The search for Sustainable Catalysts for Fuel Cells and Water Splitting: MetalFree or Noble Metal-Free Nanomaterials

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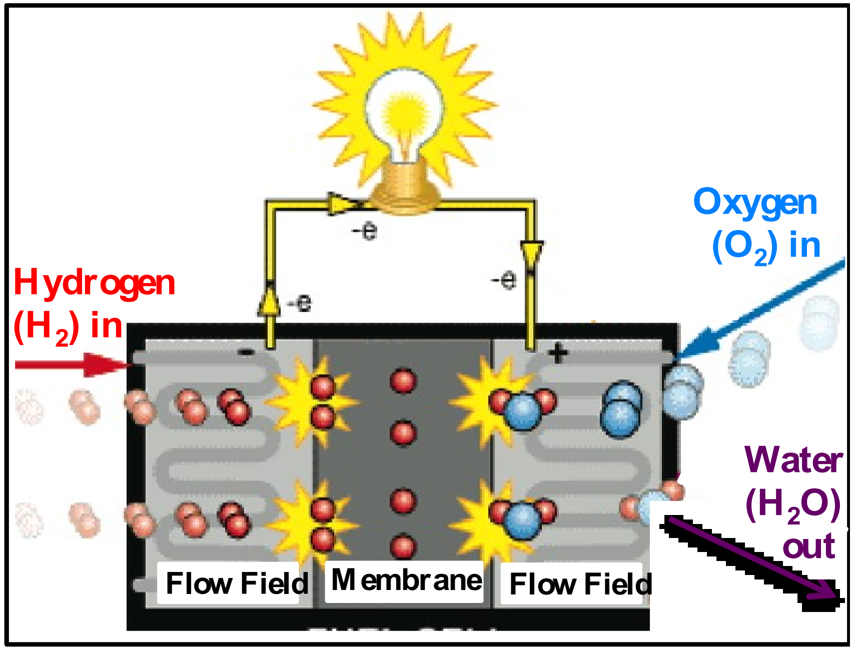
Sus Nano Conference - Venice, Italy, March 2015

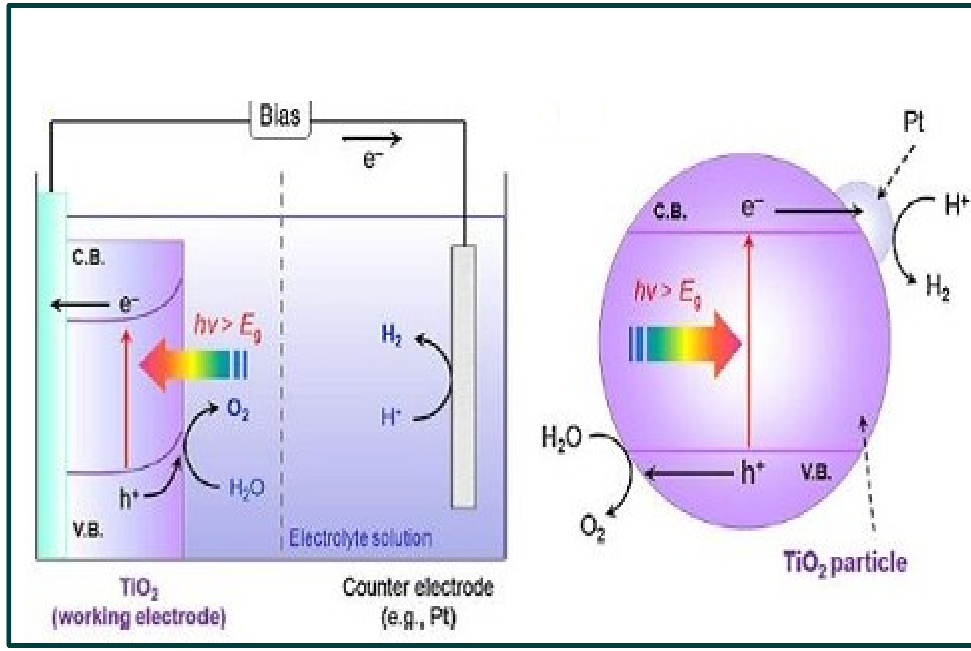
RUTGERS

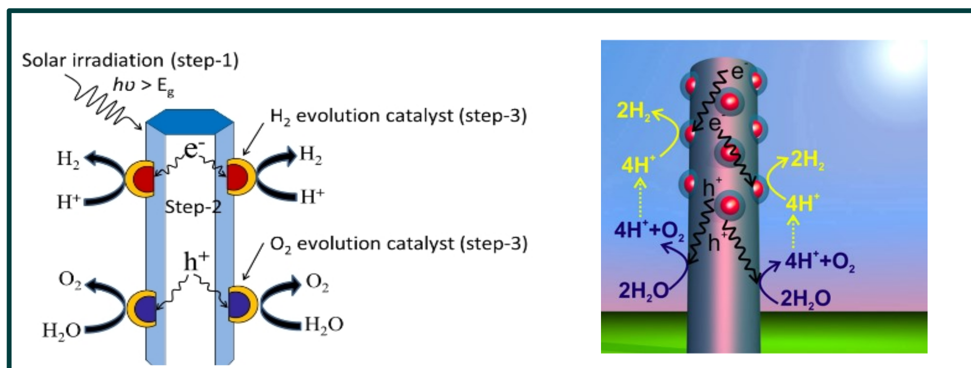
Fuel Cells and Water Splitting Catalysis

Fuel Cells



Water Splitting



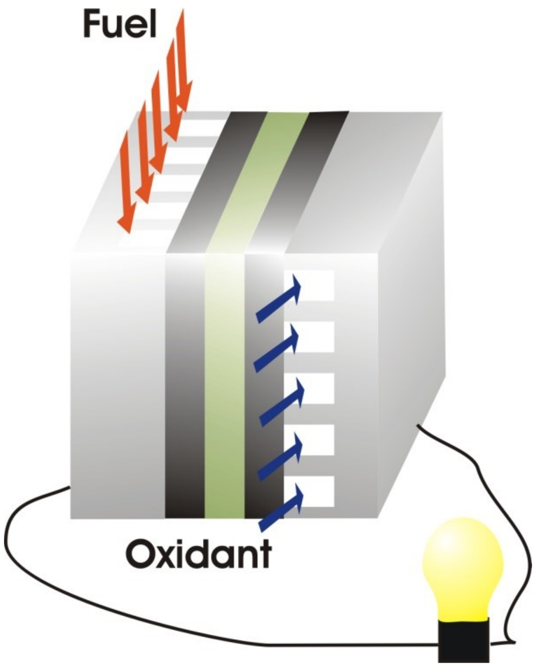


Giwirth et al., *Inorg Chem*. **2010**, *49*, 3557.
Kibria et al., SPIE, DOI:
10.1117/2.1201501.005751

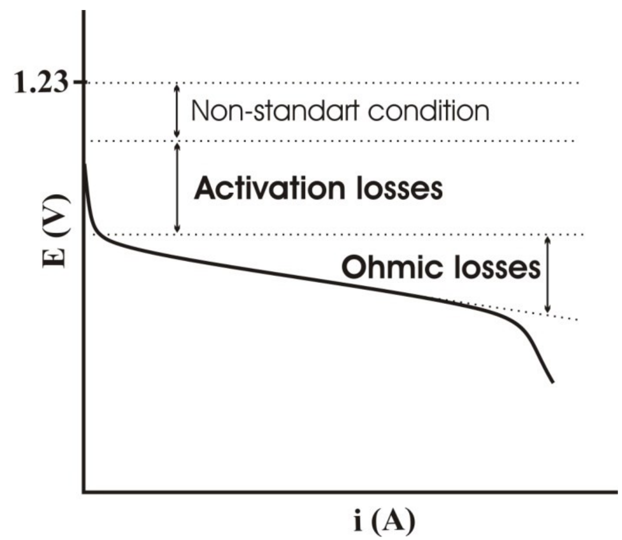
Fuel Cells

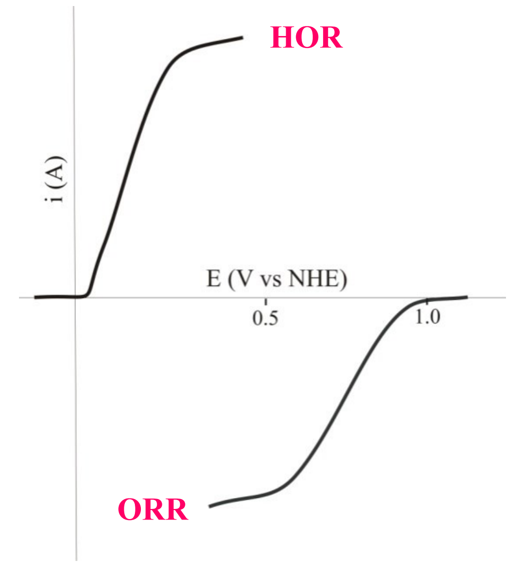
$$H_2 \longrightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^- \qquad E^0 = 0.0\ V\ (NHE)$$

$$O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- \longrightarrow H_2O \qquad E^0 = 1.23\ V\ (NHE)$$

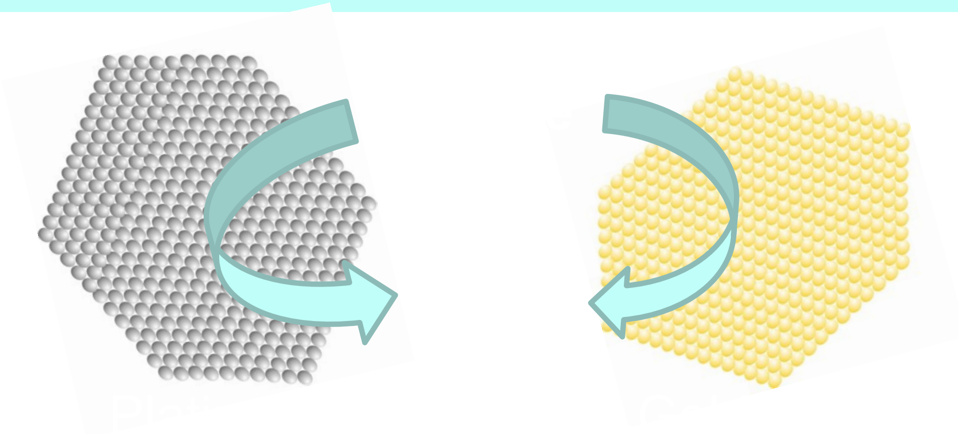


Possible Fuels: H_2, Hydrazine, Methanol, Ethanol, Ascobic acid...

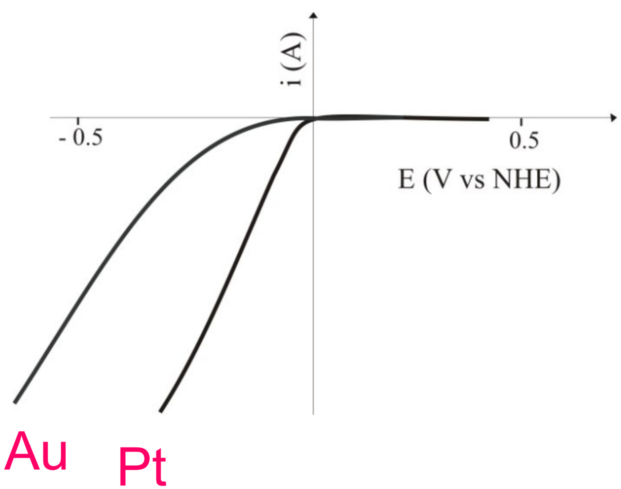


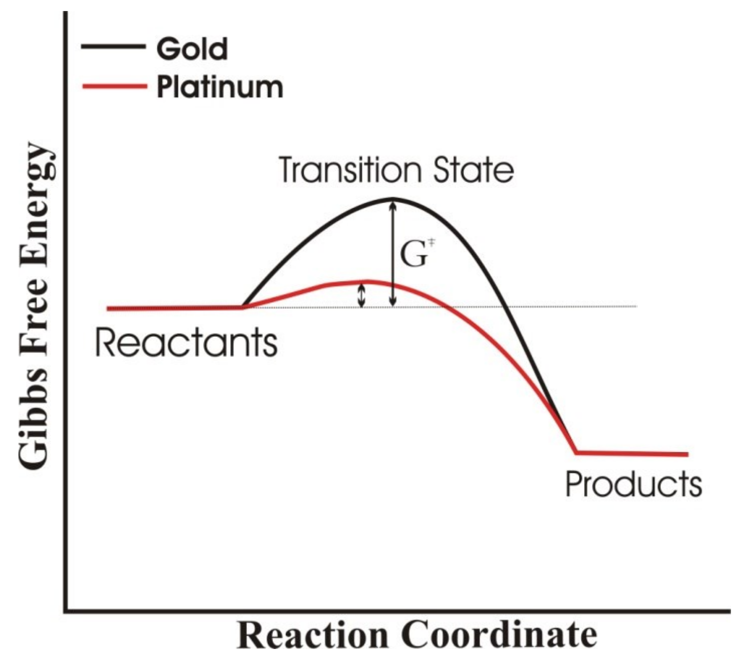


Catalysts and Electrocatalysis



Overpotential = Activation barrier





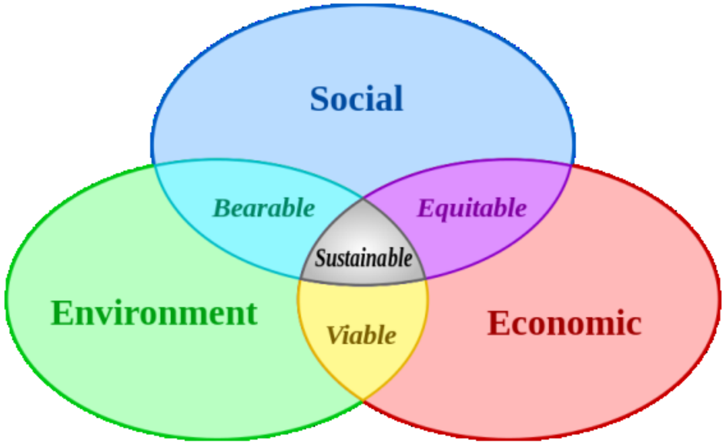
$2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ $E_0 = 0.0$ V (NHE)

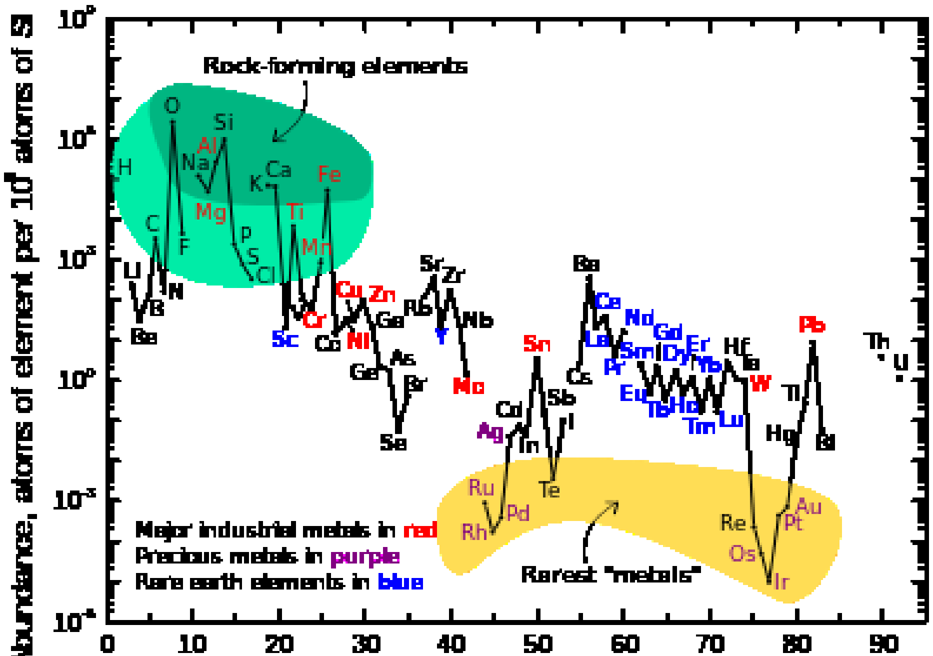
Designing Non-Conventional Electrocatalysts

Efficiency:

- Low overpotetial
- High current density
- Low ohmic loss

Sustain

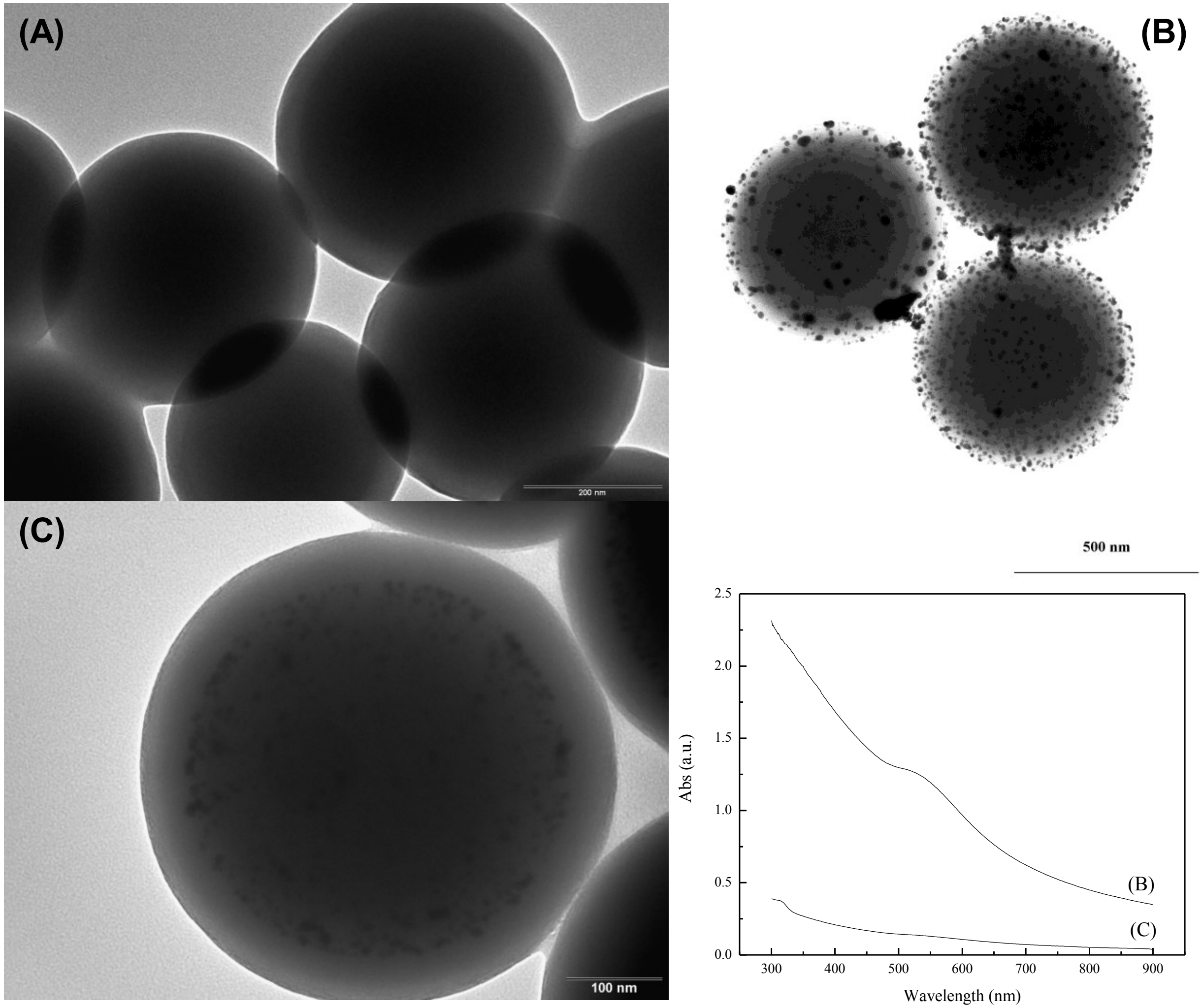




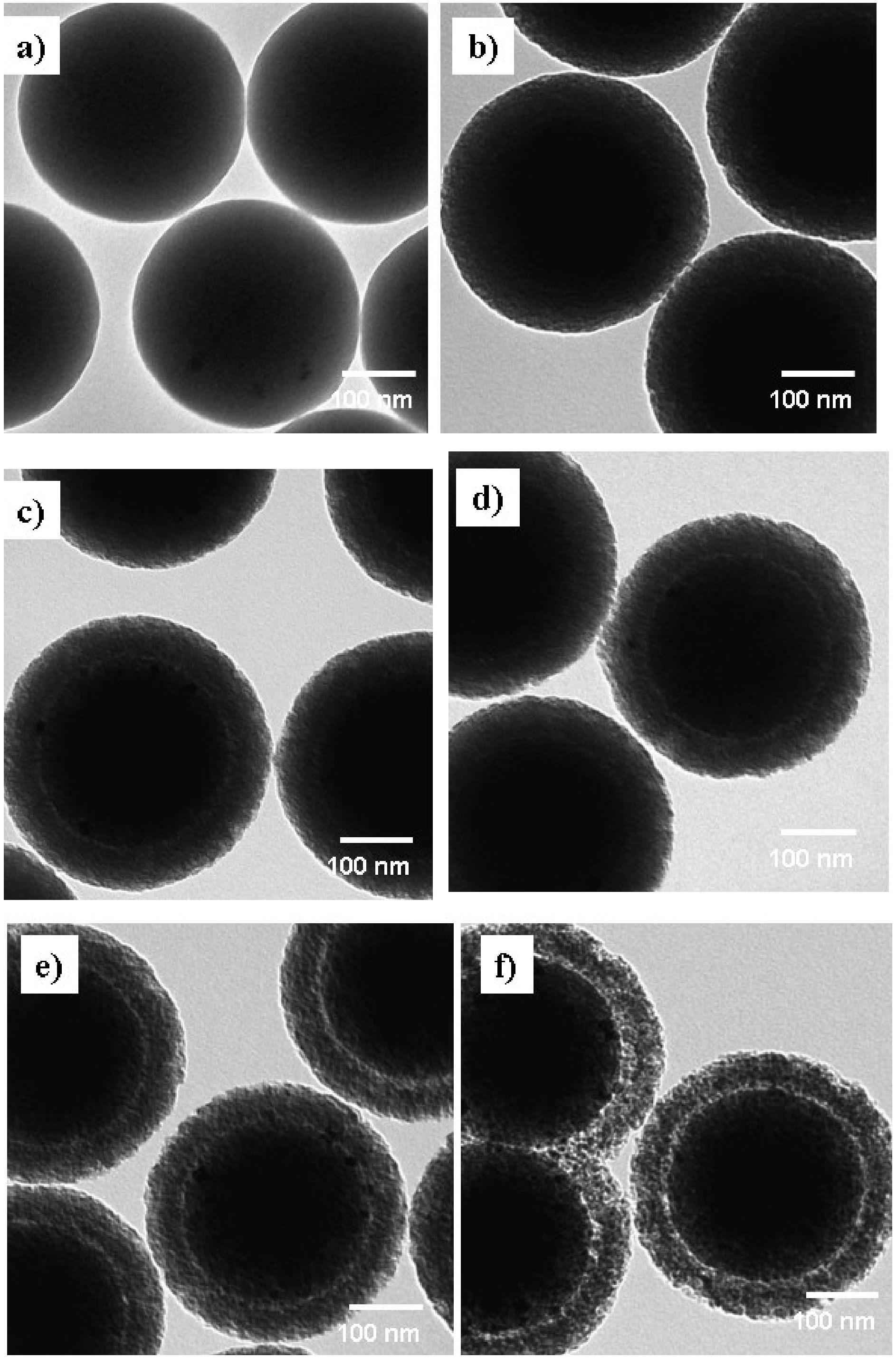
Wikipedia

- Based on abundant elements
- Nontoxic
- High density of active sites
- High surface area
- Low electrical resistance
- Robust
- High selectivity

Core-Shell-Shell Nanospheres



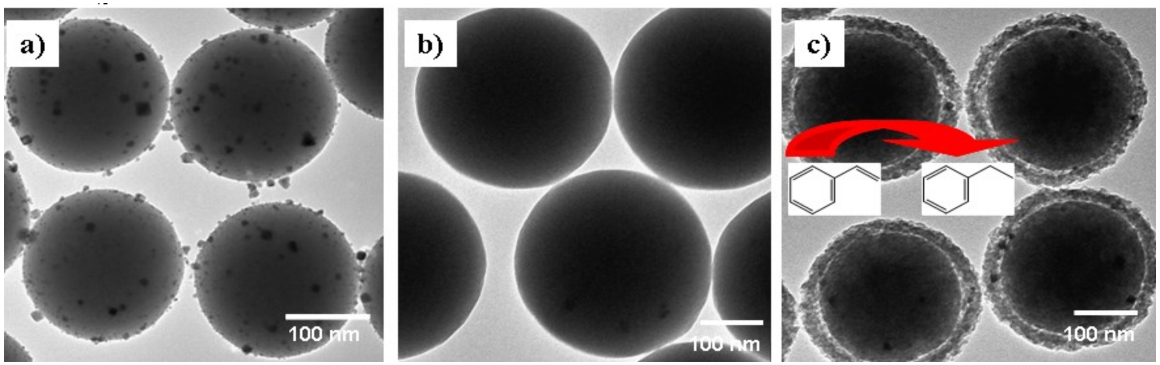
Controlled Etching



TEM images of SiO_2/Pd-NP/SiO_2 nanospheres (a) and SiO_2/Pd-NP/Porous-SiO_2 nanospheres after etching for:
(b) 50, (c) 60, (d) 70, (e) 80 and (f) 100 min.
Scale bars = 100 nm in all images.

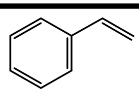
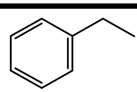
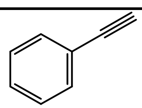
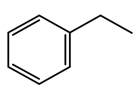
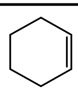
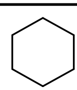
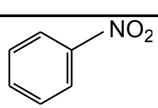
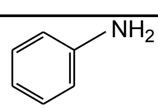
Wang, Y.; Asefa, T., *J. Mater. Chem.*, **2010**, *20,* 7834-7891.

Core-Shell-Shell Nanospheres as Efficient Catalysts

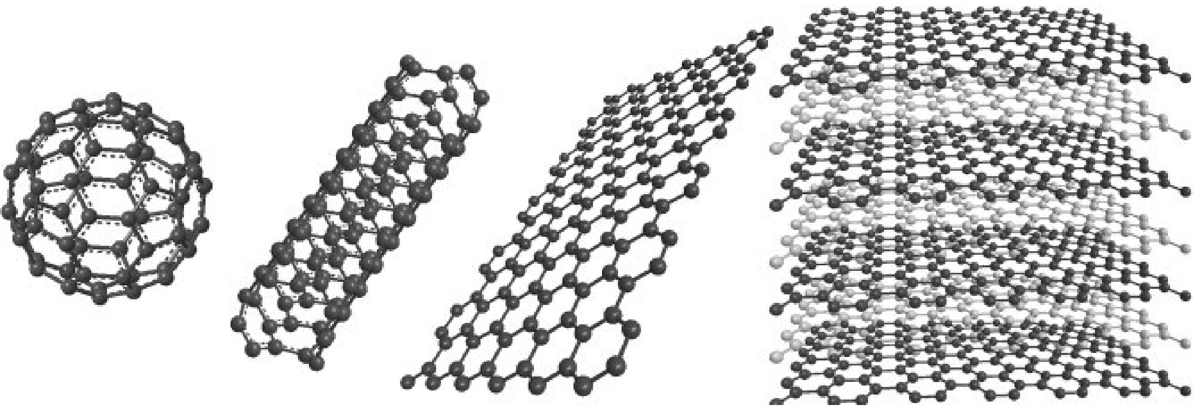


Wang, Biradar, Asefa et al., *J. Mater. Chem.*, **2010**, *20,* 7834.

Hydrogenation

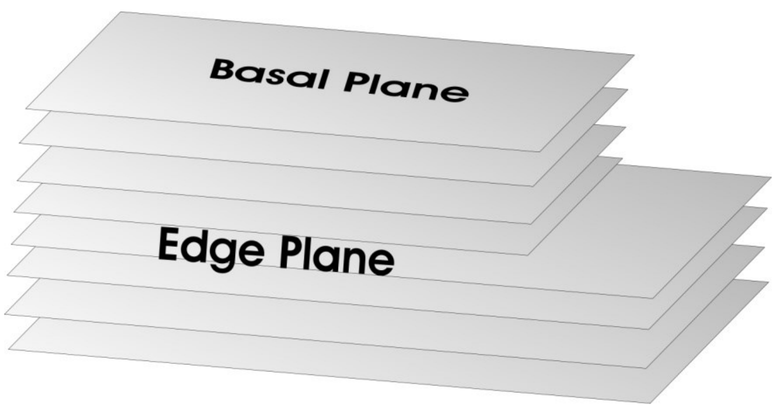
Substrate	Product	Time [h] /T [C]	Conversion [%]	Selectivity [%]	TOF [h^{-1}]
		0.5 / 25	~100	~100	5,181
		0.5 / 25	~100	~100	5,407
		1 / 50	96	~100	2,812
		3 / 50	91	~100	263

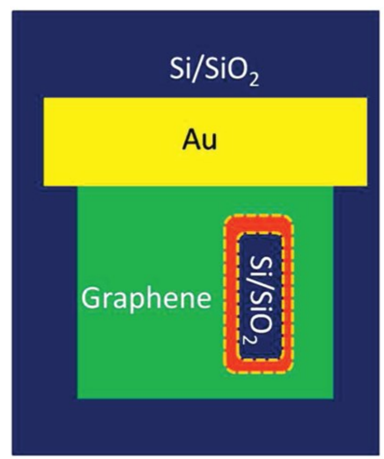
Carbon Nanostructures for Electroatalysis

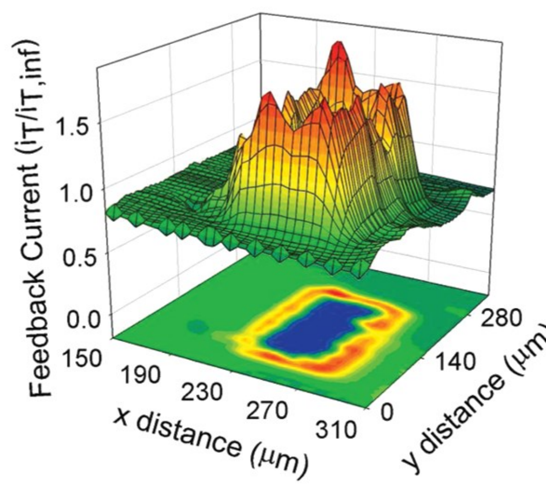


Pumera et al. Trends in Analytical Chemistry (2010)

Scanning electrochemical microscope image of graphene and graphene imperfection show that the electron transfer kinetics is higher at regions with greater defect density compared to those with lower density.



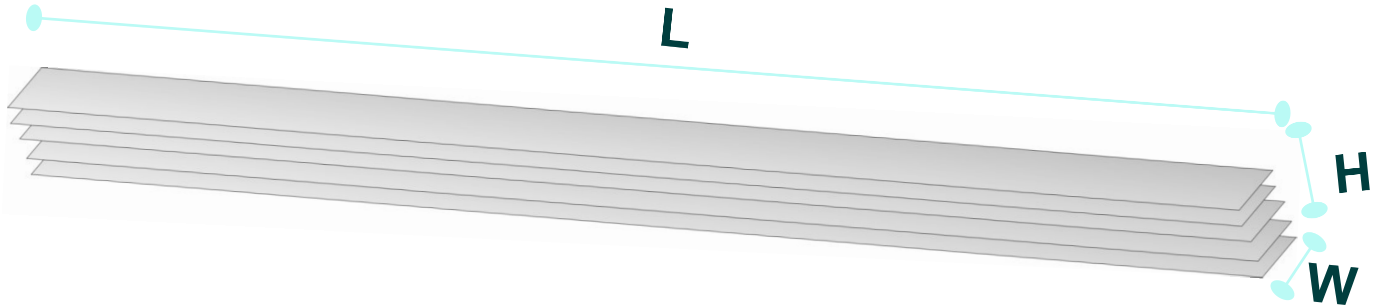




Tan, Abruña, et. al, *ACS Nano* **2012**, *6*, 3070.

