

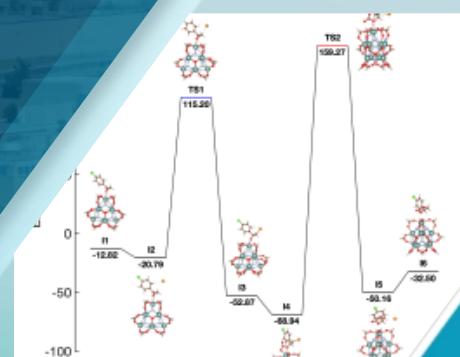
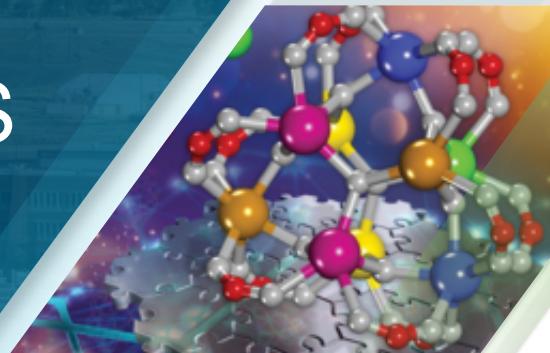
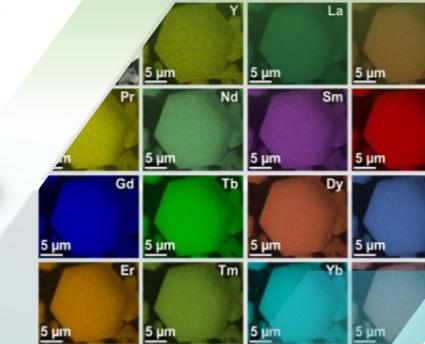


Exceptional service in the national interest

IMPACT OF HETEROGENEITY ON ELECTRONIC STRUCTURES IN HETEROMETALLIC RARE EARTH METAL-ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS

Jon Vogel

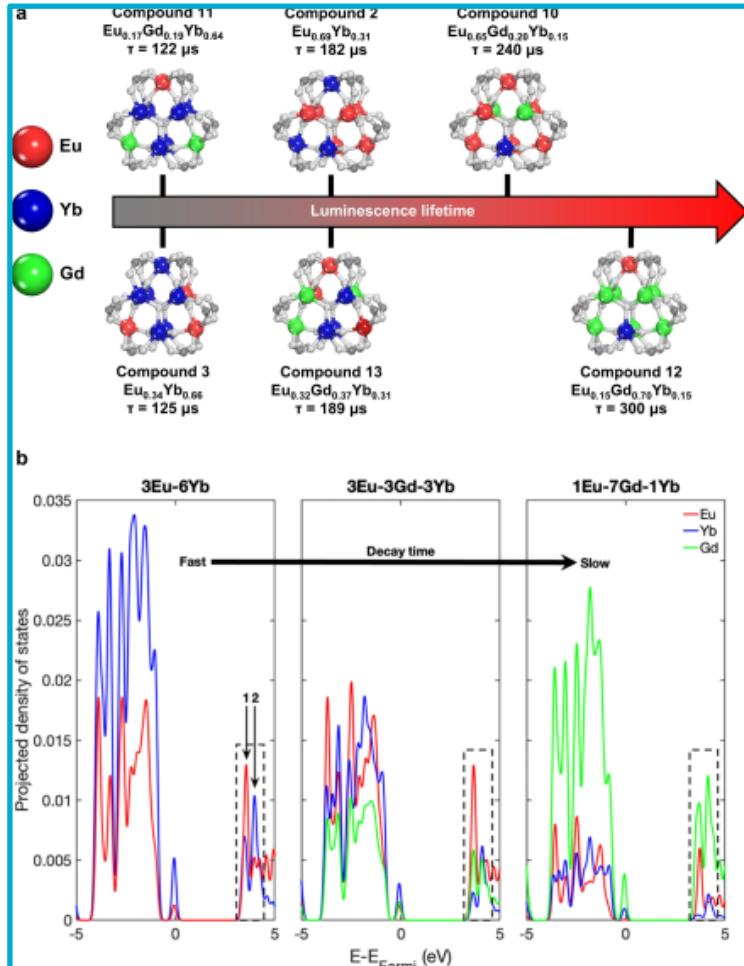
2024 Fall American Chemical Society
18 August 2024



