

Electronic Supplementary Information

Revealing SO₂ and CO₂ Adsorption Features on Forsterite via IR Spectroscopy and Automated Computational Approaches

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Table S1. Miller indices in the Pbnm and standard Pnma notations of the forsterite space group, along with the surface energies at the PBE-ID3 level and the fraction that each termination occupies on the crystal equilibrium shape of forsterite obtained with the Wulff construction method.

Miller index (Pbnm)	Miller index (Pnma)	Surface energy (J m ⁻²)	Equilibrium shape fraction
(010)	(001)	1.32	0.198
(120)	(102)	1.41	0.331
(101)	(110)	1.68	0.153
(001)	(010)	1.71	0.155
(111)	(111)	1.76	0.115
(110)	(101)	1.81	0.000
(021)	(012)	1.92	0.047

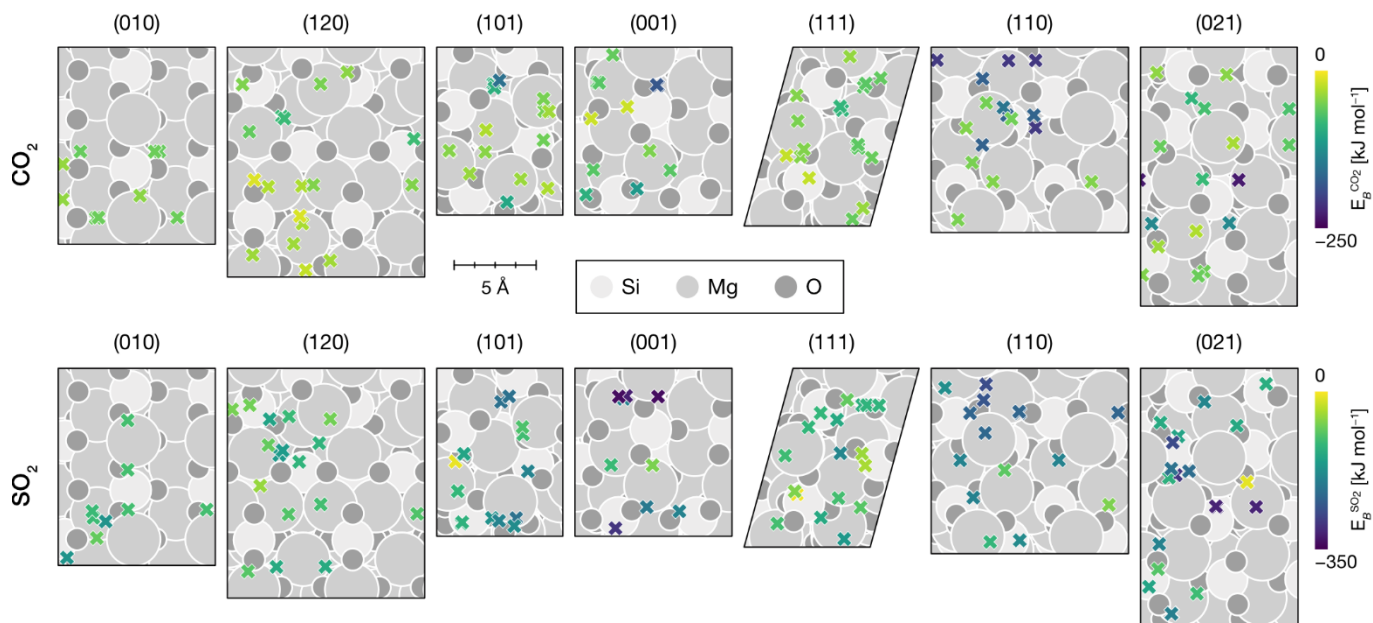


Figure S1. Top view of the surface unit cells depicting the molecular adsorption sites for CO₂ and SO₂. Adsorption sites are denoted as \times symbols on the surface and correspond to the XY coordinates of the center of mass of the adsorbate in its final, optimal position at the DFT level. Atoms belonging to the surface have been colored in grayscale for readability.

