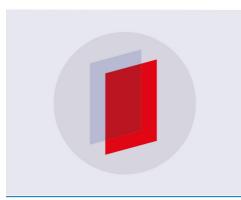
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Determination of Brønsted Acid Sites In Porous Aluminosilicate Solid Catalysts Using Volumetric And **Potentiometric Titration Method**

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Abstract. The Brønsted acid site was determined by using volumetric and potentiometric titration method. The result showed that the Brønsted acid sites of synthesized aluminosilicate using volumetric titration method are aluminosilicate-1: 0.5491; aluminosilicate-2: 0.5523; and aluminosilicate-3: 0.5772 mmol/g and using potentiometric titration method are aluminosilicate-1: 4.7087; aluminosilicate-2: 5.5739; and aluminosilicate-3: 8.1059 mmol/g. FTIR-pyridine also showed the same trend line, the Brønsted acid sites concentration increased by the increasing of Si/Al mole ratio. The results of the measurement using FTIRpyridine showed the Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and aluminosilicate-3 were 0.0293; 0.330; and 0.0336 mmol/g, respectively. The Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate was higher using volumetric titration and potentiometric titration methods than using the FTIR-pyridine method, but the trend line was the same, the higher Si/Al mole ratio, concentration of Brønsted acid sites increased.

Keyword : Brønsted Acid, Aluminosilicate Solid, Volumetric, Potentiometric Titration

1. Introduction

The catalysts need for a wide range of organic reactions is currently increasing. The type of catalyst which is the first interest nowadays is the heterogeneous catalyst. Aluminosilicates are widely used as heterogeneous catalysts for many chemical reactions. Aluminosilicate compound can be used as a catalyst because it can react in the surface area, has a good cation-exchange capability, and its Brønsted acid properties can be used for the conversion of hydrocarbons [1, 2].

The acidity of a catalyst play an important role in catalytic properties [3]. The higher the acid site, the surface area, and the larger the pore diameter, the active site of the catalyst will be greater so that the catalytic activity will be higher [4]. The acidity of a catalyst includes the nature, amount, and strength of the acid side [5]. Various methods have been used to quantify and characterize the acidity of aluminosilicate.

Determination of Brønsted acid site can use volumetric titration method, catalyst with cationexchange treatment, catalyst with no further purification, and also catalyst which was milled before use had the concentration of Brønsted acid sites respectively of 0.63; 0.89; and 0.39 mmol/g. Potentiometric titration method indicates a higher Brønsted acid sites concentration compared with using FTIRpyridine method [6]. Total concentration of Brønsted acid sites on H-Beta-25; H-Beta-300; H-Ferrierite-20; and Si-MCM-48 using potentiometric titration method were 1040; 670; 1100; and 280 umol/g, while through FTIR-pyridine method, the concentration of Brønsted acid site on H-Beta-25 acid side; H-Beta-300; H-Ferrierite-20; and Si-MCM-48 were respectively 301; 82; 357; and 12 µmol/g [7]. Potentiometric titration could be used in matters of materials such as zeolite with micro-mesoporus pore size [8].

In a previous study, the Brønsted acid site test was performed using FTIR-pyridine [9-11]. However, the Brønsted acid site test using FTIR-pyridine was less effective as it resulted in lower acid side concentrations [7]. Therefore, in this paper, the results of the experiments from the Brønsted acid site

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IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 217 (2019) 012002 doi:10.1088/1755-1315/217/1/012002

test of large porous aluminosilicate catalysts synthesized from a chemical base material was done by using volumetric titration and potentiometric titration method.

2. Experimental Method

The aluminosilicate solid catalyst was inactive if used directly, so that it needed to be activated by exchanging the cations. The first step, 0.5 g of aluminosilicate solid catalyst was refluxed in 20 mL 0.5 M ammonium acetate solutions at 60 °C for 3 hours. Then, it was centrifuged on 40 rpm for 5 minutes and dried at 110 °C for 12 hours. After that, it was calcinated at 550 °C for 6 hours by heating in stages 110 °C/hour.

