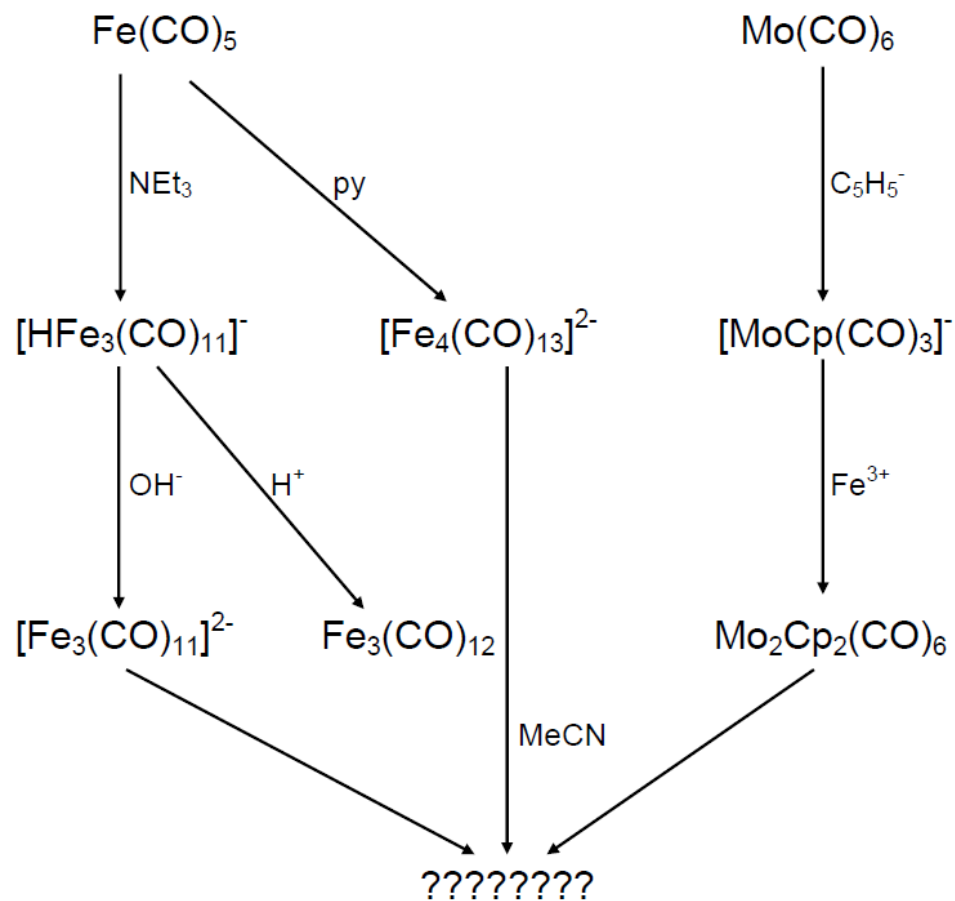


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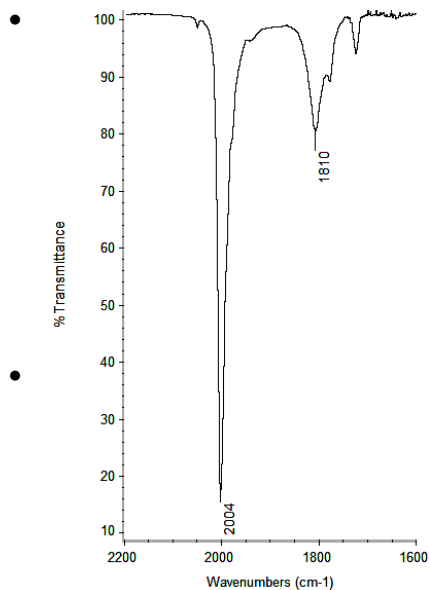
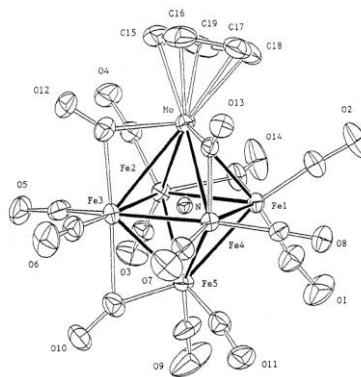


