



Cite this: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*,
2015, 17, 10925

Interactions of CO₂ with various functional molecules

Han Myoung Lee,* Il Seung Youn, Muhammad Saleh, Jung Woo Lee and Kwang S. Kim*

The CO₂ capturing and sequestration are of importance in environmental science. Understanding of the CO₂-interactions with various functional molecules including multi-N-containing superbases and heteroaromatic ring systems is essential for designing novel materials to effectively capture the CO₂ gas. These interactions are investigated using density functional theory (DFT) with dispersion correction and high level wave function theory (resolution-of-identity (RI) spin-component-scaling (scs) Möller–Plesset second-order perturbation theory (MP2) and coupled cluster with single, double and perturbative triple excitations (CCSD(T))). We found intriguing molecular systems of melamine, 1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene (TBD), 7-azaindole and guanidine, which show much stronger CO₂ interactions than the well-known functional systems such as amines. In particular, melamine could be exploited to design novel materials to capture the CO₂ gas, since one CO₂ molecule can be coordinated by four melamine molecules, which gives a binding energy (BE) of ~85 kJ mol⁻¹, much larger than in other cases.

Received 3rd February 2015,
Accepted 17th March 2015

DOI: 10.1039/c5cp00673b

www.rsc.org/pccp

1. Introduction

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an important green-house gas, which is known to cause serious environmental damage to global weather and human life.^{1–3} Power plant flue gases contain about 75% N₂, 14% CO₂, and 10% moisture. Natural gas reserves contain about 40% CO₂ and N₂ gases.⁴ Since CO₂ gas can be converted into diverse valuable organic molecules, it is highly desirable to develop novel materials that capture CO₂ selectively.^{5,6} Recently, new intriguing methods have been introduced for CO₂ capture, storage, and utilization.^{7,8} Various materials are being developed, such as metal organic frameworks (MOFs),^{9–12} zeolite-like sorbents,^{13,14} covalent organic frameworks (COFs),¹⁵ polymers with light organic functional groups,^{16–19} boron nitride nanotubes,²⁰ and many kinds of amines including aminoalcohols,^{21–23} aqueous ammonia,²⁴ and ionic liquids.^{25,26} However, simple MOF and zeolite materials show low capacity for separating CO₂ from combustion-exhaust gas mixtures.⁶ The amine-based wet processes of CO₂ capture show the degradation problem of amines. The CO₂-covalent bonding interactions by amines, ammonia, and ionic liquids consume high energy in regeneration cycles. Furthermore, the aqueous ammonia processes show ammonia loss.^{27–30} Various functionalized MOF/zeolite materials have been designed for selective CO₂ capture,³¹ and their general functional group is an amine.^{32–34} Recently a N-containing polymer sphere was reported to show high CO₂ adsorption capacity.³⁵ In this material the

porous carbon spheres contain intrinsic nitrogen-containing groups. The cooperative CO₂-interactions enhance the CO₂ adsorption enthalpy with the CO₂-interaction energy of a functional group.^{19,33} To reduce the degradation problem of amines, aromatic molecules can be used to enhance the stability. Substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic systems can have enhanced CO₂-BEs as compared with benzene.^{19,36} On the other hand, CO₂ shows some solubility by physisorption in non-polar or weak polar solvents such as benzene, chloroform and dichloromethane.^{37,38} Since CO₂ capture by physisorption shows low CO₂-release energy, many CO₂ capture materials have been developed based on physisorption. It is thus vital to understand the physisorption strengths of CO₂ with many functional groups/molecules. However, limited theoretical investigations were performed.^{39–44} Moreover, systematic investigation employing reliable high level *ab initio* methods has hardly been reported for the CO₂ interactions with diverse functional molecules. Therefore, we have systematically selected various functional molecules and calculated their BEs with CO₂, using reliable high-level computational methods. We have found intriguing functional molecules showing large CO₂-interaction energies, which can be used to design novel materials to capture CO₂. Since ionic forms must have counter parts or special conditions to be used to capture CO₂, ionic forms are excluded in this study.

2. Computational details

The CO₂ interactions with various functional molecules were calculated at the M06-2X⁴⁵ level with the aug-cc-pVDZ basis set (abbreviated as aVDZ) and the resolution-of-identity (RI)

Center for Superfunctional Materials, Department of Chemistry, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 689-798, Korea.
E-mail: hmlee@unist.ac.kr, kimks@unist.ac.kr



spin-component-scaling (scs) Møller–Plesset second-order perturbation theory (MP2) (RI-scs-MP2)^{46,47} level with the aug-cc-pVTZ (aVTZ) basis set. The geometries were fully optimized without symmetry constraints at each calculation level. The M06-2X functional (hybrid-meta GGA with dispersion correction) has shown good performance in the investigation of the dispersion interaction as well as the electrostatic interaction (H-bonding, H- π interaction, π - π interaction, additional electrostatic and induction energies of neutral and charged dimeric systems).⁴⁸ Single point (SP) calculations using the RI-coupled cluster theory with single, double and perturbative triple excitations (RI-CCSD(T)) were performed by employing the aVTZ and aug-cc-pVQZ (aVQZ) basis sets at the RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ geometries. The CO₂-BEs were calculated at the complete basis set (CBS) limit at the RI-CCSD(T) level with the aVTZ and aVQZ basis sets by employing the extrapolation approximation.^{49,50} The complete basis set (CBS) energies were estimated with the extrapolation scheme utilizing the electron correlation error proportional to N^{-3} for the aug-cc-pVNZ basis set ($N = 3$: T, $N = 4$: Q). It is generally known that the zero-point-energy (ZPE)-uncorrected BE ($-\Delta E_e$) is closer to the experimental CO₂-adsorption enthalpy (ΔH_{ads}) than the ZPE-corrected BE ($-\Delta E_0$).^{19,51} Therefore, the values of $-\Delta E_e$ are reported as the CO₂-BEs.

Polar σ -bonding functional molecules give significant electrostatic interactions with CO₂. Aromatic and heteroaromatic functional molecules give significant dispersion force contributions as well as electrostatic interaction contributions. We analyzed the compositions of BEs using symmetry-adapted perturbation theory (SAPT) at the DFT-PBE0 level with the aVDZ basis set, so-called DFT-SAPT.⁵² The energy components are the electrostatic energy (E_{es}), the effective induction energy including the induction-induced exchange energy ($E_{\text{ind}}^* = E_{\text{ind}} + E_{\text{ind-exch}}$), the effective dispersion energy including the dispersion-induced exchange energy ($E_{\text{disp}}^* = E_{\text{disp}} + E_{\text{disp-exch}}$), and the effective exchange repulsion energy with the induction-induced and dispersion-induced exchange energies excluded ($E_{\text{exch}}^* = E_{\text{exch}} - (E_{\text{ind-exch}} + E_{\text{disp-exch}})$).⁵³ In this study, the asymptotically corrected PBE0 (PBE0AC) exchange–correlation (xc) functional with the adiabatic local density approximation (ALDA) xc kernel was used. In the PBE0AC-SAPT calculations, a purely local ALDA xc kernel was used for the hybrid xc functional.

