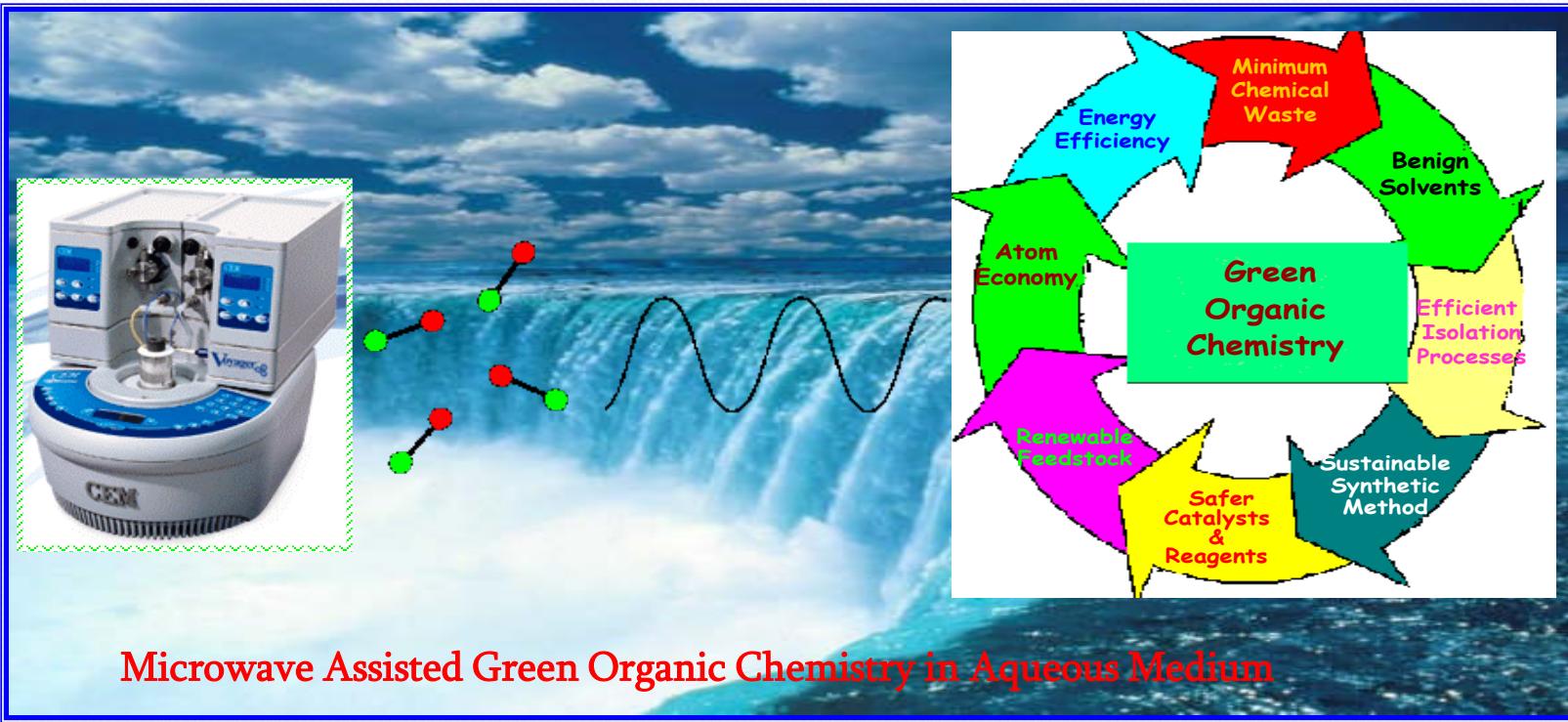


# *Magnetic and Carbonaceous Nano-Catalysts in Sustainable Chemical Transformations*

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U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
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- Sustainable synthesis of chemical entities by microwave heating with nano-catalysis in water
- Green Chemistry principles are accommodated via multi-faceted approach



Seminal Review Articles on these themes summarizing our in-house research:

*Acc. Chem. Res.*, (2008), 41, 629; (2011), 44, 469-478; (2014), 47, 1338-1348; (2015), 48, 182-191.

*Chem. Soc. Rev.*, (2008) 37, 1546; (2012) 41, 1559; (2013) 42, 3371; 42, 5522; (2015) 44, 7540; (2015) 44, 8410; (2017) 46, 6675.

*Chem. Rev.*, (2017), 117, 1445-1514; (2016), 116, 3722-3811; *ACS Sustain. Chem. & Eng.*, (2016), 4, 5866-5878

*Pure App. Chem.*, (2001) 73, 193-198; 73, 1309-1313; (2008), 80, 777-790; (2013), 85, 1703-1710.

*Curr. Opin. Drug Disc.*, (2007), 10, 723-737; *Curr. Opin. Chem. Eng.*, (2012) 1, 123; *ChemSusChem*, (2014) 7, 24-44.

*Green Chem.*, (1999), 1, 43-55; (2010), 12, 743-754; (2014), 16, 2027-2041.

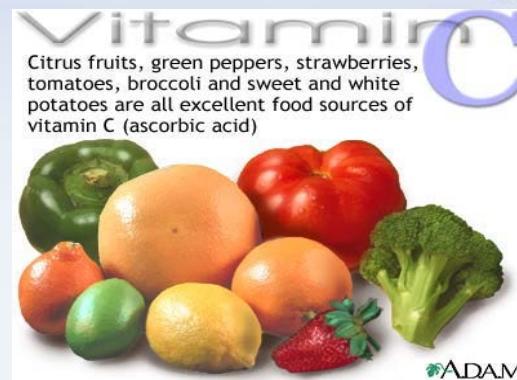
*Coord. Chem. Rev.*, (2015), 287, 64-78; (2015), 291, 68-94; (2015), 287, 137-156; (2017), 347, 48-76.



**Plant Extract**



**Sugar**



©ADAM.

**Vitamins**



**Wine**



**Tea**



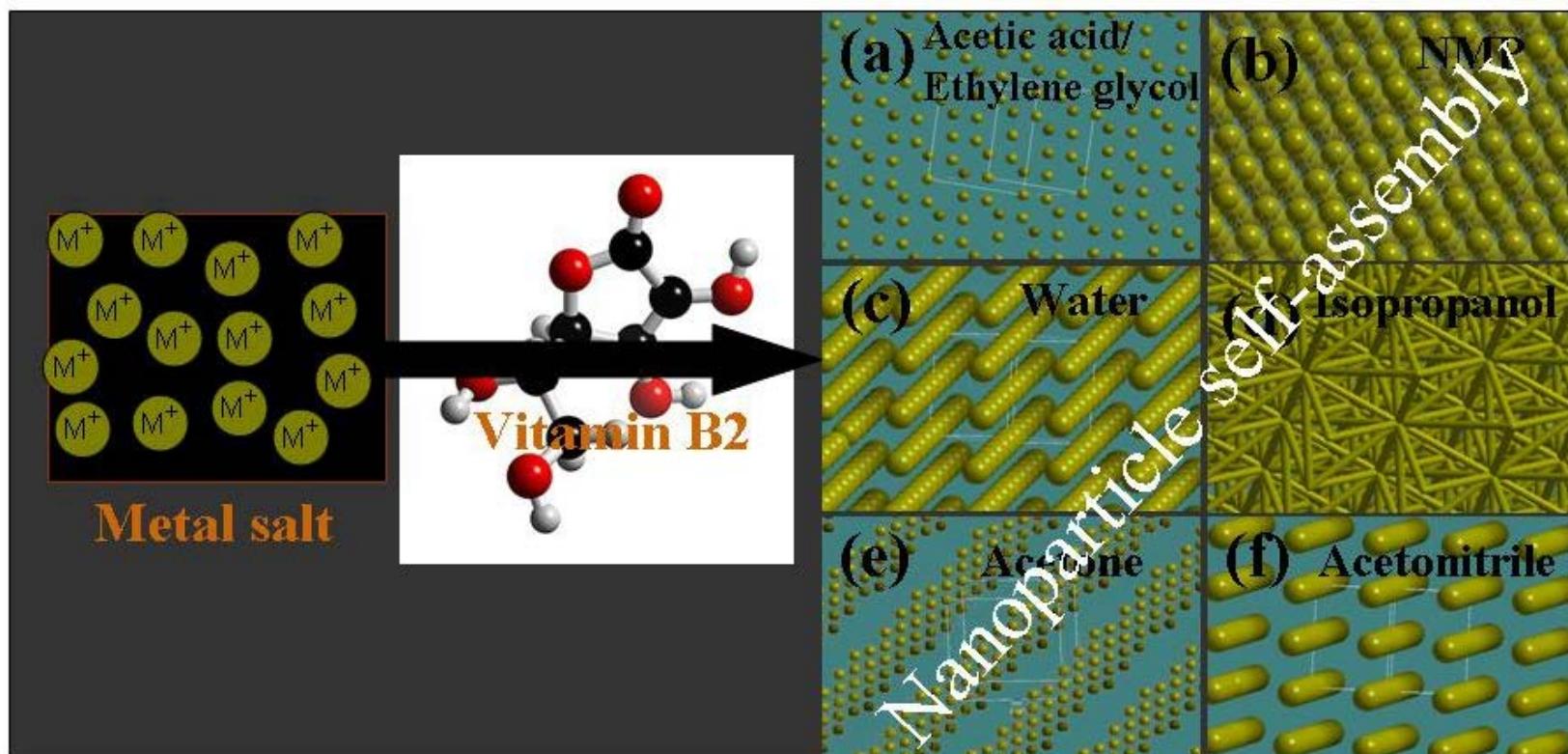
**Water**



**Microwave**

# **Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials**

- **PROBLEM:** Synthesize nanomaterials in a sustainable fashion.
  - **TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:** *Learning from Nature-*  
Use the elegance of Riboflavin (Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>) for redox chemistry.
  - **CURRENT STATUS:** Self-assembly of nanoparticles demonstrated



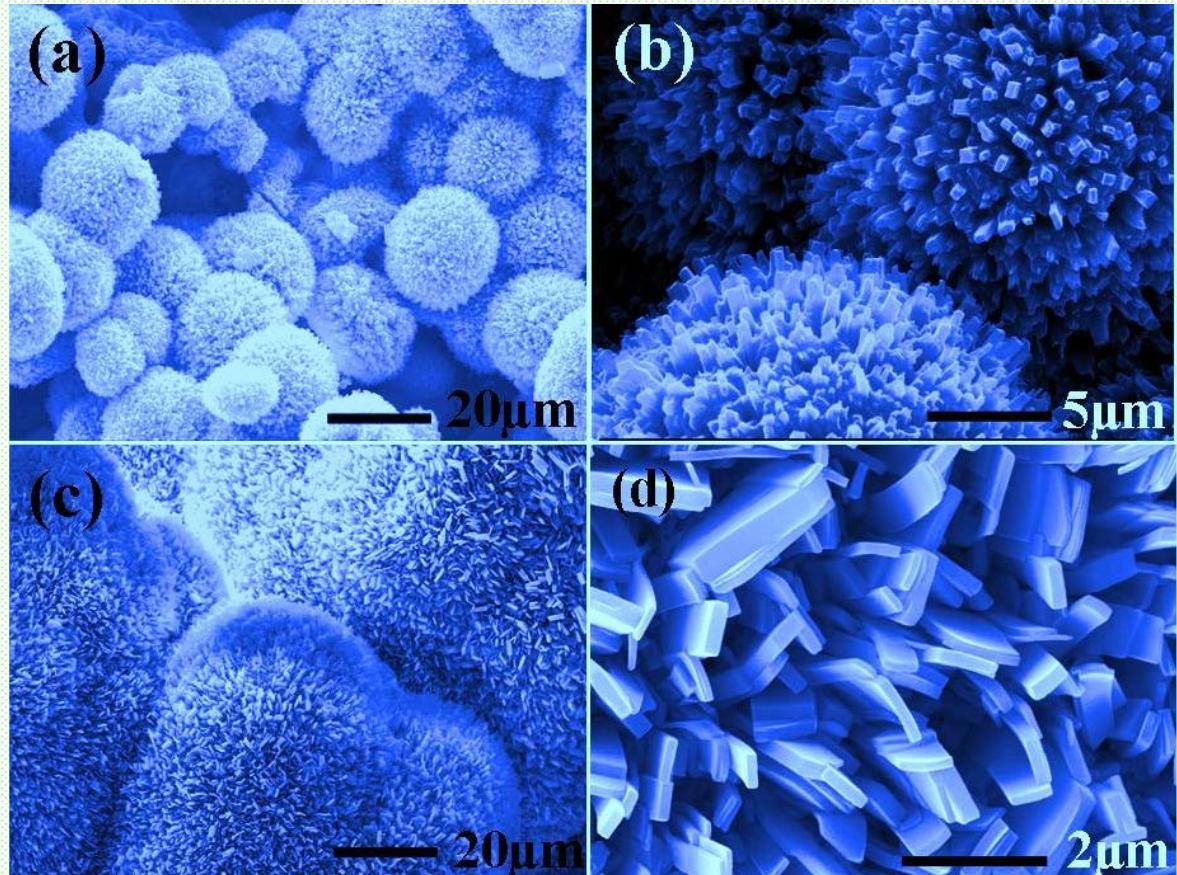
Nadagouda & Varma: *Green Chemistry*, 8, 516, (2006)

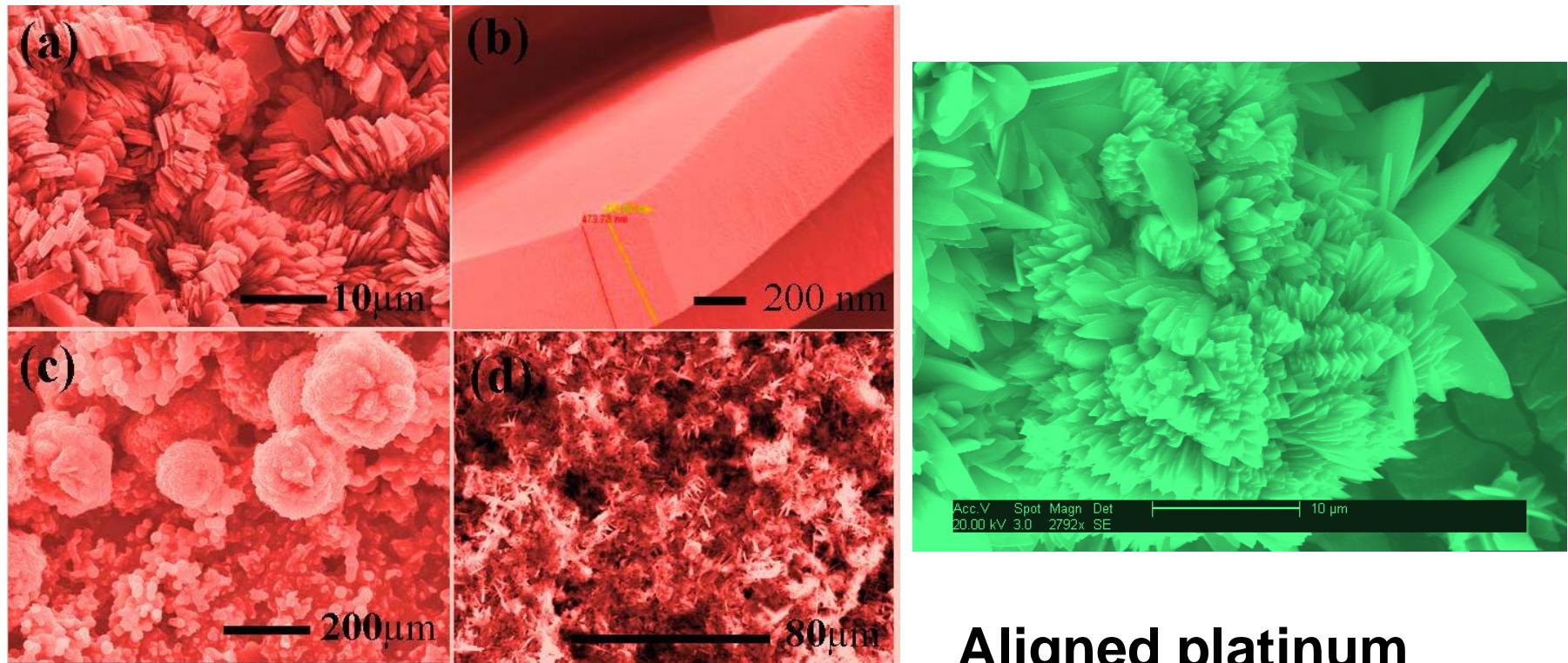
# Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials

**PROBLEM:** Synthesize nanomaterials in a sustainable manner.

**TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:**  
*Learning from Nature-* Use Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in water to do the reduction and capping.

**CURRENT STATUS:** Aligned palladium nanoplates synthesized and toxic reducing and capping agents avoided.





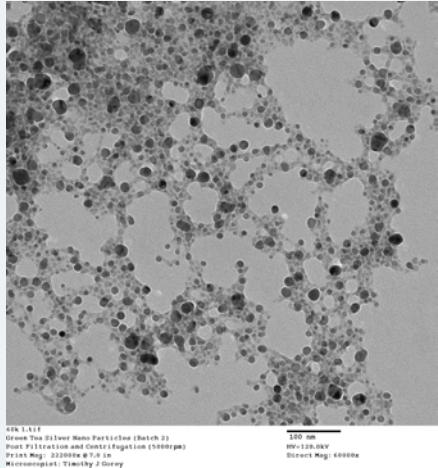
**(a-b)** Pd nanoplates and  
**(c-d)** Pd-catalyzed polypyrrole &  
polyaniline

**Aligned platinum  
nanoflowers  
synthesized using  
vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in aqueous  
media**

## Tea for producing metal nanoparticles

Metal salt +

Ag nanoparticle  
using green tea



= Metal nanoparticle  
(Ag, Au, Pd, Fe etc.)

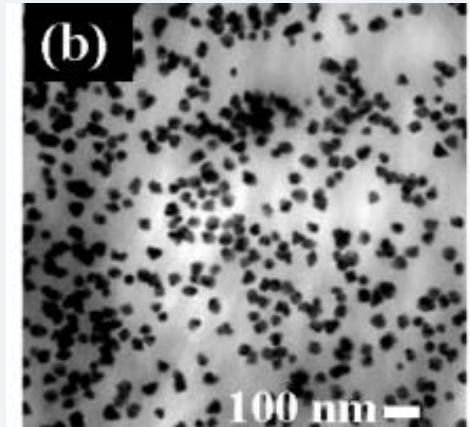
Pd nanoparticle  
using green tea



All particles are obtained at Room Temp.

Fe nanoparticles produced by  
this method are used by  
VeruTEK for soil remediation

(U S Patents, 7,963,720, June 21, 2011;  
8,057,682 B2, Nov. 15, 2011)



Nadagouda & Varma: *Green Chemistry*, 10, 859 (2008)

# Green Remediation



**PROBLEM:** There are ~ 500,000 contaminated sites across the USA. Current cleanup technology requires excavation and may even generate toxic by-products. Remediating various environmental toxins in the subsurface and in water at or around these sites is a complex challenge.

**TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:** Through a CRADA (445-08) between EPA's National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL) and the private company VeruTEK in Bloomfield, Connecticut, EPA green-synthesis technology is being used to further improve VeruTEK's green remediation and treatment technologies used in environmental cleanup. This project combines EPA's expertise in green synthesis of nanoparticles with VeruTEK's expertise with surfactant enhanced in situ chemical oxidation and reduction methods. The benefits from the new green-synthesis methods over conventionally used processes are: only natural materials are used; no hazardous waste is produced; reduced processing is required; materials are more stable, easily stored, and transported; and, materials can be more easily produced around the world.

## Current Status:

Demonstrated destruction of contaminated soils

**Several U.S. and Worldwide Patent Applications filed in 2008 -2010.**

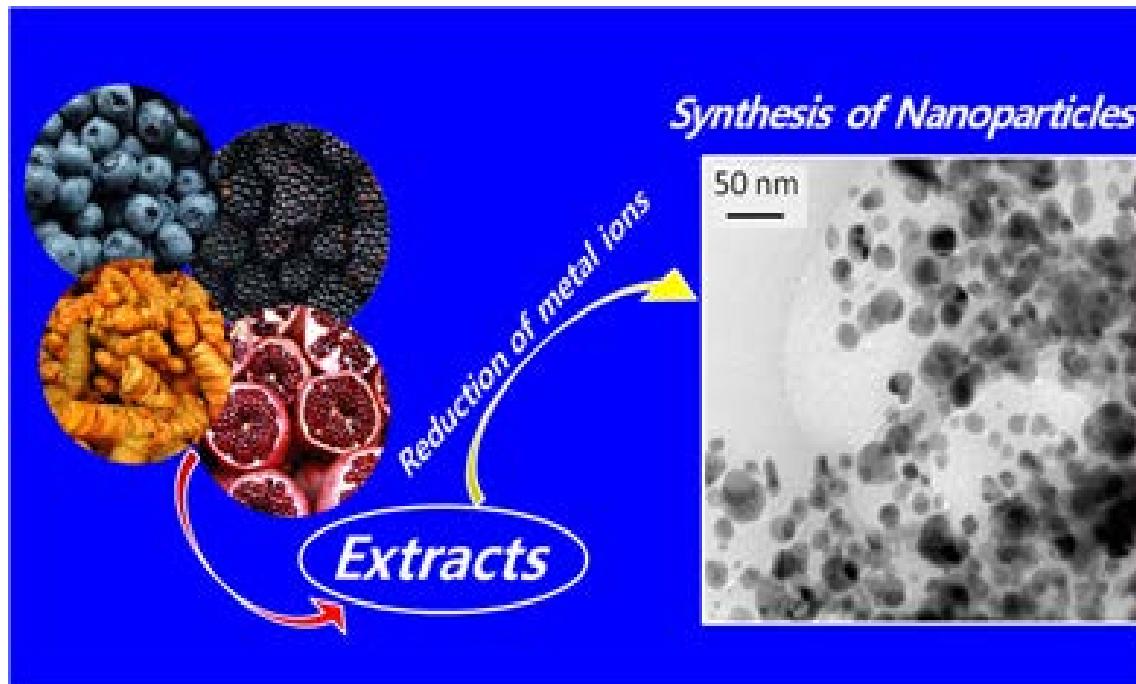
**(U S Patents, 7,963,720, June 21, 2011; 8,057,682, Nov. 15, 2011)**

**Nadagouda, Hoag, Collins, Varma: *Crystal Growth & Design*, 9, 4979 (2009);  
Remediation Application: *J. Mater. Chem.* 19, 8671 (2009);  
Toxicity studies: *Green Chemistry*, 12, 114 (2010)-Hot Article**



# Synthesis of Silver and Gold Nanoparticles Using Antioxidants from Blackberry, Blueberry, Pomegranate and Turmeric Extracts

Greener synthesis of Ag and Au nanoparticles is described using antioxidants from blackberry, blueberry, pomegranate, and turmeric extracts; waste from fruit and juice industry can be utilized.



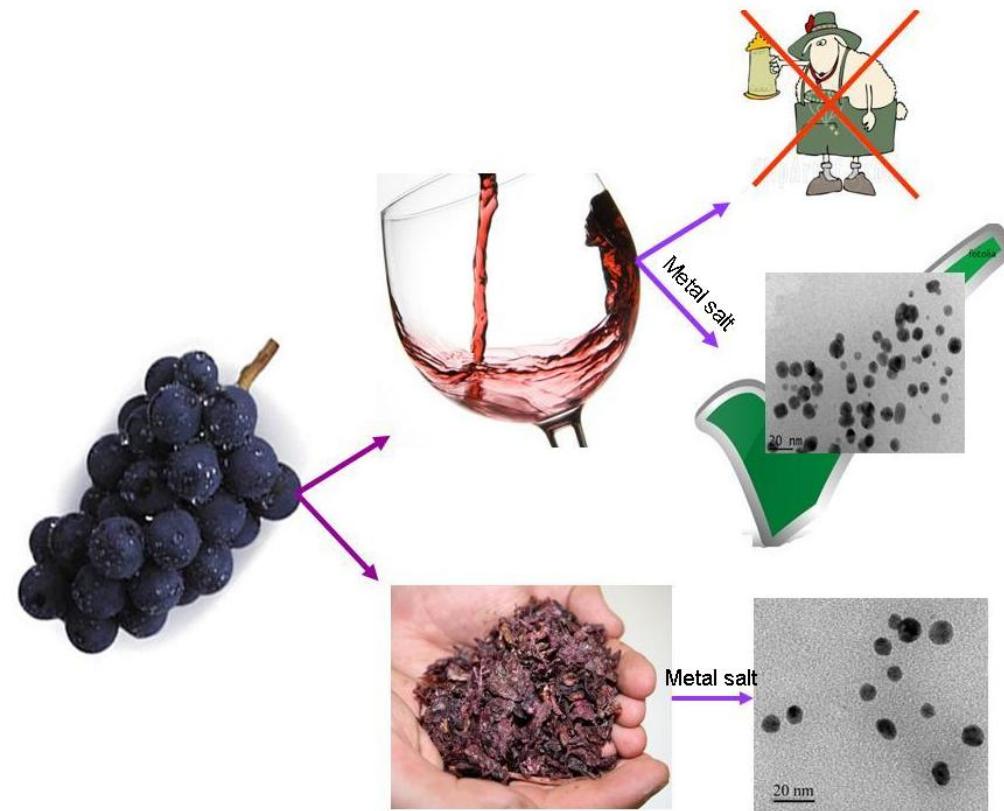
# Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials

From Rag to Riches-Story of Red Grape Pomace

**PROBLEM:** 'Green' synthesis of nanoparticles using biorenewable sources.

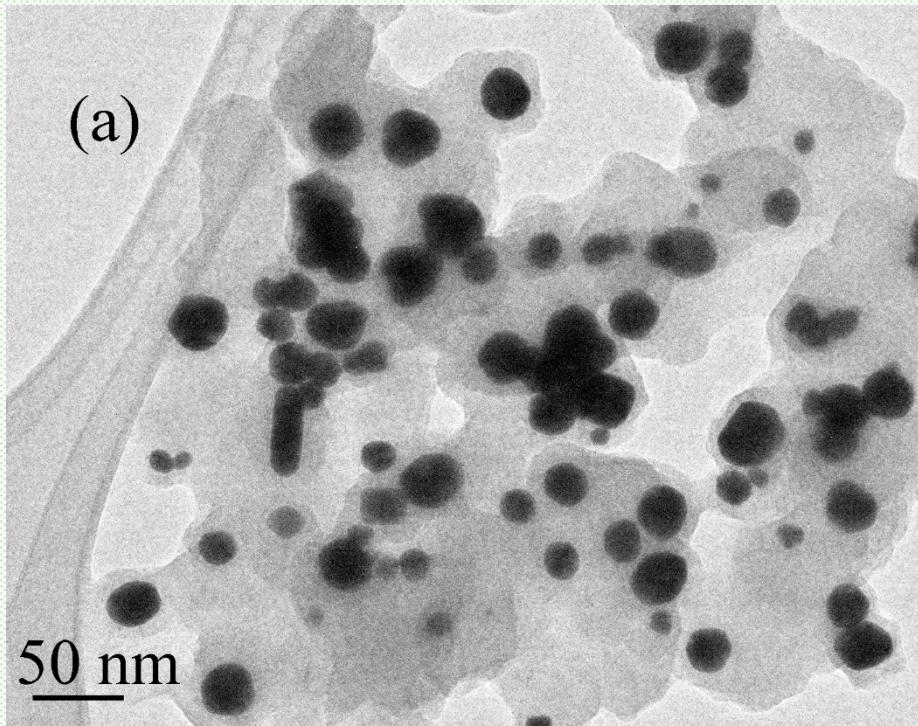
**TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:** Utilise source of polyphenols from agricultural waste.

**CURRENT STATUS:** 'Rags to riches' story of nanoparticle generation using red wine and red grape pomace.



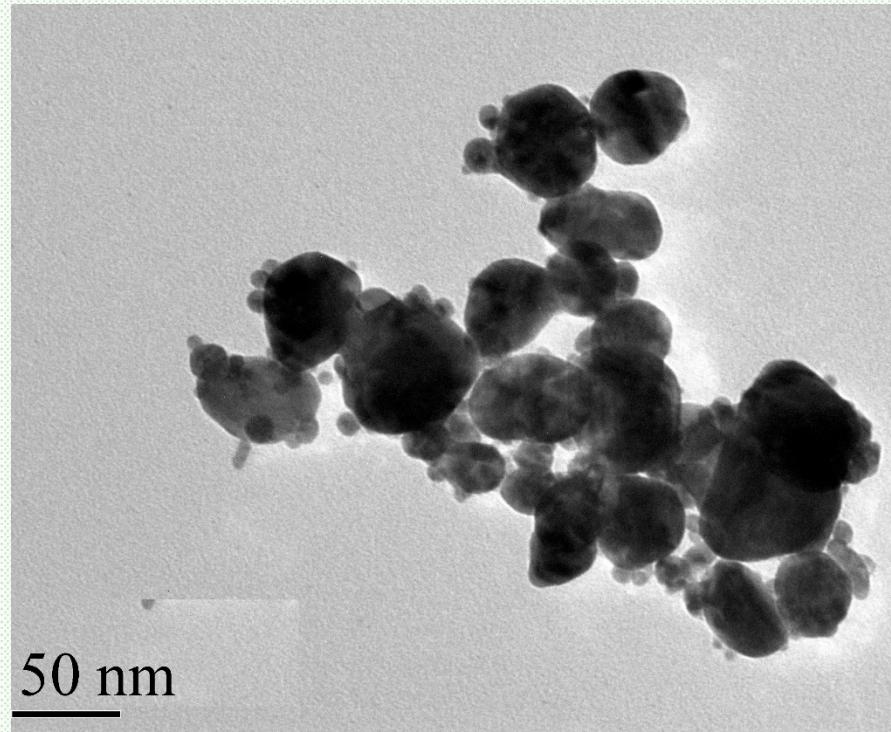
Baruwati, Varma: *ChemSusChem*, 2, 1041 (2009)

# Gold Nanoparticles Using Wine



Red Wine

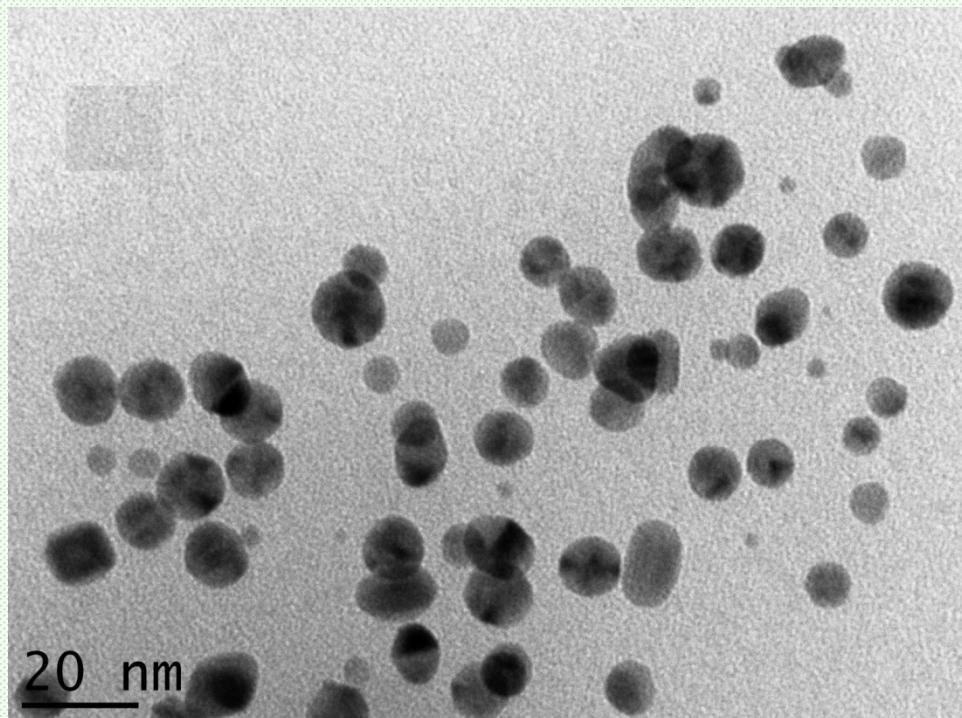
Baruwati, Varma: *ChemSusChem*, 2, 1041 (2009)



