

MATERIALI VERDI PER UN MONDO PIÙ VERDE

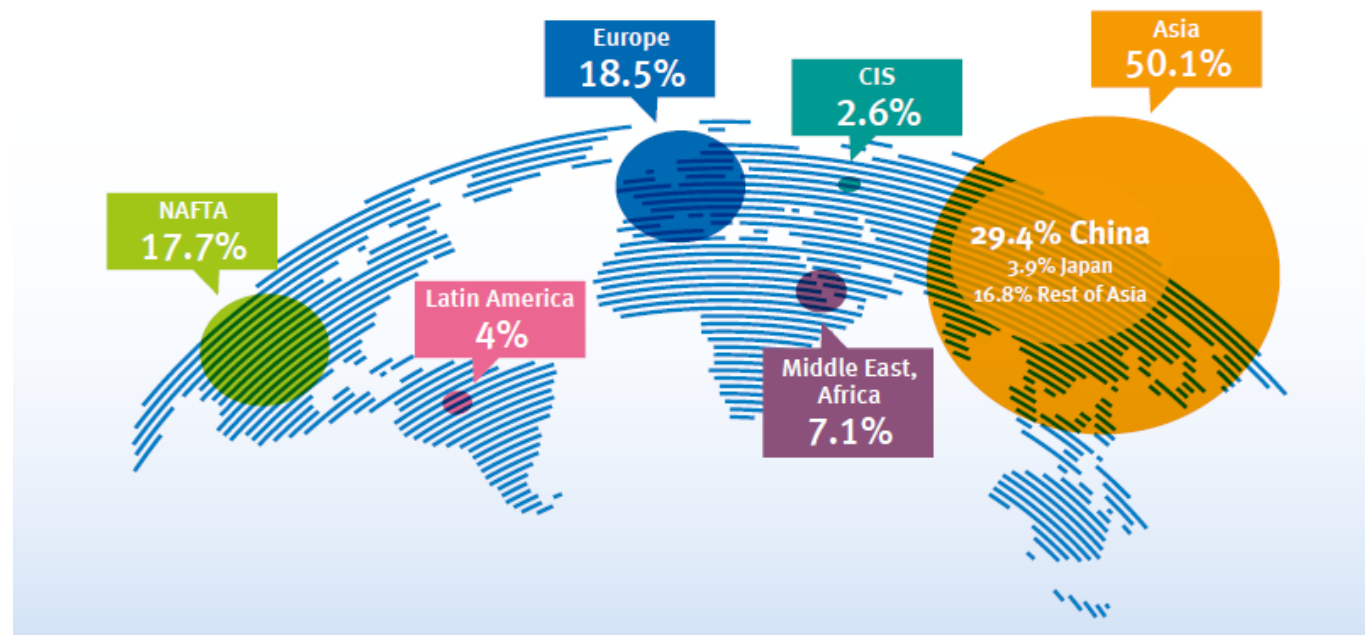
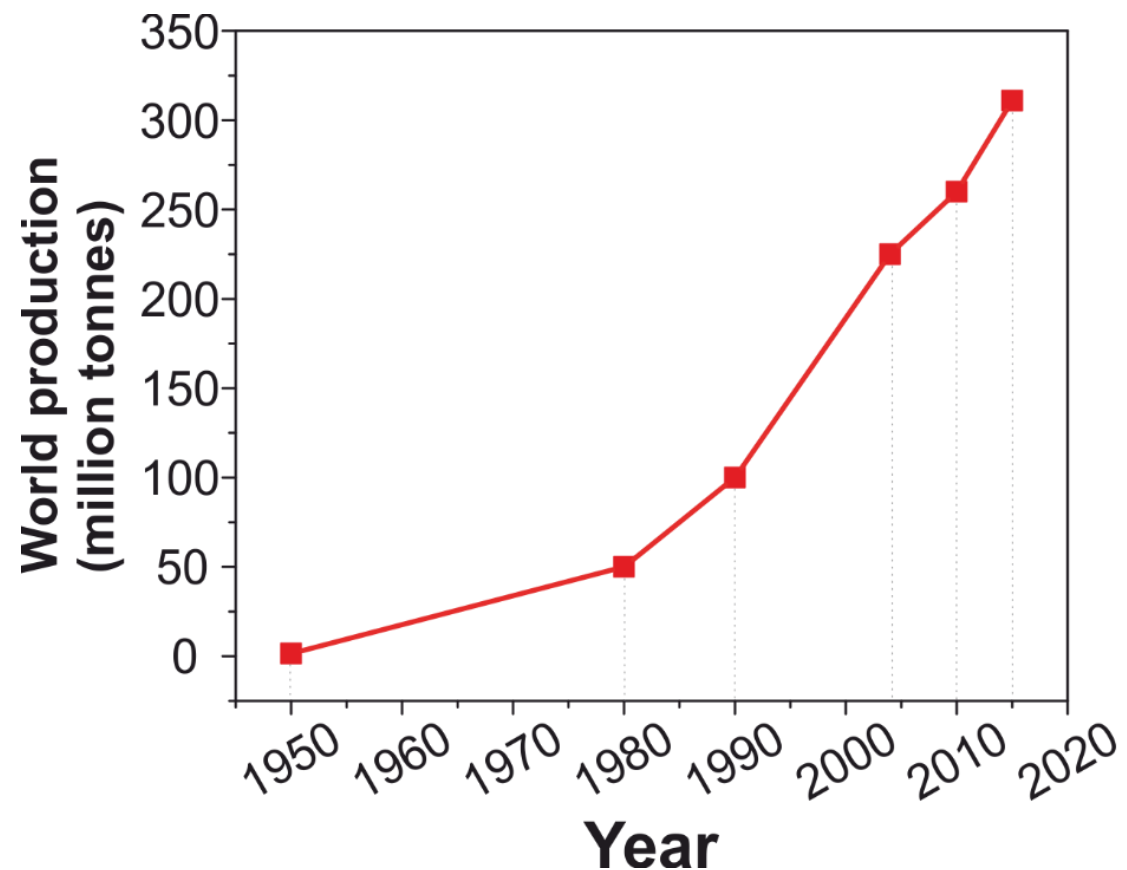
Dr. Marco Contardi

Dr. Giacomo Tedeschi





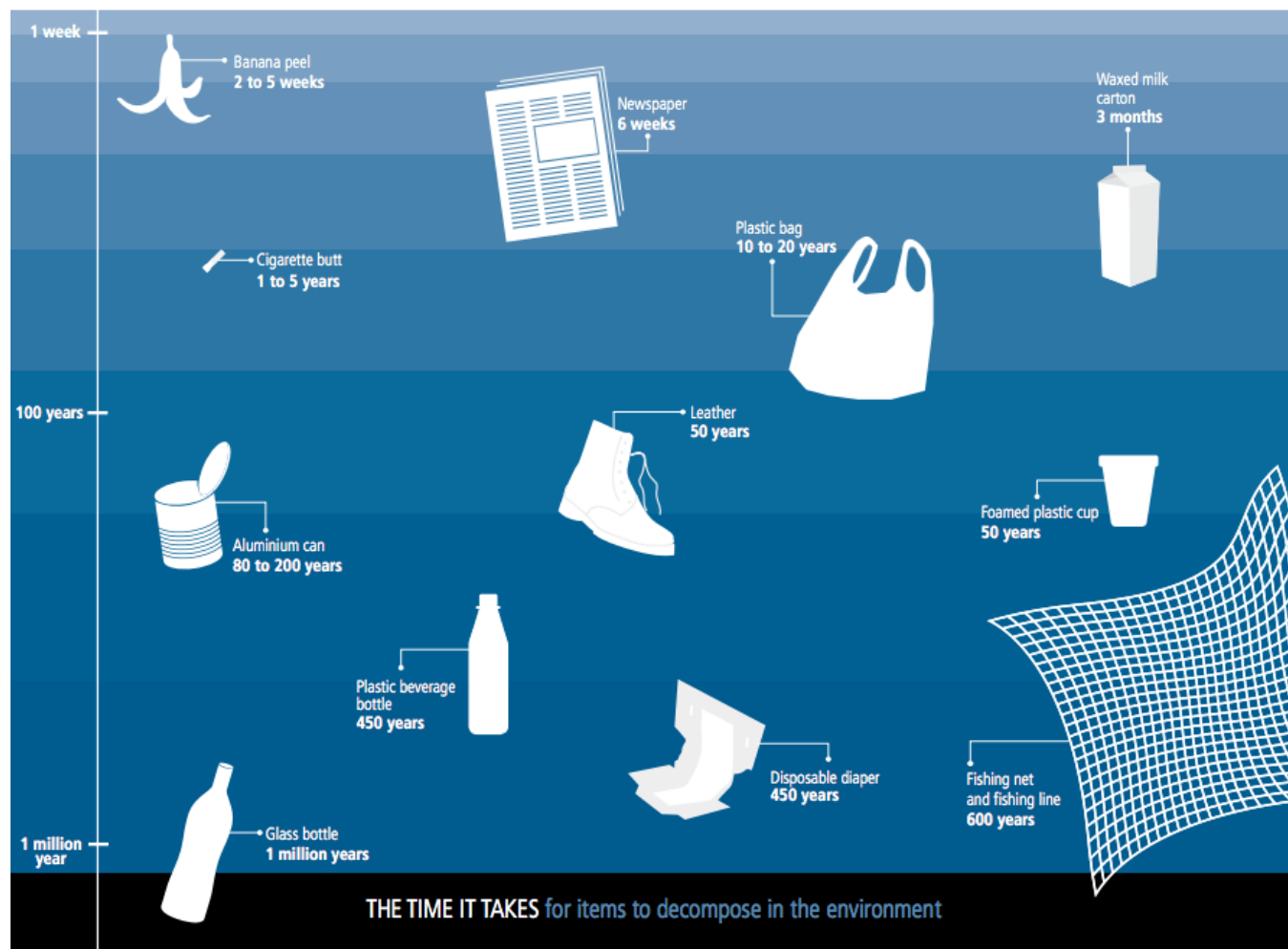
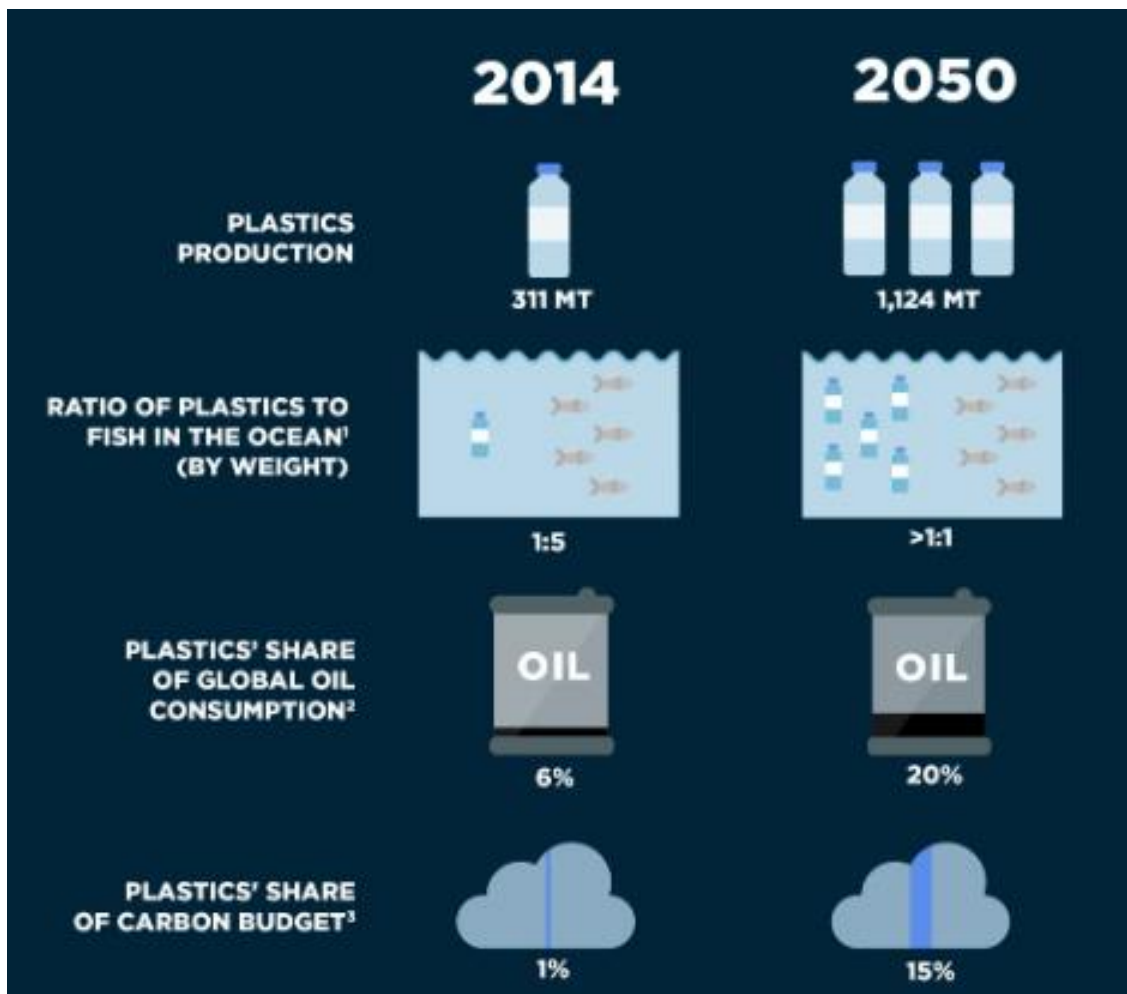
Tutti i giorni usiamo centinaia di prodotti fatti di plastica.



