Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

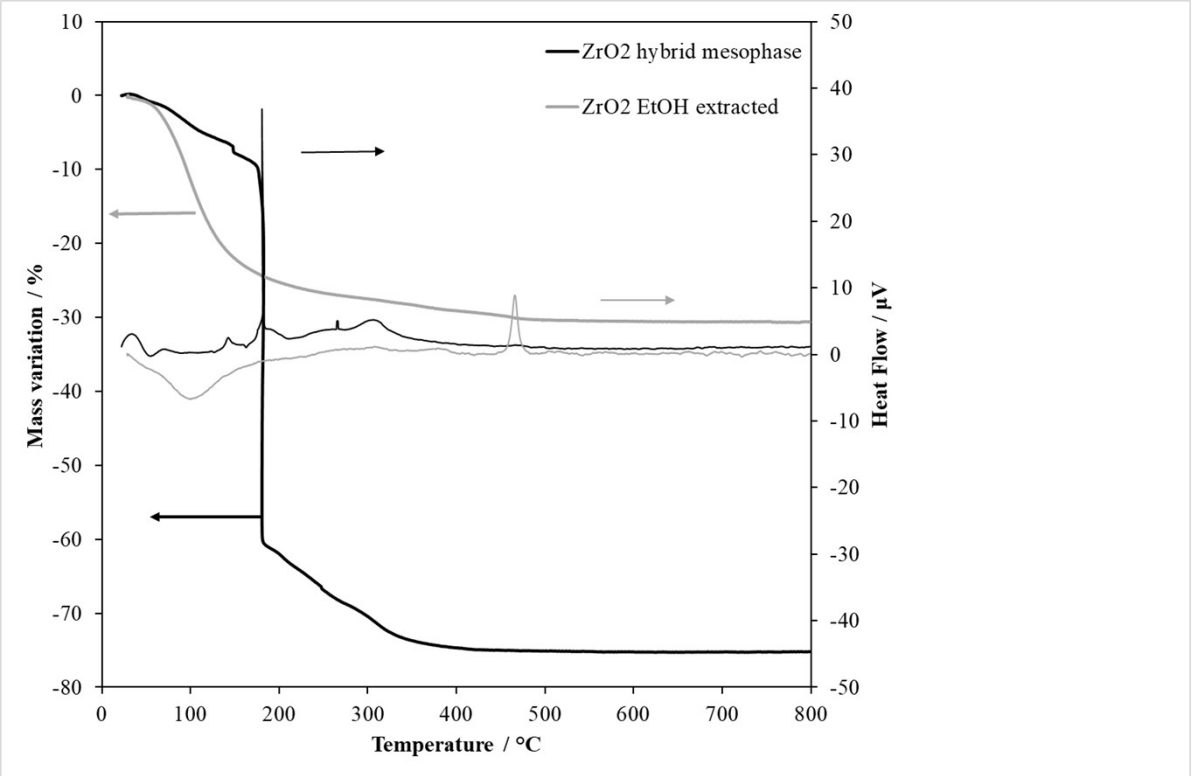
Amorphous mesostructured zirconia with high (hydro)thermal stability

Bénédicte Lebeau[1,2], Issam Naboulsi[3], Laure Michelin[1,2], Claire Marichal[1,2], Séverinne Rigolet[1,2], Cédric Carteret[4], Sylvette Brunet[5], Magali Bonne[1,2], Jean-Luc Blin[3]*,

