

Supporting information

In-situ atomic force microscopic (AFM) investigation of kaolinite dissolution in high caustic environments

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Figure S1. Schematic of the kaolinite structure as viewed from the *a* axis

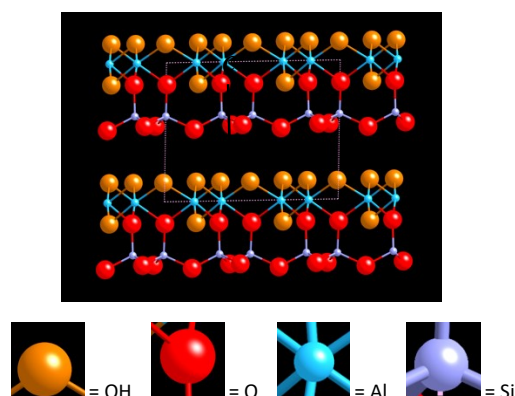


Figure S2 0.5 nm (5 Å) height in *c* direction could be due to either octahedral or tetrahedral sheet with water layer, both sheets are ~0.2 nm

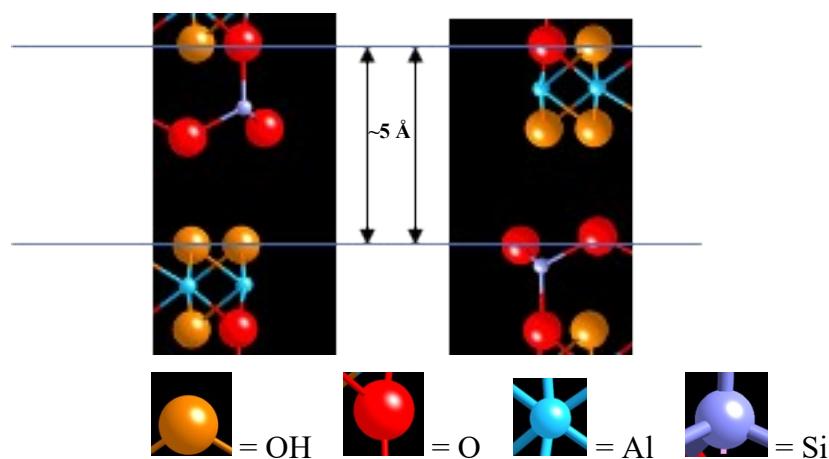


Figure S3 Schematic showing the liquid cell set up for the AFM measurements

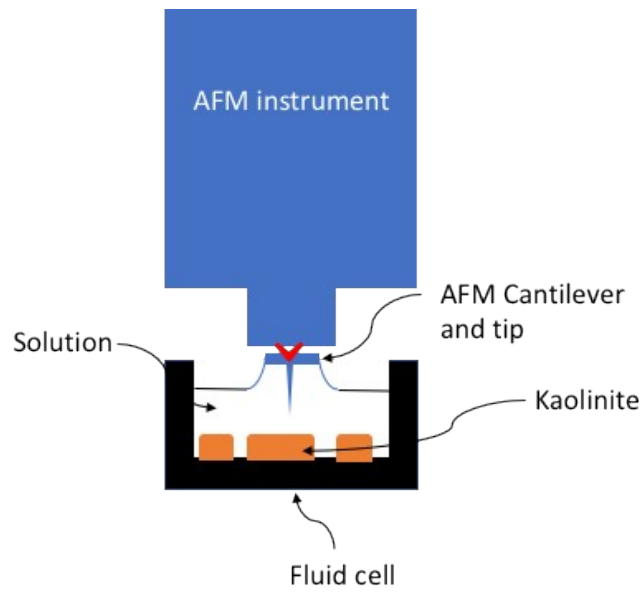
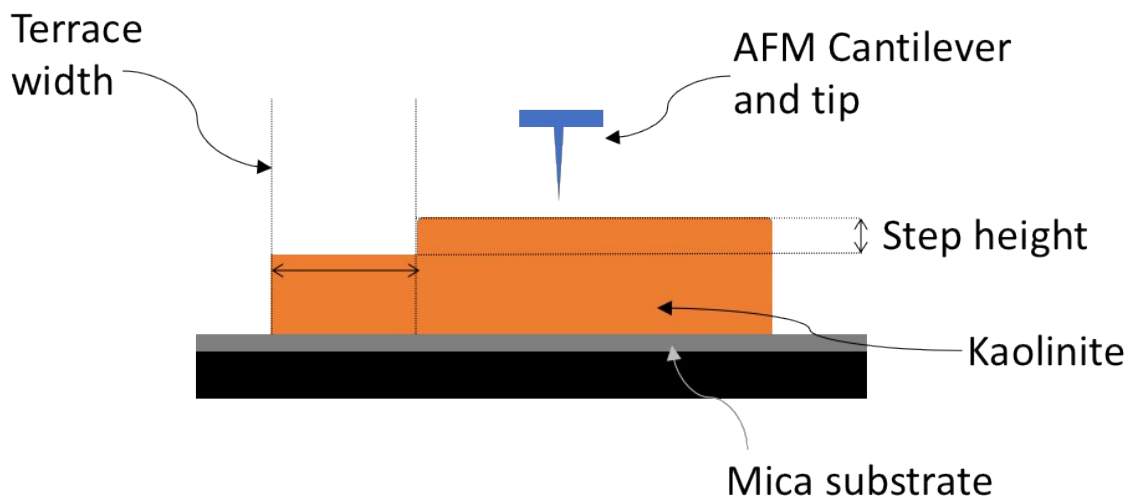
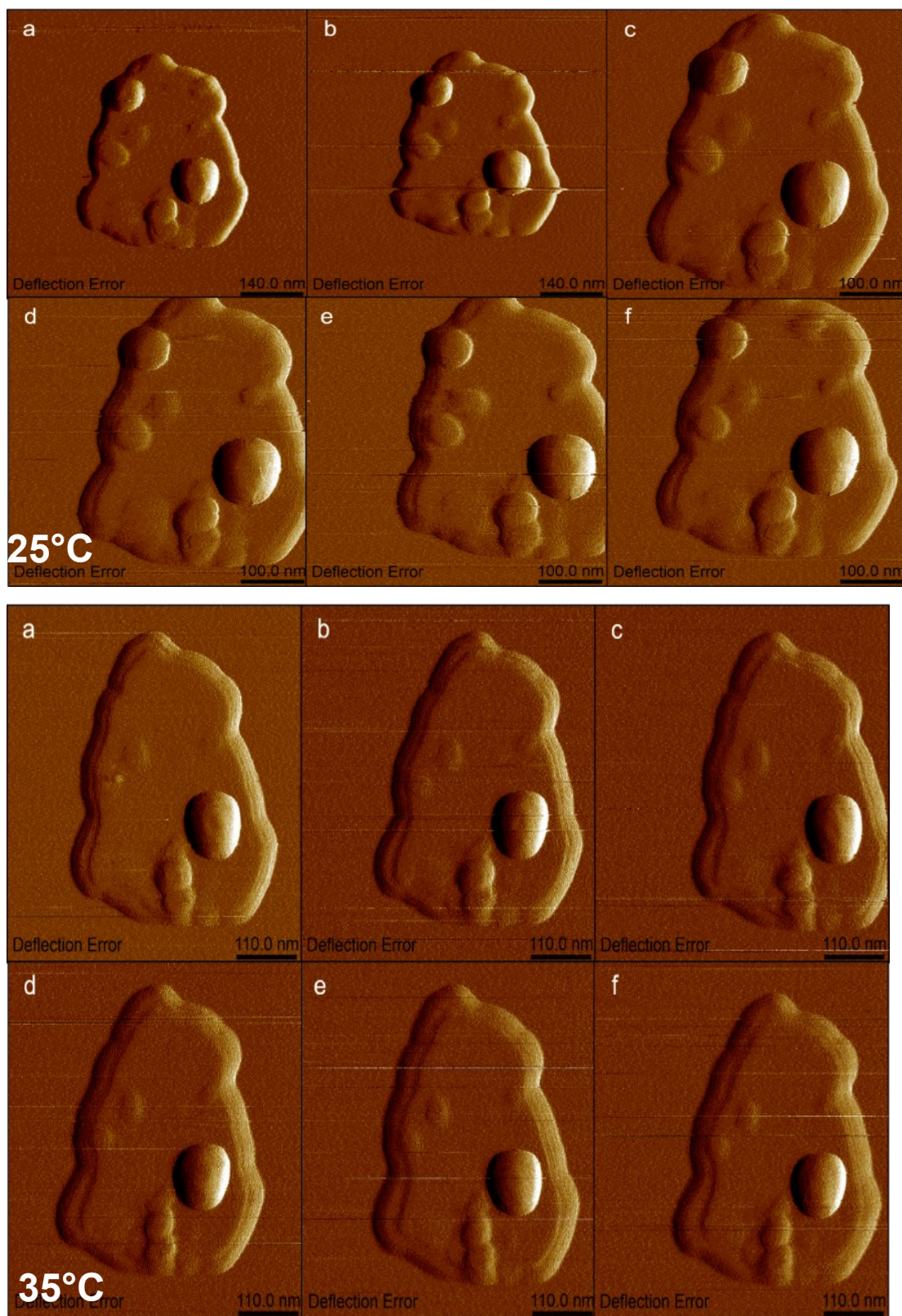