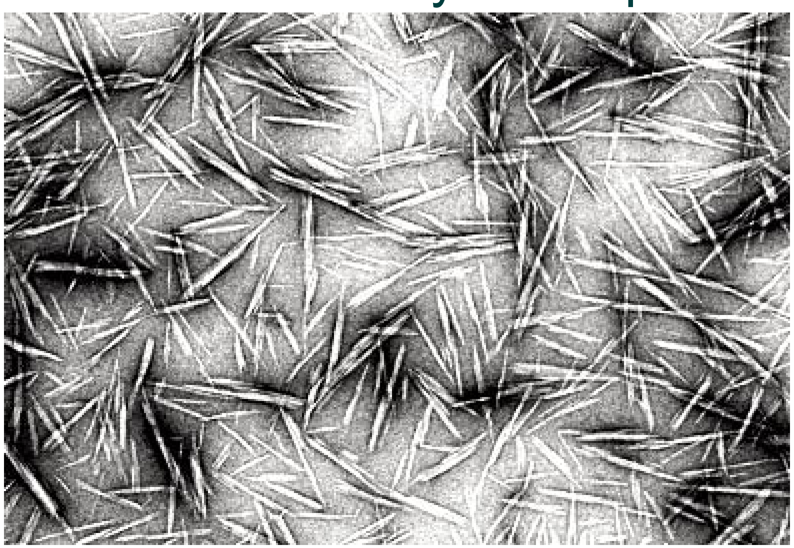
Graphene defect has higher reactivity

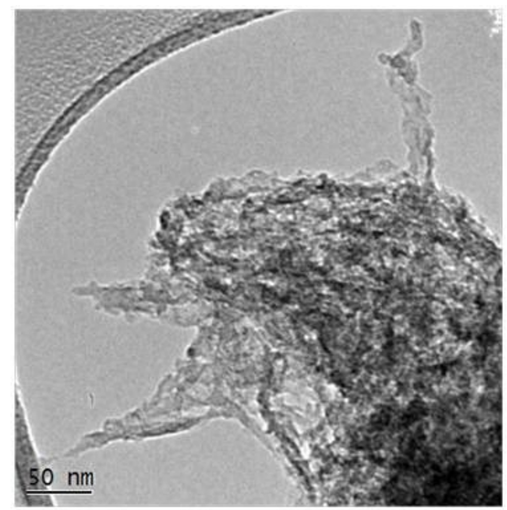
Carbon Nanoneedles



$L >> H \approx W$

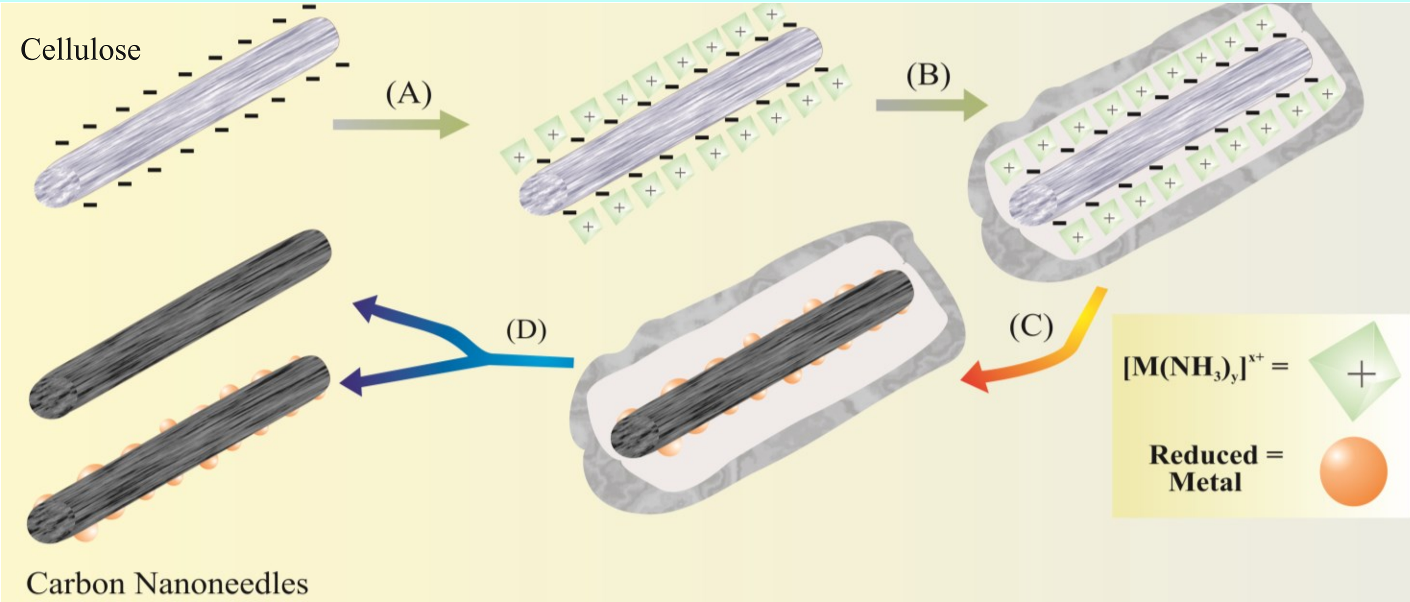
Cellulose Nanocrystal as precursor

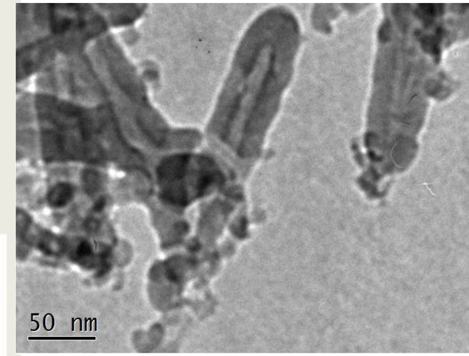


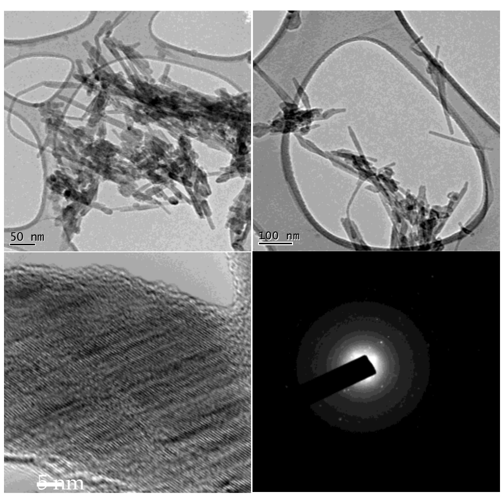


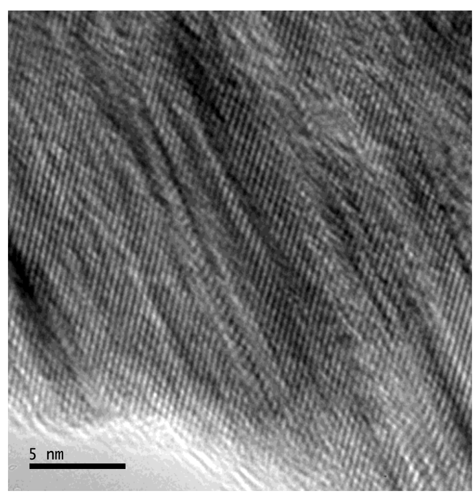
http://cerig.efpg.inpg.fr/dossier/LGP2-scientific-report-2006-2009/page20.htm

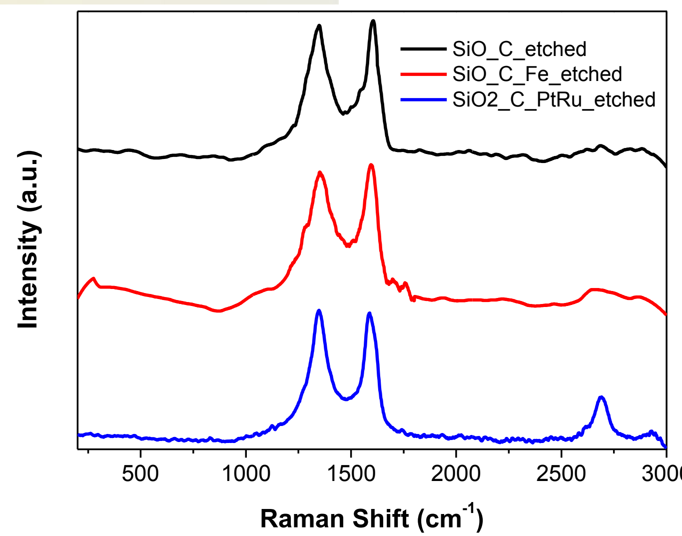
Cellulose-Derived Layered Graphite/Silica and Graphite Nanofibers









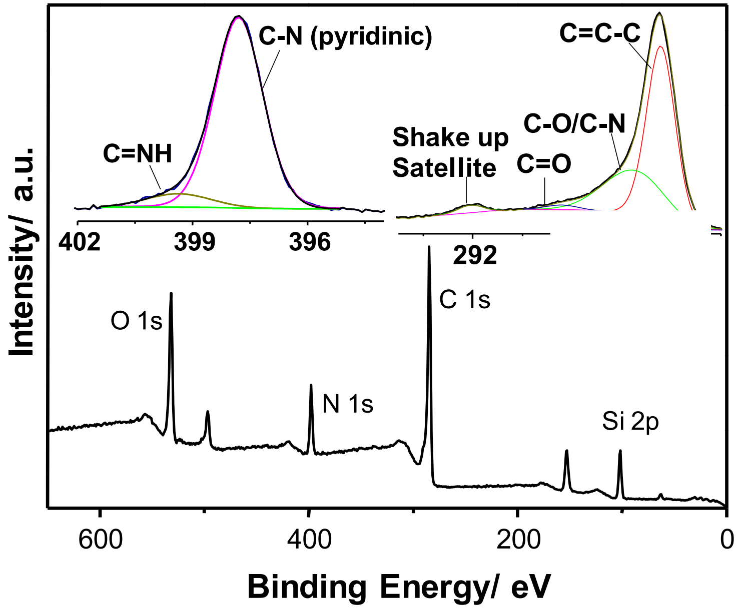


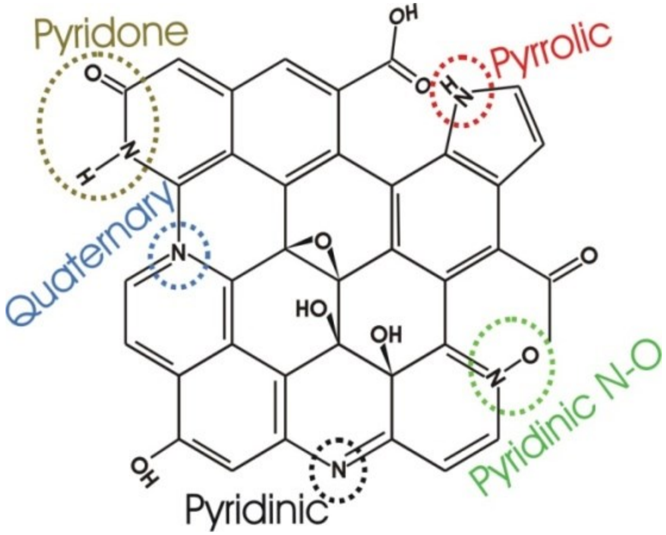
Silva, Asefa, et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012,** *51*, 7171.

Carbon Nanoneedles

Table 1. XPS data for CNNs prepared from the $[(Fe(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ route.

Element	C			O	N		Fe
	C=C-C	C-O/C-N	C=O		C-N (pyridinic)	C=NH	
Binding Energy (eV)	284.4	285.5	288.4	532.3	397.8	399.4	711.3/732.1*
Atomic percentage (%)	35.5	19.1	1.1	25.1	17.5	1.6	>0.1





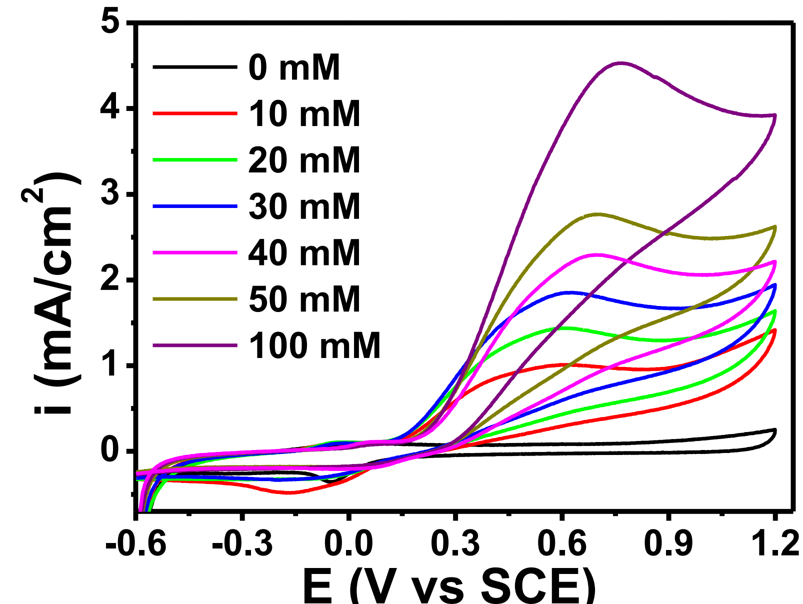
Graphite Nanofibers for Electroxidation of Hydrazine

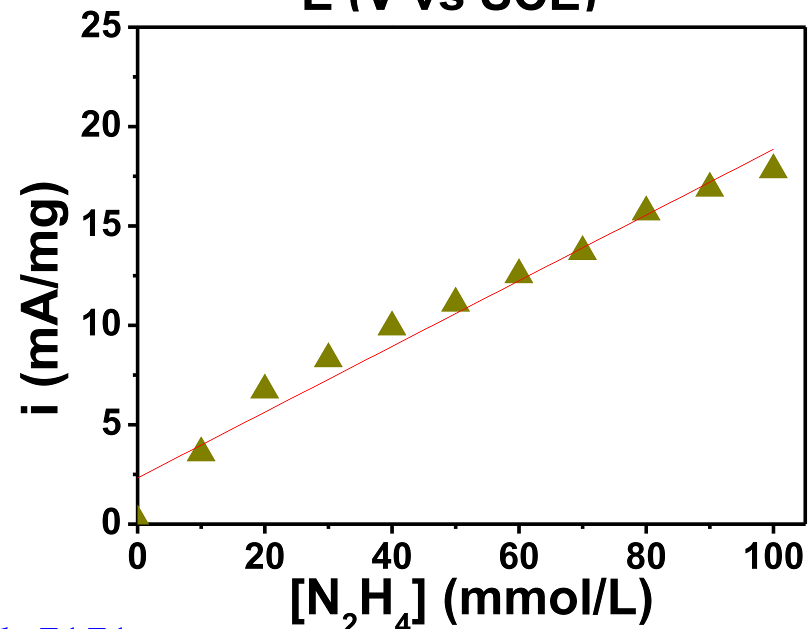
Hydrazine Oxidation for Fuel Cells

$$\text{Anode}: \; N_2H_4 + 4OH^- \leftrightarrows N_2 + 4H_2O + 4e^-$$
$$E^o = -0.33\ \text{V/RHE}$$

$$\text{Cathode}: \; O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^- \leftrightarrows 4OH^-$$
$$E^o = +1.23\ \text{V/RHE}$$

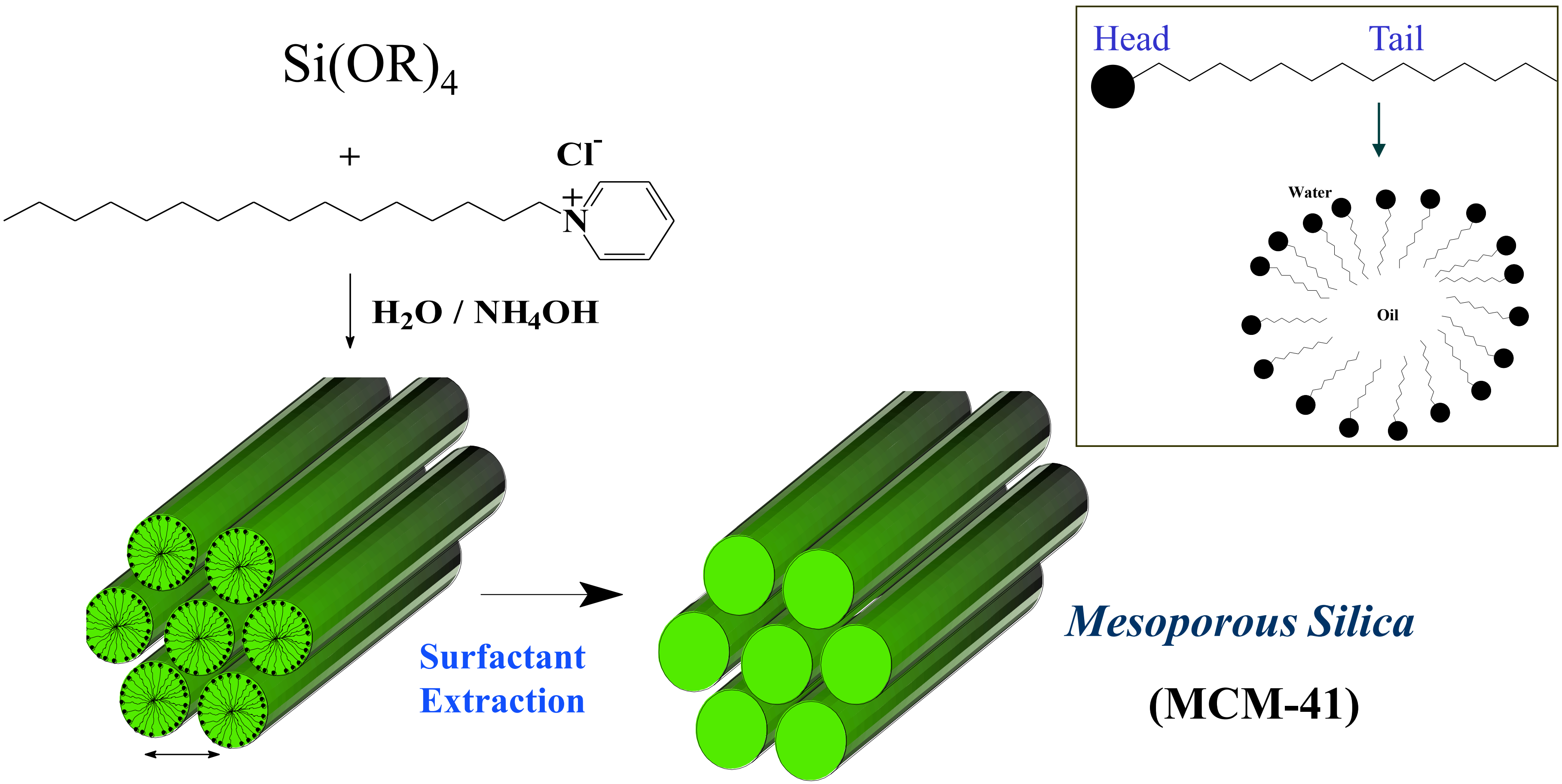
$$\text{Cell Reaction}: \; N_2H_4 + O_2 \leftrightarrows N_2 + 2H_2O$$
$$E^o = +1.56\ \text{V/RHE}$$





Silva, Asefa, et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012,** *51*, 7171.

