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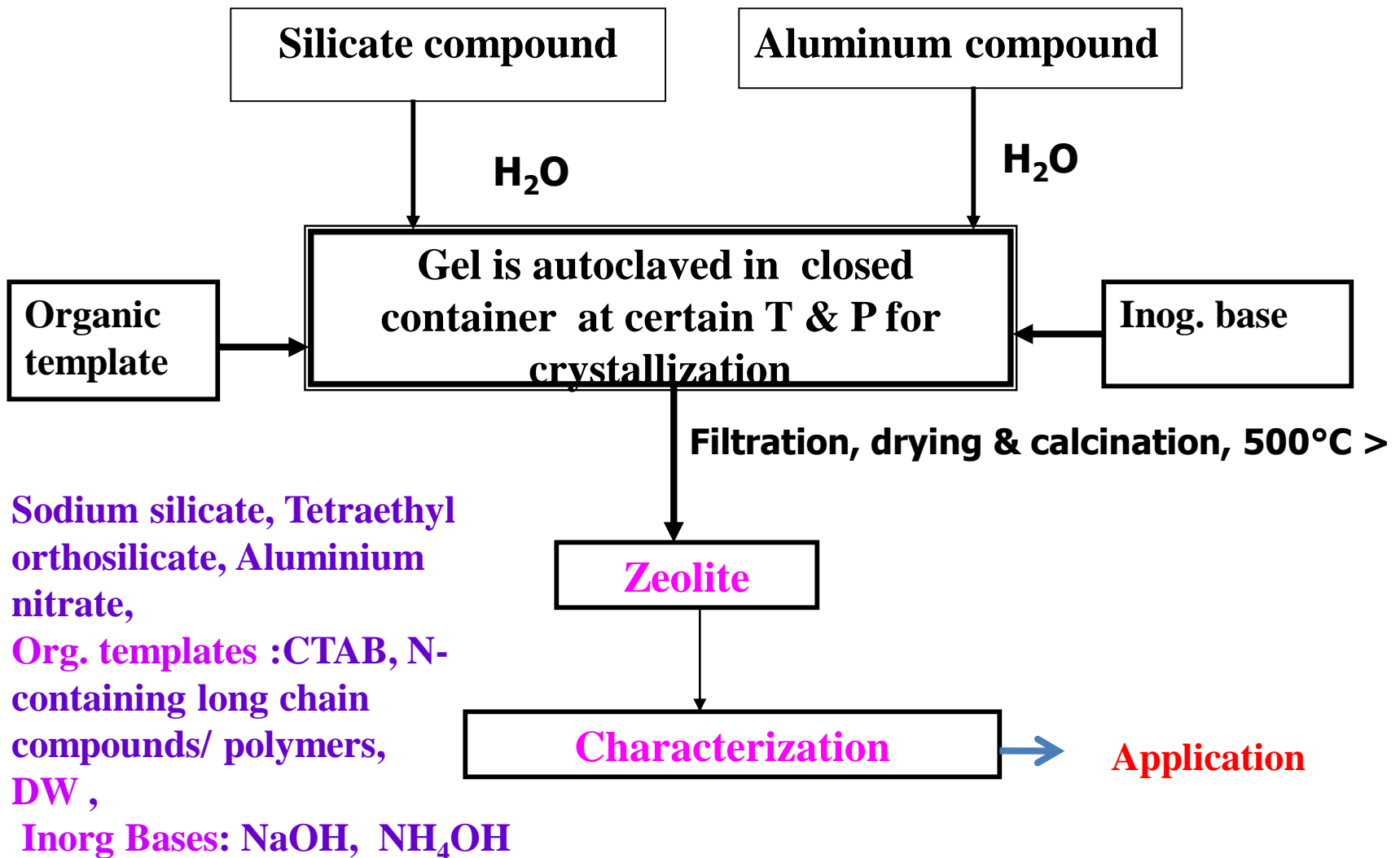
Hydrothermal synthesis of zeolite, Factors affection the Structural morphology of zeolites, Modifciation of Zeolite

