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## Deprotonation of a dinuclear copper complex of 3,5-diamino-1,2,4-triazole for high oxygen reduction activity†

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**A dinuclear copper(II) complex of 3,5-diamino-1,2,4-triazole is one of the highly active copper-based catalysts for the oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) in basic solutions. Our *in situ* X-ray absorption near edge structure measurements revealed that deprotonation of the triazole ligand might cause coordination geometrical changes, resulting in the enhancement of the ORR activity.**

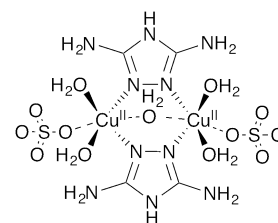
Polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFCs) generate electricity from oxygen and hydrogen, where only water is produced without the formation of any toxic or greenhouse gases. PEFCs are sustainable power sources for mobile phones, laptop computers and vehicles, and have great potential to shift away from the fossil-fuel economy we have today toward a carbon-emission-free economy, where hydrogen will be used as an energy source. To develop practical PEFCs we need to overcome many technical obstacles, and one well-known bottleneck for the widespread applications of PEFCs is the development of low-cost catalysts for the oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) at the cathode. The best-known electrocatalyst for ORR is the carbon-supported platinum metal.<sup>1–4</sup> Despite extensive efforts in searching for efficient Pt-based catalysts, platinum is scarce and the Pt-based cathodes still require a large overpotential

of >200 mV for ORR. It is highly desirable to find low-cost electrocatalysts that can fulfill demands in PEFCs.

In nature multicopper oxidases (MCOs) such as laccases are able to catalyze the ORR with great efficiency.<sup>5</sup> MCOs reduce oxygen to water at their multi-nuclear copper active site with almost no overpotential (*ca.* 20 mV).<sup>6–10</sup> It is most unlikely that the enzymes would be used as biocathodes in practical PEFCs, since the enzymes are easily denatured and their footprints are large (*ca.* 160 nm<sup>3</sup> for laccase),<sup>11</sup> resulting in low stability and power outputs, respectively. The active site structures of MCOs, however, have inspired us to design artificial copper-based ORR catalysts, and many bio-inspired electrocatalysts have been extensively studied.<sup>12–15</sup>

A bio-inspired dinuclear copper(II) complex of 3,5-diamino-1,2,4-triazole (Cu-Hdatrz, Scheme 1)<sup>16</sup> supported on carbon black shows high ORR activities in basic solutions.<sup>17</sup> Although many studies on the Cu-Hdatrz catalyst have been done, for example, its tolerance to poisoning ions<sup>18</sup> and its ORR activity in a lipid layer,<sup>19</sup> its detailed catalytic mechanism has not been understood yet. The investigation of the chemical nature of Cu-Hdatrz under reaction conditions will give us insights into such high ORR activities in basic solutions, and will facilitate further development of bio-inspired ORR catalysts.

Here we report electrochemical and *in situ* X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS) studies of the carbon-supported Cu-Hdatrz under neutral and basic conditions. *In situ* XAFS is a powerful technique used to probe the electronic structure or coordination geometry of metal-based electrocatalysts under catalytic conditions.<sup>20–22</sup> In this



**Scheme 1** Molecular structure of the dinuclear copper(II) complex of 3,5-diamino-1,2,4-triazole (Cu-Hdatrz).

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work we studied X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) spectra of Cu-Hdatzr at various bias potentials under neutral and basic conditions (pH 7, 10 and 13) to understand relationships between deprotonation of the active species and the ORR activity.

A carbon black-supported Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr was synthesized from CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O, Hdatzr and Ketjenblack ECP300 (KB), based on the method in the literature with slight modifications (see ESI†).<sup>17</sup> KB is a carbon black material with a relatively high BET surface area (813 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>−1</sup>), compared to Vulcan (247 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>−1</sup>), which was used as a carbon support in the original catalyst.<sup>17</sup> Carbon supports with high surface areas, in principle, allow us to load well-dispersed catalysts, which are suitable for fluorescence XANES measurements with high data quality.

Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) of the copper(II) complex of Hdatzr supported on KB (Cu/KB) were recorded under Ar to understand the redox behavior of Cu/KB under non-catalytic conditions (Fig. 1). At pH 7 an oxidation wave at +0.73 V vs. RHE and a reduction wave at +0.39 V vs. RHE were observed, and these waves were assigned as: the oxidation wave to Cu<sup>II</sup> and the reduction wave to Cu<sup>I</sup>, respectively. The peak separation between these peaks was approximately 0.33 V, which was much greater than 0 V for electrochemical active species strongly adsorbing on electrode surfaces, indicating that the electrochemical redox behavior of Cu-Hdatzr was irreversible. We also recorded CVs of Cu/KB at pH 4, pH 10 and pH 13, and obtained similar results for the peak separation. Thus, the redox reaction of Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr may involve structural changes such as geometrical changes around the metal center.

The ORR activity of Cu/KB was studied using rotating ring disc electrodes (RRDEs) in buffered aqueous solutions at pH 4, 7, 10 and 13. Linear sweep voltammograms of Cu/KB were recorded at 1600 rpm under oxygen (Fig. 2). An onset potential of Cu/KB for ORR was observed at +0.77 V vs. RHE at pH 7 and the diffusion-limited current reached ca. −1.0 mA. A quite similar ORR activity was observed for Cu-Hdatzr on Vulcan under the same conditions (Fig. S1, ESI†), suggesting that there was no obvious effect of the carbon supports (KB and Vulcan) on the

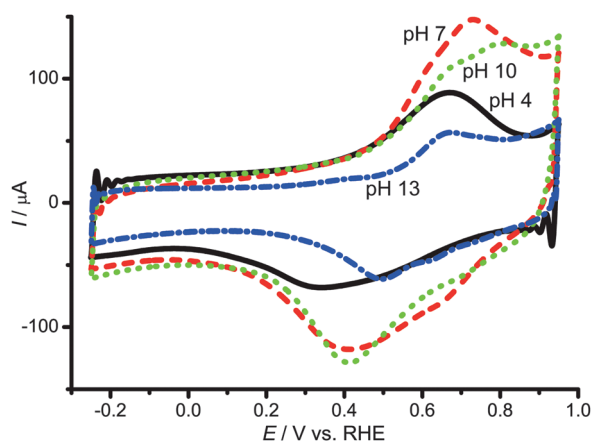


Fig. 1 CVs of Cu/KB in Britton–Robinson buffered aqueous solutions (0.04 M) containing 0.1 M NaClO<sub>4</sub> at pH 4 (solid line in black), 7 (dashed line in red), 10 (dotted line in green) and 13 (alternate long and short dashed line in blue). All CVs shown here were recorded at a sweep rate of 100 mV s<sup>−1</sup> under Ar.

