

Electronic Supplementary Information

Adsorption of HCN on cosmic silicates: a periodic quantum mechanical study

Niccolò Bancone^{1,2}, Stefano Pantaleone¹, Piero Ugliengo¹, Albert Rimola^{2*} and Marta Corno^{1*}

¹Dipartimento di Chimica and NIS – Nanostructured Interfaces and Surfaces – Centre, Università degli Studi di Torino, via P. Giuria 7, 10125, Torino, Italy

²Departament de Química, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra, Spain

*Corresponding authors: marta.corno@unito.it, telephone: +390116702439
albert.rimola@uab.cat, telephone:+34935812164

Computational Details

Basis set

Here follow the adopted basis sets for forsterite atoms (Mg, O, Si, taken by Bruno's)¹ and the polarized Ahlrichs-VTZ² for HCN atoms (CRYSTAL17 format):

Mg

```
12 5
0 0 8 2.0 1.0
68371.8750000      0.0002226
9699.3400900      0.0018982
2041.1767860      0.0110451
529.8629060      0.0500627
159.1860000      0.1691230
54.6848000      0.3670310
21.2357000      0.4004100
8.7460400      0.1498700
0 1 5 8.0 1.0
156.7950000      -0.0062400      0.0077200
31.0339000      -0.0788200      0.0642700
9.6453000      -0.0799200      0.2104000
3.7109000      0.2906300      0.3431400
1.6116400      0.5716400      0.3735000
0 1 1 2.0 1.0
```

0.6800000	1.0000000	1.0000000
0 1 1 0.0 1.0		
0.2245160	1.0000000	1.0000000
0 3 1 0.0 1.0		
0.5000000	1.0000000	

Si

14 6

0 0 8 2.0 1.0		
87645.8000000	0.0002370	
12851.8000000	0.0019200	
2786.2800000	0.0109000	
728.0430000	0.0496000	
219.5160000	0.1668000	
75.9006000	0.3630000	
29.4602000	0.4051000	
11.9891000	0.1504000	
0 1 6 8.0 1.0		
165.9580000	-0.0088400	0.0090900
39.3727000	-0.0859000	0.0601000
12.7112000	-0.0712000	0.1952000
4.7177000	0.4147000	0.3384000
1.8482000	0.6168000	0.3006000
0.7365000	0.1154000	0.0648000
0 1 3 4.0 1.0		
4.1752000	-0.0199000	-0.0087000
1.4472000	-0.1864000	-0.0043800
0.5023000	0.0967000	0.2207000
0 1 1 0.0 1.0		
0.3220000	1.0000000	1.0000000
0 1 1 0.0 1.0		
0.1300000	1.0000000	1.0000000
0 3 1 0.0 1.0		
0.6000000	1.0000000	

O

8 5

0 0 8 2. 1.	
8020.	0.00108
1338.	0.00804
255.4	0.05324
69.22	0.1681
23.90	0.3581
9.264	0.3855
3.851	0.1468
1.212	0.0728

0 1 4 6. 1.
 49.43 -0.00883 0.00958
 10.47 -0.0915 0.0696
 3.235 -0.0402 0.2065
 1.217 0.379 0.347
 0 1 1 0.0 1.0
 0.59 1. 1.
 0 1 1 0. 1.
 0.250588 1. 1.
 0 3 1 0. 1.
 0.500 1.

H

1 4
 0 0 3 1.0 1.00
 34.0613410 0.60251978E-02
 5.1235746 0.45021094E-01
 1.1646626 0.20189726
 0 0 1 0. 1.00
 0.32723041 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0. 1.00
 0.10307241 1.0000000
 0 2 1 0. 1.
 0.8 1.0000000

C

6 10
 0 0 5 2.0 1.0
 8506.0384000 0.53373664E-03
 1275.7329000 0.41250232E-02
 290.3118700 0.21171337E-01
 82.0562000 0.82417860E-01
 26.4796410 0.24012858
 0 0 1 2.0 1.0
 9.2414585 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.0
 3.3643530 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.0
 0.87174164 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.0
 0.36352352 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.0
 0.12873135 1.0000000
 0 2 4 2.0 1.0
 34.7094960 0.53300974E-02

7.9590883 0.35865814E-01
 2.3786972 0.14200299
 0.81540065 0.34203105
 0 2 1 0.0 1.0
 0.28953785 1.0000000
 0 2 1 0.0 1.0
 0.10084754 1.0000000
 0 3 1 0.0 1.0
 0.8000000 1.0000000

N

7 10
 0 0 5 2.0 1.00
 11913.4167560 -0.52297017365E-03
 1786.7213834 -0.40428404036E-02
 406.59012834 -0.20772715125E-01
 114.92525065 -0.81183137849E-01
 37.105883422 -0.23871497395
 0 0 1 2.0 1.00
 12.971676198 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.00
 4.7302291164 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.00
 1.2525184258 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.00
 0.51260071231 1.0000000
 0 0 1 0.0 1.00
 0.17939714002 1.0000000
 0 2 4 3.0 1.00
 49.218758392 0.55526953476E-02
 11.348935304 0.38054617957E-01
 3.4285088246 0.14941412242
 1.1799512559 0.34898187368
 0 2 1 0.0 1.00
 0.41726122577 1.0000000
 0 2 1 0.0 1.00
 0.14295131280 1.0000000
 0 3 1 0.0 1.00
 1.0000000 1.0000000

Results

HCN adducts on forsterite surfaces

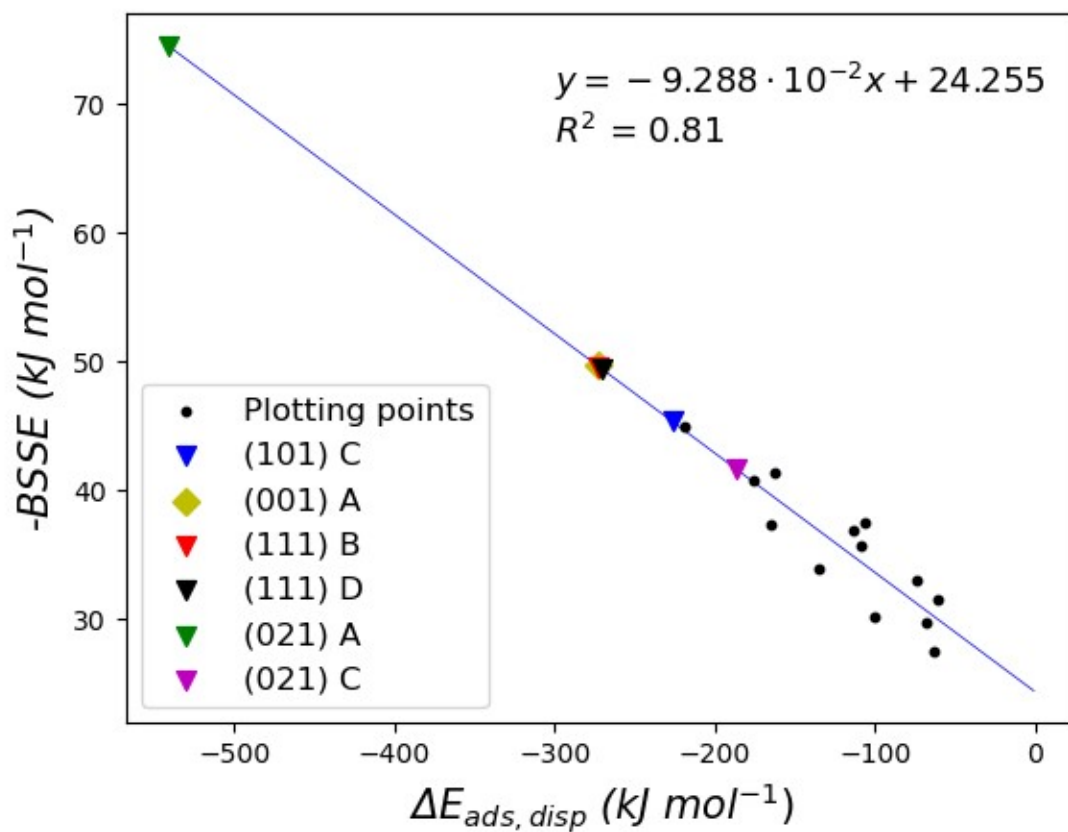


Figure S1. Linear dependence between $\Delta E_{ads,disp}$ and corresponding BBSE values. The interpolated points represent the structures for which the CP method was not feasible.