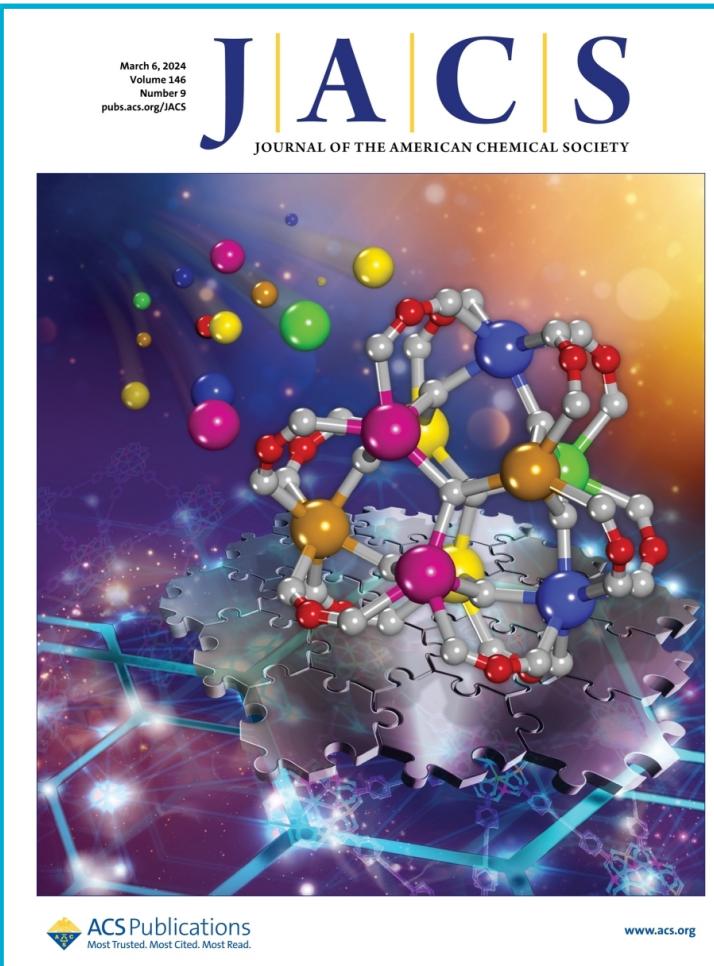
RECENT WORK TO UNDERSTAND RARE EARTH HETEROMETALLIC MOFs



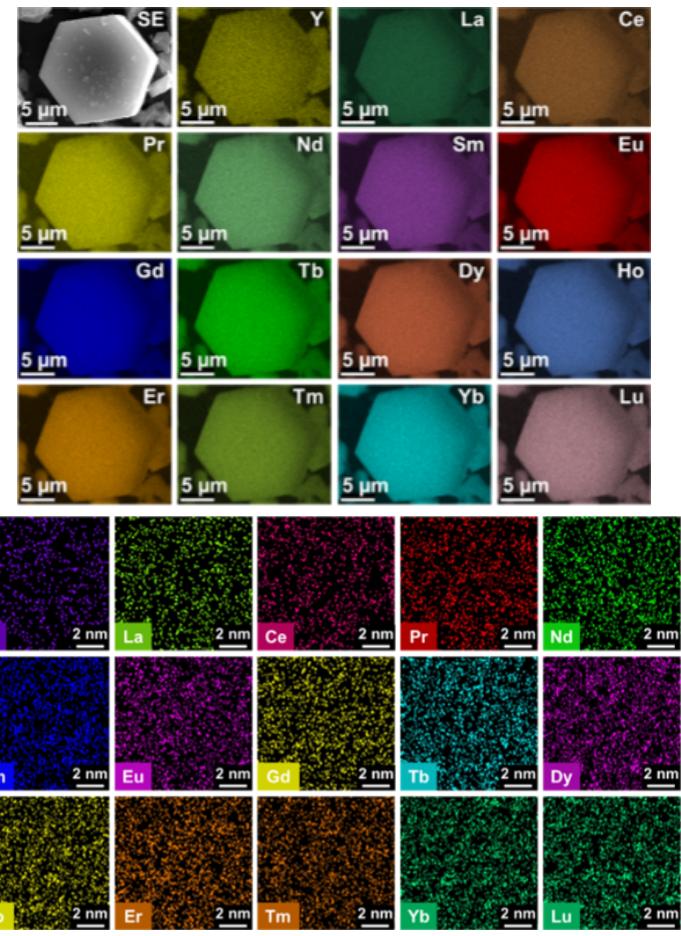
Heterometallic MOFs for Directing Photoexcitation



Characterization of Heterometallic MOFs



Newly Developed High Entropy RE-MOFs

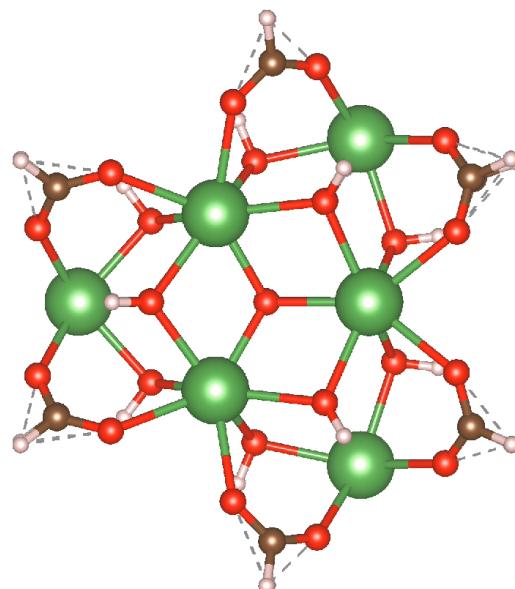
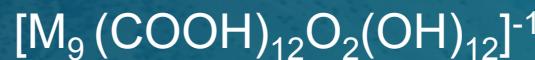


Deneff, J.I., et al.
Nat Commun
14, 981 (2023)

R. Eric Sikma, et al.
Journal of the American Chemical Society
2024 146 (9), 5715-5734

R. Eric Sikma, et al.
Advanced Materials
2024. In review

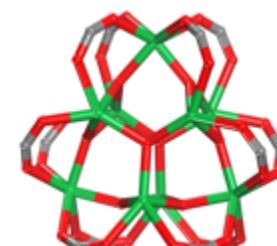
Heterometallic MOFs



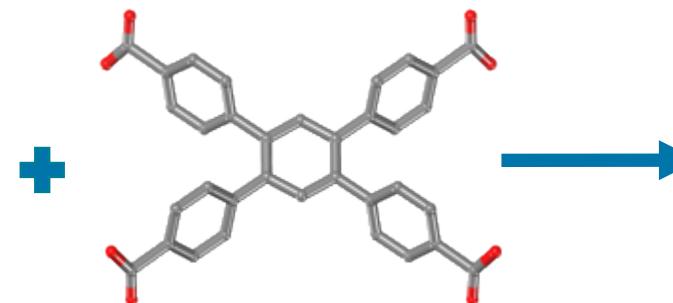
How does elemental composition drive material properties?

