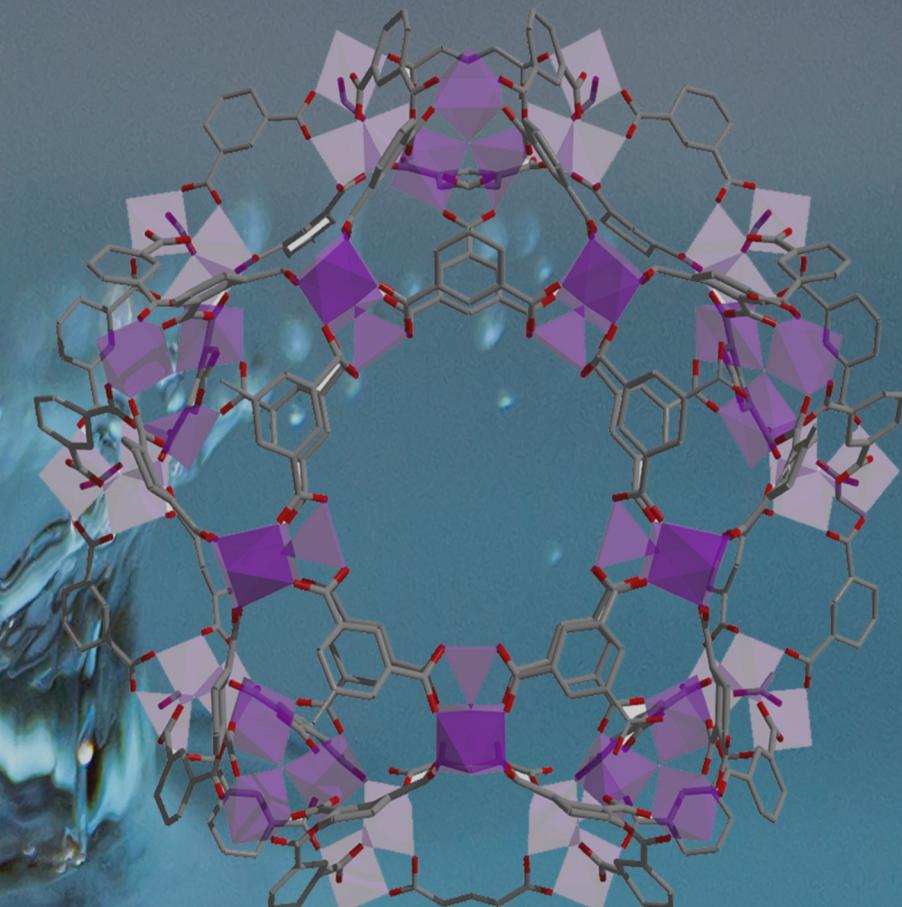


Tuning MOF structures to achieve high performance separations



Clean water in seconds



Four primary applications

Storage/Delivery



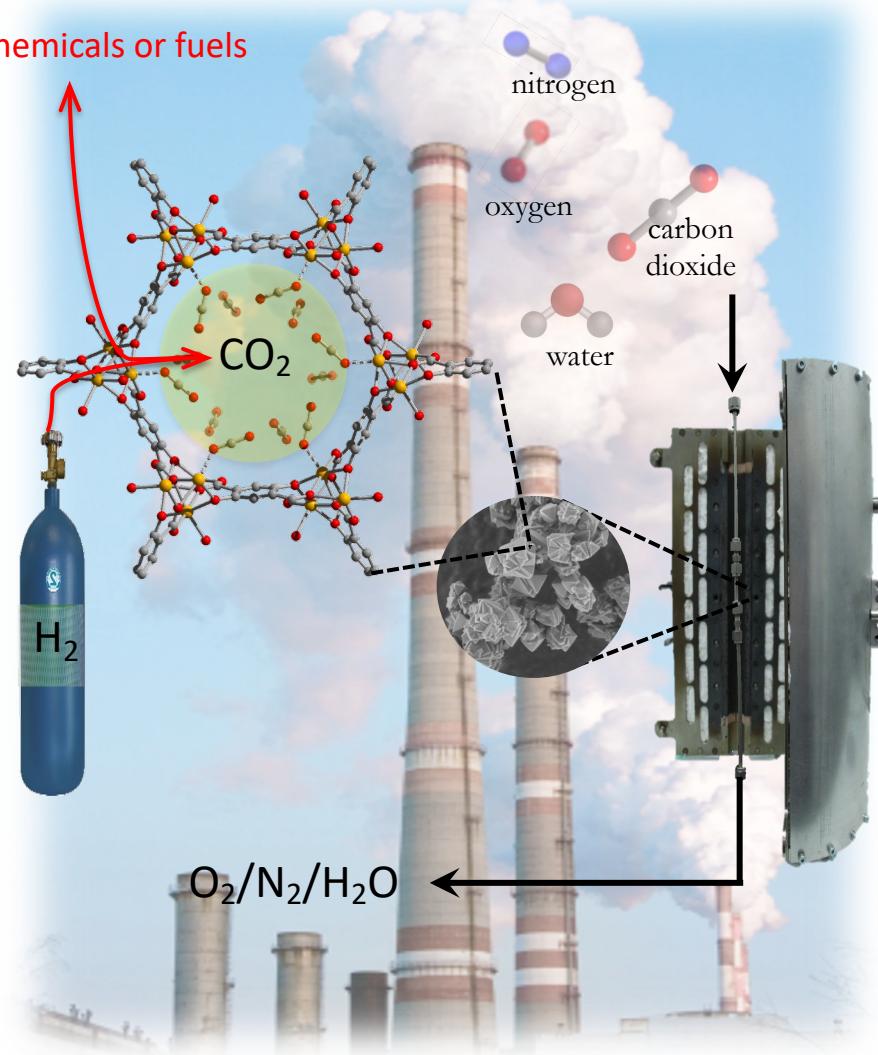
Sensing



Nickerl, Senkovska, Kaskel *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, 51, 2280.

Separation and conversion

Chemicals or fuels

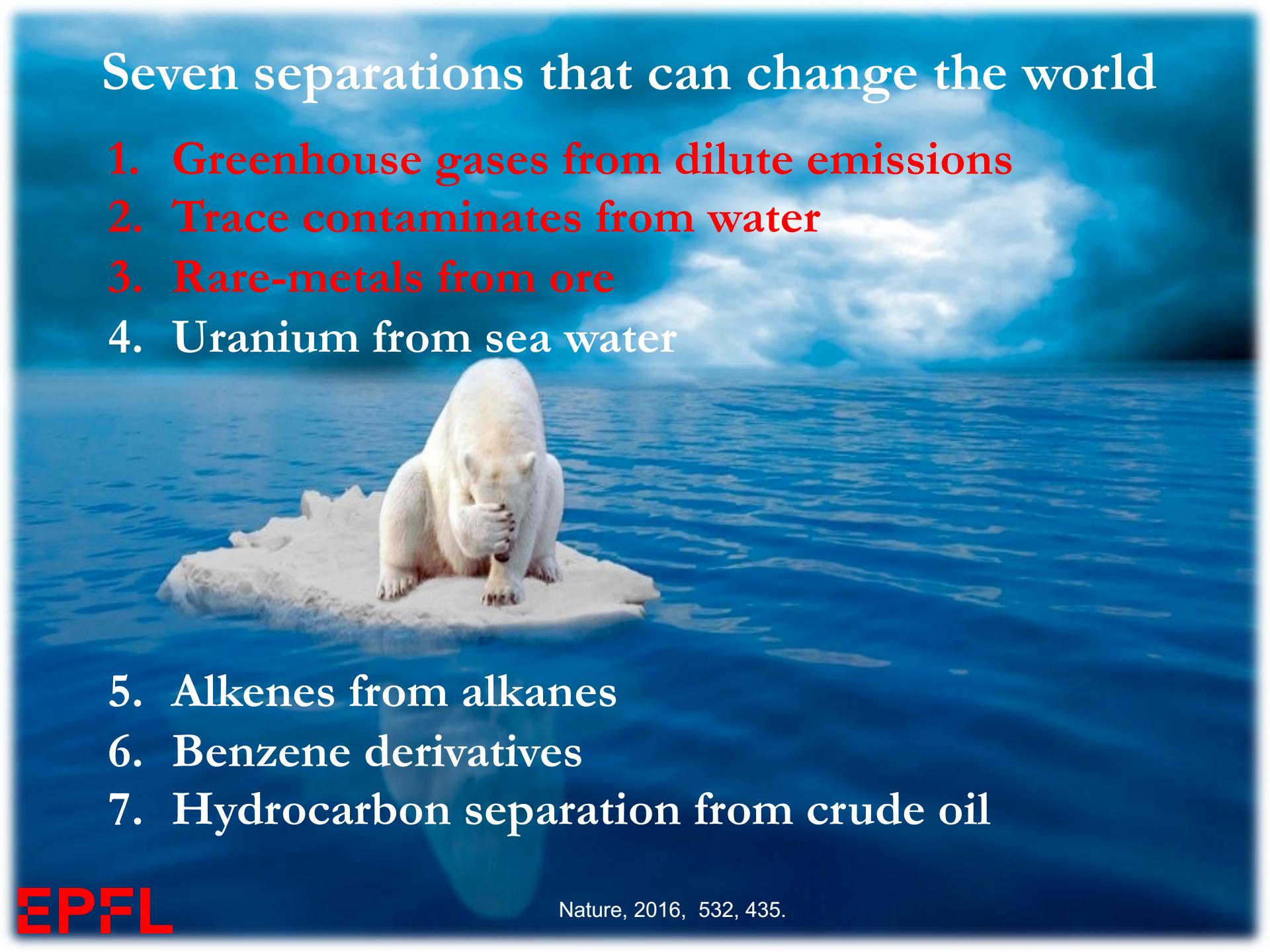




How much of the world's energy is spent on separations?

15%

Seven separations that can change the world

A polar bear is shown sitting on a small, melting ice floe in the middle of a vast, blue ocean under a cloudy sky. The bear is looking down at its front paws, appearing contemplative or distressed. The background shows the horizon and a large, wispy cloud.

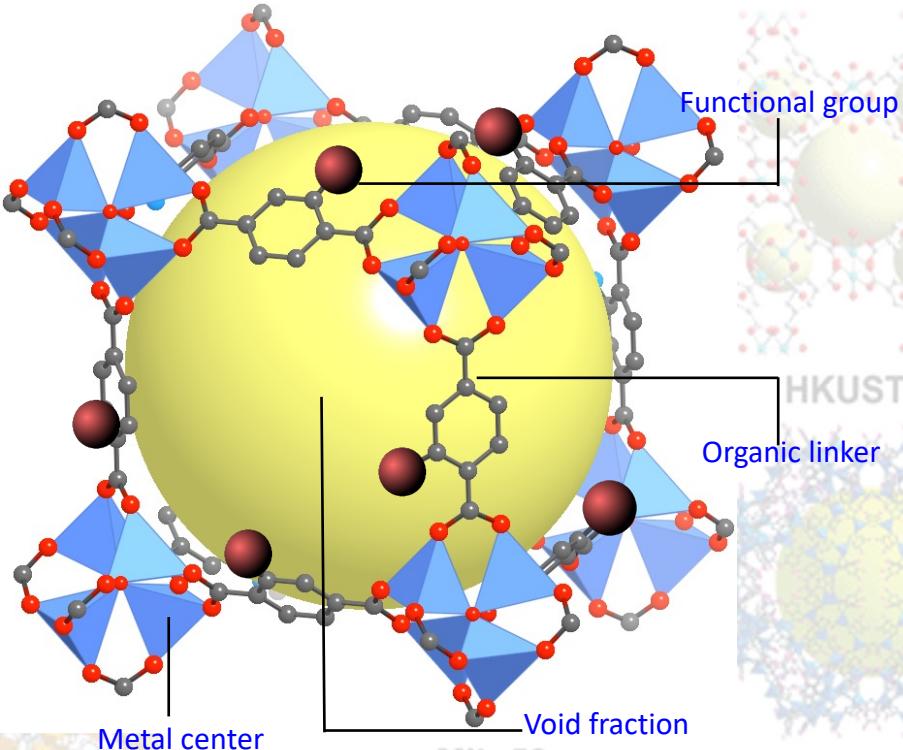
1. Greenhouse gases from dilute emissions
2. Trace contaminates from water
3. Rare-metals from ore
4. Uranium from sea water
5. Alkenes from alkanes
6. Benzene derivatives
7. Hydrocarbon separation from crude oil

Seven separations that can change the world



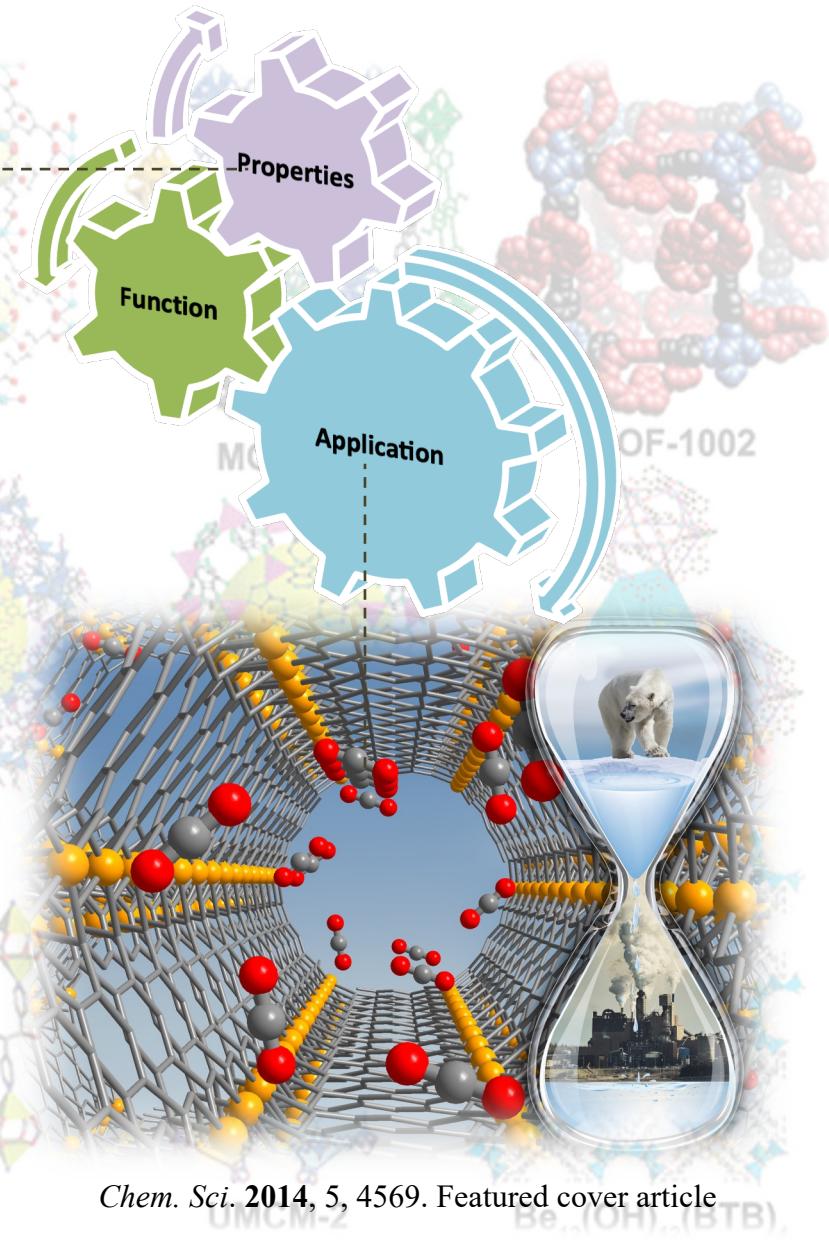
- reduce energy input into separations
- make impossible separations possible

Understanding structure-derived function



Li, Eddaoudi, O'Keeffe, Yaghi, *Nature*, 1999, 402, 276.

In order to understand fully how structure dictates function we couple standard adsorption measurements with in-situ structural characterization



Chem. Sci. 2014, 5, 4569. Featured cover article



Climate Action: Elimination of carbon dioxide

Global CO₂ Emissions - 30.3 Gtons/year



Automobiles

22%

6.4 Gtons/year

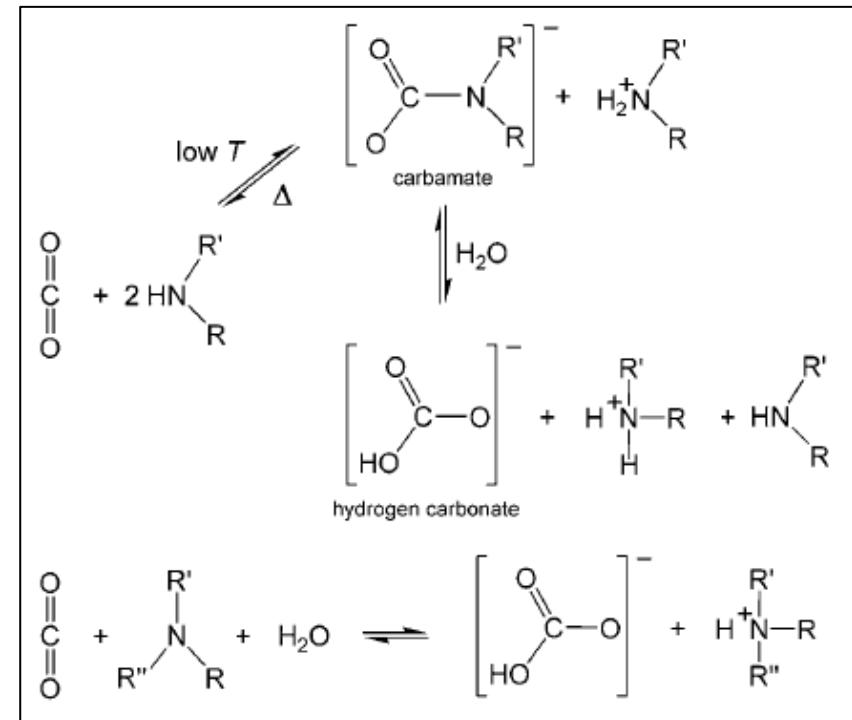


electricity and heat

41%

12.4 Gtons/year

Most mature CO₂ capture technology



30% Parasitic Energy Cost

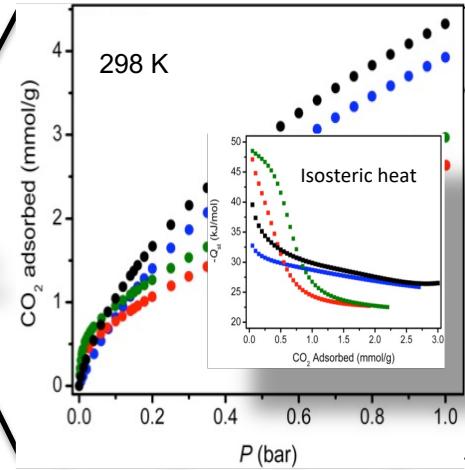
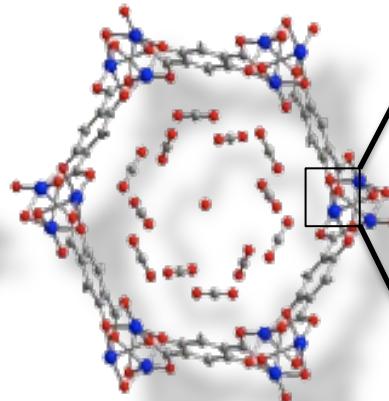
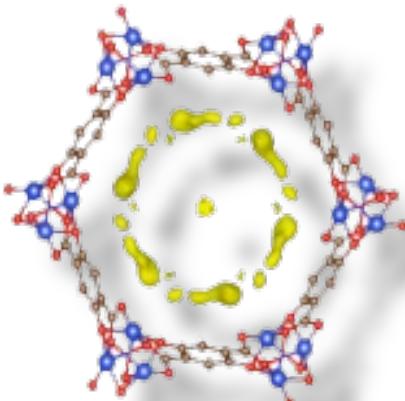
McKinsey & Co Reducing US GHG Emissions 2007; Sumida, Rogow, Mason, McDonald, Bloch, Herm, Bae, Long, *Chem. Rev.* **2012**, *112*, 724.; D'Alessandro, Smit, Long, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2010**, *49*, 6058; IEA Statistics CO₂ Emissions From Fuel Combustion, 2012.



