

Electronic Supplementary Information

Structural Adjustment During Intercalation of Macroyclic Crown Ether into LDH via Swelling/Restoration Reaction: Staging Formation and Mechanism Insights

Shulan Ma,^{*a} Li Du,^a Juan Wang,^a Nankai Chu,^a Yahong Sun,^a Genban Sun,^a Xiaojing Yang^{*a} and Kenta Ooi^b

^a College of Chemistry, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China.

^b National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, 2217-14 Hayashi, Takamatsu, 761-0395, Japan.

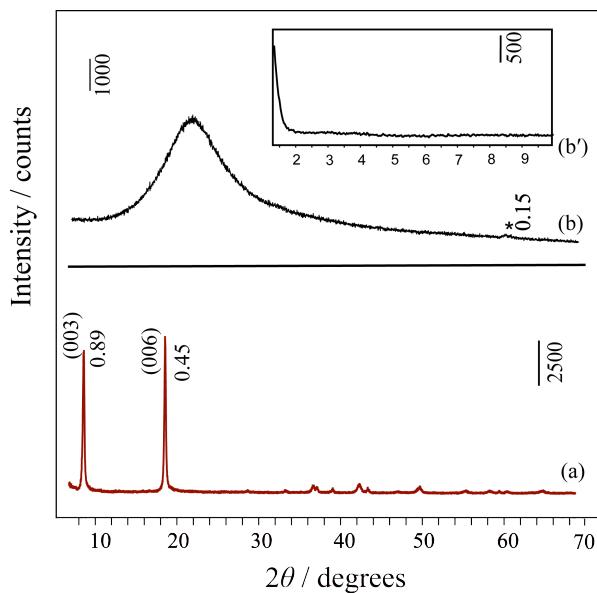


Fig. S1 XRD patterns of the precursor MgAl-NO₃-LDH (a) and the wet colloidal aggregate of NO₃-LDH in formamide (b, b'). *d*-value in nanometers.