DEGREES OF FREEDOM IN MATERIALS DESIGN

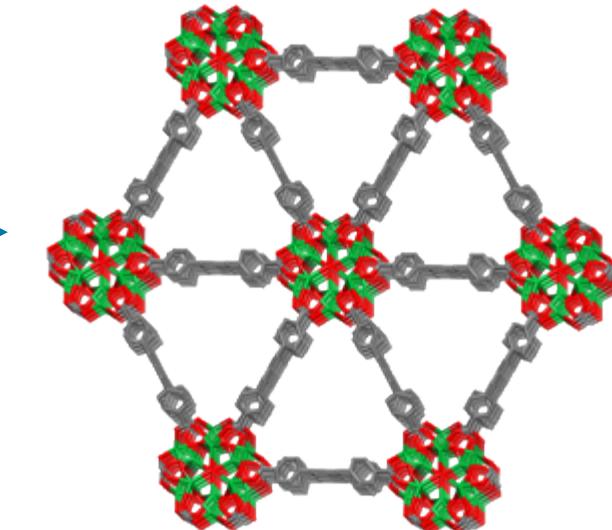
Metal Node



Organic Linker



3D MOF



- MOFs are utilized in multiple applications: chemical separation and storage, imaging and sensing, drug delivery, among others.
- MOFs are generally synthesized with one metal species (homometallic).
- Heterometallic MOFs have been exemplified as candidates to harness unique features of multiple metals individual and in concerted reaction mechanisms.
- **Specifically, how can heterometallic MOFs be utilized to enhance CO₂ conversion efficiency?**

APPLYING DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY (DFT) TO ATOMISTIC MODELS

- Utilize a truncated 9-metal cluster to highlight changes due to atomistic changes.
- Calculations provide electronic structure, atomic position optimization, and reaction energy barriers.
- Models focused on three homometallic composition: Y_9 , Yb_9 , and Eu_9 | three bimetallic compositions: Yb_5Y_4 , Eu_5Y_4 , Eu_5Yb_4 | one trimetallic: $\text{Y}_3\text{Yb}_3\text{Eu}_3$ | one 5M: $\text{Y}_1\text{Eu}_2\text{Gd}_2\text{Er}_2\text{Yb}_2$
- Focus on two areas of heterometallic behavior:
 1. Electronic structure state mixing at valence and conduction band edges due to composition.
 2. Catalysis reaction mechanism of CO_2 cycloaddition.

DFT Calculation Information

- Metal cluster structure: $[\text{M}_9(\text{COOH})_{12}\text{O}_2\text{F}_{12}]^{-1}$
- TCPB ligands truncated to formates for computational speedup.
- Cluster centered in $35 \times 35 \times 35 \text{\AA}$ unit cell.
- Exchange correlation function: PBEsol-D3
- Single Gamma Point
- Spin Polarized Calculation
- PAW Potentials