The interaction energies were corrected with the basis set superposition error (BSSE) at the M06-2X and RI-CCSD(T) levels of theory. The RI-scs-MP2 method is known to produce slightly underestimated interaction energies,⁴⁷ thus, the BSSE corrections were not carried out at the RI-scs-MP2 level. Thermal energies were calculated by employing the M06-2X harmonic vibrational frequencies. The calculations were performed by using the Turbomole package⁵⁴ and the Molpro package.⁵⁵

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Understanding of CO₂ interactions with various normal functional molecules

The M06-2X CO₂-binding structures and energies (in kJ mol⁻¹) of all the functional molecules considered here are given in

Fig. 1 and Table 1. The first five structures show simple electrostatic interactions of each polar molecule with CO₂. Among them, NH₃ having the largest BE ($-\Delta E_e = 14.1$ kJ mol⁻¹) with CO₂ implies that the sp³ nitrogen atom is the best electron-pair donor to the electron deficient central C atom of CO₂. The polar molecules containing the second-row elements have larger BEs with CO₂ than those containing third-row elements. The dipole moments of the polar molecules significantly affect their CO₂-interactions. The increase of the atomic size or the polarizability in the same group elements has no significant effect on the electrostatic interaction component. Since the fluoric acid (HF) is a good proton donor rather than an electron donor, it shows the H-bond interaction with one electronegative O atom of CO₂ (Fig. 1).

Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) has an sp-hybrid N, which is a relatively poor electron donor and has a smaller BE with CO₂ than NH₃ does. On the other hand, for the trimethylamine (NMe₃)-CO₂ binding, the methyl group is electron-donating to the electro-negative N and then enhances the electrostatic interaction strength of the sp³ N as compared with the NH₃-CO₂ binding ($-\Delta E_e = 20.3$ kJ mol⁻¹ for NMe₃-CO₂; 14.1 kJ mol⁻¹ for NH₃-CO₂). As N changes from sp³ to sp hybridization, the CO₂-BE becomes smaller due to the contraction of the lone pair of electrons (20.3 kJ mol⁻¹ for NMe₃-CO₂, 17.4 kJ mol⁻¹ for NHCH₂-CO₂, 8.6 kJ mol⁻¹ for HCN-CO₂). The OMe₂-CO₂ interaction is stronger than the H₂O-CO₂ interaction, and the OCH₂-CO₂ interaction has a relatively small BE among the O-containing functional systems. In CO₂-OMe₂/CO₂-NMe₃ systems, the simultaneous interactions of the electron deficient central C atom of CO₂ with the O/N atom of the functional molecules and the electron rich terminal O atoms of CO₂ with the methyl H atoms exhibit so-called cooperative intermolecular interactions, which increase the CO₂-BEs. Therefore, the sp³-N containing functional groups (or amine-functionalization) have often been used.^{26,32–34}

The fluoromethane (FCH₃) has a considerable CO₂-BE (10.1 kJ mol⁻¹) but this is smaller than that of fluoric acid (HF). Nevertheless, some newly designed materials with F-containing functional groups have been introduced to enhance the CO₂-adsorption enthalpy.^{18,56,57} The carbonyl group (C=O) of formamide is more polar due to the resonance effect by the amino group (-NH₂) than that of formic acid. Thus, formamide has a stronger CO₂-BE ($-\Delta E_e = 20.7$ kJ mol⁻¹) than formic acid (20.3 kJ mol⁻¹). This explains how MOF materials functionalized by carboxylic acid work well for CO₂ capture.⁵⁸ However, no amide-functionalized material has been investigated for CO₂ capture. Amide-based materials could show considerable performance. NMe₃ shows strong CO₂-BE (20.3 kJ mol⁻¹). The CO₂-interaction energies of formic acid and formamide are compatible with that of NMe₃. Some interesting research on environmentally friendly amino acids was reported by employing the amino acids as linkers in porous solid materials for CO₂ capture in the process of CO₂ physisorption.⁵⁹ The amino acids and aminoalcohols have multiple interaction sites. Neutral amino acids and aminoalcohols can have strong intramolecular H-bonding between their hydroxyl proton and their amine N atom, which can somewhat hinder the CO₂ physisorption. 1,2,3- and 1,2,4-triazole molecules also have



