


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2021, 11, 22230

Preparation of a platinum nanoparticle catalyst located near photocatalyst titanium oxide and its catalytic activity to convert benzyl alcohols to the corresponding ethers†

 Yuki Wada,^a Toshiki Akiyama,^{ID} ^a Kazuo Harada,^{ID} ^a Tetsuo Honma,^{ID} ^b Hiroshi Naka,^{ID} ‡^c Susumu Saito^{ID} ^{cd} and Mitsuiro Arisawa^{ID} ^{*a}

 Received 5th February 2021
 Accepted 9th June 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ra00988e

rsc.li/rsc-advances

A novel platinum nanoparticle catalyst closely located near the surface of titanium oxide, PtNP/TiO₂, has been prepared. This catalyst has both the properties of a photocatalyst and a metal nanoparticle catalyst, and acquired environmentally friendly catalytic activity, which cannot be achieved by just one of these catalysts, to afford ethers from benzyl alcohols under the wavelength of 420 nm.

The electrolysis of water by a heterogeneous metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) photocatalyst, called the Honda–Fujishima effect,¹ received considerable attention because it enables the conversion of solar energy. As a result, photoreactions by heterogeneous photocatalysts based on MOS have been reported until now, including numerous practical applications such as carbon dioxide reduction² and pollutant removal.³

Research on photocatalytic reactions using visible light is progressing steadily. Among them, TiO₂ has been extensively studied due to its high catalytic activity, low cost, non-toxicity, and long-term stability.^{4,5}

Titanium oxide has a very strong oxidizing power, but it does not have a strong reducing power.⁶ By using a transition metal such as platinum on titanium oxide as a support, its reducing power can be increased, and the amount of hydrogen generated in the electrolysis of water can be improved eight times compared to the case of titanium oxide alone.⁷

Furthermore, when MOS contacts the metal, a potential barrier called Schottky barrier is formed at the interface. The basic characteristic of this Schottky barrier lies in the Schottky barrier height (Φ), which represents the difference between the CB of the MOS distorted by the contact with a metal and the Fermi level (E_F) of the metal. Although it has been studied for

almost half a century, how to determine the barrier is still not well understood. Due to the formation of the Schottky barrier height, the energy required to move the electrons from the valence band of MOS to the conductor changes from E_g to Φ , and the energy becomes smaller and it changes to a longer wavelength. As a result, a photoreaction with titanium oxide using light with a wavelength longer than 387 nm has also been reported (Scheme 1)⁸

On the other hand, we have recently developed a sulfur-modified Au-supported Pd NP catalyst (SAPd) that is applicable in Suzuki–Miyaura coupling^{9a,9b} and C–H functionalization^{9c} (Scheme 2a). It was constructed by approximately 10 layers of self-assembled Pd(0) NPs (mean size: <5 nm) supported on a sulfur-modified Au surface. We speculated that the self-assembled Pd NPs, which were encapsulated in a sulfated *p*-xylene polymer matrix,^{9d} were formed using *in situ* metal NP and nanospace simultaneous organization (PSSO), as illustrated in Scheme 2b: (i) the reduction of a high-valence metal source, (ii) growth of transition metal NPs, (iii) growth of a matrix with appropriately sized nanopores, and (iv) encapsulation of the metal NPs in these nanopores. To prepare SARu,¹⁰ SANi,¹¹ SAFE(II),¹² and SAFE(0)¹³ (Scheme 2a), the PSSO method involves the *in situ* reduction of a noble metal precursor to produce *in situ* metal NPs.

In this research project, we decided to create a novel metal NP catalyst having metal NPs near the surface of TiO₂ by

^aGraduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, 1-6 Yamada-oka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. E-mail: arisawa@phs.osaka-u.ac.jp

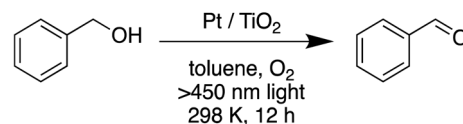
^bJapan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute, 1-1-1 Kouto, Sayo-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan

^cResearch Center for Materials Science, Nagoya University, Chikusa, Nagoya 464-8602, Japan