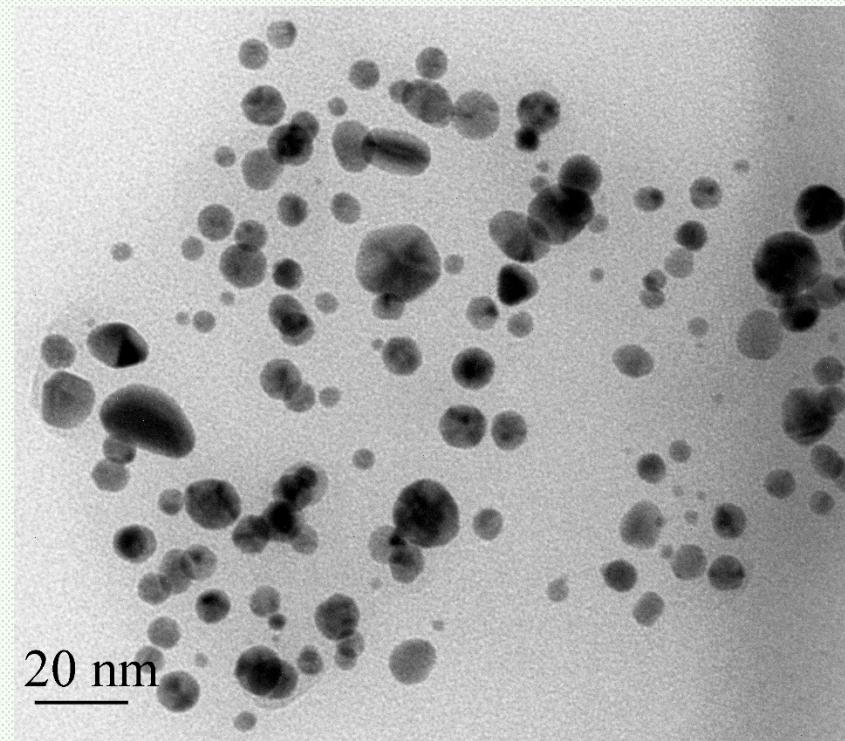
White Wine

Chemistryworldblog: <http://prospect.rsc.org/blogs/cw/?p=2337>

# Gold Nanoparticles Using Red Grape Pomace



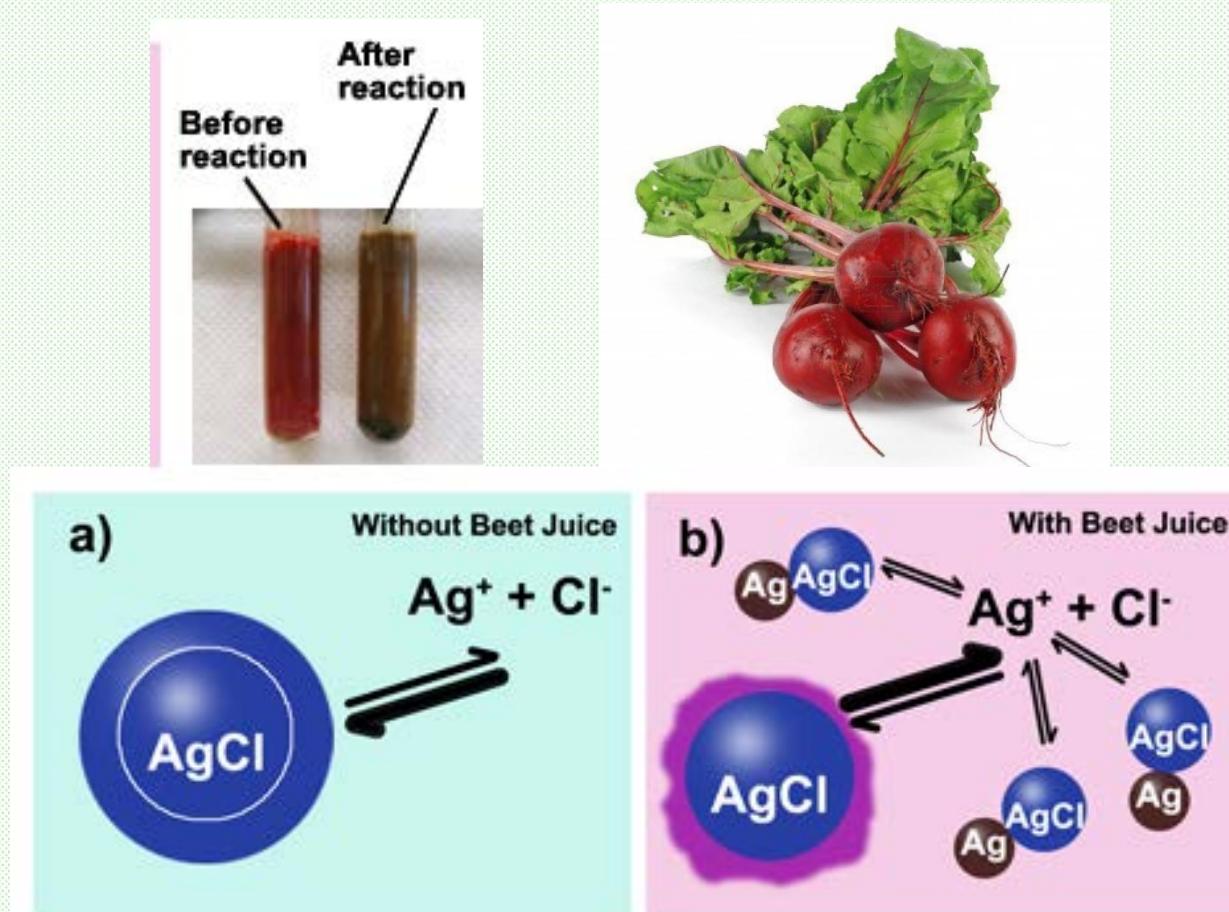
MW 50 W for 1 Minute

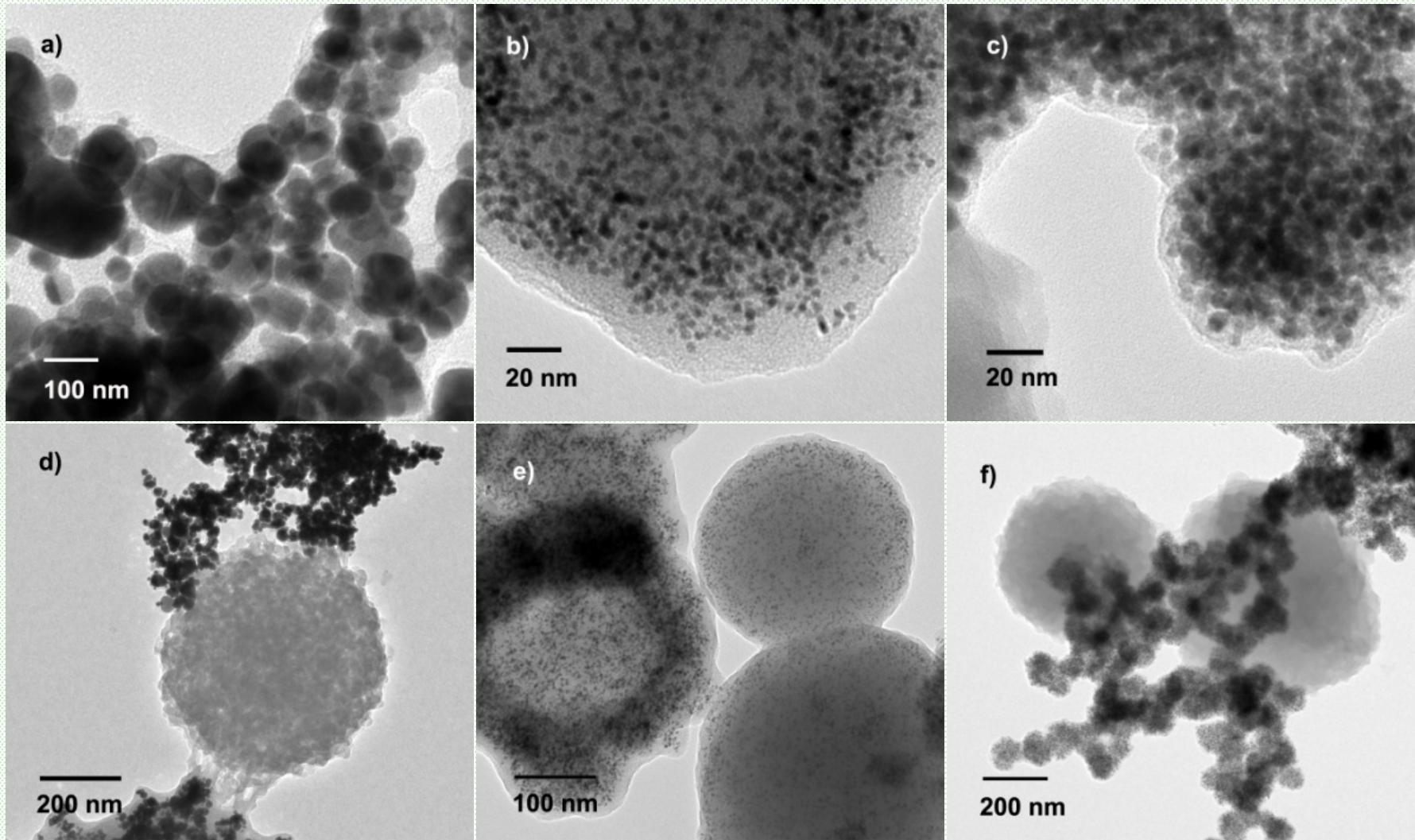


Room Temp. for 3 hours

Baruwati, Varma: *ChemSusChem*, 2, 1041 (2009)

# Beet Juice-induced Green Fabrication of Plasmonic AgCl/Ag Nanoparticles: Unusual Top-down Hydrothermal Synthesis





**TEM images of typical Au, Pt, and Pd samples with Beet Juice: a) Au with capping; b) Pt with capping; c) Pd with capping; d) Au with organic microspheres; e) Pt with organic microspheres, and f) Pd with organic microspheres.**

**Kou, Varma: RSC Advances, 2, 10283-10290 (2012)**

# Utilization of Glycerol: Introduction

Glycerol  
↓  
co-product of biodiesel  
(approximately 10 wt %)

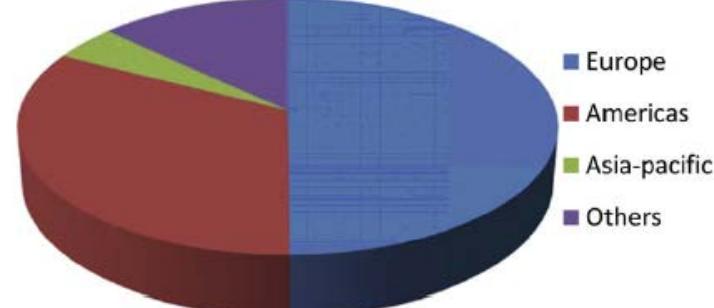
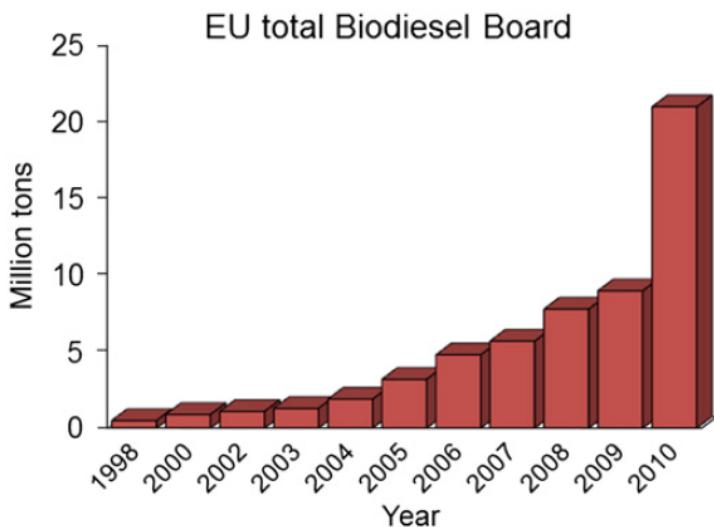
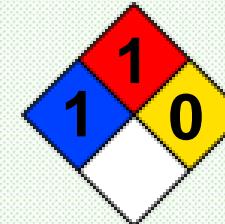
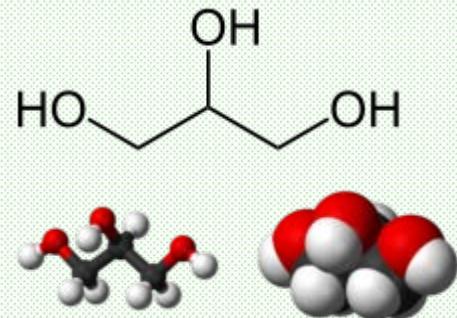
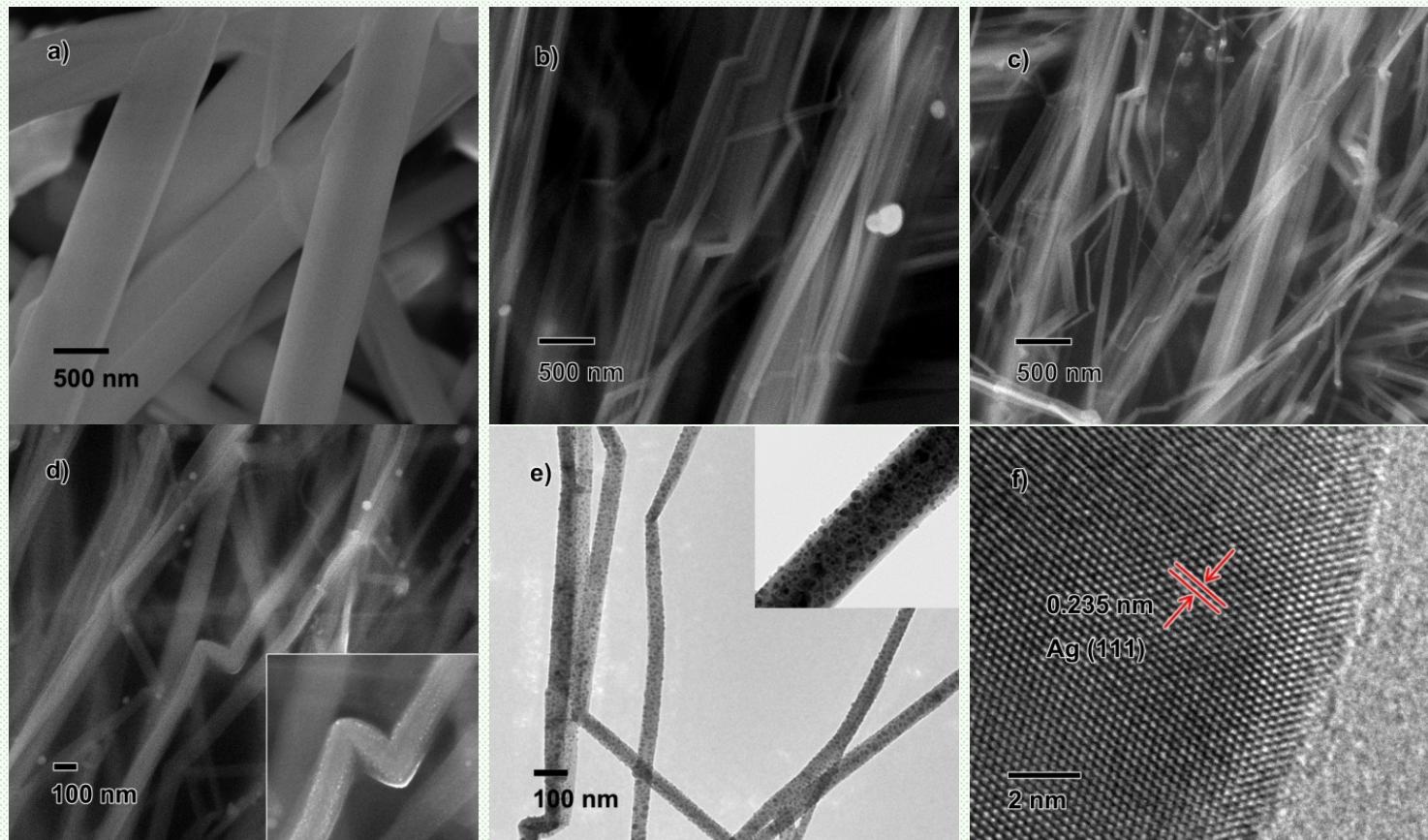


Fig. 3 – Global biodiesel production share of different geographic regions of the world till 2009 [20].

**Fig. 1.** Total biodiesel production of EU member states among the years (European Biodiesel Board, 2010).

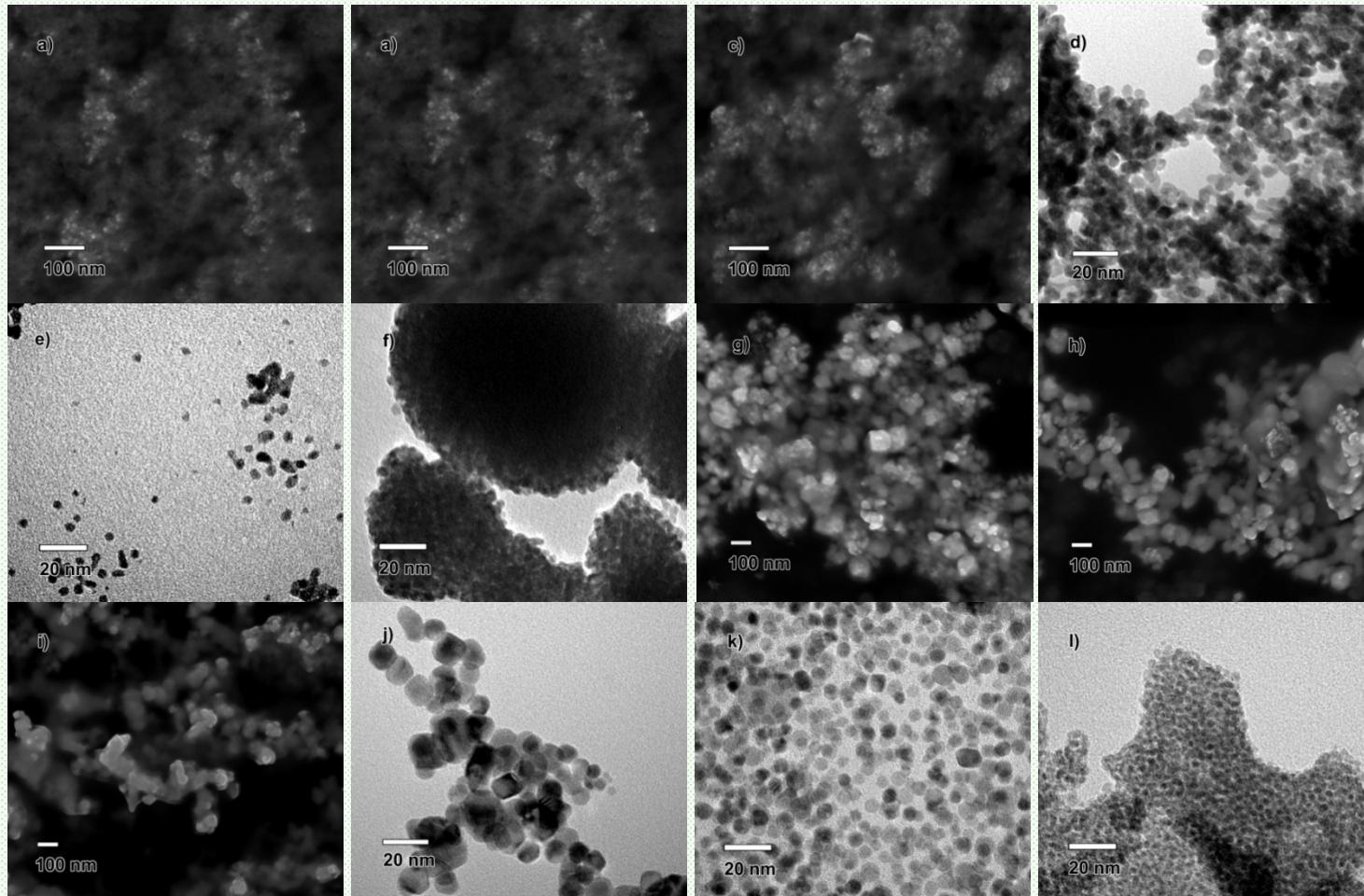
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HYDROGEN ENERGY 37 (2012) 6473–6490

# Diameter-controlled Ag Nanowires-Glycerol



SEM Ag nanowires with different sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) amount  
a) no SDS; b) 0.1 mmol SDS; c) 0.2 mmol SDS; d) 0.3 mmol SDS.  
b) e) TEM and f) HRTEM images of typical Ag nanowires.

# Utilization of Glycerol: Nanometals (Pt, Pd)

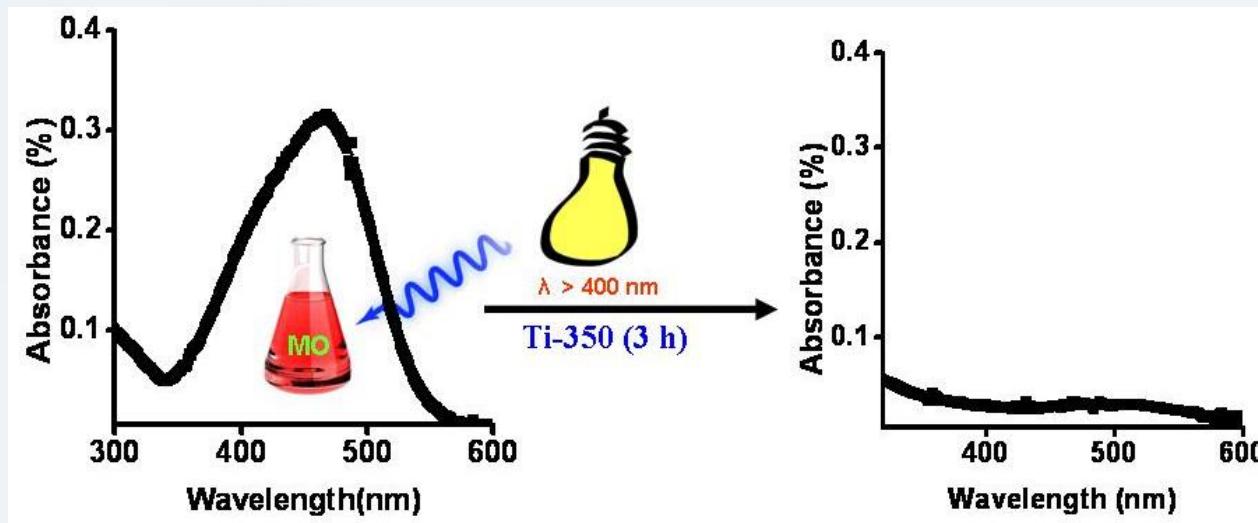


a) SEM image of Pt, 2 min; b) SEM image of Pt, 30 min; c) SEM image of Pt, 2 min with SDS; d) TEM image of Pt, 2 min; e) TEM image of Pt, 2 min with PVP; f) TEM image of Pt, 2 min with CTAB; g) SEM image of Pd, 2 min; h) SEM image of Pd, 30 min; i) SEM image of Pd, 2 min with SDS; j) TEM image of Pd, 2 min; k) TEM image of Pd, 2 min with PVP; l) TEM image of Pd, 2 min with CTAB.

## Visible Light Active $\text{TiO}_2$ Photo Catalyst

Conventional  $\text{TiO}_2$  is UV active. Band Gap 3.2 eV

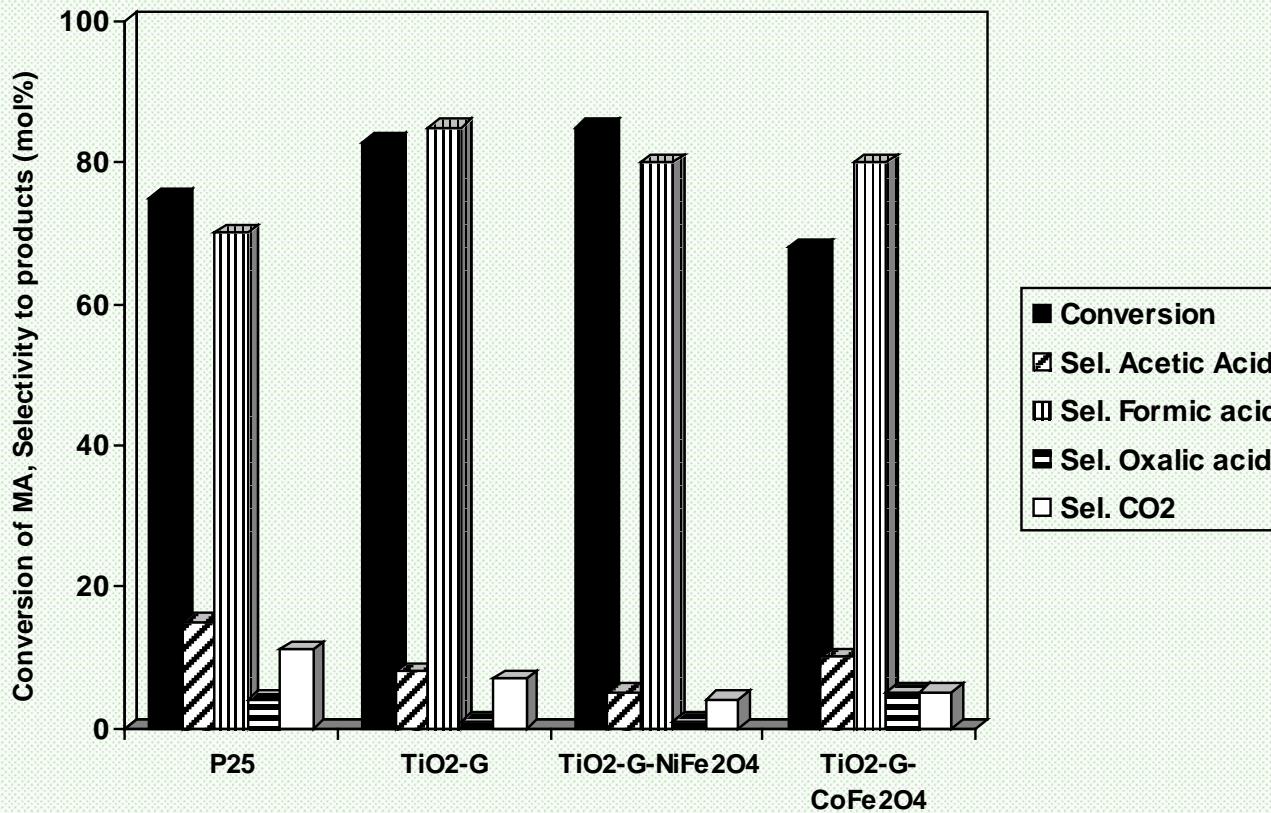
Tailoring the band gap for red shift, it is possible to make  $\text{TiO}_2$  active in visible light facilitating economic and green pathway for various remediation process



- B. Baruwati, R. S. Varma, *J. Nanosci. Nanotech.*, 11, 2036 (2010)  
 J. Virkutyte, B. Baruwati, R. S. Varma, *Nanoscale*, 2, 1109 (2010)  
 J. Virkutyte, R. S. Varma, *RSC Advances*, 2, 1533 (2012); 2, 2399 (2012)

$\text{TiO}_2$  Films: *Coordination Chem. Reviews*, 306, 43-64 (2016)

# Photocatalytic Transformation Studies of Malic acid under Visible Light Irradiation using Various Titania Catalysts



# Microcystin-LR removal using Magnetically separable N-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>

\* In collaboration with Dr. Dionysious D. Dionysiou and Dr. Miguel Pelaez, Environmental Engineering and Science Program, University of Cincinnati, OH, USA

- Microcystin-LR (MC-LR) is the most commonly cyanotoxin released from cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms (Cyano-HABs - favored by eutrophication).
- Conventional treatment processes and chemical oxidation technologies have been evaluated for the treatment of cyanotoxins with various results.

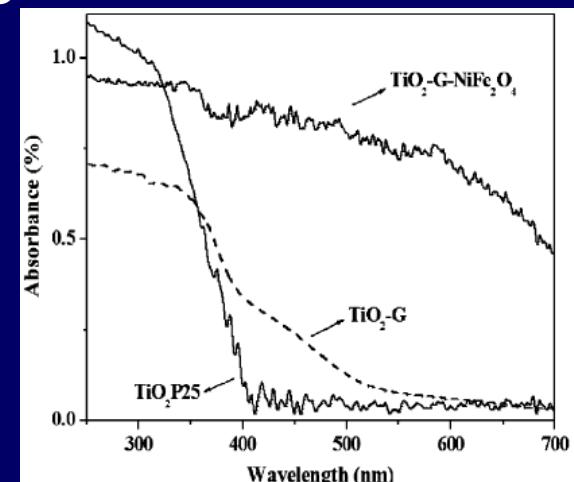
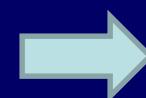
Lawton and Robertson, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 1999, 28, 217; Liu et al., *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2003, 37 3214.



- TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalysis has been proven effective to remove MC-LR in water.

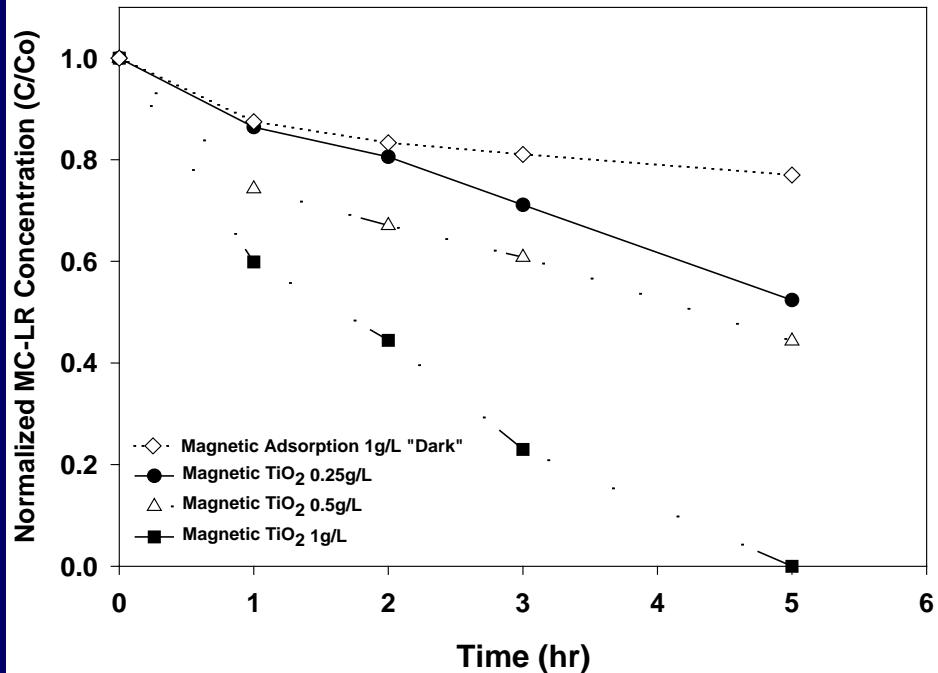
Antoniou et al., *Toxicology* 2008; Pelaez et al., *Appl. Cat. B* 2010 & 2012.

- Magnetic (TiO<sub>2</sub>-G-NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) and non-magnetic (TiO<sub>2</sub>-G) nitrogen-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles have been previously synthesized.