Mesoporous Silica-Based Multifuctional Materials

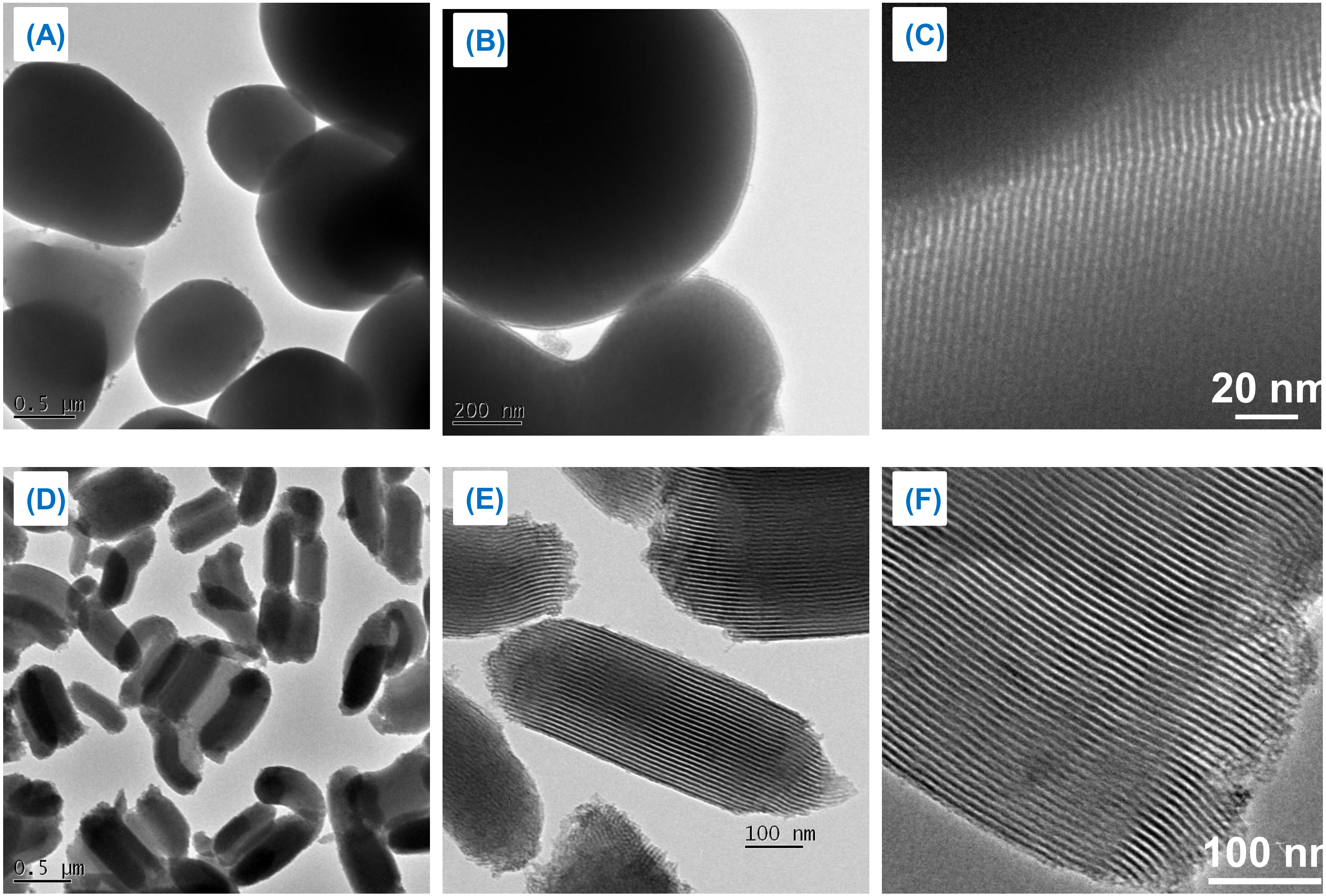


Kresge et al., *Nature* 1992

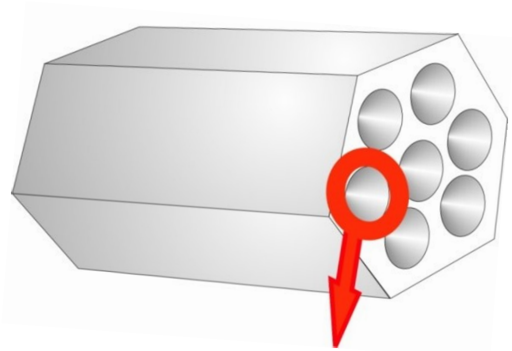
Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles

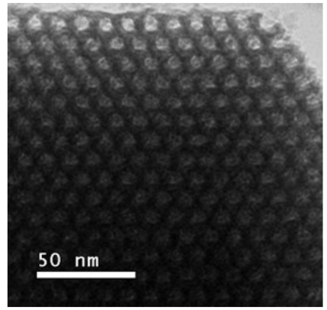
MCM-41

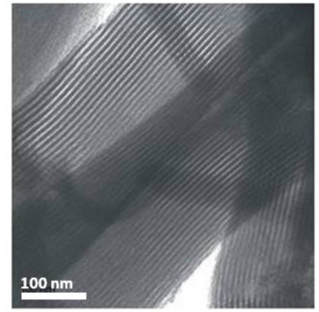
SBA-15



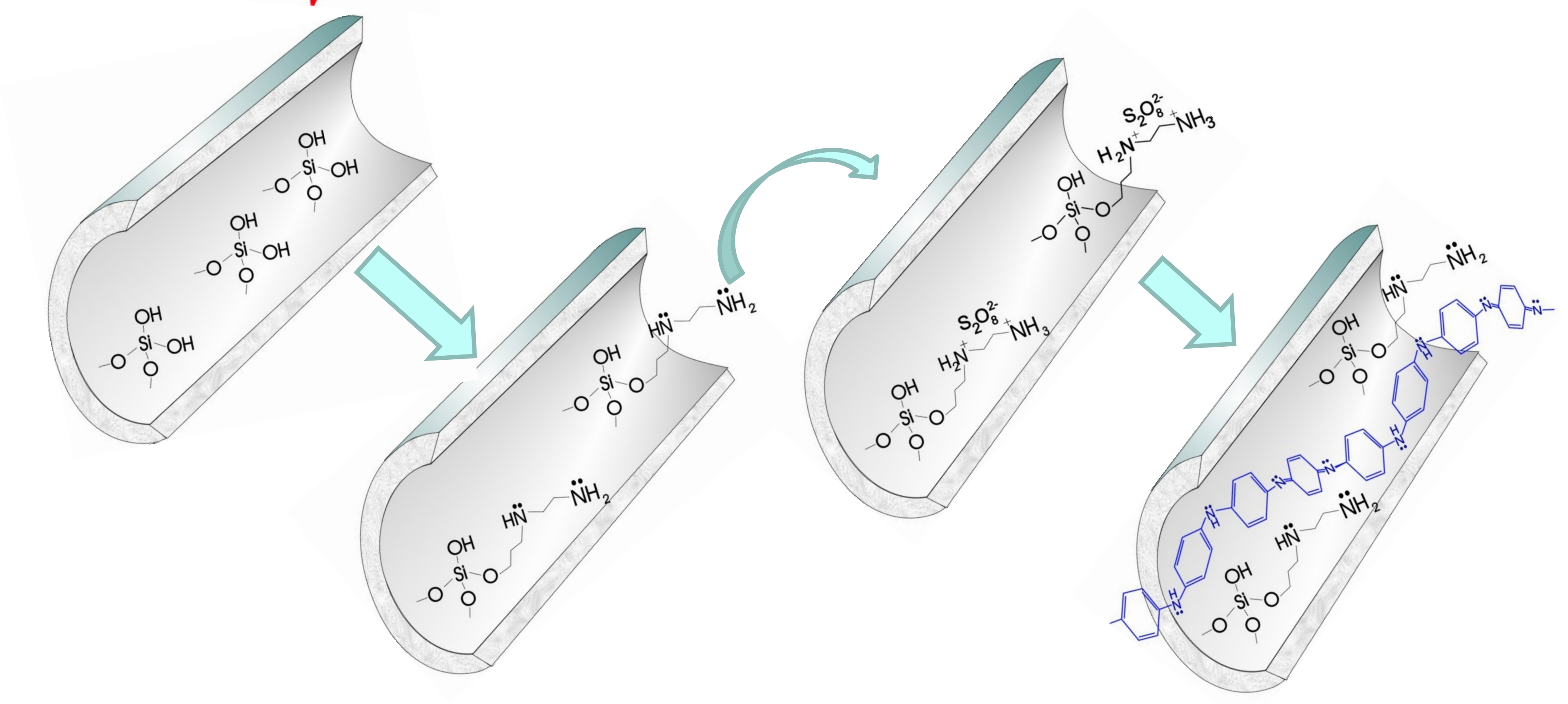
Mesoporous Silica Supported Polyaniline as Electrocatalyst





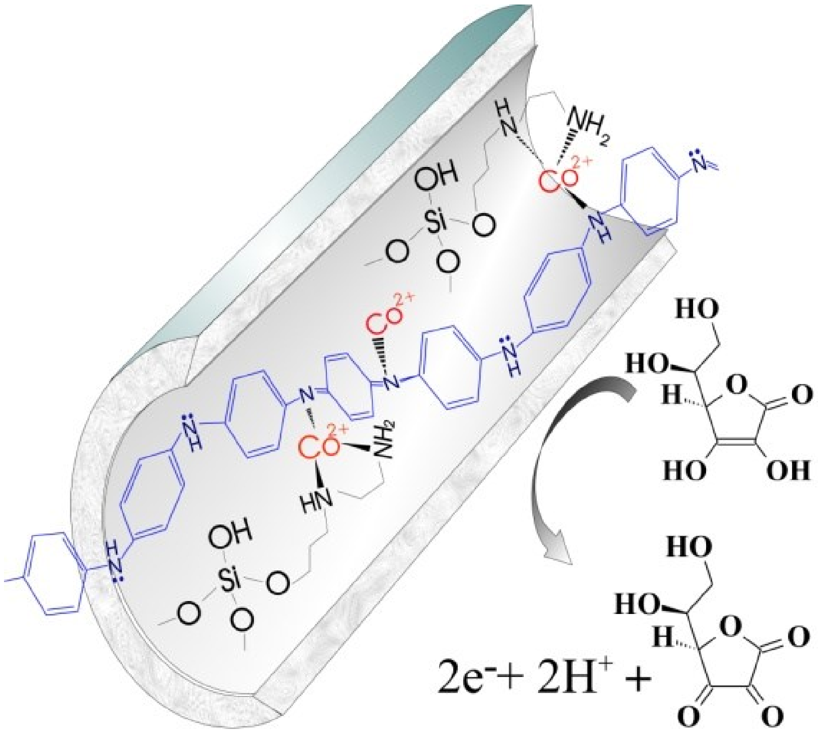


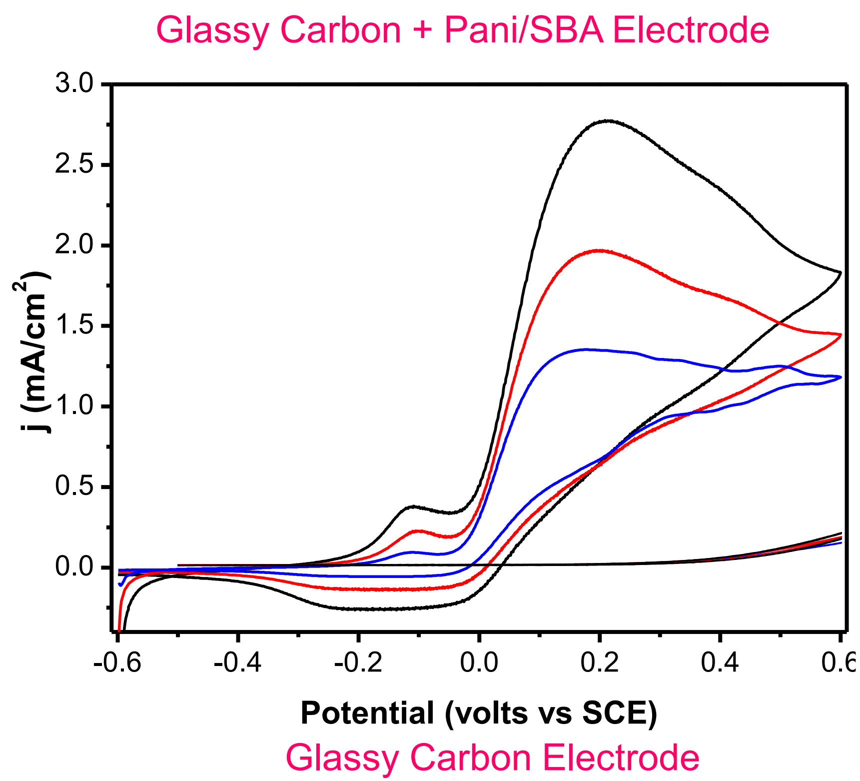
Mesoporous Silica



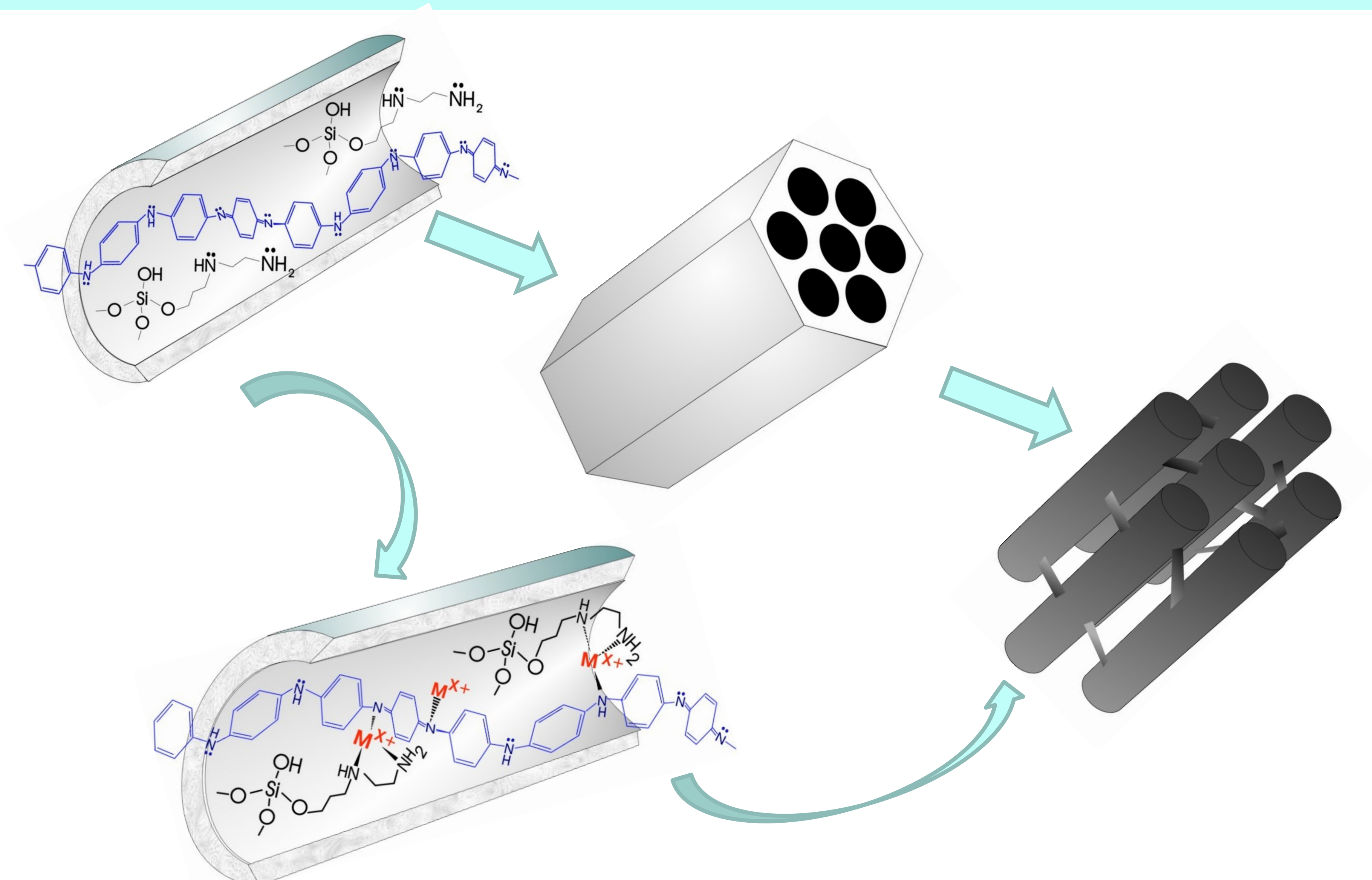
Silva, Asefa, *Adv. Mater.* **2013**, *24*, 1878.