Determination of Brønsted acid sites which was done by using volumetric and potentiometric titration method. Determination of Brønsted acid sites was done by using volumetric titration method was done by adding 5 mL distilled water and 0.5 mL of 0.1 M NaOH solution to the 0.05 g aluminosilicate solid catalyst in Erlenmeyer flask. The suspension was stirred overnight in a close condition, then the phenolphthalein indicator was added and titrated by 0.1 M HCl solution. Titration was stopped when the solution's color changed from rose red to colorless [6].

Determination of Brønsted acid sites which was done by using potentiometric titration method was done by using glass electrode for pH measurement. 0.01 g aluminosilicate solid catalyst was suspended in 15 mL of 0.1 M NaNO₃ solution. The suspension was titrated by 0.1 M NaOH solution by stepwise addition. The distilled water, which is used to dissolve the NaNO₃, was boiled before using it. Stirring the suspension is necessary in order to achieve an effective reaction between the acid sites and the strong base [7].

3. Results and Discussion

The synthesized Aluminosilicates cannot be used as catalyst as soon as it is made. The cation on the porous site is still Na^+ ion. The Na^+ ion needs to be changed so that the aluminosilicate is in its acid condition. When the cation-exchange has done, the NH_4^+ ion will attach to the porous of aluminosilicates. The rection that happen can be seen in Figure 1.

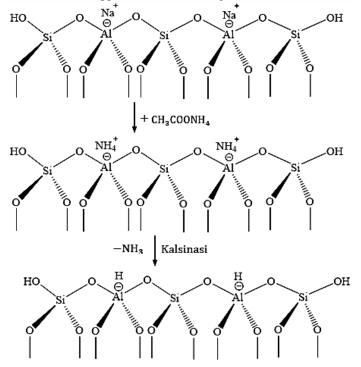


Figure 1. Cation-Exchange Reaction [12]

After the cation exchanged, the synthesized aluminosilicates solid catalyst were tested on the acid side. The results of the Brønsted acid site test using volumetric titration method showed that the Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and aluminosilicate-3 were 0.5491; 0.5523; and 0.5772 mmol/g, respectively. The results of the Brønsted acid site test using potentiometric titration method showed that the Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and showed that the Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and aluminosilicate-3 were 4,7087; 5.5739; and 8.1059 mmol/g. Potentiometric graph can be seen in Figure 3. Both results show the same trend line, the higher the Si/Al mole ratio, the higher the concentration of Brønsted acid sites.

The Brønsted acid site concentration of aluminosilicate samples using FTIR-pyridine also showed the same trend line, the concentration of Brønsted acid sites increased by the increasing of Si/Al mole ratio. The results of the measurement using FTIR-pyridine showed the Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate-1; aluminosilicate-2; and aluminosilicate-3 were 0.0293; 0.330; and 0.0336 mmol/g [13]. The Brønsted acid sites concentration of aluminosilicate samples was higher using volumetric titration and potentiometric titration methods than using the FTIR-pyridine method, but the trend line was the same, the higher Si / Al ratio, concentration of Brønsted acid sites increased [14] (can be seen in Figure 2). The concentration of acid sites of synthesized aluminosilicate with high Si/Al mole ratio can be seen in Table 1.

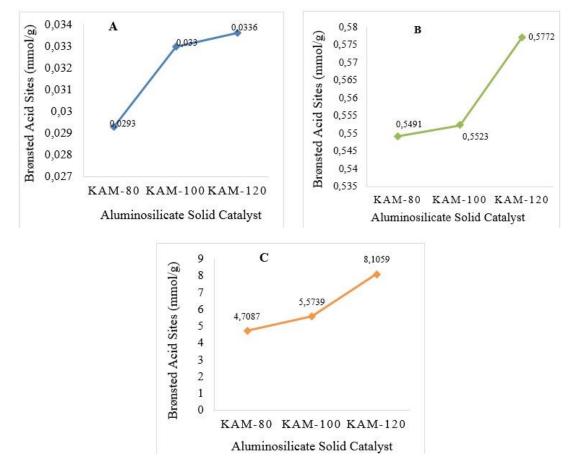


Figure 2. The Increasing of Brønsted Acid Sites Concentration of Aluminosilicate Solid Catalyst with High Si/Al Mole Ratio A FTIR-Pyridine Method B Volumetric Titration Method C Potensiometric Titration Method

IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 217 (2019) 012002 doi:10.1088/1755-1315/217/1/012002

		Table 1. Concentrat	ion of Diplisicu	Acid Sites	
	Acidity Test Method	Samples	Weight (g)	Concentration of B Acid Sites (mm	
		Aluminosilicate-1	0.0142	0.0293	
	FTIR-Pyridine	Aluminosilicate-2	0.0121	0.0330	
	5	Aluminosilicate-3	0.0123	0.0336	
		Aluminosilicate-1	0.0519	0.5491	
	Volumetric Titration	Aluminosilicate-2	0.0516	0.5523	
	Intration	Aluminosilicate-3	0.0518	0.5772	
	Datantianatria	Aluminosilicate-1	0.0128	4.7087	
	Potentiometric Titration	Aluminosilicate-2	0.0115	5.5739	
	Thration	Aluminosilicate-3	0.0126	8.1059	
12,4 12,2 12 11,8 11,6 11,4 11,4 11,2 10,6 10,6 10,6 10,2 0	1 2 3 Vtitran	4 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 0 0,5	1 1,5 Vtitran	1 12,5 12 11,5 11 10,5 10 9,5 9,5 9,5 9,5 9,5 9,5 9,5 9,5	1,2 1,4 1,6 1,8 2 Vtitran
30 25 20 15 10 0 0 0	1 2 3 Vtitran	120 100 80 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	ı ı,s Vtitran	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,2 1,4 1,6 1,8 2 Vtitran
400 200 0 0 +00 +00 +00 +000 -1000 -1200	1 2 3 Vtitran	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1,5 Vtitran	2 2 2 2 3 00 0,2 0,4 0,6 0,8 -1000	1 1,2 1,4 1,6 1,8 2 Vtitran

Table 1. Concentration of Brønsted Acid Sites

Figure 3. Potentiometric Titration Graphic (a) Aluminosilicate-1 (b) Aluminosilicate-2 (c) Aluminosilicate-3

4. Conclusions

In this study, it can be concluded that the acidity test can be done by using volumetric titration and potentiometric titration method. The results showed that the concentration of Brønsted acid sites was higher using volumetric titration and potentiometric titration method than using the FTIR-Pyridine method, with the same trend line, the higher Si/Al mole ratio, concentration of Brønsted acid sites increased.

IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 217 (2019) 012002 doi:10.1088/1755-1315/217/1/012002

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Table of contents

Volume 217

2019

Previous issue
 Next issue

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Conference Photo	graphs	
➡ View abstract	🔁 PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		011004
Peer review state	nent	
	🔁 PDF	
Papers		
Chemistry		

