

# Réduire $N_2$ et $CO_2$ avec des matériaux à définition moléculaire pour aider la transition énergétique

25 mai 2021

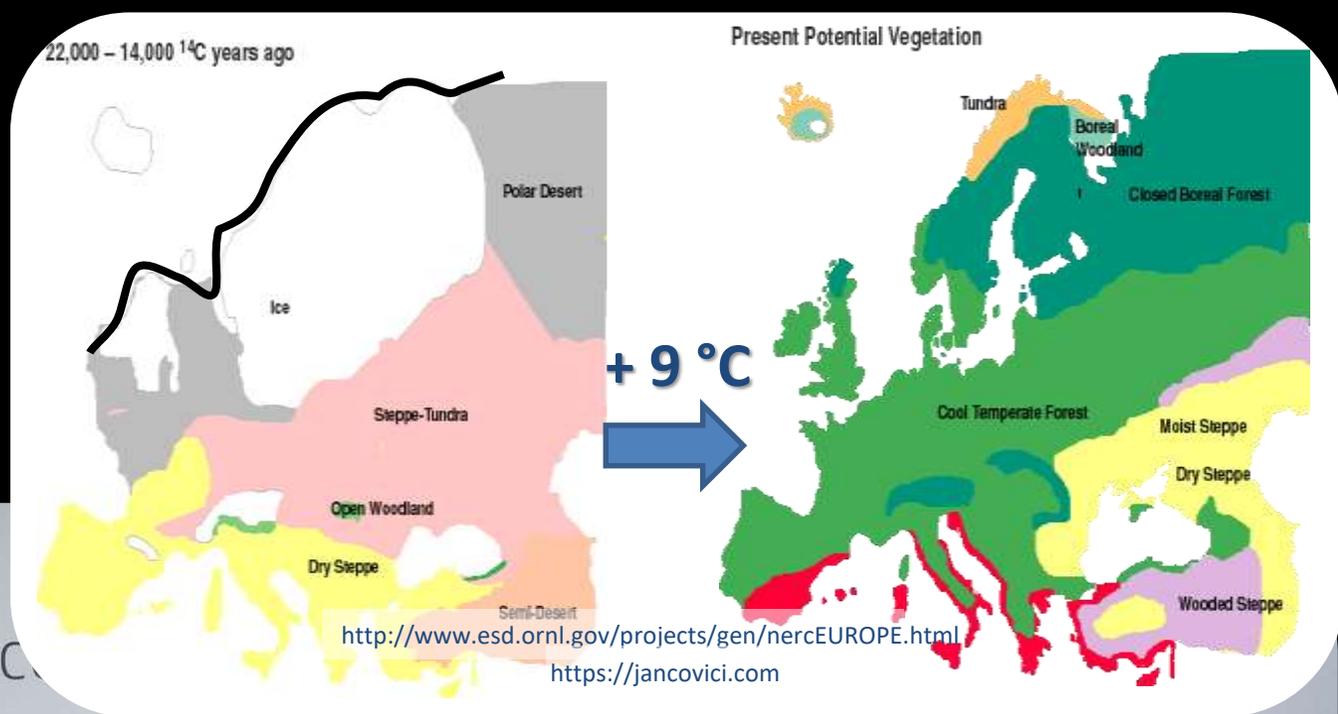
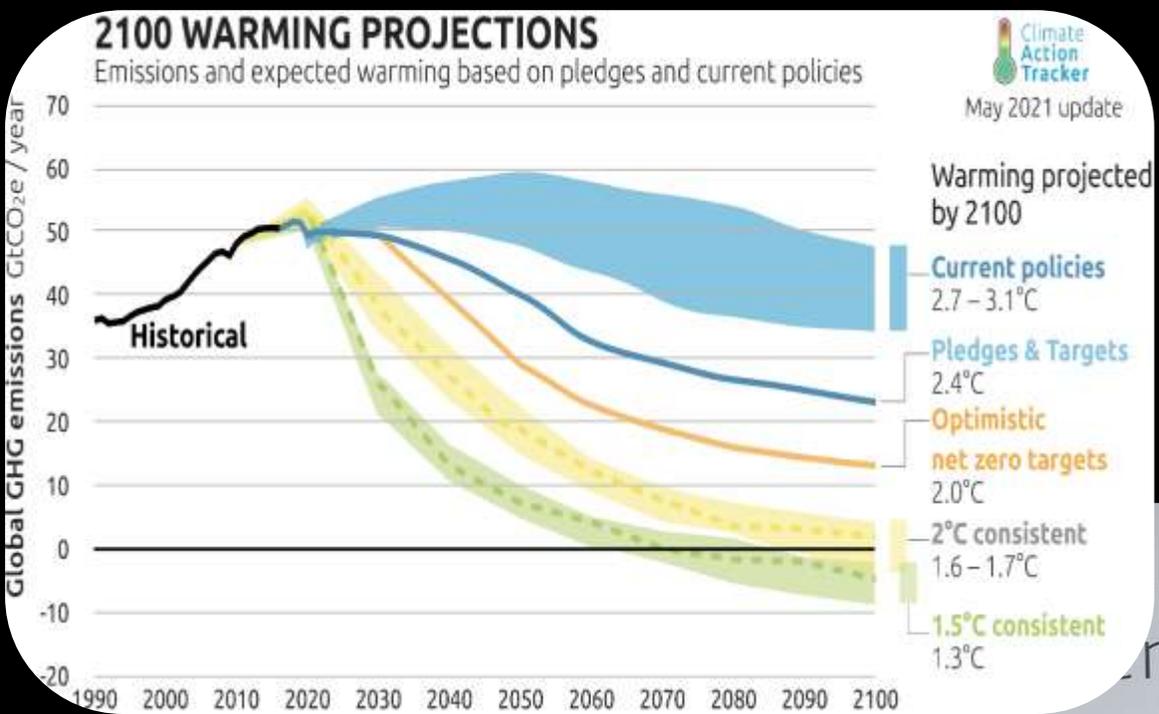


Société Chimique de France  
**Groupe Chimie durable**

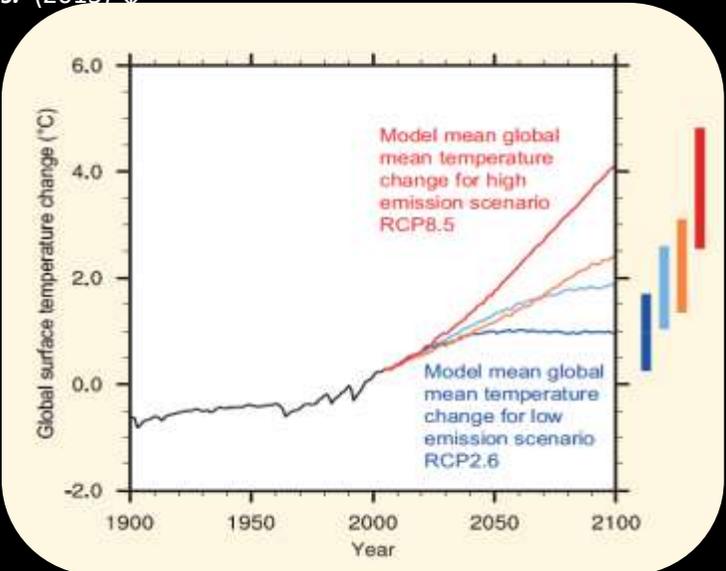


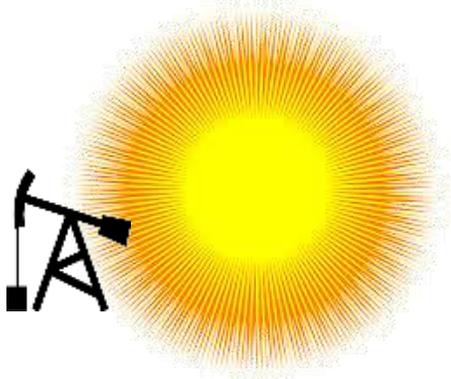
**E. Alessandra Quadrelli**  
Université de Lyon,  
Ircelyon (UMR 5256) et C2P2 (UMR5265)





↑ . Carbon tracker initiative (2021) ↑ .  
 ↓ 5th Asses. Report IPCC Collins et al. « Long-term Climate Change: Projections, Commitments and Irreversibility. » **Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis.** (2013) ↓





Circular -waste prevention-

Linear - Waste remediation -

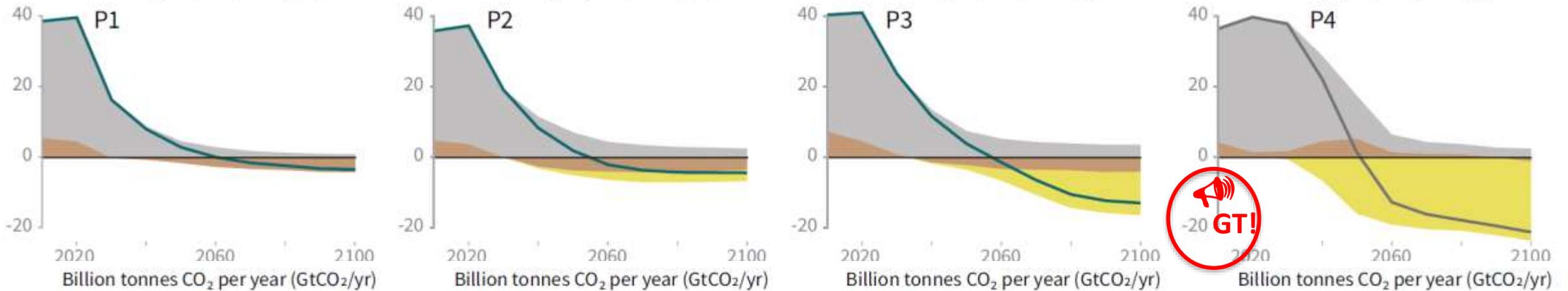
### I. FOSSIL FUEL AVOIDANCE

I-3 Replacement of feedstock of energetic fluids&solids  
I-2 Increase Process (Energy) Efficiency  
I-1 Reduce consumption

2 CO<sub>2</sub> -mitigation related services

### II. CO<sub>2</sub> SEQUESTRATION

● Fossil fuel and industry ● AFOLU ● BECCS



IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers. In: Global warming of 1.5°C.

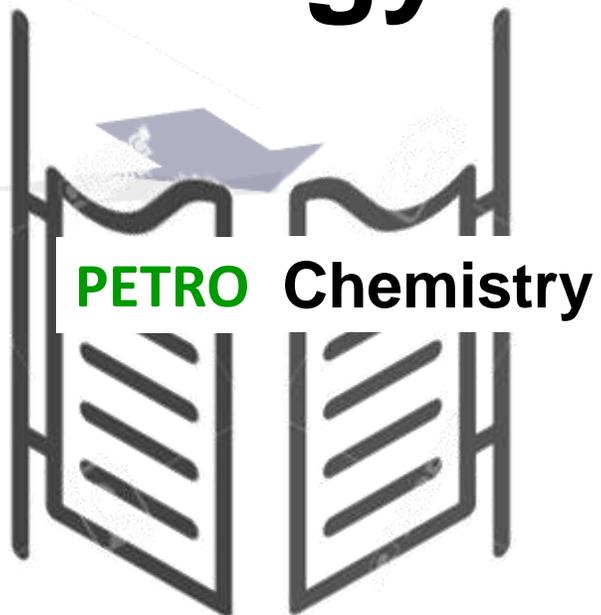


Same Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.  
Very different futures



## 2-way Door

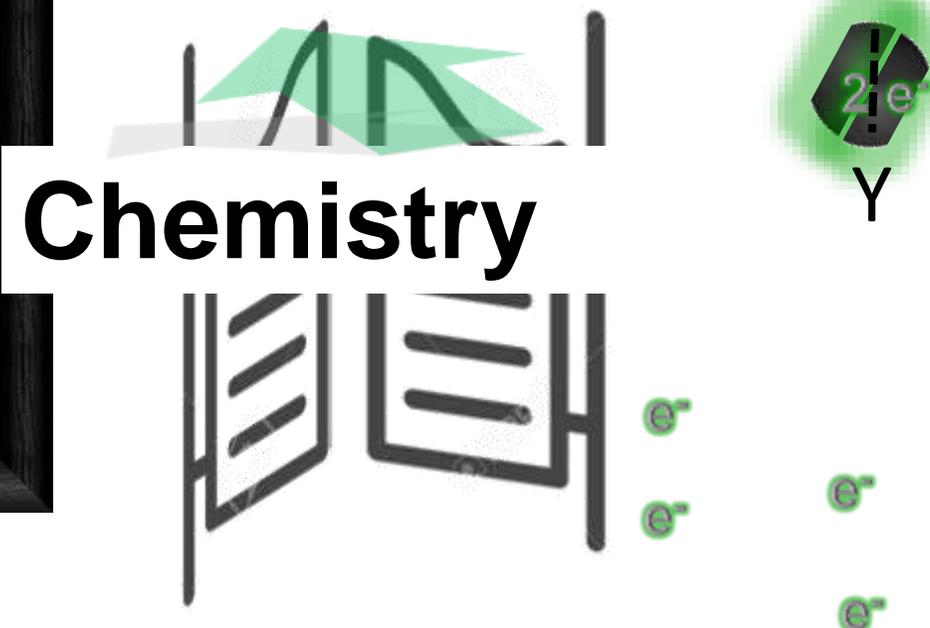
**FOSSIL**  
**Energy**



Energy consumption (mostly fossil fuel)  
to fuel energy-intensive (mostly thermic)  
Chemical industry



**RENEWABLE**  
Energy Storage, distribution



Chemistry to make « solar »  
fuels ( that is fuels containing  
electrons produced from  
renewable resources)



**Principle GC Energy : +efficiency & -Usage**

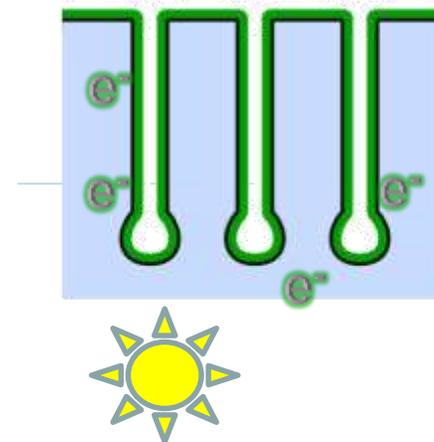
[2] P. T. Anastas, J. C. Warner "Green Chemistry: Theory and Practice"; Oxford University Press: Oxford, U.K., 1998.

