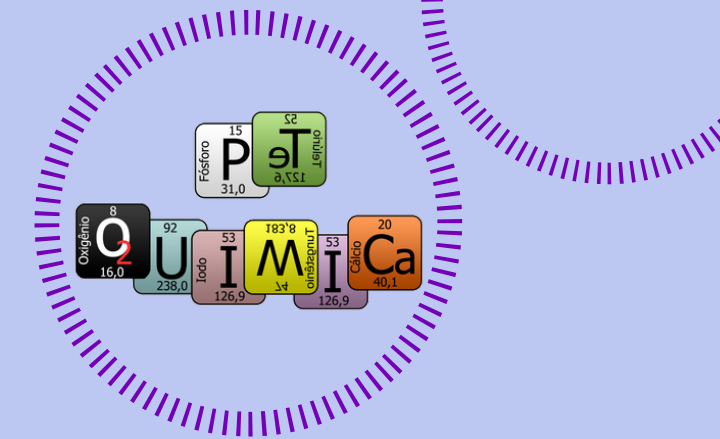
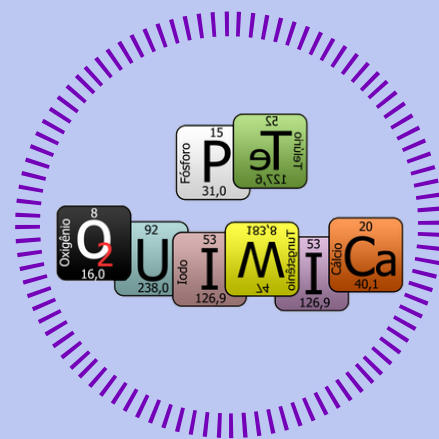




Química 4.0: Os desafios para o mundo moderno

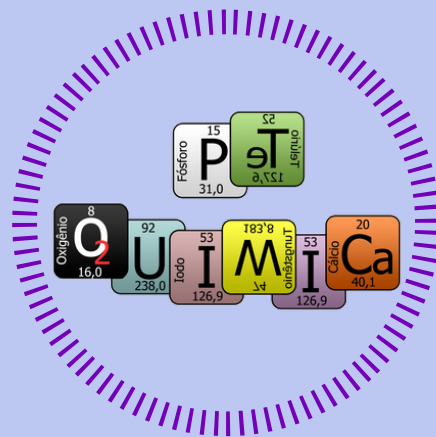


DIALOGANDO COM O PET SOBRE AS TECNOLOGIAS MODERNAS NA QUÍMICA

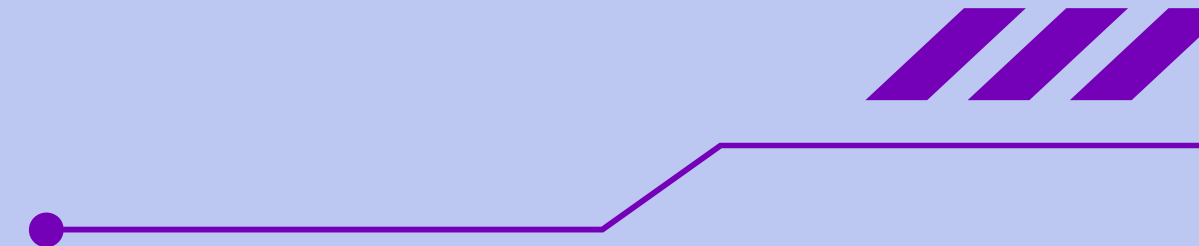


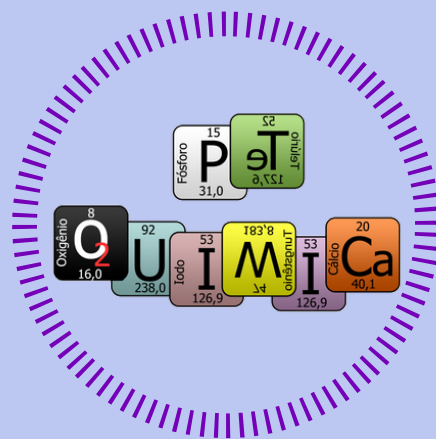
Sejam bem-vindos a nossa sala temática!





**Quando você pensa em
Tecnologia & Química, o que vem
imediatamente a sua mente?**

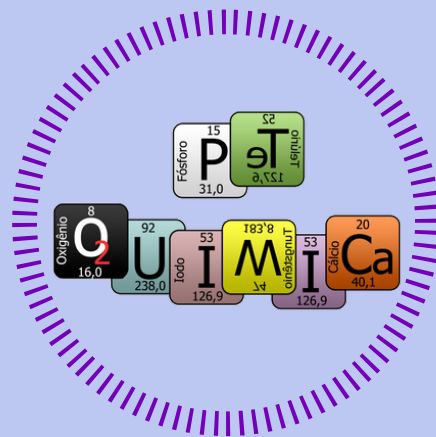




Adivinhas

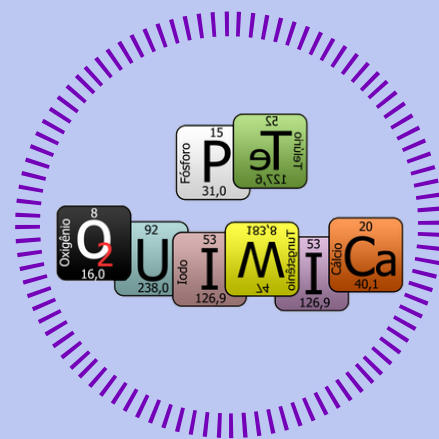
Vamos ver se você conhece alguns termos que abordaremos hoje!





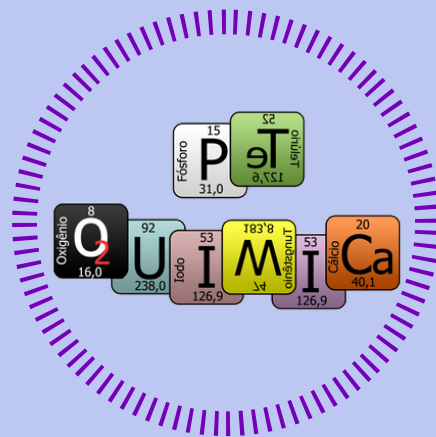
- 1- Apontado como o "combustível do futuro"
- 2- O Ceará caminha para se tornar referência nacional em sua produção.

?????



- 1- Apontado como o "combustível do futuro"
- 2- O Ceará caminha para se tornar referencia nacional em sua produção.

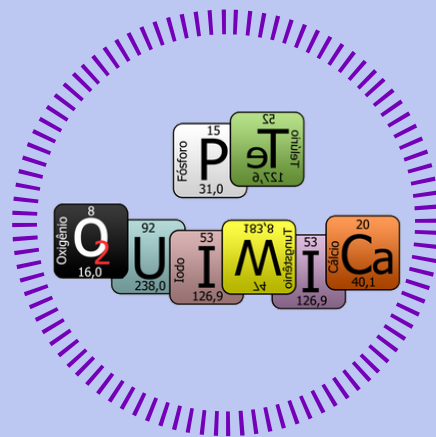
Hidrogênio Verde



1- Matriz com várias propriedades adsorventes.

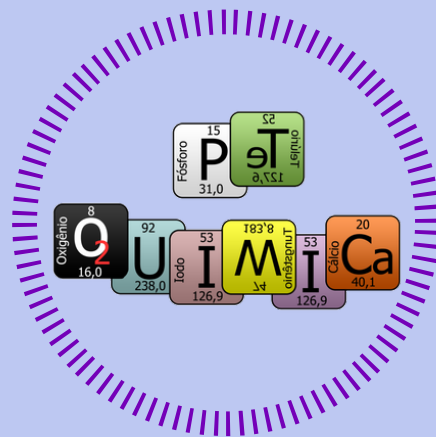
2- Tem a capacidade de captar e armazenar H_2O e CO_2 atmosférico

?????



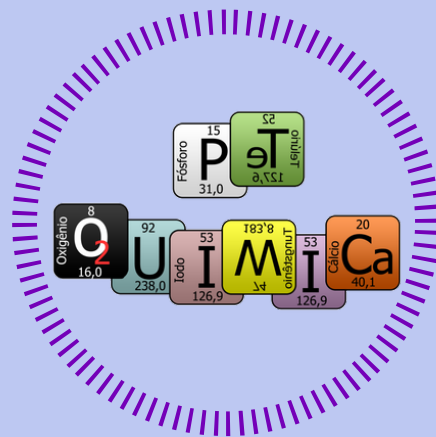
- 1- Matriz com várias propriedades adsorventes.
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Metal Organic- Framework (MOF)



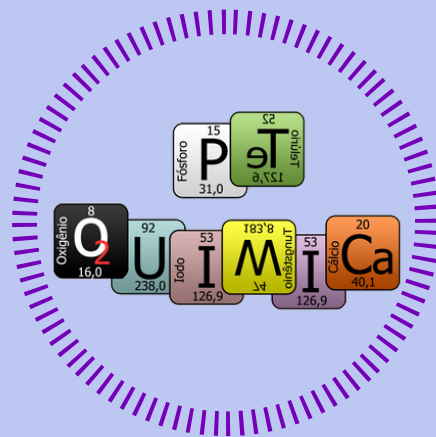
- 1- É responsável por promover/controlar rotas metabólicas
- 2- Usa as interações intermoleculares para mudar a conformação do substrato

?????



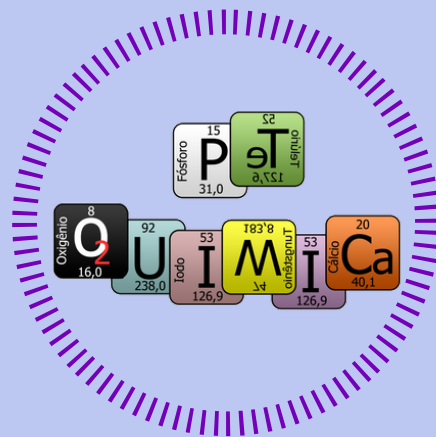
- 1- É responsável por promover/controlar rotas metabólicas
- 2- Usa as interações intermoleculares para mudar a conformação do substrato

Enzimas



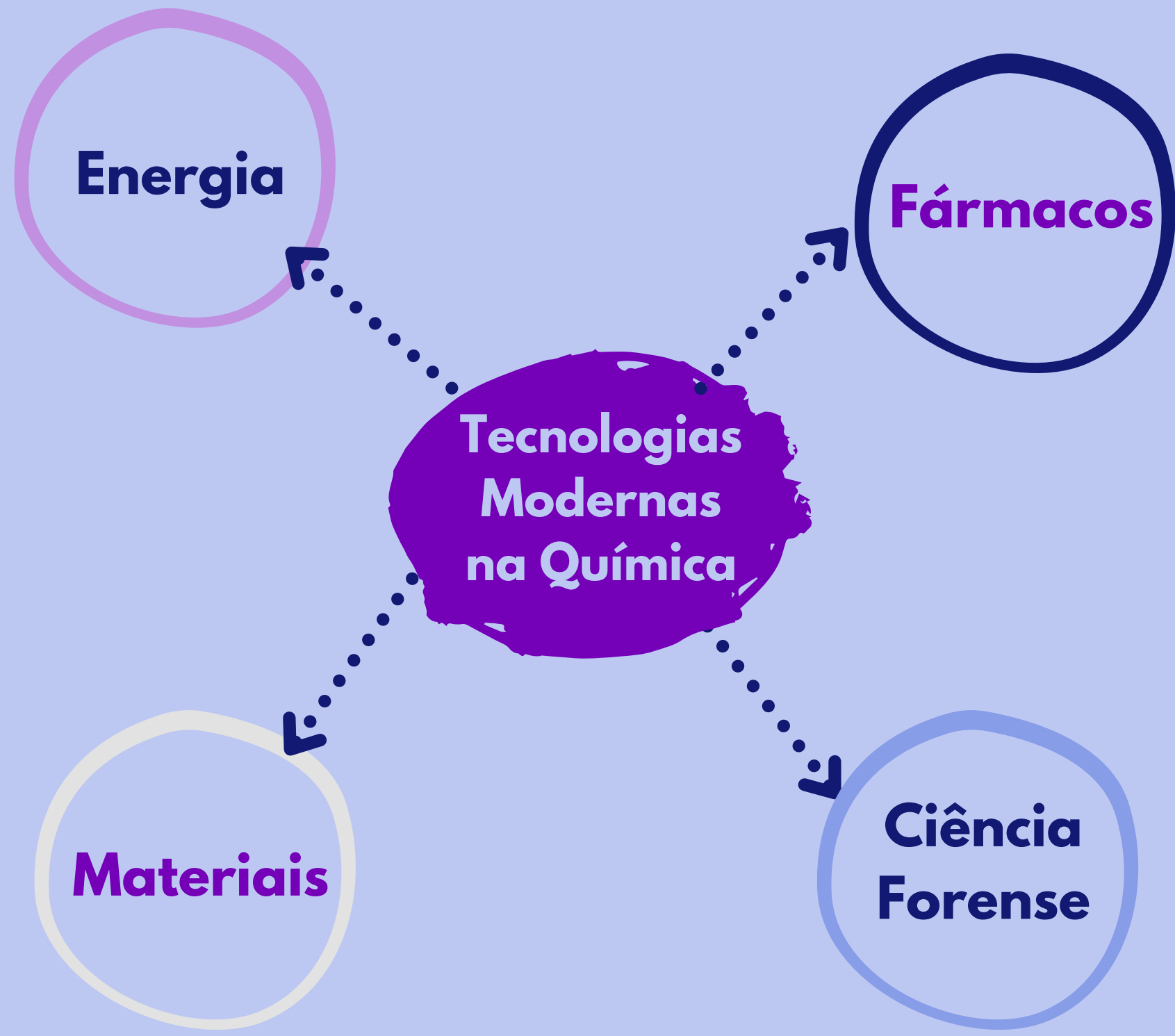
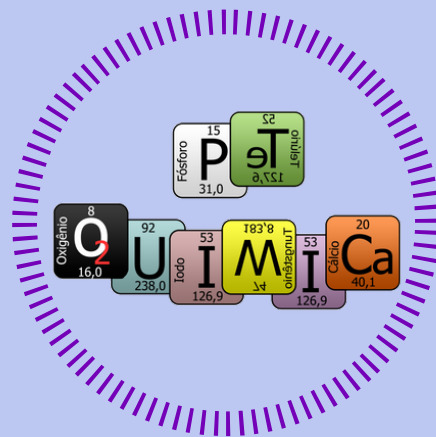
- 1- Utilizados para identificação de disparos de arma de fogo
- 2- É introduzida na pólvora

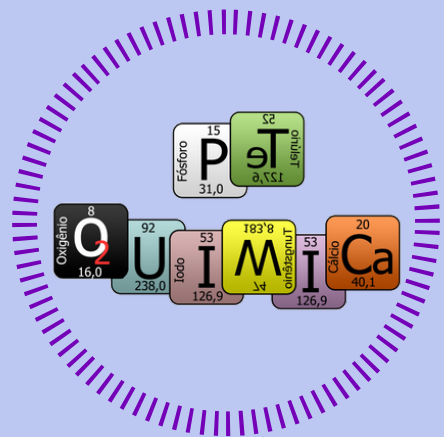
?????



- 1- Utilizados para identificação de disparos de arma de fogo
- 2- É introduzida na pólvora

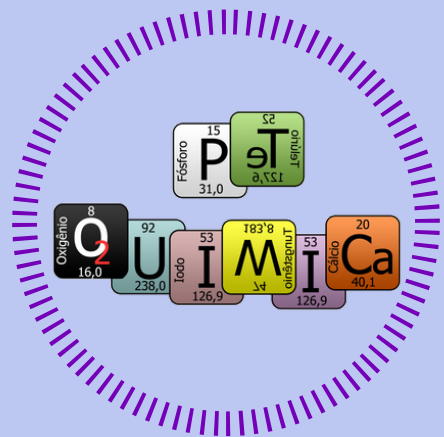
Marcadores Luminescentes



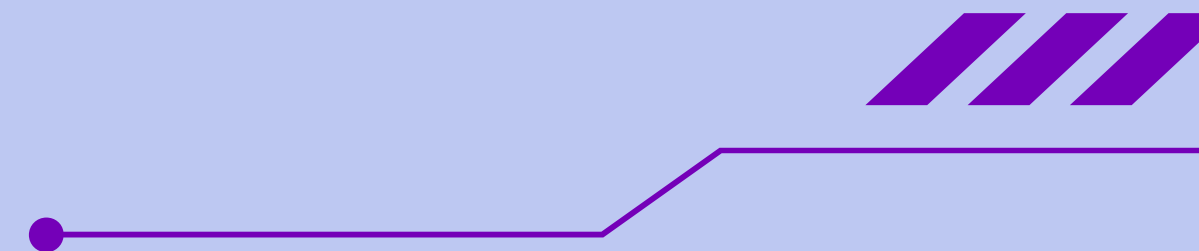


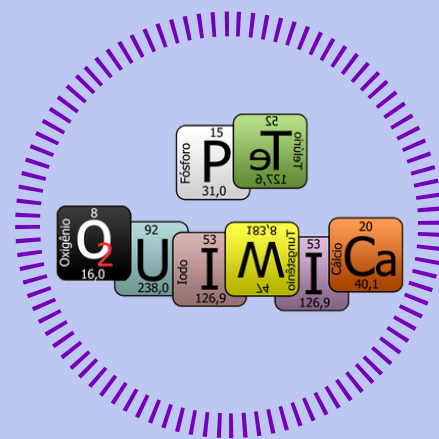
PRÊMIO





ENERGIA

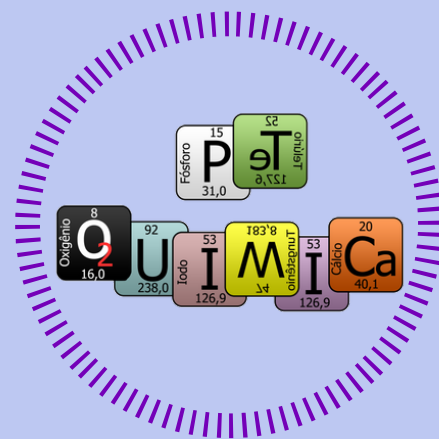




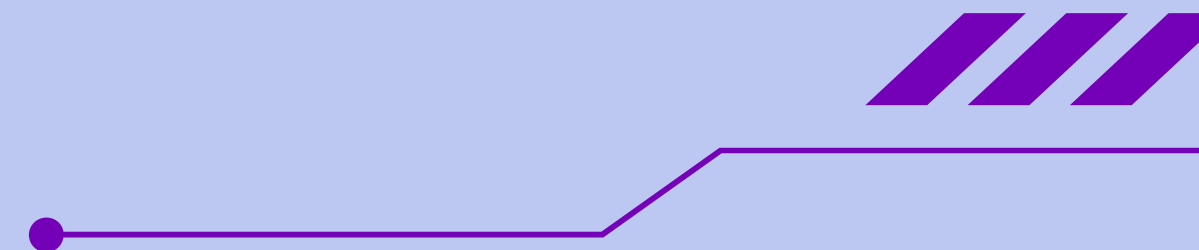
O combustível do futuro

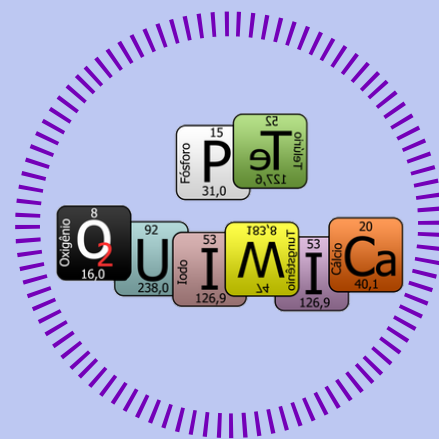
- O **hidrogênio** é considerado por muitos o combustível do futuro, e o motivo é simples, sua **combustão leva a formação de apenas, água.**
- São necessárias **soluções tecnológicas** para sua produção, transporte, armazenamento e manuseio.





Todo combustível a base de hidrogênio pode ser considerado uma energia verde?

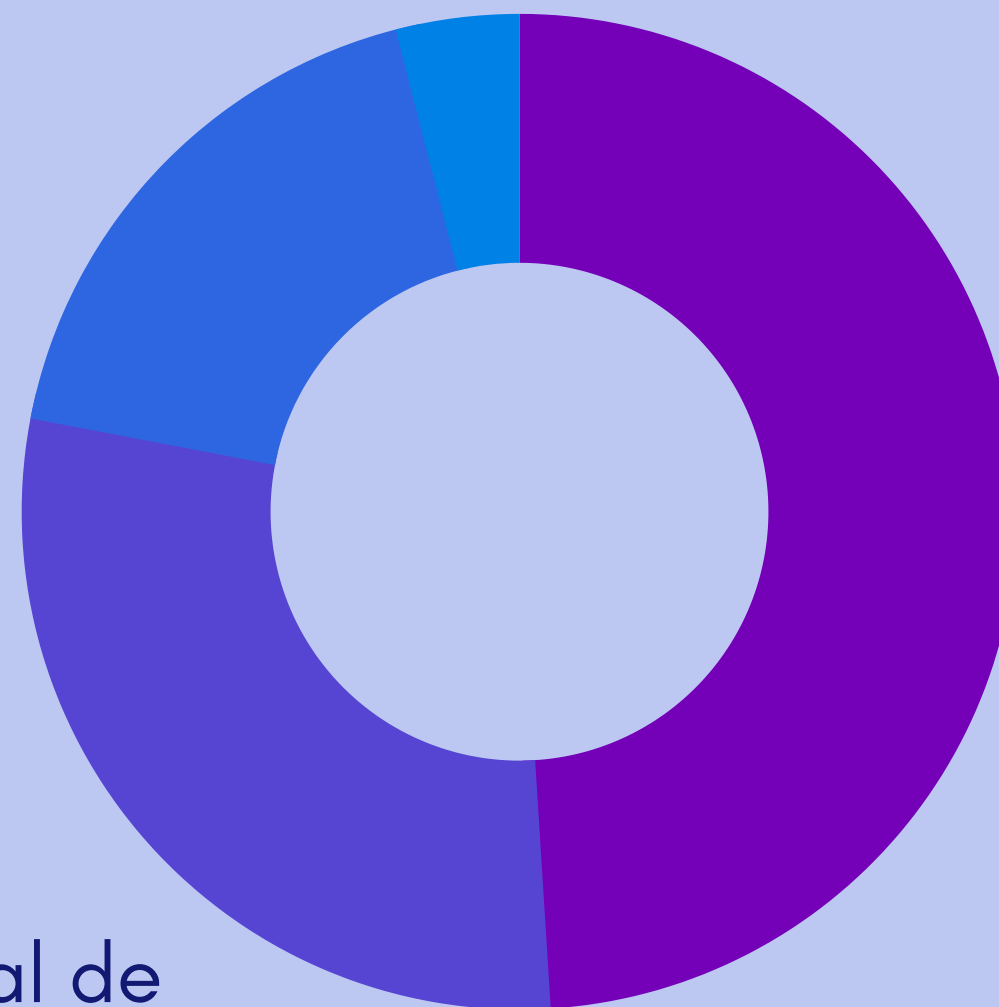




Produção de hidrogênio

Eletrólise da
água, 4%

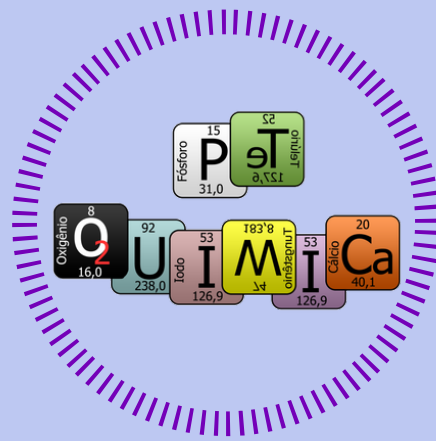
Gaseificação do
carvão, 18%



Reforma a vapor de
gás natural, 49%

Oxidação parcial de
hidrocarbonetos, 29%

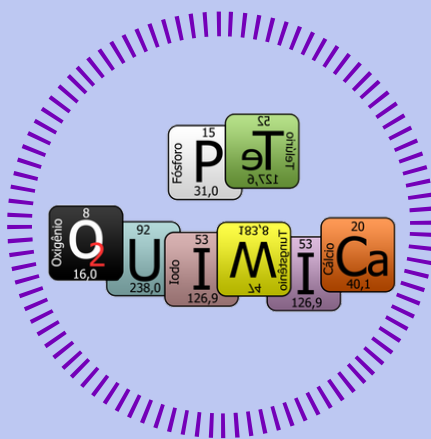




Hidrogênio Verde

- Hidrogênio produzido de modo **ambientalmente limpo**, a partir da **eletrólise da água**, com fontes de energia renováveis (SOUZA FILHO, 2021).



