

Exp. 1 (Text #3): The Molecular Sieve Zeolite X

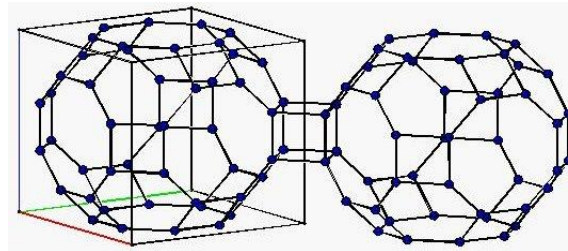
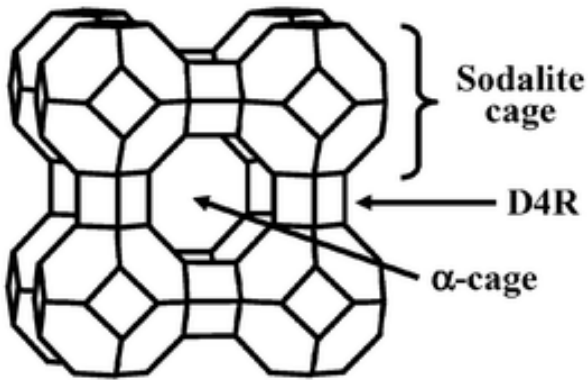
What is a zeolite?

- A microporous solid, containing pores or channels in its structure that can accommodate guest molecules
- An aluminosilicate
 - Framework stoichiometry: $(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_n \text{O}_{2n}$
 - Si or Al atoms are tetrahedrally coordinated to bridging O's ("vertex-sharing" tetrahedra)
 - Cations (e.g., Na^+ , K^+) *required for charge balance*

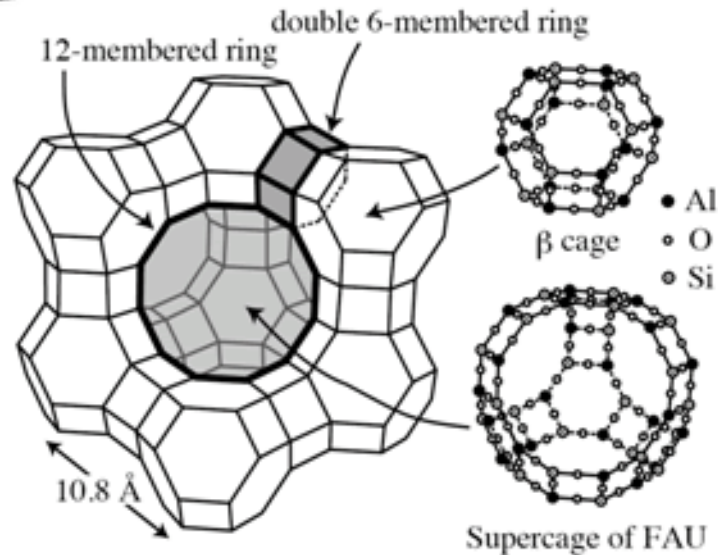


Zeolite Structure

Several aluminosilicate structures are based on a **truncated octahedron** with stoichiometry $M_{24}O_{36}$ (where $M = Si, Al$), also called the **sodalite** or β cage:



Zeolite A
(showing connectivity of “octahedra”)