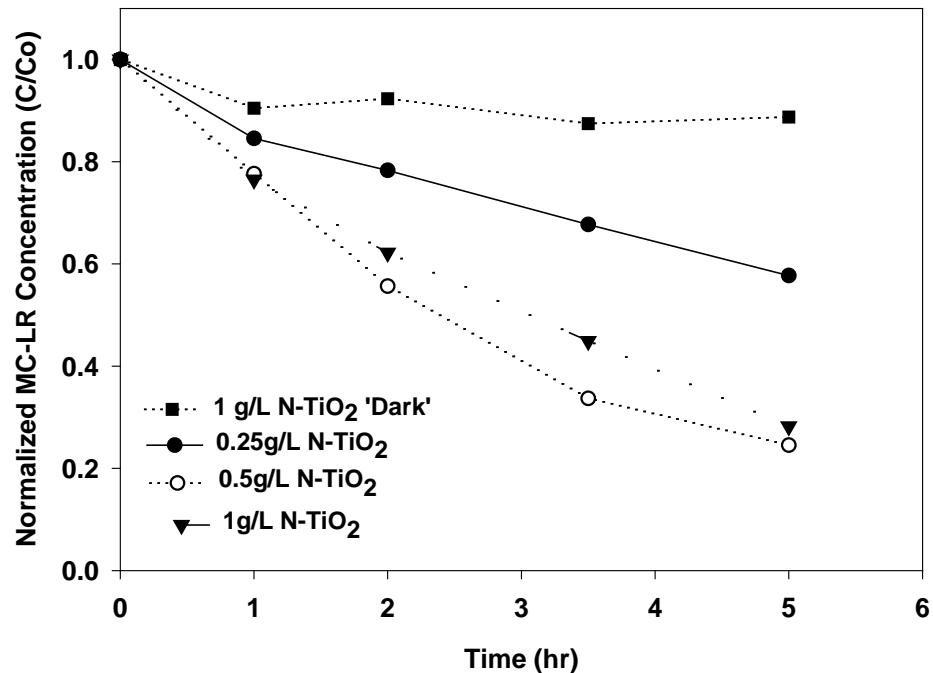


Balu, Baruwati, Serrano, Cot, Garcia-Martinez, Varma, Luque,  
*Green Chemistry*, 13, 2750-2758 (2013)

### Magnetic $N\text{-TiO}_2$



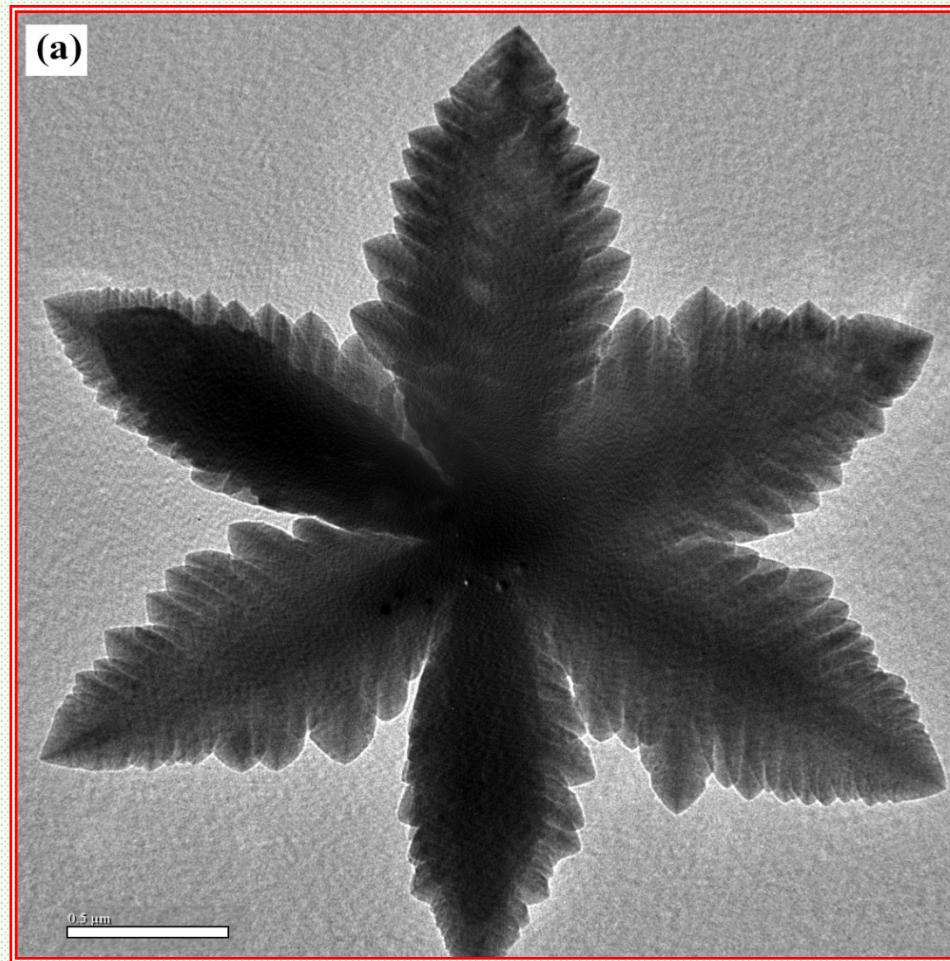
### Non-magnetic $N\text{-TiO}_2$



Conditions: Visible light ( $\lambda > 420 \text{ nm}$ ). Initial MC-LR concentration:  $450 \mu\text{g/L}$ ; pH solution 5.7.

- Non-magnetic and magnetic  $N\text{-TiO}_2$  have proven highly active and efficient in the removal of MC-LR toxin from aqueous solutions at the conditions tested.
- In particular, magnetic  $N\text{-TiO}_2$  exhibited a remarkable photodegradation activity, with complete removal of MC-LR after 5 h of irradiation.

# Synthesis of Single-Crystal Micro-Pine Structured Nano-Ferrites and Their Application in Catalysis



Polshettiwar, Nadagouda & Varma: *Chem. Commun.*, 6318 (2008)

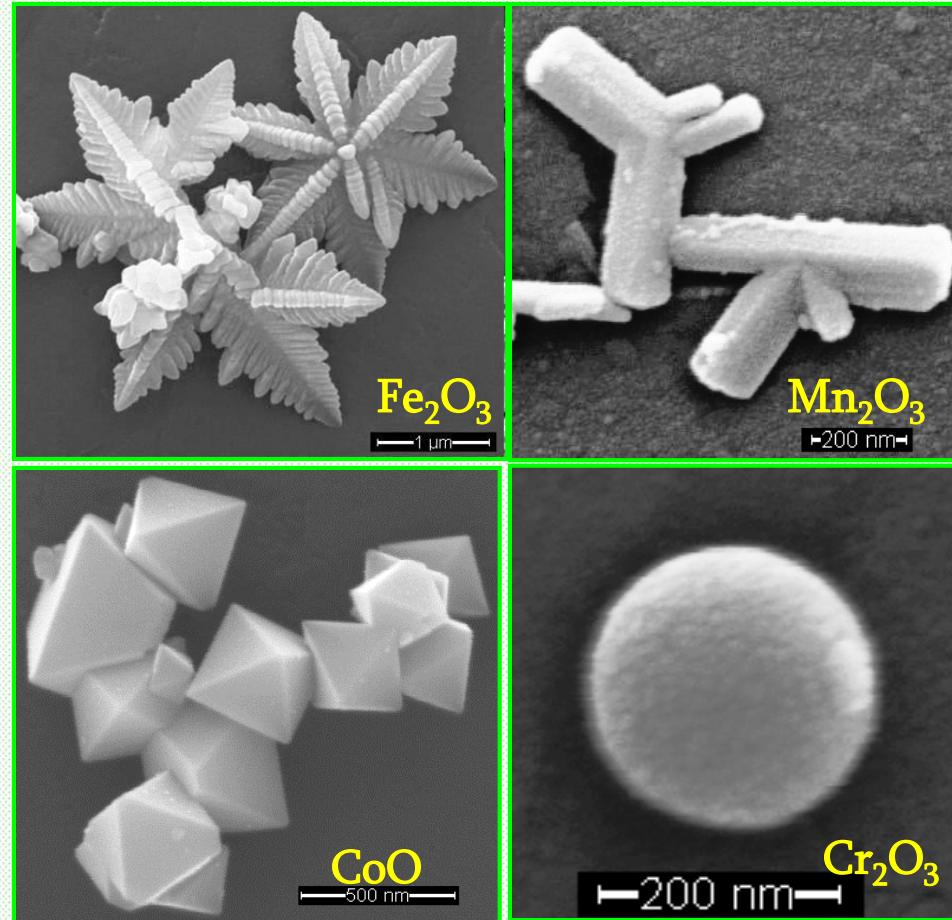
# Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials

3D Nano-Metal Oxides  
MW Synthesis in Water from Simple Salts

**PROBLEM:** Shape-selective 'green' synthesis of nano-metal oxides.

**TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:** Utilize alternative form of microwave energy in water to do the hydrolysis of common salts.

**CURRENT STATUS:** Shape-selective oxides synthesized.

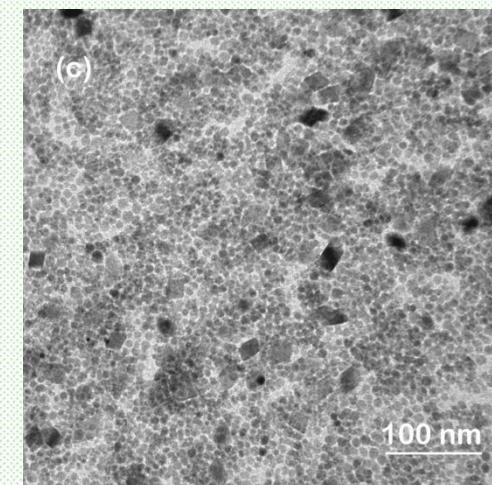
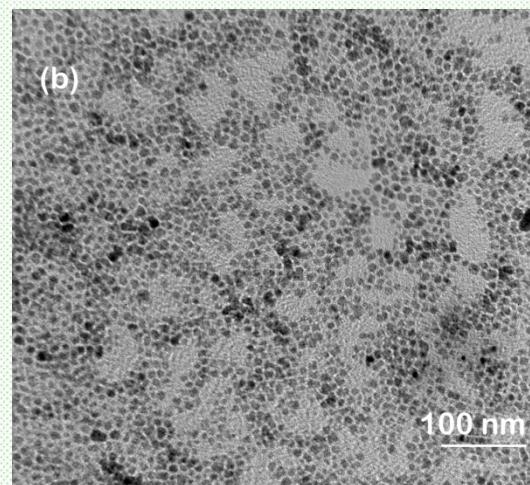
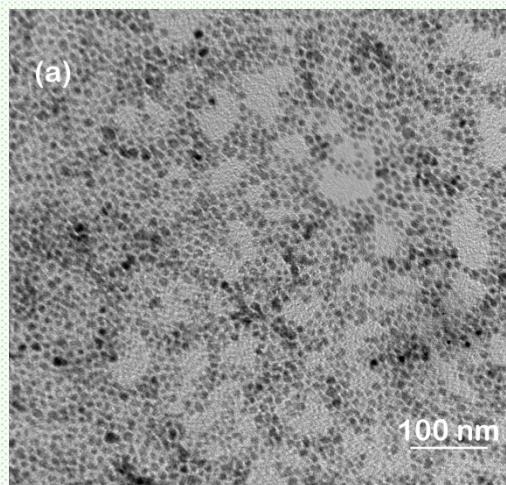


Polshettiwar, Baruwati & Varma: *ACS Nano*, 3, 728 (2009)

*Among the Most-Accessed Articles in 12 months and ~10 years*

# Synthesis of Monodispersed Ferrite Nanoparticles at Water-Organic Interface Under Conventional/MW Hydrothermal Conditions

Monodispersed  $MFe_2O_4$  ( $M=Fe, Mn, Co, Ni$ ) nanoparticles have been synthesized via a water organic interface under both hydrothermal and MW conditions starting with readily available and inexpensive metal nitrate and halide precursors. The single phase particles are obtained at a temperature as low as 150 °C under MW conditions. The as-synthesized particles are dispersible in nonpolar organic solvents.

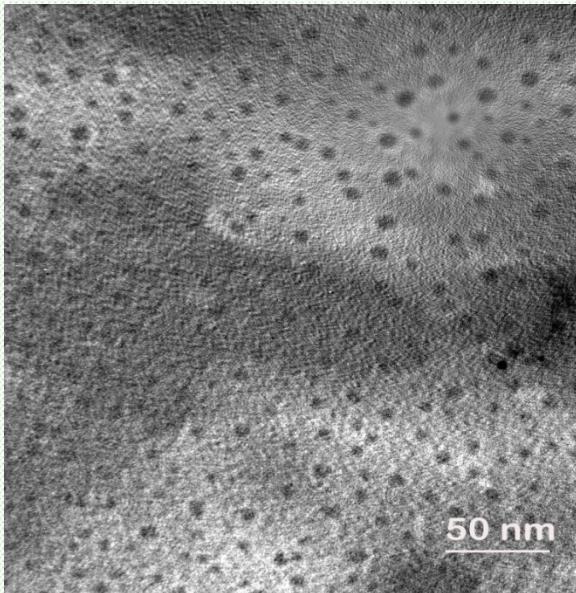


$NiFe_2O_4$

$CoFe_2O_4$

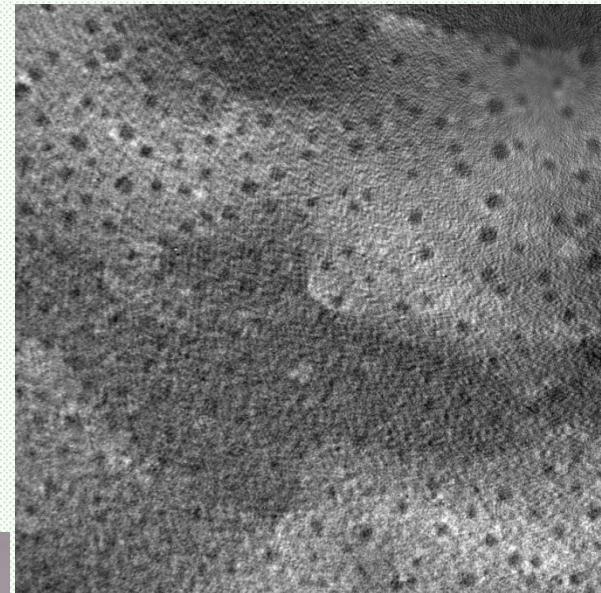
$\gamma\text{-}Fe_2O_3$

# Surface functionalization renders the particles dispersible in water



$\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$

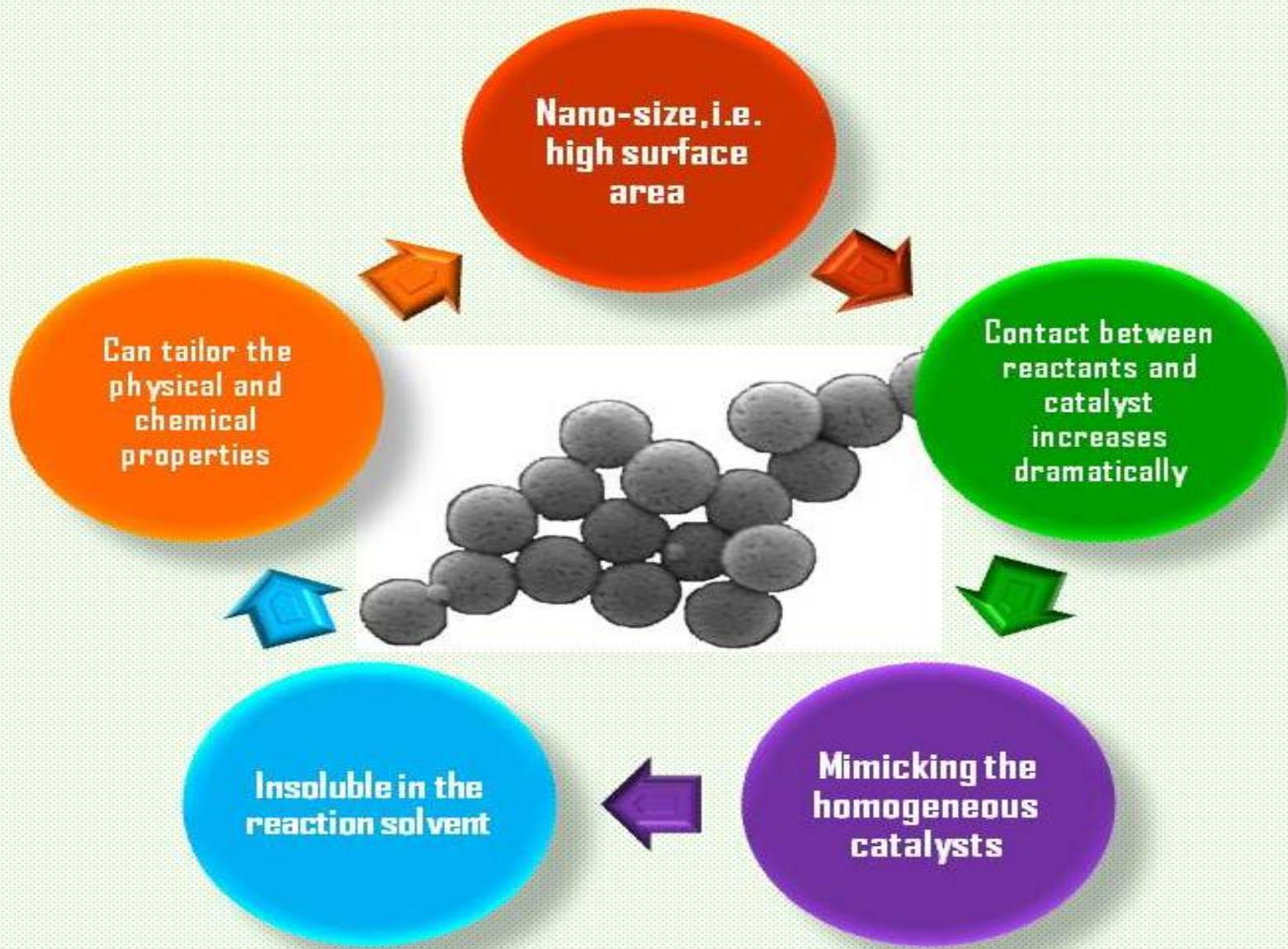
TEM of the particles  
dispersed in water



$\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4$

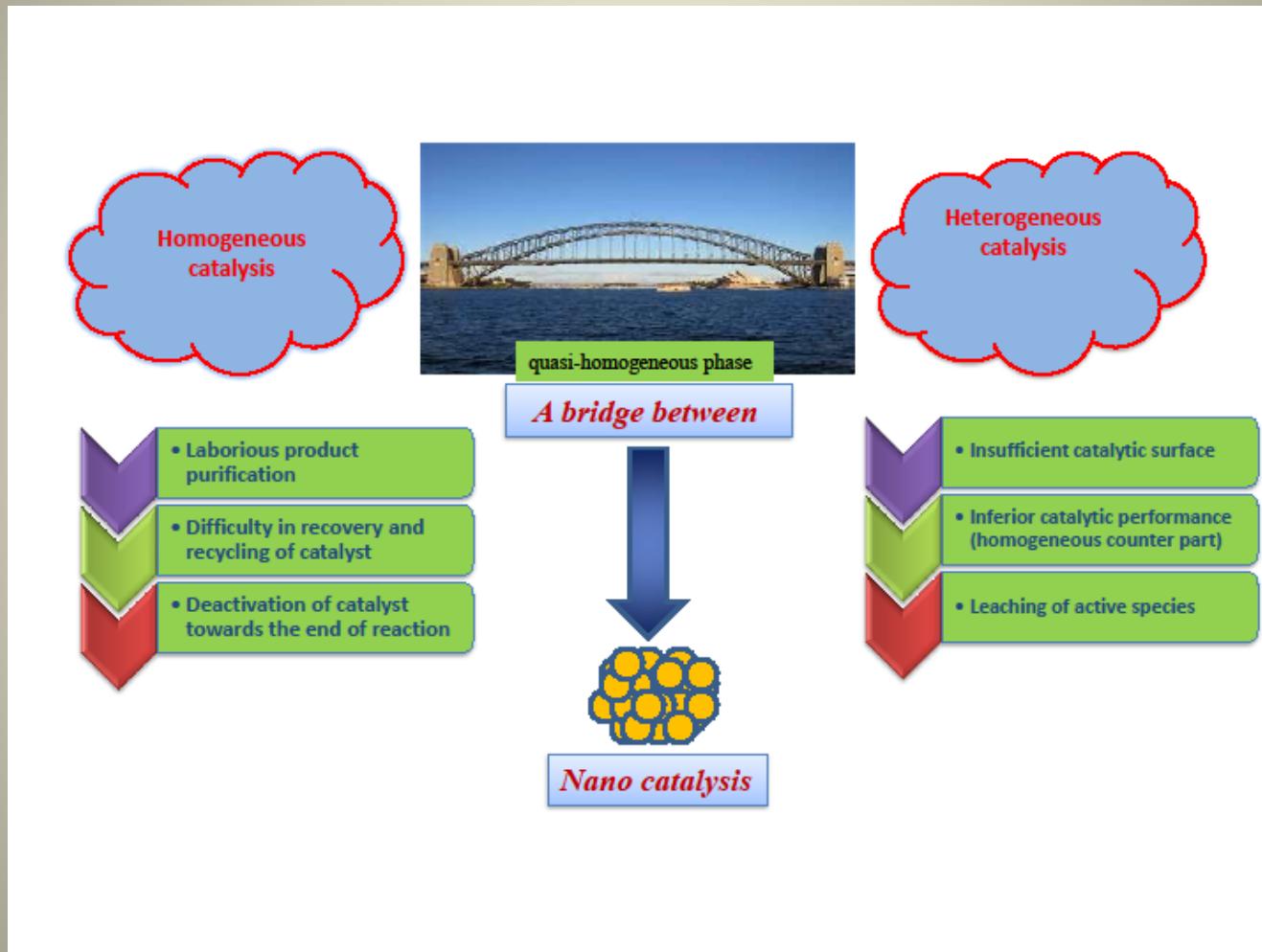
Photographic image of the  
particles in water and hexane

# What is Nano-Catalysis?



# Nano catalyst acts as a quasi-homogeneous phase

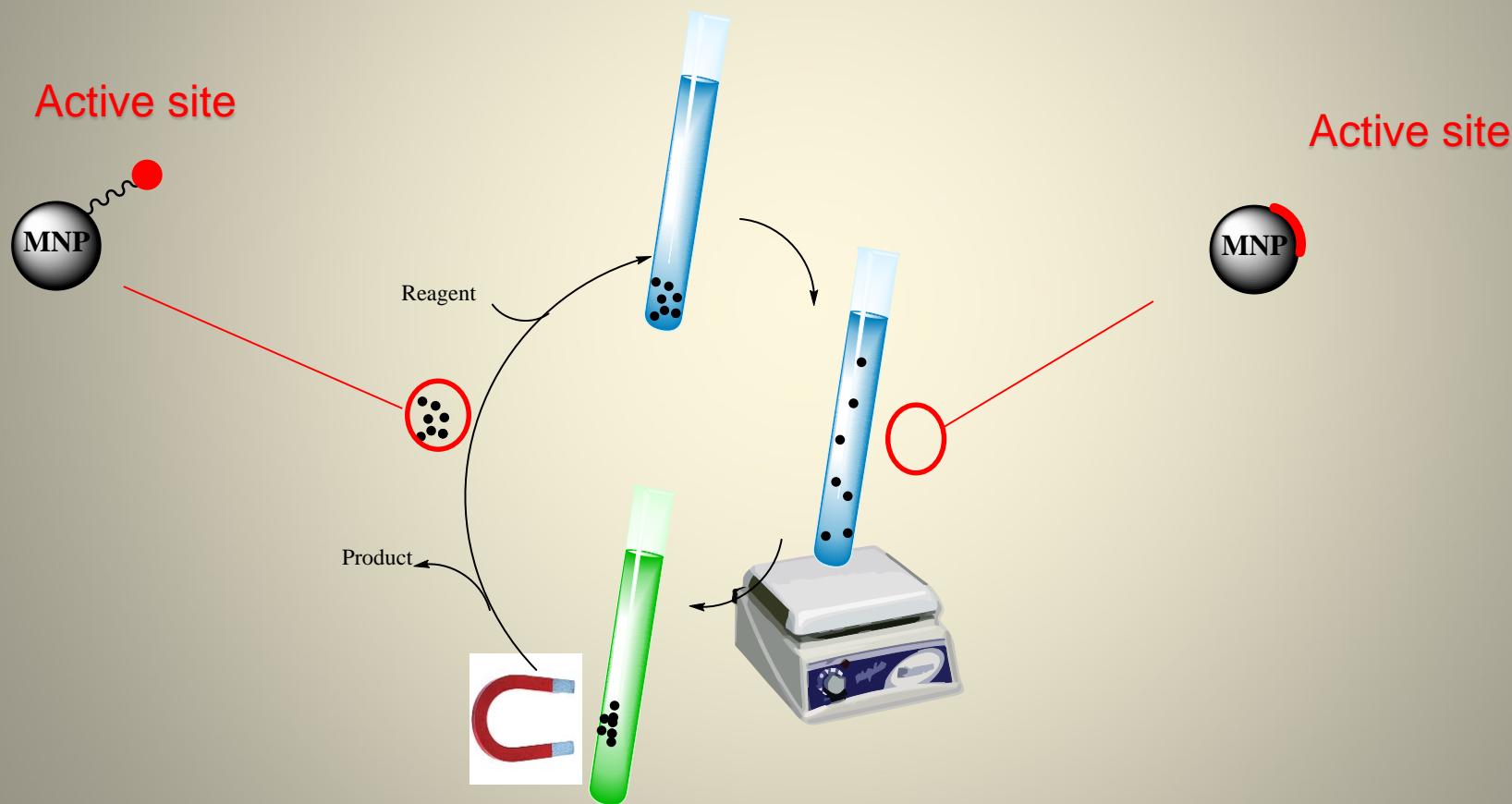
A bridge between homogeneous and heterogeneous



Varma: *Green Chemistry*, 16, 2027-2041 (2014);  
Varma: *ACS Sustain. Chem. & Eng.*, 4, 5866-5878 (2016)

# Magnetic Nanoparticles in Catalysis

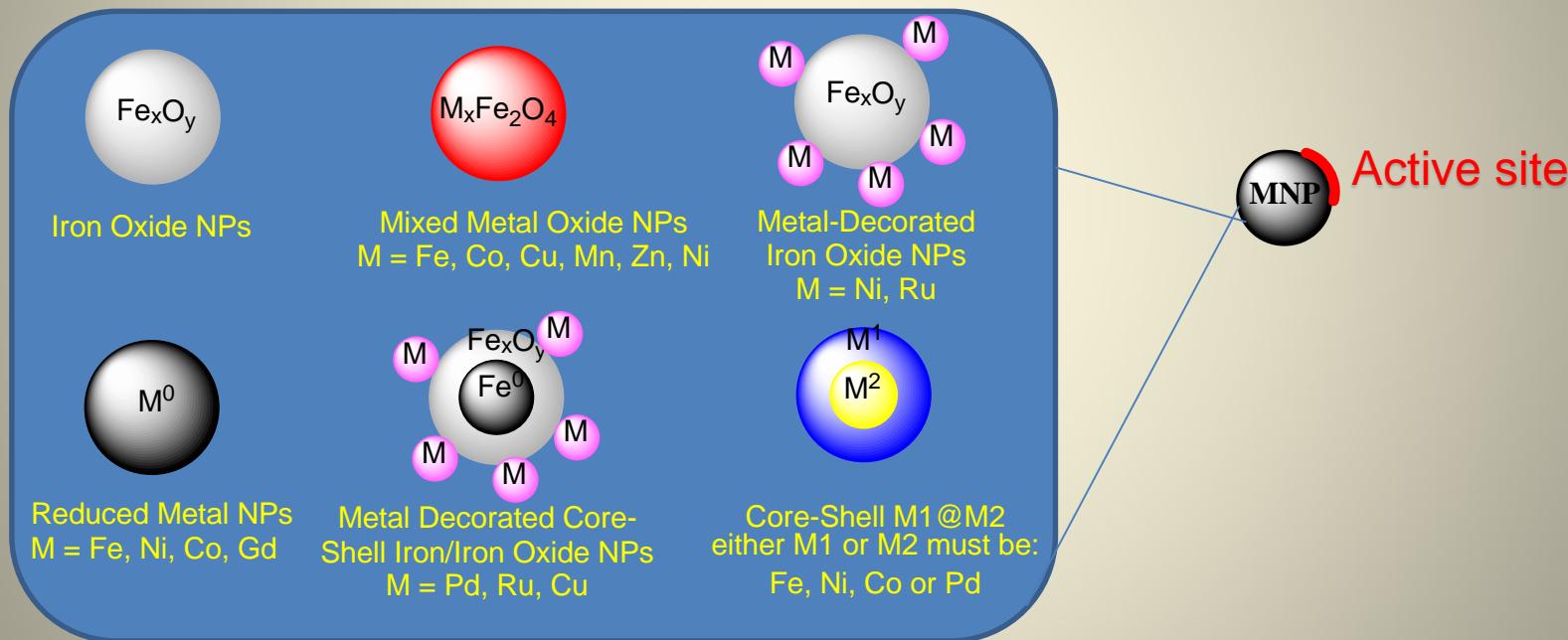
- As simple magnetic anchors
- Catalytic bare magnetic nanoparticles



**Magnetically Retrievable Catalysts for Asymmetric Synthesis**  
Baig, Nadagouda, Varma: *Coord. Chem. Rev.* 287, pp137-156 (2015)

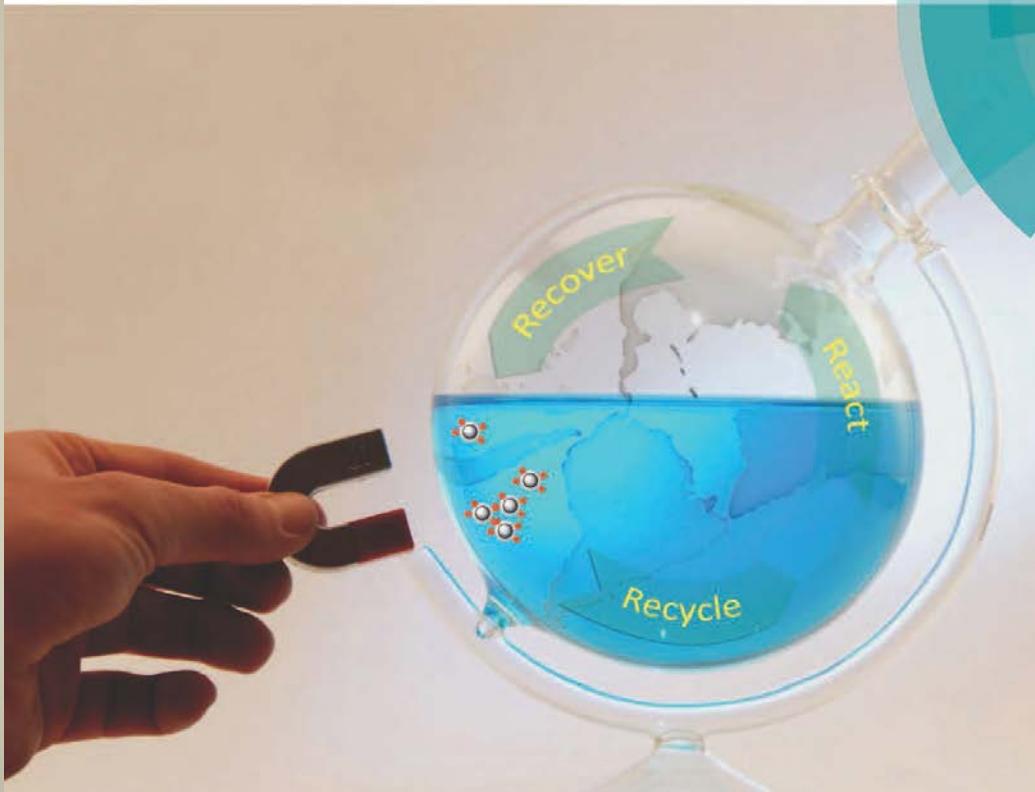
# Magnetic Nanoparticles in Catalysis

- Catalytic bare magnetic nanoparticles



# Green Chemistry

Cutting-edge research for a greener sustainable future  
[www.rsc.org/greenchem](http://www.rsc.org/greenchem)



ISSN 1463-9262



TUTORIAL REVIEW

Audrey Moores *et al.*  
Bare magnetic nanoparticles: sustainable synthesis and applications in catalytic organic transformations

Hudson, Feng, Varma, Moores: *Green Chem.*, 16, 4493–4505 (2014)–Tutorial Review

# Magnetically Separable Nano-Catalyst

## A Bridge Between

Homogeneous  
Catalysis



Heterogeneous  
Catalysis

**Recent publications on this theme from our group:**

*Chem. Eur. J.*, 15, 1582 (2009)

*Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 7, 37 (2009)

*Green Chem.*, 11, 127 (2009)

*Chem. Commun.*, 6318 (2008)

*Chem Commun.*, 1837 (2009)

*Tetrahedron*, 66, 1091 (2010)

*Green Chem.*, 12, 743 (2010)

*Green Chem.*, 13, 2750 (2011)

*Green Chem.*, 14, 67 (2012)

*Curr. Opin. Chem. Eng.* 1, 123 (2012) *Green Chem.*, 16, p2027, p3494, p4137, p4333, p4493 (2014)

*Chem. Commun.*, 48, 2582 (2012)

*Green Chem.*, 14, 625 (2012)

*Chem. Commun.*, 48, 6220 (2012)

*Green Chem.*, 14, 2133 (2012)

*Chem. Commun.*, 49, 752 (2013)

