

# Enhanced Thermal Conductivity in a Diamine-Appended Metal–Organic Framework as a Result of Cooperative CO<sub>2</sub> Adsorption

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Cite This: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acsami.0c10233>



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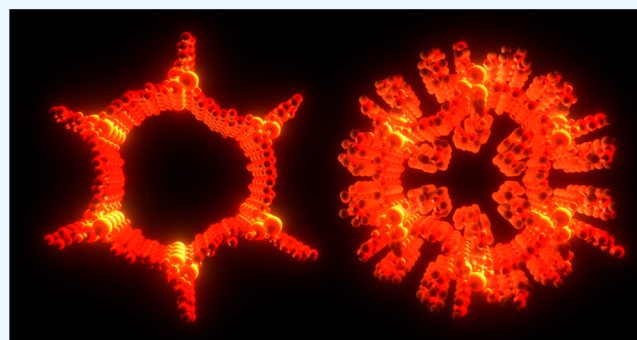
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Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** Diamine-appended variants of the metal–organic framework  $M_2(\text{dobpdc})$  ( $M = \text{Mg}, \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Co}, \text{Zn}$ ;  $\text{dobpdc}^{4-} = 4,4'$ -dioxidobiphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylate) exhibit exceptional CO<sub>2</sub> capture properties owing to a unique cooperative adsorption mechanism, and thus hold promise for use in the development of energy- and cost-efficient CO<sub>2</sub> separations. Understanding the nature of thermal transport in these materials is essential for such practical applications, however, as temperature rises resulting from exothermic CO<sub>2</sub> uptake could potentially offset the energy savings offered by such cooperative adsorbents. Here, molecular dynamics (MD) simulations are employed in investigating thermal transport in bare and e-2-appended  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  (e-2 = *N*-ethylethylenediamine), both with and without CO<sub>2</sub> as a guest. In the absence of CO<sub>2</sub>, the appended diamines function to enhance thermal conductivity in the *ab*-plane of e-2- $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  relative to the bare framework, as a result of noncovalent interactions between adjacent diamines that provide additional heat transfer pathways across the pore channel. Upon introduction of CO<sub>2</sub>, the thermal conductivity along the pore channel (the *c*-axis) increases due to the cooperative formation of metal-bound ammonium carbamates, which serve to create additional heat transfer pathways. In contrast, the thermal conductivity of the bare framework remains unchanged in the presence of zinc-bound CO<sub>2</sub> but decreases in the presence of additional adsorbed CO<sub>2</sub>.

**KEYWORDS:** metal–organic framework, diamine- $M_2(\text{dobpdc})$ , heat transfer, CO<sub>2</sub> capture, phonon scattering



## INTRODUCTION

Metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) are crystalline, porous solids that exhibit vast chemical and structural tunability, and in tandem with their extremely high internal surface areas, these properties have rendered them promising candidates for a variety of applications, including gas storage, molecular separations, and catalysis.<sup>1–5</sup> Recently, diamine-appended frameworks with the formula (diamine)<sub>2</sub> $M_2(\text{dobpdc})$  (also known as diamine- $M_2(\text{dobpdc})$ ;  $M = \text{Mg}, \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Co}, \text{Zn}$ ;  $\text{dobpdc}^{4-} = 4,4'$ -dioxidobiphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylate) have been shown to capture CO<sub>2</sub> with unprecedented efficiency and selectivity.<sup>6–13</sup> In these materials, CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with the metal-bound amine to form a metal-bound ammonium carbamate, which then propagates as ion-paired ammonium carbamate chains that extend along the framework channels.<sup>7,9,14</sup> Single-crystal X-ray diffraction structures of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ , e-2- $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  (e-2 = *N*-ethylethylenediamine), and e-2- $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ -CO<sub>2</sub> are shown in Figure 1, as determined in ref 9. This unique mechanism gives rise to step-shaped CO<sub>2</sub> uptake, and the material step temperature (isobaric conditions) or step pressure (isothermal conditions) can be tuned based on the choice of appended diamine. As such, these materials are of interest for various challenging

