



# Hydrogénases et catalyseurs bioinspirés

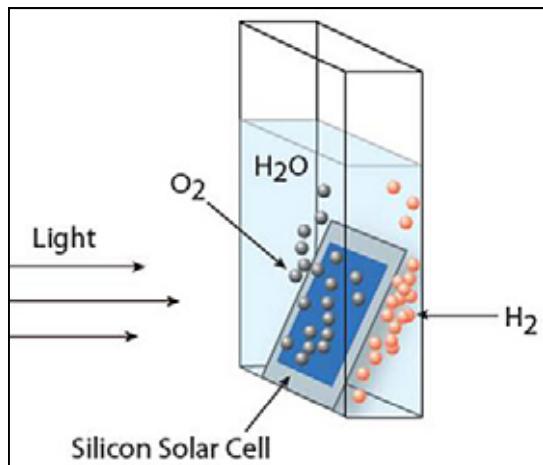
**Marc Fontecave**

*Laboratoire de Chimie des Processus Biologiques, UMR 8229 CDF/CNRS/UPMC  
Collège de France, 11 Place Marcelin Berthelot, 75231 Paris Cedex 05  
mfontecave@college-de-france.fr; Phone: (0033)144271360*

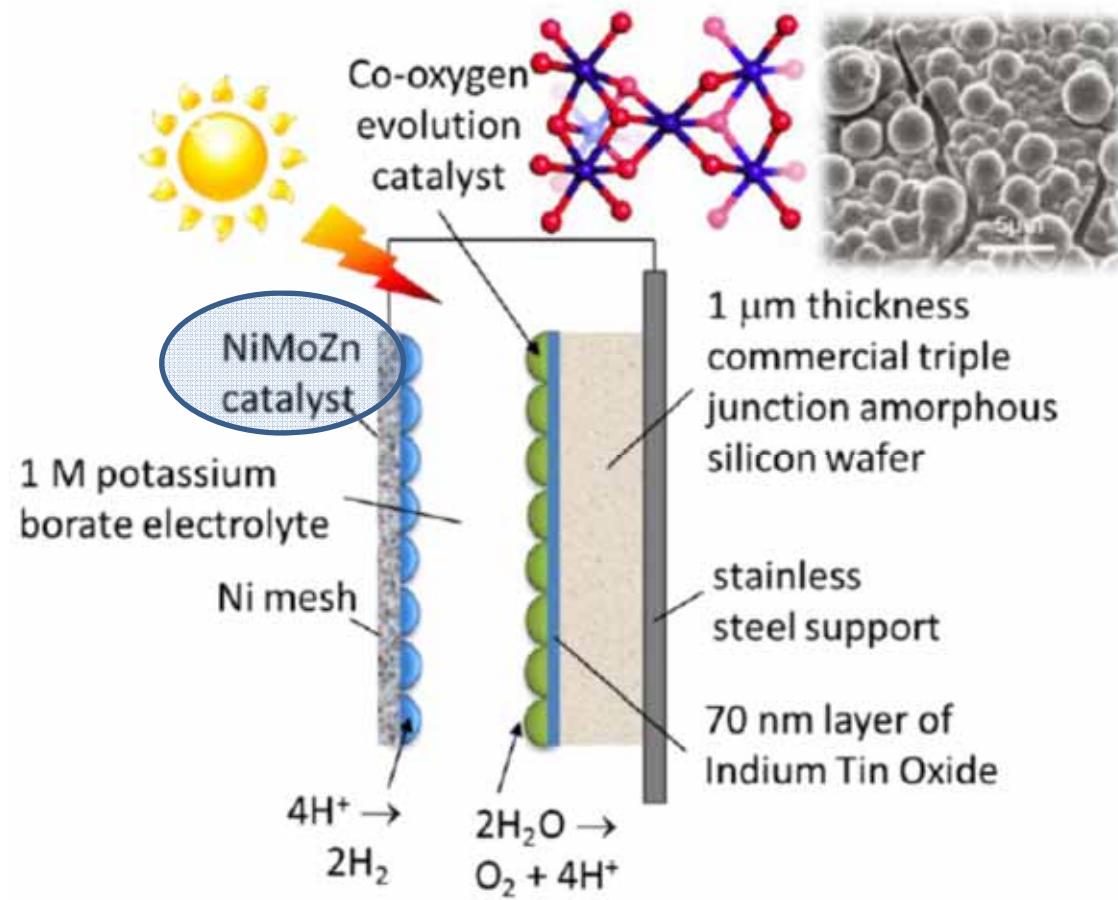


## La « feuille artificielle »: H<sub>2</sub> bioinspiré

D. NOCERA, Harvard

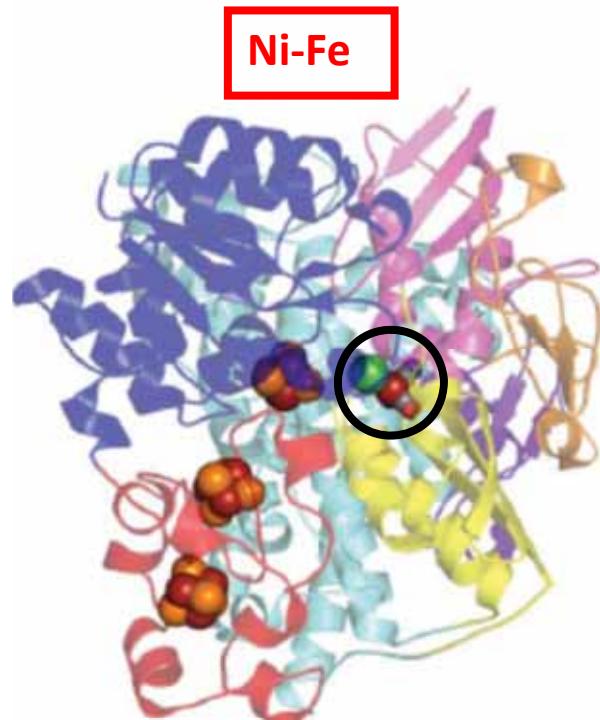
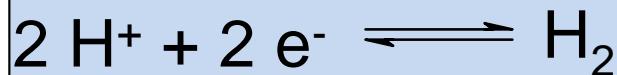


