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MOF surface morphology governs interfacial pore architecture and CO₂ dynamics in mixed matrix membranes

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Mixed matrix membranes (MMMs), which embed metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) within polymers, offer a promising platform for next-generation, energy-efficient separations. However, the nano-structuring of the MOF/polymer interface and its influence on the MMM performance remains poorly understood. Here, we uncover two fundamental design principles that bridge this gap enabled by an automated, graph theory enhanced molecular simulation platform. First, we demonstrate that MOF surface morphology, specifically its planarity and roughness, plays a decisive role in shaping the topology of the interfacial pore network, including its dimensionality, connectivity, and spatial organization. Second, we show that this pore topology critically governs interfacial CO₂ dynamics: highly interconnected and continuous networks facilitate efficient translational and rotational motion, whereas fragmented architectures severely limit molecular mobility. Beyond providing a deep molecular-level understanding, this work introduces a new design paradigm: deliberate tuning of MOF surface morphology emerges as a powerful strategy to control interfacial nanostructure and optimize gas dynamics. Together, these findings open an unexplored pathway for the rational design of high-performance MMMs for advancing energy-efficient separation technologies.

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1. Introduction

The global imperative to reduce energy consumption and mitigate environmental impacts has spurred a concerted effort to develop more energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable separation technologies. Traditional methods such as distillation are known for their high energy requirements, prompting a critical need for greener alternatives.¹ Membrane-based separation has emerged as an effective technology in this endeavor, offering low-energy solutions for a wide range of liquid and gas mixtures.² However, most of the first-generation polymeric membranes face a trade-off between permeability and selectivity.³ Typically, more permeable polymers tend to be less selective, and *vice versa*. This phenomenon was evidenced by the Robeson upper bound.^{4,5} To overcome this challenge, a new class of hybrid membranes known as Mixed Matrix Membranes (MMMs) has garnered significant attention.^{6,7} By

incorporating highly selective ordered porous materials as fillers *i.e.* zeolites, metal–organic frameworks (MOFs), covalent–organic frameworks (COFs) and carbon nanotubes, into polymeric matrices, MMMs combine the advantages of both polymers (mechanical stability, facile processing, low cost) and inorganic/organic/hybrid materials (high selectivity), presenting a promising avenue for various gas separation applications.^{8–11} This holds particularly true for MMMs combining MOFs with a wide set of polymers that have shown attractive separation performance for a range of gas mixtures.¹²

These composite systems imply the creation of a boundary zone between the polymer matrix and the dispersed filler. This MOF/polymer interface has been shown to be pivotal in ensuring the fabrication of effective MMMs for molecular separation.^{6,13–24} Precise control of interfacial properties is critical: (1) strong MOF/polymer adhesion prevents defects formation and preserves membrane stability;²⁵ (2) uniform MOF dispersion within the polymer matrix avoids aggregation and guest transport barriers;²⁶ and (3) an optimized interfacial pore network favors efficient guest molecule transfer from the polymer matrix into MOF selective pores.^{21,22} Therefore, a systematic study is required to deepen our understanding of the MOF/polymer interfacial pore structuring and its impact on MMMs performance to further identify emergent design rules of optimal MMMs. The interfacial pore structuring has not yet been sufficiently investigated, largely due to the complexity of

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its characterization from both experimental and modelling perspectives.

Our group has deployed a computational strategy integrating force field equilibrium Molecular Dynamics (FF-EMD) and quantum mechanical (QM) calculations¹³ to deliver first insight into this fundamental question at the microscopic level with the exploration of a series of MOF/polymer composites.^{16,21,22,27–29} We demonstrated that a fine-tuning of the interfacial MOF/polymer interactions by considering flexible and/or functionalized polymers,^{14,17} or editing structural defects at the MOF surface^{16,30} govern the adhesion between the 2 components to ensure the processability of continuous and mechanically stable membranes. Our most recent study on MMMs constructed by assembling the square-shaped ultra-small pore AIFVIVE-1-Ni (KAUST-8) and two distinct polymers, *i.e.* PIM-1 and 6FDA-DAM revealed that the interfacial pore shape plays also a key role for an optimal molecular transport in the overall MMM.^{21,22} The predicted diffuse interfacial pore shape of the AIFVIVE-1-Ni/PIM-1 composite was demonstrated to enable a more effective CO₂ migration from the polymer region towards the entrance of the selective MOF filler. This prediction was further supported by the excellent CO₂ permeability shown by the corresponding [001]-oriented nanosheets AIFVIVE-1-Ni/PIM-1 MMM. The selection of this prototypical ultra-small pore MOF delivered a compelling proof of concept, demonstrating the potential of modulating MOF/polymer interfacial pore structuring to enhance the molecular transport throughout the overall highly orientated MMM and hence its gas permeability performance.

