



*The Abdus Salam  
International Centre for Theoretical Physics*



2269-2

**Workshop on New Materials for Renewable Energy**

*17 - 21 October 2011*

**Quantum chemical characterization of homogeneous catalytic processes for water splitting and Co<sub>2</sub> reduction**

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# Quantum Chemical Characterization of Homogeneous Catalytic Processes for Water Splitting and CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction



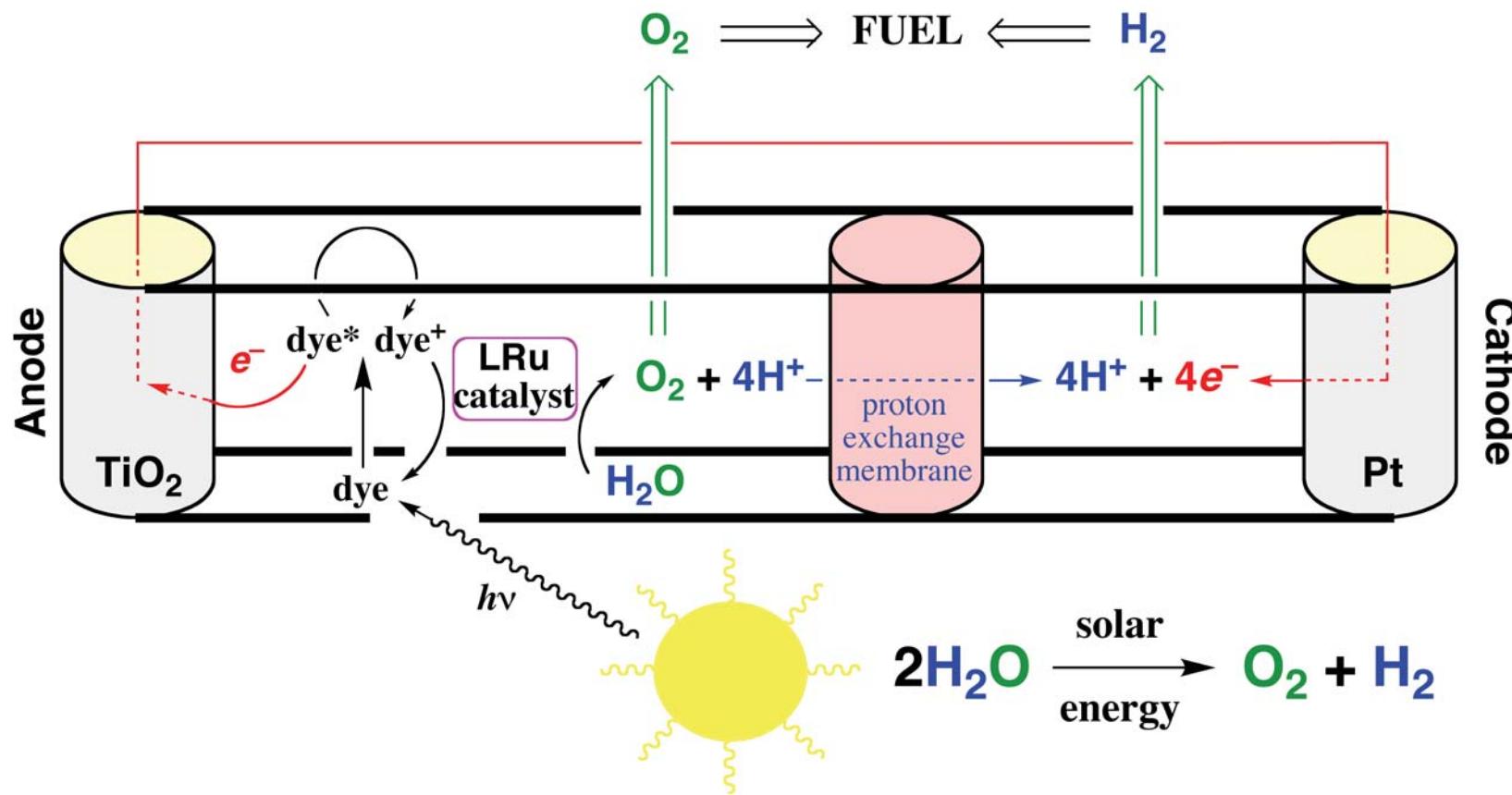
Christopher J. Cramer

*Trieste, October 19, 2011*

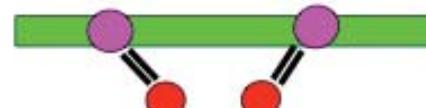
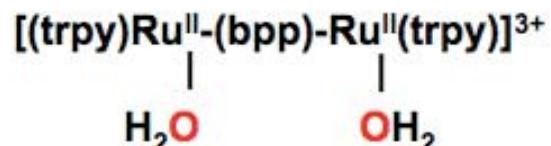
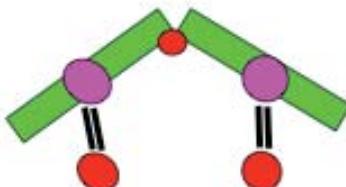
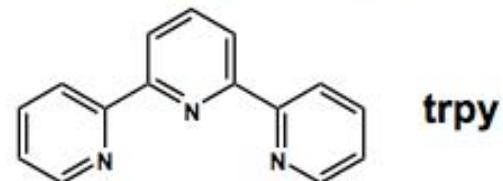
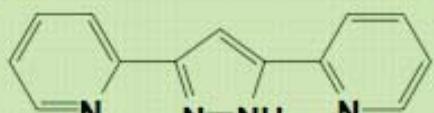


# Conversion of Solar Energy to Green Fuel

## Schematic of the Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell



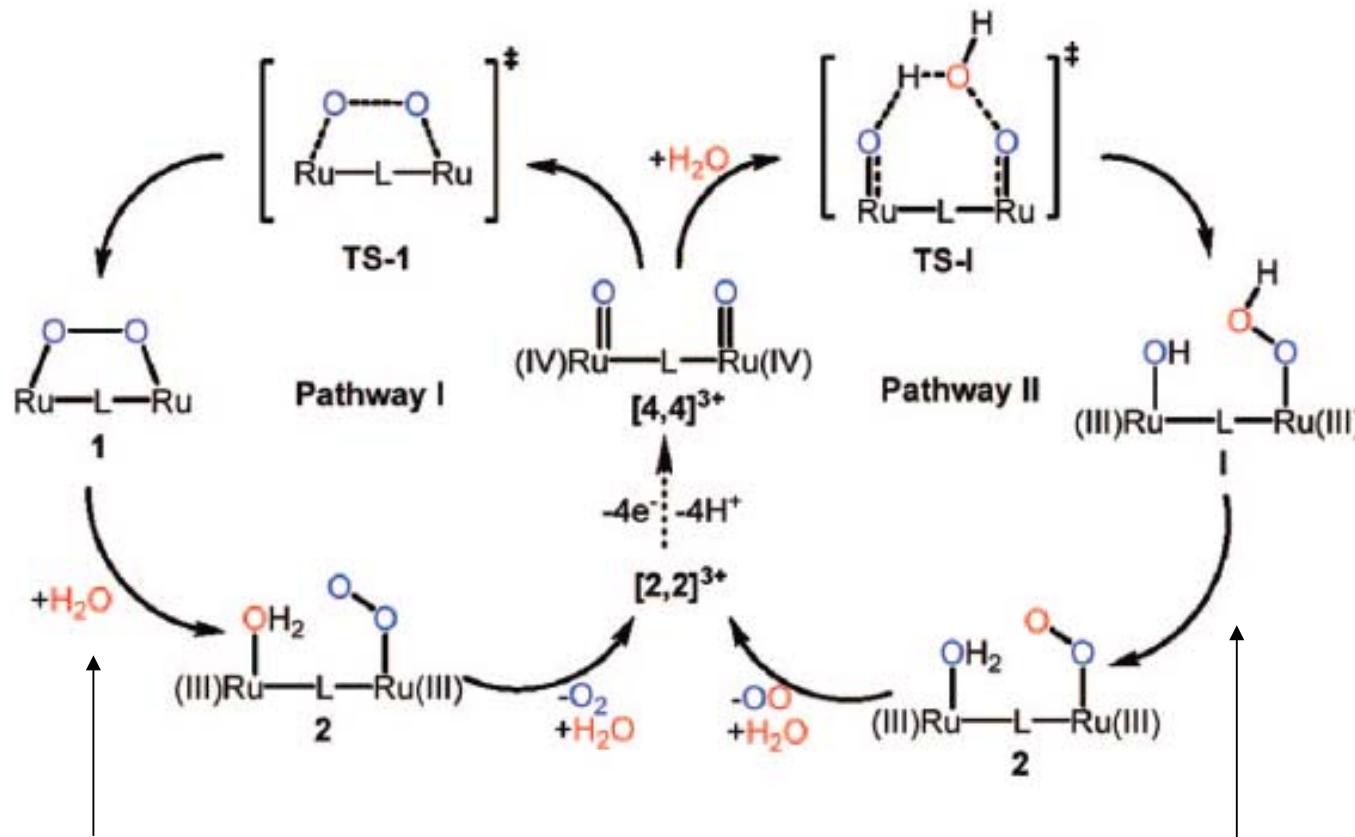
## Ru FUNCTIONAL MODELS: Ru-HBPP



Sens, C.; Romero, I.; Rodriguez, M.; Llobet, A. et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 126, 7798