Geometry of energy conversion

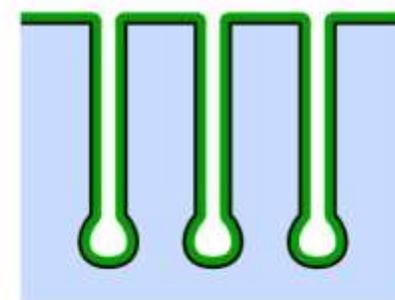


# Nanostructured substrates for energy conversion and transport

Elongated structures, scale 10 – 100 nm:  
Balance large interface area and short transport paths  
Enable for a systematic optimization of energy conversion devices



...in nanostructured supports...



**J. Bachmann**, *Beilstein J. Nanotechnol.* **2014**, 5, 245–248

Q. Liu et al. *J. Nanopart. Res.* 15:1–7.

# Heterogenized Molecular Catalysts – modular synthesis –

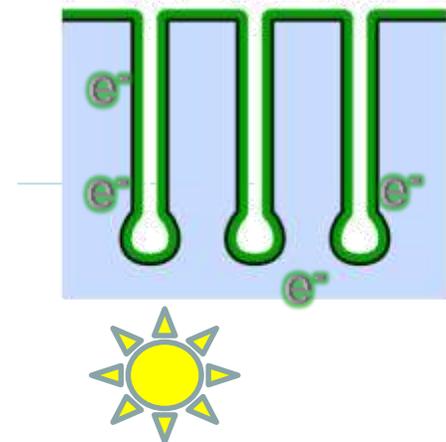
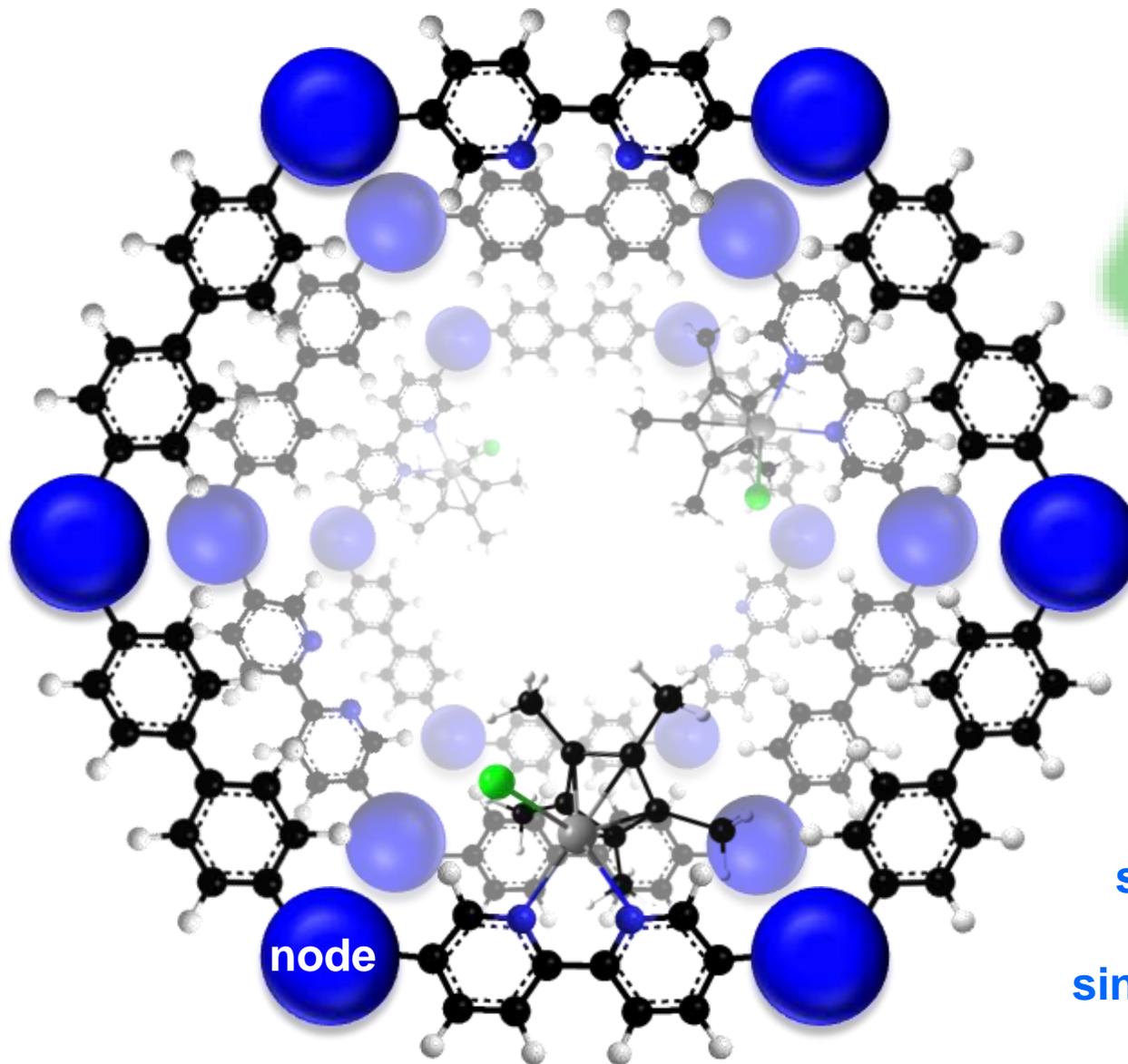
from molecules



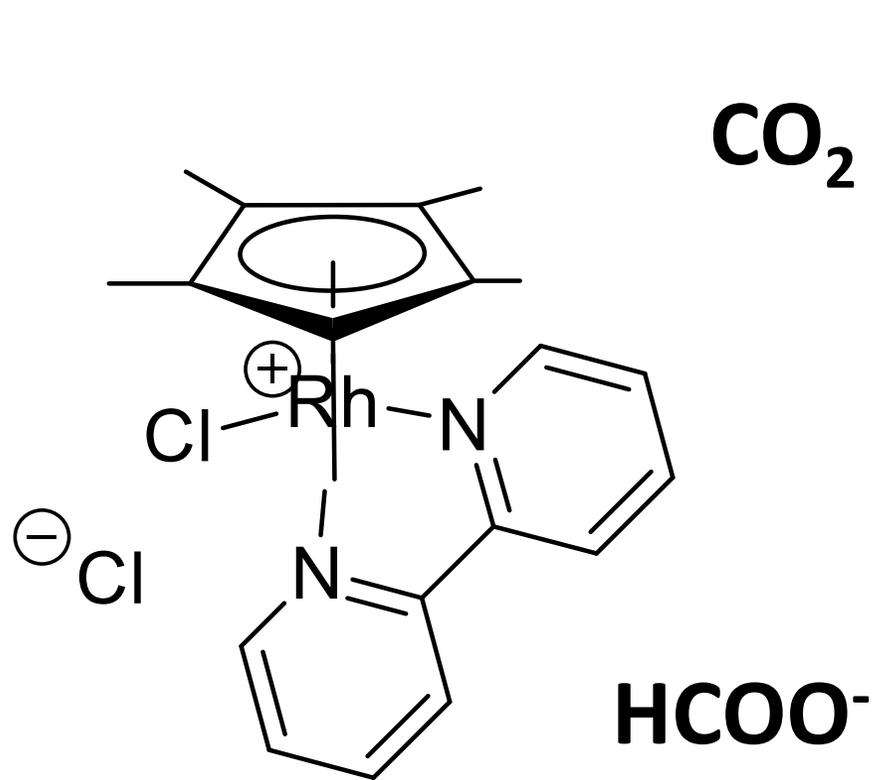
macromolecules



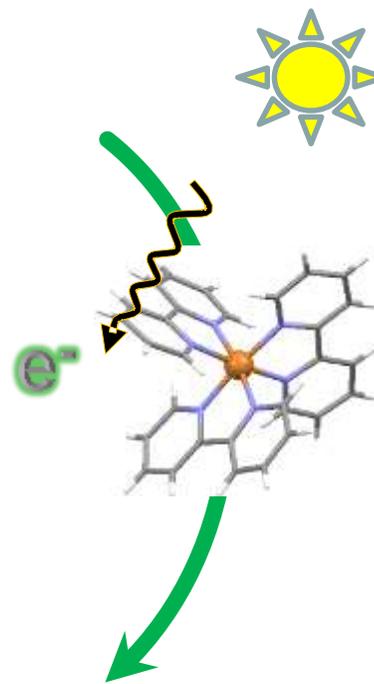
to solids



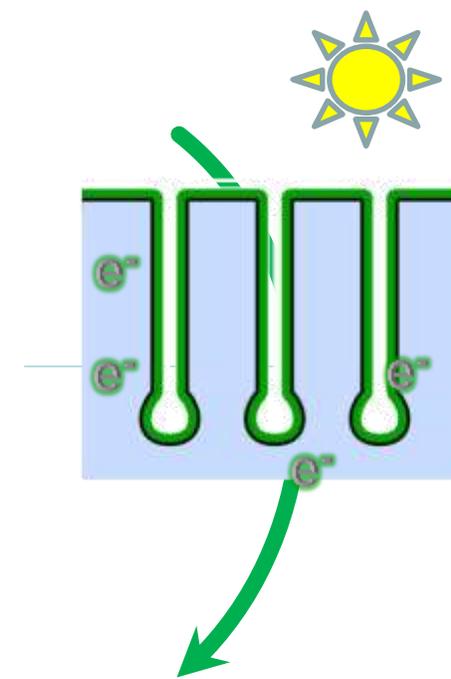
self-supported  
porous  
single site catalyst



S. Chardon-Noblat, A.  
Deronzier,  
*J. Electroanal. Chem.* **1997**,  
434, 163-170.



Marc Fontecave Caroline  
Mellot-  
Draznieks, Collège de France  
Pers. Comm. ca. **2013**

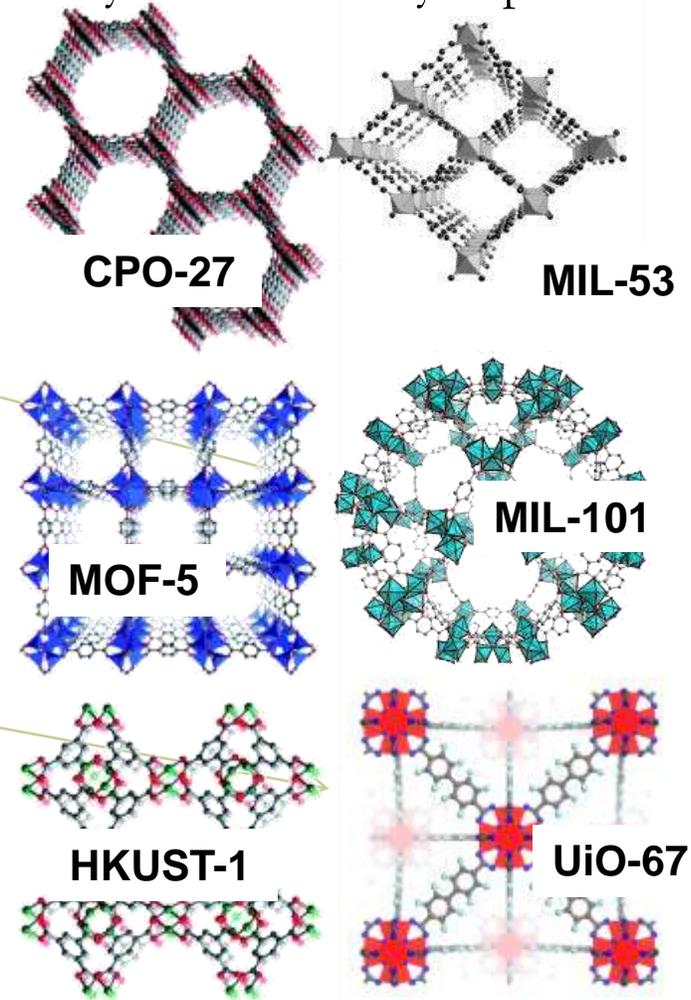
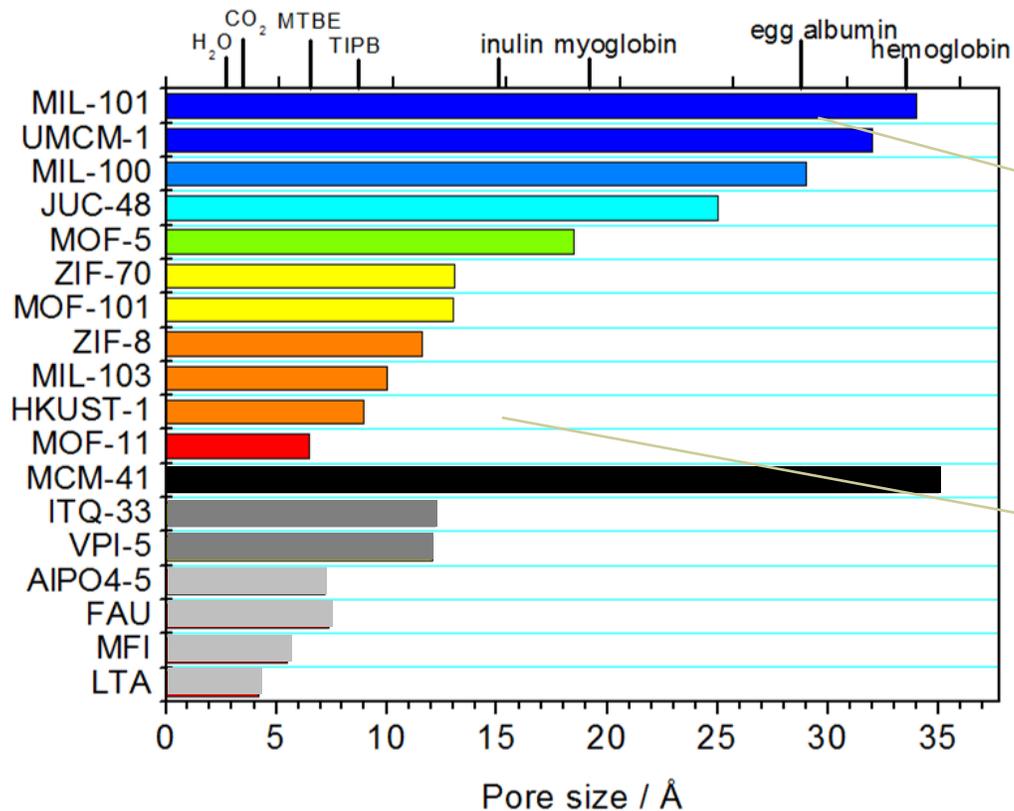