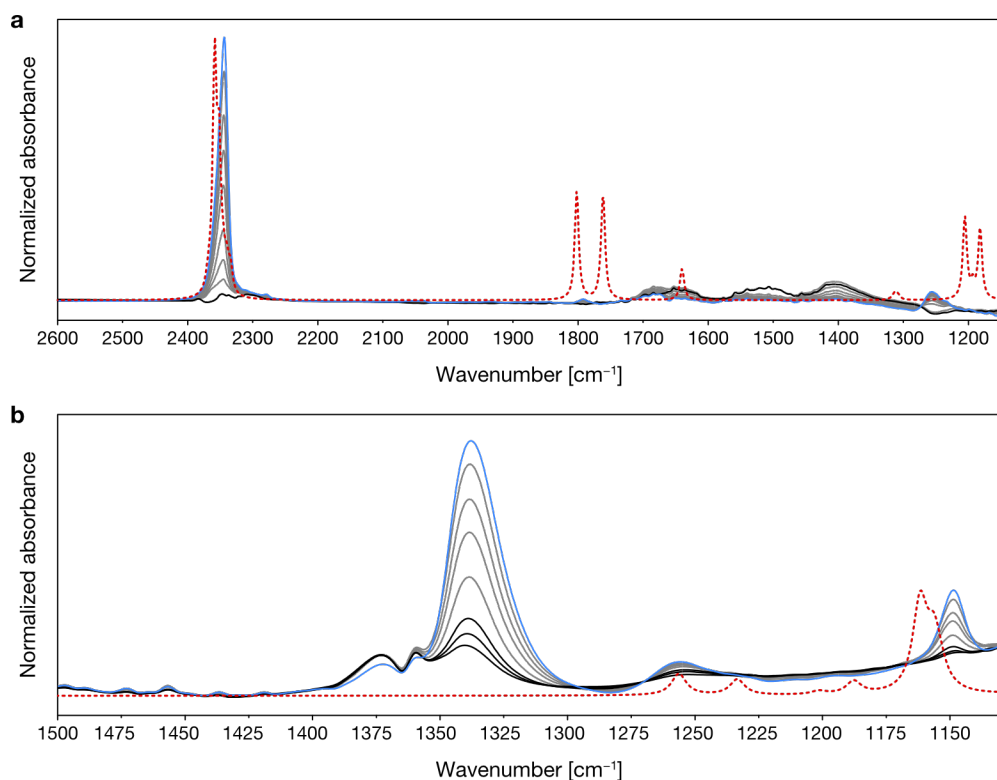


Figure S2. Experimental IR spectra of a) CO₂ and b) SO₂ on crystalline Mg-silicate at progressively increasing temperatures (from blue to black lines); the Boltzmann and Wulff-weighted theoretical total IR spectra are added as dotted red lines for direct comparison.

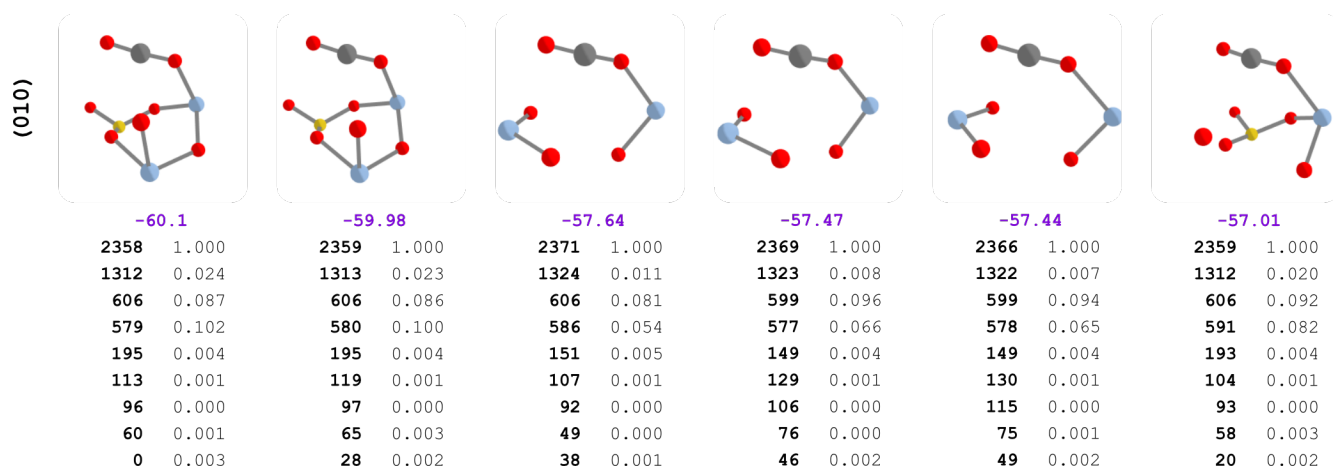


Figure S3. Atomic representations of the 6 CO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (010) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

