EC2/BIG-NSE workshop (Wed, 16th Oct. 2019)

Bridging homo- and heterogeneous catalysis: The surface organometallic chemistry approach

All lectures will be in English & everybody is welcome to attend!
Room BEL 301 (Villa BELL TU Berlin)

TIMETABLE

13:00 – 14:00 **Prof. Arne Thomas**

Synthesis of Porous Silica and other High Surface Area Supports for SOMC

14:00 – 15:00 **Dr. Clément Camp**

Surface Organometallic Chemistry

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee break

15:30 – 16:30 **Prof. Christophe Copéret**

Interrogating Surfaces and Interfaces by Solid State NMR

16:30 – 17:30 **Prof. Klaus Köhler**

Molecular Heterogeneous Catatylsis – Molecules versus Solids (Surfaces) in Catalyst Synthesis and Catalytic Reactions

17:30-17:45 Coffee break

Subsequent to the workshop, a UniSysCat Colloquium in the same room will be held

17:45 – 19:15 **Prof. Odile Eisenstein**

The ^{13}C Solid State NMR Signature of Metal-Bonded Carbon: An Information of Bonding and Reactivity

THE SPEAKERS

Arne Thomas studied chemistry in Gießen, Marburg, and Edinburgh and received his PhD from MPI for Colloid and Interfaces in Potsdam, Germany. After a postdoctoral stay at the University of California, Santa Barbara, as an AvH fellow, he rejoined the MPI for Colloids and Interfaces as a group leader. In 2009 he became a Professor at the Technical University Berlin where he is leading the department of Functional Materials. Since 2019 he is speaker of the cluster of excellence UniSysCat. His research focuses on porous materials – from mesoporous inorganic materials to microporous organic frameworks.

Christophe Copéret was trained in chemistry and chemical engineering in CPE Lyon and then undertook a PhD in chemistry at Purdue University (USA) under the supervision of Prof. Negishi (1996). After a postdoctoral stay in the group of Prof. Sharpless, he joined C2P2 as a CNRS researcher in 1998 and was promoted CNRS Research Director in 2008. Since 2010, he is Professor at the Department of Chemistry at ETH Zürich. His research interest lies at the interface of molecular, material, and surface chemistry with applications in catalysis, energy, imaging, and microelectronics, and his work relies on the combination of advanced spectroscopic methods like surface enhanced NMR spectroscopy and computational chemistry.

Odile Eisenstein received her PhD degree in 1977 from the University of Paris-Sud in chemical physics. One year later, she joined the group of Prof. J. D. Dunitz at the ETH Zürich as a post-doctoral fellow. Fascinated by the Woodward-Hoffmann rules she decided to do a second post-doctoral stay at the Cornell University in the Group of R. Hoffmann in 1979 as a NATO fellow. In 1982, she became Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan, and in 1985, CNRS Director at the University of Paris-Sud. 1996, she became founder and director of the theoretical chemistry Department at the University of Montpellier 2, France. She has been a member of the French Academy of Sciences since 2013.

Clément Camp is currently a CNRS researcher in the Laboratoire de Chimie, Catalyse, Polymères et Procédés (C2P2) in Lyon. He earned the Agrégation of Science Physiques in 2009 and graduated in 2010 from the École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (France). He received his PhD degree in 2013 from the University of Grenoble (France), performed under the supervision of Dr. Marinella Mazzanti. He then joined Prof. John Arnold's group at the University of California, Berkeley (USA) for postdoctoral training. His current research interests deal with surface organometallic chemistry and cooperative effects in catalysis.

Klaus Köhler studied chemistry in Leipzig where he also received his PhD. After postdoctoral stays at the University Fribourg (A. von Zelewsky), the ETH Zürich (A. Baiker) and at the Fritz-Haber-Institut (R. Schlögl) he habilitated at the TU Berlin. In 1996 he became Professor for inorganic chemistry at the TU München. His research interests are heterogeneous catalysis and the surface chemistry of inorganic materials. He is especially interested in transition metal complexes immobilized on inorganic support materials and their catalytic properties as well as applications.