^dGraduate School of Science, Nagoya University, Chikusa, Nagoya 464-8602, Japan

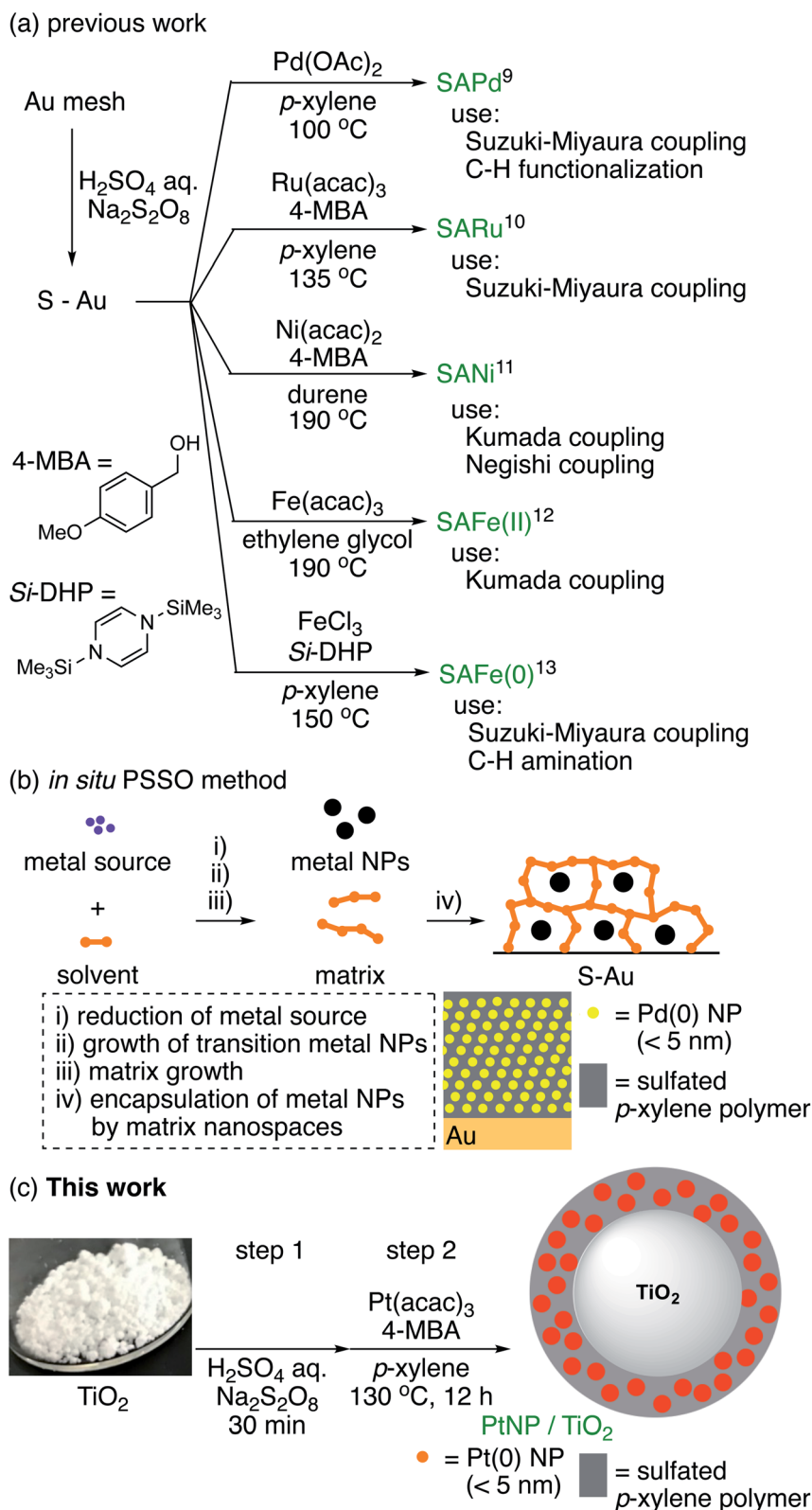
† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ra00988e

‡ Current address: Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan.



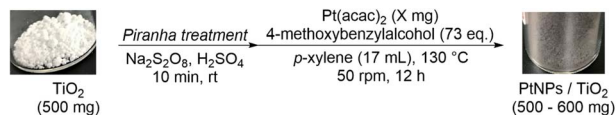
Scheme 1 Effect of sunlight exposure on aerobic oxidation of alcohols with the Pt/TiO₂ catalysts.





Scheme 2 (a) Preparation of SAPd, SARu, SANi, SAFe(II) and SAFe(0) by combining *in situ* PSSO with an organic reductant, (b) *in situ* metal nanoparticle and nanospace simultaneous organization (PSSO) method and the image of the SAPd structure and (c) the preparation of PtNP/TiO₂.



Scheme 3 Preparation of PtNPs/TiO₂.

substituting the gold-supported SAPd for gold with a titanium oxide (TiO₂) photocatalyst. Alternatively, by substituting the solid gold support for a photocatalyst, we thought that we could create a novel metal NPs catalyst with an unprecedented reactivity by combining the properties of both photocatalyst and metal nanoparticle catalyst (Scheme 2c).