Here follow all the structures of the studied HCN adducts on forsterite surfaces

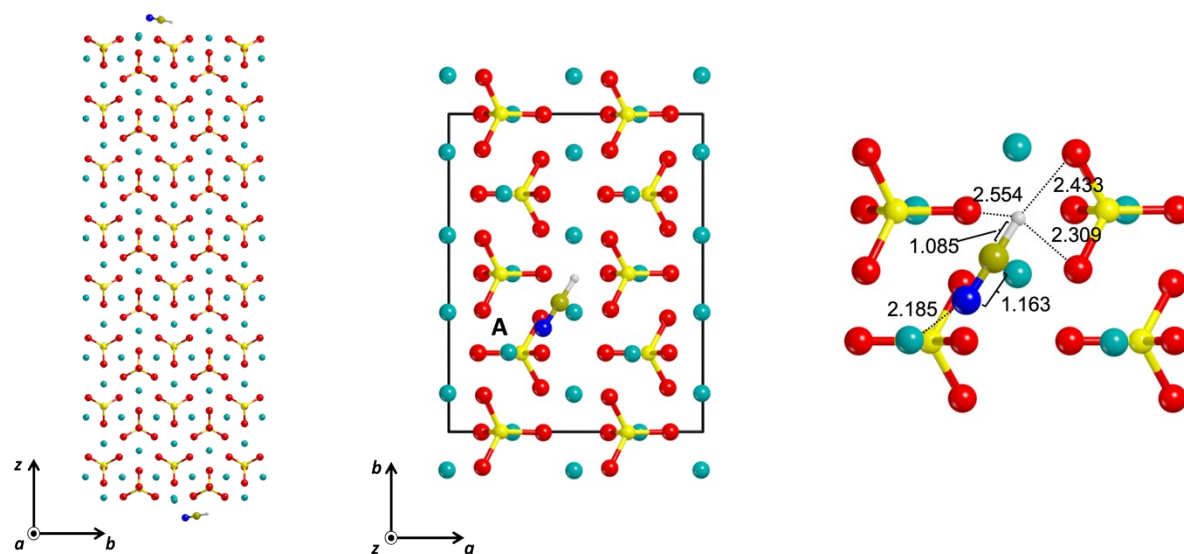


Figure S2. Side and top views of the (010) A structure.

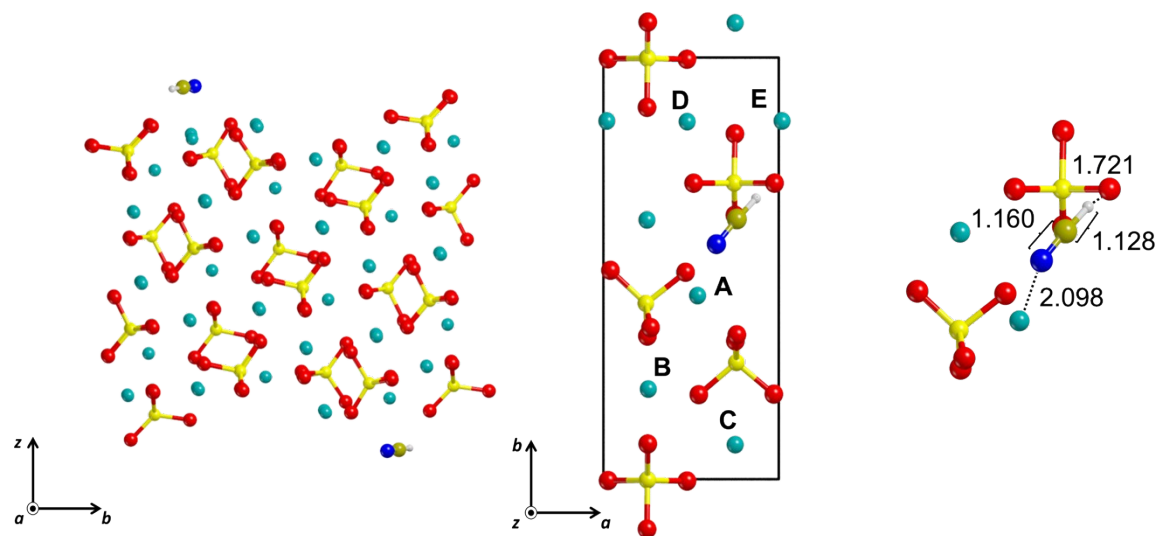


Figure S3. Side and top views of the (120) A structure.

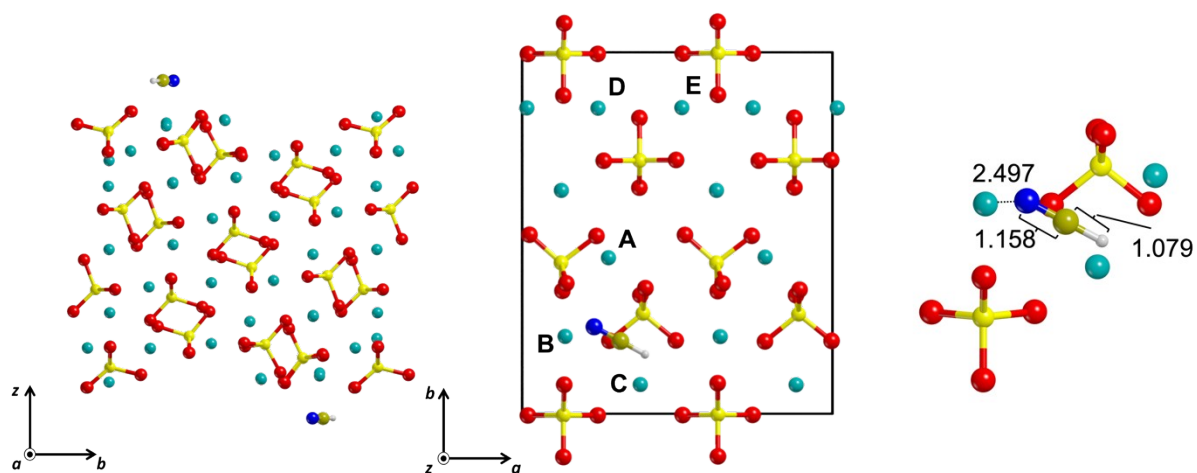


Figure S4. Side and top views of the (120) B structure.

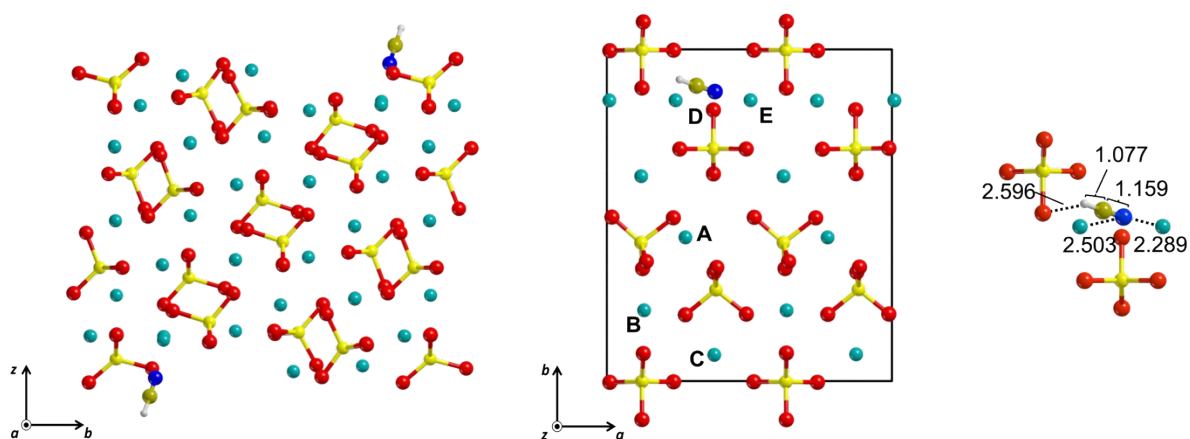


Figure S5. Side and top views of the (120) C structure. After initially placing the molecule on the C site, it displaced towards the D and E sites during the geometry optimization. The same structure was obtained by placing the HCN molecule on D and E sites.

