

Supporting Information

Environmental friendly cyclotrimerization of substituted acetophenones catalyzed by γ - Al_2O_3 nanoparticles decorated with $\text{H}_5\text{PW}_{10}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{40}$ as a new nanocomposite

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List of figures:

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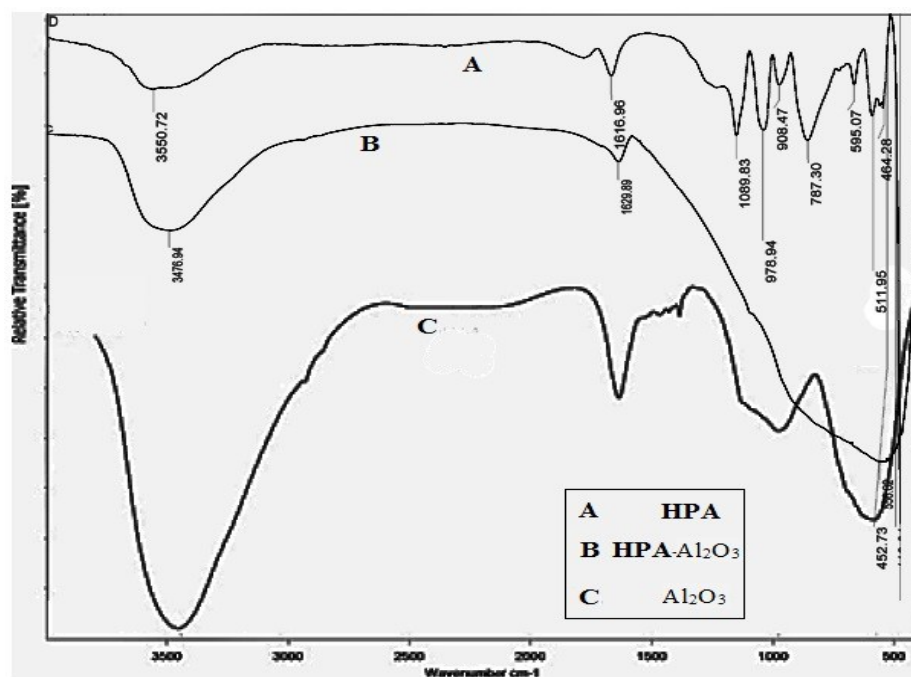


Fig. S1. FT-IR spectra of free $\text{H}_5\text{PW}_{10}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{40}$ (A), HPA impregnated nano- $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (B), and nano- $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (C).

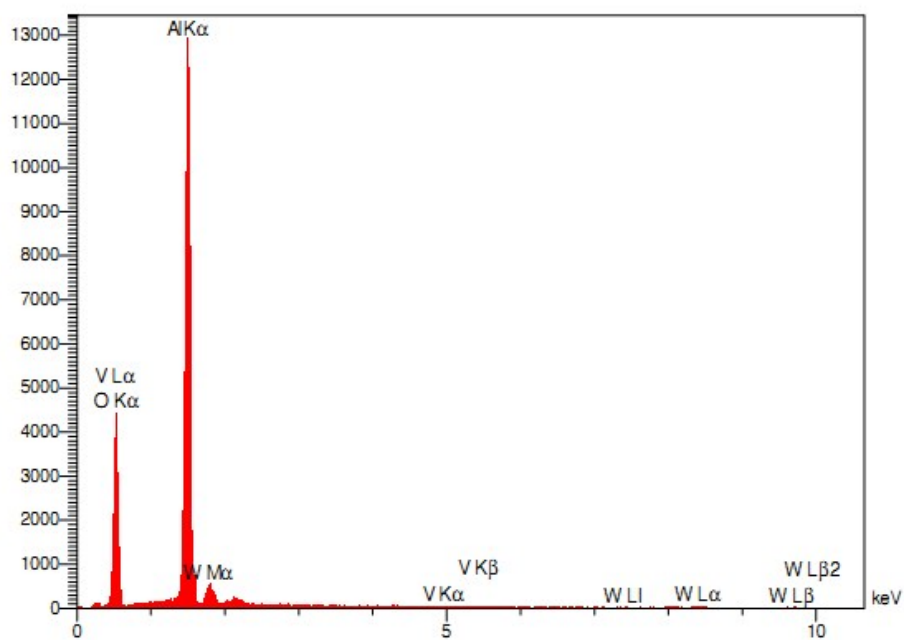


Fig. S2. EDX of $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{H}_5\text{PW}_{10}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{40}$.

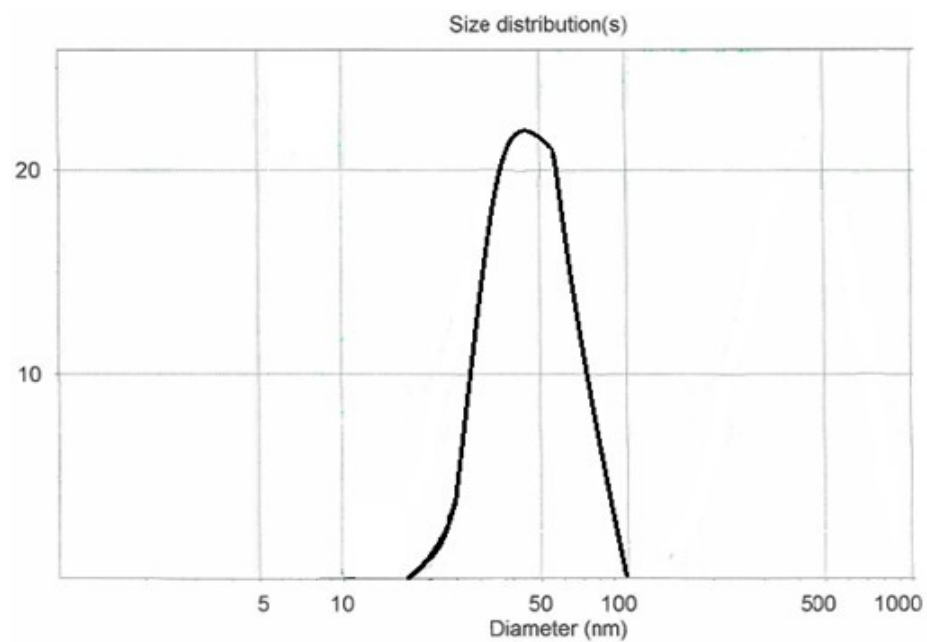


Fig. S3. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis of $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{H}_5\text{PW}_{10}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{40}$.

