

# Exchange Mechanism of Alkaline and Alkalineearth Elements in Zeolite N

Monireh Khosravi <sup>1,\*</sup>, Vinuthaa Murthy <sup>2</sup> and Ian D R Mackinnon <sup>1</sup>

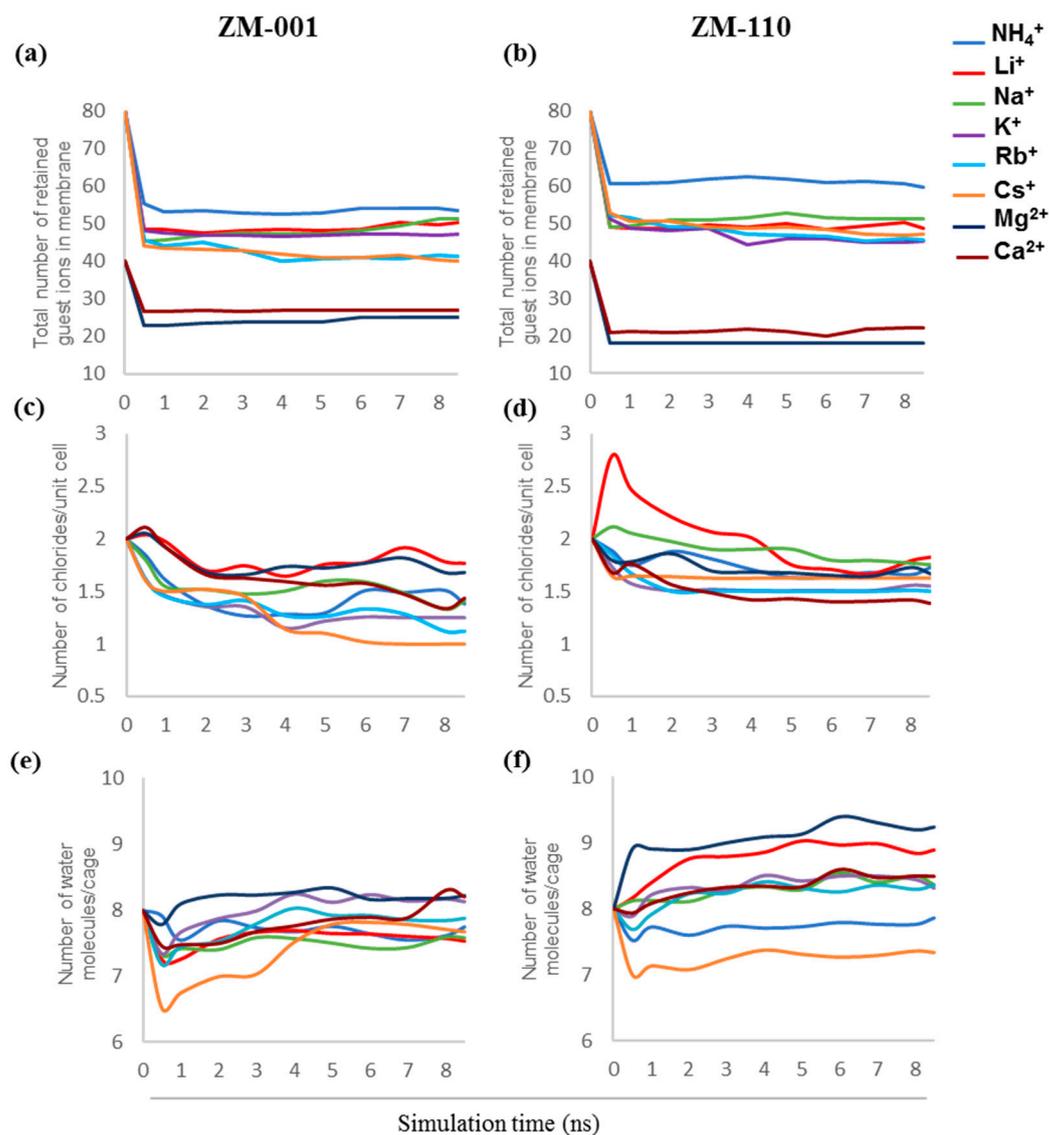
<sup>1</sup> Institute for Future Environments and Science and Engineering Faculty, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD 4001, Australia

<sup>2</sup> College of Engineering, IT and Environment, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, NT 0909, Australia.