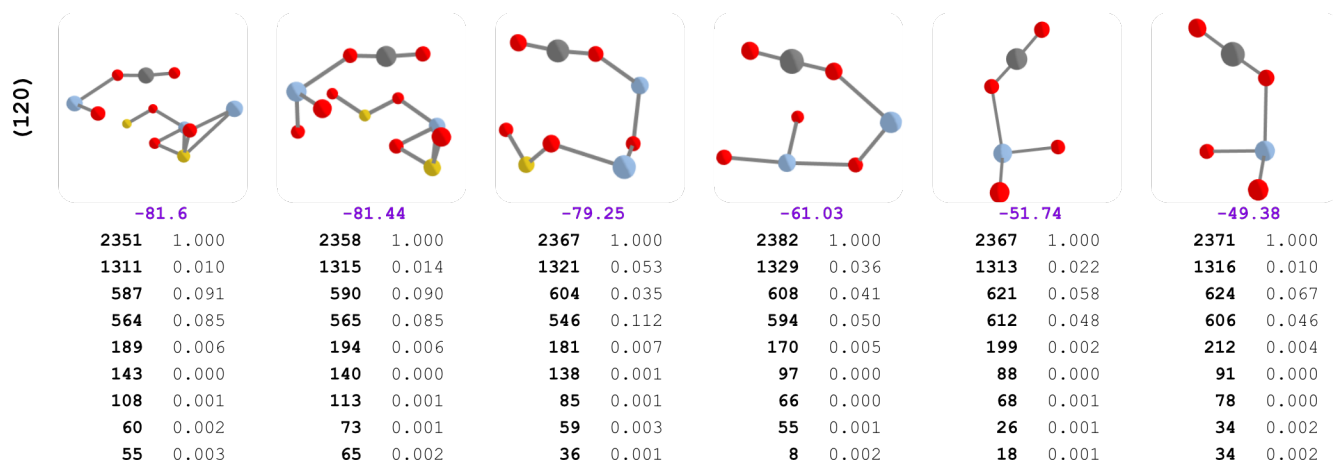


Figure S4. Atomic representations of the 6 CO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (120) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

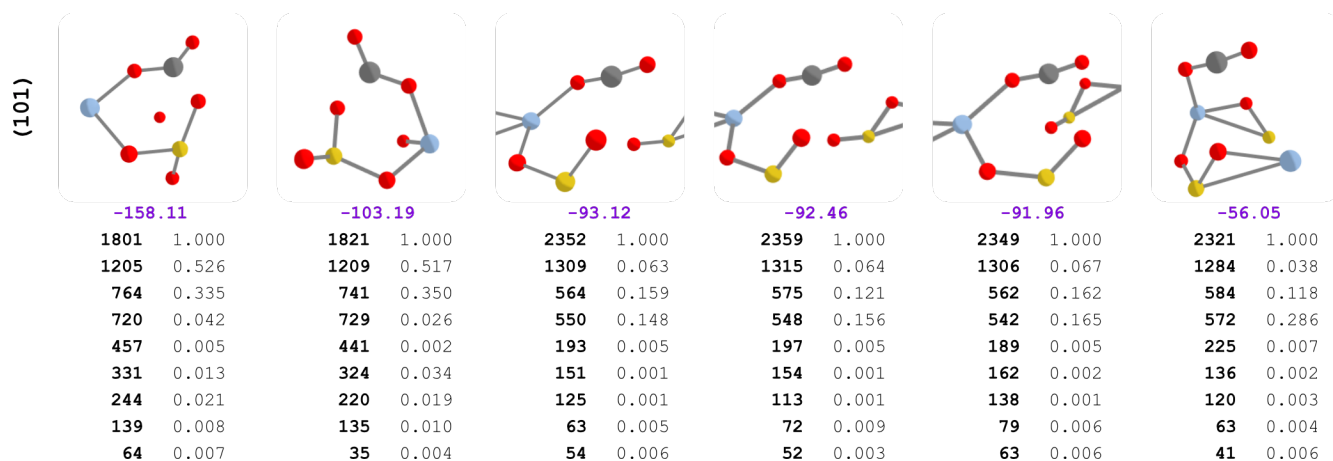


Figure S5. Atomic representations of the 6 CO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (101) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