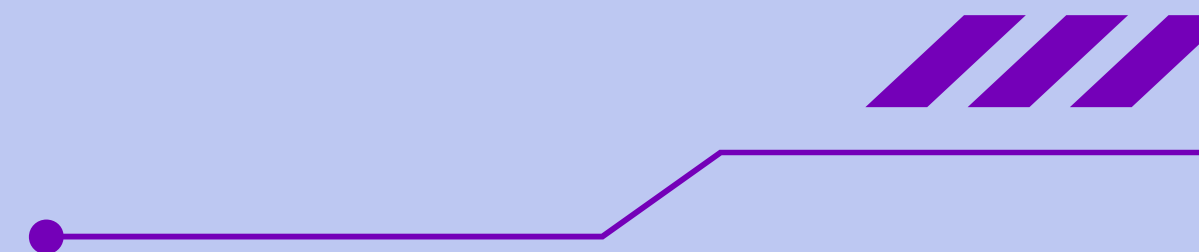


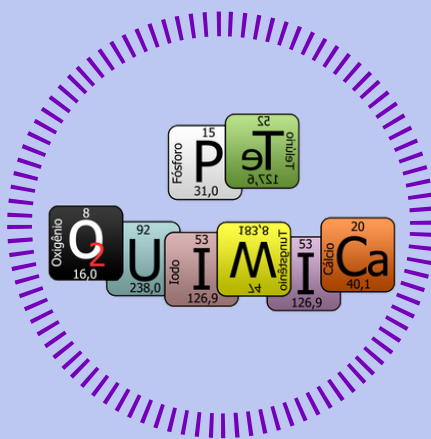
Eletrólise da água



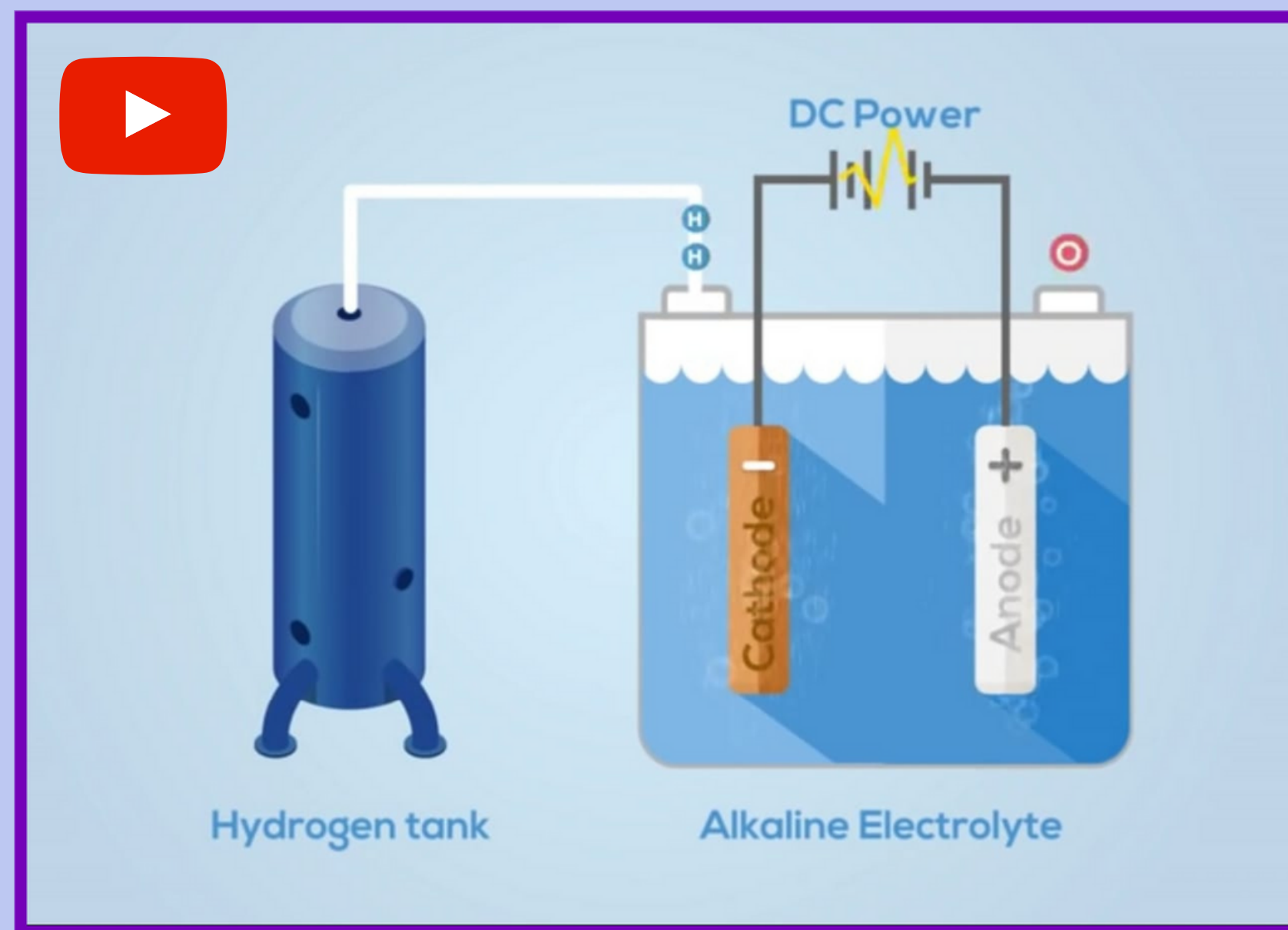
Técnicas para eletrólise

- Solução Alcalina
- Membrana polimérica eletrolítica (PEM)



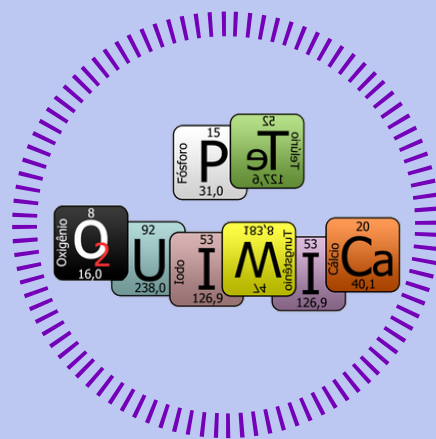


Eletrólise da água



Link: <https://youtu.be/WfkNf7kMZPA>



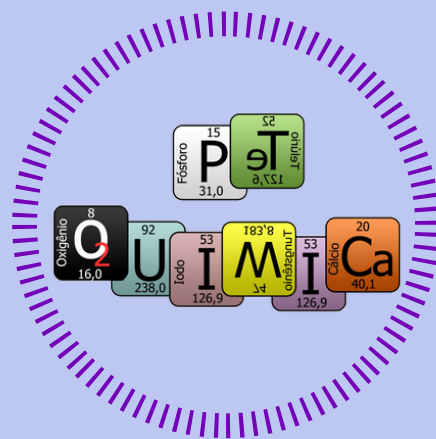


Hidrogênio Verde no Ceará

Por que o Ceará?

Elevada produção eólica e fotovoltaica; Localização estratégica e infraestrutura do Porto do Pecém; Centros de pesquisas mundialmente reconhecidos na área (UFC).





Como fornecer a energia elétrica necessária?

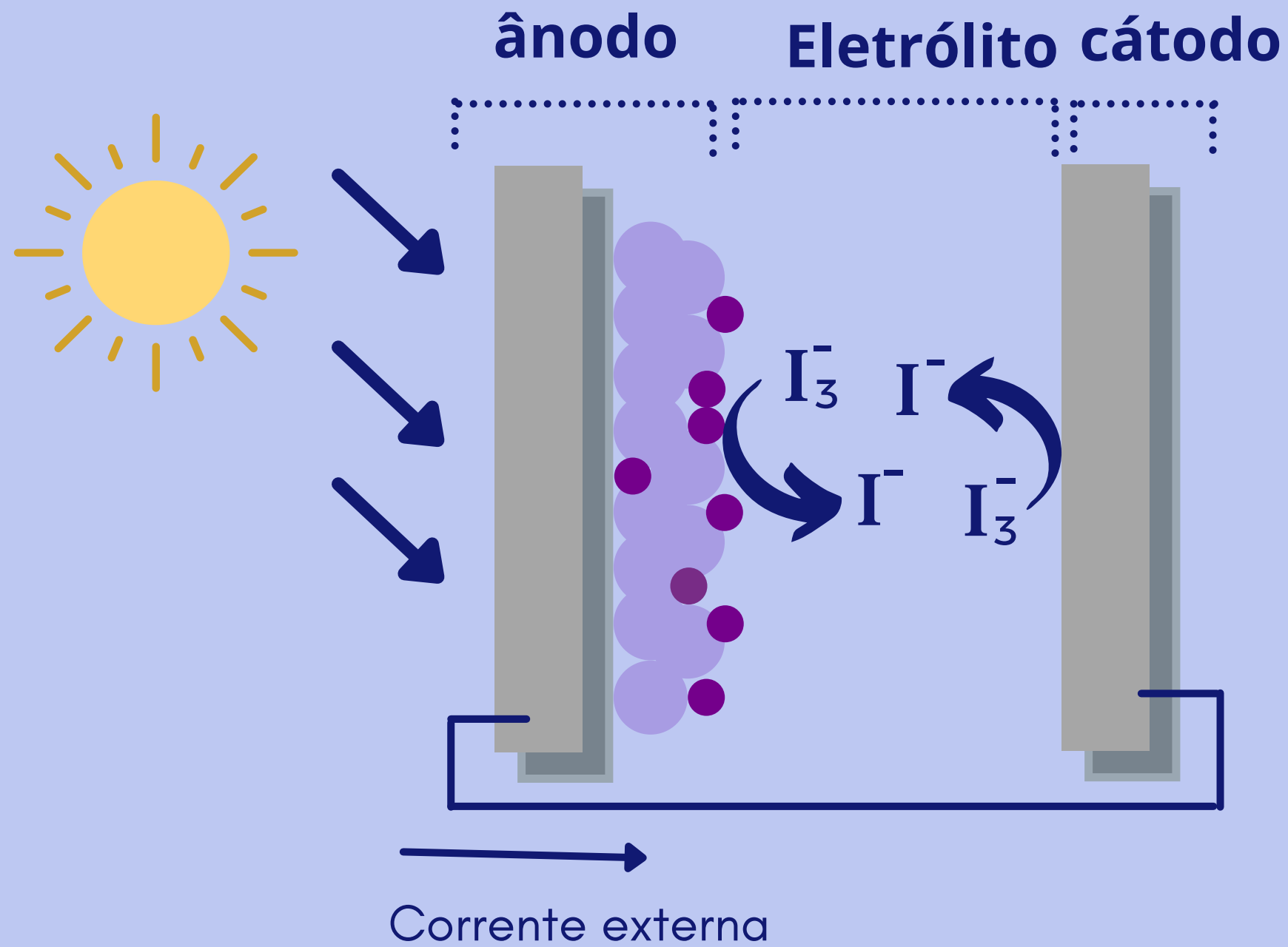
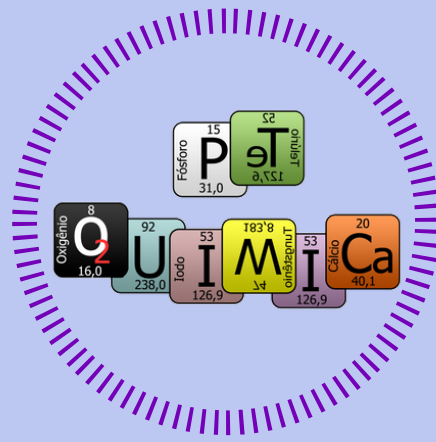


Fonte: portalsolar

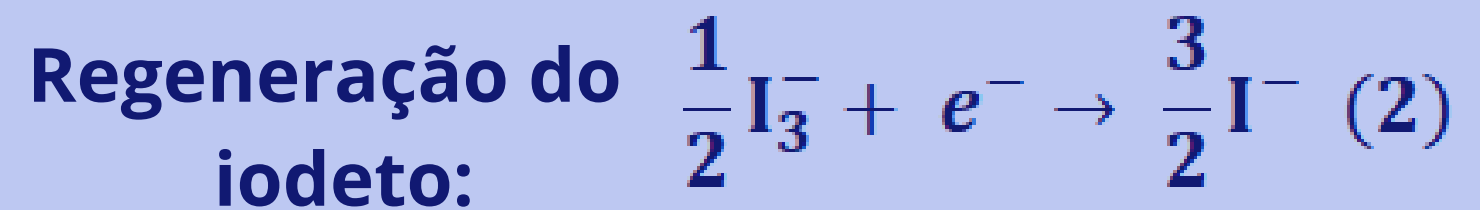
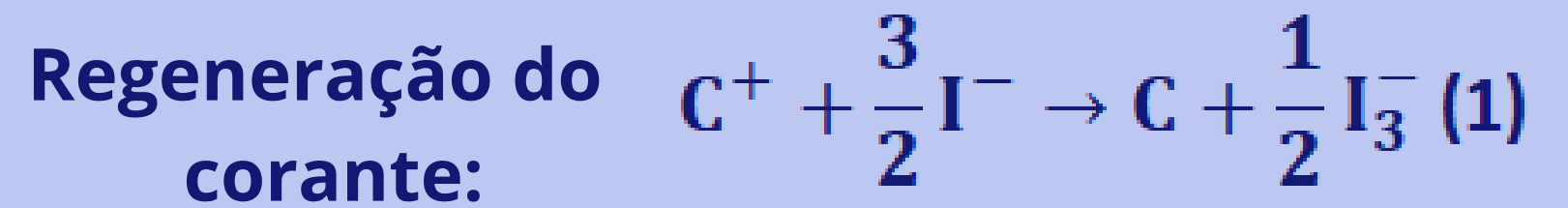
- Energia limpa e renovável.
- Células fotovoltaicas de silício.
- Baixa produção mundial de energia solar fotovoltaica.
- Alto custo de fabricação.

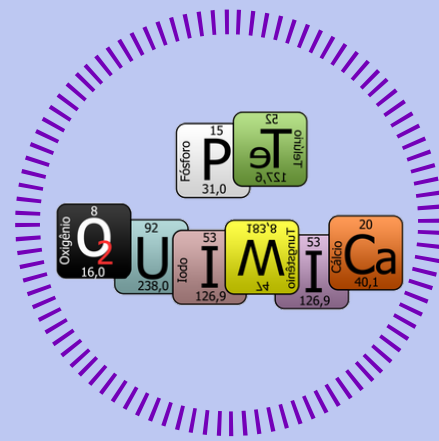


DSSC - Células solares sensibilizadas por corante



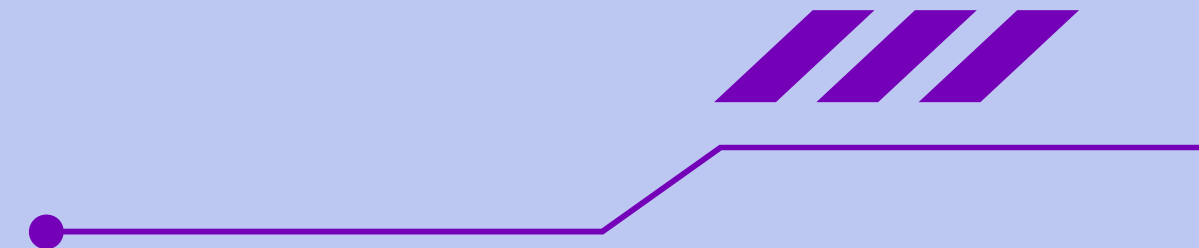
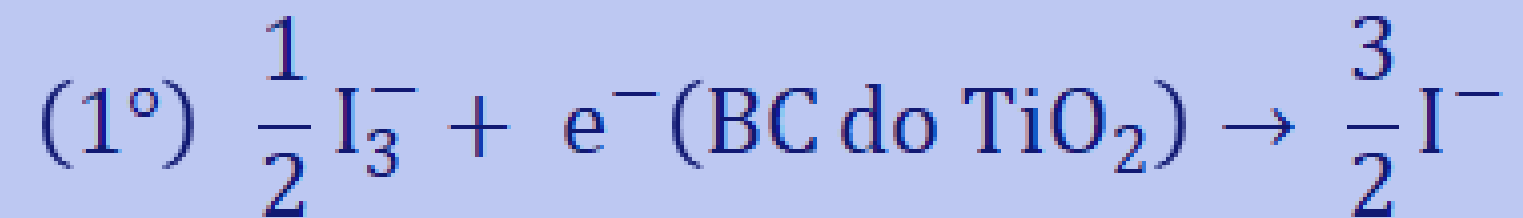
- Material Semicondutor (TiO_2)
- Corantes de complexos de Rutênio

