

Titanium-based Organic Frameworks for Chemical Transformations



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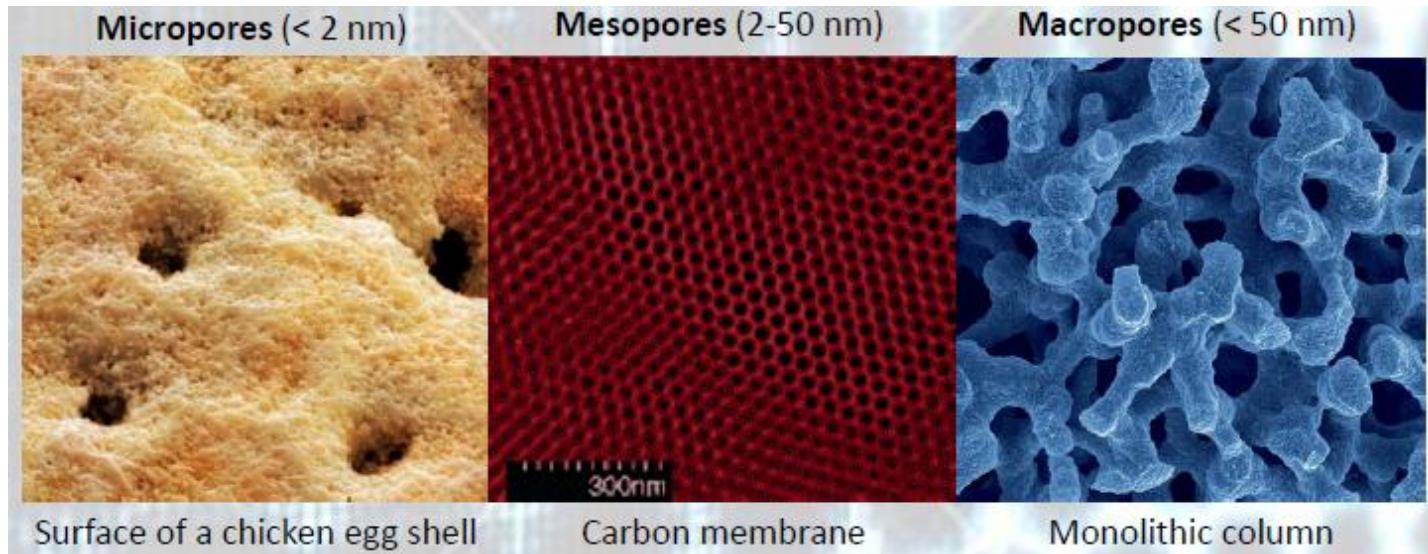
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Pore type (Size)



Microporous material

A microporous material is a material containing pores with diameters less than 2 nm:

1. Activated Carbons
2. Zeolites
3. Metal-organic frameworks
4. Covalent organic frameworks
5. Microporous polymer

Applications of Microporous Materials

Activated carbons

- Small size of their pores provides greater surface area.
- Can adsorb a large amount of gas directly onto their surface.
- Popular support for several metal catalysts (e.g., Pd & Pt)

Zeolites

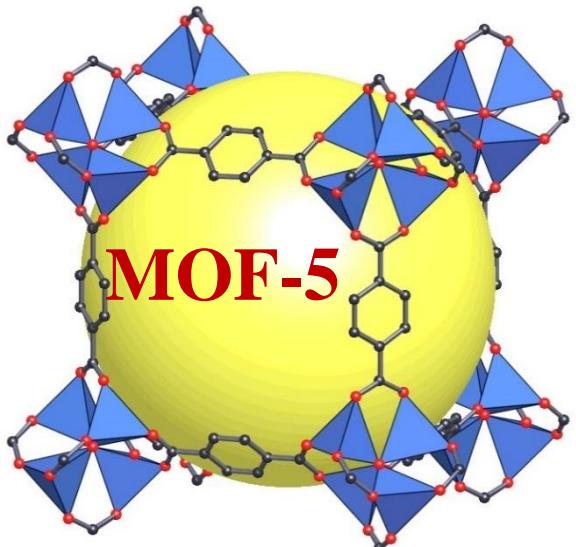
- Narrow size distribution of their pores makes them very useful for gas separation.
- Used as catalysts because of acid sites in the pores.

Metal organic frameworks

- Their huge surface area and pore volume makes them potentially useful for gas sequestration/storage.

Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOF)

- MOFs are crystalline and porous materials.
- Consists of metal ions or clusters coordinated to often rigid organic molecules

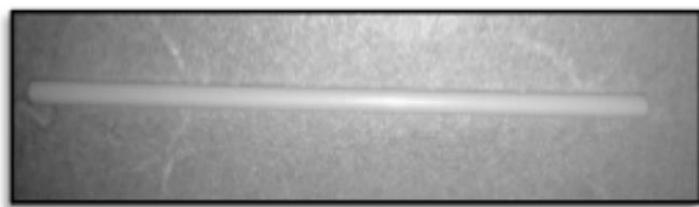
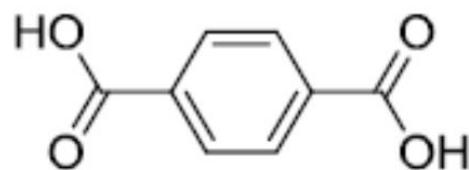


Inorganic-Organic Hybrid, ordered structure

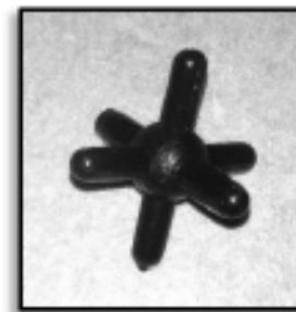
- *Synthetic materials*
- *Also named coordination polymers*
- *Materials without metals are termed COFs (Covalent Organic Frameworks)*
- *Very active research area coordination polymers*

Zn₄O tetrahedra (blue) are joined by organic linkers
(O, red, C, black)