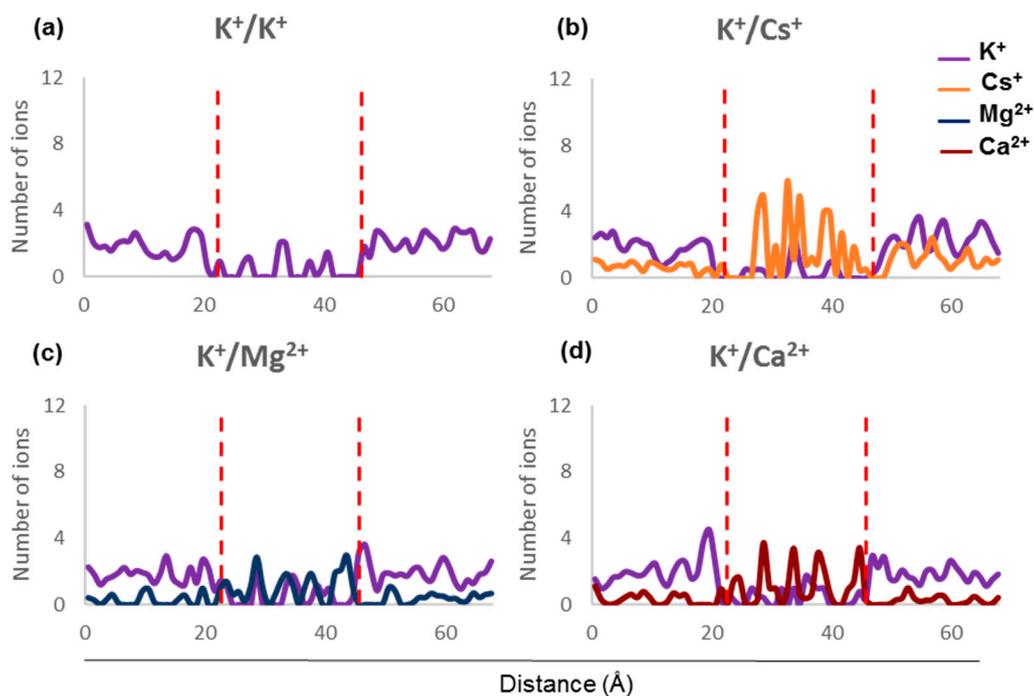
\* Correspondence: monireh.khosravinasab@qut.edu.au;

**Table S1.** The Mulliken partial charges, force field assigned types and number of framework, extra-framework and water atoms used in this study.

