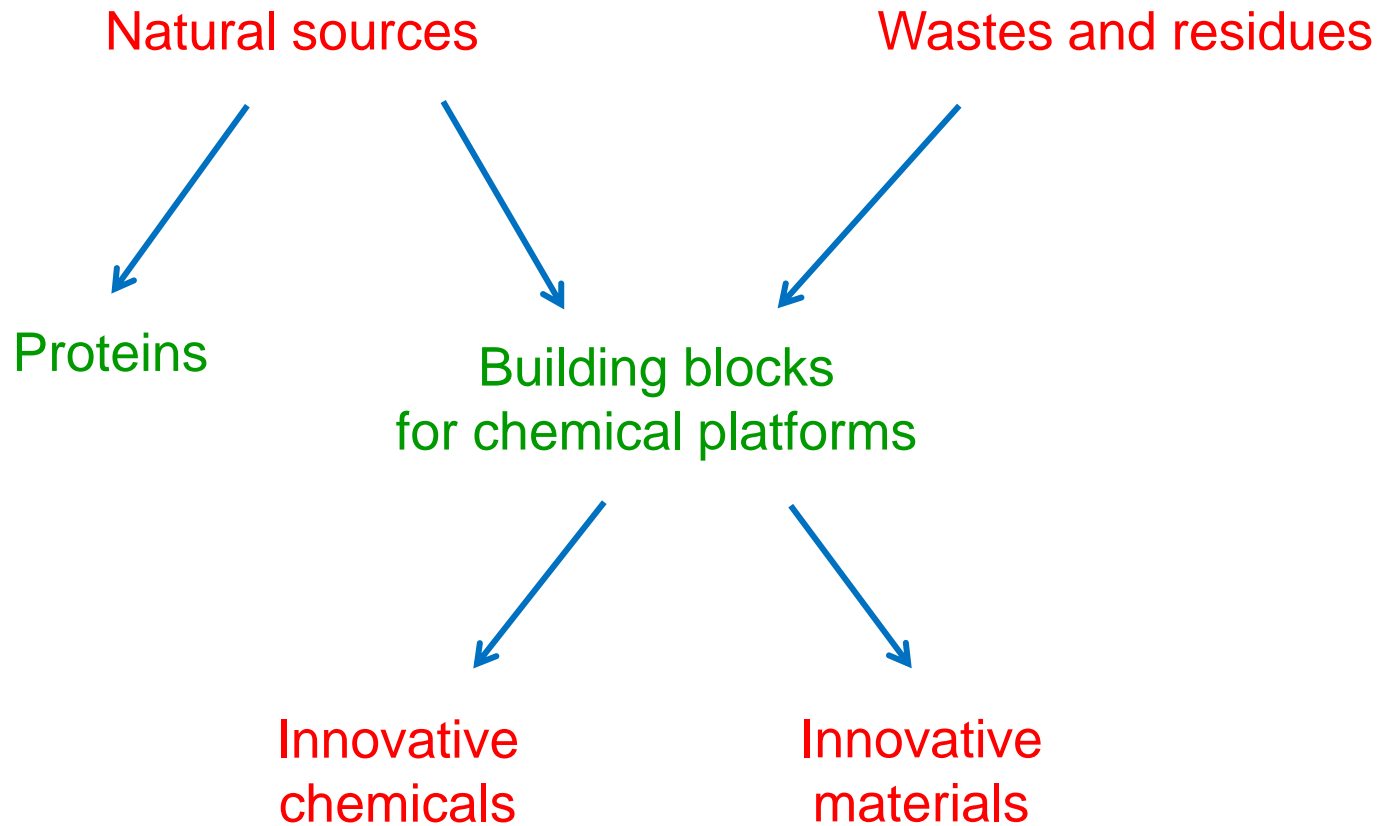
ISCaMaP

*Innovative **S**ustainable **C**hemistry and **M**aterials and **P**roteomics
Group*

Politecnico di Milano, Department of Chemistry, Materials and Chemical Engineering “G. Natta”

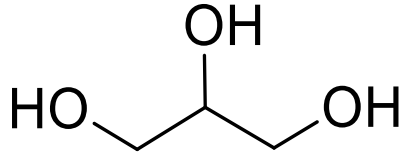
ISCaMaP Strategy: sustainability for innovation



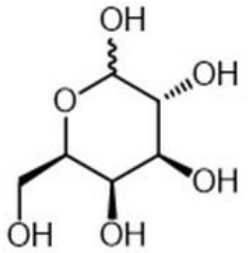


👉 Chemicals, Additives, Modifiers, Polymers

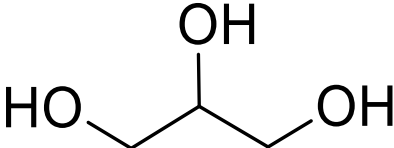
Innovative materials from C3 and C6 building blocks



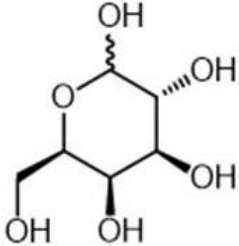
Glycerol, Sugars



Innovative materials from C3 and C6 building blocks



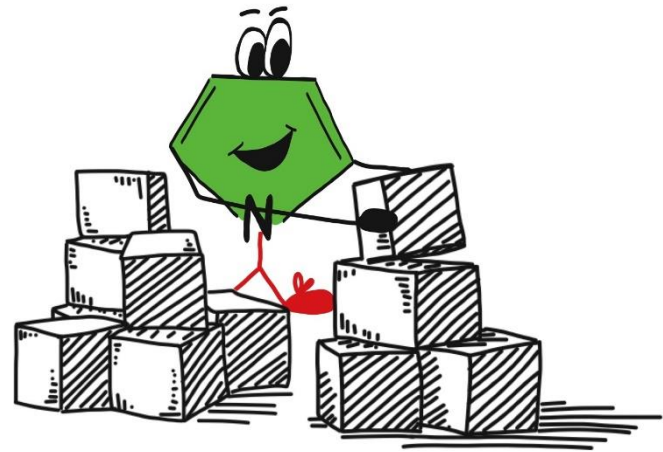
Glycerol, Sugars



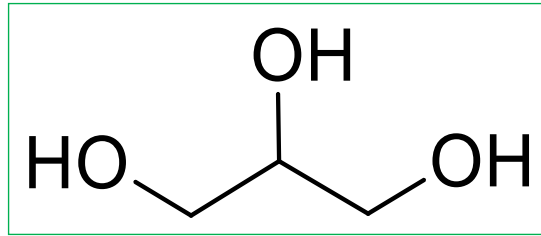
Biourced substances + "Traditional Chemistry"

Innovative building blocks

C3 building blocks



Glycerol as the C3 building block



Propane-1,2,3-triol

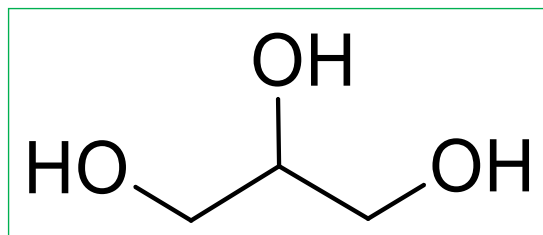
easily available, cheap raw material

main by-product of bio-diesel production

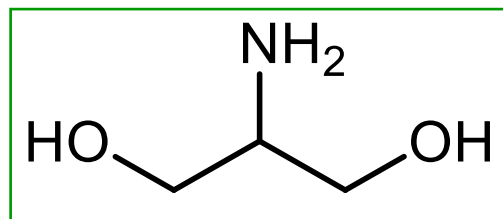
not toxic

biodegradable

Glycerol as the C3 building block. From glycerol to serinol

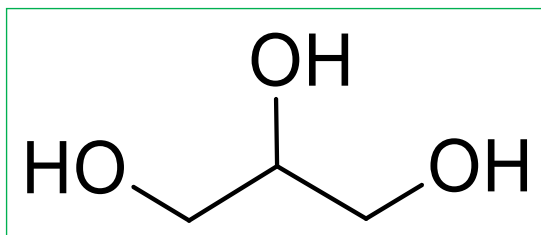


Propane-1,2,3-triol

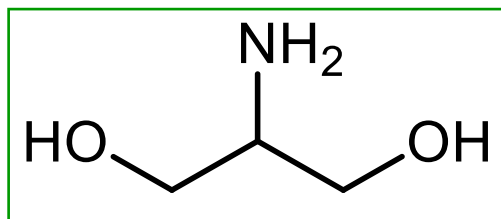


2-Amino-1,3-propanediol

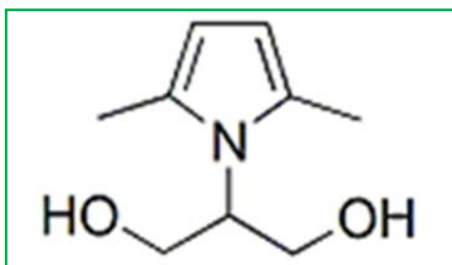
Glycerol as the C3 building block. From glycerol to serinol to serinol pyrrole



Propane-1,2,3-triol

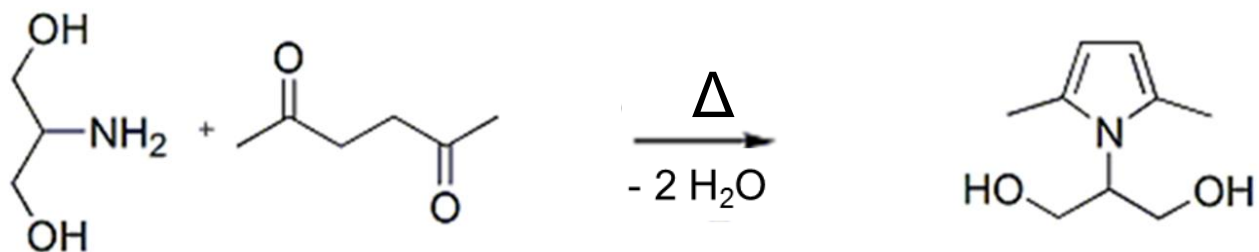


2-Amino-1,3-propanediol



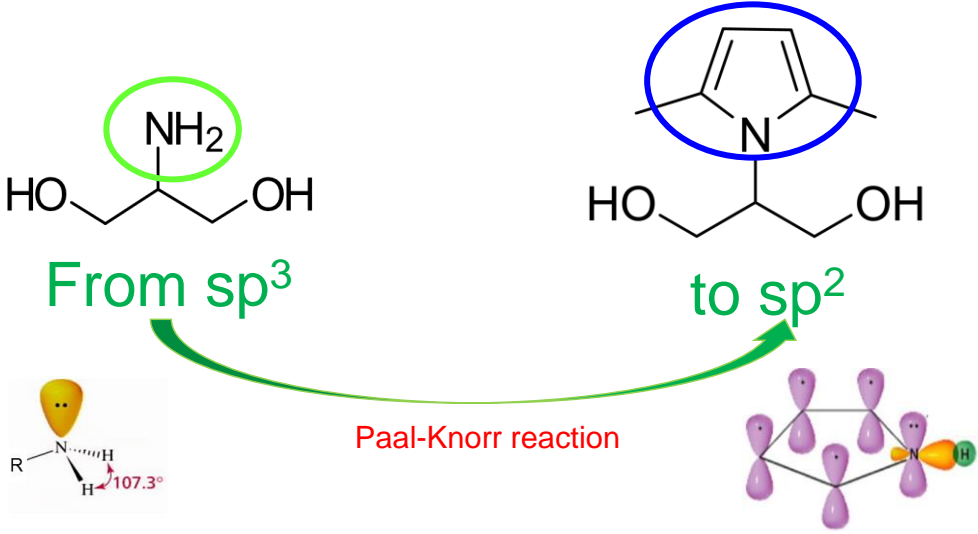
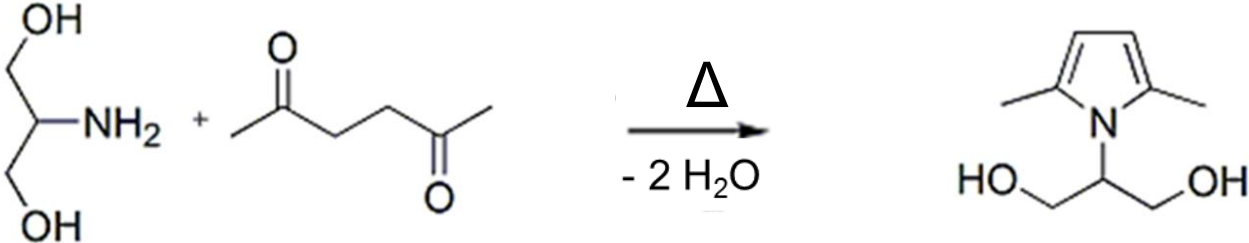
2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,3-propanediol

From serinol to serinol pyrrole

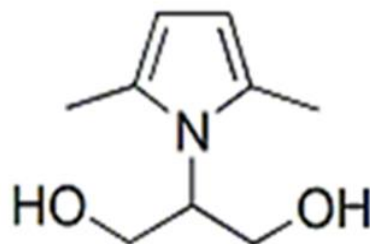


- ➡ Yield: at least **96%**
- ➡ Atom efficiency: **85%**
- ➡ Easy procedure
- ➡ **No solvent**
- ➡ By product: **H₂O**

From serinol to serinol pyrrole



Serinol pyrrole as a biosourced *Janus* molecule



2-(2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl) -1,3-propanediol

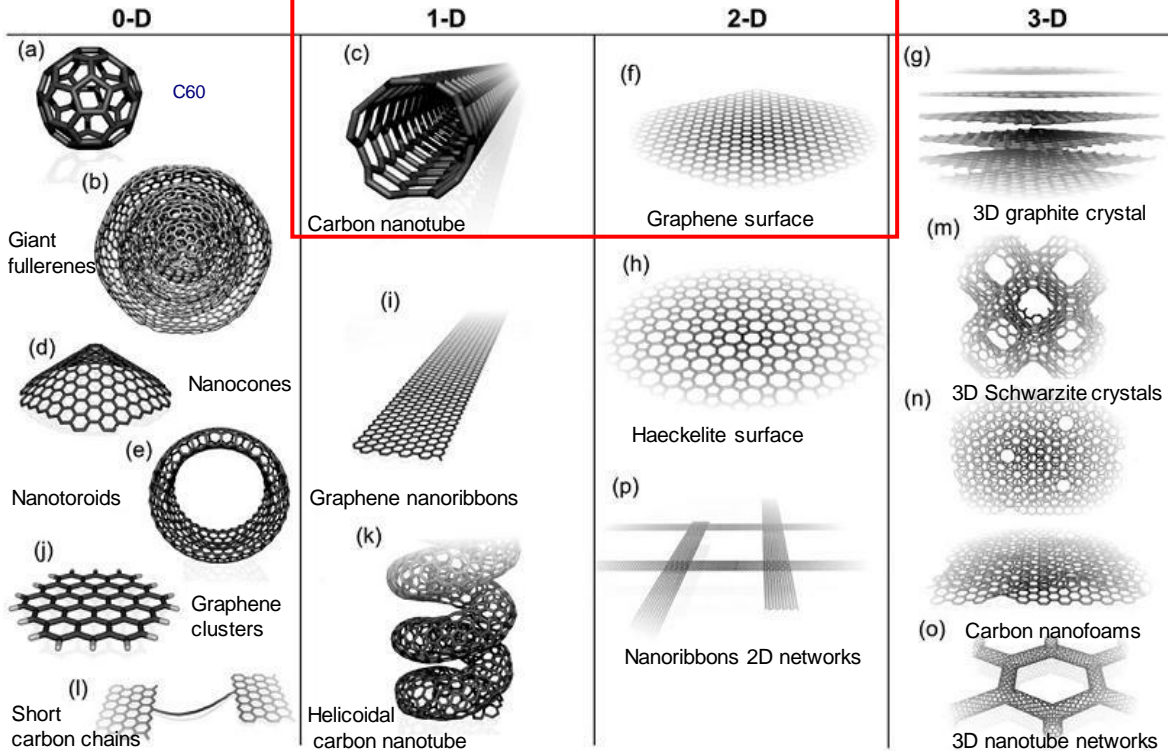
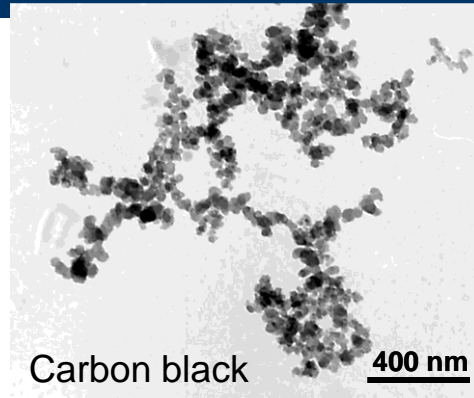
Serinol pyrrole - SP



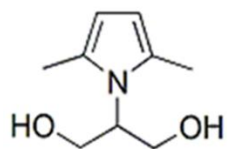


Functionalization of sp^2 carbon allotropes

sp² Carbon allotropes (CA)



CA-SP Adducts - Preparation



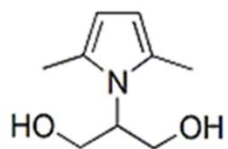
CA + SP

SP = 1 – 20 phc

phc = per hundred carbon

Galimberti, M., Barbera, V., Guerra, S., Conzatti, L., Castiglioni, C., Brambilla, L., A. Serafini, [RSC Advances, 5\(99\), \(2015\) 81142-81152](#)
Galimberti, M., Barbera, V., Sebastiano, R., Valerio A.M. Leonardi, G., Citterio, [US 2017 0275169 A1](#)
Galimberti M., Barbera V., Guerra S., Bernardi A., [Rubber Chemistry and Technology, 2017, 90\(2\), 285-307.](#)

CA-SP Adducts - Preparation



Mechanical treatment

Ball Milling:
300 rpm, 6h

CA/SP-M

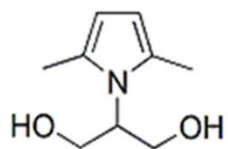
CA + SP

SP = 1 – 20 phc

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CA-SP Adducts - Preparation



Mechanical treatment

Ball Milling:
300 rpm, 6h

CA/SP-M

CA + SP

SP = 1 – 20 phc

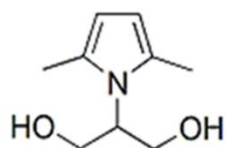
phc = per hundred carbon

80 - 180 C
0,5 - 4 h

CA/SP-T

Thermal treatment

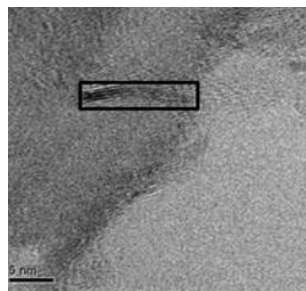
CA-SP Adducts - Yield of functionalization*