Figure S4 Schematic of a kaolinite particle showing the measurement of step height and terrace width



Pure Caustic

Figure S5. AFM deflection images at different temperatures.



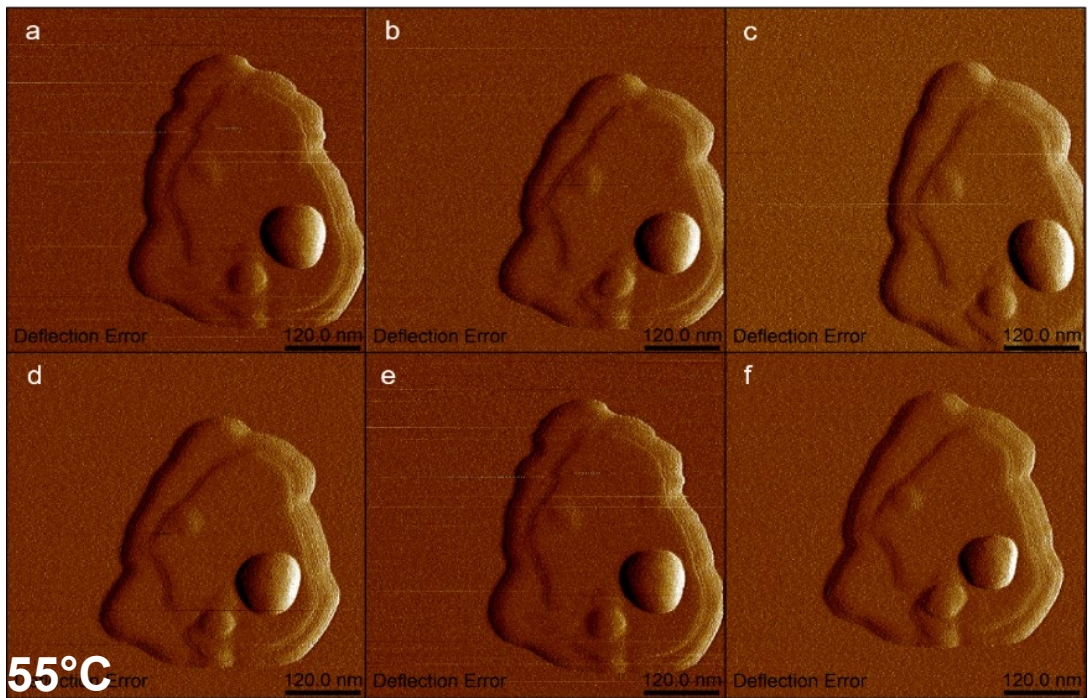
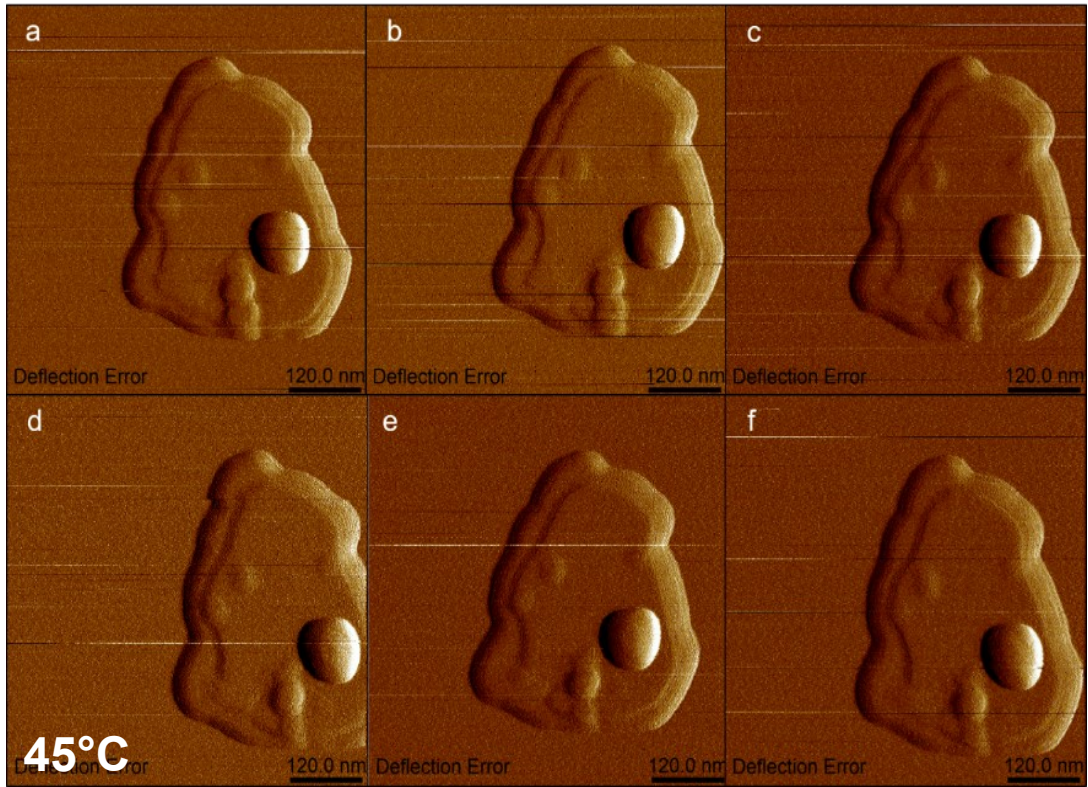


Figure S5b

Step height measured on original scan (25°C) and after 36 scans (temperature 55°C)

