

A Novel Heterogeneous Superoxide Support-Coated Catalyst for Production of Biodiesel from Roasted and Unroasted *Sinapis arvensis* Seed Oil

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Characterization

IR spectroscopy was used to analyze the type of functional groups present on the catalyst. The FTIR spectra of NaO₂/SiO₂/PFC/Granite is shown in Figure S1. The peak appears at 775 cm⁻¹ suggested Si-O-Si stretching vibrations. Hence, the region 781-436 cm⁻¹ corresponded to the presence of quartz. Also, a signal at 997 cm⁻¹ was assigned to characteristic bands of silicates, which are related to stretching vibrations of Si-O or Al-O [1]. The peak at 1373 cm⁻¹ indicated sodium and potassium linkages to oxygen present in granite [2]. The signal at 1340 cm⁻¹ was attributed to ferrihydrite. The sharp bands at 699 cm⁻¹ were attributed to Fe-O-H bending vibrations [3].

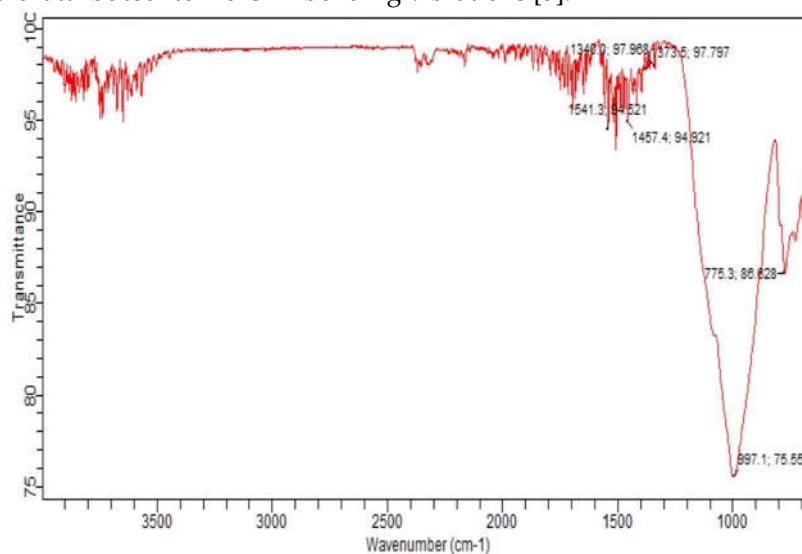


Figure S1. FTIR spectra of NaO₂/SiO₂/PFC/Granite

SEM analysis was used to morphologically observe the prepared $\text{NaO}_2/\text{SiO}_2/\text{PFC}/\text{Granite}$. It was comprised of a rough surface with porous structure. The porous structure provided a large surface area for reaction. It was observed that the prepared catalyst agglomerated together on the composite support surface, as depicted in Figure S2.

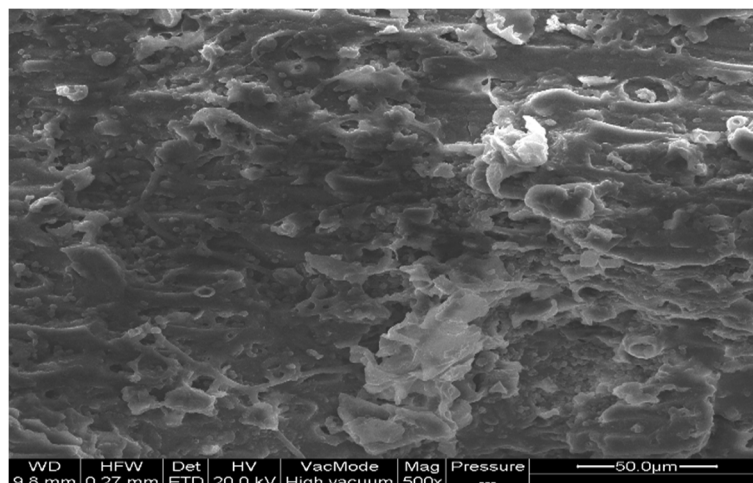


Figure S2. SEM of $\text{NaO}_2/\text{SiO}_2/\text{PFC}/\text{Granite}$

References

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