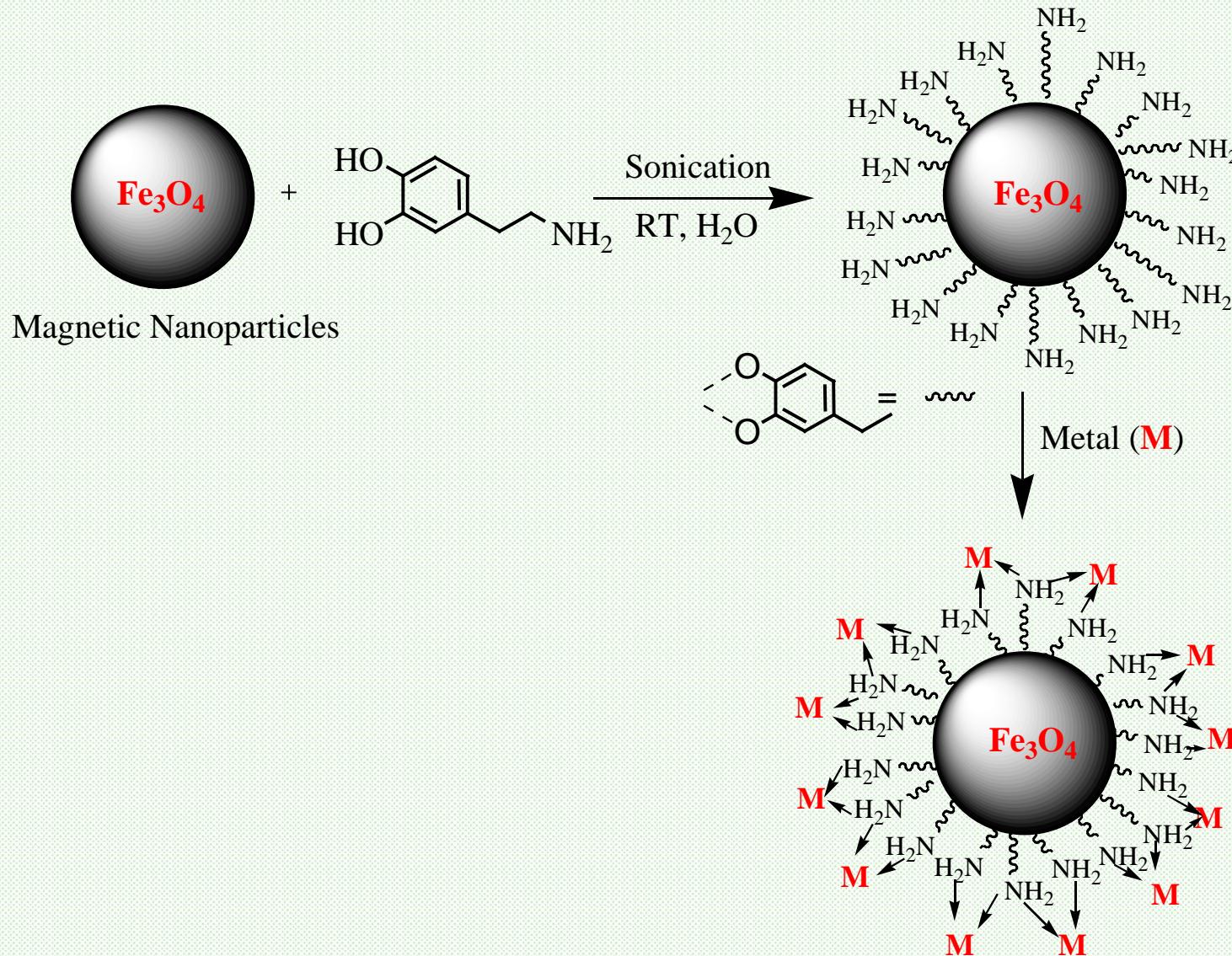
*Green Chem.*, 15, p392 (2013); 15, p1226 (2013)

*Chem. Soc. Reviews*, 42, p3317 (2013)

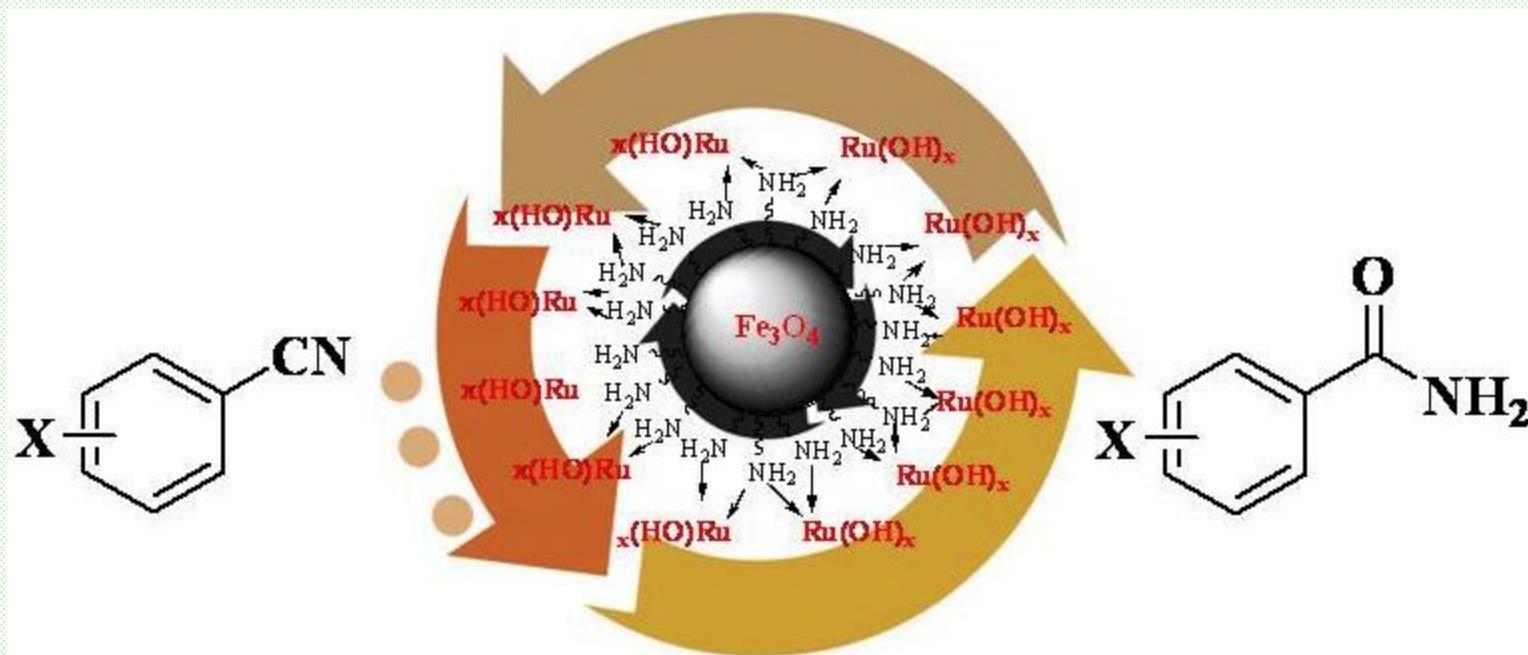
*RSC Advances*, 3, p1050 (2013); 4, p6568 (2014)

*ACS Sust. Green Eng.*, 1, 805 (2013); 2, p1699; 2, p2155 (2014)

# Synthesis of Nano-Catalysts

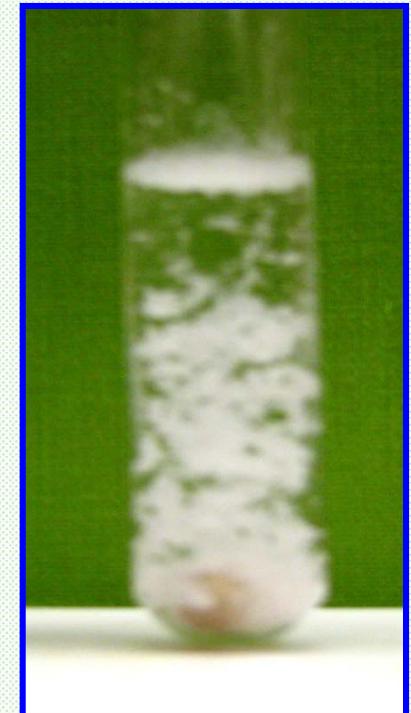
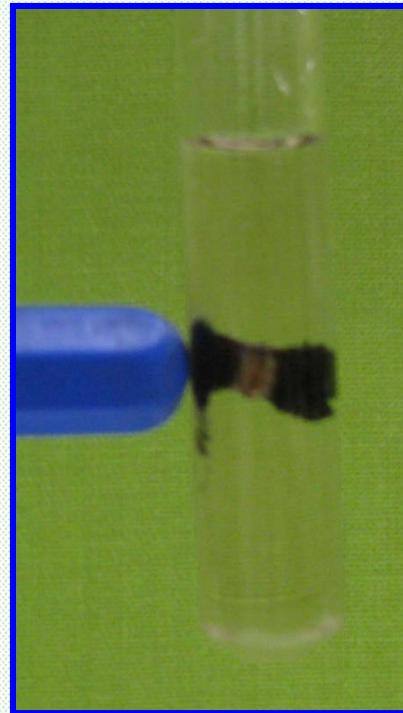
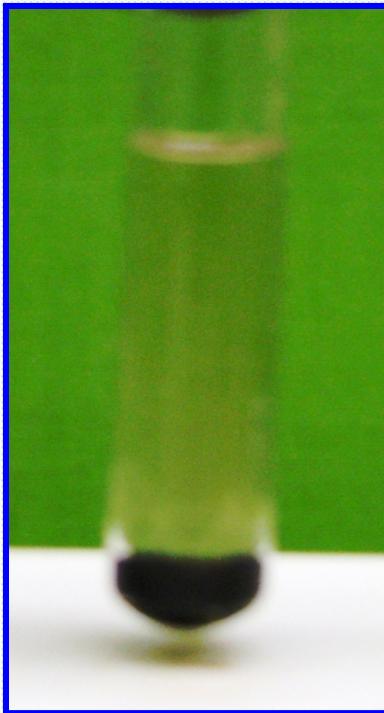


# Magnetically Recoverable Ruthenium Hydroxide Nano-Catalyst



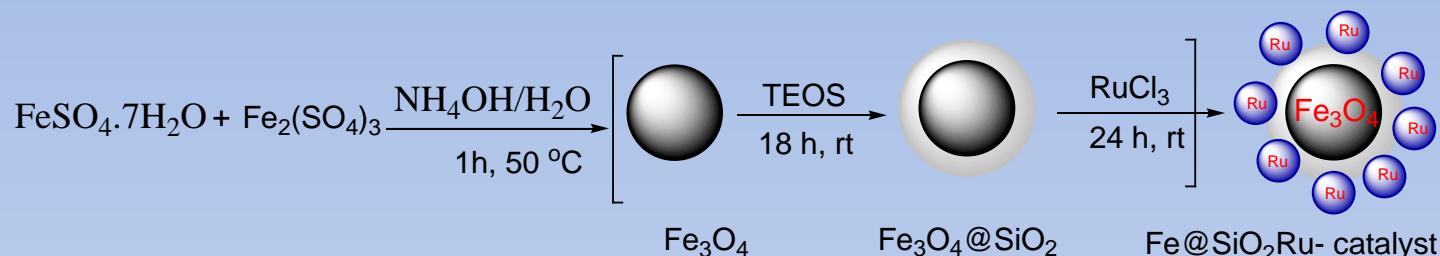
Polshettiwar & Varma: *Chem. Eur. J.* 15, 1582 (2009)

# No Organic Solvent- Even in the Work-Up Step



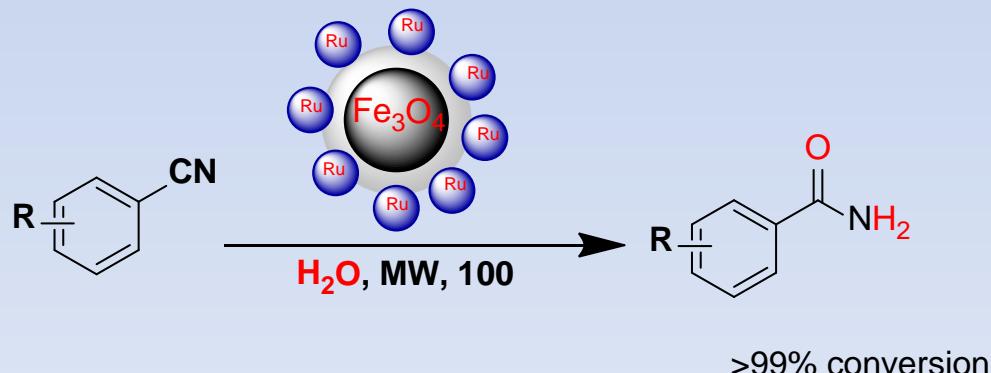
*Reaction in Pure Aqueous Medium*

# Facile One-pot Synthesis of Ruthenium Hydroxide Nanoparticles on Magnetic Silica

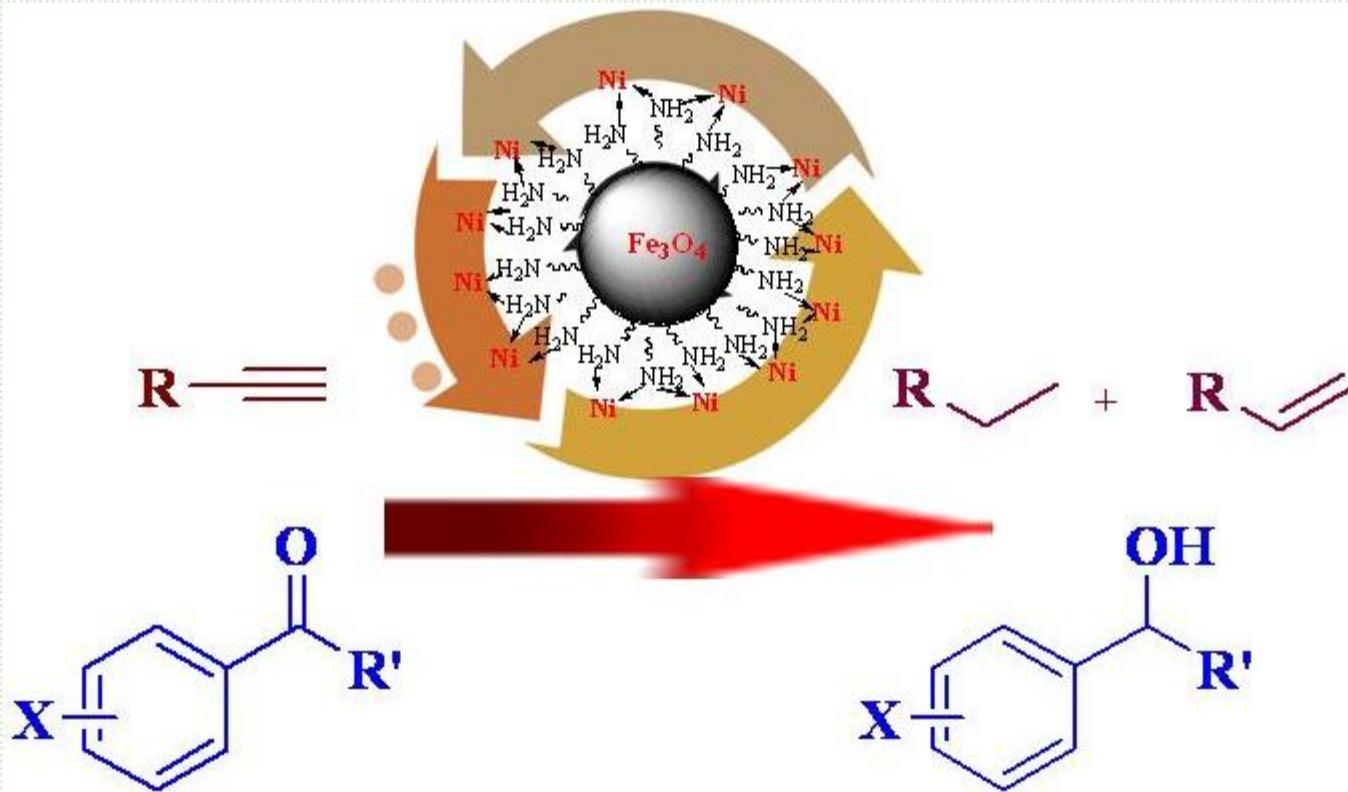


Scheme 1 One pot synthesis of nano-Fe@SiO<sub>2</sub>Ru catalyst

## Aqueous Hydration of Nitriles Using Magnetic Silica Supported Ruthenium Hydroxide Nanoparticles

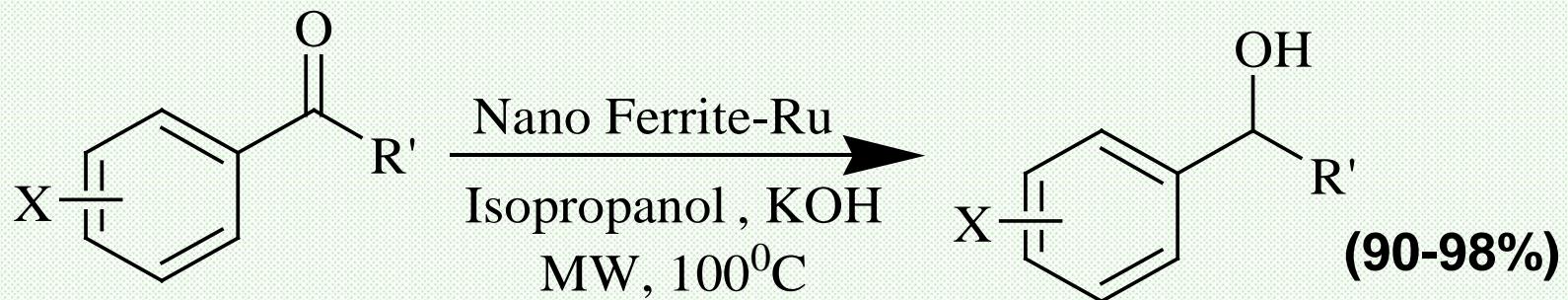


# Magnetically Recoverable Ni Nano-Catalyst for Reduction



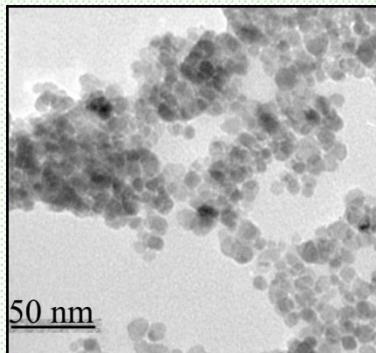
Polshettiwar, Baruwati & Varma: *Green Chem.*, 11, 127 (2009)

# Transfer Hydrogenation of Carbonyl Compounds

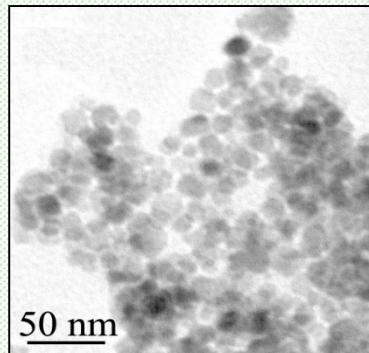


R' - Me, Ph, H

X - Cl, Br, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>



Catalyst before reaction



Catalyst after reaction

- Magnetically separable
- Catalyst shows excellent efficiency even after 3 uses
- Negligible metal leaching as confirmed by ICP-AES

# Magnetically Recyclable Magnetite-Ceria (Nanocat-Fe-Ce) Nanocatalyst - Applications in Multicomponent Reactions under Benign Conditions



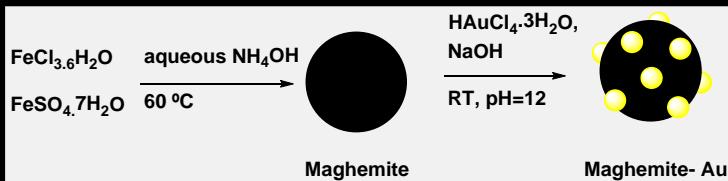
Gawande, Bonifácio, Varma, Branco, Nogueira, Bundaleski,  
Ghumman, Teodoro: *Green Chem.*, 15, 1226 (2013)

# Iron Oxide-supported Copper Oxide Nanoparticles (Nanocat-Fe-CuO): Magnetically Recyclable Catalysts for the Synthesis of Pyrazole derivatives, 4-Methoxyaniline, and Ullmann-type Condensation Reactions

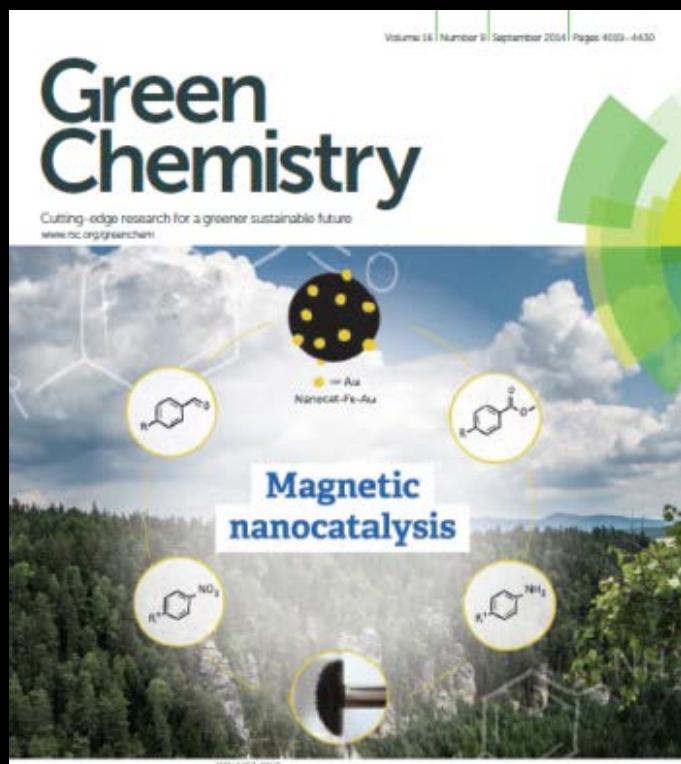
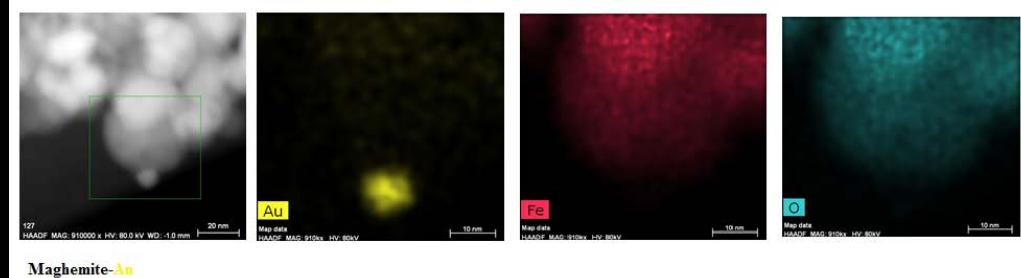


Shelke, Bankar, Mhaske, Kadam, Murade, Bhorkade, Rathi, Bundaleski, Teodoro, Varma, Zboril, Gawande: *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.*, 2, 1699 (2014)

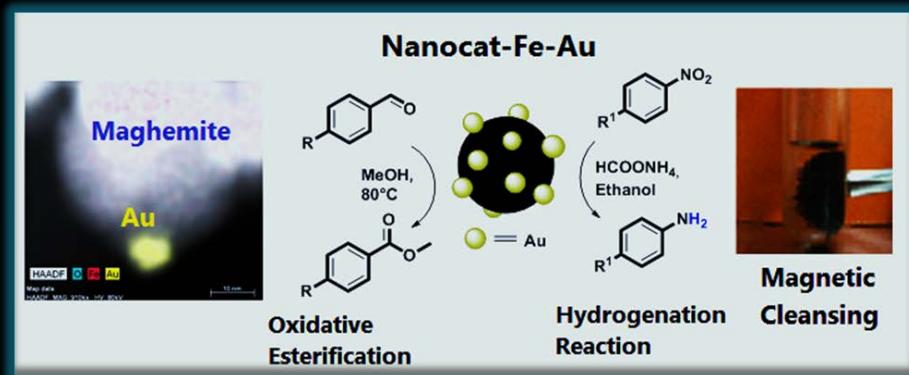
# Maghemite-supported Gold ( $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Au) Nanocatalyst Catalytic Applications in Organic Transformations



Synthesis of maghemite-Au



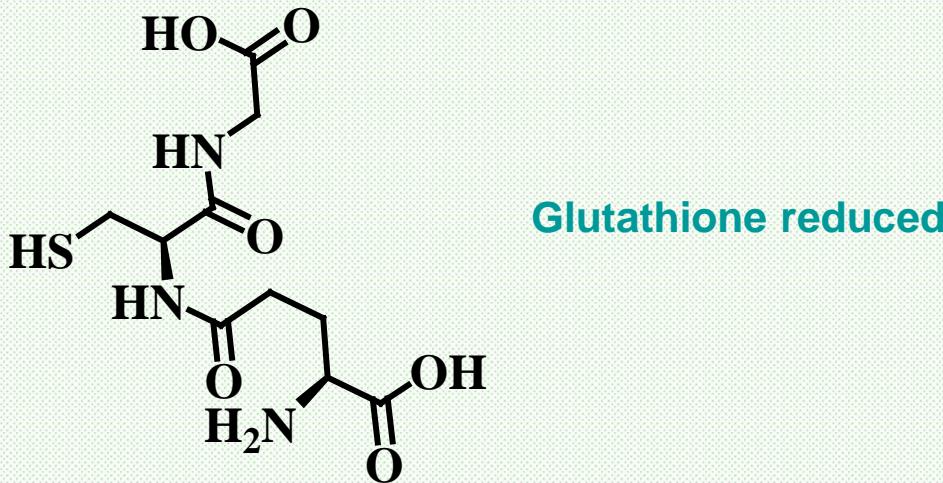
High angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM)



Application in oxidative esterification and reduction of aromatic nitro compounds

Green Chemistry, 16, 4137-4143 (2014)

# Glutathione as a Reducing and Capping agent for the Synthesis of Metal Nanoparticles



Choice of Glutathione because ...

- An ubiquitous tripeptide and antioxidant present in human and plant cells
- Presence of a highly reactive thiol group that can be used to reduce the metal salts
- Completely benign nature

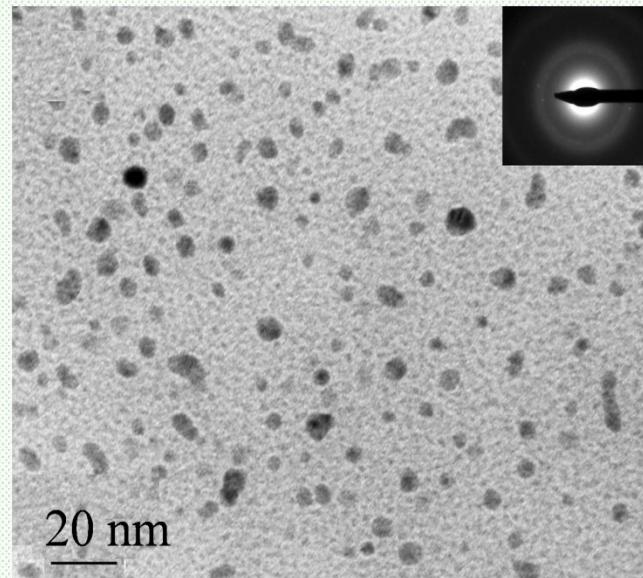
Baruwati, Polshettiwar, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 11, 926 (2009)

# Metal nanoparticles in less than a minute under MW conditions

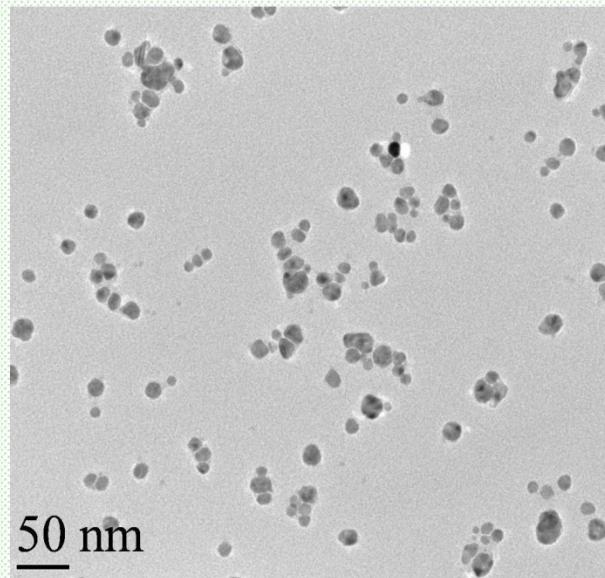
## Optimized condition

- 50 W power level
- 45-60 seconds exposure time
- 1:0.15 silver nitrate to glutathione mole ratio

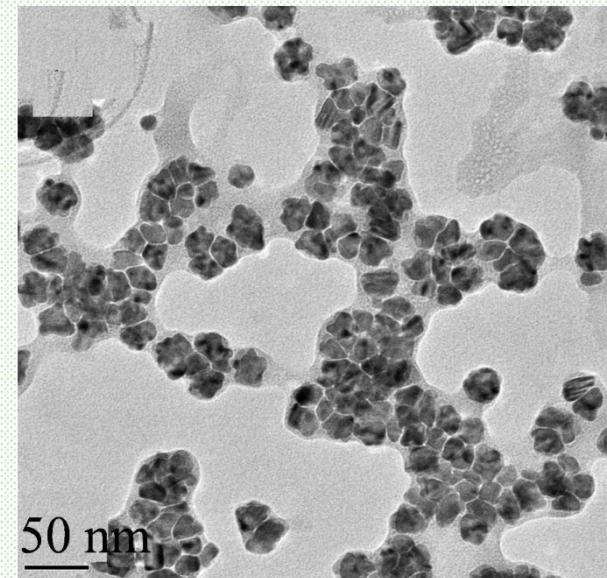
## Silver Nanoparticles



50 Watt, 60 seconds with  
silver nitrate to glutathione  
mole ratio 1.0:0.15

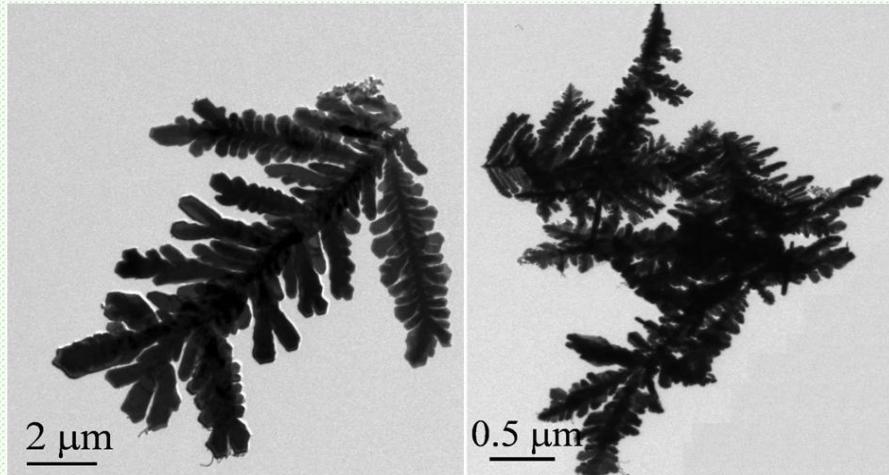


75 Watt, 60 seconds with  
mole ratio 1.0:0.15



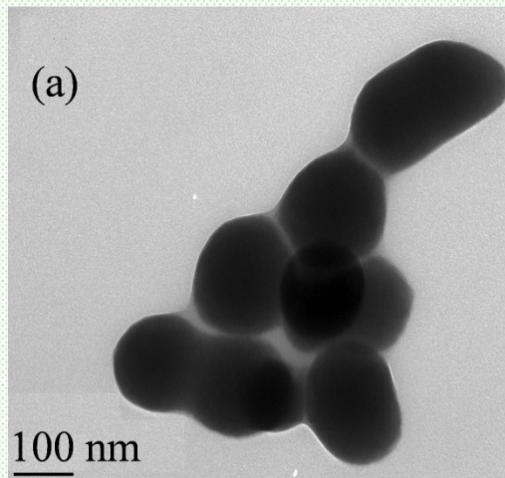
100 Watt, 60 seconds with  
mole ratio 1.0:0.15

- Silver trees formed on the TEM grid when silver nitrate is not fully reduced
- Formation of dendritic structures are due to the carbon and copper in the TEM grid

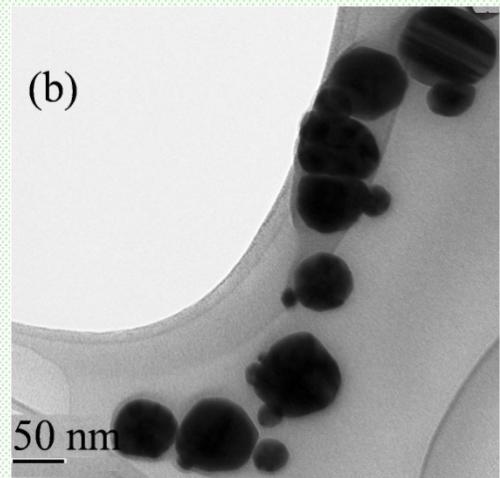


Silver trees: Dendritic nanostructures  
*Aus J. Chem.*, 62, 260 (2009)

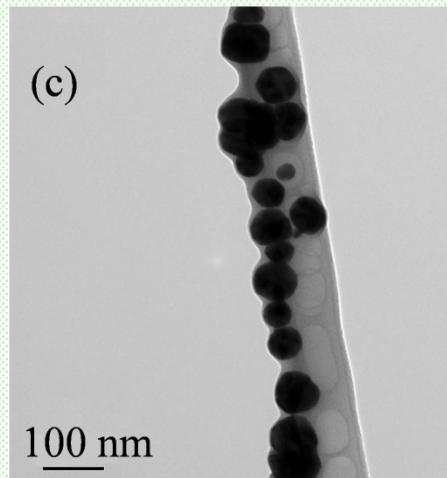
Gold, Platinum and Palladium Nanoparticles Varma et al., *Green Chem.* 11, 926 (2009)



Gold



Platinum



Palladium

# Nano-Organocatalyst

## Truly Sustainable Protocol with No Use of Organic Solvent-Even in Work-up



Polshettiwar & Varma: *Chem. Commun.*, 1837 (2009)

