

Design of Molecular Water Oxidation Catalysts Stabilized by Ultrathin Inorganic Overlayers – Is Active Site Protection Necessary?



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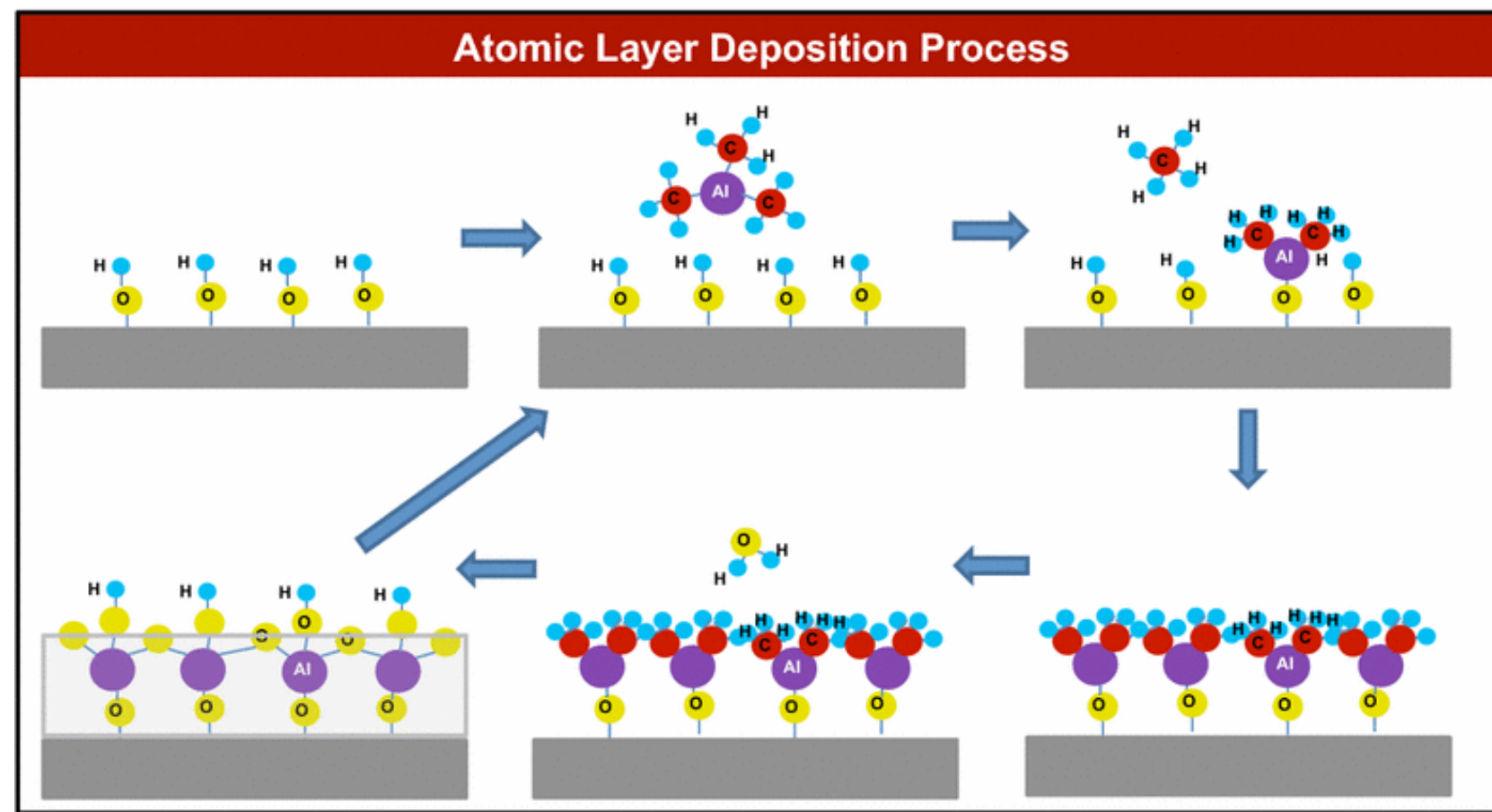
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Introduction