Nature to Laboratory

Natural zeolite to synthetic zeolite



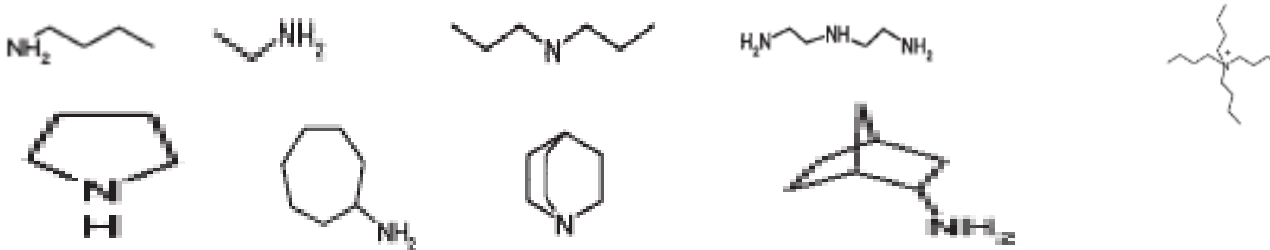
Hydrothermal method for the synthesis of zeolite :



How to generate autogeneous pressure ?

Factors affecting the Structural morphology of zeolites :

- **Gross composition of reaction mixture**
 - Si/Al or Si/ M ratio**
 - Concentration of OH ion**
 - Nature of exchangeable species either I or II group**
 - Nature of Organic template : Nitrogen containing organic cation or neutral species act as structure directing agent**



- **Time : Given for Mixing, stirring, ageing and hydrothermal treatment**
- **Crystallization temperature range from RT to 300°C**
- **Pressure - Autogenously generated pressure – It is depend on temperature given for hydrothermal treatment**

M. Sc. project Fabricated Autoclave for hydrothermal treatment
2006



Ultrasonicator



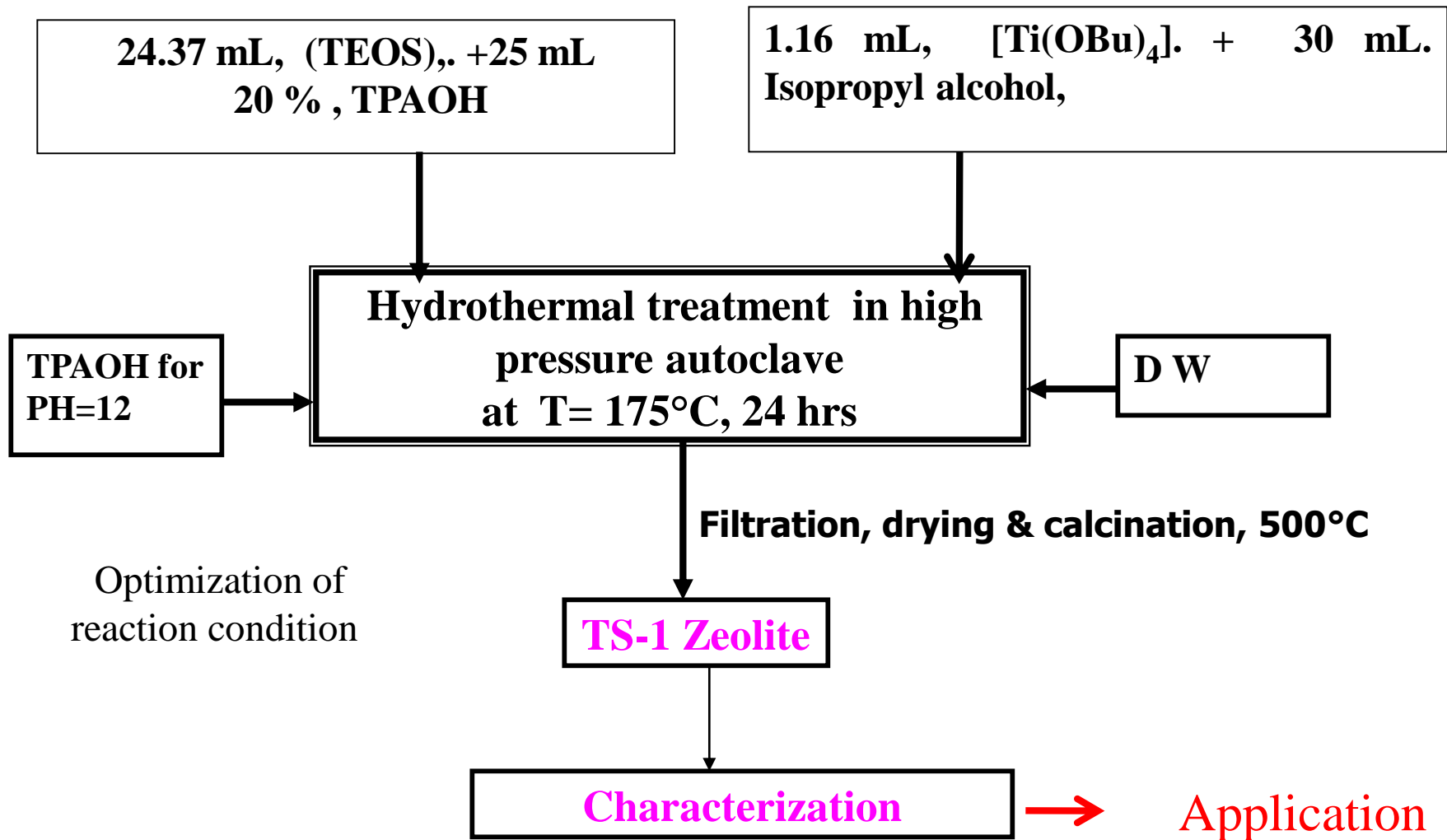
Max. Temp up to 100°C
Pressure – autogenously
Handle with very carefully