- La produzione mondiale di plastica si è moltiplicata di 20 volte tra il 1964 e il 2016, raggiungendo 348 milioni di tonnellate nel 2017.



Dove va a finire la plastica?



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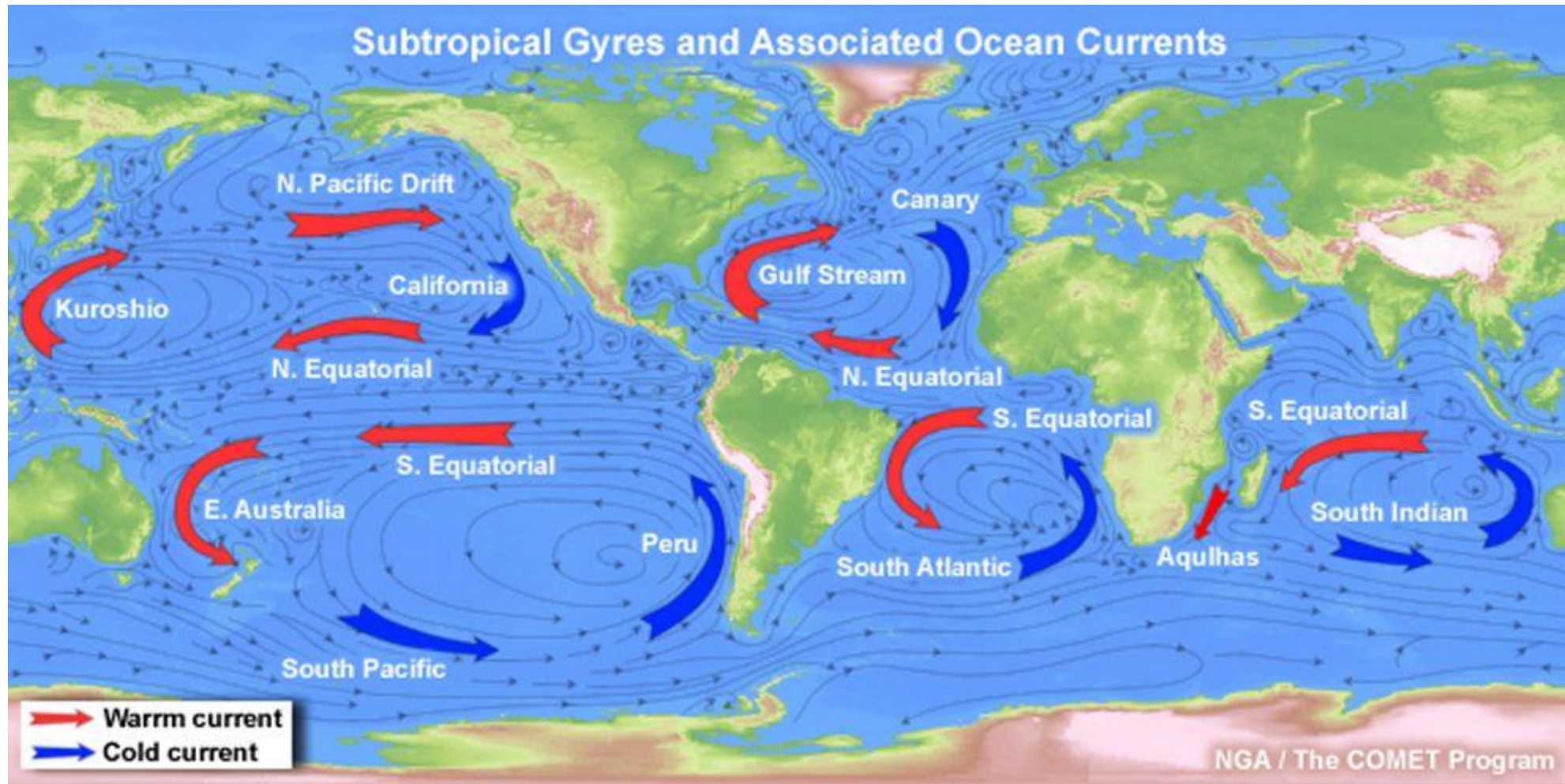


1955



2019





- La maggior concentrazione di plastica nel mare si trova tra la California e le isole Hawaii, un'area di 1.6 milioni di km², equivalente a 3 volte la superficie della Francia.

Dove va a finire la plastica?



Isola Henderson, Pacifico del sud.