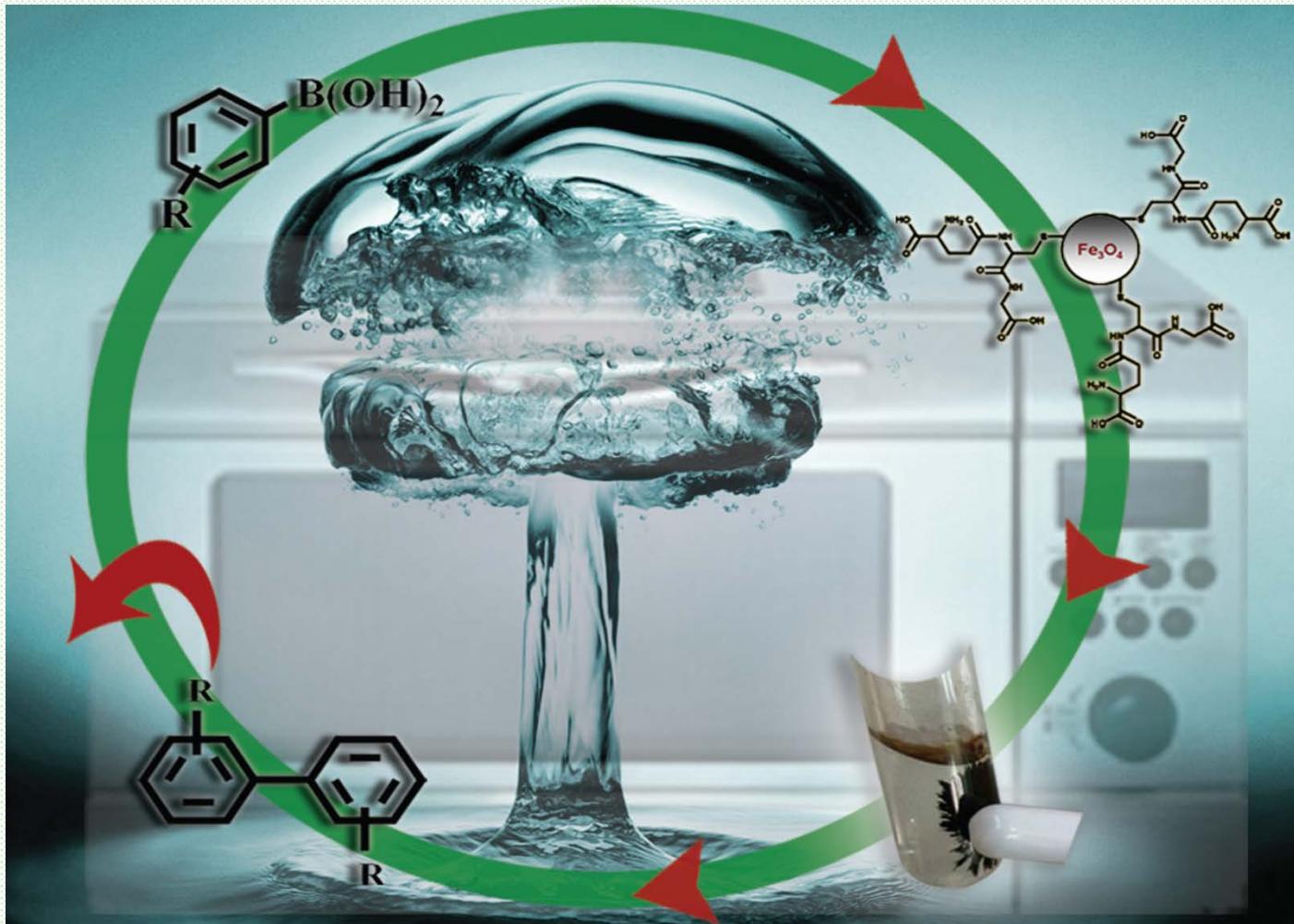
*Tetrahedron*, 66, 1091 (2010)

# Green Chemistry

Cover page

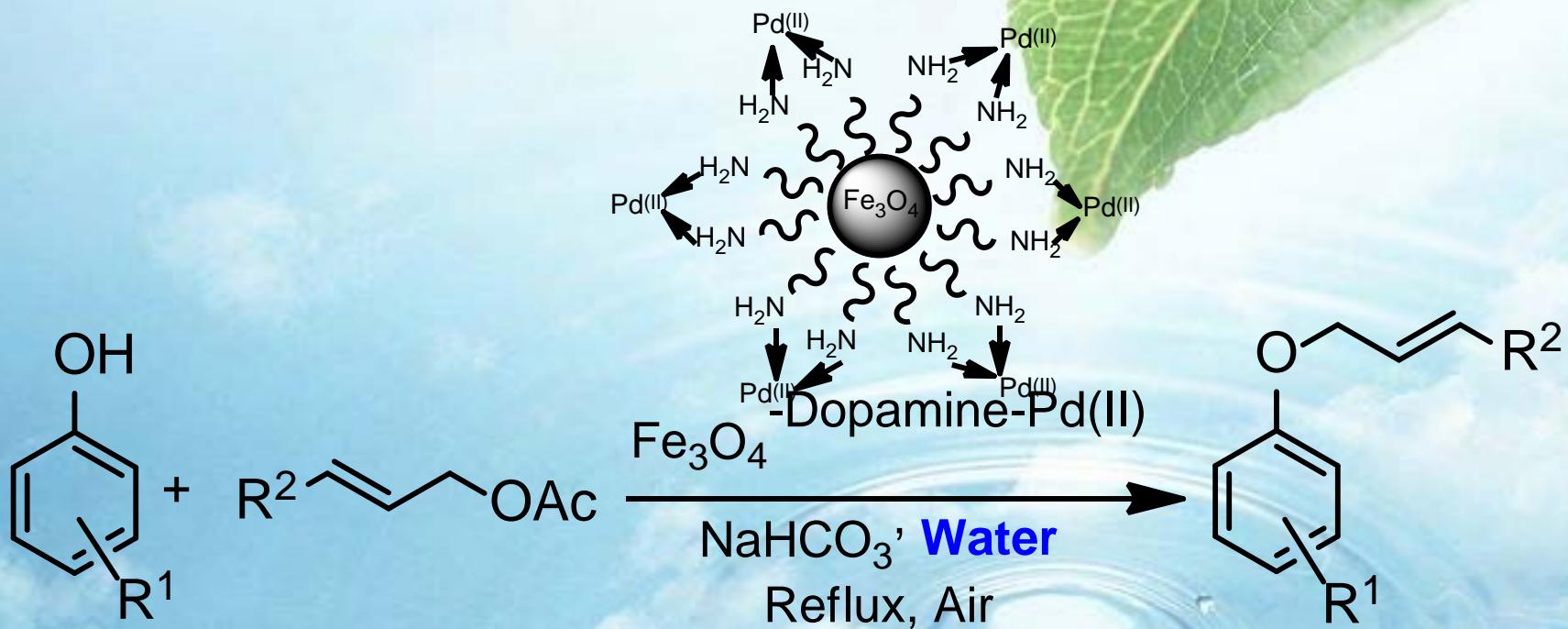
Volume 12 | Number 9 | Sept. 2010

*Magnetically separable organocatalyst for homocoupling of arylboronic acids*



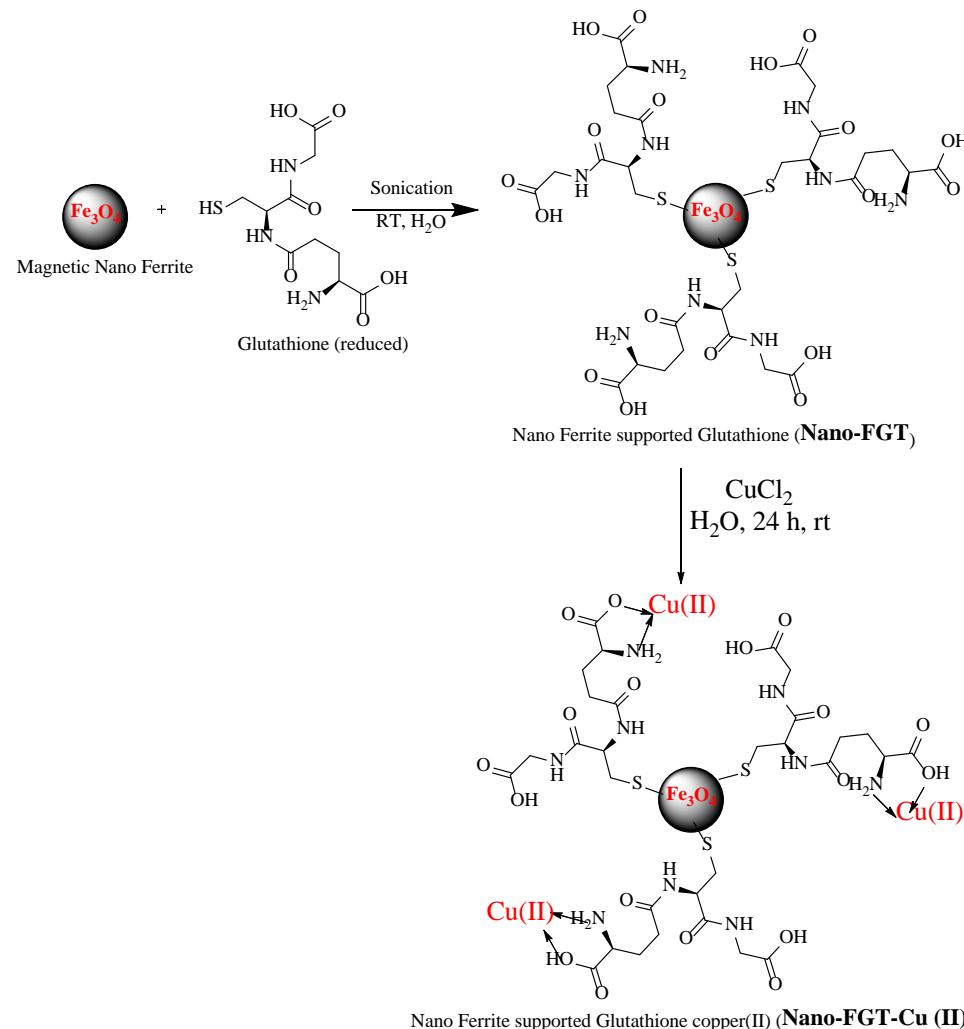
Luque, Baruwati, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 12, 1540 (2010)

# Magnetic Nano-ferrite Supported Heterogeneous Pd Catalyst for *O*-Allylation of Phenols in Water



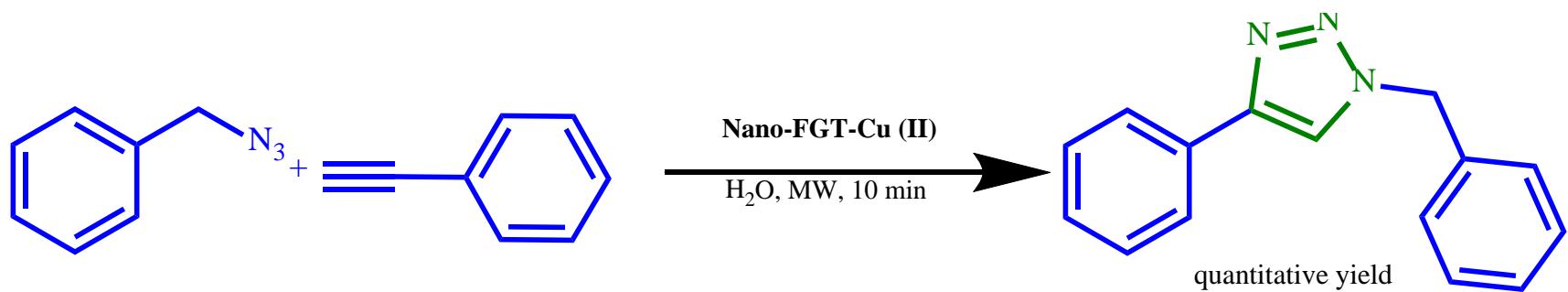
Saha, Leazer, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 14, 67-71 (2011)

# Nano Ferrite supported-Glutathione copper(II) catalyst

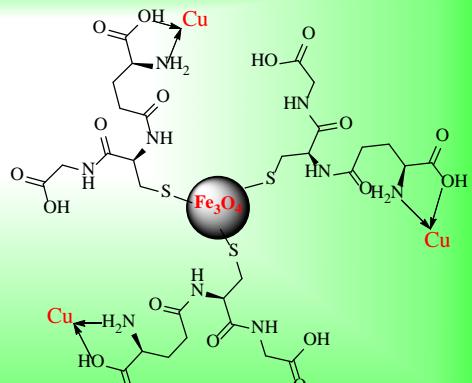


Baig, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 14, 625 (2012)

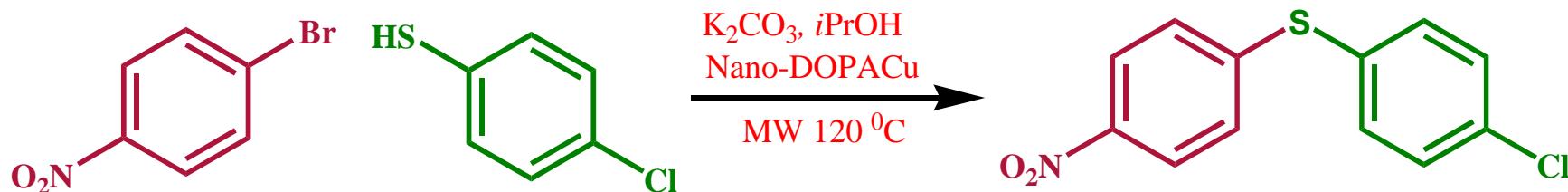
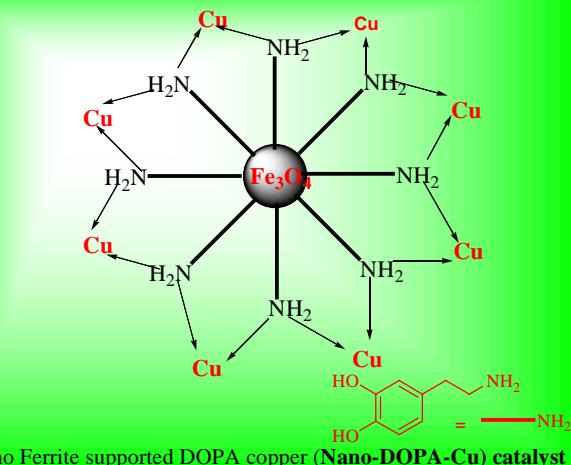
# 1,3 Dipolar Cycloaddition Reaction Catalyzed by Magnetic Nano-FGT-Cu (II)



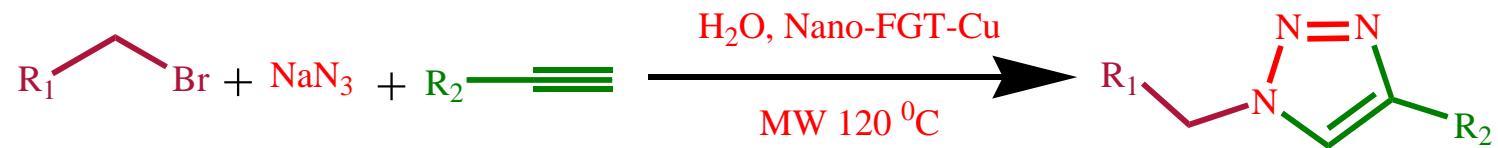
Baig, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 14, 625 (2012)



Ligands defines reactivity



(Nano-DOPA-Cu-active, Nano-FGT-Cu-inactive) Baig, Varma: *Chem Commun.*, 2012, 48, 2582

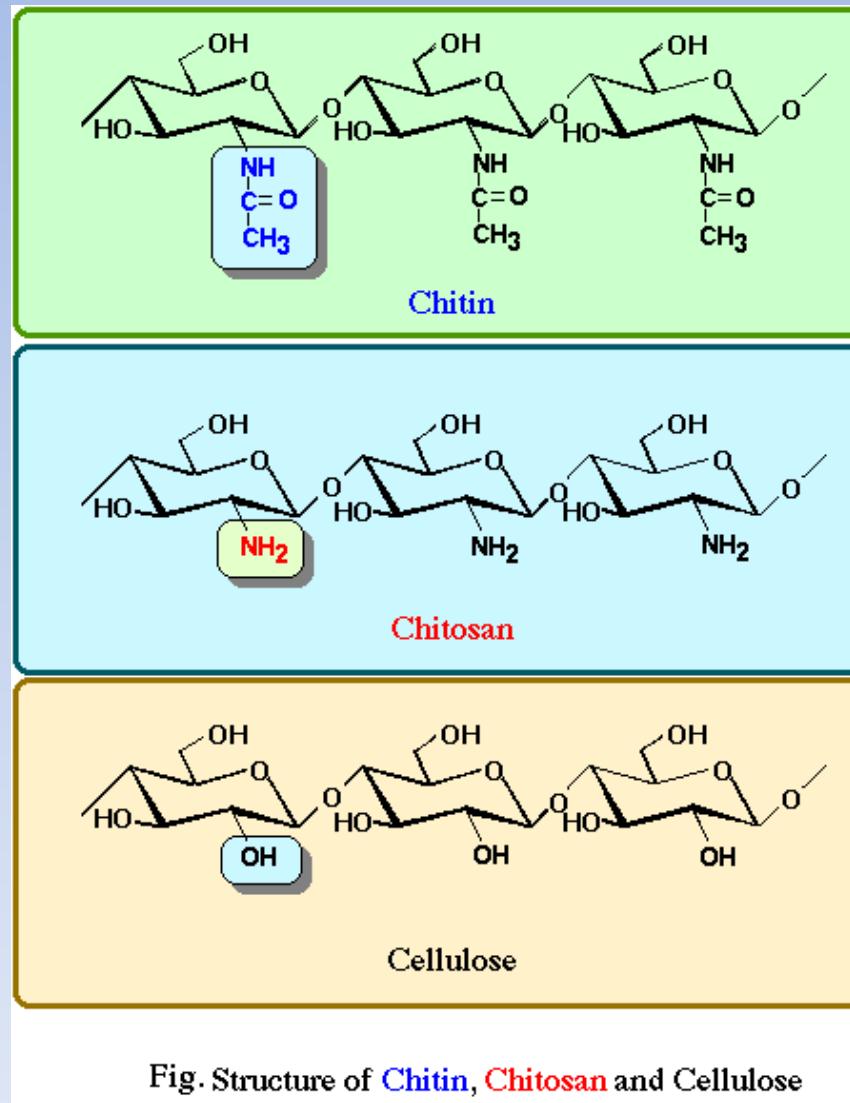


R = alkyl, aryl, heterocycle etc.

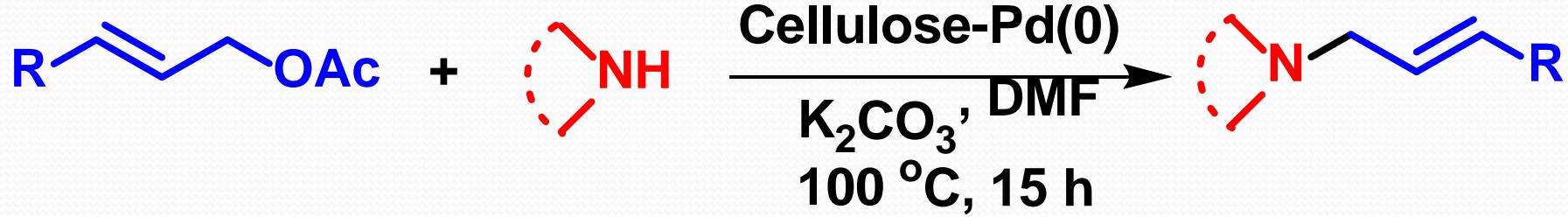
23 examples, yield up to 99%

(Nano-FGT-Cu-active, Nano-DOPA-Cu-inactive) Baig, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 2012, 14, 625

# Bio-degradable & Bio-renewable Supports

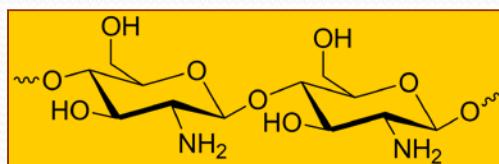
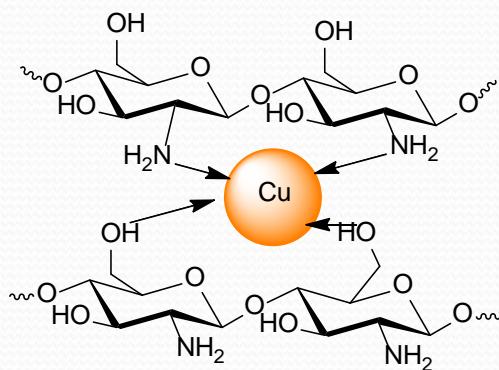


# Tsuji-Trost *N*-allylation with allylic acetates using cellulose-Pd catalyst

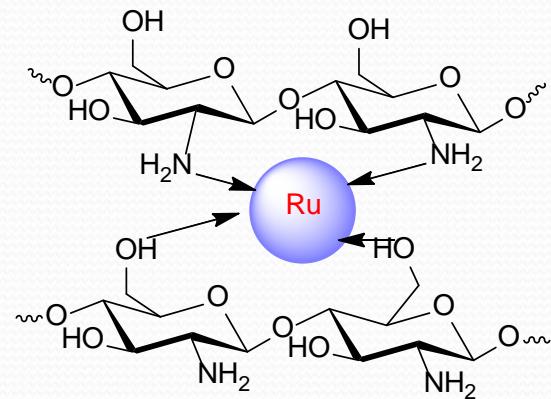
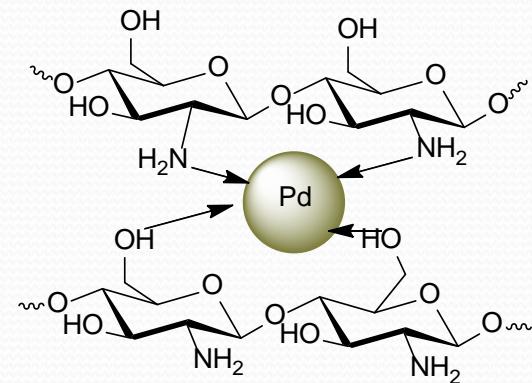


Reddy, Saha, Varma, Leazer: *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 6707 (2012)

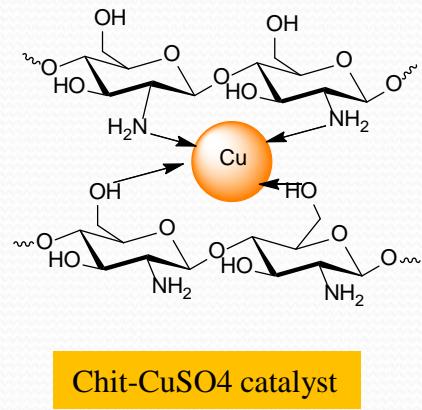
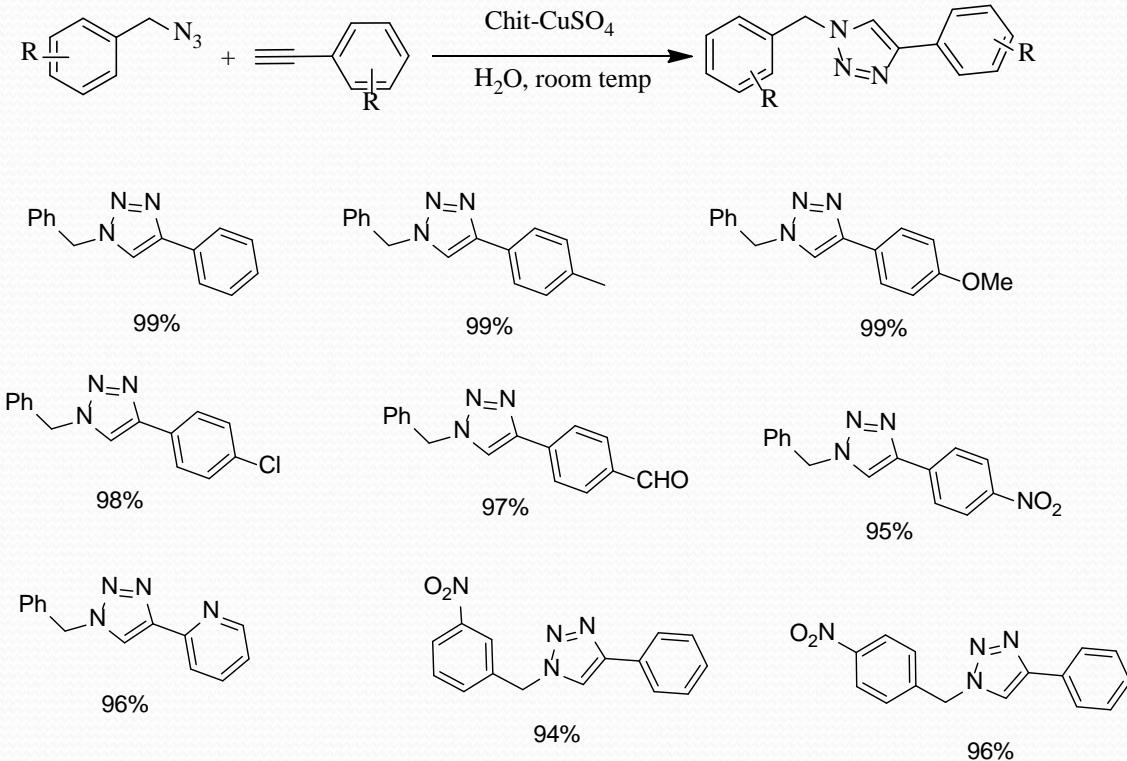
# Synthesis of Chitosan-supported Catalysts



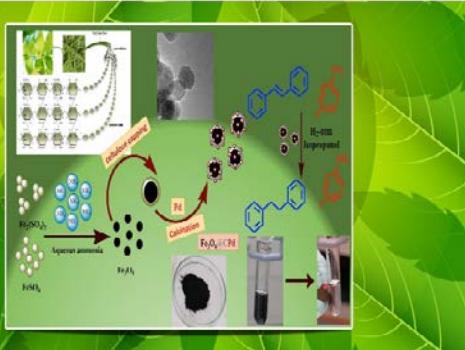
Chitosan polymer



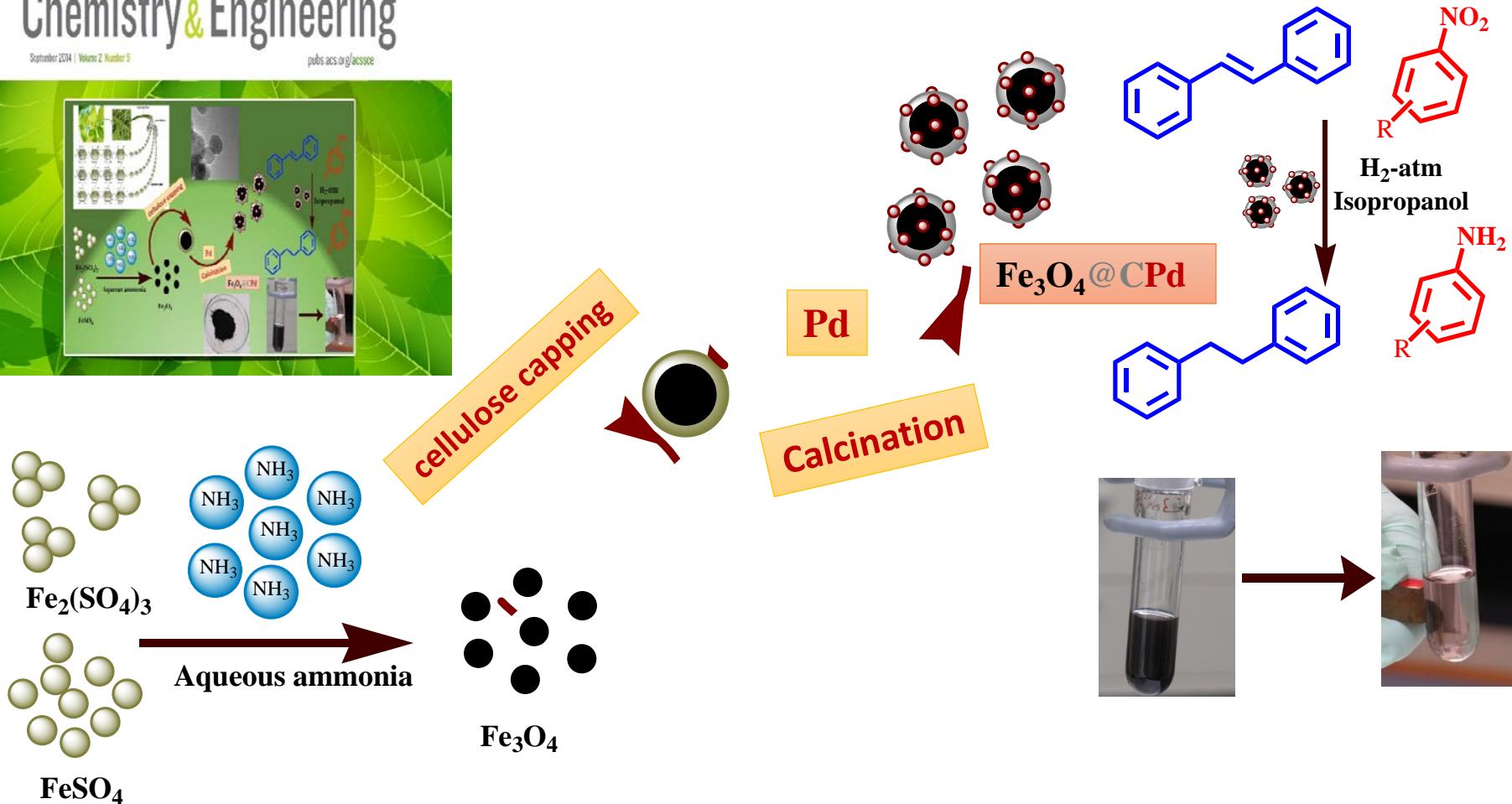
# Chit-CuSO<sub>4</sub> Catalyzed Azide Alkyne Cycloaddition



Baig, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 15, 1839-1843 (2013)

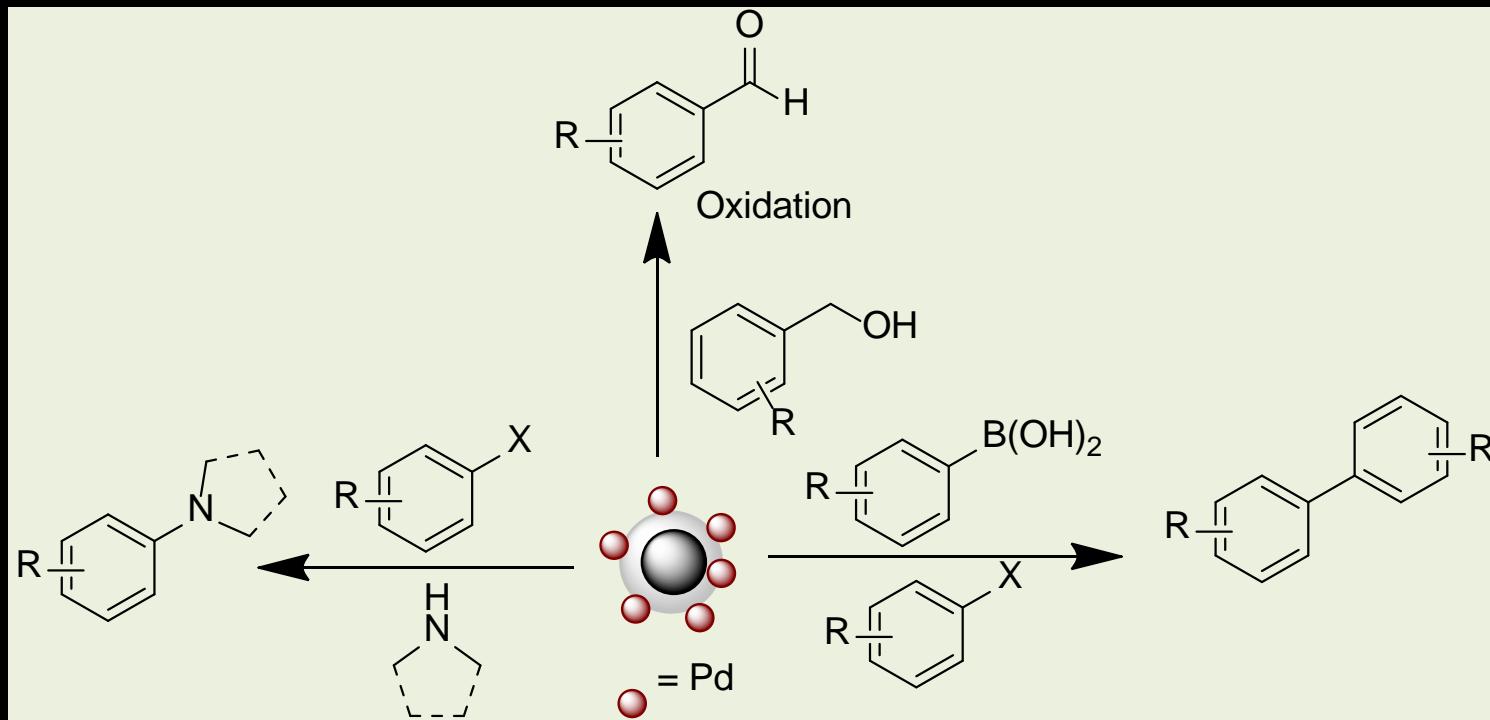


# Magnetic Carbon-Supported Palladium Nanoparticles: Recyclable Catalyst for Hydrogenation



Baig, Varma: *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.*, 2, 2155 (2014)