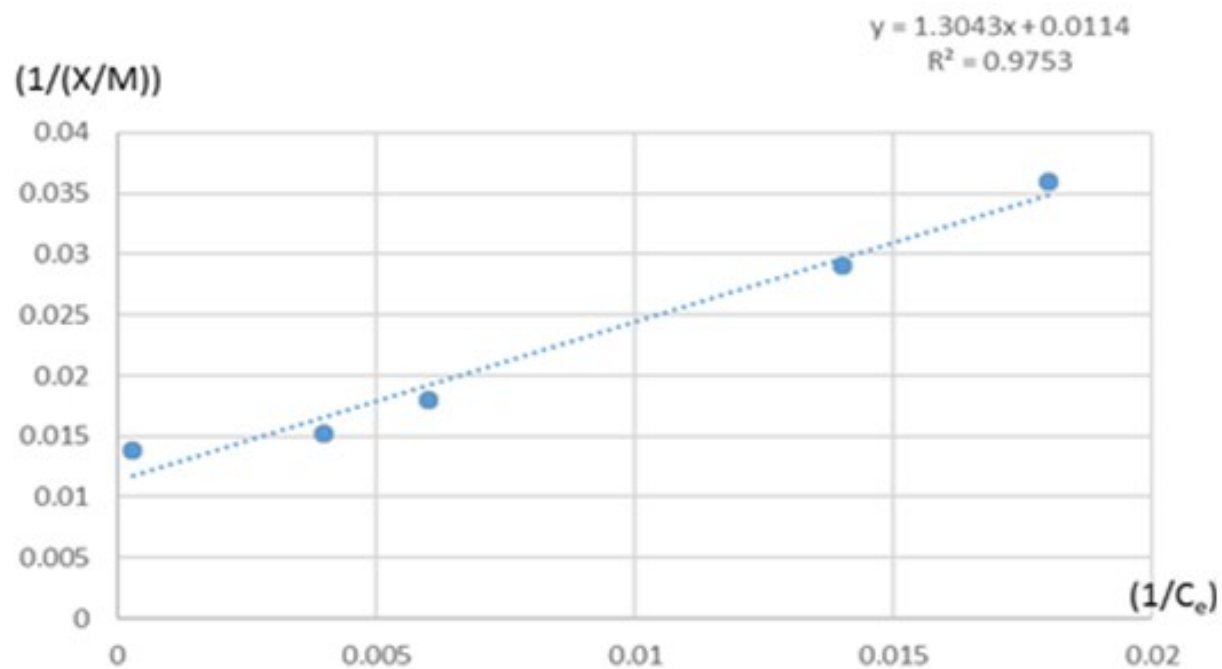
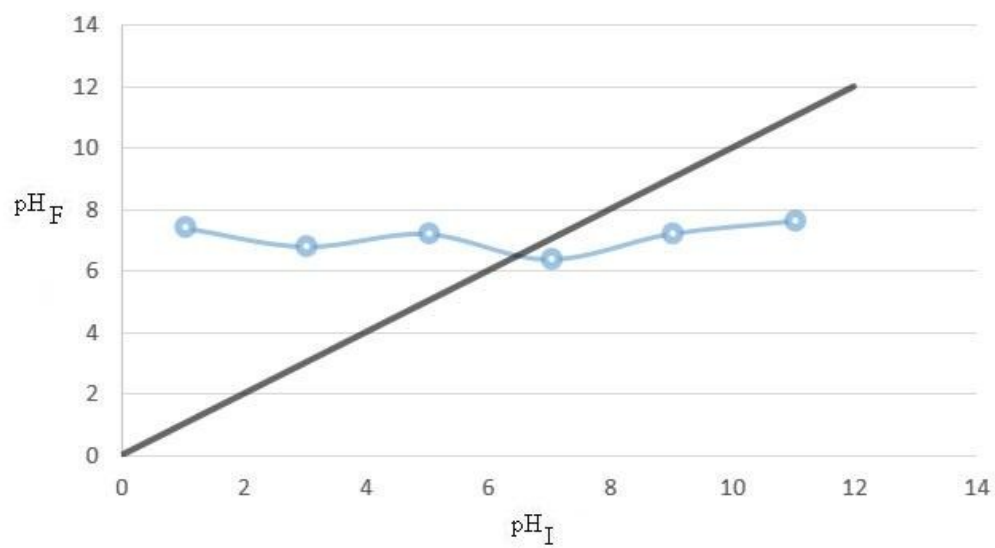
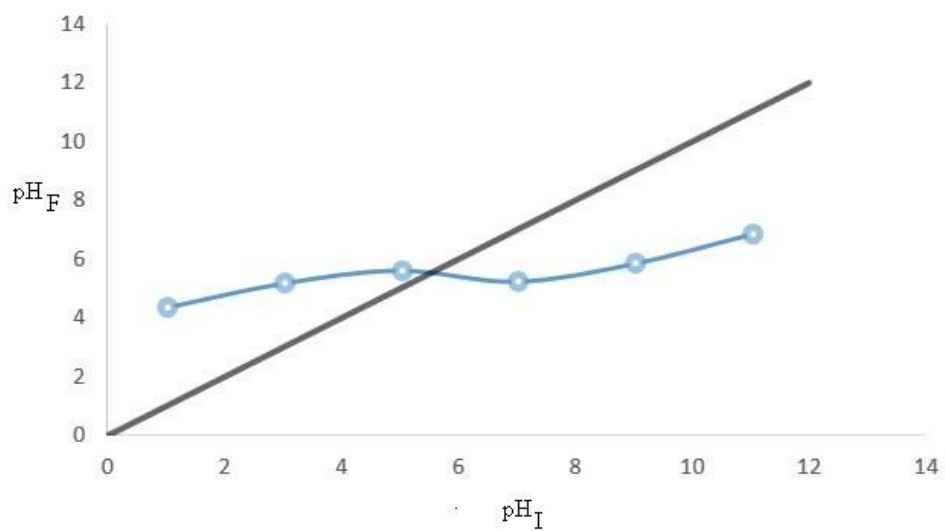


Fig. S4. The experimental and theoretical plot of HPA adsorption on $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ based on *Langmuir* adsorption isotherm.



(a)



(b)

Fig. S5. pH_F vs. pH_I for $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (a) and $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{HPA}$ (b).

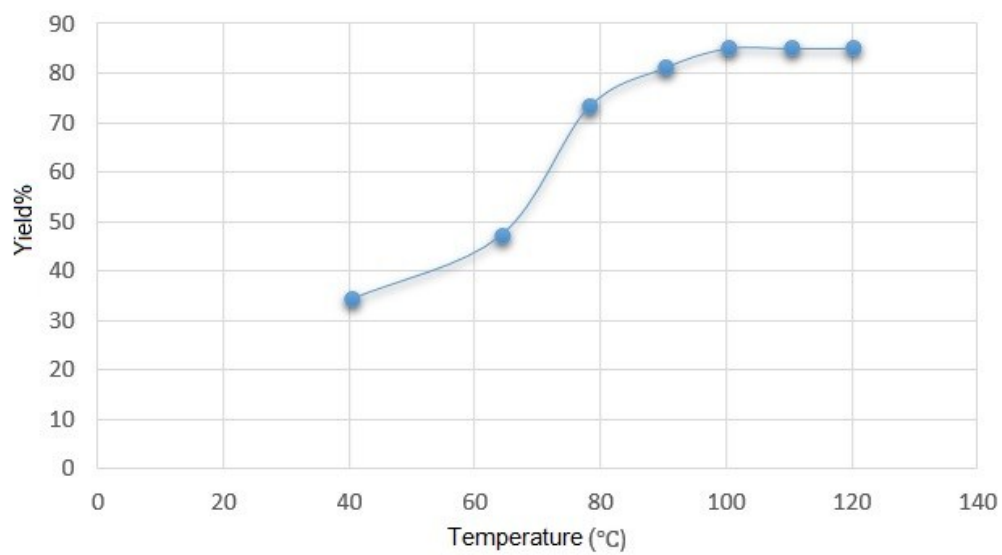


Fig. S6. Effect of temperature on the condensation of acetophenone.

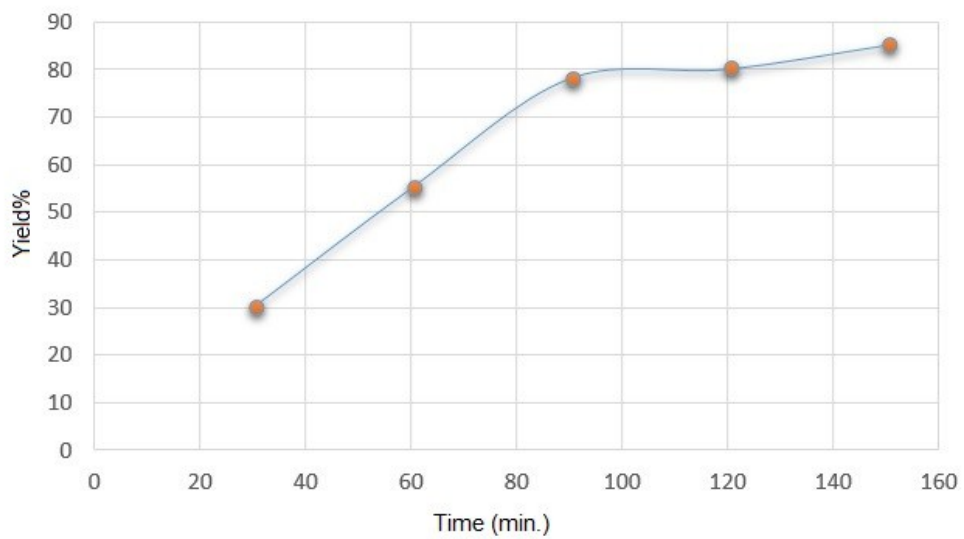


Fig. S7. Effect of reaction time on the condensation of acetophenone.

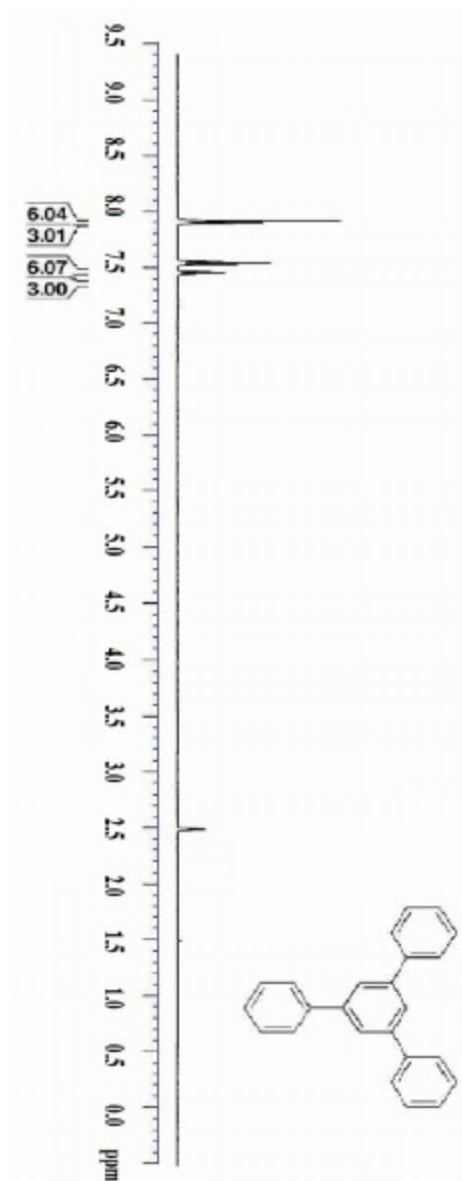


Fig. S8. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Triphenylbenzene.