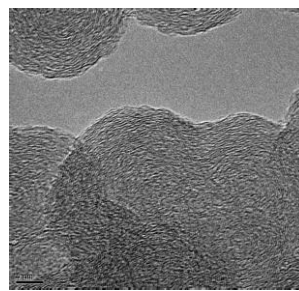
Thermal treatment

SP = 5 phc; 150°C, 2 h

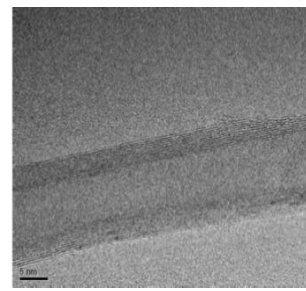
HSAG



CB



MWCNT



BET Surface area:
[m²/g]

300

77

275

Functionalization

Yield(%)*:

96

82

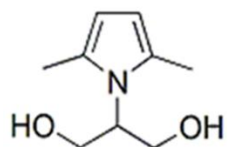
92

* Functionalization Yield (%) = 100 * $\frac{\text{SP mass \% in (CA-SP adduct) after acetone washing}}{\text{SP mass \% in (CA-SP adduct) before acetone washing}}$

from TGA

HSAG from Asbury, CB from Cabot, CNT from Nanocyl

Adducts of SP with high surface area graphite (HSAG)

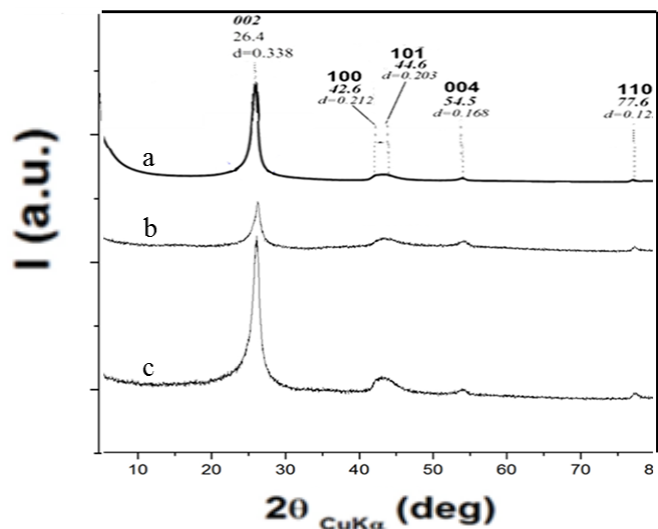


CA/SP



Soxhlet extraction
in acetone

WAXD

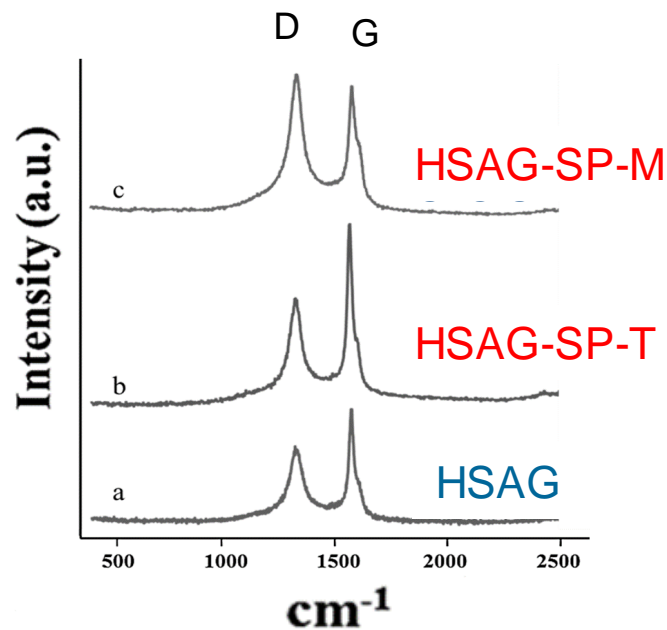


HSAG

HSAG-SP-M

HSAG-SP-T

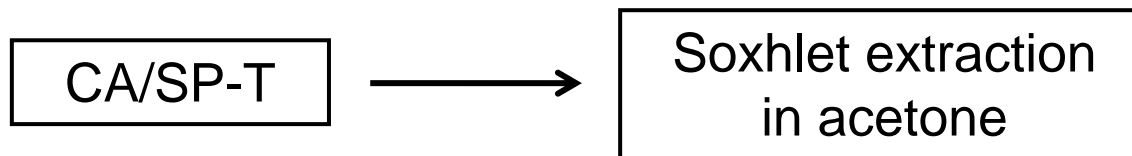
Raman



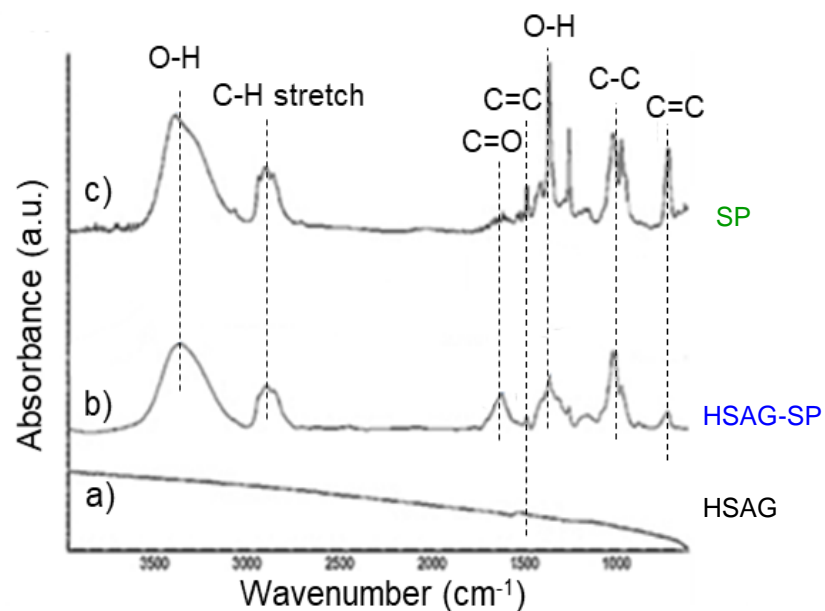
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Galimberti M., Barbera V., Guerra S., Bernardi A., *Rubber Chemistry and Technology*, 2017, 90(2), 285-307.

Adducts of SP with high surface area graphite (HSAG)



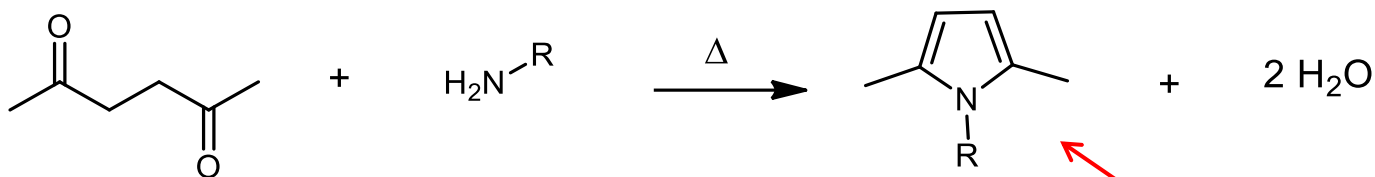
FT-IR



Galimberti, M., Barbera, V., Guerra, S., Conzatti, L., Castiglioni, C., Brambilla, L., A. Serafini, *RSC Advances*, 5(99), (2015) 81142-81152

Galimberti M., Barbera V., Guerra S., Bernardi A., *Rubber Chemistry and Technology*, 2017, 90(2), 285-307.

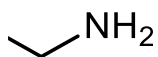
Pyrrole compounds (PyC) from neat Paal Knorr reaction



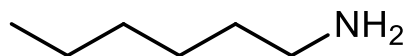
Same reaction conditions used for SP

PyC

Yield %



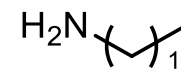
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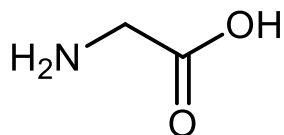
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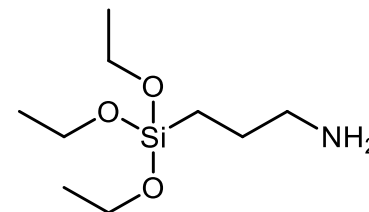
62



73

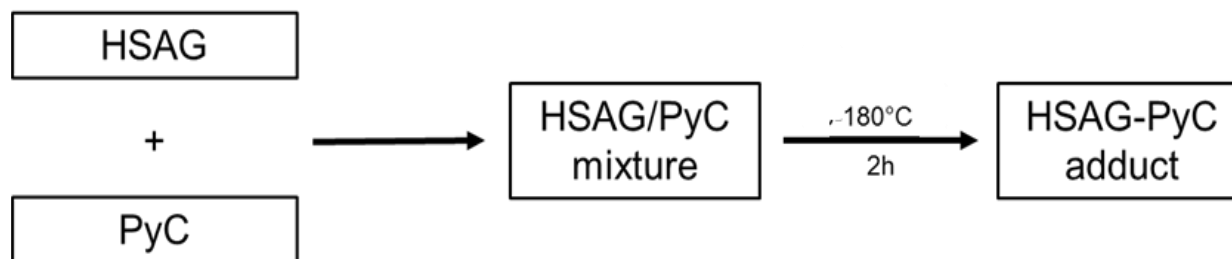


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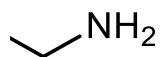


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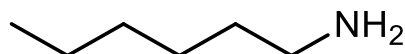
HSAG / PyC adducts



Functionalization Yield %



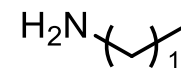
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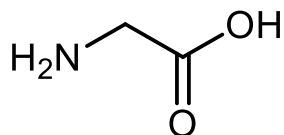
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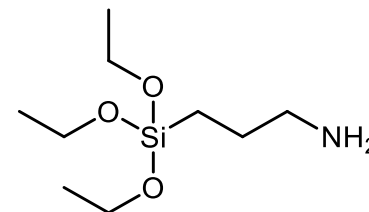
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55

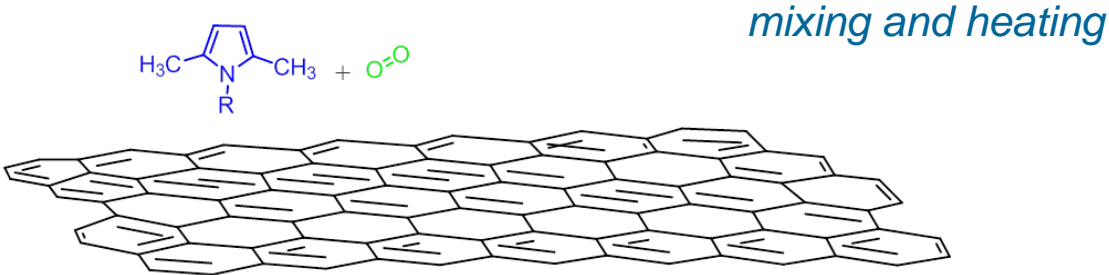


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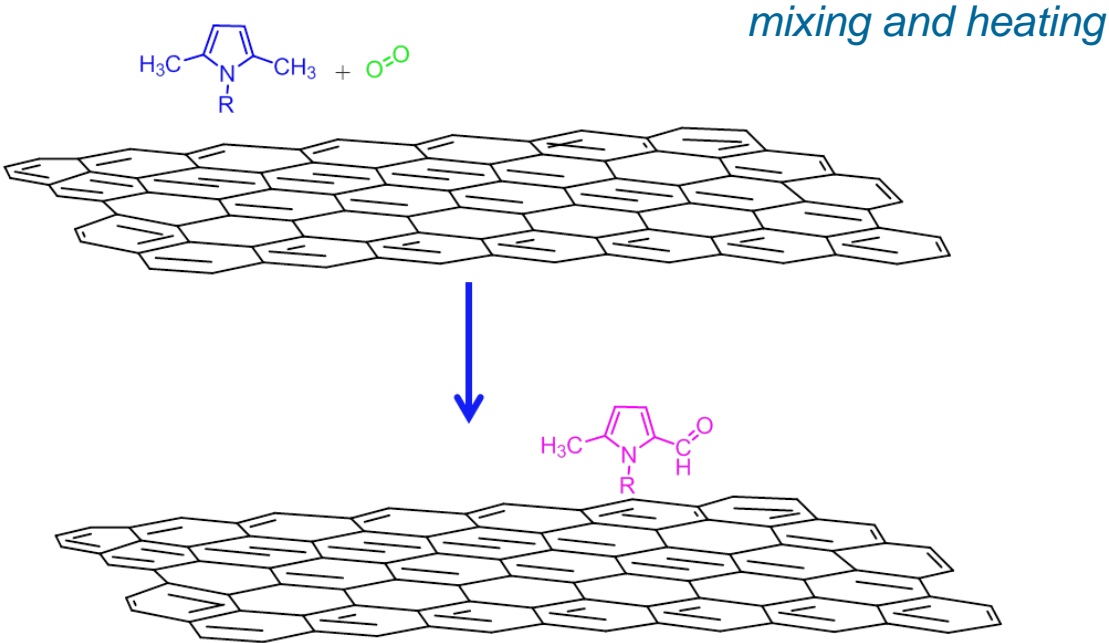


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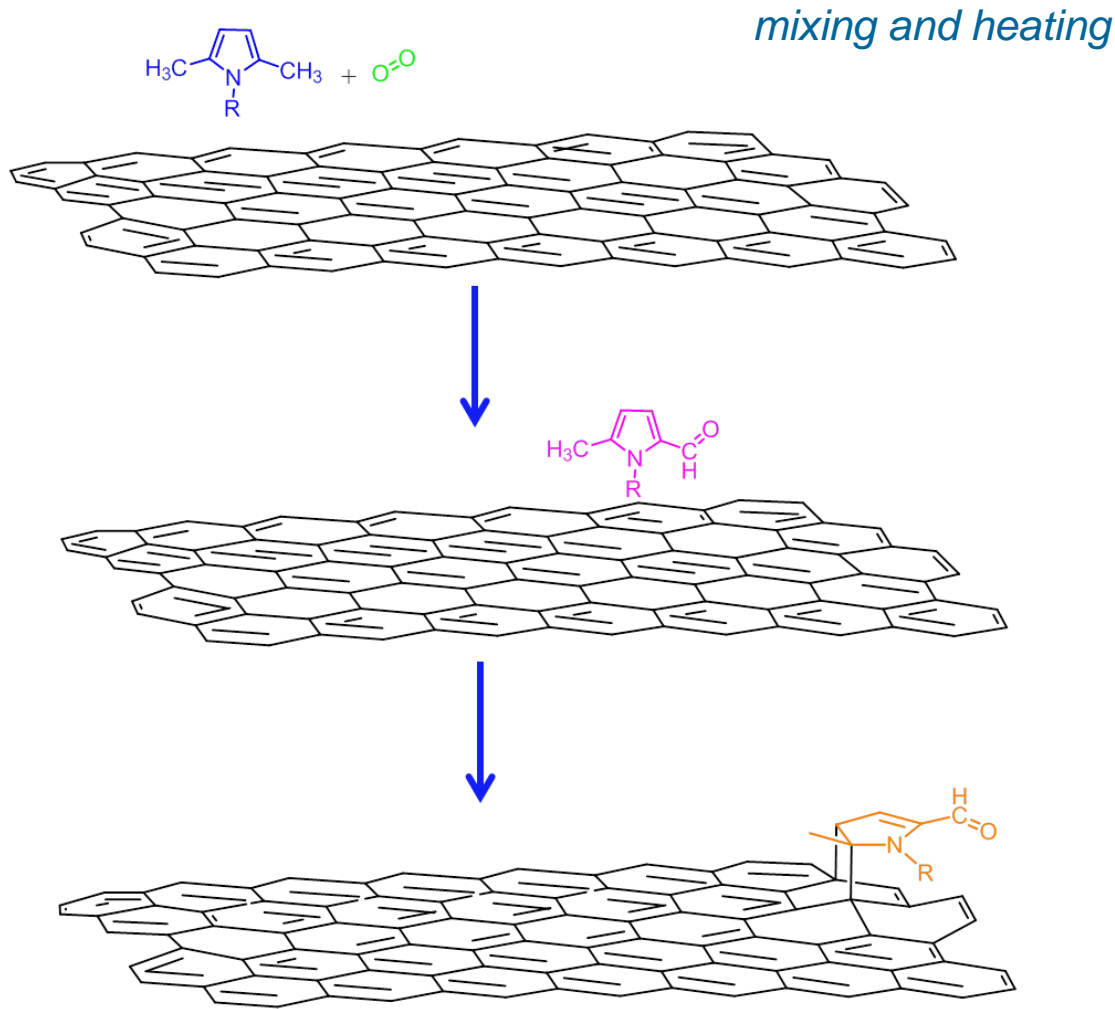
Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts



Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts

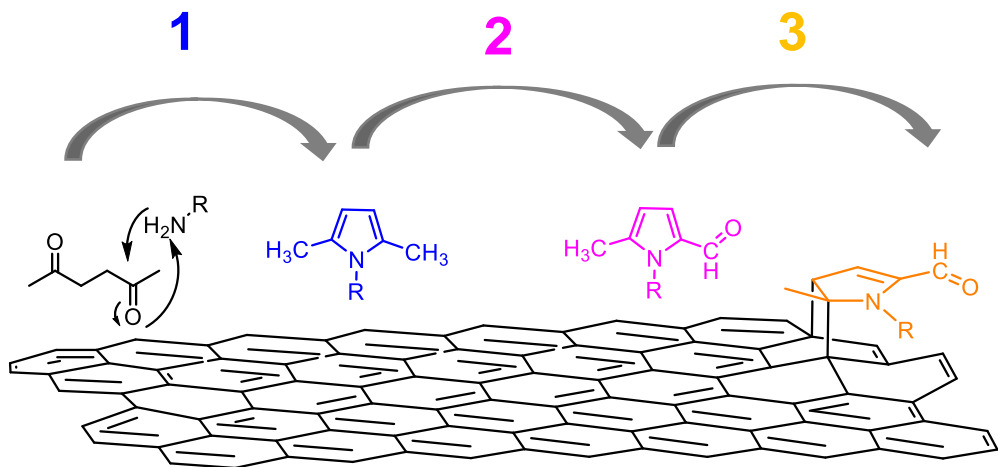
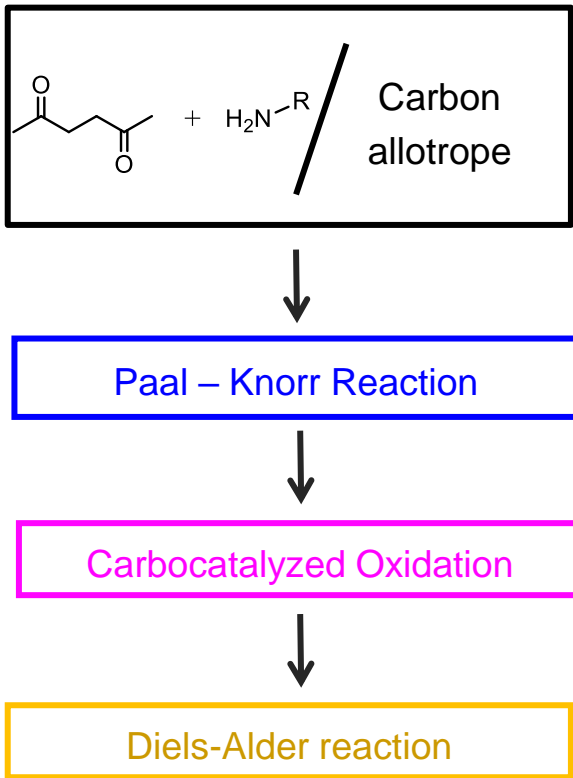


Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts

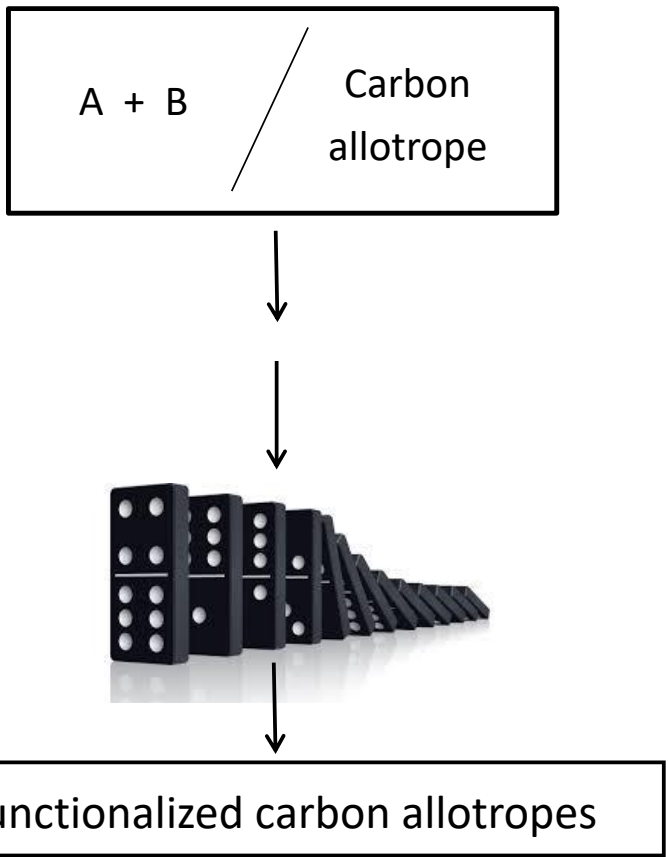


Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts

Domino reaction



The CA/PyC adducts

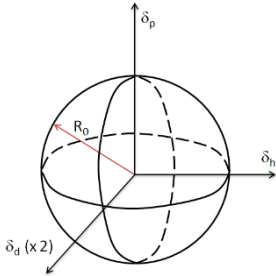
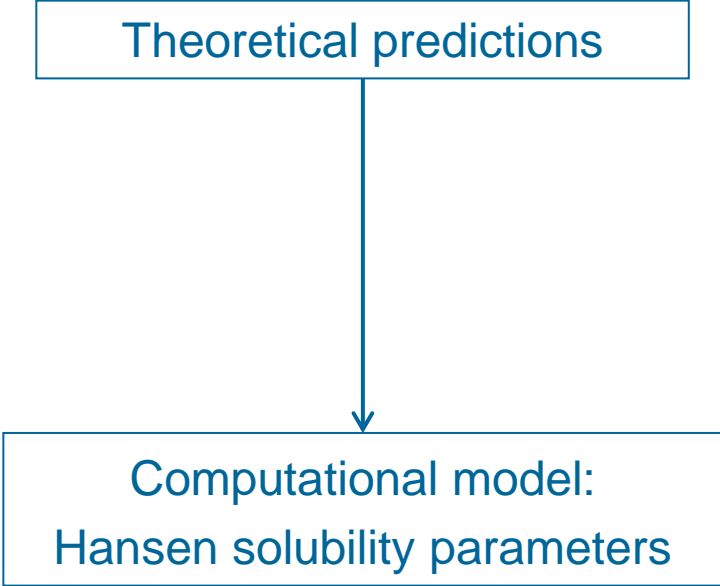
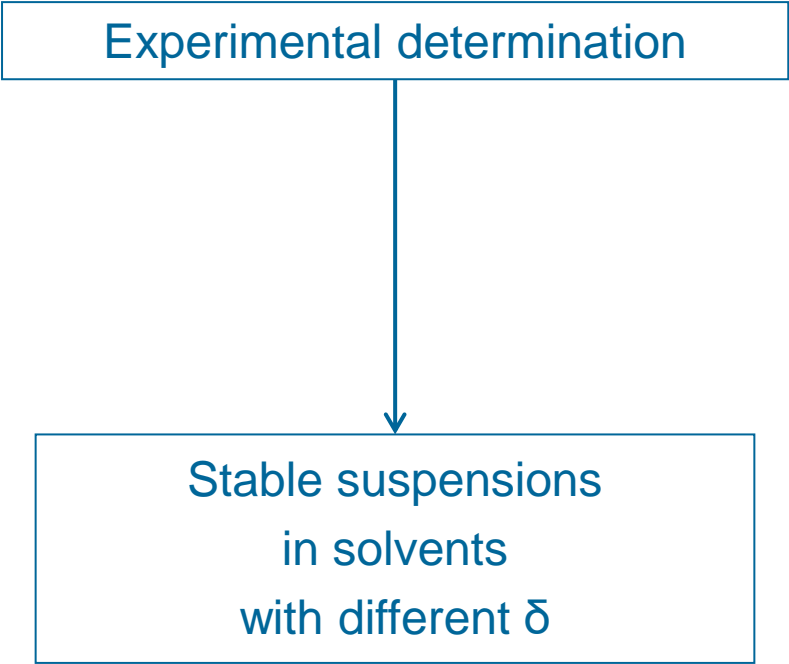


- Functional group:
from few % to 20%
- Functionalization yield:
from 85% to quantitative
- Covalent bond
between functional group
and carbon allotrope
- Bulk structure of graphitic materials:
substantially unaltered



V. Barbera, A. Citterio, M. Galimberti, G. Leonardi, R. Sebastiano, S.U. Shisodia, A.M. Valerio. [US10329253B2](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Citterio, G. Leonardi, A.M. Valerio. [US10160652B2](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Truscello, A.M. Valerio. [EP3180379B1](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, [EP3538511A1](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, [EP3538481A1](#)

CA / PyC adducts - Tuning of solubility parameters



Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-PyC - Experiments

| Adduct | solvents | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | HSAG- water | isopropanol | ethyl acetate | toluene | heptane |
| TMP | bad (↓) | good | good | good | good |
| EP | bad (↑) | bad (↓) | good | bad (↓) | good |
| DDcP | bad (↑) | good | good | bad (↓) | bad (↓) |
| APTESP | bad (↑) | bad (↓) | bad (↓) | good | good |
| Gly | bad (↓) | good | good | good | bad (↓) |
| SP | good | good | good | bad (↓) | bad (↓) |



No suspension:
bad



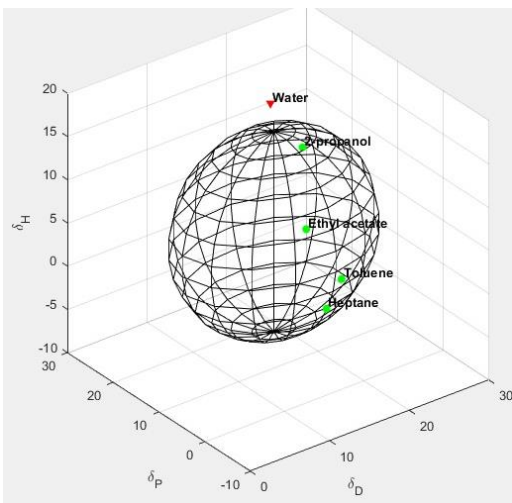
Unstable suspension:
bad



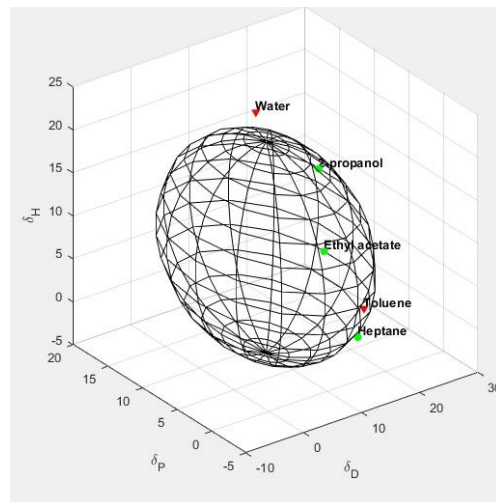
Stable suspension:
good

Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-PyC - Hansen sphere

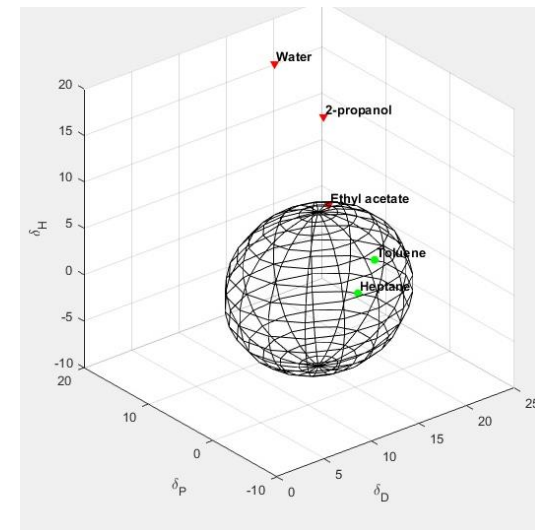
HSAG-TMP



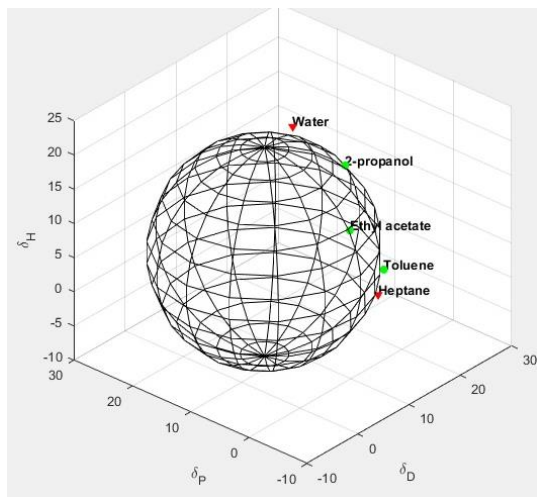
HSAG-DDcP



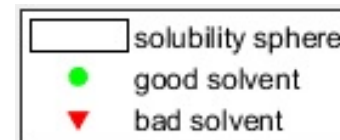
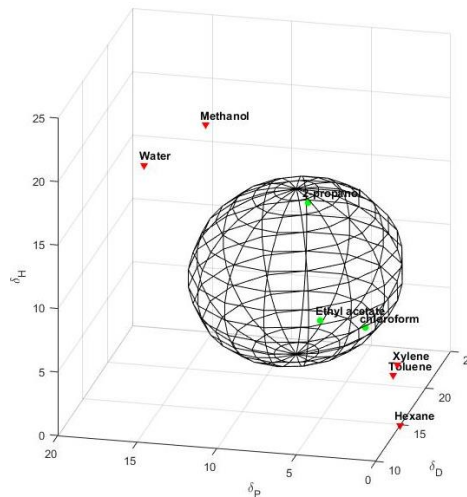
HSAG-APTESP



HSAG-GlyP



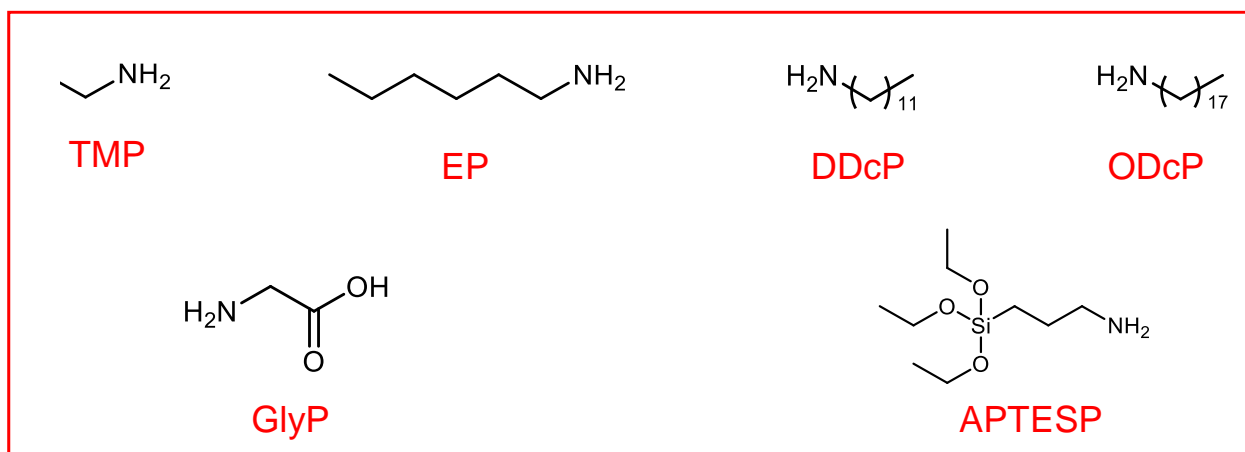
HSAG-SP



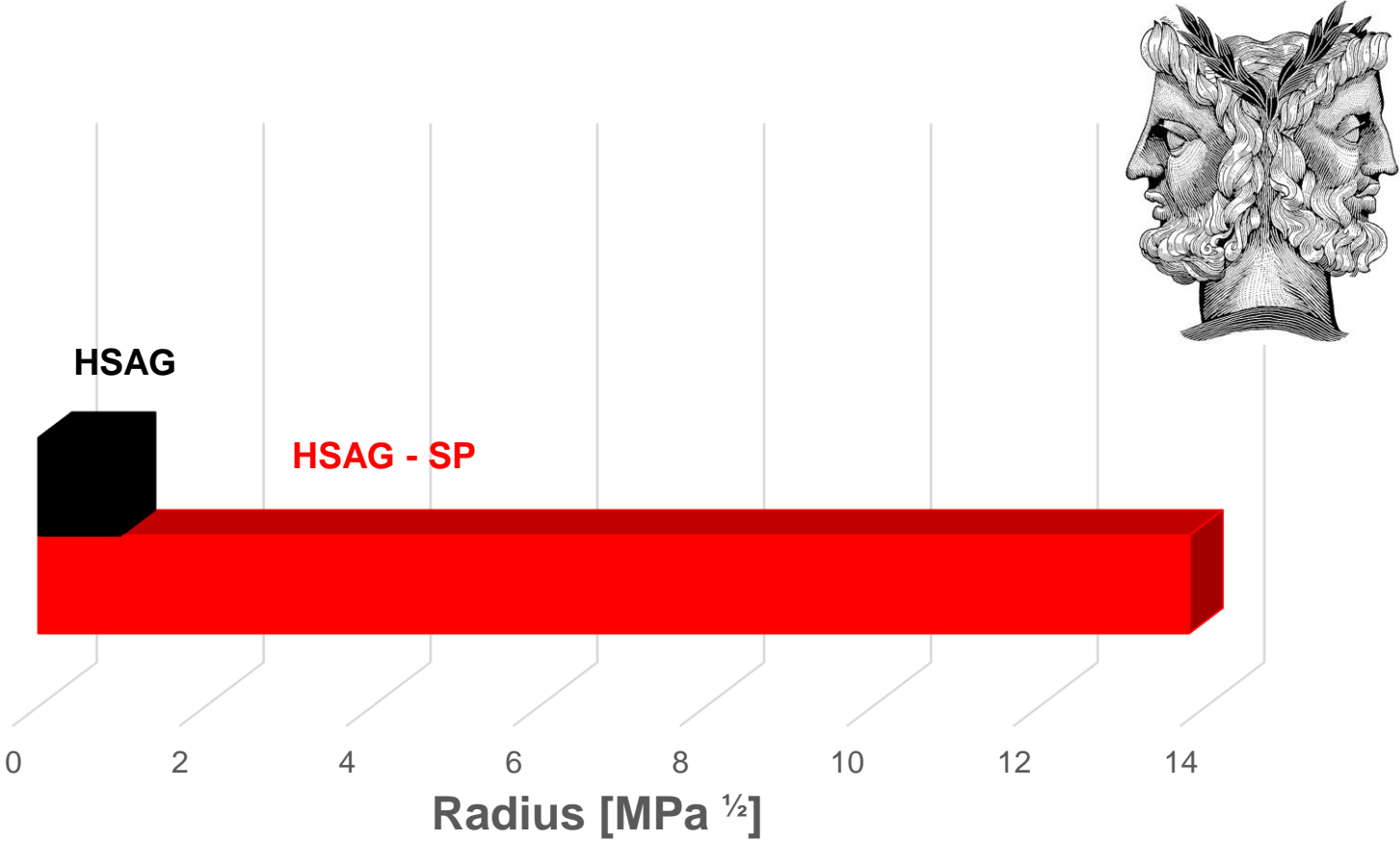
Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-PyC - δ values

| Sample | δ_D | δ_P | δ_H | Radius |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|
| HSAG | 17.8 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 1.0 |
| HSAG-TMP | 14.6 | 10.3 | 5.6 | 11.6 |
| HSAG-DDcP | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 12.3 |
| HSAG-APTESP | 12.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 8.3 |
| HSAG-SP | 12.8 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 13.8 |
| HSAG-GlyP | 6.9 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 15.3 |

