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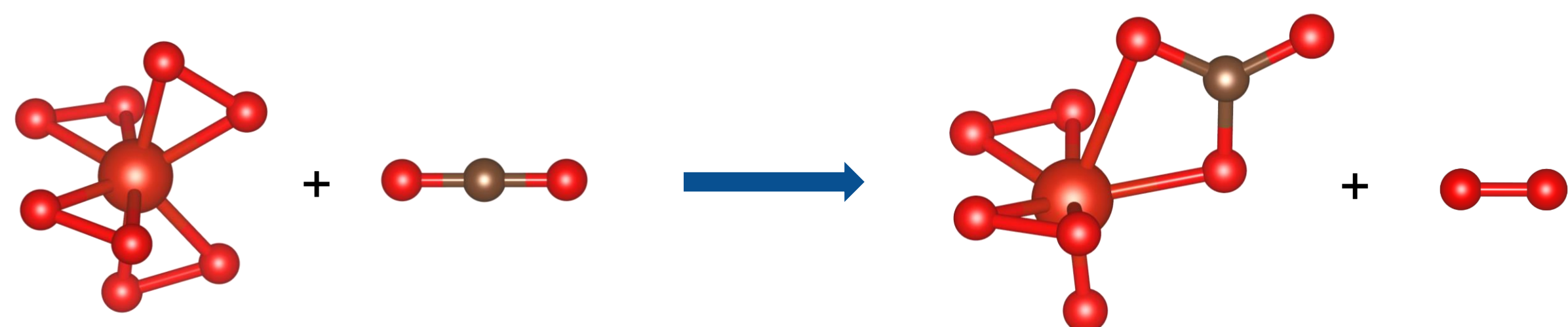
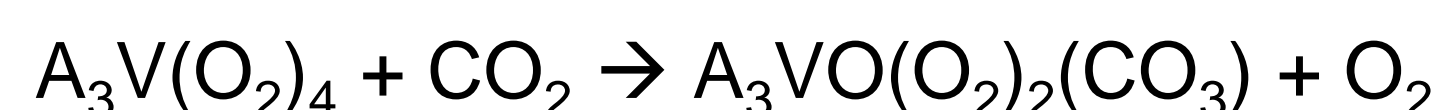
# Carbon Capture via Tetraperoxovanadates

