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High capacity ammonia adsorption in a robust metal-organic framework mediated by reversible host-guest interactions†

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To understand the exceptional adsorption of ammonia (NH_3) in MFM-300(Sc) (19.5 mmol g⁻¹ at 273 K and 1 bar without hysteresis), we report a systematic investigation of the mechanism of adsorption by a combination of *in situ* neutron powder diffraction, inelastic neutron scattering, synchrotron infrared microspectroscopy, and solid-state ⁴⁵Sc NMR spectroscopy. These complementary techniques reveal the formation of reversible host–guest supramolecular interactions, which explains directly the observed excellent reversibility of this material over 90 adsorption–desorption cycles.

Annual global production of ammonia (NH₃) is around 170 million tonnes reflecting its role as a major feedstock for agriculture and industry. The high hydrogen content (17.8 wt %) and hydrogen volume density (105 kg m⁻³) of NH₃ make it a desirable carbon-free hydrogen carrier, and NH₃ is therefore regarded as a surrogate for the H₂ economy. However, the corrosive and toxic nature of NH₃ makes the development of stable storage materials with high and reversible uptakes extremely challenging. Conventional sorbent materials such as zeolites, activated carbons, and organic polymers have been investigated for the storage of NH₃, but show low and often irreversible uptakes. Metal-organic framework (MOF) materials have been postulated as promising candidates for gas storage due to their high surface areas and versatile pore structures. As opposed to conventional adsorbents, the affinities of MOF

The mechanism of adsorption of NH₃ in MFM-300(Sc) was examined systematically using gas isotherms, breakthrough experiments, *in situ* solid-state nuclear magnetic resonance (ssNMR) spectroscopy, synchrotron infrared microspectroscopy, neutron powder diffraction (NPD) and inelastic neutron scattering (INS) techniques, coupled with DFT modelling. Distinct new insights have been gained into the mechanism of adsorption compared with a recent report based on theoretical and infrared spectroscopic studies of this system.¹⁷ Importantly, we found the exceptional NH₃ uptake (19.5 mmol g⁻¹ at 273 K and 1 bar) by MFM-300(Sc) was mediated by reversible host–guest and guest–guest hydrogen bond interactions. The moderate strength of the host–guest interaction in MFM-300(Sc) leads to excellent adsorption reversibility and stability with full retention of the capacity over 90 cycles.

MFM-300(Sc) shows a three-dimensional framework containing [ScO₄(OH)₂] octahedra which are connected *via* the

materials to a target gas can be tailored by grafting the pore interior with functional groups to anchor the gas through coordination, hydrogen bonding, electrostatic interactions, acid-base interactions or $\pi \cdots \pi$ stacking.⁵⁻⁷ A large number of MOFs with functional groups (e.g. -COOH, 8 -OH9) and open metal sites¹⁰ have been reported to impart enhanced affinity to gas molecules. Several state-of-the-art MOFs, such as MOF-177, 11 M_2Cl_2BBTA [BBTA = 1*H*,5*H*-benzo(1,2-d:4,5-d')bistriazole; M = Co, Mn, ¹² $M_2Cl_2(BTDD)$ {BTDD = bis(1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b],[4',5'-i]) dibenzo[1,4]dioxin; M = Mn, Co, Ni and Cu\¹³ as well as MFM-300(M) (M = Al, Fe, V, Cr, In), 6,14 have been investigated for NH₃ adsorption. However, due to the reactive and corrosive nature of NH3, many MOF systems showed structural degradation and/or significant loss of uptake after consecutive cycles owing to irreversible host-guest binding. So far, only a very limited number of MOFs exhibit reversible NH₃ sorption over multiple cycles.^{6,8,13–16} Unravelling the molecular details of host-guest interactions is of critical importance if new efficient NH3 storage systems are to be developed. This is however highly challenging, not least because hydrogen atoms are invisible in X-ray diffraction experiments and NH₃ molecules can act as a rapid rotor even in solid state.