Amount of PyC
on HSAG:
about 5% mol

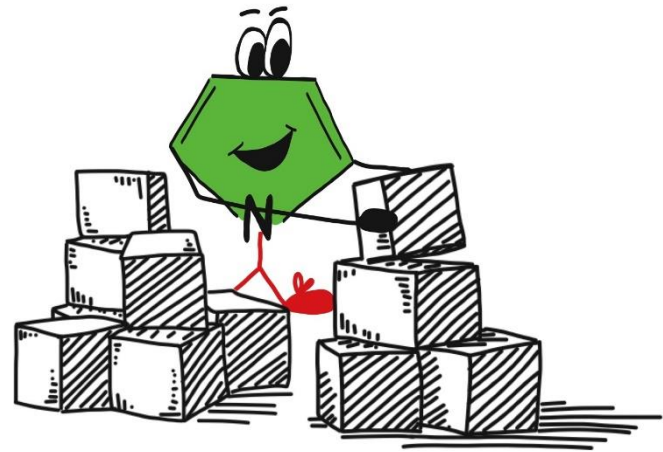


HSAG and HSAG/SP - Hansen sphere radius comparison

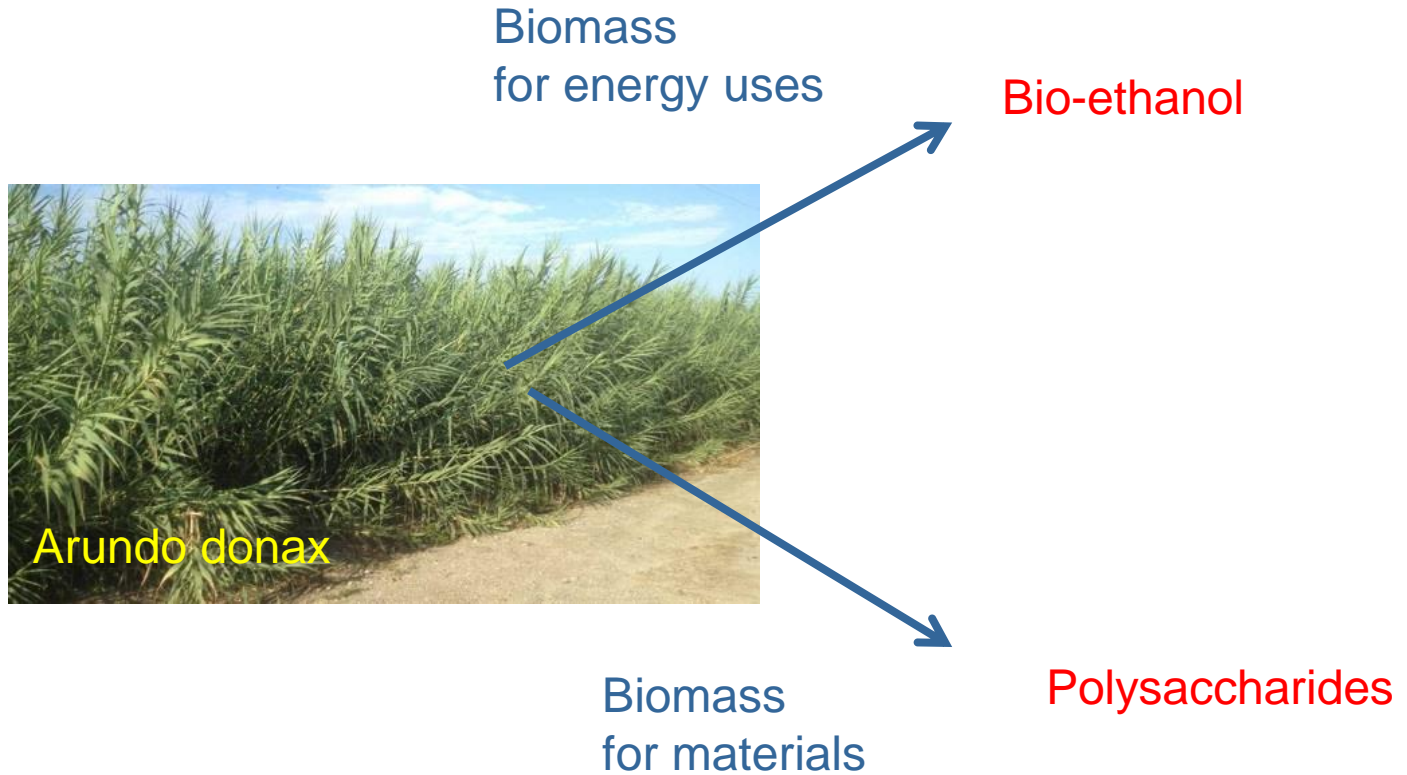


(*) Amount of SP on CA: 10 mass%

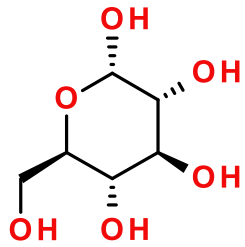
C6 building blocks



Sugars from hydrolyzed biomass

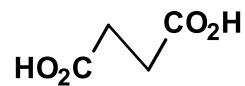


Chemicals from sugar

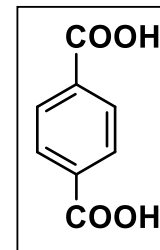


D-glucose

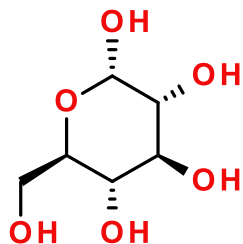
Chemicals from sugar - Target molecules



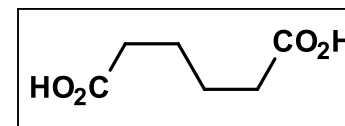
succinic acid



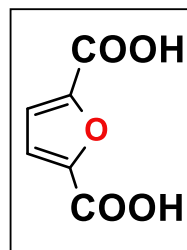
terephthalic acid



D-glucose

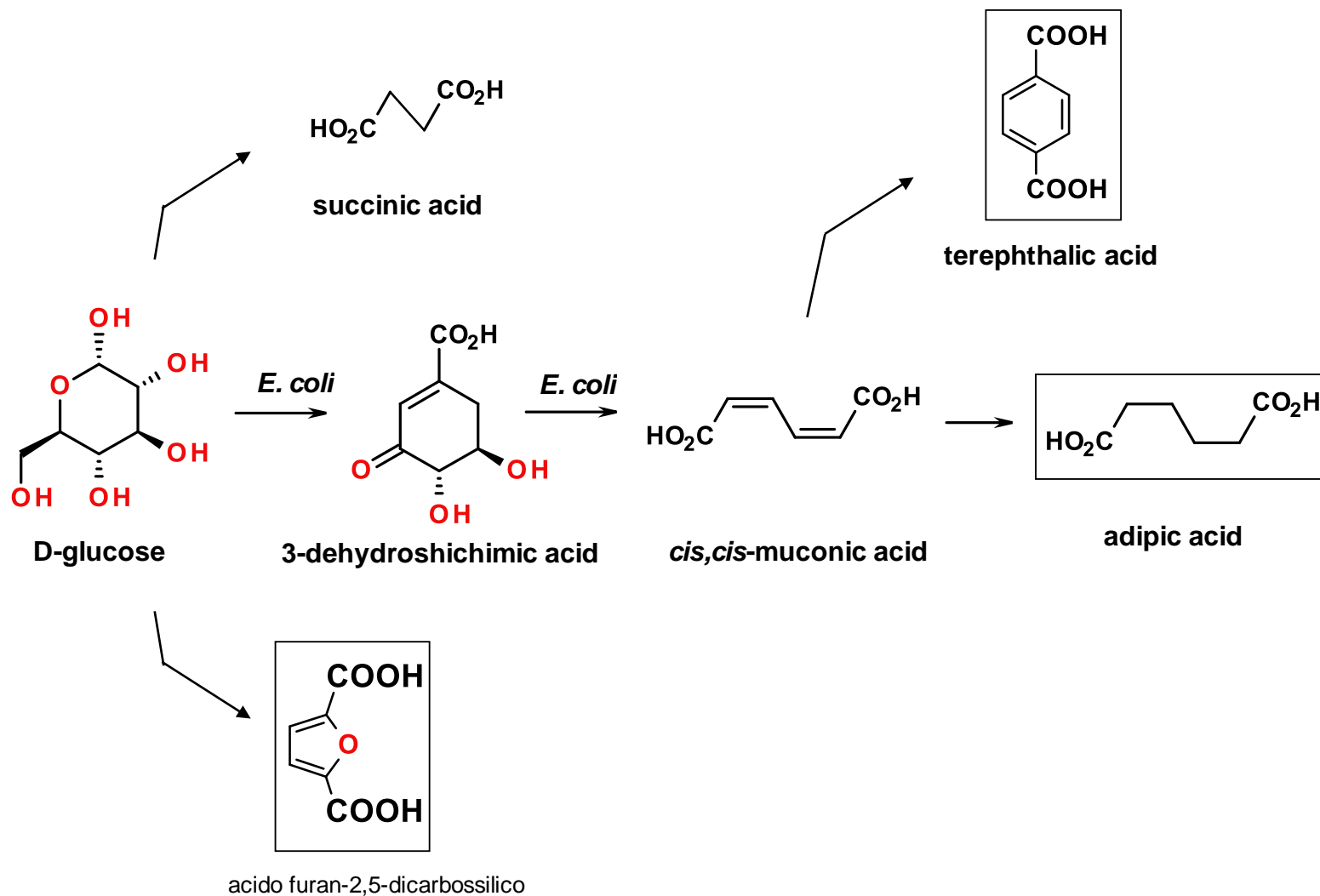


adipic acid

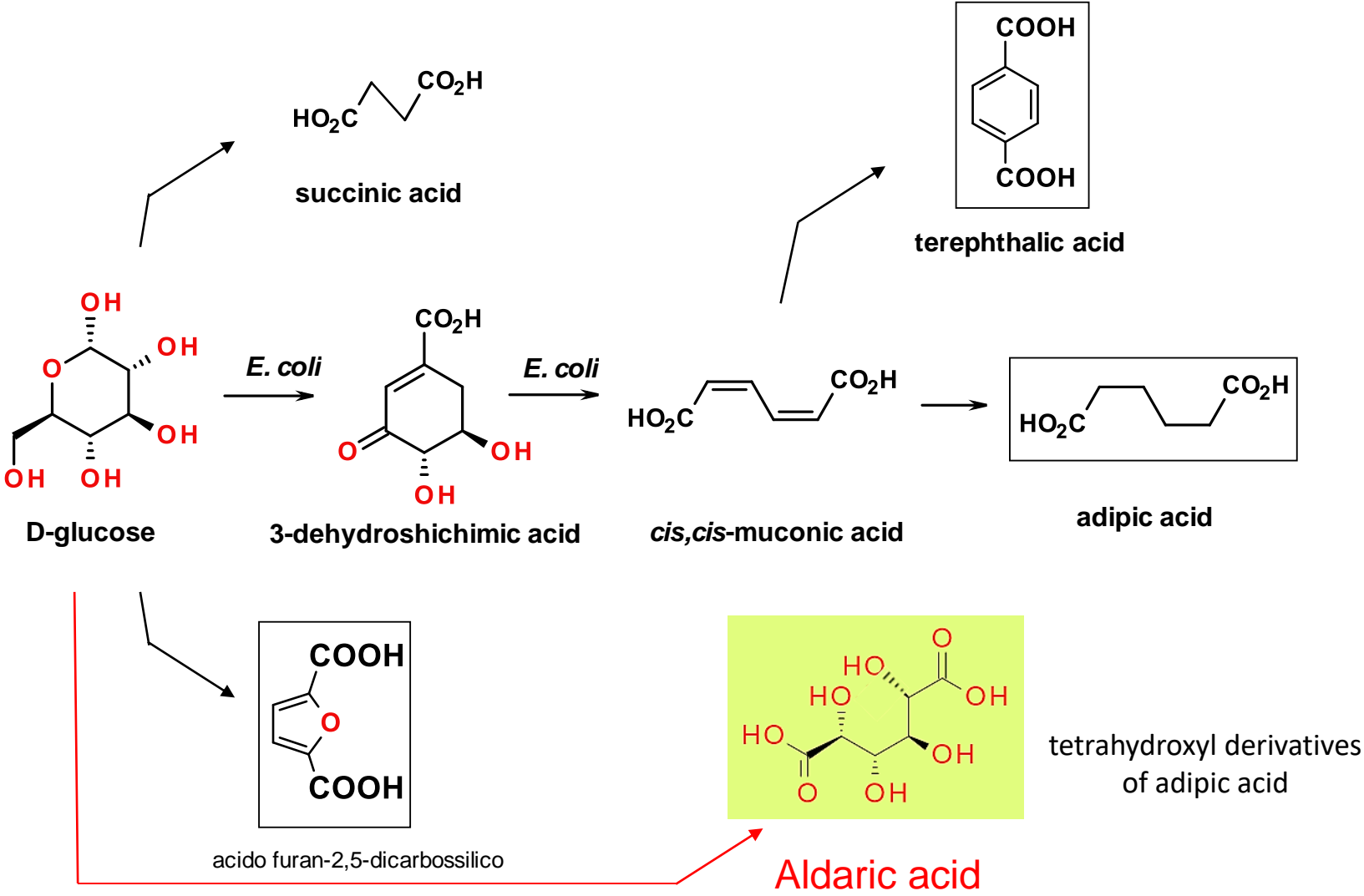


acido furan-2,5-dicarbossilico

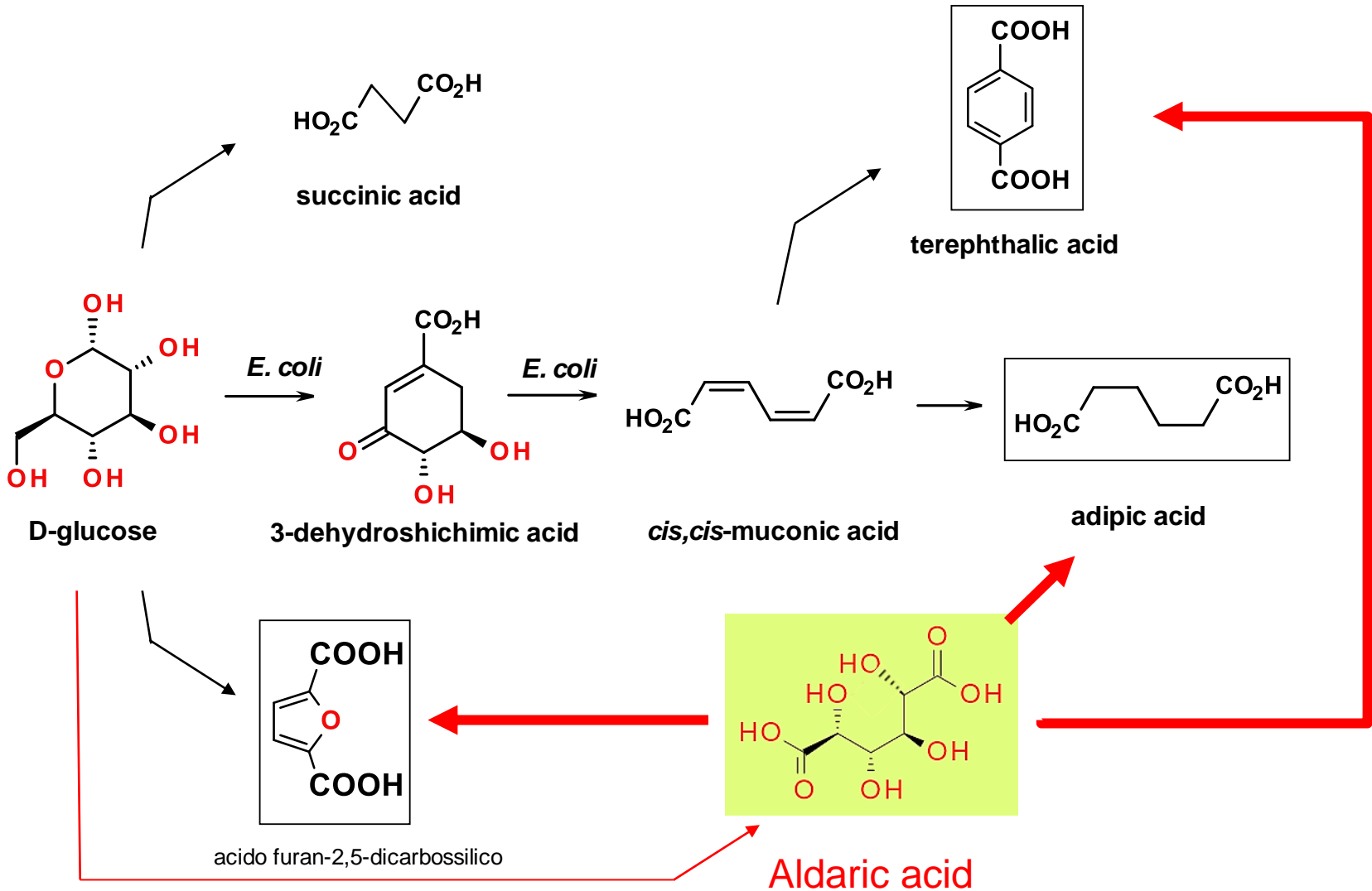
Chemicals from sugar - Target molecules



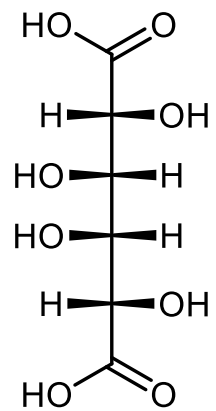
Dicarboxylic Acids from Hydrolyzed Biomasses



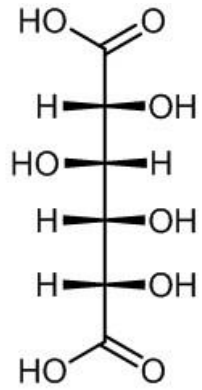
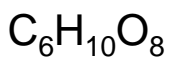
Dicarboxylic Acids from Hydrolyzed Biomasses



Aldaric acids as platform chemicals

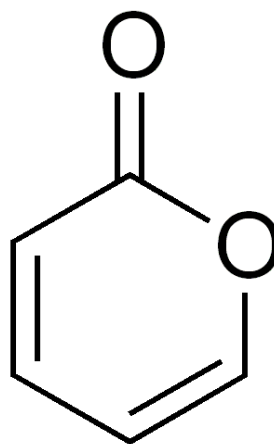


Mucic
(galactaric)