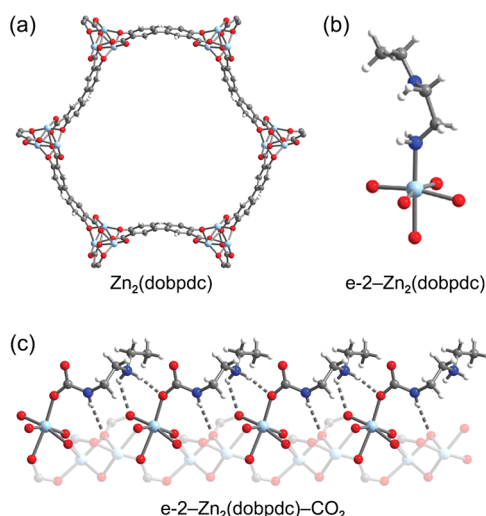
separations in industry, including the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> from power plant flue emissions,<sup>7,9,11,15</sup> as they can operate using much smaller pressure or temperature swings and achieve higher working capacities than traditional adsorbents.

One important practical consideration in evaluating the performance of these materials is the rate at which CO<sub>2</sub> can be loaded into the pores without causing a prohibitively sharp temperature increase. Indeed, adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> is an exothermic process, potentially leading to a considerable increase in the local temperature that is higher than the step temperature in an adsorption isobar curve. To dissipate this heat quickly and maximize the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorbed, a given framework must have a high thermal conductivity. Additionally, high thermal conductivities can reduce adsorption/desorption cycle times in practical configurations, which can lead to improvements in process efficiency. Previous

**Received:** June 4, 2020

**Accepted:** September 1, 2020

**Published:** September 1, 2020



**Figure 1.** (a) Portion of the single-crystal X-ray diffraction structure of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  viewed down the framework channel (c-axis); (b) a view of the primary coordination sphere of a zinc(II) node in the dominant conformation of  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ ; and (c) crystal structure of the dominant conformation of  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  following cooperative  $\text{CO}_2$  insertion into the metal-amine bonds, which results in the formation of chains of ammonium carbamate that propagate along the channel direction. Images were adapted from ref 9; light blue, red, dark blue, gray, and white spheres represent Zn, O, N, C, and H atoms, respectively. Thermal transport in all three frameworks was investigated in this work using molecular dynamics (MD) simulations.

investigations of thermal transport in MOFs have predominantly been limited to materials in the absence of guest molecules,<sup>16–23</sup> while the few studies that have investigated heat transfer in the presence of an adsorbed gas have considered only physisorbed gases.<sup>24–27</sup> Our previous studies<sup>24,26,28,29</sup> have shown that the presence of physisorbed guests introduces new phonon scattering channels resulting from gas-framework collisions, which serve to reduce thermal conductivity. The possible effects of chemisorbed guests on thermal transport in MOFs, however, have remained unstudied.

In this work, we use molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to investigate mechanisms of heat transfer in bare and  $\text{e-2-}$ appended  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  ( $\text{e-2} = \text{N-ethylethylenediamine}$ ), and we apply the Green–Kubo method to predict their thermal conductivities with and without adsorbed  $\text{CO}_2$ . Consistent with our previous studies, thermal conductivity in the bare material is diminished in the presence of (noncoordinating) physisorbed  $\text{CO}_2$ , whereas it is unchanged in the presence of more strongly adsorbed, zinc-bound  $\text{CO}_2$ . Importantly, however, an enhancement in thermal conductivity is observed for  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  upon chemisorption of  $\text{CO}_2$ , resulting from the introduction of new heat transfer pathways along the framework channels. This result is in contrast to the reduction in thermal conductivity that occurs in the presence of physisorbed guests and has important implications for heat management during  $\text{CO}_2$  adsorption that is of relevance for practical separation applications.