Solar-to-H<sub>2</sub> = 4.7 %  
(PV 7%)  
1.5 mA.cm<sup>-2</sup>  
pH neutre

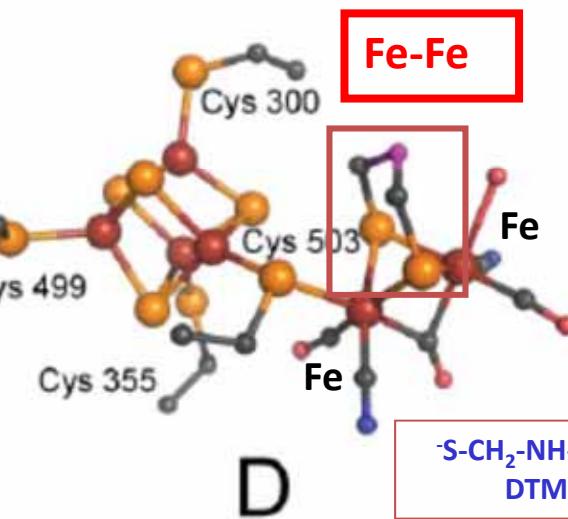


D. Nocera. *Science*, 2011, 334, 645.

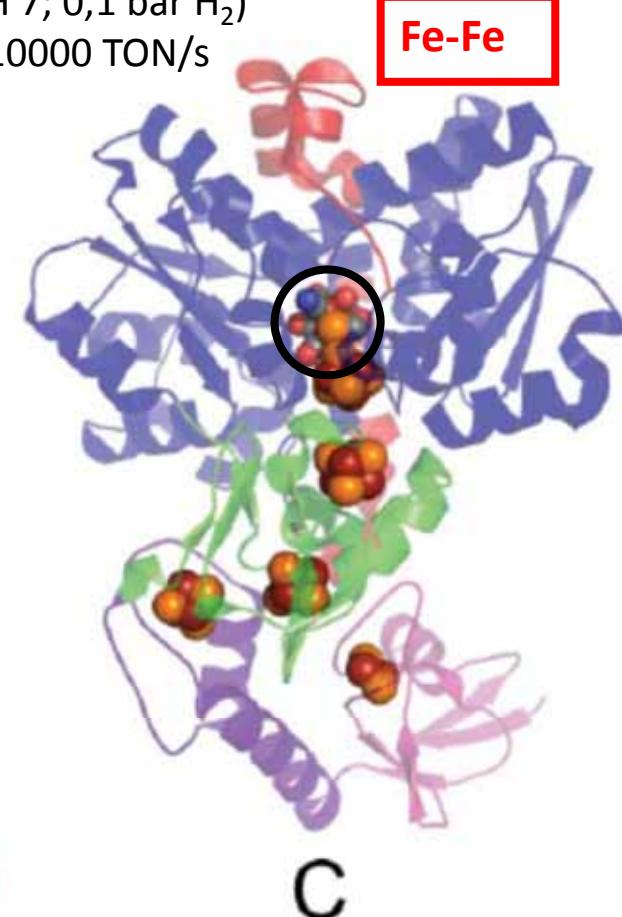
# Hydrogénases



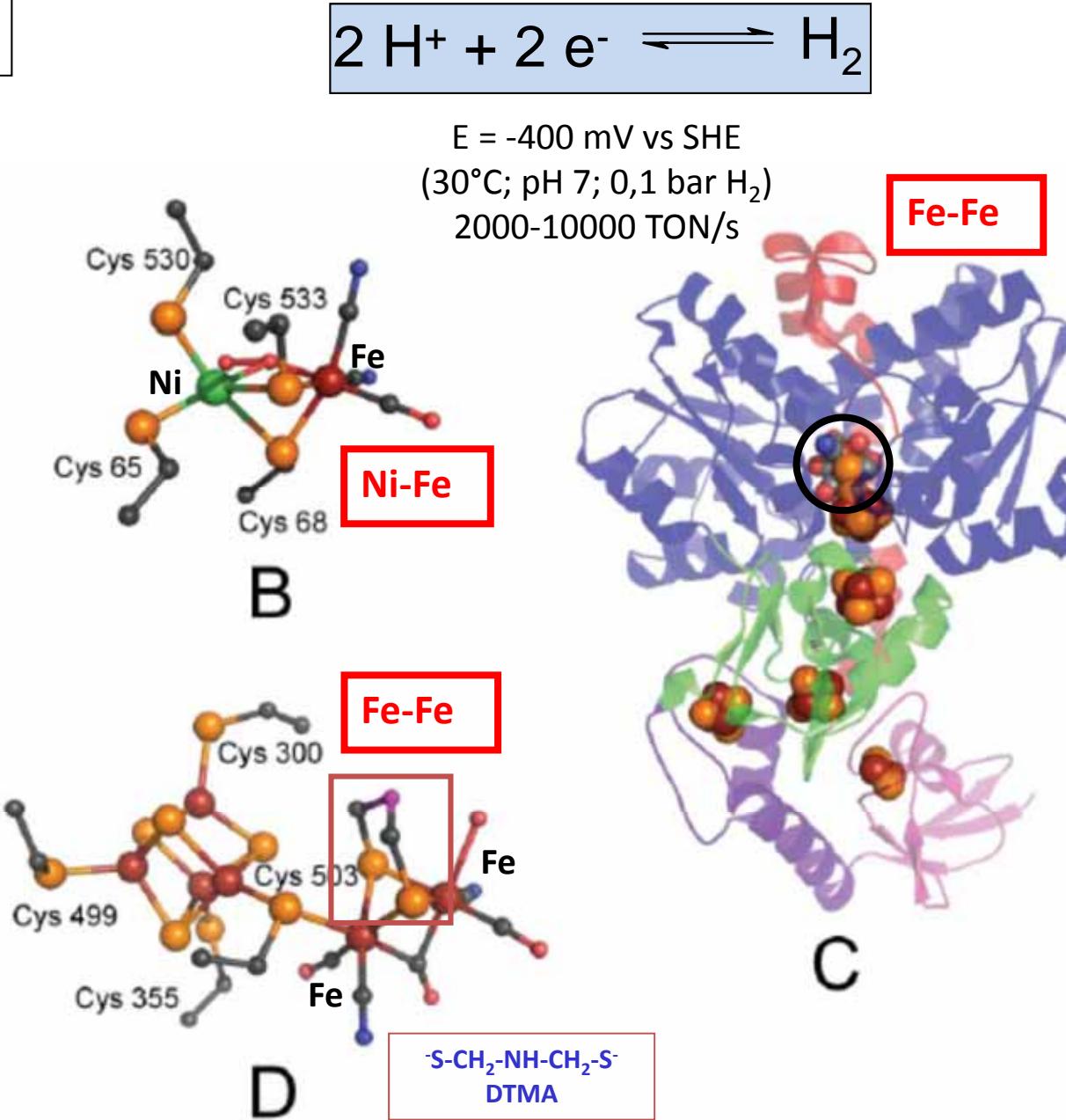
A



B



C



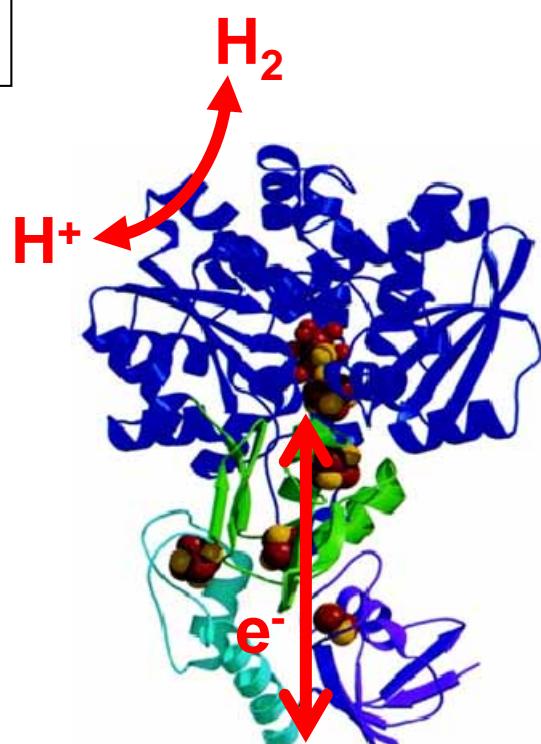
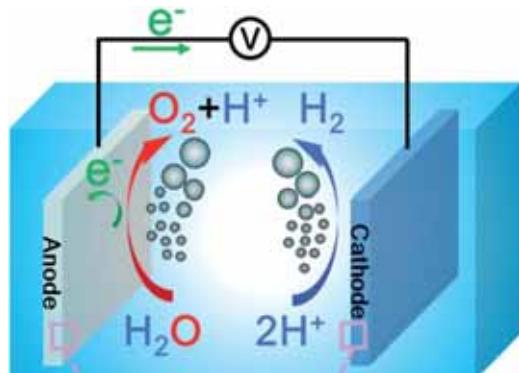
Volbeda, A. et al., *Nature* (1995), **373**, 580-587.

Volbeda, A. et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (1996), **118**, 12989-12996.