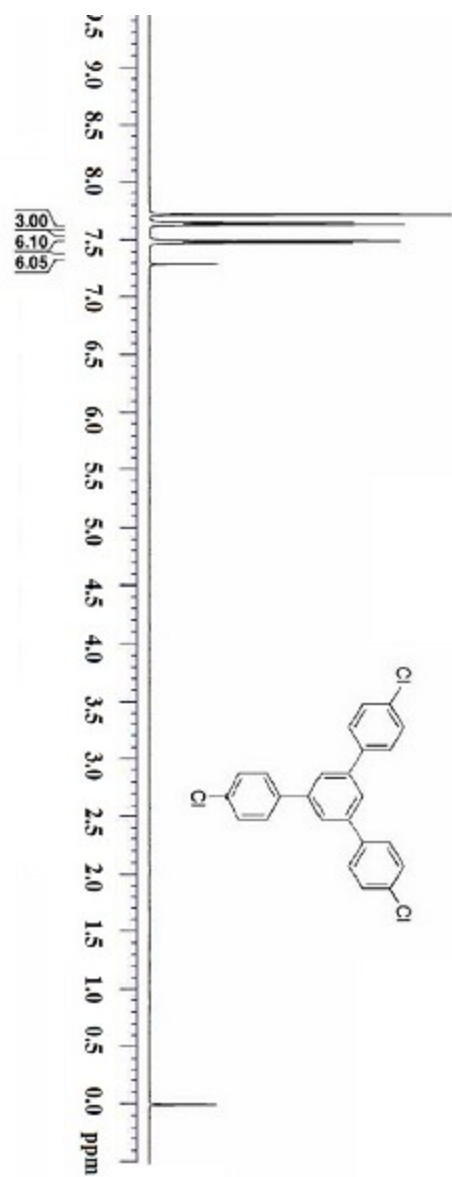


Fig. S9. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-chlorophenyl)benzene.

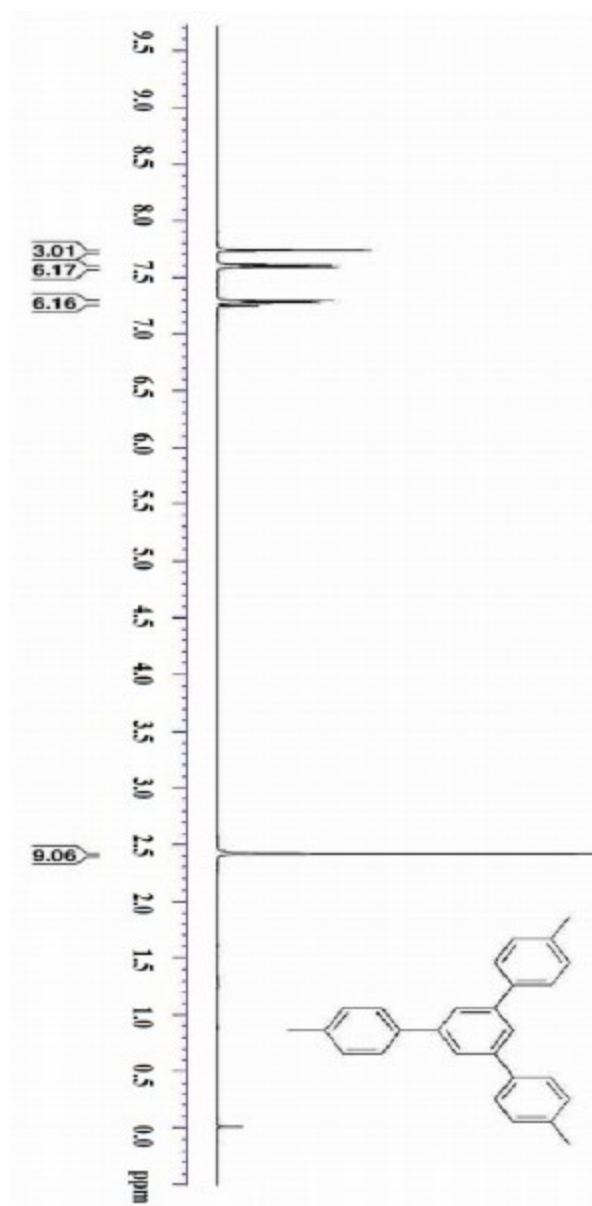


Fig. S10. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-methylphenyl)benzene.

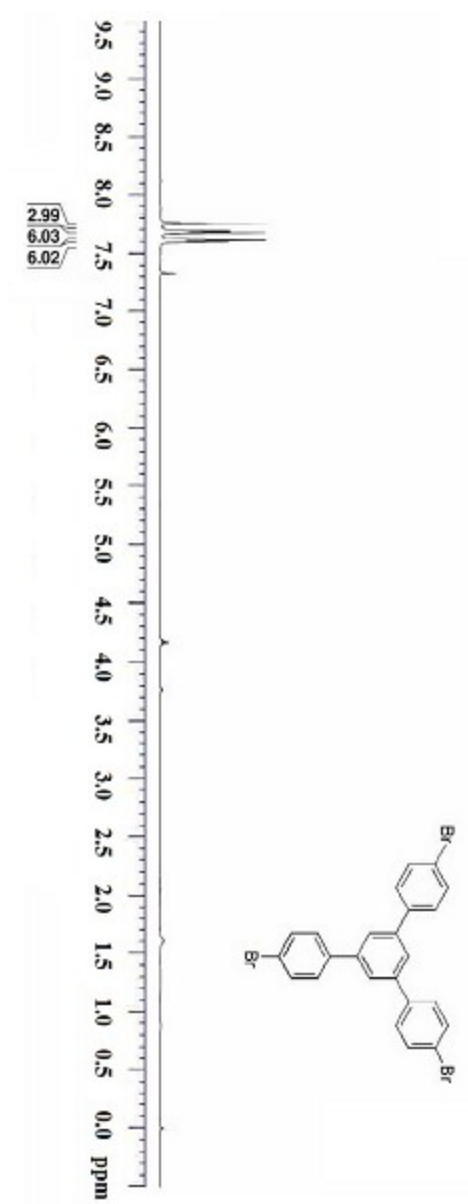


Fig. S11. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-bromophenyl)benzene.

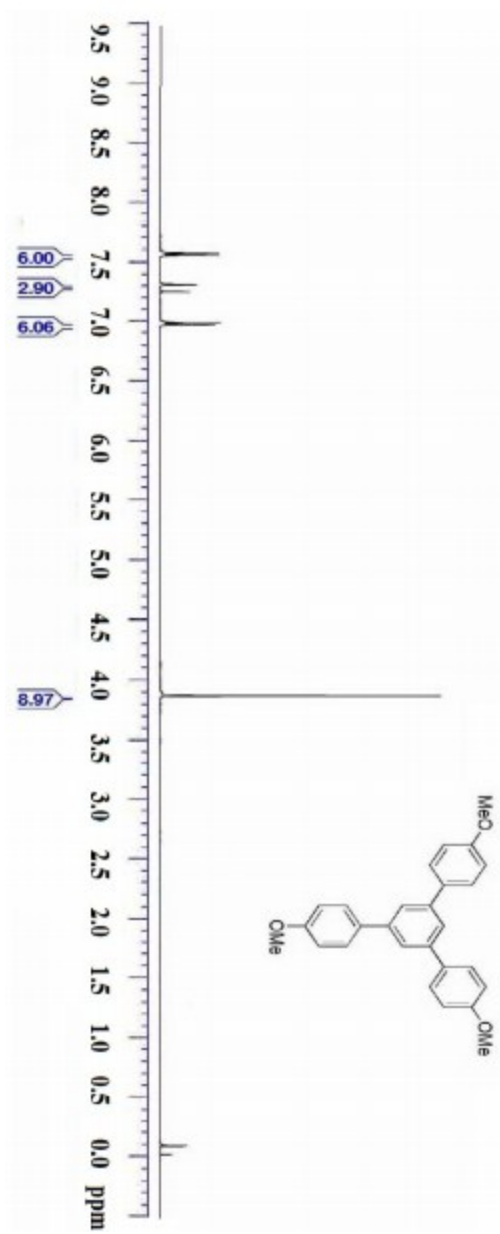


Fig. S12. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-methoxyphenyl)benzene.