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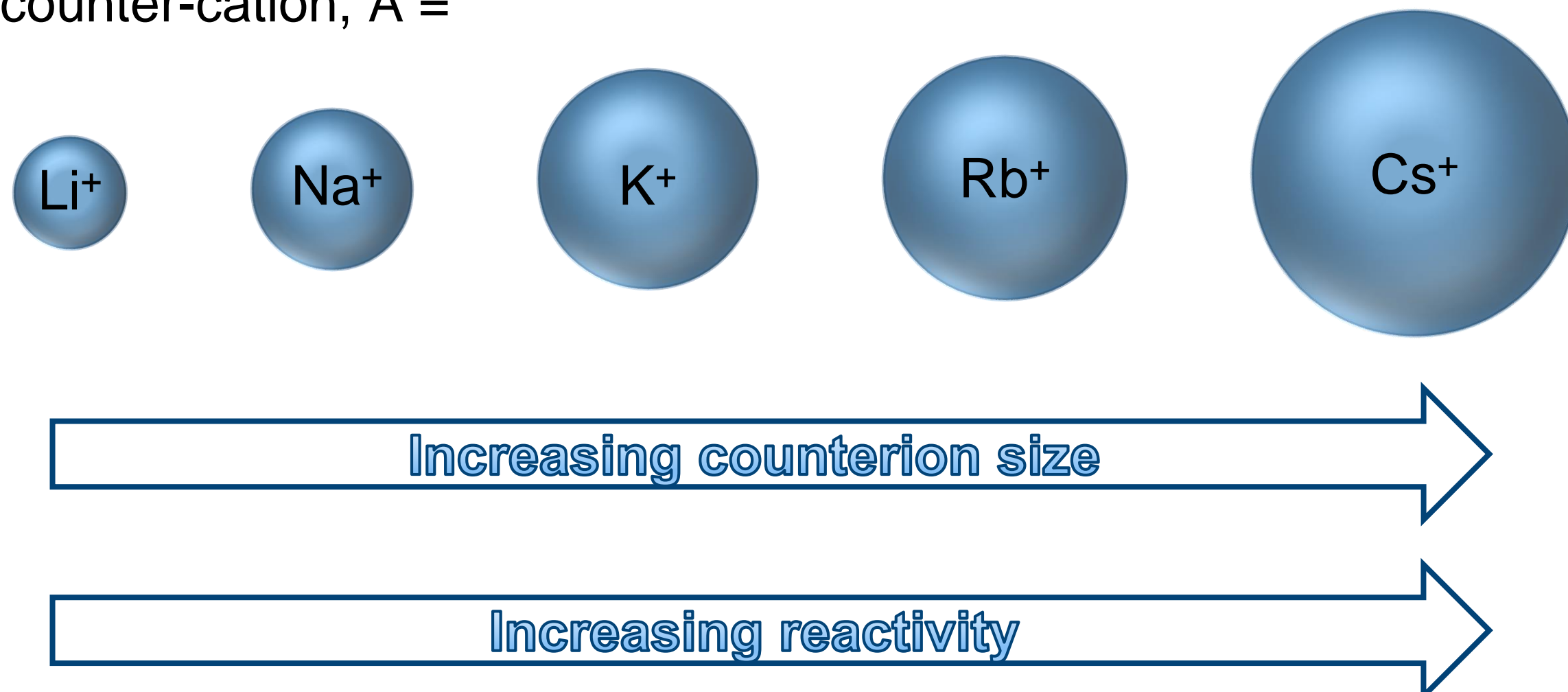
## Introduction

- Solid tetraperoxovanadates [1],  $A_3[V(O_2)_4]$ , have been shown to convert gaseous  $CO_2$  to carbonate under ambient laboratory conditions via the reaction



Color change with  $CO_2$  exposure

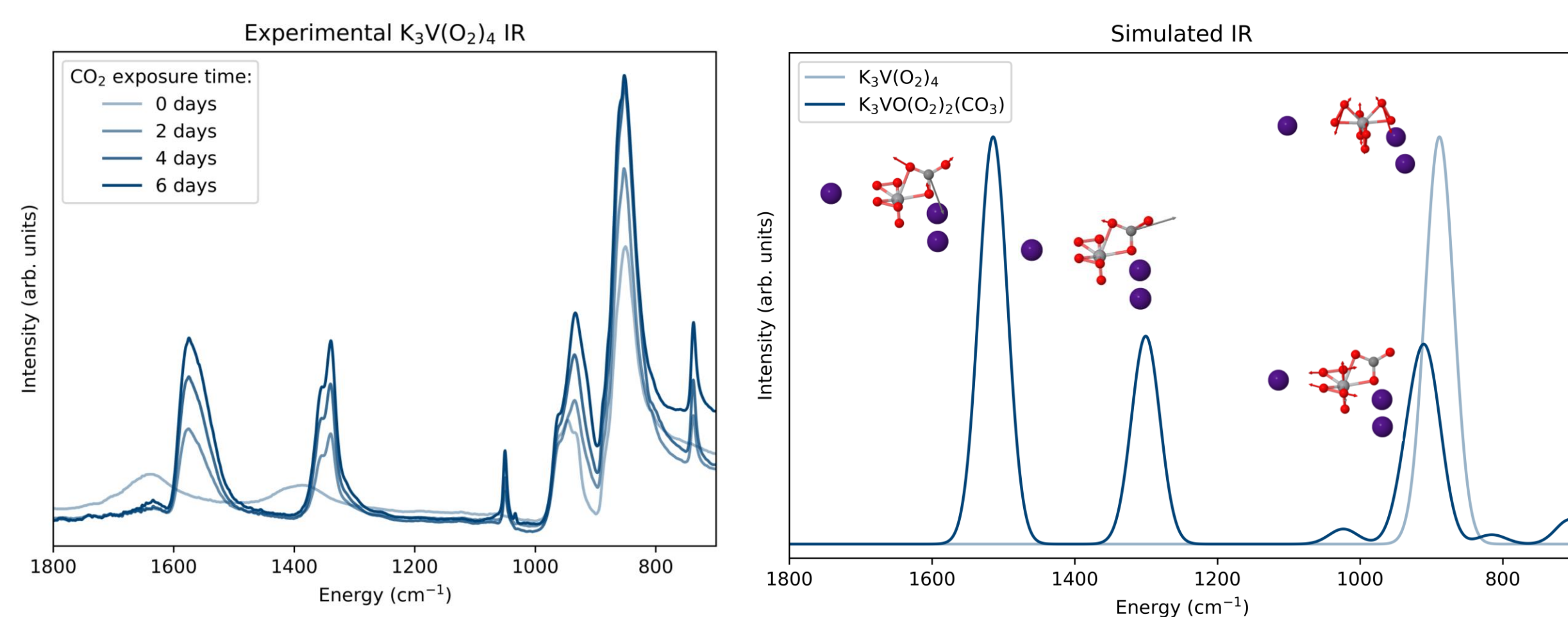
- The efficiency of this reaction has been shown to depend on the counter-cation, A =



