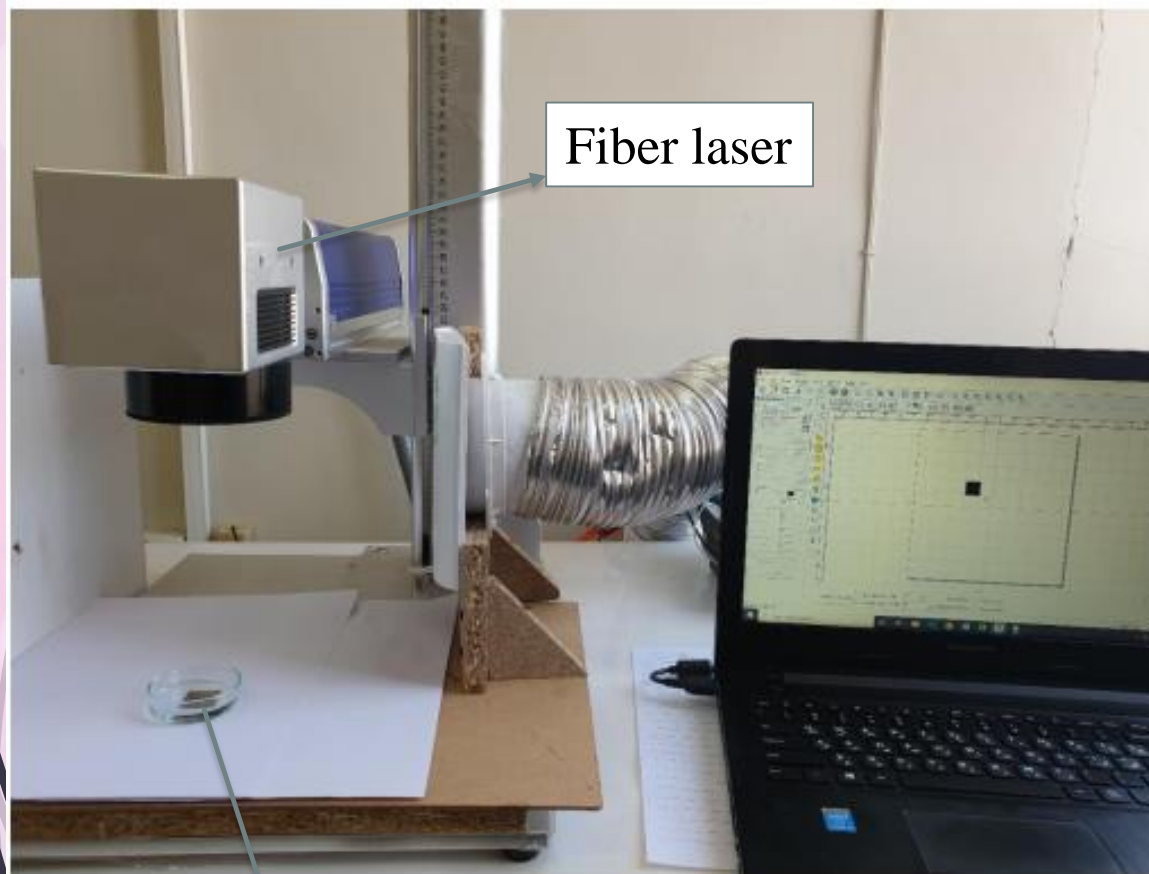


LAL setup



Fiber laser

Palladium target

$\lambda = 1064 \text{ nm}$
Power: 30 W
Pulse repetition rate: 20 KHz
Duration: 100 ns
Pulse energy: 1.5 mJ
laser pulse fluence: 59.68 J/cm^2
Spot size: $40 \mu\text{m}$

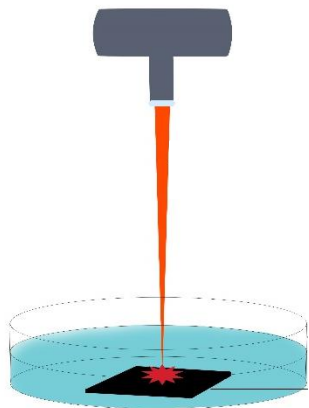
Area: $7*7 \text{ mm}^2$
Speed: 200 mm/s



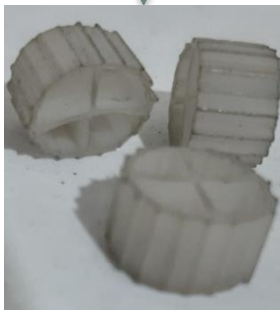
Deposition of Palladium Nanoparticles on Polyethylene

3

LAL setup

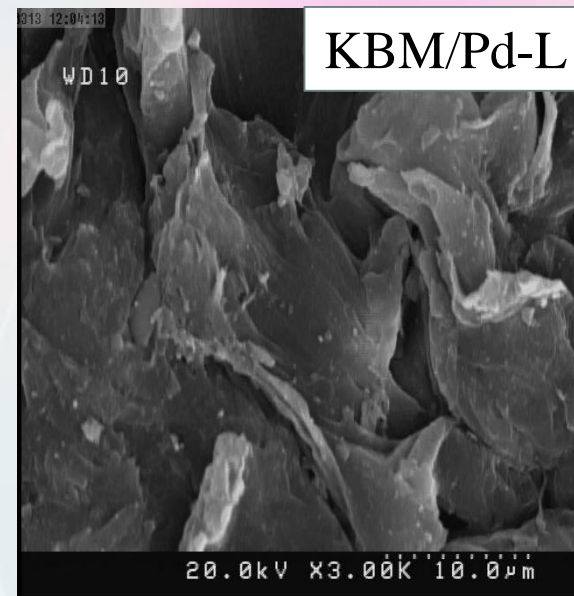
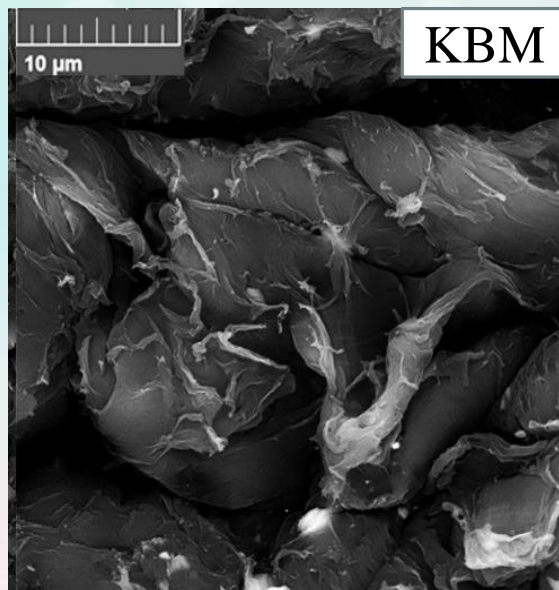
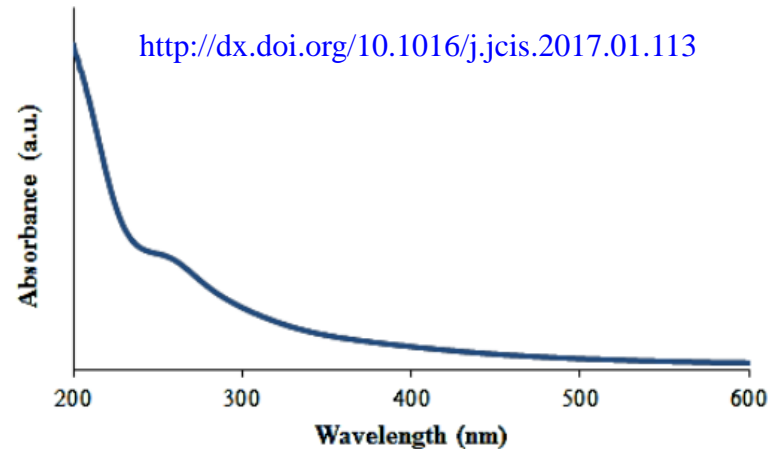
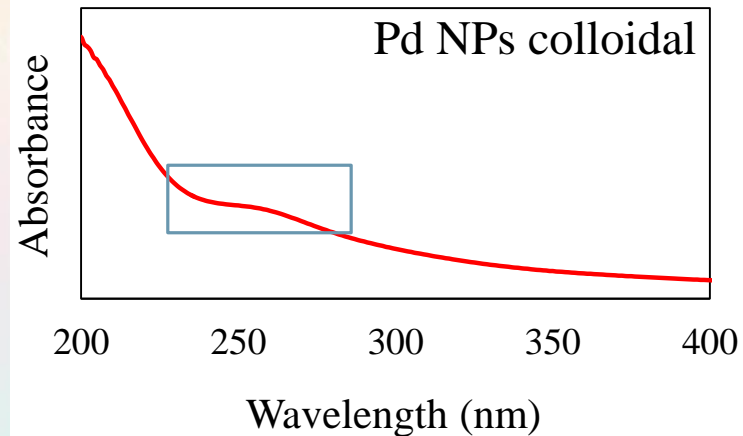


Colloidal: 0.16 mg/mL



KBM/Pd-L

UV-vis.



