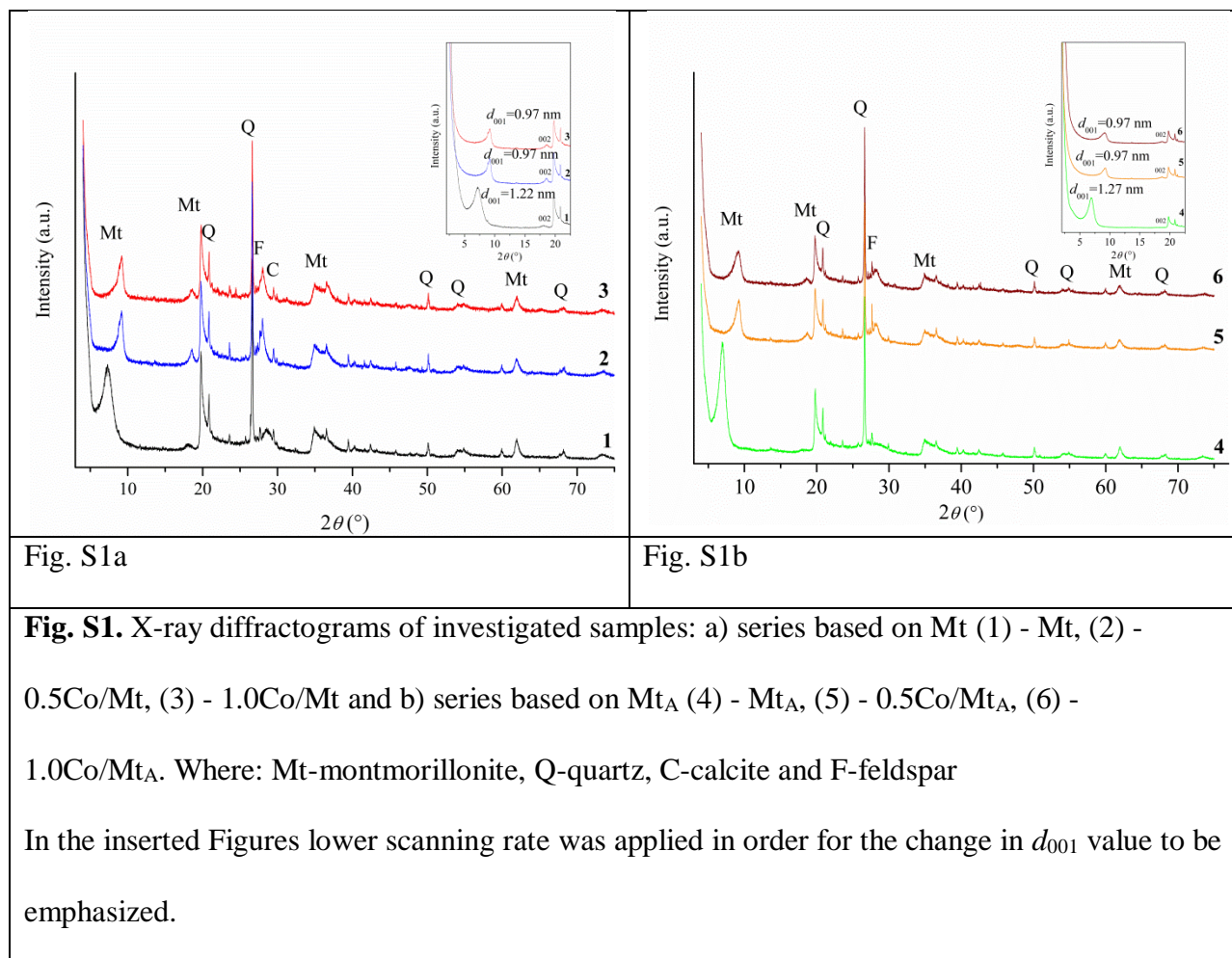


Supplementary data for the article:

Ilić, I.; Milutinović-Nikolić, A.; Mojović, Z.; Vuković, Z.; Vulić, P.; Gržetić, I.; Banković, P.; Jović-Jovičić, N. Oxidative Degradation of Aromatic N-Compounds Using Cobalt Containing Montmorillonite-Based Catalysts. *Applied Clay Science* **2020**, *193*, 105668.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clay.2020.105668>