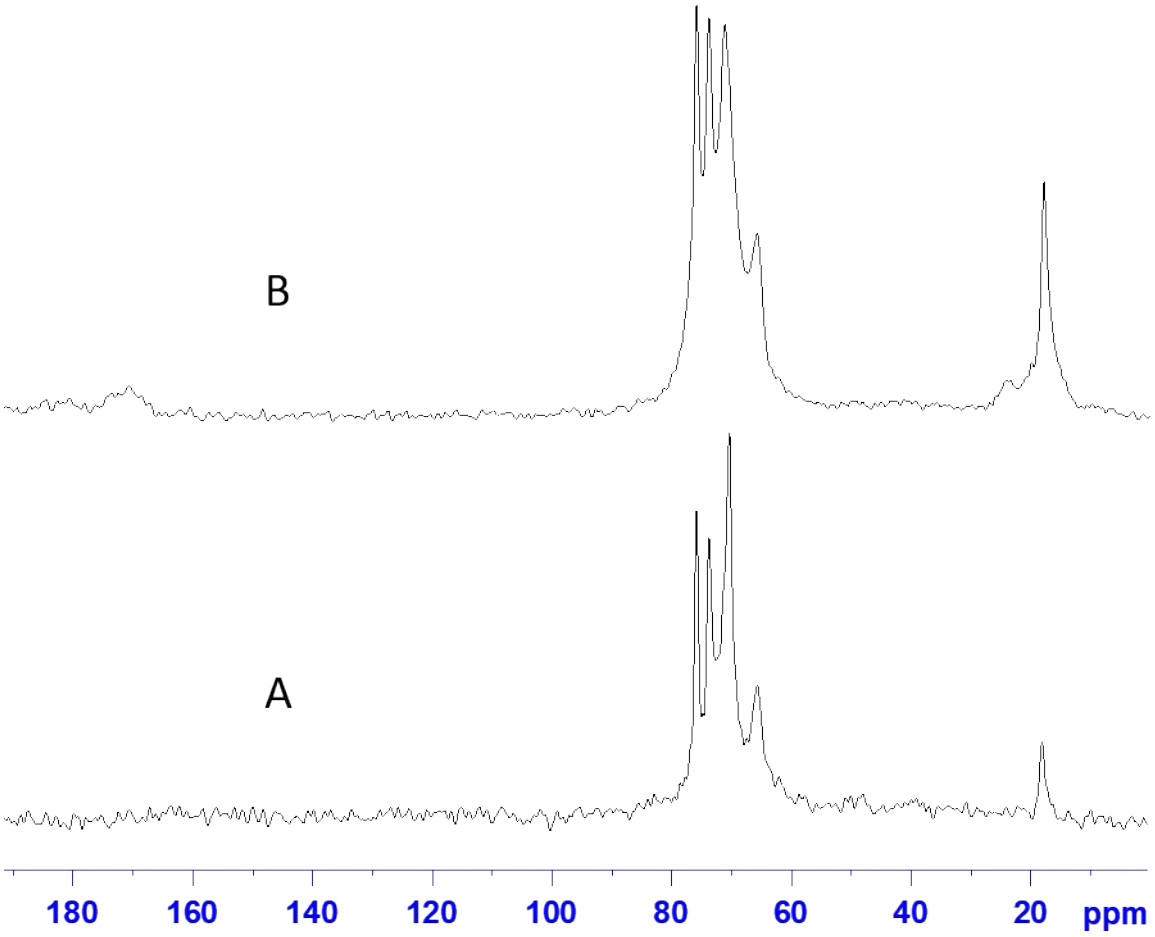
[1] : Université de Haute Alsace (UHA), CNRS, IS2M UMR 7361, F-68100 Mulhouse, France
[2] : Université de Strasbourg, 67000 Strasbourg, France
[3]: Université de Lorraine, CNRS, L2CM, F-54000 Nancy, France
[4] : Université de Lorraine, CNRS, LCPME, F-54000 Nancy, France
[5] : Université de Poitiers, CNRS, IC2MP, UMR 7285, 86073 Poitiers Cedex 9 France.

* Corresponding authors :
Pr. Jean-Luc Blin
Université de Lorraine
L2CM 7053
Faculté des Sciences et Technologies
BP 70239
F-54506 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy cedex, France
Tel. +33 3 83 68 43 70
E-mail: Jean-Luc.Blin@univ-lorraine.fr

