

Force Field for ZIF-8 Flexible Frameworks: Atomistic Simulation on Adsorption, Diffusion of Pure Gases as CH₄, H₂, CO₂ and N₂

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Force field parameters for guest molecules and host framework of ZIF-8 used in this work and the lattice constants for four different initial structures of ZIF-8 are shown in Tables S1-S3. Their six-ring windows are shown in Figure S1.

Table S1. Force field parameters for ZIF-8 flexible framework.

<i>Bond type</i>	<i>K_b (kcal·mol⁻¹·Å⁻²)</i>	<i>b₀ (Å)</i>
C1-C3	317.000	1.492
C1-N	488.000	1.339
C2-N	410.000	1.371
C2-H2	367.000	0.929
C2-C2	518.000	1.346
C3-H3	340.000	0.959
Zn-N	86.000	1.987
<i>Angle type</i>	<i>K_θ (kcal·mol⁻¹·rad⁻²)</i>	<i>θ₀ (°)</i>
N-C1-N	70.000	112.17

N-C1-C3	70.000		123.89
C2-C2-N	70.000		108.67
C2-C2-H2	50.000		125.67
N-C2-H2	50.000		125.66
C1-C3-H3	50.000		109.44
C1-N-C2	70.000		105.24
C1-N-Zn	50.000		127.50
C2-N-Zn	35.000		128.00
N-Zn-N	10.500		109.47
H3-C3-H3	35.000		109.50
<i>Dihedral type^a</i>	<i>K_φ (kcal·mol⁻¹)</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>φ₀ (°)</i>
C2-N-C1-N	4.800	2	180.0
C2-N-C1-C3	4.150	2	180.0
C1-N-C2-C2	4.800	2	180.0
C1-N-C2-H2	4.800	2	180.0
N-C2-C2-N	4.000	2	180.0
N-C2-C2-H2	4.000	2	180.0
H2-C2-C2-H2	4.000	2	180.0
Zn-N-C1-N	0.100	2	180.0
Zn-N-C1-C3	0.100	2	180.0
Zn-N-C2-C2	0.100	2	180.0
N-Zn-N-C1	0.174	3	0.0
N-Zn-N-C2	0.174	3	0.0
<i>Improper type</i>	<i>K_ψ (kcal·mol⁻¹·rad⁻²)</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ψ₀ (°)</i>

N-C3-C1-N	1.100	2	180.0
C2-H2-C2-N	1.100	2	180.0
<i>Atom type</i>	<i>E (kcal·mol⁻¹)</i>	<i>Σ (Å)</i>	<i>q (e)</i>
Zn	0.0787	2.462	+0.6918
N	0.0438	3.261	-0.3879
C1	0.0667	3.431	+0.4291
C2	0.0667	3.431	-0.0839
C3	0.0667	3.431	-0.4526
H2	0.0279	2.571	+0.1128
H3	0.0279	2.571	+0.1325, +0.1306

Table S2. Interaction parameters for various gas molecules.

<i>CO₂</i>			
<i>Atom type</i>	<i>ε (K)</i>	<i>σ (Å)</i>	<i>q (e)</i>
C	28.129	2.757	0.6512
O	80.507	3.033	-0.3256
d _{C-O} (Å)	1.149		
<i>N₂</i>			
N	36.433	3.32	-0.482
COM			0.964
d _{COM-N} (Å)	0.55		
<i>CH₄</i>			
CH ₄	148.0	3.73	0.0
<i>H₂</i>			

H ₂	34.2	2.96	0.0
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Table S3. Lattice parameters and the pore free volume of various ZIF-8 frameworks.

<i>ZIF-8 frameworks type</i>	$d_{\text{aperture}}(\text{\AA})$	$d_{\text{pore}}(\text{\AA})$	<i>lattice constant</i> ($\text{\AA}$)	<i>pore volume</i> (cm^3/g)
<i>ZIF-8</i> ¹	3.4	11.6	16.991	0.59
<i>ZIF8HL</i> ²	3.4	11.6	17.070999	0.61
<i>ZIF8_ja3</i> ³	3.4	11.6	17.107269	0.61
<i>ZIF8_55CH4UC</i>	3.4	11.6	16.991	0.59

d_{pore} is pore diameters, and d_{aperture} is pore aperture.

