# Contributed by Don Hopkins

Verified by V. Valtchev, M. Castagnola and G. Kuhl

**Type Material** Na<sub>9.2</sub>(TMA)<sub>0.8</sub>[Al<sub>10</sub>Si<sub>14</sub>O<sub>48</sub>] (TMA = tetramethylammonium)

Method G. T. Kerr [1]

Batch Composition 1.55 Na<sub>2</sub>O :  $Al_2O_3$  : 3.91 SiO<sub>2</sub> : 4.13(TMA)<sub>2</sub>O : 320 H<sub>2</sub>O

# **Source Materials**

distilled water sodium hydroxide (50% solution) sodium aluminate (~ 46% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 31% Na<sub>2</sub>O; Fisher, MC&B, Nalco) tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMA-OH, Southwestern Analytical Chemical, 25% aqueous solution) silica sol (Dupont HS-40 or AS-40, 40% SiO<sub>2</sub>)

# Batch Preparation (for 34 g product)

- (1) [290 g water + 6.0 g sodium hydroxide solution + 21.5 g sodium aluminate], stir until dissolved
- (2) [292 g TMA-OH (25% solution) + 57.0 g silica sol], stir for approximately 30 minutes
- (3) [(1) + (2)], stirvigorously; gel pH = 14.0 to 14.5

# Crystallization

Vessel: Teflon bottle, 1000 mL Incubation: 24 hours at 25°C (optional) Temperature: 100°C (oven with efficient air circulation) Time: 16-48 hours Agitation: none

# Product Recovery <sup>a</sup>

- (1) Filter and wash with 0.5 to 1 L water
- (2) Dry at 100°C
- (3) Yield: approximately 34 g (100% on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)

# **Product Characterization**

XRD LTA,  $a_0 = 24.38$  Å; competing phases: GIS (long reaction time) and EAB <sup>b</sup> Elemental Analysis (dried at 100<sup>o</sup>C): 15.7% AI (29.7% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 23.1% Si (49.4% SiO<sub>2</sub>), 12.4% Na (16.7% Na<sub>2</sub>O), 2.24% C (3.83% (TMA)<sub>2</sub>O) <sup>c</sup> Crystal Size and Habit: cubes (some with penetration twinning) approximately 1.0-1.5 µm on an edge

# References

[1] G. T. Kerr, Inorg. Chem. 5 (1966) 1537

[2] R. H. Jarman, M. T. Melchior, D. E. W. Vaughan, ACS Symposium Series 218, American Chemical Soc., Washington, D. C., 1983, p 267

## Notes

- a. Although no decomposition of TMA-OH is expected, it is advisable to carry out the crystallization and product work-up in a fume hood. Temperature excursions can produce noxious and toxic by-products, *e.g.*, trimethylamine and methanol.
- b. EAB can co-precipitate with ZK-4 if the TMA-OH is added to solution (1) before the silica sol.
- c. The Si/Al of products by this recipe ranged from 1.39 to 1.43 (average 1.41). Higher and lower Si/Al products have been made using other recipes. [2]