©National Geographic

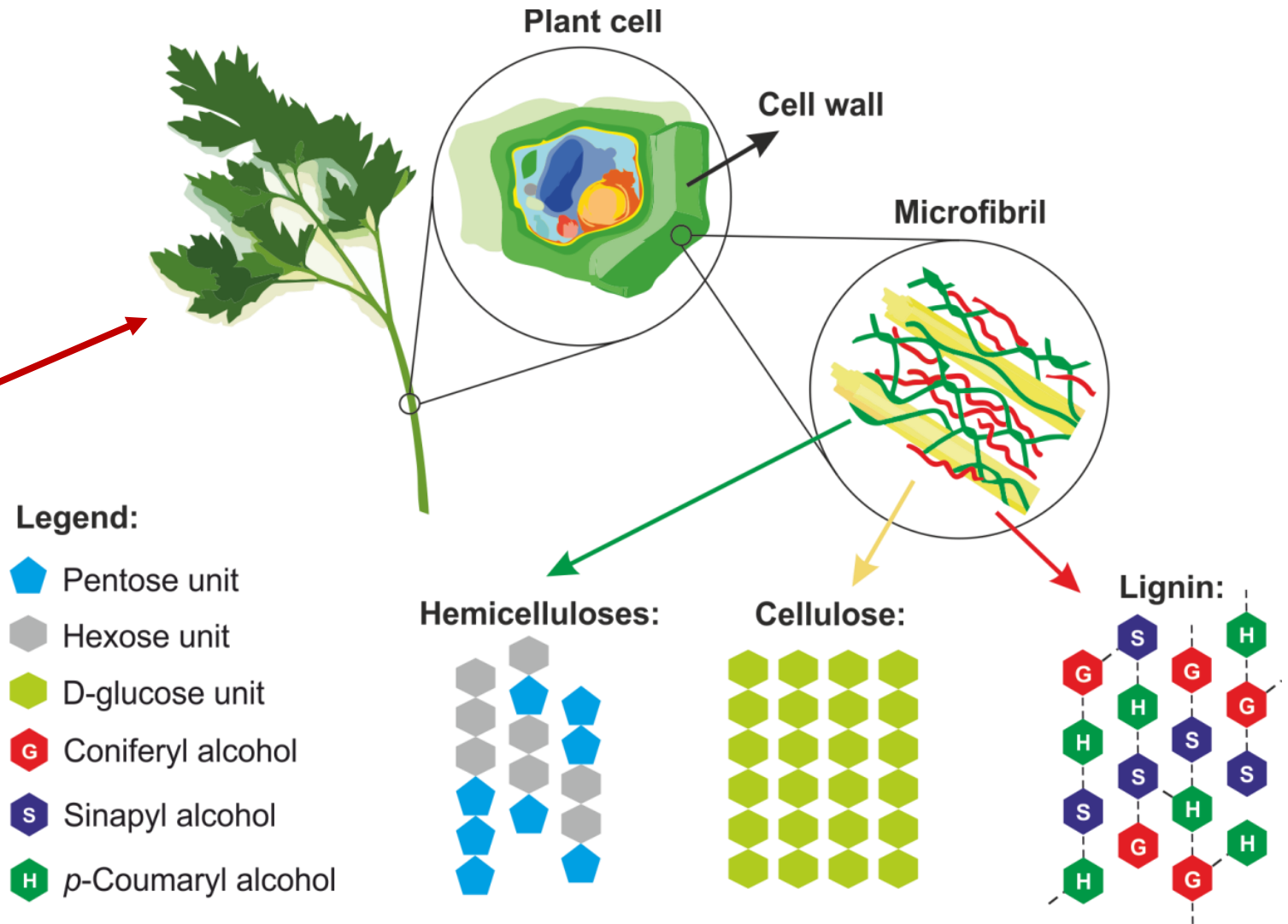


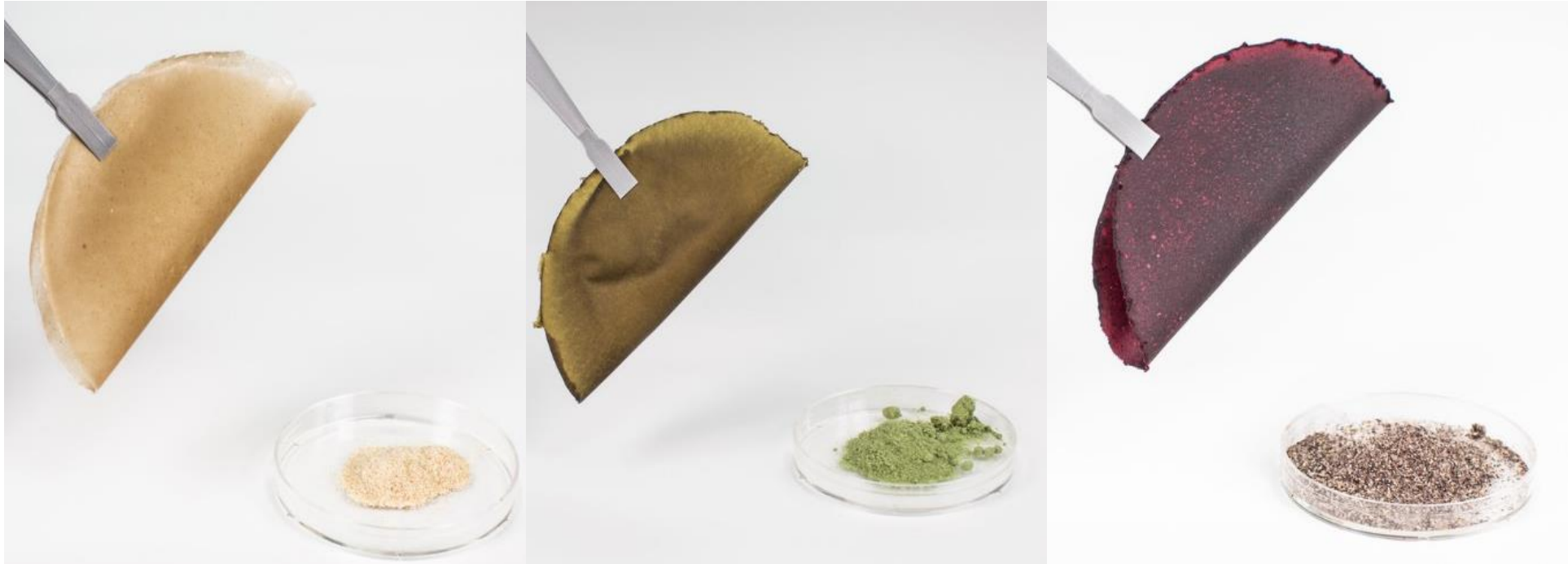


Sustainable biocomposites from agricultural biomasses



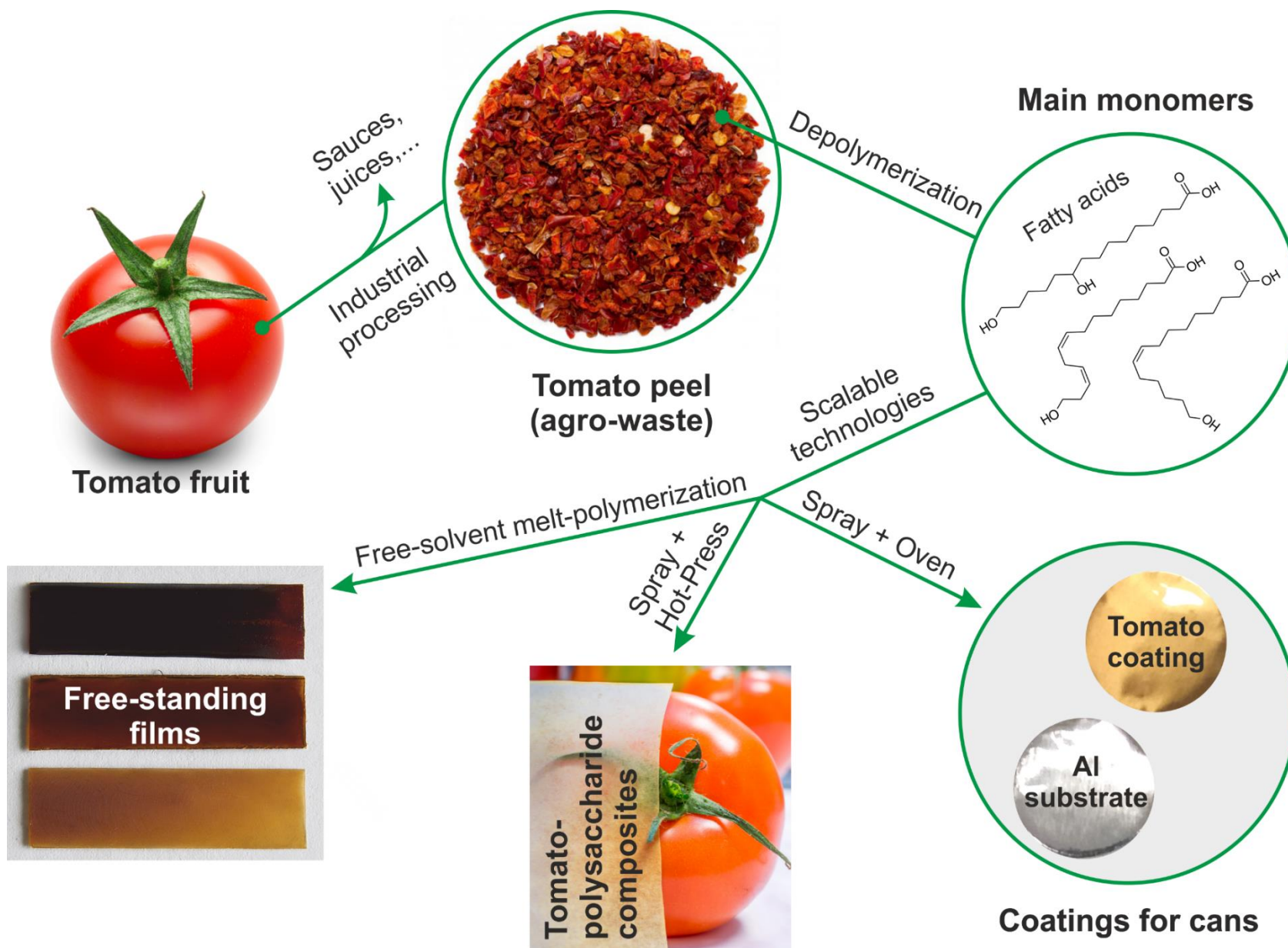
Le alternative – Bioplastiche da scarti vegetali





- Possiamo convertire la polvere vegetale in film plastici.
- Nessun sostanza chimica nociva coinvolta.
- Conversione dei rifiuti al 100%.
- Facile da mescolare con altri materiali.
- Caratteristiche interessanti: idrofobicità, proprietà meccaniche, barriera O₂.

Bioplastiche dalla buccia di pomodoro



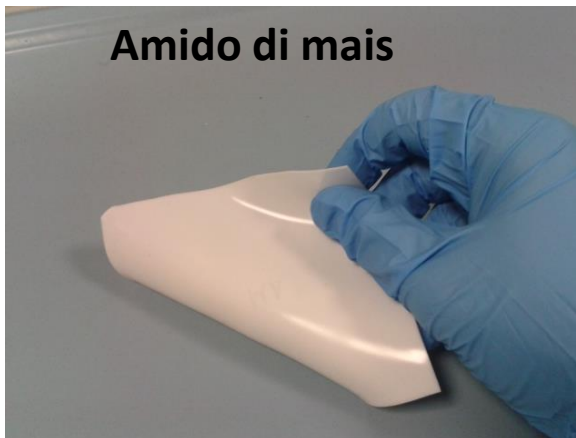
Packaging dalla buccia di pomodoro



- Questi materiali sono idrorepellenti.
- Aggiungendo cera d'api si possono migliorare sia le proprietà meccaniche sia la permeabilità all'acqua.



Amido di mais



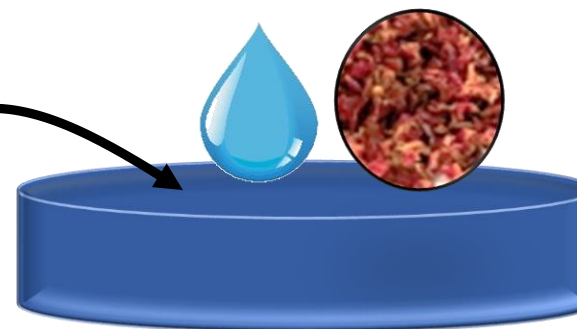
Amido di patata



Biogomme da scarti vegetali



Elastomero di silicone con dei rifiuti



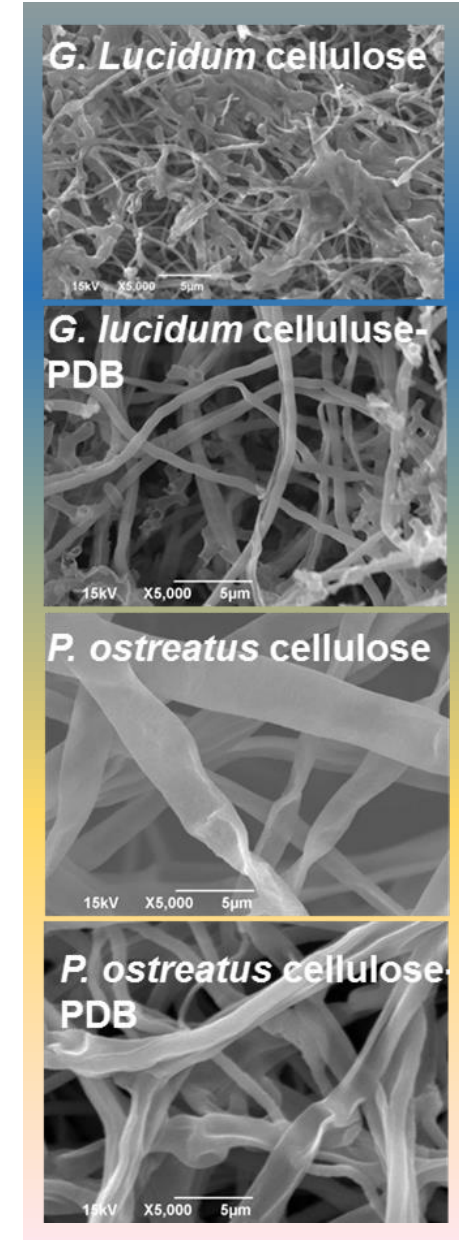
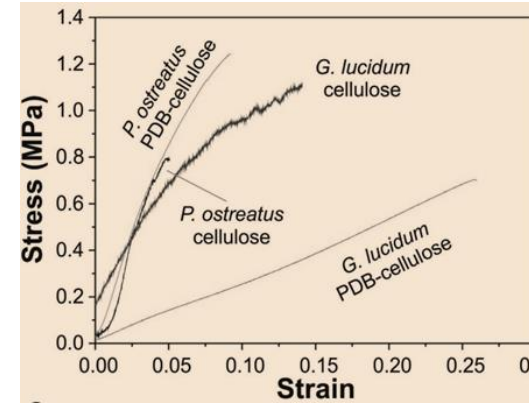
Curing a temperatura ambiente