High pressure Autoclave



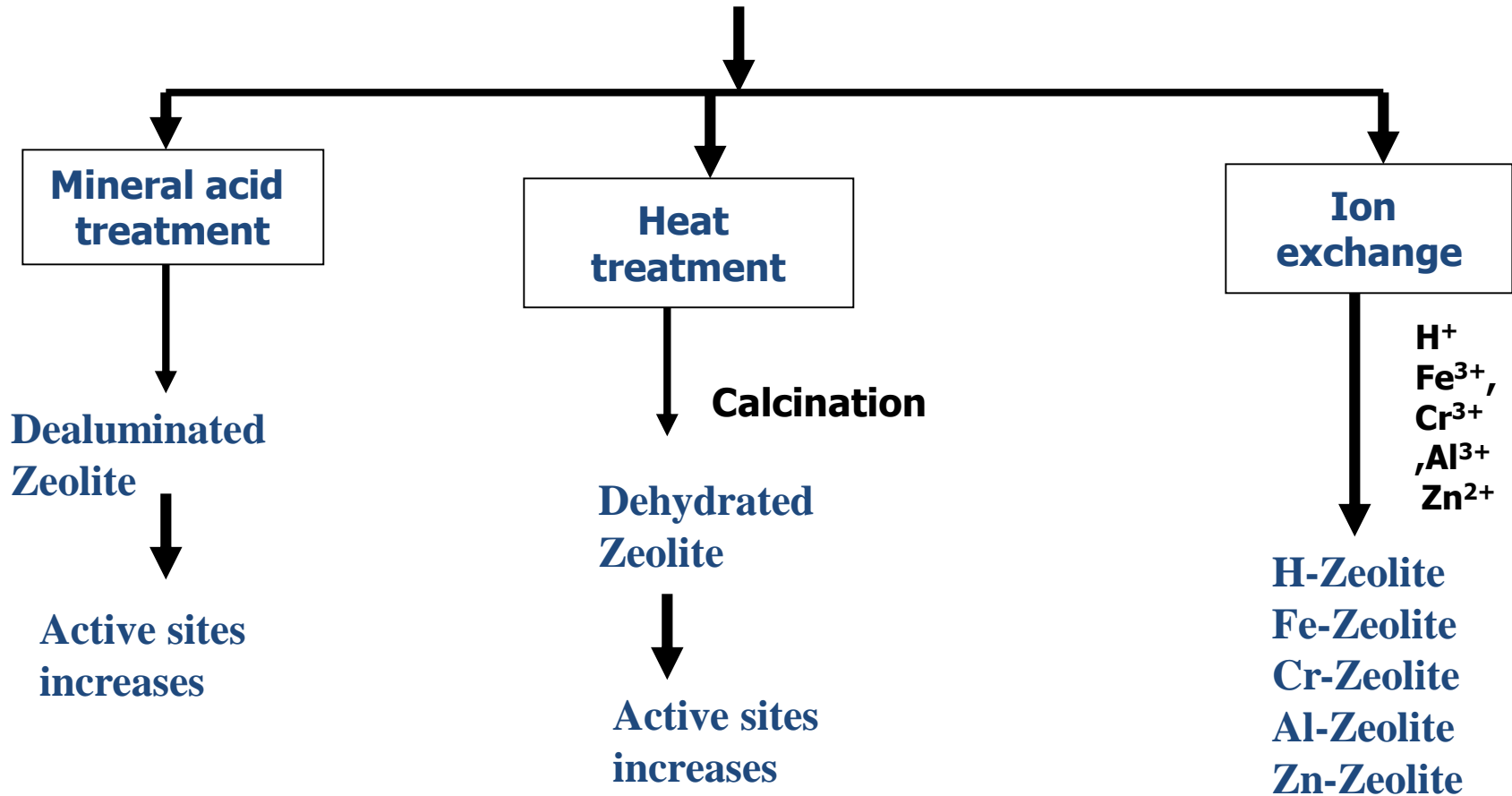
Max. Temp up to 300°C
Max. Pressure range - 1450 psi
Nitrogen atmosphere facility