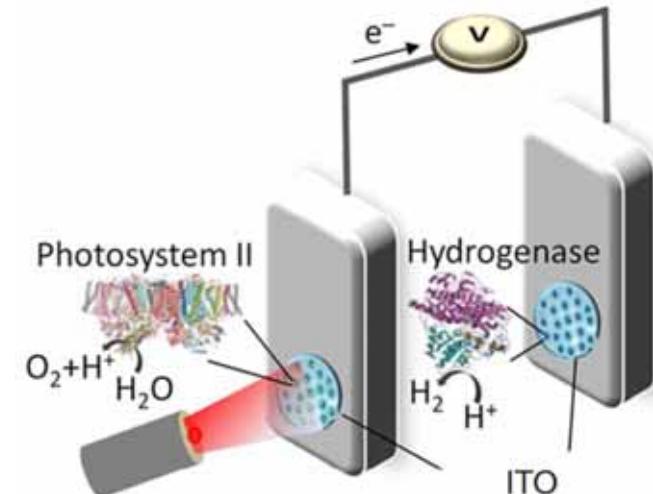
JW Peters et al *Science* (1998) **282**, 1853

Y Nicolet et al *Structure* (1999) **7**, 13

## Hydrogénases



ELECTRODE



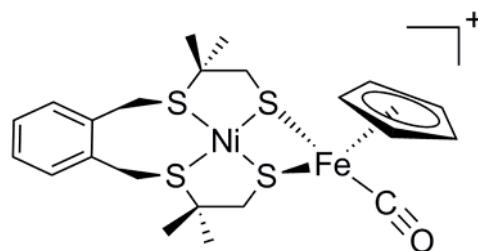
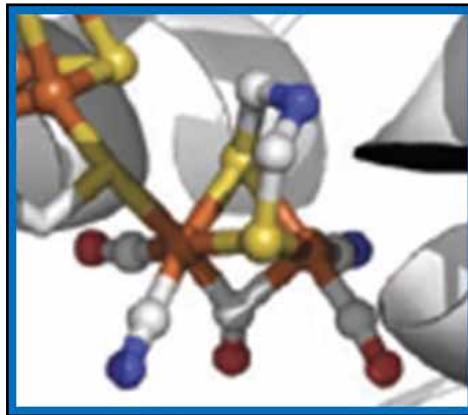
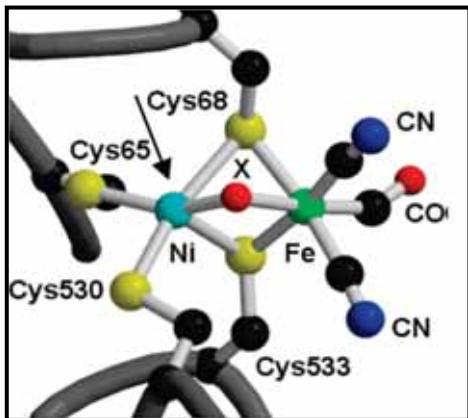
E. Reisner, Cambridge

- Sensibilité à O<sub>2</sub>
- Expression/purification complexe

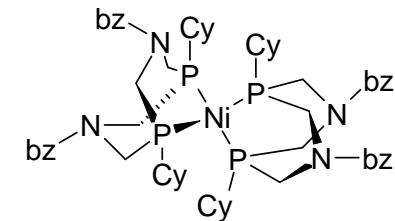


CATALYSEURS BIOINSPRIES

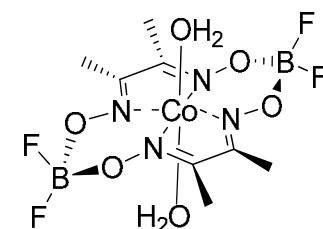
# Catalyseurs bioinspirés



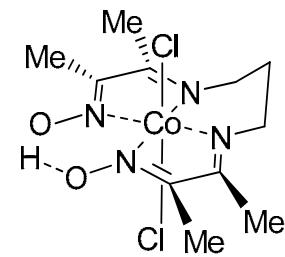
V. Artero, M. Fontecave,  
*Chem Commun* 2010



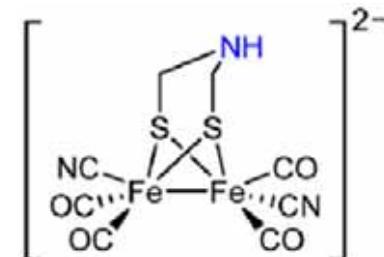
Dubois et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*,  
2006 and 2007.



