



# Chemical shaping of CPO-27-M (M = Co, Ni) through an in-situ crystallization within chitosan hydrogels

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Yassine Khadiri, Christophe Volkringer, Sebastien Royer, Abdelkrim El Kadib, Thierry Loiseau, et al.. Chemical shaping of CPO-27-M (M = Co, Ni) through an in-situ crystallization within chitosan hydrogels. Chemical Communications, 2024, Chemical Communications, 10.1039/d4cc02082k . hal-04635063

**HAL Id: hal-04635063**

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Submitted on 4 Jul 2024

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## COMMUNICATION

Chemical shaping of CPO-27-M (M = Co, Ni) through an *in-situ* crystallization within chitosan hydrogelsReceived 00th April 20xx,  
Accepted 00th April 20xxYassine Khadiri,<sup>a,b</sup> Christophe Volkringer,<sup>a</sup> Sébastien Royer,<sup>a</sup> Abdelkrim El Kadib,<sup>b</sup> Thierry Loiseau,<sup>a</sup> Jérémy Dhainaut<sup>a</sup>

DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

The preparation of MOF composites is considered as an effective method to address the challenges of shaping MOFs and to create porous solids with enhanced properties and broader applications. In this study, CPO-27-Co was crystallized *via* a simple strategy within porous chitosan beads. The resulting CS@CPO-27-Co composites were tested for CO<sub>2</sub> sorption and they demonstrated promising performances by exceeding 3 mmol<sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>)-g<sup>-1</sup>. The versatility of this strategy was further demonstrated by replacing cobalt(II) ions with nickel(II), also leading to the isostructural CPO-27 framework.</sub>

Engineering and manufacturing solid materials occupy a forefront position in materials science, owing to their utility to various domains and their strong impact on human life. Hitherto, various porous materials have been developed including zeolites, clays, activated carbons, mesoporous metal oxides and more recently COFs (covalent-organic frameworks) and MOFs (metal-organic frameworks)<sup>1</sup>. The latter are described as a recent class of hybrid crystalline materials formed by coordination bonds between metal-based nodes and organic linkers<sup>2,3</sup>. In addition to their diversity, structural flexibility, versatility, and various active sites<sup>3</sup>, their ultra-high porosity extending up to 6000 m<sup>2</sup>·g<sup>-1</sup> is the most characteristic property of MOFs that ranks them as strong candidates for a wide range of applications<sup>4</sup>. However, the as-prepared powdered form of MOFs limits their commercialization for practical use at industrial scale due to challenges in handling, recovery, and regeneration. Additionally, using an unshaped MOF can lead to clogging and further damages, making the shaping step a critical aspect in transitioning process from laboratory use to commercial scale. Several solutions were

investigated including classical mechanical techniques such as pelletization and extrusion, and hybridization with polymer matrices including those of natural origin (e.g. chitosan, alginate...)<sup>5</sup>. The latter is favored over mechanical techniques, which often result in significant damage to the properties of MOFs<sup>6</sup>.

There are usually two methods for shaping MOFs with a polymer: the *in-situ* crystallization method begins by dispersing metal ions within the polymer hydrogel, followed by adding organic ligands to interact with the metal ions and ultimately creating the desired MOF structure within the polymer matrix<sup>7</sup>. The second approach is the *ex-situ* incorporation, which includes blending a pre-synthesized MOF with a polymer solution (direct mixing) or immersing a shaped polymeric matrix into a solution of MOF particles (immersion coating)<sup>8,9</sup>. Nonetheless, *in-situ* crystallization is preferred for its simplicity, the uniform distribution of MOF crystals within the polymer matrix, and their enhanced interaction with the polymer<sup>8</sup>.