Climate Action: Capture carbon dioxide in MOFs

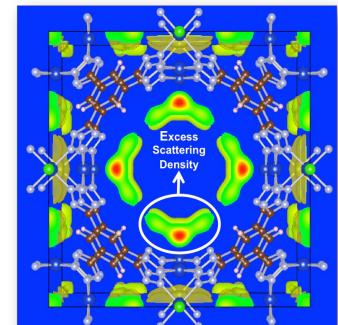
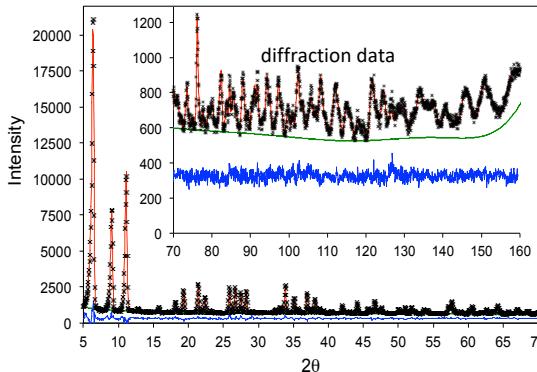
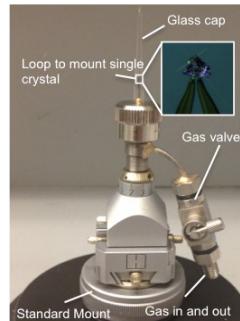
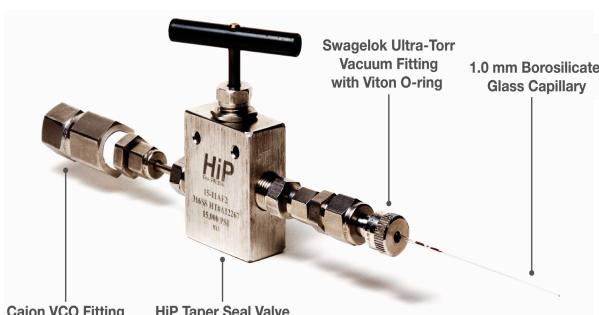


Mehrdad Asgari



In-situ characterization

Breakthrough apparatus



Chem. Sci., **2017**, *8*, 43

Chem. Sci. **2014**, *5*, 4569. Featured cover article.

Chem. Sci., **2018**, *9*, 4579. Featured cover article.



Water contamination: One of the world's leading causes of death

11% of the world population has no access to clean drinking water



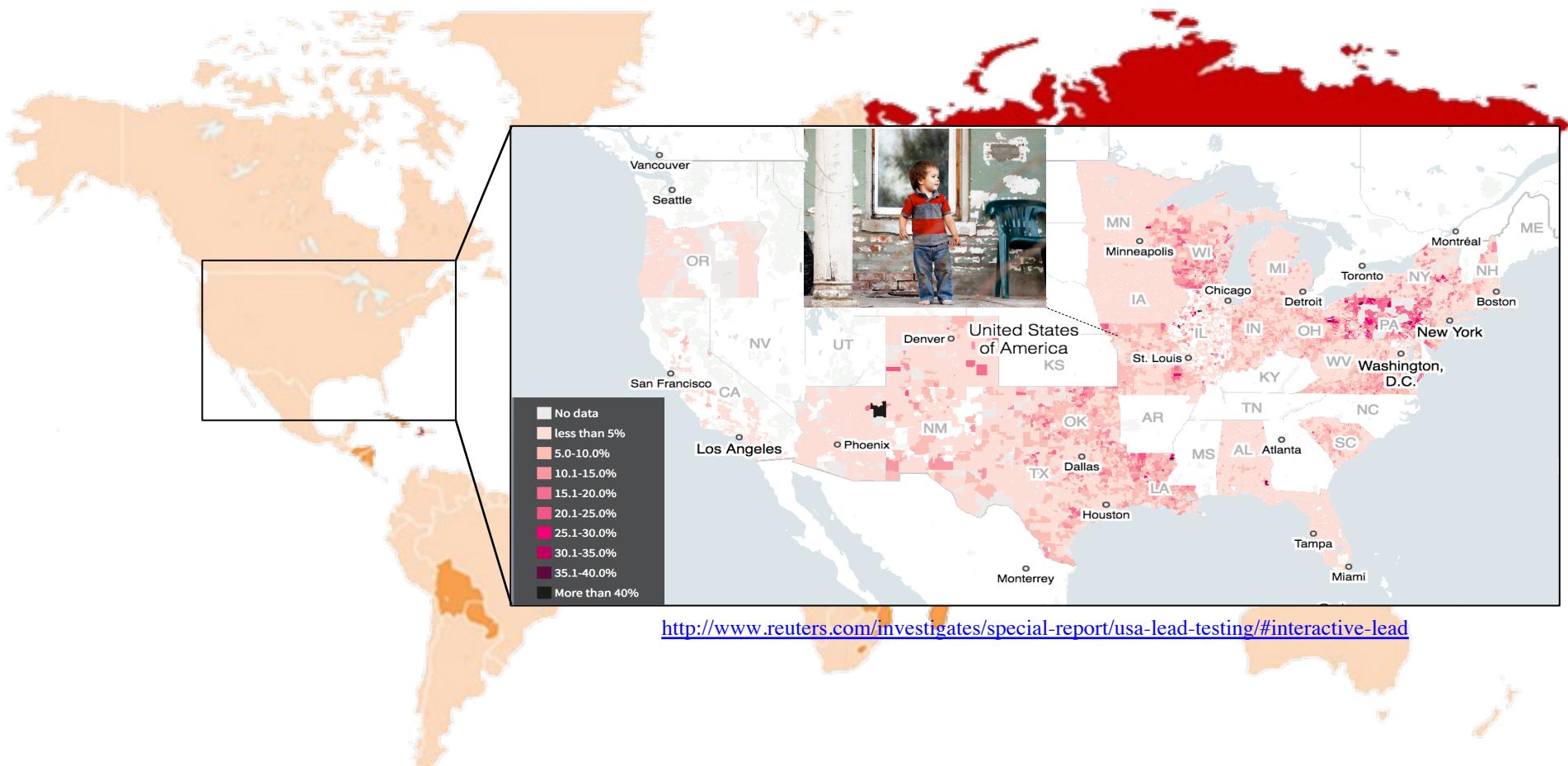
<http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1839337/beijing-drinking-water-reservoir-found-contain-levels-lead-20-times-who>

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/01/11/health/toxic-tap-water-flint-michigan/index.html>

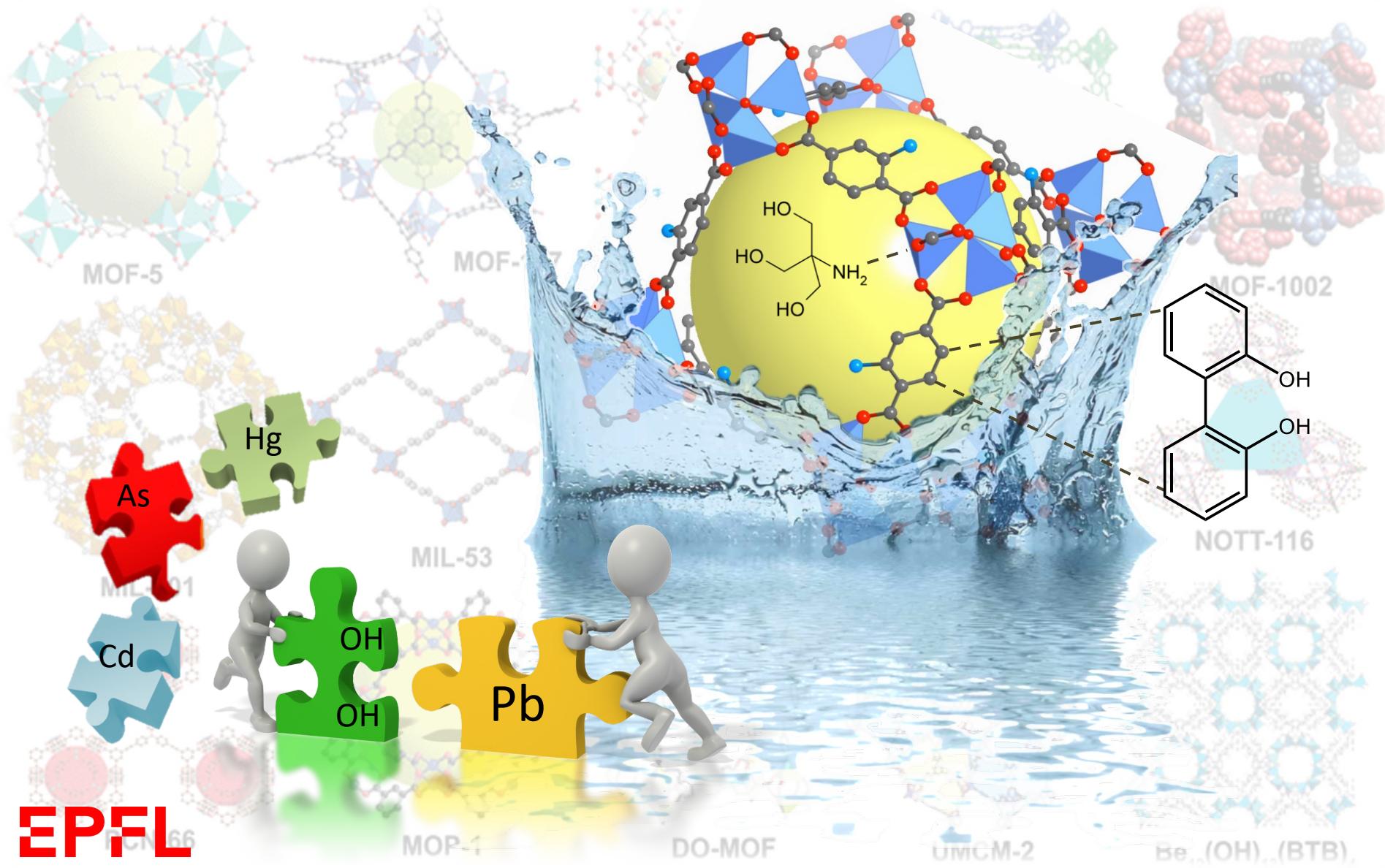


Water contamination: One of the world's leading causes of death

December 2016: Reuters shows 3000 areas with Pb levels twice that of Flint.

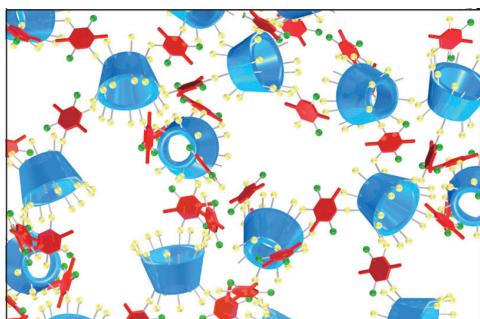


Tuning MOFs for water purification



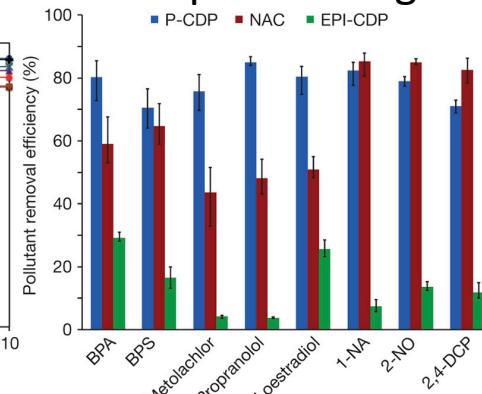
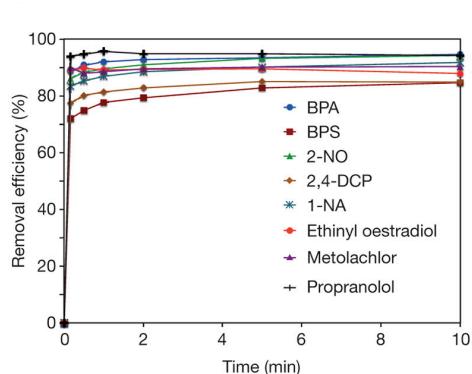
Functionalizing MOFs for enhanced performance

Porous polymers compete with commercial adsorbents for adsorption of organics

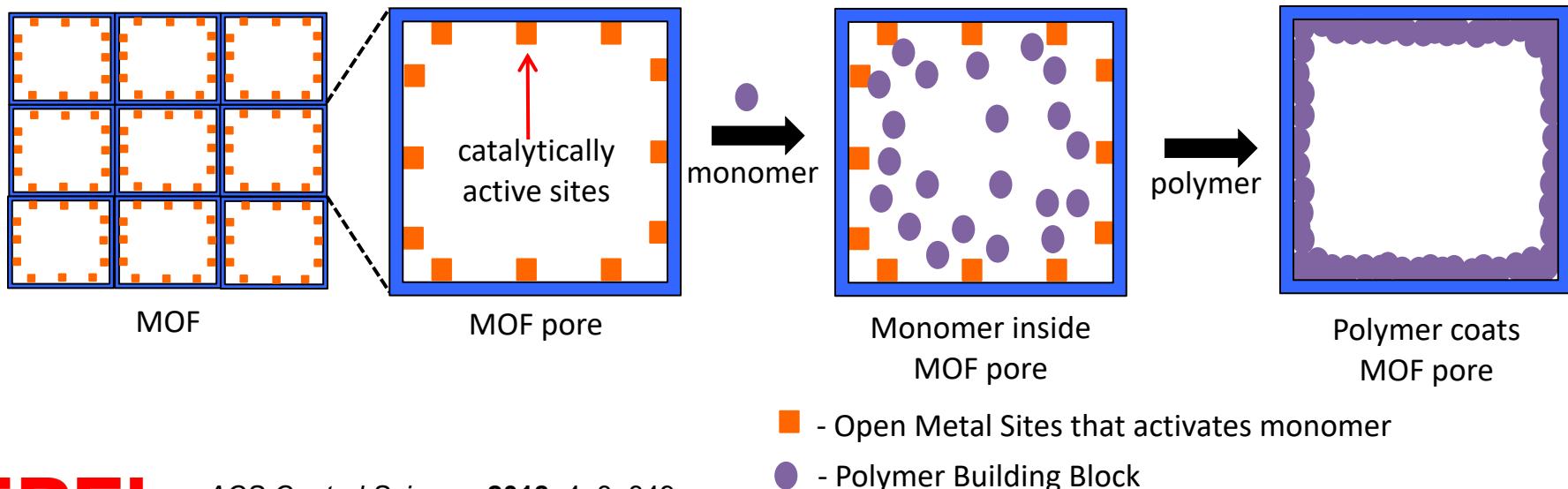


260 m²/g

Alsbaei, Smith, Xiao, Ling, Helbling, Dichtel, *Nature*, 529, 2016, 190–194.



