Redox-active copper triangles as an enzymatic molecular flask for light-driven hydrogen production†

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A positively charged redox-active metal–organic triangle containing three redox-active copper centres was developed to encapsulate anionic organic dyes (fluorescein) through a weak host–guest interaction for photocatalytic hydrogen production. The unique geometry enforces a distorted square planar coordination suitable for proton reduction. Control experiments with a mononuclear copper complex as a reference photocatalyst and inactive ATP as an inhibitor were performed to confirm this enzymatic photocatalytic behaviour.

The development of catalytic synthetic methods inspired by natural enzyme prototypes that react under an ambient atmosphere and use benign solvents and clean energy is a major endeavour in synthetic chemistry.1–4 To match the efficiency and selectivity of enzymatic systems, chemists use small molecules with defined hydrophobic cavities that emulate enzyme active site properties to catalyse specific chemical transformations.5–8 An exciting area in this research includes the incorporation of transition-metal moieties as redox-active centres that mimic highly evolved* and finely tuned natural photocatalytic systems by catching organic dyes in their pockets.9,10 When positively charged, these pockets have important properties in anion encapsulation.12–14 As the majority of enzyme substrates are anionic, any replication of their catalysed reactivity under mild biological conditions using synthetic hosts represents a useful advance.

Photocatalytic hydrogen production from water represents an important process in future sustainable solar energy conversion. Inspired by photosynthetic complexes in nature, this process has been realised using a homogeneous reaction environment towards the optimal availability of active catalytic sites for solar hydrogen production.15–18 New reaction pathways have emerged for such substrate molecules inside these containers19–21 by enhancing the proximity between the substrate and the catalytic centre and by increasing the effective concentration of the reaction within the confined space.22,23 This novel, well-elucidated reaction strategy has developed for application in light-driven hydrogen production and has indicated that these supramolecular systems are superior to other relevant systems. Accordingly, the construction of host–guest photosynthetic systems should be a promising approach to increase hydrogen production efficiency.24,25

Copper is an earth-abundant and low-cost material that also participates in many biological metabolic processes, for example, photosynthesis and respiration, with various functions.26–29 A CuIII complexes with well-defined coordination chemistry and diverse redox chemistry have attracted extensive attention and have been used as catalysts for various transformations.10–21 To our surprise, only a few copper complexes have been used for the electrocatalytic reduction31 and oxidation of water.14,15 Herein, we report a copper triangular metallo-macrocycle Cu–OBP (where H2OBP = 2,2′-(((1,1′-biphenyl)-4,4′)-diylbis(azanylylidene))bis(methanylylidene))bis(phenol) encapsulating an organic dye molecule for homogeneous light-driven hydrogen production. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of a homogeneous copper metal–organic macrocycle for photo-catalytic hydrogen generation from water (Scheme 1).
The ligand $\text{H}_2\text{OBP}$ and complex $\text{Cu–OBP}$ were obtained according to previous literature procedures.\textsuperscript{36} Single-crystal X-ray structural analysis indicated that two of three ligands were linked by one metal centre during self-assembly, while the third ligand position on the same side as the other ligands constructed a non-$\text{C}_3$ symmetry triangular geometry.\textsuperscript{37–40} Due to the comfortable metal–metal distances of approximately 12.2 Å, the three ligands overlap to form a double-layer structure with a height of approximately 9.3 Å. The structural features of the molecular triangle most likely allow the encapsulation of one planar fluorescein (FI) molecule in the pocket,\textsuperscript{41} producing an artificial supramolecular system for the light-driven generation of hydrogen from water.\textsuperscript{42}

The solution-phase stability of $\text{Cu–OBP}$ was characterized by electrospray ionisation-mass spectrometry (ESI-MS), revealing an intense peak at $m/z = 1362.20$ (Fig. 1). A simple comparison with the simulation results based on natural isotopic abundances suggests that this peak is properly assigned to the singly charged $[\text{HCu}_3(\text{OBP})_3]^+$ species, indicating the formation and stability of the $\text{M}_3\text{L}_3$ species in solution. When an equimolar amount of FI was added into the solution of $\text{Cu–OBP}$, a new intense peak at $m/z = 1694.28$ was observed, which could clearly attributed to a $[\text{HCu}_3(\text{OBP})_3(\text{FI})]^+$ species. A comparison of the experimentally obtained peak with that obtained via simulation based on natural isotopic abundances confirms the formation of a 1 : 1 stoichiometric host-guest complex species $\text{FI} \subset \text{Cu–OBP}$ in the solution.

