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## Data Article

## Dataset on infrared spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction patterns of Mg–Al layered double hydroxides by the electrocoagulation technique

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## ABSTRACT

The XRD profiles and FTIR analysis of sludge aggregates, Mg–Al layered double hydroxides, produced during electrocoagulation processes are presented. The data describes the composition of materials (LDH) produced at different operations conditions (atmospheric conditions and Mg<sup>2+</sup>/Al<sup>3+</sup> ratio). The data show the diffraction peaks of (003), (006), (018) and (110) crystal planes for hydroxalcite structure.

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## 1. Data

The electrochemical method for the synthesis of Layered Double Hydroxides (LDHs) by electrocoagulation is used as an alternative procedure [1]. The LDHs are a class of anionic clays which have observed increasing attention due to their applications in many research areas [2]. Therefore, physicochemical properties of HDL materials, mainly explored from X-ray diffraction and FTIR analysis,

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Chemical Engineering
More specific subject area	Lamellar materials
Type of data	Table, image, graph, figure
How data was acquired	X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded using a X'pert PRO – PANalytical diffractometer under the following conditions: 45 kV, 40 mA, monochromatic CuK $\alpha$ radiation ( $\lambda = 0.1542$ nm) over a in the $2\theta$ range from of $4^\circ$ to $-90^\circ$ . The FTIR spectra was recorded with a JASCO FT/IR-4100 over a frequency in a range of 500–4000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The samples were prepared by mixing the powdered solids with KBr.
Data format	Raw data are tabulated and analyzed
Experimental factors	The XRD and FTIR analysis were performed according to the LDHs typical characterization
Experimental features	The LDH materials were prepared by electrocoagulation method with varying operations conditions and $\text{M}^{2+}/\text{M}^{3+}$ ratio
Data source location	Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia
Data accessibility	The data are presented in this article
Related research article	M. Molano-Mendoza, D. Donneys-Victoria, N. Marriaga-Cabrales, M. A. Mueses, G. Li Puma and F. Machuca-Martínez, Synthesis of Mg–Al layered double hydroxides by electrocoagulation, MethodsX, Volume 5, pp. 915–923, 2018.

### Value of the Data

- The data set shows the methodology to obtain *Layered Double Hydroxides (LDHs)* through electrocoagulation (EC) method varying atmospheric conditions and  $\text{M}^{2+}/\text{M}^{3+}$  ratio.
- X-ray characterization discloses a “classical” 2H-polytype (*Magnesite*) of LDHs as well as common LDHs impurities. FTIR analysis indicates some interesting stretching and bending bonds that can have an effect on the type of material.
- The EC method can guide other researchers toward designing multifunctional LDHs by using other metal electrodes (Zn, Fe, Co) for environmental applications such as water/ground remediation, solar energy storage or conversion and catalysis support.

disclose their more specific applications. The dataset presents LDH characteristics prepared by electrocoagulation varying atmospheric conditions and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Al}^{3+}$  ratio. Figs. 1–6 show the diffraction peaks of (003), (006), (018) and (110) crystal planes for hydrotalcite structure. Tables 1–6 describe information on the phases and hkl -diffraction planes. Table 7 shows the band positions in the FTIR spectra. Figs. 7–12 displays the functional groups and bonding information. Table 8 exhibits the LDH-material specifications.

#### 1.1. X-ray diffraction

X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the materials were measured using an X'pert PRO-PANalytical diffractometer with CuK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.1542\text{nm}$ ). The data were collected in the  $2\theta$  range of  $4-90^\circ$ . Determination of the phases and diffraction planes were determined using X'pert PRO-PANalytical software [3]. In every case, hydrotalcite composite was showed. Some XRD and FTIR patterns of the composites were similar to those reported in the literature for hydrotalcite materials [4].

#### 1.2. Infrared spectroscopy

The FTIR analysis was carried out in the spectral range (500–4000)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  by a Jasco FTIR-4100 spectrometer with a resolution of  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The Figs. 7–12 represent the FTIR spectrum of composites and different vibrations attribution of the composites are represented in Table 7.