Supplementary data



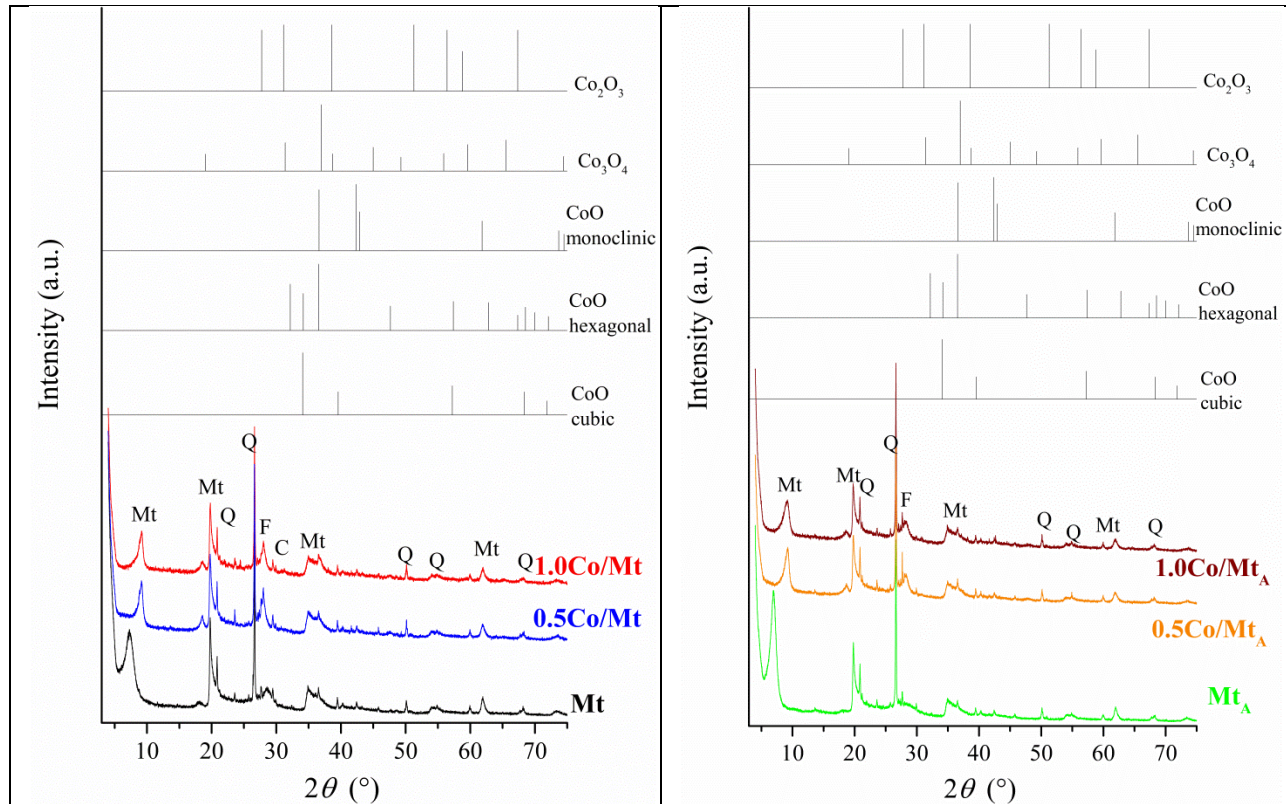


Fig. S2a

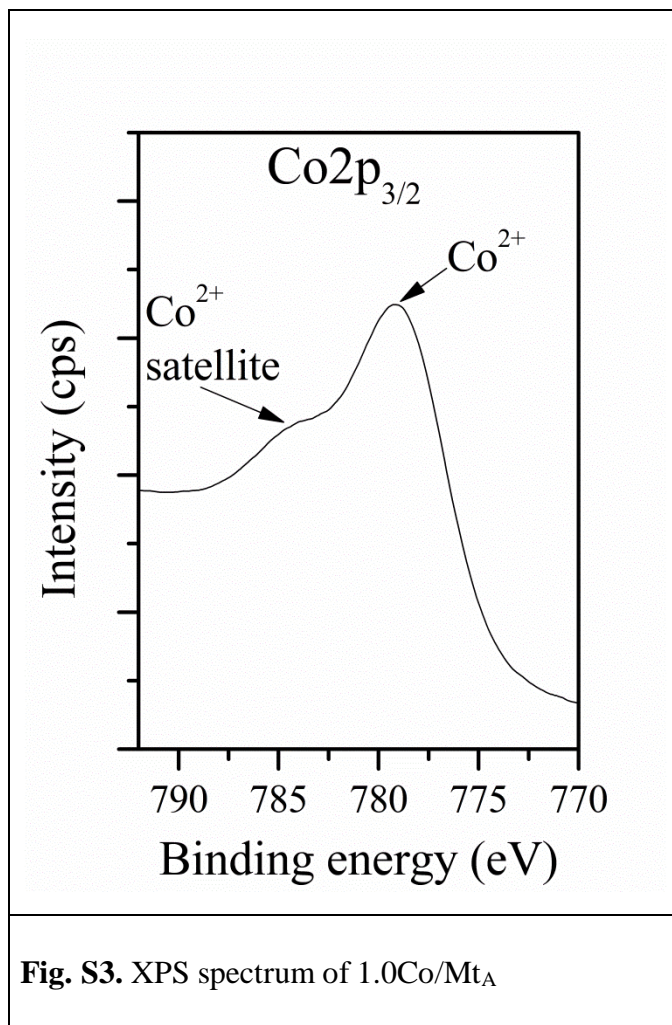
Fig. S2b

Fig. S2. X-ray diffractograms of investigated samples: a) series based on Mt and b) series based on Mt_A along with theoretical spectra of cobalt oxides.

Phases and JCPDS cards numbers: Mt-montmorillonite (29-1498); Q-quartz (89-8934);

C-calcite (72-1937), F-feldspar (89-1462, 89-8564, 89-8572); CoO cubic (75-0419);

CoO monoclinic (72-1474); CoO hexagonal (89-2823); Co₃O₄ (65-3103) and Co₂O₃ (02-0770)



