

高骨架铝含量Al-MCM-41的合成

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摘要 制备了不同Al含量的Al-MCM-41试样,其中Si/Al比值最小为3,即最高含铝量 $x \sim A \sim l = 0.303$ 。X射线粉末衍射(XRD)分析表明样品具有MCM-41的特征结构,氮气吸附研究表明,样品呈现IV型吸附等温线,

具有孔径分布均一的中孔结构。文中还利用 ^{27}Al MAS NMR研究了试样中Al的化学环境,结果表明,

即使在高铝含量的情况下,样品中的铝原子仍以四配位结合在MCM-41的硅骨架上,

未能检测出骨架外六配位铝的存在。文中还就Al含量对孔结构的影响以及Al-MCM-41形成机理作了讨论。

关键词 [铝](#) [X射线衍射分析](#) [氮](#) [吸附](#) [结构](#) [催化性能](#)

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Synthesis of Al-MCM-41 with high content of framework aluminum

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Abstract Mesoporous molecular sieves MCM-41 with incorporated structural aluminum (Al-MCM-41) of different Si/Al ratios (ranging from 3 to 100) were prepared using a modified hydrothermal method. Characterization using X-ray powder diffraction and nitrogen adsorption measurement showed that all these samples had typical XRD diffractogram of MCM-41, the adsorption isotherm of type IV and a uniform pore size distribution. The last feature reflects a highly ordered structure of pore arrays. Solid state ^{27}Al MAS NMR investigation showed further that even at high level of aluminum ($x \sim A \sim l = 0.303$), the Al atoms could still be incorporated tetrahedrally in the MCM-41 structure. Based on the experimental results, the effects of aluminium content on the pore structure and the formation mechanism of Al-MCM-41 were discussed.

Key words [ALUMINIUM](#) [X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS](#) [NITROGEN](#) [ADSORPTION](#) [STRUCTURE](#) [CATALYTIC BEHAVIOUR](#)

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