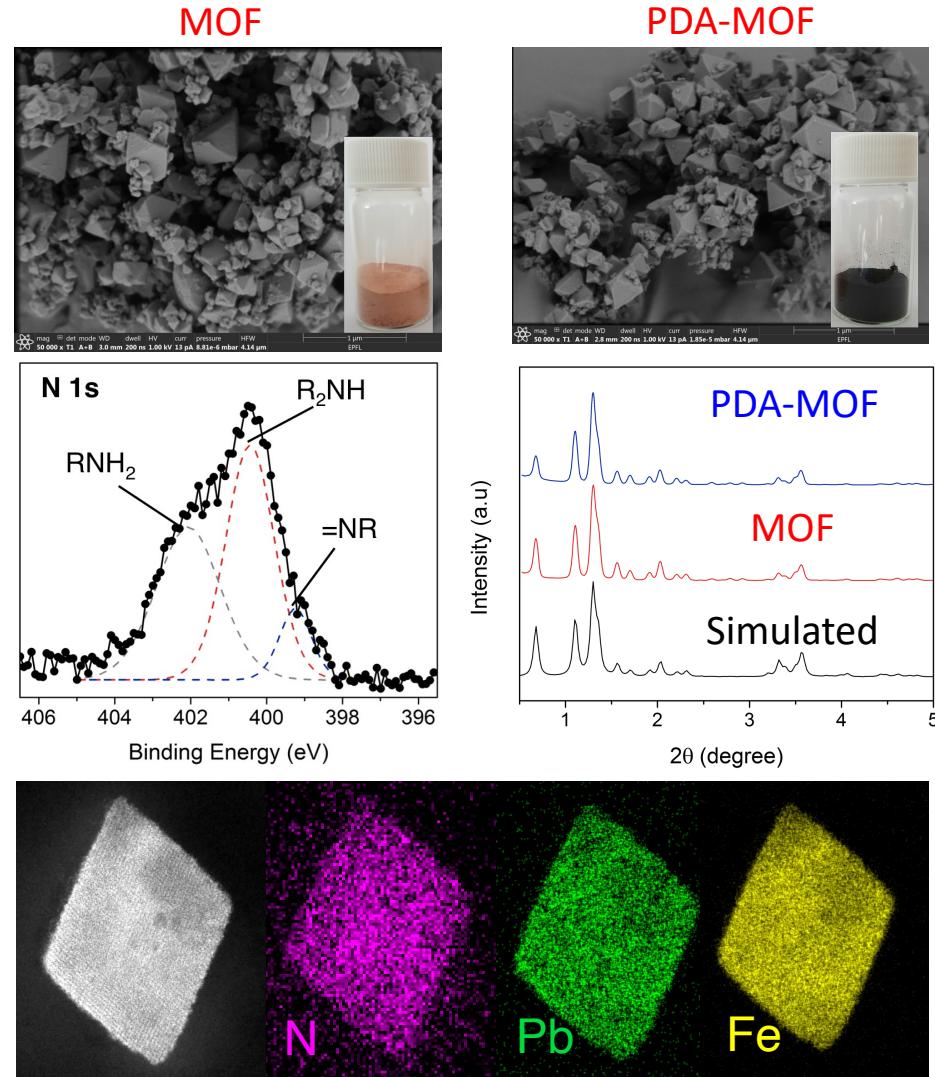
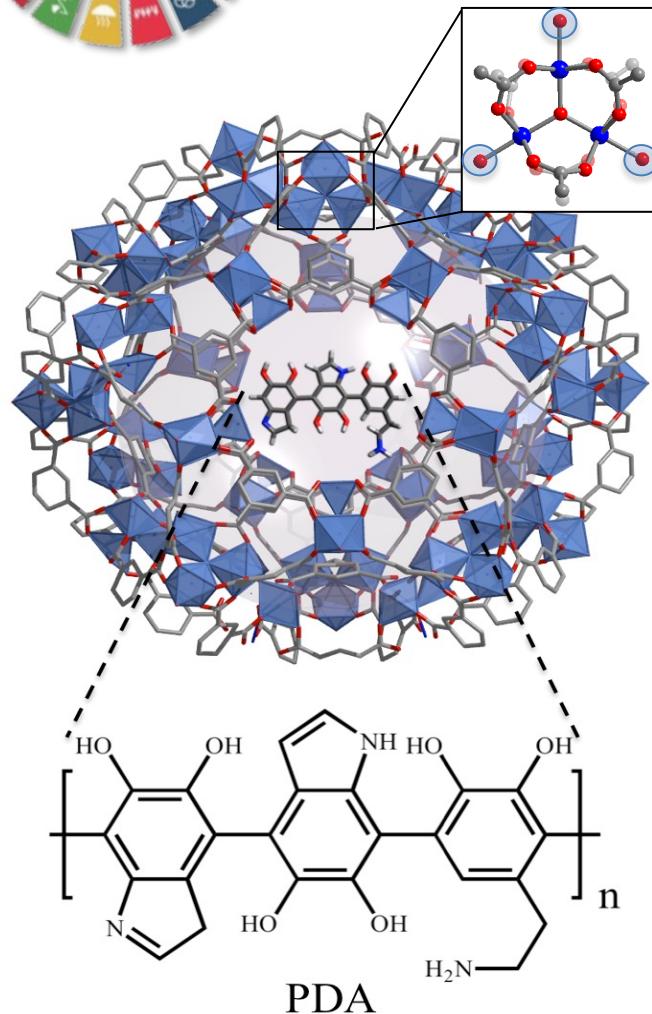
Introducing functional porosity into intrinsically nonporous materials





Clean water: Extracting heavy elements from water

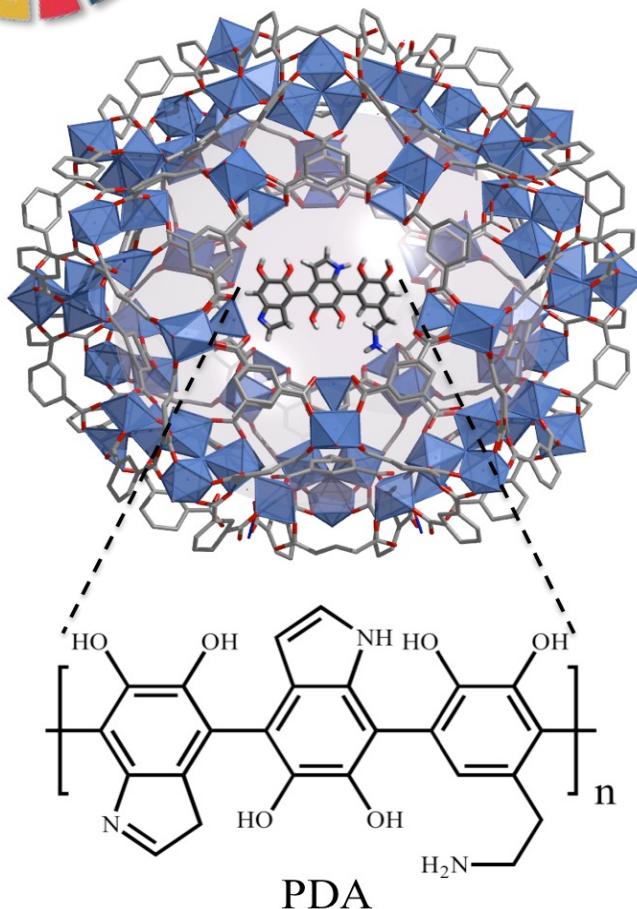
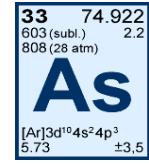
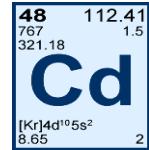
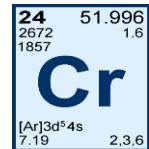
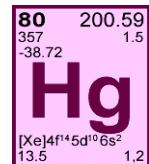
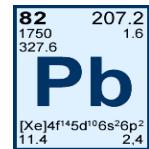
Introducing functional porosity into intrinsically nonporous materials



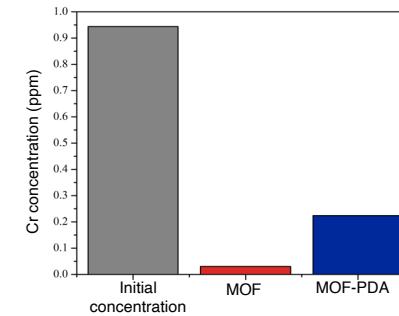
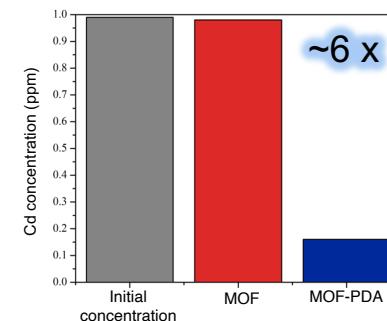
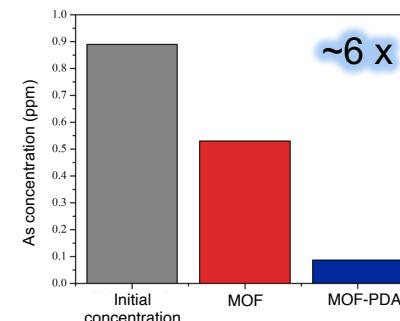
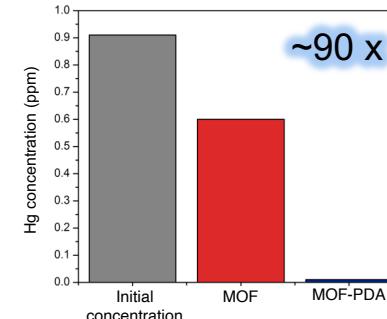
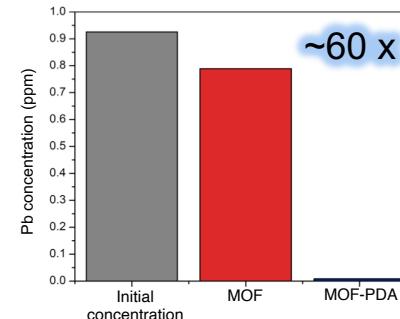


Clean water: Extracting heavy elements from water

Introducing functional porosity into intrinsically nonporous materials



Removal efficiency is improved by PDA



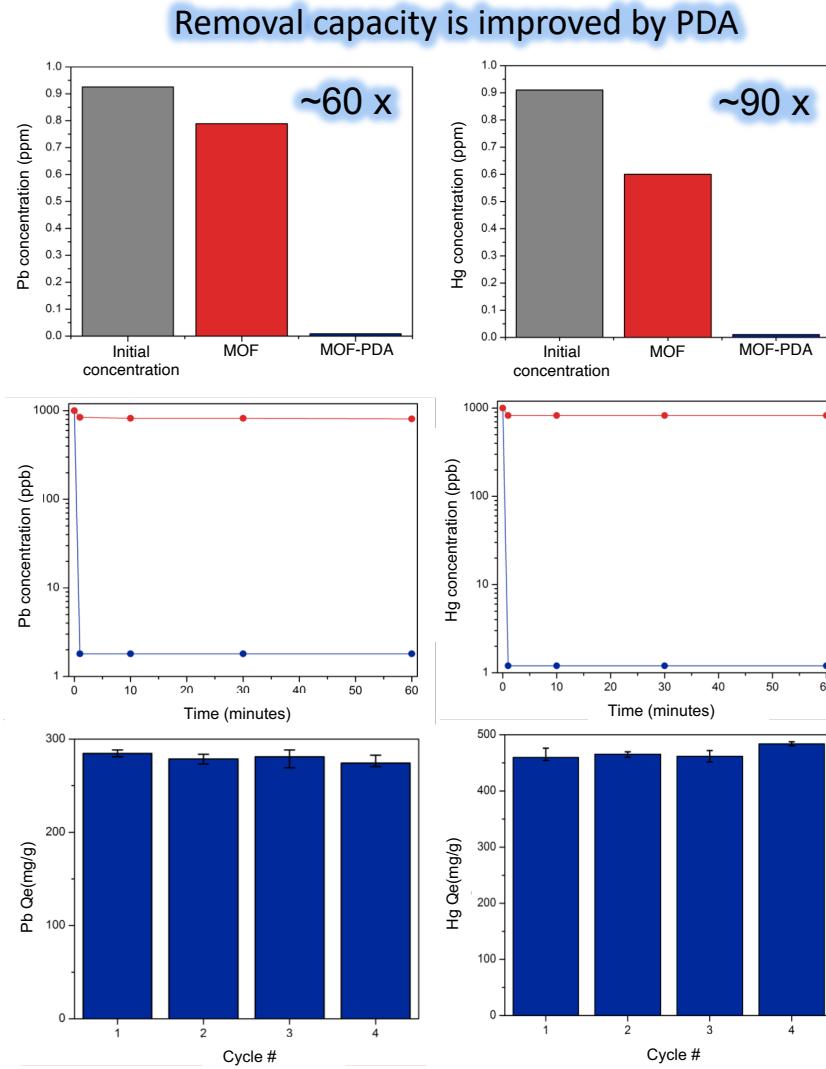
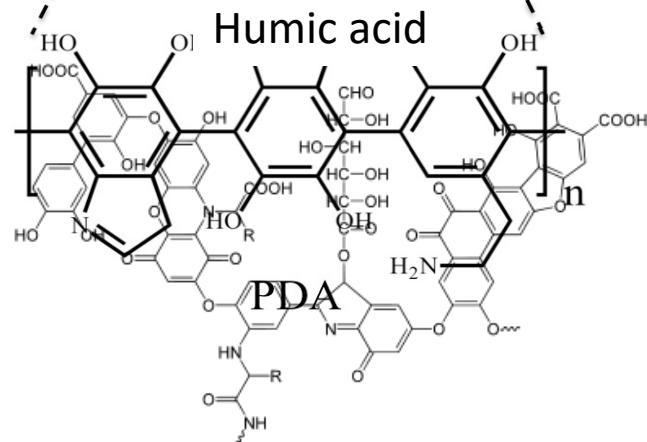
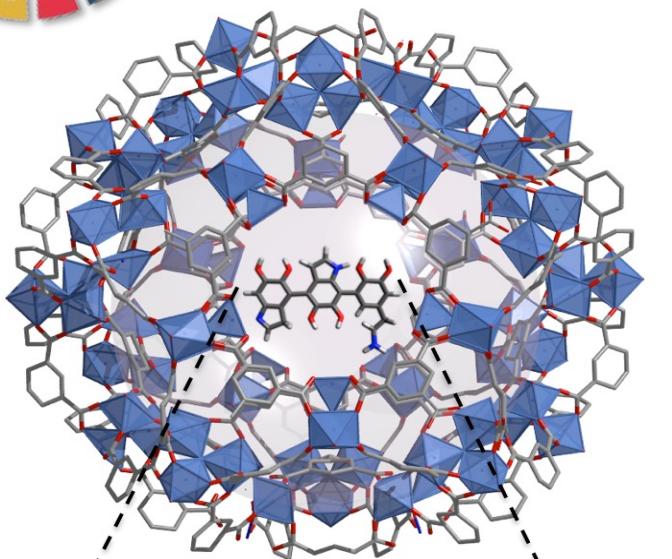


Clean water: Extracting mercury and lead from water

Introducing functional porosity into intrinsically nonporous materials

82	207.2	1.6
1750		
327.6		
Pb		
[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁰ 6s ² 6p ²		
11.4		2.4

80	200.59	1.5
357		
-38.72		
Hg		
[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ⁰ 6s ²		
13.5		1.2



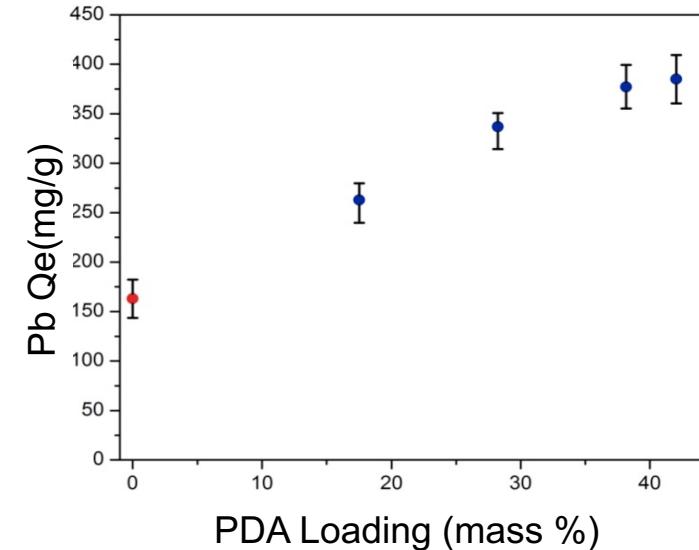
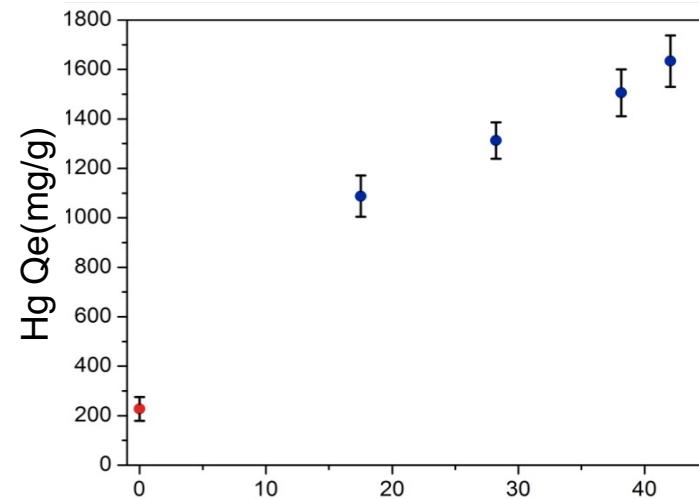
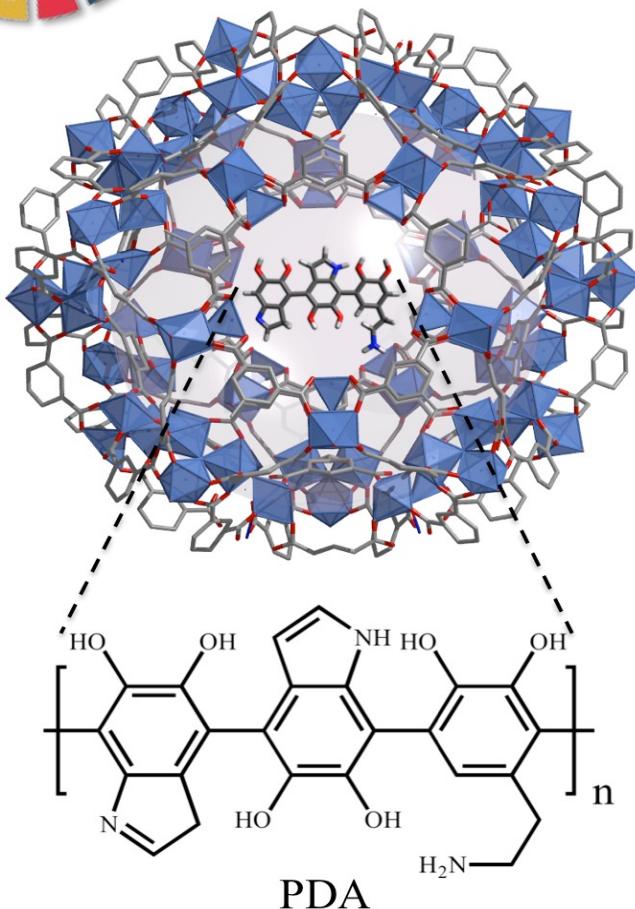


Clean water: Tuning dopamine leading

Introducing functional porosity into intrinsically nonporous materials

82	207.2	1.6
1750		
327.6		
Pb		
[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ² 6p ²		
11.4		2.4

80	200.59	1.5
357		
-38.72		
Hg		
[Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹⁰ 6s ²		
13.5		1.2