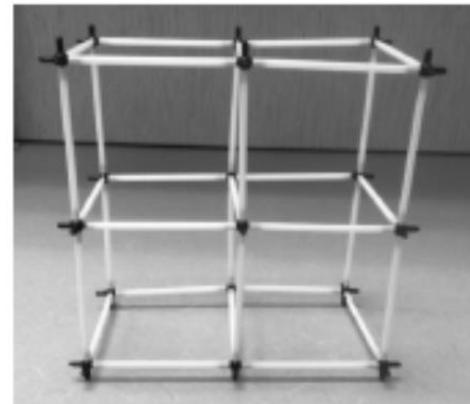
MOF Construction



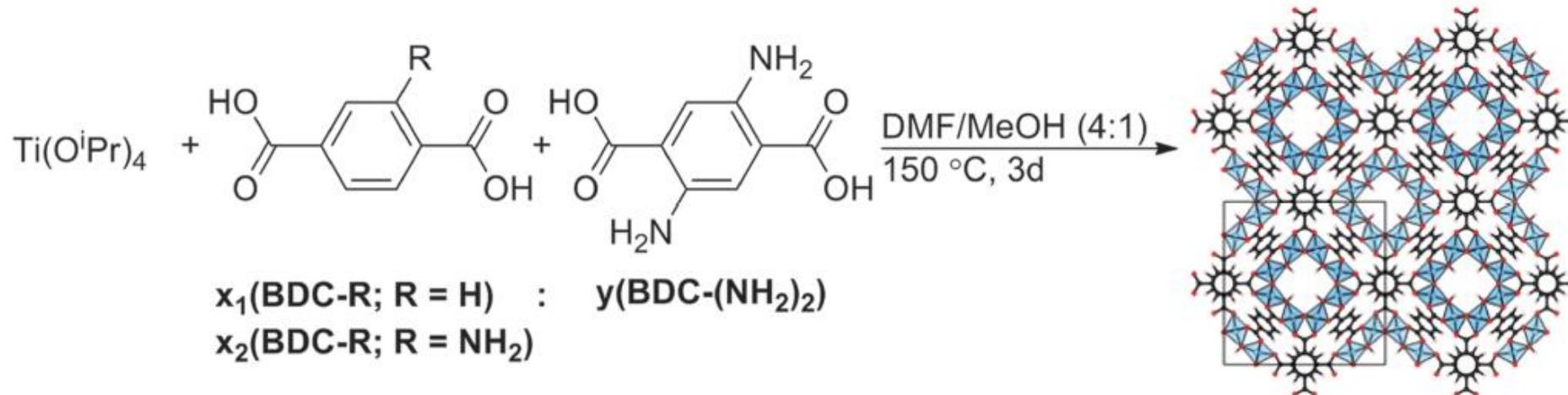
Organic Linkers



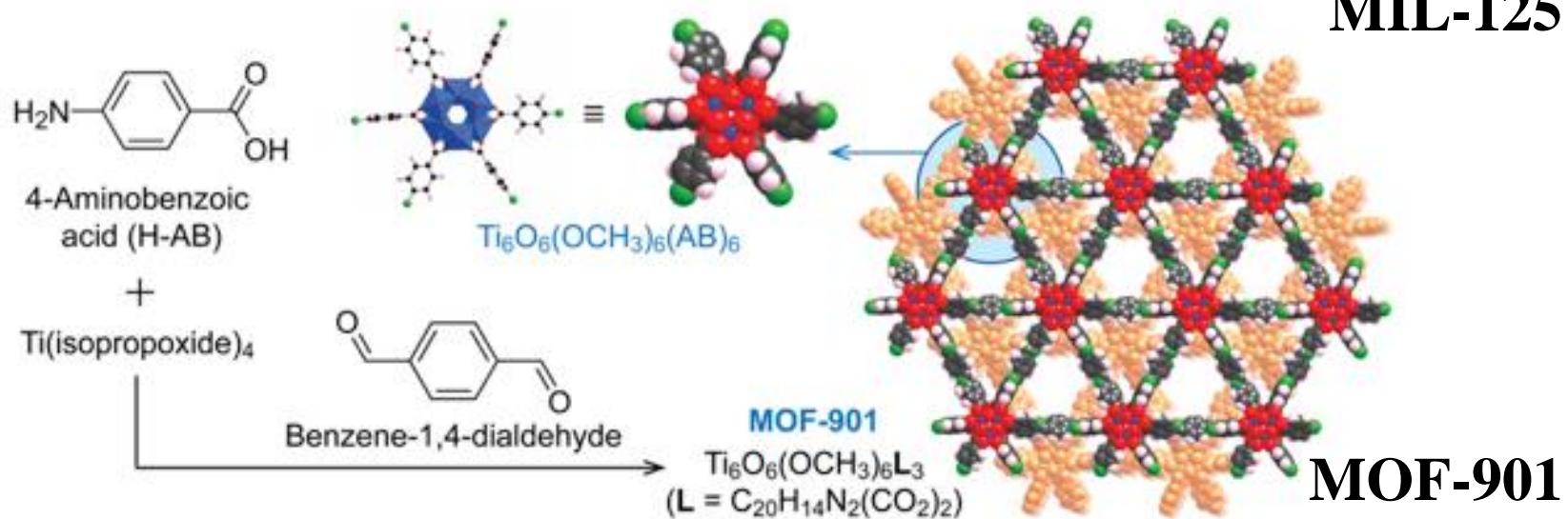
Metal Nodes



Titanium Based Organic Frameworks



MIL-125

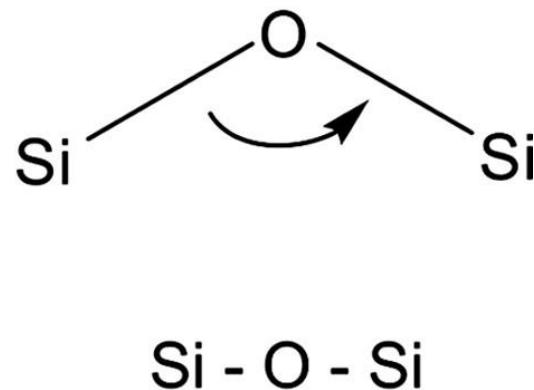
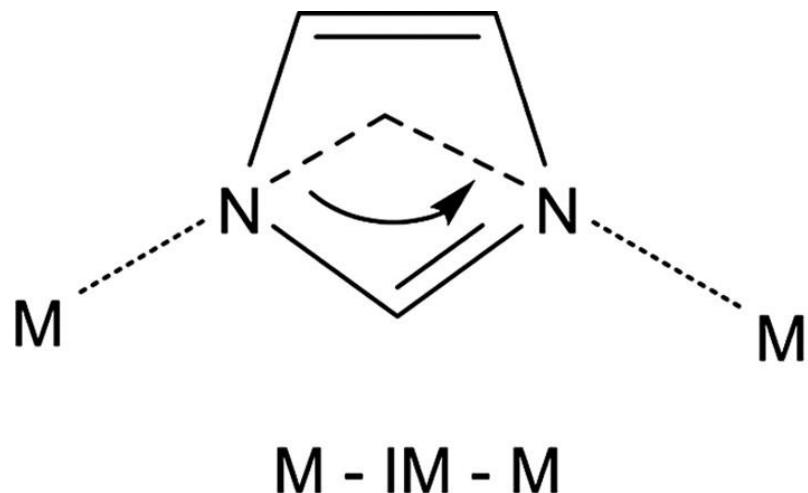


MOF-901

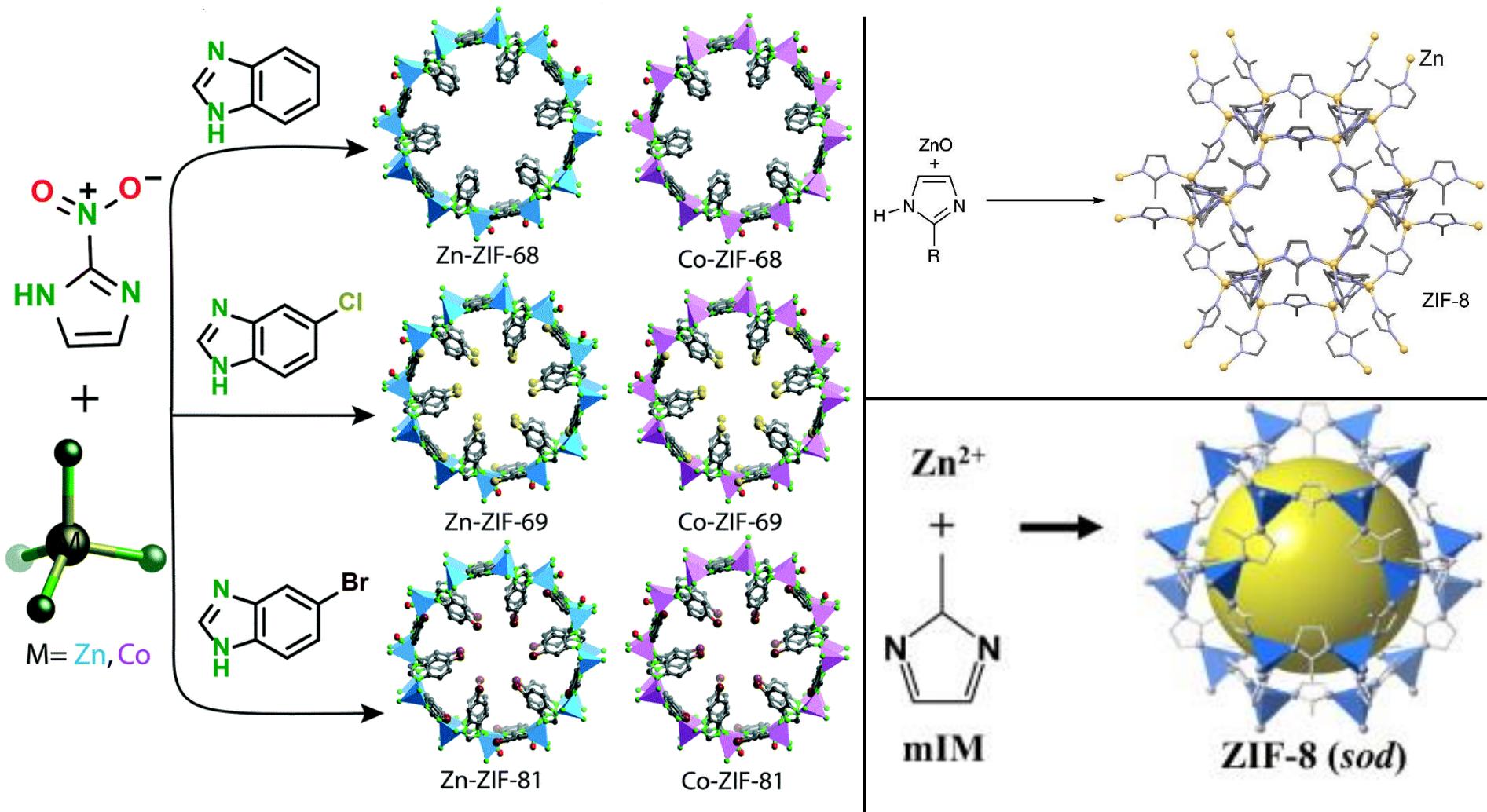
Energy Environ. Sci., 2015, 8, 1923-1937
J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2016, 138, 4330.

Zeolitic Imidazolate Framework (ZIF)

- ZIFs are a class of metal-organic frameworks
- ZIFs have zeolite-like topologies
- Tetrahedrally-coordinated transition metal ions (e.g., Fe, Co, Cu, Zn, etc.) are connected by imidazolate linkers
- Metal-imidazole-metal angle is similar to the 145° Si-O-Si angle in zeolites