Electrocatalysis for Hydrazine Oxidation





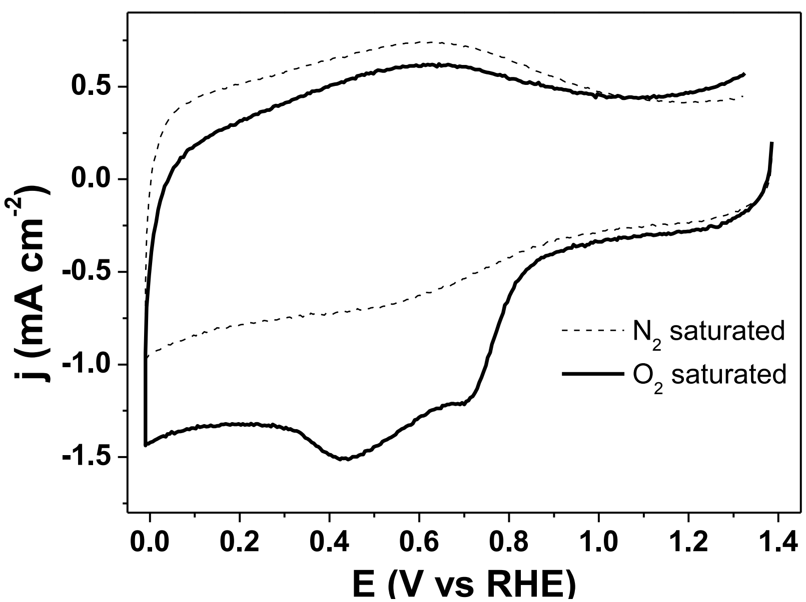
Polyaniline-Derived N- and O-Doped Mesoporous Carbons as Electrocatalyst for Oxygen Reduction Reaction

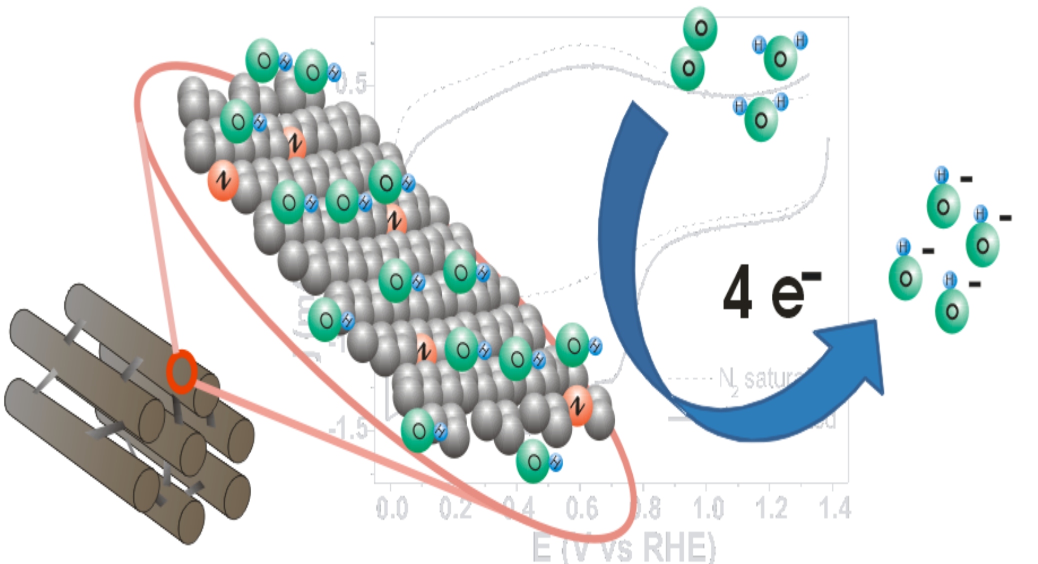


Silva, Voiry, Chhowalla, Asefa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 7823

Heteroatom-Doped Mesoporous Carbons: Efficient Electrocatalyst for Oxygen Reduction Reaction (ORR)

$O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- \longrightarrow H_2O \quad E^0 = 1.23\ V\ (NHE)$





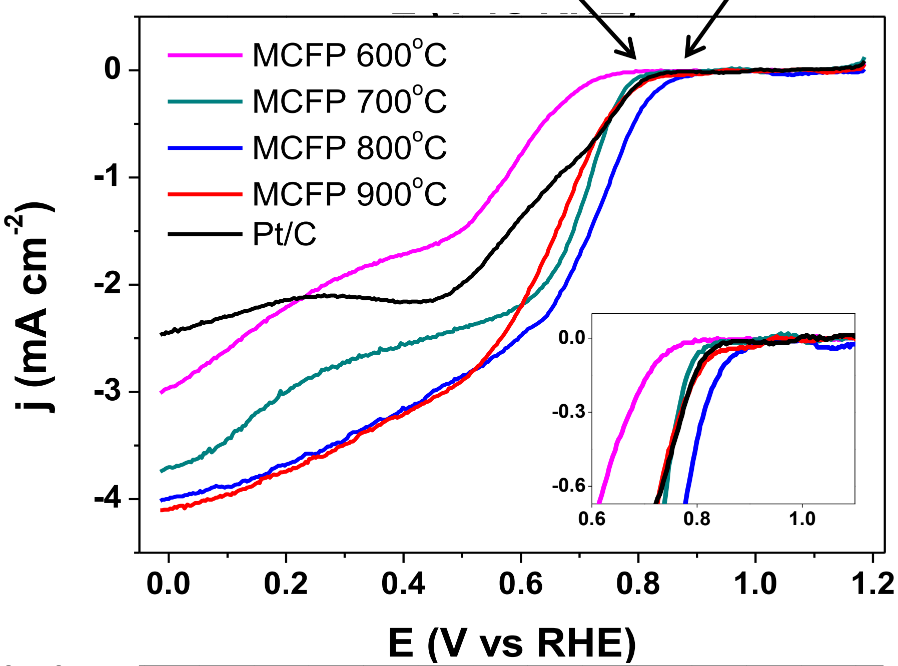
* Among the most efficient, metal-free electrocatalyst for ORR.
* Among the most efficient mesoporous carbon electrocatalyst for ORR.

Nitrogen-Doped Mesoporous Carbon: Efficient Electrocatalyst for Oxygen Reduction Reaction (ORR)

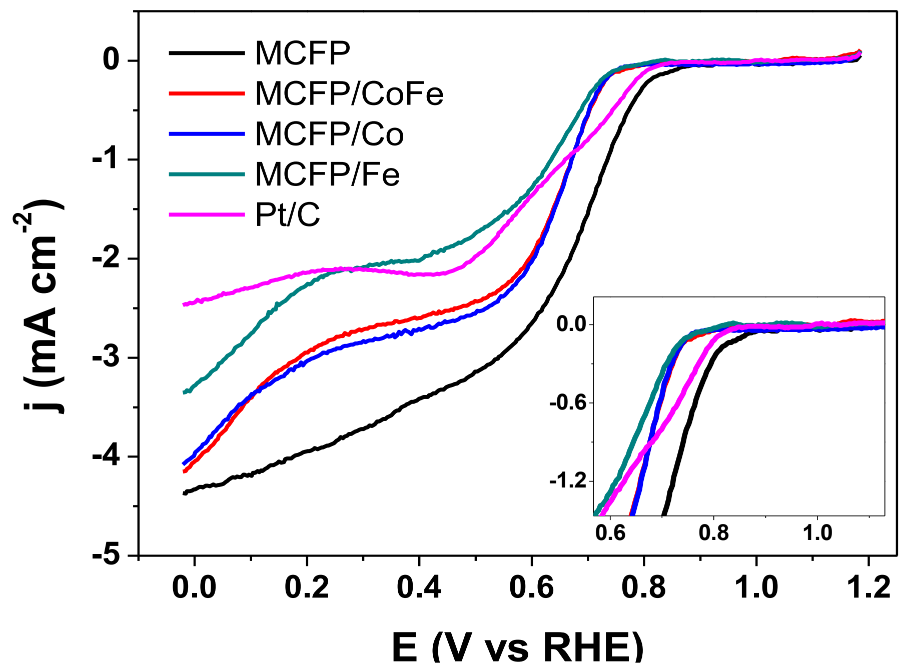
Electrocatalytic activity increases

Onset potential of Pt/C (benchmark catalyst)

Onset potential of our catalyst

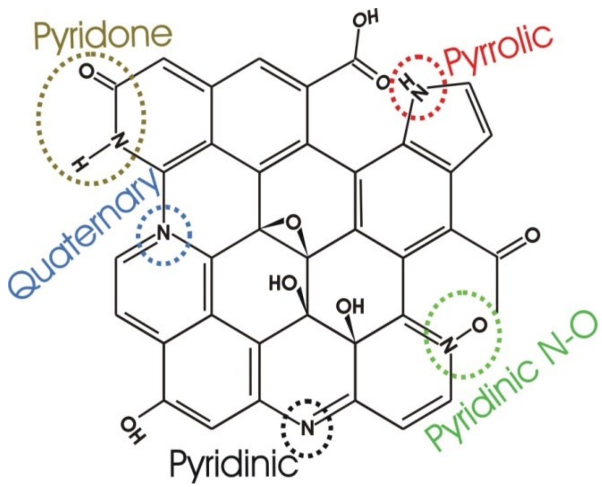


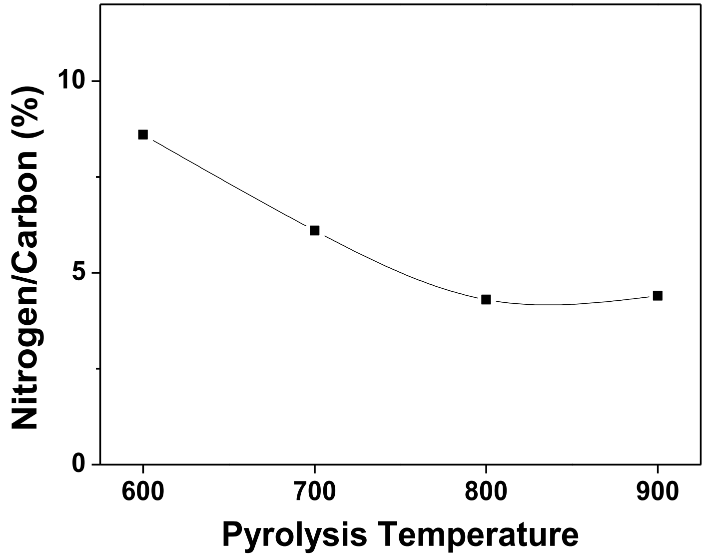
*** We also found out that metals can actually compromise electrocatalytic activity (unlike in the case of L. Dai. *et al*. Science 2011).**

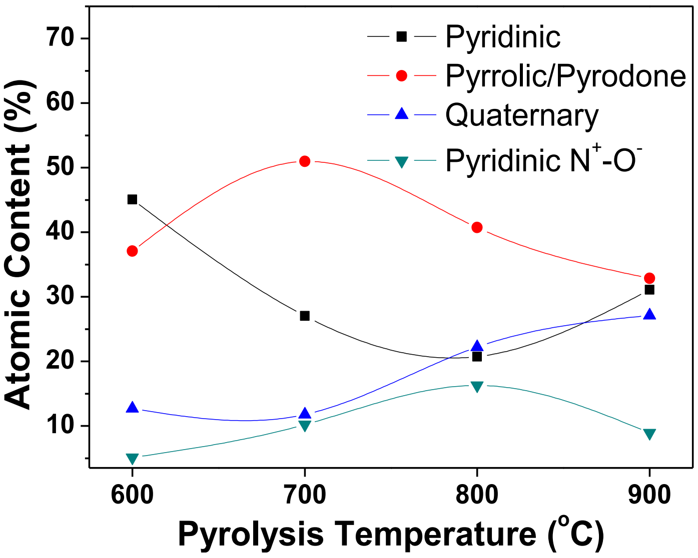


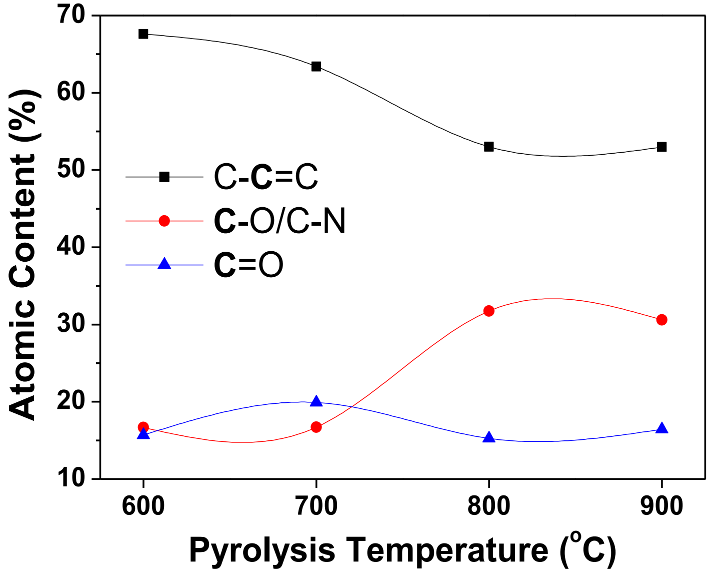
Silva, Voiry, Chhowalla, Asefa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *24*, 1878.

Compositional Studies

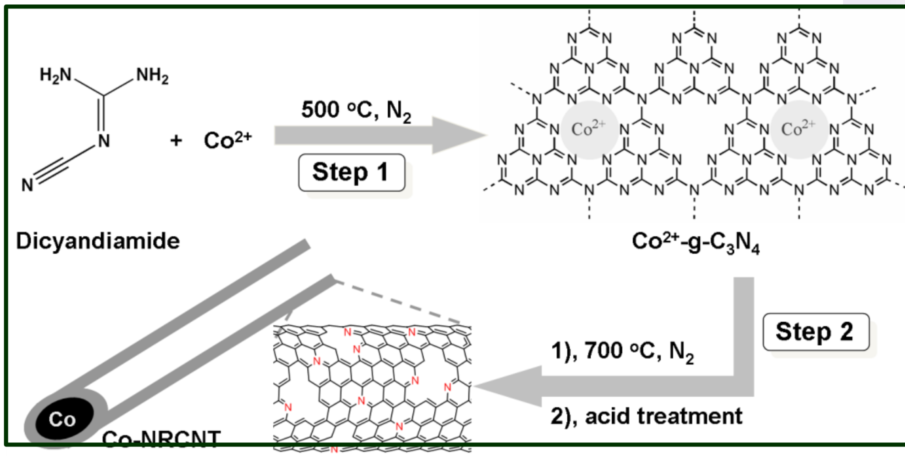


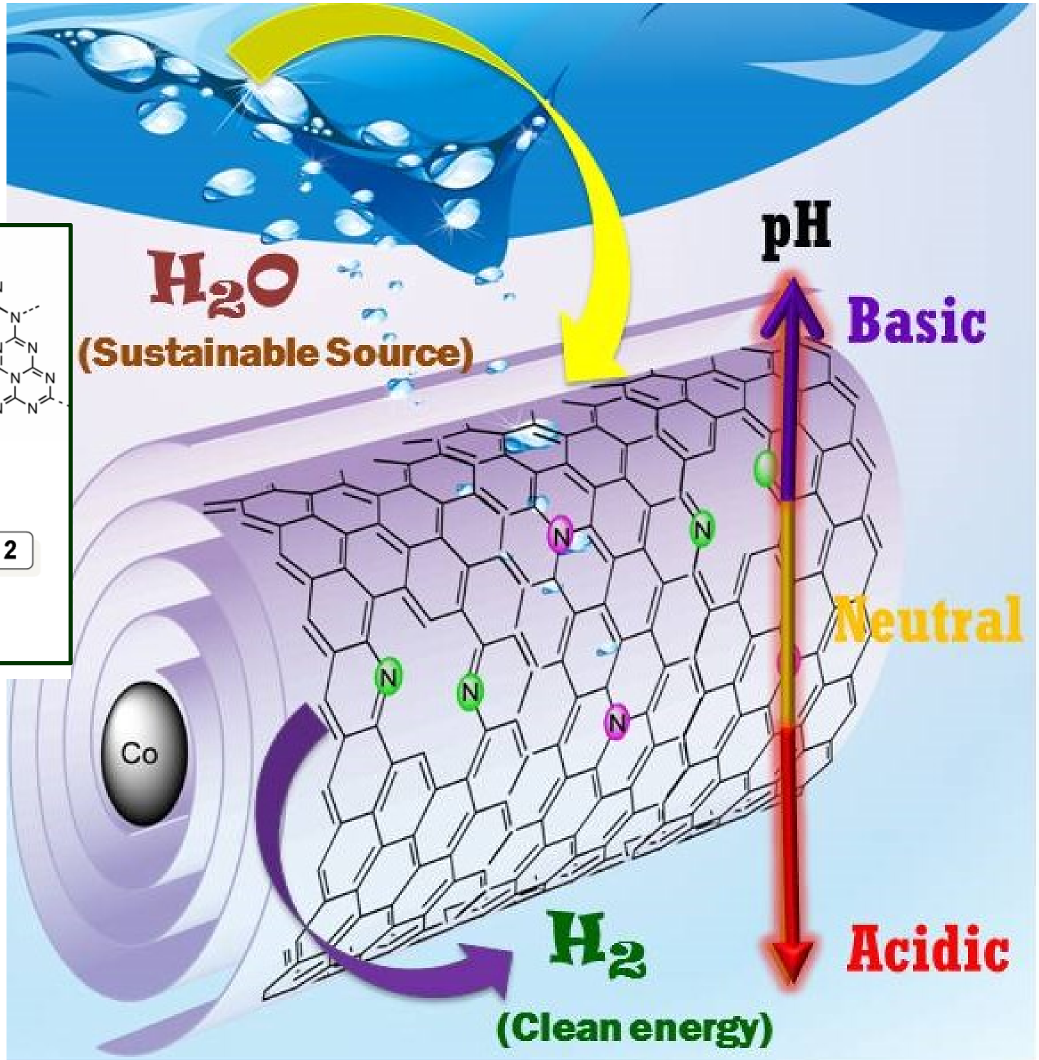






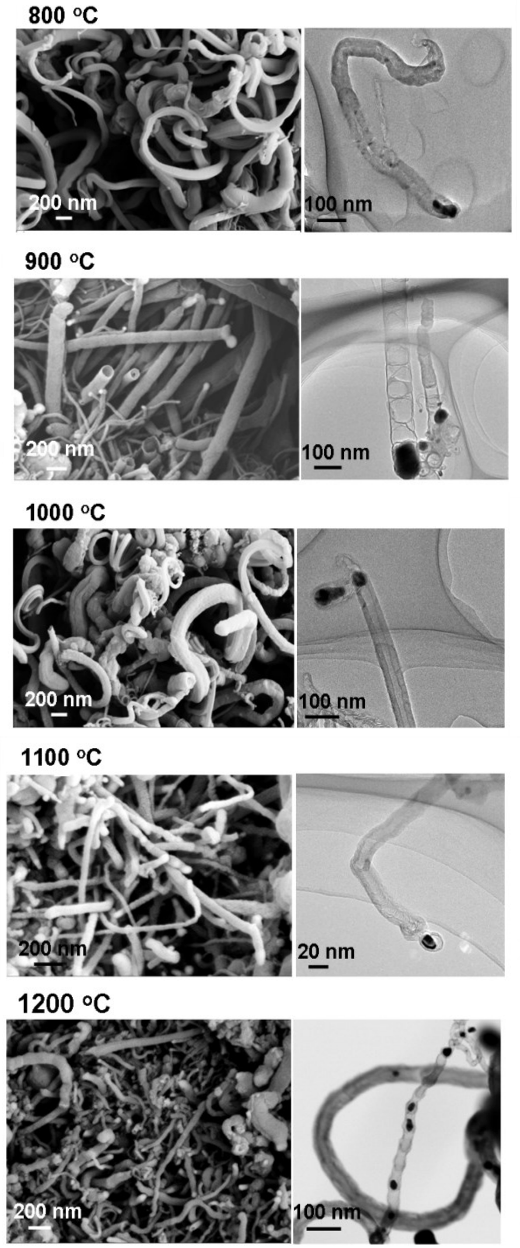
Nitrogen-Doped MWCNTs: Efficient Electrocatalyst for Hydrogen Evolution at All pH Values

