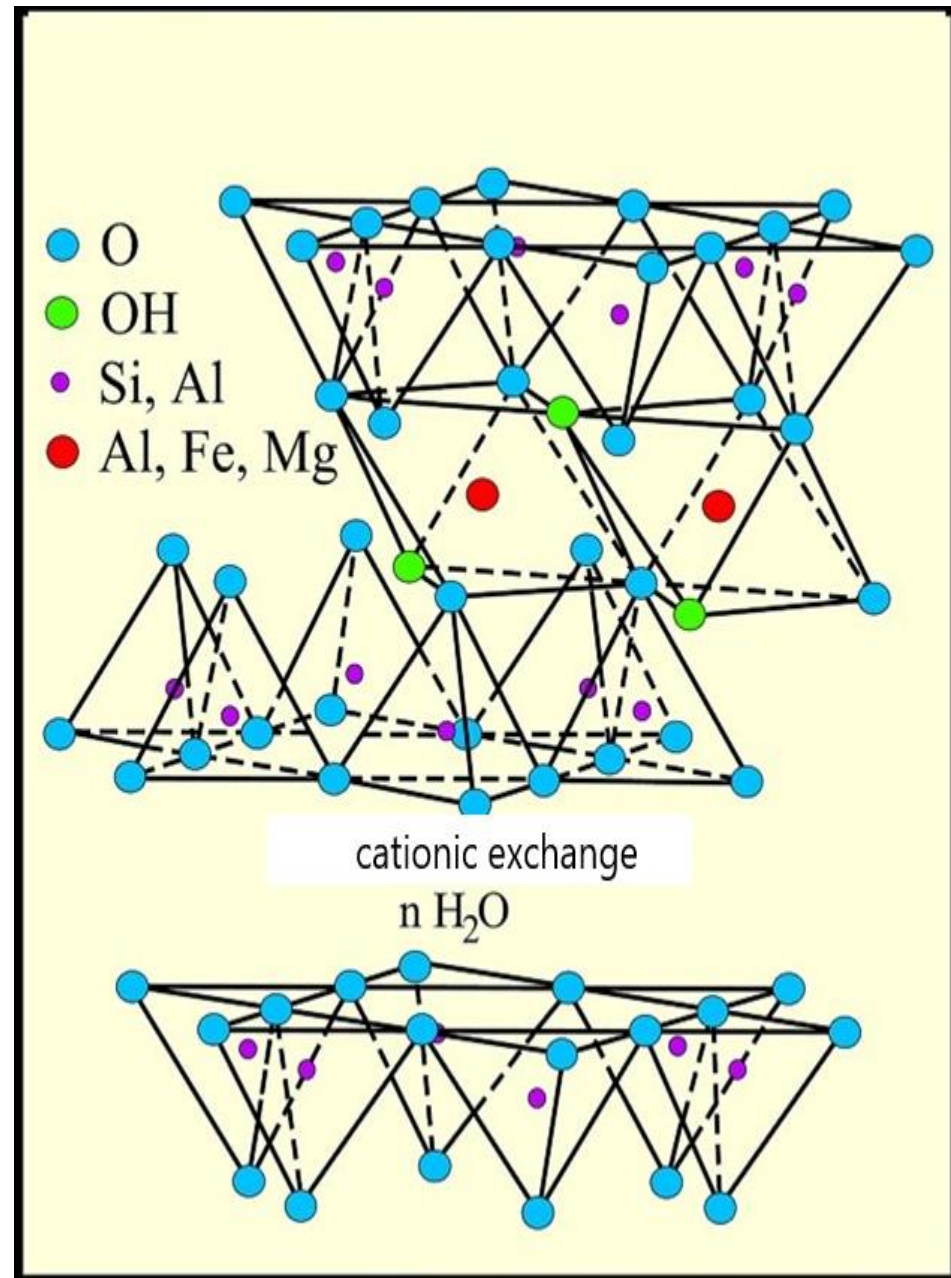


# “Clay surface changes after chemical and physical treatments”

Krenaida TARAJ

Faculty of Natural Sciences,  
Department of Chemistry,  
University of Tirana, Albania

Email: [krenaida.taraj@fshn.edu.al](mailto:krenaida.taraj@fshn.edu.al)