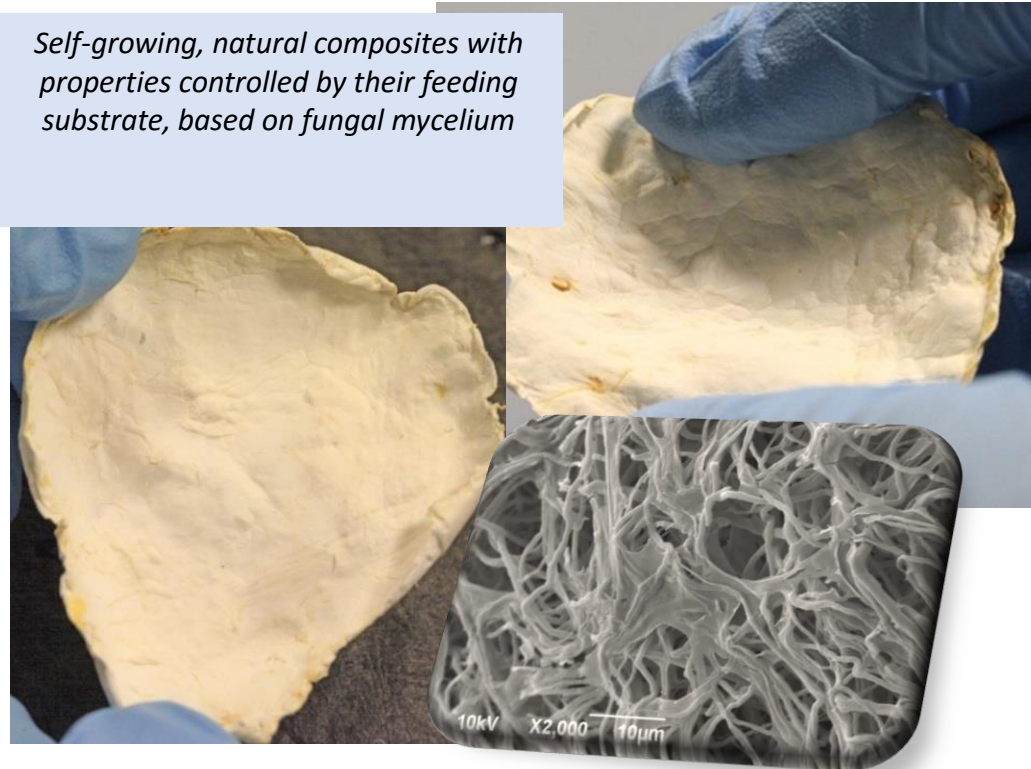




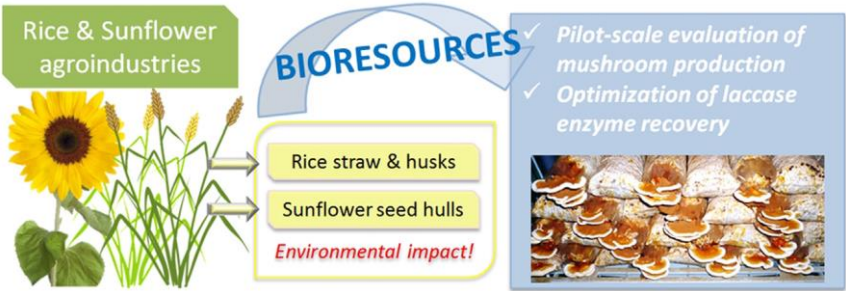
Mycelium Self-Growing Materials



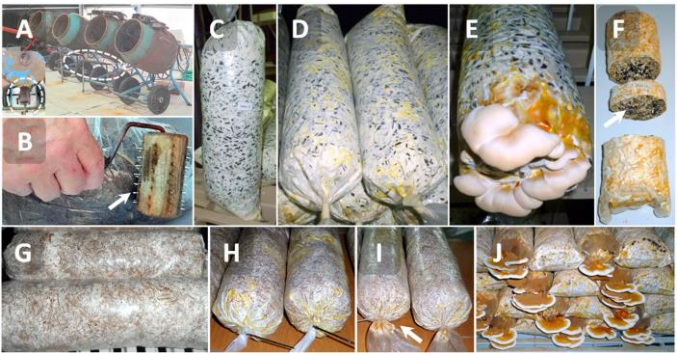
Self-growing, natural composites with properties controlled by their feeding substrate, based on fungal mycelium



Circular Economy of Mycelia



Biomass conversion into medicinal mashrooms



- Leather alternatives
- Construction materials
- Vegan alternatives
- Thermal and acoustic isolation



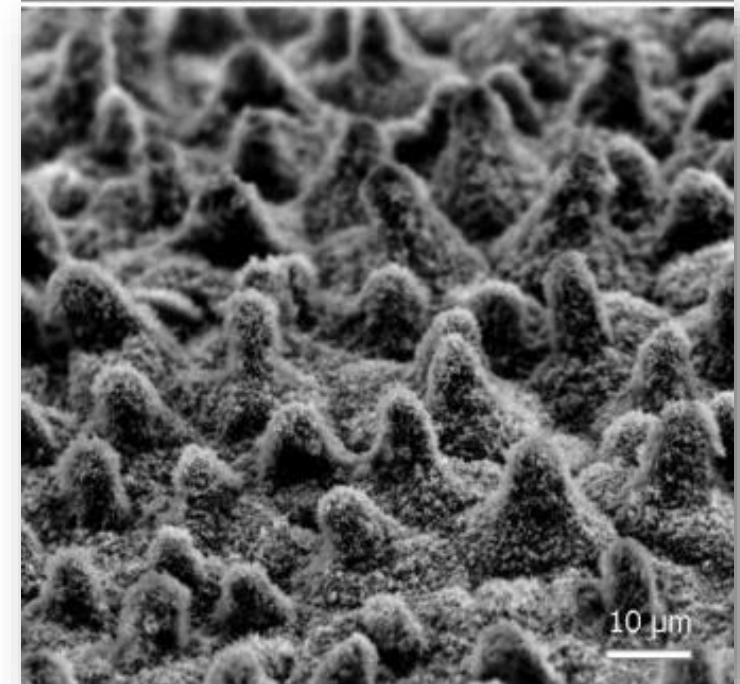
Design at the intersection of technology and biology