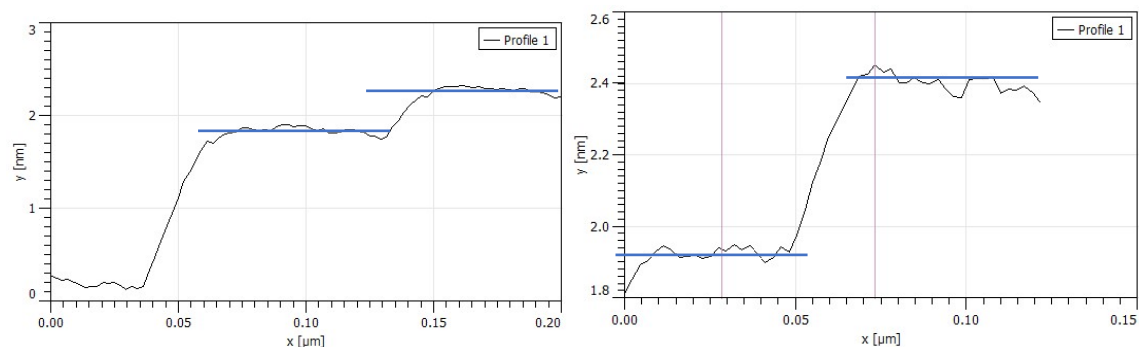
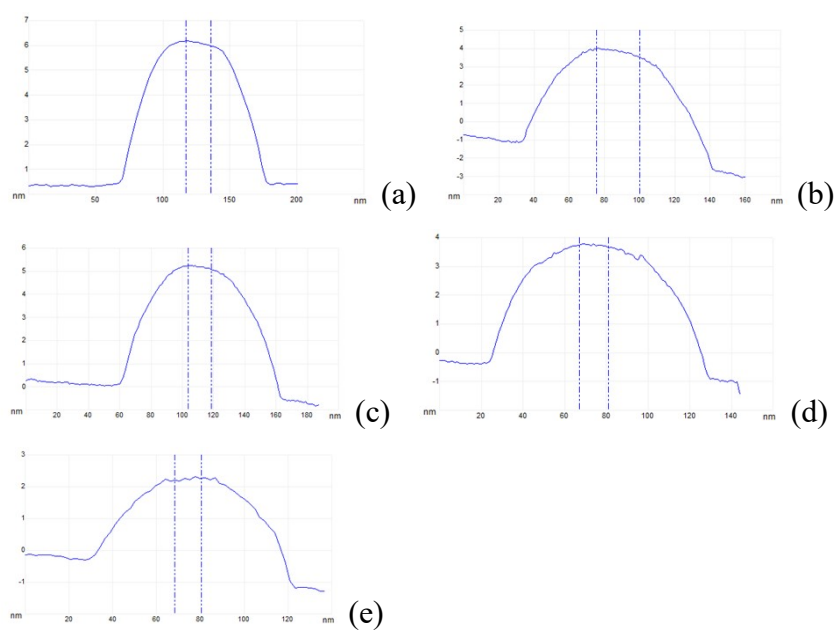


Figure S6. Spot 1 over time (time increases going from a-e)



Width change over this time = 100.0 to 92.0 nm = 8.0 nm

Height change over this time = 5.8 to 2.5 nm = 3.3 nm

Figure S7. Comparison of step terrace width versus time in pure caustic and in synthetic Bayer liquor at 25°C and 45°C