Sala, X.; Romero, I.; Rodriguez, M.; Escriche, L.; Llobet, A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, 48, 2842

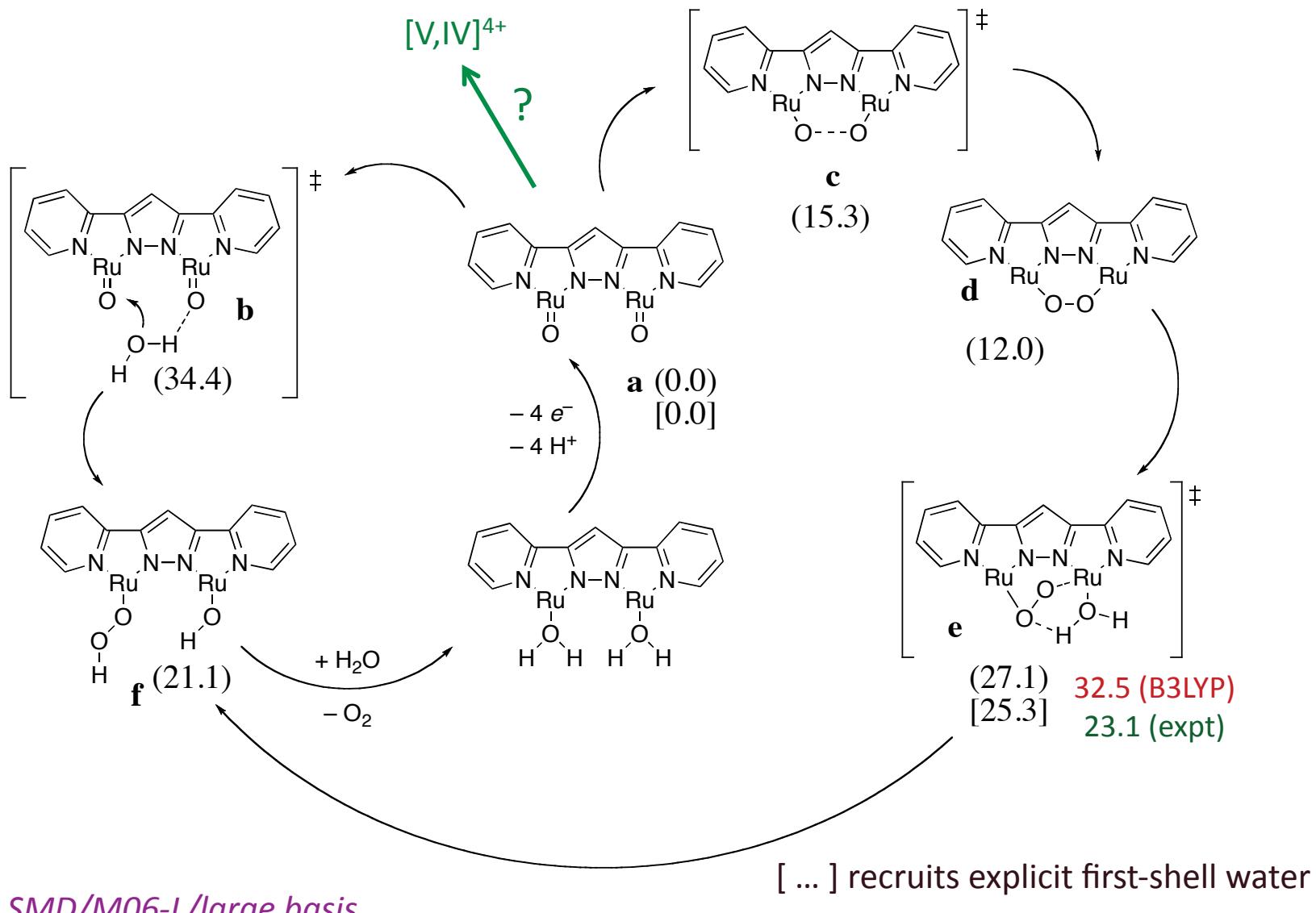
# Mechanism of Water Oxidation Catalysis



*Proposed pathway following protonation of activated catalyst*

PCM/B3LYP: Yang and Baik, *JACS* **2008**, *130*, 16231

# Catalytic Cycle Energies (kcal/mol)



SMD/M06-L/large basis

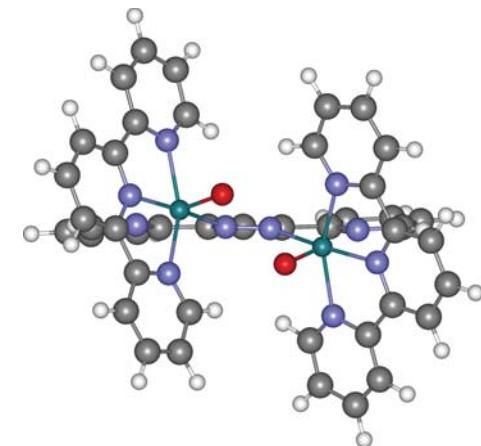
# The electronic structure of $[4,4]^{3+}$

1. Ground state?

2.



spins locally  
coupled triplet



	Q	$S_0$ (AF)	$S_1$ (CS)	T
CASSCF	-0.8	0	26.5	-0.8/13.5
CASPT2	0.5	0	32.5	0.7/16.6
DFT/B3LYP	-0.8	0	44.8	7.2
DFT/M06L	-1.0	0		9.3

Q: 82 % weight

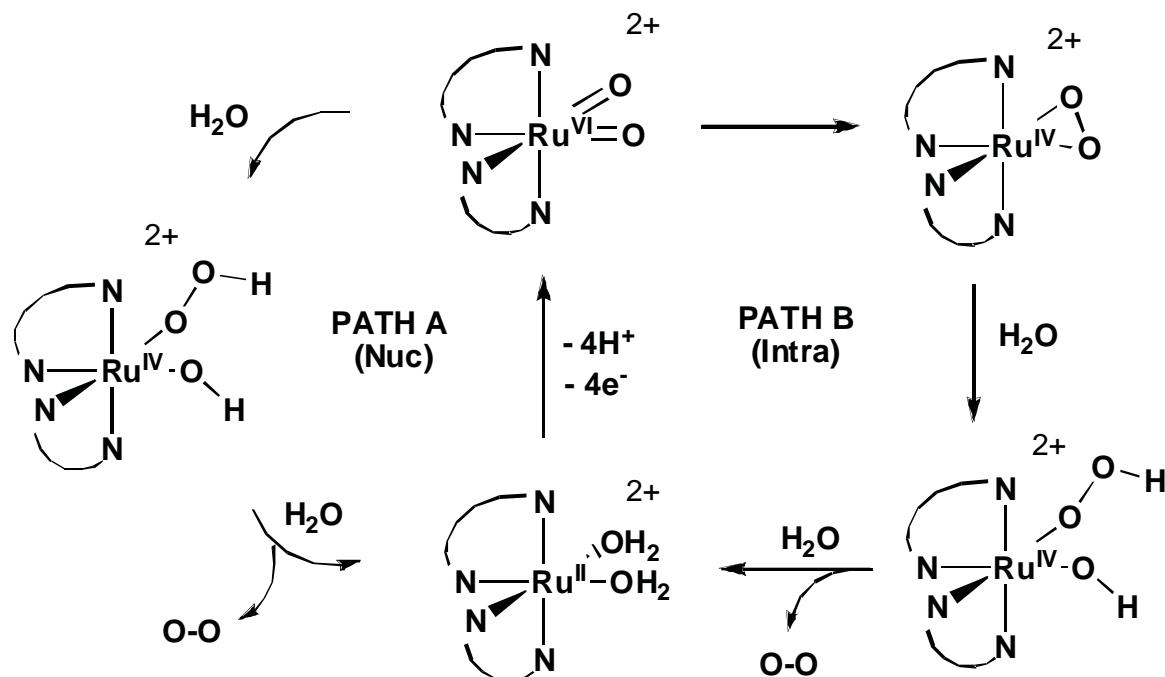
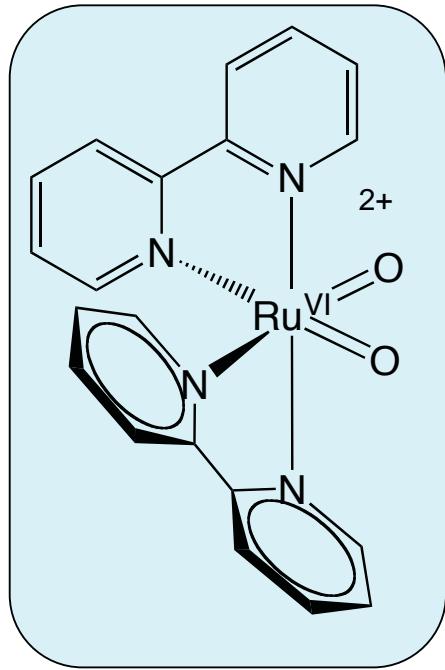
$S_0$ : 15 % AF + mixture of 4 different closed-shell config. (15 % weight each)

