



Edge functionalization of graphene layers with biobased molecules

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Global virtual summit on Carbon, Graphene, 0D, 1D, and 2D Materials
July 22-23, 2021

Items of the presentation

- ➔ Sustainability for innovation
- ➔ Biosourced C-3 and C-6 building blocks
- ➔ Pyrrole compounds and pyrones
for the edge functionalization of graphene layers
- ➔ Edge functionalized graphene layers:
properties and applications
- ➔ Production of few layer graphene and applications

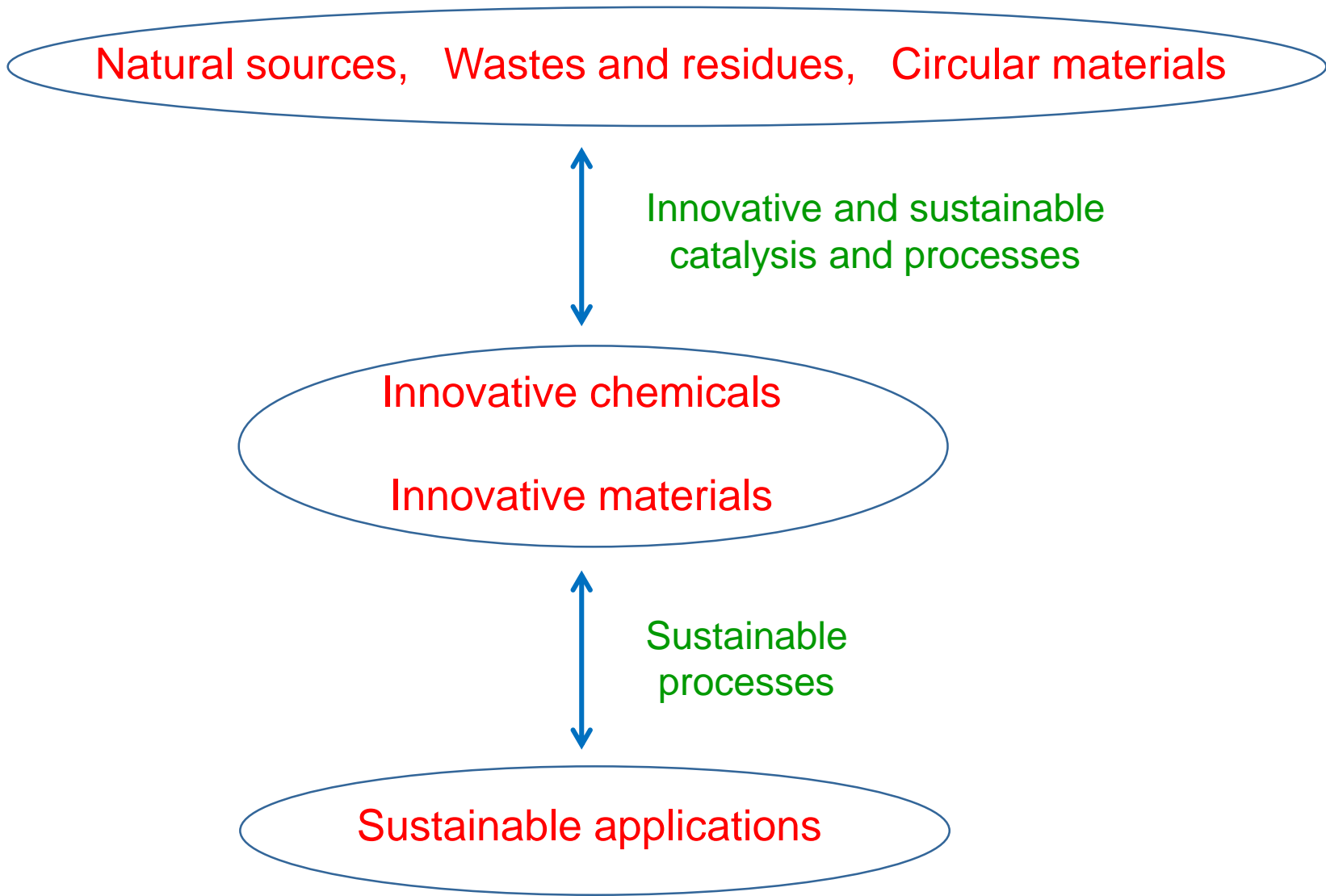


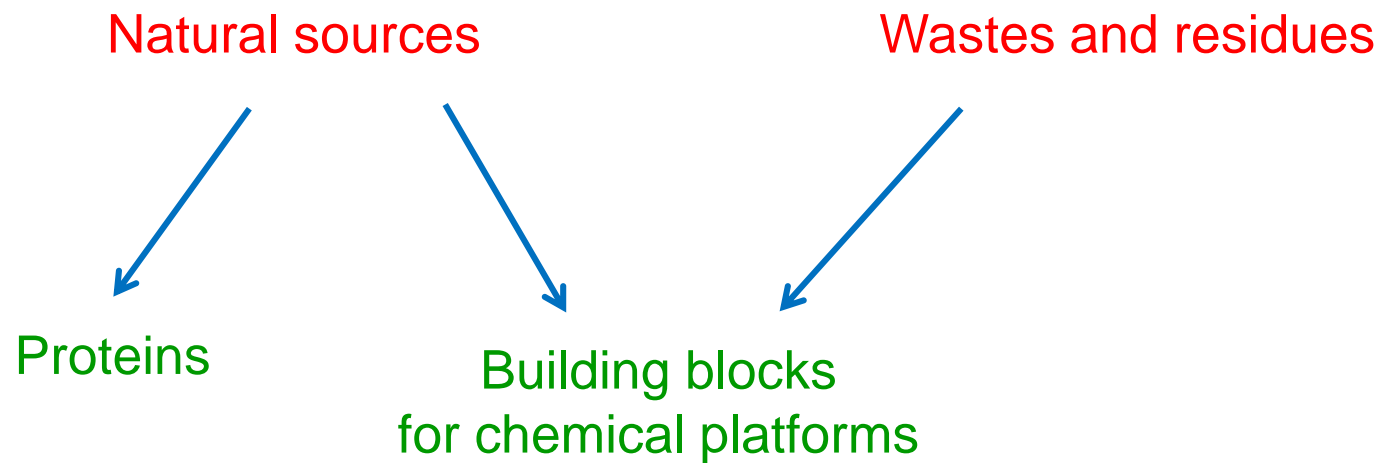
ISCaMaP

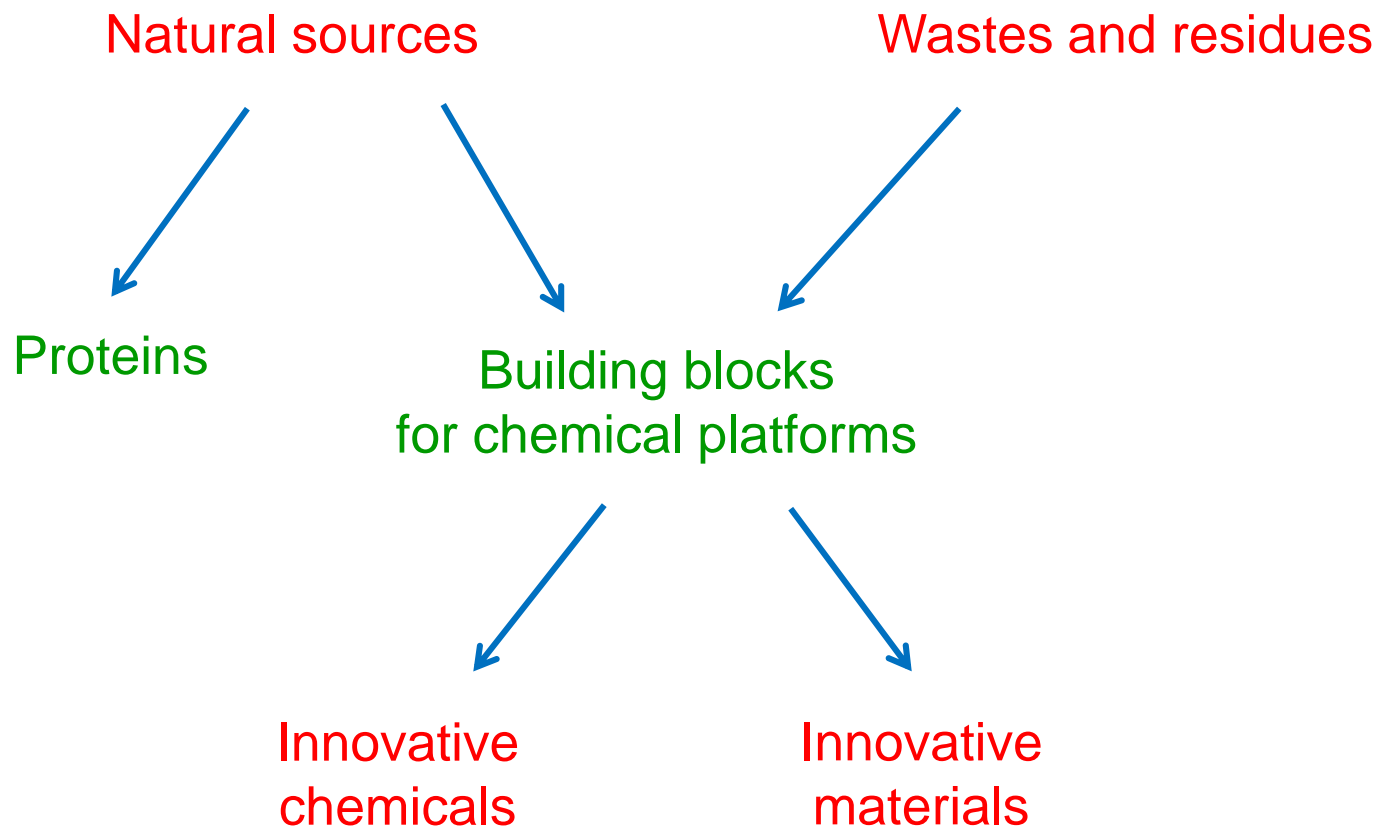
*Innovative **S**ustainable **C**hemistry and **M**aterials and **P**roteomics
Group*

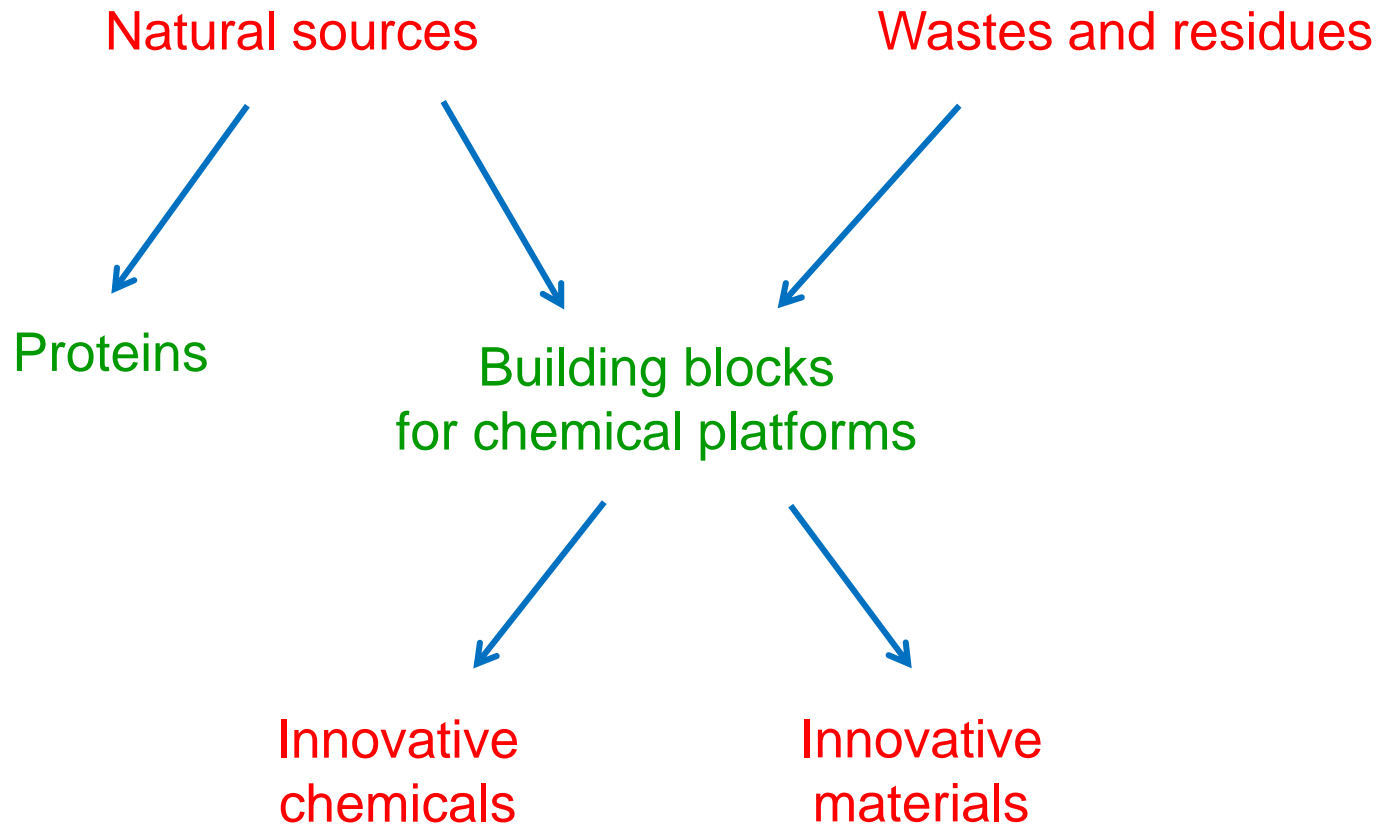
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ISCaMaP Strategy: sustainability for innovation









👉 Chemicals, Additives, Modifiers, Polymers

The DOE's Top Chemical Opportunities

Four Carbon 1,4-Diacids: Succinic, Fumaric and Malic

2,5-Furan dicarboxylic acid

3-Hydroxypropionic acid

Glucaric acid

Glycerol

Aspartic acid

Itaconic acid

3-Hydroxybutyrolactone

Sorbitol (Alcohol Sugar of Glucose)

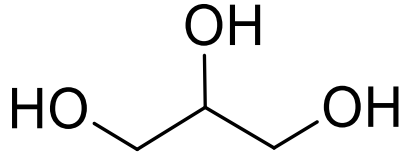
Xylitol/arabinitol (Sugar alcohols from xylose and arabinose)