To generalize this overall concept, a systematic assessment of the role played by distinct nature of interfacial pore structuring (dimension, shape, interconnectivity) on the MOF/polymer adhesion and interfacial molecular diffusion is required. On this path, we selected a set of CO₂ selective narrow-pore MOFs sorbents in addition to the square-channel-like AIFVIVE-1-Ni. This includes CALF-20,²⁸ MIL-53-NH₂ (ref. 31 and 32) and Zr-fum-fcu,²⁹ which feature distinct pore aperture shapes, oval, lozenge, and triangular respectively. We specifically chose exposed surfaces oriented perpendicular to the pore apertures and spanning a broad range of surface planarity/roughness to interrogate how morphology governs interfacial pore-network topology, *i.e.* [001] (AIFVIVE-1-Ni), [100] CALF-20, [001] MIL-53-NH₂ and [110] Zr-fum-fcu facets. The Delaunay tessellation approach as implemented in Qhull³³ was applied to precisely analyze the roughness and morphologies of these four distinct MOF surfaces by assessing their respective planarity deviation (P_{dev}) ($P_{dev} \approx 1$: highest planarity, lowest P_{dev} indicates increased surface irregularity). Fig. 1 highlights the deliberate selection of these four MOF surfaces spanning a range of planarity variations, providing a systematic framework to investigate how surface roughness governs the interfacial pore network formation upon integration with a polymer.

Composites were constructed by integrating these different MOF surfaces with 6FDA-DAM, a highly permeable perfluorinated dianhydride-based polyimide, chosen as a model polymer to generate distinct nature of interfacial pore structuring. Notably, this polymer is widely used in MMMs for its

high thermal and chemical stability, good mechanical strength, and excellent processability.^{21,22} To that purpose we deployed our well-trained computational approach,¹³ based on a combination of FF-EMD and QM calculations. Notably, our previous workflow analyses provided local or ensemble-average descriptors of the interface, but it was not possible to characterize the three-dimensional connectivity of the interfacial free volume: whether voids are isolated, weakly connected, or form continuous multi-path channels. Because interfacial transport depends on percolating pathways and bottlenecks rather than only on average free volume, a topology-aware description is required. Herein, we established an automated graph theory enhanced framework that expands our computational capabilities by making high-resolution analysis of complex interfacial pore networks possible as schematized in Fig. 2. This decisive implementation especially enabled to convert the accessible interfacial free volume (defined by our Delaunay-based segmentation) into a weighted network whose nodes are accessible grid points and whose edges encode spatial proximity. From this representation we can extract three complementary descriptors: eccentricity (spatial reach/longest path within a pore domain), betweenness centrality (bottlenecks and articulation points that control through-interface passage), and assortativity (tendency of similar void regions to connect, *i.e.*, cohesiveness domain). These metrics are insensitive to arbitrary 2D slicing and capture full 3D connectivity, thereby complementing conventional density, RDF and PSD analyses. This overall upgraded platform enables a systematic analysis of the interfacial pore structuring within the constructed MOF/6FDA-DAM composites with unparalleled precision. We demonstrate that the exposed MOF surface morphology governs the interfacial pore architecture, with variations in MOF surface roughness leading to the formation of distinct pore networks exhibiting different structural and textural characteristics. These interfacial features, in turn, directly influence the CO₂ dynamics across the MOF-polymer interface. This comprehensive analysis identifies critical aspects of interfacial pore structuring that control molecular diffusion, thereby paving the way for the rational design of MMMs with maximized performance.