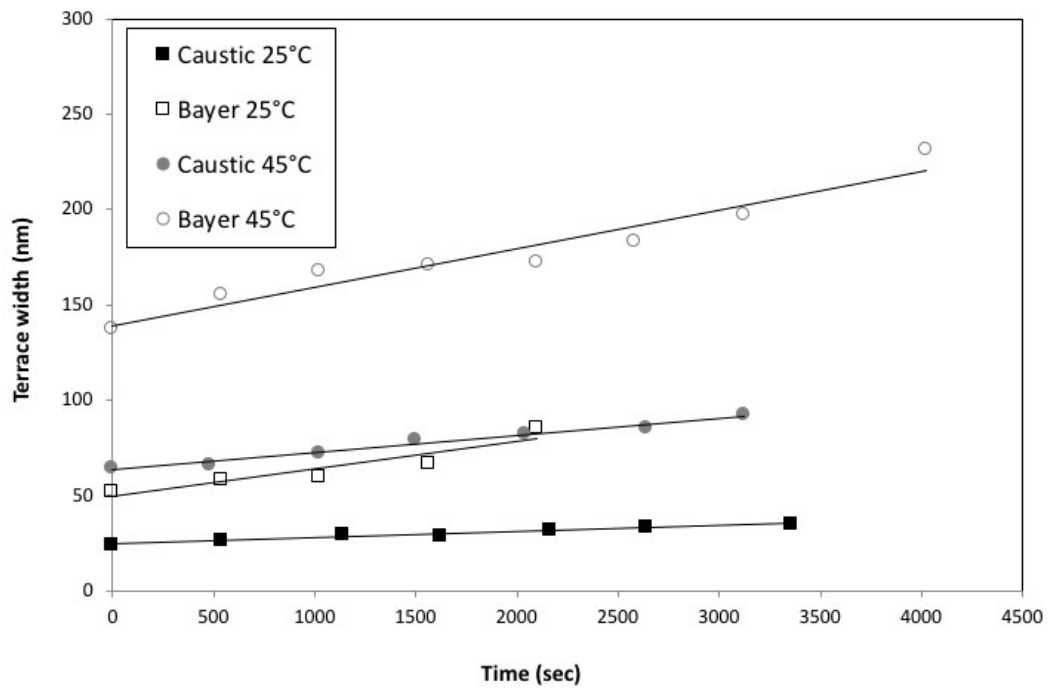