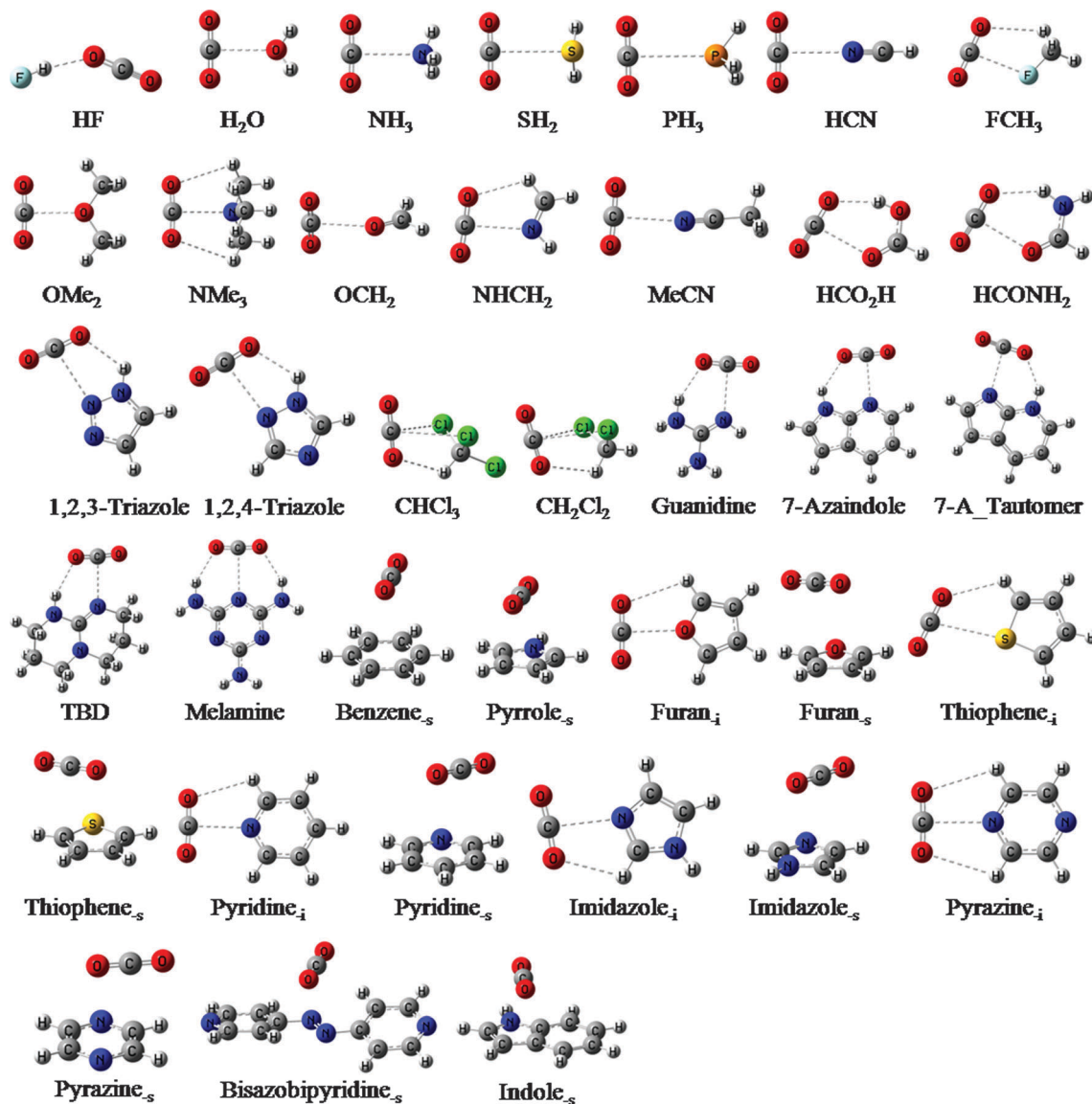


Fig. 1 M06-2X/aVDZ structures of various functional molecules involved in CO₂-interaction.

large CO₂-BEs (20.0 and 20.1 kJ mol⁻¹). In the CO₂-chloroform (CHCl₃) and CO₂-dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) interactions, two Cl atoms interact with the central C atom of CO₂. The CO₂ gas is somewhat soluble in both chloroform and dichloromethane solvents.³⁸

3.2. Special molecules showing strong CO₂-interactions

Multi-N containing guanidine, 7-azaindole, 1,5,7-triazabicyclo-[4.4.0]dec-5-ene (TBD) and melamine are tautomerizable, showing strong amphoteric properties and having strong CO₂-bindings (24.4, 24.4, 26.9 and 27.2 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively). Guanidine and TBD are well known as superbases, and thus it is reasonable that they have large CO₂-BEs. The tautomer (7-A_Tautomer) of 7-azaindole shows a very strong CO₂-BE (29.1 kJ mol⁻¹). However, the tautomer is 13.4 kcal mol⁻¹ less stable than 7-azaindole at the M06-2X/aVDZ level. Thus, this tautomer cannot be used for practical materials, and so no discussion will be made here.

Analogues and derivatives (purine BS3, imidazopyridine, adenine and imidazopyridamine) of 7-azaindole have been reported to have large CO₂ BEs.⁴⁴ At the M06-2X/aVDZ level they show large CO₂-BEs of 23.2, 24.3, 26.0 and 25.0 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively. The intriguing point is that the molecules mentioned here show larger BEs than amine species. Their stronger binding with CO₂ could imply higher selectivity than amine species. Among the molecules studied here, melamine gives the largest CO₂ BE.

3.3. π - π stacking CO₂ interactions of aromatic functional molecules

As the intermolecular interactions become important in self-assembly,^{60,61} the dispersion interactions of π -systems⁶²⁻⁶⁴ have recently received much attention. The CO₂-binding sometimes shows intriguing competition between electrostatic and dispersion interactions.^{39-44,65-71} Aromatic systems have extra stability due to the resonance effect, which can reduce the



Table 1 M06-2X/aVDZ CO₂-interaction energies (kJ mol⁻¹) with various functional molecules^a

	$-\Delta E_e$	$-\Delta E_0$	$-\Delta H_r$
HF	12.1	7.2	9.0
H ₂ O	13.2	8.0	9.1
NH ₃	14.1	10.6	10.5
SH ₂	7.6	3.5	3.7
PH ₃	5.6	2.9	1.7
HCN	8.6	7.2	6.6
FCH ₃	10.1	7.4	6.5
OMe ₂	17.4	15.5	14.2
NMe ₃	20.3	19.6	18.2
OCH ₂	9.6	6.8	5.8
NHCH ₂	17.4	14.5	14.1
MeCN	10.5	8.6	6.9
HCO ₂ H	20.3	16.8	16.4
HCONH ₂	20.7	17.4	17.1
1,2,3-Triazole	20.0	17.5	16.3
1,2,4-Triazole	20.1	17.1	16.0
CHCl ₃	11.6	9.5	7.7
CH ₂ Cl ₂	12.9	10.7	9.3
Guanidine	24.4	21.3	20.3
7-Azaindole	24.4	21.4	20.1
7-A_Tautomer	29.1	—	—
TBD	26.9	24.5	23.0
Melamine	27.2	22.5	22.1
Benzene _s	10.6	9.5	7.5
Pyrrrole _s	15.7	12.6	11.4
Furan _i	11.6	9.0	7.1
Furan _s	10.1	7.8	6.1
Thiophene _i	6.6	5.4	3.3
Thiophene _s	11.3	10.9	8.7
Pyridine _i	19.3	16.8	15.2
Pyridine _s	11.0	8.5	6.7
Imidazole _i	19.7	16.5	15.2
Imidazole _s	15.1	12.3	10.9
Pyrazine _i	17.0	14.4	12.9
Pyrazine _s	9.0	6.6	4.8
Bisazobipyridine _s	8.5	7.0	5.0
Indole _s	16.7	13.1	11.5

^a ΔE_0 is the zero-point-energy (ZPE) corrected interaction energy and ΔH_r is the enthalpy change at room temperature (298 K). Each interaction energy was corrected by the basis set superposition error (BSSE). Subscripts “-s” and “-i” indicate “stacking” and “in-plane” conformations, respectively.