Glutamic acid

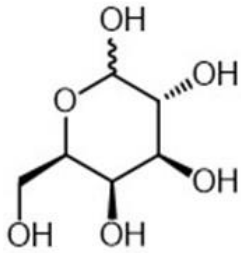
Levulinic acid

DOE = US Department of Energy

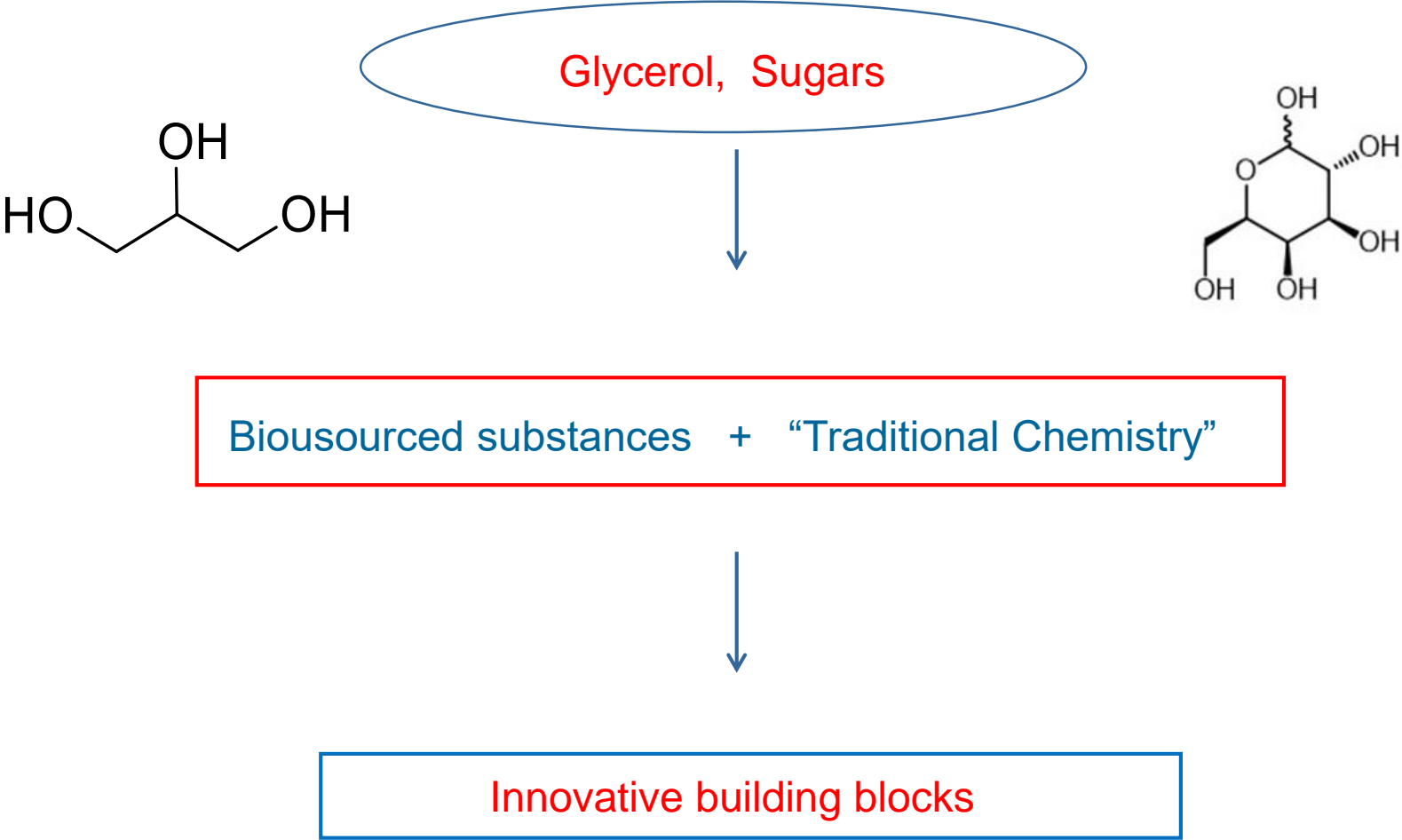
Innovative materials from C3 and C6 building blocks



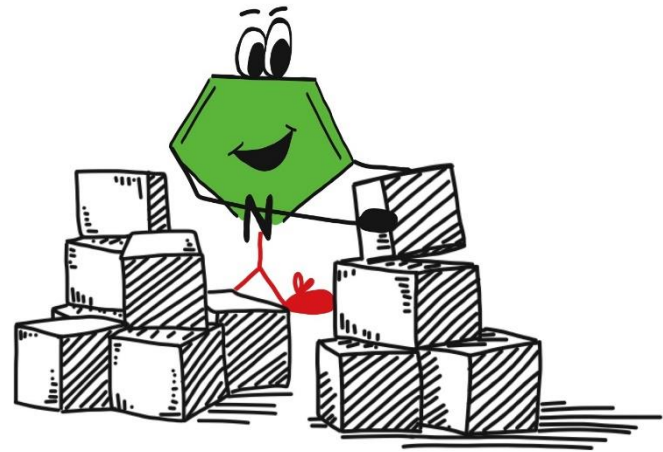
Glycerol, Sugars



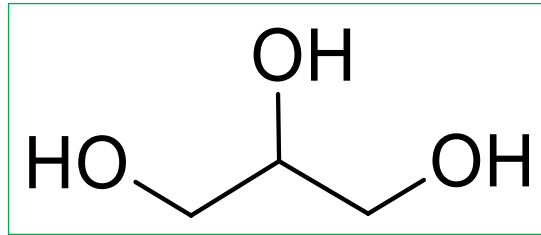
Innovative materials from C3 and C6 building blocks



C3 building blocks



Glycerol as the C3 building block



Propane-1,2,3-triol

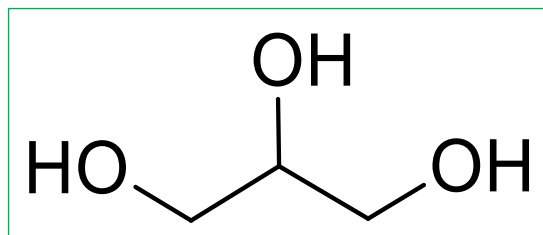
easily available, cheap raw material

main by-product of bio-diesel production

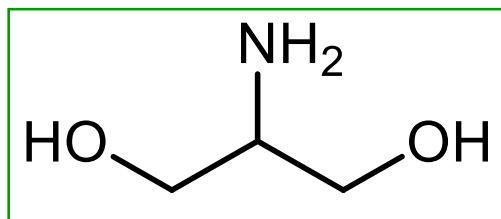
not toxic

biodegradable

Glycerol as the C3 building block. From glycerol to serinol

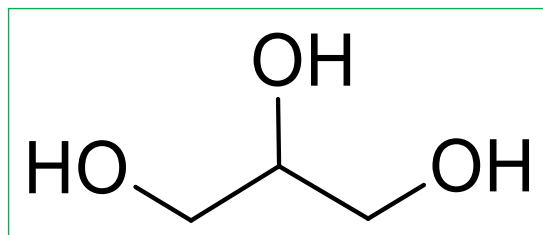


Propane-1,2,3-triol

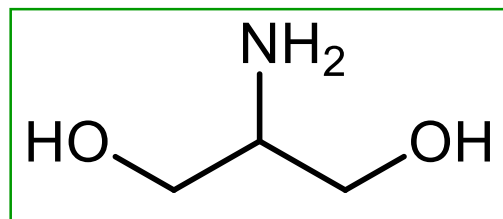


2-Amino-1,3-propanediol

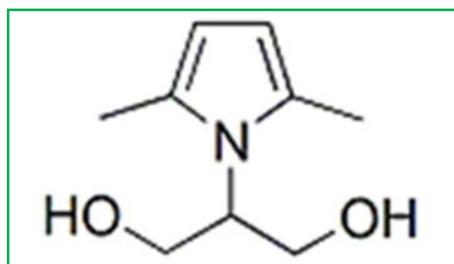
Glycerol as the C3 building block. From glycerol to serinol to serinol pyrrole



Propane-1,2,3-triol

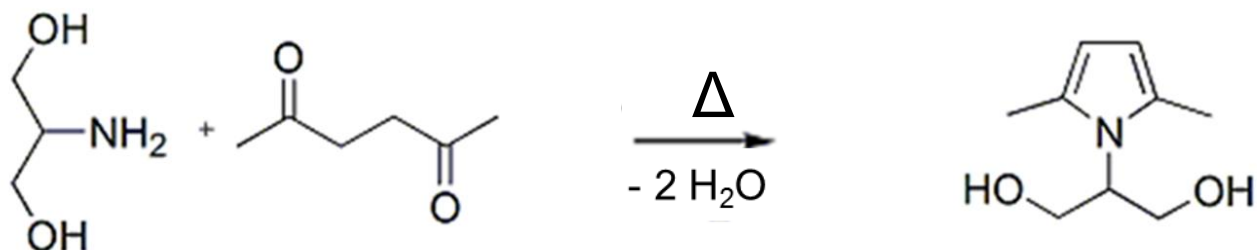


2-Amino-1,3-propanediol



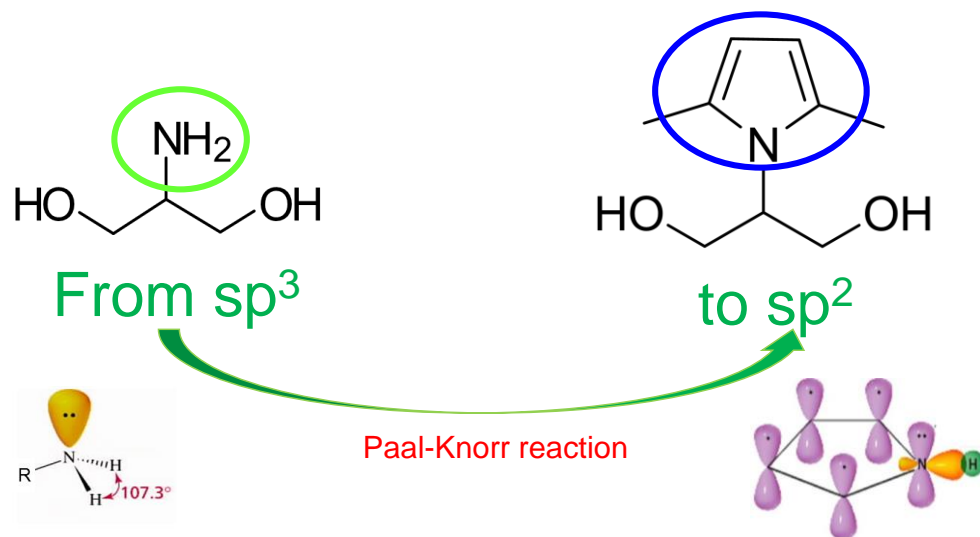
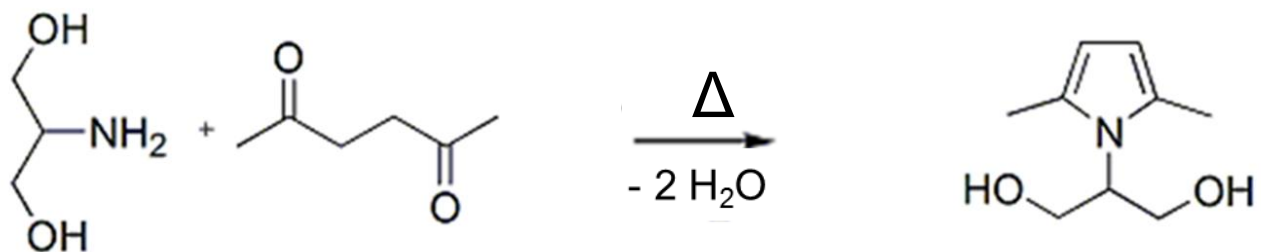
2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,3-propanediol

From serinol to serinol pyrrole

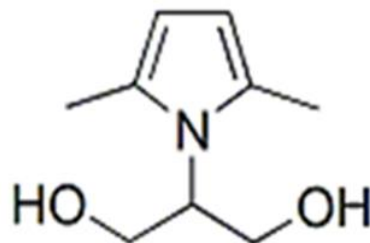


- Yield: at least **96%**
- Atom efficiency: **85%**
- Easy procedure
- **No solvent**
- By product: **H₂O**

From serinol to serinol pyrrole



Serinol pyrrole as a biosourced *Janus* molecule



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

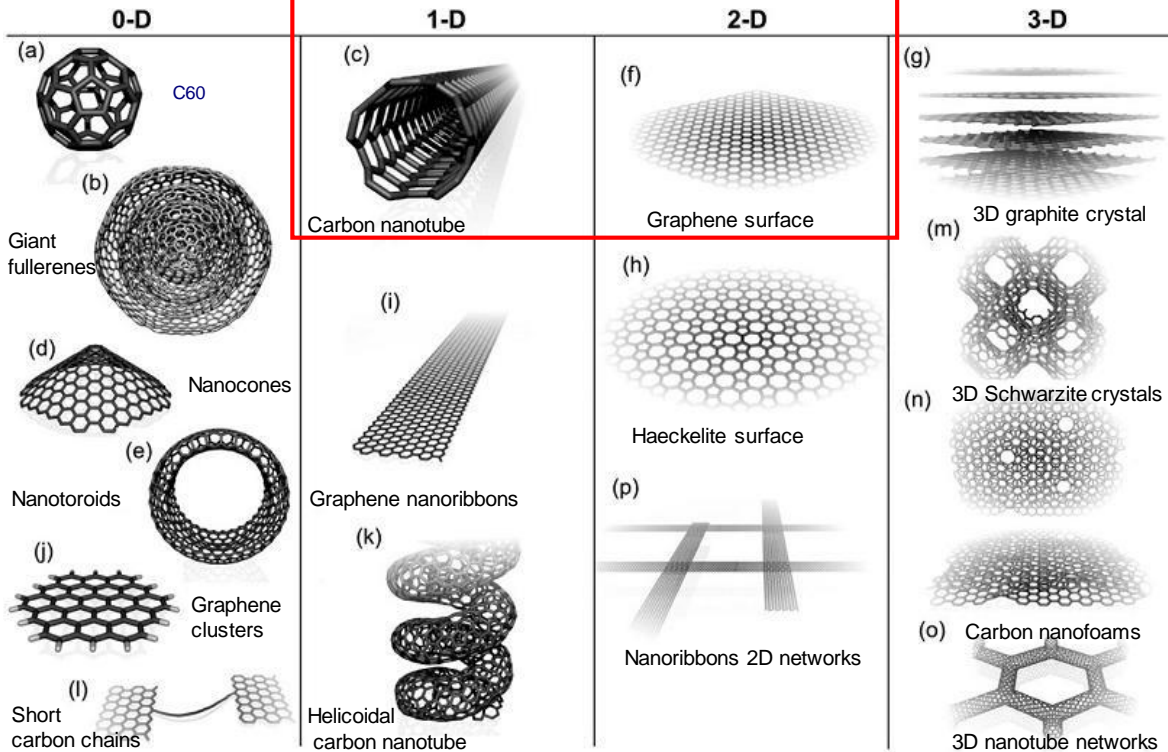
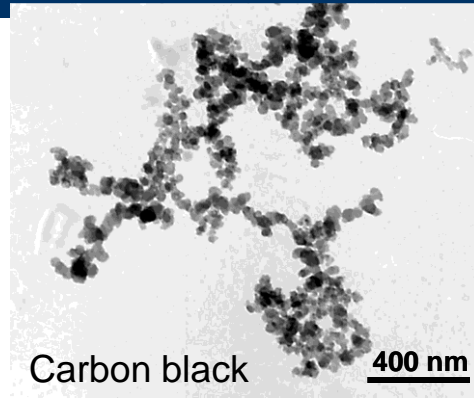
Serinol pyrrole - SP



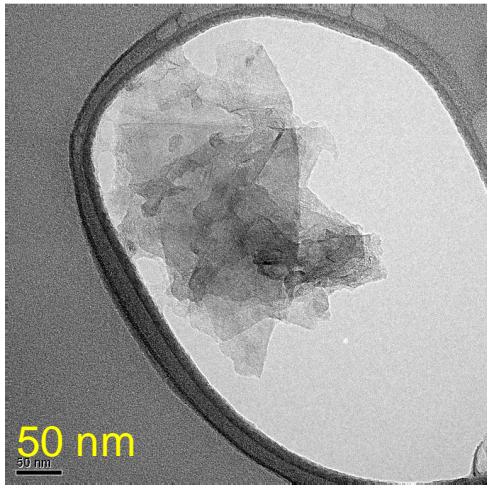


Functionalization of sp^2 carbon allotropes

sp² Carbon allotropes (CA)



The graphitic substrate: nanographite

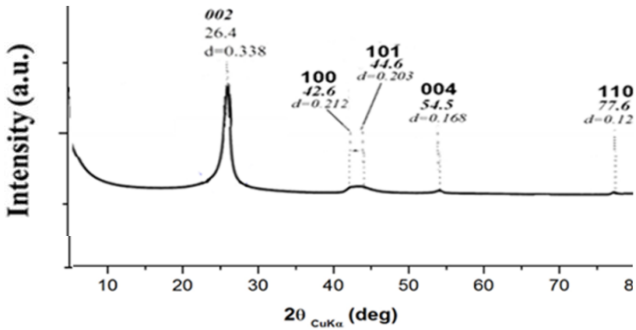


High surface area graphite (HSAG)