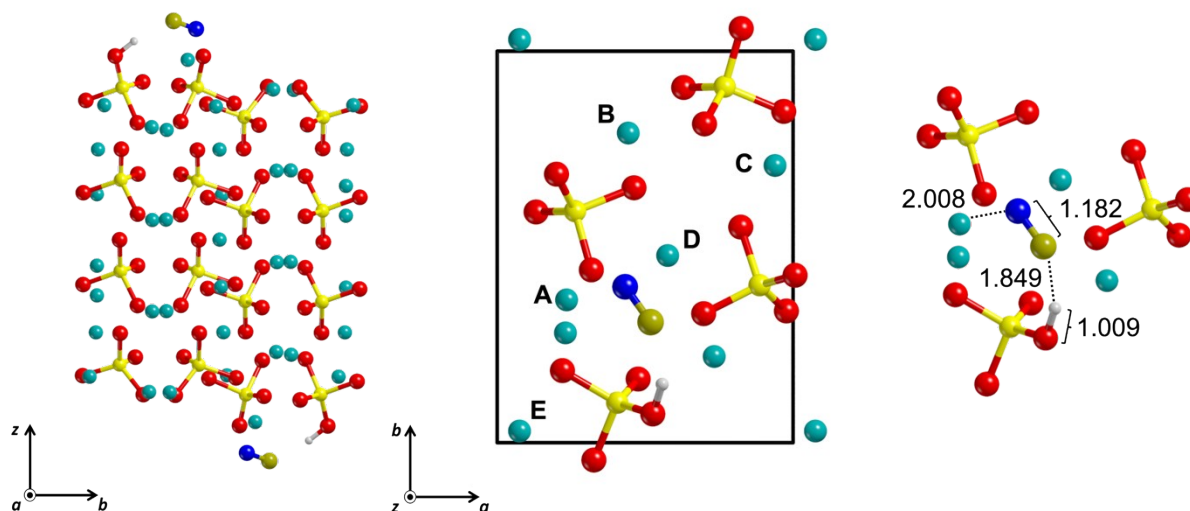


Figure S6. Side and top views of the (101) A structure. The same structure was obtained by placing the HCN molecule on the D site.

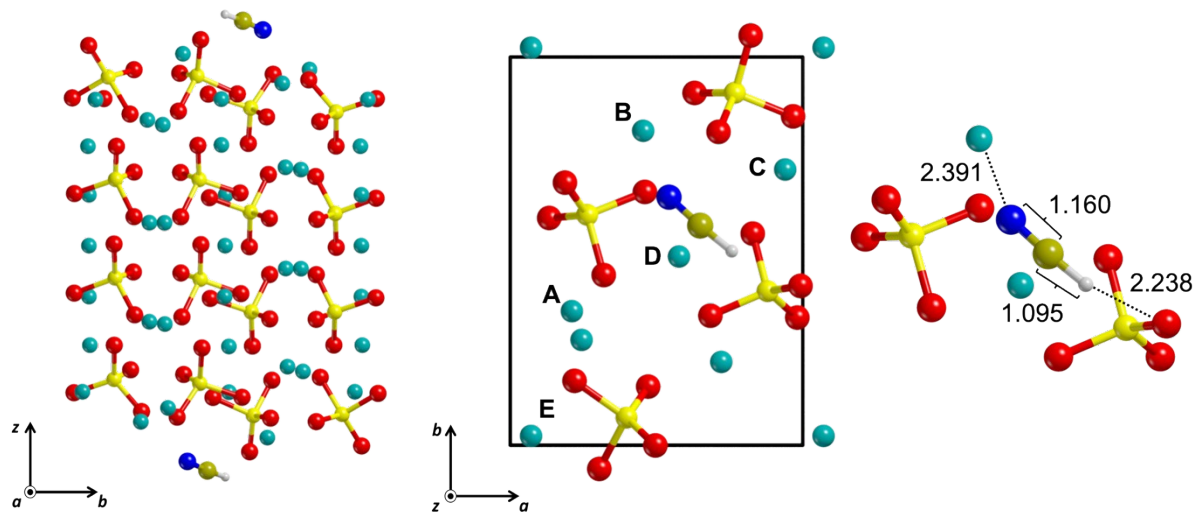


Figure S7. Side and top views of the (101) B structure.

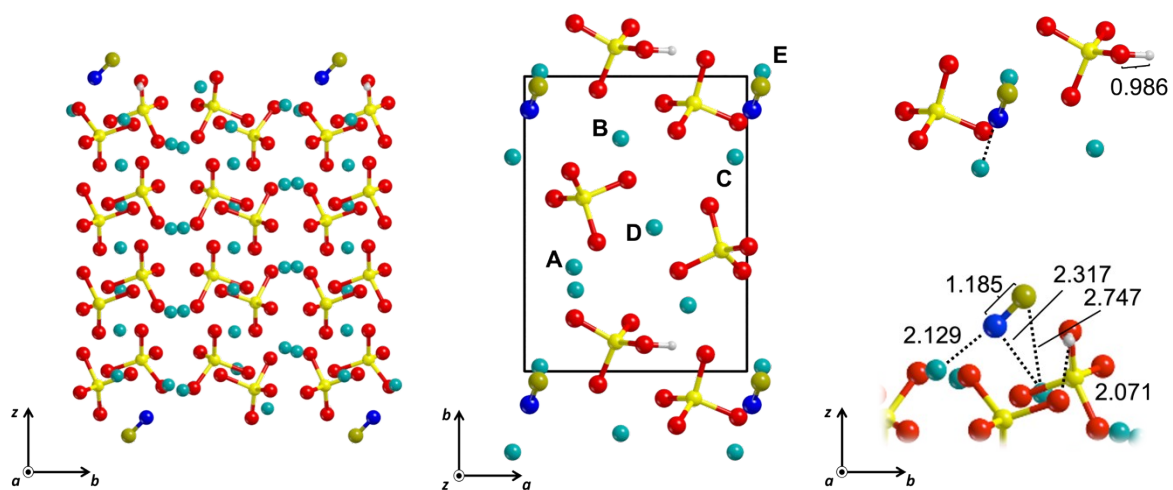


Figure S8. Side and top views of the (101) C structure. The same structure was obtained by placing the HCN molecule on the E site.

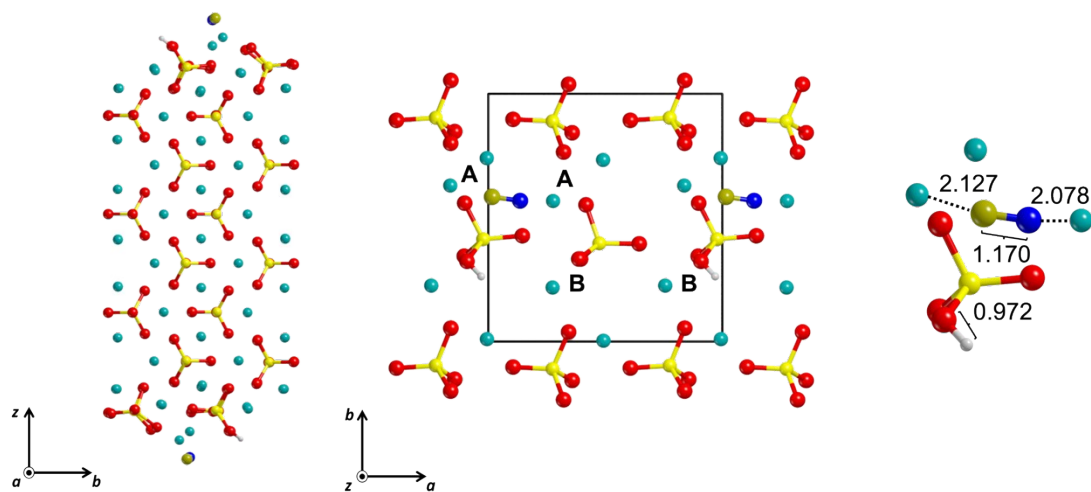


Figure S9. Side and top views of the (001) A structure.