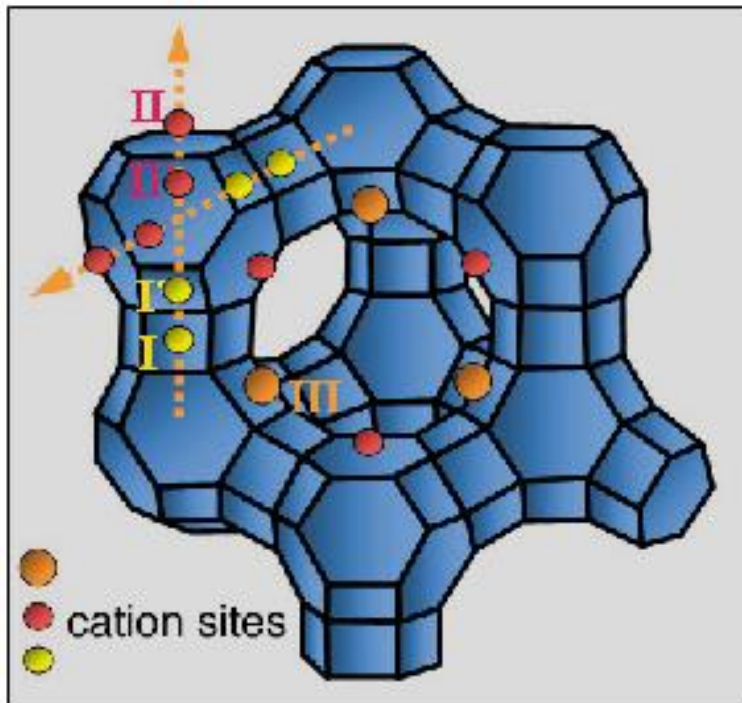


Zeolite X

Zeolite Structure, continued

Cations occupy numerous sites within the framework, and help to determine the size of the pores (α - or supercage).

– Also influenced by Si/Al ratio



We will use Na^+ to balance charge, so the **hydrated sodium ion** helps determine pore size.

How would pore size change if K^+ were used, instead?

K^+ is larger; pore size would be smaller.

Applications of Zeolites

- Molecular sieves (separation by size):
 - Desiccants/Adsorbents
- Ion exchange
 - Water softening
- Catalysis
 - Introduction of transition-metal ions affords numerous sites for catalytic reactions

NaX Synthesis and Ion-Exchange:

Synthesis of NaX:



$n = 9.6 - 12$ for X-type zeolites; For us, $n = \mathbf{10.7}$ (pore size = 7.4 Å)

Completed by mixing prepared solutions of sodium aluminate and sodium silicate (Solutions 1 and 2 in text)

Characterization by IR spectroscopy - See [Balkus, K. J. et al. *J. Chem. Educ.* **1991**, *68*, 875-877](#) for published spectra.

Ion-Exchange Reaction (1/25):



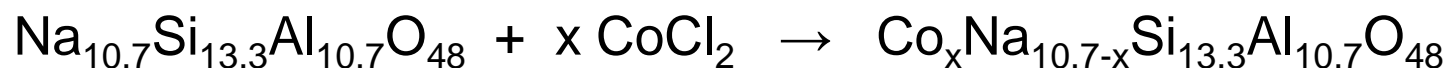
What is the specific ion-exchange process that occurs here?

Uptake of 1 Co²⁺ results in release of 2 Na⁺ ions

Overview of Activities for This Week

In Lab This Week:

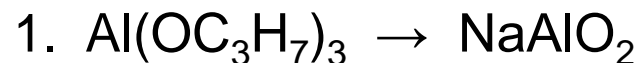
1. Determine total mass of dry NaX product
2. Acquire IR spectrum of solid NaX product
3. Perform cobalt-exchange reaction:



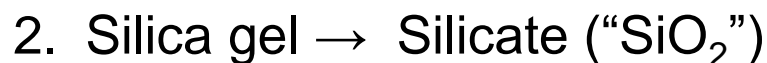
1. Percent Yield of NaX Product

You prepared two solutions – sources of alumina and silicate – and mixed them together to form NaX:

Empty Bottle Mass = 66.414 g

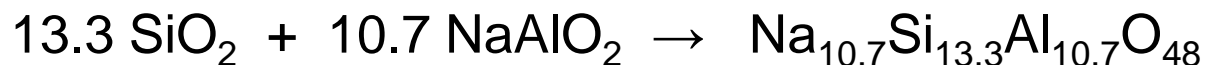


4.818 g NaOH 13.813 g $\text{Al}(\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7)_3$ 18 mL H_2O



4.860 g NaOH 5.994 g SiO_2 12 mL H_2O

Overall reaction:



How will you calculate the theoretical yield of NaX?