degradation problem of amine cases in the regeneration cycles. Some heteroaromatic systems can have two possible interaction structures with CO₂. Subscripts “-i” and “-s” for the aromatic systems of Fig. 1 and Table 1 indicate “electrostatic in-plane” and “dispersive π - π stacking” conformations, respectively. In most cases the in-plane conformations are more stable than the stacking conformations except for the case of thiophene. The CO₂-binding of poly-thiophene was applied to CO₂ capture and CO₂ polymerization.^{72,73} A poly-pyrrole shows good CO₂ adsorption capacity.⁷⁴ Pyrrole and indole do not have the in-plane conformations with CO₂. For the N-containing heteroaromatic systems (imidazole, pyridine and pyrazine), the in-plane conformations ($-\Delta E_e = 19.7, 19.3$ and 17.0 kJ mol⁻¹) are much more stable than their stacking conformations with CO₂. For the furan, the in-plane conformation ($-\Delta E_e = 11.6$ kJ mol⁻¹) is slightly more stable than the stacking conformation (10.1 kJ mol⁻¹) with CO₂. The stacking conformation shows somewhat weak binding strength comparable to that of benzene (10.6 kJ mol⁻¹). The attractive dispersion interaction between CO₂ and a phenyl

ring was experimentally reported.⁷⁵ The stacking conformations of N-containing pyrazine and bisazobipyridine with CO₂ give weak CO₂-BEs (9.0 and 8.5 kJ mol⁻¹). Although bisazobipyridine has small CO₂-BE, it has been applied to the functionalized MOF material to capture CO₂.⁷⁶ Heteroaromatic systems of pyrrole, thiophene, imidazole and indole show strong stacking interactions with CO₂. Among them, indole has the largest CO₂-BE (16.7 kJ mol⁻¹). Such heteroaromatic systems were reported as functional materials for CO₂ capture.^{19,72–74,77–80} The stacking conformations of aromatic systems with CO₂ include the electrostatic interaction between the electronegative aromatic ring and electropositive central carbon atom of CO₂ and the bent H-bond interaction between one electropositive aromatic H atom and one electronegative O atom of CO₂, as well as the dispersion interaction.

We performed SAPT calculations at the PBE0/aVDZ level for the in-plane and stacking complexes of CO₂ with benzene, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine and indole. Their interaction energy decompositions are analyzed in Table 2. Their electrostatic interaction energy terms (E_{es}) are over-compensated by

Table 2 DFT–SAPT interaction energy decompositions (kJ mol⁻¹) of the CO₂-interactions with functional molecules for the stacking (-s) (in-plane (-i)) conformations (E_{tot} – total interaction energy; E_{es} – electrostatic interaction energy; E_{exch}^* – exchange energy term; E_{ind}^* – induction energy term; E_{disp}^* – dispersion interaction energy)

	Benzene _s	Pyrrrole _s	Thiophene _{s(-i)}	Pyridine _{s(-i)}	Indole _s
E_{tot}	-7.98	-11.65	-8.30 (-5.68)	-6.31 (-15.74)	-12.47
E_{es}	-5.23	-10.77	-6.49 (-4.51)	-3.52 (-30.14)	-9.53
E_{exch}^*	7.12	12.40	9.12 (6.39)	5.64 (33.40)	11.53
E_{ind}^*	-0.61	-1.12	-0.74 (-0.50)	-0.46 (-3.65)	-0.99
E_{disp}^*	-8.97	-11.57	-9.80 (-6.82)	-7.77 (-13.90)	-12.95

Table 3 RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ, RI-CCSD(T)/aVTZ and RI-CCSD(T)/CBS CO₂-BEs ($-\Delta E_e$ in kJ mol⁻¹) on the RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ optimized geometries^a

	scs-MP2	CCSD(T)/aVTZ	CCSD(T)/CBS
H ₂ O	10.5	11.3	11.3
NH ₃	10.7	11.9	11.8
OMe ₂	15.5	15.9	15.5
NMe ₃	17.6	17.4	16.0
NHCH ₂	14.4	15.1	14.9
HCO ₂ H	17.0	17.8	17.3
HCONH ₂	17.5	18.5	18.1
Guanidine	20.6	21.4	23.0
7-Azaindole	23.1	23.0	(24.3)
TBD	24.1	24.3	(25.9)
Melamine	24.0	24.1	(26.4)
Benzene _s	11.8	9.4	(10.3)
Pyrrrole _s	14.3	13.2	12.1
Furan _i	11.5	11.7	10.8
Furan _s	10.1	9.2	8.1
Thiophene _i	7.3	6.8	5.2
Thiophene _s	11.5	9.9	9.9
Pyridine _i	17.3	17.6	16.9
Pyridine _s	11.7	10.8	9.8
Imidazole _i	17.5	16.4	17.3
Imidazole _s	14.0	13.1	12.1
Indole _s	17.5	14.6	(15.5)

^a The values in parentheses are obtained with the CBS estimates obtained from the MP2 aVTZ and aVQZ energies and the CCSD(T) aVTZ energies.



the counter repulsive exchange interaction energy terms (E_{exch}^*). In the case of benzene–CO₂ interaction, the dispersion interaction component is much larger than the electrostatic interaction component. For thiophene the stacking conformation has a large dispersion energy (-9.8 kJ mol^{-1}) in comparison with the in-plane conformation in the SAPT calculations. However, for pyridine, the electrostatic component is much larger in the in-plane conformation, and so the in-plane conformation is much more stable than the stacking conformation. The stacked thiophene–CO₂ structure has enhanced electrostatic and dispersion interaction energy components in comparison with benzene–CO₂. Pyrrole and indole have enhanced electrostatic interaction energy components and enhanced repulsive exchange interaction energy components in comparison with benzene, while they have enhanced attractive dispersion interaction energy components. Indole–CO₂ interaction has the largest dispersion interaction component among them.

All the results of the BEs of ring compounds studied here are compatible with amine species, *e.g.* ammonia and NMe₃. Moreover, unlike the amine-based wet processes, which exhibit covalent bond

breaking, followed by amine loss, the aromatic ring compounds are not expected to have such chemical reactions due to their non-covalent stacking interactions, and thus show no significant amine loss. Therefore, they can be applied to develop novel materials to capture the CO₂ gas.

3.4. High level calculations of strong CO₂-interaction systems

Based on the M06-2X BEs of the functional molecules with a CO₂ molecule, we selected important complexes and calculated their optimal structures and interaction energies at the RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ level. The RI-CCSD(T)/CBS BEs were estimated by the RI-CCSD(T)/aVTZ and RI-CCSD(T)/aVQZ single point calculations at the RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ geometries. These CO₂-BEs ($-\Delta E_e$) are given in Table 3. Their RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ structures are shown in Fig. 2. Based on the RI-CCSD(T)/CBS BEs, NMe₃ has a large CO₂-BE (16.0 kJ mol^{-1}). The CO₂-BEs of formamide and formic acid are 18.1 and 17.3 kJ mol^{-1} , respectively, which are larger than that of NMe₃. The tautomerizable multi-N-containing systems (guanidine, 7-azaindole, TBD and melamine) show much larger CO₂-BEs (23.0 , 24.3 , 25.9 , and 26.4 kJ mol^{-1} , respectively). Amine, carboxylic acid and amide

