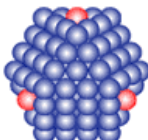




Challenging nanomaterials for sustainable processes

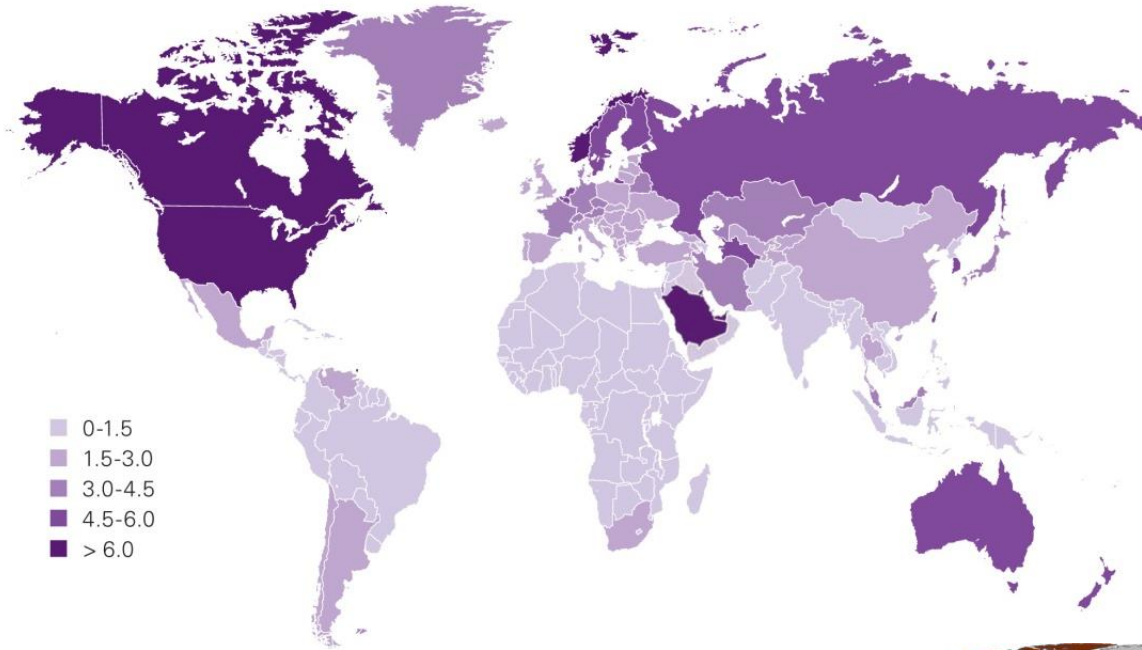
Tiziano Montini

Material, Environment & Energy research group
Department of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
University of Trieste



*“Nanotechnology and NanoApplication”
Ljubljana, 5 February 2020*

ENERGY CONSUMPTION VS POPULATION

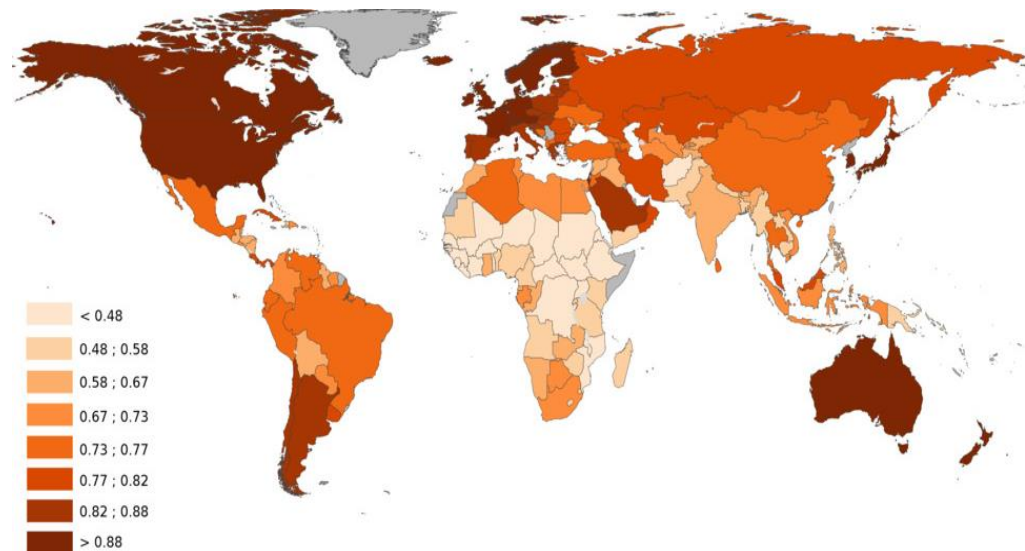


- 0-1.5
- 1.5-3.0
- 3.0-4.5
- 4.5-6.0
- > 6.0

Primary Energy Consumption per Capita

Tonns of oil equivalent

Human Development Index



- < 0.48
- 0.48 ; 0.58
- 0.58 ; 0.67
- 0.67 ; 0.73
- 0.73 ; 0.77
- 0.77 ; 0.82
- 0.82 ; 0.88
- > 0.88

DEPLETION

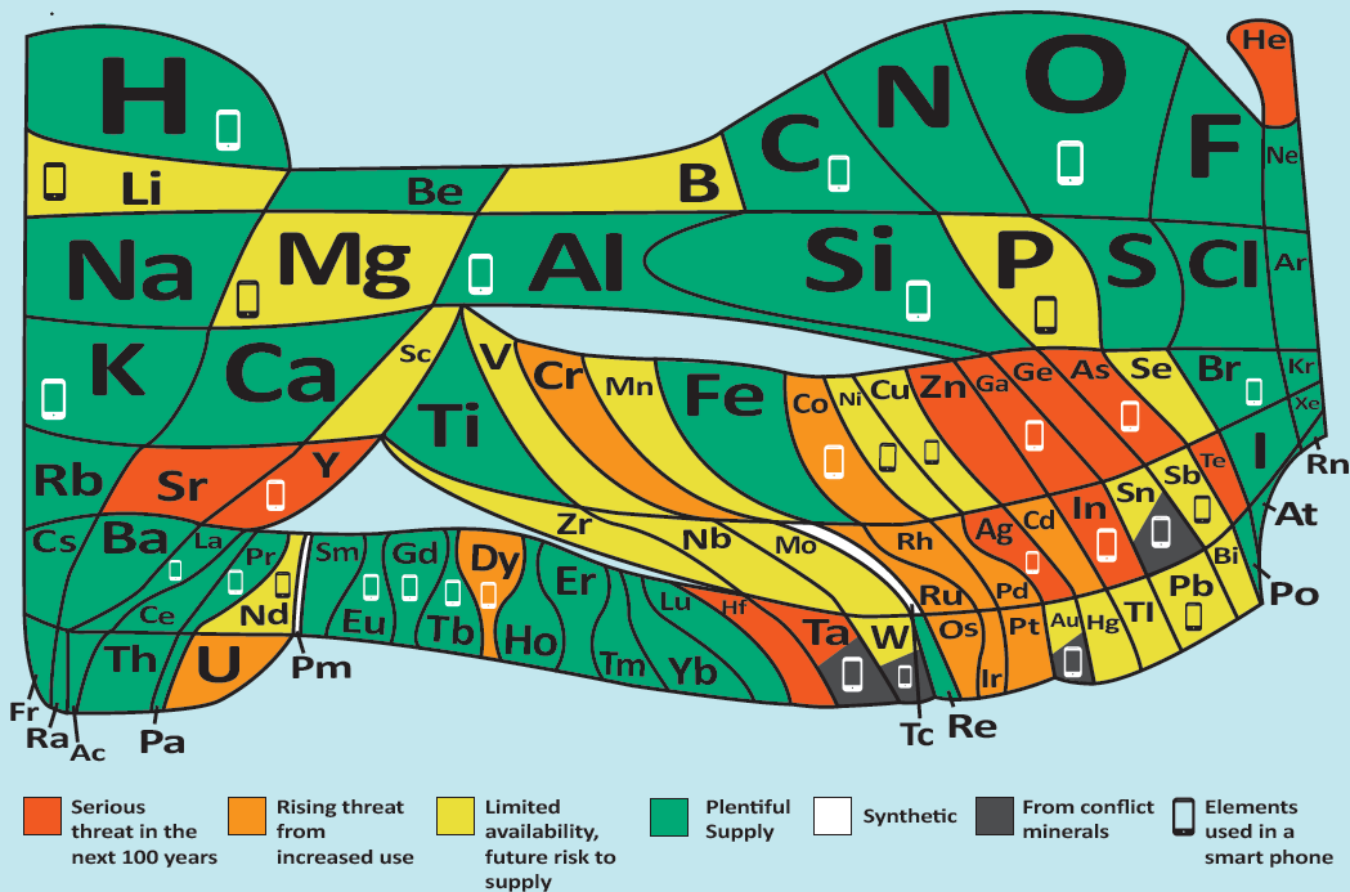


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



International Year
of the Periodic Table
of Chemical Elements

The 90 natural elements that make up everything *How much is there? Is that enough?*



Inspired by WF Sheehan's 'A Periodic Table with Emphasis' published in Chemistry, 1976, 49, 17-18'

Read more and play the video game <http://bit.ly/euchems-pt>



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivs CC-BY-ND

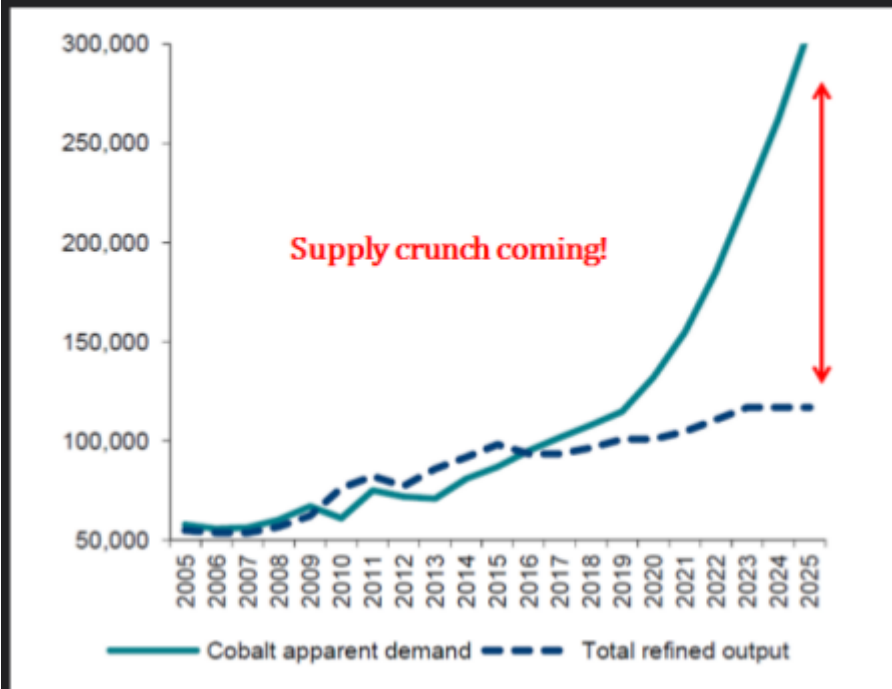
DEPLETION



The famous Carlin-type gold ores of Nevada are often found in limestone or lime-rich shales. Tens of millions of ounces of gold have been mined from rocks just like this.

ETHICAL COBALT EXTRACTION

Cobalt Supply & Demand



Source: Exane BNP Paribas



Replacing noble metals with base metal (?)

INTRODUCTION

To sustainably satisfy population needs

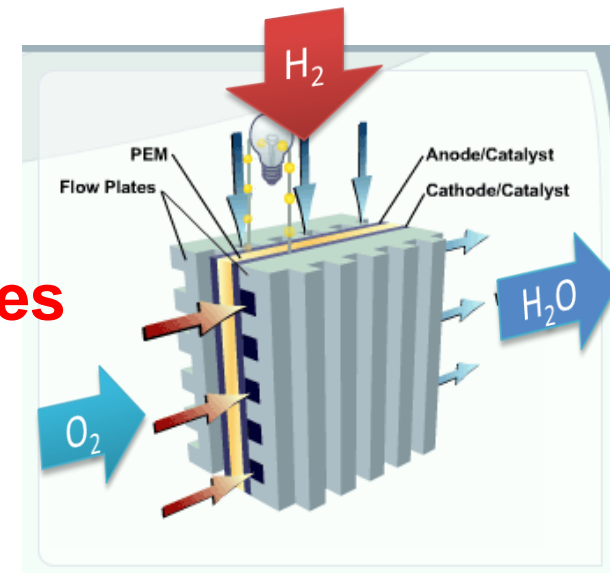


Extensive use of renewable energy sources and raw materials

More efficient processes for production of energy and chemicals



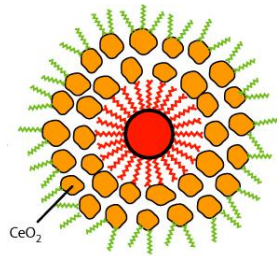
Design of new catalytic materials with improved properties for new sustainable processes



MEE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

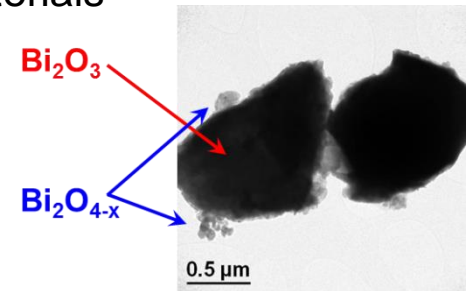
Air pollution abatement

- ❖ Three Way Catalysts
- ❖ CH₄ combustion



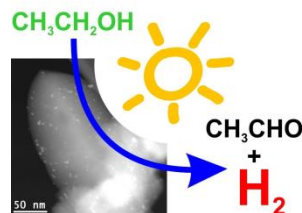
Water purification by photocatalysis

- ❖ Doped TiO₂
- ❖ Bi₂O₃-based materials
- ❖ Metal tungstates



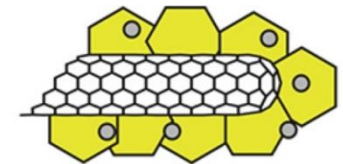
H₂ & Fuels production

- ❖ CH₄ partial oxidation
- ❖ Steam reforming of renewable compounds
- ❖ Photocatalytic reforming of oxygenated compounds
- ❖ Synthesis of valuable organic compounds



H₂ purification

- ❖ Water Gas Shift
- ❖ Preferential Oxidation of CO

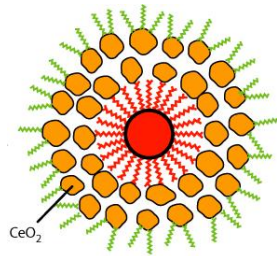


Pd@CeO₂/MWCNT

MEE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

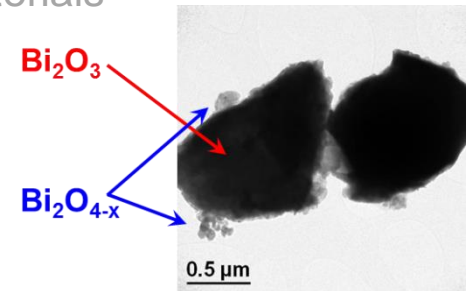
Air pollution abatement

- ❖ Three Way Catalysts
- ❖ CH₄ combustion



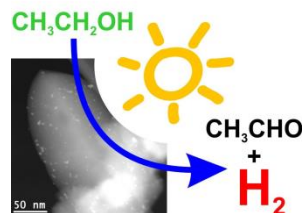
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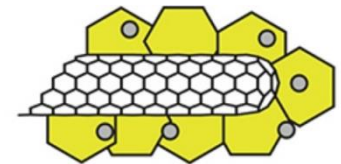
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- ❖ Synthesis of valuable organic compounds



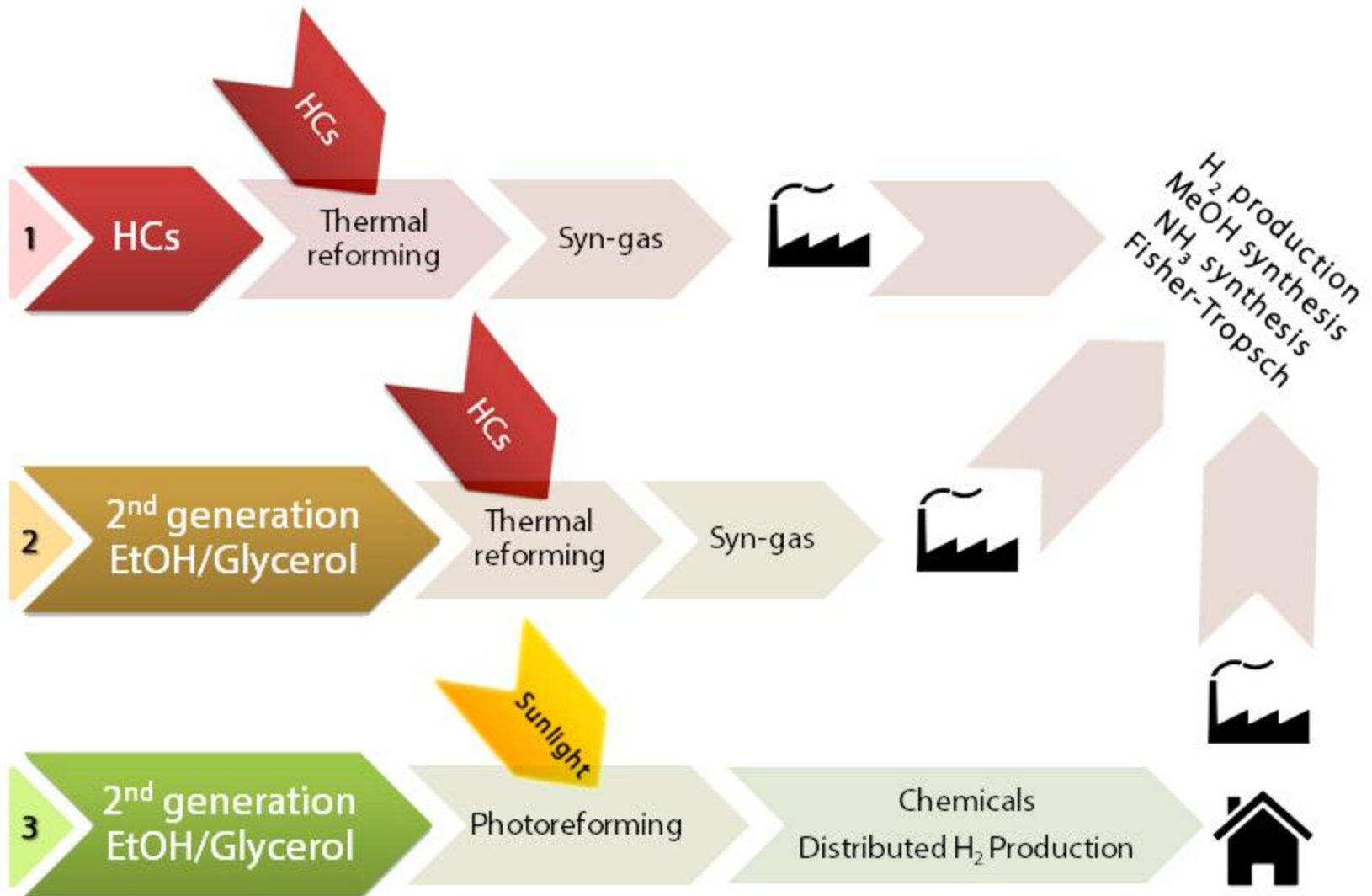
H₂ purification

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- ❖ Preferential Oxidation of CO

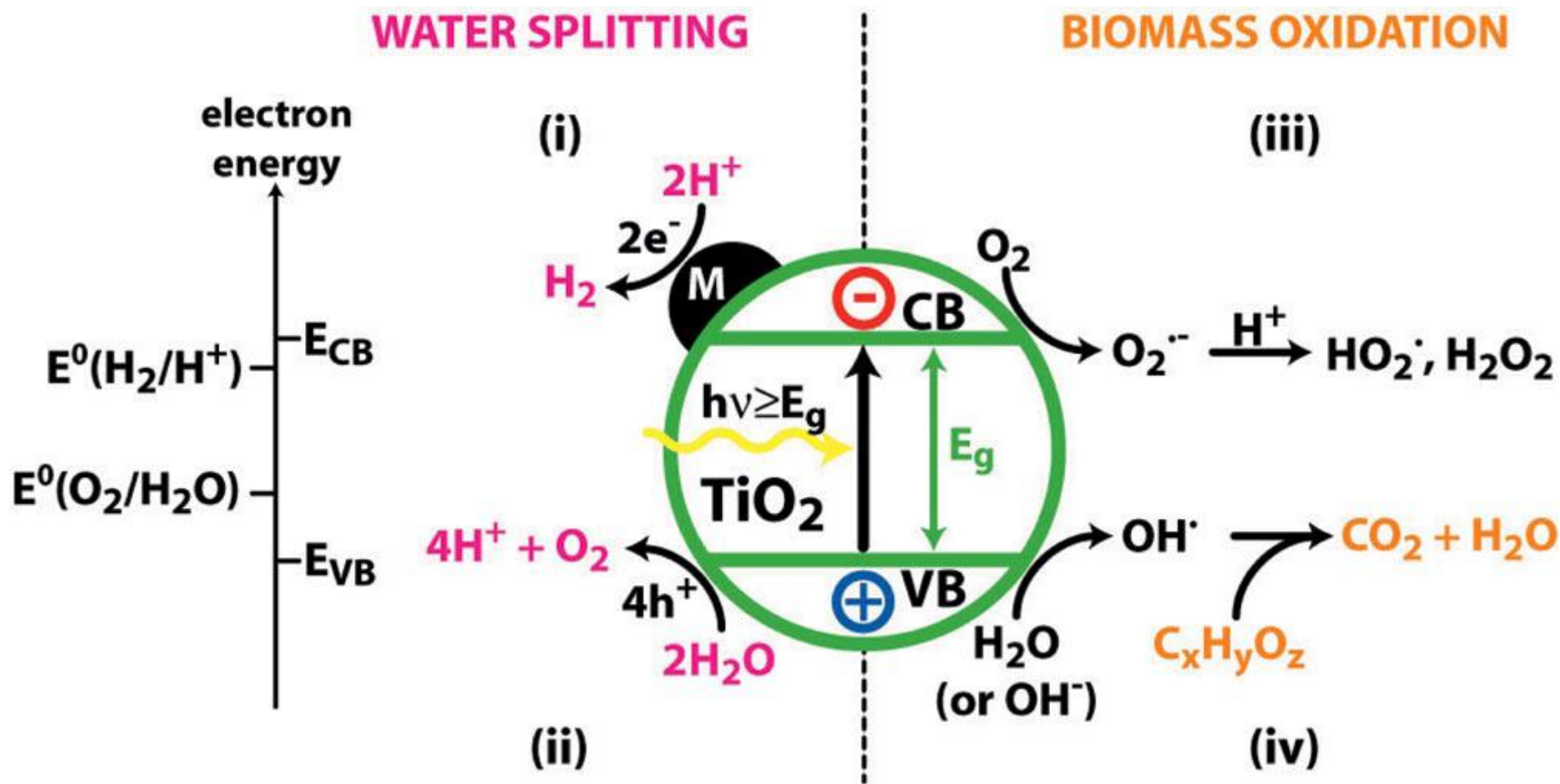


Pd@CeO₂/MWCNT

H₂ PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

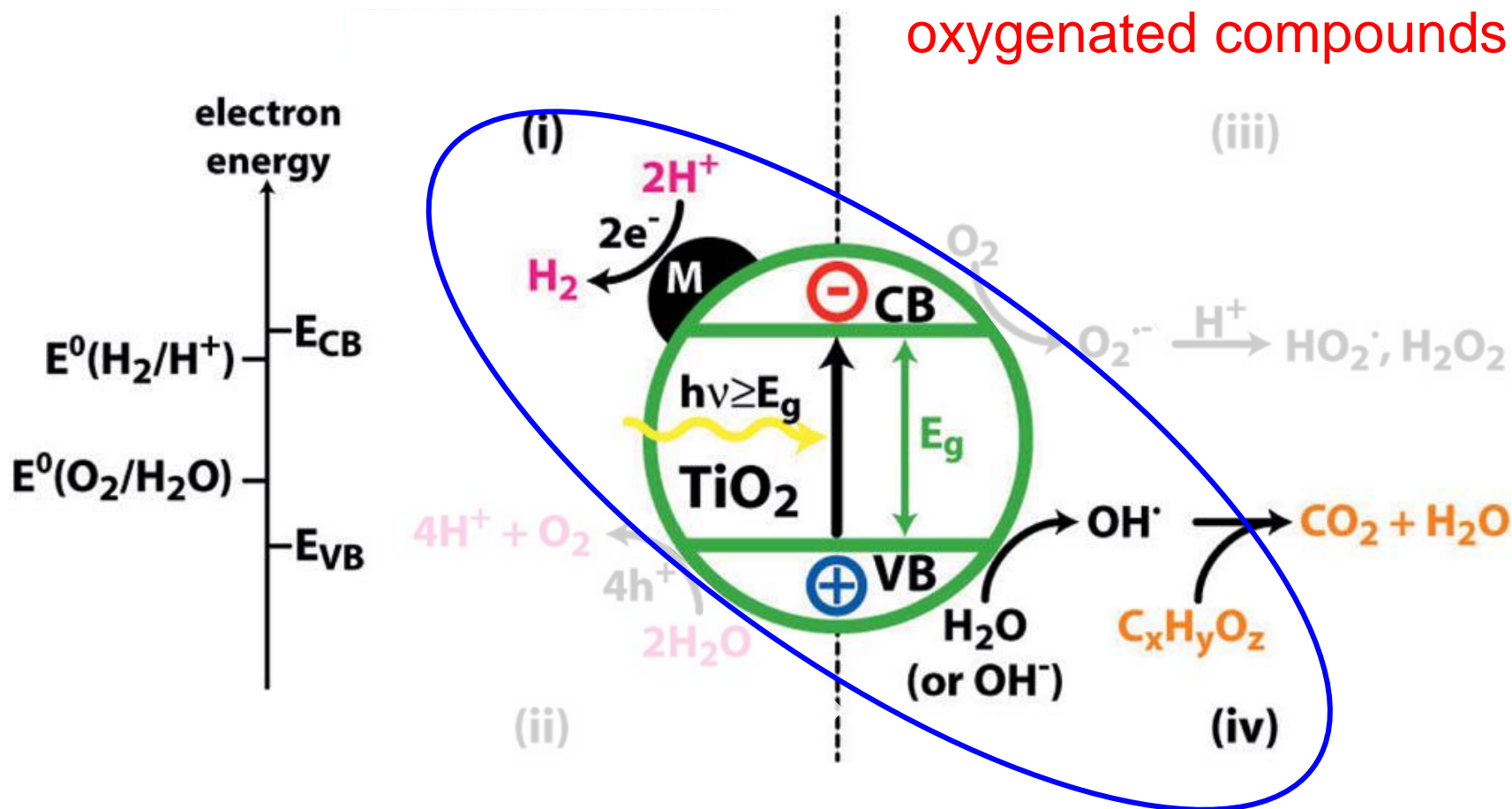


PHOTOCATALYTIC H₂ PRODUCTION



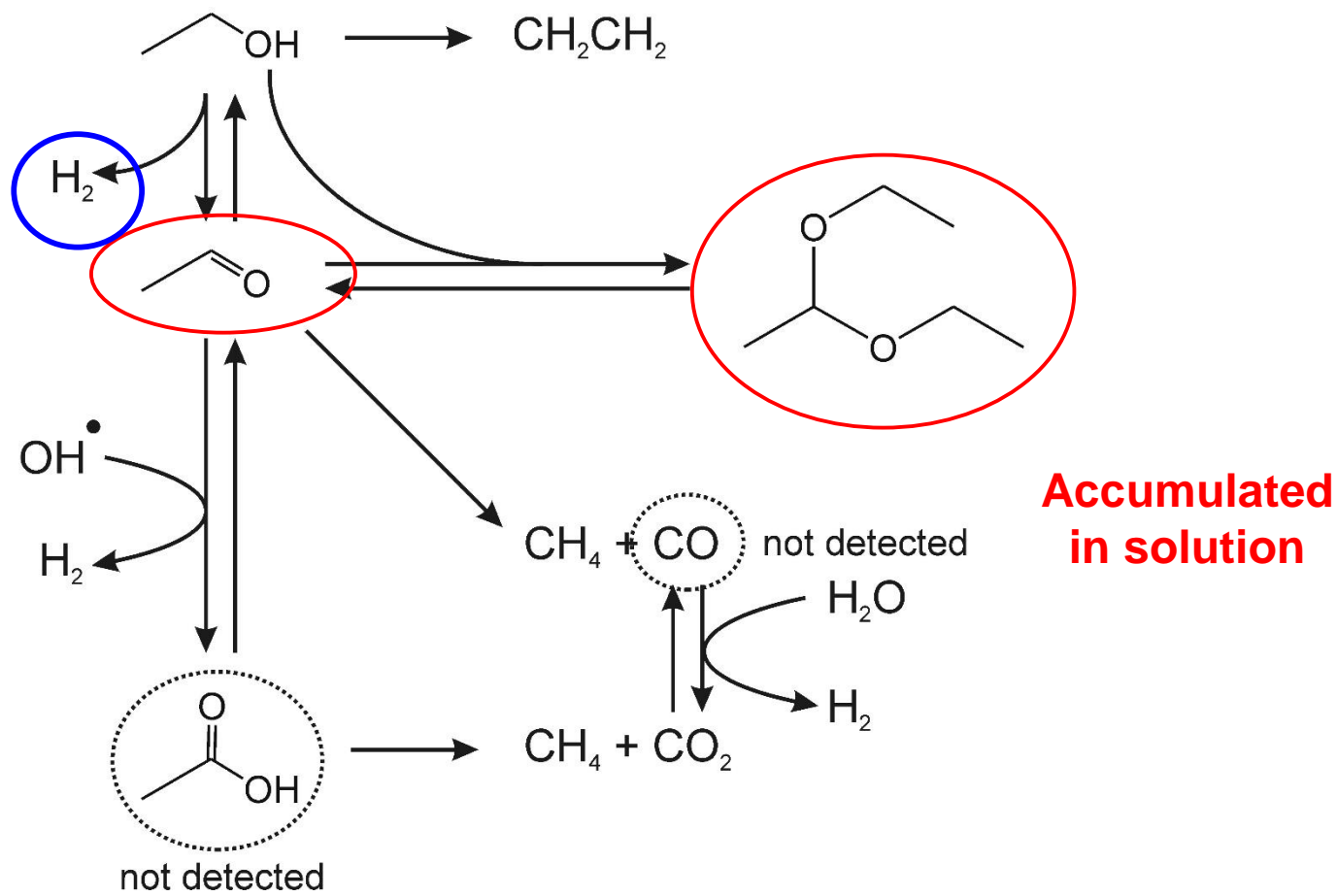
PHOTOCATALYTIC H₂ PRODUCTION

Photoreforming of oxygenated compounds

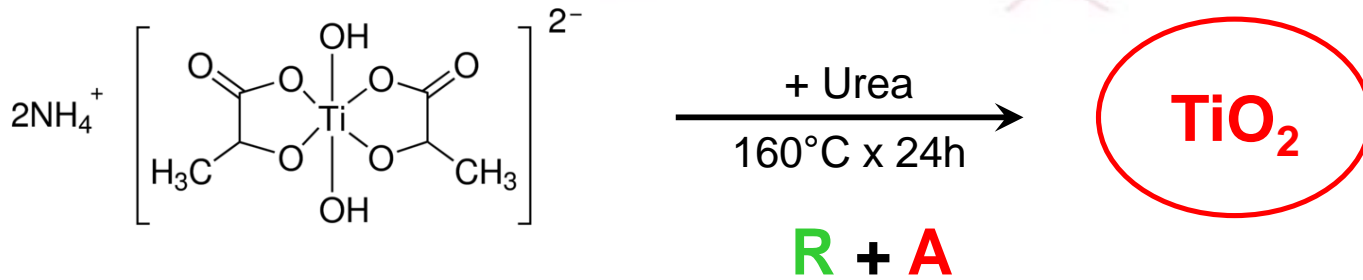


H₂ PRODUCTION FROM ETHANOL

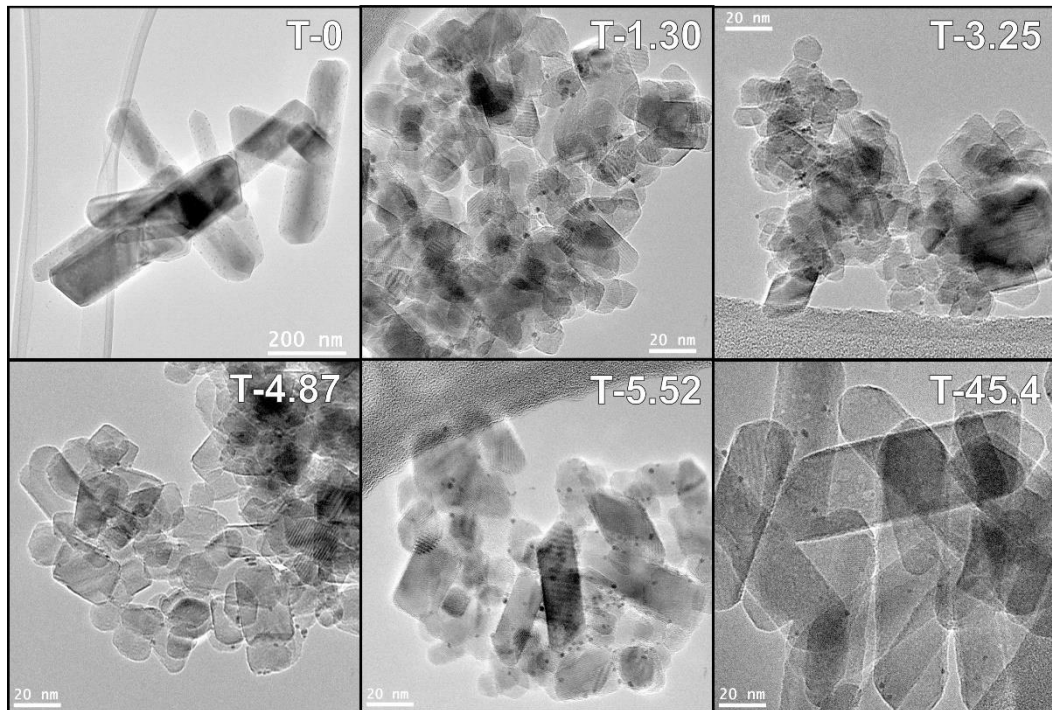
Possible pathway



TUNING TiO₂ COMPOSITION



Rutile



Anatase

A + B

A + B

Brookite

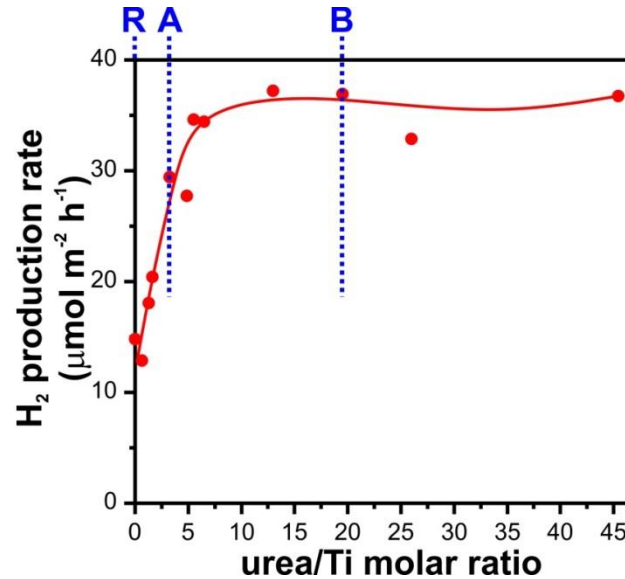
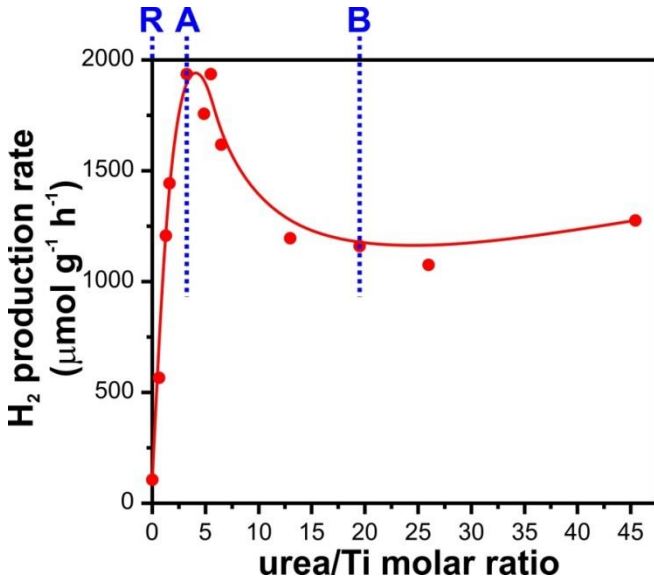
TUNING TiO₂ COMPOSITION

