

4F" o guqrqtqw"uknkecu" ykvj" jgzciqpcn" rqtg"qtfgtkpi" cpf"qti cpke" i tqwru"eqpvckpkpi" uwnhwt" cvq ou

Izabela Nowak, Agata Wawrzynczak, Sylwia Jarmolinska and Paulina Debek
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

The purpose of the presented studies was to develop simple and efficient methods for obtaining SBA-15 and MCM-41 materials (2D) with high degree of pore ordering, and containing sulfur atoms, as well as to investigate the influence of synthesis method and reaction conditions on their catalytic activity. Organic sulfur-containing functional groups were introduced into the ordered siliceous matrix by two different procedures, namely "one-pot" synthesis or post-synthetic grafting. The received formulations were evaluated in the terms of physicochemical properties. Low-angle X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique, low-temperature nitrogen adsorption-desorption measurements and transmission electron microscopy were applied for the mesoporosity confirmation in the obtained materials. Moreover, selected samples were subjected to the elemental analysis in order to confirm an incorporation of heteroatoms into/onto the siliceous matrix. In addition, MCM-41 and SBA-15 materials containing sulfur atoms were tested as catalysts in the Friedel-Crafts alkylation. XRD patterns reveal reflexes typical for MCM-41 or SBA-15 mesoporous structure. According to the IUPAC recommendations, nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms obtained for all synthesized silicas may be ascribed to type IV(a), characteristic to the mesoporous samples. Results of the elemental analysis clearly point out that synthesis methods employed for obtaining modified mesoporous materials allow to incorporate organic groups containing sulfur. Synthesized materials were successfully applied as acidic catalysts in the

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