

A Novel Microporous Copper Silicate: $\text{Na}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{11}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Supporting Information

Paula Brandão, Filipe A. Almeida Paz and João Rocha*

*Department of Chemistry, CICECO, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal
Fax: +(351) 234 370084; Tel: +(351) 234 370730; E-mail: rocha@dq.ua.pt*

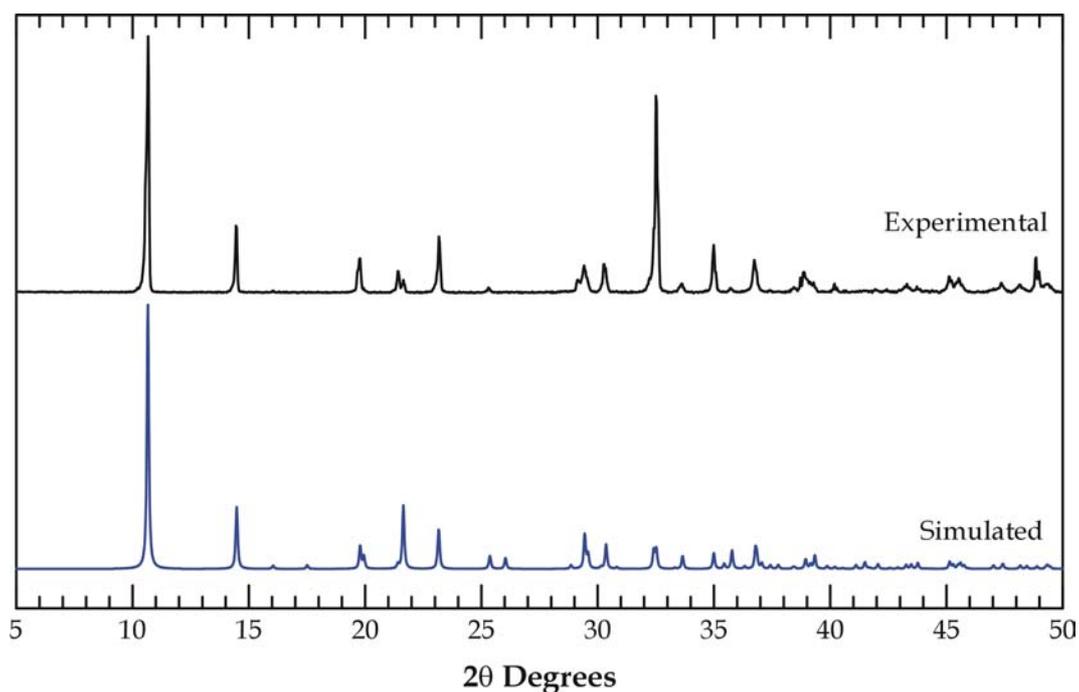


Fig. S1 Comparison between the experimental (top) and simulated (bottom) powder X-ray patterns for AV-23. Data were collected at ambient temperature using the step counting method (step 0.03° , time 3.5s) on a X'Pert MPD Philips diffractometer ($\text{CuK}\alpha$ X-radiation) with a curved graphite monochromator, a fix divergence slit of $1/4^\circ$, and a flat plate sample holder, in a Bragg-Brentano para-focusing optics configuration. The simulated powder pattern was based on single-crystal data and calculated using the Mercury Version 1.2 software package from CCDC.