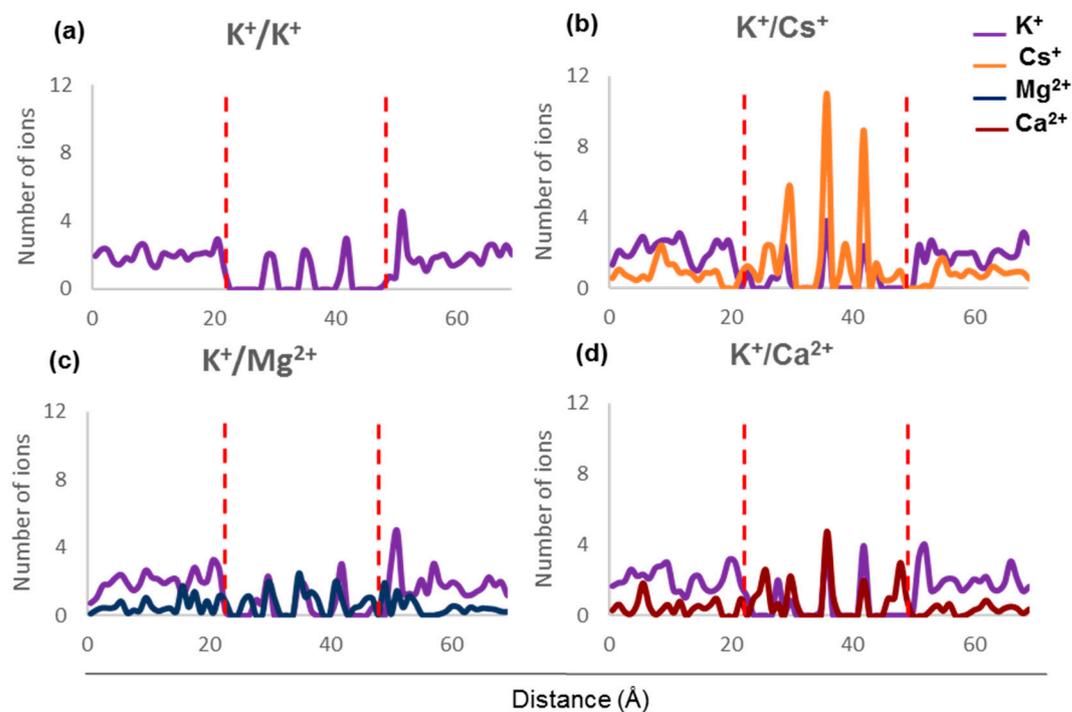
Atom	Atomic charges	Force fields assigned	Number of atoms	
			(001)	(110)
Si 1	1.756	si4z	16	16
Si 2	1.718	si4z	64	64
Al 1	1.654	al4z	16	16
Al 2	1.623	al4z	64	64
O	-1.0886	o2z	304	312
O <sub>-OH</sub>	-0.8453	o2z	32	16
H <sub>-OH</sub>	0.299	h1o	32	16
K1	+1	k+	32	32
K2	+1	k+	64	64
Cl	-1	cl+	16	16
O <sub>w</sub>	-0.82	o2*	128	128
H <sub>w</sub>	0.41	h1o	256	256



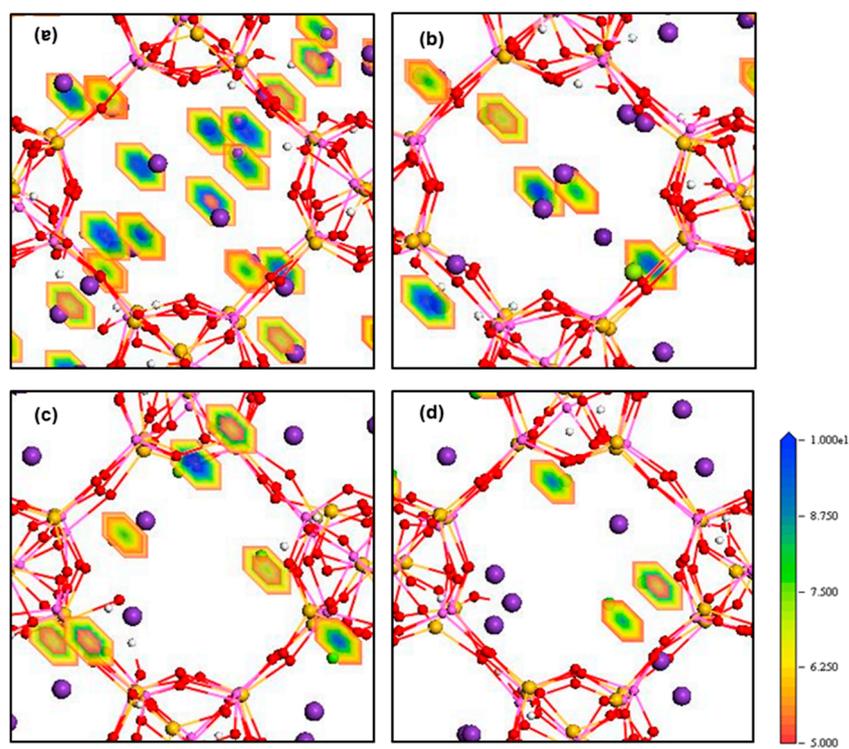
**Figure S1.** The retention of guest cations in (a) ZM-001 and (b) ZM-110, the number of retained chlorides and per unit cell of (c) ZM-001 and (e) ZM-110; ZM-001 and number of remained water molecules in each cage of (d) ZM-001 and (f) ZM-110.



