

Supporting information
for

APTES based silica nanoparticles as a potential modifier for the selective sequestration of CO₂ gas molecules

Eduardo J. Cueto-Díaz^{1,*}, Alberto Castro Muñiz², Fabián Suárez-García², Santos Gálvez-Martínez¹, M^a Carmen Torquemada-Vico³, M^a Pilar Valles González⁴ and Eva Mateo-Martí¹.

¹Centro de Astrobiología, (INTA-CSIC), Ctra. Ajalvir, Km. 4, 28850, Torrejón de Ardoz, Madrid, Spain; sgálvez@cab.inta-csic.es (S.G.-M.); mateome@cab.inta-csic.es (E.M.-M.)

²Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología del Carbono (INCAR-CSIC), C/ Francisco Pintado Fe, 26, 33011 Oviedo, Spain; alberto@incar.csic.es (A.C.M.); fabian@incar.csic.es (F.S.-G.)

³Departamento de Óptica Espacial, Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial, Ctra. Ajalvir, Km. 4, 28850, Torrejón de Ardoz, Madrid, Spain; torquemadavm@inta.es

⁴Departamento de Materiales y Estructuras, Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial, Ctra. Ajalvir, Km. 4, 28850, Torrejón de Ardoz, Madrid, Spain; vallesgp@inta.es

* Correspondence: ecueto@cab.inta-csic.es

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1. Heat of adsorption

Isosteric heat (enthalpy in this case) of adsorption was calculated using the Virial equation. This method involved the simultaneous fit of two adsorption isotherms with the same fitting parameters a_i and b_j (see equation 1). The number of fitting parameters must also be optimized during the fit. So, several simulations have to be carried out in order to achieve the optimum fitting trying to use the minimum number of a_i and b_j parameters. In practice, five a_i and two b_j parameters are a good option to start for the fit and more parameters should be added until the final fit does not improve more [1,2].