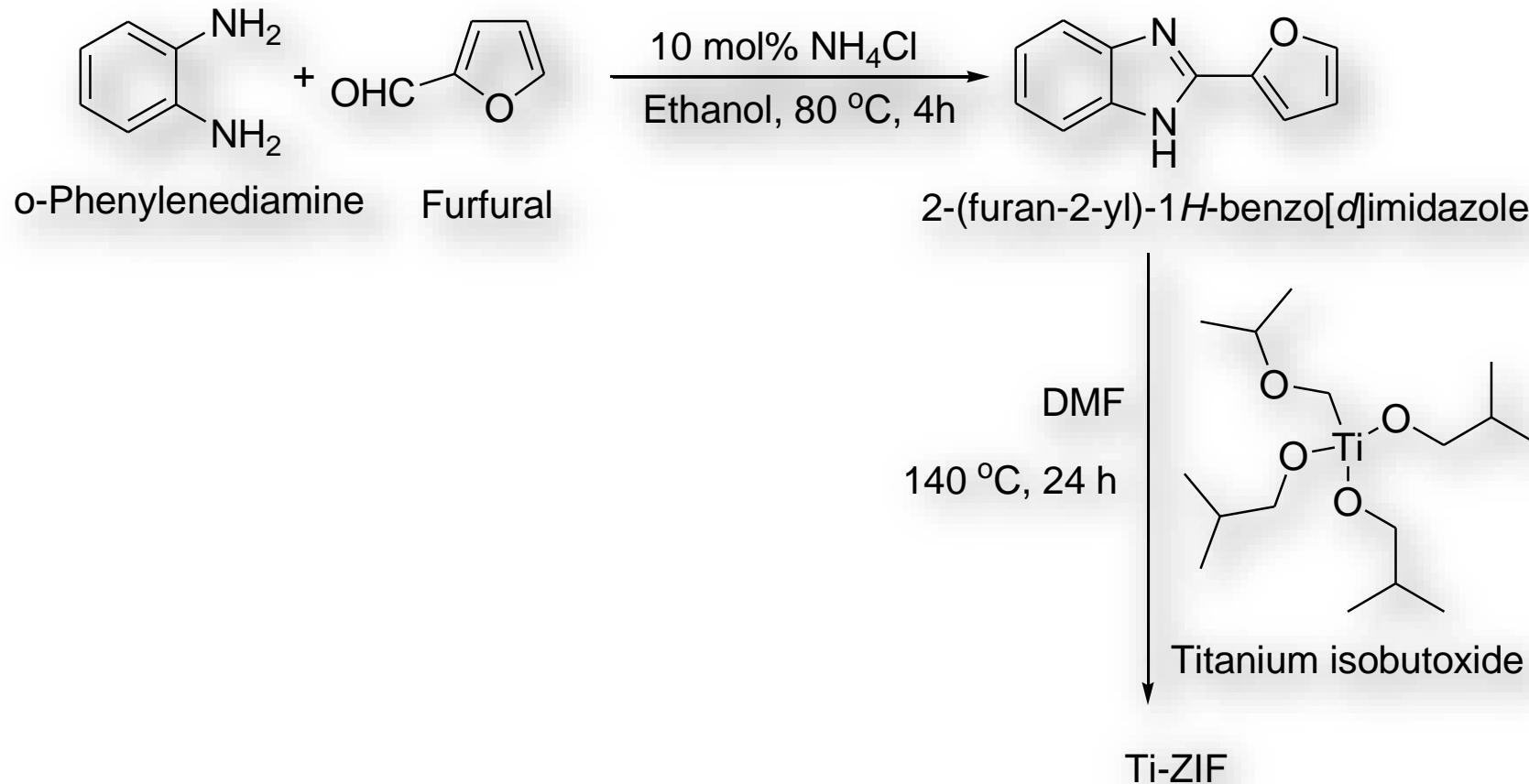
Common Types of ZIFs



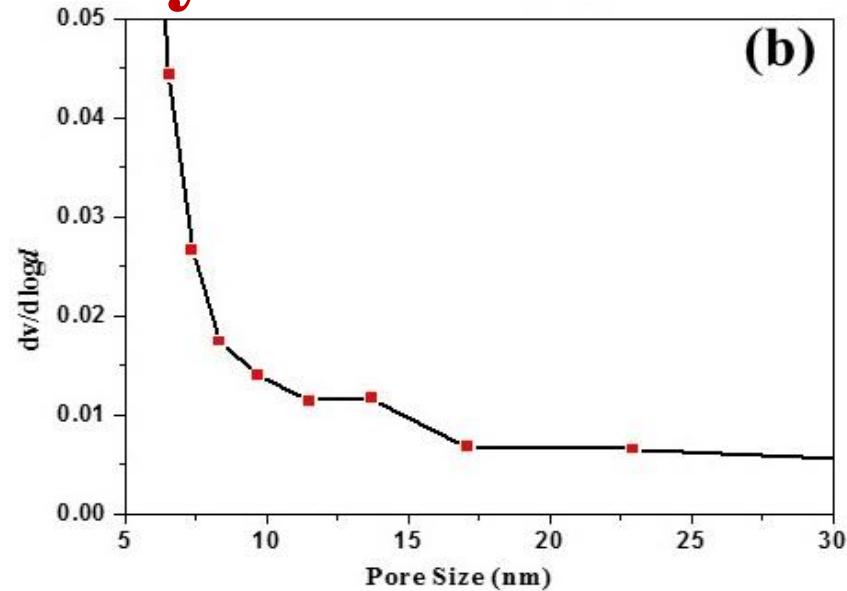
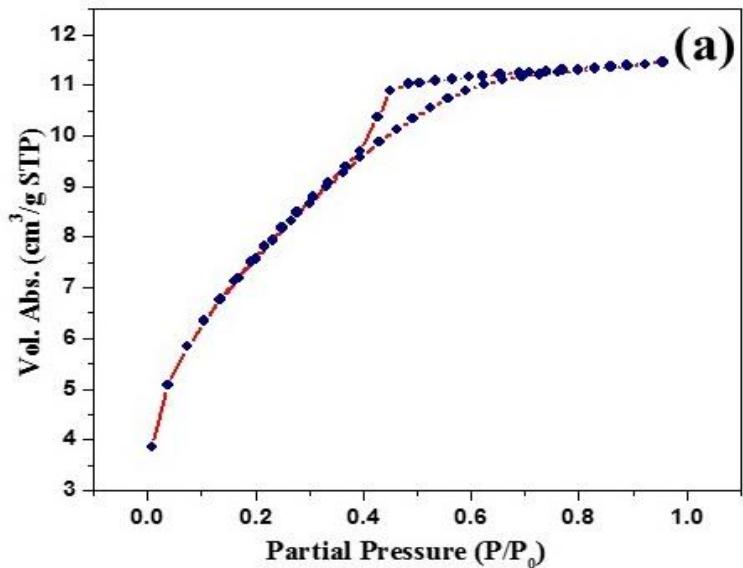
J. Mater. Chem. A, 2014, 2, 16811-16831
CrystEngComm, 2014, 16, 4677-4680