Preparation and properties of catalysts

The preparation of PtNPs/TiO₂ using TiO₂ as the supported solid was carried out. As the result of examining numerous

preparation conditions, since TiO₂ is a powder, *p*-xylene, which is a liquid at room temperature, was found to be more suitable than 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene (melting point: 179.2 °C). A solution containing TiO₂ (500 mg), Pt(acac)₂ (60 mg) and 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (1.0 mL) in *p*-xylene (17 mL) was slowly stirred at 50 rpm to obtain a gray solid (Scheme 3). At this time, the amount of platinum supported on TiO₂, based on inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), was 0.00044 wt%.

Next, to investigate the state of Pt supported on the surface of PtNPs/TiO₂, the Pt-L₃ orbital of PtNP/TiO₂ and Pt standard samples were measured *via* the X-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES) analysis. That is, as a result of comparing the spectra of PtNP/TiO₂ with those of the standard samples, Pt foil, H₂PtCl₆·6H₂O, PtCl₂, Pt(acac)₂, and PtO₂, Pt on PtNP/TiO₂ was closest to the Pt foil, and it was found that the Pt supported on was Pt(0) such as an organometallic catalyst, or Pt(0) formed into a bulk state by a metal bond (Fig. 1, left). It was also found

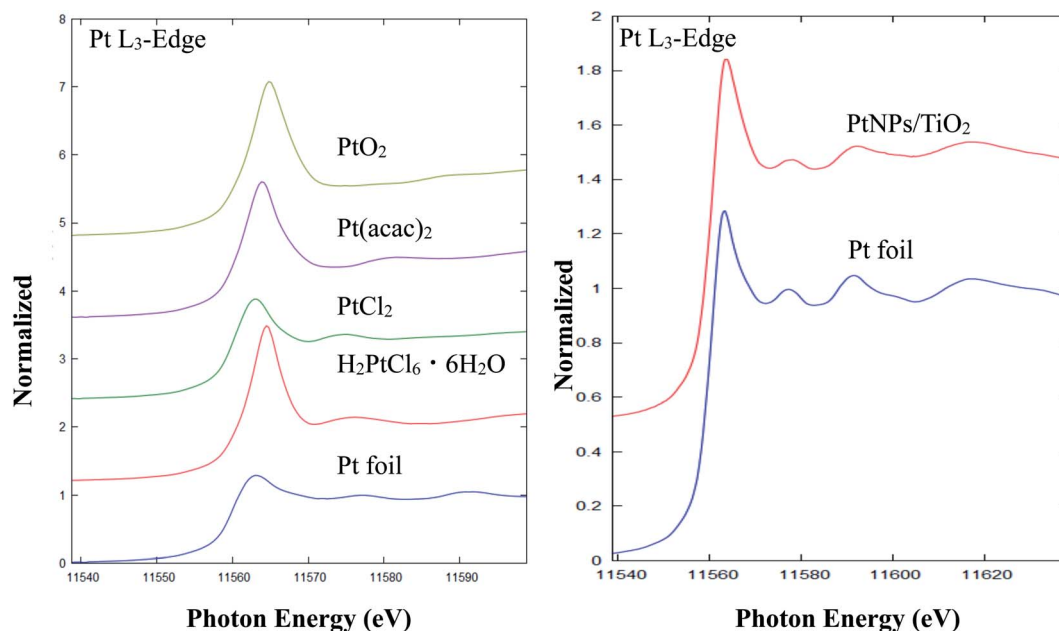
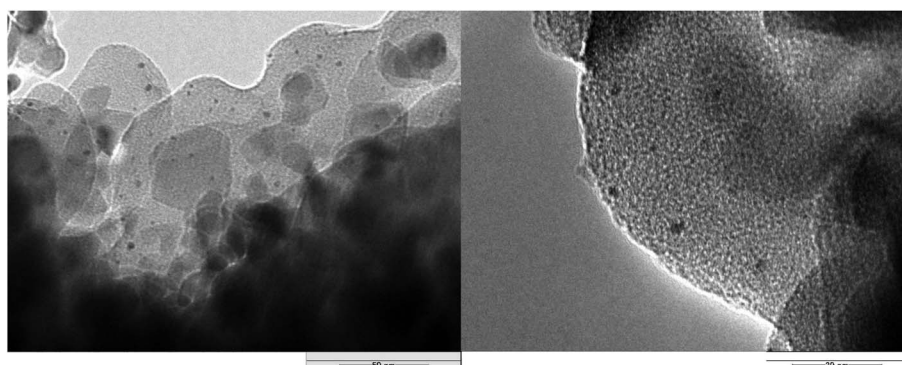
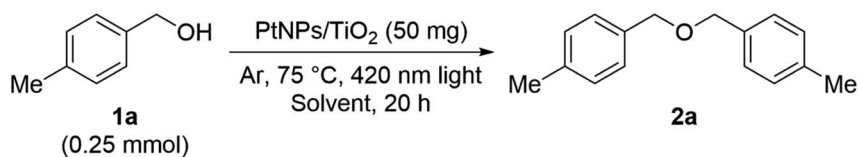
Fig. 1 XANES spectra; Pt-L₃ orbital.Fig. 2 TEM image of PtNP/TiO₂.

