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Title:	Enhanced CO <sub>2</sub> adsorption on doped Au <sub>32</sub> gold nanocages: A density functional approach
Authors:	Chadha, G. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Chadha%2C+G.)
Keywords:	Au <sub>32</sub> doped nanocages CO <sub>2</sub> adsorption Gold clusters Optical absorption
Issue Date:	2018
Publisher:	Institute of Physics Publishing
Citation:	Materials Research Express, 5(6)
Abstract:	The properties of Au <sub>32</sub> clusters through selective doping with Si, Ge and Cu atoms and its interaction with CO <sub>2</sub> molecule are reported in this work. The relative stabilities of the clusters compared on the basis of average binding energy per atom indicated that Cu <sub>12</sub> Au <sub>20</sub> is stable with a binding energy of -86.085 kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> /atom. A charge density-based analysis of the doped clusters is also presented. The highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO)-lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) energy gap of M <sub>12</sub> Au <sub>20</sub> cluster (M denotes dopants) is much smaller, compared to that of the Au <sub>32</sub> cluster, implying higher reactivity. Molecular electrostatic potential (MESP) and its analysis gave guidelines to the various possible sites for the adsorption of CO <sub>2</sub> molecule. The most favourable dopant for CO <sub>2</sub> adsorption was found to be Cu amongst all the others. Calculated Infrared (IR) frequencies indicate that Cu-doped gold clusters give maximally intense peaks for CO <sub>2</sub> stretching. Absorption spectra of the nanocages are also presented using time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT). This has maximum change in wavelength for Si-doped cluster on CO <sub>2</sub> adsorption. The structural and band gap changes are manifested in the catalytic properties with the result that the doped cages showed strong adsorption for CO <sub>2</sub> as compared to pristine Au <sub>32</sub> cluster, with Cu being the best doping agent.
Description:	Only IISERM authors are available in the record.
URI:	<a href="https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2053-1591/aaca82/meta">https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2053-1591/aaca82/meta</a> ( <a href="https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2053-1591/aaca82/meta">https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2053-1591/aaca82/meta</a> ) <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2031">http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2031</a> ( <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2031">http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2031</a> )
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