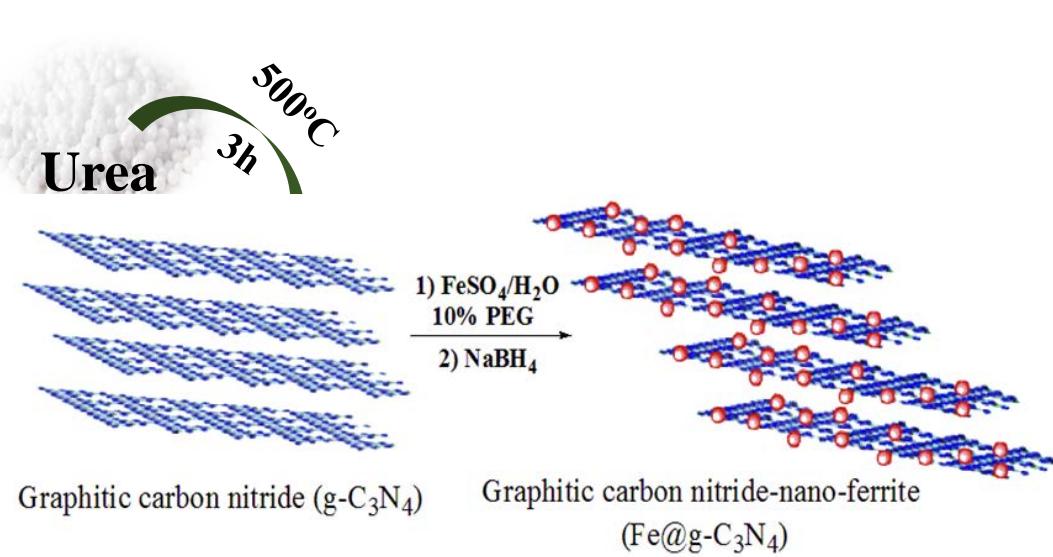
# Carbon-Coated Magnetic Palladium: Applications in Partial Oxidation of Alcohols and Coupling Reactions



Baig, Nadagouda, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 16, 4333 (2014)

# Magnetic Graphitic Carbon Nitride: Application in C-H activation of Amines

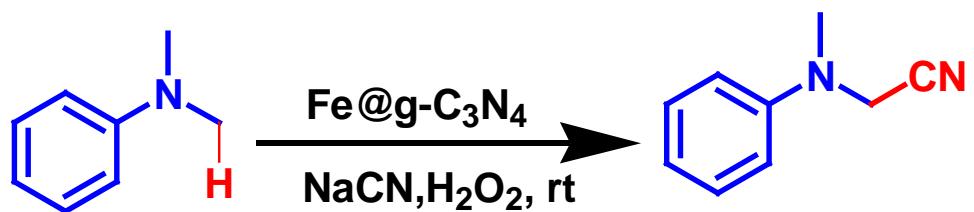
## Synthesis of Magnetic Fe@g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>



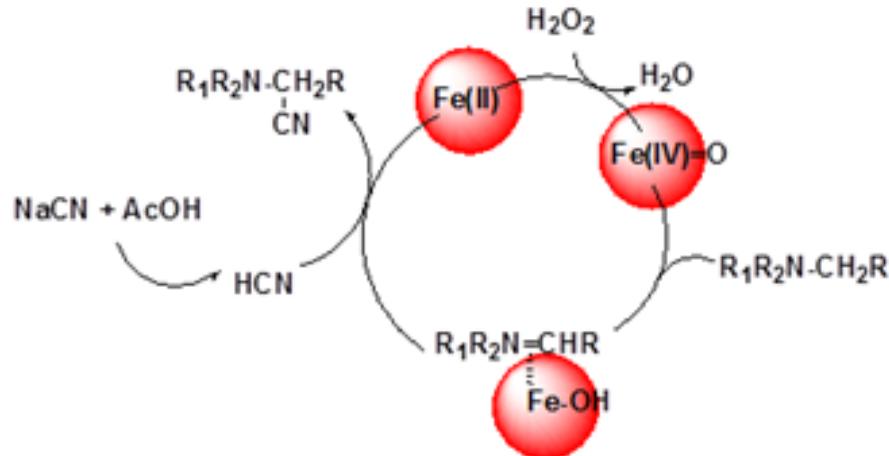
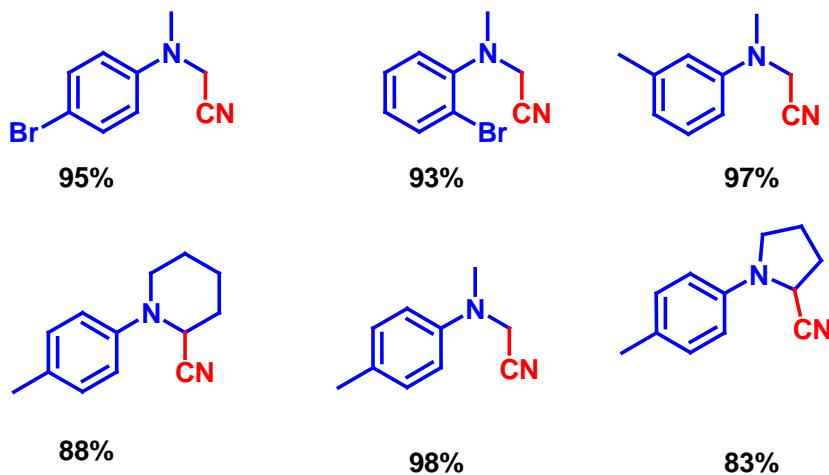
**Fe@g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>**

**Verma, Baig, Han, Nadagouda and Varma: *Chem. Commun.*, 51, 15554 (2015)**

# C-H Activation and Synthesis of $\alpha$ -Amino Nitriles

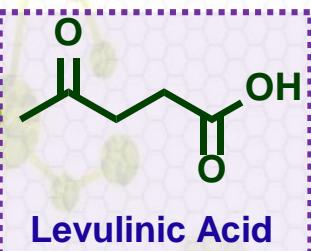


Mechanism of  $\alpha$ -amino nitrile synthesis

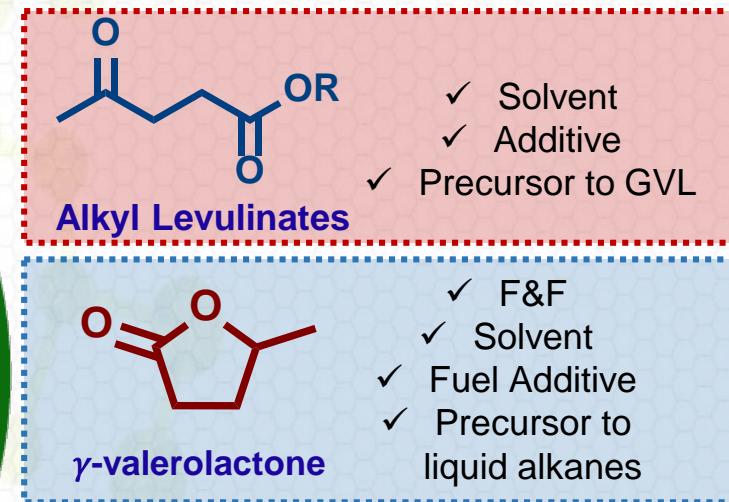


Verma, Baig, Han, Nadagouda and Varma: *Chem. Commun.*, 51, 15554 (2015)

# Platform Chemicals from Biomass

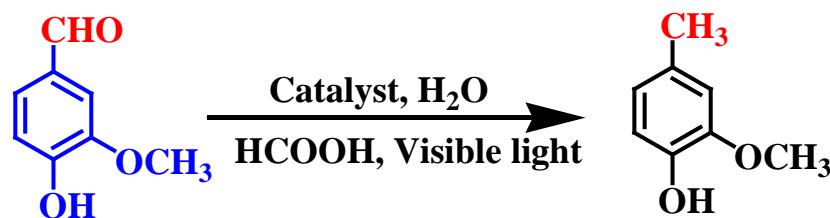


**Highlighted by the United States Department of Energy a promising building block for chemistry**



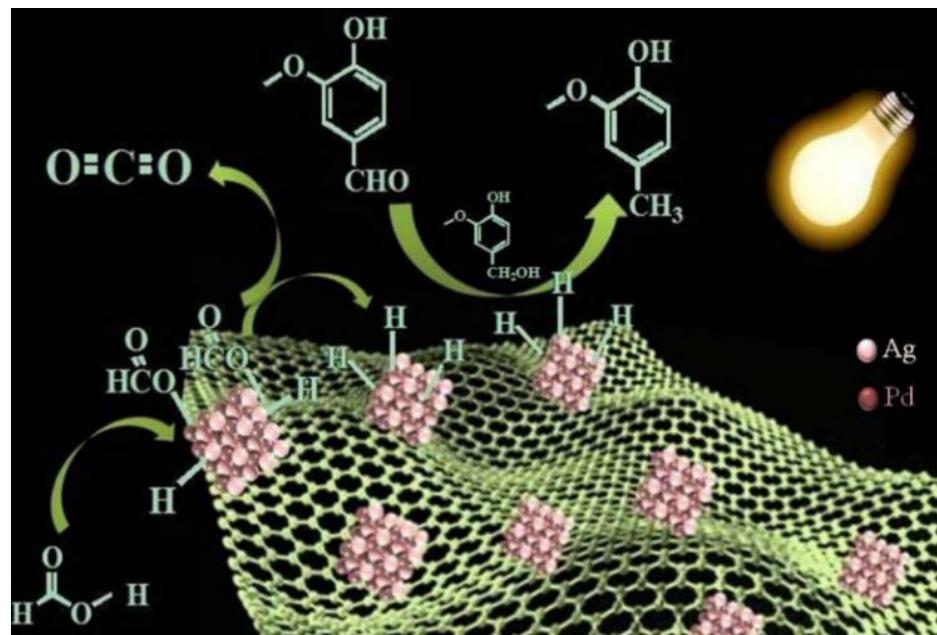
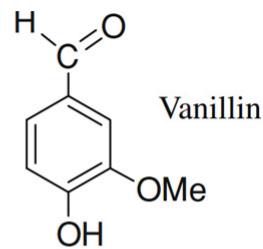
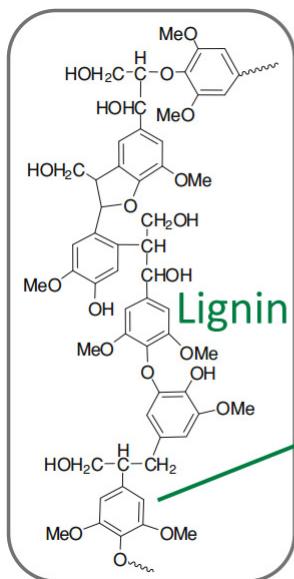
**Conventional methods still employ mineral acids as catalysts, high pressures and temperatures**

# Visible Light Mediated Upgrading of Biomass to Biofuel using Formic Acid

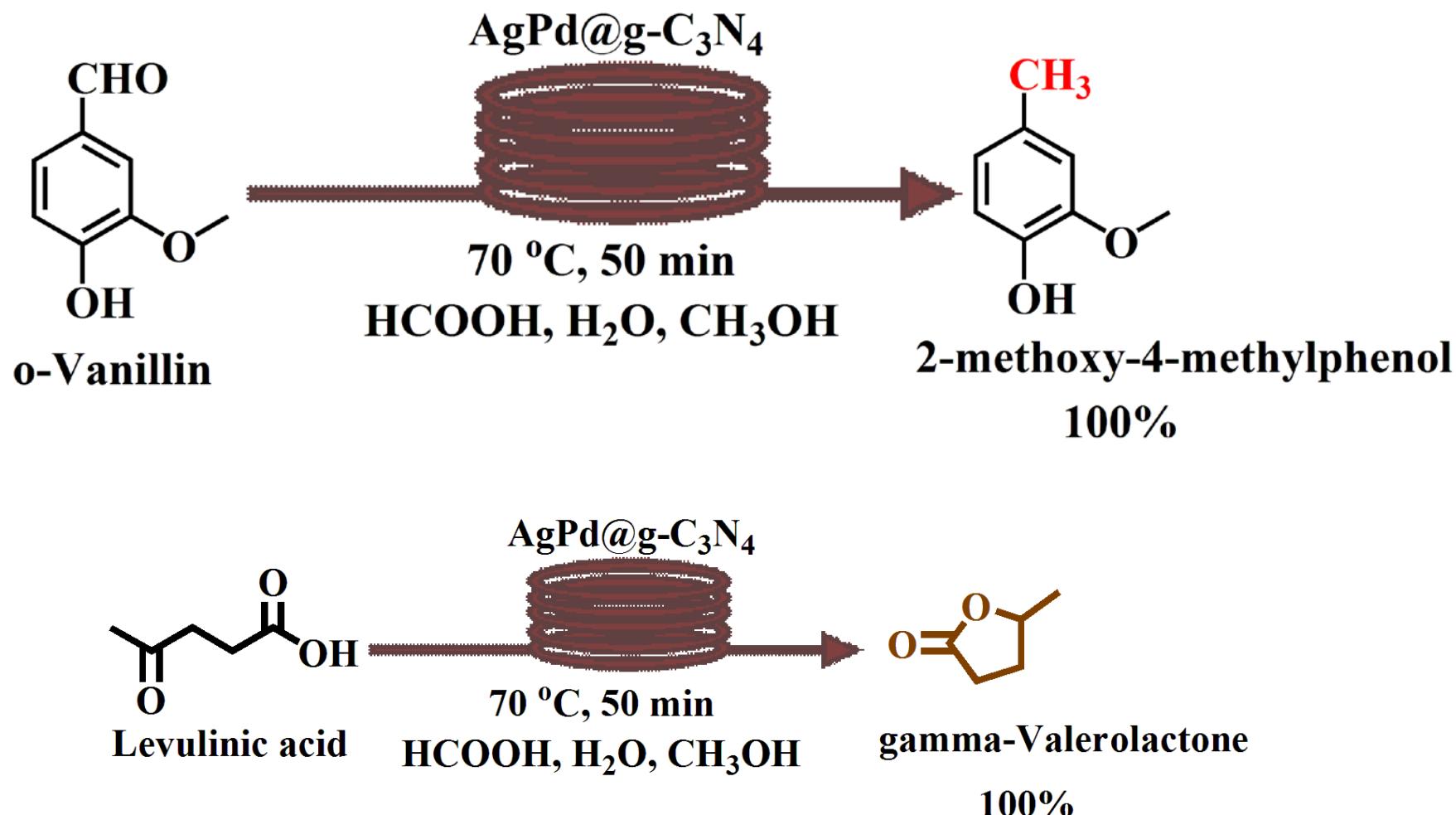


## Reaction Pathway

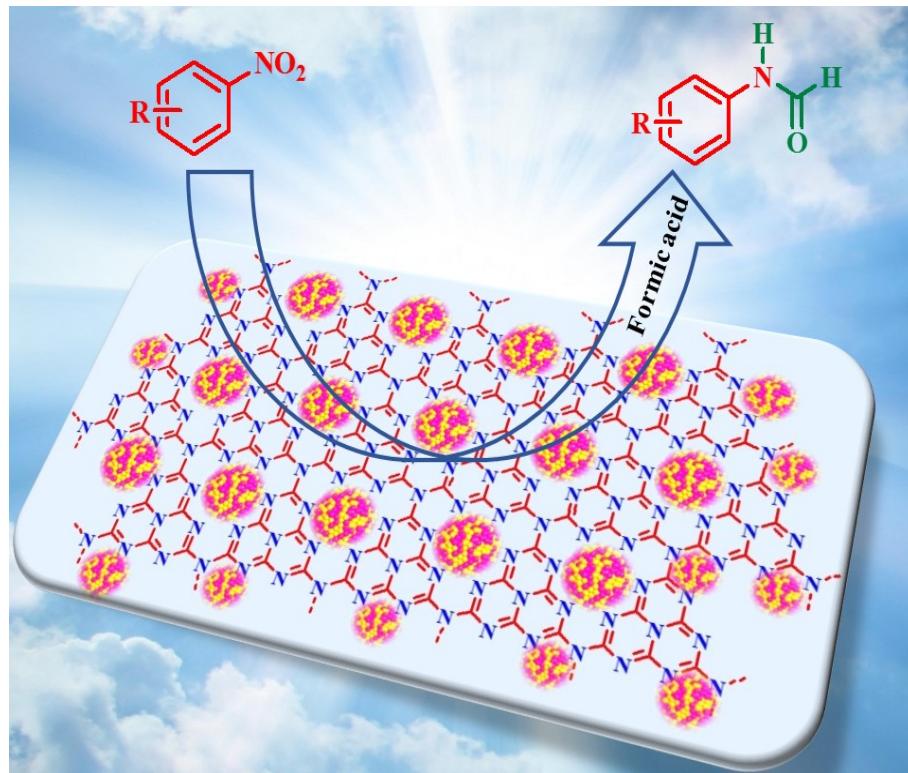
Vanillin and its derivatives as source of future biofuels



# Sustainable Pathway to Empower Bio-based Future: Upgrading of Biomass *via* Process Intensification

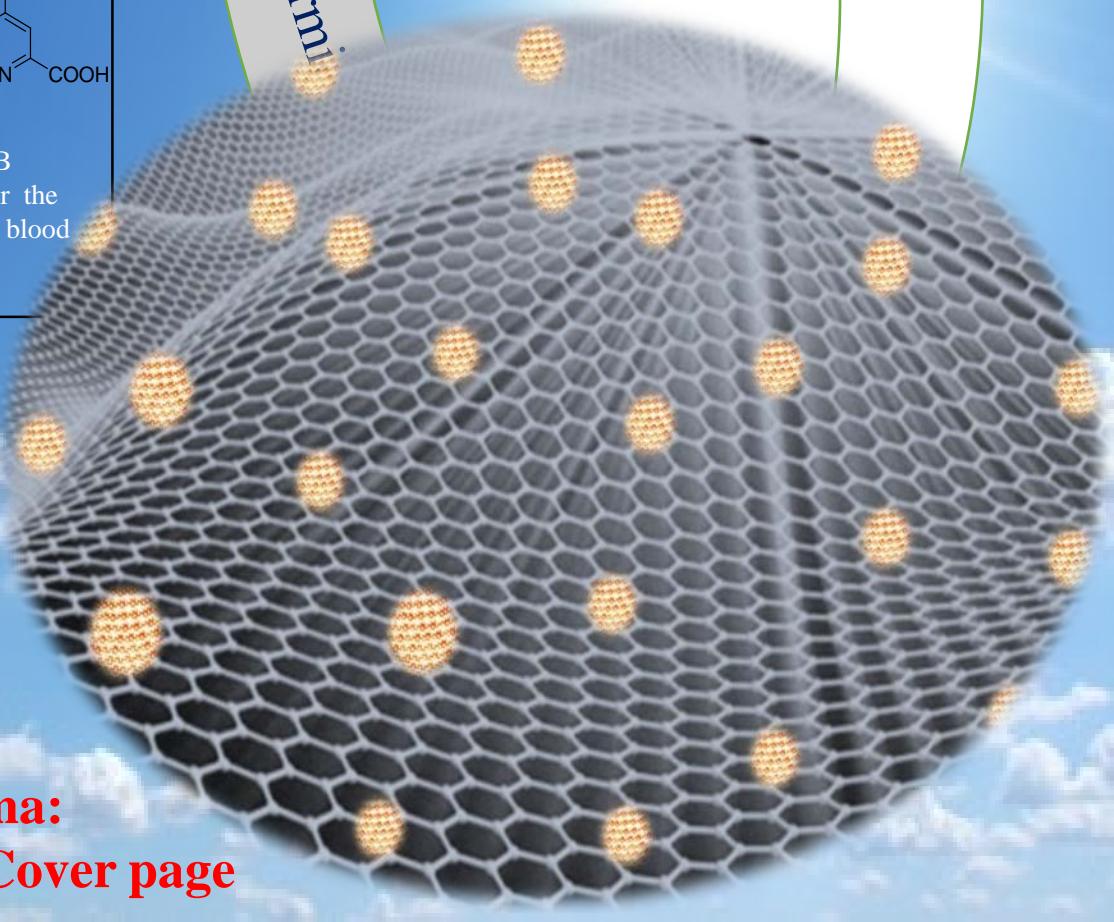
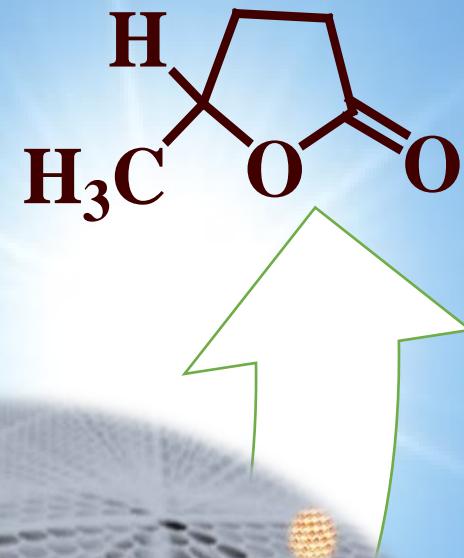
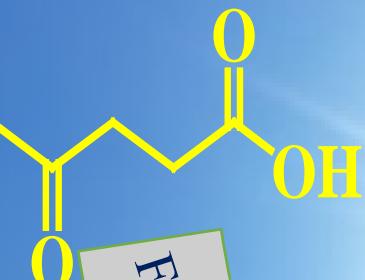
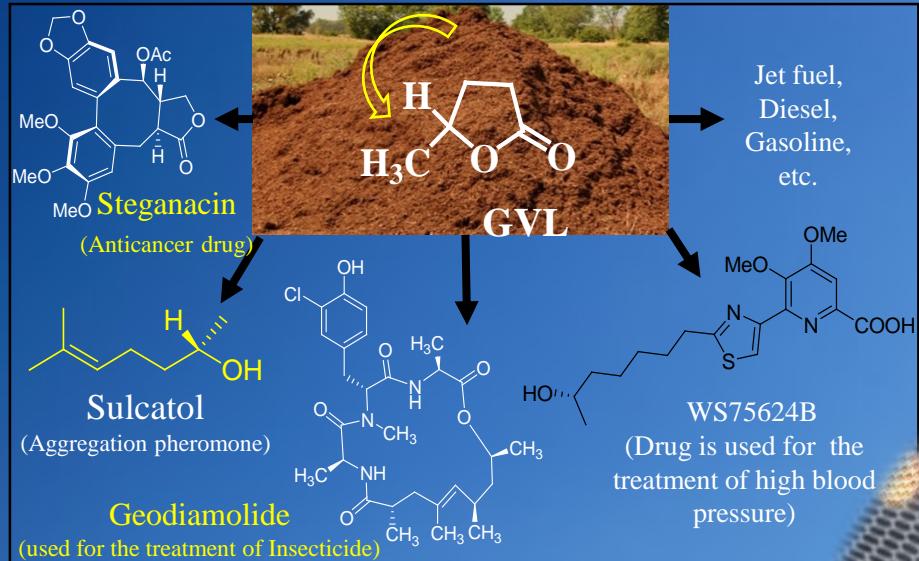


# Direct Aminoformylation of Nitroarenes

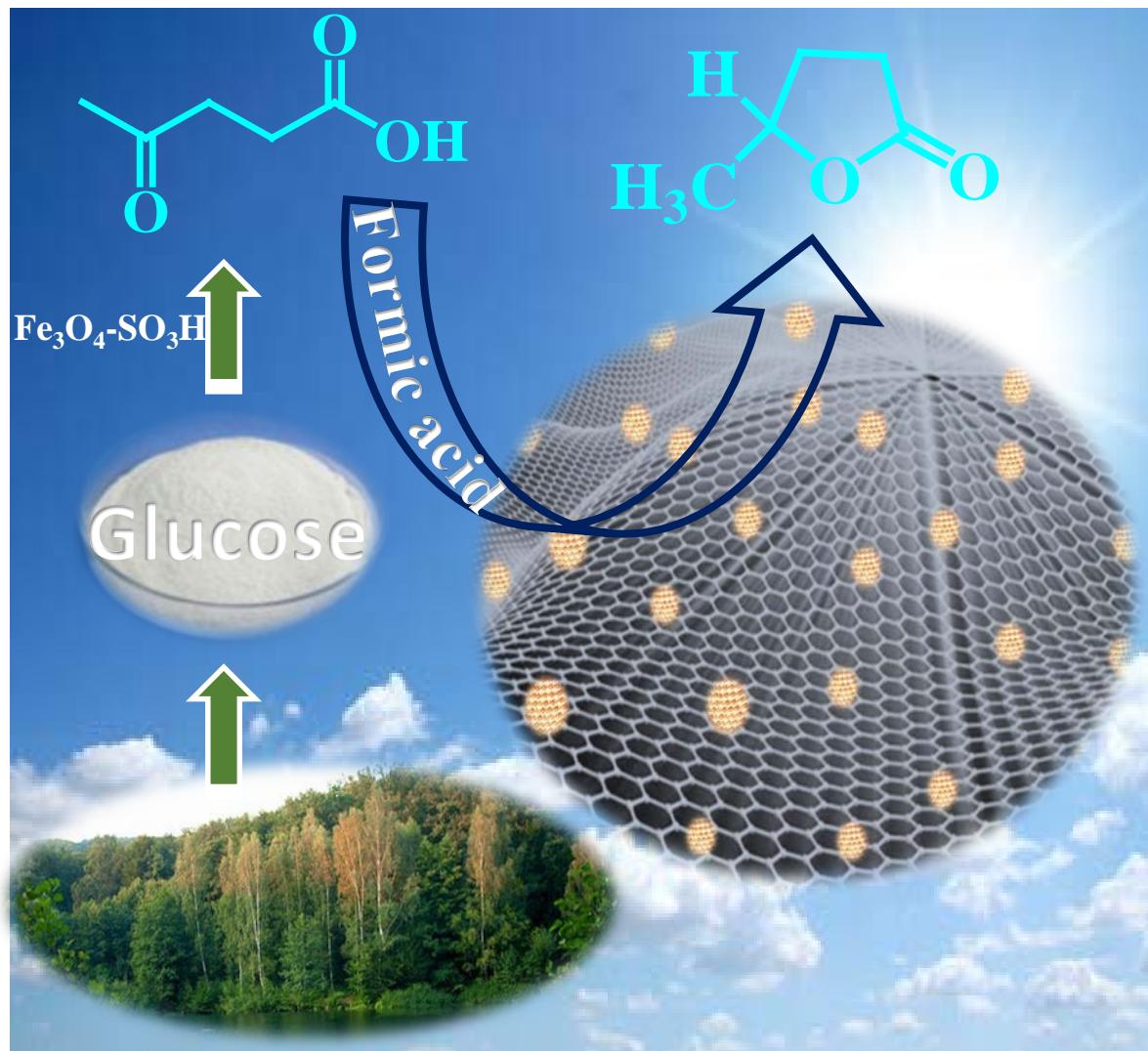


Entry	Reactant	Product	Time	Yield
1	<chem>c1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>c1ccccc1N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	2 h	99 %
2	<chem>Cc1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>Cc1ccccc1N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	2 h	98 %
3	<chem>COc1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>COc1ccccc1N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	2 h	96 %
4	<chem>Clc1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>Clc1ccccc1N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	2 h	97 %
5	<chem>Oc1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>Oc1ccccc1N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	2 h	97 %
6	<chem>CC(=O)c1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)c1ccccc1N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	2 h	96 %
7	<chem>c1cc2c(c1)Nc3ccccc3[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>c1cc2c(c1)Nc3ccccc3N[C@@H](C=O)C=O</chem>	3 h	76 %
8	<chem>CCCCCCCC[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	-	12 h	-

# Sustainable Strategy Utilizing Biomass: Visible Light-Mediated Synthesis of $\gamma$ -Valerolactone

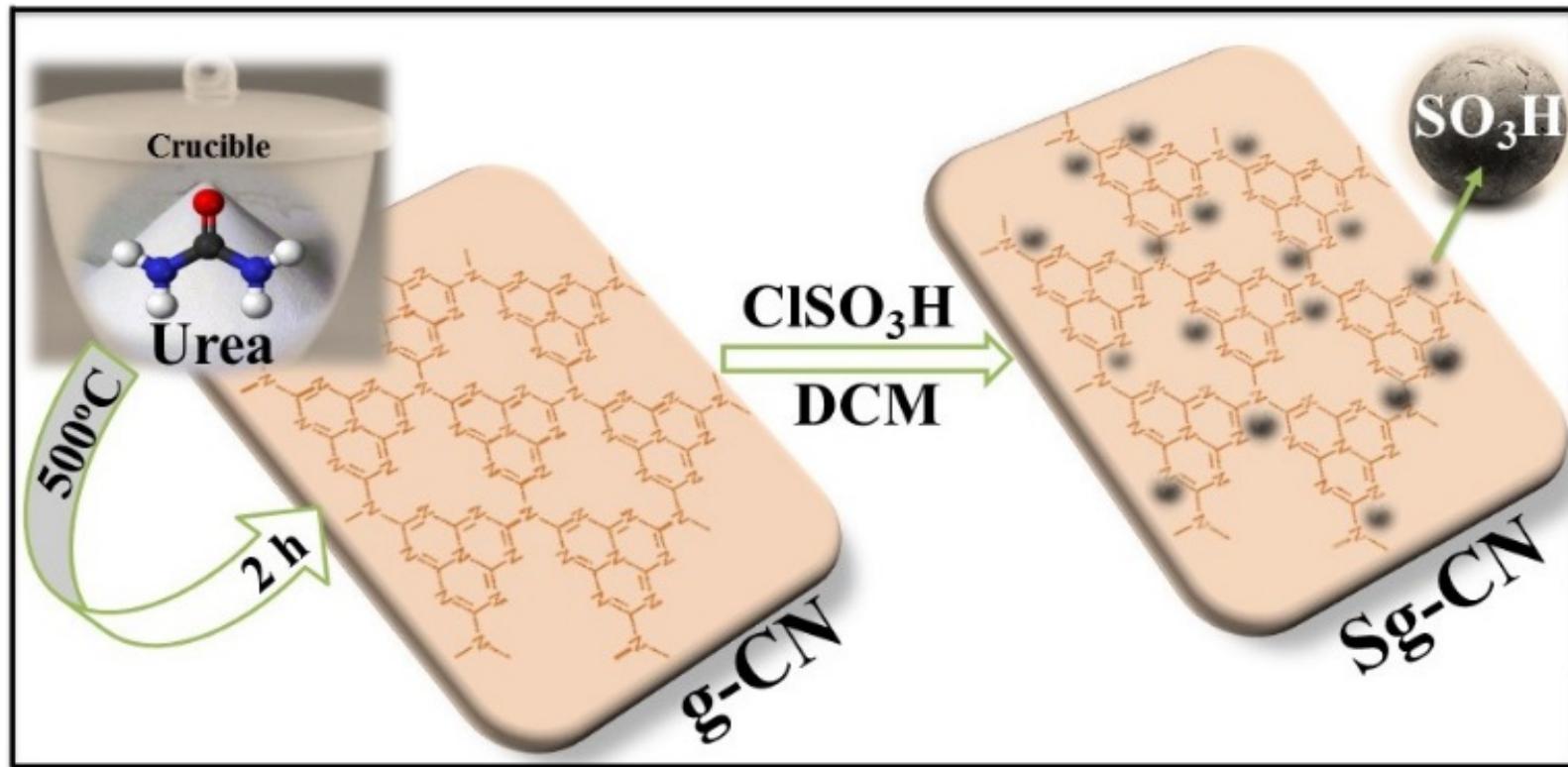


# Visible Light-Mediated Synthesis of $\gamma$ -Valerolactone from Biomass



# Sulfonated Graphitic Carbon Nitride (Sg-CN)

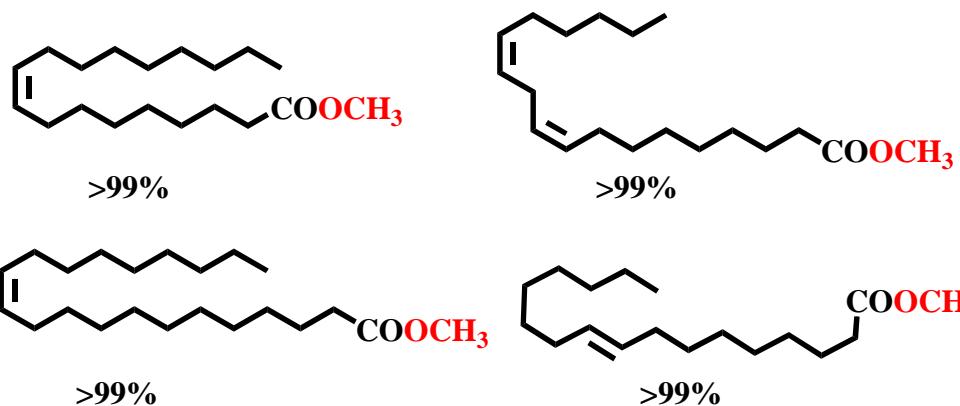
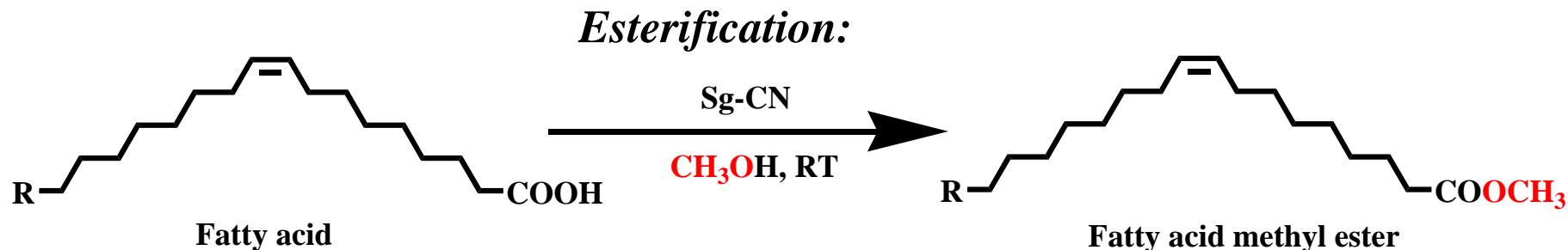
Simple synthesis from abundant and inexpensive materials