Table 1 Etherification of **1a** using PtNP/TiO₂: effects of solvent

Entry	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	Toluene	53
2	Ethylene glycol	NR
3	DMF	NR
4	MeNO ₂	82
5	Diethyl carbonate	89

that platinum supported on all PtNPs/TiO₂ is Pt(0) regardless of the amount of platinum supported (Fig. 1, right).

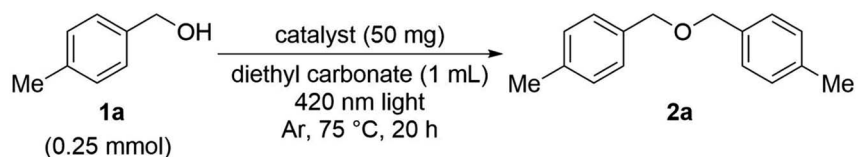
Furthermore, we observed PtNPs/TiO₂ *via* transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (Fig. 2). As a result, it was clarified that a polymer layer was present on the surface of titanium oxide similar to SAPd. Similar to SAPd, this polymer layer is considered to form a matrix of *p*-xylene and SO₄²⁻ derived as (*p*-xylene)_{*m*}·(SO₄)_{*n*} polymer and Pt(0)NPs. This polymer stabilizes Pt(0)NPs at around 3–4 nm and prevents aggregation.

Catalytic activity

As the result of investigating the catalytic activity of the as-prepared PtNPs/TiO₂, it was found that this catalyst can be used as a catalyst for the etherification reaction (Table 1). Therefore, the reaction solvent aiming to improve the yield of this reaction was investigated. When using the hydrocarbon solvent toluene, **2a** was obtained in moderate yield (entry 1). On the other hand, when ethylene glycol or DMF, which are highly polar solvents, were used, the reaction did not proceed at all (entries 2 and 3). Probably, ethylene glycol is oxidized and

decomposed into an aldehyde, and DMF is decomposed due to the generation of radicals, so that the desired reaction could not proceed. When nitromethane and diethyl carbonate, which are frequently used in electrolytic synthesis, were used, the yields were improved to 82% and 89%, respectively.¹⁴ The use of a stable aprotic high-dielectric solvent under these conditions resulted in an improved yield.

Next, we confirmed the essential elements required for this etherification reaction (Table 2). When TiO₂ was examined without the PtNP catalyst, the reaction did not proceed at all (entries 1 and 2). When sulfur-modified titanium oxide was used, the yield was 7% and a slight progress of the reaction could be confirmed, but the result was far below 89% (entry 3). The reaction did not proceed even in entry 4, where the PtNP catalyst and SAPt with Au as the supported solid were used, and the reaction did not substantially proceed even when PdNPs/TiO₂ in which PtNPs were replaced with PdNPs were used (entry 5). In addition, the reaction hardly proceeded without the light irradiation (entry 6). In addition, when this reaction was examined in air, more benzaldehyde as a by-product was obtained than in the argon atmosphere, so the reaction was

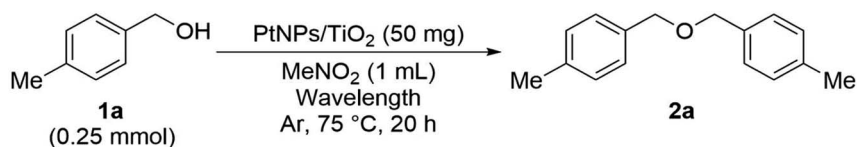
Table 2 Control experiments of the PtNP/TiO₂-catalyzed etherification of 4-methoxybenzylalcohol

Entry	Catalyst	Yield (%)
1	Nothing	NR
2	TiO ₂	NR
3	S-TiO ₂	7
4	SAPt	NR
5	PdNPs/TiO ₂	Trace
6 ^a	PtNPs/TiO ₂	Trace

^a No light.

