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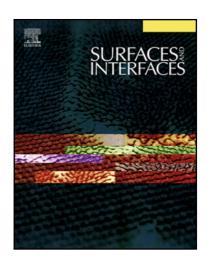
Nurettin Sahiner, Alper O. Yasar, Nahit Aktas

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H₂ generation from NaBH₄ methanolysis via magnetic field sensitive ionic liquid coated silica particles as catalyst

*Nurettin Sahiner^{a,b,}, Alper O. Yasar^a, Nahit Aktas^c

Tel: +90-2862180018-2041; Fax: +90-2862181948

ABSTRACT

Upon the preparation of Magnetic (Fe₃O₄) nanoparticles (NPs), they were coated with aminofunctionalized silica (SiO₂@NH₂) via the modified Stöber method. SiO₂ coated Fe₃O₄ (Fe₃O₄@SiO₂) particles and SiO₂@NH₂ coated Fe₃O₄ (Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₂) particles were turned into ionic liquid (IL) colloids as Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃⁺Cl⁻, Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃⁺NO₃⁻ and Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃⁺HSO₄⁻ by the treatment of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₂ with hydrochloric acid (HCl), nitric acid (HNO₃) and sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄), respectively. The size of the prepared silica-based particles was approximately 500 nm by SEM images, and the zeta potential values varying between -59 and +26 mV. The catalytic activity performances of these silica-based particles as catalysts were investigated for H₂ generation from methanolysis of NaBH₄ in terms of the types of particles, reusability, recyclability, the concentration of NaBH₄, and the reaction temperature. Amongst the prepared IL colloids, Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃⁺Cl⁻ particles were found to be the most effective catalysts for the methanolysis reaction of NaBH₄. The maximum Hydrogen Generation Rate (HGR) value of 13188 ± 196 mL H_2 g^{-1} min⁻¹ was attained at 500 mM NaBH₄ by using 50mg Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃⁺Cl⁻ as catalyst at 25 °C. Additionally, turn over frequency (TOF) value was calculated as $43.1 \pm 3.1 \text{ H}_2 \text{ mol (mol of N.min)}^{-1}$ for Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃+Cl⁻ under the same reaction conditions. Moreover, activation energy (Ea) values for the methanolysis of NaBH₄ using Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@NH₃⁺Cl⁻ particles as catalyst were found as 32.5 ± 0.5 , 39.9 ± 0.3 and 24.4± 0.7 kJ mol⁻¹ in the temperature range of -15-45, -30-0 and 15-45 °C, respectively, that are

^aFaculty of Sciences and Arts, Chemistry Department, Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Terzioglu Campus, Canakkale 17100, Turkey.

^bNanoscience and Technology Research and Application Center (NANORAC), Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Terzioglu Campus, Canakkale 17100, Turkey.

^cEngineering Faculty, Chemical Engineering Department, Yuzuncu Yil University, Van, 65080, Turkey.

^{*}Corresponding Author: sahiner71@gmail.com (N. Sahiner).

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