

Supplementary Information

for

*The Effect of H₂ Occupancy Modes in Small and Large Cages of s
H₂-Tetrahydrofuran Hydrates on the Hydrates Stability and
H₂ Storage Capacity*

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Table S1. H₂ storage capacity in H₂ and H₂-THF hydrates

Hydrates	Storage capacity, wt%	P/MPa; T/K	Note (occupancy in small and large cages)	Reference
H ₂	1-4	30-600; 150-300	Occupancy in small cages is around 1, it ranges from 1-4 in large cages, storage capacity increases with pressure; used MC simulation	(1)
H ₂	1-6	150; 200-285	MD simulation of H ₂ between slabs, saturated with H ₂ gas; One H ₂ occupancy in small cages, up to six H ₂ in large cages	(2)
H ₂	1-4	100-500; 170-273	MC simulation, one H ₂ in small and up to four occupying large cages, dependent on pressure	(3)
H ₂	2.6-3.3	-; 80-240	Based on MD simulation, most stable sII H ₂ hydrates contain 2-3 H ₂ in large cages and one H ₂ molecule in small ones	(4)
D ₂	4-5	0.1-200; 40-200	Neutron diffraction, single H ₂ occupancy in small cages, double to quadruple occupancy in large ones	(5)
H ₂	1-5	15; 243	Experiments using PXRD and Raman, double H ₂ in small and quadruple H ₂ in large cages detected, but not uniform; H ₂ hydrates formed by exchanging with N ₂ hydrates	(6)
H ₂	5.6	-	Ab initio simulation, the highest stability of H ₂ is achieved by accommodating 2 and 5 H ₂ in the small and large cages respectively	(7)
H ₂	5.3	200-300; 249	Attributed two H ₂ molecules in small cages and four H ₂ in large cages using Raman	(8)
H ₂	1-4	1-500; 200-300	MC simulation with fixed cage configuration; up to 1 H ₂ in small, up to 4 H ₂ in large cages;	(9)
H ₂	5	200; 250	Thermodynamic model and ab initio simulation: the occupancy of H ₂ in the small and large cages is 2 and 3.96	(10)
H ₂	5-6	-	Highest stabilization energy of 5 ¹² , 5 ¹² 6 ² and 5 ¹² 6 ⁴ cages was obtained with H ₂ occupancy of 2, 3, and 5 using DFT and ab initio calculation;	(11)
H ₂	6.8	-; 250	Evaluated the storage capacity of small and large cages in a periodic unit cell of sII H ₂ hydrates using first principle calculation; the lowest binding energy obtained by small and large cages occupied by two and four H ₂ molecules, respectively	(12)
H ₂ -THF	1	5; 279.6	All large cages were occupied by THF; No evident of two H ₂ occupying the small cages by NMR; Volumetric measurement suggested single occupancy of H ₂ in small cages	(13)
H ₂ -THF	1.0	11.3; 280.8	Single occupancy of H ₂ in small cages; all large cages were occupied by THF, with stoichiometric concentration of THF	(14)
H ₂ -THF	1	12.5-70, 20-270	Neutron diffraction, single occupancy of H ₂ in small cages when THF occupied all large cages	(15)