## 2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The experimental procedure is described details by Molano-Mendoza [1]. Here the protocol is provided for nitrogen experiments, giving details that were omitted from previous research article.

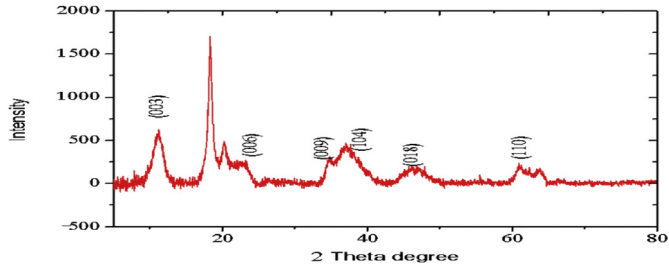


Fig. 1. XRD pattern of the AZ31-AZ31-1 material.

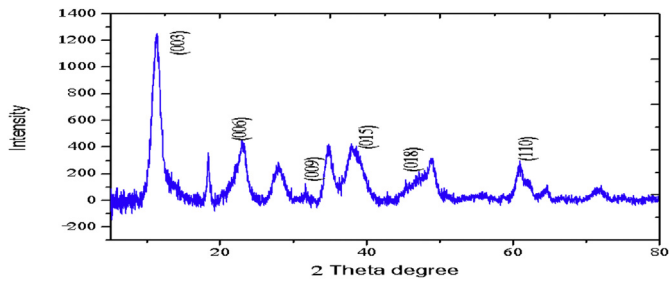


Fig. 2. XRD pattern of the AZ31-Al-N2-1 material.

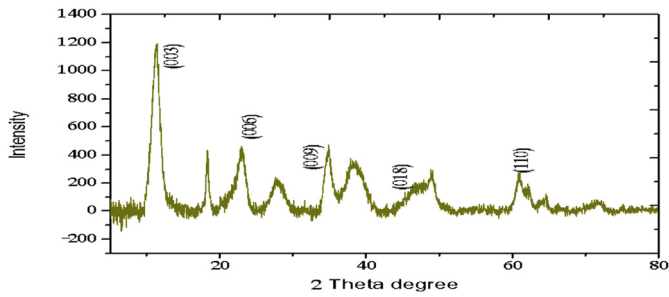


Fig. 3. XRD pattern of the AZ31-Al-N2-3 material.

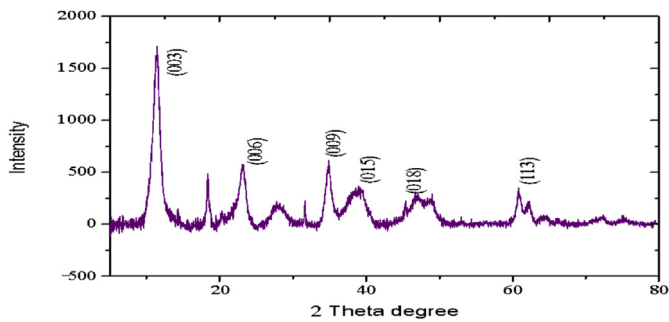


Fig. 4. XRD pattern of the HTX3-1 material.

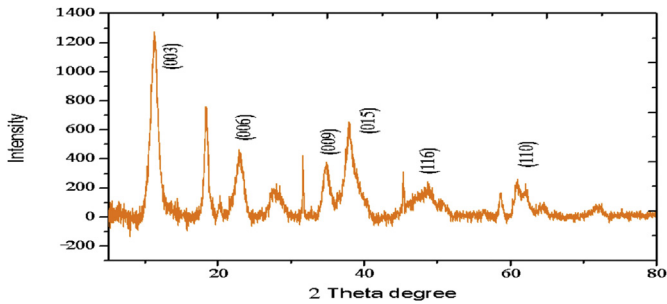


Fig. 5. XRD pattern of the MgHP-1 material.