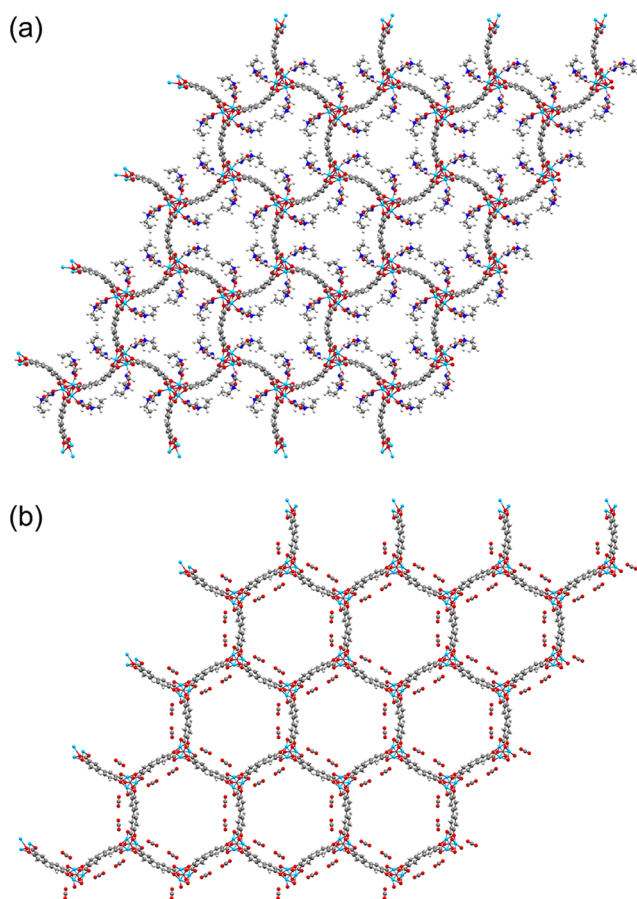
## ■ STRUCTURES AND METHODOLOGY

In our calculations, we evaluated the thermal conductivity of guest-free  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  and  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ ,  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  with chemisorbed  $\text{CO}_2$ , and  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  in

the presence of metal-bound and more weakly physisorbed  $\text{CO}_2$ . In the case of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ , metal-bound  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules do not move from their initial density functional theory (DFT)-determined locations in the pores, whereas the other more weakly associated physisorbed  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules are those that can diffuse away from their initial random calculated positions. The simulation cell size for each framework was set based on the DFT-relaxed lattice constants. For the interactions between atoms in  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ ,  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ , and  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})\text{-CO}_2$ , we used a modified version of the DREIDING force field,<sup>30</sup> in which the equilibrium distances between atoms were adjusted to the DFT-relaxed structures. Among other general force fields, we picked DREIDING as it allows for the description of existing hydrogen bonds. The required charges on atoms were obtained using the DDEC algorithm,<sup>31</sup> wherein partial atomic charges are calculated using the electron densities obtained from van der Waals (vdW)-corrected DFT calculations. The  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules loaded within  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  were modeled using the TraPPE force field.<sup>32</sup> The initial atomic configurations for the MD simulations involving metal-bound  $\text{CO}_2$  adsorbed in  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  were taken from snapshots of equilibrated DFT calculations.

For the DFT calculations, we used a plane-wave basis and projector augmented-wave (PAW)<sup>33,34</sup> pseudopotential with the Vienna ab-initio Simulation Package (VASP) code.<sup>35–38</sup> We performed structural relaxations with a vdW dispersion-corrected functional (vdW-DF2)<sup>39</sup> as implemented in VASP. For all calculations, a  $\Gamma$ -point sampling of the Brillouin zone and a 600-eV plane-wave cutoff energy were employed. We explicitly treated 12 valence electrons for Zn ( $3d^{10}4s^2$ ), six for O ( $2s^22p^4$ ), five for N ( $2s^22p^3$ ), four for C ( $2s^22p^2$ ), and one for H ( $1s^1$ ). All structural relaxations were performed with a Gaussian smearing of 0.05 eV.<sup>40</sup> The ions were relaxed until the Hellmann–Feynman forces were less than  $0.02 \text{ eV } \text{\AA}^{-1}$ .