**This work**

# Metal-Organic Frameworks

- Porous Coordination Polymers
- Organic-inorganic hybrids
- Stable

Numerous topologies:  
Large variety dimensionality & pore size



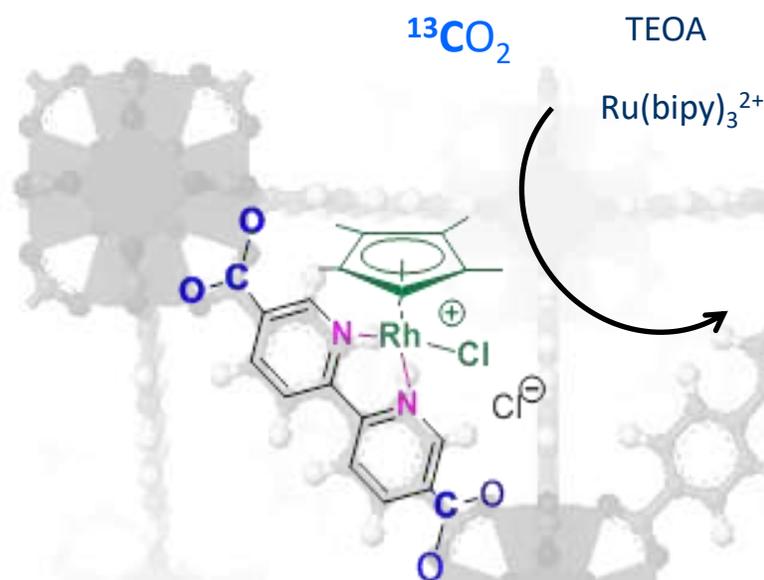
J. CANIVET  
IRCELYON



D. FARRUSSENG  
IRCELYON

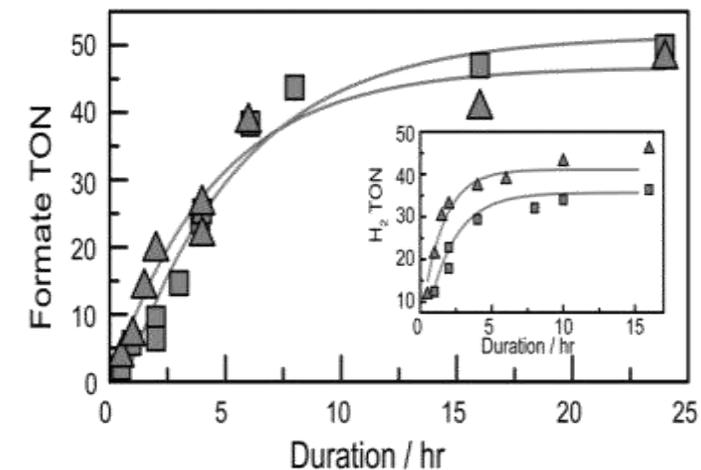
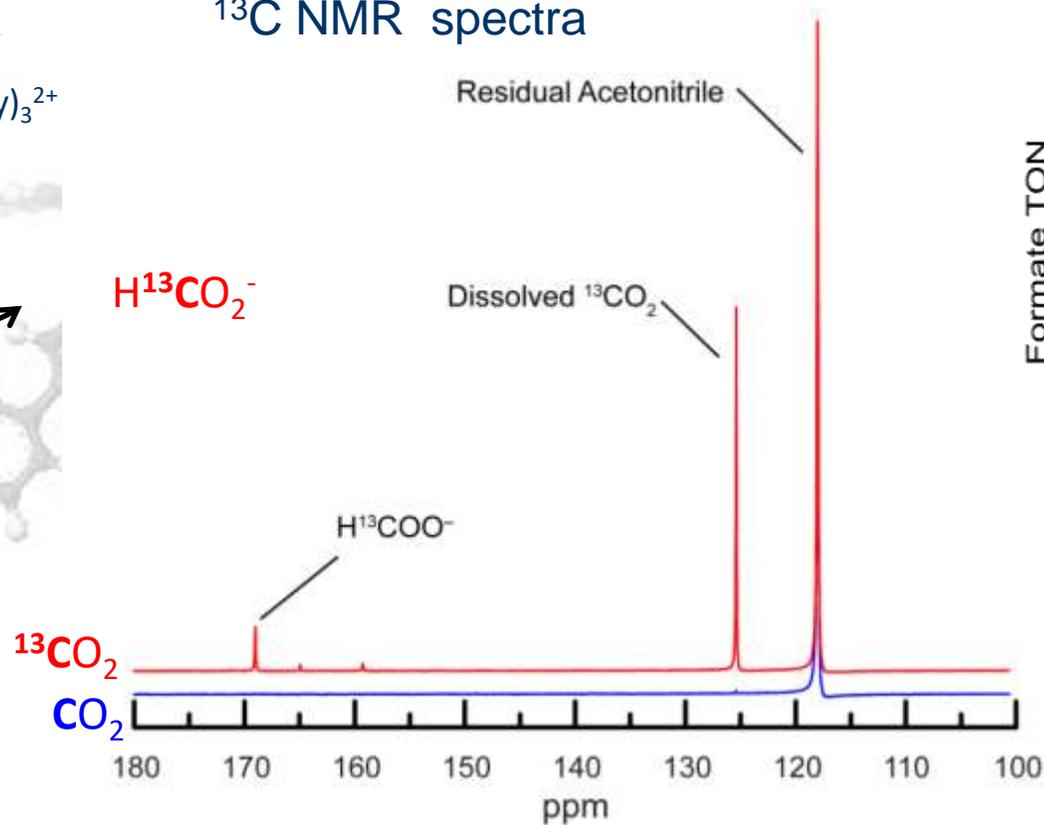


J. CANIVET  
IRCELYON



1.0m [Ru] ACN:TEOA (5: 1 vol:vol)  
CO<sub>2</sub> saturated , 300 W Xe arc (415 nm), 20° C.

### <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra



- □ - 1.4 mg of 10%-Cp\*Rh@UiO-67  
- Δ - 0.1 mM of Rhodium complex

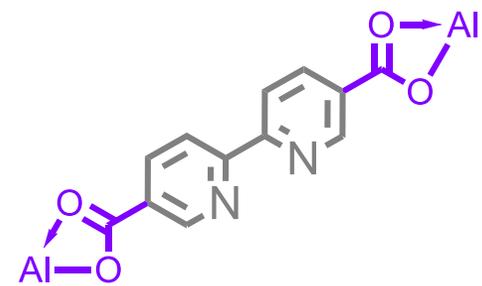
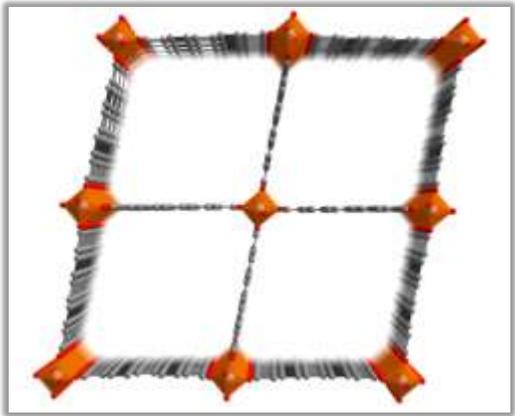
1.0mM Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, ACN:TEOA (5: 1 vol:vol), CO<sub>2</sub> saturated, 300 W Xe arc (415 nm), 20° C.



F. WISSER  
REGENSBURG

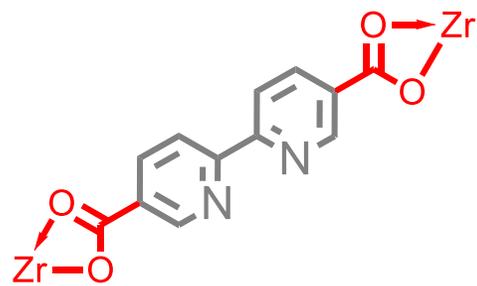
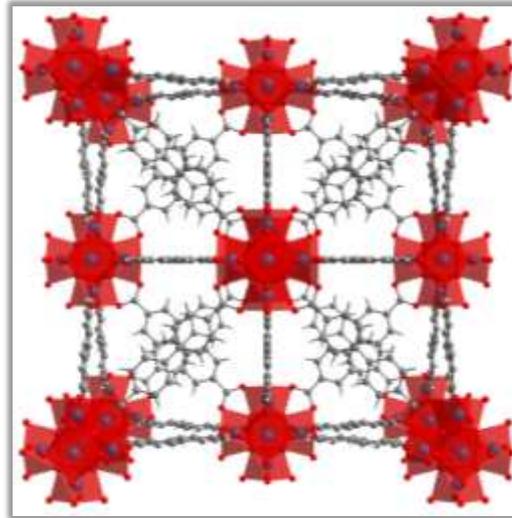
## Host structures

MOF-253 / DUT-5



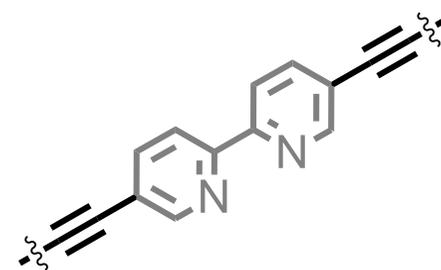
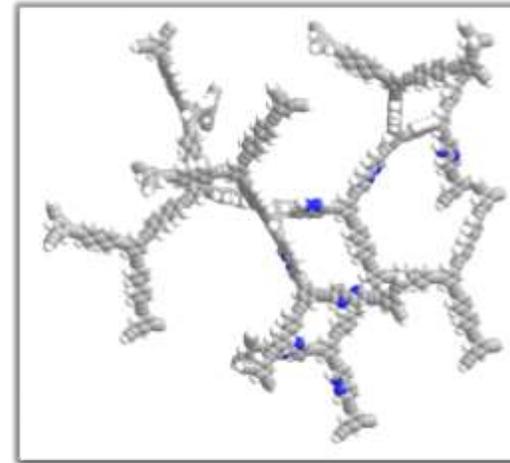
- ❖ 1D channels
- ❖ Pore size: 1.1 nm

UiO-67

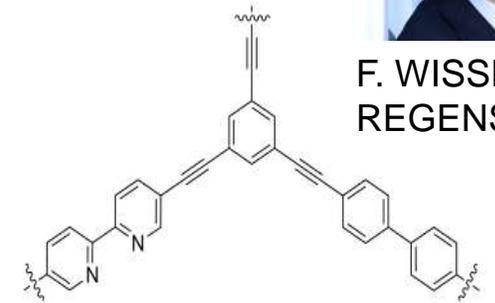


- ❖ 3D pore network
- ❖ Pore opening: 0.65 nm

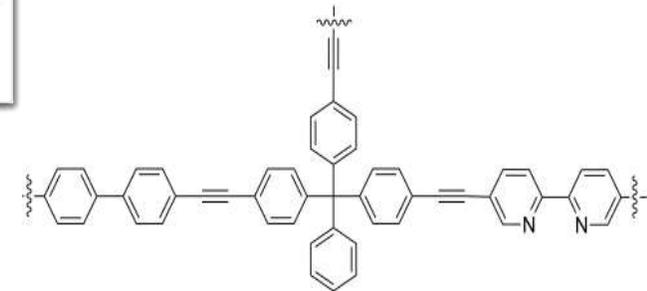
BpyMP-1/-2



- ❖ 3D pore network
- ❖ PSD: 0.6 – 1.6 nm



BpyMP-1



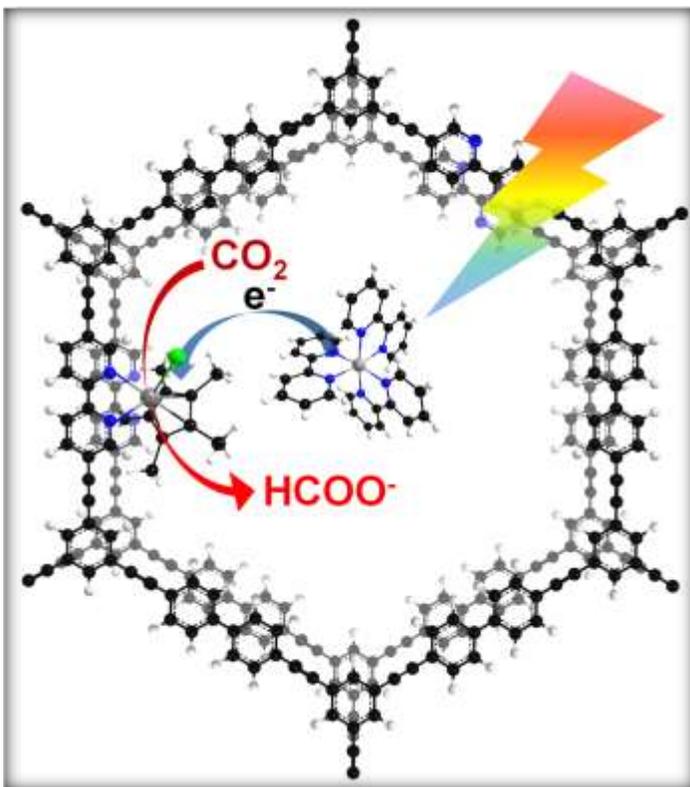
BpyMP-2

XPS (N1s, Rh3d, C)  
DNP SENS CP MAS spectra  
<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C HETCOR, <sup>13</sup>C