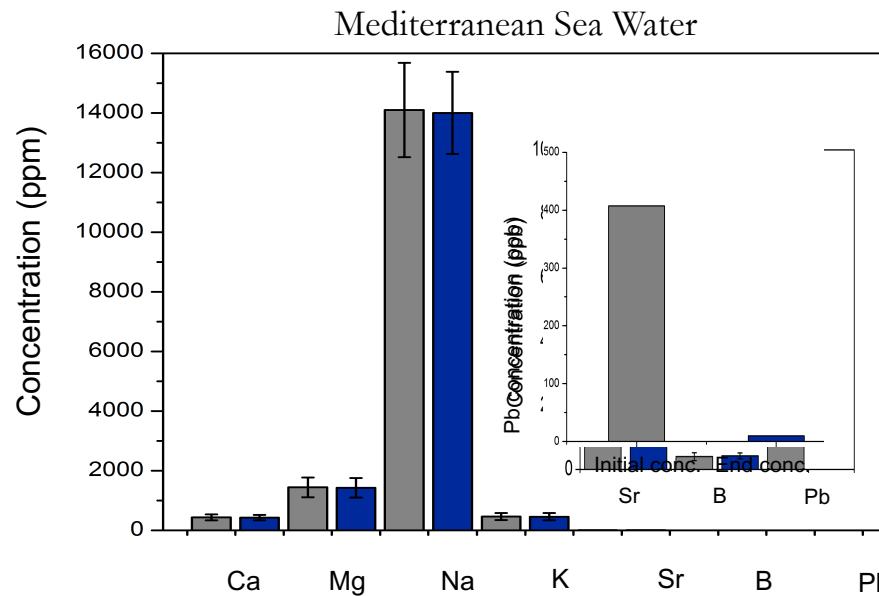
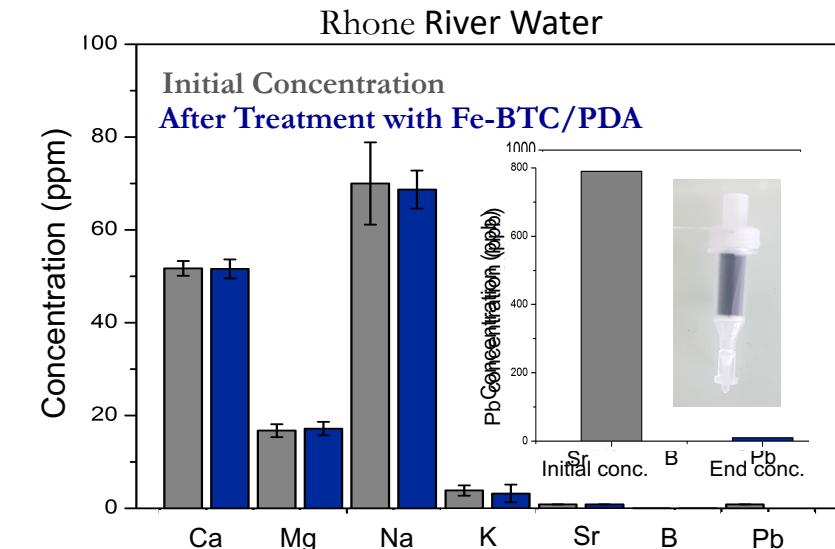
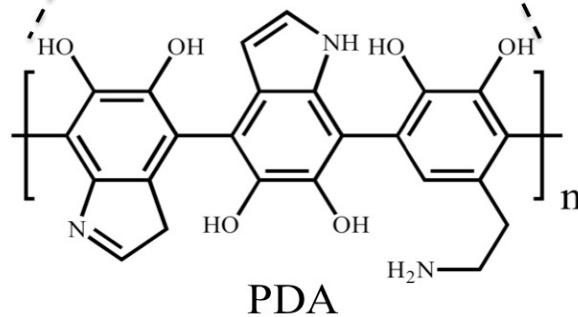
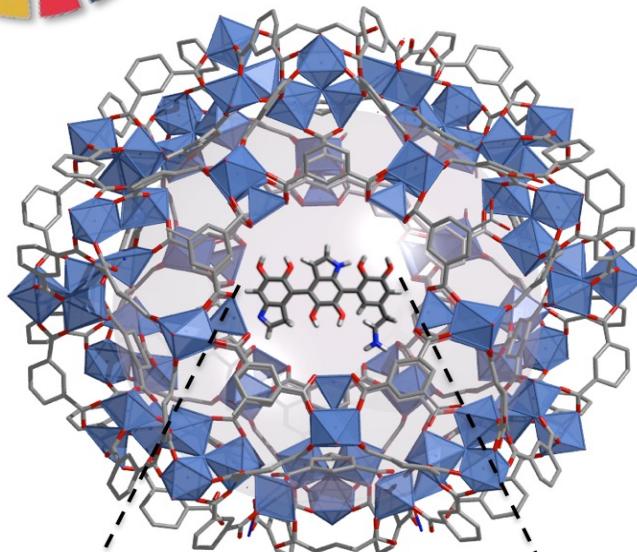




Clean water: Highly selective heavy metal extraction

Introducing functional porosity into intrinsically nonporous materials

82 207.2
1750 1.6
327.6
Pb
[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p²
11.4 2.4





Clean water: How do we compare?

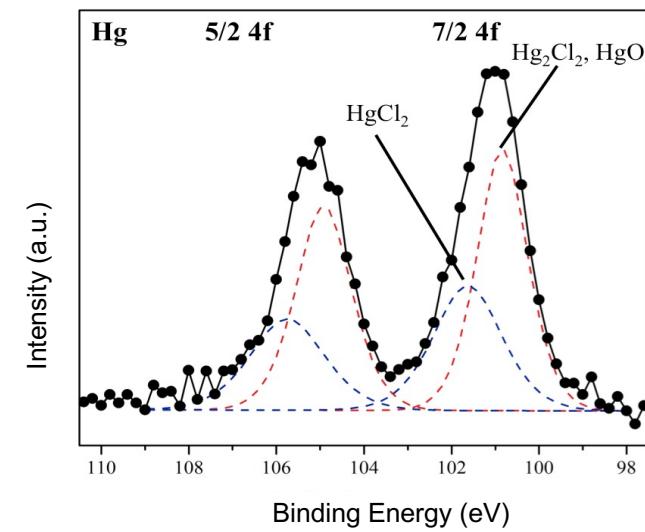
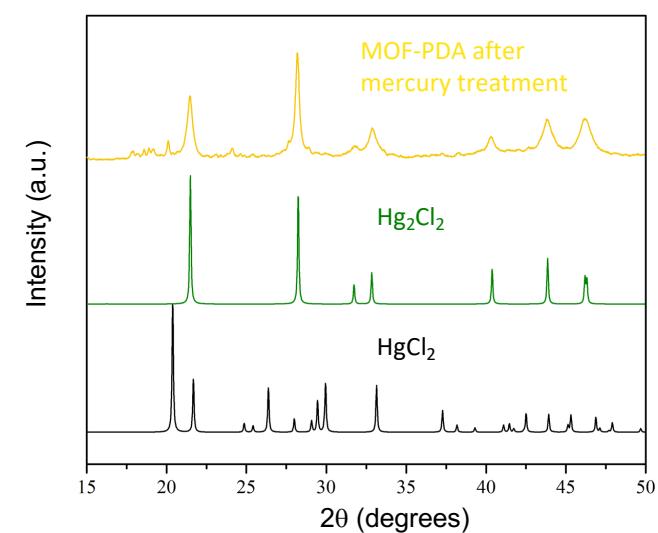
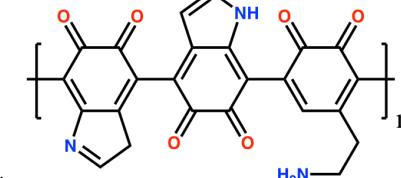
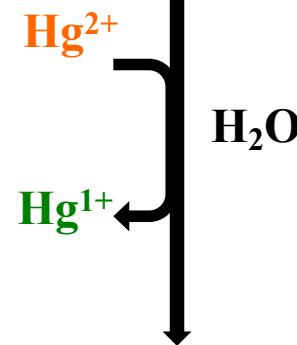
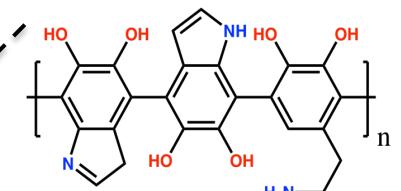
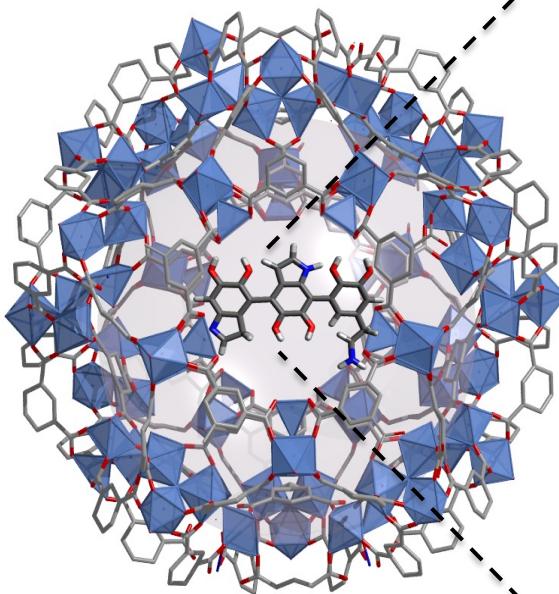
- ✓ High capacities: 1690 and 400 mg/g for Hg^{2+} and Pb^{2+} , respectively.
- ✓ High k_d s: 5.5×10^6 for Hg^{2+} and 1.7×10^6 for Pb^{2+}
$$k_d = \frac{C_o - C_e}{C_e} \left(\frac{V}{m} \right)$$

C_o = initial concentration, C_e = end concentration, V = volume (mL), m = mass (g)
- ✓ Cost: 2.50 USD per kg composite for starting materials
- ✓ Rates: a few seconds
- ✓ Reversibility: 5 cycles
- ✓ Stability: In water for several months
- ✓ Selectivity: resists clogging of common organic interferences and inorganics



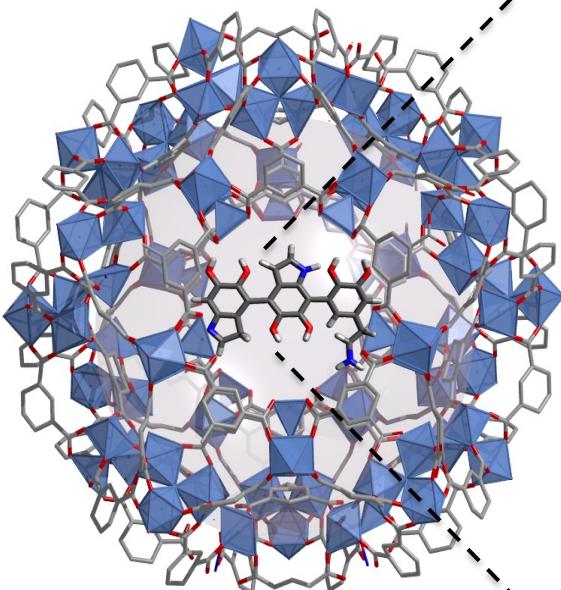


Clean water: Reduction of Hg^{2+}

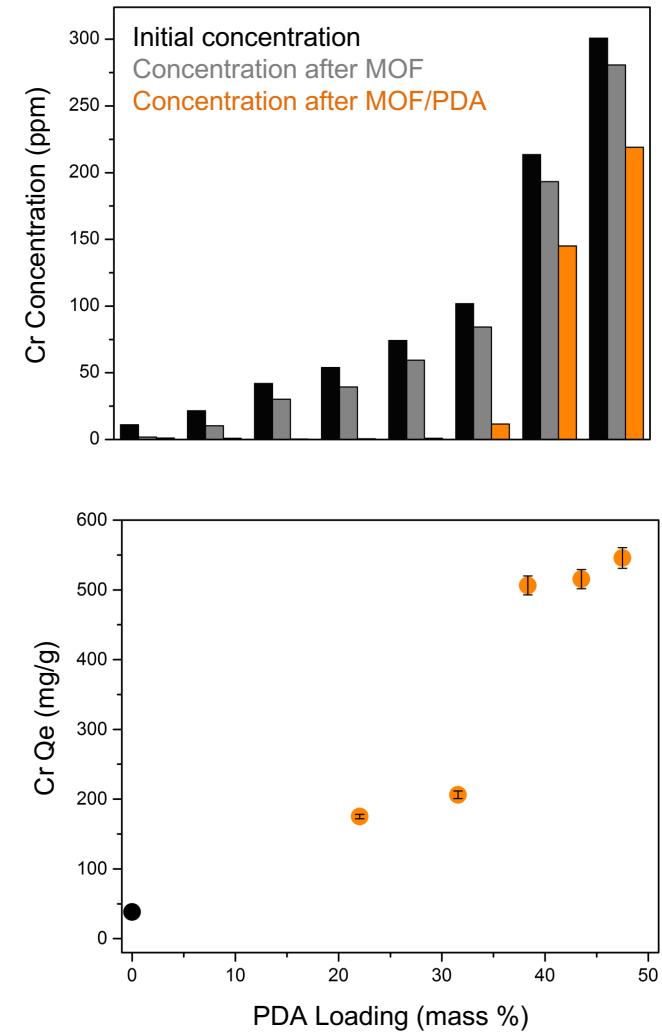
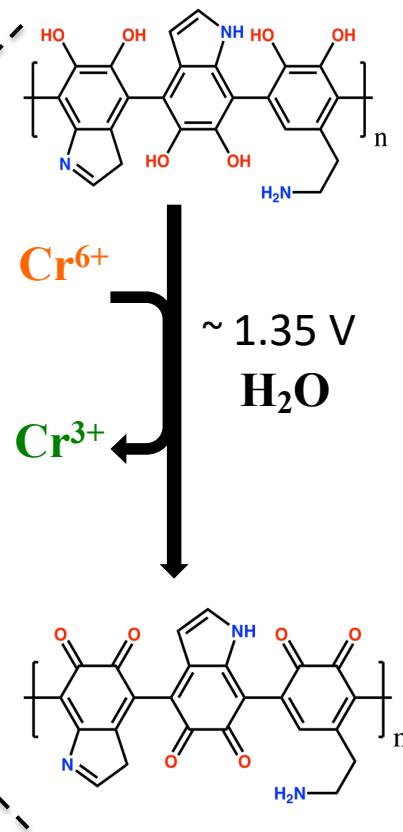




Clean water: Reduction of Cr⁶⁺



Au^{3+} →	Au(s)	$\sim 1.50 \text{ V}$
Pt^{2+} →	Pt(s)	$\sim 1.18 \text{ V}$
Pd^{2+} →	Pd(s)	$\sim 0.95 \text{ V}$
Ag^+ →	Ag(s)	$\sim 0.80 \text{ V}$

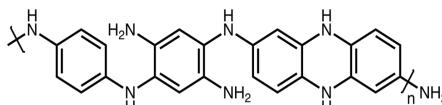




Other MOF/polymer composites

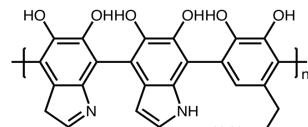
PpPDA

1800 m² / g



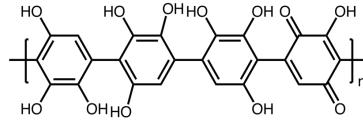
PDA

1100 m² / g



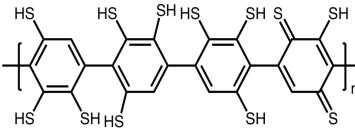
PHQ

900 m² / g



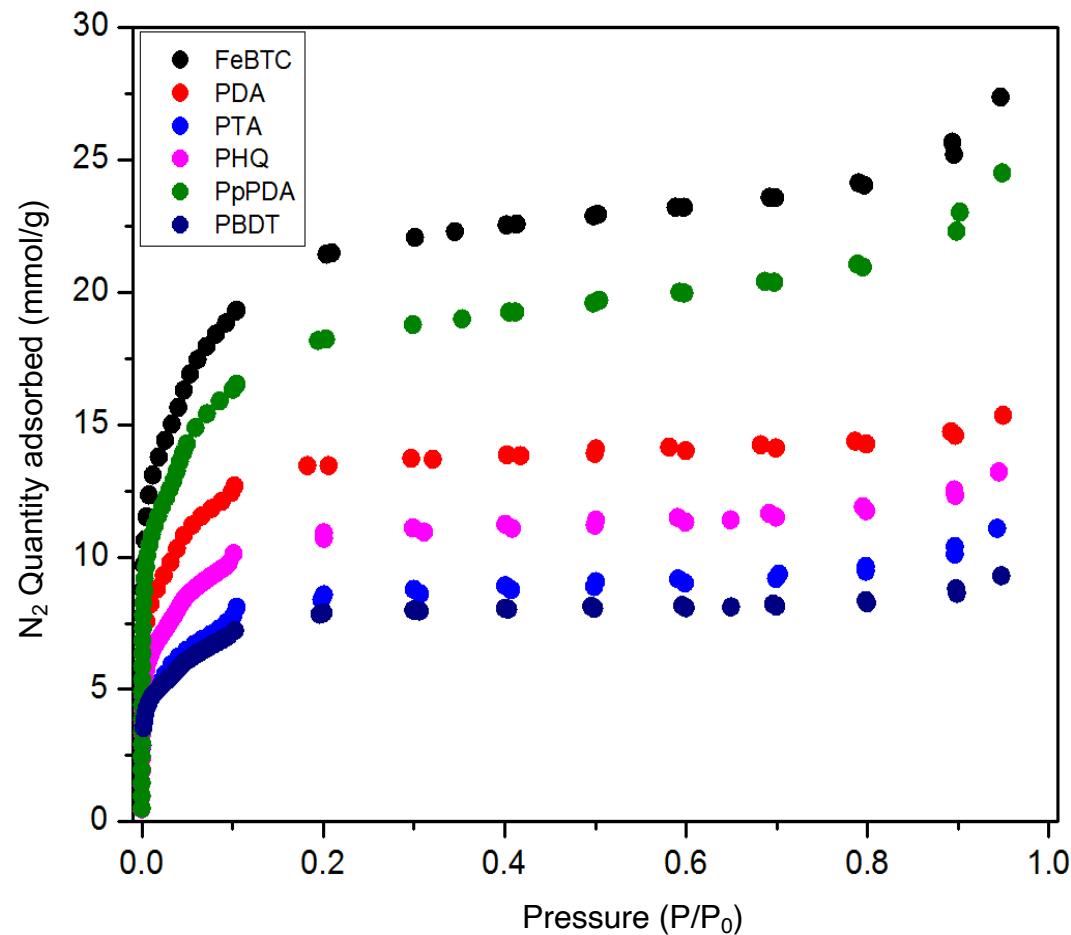
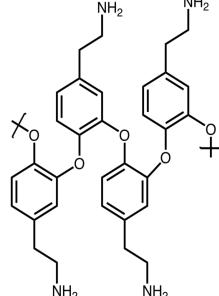
PBDT

