

Catalysis on High Entropy Materials

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CHEAC

Department of Chemistry

University of Copenhagen



Danmarks
Grundforskningsfond
Danish National
Research Foundation



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission



Haber-Bosch



Fritz Haber 1909
Nobel prize 1918



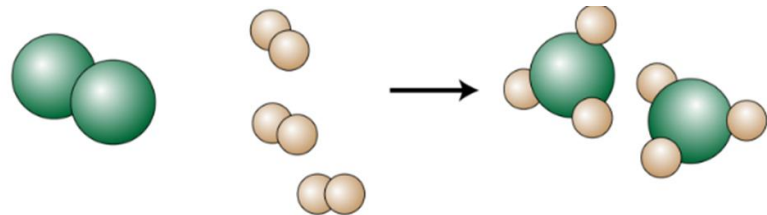
Carl Bosch 1910
Nobel prize 1931



Alwin Mittasch
After ~20.000 experiments
 Fe_3O_4 , K_2O , CaO , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2



Gerhard Ertl
Nobel prize 2007

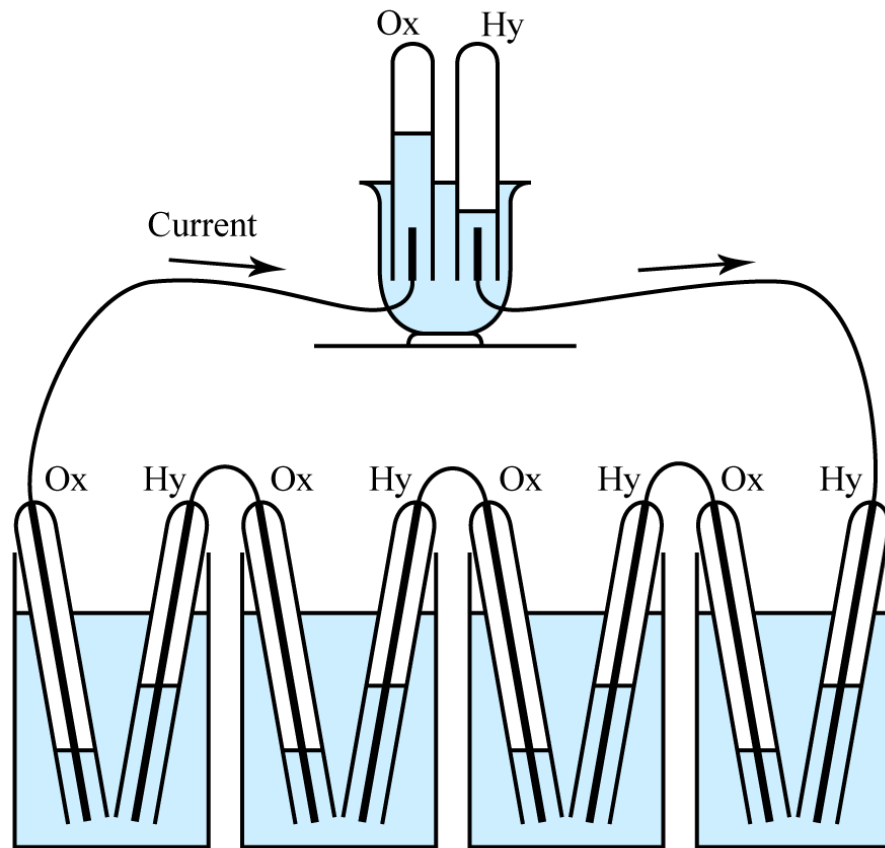


1 molecule N_2
1 mol N_2
28.02 g N_2

3 molecules H_2
3 mol H_2
3 x 2.02 g = 6.06 g H_2

2 molecules NH_3
2 mol NH_3
2 x 17.04 g = 34.08 g NH_3

Fuel cell



Gas-battery



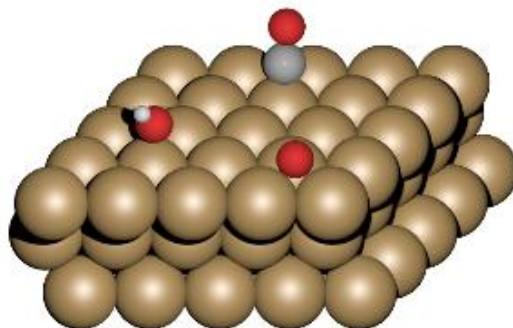
William R. Grove
1838

Discovery - From consequences to course

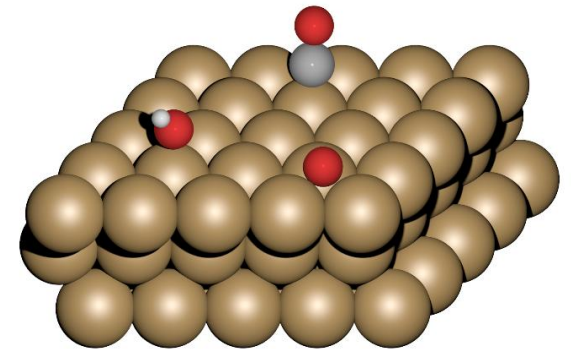
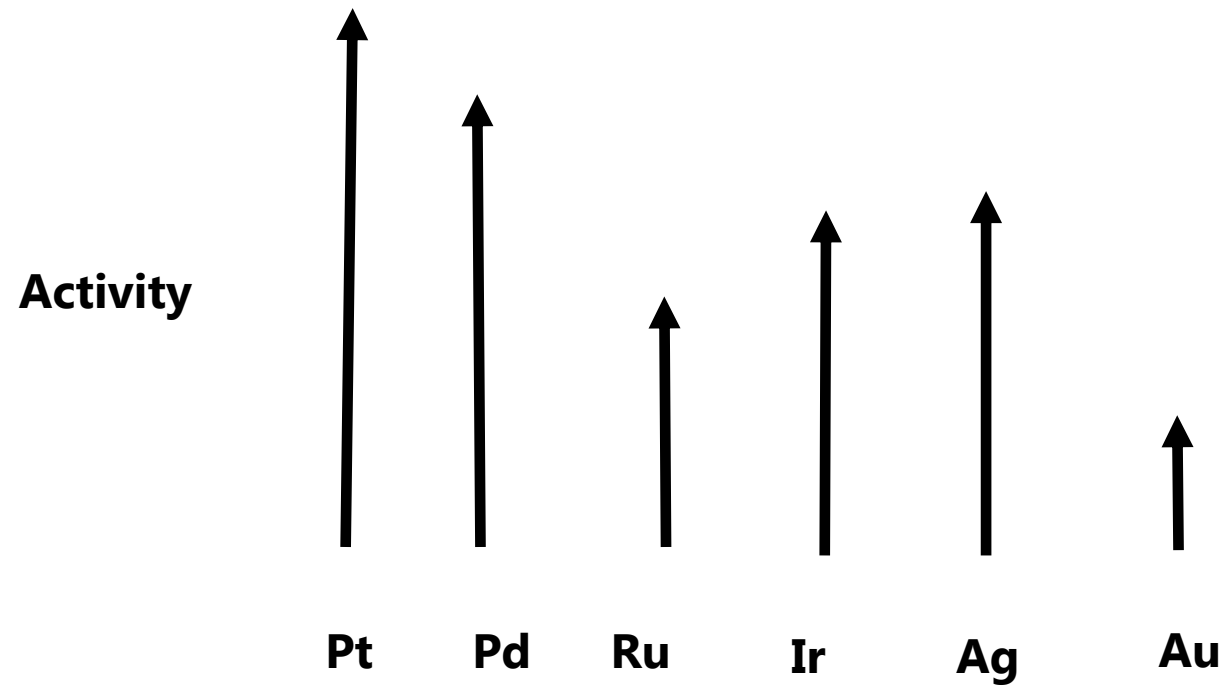
Catalytic Properties



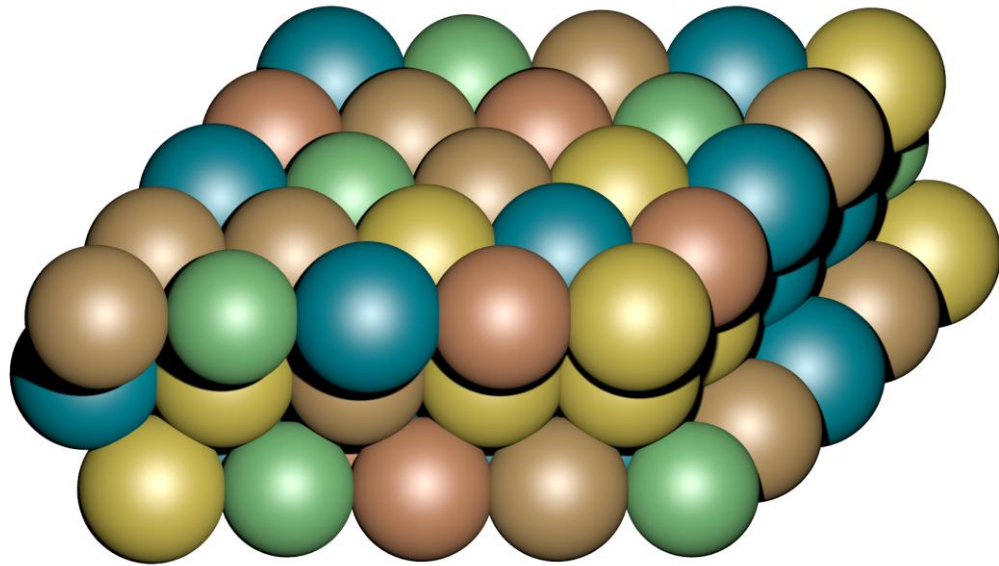
Material, surface



Screening

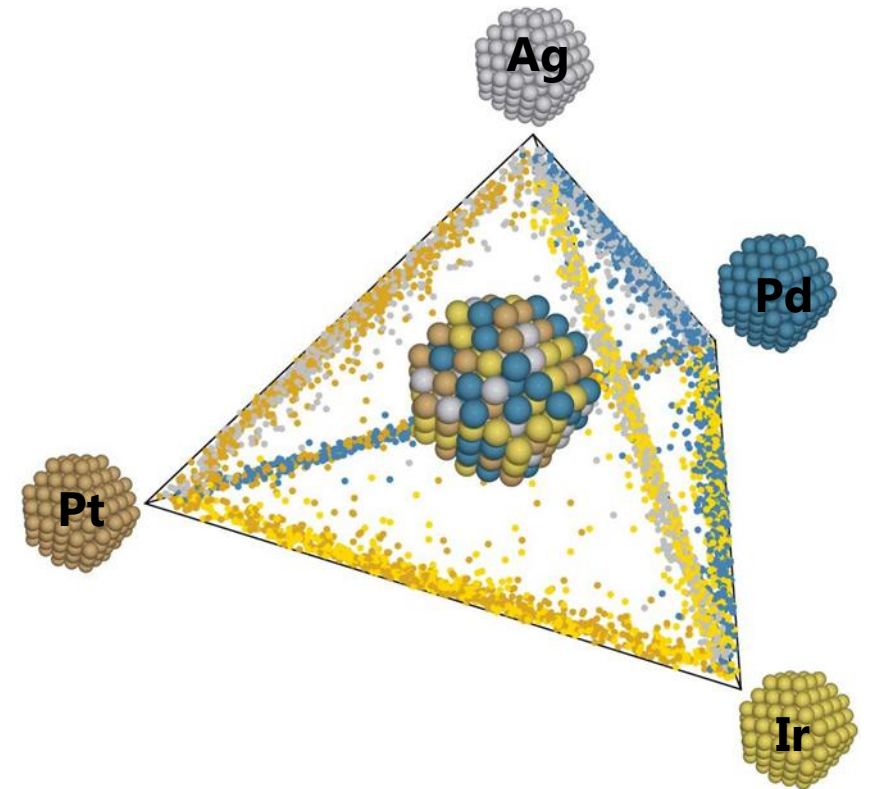


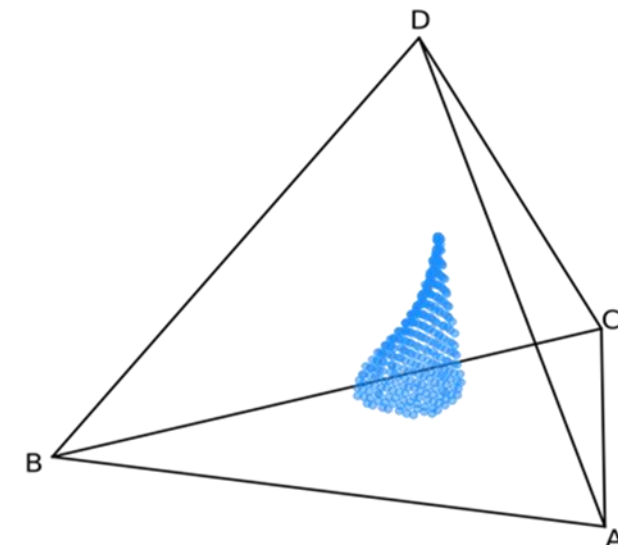
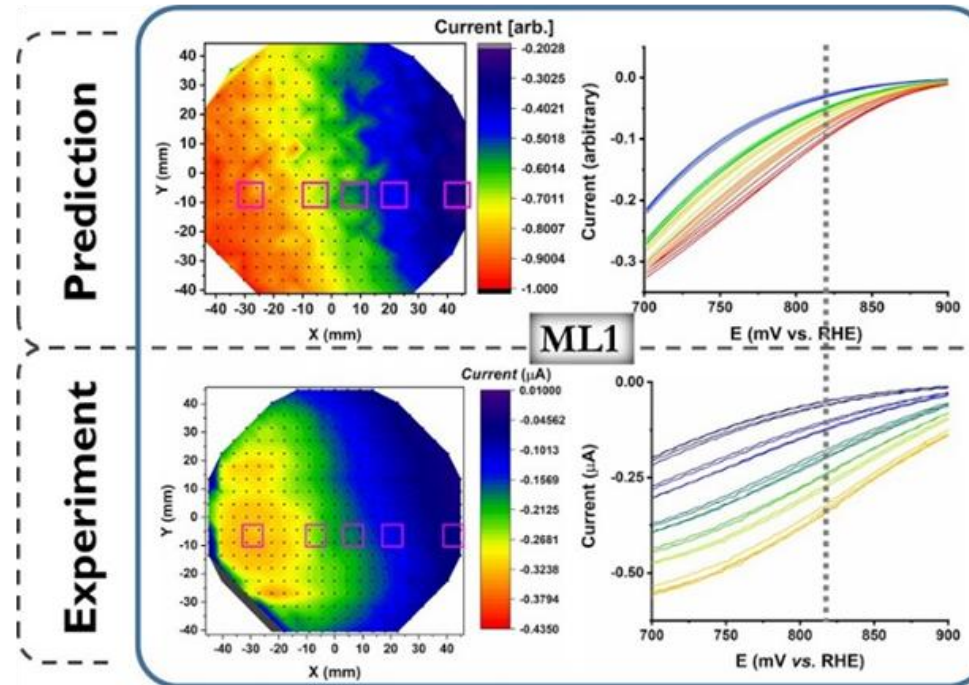
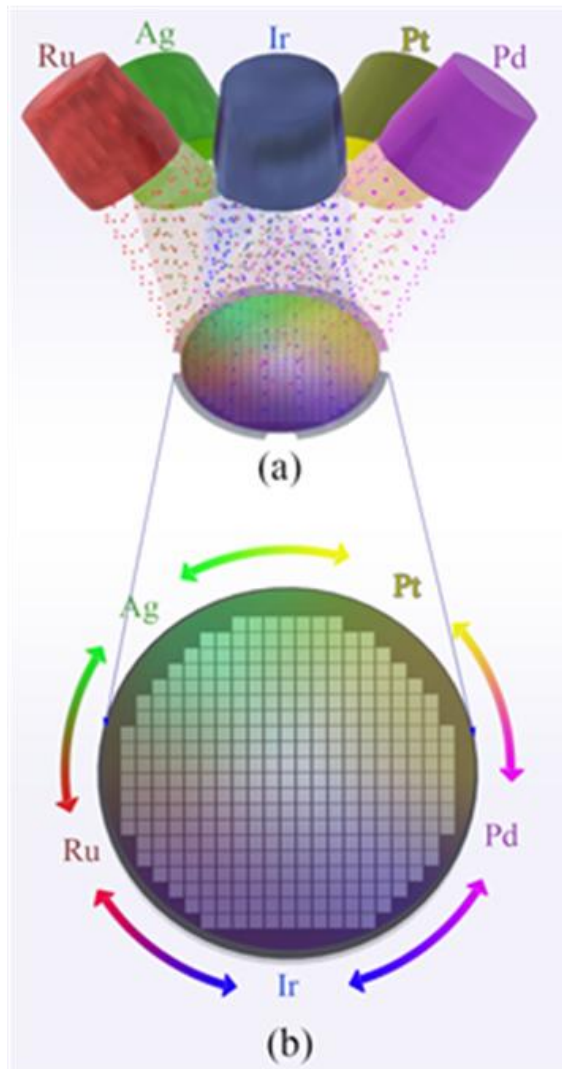
High Entropy Alloys



B Cantor et al, Materials Science and Engineering, 2004
J.W. Yeh, et al, Adv. Eng. Mater. 2004

The material space becomes continuous rather than discrete

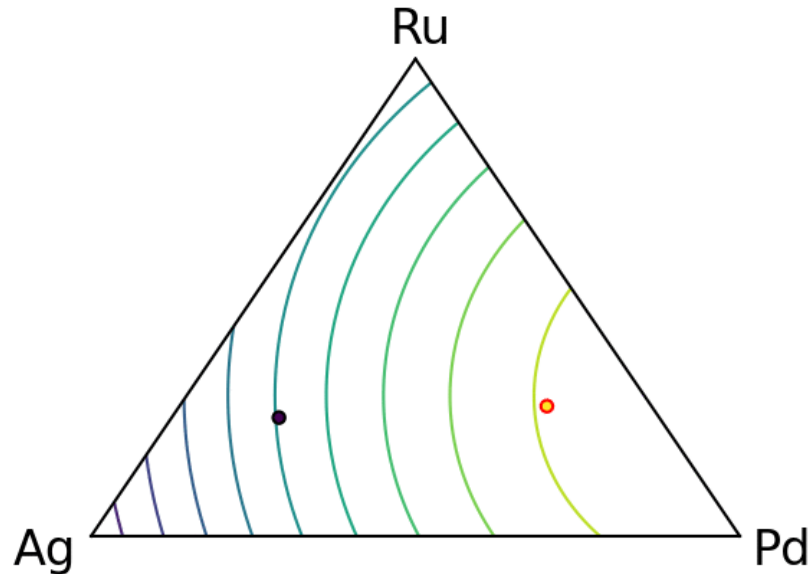
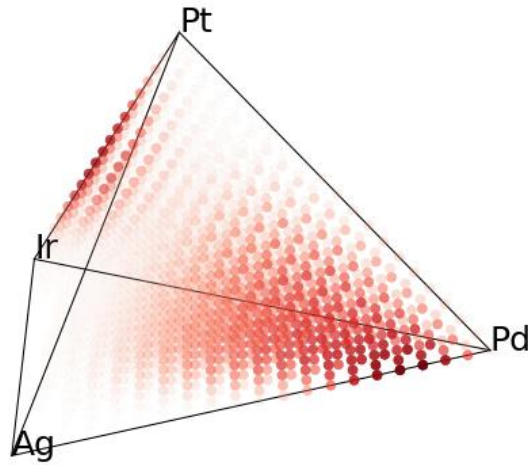