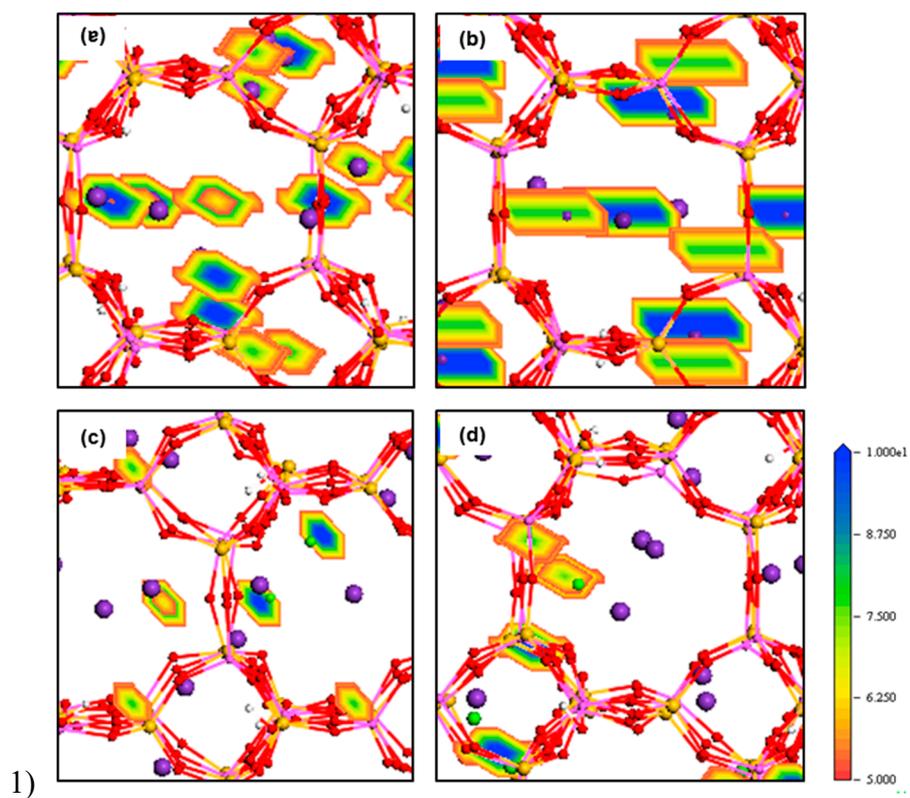
**Figure S2.** (a-d) ion concentration profiles along  $z$  direction after 8.5 ns MD simulations. The two red dashed lines indicate the location of ZM-001 surfaces in electrolyte solution.