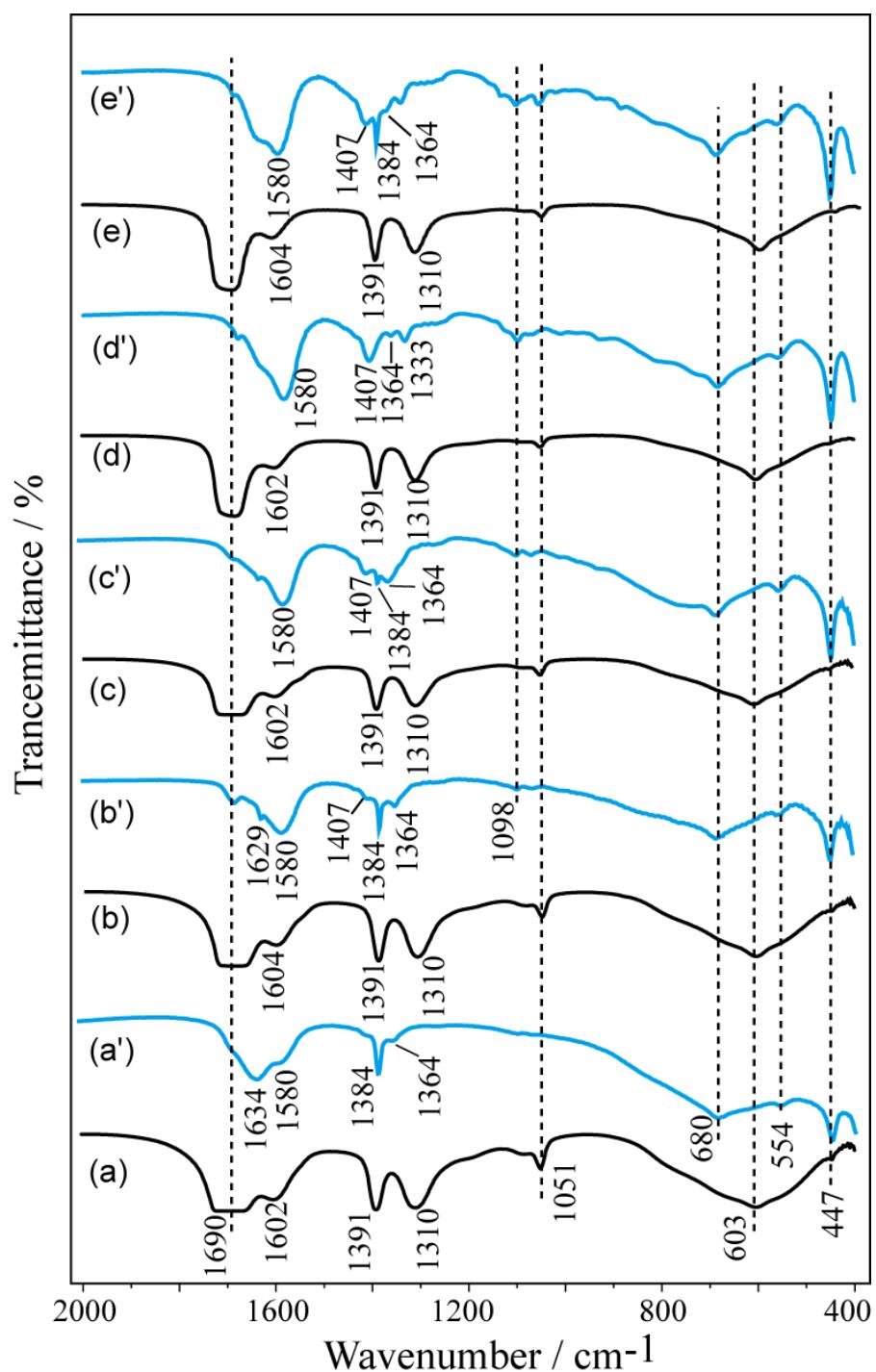


Fig. S2 FT-IR spectra of the restored samples (unwashed and water-washed 4 times) of T0.125L (a, a'), T0.25L (b, b'), T0.5L (c, c'), T2L (d, d'), and T2L-less NaOH (e, e'), respectively.

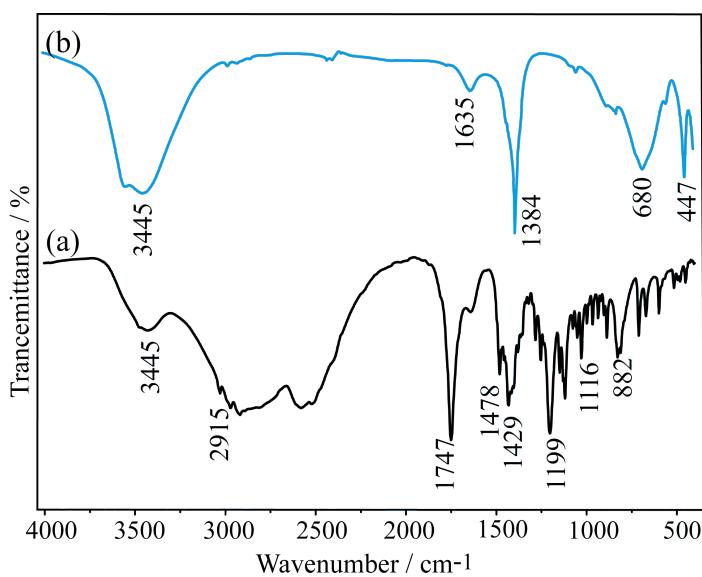


Fig. S3 FT-IR spectra of the precursors HCl-type TECA (a) and MgAl-NO₃-LDH (b), respectively.