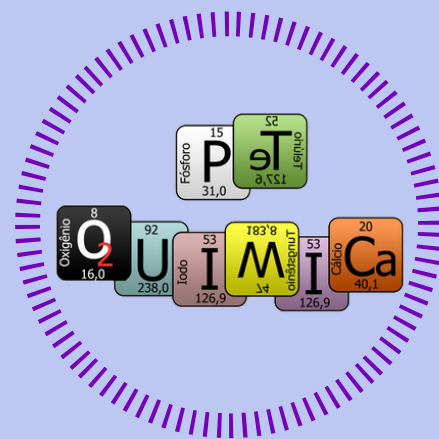




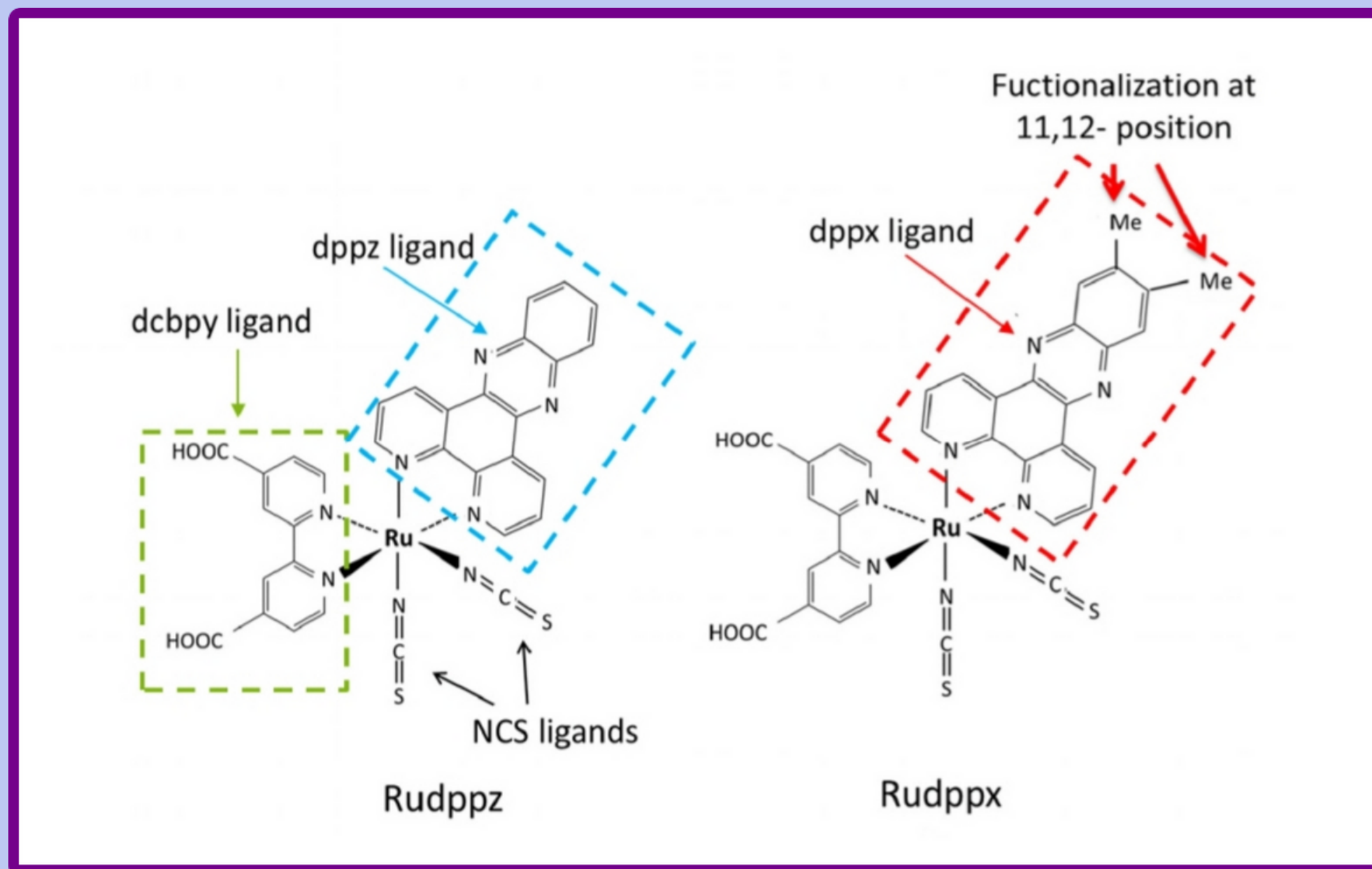
Processos de Recombinação nas DSSC

Perdas que influenciam em valores menores de eficiência



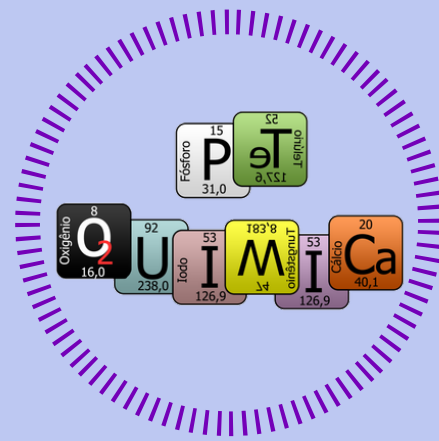


Corantes fotoquímicos a base de Rutênio

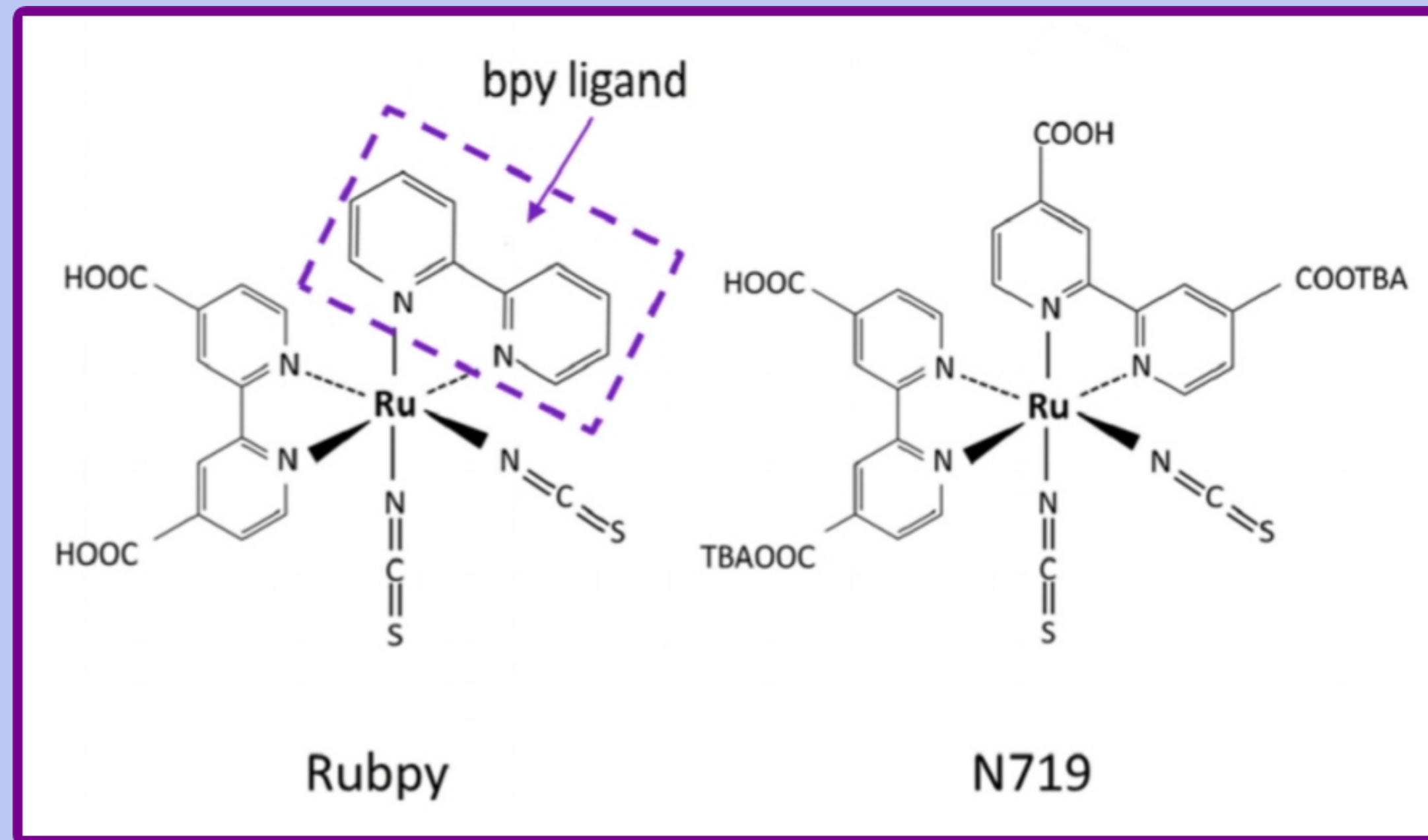


Fonte: Chan (2020)





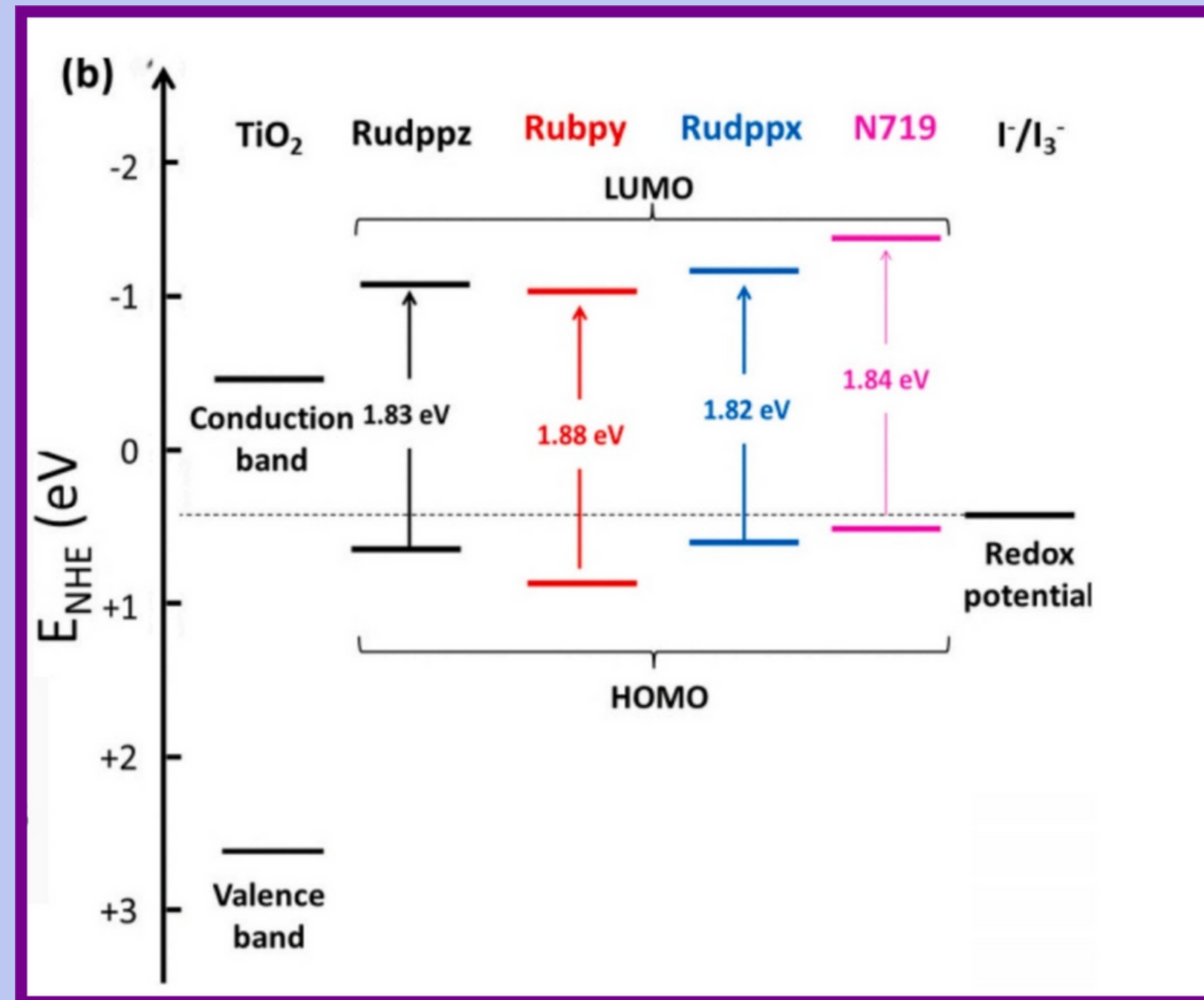
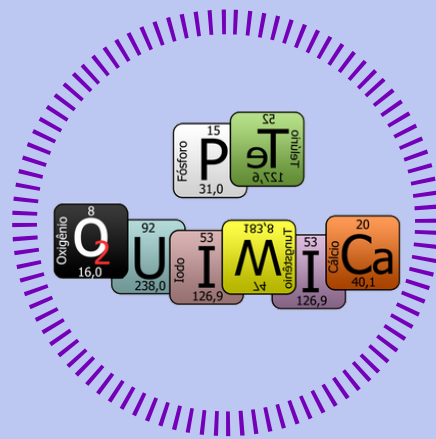
Corantes fotoquímicos a base de Rutênio



Fonte: Chan (2020)



Entendendo a ação dos corantes



Fonte: Chan (2020)

Entendendo a ação dos corantes

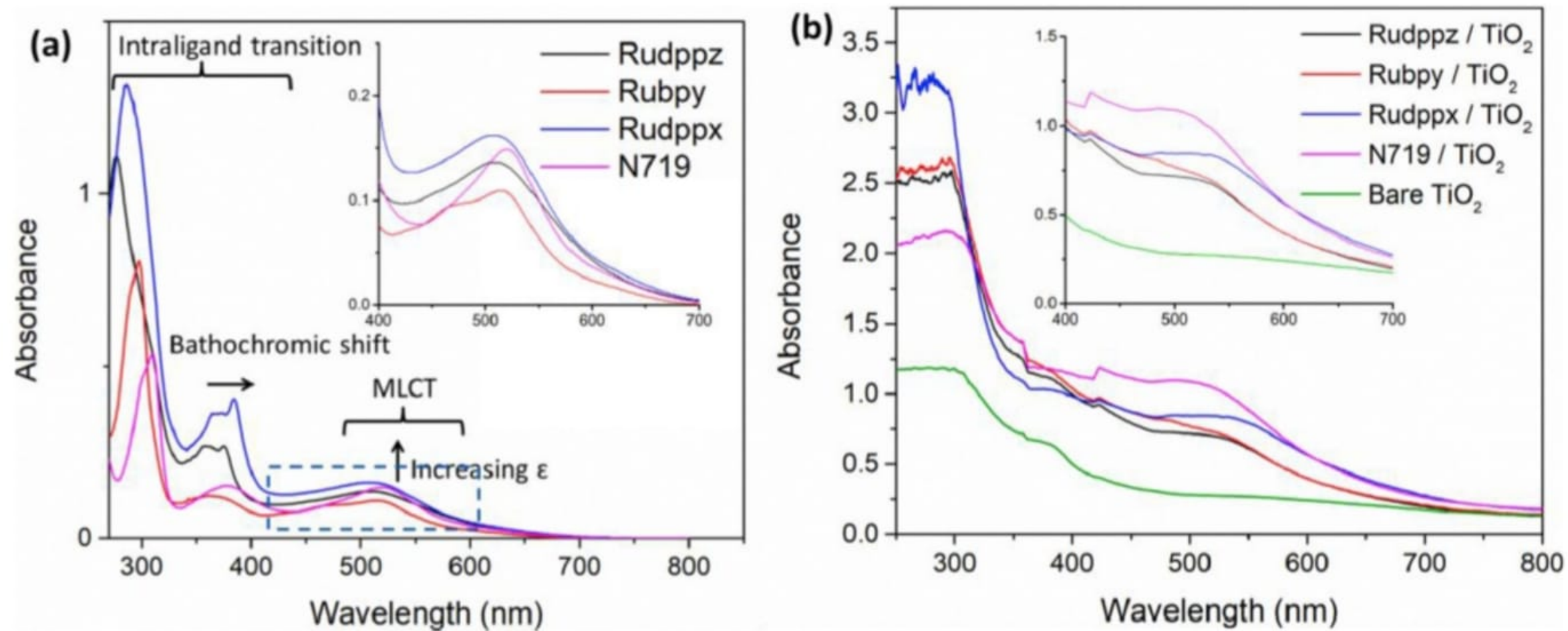
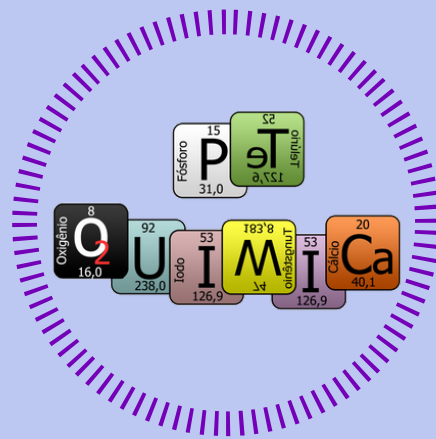
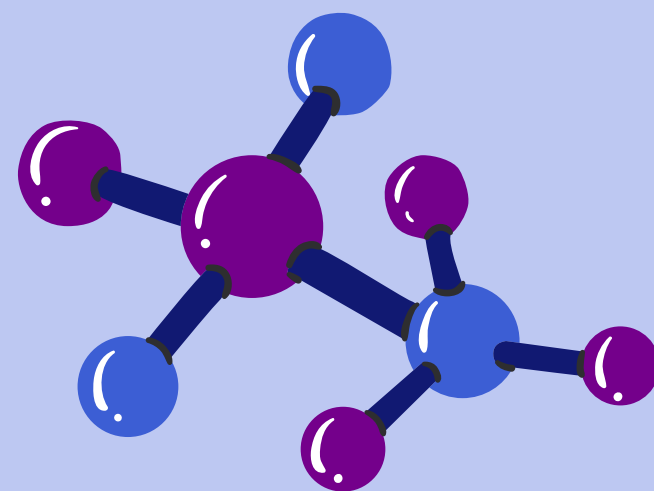
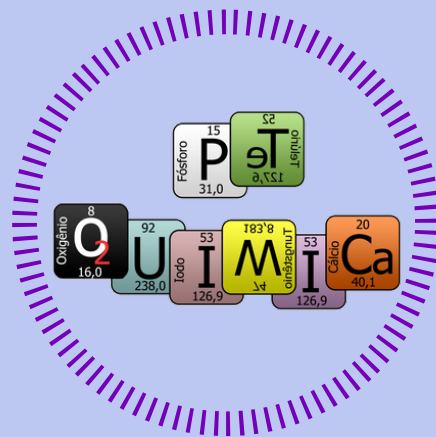


Fig. 3. UV-Vis absorption spectra of Ru-bpy, Ru-dppz, Ru-dppx, and N719 in (a) DMF with concentration of 30 μM and (b) adsorbed on TiO₂ thin film.

Lembre que:

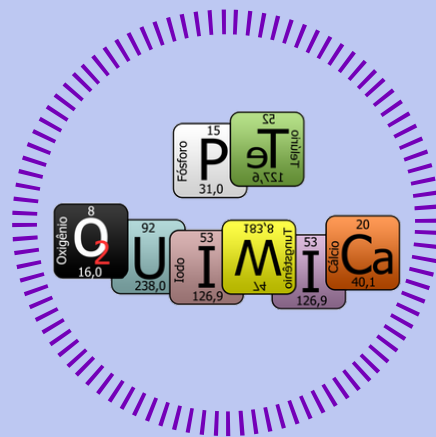
$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

Fonte: Chan (2020)



MATERIAIS





Metal Organic-Framework (MOF)

- “ MOF is a coordination network with organic ligands containing potential voids”. (*Pure Appl. Chem.* 85, 1715–1724, 2013)