Per mass

Per surface area

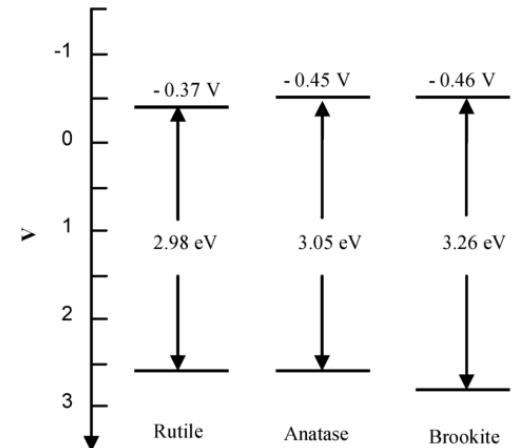
Ethanol/water solution
Simulated sunlight

Pt 0.2 wt% added
as co-catalysts

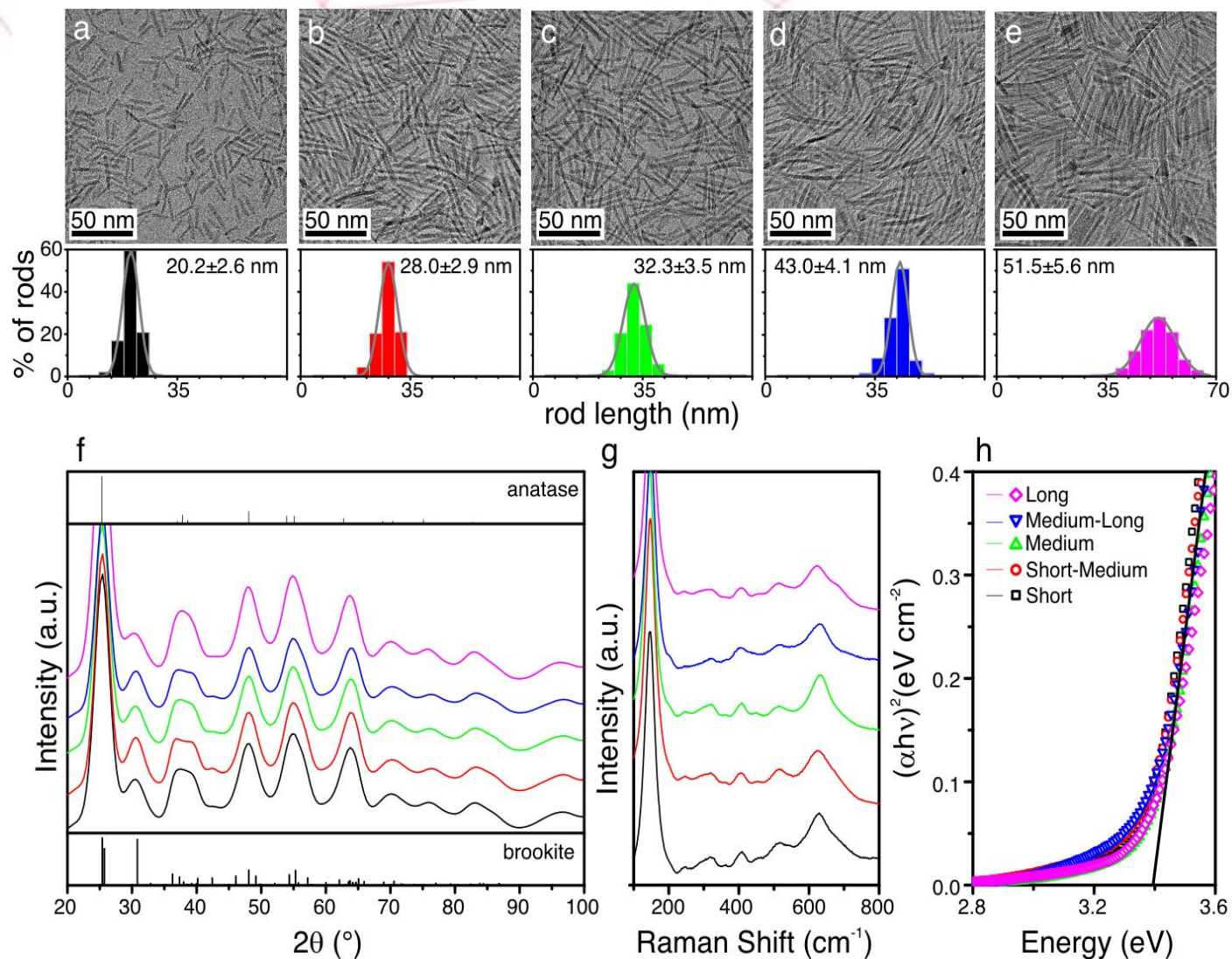


Brookite:

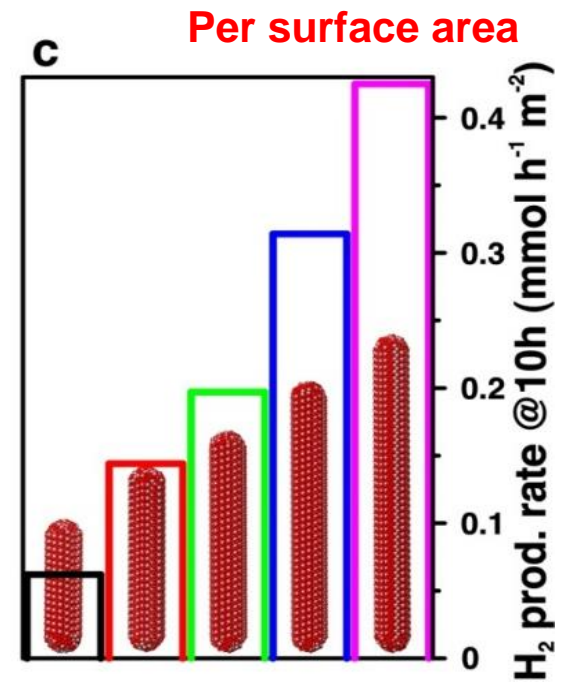
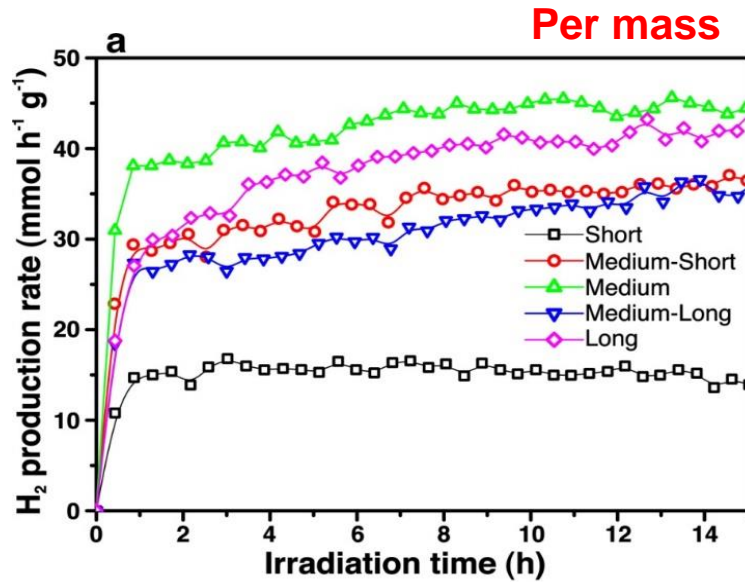
- Favorable electronic properties
- Well defined morphology and exposed facets



TiO₂ BROOKITE NANORODS



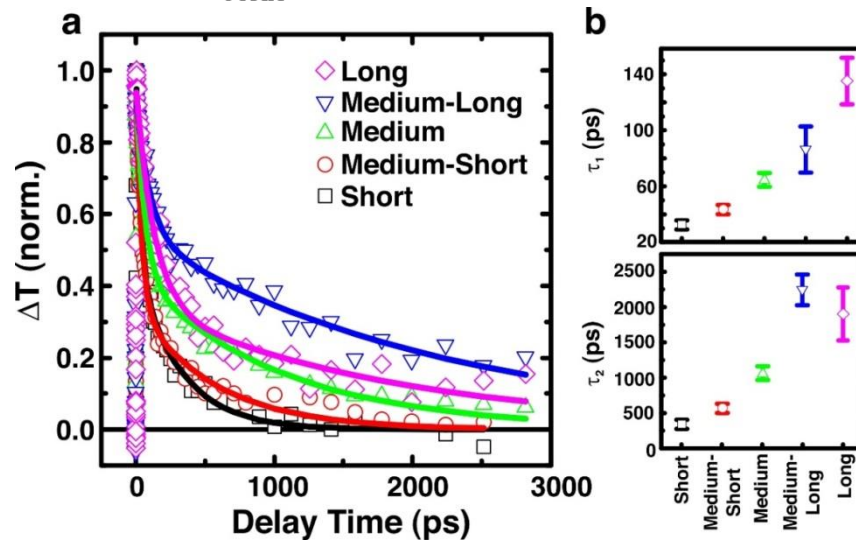
TiO₂ BROOKITE NANORODS



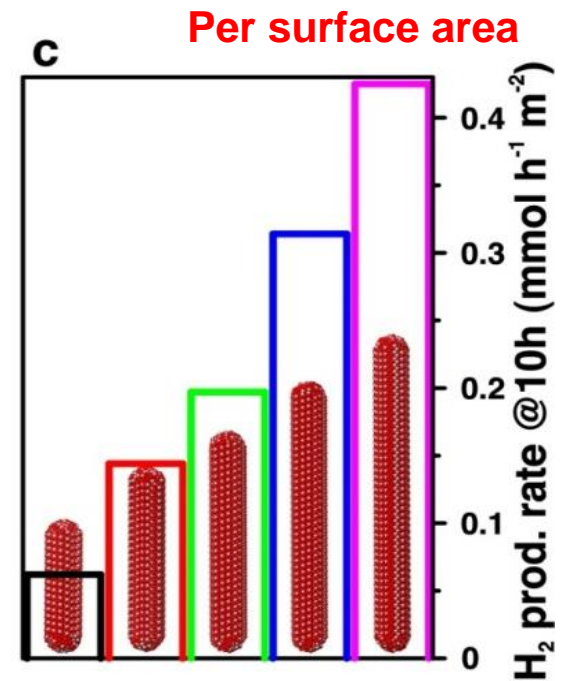
TiO₂ BROOKITE NANORODS

50 fs ultraviolet (4.0 eV) pump pulse

$$\frac{\Delta T}{|\Delta T_{MAX}|} = A_1 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}} + A_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}}$$

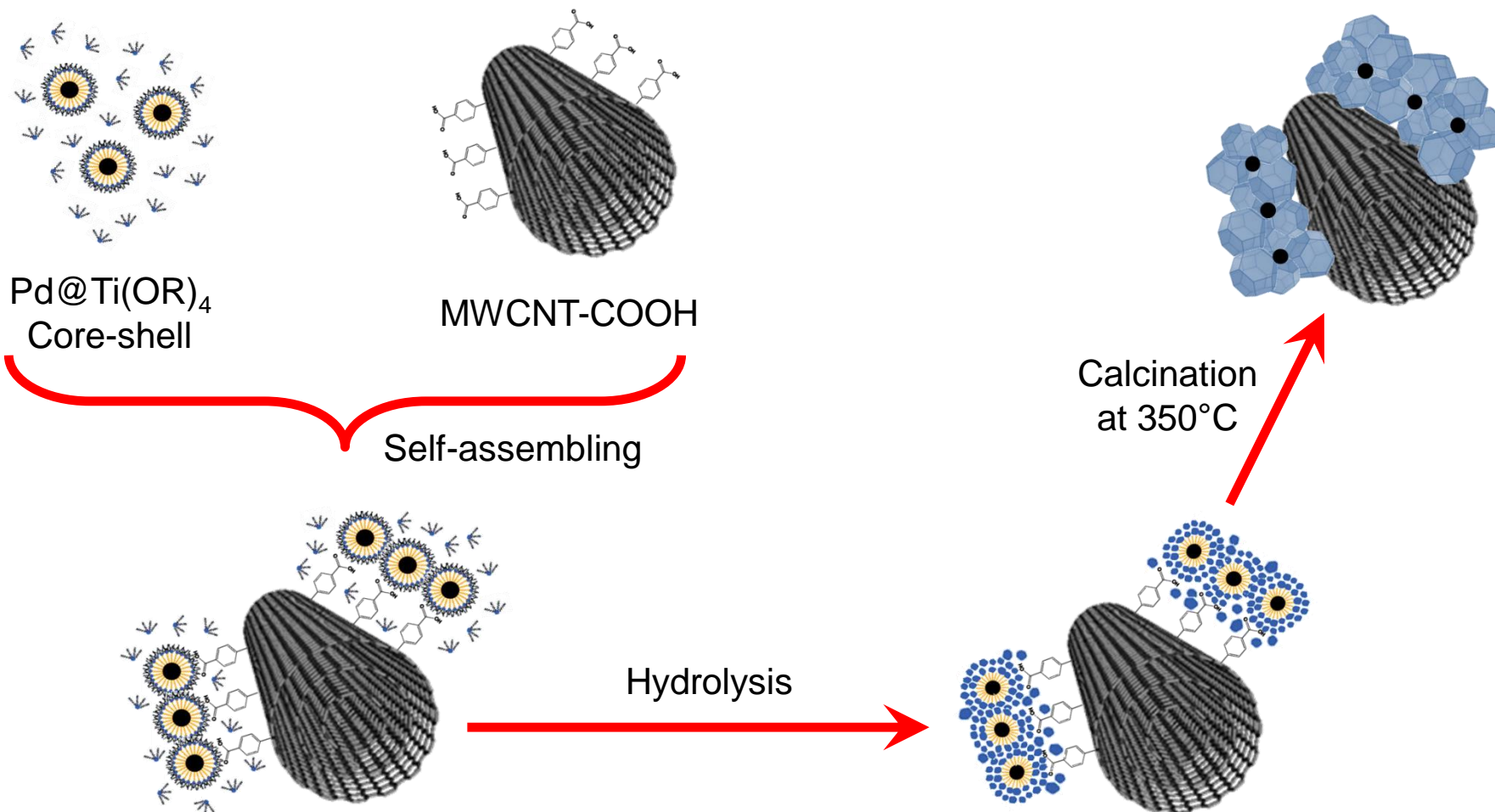


- Increase life-time of electron/hole pairs with length



Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOTUBES

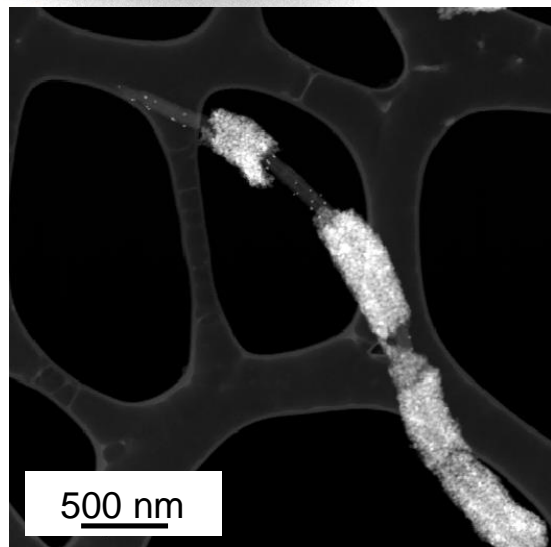
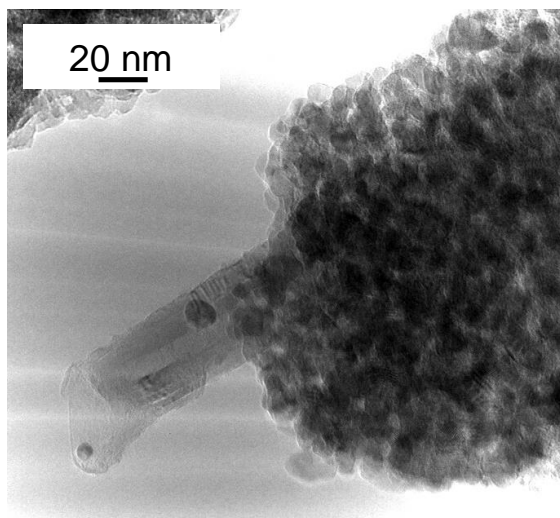
Formation of hybrid materials



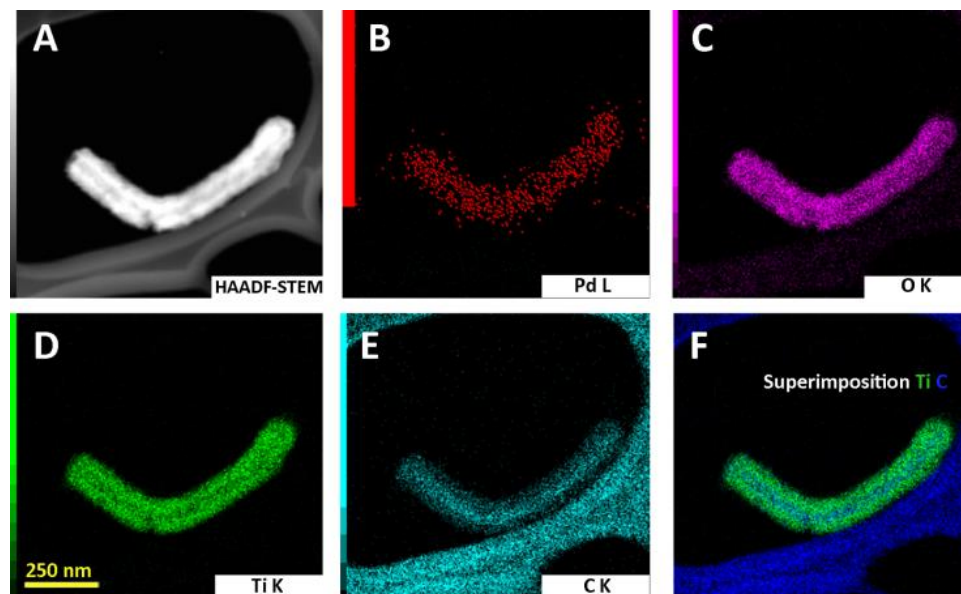
Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOTUBES

After calcination

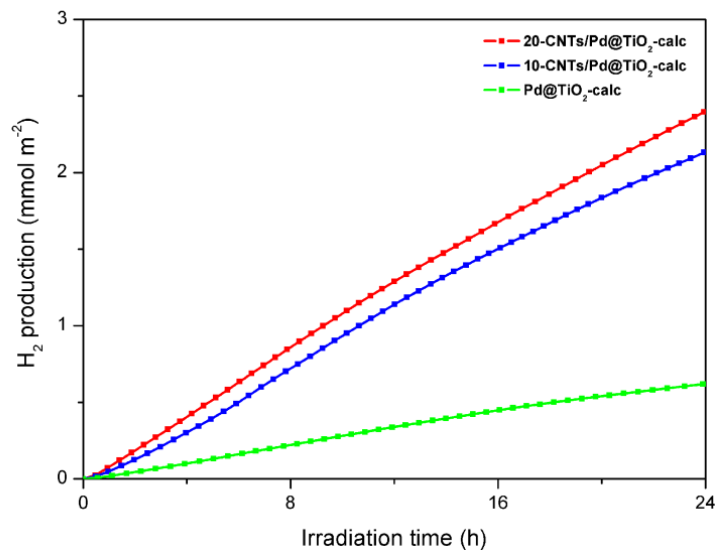
- Porous Pd@TiO₂ shell around CNT
- Anatase phase



EF-TEM

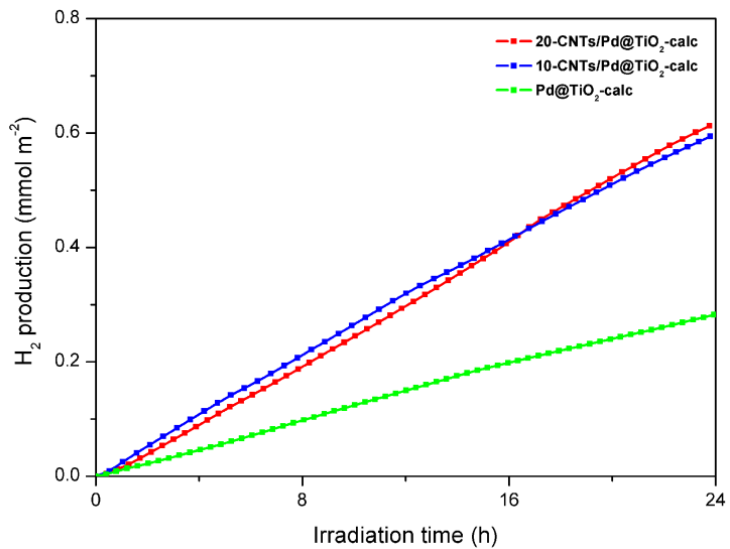


Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOTUBES



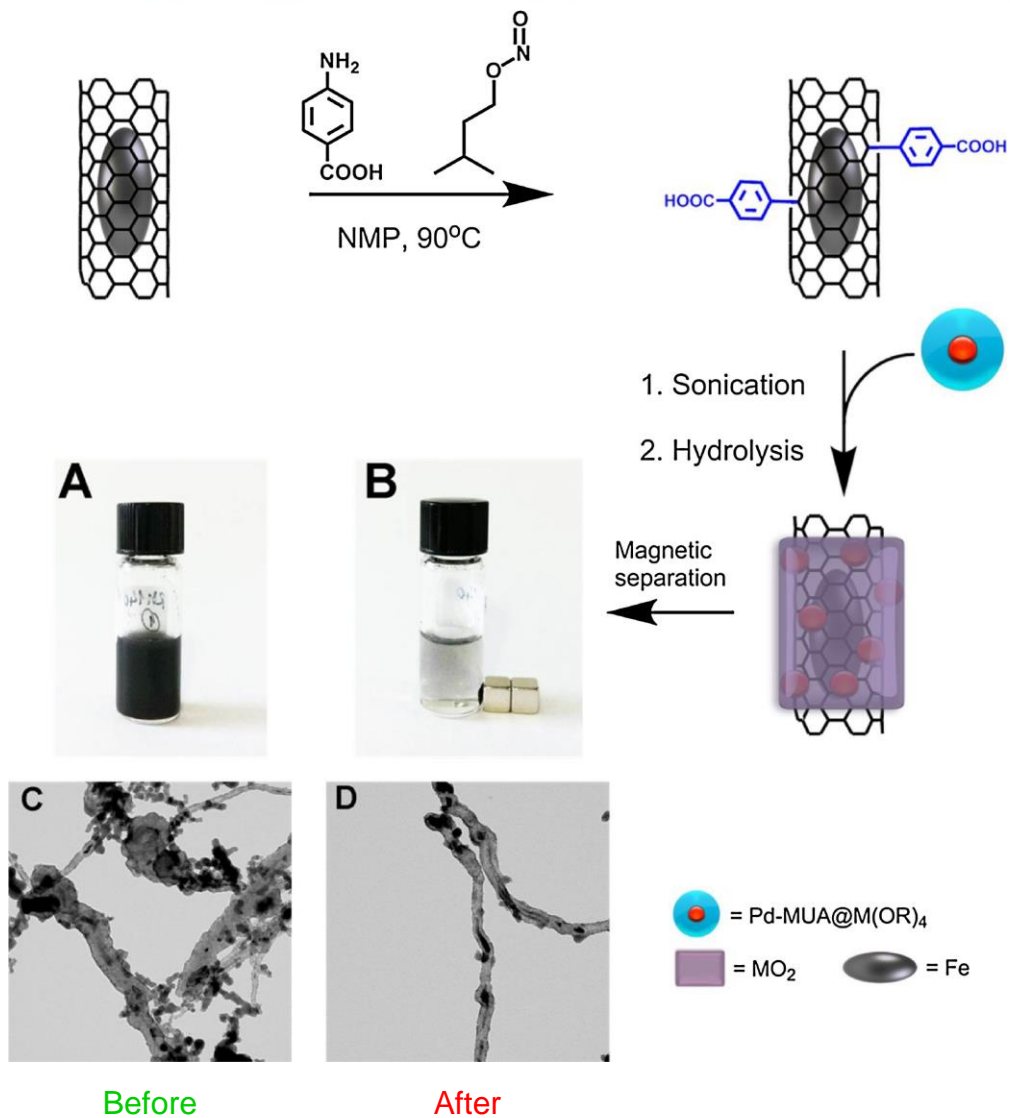
Ethanol/water
solution

**H₂ production under
UV-vis irradiation**

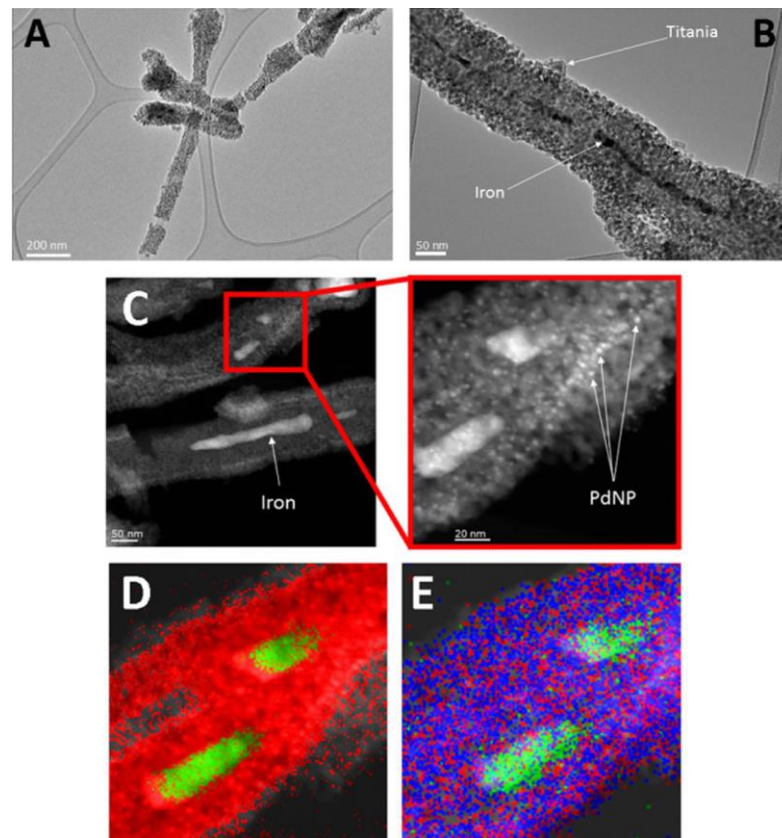


Glycerol/water
solution

Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOTUBES@Fe



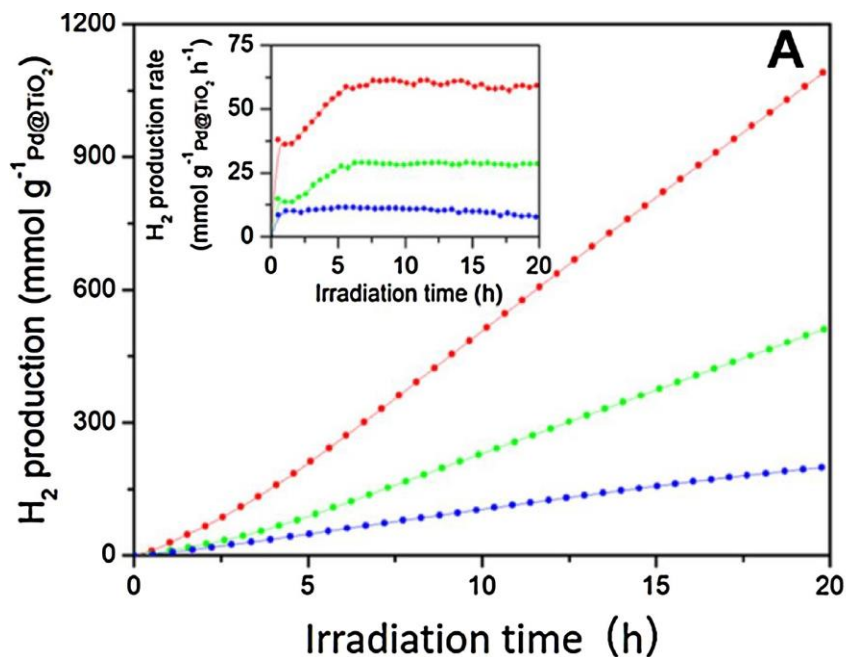
Purification by magnetic separation



Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOTUBES@Fe

EtOH : H₂O = 1:1

UV-vis irradiation



Pd@TiO₂/Fe@CNT-magnetic

Pd@TiO₂/Fe@CNT-filtered

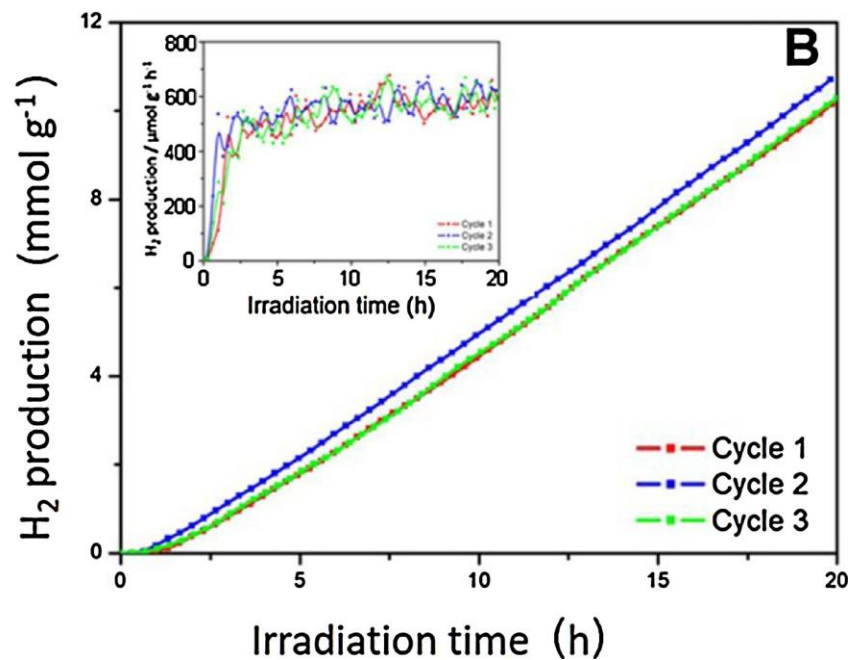
Pd@TiO₂

Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOTUBES@Fe

EtOH : H₂O = 1:1
Simulated Sunlight irradiation

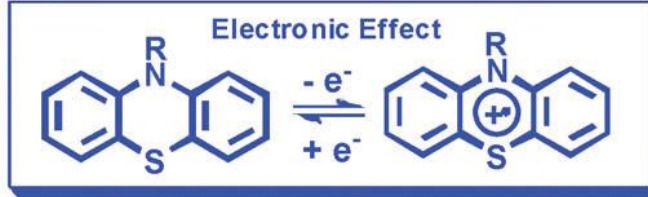
Pd@TiO₂/Fe@CNT-magnetic

Easily reusable by magnetic
recovery from the reaction mixture!!!