4

PdCl₂ (3 mg)

+

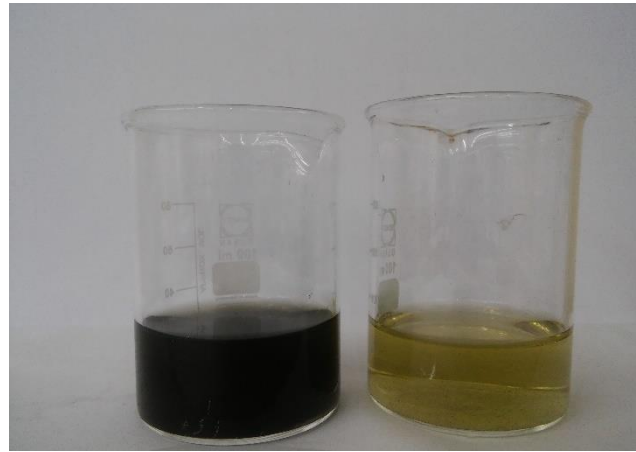
Doubly distilled water

Pd NPs colloidal
(7 × 10⁻³ M)



KBM/Pd-Ch

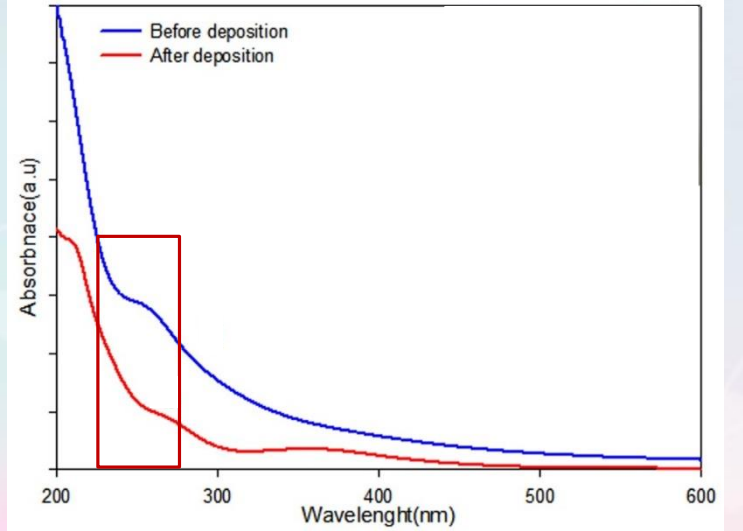
Color changing of Pd NPs colloidal



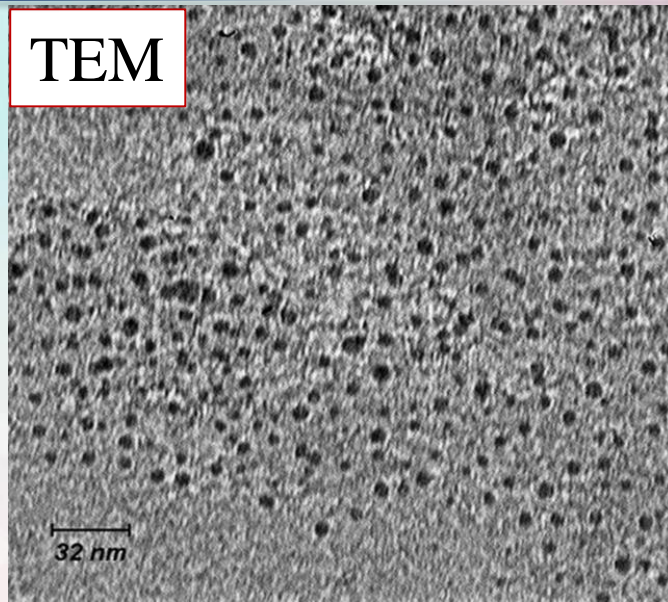
Before

After

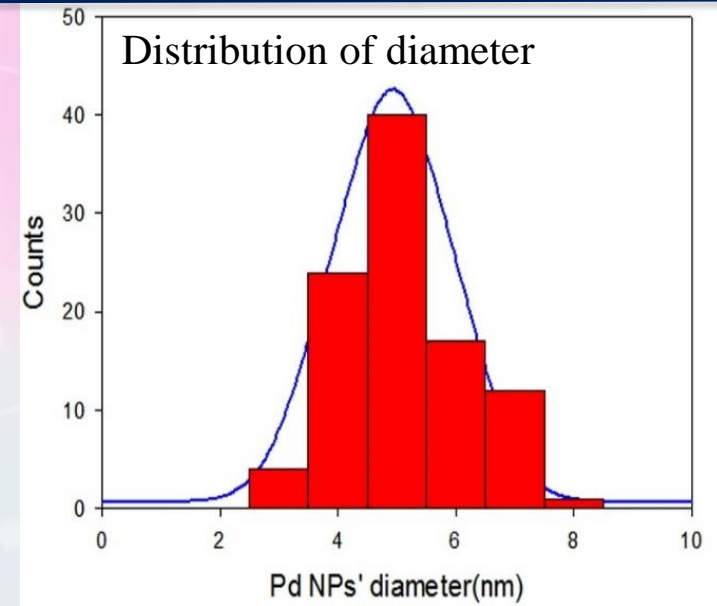
UV-Vis.



TEM

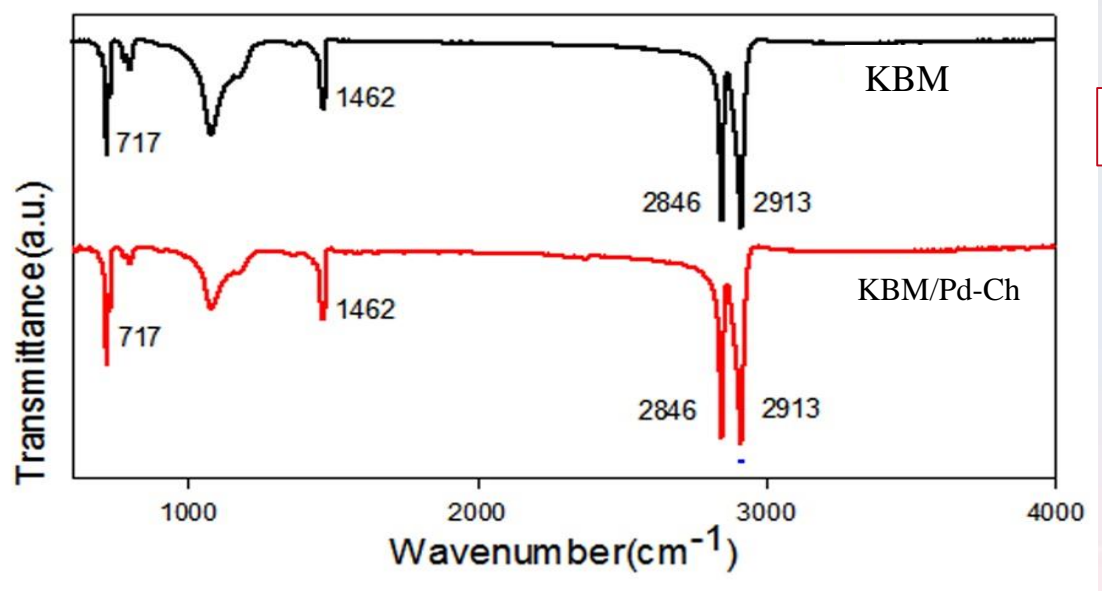
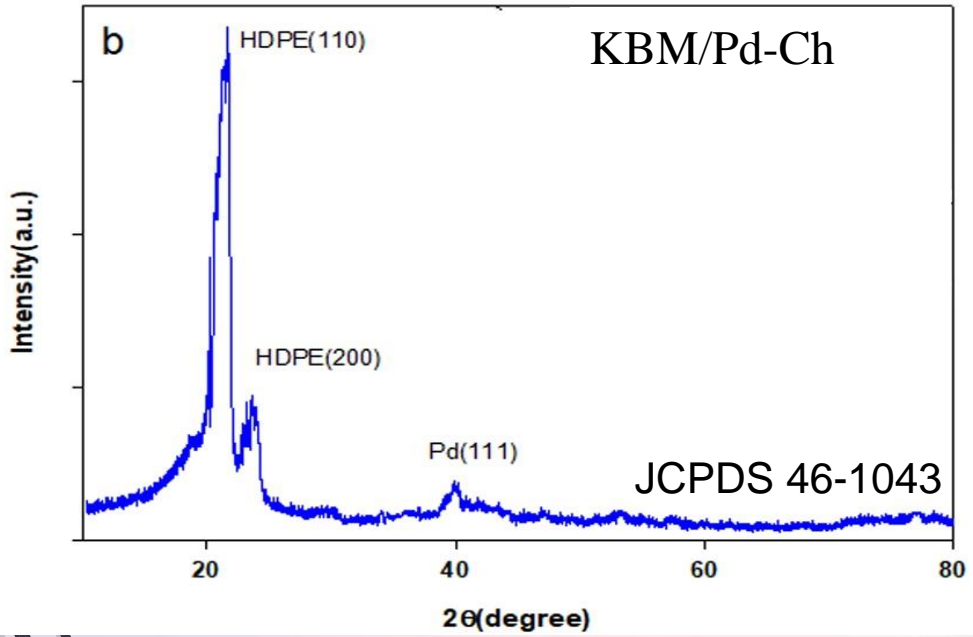
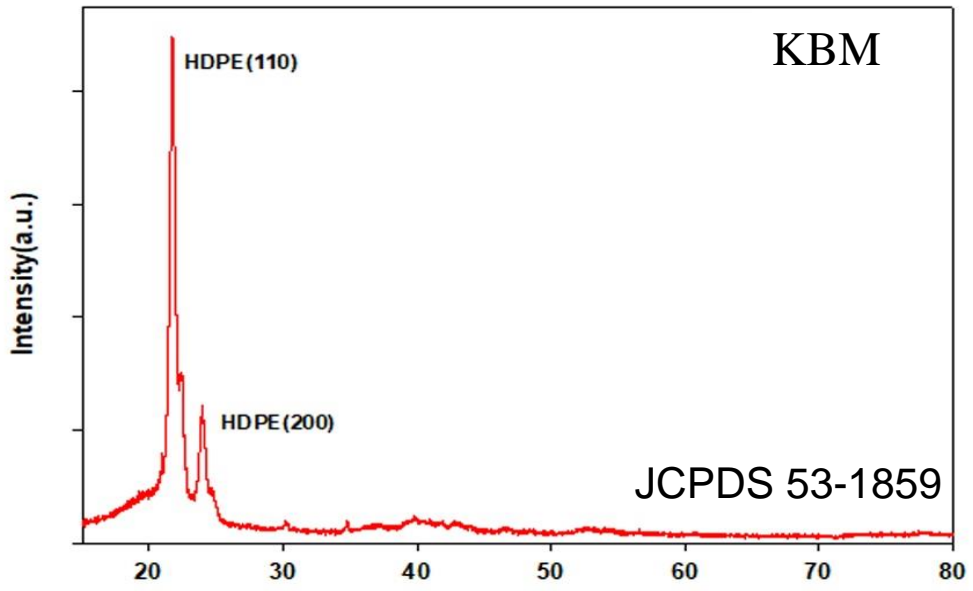