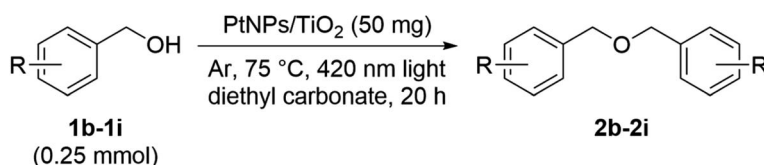


Table 3 Control experiments using several wavelengths of light



Entry	Wavelength (nm, W)	Yield (%)
1	365 (12)	22
2	400 (14)	35
3	420 (12)	82
4	470 (14)	14

Table 4 Substituent effects on the benzene ring



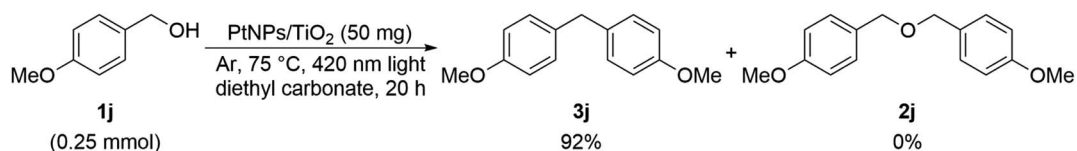
Entry	R	Yield (%)
1	H	1b 17
2	4- <i>t</i> Bu	1c 76
3	4-Cl	1d Trace
4	4-Br	1e Trace
5	4-NO ₂	1f NR
6	2-Me	1g 44
7	3-Me	1h 17
8	2,4,6-Trimethyl	1i 82

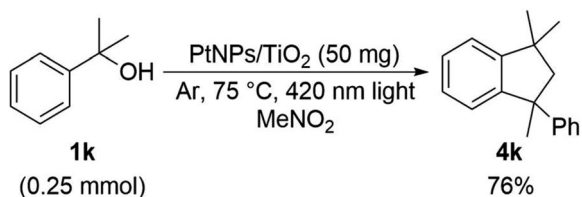
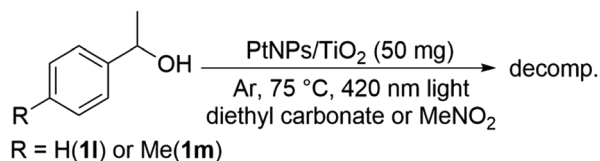
examined in an argon atmosphere. Therefore, it was found that both PtNPs/TiO₂ and light are indispensable for this reaction to take place.

Next, the wavelength of the emitted light was examined (Table 3). When we performed the control experiments irradiated at a wavelength of 365 nm, which is higher in energy than the bandgap energy of titanium oxide, the yield of **2a** decreased to 22%. Since it was confirmed that the aldehyde compound was produced in a yield of 45% or more under these experimental conditions, it was considered that the alcohol was oxidized by the holes formed in titanium oxide. Furthermore, when we performed the control experiments irradiated with light at 400 nm wavelength, the yield of **2a** further decreased to 35%, and when the wavelength was extended to 470 nm, the

yield of **2a** dropped significantly, the reaction hardly proceeded, and the starting material **1a** was recovered. Therefore, light with a wavelength of 420 nm is optimal for this reaction, and we decided to use this light in subsequent experiments.

The generality of this reaction was examined under the optimum conditions obtained above. First, an unsubstituted benzyl alcohol **1b**, substrates **1c** and **1g-1i** with an alkyl group as a substituent, substrates **1d** and **1e** with a halogen atom, and substrate **1f** with a nitro group, which is a strong electron-withdrawing group, were examined. When unsubstituted **1b** and 4-*t*Bu derivative **1c** were used, corresponding ethers **2b** and **2c** were obtained (Table 4). It is considered that the yield of **2i** was higher than that of **2g** and **2h** due to the presence of three electron-donating groups. In addition, the reaction hardly

Scheme 4 Reaction of 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol **1j**.

Scheme 5 Reaction of 2-phenyl-2-propanol **1k**.Scheme 6 Reaction of 1-phenyl-1-ethanol **1l** and 1-*p*-tolyl-1-ethanol **1m**.

proceeded on the substrates **1d** and **1e** with a halogen atom each, and the reaction did not proceed at all on the substrates **1f** that had a nitro group. From these results, it was found that an

electron donating group, such as methyl group is imperative for this reaction to proceed with good yield.

Subsequently, the experiment was continued using the 4-OMe derivative **1j**. As a result, the corresponding ether **2j** was not obtained at all, instead a diphenylmethane compound **3j** was obtained (Scheme 4).¹⁵

Furthermore, the experiment was continued using a substrate having a substituent at the benzyl position. When 2-phenyl-2-propanol **1k**, which is a tertiary alcohol, and 1-phenyl-1-ethanol **1l** and 1-*p*-tolyl-1-ethanol **1m**, which are secondary alcohols, were used as substrates and diethyl carbonate was used as a solvent, reaction was resulted in a complex mixture. When nitromethane was used as the solvent, 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindane **4k**, in which the substrate was dimerized, was obtained only in the case of **1k** (Scheme 5), but the reaction was resulted in a complex mixture again with secondary alcohols (Scheme 6).