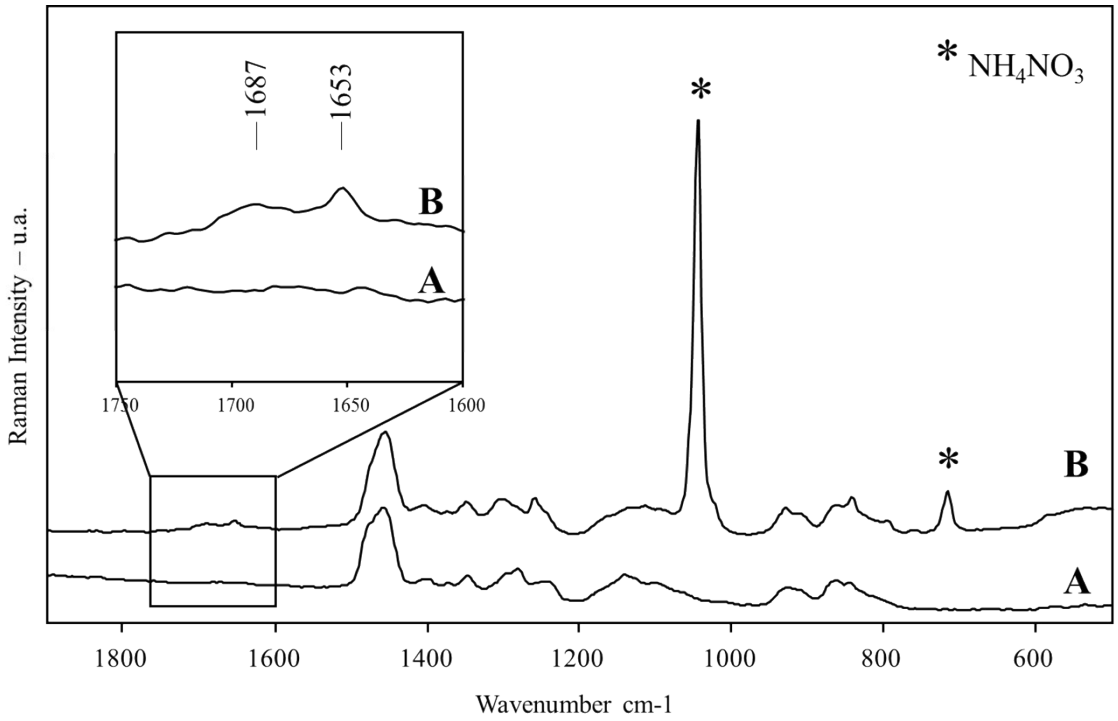
Supporting information S1: TG and heat-flow curves of the hybrid mesophase and EtOH-extracted mesostructured ZrO_2



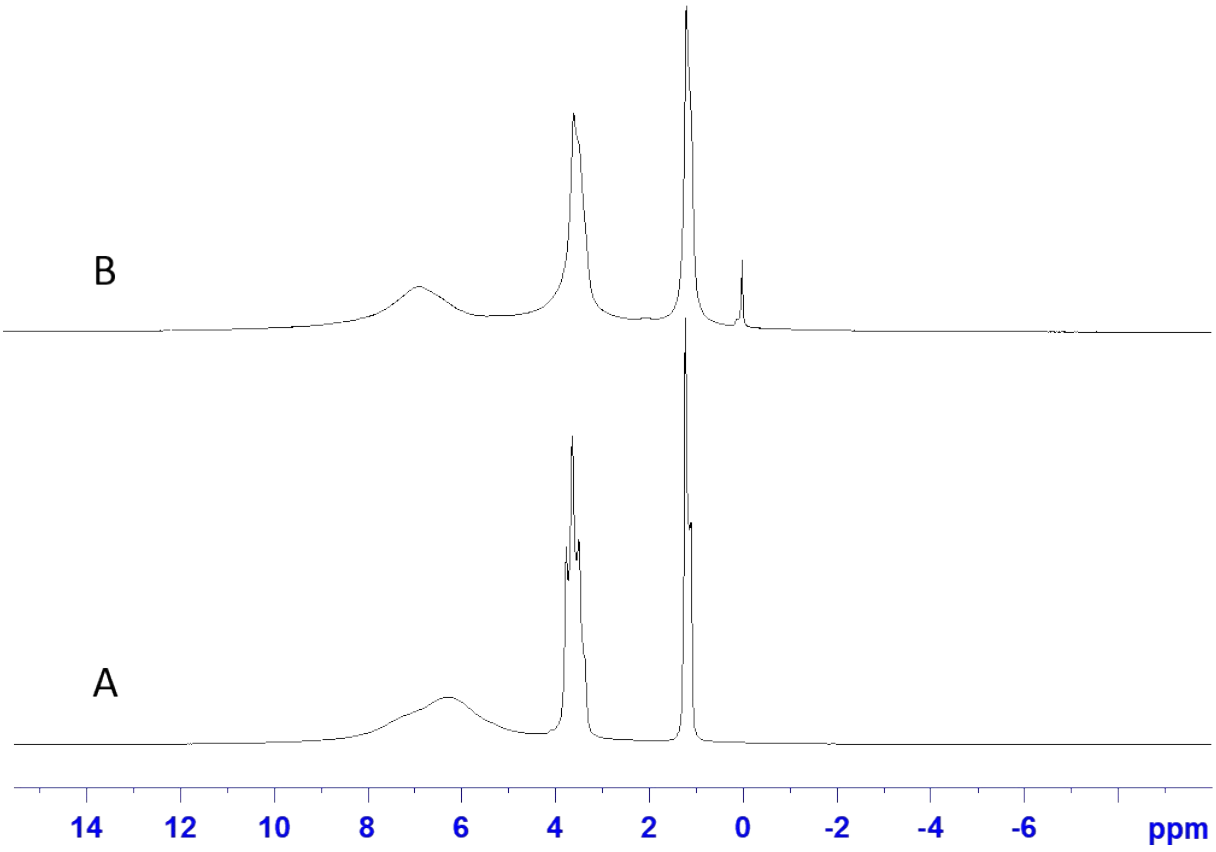
Supporting information S2: ^{1}H-^{13}C CPMAS NMR spectra of as-synthesized (A) and dehydrated at 70 °C (B) ZrO_2 hybrid mesophase