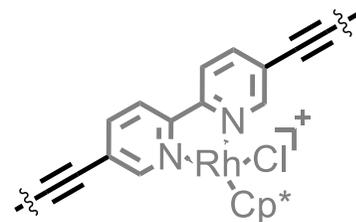
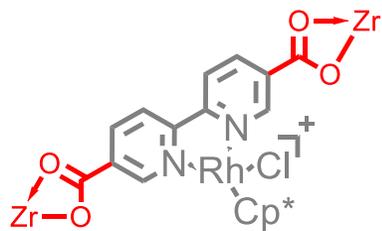
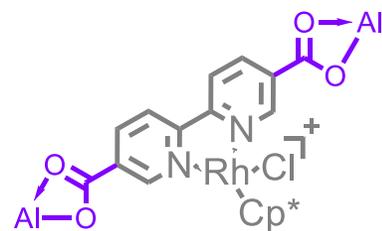
N<sub>2</sub> physisorption  
isotherms

Elemental  
composition

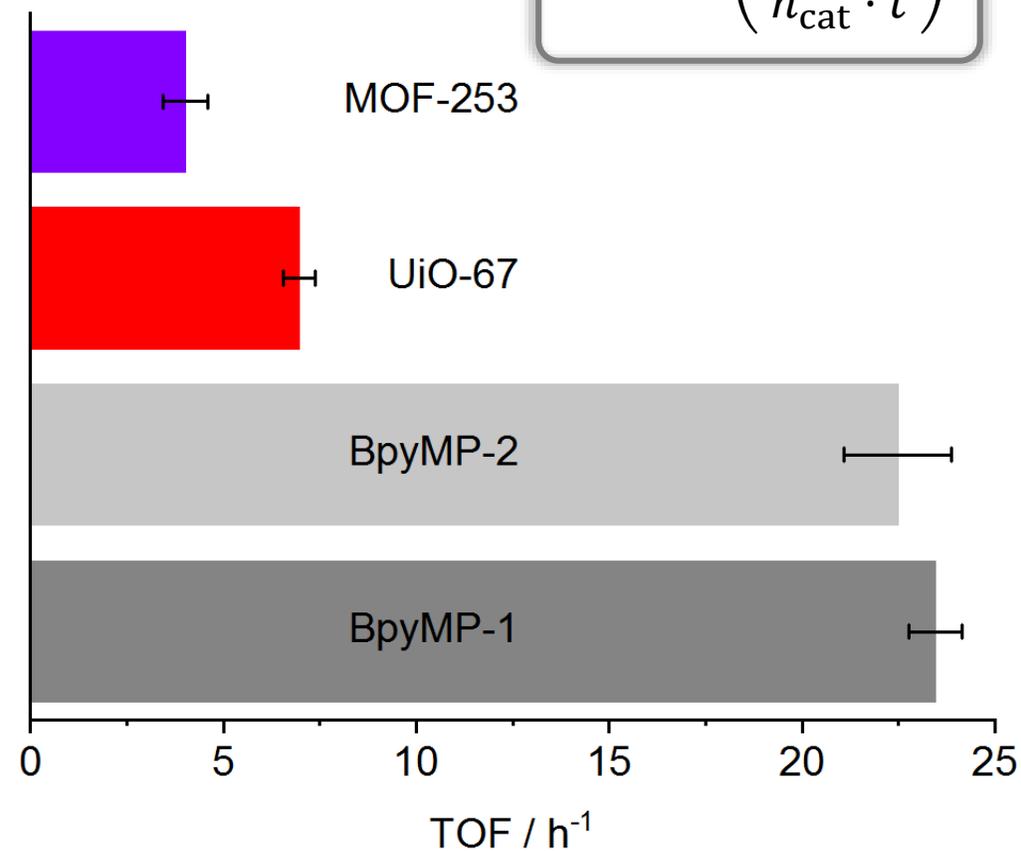
IR UV Vis



2.2 ml 1 mM Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in ACN : TEOA  
 1 mg catalyst (~ 0,15 μmol)  
 200 W Hg lamp, 420 – 800 nm



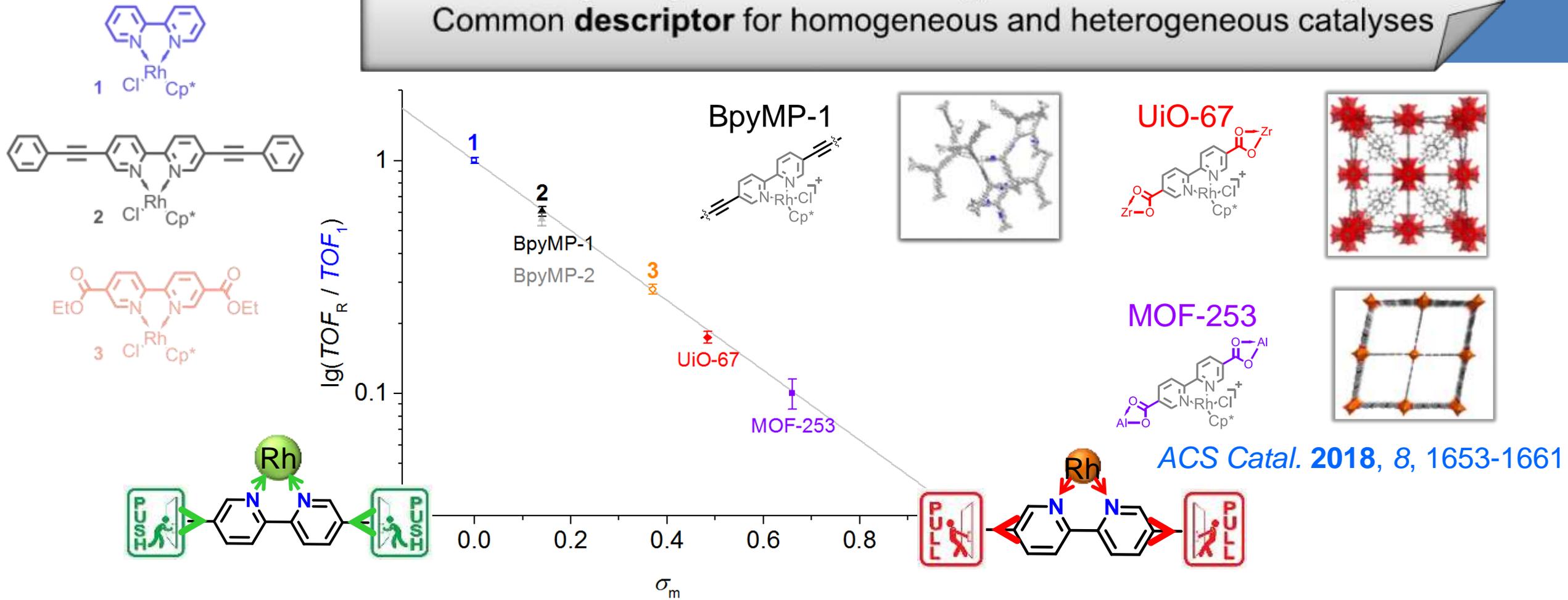
$$TOF = \left( \frac{n_{\text{HCOO}^-}}{n_{\text{cat}} \cdot t} \right)$$



➤ highest *TOF* for formate production (24 h<sup>-1</sup>)

# Hammett principle valid for heterogeneous molecular catalyses

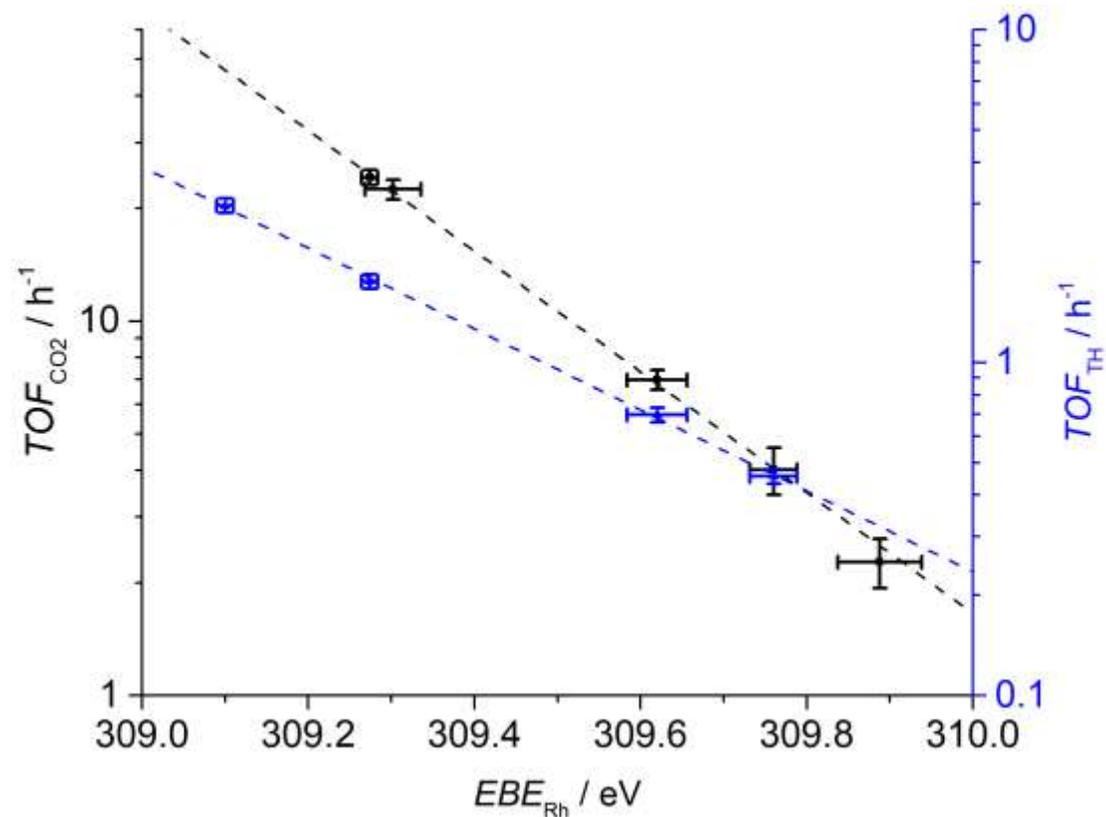
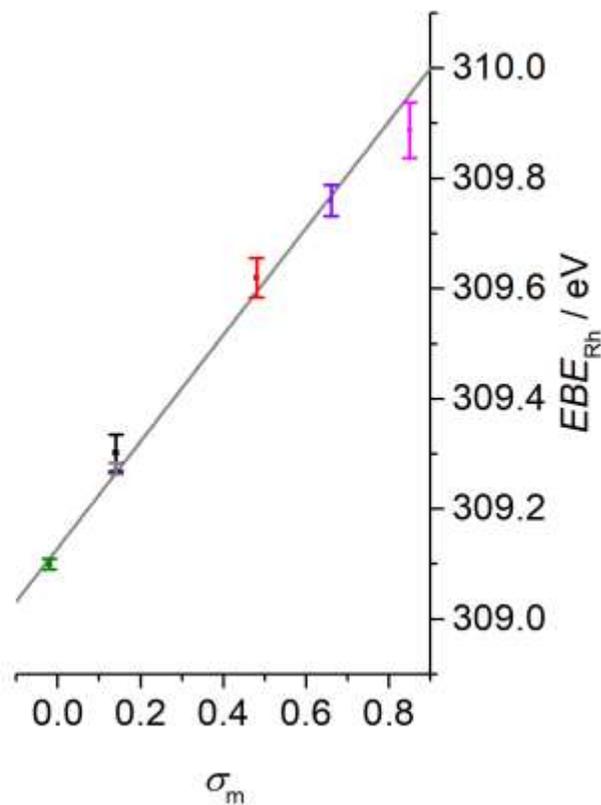
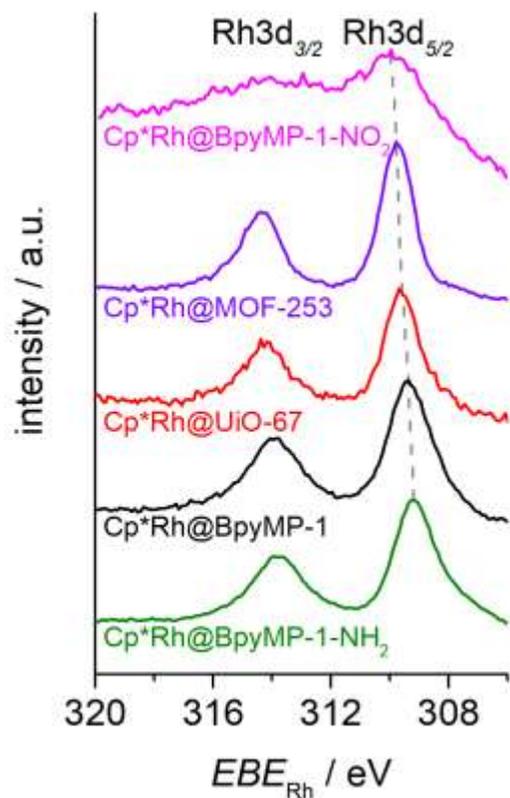
Common **descriptor** for homogeneous and heterogeneous catalyses



