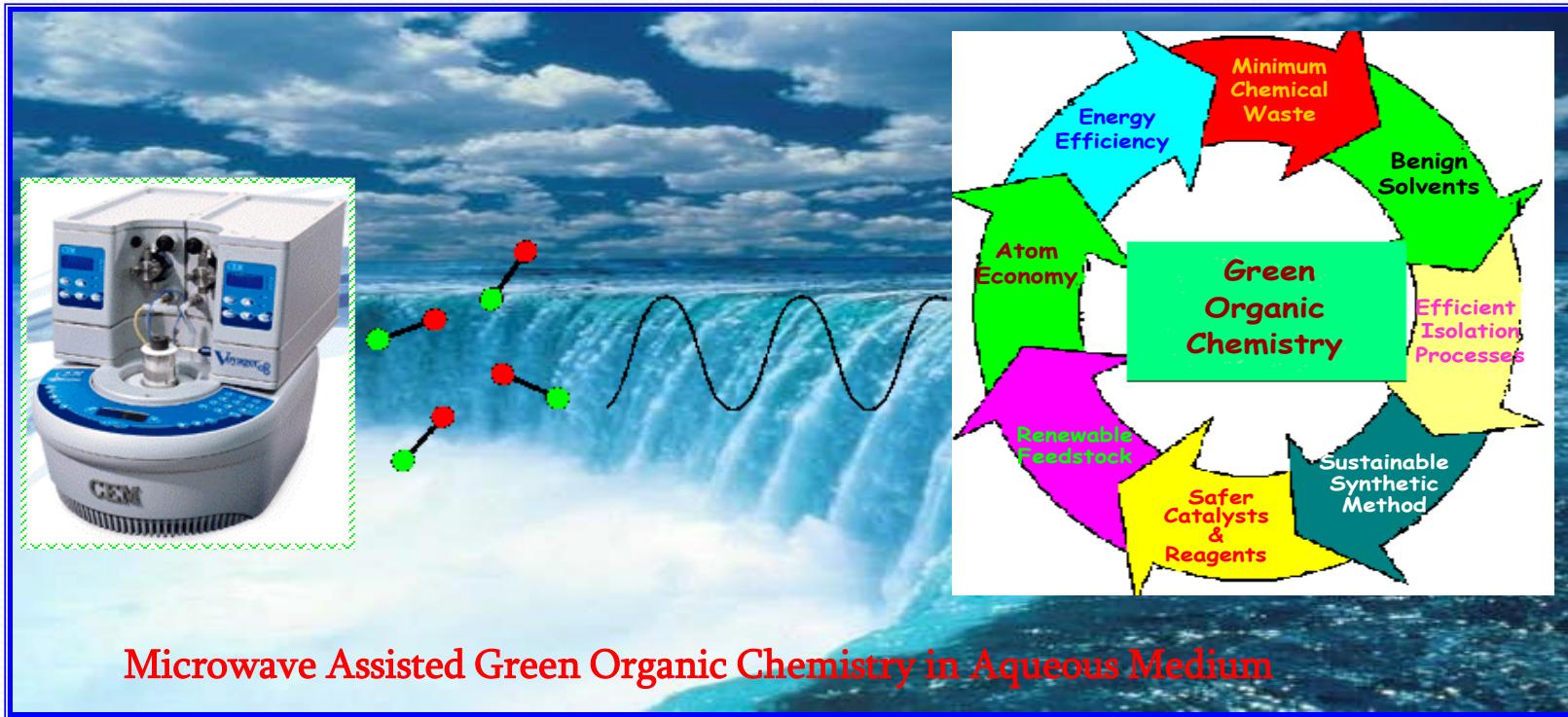


***Sustainable Applications of
Magnetic Nano-Catalysts and
Graphitic Carbon Nitrides***

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E-mail: Varma.Rajender@epa.gov

- 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:

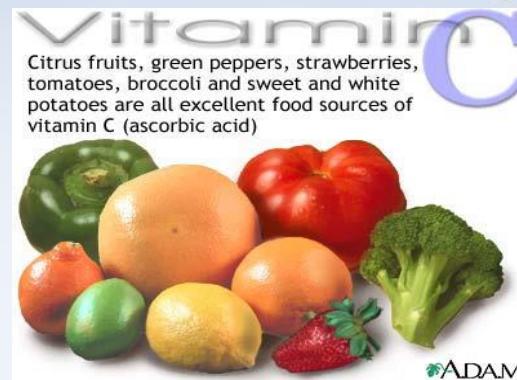
Acc. Chem. Res., 2008, 41, 629; *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2011, 44, 469-478; *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2014, 47, 1338-1348
Chem. Soc. Rev., 2008, 37, 1546-1557; *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2012, 41, 1559-1584
Chem. Rev., 2016, 116, 3722-3811; *ACS Sustain. Chem. & Eng.*, 2016, 4, 5866-5878
Pure App. Chem., 2008, 80, 777-790; *Pure App. Chem.*, 2013, 85, 1703-1710.
Curr. Opin. Drug Disc., 2007, 10, 723-737.
Green Chem., 1999, 1, 43-55; *Green Chem.*, 2010, 12, 743-754; *Green Chem.*, 2014, 16, 2027-2041.
Coord. Chem. Rev., 2015, 291, 68-94; *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2015, 287, 137-156.



Plant Extract



Sugar



Vitamins



Wine



Tea



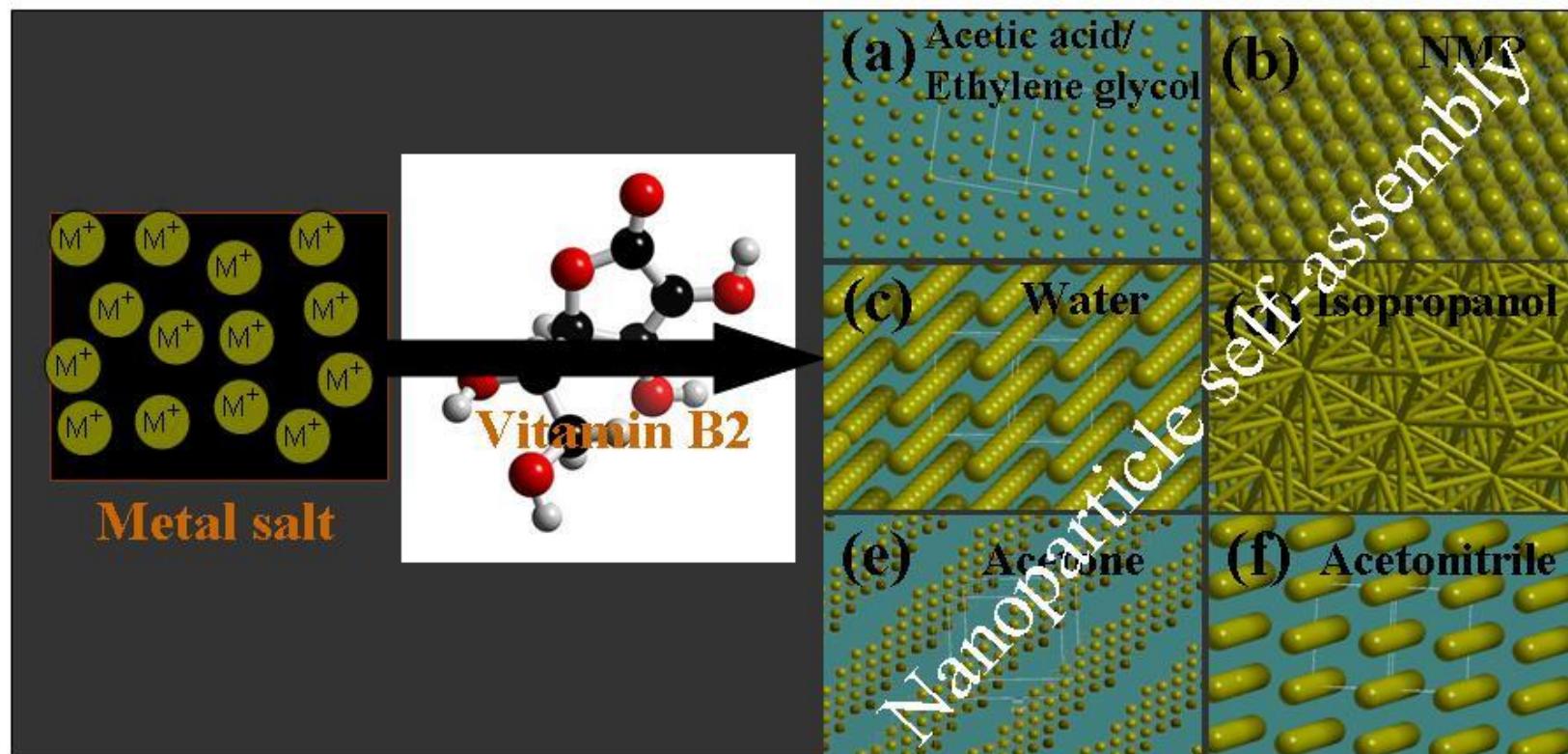
Water



Microwave

Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials

- **PROBLEM:** Synthesize nanomaterials in a sustainable fashion.
- **TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:** *Learning from Nature-*
 Use the elegance of Riboflavin (Vitamin B₂) for redox chemistry.
- **CURRENT STATUS:** Self-assembly of nanoparticles demonstrated

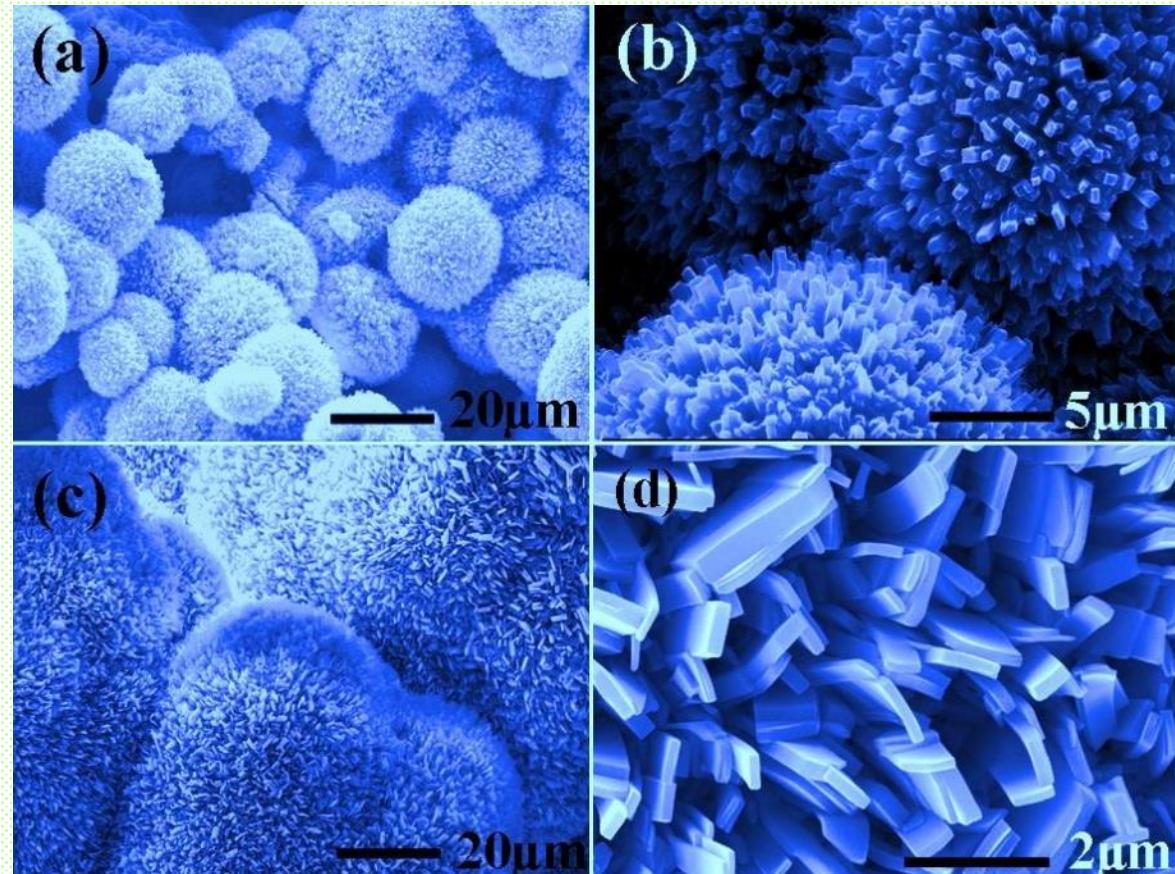


Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials

PROBLEM: Synthesize nanomaterials in a sustainable manner.

TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION:
Learning from Nature- Use Vitamin B₁ in water to do the reduction and capping.

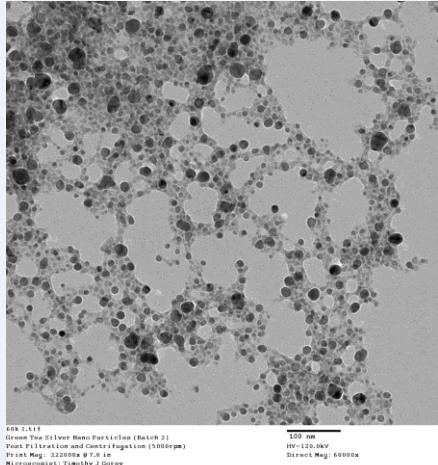
CURRENT STATUS: Aligned palladium nanoplates synthesized and toxic reducing and capping agents avoided.



Tea for producing metal nanoparticles

Metal salt +

Ag nanoparticle
using green tea



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

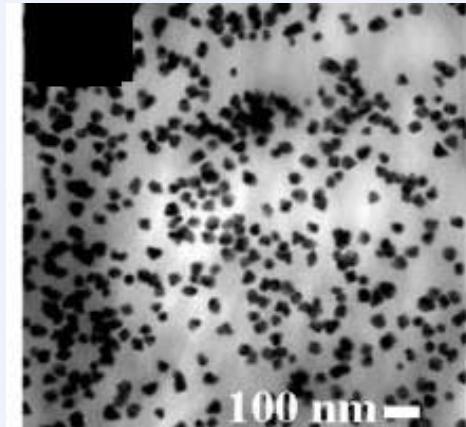
Pd nanoparticle
using green tea



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

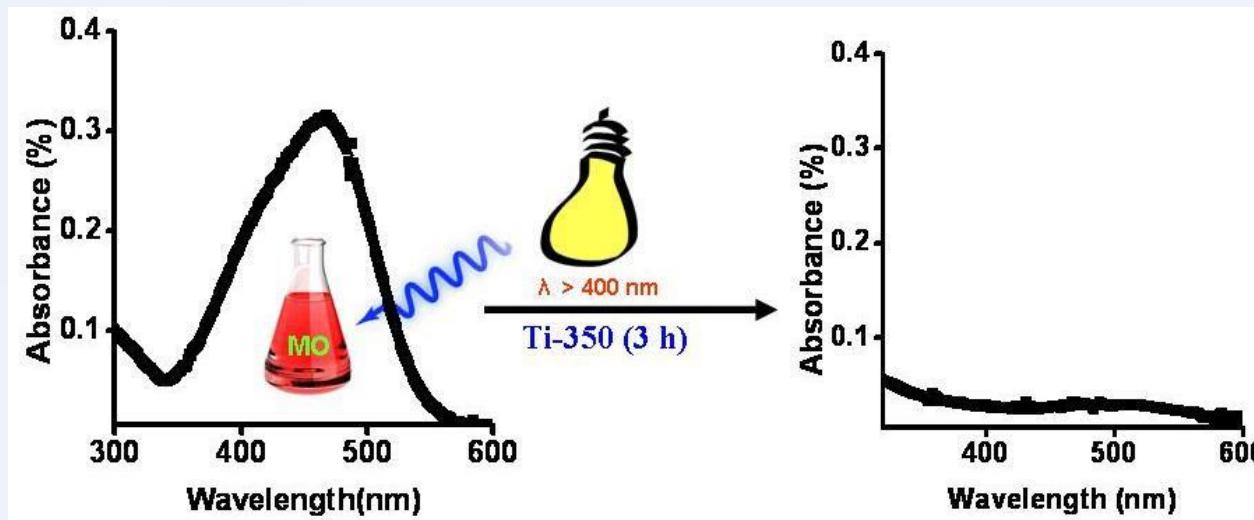
Greener synthesis of Ag and Au nanoparticles is described using antioxidants from blackberry, blueberry, pomegranate, and turmeric extracts; waste from fruit and juice industry can be utilized.



Visible Light Active TiO_2 Photo Catalyst

Conventional TiO_2 is UV active. Band Gap 3.2 eV

Tailoring the band gap for red shift, it is possible to make 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)

TiO_2 Films: *Coordination Chem. Reviews*, 306, 43-64 (2016)

Microcystin-LR removal using Magnetically separable N-doped TiO₂

* 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.

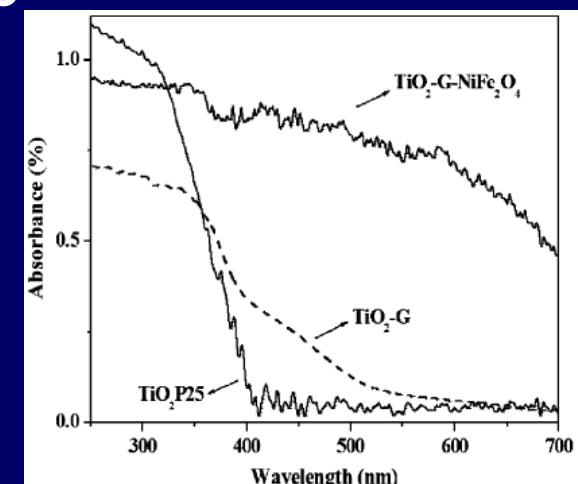
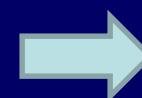
Lawton and Robertson, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 1999, 28, 217; Liu et al., *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2003, 37 3214.



- TiO₂ photocatalysis has been proven effective to remove MC-LR in water.

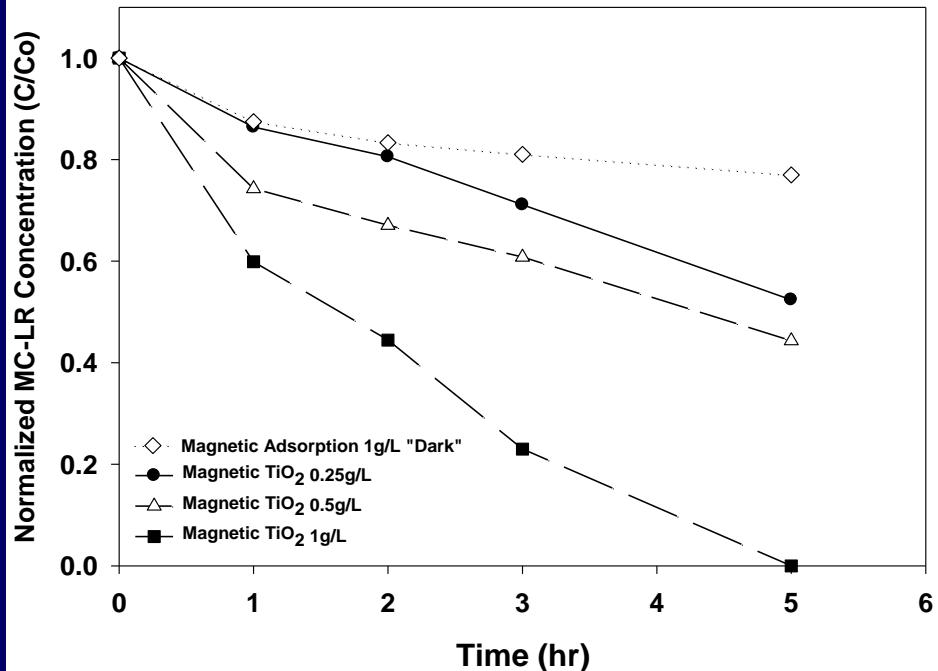
Antoniou et al., *Toxicology* 2008; Pelaez et al., *Appl. Cat. B* 2010 & 2012.

- Magnetic (TiO₂-G-NiFe₂O₄) and non-magnetic (TiO₂-G) nitrogen-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles have been previously synthesized.

