Preparation, In situ Characterization, and Functionalization of Catalyst Surfaces by the Immobilization and Coordination Control of Multi-Metallic Complexes

A number of useful chemical products have been produced by heterogeneous catalysts with multi-metallic sites and the development of heterogeneous catalysts with high reactivity, stability, and selectivity is one of the challenging issues in many chemical fields. Cooperative interactions on multi-metallic sites often bring about integrated catalysis on heterogeneous surfaces; however, it is still difficult to control multi-metallic species on heterogeneous surfaces toward selective catalysis. I investigated the construction of heterogeneous surfaces by the immobilization and coordination control of multi-metallic complexes and converted their coordination structures to catalytically active species supported by in situ step-by-step characterization of catalyst surfaces. I also developed methods to functionalize multi-metallic structure-supported heterogeneous surfaces for selective catalysis.

(1) Chemical grafting of multi-metallic coordination complexes on amorphous solid surfaces

I prepared several multi-metallic coordination complexes with chemical grafting moiety onto amorphous solid surfaces (oxide surfaces, carbon surfaces), and succeeded in chemical grafting of the multi-metallic complexes regulating their coordination structures (Ref 11: *PCCP* 2012, Ref 15: *Dalton Trans.* 2013, Ref 21: *Chem. Lett.* 2014, Ref 23: *PCCP* 2015). The attachment and subsequent stepwise structural transformations of the multi-metallic complexes produced unique metal coordination structures, which were different from those in solutions or single crystals, and molecularly regulated, surface-bounded multi-metallic coordination complexes were successfully obtained. Stepwise characterization of the surface-bounded multi-metallic complexes.

(2) In situ characterization of surface-coordinated multi-metallic complexes

I performed in situ stepwise characterization of surface-coordinated multi-metallic complexes (Ref 11: *PCCP* **2012**, Ref 15: *Dalton Trans.* **2013**, Ref 21: *Chem. Lett.* **2014**, Ref 23: *PCCP* **2015**) and found a unique surface-assisted hydrogenation mechanism on supported dimeric species (Ref 11: *PCCP* **2012**). The structural transformation at the interface of a coordinating Ir dimer and Al_2O_3 surface was found to be a key to hydrogenation catalysis and the role and dynamic behaviors of the coordinated Ru trinuclear complex were also revealed by in situ characterization (Ref 23: *PCCP* **2015**).

(3) Selective catalysis on surface-functionalized multi-metallic structures

I prepared catalytically active multi-metallic structures for selective catalysis based on the surface-coordinated multi-metallic complexes. Selective alcohol oxidation and selective hydrogenation of nitriles to primary amines were achieved on Ru nanoclusters that were formed directly on surface from surface-coordinated Ru trinuclear complexes (Ref 15: *Dalton Trans.* **2013**, Ref 23: *PCCP* **2015**). Surface modification by matrix overlayers made of polymers and molecular binding sites attained new functionalities to the catalytically active metal centers. A stable catalytically active Mn center was obtained by surrounding a surface-coordinated Mn oxotetranuclear complex with a polymer matrix overlayers while maintaining high selectivity for olefin epoxidation (Ref 18: *ACS Catal.* **2013**). A shape-selective imprinted cavity whose shape was similar to a template ligand, and a molecular binding site that had a strong binding constant to a target molecule, were able to create in the close proximity to catalytically active metal centers, and enhanced reactivity, regio- and shape-selectivity on the target molecule were achieved (Ref 9: *Chem. –Eur. J.* **2012**, Ref 13: *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2013**, Ref 16: *Chem. Commun.* **2013**).