DESCRIPTION

*Microporous and Mesoporous Materials* covers novel and significant aspects of porous solids classified as either *microporous* (pore size up to 2 nm) or *mesoporous* (pore size 2 to 50 nm). The porosity should have a specific impact on the material properties or application. Typical examples are zeolites and zeolite-like materials, pillared materials, clathrasils and clathrates, carbon molecular sieves, ordered mesoporous materials, organic/inorganic porous hybrid materials, or porous metal oxides. Both natural and synthetic porous materials are within the scope of the journal.

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- All topics related to diffusion of mobile species in the pores of microporous and mesoporous materials.
- Adsorption (and other separation techniques) using microporous or mesoporous adsorbents.
- Catalysis by microporous and mesoporous materials.
- Host/guest interactions.
- Theoretical chemistry and modelling of host/guest interactions.
- All topics related to the application of microporous and mesoporous materials in industrial catalysis, separation technology, environmental protection, electrochemistry, membranes, sensors, optical devices, etc.

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INTRODUCTION

Microporous and Mesoporous Materials covers novel and significant aspects of porous solids classified as either microporous (pore size up to 2 nm) or mesoporous (pore size 2 to 50 nm). The porosity should have a specific impact on the material properties or application. Typical examples are zeolites and zeolite-like materials, pillared materials, clathrasils and clathrates, carbon molecular sieves, ordered mesoporous materials, metal-organic frameworks, organic/inorganic porous hybrid materials, porous polymers, or porous metal oxides. Textural porosity and the generation of activated carbons by means of conventional methods are not within scope. However, both natural and synthetic porous materials are within the scope of the journal. Cover letters should describe how your submitted work scientifically advances the understanding of porosity and/or porous materials.

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