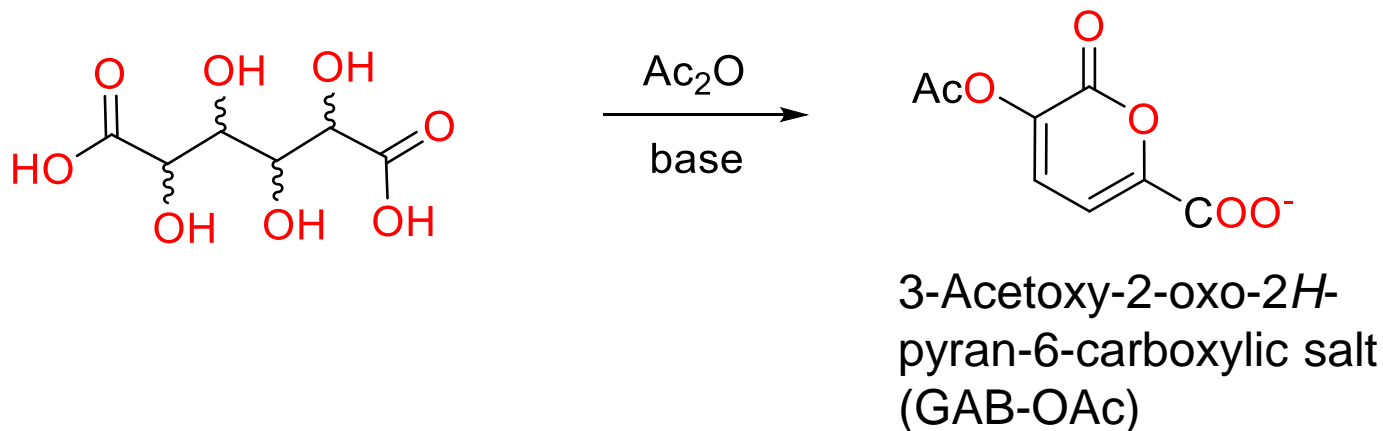


D-Glucaric

From aldaric acids to pyrones

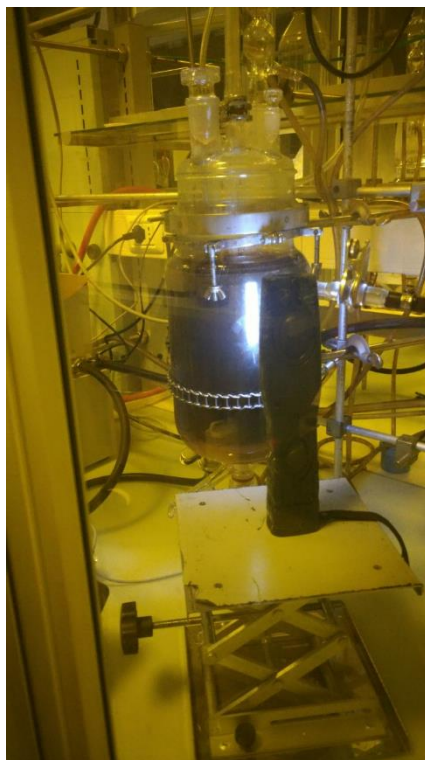
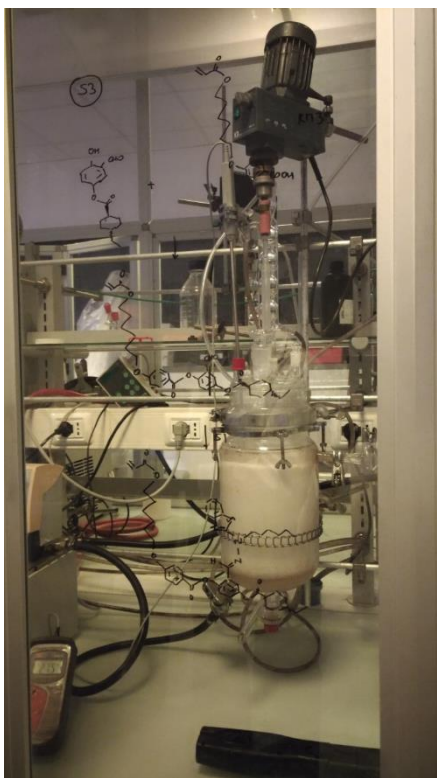


Synthesis of Pyrone Derivatives from Aldaric Acids @ ISCaMaP



- ➡ Easy procedure
- ➡ No solvent
- ➡ No catalyst
- ➡ High Conversion
- ➡ High Atom efficiency

Synthesis of Pyrone - Scale up

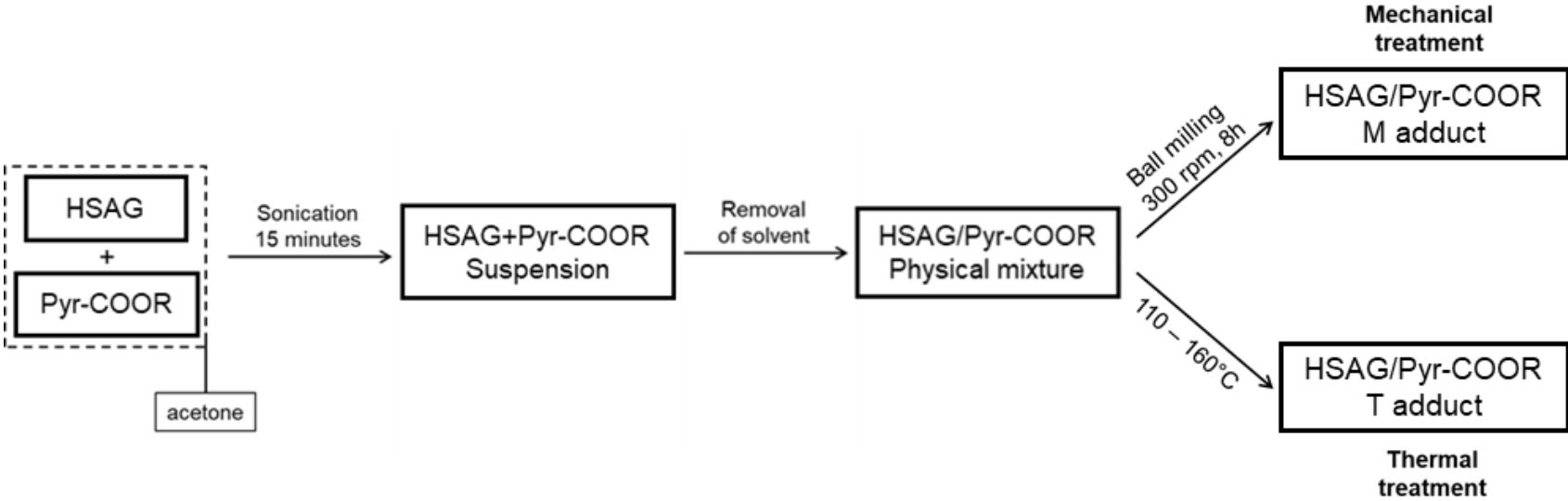


One Pot
2 hours
Yield = 75%

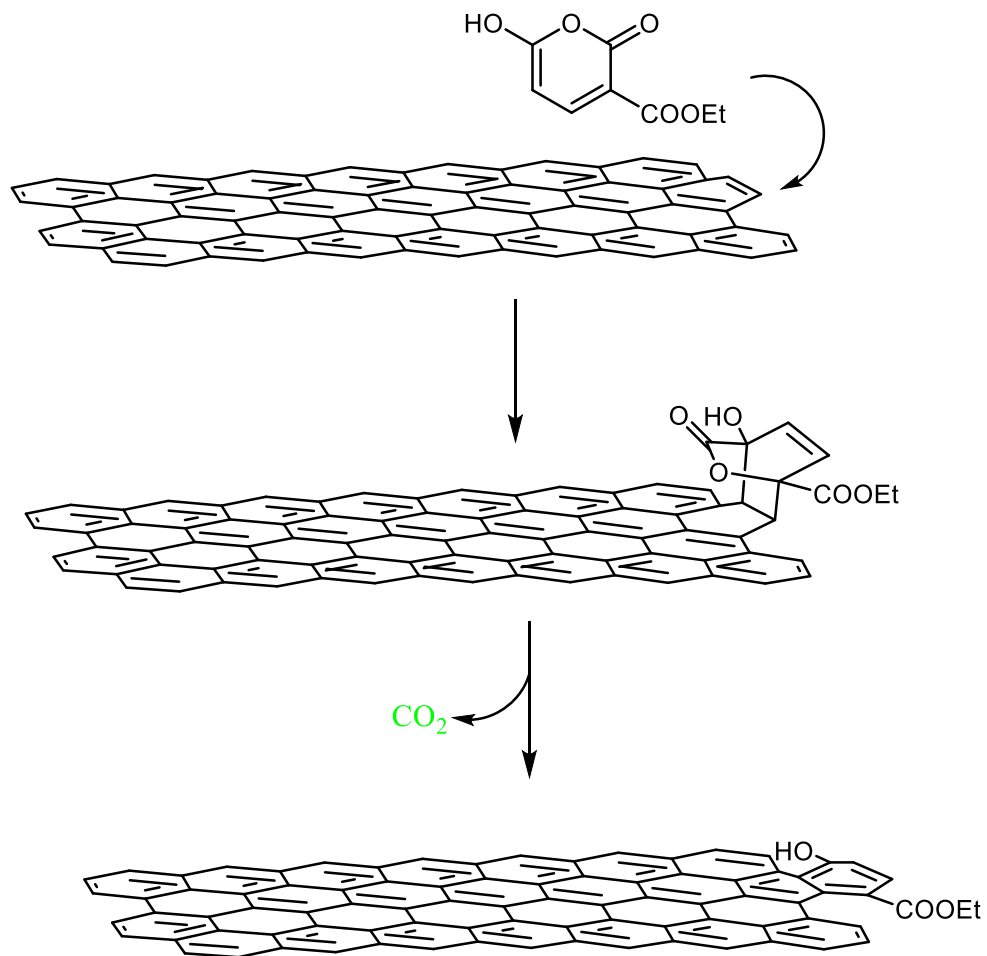


Functionalization of sp^2 carbon allotropes

Functionalization of HSAG with a Pyrone derivative




EDGE-GO - Functionalization of HSAG with a Pyrone derivative





Catalysis @POLIMI

- Graphene-based waterborne nanoreactors for the confinement of organic synthesis
- Ruthenium decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes
- Silver decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes



Graphene-based waterborne nanoreactors
for the confinement of organic synthesis

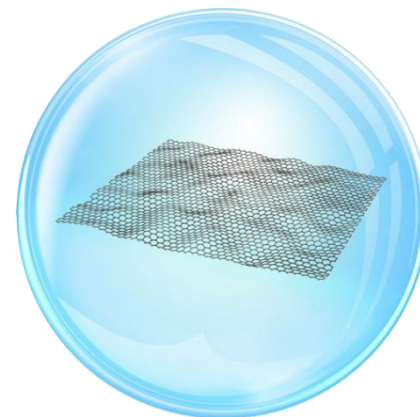
Waterborne nanoreactors based on graphene layers

Why graphene layers?

- High surface area
- π – electron density

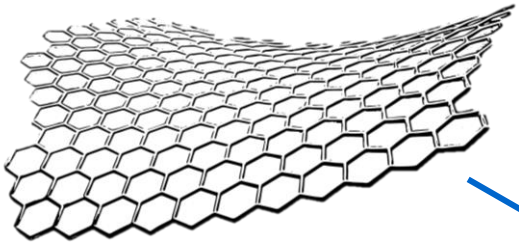
Why nanoreactors in water?

- To make reactions in confined space
- To improve the yields
- To avoid the use of toxic solvents
- To carry out more sustainable reactions

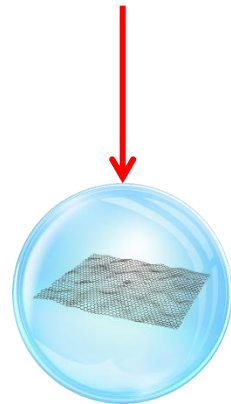


The Nanoreactor

Covalent
functionalization
with SP

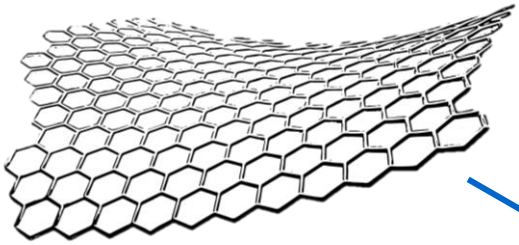


Supramolecular
interaction
with
pyrrole containing
polymeric surfactants

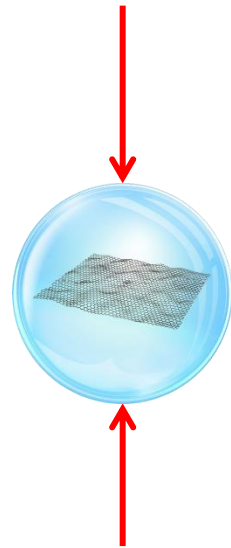


The Nanoreactor

Covalent
functionalization
with SP

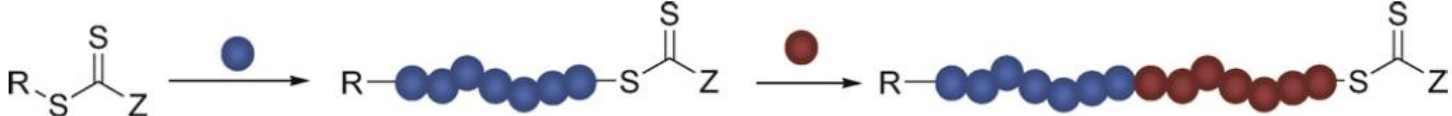


Supramolecular
interaction
with
pyrrole containing
polymeric surfactants

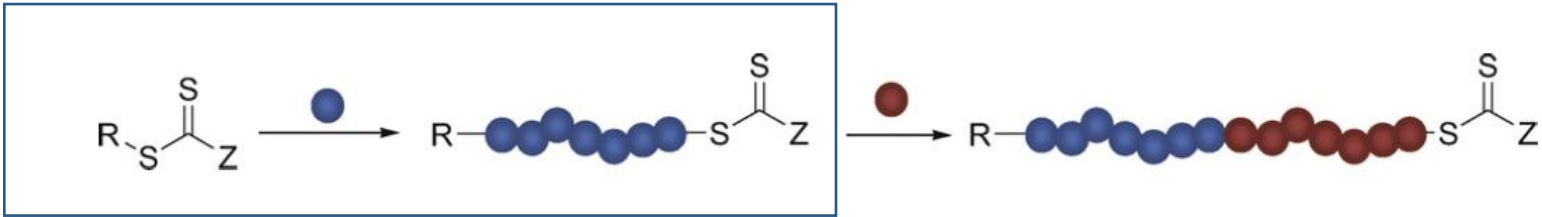


Lipophilic microenvironment and catalytic component
Confined space

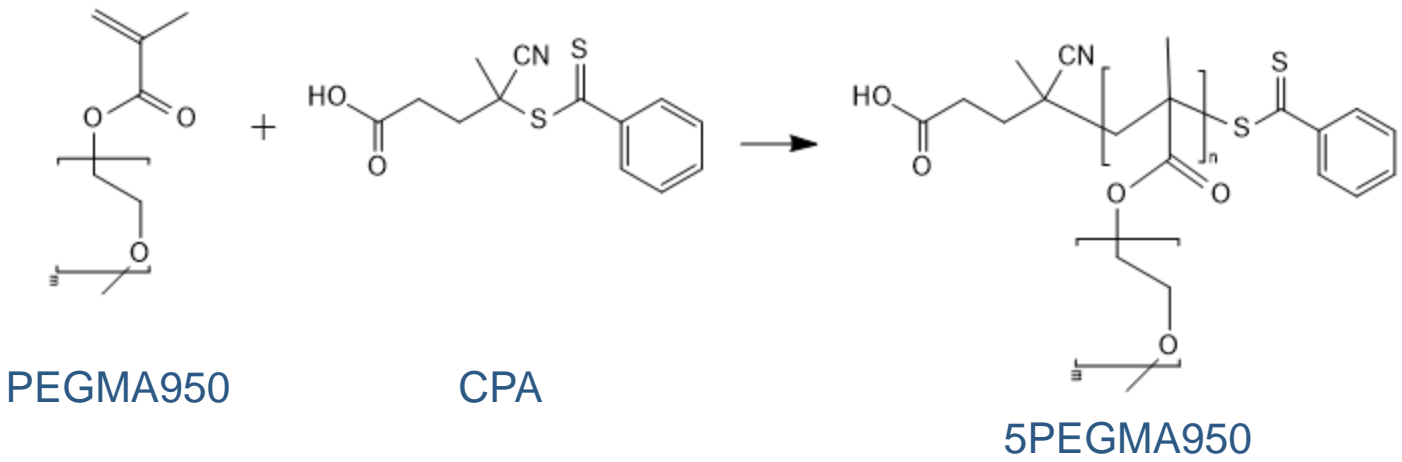
Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization



Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization



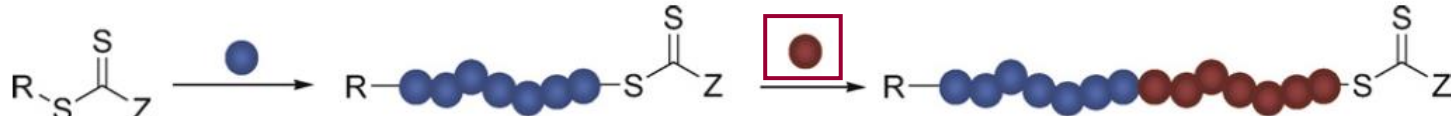
Hydrophylic block



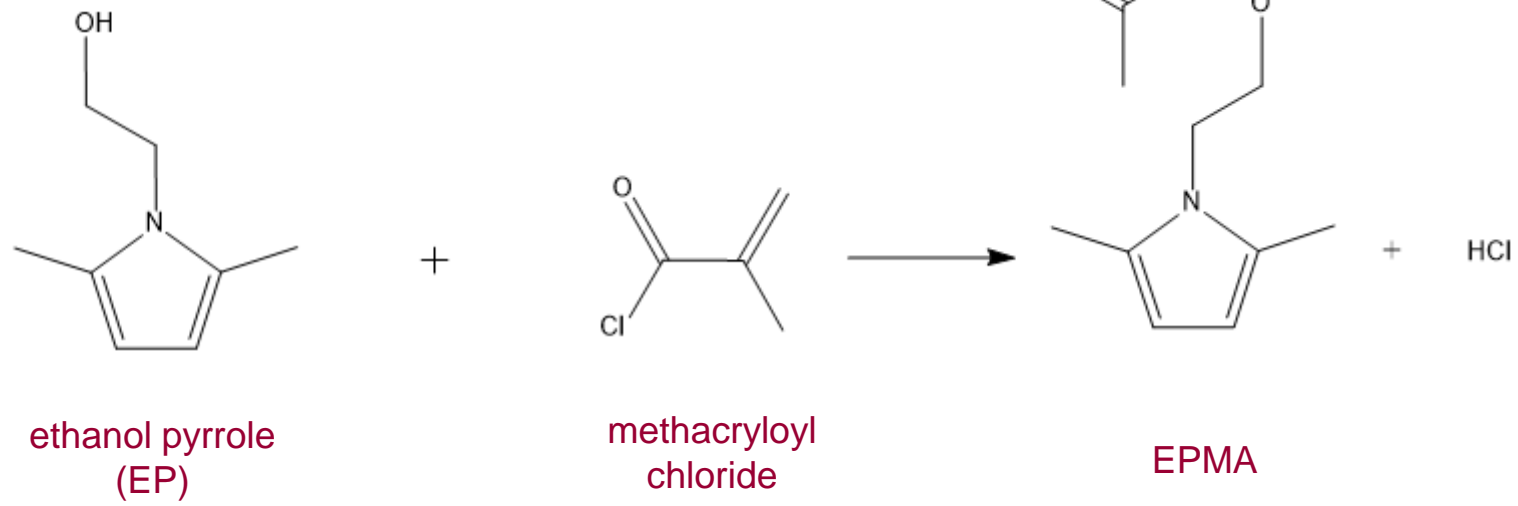
PEGMA950 = Poly(ethylene glycol)methyl ether methacrylate