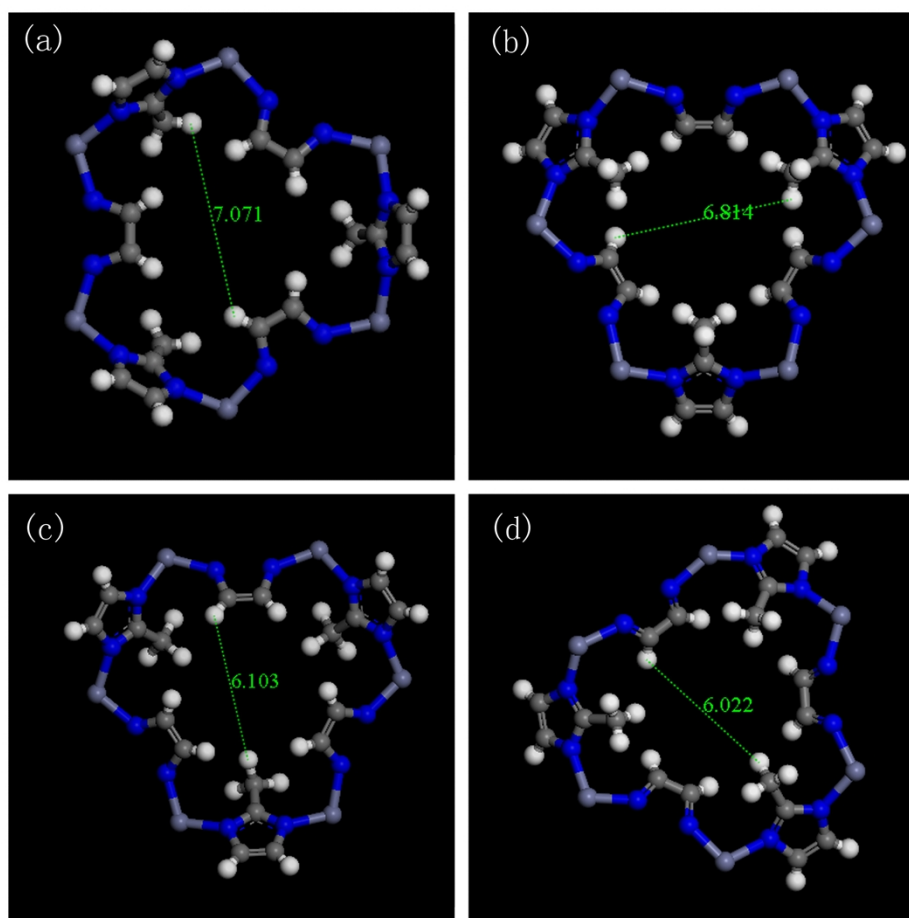


Figure S1. Six-ring windows of (a)ZIF-8 (b) ZIF8HL (c)ZIF8_ja3 (d)ZIF8_55CH4UC.

N₂ adsorption isotherms at 77 K and CH₄ adsorption isotherms at 240 K for ZIF-8 are shown in Figures S2-S3, computed by GCMC simulations using the proposed force field in this work and that of Zhang et al.⁴ in comparison to the experimental data reported by Zhou et al.⁵ and Park et al.¹, respectively.

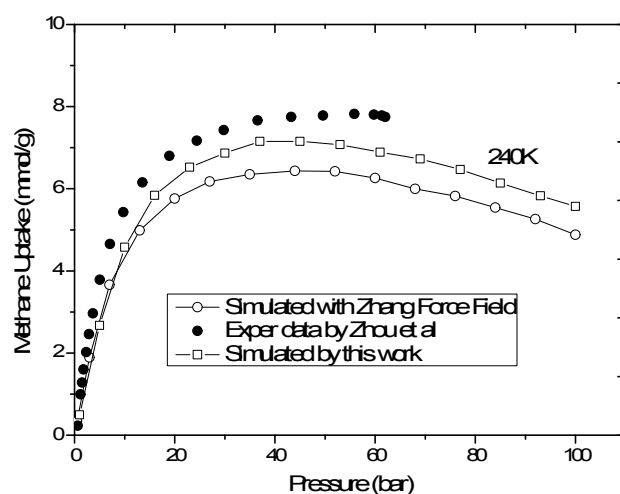


Figure S2. Adsorption isotherms for CH₄ on ZIF-8 at 240 K. The circles refer to the experimental data from Ref. (5)

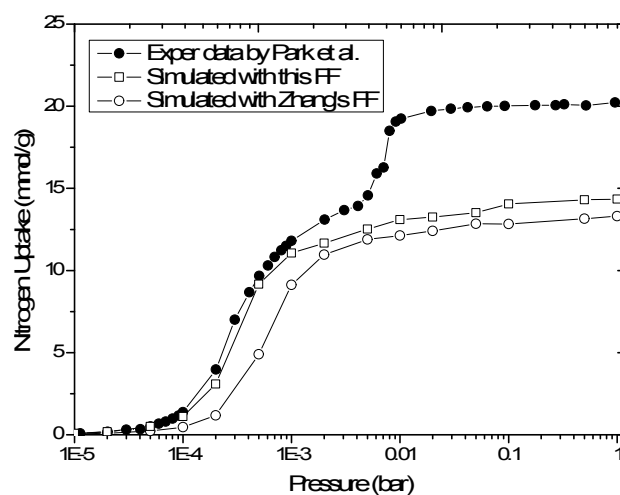


Figure S3. Adsorption isotherms for N₂ on ZIF-8 at 77 K. The circles refer to the experimental data from Ref. (1)

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