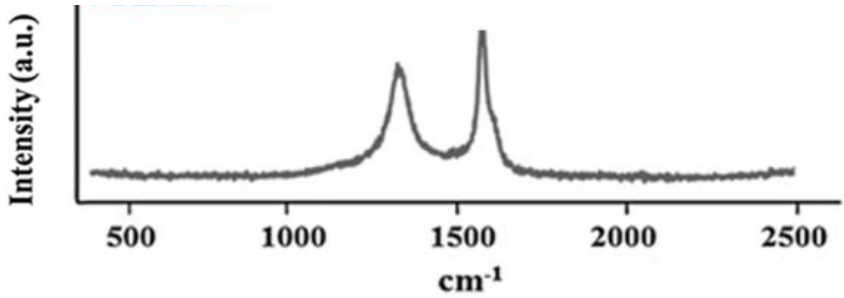
Surface area: 300 m²/g

Number of stacked layers: ca 35

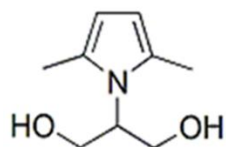
WAXD



Raman



CA-SP Adducts - Preparation

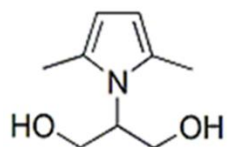


CA + SP

SP = 1 – 20 phc

phc = per hundred carbon

CA-SP Adducts - Preparation



Mechanical treatment

Ball Milling:
300 rpm, 6h

CA/SP-M

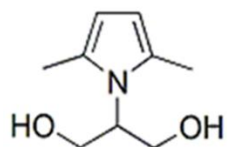
CA + SP

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CA-SP Adducts - Preparation



Mechanical treatment

Ball Milling:
300 rpm, 6h

CA/SP-M

CA + SP

SP = 1 – 20 phc

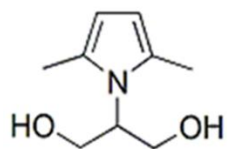
phc = per hundred carbon

80 - 180 C
0,5 - 4 h

CA/SP-T

Thermal treatment

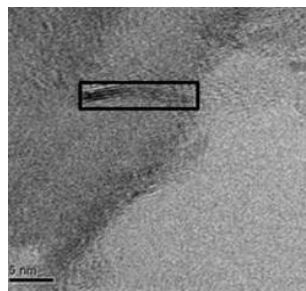
CA-SP Adducts - Yield of functionalization*



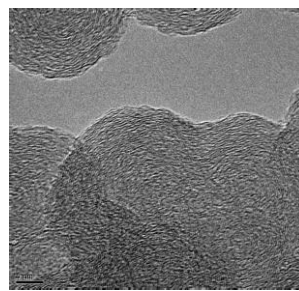
Thermal treatment

SP = 5 phc; 150°C, 2 h

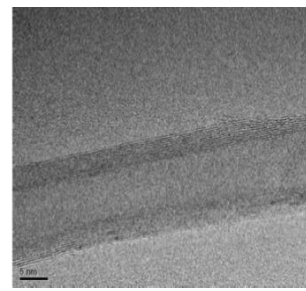
HSAG



CB



MWCNT



BET Surface area:
[m²/g]

300

77

275

Functionalization

Yield(%)*:

96

82

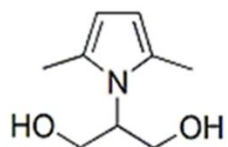
92

* 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)

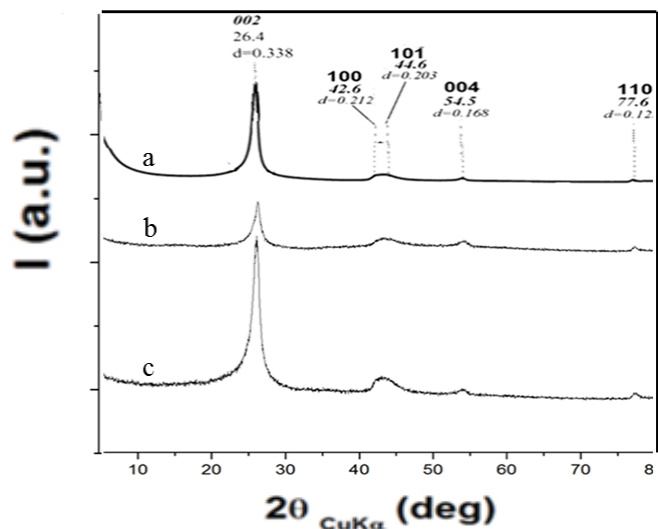


CA/SP



Soxhlet extraction
in acetone

WAXD

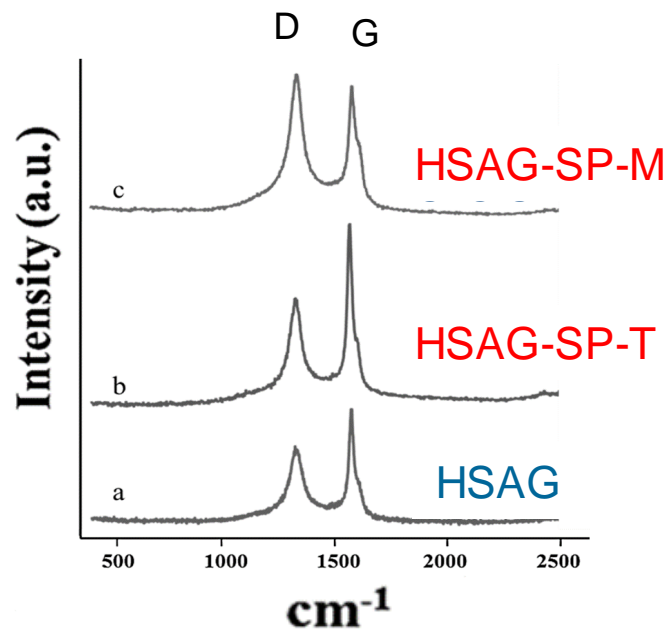


HSAG

HSAG-SP-M

HSAG-SP-T

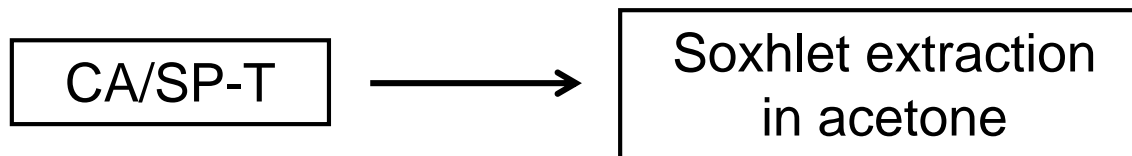
Raman



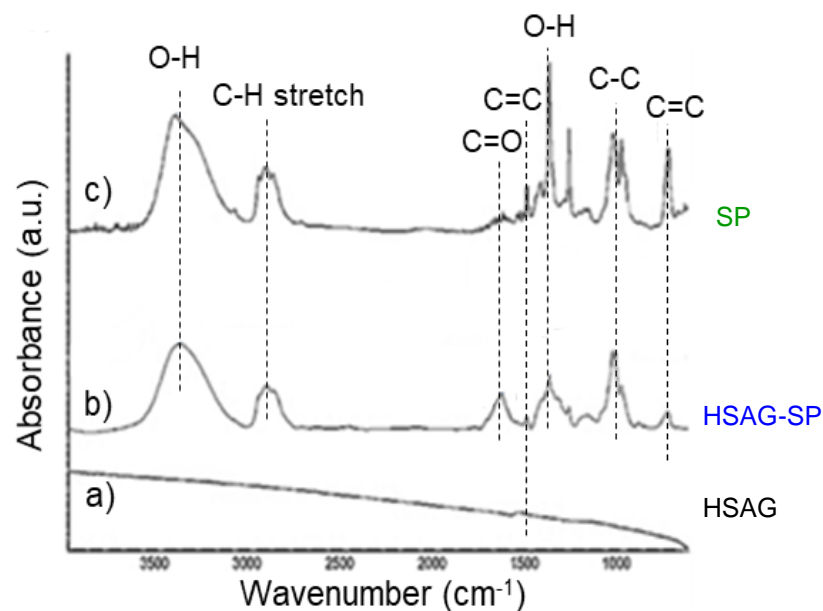
Galimberti, M., Barbera, V., Guerra, S., Conzatti, L., Castiglioni, C., Brambilla, L., A. Serafini, *RSC Advances*, 5(99), (2015) 81142-81152

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

Adducts of SP with high surface area graphite (HSAG)



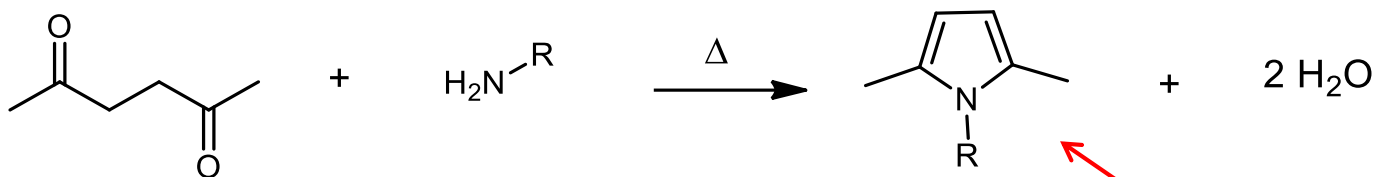
FT-IR



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.

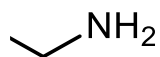
Pyrrole compounds (PyC) from neat Paal Knorr reaction



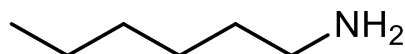
Same reaction conditions used for SP

PyC

Yield %



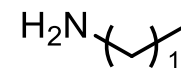
80



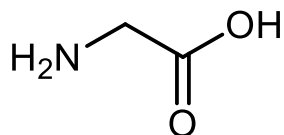
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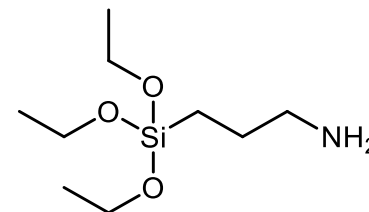
62



73

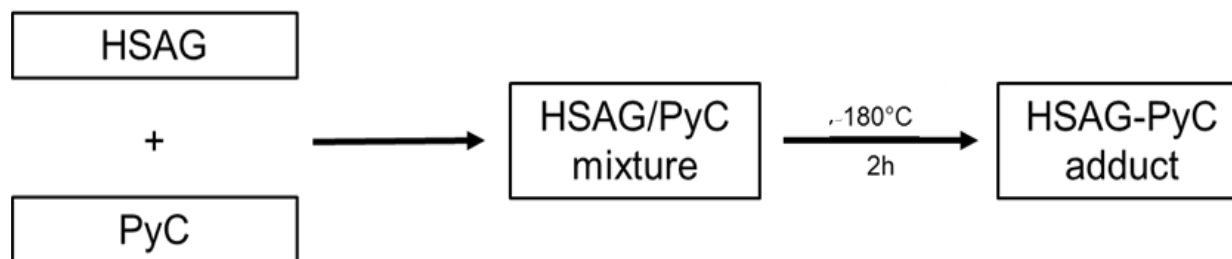


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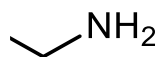


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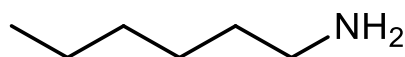
HSAG / PyC adducts



Functionalization Yield %



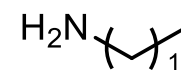
57



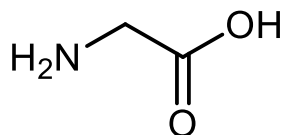
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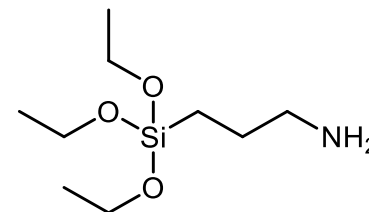
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55

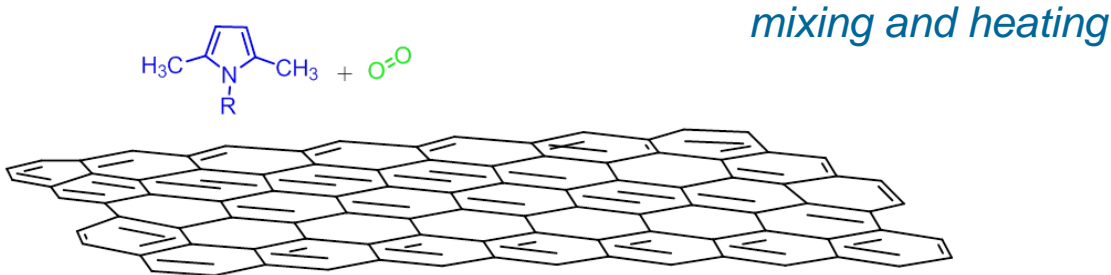


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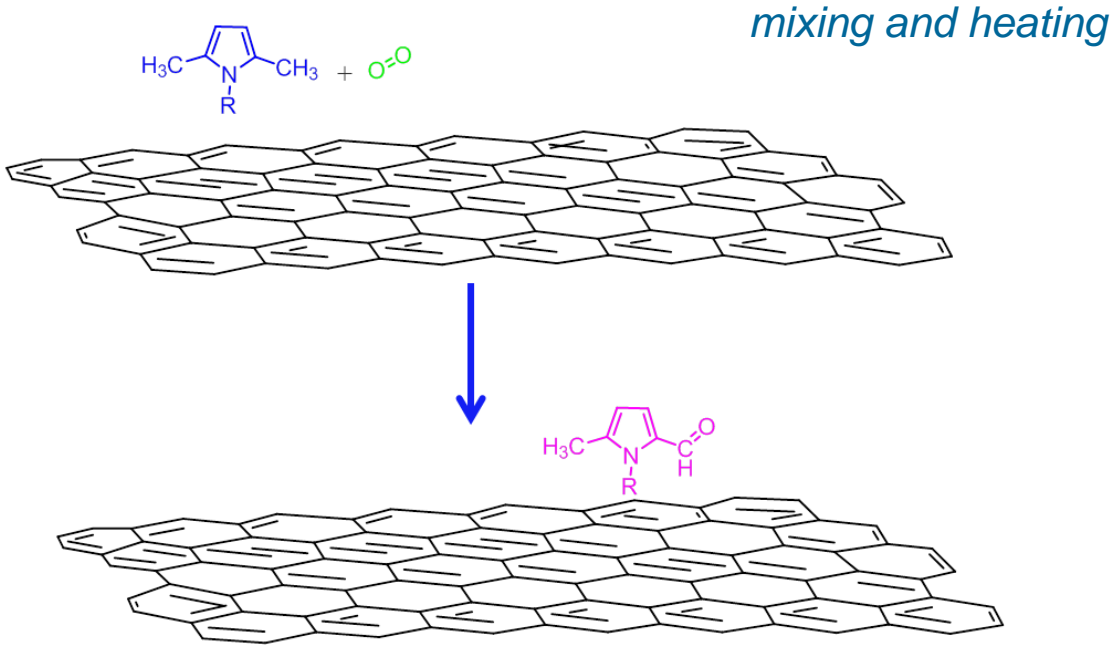


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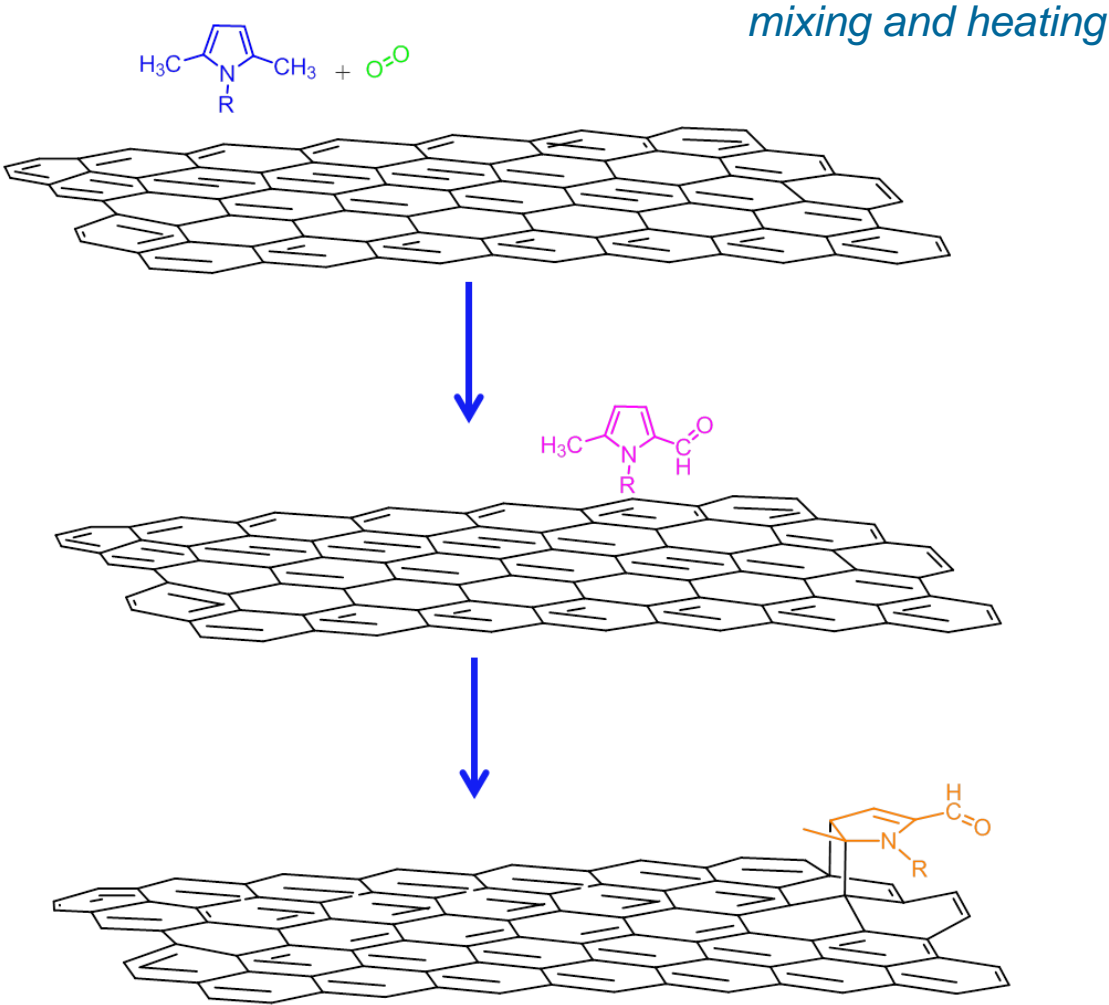
Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts



Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts

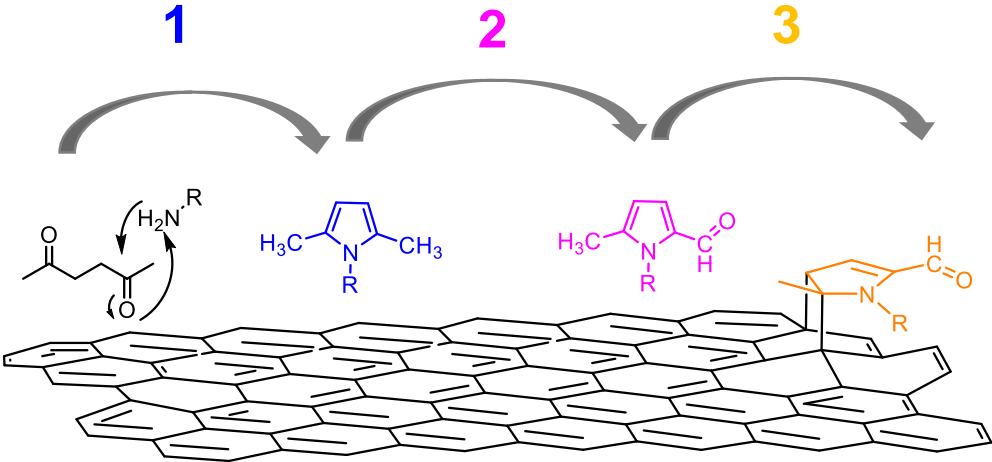
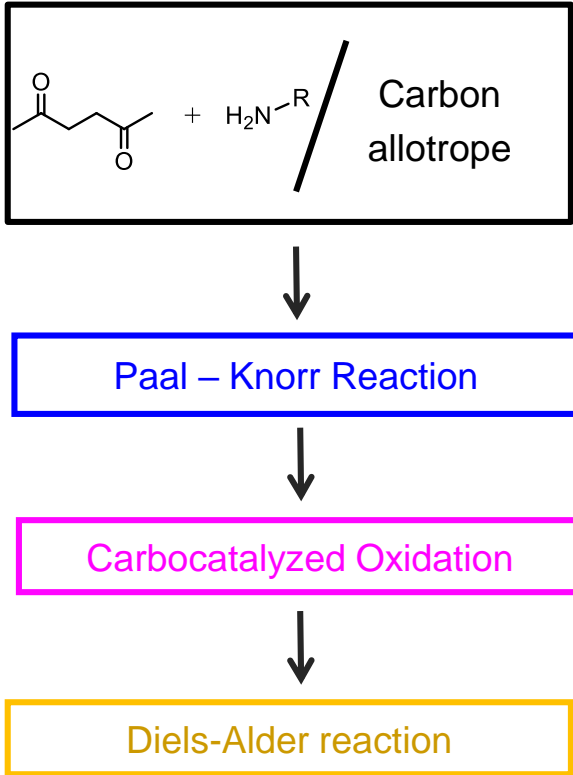


Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts

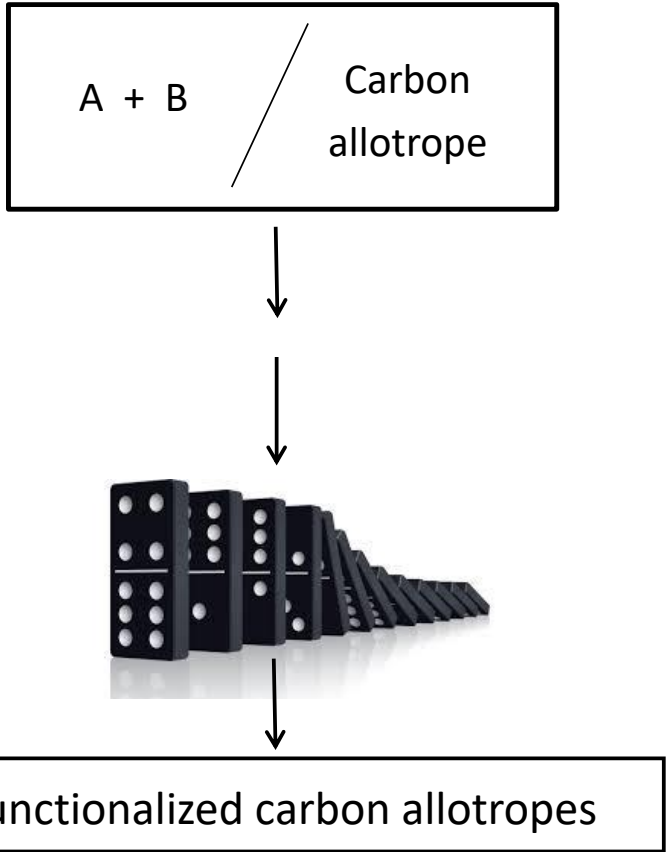


Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts

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

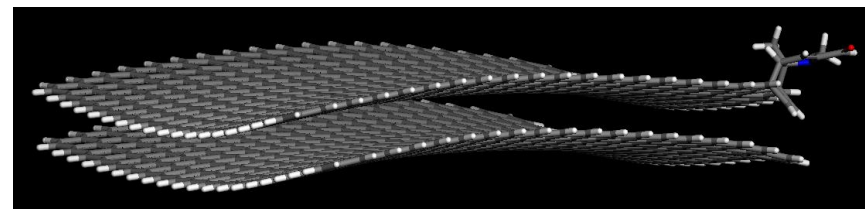


V. Barbera, A. Citterio, M. Galimberti, G. Leonardi, R. Sebastiano, S.U. Shisodia, A.M. Valerio. [US10329253B2](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Citterio, G. Leonardi, A.M. Valerio. [US10160652B2](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Truscello, A.M. Valerio. [EP3180379B1](#)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

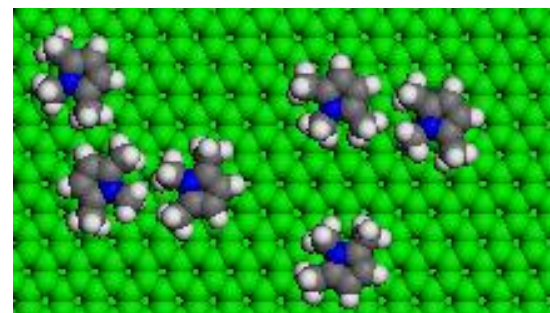
The covalent and supramolecular interaction of PyC with graphene layers

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

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



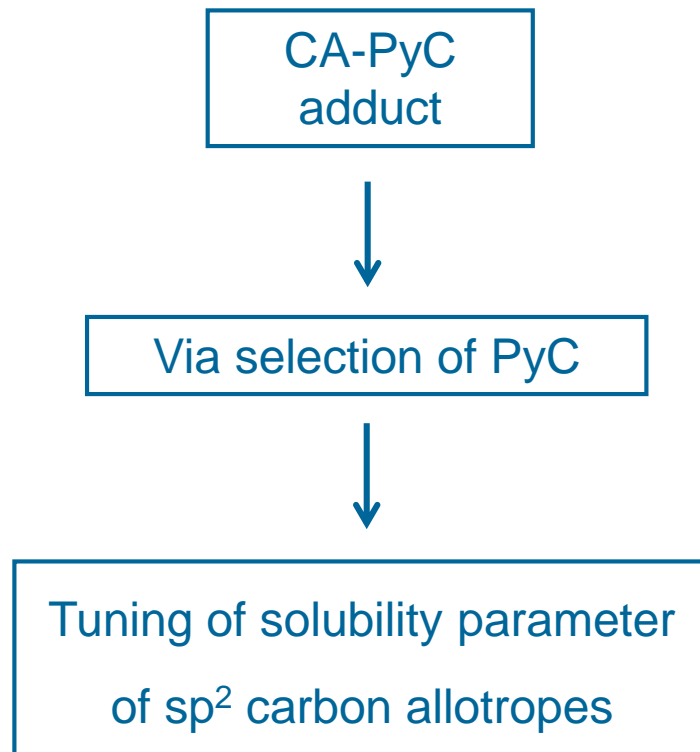
- Adsorption of pyrrole compound
- ☞ role of π - π interactions



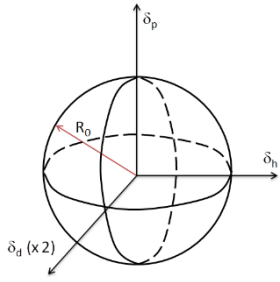
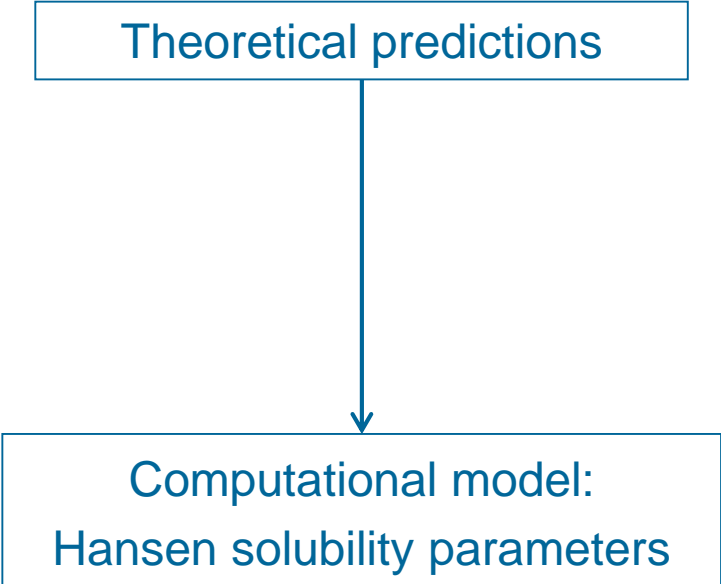
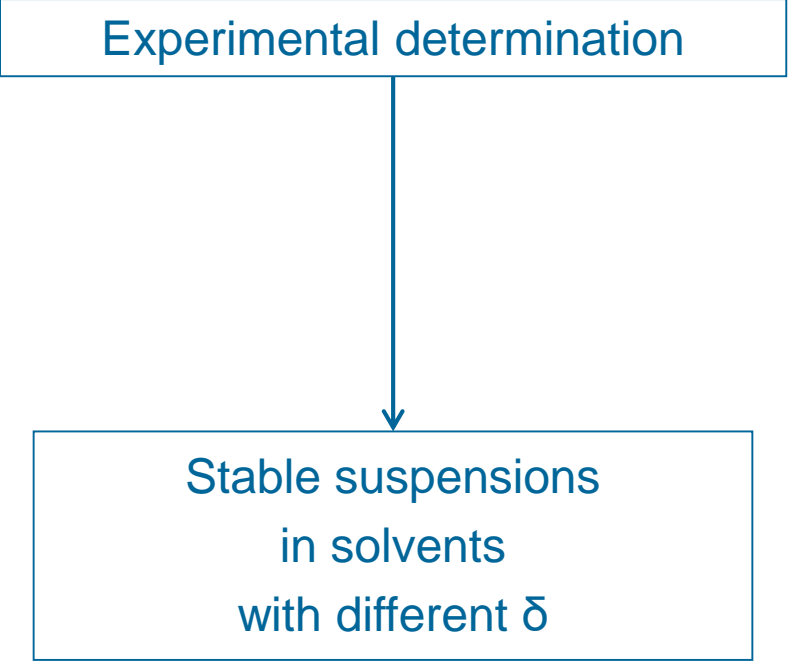
Work in progress...

Tuning of solubility parameter of sp^2 carbon allotropes

Tuning of solubility parameter of sp^2 carbon allotropes



CA / PyC adducts - Tuning of solubility parameters



Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-PyC - Experiments

Adduct	solvents				
	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



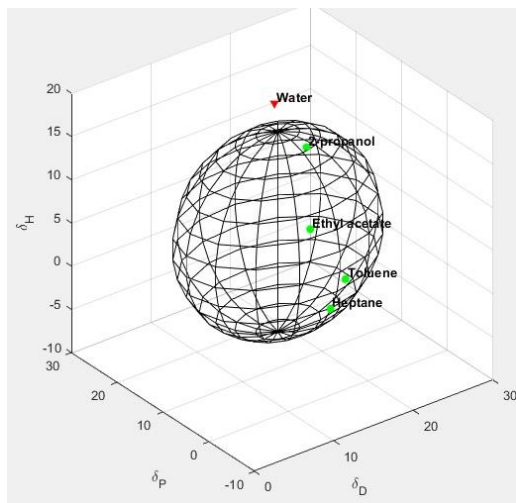
Unstable
suspension:
bad



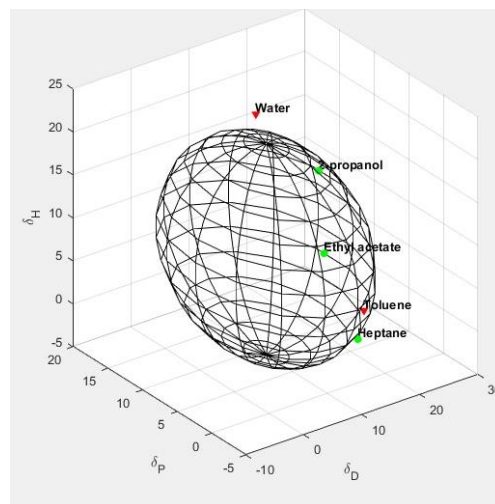
Stable
suspension:
good

Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-PyC - Hansen sphere

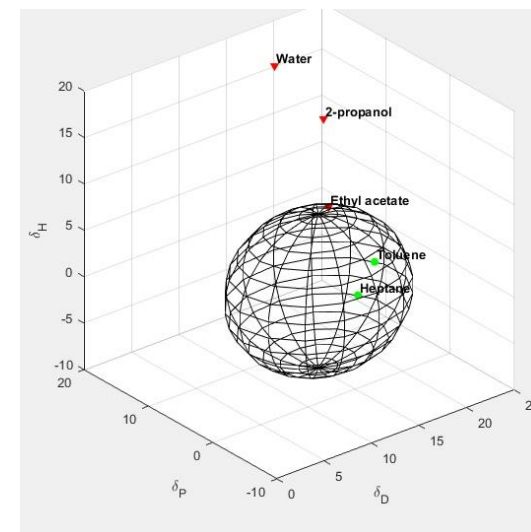
HSAG-TMP



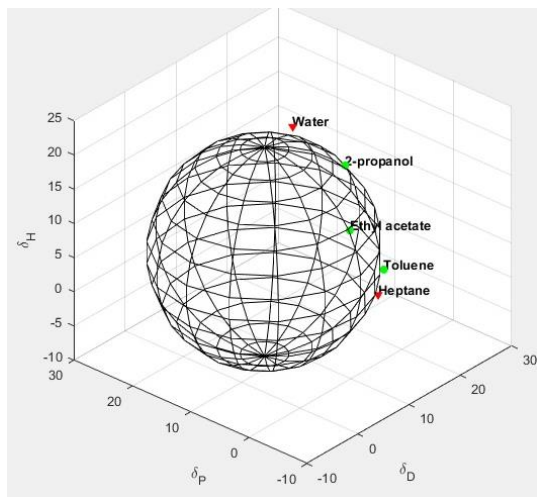
HSAG-DDcP



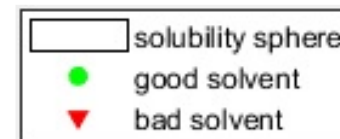
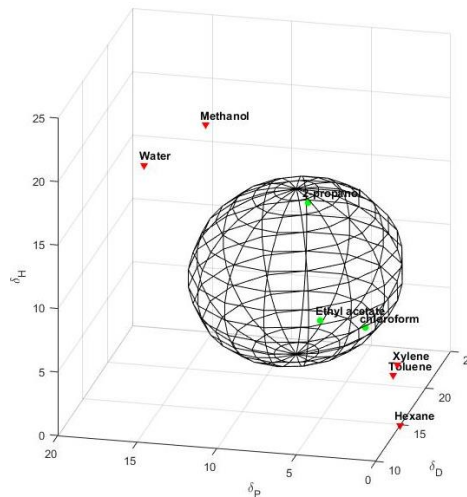
HSAG-APTESP