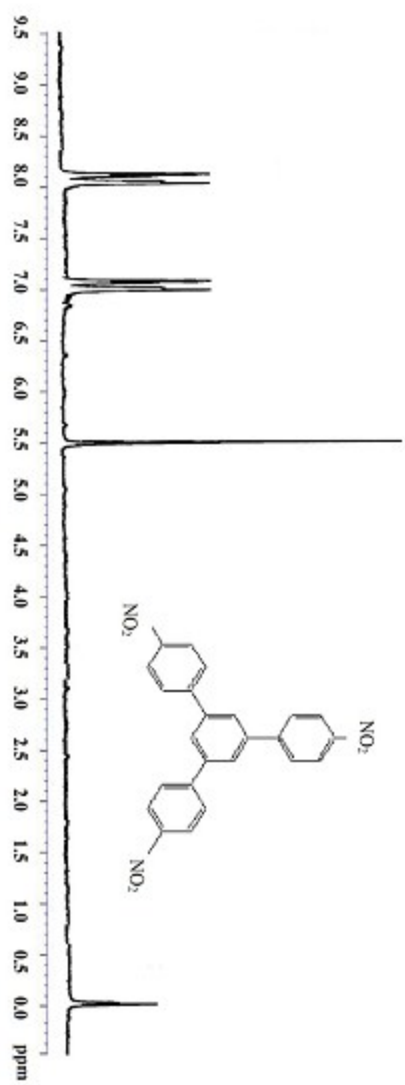


Fig. S13. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-nitrophenyl)benzene.

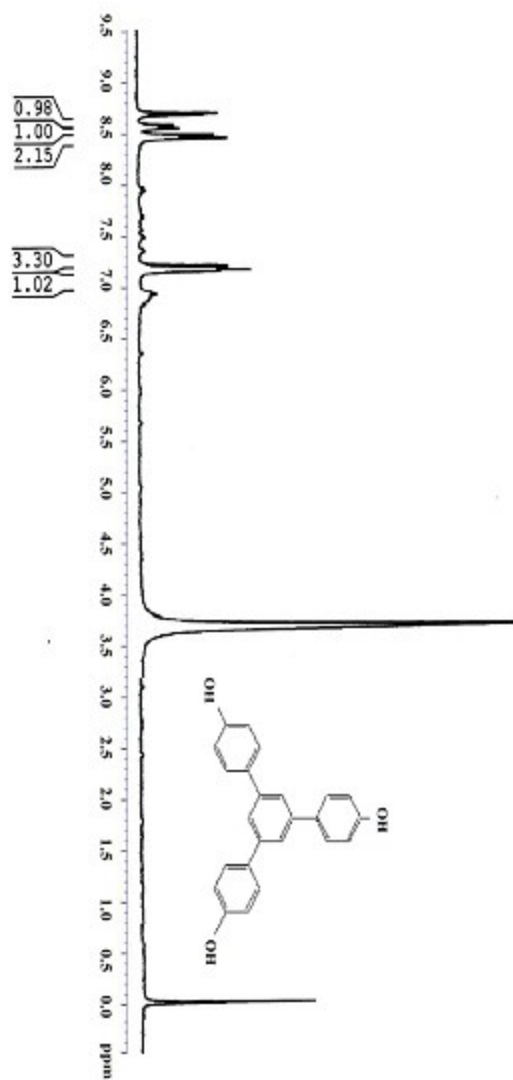


Fig. S14. ^1H NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzene.

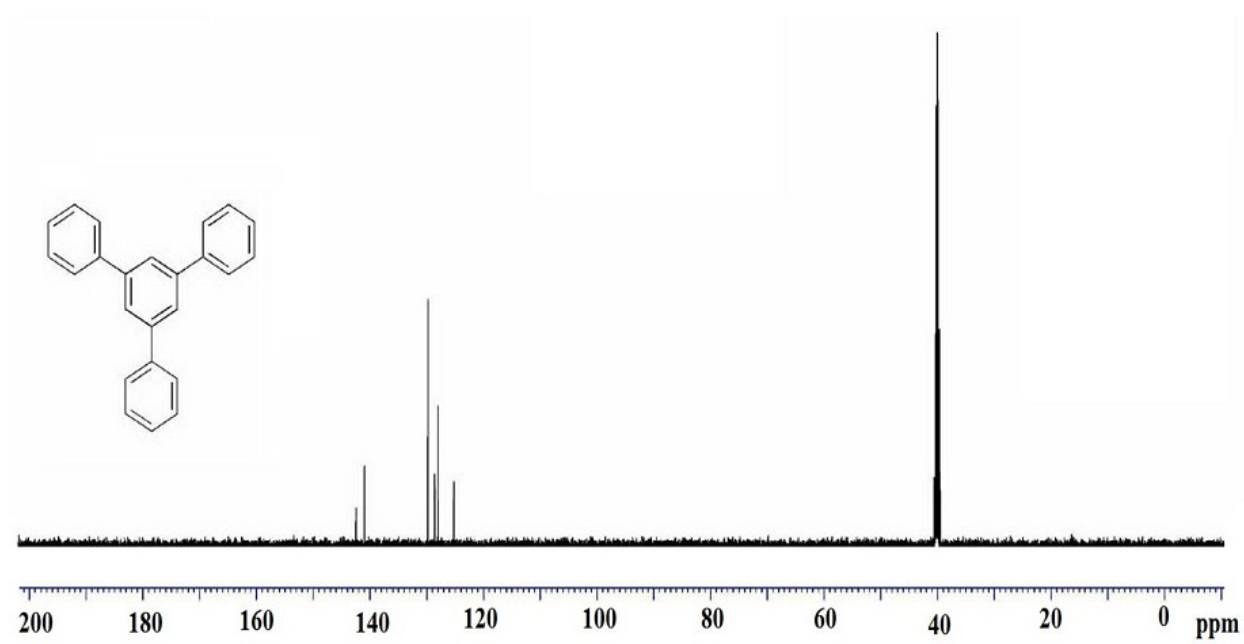


Fig. S15. ^{13}C NMR of 1,3,5-Triphenylbenzene.

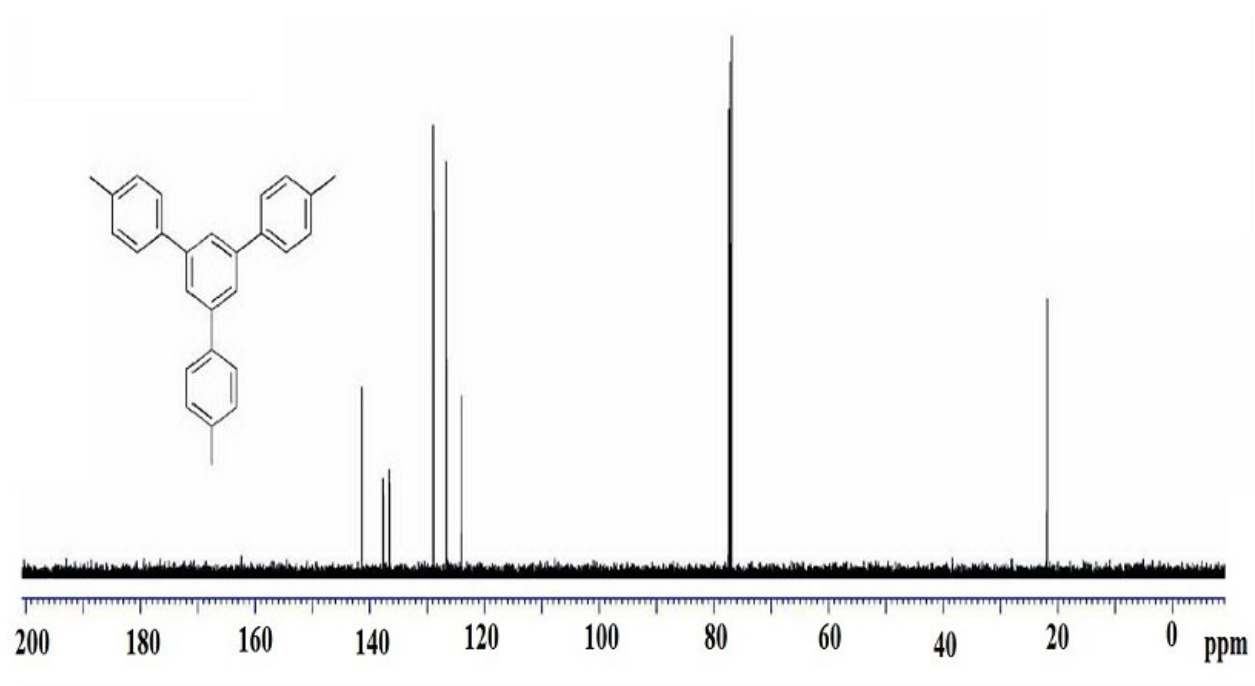


Fig. S16. ^{13}C NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-methylphenyl)benzene.