V. Artero, M. Fontecave,  
*Angew. Chem.* 2008

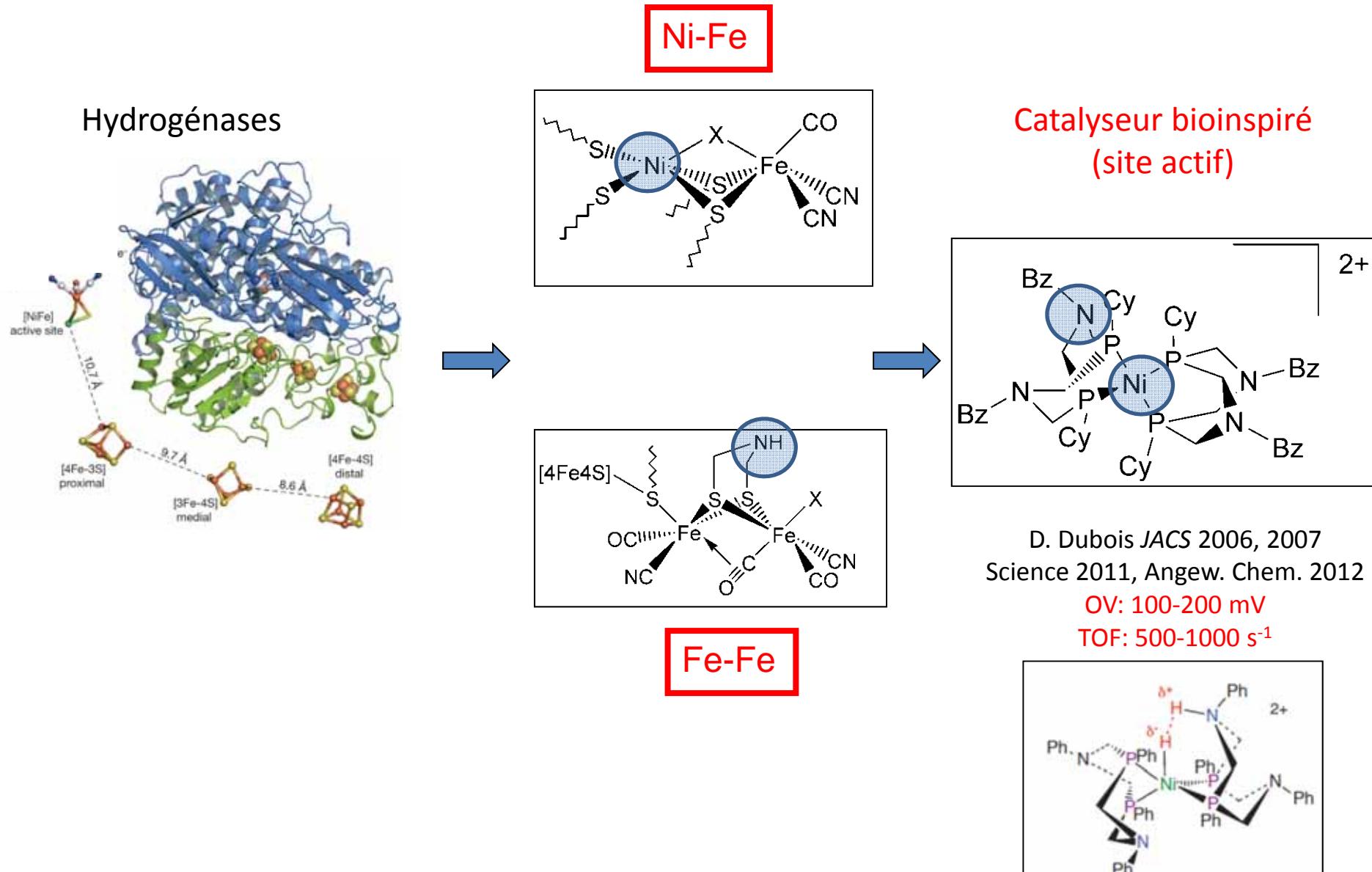


V. Artero, M. Fontecave,  
*PNAS* (2009)

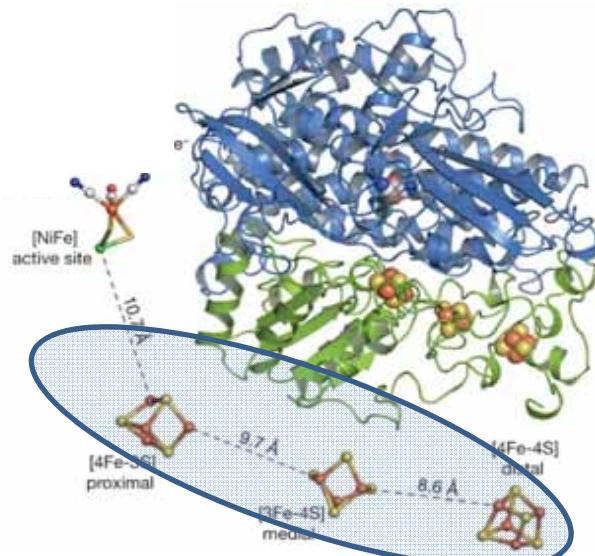


T. Rauchfuss, M. Daresbourg

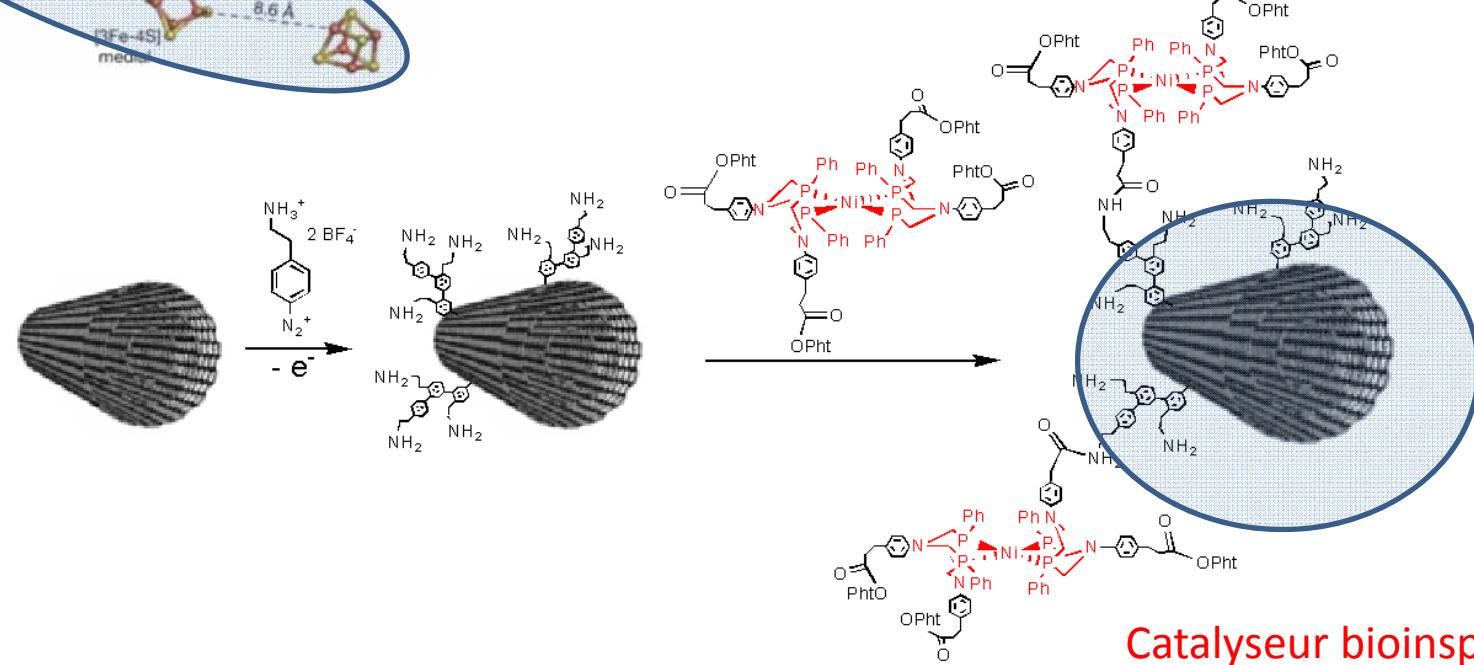
# Des hydrogénases aux catalyseurs bioinspirés



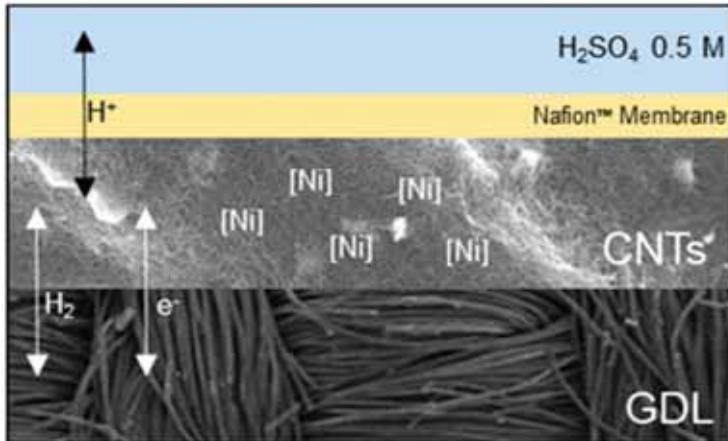
# Des hydrogénases aux catalyseurs bioinspirés



V. ARTERO  
(CEA Grenoble)



# Une cathode pour PEMFC



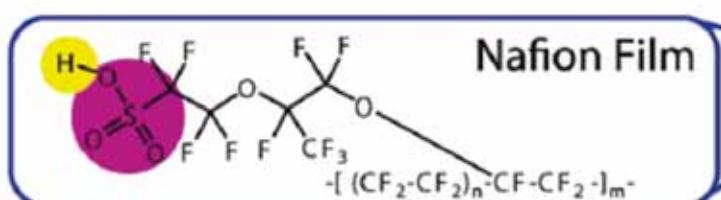
Catalyseur déposé sur une **GDL**  
(matériau poreux/réseau dense  
de fibres de C/conducteur)

135°C  
4MPa

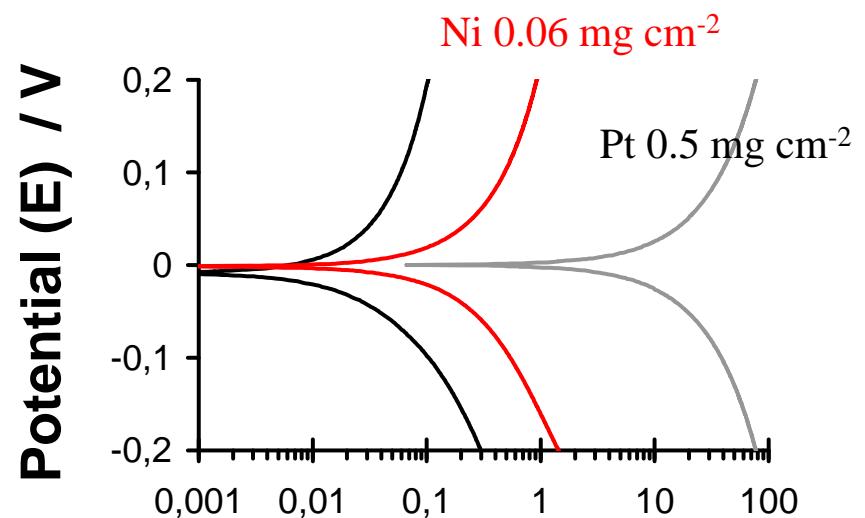
solution

Nafion NRE212 CS membrane

deposited catalytic material  
Gas Diffusion Layer (BASF LT1200W)



**Conditions:**  
Technologie PEM  
(membrane Nafion,  
Solution aqueuse  
pH acide)



**Current density (J) /  $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$**

# Des hydrogénases aux nanocatalyseurs bio-inspirés

From Hydrogenase Mimics to Noble-Metal Free Hydrogen-Evolving Electrocatalytic Nanomaterials