Facile Sol-Gel Syn	thesis of Calcium Phosphates: Influence of Ca/P Ratio and Calcination Temperature	
A J Permana, A T Uta	ami, U S Handajani and H Setyawati	
	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012002
Determination of E And Potentiometri	Brønsted Acid Sites In Porous Aluminosilicate Solid Catalysts Using Volumetric c Titration Method	
A Purwaningsih, A N	Kristanti, D Z Mardho, D W Saraswati, N M Putri, N H Saputri and Hartati	
➡ View abstract	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012003
Carbon Paste Elec Potentiometry	trode Modified Imprinted Zeolite as a Selective Sensor for Creatine Analysis by	
A. Athiroh, T Fadillah ╋ View abstract	n, D F Damayanti, A A Widati, A Abdulloh and M Khasanah	
OPEN ACCESS		012004
Voltammetric Stuc Paste Electrode	ly of Ascorbic Acid Using Polymelamine/Gold Nanoparticle Modified Carbon	
A N Farida, E Fitrian	y, A Baktir, F Kurniawan and M Harsini	
➡ View abstract	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012005
Synthesis of Silver	Nanoparticles and the Development in Analysis Method	
H I Badi'ah, F Seede	h, G Supriyanto and A H Zaidan	
➡ View abstract	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012006
Two Flavonoids Fro Activities	om Stem Bark of <i>Casimiroa edulis</i> and Their Antidiabetic and Antioxidant	
K N W Tun, N S Amii	nah, A N Kristanti, R Ramadhan and Y Takaya	
	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012007
Graphene Oxide fr	om Bagasse/Magnetite Composite: Preparation and Characterization	
M Jannatin, G Supriy	anto, Abdulloh, W A W Ibrahim and N K Rukman	
	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012008
GO-Fe ₃ O ₄ Nanoco	mposite from coconut shell: Synthesis and characterization	
N K Rukman, M Jan	natin, G Supriyanto, M Z Fahmi and W A W Ibrahim	
	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		012009
First Order Kinetics Comparison with G	s of Salicylamide Release from κ-Carrageenan Hard Shell Capsules in Gelatin	
P Pudjiastuti, E Hen	dradi, S Wafiroh, H Darmokoesoemo, M A R D Fauzi, L Nahar and S D Sarker	
	🔁 PDF	

OPEN ACCESS	012010
Chromanone Acid Derivatives from the Stem Bark of Calophyllum incrassatum	
U Hasanah, T S Tjahjandarie and M Tanjung	
OPEN ACCESS	012011
Preparation Hydrophobic Fabric Coated by TiO $_2$ and Hexadecyltrimethoxysilane	
U S Handajani, A A Widati and I N Yusbainika	
OPEN ACCESS	012012
Kecombrang (Etlingera elatior) Leaves Ethanol Extract Effect to Lens and Erythrocyte Aldose	
Reductase Activity in Wistar strain white rats (Rattus norvegicus) Streptozotocin induced	
S Handayani, H Notopuro and G I Prabowo	
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OPEN ACCESS	012013
Adsorption of Isopropyl Alcohol (IPA) in Water Using Activated Bentonite	
A Abdulloh, G Supriyanto and O W Ningsih	
OPEN ACCESS	012014
Production of Nanopropolis Using High Pressure Ball Mill Homogenizer	
D Hamdi, A Wijanarko, H Hermansyah, S C Asih and M Sahlan	
OPEN ACCESS	012015
Synthesis of ZnO-TiO ₂ /Chitosan Nanorods By Using Precipitation Methods and Studying Their Structures and Optics Properties at Different Precursor Molar Compositions	
Y Rilda, D Damara, Syukri, Y E Putri, Refinel and A Agustien	
OPEN ACCESS	012016
Phytochemical Screening and Antioxidant Activity of Ethanol Extract of Leilem (<i>Clerodendrum minahassae</i> Teijsm. & Binn) as an Antihyperlipidemic and Antiatherosclerotic Agent	
C F Kairupan, F R Mantiri and R R H Rumende	
OPEN ACCESS	012017
Concentration of Some Metals in Water and Soil Samples at Some Locations near the Hotmud Flow	
at Porong Disaster Area, Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia.	
A Wiryawan, R Suntari, Z Kusuma and Syekhfani	
➡ View abstract ➡ PDF	