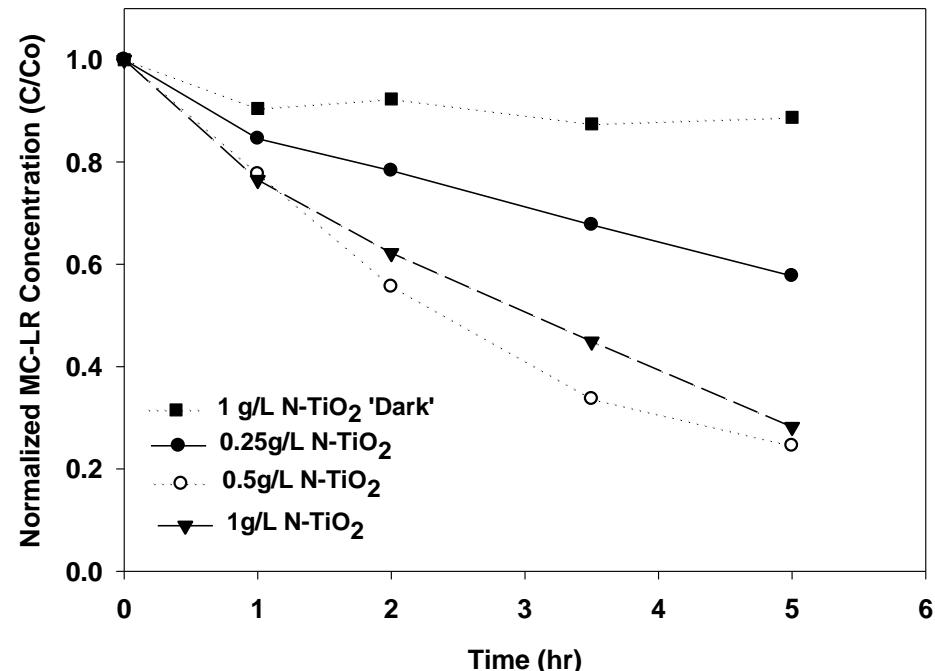


Balu, Baruwati, Serrano, Cot, Garcia-Martinez, Varma, Luque, *Green Chemistry*, 13, 2750-2758 (2013)

Magnetic $N\text{-TiO}_2$



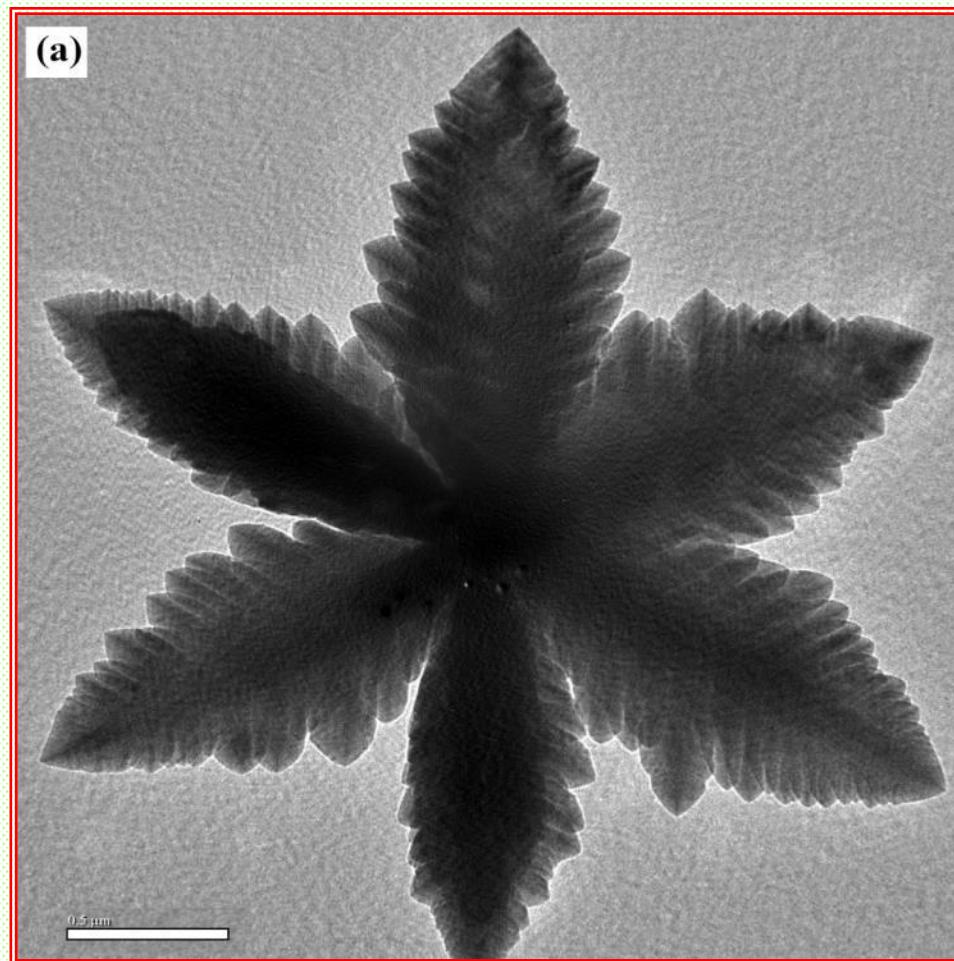
Non-magnetic $N\text{-TiO}_2$



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)

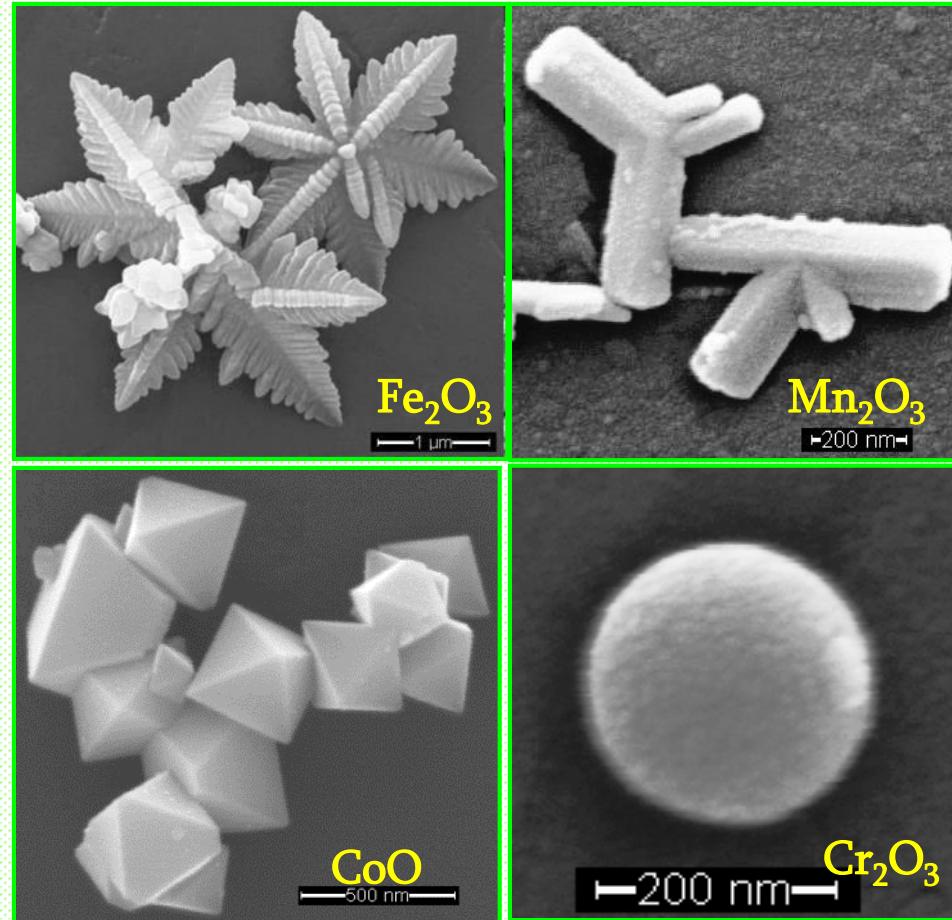
Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials

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.

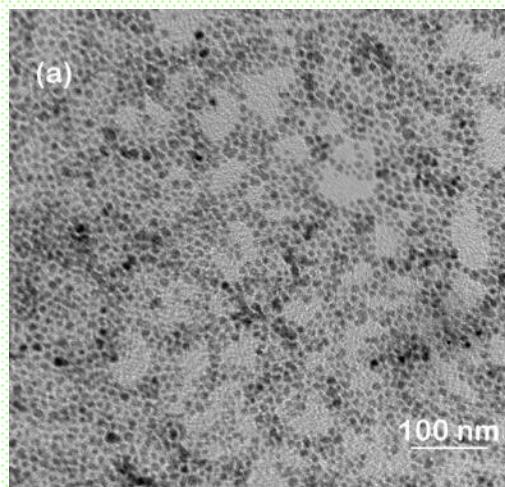


Polshettiwar, Baruwati & Varma: *ACS Nano*, 3, 728 (2009)

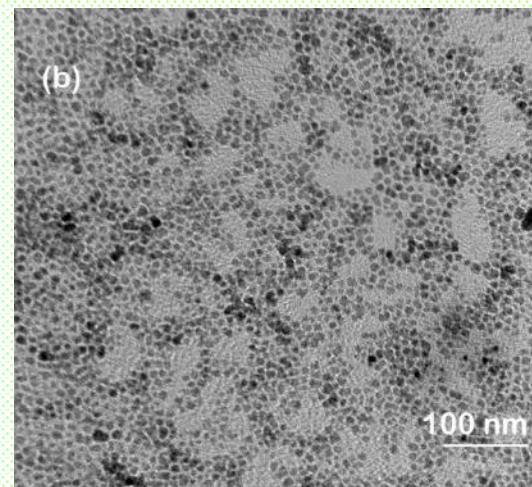
Among the top 5 Most-Accessed Articles in 12 months

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

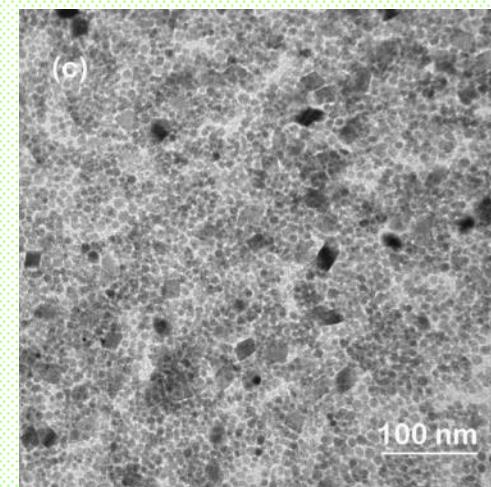
Monodispersed MFe_2O_4 ($M=Fe, Mn, Co, Ni$) nanoparticles have been synthesized via a water organic interface under both hydrothermal and MW conditions starting with readily available and inexpensive metal nitrate and halide precursors. The single phase particles are obtained at a temperature as low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



$NiFe_2O_4$

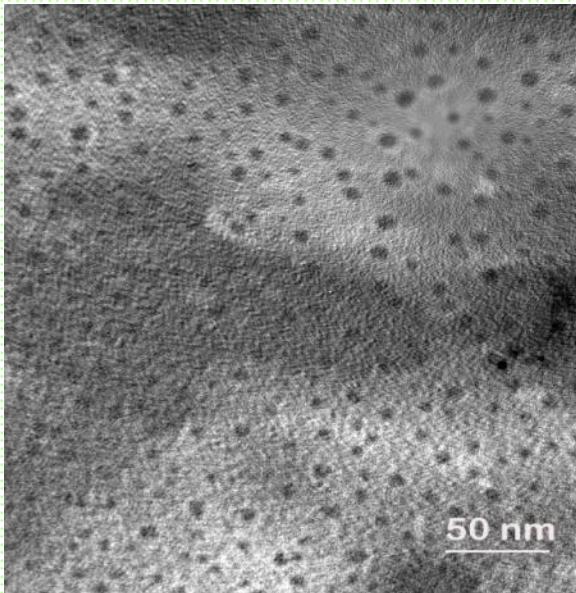


$CoFe_2O_4$



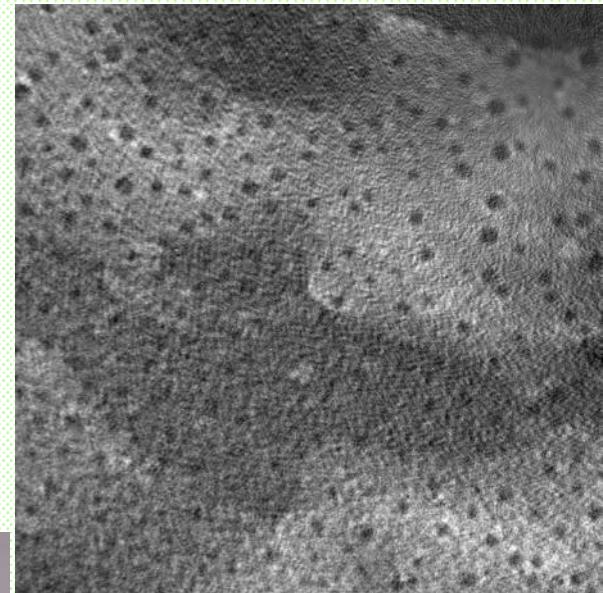
$\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

Surface functionalization renders the particles dispersible in water



NiFe_2O_4

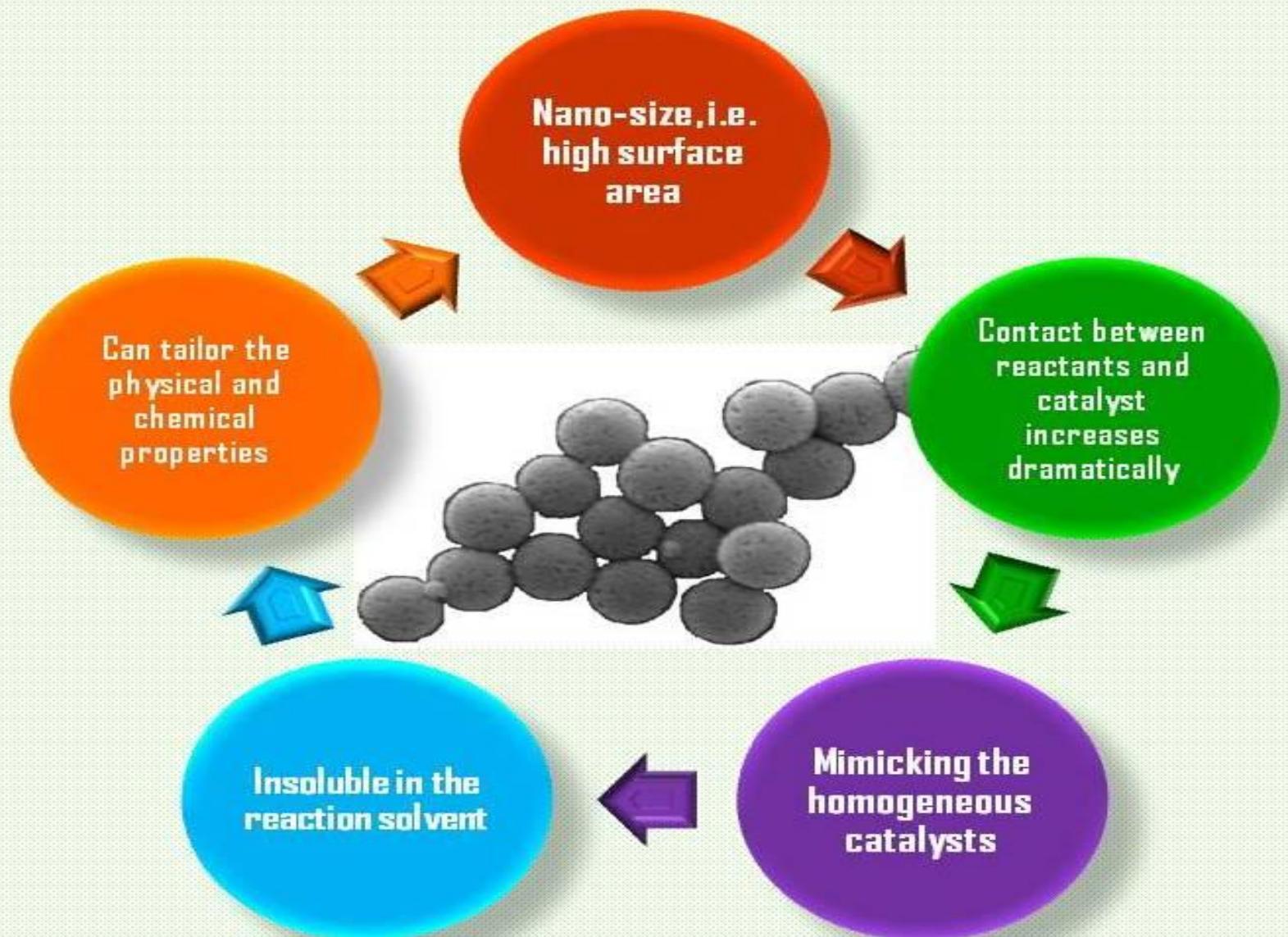
TEM of the particles
dispersed in water



CoFe_2O_4

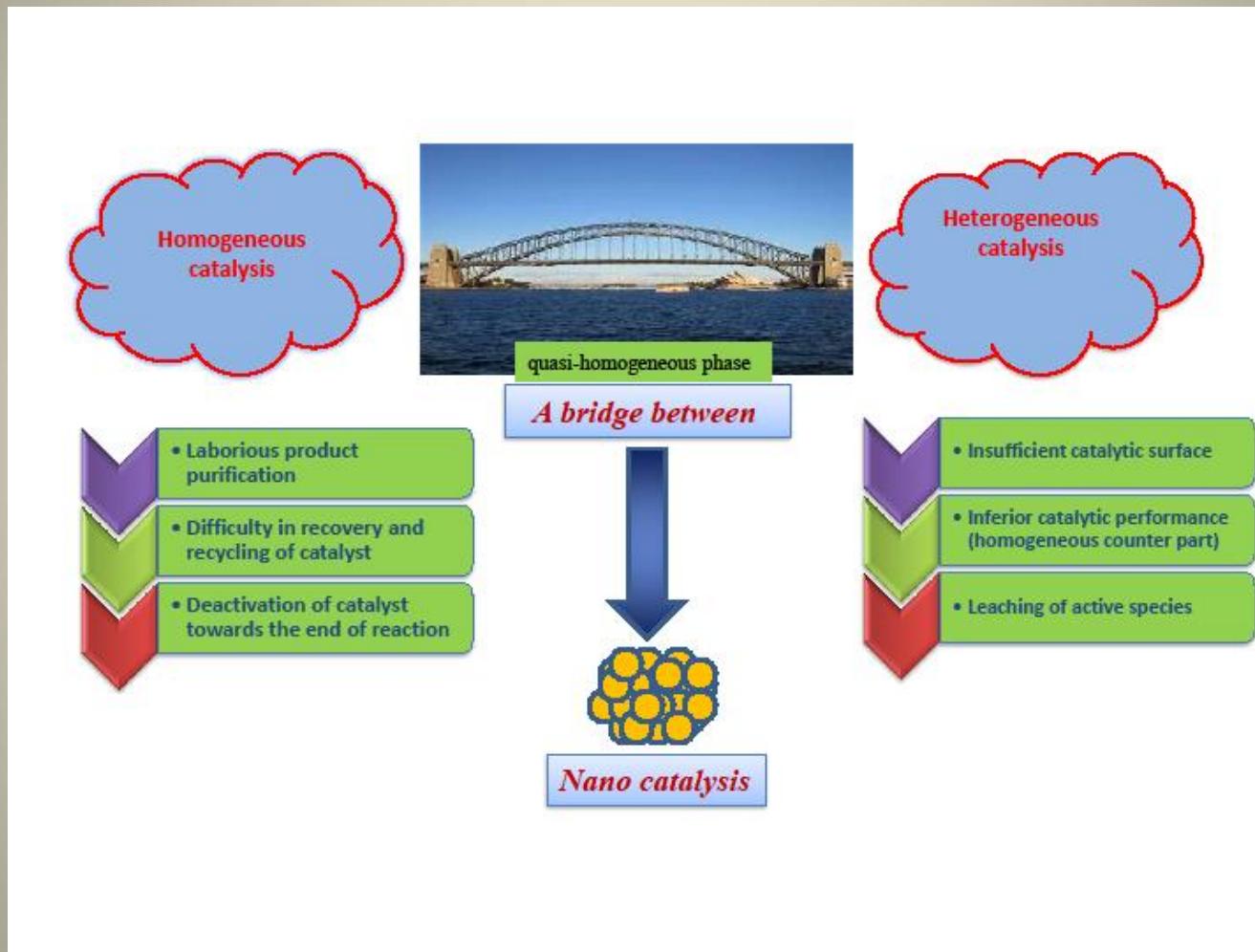
Photographic image of the
particles in water and hexane

What is Nano-Catalysis?



Nano catalyst acts as a quasi-homogeneous phase

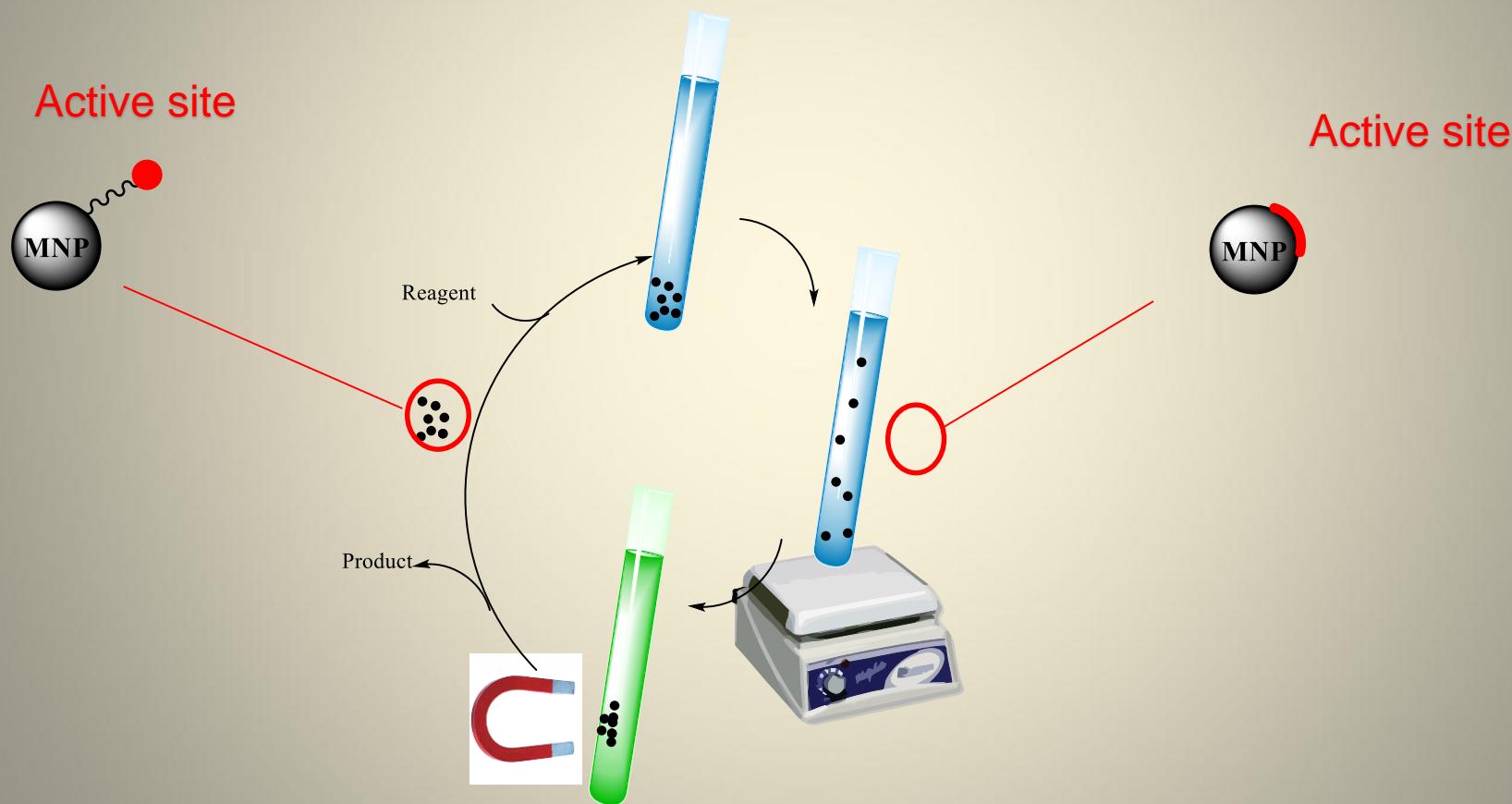
A bridge between homogeneous and heterogeneous