Smectic Structure

# Objectives

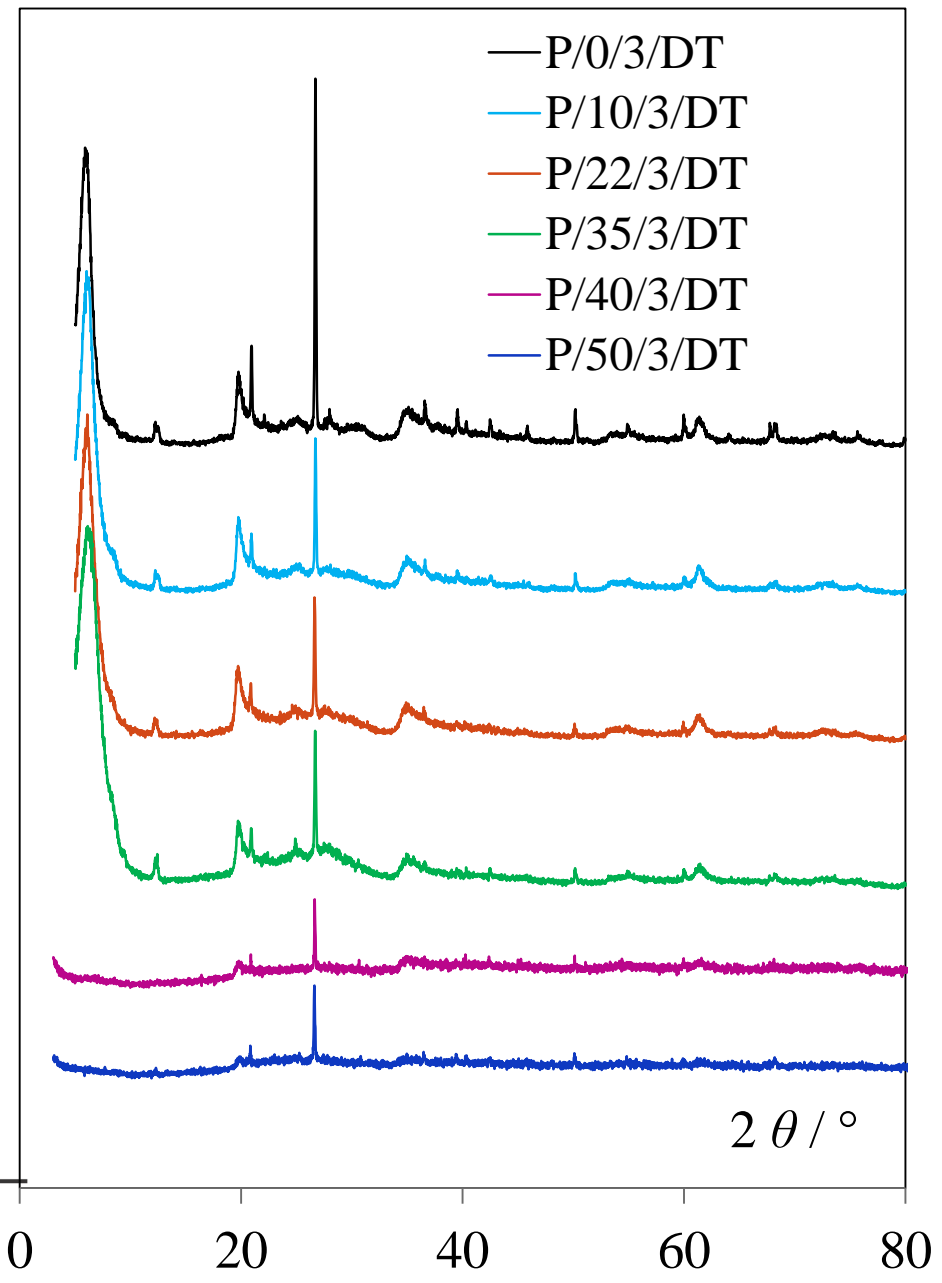
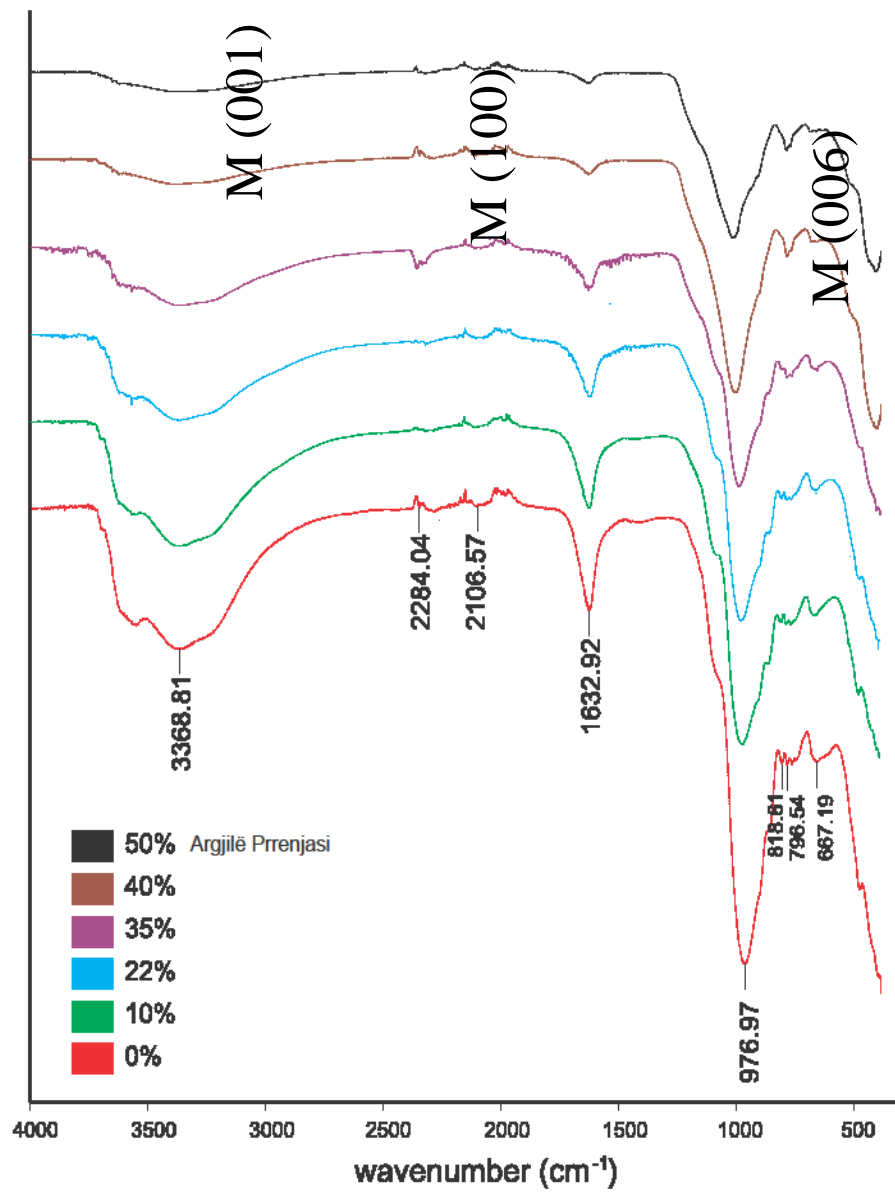
- Acid activation with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  clay mineral in concentrations 10%, 22%, 35%, 40% and 50% calculated against the clay mineral dry mass.
- Determination of changes in the crystallinity, chemical composition and CEC, by IR, X-Ray Diffraction, wet chemistry analysis and BM method.
- Determination of changes in the specific surface area and porosity by  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption on the clay mineral at 77 K.
- Determination of surface changes in mineral clay after thermal treatment at 120°C, 160°C, 180°C and 250°C, for 4, 9 and 15 hours.