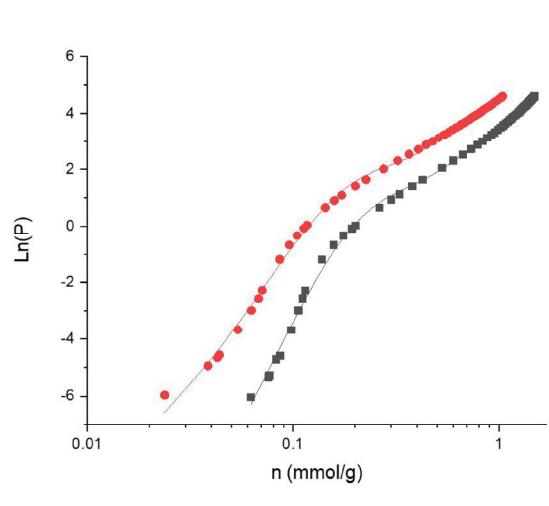
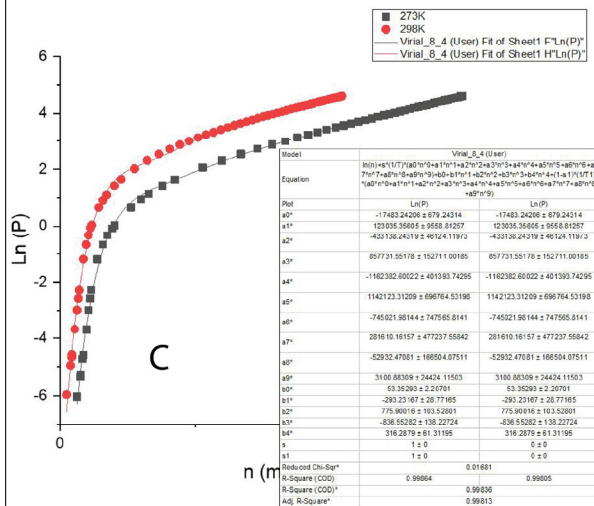
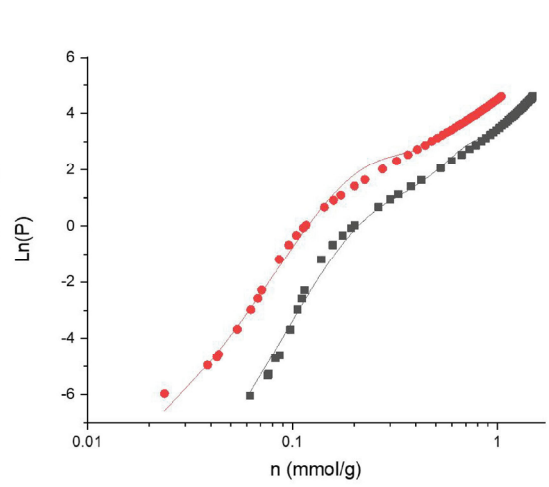
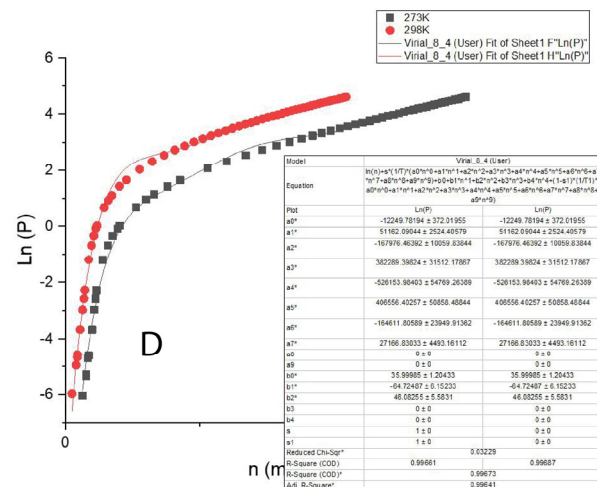
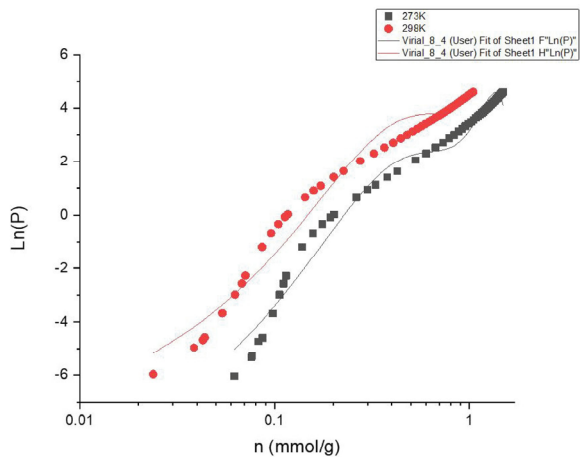
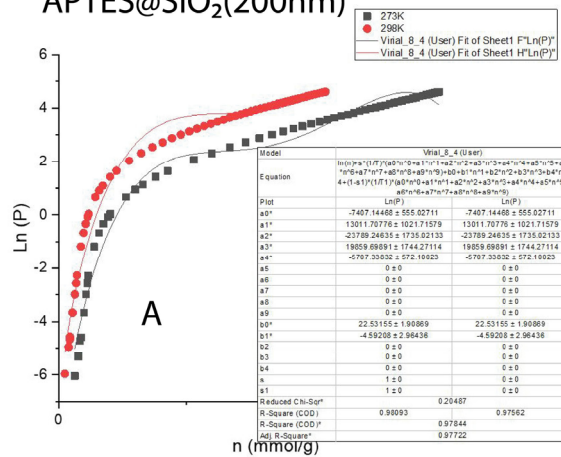
$$\ln P = \ln n + \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=0}^m a_i n^i + \sum_{j=0}^n b_j n^j \quad (\text{S1})$$

Where, P is the pressure, n in the adsorbed amount, T is the temperature and a_i and b_j are the fitting parameters.

The isosteric heat of adsorption (Q_{st}) can be calculated from the a_i parameters (Equation 2):

$$Q_{st} = -R \sum_{i=0}^m a_i n^i \quad (\text{S2})$$

APTES@SiO₂(200nm)