SINTESI DI MCC



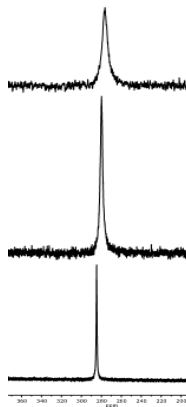
CARATTERIZZAZIONE DI MCC

- STRUTTURA ALLO STATO SOLIDO MEDIANTE DIFFRAZIONE

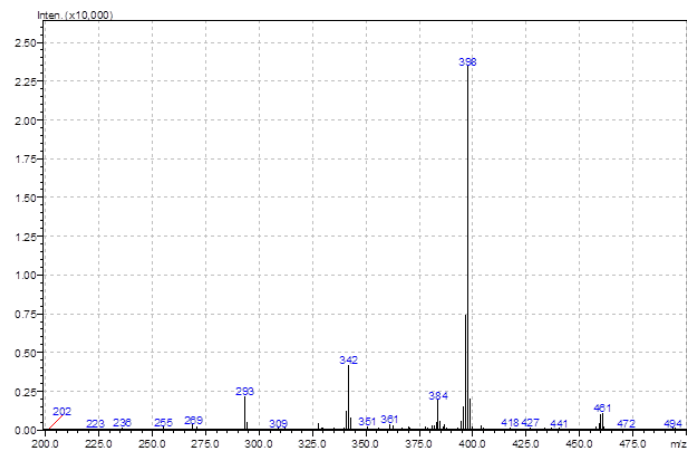


SPETTROSCOPIA IR

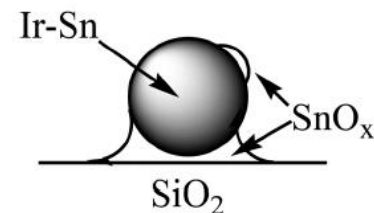
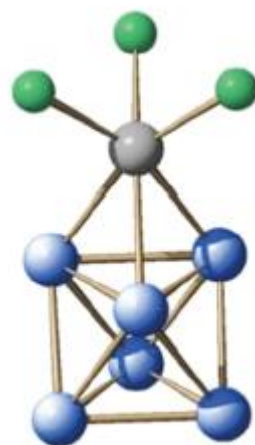
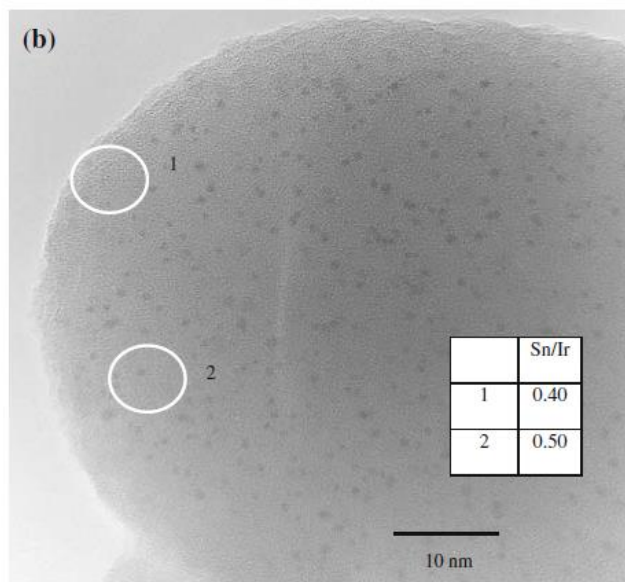
- SPETTROSCOPIA NMR MULTINUCLEARE



