Low-T Mechanisms of Ammonia Synthesis on Co$_3$Mo$_3$N

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Dispersion-corrected periodic DFT calculations have been applied to elucidate the Langmuir–Hinshelwood (dissociative) and an Eley–Rideal/Mars–van Krevelen (associative) mechanism for ammonia synthesis over Co$_3$Mo$_3$N surfaces, in the presence of surface defects. Comparison of the two distinct mechanisms clearly suggests that apart from the conventional dissociative mechanism, there is another mechanism that proceeds via hydrazine and diazene intermediates that are formed by Eley–Rideal type chemistry, where hydrogen reacts directly with surface activated nitrogen, in order to form ammonia at considerably milder conditions. This result clearly suggests that via surface defects ammonia synthesis activity can be enhanced at milder conditions on one of the most active catalysts for ammonia synthesis.

INTRODUCTION

The development of alternative nitrogen-fixation processes could have a profound economic and environmental impact, as more that 50% of ammonia for soil fertilizers is produced by man. The other 50% is produced naturally by nitrogenase in nitrogen fixation plants where the reduction of N$_2$ occurs by the FeMo-cofactor. Currently ammonia synthesis industrially is achieved mostly via the classical Haber–Bosch (H–B) process, with a Fe–K$_2$O–Al$_2$O$_3$ catalyst, which operates under high temperatures (>400 °C) and pressures (150–200 atm). Such industrial plants have changed to the Kellogg advanced ammonia process that uses a graphite-supported alkali/alkaline-earth promoted Ru catalyst, which operates at milder conditions but is expensive. Researchers are now seeking catalytic materials that could potentially produce ammonia at low temperatures (T = 200–300 °C) in order to save energy. The generally accepted mechanism for ammonia synthesis on the iron K-promoted Fe catalyst is a Langmuir–Hinselwood (L–H) mechanism which is dissociative. An L–H mechanism has also been found on the Ru(0001) surfaces, via density functional theory (DFT) calculations in order to model the Ru–graphite catalyst. The rate-determining step (RDS) was found to be the activation step for N$_2$ due to the high bond dissociation enthalpy of N$_2$ (945 kJ mol$^{-1}$) compared to H$_2$ (436 kJ mol$^{-1}$). An associative mechanism has recently been found on Ru that proceeds through a −N$_2$H intermediate.

Co$_3$Mo$_3$N is known to be a more active catalyst than the one currently used by the industry, especially when doped with cesium. Although the high activity of this and related materials has been established, there is a need to understand its origin and to elucidate the mechanism of ammonia synthesis. Only a few previous DFT studies have attempted to model the kinetics of ammonia synthesis on this catalyst, based on linear-scaling relationships, that correlated the dissociation barrier to the adsorption energy of N$_2$ where an L–H mechanism was assumed. However, a detailed study of the elementary mechanistic steps and the role of surface defects in particular is currently lacking. In two recent DFT studies we have identified possible sites for the adsorption and activation of the reactants of the ammonia synthesis reaction on a model Co$_3$Mo$_3$N surface with heterogeneity due to surface nitrogen vacancies. Such vacancies are present in large concentrations even at ambient temperatures (i.e., 10$^{13}$ cm$^{-2}$) and can efficiently activate N$_2$. Our earlier work found that there are two activation sites for N$_2$, the first is a surface cavity, where N$_2$ is bound side-on to a Co$_5$ cluster at the 16d Wyckoff site, where N$_2$ is activated 21% (as measured by the percentage change in the N–N bond length); the second, a somewhat weaker activation site (11%) that was found to be located at surface 3f-nitrogen vacancies for which we have suggested that nitrogen vacancies can participate in the elementary reaction steps toward the formation of ammonia. Indeed, recent DFT studies show that N-vacancies can participate in the mechanism for the electrochemical reduction of ammonia on Zr, Nb, Cr, and V mononitrides and in the two-step solar-energy driven ammonia synthesis on metal-nitrides. Additionally, in a recent DFT study, the electrochemical synthesis of ammonia was studied for the Mars–van Krevelen mechanism on group III–VII transition metal nitrides and a N–N was found to be...
suitable, whereas the other metal nitrides decompose to their pure metals.28

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this communication we have considered a Langmuir−Hinshelwood (L-H; see Schemes 1 and 3) and an Eley−Rideal/Mars−van Krevelen (E-R/MvK; see Schemes 2 and 4) mechanism for ammonia synthesis on Co₃Mo₃N-(111) surfaces.

In particular, we have applied dispersion-corrected (D3) DFT in order to calculate the potential energy diagram for ammonia synthesis for two mechanistic pathways for ammonia synthesis on the (111)-surfaces of Co₃Mo₃N in the presence of surface defects, such as nitrogen vacancies and intrinsic surface cavities. The computational methodology has been described in detail elsewhere.22,23 Activation barriers were obtained by the nudged elastic band (NEB) method in which the barrier was modeled first by 10 images to acquire the details of the potential energy surface. Once the various intermediates were found and fully optimized, the transition states were located by a separate NEB run of 3 images. Remarkably, we find that there are two possible mechanisms for ammonia synthesis; the first is the commonly known L-H mechanism8 shown in Scheme 3; the second resembles an Eley−Rideal/Mars−van Krevelen (associative) mechanism in which surface lattice nitrogen participates as shown in Scheme 4. The relative energy diagram of the two reactions is shown in Figure 1.