Distribution of diameter

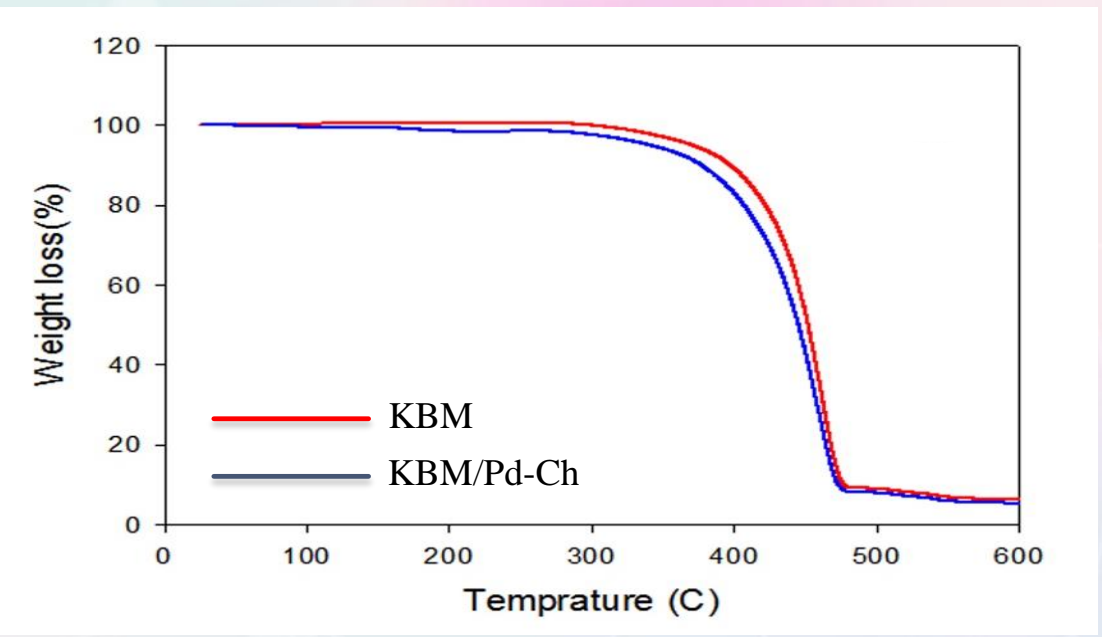


5

XRD



ATR

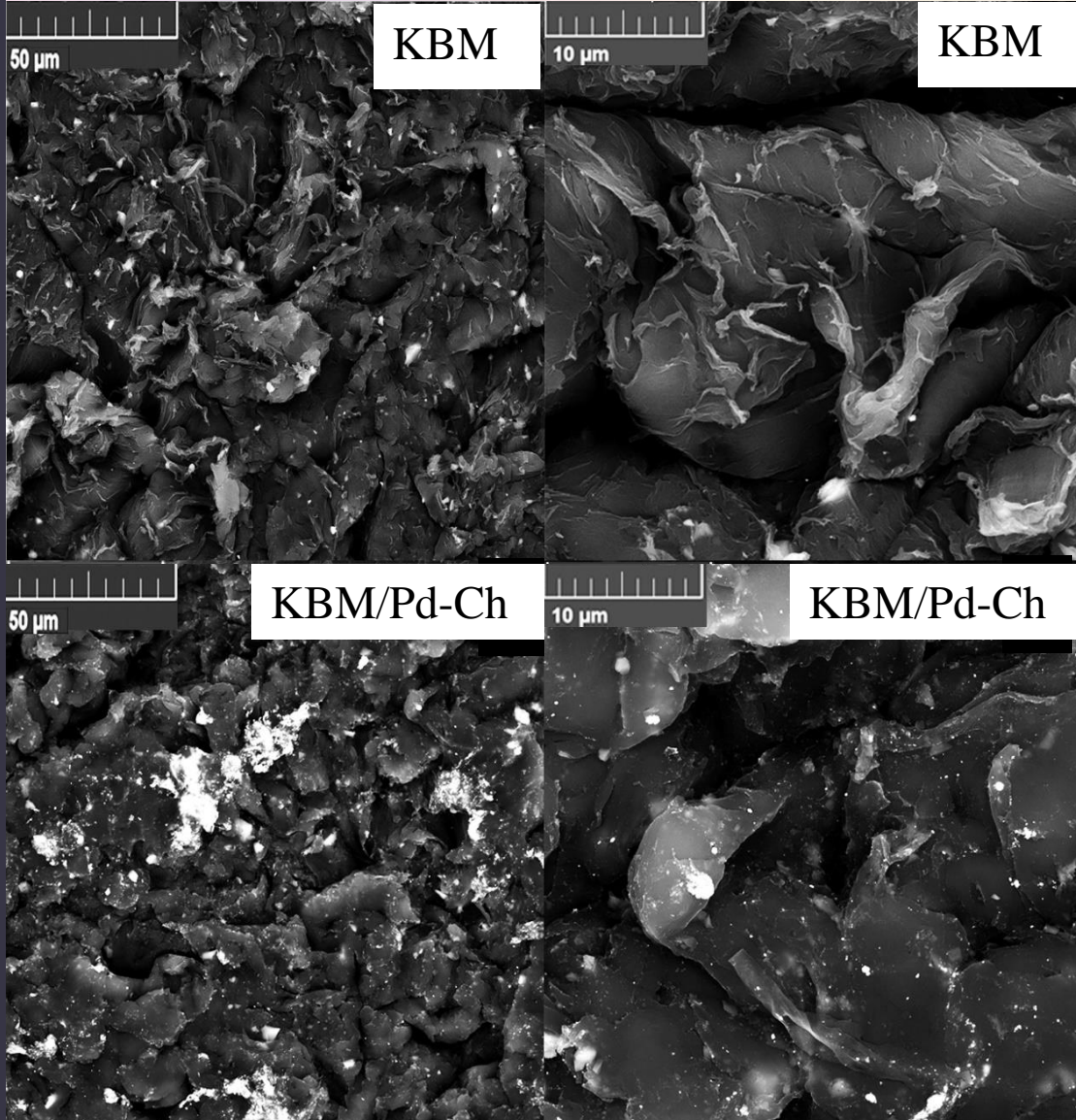


TGA

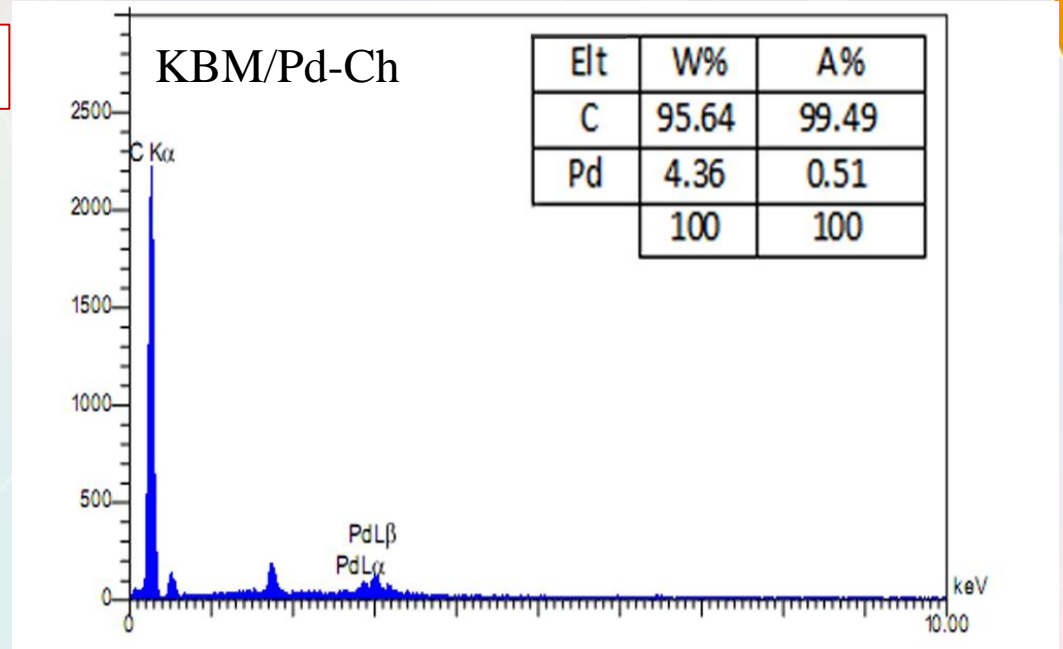


6

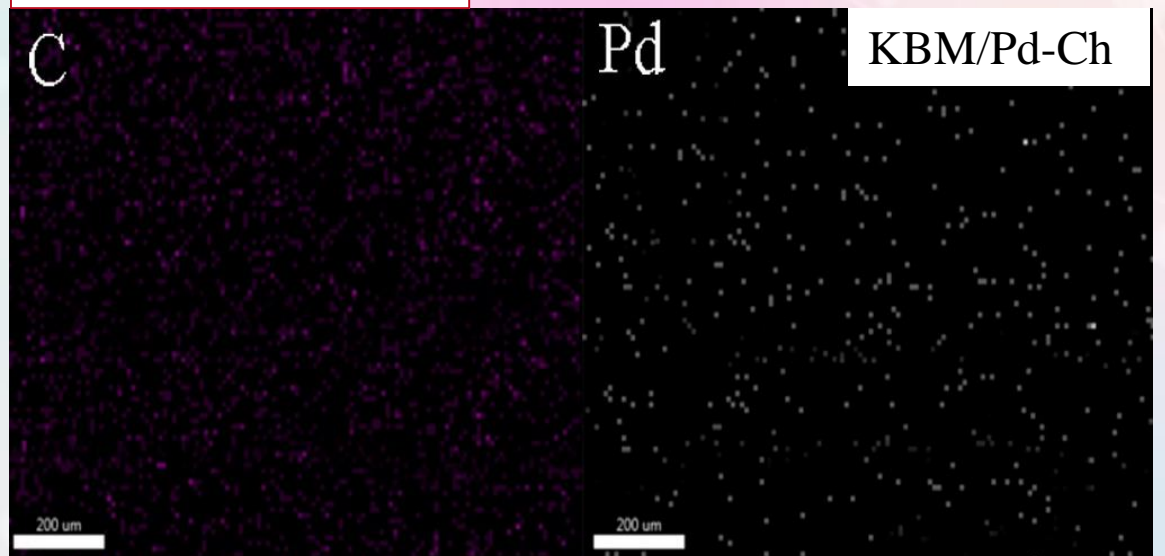
SEM



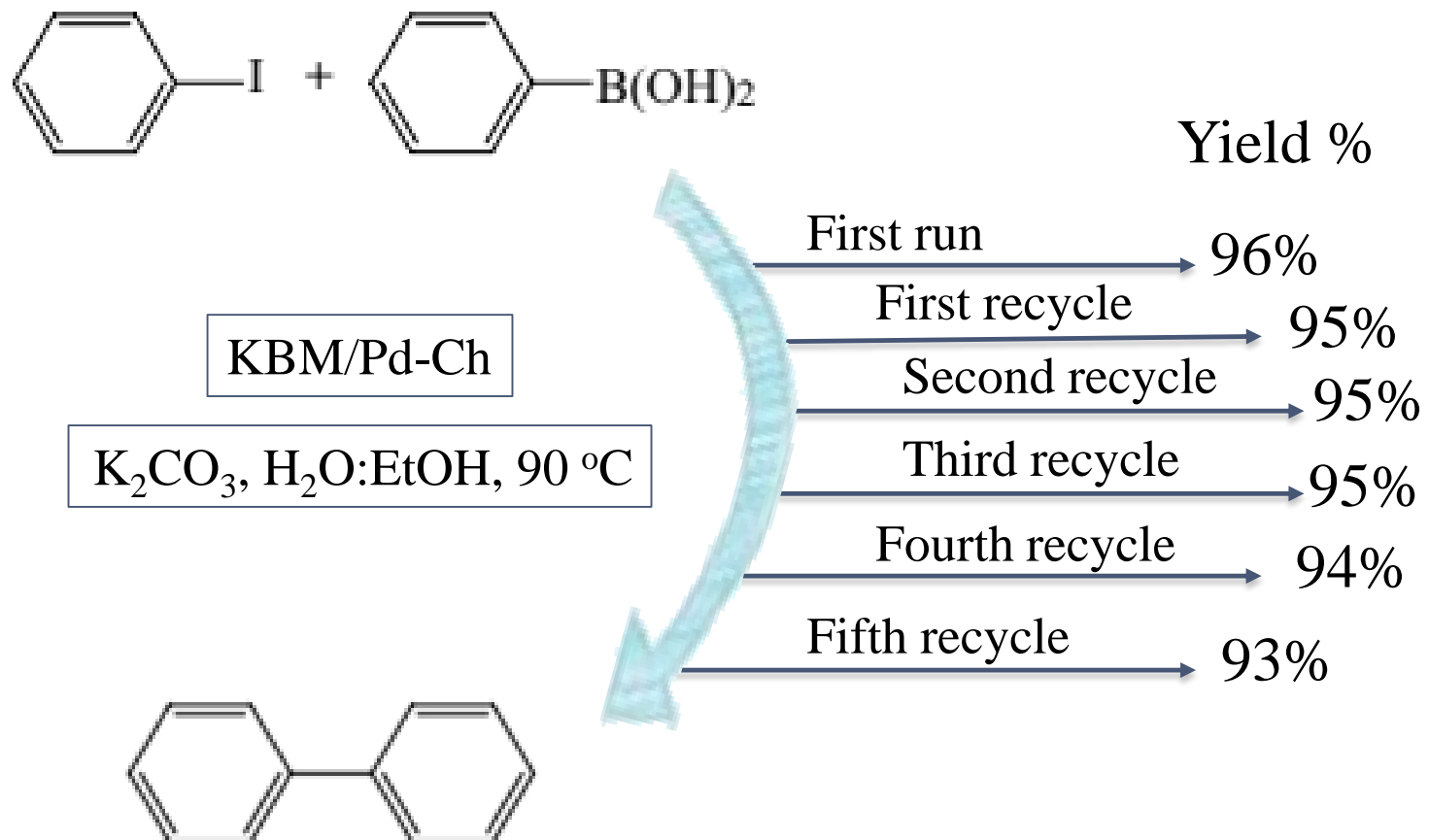
EDS



Elemental mapping



Reusability of the KBM/Pd-Ch nanocatalyst



1. LAL and chemical methods managed to produce Pd NPs.
2. Pd NPs produced by chemical method were uniformly deposited on KBM.
3. Different analysis affirmed the presence of Pd NPs on the surface of KBM.
4. The nanocatalyst possesses high efficiency (96%) in Suzuki- coupling reaction.
5. The stability of nanocatalyst was successfully investigated.
6. The solid nanocatalyst shows a promise to eliminate separation facilities.