Heterogenizing homogeneous catalysts for water splitting

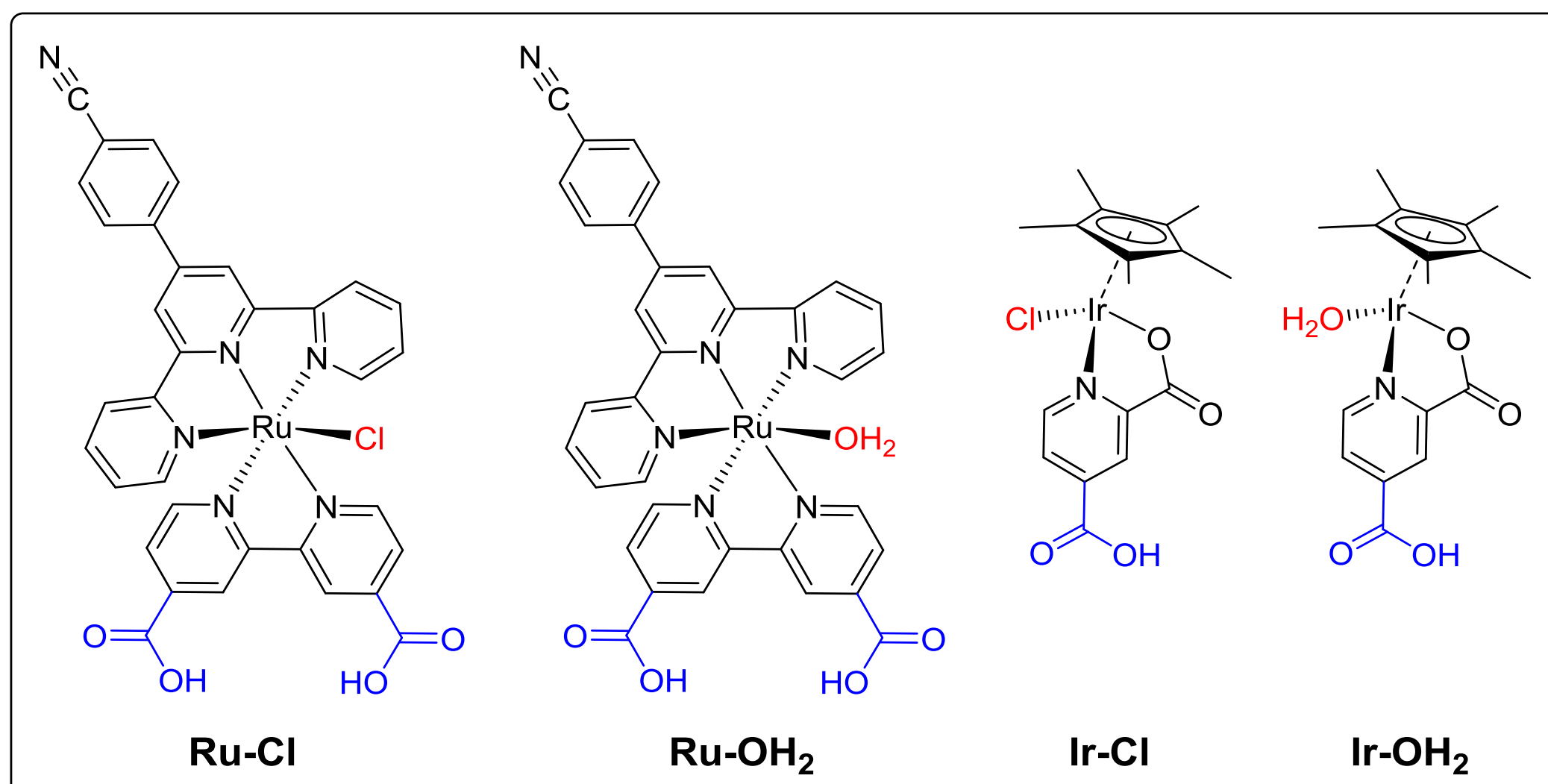
- Homogeneous catalysts are well understood, tunable & easy to analyze
- Heterogenization could transfer these properties to (electrode) surfaces
- Drawback: low stability of anchored molecules (in aqueous solutions)
 - Stabilization by ALD overlayers
- Investigate possible decomposition of anchored molecules during ALD
- Design catalysts with an active site protecting group specifically for post-anchoring ALD protection



