



# From biosourced monomers to self assembly of graphene based catalysts

Maurizio Galimberti<sup>a</sup>

V. Barbera<sup>a</sup>, F. Margani<sup>a</sup>, G. Prioglio<sup>a</sup>, D. Moscatelli<sup>a</sup>, M. Sponchioni<sup>a</sup>, U. Capasso Palmiero<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Politecnico di Milano, Department of Chemistry, Materials and Chemical Engineering “G. Natta”

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry and Applied Bioscience, ETH, Zurich, Switzerland



MIPOL 2021 – Milan Polymer Days – July 6-8, 2021

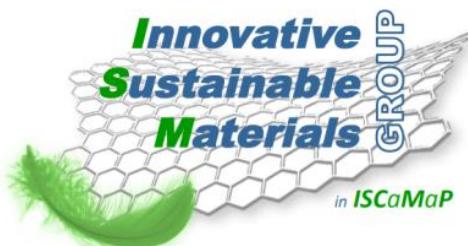
# Items of the presentation

- 👉 Biosourced Janus molecule
- 👉 The functionalization of sp<sup>2</sup> carbon allotropes
- 👉 Waterborne nanoreactors
- 👉 The nanoreactors for organic synthesis



## ***ISCaMaP***

*Innovative Sustainable Chemistry and Materials and Proteins Group*



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



## ***ISCaMaP***

***Innovative Sustainable Chemistry and Materials and Proteins Group***



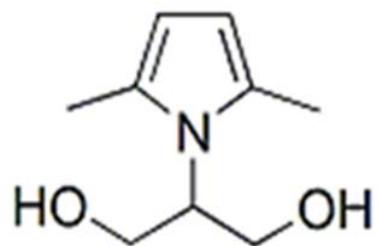
**Lucia Rubino**

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



## Biosourced *Janus* molecule

# A biosourced *Janus* molecule

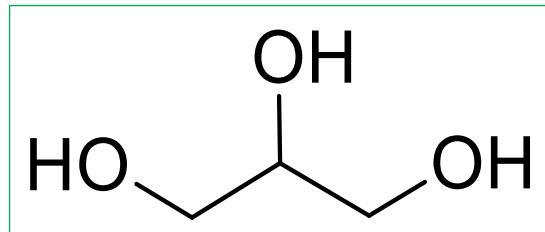


2-(2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl) -1,3-propanediol

Serinol pyrrole - SP



# A route for preparing serinol pyrrole. From glycerol



Propane-1,2,3-triol

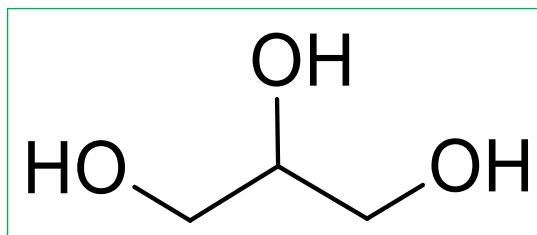
easily available, cheap raw material

main by-product of bio-diesel production

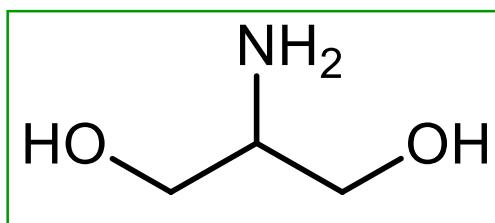
not toxic

biodegradable

## A route for preparing serinol pyrrole. From glycerol to serinol

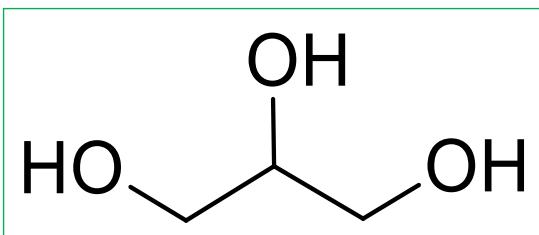


Propane-1,2,3-triol

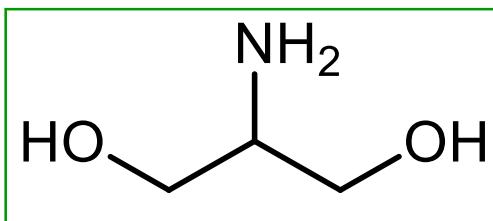


2-Amino-1,3-propanediol

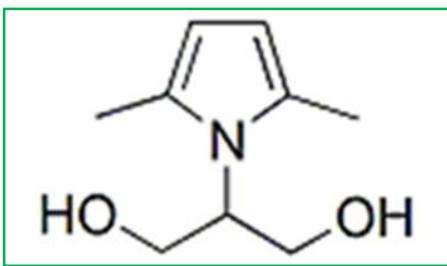
# A route for preparing serinol pyrrole. From serinol to serinol pyrrole



Propane-1,2,3-triol

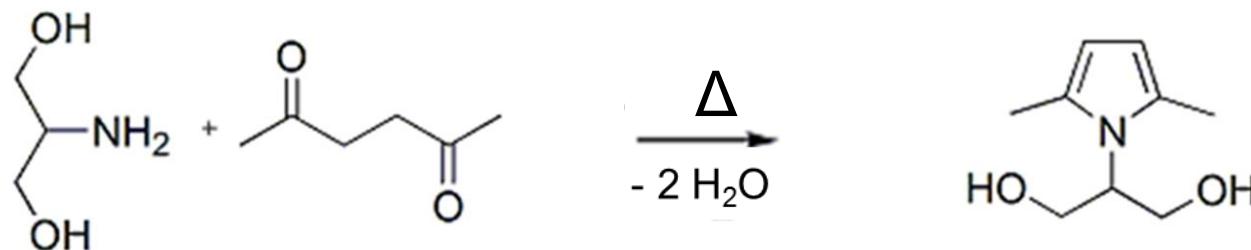


2-Amino-1,3-propanediol



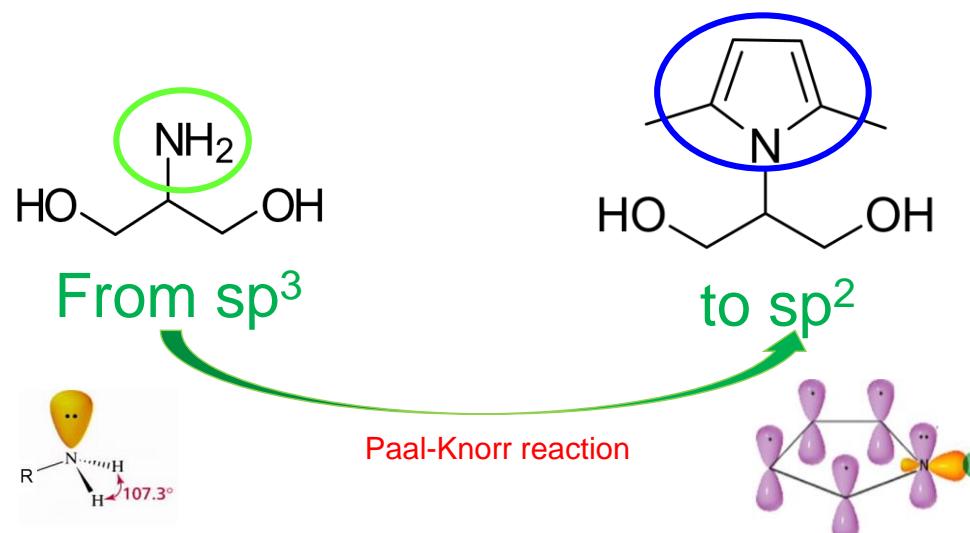
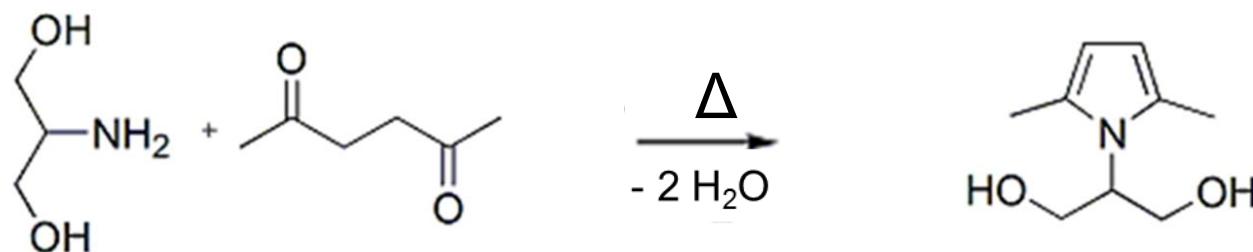
2-(2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,3-propanediol

# A route for preparing serinol pyrrole. From serinol to serinol pyrrole



- ☞ Yield: at least 96%
- ☞ Atom efficiency: 85%
- ☞ Easy procedure
- ☞ No solvent
- ☞ By product: H<sub>2</sub>O

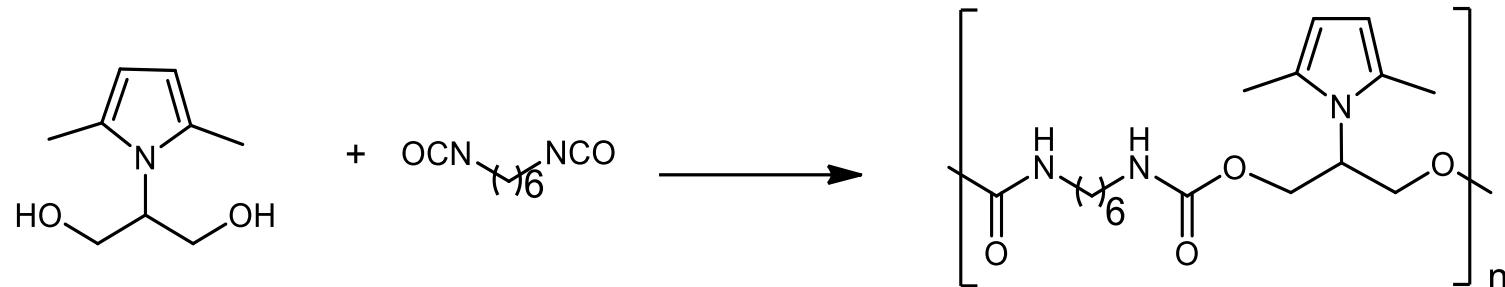
# A route for preparing serinol pyrrole. From serinol to serinol pyrrole