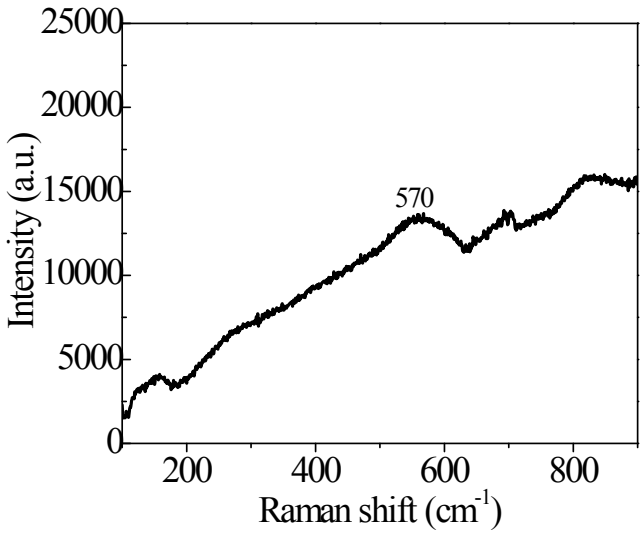
Supporting information S3: Raman spectra of Pluronic P123 (A) and ZrO_2 hybrid mesophase (B)



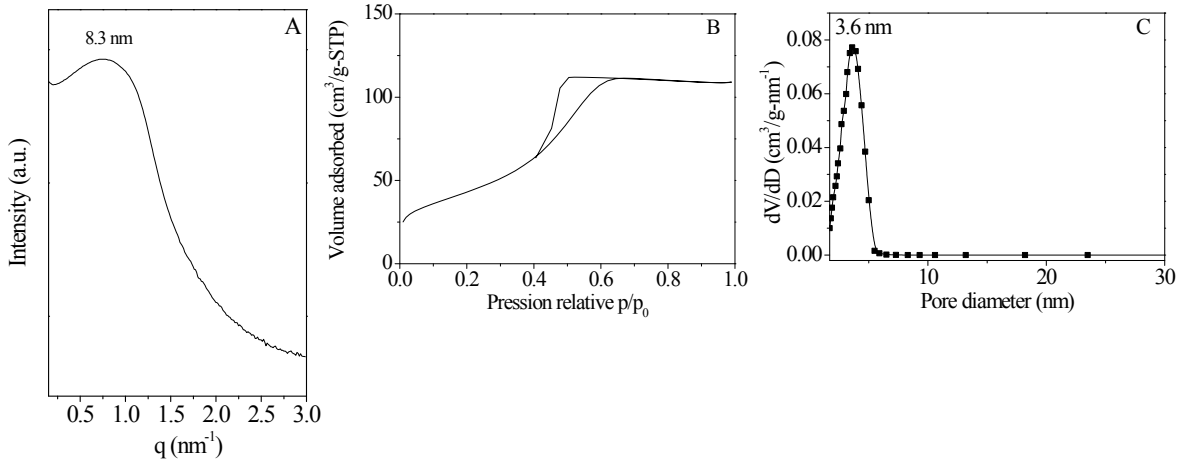
Supporting information S4: ^{1}H MAS NMR spectra of as-synthesized (A) and dehydrated at 70 °C (B) ZrO_2 hybrid mesophase



Supporting information S5: Raman spectrum of amorphous mesostructured ZrO_2 recovered after surfactant extraction.



Supporting information S6: SAXS pattern (A), nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm (B) and mesopores size distribution (C) of ZrO_2 after calcination at 480 °C under air atmosphere in a furnace.



Supporting information S7: Evolution as a function of the immersion time of the specific surface area (■) and pore volume (ᘓ) of amorphous ZrO_2 after calcination at 440 °C under air atmosphere in a furnace. Lines are just a guide for the eyes.