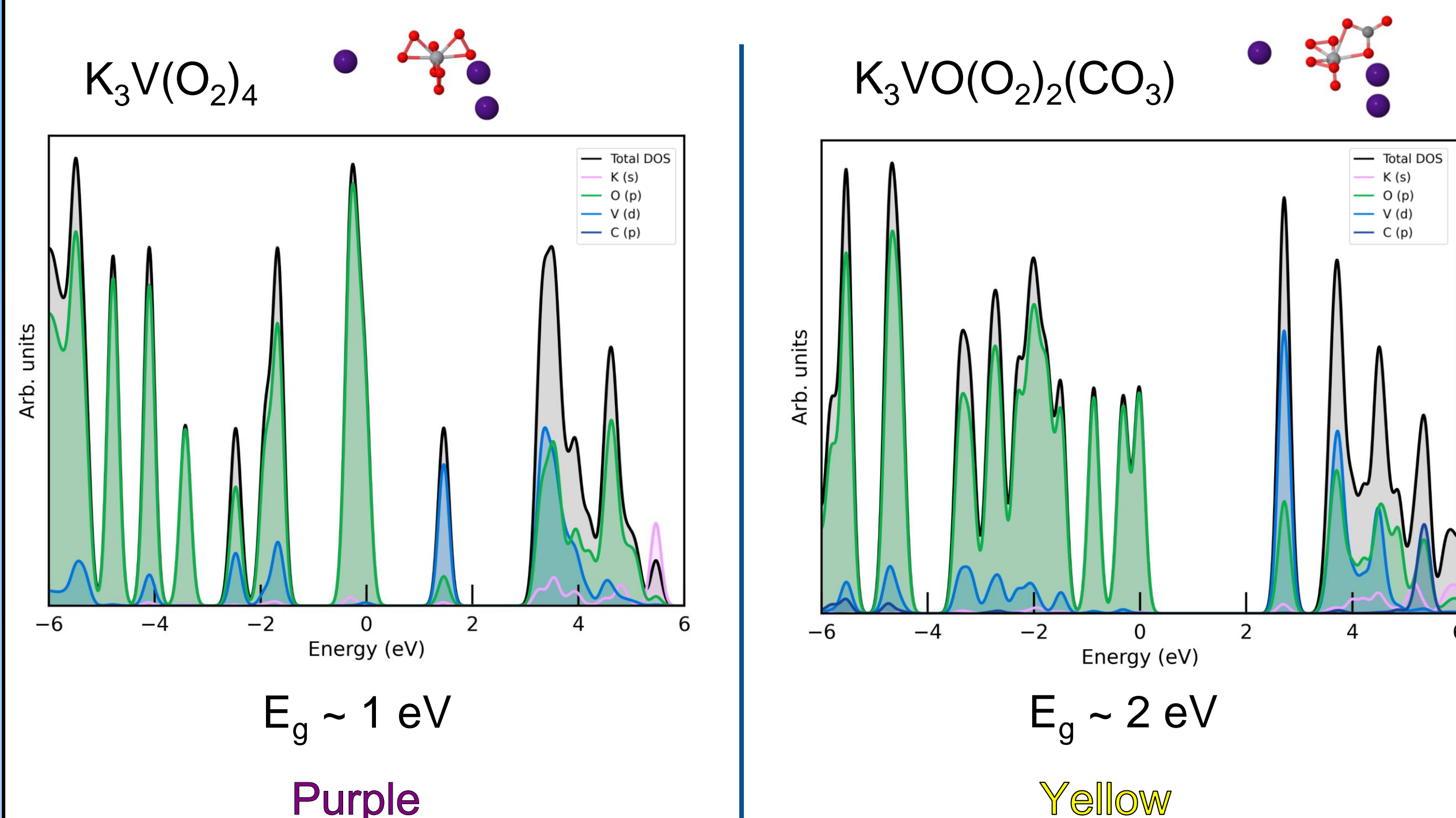
## Solid-State Models

### Phonons

- From available crystal structures of the starting material and product [2], DFT unit cell optimizations with periodic boundary conditions and phonon calculations were carried out to assist in experimental peak assignments
- PBE/850 eV cutoff, 2x2x2 k-grid in castep 20.11 [3]