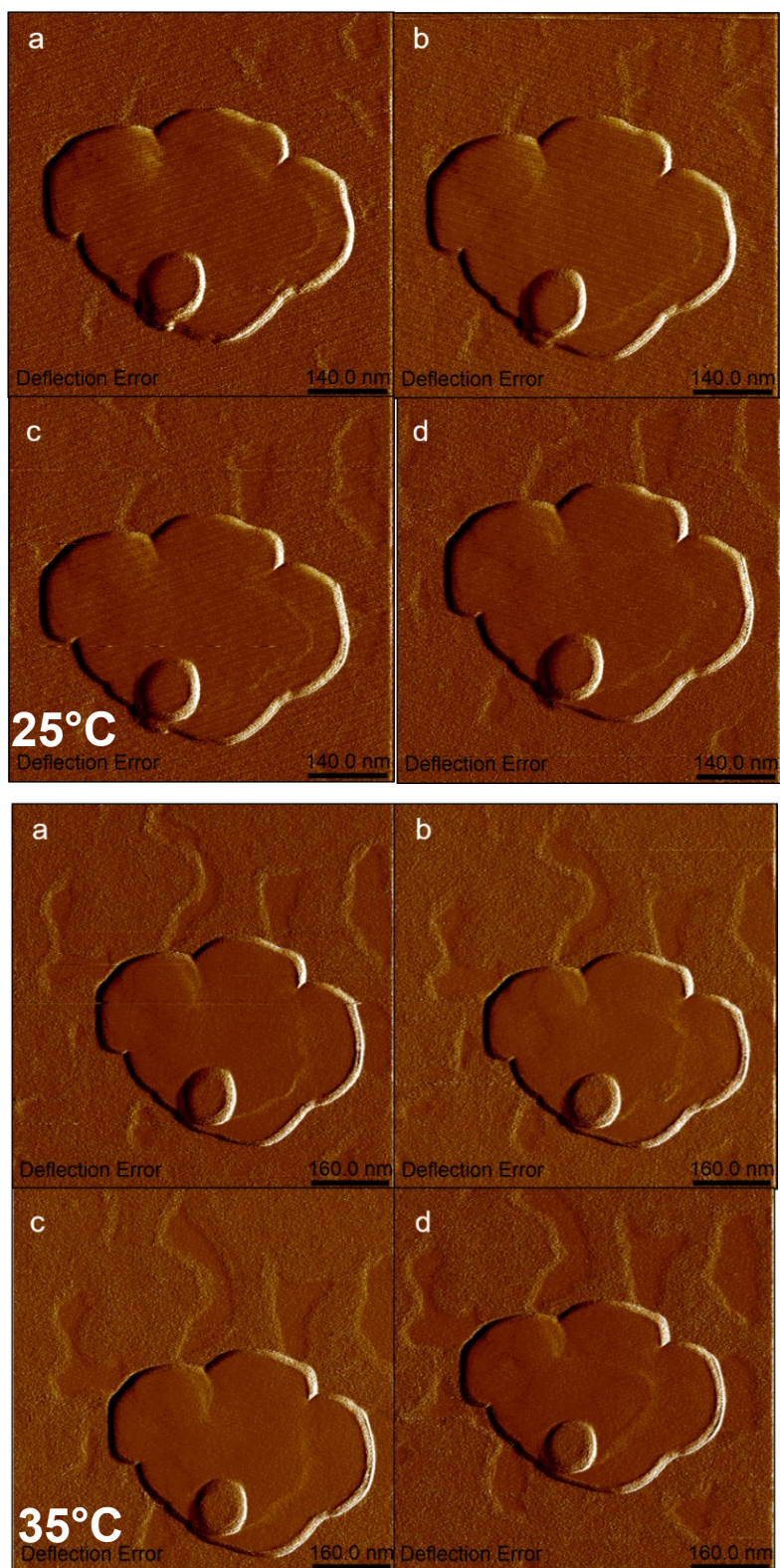
