

Drastic influence of the anion nature and concentration on high pressure intrusion-extrusion of electrolyte solutions in Silicalite-1

A. Ryzhikov* H. Nouali, T. J. Daou and J. Patarin

Université de Strasbourg (Uds), Université de Haute Alsace (UHA), Axe Matériaux à Porosité Contrôlée (MPC),
Institut de Science des Matériaux de Mulhouse (IS2M) UMR 7361, ENSCMu, 3 bis rue Alfred Werner, F-68093
Mulhouse, France.

Supporting Information

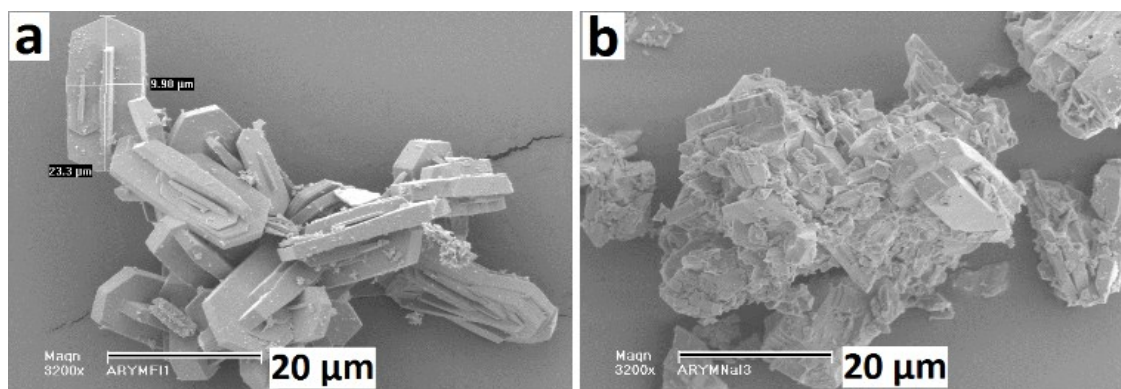


Figure S1. SEM micrographs of Silicalite-1 samples a) before intrusion, b) after three intrusion-extrusion cycles with saturated NaI solution.

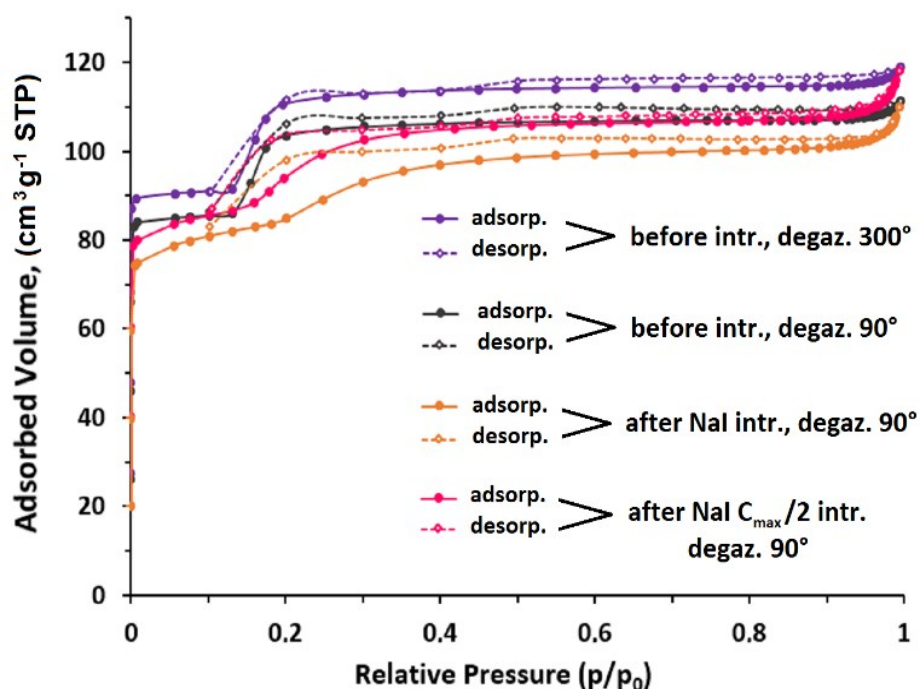


Figure S2. N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherms at -196 °C of the Silicalite-1 samples before (degassed at 90° and 300°C) and after three intrusion-extrusion cycles with saturated (C_{\max}) and diluted ($C_{\max}/2$) NaI solutions.