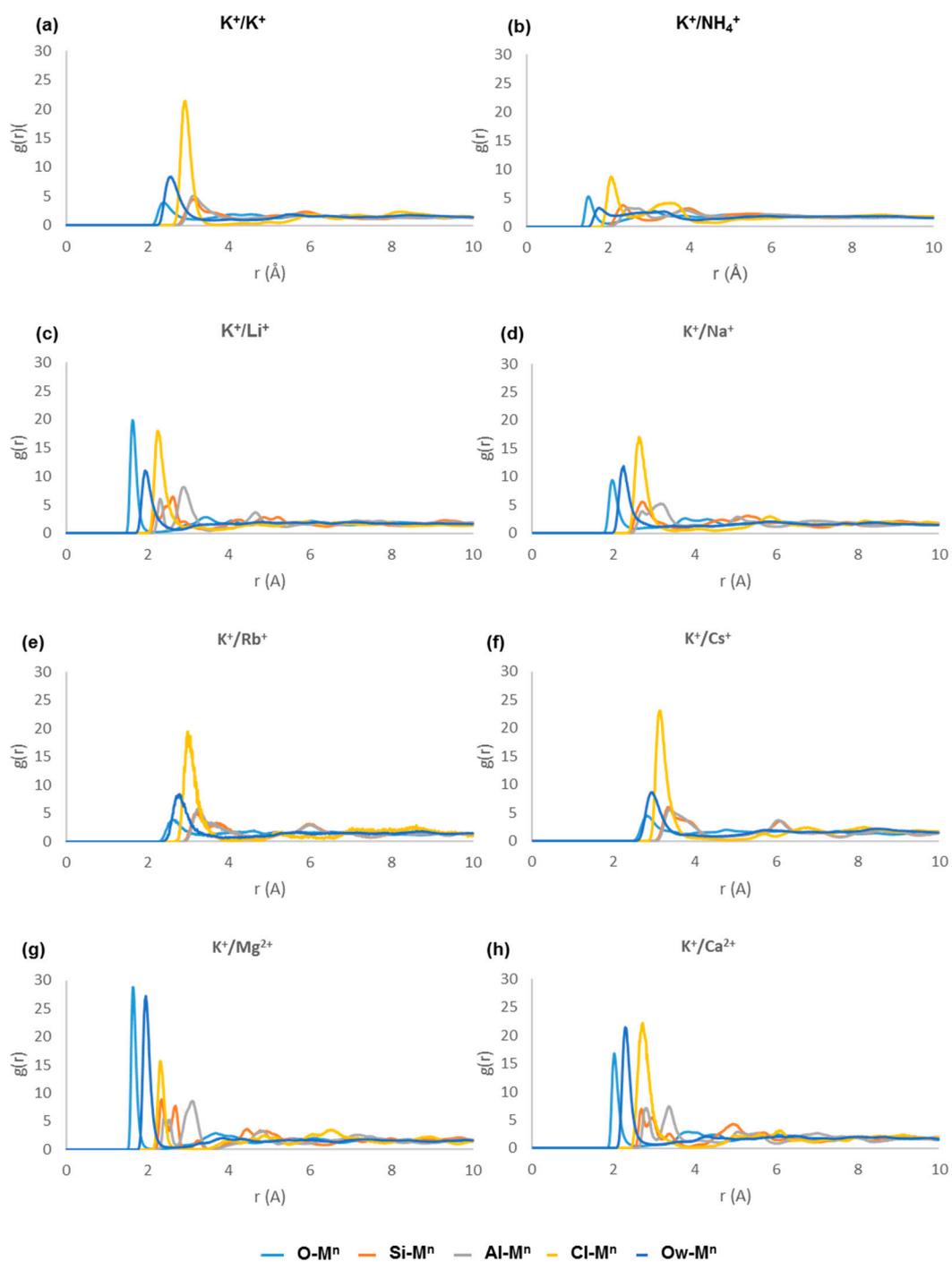
**Figure S3.** (a-d) ion concentration profiles along  $z$  direction after 8.5 ns MD simulations. The two red dashed lines indicate the location of ZM-110 surfaces in electrolyte solution.