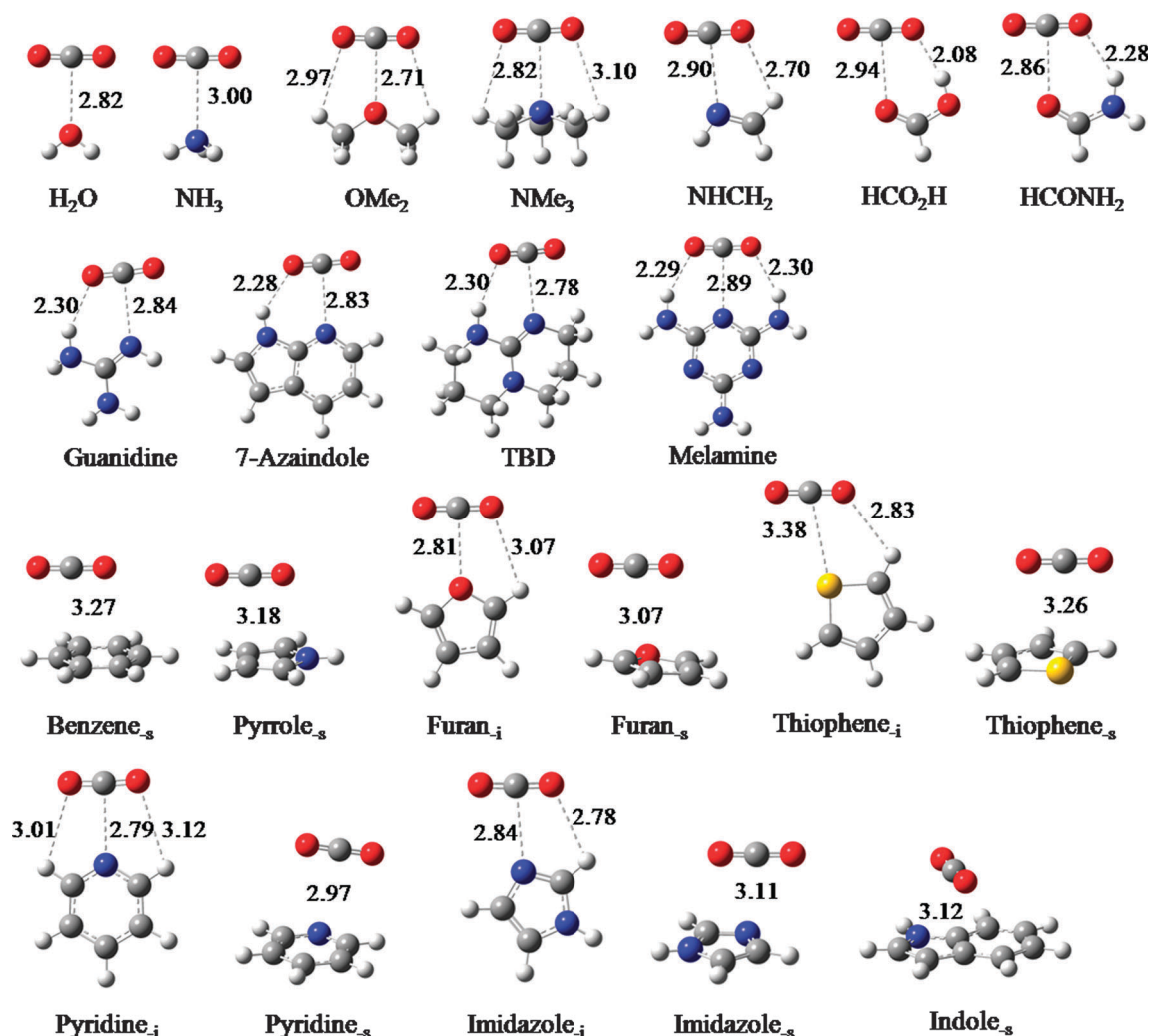


Fig. 2 RI-scs-MP2/aVTZ structures of selected functional molecules involved in the CO₂-interaction.



have considerably large CO₂-BEs. Pyridine and imidazole have larger CO₂-BEs (16.9 and 17.3 kJ mol⁻¹) than NMe₃ due to larger dipole moments (2.24/2.33 Debye for pyridine, 3.86/3.85 Debye for imidazole, and 0.62/0.79 Debye for NMe₃ at the M06-2X/RI-CCSD(T) level). This effect also appears in the 7-azaindole-CO₂ interaction. The CO₂-BE of indole is 15.5 kJ mol⁻¹. A polymer synthesized with indole shows a larger CO₂ adsorption enthalpy (49.0 kJ mol⁻¹) at zero coverage, which is much more than three times the CO₂-indole BE due to the cooperative interactions.¹⁹ This indicates the binding of a CO₂ molecule mostly with three indole molecules and sometimes with four indole molecules. The BE of a CO₂ molecule with one indole molecule is 15.5 kJ mol⁻¹, and so the CO₂-BEs with three and four indole molecules can be roughly estimated to be 41.5 and 62 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively, when the binding is assumed not to be seriously disturbed by the presence other indole molecules. This could be possible because the CO₂-indole interaction is based on the stacking interaction, and the three or four fold interactions with one CO₂ molecule the same could be feasible when the stackings are made in the shape of three or four propeller blades of indole surrounding the linear CO₂ molecular axis (see, for example, Fig. 3). In reality, the side H-bond interaction of the CO₂-indole system would be no more than that

of the CO₂-water system in which the OC=O...H-OH interaction energy was 5.5 kJ mol⁻¹.⁴⁰ Indole is an extended derivative of pyrrole, and carbazole is a larger extended derivative of indole. Among them, indole shows the strongest stacking interaction with CO₂.¹⁹ The bigger aromatic systems do not show larger CO₂-BEs.

3.5. Applications of functional molecules to CO₂ capture

In CO₂ capture, not only does CO₂-BE affect the selectivity but also the molecular weight of the absorbent affecting the weight capacity is an important factor. NMe₃, formic acid, formamide, guanidine, 7-azaindole, TBD, and melamine show large CO₂-BEs and their molecular weights are 59, 46, 45, 59, 118, 139, and 126 g mol⁻¹, respectively. However, melamine has three CO₂-binding sites and then the weight of melamine per CO₂ is 42 g mol⁻¹, which shows an extremely impressive weight capacity. Formic acid and formamide have small molecular weights and large CO₂-BEs. Formamide has a larger CO₂-BE than formic acid. The CO₂ interacting systems of amides were experimentally studied in the vapor-liquid equilibrium state.⁸¹ However, formamide is a liquid in the standard state. Since the amide-amide interaction is very strong ($-\Delta E_e = 60.2$ kJ mol⁻¹ at the M06-2X level), CO₂ cannot be dissolved in the formamide solvent.