H ₂ -THF	1-2	10-100; 100-250	MD simulation; single occupancy of H ₂ in small cages; 2-3 H ₂ occupying large cages when THF concentration is reduced, dependent on pressure	(16)
H ₂ -THF	-	-	H ₂ is able to co-occupy the large cages with THF using DFT method	(17)
H ₂ , H ₂ -THF	4.0	12; 270	Occupancy of two H ₂ in small cages; Interpreted H ₂ occupancy using NMR; concluded the H ₂ occupied large cages by reducing the THF concentration	(18)
H ₂ , H ₂ -THF	1.6-4.4	-; 140	Ab initio simulation; in pure H ₂ hydrates, small cages may accommodate 1-2 H ₂ and large cage may store 3-4; For H ₂ -THF hydrates, one H ₂ in small cage, one THF+H ₂ in large cage	(19)
H ₂ -THF	2.24	15-70; 243	Experimental exchanged N ₂ -THF hydrates with H ₂ , with P increased, occupancy of H ₂ in small cage increased from 1 to 2; that in large cages ranges from 2 to 4; THF concentration 1 mol%	(20)
H ₂ -THF	1	74.3; 265	In-situ Raman; Detected H ₂ occupying the large cages free from THF	(21)
H ₂ -THF	1.0	10-60; 270	NMR; Single occupancy of H ₂ in small cages; large cages were occupied by THF, independent of THF concentration	(22)
H ₂ -THF	3.4	70; 255	Used powdered ice to prepare hydrates, storage capacity increased with reducing THF concentration from 1.0 to 3.4 wt%; Based on Raman spectra and XRD, multiple occupancy in large cages, single occupancy in small cages	(23,24)
H ₂ , H ₂ -THF	1-2	-	For pure H ₂ hydrates, single occupancy in the small cage is more favorable, but with structure optimization, double occupancy is more favorable; for H ₂ -THF hydrates, no much difference for single or double occupancy	(25)

Table S2. Parameters of potential functions in the MD simulation

Molecules	Atom	Mass, g/mol	Charges, eV	E , kcal/mol	σ , Å	l , Å ^a
H ₂ O	H	1.008	0.5897	0	0	
	O	15.9994	-	0.21084	3.1668	O-H: 0.9572 O-M: 0.1577
	M	-	-1.1794	-	-	
H ₂	H	1.00794	0.4932	0	0	H-H: 0.7414
	M _H	-	-0.9864	0.06816	3.0380	
THF	C _{f1}	12.011	0.024154	0.1094	3.816	C _{f1} -C _{f2} : 1.5439
	C _{f2}	12.011	0.024169	0.1094	3.816	C _{f2} -C _{f3} : 1.5309
	C _{f3}	12.011	0.171469	0.1094	3.816	C _{f1} -C _{f5} : 1.5309
	O _{f4}	15.999	-0.42513	0.17	3.367	O _{f4} -C _{f3} : 1.4197
	C _{f5}	12.011	0.171478	0.1094	3.816	O _{f4} -C _{f5} : 1.4197
	H _{f1-6}	1.008	0.005164	0.0157	2.974	C _{f1} -H _{f1-6} : 1.0863
	H _{f1-7}	1.008	-0.018458	0.0157	2.974	C _{f1} -H _{f1-7} : 1.0869
	H _{f2-8}	1.008	0.005161	0.0157	2.974	C _{f2} -H _{f2-8} : 1.0863
	H _{f2-9}	1.008	-0.018462	0.0157	2.974	C _{f2} -H _{f2-9} : 1.0869
	H _{f3-10}	1.008	0.022566	0.0157	2.974	C _{f3} -H _{f3-10} : 1.0858
	H _{f3-11}	1.008	0.007663	0.0157	2.974	C _{f3} -H _{f3-11} : 1.0954
	H _{f5-12}	1.008	0.022564	0.0157	2.974	C _{f5} -H _{f5-12} : 1.0858
	H _{f5-13}	1.008	0.007661	0.0157	2.974	C _{f5} -H _{f5-13} : 1.0954

^a bond length

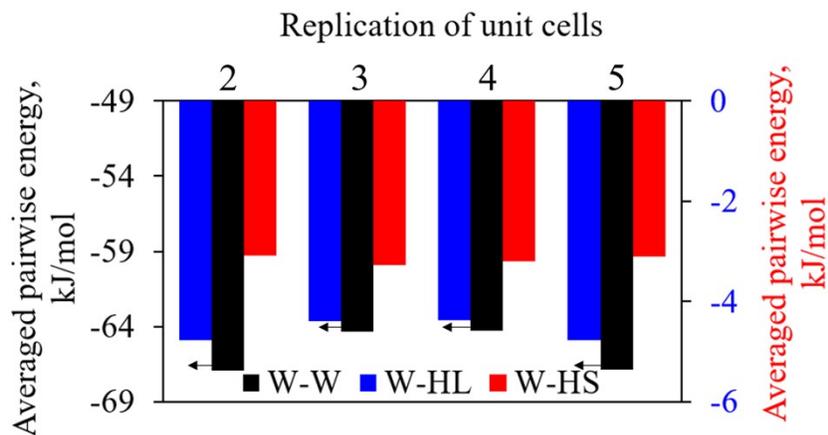


Figure S1. Pair-wise interaction energy between water (W), H₂ in the large cages (HL) and H₂ in the small cages (HS) with different replication of unit cells.