Synthesis of transition metal containing TS-1 zeolite :

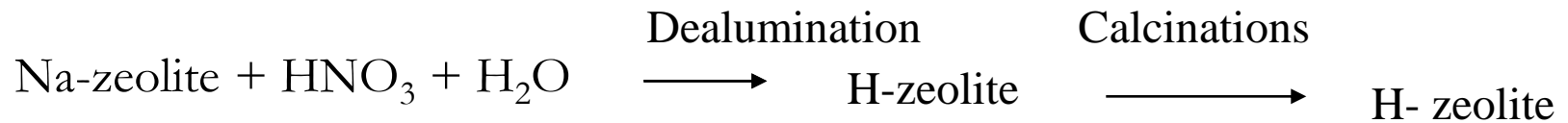


Similarly we have synthesized beta zeolite, ZnO- beta zeolite :

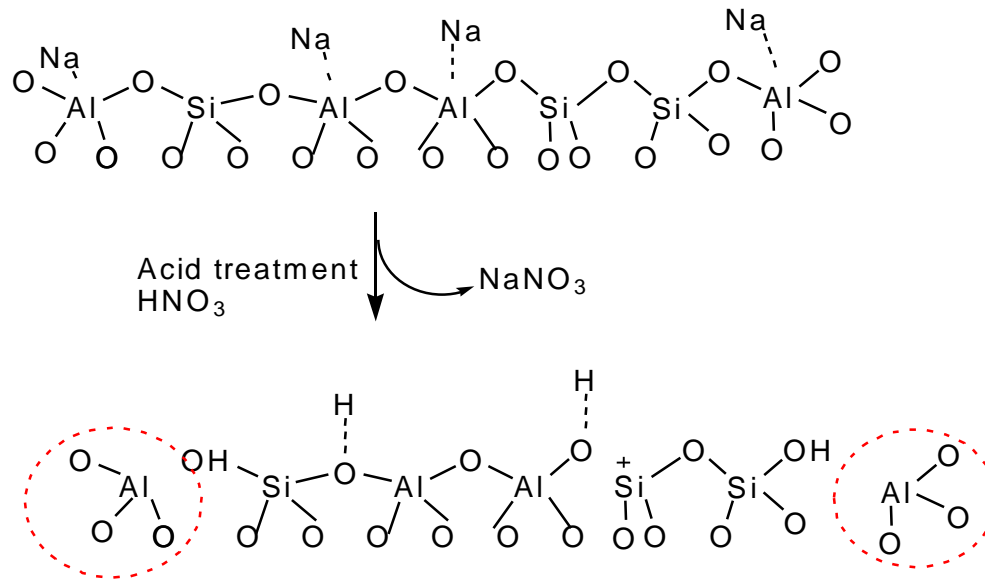
Modification of zeolites if required



What happen when zeolite treated with (HCl, HNO₃ or H₂SO₄ treatment) ?