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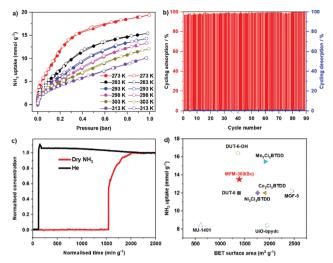


Fig. 1 (a) Adsorption isotherms for NH $_3$ in MFM-300(Sc) at 273–313 K (adsorption: solid symbols; desorption: open symbols). (b) 90 cycles of adsorption–desorption of NH $_3$ in MFM-300(Sc) under pressure-swing conditions. (c) Breakthrough curve for NH $_3$ (1000 ppm diluted in He) through a fixed-bed packed with MFM-300(Sc) at 298 K and 1.0 bar. (d) Comparison of NH $_3$ uptake at 1 bar and 298 K for selected materials plotted against their surface areas (solid symbols: reversible sorption; hollow symbols: irreversible sorption; full details are given in the supplementary information).

cis-μ₂-OH groups into infinite chains, and further coordinated by the BPTC⁴⁻ ligand (H₄BPTC = biphenyl-3,3,5,5-tetracarboxylic acid) (Fig. S1, ESI†). ¹⁸ Desolvated MFM-300(Sc) shows a Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface area of 1390 m² g⁻¹ and a pore volume of 0.48 cm³ g⁻¹ (Fig. S2, ESI†). MFM-300(Sc) exhibits high thermal stability up to 500 °C under N₂ (Fig. S3, ESI†) and high chemical stability in aqueous solutions of pH of 7–12 as well as in various organic solvents (Fig. S4, ESI†).

Adsorption isotherms of NH3 for MFM-300(Sc) were measured at 273-313 K, where an exceptional uptake of 19.5 mmol g⁻¹ was recorded at 273 K and 1.0 bar (Fig. 1a), reducing to 13.5 mmol g⁻¹ at 298 K. MFM-300(Sc) shows the highest NH₃ uptake among the MFM-300(M) family^{6,14} primarily due to its large pore size and pore volume allowing the accommodation of additional NH3 molecules in the pore. MFM-300(Sc) shows an NH3 uptake of 13.5 mmol g⁻¹ at 298 K and 1.0 bar, comparing favourably with state-of-the-art materials (Fig. 1d and Table S6, ESI†). The uptake of NH₃ in MFM-300(Sc) between 273 and 313 K decreases gradually with increasing temperature, consistent with an exothermic adsorption mechanism.¹⁹ The isosteric heat of adsorption $(Q_{\rm st})$ for NH₃ in MFM-300(Sc) decreases from 60 to 30 kJ mol⁻¹ with increasing loading of NH₃ from 1 to 10 mmol g⁻¹ (Fig. S7, ESI†), confirming the presence of moderate adsorbate-adsorbent binding interaction. The repeated isotherm of NH₃ at 273 K using regenerated MFM-300(Sc) shows no loss in capacity with full retention of its porosity (Fig. S6, ESI†). 90 consecutive cycles of adsorption-desorption were conducted at 298 K and confirmed excellent reversibility and stability of adsorption (Fig. 1b), with retention of the crystal structure of MFM-300(Sc) as confirmed by powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) (Fig. S5, ESI†). The ability of MFM-300(Sc) to capture NH₃ at low concentrations (1000 ppm)

was confirmed by dynamic breakthrough experiments at 298 K with a dynamic uptake of 1.65 mmol g^{-1} , consistent with that measured by isotherms (1.74 mmol g^{-1} at 10 mbar, equivalent to 1000 ppm; Fig. 1c). With an exceptional adsorption capacity and excellent regenerability, MFM-300(Sc) represents a promising candidate for applications in NH $_3$ storage and transport.

In situ NPD data of MFM-300(Sc) as a function of ND3 loading were collected and Rietveld refinements revealed the preferential binding sites for ND₃ (Fig. 2). Interestingly, the NH3-induced rearrangement of metal-ligand (Sc-O) bonds via insertion of NH3 molecules into the MOF upon ND3 binding as predicted by a DFT study¹⁷ was not observed here. For MFM- $300(Sc)\cdot(ND_3)_{1.25}$, {[Sc₂(L)(OD_{0.6}H_{0.4})₂]·(ND_{2.05}H_{0.95})_{1.25}}, only one binding site was found, interacting primarily with the bridging µ2-OH groups at the four corners of its squareshaped channel $[O_{bridge}-H\cdots ND_3=1.96(1) \text{ Å}]$ (Fig. 2a and b). At the higher loading of MFM-300(Sc)·(ND₃)_{2.6}, {[Sc₂(L)(OD_{0.75}H_{0.25})₂]· (ND_{2,42}H_{0,58})_{2,6}}, two distinct binding sites were identified (Fig. 2c and d). Site I is fully occupied by ND₃ molecules (1 ND₃/Sc), with hydrogen bonding between the μ₂-OH groups and the ND₃ molecule $[O_{bridge}-H\cdots ND_3 = 1.93(1) \text{ Å}]$. This is complemented by additional electrostatic interactions $[ND_3 \cdots aromatic rings = 3.13(1)]$ $m \mathring{A}$], and hydrogen bonding $[ND_3\cdots O_{ligand} = 3.24(1) \ \mathring{A}]$. Site II (0.3 ND₃/Sc) exhibited hydrogen bonding with the ND₃ at site I [2.30(3) Å and 2.24(2) Å], propagating along the 1D channel to form a cooperative $\{ND_3\}_{\infty}$ network. Similar to other MFM-300 analogues, 6,14 hydrogen/deuterium site exchange was also observed between the adsorbed ND₃ molecules and the µ₂-OH group for MFM-300(Sc).