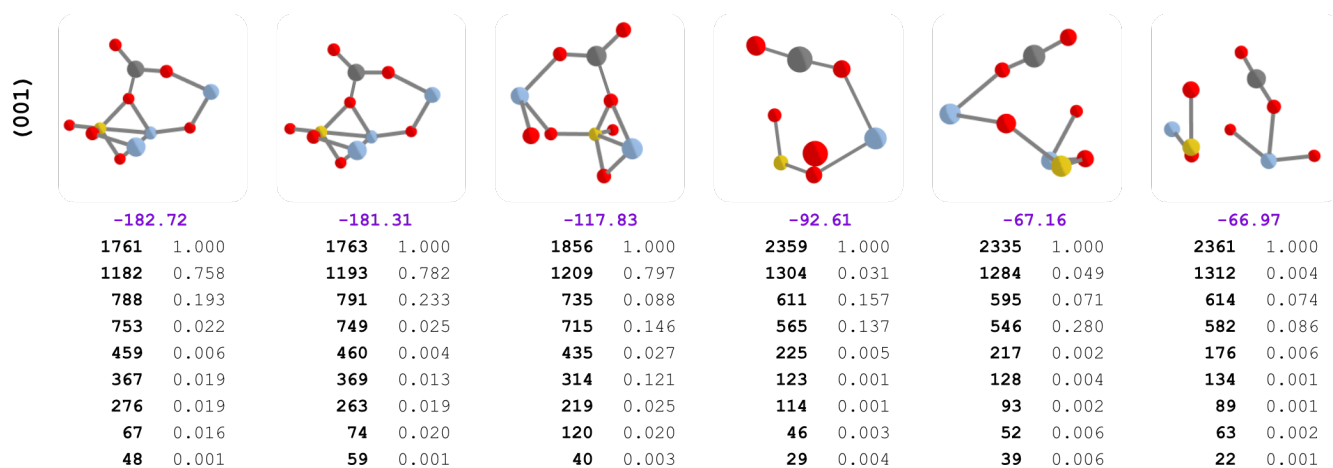


Figure S6. Atomic representations of the 6 CO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (001) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

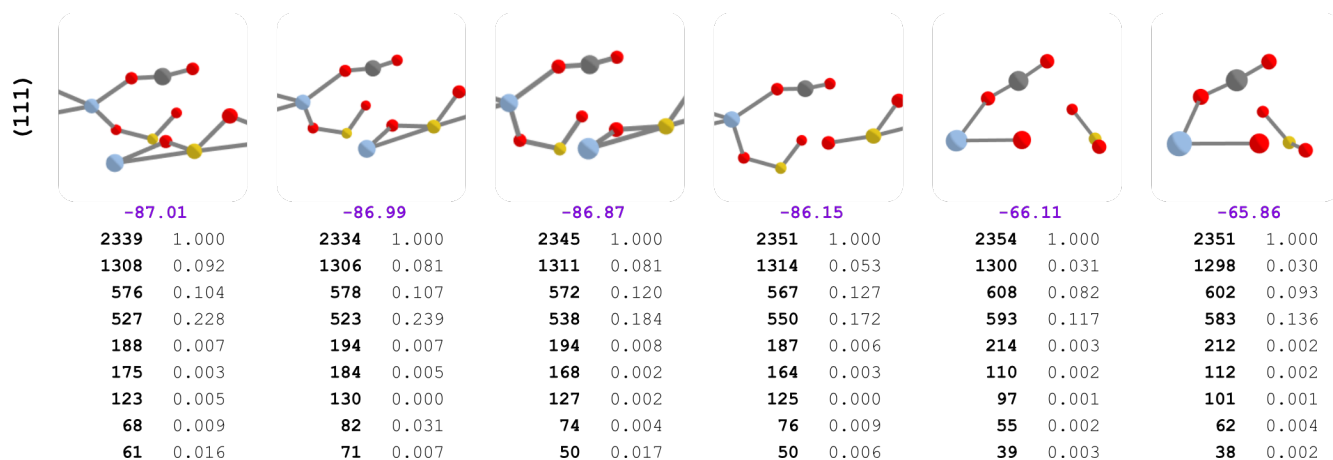


Figure S7. Atomic representations of the 6 CO₂ adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (111) surface of Mg₂SiO₄ in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol⁻¹. The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm⁻¹, and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