US10329253 B2; EP3154939 B1. V. Barbera, A. Citterio, M. Galimberti, G. Leonardi, R. Sebastiani, S. U. Shisodia, A. M. Valerio

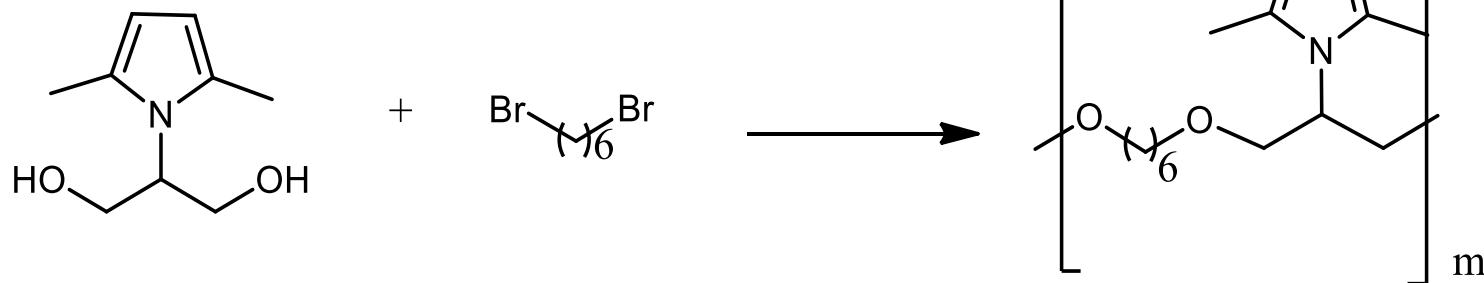
# Stepgrowth polymers based on serinolpyrrole

## Polyurethanes



M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, A. Citterio, R. Sebastiano, A. Truscello, A. M. Valerio, L. Conzatti, R. Mendichi, *Polymer*, 2015, 63, 62–70

## Polyethers

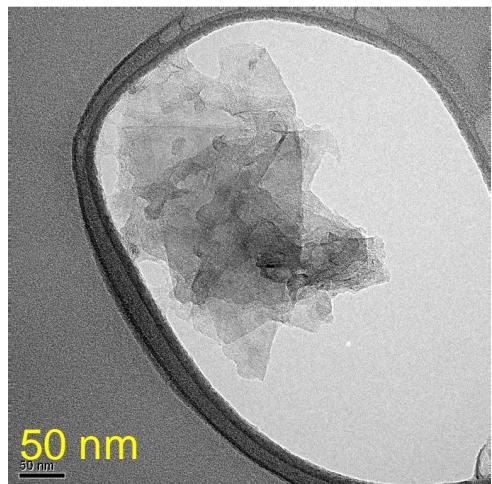


V. Barbera, S. Musto, A. Citterio, L. Conzatti, M. Galimberti, *eXPRESS Polymer Letters* 2016, 10 (7) 548–558



# The biosourced *Janus* molecule and the functionalization of sp<sup>2</sup> carbon allotropes

# The graphitic substrate: nanographite

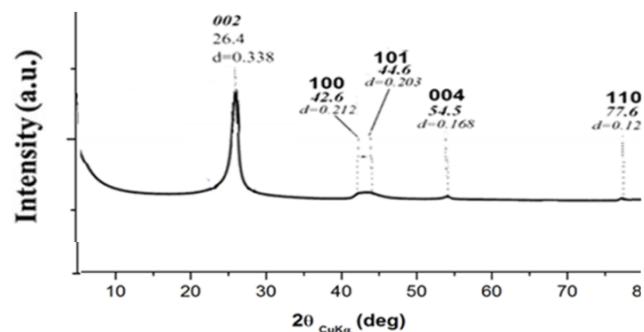


High surface area graphite (HSAG)

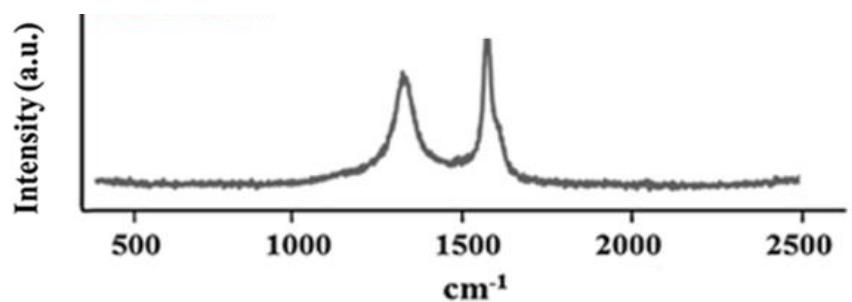
Surface area: 300 m<sup>2</sup>/g

Number of stacked layers: ca 35

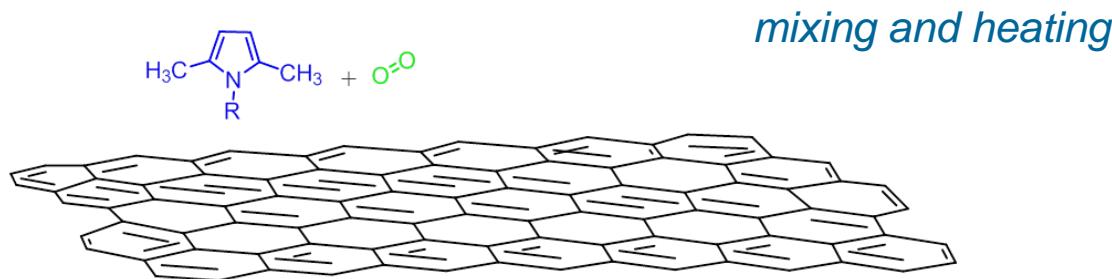
WAXD



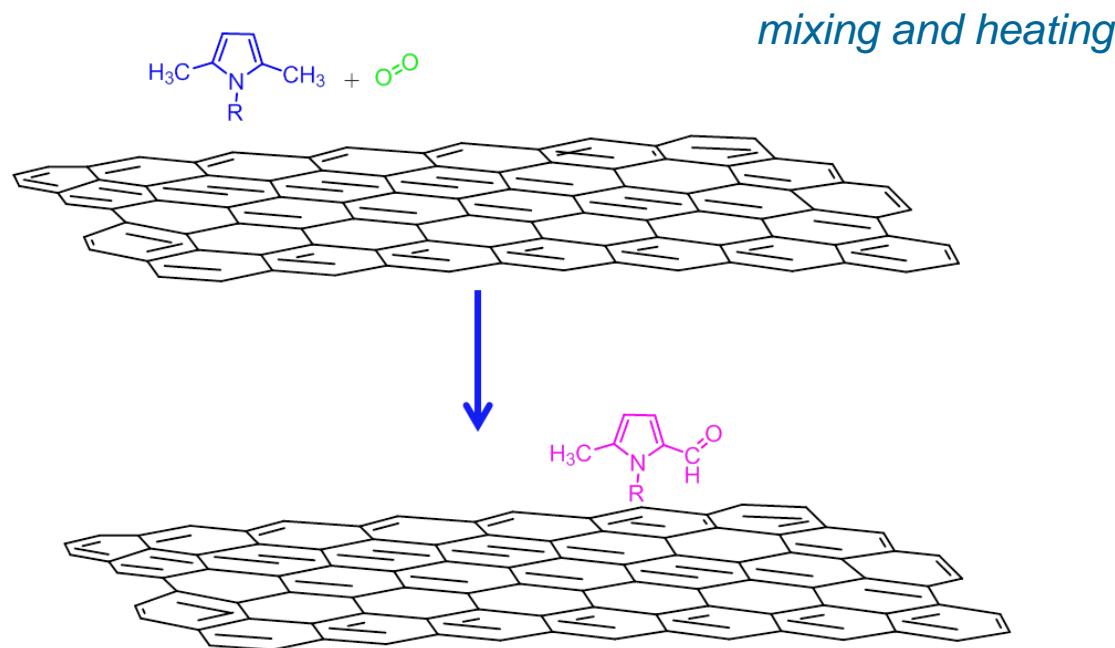
Raman



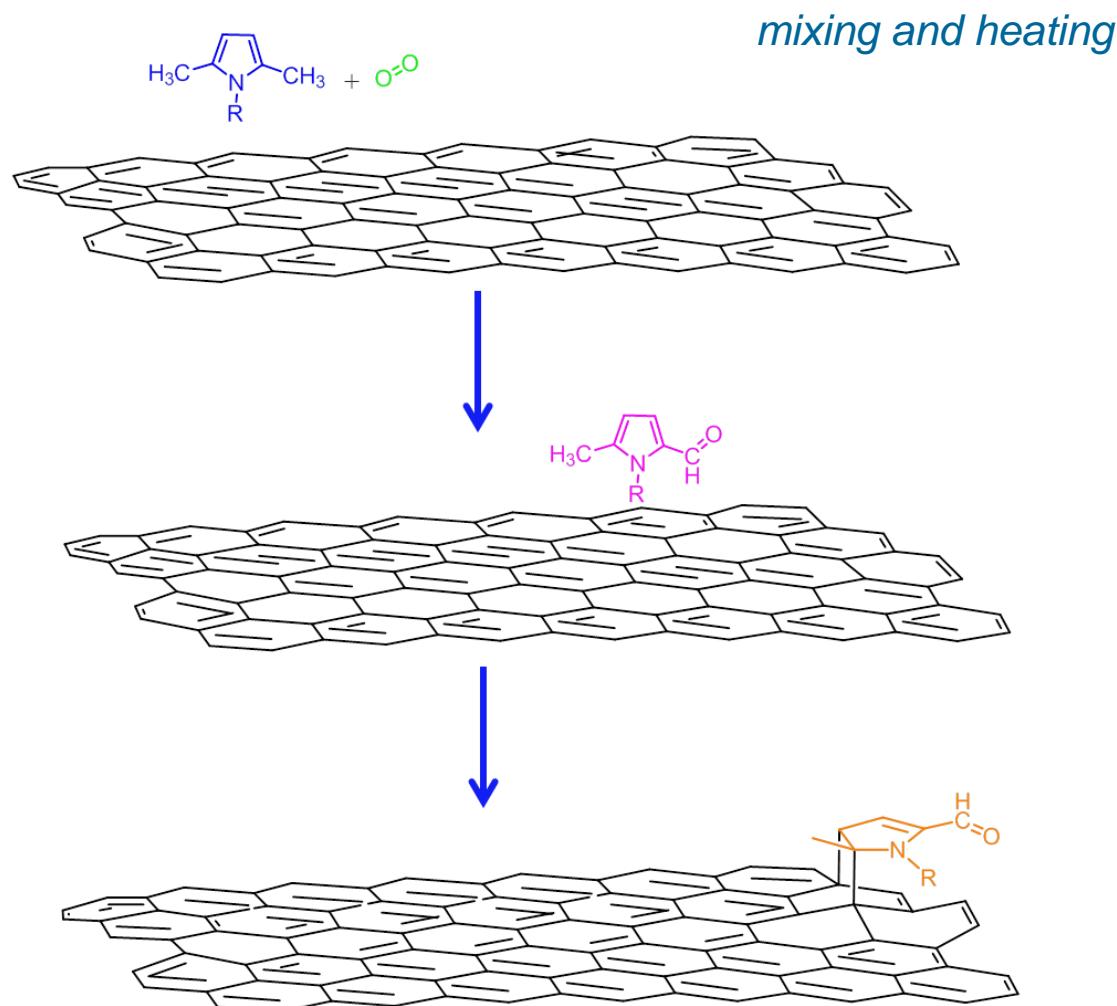
# Reaction of the pyrrole compound with an sp<sup>2</sup> carbon allotrope



