# Dimitrios P. Nikolelis--deleted

Subjects: Chemistry, Analytical

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Dimitrios P. Nikolelis received his PhD from University of Athens in 1976 and he is a professor of analytical and environmental chemistry in Department of Chemistry, University of Athens.

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Prof. Dimitrios Nikolelis has coordinated 3 European Projects on environmental biosensors (CIPA96-0231, IC15-CT96-0804 and QLK3-2000-01311). He also was twice a. NATO Director in the following Advanced Research Workshops: 1. Biosensors for Direct Monitoring of Environmental Pollutants in Field, Smolenice, Slovakia,: May 1996 and 2. Portable biosensors for the Rapid Detection of Biochemical Weapons of Terrorism, July 2012. Prof. Dimitrios Nikolelis has over 200 scientific papers in scientific journals and conferences. He is the Editor of 5 books on Biosensors (1. Biosensors for Direct Monitoring of Environmental Pollutants in Field, Springer, 1996, 2. Portable Chemical Sensors- Weapons against Bioterrorism, Springer, 2012 and 3. Portable Biosensing of Food Toxicants and Environmental Pollutants, CRC, 2013 3. 4. Biosensors for Security and Bioterrorism Applications, Springer, 2014. 5. Nanotechology and biosensors: recent advances, Elsevier, 2017. He is the Editor of many scientific journals. His research is targeted on the fabrication of portable biosensors for in the field uses and he has authored a large number of scientific papers on the detection of environmental pollutants such as hydrazines, dioxins, insecticides, toxins, etc. His current interests also include the construction of novel chemical nanosensors that can be used for the rapid detection of environmental pollutants directly in the gas phase. Prof. D. P. Nikolelis group has recently utilized graphene and ZnO to develop chemical nanosensors based on polymer lipid films for species of clinical or food significance such as urea, uric acid, cholesterol, etc. In progress, there is the evaluation and validation of nanosensors that are based on stabilized polymerized lipid films supported on glass fiber filters using a dry spot test using optical methods of analysis (i.e., fluorescence) to detect environmental pollutants such as insecticides, plant hormones, toxins, hydrazines, etc.

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