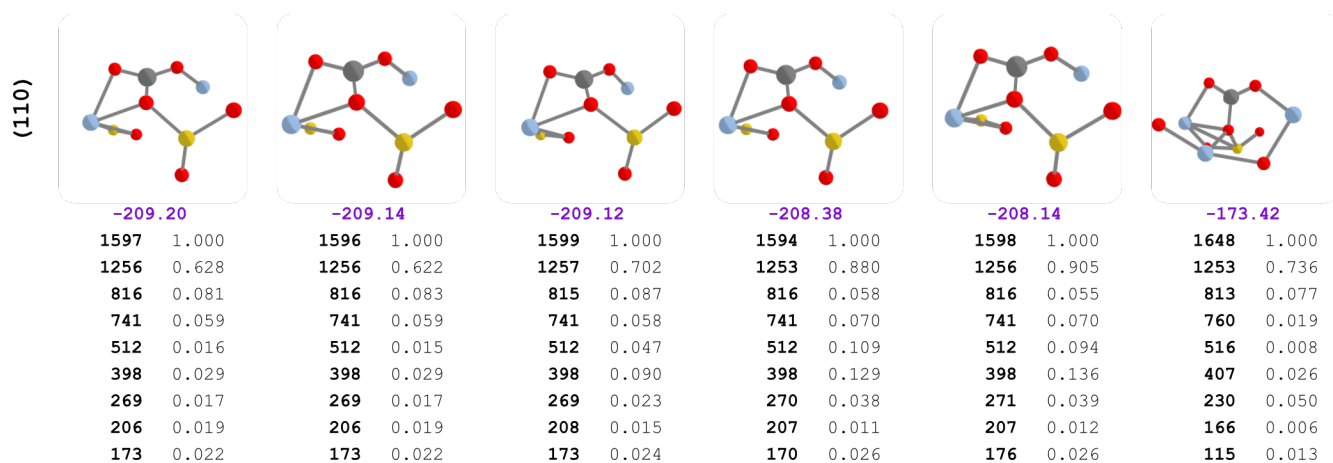


Figure S8. Atomic representations of the 6 CO₂ adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (110) surface of Mg₂SiO₄ in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol⁻¹. The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm⁻¹, and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

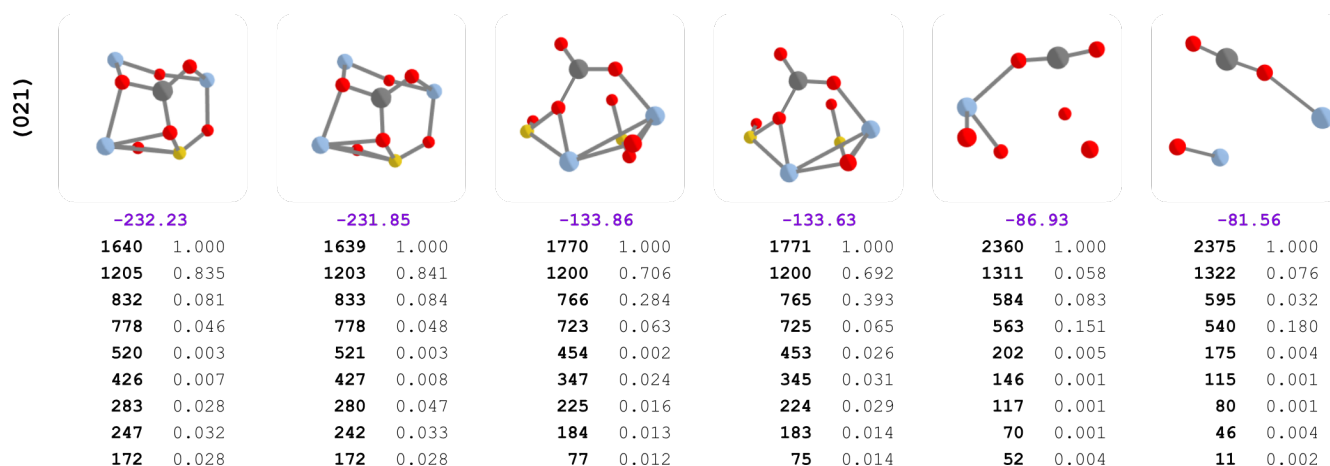


Figure S9. Atomic representations of the 6 CO₂ adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (021) surface of Mg₂SiO₄ in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the C center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol⁻¹. The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm⁻¹, and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and gray balls represent Mg, Si, O and C atoms, respectively.