CPA = 4-cyano-4 (phenylcarbonothioylthio)-pentanoic acid

Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization

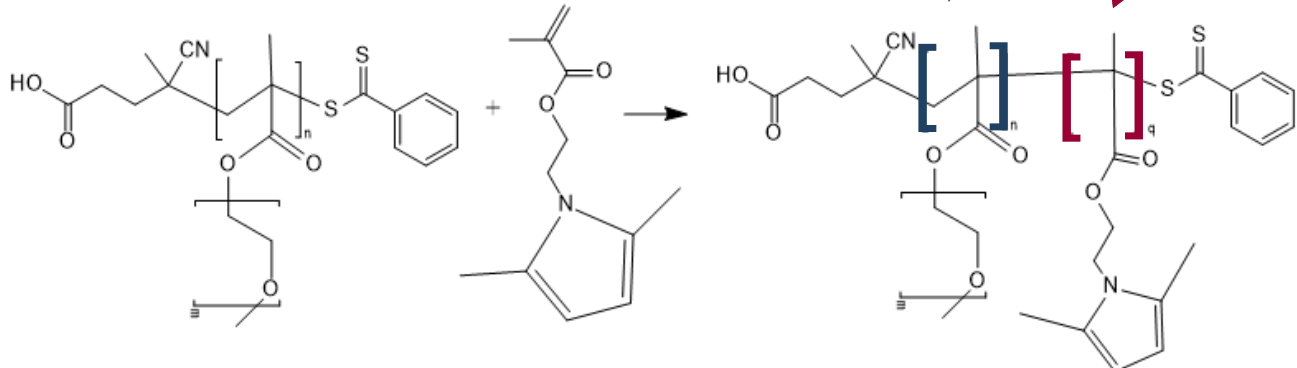
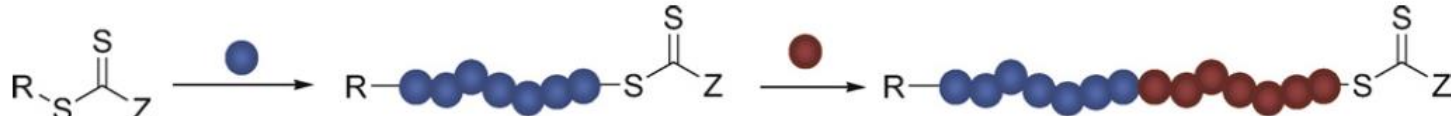


The monomer for the lipophilic block



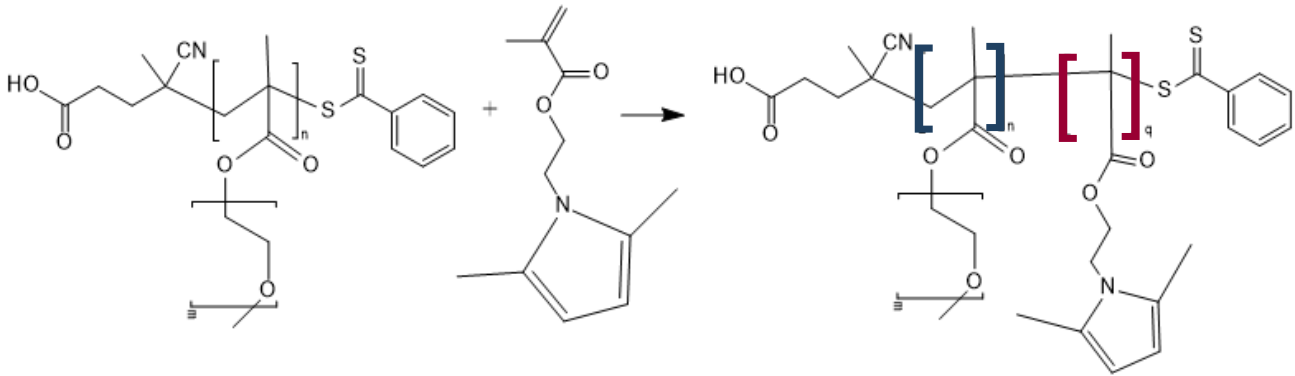
EPMA = 2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl) ethyl methacrylate

Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization

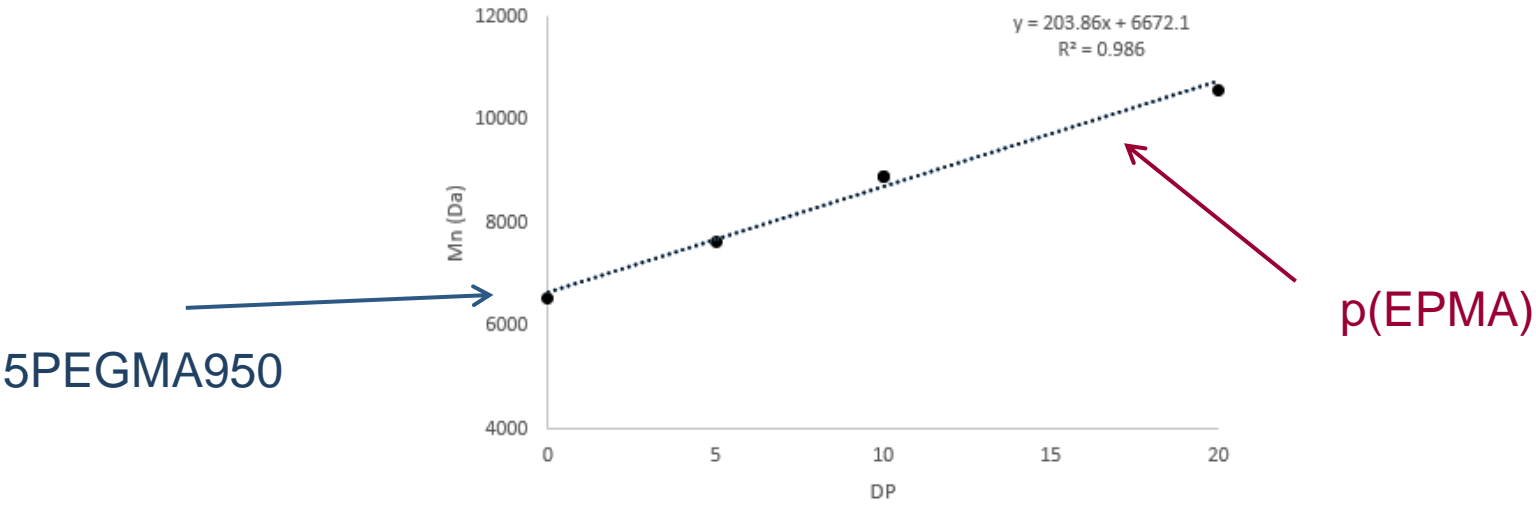


5PEGMA950-p(EPMA)

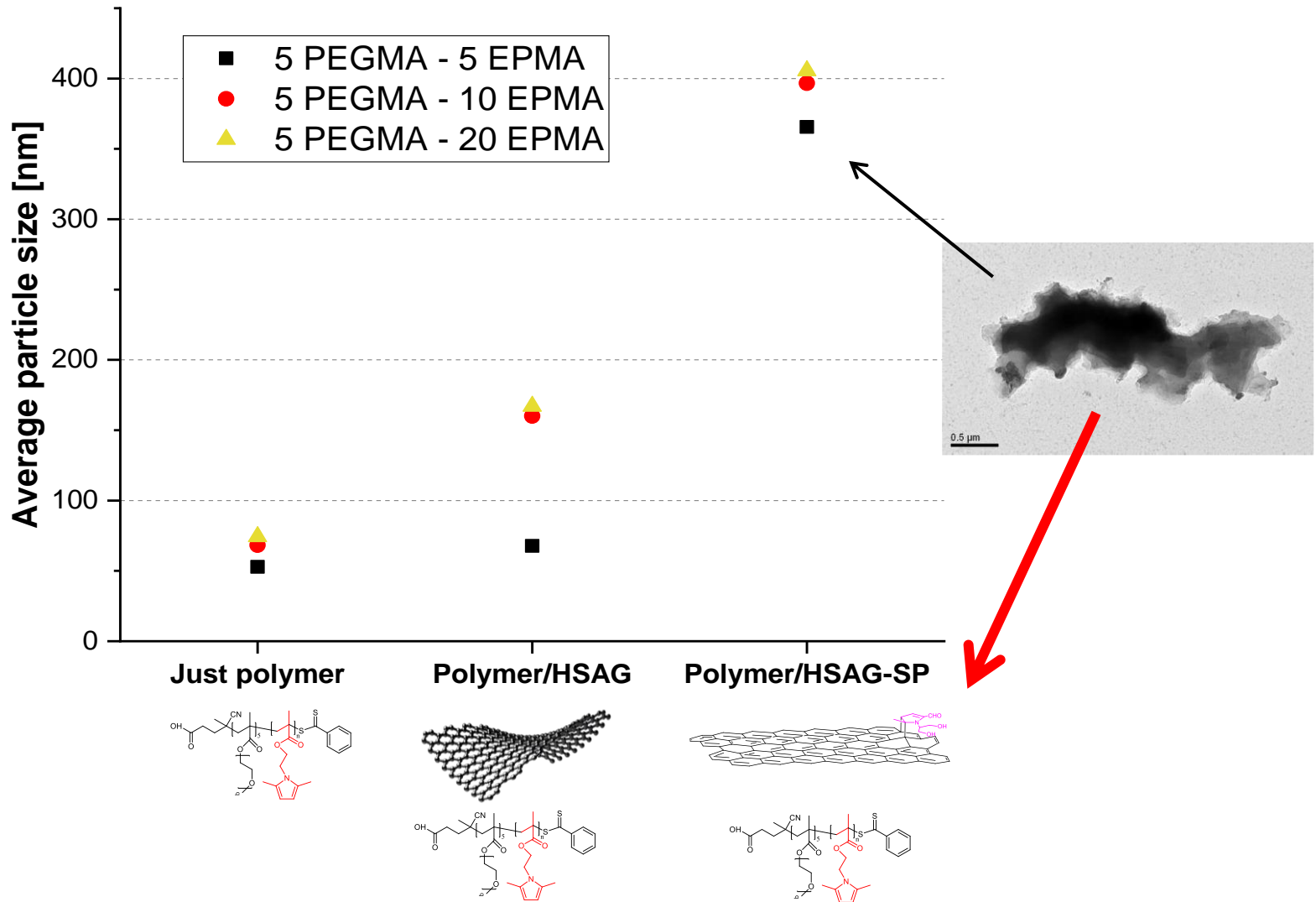
Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization



5PEGMA950-p(EPMA)

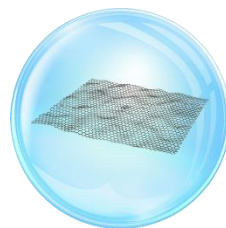


Formation of micelle-like systems



The adduct between 5PEGMA950-p(EPMA) and graphene layers
as nanoreactor for organic synthesis

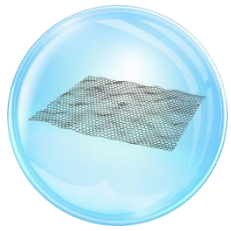
The *Dropcat catalyst*



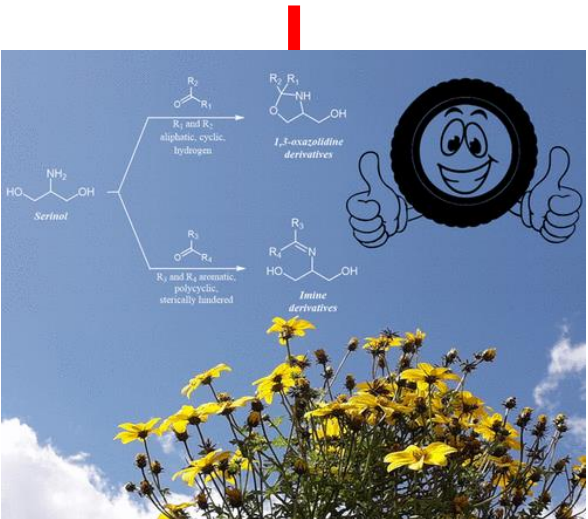
Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat catalyst*

Why imines?

☞ They can be used in vulcanization systems of tyre compounds

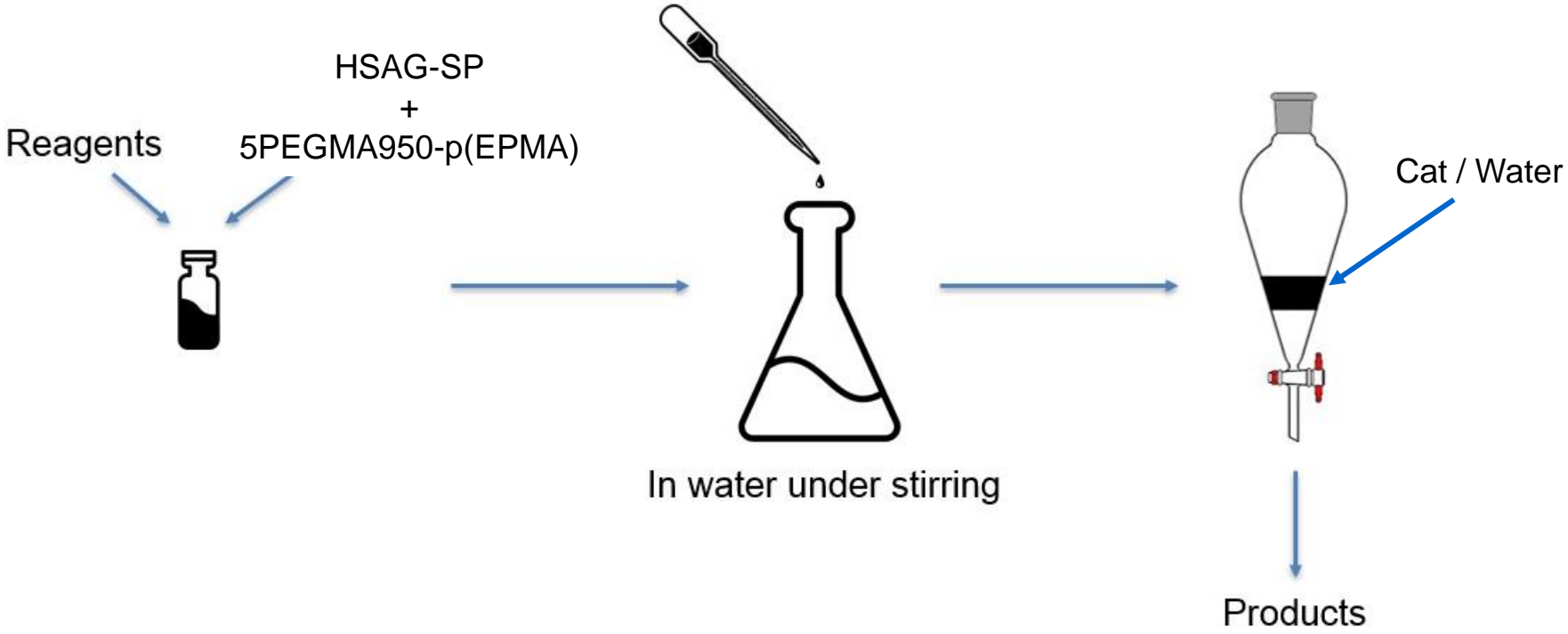


Large scale applications

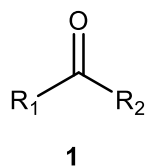


as secondary accelerators in silica based compounds

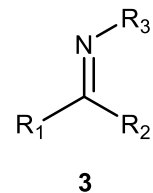
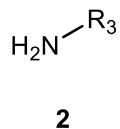
Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat* catalyst



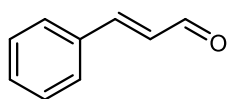
Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat* catalyst



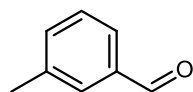
+



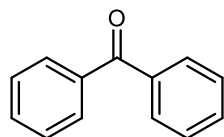
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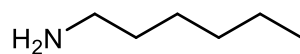
1a



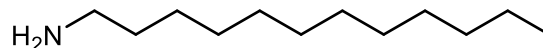
1b



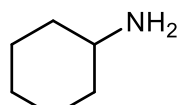
1c



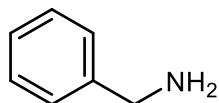
2a



2b

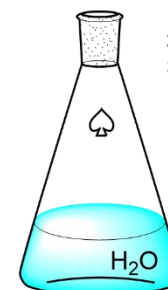


2c



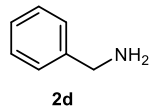
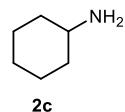
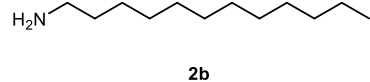
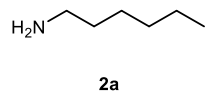
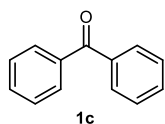
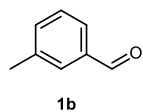
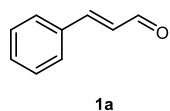
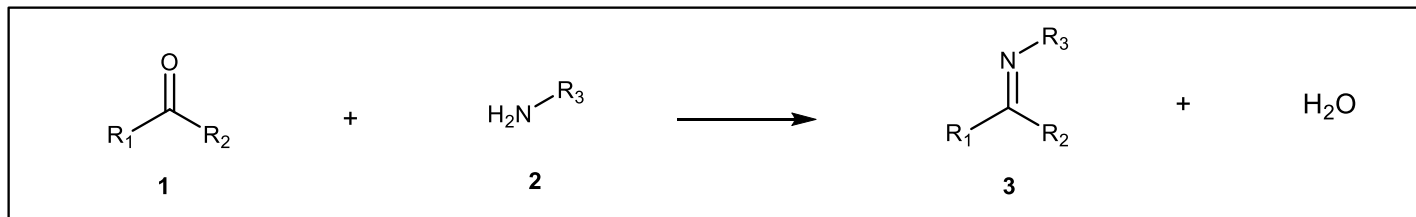
2d

Just 5 minutes!

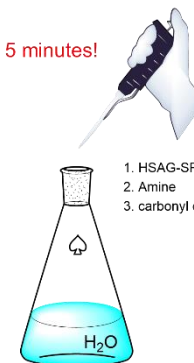


1. HSAG-SP/PEG-EP
2. Amine
3. carbonyl compound

Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat catalyst*



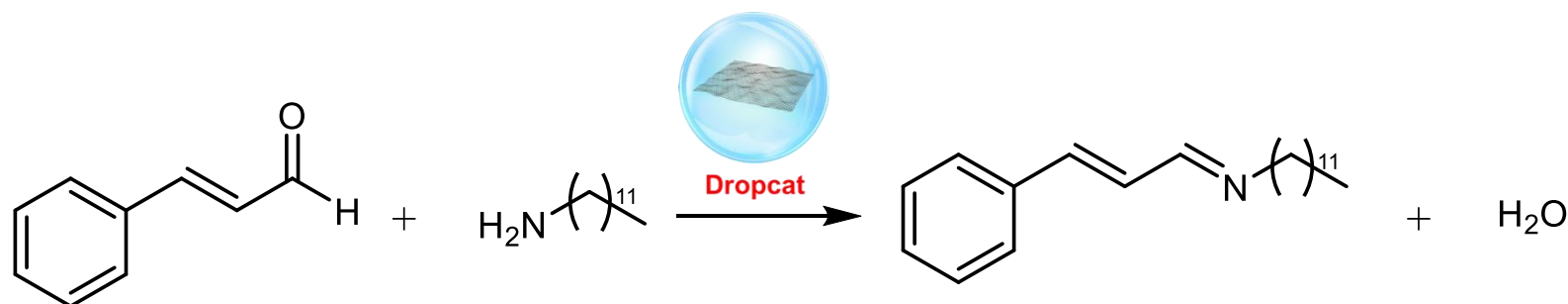
Just 5 minutes!