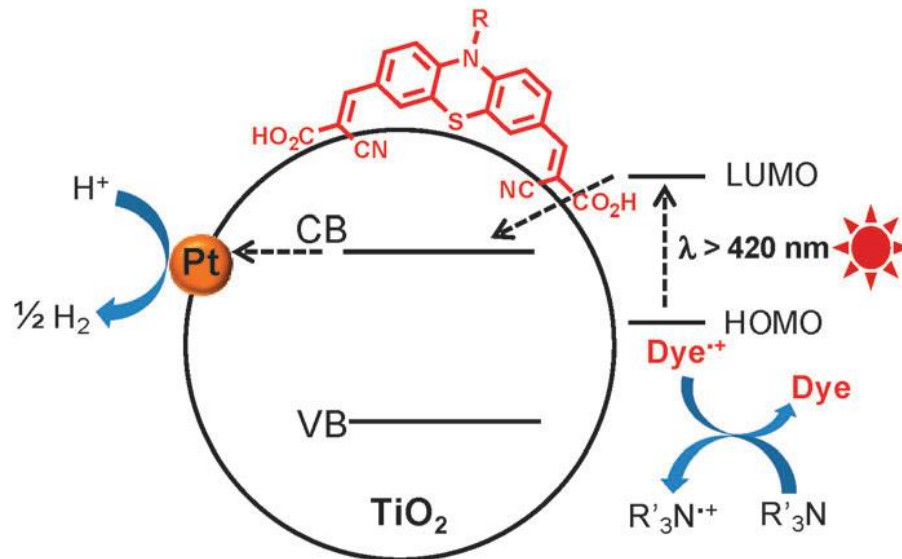


DYE SENSITIZED PHOTOCATALYSTS

Control of Chemical Property



Anchoring Sites

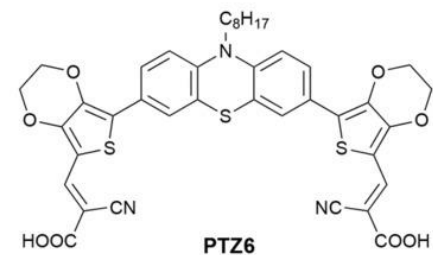
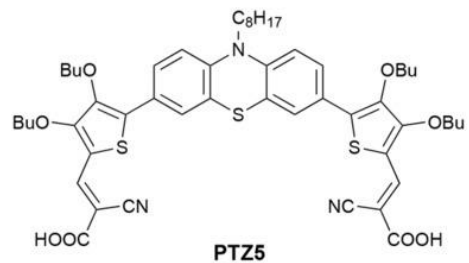
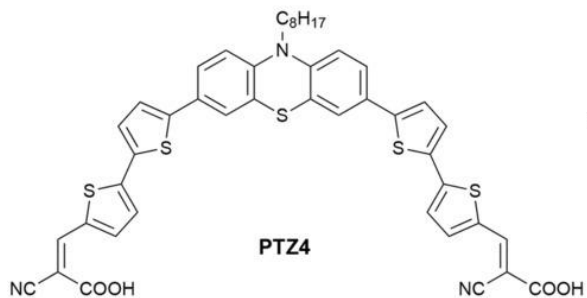
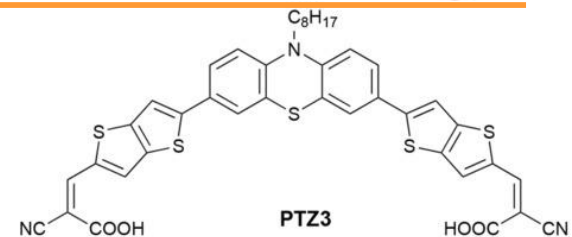
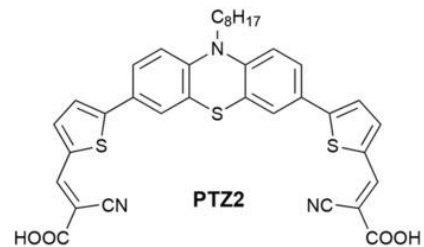
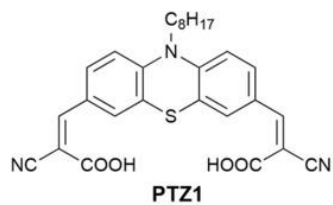


✓ Materials active under visible light ($\lambda > 420\text{nm}$)

x Not sustainable Sacrificial Electron Donor

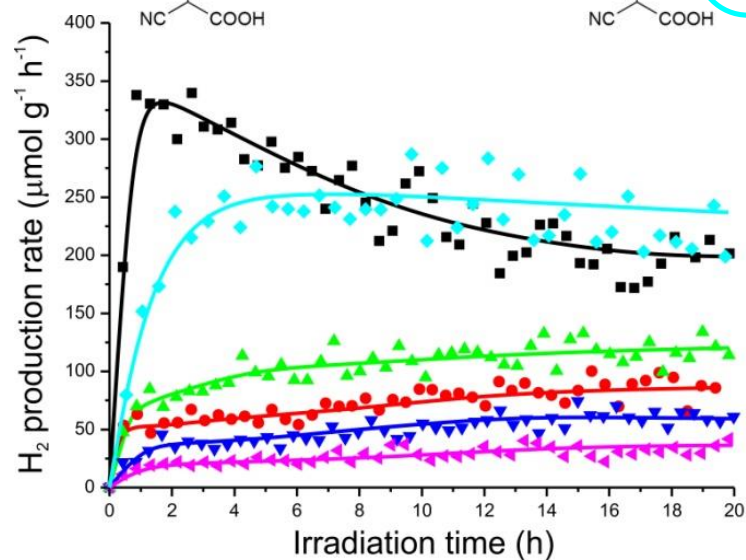
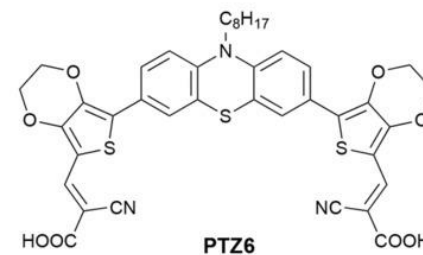
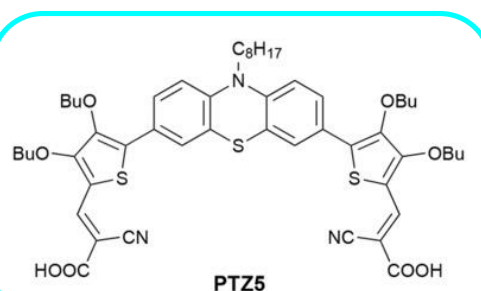
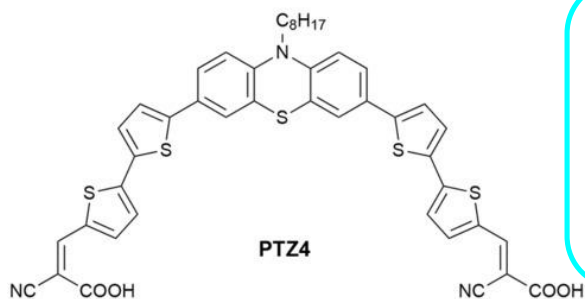
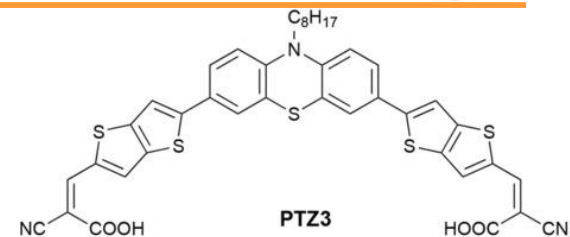
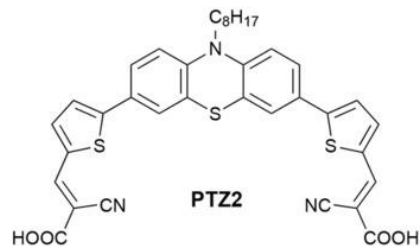
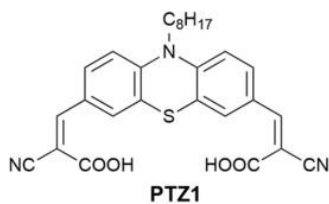
PHENOTIAZINE-BASED DYES

Effect of
molecular
structure

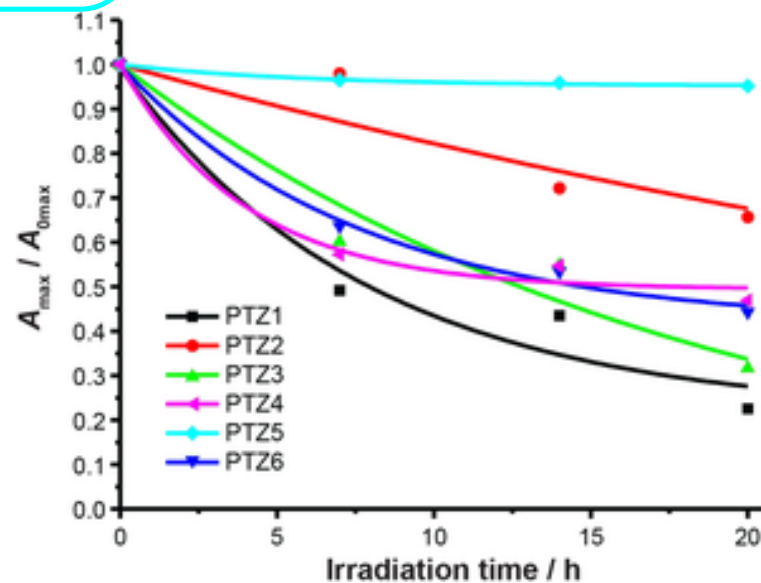


PHENOTIAZINE-BASED DYES

Effect of
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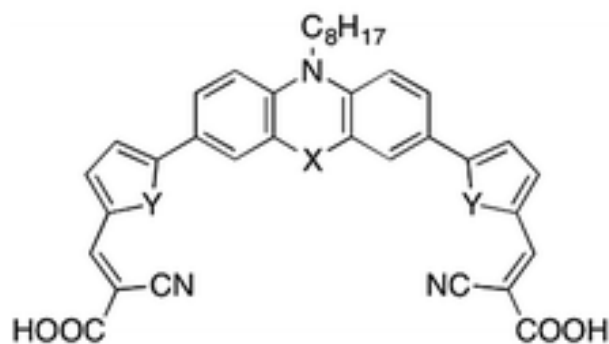


Active
&
Stable

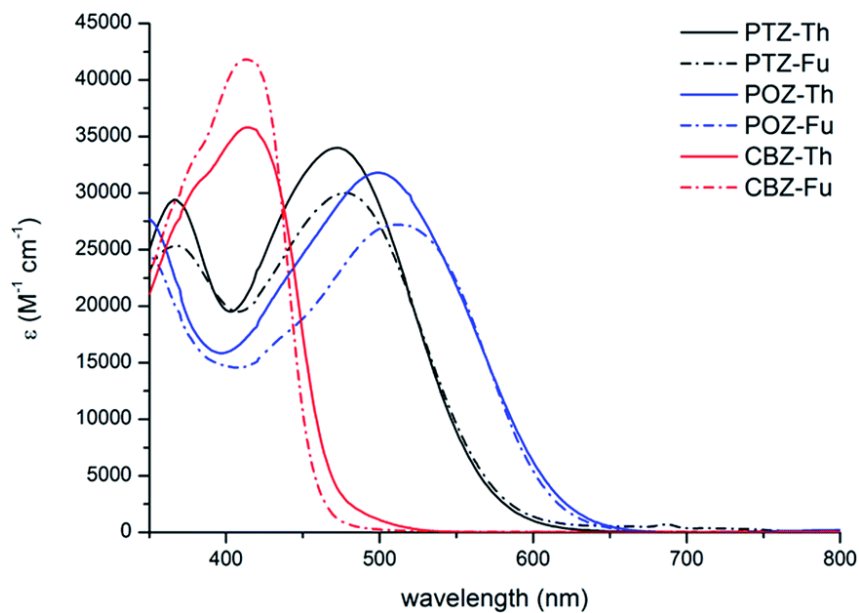


PHENOTIAZINE-BASED DYES

Effect of aromatic structure

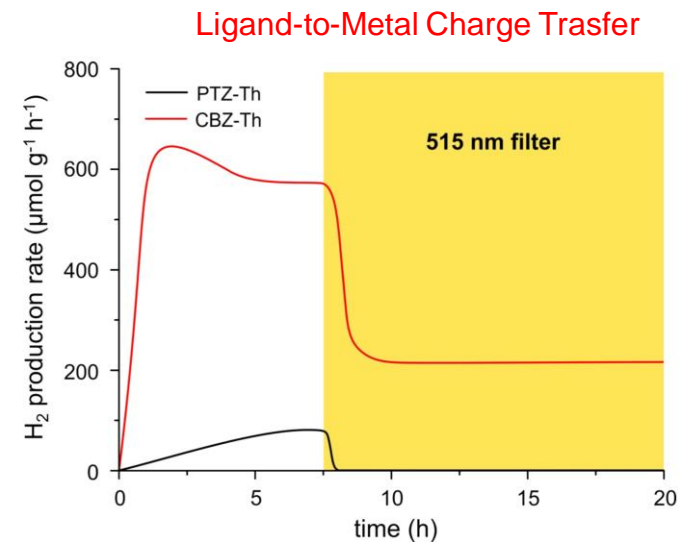
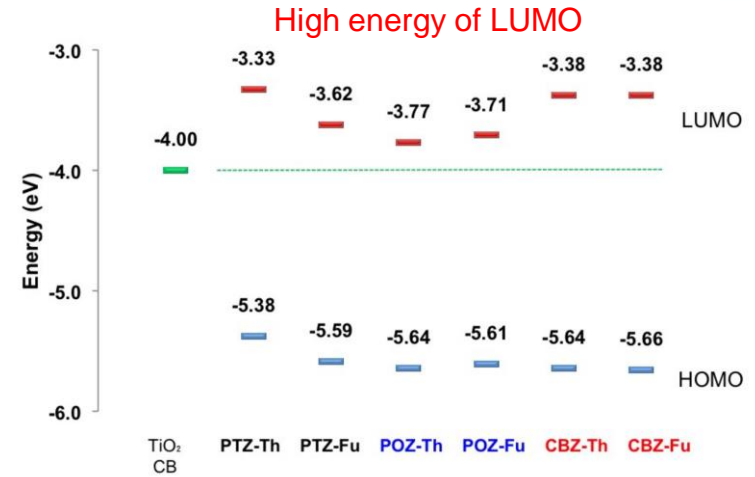
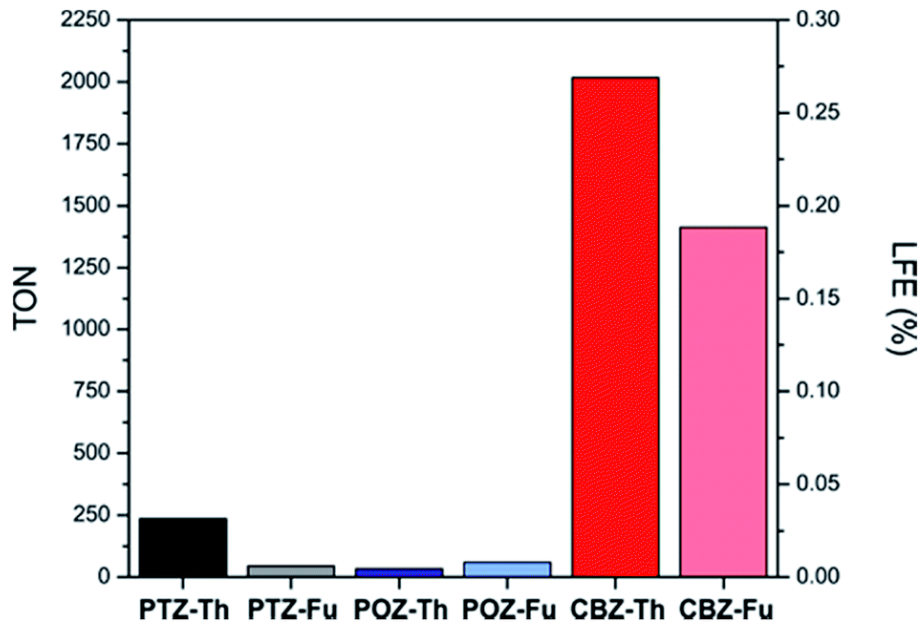


PTZ-Th:	X = S,	Y = S	Phenotiazine
PTZ-Fu:	X = S,	Y = O	
POZ-Th:	X = O,	Y = S	Phenoxazine
POZ-Fu:	X = O,	Y = O	
CBZ-Th:	X = none,	Y = S	Carbazole
CBZ-Fu:	X = none,	Y = O	



PHENOTIAZINE-BASED DYES

Effect of aromatic structure



TRIPHENYLAMINE-BASED DYES

Toward sustainability

EtOH / water solution
as sacrificial electron donor
 $\lambda > 420$ nm

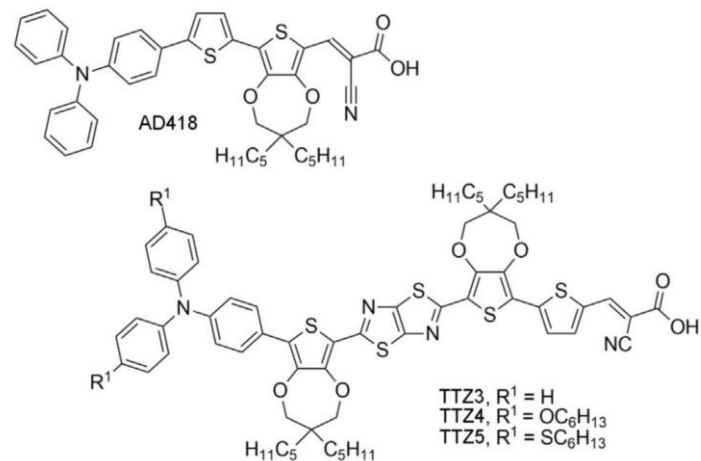
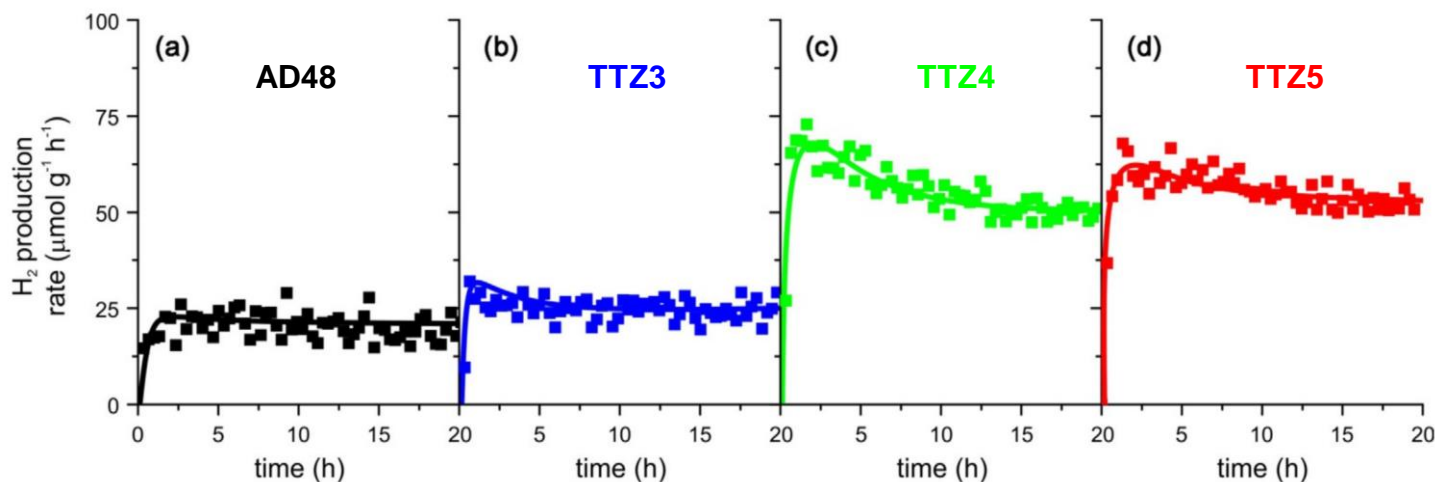


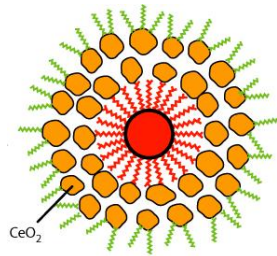
Figure 2. Structure of the dyes investigated in this study.



MEE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

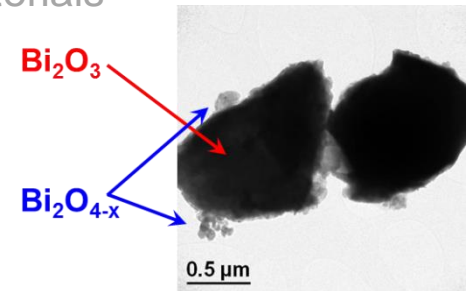
Air pollution abatement

- ❖ Three Way Catalysts
- ❖ CH₄ combustion



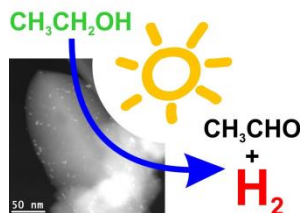
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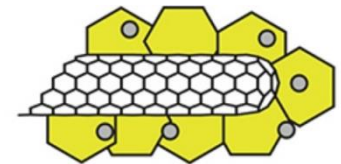
H₂ & Fuels production

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- ❖ Steam reforming of renewable compounds
- ❖ Photocatalytic reforming of oxygenated compounds
- ❖ **Synthesis of valuable organic compounds**



H₂ purification

- ❖ Water Gas Shift
- ❖ Preferential Oxidation of CO



Pd@CeO₂/MWCNT

ELECTRICAL VEHICLES

Electric Vehicles Smart Fleets



Electric Unmanned aerial vehicles



ELECTRIC / HYBRID AIRCRAFT



2 hrs 250 Kg of batterie



1 MJ/Kg

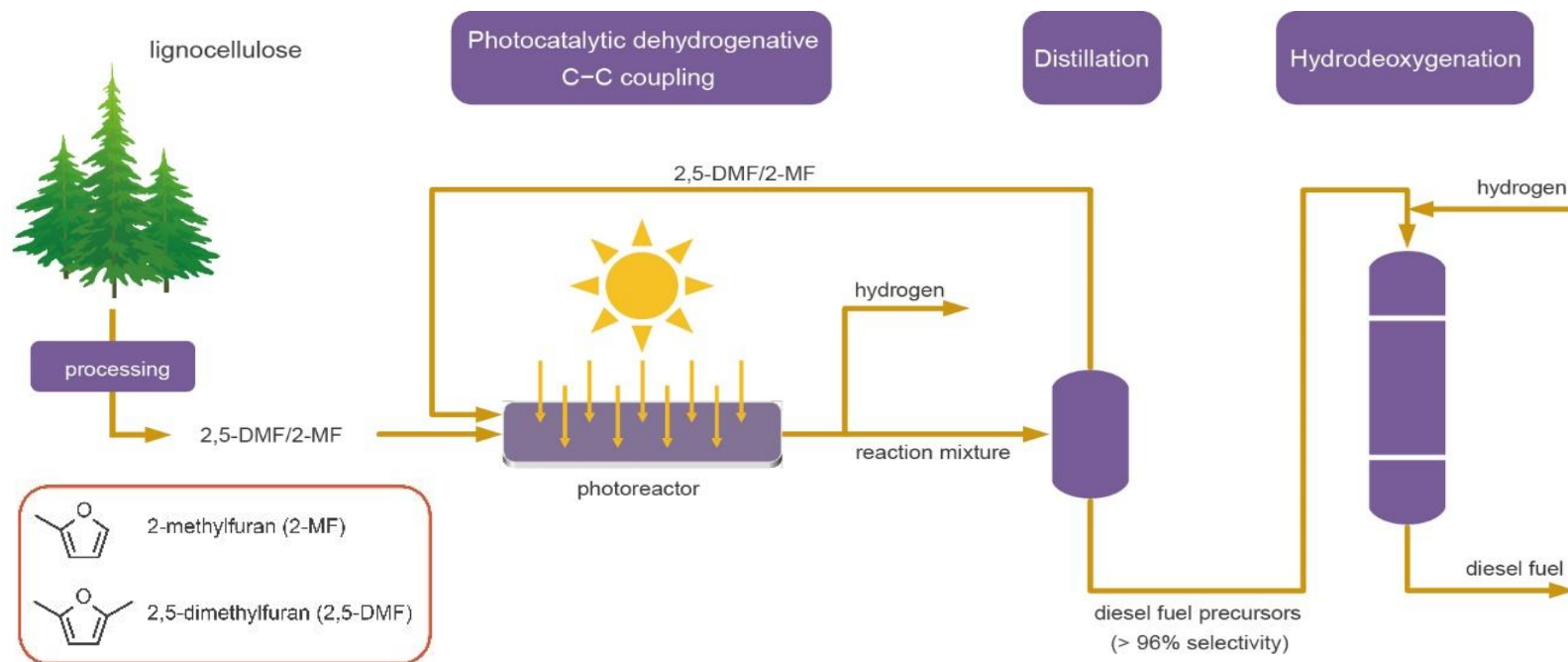


43 MJ/Kg

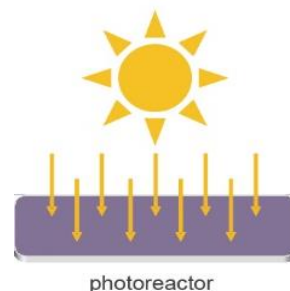


7 hrs 260,000 Kg of batteries

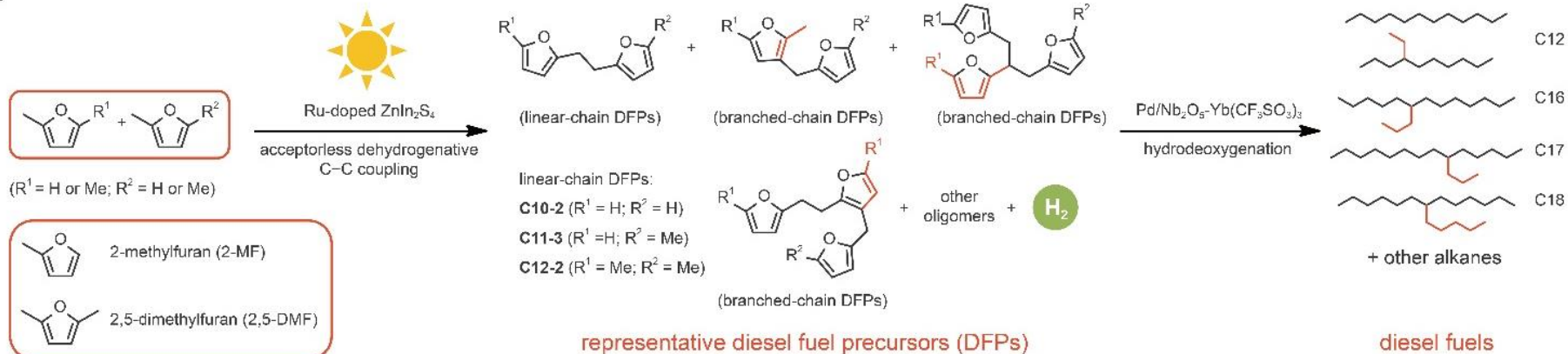
VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN



VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN

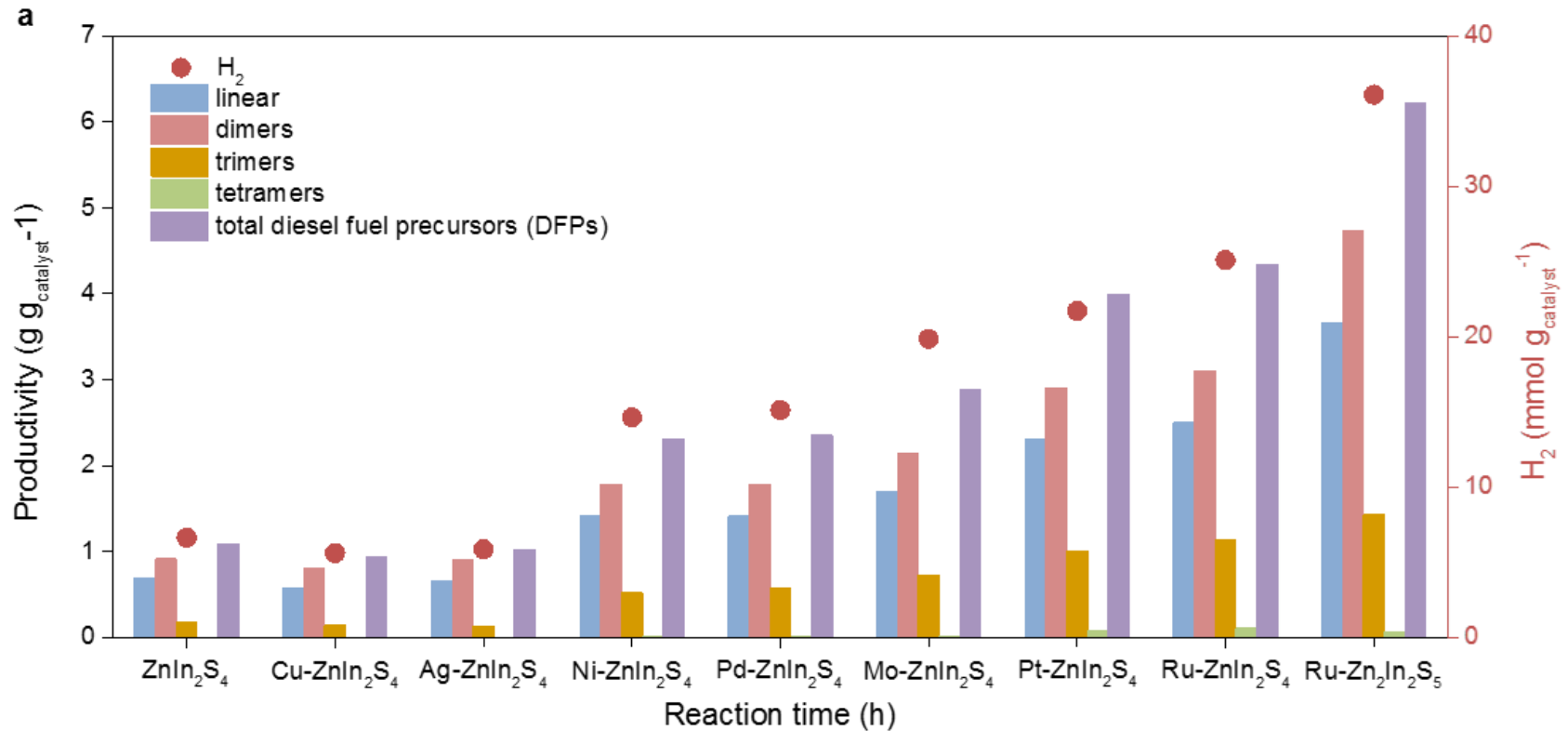


a



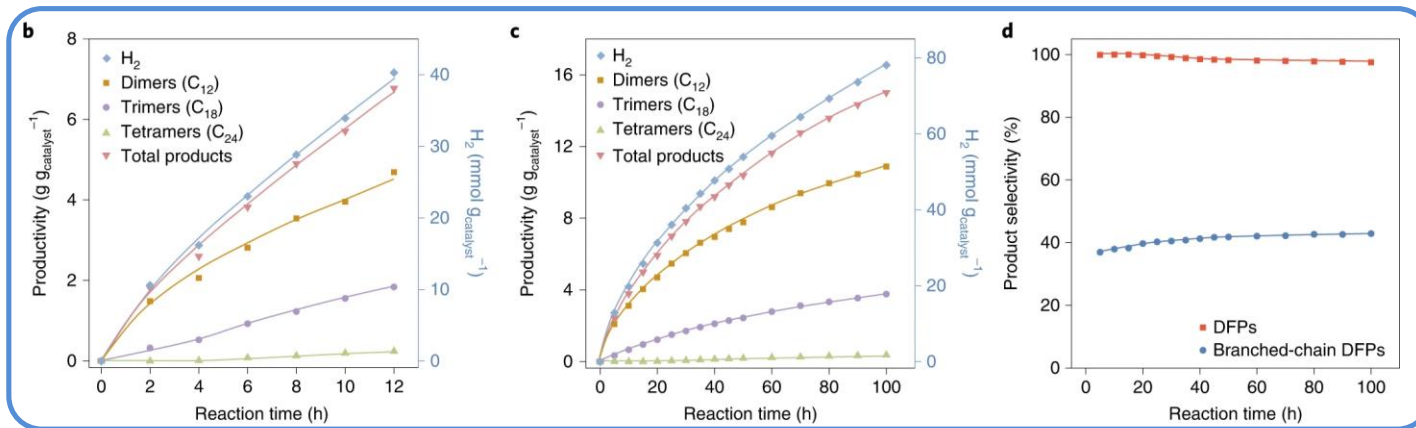
VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN