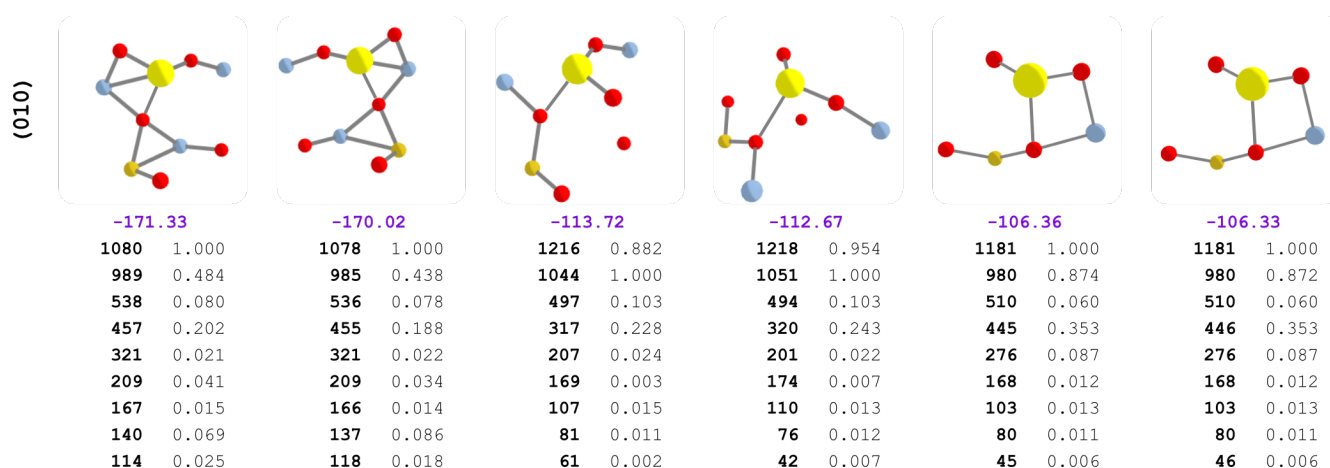


Figure S10. Atomic representations of the 6 SO₂ adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (010) surface of Mg₂SiO₄ in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol⁻¹. The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm⁻¹, and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.

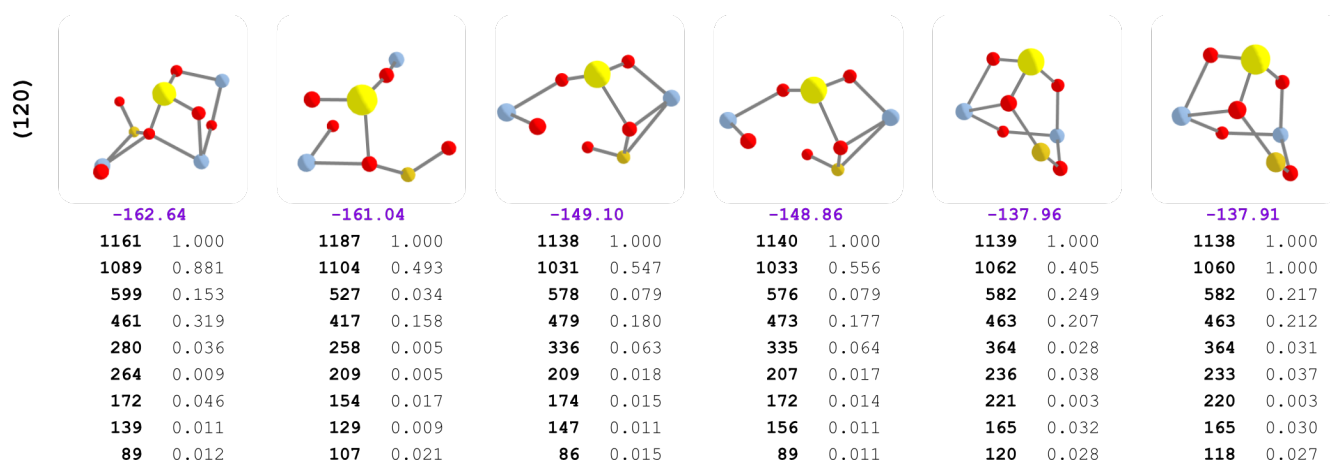


Figure S11. Atomic representations of the 6 SO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (120) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.

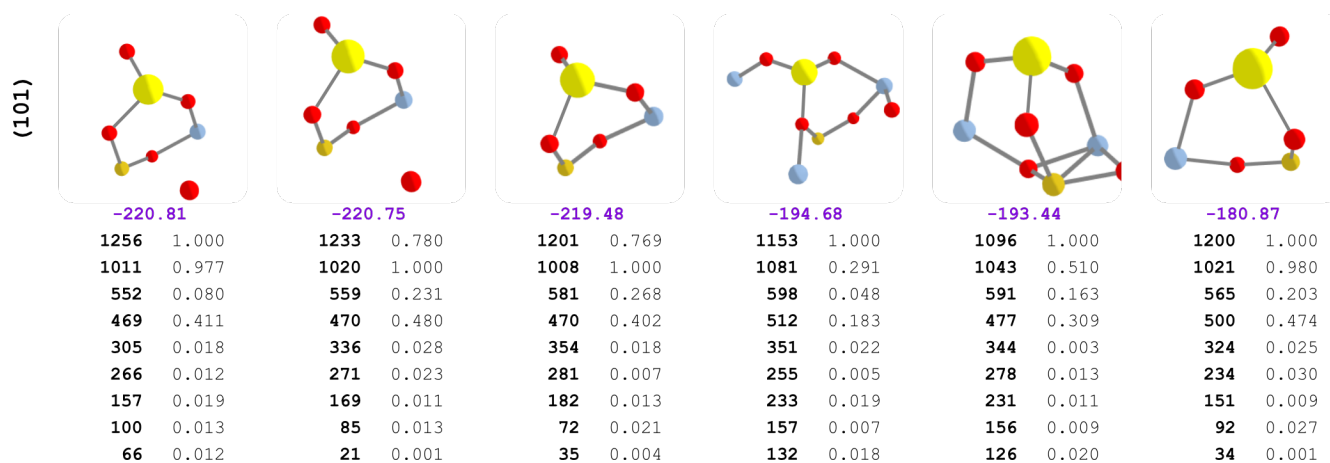


Figure S12. Atomic representations of the 6 SO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (101) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.