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

Magnetic Nanoparticles in Catalysis

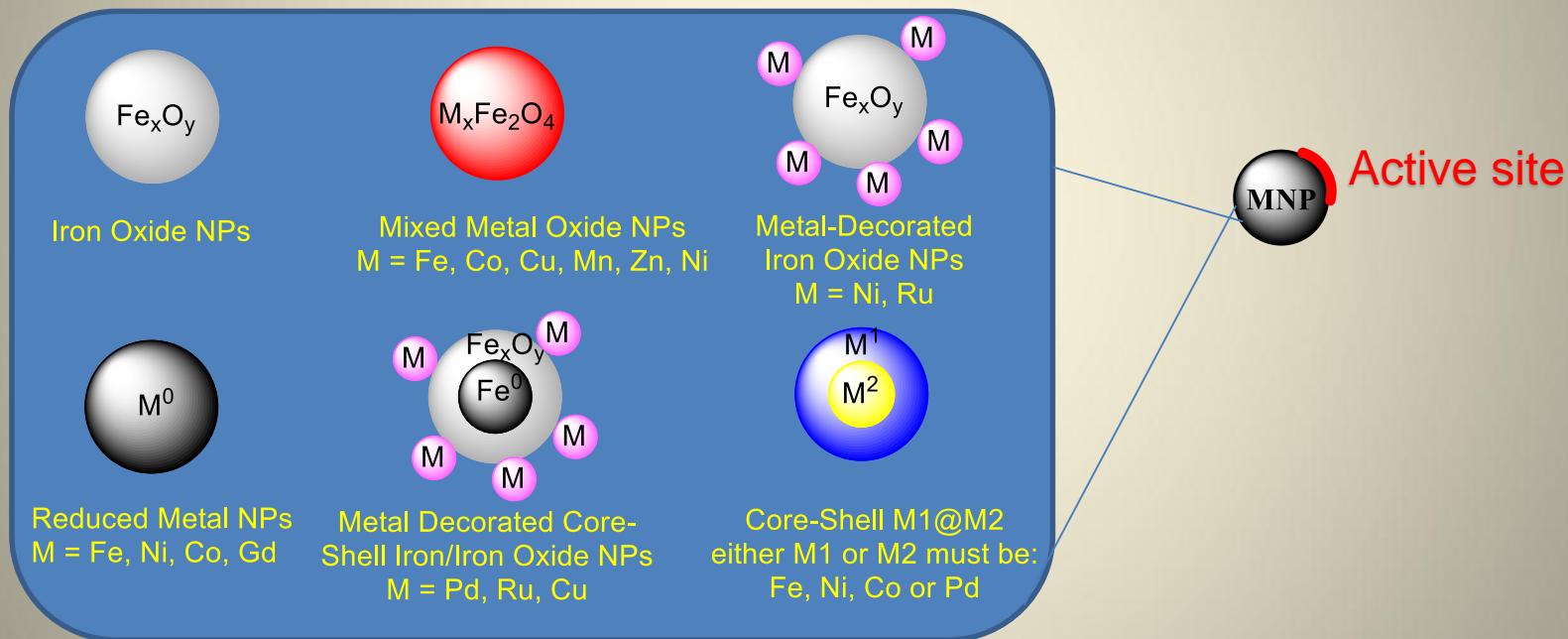
- As simple magnetic anchors
- Catalytic bare magnetic nanoparticles



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

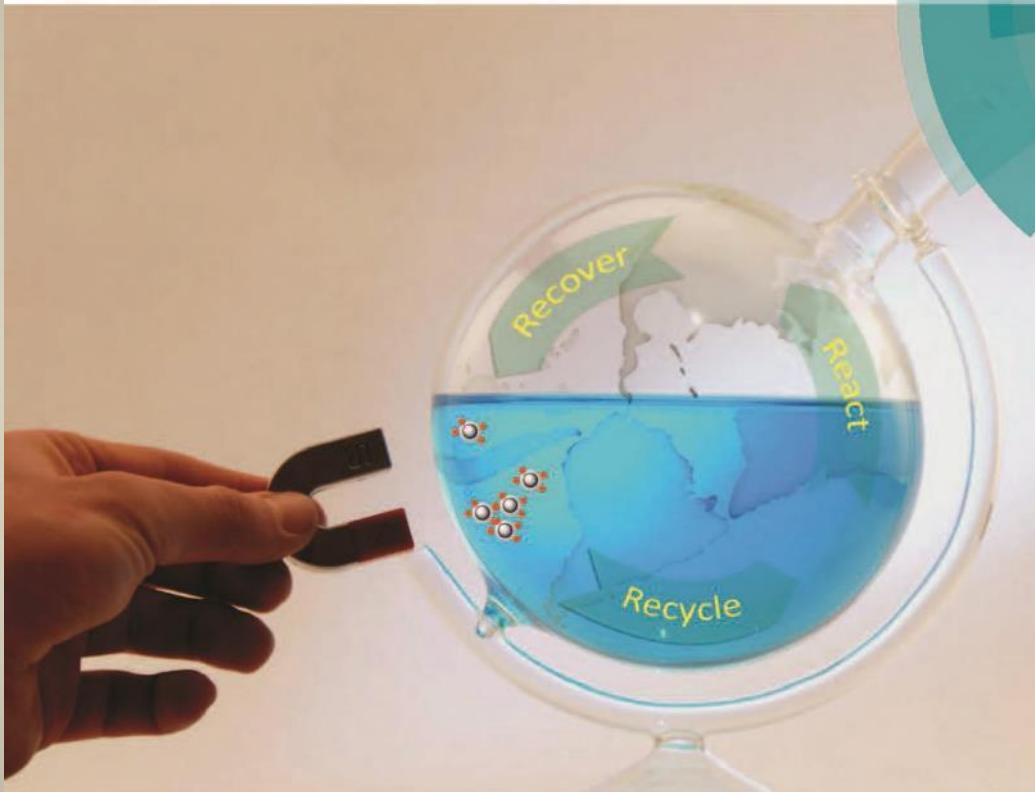
Magnetic Nanoparticles in Catalysis

- Catalytic bare magnetic nanoparticles



Green Chemistry

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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)

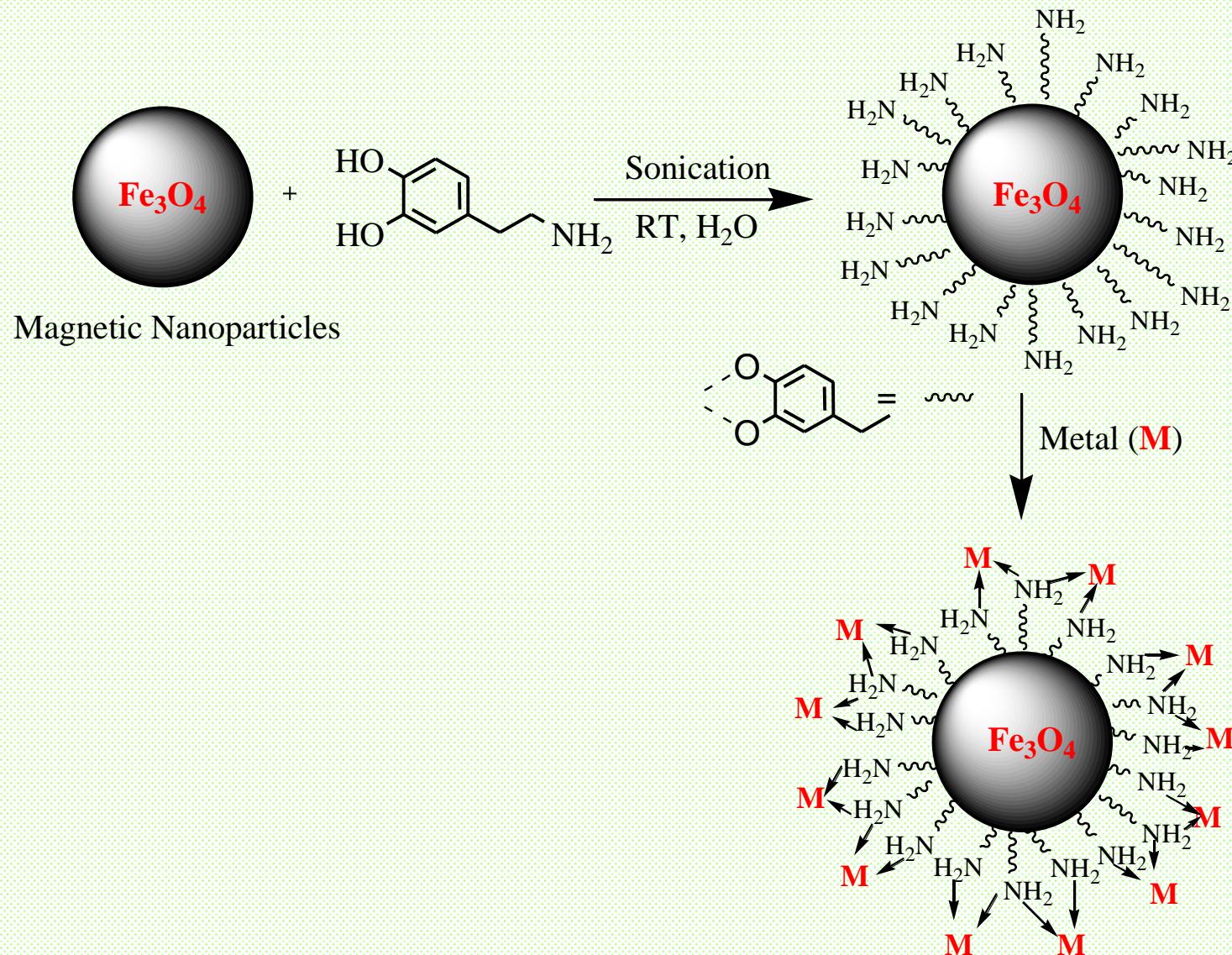
Green Chem., 15, p392 (2013); 15, p1226 (2013)

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

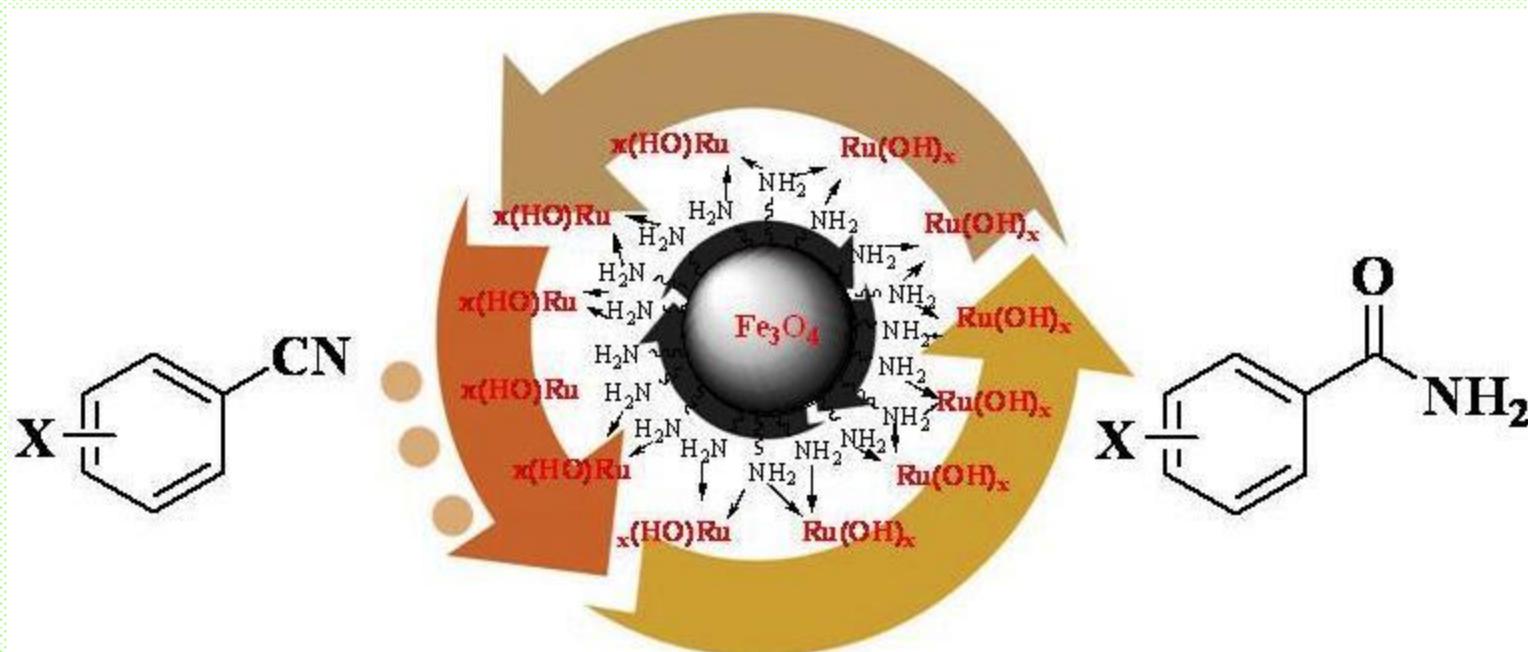
RSC Advances, 3, p1050 (2013); 4, p6568 (2014)

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

Synthesis of Nano-Catalysts

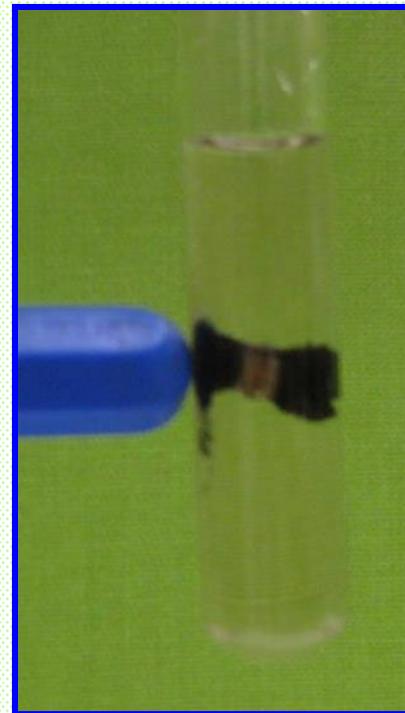
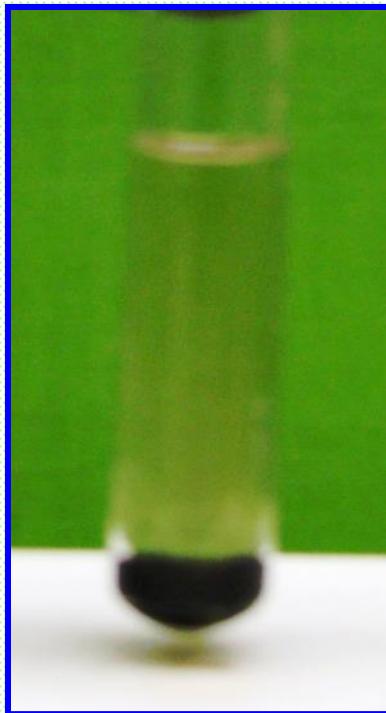


Magnetically Recoverable Ruthenium Hydroxide Nano-Catalyst



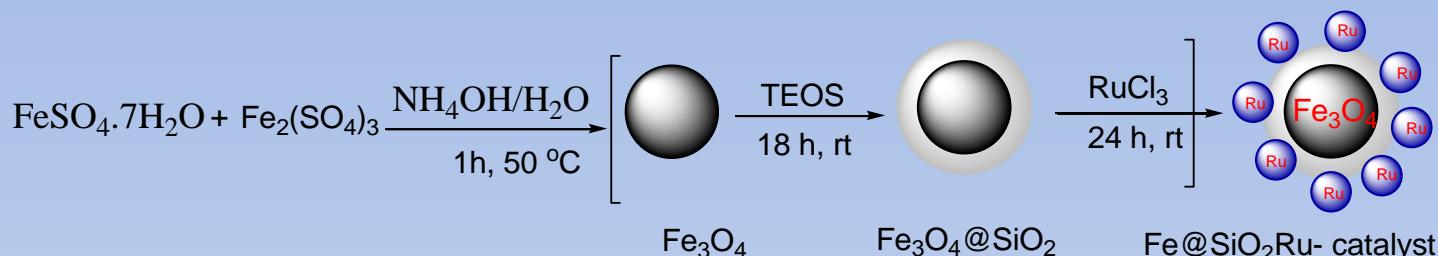
Polshettiwar & Varma: *Chem. Eur. J.* 15, 1582 (2009)

No Organic Solvent- Even in the Work-Up Step



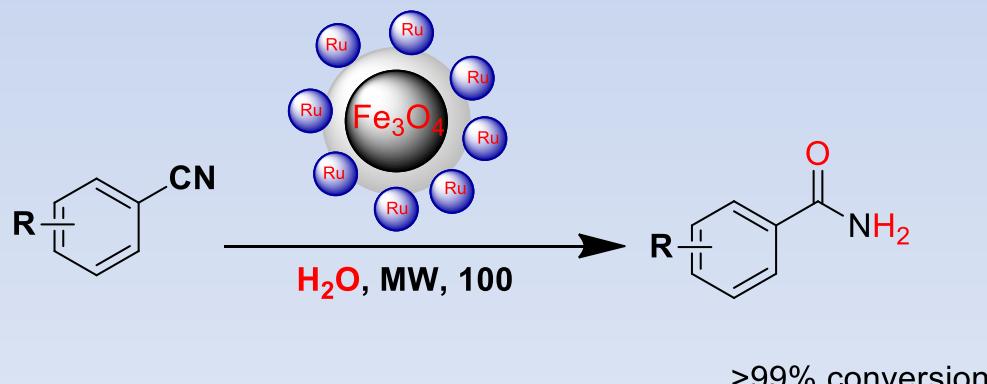
Reaction in Pure Aqueous Medium

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

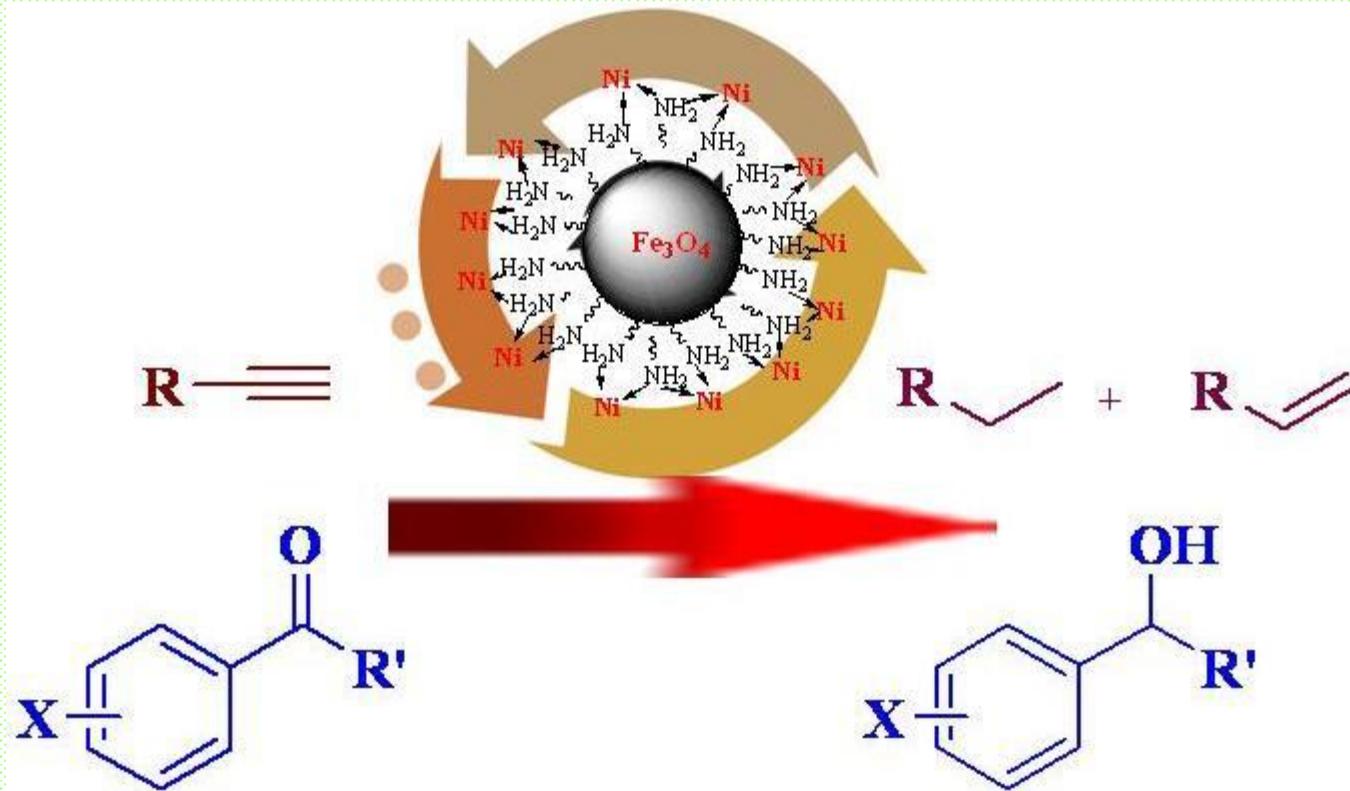


Scheme 1 One pot synthesis of nano- $\text{Fe}@\text{SiO}_2\text{Ru}$ catalyst

Aqueous Hydration of Nitriles Using Magnetic Silica Supported Ruthenium Hydroxide Nanoparticles

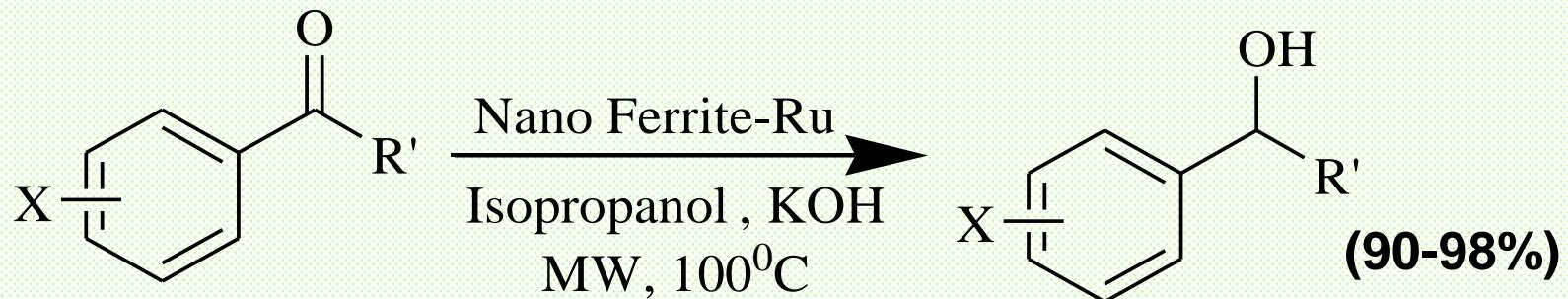


Magnetically Recoverable Ni Nano-Catalyst for Reduction



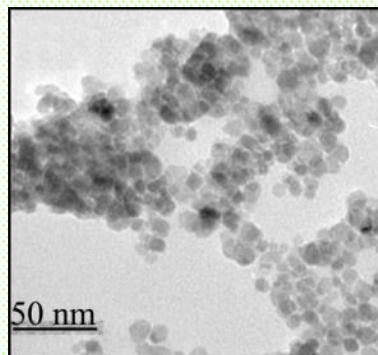
Polshettiwar, Baruwati & Varma: *Green Chem.*, 11, 127 (2009)

Transfer Hydrogenation of Carbonyl Compounds

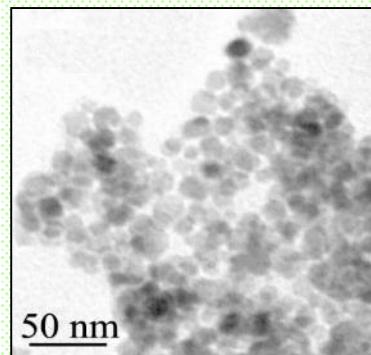


R' - Me, Ph, H

X - Cl, Br, NO₂, NH₂



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



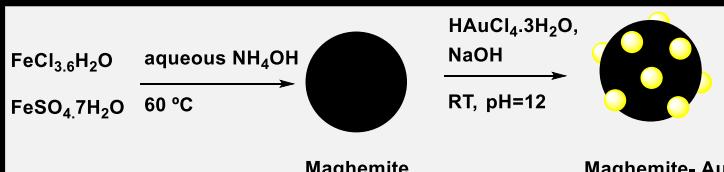
Gawande, Bonifácio, Varma, Branco, Nogueira, Bundaleski,
Ghumman, Teodoro: *Green Chem.*, 15, 1226 (2013)

