

Update on Smectite-to-Illite Transformation: Laboratory Experiments

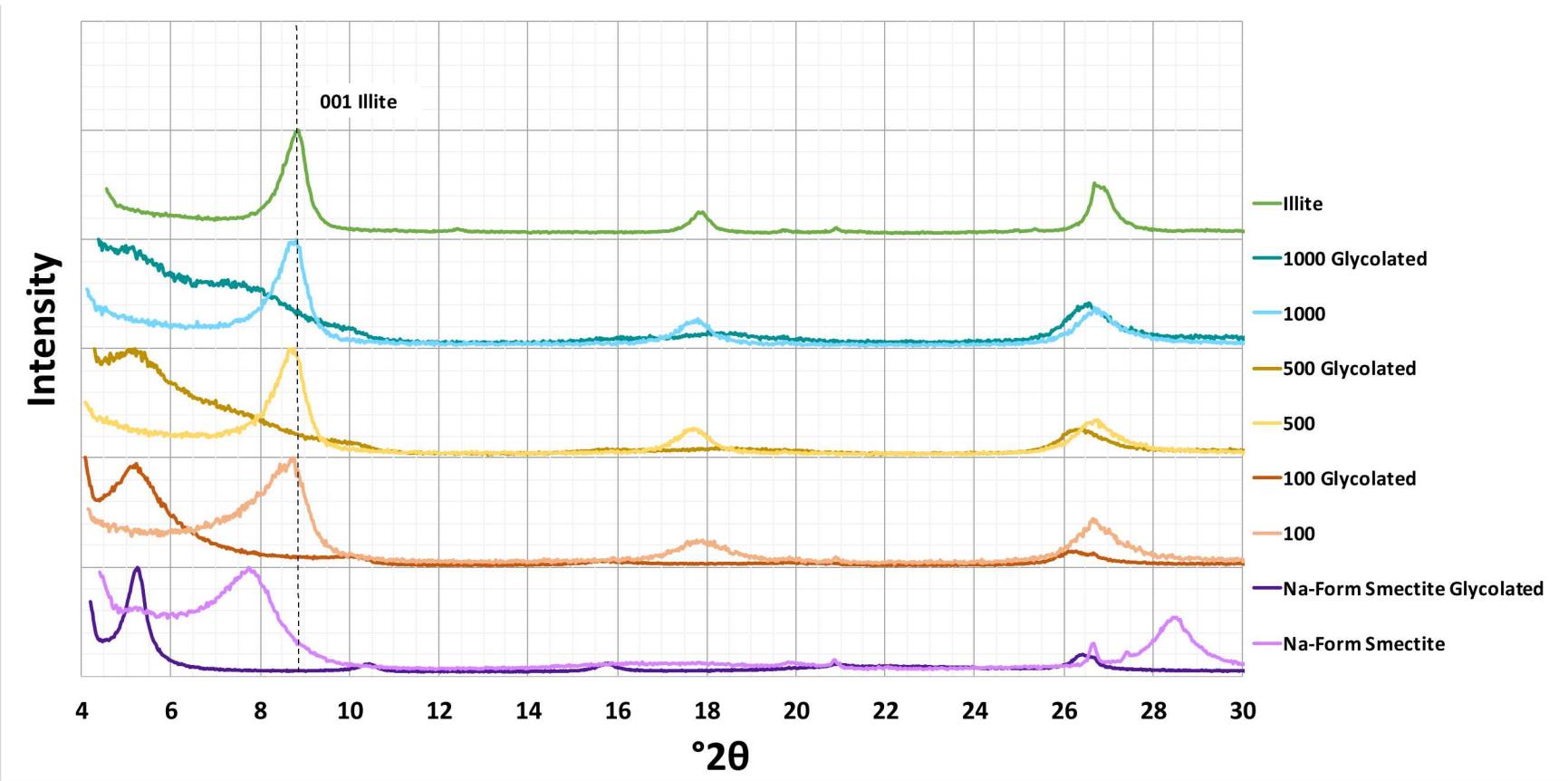
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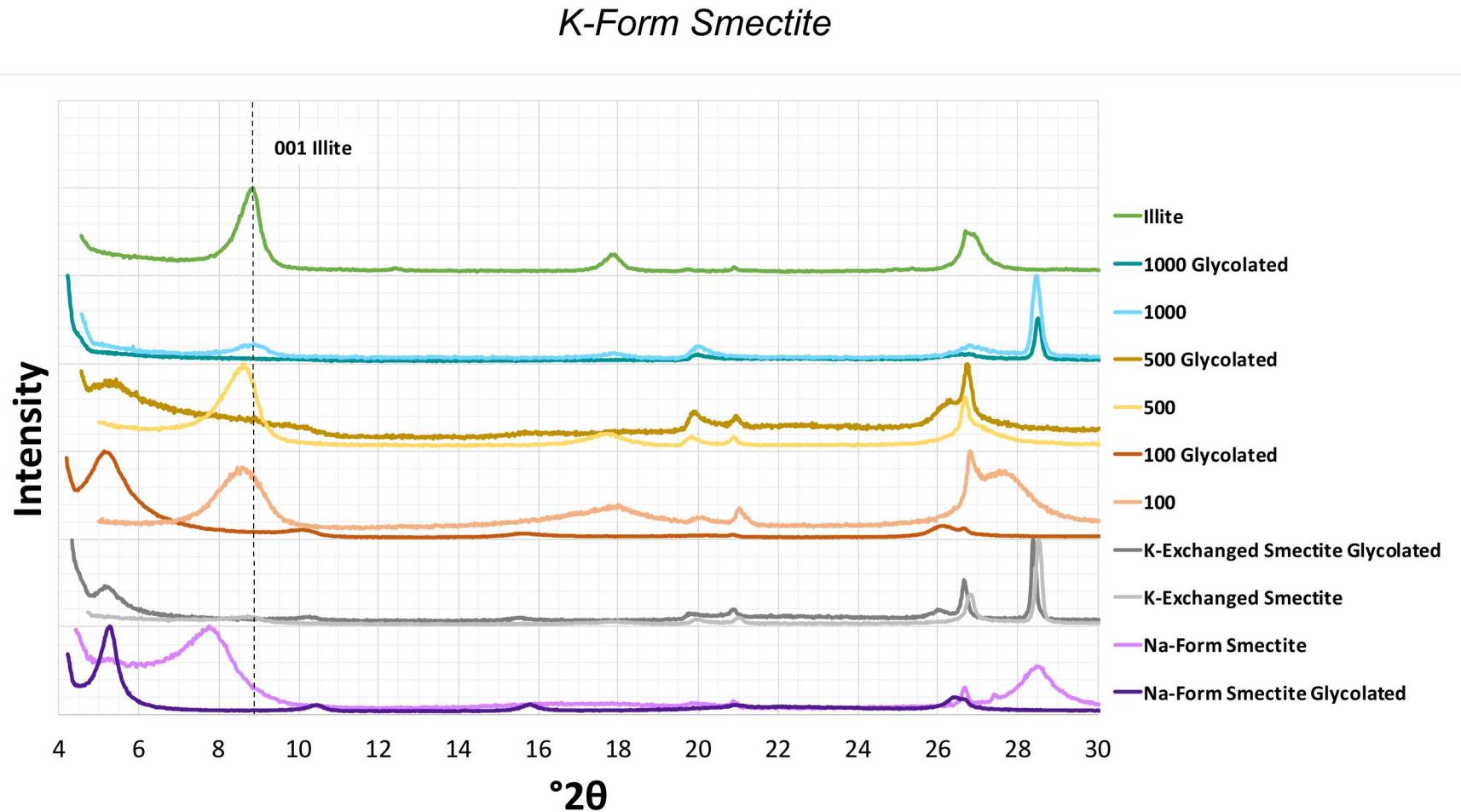
- Hydrothermal reaction of smectite to illite important for bentonites as a barrier
- Understanding the thermal alteration effects is dependent on:
 - Time
 - Temperature
 - Si and K⁺ concentrations
 - Solid to liquid ratio
 - Possibly interlayer cations
- Typically thought to take a long time for conversion
- Conducted laboratory experiments for diagenetic reactions in Parr Vessel reactors at 200°C for 1 week with variable loadings and exchanged cations (K, Cs, NH₄)