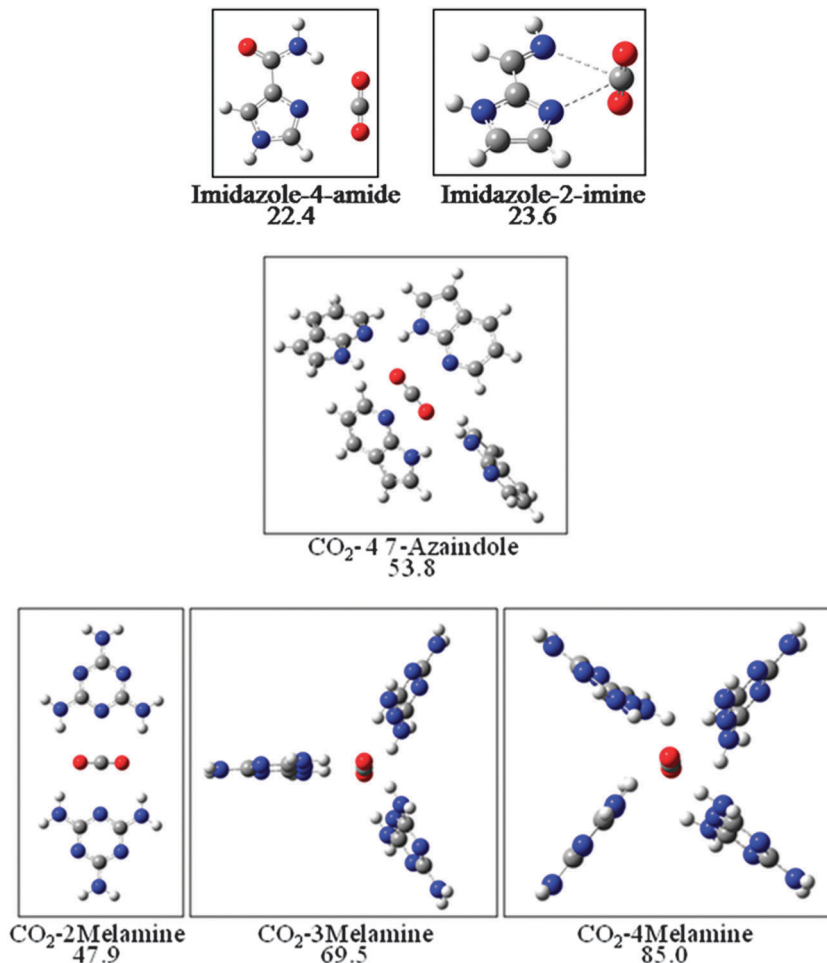


Fig. 3 Designed systems for CO₂ capture. The values are BEs ($-\Delta E_e$) in kJ mol⁻¹ at the M06-2X/aVDZ level.



As exemplary host systems using imidazole, formamide and imine, we can design imidazole-4-amide and imidazole-2-imine, as shown in Fig. 3. The CO₂-BEs of imidazole-4-amide and imidazole-2-imine ($-\Delta E_e = 22.4$ and 23.6 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively), are larger than those of imidazole, formamide and imine (19.7 , 20.7 , and 18.2 kJ mol⁻¹) and that of imidazole-2-carboxylic acid (21.5 kJ mol⁻¹). Thus, the imidazole-4-amide and imidazole-2-imine molecules show impressive CO₂ BEs. Indeed, an analogue of imidazole-4-amide was already synthesized and reported as a polymer.⁸² Dacarbazine as a derivative of imidazole-4-amide is a well-known chemical. The imidazole-2-imine moiety is also found in many imidazole derivatives.

Indole was also successfully used in the polymer form to capture CO₂ gas.¹⁹ In our study, guanidine, 7-azaindole, TBD and melamine show large CO₂-BEs. Among them, 7-azaindole has a similar structure to indole. It is not easy to synthesize the 7-azaindole functional group into polymers due to the difficult oxidation reaction of 7-azaindole. However, if 7-azaindole is used as a functional unit of the materials for CO₂ capture, such materials could show high selectivity for CO₂ capture due to the large CO₂-BE of 7-azaindole ($-\Delta E_e = 24.4$ kJ mol⁻¹ at the M06-2X/aVDZ level). The CO₂-BE of indole is 17.5 kJ mol⁻¹ at the M06-2X level. As mentioned in the previous section, CO₂ can interact with up to four 7-azaindole molecules (Fig. 3), as the experiment showed the CO₂ adsorption enthalpy of -49 kJ mol⁻¹ at zero coverage of indole,¹⁹ which indicates the interactions with 3 to 4 indole molecules. In this tetra-coordination, the CO₂-BE is calculated to be 53.8 kJ mol⁻¹ ($-\Delta E_e$) at the M06-2X/aVDZ level. The large adsorption enthalpy is critical to the high capacity and selectivity for CO₂ in the gas mixture.

A guanidine-functional polymer was reported to show good performance at high temperature.⁸³ Several applications of melamine were reported to show high capacity for CO₂ capture.^{84,85} However, in most cases the central triazine ring was used as one or two stacking CO₂-binding sites which have three N atoms,⁸⁶ which resulted in relatively weak CO₂-BE. Melamine-terminal materials could show better performance due to the effective electrostatic CO₂-binding as shown in Fig. 1 and 2. As shown in a model system (Fig. 3), CO₂-two melamines, CO₂-three melamines and CO₂-four melamines show large CO₂-BEs (47.9 , 69.5 and 85.0 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively) at the M06-2X/aVDZ level. Such large values arise from the maximized electrostatic interactions between CO₂ and melamine molecules associated with four-fold triple bindings comprised of two O^{δ-}...H⁺N^{δ-} electrostatic H-bonds and one C^{δ+}...N^{δ-} electrostatic bond. These model systems show much higher CO₂-BEs. The multi-N-containing molecules (guanidine, 7-azaindole, TBD, and melamine) with large CO₂-BEs could be used as multi-binding sites for a CO₂ molecule in devising absorbent materials with large CO₂ adsorption enthalpies.

4. Concluding remarks

Tautomerizable multi-N-containing strong bases (guanidine, 7-azaindole, TBD, and melamine) show considerably strong electrostatic interactions with CO₂ due to their strong amphoteric

properties. Among them, melamine shows the largest CO₂-electrostatic BE. The stronger binding between these functional molecules with CO₂ could imply better selectivity than the amine species. Among the various aromatic systems considered, indole shows the largest dispersion interaction energy with CO₂. The chemical units with large CO₂-BEs could be applied to devising functional materials for efficient CO₂ capture. Furthermore, CO₂ by tetra coordination of melamines gives a very large CO₂-BE (85.0 kJ mol⁻¹). Thus, multi-N-containing molecules (guanidine, 7-azaindole, TBD, and melamine) with large CO₂-BEs could be used as multi-binding sites for a CO₂ molecule. The present results could provide useful information for the development of promising functionalized materials for CO₂ capture/sequestration.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2011-0011222) and NRF (National Honor Scientist Program: 2010-0020414). It was also supported by the Research Fund of UNIST (project no. 1.140001.01). It was also supported by KISTI (KSC-2014-C3-020) and KISTI (KSC-2014-C3-030).