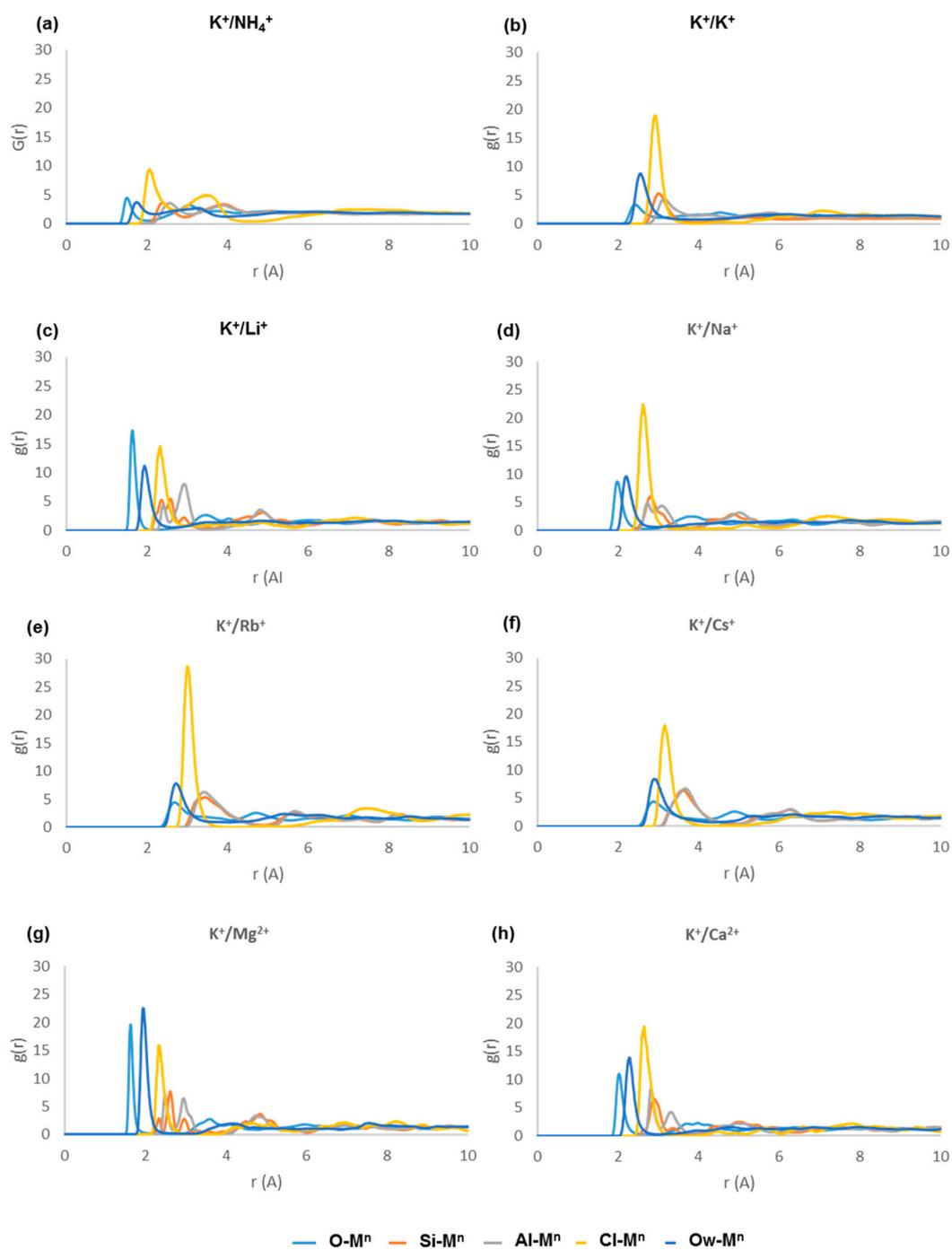
**Figure S4.** Density field maps of (a) K<sup>+</sup> in K<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> system and M<sup>n</sup> guest cations in (b) K<sup>+</sup>/Rb<sup>+</sup>, (c) K<sup>+</sup>/Mg<sup>2+</sup> and (d) K<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> systems retained inside ZM-001 after 8.5 ns MD simulations.



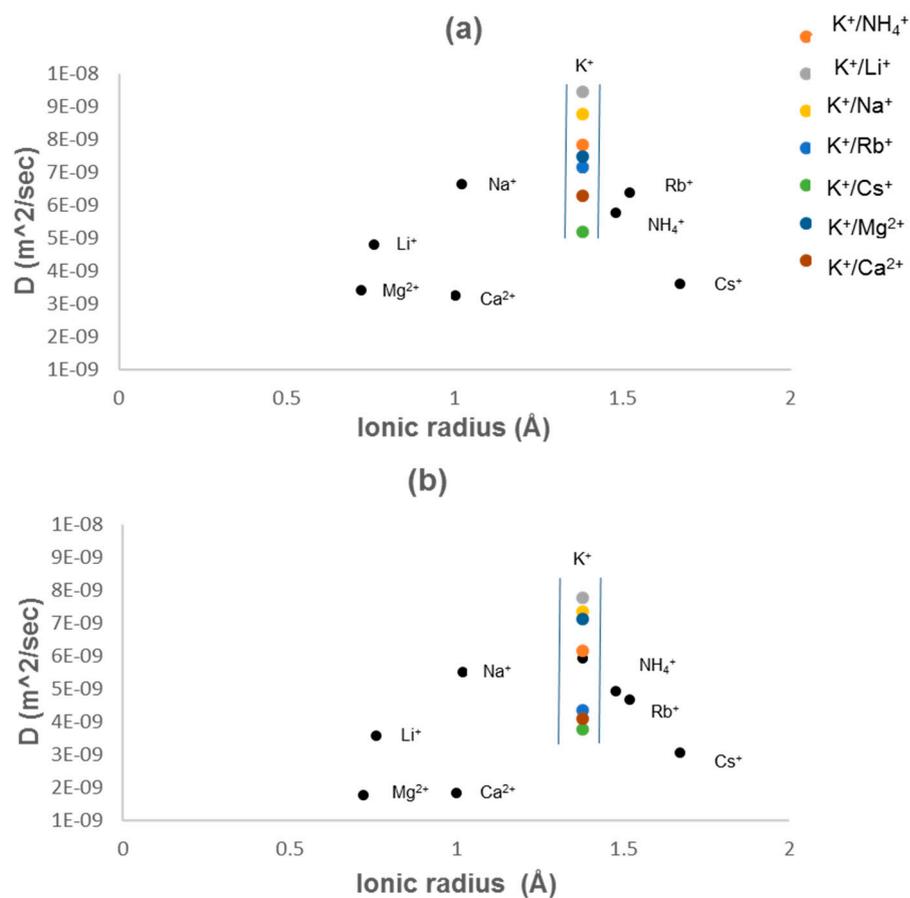
**Figure S5.** Density field maps of (a) K<sup>+</sup> in K<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> system and M<sup>n</sup> guest cations in (b) K<sup>+</sup>/Rb<sup>+</sup>, (c) K<sup>+</sup>/Mg<sup>2+</sup> and (d) K<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> systems retained inside ZM-110 after 8.5 ns MD simulations.