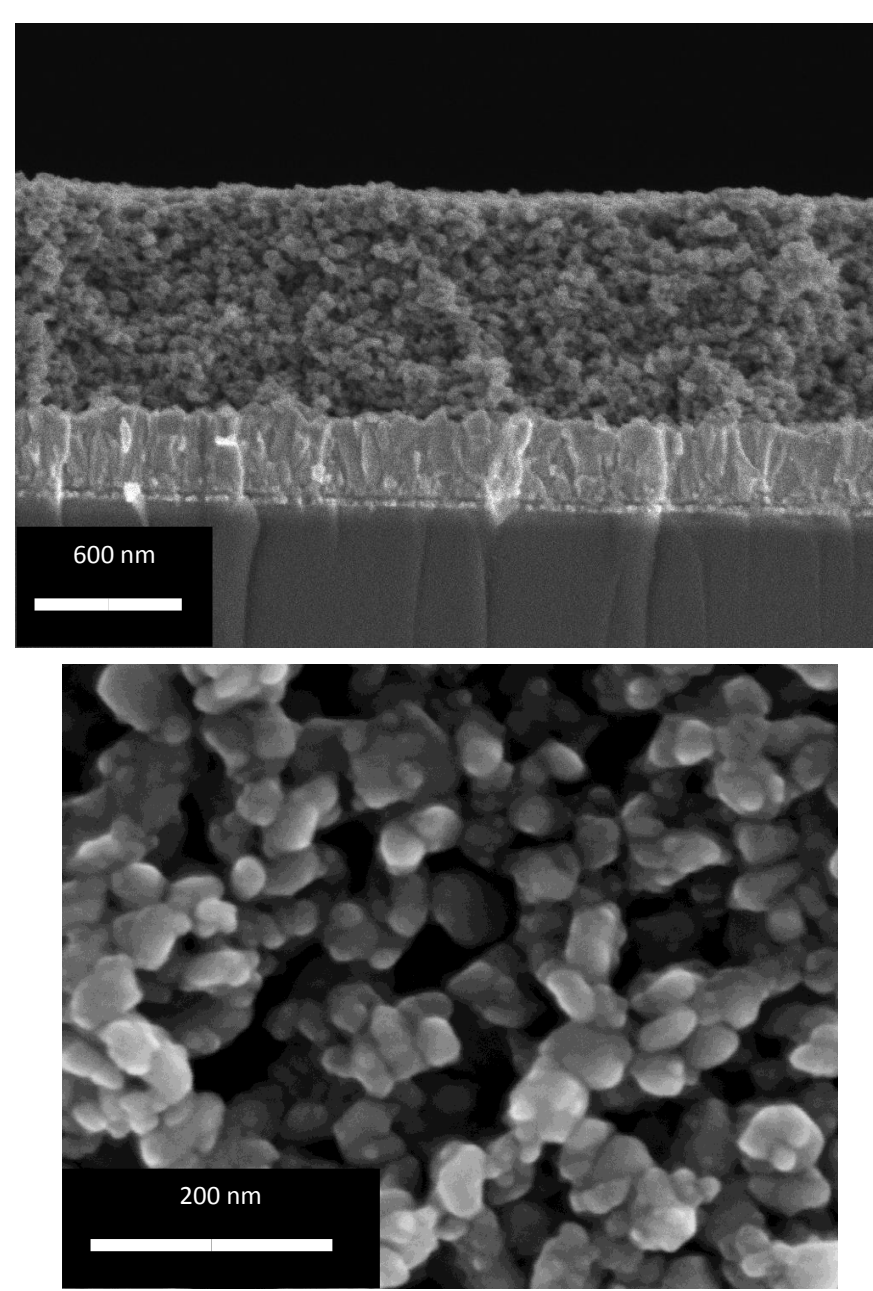
Ultrathin overlayers by atomic layer deposition (ALD):

- metal oxide layers with sub-nanometer resolution
- Requires high temperatures and highly reactive precursors