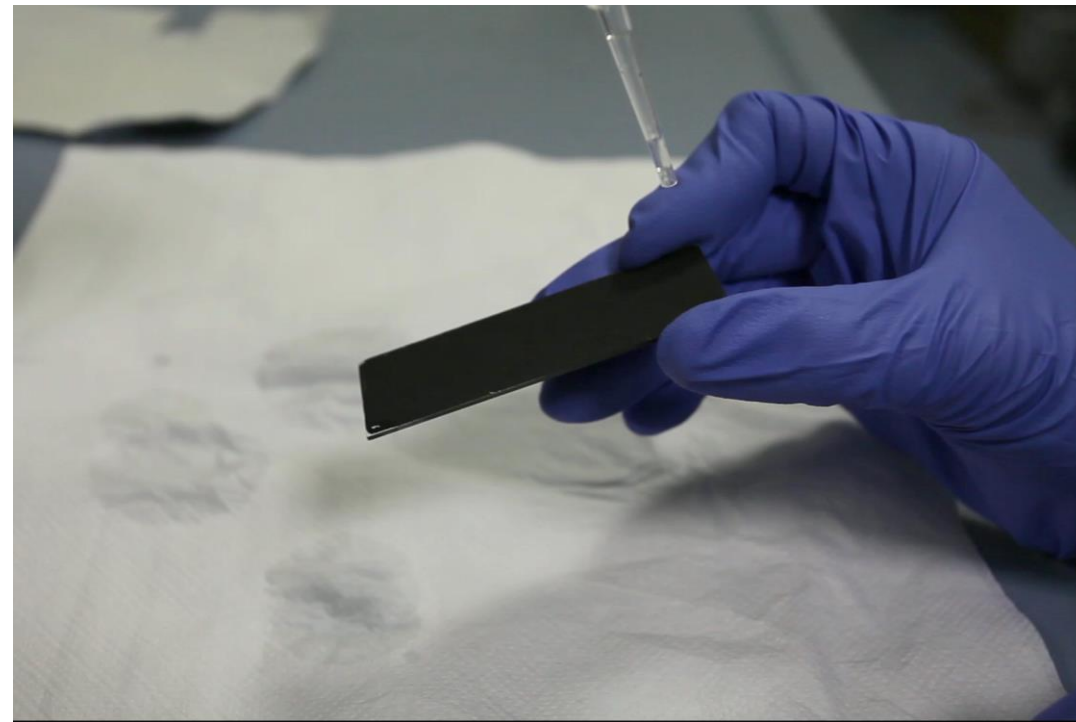
Neri Oxman

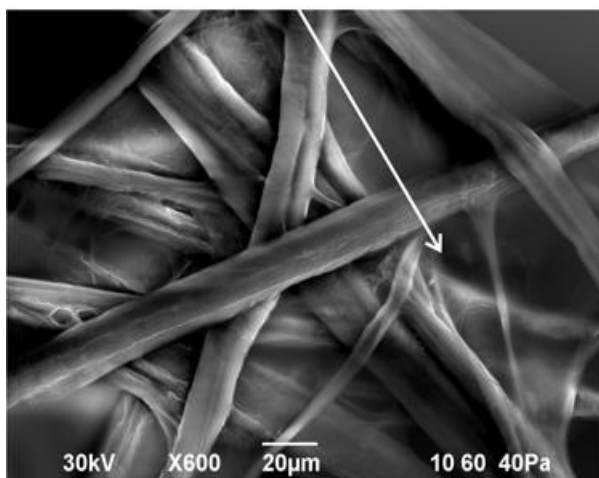
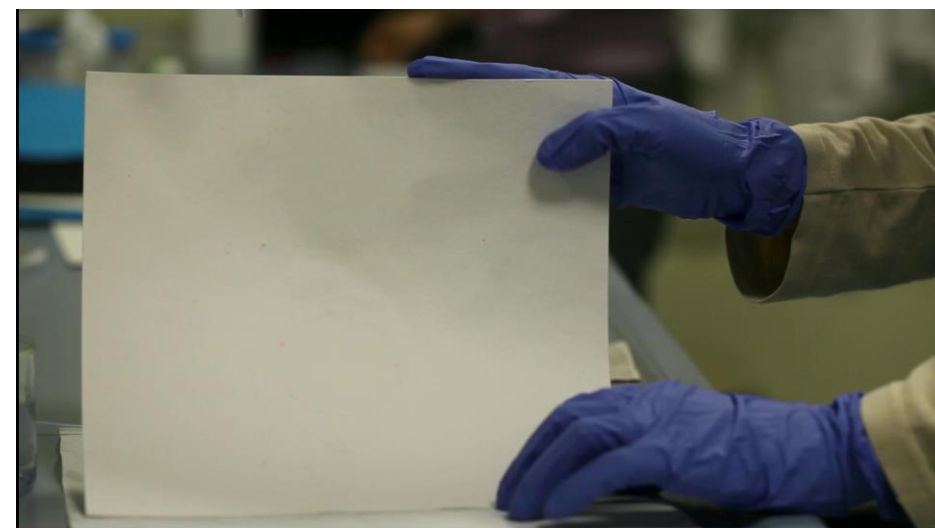
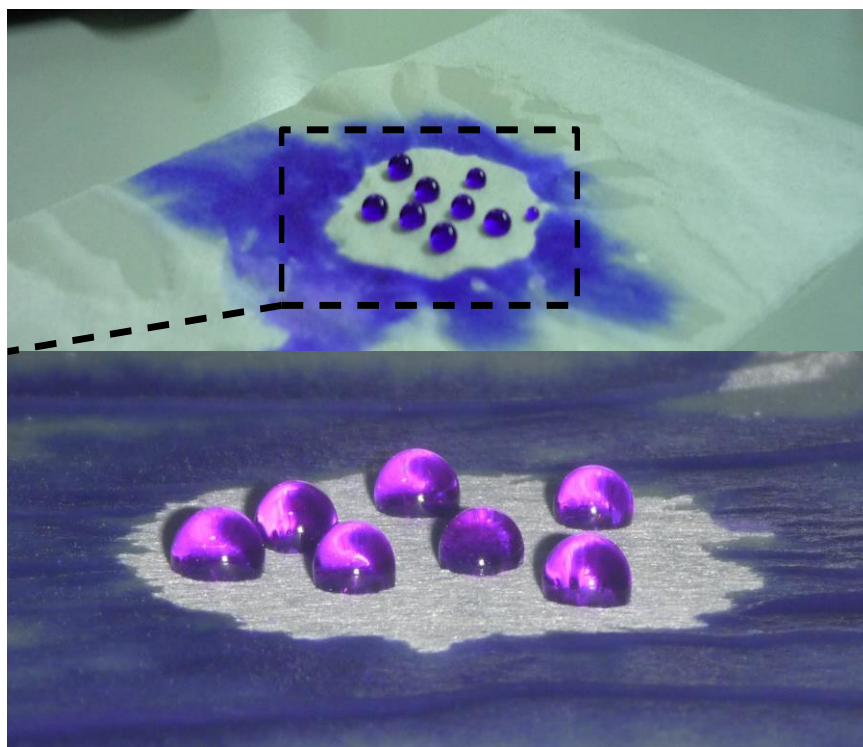
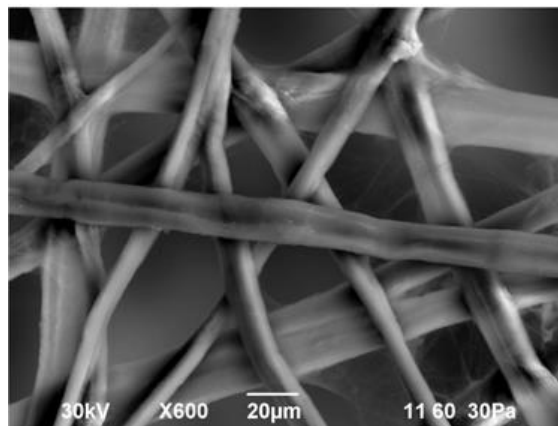
https://www.ted.com/talks/neri_oxman_design_at_the_intersection_of_technology_and_biology/transcript?language=en#t-992887

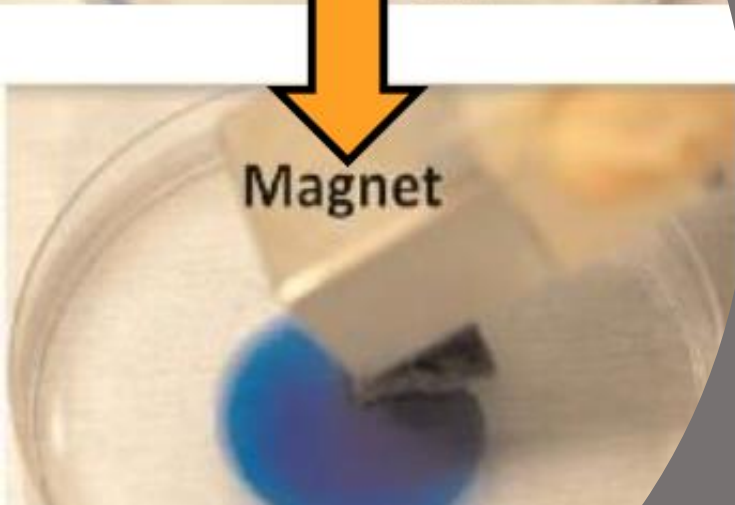
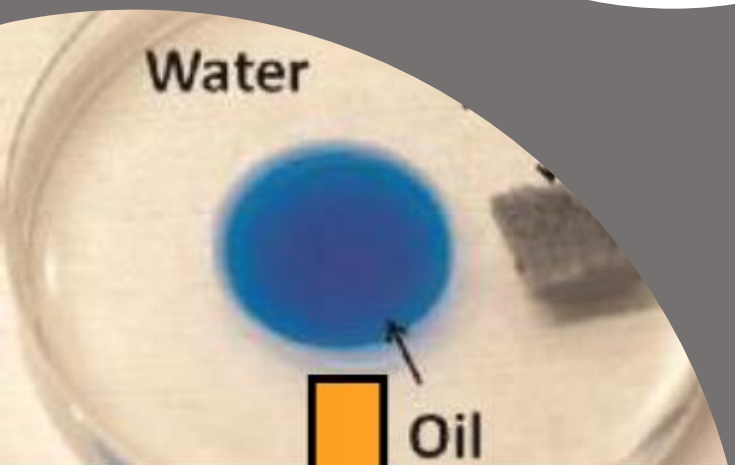
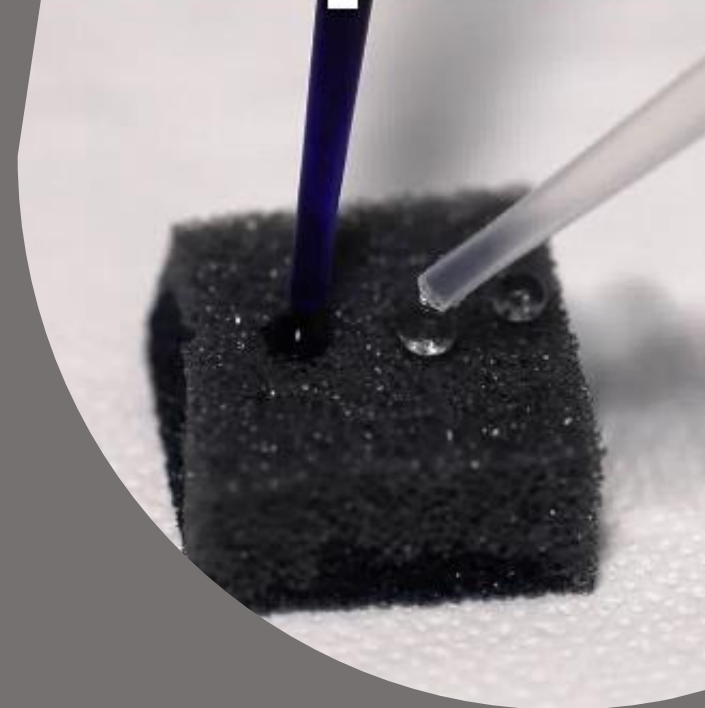
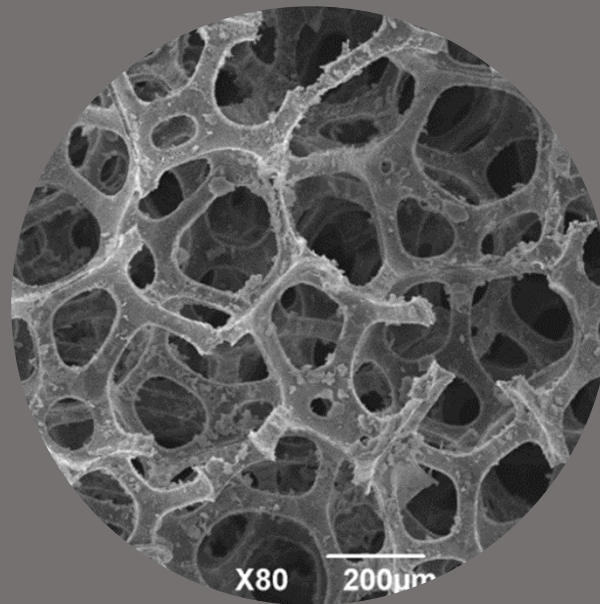
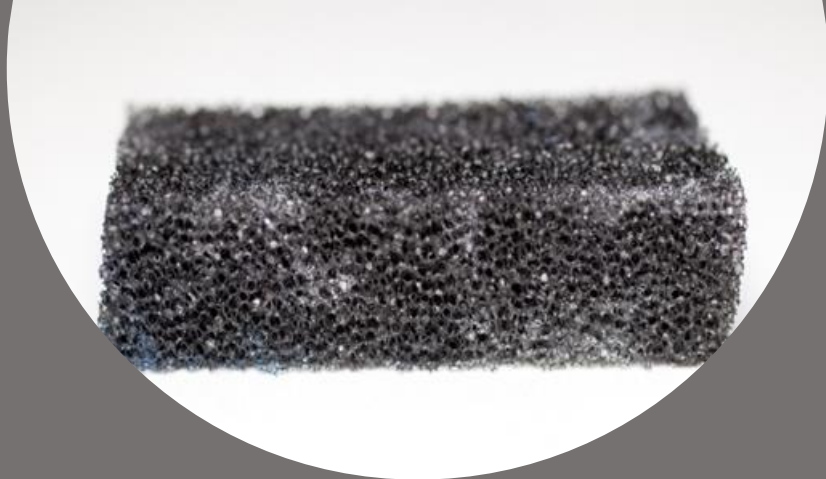


