

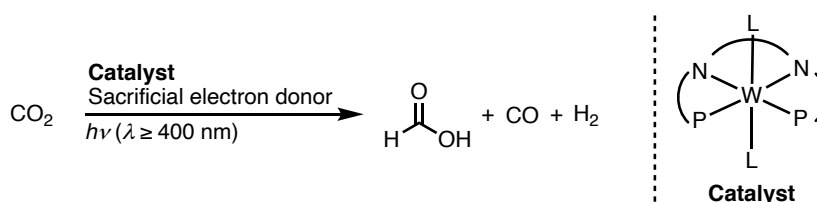
CO₂ photoreduction using a tungsten complex bearing a PNNP-type tetradentate ligand

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Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is widely considered as the main cause of global warming. In contrast, it is an attractive carbon resource because it is low toxic, cheap, and abundantly present in the atmosphere. Photocatalytic CO₂ reduction is one of the most promising methodologies to convert CO₂ into value-added chemicals, which can offer a sustainable solution to energy and climate problems. In our laboratory, iridium¹ and ruthenium² complexes bearing PNNP-type tetradentate ligands have been developed to exhibit efficient photocatalytic abilities towards CO₂ reduction under visible light irradiation. Although these photocatalysts kept high reactivities for a long time due to the robust PNNP ligands, the use of precious metals remains a challenge. To solve this issue, we focused on the tungsten (W) as a promising candidate. Even though a W is relatively abundant and cheap in 5d transition metals, to our knowledge, no W complex has been reported for photocatalytic CO₂ reduction so far.

Herein, we report the synthesis of a new W complex bearing a PNNP-type tetradentate ligand and its catalytic ability towards photocatalytic CO₂ reduction. Under visible light irradiation of a CO₂-saturated DMA solution containing the W complex and 1,3-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole (BIH) as a sacrificial electron donor, photocatalytic reduction of CO₂ occurred to give HCOOH selectively without an additional photosensitizer (Scheme 1). The amount of HCOOH increased as the reaction solution was irradiated for a longer time and addition of a small amount of water enhanced the reactivity. UV-vis measurements and cyclic voltammetry measurements were conducted to interrogate its catalytic ability.



Scheme 1. CO₂ photoreduction using a W complex

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