Titanium Based Zeolitic Imidazolate Framework for Chemical Fixation of Carbon Dioxide

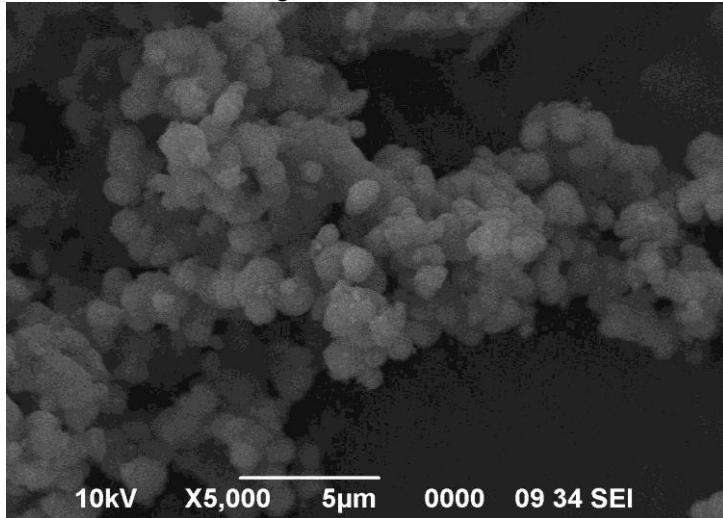
Synthesis of Ti-ZIF



BET analysis

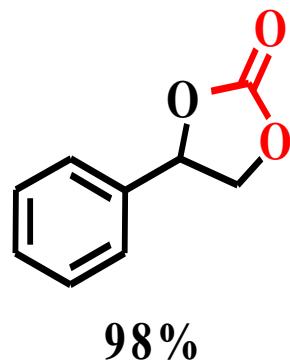
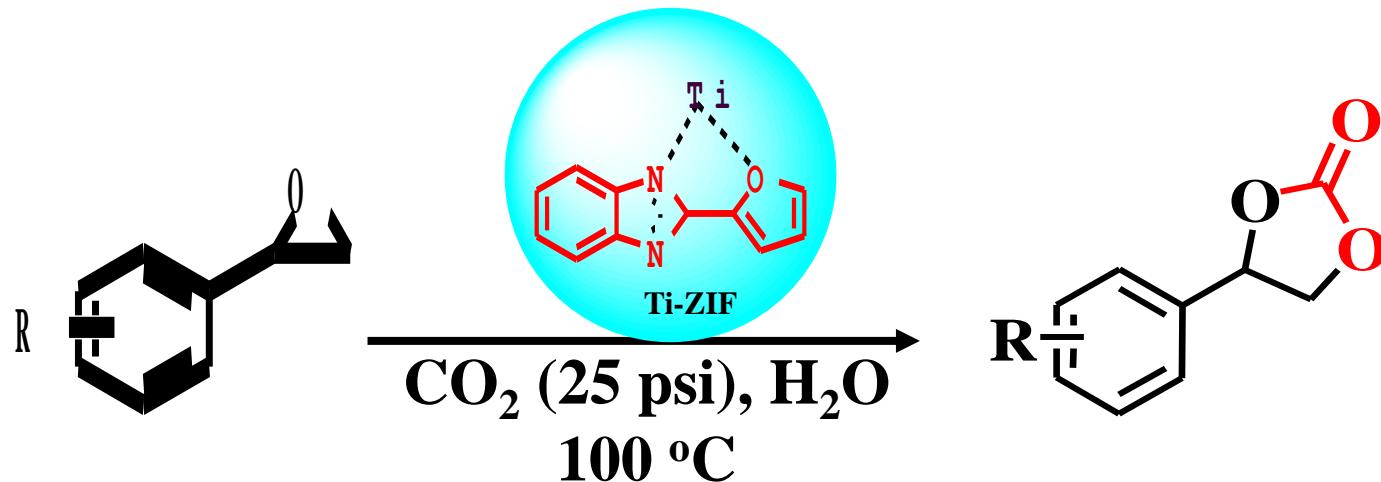


SEM analysis

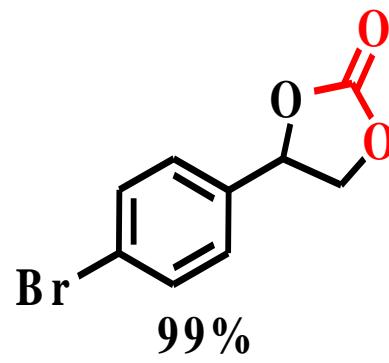


BET surface area= 369.01 m²g⁻¹

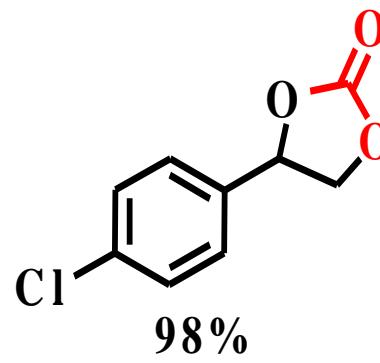
Application of Ti-ZIF: Synthesis of Cyclic Carbonates



