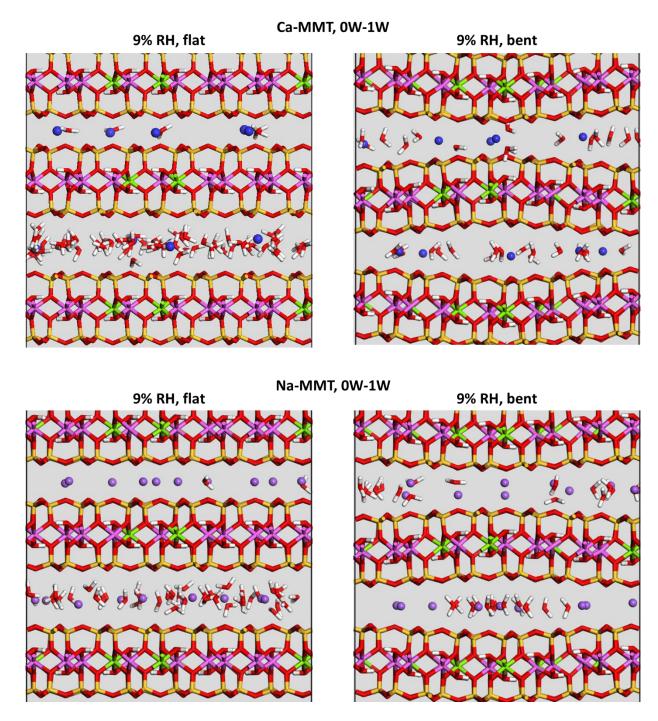
1	Effect of layer bending on montmorillonite hydration and
2	structure from molecular simulation
3	Jeffery A. Greathouse, ^{*1} Tuan A. Ho, ² and Carlos Carlos Jové-Colón ¹
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7	USA
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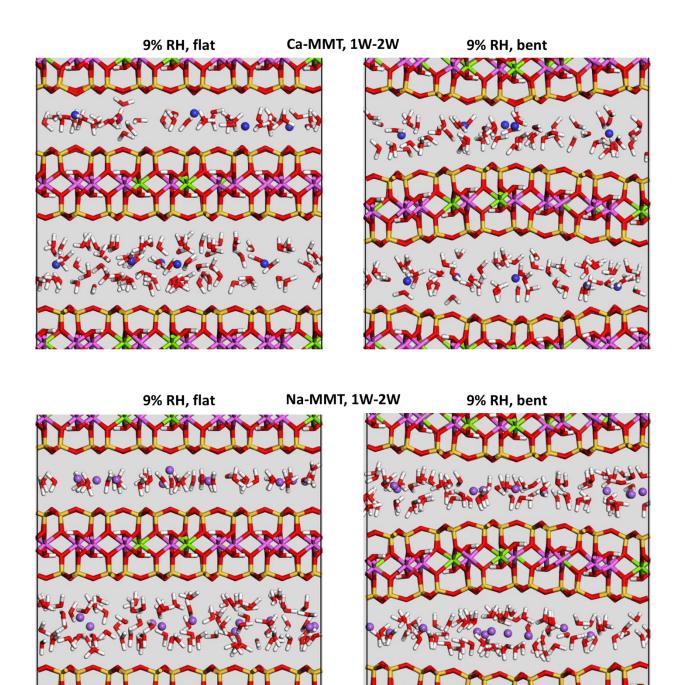
Supplementary Information



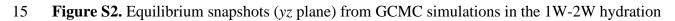


11 **Figure S1.** Equilibrium snapshots (*yz* plane) from GCMC simulations in the 0W-1W hydration

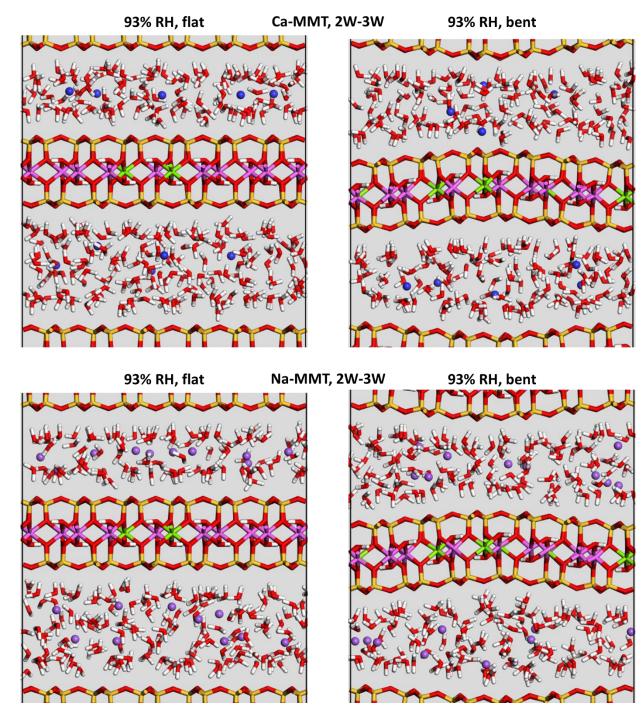
- 12 state at 9% RH. Atoms are colored as follows: red (O), white (H), yellow (Si), magenta (Al),
- 13 green (Mg), purple (Na), blue (Ca). Periodic boundaries are shown as black lines.