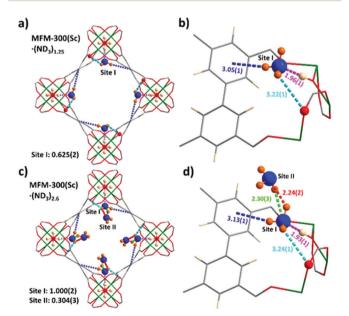


Fig. 2 Views of binding sites for ND₃ in MFM-300(Sc) determined by NPD at 10 K. The occupancy of each site has been converted into ND₃/Sc for clarity. (a and c) Views along the c-axis showing packing of the guest molecules of ND₃ in MFM-300(Sc)·(ND₃)_{1.25} and MFM-300(Sc)·(ND₃)_{2.6}, respectively. (b and d) Detailed views of host–guest interactions between MFM-300(Sc) and adsorbed molecules of ND₃.

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The analysis of the NPD data were entirely consistent with information from solid-state NMR spectroscopy. Upon loading MFM-300(Sc) with NH₃, only slight structural modifications were observed, and the crystalline nature of the framework was retained. 45Sc magic angle spinning (MAS) NMR spectroscopy confirmed that the geometry around the Sc(III) centre was not notably distorted by interaction with NH3, with the µ2-OH groups (Fig. S11a, ESI†) and {1H-}13C CPMAS NMR spectra showing that the carboxyl resonance from the linker is unaffected upon NH₃ loading (i.e. minimal metal site distortion). However, the resonances assigned to the aromatic carbons do shift, reflecting an interaction of the rings with the guest molecules (Fig. S11b, ESI†). The interaction of NH3 with the MOF was also investigated using 2D 1H-45Sc dipolar correlation (HETCOR) NMR spectroscopy (Fig. 3). The spectrum of pristine MFM-300(Sc) (Fig. 3a) shows clear cross peaks between aromatic protons (from the linker), as well as from hydroxyl protons (µ₂-OH groups), with the Sc(III) site, demonstrating a close proximity between these atomic environments. The corresponding spectrum of NH3-loaded MFM-300(Sc) is substantially different. Whilst cross peaks with aromatic protons unchanged, cross peaks with µ2-OH groups have moved to higher chemical shifts, indicating the presence of hydrogenbonding, and a new weak cross peak is observed and assigned to pore-confined NH3 protons. In situ synchrotron FTIR microspectra were recorded at 298 K (Fig. 3e and f). The characteristic

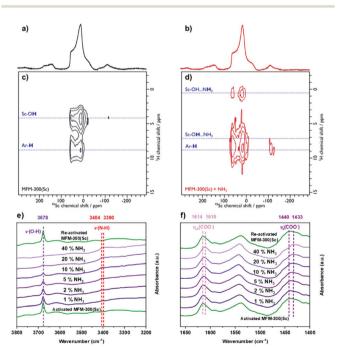


Fig. 3 $^{1}\text{H}-^{45}\text{Sc}$ Heteronuclear dipolar correlation spectroscopy (HETCOR) MAS NMR spectra of (a, c) pristine and (b, d) NH₃-loaded MFM-300(Sc), with corresponding ^{45}Sc MAS NMR spectra (top). The spectra were recorded at 9.4 T using a MAS frequency of 12 kHz. The dashed blue lines highlight correlations between the Sc(III) site and various proton environments. *In situ* FTIR spectra of MFM-300(Sc) as a function of NH₃ loading (diluted in dry N₂) and re-activated under a flow of dry N₂ at 100 mL min⁻¹ at 298 K for 2 h: (e) 3800–3200 cm⁻¹, (f) 1650–1400 cm⁻¹.