650 m² / g



PTA

700 m² / g

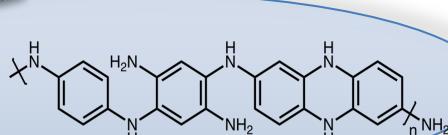




Responsible consumption: Gold extraction from river water

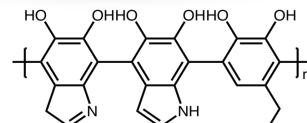
PpPDA

1800 m² / g



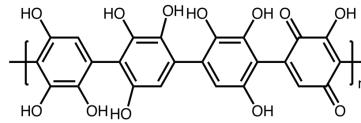
PDA

1100 m² / g



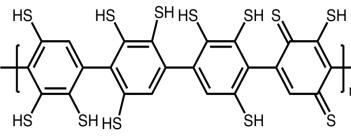
PHQ

900 m² / g



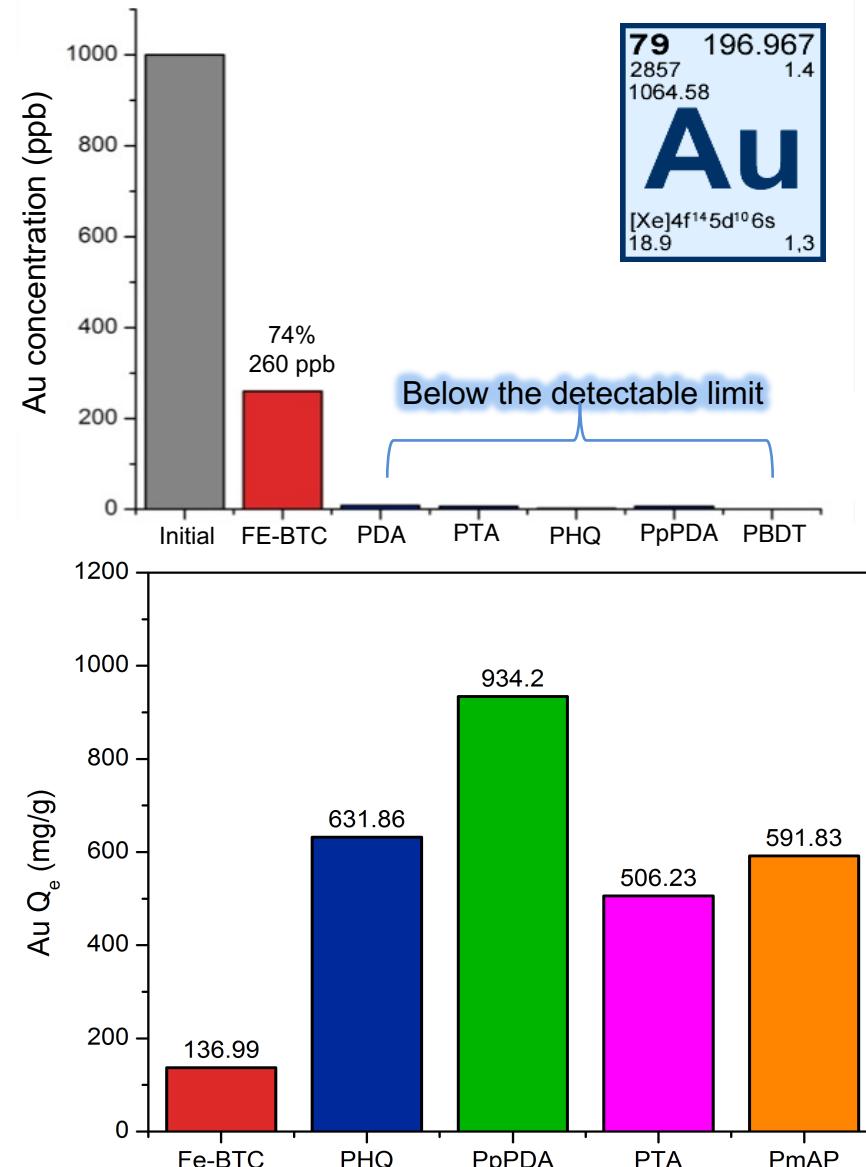
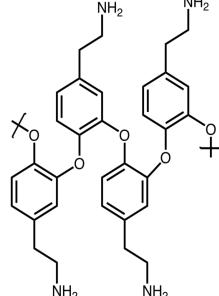
PBDT

