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CO₂ Adsorption on H₂O-Saturated BaO(1-x)O_x and Induced Barium Surface Dissociation

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First published: 05 January 2015

<https://doi.org/10.1002/bkcs.10000>

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Abstract

CO₂ adsorption on a barium oxide (BaO) surface saturated with a monolayer of H₂O molecules was studied; a monolayer of H₂O molecules on the BaO surface exhibits nondissociative or dissociative adsorption. During the nondissociative reaction, a hydroxyl ion-terminated surface is produced, resulting in the formation of barium hydroxide (Ba(OH)₂) on the surface. The Ba(OH)₂ from the substrate associates with the tightly bound CO₂ molecule, resulting in the formation of barium carbonate (BaCO₃). In contrast, during the dissociative H₂O adsorption, a hydrogen-terminated surface is produced, which strongly adsorbs CO₂ molecules. The H₂O molecules on a fully saturated BaO surface (containing multiple layers of H₂O molecules) readily aggregate, and Ba dissociation takes place on the hydrated surface, possibly resulting in a surface containing Ba defects.

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