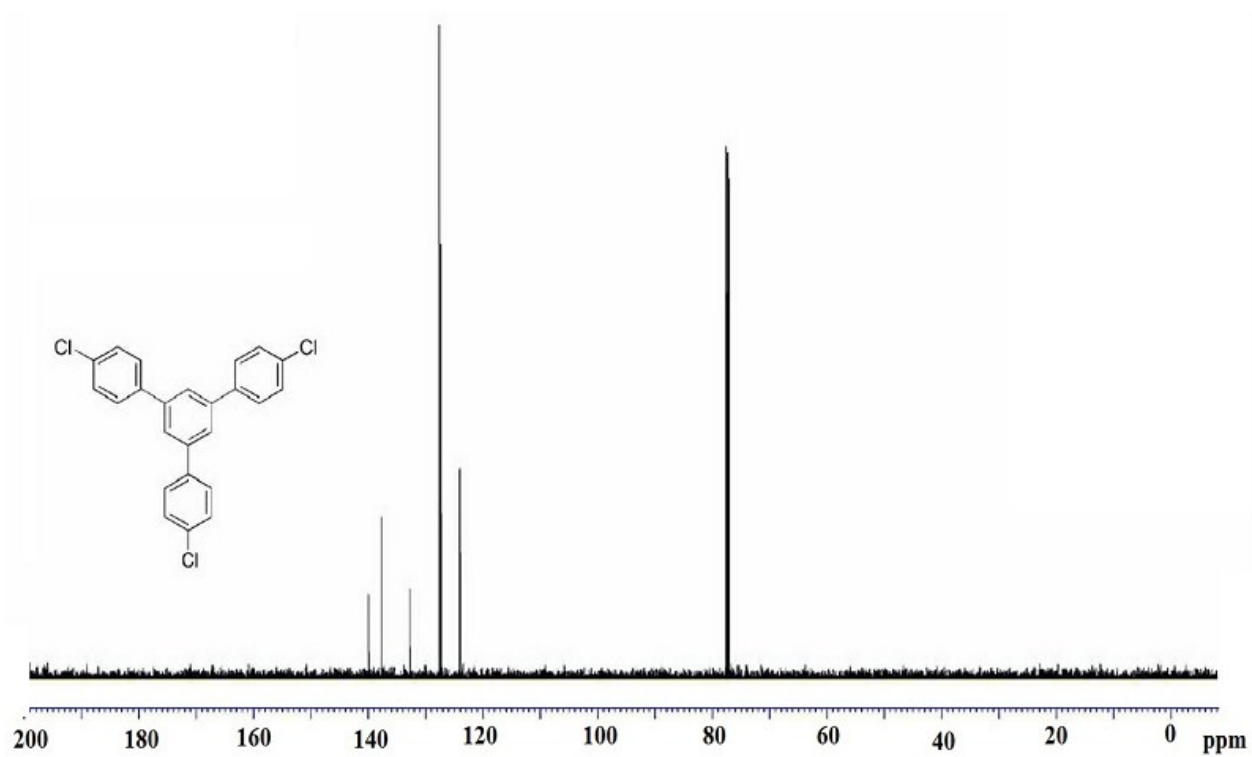


Fig. S17. ^{13}C NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-chlorophenyl)benzene.

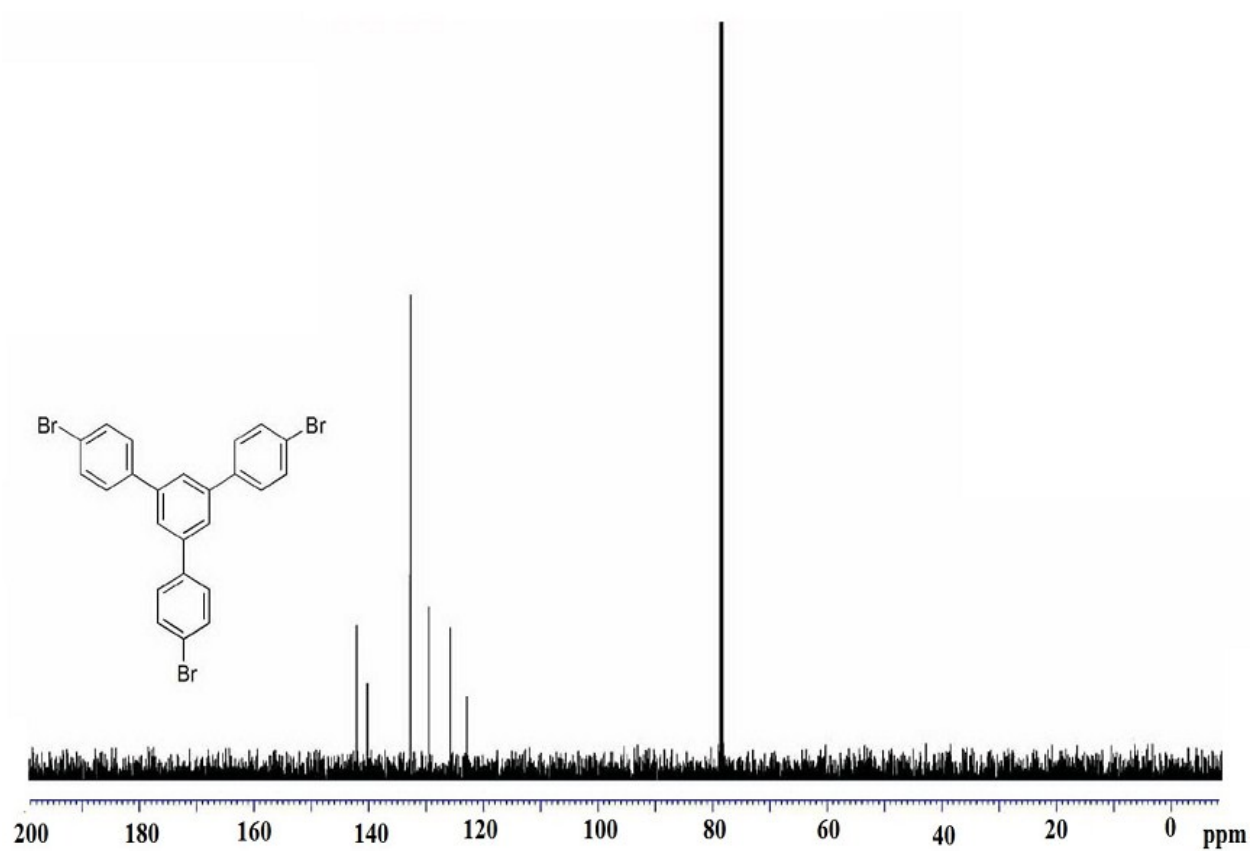


Fig. S18. ^{13}C NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-bromophenyl)benzene.