# Reaction of the pyrrole compound with an sp<sup>2</sup> carbon allotrope

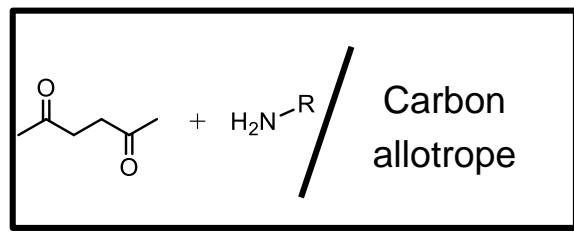


# Reaction of the pyrrole compound with an $sp^2$ carbon allotrope



# Reaction of the pyrrole compound with an $sp^2$ carbon allotrope

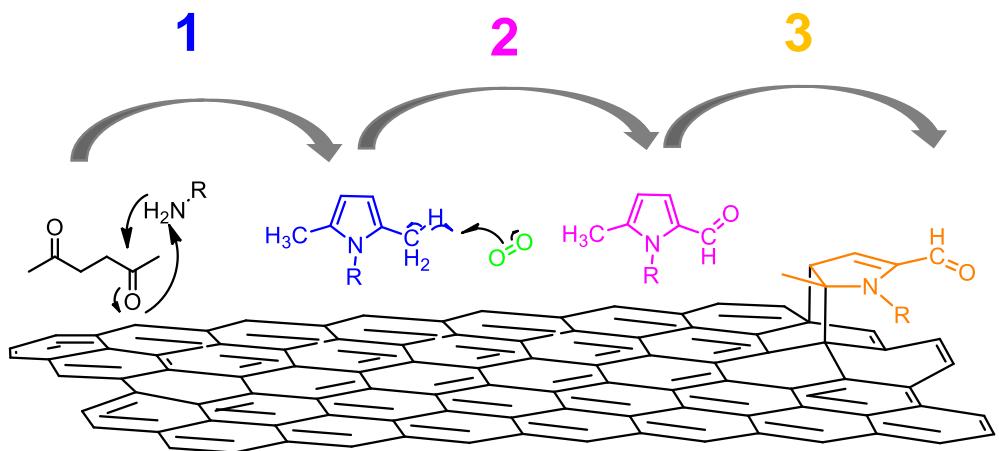
## Domino reaction



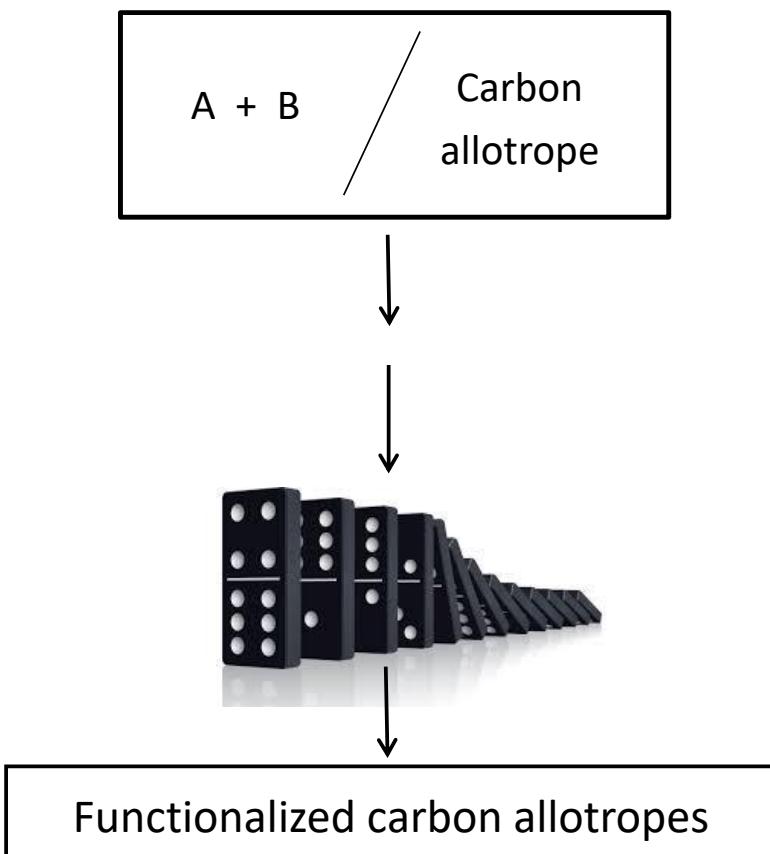
↓  
Paal – Knorr Reaction

↓  
Carbocatalyzed Oxidation

↓  
Diels-Alder reaction



# Reaction of the pyrrole compound with an sp<sup>2</sup> carbon allotrope



- ☞ 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](#)

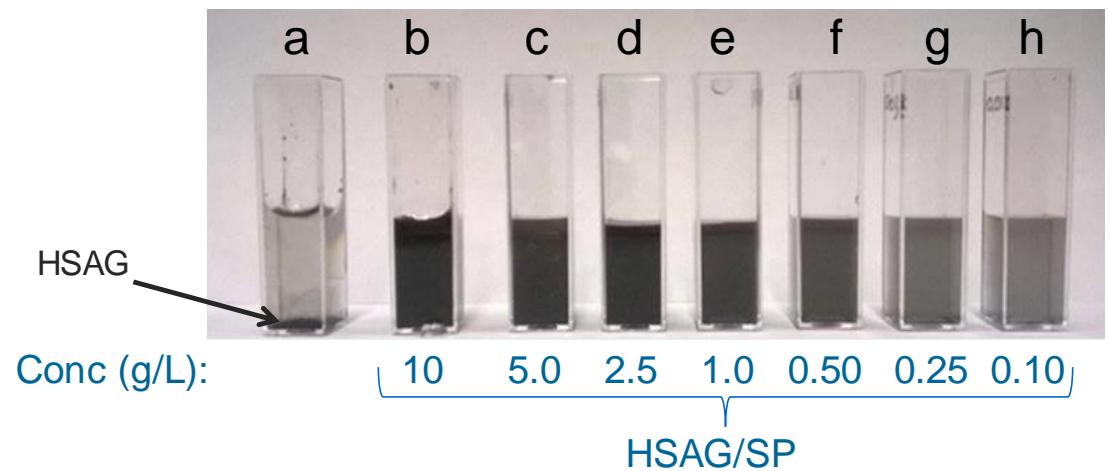
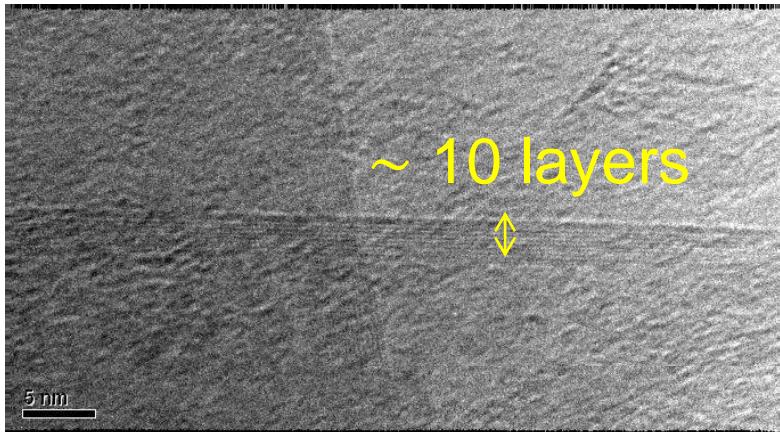
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Citterio, G. Leonardi, A.M. Valerio. [US10160652B2](#)

M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Truscello, A.M. Valerio. [EP3180379B1](#)

M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, [EP3538511A1](#)

M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, [EP3538481A1](#)