Íons ou Clusters metálicos

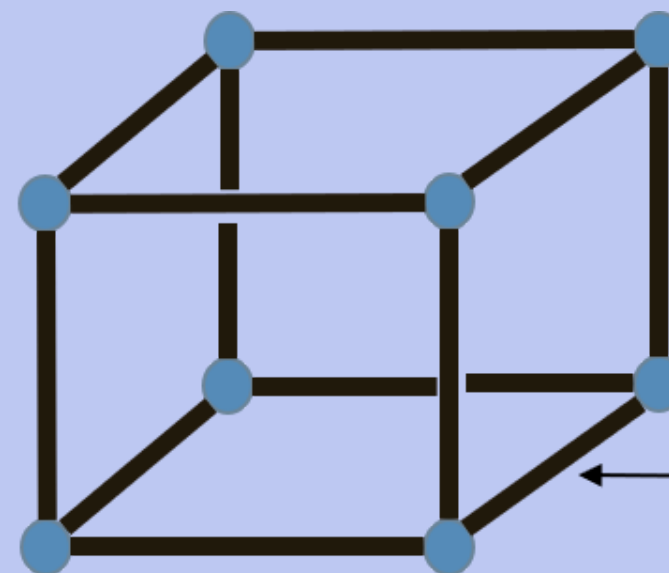


Ligantes Orgânicos

MOF

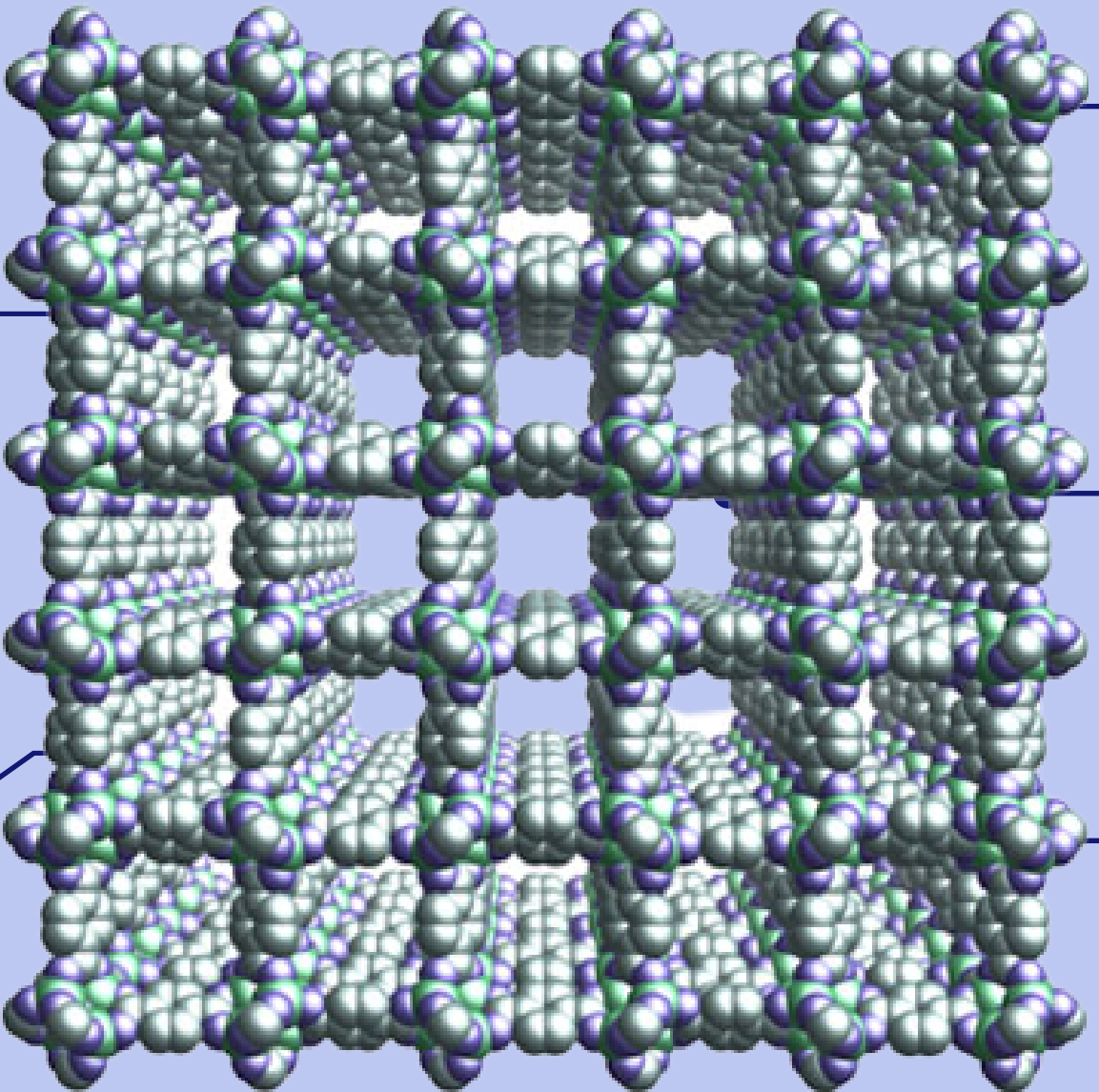
Unidade inorgânica

Unidade Orgânica





Características



Boas estabilidades
térmicas e químicas



Baixa
densidade



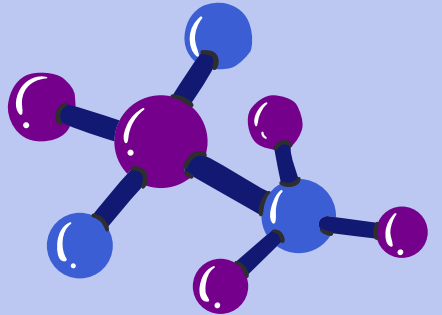
Alta cristalinidade



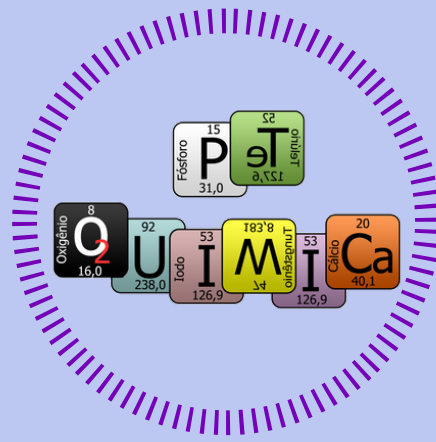
Valores elevados
de área superficial



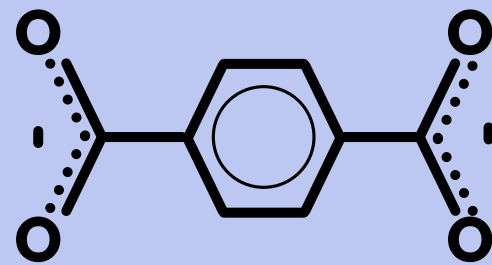
Microporosidade



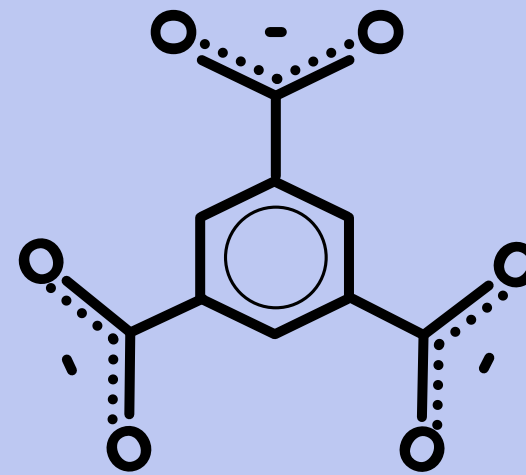
Unidades de construção



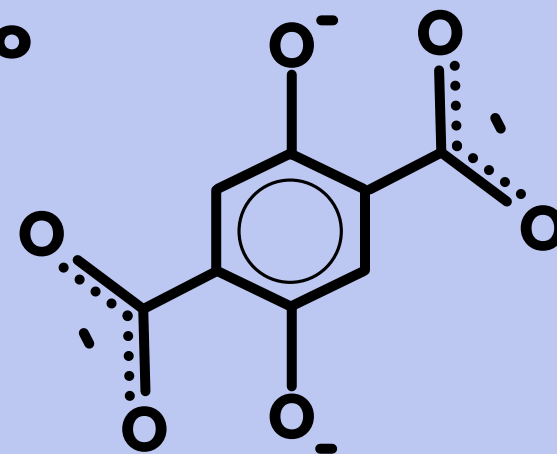
• ORGÂNICAS



BDC
1,4-
benzenodicar
boxilato

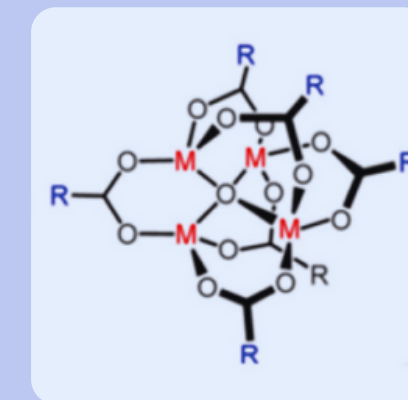
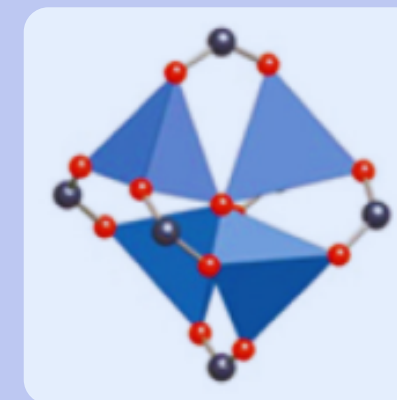
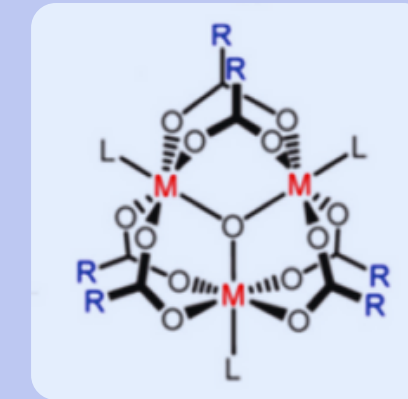
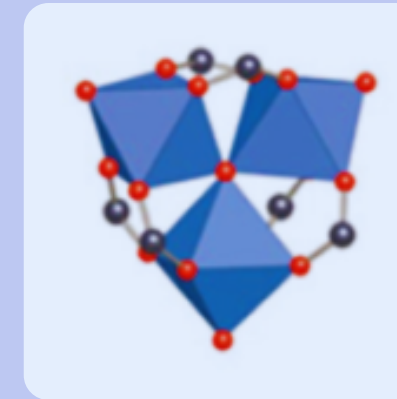
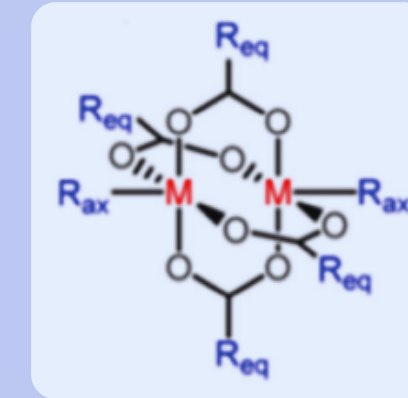
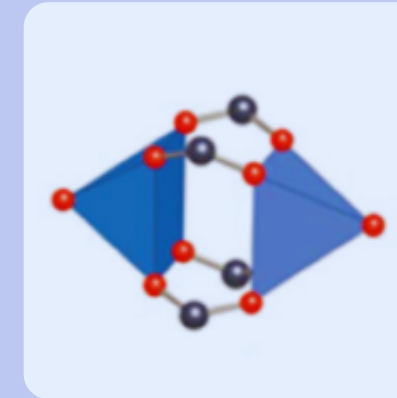


BTC
1,3,5-
benzenotris
carboxilato



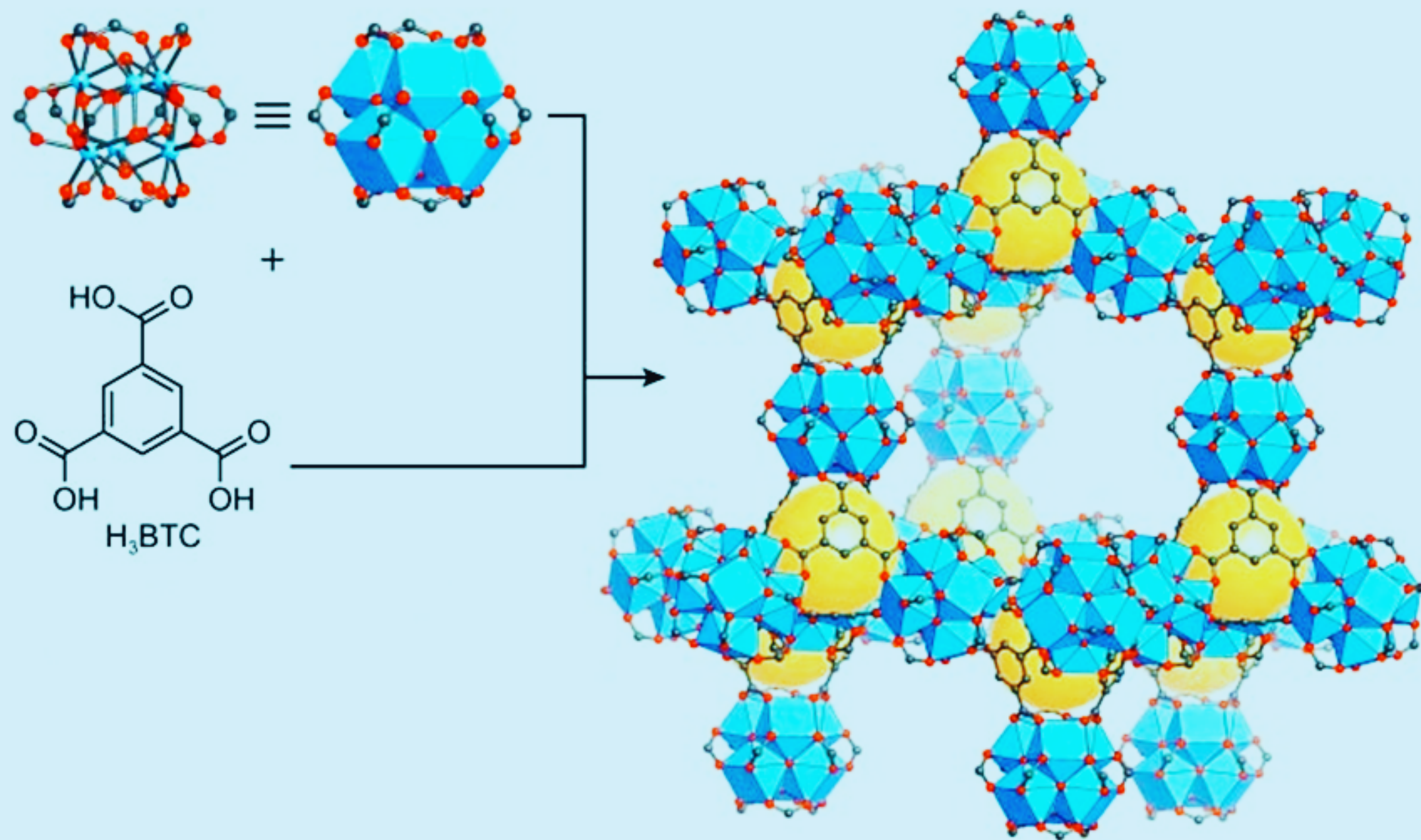
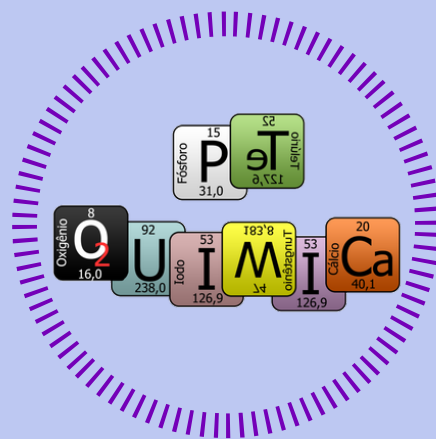
dobde
1,4-dioxido - 2,5-
benzenodicarboxilato

• INORGÂNICAS



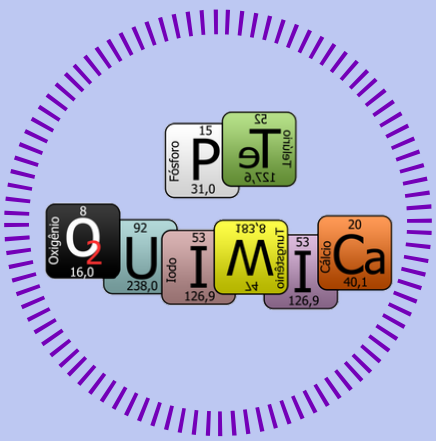
• oxigênio; • carbono; M metal de transição

Montagem



<https://doi.org/10.1002/9783527821099>

Aplicações



Descontaminação em corpos d'água

Tecnologia de sensores

Agentes de liberação controlada de fármacos

Catálise heterogênea

Troca iônica

Processos de separação de líquidos

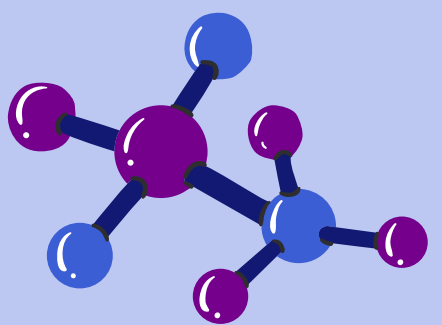
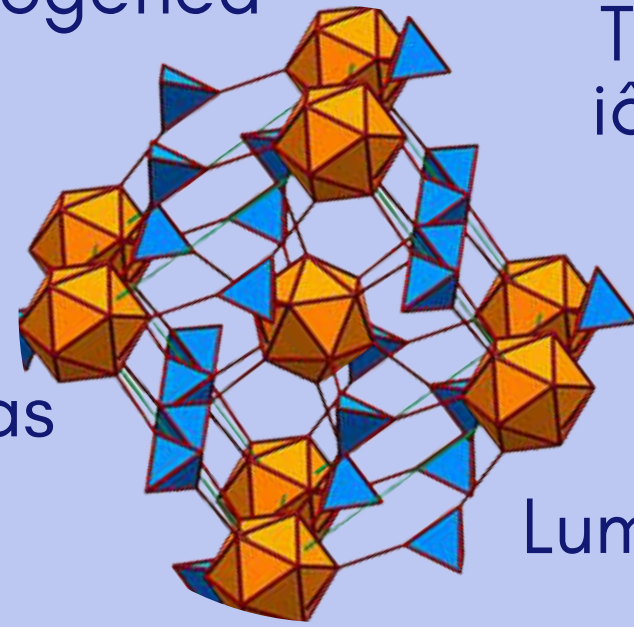
Purificação, separação e estocagem de gases

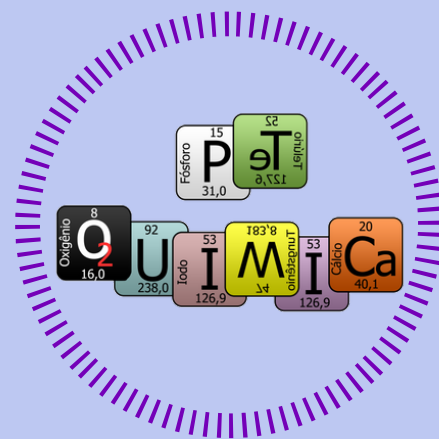
Membranas

Luminescência

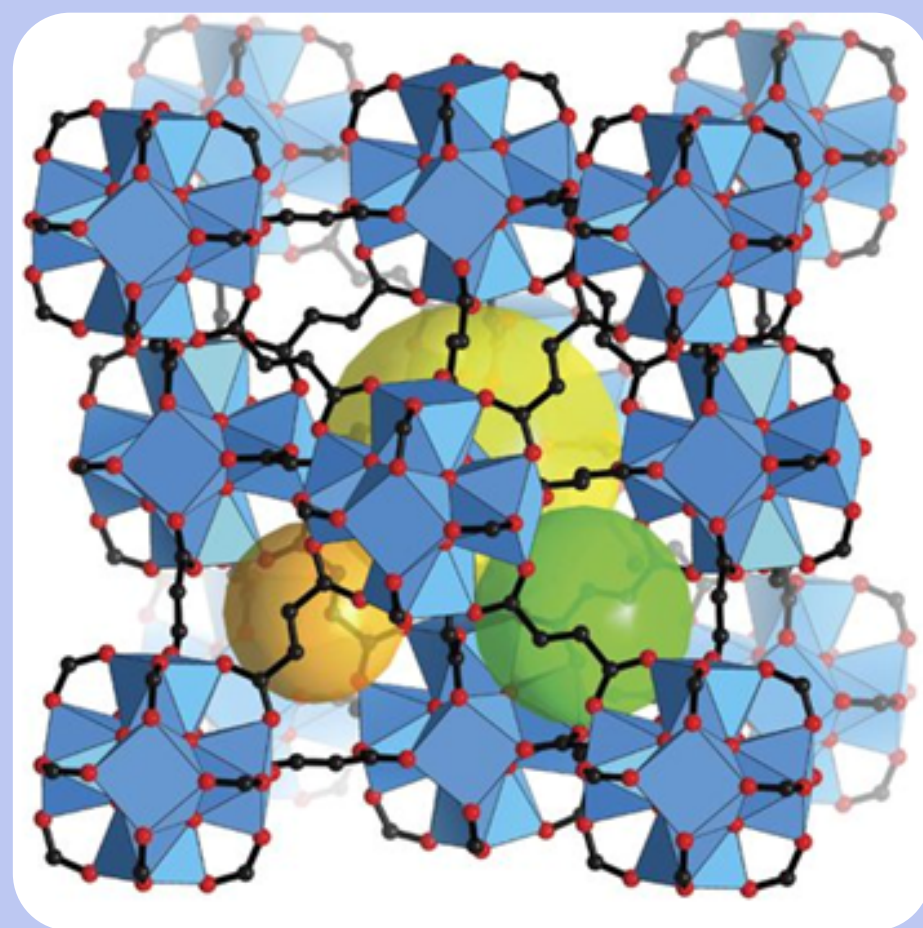
Química fina

Microeletrônica





Extração de H₂O atmosférica

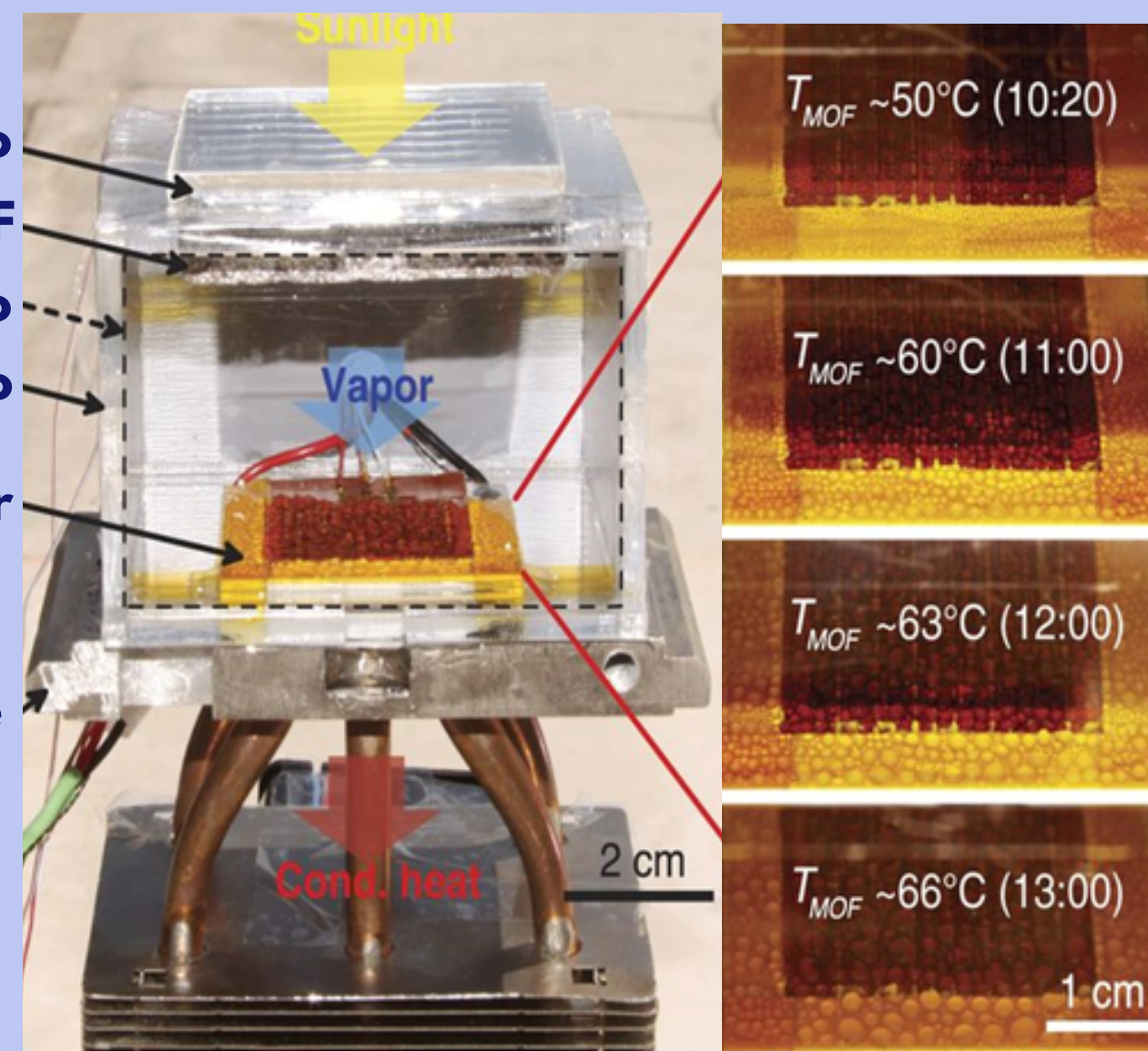


MOF 801
 $[Zr_6O_4(OH)_4(\text{fumarato})_6]$

Tampa de vidro
 Camada de MOF
 Janela de exibição
 Gabinete reflexivo

Condesador

Dissipador de calor



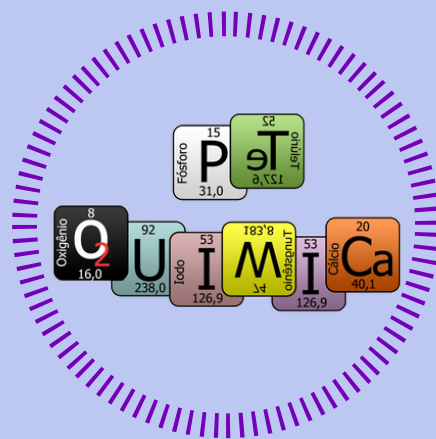
$T_{MOF} \sim 50^\circ\text{C}$ (10:20)

$T_{MOF} \sim 60^\circ\text{C}$ (11:00)

$T_{MOF} \sim 63^\circ\text{C}$ (12:00)