 Isothermal titration microcalorimetry (ITC) was used to ensure the quantitative accuracy of the titration data and provide insight into the thermodynamics for host-guest complexation.\textsuperscript{43–45} A typical titration curve is shown in Fig. 2a; the enthalpy change ($\Delta H$) and entropy change ($\Delta S$) for $\text{Cu–OBP} \supset \text{FI}$ are $-1.5$ and $30.0$ kJ mol$^{-1}$, respectively, with a good “n” value of 1.0 in the curve fitting by computer simulation using an “independent” model.

Cyclic voltammetry of the molecular $\text{Cu–OBP}$ triangle (1.0 mM) recorded in CHCl$_3$ solution shows the coupled Cu$^1$/Cu$^0$ reduction process at approximately $-0.75$ V (vs. Ag/AgCl) (Fig. 2b).\textsuperscript{46–49} The Cu$^1$/Cu$^0$ potential falls well within the range of that of proton reduction in aqueous media, indicating that the reduced $\text{Cu–OBP}$ complex is capable of directly reducing protons.\textsuperscript{46–48} The molecular $\text{Cu–OBP}$ triangle is also demonstrated to be an efficient quencher of the FI excited state. The addition of an equivalent molar ratio of $\text{Cu–OBP}$ to an EtOH/H$_2$O solution (1 : 1 in volume, pH = 12.5) containing 10 μM FI quenched approximately 50% of the FI emission intensity (Fig. 2c). The quenching behaviour is attributed to the photo-induced electron transfer (PET) process from the excited state FI$^*$ to the redox catalyst Cu$^{0,49}$.

Irradiation of a solution containing FI (4.0 mM), $\text{Cu–OBP}$ (10.0 μM), and triethylamine (Et$_3$N, 15% in volume) in an EtOH/H$_2$O solution (1 : 1 in volume) solution at 25 °C resulted in direct hydrogen generation.\textsuperscript{55–59} A higher hydrogen production efficiency was achieved at pH = 12.0–13.0. Control experiments revealed that the absence of any of these individual components led to failure to produce hydrogen, thus demonstrating that all three species are essential for hydrogen generation. Of course, the artificial system could not function well in the absence of light. When the concentrations of FI (4.0 mM) and Et$_3$N (15% in volume) were fixed, the produced hydrogen volume exhibited a linear relationship with the $\text{Cu–OBP}$ catalyst concentration in the range of 5.0 μM to 20.0 μM (Fig. 2d). The calculated turnover number (TON) was approximately 1200 moles of hydrogen per mole of catalyst (Fig. 3a). The modified supramolecular system exhibits the highest TON among related homogenous copper/FI systems.\textsuperscript{55–59}
systems. This is the first example of a homogeneous copper metal–organic macrocycle for photocatalytic hydrogen generation from water, providing an opportunity for the development of highly efficient copper-based catalysts for photocatalytic proton reduction.

To further determine whether photocatalytic hydrogen evolution occurred inside the pocket of Cu–OBP through a typical enzymatic fashion or outside of the pocket in a normal homogeneous manner, an important biomolecule without any suitable redox potential for hydrogen production, adenosine triphosphate (ATP), was chosen as an inhibitor for our enzymatic system. The inhibition of the photocatalytic reaction was displayed through the addition of this non-reactive species. Microcalorimetric titration curve generated for Cu–OBP upon addition of ATP revealed the formation of a host-guest system. The higher ΔH (−11.0 kJ mol⁻¹) and TΔS (22.9 kJ mol⁻¹) compared to those of the Cu–OBP/Fl system suggested that ATP could replace Fl and become encapsulated in the pocket of the macrocycle (Fig. 2a). As expected, in the presence of 4.0 mM ATP, photocatalytic hydrogen production by the Fl (4.0 mM)/Cu–OBP (10.0 μM)/Et3N (15%) system dropped to 20% of the original value under the same experimental conditions. Thus, the competitive inhibition behaviour was enzymatic-like and suggested that hydrogen production occurred within the cavity of Cu–OBP.