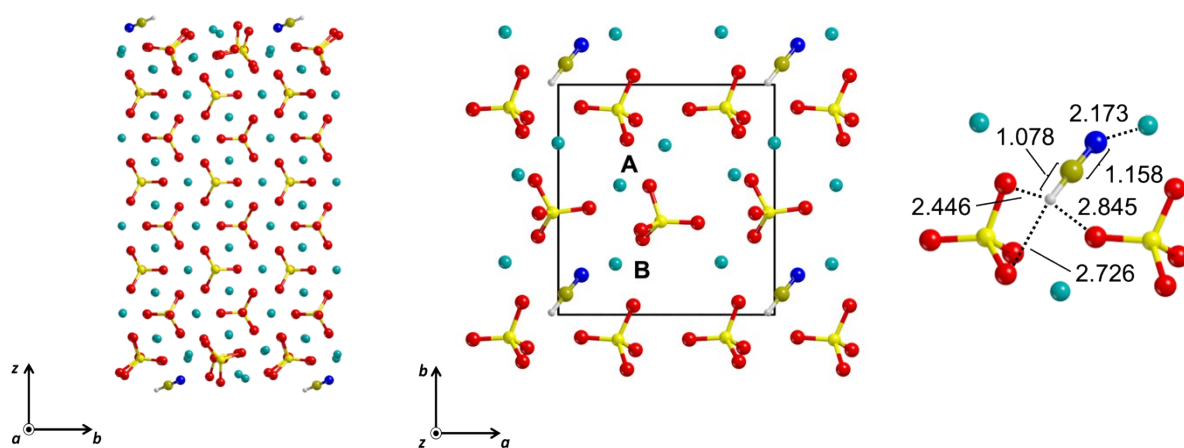


Figure S10. Side and top views of the (001) B structure.

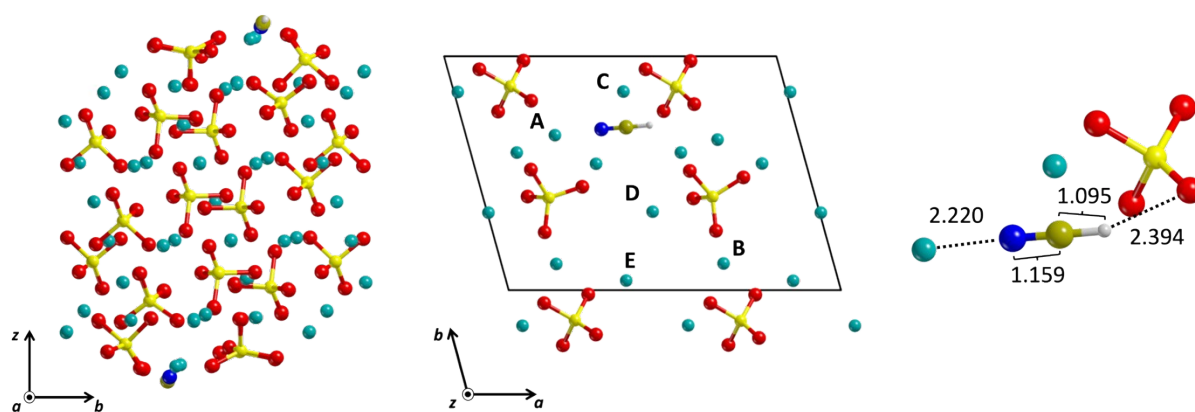


Figure S11. Side and top views of the (111) A structure.

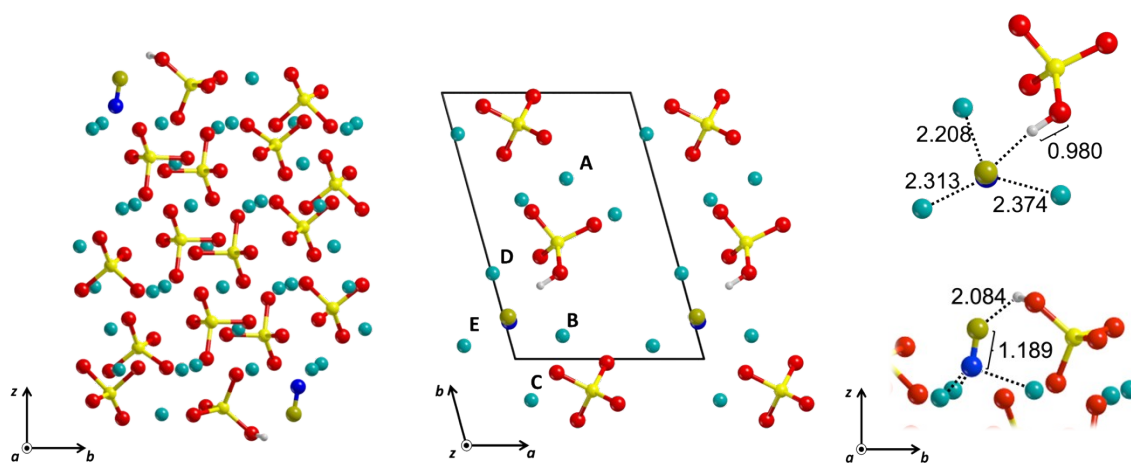


Figure S12. Side and top views of the (111) B structure.

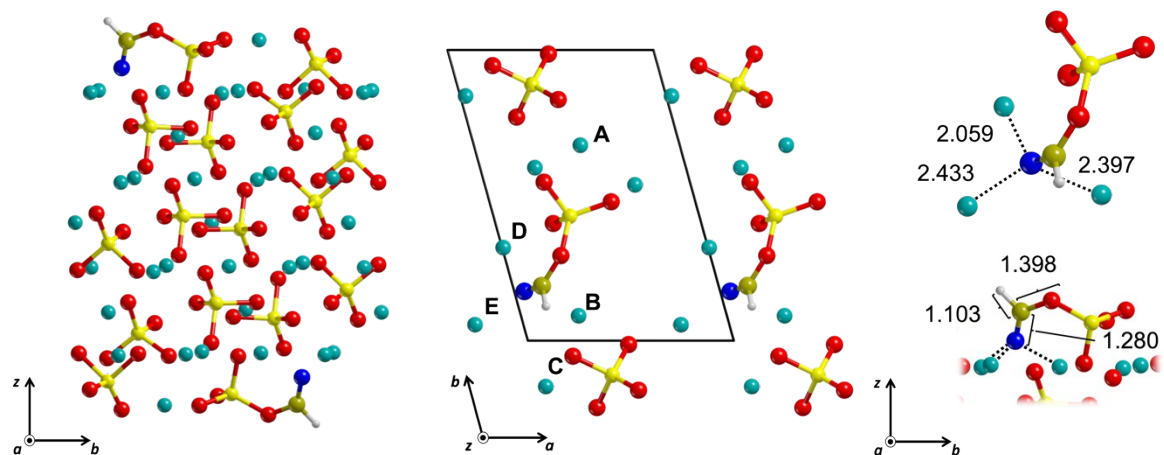


Figure S13. Side and top view of the (111) D structure. The same structure was obtained by placing the HCN molecule on the C and E sites.