650 m² / g



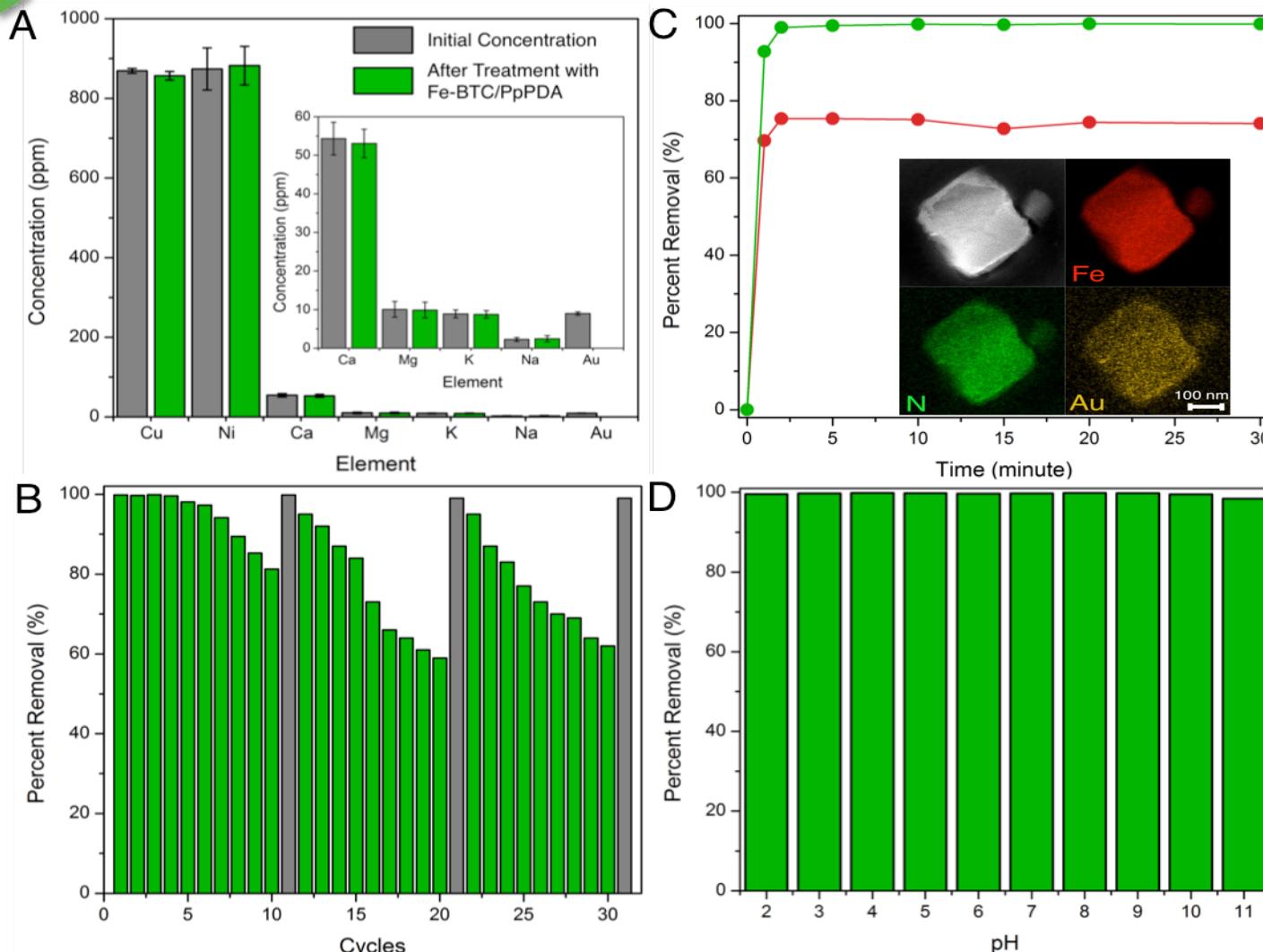
PTA

700 m² / g



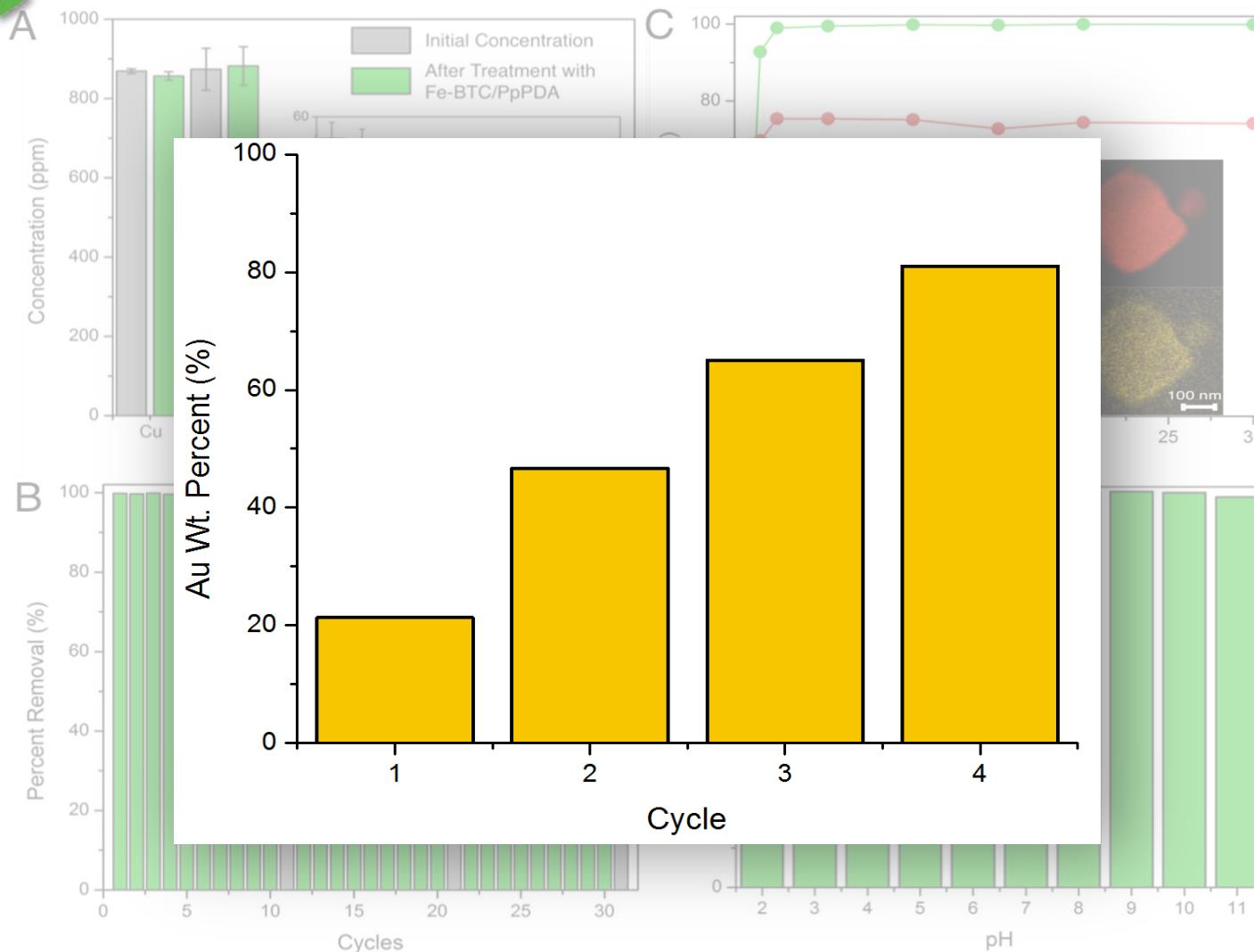


Responsible consumption: Gold extraction from river water



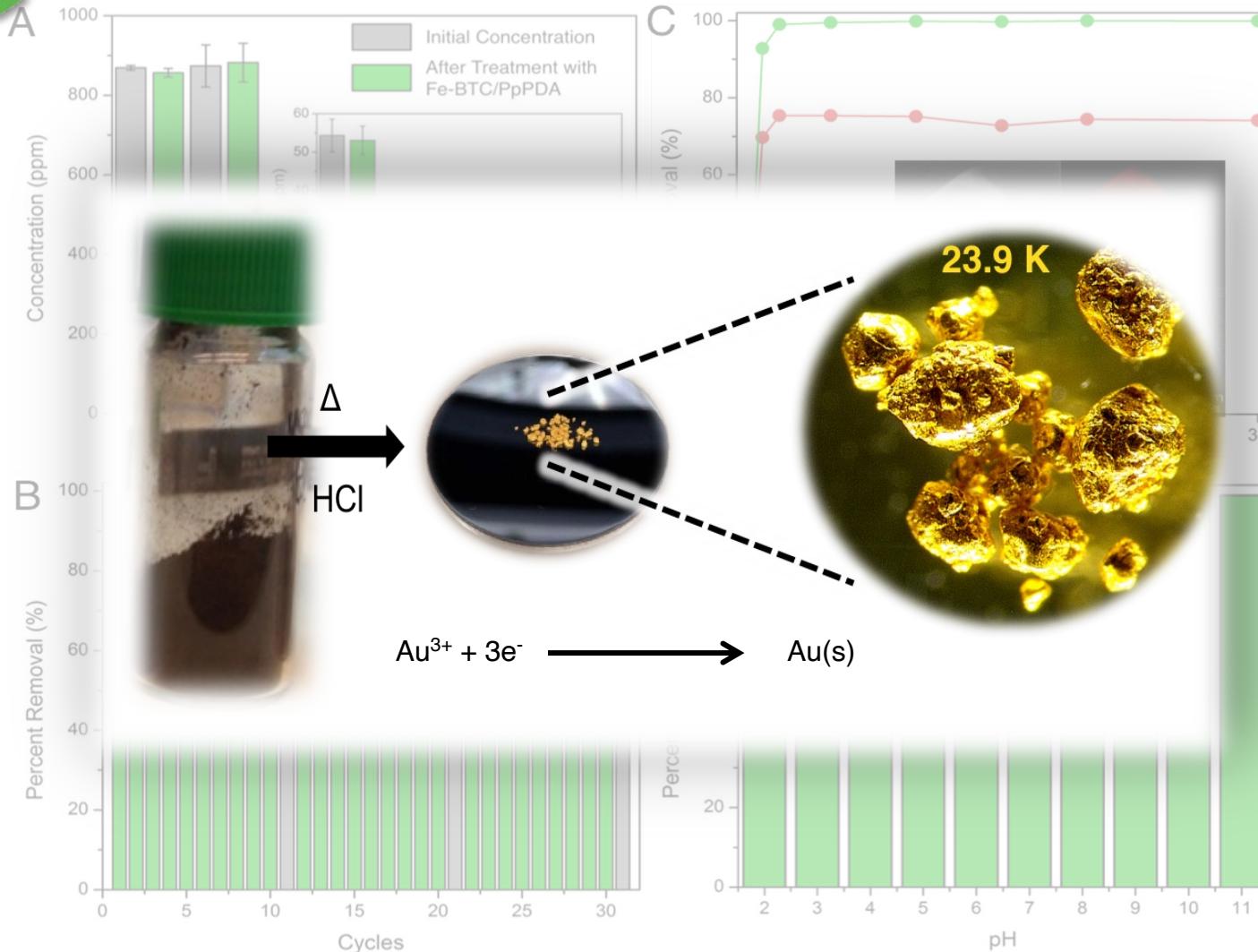


Responsible consumption: Gold extraction from river water



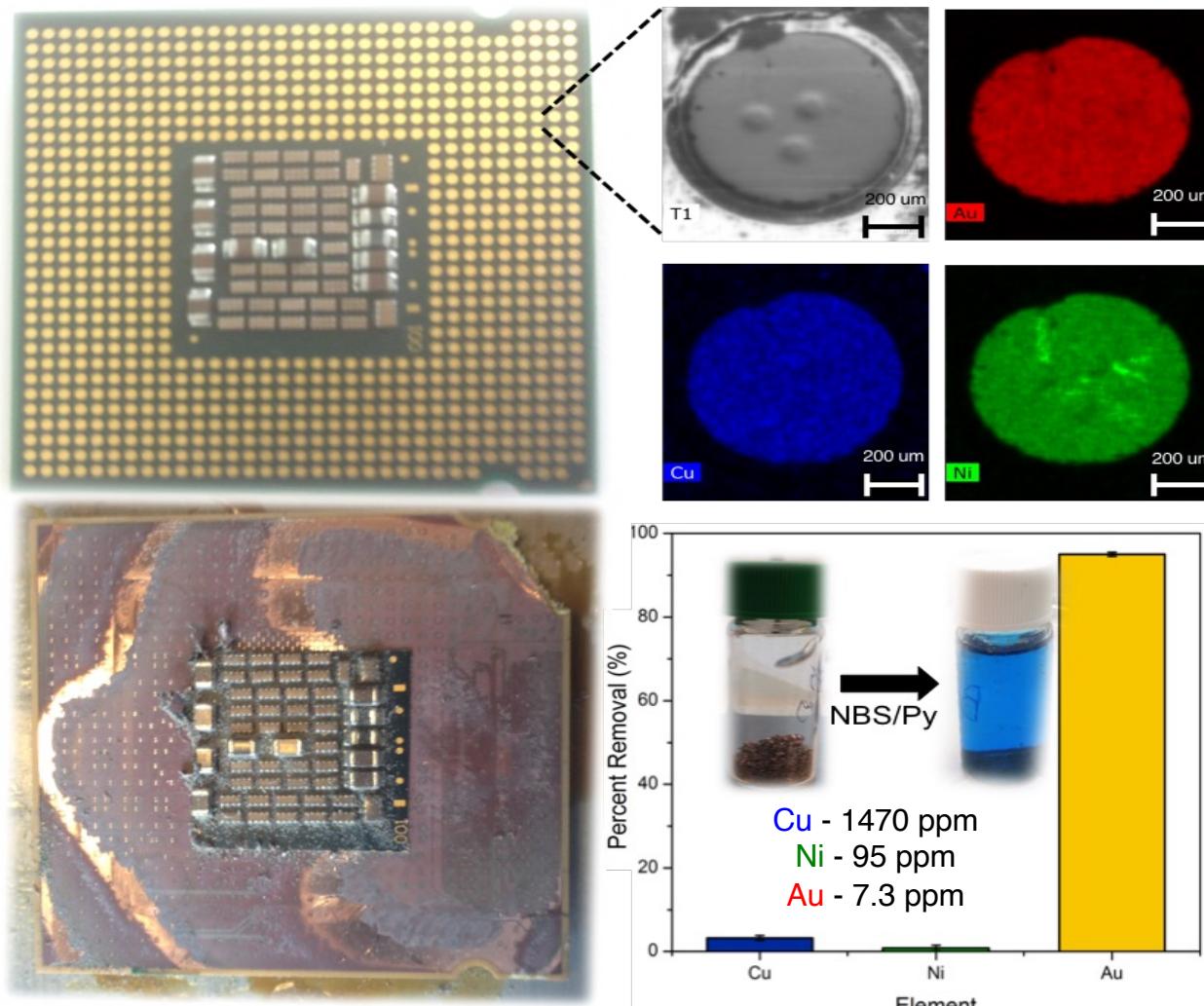


Responsible consumption: Gold extraction from river water





Responsible consumption: Gold recovery from electronic waste

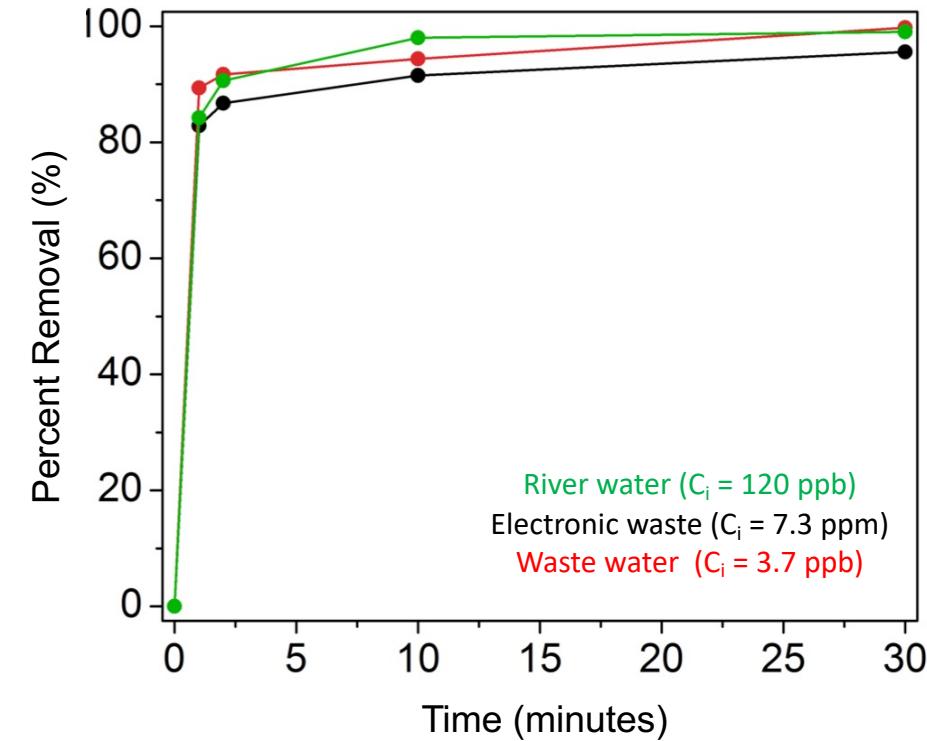
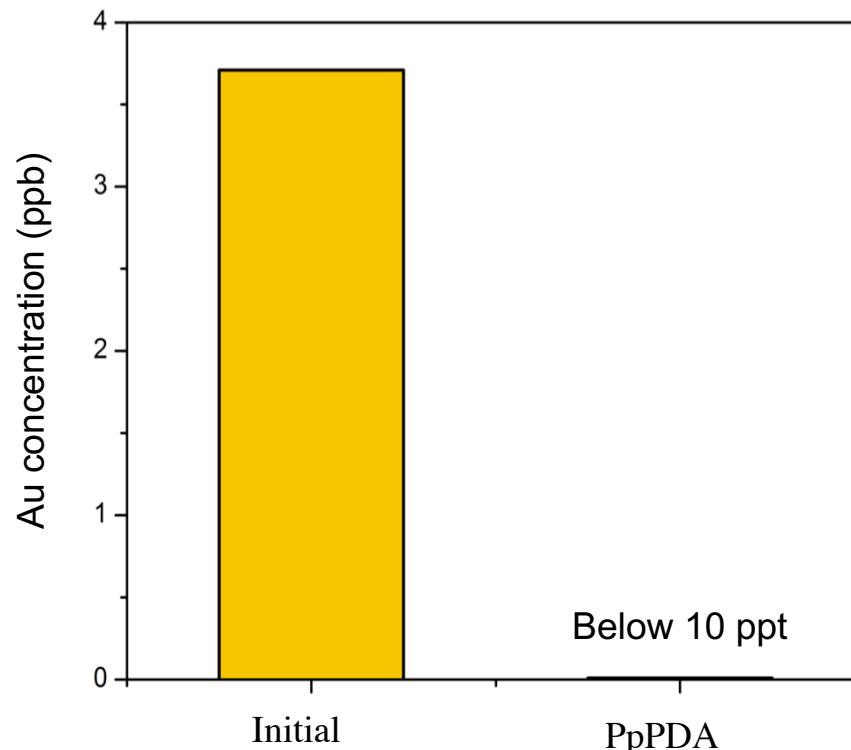




Responsible consumption: Gold recovery from wastewater

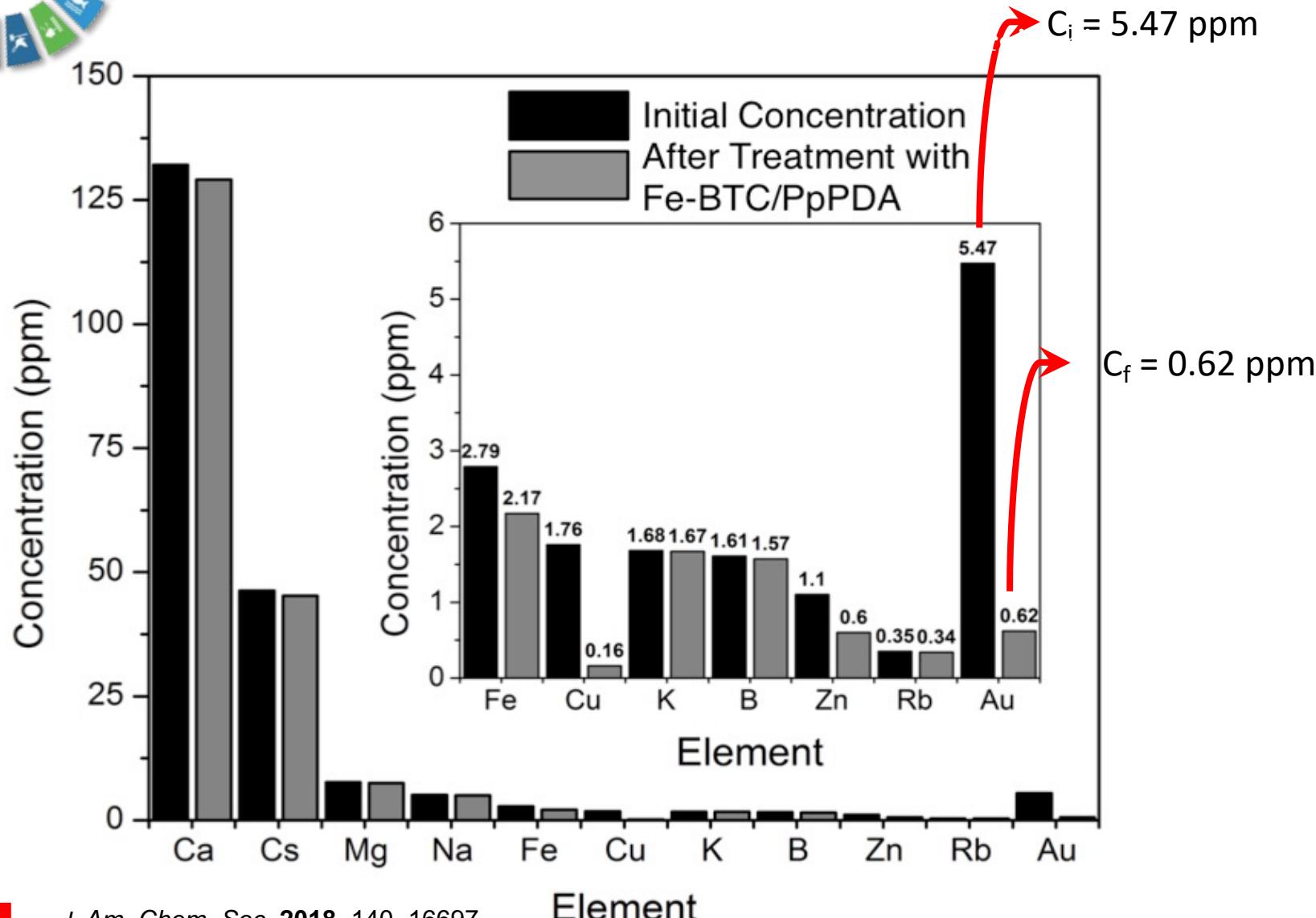
Scientists find gold worth \$2 million in Swiss sewage

by Alanna Petroff @AlannaPetroff





Responsible consumption: Gold recovery from sewage sludge ash

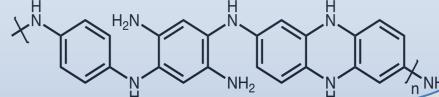




Varying Polymer building blocks

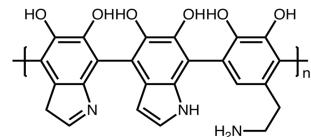
PpPDA

1800 m² / g



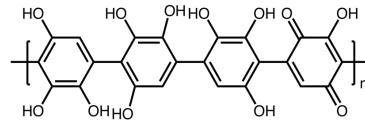
PDA

1100 m² / g



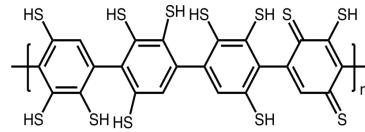
PHQ

900 m² / g



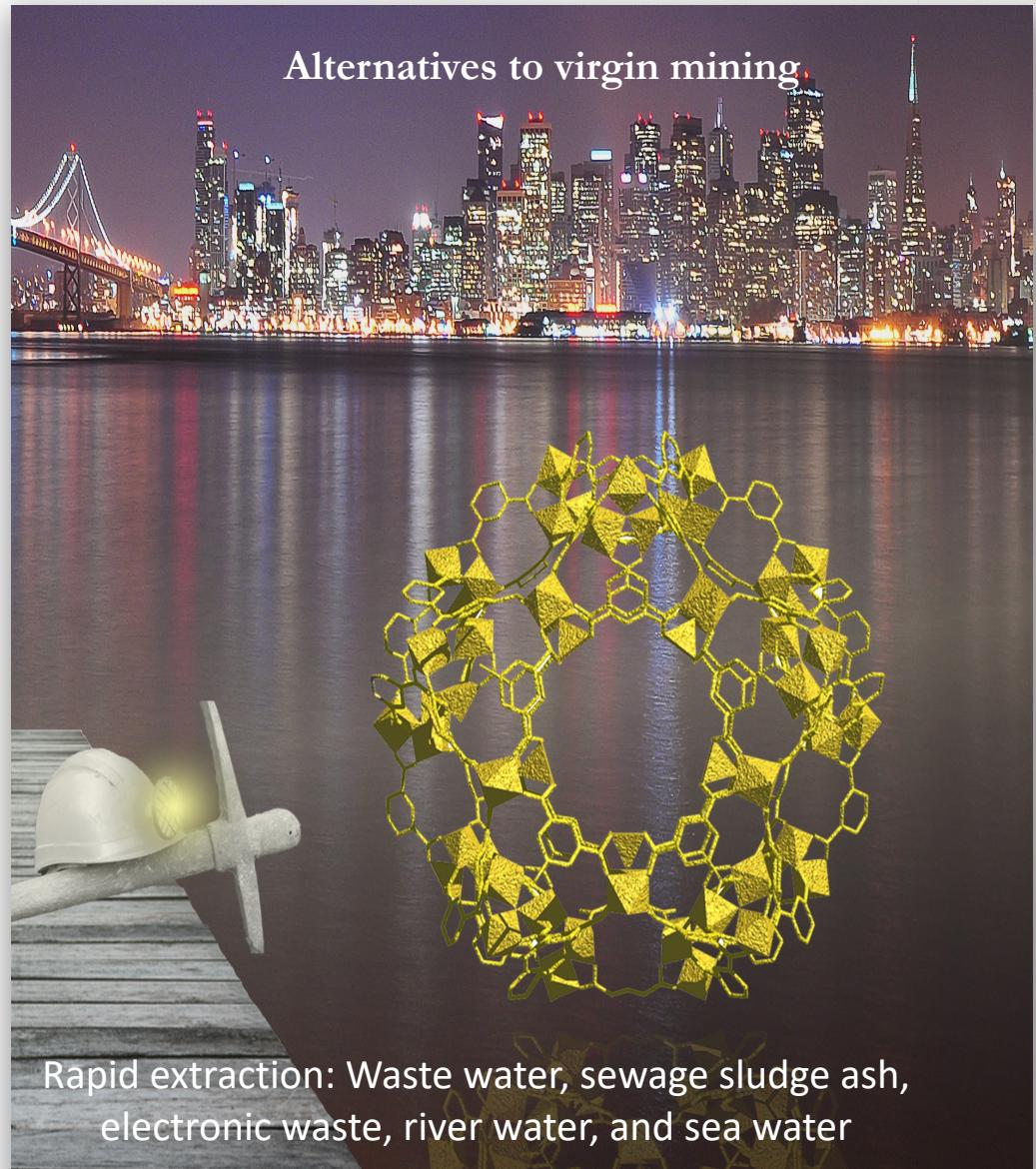
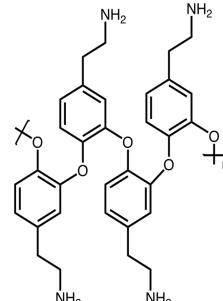
PBDT

650 m² / g



PTA

700 m² / g

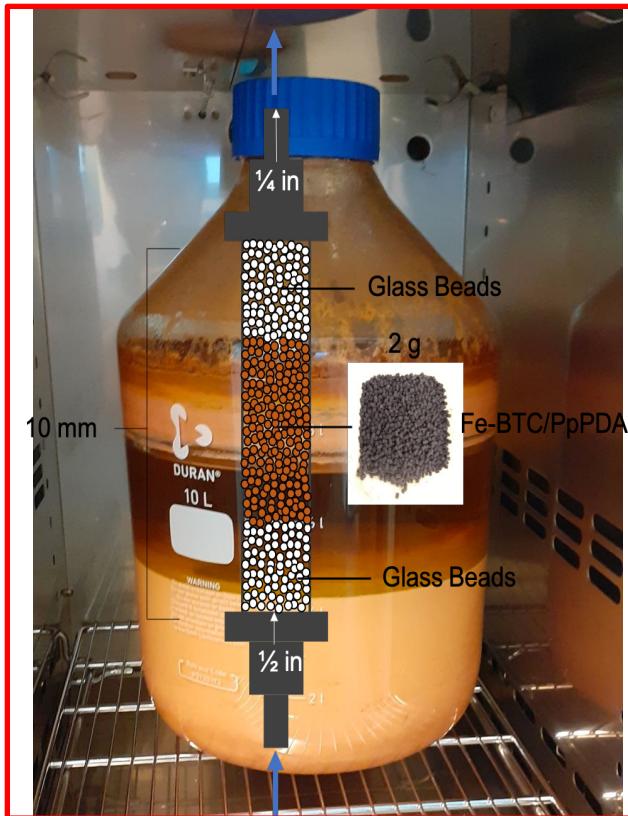




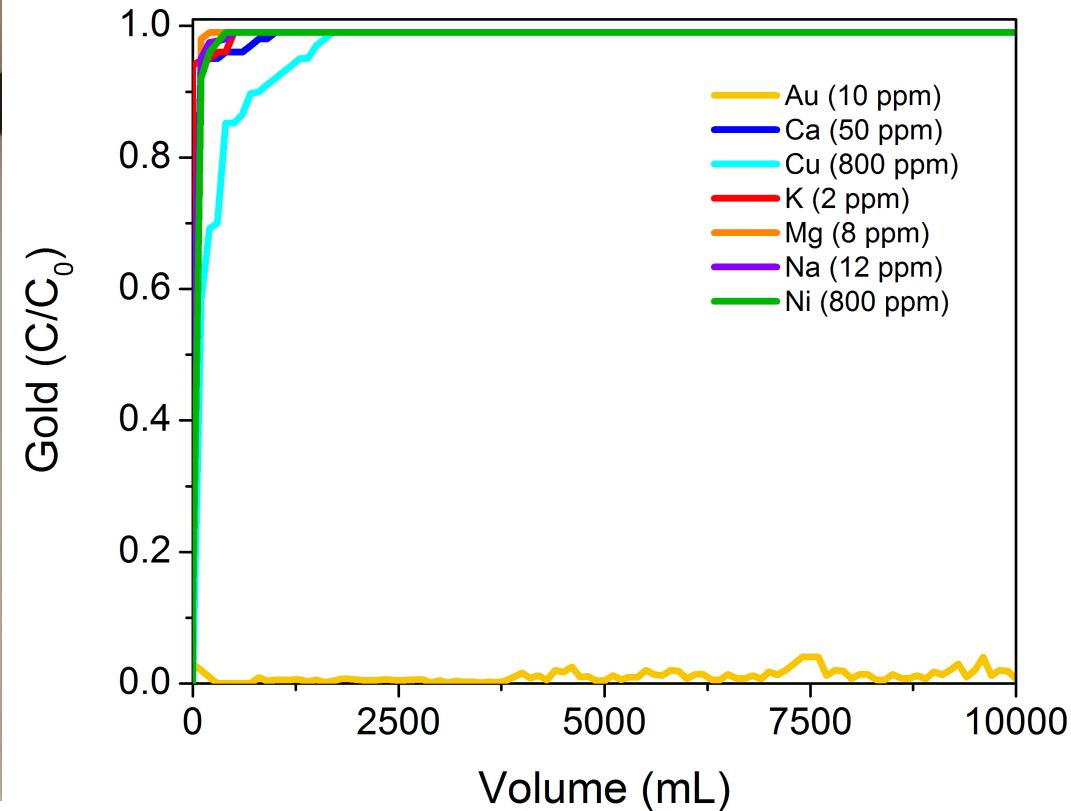
Where shall we go from here...

enable

600 gram synthesis in water,
reuse solvent



Installation of a flow through apparatus





Where shall we go from here...