Catalysis Letters (2019) 149:169–179
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10562-018-2583-1>

IF (2019): 2.48



Journey on Greener Pathways via Synthesis of Pd/KB Polymeric Nanocomposite as a Recoverable Catalyst for the Ligand-Free Oxidative Hydroxylation of Phenylboronic Acid and Suzuki–Miyaura Coupling Reaction in Green Solvents

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Received: 8 July 2018 / Accepted: 29 September 2018 / Published online: 12 October 2018

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Deposition of Palladium Nanoparticles on Graphene oxide thin film

Graphite

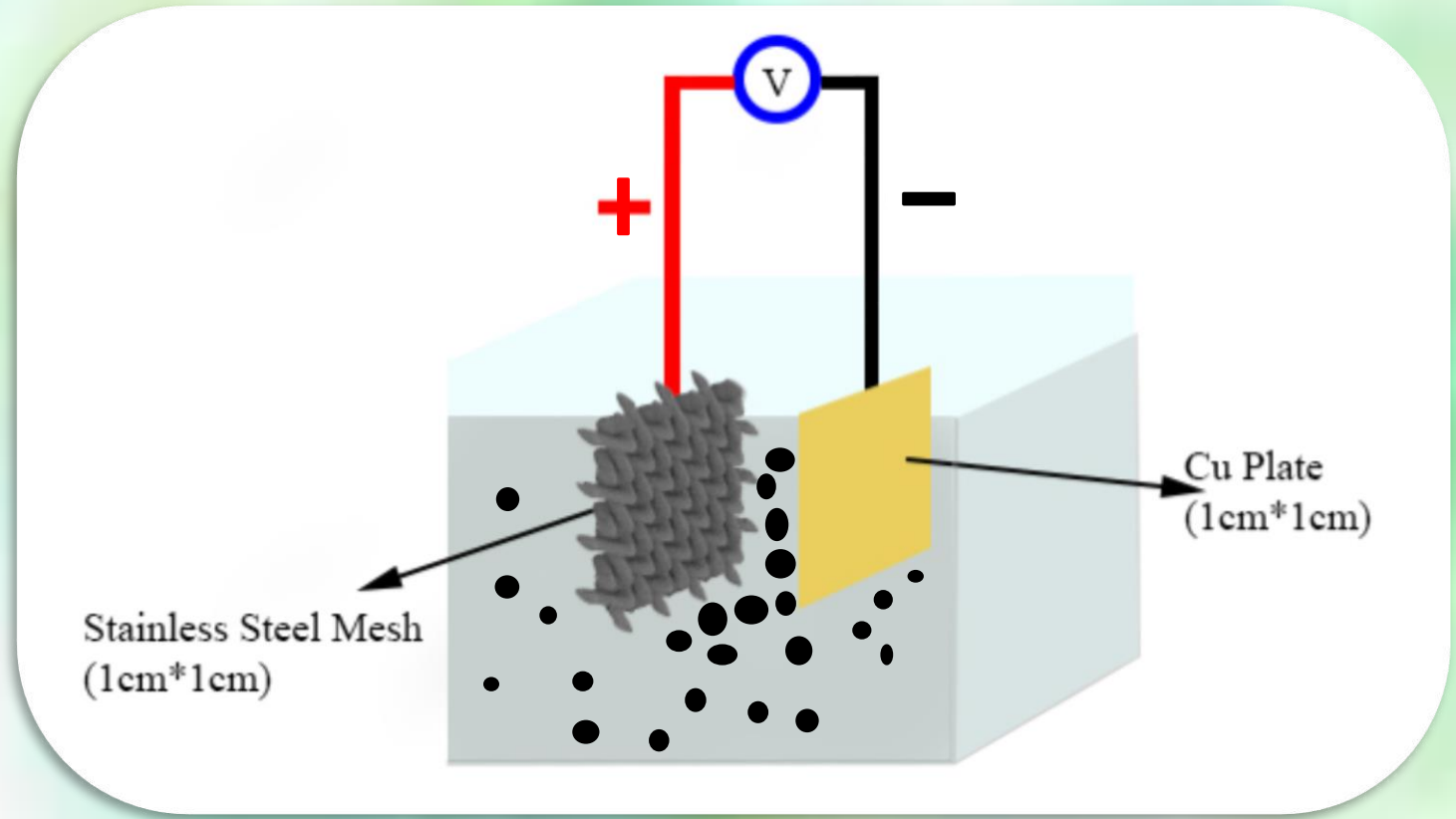
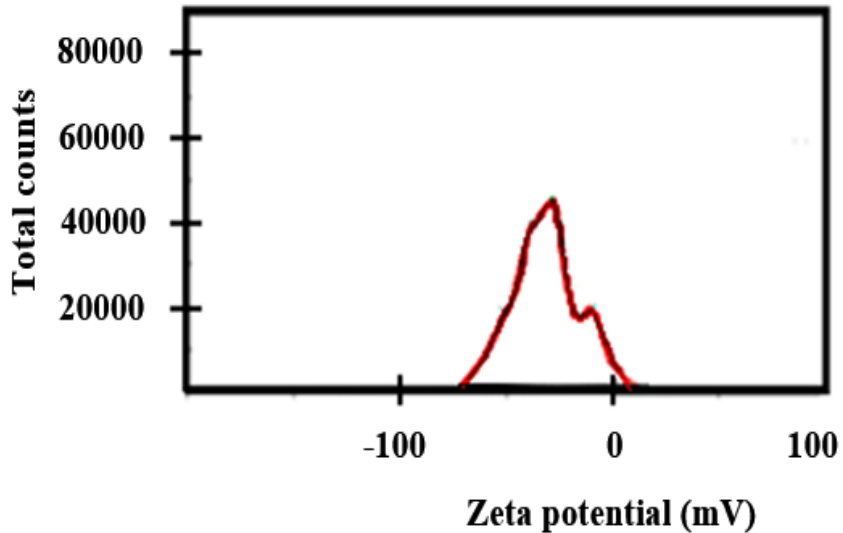
Oxidation