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

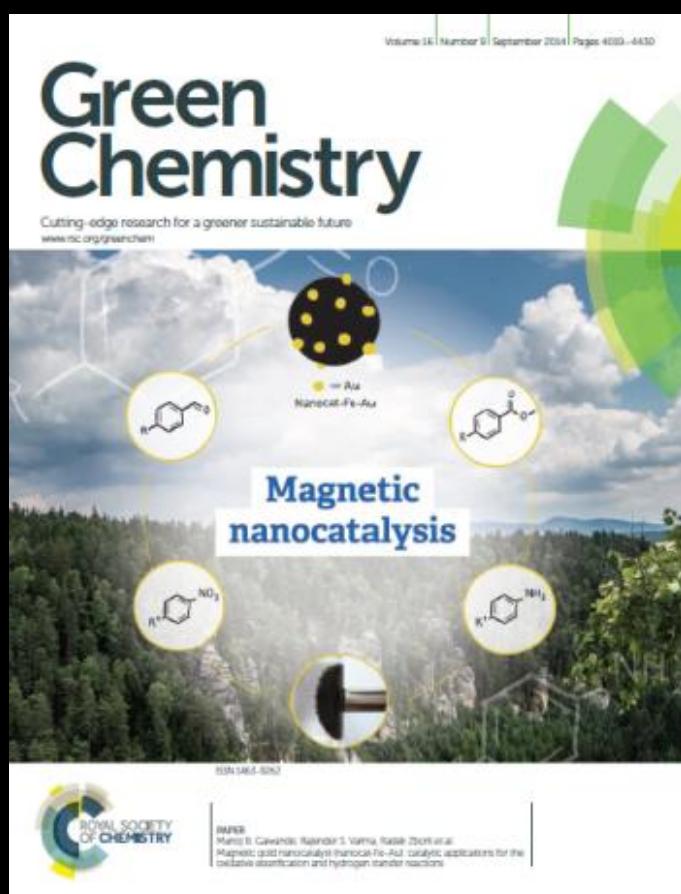
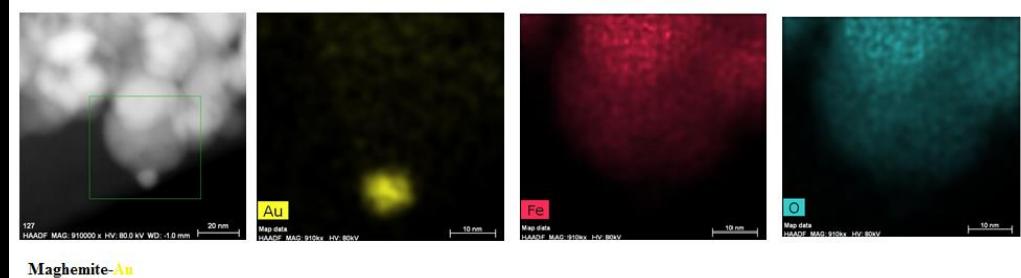


Shelke, Bankar, Mhaske, Kadam, Murade, Bhorkade, Rathi, Bundaleski, Teodoro, Varma, Zboril, Gawande: *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.*, 2, 1699 (2014)

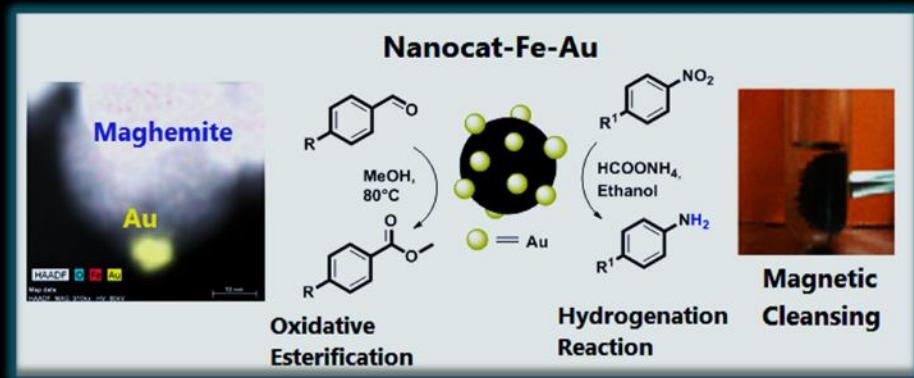
Maghemite-supported Gold (γ -Fe₂O₃-Au) Nanocatalyst Catalytic Applications in Organic Transformations



Synthesis of maghemite-Au



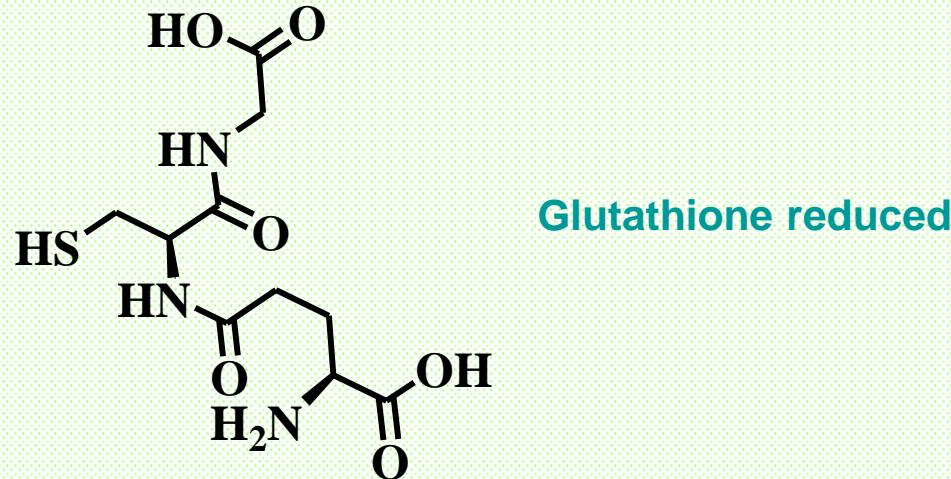
High angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM)



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

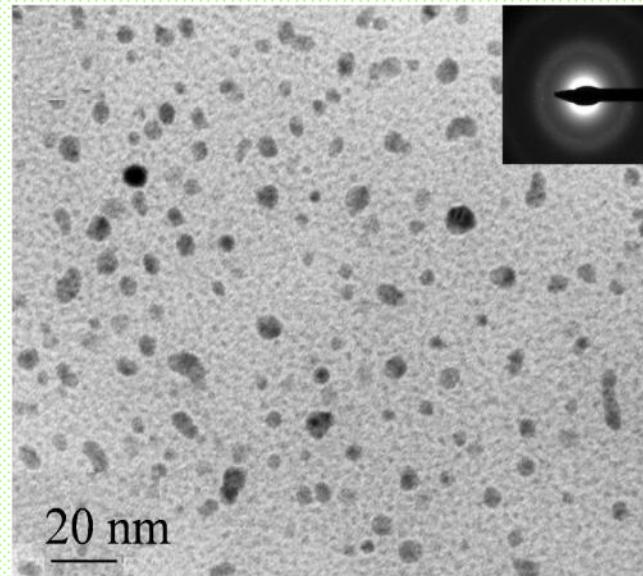
Baruwati, Polshettiwar, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 11, 926 (2009)

Metal nanoparticles in less than a minute under MW conditions

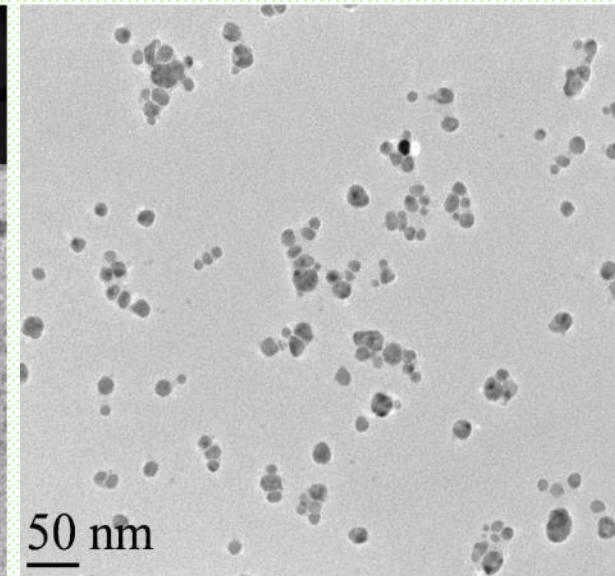
Optimized condition

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

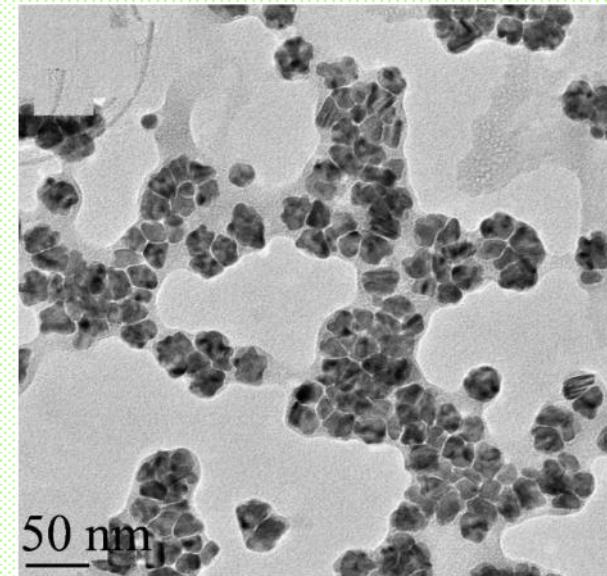
Silver Nanoparticles



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

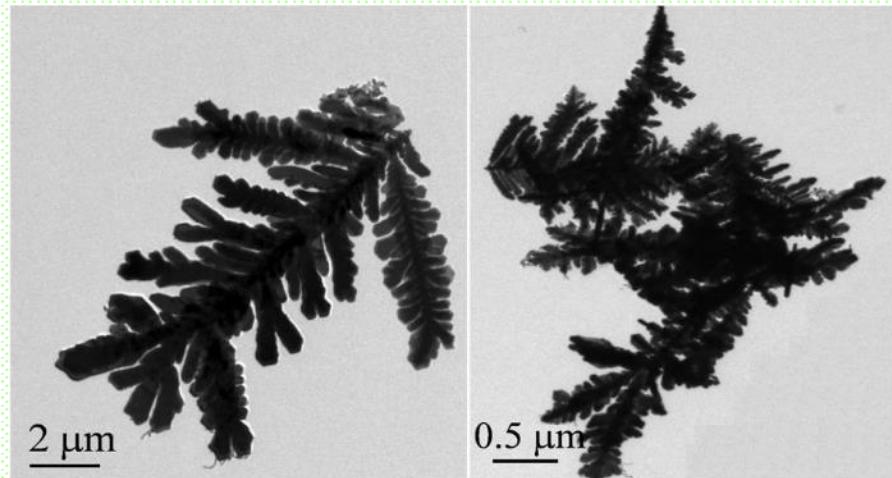


75 Watt, 60 seconds with
mole ratio 1.0:0.15



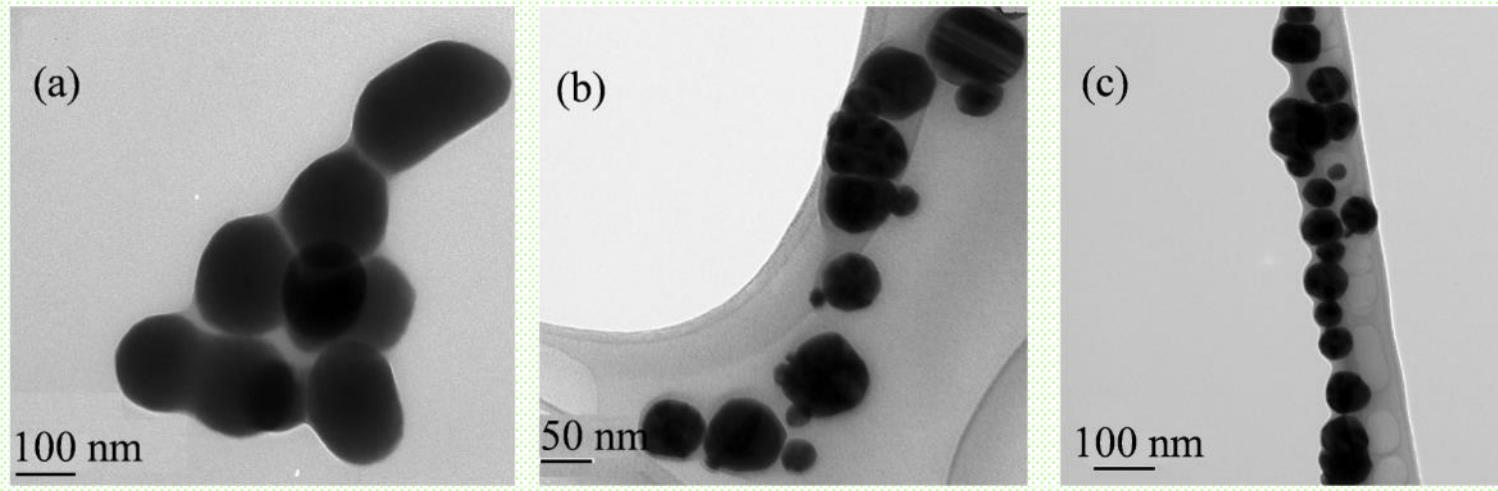
100 Watt, 60 seconds with
mole ratio 1.0:0.15

- 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)

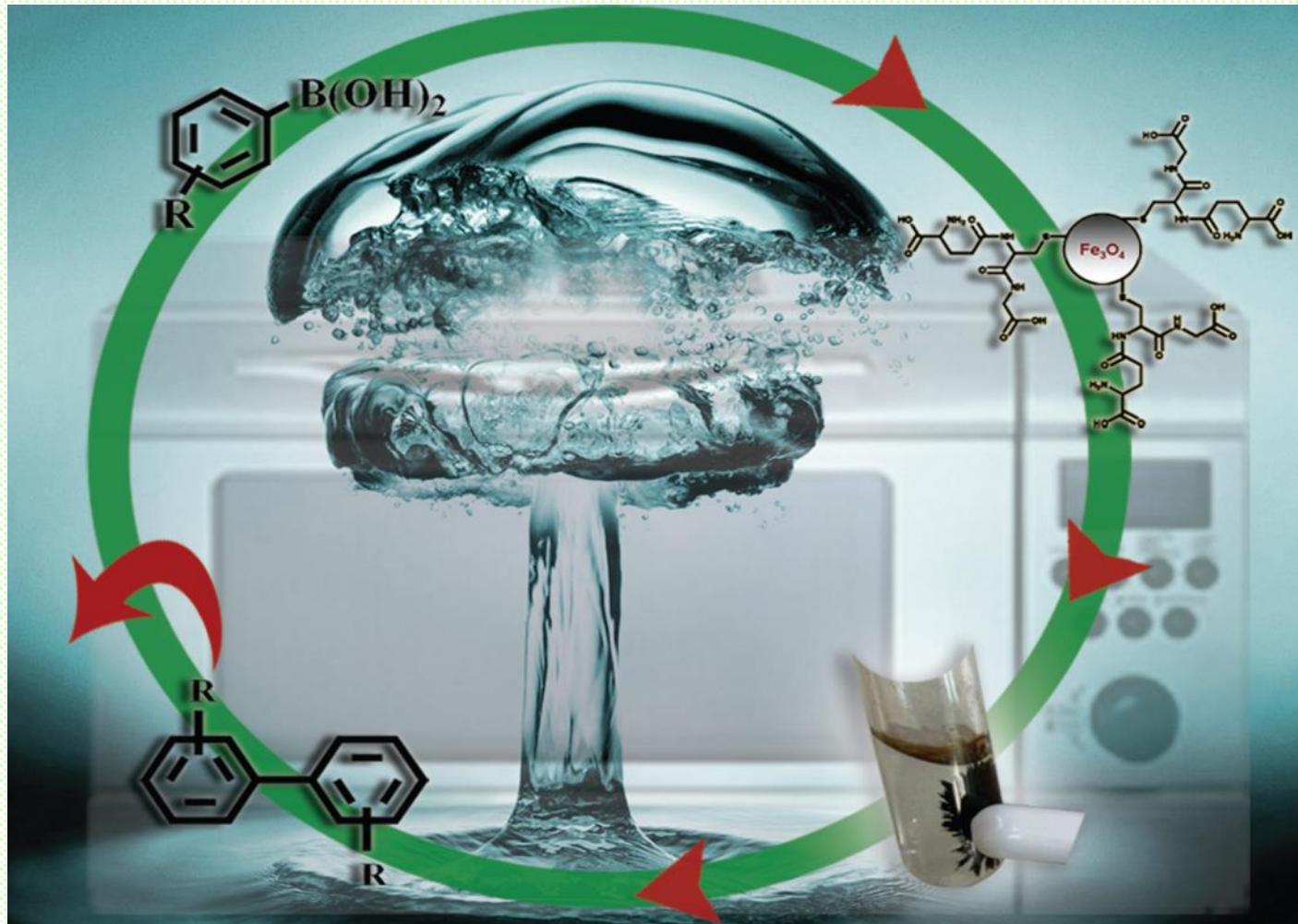
Tetrahedron, 66, 1091 (2010)

Green Chemistry

Cover page

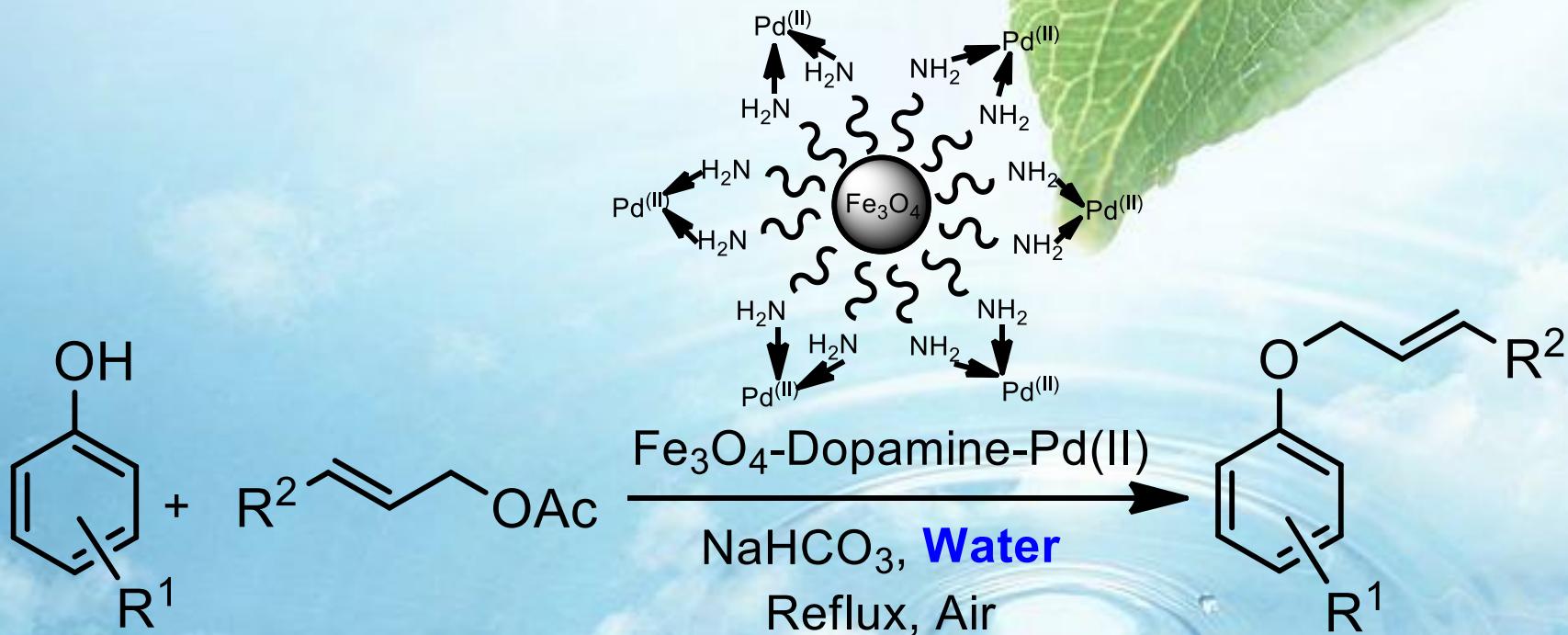
Volume 12 | Number 9 | Sept. 2010

Magnetically separable organocatalyst for homocoupling of arylboronic acids



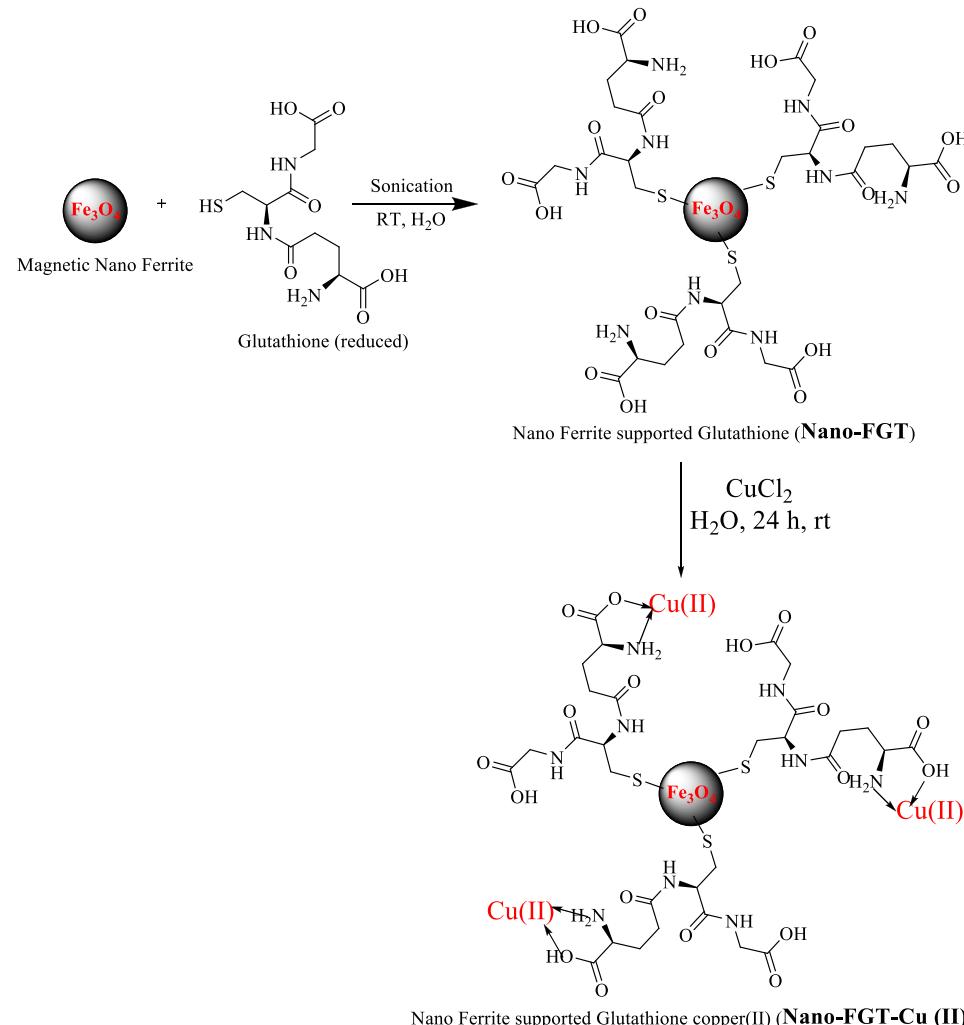
Luque, Baruwati, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 12, 1540 (2010)