The Green–Kubo method was applied to predict thermal conductivity.<sup>41</sup> This method involves calculating the instantaneous heat flux in an equilibrium MD simulation. The partial enthalpy terms required to analyze multicomponent systems were implemented as discussed in refs 24, 26, 42, 43. The MD simulations were performed using a version of the Large-scale Atomic/Molecular Massively Parallel Simulator<sup>44</sup> software, which can correctly implement heat flux for many-body potentials.<sup>45</sup> To gain further insight into the thermal conductivity predictions, we also calculated the corrected diffusivity (which is associated with molecular mobility) of metal-bound  $\text{CO}_2$  in  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$ .<sup>46</sup> The corrected diffusivity is based on a Green–Kubo relation and is defined as the time integral of the center of the mass velocity autocorrelation function for the gas component. Details of the Green–Kubo calculations for both thermal conductivity and diffusivity are provided in the Supporting Information. For determining thermal conductivity, a system size of  $4 \times 4 \times 6$  (in crystallographic directions  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ ) unit cells was used. See Figure 2 for snapshots of the simulation cells for  $\text{e-2-Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})\text{-CO}_2$  and  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dobpdc})$  with metal-bound  $\text{CO}_2$ . The systems were initially equilibrated under NPT (constant pressure-constant temperature) conditions at a temperature of 300 K and atmospheric pressure for 500 000 time steps; under NVT (constant volume-constant temperature) conditions at a temperature of 300 K for 300 000 time steps; and for 200 000 time steps under NVE (constant volume-constant energy) conditions. Finally, NVE simulations were run for an additional

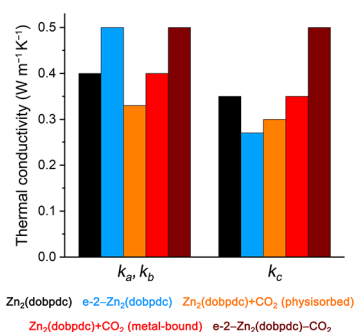


**Figure 2.** Simulation box with  $4 \times 4 \times 6$  unit cells (in crystallographic directions  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ ) of (a) e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc)-CO<sub>2</sub> and (b) CO<sub>2</sub> bound at the open Zn<sup>2+</sup> sites within Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc). Light blue, red, blue, gray, and light gray spheres represent Zn, O, N, C, and H atoms, respectively.

1 000 000 time steps, where the heat current was calculated every five time steps. For all cases, this procedure was performed for four simulations starting from random velocity distributions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Predicted thermal conductivities in the crystallographic  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  directions are shown in Figure 3. In all cases, thermal conductivities in the  $a$  and  $b$  directions (perpendicular to the



**Figure 3.** Calculated thermal conductivities of Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) and e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) with and without CO<sub>2</sub> loading. The parameters  $k_a$ ,  $k_b$ , and  $k_c$  correspond to the crystallographic  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  directions as discussed in the text.

framework channels) are the same, indicating isotropy in the  $ab$ -plane. Relative to the bare framework, the introduction of the metal-bound diamine increases the thermal conductivity in the  $ab$ -plane, from  $0.4 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$  for Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) to  $0.5 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$  for e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc). In contrast, the thermal conductivity decreases slightly in the  $c$ -direction for e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) relative to Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc). The increase in  $ab$ -plane thermal conductivity can be ascribed to the presence of van der Waals interactions between diamines, which create additional heat conduits between adjacent metal nodes. However, the diamines do not interact with each other along the  $c$ -axis, and in this direction, they likely act instead as a phonon scattering source.

The introduction of metal-bound CO<sub>2</sub> in Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) has no effect on the thermal conductivity. Molecules of CO<sub>2</sub> initially positioned in the vicinity of the metal nodes (suggested by DFT calculations) do not function as phonon scatterers or as agents for heat conduction. The calculated corrected diffusivities in all directions are zero, indicating that CO<sub>2</sub> molecules in this initial configuration do not move through the channel space. Consistent with our previous reports,<sup>24,26</sup> the presence of more weakly physisorbed CO<sub>2</sub> results in a decrease in the thermal conductivity of Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) in all directions, as a result of gas-framework collisions and resulting phonon scattering.