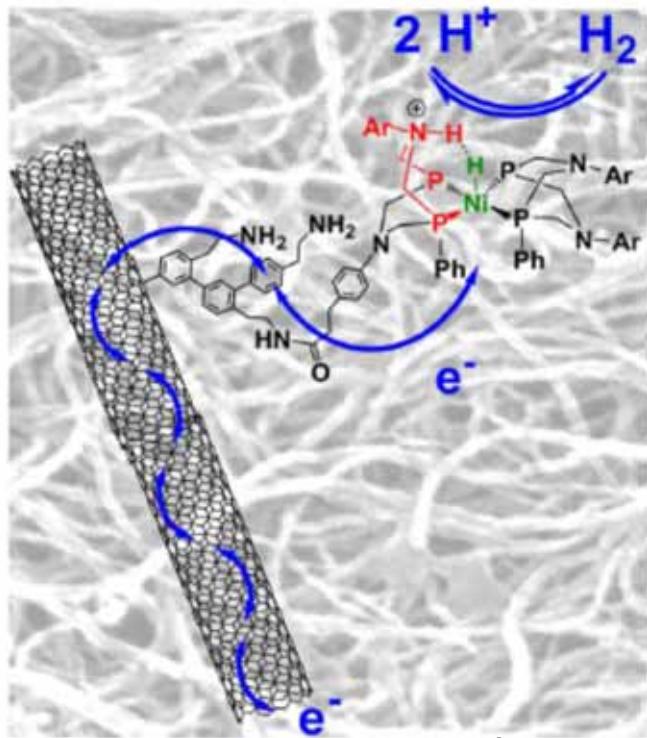
A. Le Goff, V. Artero, B. Jousselme, N. Guillet, R. Métayé, A. Fihri, S. Palacin, M. Fontecave

Science 2009, 326, 1384-1387

Noncovalent Modification of Carbon Nanotubes with Pyrene-functionalized Ni complexes: Carbon Monoxide Tolerant Catalysts for H<sub>2</sub> Evolution and Uptake

P. D. Tran, A. Le Goff, J. Heidkamp, B. Jousselme, N. Guillet, S. Palacin, H. Dau, M. Fontecave, V. Artero

Angew. Chem. 2011, 50, 1371 –1374



+++

Un matériau « moléculaire » catalytique pour l'oxydation et la production d'H<sub>2</sub>

Métal non noble (Ni)

Coût: 20 euros/kg (Pt: 20000 euros/kg)

Grande stabilité (>100.000 cycles !!)

Compatible avec la technologie PEM  
surtension= < 20 mV !!

Résistance à CO

- - -

Faibles densités de courant  
(1/10 vs Pt)





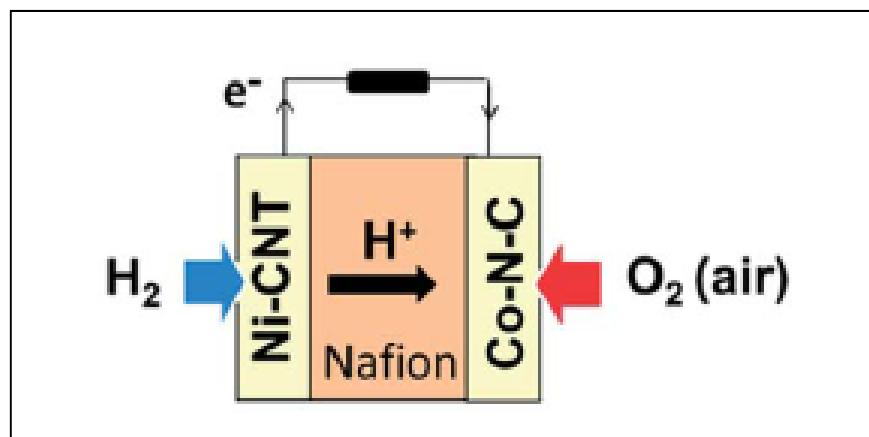
CrossMark  
click for updates

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2015, 6, 2050

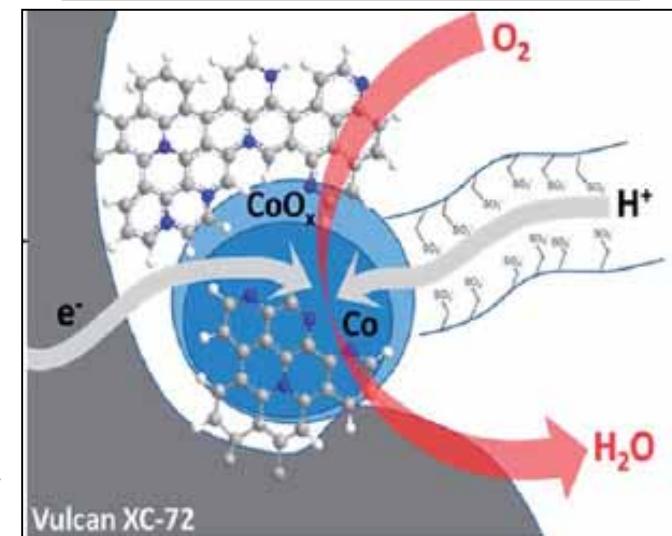
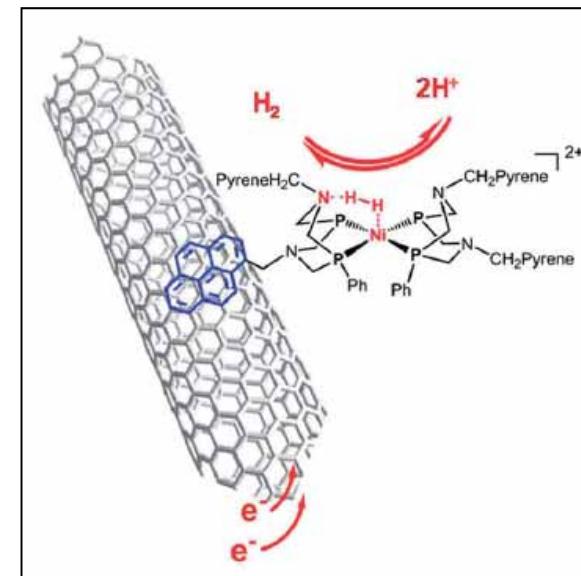
# A noble metal-free proton-exchange membrane fuel cell based on bio-inspired molecular catalysts†

P. D. Tran,<sup>‡a</sup> A. Morozan,<sup>‡b</sup> S. Archambault,<sup>‡c</sup> J. Heidkamp,<sup>‡d</sup> P. Chenevier,<sup>e</sup> H. Dau,<sup>d</sup> M. Fontecave,<sup>af</sup> A. Martinent,<sup>\*c</sup> B. Jousselme<sup>\*b</sup> and V. Artero<sup>\*a</sup>

La première PEMFC sans métaux nobles



| Anode  | Cathode | OCV/V | $I@0.2\text{ V}/\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ | $P_{\max}/\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ |
|--------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pt     | Co-N-C  | 0.79  | $1.3 \times 10^4$                    | 2600                           |
| Ni-CNT | Pt      | 0.85  | 224                                  | 70                             |
| Ni-CNT | Co-N-C  | 0.74  | 94                                   | 23                             |
| Pt     | Pt      | 1.00  | $1.75 \times 10^5$                   | $1.05 \times 10^3$             |



N-heterocyclic polymer  
 $\text{Co}^{2+/3+}$ ; metallic Co

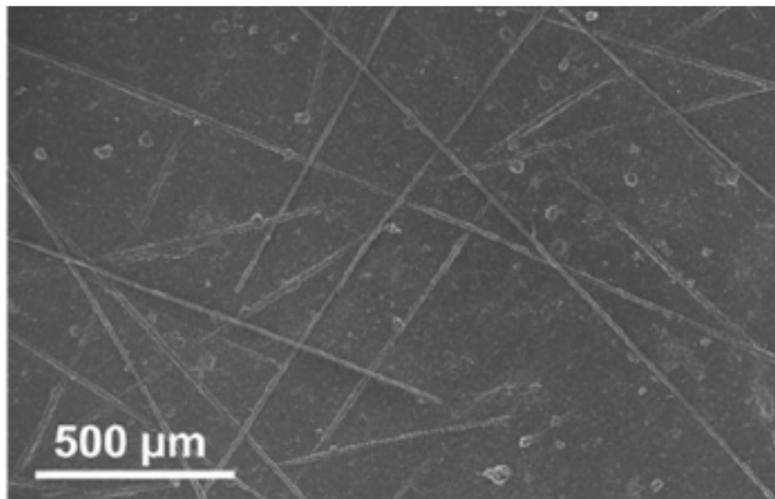
## Plus d'optimisation...