Complex-Solid-Solution Electrocatalyst Discovery by Computational Prediction and High-Throughput Experimentation

Batchelor, Löffler, Xiao, Krysiak, Strotkötter, Pedersen, Clausen, Savan, Li, Schuhmann, Rossmeisl, Ludwig, **Angewandte Chemie Int. Edt** 2021

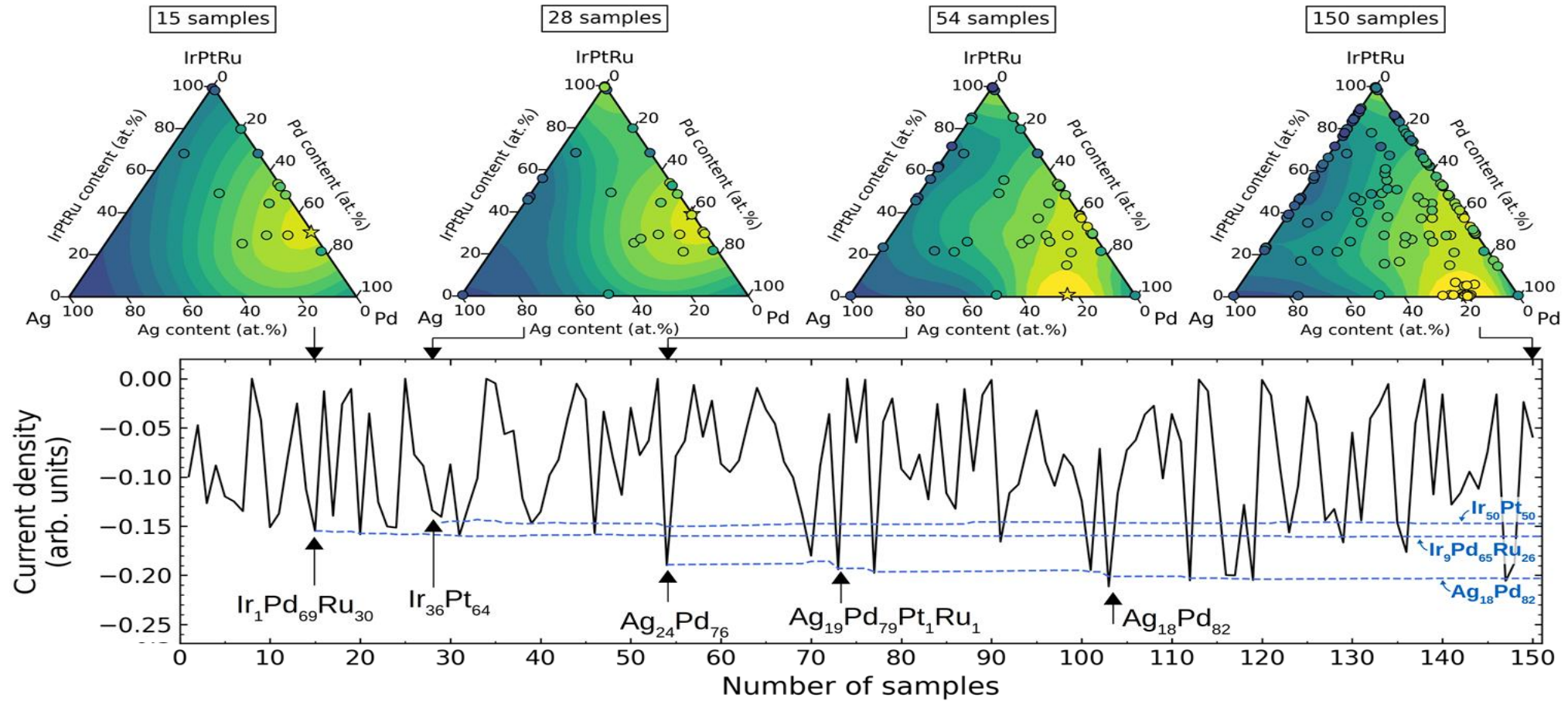
How many experiments are needed? Exploration/exploitation



Bayesian Optimization of High-Entropy Alloy Compositions for Electrocatalytic Oxygen Reduction

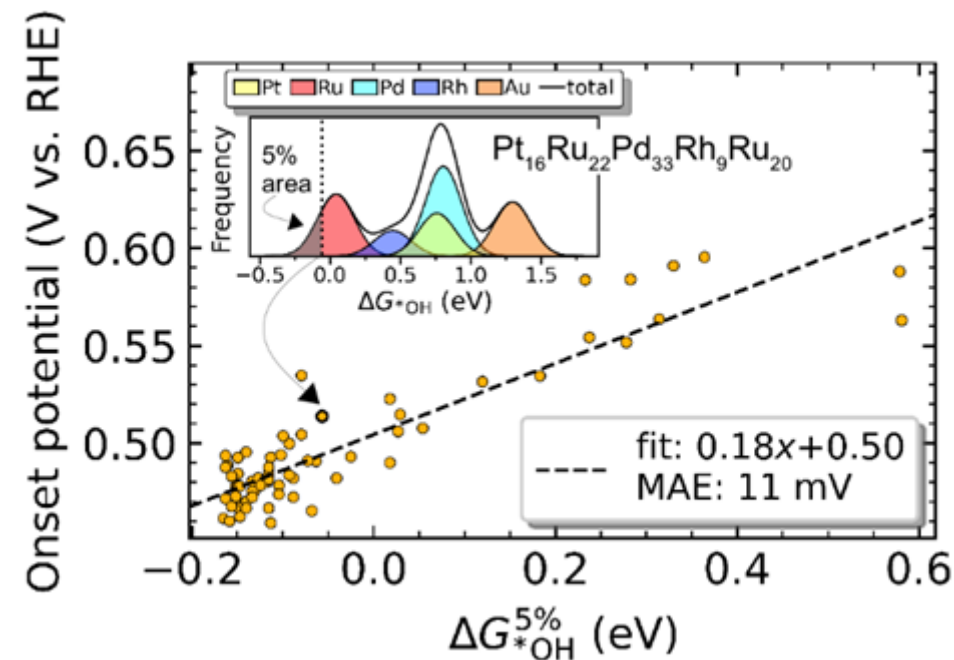
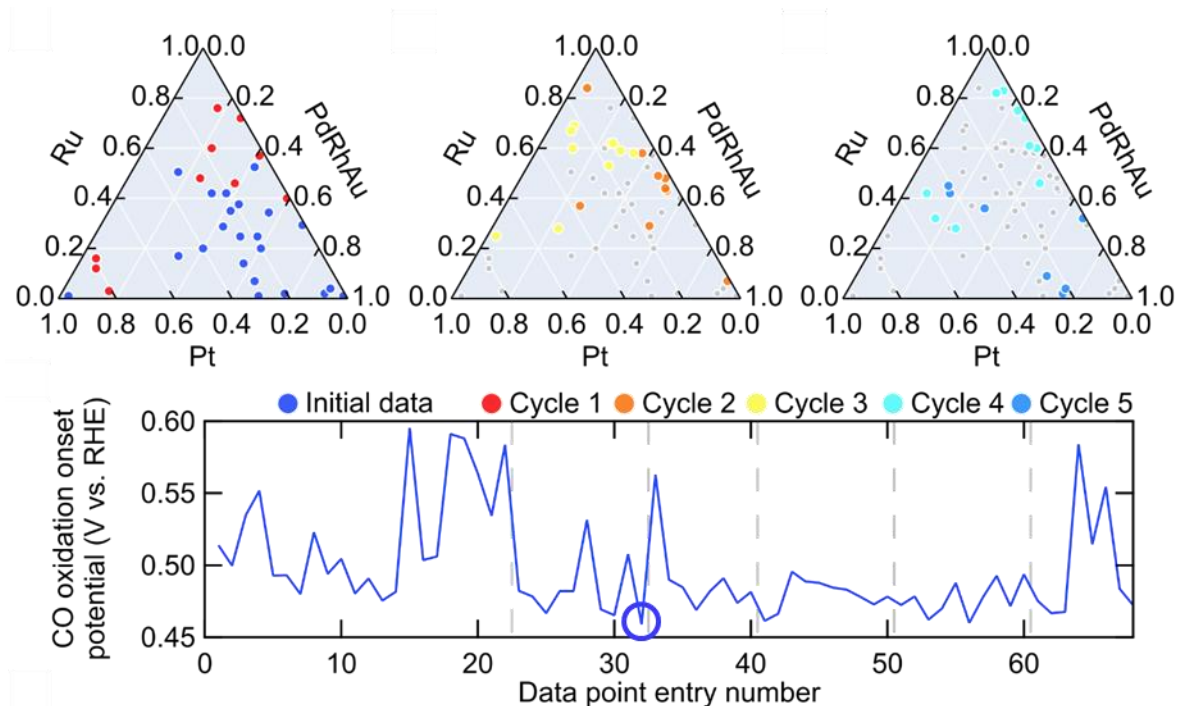
Pedersen, Clausen, Krysiak, Xiao, Batchelor, Löffler, Mints, Banko, Arenz, Savan, Schuhmann, Ludwig, Rossmeisl **Angewandte Chemie Int. Edt 2021**

Bayesian optimization of high-entropy alloy compositions



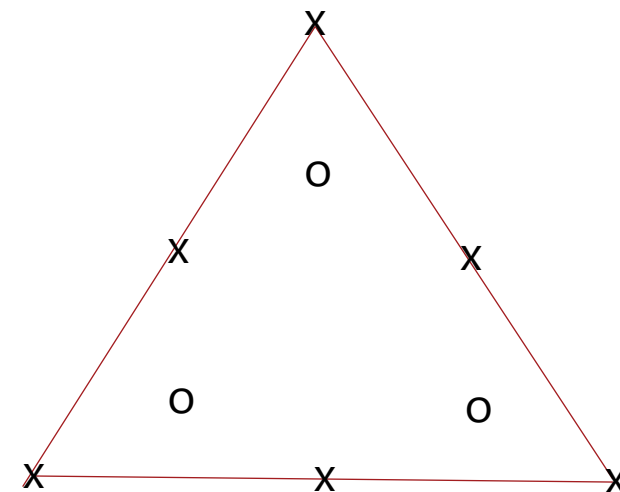
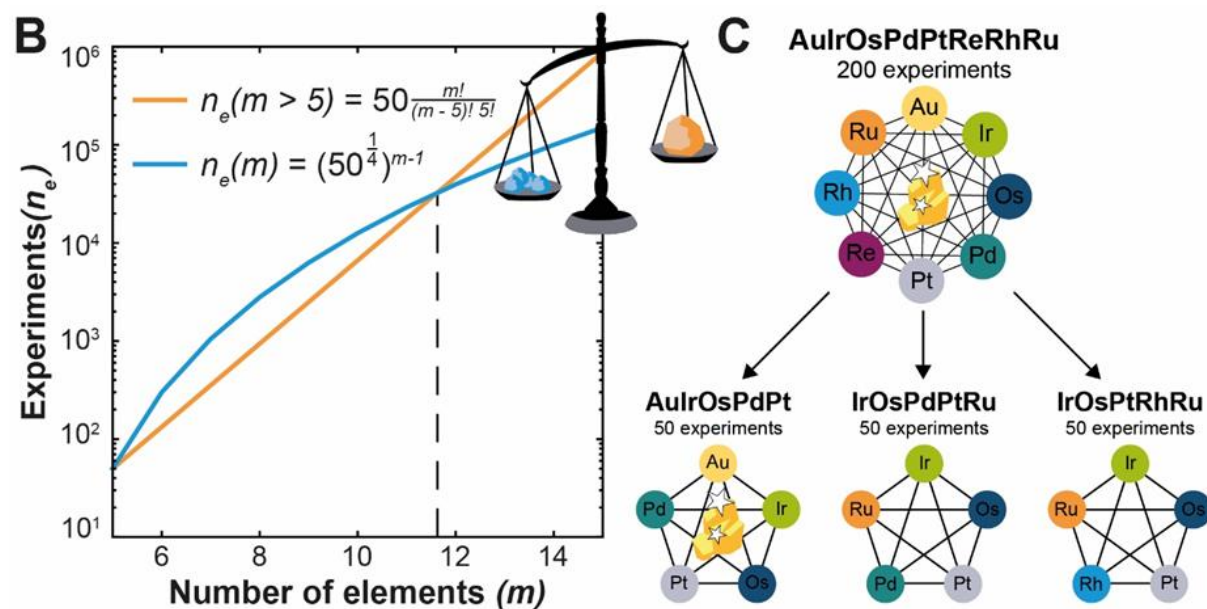
PtRuPdRhAu

- Hydrogen Oxidation Reaction + CO Tolerant Catalyst
- Optimum HEA composition at 32nd entry:
 $\text{Pt}_{12}\text{Ru}_{38}\text{Pd}_8\text{Rh}_{41}\text{Au}_1$



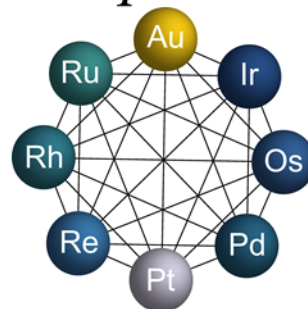
Exploring the Composition Space of High-Entropy Alloy Nanoparticles for the Electrocatalytic H₂/CO Oxidation with Bayesian Optimization
Mints, Pedersen, Bagger, Quinson, Anker, Jensen, Rossmeisl and Arenz
ACS catalysis 2022