$S_1$ : 43 % CS + 11 % AF + some other CS config. with ~5 % weight each

T: two degenerate + 1 lower in energy: strongly multireference character

*O–O bond formation facilitated by spin coupling*

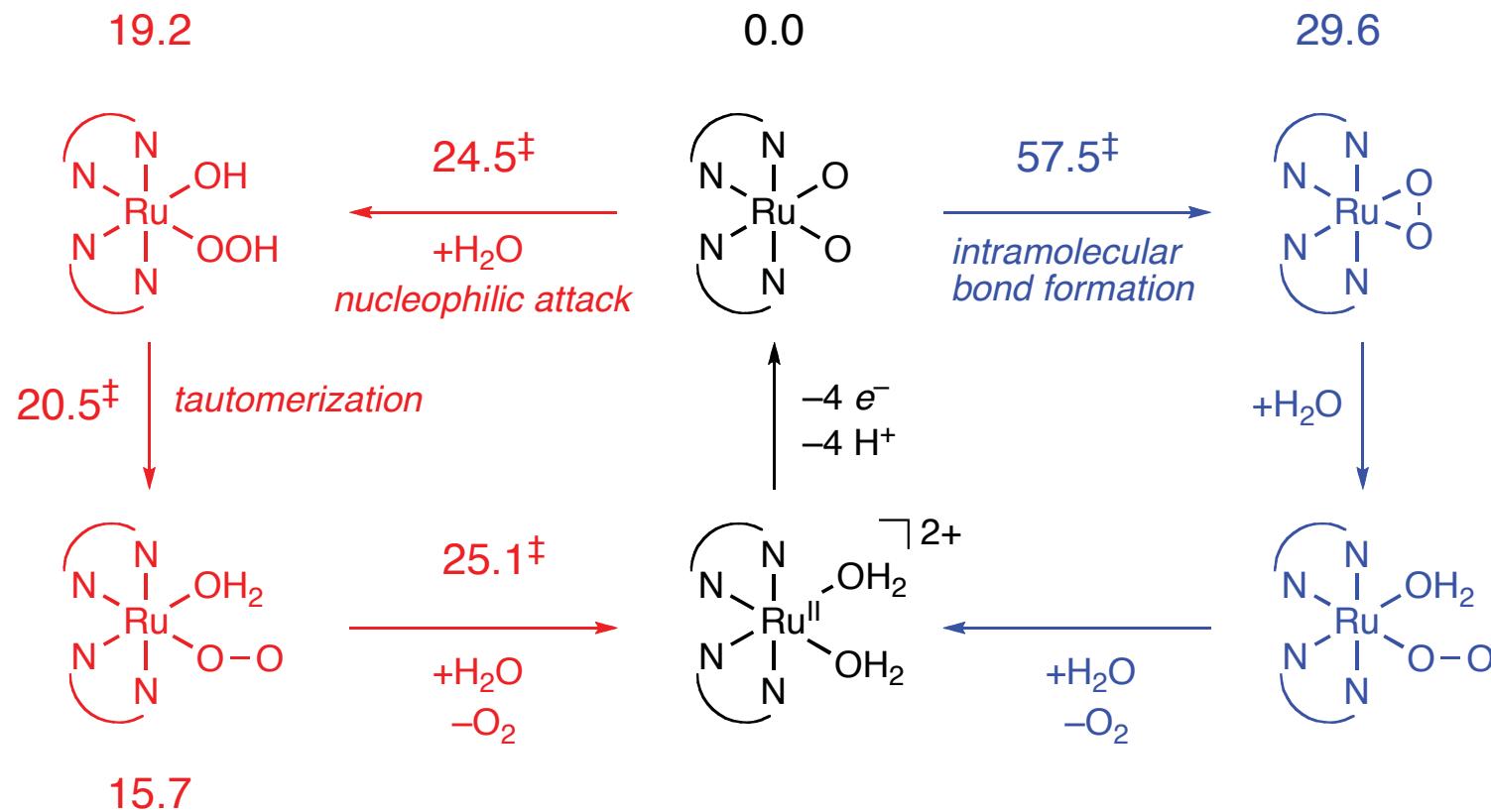
# A Mononuclear Case



Collin and Sauvage *IC* 1986, 25, 135  
Dobson and Meyer *IC* 1988, 27, 3283

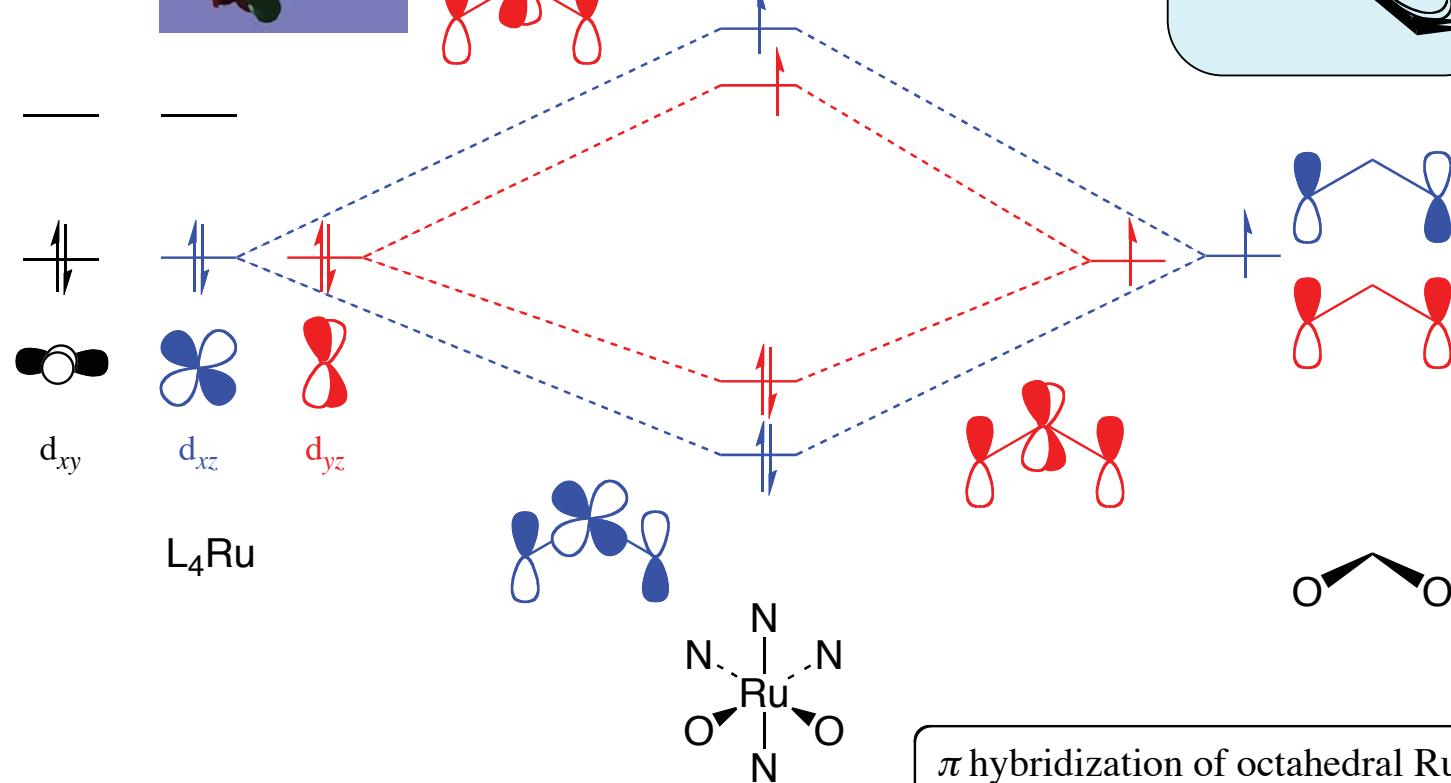
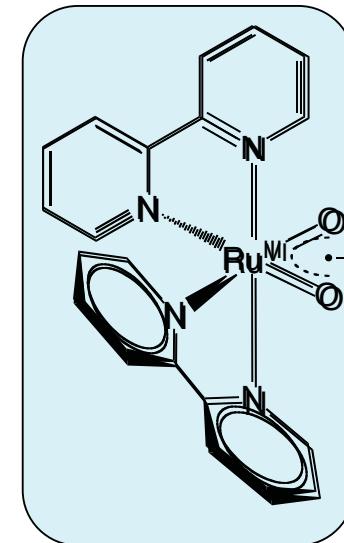
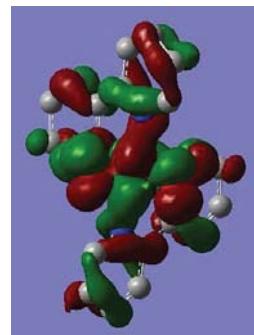
*Not originally recognized as a water splitting catalyst owing to decomposition in situ to  $\text{RuO}_2$   
– Llobet et al. identify  $\text{O}_2$  evolution from oxidation of cis aquo – mechanism?*