Find limiting reactants from preparation of Solutions 1 & 2 and for the overall reaction

2. Characterization of NaX by IR Spectroscopy

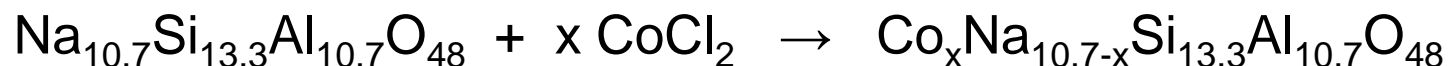
What does IR spectroscopy measure and how is it used as a characterization tool?

Vibrations (stretches, bends) of different bonds; characteristic frequencies for different functional groups

What functional groups (bonds) would be diagnostic of your NaX product?

See Balkus, K. J. et al. *J. Chem. Educ.* **1991**, 68, 875-877 for published spectra. You can access this from <http://pubs.acs.org/journal/jceda8>

3. Synthesis of Cobalt-exchanged Zeolite X



What role do the Co^{2+} ions assume in the new product?

Charge balance

Similar ion exchange is harnessed in water softening.

What observations can you use as evidence of successful cobalt exchange?

Color change accompanying ion exchange. $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is pink: as it is incorporated into the zeolite, the white NaX turns pink and the pink solution loses color. (Uptake of Co^{2+} can also be followed by UV-visible spectroscopy.)

Procedural Tips

1. Remember that we are still working at **50% SCALE**.
2. Begin by: a) setting up your water bath and b) Determining the mass of dry NaX product. You can then acquire the IR spectrum at any time.
3. Break the NaX product into small pieces (if necessary) to facilitate cobalt exchange. Stir vigorously with a magnetic stir bar. (Make sure your water bath set-up allows this.)
4. You can follow reaction progress by observing color changes in solution and solid. Stop stirring occasionally to permit this.
5. When cobalt exchange is complete, collect product by filtration, wash and dry on the filter paper, and transfer to oven (110-115 °C). A color change should occur. **Why?**

Formal Lab Report

Title *Be descriptive!*

Abstract *A concise summary of the **entire report**, including results and discussion. One paragraph (150-350 words)*

Intro *Address all the key questions: **What** did you do (or **What** scientific questions were you hoping to answer)? **Why** is it relevant? **How** did you accomplish the synthesis and characterization? Briefly and generally, **what results** did you obtain?*

Experimental Methods

*Describe **exactly** what was done (using past tense, passive voice). Include sufficient detail so that a fellow chemist could repeat your work.*

Results *The quantitative and qualitative results of your experiment*

- ***Yield and calculated % yield of NaX** (show your calculations)*
- ***IR spectrum** with peaks labeled (Insert as an Excel spreadsheet; include figure title and caption) – may also tabulate key peaks in the text.*
- ***Observations related to cobalt exchange reaction***

Formal Lab Report (cont.)

Discussion *Interpretations of results to answer questions posed*

- ***Did you successfully synthesize NaX? Explain how your results led you to your answer. Also, discuss your yield and the crystallinity of your product (see J. Chem. Educ. Article).***
- ***Was the Co²⁺-exchange reaction successful? Discuss all observations in support of your answer.***

Conclusions *A brief **summary** of the **entire report**. No new information should be presented here.*

References

*Include **numbered citations** in the text for any sources you cite (first source cited = #1, etc.). List citations in numerical order in the References section.*

Preparation for Next Week – YBCO Superconductor

Exp. 2: The 1-2-3 Superconductor $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ (Text #1)

1. Weigh out the recommended masses of Y_2O_3 , BaCO_3 , and CuO
2. Get the masses as close as possible to what the book states – we'll discuss the importance of this next week.
3. Using a mortar and pestle, grind the solids together until a uniform light gray color is observed.
4. Transfer the solid to a clean and preweighed ceramic boat.