Materials



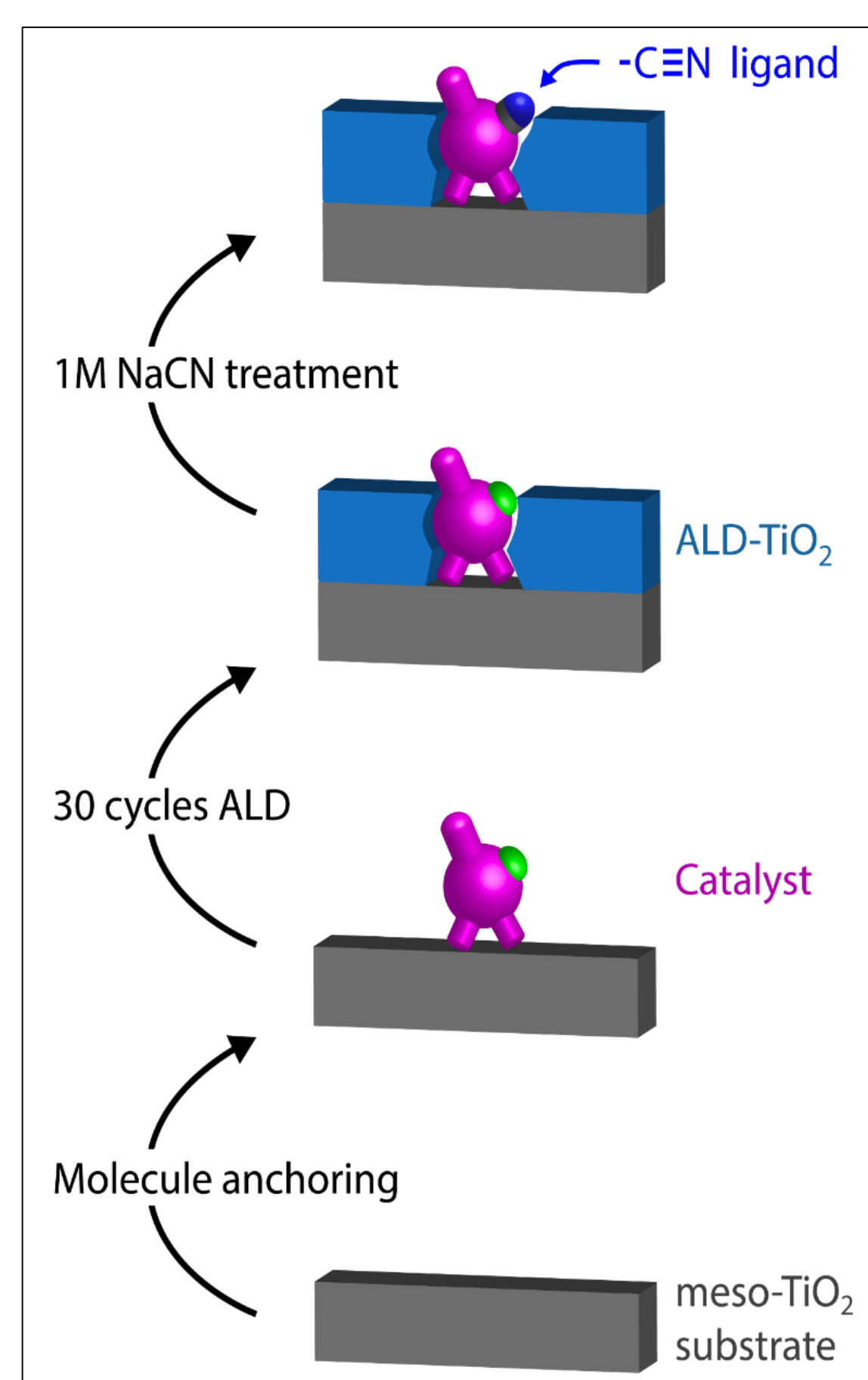
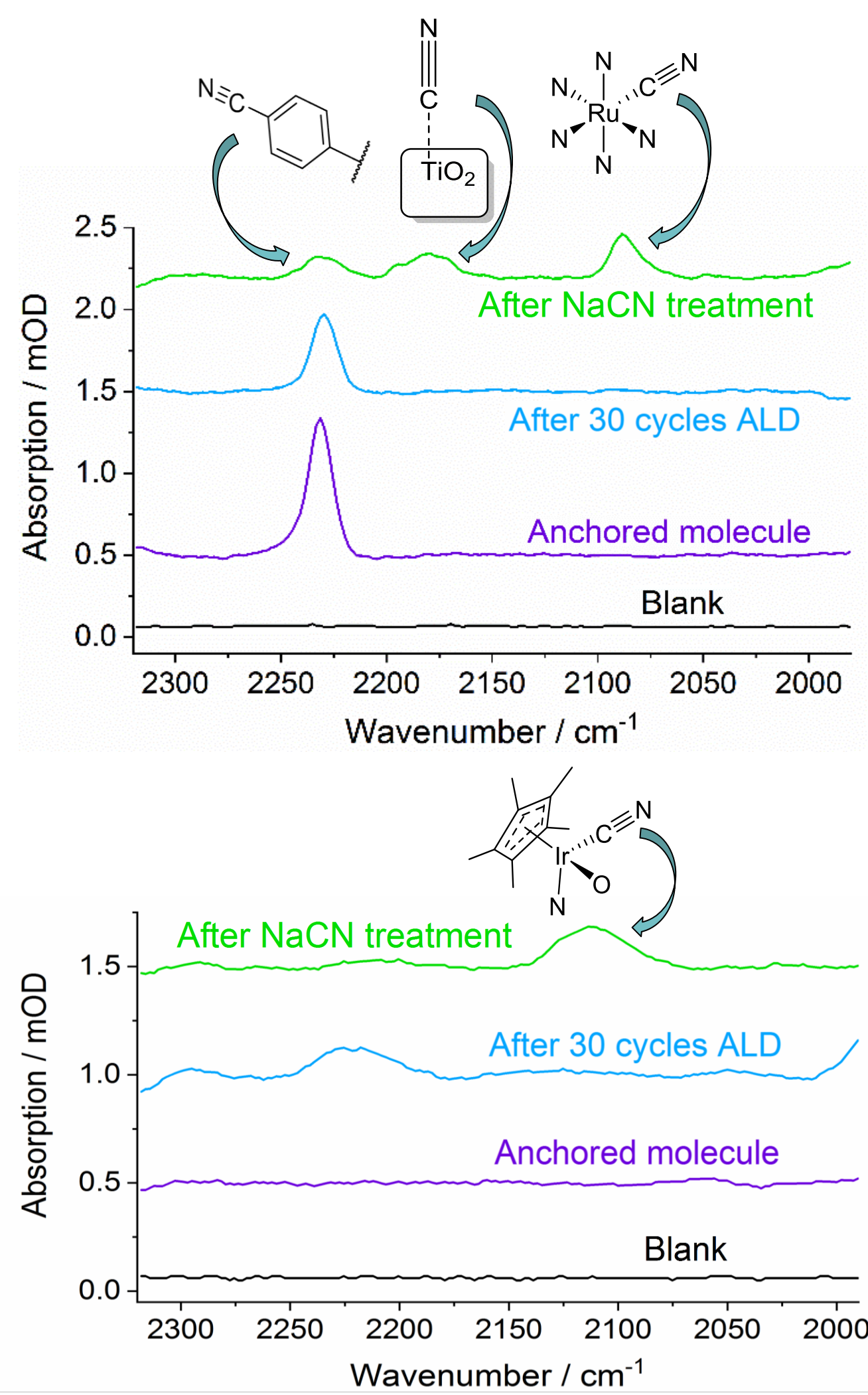
Substrates: Mesoporous TiO₂ and ITO on FTO