Hummers' method

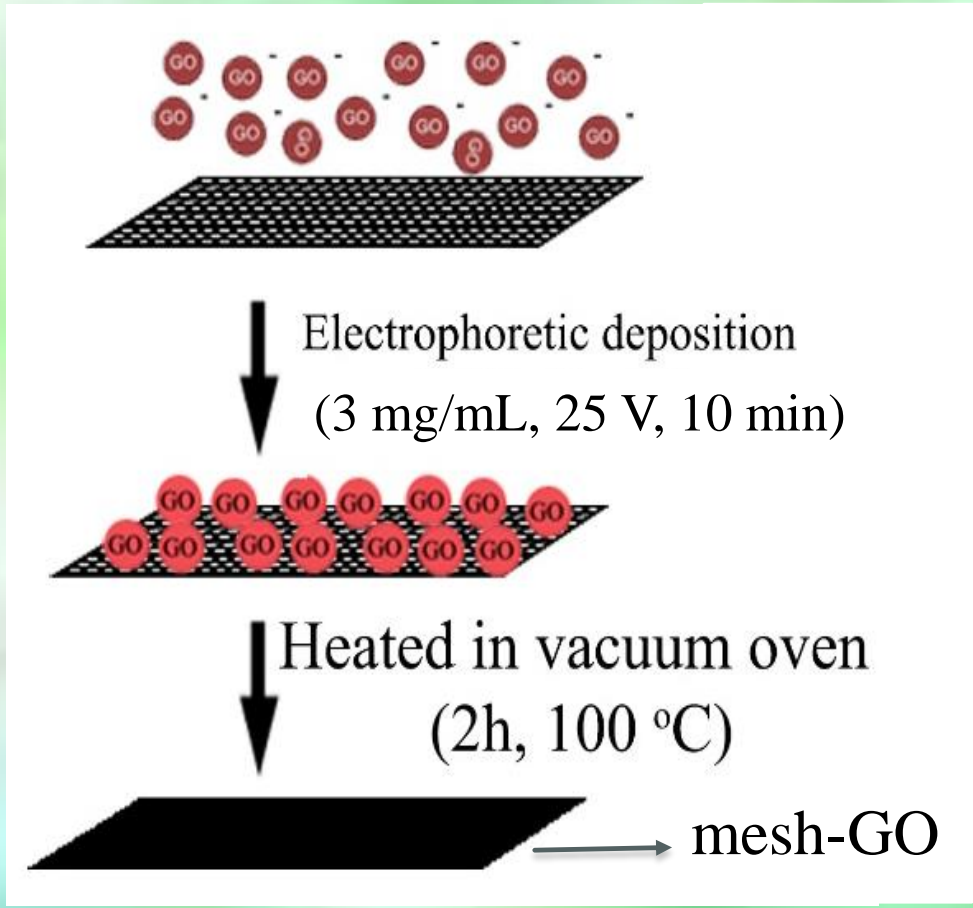
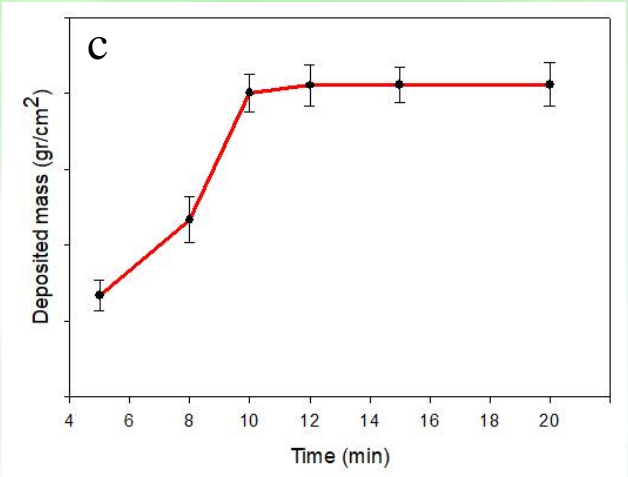
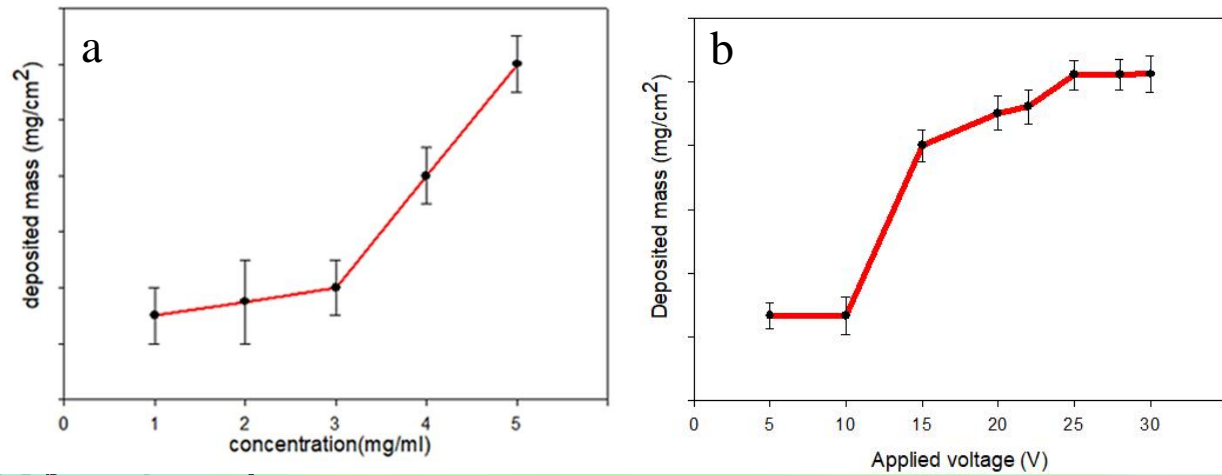
Graphene oxide