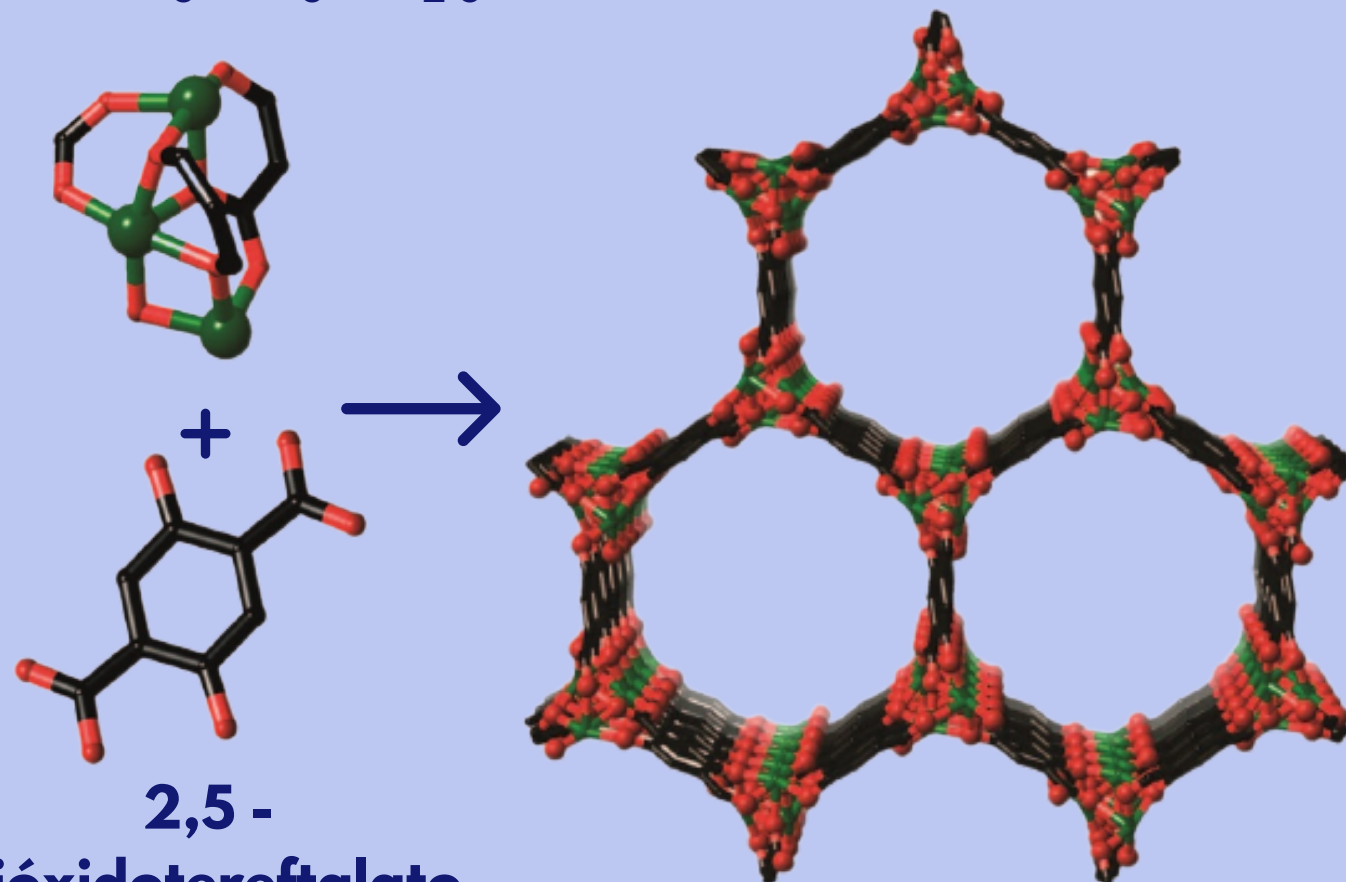
$T_{MOF} \sim 66^\circ\text{C}$ (13:00)

tempo



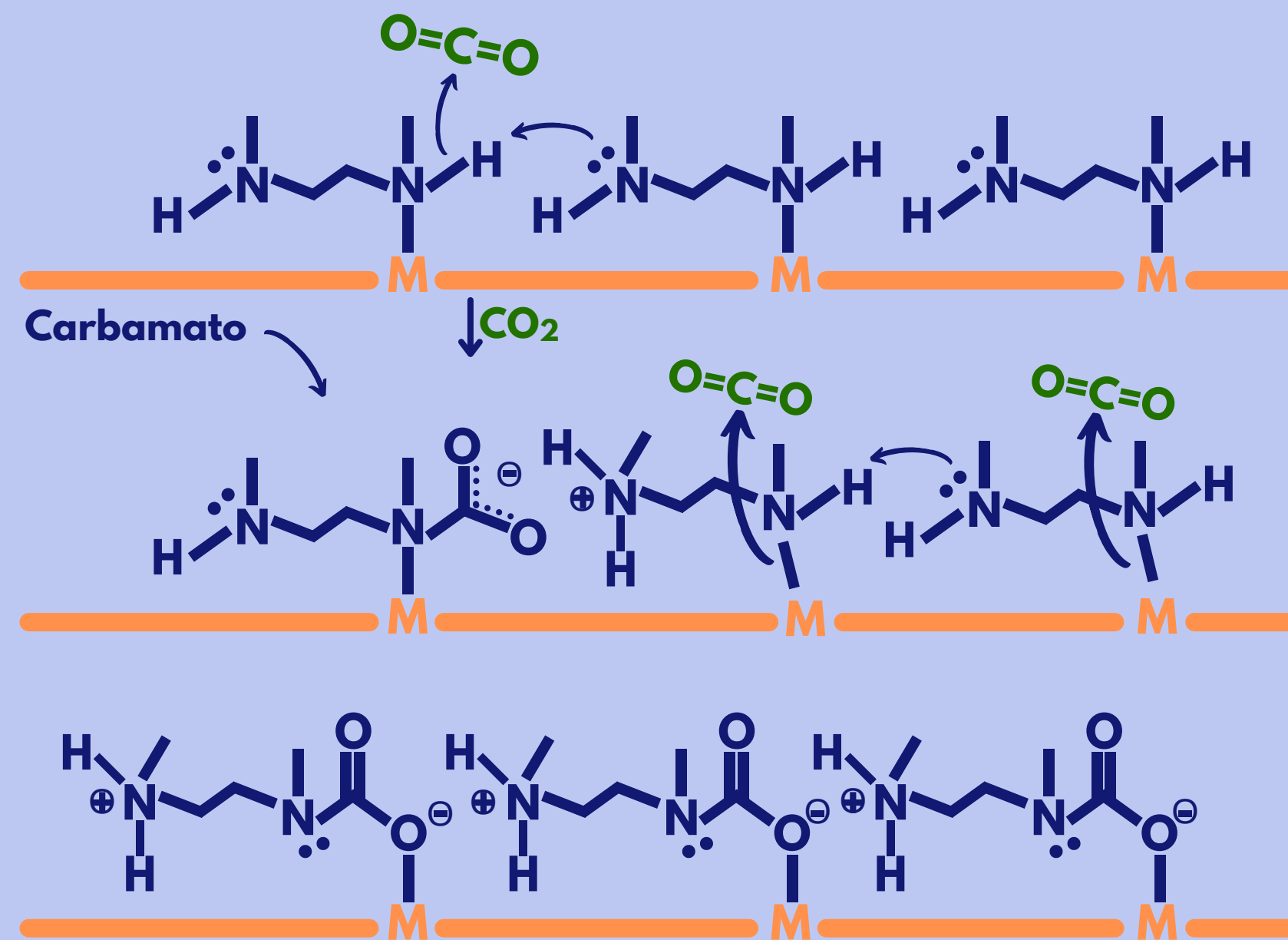
Captação de CO₂ atmosférico

Cluster Mg₃[(O)₃(CO₂)₃]

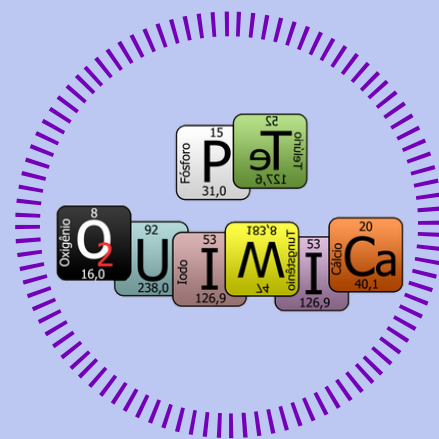


2,5 -
dióxidotereftalato

Mg-MOF-74

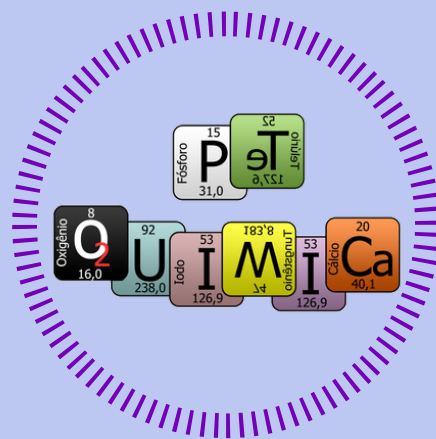


Adaptado de (FERREIRA, 2018)



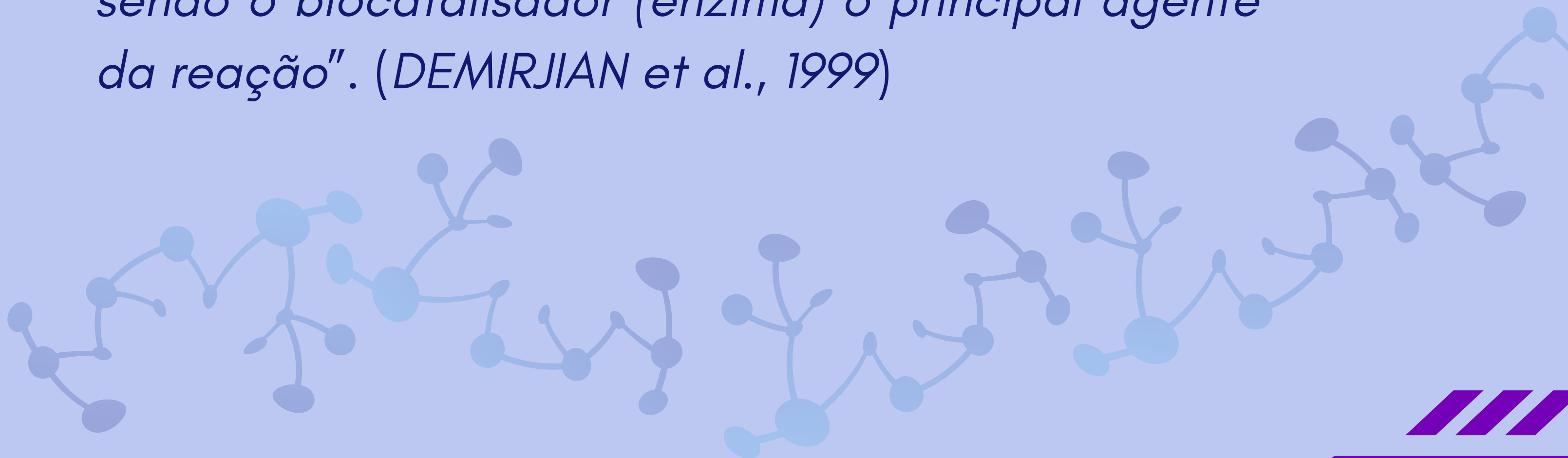
FÁRMACOS



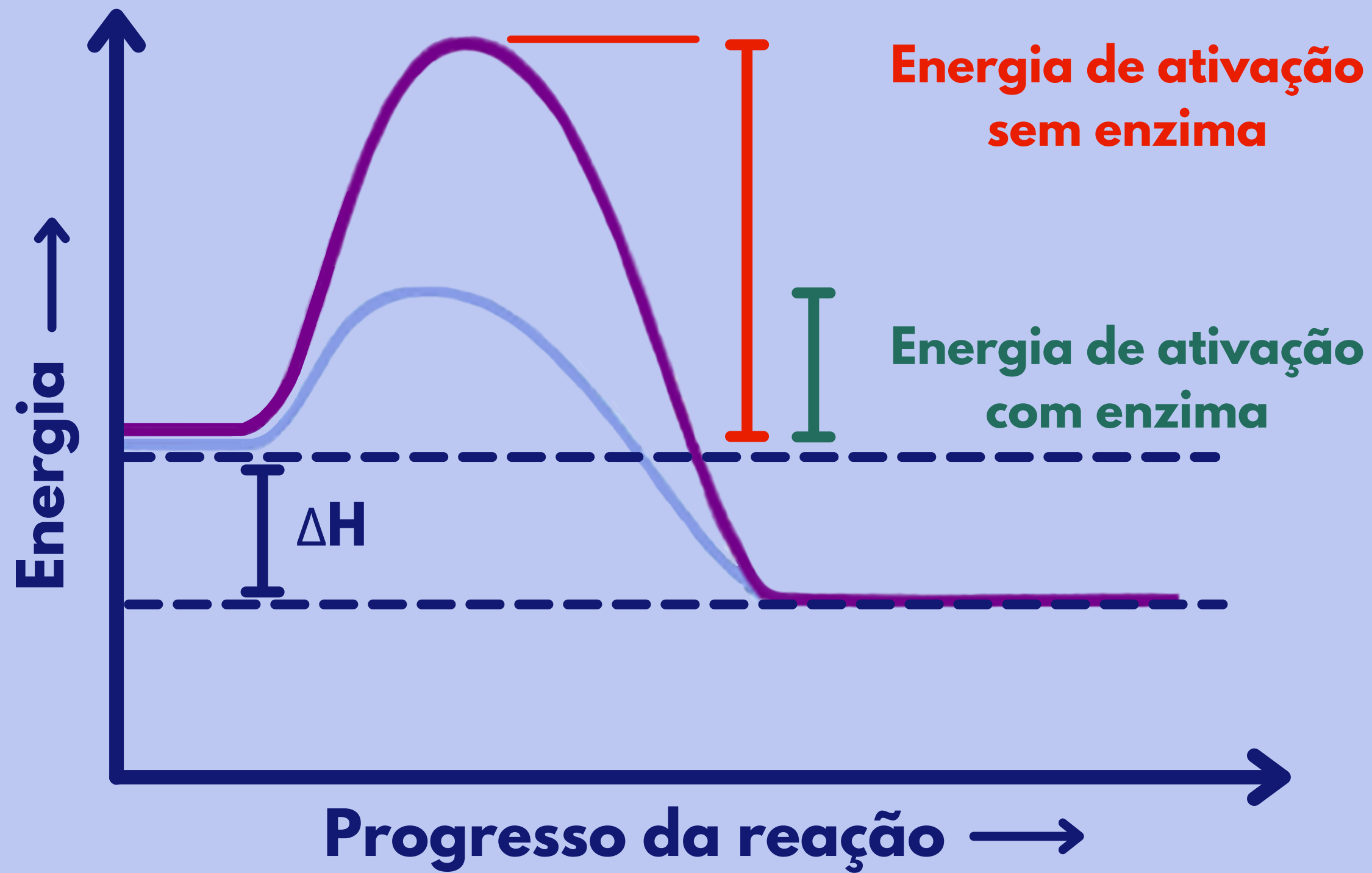
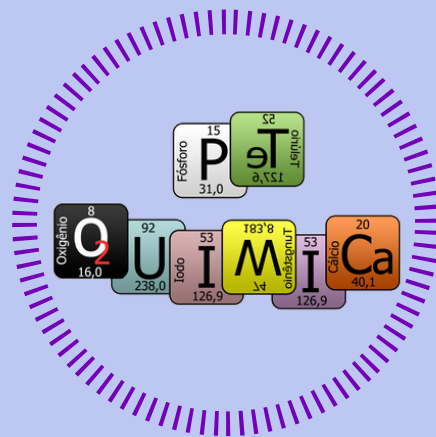


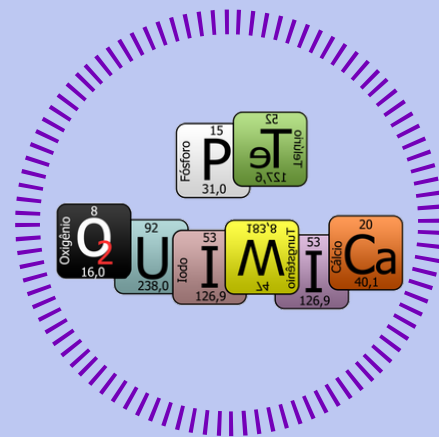
Síntese Quimioenzimática

- Biocátálise: “A utilização de um catalisador biológico na conversão de uma molécula que passa por um número reduzido de etapas enzimáticas, sendo o biocatalisador (enzima) o principal agente da reação”. (DEMIRJIAN et al., 1999)

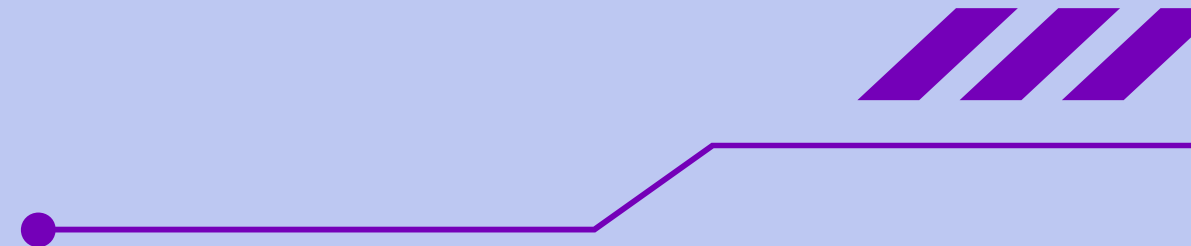


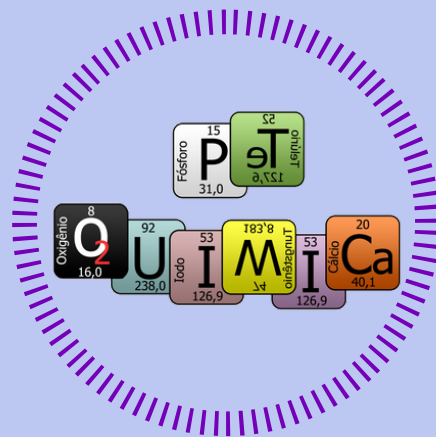






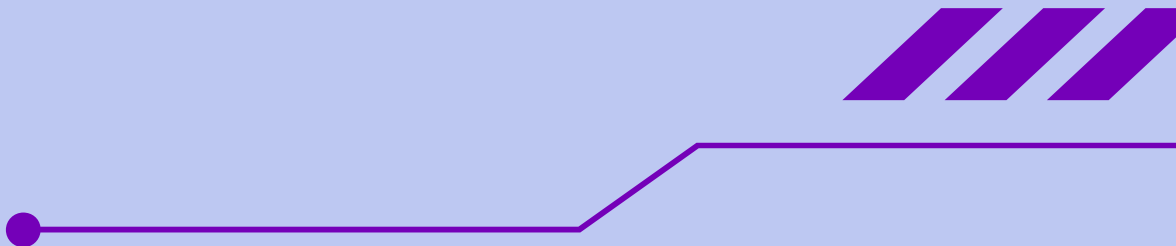
BIOCATÁLISE

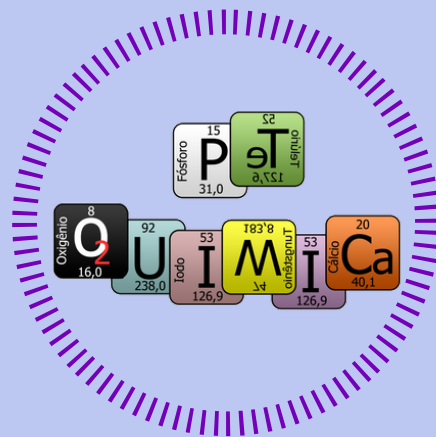




Alto valor agregado

BIOCATÁLISE



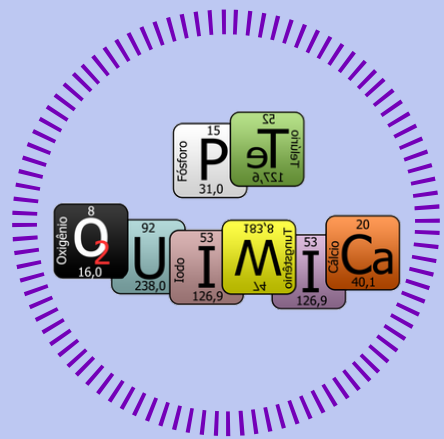


Alto valor agregado

BIOCATÁLISE

Biodegradáveis e Reutilizáveis



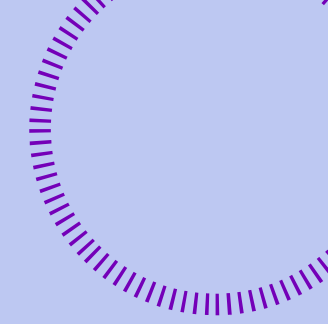


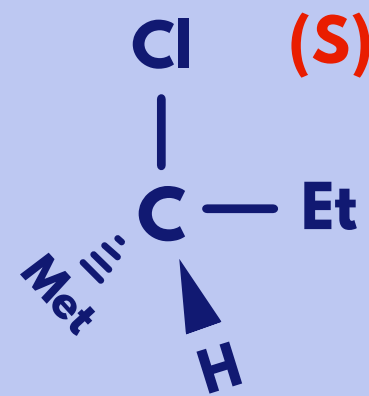
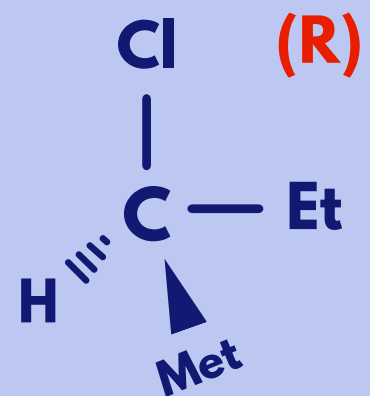
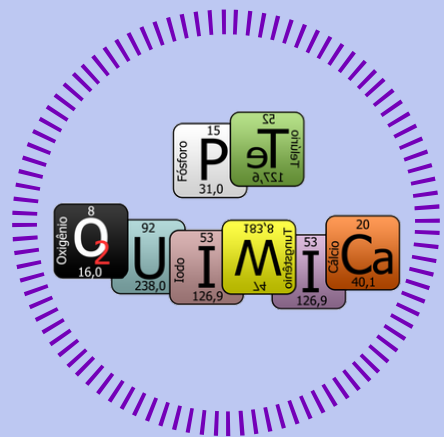
Alto valor agregado