One of the widely researched MOF materials is CPO-27-M (M = divalent metal), also recognized as M-MOF-74, first discovered in 2005 by Rosi *et al.*<sup>10</sup>. It is formed by combining 2,5-dihydroxyterephthalic acid (*H<sub>4</sub>dhtp*) as the organic ligand and one of various transition metal ions (M = Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>) as nodes<sup>10</sup>. Due to its easy synthesis and tunable crystal size and morphology, large surface areas, and abundant unsaturated metal sites, CPO-27 presents a great potential in various applications such as heterogeneous catalysis, drug delivery, and gas adsorption and separation<sup>11</sup>. Especially, the relative chemical stability of CPO-27 compared to other types of MOFs (e.g. HKUST-1), along with their exceptional structural characteristics such as their high density of open metal sites (OMS), reaching up to 4.51 sites·nm<sup>-3</sup> for CPO-27-Co, and making them as one of the most promising MOFs for CO<sub>2</sub> capture<sup>12,13</sup>. Apart from being shaped using classical techniques, only few studies have reported its processing through combination with polymer matrices<sup>14,15</sup>. Moreover, most of them are based on *ex-situ* incorporation methods, with the

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Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Experimental protocols, photographs, additional characterization (XRD, IR, TGA, N<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> isotherms, SEM, EDS). See DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x



exception of the study by J. Lim *et al.*<sup>15</sup>, where  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  was used to cross-link alginate followed by introducing the resulting hydrogels in a linker ( $H_4\text{dhtp}$ ) solution. However, in the latter case the ligand diffusional process limited the crystallization of the MOF only at the surface of the hydrogels<sup>15</sup>. To solve this issue, alginate was first mixed with  $H_4\text{dhtp}$ , and next introduced in a solution containing zinc salt precursor.

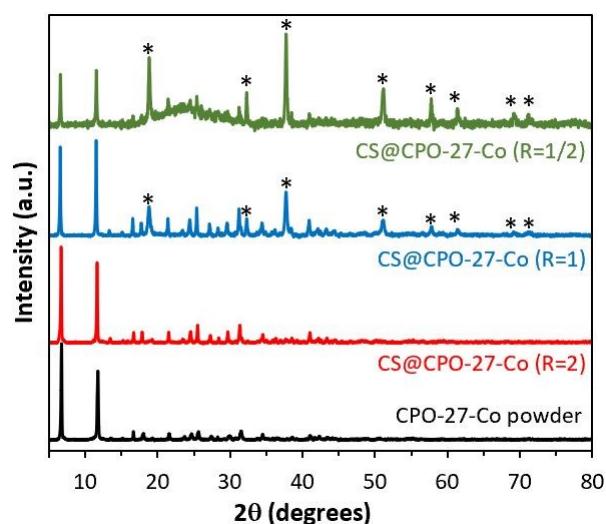
Another way to circumvent this issue is to replace alginate with another biopolymer presenting lower bonding energy with metal ions such as chitosan (CS), a biopolymer derived from crustacean waste chitin. It is known for its biocompatibility, biodegradability, and the presence of randomly distributed glucosamine and acetylglucosamine units in its backbone that ensures its solubilization in aqueous acidic conditions and allows its chemical modification and shaping<sup>16</sup>.

To prepare CS@CPO-27-Co composite beads, we developed a simple *in-situ* crystallization method involving the coordination of cobalt(II) ions with CS functional groups, followed by shaping the viscous mixture into beads after its dropwise introduction in a bath of caustic soda as illustrated in Fig. S1. Subsequently, the beads are neutralized and soaked in the organic linker aqueous solution ( $H_4\text{dhtp}$ ). The composite beads (Fig. S2) with different R (where R represents the molar ratio  $n(\text{Co})/n(\text{NH}_2)_{\text{CS}}$  applied during synthesis) are obtained after atmospheric drying (specific synthesis conditions are outlined in ESI). Clearly, this parameter has a dramatic influence over the homogeneity of the beads as well as over their sizes.

The powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern (Fig. 1) of CS@CPO-27-Co ( $R=2$ ) shows a unique crystalline phase, displaying characteristic Bragg peaks identical to those observed for the pristine CPO-27-Co powder<sup>12, 17</sup>. This suggests the successful crystallization of CPO-27-Co within the CS matrix. The purity of this crystalline phase and the morphology of the hydrogels are significantly influenced by the molar ratio  $R = (\text{Co})/n(\text{NH}_2)$ . Indeed, when the molar ratio falls below 2, new peaks characteristic of cobalt oxides (notably  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ) appear<sup>18</sup>, while higher ratios ( $R \geq 3$ ) result in non-viscous solutions preventing the formation of spherical beads, revealing the drastic role of controlling the molar ratio R during the synthesis process to achieve composite beads with a pure CPO-27 crystalline phase. Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy shows the presence of CPO-27-Co characteristic bonds vibrations in the composites (Fig. S3). This includes vibrational Co-O interactions ( $477\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $586\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), out-of-plane C-H bending ( $814$  and  $882\text{ cm}^{-1}$ )<sup>17</sup>, C-O stretching vibration band ( $1198\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and symmetric and asymmetric stretching vibrations of the carboxyl group ( $1417\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1554\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively) of the organic linker<sup>19</sup>. One thus observes a strong correlation between band intensities and the R ratio: the intensity of the characteristic bands of CPO-27 decreases as the ratio R decreases, in contrast to the characteristic bands of CS (Table S1) which become increasingly intense.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of CS@CPO-27-Co ( $R=2$ ), shown in Fig. 2, exhibit a consistent external surface free from crystalline particles. On the contrary, the cross-section of the beads displays crystals with a morphology similar to the rod-like form observed in the pristine powder. Interestingly, CPO-27

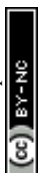
crystals within the beads are prominently visible and concentrated near the surface, contrasting with the denser core. This gradient could be attributed to the rapid formation of CPO-27 particles near the surface, where the organic linker is more concentrated, as reported by Lim *et al.*<sup>15</sup> Composite beads with lower R display similar MOF particles morphology within the polymer matrix (Fig. S4). However, it can clearly be seen that composites with higher CS contents present dense cores with encapsulated MOF particles. The chemical composition determined by EDS analysis (Fig. S5), shows the good dispersion of the MOF building elements (Co, C, O) within the beads.



**Fig. 1.** Powder XRD patterns of the as-synthesized CS@CPO-27-Co (R) beads and CPO-27-Co powder. \* =  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ .

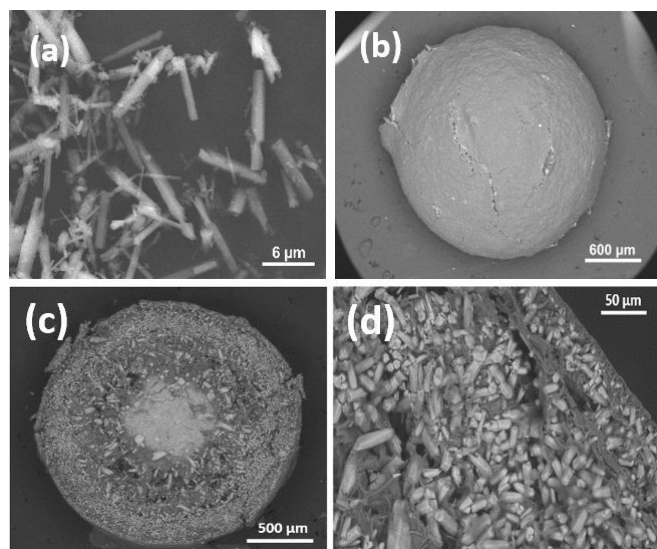
Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of the prepared materials under air atmosphere shows a weight loss curve (Fig. S6) similar to that of CPO-27-Co, exhibiting three distinct steps. The initial weight loss up to  $120^\circ\text{C}$  is likely due to the removal of residual solvents such as methanol, water, and DMF. The second weight loss step, starting at  $290^\circ\text{C}$ , is attributed to the beginning of chitosan degradation<sup>20</sup>, and the collapse of the MOF structure as a result of the combustion of the organic linker and the formation of cobalt oxide(II, III)<sup>21</sup>. The final weight loss corresponds to the reduction of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  to CoO at approximately  $900^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>22</sup>. In contrast, pure CS beads undergo complete combustion at  $600^\circ\text{C}$ . Owing to the final CoO residue content, and by knowing the CPO-27-Co molecular formula [ $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{Co}_2\text{O}_8$ ], a MOF loading of 55 wt.% can be estimated within the composite beads presenting a pure crystalline phase (CS@CPO-27-Co ( $R=2$ )).