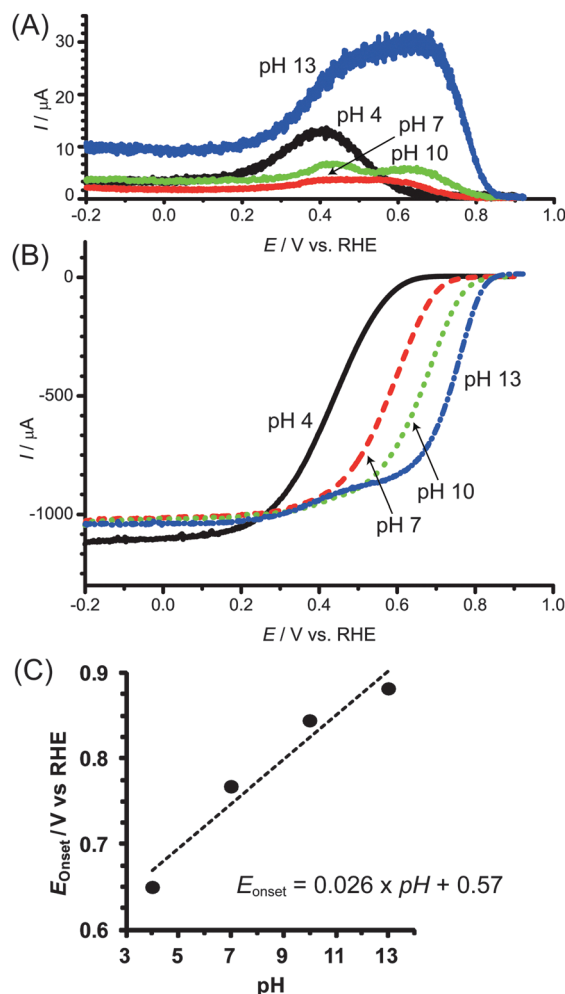


Fig. 2 (A) Ring and (B) disc current of linear sweep voltammograms of Cu/KB using a RRDE (disc: glassy carbon with 0.196 cm<sup>2</sup>; ring: Pt) at 1600 rpm at pH 4 (black), pH 7 (red), pH 10 (green) and pH 13 (blue) under oxygen. The voltammograms were recorded at a sweep rate of 20 mV s<sup>−1</sup> scanning in the positive direction. Britton–Robinson buffered aqueous solution (0.04 M) containing 0.1 M NaClO<sub>4</sub> was used as the electrolyte solution. A constant bias potential of 1.2 V vs. RHE was applied to the Pt ring electrode. (C) A plot of onset potential for ORR vs. pH. The plot gave a linear relationship with  $E_{\text{onset}} = 0.026 \times \text{pH} + 0.57$ .

catalytic activity. The ring current of Cu/KB is less than 5 μA at pH 7, indicating almost no hydrogen peroxide generation during ORR. Thus, Cu/KB is able to selectively reduce molecular oxygen to water.

The ORR activity of Cu/KB depends on pH, and Cu/KB is more active in basic solutions than in the neutral solution: the onset potentials for ORR were shifted in the positive direction with increasing pH, and the plot of the onset potential against pH gave a linear relationship with a slope of 26 mV per pH (Fig. 2C), which is equivalent to −33 mV per pH using a pH-independent reference electrode. This value is approximately half the value of −60 mV per pH, implying that the rate-limiting step involves the transfer of two electrons and one proton. The same results were reported for Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr supported on a carbon black of Vulcan, where the reduction of two copper centers and the concomitant protonation of a bridging OH<sup>−</sup> or O<sup>2−</sup> ligand occur.<sup>17</sup> These results suggest

that carbon supports may not influence the ORR mechanism of Cu-Hdatzr in the pH range from 4 to 13.

*In situ* XANES spectra of Cu/KB were recorded at pH 7, 10 and 13 under catalytic (under O<sub>2</sub>) and non-catalytic conditions (under N<sub>2</sub>) to gain insights into active species during ORR. The potential dependent XANES spectra of Cu/KB are shown in Fig. 3. The spectra show isosbestic points, indicating that Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr was electrochemically converted to one reduced species, and a characteristic peak appeared at ~8981 eV in the edge region upon electrochemical reduction. This peak is assigned to the 1s → 4p<sub>π</sub> transition of the Cu<sup>I</sup> complex.<sup>22–24</sup> Thus, Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr was electrochemically reduced and converted to the Cu<sup>I</sup> species.

Linear combination fitting analysis was performed for the XANES spectra of Cu/KB, and percentages of Cu<sup>I</sup> species were calculated, assuming that all Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr molecules were reduced at −0.25 V vs. RHE at pH 7, at −0.08 V vs. RHE at pH 10 and at +0.09 V vs. RHE at pH 13 (insets in Fig. 3). Although at pH 7 there was no difference between the amounts of Cu<sup>I</sup> under N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 3A), more amounts of Cu<sup>I</sup> were observed under N<sub>2</sub> than those under oxygen at pH 10 (Fig. 3B) and pH 13 (Fig. 3C). Thus, it is clear that the electrochemical behavior of Cu-Hdatzr under basic conditions is different from that under the neutral conditions.