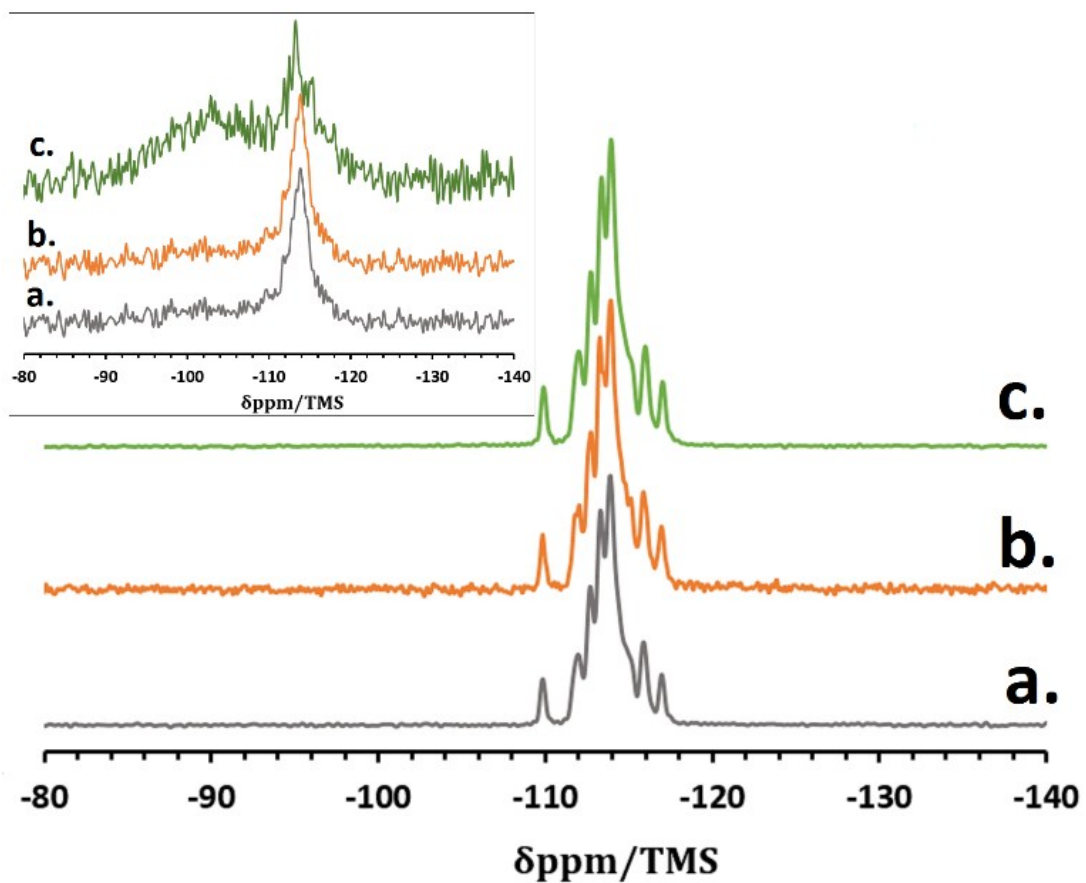


Figure S3. ^{29}Si -MAS NMR and ^1H - ^{29}Si CPMAS spectra (insert) of MFI-type zeolite samples before (a) and after three intrusion-extrusion cycles with NaI (b) and NaClO₄ (c) saturated solutions.