HSAG-GlyP



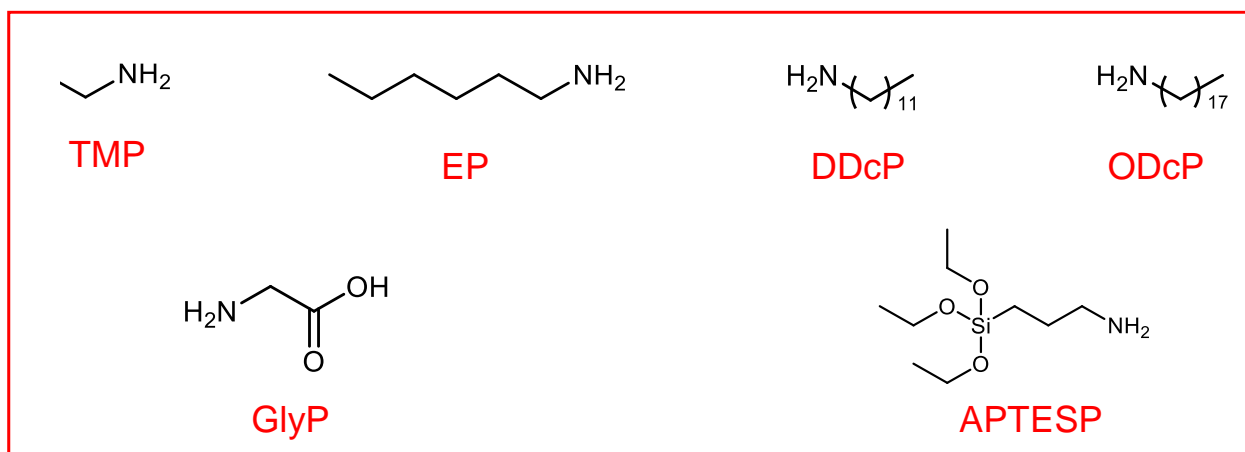
HSAG-SP



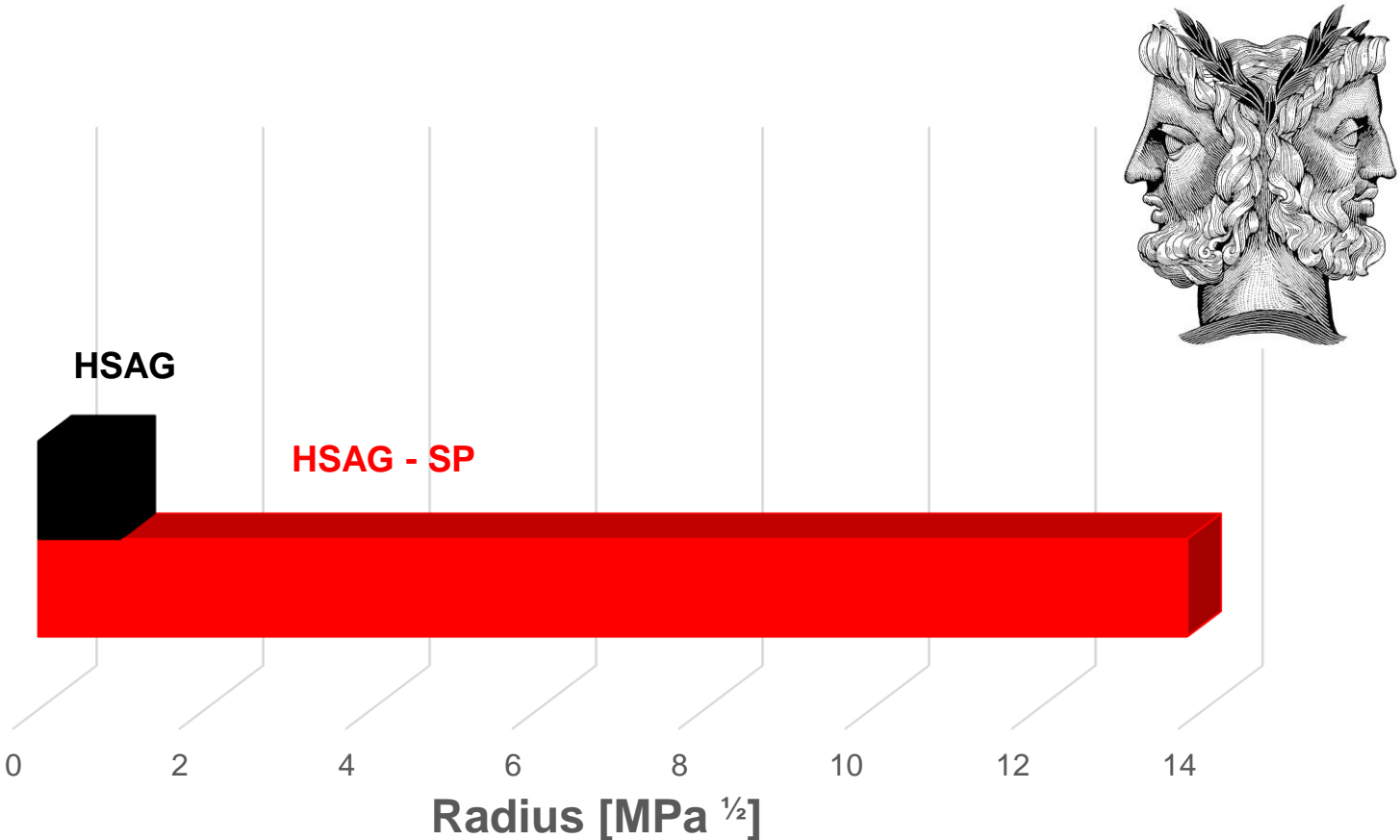
Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-PyC - δ values

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

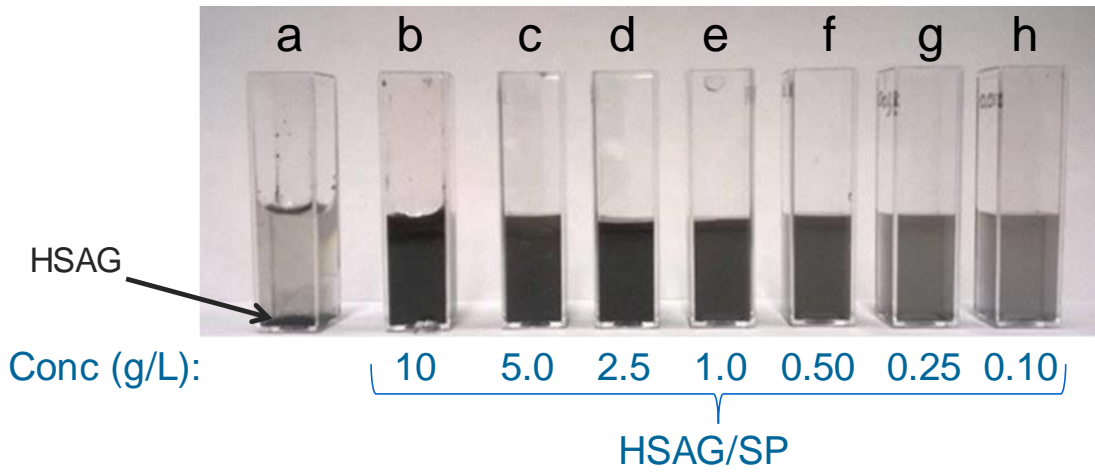
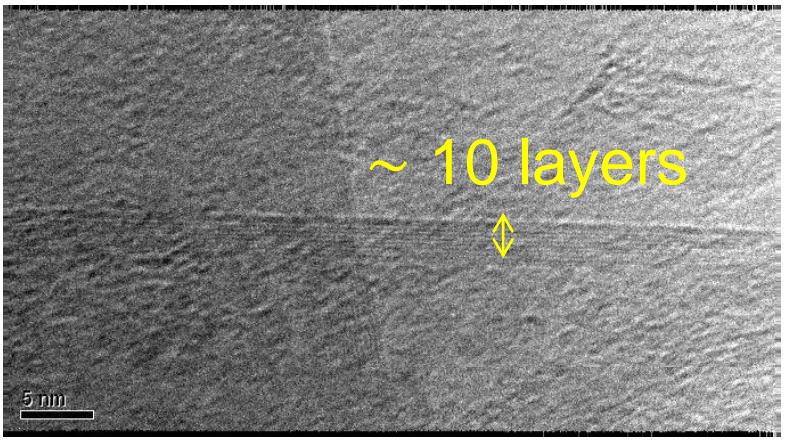


HSAG and HSAG/SP - Hansen sphere radius comparison

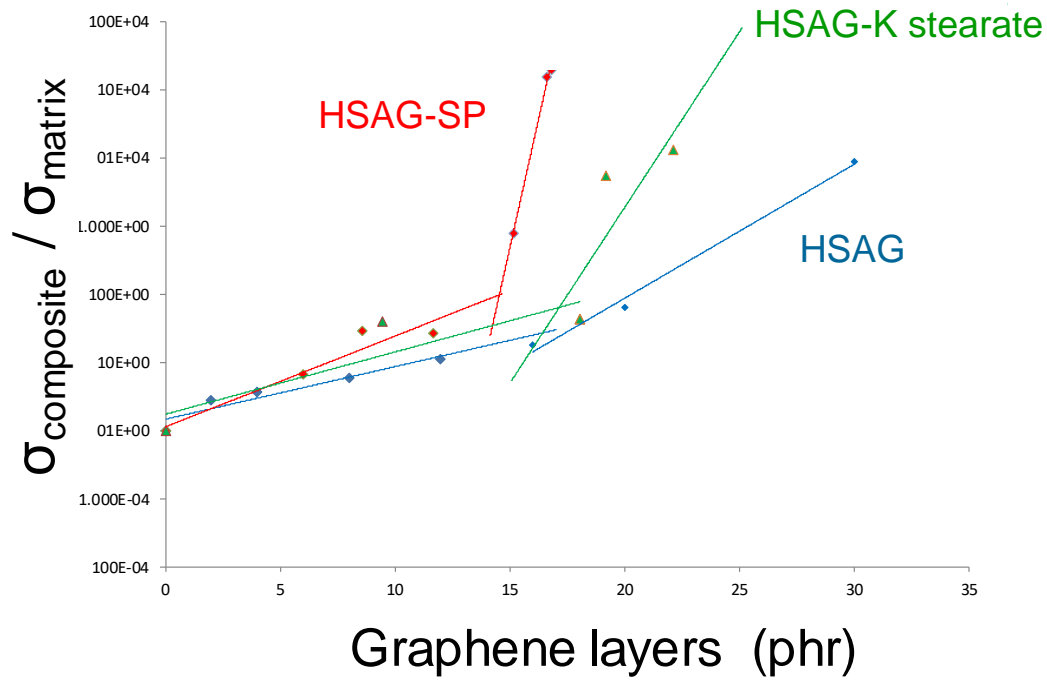


(*) Amount of SP on CA: 10 mass%

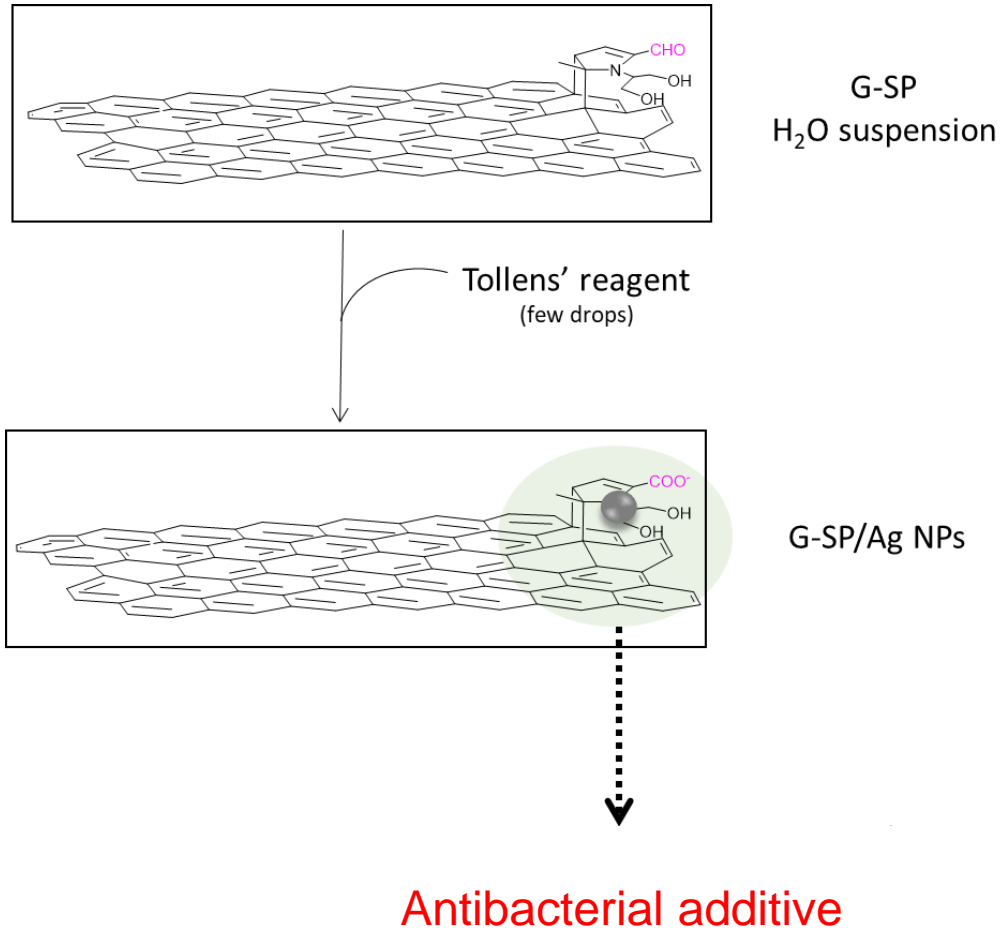
Production of few layers graphene



Electrically conductive coating layers

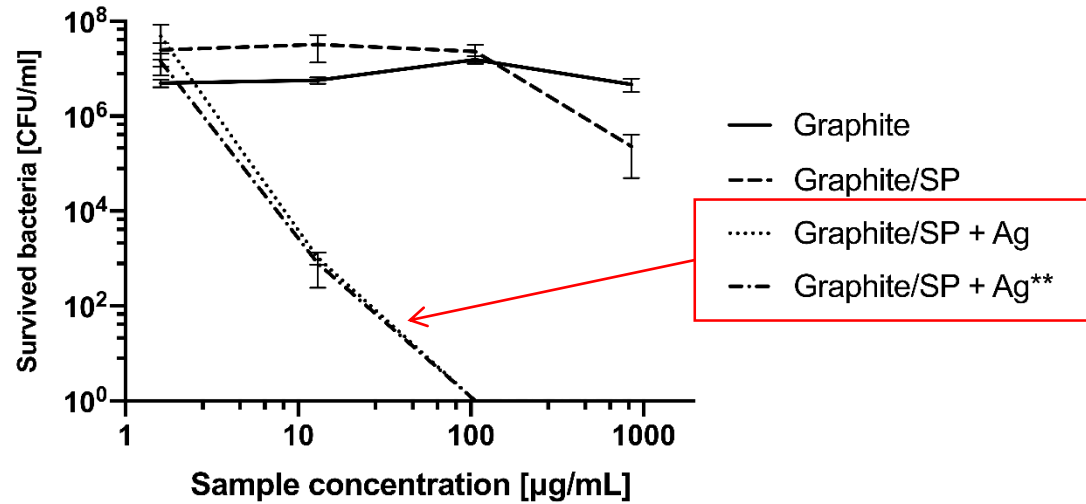


Antibacterial additives



Antibacterial activity

Survived bacteria [CFU/ml] for Graphite samples



**The sample has been functionalized with an almost double quantity of Tollens' reagent.

Test: ASTM Standard Guide E2315 – 16

Bacteria: *E. coli* JM109 – DSM3423

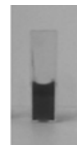
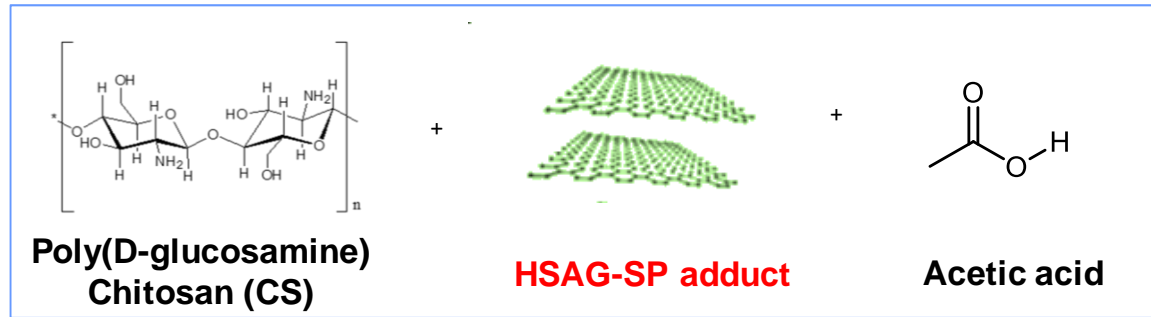
Material state: Dispersions of powders