Superfici superidrofobiche

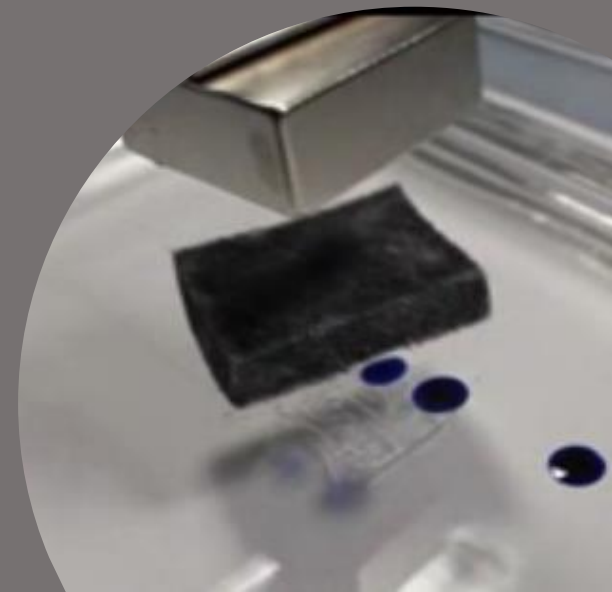








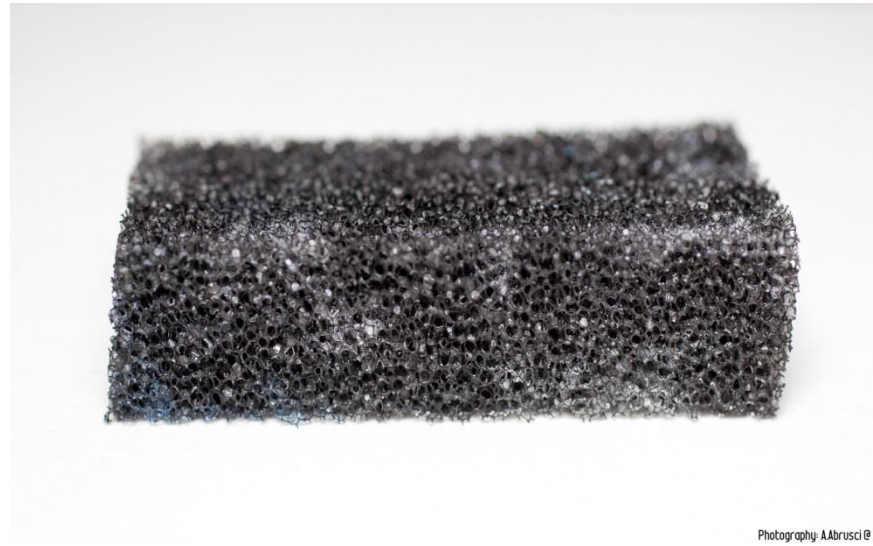
Nanotechnologies for Water Protection & Remediation



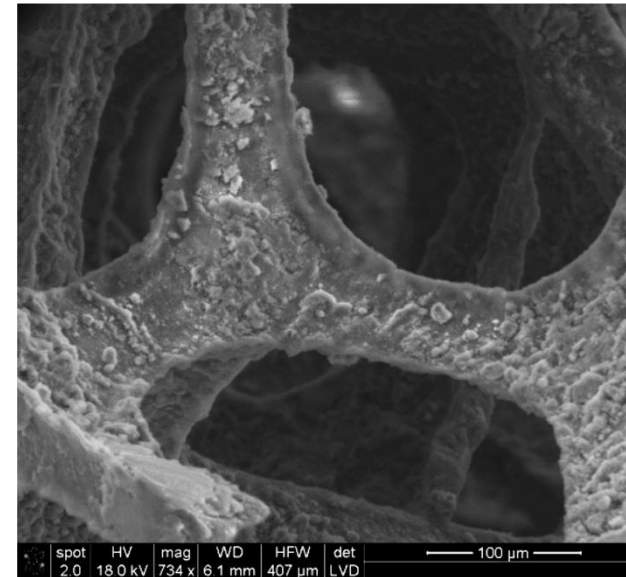
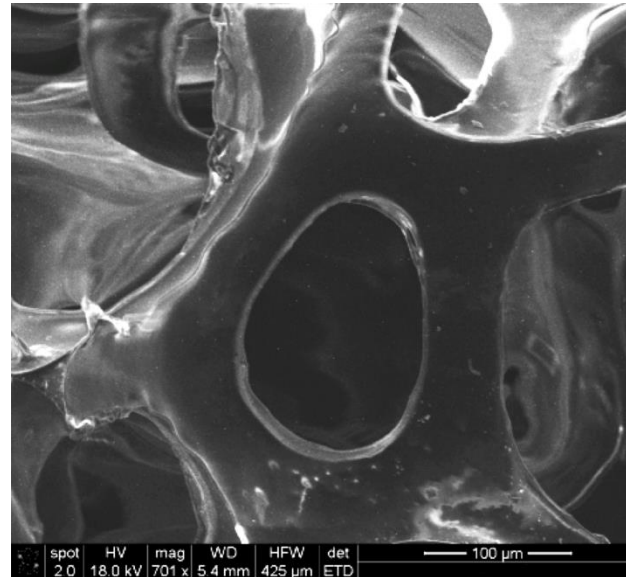
Inquinamento delle acque



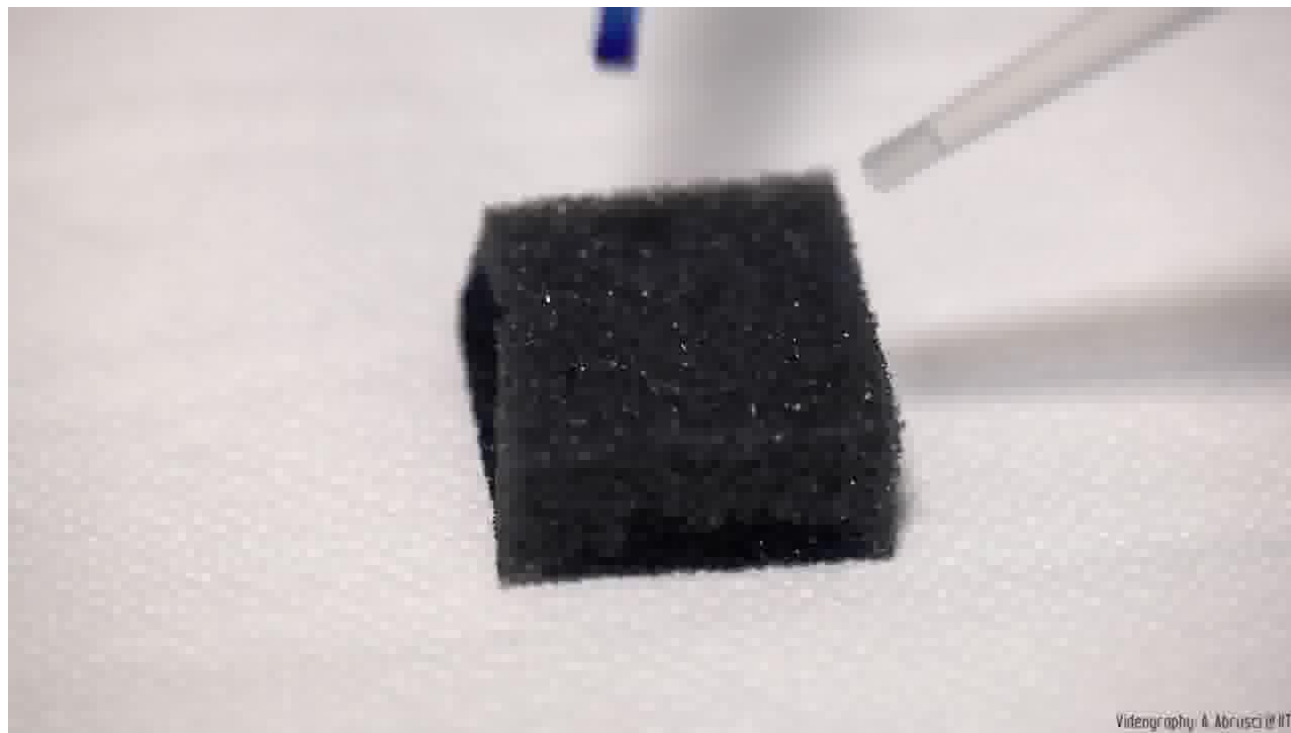
Spugne intelligenti per il trattamento delle acque