2. CO₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms

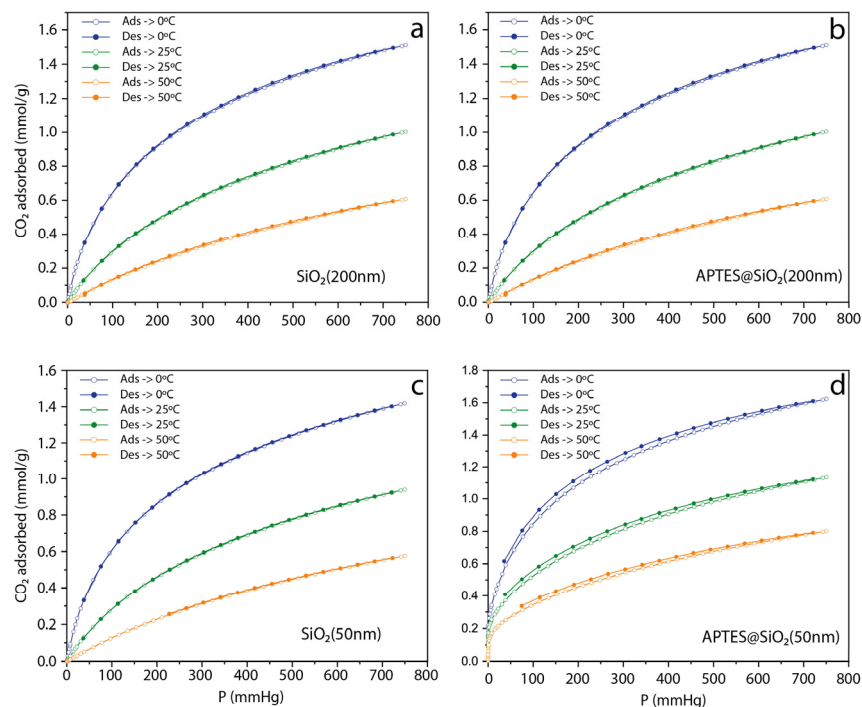


Figure S2. CO₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms at 0, 25 and 50°C for pristine and functionalized SiO₂ nanoparticles of 50 and 200 nm.

3. FT-IR spectra

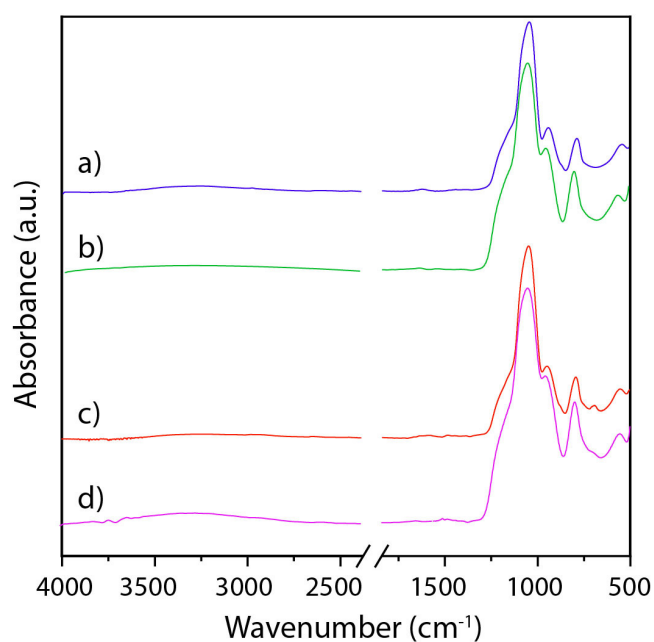


Figure S3. IR spectra of 50 nm size (a,b) SiO₂(50nm), before (navy blue) and after (green) CO₂/N₂ cycles, and (c,d) SiO₂(50nm)@APTES, before (red) and after (pink) CO₂/N₂ cycles.

4. Selectivity

Table S1. Henry's constants corresponding to the lineal fit of the N₂ adsorption isotherms at 25 and 50°C on pristine and functionalized SiO₂ nanoparticles of 50 and 200 nm of size.

Sample	N ₂ at 25°C	N ₂ at 50°C
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	K_H (mmol/g/mmHg)	R^2	K_H (mmol/g/mmHg)	R^2
SiO ₂ (200nm)	$5.43 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9999	$3.07 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9949
SiO ₂ (200nm)@APTES	$5.63 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9970	$2.93 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9905
SiO ₂ (50nm)	$6.82 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9999	$3.94 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9999
SiO ₂ (50nm)@APTES	$4.94 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9927	$3.25 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.9744