Considering the amounts of Cu<sup>I</sup> calculated (Fig. 3) and two simplified electron transfer steps (Scheme 2), we concluded that the second electron transfer might be faster in basic solutions than in the neutral solution. The first step is the electron transfer from the electrode or KB to the Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr complex and the second step is the electron transfer from the Cu<sup>I</sup> species to molecular oxygen (the ORR step). The XANES spectra at pH 7 under N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> exhibited the same relative amounts of Cu<sup>I</sup> at each potential, indicating that Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr can be immediately reduced to the Cu<sup>I</sup> species even in the presence of oxygen. At pH 10 and pH 13, less relative amounts of Cu<sup>I</sup> were observed under O<sub>2</sub> than those under N<sub>2</sub>, suggesting that the ORR was faster than the reduction of Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr by the electrode or KB at pH 10. The second electron transfer (the ORR step) may be faster in basic solutions than in the neutral solution, which is consistent with the high ORR activity observed in the basic solution (Fig. 2).

Since XANES spectra are sensitive to coordination geometrical changes around the element measured, the XANES spectra of Cu/KB recorded at pH 7, pH 10 and pH 13 were overlaid to compare their shapes (Fig. 4). Although almost similar shapes of the spectra were observed at pH 7 and pH 10 in the same oxidation state, the XANES spectra at pH 13 were different from those at pH 7 and pH 10, indicating that the coordination geometries of the Cu<sup>II</sup> and Cu<sup>I</sup> centers were the same in the pH range from 7 to 10, but these might be different at pH 13. Furthermore, spectral differences were observed between the XANES spectra under nitrogen and oxygen at pH 13 (Fig. S2, ESI†). Since the pK<sub>a</sub> value of Hdatzr was reported to be 12.12,<sup>25</sup> it is most likely that deprotonation occurred in the Hdatzr ligands at pH 13. Thus, deprotonation of Cu-Hdatzr in basic solutions may affect the electronic state of the Hdatzr ligands and induce coordination geometrical changes, resulting in a highly active ORR catalyst in basic solutions.

In summary, the electrochemical ORR activity of Cu/KB was studied in neutral and basic aqueous solutions using the *in situ*

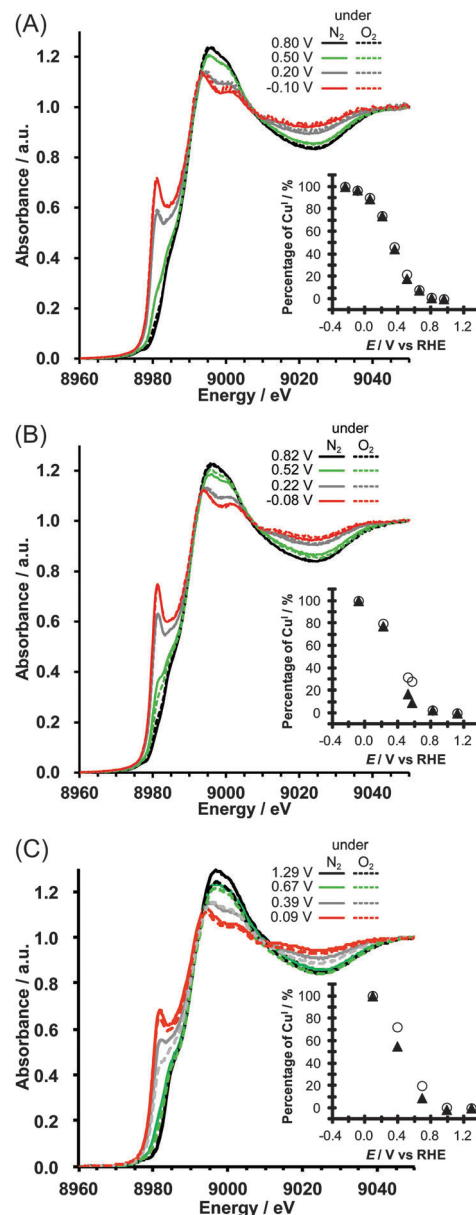
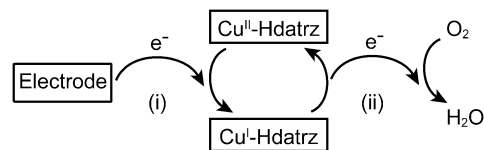