2. Automated computational platform for MMMs generation and analysis

In this section, we present an automated version of our computational suite, which integrates QM calculations at the Density Functional Theory (DFT) level, FF-EMD and FF-Monte Carlo (FF-MC) simulations, along with advanced post-simulation analyses incorporating graph theory techniques. This comprehensive platform is designed to: (i) construct atomistic models of MOF/polymer composites by combining MOF surface slabs with detailed atomistic polymer configurations; (ii) unravel the textural, structural, and morphological features, including pore connectivity, of the interfacial regions; and (iii) provide an in-depth characterization of gas adsorption





Fig. 1 Illustration of the exposed MOF slab models orientated perpendicularly to the MOF pore entrance: [001] ALFFIVE-1-Ni, [100] CALF-20, [001] MIL53-NH₂ and [110] Zr-fum-fcu. (A) Top view and (B) side view of the respective MOFs including Delaunay tessellation surface. (C) 3D Delaunay tessellation plane representation of the MOF surface and the corresponding planarity deviation metrics. Herein, the 3D Voronoi diagram was constructed based on the MOF surface atoms with a grid of 1 Å considered to detect atoms closest to the surface within a 2 Å radius. Due to the particularly large pore aperture of Zr-fum-fcu, this radius was extended up to 4 Å.

and dynamics within these hybrid composites. Our workflow starts with DFT optimization of the MOF slab models cleaved from the periodic MOF structures. Herein, we applied this first step to generate MOF exposed surfaces perpendicularly to the direction of the MOF pore apertures, *i.e.* [001] [ALFFIVE-1-Ni], [100] CALF-20, [001] MIL-53-NH₂ and [110] Zr-fum-fcu. These MOF slab models are subsequently combined with an atomistic structure model of the 6FDA-DAM polymer generated *via* FF-EMD, with the objective of constructing MOF/polymer interfacial models, which are subsequently geometry-optimized using FF-EMD. Post-simulation structural and textural analysis of the MOFs/6FDA-DAM interfacial porosity includes atomic density profile, radial distribution functions (RDFs) between different MOF/polymer atom pairs, Delaunay tessellation, planarity assessments, pore size distribution (PSD), void fraction, and free pore mapping (see Fig. S1). Decisively, graph theory (using NetworkX)³⁴ is equally implemented to model interfacial pore topology, including interconnectivity, shape and dimension, providing an unprecedented topological analysis of the interfacial pore architecture. Adsorption properties can be further evaluated using FF-MC simulations, while FF-EMD calculations assess the CO₂ dynamics phenomena across the overall composite. Relative to our earlier workflow,¹³ the novelties here are: (i) a fully automated pipeline from atomistic polymer model generation, MOF/polymer composite generation to post-analysis, and (ii) a graph-theory module that enables an

unprecedented quantification of the 3D interfacial pore-network topology (connectivity, dimensionality, and path lengths).

2.1. Construction of atomistic MOF surface models

The surface slab models for all the MOFs mentioned above are cleaved from their DFT-optimized crystal structures. Our focus is on MOF surfaces with pore entrances exposed to the polymer matrix. These exposed surface slab models of [001] ALFFIVE-1-Ni,²¹ [100] CALF-20 (ref. 28) and [110] Zr-fum-fcu²⁹ were adopted from our previous studies, ensuring consistency in methodology. These surface slab models are reminded in the ESI with their respective dimensions (see Fig. S2 to S4). The additional MIL-53-NH₂ surface slab model was cleaved along the [001] crystallographic plane of the DFT-geometry optimized MIL-53-NH₂ bulk structure (see Fig. S5). The terminations of these MOF surface models align with previously established models, ensuring a consistent framework for analysis.^{17,21,28,29} Typically, the newly created [001] MIL-53-NH₂ slab model was terminated by -OH groups that mimics the scenario applied to Zr-fum-fcu.²⁹ All these MOF surface models were extended above 50 Å in length along the z direction, to prevent interactions between the surfaces in this direction. A vacuum box of z-length 20 Å was also added to avoid interactions between the MOF slab and its periodic images. We also ensured that the net dipole moment is