The Effect of Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa Linn) Flower Extract To The SGPT Activity In Male Wistar Rats (Rattus Norvegicus) Induced By High Dose Paracetamol D Halim, E J Sihning and Tehupuring 🔁 PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012019 Antioxidant Exploration in Cardamom Rhizome Potential as a Functional Food Ingredient H Winarsi, A Yuniaty and Warsinah 🔁 PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012020 Effect of Gambir Catechin Isolate (Uncaria Gambir Roxb.) Against Rat Triacylglycerol Level (Rattus novergicus) Y Alioes, R R Sukma and S L Sekar 🔁 PDF ➡ View abstract **Biochemistry and Molecular Biology OPEN ACCESS** 012021 Exploration of Cellulolytic Microorganism as A Biocatalyst Candidate for Liquid Fertilizer Production N Halimah, A Baktir and P Purkan 🔁 PDF ➡ View abstract **OPEN ACCESS** 012022 Antibody Titers in The Sheep which were Immunated Antigen of Whole Protein from Third Instar Larvae Musca domestica B Ariantini, H Ratnani, E M Luqman and P Hastutiek 🔁 PDF View abstract **OPEN ACCESS** 012023 Lemon (Citrus limon) Juice Has Antibacterial Potential against Diarrhea-Causing Pathogen ER Ekawati and W Darmanto 🔁 PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012024 Genetic Relationship of *Hibiscus* spp. Based on DNA bands Using RAPD Technique Hamidah and A Z Muhtadi 🔁 PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012025 Effect of Sticophus hermanii extract on fasting blood glucose and skeletal muscle glut4 on type 2 diabetes mellitus rats model I Safitri, B Purwanto, L Rochyani, G I Prabowo and D Sukmaya 🔁 PDF ✤ View abstract

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B Mutmainnah, Ni'matuzahroh and A Baktir	
OPEN ACCESS	012028
Utilization of Rice Straw Hydrolysis Product of <i>Penicillium</i> sp. H9 as A Substrate of Biosurfactant Production by LII61 Hydrocarbonoclastic Bacteria	
Ni'matuzahroh, S K Sari, N Trikurniadewi, A D Pusfita, I P Ningrum, S N M M Ibrahim, T Nurhariyati, Fatimah and Surtiningsih	Τt
OPEN ACCESS	012029
Carbon and Nitrogen Sources for Lipase Production of <i>Micrococcus</i> sp. Isolated from Palm Oil Mill Effluent-Contaminated Soil	
S. Sumarsih, S. Hadi, D.G.T. Andini and F.K. Nafsihana	
+ View abstract PDF	
OPEN ACCESS	012030
Cytotoxicity of Combination Chitosan with Different Molecular Weight and Ethanol Extracted <i>Aloe vera</i> using MTT Assay	
Sularsih, Soetjipto and Retno Pudji Rahayu	
 ➡ View abstract ➡ PDF 	
OPEN ACCESS	012031
Hepatoprotective Effect of Gamma-mangostin for Amelioration of Impaired Liver Structure and Function in Streptozotocin-induced Diabetic Mice	
S A Husen, D Winarni, Salamun, A N M Ansori, R J K Susilo and S Hayaza	
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OPEN ACCESS	012032
Utility of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> As Probiotics to Induce Protease Production For Worms Feed Improvement	
R Arissirajudin, S Hadi, Abdillah Safa and P Purkan	
OPEN ACCESS	012033
Induction of Angiogenesis Process in Mandible Using <i>Anadara granosa</i> Shell Graft (Experimental Laboratory Study on <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	
Widyastuti, M Rubianto and Soetjipto	
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K Primasari, D W Sawitri, R Fikri, N Trikurniadewi, Ni'matuzahroh and G Supriyanto

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Activity Score in R	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>) Decrease Periarticular Malondialdehyde Level and Disease ats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) with Adjuvant Arthritis	
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OPEN ACCESS		012047
Synthesis of Alde	nyde-Silica Nanoparticle for Matrix Immobilization of Endo- eta -1,4-D-xylanase	
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Counselling and S District, Surabaya	Screening of Hepatitis B Virus Infection In Dukuh Kupang Community, Dukuh Pakis	
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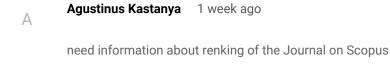
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