- XRD for basal spacing
- Cation exchange capacity (CEC)
- Recorded mass loss data and pH of reacted solutions
- Surface area by BET nitrogen adsorption
- Analysis of solutions after reaction by IC, ICP-MS, and ICP-OES
 - Determine dissolved ions
- Particle size by Malvern Zetasizer
- SEM-EDS for morphology and compositional mapping
- XRF for composition

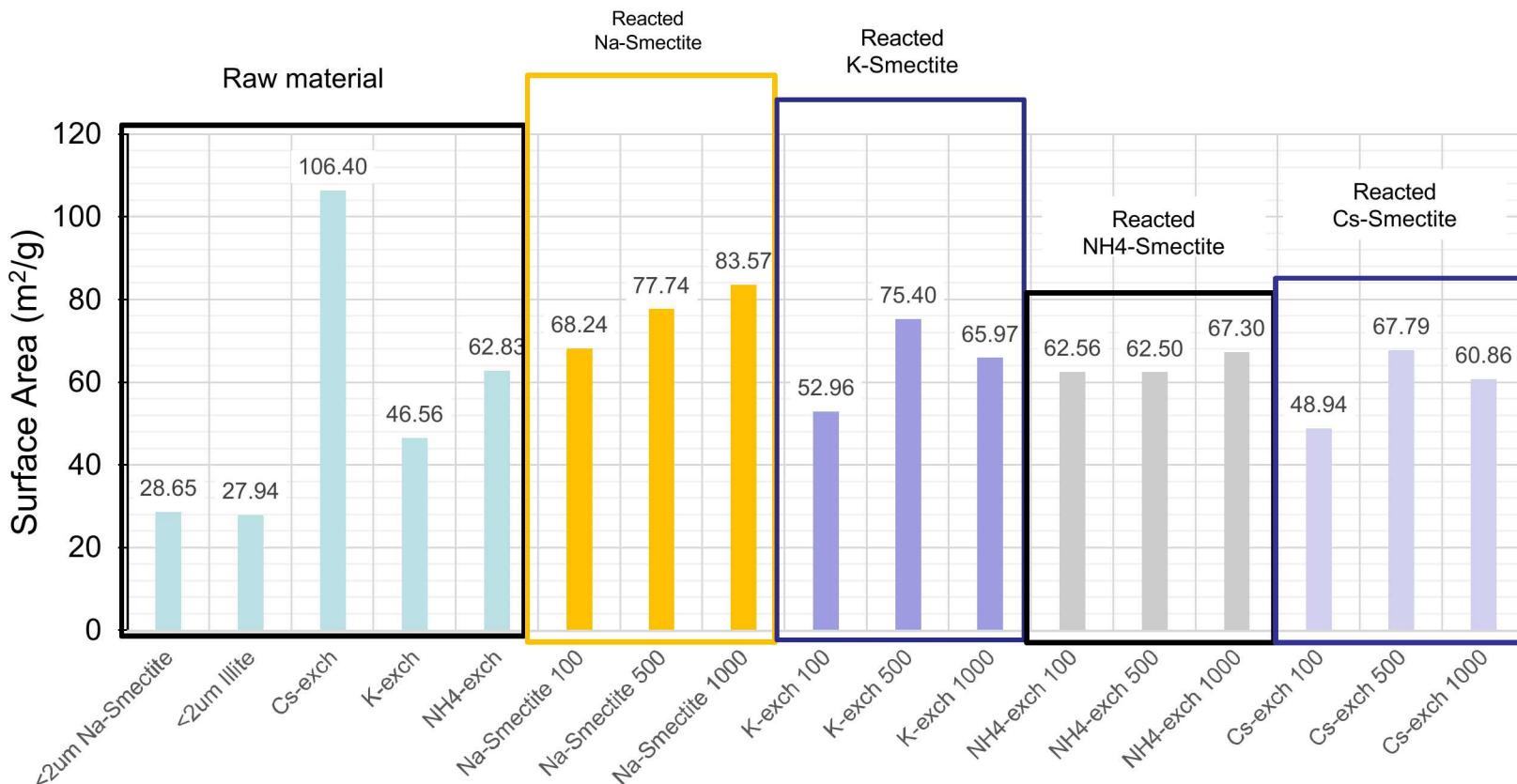
Na-Form Smectite



Results: XRD Continued

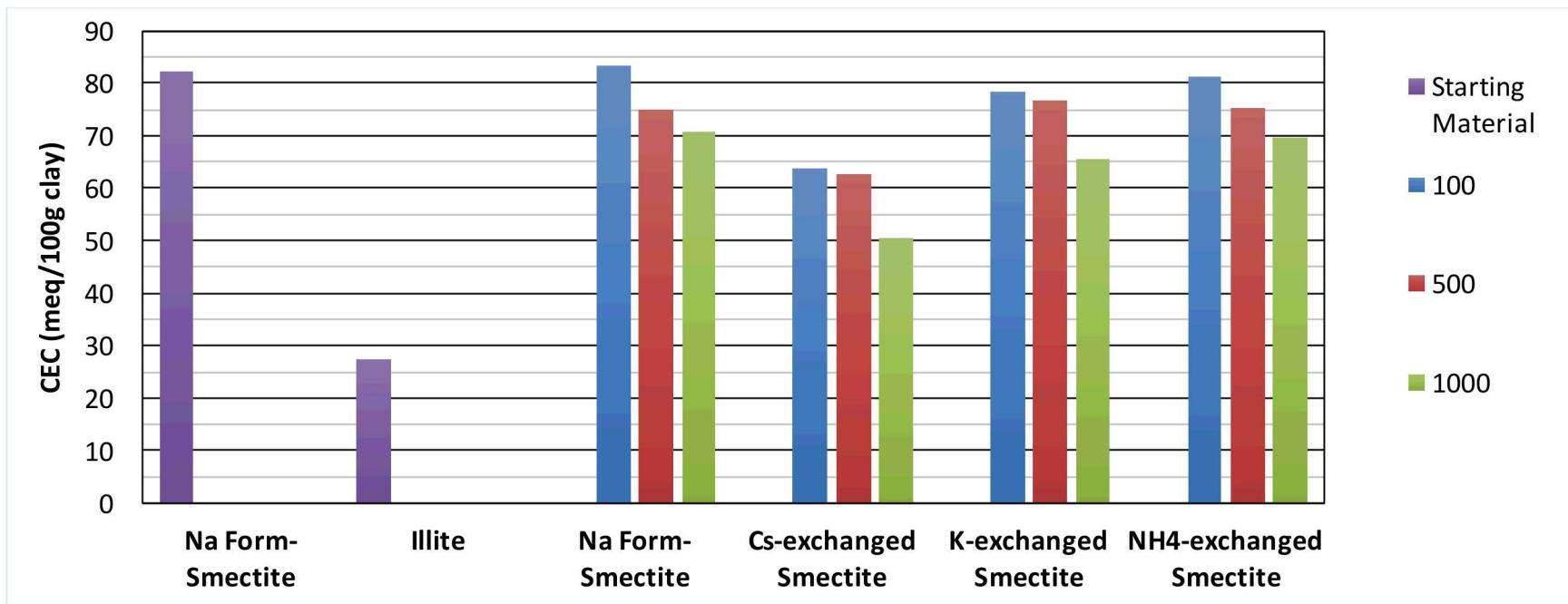