Dimensionality

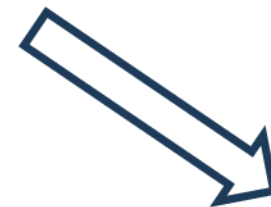


AuIrOsPdPtReRhRu

200 experiments

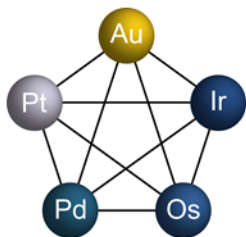


Oxygen Reduction Reaction



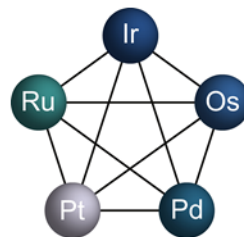
AuIrOsPdPt

50 experiments



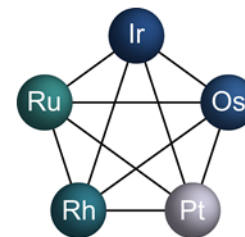
IrOsPdPtRu

50 experiments

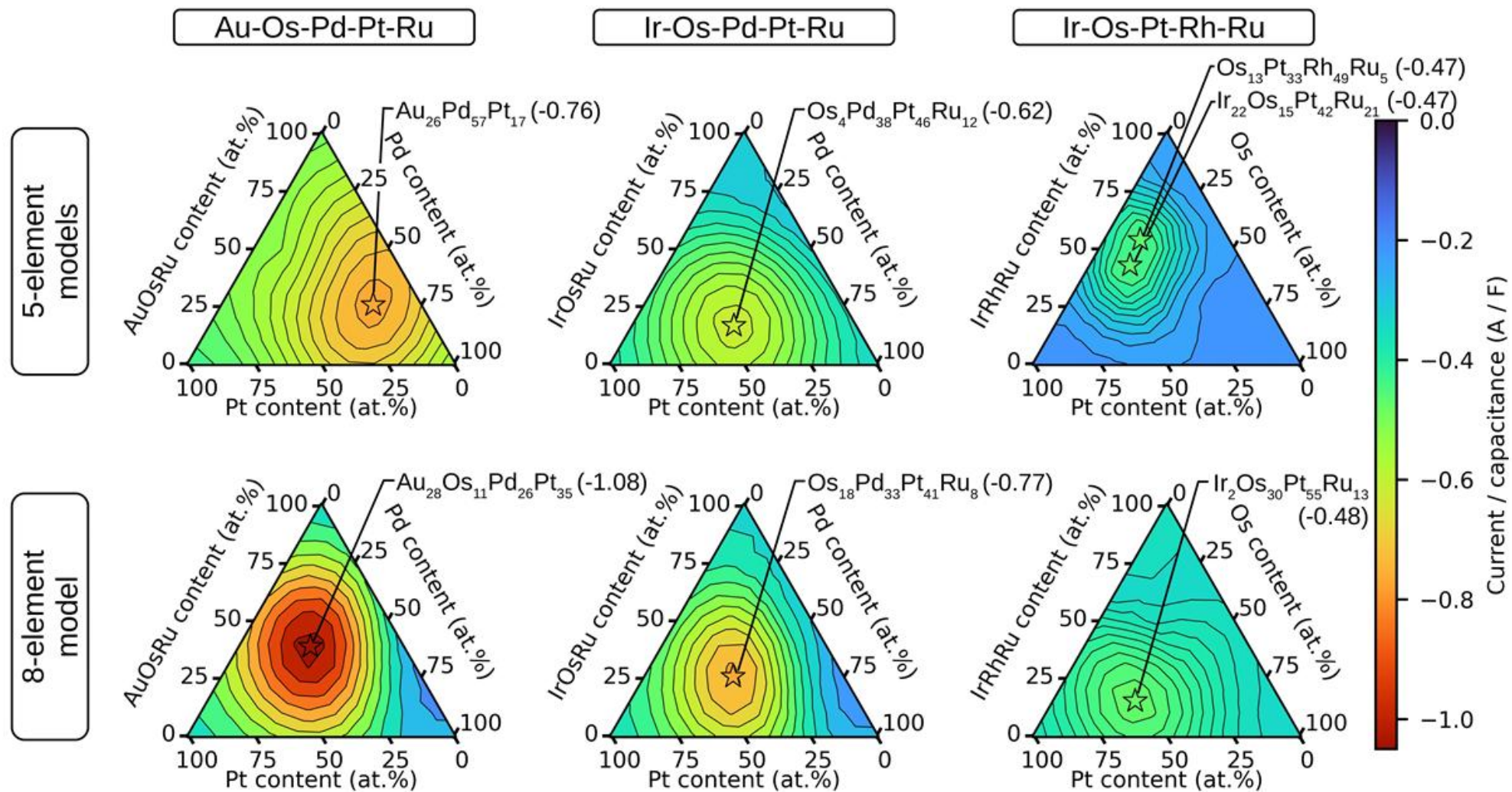


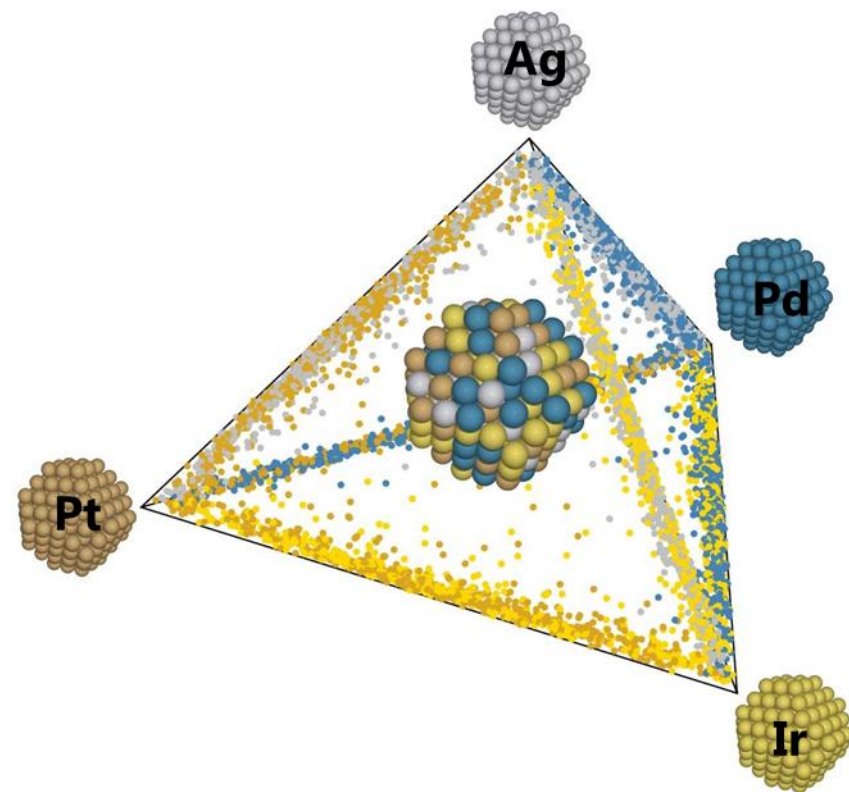
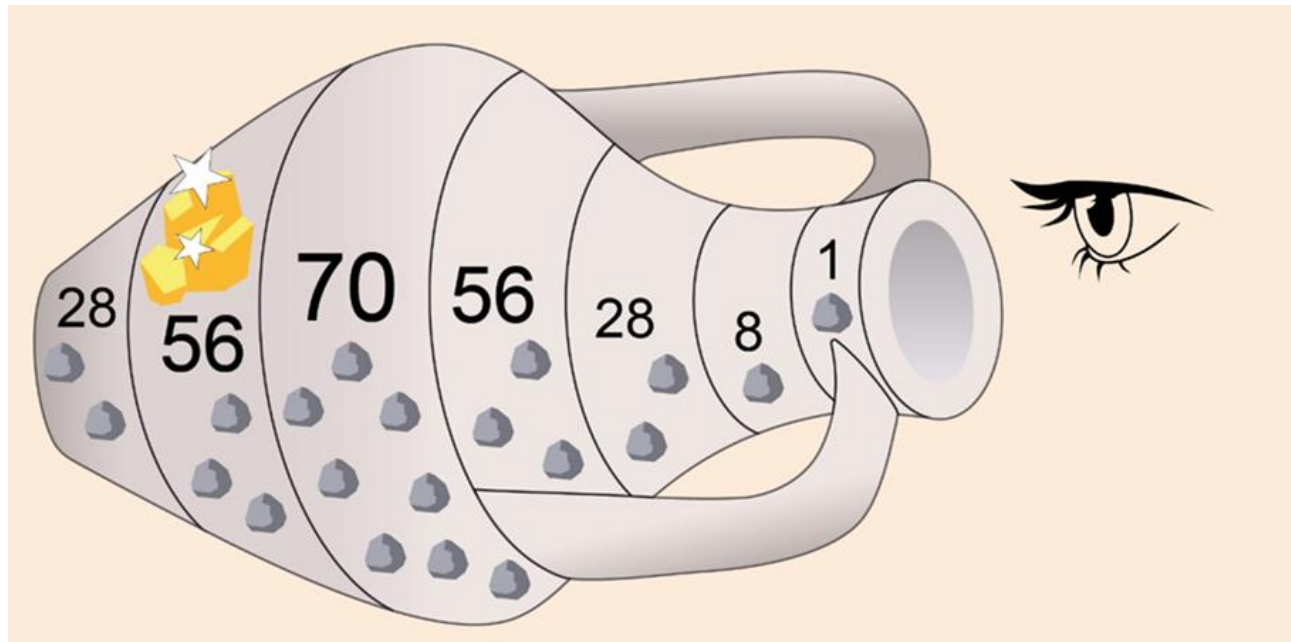
IrOsPtRhRu

50 experiments

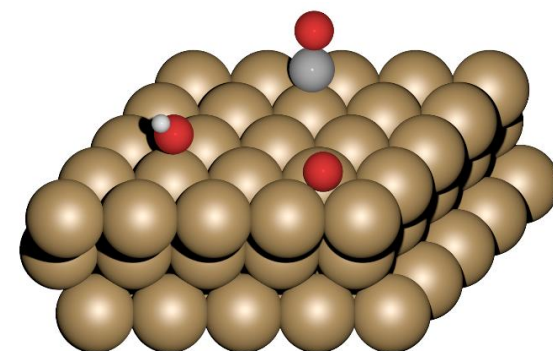
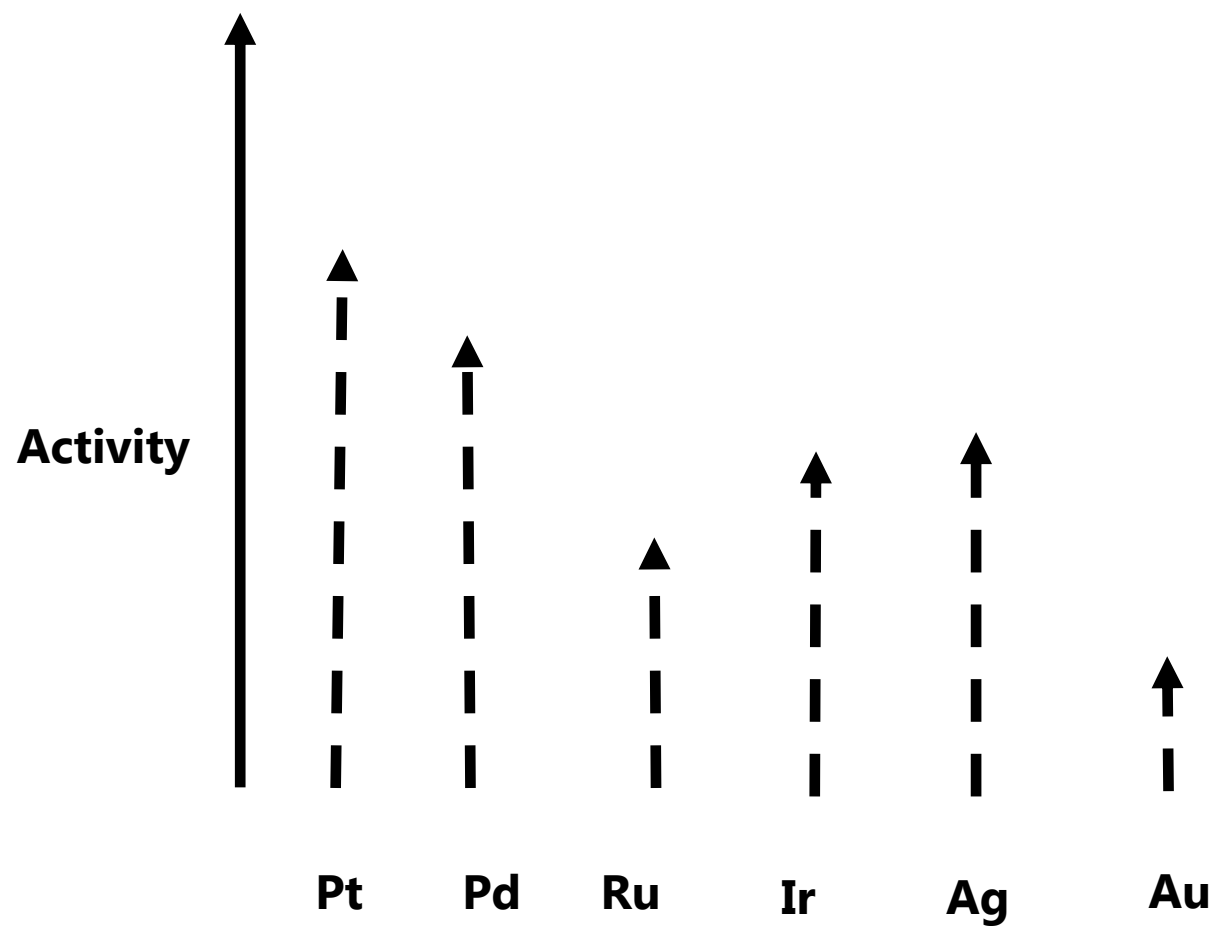


Dimensionality ORR

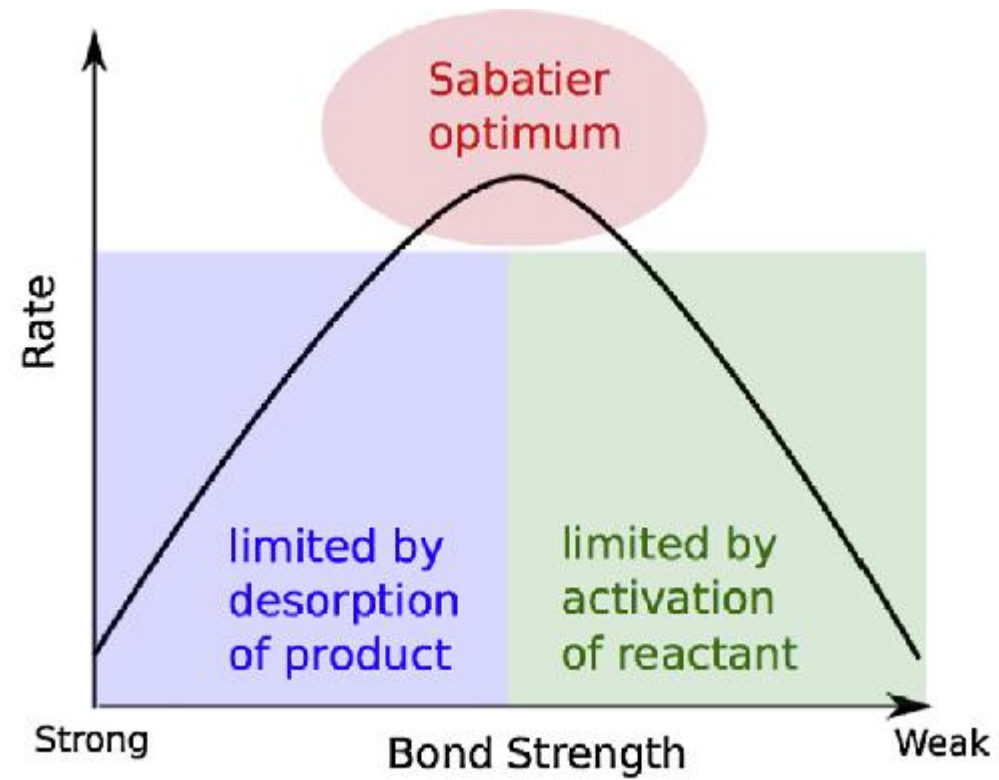




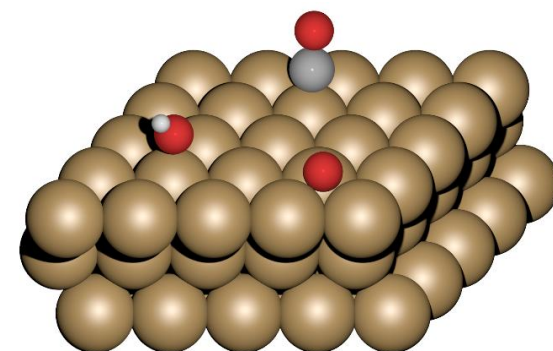
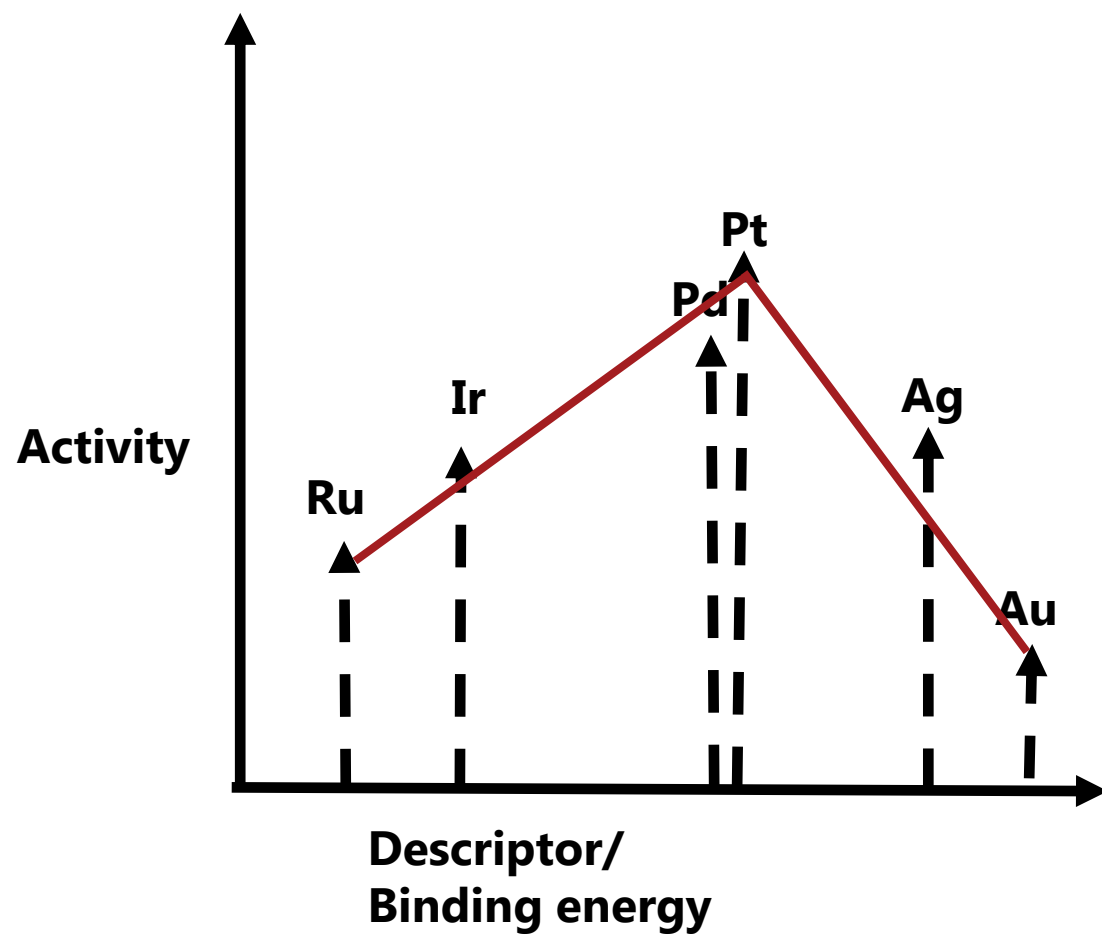
Screening



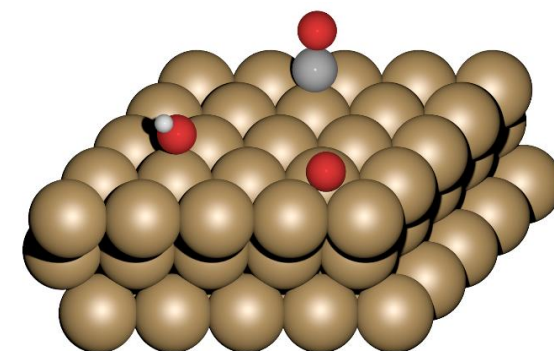
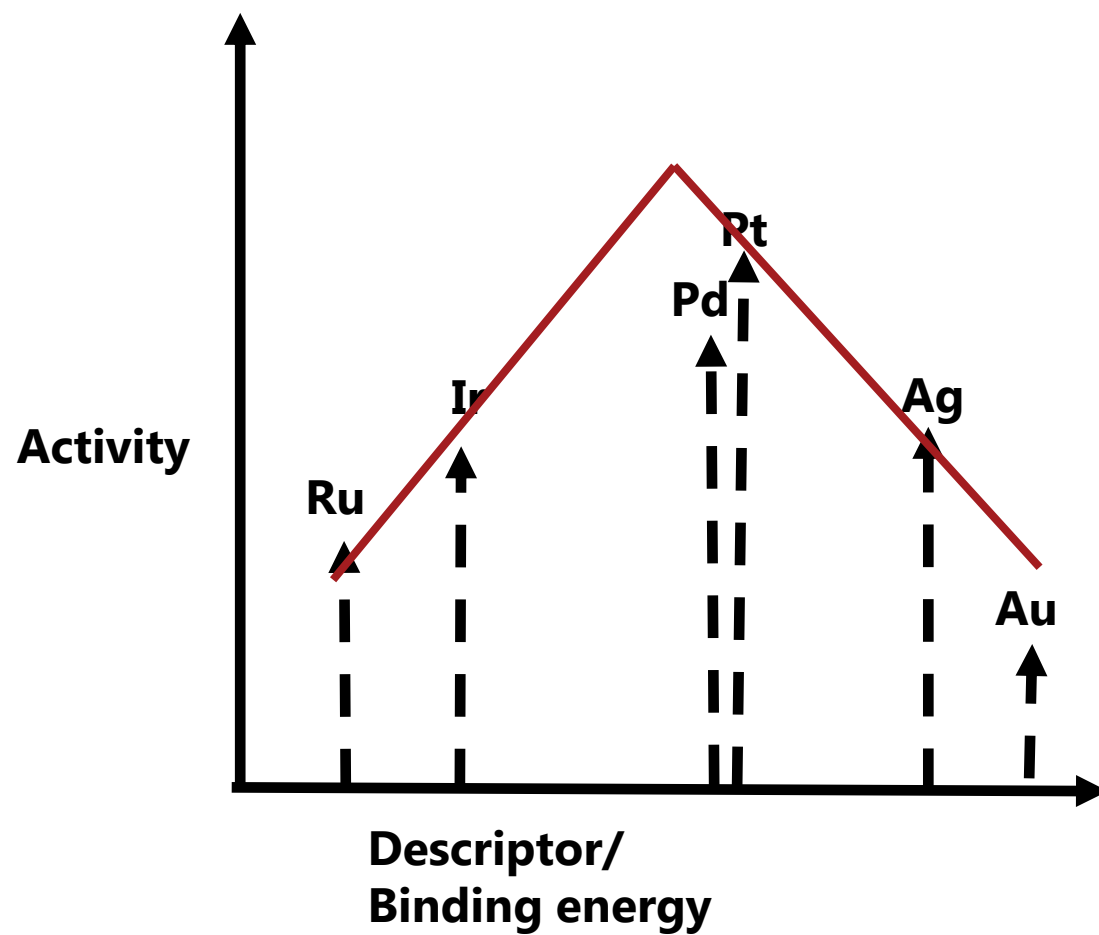
Model for Catalytic Activity