# Mechanistic Quantification (kcal/mol)



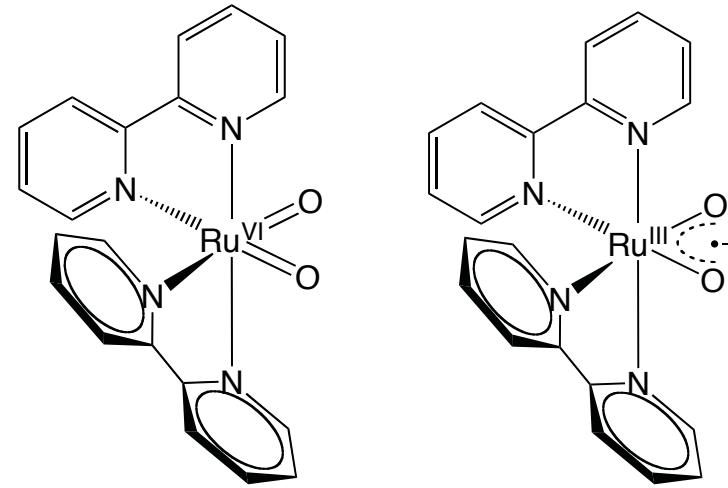
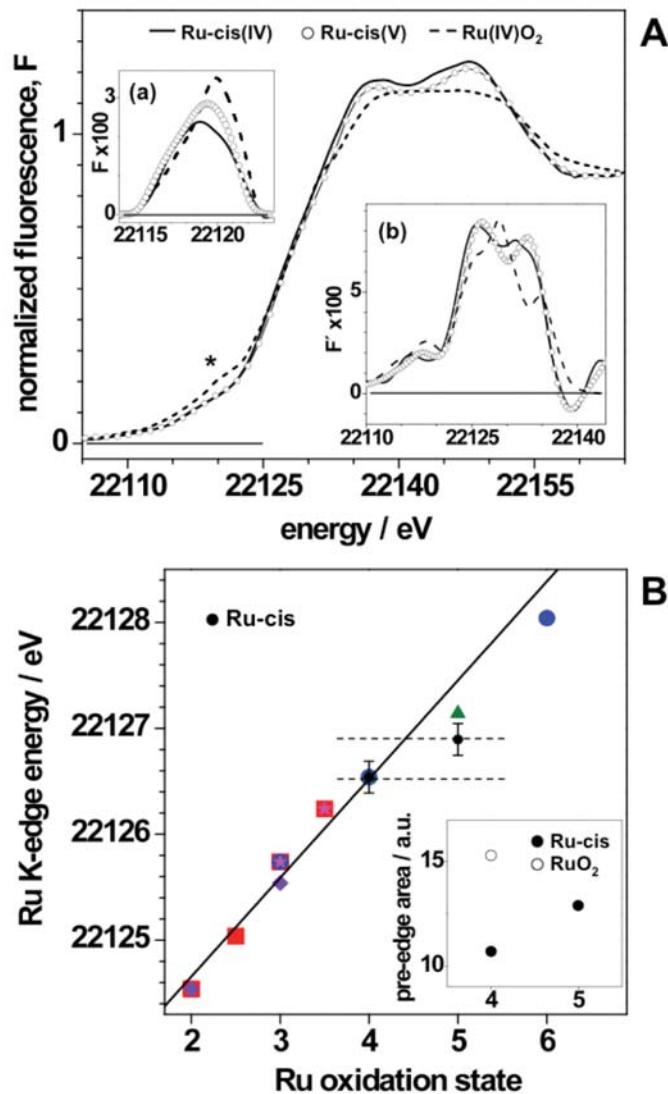
# Oxidation State of Ru?

Triplet  
SOMOs



Sala et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 7745.

# Oxidation State of Ru?

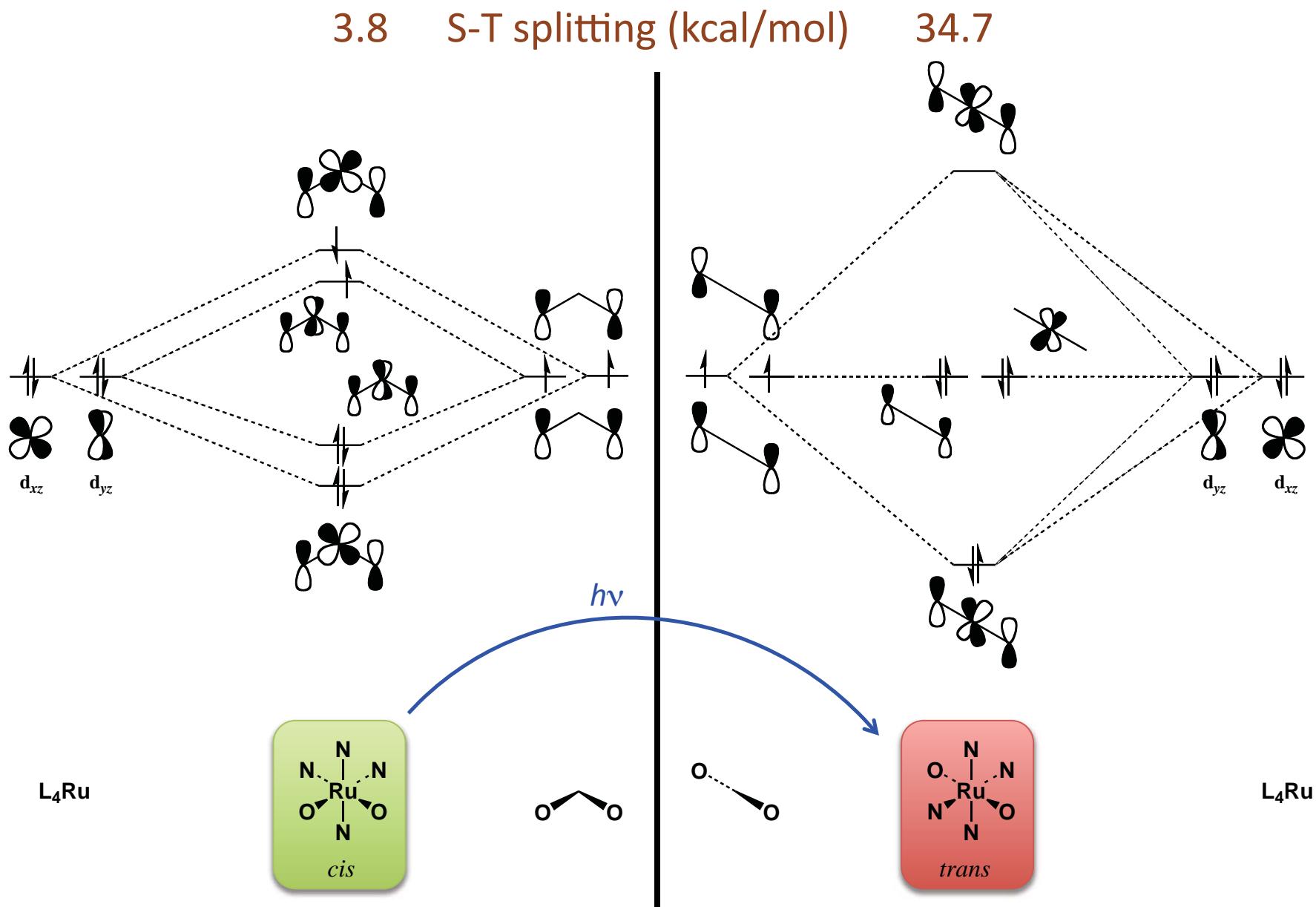


Note that XAS figure presupposes its own conclusion, by pinning data points to formal oxidation numbers...