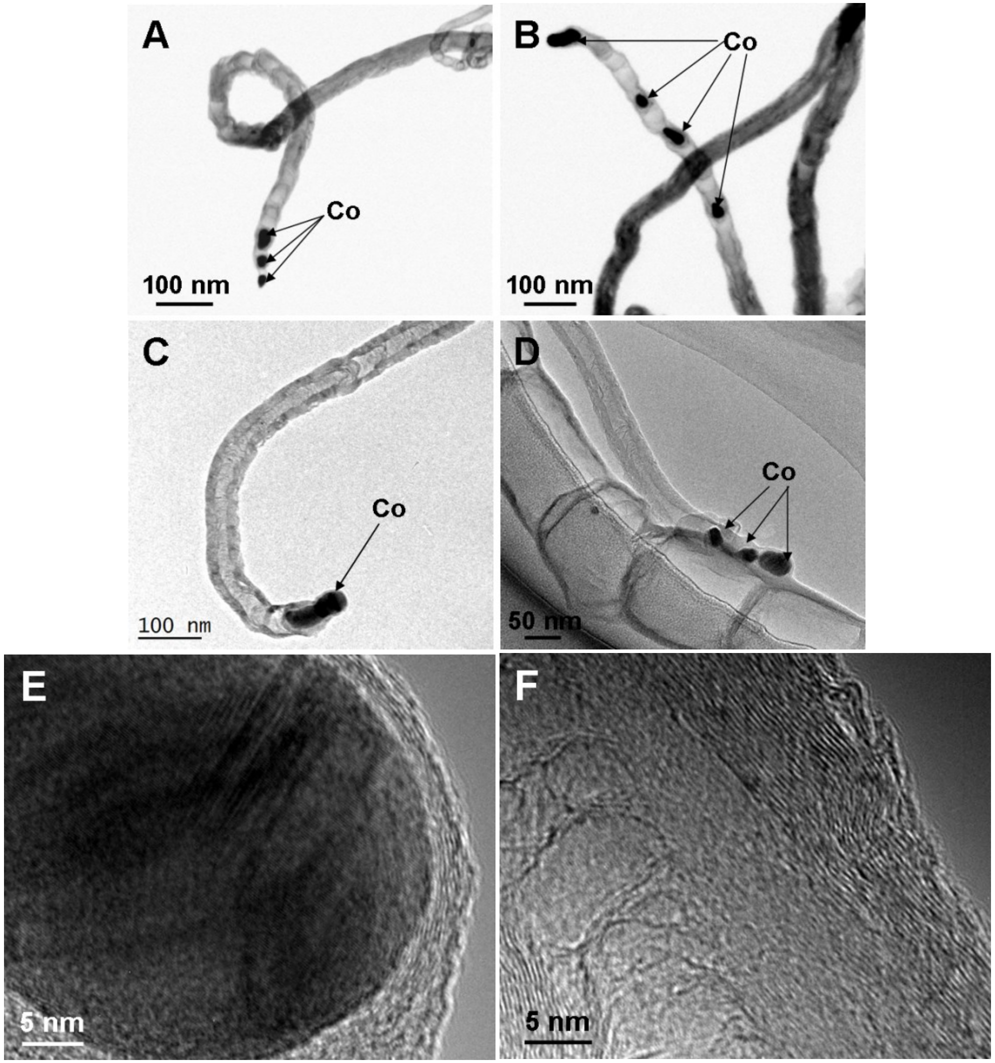




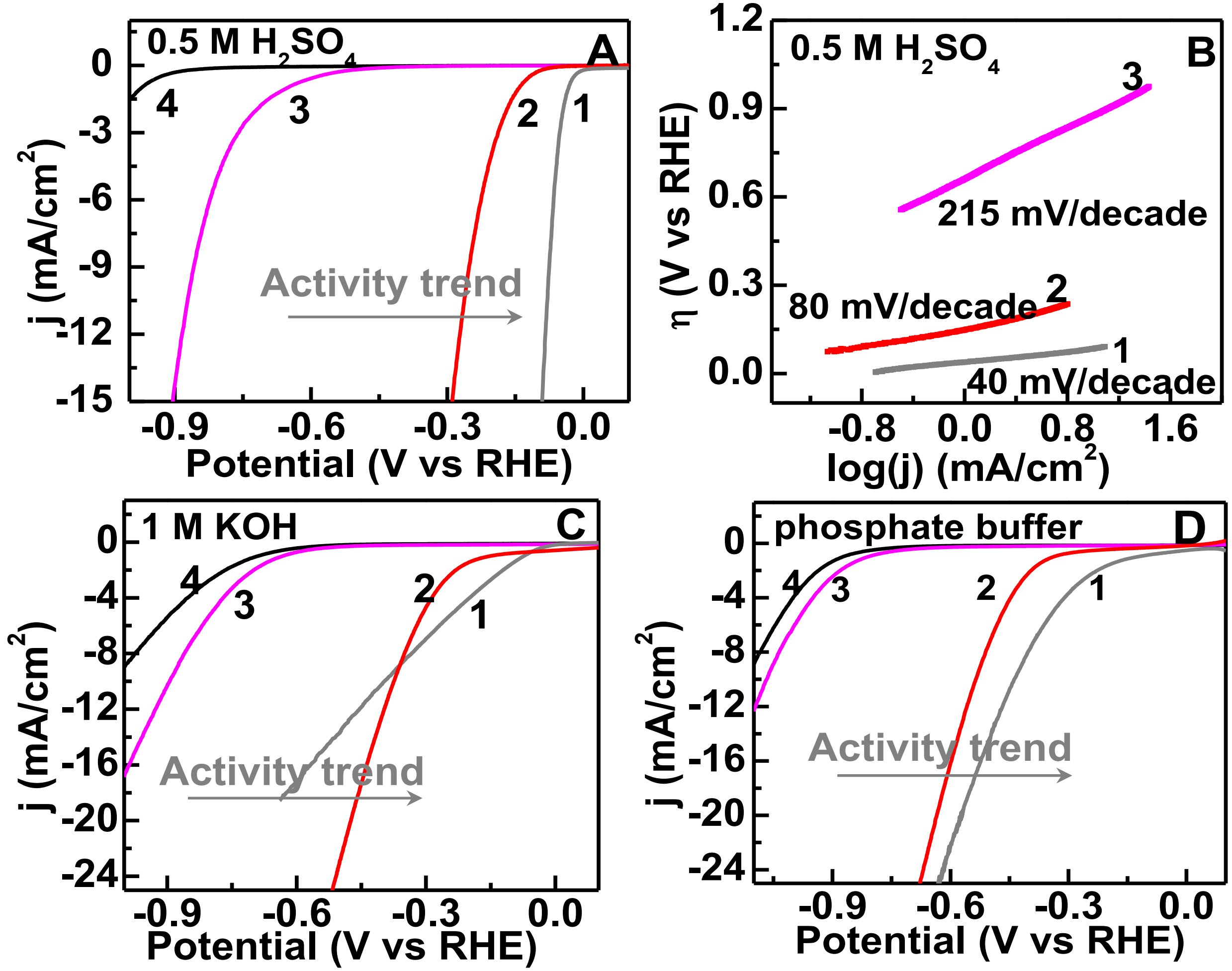
Zou, Huang, Goswami, Silva, Sathe, Asefa, *Angew Chem. Int. Ed*. **2014**, *53,* 4372.

Characterizations



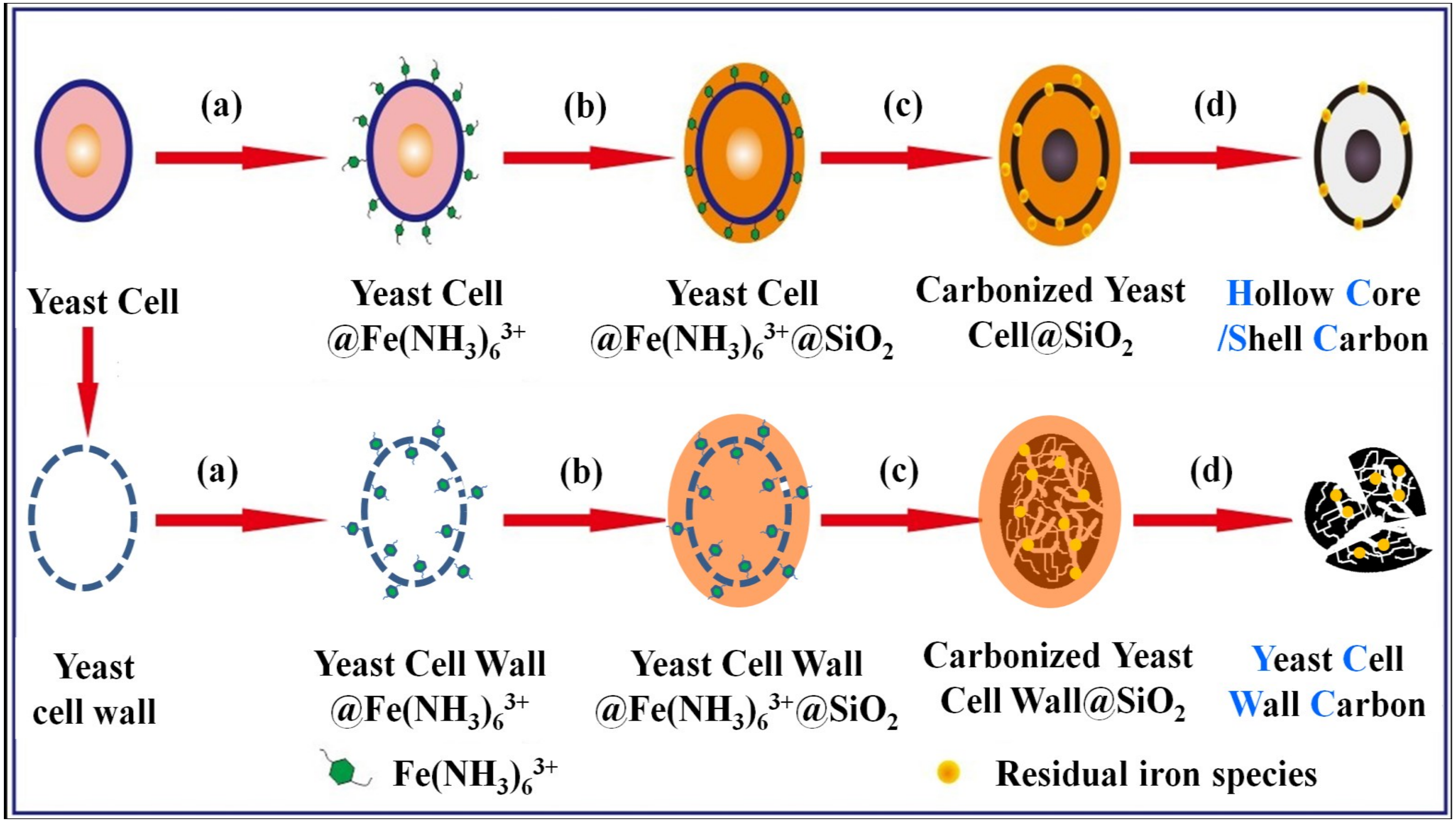


Electrocatalysis Results at Different pH Values



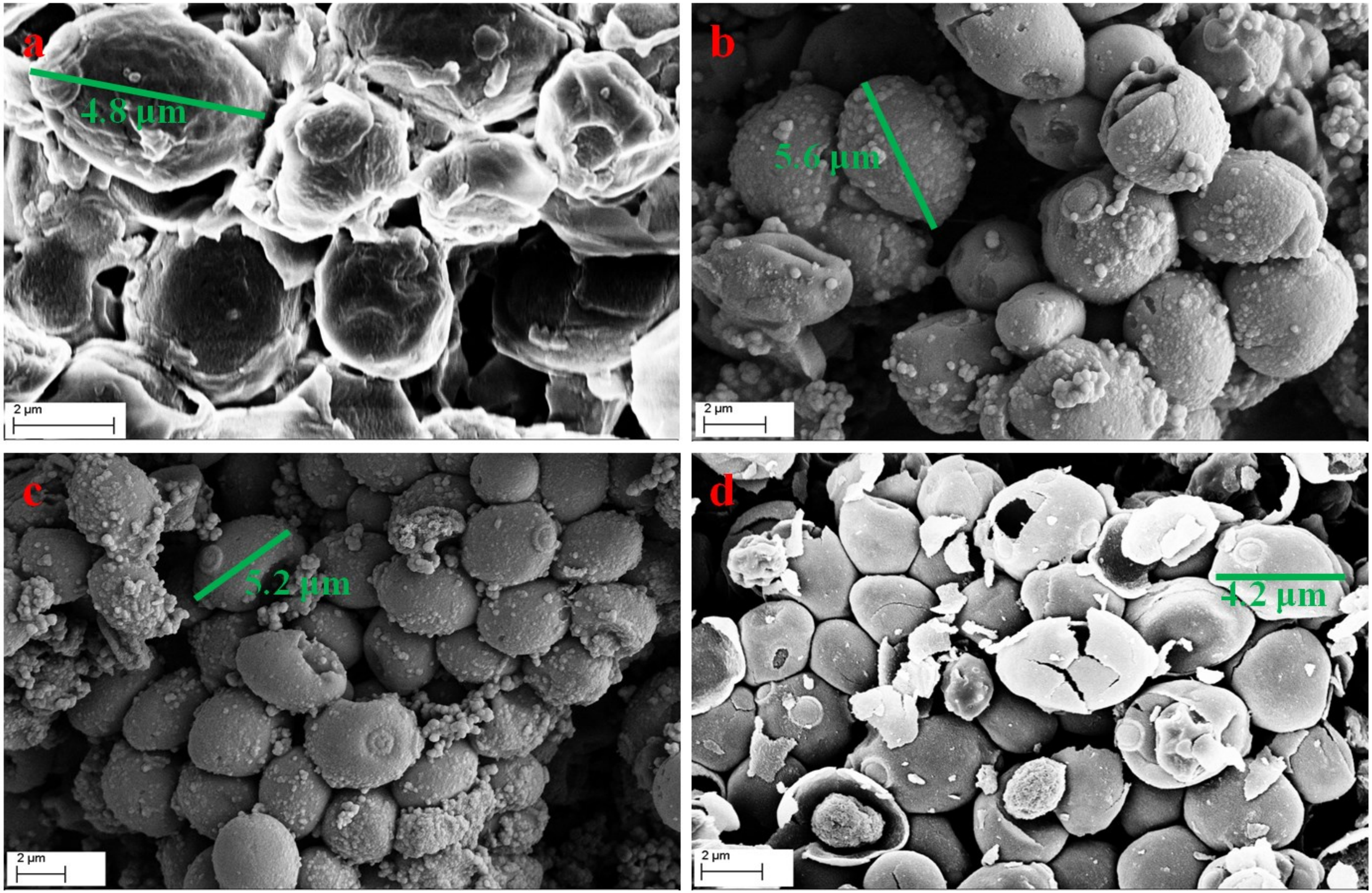
(A) Typical linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 (pH = 0), (B) the corresponding Tafel plots in H_2SO_4 solution, and typical LSV curves in (C) 1 M KOH (pH = 14) and (D) phosphate buffer (pH = 7) solutions. Sample labels are: **1,** 1 wt. % Pt/C; **2,** Co-NRCNTs; **3,** MWCNTs; and **4,** no catalyst.

Yeast-Derived Heteroatom-Doped Carbon Nanomaterials as Electrocatalysts

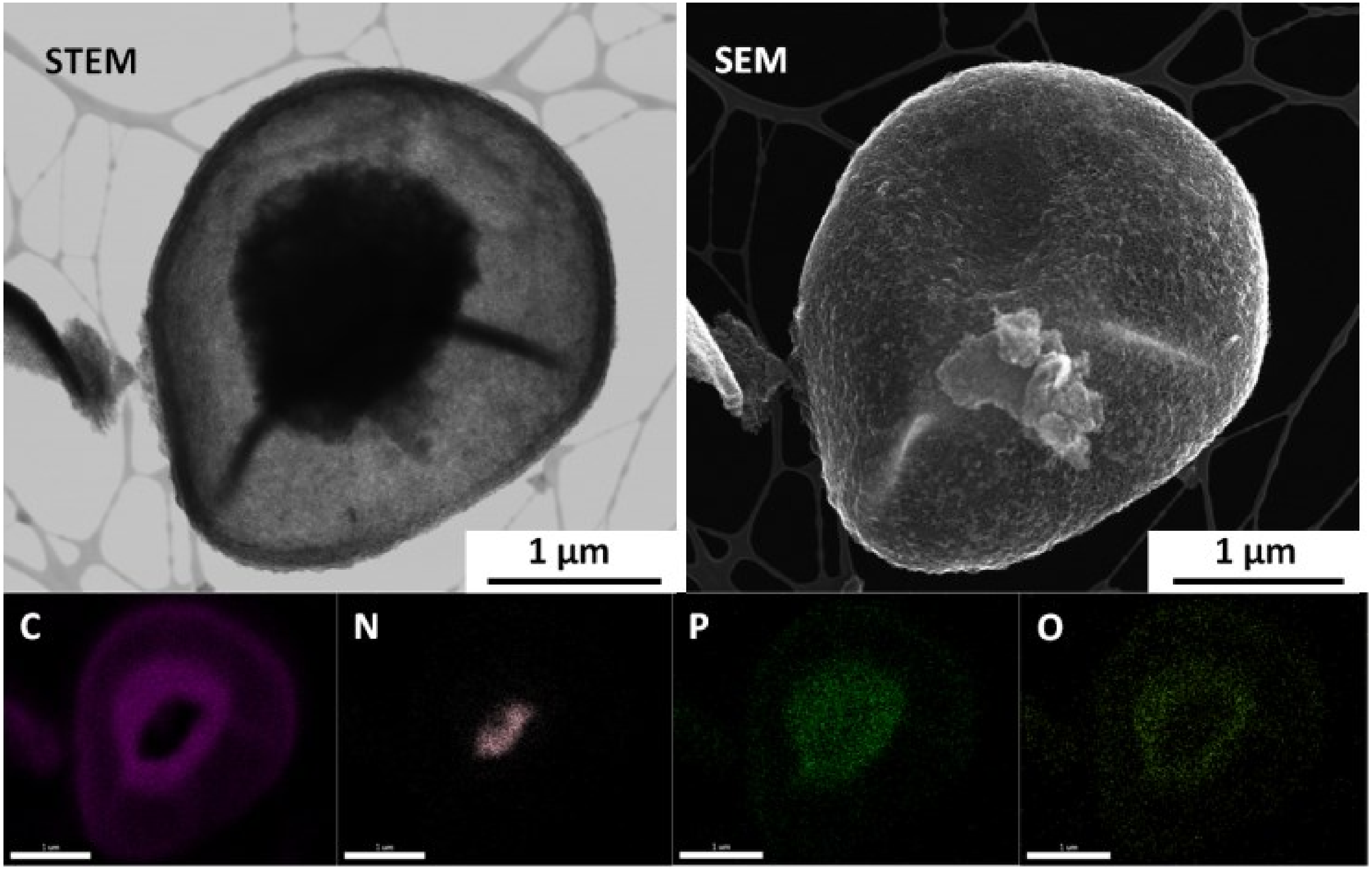


Procedures used for making heteroatom-doped hollow, core/shell carbon and yeast cell wall carbon from yeast cell and yeast cell wall, respectively: a) adsorption of $[Fe(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ ions around yeast cells, b) deposition of silica shells around cells, c) high temperature treatment of the yeast/metal ions/silica, and (d) removal of the silica shells.