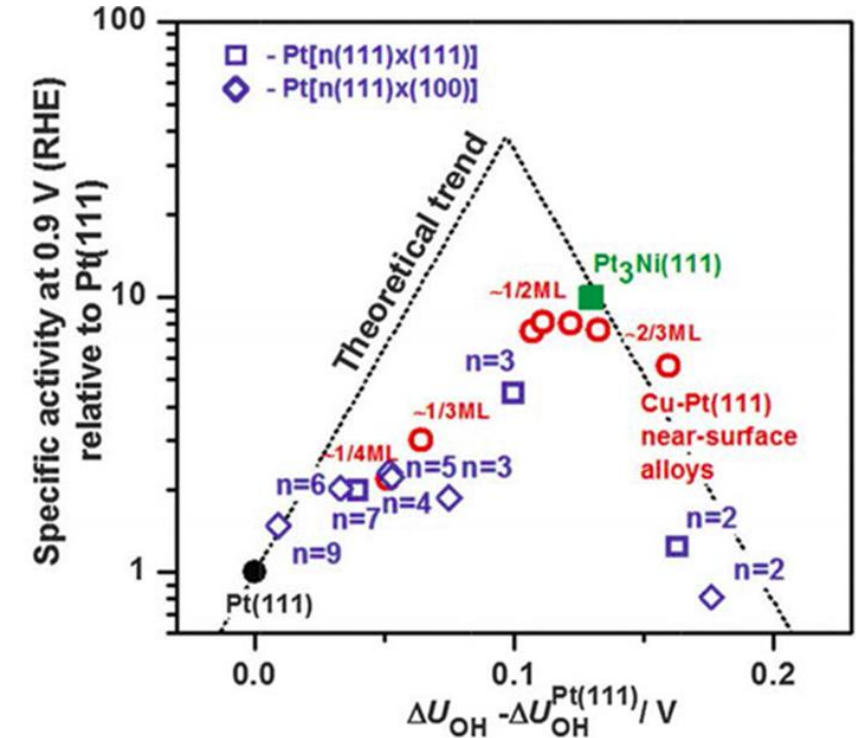
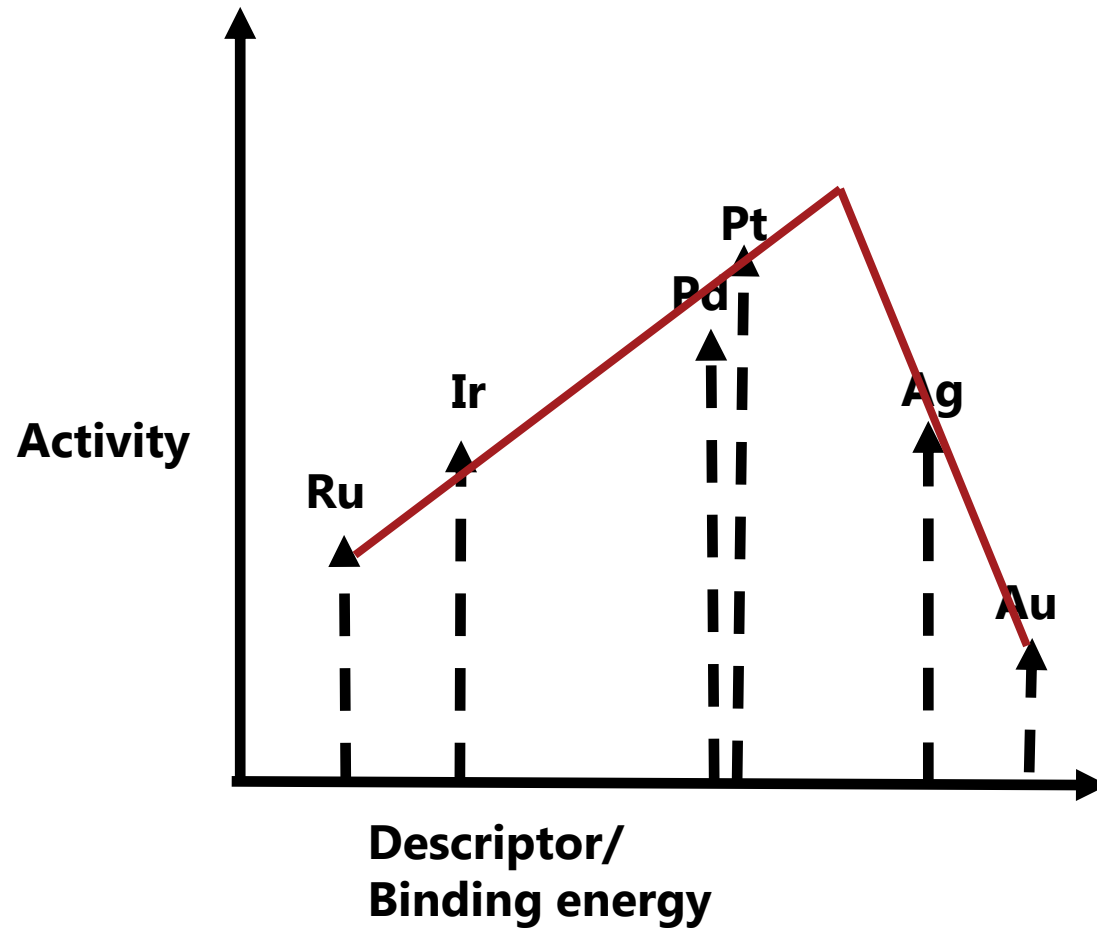
Model for Catalytic Activity



Model for Catalytic Activity

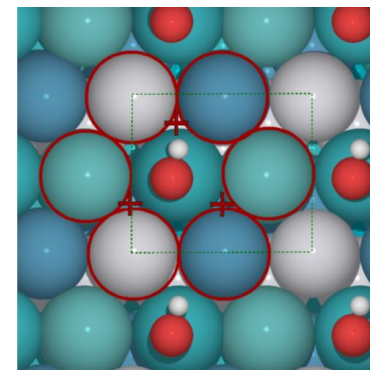
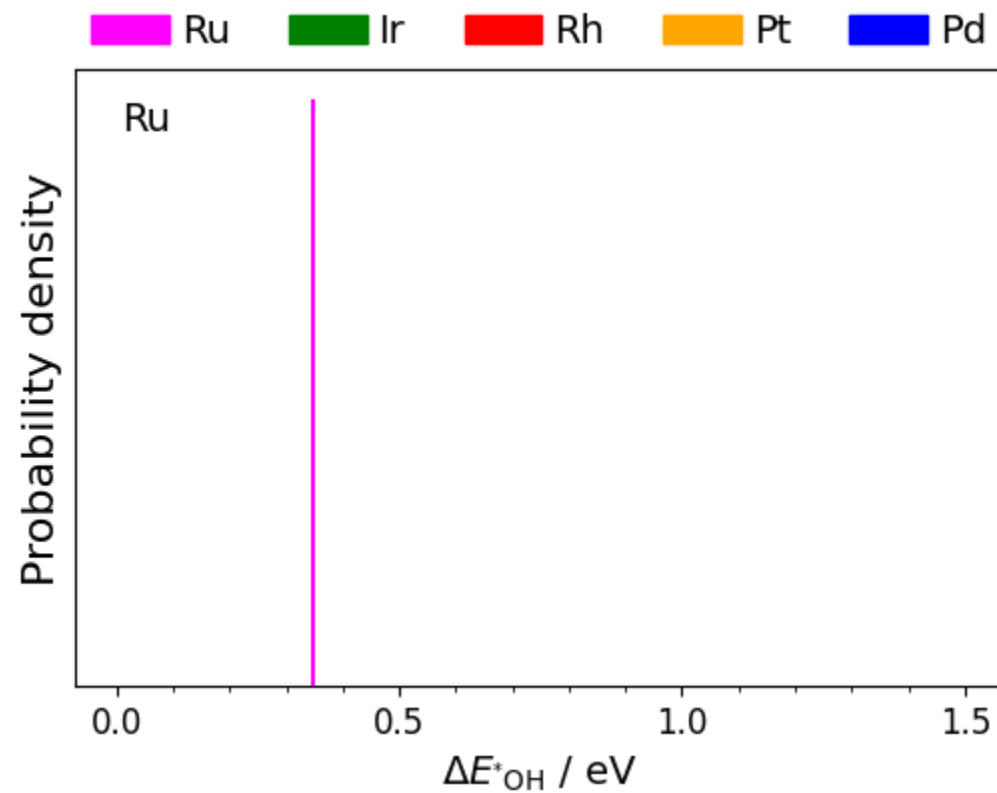


Model for Catalytic Activity

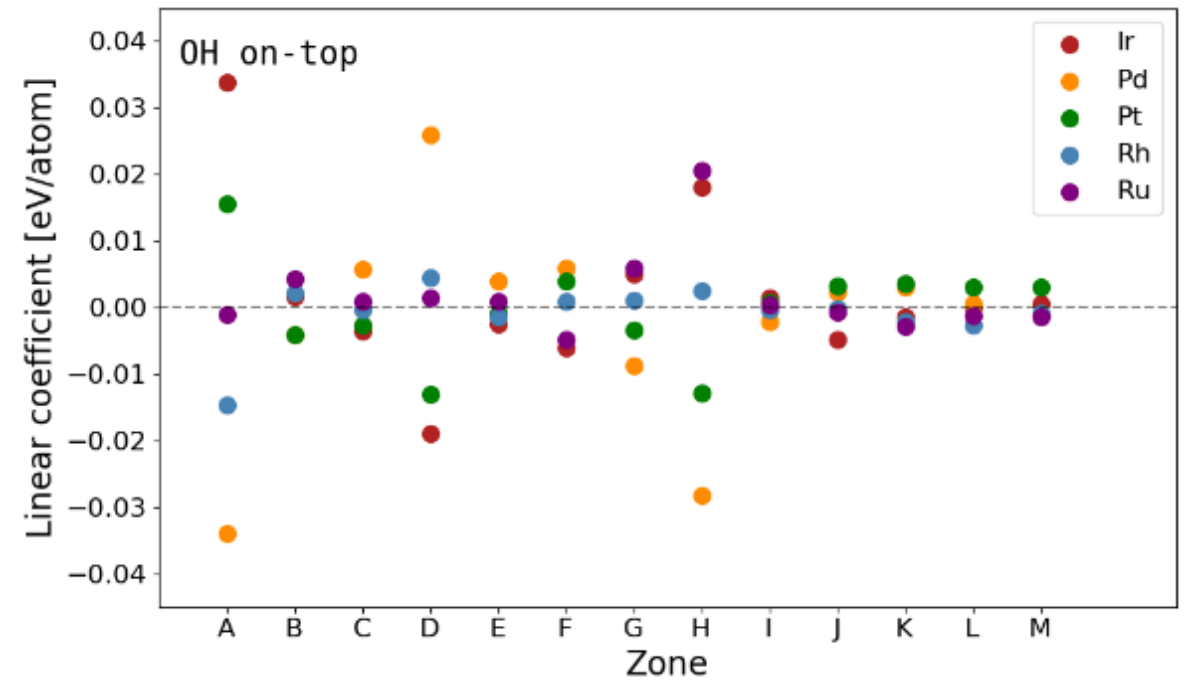
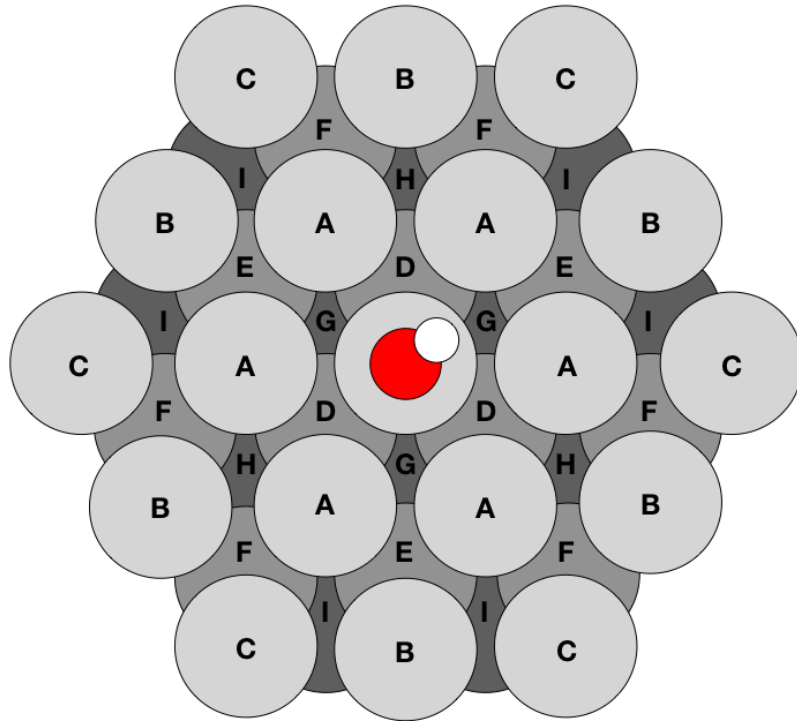


Bandarenka, Hansen, Rossmeisl, Stephens, PCCP. 2014

Ensemble and Ligand effect

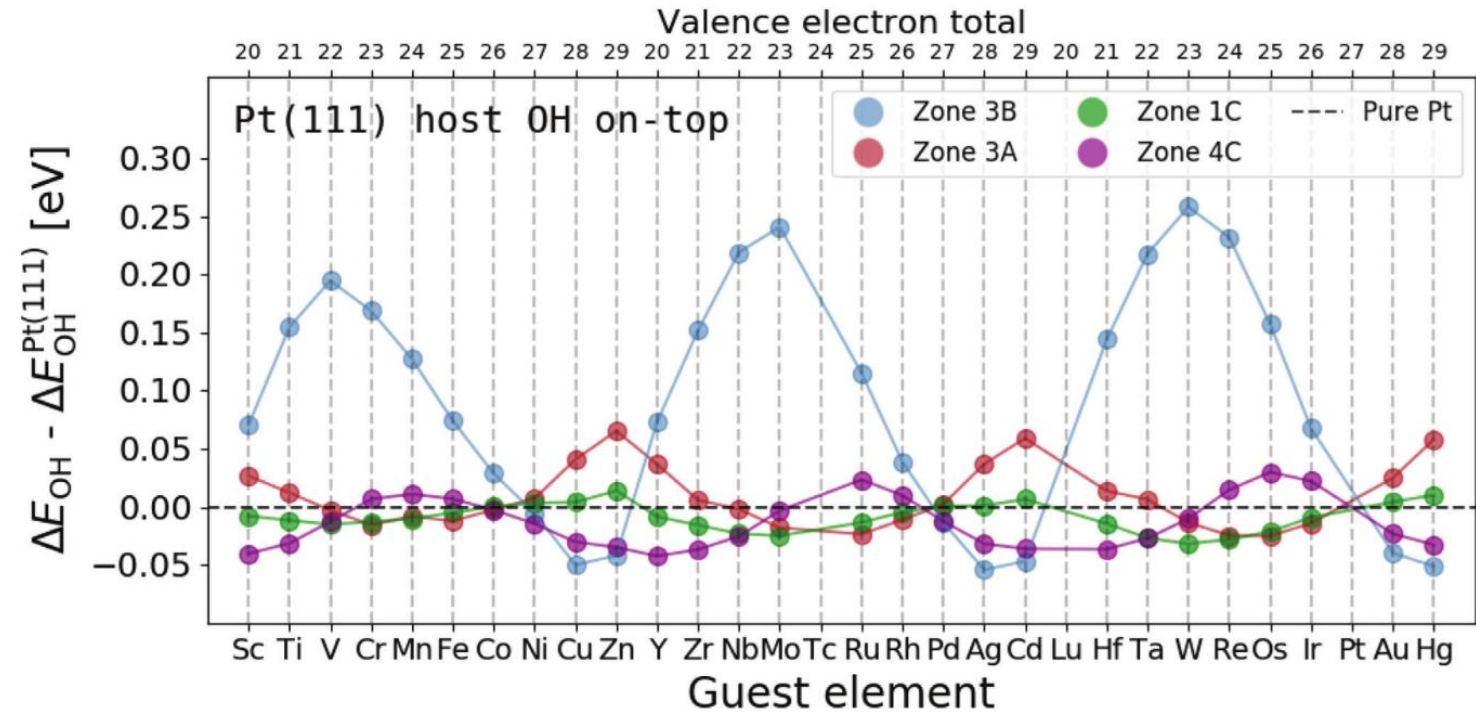
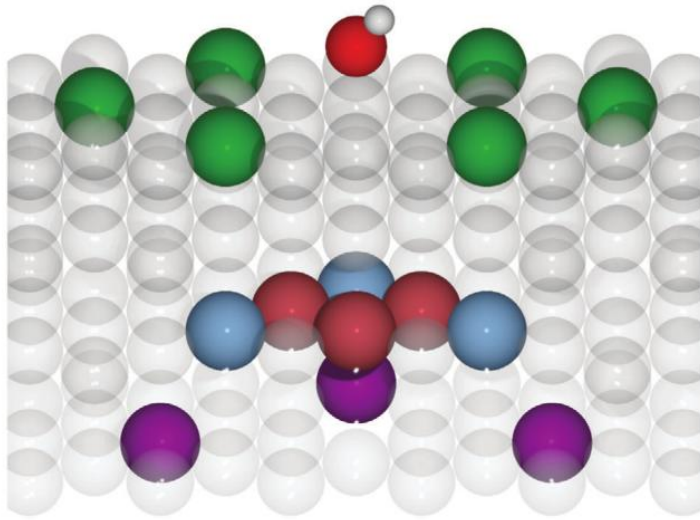


Which are the important atoms for the ligand effect?



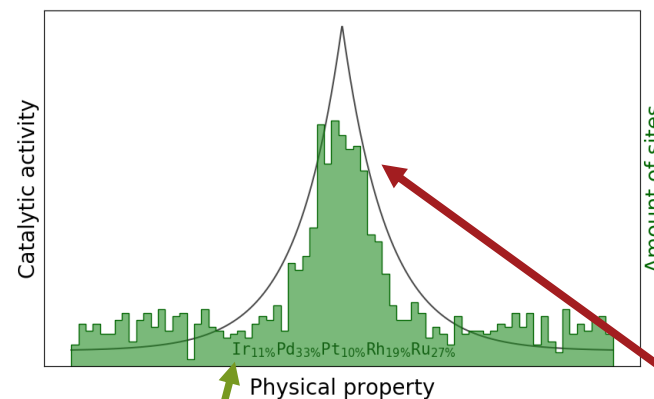
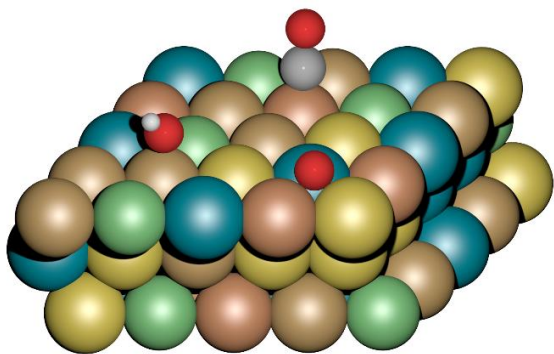
C.M. Clausen, T.A.A. Batchelor, J.K. Pedersen and J.Rossmeisl, **Advanced Science** 2021

Improving the model: Which atoms matter?