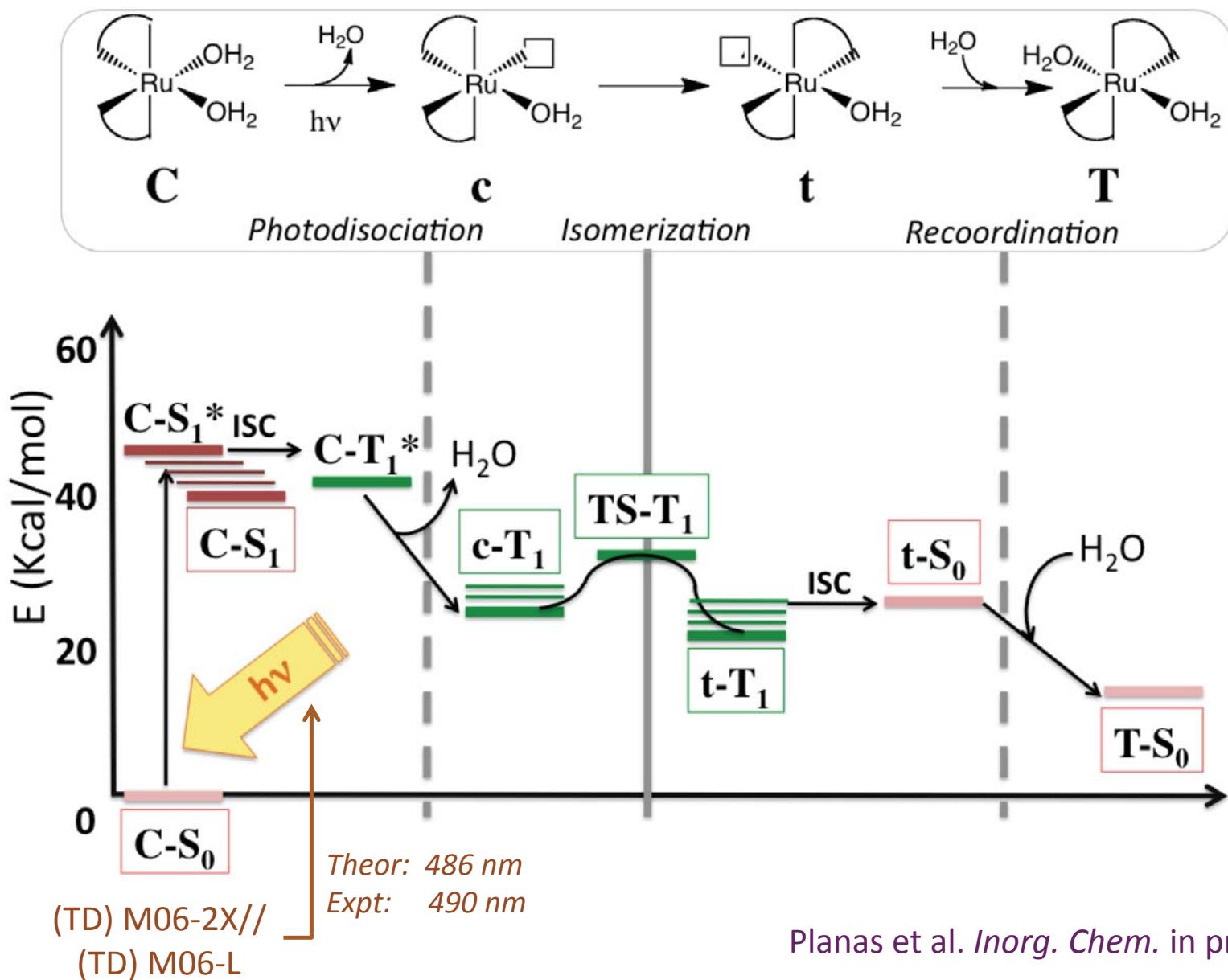
4 = dihydroxo

5 = hydroxo/oxo

# Unreactive *trans* Species Generated from Photoisomerization



# Unreactive *trans* Species Generated from Photoisomerization

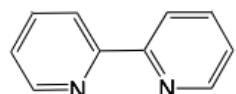
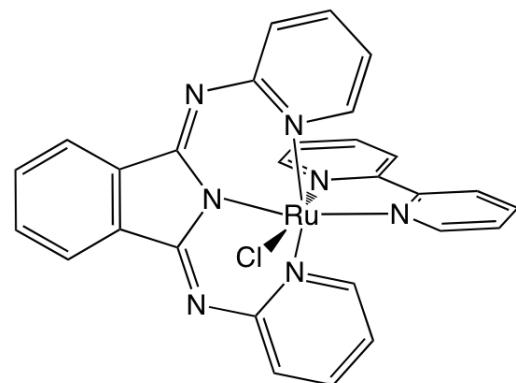




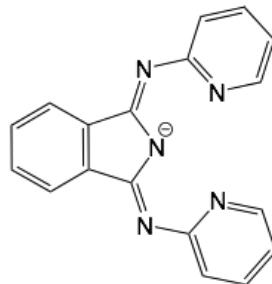
## Something Besides Water Splitting



## Hydrogenative CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction

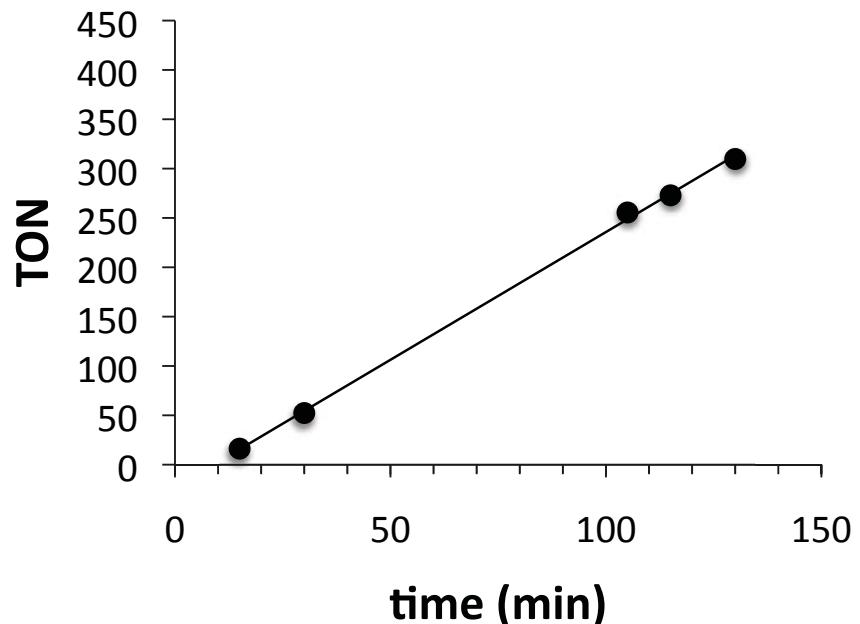


bpy



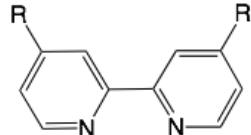
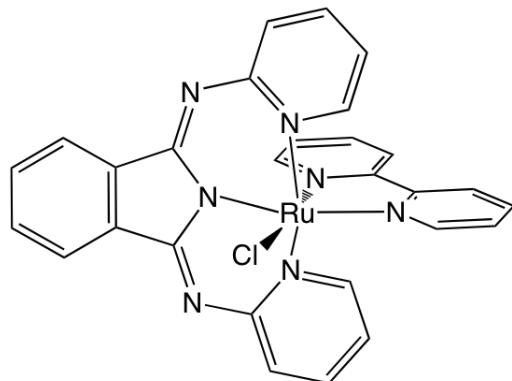
bid-