Inoculum concentration: $\sim 10^6$ CFU/mL

Culture medium: LB / PBS 1:100 (v/v)

Culture conditions: 24h, 37°C, 5% CO₂, 90% R.H. Dynamic conditions

Bionanocomposites



HSAG-SP/CS Water solution

by casting
the water solution

freeze-dry method

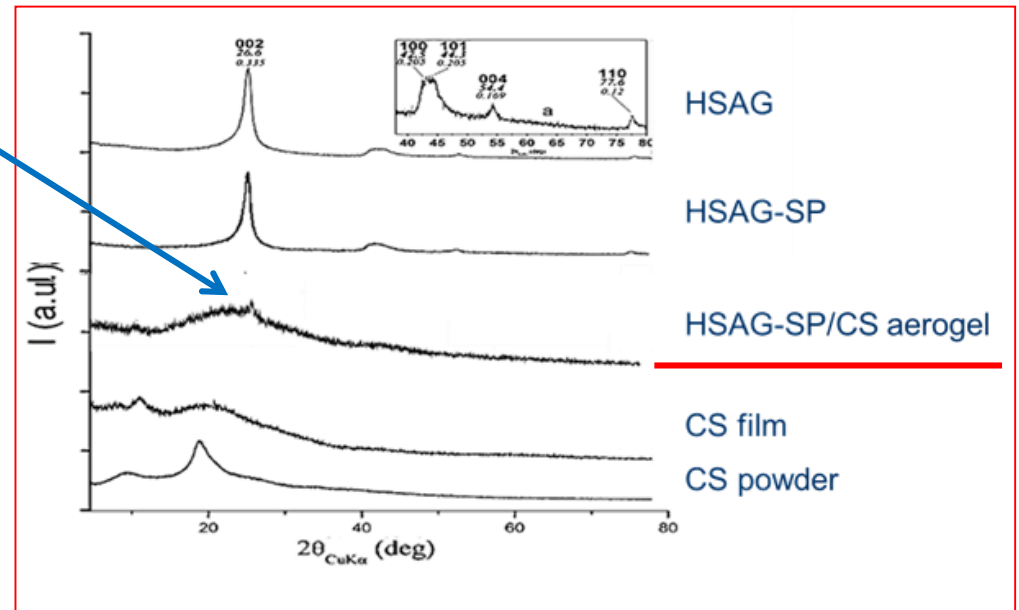
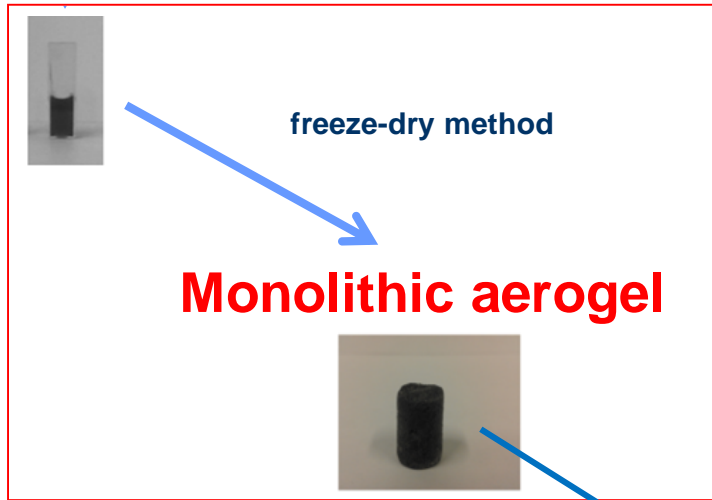


Carbon papers



Aerogels

Bionanocomposites



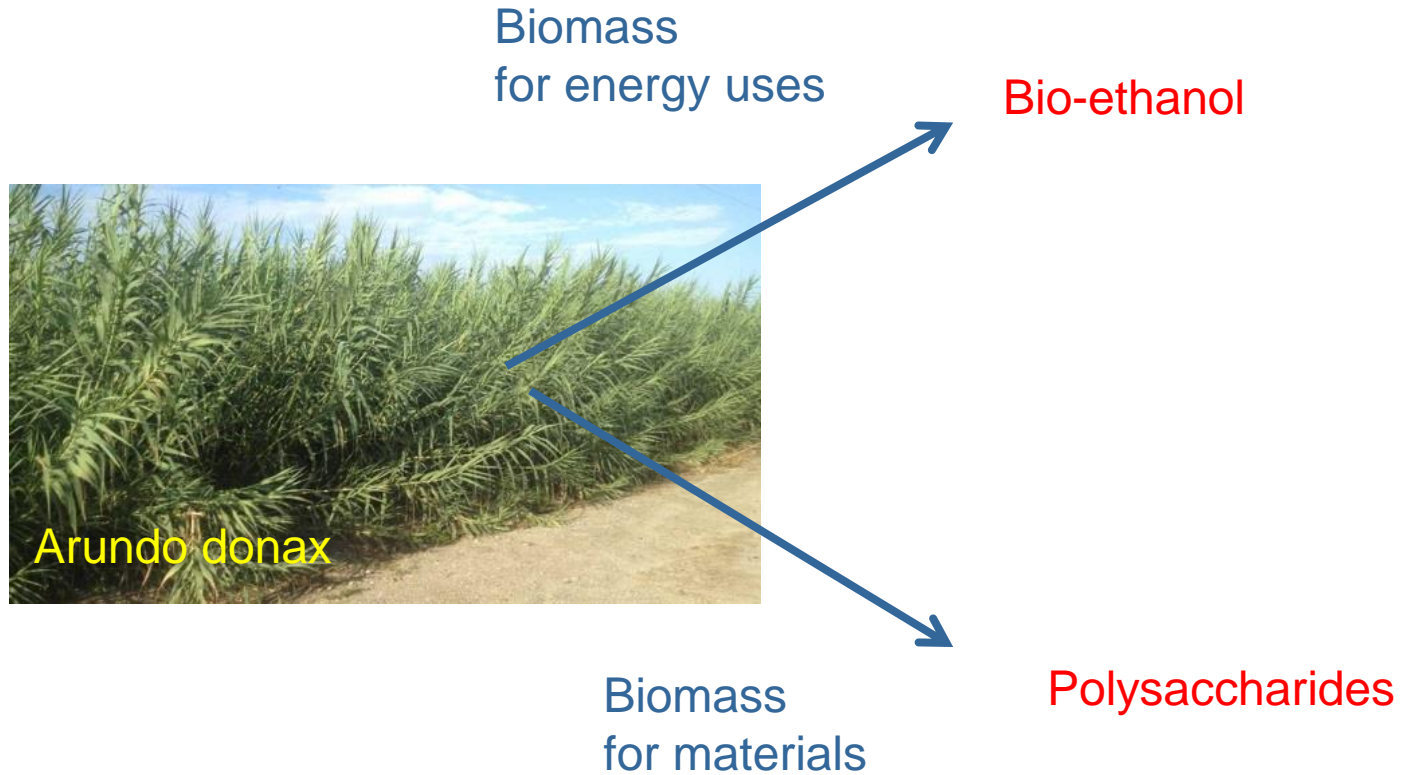
V. Barbera, S. Guerra, L. Brambilla, M. Maggio, A. Serafini, L. Conzatti, A. Vitale, M. Galimberti, *Biomacromolecules*, 2017, 18 (12), 3978–399

S. Guerra, V. Barbera, A. Vitale, R. Bongiovanni, A. Serafini, L. Conzatti, L. Brambilla, M. Galimberti, *Materials* 2020, 13, 39