L-H (Dissociative) Ammonia Synthesis Mechanism. N₂ adsorbs generally less favorably than hydrogen on Co₃Mo₃N-(111) surfaces. However, at the surface cavity, the adsorption of both N₂ and H₂ is slightly endothermic: 40 and 21 kJ/mol, respectively (other less active adsorption sites have exothermic adsorption energies), indicating that some pressure maybe required. A detailed study of the various adsorption sites is given in ref 23, which showed that H₂ and N₂ can essentially coadsorb at the activation sites; the activation barriers of the L-H mechanism has hydrogenation barriers higher than the mechanism modeled on Ru(0001), which indicates that at higher-T there maybe additional reaction mechanisms occurring on nitrogen free Co₃Mo₃N surfaces. Therefore, in the L-H modeled here the mechanism for NH₃ synthesis follows the

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route A: gas phase nitrogen adsorbs side-on to the catalyst and is activated by 21% by stretching of the N–N bond; B: activated \( \text{N}_2 \) undergoes dissociation through a relatively low activation barrier that results in two bridged-N intermediates; C: \( \text{H}_2 \) adsorbs dissociatively on a \( \text{Co}_8 \) cluster, forming two atomic H species; D: \( \text{H}^- \) chemisorbed on the \( \text{Co}_8 \) cluster reacts with a bridged-N forming an \( \lambda^3 \)-azane intermediate (>NH), which, due to steric congestion, causes the adjacent bridge-N to move to a hollow position at \( \text{Mo}_3 \) sites; E: \( \text{H}^- \) forming >NH at a bridge position formed between \( \text{Co}_{16\text{e}}-\text{Mo}_2 \); F: another hydrogen chemisorbs dissociatively on a \( \text{Co}_8 \) cluster; G: the 3f-bound-N to the \( \text{Mo}_3 \) hollow moves due to surface diffusion to the adjacent \( \text{Co}–\text{Mo}_3 \) hollow, while displacing \( \text{NH}_3 \) chemisorbed on the \( \text{Co}_8 \) cluster; H: I: 3f-bound-N at \( \text{Co}_{16\text{e}}–\text{Mo}_2 \) hollow moves to adjacent bridge position at \( \text{Co}_8 \) reacting with \( \text{H}^- \) and forming an \( \lambda^3 \)-azane intermediate; J: another hydrogen dissociates on the \( \text{Co}_8 \) cluster forming two \( \text{–H}^- \) species; K: \( \text{H}^- \) reacts with \( \lambda^3 \)-azane intermediate (>NH) forming a \( \lambda^4 \)-azane intermediate (>NH2) at the adjacent \( \text{Co}_{32\text{e}}-\text{Mo}_3 \) site; L: \( \text{H}^- \) reacts with >NH forming surface-adsorbed ammonia (>NH3) on the \( \text{Co}_8 \) clusters; M: ammonia desorbs from the \( \text{Co}_8 \) clusters in a relatively high barrier process; the surface cavity is free and the catalytic cycle resumes, starting from step A.

**E-R/MvK (Associative) Ammonia Synthesis Mechanism.** In the E-R/MvK mechanism, ammonia is synthesized at the 3f-nitrogen vacancy sites on the \( \text{Mo}_3\text{N} \) framework. The active site is shown in the box of Scheme 4 and has some similarities with FeMo-cofactor in nitrogenases: A': nitrogen adsors in an end-on configuration at a 3-fold N-vacancy on the \( \text{Mo}_3\text{N} \) framework with 11% activation; B': gas phase hydrogen reacts directly in an Eley–Rideal mechanism with surface activated nitrogen forming a trans hydrazine intermediate (>NNH2, similar to \( \text{Mo}==\text{NNH}_2 \) and \( \text{Fe}==\text{NNH}_2 \)), in a low barrier process; C': hydrogen adsors dissociates molecularly onto the \( \text{Mo}_3\text{N} \) framework adjacent to where previously the nitrogen vacancy site was located; D': \( \text{H}_2 \) reacts with the hydrazine-like intermediate forming diazane and \( \text{–H}^- \); E': Diazane readily decomposes due to its positive charge into a tertiary amine and \( \text{–H}^- \); F': \( \text{–H}^- \) reacts with the tertiary amine forming an azane bound to a \( \text{Mo}_3 \) hollow; G': hydrogen adsors molecularly at the \( \text{Mo}_3\text{N} \) framework adjacent to where previously the nitrogen vacancy site was located; H': the precursor-mediated adsorbed state of \( \text{H}_2 \) reacts with azane forming primary amine, through a high barrier step.

**Figure 1.** Relative energy diagram of L-H (red) and E-R/MvK (black) mechanism for ammonia synthesis on \( \text{Co}_3\text{Mo}_3\text{N} \) surfaces. Letter labels given in Schemes 1–4.


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CONCLUSIONS

We have studied with dispersion-corrected DFT two complete mechanisms for ammonia synthesis on cobalt molybdenum nitride. The first that occurs at surface cavities is a Langmuir–Hinshelwood (dissociative) mechanism, and the second that occurs at surface nitrogen vacancies is an Eley–Rideal/Mars–van Krevelen (associative) mechanism. We show that, in the most active catalysts for ammonia synthesis.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.jpcc.7b12364. The coordinates of the structure of the various intermediates and transition states (Figure S2) and the detailed barrier calculations (Figure S1) (PDF)

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Notes

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