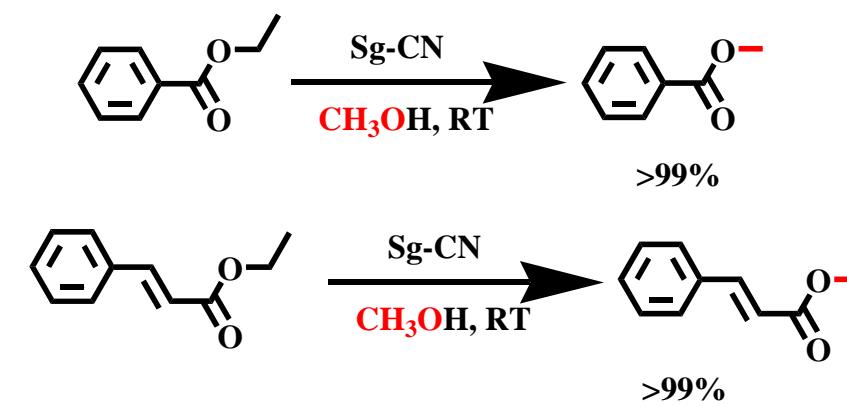
Verma, Baig, Nadagouda, Len, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 19, 164 (2017)

Baig, Verma, Nadagouda, Varma: *Sci. Rpts.*, 6, 39387 (2016), DOI:10.1038/srep39387

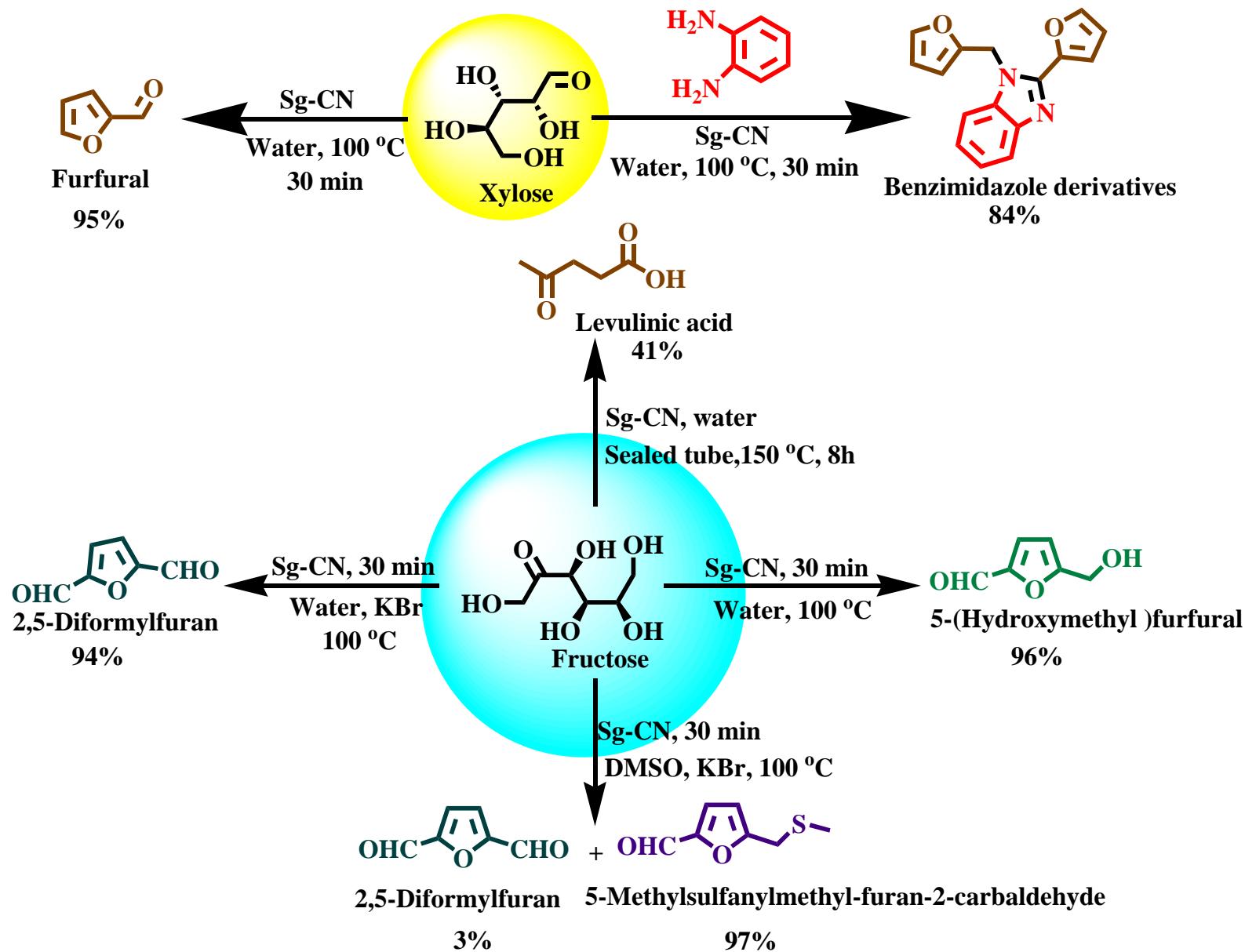
# Synthesis of Biodiesel at Room Temperature



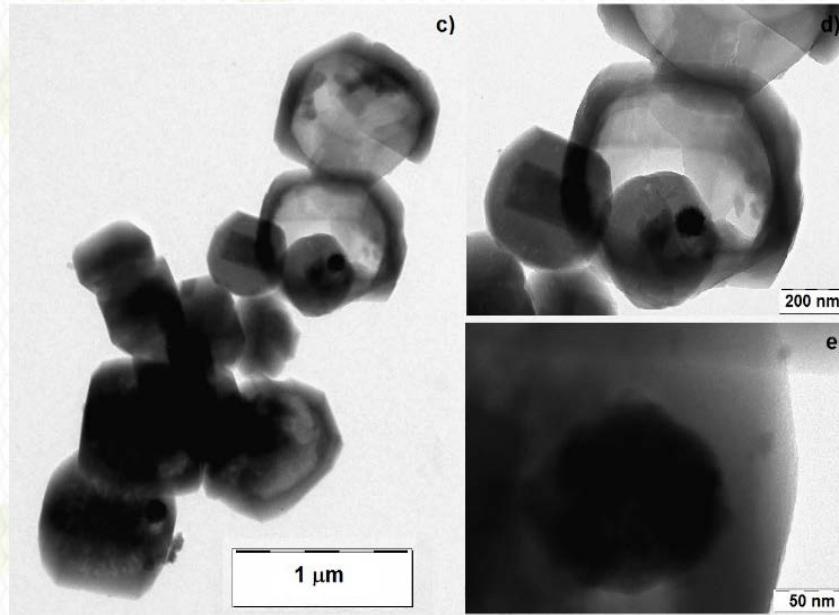
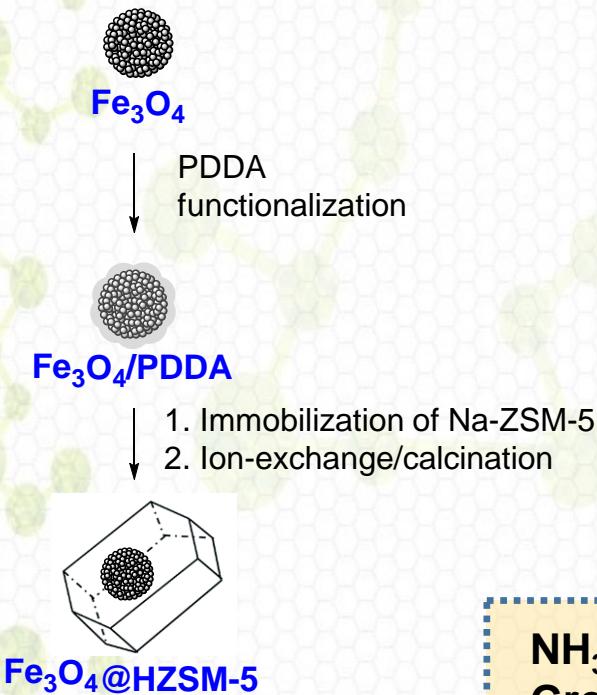
*Transesterification:*



# Sustainable Pathway to Furanics from Biomass *via* Heterogeneous Organo-Catalysis

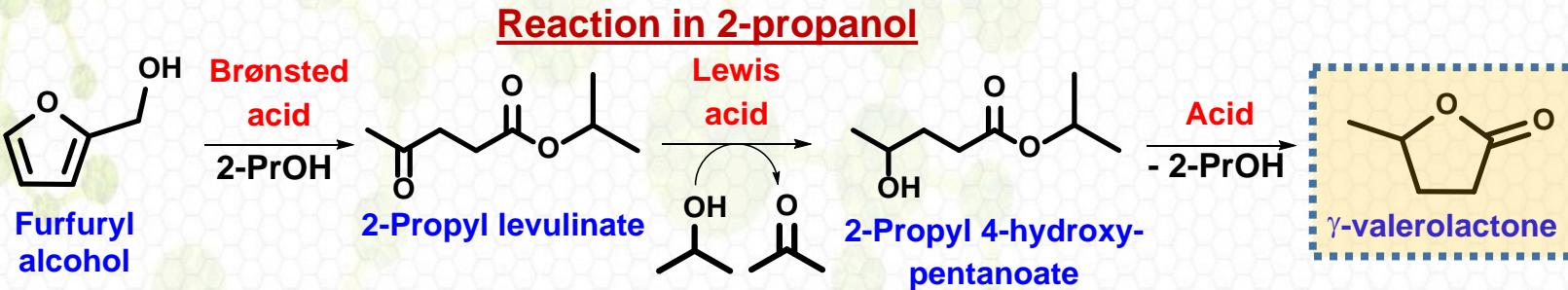


# Magnetically Recoverable HZSM-5 Zeolite: Catalyst Characterization

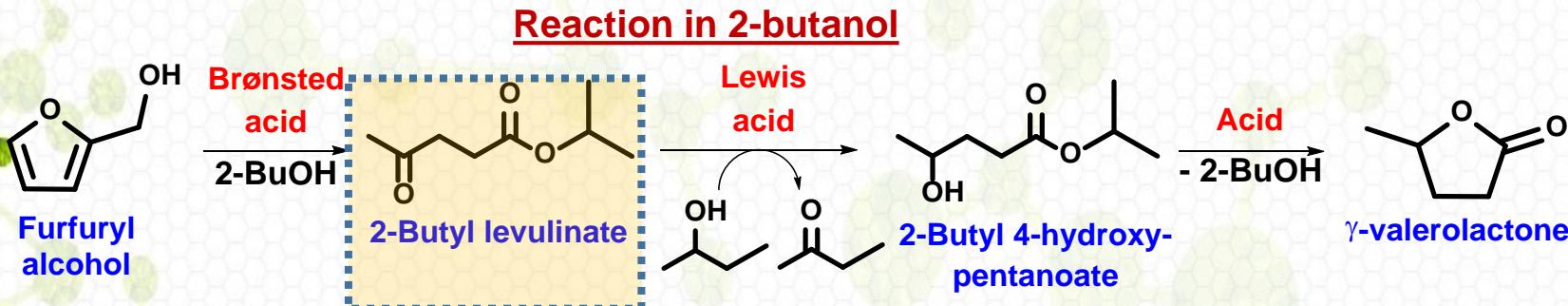


**NH<sub>3</sub>-TPD and FTIR of absorbed pyridine:**  
Great amount of moderate to strong acid sites  
-both Lewis and Brønsted in nature

# Magnetically Recoverable HZSM-5 Zeolite: Catalytic Utility

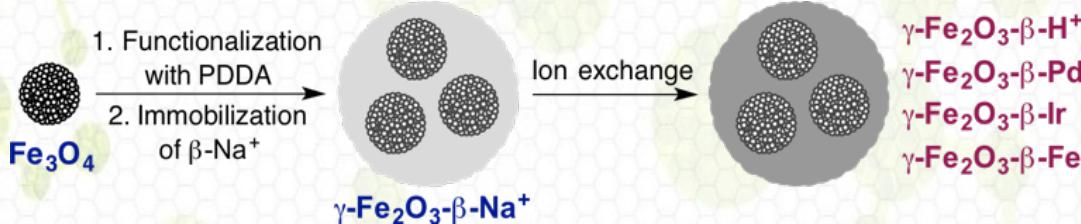


Evaluation of the reaction parameters: temperature, catalyst loading and molar ratio FA:2-PrOH



With 5% (%v/v) water in 2-butanol: **levulinic acid** is the main product

# Magnetically Recoverable Metal-exchanged $\beta$ -zeolites: Catalyst Characterization



## DRX with Rietveld refinement

19, 3856-3868

Maghemite (5.5%),  $\beta$ -zeolite (60.5 %), ZSM-12 (34%)

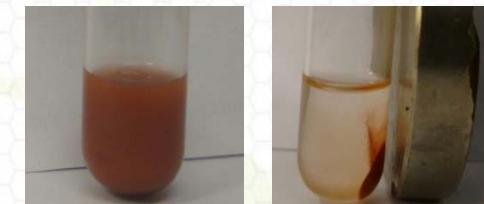
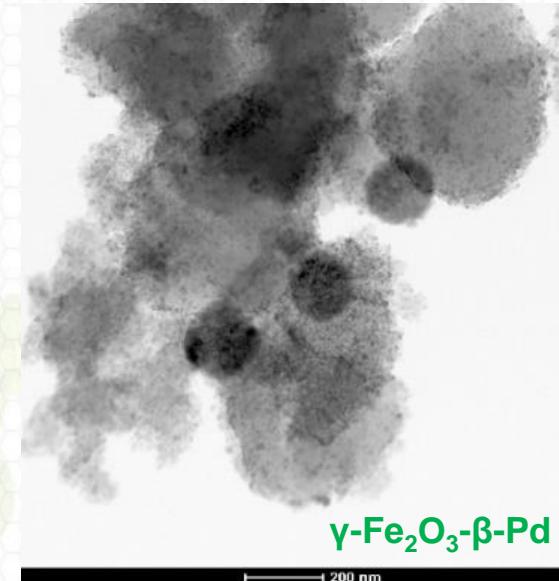
## XPS

$\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}\beta\text{-Pd}$   
 $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}\beta\text{-Ir}$   
 $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}\beta\text{-Fe}$

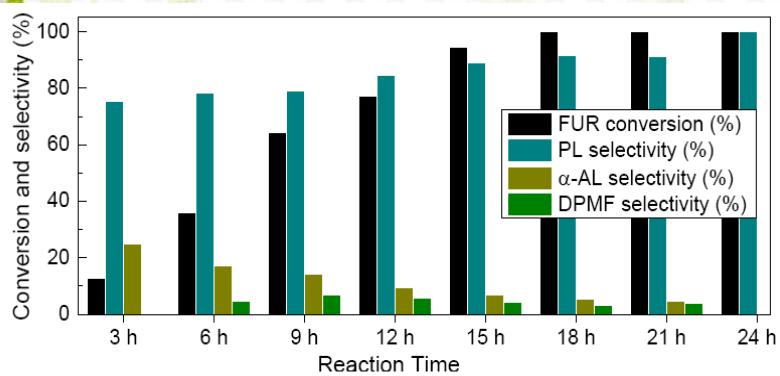
Superficial oxides  
Metals exchanged into the zeolite

## SQUID magnetization

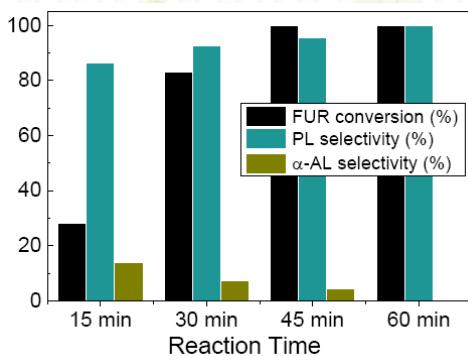
Magnetic support with high magnetization: 64.2 emu/g  
 $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}\beta\text{-Pd}$ : 6 emu/g



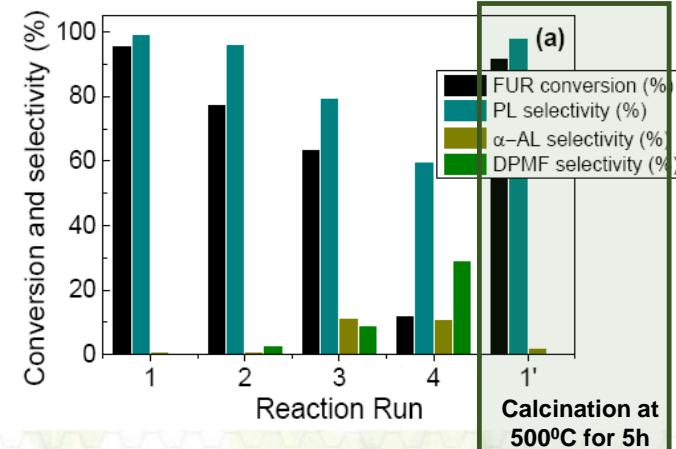
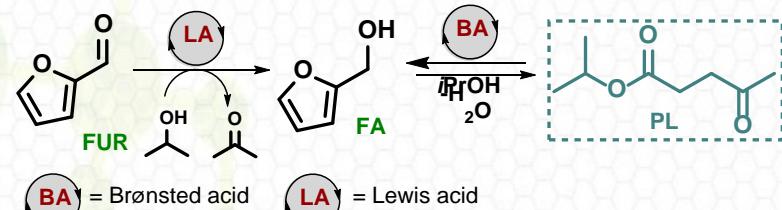
# Magnetically Recoverable Metal-exchanged $\beta$ -Zeolites: Catalytic Applications



Conventional Heating

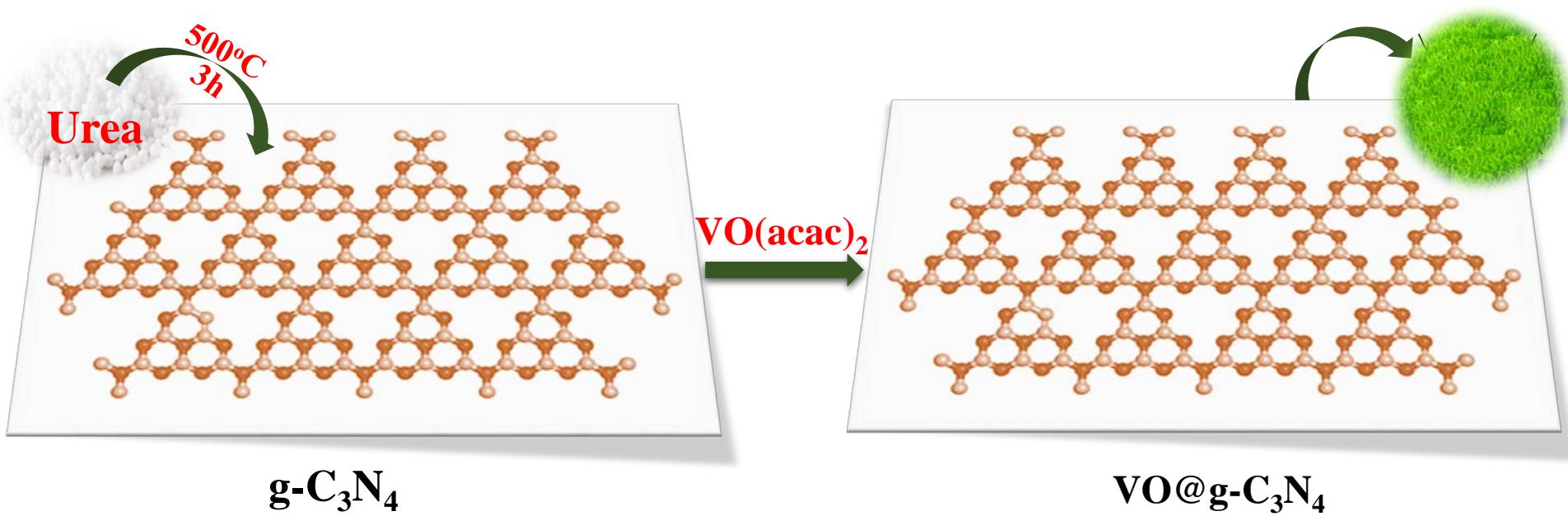


MW Heating

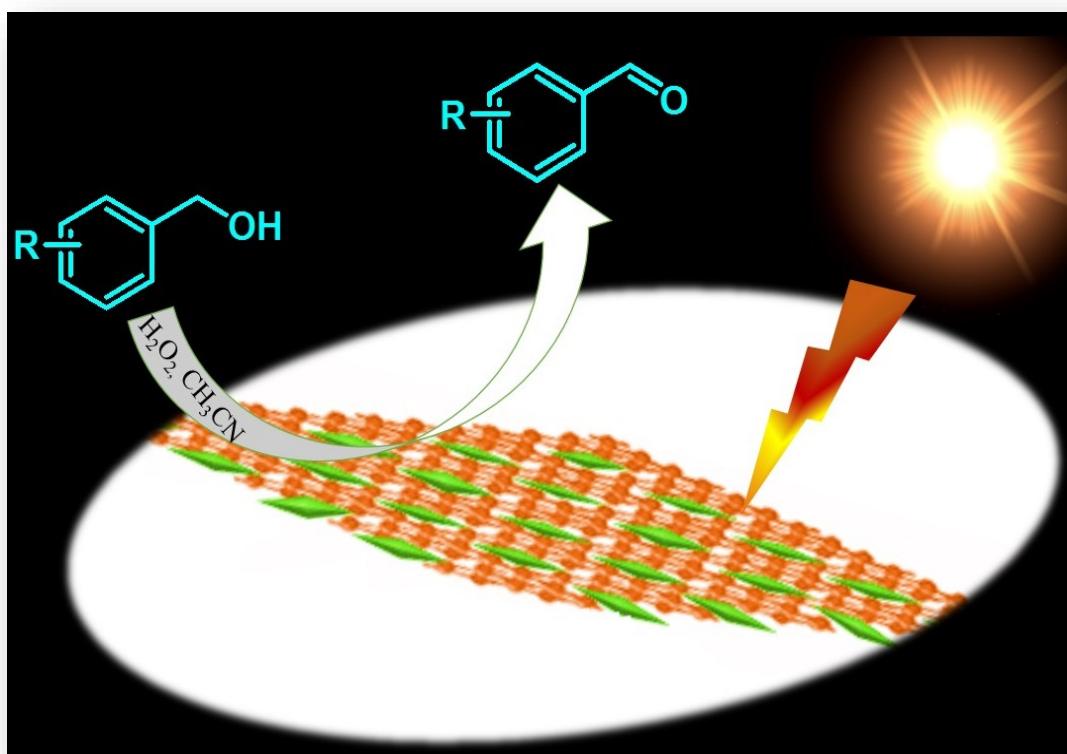


$n_{\text{FA}} = 0.3 \text{ mmol}$ ,  $m_{\text{cat}} = 75 \text{ mg}$ ,  $V_{i\text{PrOH}} = 460 \mu\text{L}$ ,  $T = 130^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t = 24\text{h}$

# Synthesis of Oxo-Vanadium Graphitic Carbon Nitride ( $\text{VO}@\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ )



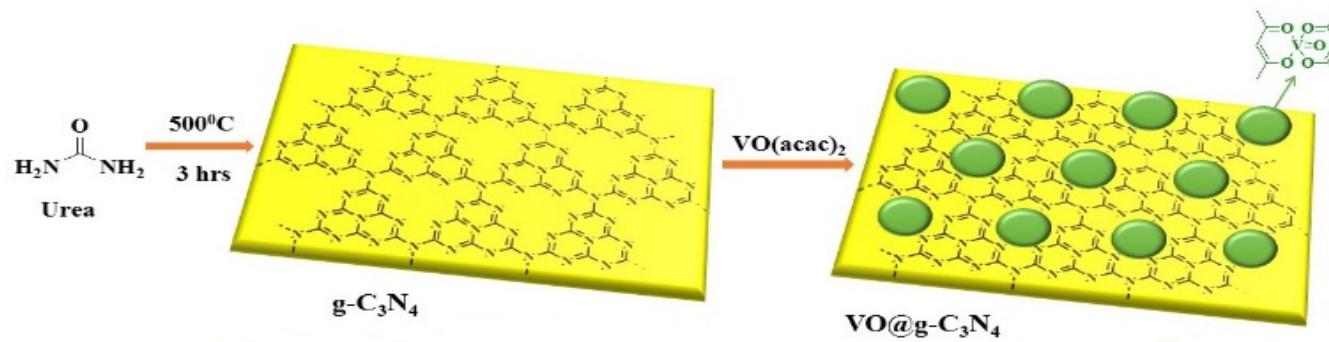
# Selective Oxidation of Alcohols



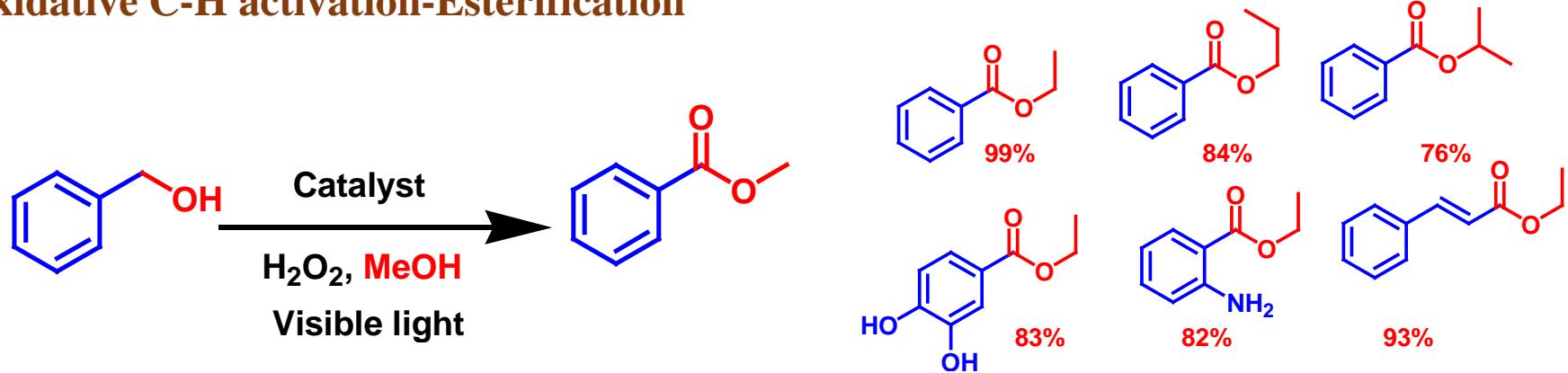
<chem>c1ccccc1CHO</chem>	98%
<chem>O=[N+]([O-])c1ccc(C=O)cc1</chem>	95%
<chem>O=C1CCCCC1</chem>	87%
<chem>C(=O)c1ccccc1C(=O)c2ccccc2</chem>	96%
<chem>COc1ccc(C=O)cc1</chem>	98%
<chem>CCc1ccc(C=O)cc1</chem>	97%
<chem>C=C1OC=C1C=O</chem>	96%
<chem>C=S1C=C1C=O</chem>	96%
<chem>C(=O)c1ccccc1C(=O)c2ccccc2</chem>	97%
<chem>C(=O)c1ccccc1C(=O)c2ccccc2</chem>	93%

# Oxidative Esterification via Photocatalytic C-H Activation

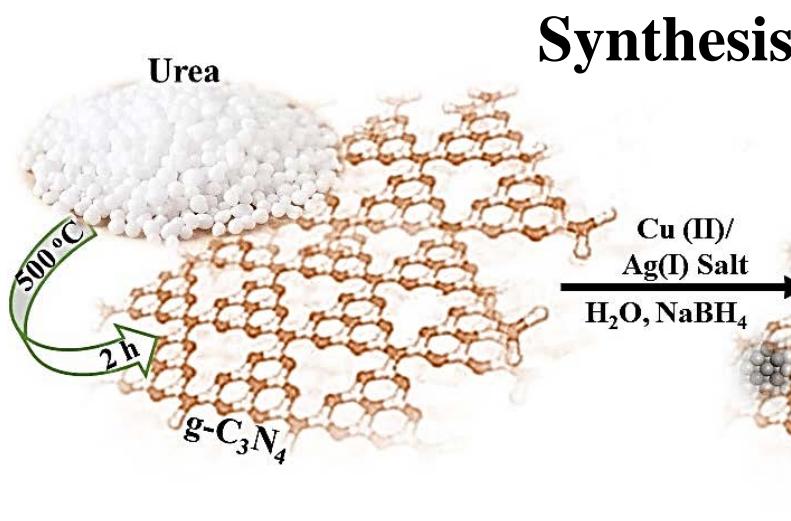
Synthesis of Oxo Vanadium graphitic carbon nitride ( $\text{VO}@\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ )



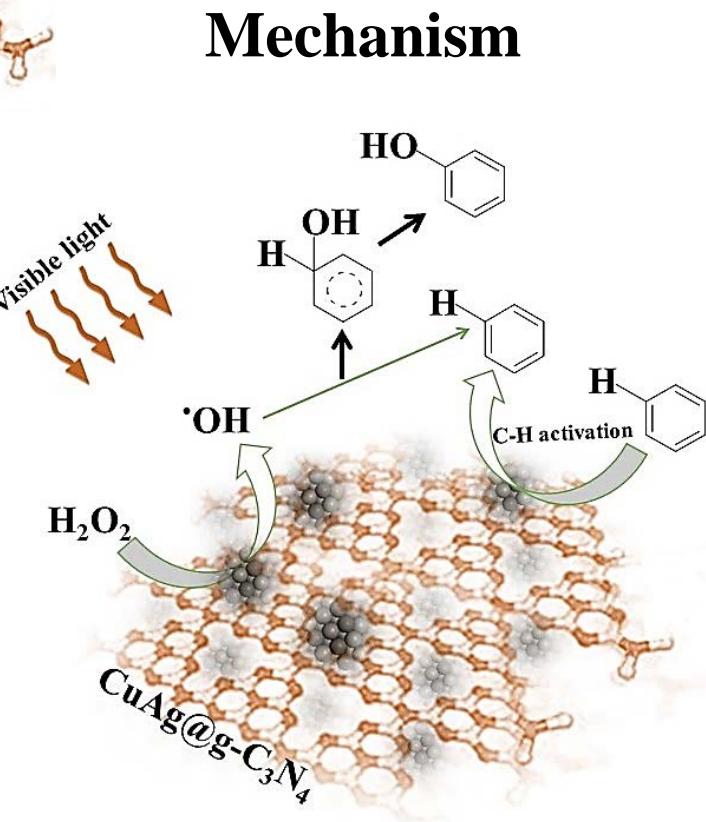
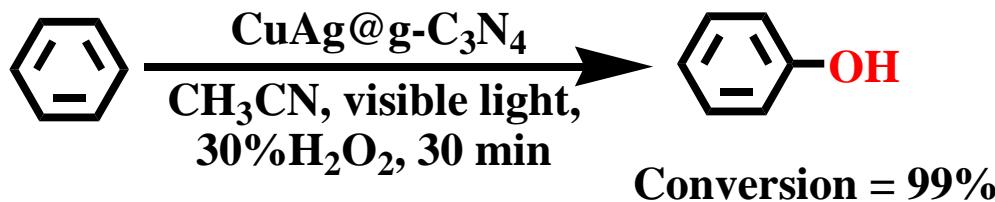
Oxidative C-H activation-Esterification