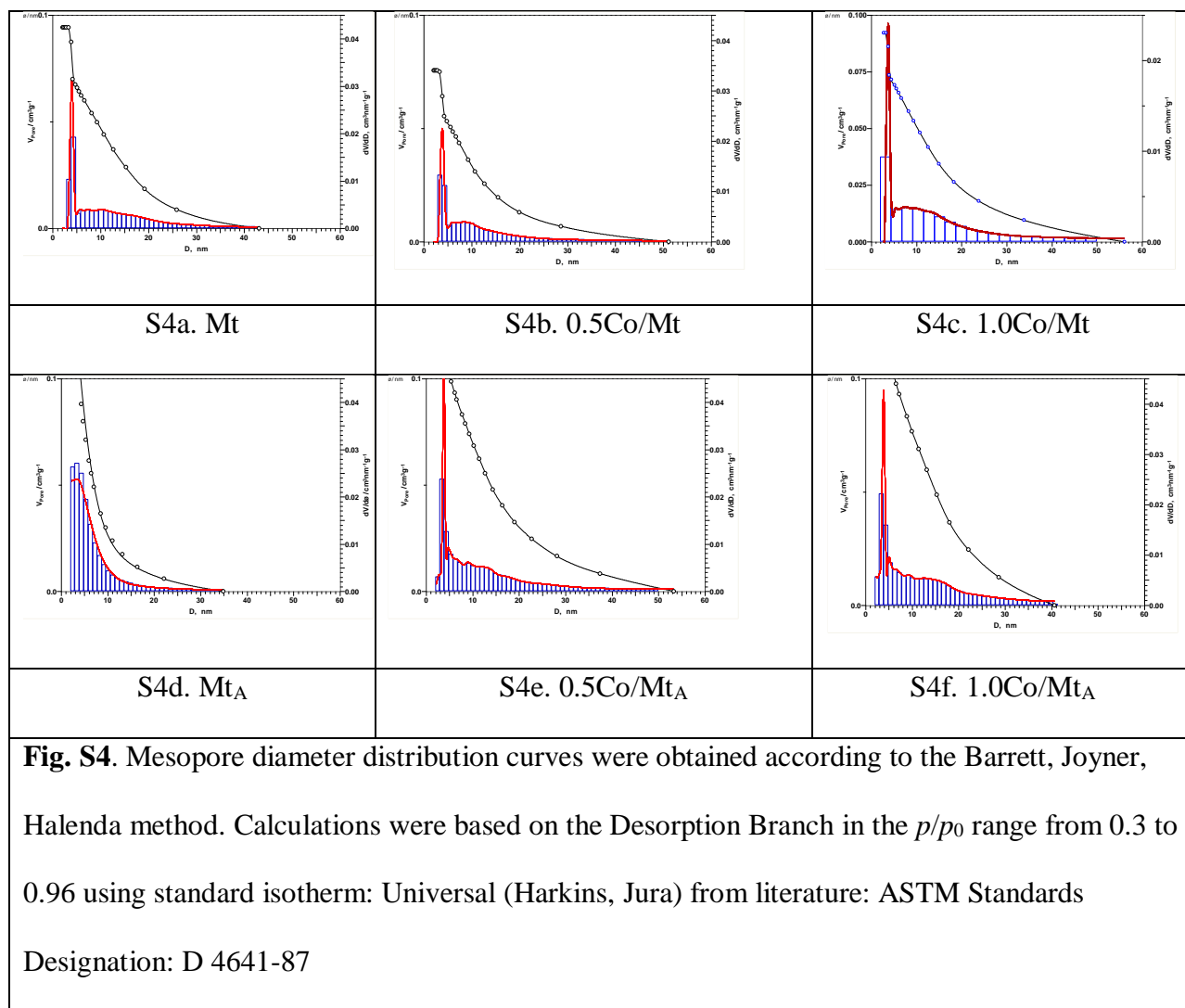