Electrophoretic Deposition

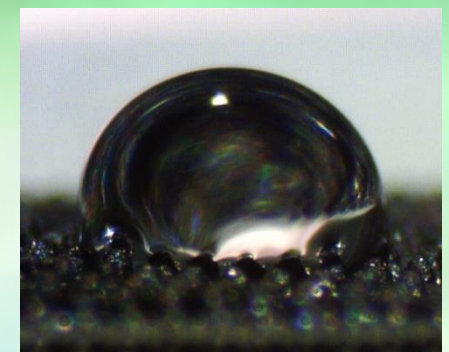
Zeta potential analysis



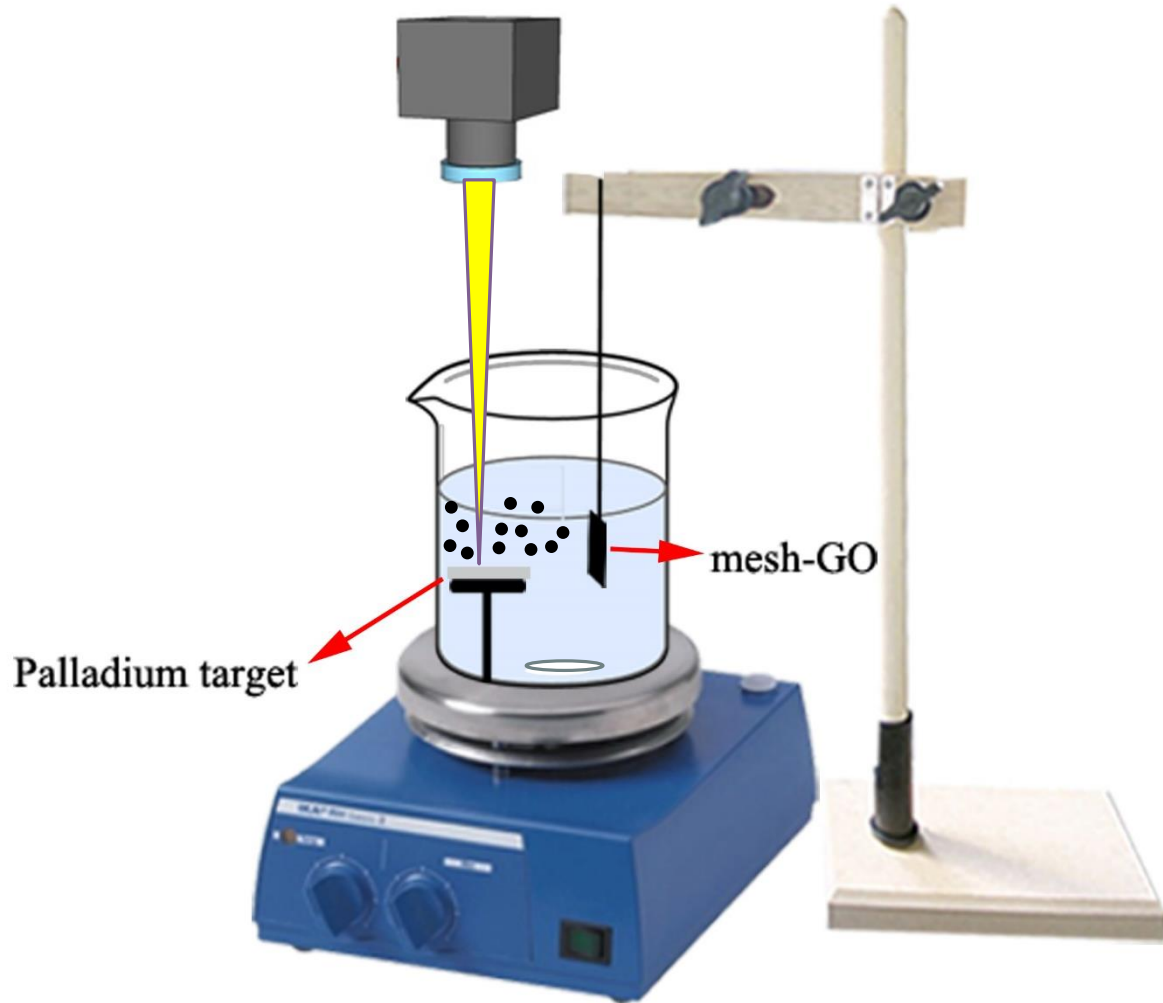
Optimization parameters for EPD



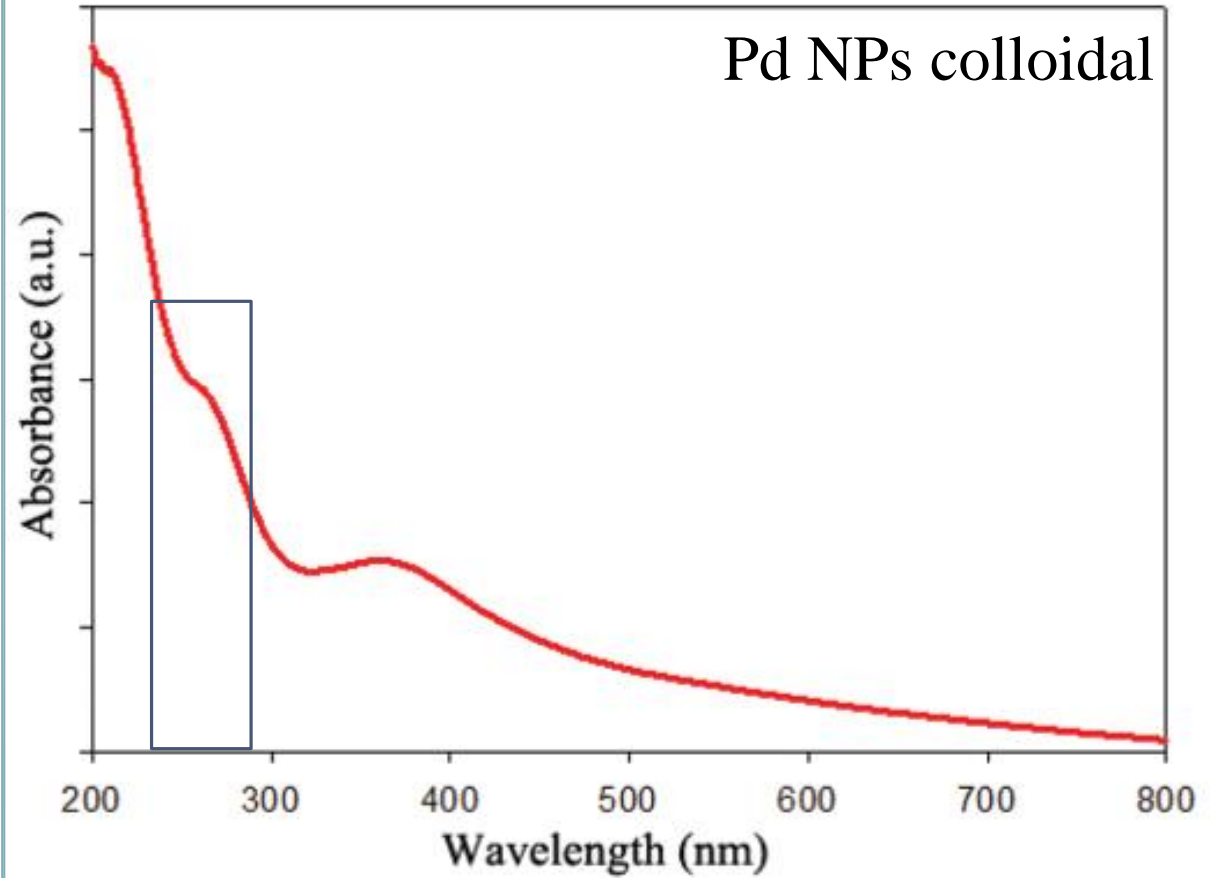
Water Contact Angles



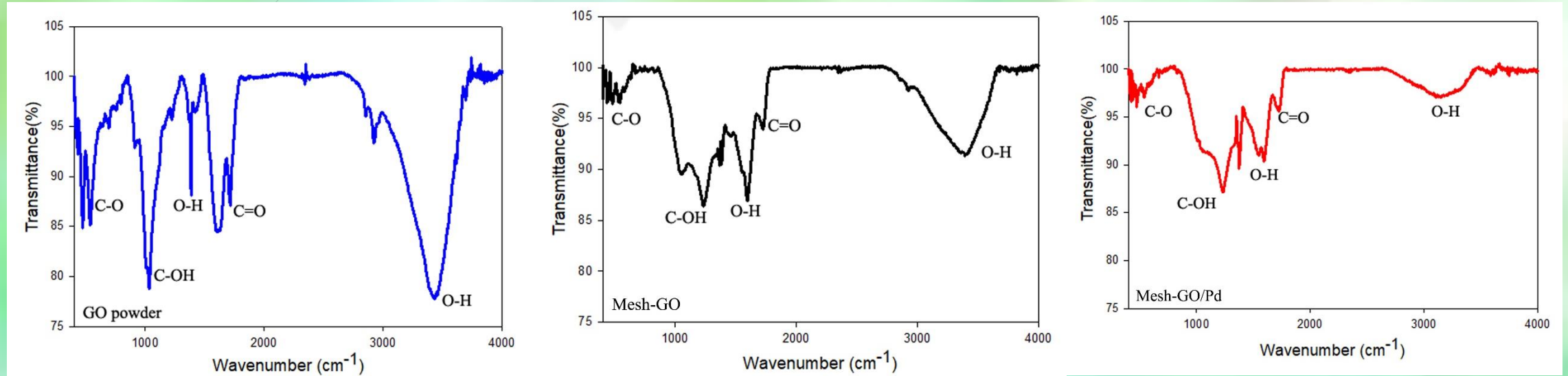
LAL process



UV-vis.



FTIR

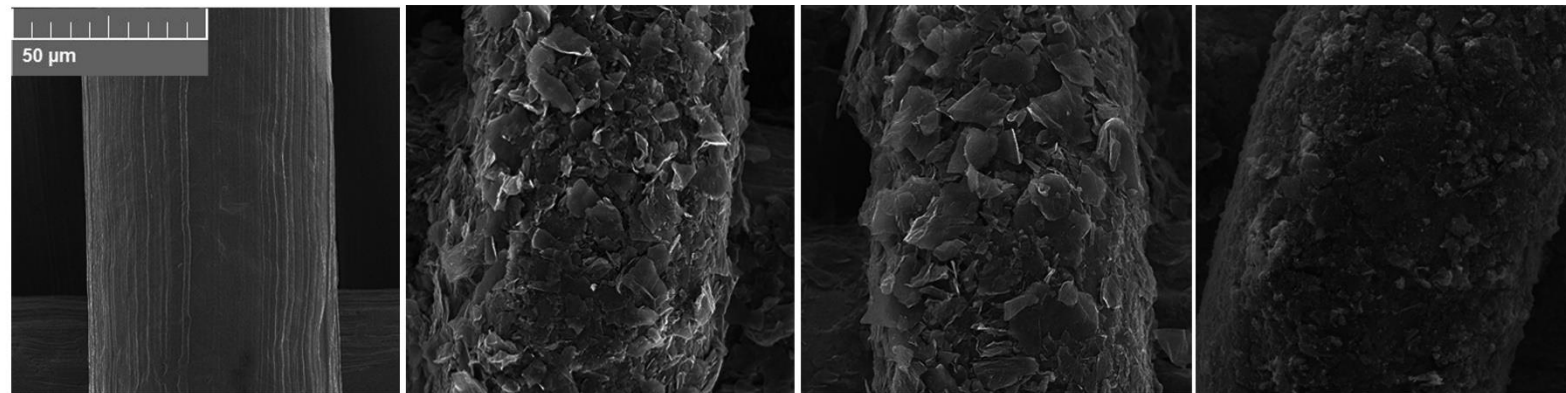


EDS

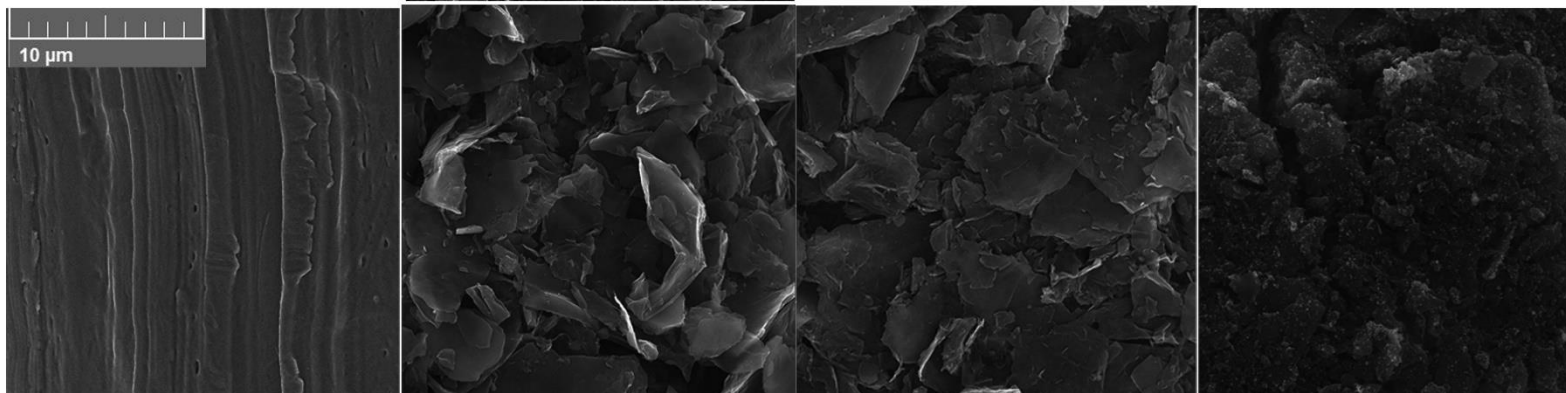
	C (A%)	O (A%)	Pd (A%)
mesh-GO/Pd	56.31	43.28	0.41