Fig. 3 *In situ* fluorescence XANES spectra of Cu/KB (A) at pH 7, (B) at pH 10 and (C) pH 13. The solid line and dashed lines indicate the XANES spectra that were recorded under nitrogen and oxygen, respectively. Insets: plots of percentages of Cu<sup>I</sup> vs. applied potential (open circle: under nitrogen; filled triangle: under oxygen). The percentages were calculated based on the results of the linear combination analysis of the XANES spectra of Cu/KB and fully reduced Cu/KB.



Scheme 2 Simplified electron transfer steps in the Cu-Hdatzr/KB system: (i) electron transfer from the electrode/KB to Cu<sup>II</sup>-Hdatzr and (ii) electron transfer from Cu<sup>I</sup>-Hdatzr to O<sub>2</sub> (the ORR step).

electrochemical XANES techniques. Our electrochemical studies revealed that the faster ORR kinetics of Cu/KB resulted in the



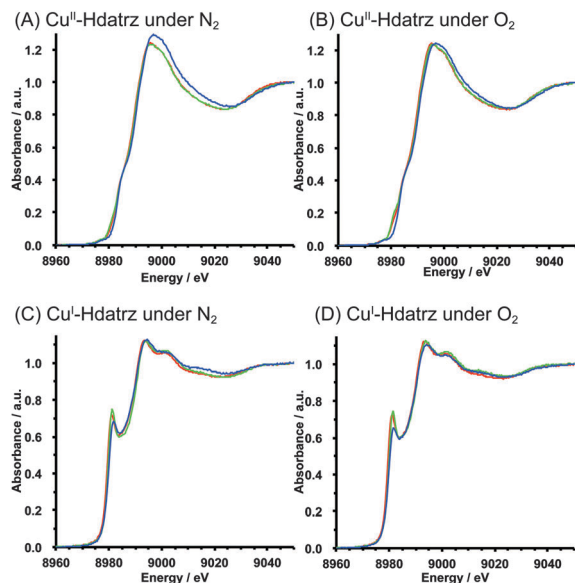


Fig. 4 *In situ* XANES spectra of Cu/KB in the oxidation state of Cu<sup>II</sup> (A) under N<sub>2</sub> and (B) under O<sub>2</sub>, and in the oxidation state of Cu<sup>I</sup> (C) under N<sub>2</sub> and (D) under O<sub>2</sub>. The red, green and blue traces indicate the spectra recorded at pH 7, pH 10 and pH 13, respectively. Bias potentials applied are as follows: +0.95 V vs. RHE at pH 7, +1.11 V vs. RHE at pH 10, +1.29 V vs. RHE at pH 13 for Cu<sup>II</sup>; −0.25 V vs. RHE at pH 7, −0.08 V vs. RHE at pH 10 and +0.09 V vs. RHE at pH 13 for Cu<sup>I</sup>.

higher ORR catalytic activity under basic conditions, compared to that under the neutral conditions. The coordination geometry at pH 13 was different from those at pH 7 and pH 10, and this difference might be caused by deprotonation of the Hdatrz ligand. The structural information of the deprotonated Cu<sup>I</sup> species or O<sub>2</sub>-bound intermediates in basic solutions may be a key to understand the high ORR activity of Cu/KB or to design highly active Cu-based ORR catalysts.

Further *in situ* XAFS studies on the Cu-Hdatrz complex are under way to obtain more detailed structural information in basic solutions.

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