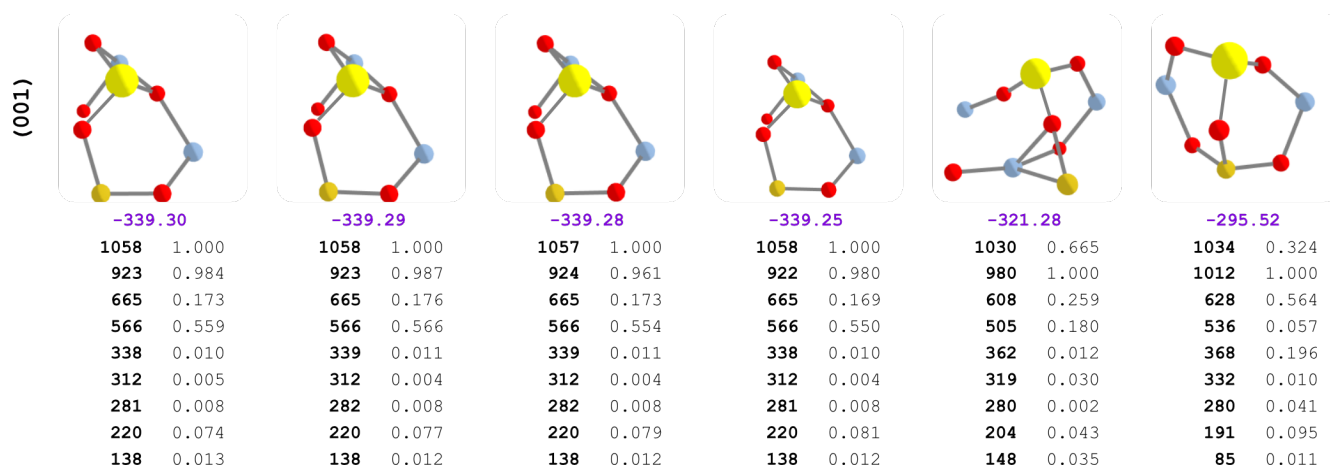


Figure S13. Atomic representations of the 6 SO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (001) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.

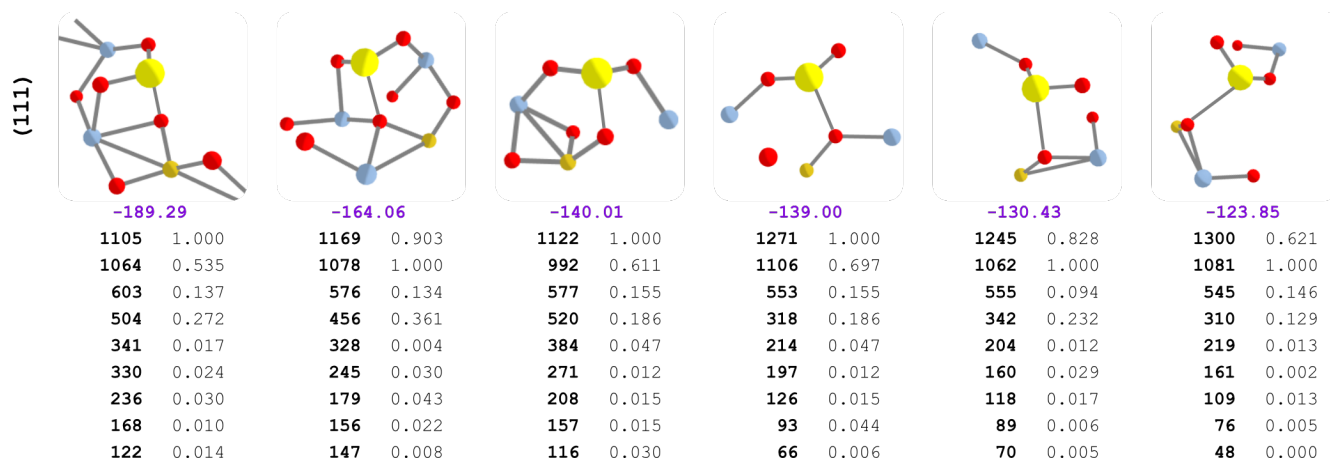


Figure S14. Atomic representations of the 6 SO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (111) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.