1). Material design

Electronic Waste



Fresh Surface Water



Waste Water



Sea Water

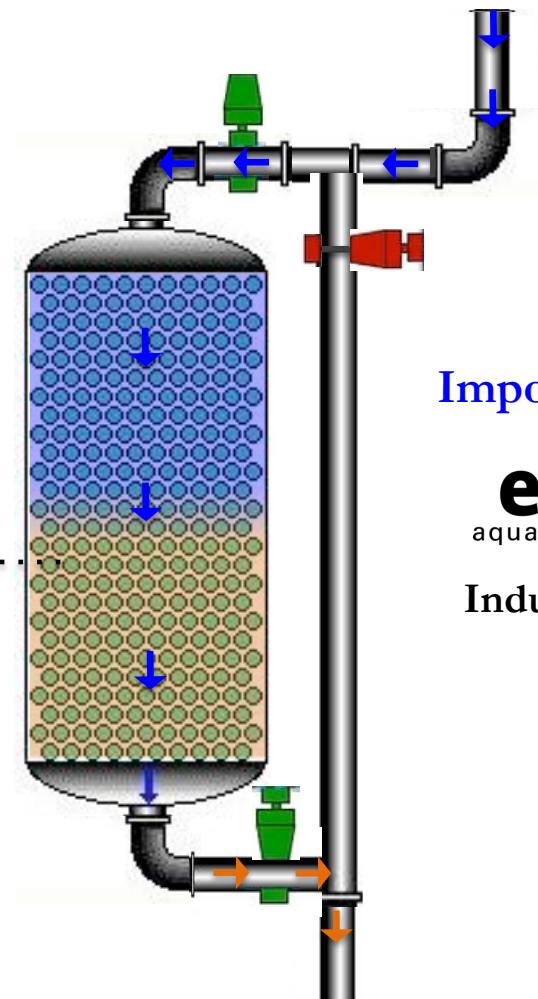


2). Structuring



Sponge

3). Scaled -up demonstration (kg) Flow contaminated mixture in



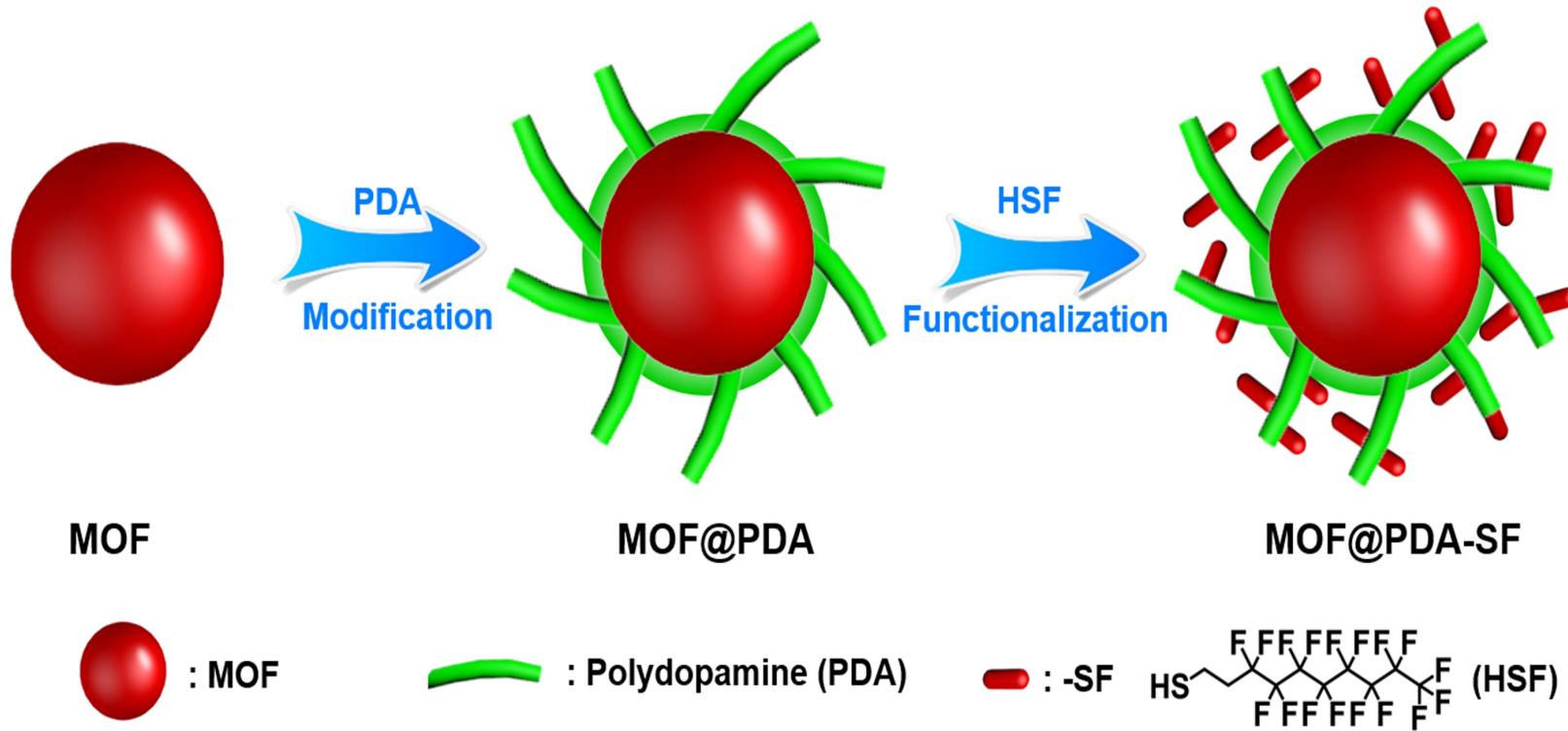
Important Partners

eawag
aquatic research ooo

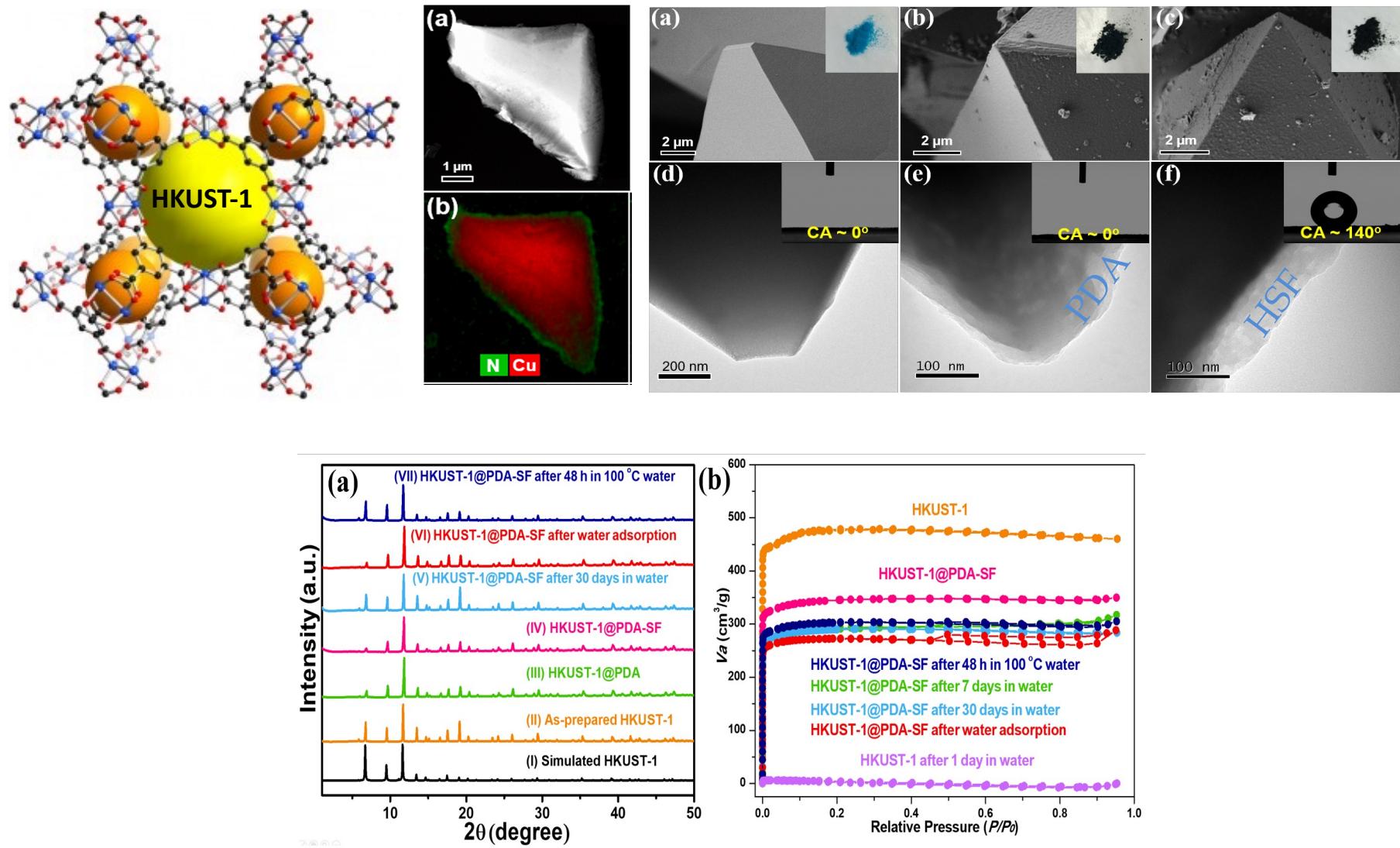
Industrial partners...

Overcoming limitations at extreme pH

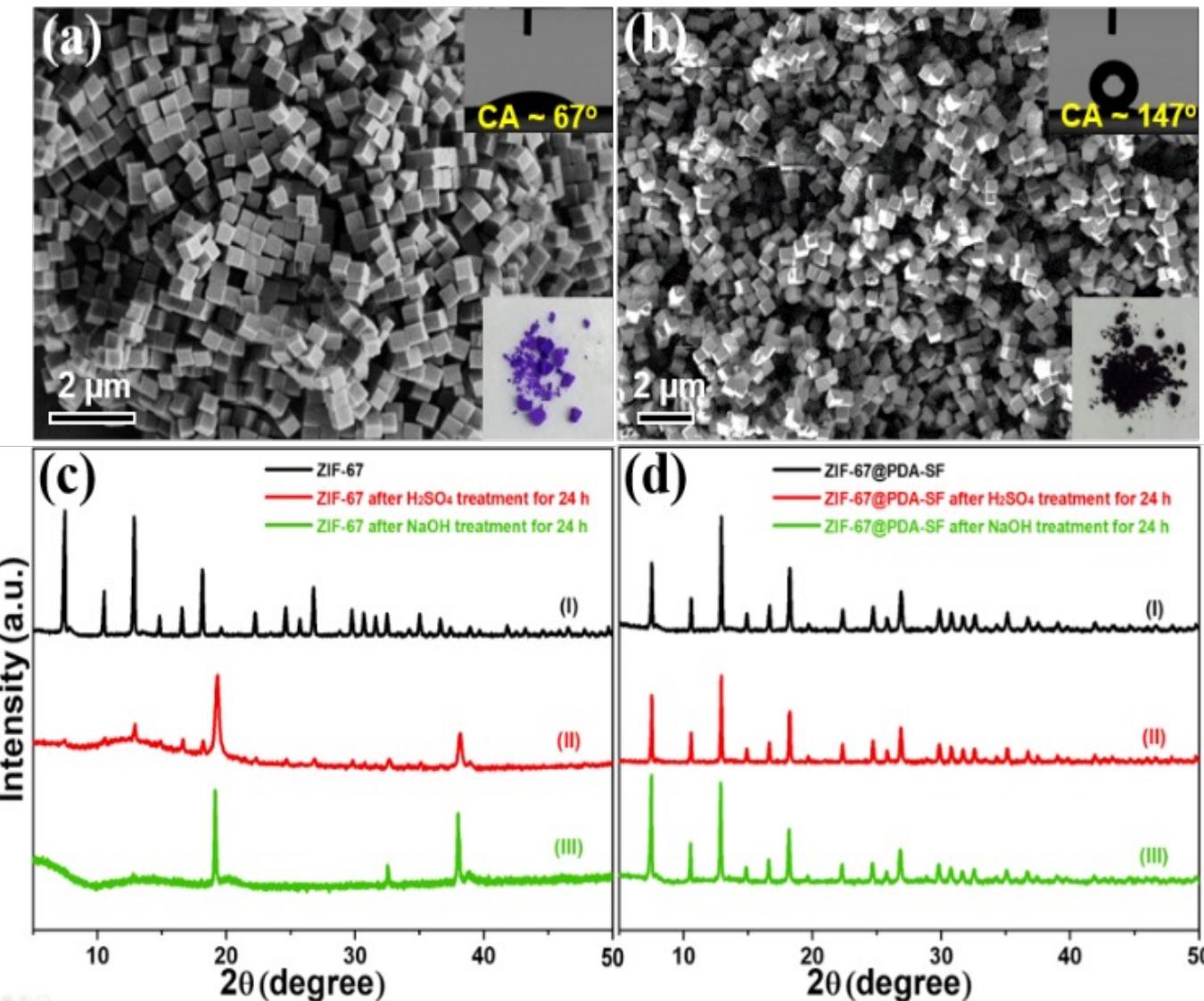
“A new post-synthetic polymerization strategy makes MOFs more stable”



