

Investigating the role of solvents in metal-organic frameworks with molecular dynamic simulations

Y. Xu¹, K. Lisac¹, M. Ferguson², K. T. Holman³, T. Frišćić², M. Arhangelskis⁴, I. Brekalo¹

¹Division of Physical Chemistry, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, ²School of Chemistry, University of Birmingham, UK, ³Department of Chemistry, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., USA, ⁴Faculty of Chemistry, University of Warsaw, Poland

catherine.xu24@gmail.com

The modular assembly of metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) from metal nodes and organic linkers offers unprecedented opportunities for materials design.¹ Yet, this flexibility also presents a major challenge: polymorphism,² where the same building blocks can form multiple distinct crystal structures with differing properties. Zeolitic imidazolate frameworks (ZIFs), based on unsubstituted imidazole, offer an excellent model system for studying this phenomenon, with over 18 experimentally reported topologies³ for ZnIm₂. Recently, we showcased⁴ that mechanochemical synthesis, combined with the use of various structure-directing liquid additives (LAs), can selectively access 12 unique polymorphs of ZnIm₂. In this study, periodic density functional theory (DFT) calculations were employed to demonstrate how various LAs can stabilize each ZnIm₂ via thermodynamics; however, DFT inherently provides only static snapshots of energy landscapes, making it difficult to account for dynamic, solvent-driven templating effects that is crucial to specific ZIF polymorph formation.

To address this limitation, we now apply molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to capture the dynamic interactions between ZIFs and LAs. Our methodology^{5,6} involves constructing ZnIm₂ supercells first, followed by populating the pores with LA molecules. Consequently, MD simulations were performed to evaluate the energetic effects of guest incorporation over time. By systematically simulating all experimentally used LAs across experimentally obtained ZIFs with different topologies, we can quantify dynamic stabilization effects and better rationalize the experimental outcomes of mechanochemical synthesis. These results highlight how MD simulations, in conjunction with the previously shown⁴ DFT calculations, can provide more insights into solvent-mediated polymorph selection and open pathways for more computationally-aided MOF design strategies.

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