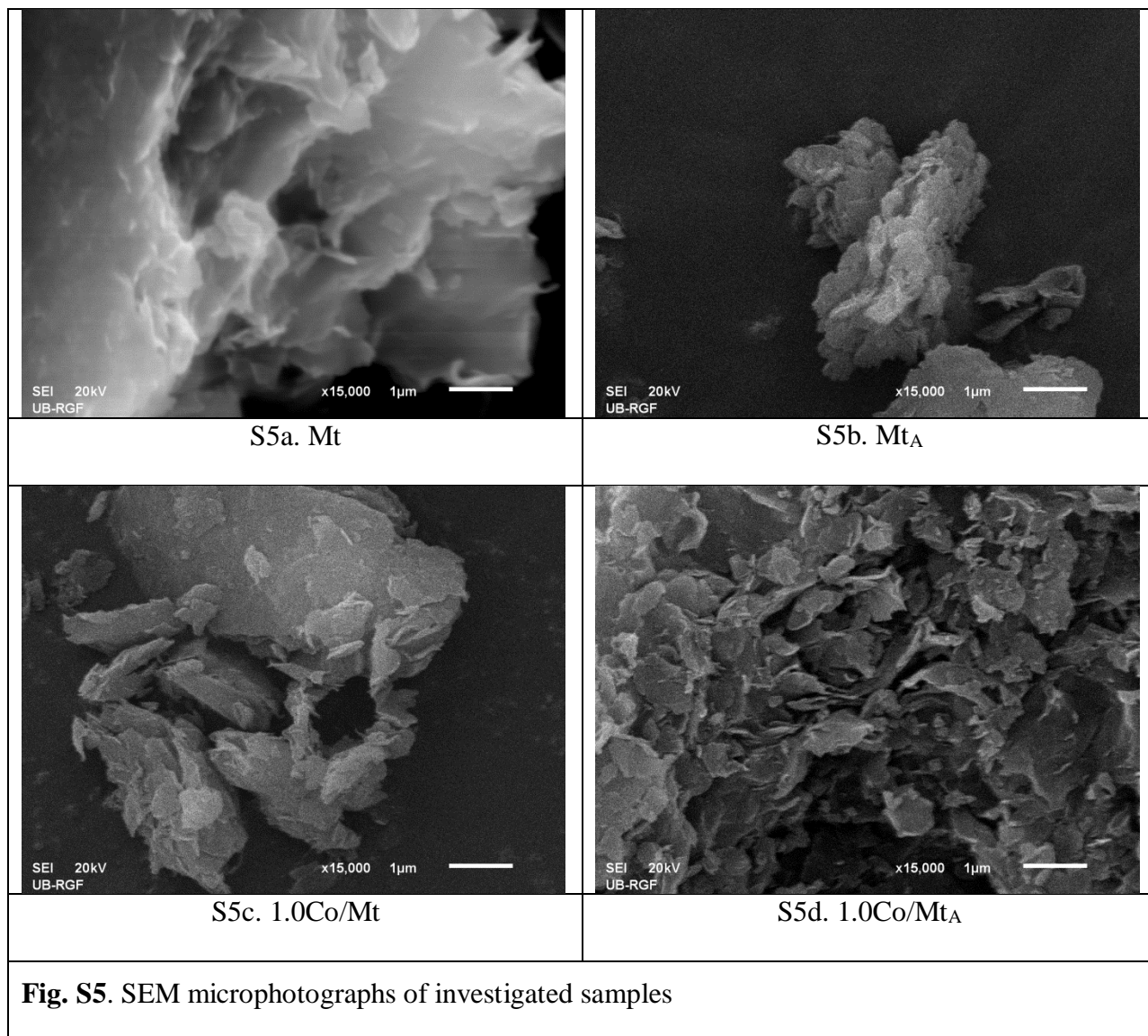