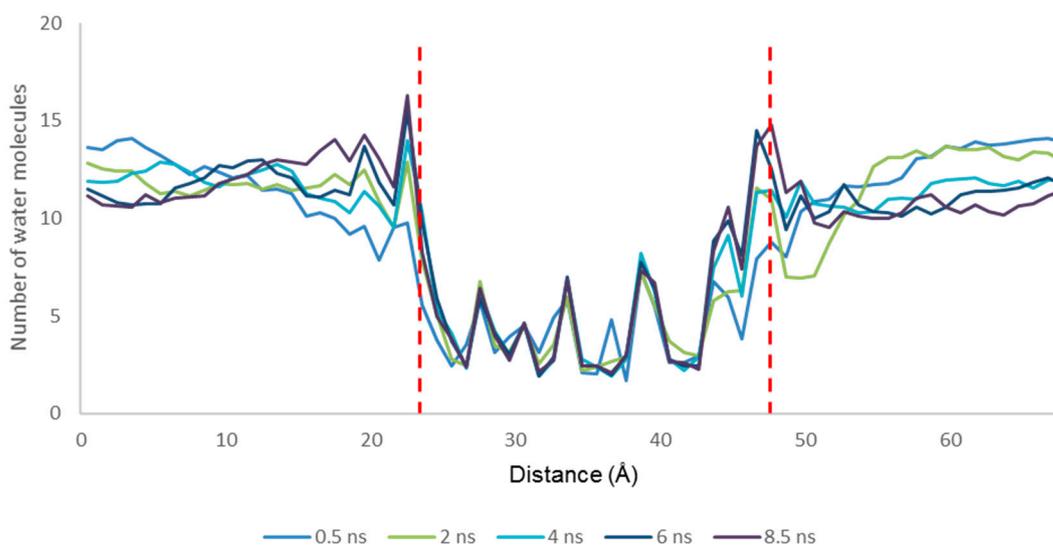
**Figure S6.** RDFs,  $g(r)$  for guest cations to framework atoms, chlorides and water molecules inside ZM-001 membrane.



**Figure S7.** RDFs,  $g(r)$  for guest cations to framework atoms, chlorides and water molecules inside ZM-110 membrane.



**Figure S8.** Self-diffusion coefficient of ions ( $D$ ) inside electrolyte vs. ionic radius. The black labelled points are  $D$  values of guest cation in each system. The  $D$  values of K cations in electrolyte of each system are identified with different colours.



**Figure S9.** The concentration profile of water molecules along  $z$  direction for different times of MD simulations for  $\text{K}^+/\text{Cs}^+$  system of ZM-001. The two red dashed lines indicate the location of ZM-001 surfaces in electrolyte solution.