### Projected Density of States (PDOS)

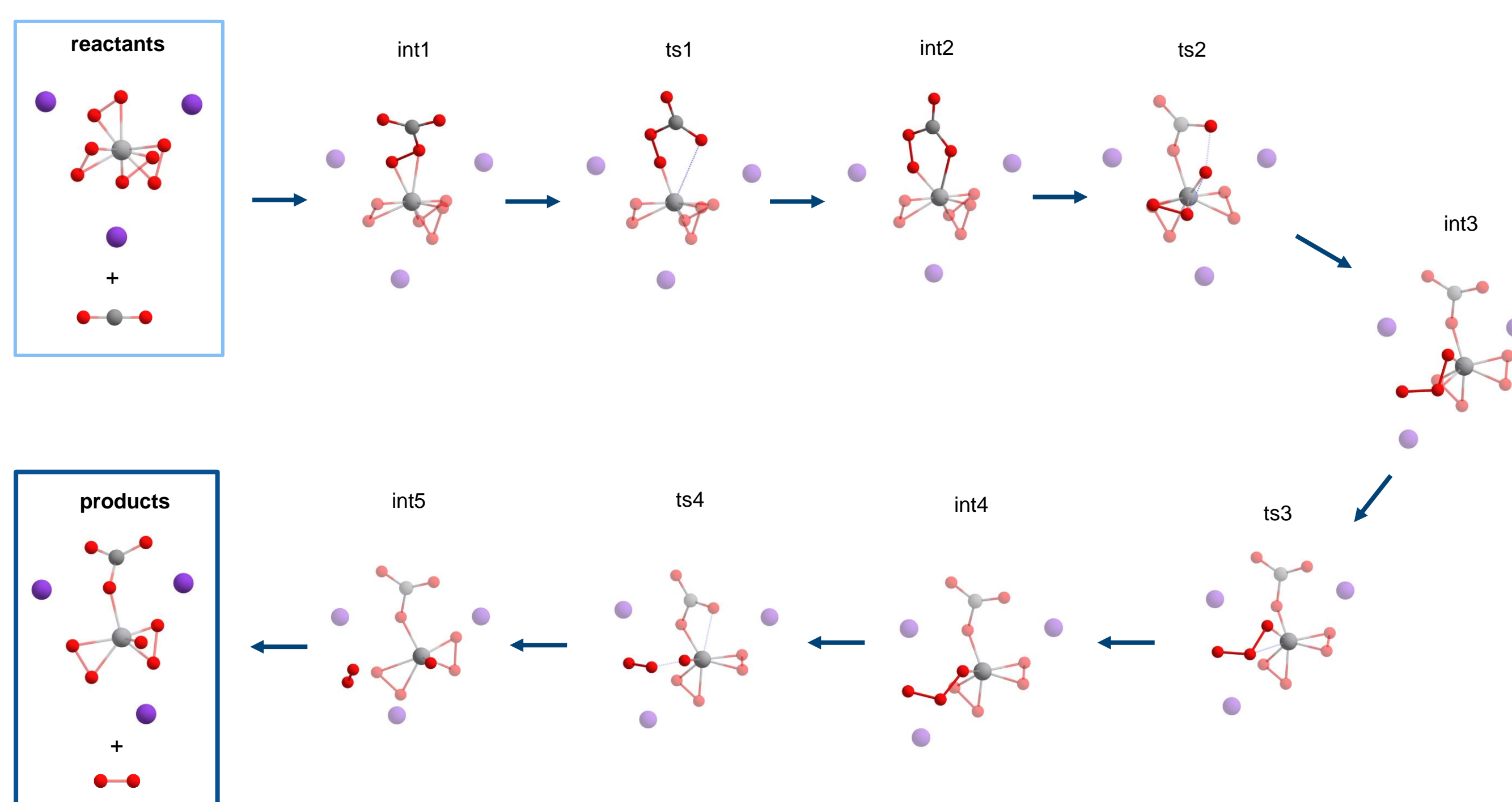
