# CO<sub>2</sub> capture is required to mitigate climate change

Inorganic solids have potential to capture CO<sub>2</sub>, but they are not yet economically viable. ⊗



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#### Role of Pore Chemistry and Topology in the CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Capabilities of MOFs: From Molecular Simulation to Machine Learning

- MOF = metal organic framework
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### Test many MOFs, many linkers



## DFT binding energies and geometries

- DFT can estimate exchange-correlation energy
- A self consistent field method is still used to find the energies and wavefunctions.



# The calculation is pretty good

- CO<sub>2</sub> loading = mole of CO<sub>2</sub> per mole of MOF
- GCMC = Grand canonical Monte Carlo, a computational method to statistically investigate a reaction (such as CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption)



The DFT functional for systems with dispersion forces!

- Literature: M06-L with Def2SVP
  - I suggested: B3LYP and 6-31+G(d,p) because I got errors when I tried to run

#P M06L/def2SVP opt iop(1/7=30) integral=ultrafine

- However, the benzene and CO<sub>2</sub> molecules did not "bind" with B3LYP and 6-31+G(d,p)!
  - Eureka! M06-L is better than B3LYP for dispersion.
  - With testing, I found the error was Def2VSP (not M06-L).
- Please run M06L and 6-311+G(d,p) or 6-31+G(d,p).
  - I think the larger basis set will be more accurate, but it takes twice the amount of time (I tested on benzene geo opt).
  - New input files and analysis script is on iLearn.

# Locations of CO<sub>2</sub> binding in MOF



# Finding the best MOFs and linkers