# Production of few layers graphene



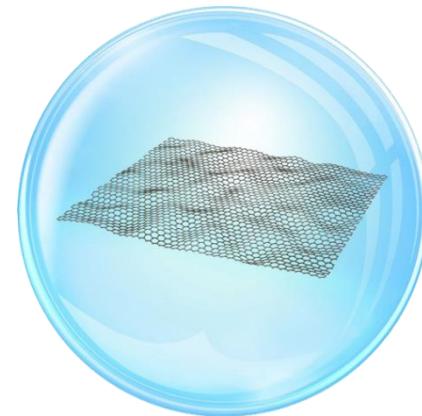


# Graphene-based waterborne nanoreactors for the confinement of organic synthesis

# Waterborne nanoreactors based on graphene layers

## Why graphene layers?

- ☞ High surface area
- ☞  $\pi$  – electron density

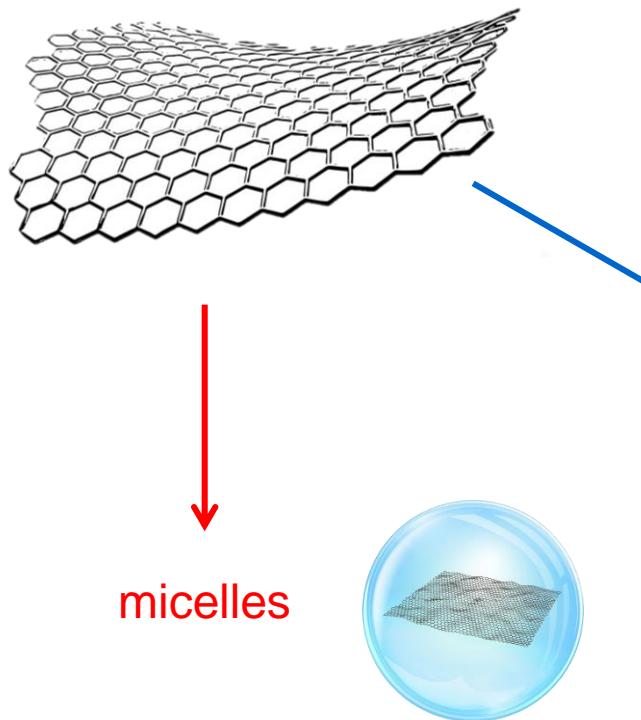


## Why nanoreactors in water?

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

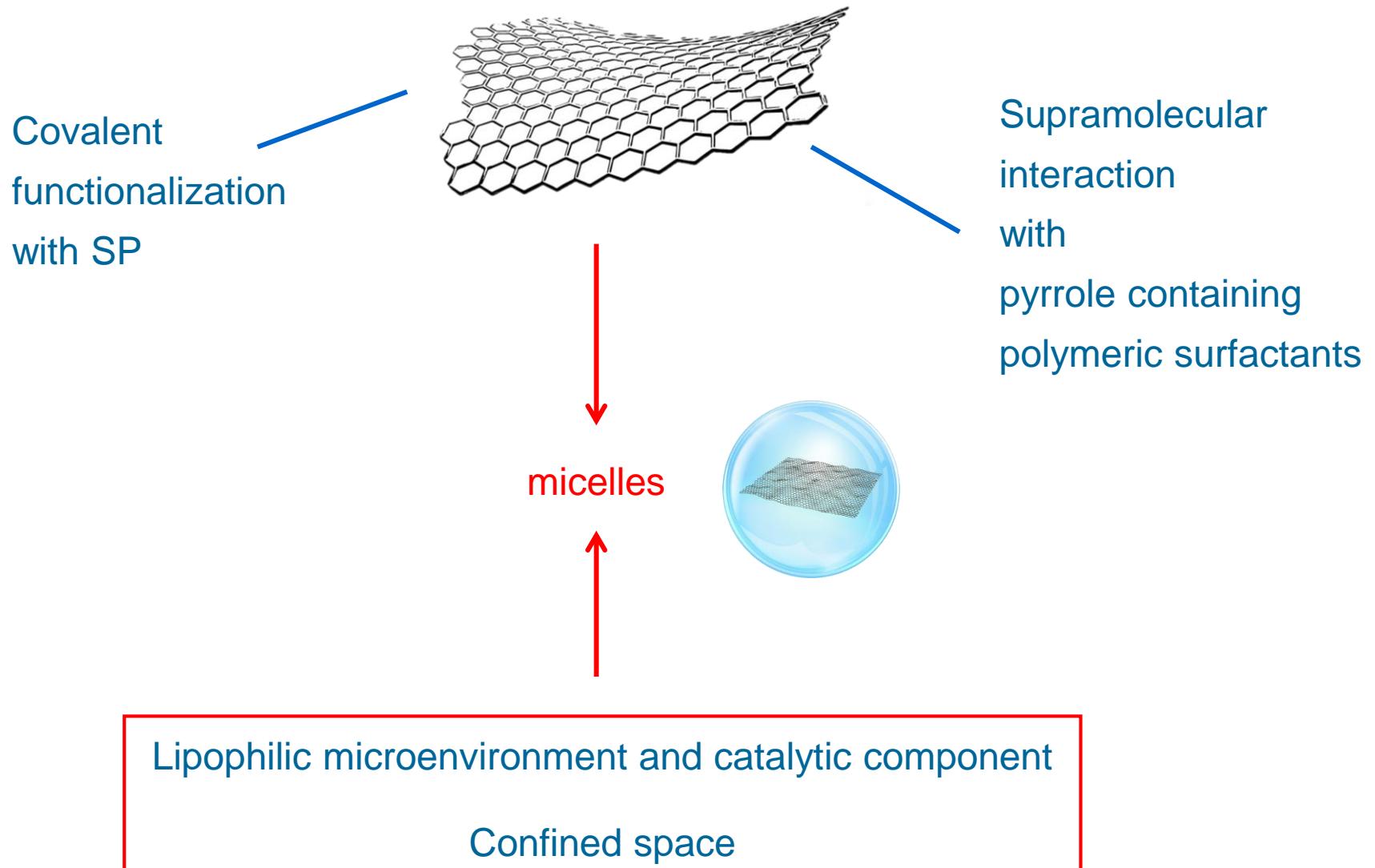
# The Nanoreactor

Covalent  
functionalization  
with SP

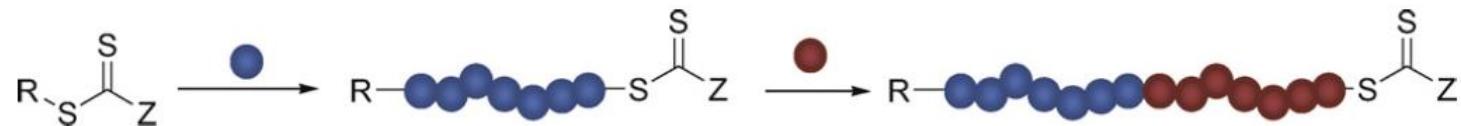


Supramolecular  
interaction  
with  
pyrrole containing  
polymeric surfactants

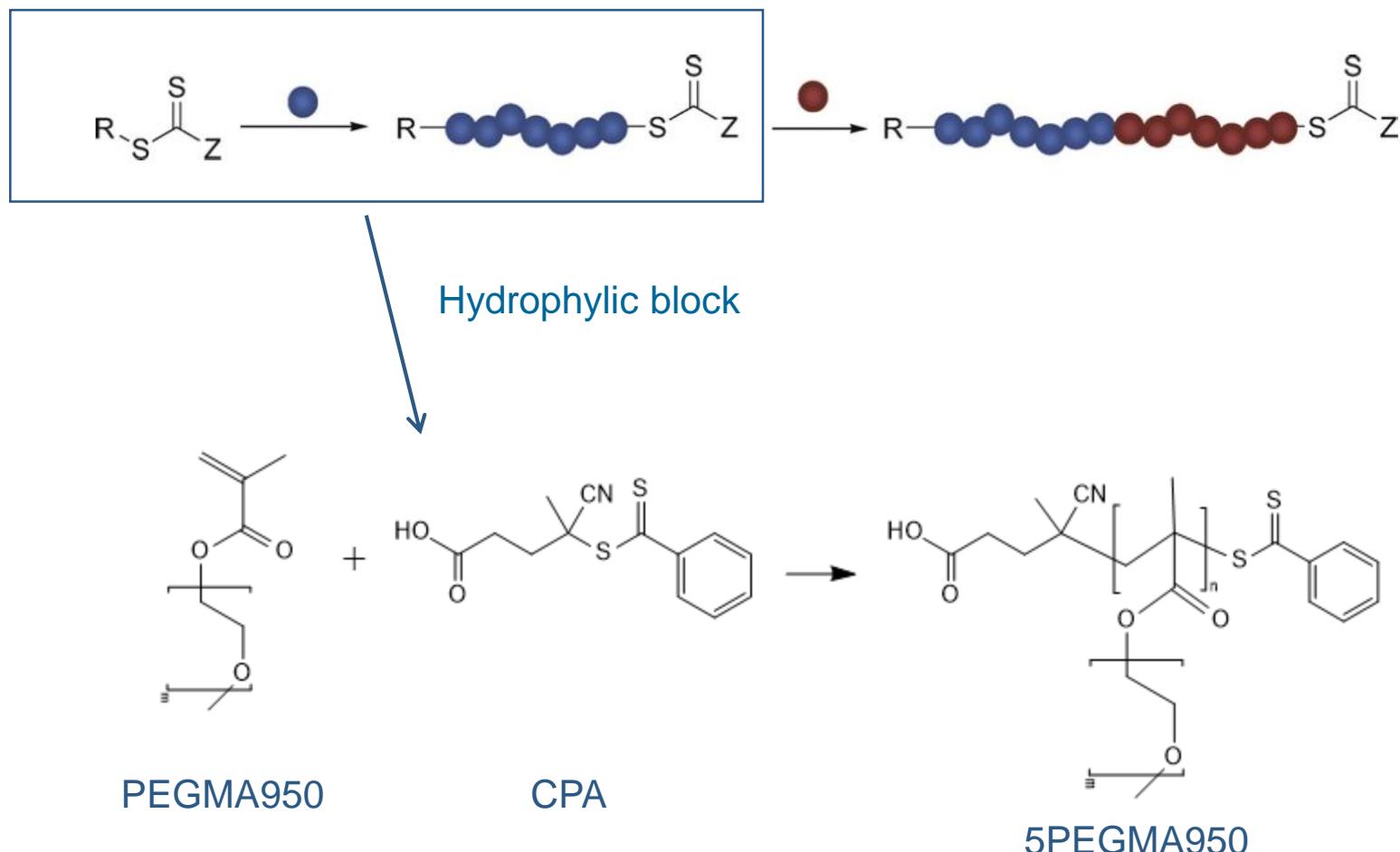
# The Nanoreactor



# Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization



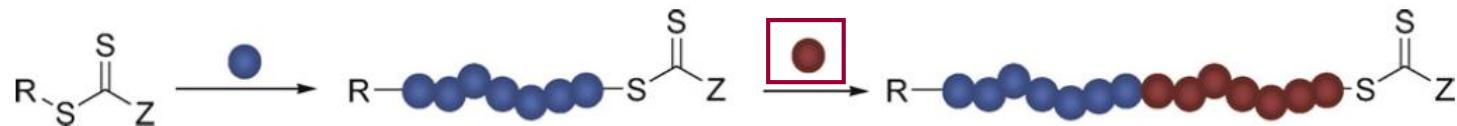
# Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization