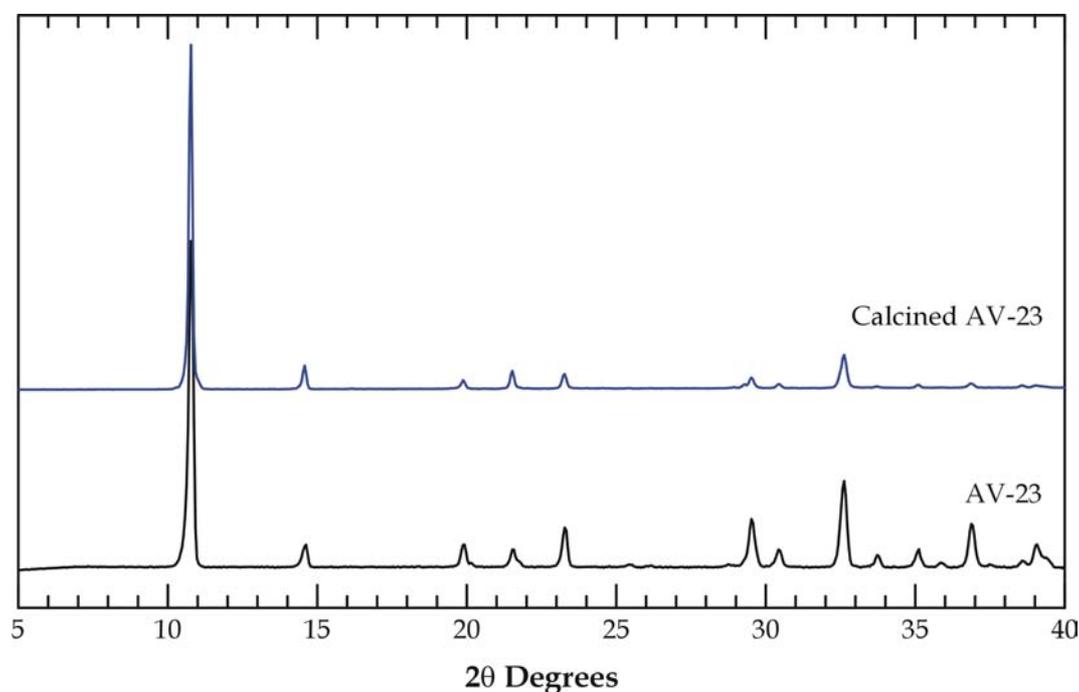


Fig. S2 Comparison between the powder X-ray patterns for as-synthesised AV-23 and the calcined material at 300°C for six hours. Data were collected at ambient temperature using the step counting method (step 0.05° , time 1.0s) on a X'Pert MPD Philips diffractometer ($\text{CuK}\alpha$

X-radiation) with a curved graphite monochromator, a fix divergence slit of $1/4^\circ$, and a flat plate sample holder, in a Bragg-Brentano para-focusing optics configuration.

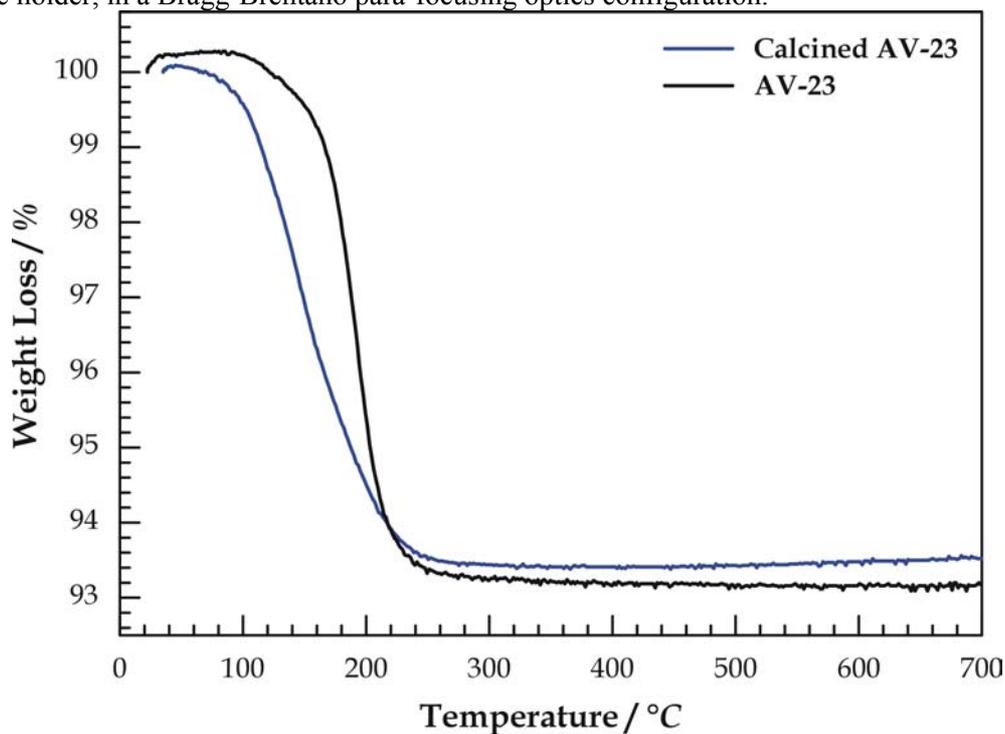


Fig. S3 Thermogravimetric analysis of as-synthesised and calcined AV-23. Data were measured on a Shimadzu TGA 50, with a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$, under nitrogen atmosphere with flow rate of $20\text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$.