Particularly strong ligand effect from 3rd atomic layer

Design criteria and tunable material



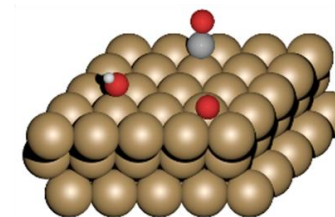
Tunable materials **Design criteria**

$$\text{Experimental activity} = a \int D(\Delta E) A(\Delta E) d\Delta E$$

Catalytic Properties

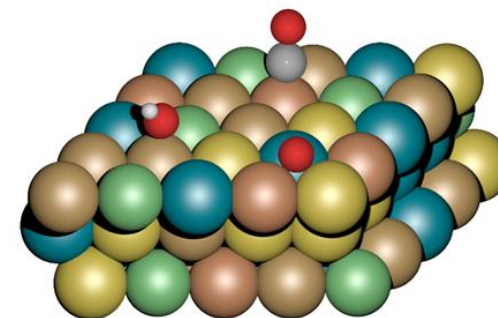
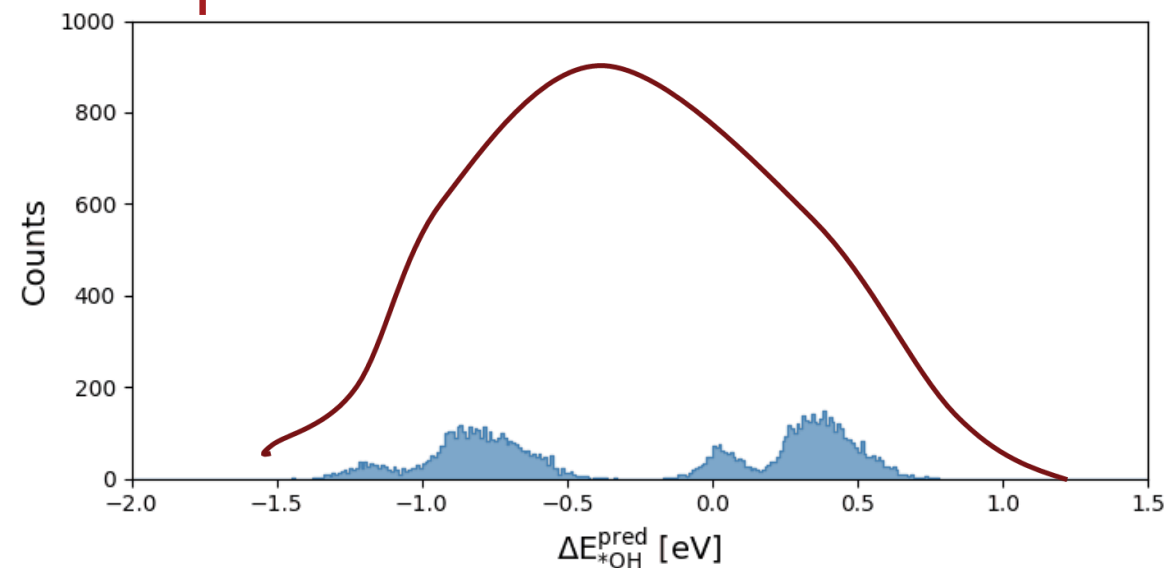
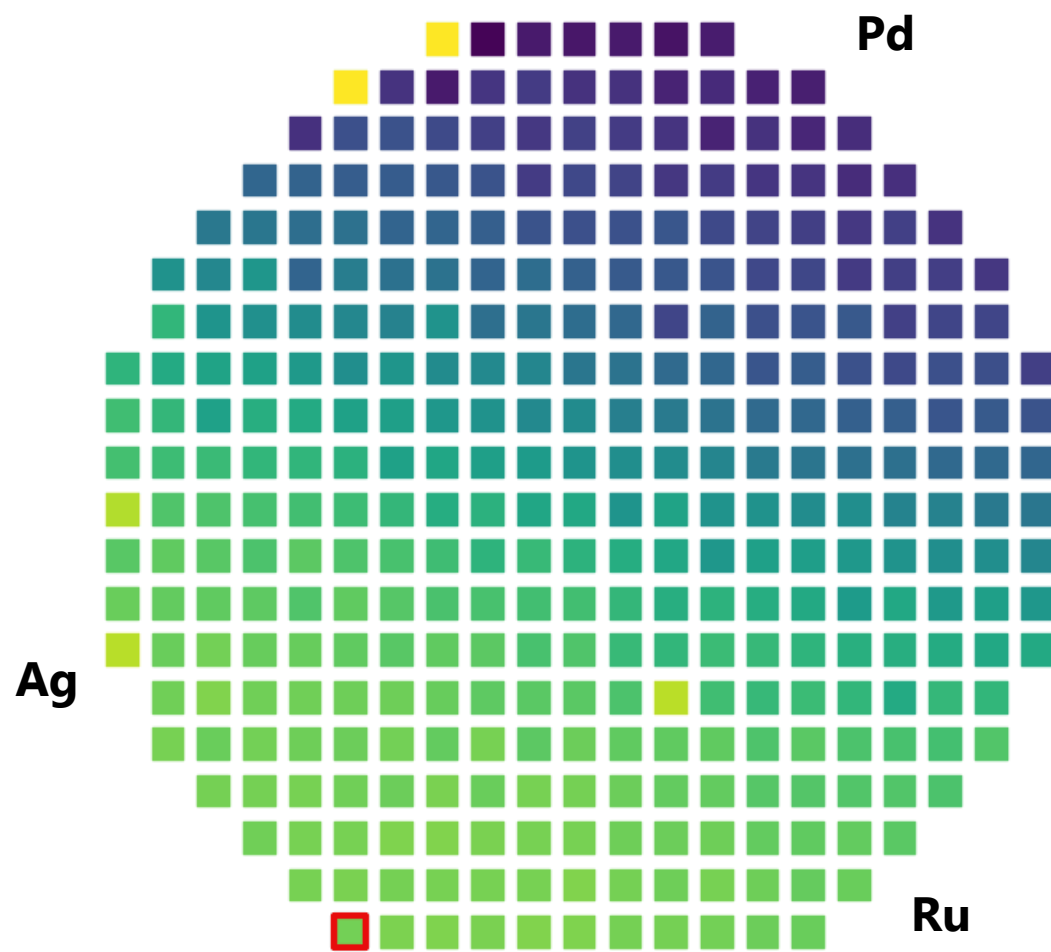


Material, surface



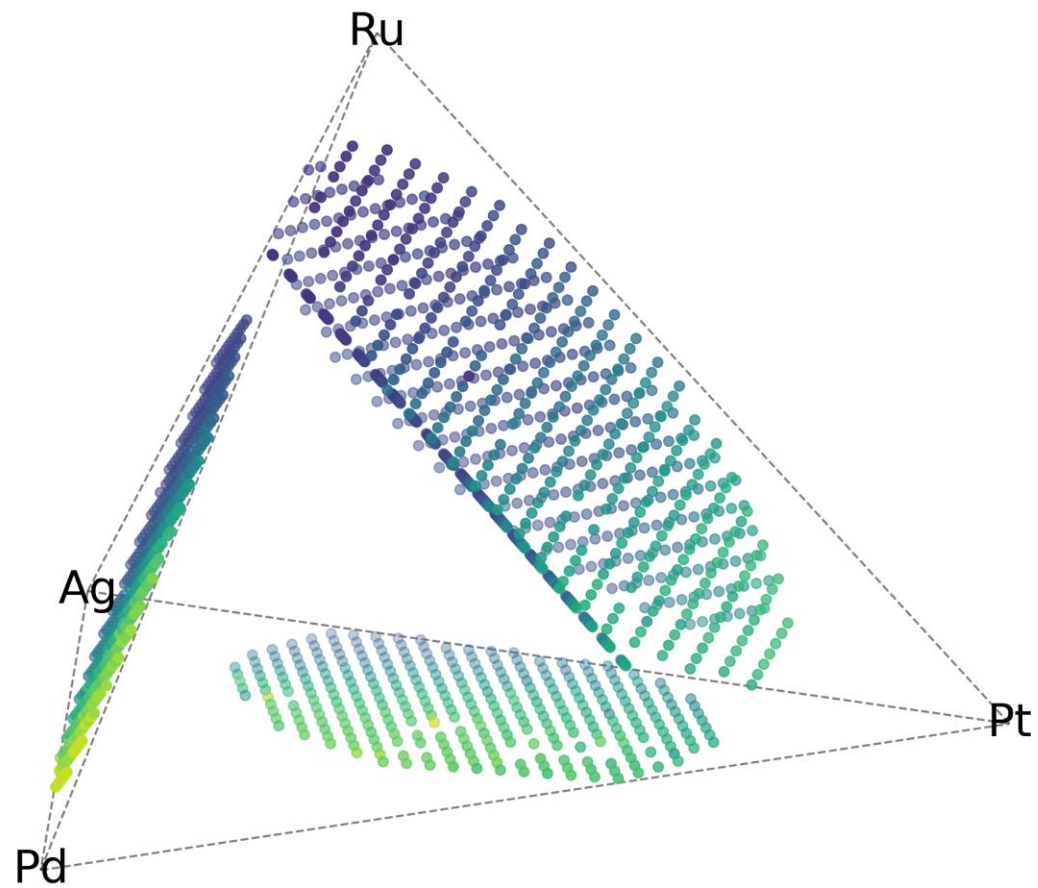
From "calculating properties of materials"
to "calculate materials of properties"

Learn a theoretical model from experiments

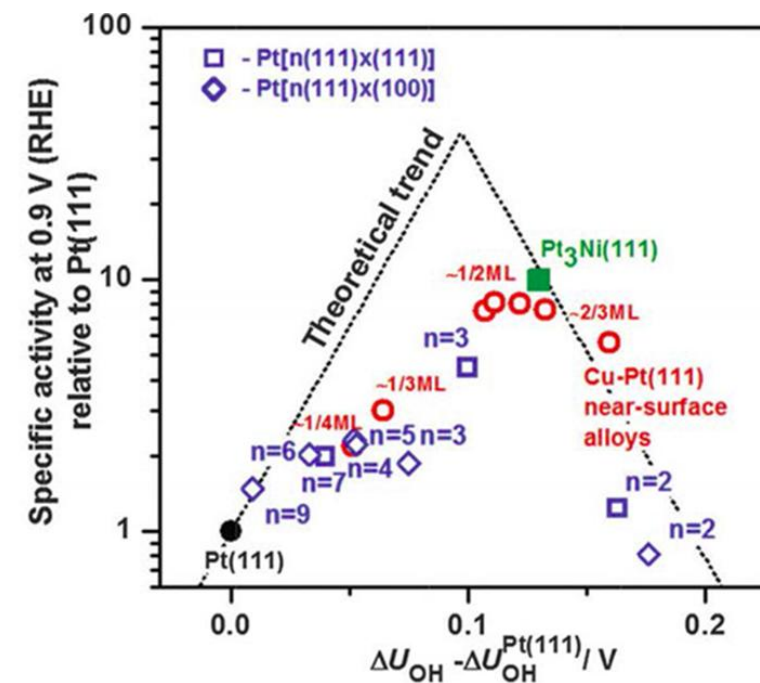
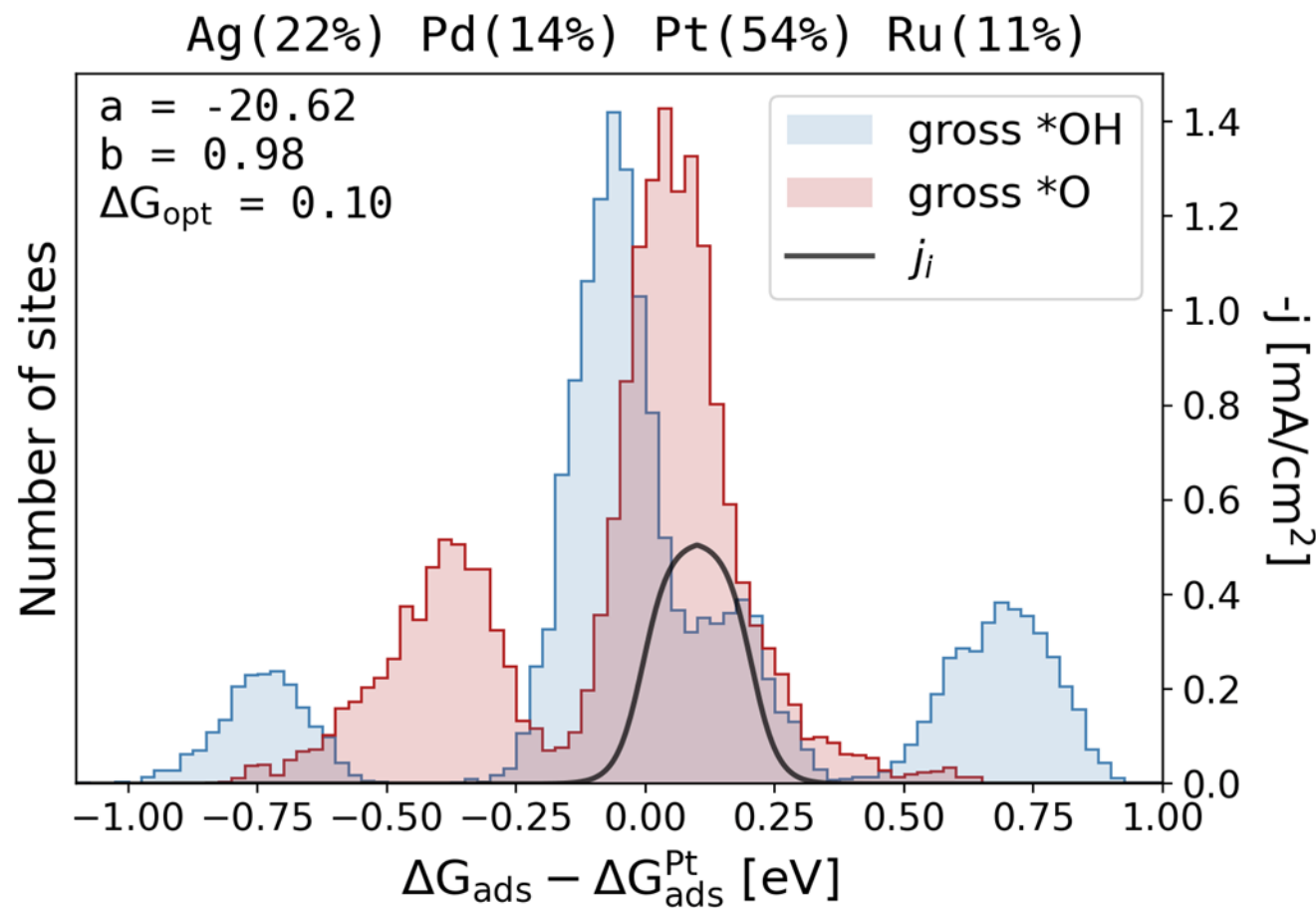


A Flexible Theory for Catalysis: Learning Alkaline Oxygen Reduction on Complex Solid Solutions within the Ag–Pd–Pt–Ru Composition Space
Clausen, Banko, Krysiak, Pedersen, Schuhmann, Ludwig, Rossmeisl
Angewandte (2023)

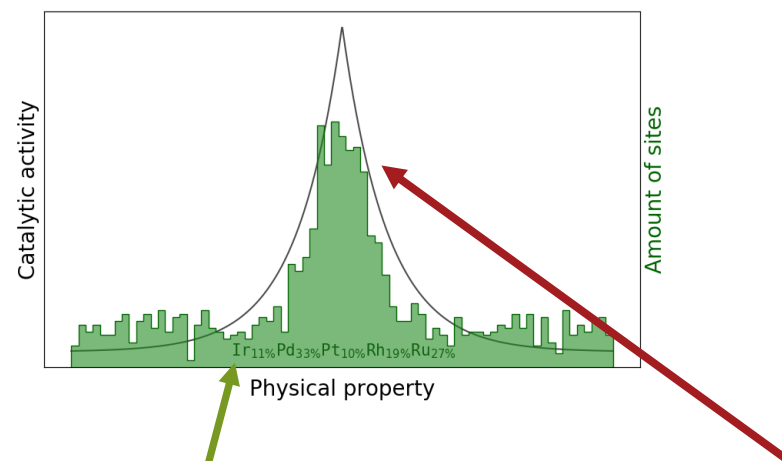
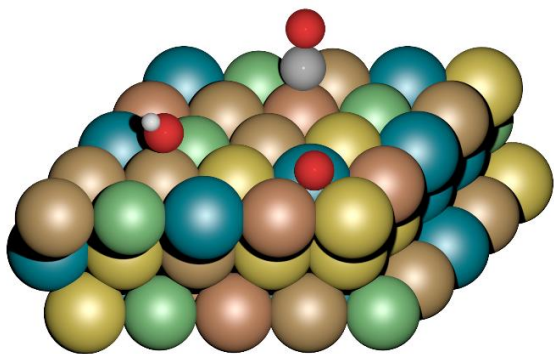
Experiments