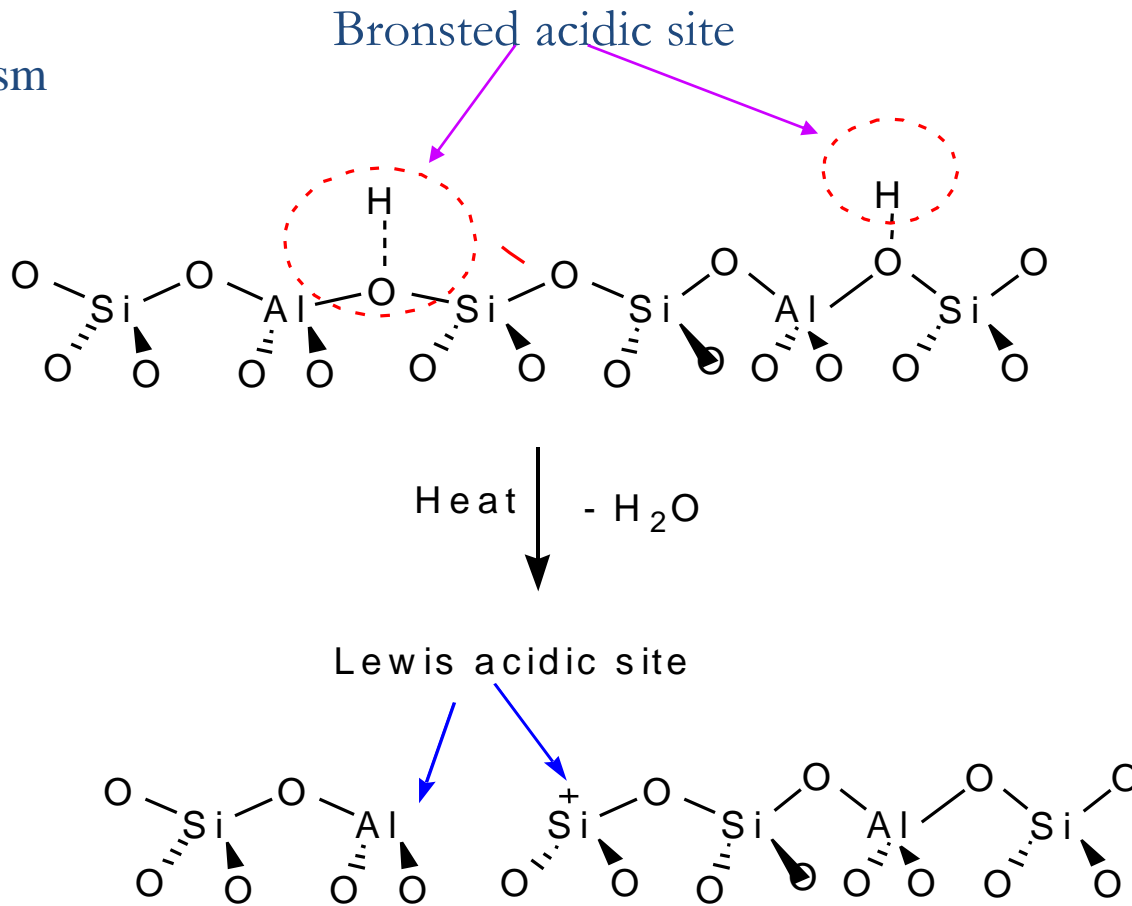
Mechanism



Al - detaches or solublizes with acid to form dealuminated zeolite framework thereby increase the Lewis as well as Bronsted acid site

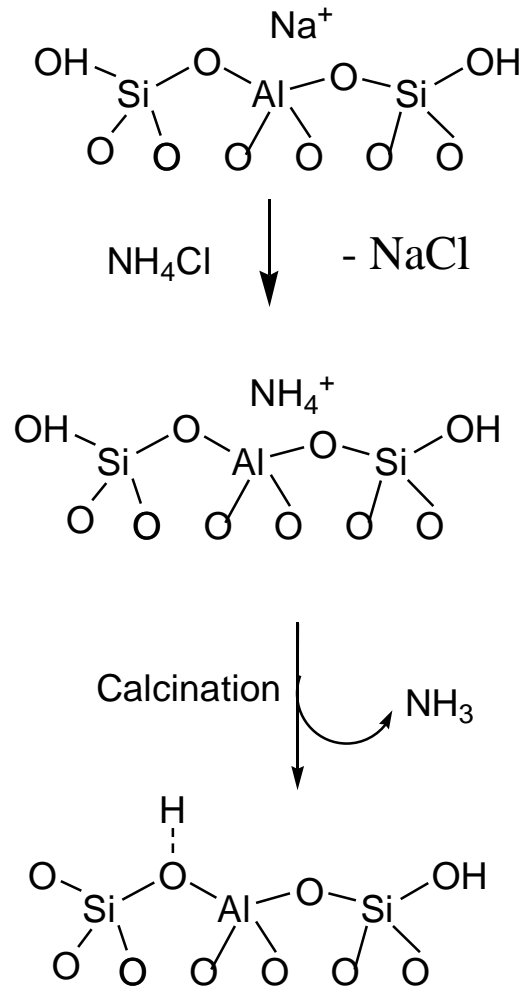
Heat treatment :

Mechanism



Ion exchange treatment with NH_4Cl

Mechanism



Generation of Bronsted acidic sites

Thank You All