- ✓ **Linearity**  $\sigma_m$  vs. *TOF*
- ✓ **Hammett equation is valid for photocatalysis**

- BpyMP-1, BpyMP-2, MOF-253 und UiO-67
  - ✓ Performance is driven by **electronic effects** of the host
  - ✓ **No diffusion limitation**

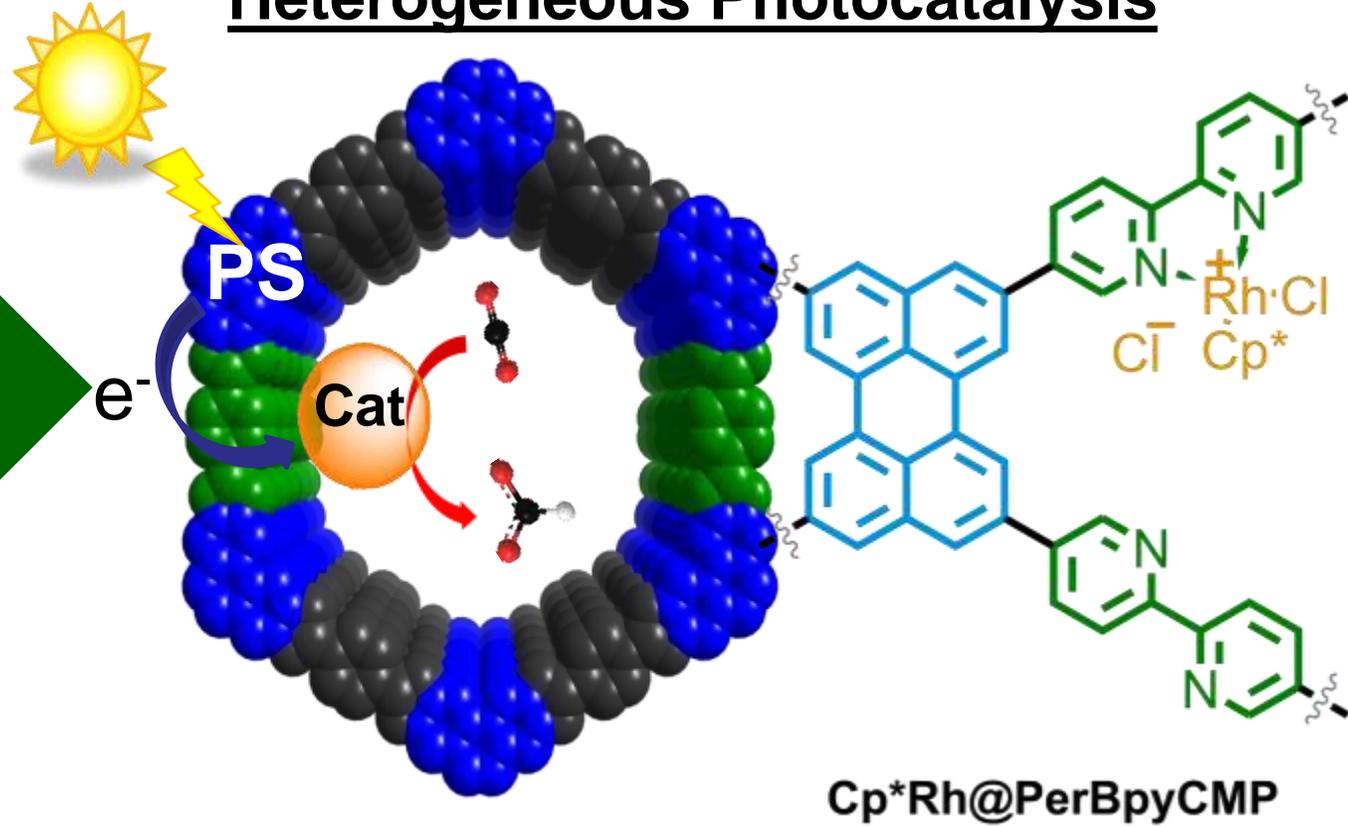
# Microporous macroligands – Hammett constant vs binding energy –



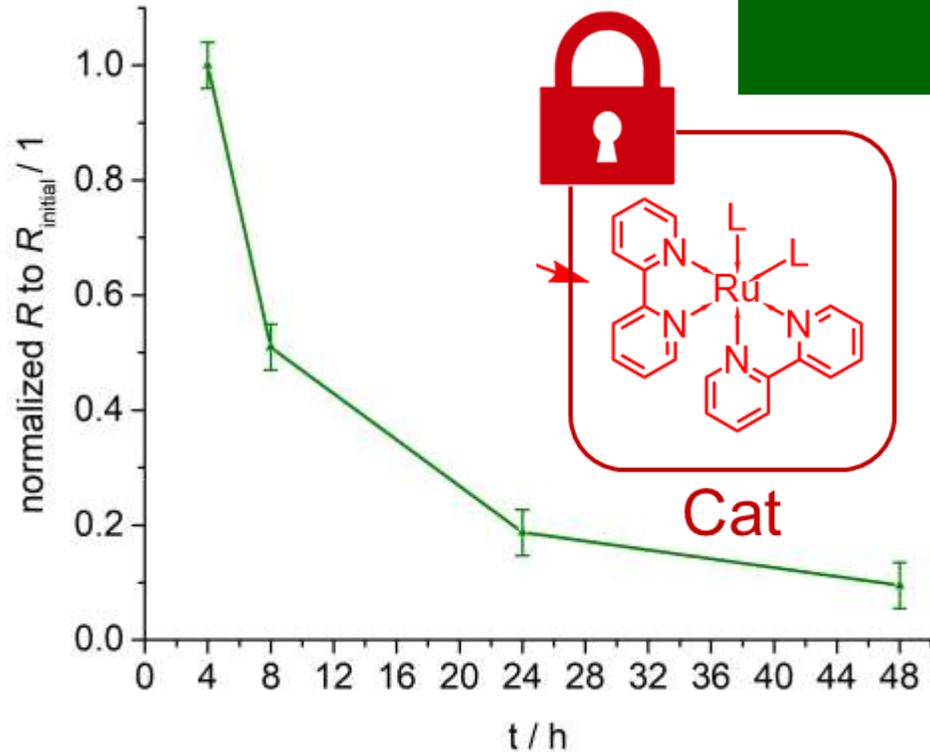
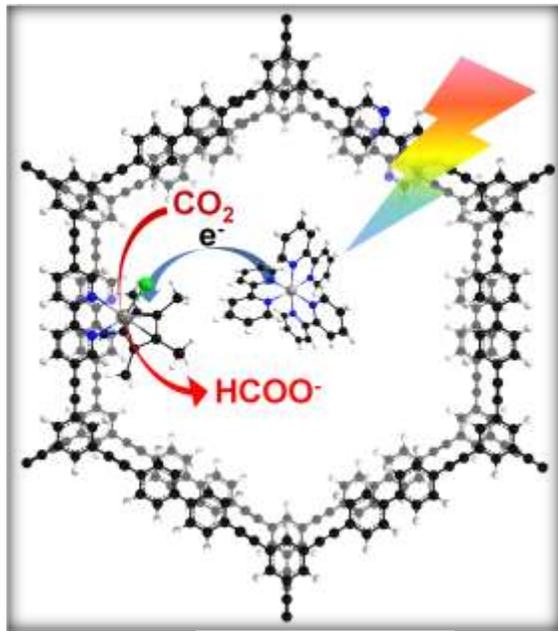
- $\sigma_m$  proportional to **EBE**
- **TOF** proportional to **EBE**

# Heterogeneous photocatalysis – organic dyes as photosensitizer –

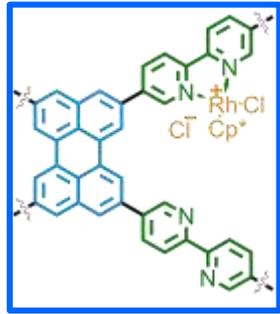
## Heterogeneous Photocatalysis



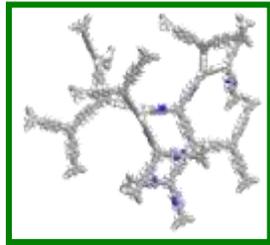
single material  
all in one photosystem  
100 % working atoms



# New completely heterogeneous catalysts – catalytic activity –

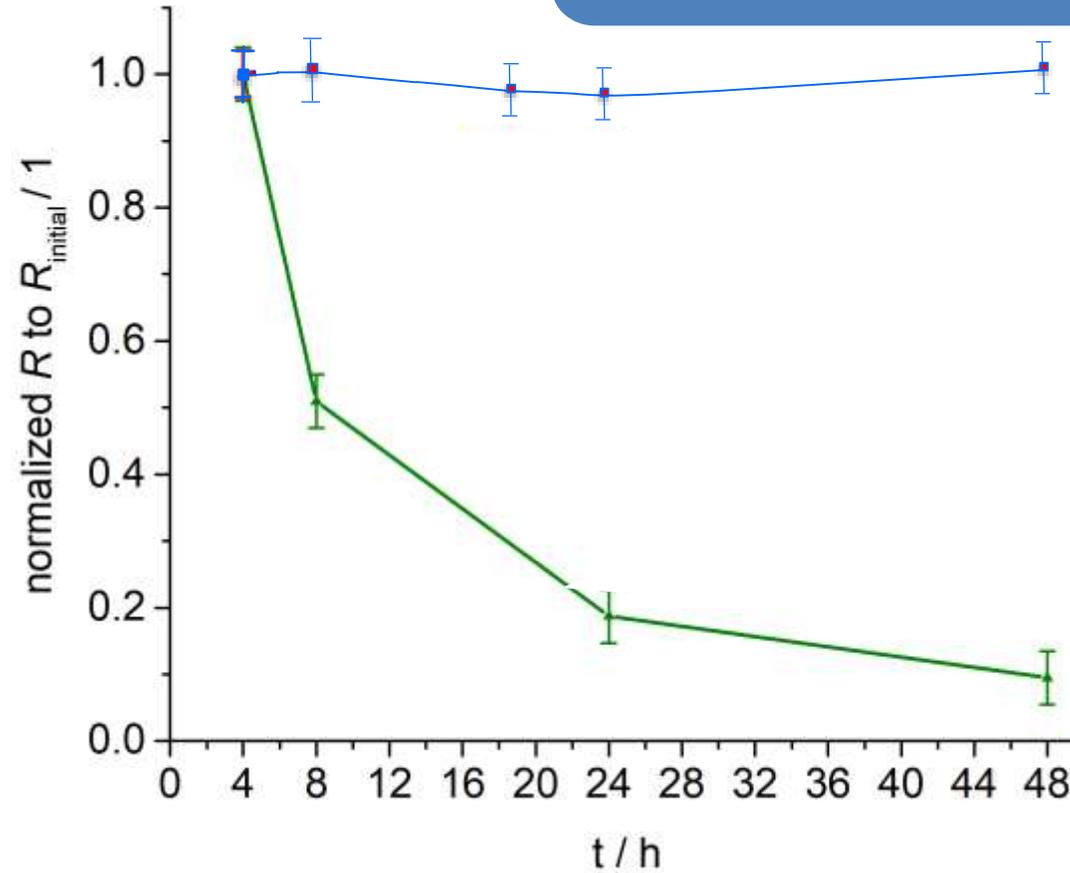


perylene

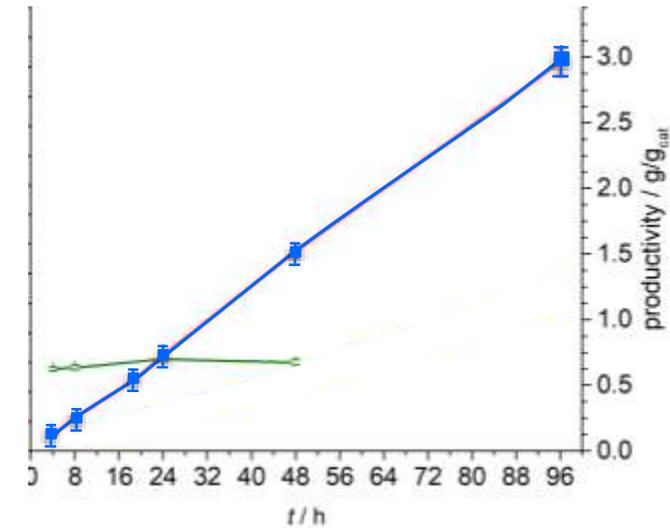


BpyMP-1  
Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

(external  
photo-  
Sensitizer)



