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### New aspects of kaolinite intercalation by NIR spectroscopy

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It is well known that only a few molecules such as hydrazine, DMSO, NMF, etc., spontaneously intercalate the interlayer space of kaolinite by disrupting the dense H-bonding network that holds the asymmetric neighboring layers together. The present work reviews the first systematic N-methylformamide (NMF) intercalation study of three kaolinites (KGa-1b, KGa-2 and Hywite) by vibrational spectroscopic monitoring as a function of temperature. Sealed slurries of kaolinite with 5x excess NMF were measured *in situ* by FT-NIR while intercalating over long time periods (up to 1 week) and in the 5-150 °C temperature range.

Kinetics studied in the 25-80°C range were symmetric sigmoidals in the logtime scale with steepness unique for each kaolinite. Interlayers/crystallites switched from the pristine to the fully intercalated state, as in XRD. The sigmoidals were attributed to the temporal distribution of intercalation events. The amount of non-reactive kaolinite was considerably larger than previously estimated (Andreou et al., 2021).

Increasing temperature accelerated the reaction but decreased the final NMF uptake, which almost vanished at temperatures above 100°C. Complementary thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) confirmed this unexpected trend. All kaolinites exhibited the same behavior, but the amount of inert material at any temperature was in the order: KGa-2>Hywite>KGa-1b. Subjecting the samples to stepwise temperature changes showed that once intercalated, NMF could not deintercalate and was removed from the equilibrium with the surrounding fluid.

#### References

Andreou, F.T., Barylska, B., Ciesielska, Z., Szczerba, M., Derkowski, A., Siranidi, E., Gionis, V., Chryssikos, G.D., 2021. Intercalation of N-methylformamide in kaolinite: Insitu monitoring by near-infrared spectroscopy and X-Ray diffraction. *Appl. Clay Sci.* 212, 106209.