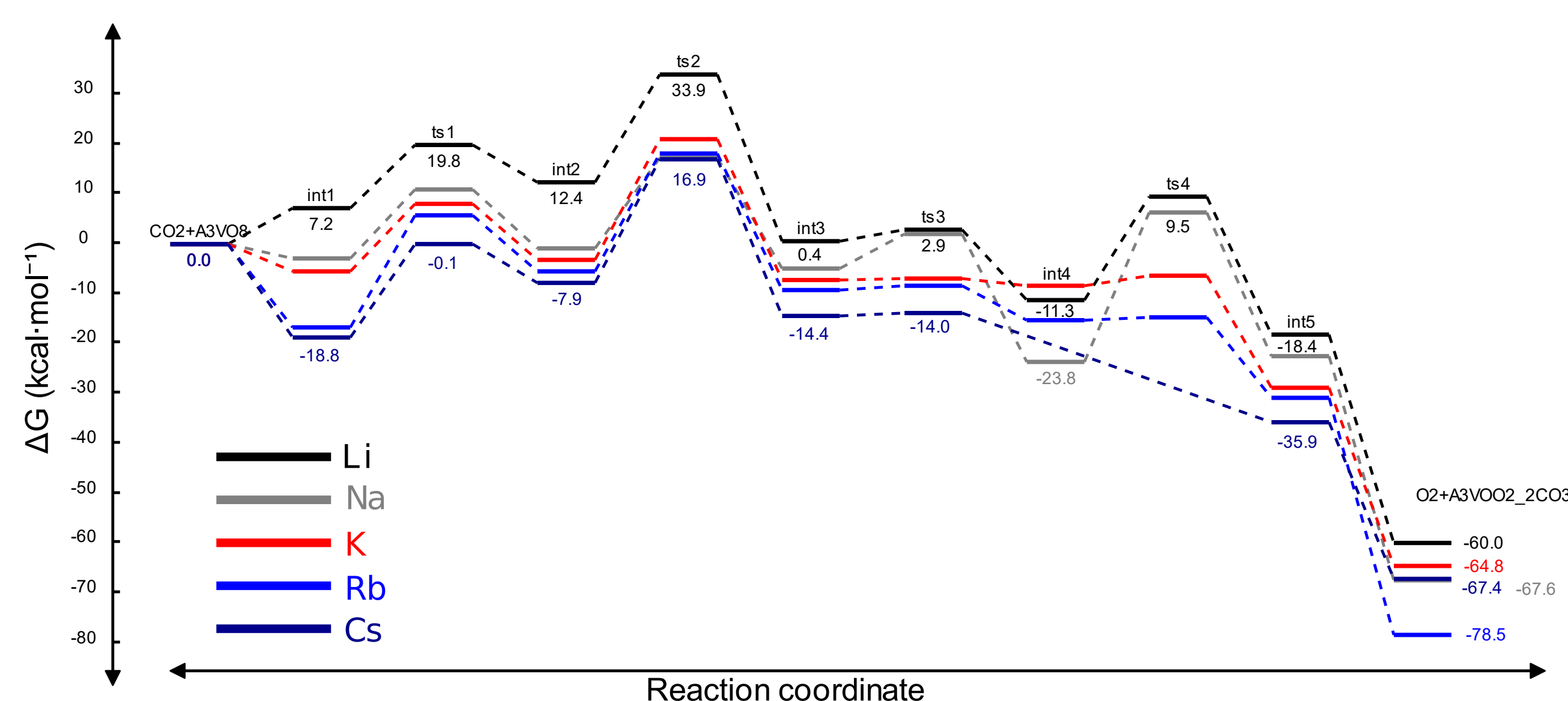