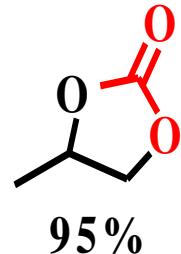
98 %



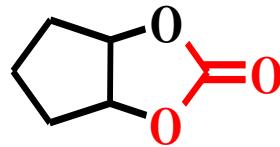
99 %



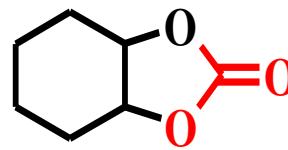
98 %



95 %

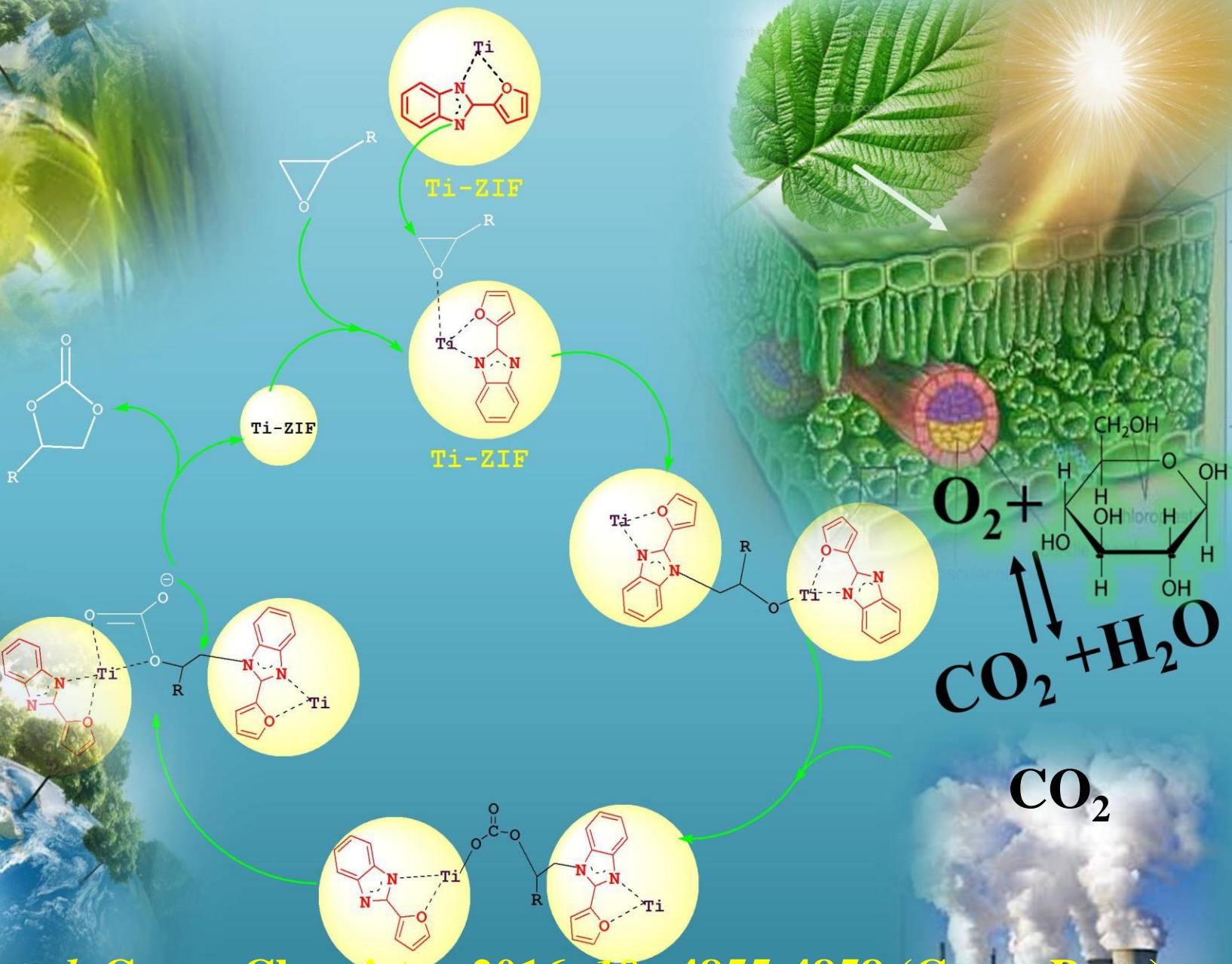


96 %



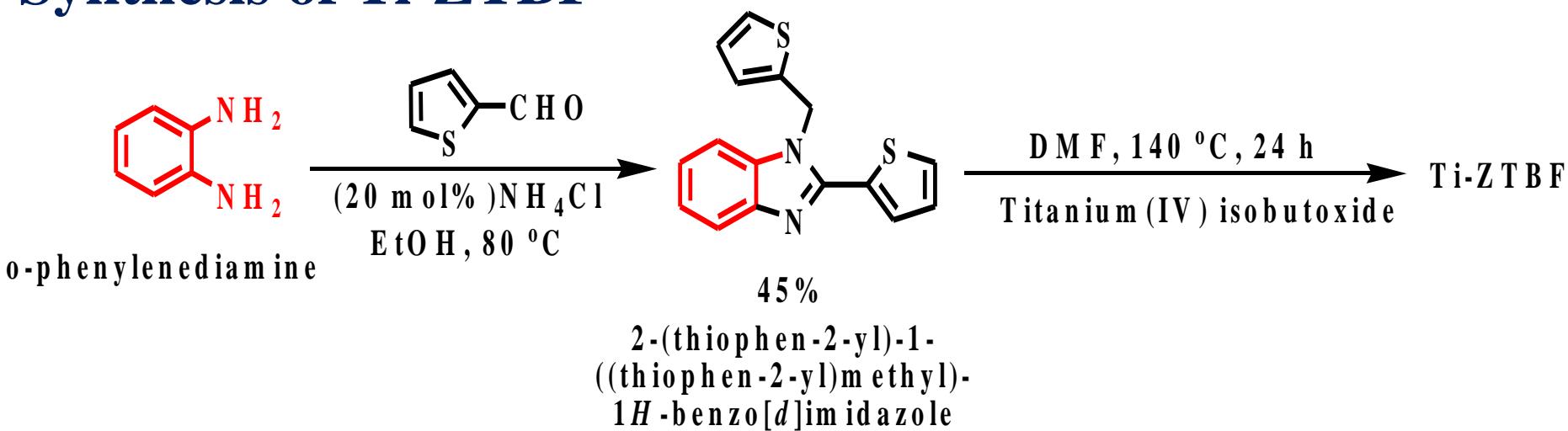
95 %

Mechanism



Fixation of Carbon Dioxide into Dimethyl Carbonate

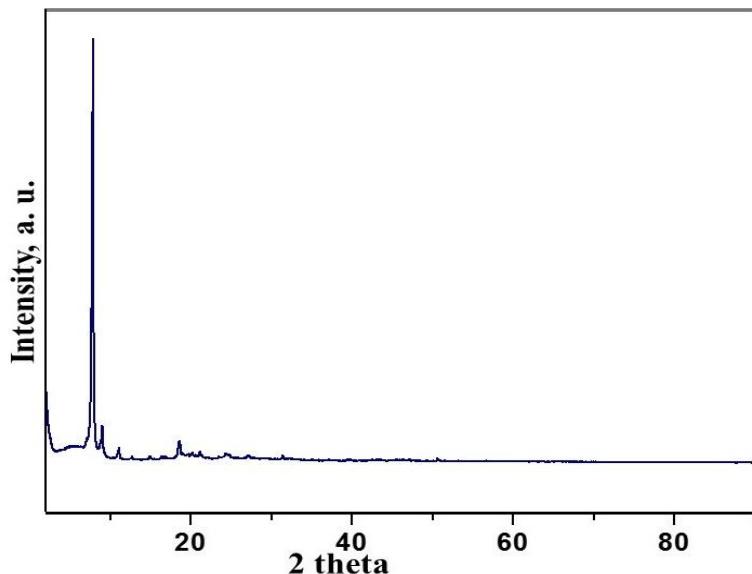
Synthesis of Ti-ZTBF



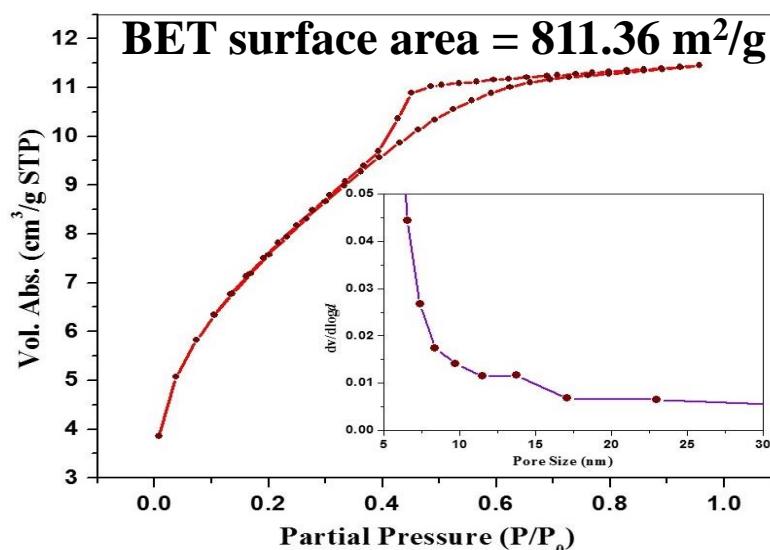
Application of Ti-ZTBF: Synthesis of DMC