The BET surface area measured from the  $\text{N}_2$  physisorption isotherm of CS@CPO-27-Co ( $R=2$ ), shown in Fig. S7, is  $254\text{ m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ . Comparatively, the BET surface area of the CPO-27-Co powder is  $1052\text{ m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ . Such difference is attributed to the low porosity of the biopolymer, the beads densification following atmospheric drying (Fig. S8 and Table S2), as well as partial pores blockage by the polymer matrix owing to its high content<sup>7,20,23</sup>. Pores blockage is even more marked at lower MOF loadings (lower molar ratios R), as the crystals become fully embedded with the biopolymer matrix, thus hindering  $\text{N}_2$





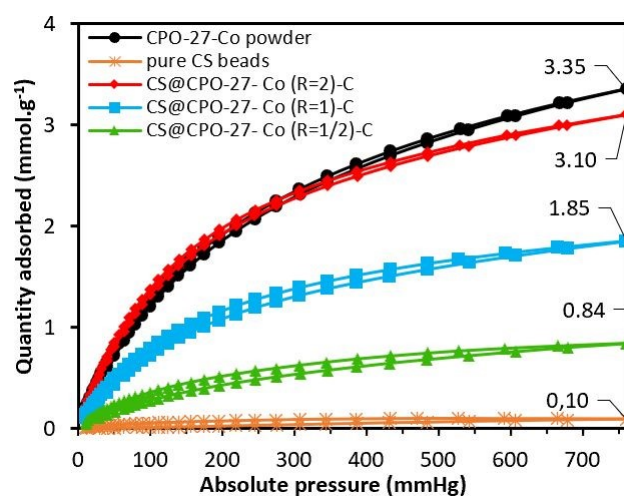
accessibility to the pores and preventing the application of the BET equation (Fig. S7). This observation aligns with the dense morphology observed through SEM analysis. To minimize densification and increase the specific surface area, the hydrogel beads were frozen with liquid nitrogen and freeze-dried. Their corresponding PXRD patterns and  $N_2$  sorption isotherms are presented in Fig. S9. Notably, the measured specific surface areas were 210, 300, and 567  $m^2.g^{-1}$ , for CS@CPO-27-Co (R=1/2)-C, CS@CPO-27-Co (R=1)-C, and CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2)-C (C standing for cryogels).



**Fig. 2.** SEM images of CPO-27-Co powder (a), CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2) external surface (b), and CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2) cross-section (c and d).

The obtained cryogels were evaluated for  $CO_2$  adsorption under static conditions at 298 K, across a pressure range of 0–760 mmHg. As depicted in Fig. 3, the maximum  $CO_2$  uptakes reached 0.84, 1.85, and 3.10  $mmol.g^{-1}$  for composites with molar ratios R of 1/2, 1, and 2, respectively. As CPO-27-Co accounts for about 55 % of the CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2)-C composite, and CS cryogels have a neglectable  $CO_2$  sorption capacity (0.1  $mmol.g^{-1}$ ), the CPO-27-Co within the beads can adsorb up to 5.85  $mmol.g^{-1}$  ( $_{(MOF)}$ ). This value falls behind the reported  $CO_2$  adsorption capacity for the pristine CPO-27-Co (~6.90  $mmol.g^{-1}$  at 298 K) found in literature<sup>24</sup>, but it is surprisingly higher than pristine CPO-27-Co as-synthesized herein (3.35  $mmol.g^{-1}$ ) which may underline a favorable effect of chitosan over the crystallization of the CPO-27-Co MOF under the applied conditions. Also, it is significantly higher than what would have been expected from the BET surface area measurement. Additionally, the consistent upward slope of the adsorption curve for the three samples suggests that there may be a potential for increased adsorption capacity at higher pressures<sup>25</sup>. Xerogels were similarly tested for  $CO_2$  sorption at 298 K. The maximum uptake measured for these composites (0.44, 1.50, and 3.16  $mmol.g^{-1}$  for R= 1/2, 1, and 2, respectively) is in line with those of the cryogels for the same MOF loadings (Fig. S10). Thus, the accessibility of  $CO_2$  to the pores at 298 K post-atmospheric drying is mostly unaltered

compared to the accessibility of  $N_2$  to the pores at liquid nitrogen temperature, where pore blockage is more marked.



