

## Catalyst Informatics Study for the Selective Functionalization of Methane

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### Abstract:

The selective functionalization of methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) has attracted increased attention in recent years because of its scientific interest and industrial importance.<sup>1-3</sup> There is a need for heterogeneous catalysts that can directly convert  $\text{CH}_4$  into useful chemicals. On active metal surfaces such as Ni (111),  $\text{CH}_4$  is sequentially dehydrogenated to CH and C in exothermic processes.<sup>4</sup> We have considered a difficult process to obtain useful  $\text{C}_2$  products such as  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$  directly from  $\text{CH}_4$ . Considering two properties required for a methane conversion catalyst, i.e., reactivity and selectivity, alloy surfaces that energetically stabilize  $\text{CH}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_3$  species more than CH and C species would be suitable for the direct methane conversion to  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ .<sup>5</sup> An exhaustive screening of alloys satisfying this condition is carried out by using first-principles calculations. MgPt is predicted to be one of the most useful catalysts. The activity of Pt is moderately suppressed on its surface, due to Mg, and  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_2$  species get more stable than the CH and C species. It is predicted from the calculations that the C-C coupling reaction of two  $\text{CH}_2$  species adsorbed on the surface will produce ethylene with a low activation barrier. Experimental verification is carried out by preparing MgPt alloy in collaboration with experimental groups.<sup>5</sup>

### References:

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