Un support mieux *nanostructuré*  
pour obtenir de plus *grandes surfaces spécifiques*  
plus *perméable à l'hydrogène*  
permettant un *meilleur transport* de l'électrolyte

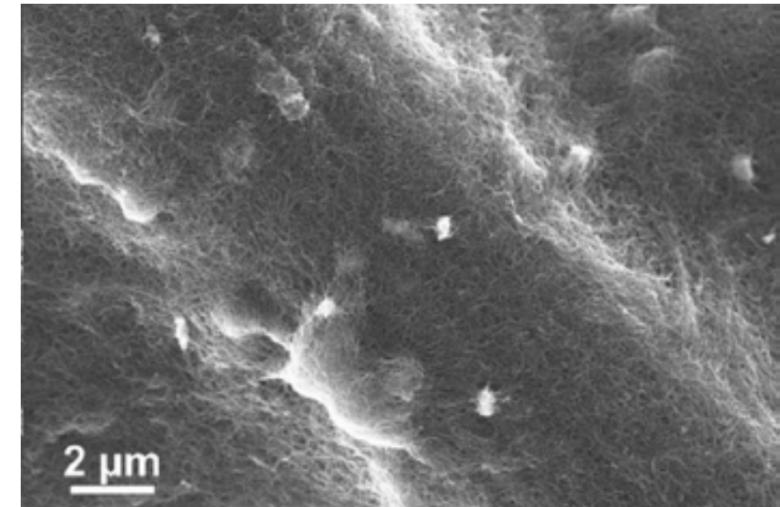


Mélange NTCs et **microfibres de C** puis dépôt sur GDL

$$n = \text{de } 1.5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mol.cm}^{-2} \text{ à } 2.5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mol.cm}^{-2}$$



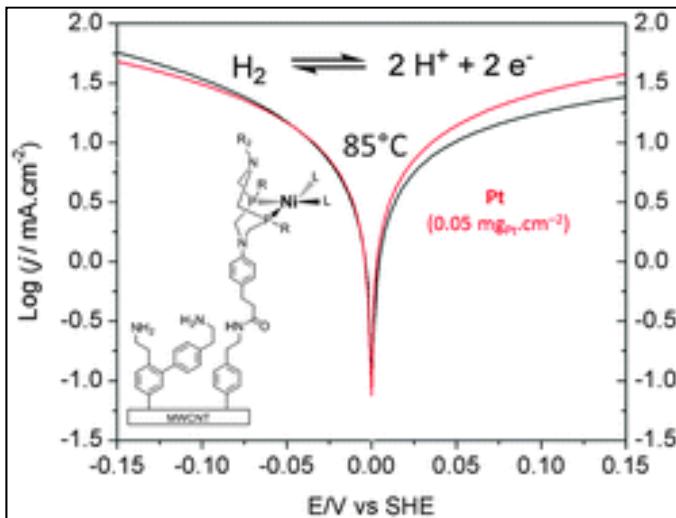
$L = 6 \text{ mm}$ ;  $d = 7 \mu\text{M}$



En Env Sci 2016 9 240



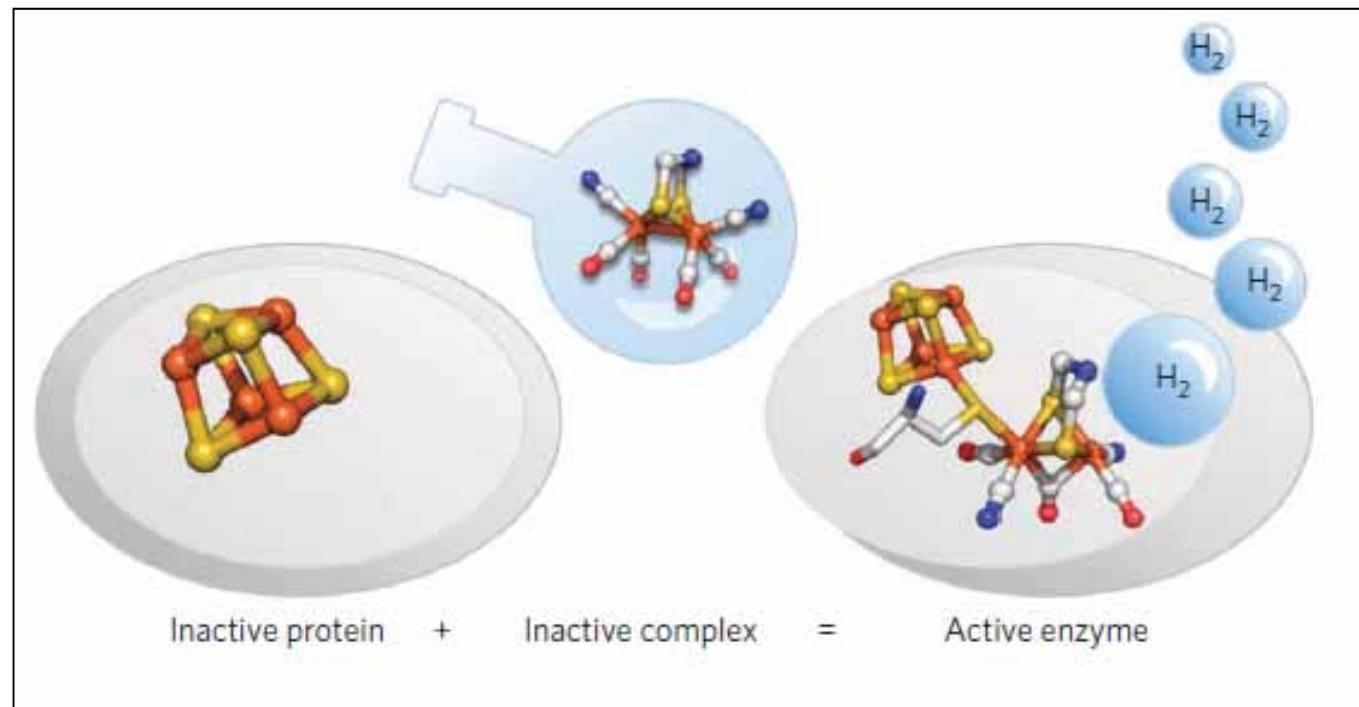
## Plus d'optimisation...