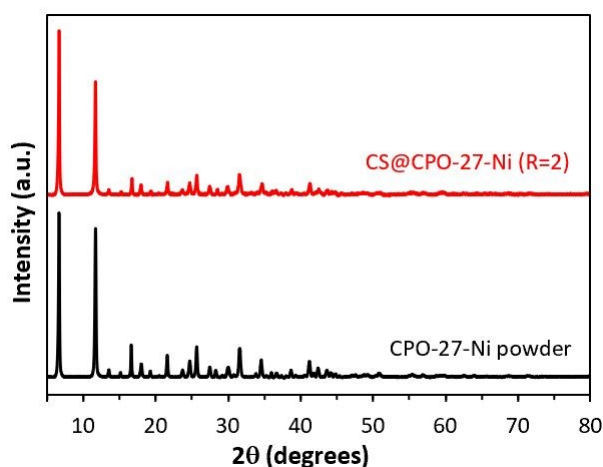
**Fig. 3.**  $CO_2$  adsorption isotherms of the as-synthesized CPO-27-Co powder, pure CS beads, and CS@CPO-27-Co (R) beads measured at 298 K.

It is worth noting that the  $CO_2$  sorption capacity of CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2) xerogels and cryogels exceeds by more than 50 % all reported CS@MOF composites prepared via an *in-situ* crystallization route. For instance, CS@ZIF-67 aerogels (supercritical  $CO_2$  dried) demonstrated an adsorption capacity of only 0.76  $mmol.g^{-1}$ ,<sup>26</sup> while CS@ZIF-8 and CS@HKUST-1 cryogels (freeze-dried) exhibited capacities of 0.68 and 1.98  $mmol.g^{-1}$  at 298 K, respectively.<sup>20,27</sup> To investigate the order of magnitude of  $CO_2$  adsorption energy on our composites,  $CO_2$  isotherms of CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2)-C were measured at 273, 283, and 298 K (Fig. S11). The averaged adsorption isosteric enthalpy  $|\Delta_{ads}H|$ , measured according to Clausius–Clapeyron equation<sup>28</sup>, is 33.3  $kJ.mol^{-1}$ . This closely aligns with the value of 33.9  $kJ.mol^{-1}$  reported by Yoo *et al.* at 298 K<sup>29</sup> and suggests that the adsorption of  $CO_2$  with CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2)-C is driven by physical interactions<sup>30</sup>. Importantly, chitosan does not impede the use of CS@MOF composites for  $CO_2$  sorption over cycles<sup>26</sup>. Indeed, the uptake capacity of CS@CPO-27-Co (R=2)-C was constant during five cycles of adsorption-desorption (Fig. S12). To prove the versatility of this approach to produce CS@CPO-27-M composite beads, the cobalt(II) precursor was replaced by nickel(II) precursors. Fig. 4 illustrates that the obtained CS@CPO-27-Ni (R=2) exhibits the same characteristic Bragg peaks as its respective pristine CPO-27-Ni powder. Moreover,  $N_2$  physisorption highlights its microporous nature (Fig. S13 and Table S3), with a  $S_{BET}$  of 315  $m^2.g^{-1}$ . Thus, the use of chitosan as a matrix to crystallize the CPO-27-M MOF is well-adapted for the production of CS@CPO-27-M composites.

In summary, an *in-situ* crystallization route was successfully adapted to produce porous chitosan@CPO-27-Co shaped in the form of beads, loading up to 55 wt.% of MOF particles. Such composite beads present a high potential for  $CO_2$  uptake, with an adsorption capacity of 3.10  $mmol.g^{-1}$  at 298 K, surpassing all the reported MOF composites prepared via an *in-situ* crystallization approach so far. The calculation of the adsorption



isosteric enthalpy further confirmed the physical nature of CO<sub>2</sub> sorption within the composite beads, highlighting their potential for regeneration. Finally, cobalt ions (Co<sup>2+</sup>) were replaced by nickel ions (Ni<sup>2+</sup>) to produce a series of well-crystallized CS@CPO-27-M composites.



**Fig. 4.** PXRD patterns of CS@CPO-27-Ni (R=2) xerogels (red) and its pristine CPO-27-Ni powder (black).

#### Author Contributions

Y.K., J.D. and T.L. conceived and designed the project. Y.K. prepared the materials and conducted most characterization. Y.K. and C.V. conducted CO<sub>2</sub> sorption measurements. Y.K. wrote the original manuscript. All authors analysed the data, discussed the results and commented on the manuscript.

#### Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.

#### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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