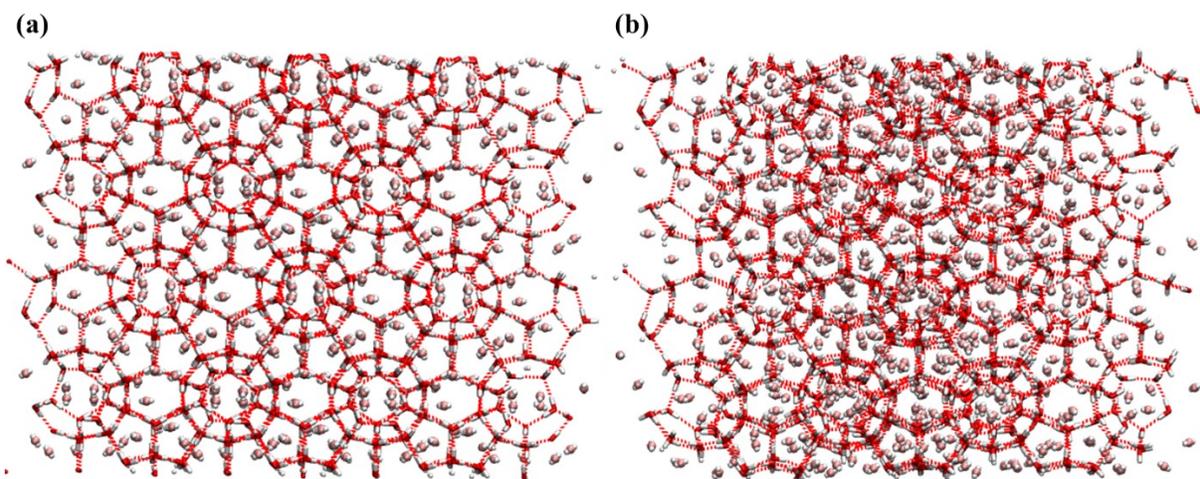


Figure S2. Simulation box of pure H₂ hydrates with 2×2×2 sII unit cells at (a) initial simulation time and (b) the end of simulation.

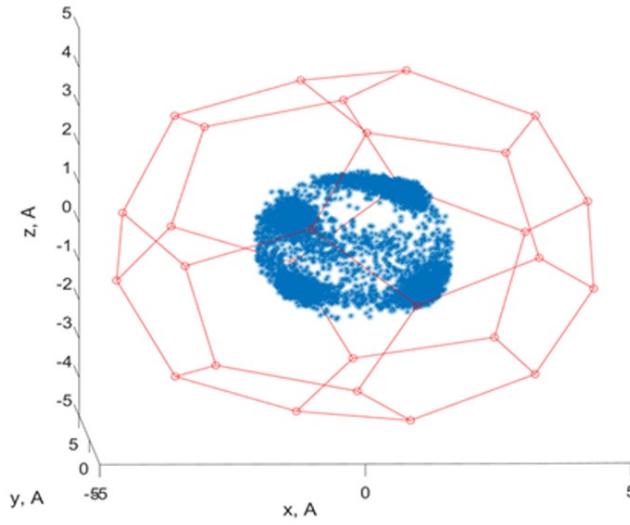


Figure S3. Distribution profile of the four H₂ molecules in one large cage (the origin of this coordinate represents the cage center).