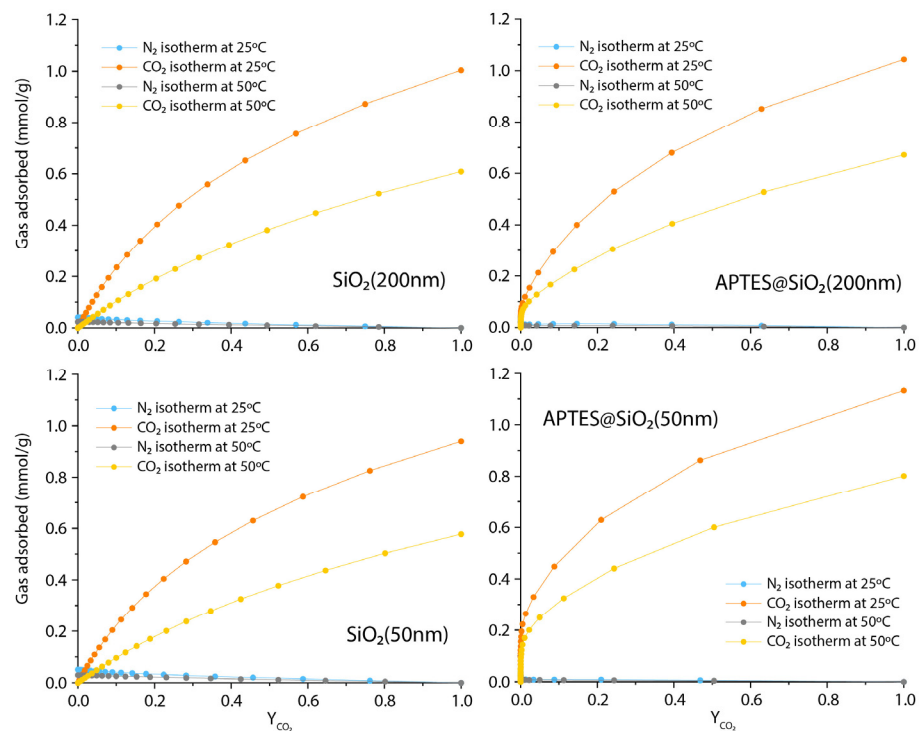


Figure S4. Prediction of the amount of CO₂ and N₂ adsorbed as a function of the CO₂ mole fraction in the gas phase (y_{CO_2}) in CO₂/N₂ mixtures at 750 mmHg and at 25 and 50°C.