SEM

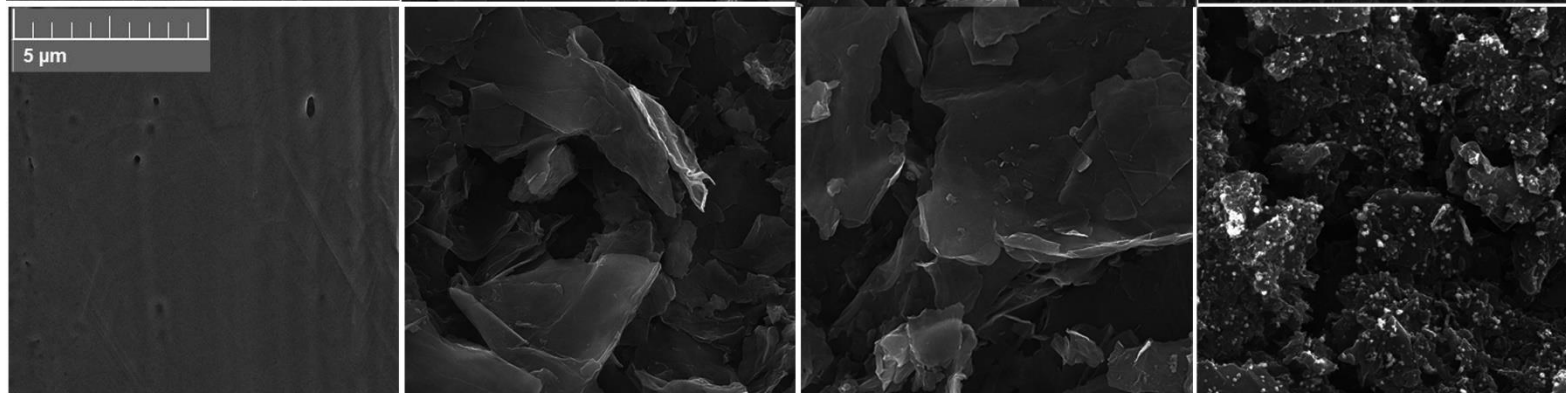
a



b



c



mesh

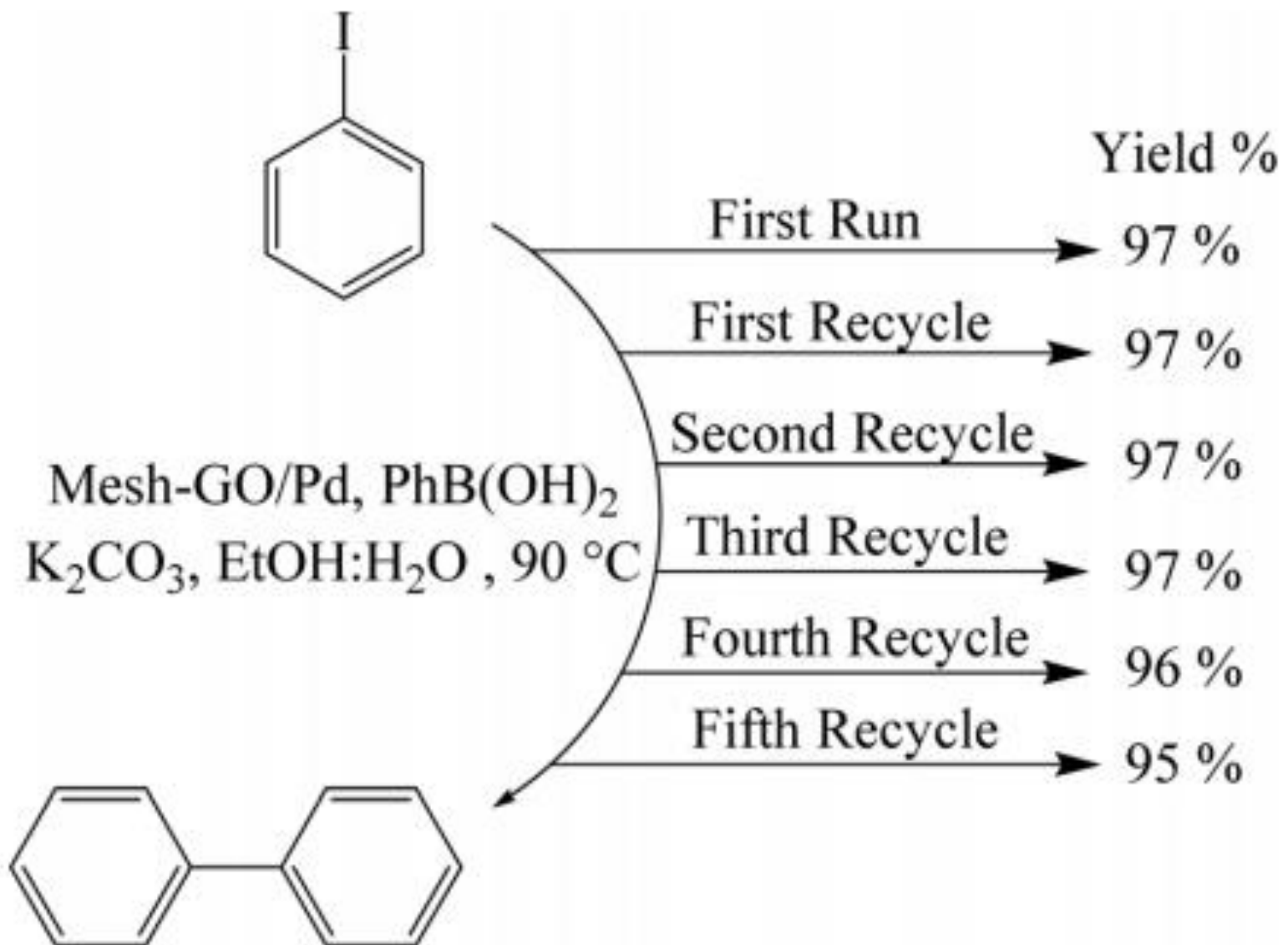
mesh-GO

mesh-GO-100

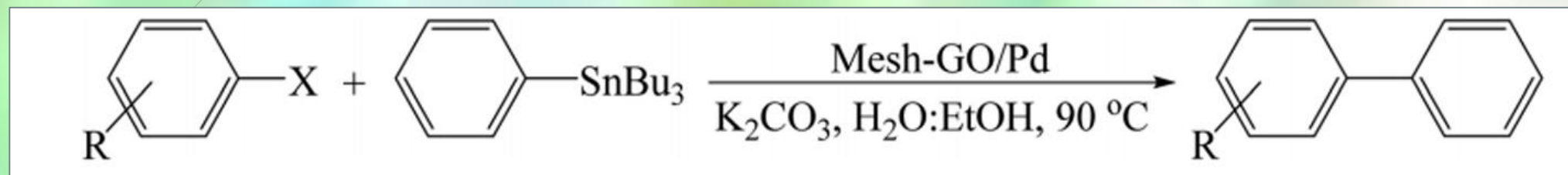
mesh-GO/Pd

Reusability of the mesh-GO/Pd nanocomposite

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Schematic of Stille reaction



Optimization condition

Entry	R	X	Time (h)	Yield ^b (%)
1	H	I	2	93 (90) ^c
2	4-OMe	I	2	92
3	4-Me	I	2	91
4	4-NO ₂	I	2	92
5	4-COMe	I	2	95
6	H	Br	3	91
7	4-OMe	Br	3	91
8	4-NH ₂	Br	3	92
9	4-NO ₂	Br	3	95
10	4-COMe	Br	3	90

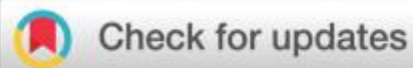
1. The parameters of EPD was optimized(3 mg/mL, 25 V, 10 min).
2. The EPD was successive to deposit thin film of GO on stainless steel mesh (mesh-GO).
3. The unique setup accomplished to immobilize Pd NPs on mesh-GO.
4. The attendance of Pd NPs was confirmed by different analysis.
5. The nanocatalyst possesses high efficiency (97%) in Suzuki- coupling reaction.
6. The nanocatalyst possesses high efficiency (95%) in Stille coupling reaction.
7. The nanocatalyst eliminated separation equipments.

IF (2019): 9.48



Green Chemistry

PAPER



Cite this: *Green Chem.*, 2019, 21,
3319

Stainless steel mesh-GO/Pd NPs: catalytic applications of Suzuki–Miyaura and Stille coupling reactions in eco-friendly media†

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Mahmoud Nasrollahzadeh ^{*b} and Rajender S. Varma ^{*c}