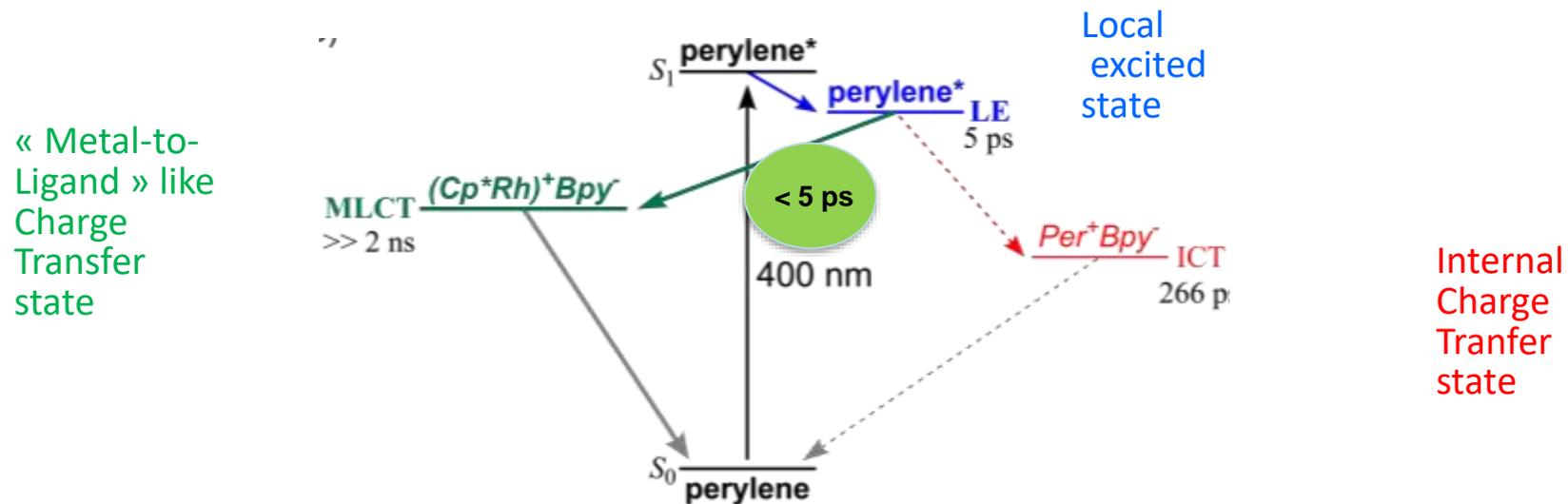
$$R = \left( \frac{n_{\text{HCOO}^-}}{m_{\text{cat}} \cdot t} \right)$$



- ✓ time independent production rate
- ✓ higher overall production after 24 / 50 h
- ✓ Pyrene and Perylene based photosystems still active after 96 h

# Insight on activity through Excited state photodynamic & DFT

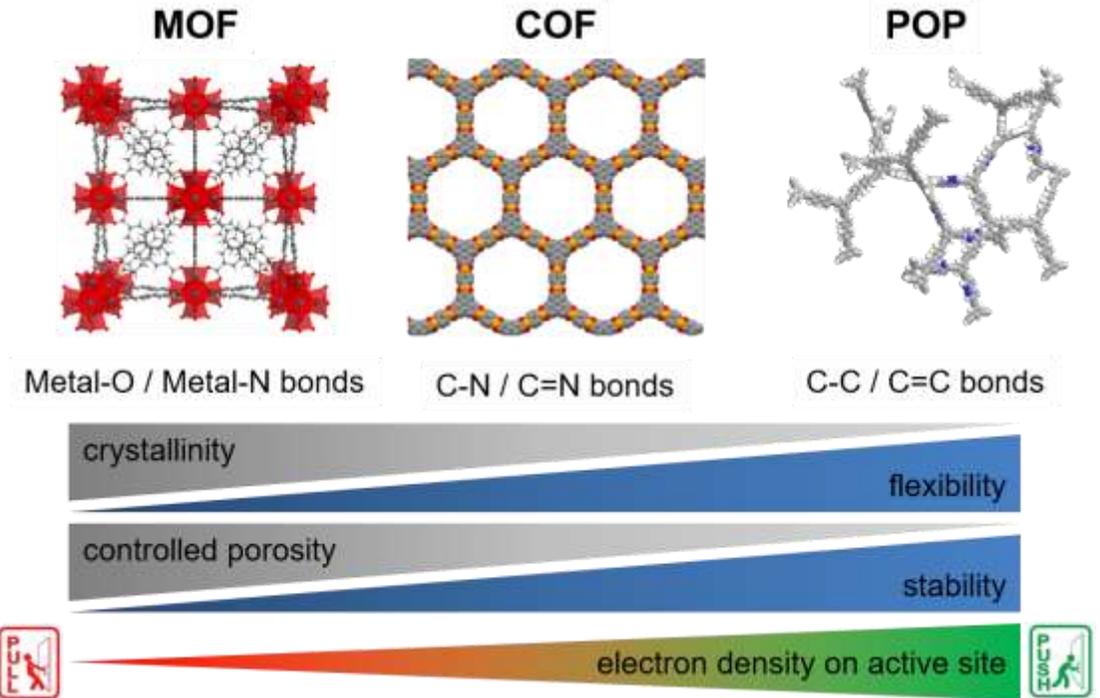
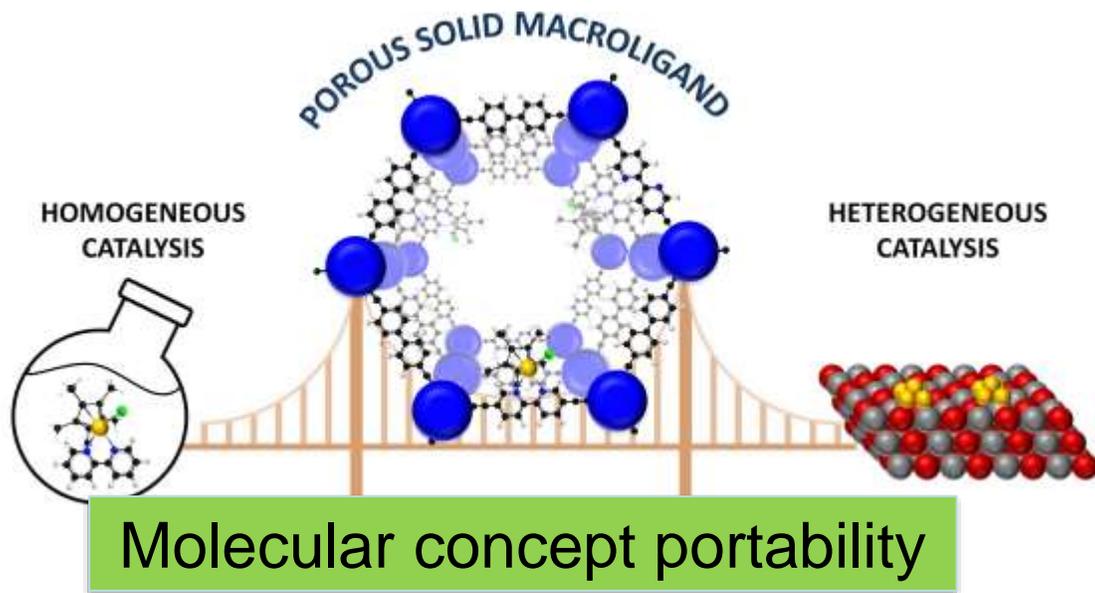
time-correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) and femto-second transient adsorption (TA) spectroscopy :  
Quentin Perrinet, Vincent de Waele, U. Lille



HOMO LUMO by DFT( B3LYP/6-311++g(d,p) level of theory and at B3LYP/6-311++g(d,p)/LanL2DZ level of theory)  
Caroline Mellot-Drazniek, Collège de France

# The Principle of Microporous Macroligands – conclusion –

From homogeneous to heterogeneous catalysis: Different systems but one rule



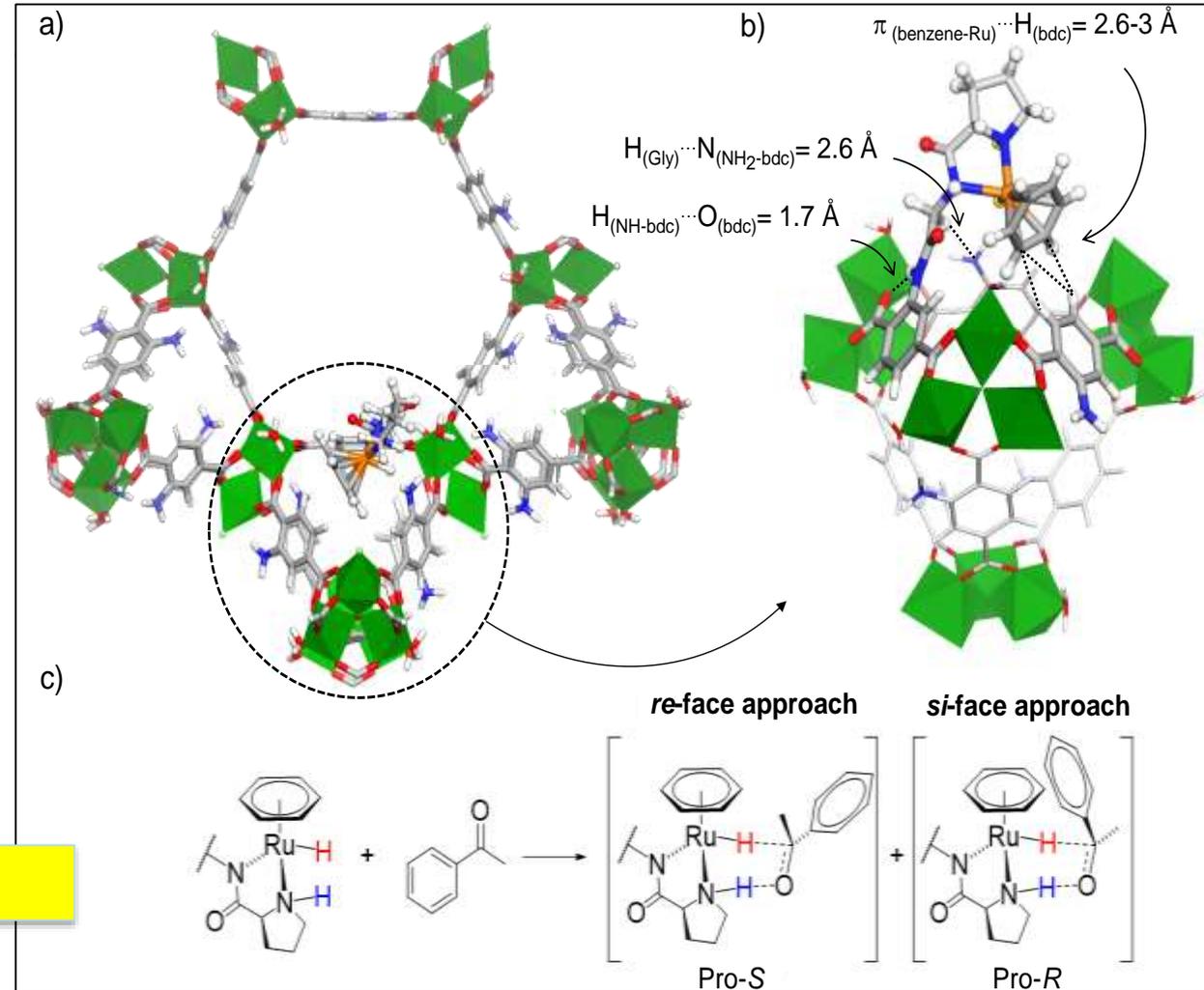
# The Principle of Microporous Macroligands – conclusion –