Theory-derived model



Design criteria and tunable material



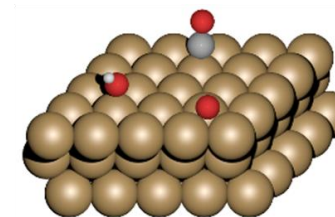
Tunable materials **Design criteria**

$$\text{Experimental activity} = a \int D(\Delta E) A(\Delta E) d\Delta E$$

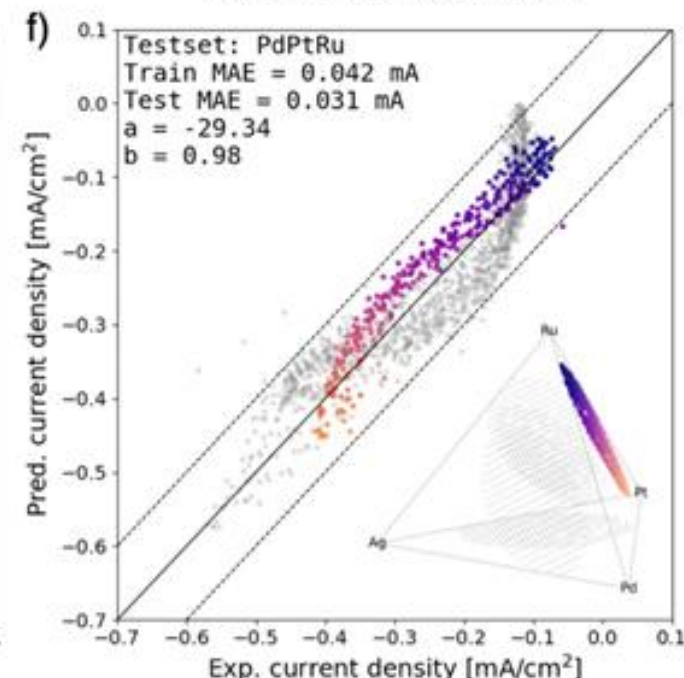
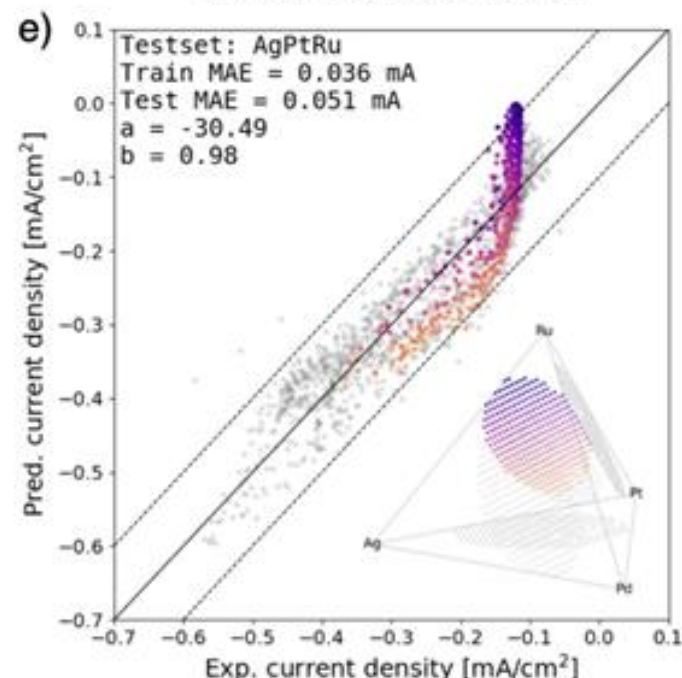
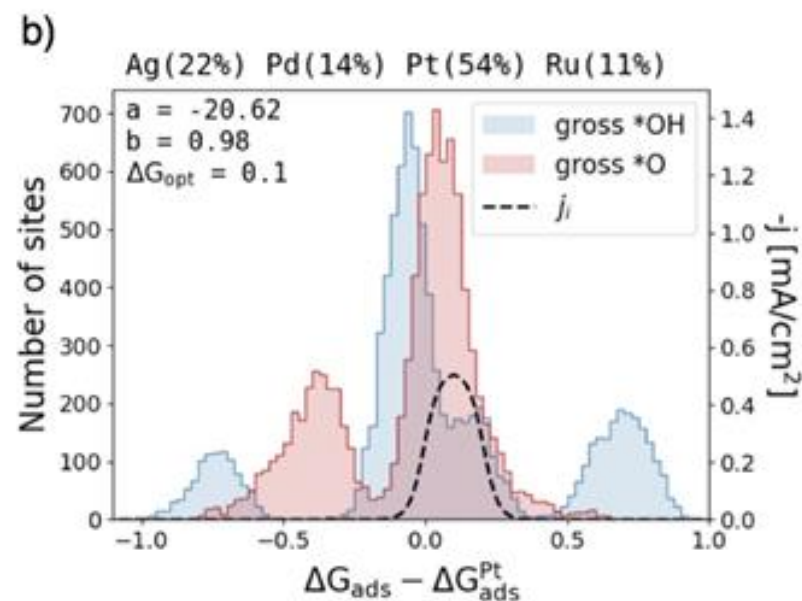
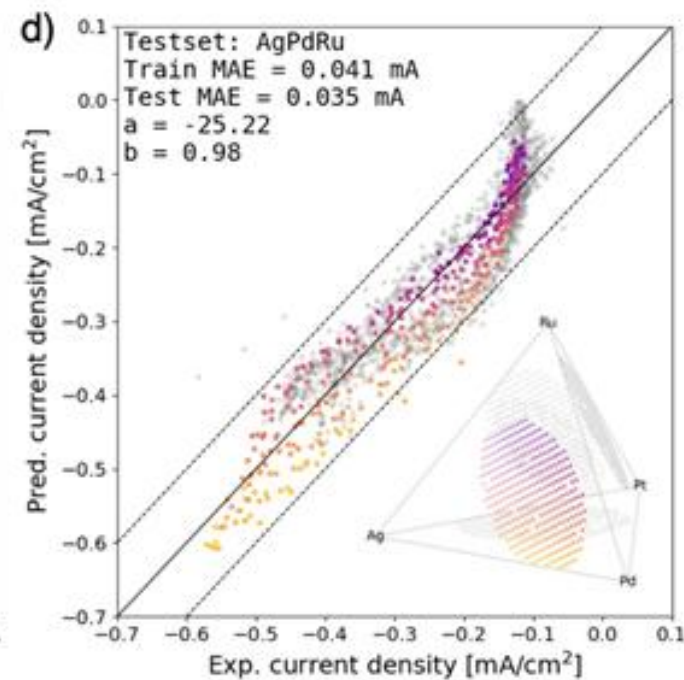
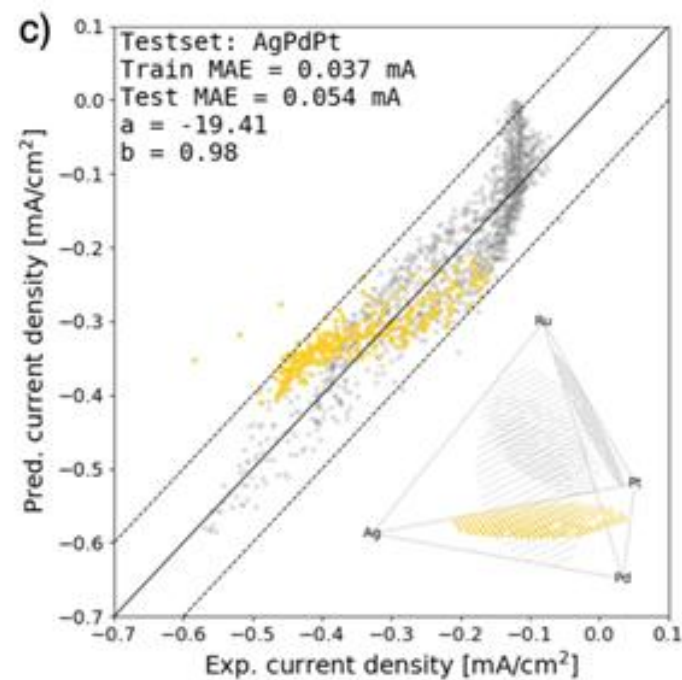
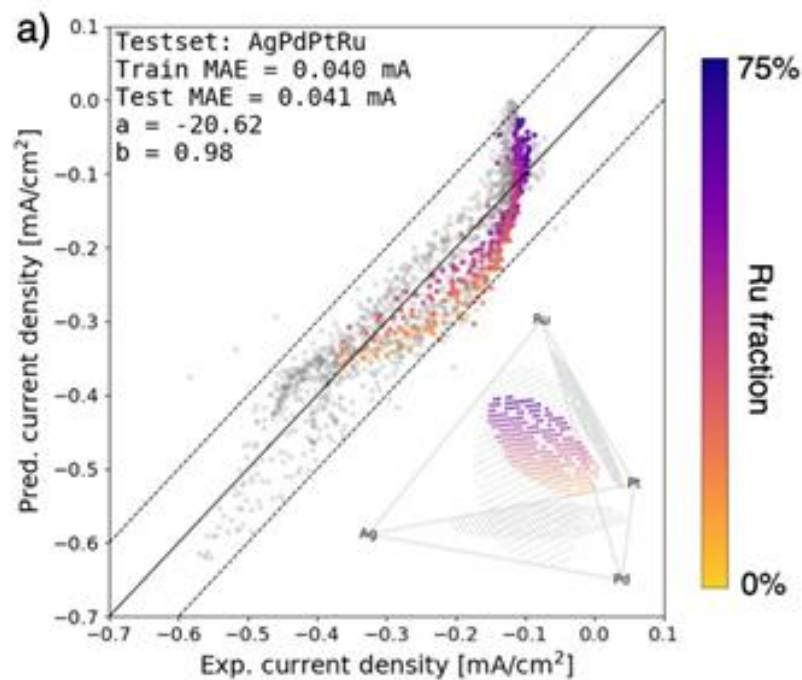
Catalytic Properties

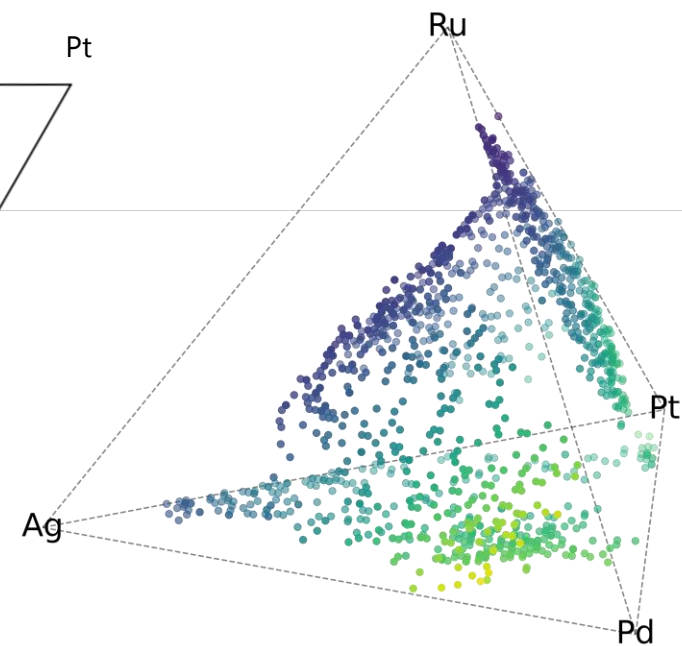
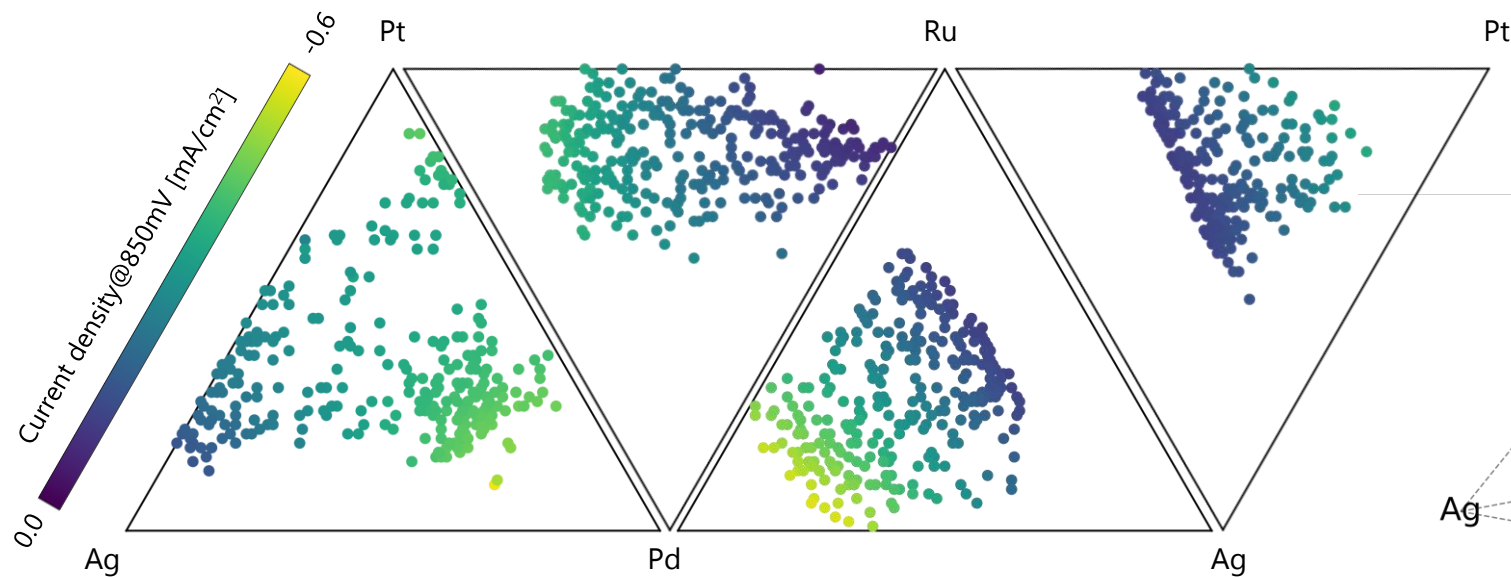
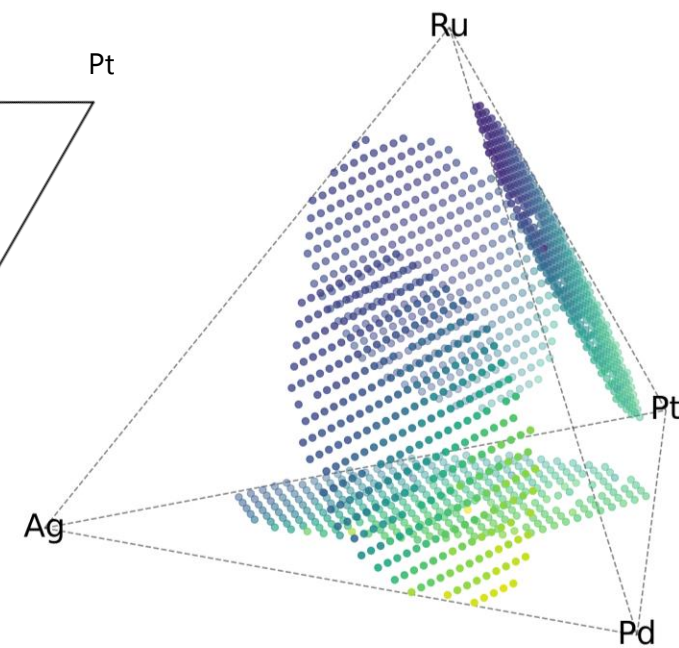
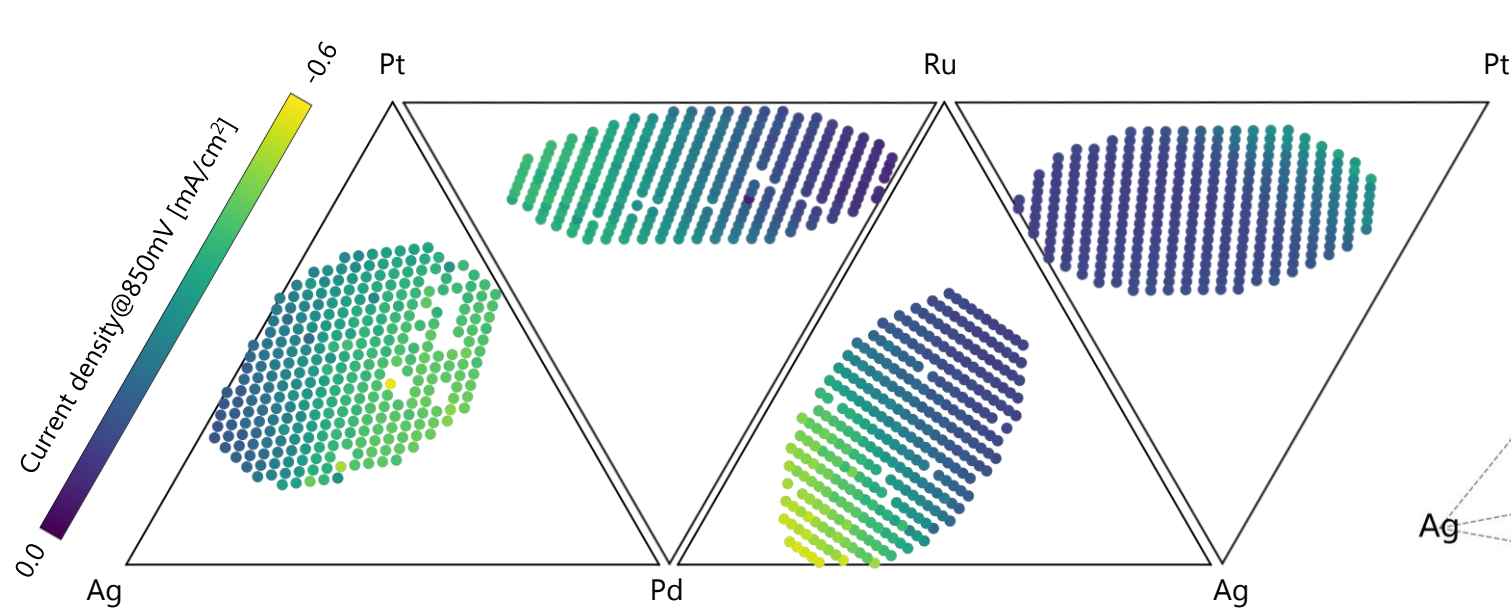


Material, surface



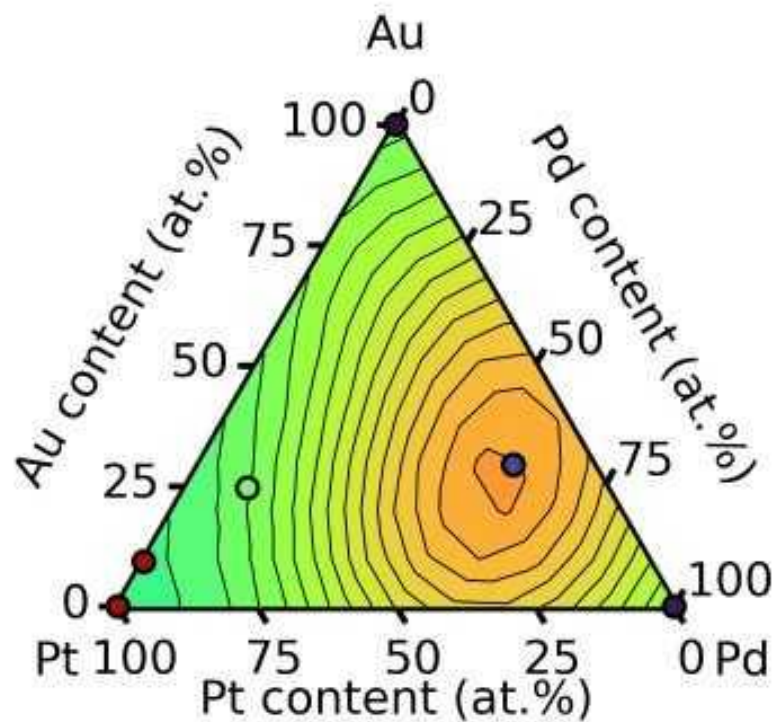
From "calculating properties of materials"
to "calculate materials of properties"