SPETTROMETRIA DI MASSA



APPLICAZIONI DI MCC: 1 SINGLE SITE CATALYSIS

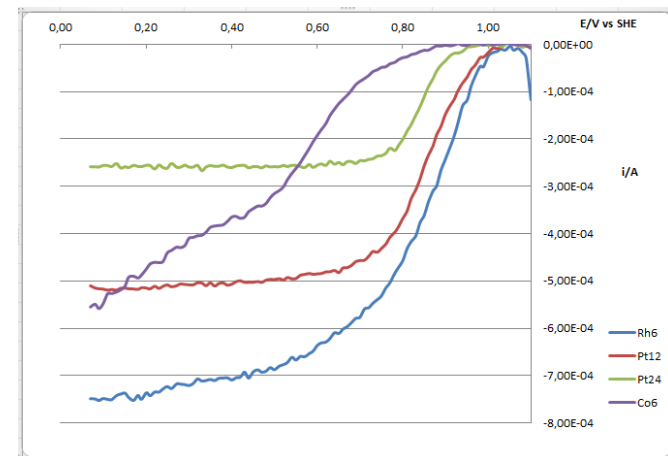
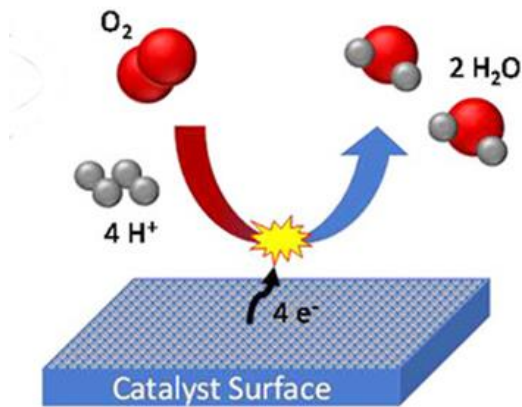
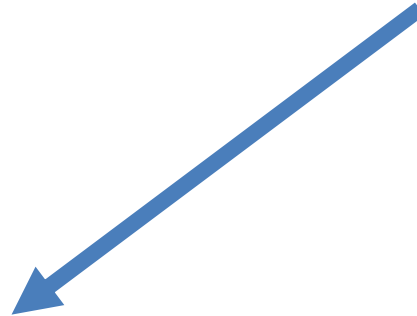
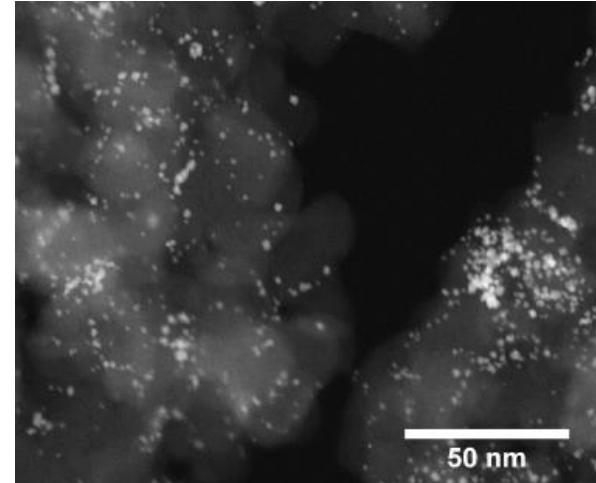
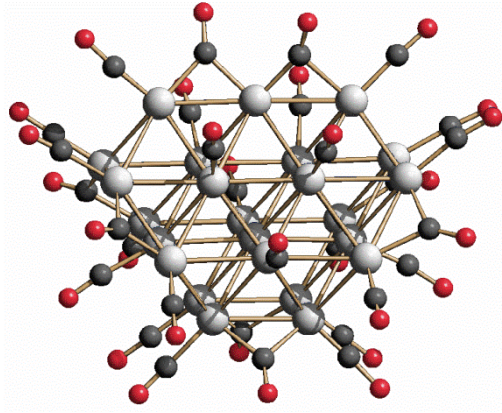


$[\text{Ir}_6(\text{CO})_{15}\text{SnCl}_3]^-$ supportato su SiO_2 viene privato dei leganti. Si formano particelle bimetalliche che catalizzano la deidrogenazione del propene:



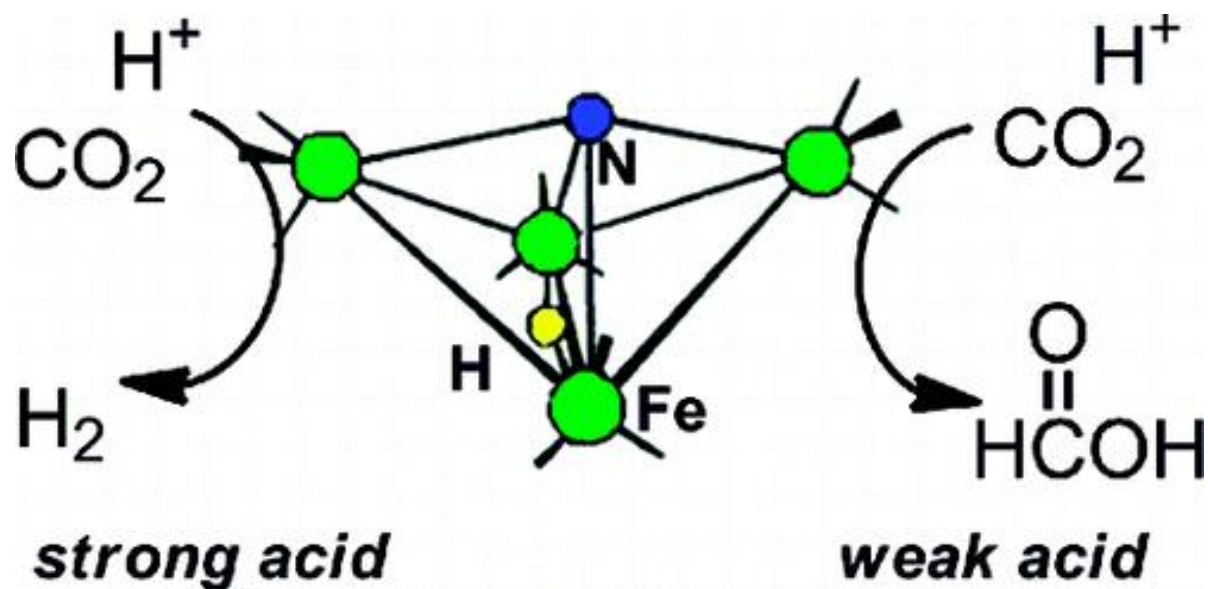
APPLICAZIONI DI MCC: 2

ELETTROCATALISI

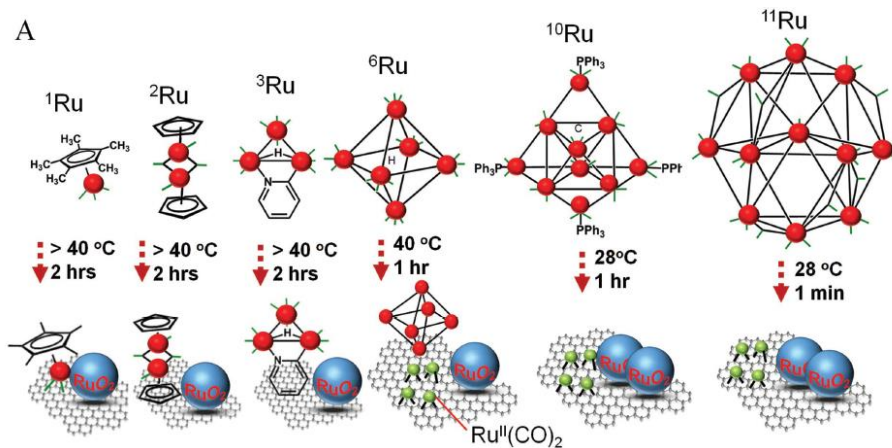
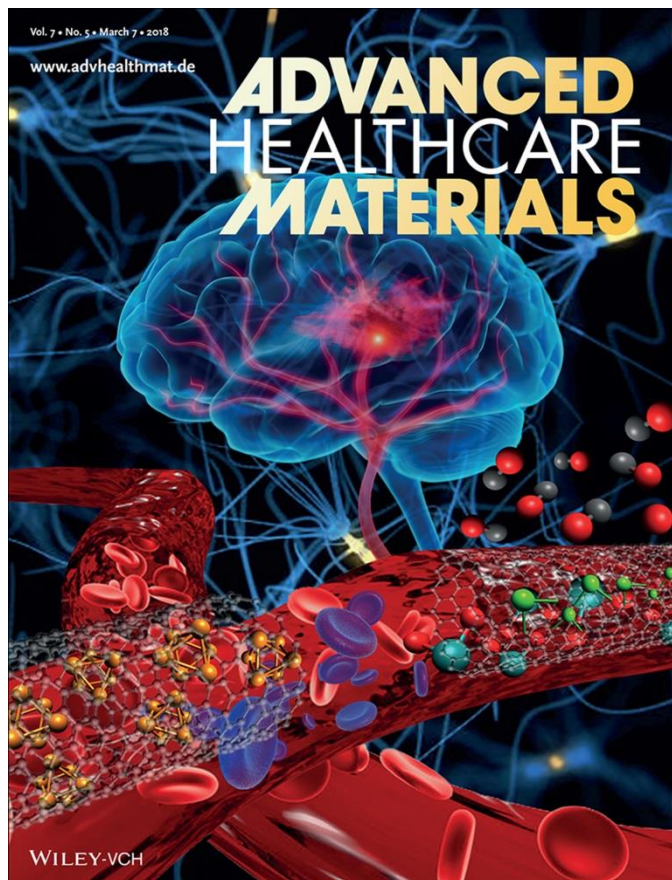