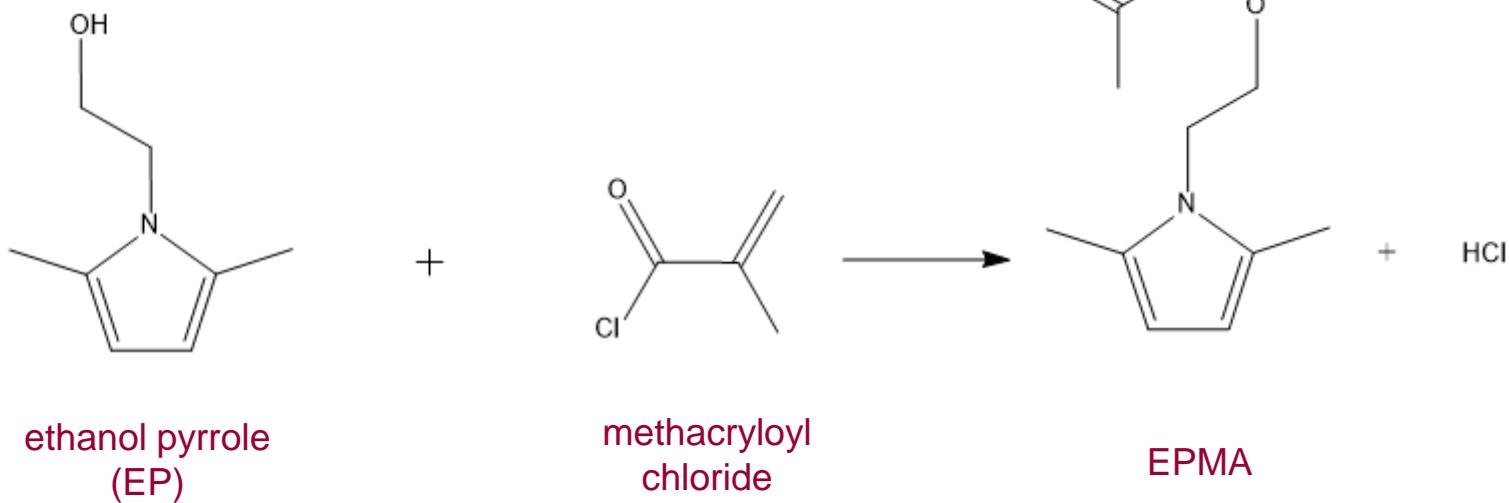
PEGMA950 = Poly(ethylene glycol)methyl ether methacrylate

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

# Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization

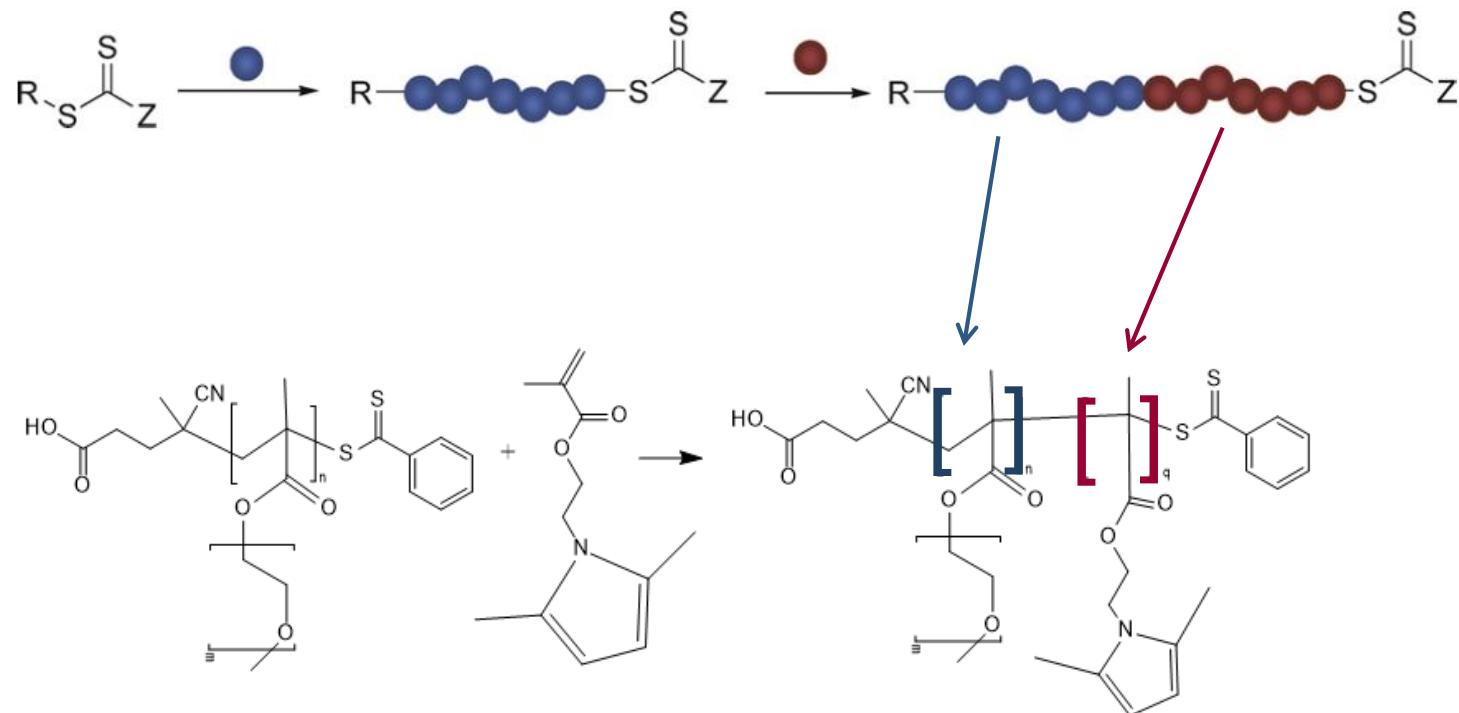


The monomer for the lipophilic block



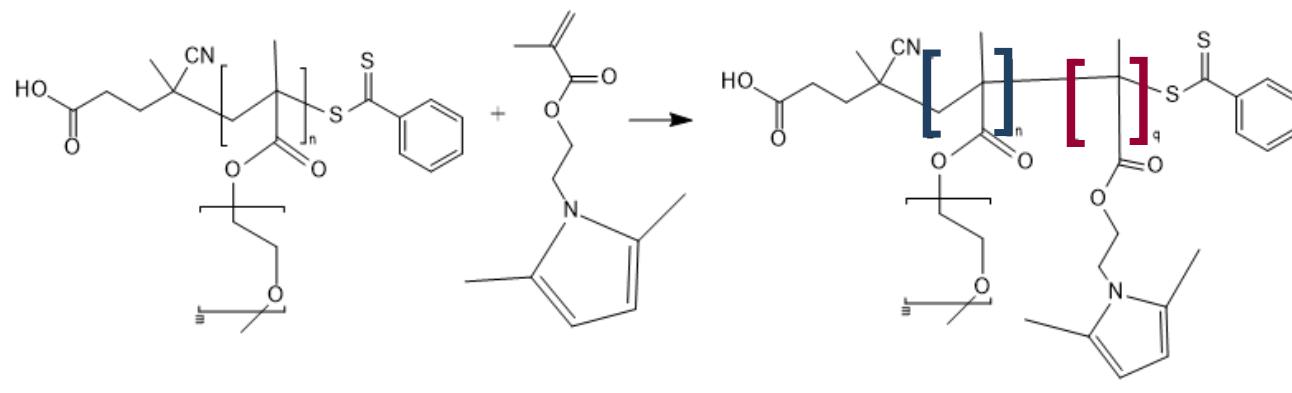
EPMA = 2-(2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl) ethyl methacrylate

# Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization

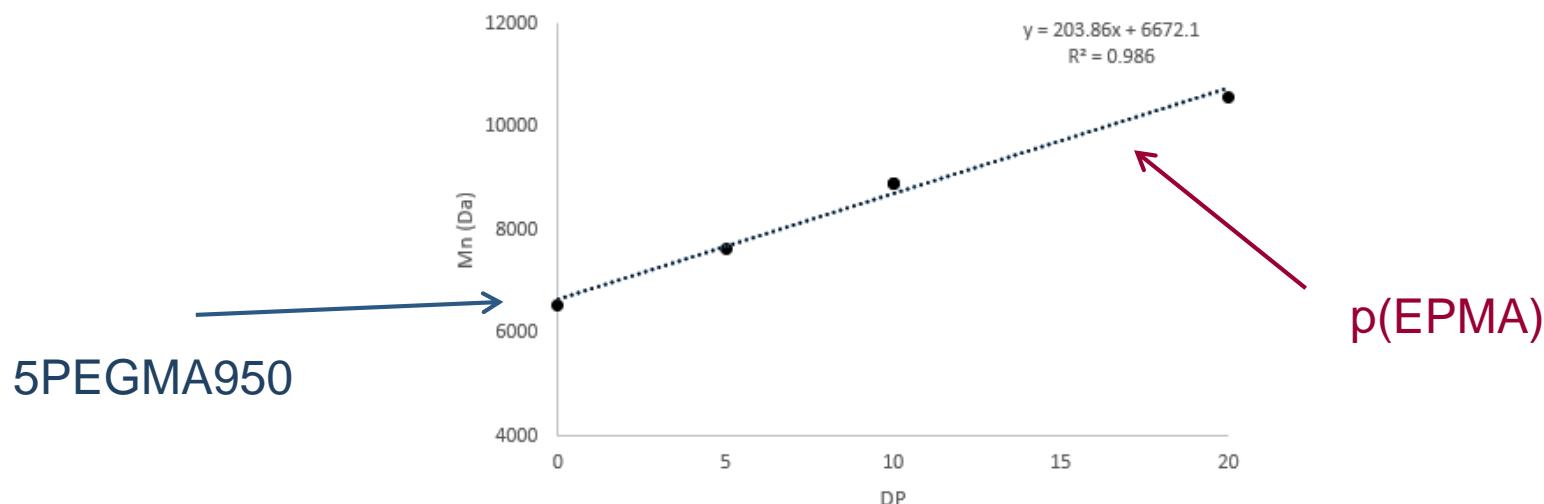


# 5PEGMA950-p(EPMA)

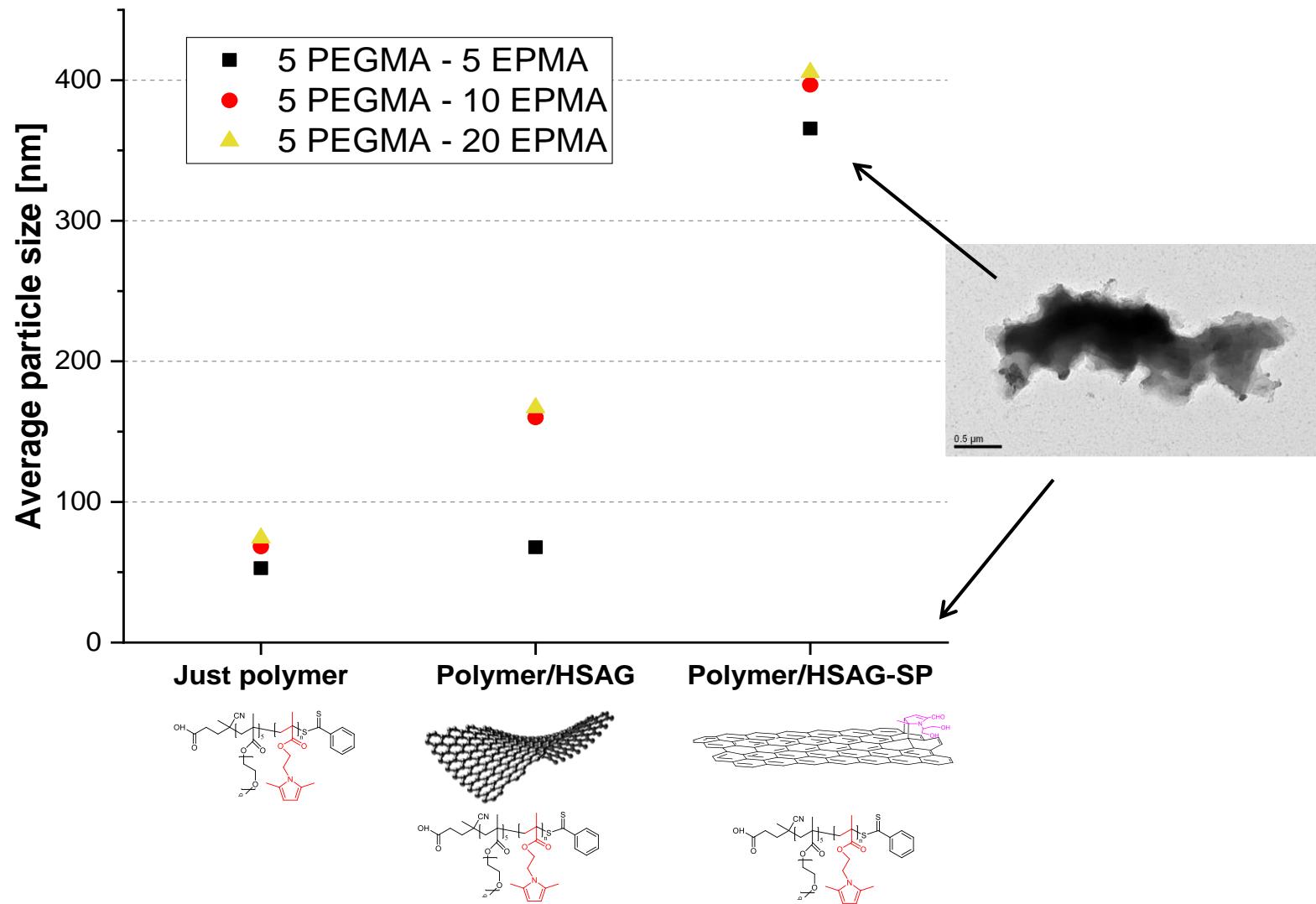
# Amphiphilic block copolymers via RAFT polymerization



5PEGMA950-p(EPMA)

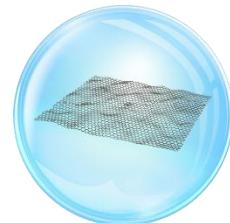


# Formation of micelles



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

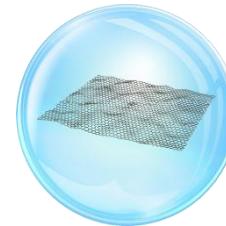
The *Dropcat catalyst*



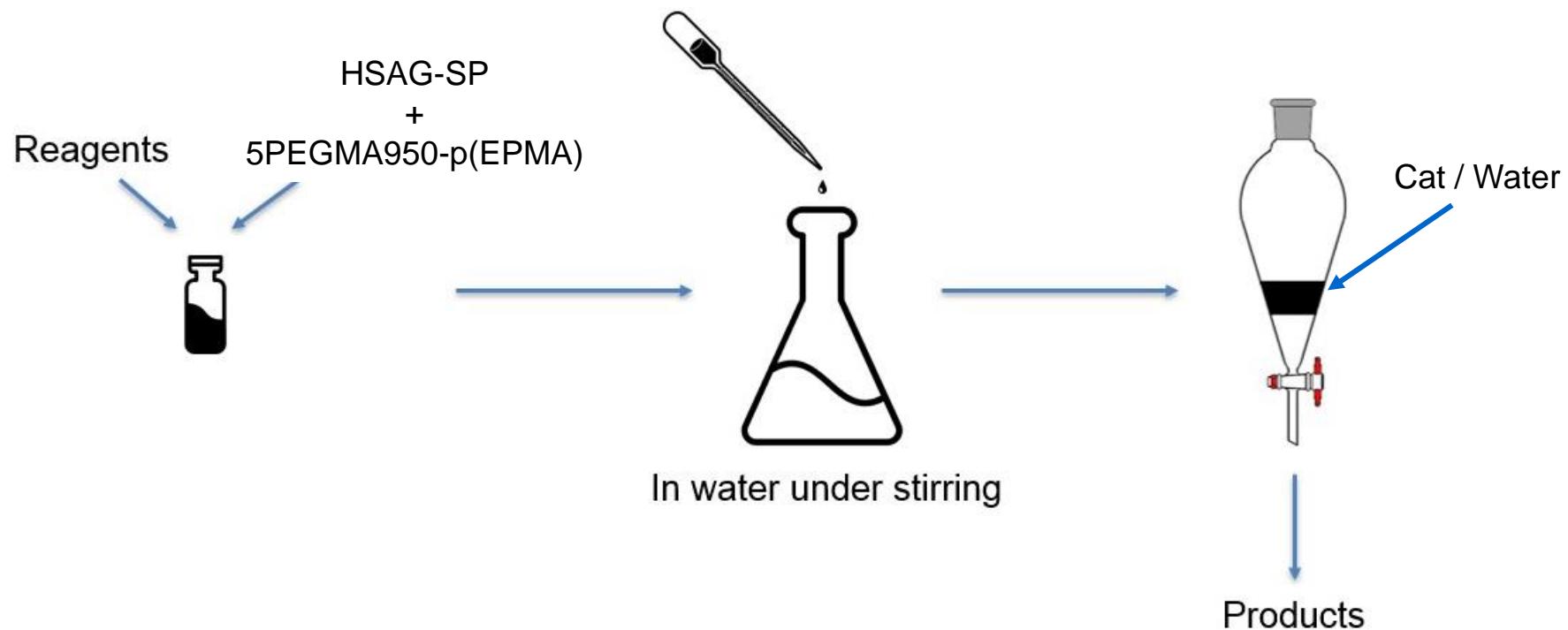
## Why imines?

- ☞ They are involved in the synthesis of drugs.  
e.g.: benzodiazepines, antimalarial
- ☞ They can be used in vulcanization systems of tyre compounds

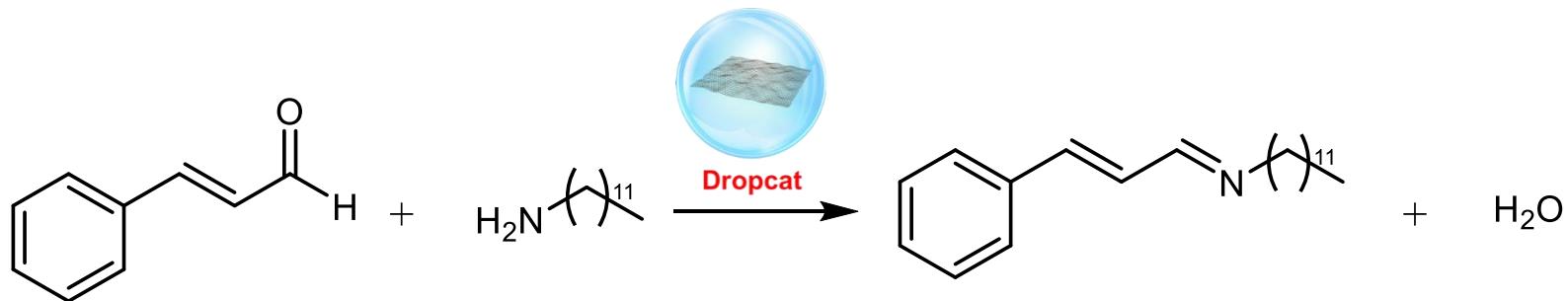
## Large scale applications



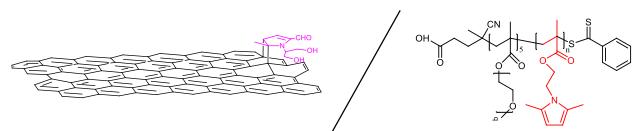
# Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat catalyst*



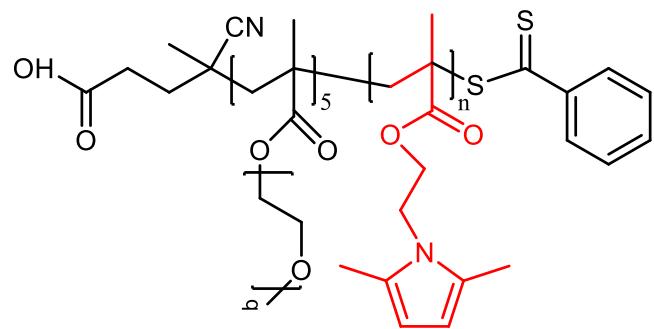
# Synthesis of imines with the *Dropcat* catalyst



