

## **Synthesis and acid-base properties of Mg-saponite**

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### **Experimental**

XRD patterns were recorded with a DRON 3M diffractometer using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation in the Bragg–Brentano reflecting and Debye–Scherrer transmission geometry ( $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$ ). Diffractograms were collected at room temperature over the range of  $5\text{--}70^\circ(2\theta)$  with a step size of  $0.02^\circ$  and a count time of 0.6 s, and a scan speed of  $2^\circ$  per second. The XRD pattern of the Mg-saponite sample was compared with the JCPDS database of standard compounds (International Centre for Diffraction Data, 1999).

Diffuse reflectance infrared Fourier transform spectra (DRIFTS) was recorded at room temperature with a Nicolet 460 Protégé spectrometer equipped with a diffuse reflectance attachment. The sample was placed in an ampoule supplied with a KBr window. Before IR spectra collection, the sample was treated in a vacuum at  $350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (heat rate  $5.5 \text{ K min}^{-1}$ ) for 2 h. To obtain a satisfactory signal-to-noise ratio, 500 scans were collected per spectrum. The spectra were measured from  $400$  to  $6000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  with a resolution of  $4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The probe molecules for acid sites ( $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ ) and for basic sites ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{D}$ ) were adsorbed at room temperature and saturated vapor pressures of 96 and 140 Torr, respectively.

Toluene thermodesorption experiments were carried out in a flow system by heating the sample up to  $350\text{--}450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  with a heating rate of  $10 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  using He as a carrier gas. The helium flow ( $40 \text{ ml min}^{-1}$ ) passed through the zeolite trap for water removal and then *via* the gas supply system was introduced to a quartz reactor containing 100 mg of the sample. The helium flow rate was monitored by the gas system supplier and measured at the outlet by a flow meter. The temperature measured by a chromel-alumel thermocouple contacted with the sample surface. Toluene was placed into the evaporator by a syringe and its concentration was measured by means of a thermo-conductivity detector (TCD) connected to the reactor outlet.

Prior to carry out the toluene adsorption, the sample was heated in a He flow ( $40 \text{ ml min}^{-1}$ ) at  $300\text{--}450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 h and cooled down to  $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Then the sample was saturated with toluene by manifold injection system. It was then purged with pure He for 30–50 min and simultaneously cooled to room temperature.