From homogeneous to heterogeneous

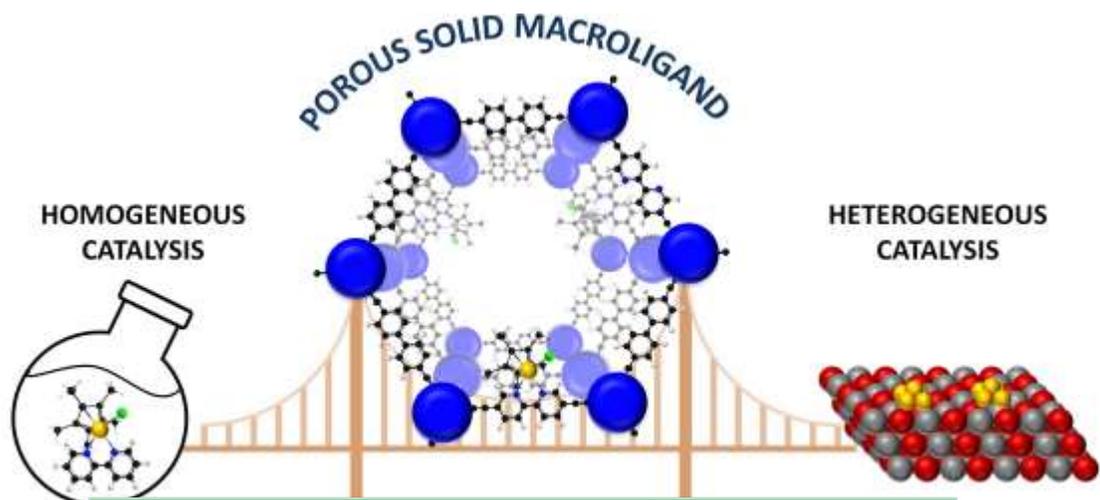


Molecular concept portability

Control Beyond the 1st coord. sphere



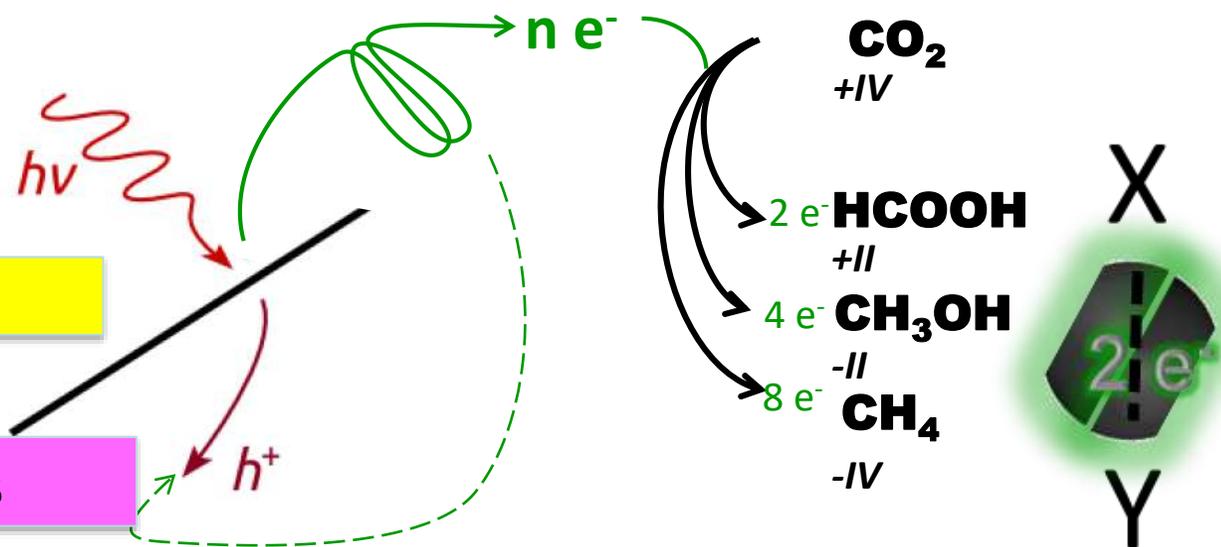
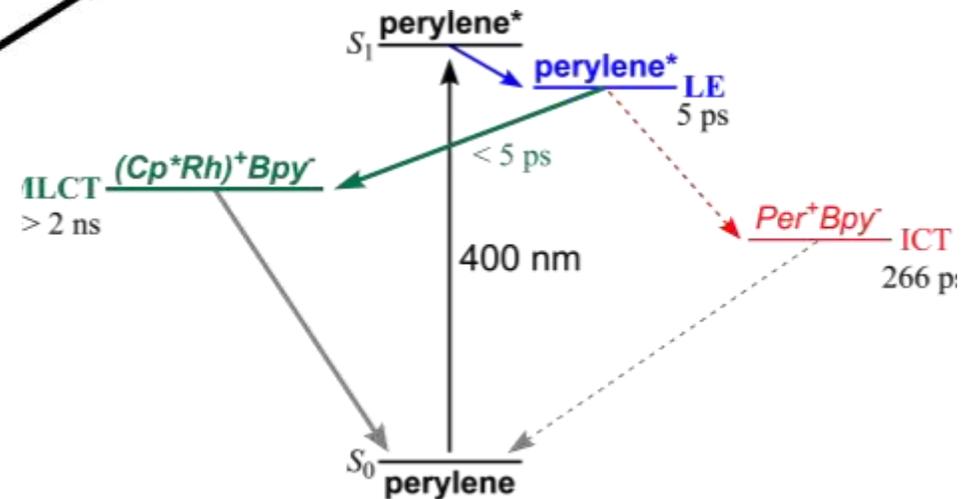
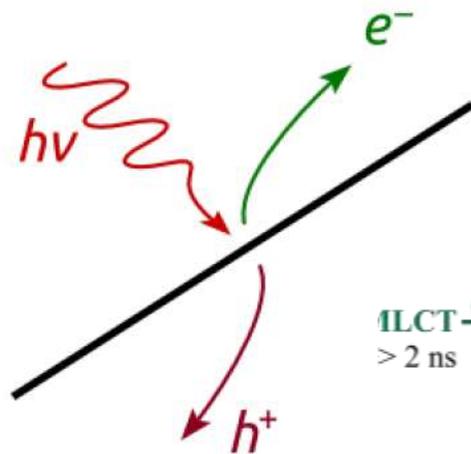
Canivet\*, Mellot-Drazniek\* et al. *Chem Science*, 2020, 11, 8800-8808



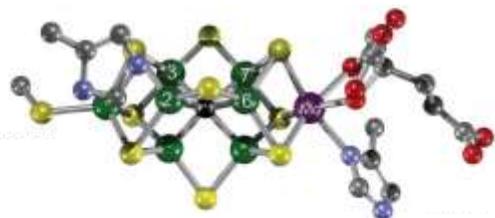
Molecular concept portability

Control Beyond the 1st coord. sphere

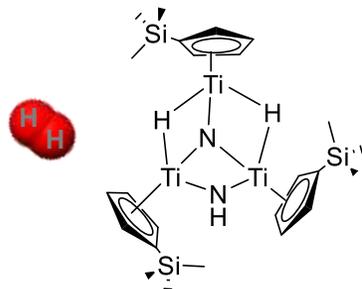
Spatially Engineer e- buffering systems



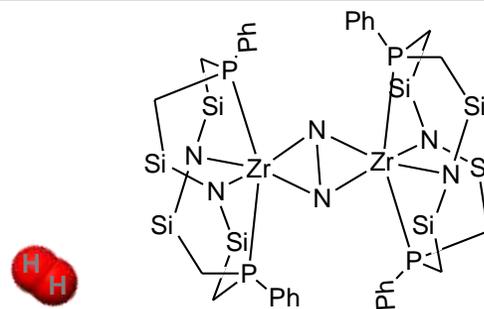
# N<sub>2</sub> Cleavage: Different Mechanisms at hand



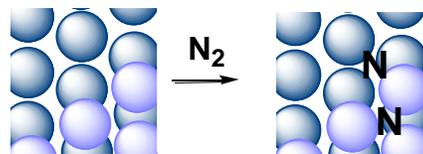
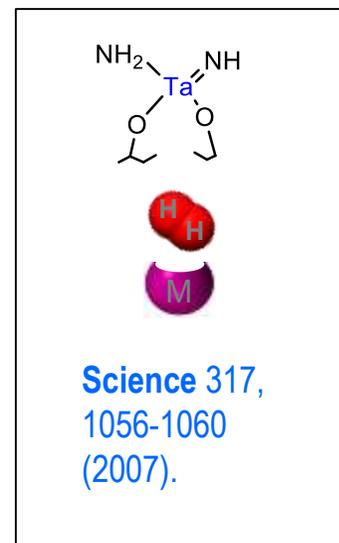
Henderson *et al. Chem. Rev.* 2005



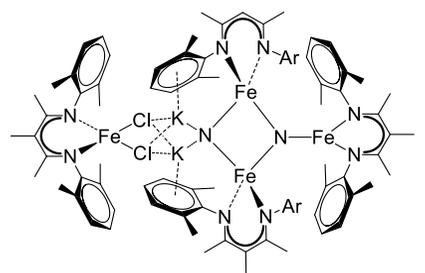
Hou *et al. Science* 2013



Fryzuk *et al. Science*, 97 1997

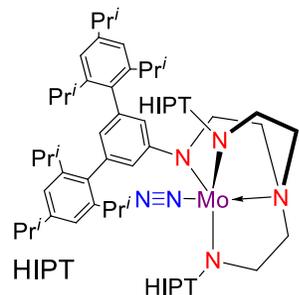
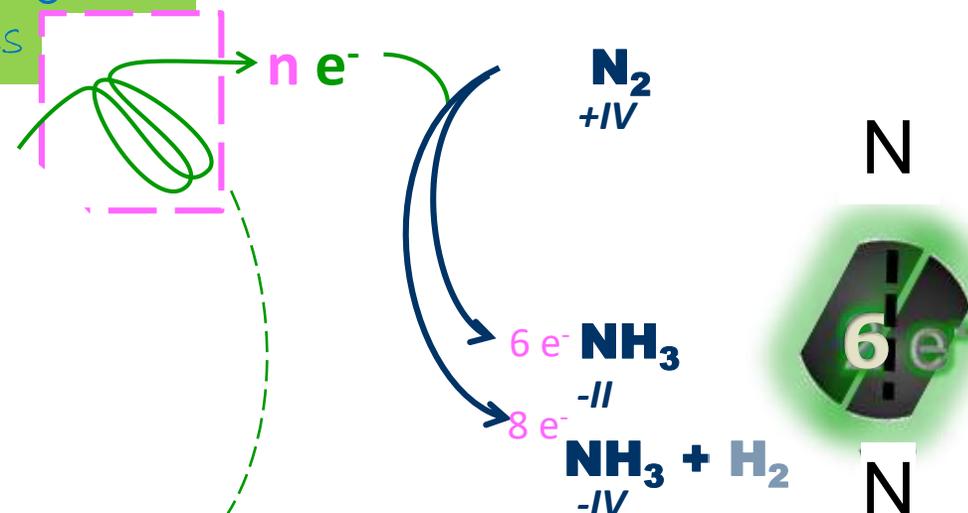


Ertl *Angew Chem.* 2008

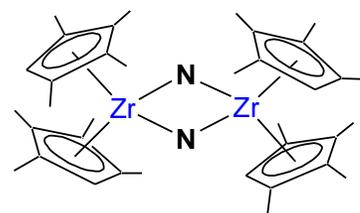


Holland *Science*, 2011

Electron  
Buffering  
systems

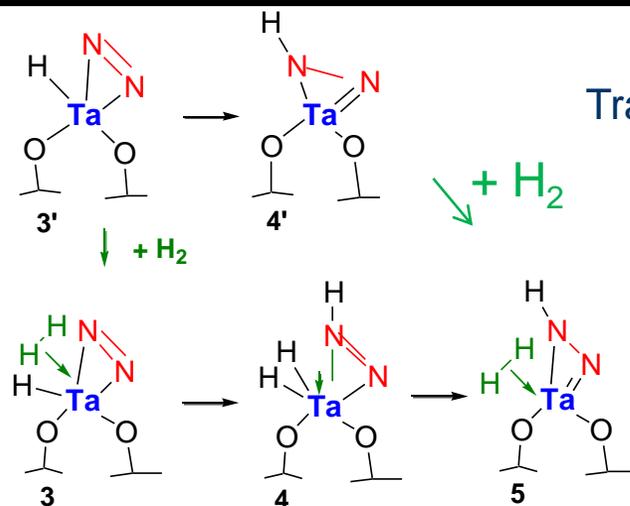


Schrock & Yandulov *Science* 2003



Chirik *et al. Nature* 2004

# Role of isolated metal in proposed mechanism

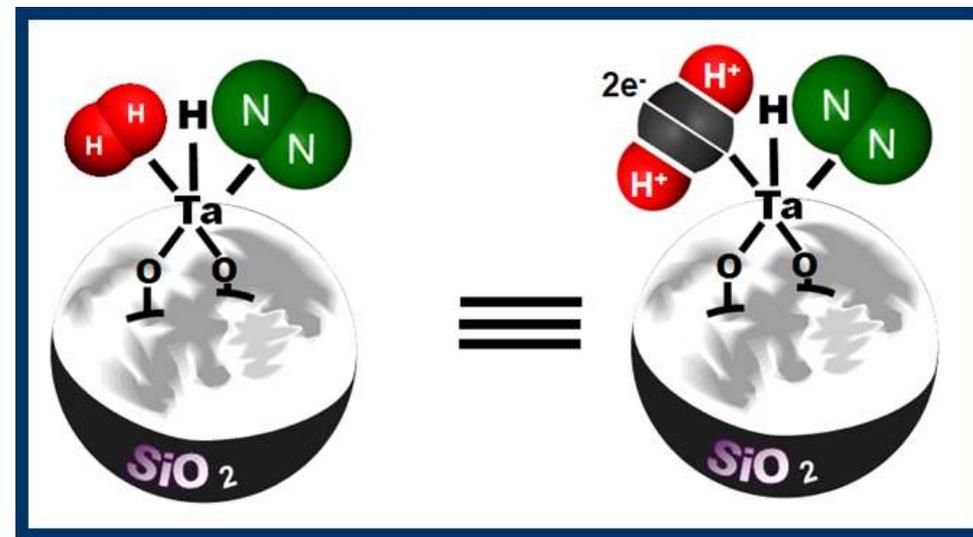
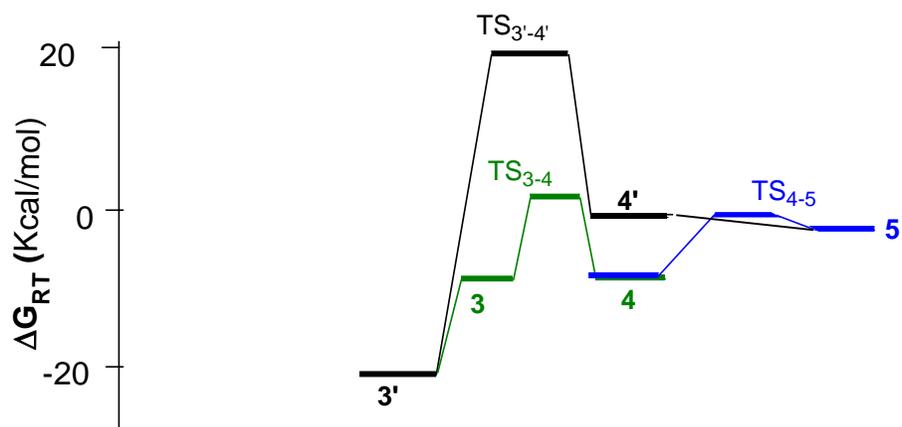