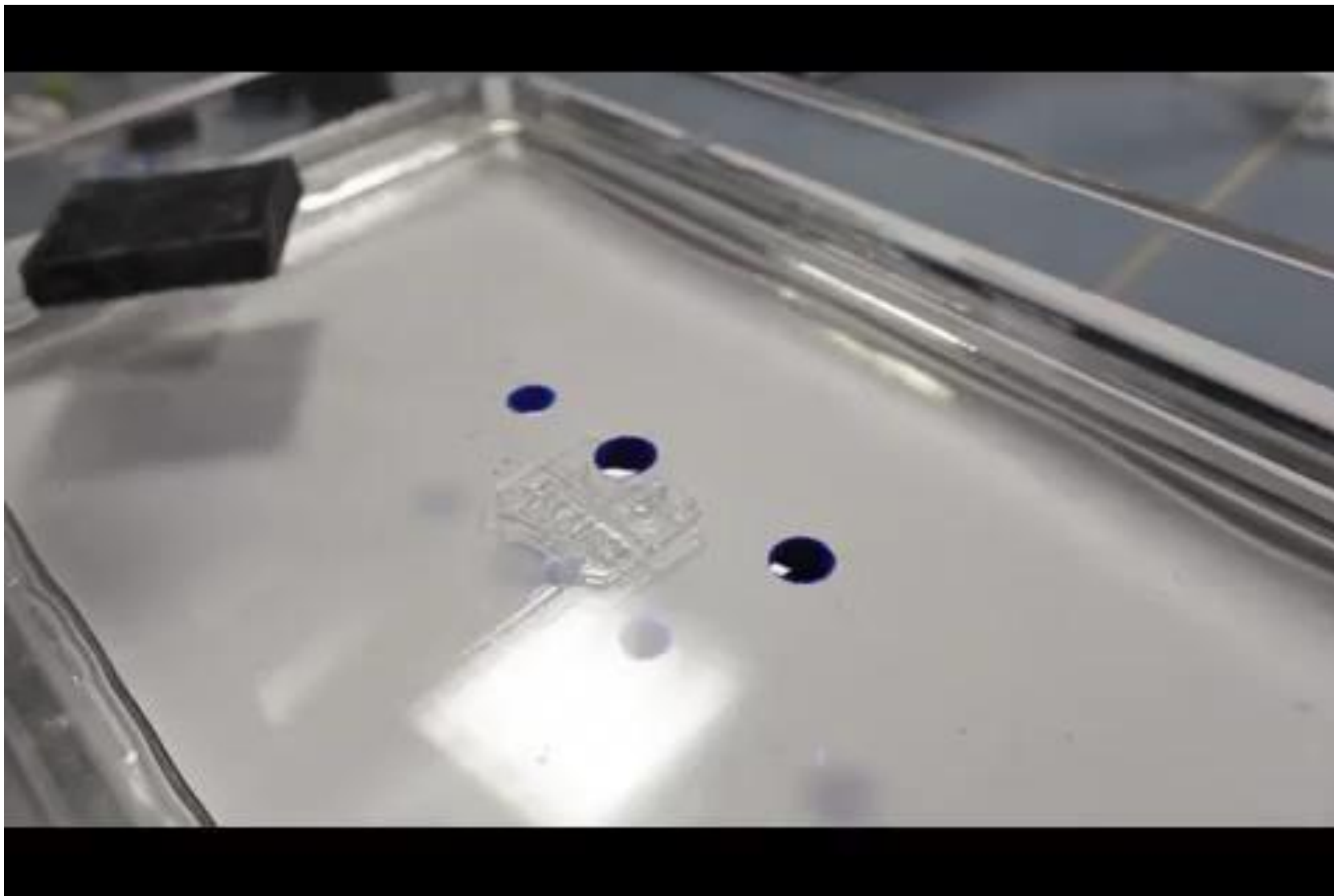
Photography: A. Abruci @ IIT

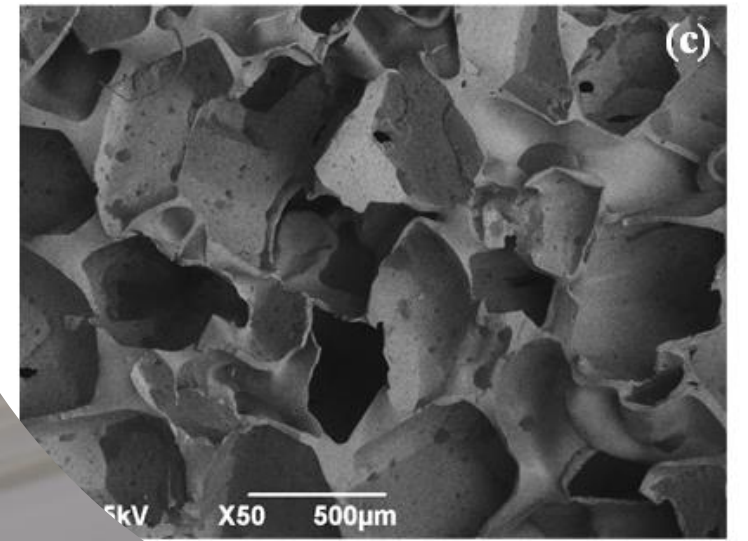
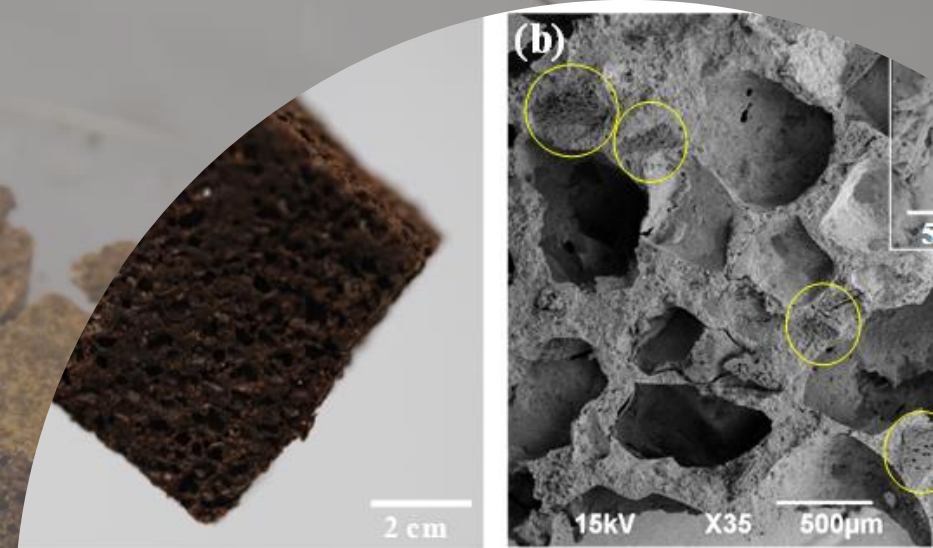


Spugne intelligenti per il trattamento delle acque

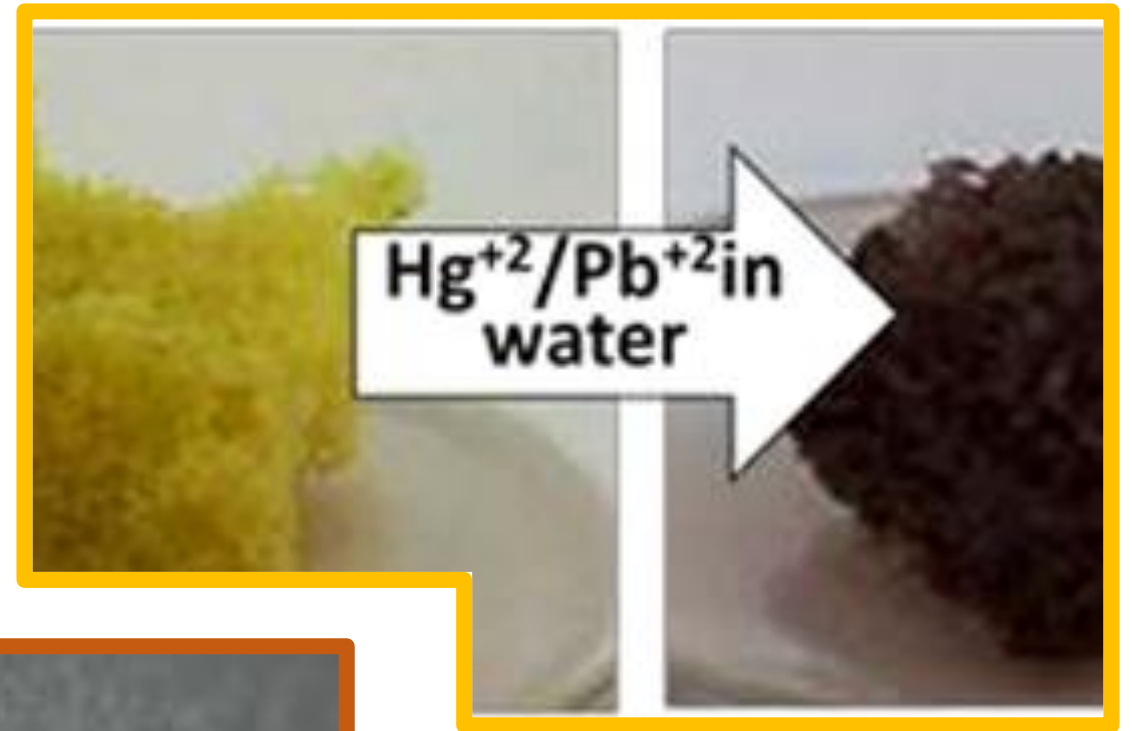


Spugne intelligenti per il trattamento delle acque





Biocomposite foams from agro-industrial wastes for the removal of organic pollutants from water



Silk



Orange peel
waste

Polymers in nature



Cellulose/Lignin



Alginate



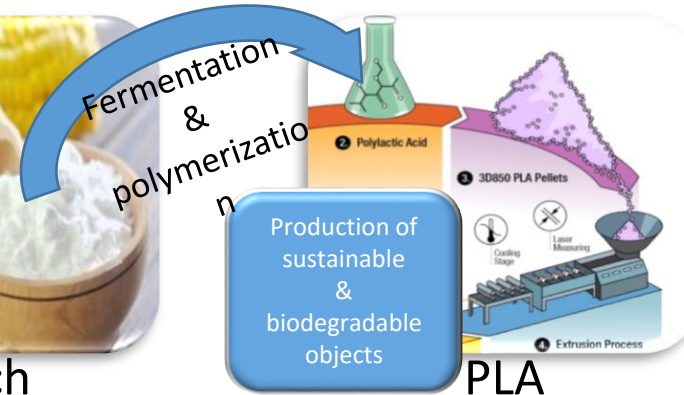
Fibroin Silk



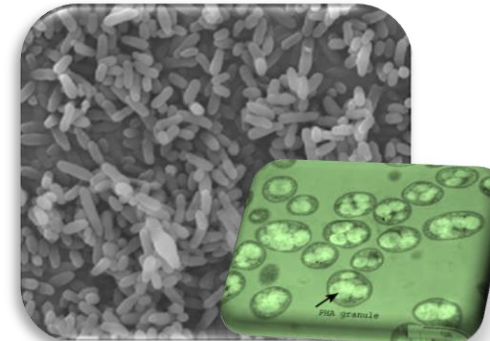
Chitosan



Starch

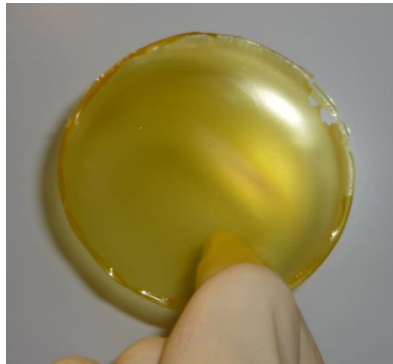


Keratin

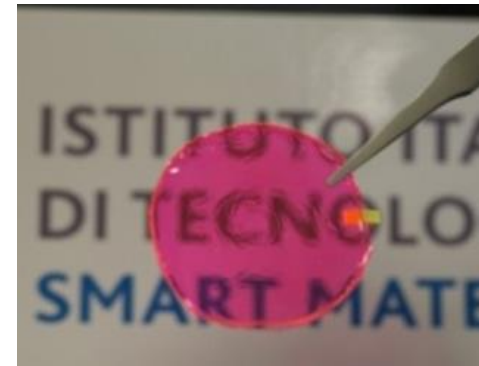


PHAs

Strategies for controlled wound management



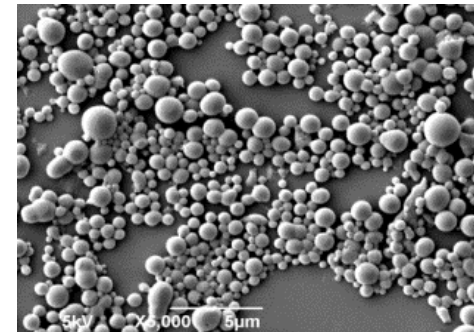
*Solid Alginate film with PVPI
antibacterial agent*



