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Title:	Tuning the hybridization and charge polarization in metal nanoparticles dispersed over Schiff base functionalized SBA-15 enhances CO ₂ capture and conversion to formic acid
Authors:	Kaur, Komalpreet (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Kaur%2C+Komalpreet) Gautam, Ujjal K. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Gautam%2C+Ujjal+K.)
Keywords:	Tuning the hybridization nanoparticles dispersed SBA-15 enhances CO ₂ capture conversion to formic acid
Issue Date:	2022
Publisher:	Royal Society of Chemistry
Citation:	Journal of Materials Chemistry A, 10(35), 18354-18362.
Abstract:	Different Schiff base functionalized SBA-15 materials were synthesized through condensation reactions between 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) and different aldehydes (glutaraldehyde and butyraldehyde) over a mesoporous silica, SBA-15 (APTES-GLU/SBA-15 and APTES-BUT/SBA-15). Both static and dynamic experiments have been used for testing the CO ₂ capture efficiency of these materials. The hybridization of the N atom in APTES has been tuned from sp ³ to sp ² upon condensation facilitating optimum CO ₂ capture in the direct synthesis of APTES-GLU/SBA-15. The undesirable oxides of nitrogen have been removed during the synthesis process to improve the CO ₂ capture efficiency. These materials were employed as supports for Pd-Ag and Pd-Ni bimetallic systems for the selective conversion of the captured CO ₂ to formic acid (FA) in 0.5 M KHCO ₃ solution. The Pd-Ni catalyst system exhibited enhanced CO ₂ to FA conversion activity compared to other heterogeneous systems, which is ~4 times better than that of the Pd-Ag system in this study. The X-ray absorption studies over the catalyst material confirmed that the relatively electron-deficient Ni in Pd-Ni compared to Ag in Pd-Ag favoured higher charge polarization between the metals in the Pd-Ni system enhancing the CO ₂ to FA conversion. The experimental observations are well supported by the DFT calculations.
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