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



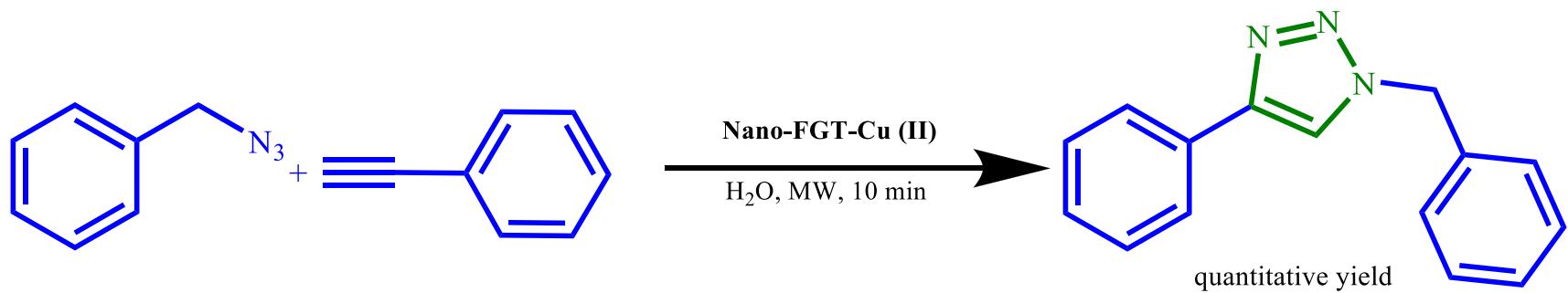
Saha, Leazer, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 14, 67-71 (2011)

Nano Ferrite supported-Glutathione copper(II) catalyst

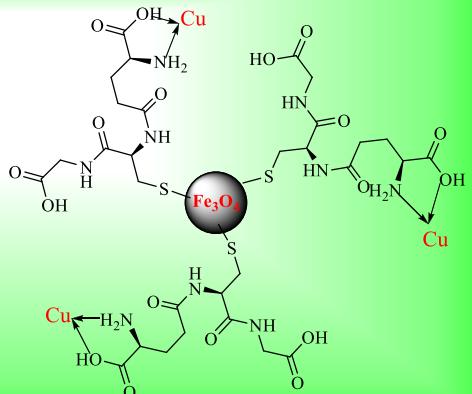


Baig, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 14, 625 (2012)

1,3 Dipolar Cycloaddition Reaction Catalyzed by Magnetic Nano-FGT-Cu

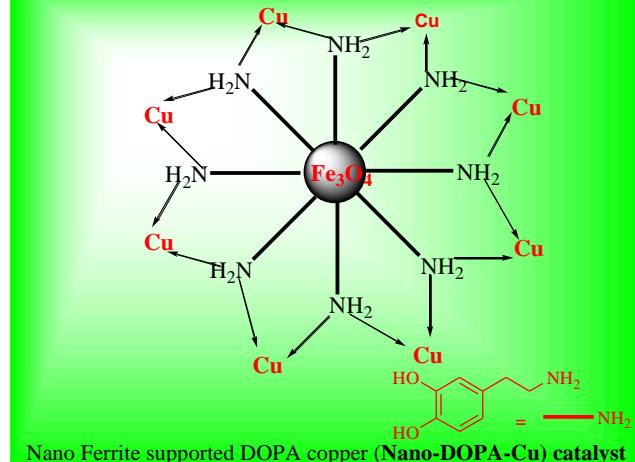


Baig, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 14, 625 (2012)

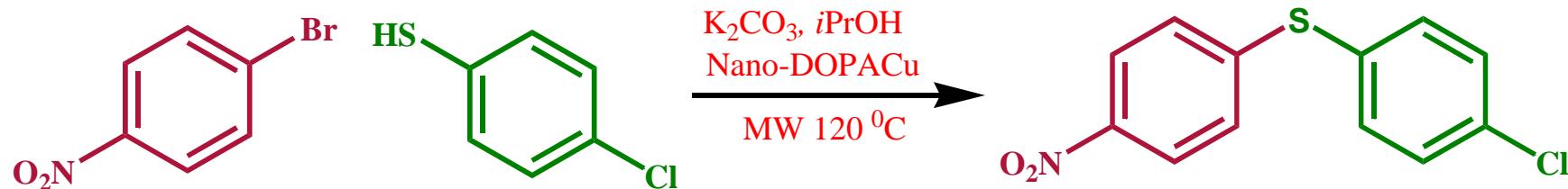


Nano Ferrite supported Glutathione copper Nano-FGT-Cu catalyst

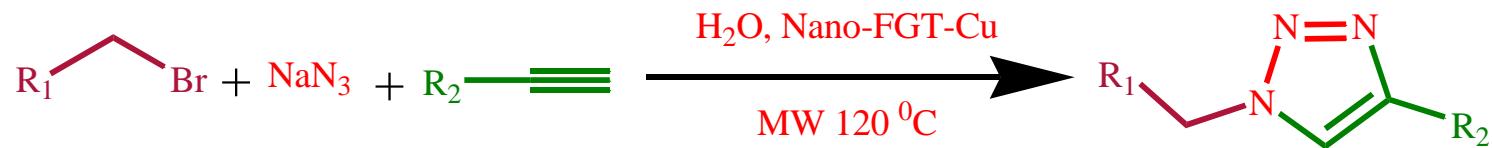
Ligands defines reactivity



Nano Ferrite supported DOPA copper (Nano-DOPA-Cu) catalyst



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

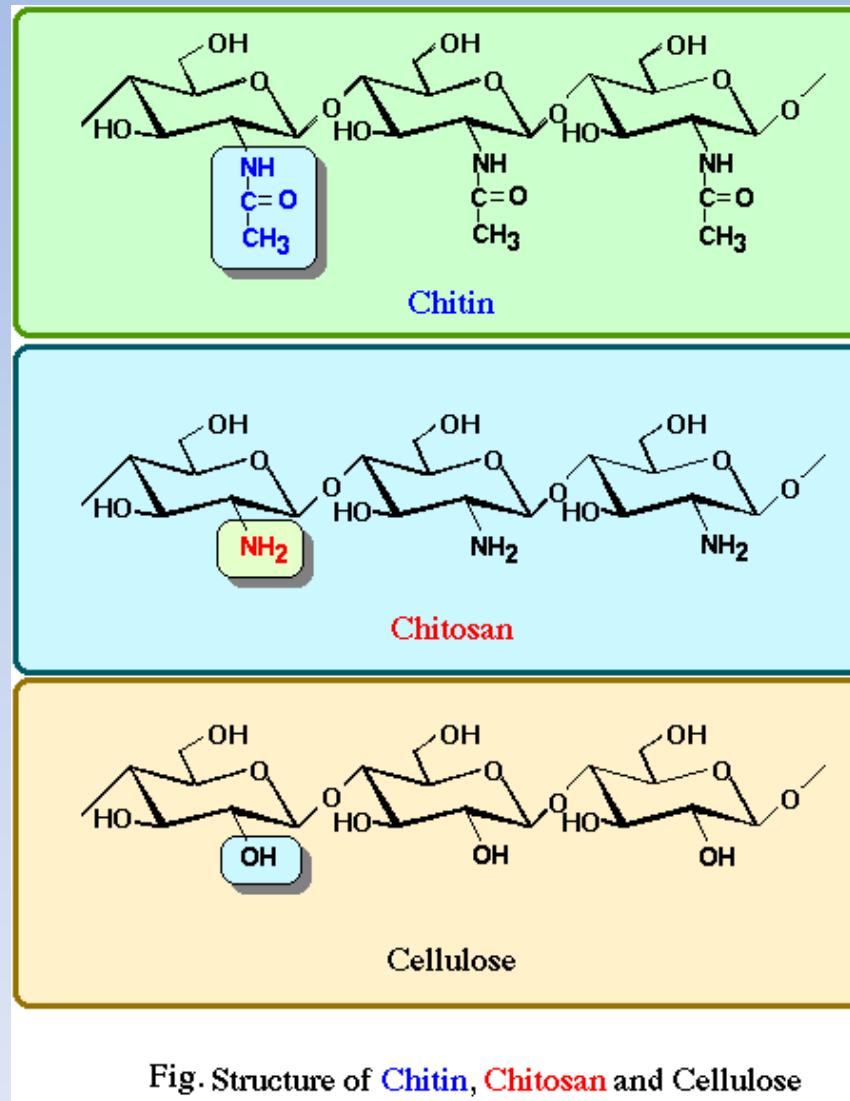


R = alkyl, aryl, heterocycle etc.

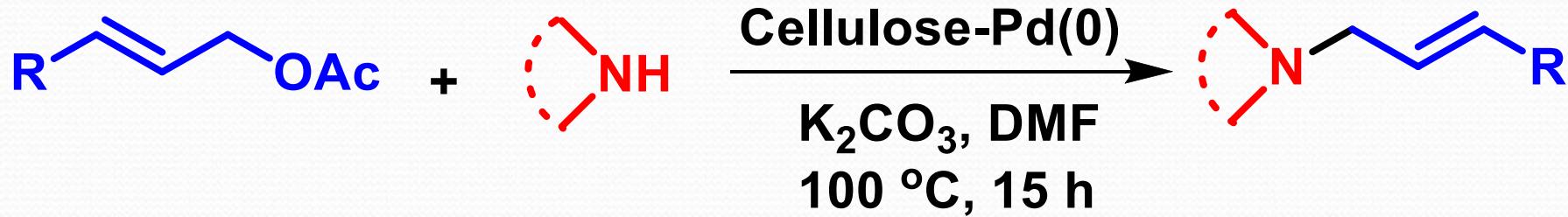
23 examples, yield up to 99%

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

Bio-degradable & Bio-renewable Supports

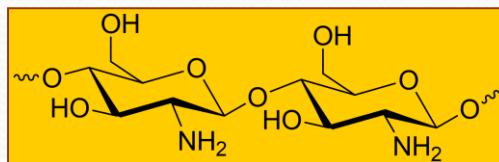
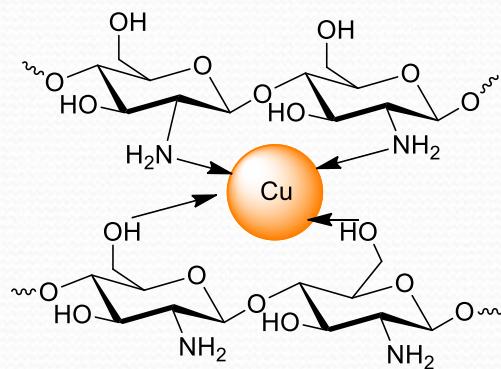


Tsuji-Trost *N*-allylation with allylic acetates using cellulose-Pd catalyst

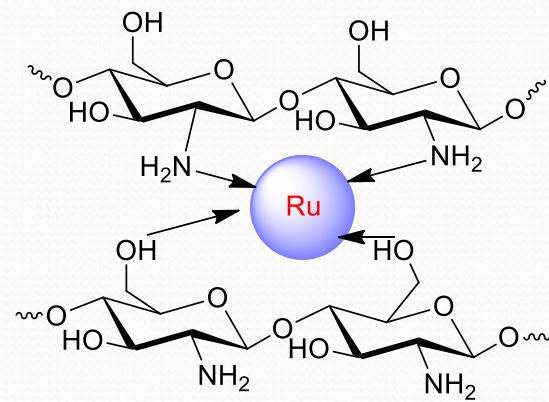
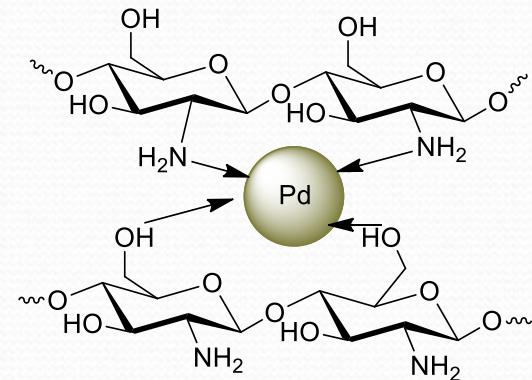


Reddy, Saha, Varma, Leazer: *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 6707 (2012)

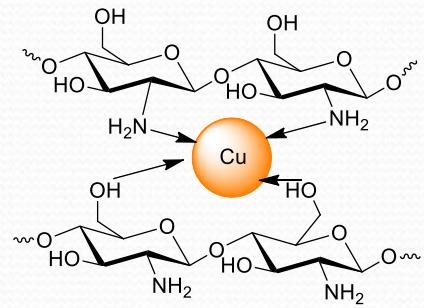
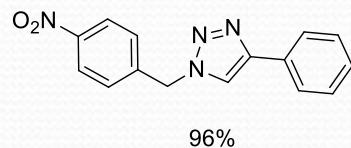
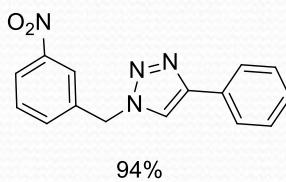
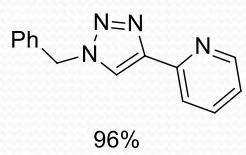
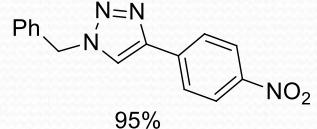
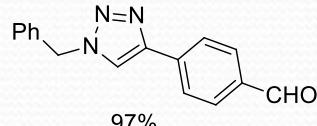
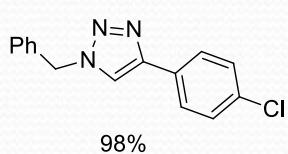
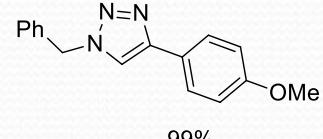
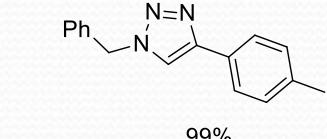
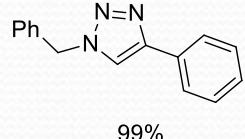
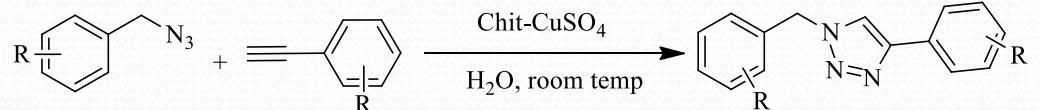
Synthesis of Chitosan-supported Catalysts



Chitosan polymer

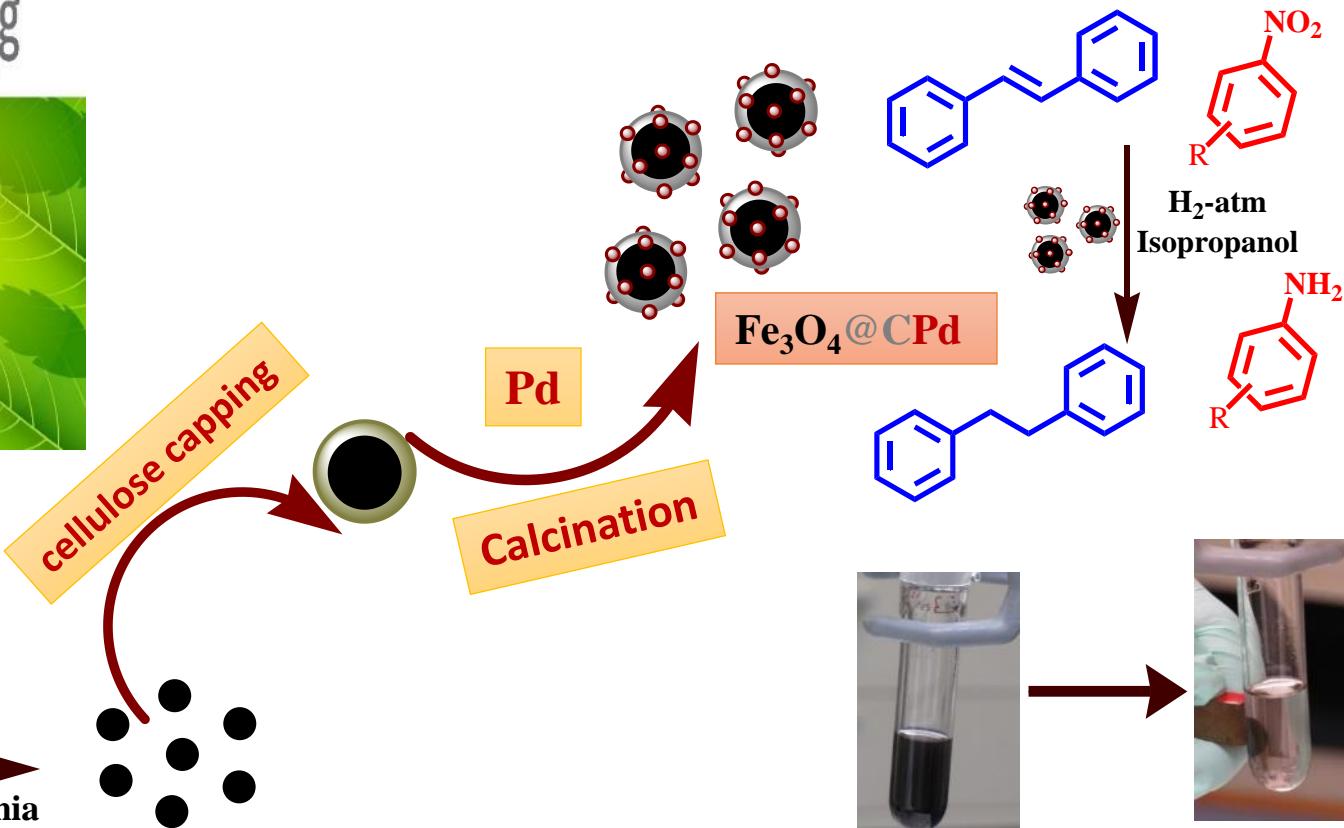
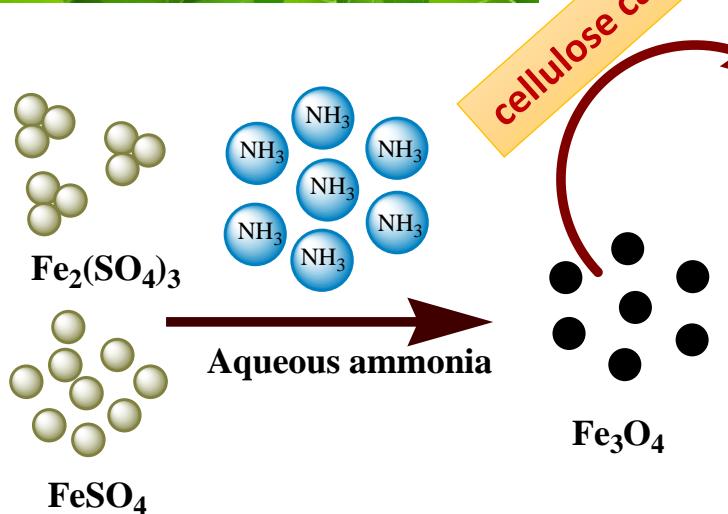
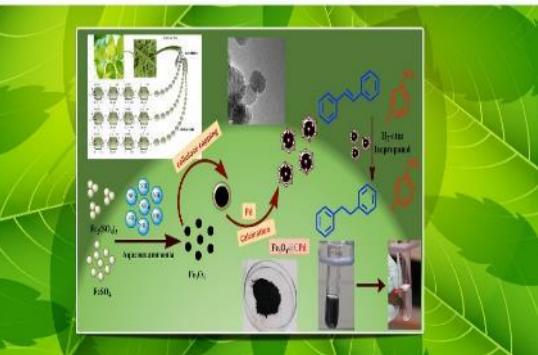


Chit-CuSO₄ Catalyzed Azide Alkyne Cycloaddition

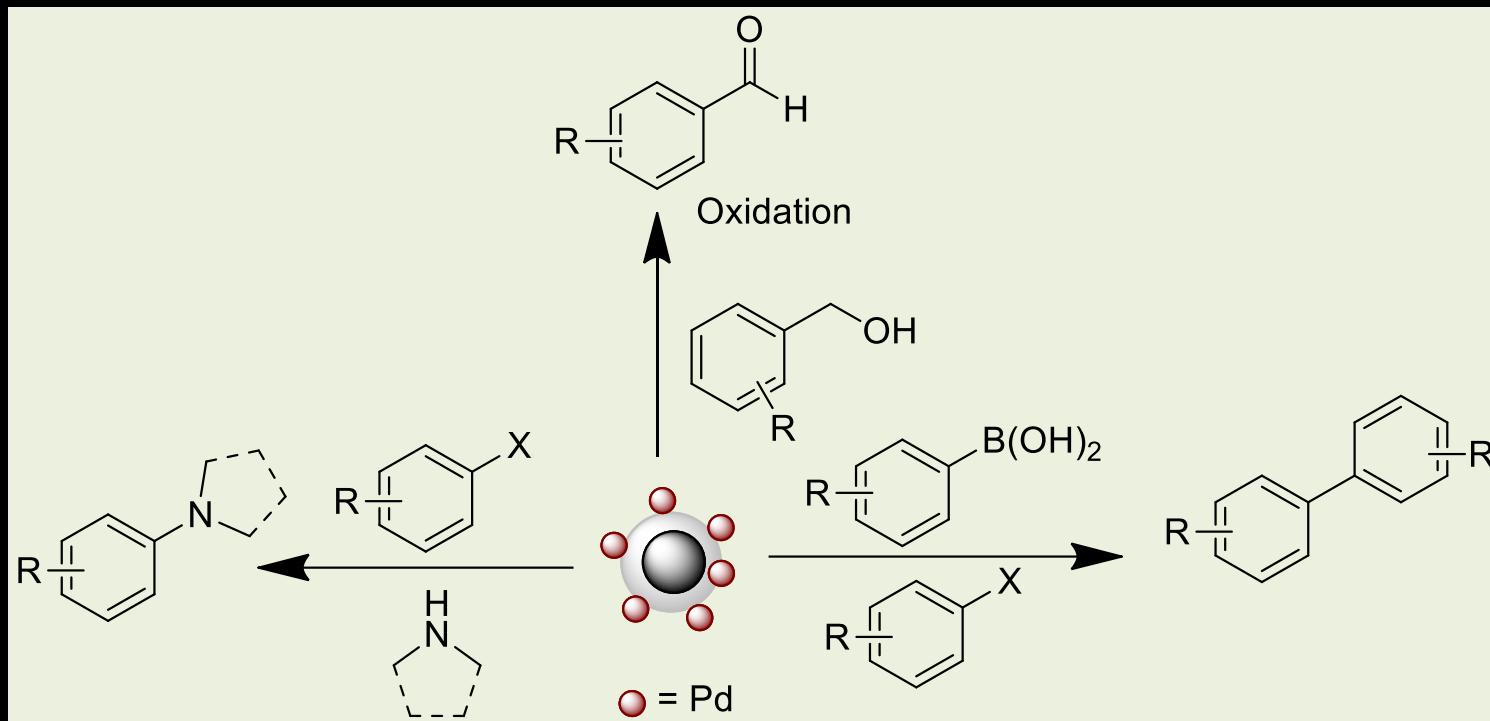


Chit-CuSO₄ catalyst

Magnetic Carbon-Supported Palladium Nanoparticles: Recyclable Catalyst for Hydrogenation