### Catalytic Experiments

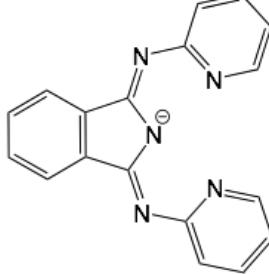




## Hydrogenative CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction



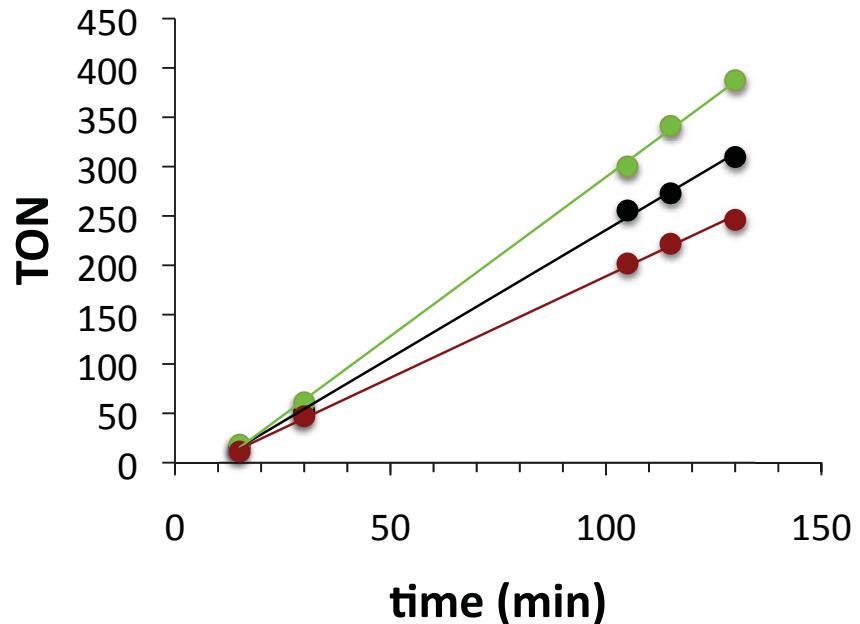
bpy



bid-

R = -COOEt or -OMe

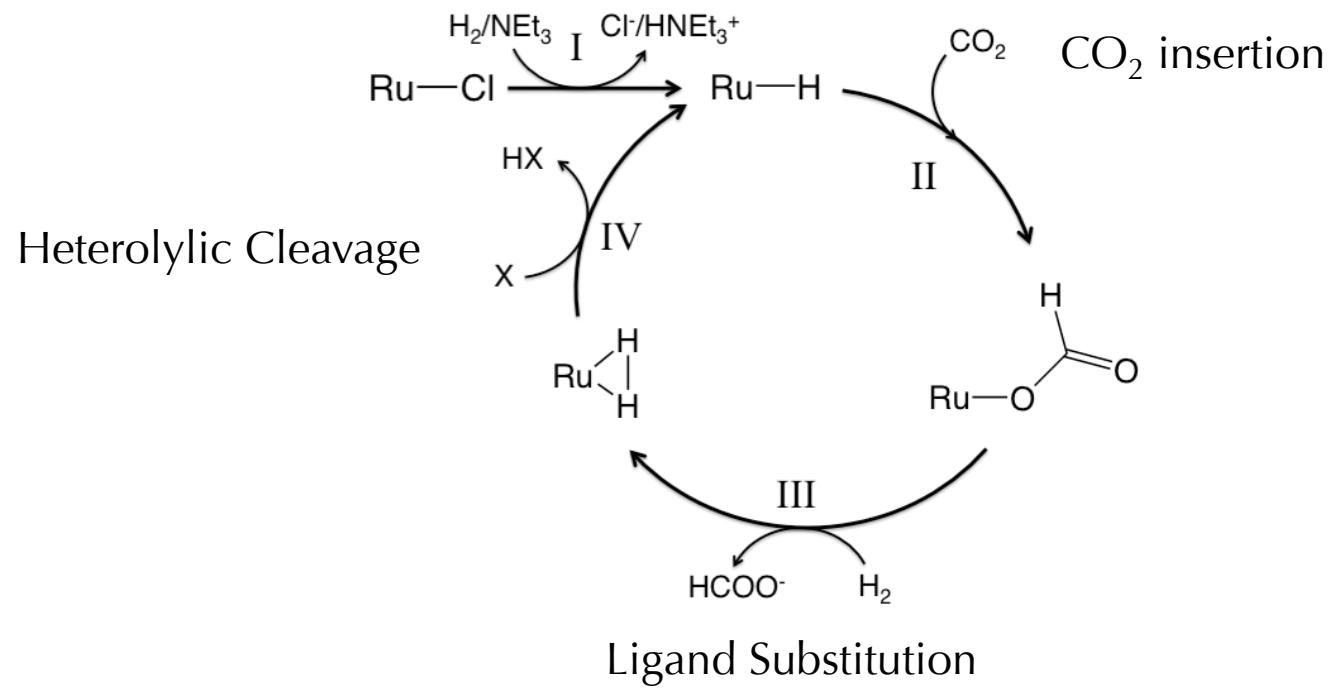
### Catalytic Experiments





## Hydrogenative $\text{CO}_2$ Reduction

### Proposed Catalytic Cycle





## Computational Details

### Density Functional Theory (Gaussian09)

M06-L Functional (Meta-GGA)

	Opt.	Single Point
Ru	SDD (ECP28MWB)	SDD (ECP28MWB)
H, C, O	6-311G(d,p)	
Polypyridyl Ligands	MIDI!	6-311G+(2df,p)
SMD continuum solvation model (Solvent=2,2,2-TriFluoroEthanol)		

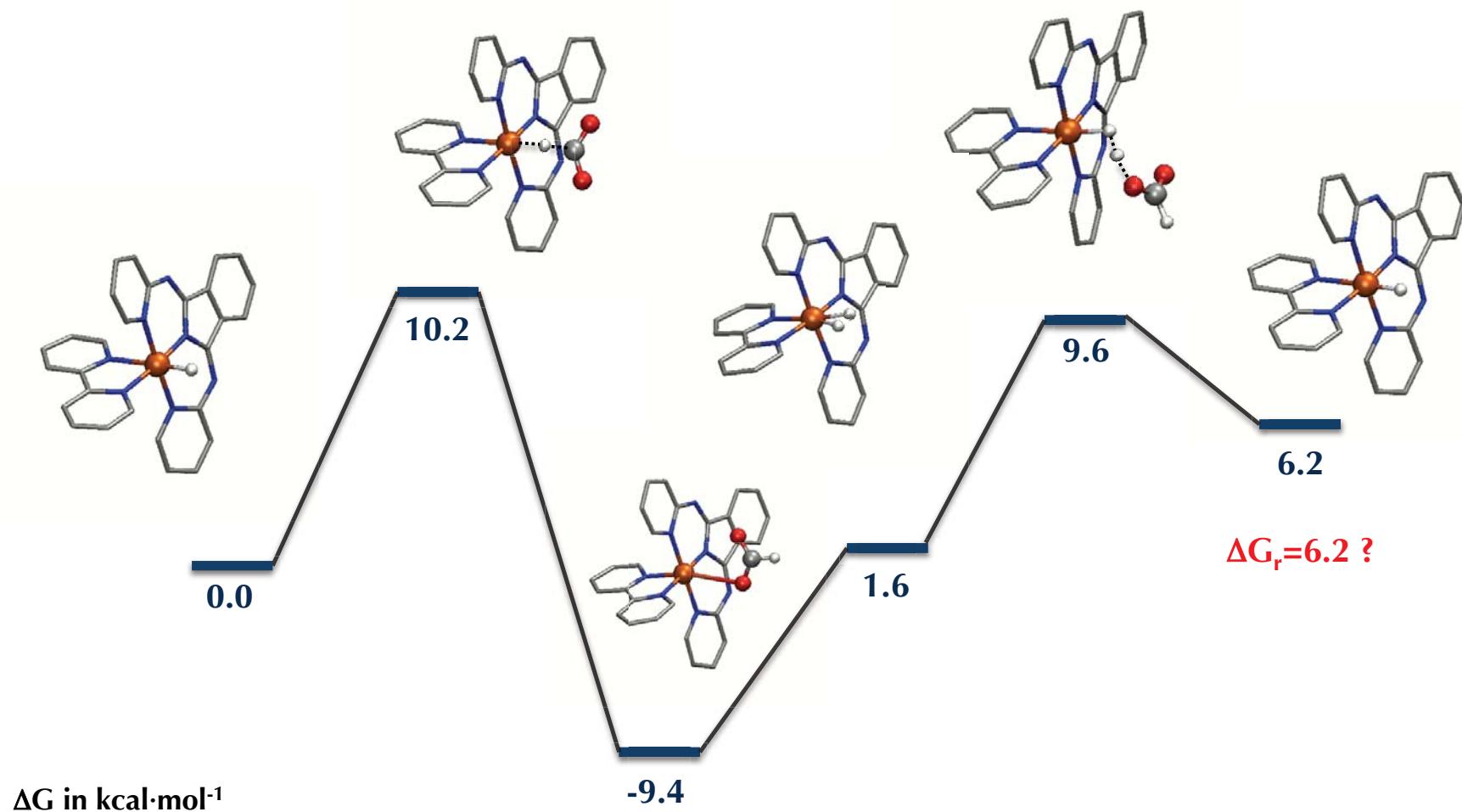
All stationary points were verified  
by analytic computation of vibrational frequencies



## Mononuclear CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Catalysts



$$\Delta G^\ddagger = 19.0$$





## Mononuclear CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Catalysts

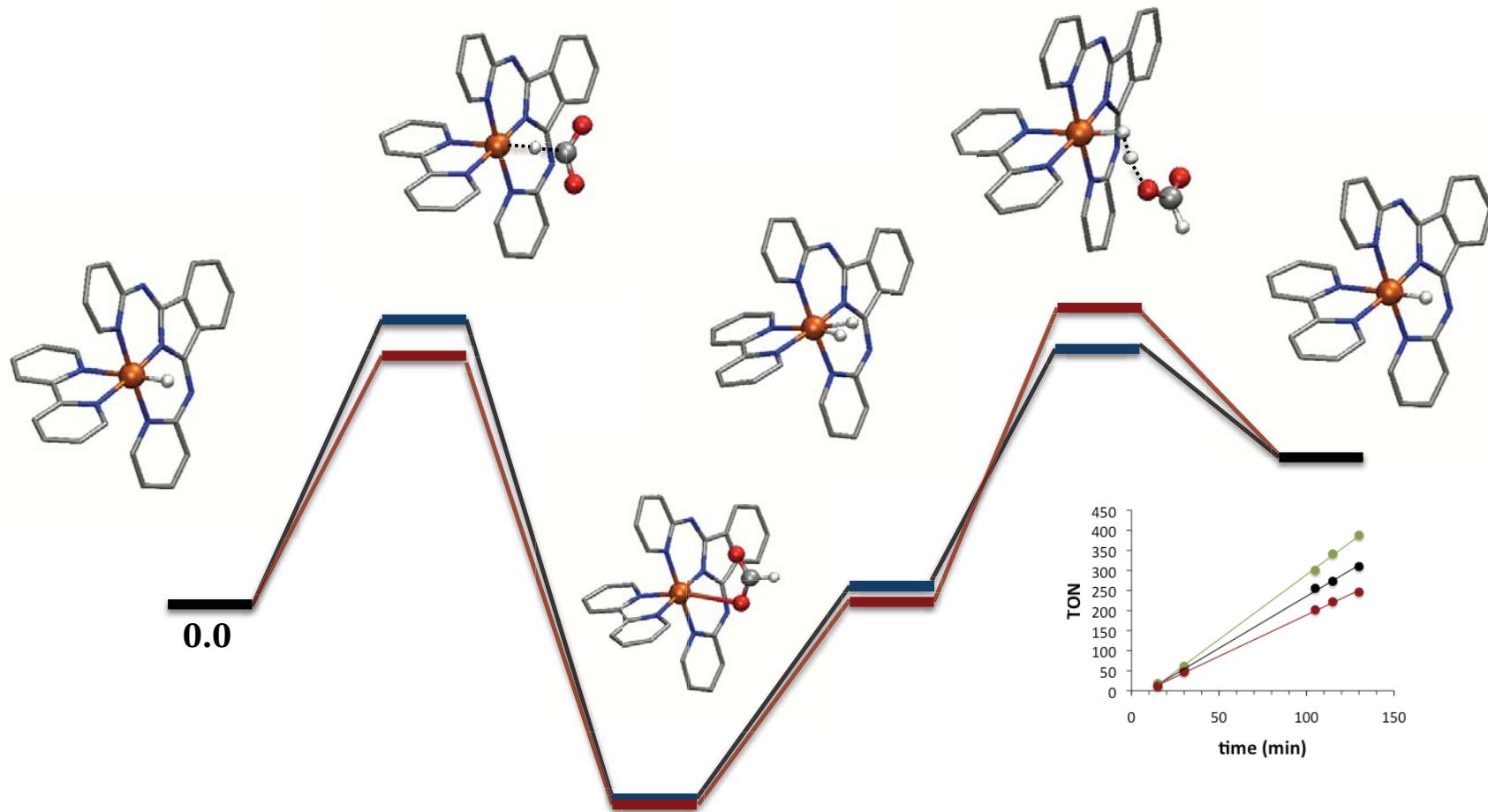
R = -OMe

<

[Ru<sup>II</sup>(H)(bid)(bpy)]