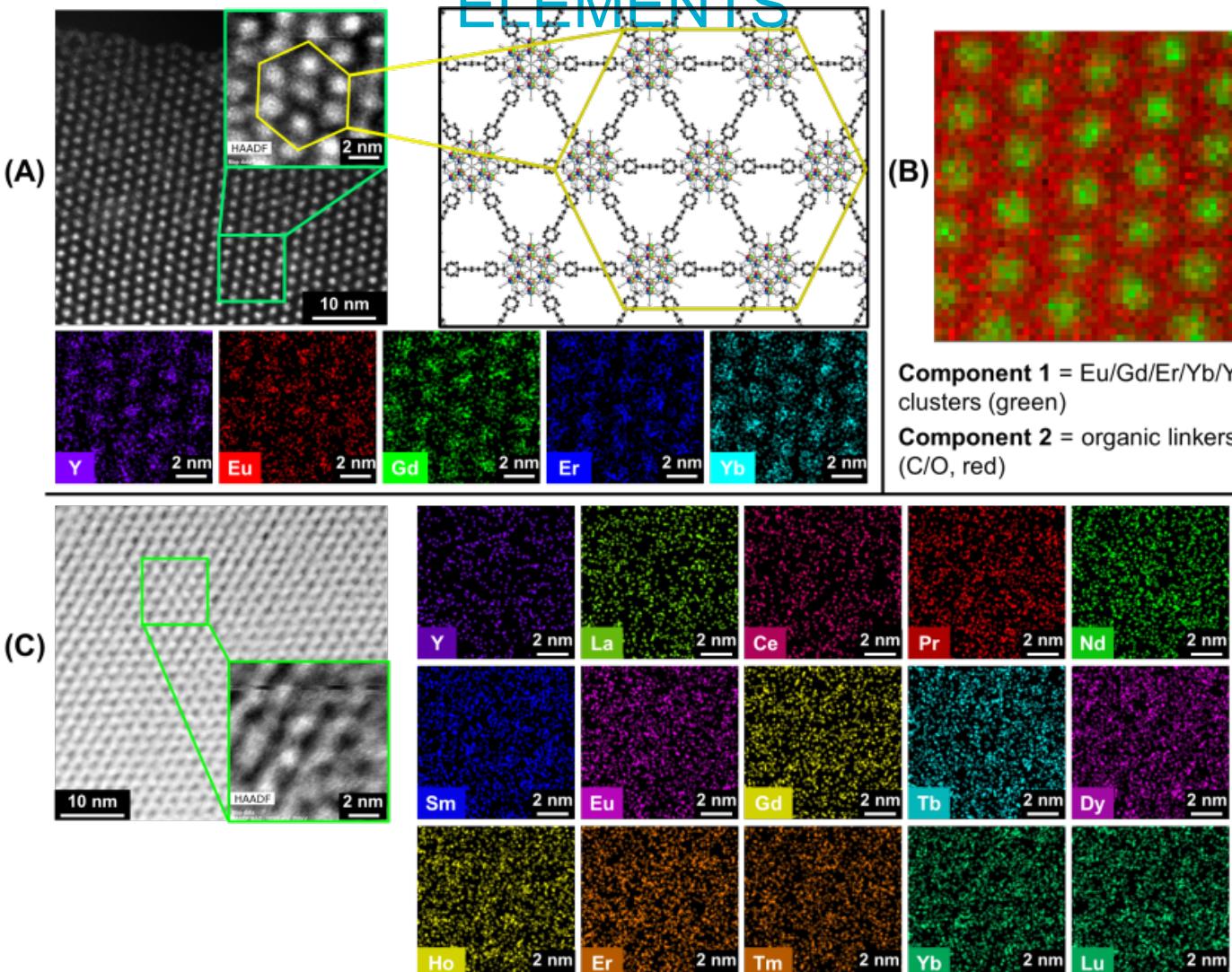
Ina Sava Gallis - SNL



R. Eric Sikma -
SNL(PD)/Miami U.

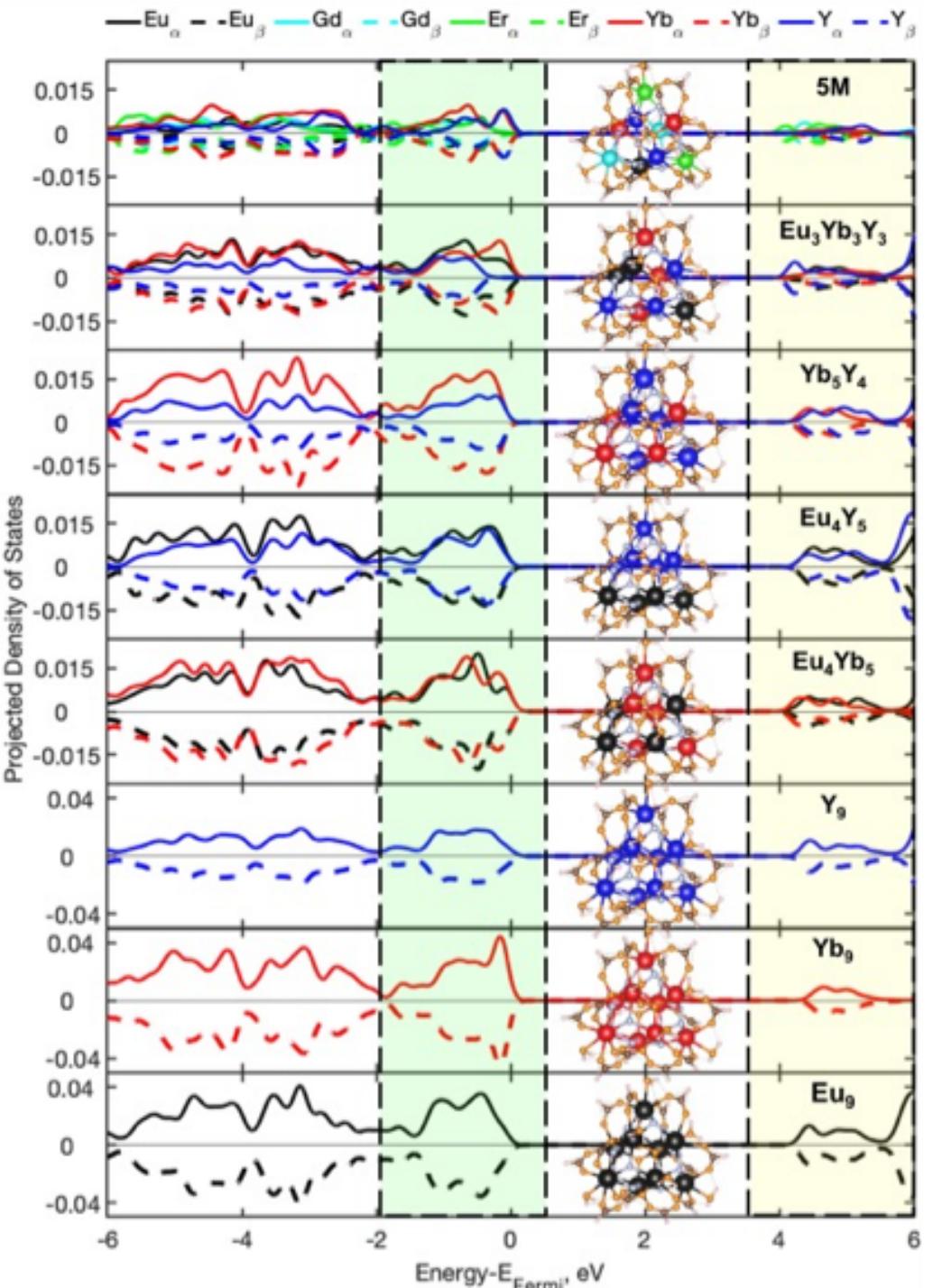


THE FIRST EXAMPLE OF A SINGLE MOF MATERIAL CONTAINING 15 RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

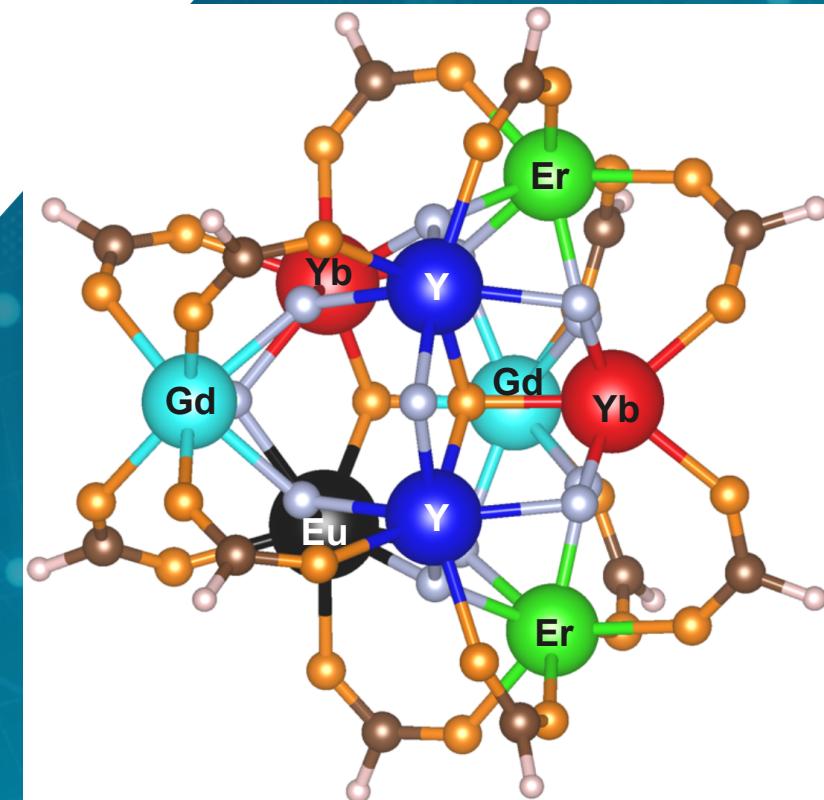