- Ru and Ir based molecular water oxidation catalysts
 - Chloride protecting group or active aqua ligand (red)
 - Anchoring groups (blue)

Stability vs Activity

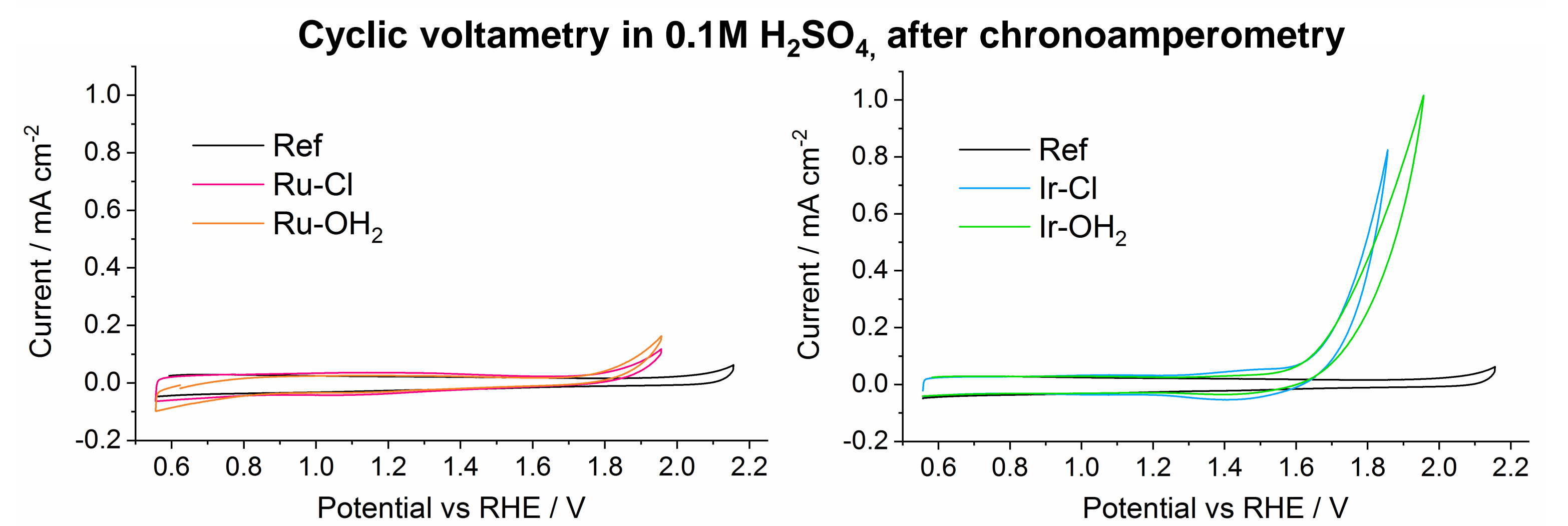
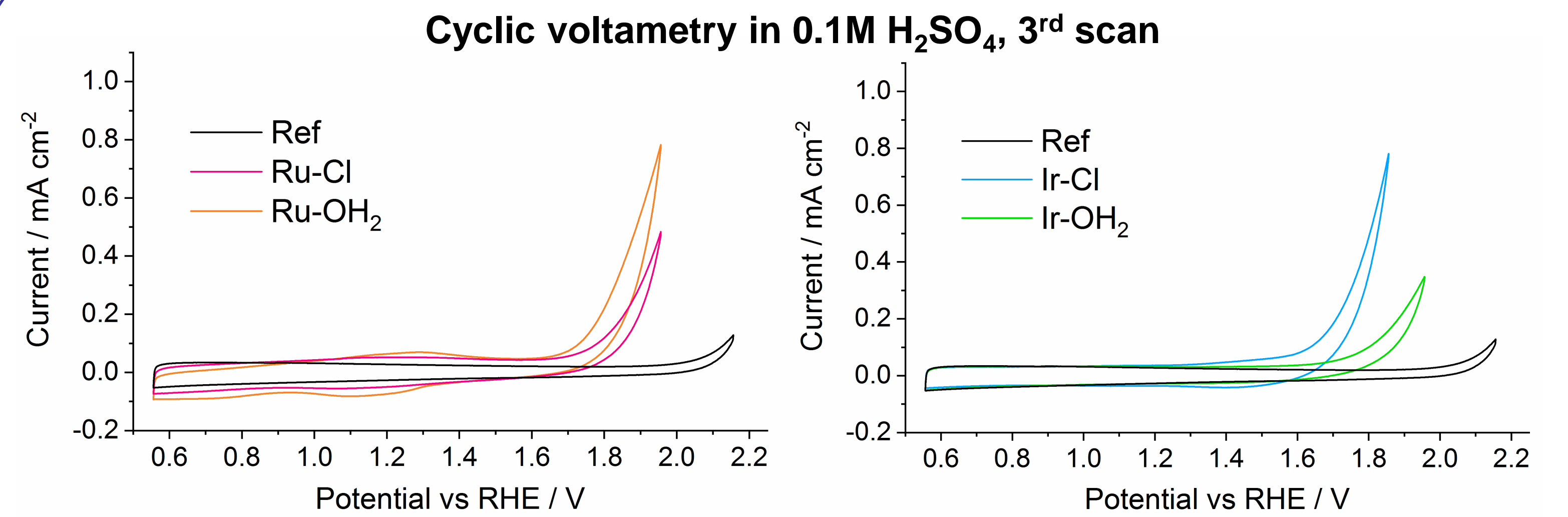
Ligand exchange