Results: Surface Area

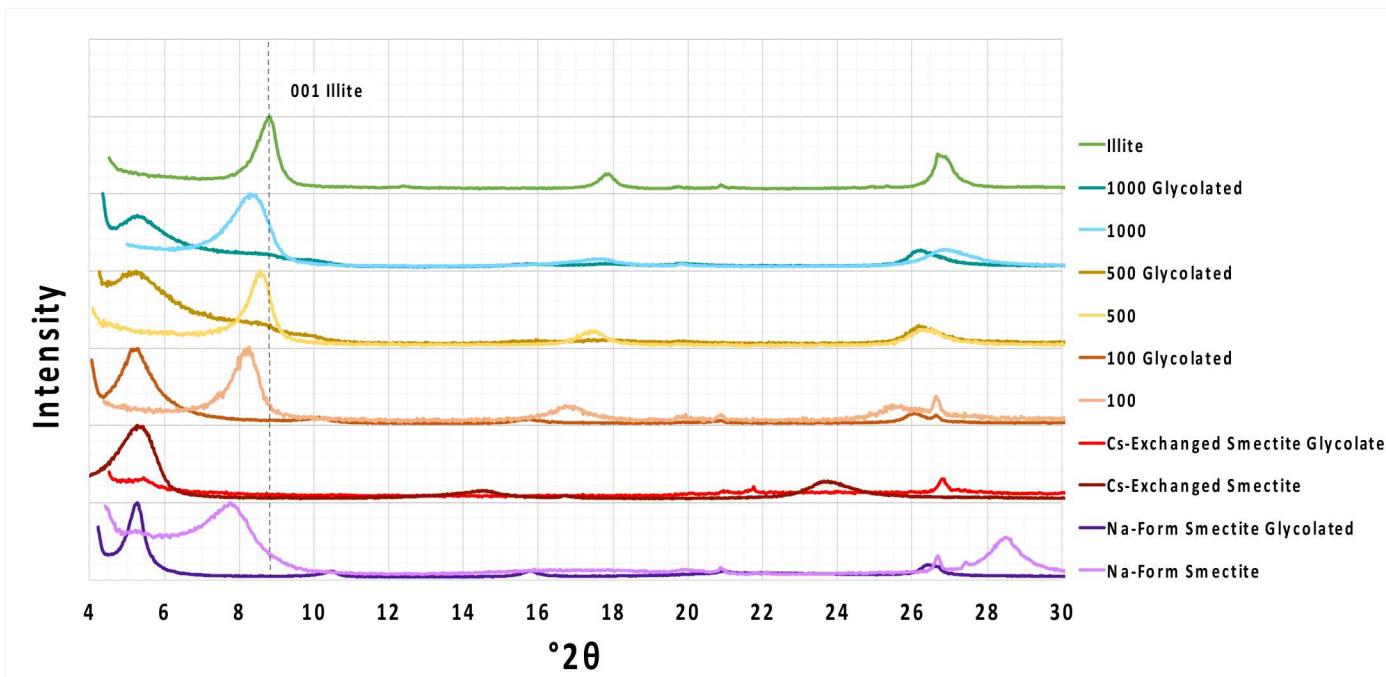


- Perform additional characterization techniques
- Investigate behavior of iron in reaction
- Addition of mica to possibly escalate conversion
- Addition of quartz to inhibit conversion