In stark contrast to both scenarios for bare Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc), chemisorption of CO<sub>2</sub> in e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) results in a 100% increase in thermal conductivity in the  $c$ -direction, to  $0.5 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ . Here, the newly formed hydrogen-bonded ammonium carbamate chains (see Figure 1c) provide an additional heat transfer pathway along the framework channels. The thermal conductivity of e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc)-CO<sub>2</sub> is notably 2–3 times higher than that of conventional activated carbon<sup>47</sup> and comparable to that of zeolites MFI and MEL,<sup>48,49</sup> which are extensively deployed in gas storage and separation applications. Importantly, as a result of this enhanced thermal conductivity upon CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption, less active cooling of e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) would be required in a practical separations process. Thus, in addition to the other advantages offered by diamine-appended MOFs compared to traditional adsorbents, these materials are capable of reducing unwanted thermal effects by quickly dissipating heat generated during adsorption.

It is important to note that the thermal conductivity enhancements reported here were observed for the MOF single crystal. Changes in thermal conductivity upon chemisorption of CO<sub>2</sub> for corresponding bulk powder or pellet samples are expected to differ due to the presence of voids between individual crystallites, which reduce thermal conductivity by introducing interfacial thermal resistance between crystallites.<sup>50</sup> Future studies would benefit from an evaluation of the differences in thermal conductivity in single crystal, powder, and pellet samples upon chemisorption of CO<sub>2</sub>. We also note that the substantial increase in thermal conductivity observed here for the diamine-appended Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) upon CO<sub>2</sub> uptake is a phenomenon that is more likely to be observed for frameworks with larger pores, wherein suitable void space remains even upon the incorporation of appended diamines and chemisorption products, such that there is no significant enhancement in crystal gas collisions that diminish thermal conductivity.<sup>26</sup> Indeed, Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) has much larger pores and also a lower thermal conductivity than denser MOFs such as Cu<sub>3</sub>(BTC)<sub>2</sub> (also known as HKUST-1; BTC<sup>3-</sup> = 1,3,5-benzenetricarbox-



ylate)<sup>29</sup> and Zn<sub>4</sub>O(BDC)<sub>3</sub> (also known as IRMOF-1 or MOF-5; BDC<sup>2-</sup> = 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate),<sup>17</sup> and therefore the introduction of diamines and ammonium carbamates along the *c*-axis is anticipated to result in more pronounced changes to thermal conductivity.

## CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have used MD simulations to investigate thermal transport in the frameworks Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) and e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) both without and with CO<sub>2</sub> as a guest. We find that in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub>, the unique chemisorption mechanism in e-2-Zn<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) serves to enhance the thermal conductivity in the direction of the framework channels, whereas adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> in the bare material has no effect on or decreases the thermal conductivity. These results point to enhanced thermal management as an additional advantage of these diamine-appended materials for practical applications. Indeed, upon CO<sub>2</sub> uptake, most diamine-M<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) frameworks follow a similar mechanism of ammonium carbamate chain formation. However, we note that certain other appended diamines, such as 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-diaminopropane, have been shown to react with CO<sub>2</sub> via a more complex mechanism that also involves the formation of carbamic acid pairs.<sup>11</sup> In the future, we plan to investigate the effects of these differing chemisorption mechanisms on thermal transport in diamine-M<sub>2</sub>(dobpdc) frameworks.

## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsami.0c10233>.

Additional information on simulation methodology (PDF)

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## Funding

J.R.L. has a financial interest in Mosaic Materials, Inc., a start-up company working to commercialize metal–organic frameworks of the type investigated here for CO<sub>2</sub> separations.

## Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge support from the National Science Foundation (NSF) awards CBET-1804011 and OAC-1931436, as well as computational resources provided by the Molecular Graphics and Computation Facility within the College of Chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley. The contributions of J.R.L. were supported by the United States Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences under Award DE-SC0019992. J.-H.L.'s work was supported by the KIST Institutional Program (Project No. 2E30460). J.-H.L. also acknowledges computational resources provided by KISTI Supercomputing Centre (Project No. KSC-2019-CRE-0149). We thank Dr. K.R. Meihaus for editorial assistance.

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