# Hydroxylation of Benzene via C-H Activation using Bimetallic CuAg@g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

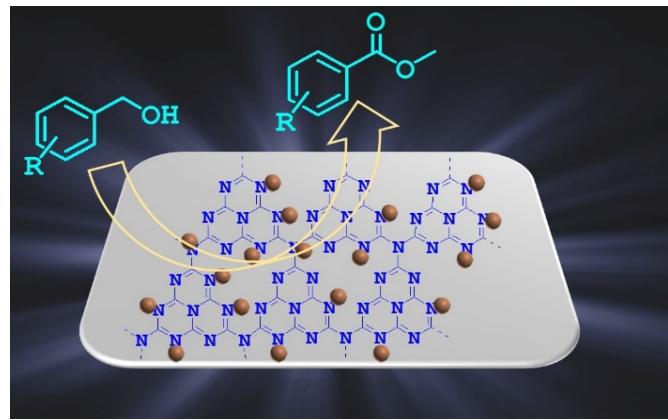
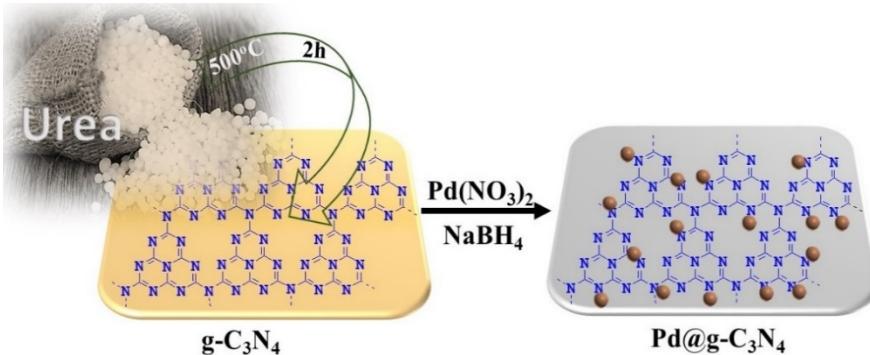


## Application

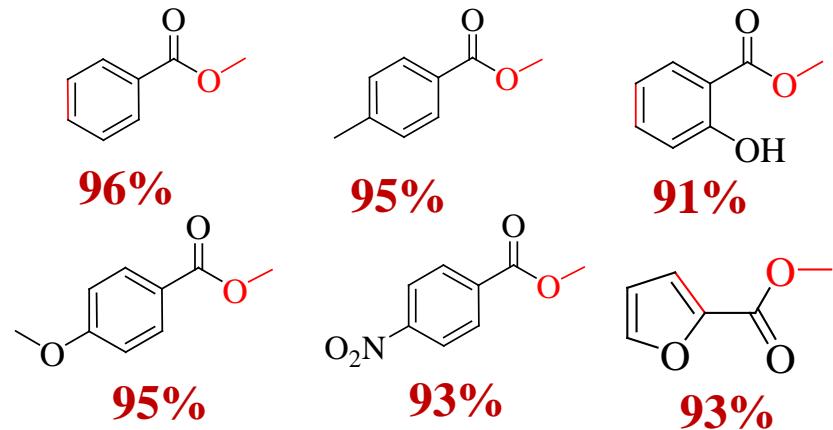
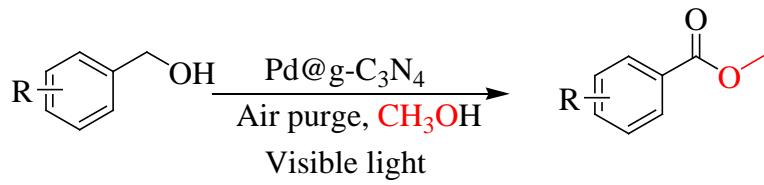


# Photocatalytic C-H Activation and Oxidative Esterification Using Pd@g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

## Synthesis of Pd@g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

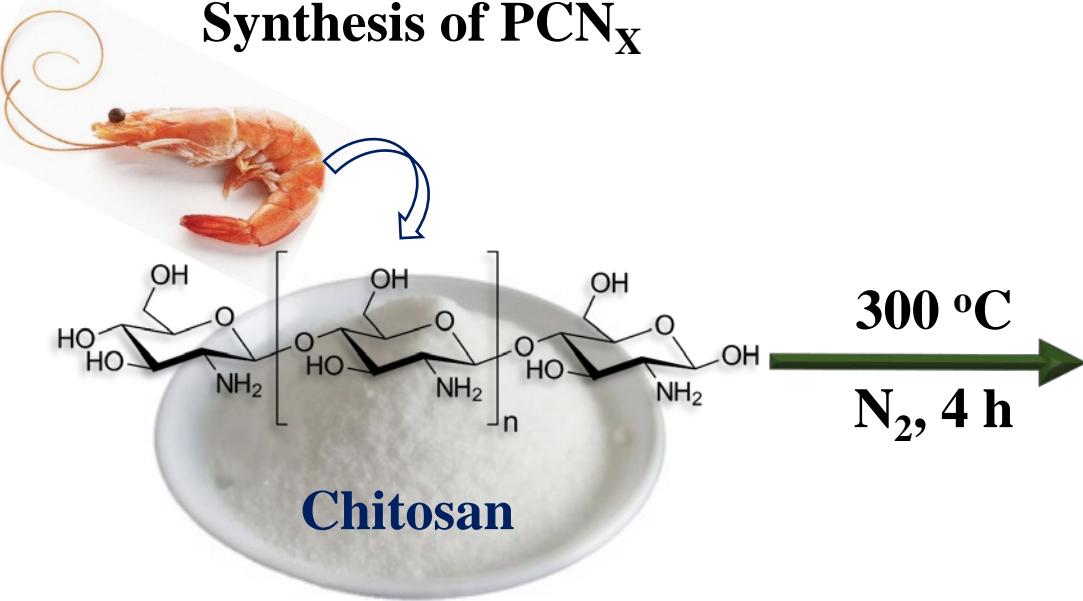


## Oxidative esterification of aromatic alcohols

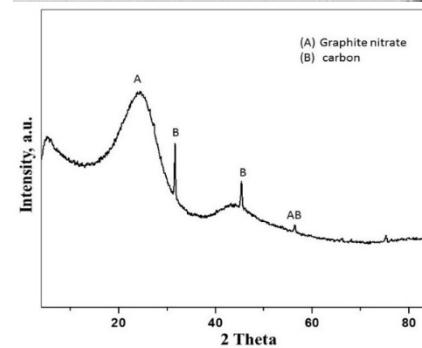
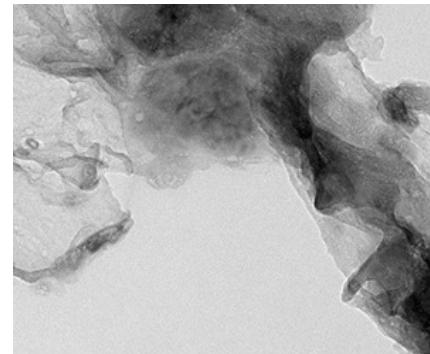


# Porous N-Enriched Carbonaceous Material from Marine Waste: Chitosan-derived Carbon Nitride Catalyst for Aerial Oxidation of HMF to 2,5-furandicarboxylic acid (FCDA)

## Synthesis of PCN<sub>x</sub>

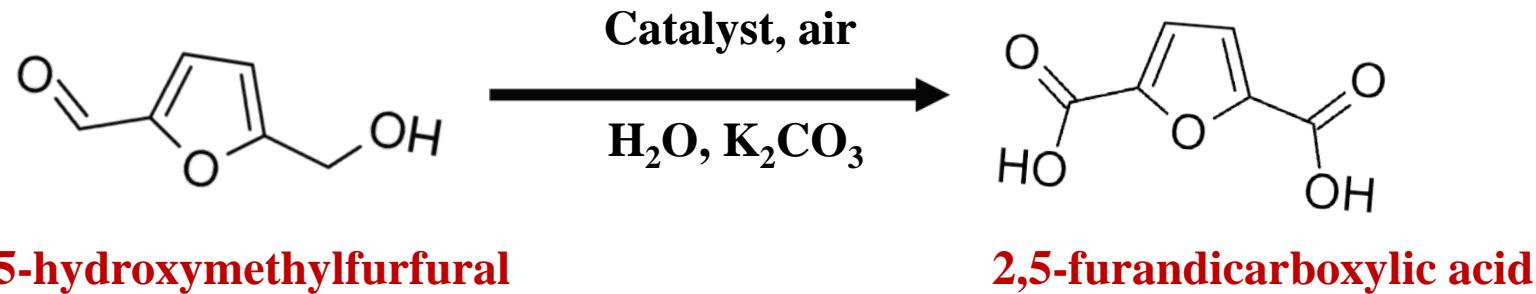


Porous carbon nitride catalyst (PCN<sub>x</sub>)



Verma, Nadagouda, Varma: *Scientific Reports*, 7, 13596 (2017)  
DOI:10.1038/s41598-017-14016-5

# Aerial Oxidation of HMF to Furandicarboxylic acid FDCA

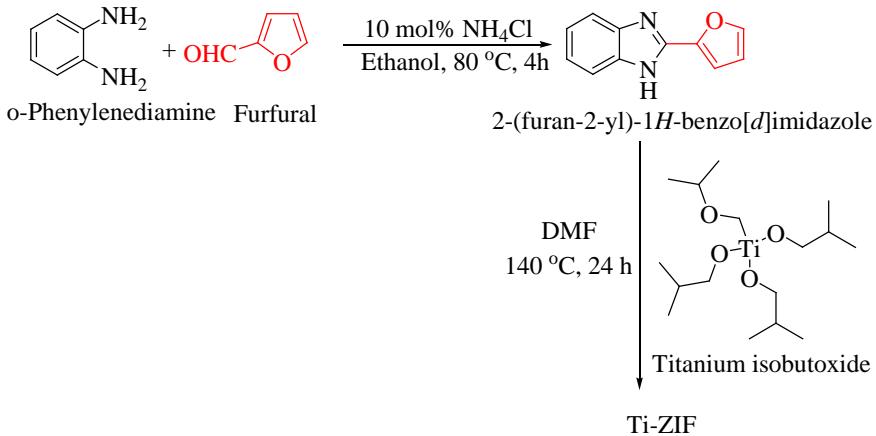


Entry	Catalyst	Time	Temperature	Yield
1	Graphite	36 h	70 °C	-
2	Graphene oxide	36 h	70 °C	-
3	Carbon nanotube	36 h	70 °C	-
4	Carbon nanofibers	36 h	70 °C	-
5	<i>N</i> -doped graphene	36 h	70 °C	5 %
6	g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	36 h	70 °C	15%
7	PCN <sub>X</sub>	<b>36 h</b>	<b>70 °C</b>	<b>83%</b>

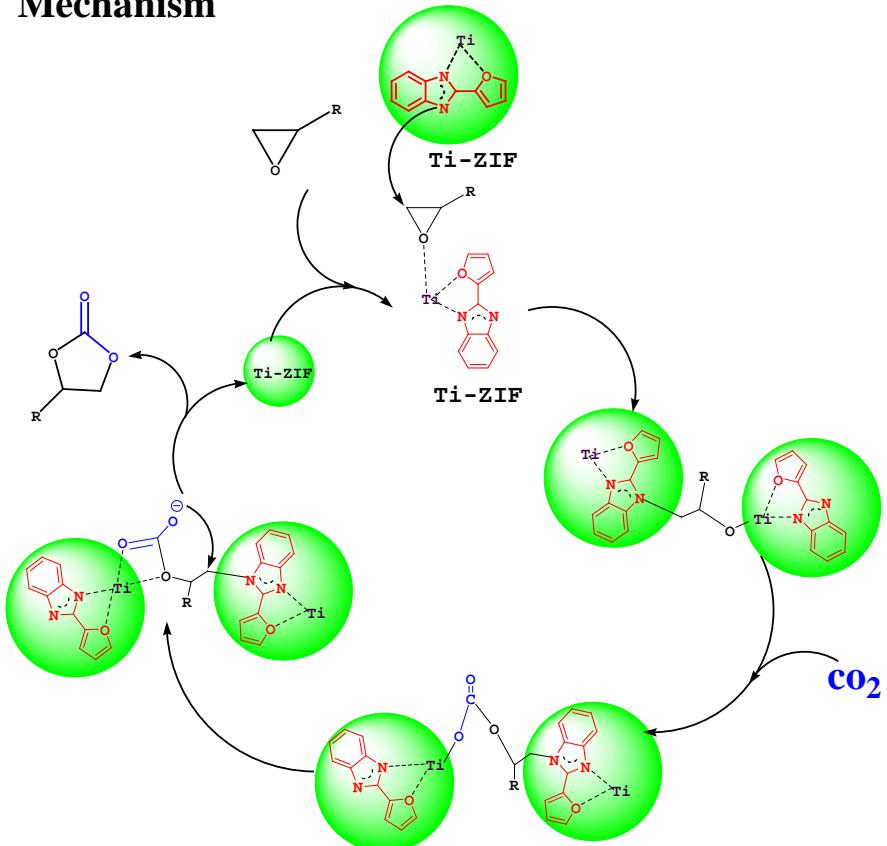
Verma, Nadagouda, Varma: *Scientific Reports*, 7, 13596 (2017)  
DOI:10.1038/s41598-017-14016-5

# Titanium-based Zeolitic Imidazolate Framework for Chemical Fixation of Carbon dioxide

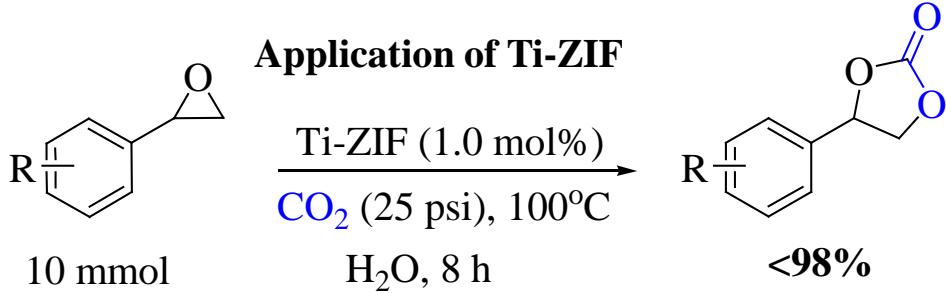
## Synthesis of Ti-ZIF



## Mechanism

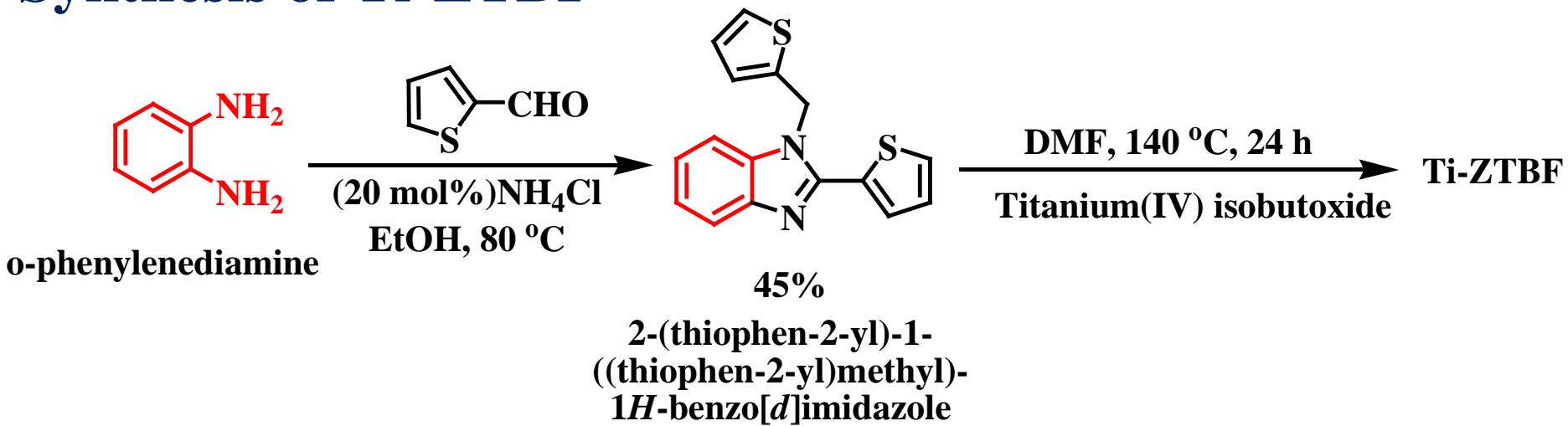


## Application of Ti-ZIF

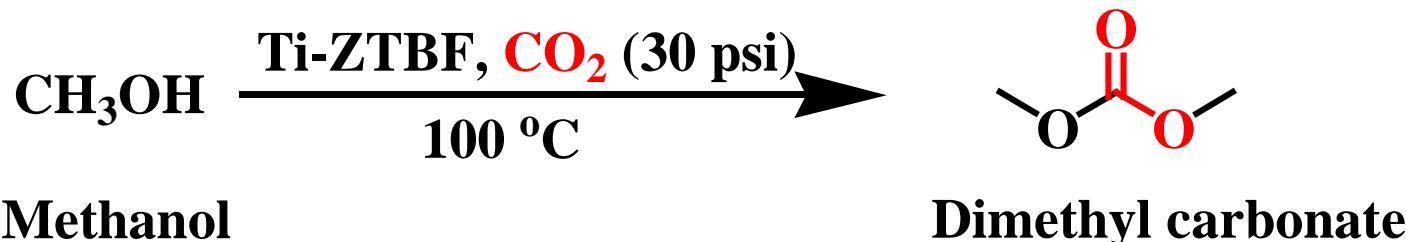


# Fixation of Carbon Dioxide into Dimethyl Carbonate

## Synthesis of Ti-ZTBF

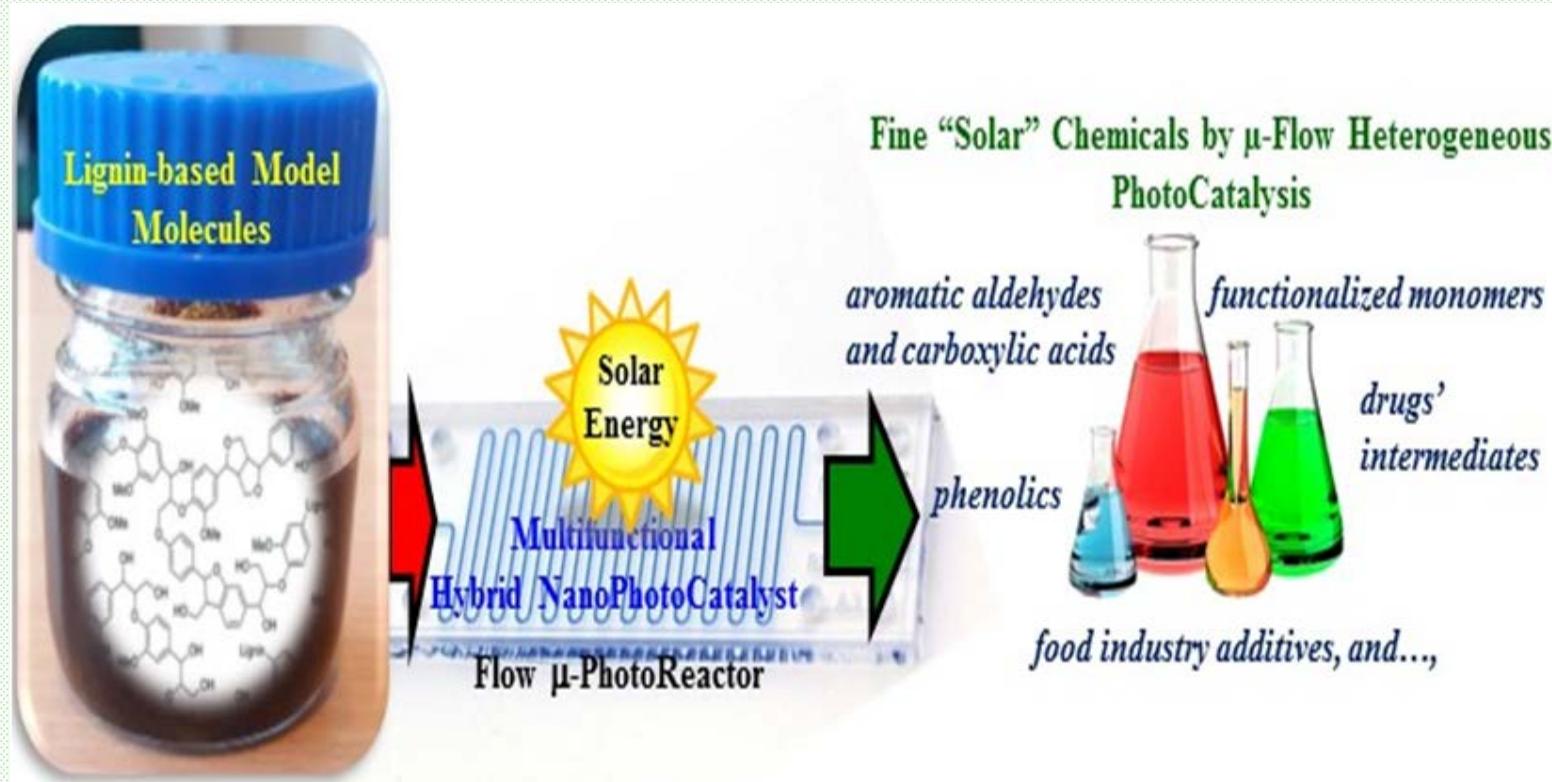


## Application of Ti-ZTBF: Synthesis of DMC



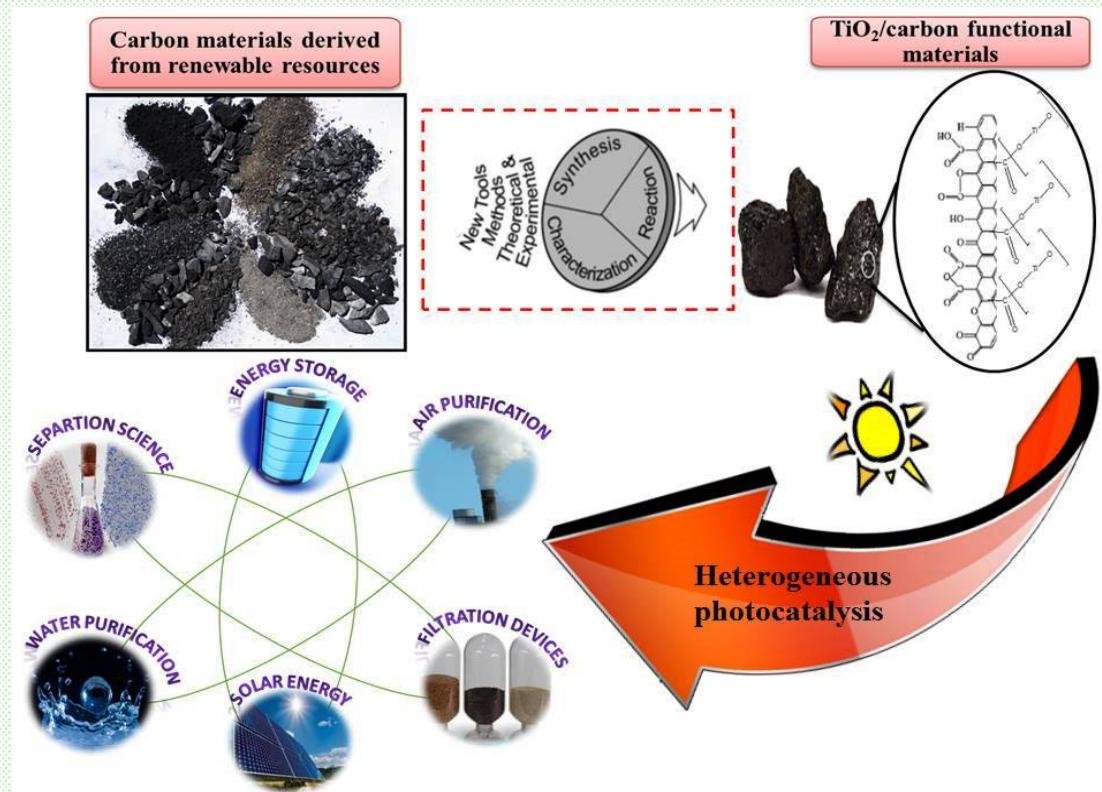
# Selective Photocatalysis of Lignin-inspired Chemicals by Integrating Hybrid Nanocatalysis in Microfluidic Reactors A Critical Review

New proof-of-concept for upgrading lignin-based chemicals via the synergistic coupling of nanophotocatalysis with microfluidic systems.

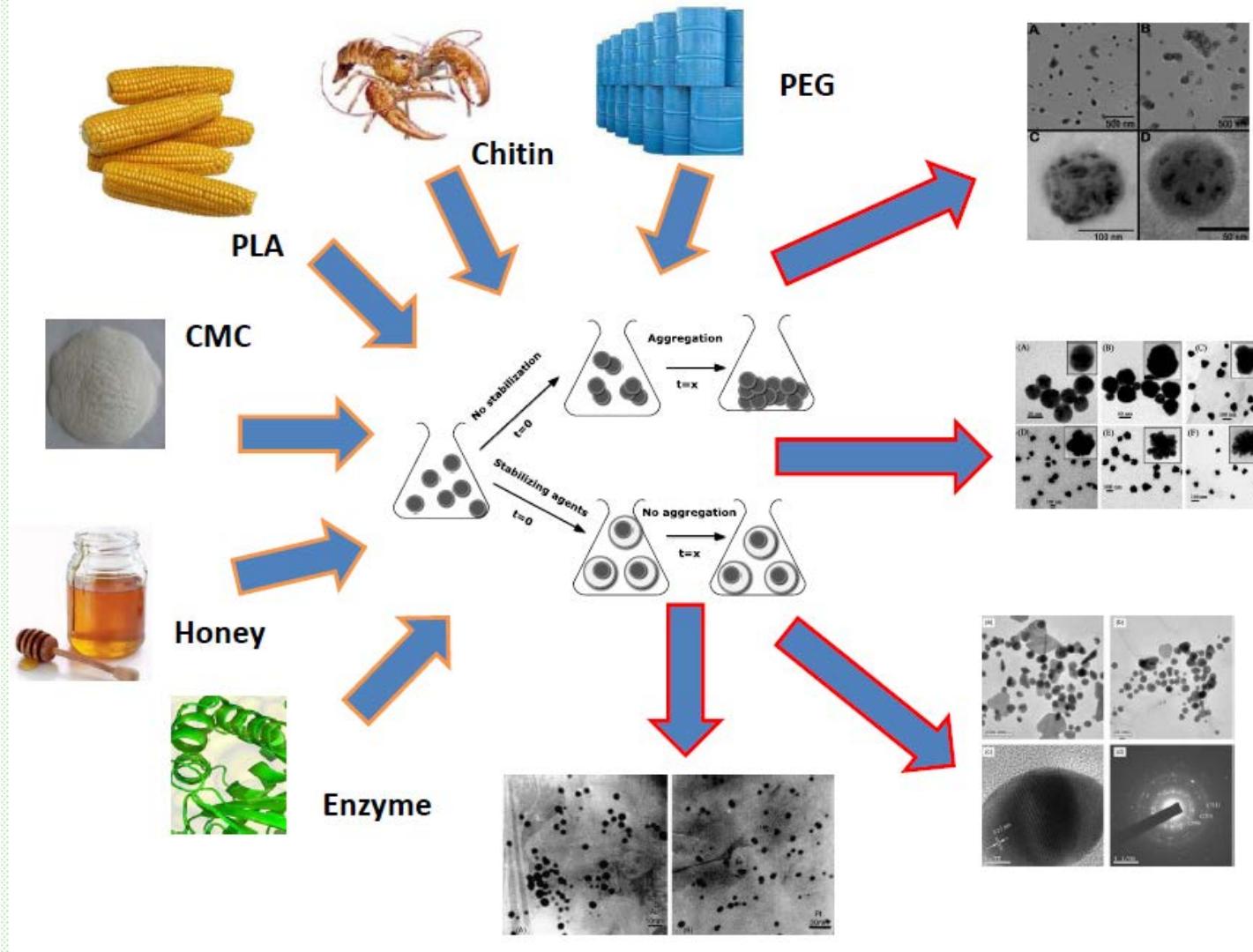


# Sustainable Hybrid Photocatalysts: Titania Immobilized on Carbon Materials Derived from Renewable and Biodegradable Resources A Critical Review

Preparation, properties and heterogeneous photocatalytic applications of TiO<sub>2</sub> immobilized on carbon materials derived from earth-abundant, renewable and biodegradable agricultural residues and sea food waste resources, are reviewed.

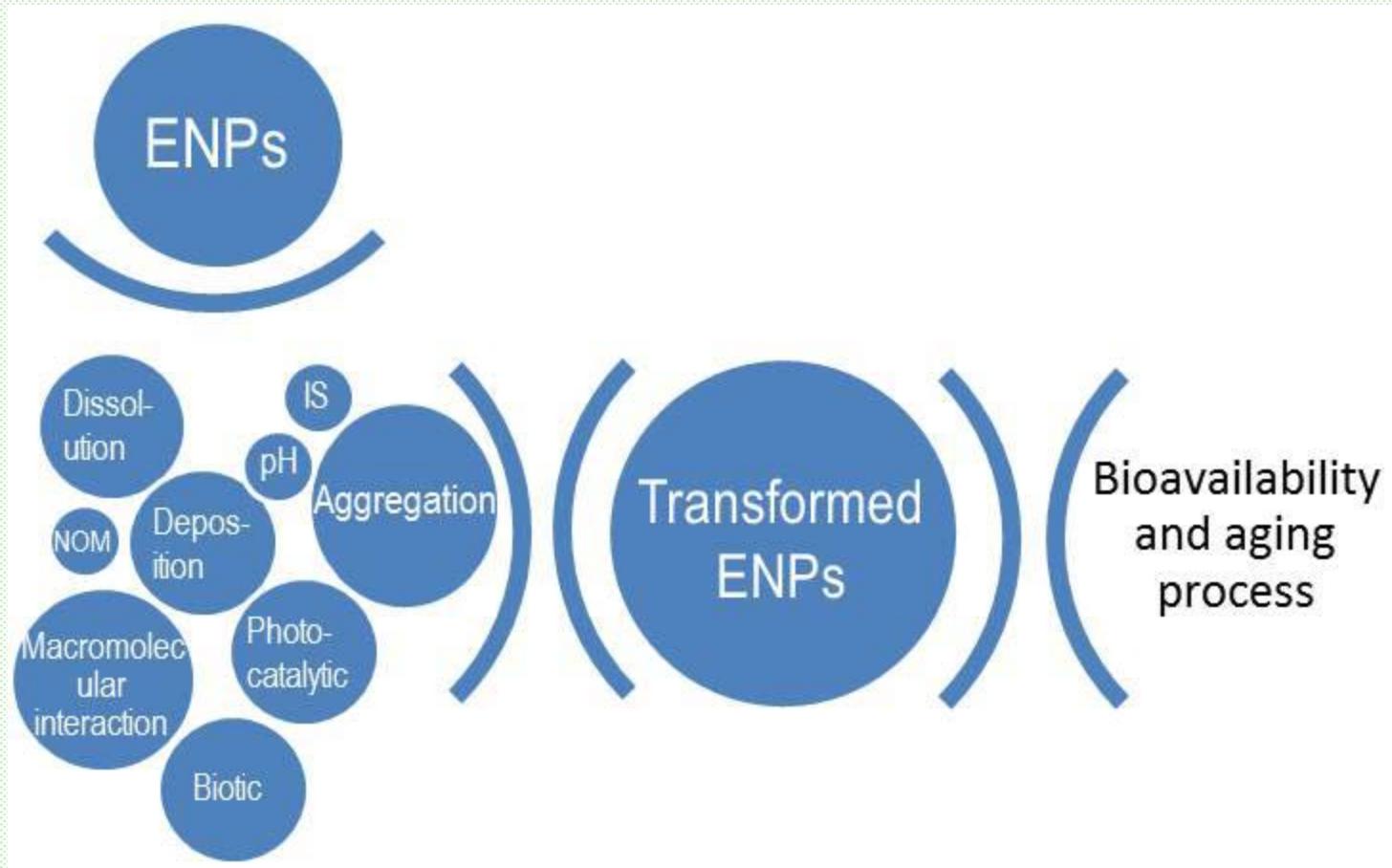


# Biodegradable Polymers and Enzymes in Stabilization & Surface Functionalization



Virkutyte, Varma: *Chem. Sci.*, 2, 837 (2011)

# Fate of Engineered Nanoparticles: Implications in the Environment



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Prof. Juan Carlos Colmenares (Warsaw, Poland)

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**Prof. Radek Zboril (Olomouc, Czech Republic)**

# SUSTAINABILITY AWARD-ORD, US EPA 2015

citation:

**“Sustainable Strategies for Risk Reduction In Nanotechnology:  
Application in Chemical Catalysis and Environmental Remediation”**



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