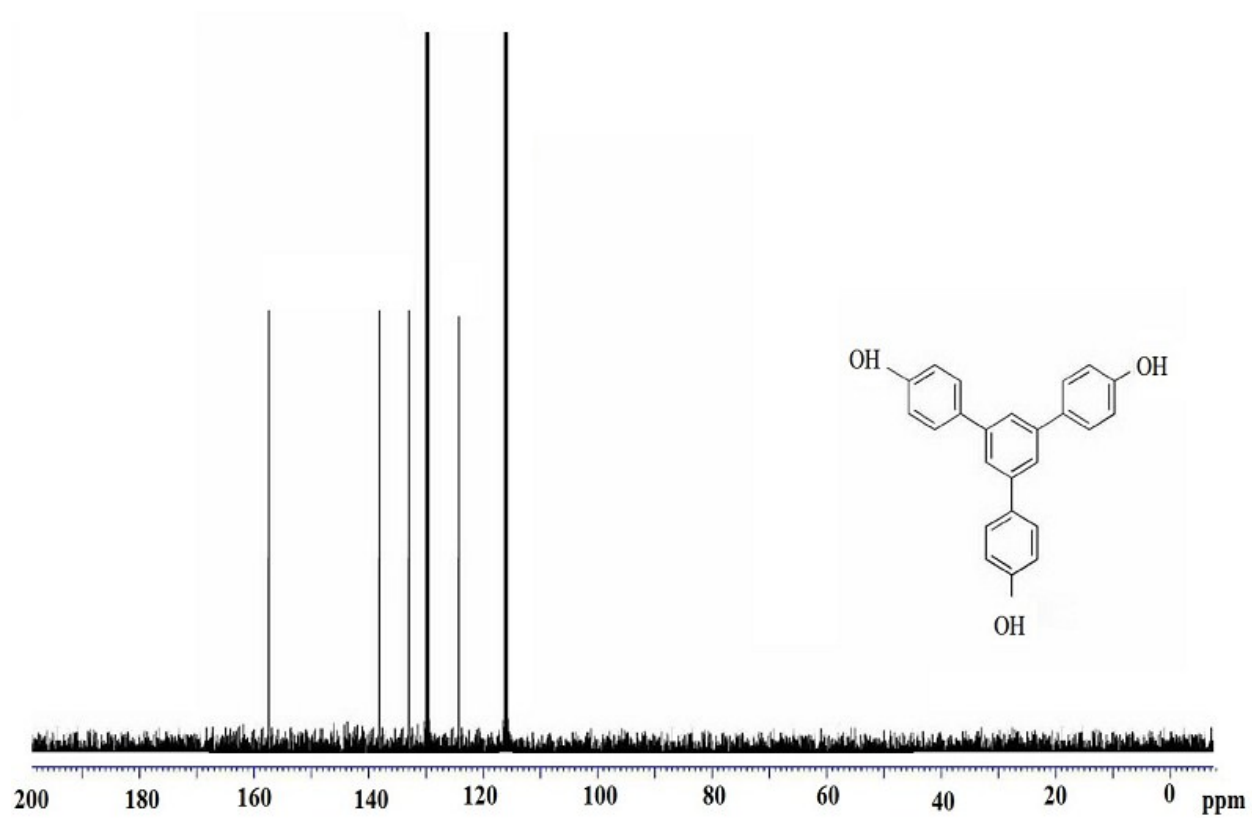


Fig. S19. ^{13}C NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzene.

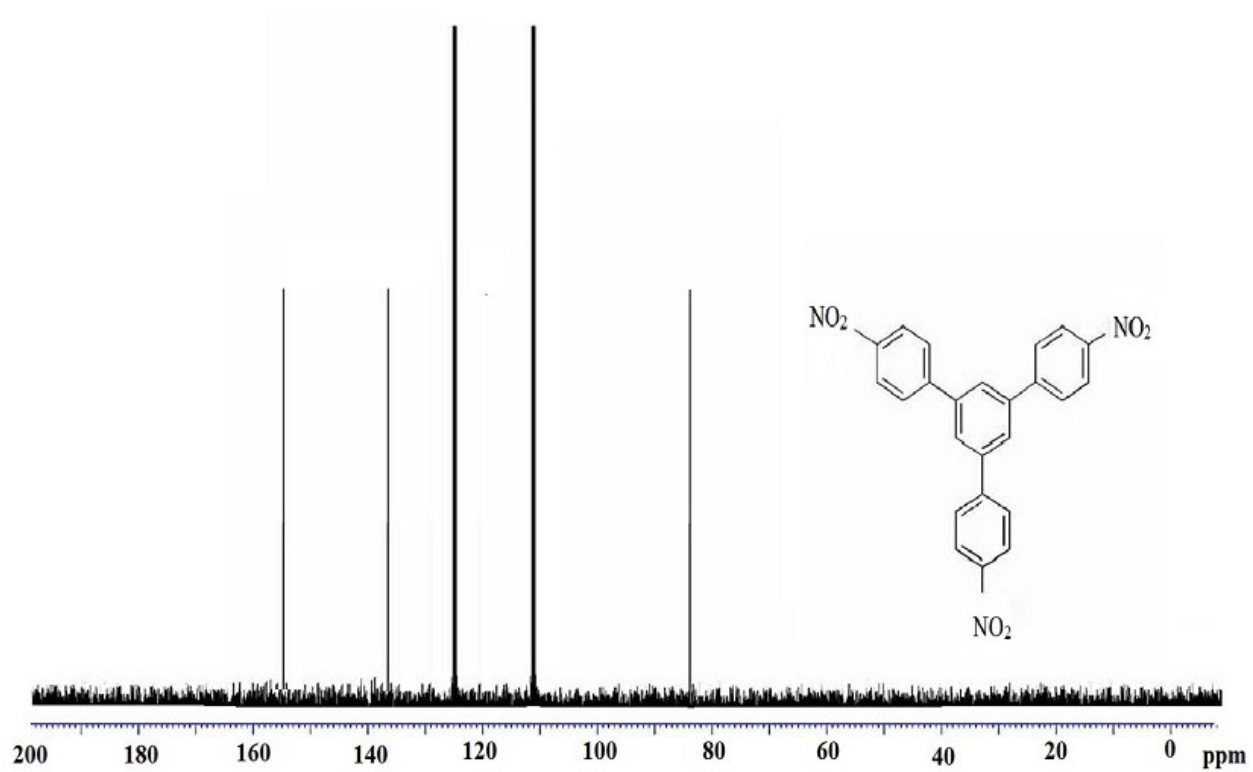


Fig. S20. ^{13}C NMR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-nitrophenyl)benzene.

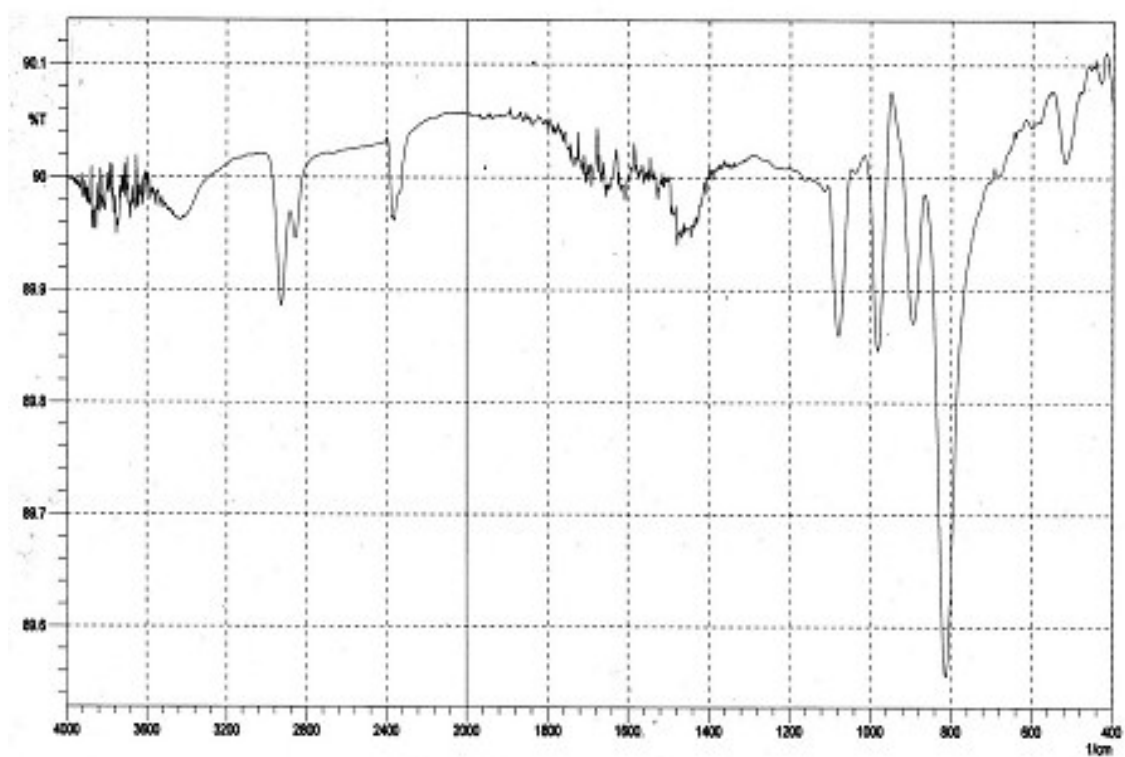


Fig. S21. FT-IR of 1,3,5-Triphenylbenzene.