Fig. 2 Workflow of our automated computational platform for constructing and analyzing MOF/polymer composites integrating DFT calculations for MOF slab model generation, FF-EMD for composites construction and gas translational and angular dynamics exploration, and FF-GCMC for gas adsorption study. Interfacial exploration includes structural characterization (atomic density profiles, radial distribution functions, Delaunay tessellation) and textural analysis (pore size distribution, void fraction, free pore mapping). Graph theory techniques (NetworkX) are employed to deliver comprehensive insights into the interfacial pore connectivity and possible molecular transport pathways (this new implementation is highlighted by the symbol*).

zero in the z -direction for all these slab models by rebuilding the surface accordingly. Their geometries were further optimized using periodic DFT optimizations *via* the Quickstep module implemented in CP2K (Version 2023.1).^{35,36} The Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE) exchange–correlation functional³⁷ was employed alongside Grimme’s D3 dispersion correction,³⁸ which accounts for both short- and long-range interactions. Basis sets and pseudopotentials were sourced from the CP2K library, employing DZVP-MOLOPT-GTH for oxygen, carbon, aluminum, nickel, zinc, zirconium and fluorine atoms, and TZVP-MOLOPT-GTH for hydrogen atoms while GTH-PBE pseudopotentials were applied to all atoms. The grid settings featured a plane-wave cutoff of 500 Ry and a relative cutoff of 50 Ry. The SCF convergence criterion is set to 10^{-6} , utilizing the Orbital Transformation (OT) method with DIIS minimization and a full kinetic preconditioner. Geometry optimizations were performed using the Broyden–Fletcher–Goldfarb–Shanno (BFGS) algorithm, with convergence criteria set to a maximum force of 2.0×10^{-4} hartree bohr⁻¹ and a maximum displacement of 2.0×10^{-4} bohr. The stress tensor was calculated analytically to ensure precise cell parameter optimization. These optimized slab models were systematically expanded to be in line with the dimensions of the ALFFIVE-1-Ni model. The

final box sizes in the xy -plane were established as follows: $48.927 \text{ \AA} \times 48.927 \text{ \AA}$ for ALFFIVE-1-Ni, $48.468 \text{ \AA} \times 47.418 \text{ \AA}$ for CALF-20, $53.504 \text{ \AA} \times 50.444 \text{ \AA}$ for Zr-fum-fcu, and $60.363 \text{ \AA} \times 53.965 \text{ \AA}$ for MIL-53-NH₂.

The universal force-field (UFF) parameters were selected to describe the bonded and non-bonded terms of the MOF slab model. The use of the UFF was demonstrated previously to lead to reliable structure and adsorption properties for MOFs which do not contain any open metal as is the case for all MOFs investigated in this study as well as for previous MOF slab models we have explored including ALFFIVE-1-Ni²¹ and CALF-20.²⁸ The atomic partial charges for MIL-53-NH₂ surface model was computed using the Density Derived Electrostatic and Chemical (DDEC6) method, as implemented in the CHARGE-MOL module.^{39,40} following the same strategy we previously applied for the three previously reported MOF slab models, ALFFIVE-1-Ni,²¹ CALF-20,²⁸ and Zr-fum-fcu.²⁹ The full set of force field parameters and the charge values for each MOF are provided in the SI.

2.2. Construction of atomistic 6FDA-DAM polymer model

The 6FDA-DAM polymer model was developed using an automated *in silico* polymerization strategy that involves



to reduce the computational cost for the graph theory analysis without compromising the precise analysis of the interfacial pore structure. A probe particle with a radius of 1.3 Å was used to define accessible regions, effectively excluding spaces that are sterically inaccessible to small molecules. In the constructed graphs, nodes represent accessible probe particles, while edges are established between node pairs within 1.6 Å of each other. Edge weights were assigned based on the inverse of the distance (1/distance) to capture spatial proximity accurately. To analyze pore connectivity, community detection algorithms were included using the Clauset–Newman–Moore greedy modularity maximization method,⁴⁹ as implemented in NetworkX.³⁴ A resolution parameter of 0.1 is selected, favoring the formation of larger aggregates. Aggregates consisting of less than 10 nodes were excluded to focus on significant structural features. To characterize the interfacial pore networks, three representative graph theory network parameters were determined: (i) eccentricity,³⁴ redefined here as the network eccentricity normalized by the simulation box length along the *x*-axis, to capture the relative spatial extent of the pore network; (ii) assortativity^{50,51} to evaluate the tendency of nodes to connect with similar or dissimilar nodes; and (iii) betweenness centrality^{52–54} to identify plausible transport pathways for guest molecules.