Transfer

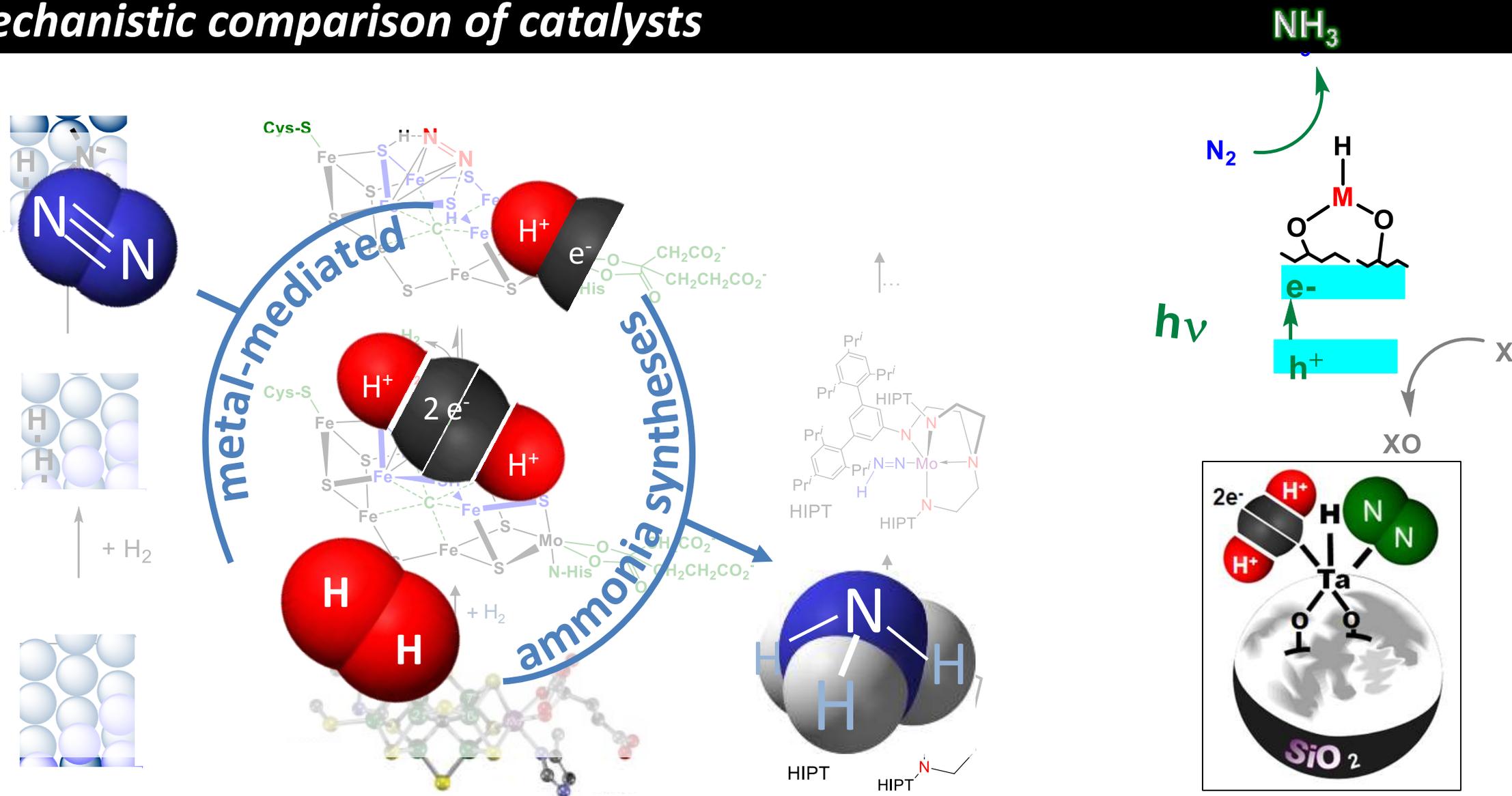


H<sub>2</sub> as 'H<sup>+</sup>' source

H<sub>2</sub> in '2e<sup>-</sup>' transfer



# Mechanistic comparison of catalysts



# ML MoS<sub>2</sub> on ALD tool

Uniform MoS<sub>2</sub> deposit  
in a 1 μm-wide TSV



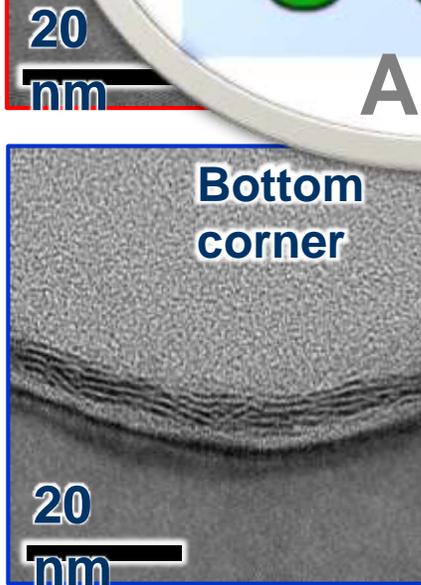
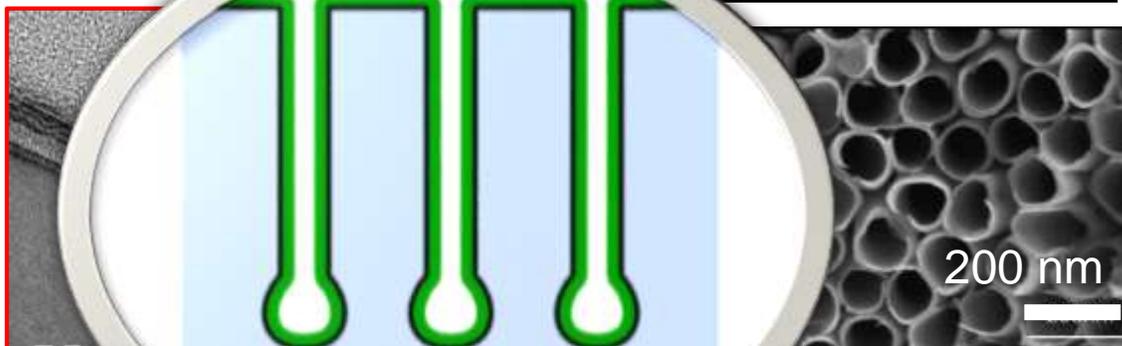
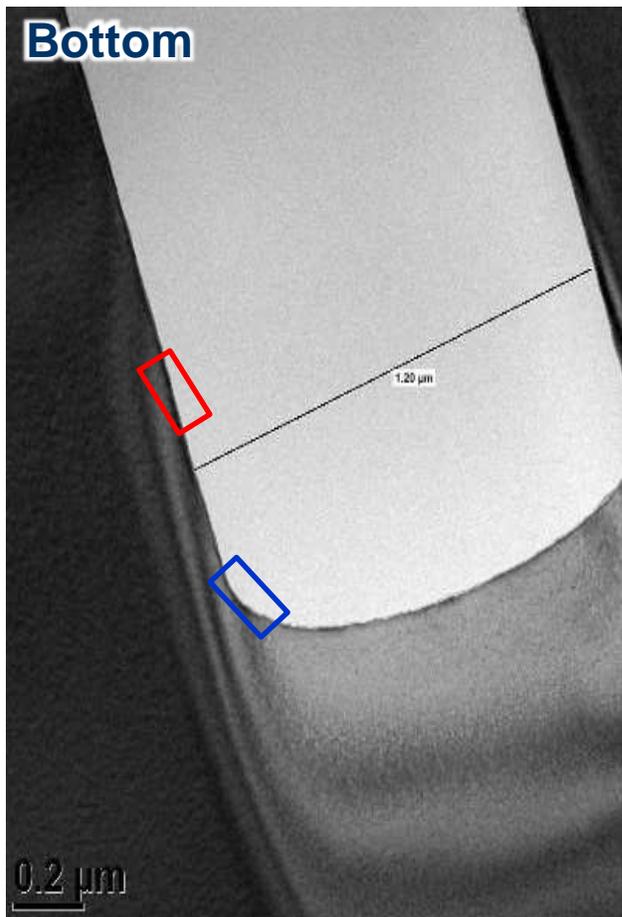
# MoS<sub>2</sub>@TiO<sub>2</sub> for HER



# Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@BiVO<sub>4</sub> for Photo



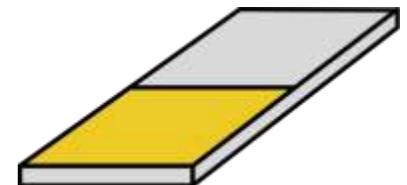
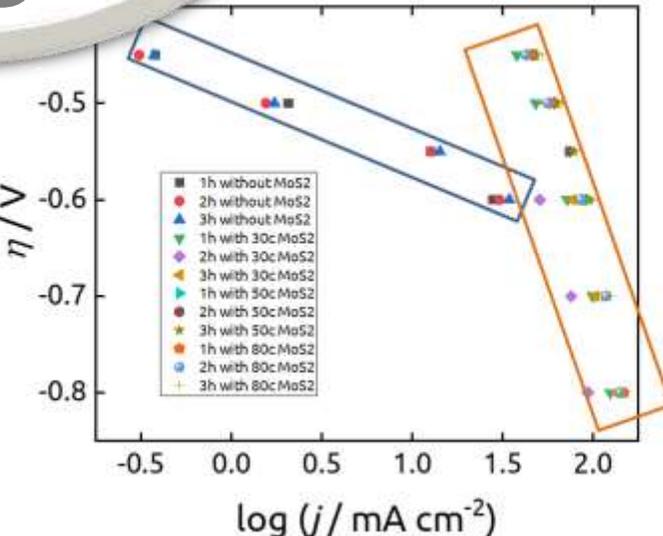
Bottom



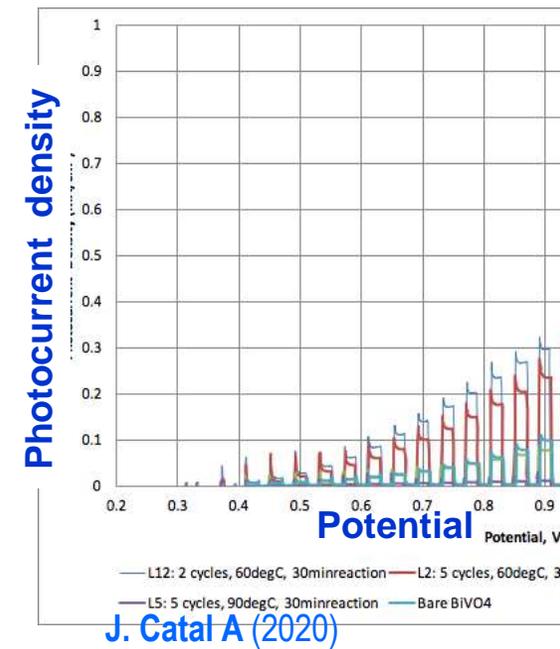
ALD

MoS<sub>2</sub>@TiO<sub>2</sub>

← Overpotential



BiVO<sub>4</sub> thin film



Nanoscale, 467 (2017)  
Patent EP2899295B1 (2014)

ACS OMEGA (2019)

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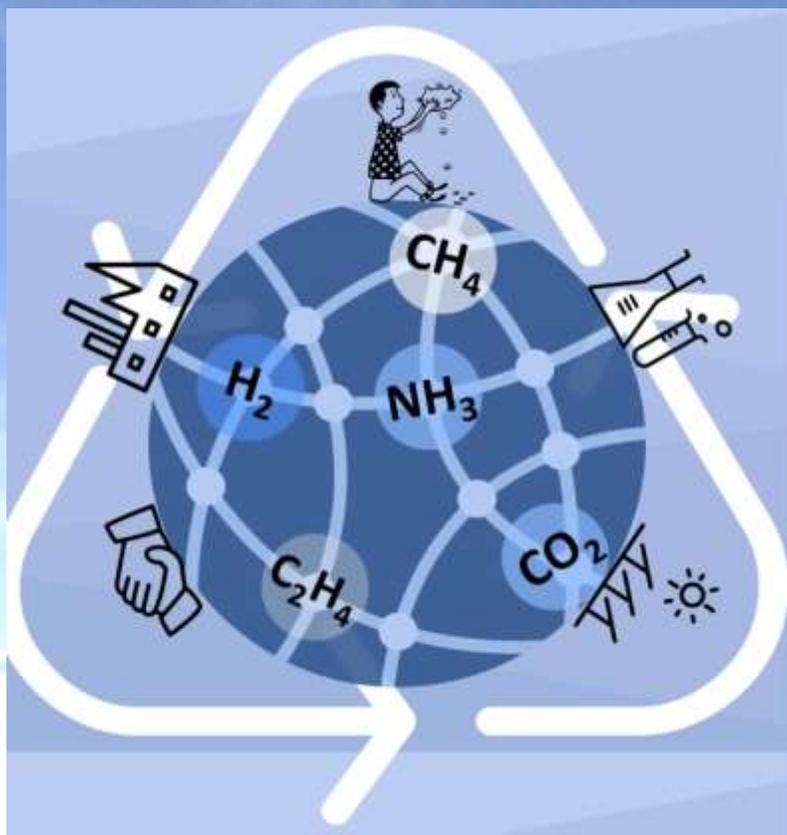
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# Scientific and Socio-Economic Aspects of the chemistry-energy nexus”



2021 Edition theme : “ A Roadmap for Catalysis toward a more renewable-energy driven society”

Connection between the shifting techno-economic panorama of energy-related production systems and catalysis development challenges.

March 13<sup>th</sup>- 18<sup>th</sup> 2022 in Aussois (France)

5 days – 5 pivotal molecules  
in the chemistry-energy-economy nexus :

H<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>

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