Fig. S4. Mesopore diameter distribution curves were obtained according to the Barrett, Joyner, Halenda method. Calculations were based on the Desorption Branch in the p/p_0 range from 0.3 to 0.96 using standard isotherm: Universal (Harkins, Jura) from literature: ASTM Standards Designation: D 4641-87



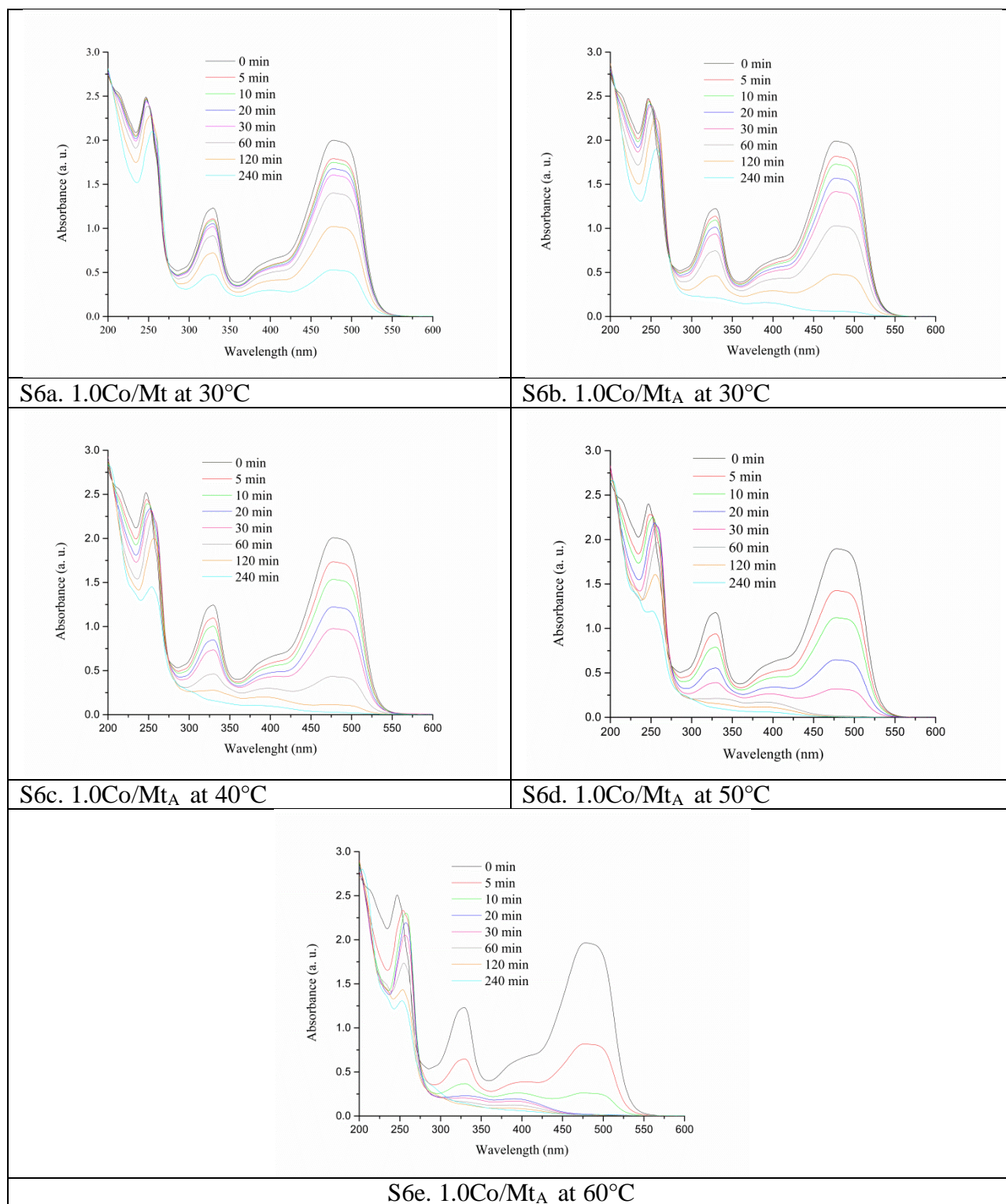


Fig. S6. UV-Vis spectra for AO10 degradation with respect to contact time
- for different catalysts at 30 °C (S6a and S6b); and
- for 1.0Co/Mt_A in 30 °C- 60°C temperature range (S6b – S6e).

Web references

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