Characterization of homogeneous integration of 5 (A) and 15 (C) RE elements into single TCPB MOFs via HAADF STEM and EDX mapping.

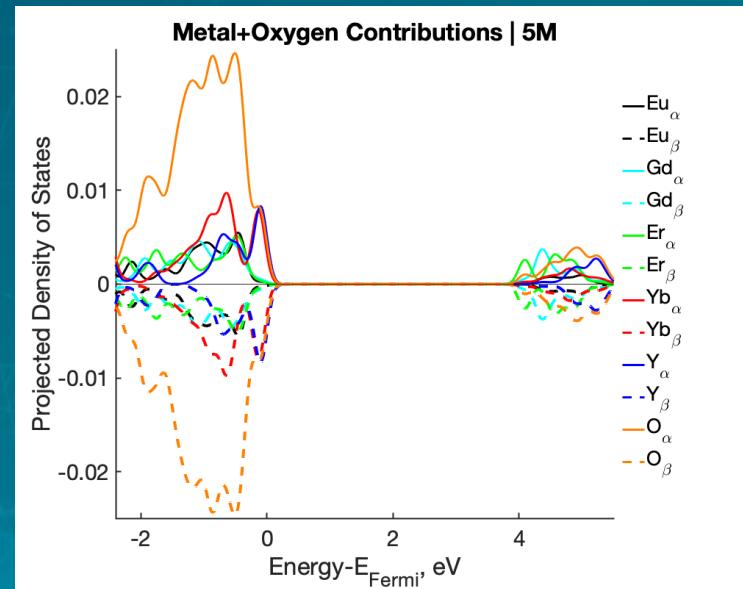
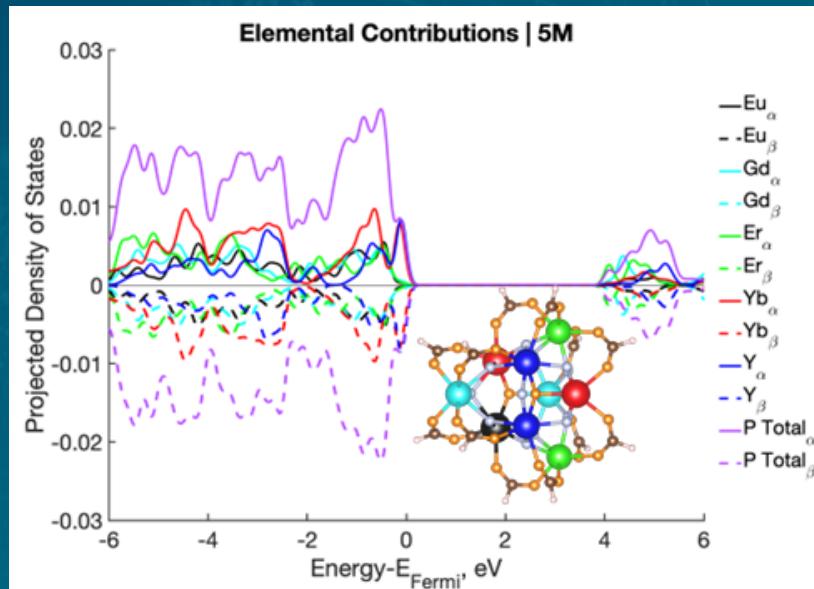
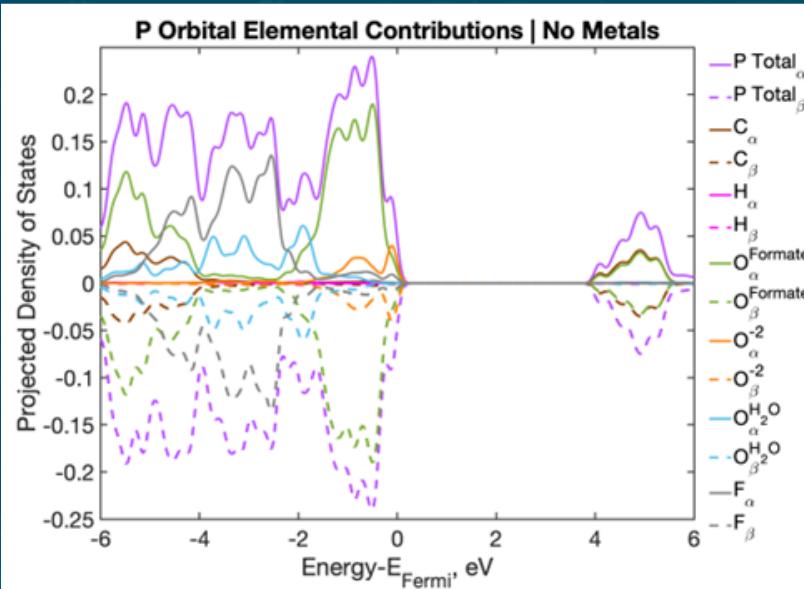
DENSITY OF STATES SHIFTING IN HEMOFS