References

- 1 A. A. Lacis, G. A. Schmidt, D. Rind and R. A. Ruedy, *Science*, 2010, **330**, 356–359.
- 2 J. D. Shakun, P. U. Clark, F. He, S. A. Marcott, A. C. Mix, Z. Liu, B. Otto-Bliesner, A. Schmittner and E. Bard, *Nature*, 2012, **484**, 49–54.
- 3 M. Garner, A. Attwood, D. S. Baldwin, A. James and M. R. Munafo, *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2011, **36**, 1557–1562.
- 4 D. M. D'Alessandro, B. Smit and J. R. Long, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 6058–6082.
- 5 C. Lastoskie, *Science*, 2010, **330**, 595–596.
- 6 H. Li, P. H. Opgenorth, D. G. Wernick, S. Rogers, T.-Y. Wu, W. Higashide, P. Malati, Y.-X. Huo, K. M. Cho and J. C. Liao, *Science*, 2012, **335**, 1596.
- 7 P. Markewitz, W. Kuckshinrichs, W. Leiter, J. Linssen, P. Zapp, R. Bongartz, A. Schreiber and T. E. Muller, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, **5**, 7281–7305.
- 8 C.-H. Huang and C.-S. Tan, *Aerosol Air Qual. Res.*, 2014, **14**, 480–499.
- 9 P. Nugent, Y. Belmabkhout, S. D. Burd, A. J. Cairns, R. Luebke, K. Forrest, T. Pham, S. Ma, B. Space, L. Wojtas, M. Eddaoudi and M. J. Zaworotko, *Nature*, 2013, **495**, 80–84.
- 10 D.-X. Xue, A. J. Cairns, Y. Belmabkhout, L. Wojtas, Y. Liu, M. H. Alkordi and M. Eddaoudi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 7660–7667.
- 11 R. Poloni, B. Smit and J. B. Neaton, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 6714–6719.
- 12 L. Du, Z. Lu, K. Zheng, J. Wang, X. Zheng, Y. Pan, X. You and J. Bai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 562–565.



- 13 H. Amrouche, S. Aguado, J. Perez-Pellitero, C. Chizallet, F. Siperstein, D. Farrusseng, N. Bats and C. Nieto-Draghi, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2011, **115**, 16425–16432.
- 14 J. A. Thompson, N. A. Brunelli, R. P. Lively, J. R. Johnson, C. W. Jones and S. Nair, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 8198–8207.
- 15 R. Babarao, R. Custelcean, B. P. Hay and D. Jiang, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2012, **12**, 5349–5356.
- 16 F. Rezaei, R. P. Lively, Y. Labreche, G. Chen, Y. Fan, W. J. Koros and C. W. Jones, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2013, **5**, 3921–3931.
- 17 Y. Kuwahara, D.-Y. Kang, J. R. Copeland, N. A. Brunelli, S. A. Didas, P. Bollini, C. Sievers, T. Kamegawa, H. Yamashita and C. W. Jones, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 10757–10760.
- 18 E. Girard, T. Tassaing, S. Camy, J.-S. Condoret, J.-D. Marty and M. Destarac, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 11920–11923.
- 19 M. Saleh, H. M. Lee, K. C. Kemp and K. S. Kim, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2014, **6**, 7325–7333.
- 20 H. Choi, Y. C. Park, Y.-H. Kim and Y. S. Lee, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 2084–2087.
- 21 F. A. Chowdhury, H. Yamada, T. Higashii, K. Goto and M. Onoda, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 2013, **52**, 8323–8331.
- 22 Y. Matsuzaki, H. Yamada, F. A. Chowdhury, T. Higashii and M. Onoda, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2013, **117**, 9274–9281.
- 23 B. Han, C. Zhou, J. Wu, D. J. Tempel and H. Cheng, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2011, **2**, 522–526.
- 24 D. Y. Kim, H. M. Lee, S. K. Min, Y. Cho, I.-C. Hwang, K. Han, J. Y. Kim and K. S. Kim, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2011, **2**, 689–694.
- 25 X. Luo, Y. Guo, F. Ding, H. Zhao, G. Cui, H. Li and C. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 7053–7057.
- 26 I. Niedermaier, M. Bahlmann, C. Papp, C. Kolbeck, W. Wei, S. K. Calderon, M. Grabau, P. S. Schulz, P. Wasserscheid, H.-P. Steinruck and F. Maier, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 436–441.
- 27 E. F. da Silva, H. Lepaumier, A. Grimstvedt, S. J. Vevelstad, A. Einbu, K. Vernstad, H. F. Svendsen and K. Zahlsen, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 2012, **51**, 13329–13338.
- 28 C. S. Srikanth and S. S. C. Chuang, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 9196–9205.
- 29 X. Ge, S. L. Shaw and Q. Zhang, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2014, **48**, 5066–5075.
- 30 Y. S. Yu, H. F. Lu, T. T. Zhang, Z. X. Zhang, G. X. Wang and V. Rudolph, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 2013, **52**, 12622–12634.
- 31 N. Gargiulo, F. Pepe and D. Caputo, *J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol.*, 2014, **14**, 1811–1822.
- 32 S. Choi, T. Watanabe, T.-H. Bae, D. S. Sholl and C. W. Jones, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2012, **3**, 1136–1141.
- 33 R. Vaidyanathan, S. S. Iremonger, G. K. H. Shimizu, P. G. Boyd, S. Alavi and T. K. Woo, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 1826–1829.
- 34 R. Haldar, S. K. Reddy, V. M. Suresh, S. Mohapatra, S. Balasubramanian and T. K. Maji, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 4347–4356.
- 35 S. Wang, W.-C. Li, L. Zhang, Z.-Y. Jin and A.-H. Lu, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 4406–4412.
- 36 S. Biswas, D. E. P. Vanpoucke, T. Verstraelen, M. Vandichel, S. Couck, K. Leus, Y.-Y. Liu, M. Waroquier, V. V. Speybroeck, J. F. M. Denayer and P. V. D. Voort, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 22784–22796.
- 37 E. N. Lay, V. Taghikhani and C. Ghotbi, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 2006, **51**, 2197–2200.
- 38 K. Shirono, T. Morimatsu and F. Takemura, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 2008, **53**, 1867–1871.
- 39 K. M. de Lange and J. R. Lane, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2011, **135**, 064304.
- 40 J. Makarewicz, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, **132**, 234305.
- 41 A. Torrisi, C. Mellot-Draznieks and R. G. Bell, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **130**, 194703.
- 42 A. Torrisi, C. Mellot-Draznieks and R. G. Bell, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, **132**, 044705.
- 43 L. Chen, F. Cao and H. Sun, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.*, 2013, **113**, 2261–2266.
- 44 K. D. Vogiatzis, A. Mavrandonakis, W. Klopper and G. E. Froudakis, *ChemPhysChem*, 2009, **10**, 374–383.
- 45 Y. Zhao and D. G. Truhlar, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2006, **110**, 5121–5129.
- 46 M. Gerenkamp and S. Grimme, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2004, **392**, 229–235.
- 47 S. Grimme, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2003, **118**, 9095–9102.
- 48 M. Kolaski, A. Kumar, N. J. Singh and K. S. Kim, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2011, **13**, 991–1001.
- 49 T. Helgaker, W. Klopper, H. Koch and J. Noga, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1997, **106**, 9639–9646.
- 50 S. K. Min, E. C. Lee, H. M. Lee, D. Y. Kim, D. Kim and K. S. Kim, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 2008, **29**, 1208–1221.
- 51 R. Vaidyanathan, S. S. Iremonger, G. K. H. Shimizu, P. G. Boyd, S. Alavi and T. K. Woo, *Science*, 2010, **330**, 650–653.
- 52 A. Heßelmann, G. Jansen and M. Schütz, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2005, **122**, 014103.
- 53 E. C. Lee, D. Kim, P. Jurečka, P. Tarakeshwar, P. Hobza and K. S. Kim, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2007, **111**, 3446–3457.
- 54 TURBOMOLE V6.4 2012; a development of University of Karlsruhe and Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany, 2007, available from <http://www.turbomole.com>.
- 55 H.-J. Werner, P. J. Knowles, R. Lindh, F. R. Manby, M. Schutz, P. Celani, T. Korona, G. Rauhut, R. D. Amos, A. Bernhardsson, A. Berning, D. L. Cooper, M. J. O. Deegan, A. J. Dobbyn, F. Eckert, C. Hampel, G. Hetzer, A. W. Lloyd, S. J. McNicholas, W. Meyer, M. E. Mura, A. Nicklass, P. Palmieri, R. Pitzer, U. Schumann, H. Stoll, A. J. Stone, R. Tarroni and T. Thorsteinsson, *MOLPRO, a package of ab initio programs, version 2006.1*, Institut für Theoretische Chemie, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany, 2006.
- 56 D.-S. Zhang, Z. Chang, Y.-F. Li, Z.-Y. Jiang, Z.-H. Xuan, Y.-H. Zhang, J.-R. Li, Q. Chen, T.-L. Hu and X.-H. Bu, *Sci. Rep.*, 2013, **3**, 3312.
- 57 J. J. Nogueira, S. A. Vazquez, U. Lourderaj, W. L. Hase and E. Martinez-Nunez, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 18455–18464.
- 58 Z. Xiang, S. Leng and D. Cao, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, **116**, 10573–10579.