Doped-ZnIn₂S₄ photocatalysts



VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN

Ru-ZnIn₂S₄ photocatalyst

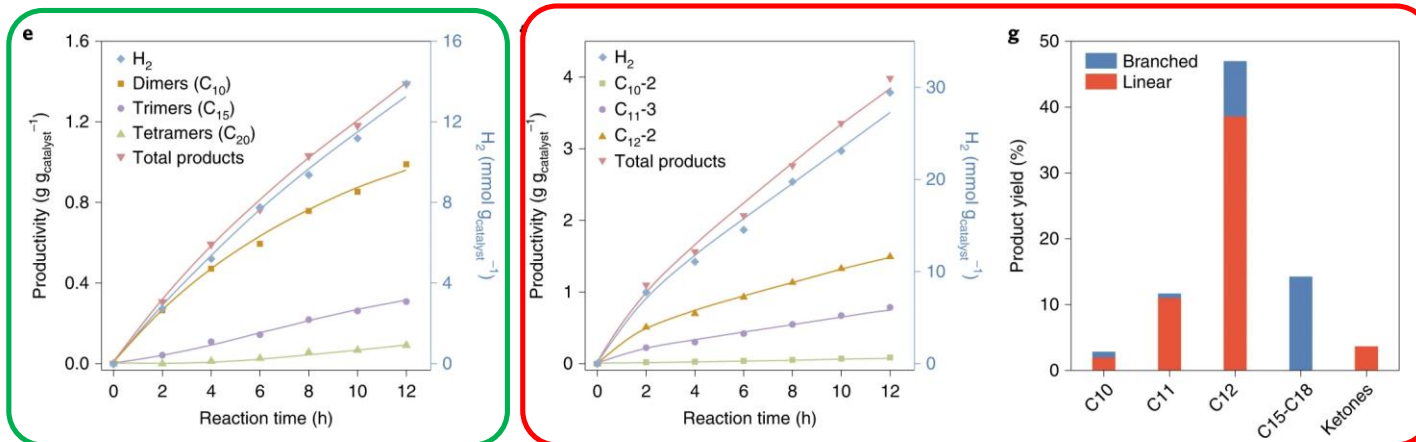


2,5-DMF

0.56 g of DPF g_{cat}⁻¹ h⁻¹

3.3 mmol of H₂ g_{cat}⁻¹ h⁻¹

AQY 15.2 %

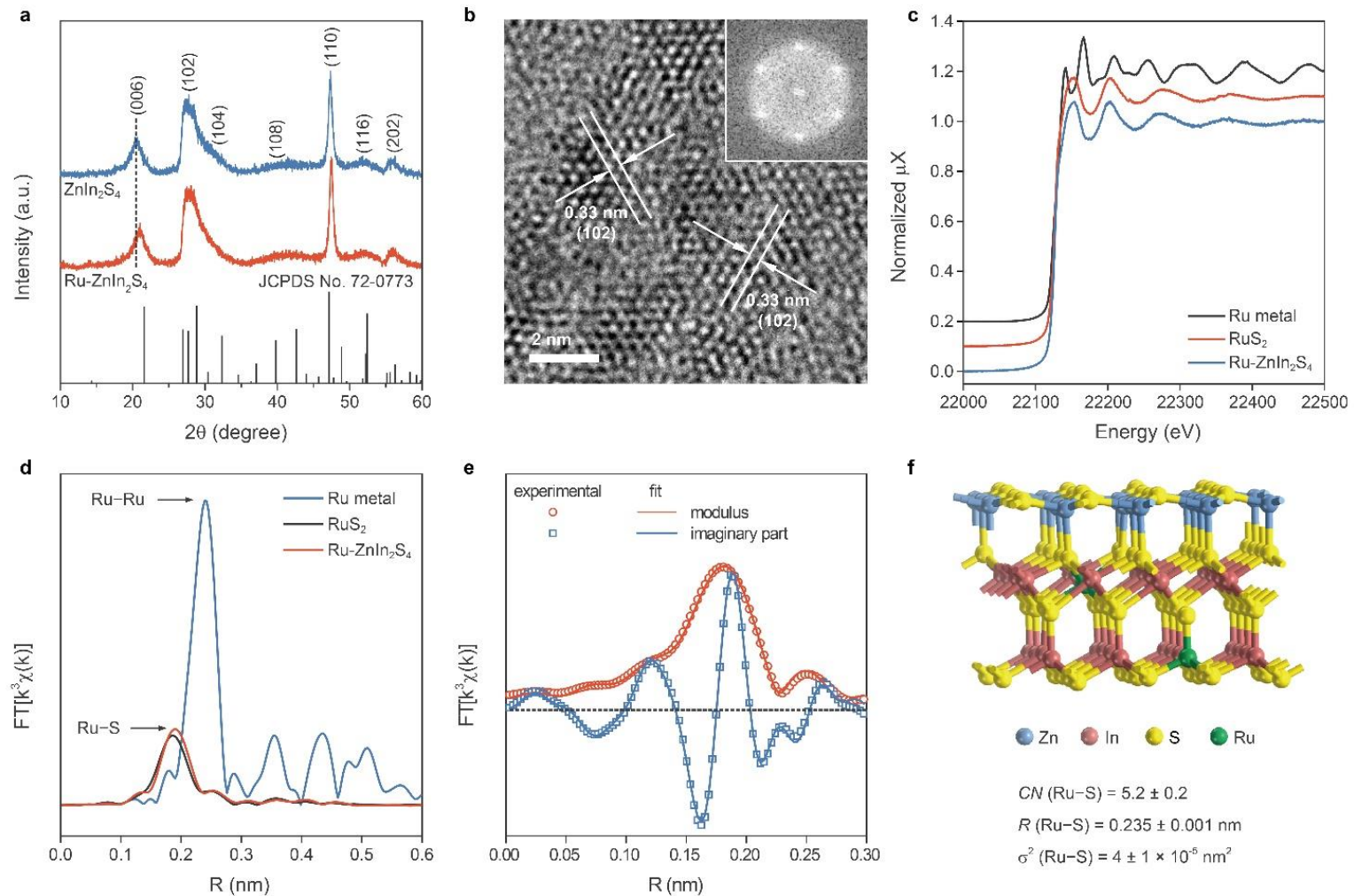


2-MF

2,5-DMF + 2-MF

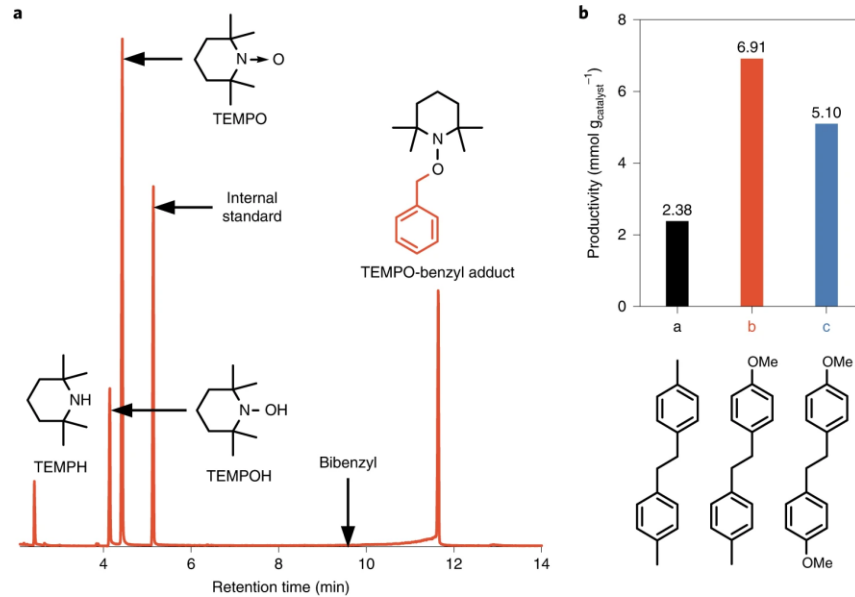
VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN

Ru-ZnIn₂S₄ photocatalyst

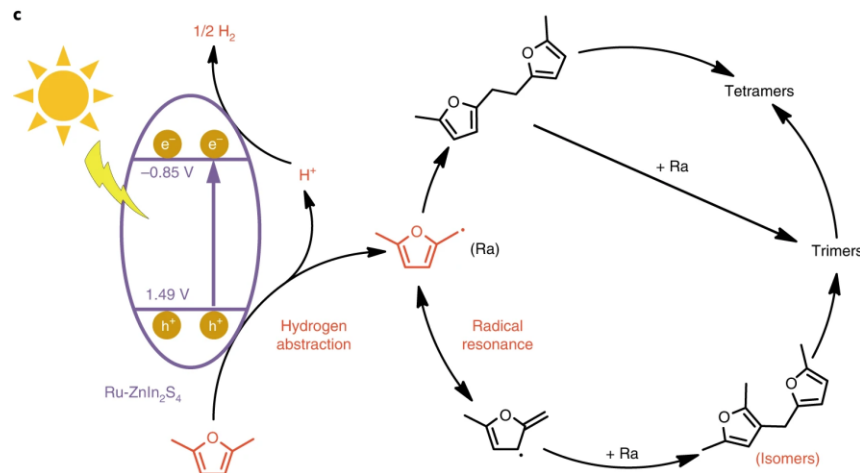


VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN

Ru-ZnIn₂S₄ photocatalyst

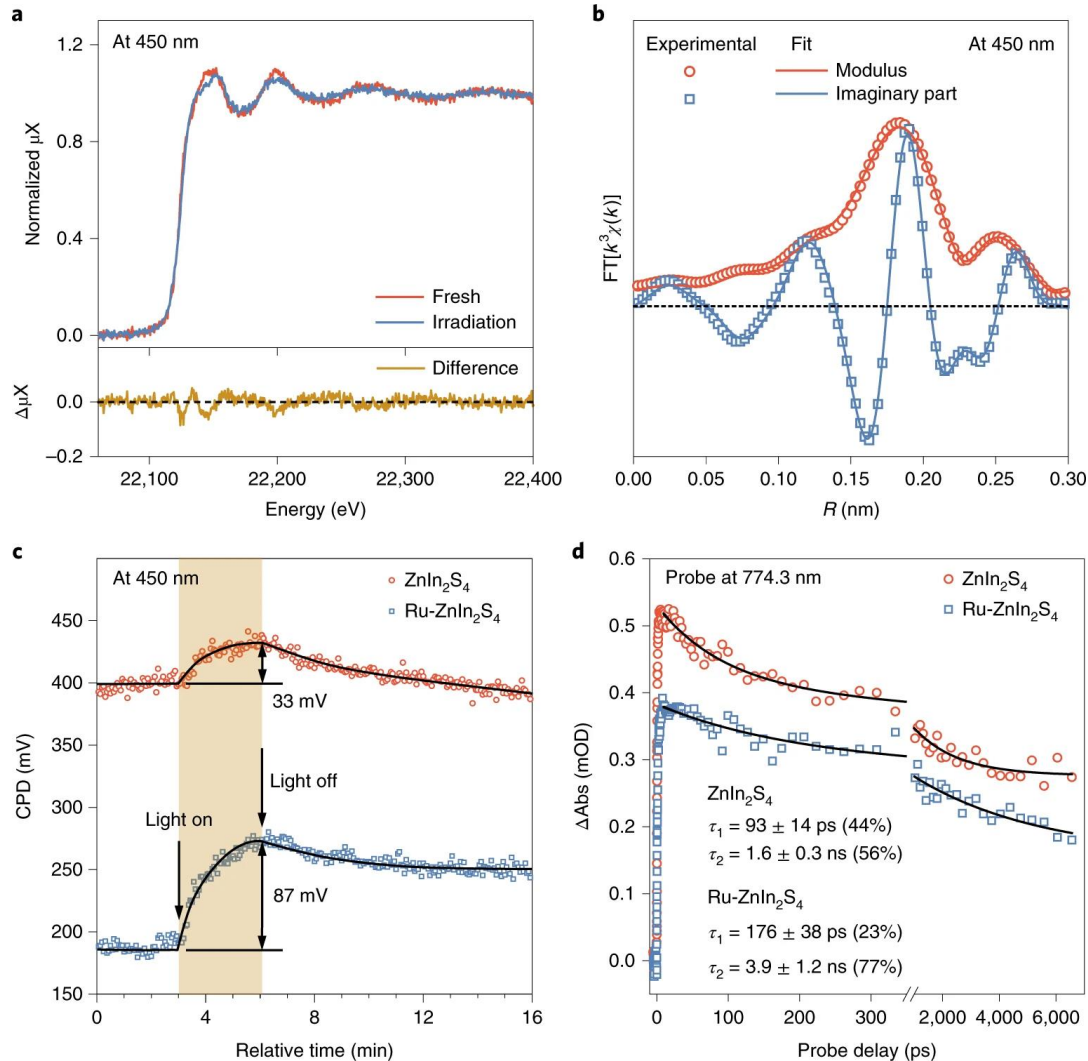


Radical mechanism confirmed



VISIBLE-LIGHT-DRIVEN COPRODUCTION OF DIESEL FUEL PRECURSORS AND HYDROGEN

Ru-ZnIn₂S₄ photocatalyst: role of Ru



- ✓ Decreased band gap
- ✓ Stabilization of e⁻/h⁺ pairs
- ✓ Reduction of Ru ions to Ru(0) justifies slight deactivation

Materials manipulation at nanoscale level and precise assembly of nano-building blocks in hierarchical materials can lead to a step change in photo-, electro- & catalytic performances.

We have great options for a sustainable world!

The future is bright but there are still lots of shadows.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

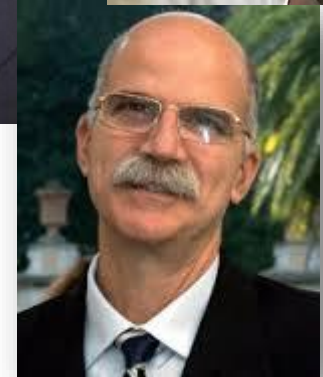
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MEE RESEARCH GROUP

<http://meeresearch.weebly.com/>
FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION

PUBLICATIONS

THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

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College & University

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Trieste, Italy

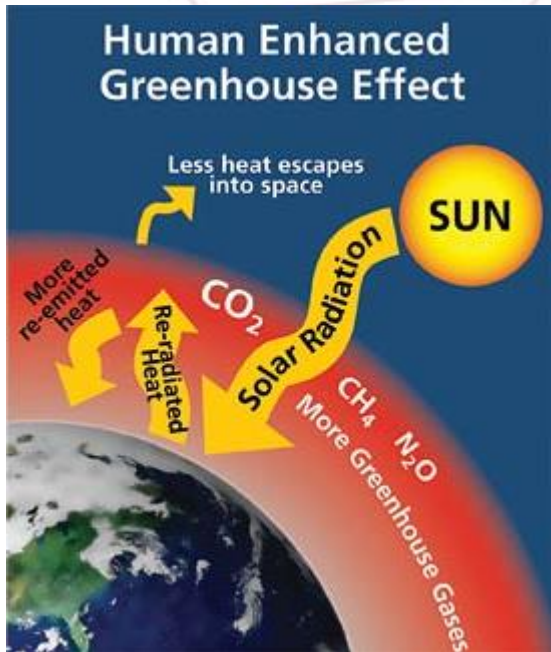


 **MEE - Materials, Environment and Energy Research Group**
Official Page 

MINING REQUIRES ENERGY



CH₄ & GREENHOUSE EFFECT



- Lifetime in the atmosphere is much shorter than CO₂
- More efficient at trapping radiation than CO₂

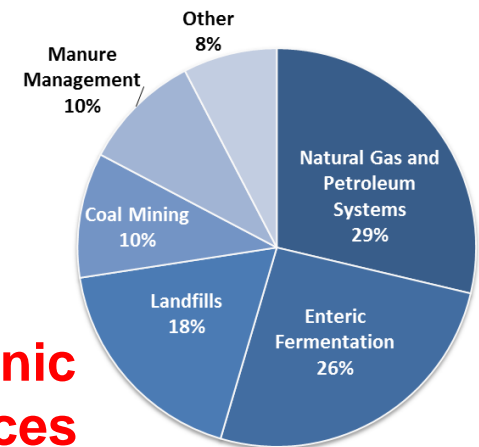
Impact of CH₄ on climate change is more than **25 times greater** than CO₂



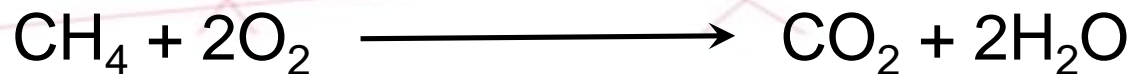
NEEDS FOR CATALYTIC ABATEMENT

Anthropogenic sources

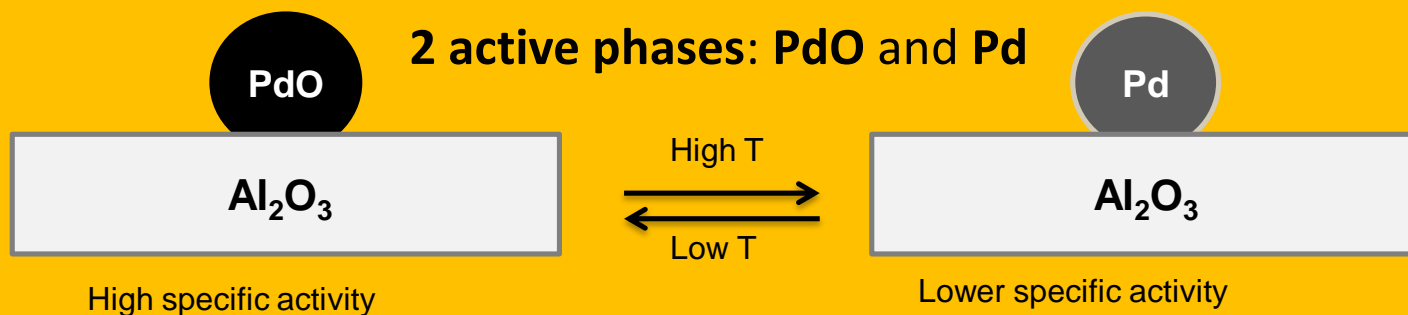
Source Identification and Quantification



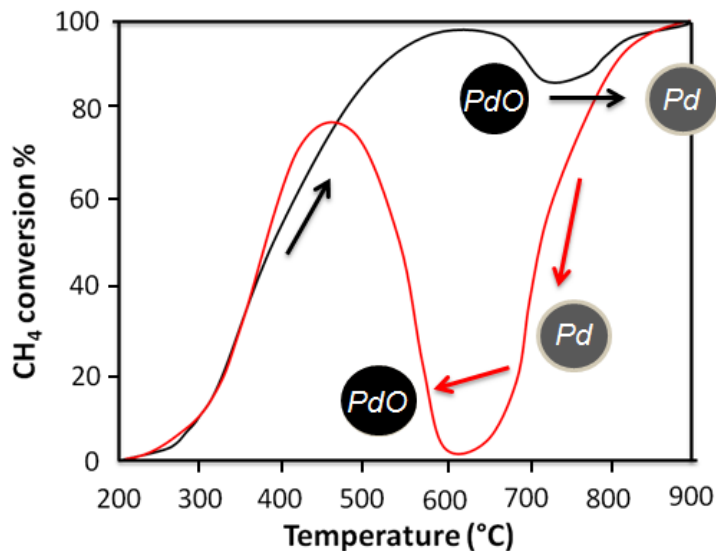
Pd-BASED CH₄ COMBUSTION CATALYSTS



Noble metal-based catalysts (Pd, Pt, Au)

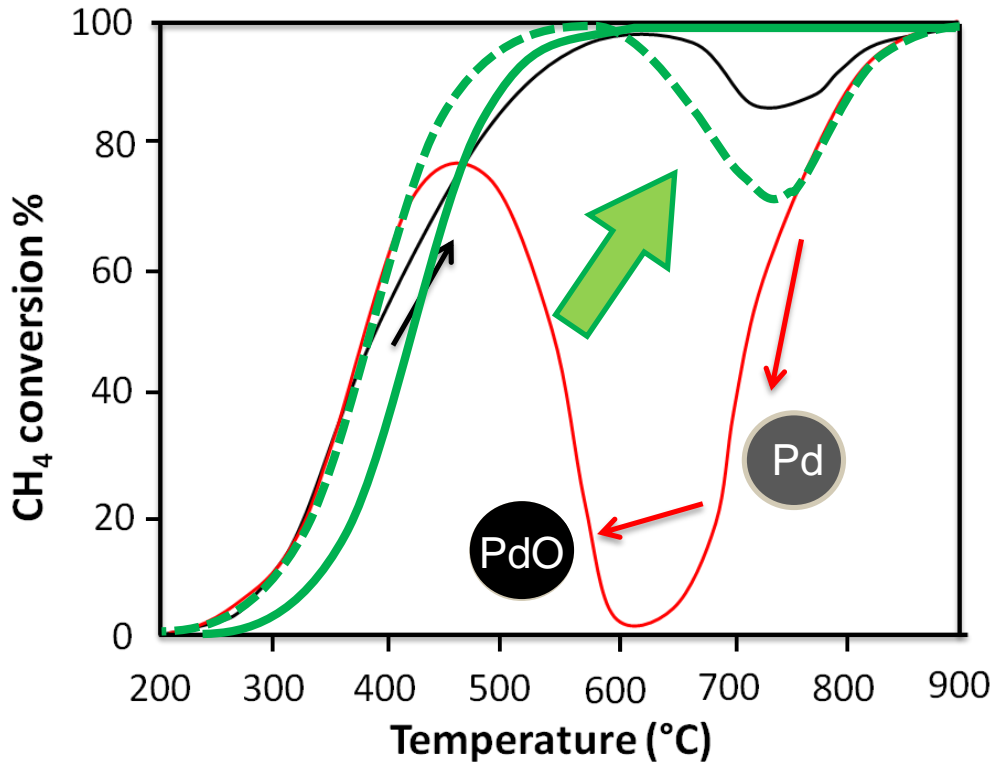


Pd(5%)/La-Al₂O₃

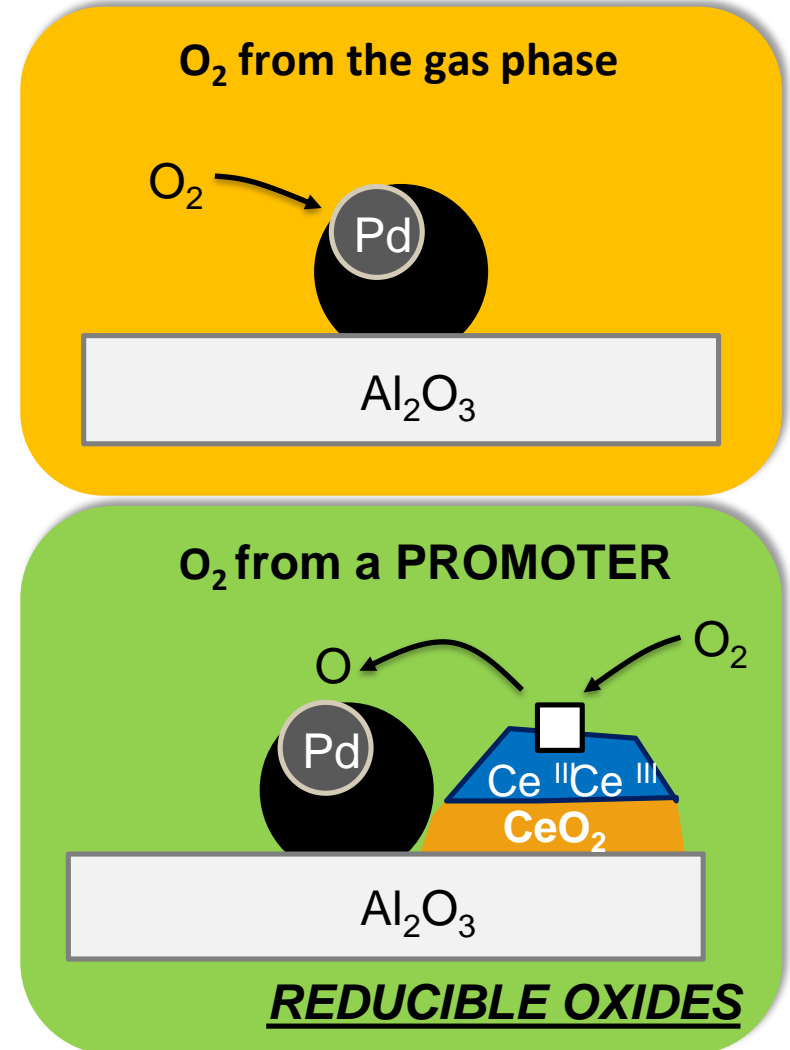


Pd-BASED CH₄ COMBUSTION CATALYSTS

Catalyze re-oxidation

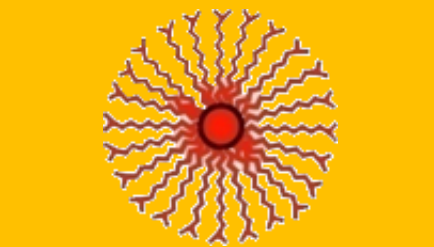


Maximize PdO - CeO₂ interaction



Pd@CeO₂ SUPRAMOLECULAR STRUCTURES

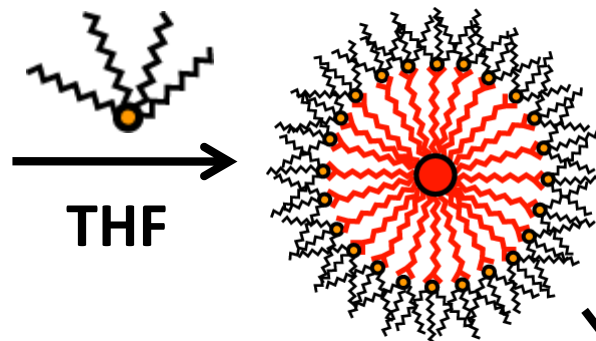
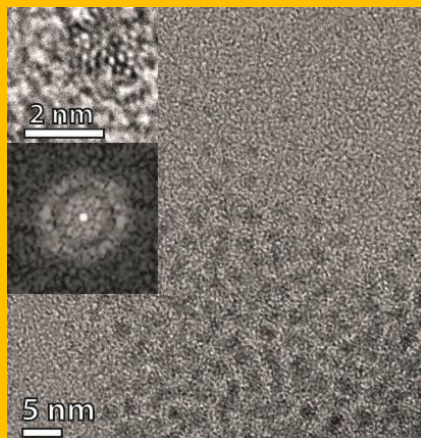
Ce(IV) tetrakis(decyloxyde)



MUA-Pd NPs

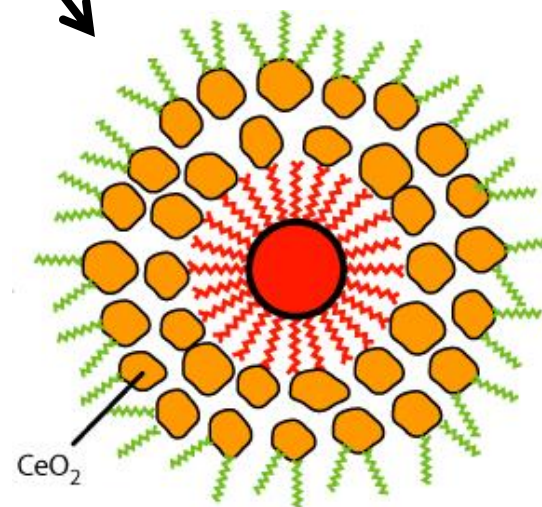
MUA: 11-Mercapto
Undecanoic Acid

Pd core size:
 1.8 ± 0.2 nm



Hydrolysis conditions:
THF + 30 eq H₂O
(120 mol vs Ce) in 4 h

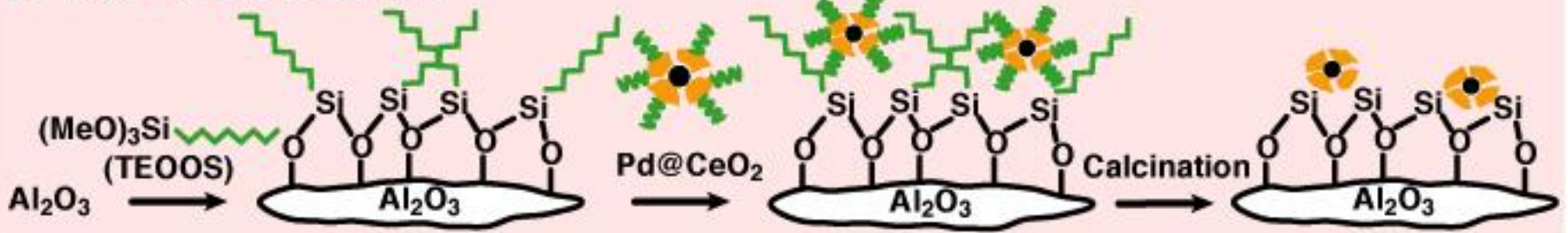
Dodecanoic Acid (DA) +
Controlled Hydrolysis



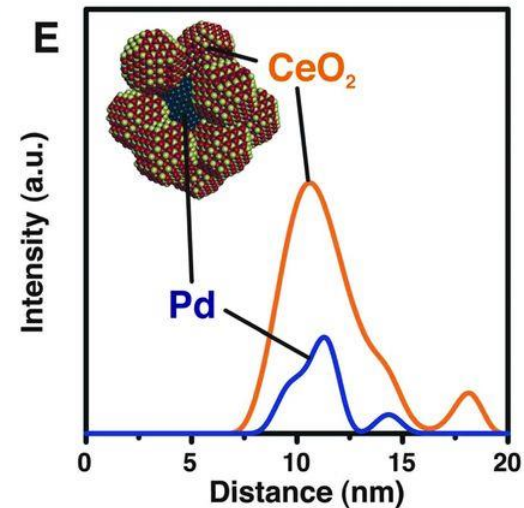
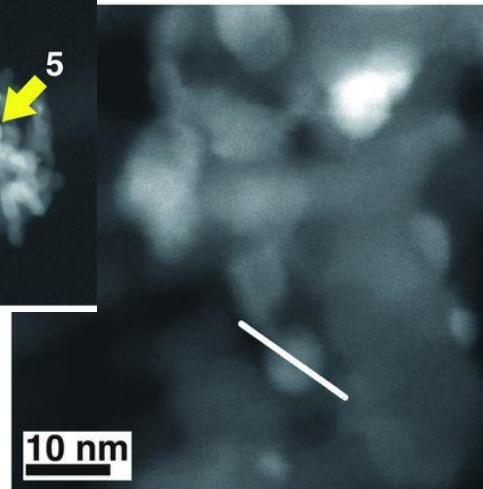
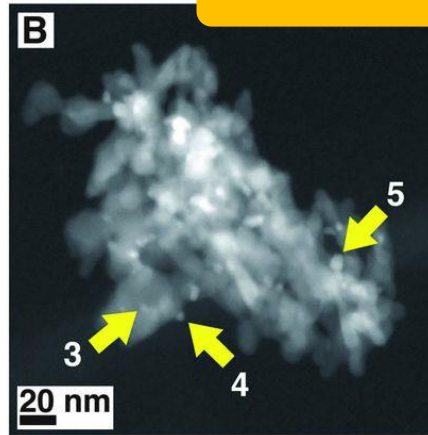
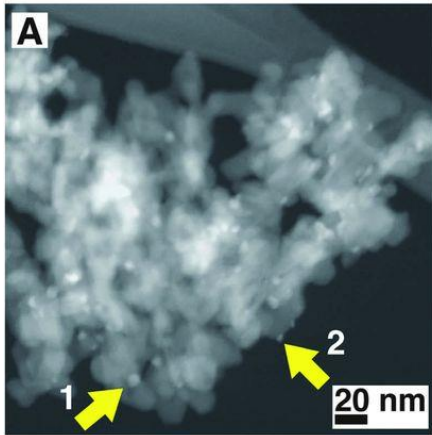
Dispersible in CH₂Cl₂,
toluene, hexane