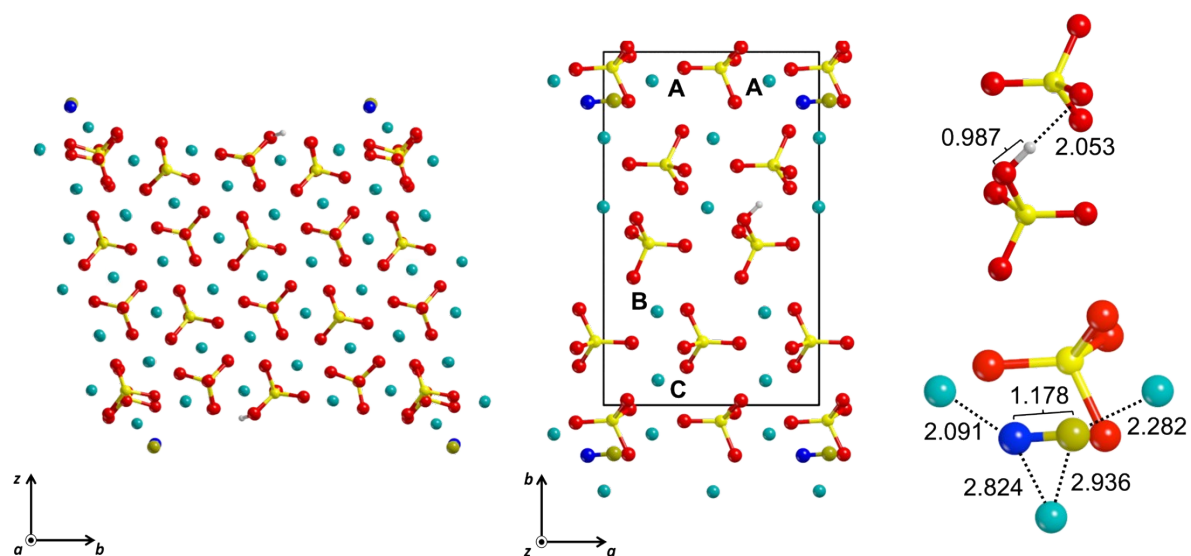


Figure S14. Side and top views of the (021) A structure.

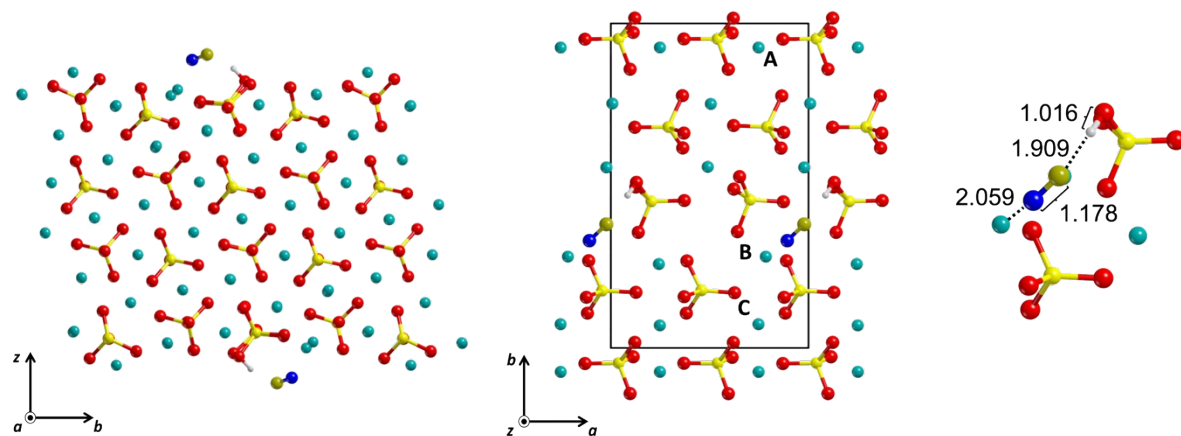


Figure S15. Side and top views of the (021) B₁ structure.

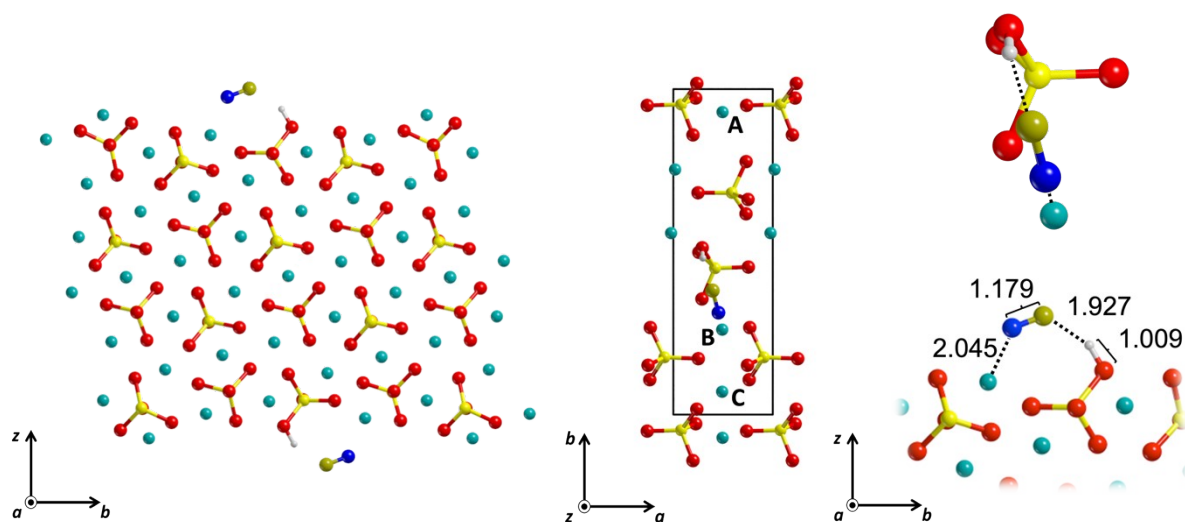


Figure S16. Side and top views of the (021) B₂ structure.

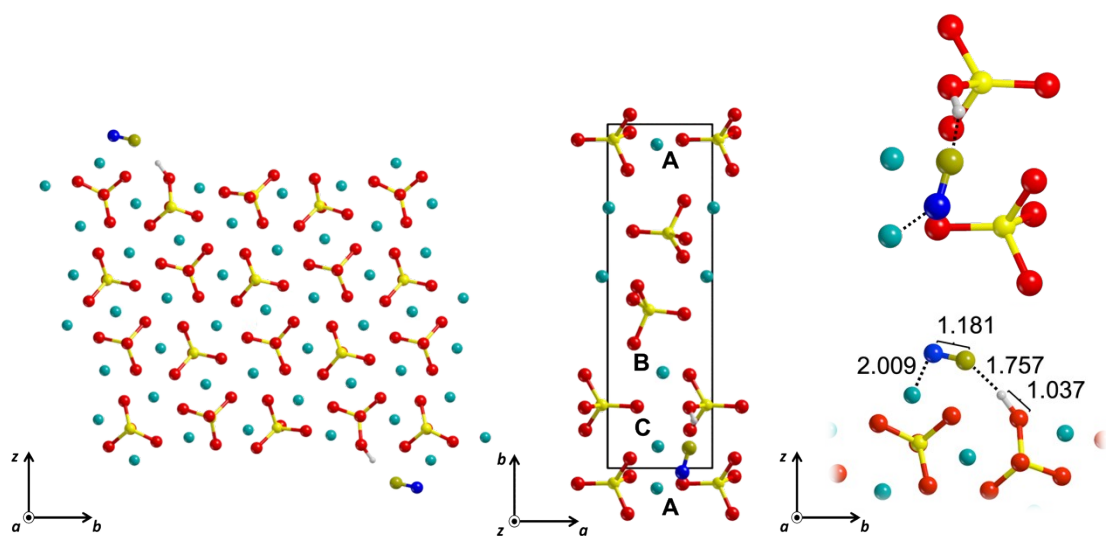


Figure S17. Side and top views of the (021) C structure. After initially placing the molecule on the C site, it displaced towards the A site during the geometry optimization.