- Comparison of electronic structure for homometallic vs range of bimetallic, trimetallic, and 5M –TCPB MOFs.
- New metal combinations shift relative state contributions at the valence and conduction band edges.
- Greatest impact is on ordering of metallic contributions at the conduction band edge.



PREDICTING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN OXYGEN AND METALS



- Total DOS is dominated P orbitals, specifically those contributed by oxygen species and localized on formates.
- Valence band states are contributed by central $\mu_3 - O^{2-}$ species.
- Metals bonded to central $\mu_3 - O^{2-}$ species have significant population at the valance band edge.
- Photoexcitation within the materials is expected to generate excited electrons localized on organic linkers.
- Unique ordering of states at the conduction band edge indicate possible direction of relaxation mechanisms.

CO₂ Conversion in RE HEMOFS

Sample	S _{BET} (m ² g ⁻¹)	Time (h)	Conv. (%) ^{d)}
Eu-TCPB ^{a)}	1460	6	66
Yb-TCPB ^{a)}	1380	6	72
Y-TCPB ^{a)}	1580	6	73
Gd-TCPB ^{a)}	1380	6	65
Er-TCPB ^{a)}	1280	6	68
EuYbY-TCPB ^{a)}	n.d. ^{c)}	6	70
5M-TCPB ^{a)}	1520	6	69
5M-TCPB ^{a)}	1520	18	94
15M-TCPB ^{a)}	1360	6	72
15M-TCPB ^{a)}	1360	18	90
SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃ zeolite ^{a)}	216	6	26
Y-zeolite ^{a)}	n.d. ^{c)}	6	32
MOF-808 ^{a)}	1680	6	57
UiO-66 ^{a)}	1390	6	56
None ^{b)}	-	6	25
None ^{b)}	-	18	44

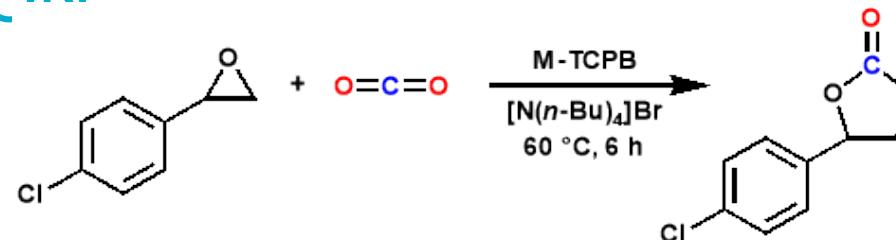
a) 1.0 mmol epoxide, 0.10 eq. TBA-Br, 0.05 eq. MOF (per metal ion), heated to 60 °C for indicated time under balloon pressure CO₂