Pd@CeO₂ FOR CH₄ COMBUSTION

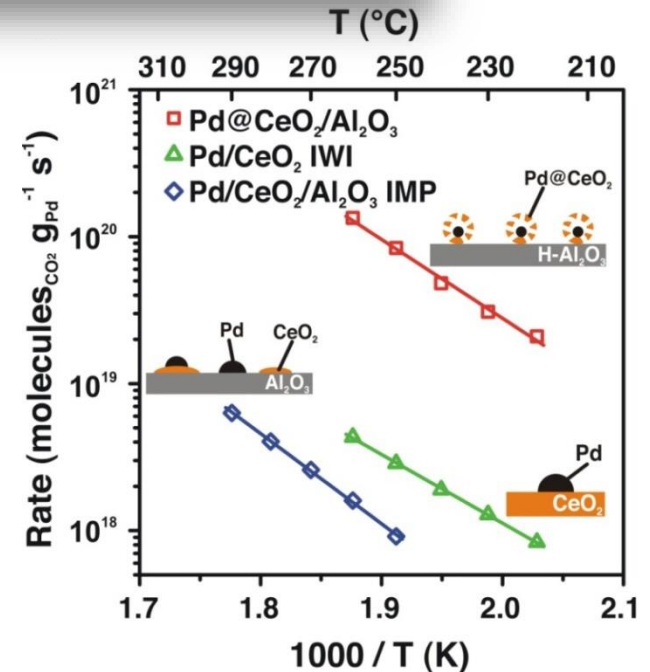
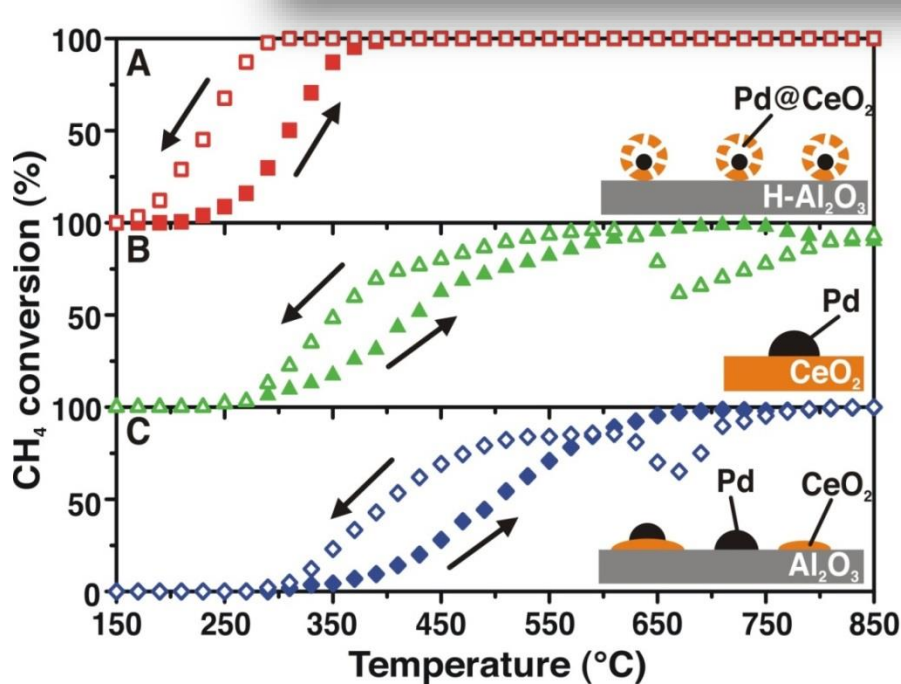
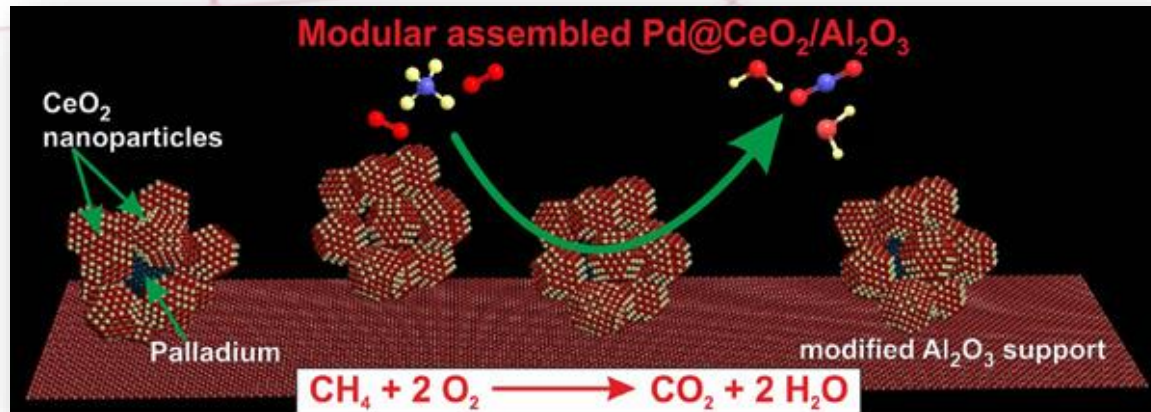
b hydrophobic alumina



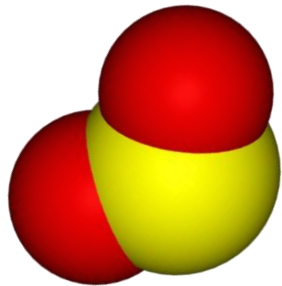
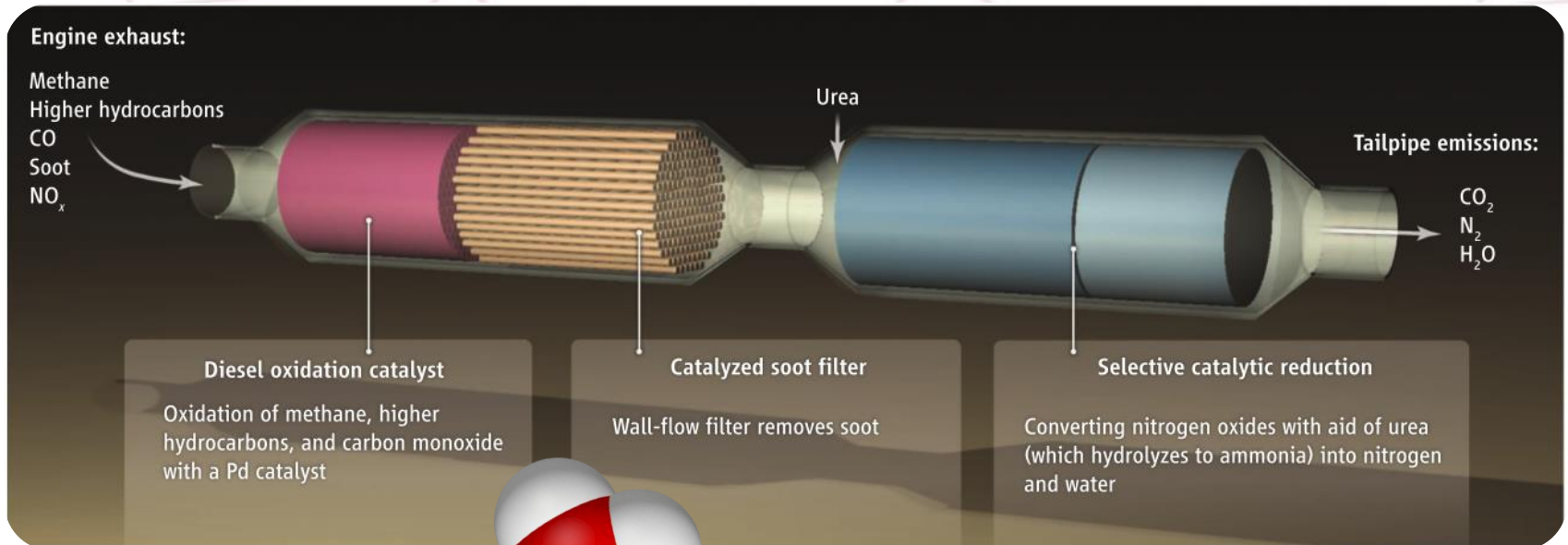
HAADF-STEM



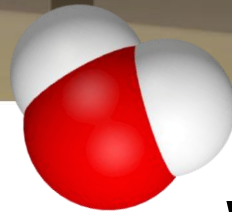
Pd@CeO₂ FOR CH₄ COMBUSTION



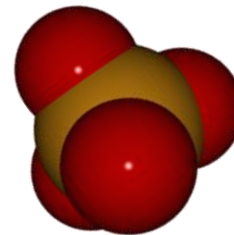
Pd@CeO₂ FOR CH₄ COMBUSTION



SO₂



Water vapor



Phosphates

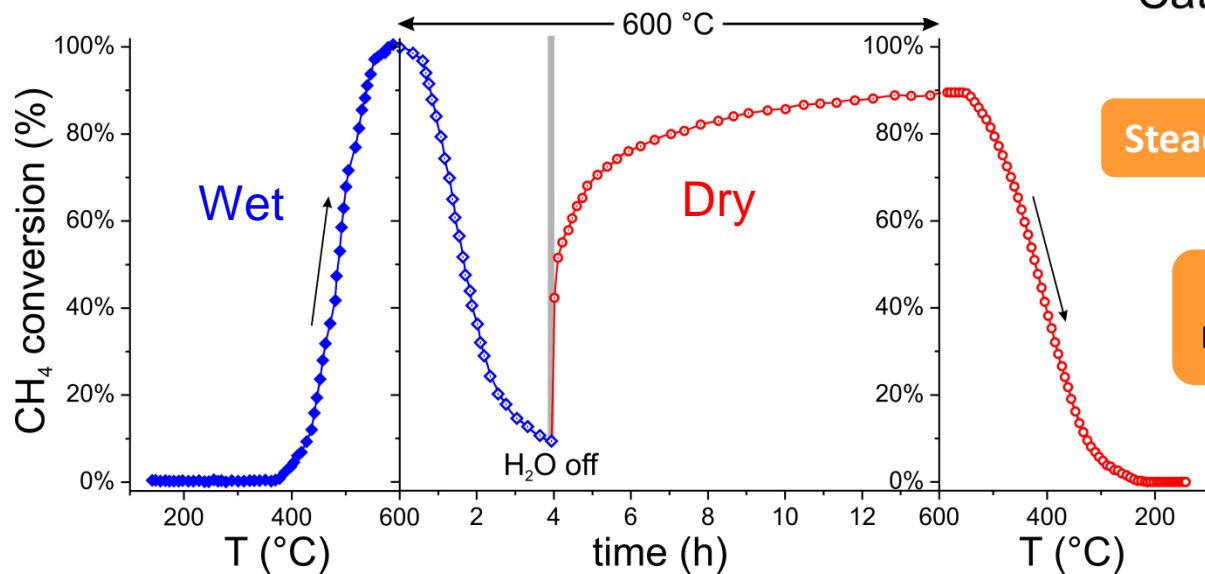
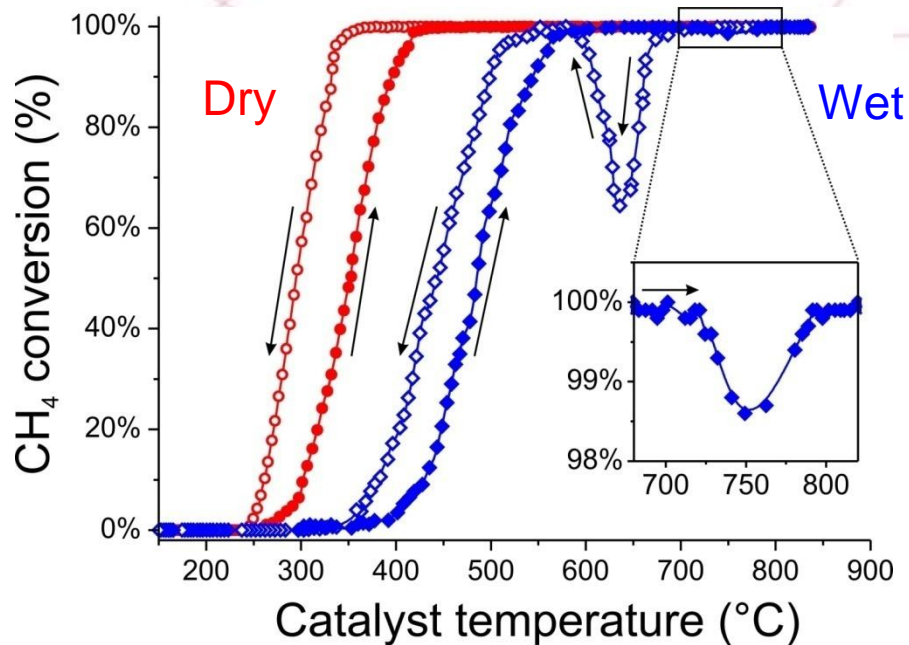
PdO DEACTIVATION

Pd@CeO₂ FOR CH₄ COMBUSTION



Light Off

Effect of water



0.5% CH₄, 2.0% O₂, 15% H₂O (if present), Ar balance, O₂/O_{2(stoich)}=2, GHSV = 200000 mL g⁻¹ h⁻¹

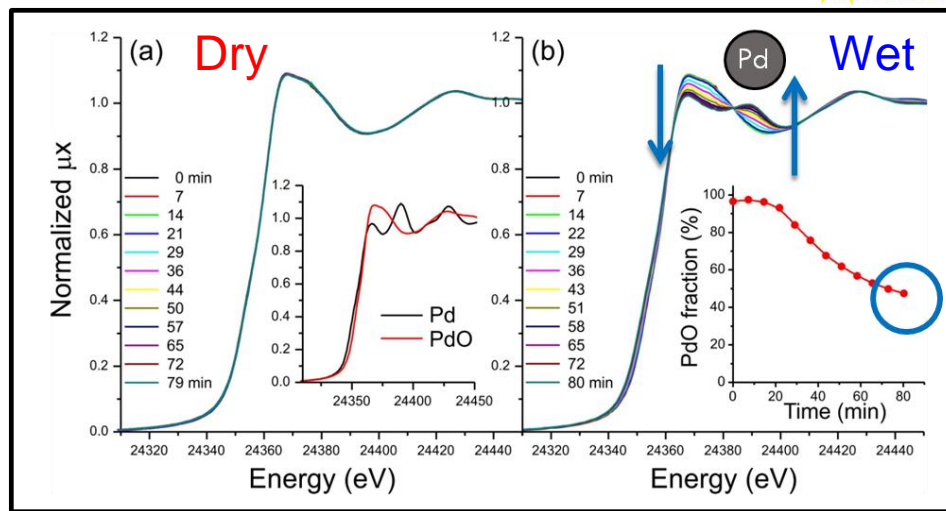
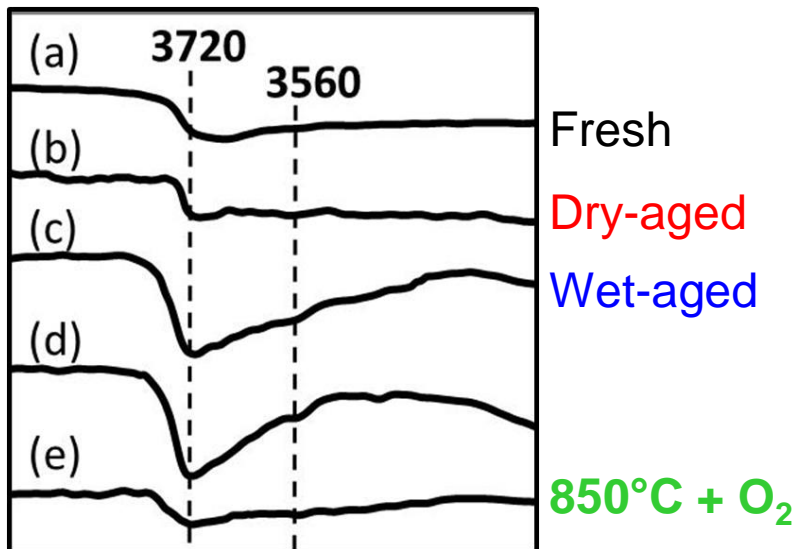


Pd@CeO₂ FOR CH₄ COMBUSTION



IR

EXAFS



Pre-treatment

Accessible Pd surface area (m²/g)

Chemisorption

Fresh

3.0

Dry aged

2.8

Reactivated after dry aging

3.3

Wet aged

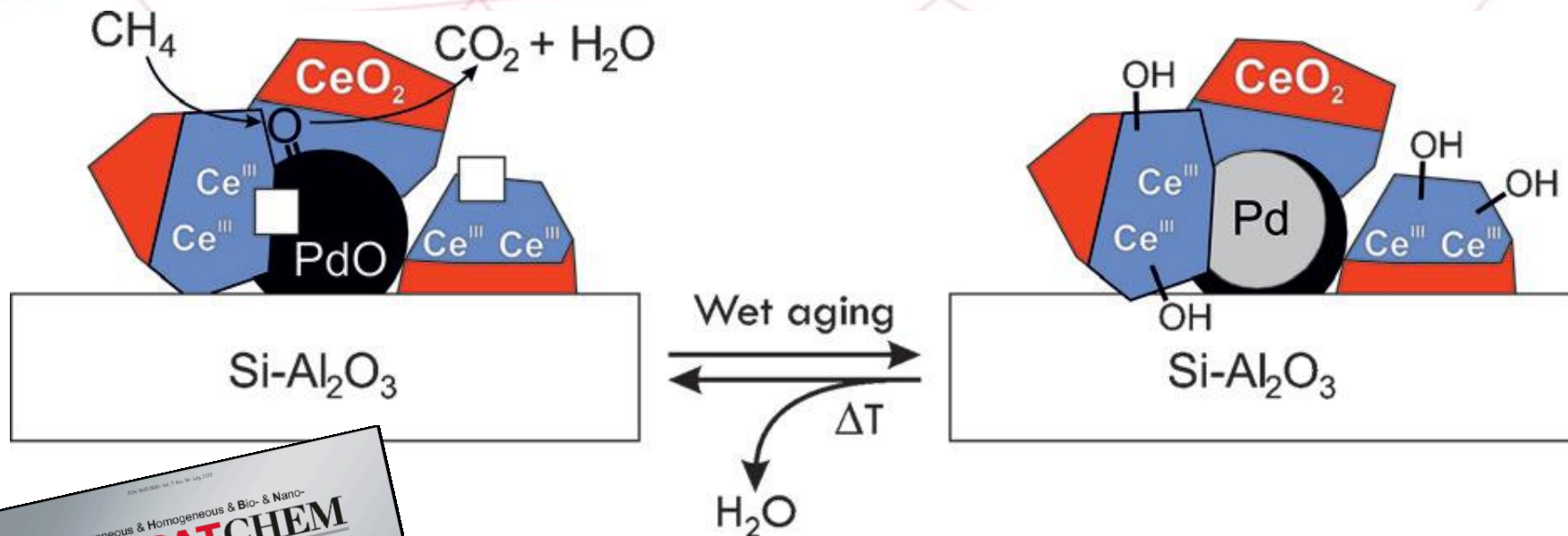
1.1

Reactivated after wet aging

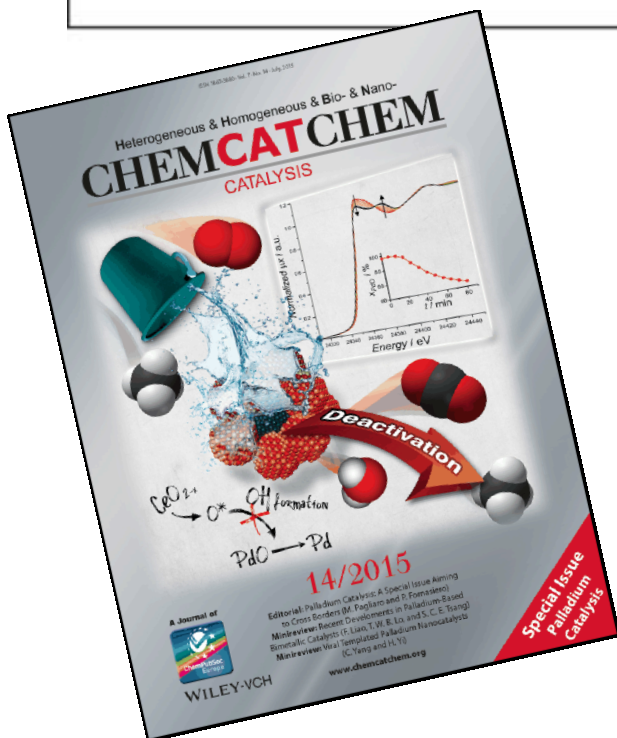
3.2

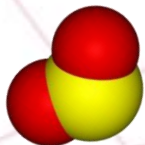


Pd@CeO₂ FOR CH₄ COMBUSTION



- Reduction of PdO to Pd
- Increase in population of OH
- Wet aging reduces Pd accessibility





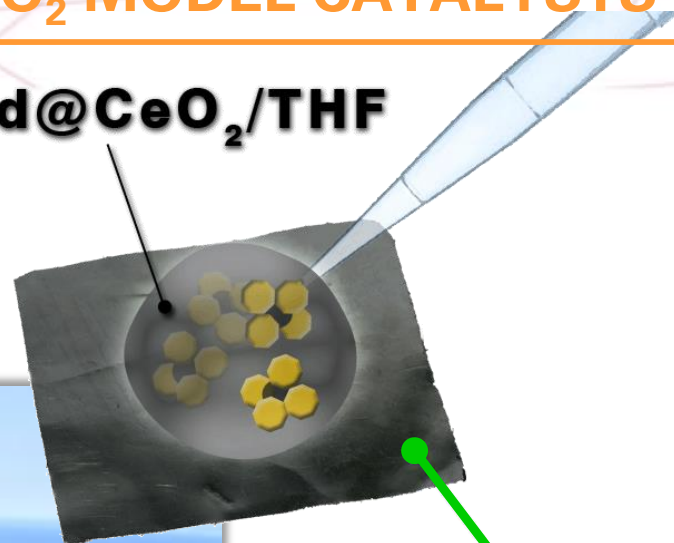
Pd@CeO₂ MODEL CATALYSTS

XPS-SRPES

Synchrotron Radiation PhotoEmission Spectroscopy

Surface Study

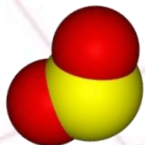
Pd@CeO₂/THF



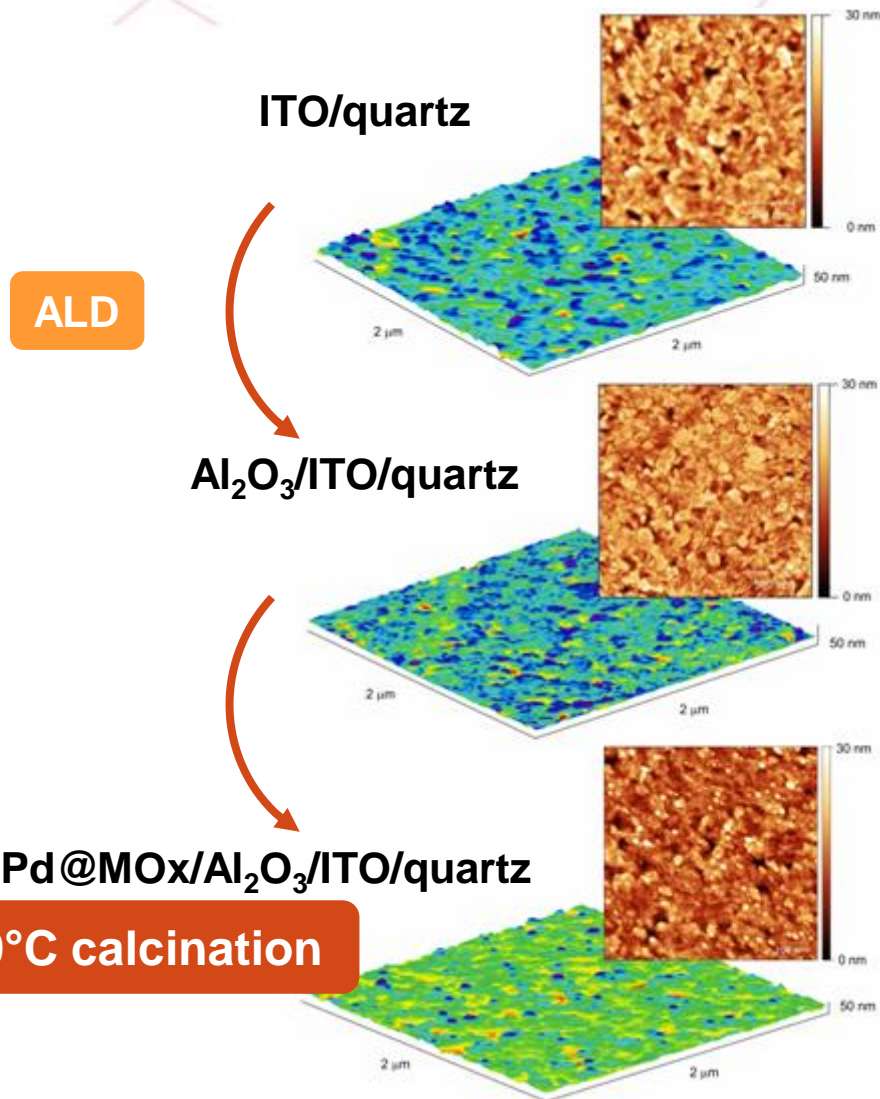
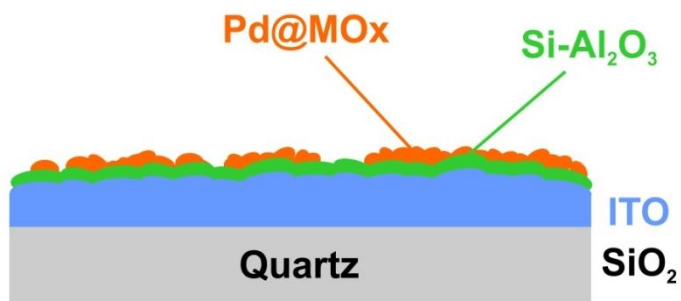
Conductive support

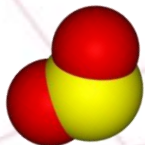


Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste



SURFACE STUDY: SO₂ POISONING



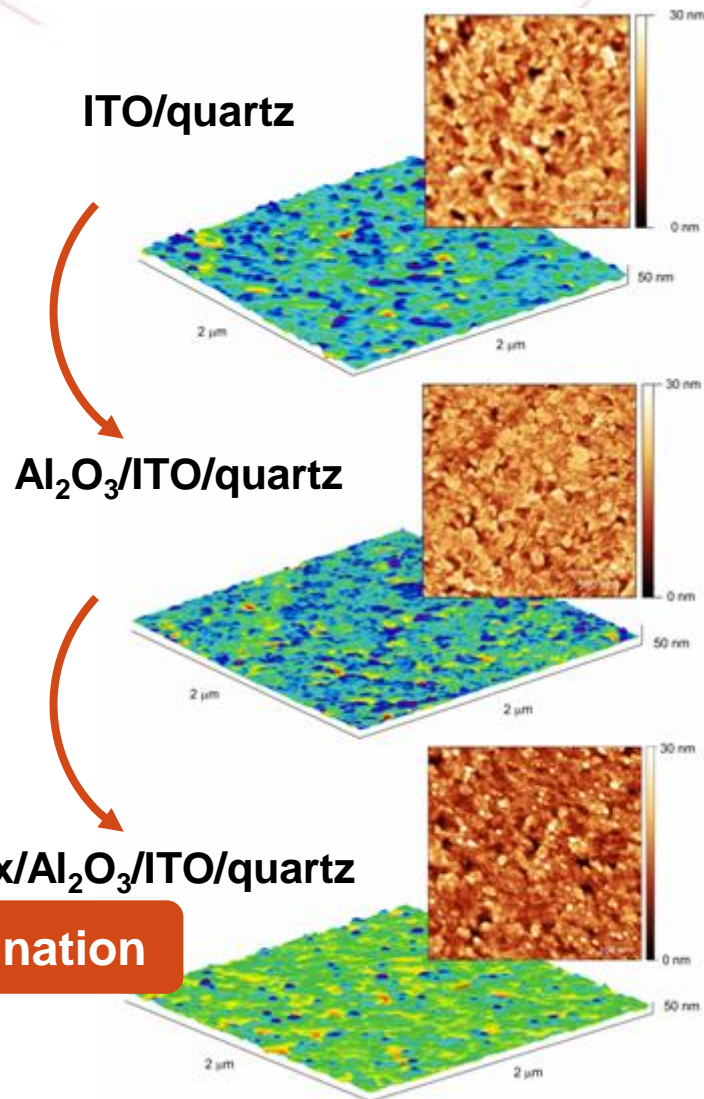
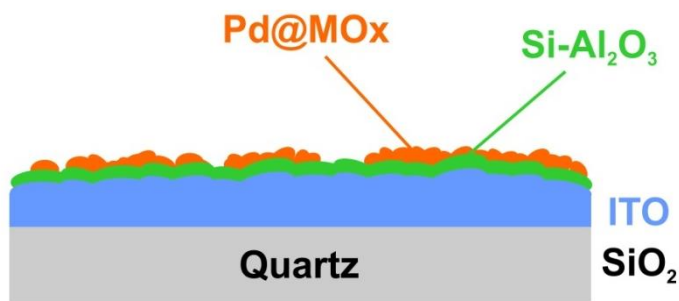


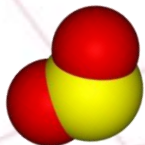
SURFACE STUDY: SO₂ POISONING

- Choose layer composition
- Change thickness
- General applicability



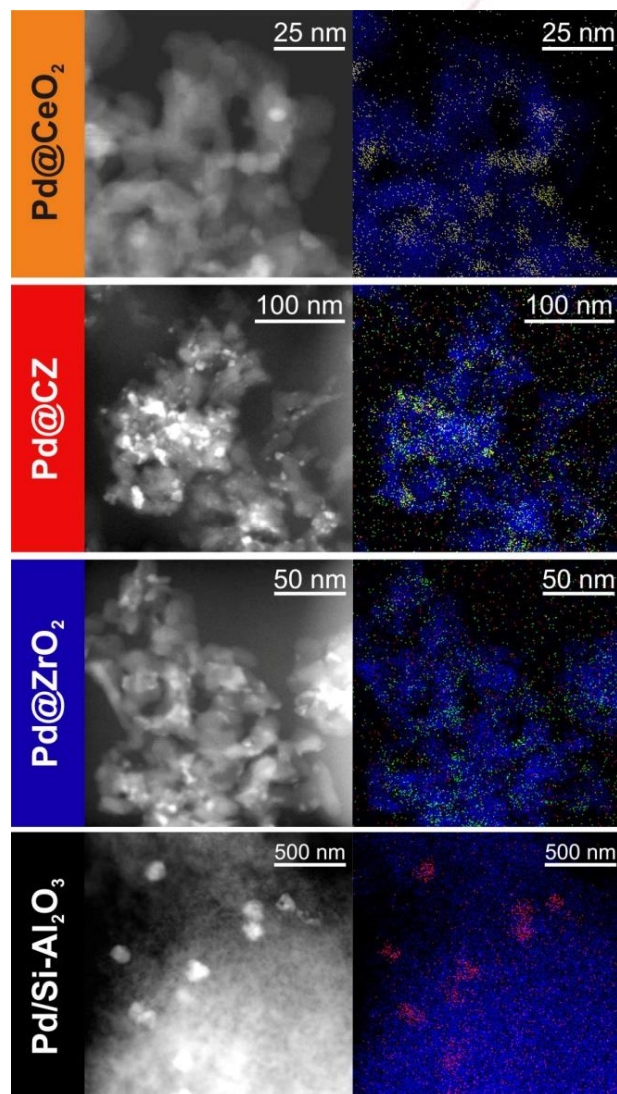
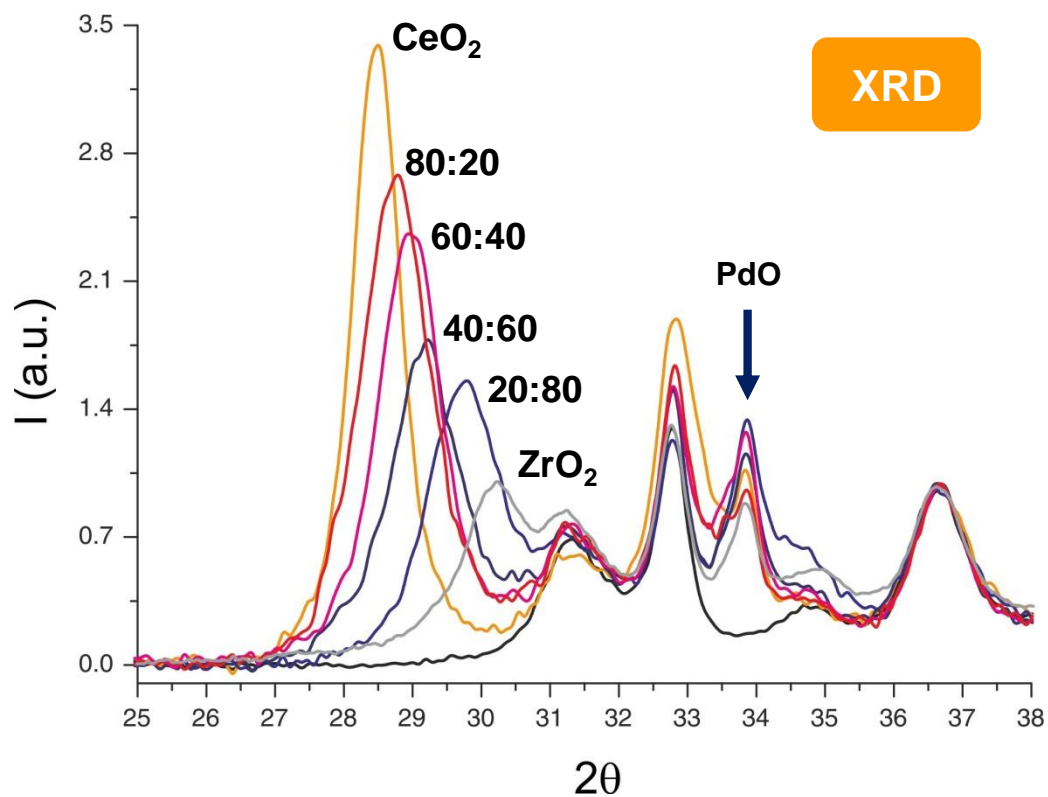
Model materials comparable to real catalysts