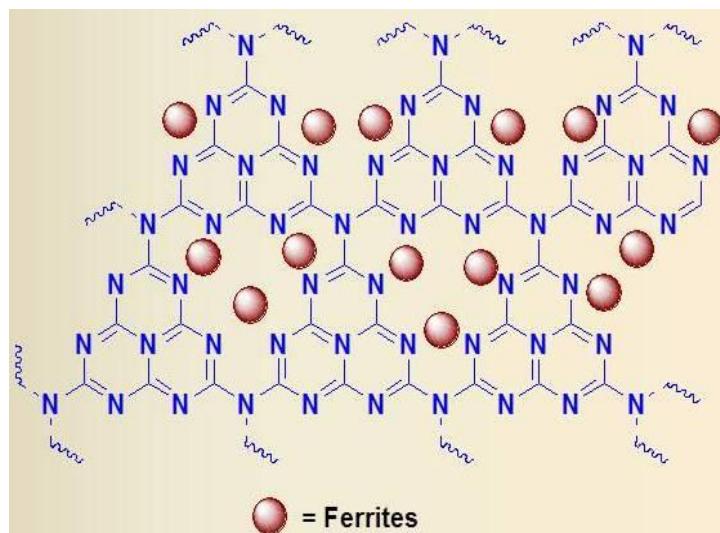
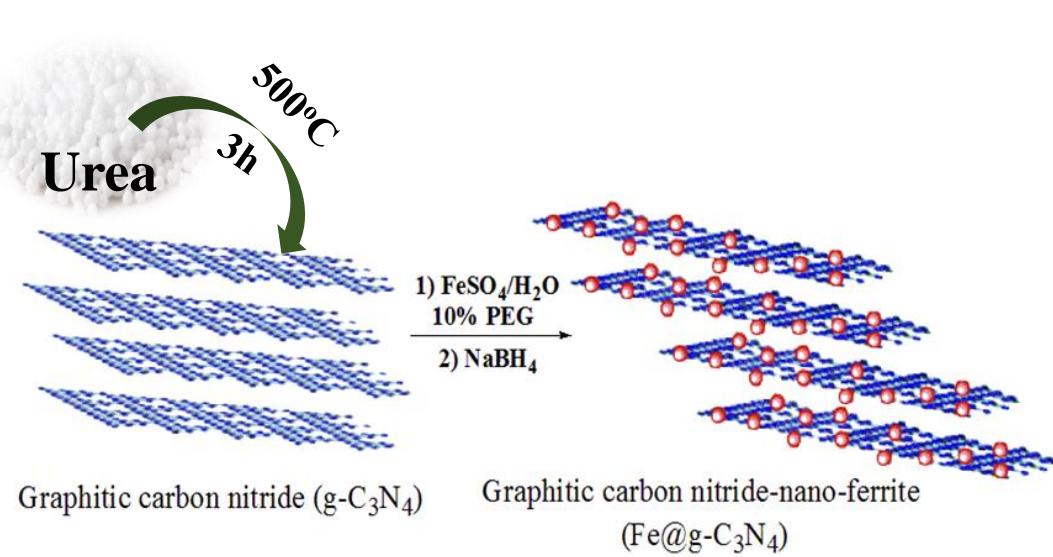
Carbon-Coated Magnetic Palladium: Applications in Partial Oxidation of Alcohols and Coupling Reactions



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

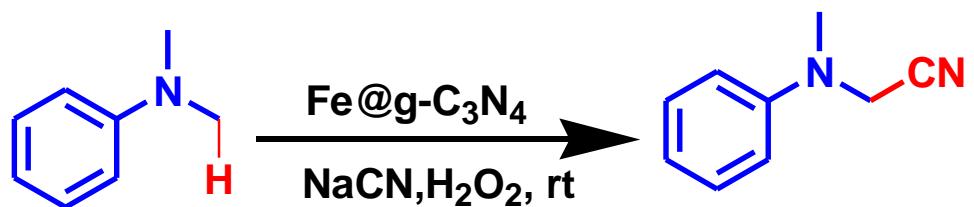
Magnetic Graphitic Carbon Nitride: Application in C-H activation of Amines

Synthesis of Magnetic Fe@g-C₃N₄

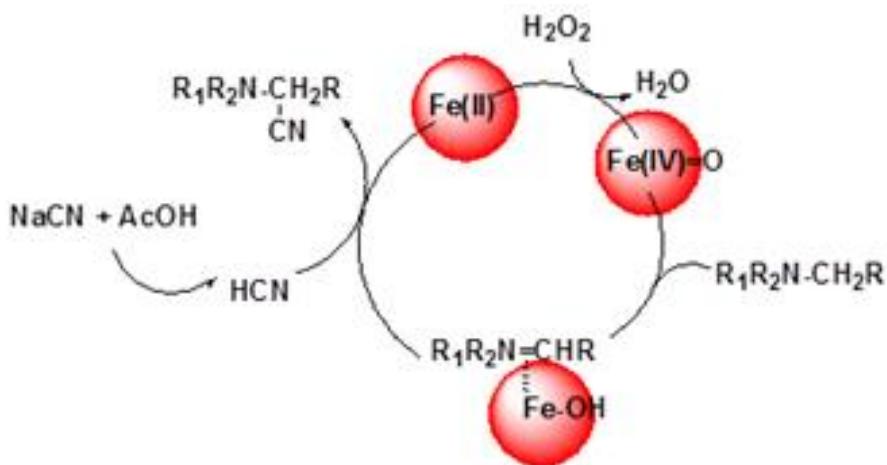
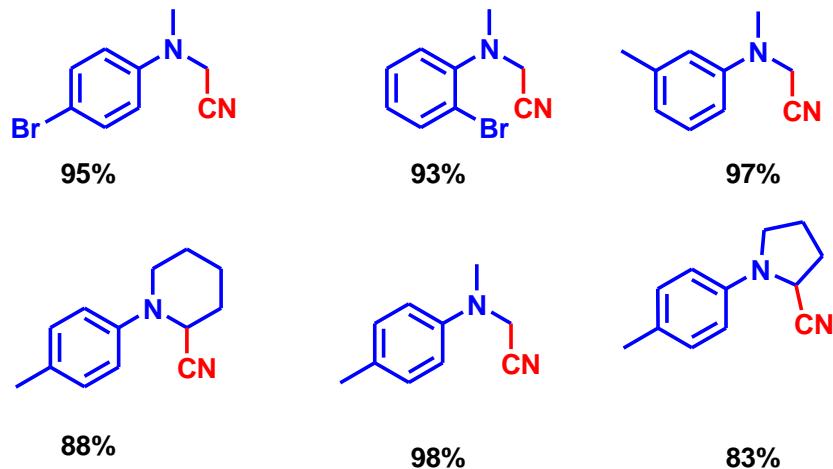


Verma, Baig, Han, Nadagouda and Varma: *Chem. Commun.*, 51, 15554 (2015)

C-H Activation and Synthesis of α -Amino Nitriles



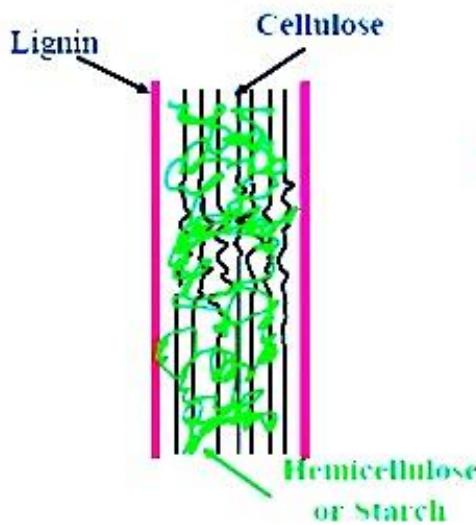
Mechanism of α -amino nitrile synthesis



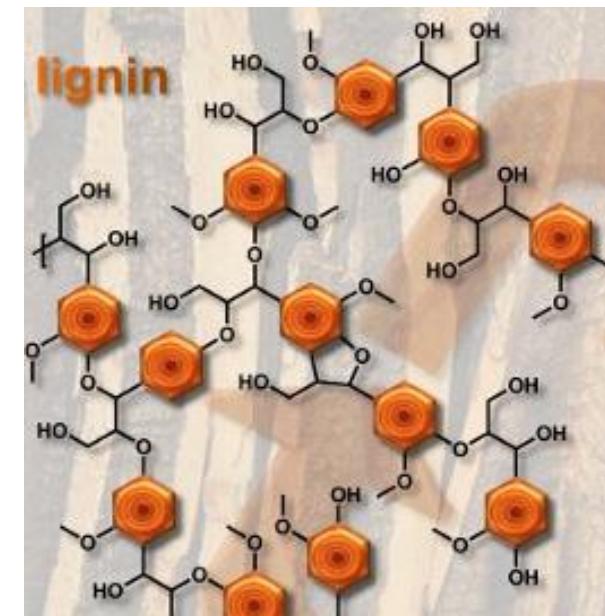
Verma, Baig, Han, Nadagouda and Varma: *Chem. Commun.*, 51, 15554 (2015)

Visible Light Mediated Upgrading of Biomass to Biofuel using Formic Acid

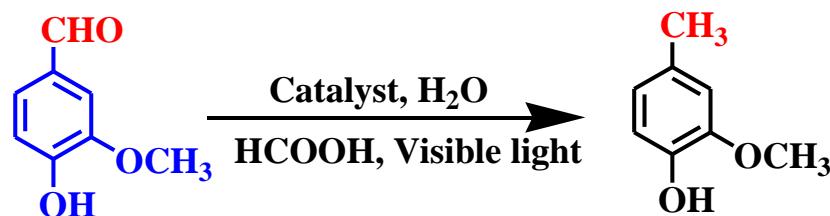
Lignin: about 25% of the material in the plant cell wall. Hard to process and cannot be fermented into alternative fuel.



Cellulose: material that can be degraded into fermentable sugars which can be converted into biofuel.

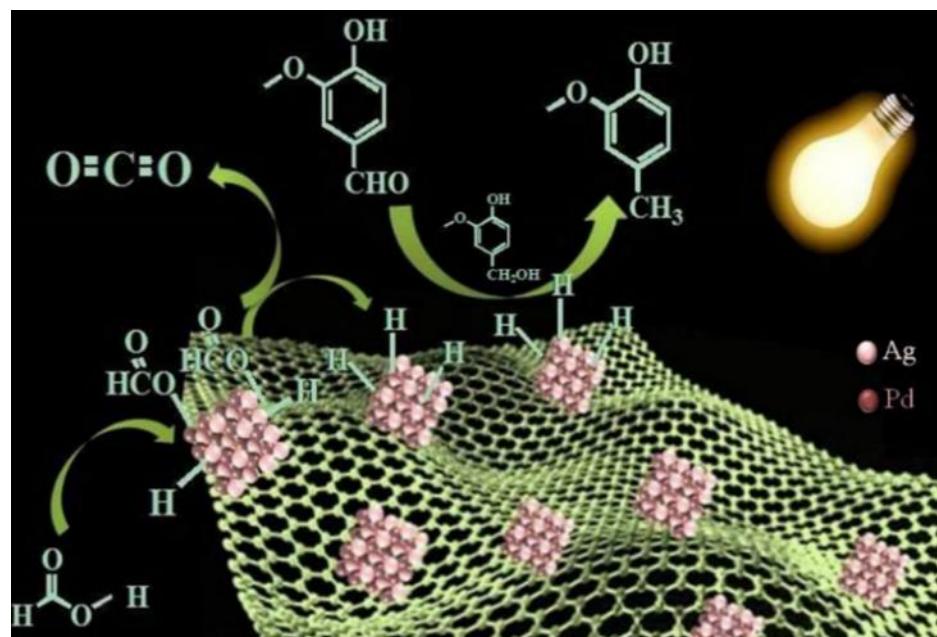
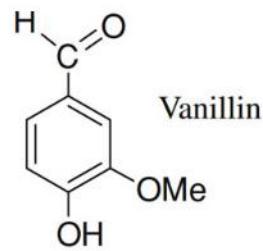
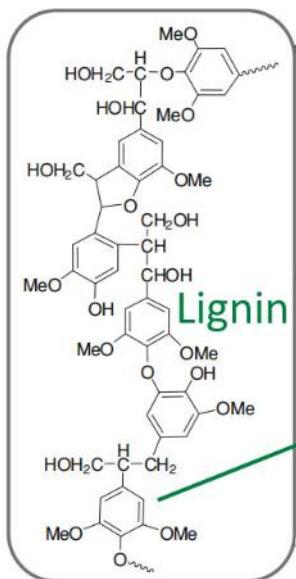


Visible Light Mediated Upgrading of Biomass to Biofuel using Formic Acid

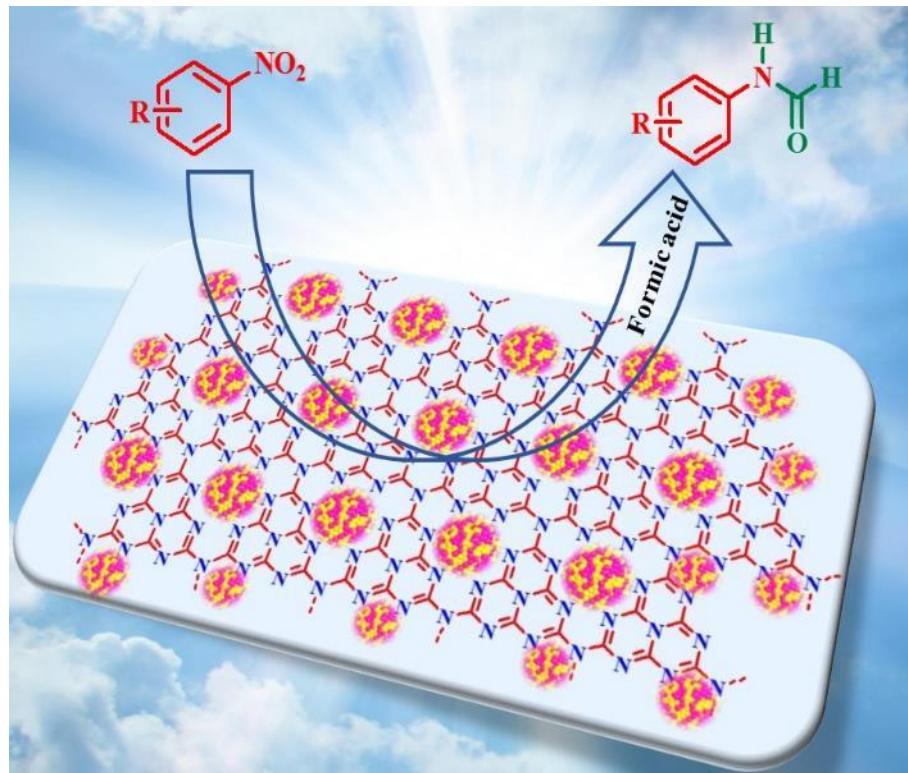


Reaction Pathway

Vanillin and its derivatives as source of future biofuels

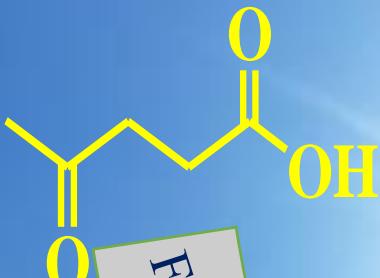
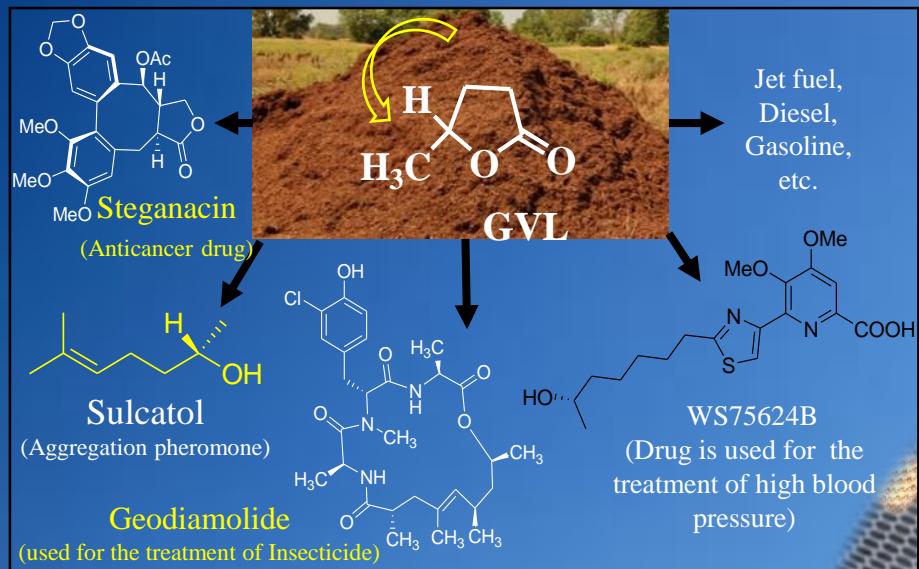


Direct Aminoformylation of Nitroarenes

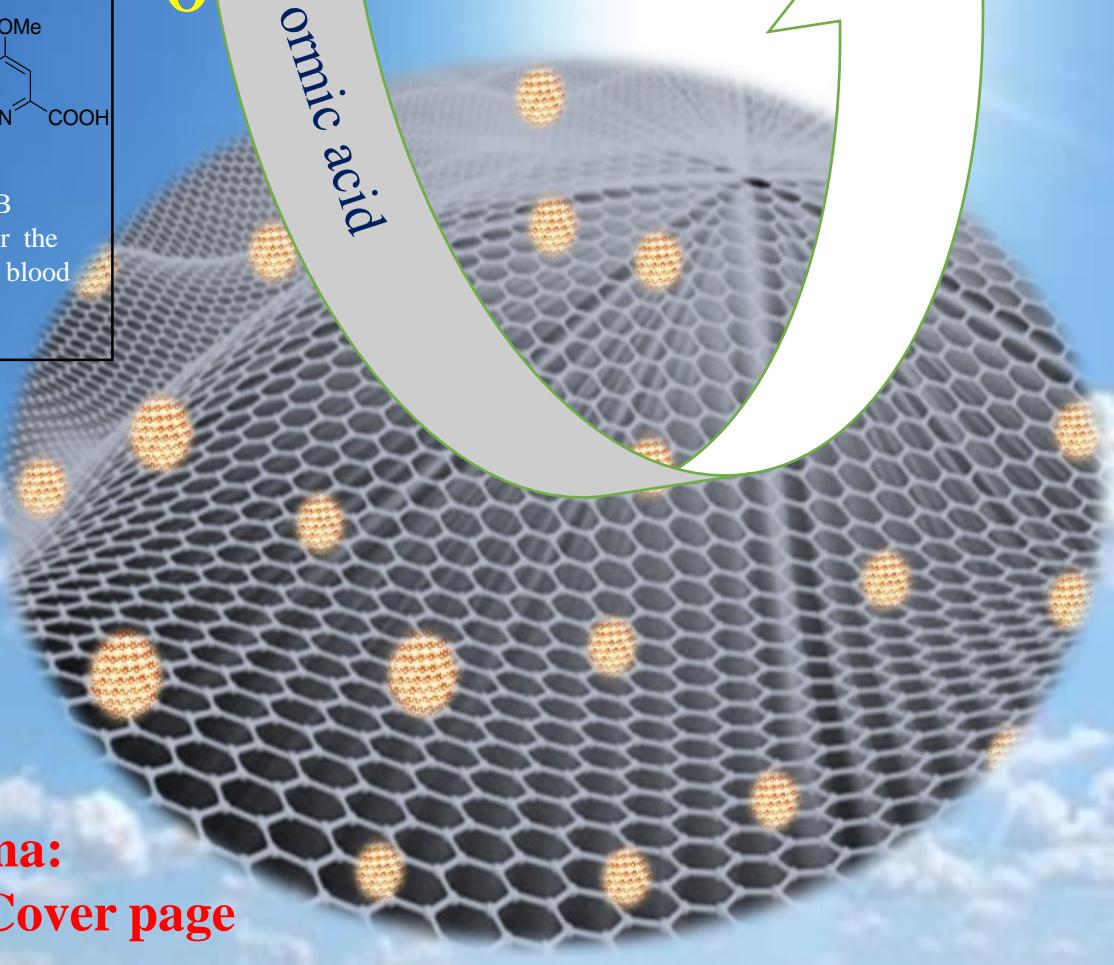
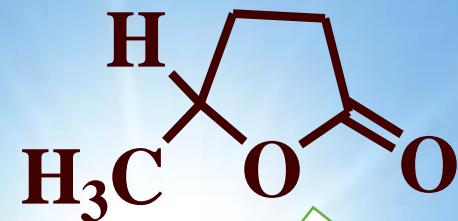


Entry	Reactant	Product	Time	Yield
1	<chem>CC(=O)c1ccccc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccccc1</chem>	2 h	99 %
2	<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(C)cc1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(C)cc1</chem>	2 h	98 %
3	<chem>COc1ccc([N+](=O)[O-])cc1</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(O)cc1</chem>	2 h	96 %
4	<chem>Clc1ccc([N+](=O)[O-])cc1</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(Cl)cc1</chem>	2 h	97 %
5	<chem>Oc1ccc([N+](=O)[O-])cc1</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(O)cc1</chem>	2 h	97 %
6	<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc([N+](=O)[O-])cc1</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(C(=O)O)cc1</chem>	2 h	96 %
7	<chem>c1ccccc1Nc2ccccc2[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccccc1c2ccccc2</chem>	3 h	76 %
8	<chem>CCCCCCCC[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>	-	12 h	-