2.6. Molecular gas adsorption and dynamics

FF-grand Canonical Monte Carlo (FF-GCMC) simulations were performed at 300 K and 10 bar gas pressure to load the four different MOF/6FDA-DAM composites with CO₂. These simulations were conducted using the Complex Adsorption and Diffusion Simulation Suite (CADSS) code.⁵⁵ In these calculations, the system undergoes 10⁷ equilibration steps followed by 10⁷ production steps to ensure accurate sampling of adsorption configurations. CO₂ molecules were modeled using the three-site linear rigid Lennard-Jones (LJ) TraPPE model.⁵⁶ Short-range interactions were truncated at a cutoff radius of 12 Å, while long-range electrostatic interactions were handled *via* the Ewald summation⁵⁷ technique to account for periodic boundary conditions accurately. The fugacity values required for GCMC simulations were derived from the Peng–Robinson equation of state.⁵⁸

CO₂ dynamics in these guest-loaded composites were further analyzed using FF-EMD simulations, which enabled the computation of velocity autocorrelation function (VACF) and the orientation distribution for the guest molecules providing insights into both translational and rotational dynamics of CO₂ in the MOF/polymer interfacial porosity. These interfacial analyses were performed with short FF-EMD production runs for 100 picoseconds (ps), with trajectory data collected every 10 fs for high-resolution temporal analysis. The CO₂ self-diffusivity (D_s^{GK}) was calculated using the Green–Kubo relation: $D_s^{\text{GK}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty v(t_0)v(t)dt$, where $v(t_0)$ and $v(t)$ represent the reference and instantaneous velocities of CO₂ at times t_0 and t , respectively. The integrand, $v(t_0) \cdot v(t)$, is the VACF, which quantifies how the velocity of a particle at an initial time correlates with its velocity at a later time.^{59–61} Rotational

dynamics were assessed by analyzing the orientation distributions for each CO₂ molecule measuring the angle between its orientation vector at time t and at the reference time t_0 . These orientation profiles were fitted using Gaussian functions, and the amplitude of angular deviation (θ_{FWHM}) was quantified throughout the determination of the Full Width at Half Maximum (FWHM) of the fit. The FWHM provides a direct measure of the angular dispersion, representing the extent to which the CO₂ molecules fluctuate about their average orientation. Larger FWHM values indicate greater rotational freedom, while narrower widths imply more constrained orientational alignment. By averaging the FWHM across all molecules in the interfacial region, the rotational landscape of CO₂ can be quantitatively compared between the different composites, offering insight into how the interfacial structuring impacts the rotational mobility of the guest molecules.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Structural analysis of the MOF/6FDA-DAM composites

A structural analysis of the FF-EMD constructed atomistic models for the four different composites is provided in Fig. 3a–d. These representations include the density profiles for all composites plotted along the direction normal to the MOF surface, namely the *z*-axis, along with illustrations of the composites overlaid with Delaunay tessellation of the MOFs surfaces and plane representation of the polymer coverage.