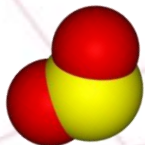




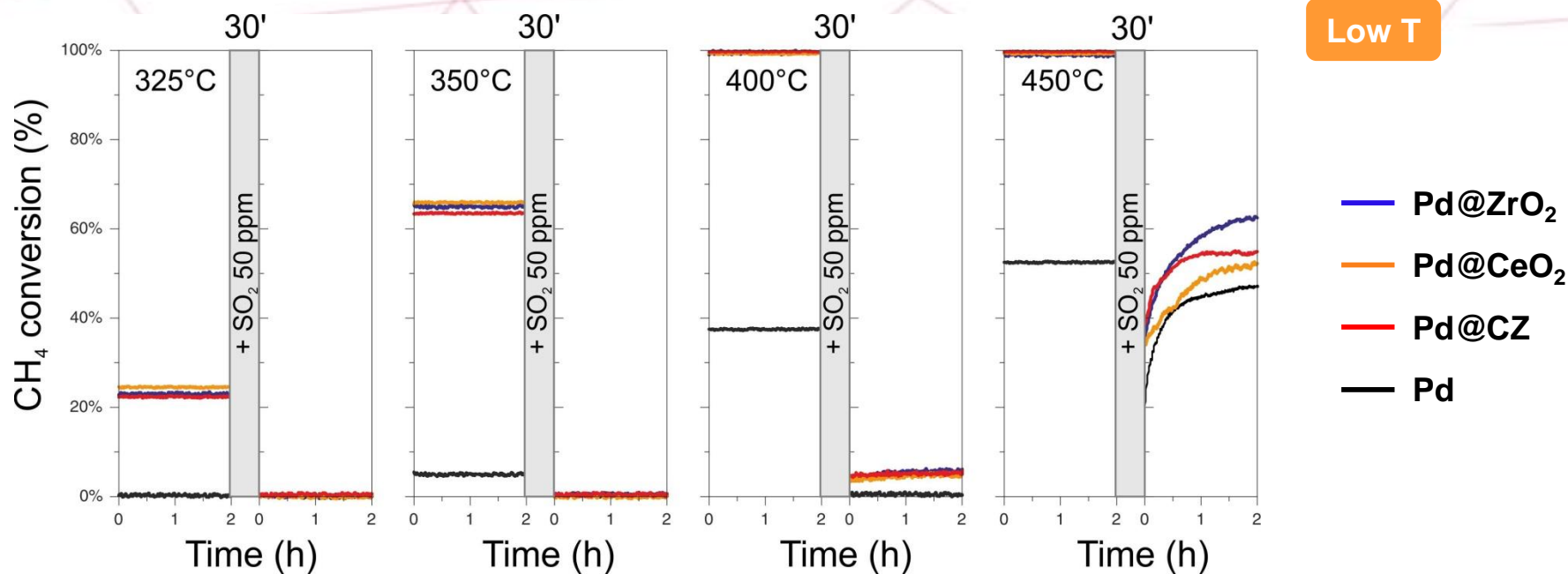
SURFACE STUDY: SO₂ POISONING

- Surface area 90-100 m²g⁻¹
- Pd accessible area 3 m² g⁻¹ (~ 60% D)
- Similar activity in light off experiments



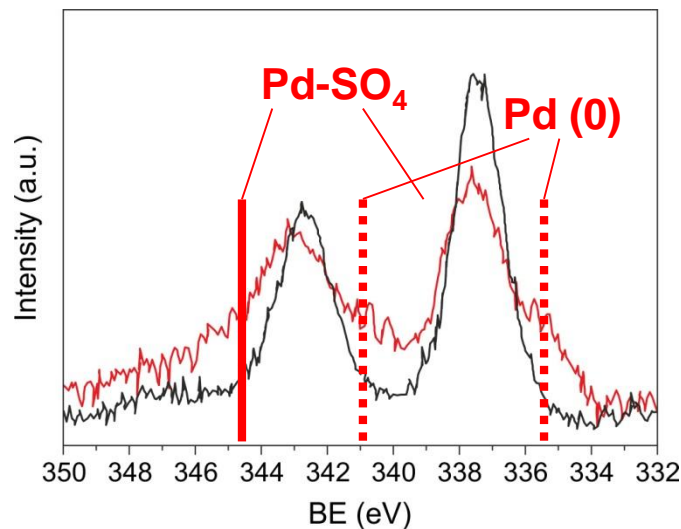
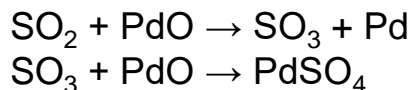


SURFACE STUDY: SO₂ POISONING

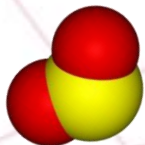


0.5% CH₄, 2.0% O₂, SO₂ 50 ppm (if present), Ar balance, O₂/O_{2(stoich)}=2, GHSV = 200000 mL g⁻¹ h⁻¹

**Similar performances
complete deactivation**

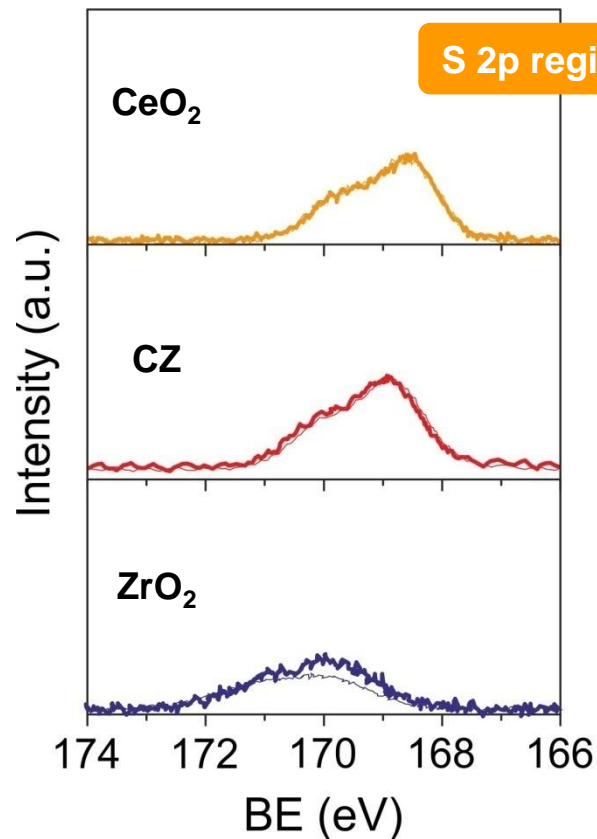


Fresh
SO₂ 350°C Aged



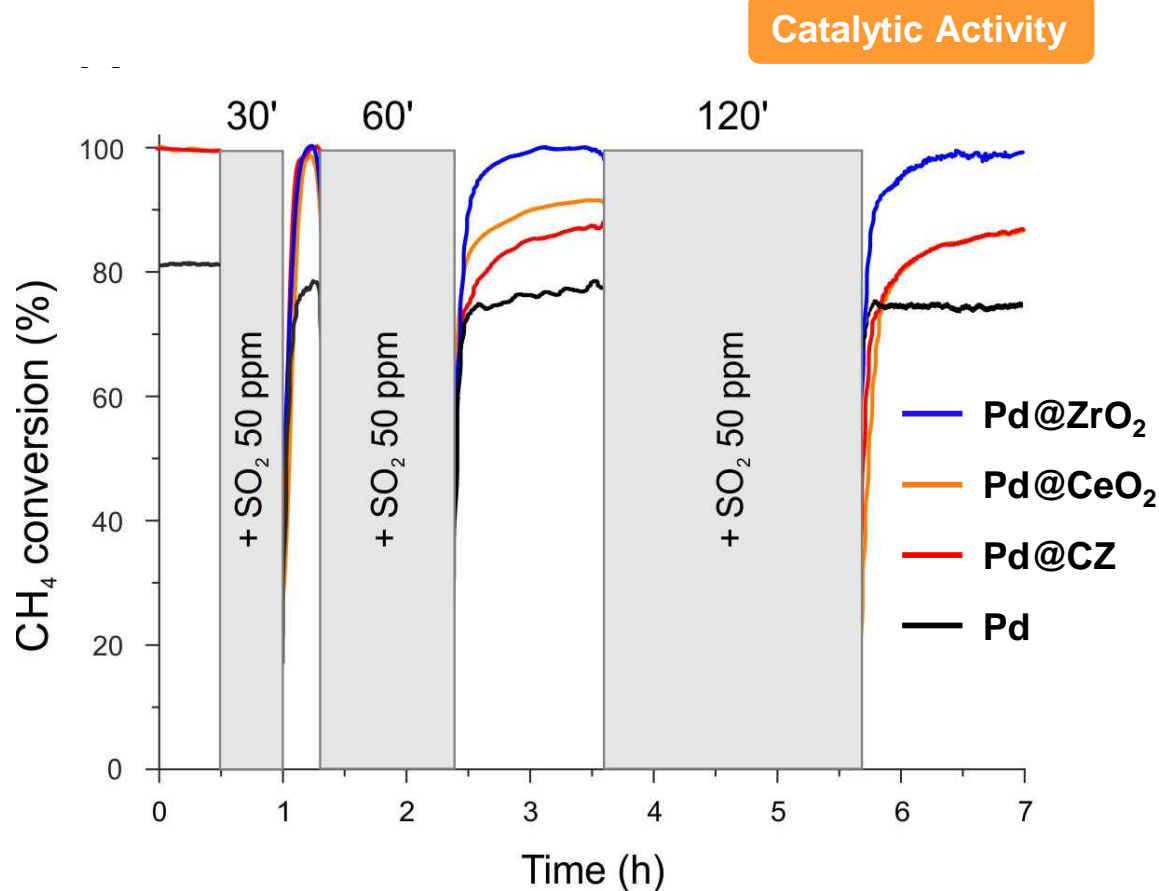
SURFACE STUDY: SO₂ POISONING

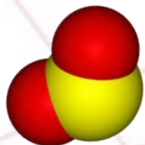
Sulfates formation/desorption



0.5% CH₄, 2.0% O₂, SO₂ 50 ppm (if present), Ar balance, O₂/O_{2(stoich)}=2, GHSV = 200000 mL g⁻¹ h⁻¹

Pd@ZrO₂ more resistant
Less sulfates formed and partial desorption





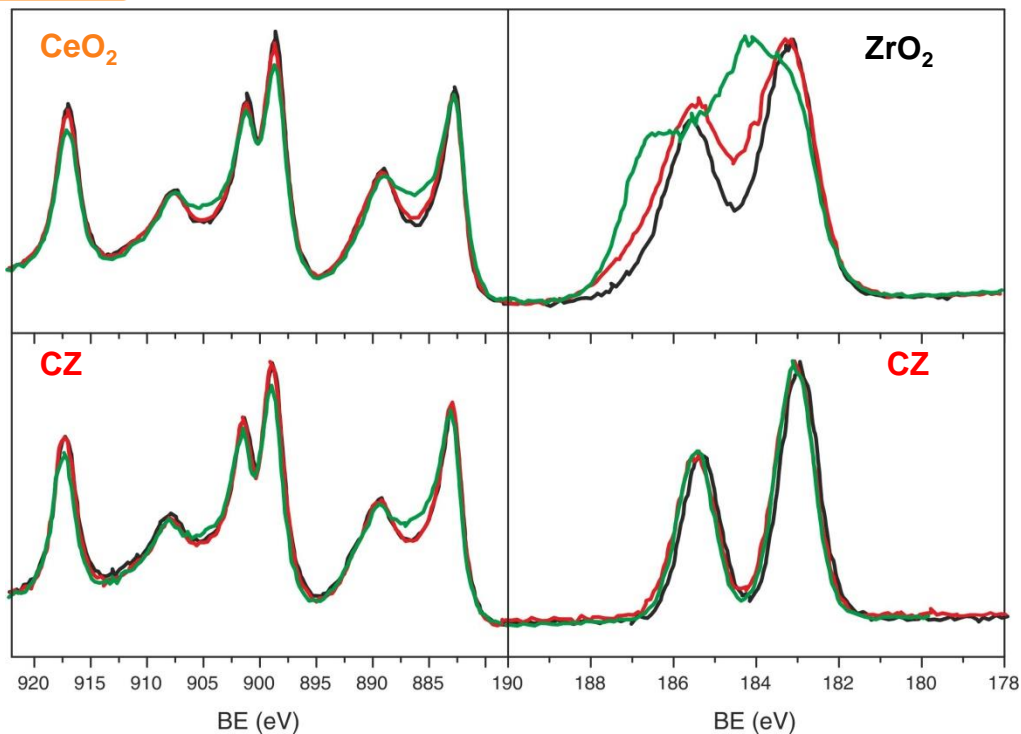
SURFACE STUDY: SO₂ POISONING

Single Cations Sulfates

XPS

Ce 3d

Zr 3d



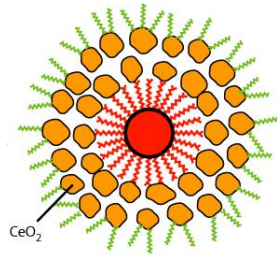
- Pristine
- 500°C SO₂/dry
- 600°C SO₂/dry

- **At 600°C: no deactivation observed**
- Modification of Ce and Zr spectra
- Zr signal not affected in CZ
- In CZ, sulfates are mostly formed on Ce

MEE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

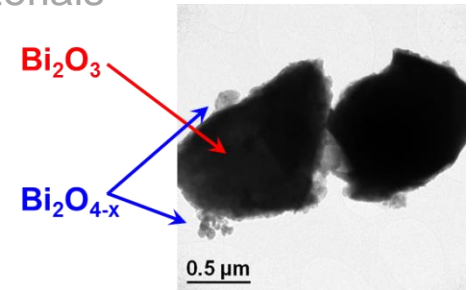
Air pollution abatement

- ❖ Three Way Catalysts
- ❖ CH₄ combustion



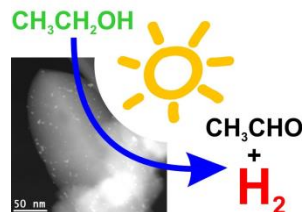
Water purification by photocatalysis

- ❖ Doped TiO₂
- ❖ Bi₂O₃-based materials
- ❖ Metal tungstates



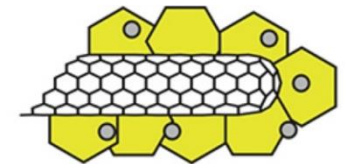
H₂ & Fuels production

- ❖ CH₄ partial oxidation
- ❖ Steam reforming of renewable compounds
- ❖ **Photocatalytic reforming of oxygenated compounds**
- ❖ Synthesis of valuable organic compounds



H₂ purification

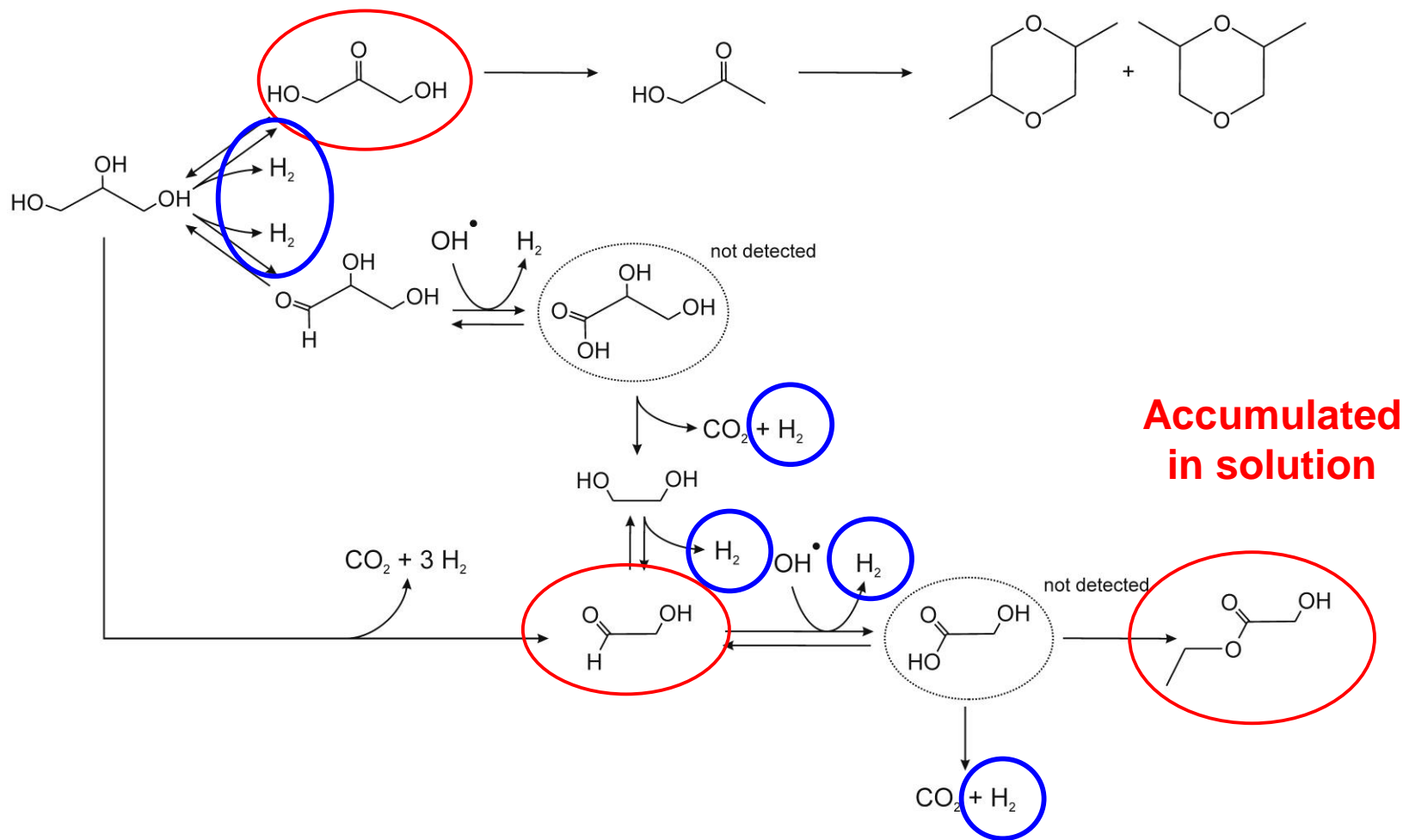
- ❖ Water Gas Shift
- ❖ Preferential Oxidation of CO



Pd@CeO₂/MWCNT

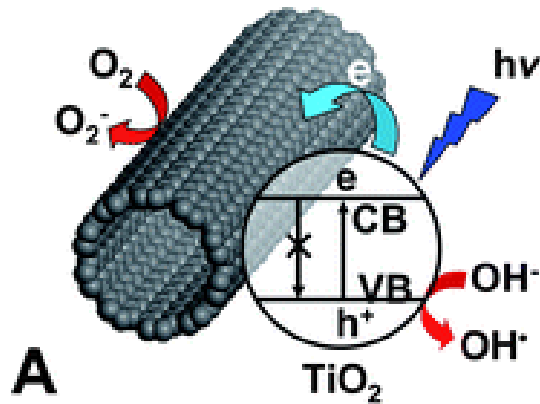
H₂ PRODUCTION FROM GLYCEROL

Possible pathway

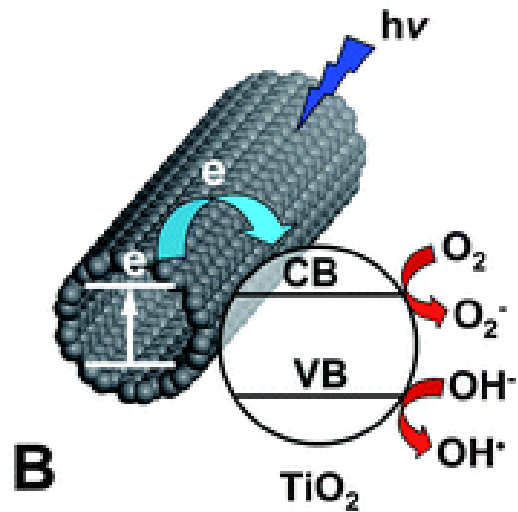


TiO₂/CARBON NANOMATERIALS

Formation of hybrid materials

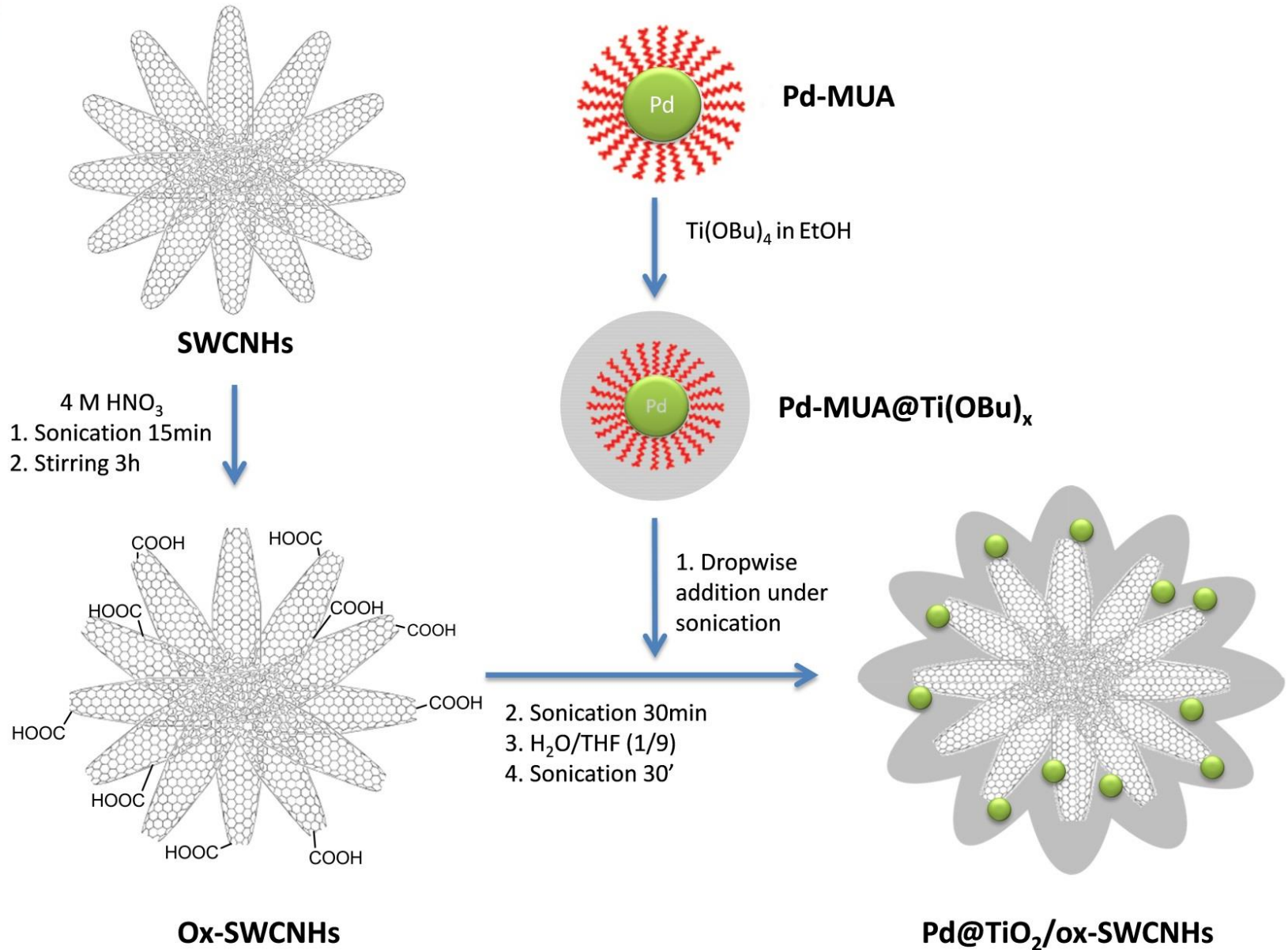


CNTs as electron sink

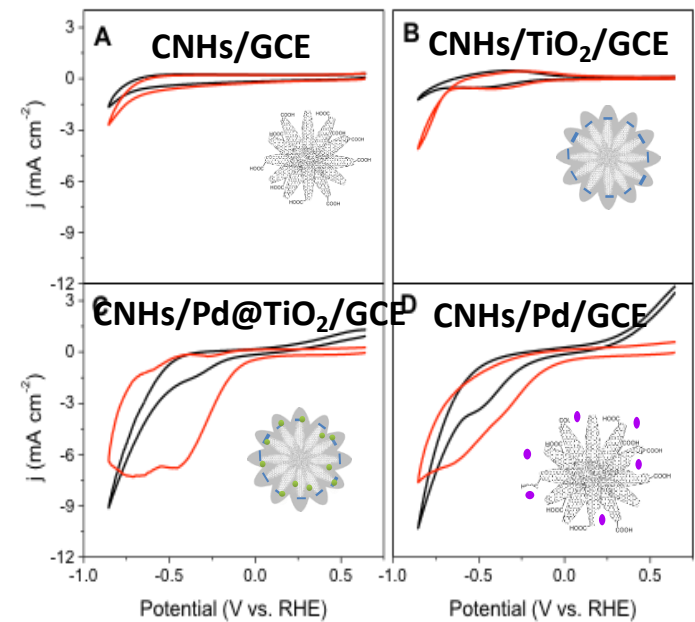
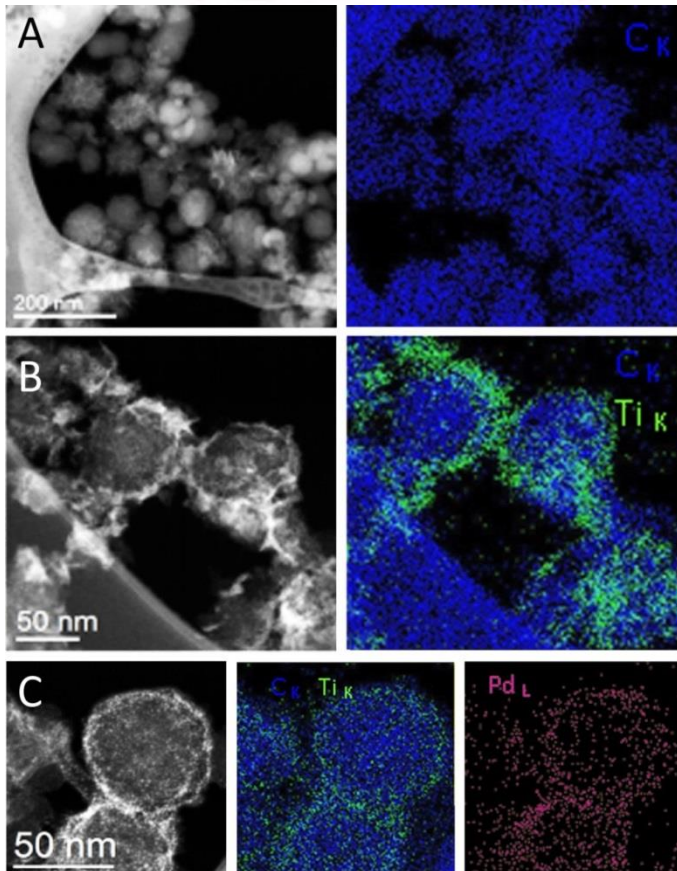


CNTs as sensitizer

Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOHORNS

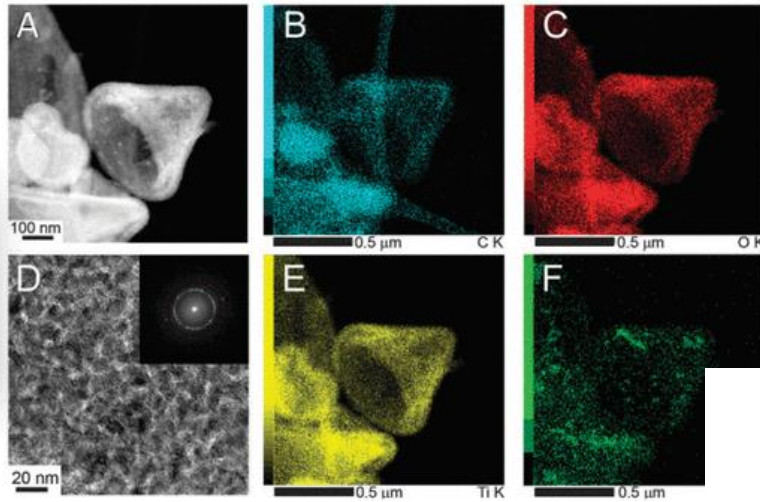
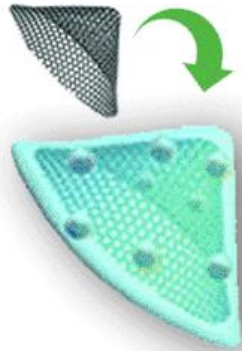


Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOHORNS



CVs measured in (—) N₂-saturated or (—) CO₂-saturated 0.10 M phosphate buffer solution pH 7.40, at 50 mV s⁻¹

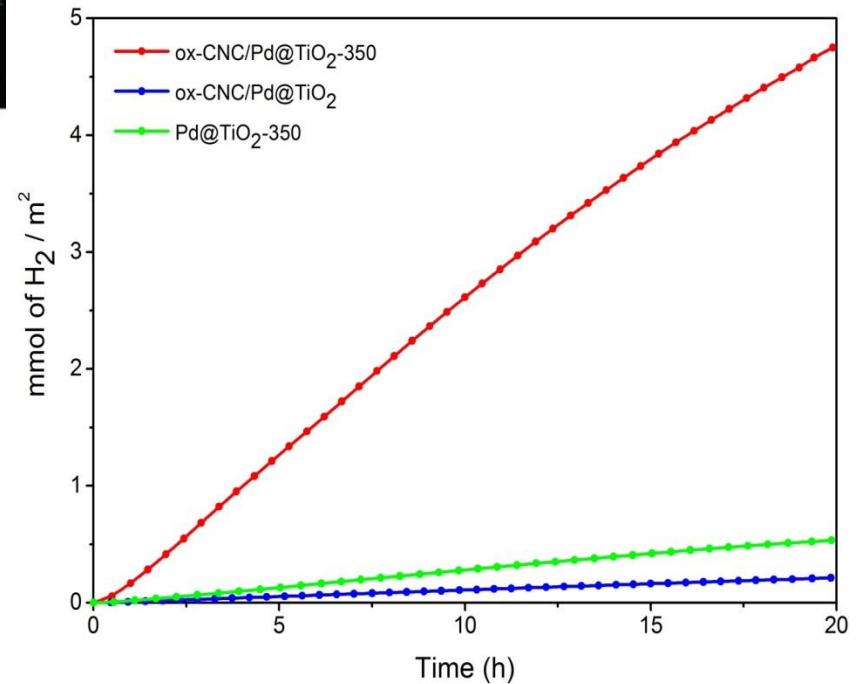
Pd@TiO₂/CARBON NANOCONES



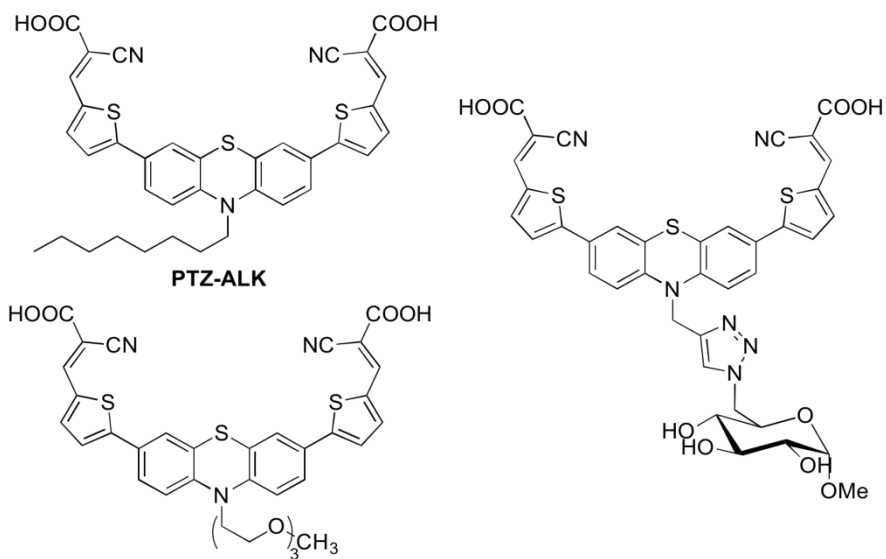
**H₂ production under
Simulated sunlight**