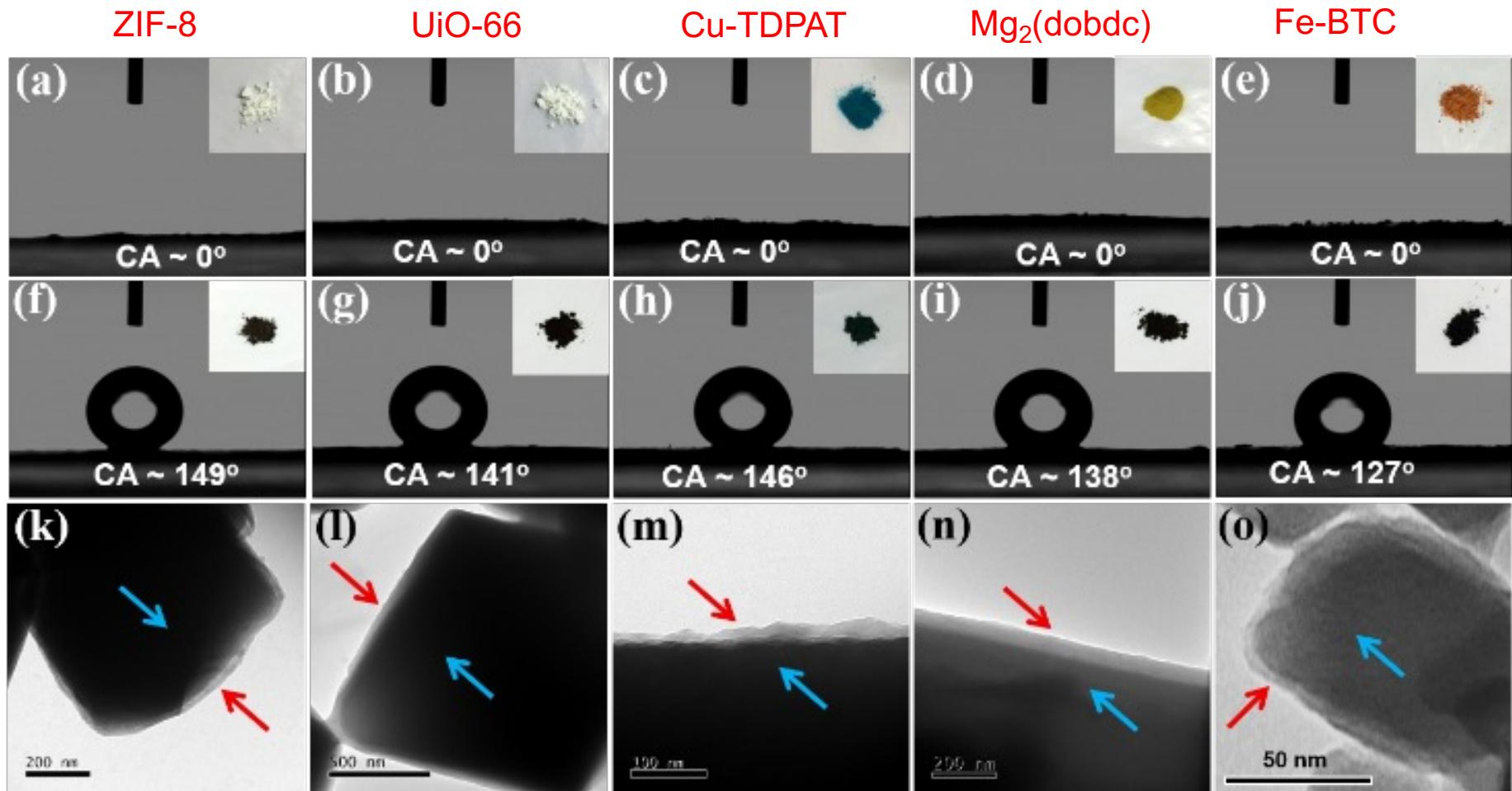
Hydrophobic coatings on HKUST-1



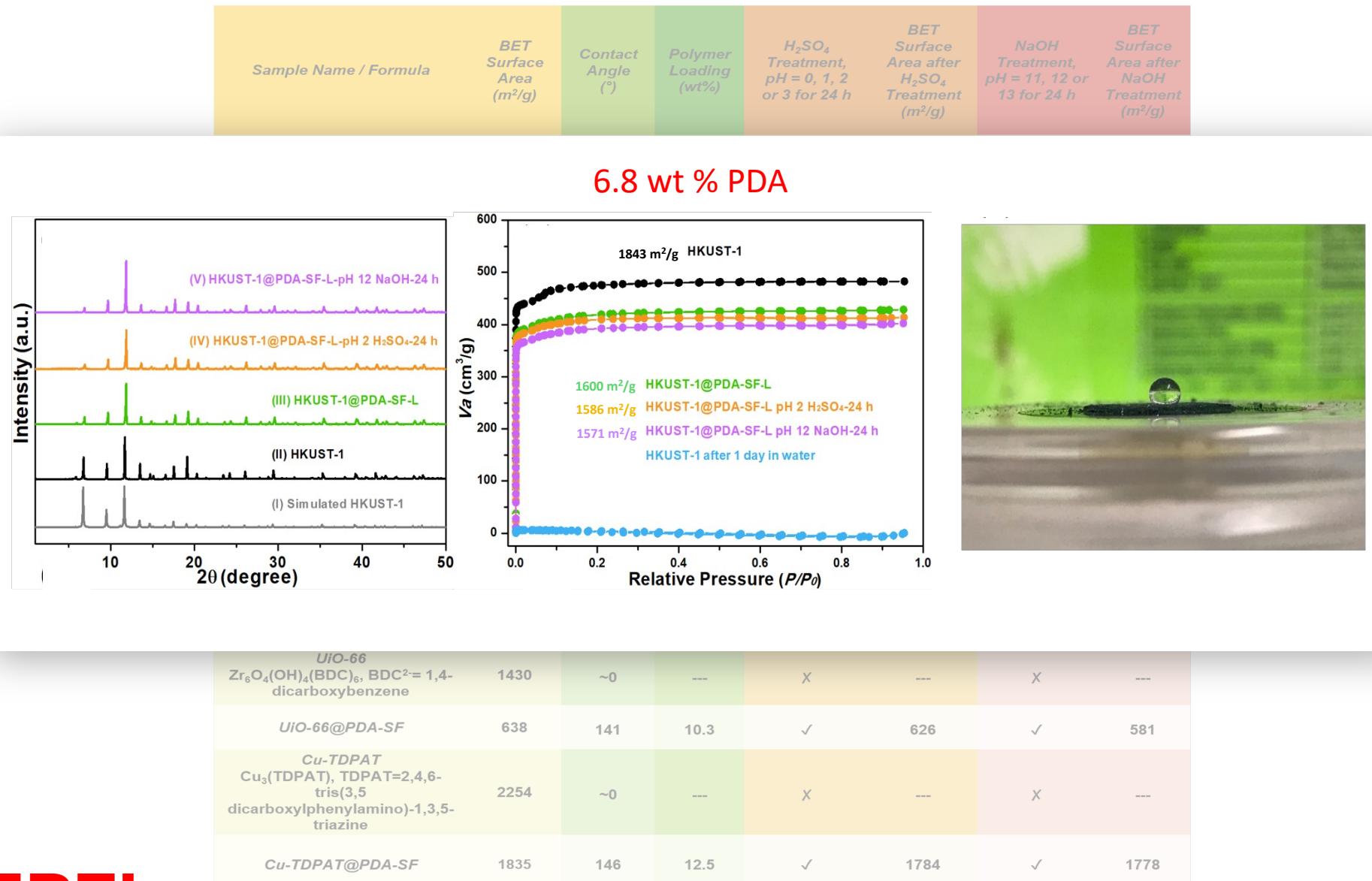
Hydrophobic coating on ZIF-67



Tests on many structurally diverse MOFs



Optimizing surface coatings



Tests on many structurally diverse MOFs

Sample Name / Formula	BET Surface Area (m ² /g)	Contact Angle (°)	Polymer Loading (wt%)	H ₂ SO ₄ Treatment, pH = 0, 1, 2 or 3 for 24 h	BET Surface Area after H ₂ SO ₄ Treatment (m ² /g)	NaOH Treatment, pH = 11, 12 or 13 for 24 h	BET Surface Area after NaOH Treatment (m ² /g)
HKUST-1 Cu ₃ (BTC) ₂ , BTC ³⁻ = benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate	1854	~0	---	X	---	X	---
HKUST-1@PDA-SF	1286	140	16.8	✓	1247	✓	1242
ZIF-67 Co(MIm) ₂ , MIm=2-methylimidazolate	1466	67	---	X	---	X	---
ZIF-67@PDA-SF	683	147	16.8	✓	729	✓	738
ZIF-8 Zn(MIm) ₂ , MIm=2-methylimidazolate	1788	~0	---	X	---	✓	1710
ZIF-8@PDA-SF	1389	149	7.6	✓	1387	✓	1411
Mg-MOF-74 Mg ₂ (dobdc), dobdc ⁴⁻ = 2,5-dioxido-1,4-benzenedicarboxylate	1182	~0	---	X	---	✓	1138
Mg-MOF-74@PDA-SF	918	138	12.8	✓	867	✓	952
MIL-100-Fe Fe ₃ (BTC) ₂ , BTC ³⁻ = benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate	1587	~0	---	X	---	✓	1579
MIL-100-Fe@PDA-SF	1266	127	14.7	✓	1369	✓	1262
UiO-66 Zr ₆ O ₄ (OH) ₄ (BDC) ₆ , BDC ²⁻ = 1,4-dicarboxybenzene	1430	~0	---	X	---	X	---
UiO-66@PDA-SF	638	141	10.3	✓	626	✓	581
Cu-TDPAT Cu ₃ (TDPAT), TDPAT=2,4,6-tris(3,5-dicarboxyphenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine	2254	~0	---	X	---	X	---
Cu-TDPAT@PDA-SF	1835	146	12.5	✓	1784	✓	1778

Optimizing surface coatings

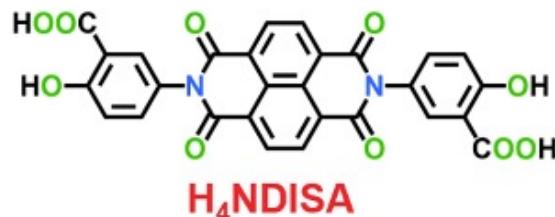
Sample Name / Formula	BET Surface Area (m ² /g)	Contact Angle (°)	Polymer Loading (wt%)	H ₂ SO ₄ Treatment, pH = 0, 1, 2 or 3 for 24 h	BET Surface Area after H ₂ SO ₄ Treatment (m ² /g)	NaOH Treatment, pH = 11, 12 or 13 for 24 h	BET Surface Area after NaOH Treatment (m ² /g)
HKUST-1 Cu ₃ (BTC) ₂ , BTC ³⁻ = benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate	1843	~0	---	X	---	X	---
HKUST-1@PDA-SF	1286	140	16.2	✓	1247	✓	1242
HKUST-1@PDA-SF-2	1600	135	6.8	✓	1586	✓	1571
	1466	67	---	X	---	X	---
ZIF-67 Co(MIm) ₂ , MIm=2-methylimidazolate	683	147	16.8	✓	729	✓	738
ZIF-67@PDA-SF-2	1312	139	11.5	✓	1303	✓	1293
	1788	~0	---	X	---	✓	1710
ZIF-8 Zn(MIm) ₂ , MIm=2-methylimidazolate	1389	149	7.6	✓	1387	✓	1411
Mg-MOF-74 Mg ₂ (dobdc), dobdc ⁴⁻ = 2,5-dioxido-1,4-benzenedicarboxylate	1182	~0	---	X	---	✓	1138
Mg-MOF-74@PDA-SF	918	138	12.8	✓	867	✓	952
MIL-100-Fe Fe ₃ (BTC) ₂ , BTC ³⁻ = benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate	1587	~0	---	X	---	✓	1579
MIL-100-Fe@PDA-SF	1266	127	14.7	✓	1369	✓	1262
UiO-66 Zr ₆ O ₄ (OH) ₄ (BDC) ₆ , BDC ²⁻ = 1,4-dicarboxybenzene	1430	~0	---	X	---	X	---
UiO-66@PDA-SF	638	144	12.0	✓	820	✓	721

Optimizing surface coatings



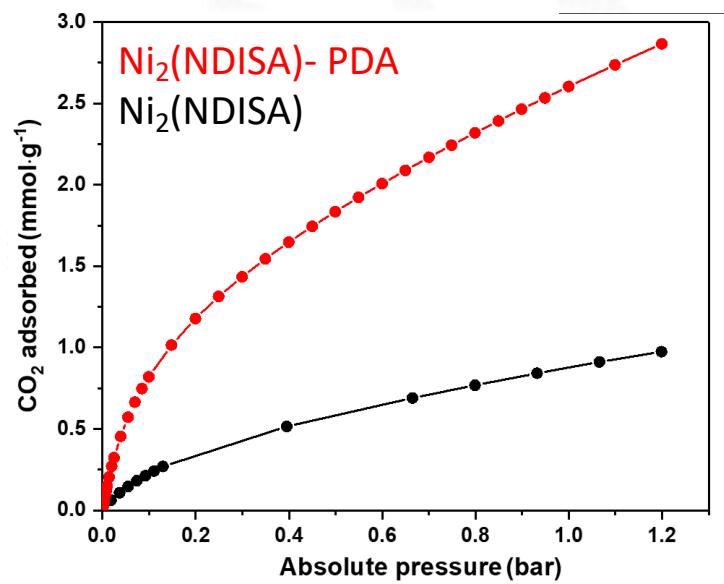
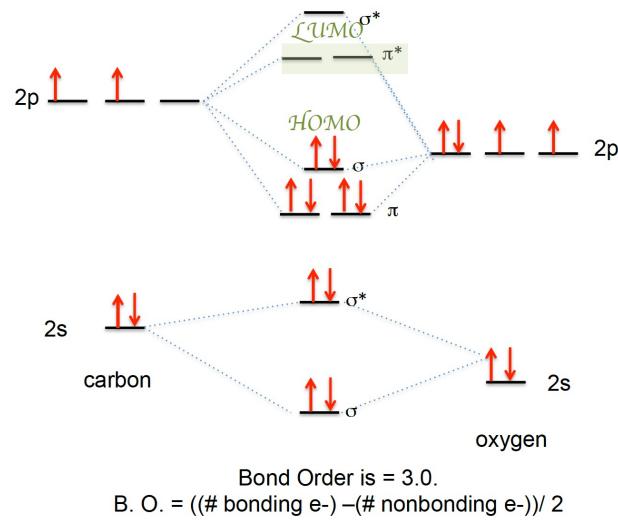
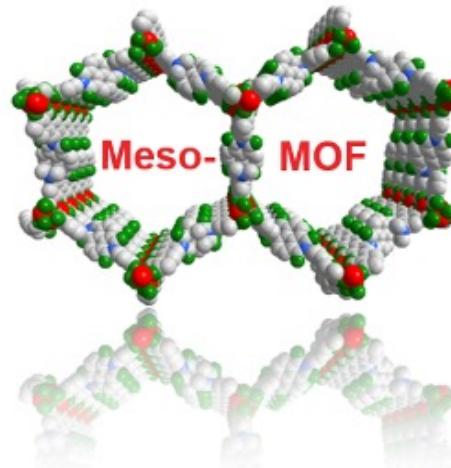
Achieving larger pore volumes and higher capacities

“Preserving Porosity of Mesoporous Metal-Organic Frameworks through the Introduction of Polymer Guests”



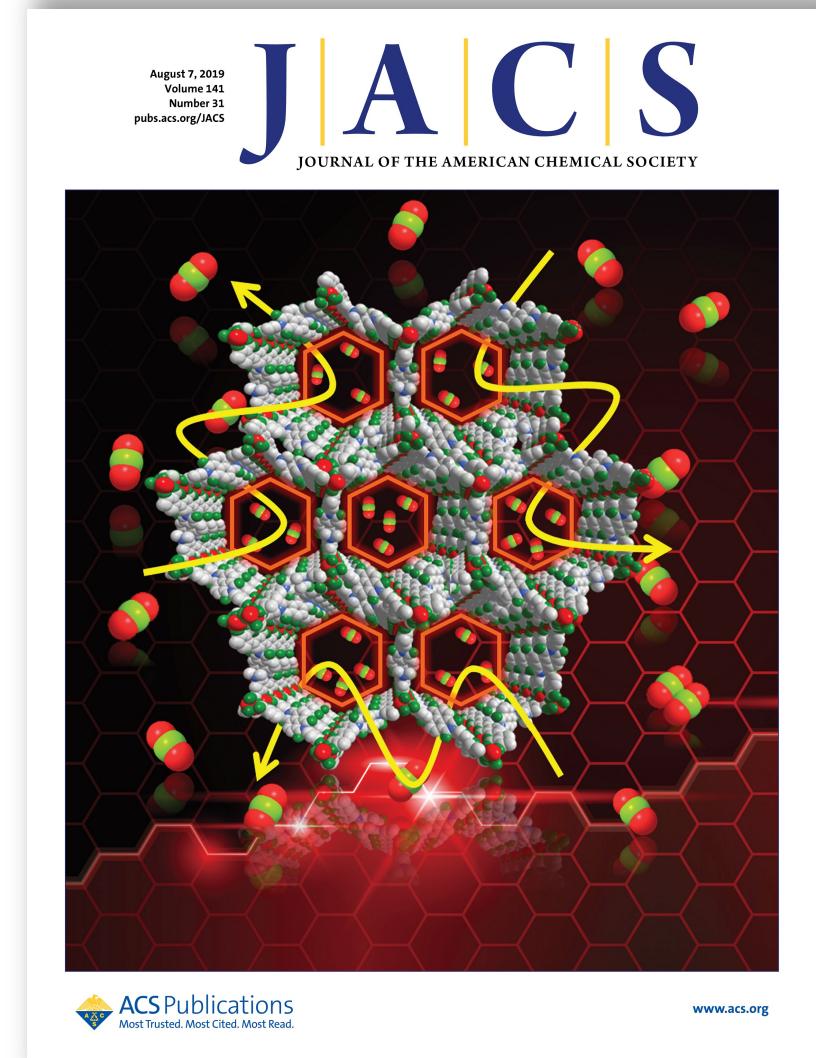
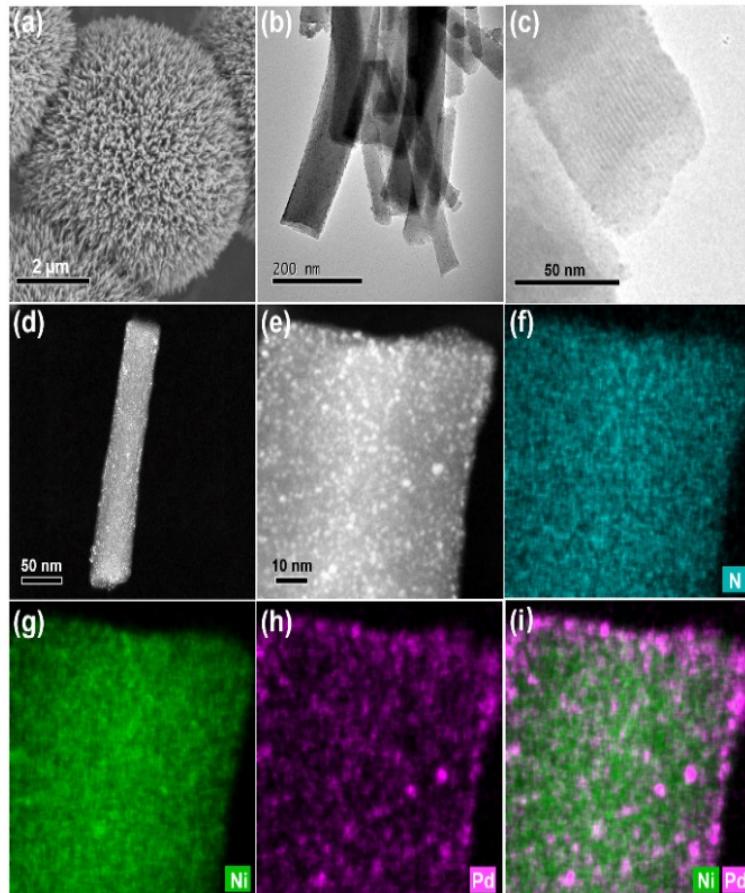
$\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Zn}^{2+}$

MOF Formation



Achieving larger pore volumes and higher capacities

“Preserving Porosity of Mesoporous Metal-Organic Frameworks through the Introduction of Polymer Guests”

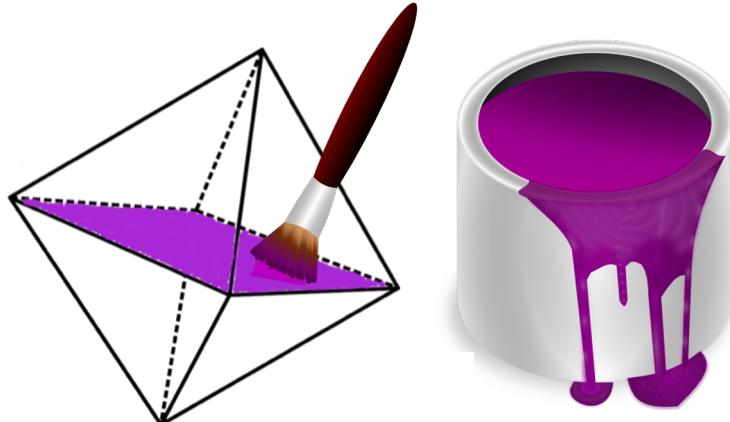


End goals

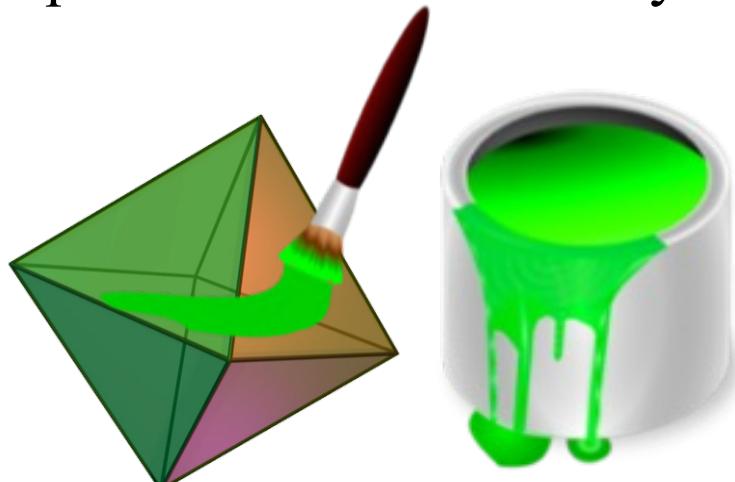
Objective 1: enhance adsorption/separation

Applications:

1. Heavy metal extraction
2. High value commodities
3. Harmful organics
4. Gas separations



Objective 2: enhance performance in humidity and acidic/basic media



**Collaborators**

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Prof. Michele Ceriotti, Rocio Semino: EPFL

Dr. Pascal Schouwink, Dr. Natalia Gasilova, Dr. Emad Oveisi: EPFL

Dr. Ralf Kägi: Eawag

Dr. Wouter Van Beek, Dr. Dimtry Chernishov: ESRF

Prof. Nazeeruddin, Dr. Aron Huckaba: EPFL