**Table 1** Current obtained for hydrogen oxidation at 100 mV and 300 mV overpotential, and for hydrogen evolution at 100 mV overpotential with the NiP<sup>Cy</sup><sub>2</sub>-functionalized MWCNT + carbon microfiber ( $2.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol}_{\text{Ni}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) and Pt/C ( $2.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) electrodes at 25 °C and 85 °C

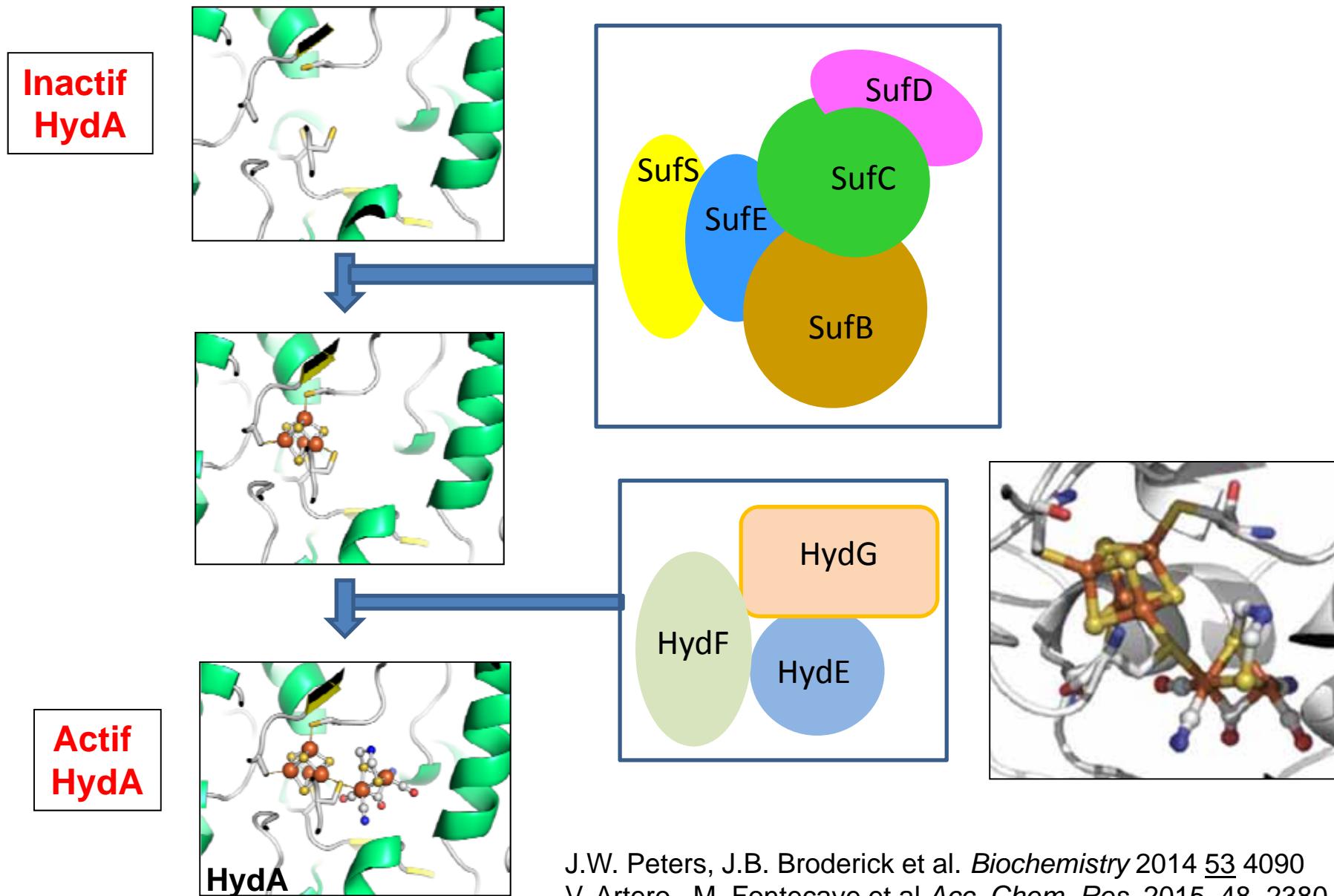
|       | <i>E</i> vs. SHE              | NiP <sup>Cy</sup> <sub>2</sub> ( $2.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol}_{\text{Ni}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) | Pt/C ( $2.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol}_{\text{Pt}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) |
|-------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 25 °C | +100 mV (H <sub>2</sub> ox)   | 6.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>   | 14.0 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  |
|       | +300 mV (H <sub>2</sub> ox)   | 11.67 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>   | 36.4 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  |
|       | -100 mV (H <sub>2</sub> prod) | 7.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>   | 18.4 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  |
| 85 °C | +100 mV (H <sub>2</sub> ox)   | 16.8 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  | 26.6 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  |
|       | +300 mV (H <sub>2</sub> ox)   | 40.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  | 60.9 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  |
|       | -100 mV (H <sub>2</sub> prod) | 38.3 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  | 32.2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>  |

# Hydrogénases et maturation « synthétique »



Nature 2013, Nature Chem Biol 2013,  
BBA 2016, Nature Chem Biol 2017

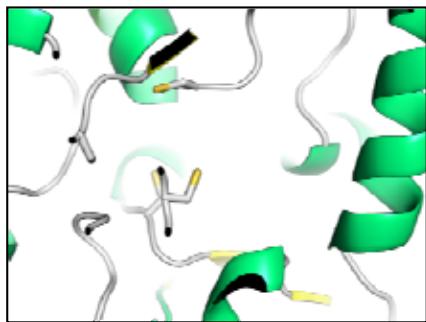
# Hydrogénases: une maturation biologique complexe



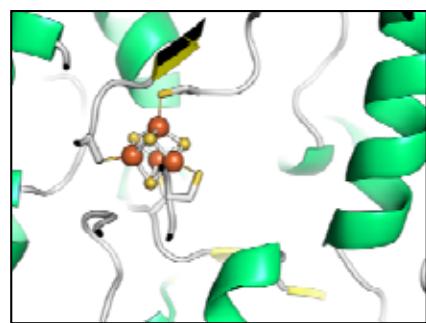
J.W. Peters, J.B. Broderick et al. *Biochemistry* 2014 53 4090  
V. Artero, M. Fontecave et al *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2015, 48, 2380