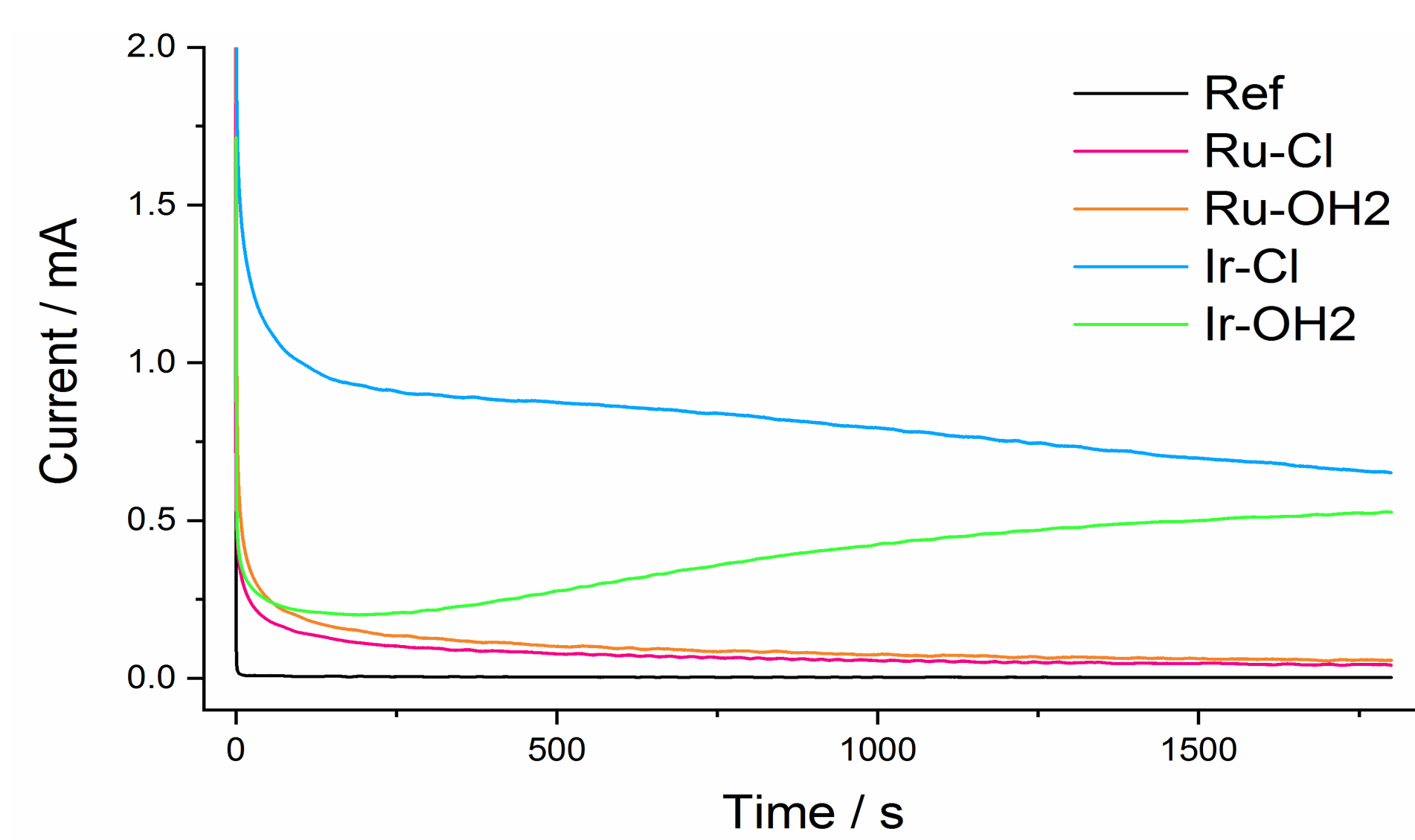
External reflection IR spectroscopy with transparent mesoporous TiO₂ substrates:

- Optimization of ALD layer thickness
- Accessibility and stability
- Observation of Ru-CN and Ir-CN