BIOCATÁLISE

Biodegradáveis e Reutilizáveis

Bioativos





Alto valor agregado

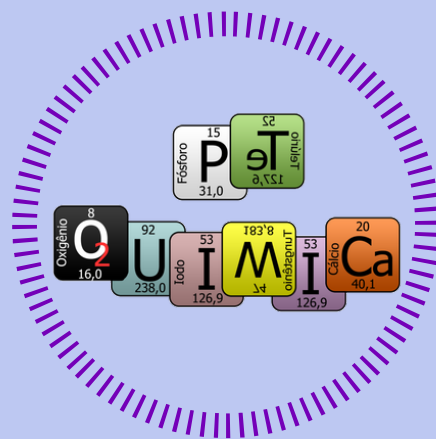
BIOCATÁLISE

Biodegradáveis e Reutilizáveis

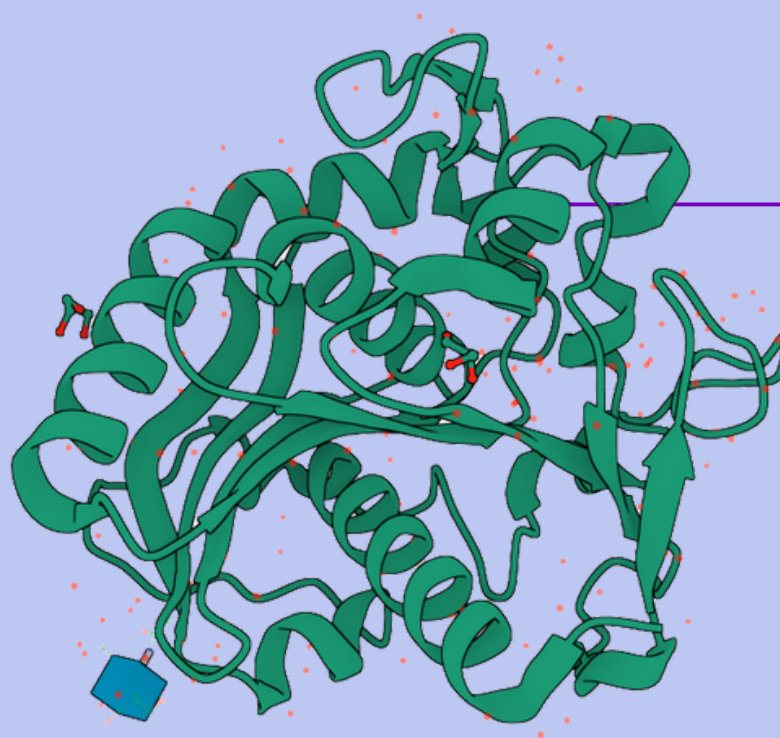
Bioativos

Estereoespecificidade

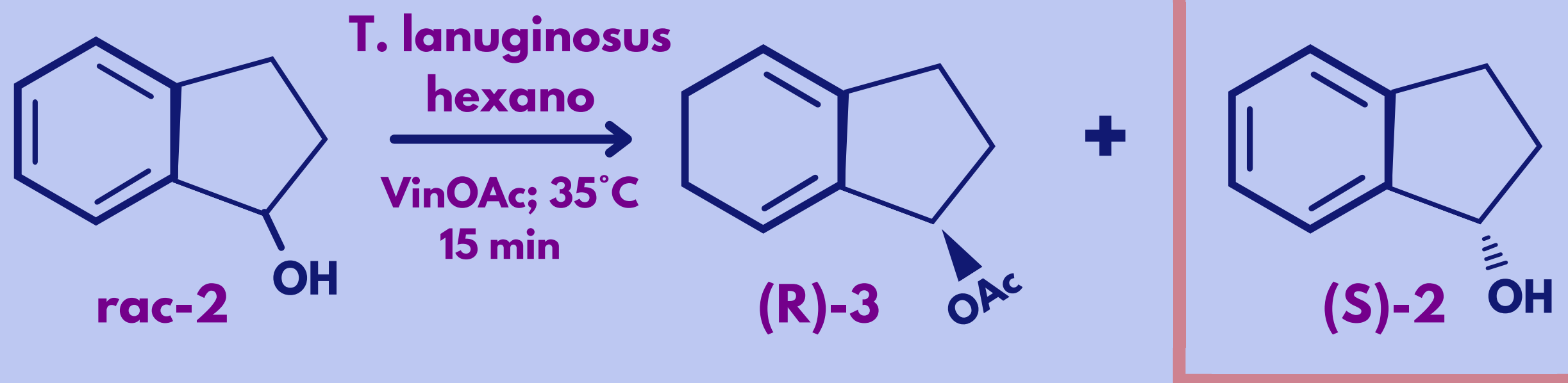




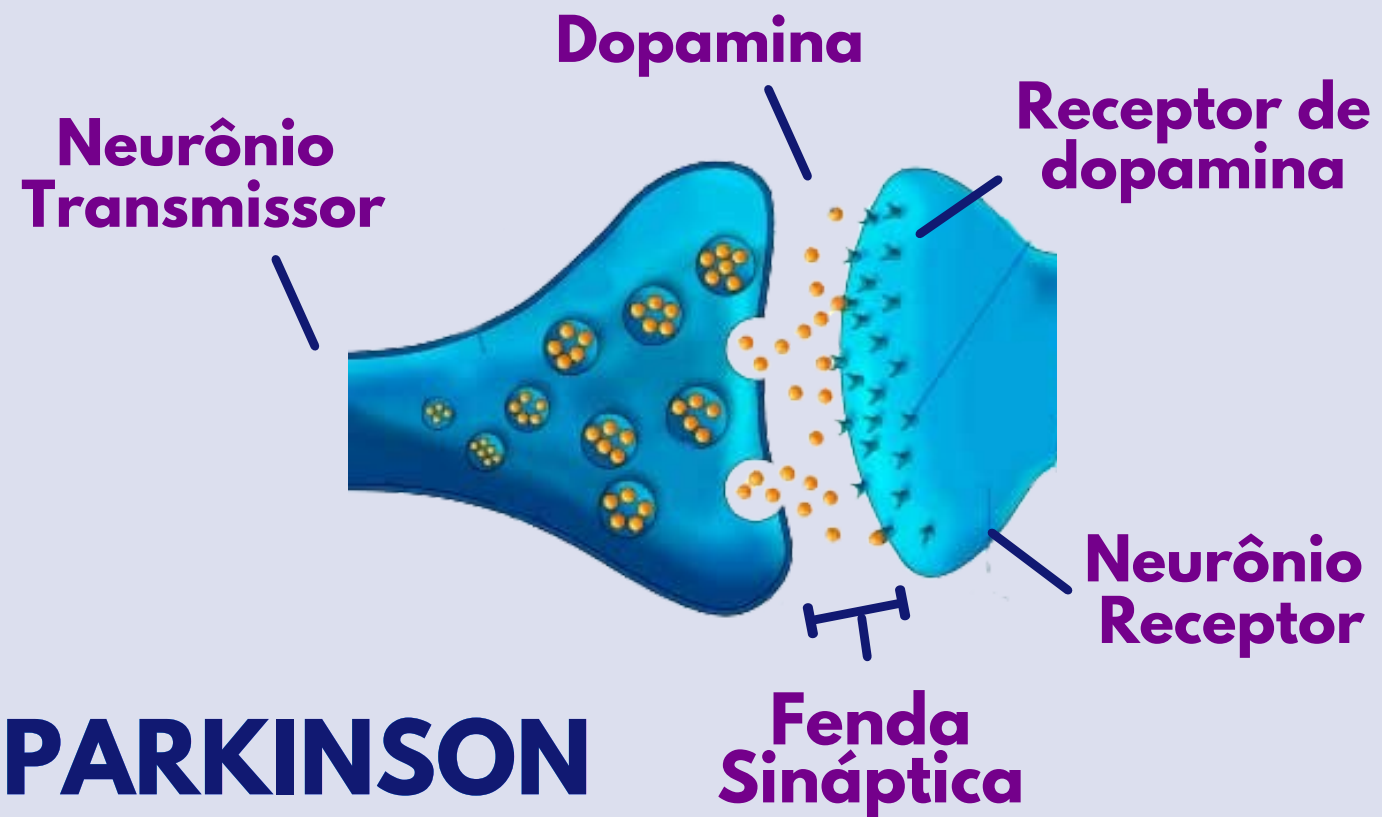
Lipases



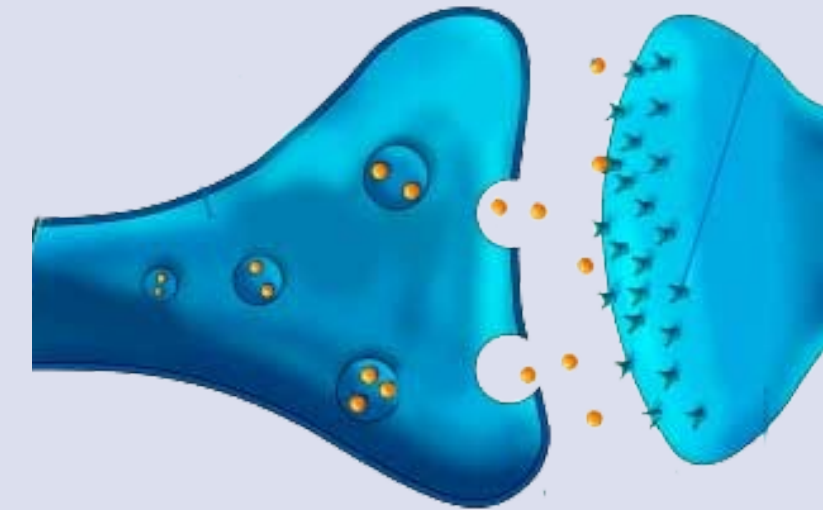
10 ciclos de reuso



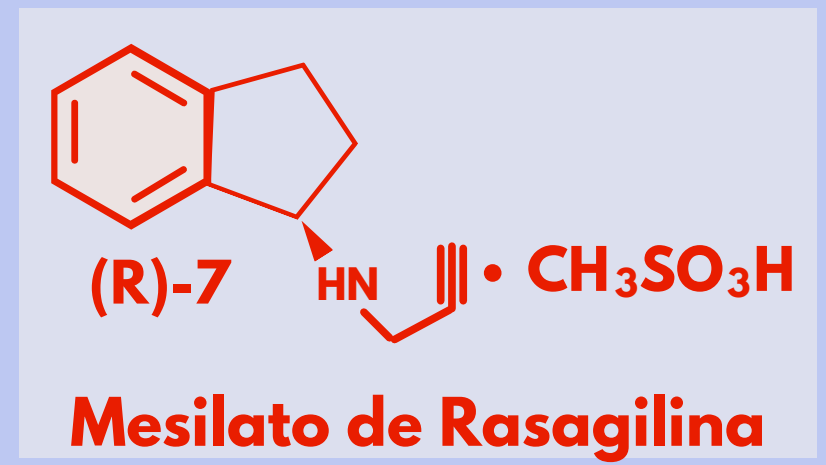
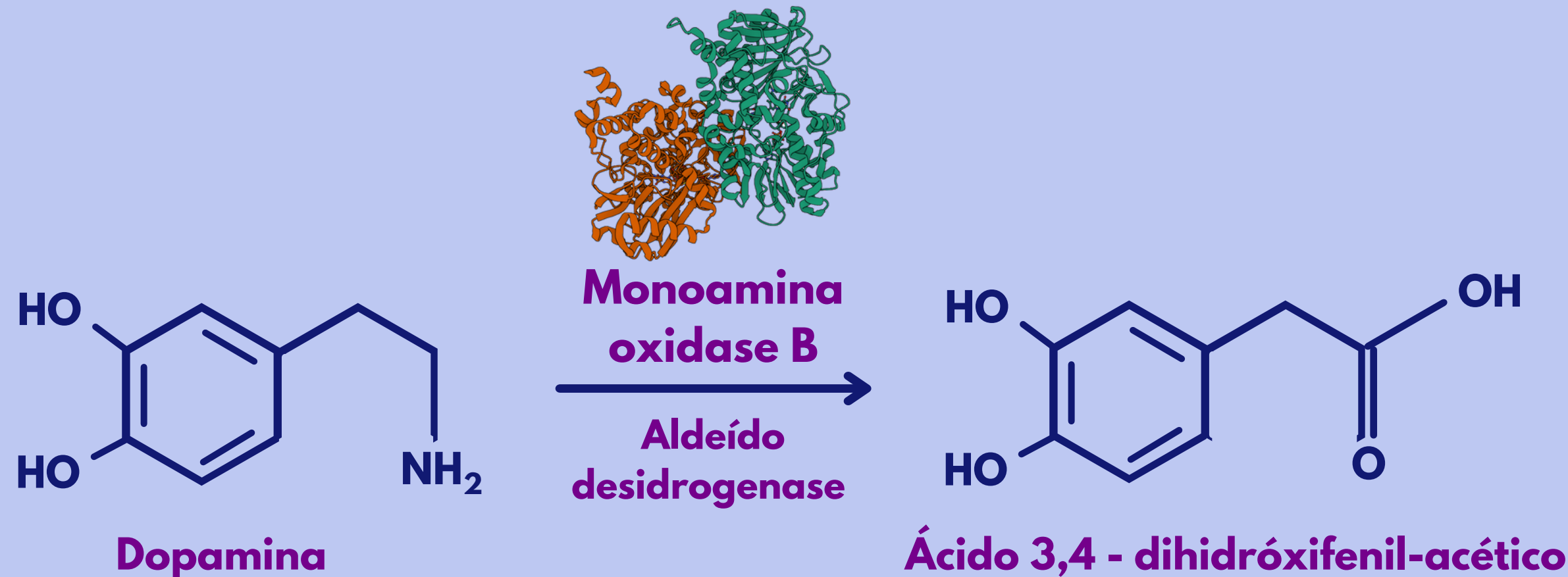
Fonte: <https://www.saudebemestar.pt/pt/medicina/neurologia/doenca-de-parkinson/>

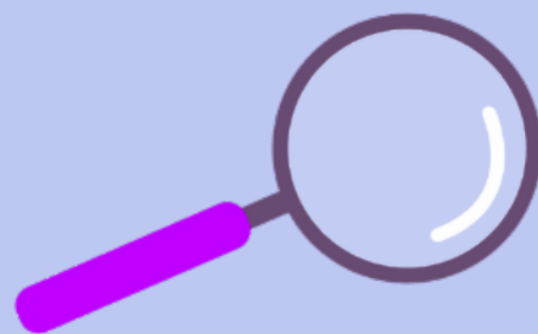
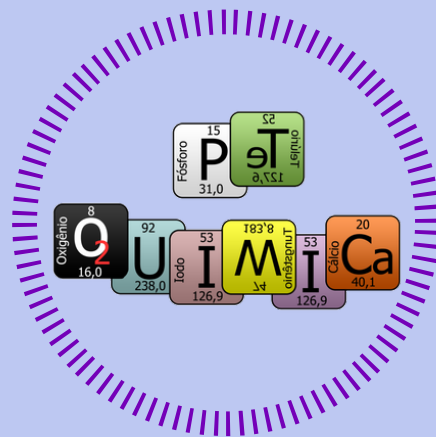


SEM PARKINSON



COM PARKINSON

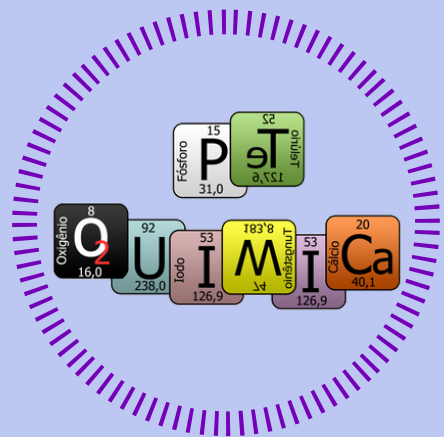




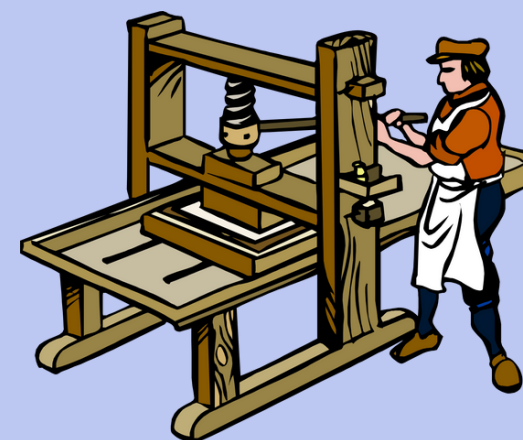
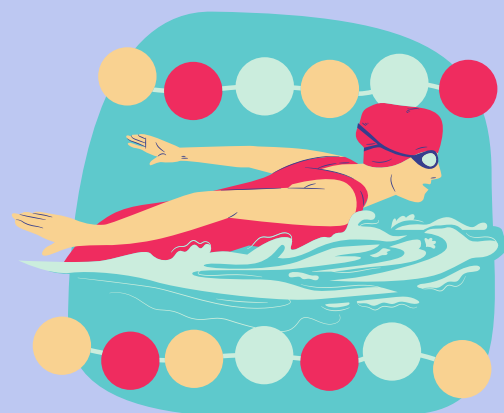
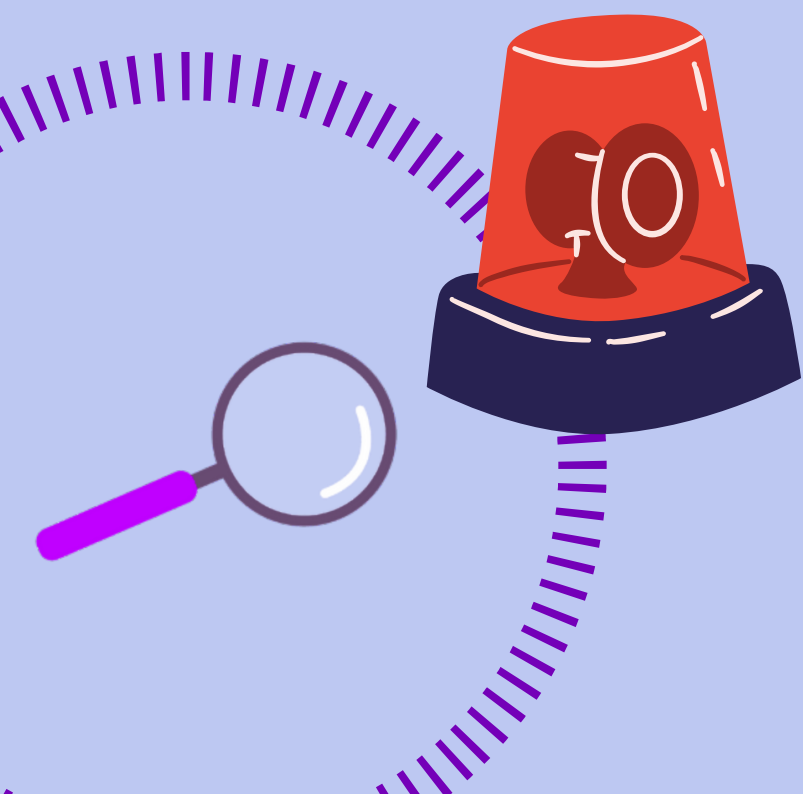
CIÊNCIA FORENSE



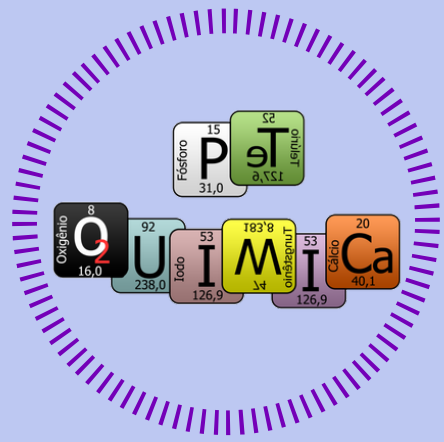
Introdução



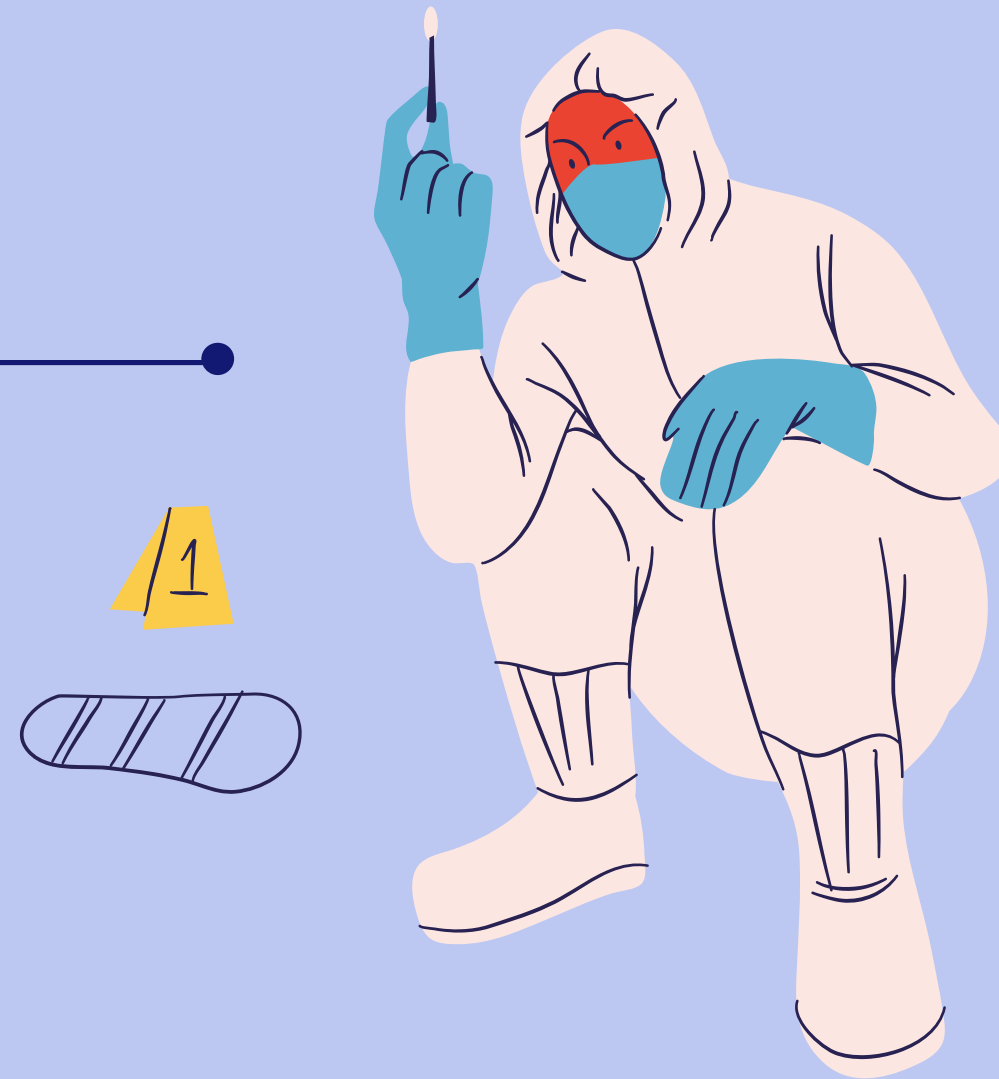
- Atividade que dá suporte às **investigações** que remetem a crimes
- A ciência forense usa dos conhecimentos de **química**, física, matemática, biologia, antropologia, entomologia, entre outros.
- O cientista forense é de suma importância em:



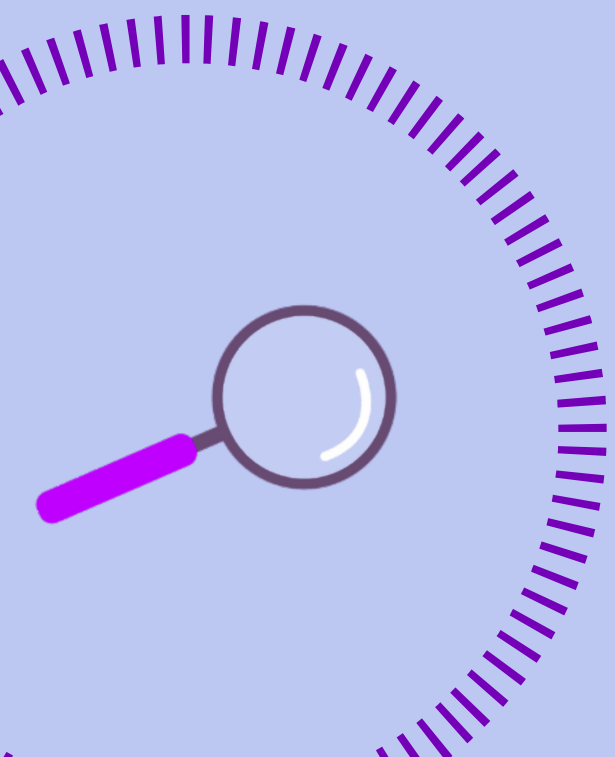
Tecnologias



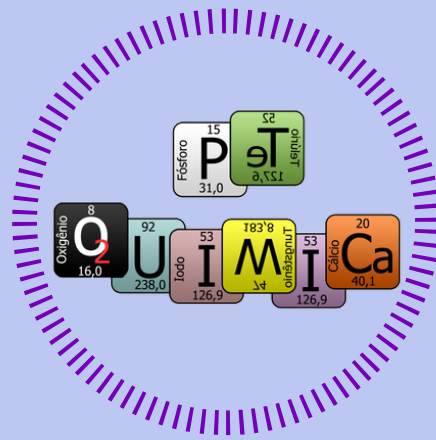
Marcadores
Luminescentes



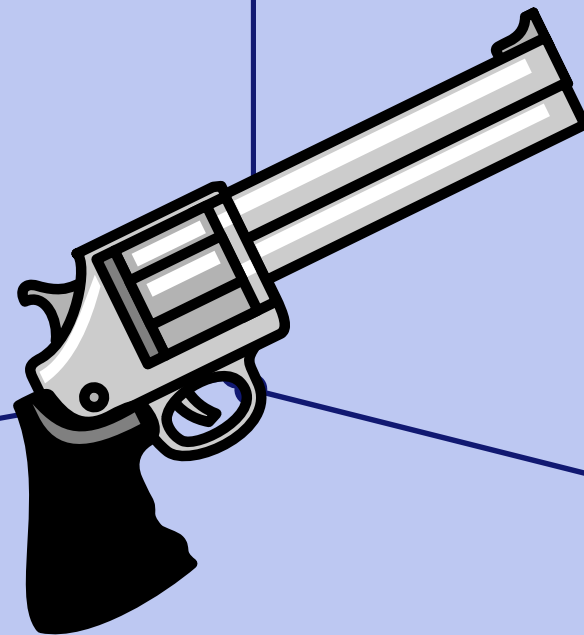
Nanopartículas para
revelação de digitais



Marcadores Luminescentes

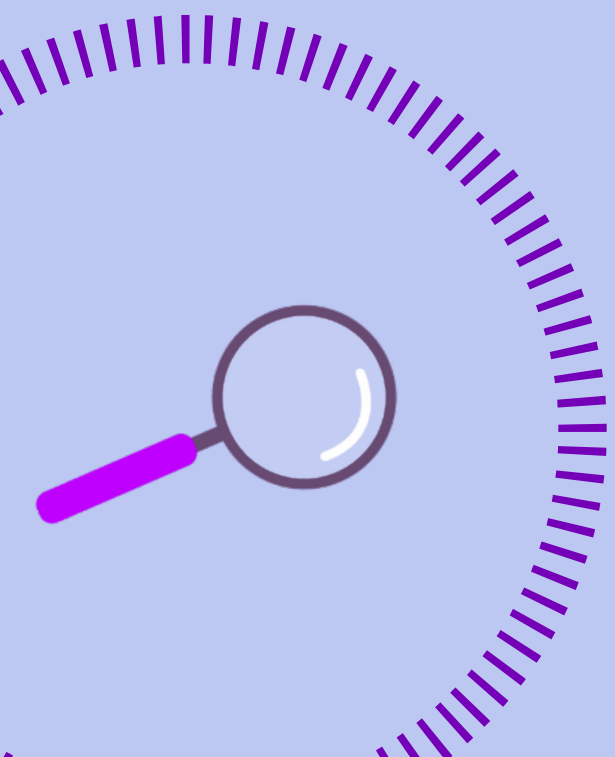


Utilizados na identificação de resíduos de disparos de armas de fogo



Utiliza-se da Ln-MOF Luminescente [Eu(BTC)]

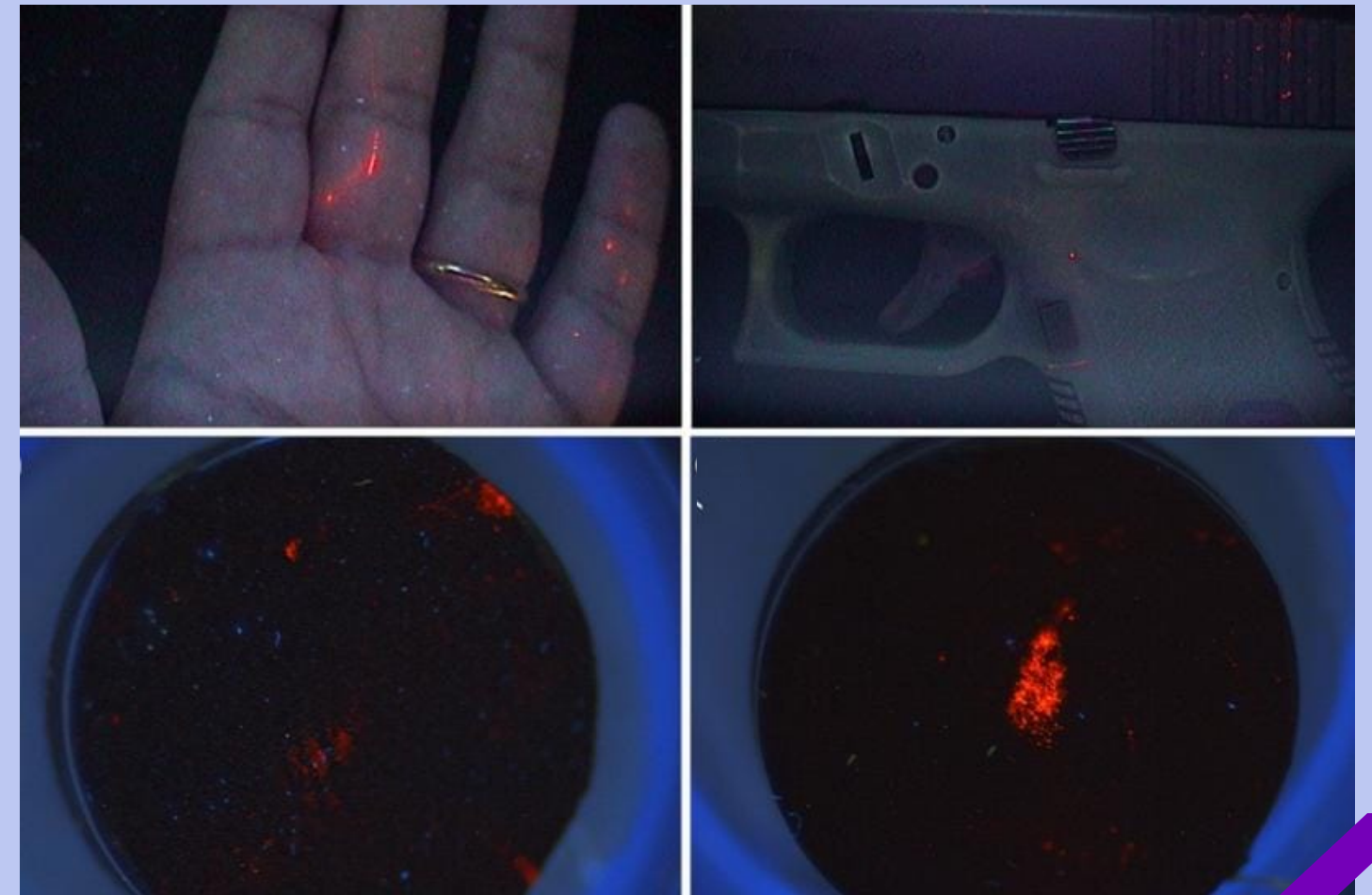
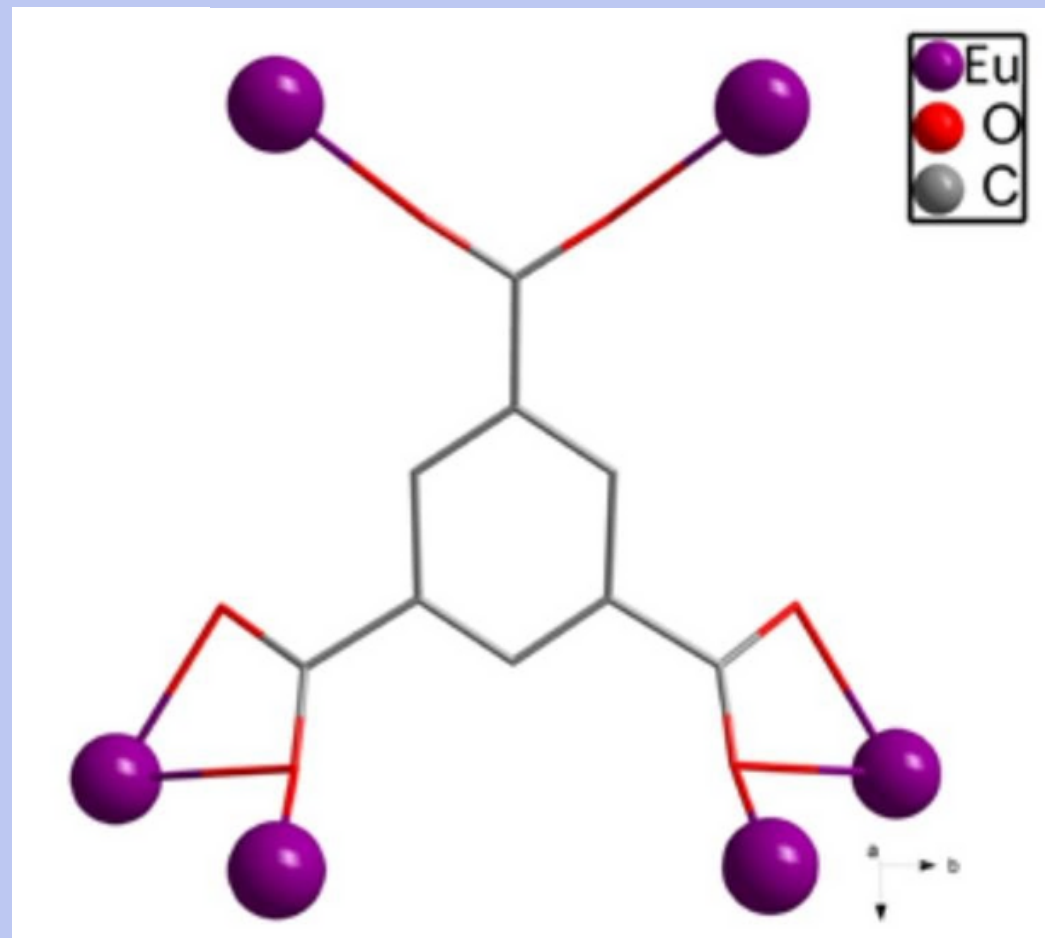
Introduzida na pólvora, facilitando a sua identificação posterior com lâmpada UV in loco



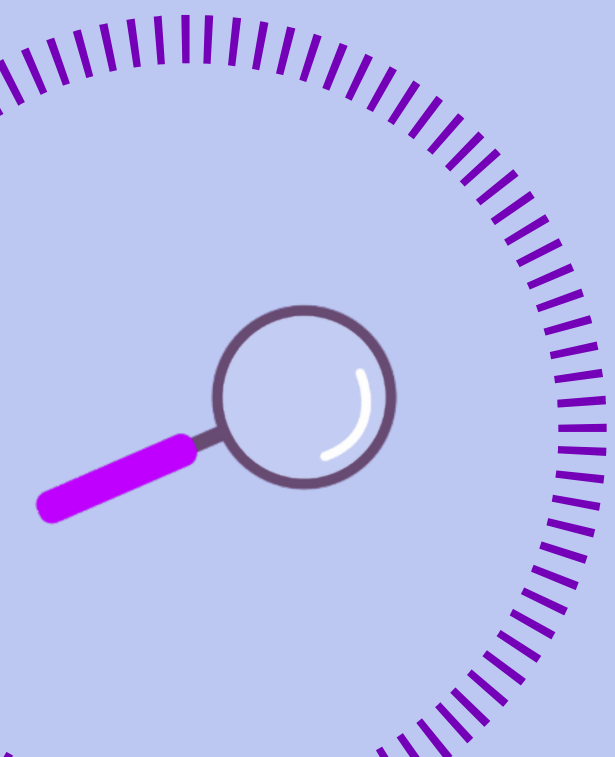
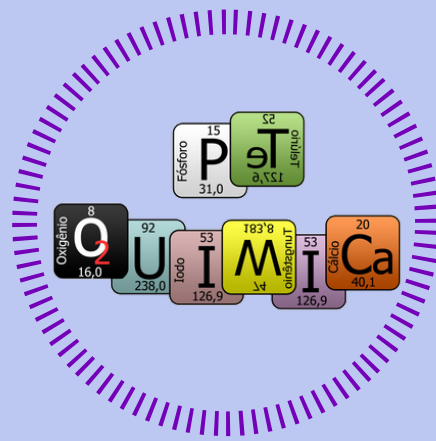
Marcadores Luminescentes

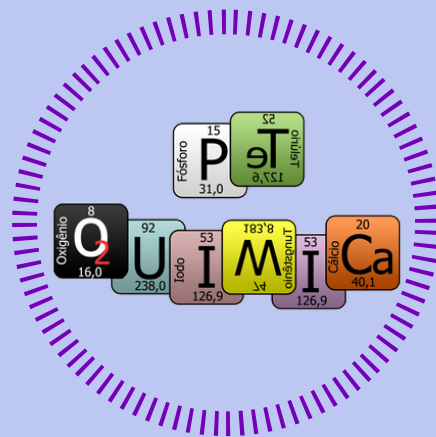


- Dose letal de 5000 mg/kg
- Utilizada a Gd por algumas polícias europeias

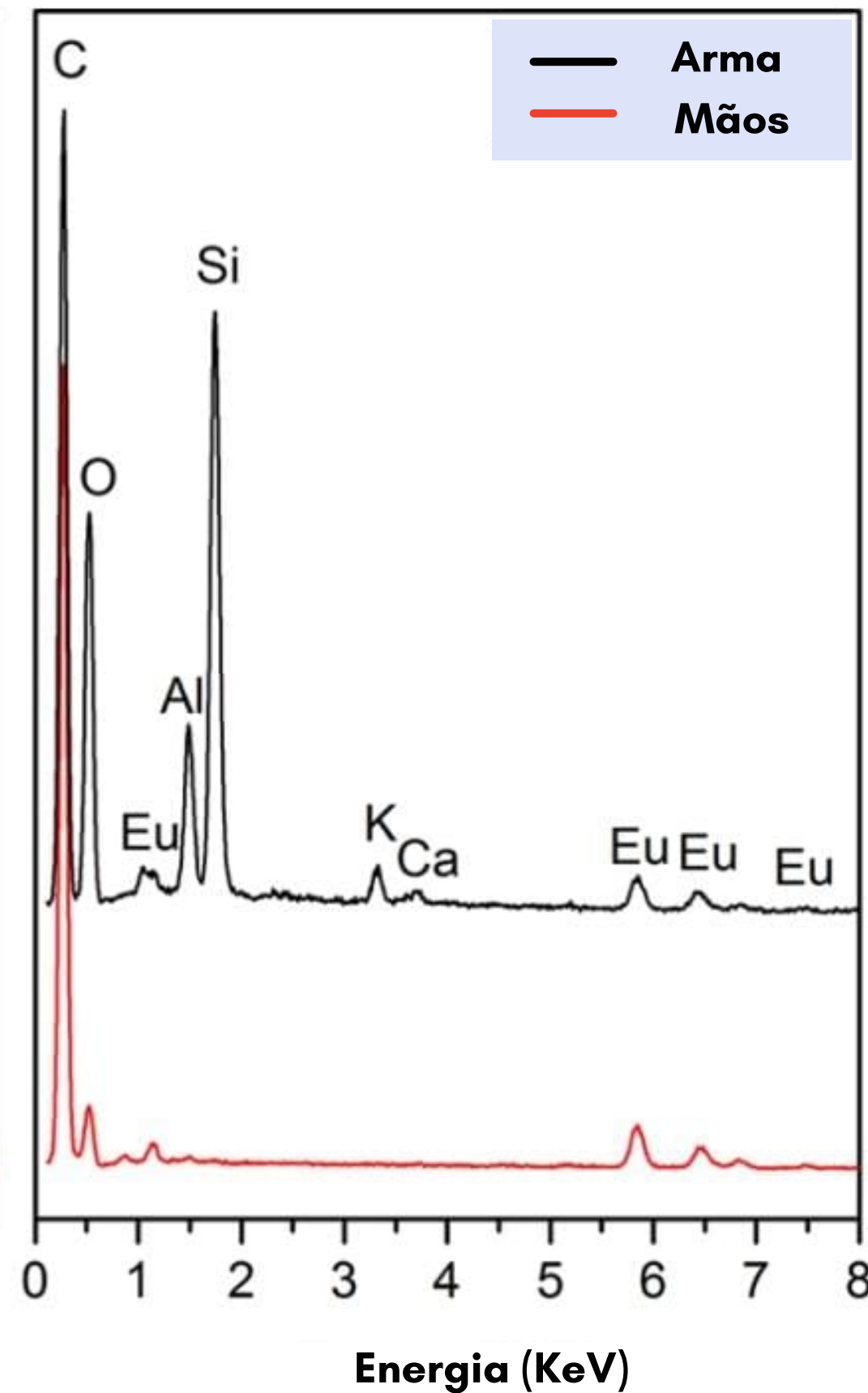
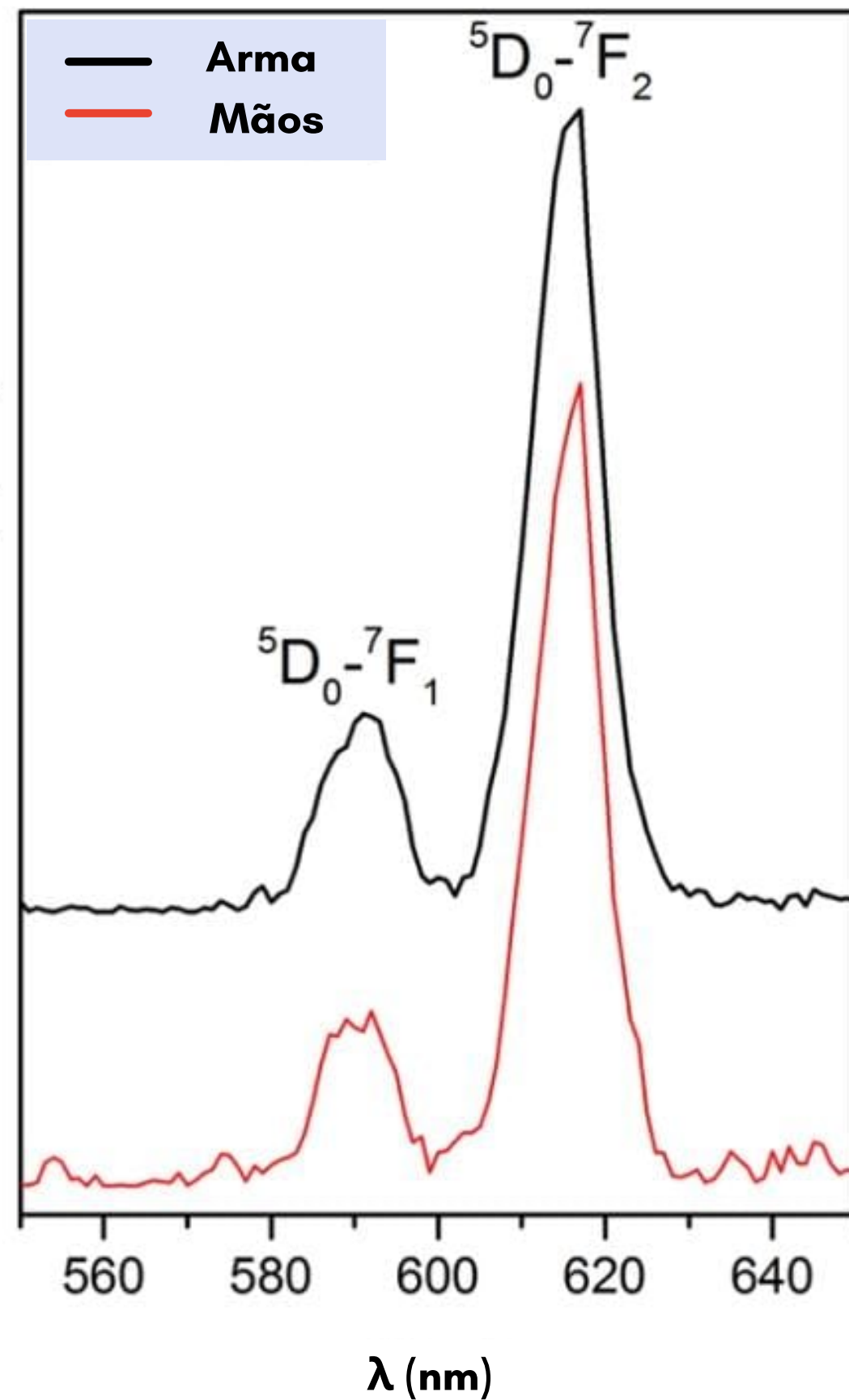