Ethanol/water
solution

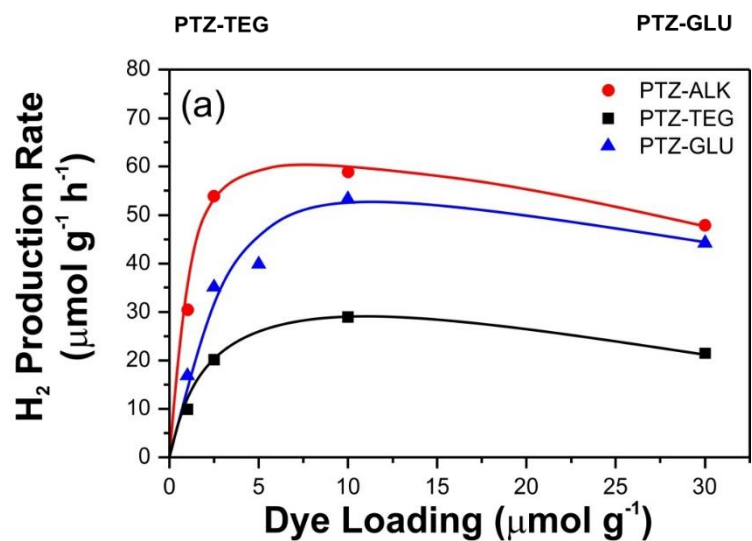
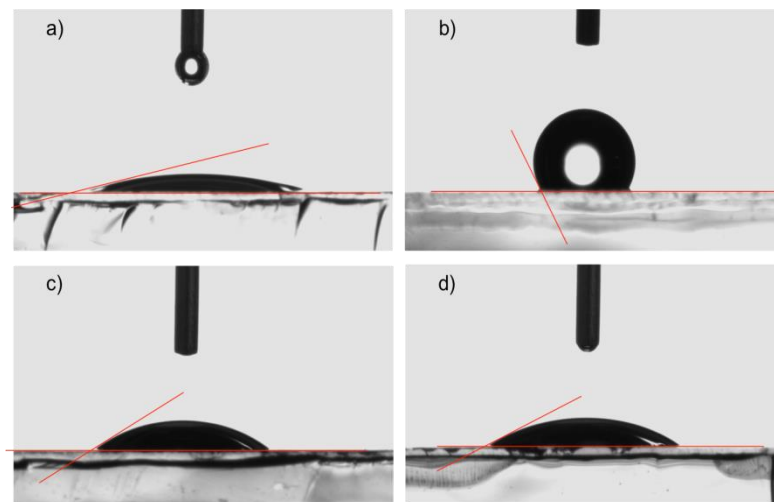
- Homogeneous coverage of CNC by porous Pd@TiO₂ shell
- Anatase phase



PHENOTIAZINE-BASED DYES

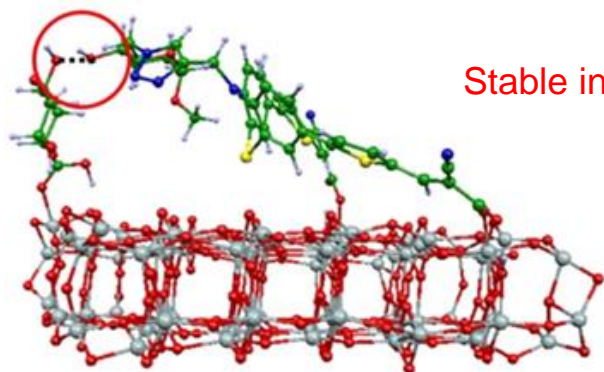
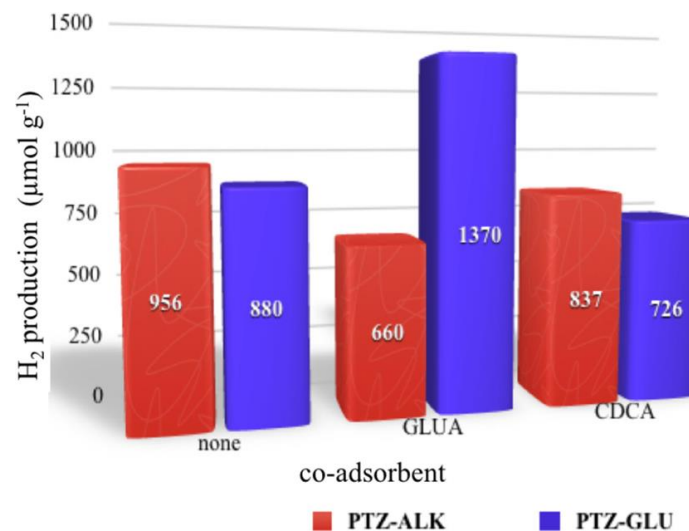
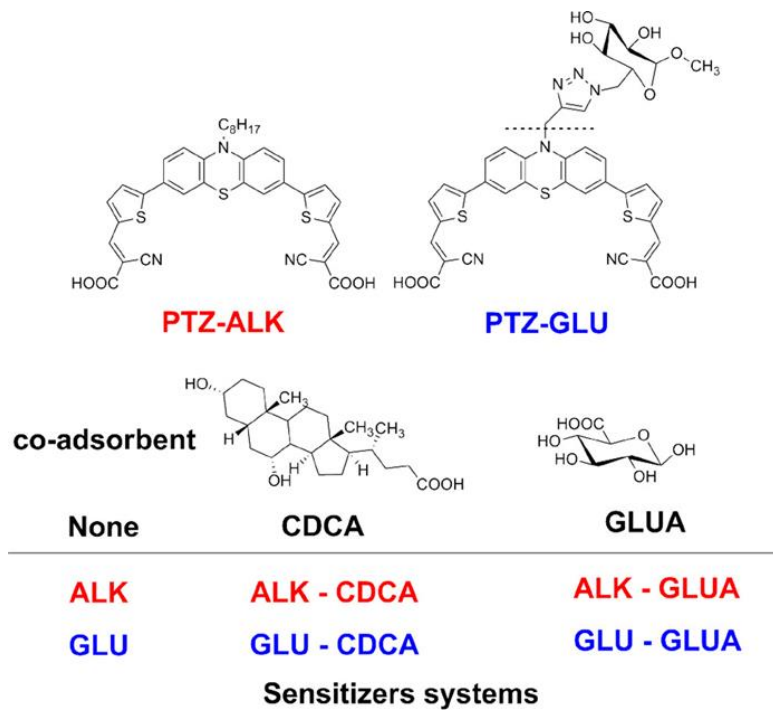


Effect of wettability



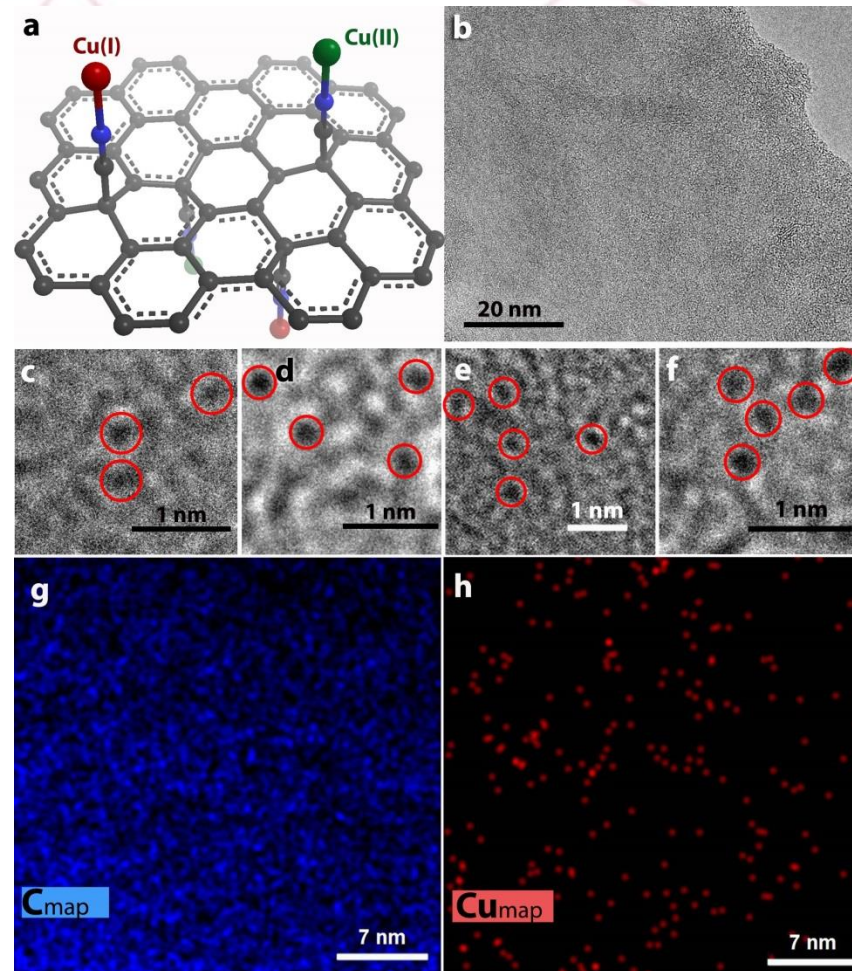
PHENOTIAZINE-BASED DYES

Effect of co-adsorbents

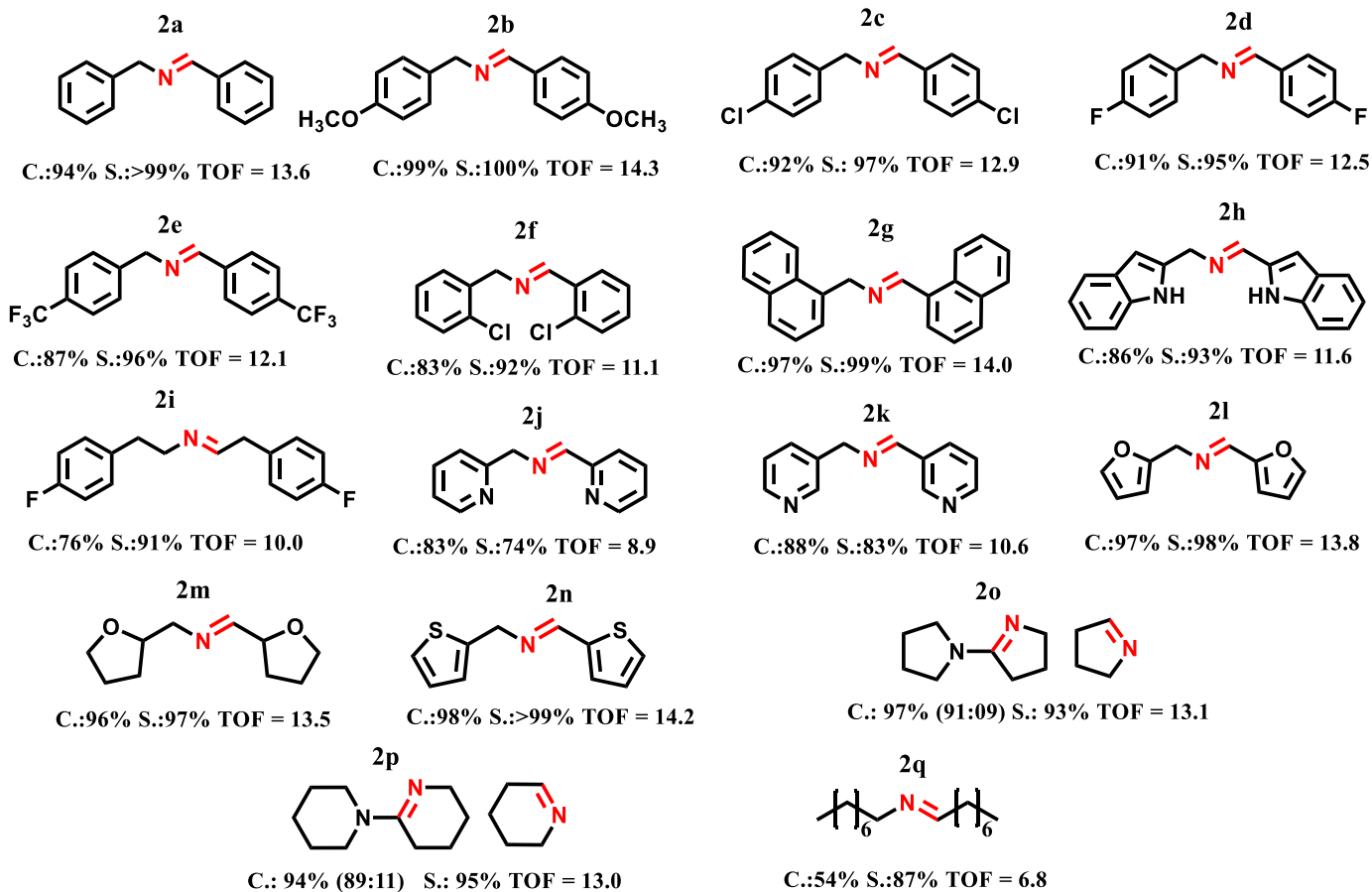
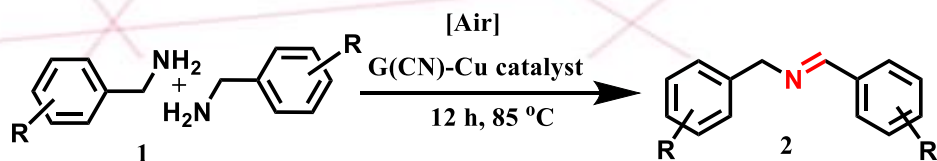


Stable interaction between PTZ-GLU and GLUA

Single Atom Catalyst on high quality functionalized graphene



Oxidative homocoupling of substituted benzylamines



Aim of this work

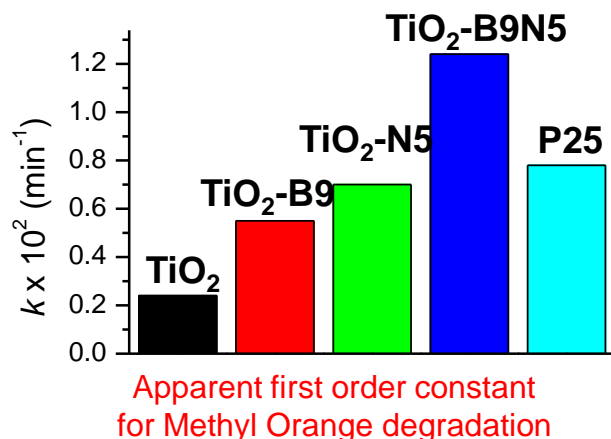
Evaluation of the effect of the doping of TiO_2 with B and N on the production of valuable chemicals:

Hydrogen

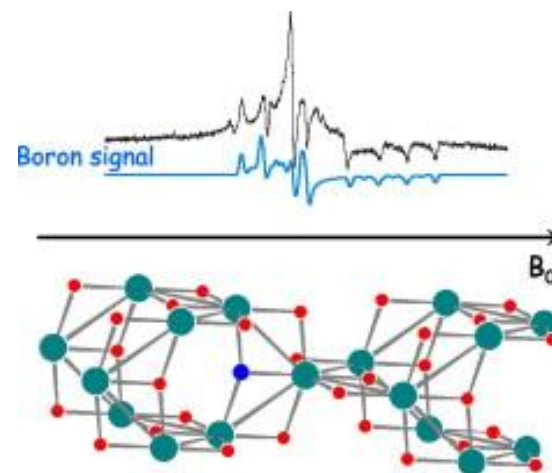
by photoreforming of aqueous solutions containing ethanol or glycerol.

Benzimidazole

by an alternative process.



B,N

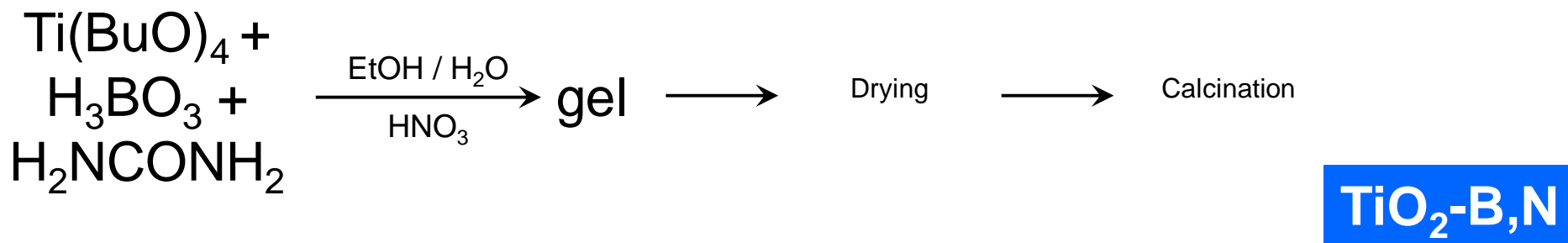
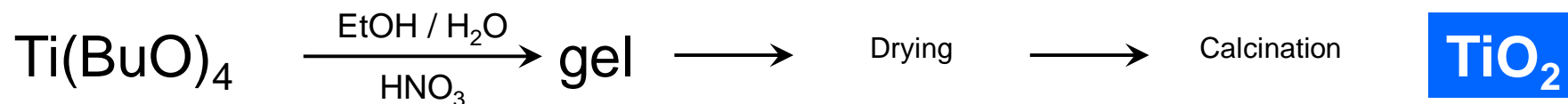


V. Gombac, L. De Rogatis, A. Gasparotto, G. Vicario, T. Montini, D. Barreca, G. Balducci, P. Fornasiero, E. Tondello and M. Graziani, *Chem. Phys.* **339** (2007) 111-123.

M. Fittipaldi, V. Gombac, T. Montini, P. Fornasiero and M. Graziani, *Inorg. Chim. Acta* **361** (2008), 3980-3987

Synthesis of the supports

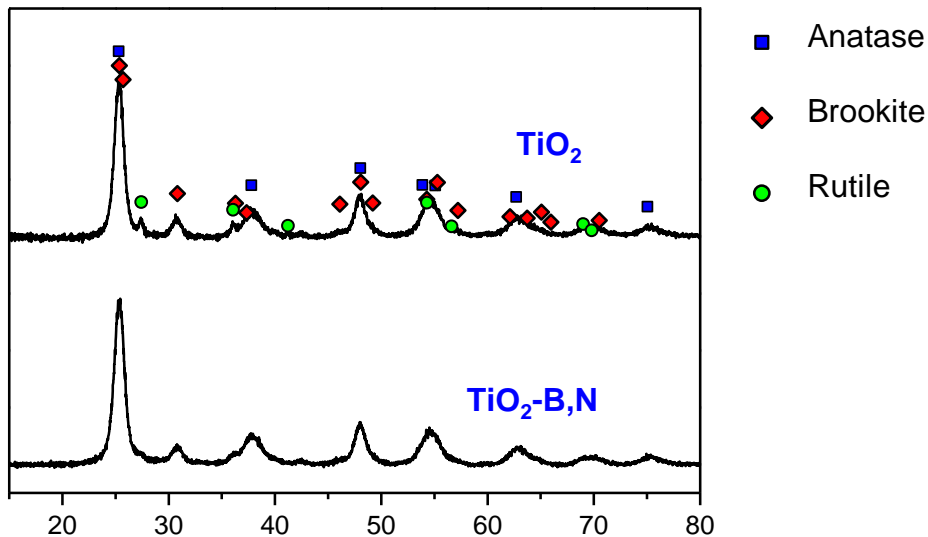
Sol-gel method for TiO_2 supports



B / Ti = 0.09

N / Ti = 0.05

Characterization of the supports



- Mixture of polymorphs
- High surface area
- Improved by B,N doping

	Composition (wt%)			Crystallite size (nm)			Surface area ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)
	Anatase	Brookite	Rutile	Anatase	Brookite	Rutile	
TiO_2	64	28	8	11	11	32	80
$\text{TiO}_2\text{-B,N}$	68	26	6	8	7	12	138

Deposition of the metal phase

Metal photodeposition

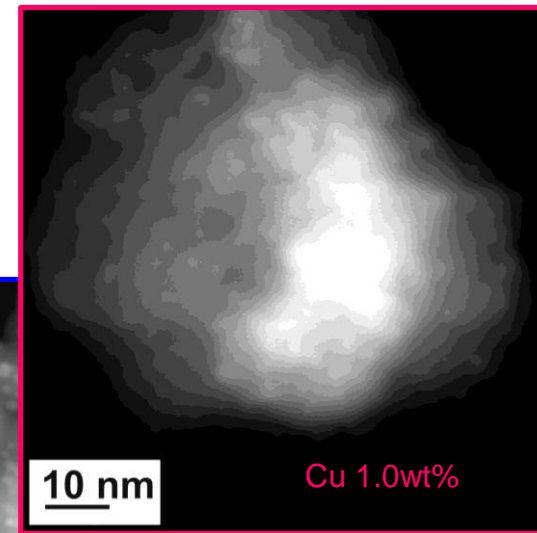
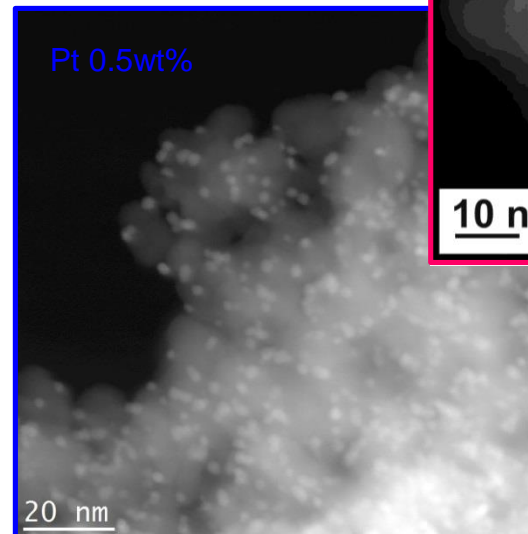
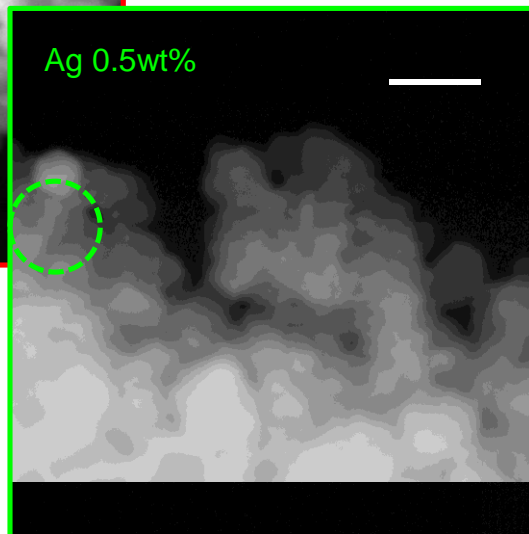
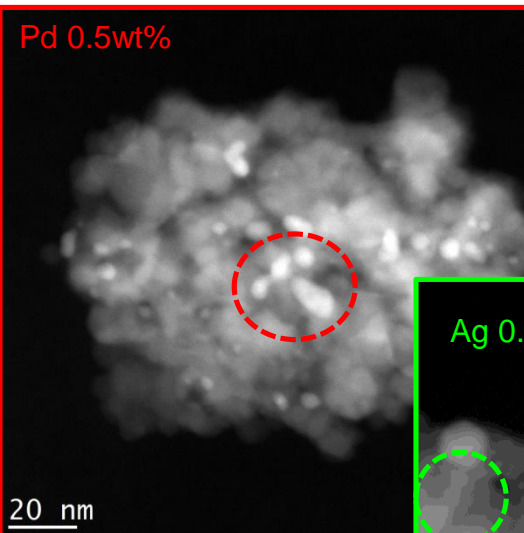
Support +
metal nitrate

50% water- 50% ethanol

UV-vis irradiation

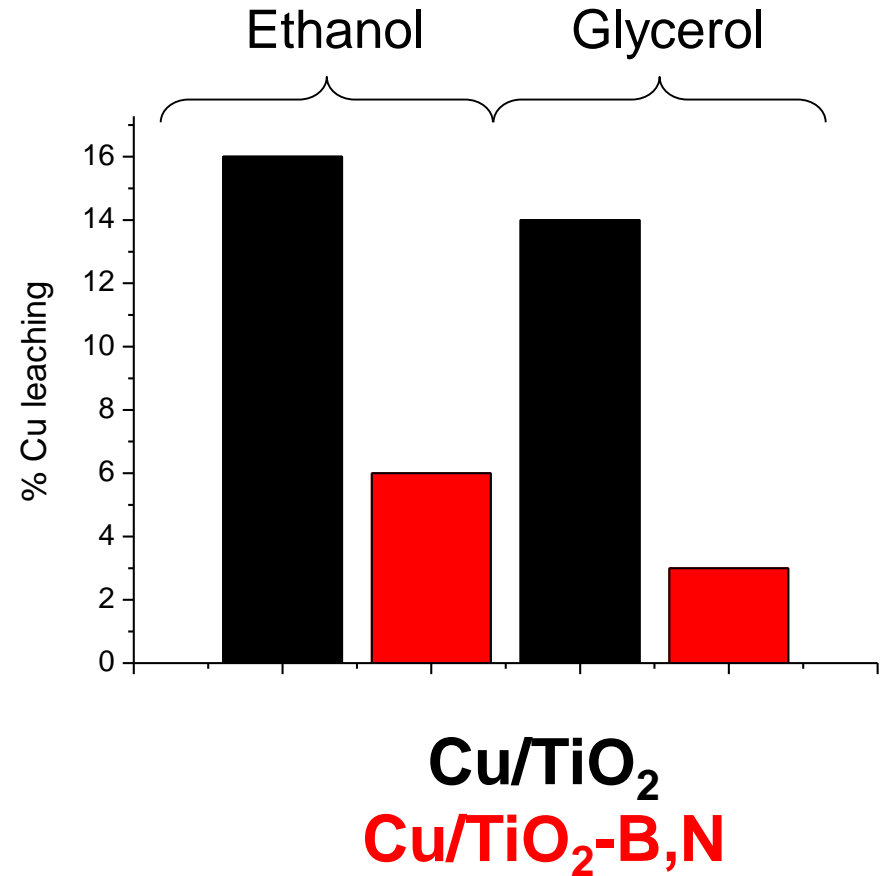
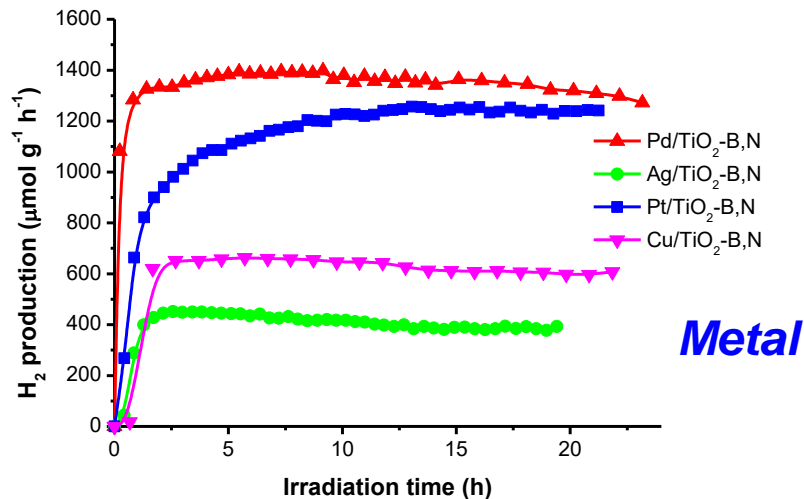
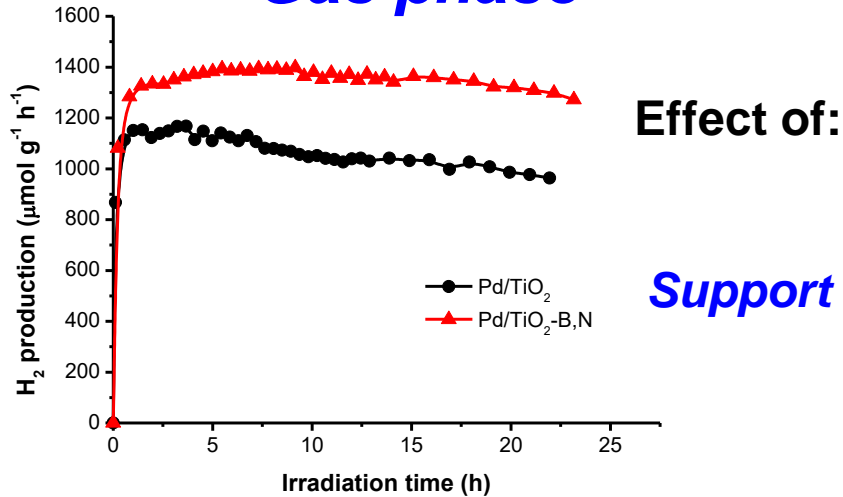
Metal/TiO₂
Metal/TiO₂-B,N

HAADF-STEM



H₂ production from ETHANOL

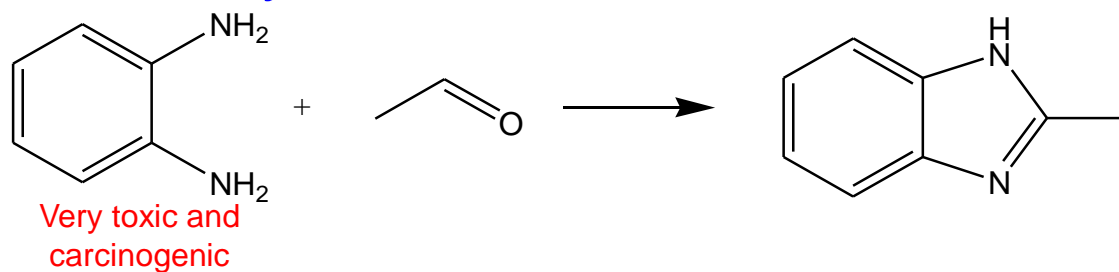
Gas phase



- Doping TiO₂, leaching is significantly reduced
- More stable performances for TiO₂-B,N supported catalysts

Synthesis of benzimidazole

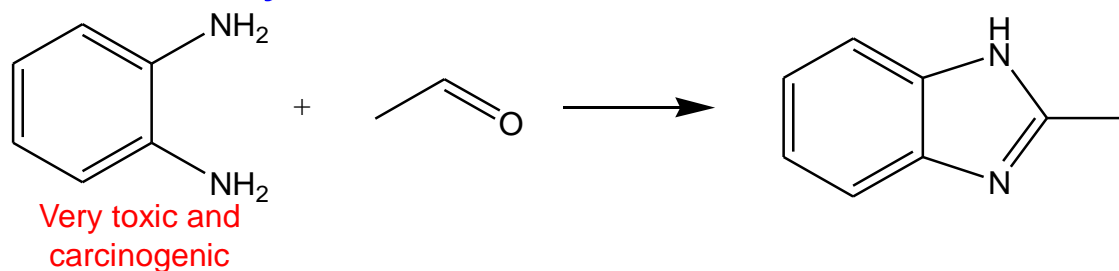
Conventional synthesis:



- T = 100 – 200 °C
- Strong acidic conditions
- Strong oxidants

Synthesis of benzimidazole

Conventional synthesis:



- T = 100 – 200 °C
- Strong acidic conditions
- Strong oxidants

Communications

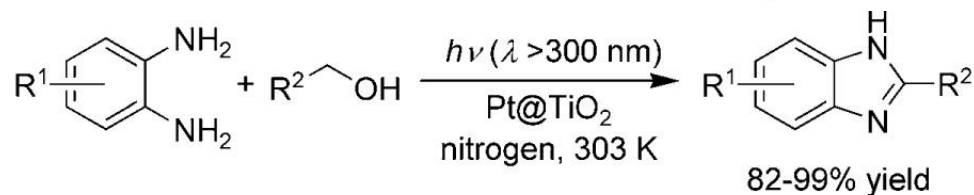
Heterogeneous Catalysis

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200906573

One-Pot Synthesis of Benzimidazoles by Simultaneous Photocatalytic and Catalytic Reactions on Pt@TiO₂ Nanoparticles**

Yasuhiro Shiraishi,* Yoshitsune Sugano, Shunsuke Tanaka, and Takayuki Hirai

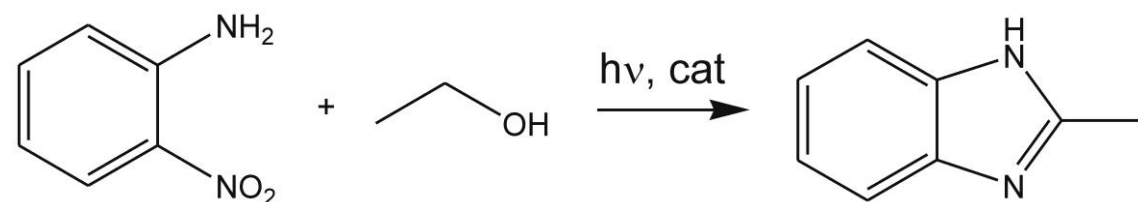
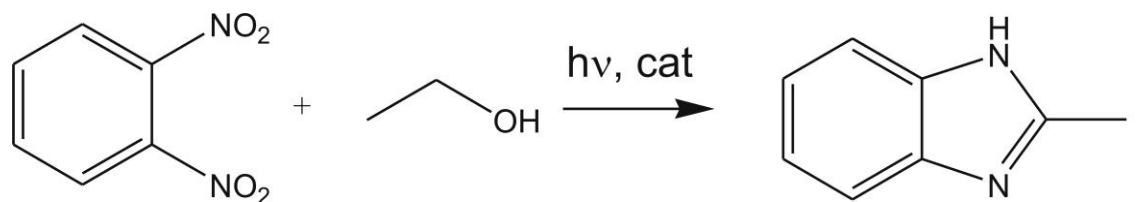
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2010, 49, 1656–1660



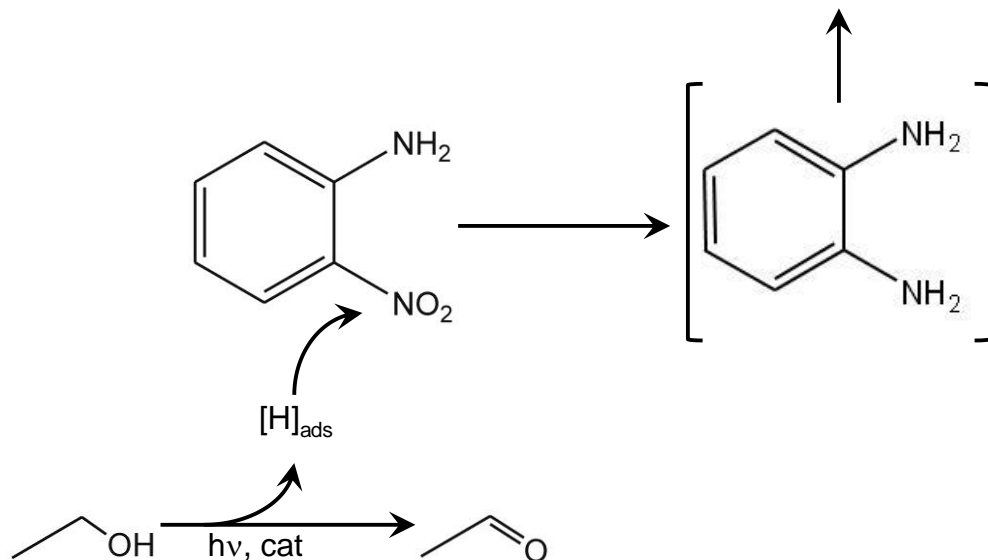
Scheme 1. One-pot synthesis of benzimidazole using a Pt@TiO₂ catalyst under photoirradiation.

