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Activation strategies of metal-organic frameworks for the sorption of reduced sulfur compounds

Yaxin Deng^{1,a}, Kowsalya Vellingiri^{1,a,b}, Ki-Hyun Kim^{*a}, Danil W. Boukhvalov^c, Ligy Philip^b

^aDepartment of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Hanyang University, 222 Wangsimni-Ro, Seoul 04763, Korea; ^bEnvironmental and Water Resources Engineering Division, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Madras, Chennai 600 036, India; ^cDepartment of Chemistry, Hanyang University, 222 Wangsimni-Ro, Seoul 04763, Korea

Abstract

In order to investigate the possible options to improve the pore properties of metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), the sorptive capacity of MOF-199 was assessed based on the two contrasting activation approaches (i.e., ‘chemical (C)’ and ‘thermal (T)’ activation) against four reduced sulfur (S) compounds (RSCs: H₂S, CH₃SH, (CH₃)₂S (DMS), and CH₃SSCH₃ (DMDS)). In order to represent the pristine (C1) and chemically activated forms of MOF-199 (C2), the pores were filled by N,N'-dimethylformamide (DMF) (i.e., as synthesized) and dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), respectively. The corresponding counterparts for thermal treatment (150°C under 100 mL min⁻¹) were named as T1 and T2, respectively. The combined effects of chemical/thermal activation were found to enhance the sorption capacity of MOF-199, while such advantage was not evident when treated by chemical activation only. Overall, the relative ordering of four different MOF-199 against diverse S compounds was found to be DMDS>CH₃SH>H₂S>DMS. The mechanism for such sorption was ascribed to two major competing interactions: a) S-Cu for lighter S and b) -CH₃ group (in S compound) and aromatic ring (in MOF ligand) for heavier S. This synergetic effect was also confirmed by both theoretically (density functional theory (DFT)) and experimentally (Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy analysis). As such, MOF-199 prepared through both chemical and thermal treatments was identified as an efficient sorbent to capture S compounds even in ambient conditions.

Keywords: MOF-199, H₂S, CH₃SH, Sorption, Activation

*Correspondence: kkim61@hanyang.ac.kr, Tel.: +1-82-2-2220-2325; Fax: +82-2-2220-0399

¹These authors are considered as co-first authors because they contributed equally to this work.

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