Marcadores Luminescentes



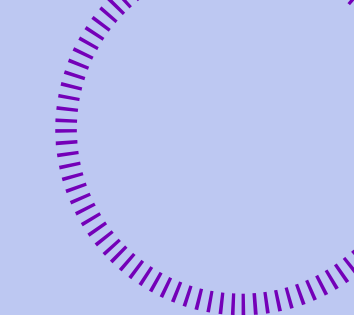
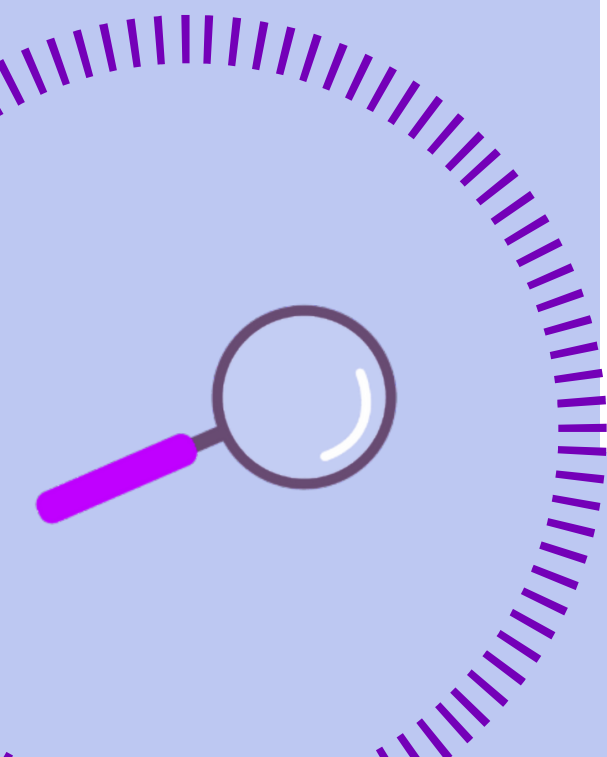


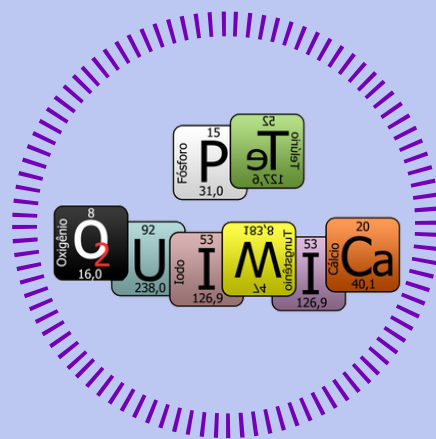
Intensidade relativa



Espectro de Emissão

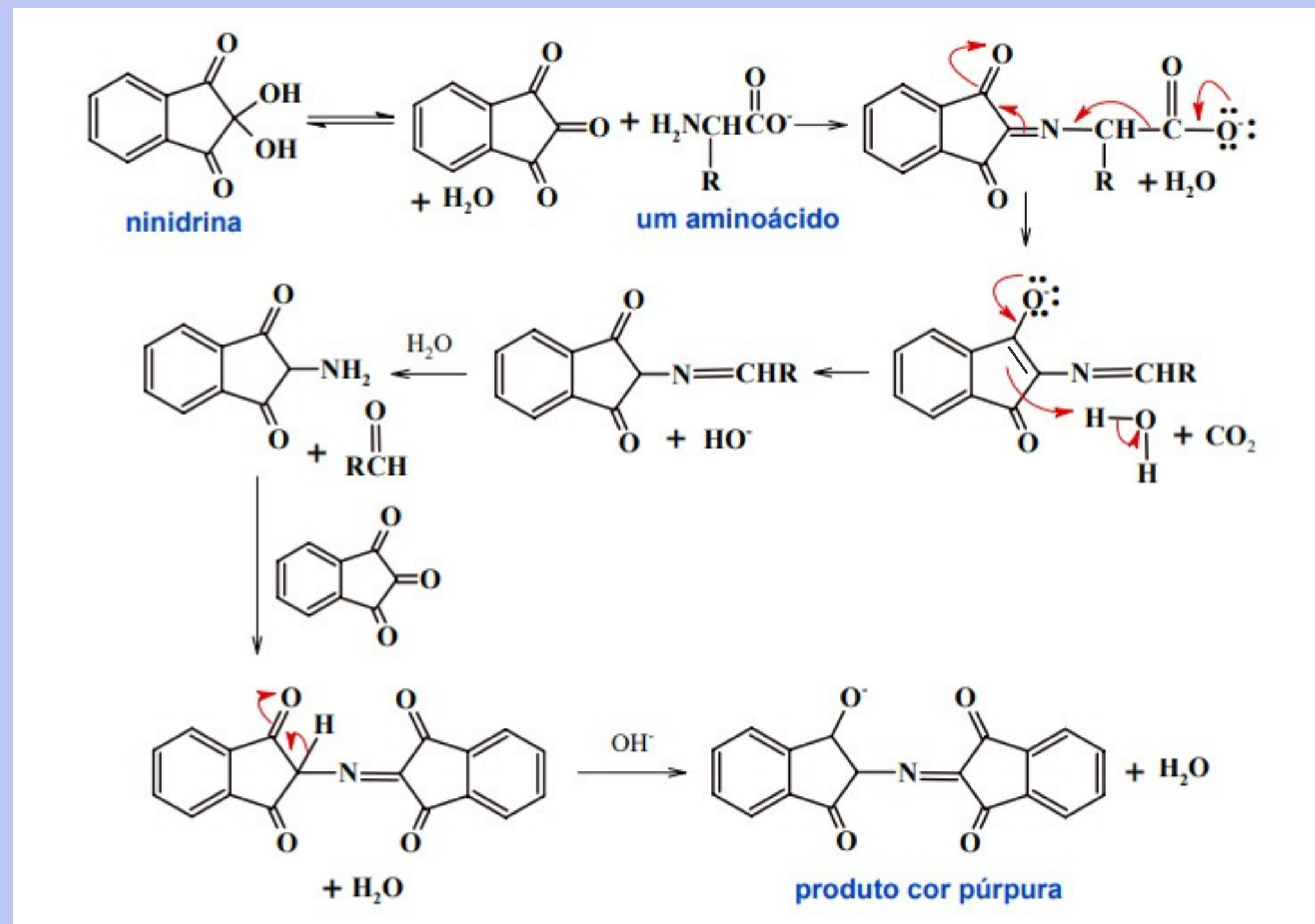
EDS (Espectroscopia por Energia Dispersiva)





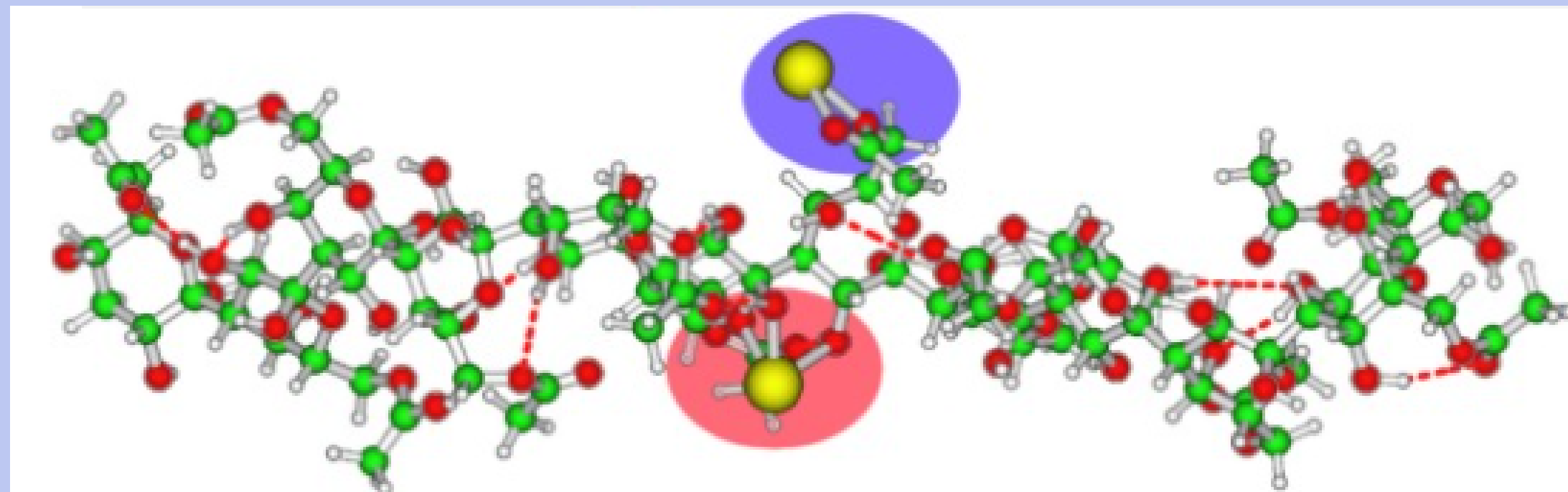
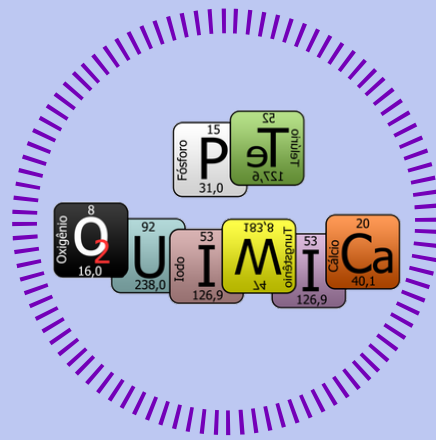
- Utilizada na visualização de impressões digitais
- Pulverizada sobre a superfície
- Carcinogênica
- Tóxica

Ninidrina

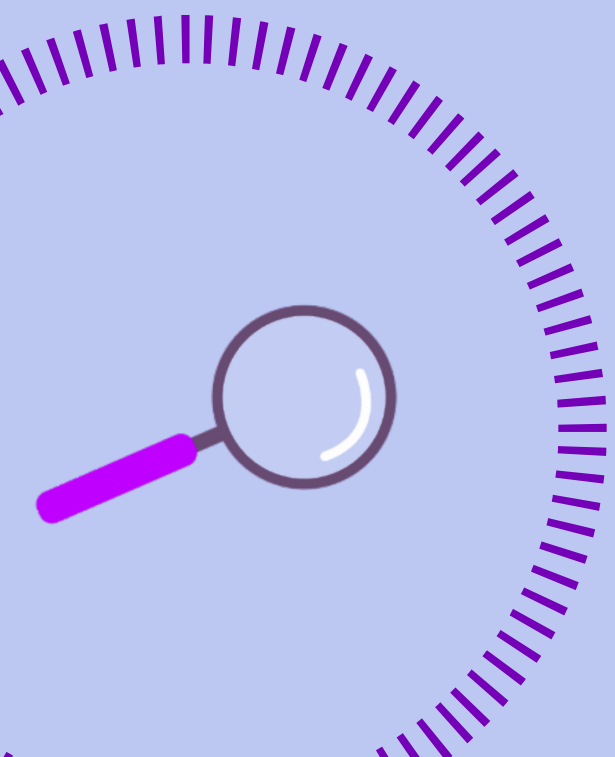


Mecanismo da reação de um aminoácido com a ninidrina para formação de um produto colorido

Nanopartículas (ACG-AgNPs)

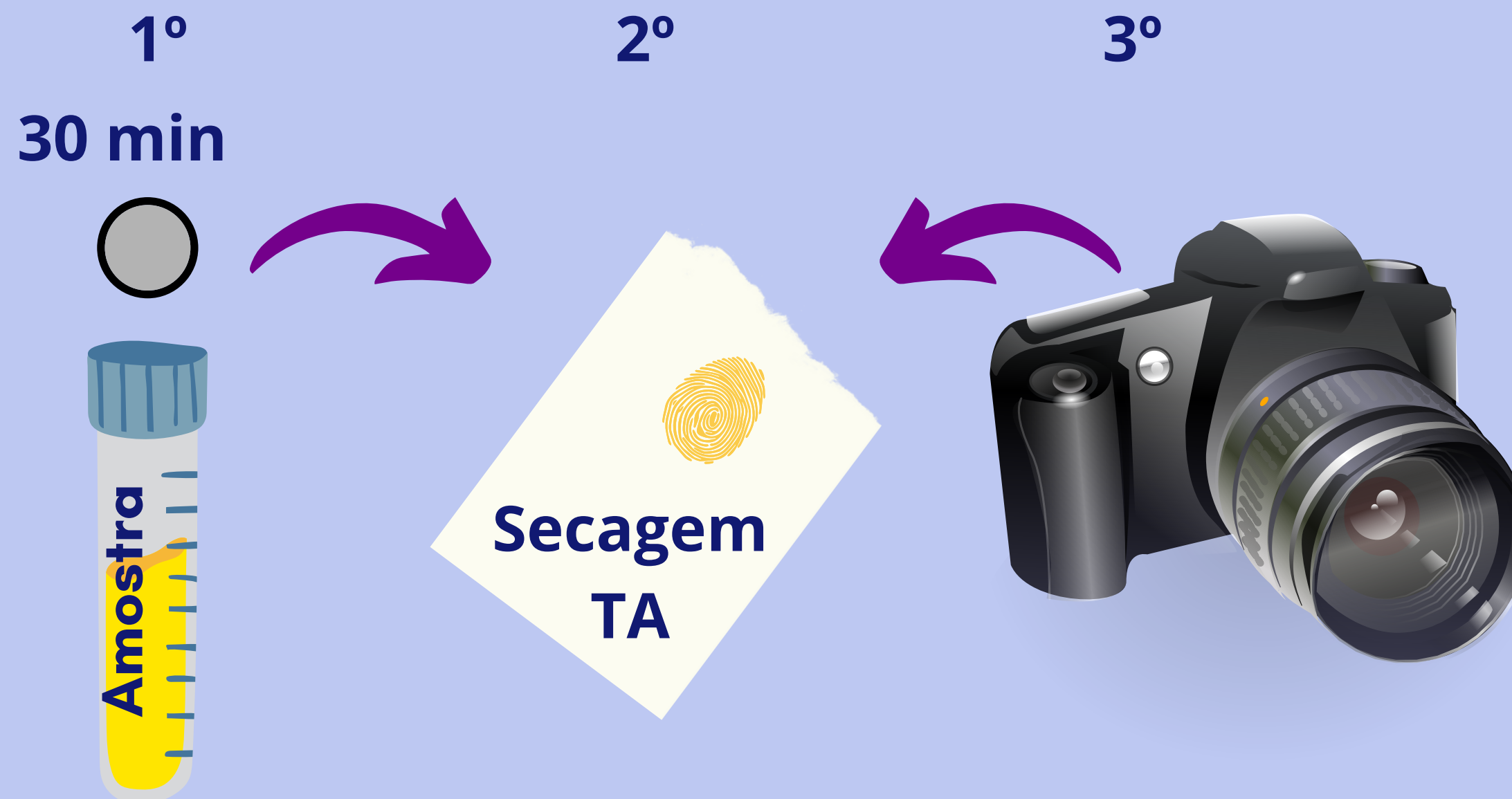


Vermelho = Oxigênio
Branco = Hidrogênio
Verde = Carbono
Amarelo = Prata

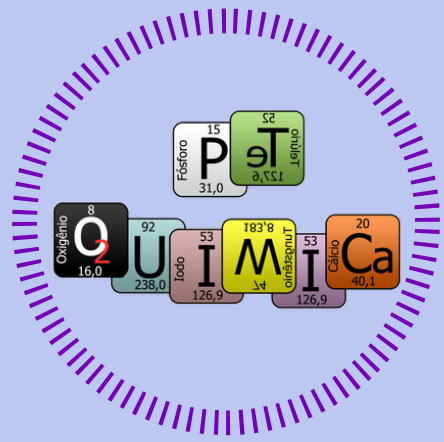


Nanopartículas

- Utilizada na visualização de impressões digitais
- O suporte é mergulhado na suspensão de nanopartículas e então secado



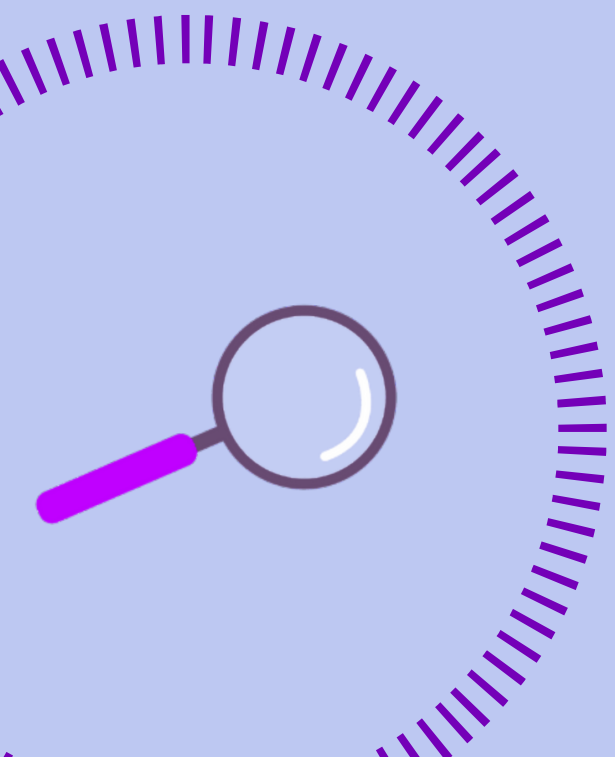
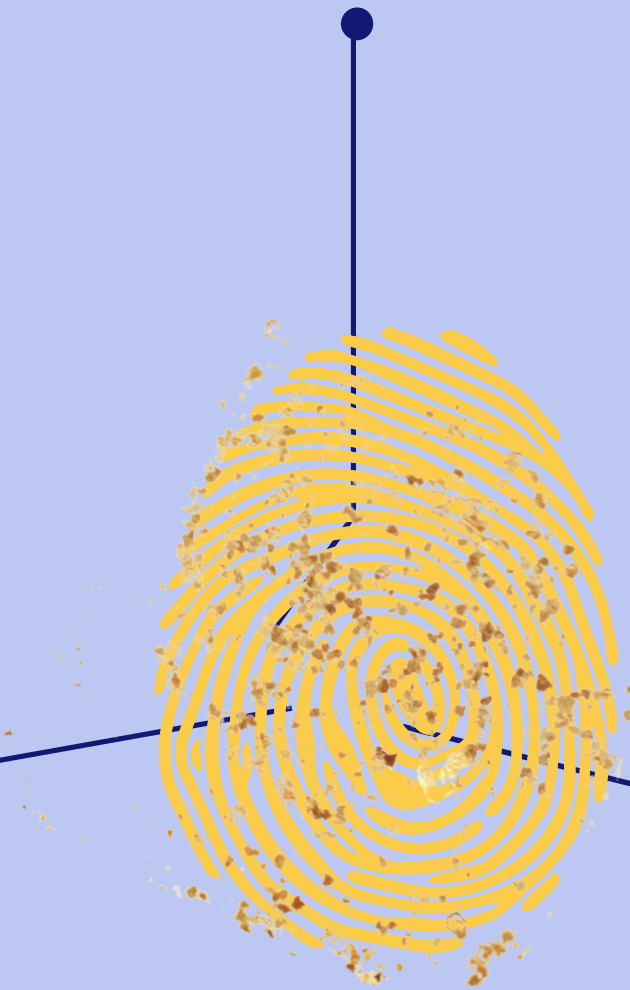
Nanopartículas (ACG-AgNPs)



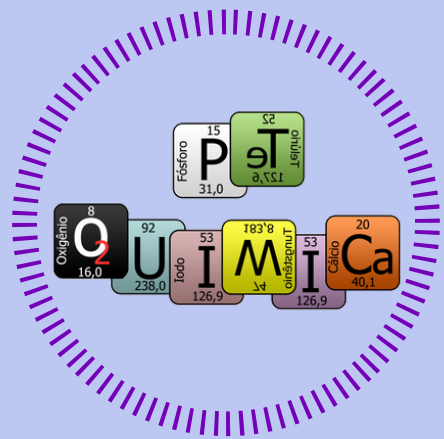
Baixa toxicidade

Impressão digital se torna visível mais rapidamente

Baixo custo



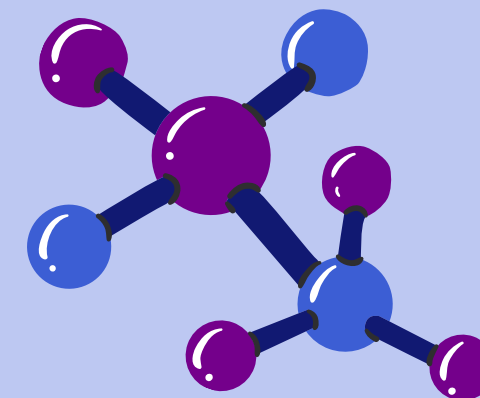
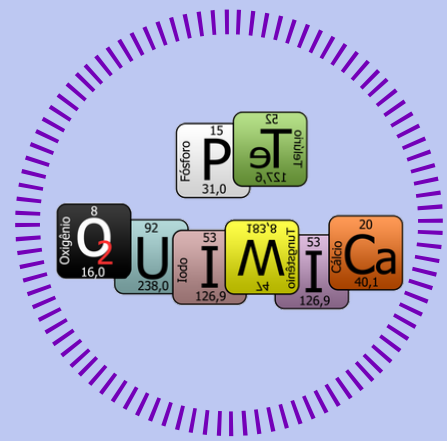
Processos para identificação



- Utilização de câmera digital para registro
- AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) e Photoshop



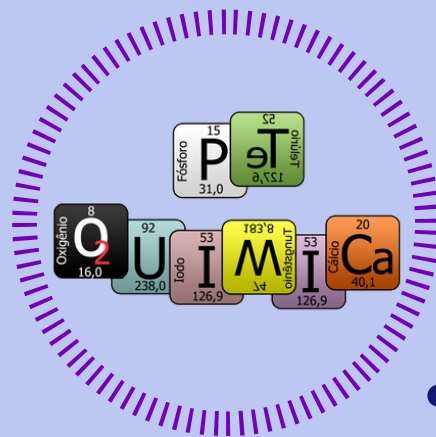
Fonte: Brandão (2020)



Quiz time

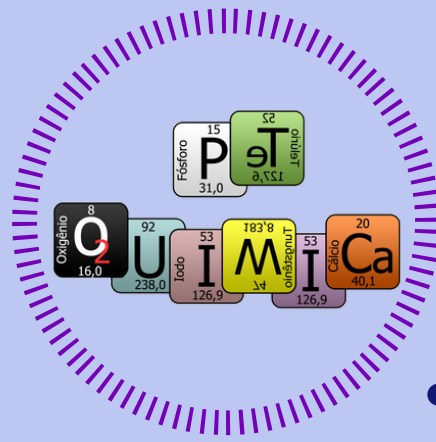


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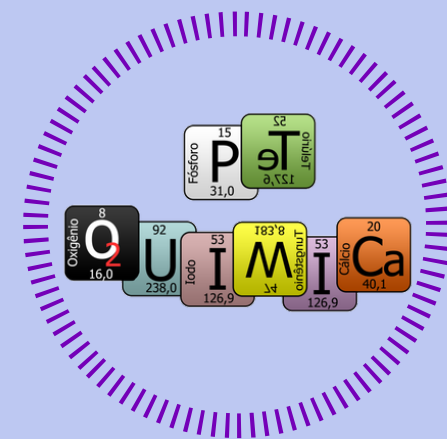


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