Activated dissociation of adsorbed HCN molecules

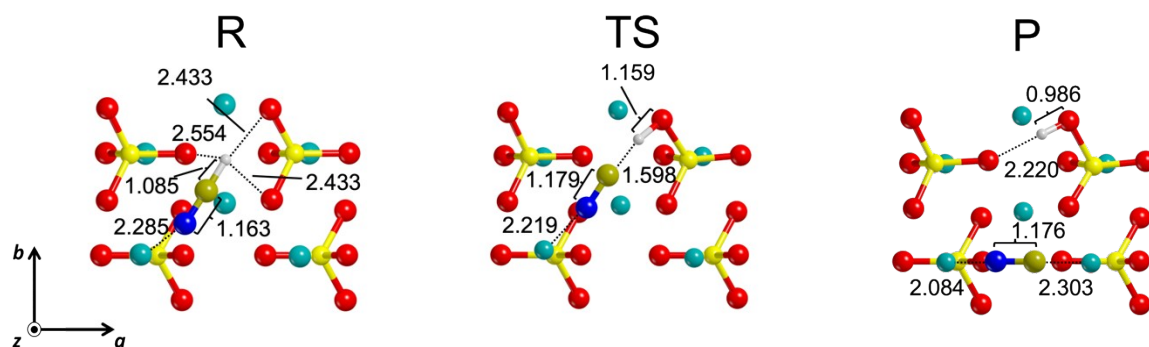


Figure S18. Reactant (R), transition state (TS) and product (P) for the activated dissociation taking place on the (010) A site.

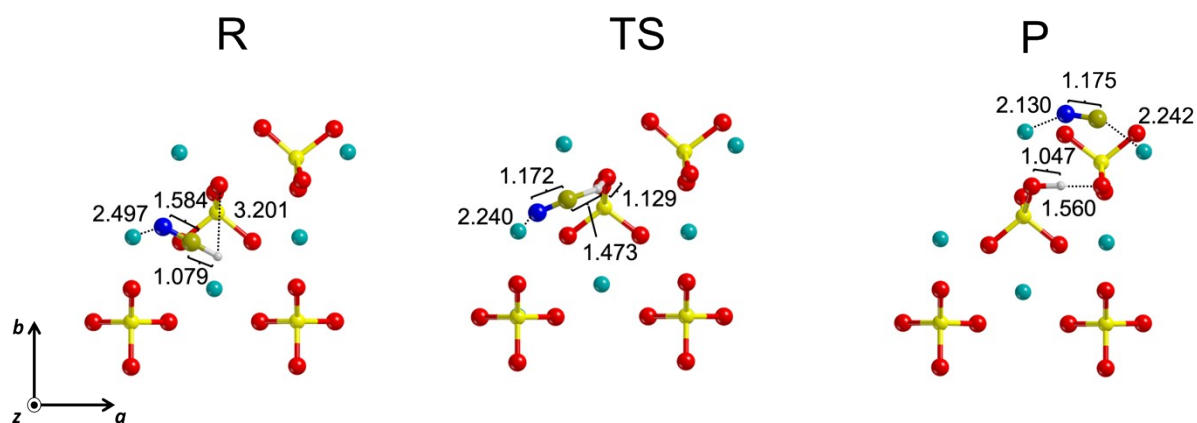


Figure S19. Reactant (R), transition state (TS) and product (P) for the activated dissociation taking place on the (120) B site.

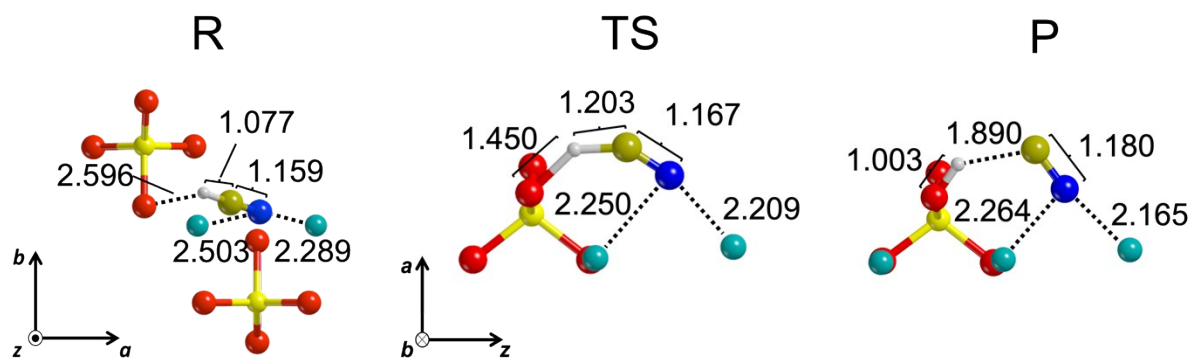


Figure S20. Reactant (R), transition state (TS) and product (P) for the activated dissociation taking place on the (120) C site.

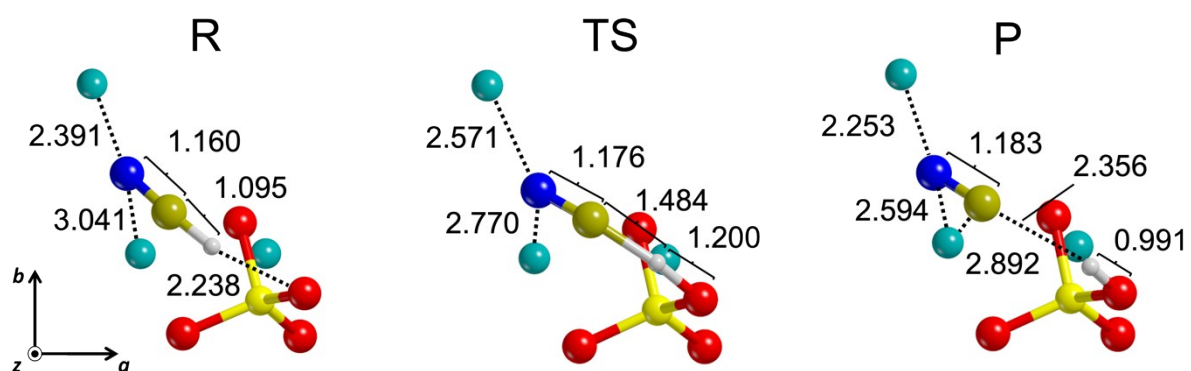


Figure S21. Reactant (R), transition state (TS) and product (P) for the activated dissociation taking place on the (101) B site.

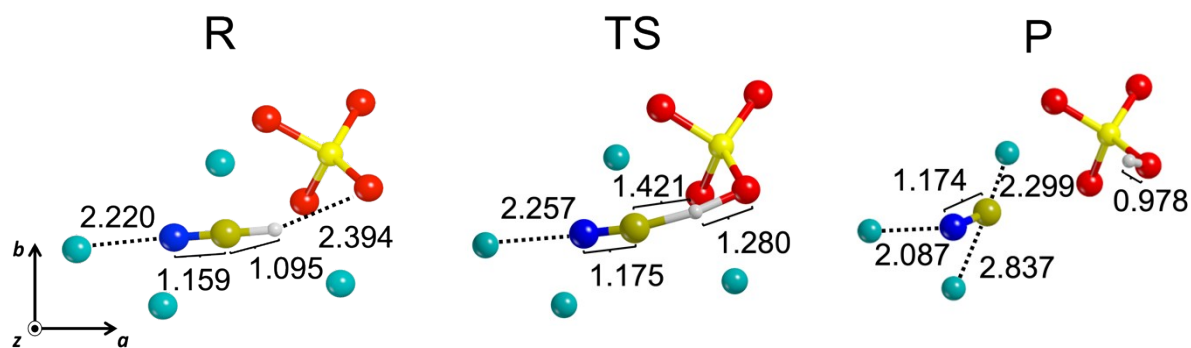


Figure S22. Reactant (R), transition state (TS) and product (P) for the activated dissociation taking place on the (111) A site.