The atomic density of 6FDA-DAM is shown to fluctuate around a mean value of 0.07 atoms per Å³ at both ends of the simulation box for all composites. In proximity to the MOF surfaces located at the center of the simulation box, the atomic density of 6FDA-DAM drops to zero. Interestingly, in the case of ALFFIVE-1-Ni showing the highest planarity (Fig. 1) the resulting composite does not exhibit any MOF/polymer overlap. 6FDA-DAM distributes homogeneously at the ALFFIVE-1-Ni surface, this geometry being held by means of continued moderate van der Waals interactions between its terminal F-atom and the carbonyl functional group (C=O) of the 6FDA-DAM polymer with separating distance over 3.5 Å as shown in the corresponding RDF plotted in Fig. 3e. Fig. 3f delivers an illustration of the closest contacts between the fluorine atoms of ALFFIVE-1-Ni and the carbonyl groups of 6FDA-DAM. On the other hand, for the other 3MOF slab models showing a substantial planarity deviation, the two components overlap at the interface accompanied with interactions between the –OH terminal groups of the MOF and the carbonyl groups of 6FDA-DAM as evidenced in the RDF plots (Fig. 3e) and their representative snapshots (Fig. 3f). The MOF/polymer overlap length in the 2D atomic density profile is slightly longer for the MOF surface with the higher planarity deviation: Zr-fum-fcu/6FDA-DAM (8.6 Å) > MIL-53-NH₂/6FDA-DAM (7.5 Å) > CALF-20/6FDA-DAM (3.3 Å).

When analyzing the surface tessellation, we observed that the MIL-53-NH₂ and Zr-fum-fcu surfaces exhibit a tessellation pattern similar to that of 6FDA-DAM, indicating that the polymer effectively adapts to the shape of the MOF surface which deviates with the behavior observed for CALF-20 and even more





Fig. 3 Structural analysis of MOF/6FDA-DAM composites. The atomic density profiles along the z-coordinates: (a) ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM, (b) CALF-20/6FDA-DAM, (c) Zr-fum-fcu/6FDA-DAM, and (d) MIL-53-NH₂/6FDA-DAM composites. Insets show corresponding 2D and 3D pore mappings, highlighting the spatial distribution and connectivity of interfacial pores within each composite where the polymer surface is represented by the Green Delaunay tessellation. (e) The normalized radial distribution function, $g(r)$, between the characteristic atoms of the MOF surfaces and the oxygen 6FDA-DAM atom pairs. Illustrative snapshots of the interfacial interactions for ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM (f) and Zr-fum-fcu/6FDA-DAM (g), magenta lines represent the interactions between MOF surface atoms and the 6FDA-DAM carbonyl atoms.

for ALFFIVE-1-Ni for which the surface tessellations are more erratic. To further characterize these different behaviors, we computed the 3D interface gap by determining the Delaunay

tessellation surface area and dividing it by the free space volume between the 6FDA-DAM and the MOF Delaunay surfaces. The calculated interface gaps for each composite are $4.1 \pm 0.05 \text{ \AA}$



(CALF-20), $3.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ \AA}$ (ALFFIVE-1-Ni), $3.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ \AA}$ (Zr-fum-fcu), and $2.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ \AA}$ (MIL-53-NH₂). This newly derived descriptor serves as a reliable metrics to assess the overall 3D polymer adhesion to the MOF surface, with MIL-53-NH₂ and Zr-fum-fcu exhibiting the shortest interfacial gaps in line with a better adaptability of the polymer conformation to the morphology of their surfaces.

3.2. Textural analysis of the MOF/6FDA-DAM interfaces

The interfacial PSD plots depicted in Fig. 4a for the different MOF/6FDA-DAM composites evidence that the CALF-20/6FDA-

DAM composite exhibits the largest pore size contribution with a dominant peak around 6 \AA . This suggests that the resulting interface maintains relatively larger voids compared to the scenario obtained for the other MOFs. The ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM interface presents a distinct peak at approximately 4.3 \AA , with a sharper decline toward smaller pore sizes, indicating a more homogeneous distribution of the interfacial pore sizes compared to CALF-20. The PSDs of the MIL-53-NH₂/6FDA-DAM and Zr-fum-fcu/6FDA-DAM interfaces show a broader distribution with significant contributions across a range of pore sizes, peaking between 3 and 5 \AA . This indicates a more



Fig. 4 Textural analysis of the CALF-20/6FDA-DAM (green), ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM (blue), Zr-fum-fcu/6FDA-DAM (orange) and, MIL-53-NH₂/6FDA-DAM (cyan) composites. (a) Interfacial PSD plots. (b) Void fraction profiles as a function of the distance from the MOF surface, plotted along the z-direction of the composites. The position $z = 0$ corresponds the metal atom closest to the MOF surface. (c) Representative illustration of the free porosity over the xy plane for different z values when one moves away from the MOF surface, where colored regions represent different void domains, and white regions denote the presence of polymers.