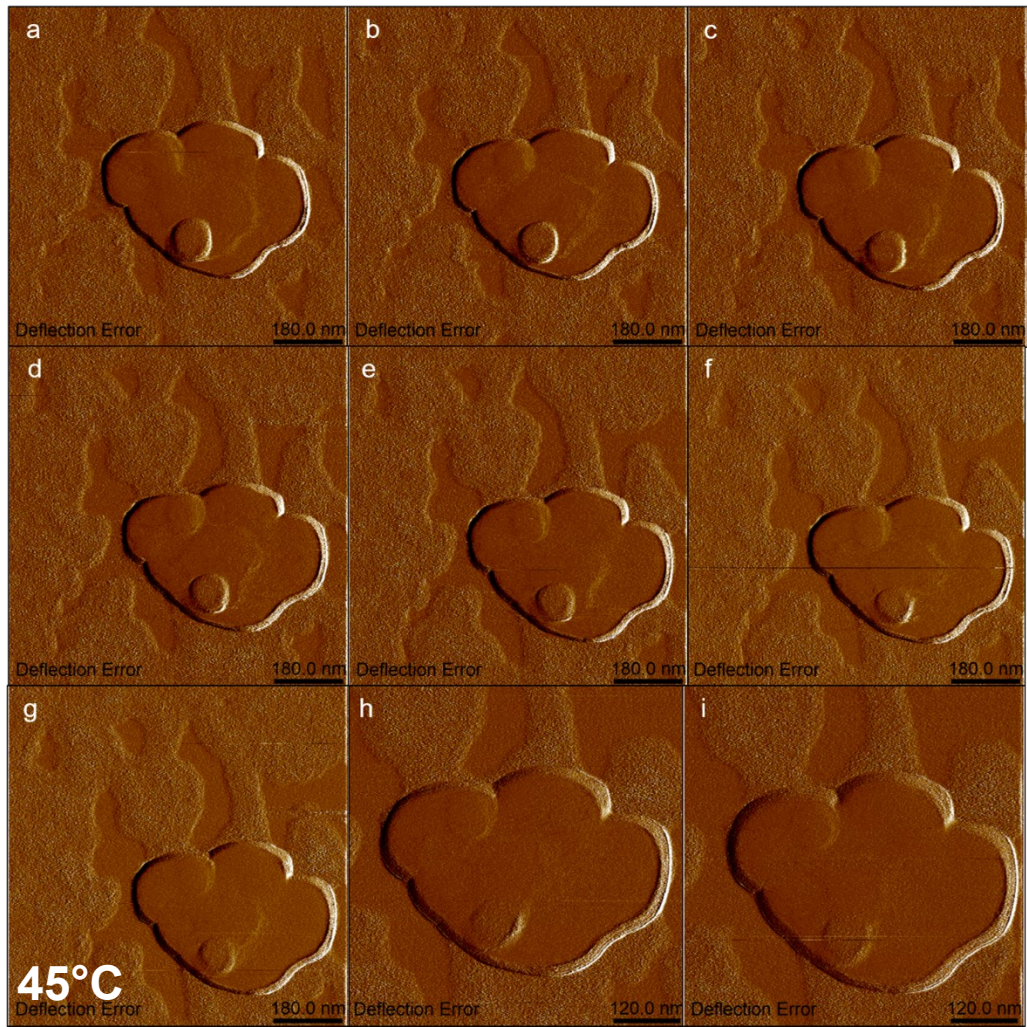


