

# HETEROGENIZATION OF MOLECULAR CATALYSTS FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL REDUCTION OF CO<sub>2</sub>. IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRONIC INTERACTION OF ANCHORAGE FUNCTIONS WITH CATALYTIC METALLIC CENTER ON CATALYTIC ACTIVITY.

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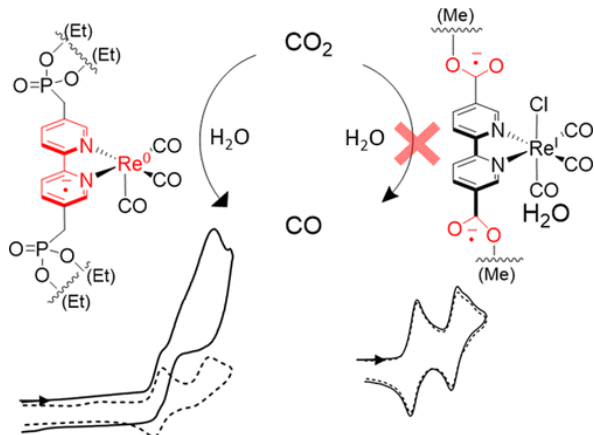
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**Keywords:** molecular electrochemistry; catalysis; CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction

**Summary:** The reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> is a domain of intense activity with the aim to use CO<sub>2</sub> as a source of carbon for fuels or, more broadly, for commodity molecules. Efforts are thus made to develop selective catalysts for CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction. In that endeavor, molecular catalysts have advantages which is the fine control of their structure and properties. Molecular catalysts are usually first studied as homogeneous catalysts to evaluate their activity however, to move forward applications, it is often better to design devices in which the molecular catalyst is heterogenized on electrode surface to perform processes enabling to store renewable energy in chemical bonds. Among the various strategies to immobilize molecular catalysts, direct chemical bonding to conductive surfaces presents some advantages because of the robustness of the linkage. When the catalyst is a transition metal complex, the anchoring group has to be connected to the complex through the ligands, and an important question is thus raised on the influence of this function on the redox and on the catalytic properties of the complex. In this communication, we illustrate this issue through the detailed investigation and we show the effect of conjugated and non-conjugated substituents, structurally close to anchoring functions previously used to immobilize rhenium carbonyl bipyridyl molecular catalysts for supported CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction. We

show that a direct bipyridine connected carboxylic ester groups, mimicking anchoring the catalyst via carboxylate binding to the surface, have a drastic effect on the catalytic activity of the corresponding Re complex toward CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction (Fig.1). The reasons for such an effect are revealed via a combined spectro-electrochemical analysis showing that the reducing equivalents are mainly accumulated on the electron-withdrawing ester preventing the formation of the rhenium(0) center and its interaction with CO<sub>2</sub>. Alternatively, alkyl-phosphonic ester or carboxylic ester substituents, not directly conjugated with the bpy ligand allow preserving the catalytic activity of the Re complex (Fig.1).<sup>[1]</sup>



**Fig. 1** anchoring function impacts on CO<sub>2</sub> activation

## Research financial support:

M.G. doctorate and J.S.A.-A. Post-doctorate was provided by Agence Nationale de la Recherche (CALHYCO2 project ANR-19-CE05-0015) and by Région Auvergne Rhône-Alpes (Pack Ambition International 2019).

## References:

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