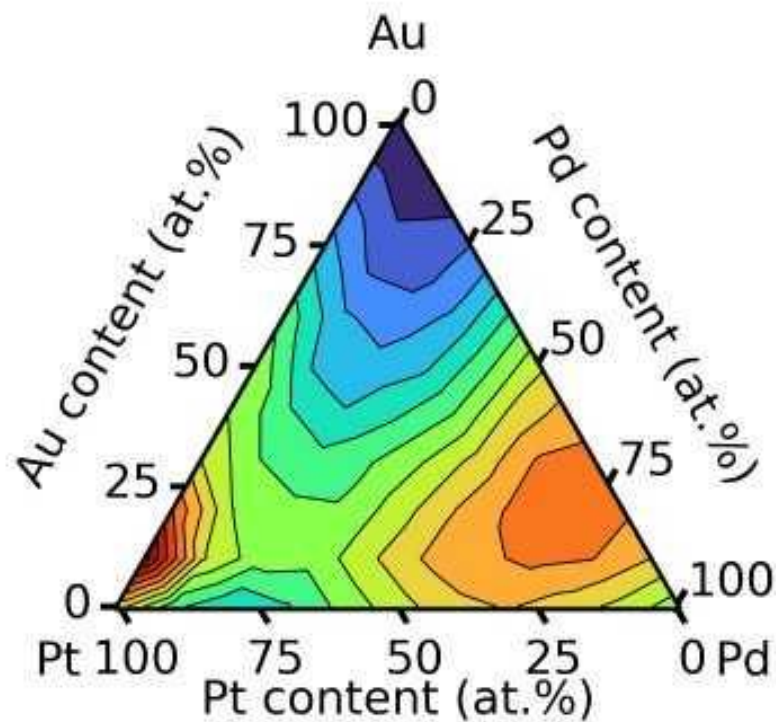


False negatives

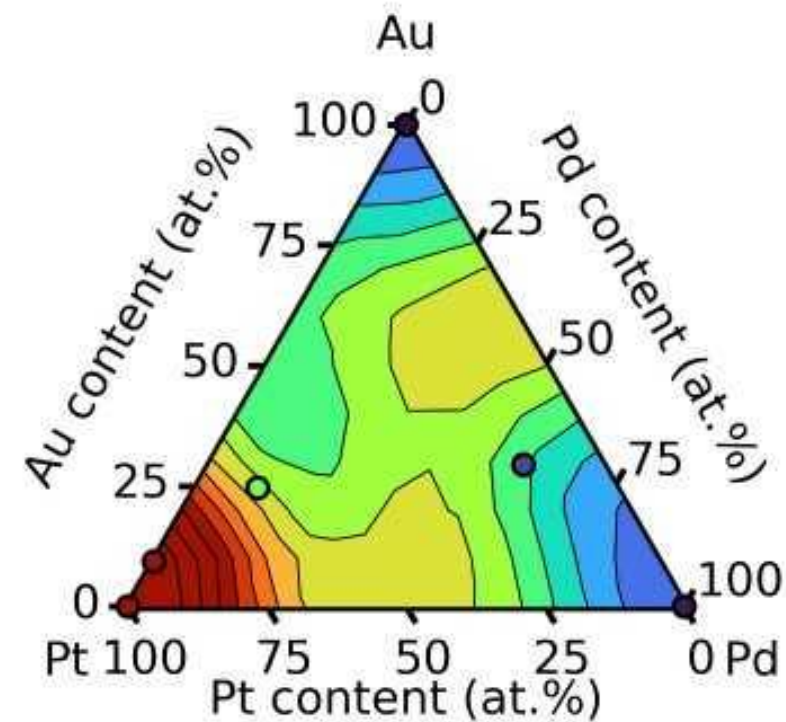
Experiments 1



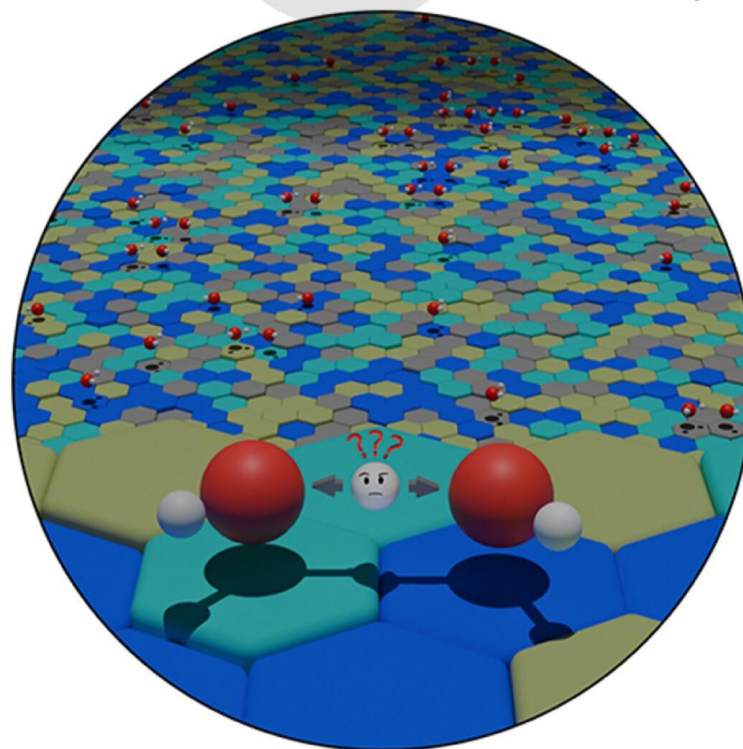
Theory



Experiments 2



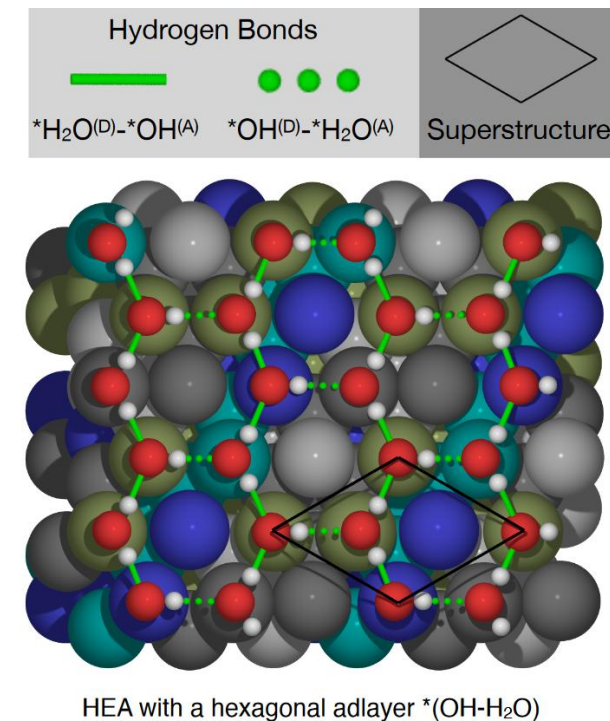
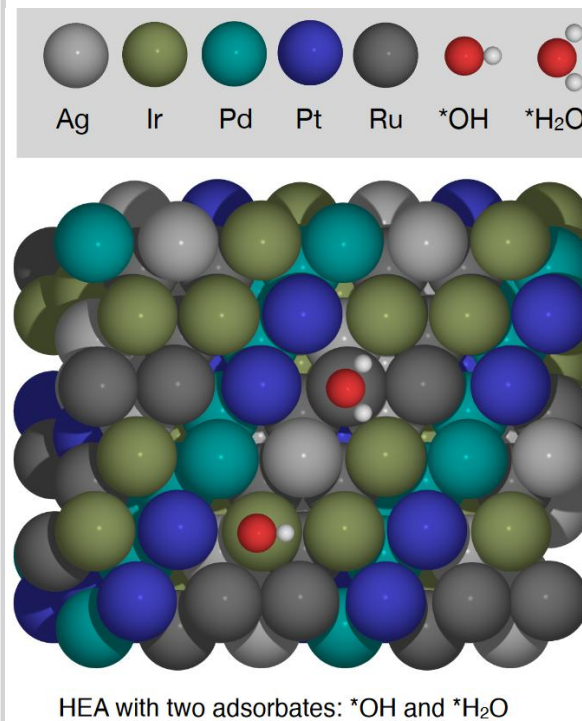
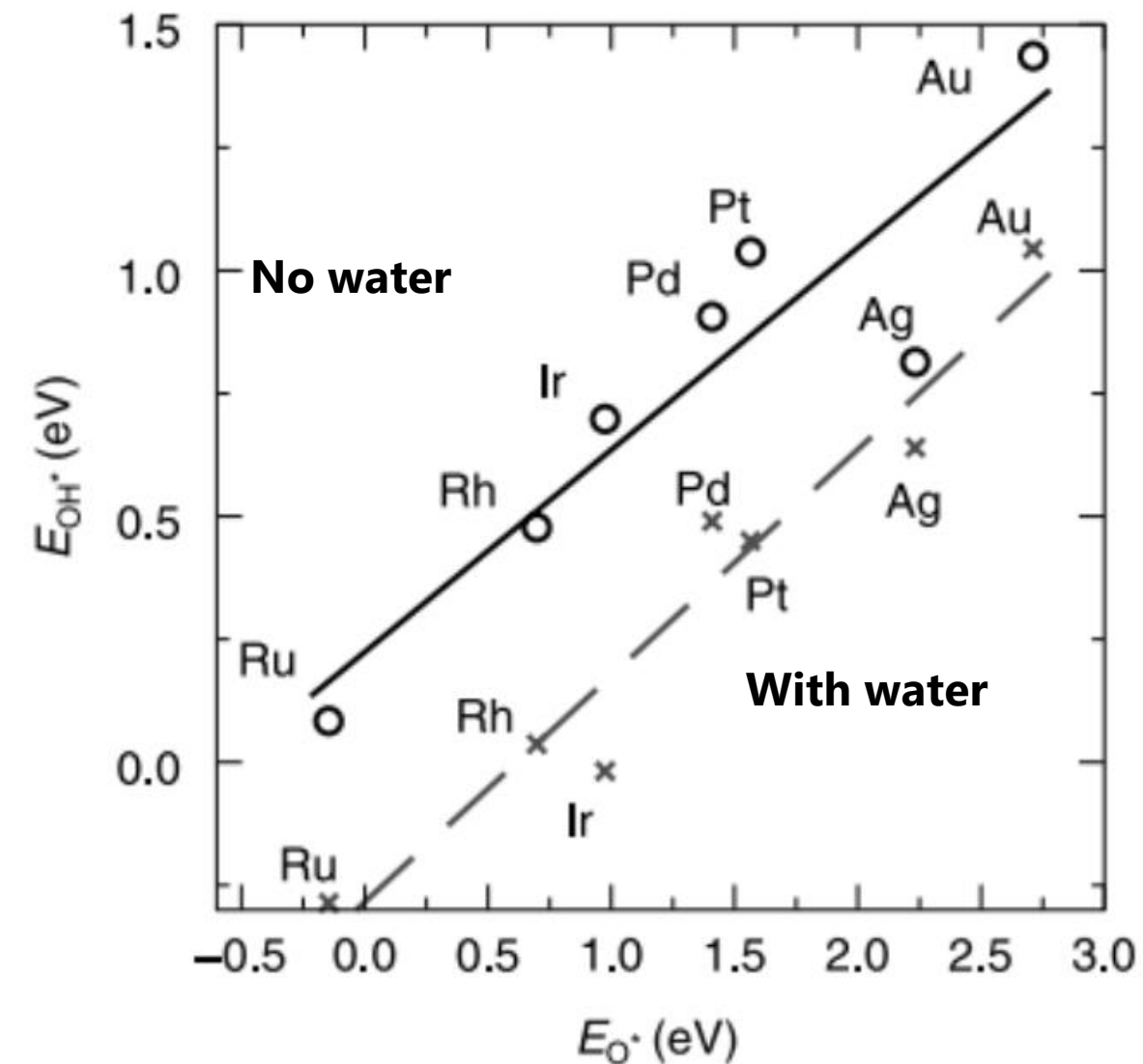
A Journal of the German Chemical Society
Angewandte
International Edition **Chemie**
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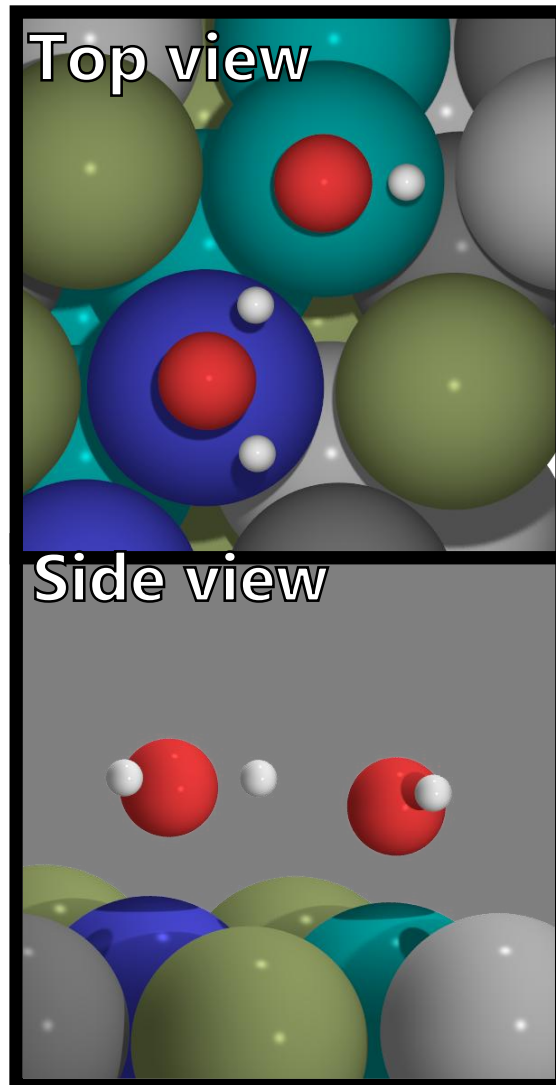
The intricate interactions between surface-near species, OH and water are illustrated in the cover picture. While water and OH form hydrogen bonds, this does not fully capture the interaction. Electrons can delocalize across adjacent adsorbates, leading to a more complex electronic structure than anticipated. The cover displays the dilemma of a hydrogen atom situated between two oxygen atoms, as is the case with adjacent OH and water. Which oxygen atom will hydrogen form a bond with? The answer is both, as detailed by Jan Rossmeisl et al. in their Research Article (e202417308).

WILEY-VCH

Interaction between water and HO*

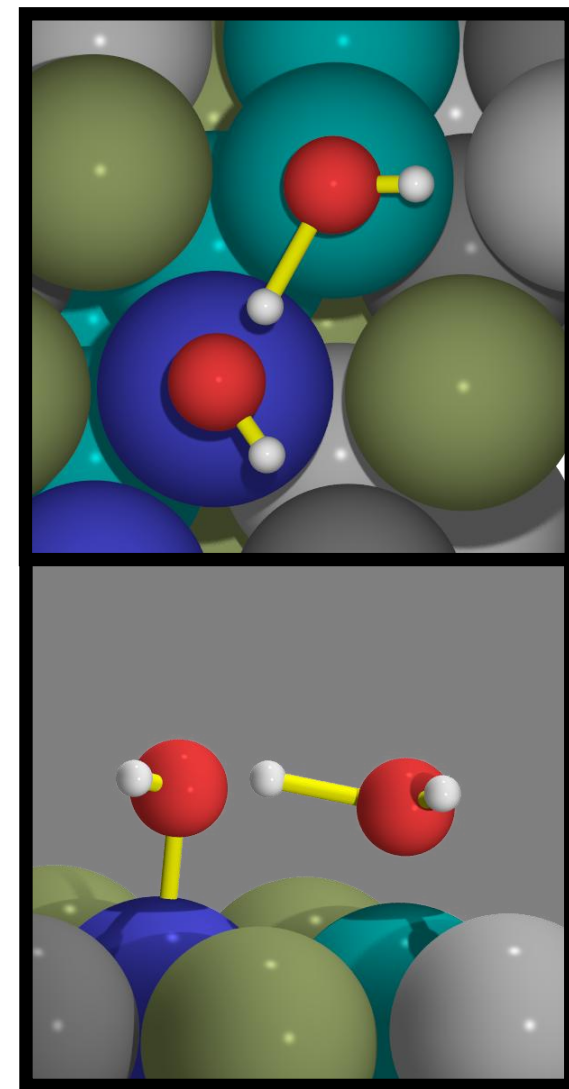
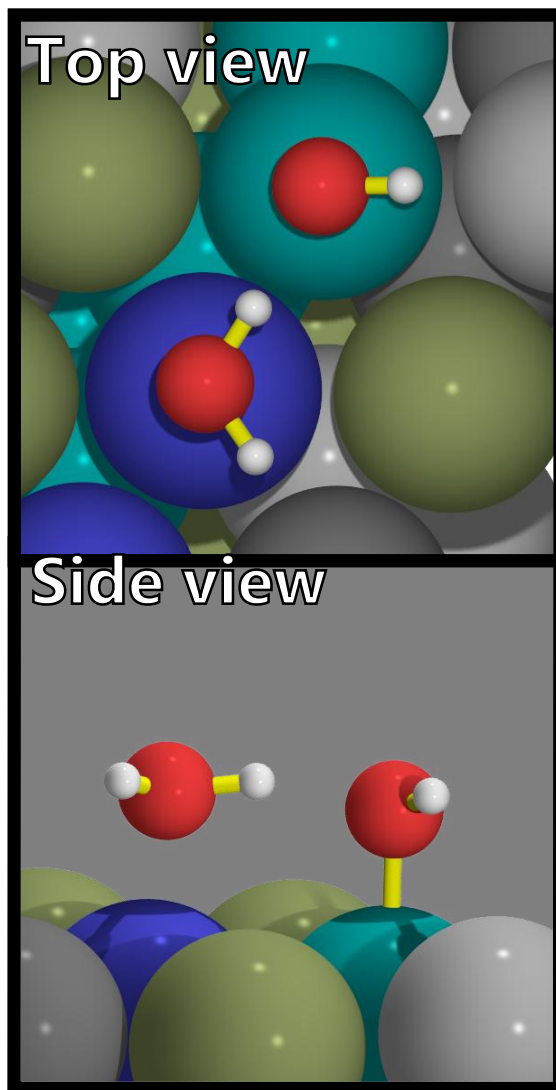


