

## MS30 Advanced porous materials : MOFs, COFs, SOFs....and what else?

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A combined experimental and theoretical approach to interpret the anomalous thermal behaviour of Pb-exchanged zeolite (STI)

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### Abstract

Pb-exchanged zeolites are of interest because of their applications in environmental-related issues and in industrial processes. The thermal stability of these materials is an important aspect to consider if the retaining capacity of the incorporated heavy metals has to be assessed. In our recent study, we characterized and determined the crystal structure of a natural zeolite stellerite (with **STI** framework type), exchanged with Pb<sup>2+</sup> [1] and we further investigated its thermal behaviour as a function of increasing temperature [2]. It was found that Pb-STI showed an anomalous thermal behaviour with respect to the natural counterpart and the other metal-exchanged zeolites with **STI** framework type [3]. In particular, after an initial contraction of the unit-cell volume (-3.5%), accompanied by dehydration, the framework expands (+2%) and adopts a structural topology equivalent to that observed at room temperature. Thus, in contrast to natural stellerite and to the Cd-, Ag-, and Na- exchanged forms [4,5] no breaking of the tetrahedral bonds is observed upon heating and, most important, the thermal stability significantly increased.

The interpretation of the mechanism, which leads to the change from negative to positive thermal expansion during the dehydration process, is still unclear and complicated by: i) the occurrence of different extraframework (EF) species (i.e. Pb<sup>2+</sup>, Pb(OH)<sup>+</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>O), and ii) their severe disorder within the voids. In this contribution, different hypotheses and eventual reactions occurring upon heating were experimentally and theoretically tested to shed light on the observed anomalous dehydration behaviour.

The following scenarios were considered: i) dehydration of the structure, i.e. loss of H<sub>2</sub>O without any further reaction. ii) dehydration accompanied by hydrolysis of the water molecules according to the reaction  $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{OH}^- + \text{H}^+$  [6]. iii) loss of H<sub>2</sub>O and subsequent formation of Pb<sub>x</sub>(OH)<sub>x</sub> or Pb<sub>x</sub>O<sub>x</sub> clusters. iv) oxidation of Pb<sup>2+</sup> in Pb<sup>4+</sup>, according to the reaction  $\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}^{4+} + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$  [7].

The best agreement between experimental data and theoretical predictions was observed for models iii) and iv). However, we did not have any experimental evidence of Pb oxidation. The Pb-L3 XANES spectra of Pb-stellerite collected from 25 to 400°C showed the expected increase of thermal disorder with increasing temperature, but no change of local symmetry or oxidation state during the dehydration process. For model (iv), the formation of different kind of clusters (Pb<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Pb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Pb<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>, etc.) was tested. The best agreement between model and observation corresponds to a structure with 33% of Pb forming Pb<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub> clusters, located inside the bigger cavity of stellerite (Fig. 1).

### References

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Fragment of the simulated Pb-STI structure showing