ΔG<sup>‡</sup>=20.1

ΔG<sup>‡</sup>=19.0



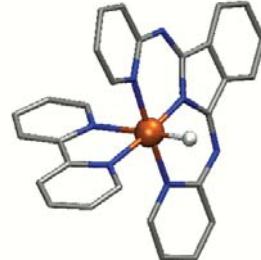
ΔG in kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>



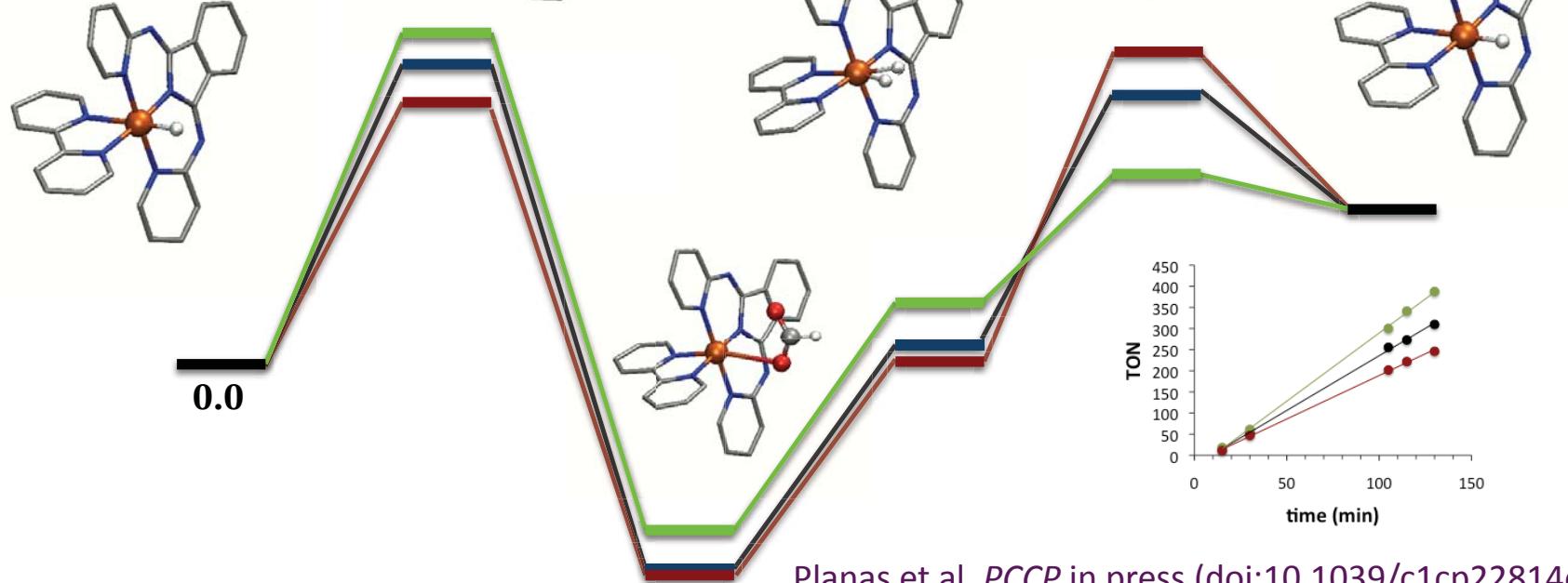
## Mononuclear CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Catalysts

R = -OMe

$\Delta G^\ddagger=20.1$



$\Delta G$  in kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>



<

[Ru<sup>II</sup>(H)(bid)(bpy)]

$\Delta G^\ddagger=19.0$

<

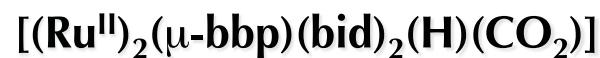
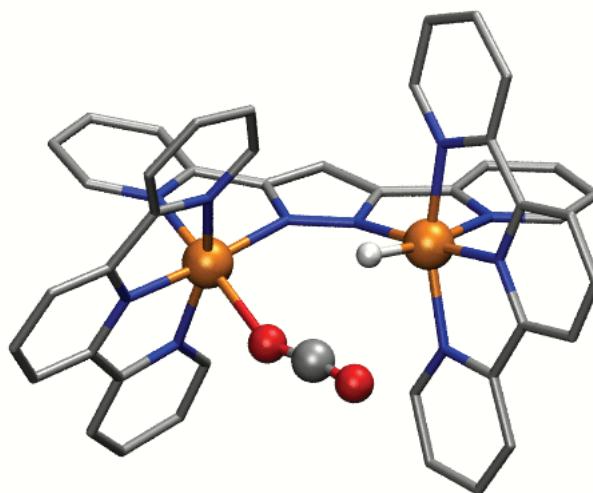
R = -COOEt

$\Delta G^\ddagger=16.6$

Planas et al. PCCP in press (doi:10.1039/c1cp22814e)