The impact of H₂ occupancy in the small cages on the motion of THF molecules is analyzed by comparing the rotational autocorrelation function (RACF), i.e., $C(t)$, as presented in Figure S3. It is found that the decay rate of THF orientation was fast, with an order of 10 ps. The RACF curves are fitted with the model described in Equation S1 to quantify the rotational relaxation time, with the parameters tabulated in **Table S3**. It is observed that the relaxation time of both oscillatory mode and rotational motion of THF increase when the small cages are occupied by 2 H₂ molecules.

$$C(t) = k \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right) + (1-k) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_2}\right) \quad (\text{S1})$$

where k is the pre-exponential constant; τ_1 and τ_2 are the relaxation time of oscillatory mode and rotational motion, ps.

Table S3. RACF parameters of THF with different occupancy modes in the small cages.

Configuration	Parameters		
	k	τ_1, ps	τ_2, ps
HS1-THF8	0.43	0.86	2.48
HS2-THF8	0.74	1.28	7.04

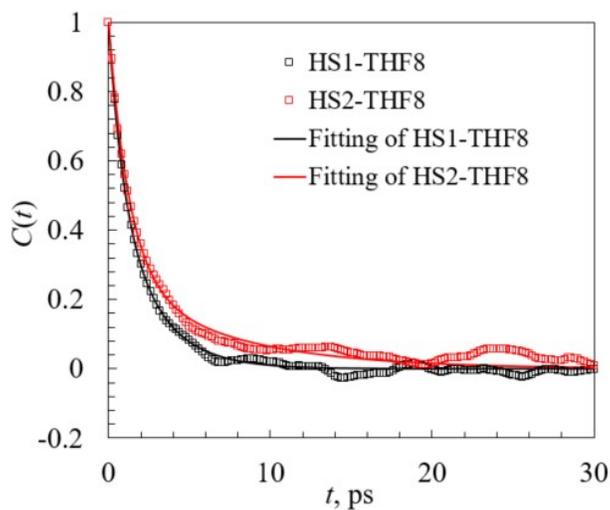


Figure S4. RACF curves of THF with different occupancy ratio of H_2 in the small cages.

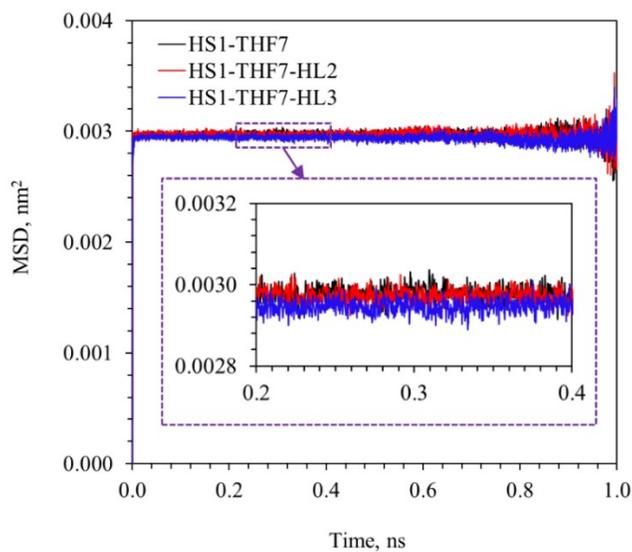


Figure S5. MSD of H_2O molecules with various occupancy modes of H_2 in the THF-free large cages.

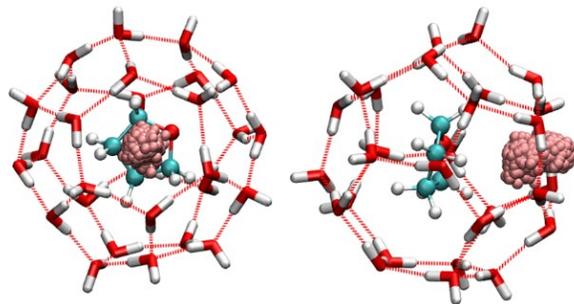


Figure S6. Distribution of one H₂ molecules in Configuration *HSI-(THF+HL)8-140K* from two perspectives.

Reference

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