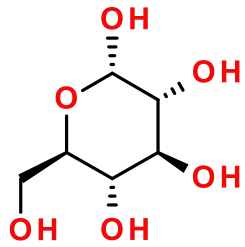
C6 building blocks



Sugars from hydrolyzed biomass

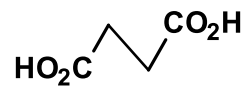


Chemicals from sugar

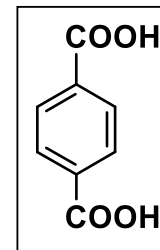


D-glucose

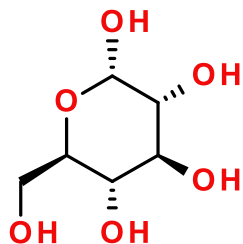
Chemicals from sugar - Target molecules



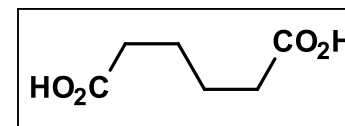
succinic acid



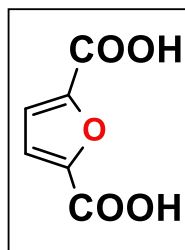
terephthalic acid



D-glucose

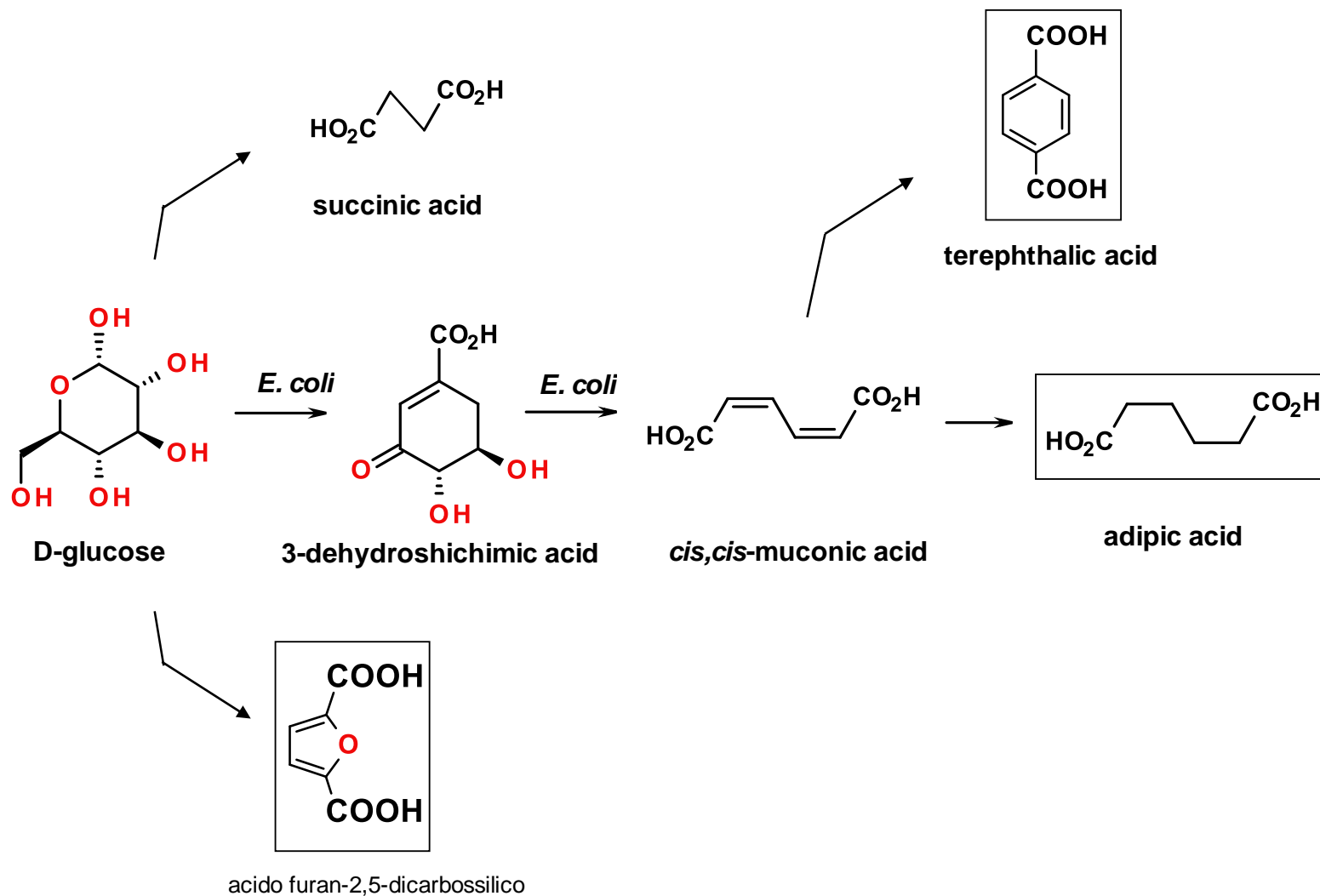


adipic acid

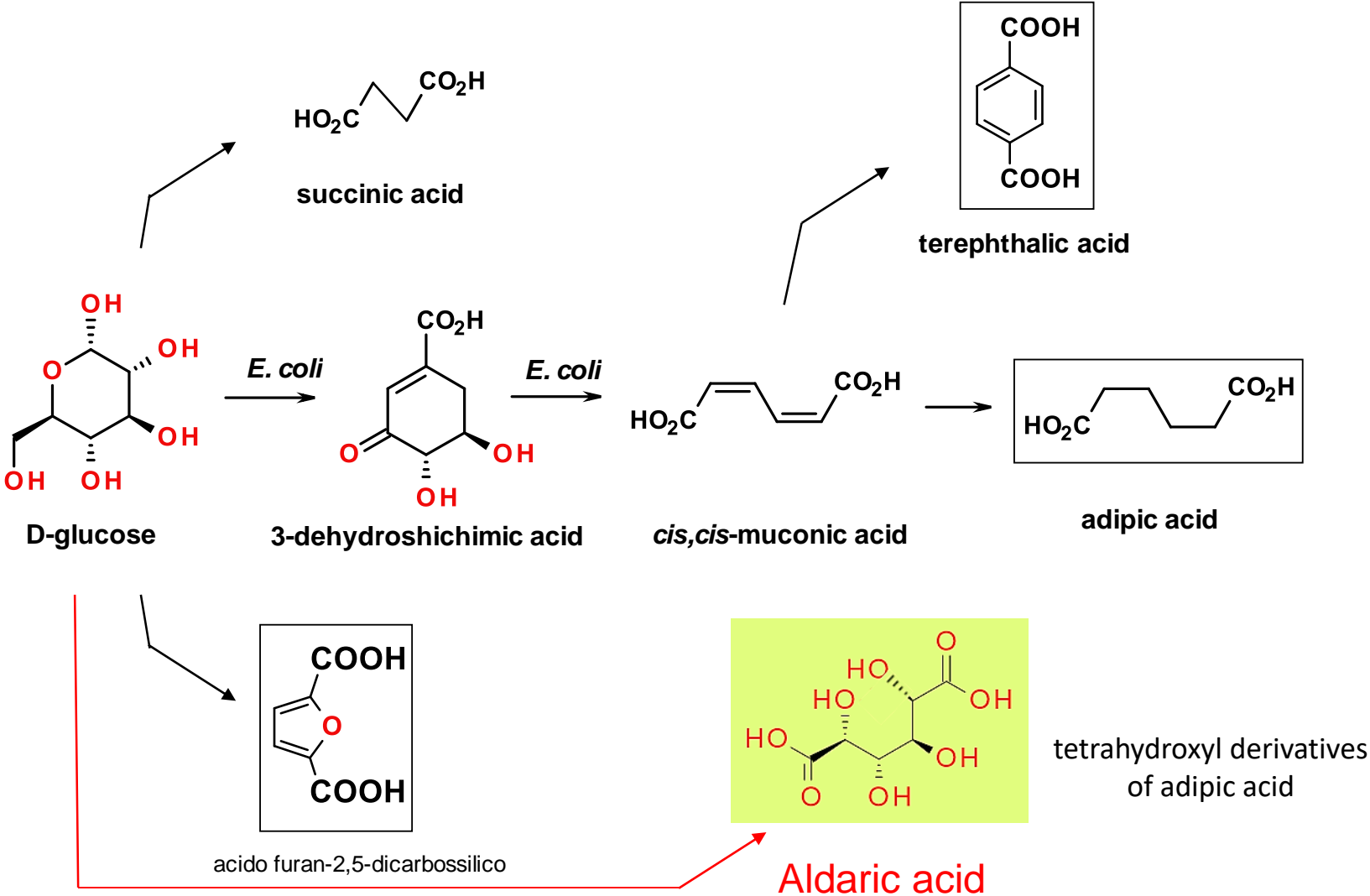


acido furan-2,5-dicarbossilico

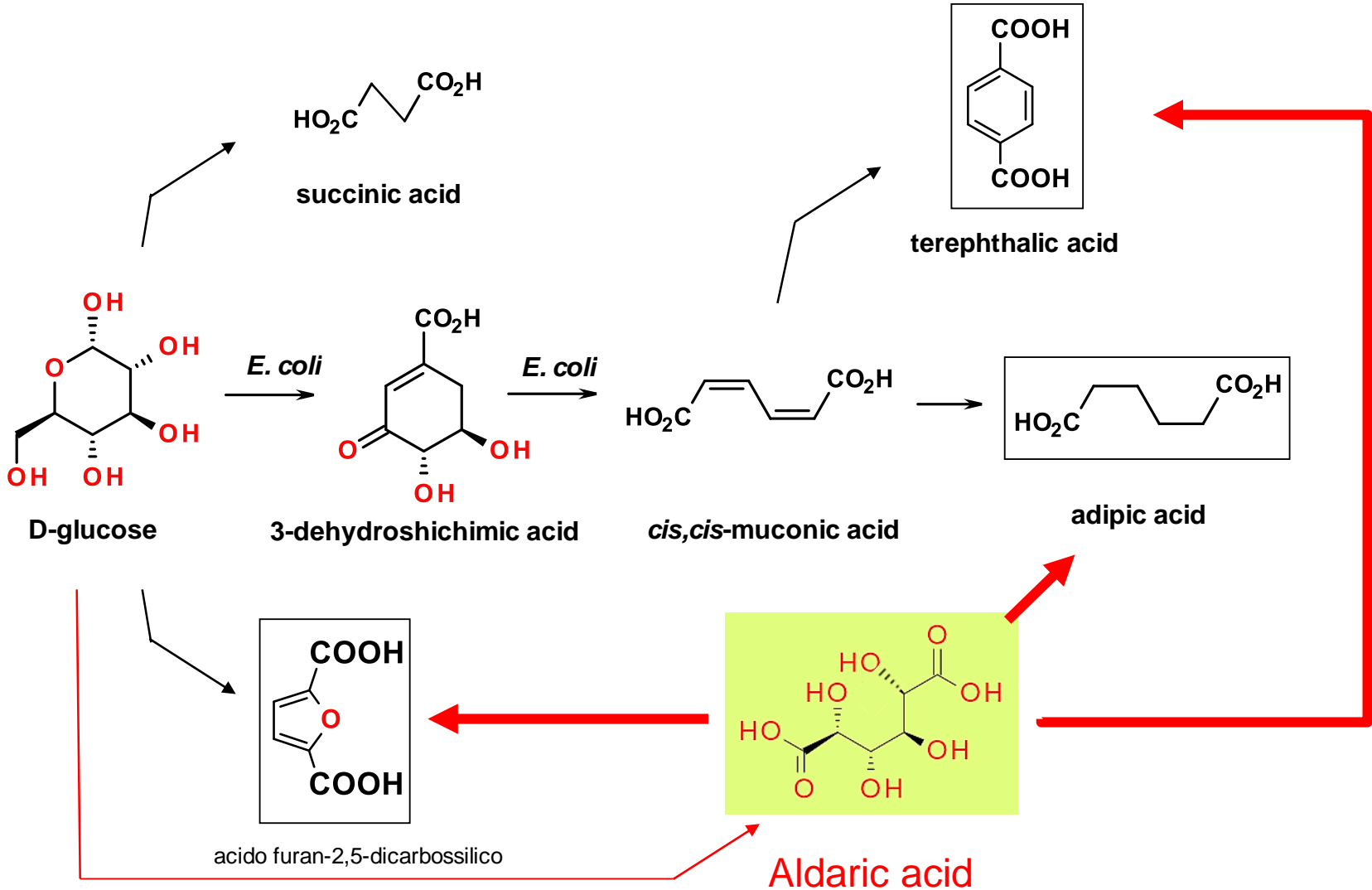
Chemicals from sugar - Target molecules



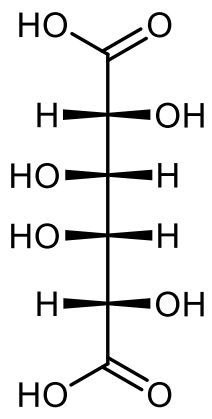
Dicarboxylic Acids from Hydrolyzed Biomasses



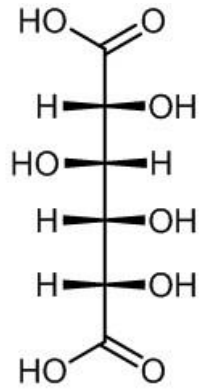
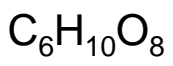
Dicarboxylic Acids from Hydrolyzed Biomasses



Aldaric acids as platform chemicals

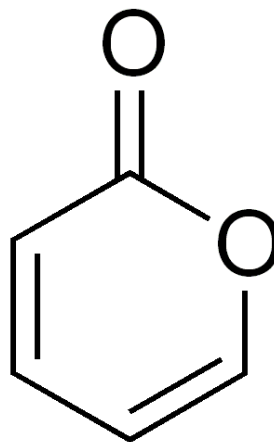


Mucic
(galactaric)

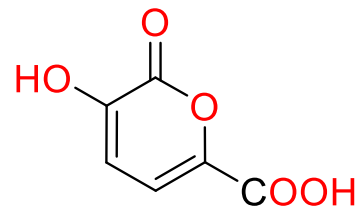
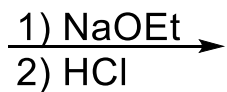
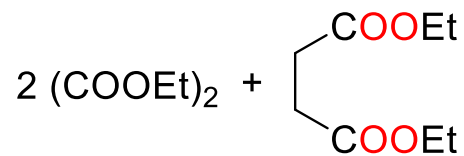


D-Glucaric

From aldaric acids to pyrones

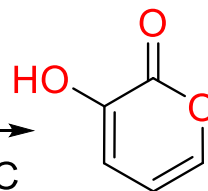
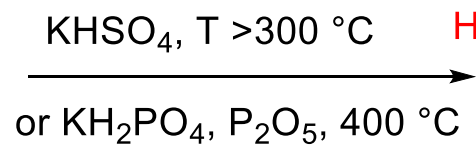
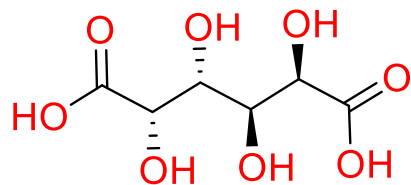


From aldaric acids to pyrones - Prior art



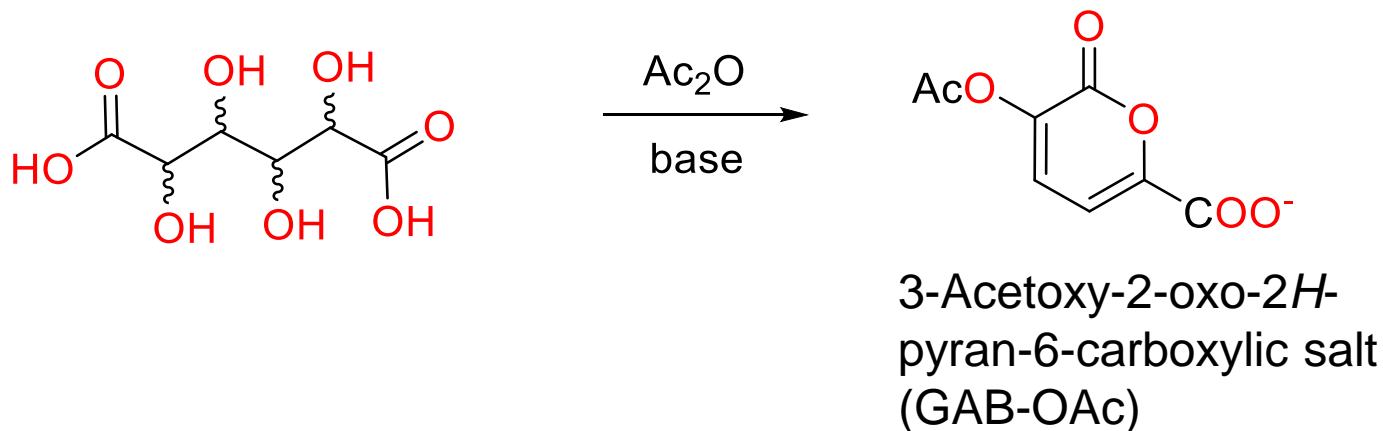
Yield

up to 10%



11 - 40%

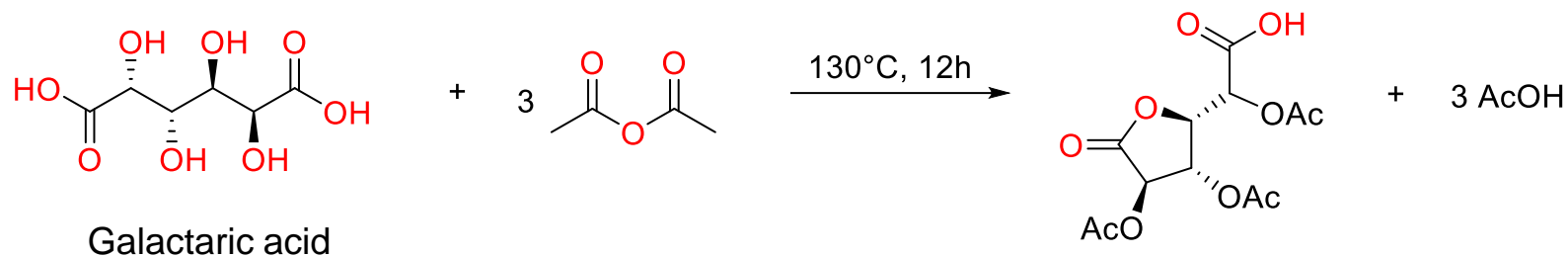
Synthesis of Pyrone Derivatives from Aldaric Acids @ ISCaMaP



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

Synthesis of Pyrone Derivatives from Aldaric Acids @ ISCaMaP

First step

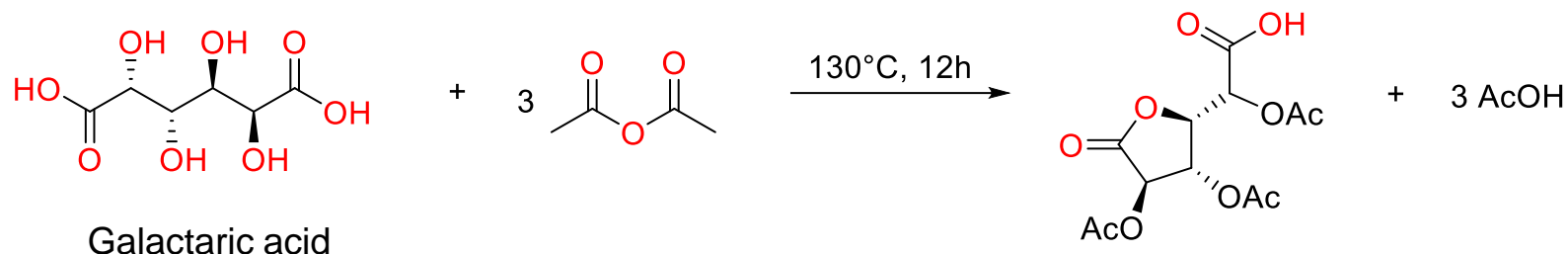


Galactaric acid

Yield = 99%; A.E. = 77%

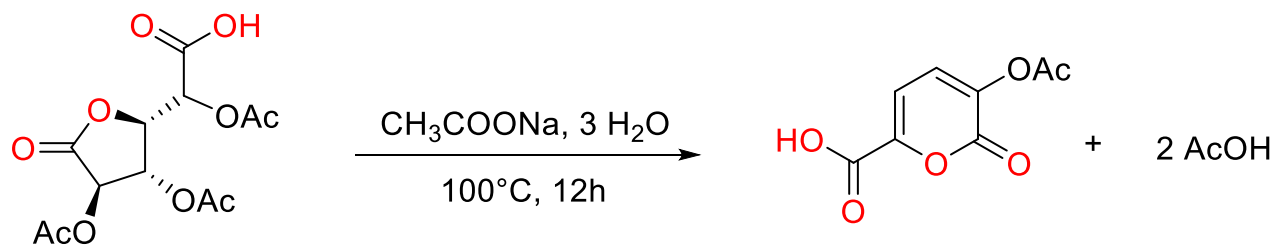
Synthesis of Pyrone Derivatives from Aldaric Acids @ ISCaMaP