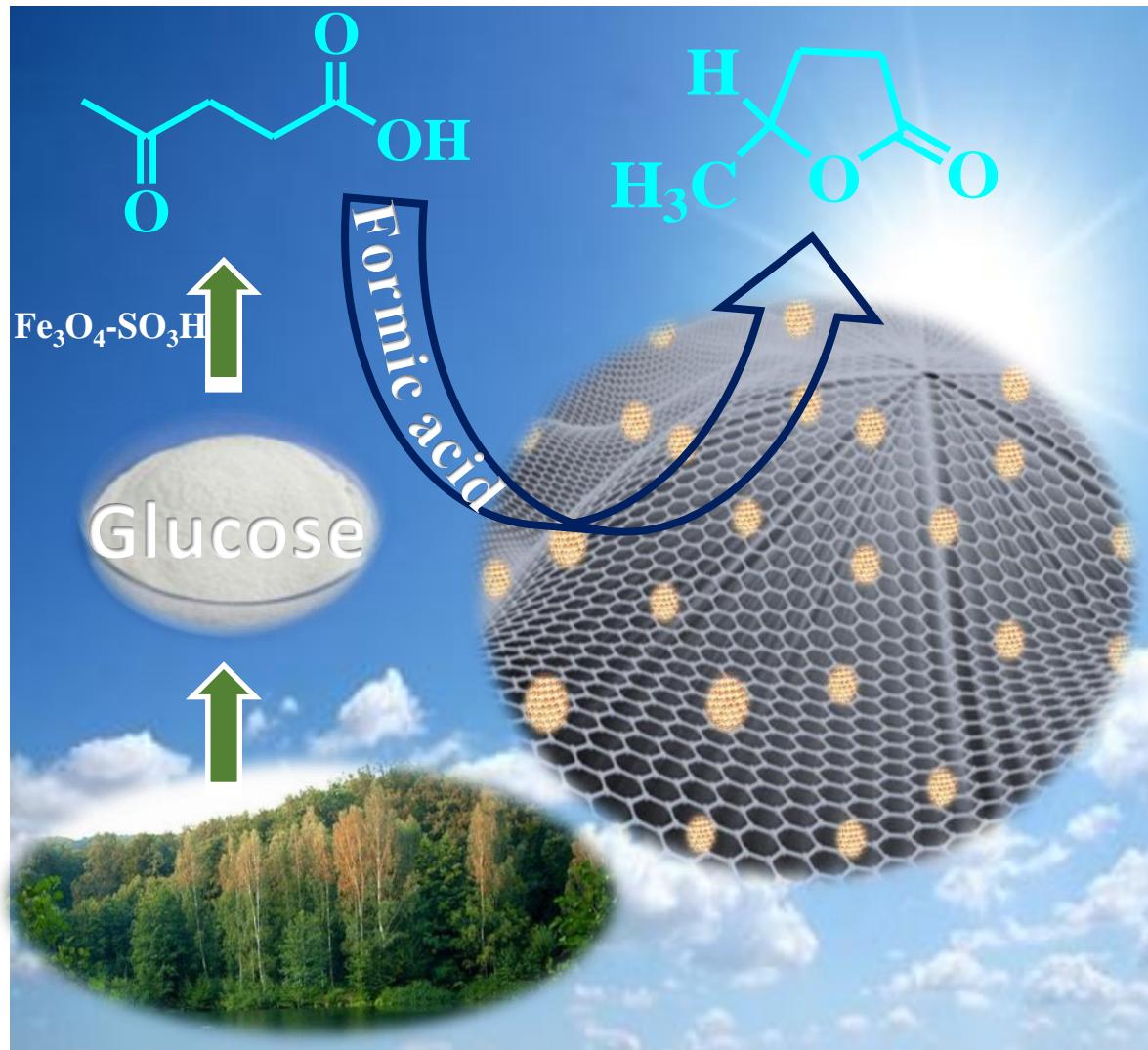
Sustainable Strategy Utilizing Biomass: Visible Light-Mediated Synthesis of γ -Valerolactone



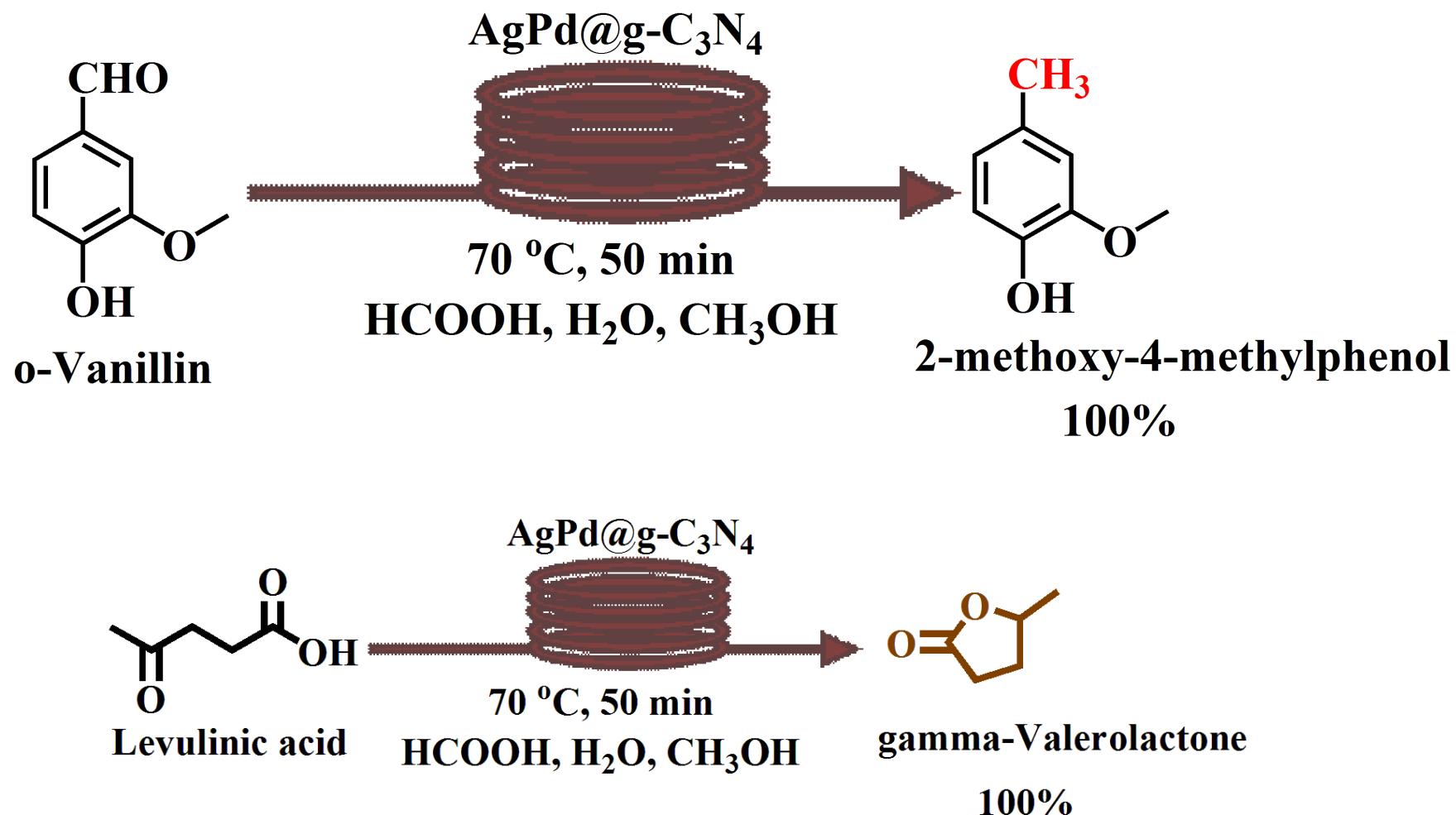
Formic acid



Visible Light-Mediated Synthesis of γ -Valerolactone from Biomass



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



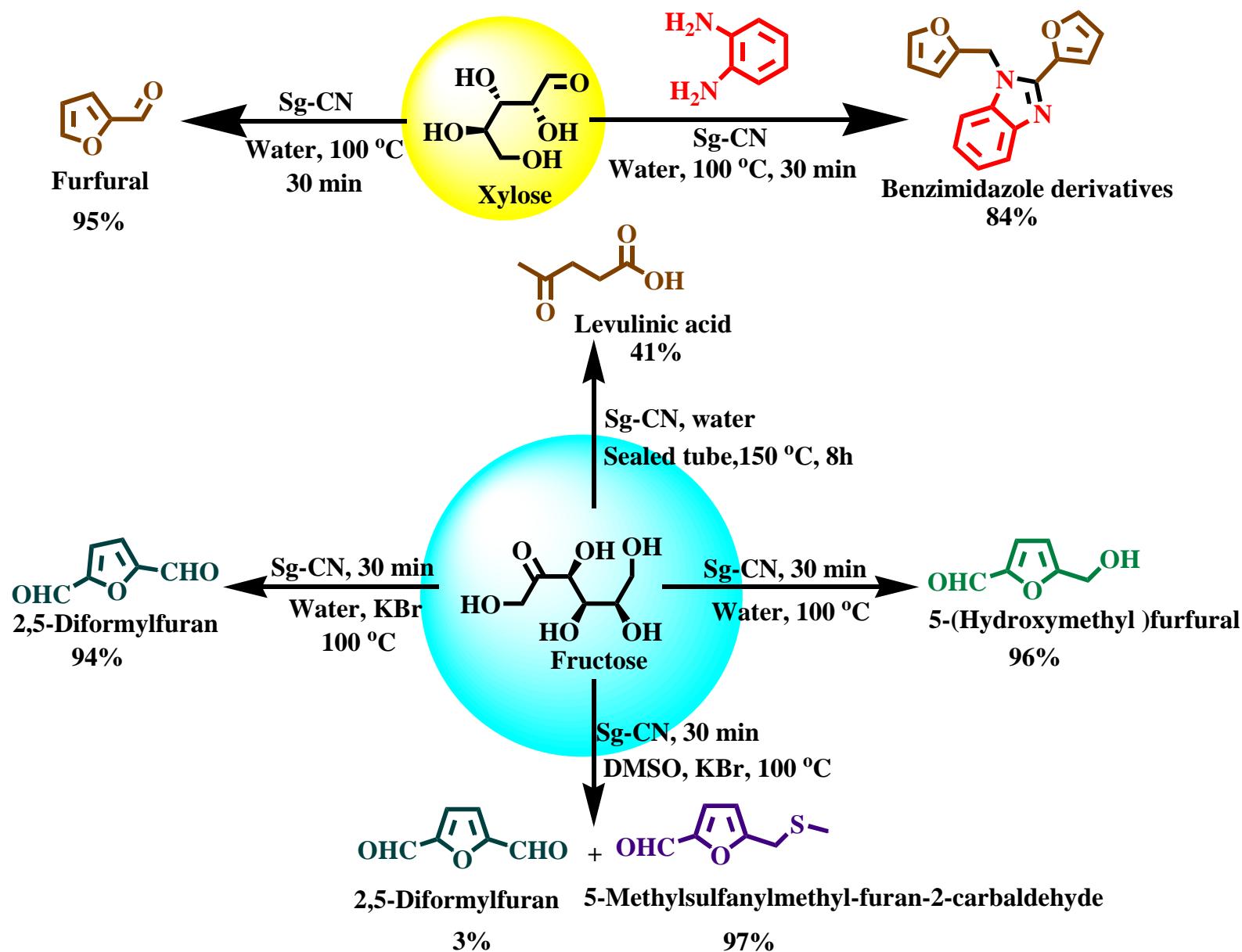
Sulfonated Graphitic Carbon Nitride (Sg-CN)

Simple synthesis from abundant and inexpensive materials

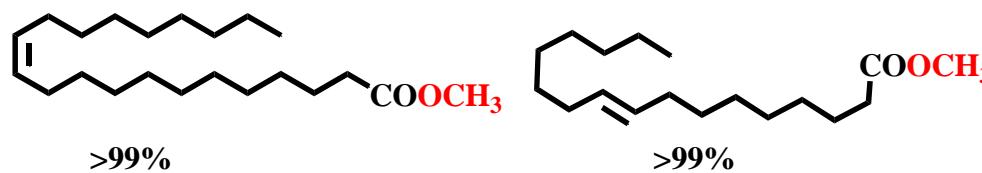
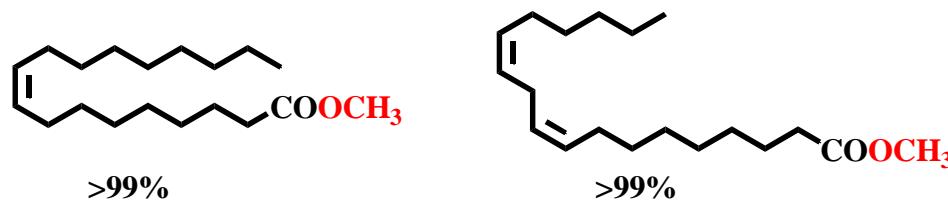
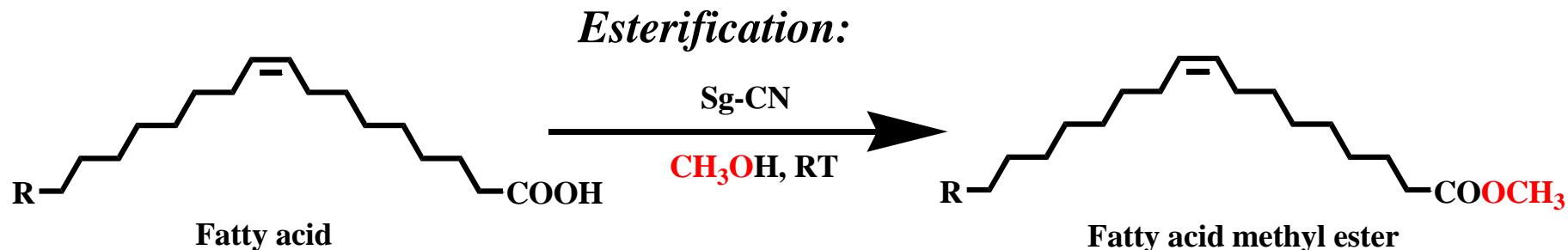


Verma, Baig, Nadagouda, Len, Varma: *Green Chem.*, 19, 164 (2017)
Baig, Verma, Nadagouda, Varma: *Nature Sci. Rpts.*, 2016, DOI:10.1038/srep39387

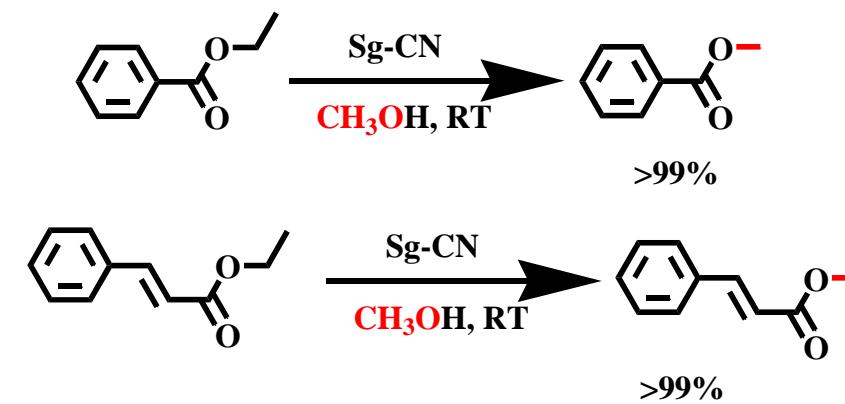
Sustainable Pathway to Furanics from Biomass



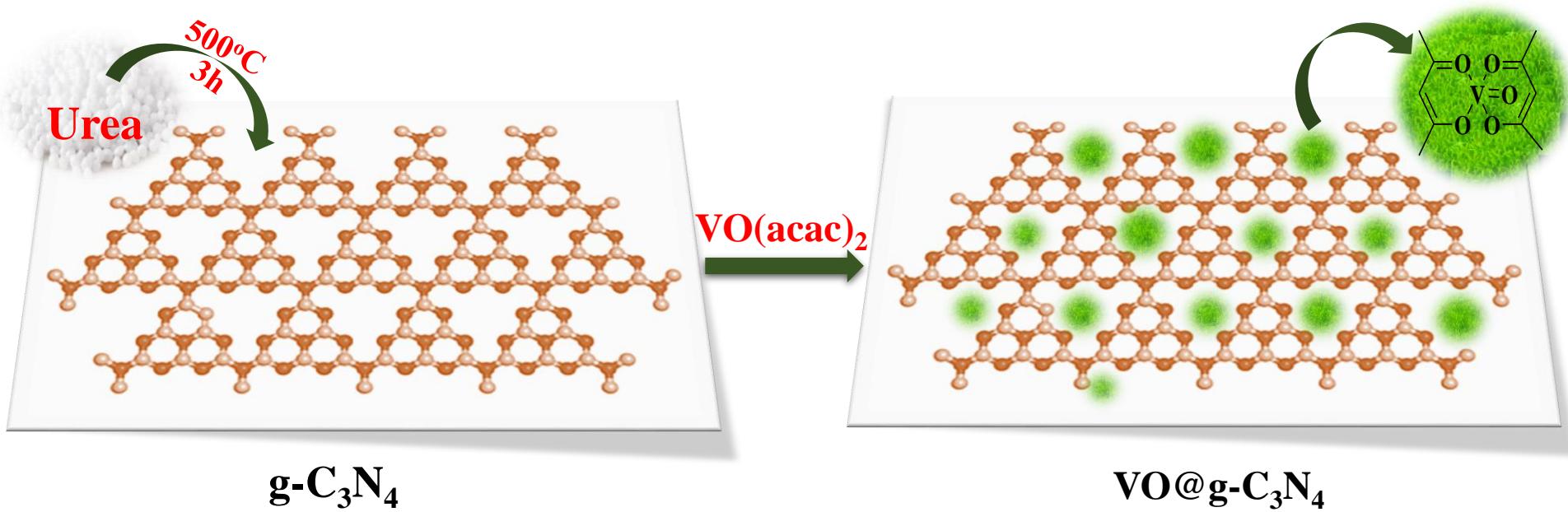
Synthesis of Biodiesel at Room Temperature



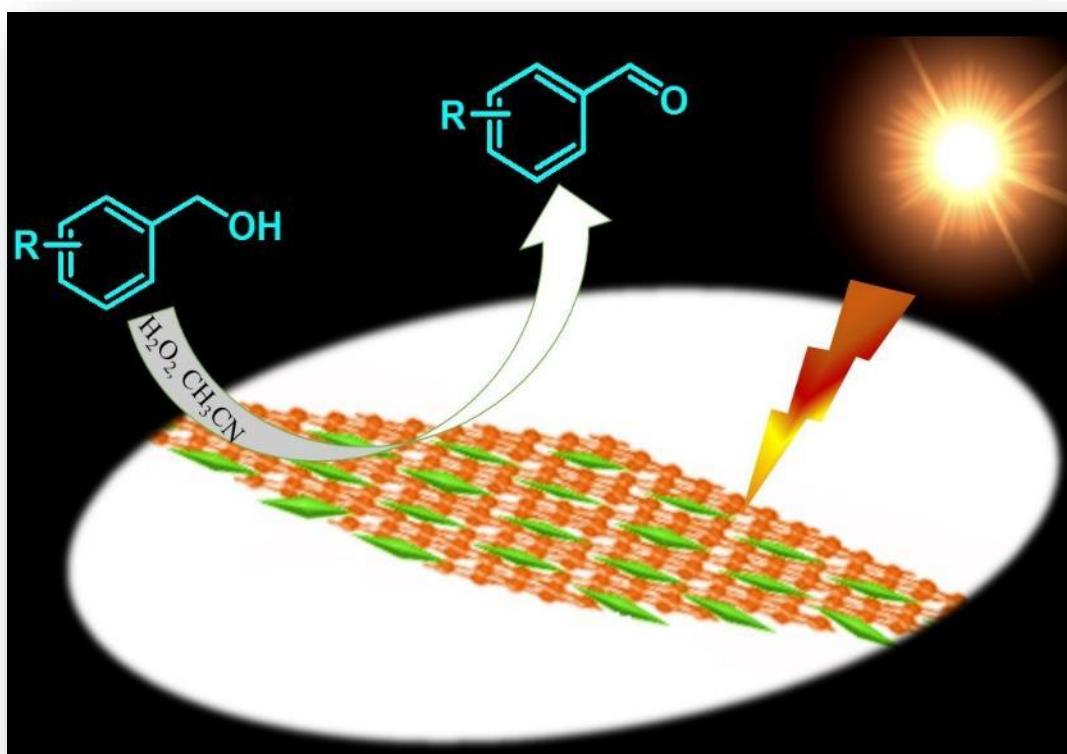
Transesterification:



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



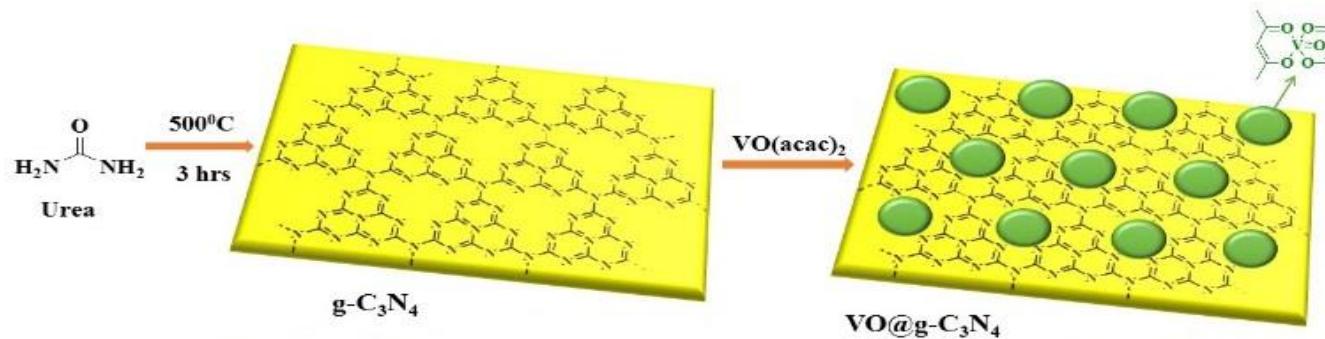
Selective Oxidation of Alcohols



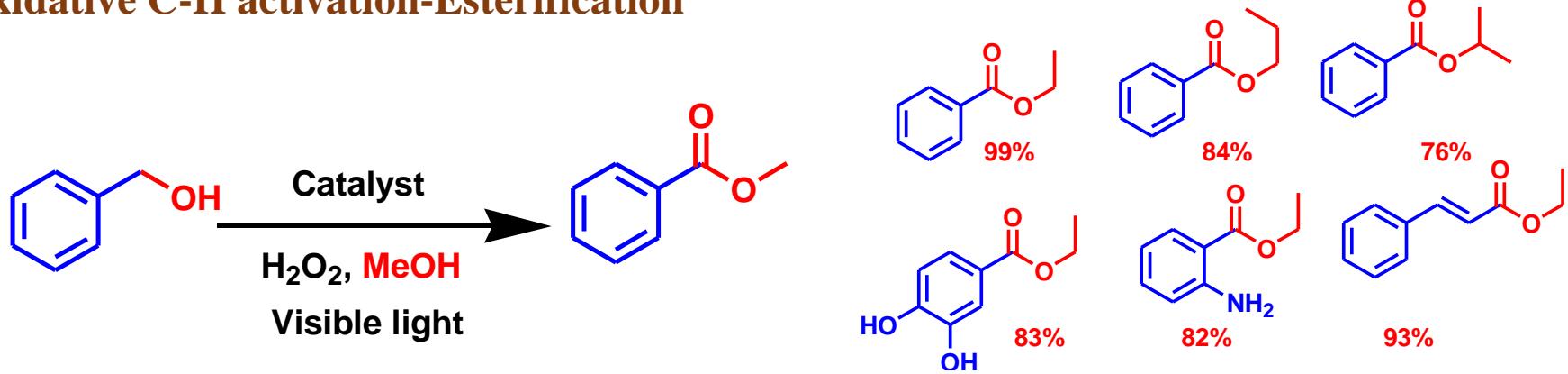
<chem>c1ccccc1C=O</chem>	98%
<chem>O=[N+]([O-])c1ccc(C=O)cc1</chem>	95%
<chem>O=C1CCCC1=O</chem>	87%
<chem>C(=O)c1ccccc1C(=O)C(=O)c2ccccc2</chem>	96%
<chem>COC(=O)c1ccc(C=O)cc1</chem>	98%
<chem>Cc1ccc(C=O)cc1</chem>	97%
<chem>C=C1OC=C1C=O</chem>	96%
<chem>C=C1SC=C1C=O</chem>	96%
<chem>C(=O)c1ccccc1C=O</chem>	97%
<chem>C(=O)c1ccccc1C(=O)C(=O)c2ccccc2</chem>	93%