Electrochemical stability



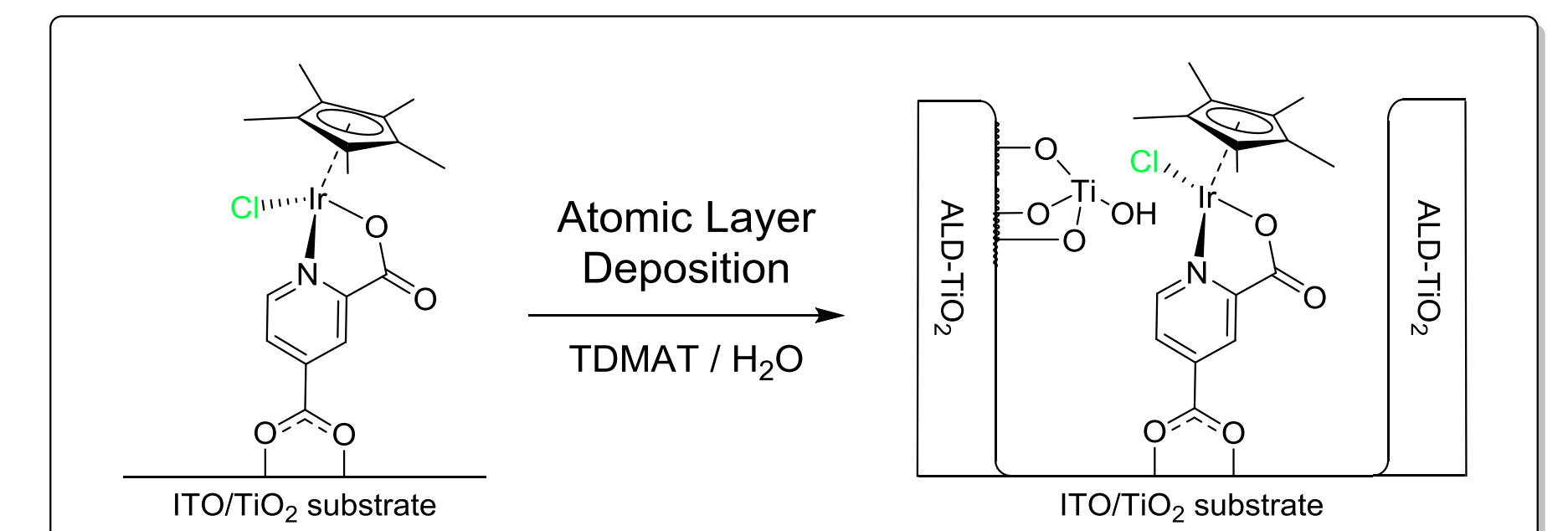
Chronoamperometry at 1.95 V vs RHE in 0.1M H₂SO₄



- Ru-Cl and Ru-OH₂ show similar onset, low stability
 - no improvement using Cl ligand
- Ir-Cl has earlier onset than Ir-OH₂ initially
- After 30 mins under bias, Ir-OH₂ activity becomes similar to Ir-Cl
- Good stability of both Ir complexes