APPLICAZIONI DI MCC: 3

ELETTROCATALISI MOLECOLARE



APPLICAZIONI DI MCC: 4 CO RELEASE FOR STROKE REMEDIATION



ANALISI CROMATOGRAFICHE

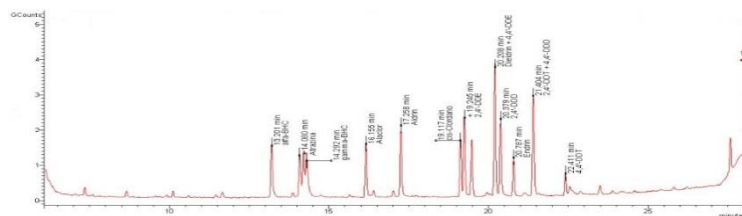
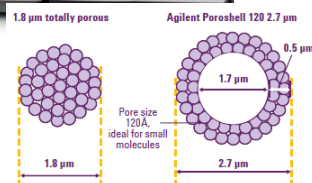
GC e HPLC per la separazione di sostanze in miscele complesse



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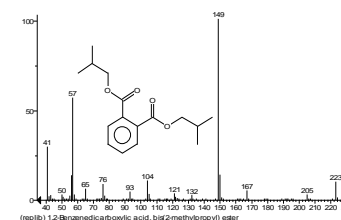


+



FID, DAD e FLD per la quantificazione

+

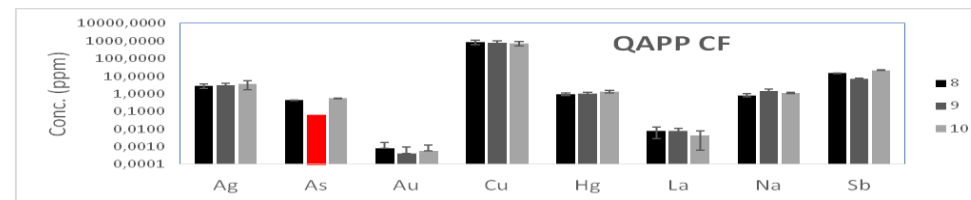
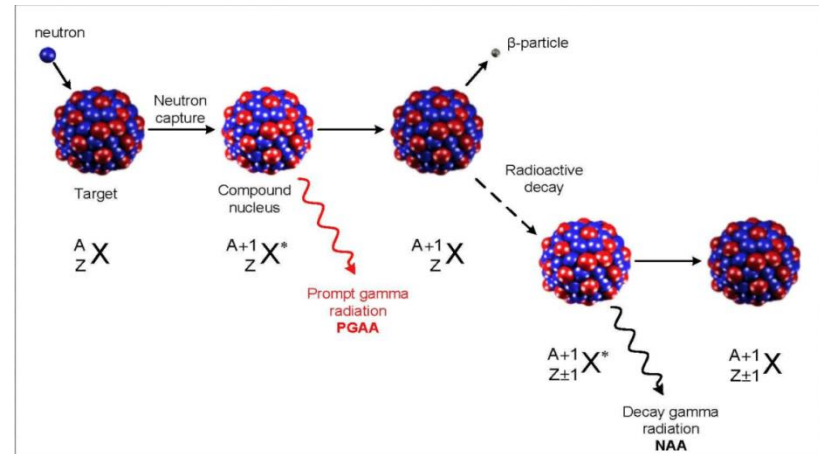


MS per il riconoscimento qualitativo degli analiti

PROGETTI IN CORSO

- ❑ Analisi ambientali: emissioni e sottoprodotti da processi industriali
- ❑ Analisi di lipidi in scarti alimentari
- ❑ Analisi di beni culturali: lipidi in reperti archeologici per ricostruzioni storiche: il miele nel neolitico, le ossa dei romani, il makeup degli egizi.
- ❑ Analisi IR e GC-MS di microplastiche

ANALISI ELEMENTARI DI REPERTI ARCHEOLOGICI CON METODI RADIOCHIMICI



In collaborazione con il Dip. di Fisica di Unimib (dr. Clemenza).
Il campione viene irraggiato (tramite reattore nucleare LENAdi Unipv) con neutroni.
Vengono emessi raggi γ , che ne indicano la composizione