Figure S8. AFM deflection images of kaolinite in synthetic Bayer liquor at different temperatures





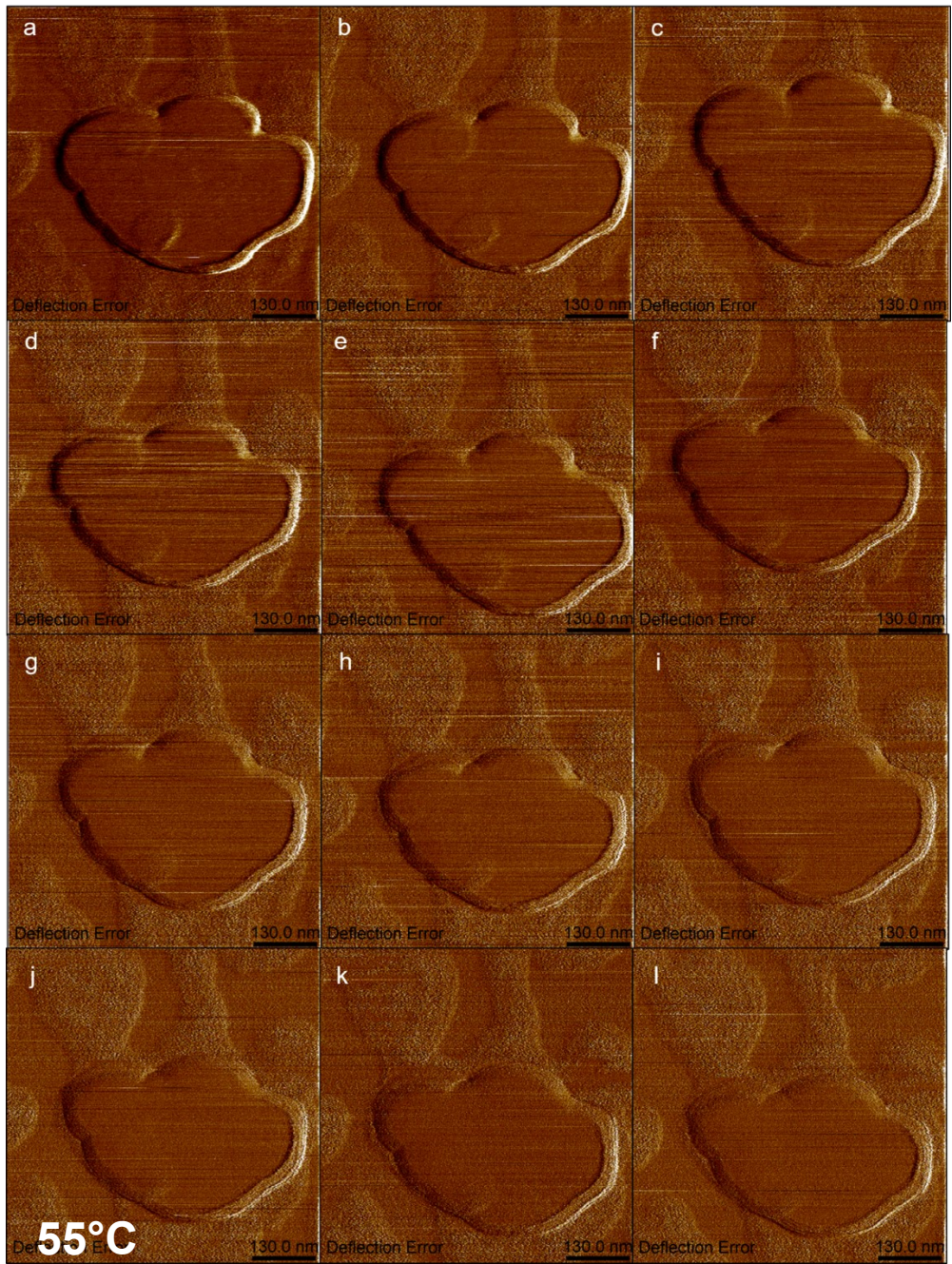


Figure S9. AFM deflection images collected over time of kaolinite in synthetic Bayer liquor with waterglass added at 55°C