Oxidative Esterification via Photocatalytic C-H Activation

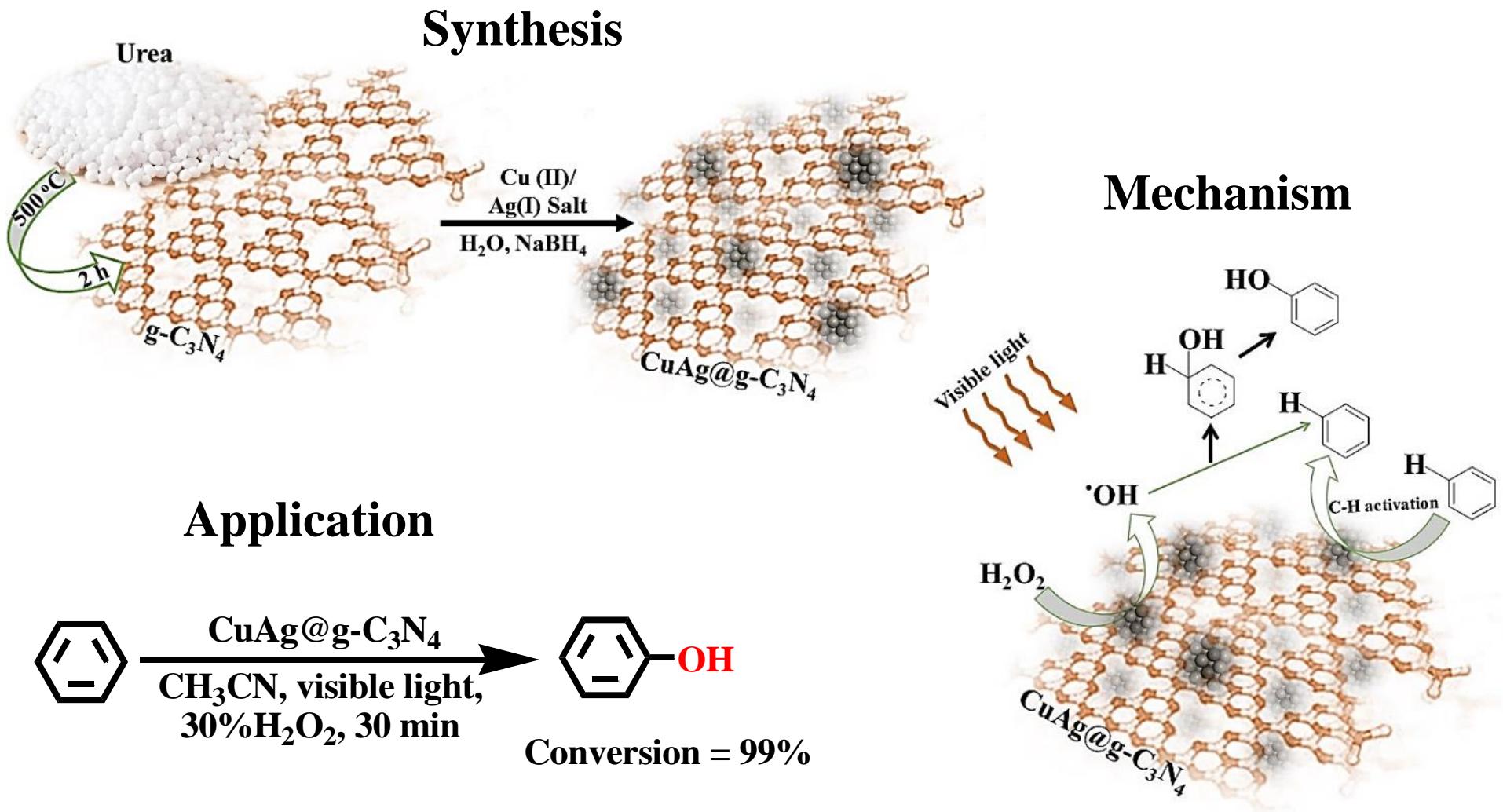
Synthesis of Oxo Vanadium graphitic carbon nitride ($\text{VO}@\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$)



Oxidative C-H activation-Esterification

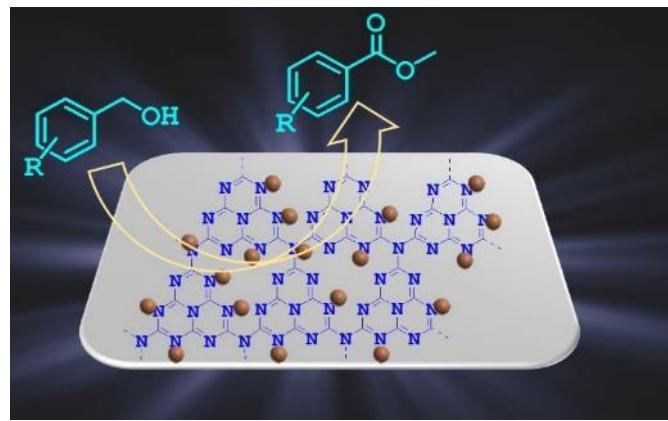
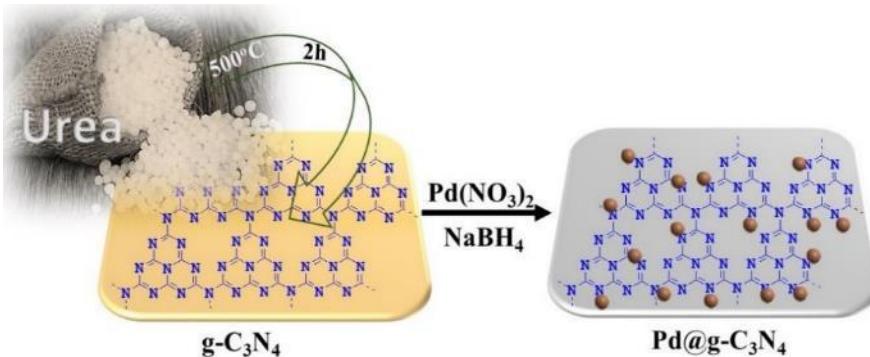


Hydroxylation of Benzene via C-H Activation using Bimetallic CuAg@g-C₃N₄

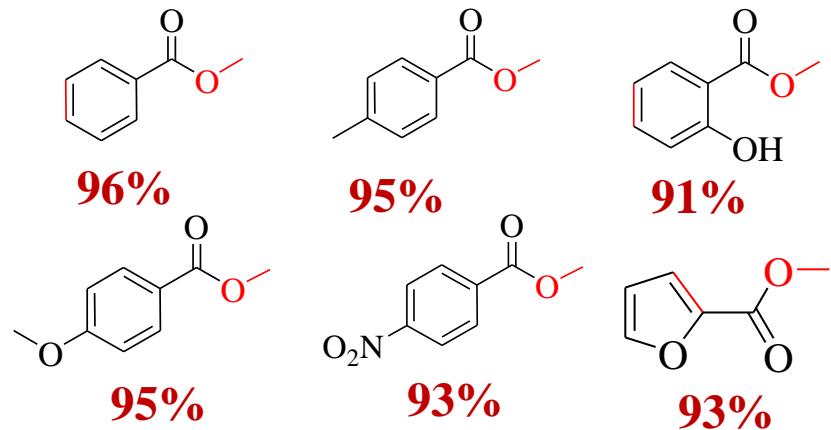
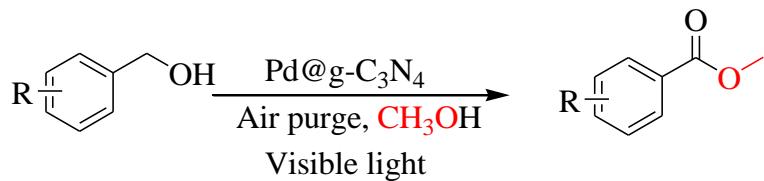


Photocatalytic C-H Activation and Oxidative Esterification Using Pd@g-C₃N₄

Synthesis of Pd@g-C₃N₄

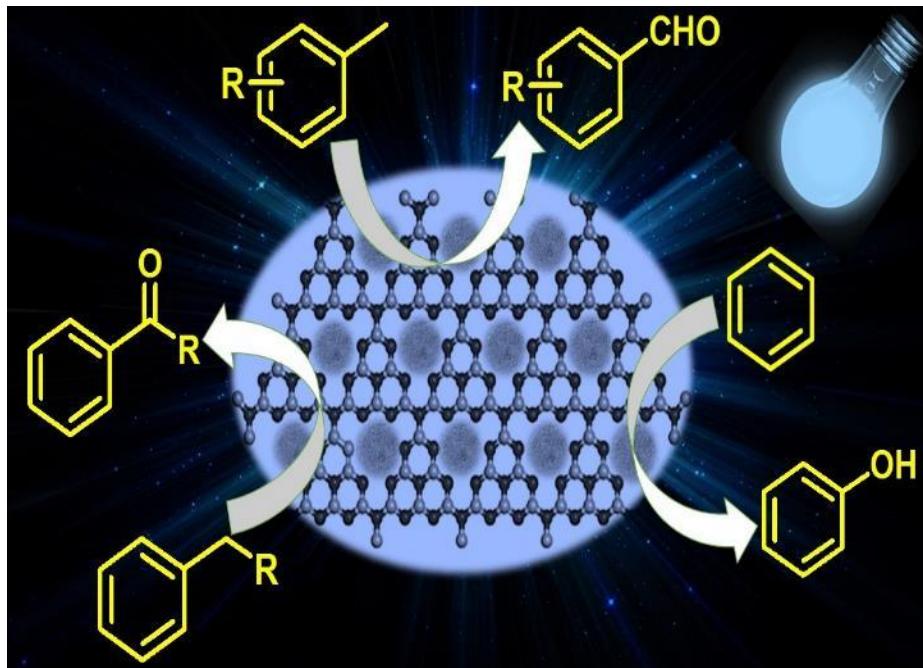


Oxidative esterification of aromatic alcohols



Verma, Baig, Nadagouda, Varma: (Communicated)

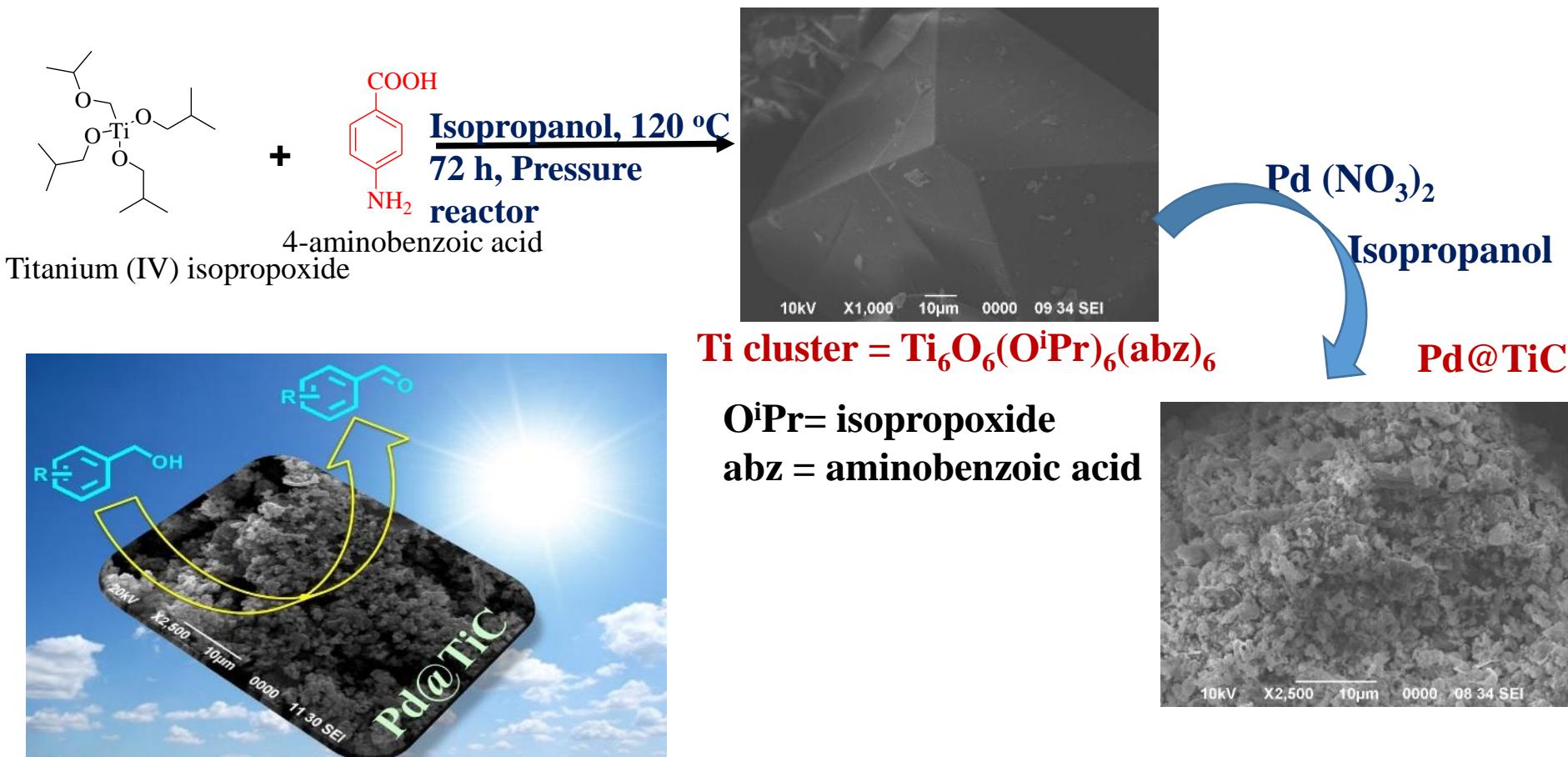
Photocatalytic C-H activation of Hydrocarbons



<chem>c1ccccc1C=O</chem>	94%
<chem>O=[N+]([O-])c1ccc(cc1)C=O</chem>	85%
<chem>COC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)C</chem>	98%
<chem>BrC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)C</chem>	95%
<chem>ClC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)C</chem>	96%
<chem>Fc1ccc(cc1)C=O</chem>	99%
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)C</chem>	99%
<chem>c1ccc2c(c1)C(=O)C2</chem>	99%
<chem>c1ccc(O)cc1C=O</chem>	98%

Aerobic Oxidation of Alcohols in Visible Light using Pd-Grafted Ti cluster

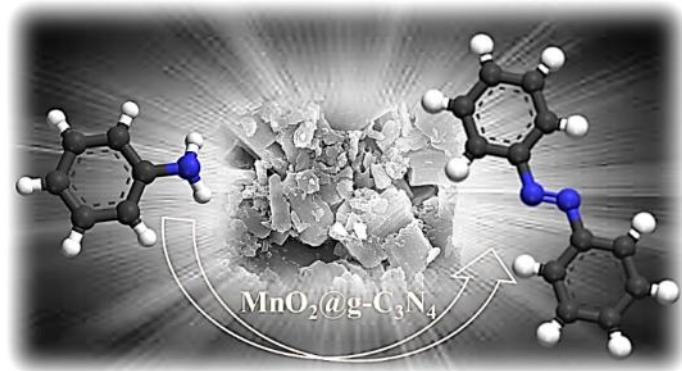
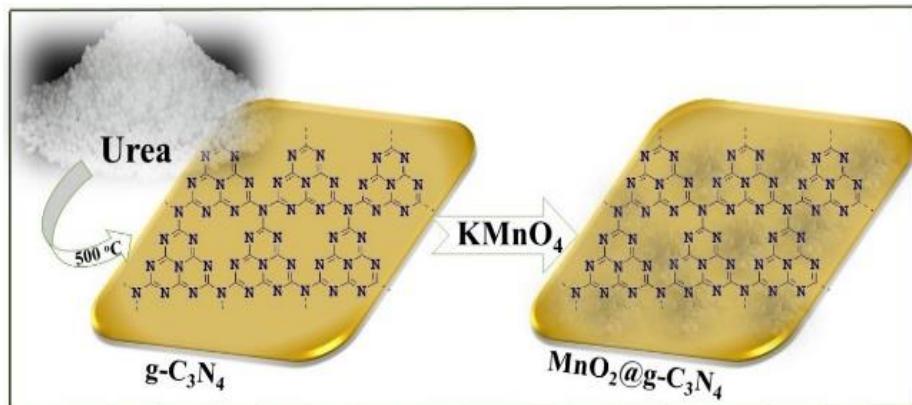
Synthesis of Pd@TiC



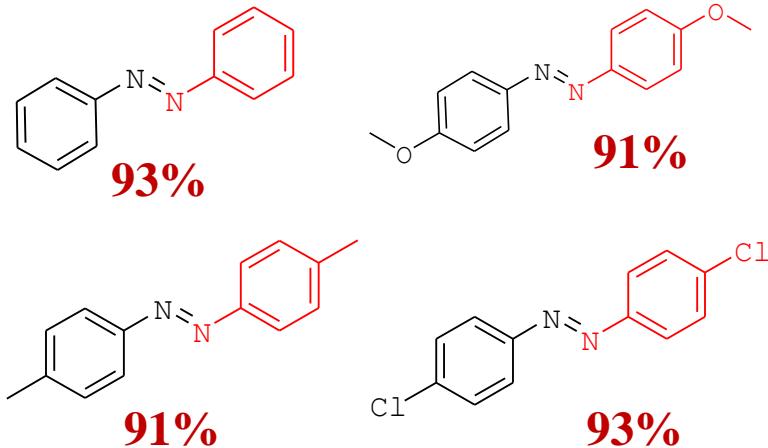
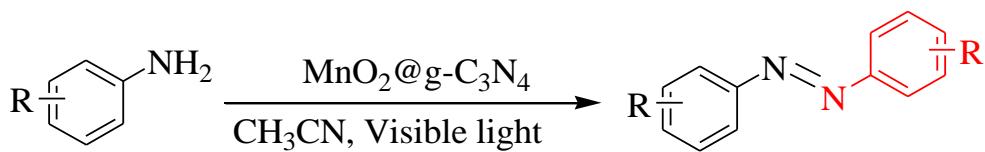
Verma, Baig, Nadagouda, Varma: *Tetrahedron* (Open Access)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tet.2016.07.070>

Photocatalytic Oxidation of Aromatic Amines using $\text{MnO}_2@\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$

Synthesis of $\text{MnO}_2@\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$

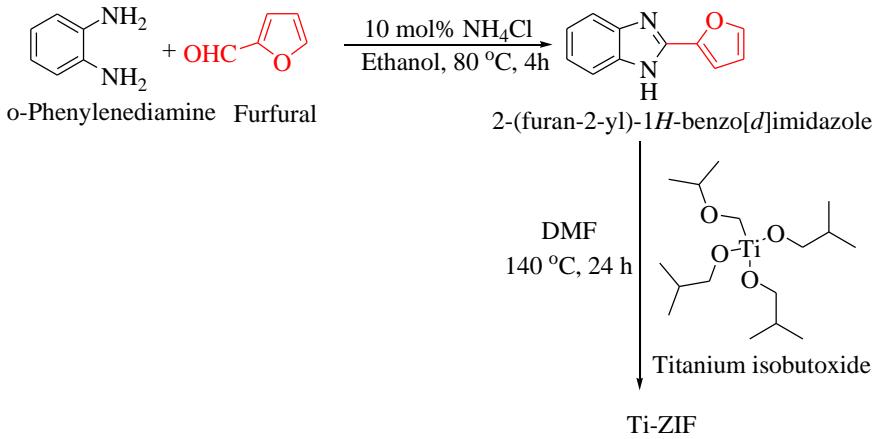


Oxidative Application

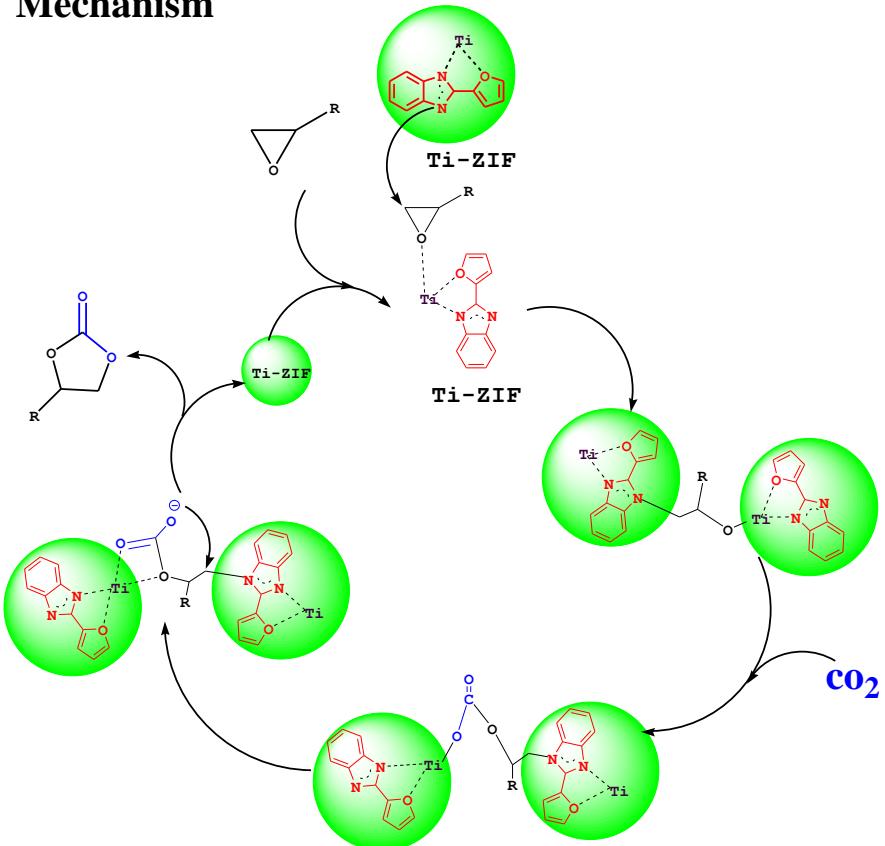


Titanium-based Zeolitic Imidazolate Framework for Chemical Fixation of Carbon dioxide

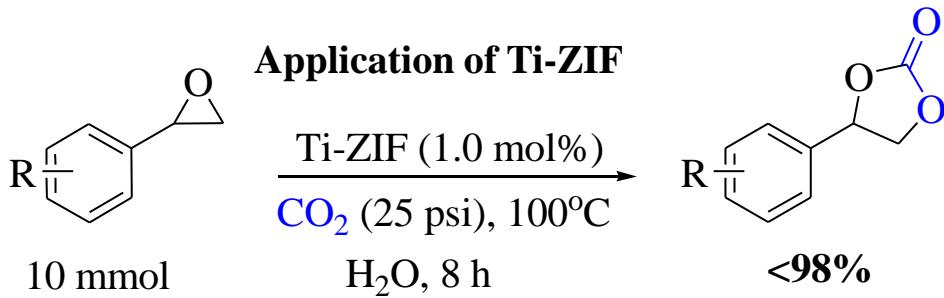
Synthesis of Ti-ZIF



Mechanism



Application of Ti-ZIF



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The use of trade names does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.