

## CO<sub>2</sub> switching on g-B<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub> nanosheet for industrial applications: Decorated by alkaline earth elements

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### Abstract

The adsorption and desorption of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) molecule based on switching process along with graphite boron nitride (g-B<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub>) nanosheet with additional group II elements have been analyzed in support of density functional theory (DFT) calculations with long-range correlation (DFT+D2). The Graphite boron nitride (g-B<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub>) nanosheet with additional group II elements is like sorbent materials, which have been implemented to understand the switchable process of CO<sub>2</sub> molecule. The electron mobility, electronic properties, charge accumulation, charge transfer (e<sup>-</sup>) and adsorption energy (Kcal/mol) have also been computed to understand the switching process. The gB<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub> nanosheet yields a high carrier mobility ( $8020 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) at 300 K and formation energy (-6.67 eV/atom). The switching of CO<sub>2</sub> can be easily controlled by positive adatoms on the nanosheet of gB<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub> and the greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub> capture/release gets spontaneously without any external energy. Therefore, due to the weak absorption of CO<sub>2</sub>, it makes possible to uncharged the g-B<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub> nanosheet and show switching process. In contrast, these negatively charged g-B<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub> nanosheets are highly selective for switching CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Biography:

Shivam Kansara has his expertise in computational material science to work in the novel materials in major society applications. Mainly he is working on a low dimensional system for energy applications. He had done various work on strain engineering, optical and magnetic materials, etc. His current project is a Hydrogen fuel cell and charge storing for energy applications. He is focused on the electronic, optical, thermal, transport, electrochemical properties, etc. of materials. The dynamic stability of low-dimensional materials will be impacted toward the next generation which is one of the key issues in energy saving, energy transfer, compact designs, and different operational properties.

### References

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