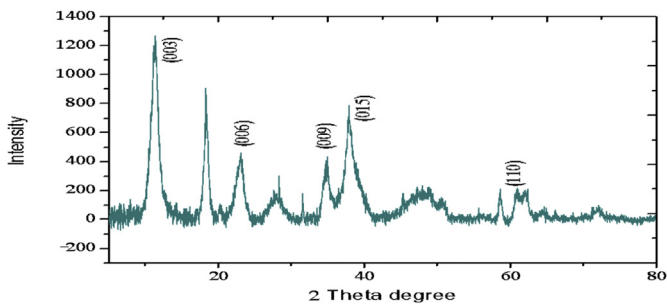


Fig. 6. XRD pattern of the MgHP-2 material.

Electrocoagulation experiments were conducted in a batch mode, using synthetic chloride solutions as supporting electrolyte. A 5.000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> of Sodium Chloride solution was prepared by the dissolution of Sodium Chloride (AR grade) in deionized water giving an overall final conductivity of 8.4  $\mu\text{s}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ . This solution was left to dissolve for 10 min. For nitrogen experiments, the beaker was covered and stirred with a speed of 100-rpm for 3.15 h. The sample was dried in a conventional oven for 2 h at 110 °C. The dried samples were then crushed into a fine powder using a ceramic mortar/bowl.

The electrocoagulation unit consisted on two plates that worked as anodes and cathodes, AZ31 magnesium alloy, Mg or aluminum, with an immersed area of 46.6 cm<sup>2</sup> each. The distance between electrodes was 5 mm, and the solution was mixing at 100 rpm using a hot magnetic plate mixer machine. Electrodes were connected to a DC power supply and the appropriate amount of the trivalent and divalent cations were carefully added to the beaker by a manual polarity inverter unit at an applied current of 0.36 and 0.15 mA. The Mg<sup>2+</sup>/Al<sup>3+</sup> ratio and the operating time were calculated based on Faraday's law, assuming that electro-dissolution only occurs at the anode. Before testing, electrodes were subjected to dry abrasion with emery paper No. 600 and then with abrasive paper No. 1000. Afterwards, the electrodes were rinsed with distilled water for approximately 5 min to remove traces (Table 8 describes the experimental conditions).

The following units were obtained beforehand and thoroughly cleaned:

- Digital scale
- Glass beaker (size: 1000 ml)
- Magnetic hotplate stirrer

**Table 1**

X-ray diffraction planes related to the AZ31-AZ31\_(1)\_MMH material.

Magnesium Aluminium Hydroxide Carbonate Hydrate (0.5%)		Hydrotalcite (0.5%)		Carbon (97.6%)		Magnesite (1.2%)		Doyleite (0.2%)	
JCPDS: 98-004-0937		JCPDS: 98-000-6183		JCPDS: 98-003-1976		JCPDS: 98-006-6643		JCPDS: 98-004-9607	
Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):	
a	3.0810	a	3.054	a	14.26	a	4.314	a	4.983
b	3.0810	b	3.054	b	14.26	b	4.314	b	5.000
c	23.784	c	22.81	c	14.26	c	12.775	c	5.168
2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl
11.154	0 0 3	11.630	0 0 3	10.737	1 1 1	37.00	1 0 4	18.560	0 0 1
22.409	0 0 6	23.382	0 0 6	17.578	0 2 2	47.192	1 1 3	20.731	1 -1 0
34.419	0 1 2	34.098	1 0 1	20.643	1 1 3	61.105	1 1 6	21.263	1 0 0
36.892	1 0 4	34.792	0 1 2	21.570	2 2 2	63.276	0 1 8	21.723	0 1 0
38.657	0 1 5	35.390	0 0 9	35.583	0 4 4			22.926	0 1 -1
45.651	0 1 8	37.455	1 0 4	37.273	1 3 5			23.779	1 0 -1
45.738	0 0 12	39.343	0 1 5	37.825	0 0 6			35.526	1 1 -1
61.243	1 1 3	46.811	0 1 8	39.956	0 2 6			36.002	0 1 -2
61.393	1 0 13	60.593	1 1 0	45.382	1 1 7			37.114	1 -2 1
		60.868	0 0 15	45.850	0 4 6			37.637	0 0 2
		61.933	1 1 3	47.687	2 4 6			38.766	2 -1 -1
		63.596	1 0 13	60.893	4 6 6			46.031	1 -2 2
				62.033	1 3 9			46.242	1 -2 -1
				63.910	4 4 8			60.163	2 -2 -2
								61.920	2 0 -3
								63.865	1 -1 -3

**Table 2**

X-ray diffraction planes related to the Al-AZ31\_N2 material.