To further investigate the potential factors that influence the photocatalytic hydrogen evolution process, a mononuclear copper complex Cu–OMP (where H2OMP = 2-(phenylimino)methylphenol) resembling a corner of the molecular triangular metal–organic macrocycle Cu–OBP was designed and prepared. The ligand HOMP was obtained by a simple Schiff-base reaction of salicylaldehyde with aniline in a CH3OH solution. The mononuclear copper complex Cu–OMP was synthesized in approximately 77% yield by reacting Cu(BF4)2 with HOMP in the presence of NaOH in CH3OH. ESI-MS spectrum of the solution-phase Cu–OMP complex exhibited [NaCu(OMP)]⁺ and {Na [Cu(OMP)]3}⁺ peaks at m/z = 478.11 and 935.22, suggesting the formation of the mononuclear species in solution. Cyclic voltammetry of Cu–OMP exhibited a broad peak at approximately −0.75 V (vs. Ag/AgCl, Fig. 2b), corresponding to the Cu²⁺/Cu⁺ couple. This potential is consistent with the Cu–OBP triangle and permits the exploration of redox-induced reactions near the H₂/H⁺ couple. Single-crystal structure analysis revealed that the mononuclear Cu–OMP copper centre was affinity to two nitrogen and two oxygen atoms. These donors belonged to two bidentate six-membered ring chelators, and the copper centre possessed the same coordination environment as those in Cu–OBP (Scheme 2). Therefore, Cu–OMP was considered an ideal reference compound for Cu–OBP in the investigation of photocatalytic hydrogen evolution from water within a supramolecular system.

Photolysis of a solution containing Fl (4.0 mM) and Cu–OMP (30.0 μM) in a solvent mixture containing Et3N (15% in volume) and EtOH/H2O (1 : 1 in volume) resulted in hydrogen generation under the photocatalytic conditions optimized at pH = 12.5. The TON was approximately 100 moles of hydrogen per mole of redox catalyst after irradiating for 12 h, and the addition of ATP (4.0 mM) did not obviously change the produced hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated hydrogen volume, demonstrating the normal homogeneous behaviour dynamics of the system (Fig. 3a). The generated
the formation of a $1 : 1$ stoichiometric complex species $\text{Fl} \subset \text{Cu-WBP}$ in solution. In addition, loading an identical amount of the water-soluble Cu-WBP analogue with the Cu-OBP provided the same catalytic efficiency for light-driven hydrogen production. The results of the catalytic experiments suggest that the introduction of water-soluble functional groups does not influence the photo-catalytic properties of the AP system. Even upon increasing the EtOH/H$_2$O volume ratio to 2 : 8, the hydrogen evolution reaction nearly maintained the original reaction rate (Fig. 3), providing a strategy for the construction of water-soluble systems as efficient homogeneous catalysts for photocatalytic proton reduction.

Conclusions

In summary, we applied our strategy for the construction of Cu-based AP systems for hydrogen generation from water by encapsulating an organic photosensitizer in the pocket of a metal–organic triangle. For the first time, copper ions were introduced into a metal–organic macrocycle as a highly effective visible-light photocatalyst for homogeneous splitting water to hydrogen. The copper triangle exhibited a suitable redox potential for hydrogen production. The results provide an opportunity for the development of highly efficient copper-based supramolecular catalysts for photocatalytic proton reduction. The introduction of hydroxymethyl groups provides aqueous solubility for the supramolecular catalyst without influencing the original photocatalytic properties. The superior activity and stability suggest that this novel approach for the construction of water-soluble supramolecular AP systems as efficient homogeneous catalysts is promising and could be extended to other aqueous chemical transformations.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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