Synthesis of benzimidazole

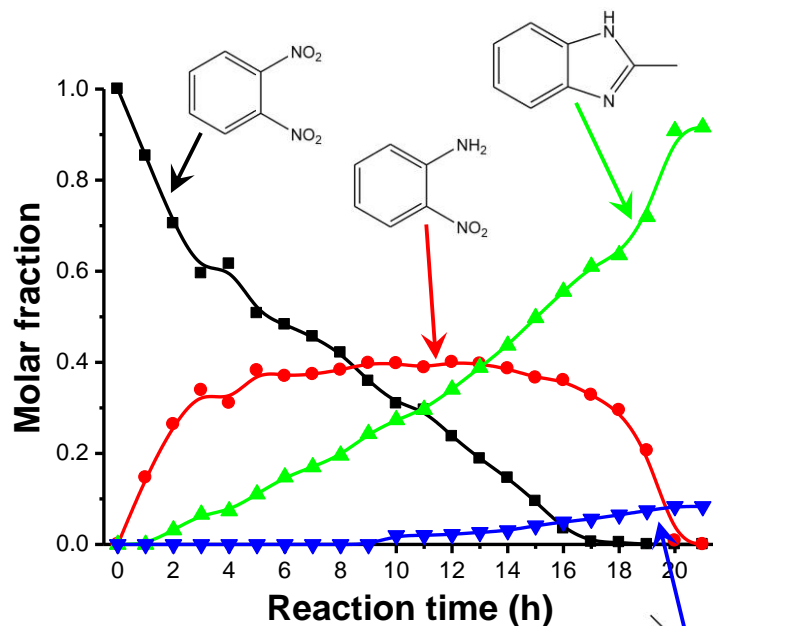
Alternative processes:



- Less toxic reagents
- Renewable and cheap solvent

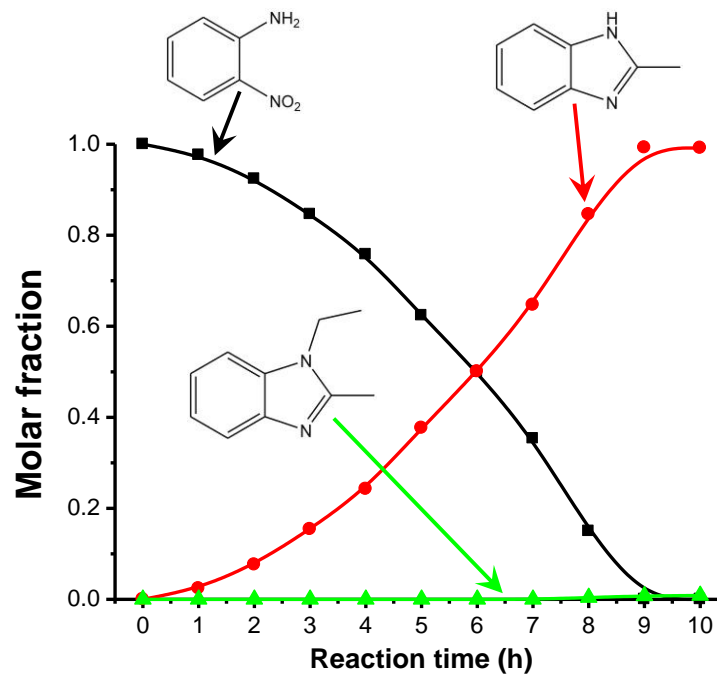


Synthesis of 2-methylbenzimidazole

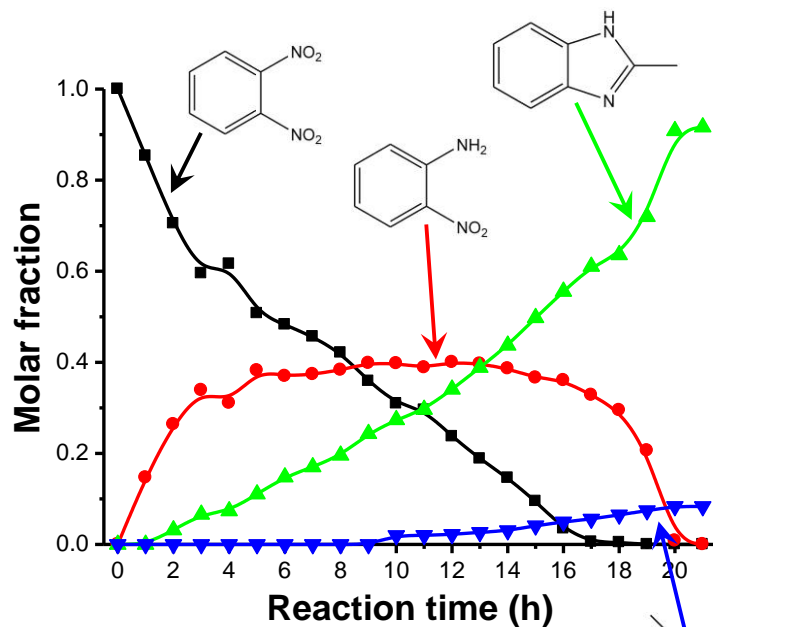


Conditions:

- 60 mL DNB/NA 2mM in EtOH 96%
- 150 mg Pd/TiO₂-B,N
- Ar flow, 30°C
- Simulated sunlight irradiation

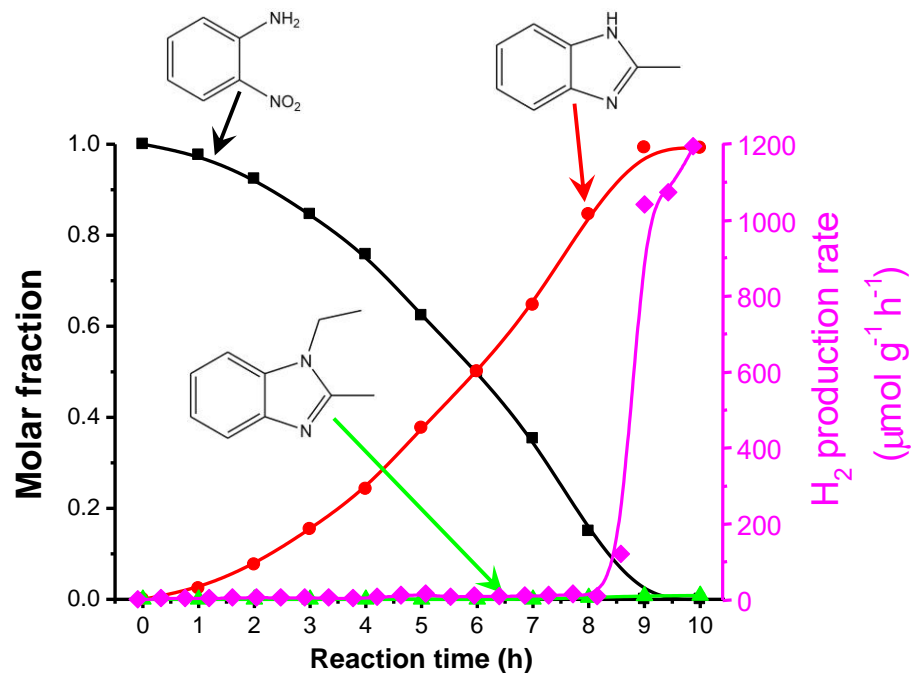
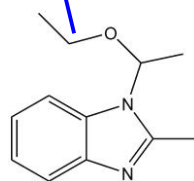


Synthesis of 2-methylbenzimidazole

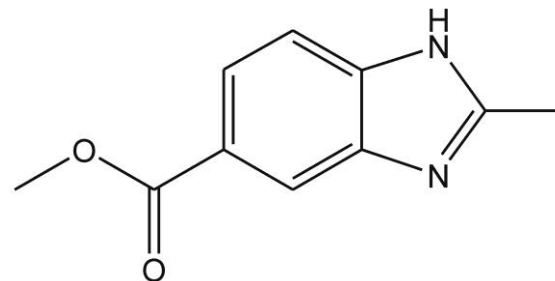
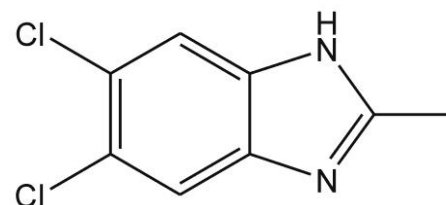
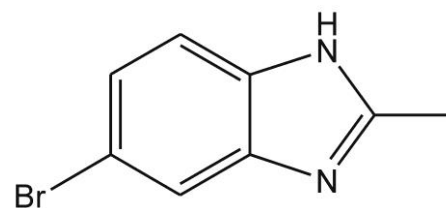
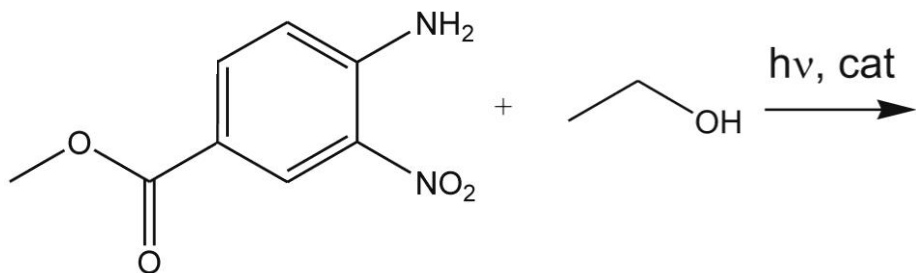
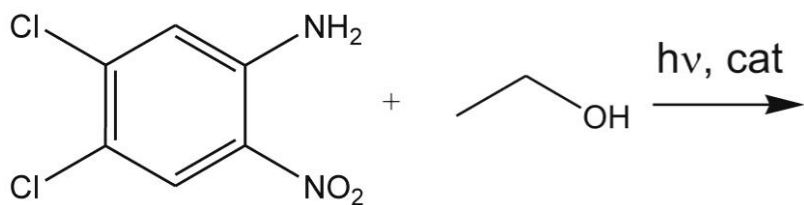
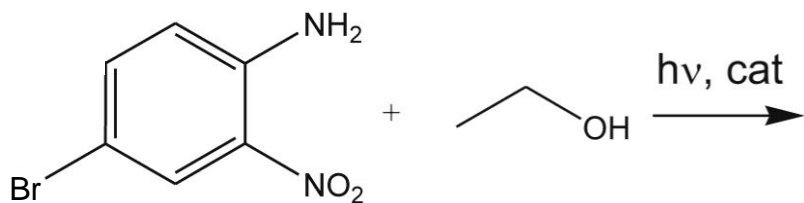


Conditions:

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- Ar flow, 30°C
- Simulated sunlight irradiation

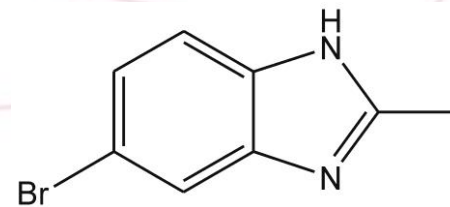


Substituted 2-methylbenzimidazole

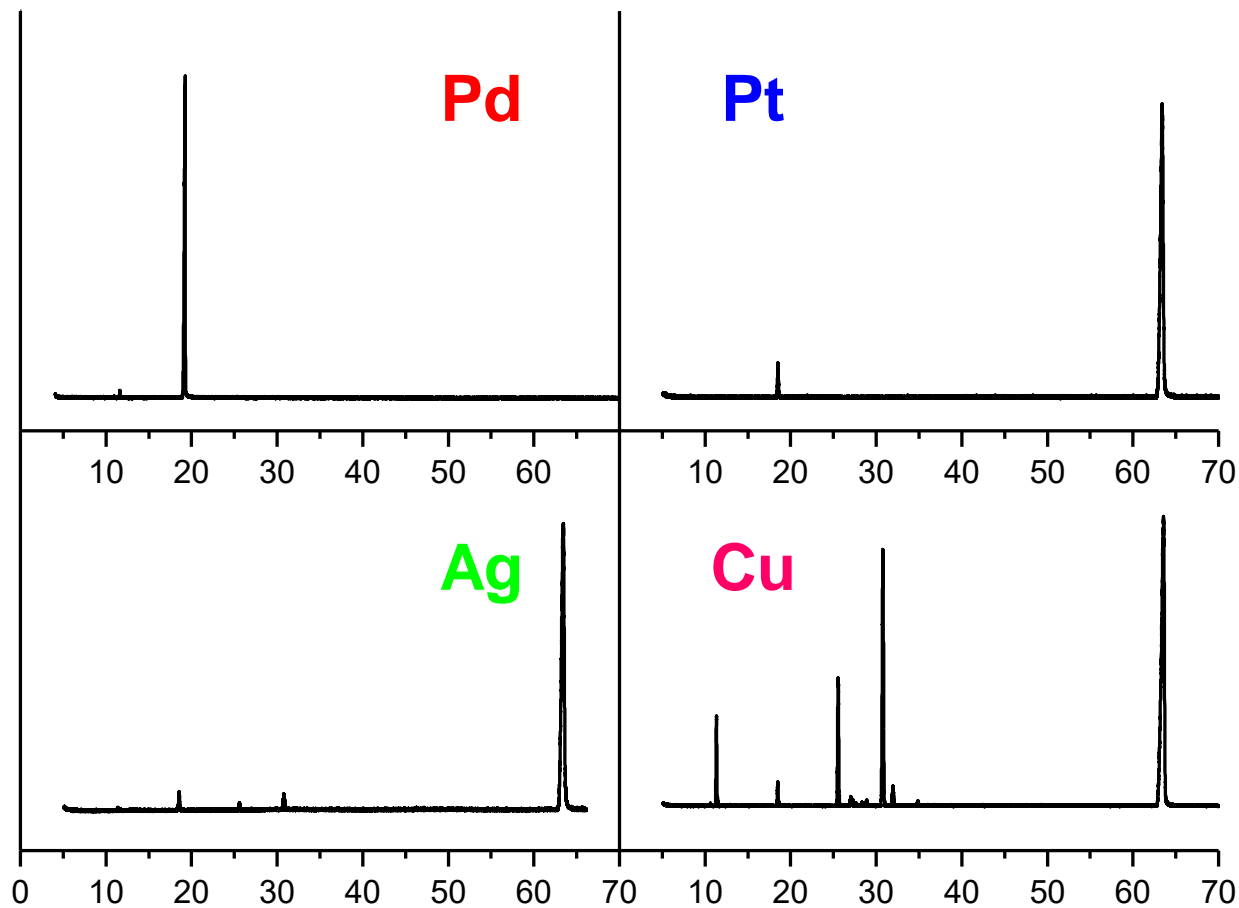


Futher functionalization

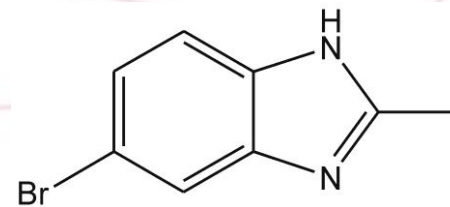
Bromo derivate



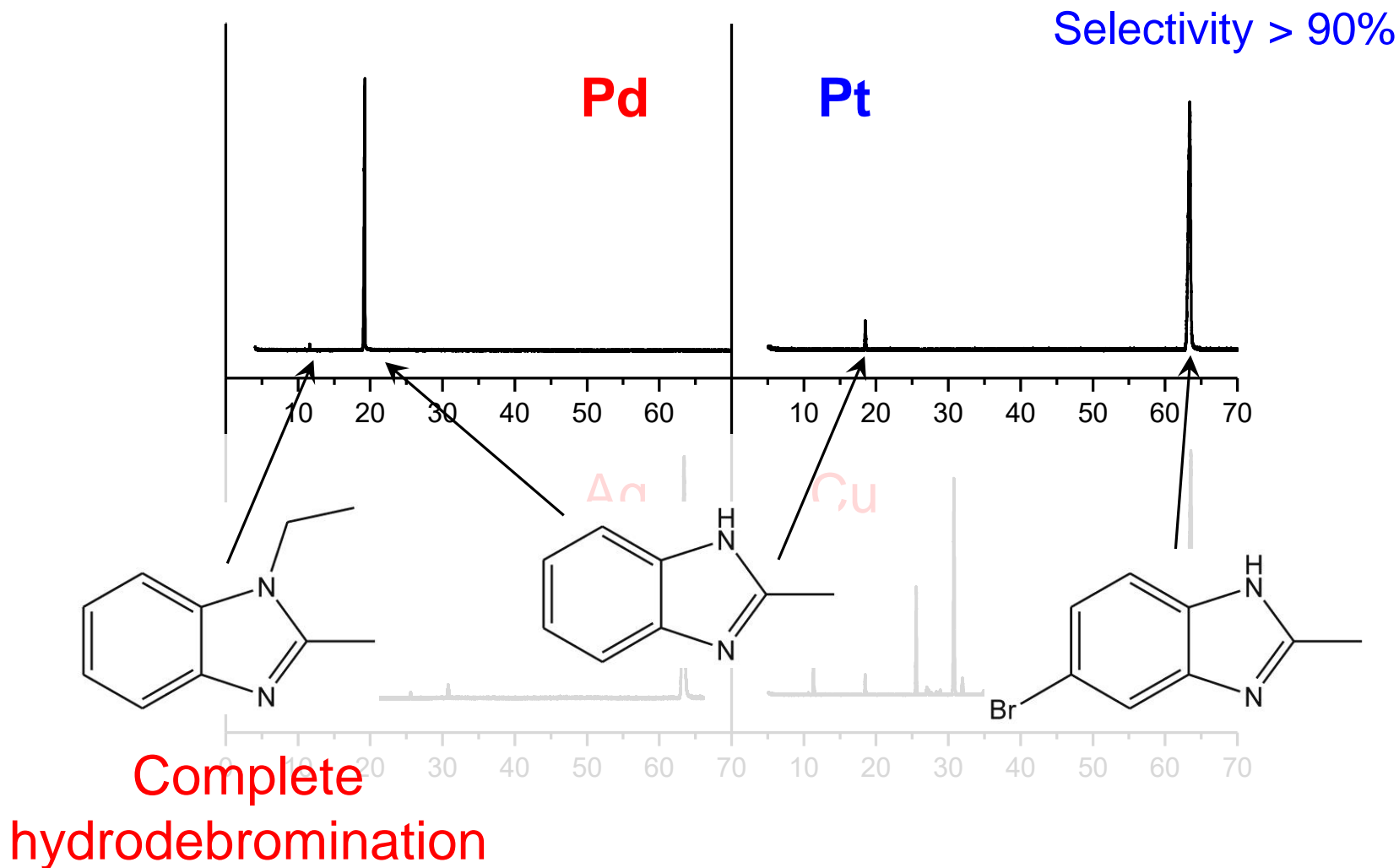
GC/MS analysis



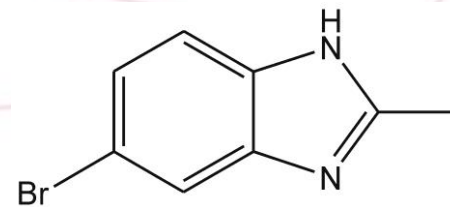
Bromo derivate



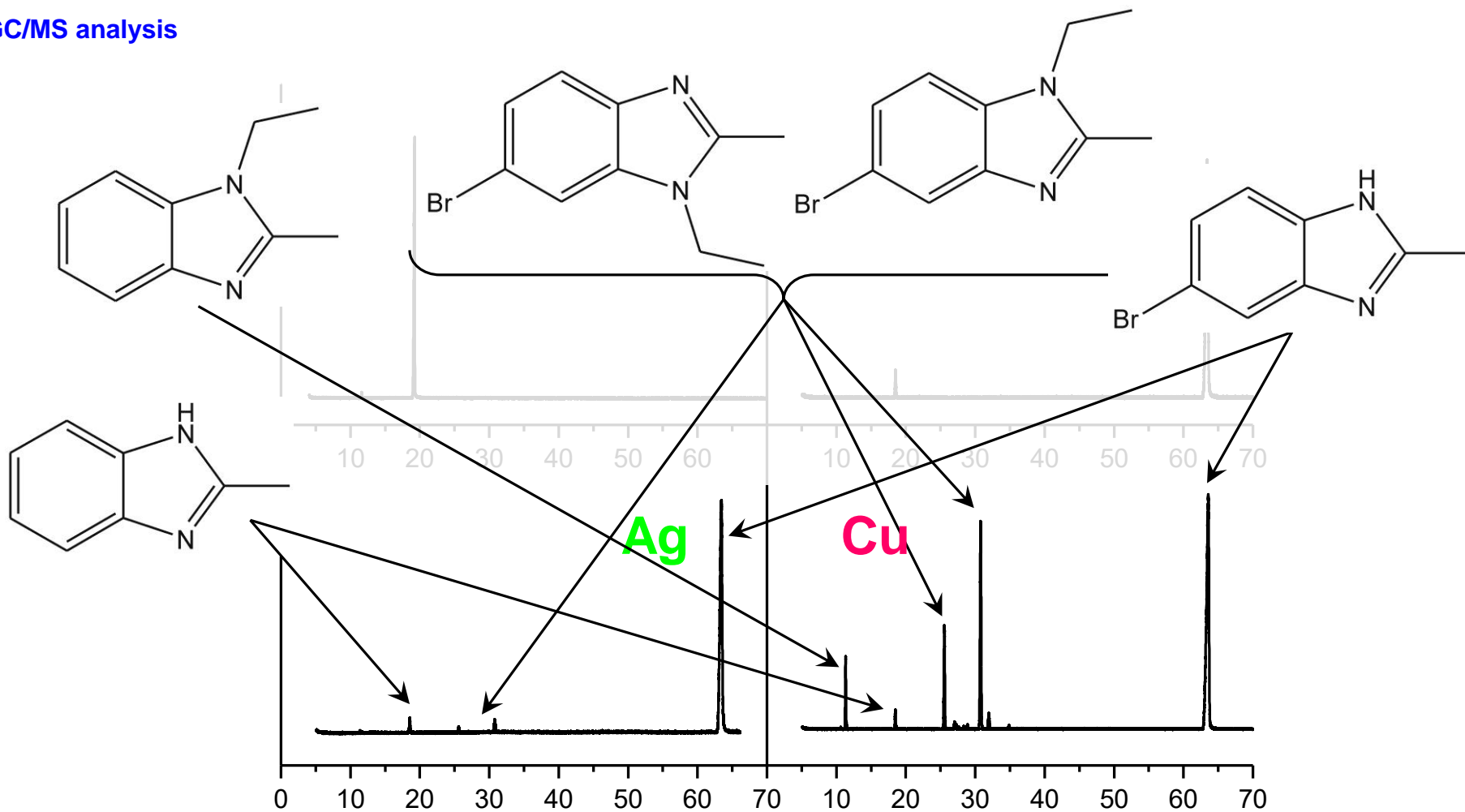
GC/MS analysis



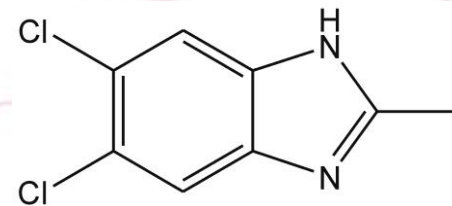
Bromo derivate



GC/MS analysis

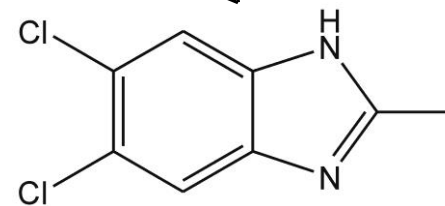
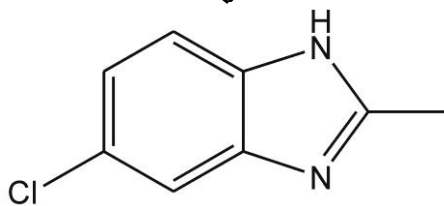
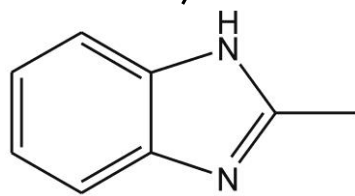
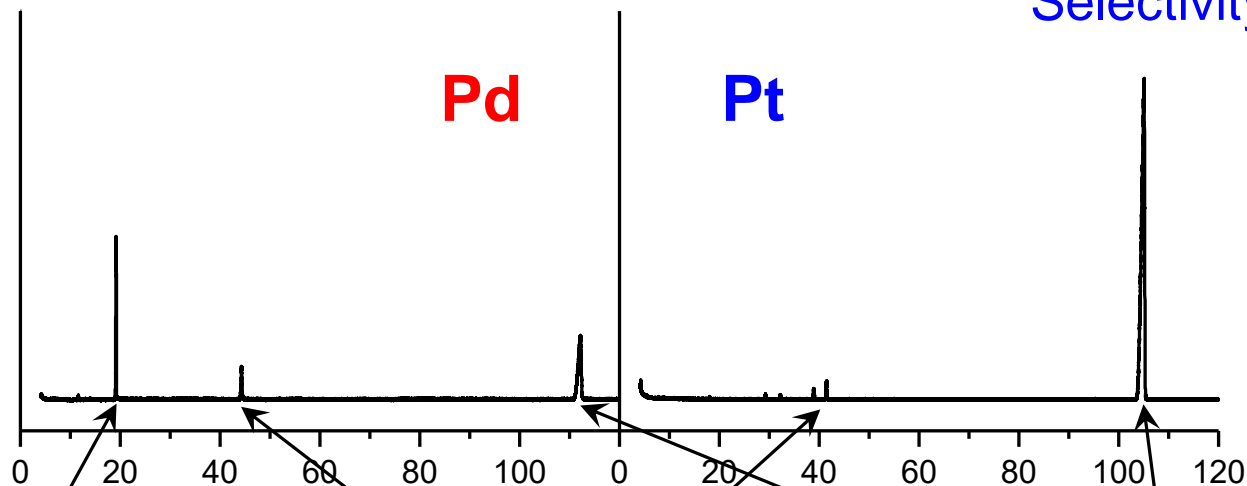


Chloro derivate

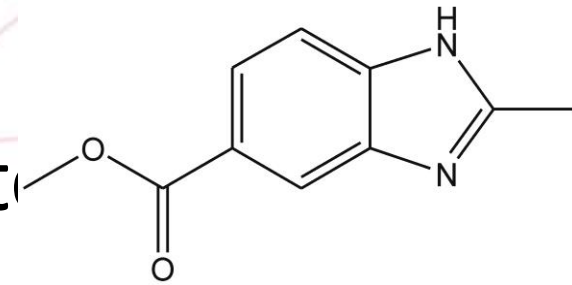


GC/MS analysis

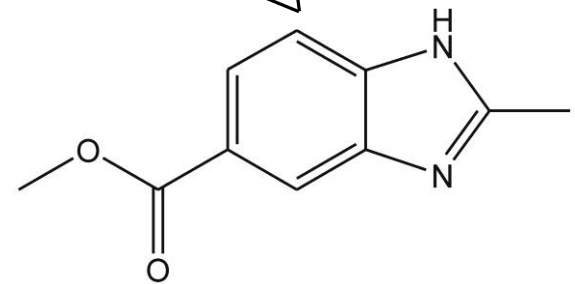
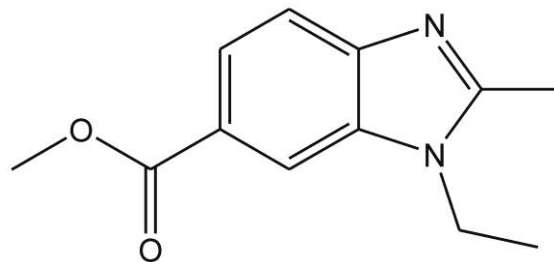
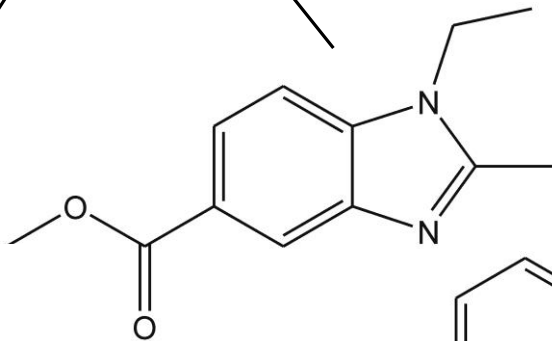
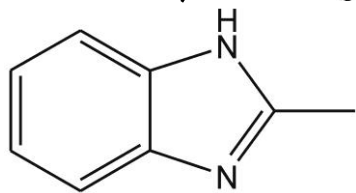
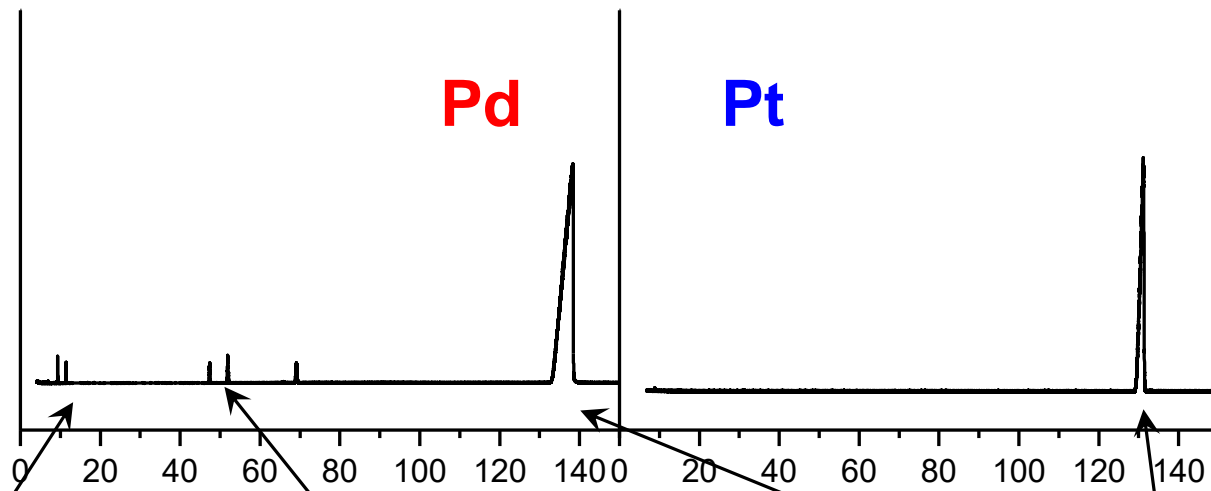
Selectivity ~ 95%



Methyl ester derivat



GC/MS analysis



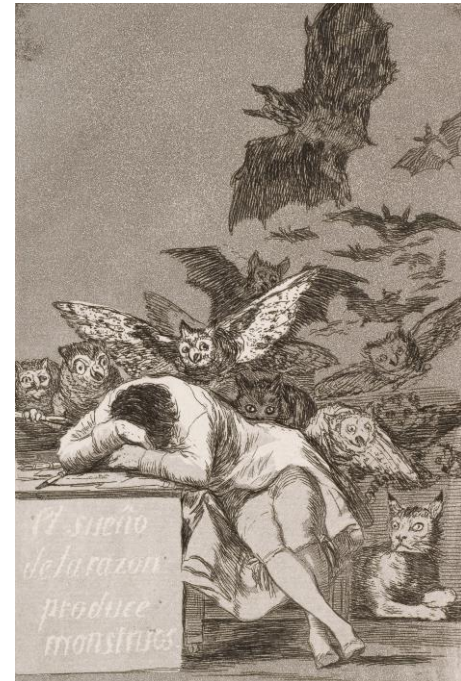
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Group members:

Prof. Paolo Fornasiero, Dr. Michele Melchionna
Dr. Valentina Gombac, Dr. Manuela Bevilacqua
Dr. Matteo Monai, Dr. Alessandro Beltram



Prof. Mauro Graziani
1936 – 2019



The sleep of reason produces monsters
Francisco Goya (1799)