Adsorption of Hydroxy-Al by Certain Phyllosilicates and its Relation to K/Ca Cation Exchange Selectivity^{*}

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Abstract: The adsorption of hydroxy-Al by the $2-0 \cdot 2 \mu$ size fractions of muscovite, biotite, K-depleted micas, vermiculite and montmorillonite was studied. The differences in the amounts of hydroxy-Al adsorbed were apparently related to the expansibility and layer charge of minerals, the ionic saturation and degree of K-depletion, the basicity (OH/Al ratio) of the equilibrating hydroxy-Al solution, and the solution-clay ratio. The CEC reduction was not necessarily proportional to the amount of Al adsorbed because CEC reduction may occur through occupation of cation exchange sites by hydroxy-Al, or through hindrance to the entry of the replacing cation to these sites. Aluminum interlayering generally increases the K/Ca cation exchange selectivity (CES) of Na-vermiculite and K-depleted biotite, whereas the K/Ca CES of Na-montmorillonite was little affected. The basicity of the initial hydroxy-Al solution appeared to affect the K/Ca CES of Na-vermiculite and K-depleted biotite by controlling the amount of hydroxyl-Al adsorbed. The data indicate that in addition to the " propping effect", hydroxy-Al interlayers may affect the K/Ca CES through the following mechanisms; (1) the " preferential occupation" of Ca adsorbing sites, and/or (2) the " retarding effect" on the entry of the more hydrated Ca ions.

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