b) Identical conditions with no MOF added

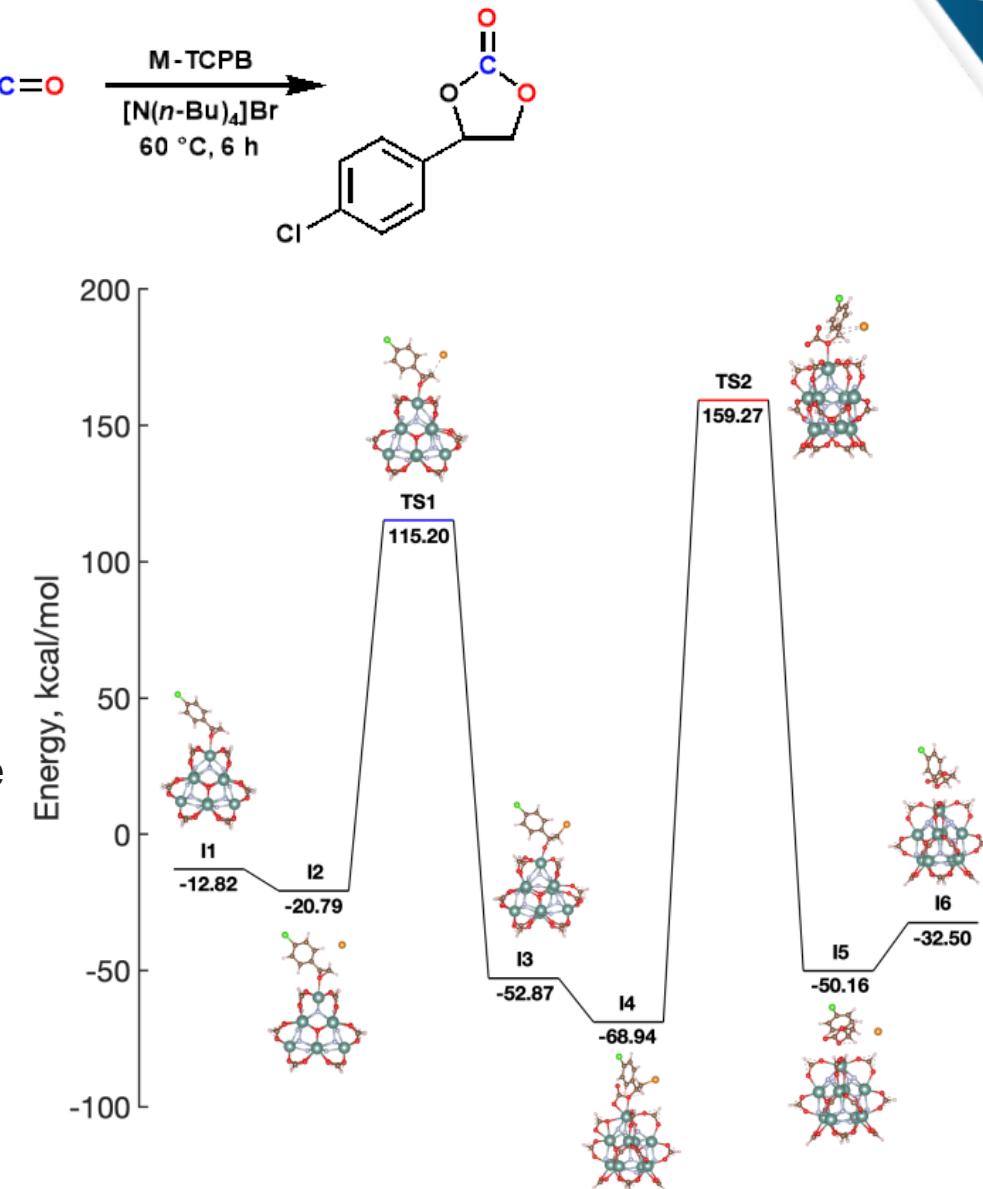
c) BET surface area was not determined

d) Determined by ¹H NMR with reference to HMB internal standard

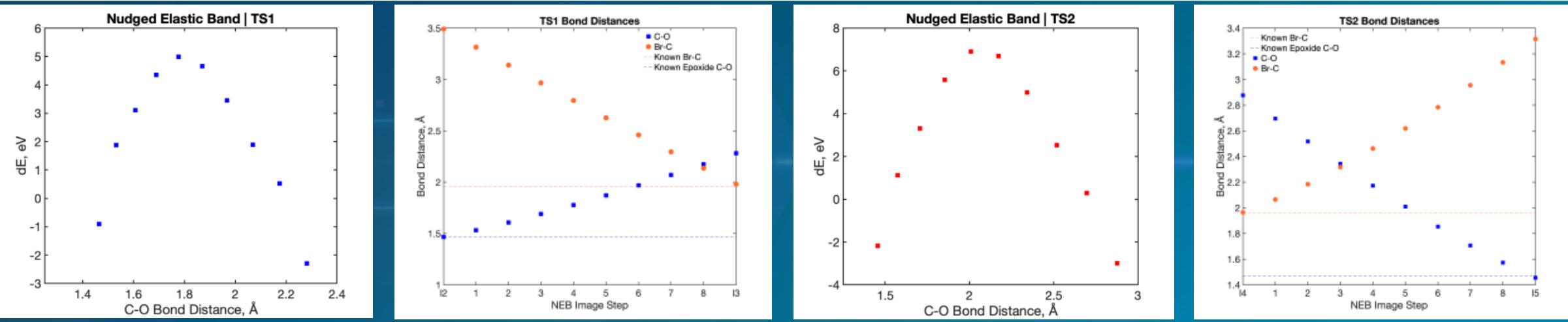
CATALYZED CO₂ CYCLOADDITION REACTION



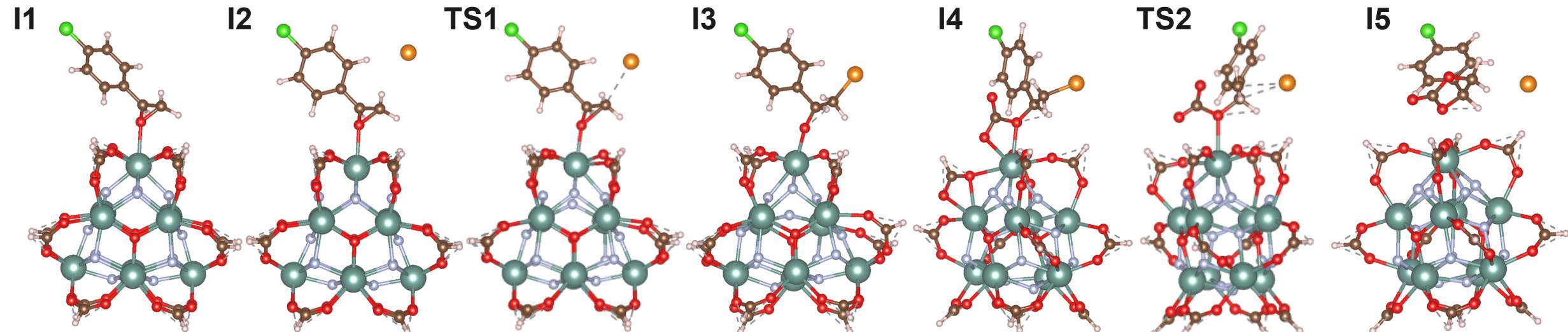
- Y-TCPB is initially modeled due to excellent experimental performance.
- Gas phase geometry optimizations in DFT at 0K.
- Nudged elastic band calculations for transition state search between I2-I3 and I4-I5.
- Activation energies from first pass need to be further studied and optimized.



