#### HZSM-5沸石孔口改性及其择形分离性能

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摘要 采用Si(OCH~3)~4化学气相沉积方法精细调变HZSM-5孔径,焙烧后在沸石外表面上沉积一薄层氧化硅,使沸石孔口有控制地被缩小。制备了一系列氧化硅沉积量不同的SiHZSM-5沸石,并用红外光谱,NH~3-TPD和吸附方法对其进行表征,结果表明沸石骨架结构,内孔孔容和内表面性质基本不变。测定了SiHZSM-5沸石对于二甲苯和甲酚异构体的择形吸附性能,发现在沉积量适当的SiHZSM-5沸石上能够成功地实现对二甲苯和对甲酚的择形选择吸附分离,因为复合孔口缩小后将大的间位异构体排除在外,而沸石总吸附容量仍保持较高水平。

关键词 甲酚 红外分光光度法 二甲苯 氧化硅 结构与性能关系 气相沉积 HZSM-5 孔口改性 择形吸附分离 甲氧基硅

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### Studies on the control of pore-opening size of HZSM-5 and its shape-selective adsorption

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Abstract The pore-opening size of HZSM-5 was finely controlled by the chemical vapor deposition of Si(OCH~3)~4. After calcination a thin layer of silica was deposited on the external surface and narrowed the pore- opening of the zeolite effectively. A series of HZSM-5 zeolite samples with different amount of silica deposition (SiHZSM-5) were prepared and characterized by IR spectroscopy, NH~3-TPD and adsorption measurements. It was found that after deposition and calcination the zeolite framework structure, pore volume and internal surface properties were essentially unaltered. The shape-selective adsorption of xylene and cresol isomers on SiHZSM-5 was investigated. The separation of p-isomer from mixed isomers of xylene or cresol can be achieved successfully by using SiHZSM-5 with proper silica deposition extent, because the larger m-isomer molecules are refrained from adsorption due to the narrowed pore-opening while the total adsorption capacity of the zeolite keeps at a reasonably high level.

Key wordsCRESOLINFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETRYDIMETHYLBENZENESILICON OXIDESTRUCTURE AND PROPERTY CORRELATIONVAPOR PHASE DEPOSITIONHZSM-5

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#### 扩展功能

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