The experimental results obtained so far suggest that the reaction mechanism and products differ depending on the substrate. First, in order to investigate the reaction mechanism, the following reaction was examined using 4-methylbenzyl alcohol **1a** and 4-methoxybenzaldehyde **5j**. As a result, although

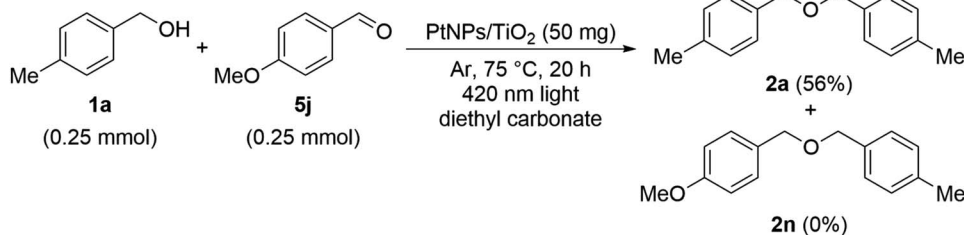
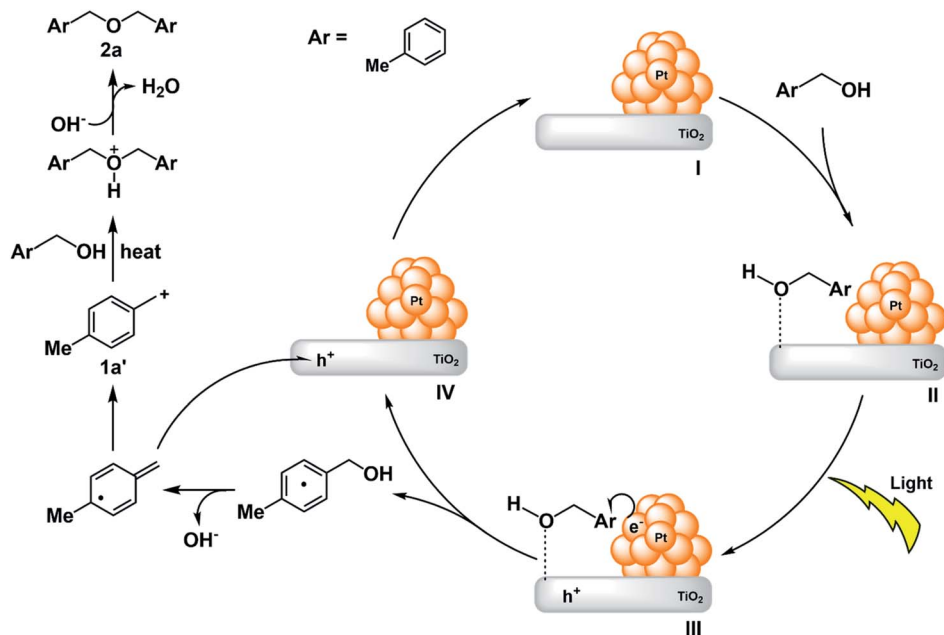
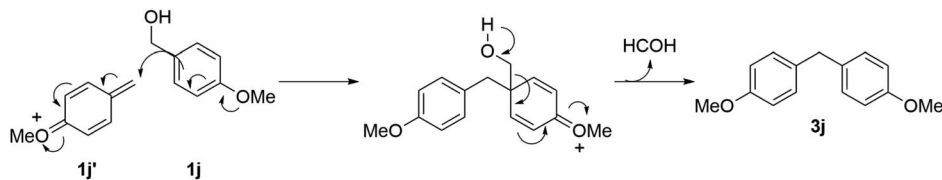
Scheme 7 Cross-over reaction of alcohol **1a** and aldehyde **5j**.

Fig. 3 Plausible reaction mechanism to give ether derivatives from benzyl alcohol derivatives.





Scheme 8 Plausible reaction mechanism of 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol 1j.

the reactivity was lowered, dibenzyl ether derivative **2a** was obtained in a yield of 56% same as before, and compound **2l** in which the methyl and methoxy forms were coupled was not obtained at all. Therefore, it was clarified that this reaction does not pass through aldehyde **5j** as a reaction intermediate (Scheme 7).

Since the existence of TiO₂ and PtNPs as well as irradiation with wavelength of 420 nm were essential (Tables 2 and 3), the following reaction mechanism was estimated (Fig. 3). First, the irradiation of light causes electrons to move from titanium oxide to Pt. Alternatively, electrons move from platinum to titanium oxide. In the latter case, it is considered to take place due to the surface plasmon resonance of Pt. Here, it is assumed that electrons have moved from titanium oxide to Pt. 4-Methylbenzyl alcohol **1a**, which is a substrate, approaches the surface of titanium oxide, and electrons on Pt, generated by irradiation with light, move onto the benzene ring of the substrate. Then, the hydroxyl group is desorbed, electrons are deprived of the holes formed on titanium oxide, and simultaneously, a benzyl cation intermediate **1a'** is generated, and another 4-methylbenzyl alcohol **1a** nucleophilically attacks the benzyl cation intermediate **1a'** to afford ether **2a**.

