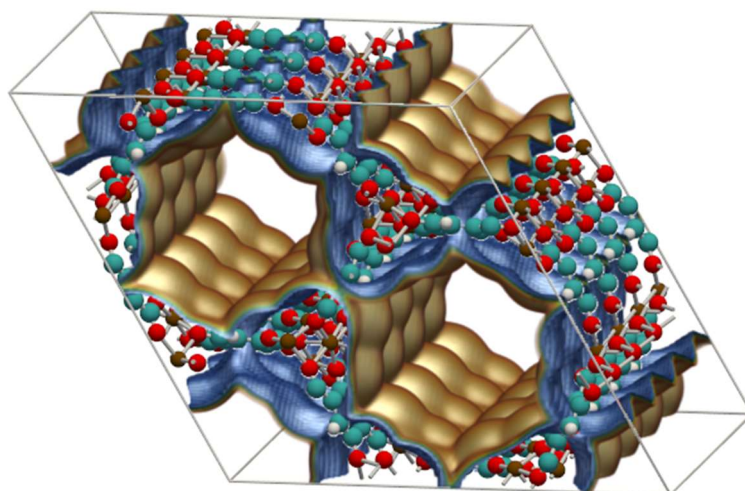


## Supporting Information

# Effect of Diol Isomers/Water Mixtures on the Stability of Zn-MOF-74

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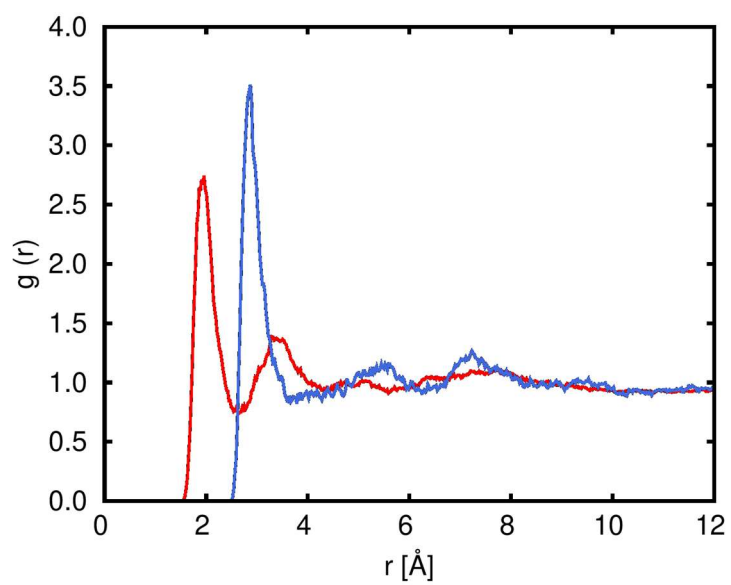
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**Figure S1.** Structure of Zn-MOF-74 with the Carbon atom in blue, the Hydrogen atom in white, the Oxygen atom in red and the metallic centre (Zn) in brown.

**Code S2.** *Input used to carry out energy minimizations using LAMMPS code.*

```
#
units real
boundary p p p
atom_style full
pair_style reax/c NULL
pair_modify tail yes
box tilt large
read_data p1.data
# Pair potentials
pair_coeff * * Han.reax C C H H O Zn O O O C
# Recalculate charges
fix qeq_thermo all qeq/reax 1 0.0 10.0 1e-6 reax/c
# Minimisation Step:
minimize 1.0e-10 1.0e-10 1000 1000
unfix qeq_thermo
#
```



**Figure S3.** Radial distribution functions of the oxygen of the molecules (blue) and the oxygen and hydrogen of the molecules (red).