## Dinuclear CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Catalysts



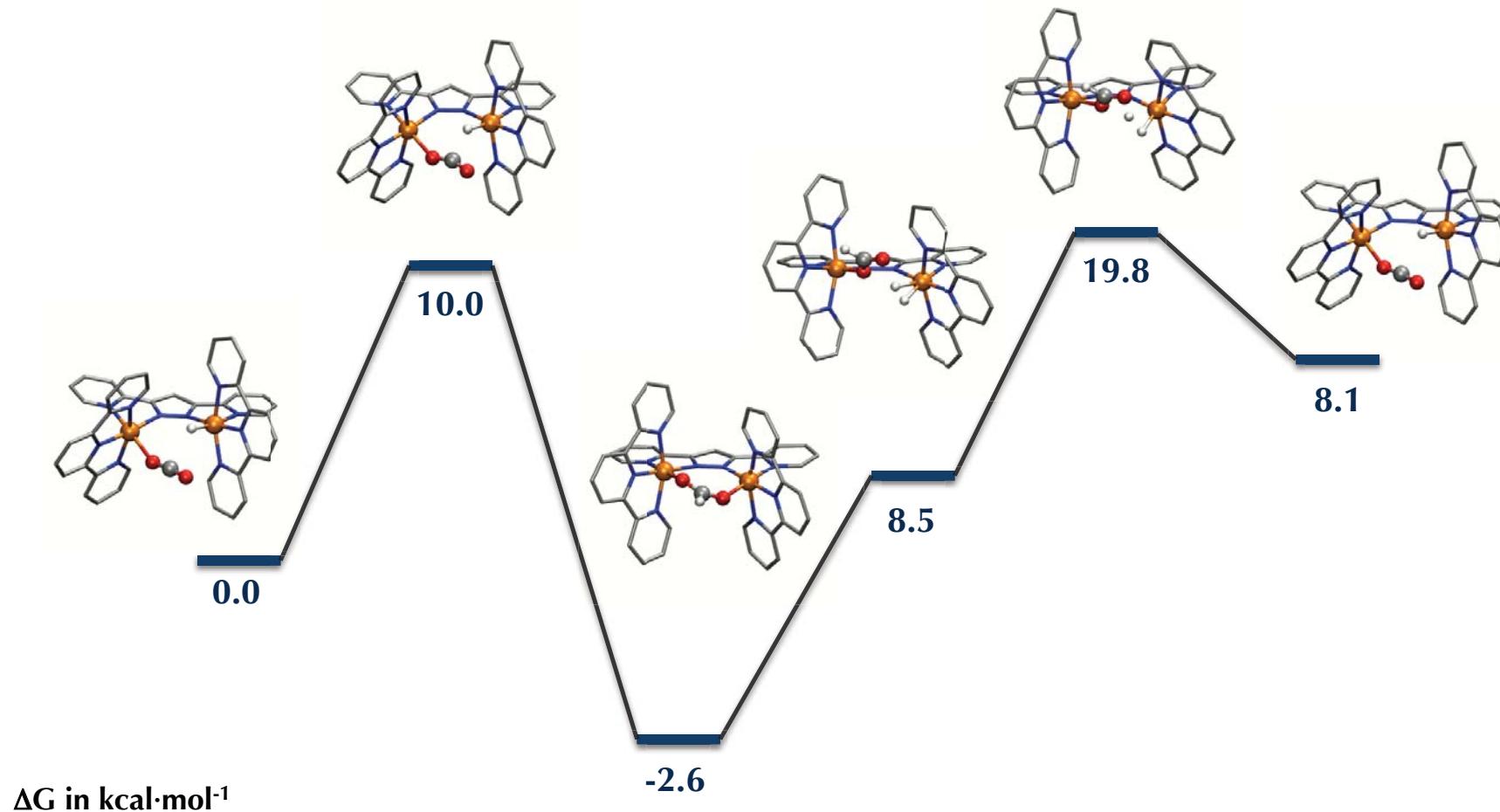


## Dinuclear CO<sub>2</sub> reduction catalysts



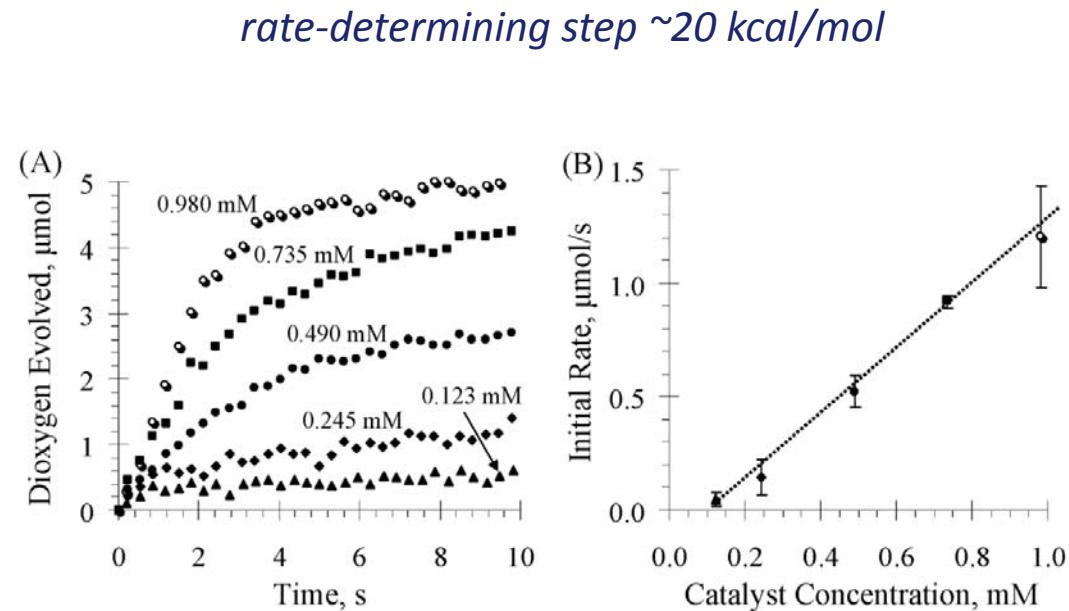
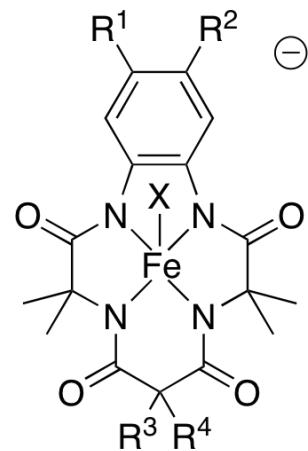
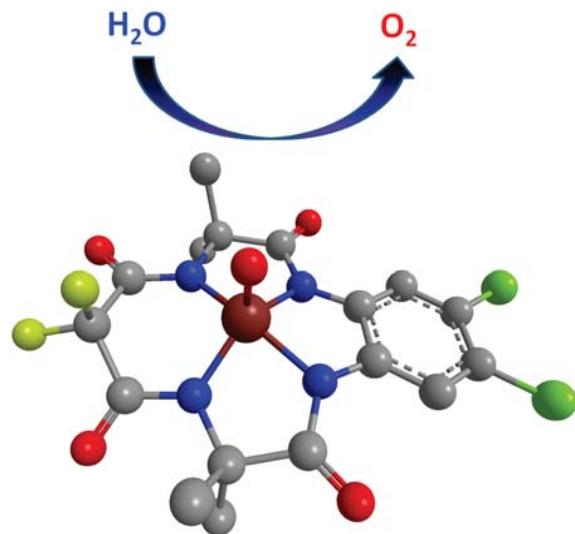
$\Delta G^\ddagger=22.4$

$\Delta G^\ddagger=20.4$



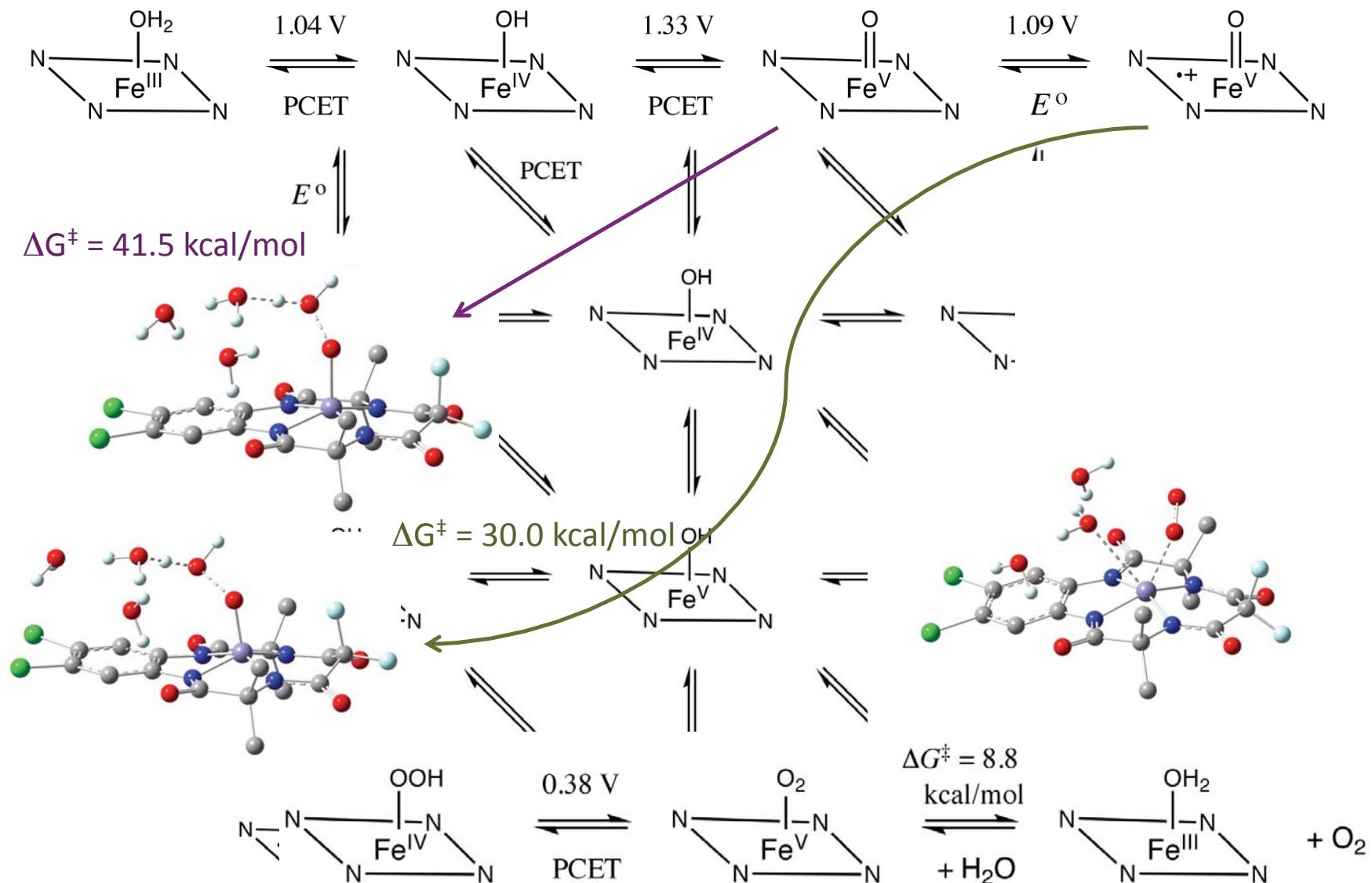
OK, Back to Water Splitting...

# A Catalyst With a Supported Earth-abundant Metal



**Figure 2.** (A) Plots of  $\text{O}_2$  evolution with time for different [5] upon addition of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_6$  ( $145.7 \mu\text{mol}$ ) in water ( $0.8 \text{ mL}$ ); the theoretical  $\text{O}_2$  yield was  $36.4 \mu\text{mol}$ . (B) Initial rates of WO plotted against [5].

# A Catalyst With a Supported Earth-abundant Metal



# Acknowledgments

## Oxygen Activation

**Dr. Ben Gherman**  
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Dr. Joe Scanlon  
David Heppner

## Water Splitting/ $CO_2$ Activ.

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**Dr. Tanya Todorova**  
**Zahid Ertem**  
**Nora Planas**  
Stuart Kohl

## Senior Collaborators

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**Prof. Antoni Llobet (ICIQ)**  
**Prof. Piotr Piecuch (MSU)**  
**Prof. Bill Tolman (Minnesota)**