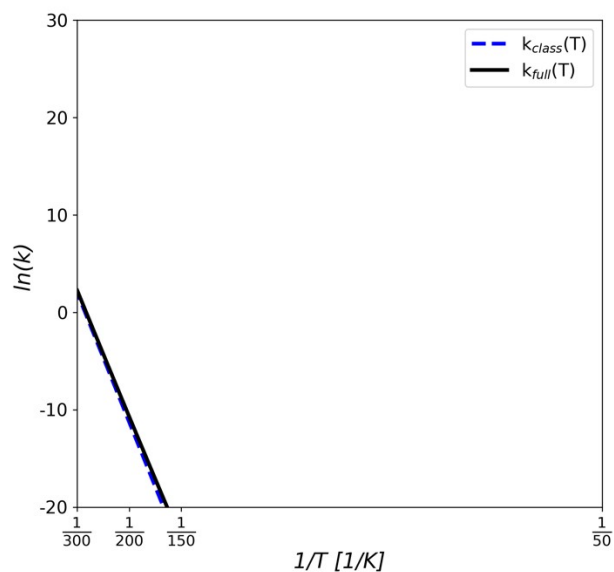


Figure S23. Calculated kinetic rate constants for the HCN dissociation from the (010) A adsorption complex. Arrhenius plot of k_{full} (black line) and k_{class} (blue dashed line) between 50 and 300 K. k units are in s^{-1} .

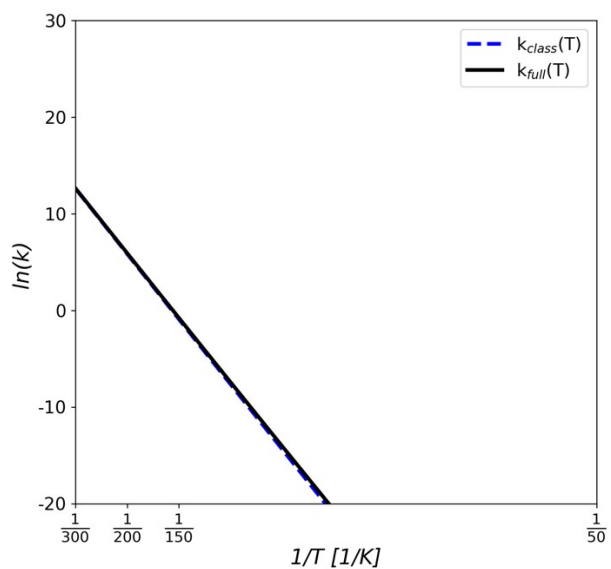


Figure S24. Calculated kinetic rate constants for the HCN dissociation from the (120) B adsorption complex. Arrhenius plot of k_{full} (black line) and k_{class} (blue dashed line) between 50 and 300 K. k units are in s^{-1} .

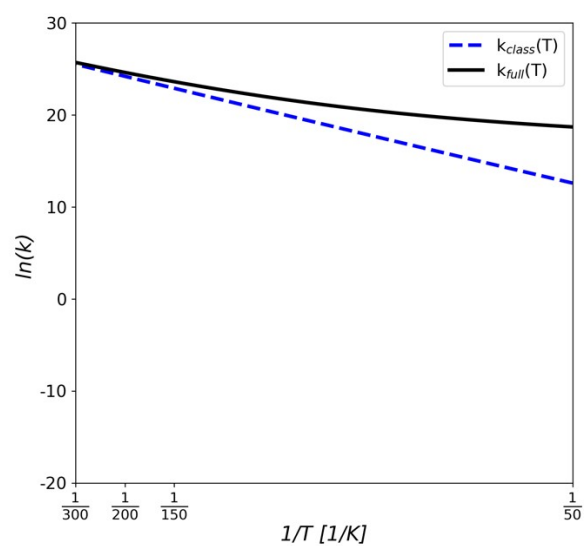


Figure S25. Calculated kinetic rate constants for the HCN dissociation from the (120) C adsorption complex. Arrhenius plot of k_{full} (black line) and k_{class} (blue dashed line) between 50 and 300 K. k units are in s^{-1} .

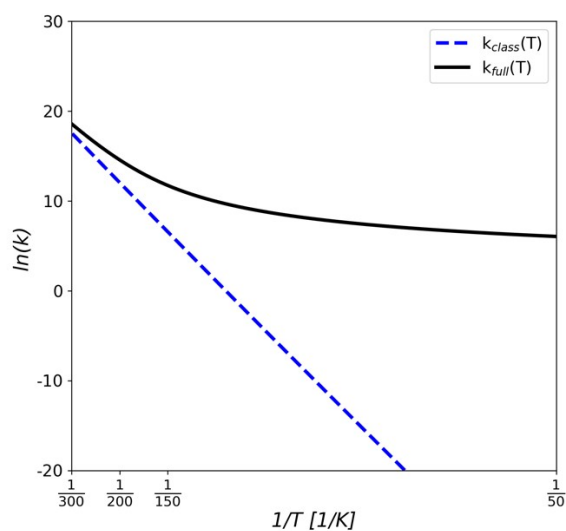


Figure S26. Calculated kinetic rate constants for the HCN dissociation from the (111) A adsorption complex. Arrhenius plot of k_{full} (black line) and k_{class} (blue dashed line) between 50 and 300 K. k units are in s^{-1} .

Table S1. Calculated rate constants excluding (k_{class} , s^{-1}) and including tunnelling effects (k_{full} , s^{-1}) and associated half-life times ($t_{1/2}$, s) for the HCN dissociation from different molecularly adsorption complexes considering different temperatures (T, K).

case	(010) A			(120) B			(120) C			(101) B			(111) A		
	k_{full}	k_{class}	$t_{1/2}$	k_{full}	k_{class}	$t_{1/2}$	k_{full}	k_{class}	$t_{1/2}$ (s)	k_{full}	k_{class}	$t_{1/2}$ (s)	k_{full}	k_{class}	$t_{1/2}$
10	1.1e-45	<1.0e-300	6.6e+44	1.2e-58	1.3e-163	6.0e+57	2.6e+09	1.8e-02	2.7e-10	5.0e-04	1.2e-135	1.4e+03	1.3e+02	2.2e-117	5.5e-03
50	5.0e-34	4.3e-56	1.4e+33	3.9e-23	6.8e-24	1.8e+22	5.1e+10	2.0e+09	1.4e-11	2.8e-01	6.3e-18	2.4e+00	3.9e+03	2.2e-14	1.8e-04
150	2.3e-10	7.5e-11	3.0e+09	1.1e+00	9.3e-01	6.5e-01	3.1e+11	1.8e+11	2.2e-12	1.6e+04	5.4e+02	4.4e-05	7.2e+05	5.0e+03	9.6e-07
200	6.3e-05	3.6e-05	1.1e+04	7.5e+02	7.0e+02	9.2e-04	4.5e+11	3.1e+11	1.6e-12	9.1e+05	1.8e+05	7.7e-07	9.3e+06	7.8e+05	7.5e-08
300	2.2e+01	1.7e+01	3.1e-02	5.3e+05	5.1e+05	1.3e-06	6.6e+11	5.5e+11	1.1e-12	1.2e+08	6.3e+07	5.8e-09	3.4e+08	1.2e+08	2.0e-09

IR spectral features of adsorbed HCN molecules

Table S2. Structural and spectroscopic features of the 8 molecular adsorption cases (**M**). Second and third columns: computed stretching frequencies ($\bar{\nu}$), and bond lengths (d) and corresponding variations (Δ) for the $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ and C-H bonds. Fourth: H-bond distances between the HCN and the oxygen atoms of the silicate surfaces. Fifth column: distance between the surface Mg^{2+} cations and the N-end of HCN. Last column: class to which the structure belongs according to the classification proposed in Figure 9. Frequencies are in cm^{-1} and distances in Å.

