Synthesis of Hydrotalcite-Like Compounds and their Physico-Chemical Properties—The Systems Mg²⁺-Al³⁺-SO₄²⁻ and Mg²⁺-Al³⁺-CrO₄²⁻

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Abstract: Hydrotalcite-like compounds $[Mg_{I-x}Al_x(OH)_2]^{x+} [A_{x/2}^{2-}, mH_2O]^{x-}$, where A^{2-} is SO_4^{2-} or CrO_4^{2-} and $x \not\cong 0.25$, were prepared by a coprecipitation method and their physico-chemical properties were studied by X-ray diffraction, thermal analysis, i.r. absorption spectra and acidity-basicity measurement.

The compounds including $SO_4^{2^-}$ and $CrO_4^{2^-}$ were analogous to an orthorhombic hydrotalcite and the lattice constants, a_0 and c_0 were 3.05 and 25.97 Å, and 3.05 and 26.48 Å, respectively. The crystallite size and strain in the 003 direction were 127 Å and 4.77×10^{-2} for the $SO_4^{2^-}$ system or 83 Å and 6.60×10^{-2} for the $CrO_4^{2^-}$ system, indicating a largely distorted microcrystallite. Two endothermic peaks observed at 240 and 455 ° C for the $SO_4^{2^-}$ system and at 230 and 460 ° C for the $CrO_4^{2^-}$ system are ascribed to the eliminations of interlayer water (mH_2O) and structural water, respectively. The compound including $SO_4^{2^-}$ formed MgO by calcination at 500 ° C and MgSO_4 and MgAl₂O₄ by calcination at 800 ° C while the compound including $CrO_4^{2^-}$ formed MgO at 400 ° C and MgAl₂ - $_xCr_xO_4$ at 800 ° I.r. study of the $SO_4^{2^-}$ compound indicated that the bonding of $SO_4^{2^-}$ was a bridge type. The highest acid and base strengths of the $SO_4^{2^-}$ compound were H₀ ≤ 1.5 and H₋ ≥ 12.2 , the acidity and basicity being 0.3 and 0.1 mmol/g, respectively.

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