O–H stretching mode of the μ_2 -OH group is observed at 3678 cm⁻¹, which reduces in intensity and broadens upon loading of NH₃. The band at 3404 cm⁻¹ is assigned to the N–H stretching of NH₃, and this exhibits a red shift to 3390 cm⁻¹.6,14 The bands at 1614 and 1440 cm⁻¹, assigned to $\nu_{\rm as}({\rm COO}^-)$ and $\nu_{\rm s}({\rm COO}^-)$, respectively,²⁰ show small red shifts upon adsorption of NH₃ (Δ = 4 - 7 cm⁻¹), consistent with interaction between NH₃ and carboxylate groups. The bands between 3800 and 1400 cm⁻¹ for the local framework remain unchanged upon re-activation, confirming the high structural stability of MFM-300(Sc). Thus, the ssNMR and FTIR studies verify that NH₃ is hydrogen-bonded to the μ_2 -OH groups νia the lone pair of electrons on nitrogen, fully consistent with the NPD analysis.

INS spectra of bare and NH₃-loaded MFM-300(Sc) were also collected (Fig. S12, ESI†) and simulated using DFT calculations based upon the structural models derived from NPD analyses (Fig. S13, ESI†). The difference spectra (Fig. 4a), which were obtained by subtracting the spectrum of the bare MOF from that of the NH3-loaded MOF, show the vibrational features of both the adsorbed NH₃ molecules and the changes for the MOF host. The peaks in the low energy region (Fig. 4b) are primarily due to the vibrational modes of adsorbed NH3 molecules, with a small contribution due to changes in the lattice modes of the framework. The agreement between experimental and simulated spectra in terms of the overall profile allows unambiguous assignment of all major peaks. Specifically, the bands between 45 and 116 cm⁻¹ are assigned to the translational motion of the NH3, which includes the vibration of NH3 molecules perpendicular to and along the molecular C_3 axis and the hybrid of these modes. Peaks at 132 and 172 cm⁻¹ are due to rotational motion of the NH_3 around its C_3 axis. Bands between 207 and 334 cm⁻¹ are assigned to the rocking modes of the NH₃. Compared to the spectrum of NH₃ in the solid state, where each NH3 forms a 3D hydrogen bonding network with 6 adjacent NH3 molecules, bands in all regions for the adsorbed NH₃ shift to lower energy and exhibit more broad features, indicating more dynamic environment for the adsorbed NH3. The features in the higher energy region mainly reflect the modes of the framework (Fig. 4c). Features I and III are due to the broadening of the peaks at 692 and 934 cm⁻¹ for bare MFM-300(Sc), and are assigned to the C-H rocking out of the C₆ plane, in-phase and anti-phase, respectively. Feature VI at higher frequency between 1090 and 1163 cm⁻¹ shows reduced intensity upon adsorption of NH3, and is assigned to the Hring rocking within the C₆ plane. Features II and IV originate from a significant blue shift of the peak at 754 cm⁻¹ in the spectrum of bare MFM-300(Sc) to 987 cm⁻¹ in the spectrum of NH₃-loaded MFM-300(Sc). This is assigned to the rocking of μ_2 -OH within the Sc-O-Sc plane. Interestingly, the features involving the motions of H_{ring} show only broadening and a decrease in intensities, while the features involving the motion of the µ2-OH experience changes in energy. This indicates a stronger interaction between NH₃ and the μ_2 -OH than with H_{ring} centres. Feature V in the difference spectrum is due to the umbrella motion of adsorbed NH3. Thus, the combined INS and DFT study has visualised directly the host-guest binding dynamics,

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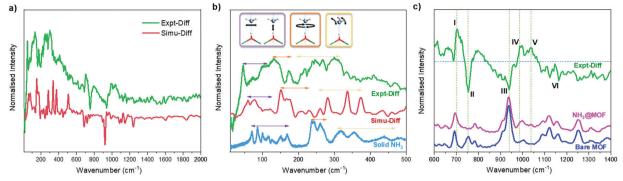


Fig. 4 Experimental and simulated INS difference spectra of the adsorbed NH₃ within MFM-300(Sc), denoted as Expt-Diff and Simu-Diff, respectively. (b) Comparison of the INS spectra of adsorbed NH3 with solid NH3. (c) Experimental INS spectra of bare MFM-300(Sc), NH3-loaded MFM-300(Sc) and the difference spectrum at the higher energy region.

consistent with the reversible and high adsorption of NH3 in MFM-300(Sc).

In summary, MFM-300(Sc) comprised of metal-oxide chains with bridging -OH groups shows exceptional adsorption capacity (19.5 mmol g⁻¹ at 273 K and 1 bar) and regenerability for NH₃. In situ NPD analysis, ⁴⁵Sc ssNMR spectroscopy, synchrotron FTIR and INS/DFT studies have unambiguously visualised the binding interactions and dynamics of NH₃ within the pores of MFM-300(Sc). This in-depth understanding of the structurefunction relationship with these host-guest systems will enable the rational design of potential materials with desired properties.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing interest.

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