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

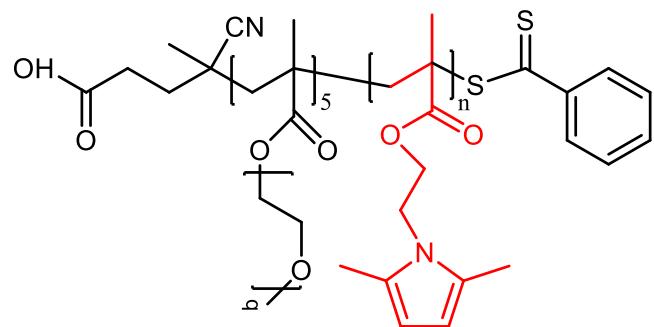


# What is the role of the monomer?

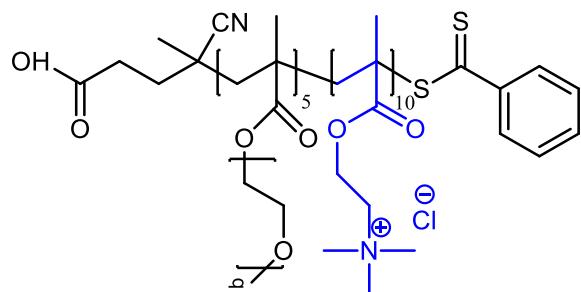


5PEGMA-5EPMA

# What is the role of the monomer?

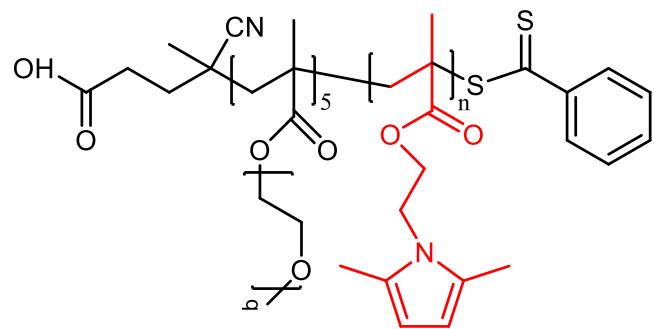


5PEGMA-5EPMA

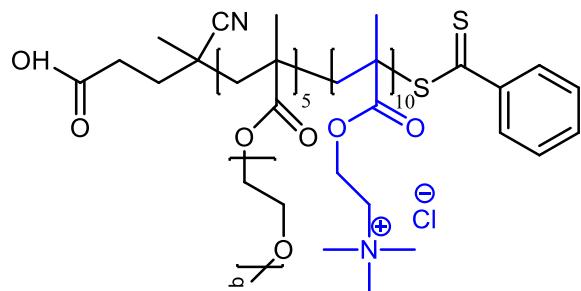


5PEGMA-10TMAEMA

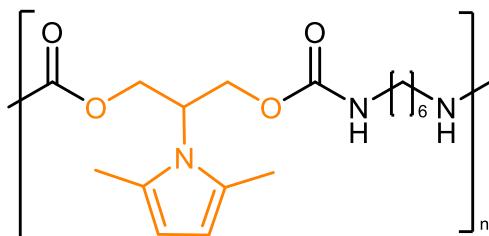
# What is the role of the monomer?



5PEGMA-5EPMA



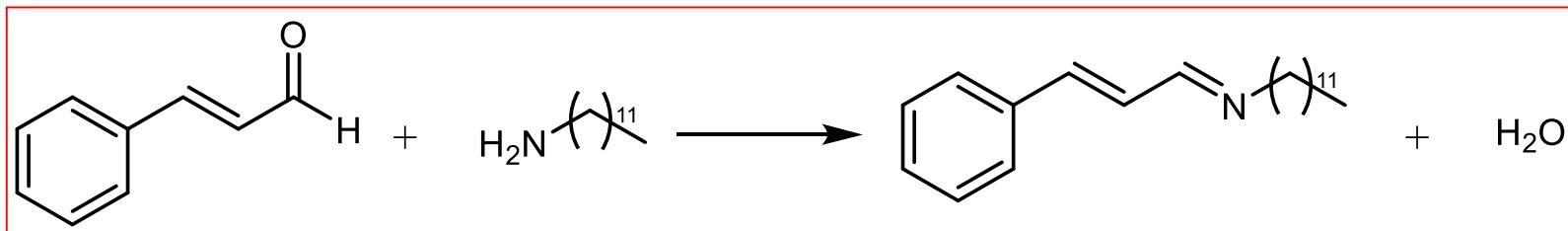
5PEGMA-10TMAEMA

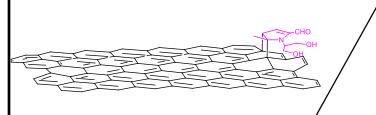
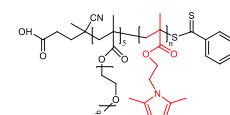
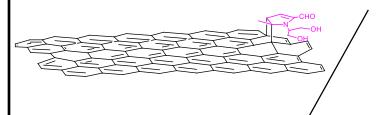
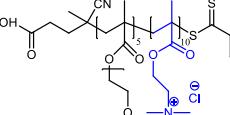
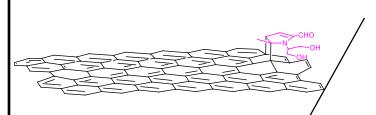
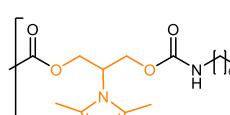


PU-SP

Mn = 1430 Da

# The role of the monomer. Dropcat catalysts with different polymers

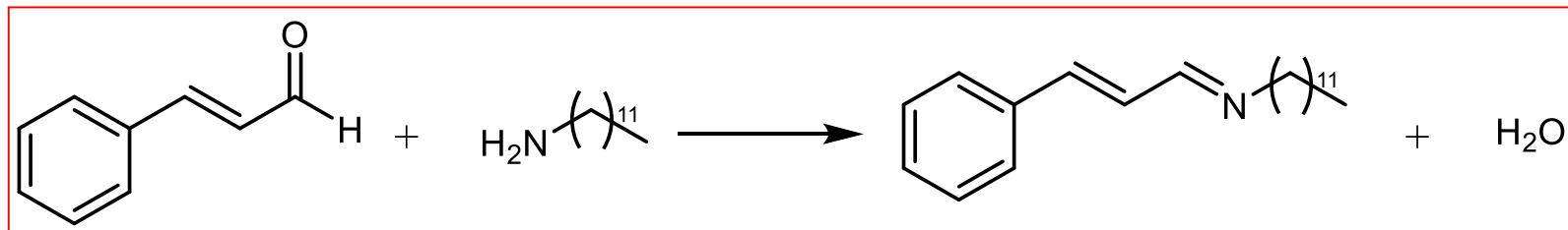


Selected system	Yield (%)
 / 	5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP 98
 / 	5PEGMA-TMAEMA/HSAG-SP 23
 / 	PU-SP/HSAG-SP 52

Temperature = 25°C

time = 5 minutes

# The role of graphene layers. Dropcat catalysts with pristine nanographite

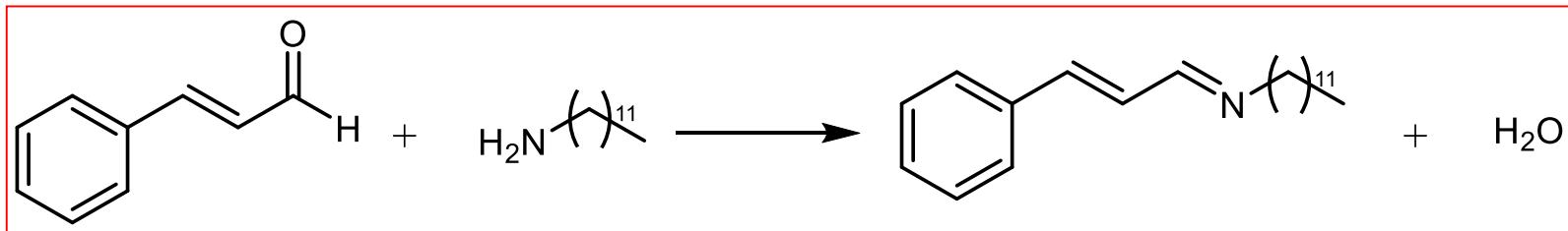


Selected system	Yield (%)
<b>5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG</b>	-
<b>5PEGMA-TMAEMA/HSAG</b>	30
<b>PU-SP/HSAG</b>	50

Temperature = 25°C

time = 5 minutes

# The role of graphene layers. Dropcat catalysts without graphene layers

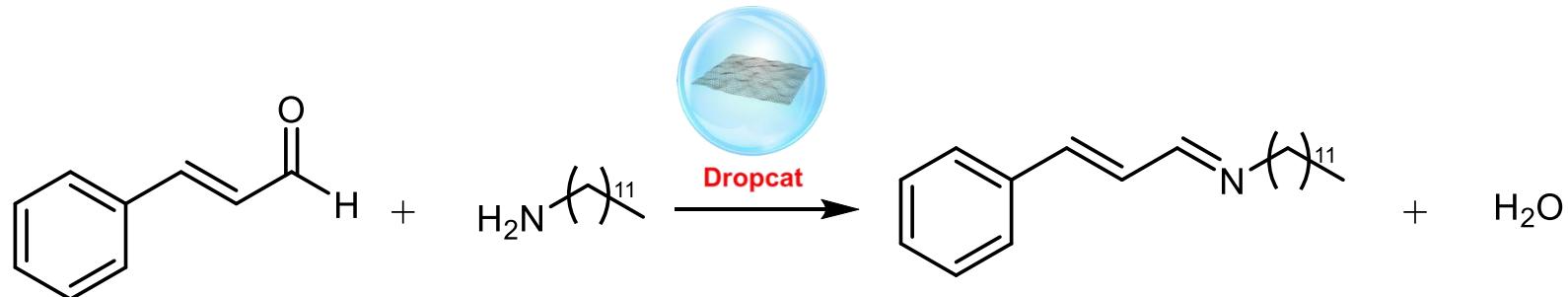


Selected system	Yield (%)
5PEGMA-5EPMA	10
5PEGMA-TMAEMA	23
PU-SP	53

Temperature = 25°C

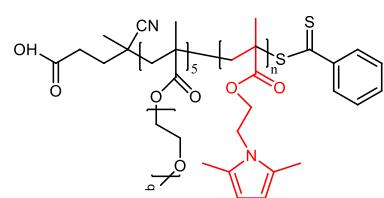
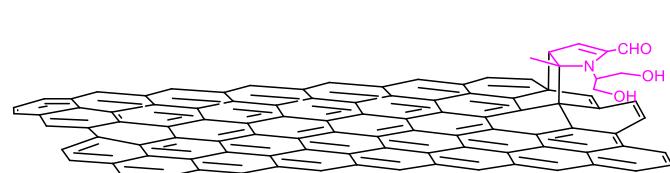
time = 5 minutes