When the substrate is 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol **1j**, it is considered that the ipso-position Friedel–Crafts reaction between the benzyl cation intermediate **1j'** and another 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol **1j** proceeded to give **3j**. In this case, formic acid is considered to be eliminated (Scheme 8).

As shown in Scheme 5, 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindane **4k** was obtained when **1k** of tertiary alcohol was used as a substrate. Since α -methylstyrene **6k** was considered as an intermediate in the reaction mechanism of this compound, it was confirmed that this reaction proceeds using **6k** as a substrate. As a result, 1, 1, 3-trimethyl-3-phenylindane **4k** was obtained in 77% yield (Scheme 9), and it was suggested that α -methylstyrene **6k** or an equivalent thereof was used as an intermediate.

In summary, we have prepared Pt nanoparticle catalysts closely located on a semiconductor photocatalyst titanium

oxide, PtNPs/TiO₂, and found its unprecedented catalytic activity on the etherification reaction under the irradiation of 420 nm. All compositions of PtNPs, TiO₂ and irradiation of 420 nm are indispensable in this reaction. The as-prepared PtNPs/TiO₂ can be handled stably even in air.

Author contributions

Y. W., T. A., H. N., S. S., and M. A. contributed to the chemical reactions. Y. W., K. H. and M. A. contributed to the analysis of leached Pt in the reaction mixture. Y. W., T. A., T. H. and M. A. contributed to the analysis using XAFS. Y. W. and M. A. contributed to writing of the manuscript, and M. A. is the corresponding author.

Conflicts of interest

There is no conflict of interest to declare.

Note added after first publication

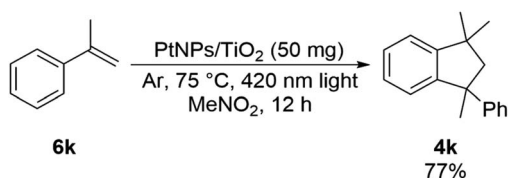
This article replaces the version published on 23 Jun 2021, which contained errors in Scheme 2 and Figure 1. The correct versions are now shown.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge Professor Jun-ya Hasegawa, and Mr. Shuhei Shimoda (Institute for Catalysis, Hokkaido University, Japan) for TEM experiments. This study was partially supported by a Grant-in-Aid from JSPS KAKENHI for Precisely Designed Catalysts with Customized Scaffolding (Grant No. JP 18H04206a and JP 15KT0063), by Platform Project for Supporting Drug Discovery and Life Science Research (Basis for Supporting Innovative Drug Discovery and Life Science Research (BINDS)) from AMED under Grant Number JP20am0101084, by Cooperative Research Program of “Network Joint Research Center for Materials and Devices” from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), and Nagase Science Technology Foundation.

References

- 1 A. Fujishima and K. Honda, Electrochemical photolysis of water at a semiconductor electrode, *Nature*, 1972, **238**, 37–38.
- 2 S. N. Habisreutinger, L. Schmidt-Mende and J. K. Stolarczyk, Photocatalytic reduction of CO₂ on TiO₂ and other semiconductors, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 7372–7408.



Scheme 9 Identification of intermediates derived from phenylindane derivative **4k**.