Fig. 5 3D visualizations of the interfacial pore networks for CALF-20 (green), ALFFIVE-1-Ni (blue), MIL-53-NH₂ (cyan) and Zr-fum-fcu (yellow) composites, highlighting differences in pore connectivity and distribution. Radar plots summarize three key graph theory network parameters: assortativity, eccentricity, and betweenness centrality.



Fig. 6 Correlation between the interfacial CO₂ self-diffusivity (from the Green–Kubo relation) (D_s^{GK}) and (a) eccentricity, (b) betweenness centrality, and (c) CO₂ rotational dynamics quantified by θ_{FWHM} . Error bars on the graph theory network parameters represent their standard deviations evaluated over the 3 interfacial models constructed for all composites. The CO₂ dynamics metrics are equally averaged over the 3 interfacial models. Dashed lines are included to guide the eye.

molecular transport all along the MMM and hence a faster CO₂ permeability.²¹ Accounting for differences in MOF loading in the MMM, working gas pressure and temperature conditions employed, previously reported experimental CO₂ permeability data positions (001) ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM achieves ~1295.7 barrer at 60 wt% (2 bar, 35 °C),²² above MIL-53-NH₂/6FDA-DAM (~650 barrer at 20 wt%, 3 bar, 25 °C).⁶² This aligns with our 3D interfacial-network analysis, where higher connectivity (higher eccentricity, lower betweenness) yields faster interfacial CO₂ dynamics for ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM and suggest based on our discussion above a qualitative trend for CO₂ permeability as

follows: MIL-53-NH₂/6FDA-DAM < Zr-fum-fcu/6FDA-DAM ≲ ALFFIVE-1-Ni/6FDA-DAM < CALF-20/6FDA-DAM.

4. Conclusions

This study provides a comprehensive molecular understanding of how MOF surface morphology governs the topology of interfacial pore networks in MOF/polymer MMMs. By developing an automated, graph theory-enhanced molecular simulation platform capable of high-resolution analysis of complex interfacial architectures, we demonstrate that MOF surface



planarity and roughness play a decisive role in shaping the dimensionality, connectivity, and spatial organization of interfacial pores. Importantly, we show that highly interconnected and continuous interfacial pore networks enable more efficient interfacial translational and rotational CO₂ dynamics, whereas fragmented structures severely impede guest mobility. Beyond delivering unprecedented microscopic insights, this work introduces a new paradigm: the deliberate tuning of MOF surface morphology, typically *via* surface grafting, as a powerful strategy to engineer interfacial pore networks and optimize interfacial gas dynamics. We note that interfacial CO₂ dynamics cannot be measured directly; experimental validation presently relies on overall permeability trends. While a rigorous, system-by-system validation is outside our scope here, our mechanistic link that more-interconnected interfacial networks promote higher interfacial mobility and expected faster CO₂ permeability in the overall MMM.²¹ By unlocking this largely unexplored strategy, our findings open new avenues for the rational design of next-generation MMMs, offering opportunities for advancing high-performance and energy-efficient separation technologies.

Author contributions

A. D. M. and G. M. conceived the idea of the project, designed the simulation strategy and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. D. F. constructed and analyzed the MOF/polymer composite atomistic models. S. N. performed the polymer construction simulations. G. M. supervised the computational work and M. E. participated in the discussion. All authors contributed to the revision of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Data availability

Code availability: The central codes used in this paper are VASP,⁶³ CP2K,³⁵ LAMMPS,⁴⁸ CADSS,⁵⁵ and polymatic.⁶⁴ Detailed information related to the license and user guide are available in the referenced papers and on their websites. We have deposited all input files used in this work (LAMMPS scripts, UFF parameter files, and partial charges), together with post-processing scripts (graph-theory analysis), in the repository <https://github.com/AlejandroDiazMarquez/AutoMMM>. The automated polymerization scripts are in the repository <https://github.com/supriyonaskar/Polymer.git>.

All data needed to evaluate the conclusions in the paper are present in the paper and/or the supplementary information (SI). Supplementary information is available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5sc04241k>.

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