First step



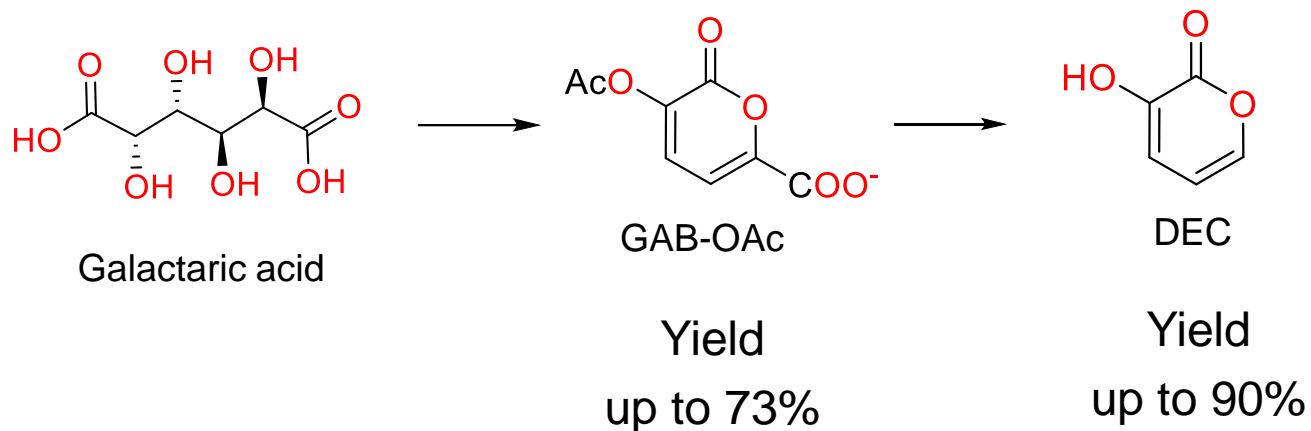
Yield = 99%; A.E. = 77%

Second step

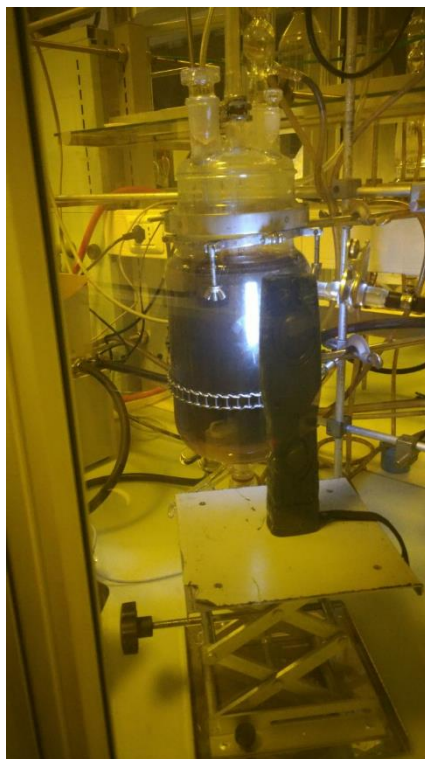
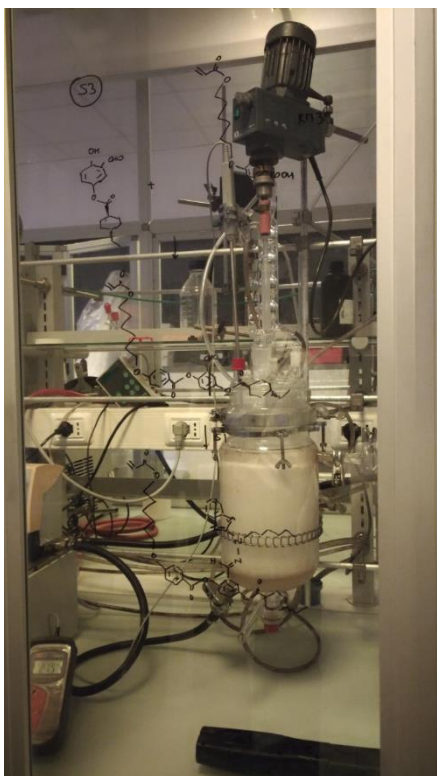


Yield = 65%; A.E. = 62%

Synthesis of Pyrone Derivatives from Aldaric Acids @ ISCaMaP



Synthesis of Pyrone - Scale up

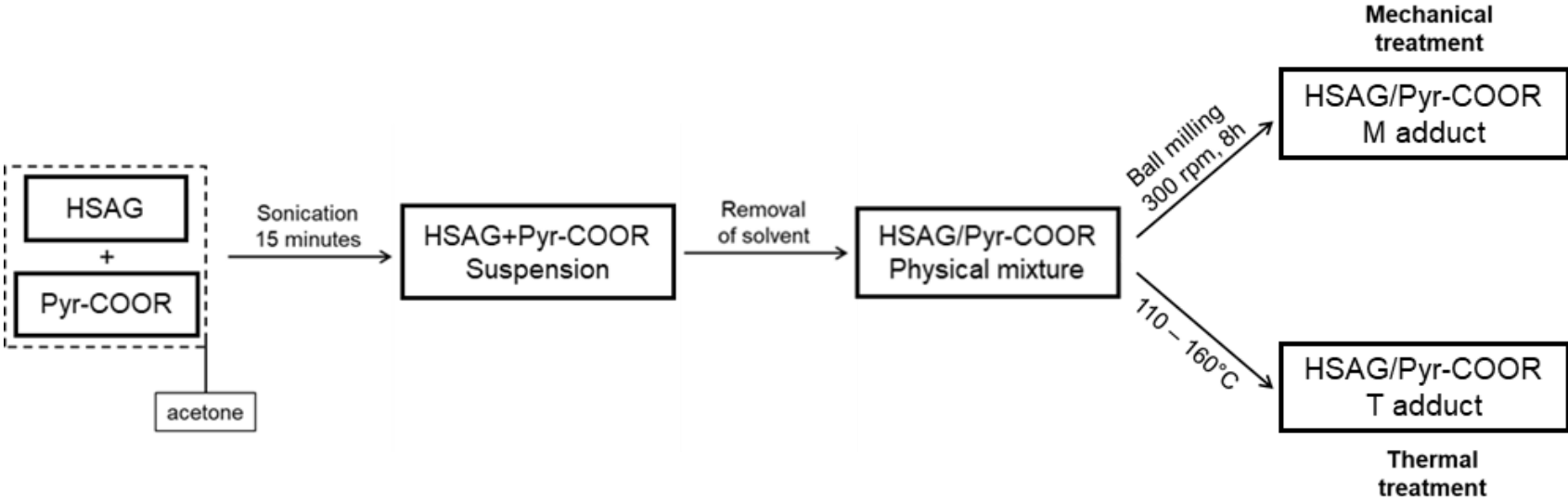


One Pot
2 hours
Yield = 75%

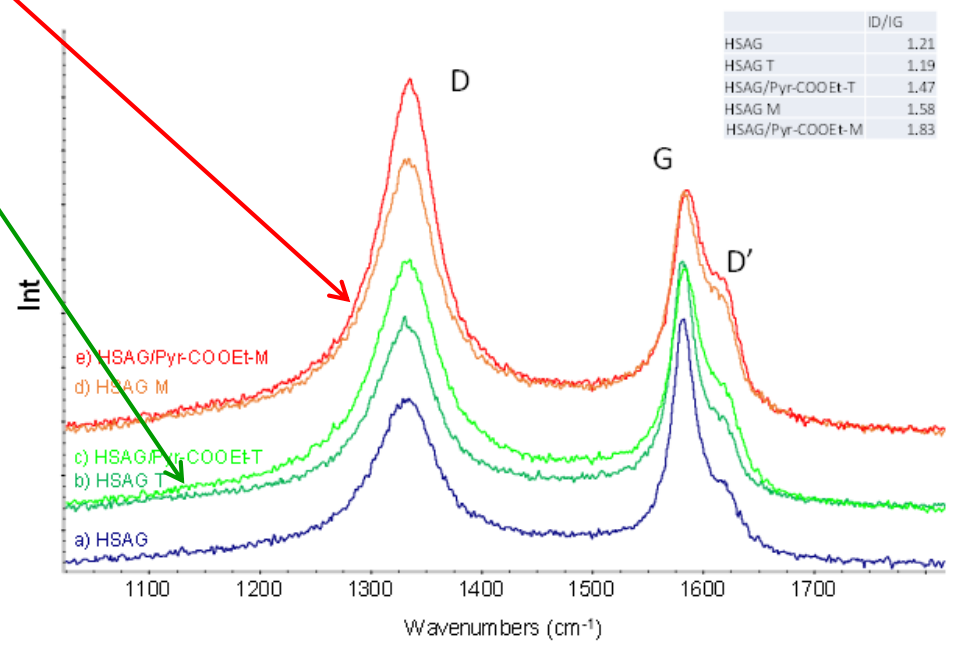
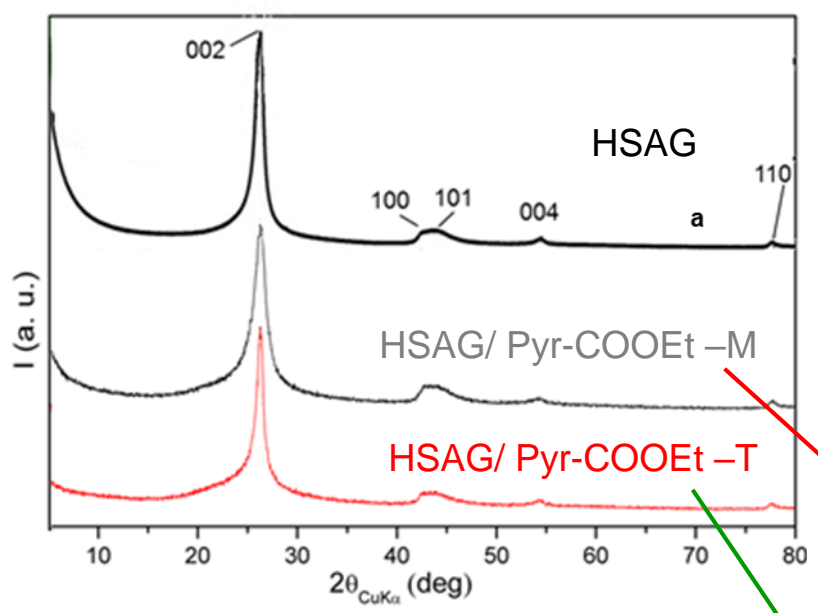


Functionalization of sp^2 carbon allotropes

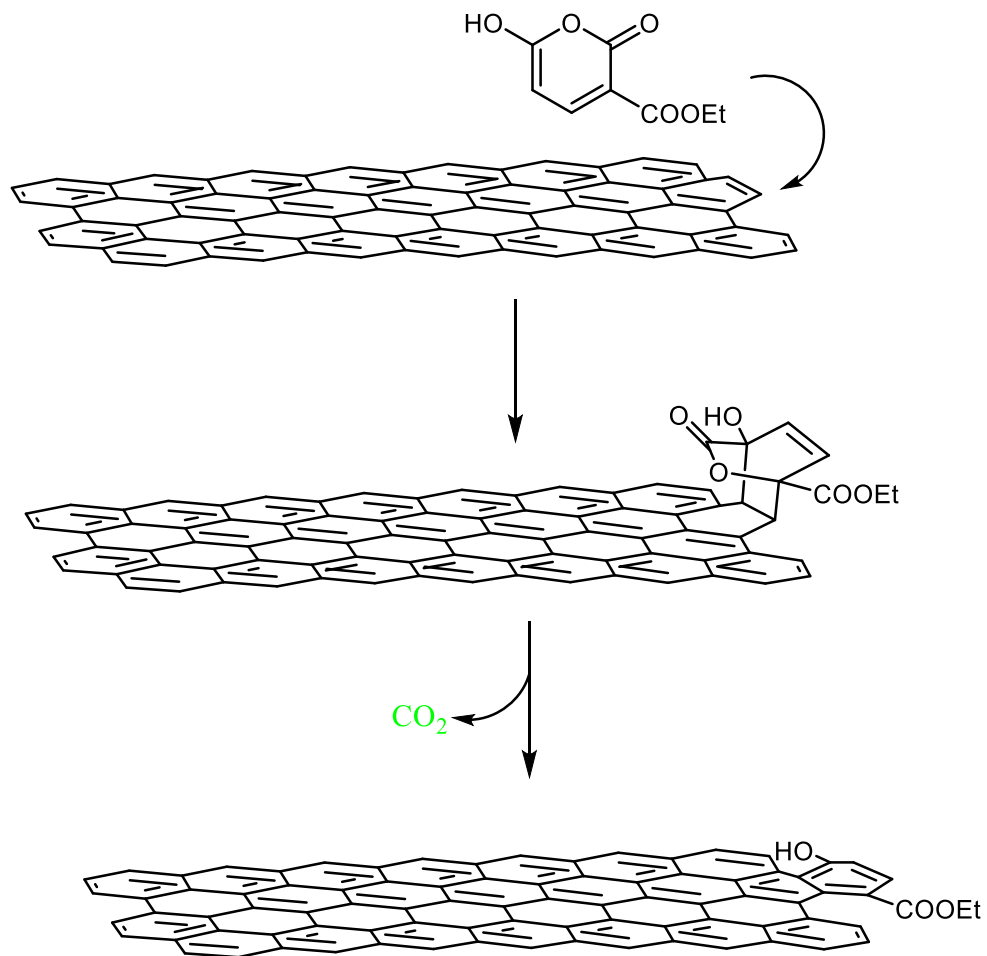
Functionalization of HSAG with a Pyrone derivative



Adduct of HSAG with Pyr-COOEt



EDGE-GO - Functionalization of HSAG with a Pyrone derivative



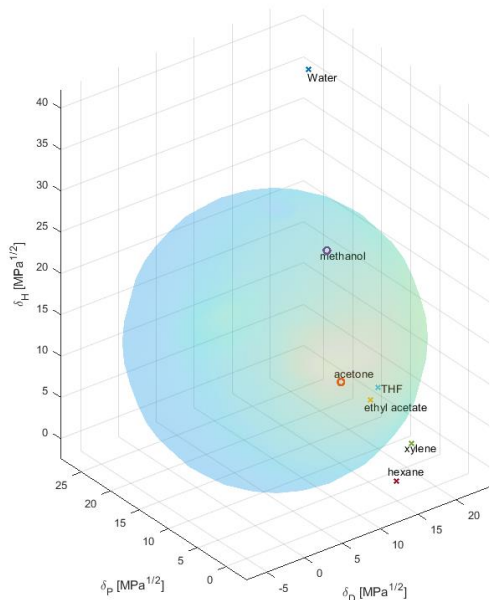
Evaluation of solubility parameters of HSAG-Pyr-COOEt

Amount of Pyr-COOEt on HSAG: about 5% mol

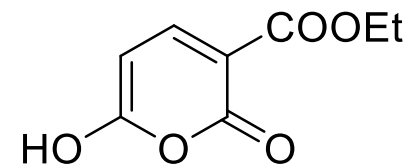
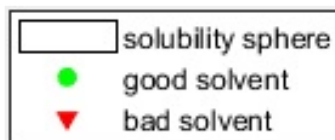
solvents

water acetone methanol isopropanol ethyl acetate toluene heptane

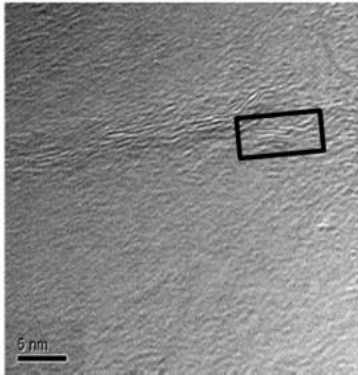
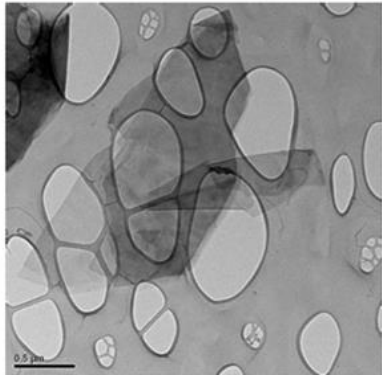
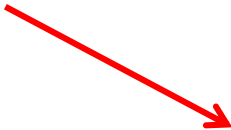
good good good bad (↓) bad (↓) bad (↓) bad (↓)



Sample	δ_D	δ_P	δ_H	Radius
HSAG	17.8	3.1	5.7	1.0
HSAG-Pyr-COOEt	8.36	12.46	13.59	16.05

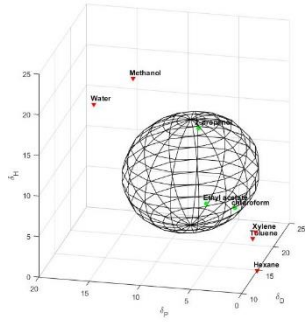
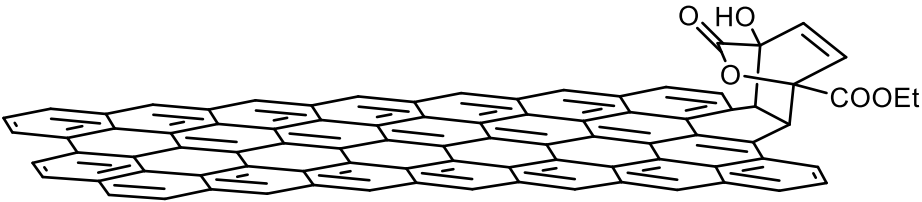
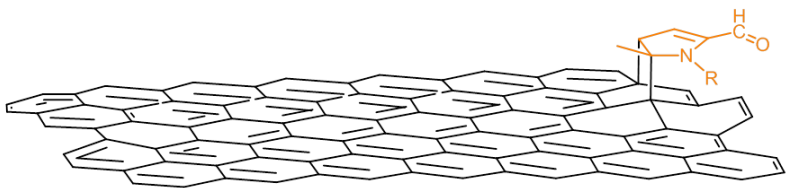


Preparation of few layers graphene



Conclusions

Edge functionalization of graphene layers with biobased molecules



***Thanks
for your attention!***

GLOBAL VIRTUAL SUMMIT ON
**CARBON,
GRAPHENE, 0D, 1D,
AND 2D MATERIALS**

Theme: Contemporary Innovations and Emerging Novel
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