- 3 C. Chen, W. Ma and J. Zhao, Semiconductor-mediated photodegradation of pollutants under visible-light irradiation, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 4206–4219.
- 4 (a) K. Hashimoto, H. Irie and A. Fujishima, TiO₂ photocatalysis: a historical overview and future prospects, *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.*, 2005, **44**, 8269; (b) K. Nakata and A. Fujishima, TiO₂ photocatalysis: design and applications, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., C*, 2012, **13**, 169.
- 5 (a) M. Addamo, V. Augugliaro, A. D. Paola, E. García-López, V. Loddo, G. Marci, R. Molinari, L. Palmisano and M. Schiavello, Preparation, characterization, and photoactivity of polycrystalline nanostructured TiO₂ catalysts, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2004, **108**, 3303–3310; (b) J. Schneider, M. Matsuoka, M. Takeuchi, J. Zhang, Y. Horiuchi, M. Anpo and D. W. Bahnemann, Understanding TiO₂ photocatalysis: mechanisms and materials, *Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **114**(19), 9919–9986; (c) V. Etacheri, C. D. Valentin, J. Schneider, D. Bahnemann and S. C. Pillai, Visible-light activation of TiO₂ photocatalysts: advances in theory and experiments, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., C*, 2015, **25**, 1–29; (d) H. Choi, M. Carboni, Y. K. Kim, C. H. Jung, S. Y. Moon, M. M. Koebel and J. Y. Park, Synthesis of high surface area TiO₂ aerogel support with Pt nanoparticle catalyst and CO oxidation study, *Catal. Lett.*, 2018, **148**, 1504–1513; (e) R. Fiorenza, M. Condorelli, L. D'Urso, G. Compagnini, M. Bellardita, L. Palmisano and S. Scire, Catalytic and photothermo-catalytic applications of TiO₂-CoOx composites, *J. Photocatal.*, 2020, **1**, 3–15.
- 6 M. Dahl, Y. Liu and Y. Yin, Composite titanium dioxide nanomaterials, *Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **114**, 9853–9889.
- 7 D. Duonghong, E. Borgarello and M. Gratzel, Dynamics of light-induced water cleavage in colloidal systems, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1981, **103**, 4685–4690.
- 8 Y. Shiraishi, D. Tsukamoto, Y. Sugano, A. Shiro, S. Ichikawa, S. Tanaka and T. Hirai, Platinum nanoparticles supported on anatase titanium dioxide as highly active catalysts for aerobic oxidation under visible light irradiation, *ACS Catal.*, 2012, **2**, 1984–1992.
- 9 (a) N. Hoshiya, S. Shuto and M. Arisawa, The actual active species of sulfur-modified gold-supported palladium as a highly effective palladium reservoir in the Suzuki–Miyaura coupling, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2011, **353**, 743–748; (b) M. Al-Amin, S. Arai, N. Hoshiya, T. Honma, Y. Tamenori, T. Sato, M. Yokoyama, A. Ishii, M. Takeuchi, T. Maruko, S. Shuto and M. Arisawa, Development of second generation gold-supported palladium material with low-leaching and recyclable characteristics in aromatic amination, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **78**, 7575–7581; (c) K. Takagi, M. Al-Amin, N. Hoshiya, J. Wouters, H. Sugimoto, Y. Shiro, H. Fukuda, S. Shuto and M. Arisawa, Palladium-nanoparticle-catalyzed 1,7-palladium migration involving C–H activation, followed by intramolecular amination: regioselective synthesis of N1-arylbenzotriazoles and an evaluation of their inhibitory activity toward indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2014, **79**, 6366–6371; (d) M. Arisawa, M. Al-Amin, T. Honma, Y. Tamenori, S. Arai, N. Hoshiya, T. Sato, M. Yokoyama, A. Ishii, M. Takeguchi, T. Miyazaki, M. Takeuchi, T. Maruko and S. Shuto, Formation of self-assembled multi-layer stable palladium nanoparticle for ligand-free coupling reactions, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 676–683 and references cited therein.
- 10 T. Akiyama, T. Taniguchi, N. Saito, R. Doi, T. Honma, Y. Tamenori, Y. Ohki, N. Takahashi, H. Fujioka, Y. Sato and M. Arisawa, Ligand-free Suzuki–Miyaura coupling using ruthenium(0) nanoparticles and a continuously irradiating microwave system, *Green Chem.*, 2017, **19**, 3357–3369.
- 11 N. Hoshiya, K. Fujiki, T. Taniguchi, T. Honma, Y. Tamenori, M. Xiao, N. Saito, M. Yokoyama, A. Ishii, H. Fujioka, S. Shuto, Y. Sato and M. Arisawa, Self-assembled multilayer-stabilized nickel nanoparticle catalyst for ligand-free cross-coupling reactions: *in situ* metal nanoparticle and nanospace simultaneous organization, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2016, **358**, 2449–2459.
- 12 T. Akiyama, Y. Wada, K. Jenkinson, T. Honma, K. Tsuruta, Y. Tamenori, H. Haneoka, T. Takehara, T. Suzuki, K. Murai, H. Fujioka, Y. Sato, A. E. H. Wheatley and M. Arisawa, Reusable immobilized iron(II) nanoparticle precatalysts for ligand-free Kumada coupling, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2018, **1**, 6950–6958.
- 13 T. Akiyama, Y. Wada, M. Yamada, Y. Shio, T. Honma, S. Shimoda, K. Tsuruta, Y. Tamenori, H. Haneoka, T. Suzuki, K. Harada, H. Tsurugi, K. Mashima, J.-y. Hasegawa, Y. Sato and M. Arisawa, Self-assembled multilayer iron(0) nanoparticle catalyst for ligand-free carbon–carbon/carbon–nitrogen bond-forming reactions, *Org. Lett.*, 2020, **22**, 7244–7249.
- 14 Although we repeatedly used the catalyst, we have not succeeded in its repeatedly use until now.
- 15 When we used the **2j** as the starting material under the optimized conditions, we couldn't get the **3j** as the product and just recovered **2j**.