Carbon dioxide (0.2%)		Hydrotalcite (0.3%)		Nitrogen oxide (0.2%)		Magnesium zinc (98.3%)		Sodium carbide (0.3%)		Magnesite (0.7%)	
JCPDS: 98-000-4494		JCPDS: 98-004-0936		JCPDS: 98-000-7431		JCPDS: 98-007-4545		JCPDS: 98-005-6296		JCPDS: 98-006-6646	
Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):	
a	5.624	a	3.046	a	5.67	A	14.025	A	6.756	a	4.278
b	5.624	b	3.046	b	5.67	B	14.083	B	6.756	b	4.278
c	5.624	c	22.77	c	5.67	C	14.486	C	6.756	c	12.546
2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl
27.447	1 1 1	11.646	0 0 3	27.220	1 1 1	12.210	0 0 2	22.777	1 1 1	27.947	0 1 2
35.668	0 2 1	23.421	0 0 6	31.531	0 0 2	12.562	0 2 0	37.626	0 2 2	37.540	1 0 4
39.206	1 1 2	34.194	1 0 1	35.368	0 2 1	12.611	2 0 0	61.312	0 2 4	47.716	1 1 3
48.525	1 2 2	34.882	0 1 2	38.875	1 1 2	21.674	2 2 2			62.015	1 1 6
61.657	1 2 3	35.447	0 0 9	48.105	1 2 2	23.201	1 2 3			64.469	0 1 8
		37.546	1 0 4	61.105	1 2 3	23.223	2 1 3				
		39.446	0 1 5			23.437	1 3 2				
		46.922	0 1 8			23.635	3 2 1				
		47.899	0 0 12			26.893	3 3 0				
		60.768	1 1 0			27.675	0 2 4				
		60.980	0 0 15			28.158	0 4 2				
		62.109	1 1 3			29.409	2 3 3				
		71.608	0 2 1			34.041	1 2 5				
		72.020	2 0 2			35.611	4 0 4				
		72.360	1 1 9			36.410	0 3 5				
						37.239	3 5 0				
						38.703	3 2 5				
						39.423	0 2 6				
						39.544	6 1 1				
						45.481	0 7 1				
						45.703	7 1 0				
						46.148	2 1 7				
						46.775	2 5 5				
						48.359	6 4 2				

**Table 3**

X-ray diffraction planes related to the AZ31-Al-N23 material.

Hydroxalite (20.4%)		Carbon dioxide (15.0%)		Brucite (1.1%)		Sodium Carbonate (15.4%)		Magnesite (48.1%)	
JCPDS:98-000-6183		JCPDS: 98-001-3442		JCPDS: 98-004-4736		JCPDS: 98-003-6631		JCPDS: 98-006-6646	
Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):	
a	3.054	a	5.63	a	3.148	a	5.208	a	4.278
b	3.054	b	5.63	b	3.148	b	5.208	b	4.278
c	22.810	c	5.63	c	4.779	c	6.454	c	12.546
2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl
11.630	0 0 3	27.414	1 1 1	18.549	0 0 1	27.619	0 0 2	27.947	0 1 2
23.382	0 0 6	35.628	0 2 1	37.614	0 0 2	34.137	0 1 2	37.540	1 0 4
34.098	1 0 1	39.160	1 1 2	37.967	0 1 1	34.413	1 1 0	47.716	1 1 3
35.3900	0 0 9	61.588	1 2 3	62.027	1 1 1	39.945	0 2 0	62.015	1 1 6
46.811	0 1 8					46.746	0 1 3	64.469	0 1 8
60.593	1 1 0					49.252	0 2 2		
60.868	0 0 15					60.936	0 1 4		
61.933	1 1 3					61.468	1 2 2		
						61.644	0 3 0		

**Table 4**

X-ray diffraction planes related to the HTX3\_1 material.