**Equation S1.** Pore condensation degree.

$$c(n_1, n_2, n_3) = \frac{3}{N\sqrt{6}} \cdot \sqrt{(\bar{n} - n_1)^2 + (\bar{n} - n_2)^2 + (\bar{n} - n_3)^2}$$

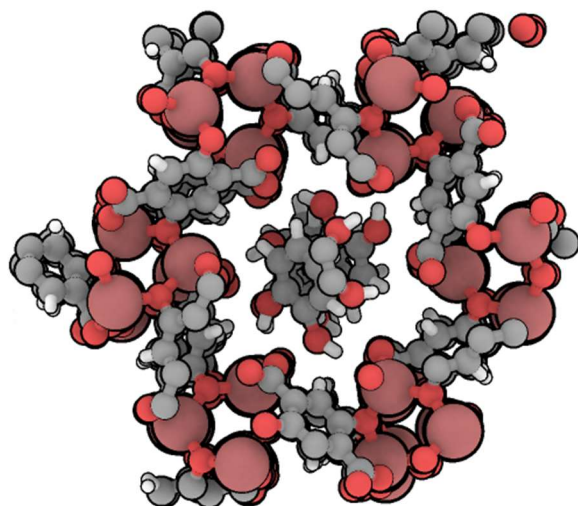
In this equation,

$c(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ : pore condensation degree

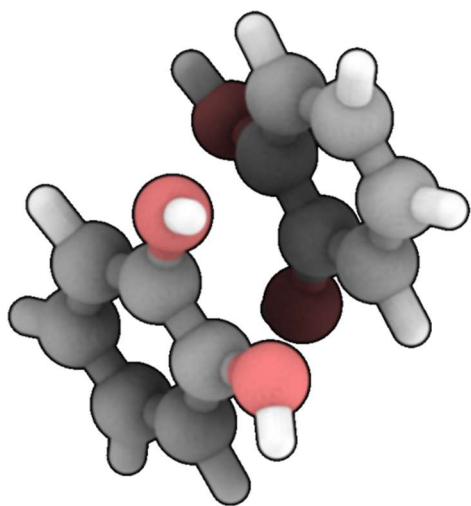
$N$ : total number of molecules

$\bar{n}$ : average number of molecules per pore

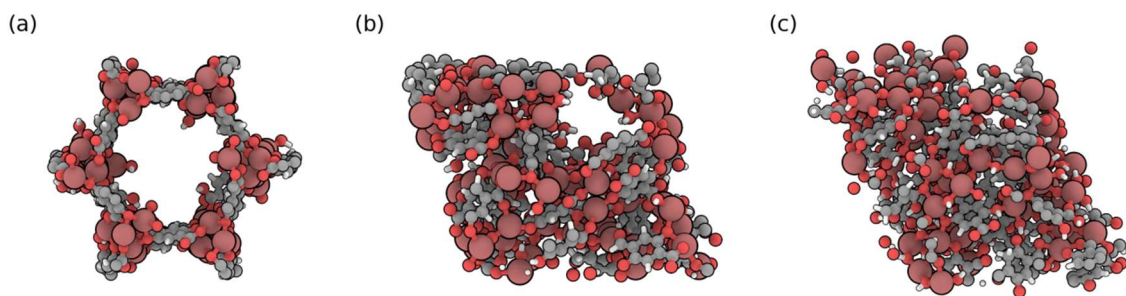
$n_i$ : number of molecules for each pore ( $i=1,2,3$ )



**Figure S4.** *Snapshot of the configuration of the framework with five molecules of catechol in the same pore (the same for resorcinol).*



**Figure S5.** Snapshot of the  $\pi$ -stacking present for the molecules of catechol corresponding to the initial configuration  $N=5$  (all the molecules in the same pore,  $c=1$ ).



**Figure S6.** Snapshot of the configuration of Zn-MOF-74 with (a) a lower content, (b) 10.4 % and (c) a higher content of water. We have reproduced the water instability of Zn-MOF-74 using a ReaxFF. We selected three points to study the behavior of Zn-MOF-74 against water: (i) 10.4 % of water, the amount that causes the structural collapse, (ii) a lower content and (iii) a higher content of water. We obtained the same results described in previous works.<sup>37,38</sup> We reproduced the volume change until the 10.4 % of water, when the structural collapse happened.