

Article

# Structure-activity relationships between the state of silver on different supports and their I<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>I adsorption properties

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## Supporting information

**Table S1: Experimental conditions of the ionic exchange reaction for all the prepared silver zeolites materials**

Support	V porous (mL/g)	AgNO <sub>3</sub> mass (g)
SBA-15	-	-
NH <sub>4</sub> /Y (2.5)	0.8	1.96
CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.3	5.25
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.7	2.25

**Table S2: Silver analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS)**

First, a solubilization step was conducted using a concentrated nitric acid solution. A fixed mass of the sorbent was kept in contact with the HNO<sub>3</sub> solution (50 mL, 1.6 mol.L<sup>-1</sup>) for a duration of 24 hours. Then, 1 mL of solution was recovered using a micro-filtre, and diluted with a dilution factor of 100. Finally, the obtained solution was analysed by AAS, using an air acetylene flame (T<sub>max</sub> about 2600 K). The related analytical parameters are summarized in the following table :

Element	$\lambda$ (nm)	Analysis mode	Lamp and parameters	Calibration equation
Ag	338.3	Absorption	AgCuCr (13170407), 75% and 10	$y = 0.07765 \times x - 0.0077$

### **S3: Determination of crystallites mean size by the Debye-Scherrer formula**

In the used formula, the line broadening related to the instrument was taken into account :

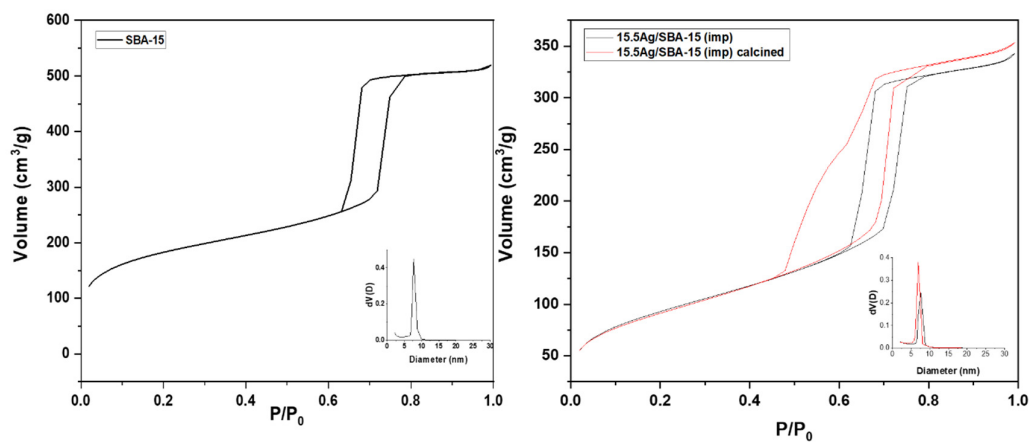
$$D = \frac{K \times \lambda}{\cos \theta \times \sqrt{L^2 - L_{inst}^2}}$$

Where :

- D : Crystallites mean size (nm) ;
- K : the dimensionless shape factor (fixed to a value of 0.9 in the present study) ;
- $\lambda$  : the X-ray Wavelength : 0.15418 nm ;
- $\theta$  : the Bragg angle (rad) ;
- L : the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the pic related to  $2\theta$  (rad) ;
- $L_{inst}$  : the instrumental line broadening ( $0.07^\circ$  = for the used device).

Figure S1: Some N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherms of the investigated silver loaded sorbents

(A) SBA-15 materials



(B) Ag-Alumina, Ag-Ceria and Ag-Y