Hydroxalite (12.7%)		Halite (12.5%)		Brucite (0.7%)		Gibbsite (74.1%)	
JCPDS: 98-000-6183		JCPDS: 98-011-6223		JCPDS: 98-003-4961		JCPDS: 98-008-2783	
Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):	
a	3.054	a	5.653	a	3.148	a	5.052
b	3.054	b	5.653	b	3.148	b	9.495
c	22.81	c	5.653	c	4.772	c	8.686
2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl
11.630	0 0 3	27.303	1 1 1	18.577	0 0 1	18.675	0 2 0
23.382	0 0 6	31.632	0 0 2	37.671	0 0 2	22.393	1 1 1
34.792	0 1 2	45.341	0 2 2	37.979	0 1 1	27.054	1 0 2
35.390	0 0 9			62.040	1 1 1	27.736	1 2 1
37.455	1 0 4					27.819	0 2 2
39.343	0 1 5					28.669	1 1 2
46.811	0 1 8					34.984	1 3 1
47.810	0 0 12					35.509	2 0 0
60.593	1 1 0					36.989	1 1 3
60.868	0 0 15					37.871	0 4 0
61.933	1 1 3					38.269	2 1 1
						39.315	0 4 1
						60.580	1 4 4
						62.015	2 5 1
						62.493	2 4 3

- Spatula
- Al, Mg and AZ31 alloy electrode plates
- Sodium Chloride, AR grade
- Nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) gas pipeline
- DI water
- Ceramic mortar/bowl
- Emery paper No. 600 and abrasive paper No. 1000

**Table 5**  
X-ray diffraction planes related to the MgHP-1 material.

Zinc Aluminium Hydroxide Chloride Hydrate (7.6%)		Magnesite (12.3%)		Diamond (2.3%)		Sodium carbide (40.0%)		Hydrotalcite (5.2%)		Gibbsite (32.4%)	
JCPDS: 98-005-8141		JCPDS: 98-006-6646		JCPDS: 98-005-4252		JCPDS: 98-005-6291		JCPDS: 98-000-6183		JCPDS: 98-011-2963	
Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):	
a	3.083	a	4.278	a	4.591	a	6.778	a	3.054	a	8.675
b	3.083	b	4.278	b	4.591	b	6.778	b	3.054	b	5.069
c	23.47	c	12.546	c	4.591	c	12.74	c	22.81	c	12.508
2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl
11.3	0 0 3	27.947	0 1 2	39.212	002	23.206	1 1 2	11.630	0 0 3	18.287	0 0 2
22.711	0 0 6	37.540	1 0 4	48.536	112	27.991	0 0 4	23.382	0 0 6	20.293	1 1 -1
34.363	0 0 9	47.716	1 1 3			36.387	1 2 3	34.792	0 1 2	22.618	1 1 -2
38.772	0 1 5	62.015	1 1 6			37.501	2 2 0	35.390	0 0 9	27.997	1 1 -3
45.920	0 1 8	64.469	0 1 8			38.766	0 2 4	37.455	1 0 4	28.091	2 1 -1
58.983	0 0 15					46.758	1 1 6	39.343	0 1 5	28.686	1 0 2
62.002	1 0 13					47.439	2 2 4	46.811	0 1 8	28.714	2 0 -4
						48.939	2 3 1	47.810	0 0 12	31.649	3 0 2
						50.697	0 2 6	60.593	1 1 0	35.159	1 1 4
						61.093	2 4 0	60.868	0 0 15	35.385	0 2 0
						61.224	2 3 5	61.933	1 1 3	35.809	3 1 3
						61.412	1 3 6	63.586	1 0 13	38.327	1 2 -2
						61.983	0 4 4			40.117	0 2 2
						64.610	0 2 8			40.249	2 1 -5
										45.440	0 2 -3
										47.175	1 0 4
										47.287	4 1 -5
										50.512	3 1 1
										58.612	2 3 -2
										60.468	4 2 -6
										64.616	6 0 -6
										72.237	1 1 -8