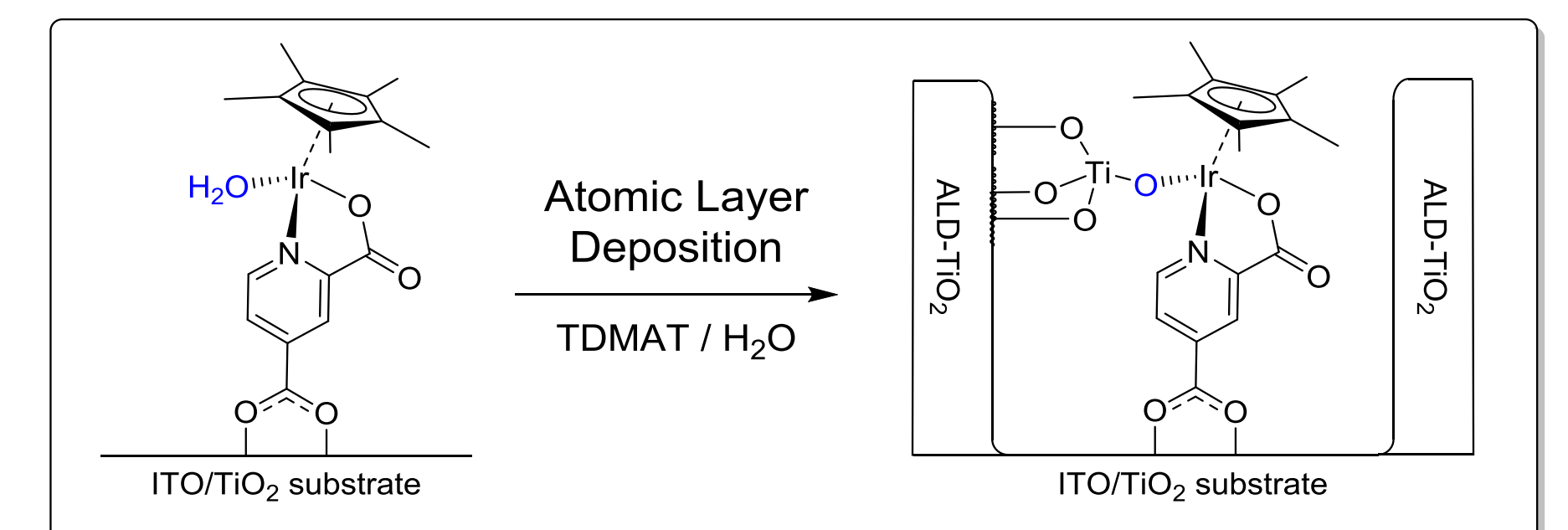
Suggested Explanation

Chloride ligand on Ir-Cl complex does not react with ALD precursor

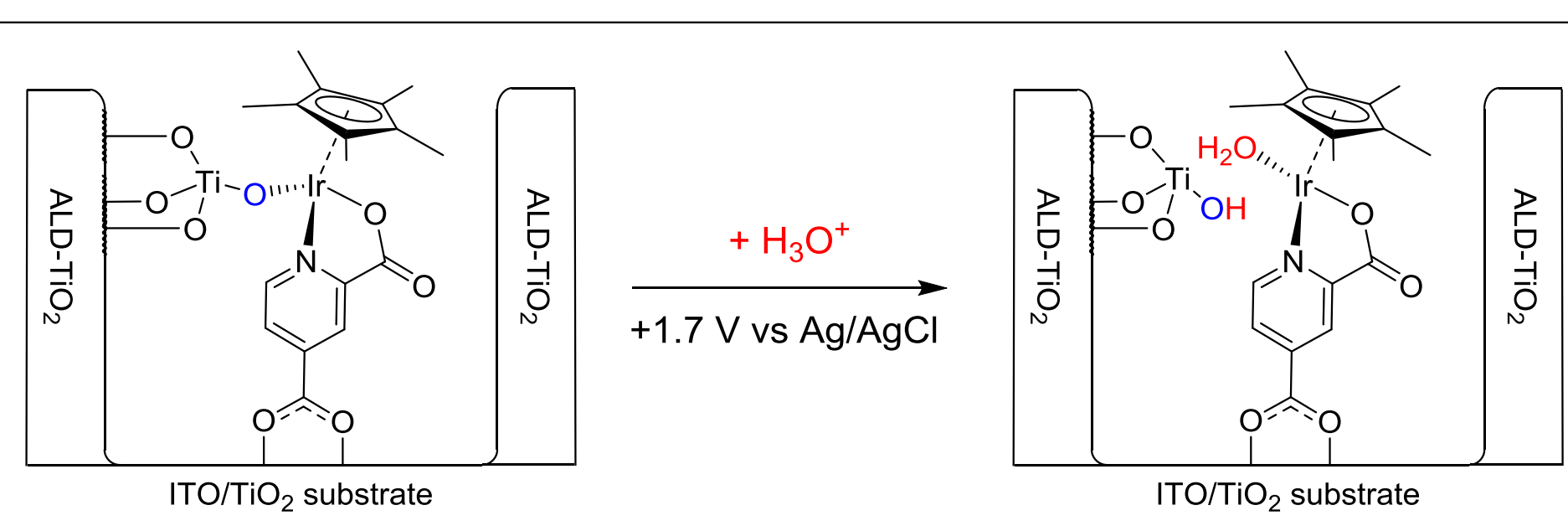


Aqua ligand on Ir-OH₂ partially reacts with TDMAT

- Deactivation of catalyst – higher overpotential



Under operating conditions, aqua ligand can be regenerated



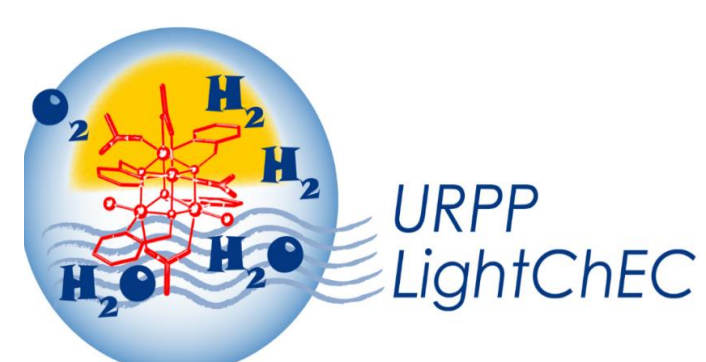
Conclusions

- Molecular catalysts can be stabilized using ALD
- For some complexes, using a Cl as a protecting group can be a viable strategy to keep active site free
- In case of Ir-OH₂, the active site may react and be passivated but then revert back to an active form when strong electrical bias is applied

References

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2. Alberto Bucci, Arianna Savini, Luca Rocchigiani, Cristiano Zuccaccia, Silvia Rizzato, Alberto Albinati, Antoni Llobet, and Alceo Macchioni *Organometallics* **2012** 31, 8071
3. Derek J. Wasylenko, Chelladurai Ganesamoorthy, Bryan D. Koivisto, Matthew A. Henderson, and Curtis P. Berlinguette *Inorganic Chemistry* **2010** 49, 2202

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