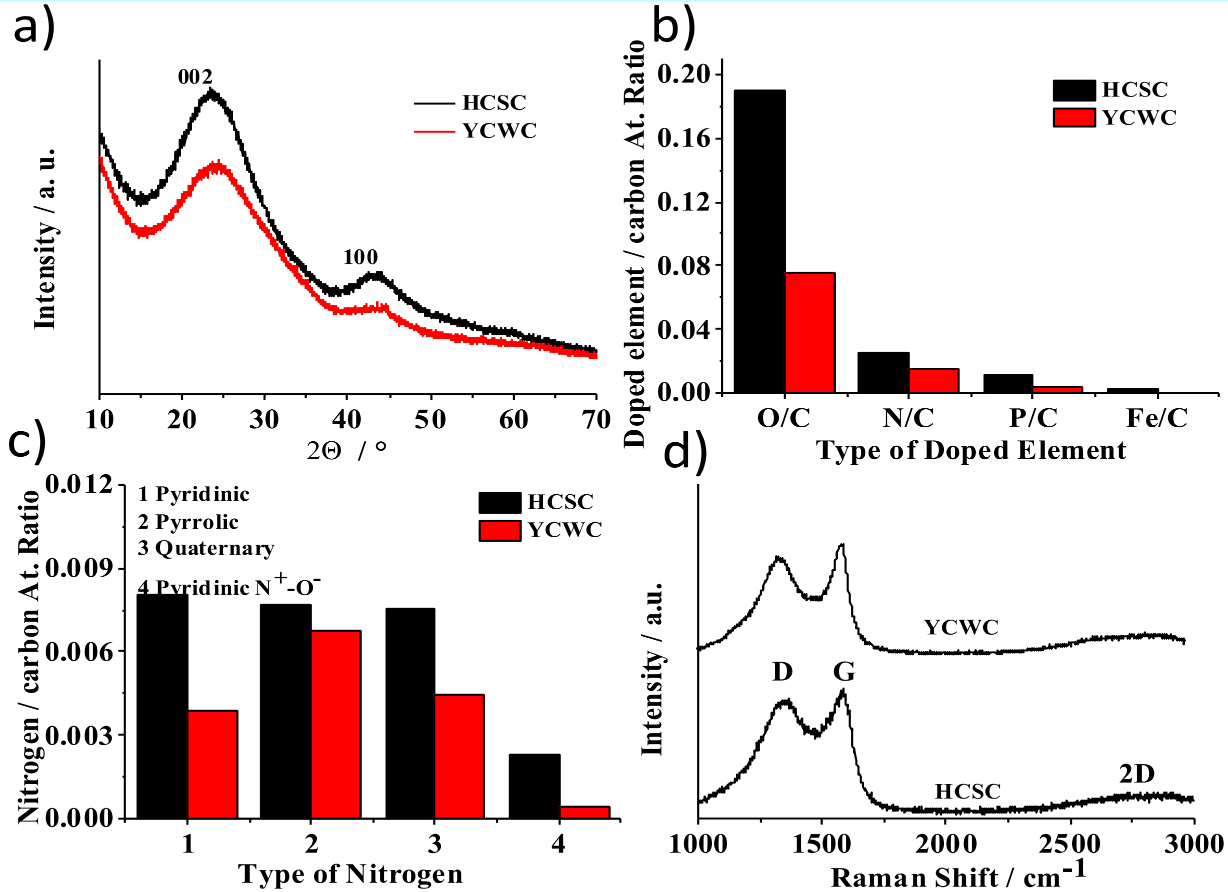
Huang, Asefa, et al. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, 7,1978.



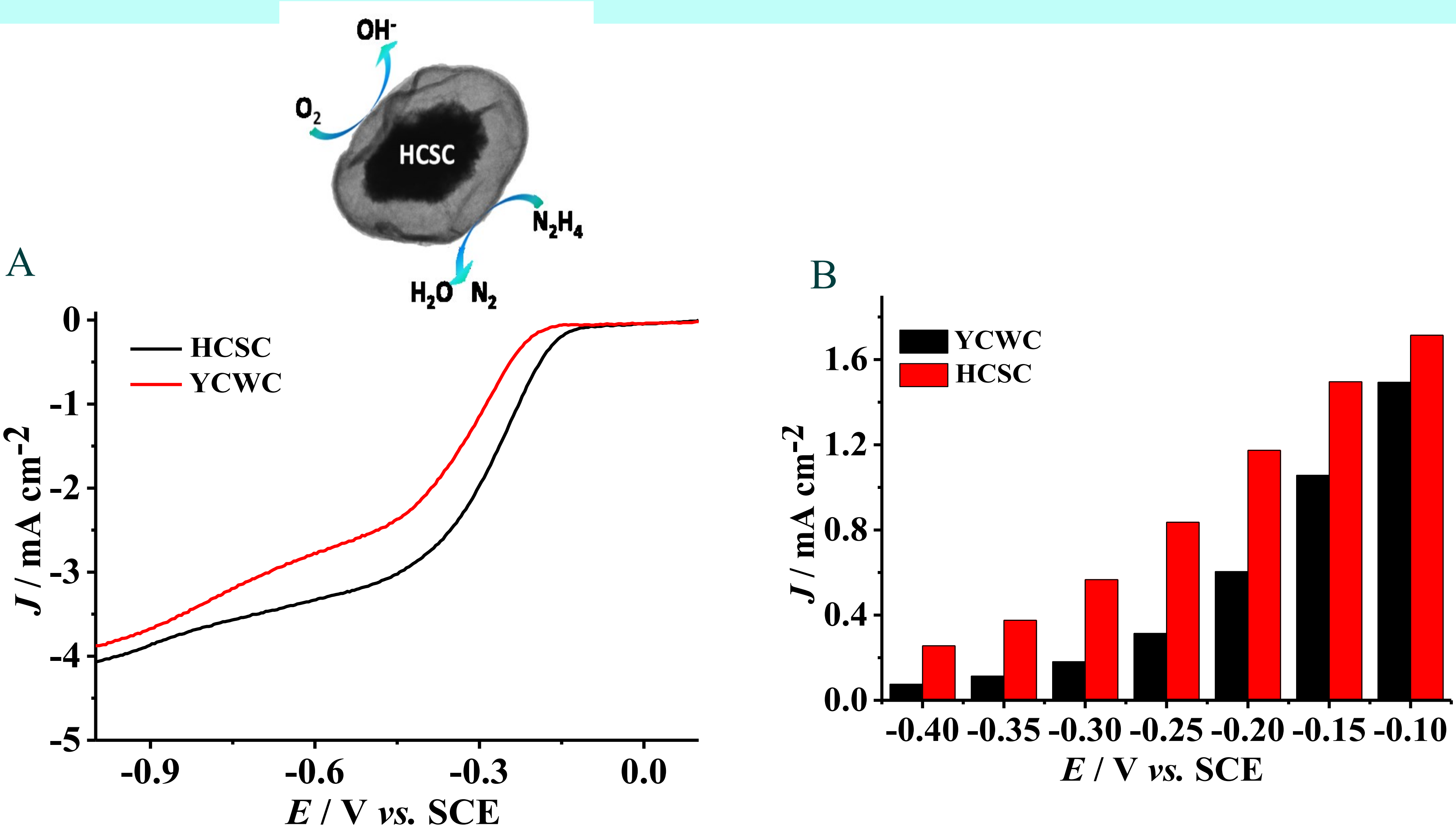
FESEM images of (a) yeast cells, (b) yeast cell@$[Fe(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$@SiO_2 microparticles, (c) carbonized yeast cell@SiO_2 microparticles and (d) hollow core/shell carbon (HCSC) microparticles.



STEM and SEM images of HCSC and elemental mapping results for C, N, P, and O atoms in them. The scale bars in all the images represent 1 µm.



(a) Polarization curves of ORR at 1600 rpm on HCSC and YCWC. (b) Comparison of kinetic current density (J_k) of ORR at various potentials on HCSC and YCWC. (c) Comparison of current density of HOR at various potentials on HCSC and YCWC in 32 mM hydrazine. (d) Chronoamperometric results in 50 mM hydrazine at -0.15 V for HCSC and YCWC.



(A) Polarization curves of ORR at 1600 rpm on HCSC and YCWC. (B) Comparison of current density of HOR at various potentials on HCSC and YCWC in 32 mM hydrazine.

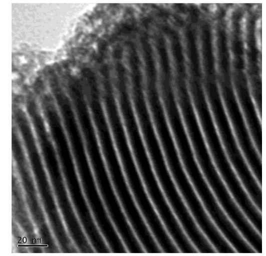
Conclusions

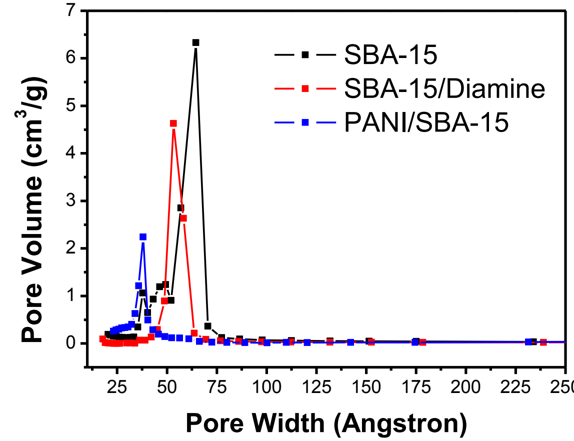
- Novel carbon nanomaterials that can electrocatalyze various reactions were synthesized using two strategies:
  1) core-shell nanostructuring, followed by carbonization and etching and
  2) nanocasting using mesoporous silicas

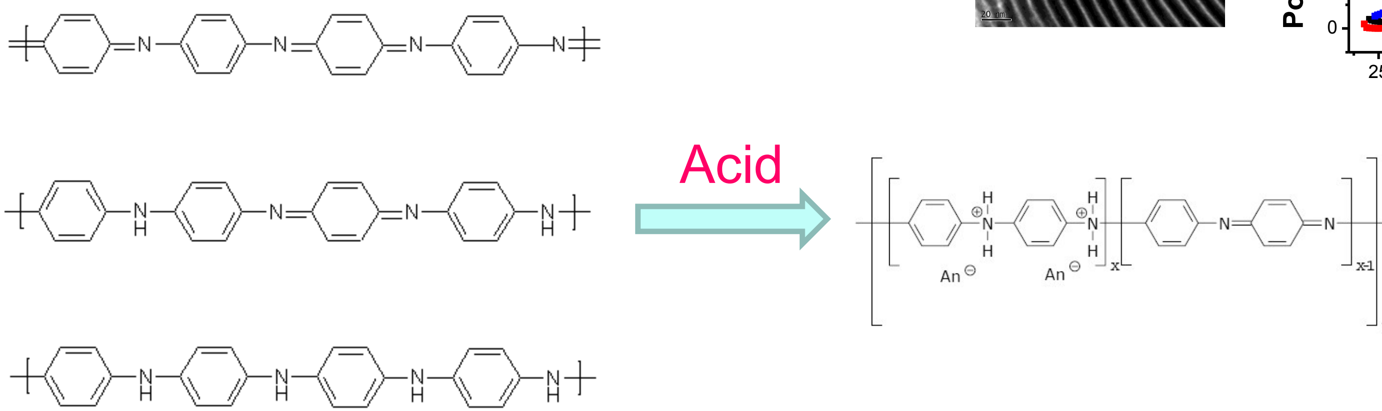
- The materials electrocatalytic activities are quite impressive compared with conventional catalysts such as Pt/C.

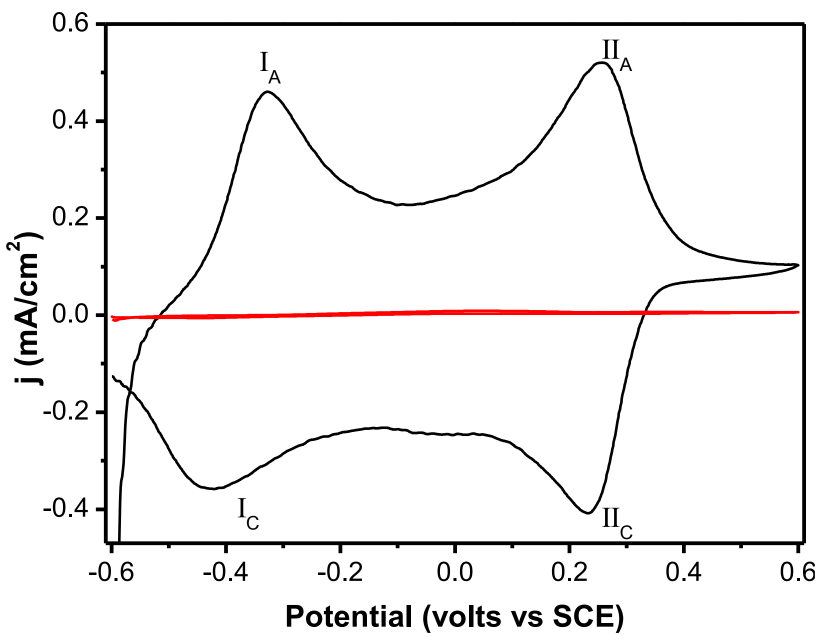
- The materials are composed of earth-abundant elements or do not contain noble metals.

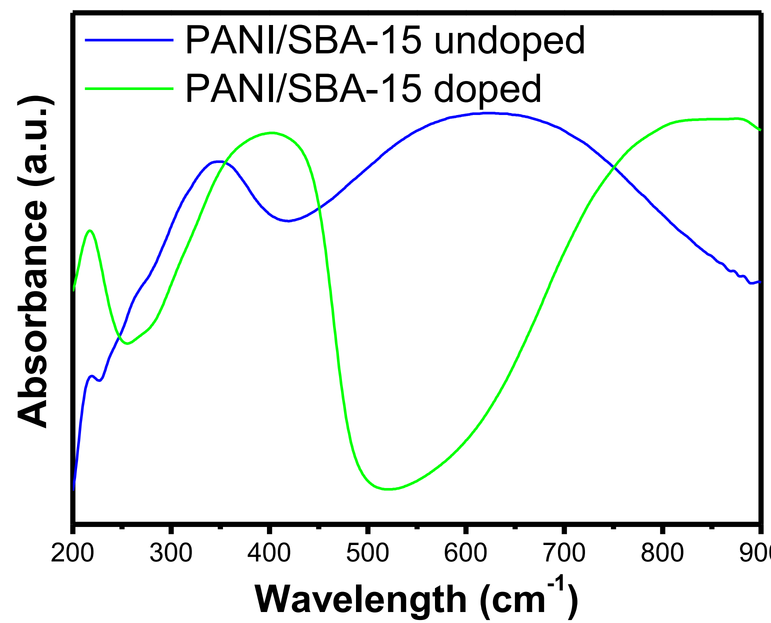
Characterizations











Acknowledgements

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- Prof. Charles Dismukes (Rutgers)
- Prof. Eric Schiff (Syracuse)
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- Prof. Marina Petrkhina (SUNY –Alb.)
- Prof. Jerry Goodisman (Syracuse)
- Prof. Dunbar Birnie (Rutgers)
- Prof. Jim Dabrowiak (Syracuse)
- Prof. Bob Niederman (Rutgers)
- Prof. Tamara Minko (Rutgers)

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- NSF-ACIF Grant (2010); NSF Creativity Award(2011)
- Empire State Development Corporation (2007-2009)
- NSF CAREER Award, CHE-0645348 (2007-2012)
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- EPA, Through CARTI – SU (2007-2009)

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Elisabeth Wondimu

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- NSF - NanoEHS, CBET Program