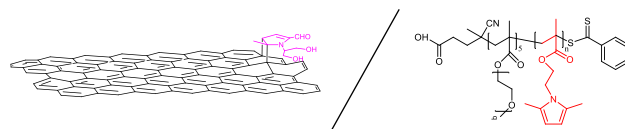
1. HSAG-SP/PEG-EP
2. Amine
3. carbonyl compound

| entry | reag. ^a | time (min) | T (°C) | Cat. | yield (%) |
|-------|--------------------|------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1a + 2a | 240 | 180 | - | 60 |
| 3 | 1a + 2a | 120 | r.t. | Drop-cat | 91 |
| 12 | 1a + 2b | 120 | r.t. | Drop-cat | 80 |
| 13 | 1a + 2c | 120 | r.t. | Drop-cat | 81 |
| 14 | 1a + 2d | 120 | r.t. | Drop-cat | 72 |
| 15 | 1b + 2a | 120 | r.t. | Drop-cat | 82 |
| 16 | 1c + 2a | 120 | r.t. | Drop-cat | 10 |

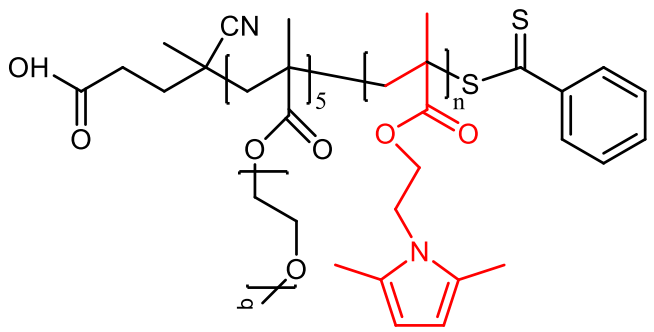
Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat* catalyst



| time (min) | Selected system | T (°C) | Yield (%) |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 240 | - | 180 | 60 |
| 5 | 5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP | 25 | 98 |

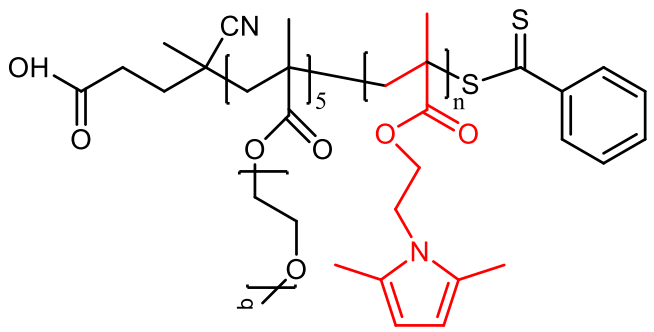


What is the role of the monomer?

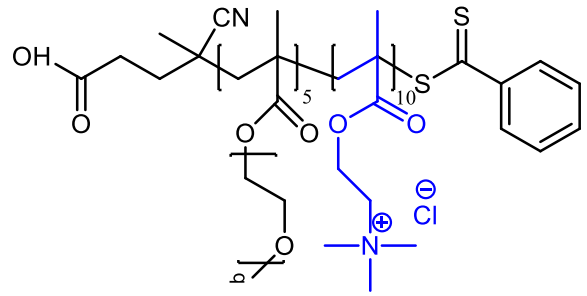


5PEGMA-5EPMA

What is the role of the monomer?

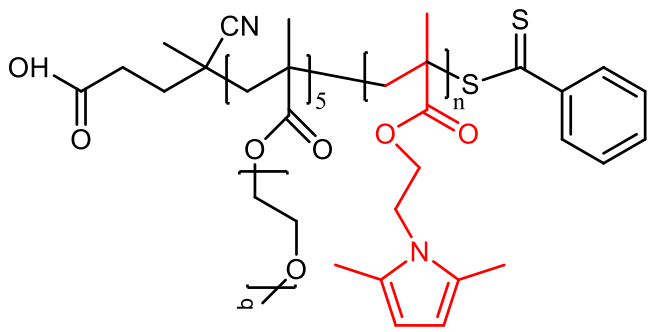


5PEGMA-5EPMA

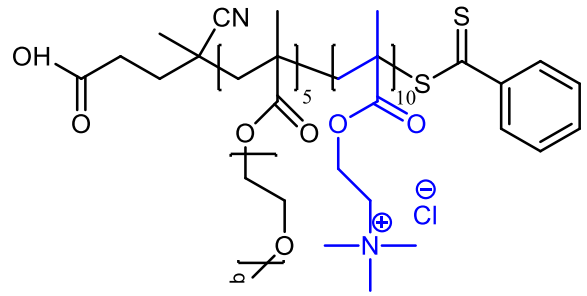


5PEGMA-10TMAEMA

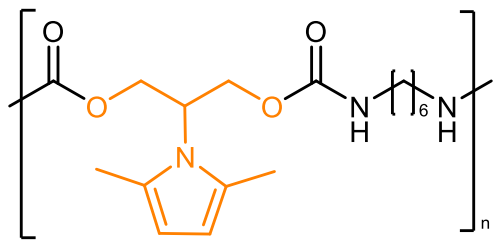
What is the role of the monomer?



5PEGMA-5EPMA



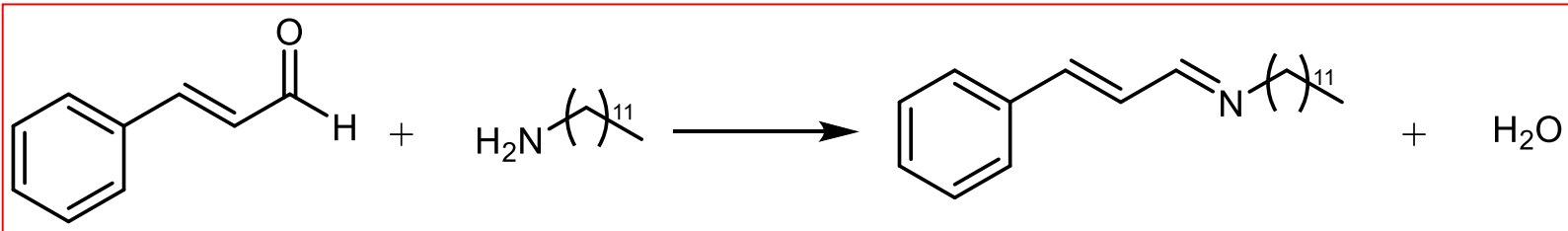
5PEGMA-10TMAEMA



PU-SP

Mn = 1430 Da

The role of the monomer. Dropcat catalysts with different polymers

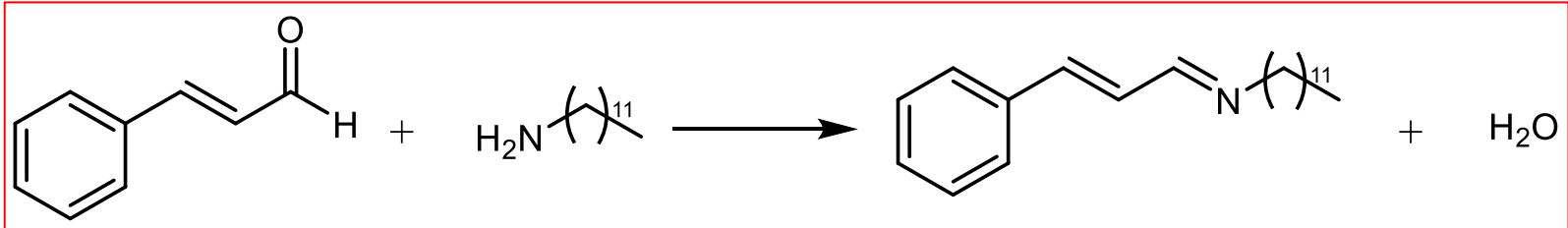


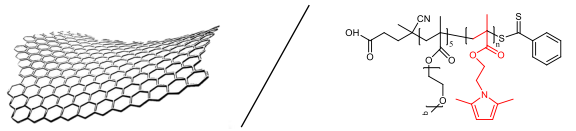
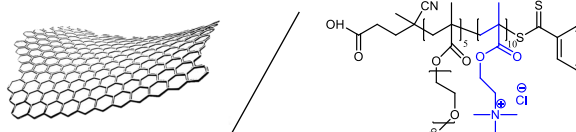
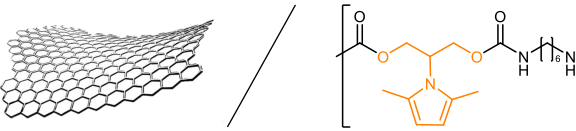
| Selected system | Yield (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <p>5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP</p> | 98 |
| <p>5PEGMA-TMAEMA/HSAG-SP</p> | 23 |
| <p>PU-SP/HSAG-SP</p> | 52 |

Temperature = 25°C

time = 5 minutes

The role of graphene layers. Dropcat catalysts with pristine nanographite



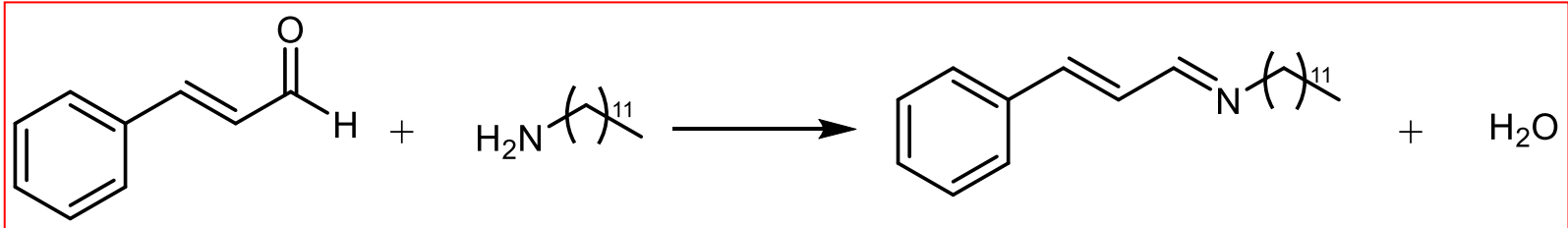
| Selected system | Yield (%) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|  <p>5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG</p> | - |
|  <p>5PEGMA-TMAEMA/HSAG</p> | 30 |
|  <p>PU-SP/HSAG</p> | 50 |

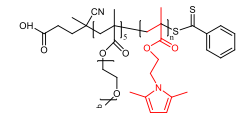
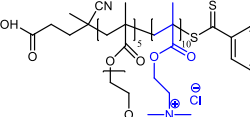
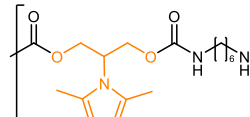
Temperature = 25°C

time = 5 minutes

U. Capasso Palmiero, M. Sponchioni, F. Margani, D. Moscatelli, M. Galimberti, V. Barbera *Small*, 16(40), 2001207 (2020)

The role of graphene layers. Dropcat catalysts without graphene layers

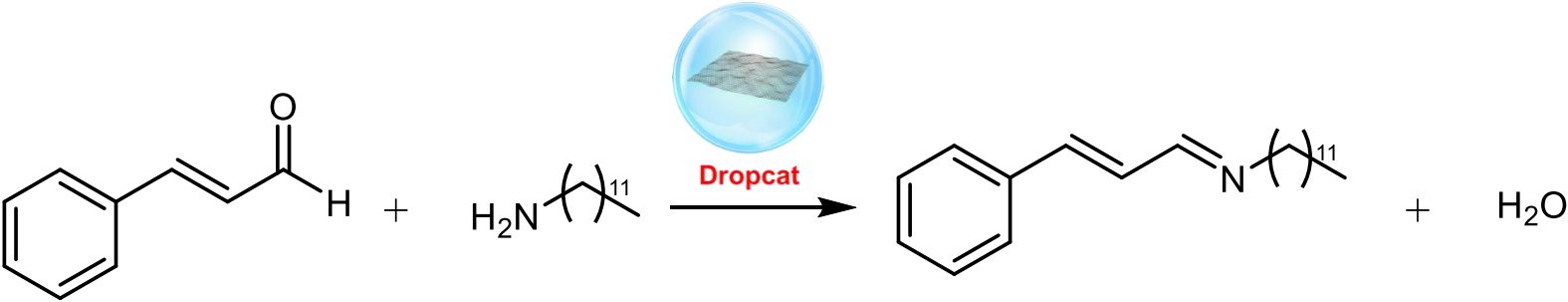


| Selected system | Yield (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|  <p>5PEGMA-5EPMA</p> | 10 |
|  <p>5PEGMA-TMAEMA</p> | 23 |
|  <p>PU-SP</p> | 53 |

Temperature = 25°C

time = 5 minutes

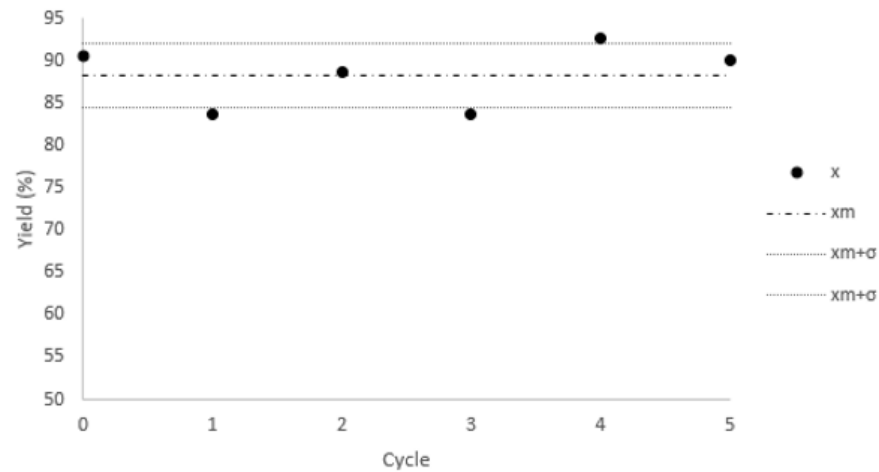
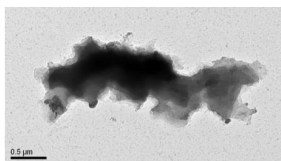
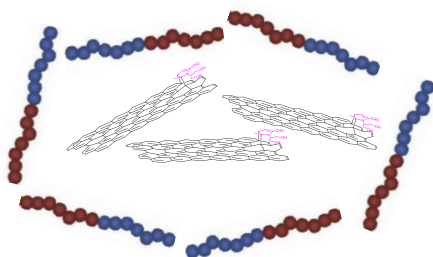
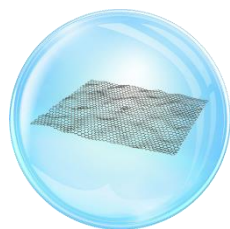
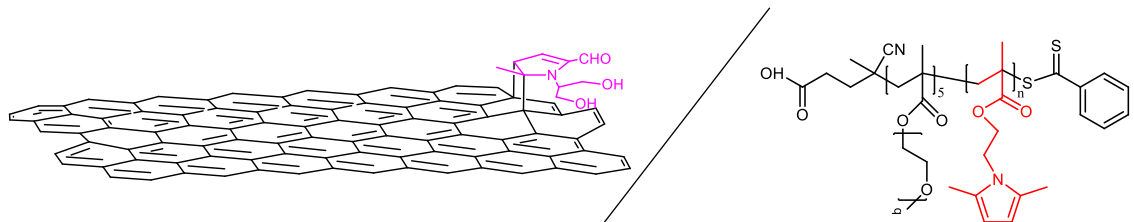
The synergy of covalent and supramolecular functionalization



| time (min) | Selected system | T (°C) | Yield (%) |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 240 | - | 180 | 60 |
| 5 | 5PEGMA-5EPMA | 25 | 10 |
| 5 | 5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG | 25 | - |
| 5 | 5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP | 25 | 98 |

Recyclability and catalytic activity

5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP

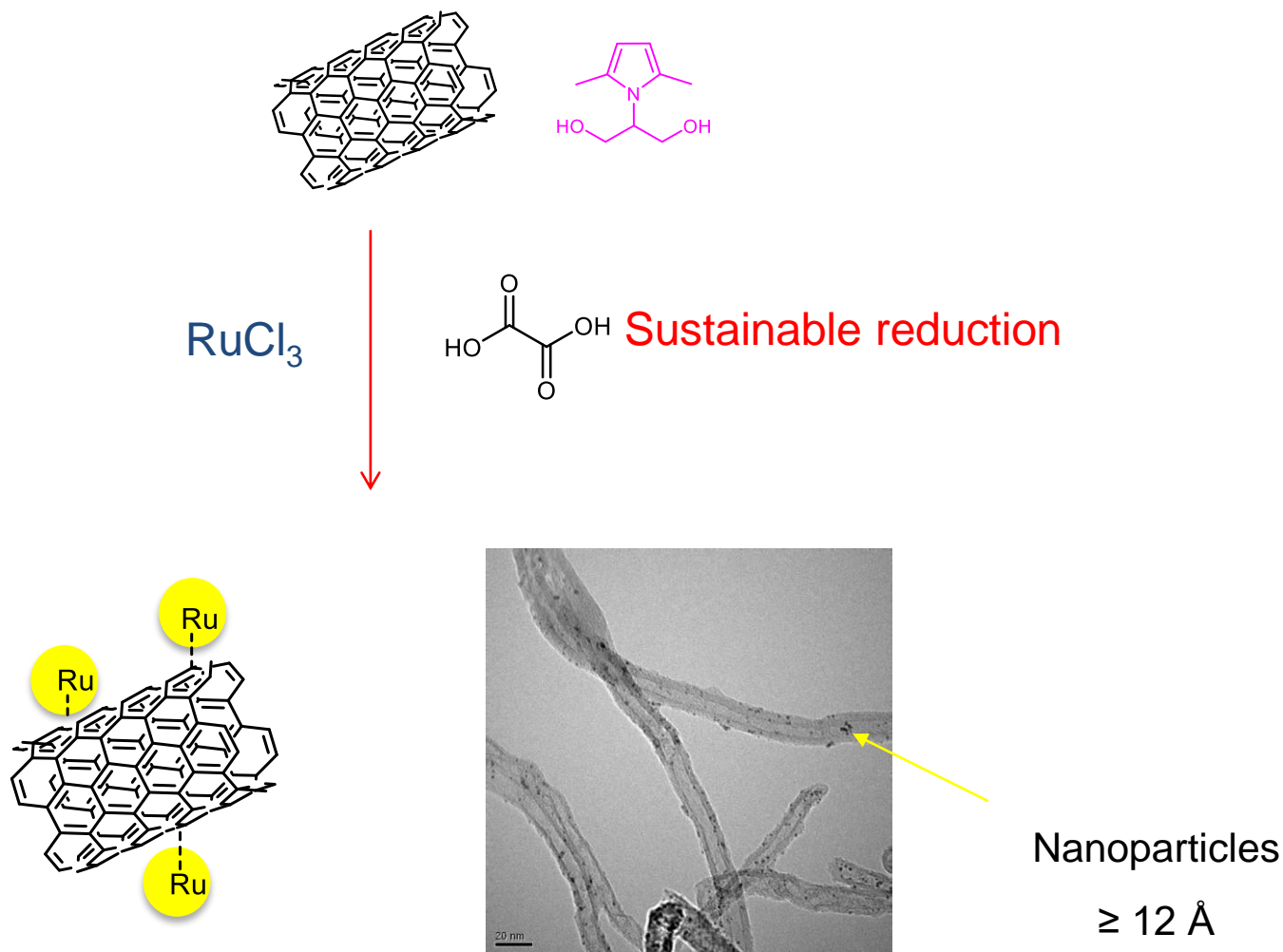


EPMA based polymer reusability



Ruthenium decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

Ruthenium decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes



Italian Patent Application n. 102020000020113 filed on 13 August 2020, Inventors: V. Barbera, M. Galimberti, G. Candiani.