## Results

Changes in the chemical composition of mineral clay during the sulphuric acid activation in different concentrations

| Clay                        | $\text{SiO}_2$ % | $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ % | $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ % | CaO % | MgO % | $\text{SO}_3$ % | r $\text{SiO}_2/\text{MxOy}$ |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| untreated                   | 47.05            | 13.4                      | 14.97                     | 2.7   | 9.58  | 0.11            | 1.239                        |
| $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 10% | 47.49            | 12.52                     | 15.53                     | 0.85  | 7.83  | 0.15            | 1.323                        |
| $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 22% | 49.15            | 9.55                      | 16.04                     | 0.96  | 7.12  | 0.23            | 1.502                        |
| $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 35% | 51.74            | 9.31                      | 14.16                     | 0.89  | 6.10  | 1.15            | 1.901                        |
| $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 40% | 59.26            | 6.95                      | 10.11                     | 0.55  | 4.97  | 0.12            | 2.429                        |
| $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 50% | 65.54            | 6.82                      | 5.32                      | 1.10  | 3.95  | 0.35            | 4.073                        |

# IR spectra and X-Ray Diffractograms of clay treated with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in different concentrations



# Conclusions

During  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  activation of clay mineral happens:

1. Leaching of cations  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , from the interlayer space and the octahedral sheet. (IR and chemical analysis). Complete removal of the bonded water from the structure.
2. Montmorillonite aggregates become smaller and their crystallinity is reduced until complete exfoliation for acid concentration used of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  40% and 50%. The reason is the solubilisation of the octahedral sheet ( $d_{001}$  peak disappears).
3. SSA increases from 83  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$  to 420  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$  and the pore volume from 69 $\text{cm}^3/\text{kg}$  to 384  $\text{cm}^3/\text{kg}$ . Mainly increases the pore in size of 2 – 6 nm.
4. Thermal activation of the natural clay increases very much the pore volume but not the SSA because of the water removal from the structure.

**THANK YOU !**