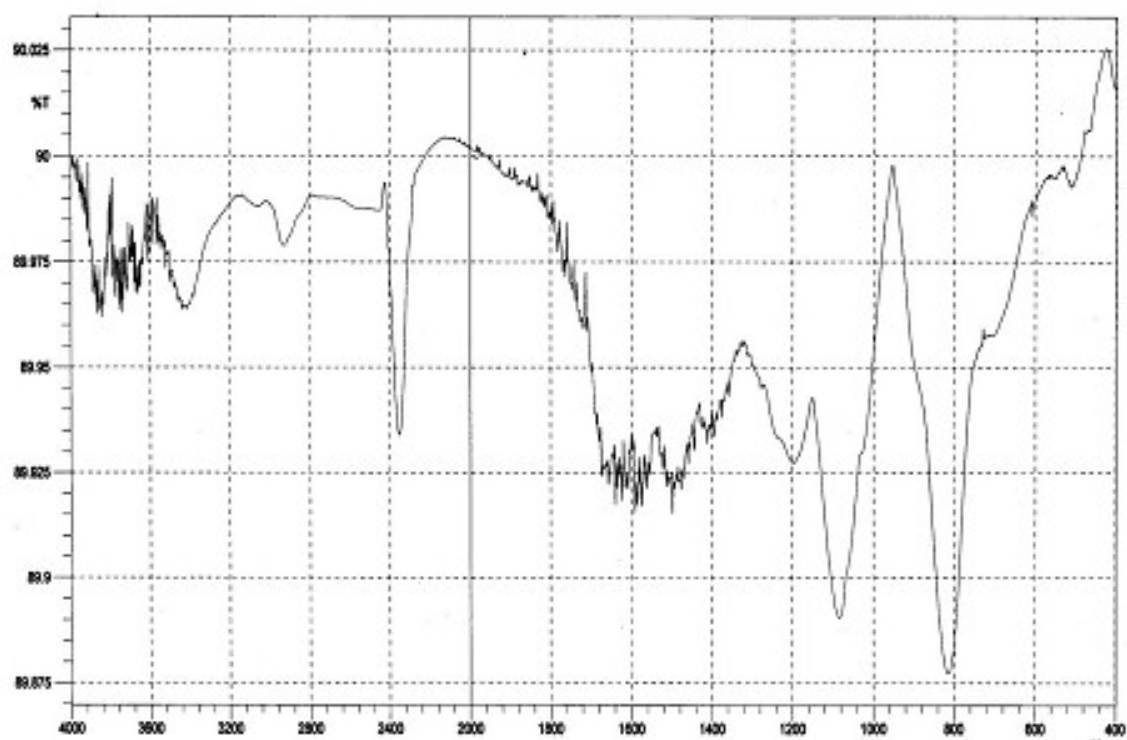


Fig. S22. FT-IR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-chlorophenyl)benzene.

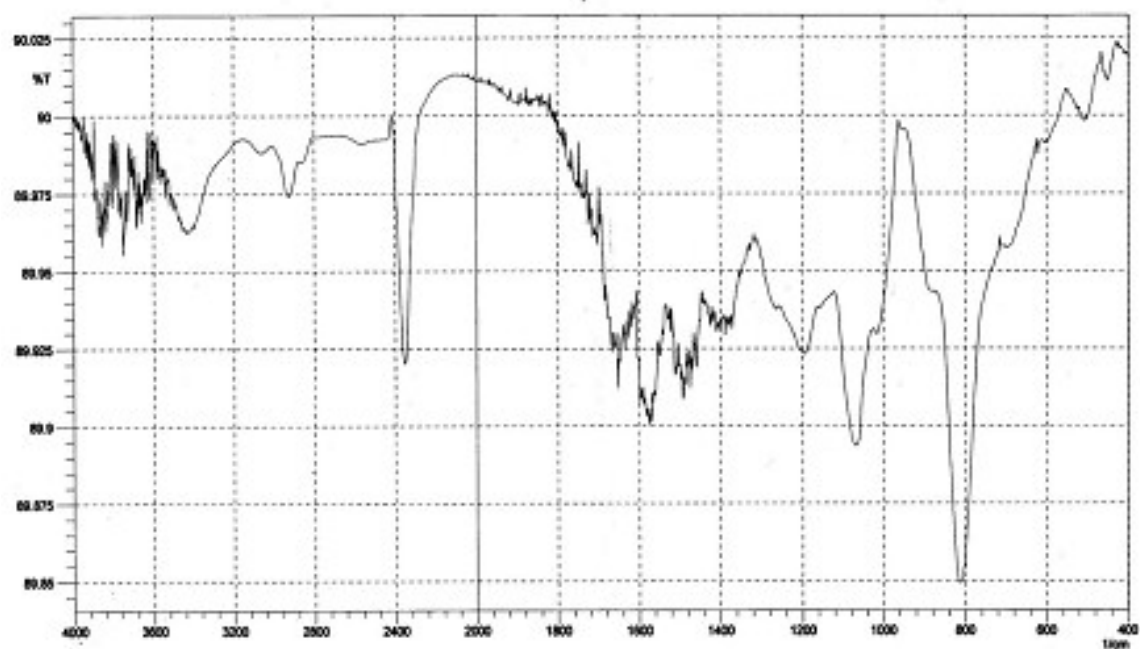


Fig. S23. FT-IR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-bromophenyl)benzene.

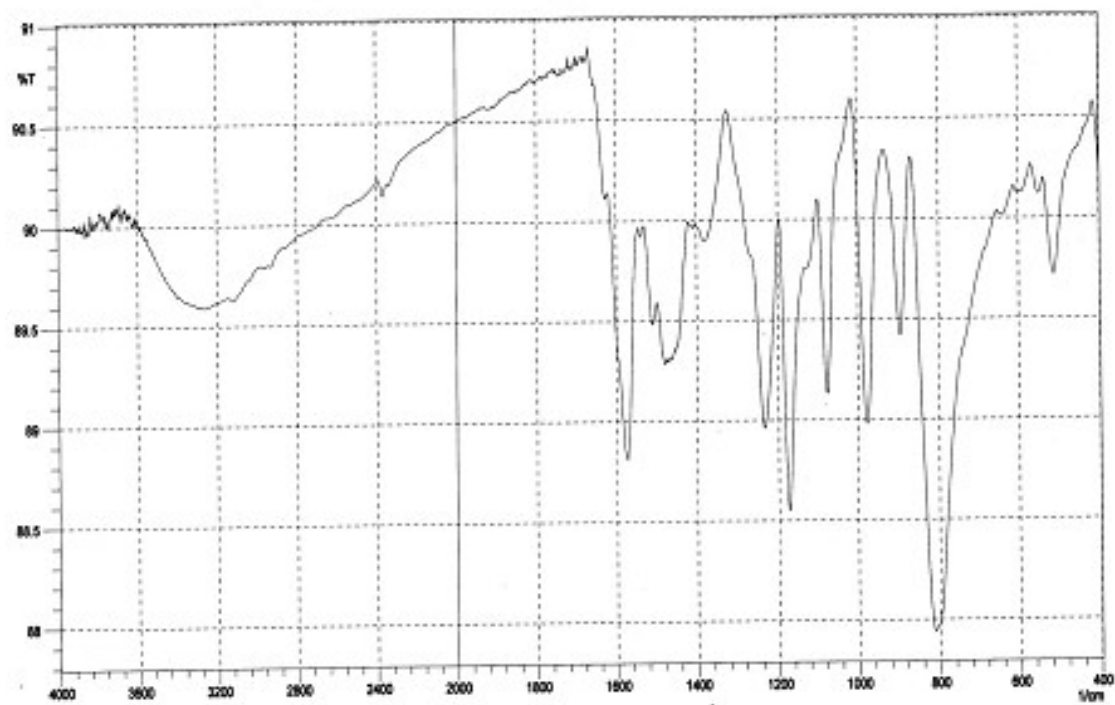


Fig. S24. FT-IR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzene.

