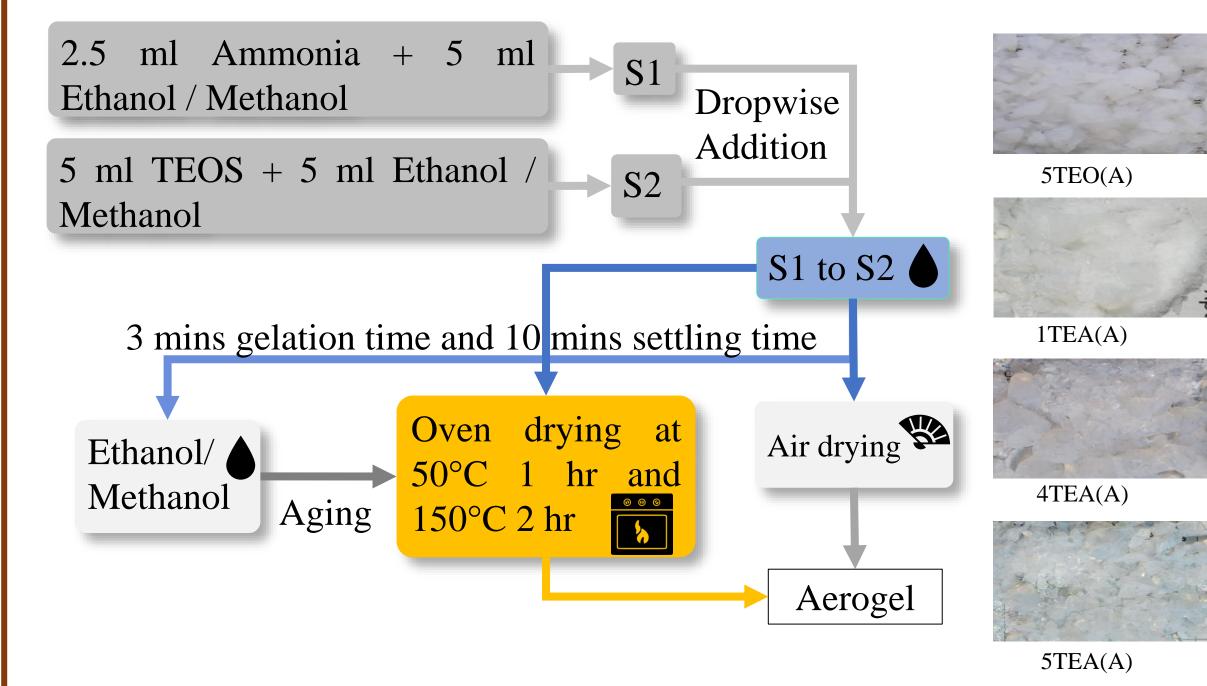


5TMA(A)

- Dried gel: The gel obtained by the above process
- Dried gel TEPA: Surface modified gel with TEPA after drying
- Wet gel TEPA: Surface modified gel with TEPA before drying
- Dried gel TECS: Surface modified gel with TECS after drying





5TMO(A)1

	5TMO(A)	567.3874	5.53904	51MO(A)I	16.2809	0.018258872
	5TMO1(A)	624.6671	5.27206	5TMO1(A)	18.0165	0.018225000
	5TMO2(A)	596.8098	7.13571	5TMO2(A)	20.5572	0.018251507
	5TMO3(A)	672.1753	5.71998	5TMO3(A)	144.4644	0.018298281
Ľ						

Conclusions

- Silica aerogels can be tuned for their surface properties and employed as efficient CO_2 adsorbents
- With their high surface area up to $672.1753 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, low density, and well-defined pore size distribution, silica aerogels offer promise as materials for CO₂ capture and storage
- Silica aerogels exhibited a CO₂ uptake capacity up to 144.4644 cm³/g with significant stability
- Overall, our study highlights the importance of continued research in the development of silica aerogels as innovative CO_2 capture and storage materials

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References



5TMO1(A)

5TMO2(A)