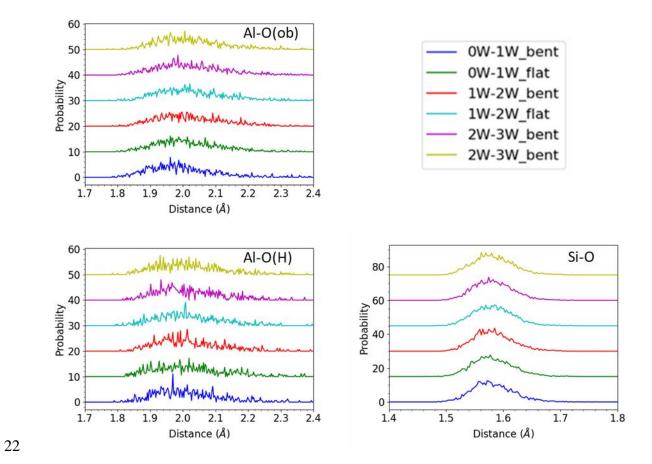
- 16 state at 9% RH. Atoms are colored as follows: red (O), white (H), yellow (Si), magenta (Al),
- 17 green (Mg), purple (Na), blue (Ca). Periodic boundaries are shown as black lines.





19 **Figure S3.** Equilibrium snapshots (yz plane) from GCMC simulations in the 2W-3W hydration

- 20 state at 93% RH. Atoms are colored as follows: red (O), white (H), yellow (Si), magenta (Al),
- 21 green (Mg), purple (Na), blue (Ca). Periodic boundaries are shown as black lines.



23 Figure S4. Bond distributions in the montmorillonite lattice in each mixed hydration state.

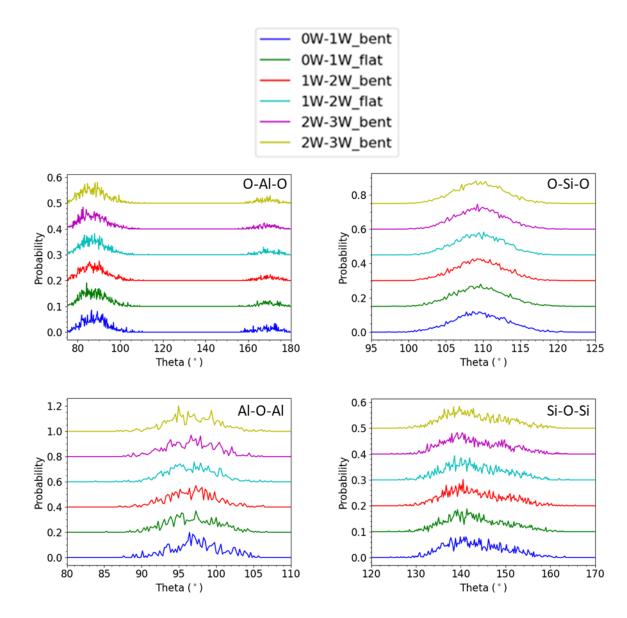
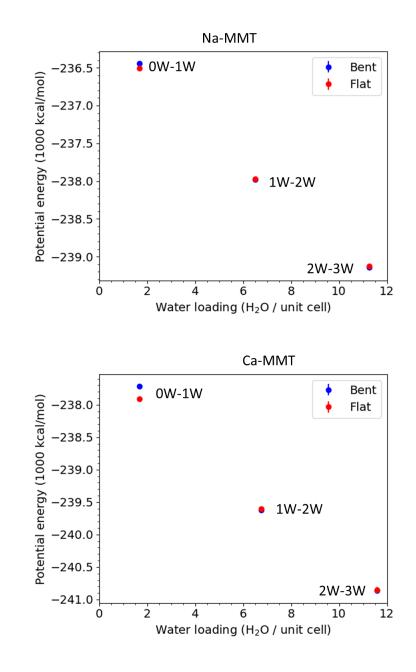


Figure S5. Angle distributions in the montmorillonite lattice in each mixed hydration state.



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Figure S6. Average potential energies from 50 ps MD simulations of Na-MMT and Ca-MMT in each mixed hydration state. Models with the same layer spacing (*e.g.* 0W-1W) contained identical number of interlayer water molecules, taken from the maximum loading from adsorption isotherm of the bent configuration. Atoms in the clay layers were held fixed during the simulations.