## Reaction Mechanism



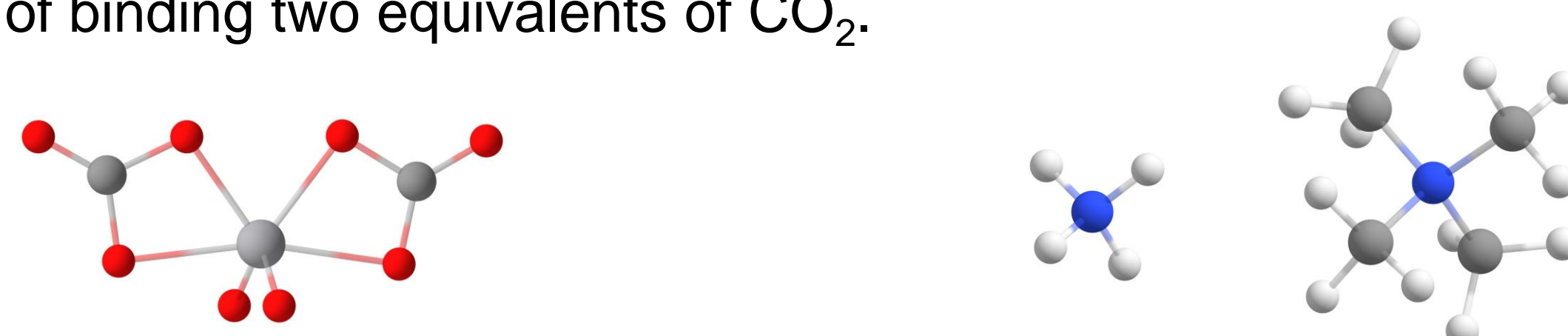
### Cluster Model

- By considering only one discrete gas-phase unit of  $A_3V(O_2)_4$ , insights into the thermodynamics and kinetics of the transformation can be gained by constructing a series of intermediates and transition states with molecular DFT calculations in Gaussian 16 Rev. A [4]
- The CAM-B3LYP functional with a mixed basis set of LANL2DZ ECP for the counterions and 6-31+G\* for the rest of system was used



## Conclusions/Future Directions

- Our work corroborates the formation of carbonate from carbon dioxide in the solid-state and explains the corresponding color change through phonon and PDOS calculations, respectively. Molecular DFT calculations demonstrate that the conversion plausibly proceeds through a four-step process involving peroxycarbonate and ozone intermediates. Larger alkali counterions are associated with lower barriers for  $O_2$  detachment (int4  $\rightarrow$  ts4  $\rightarrow$  int5 above).
- Future work will include extension to larger counterions, e.g. ammonium and tetramethylammonium, larger metal centers, and assessing the feasibility of binding two equivalents of  $CO_2$ .



## Acknowledgements

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## References

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