Prof. Armando Carlone

Associate Professor in Organic Chemistry

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Career History

Associate Professor in Organic Chemistry
Università degli Studi dell'Aquila, L'Aquila, Italy
September 2017 - to date

Senior R&D Scientist
Dr. Reddy's - Chirotech, Cambridge - UK
April 2011 to August 2017
Research and development of innovative technologies and methodologies for the synthesis of drugs or their intermediates, and molecules of industrial interest, through efficient processes.

Lead Scientist
Dovetailed, Cambridge - UK
Jan 2016 – June 2016

Marie Curie Intra European Fellow, ,
Prof. D. A. Leigh - University of Edinburgh – UK
Sep 2008 – Feb 2011
Organocatalysis, molecular motors and machines.

Education

PhD in Chemistry
Prof. Melchiorre, Prof. Bartoli - Università di Bologna, Italy
Jan 2005 – Apr 2008
Asymmetric organocatalysis with chiral amines; visiting PhD candidate with Prof. K. A. Jørgensen (Jan-Sep 2006)

CINMPIS Research Fellowship
Prof. Melchiorre, Prof. Bartoli - Università di Bologna, Italy
Dec 2003 – Nov 2004
Asymmetric catalytic opening of epoxides

Graduated in Industrial Chemistry
Università di Bologna, Italy
Sep 1998 – Oct 2003
Thesis with Prof. Bernardi, Prof. Ricci | Visiting research master student with Dr Mangeney, Dr Vrancken at Université PMC - Paris VI, Paris, France | Erasmus programme and research on colloidal particles in aqueous media Universiteit Utrecht - Utrecht, NL

Research Interests

Organocatalysis

Small organic molecules can be used to activate substrates and enable novel synthetic transformations. We aim at devising new transformations and activations, designing more active catalytic systems, and modes of recycling and recovering catalysts.

Applied chemistry in industry

Building on our previous experience in pharma and the knowledge of mechanisms in private companies, we support industry and applied research with the flexibility and dynamic approach provided by academia.

Synergistic catalysis

Combining the power of metal catalysis, photocatalysis and organocatalysis, we wish to access new reaction pathways and selectivities that are, otherwise, impossible or difficult to achieve.

Photocatalysis

Exploiting light to enable a reactivity complementary to polar chemistry as well as to selectively excite unreactive substrates and intermediates. With this toolkit in hands, we investigate new systems and reactivities.