*Hyaluronic acid-based multilayer film
for sequential-drug release*

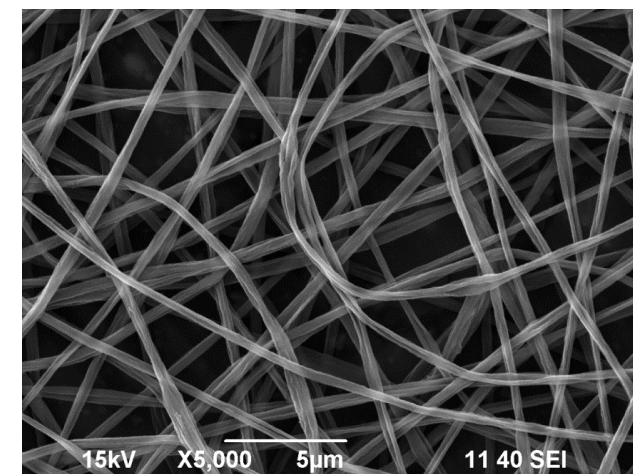
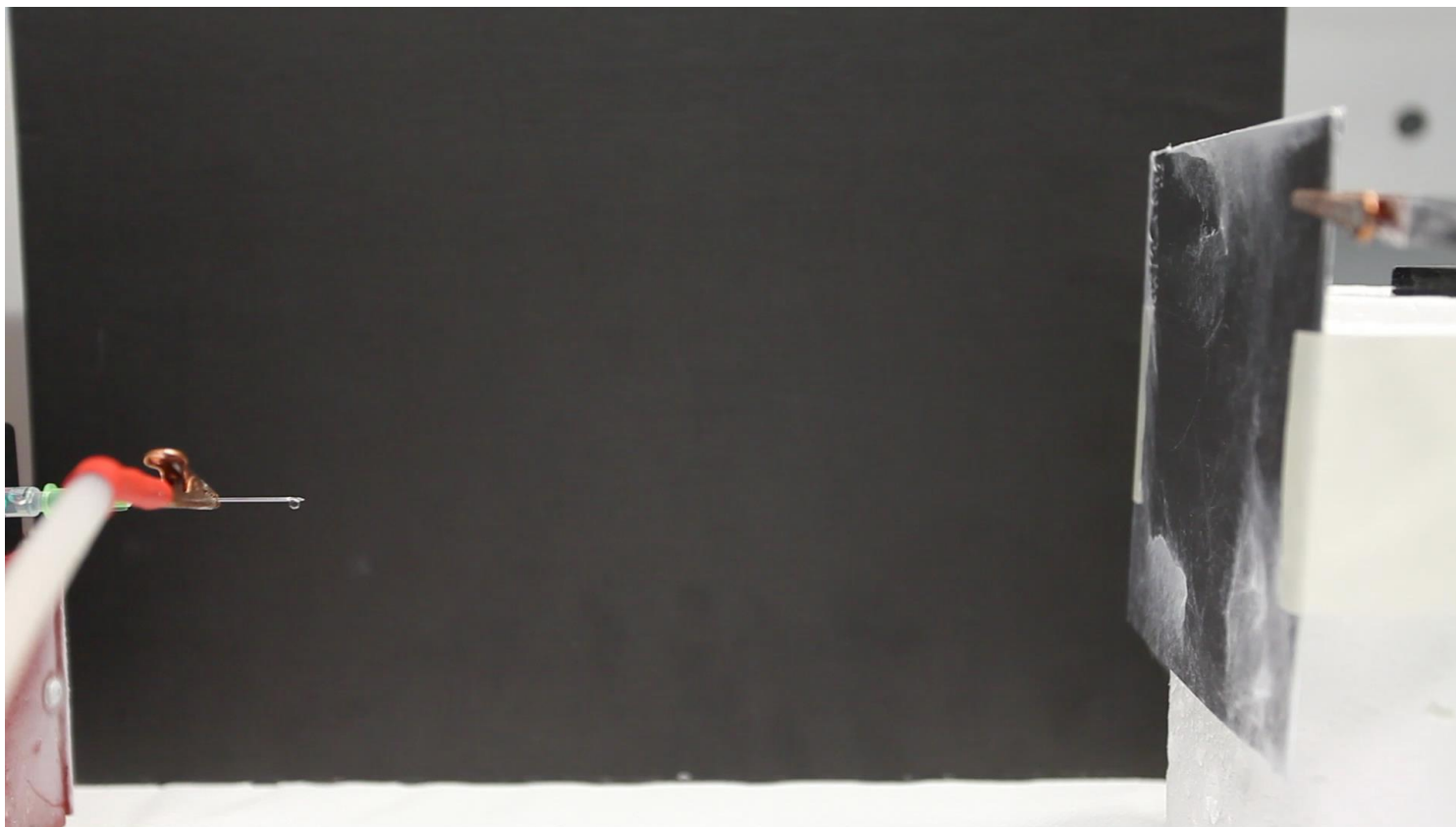


*PLA microcapsules with
essential oil*

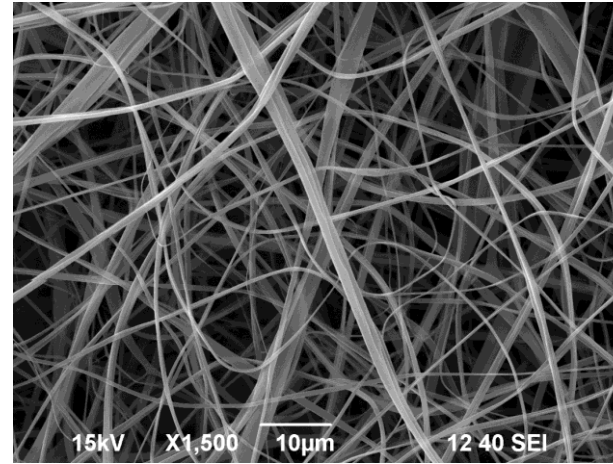
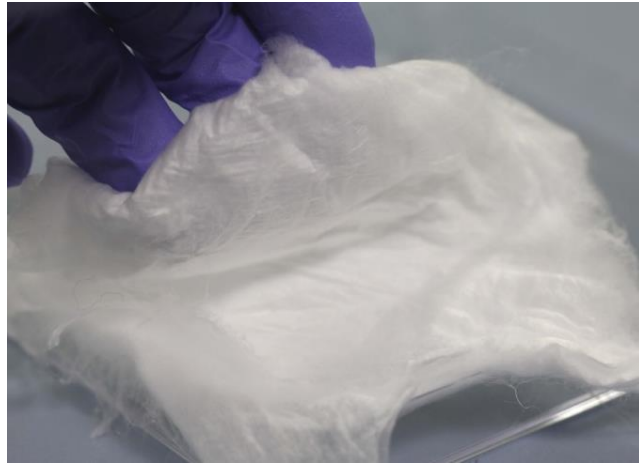


*Keratin-based microparticles as
drug delivery systems*

Biomateriali da polimeri naturali



Tessuti intelligenti per il trattamento delle ferite



Cannella



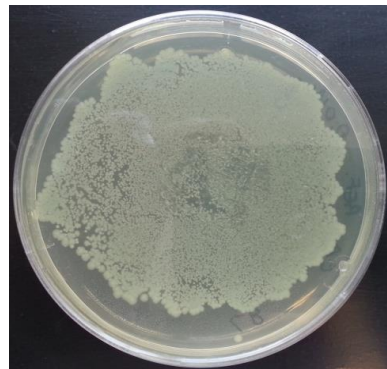
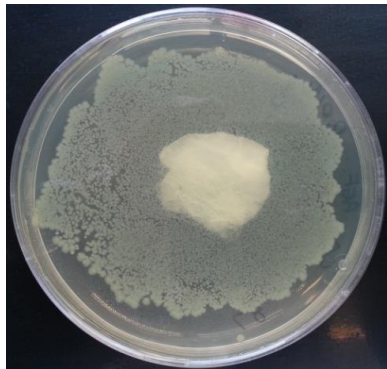
Menta



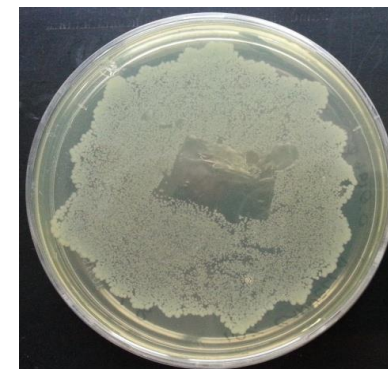
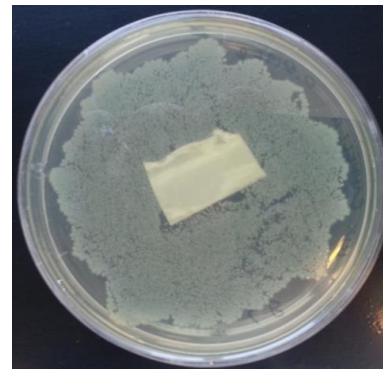
Citronella



controllo



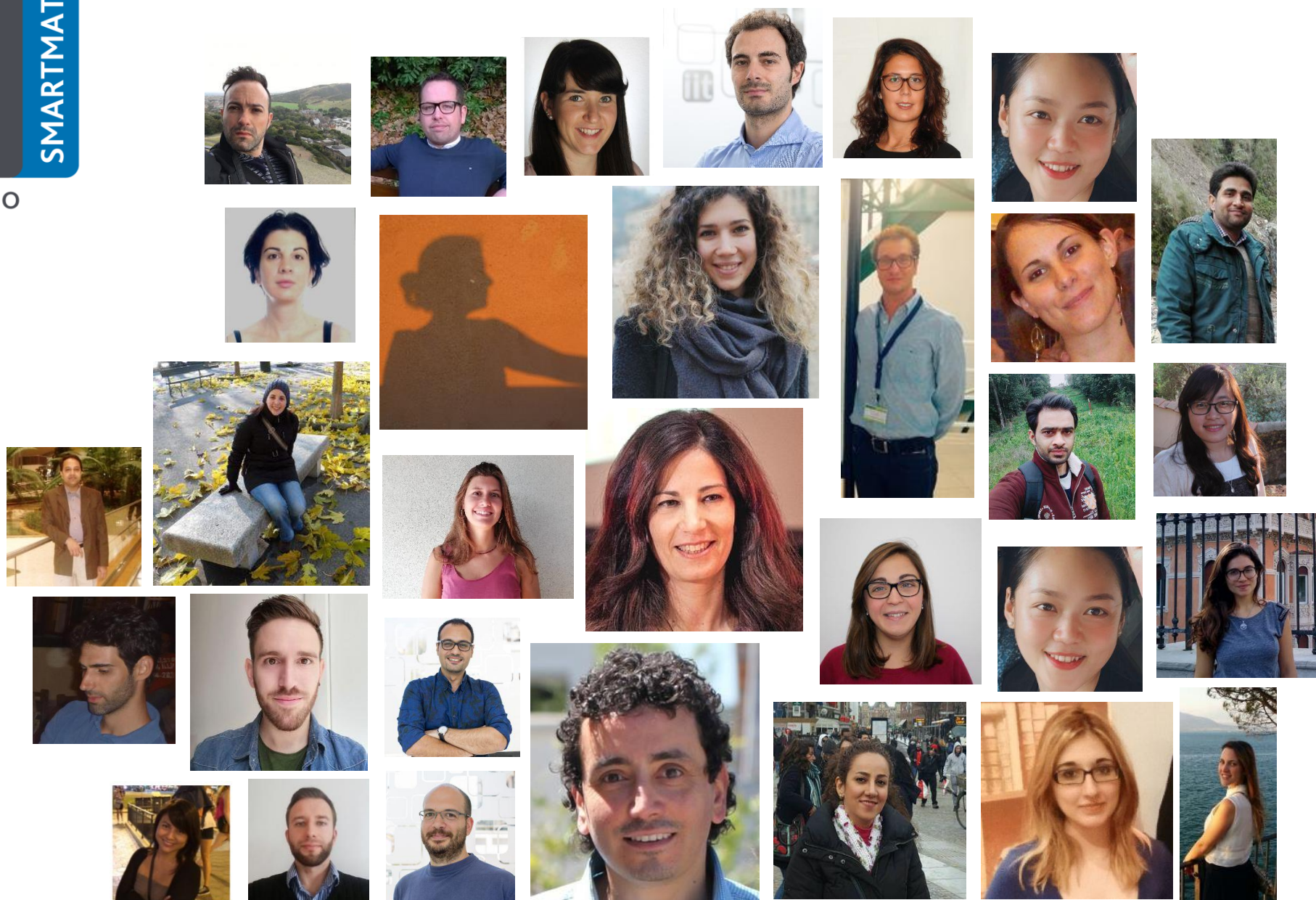
1% cannella







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**Grazie mille per la
vostra attenzione**



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