M	$\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$		C-H		O \cdots HCN (H – bond)			Mg - NCH			Class
	case	$\bar{\nu}$ (Δ)	d (Δ)	$\bar{\nu}$ (Δ)	d (Δ)	d		$d_{\text{Mg-N}}$			
(120) A	2019 (-78)	1.16001 (0.00031)	2702 (-609)	1.128 (0.052)	1.721	-	-	2.098	-	-	I
(010) A	2064 (-33)	1.16254 (0.00284)	3195 (-116)	1.085 (0.009)	2.309	2.433	2.554	2.185	-	-	I
(101) B	2076 (-21)	1.16051 (0.00081)	3081 (-230)	1.095 (0.019)	2.238	-	-	2.391	-	-	I
(111) A	2092 (-5)	1.15897 (-0.00073)	3088 (-223)	1.095 (0.019)	2.394	-	-	2.220	-	-	I
(120) C	2099 (2)	1.15933 (-0.00037)	3305 (-6)	1.077 (0.001)	2.596	-	-	2.289	2.503	-	II
(120) B	2099 (2)	1.15847 (-0.00123)	3276 (-35)	1.079 (0.003)	-	-	-	2.497	-	-	II
(001) B	2106 (9)	1.15802 (-0.00168)	3284 (-27)	1.078 (0.002)	2.446	2.726	2.845	2.173	-	-	II
(111) D	1526 (-571)	1.27994 (0.12024)	2942 (-369)	1.103 (0.027)	-	-	-	2.059	2.433	2.397	III

Table S3. Structural and spectroscopic features of the 8 spontaneous dissociative adsorptions (**D**) cases. Second column: computed stretching frequencies ($\bar{\nu}$) and bond lengths (d) and corresponding variations (Δ) for the C \equiv N bonds. Third column: computed stretching frequencies ($\bar{\nu}$) and bond lengths (d) for the O-H bonds. Fourth column: H-bond distances between the newly formed silanols and the acceptor atoms X, (X being either the C atom of a CN $^-$ or the surface O atom). Fifth column: distance between the CN $^-$ group and the surface Mg $^{2+}$ cations, ($d_{\text{Mg-N}}$ and $d_{\text{Mg-C}}$). Last column: class to which the structure belongs according to the classification proposed in Figure 9. Frequencies are in cm $^{-1}$ and distances in Å.

D case	C \equiv N		O - H		X \cdots HO (H-bond)	Mg - CN				<i>Class</i>	
	$\bar{\nu}$ (Δ)	d (Δ)	$\bar{\nu}$	d	d (C/O)	$d_{\text{Mg-N}}$			$d_{\text{Mg-C}}$		
(111) B	1996 (-101)	1.18953 (0.02983)	3579	0.980	2.084 (C)	2.208	2.313	2.374	-	-	IV
(101) A	2053 (-44)	1.18186 (0.02216)	3026	1.009	1.849 (C)	2.008	-	-	-	-	V
(021) C	2061 (-36)	1.18094 (0.02124)	2585	1.037	1.757 (C)	2.009	-	-	-	-	V
(101) C	2039 (-58)	1.18504 (0.02534)	3521	0.986	2.071 (O)	2.129	2.317	-	2.747	-	VI
(021) B $_2$	2076 (-21)	1.17901 (0.01931)	3063	1.009	1.927 (C)	2.045	-	-	-	-	V
(021) A	2083 (-14)	1.17819 (0.01849)	3475	0.987	2.053 (O)	2.091	2.824	-	2.282	2.936	VIII
(021) B $_1$	2086 (-11)	1.17817 (0.01847)	2937	1.016	1.909 (C)	2.059	-	-	-	-	V
(001) A	2151 (54)	1.16972 (0.01002)	3752	0.972	-	2.078	-	-	2.127	-	VII

Table S4. Structural and spectroscopic features of the 5 manually dissociated (**MD**) cases. Second column: computed stretching frequencies ($\bar{\nu}$) and bond lengths (d) and corresponding variations (Δ) for the C \equiv N bonds. Third column: computed stretching frequencies ($\bar{\nu}$) and bond lengths (d) for the O-H bonds. Fourth column: H-bond distances between the newly formed silanols and the acceptor atoms X (X being either the C atom of a CN $^-$ (C) or the surface O atom). Fifth column: distances between the CN $^-$ group and the surface Mg $^{2+}$ cations, ($d_{\text{Mg-N}}$ and $d_{\text{Mg-C}}$). Last column: class to which the structure belongs according to the classification proposed in Figure 9. Frequencies are in cm $^{-1}$ and distances in Å.

MD case	C \equiv N		O - H		X \cdots HO (H-bond)	Mg - CN				<i>Class</i>
	$\bar{\nu}$ (Δ)	d (Δ)	$\bar{\nu}$	d	d (C/O)	$d_{\text{Mg-N}}$		$d_{\text{Mg-C}}$		
(010) A	2103 (6)	1.17573 (0.01603)	3497	0.986	2.220 (O)	2.084	-	2.303	-	VII
(120) B	2109 (12)	1.17458 (0.01488)	2496	1.047	1.560 (O)	2.130	-	2.242	-	VII
(120) C	2069 (-28)	1.17988 (0.02018)	3146	1.003	1.890 (C)	2.165	2.264	-	-	V
(101) B	2044 (-53)	1.18294 (0.02324)	3413	0.991	2.356 (C)	2.253	2.594	2.892	-	VI
(111) A	2114 (17)	1.17371 (0.01401)	3681	0.978	-	2.087	-	2.299	2.837	VII

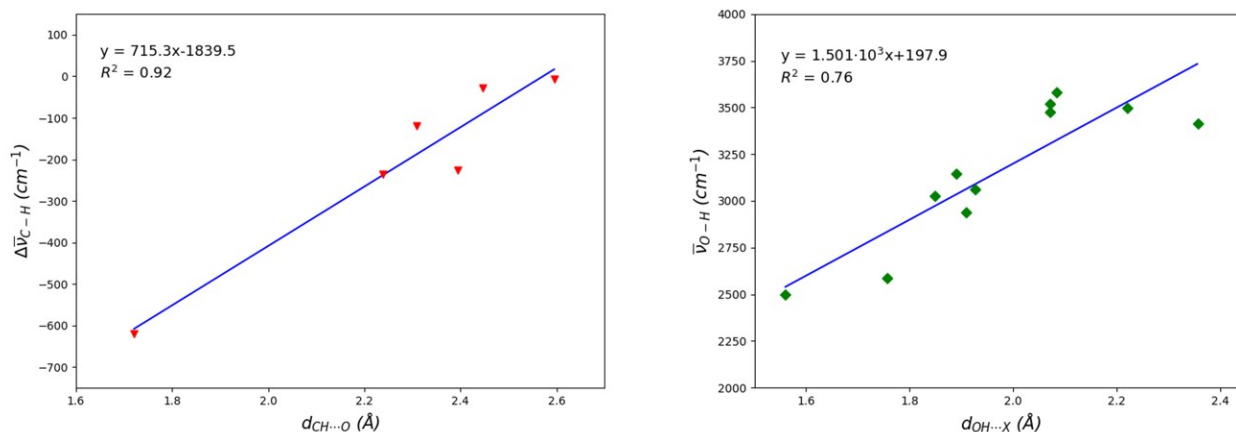


Figure S27. Left: dependence between the computed IR shifts ($\Delta\bar{\nu}_{C-H}$) and the corresponding hydrogen bond distances ($d_{CH...O}$) for non-dissociative adsorptions. Right: dependence between the computed IR frequency ($\bar{\nu}_{O-H}$) and the corresponding hydrogen bond distance ($d_{CH...X}$) for dissociative adsorptions. X represents either a C or another O atom.

References

- 1 M. Bruno, F. R. Massaro, M. Prencipe, R. Demichelis, M. De La Pierre and F. Nestola, Ab initio calculations of the main crystal surfaces of forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4): a preliminary study to understand the nature of geochemical processes at the olivine interface, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2014, **118**, 2498–2506.
- 2 A. Schäfer, H. Horn and R. Ahlrichs, Fully optimized contracted Gaussian basis sets for atoms Li to Kr, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1992, **97**, 2571–2577.