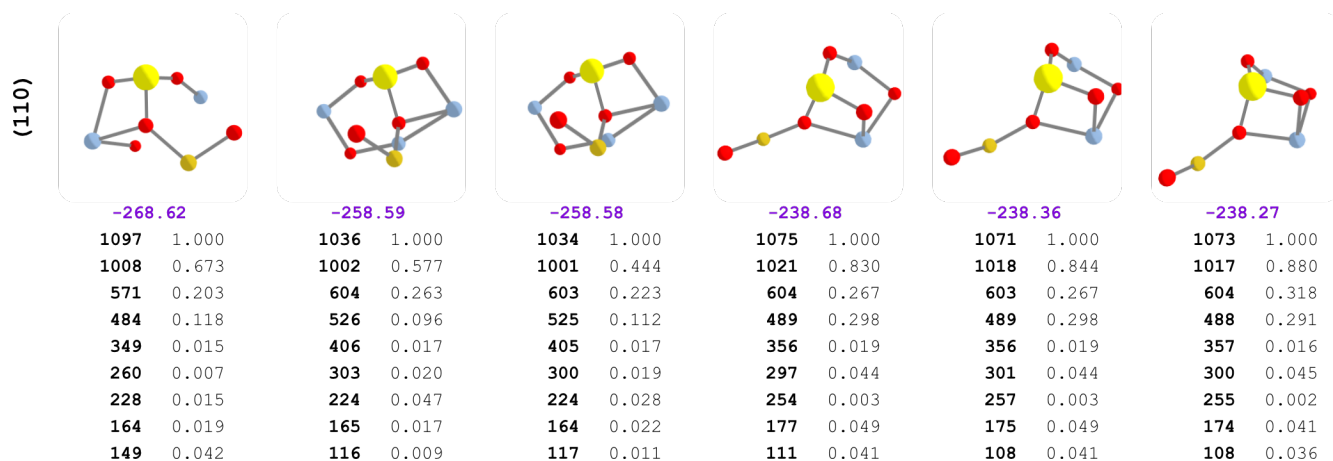


Figure S15. Atomic representations of the 6 SO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (110) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.

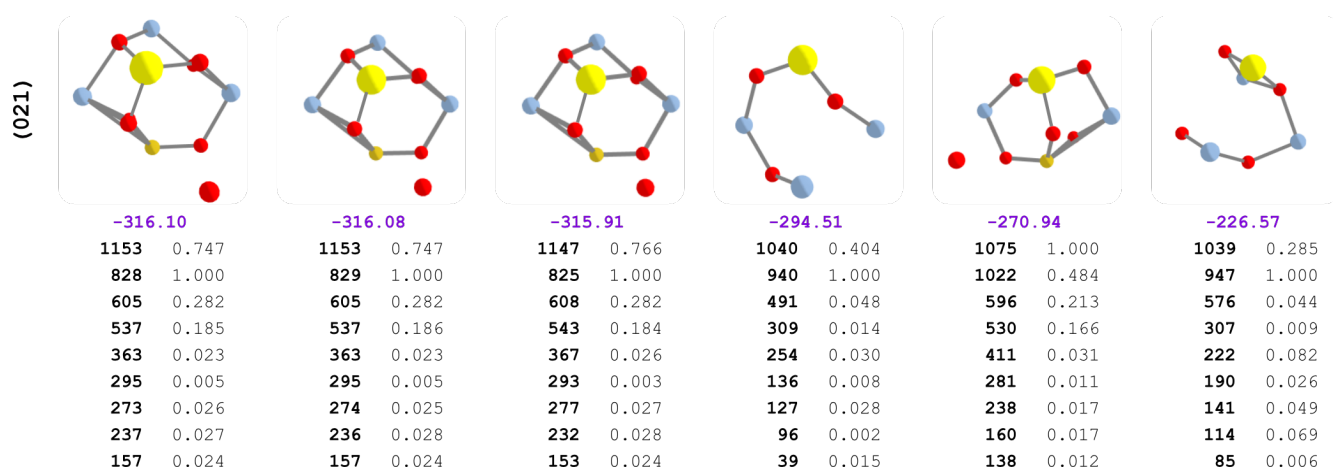


Figure S16. Atomic representations of the 6 SO_2 adsorption configurations displaying the lowest adsorption energies on the (021) surface of Mg_2SiO_4 in our calculations. Only atoms within a radius of 4 Å from the S center are displayed. Adsorption energies are denoted in purple, in kJ mol^{-1} . The arising spectroscopic features from these adsorptions are displayed under the adsorption energy, where the first column is the wavenumber in cm^{-1} , and the second column is the normalized intensity. Blue, dark yellow, red and light yellow balls represent Mg, Si, O and S atoms, respectively.