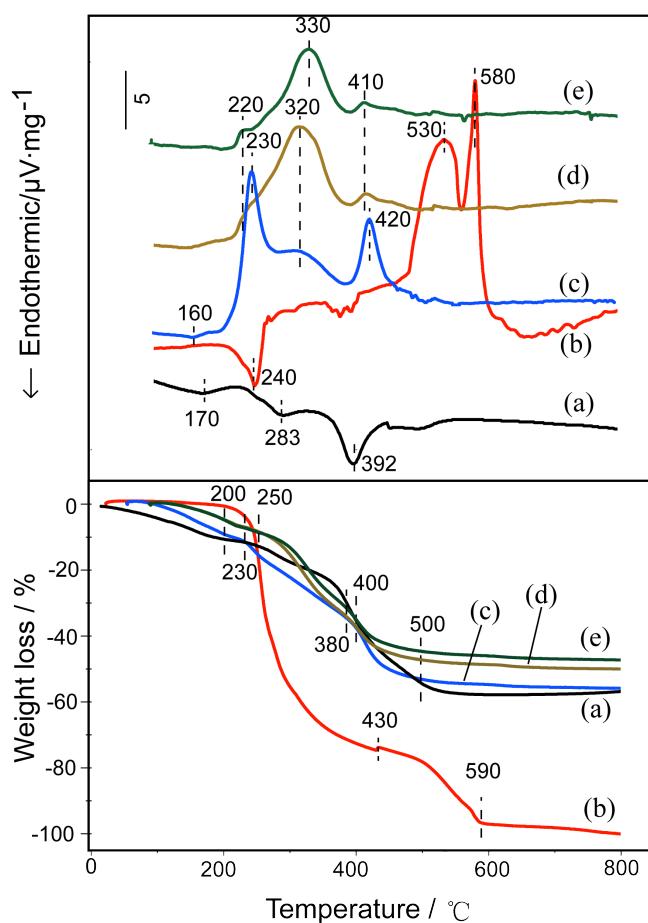
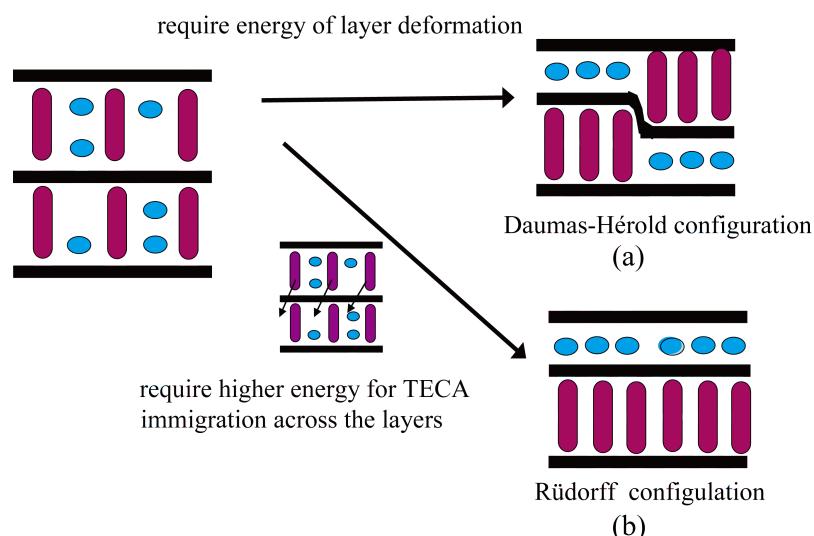
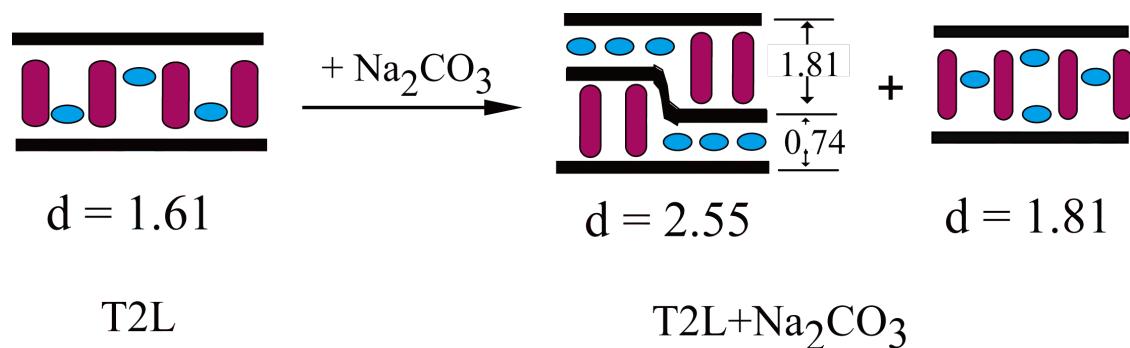


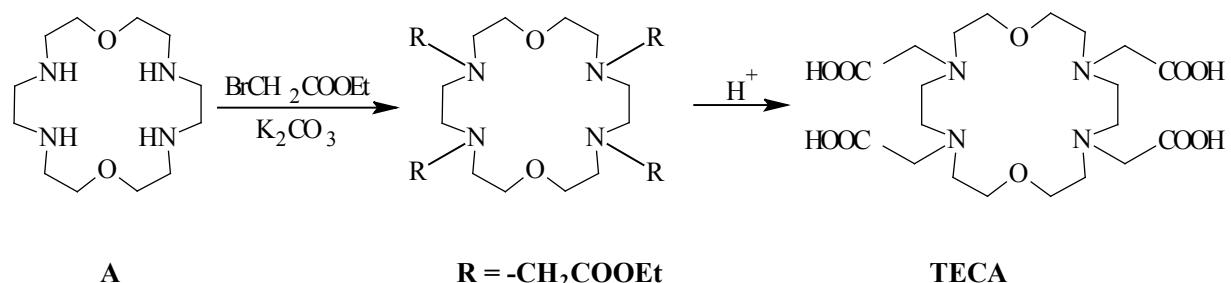
Fig. S4 TG-DTA curves of the precursors MgAl-NO₃-LDH (a) and TECA (b), and composites T2L (c), T0.5L (d) and T0.25L (e), respectively.



Scheme S1. Two configurations of the staging structure.



Scheme S2. The formation process of the composite T2L+Na₂CO₃.



Scheme S3. Synthetic route of TECA.