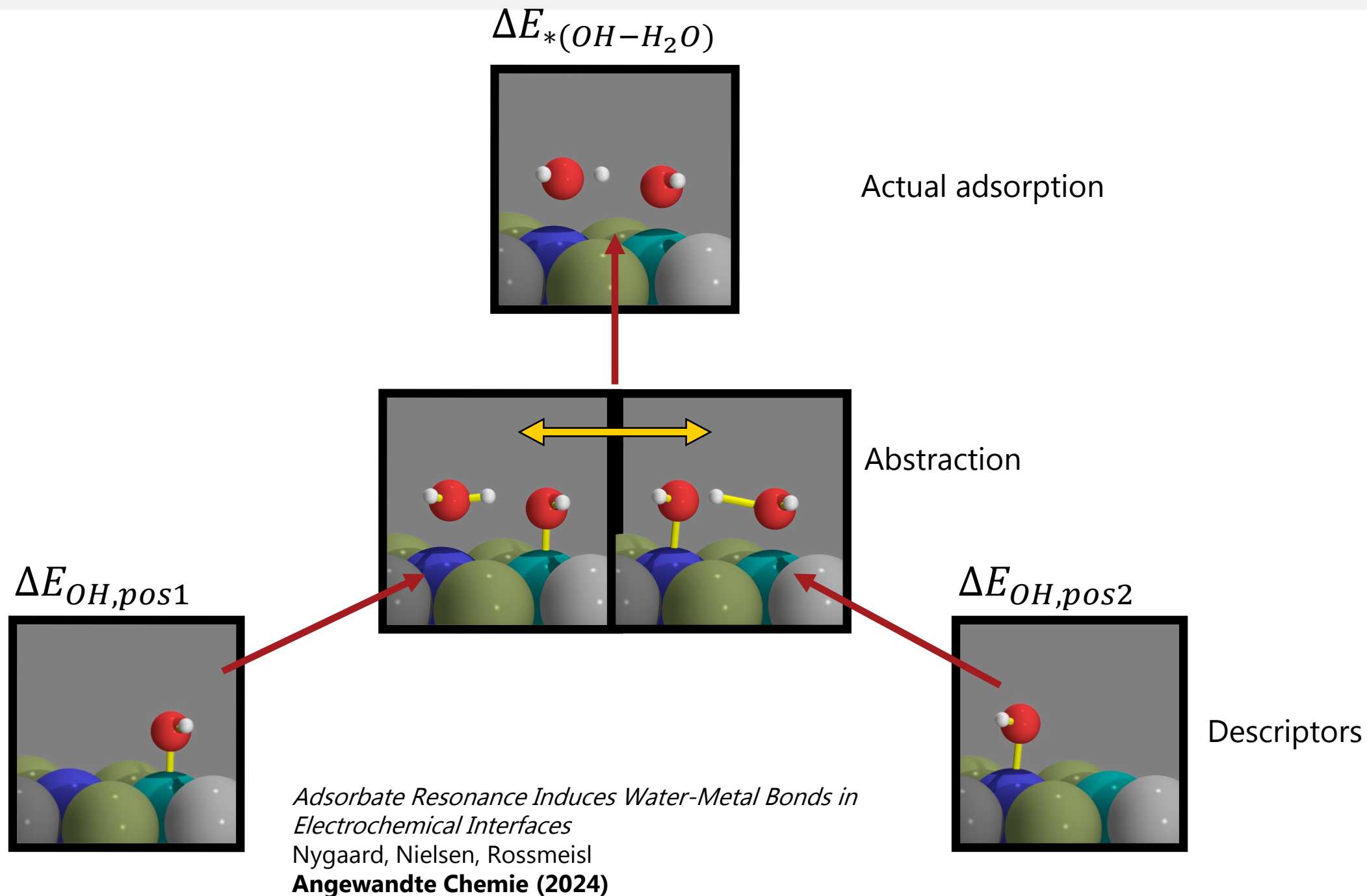
*OH and *H₂O coadsorption

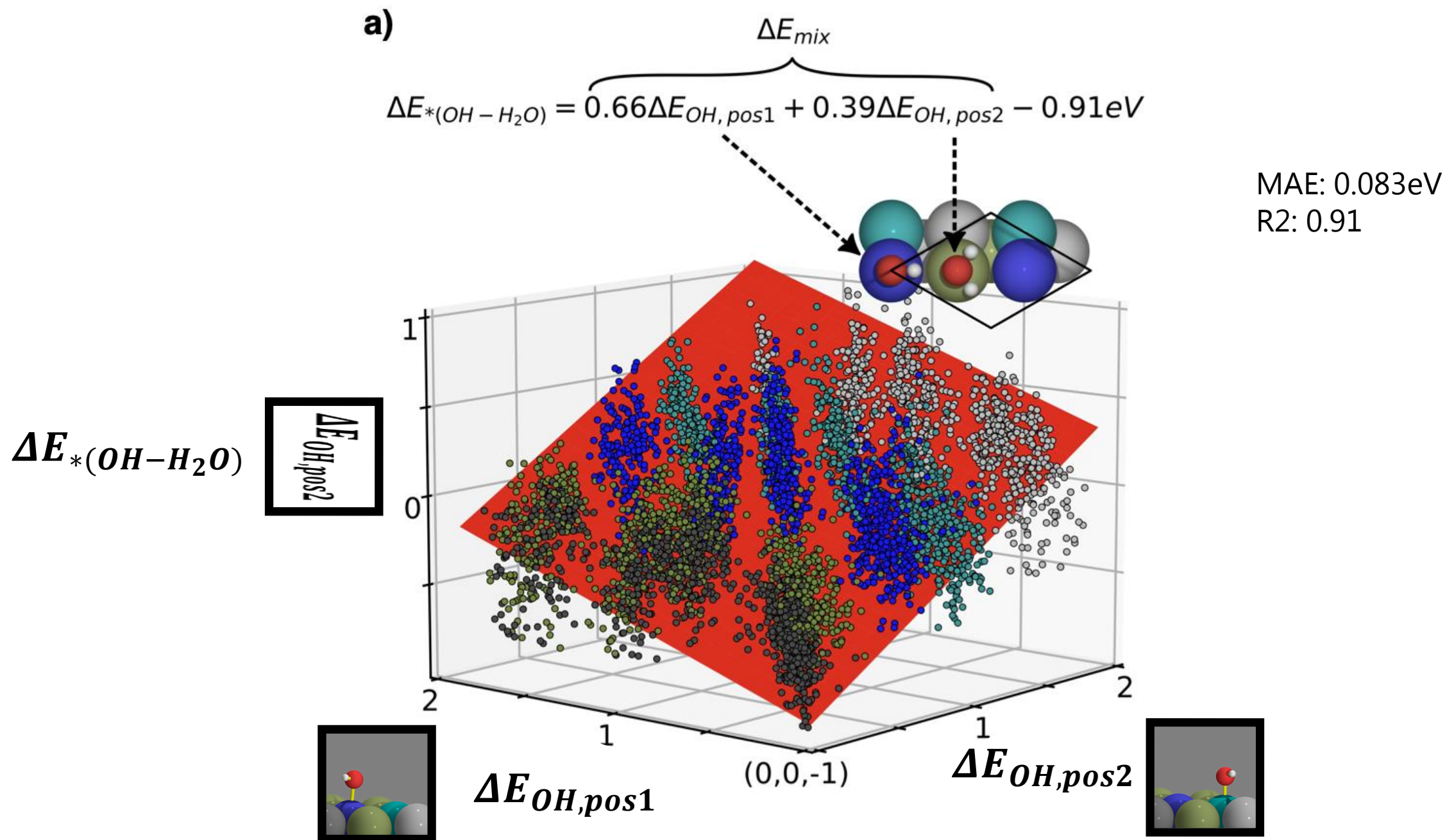


Which atoms form bonds?

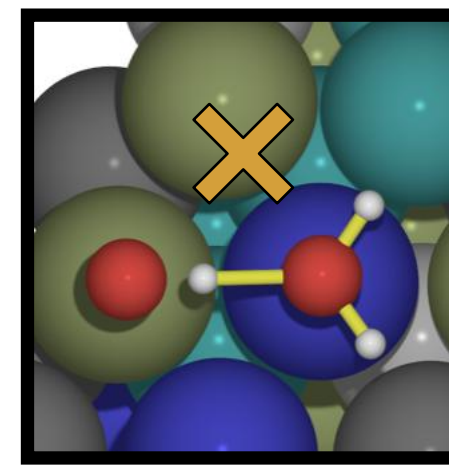
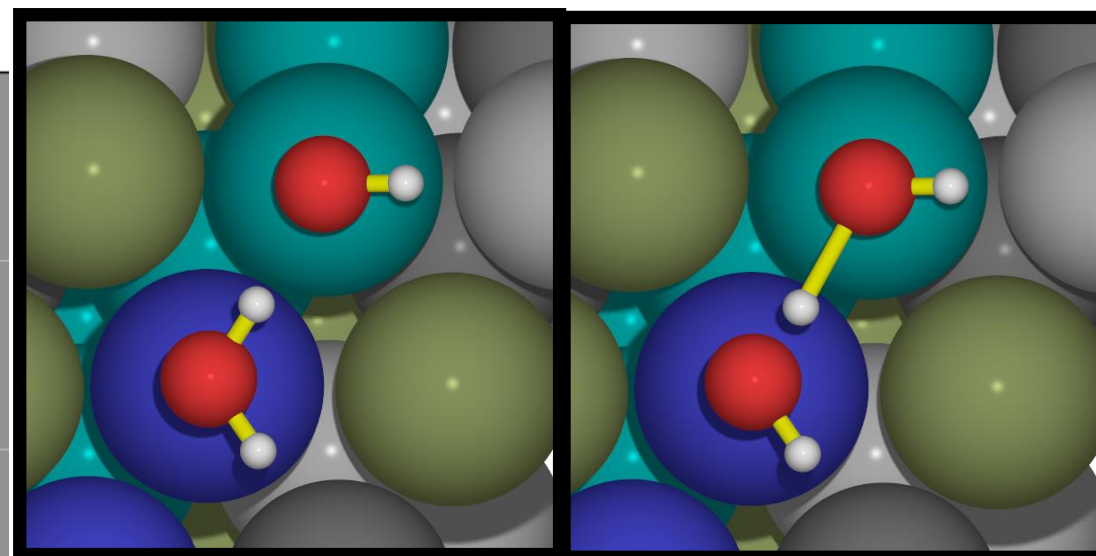
*OH and *H₂O coadsorption





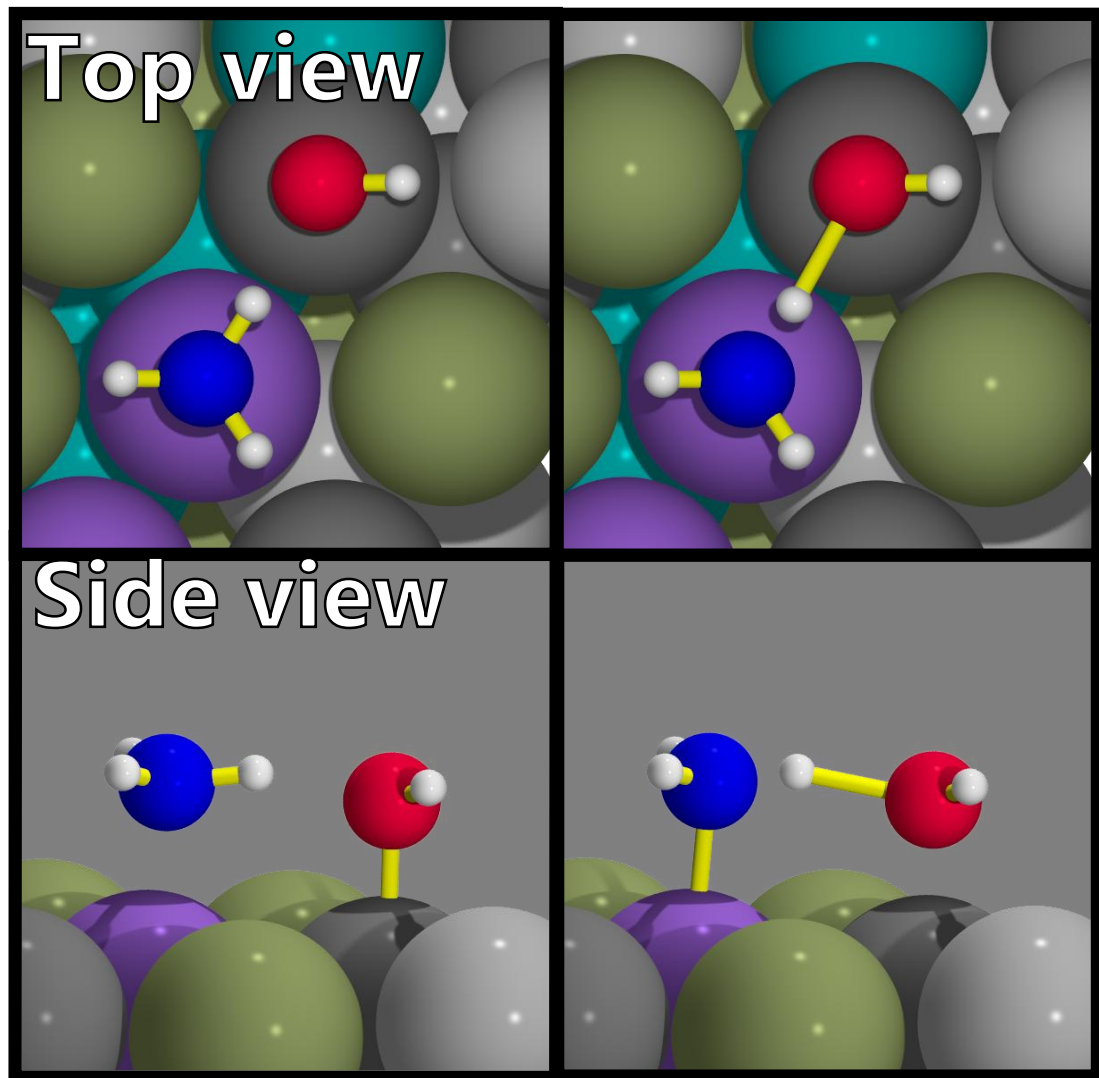


Adsorbate Resonance

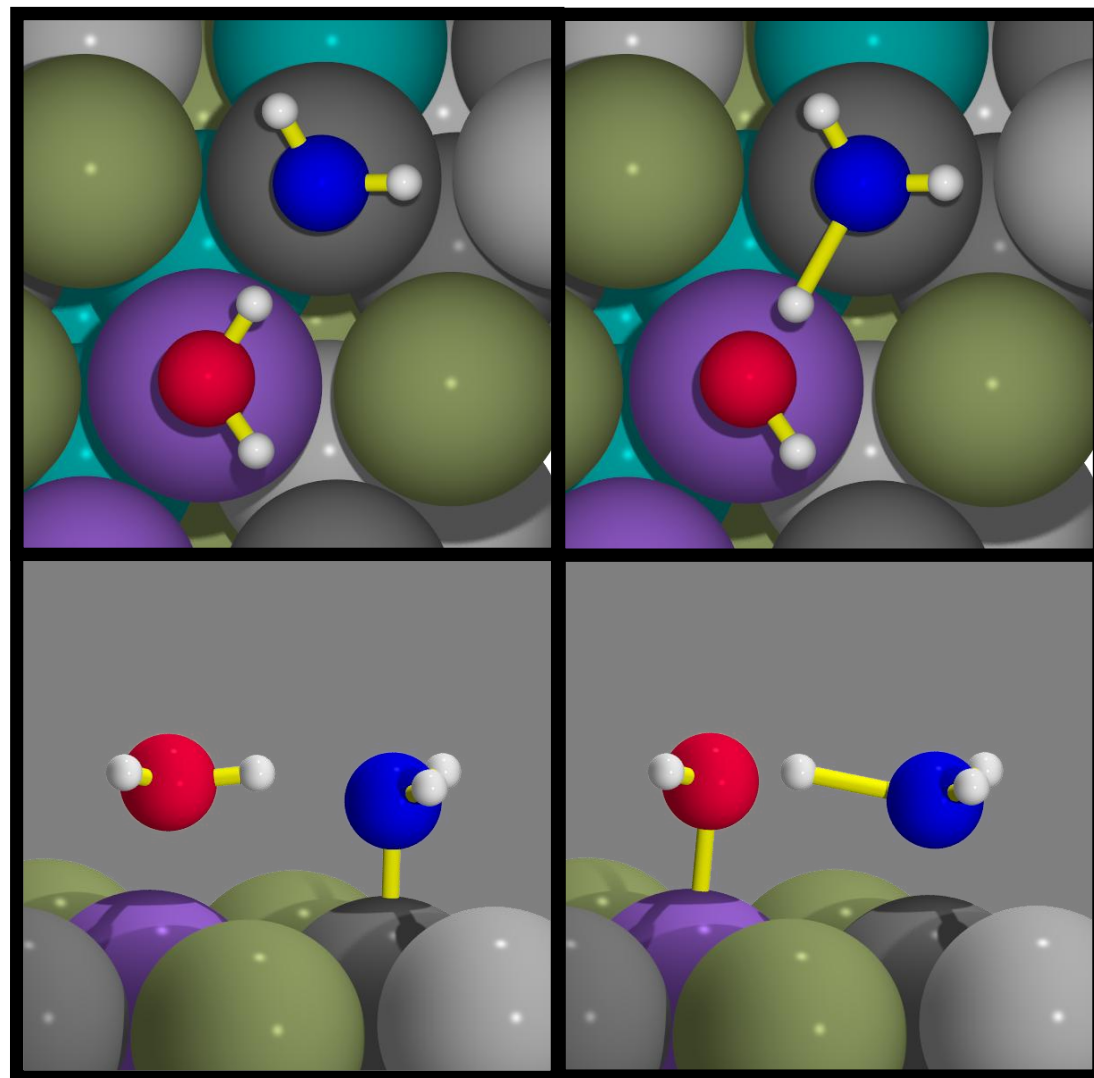


Adsorbed species (Figure)	Adsorbed species (Text)	H ₂ O	OH ^(D)	OH ^(A)
	OH ^(D) -H ₂ O ^(A)	0.06	0.89	N/A
	H ₂ O ^(D) -OH ^(A)	0.16 1/6	N/A	0.79
	OH ^(D) -H ₂ O ^(A+D) -OH ^(A)	0.10	0.96	0.80
	H ₂ O ^(DD) -2xOH ^(A)	0.36 2/6=1/3	N/A	0.82, 0.79
	OH ^(D) -H ₂ O ^(A+DD) -2xOH ^(A)	0.19	0.91	0.79, 0.75

***(NH₃-OH) Resonance**



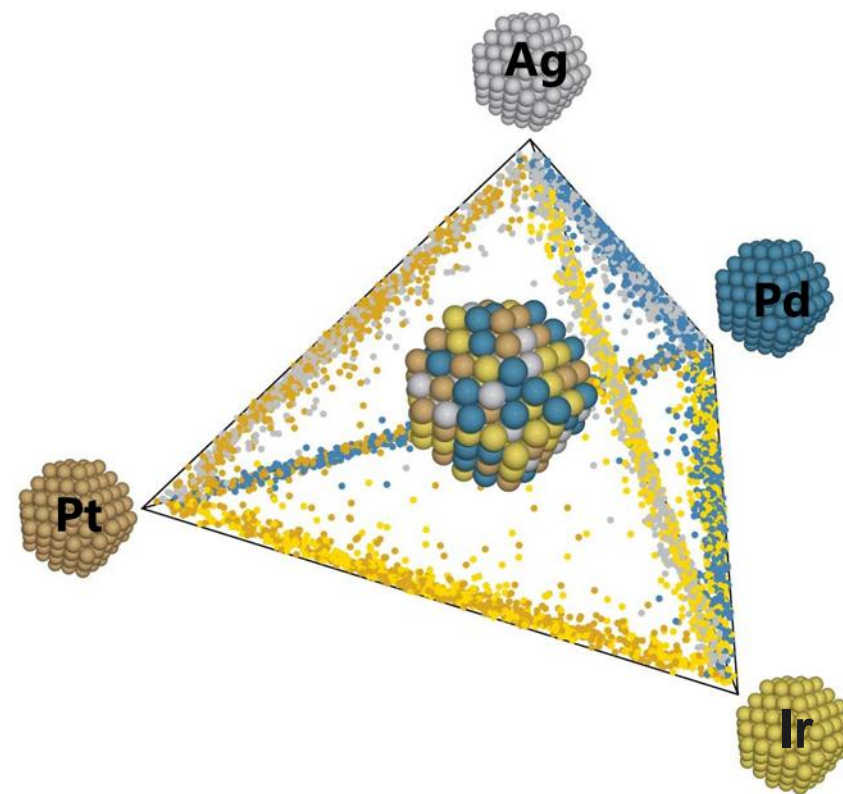
***(NH₂-H₂O) Resonance**



Summary

It is not just a new class of materials
it is a new approach to catalysis

A platform for discovering catalysis
and catalysts



Three Reasons for High Entropy Materials

- An efficient platform to discover new catalyst materials
- Learning design criteria and falsify hypothesizes
- Revealing fundamental understanding previously buried in the mean field