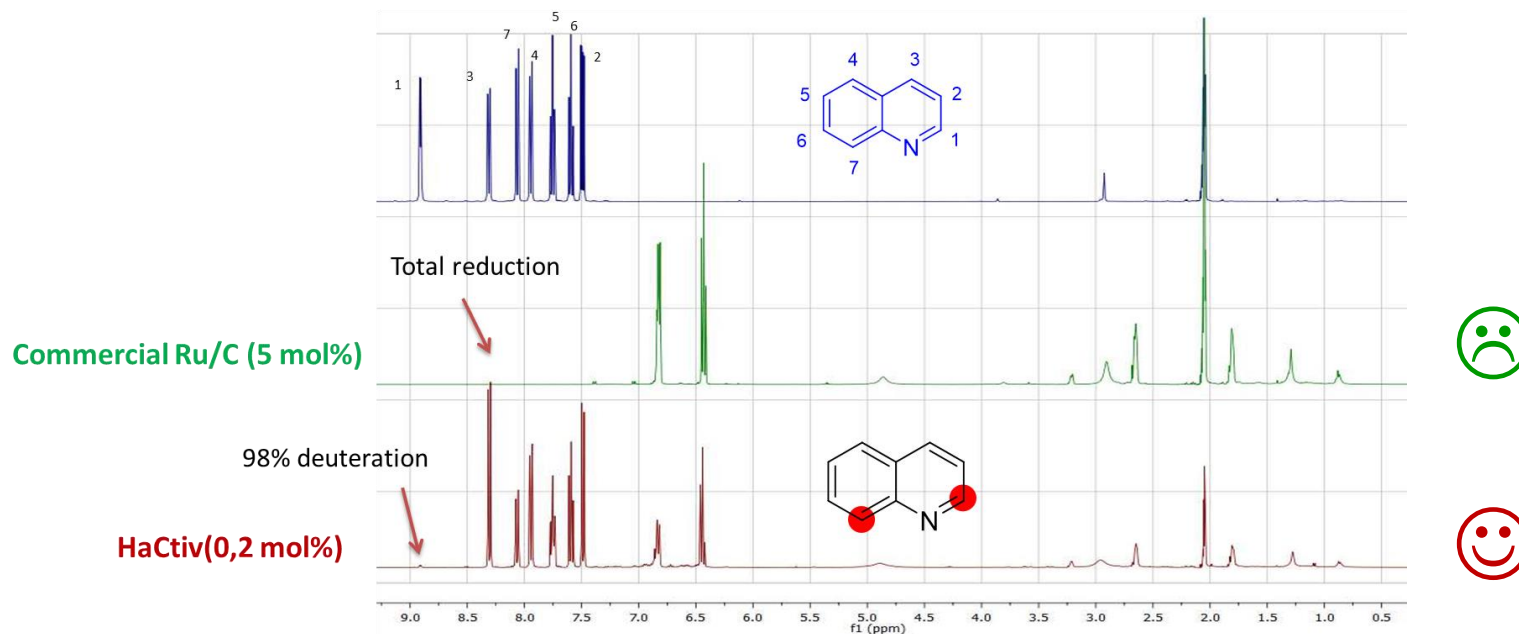
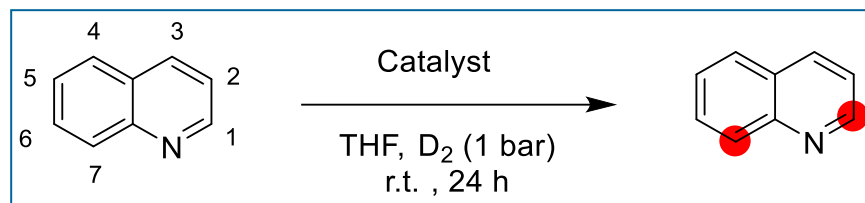
Italian Patent Application n. 102020000020104 filed on 13 August 2020, Inventors: V. Barbera, M. Galimberti, G. Pieters; A. Palazzolo

Ruthenium decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

Deuteration of organic molecules

Hydrogen/Deuterium exchange: high selectivity and conversion,

If compared with a commercial one

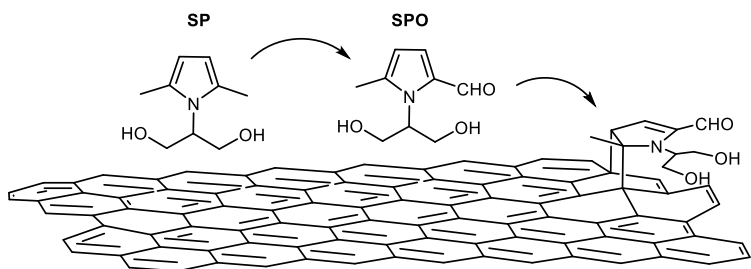




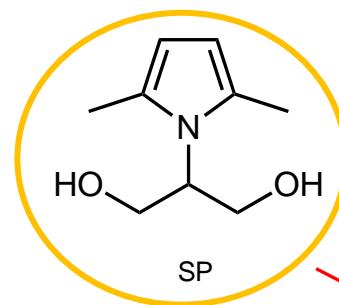
Silver decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

Silver decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

sp^2 carbon allotropes and silver decorated sp^2 carbon allotropes



Diels - Alder cycloaddition reaction mechanism



Dispersability enhancer

Allows the use of dH_2O as solvent for a multitude of applications (e.g. **coatings**, **paintings**, ecc...)



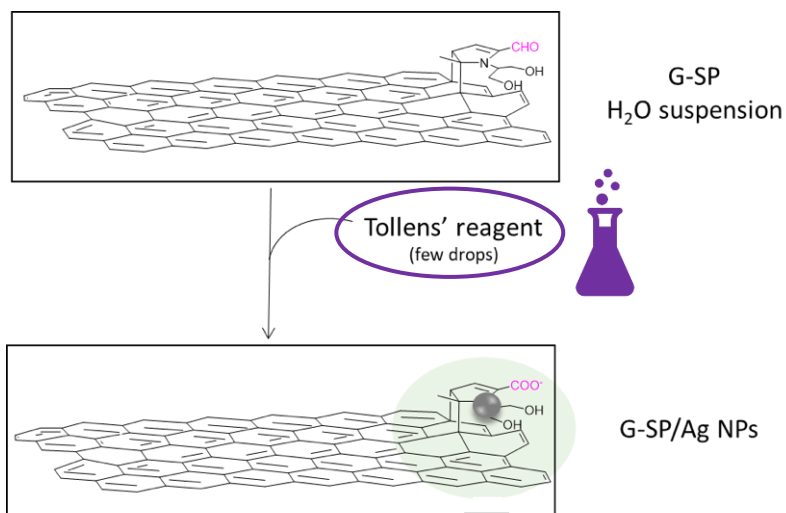
Ag⁺ reduction to Ag



Ag NPs linking

Silver decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

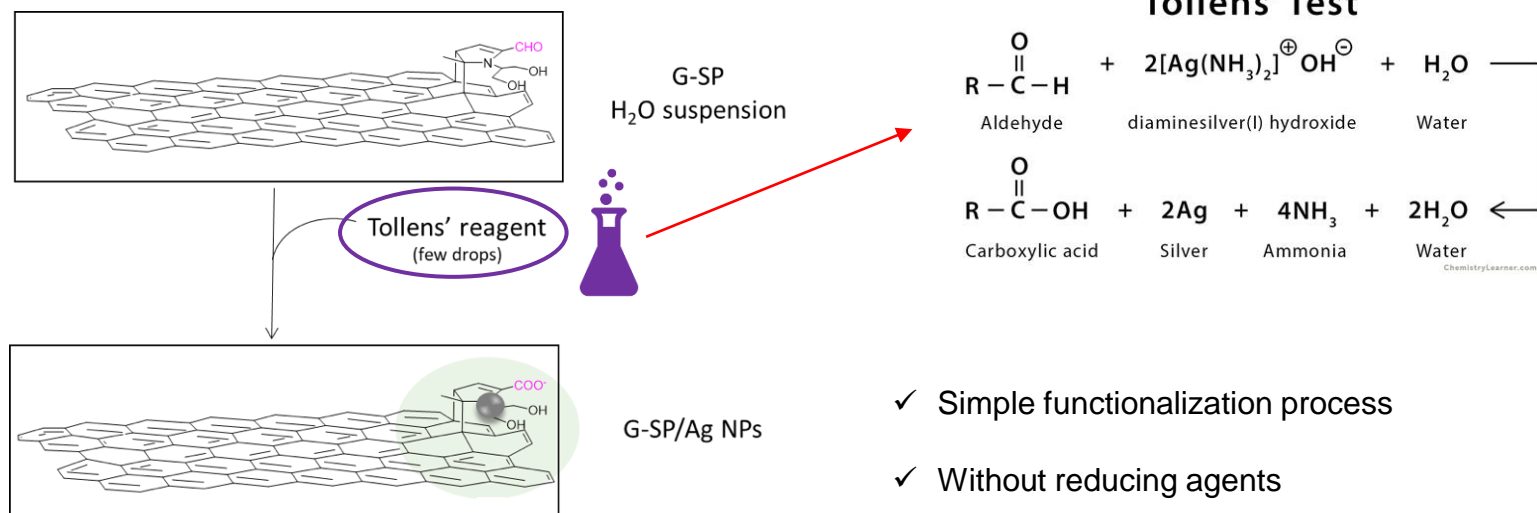
Synthesis of the adducts: decoration with Ag NPs



- ✓ Simple functionalization process
- ✓ Without reducing agents
- ✓ Sustainable process

Silver decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

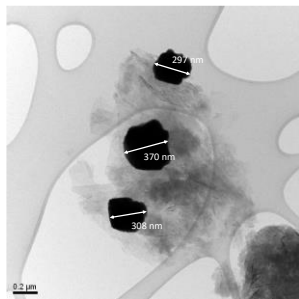
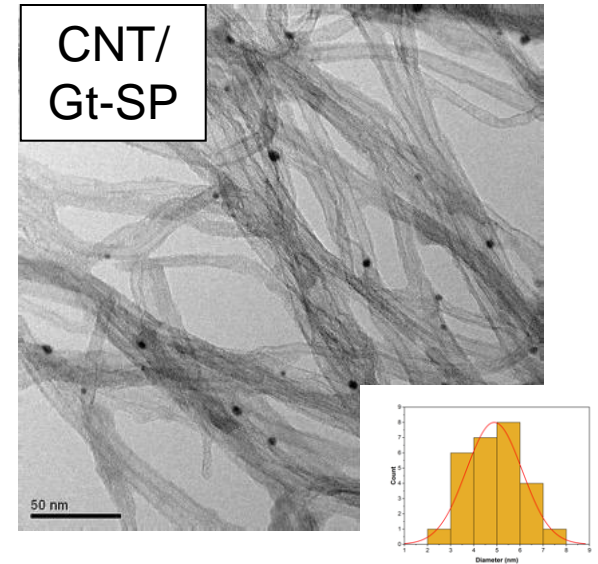
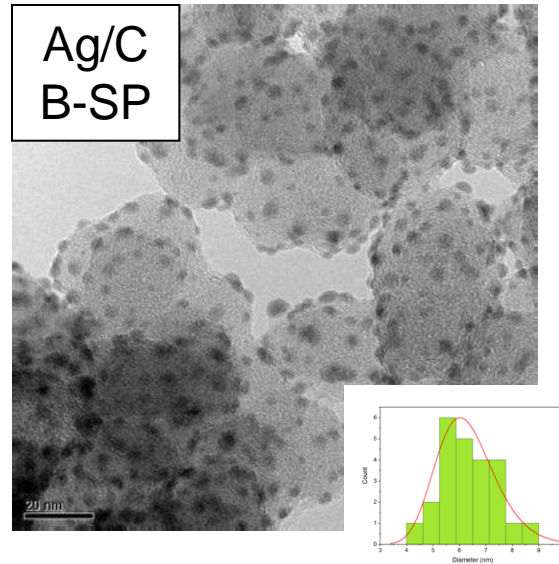
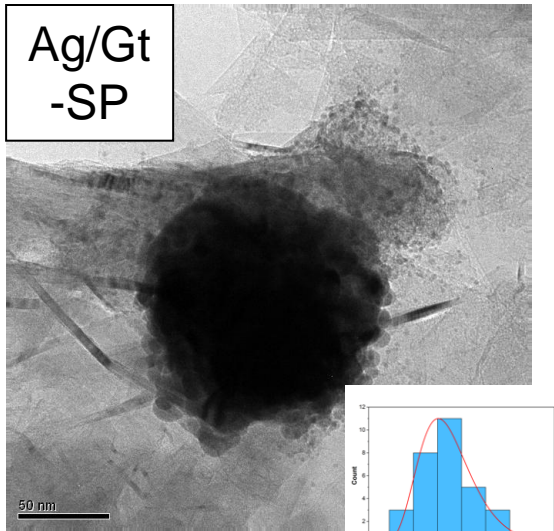
Synthesis of the adducts: decoration with Ag NPs



- ✓ Simple functionalization process
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Silver decoration of sp^2 carbon allotropes

Synthesis of the adducts: decoration with Ag NPs



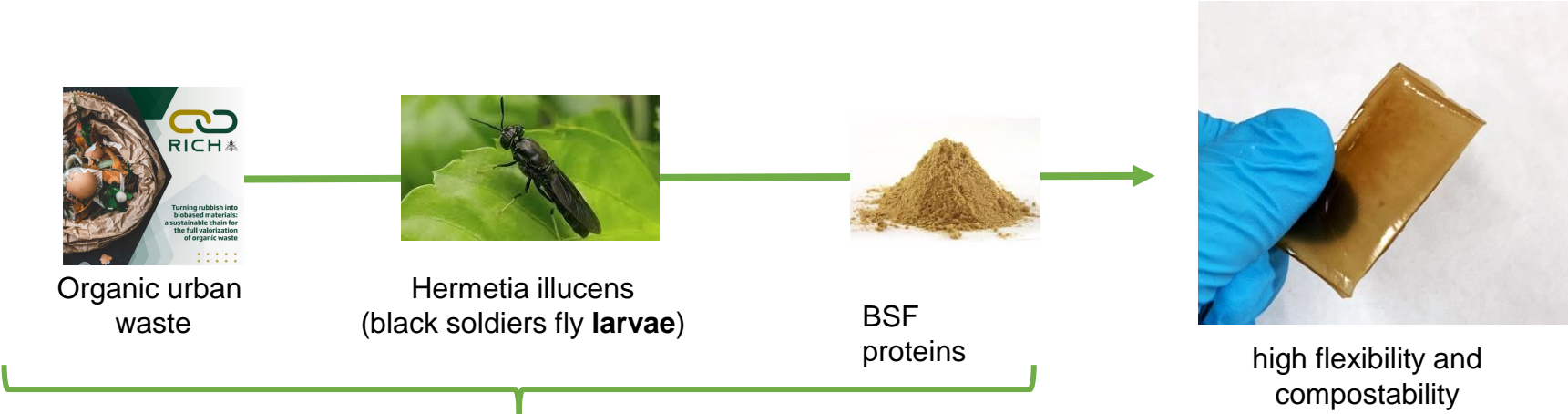
Substrates from proteins: BSF



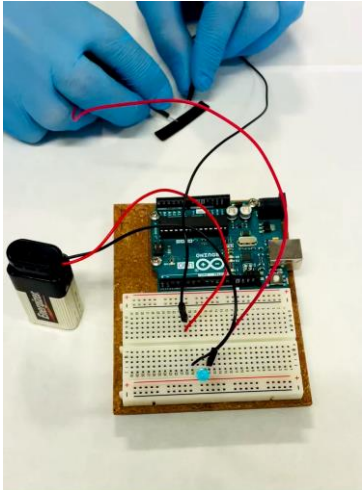
Organic urban
waste

2020. Progetto RICH, Cariplo *grant* (2020) in collaboration with Università di Milano, Università dell'Insubria e DIK (Istituto tedesco della gomma)

Biobased substrates and monomers for printed electronics

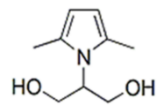


BSF protein extract will be characterized by means of proteomic techniques
BCA; SDS-PAGE; LC-MS (Mass Spectrometry)

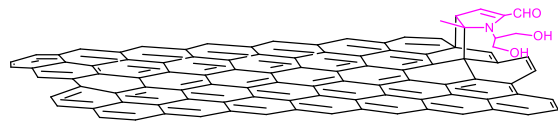


Conclusions

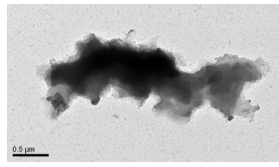
➔ Biosourced *Janus* molecule



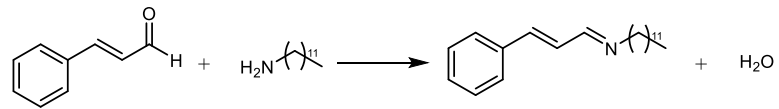
➔ The functionalization of sp² carbon allotropes



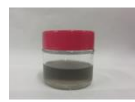
➔ Waterborne nanoreactors



➔ The nanoreactors for organic synthesis in water



98% yield @25°C, 5 min



Gel



Aerogel



Powder

➔ Selective deuteration has been achieved (Ru NPs)

➔ Ag NPs has been achieved on sp² carbon allotropes