■ Additional Slides

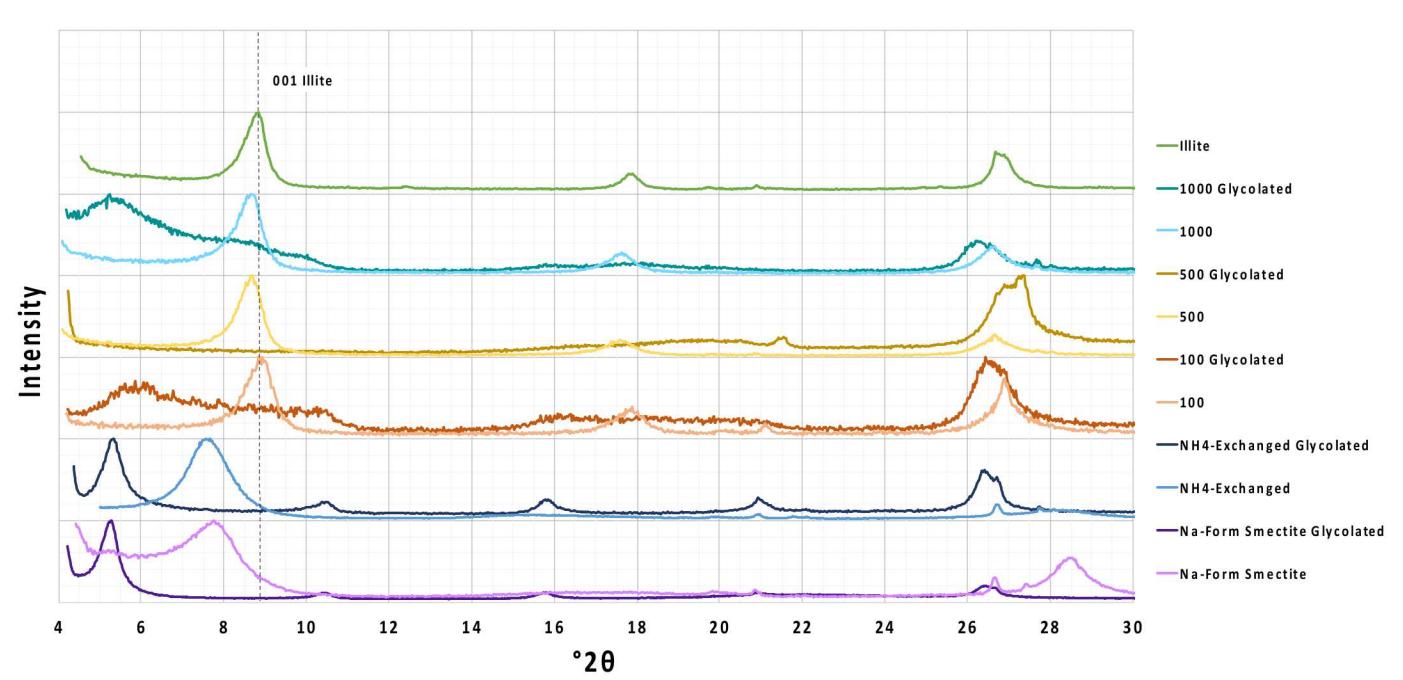


Results: XRD

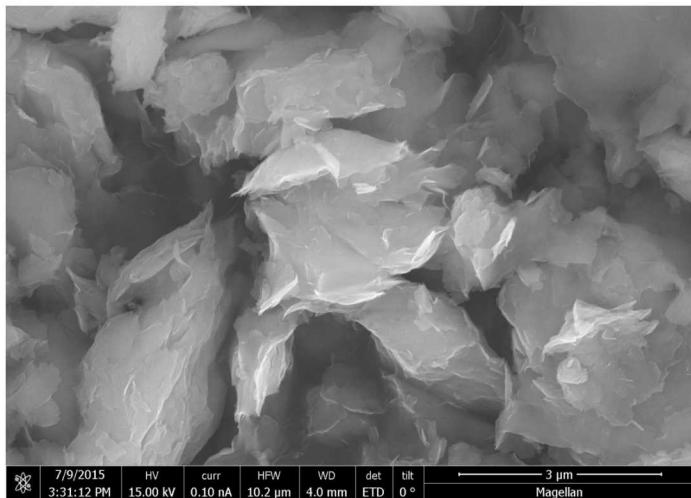


Cs-Exchanged Smectite

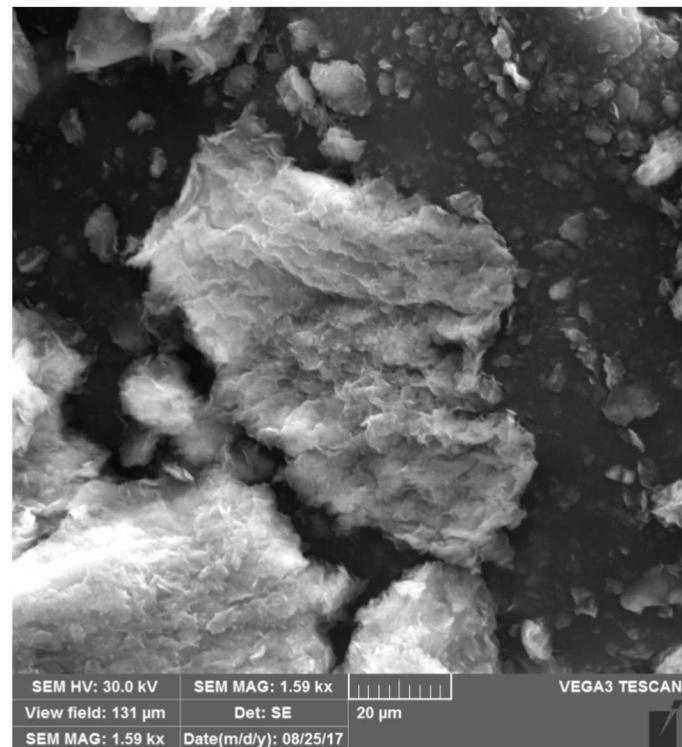
Results: XRD



NH_4 -Exchanged Smectite



Cs-Exchanged Smectite



Cs-Exchanged Smectite:
1000 liquid/solid ratio

Results: Mass Loss and pH