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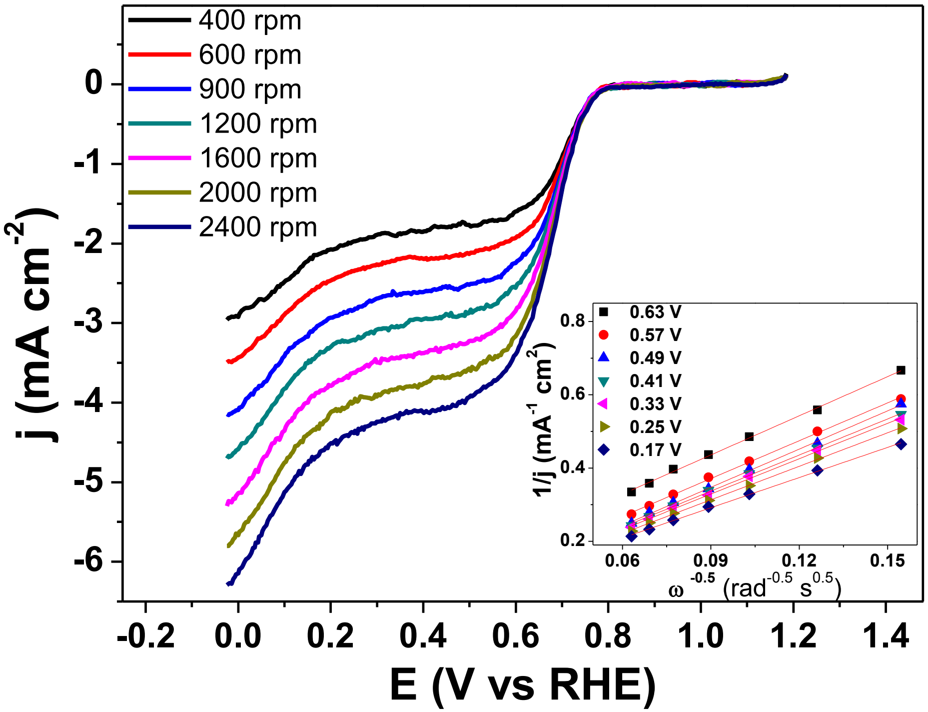
- Dr. Dunbar Birnie (MSE, Rutgers University)
- Prof. Bob Niederman (Biochemistry, Rutgers)
- Prof. Jim Dabrowiak (Chemistry Department, SU)

Electrocatalysis Results in ORR

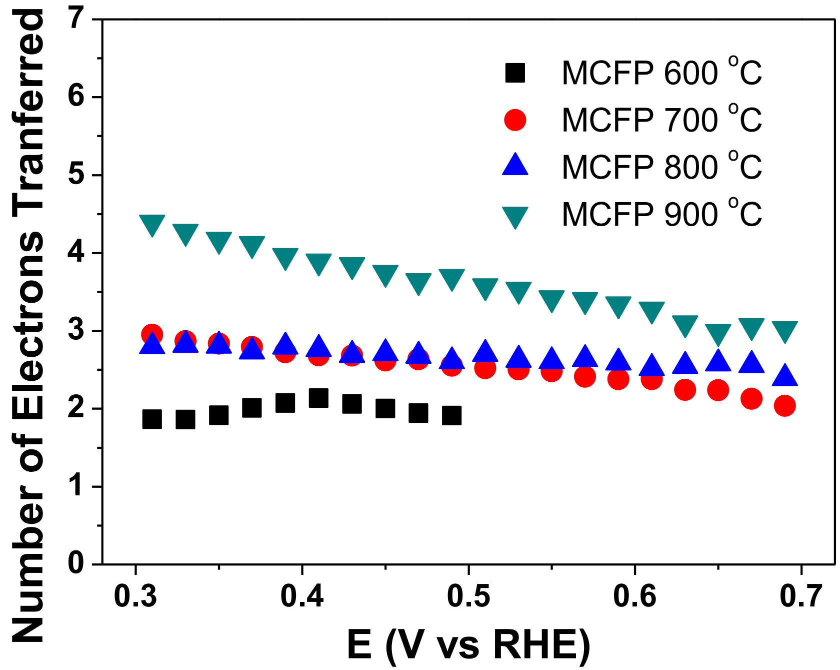
Rotating Disk Electrode (RDE) Based Studies



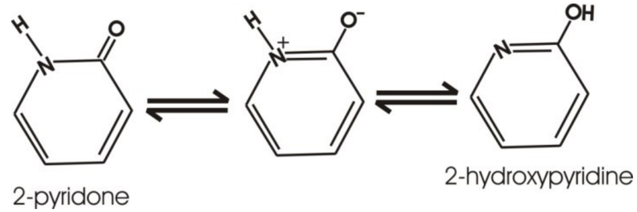
Koutecky–Levich Plot

$$\frac{1}{j} = \frac{1}{j_K} + \frac{1}{j_L} = \frac{1}{j_k} + \frac{1}{B\omega^{1/2}}$$

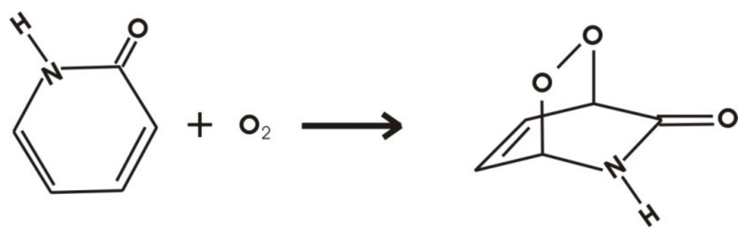
$$B = 0.62nFC_o(D_o)^{2/3}v^{-1/6}$$



Silva, Voiry, Chhowalla, Asefa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *24*, 1878.



Tautomerization between 2-pyridone and 2-hydroxypyridine.



Representation of the addition reaction between molecular oxygen and a pyridone molecule, which lead to the of stable adduct. This process is easily verified when singlet oxygen is used.[1]

1. Matsumoto, M.; Yamada, M.; Watanabe, N. *Chem. Commun.* **2005**, 483.

RUTGERS

Asefa Nanomaterials Research Group

Department of Chemistry & Chemical Biology
Department of Chemical & Biochemical Engineering

Mesoporous Silica
Mesoporous Carbon
Metal-based Nanoparticles

Microscopy (TEM, SEM)
Surface Area Analysis,
XRD, XPS, NMR,
TGA, UV-vis, IR

Synthesis

Characterization

Application

Chemical Catalysis, Fuel Cell, Biomedical Applications
Electrocatalysis, Photocatalysis, Opto-electronics etc.

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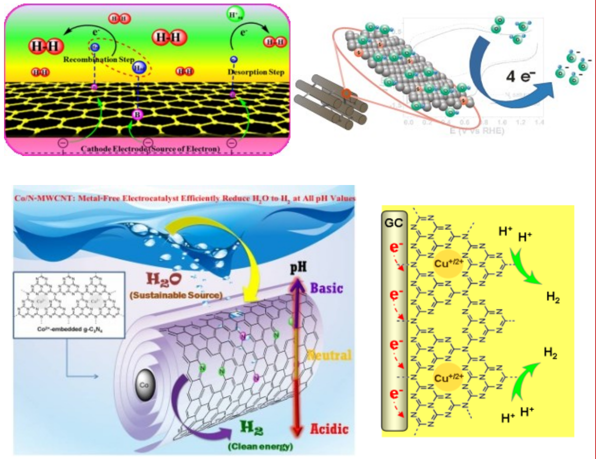
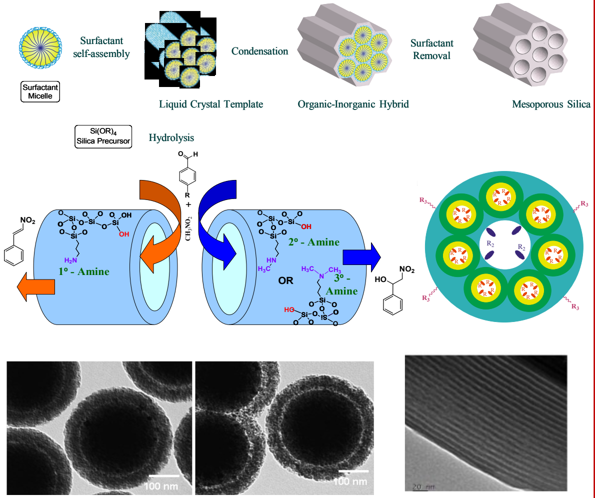
Development of Novel Multifunctional Nanomaterials, Investigation of their Properties, and Demonstration of their Potential Applications:

- Multifunctional nanocatalysts and heterogeneous nanocatalysis and photocatalysis
- Carbon nanomaterials for electrocatalysis, fuel cells, and solar-energy conversions
- Carbon nanomaterials energy storage
- Nanoporous catalysts, biocatalysts, and biotransformations
- Photovoltaic materials
- Multifunctional nanomedicines for targeted drug delivery and cancer treatment
- Nanostructured sensors and biosensors
- Nanoceramics and low-k nanomaterials
- New synthetic methods to novel nanomaterials
- Nanoporous materials for environmental remediation
- Development of novel mesoporous materials and heteroatom-doped nanoporous carbons

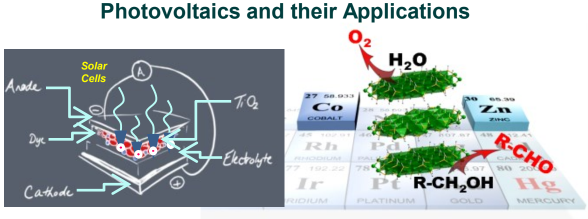
Carbon-based Nanomaterials for Renewable Energy Applications:



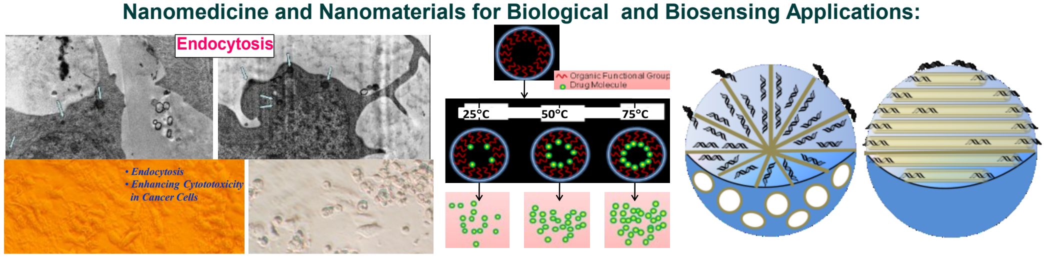
Silica-based Nanomaterials and their Applications:



Photovoltaics and their Applications

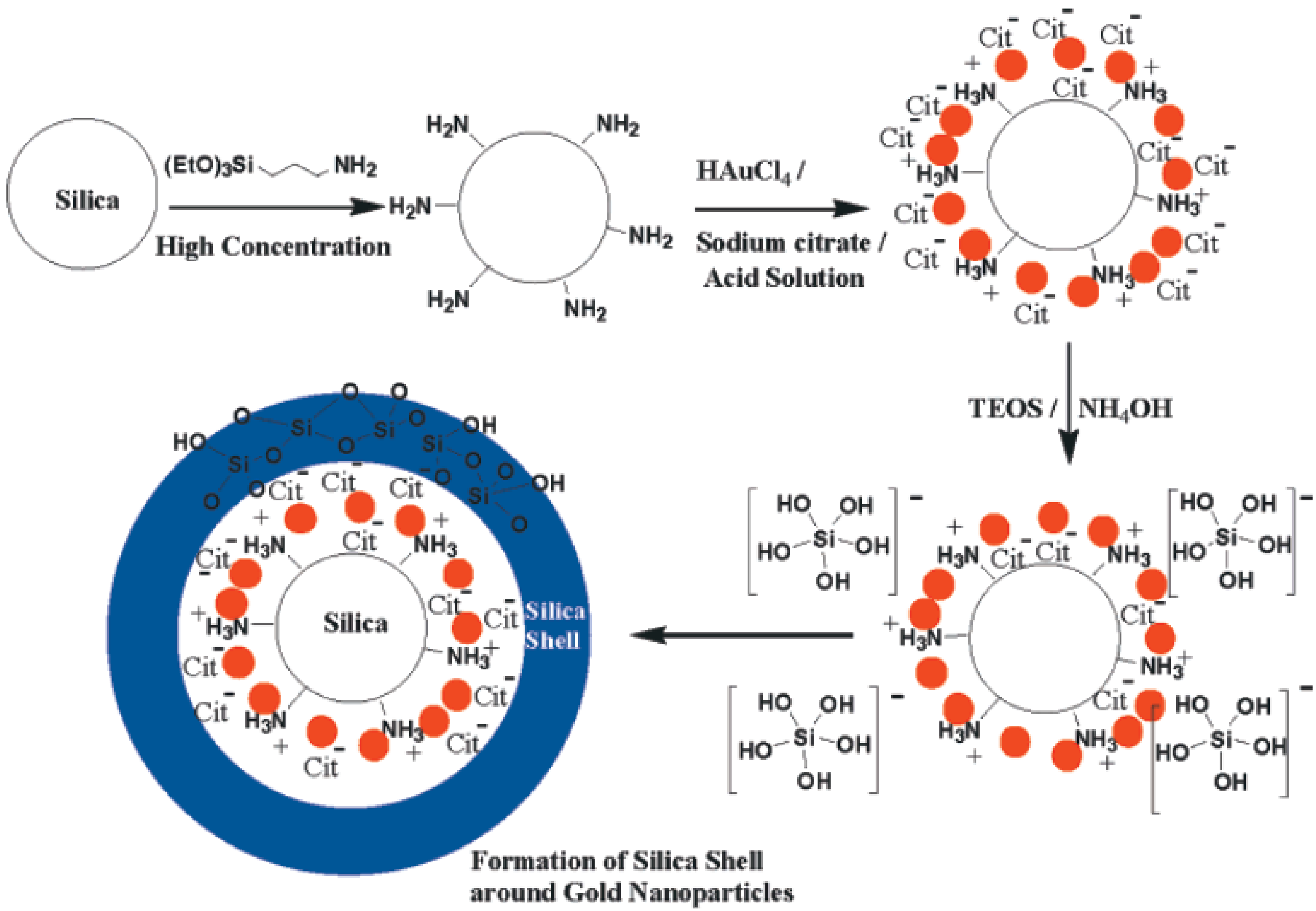


Nanomedicine and Nanomaterials for Biological and Biosensing Applications:

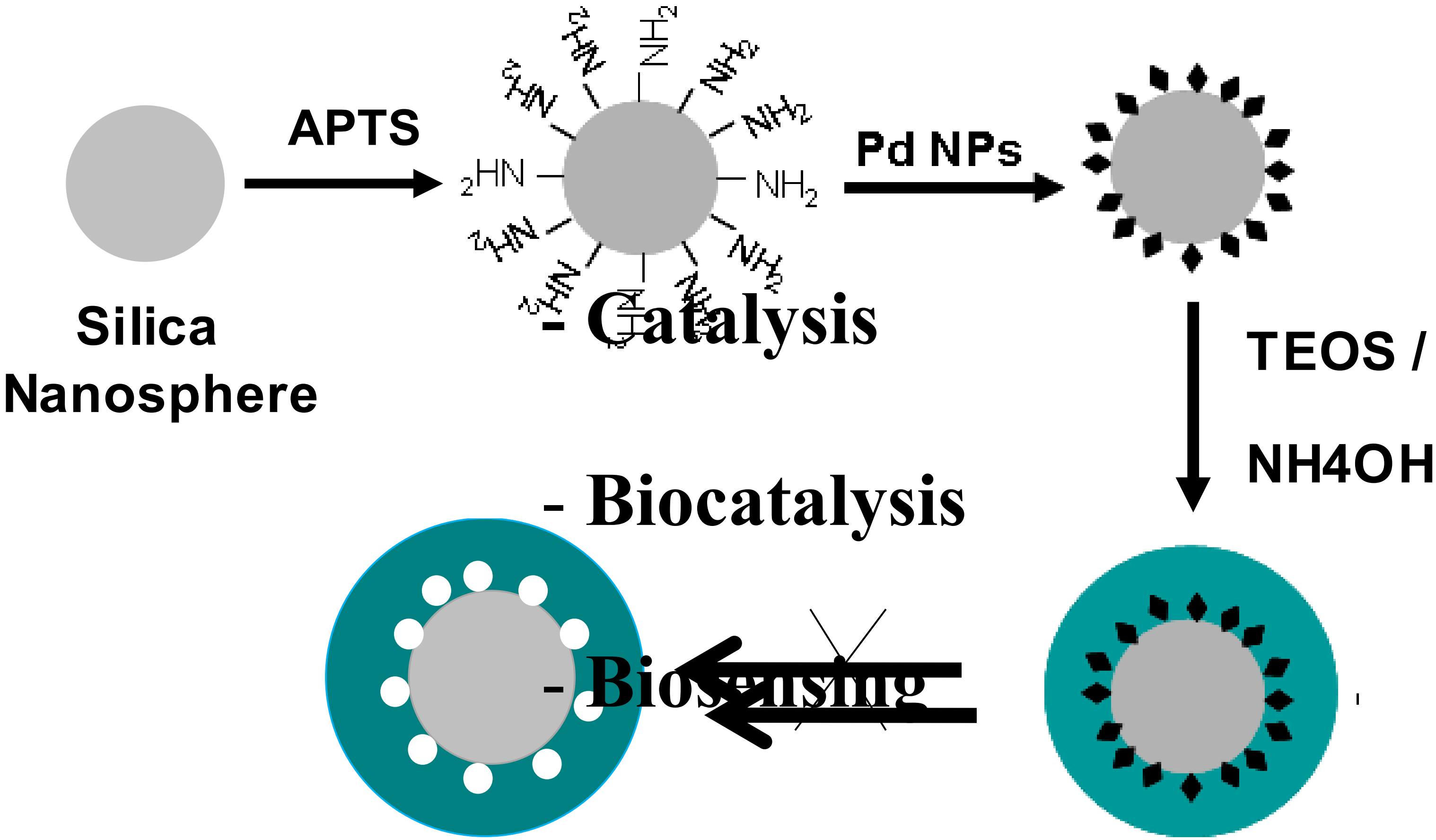


IAMDN

Mechanism of Formation of Core-Shell-Shell Nanoparticles



Core-Shell-Shell Nanoparticles and Controlled Etching of Outer Shells



- Catalysis

- Biocatalysis

- Biosensing