# The synergy of covalent and supramolecular functionalization

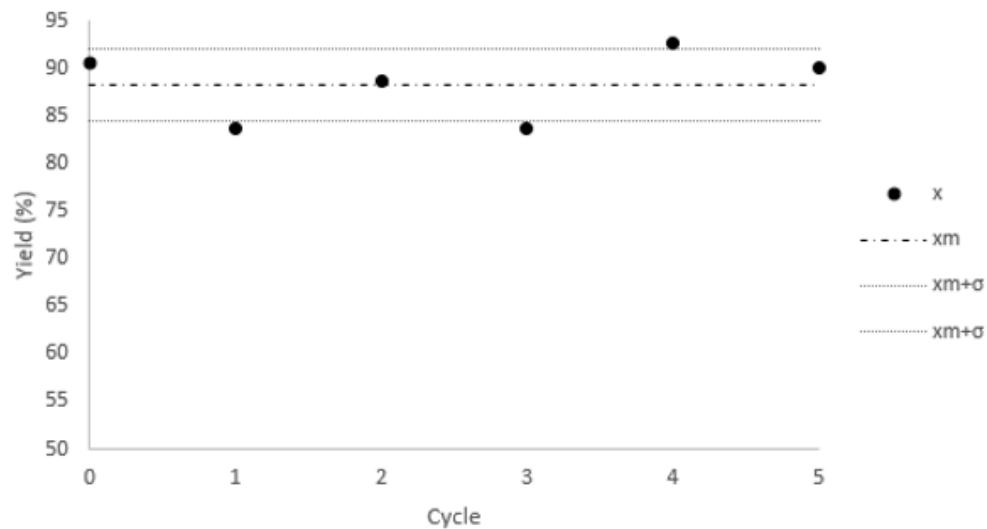


time (min)	Selected system	T (°C)	Yield (%)
240	-	180	60
5	5PEGMA-5EPMA	25	10
5	5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG	25	-
5	<b>5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>98</b>

# Recyclability and catalytic activity

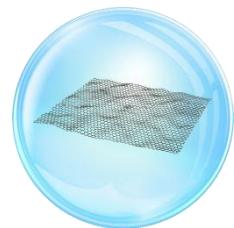
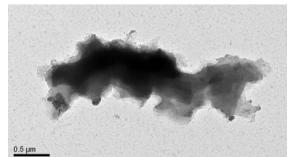
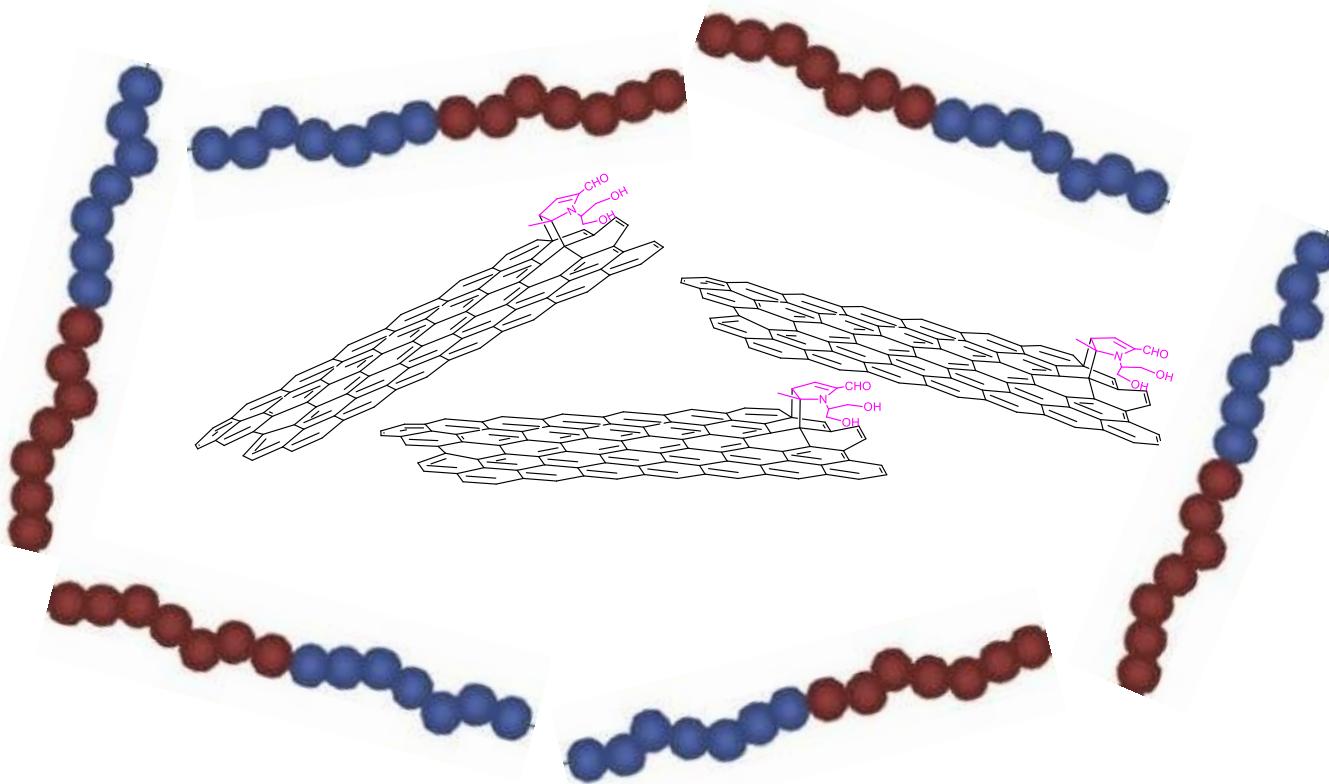


5PEGMA-5EPMA/HSAG-SP



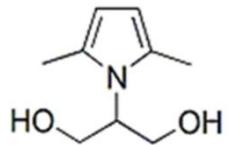
EPMA based polymer reusability

# Drop Cat as self assembled nanoreactor

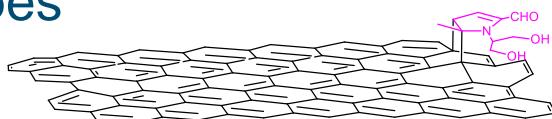


# Conclusions

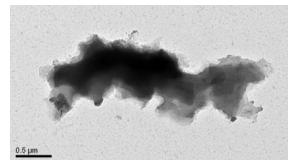
- ☞ Biosourced Janus molecule



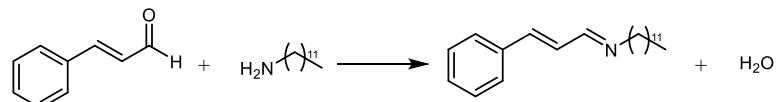
- ☞ The functionalization of sp<sup>2</sup> carbon allotropes



- ☞ Waterborne nanoreactors



- ☞ The nanoreactors for organic synthesis in water



98% yield @25°C, 5 min



Gel



Aerogel

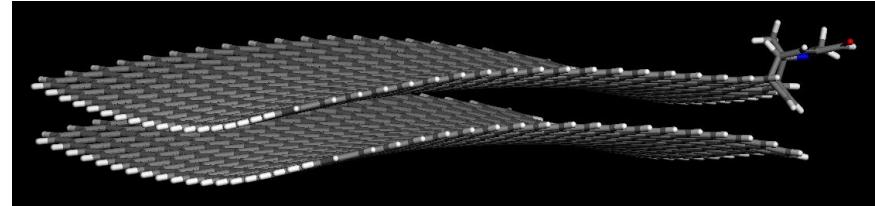


Powder

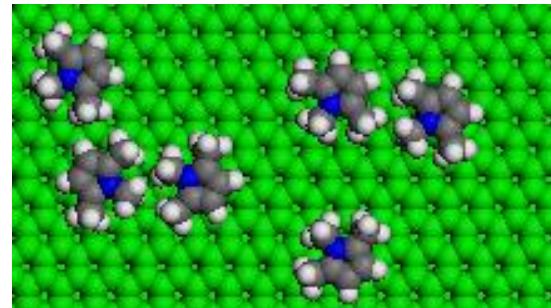
# Perspectives

## Theoretical study based on Molecular Mechanics and Molecular Dynamics simulations of:

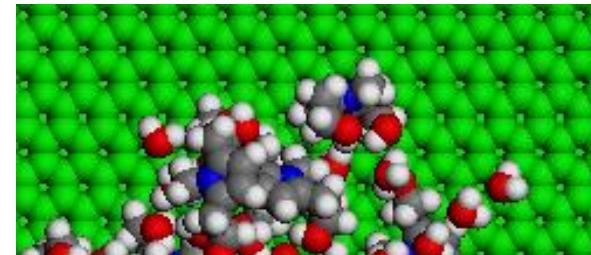
- Few layers of *nanographene*
- ☞ importance of covalent functionalization



- Adsorption of pyrrole compound
- ☞ role of  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions



- Formation of micelles
- ☞ Role of water solvent



Raffaini, G.; Ganazzoli, F. *Macromol. Biosci.* 2007, 7, 552.

Understanding the performance of biomaterials through molecular modeling: Crossing the bridge between their intrinsic properties and the surface adsorption of proteins

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*Thanks  
for your attention!*



instagram: @ismaterials.polimi