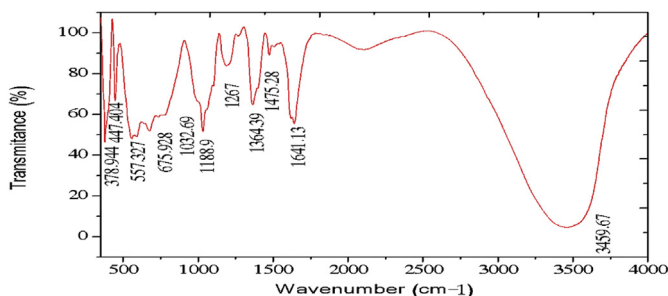
**Table 6**

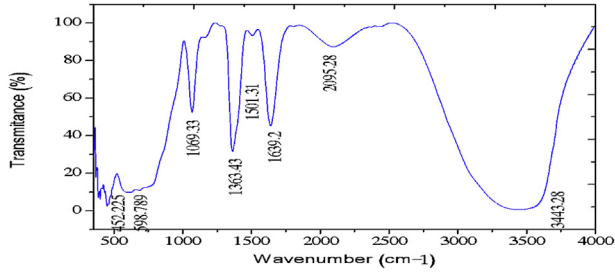
X-ray diffraction planes related to the MgHP\_Al\_2 material.

Magnesium Zinc (98.5%)		Magnesium Aluminium Hydroxide Carbonate Hydrate (0.3%)		Hydrotalcite (0.3%)		Sodium Carbonate (0.9%)	
JCPDS: 98-007-4545		JCPDS: 98-004-0937		JCPDS: 98-00-61-83		JCPDS: 98-003-6621	
Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):		Lattice parameters (Å):	
a	14.025	a	3.045	a	3.054	a	9.015
b	14.083	b	3.045	b	3.054	b	5.209
c	14.48	c	22.701	c	22.81	c	6.405
2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl	2 Theta degree	Hkl
12.210	0 0 2	11.684	0 0 3	11.630	0 0 3	23.415	2 0 -1
12.562	0 2 0	23.492	0 0 6	23.382	0 0 6	23.762	1 1 -1
17.835	2 2 0	34.205	1 0 1	34.098	1 0 1	27.897	0 0 2
23.201	1 2 3	37.580	1 0 4	34.792	0 1 2	34.408	0 2 0
23.223	2 1 3	39.486	0 1 5	35.390	0 0 9	35.464	2 0 2
23.492	3 1 2	48.058	0 0 12	37.455	1 0 4	36.557	3 1 -1
27.675	0 2 4	60.786	1 1 0	39.343	0 1 5	38.070	3 1 1
28.413	4 2 0	61.193	0 0 15	47.810	0 0 12	47.893	4 0 -2
34.741	1 5 2	62.140	1 1 3	60.593	1 1 0	50.244	2 2 2
40.633	6 2 0	72.053	2 0 2	60.868	0 0 15	55.692	0 2 -3
45.335	4 5 3			61.933	1 1 3	58.6	2 2 -3
46.523	4 6 0			72.160	1 1 9	60.730	2 2 3
47.310	1 7 2					71.203	1 3 3
48.359	6 4 2						
50.238	5 1 6						

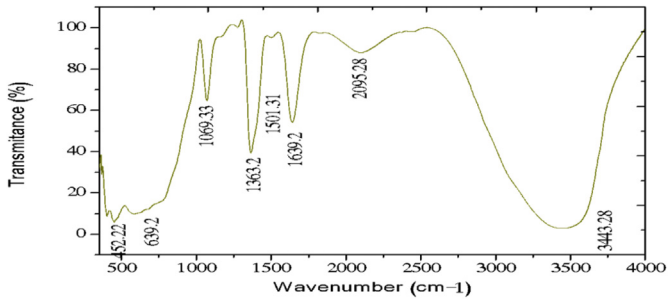
**Table 7**Positions of the bands (in cm<sup>-1</sup>) in the IR spectra (Figs. 7–12) [4,5].