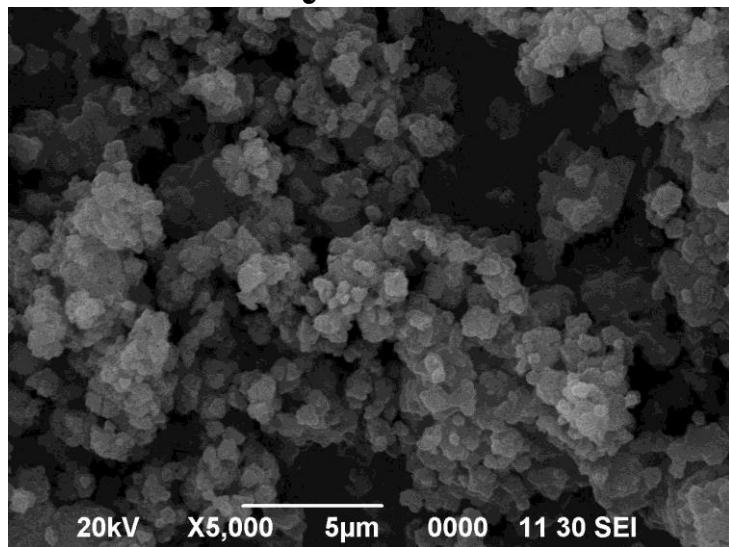
XRD analysis



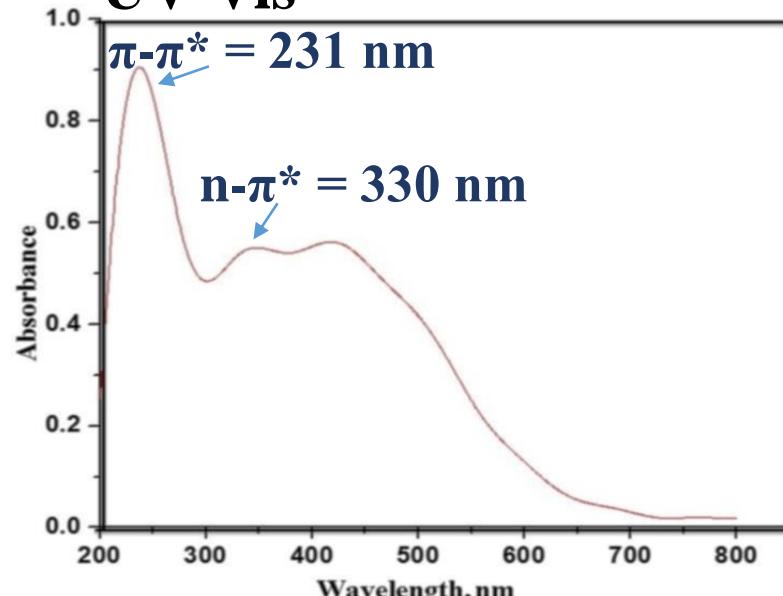
BET analysis



SEM analysis



UV-Vis

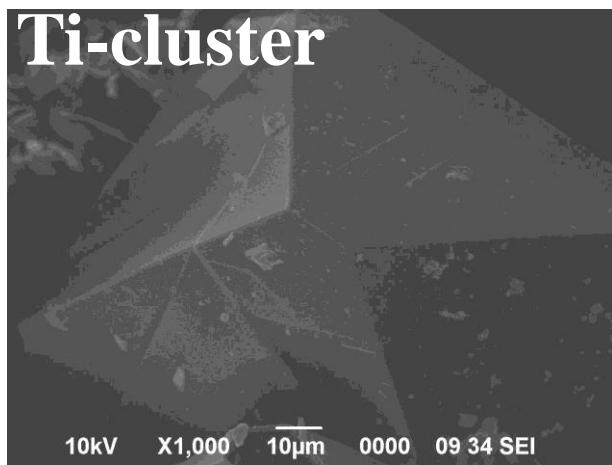


Aerobic Oxidation of Alcohols in Visible Light on Pd-grafted Ti-cluster

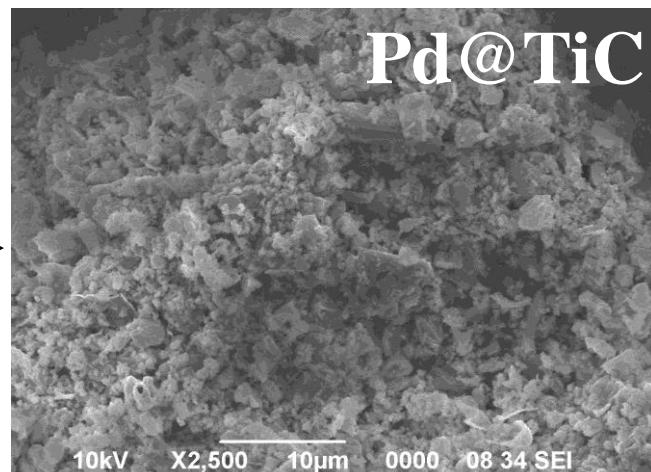
Synthesis of Ti-cluster

Titanium (IV) isopropoxide (0.518 mL) + 4-aminobenzoic acid (0.96 g, 7.0 mmol)

Isopropanol, 120 °C
72 h, Pressure reactor

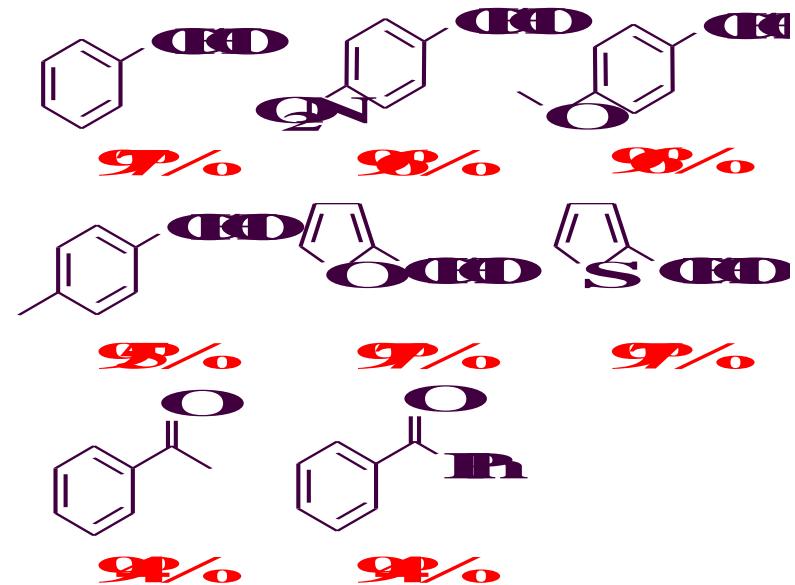
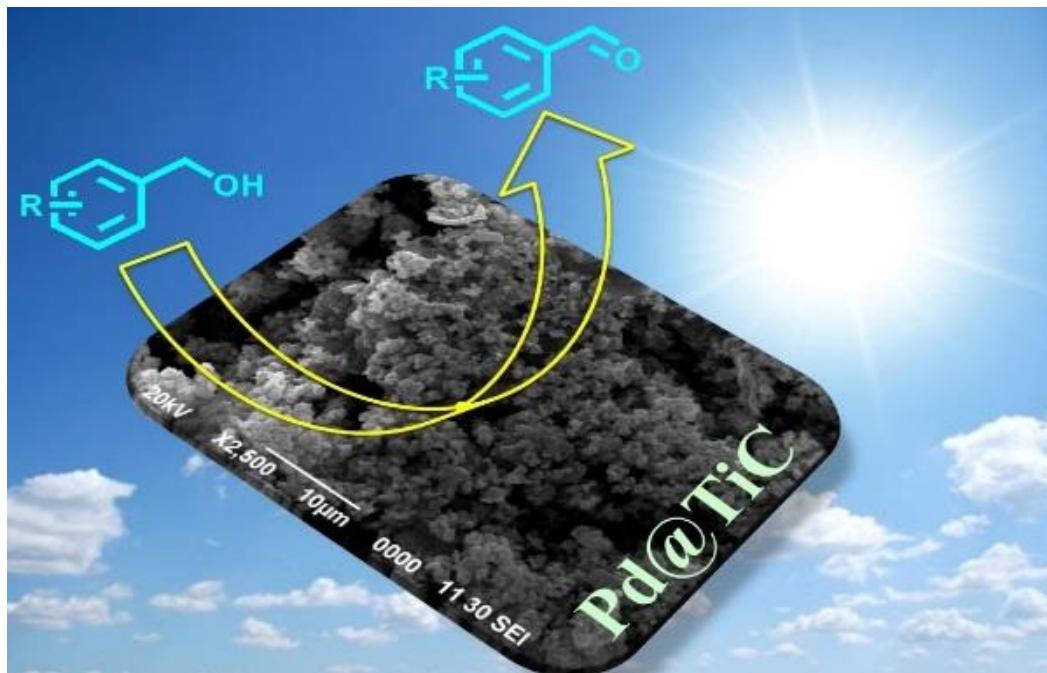


Isopropanol
Pd(NO₃)₂



OⁱPr = isopropoxide
abz = aminobenzoic acid

Application of Pd@TiC: Aerobic Oxidation of alcohols



Conclusions

Ultimate goal: *Development of Eco-friendly Synthetic Methodologies*

- **Synthesis of highly porous titanium based imidazolate framework**
- **Utilization of carbon dioxide to dimethyl carbonate**
- **Chemical fixation of carbon dioxide/waste to valued chemicals**
- **Use of titanium cluster as a photo-catalyst**

Acknowledgements

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