

Effect of synthesis parameters on the formation 4A zeolite crystals: characterization analysis and heavy metals uptake performance study for water treatment

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ABSTRACT

This paper sheds light on key factors controlling the growth of 4A zeolite crystals during a conventional hydrothermal synthesis. SiO_2/Al_2O_3 ratio, Na_2O/SiO_2 ratio, H_2O/Na_2O ratio, crystallization time and crystallization temperature affecting zeolite growth during the hydrothermal synthesis were investigated. Optimizing the SiO_2/Al_2O_3 ratio, Na_2O/SiO_2 ratio and H_2O/Na_2O ratio crucially controls the formation of pure zeolite. It was found that mild alkalinity favors crystallization of 4A zeolite. Also for a chosen gel formula, crystallization temperature and time significantly affect the morphology and crystal size of the final products. Conducting the crystallization at $100^{\circ}C$ for 4 h produced crystals having cubic morphology with planar surfaces, well-defined and sharp edges. Rietveld refinement analysis was used to study the influence of crystallization temperature on the structure of 4A zeolite. The micro strain values for an amorphous sample significantly varied from those values for the well-crystallized samples. Also, the efficacy of the prepared 4A zeolite for heavy metal removal was examined with both nickel and lead ions. All 4A zeolite samples showed significant heavy metal uptakes due to obtaining a well-crystallized structure which offers sufficient surface area for ion-exchange. Removal of lead ion encompasses both ion-exchange and precipitation process simultaneously.

Keywords: 4A zeolite; Hydrothermal synthesis; Characterization; Ion-exchange; Nickel; Lead

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