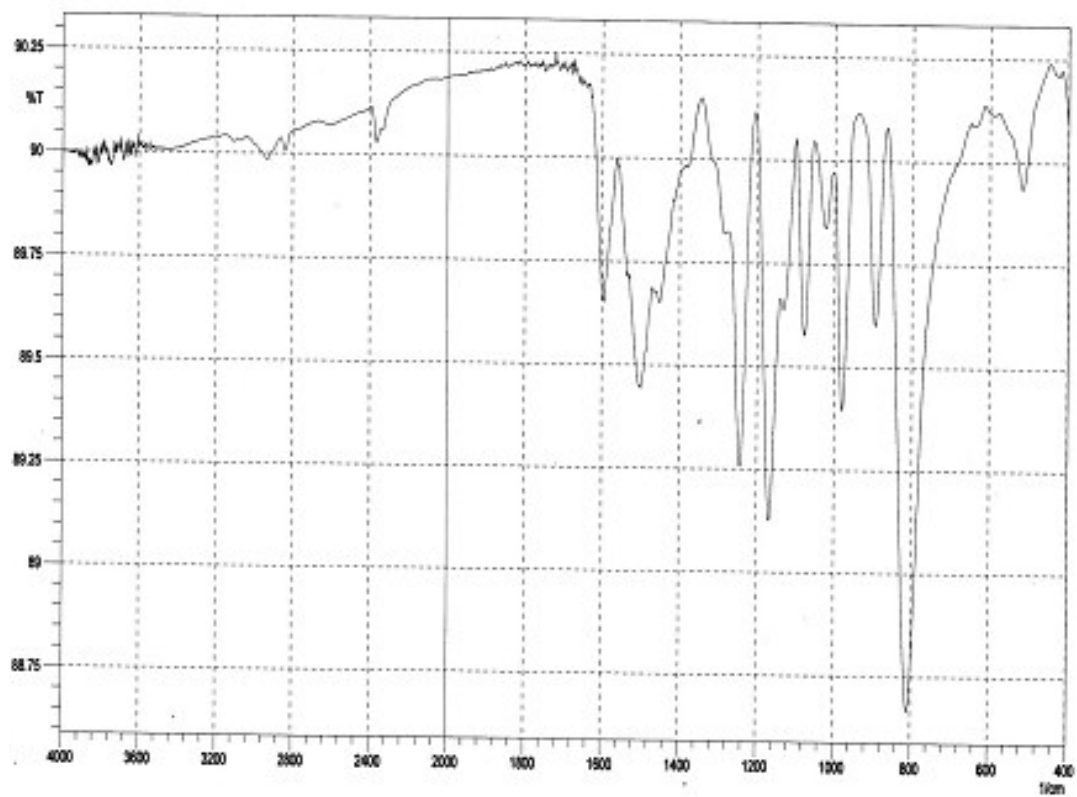


Fig. S25. FT-IR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-methoxyphenyl)benzene.

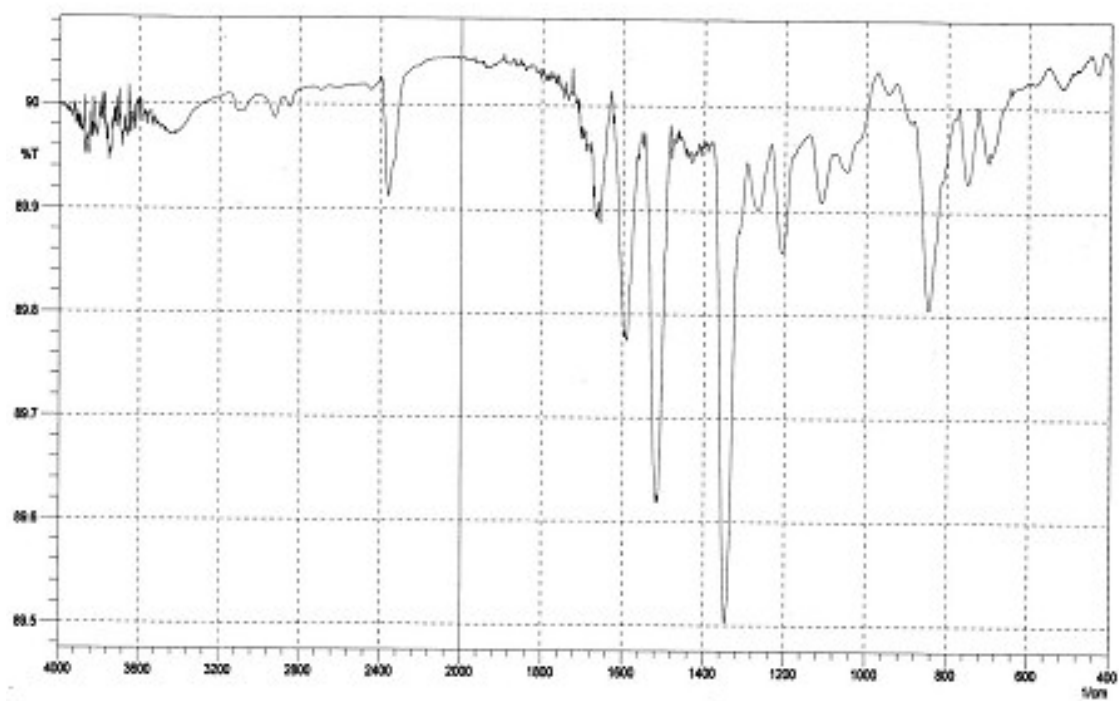


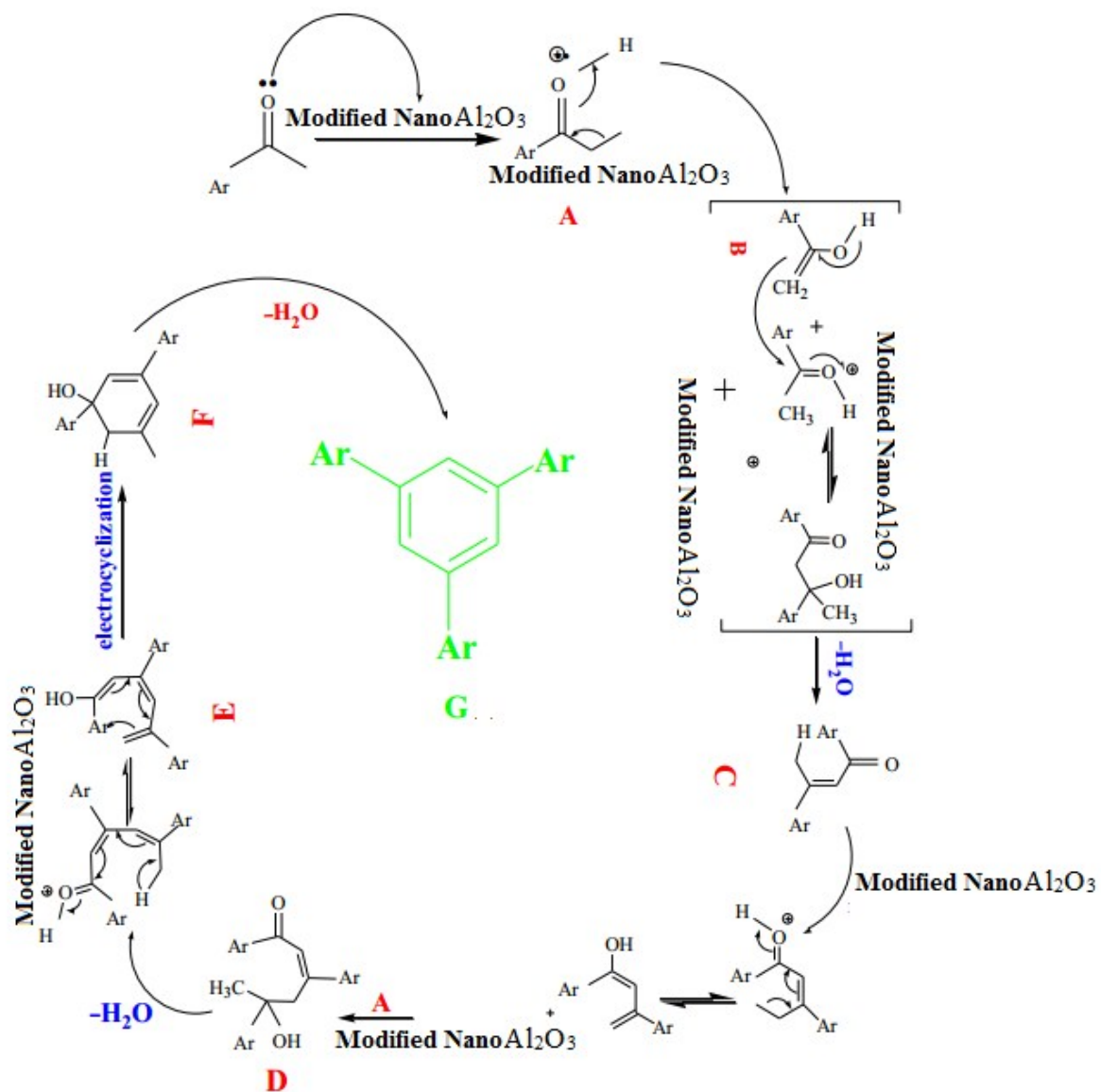
Fig. S26. FT-IR of 1,3,5-Tris(4-nitrophenyl)benzene.

List of Tables:

Table S1. Comparison of the correlation coefficient (R^2) for *Langmuir* and *Freundlich* adsorption isotherms.

<i>Langmuir</i> constants		<i>Freundlich</i> constants	
a (mg/g)	87.72	k (mg/g)	1.1856
b (1/g)	0.0087	1/n	0.2109
R^2	0.9753	R^2	0.6772

List of Schemes:



Scheme S1. A plausible reaction pathway for the synthesis of 1,3,5-triarylbenzenes by the mediation of γ -Al₂O₃/H₅PW₁₀V₂O₄₀.