Vibration/Assignment	Material					
	AZ31-AZ31-1	AZ31-Al-N2	AZ31AlN2-3	HTX3-1	MgHP-1	MgHP-2
Water and hydroxyl groups	<i>OH stretching</i>				3694.94	3693.01
	<i>Bending</i>	3459.67	3443.28	3443.28	3450.99	3216.68
Adsorbed water		1641.13	1639.2	1639.2	1641.13	1646.91
	<i>N-H stretching</i>		2095.28	2095.28	2098.17	2100.1
Nitrogen					2100.1	2101.06
	<i>C=O</i>	1475.28	1501.31	1501.31		1508.06
Carbonates	<i>v<sub>3</sub> asymmetric stretching</i>	1364.39	1363.43	1363.2	1364.39	1365.35
		1267				
Others		675.93				
	<i>V<sub>1</sub> symmetrical stretching</i>	1032.69	1069.33	1069.33	1073.19	1087.66
	<i>Al-O and Mg-O deformation</i>	1188.9			1175.4	
	<i>Mg-O</i>			639.2		
		557.33	598.80		589.15	544.79
	<i>Mg-O</i>	447.40	452.22	452.22		412.692
	<i>Mg-O</i>	378.94			367.37	

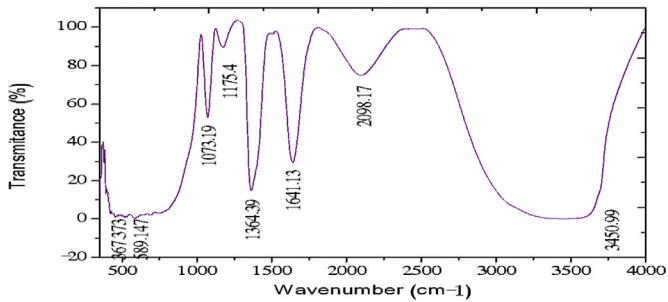
**Fig. 7.** IR Spectrum of the AZ31-AZ31-1 material.



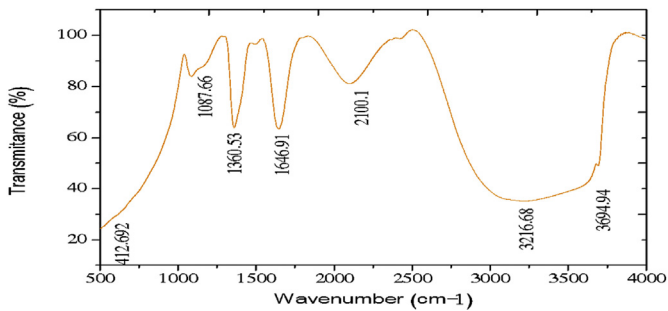
**Fig. 8.** IR Spectrum of the AZ31-AL-N2-1 material.



**Fig. 9.** IR Spectrum of the AZ31-AL-N2-3 material.



**Fig. 10.** IR Spectrum of the HTX3-1 material.



**Fig. 11.** IR Spectrum of the MgHP-1 material.

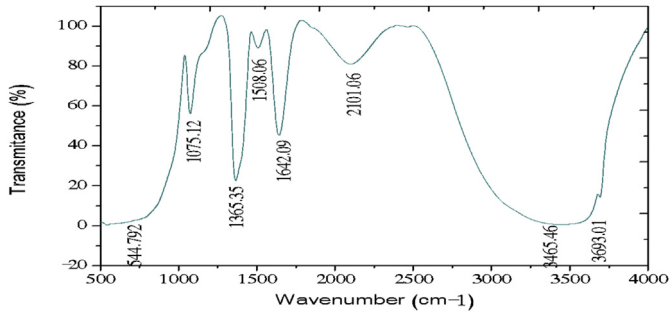


Fig. 12. IR Spectrum of the MgHP-2 material.

Table 8

Sample specifications.

Sample	Electrodes	Current (A)	Temperature (°C)	Sodium Chloride (ppm)	Nitrogen gas	Mg <sup>2+</sup> /Al <sup>3+</sup> ratio
AZ31-AZ31-1	AZ31-AZ31	0.51	50	5000	–	2/1
AZ31-Al-N2-1	AZ31-AZ31	0.51	50	5000	X	2/1
AZ31-Al-N2-3	AZ31-Al	0.51	50	5000	X	3/1
HTX3-1	AZ31-Al	0.51	50	5000	–	–
MgAl-1	Mg–Al	0.51	50	5000	–	2/1
MgAl-2	Mg–Al	0.51	50	5000	–	2/1

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## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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