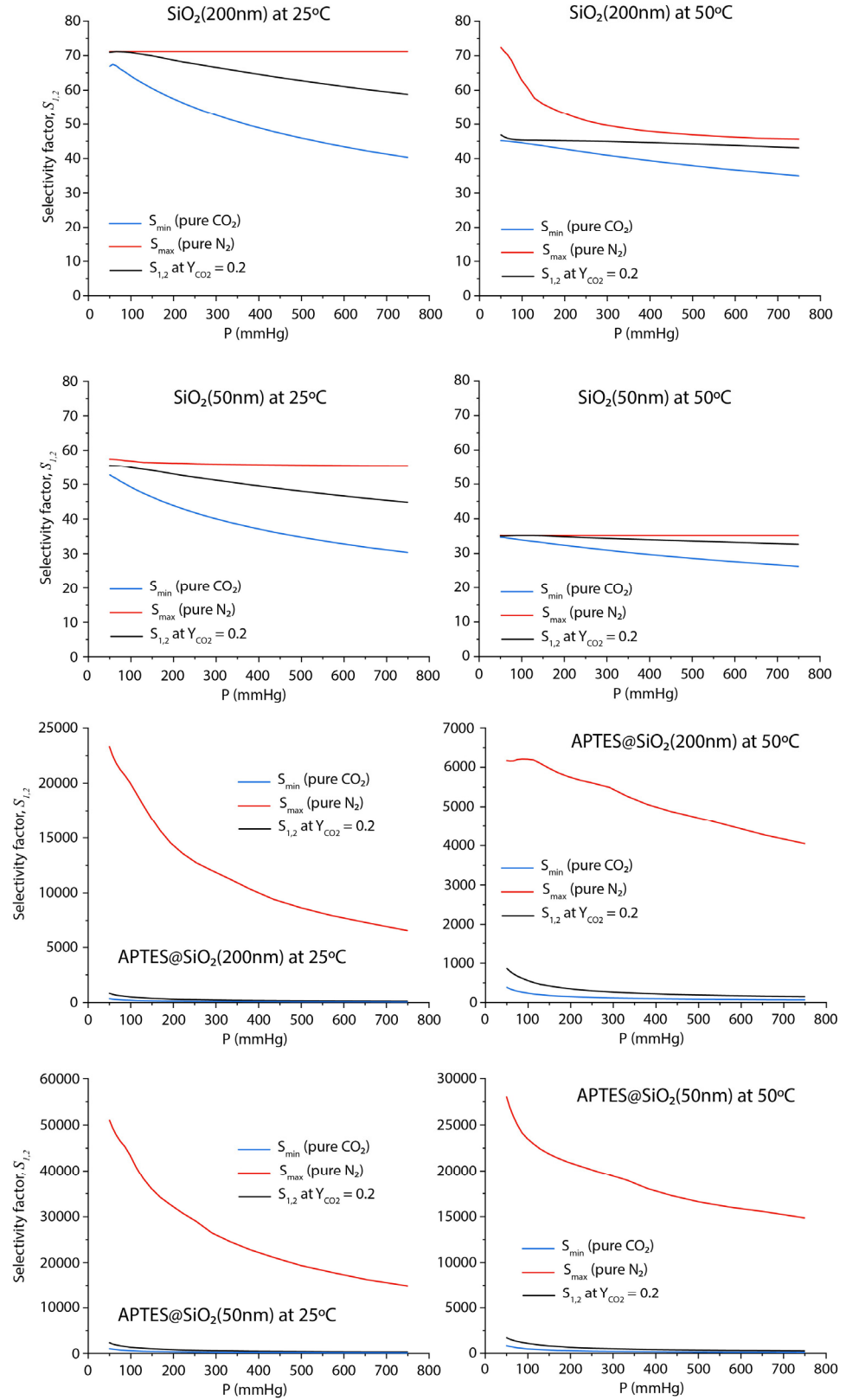


Figure S5. Variation of the selectivity factors, $S_{1,2}$, of CO_2 over N_2 in a mixture of both gases as function of the gas composition at 25 and 50°C and different pressures. S_{\min} = minimum value of $S_{1,2}$ at $y_{\text{CO}_2} = 1$ and S_{\max} = maximum value of $S_{1,2}$ at $y_{\text{CO}_2} = 0$.

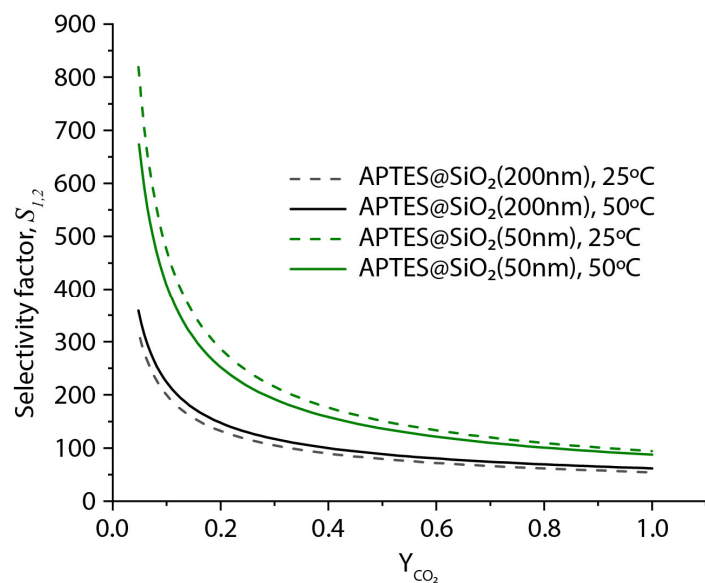


Figure S6. Variation of the selectivity factors $S_{1,2}$, of CO₂ over N₂ as function of the mole fraction of CO₂ (y_{CO_2}) at 750 mmHg and at 25 (dashed line) and 50°C (solid line) on the functionalized nanoparticles.

References

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2. Nuhnen, A.; Janiak, C. A practical guide to calculate the isosteric heat/enthalpy of adsorption via adsorption isotherms in metal–organic frameworks, MOFs. *Dalton Transactions* **2020**, *49*, 10295-10307, doi:10.1039/D0DT01784A.