# OFF

# **Linde Type T**

Si(78), AI(22)

### Contributed by Andrzej Cichocki

**Verified by** S. Khvoshchev, M. Shubaeva, J. Warzywoda, J. Parise, M. Kleinsorge, S. Park and C. Liu

**Type Material** Na<sub>2.9</sub>K<sub>5.4</sub>[Al<sub>8.3</sub>Si<sub>27.7</sub>O<sub>72</sub>] . wH<sub>2</sub>O (w ~7)

Method A. Cichocki, P. Koscielniak [1, 2]

**Batch Composition** 4.18 Na<sub>2</sub>O : 1.25 K<sub>2</sub>O : Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> : 16.5 SiO<sub>2</sub> : 175 H<sub>2</sub>O

### **Source Materials**

distilled water sodium hydroxide (97% NaOH) potassium hydroxide (86% KOH) silica sol (Rudniki Chemical Works, 29.5% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.2% Na<sub>2</sub>O) sodium aluminate solution (26.6% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 19.6% Na<sub>2</sub>O) = NaAlO<sub>2</sub>

### **Batch Preparation** (for 14 g dry product)

- (1) [9.57 g water + 4.67 g sodium hydroxide + 3.24 g potassium hydroxide], dissolve and cool to room temperature
- (2) [67.0 g silica sol + (1)], mix in a porcelain mortar and stir for 2 minutes <sup>a</sup>
- (3) [(2) + 7.64 g sodium aluminate solution], add NaAlO<sub>2</sub> drop by drop to the stirred silicate over a 10 min. interval and continue stirring for 20 minutes

## Crystallization

Vessel: stainless steel autoclave, 120 cm<sup>3</sup> capacity

Aging: 24 h at room temperature

Temperature: 140°C

Time: 7 days Agitation: none

#### **Product Recovery**

- (1) Cool; transfer the reaction mixture to a mortar and grind
- (2) Filter and wash in a Buechner funnel until pH of the filtrate is 10
- (3) Dry at 110°C
- (4) Equilibrate in laboratory air for a few days
- (5) Yield: near 95% on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 41.5% on SiO<sub>2</sub> b

#### **Product Characterization**

XRD pure OFF <sup>c</sup> competing phases: PHI, CHA, LTL <sup>d</sup> Elemental Analysis: 0.35 Na<sub>2</sub>O : 0.65 K<sub>2</sub>O : Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> : 6.65 SiO<sub>2</sub>

Crystal Size and Habit: rods and "bones" type crystals  $\sim$ 9  $\mu$ m long on average (longest  $\sim$ 22  $\mu$ m)

#### References

- [1] A. Cichocki, P. Koscielniak, M. Michalik, M. Bus, Zeolites 18 (1997) 25
- [2] A. Cichocki, P. Koscielniak, Micropor. Mesopor. Mater. 29 (1999) 369
- [3] A. Cichocki, Zeolites 11(1991) 758
- [4] R. Aiello, R. M. Barrer, J. Chem. Soc. 1970 (A), 1470

#### **Notes**

- a. The use of a porcelain mortar gives a good mix of the reagents, particularly aluminate and silica sol.
- b. 39.9% of the sum of Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> masses introduced into the reaction mixture. Synthetic Erionite with SiO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>= 6.55 forms from a reaction mixture of composition 8.09 Na<sub>2</sub>O: 2.38 K<sub>2</sub>O: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: 27.0 SiO<sub>2</sub>: 448 H<sub>2</sub>O when crystallization is carried out in a stainless steel autoclave at the temperature 373 K and time 7 days, but the yield is reduced to 22.5%. This composition differs slightly from that given in ref. [3] where NaOH and KOH were assumed 100%.
- c. The Na/K-system synthetic product shows domains of erionite and offretite in a single crystal. The XRD pattern agrees with natural offretite (PDF), but the product shows adsorption properties erionite. Unfaulted erionite crystallized in the Na/Me<sub>4</sub>N-system. [41
- d. Formation of PHI is favored by decreasing relative alkalinity (OH-/SiO<sub>2</sub>). Decreasing the temperature of crystallization favors CHA. Increasing relative alkalinity leads to formation of LTL.