
Crystal Structure of Tetramethylammonium-Exchanged Vermiculite

A. Vahedi-Faridi and Stephen Guggenheim

Department of Geological Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, 845 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Illinois 60607

Abstract: Vermiculite crystals from Santa Olalla, Spain, were intercalated with tetramethylammonium (TMA) after Na saturation. The resulting TMA-vermiculite showed near perfect 3-dimensional stacking order with cell parameters of $a = 5.353(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.273(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.616(6) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 97.68(3)^\circ$, and space group $C2/m$, which indicated a $1M$ polytype. Single crystal X-ray refinement ($R = 0.073$, $wR = 0.082$) located the central atom (N) of the TMA (occupancy at 0.418) and the C atom of 1 methyl group (occupancy at about 0.35). The TMA is offset from the center plane between 2 silicate layers by 1.52 \AA , and the methyl group is keyed into the silicate ring of the adjacent silicate layer. This arrangement constrains the positions of the C atoms of the other methyl groups to an opposing plane parallel to the oxygen basal plane. Associated H_2O is randomly located between the TMA pillars, and no scattering from these molecules was observed. The calculated height of the TMA molecule is shown to be 4.15 \AA .

Steric and electrostatic arguments suggesting that adjacent TMA molecules must alternate apex directions ($\pm c$) allow for a description of the local TMA arrangement. This model involves the keying of TMA molecules laterally, thereby explaining why perfect 3-dimensional stacking occurs. The offset of TMA from the center of the interlayer region produces a cavity suitable as an adsorption site for small molecules, such as benzene, which is consistent with the higher than expected adsorption of these molecules in TMA-smectites of high layer charge. This offset also explains the easy expandability of TMA-clays, since only very weak interactions occur between TMA and 1 adjacent silicate layer, thereby allowing molecules to enter the interlayer.

Key Words: Tetramethylammonium Vermiculite • TMA-Vermiculite • Vermiculite

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