Supporting information for

Structure and catalytic cctivity of a newly proposed titanium species in Ti-YNU-1 zeolite: a density functional theory study

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Contents:

Figure S1 Schematic drawings for the locations of the transition state complex in the framework of a) Ti-YUN-1 and b) Ti-MWW zeolites illustrated as top view (up) and side view (down).

Figure S2 Optimized structures of the adsorption complexes of 1-hexene on Ti6- $\eta^2(OOH)$, Ti6- $\eta^2(OOH)$ -CH₃CN, and Ti6- $\eta^2(OOH)$ -H₂O active center calculated at different theoretical levels: a) B3LYP; b) B3LYP-D3; c) wB97XD. The 6-31G(d,p) basis set was selected for all atoms. All distances are given in Å unit.

Figure S3 Contours of the $\sigma(O_{\alpha}-O_{\beta})$ antibonding orbital in different Ti-hydroperoxo intermediates (isovalue: 0.02).

Table S1. Table S1 Adsorption energies of 1-hexene on different active centers calculated at different calculated at different theoretical levelswith the basis set 6-31G(d,p) for all atoms (energy in kJ/mol).

Table S2. Adsorption energies and activation barriers of 1-hexene epoxidation over Ti6- η^2 (OOH) active center calculated at different theoretical levels (energy in kJ/mol).

Table S3 The frontier molecular orbital energies of the Ti hydroperoxo intermediates and 1-hexene, the energy gaps between $\sigma^*(O_{\alpha}-O_{\beta})$ and HOMO of 1-hexene, and the activation barriers calculated at B3LYP/6-31G(d,p).



Figure S1 Schematic drawings for the locations of the transition state complex in the framework of a) Ti-YUN-1 and b) Ti-MWW zeolites illustrated as top view (up) and side view (down).

In Ti-YUN-1 zeolite, the Ti6- η^2 (OOH) species is located at a defective pillar site in the intersection between three 12-MR supercages. In Ti-MWW zeolite, the Ti1- η^2 (OOH) species is located at the rim of the 12-MR supercage, and the transition state complex inserts into the intersection between the 12-MR supercage and the 10-MR channel window. There are huge spaces for the reaction, and the confinement of framework on the transition state complexes would be negligible.





Figure S2 Optimized structures of the adsorption complexes of 1-hexene on Ti6-

 $\eta^2(OOH)$, Ti6- $\eta^2(OOH)$ -CH₃CN, and Ti6- $\eta^2(OOH)$ -H₂O active centers calculated at different theoretical levels: a) B3LYP; b) B3LYP-D3; c) wB97XD. The 6-31G(d,p) basis set was selected for all atoms. All distances are given in Å unit.

Table S1 Adsorption energies of 1-hexene on different active centers calculated at different calculated at different theoretical levels with the basis set 6-31G(d,p) for all atoms (energy in kJ/mol).

active center	B3LYP	B3LYP-D3	ωB97XD
Ti6-η ² (OOH)	-8.2 (3.0) ^a	-53.2 (-34.7)	- 40.3 (-25.5)
Ti6-η ² (OOH)-H ₂ O	-7.6 (3.7)	-65.3 (-41.2)	
Ti6-η ² (OOH)-CH ₃ CN	-7.0 (4.3)	-64.1 (-41.3)	-47.5 (-32.4)

^aData in parenthesis are the adsorption energies corrected with BSSE.

Table S2. The adsorption energies and activation barriers of 1-hexene epoxidation over Ti6- η^2 (OOH) active center calculated at different theoretical levels (energy in kJ/mol).

	${}^{\mathrm{a}}E_{\mathrm{R}}$	$\Delta E_{ m ads}$	$\Delta E_{\rm TS}$ (re. rea)	$\Delta E_{\rm TS}$ (re. ads)
B3LYP	(0.0)	-8.2	33.5	41.7
B3LYP-D3	(0.0)	-53.2	-21.6	31.6
ωB97XD	(0.0)	-40.3	23.2	63.5

 ${}^{a}E_{R}$ is the sum of the electronic energies of the model of Ti6- η^{2} (OOH) and that of 1-hexene.

For the adsorption complex optimized at B3LYP level, the shortest distances from C=C double bond to O_{α} and Ti are 3.799 and 4.714 Å, respectively, and the adsorption energy is only -8.2 kJ/mol (Table S1), indicating a weak physisorption between 1-hexene and the Ti6- η^2 (OOH) active center. Optimizing with the B3LYP-D3 and ω B97XD functionals containing dispersion correction, the 1-hexene molecule is closer to the Ti6- η^2 (OOH) active center, and the shortest distances from C=C double bond to O_{α} / Ti are 2.927 / 3.679 Å at B3LYP-D3 and 3.025/ 3.808 Å at ω B97XD , respectively. The adsorption energies are -53.2 and -40.3 kJ/mol, respectively, which are much larger than that from B3LYP, indicating the effect of dispersion force. With respect to the activation energies, the intrinsic activation energy, $\Delta E_{\rm TS}$ (re. ads), at B3LYP-D3 level is 31.6 kJ/mol, lower than that of B3LYP by 10 kJ/mol, but similar to the apparent activation energy.



Figure S3 Contours of the $\sigma(O_{\alpha}-O_{\beta})$ antibonding orbital in different Ti-hydroperoxo intermediates (isovalue: 0.02).

Table S3 The frontier molecular orbital energies of the Ti hydroperoxo intermediates and 1-hexene, the energy gaps between $\sigma^*(O_{\alpha}-O_{\beta})$ and HOMO of 1-hexene, and the activation barriers calculated at B3LYP/6-31G(d,p).

	FMO	<i>E</i> (a.u.)	$\sigma^*(O_{\alpha} - O_{\beta})$	<i>E</i> (a.u.)	ΔE _{gap} (eV)	$\Delta E_{\rm TS}$ (kJ/mol)
Ti6-η ² (OOH)	LUMO	-0.093	LUMO +6	-0.021	6.12	33.5
Ti6-η ² (OOH)-H ₂ O	LUMO	-0.091	LUMO +5	-0.014	6.40	35.1
Ti6-η ² (OOH)-CH ₃ CN	LUMO	-0.087	LUMO +8	-0.003	6.70	43.9
Ti1-η²(OOH)	LUMO	-0.084	LUMO +5	-0.016	6.34	28.1
Ti1-η ² (OOH)-H ₂ O	LUMO	-0.083	LUMO +6	-0.011	6.48	45.4
Til-η ² (OOH)-CH ₃ CN	LUMO	-0.083	LUMO +6	-0.008	6.56	52.3
Til-η¹(OOH)	LUMO	-0.081	LUMO +5	-0.020	6.23	107.2
1-hexene			НОМО	-0.249	-	-