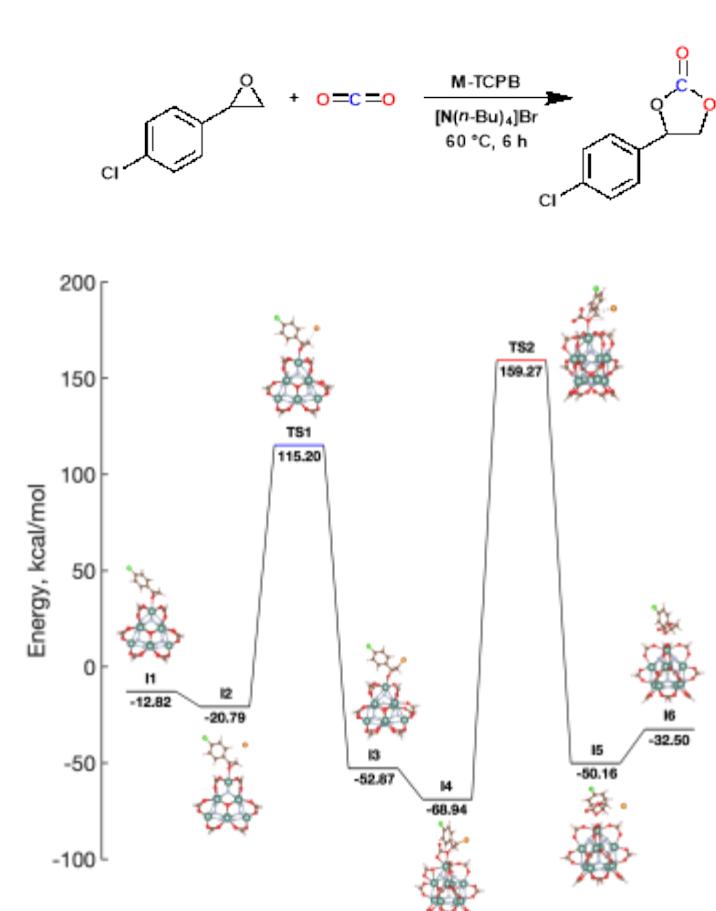
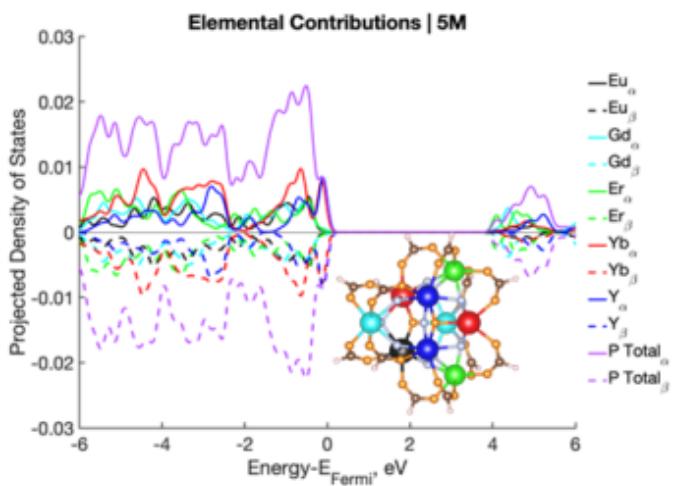
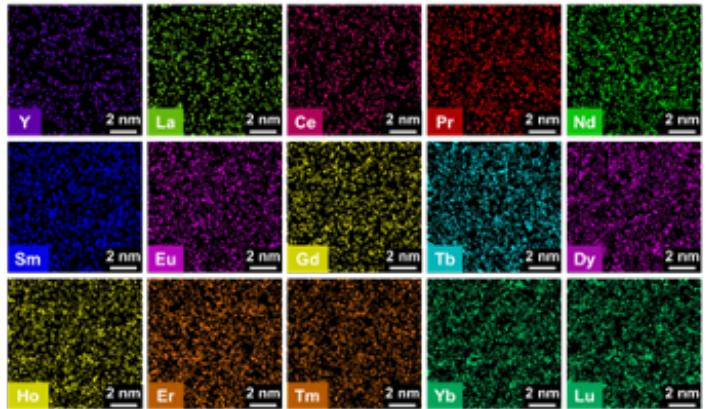
CO₂ CYCLOADDITION REACTION PATHWAY AND COORDINATE



Reaction Sequence



CONCLUSIONS



First time synthesis of a new High Entropy Metal-Organic Framework containing homogenous integration of 15 rare earth elements.

DFT calculated electronic structures indicate particular metallic ratios modify dominant species at the band edges of the material.

HEMOFs perform as efficient catalysts for CO₂ cycloaddition reactions.