- 59 M. A. Hussain, Y. Soujanya and G. N. Sastry, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2011, **45**, 8582–8588.
- 60 J. Y. Lee, B. H. Hong, D. Y. Kim, D. R. Mason, J. W. Lee, Y. Chun and K. S. Kim, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 9118–9122.
- 61 J. Y. Lee, B. H. Hong, W. Y. Kim, S. K. Min, Y. Kim, M. V. Jouravlev, R. Bose, K. S. Kim, I.-C. Hwang, L. J. Kaufman, C. W. Wong, P. Kim and K. S. Kim, *Nature*, 2009, **460**, 498–501.
- 62 Y. Cho, W. J. Cho, I. S. Youn, G. Lee, N. J. Singh and K. S. Kim, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2014, **47**, 3321–3330.
- 63 S. K. Min, W. Y. Kim, Y. Cho and K. S. Kim, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2011, **6**, 162–165.
- 64 N. J. Singh, S. K. Min, D. Y. Kim and K. S. Kim, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2009, **5**, 515–529.
- 65 Y. F. Chen, J. Y. Lee, R. Babarao, J. Li and J. W. Jiang, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 6602–6609.
- 66 S. S. Han, D. Kim, D. H. Jung, S. Cho, S.-H. Choi and Y. Jung, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, **116**, 20254–20261.
- 67 C. M. Tenney and C. M. Lastoskie, *Environ. Prog.*, 2006, **25**, 343–354.
- 68 S. Vaupel, B. Brutschy, P. Tarakeshwar and K. S. Kim, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 5416–5426.
- 69 E. C. Lee, B. H. Hong, J. Y. Lee, J. C. Kim, D. Kim, Y. Kim, P. Tarakeshwar and K. S. Kim, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 4530–4537.
- 70 K. Muller-Dethlefs and P. Hobza, *Chem. Rev.*, 2000, **100**, 143–167.
- 71 J.-H. Choi and J.-H. Cho, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 3890–3891.
- 72 C.-C. Hwang, J. J. Tour, C. Kittrell, L. Espinal, L. B. Alemany and J. M. Tour, *Nat. Commun.*, 2014, **5**, 3961.
- 73 S. L. Qiao, Z. K. Du, W. Huang and R. Q. Yang, *J. Solid State Chem.*, 2014, **212**, 69–72.
- 74 V. Chandra, S. U. Yu, S. H. Kim, Y. S. Yoon, D. Y. Kim, A. H. Kwon, M. Meyyappan and K. S. Kim, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 735–737.
- 75 D. Kajiya and K. Saitow, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2010, **114**, 16832–16837.
- 76 R. Dey, R. Haldar, T. K. Maji and D. Ghoshal, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2011, **11**, 3905–3911.
- 77 M. G. Rabbani and H. M. El-Kaderi, *Chem. Mater.*, 2011, **23**, 1650–1653.
- 78 M. S. Shannon, J. M. Tedstone, S. P. O. Danielsen, M. S. Hindman and J. E. Bara, *Energy Fuels*, 2013, **27**, 3349–3357.
- 79 M. Prakash, K. Mathivon, D. M. Benoit, G. Chambaud and M. Hochlaf, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2014, **16**, 12503–12509.
- 80 S. Altarawneh, S. Behera, P. Jena and H. M. El-Kaderi, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 3571–3574.
- 81 H.-S. Byun, N.-H. Kim and C. Kwak, *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 2003, **208**, 53–68.
- 82 S.-Y. Duan, X.-M. Ge, N. Lu, F. Wu, W. Yuan and T. Jin, *Int. J. Nanomed.*, 2012, **7**, 3813–3822.
- 83 M. A. Alkhabbaz, R. Khunsupat and C. W. Jones, *Fuel*, 2014, **121**, 79–85.
- 84 K. Ahmad, O. Nowla, E. M. Kennedy, B. Z. Dlugogorski, J. C. Mackie and M. Stockenhuber, *Energy Technol.*, 2013, **1**, 345–349.
- 85 J.-X. Hu, H. Shang, J.-G. Wang, L. Luo, Q. Xiao, Y.-J. Zhong and W.-D. Zhu, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 2014, **53**, 11828–11837.
- 86 M. Saleh, S. B. Baek, H. M. Lee and K. S. Kim, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2015, **119**, 5395–5402.