# Hydrogénases: une maturation « chimique » simple

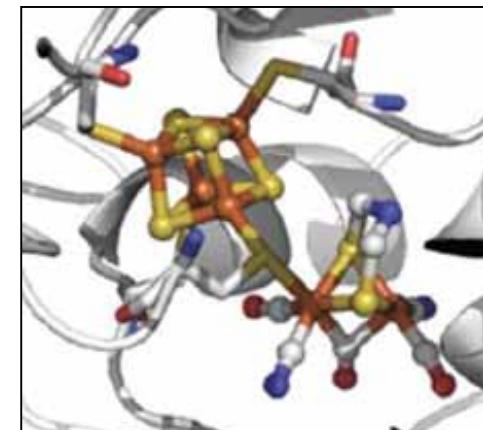
Inactif  
HydA



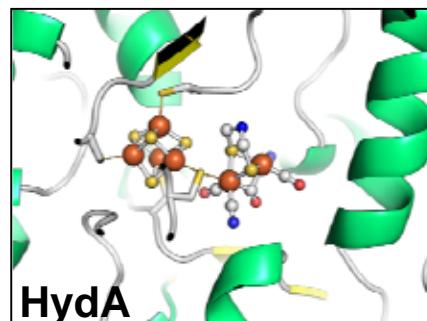
Sel de fer  
+  
Sulfure de sodium



complexe  
biomimétique

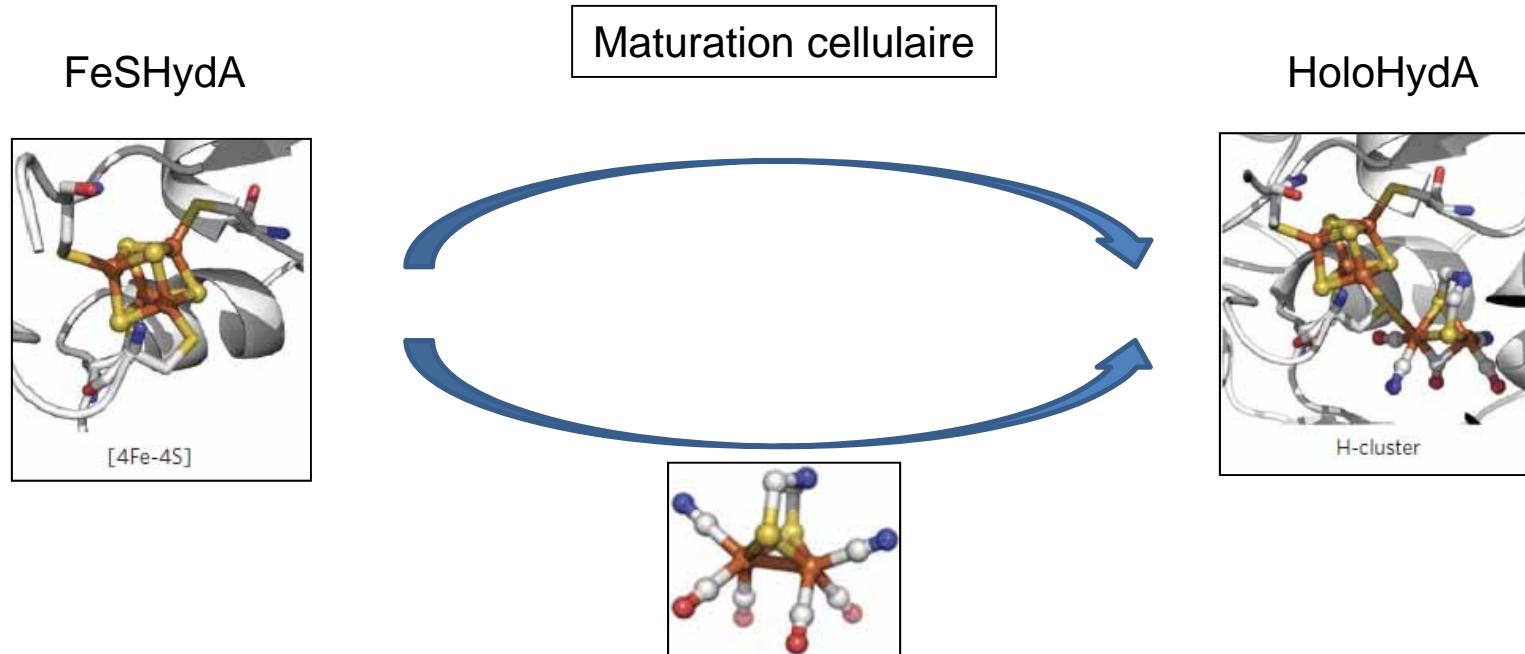


Actif  
HydA



J. Esselborn et al. *Nature Chem Biol* 2013 9 607  
G. Caserta et al *Acc. BBA* 2015 1857 1734  
G. Caserta et al *Nature Chem Biol* 2017 13 779;

# Maturation « chimique » des hydrogénases: applications

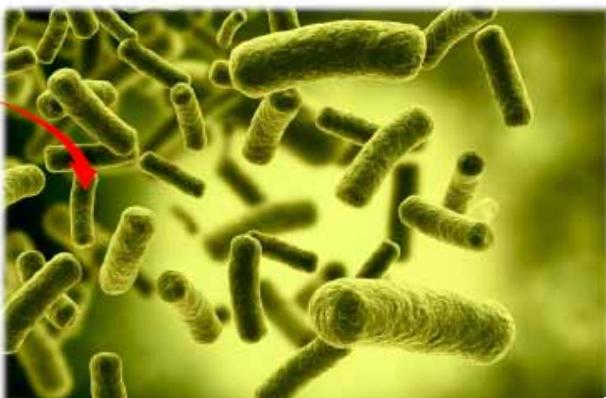
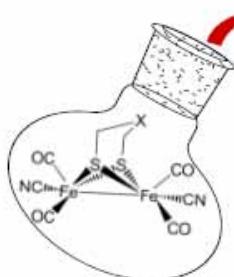


## Applications :

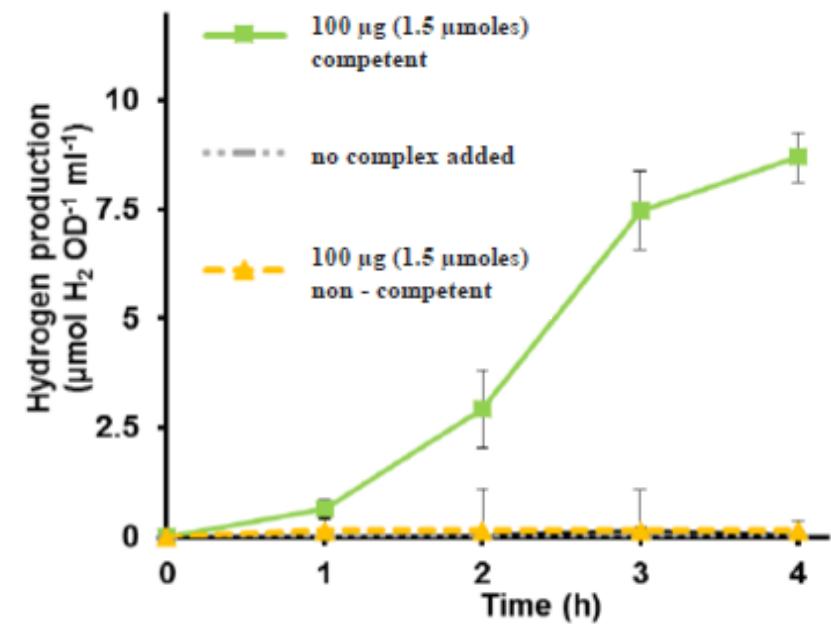
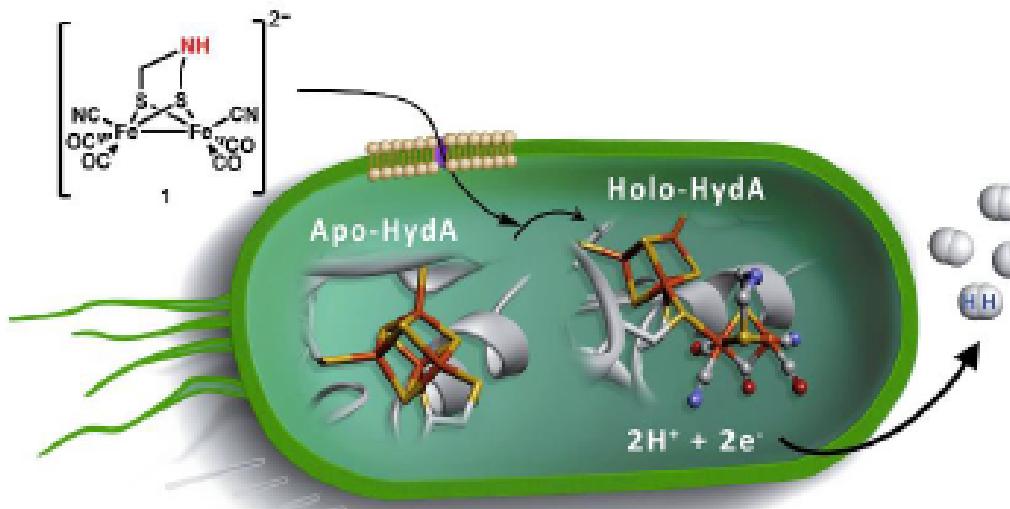
- Manipulation du site actif (marquage sélectif,...);
- Vers des sites actifs “non naturels” et de “nouvelles” hydrogénases
- Vers des hydrogénases artificielles
- Cribler des hydrogénases et mutants (*in vitro* / *in vivo*)

See: *Biochemistry* 2015 54 1474; *J. Am Chem Soc.* 2014 136 11339;  
*Phys Chem Chem Phys.* 2015 17 5421; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2015 137, 8998;  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2015, 137, 12744; *BBA* 2016 1857 1734; *EES* 2017 10 2563

# Maturation chimique des hydrogénases *in vivo*: Des organismes chimiquement modifiés pour la production d'H<sub>2</sub> (*biologie synthétique*)



G. Berggren  
En. Env. Sci. 2017 10 1563





# Hydrogénases et catalyseurs bioinspirés

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mfontecave@college-de-france.fr; Phone: (0033)144271360*