

Supporting Information for:
**Surface Modification Strategy for Enhanced NO₂
 Capture in Metal–Organic Frameworks**

**Dionysios Raptis¹, Charalampos Livas¹, George Stavroglou¹, Rafaela Maria Giappa^{1,2},
 Emmanuel Tylianakis², Taxiarchis Stergiannakos¹ and George E. Froudakis^{1,*}**

¹ Department of Chemistry, University of Crete, Voutes Campus, GR-71003 Heraklion Crete, Greece; chemp1100@edu.chemistry.uoc.gr (D.R.); chemp1085@edu.chemistry.uoc.gr (C.L.); chemp1101@edu.chemistry.uoc.gr (G.S.); chemp956@edu.chemistry.uoc.gr (R.M.G.); sterg_t@chemistry.uoc.gr (T.S.)

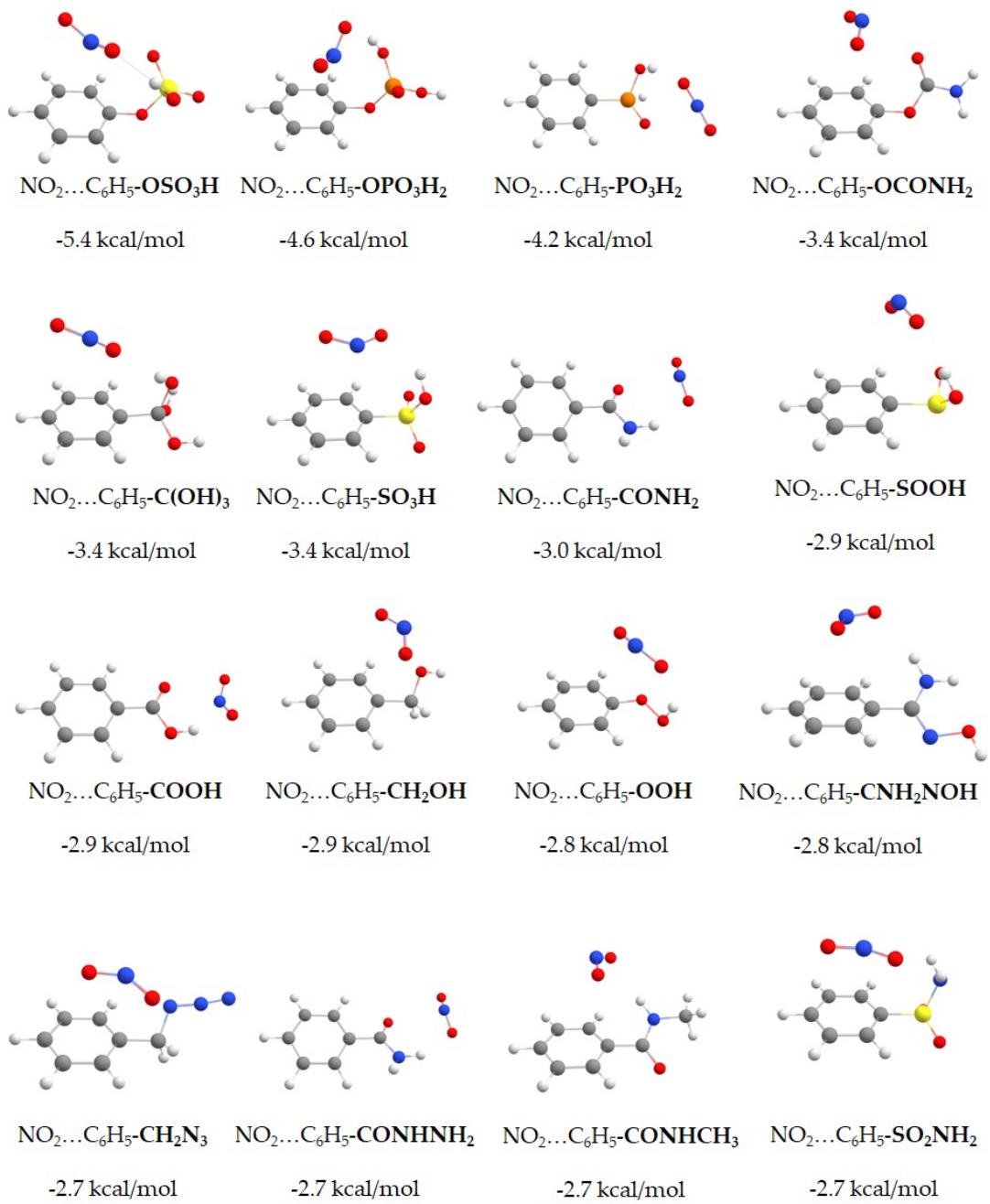
² Department of Materials Science and Technology, University of Crete, Voutes Campus, GR-71003 Heraklion Crete, Greece; tilman@materials.uoc.gr

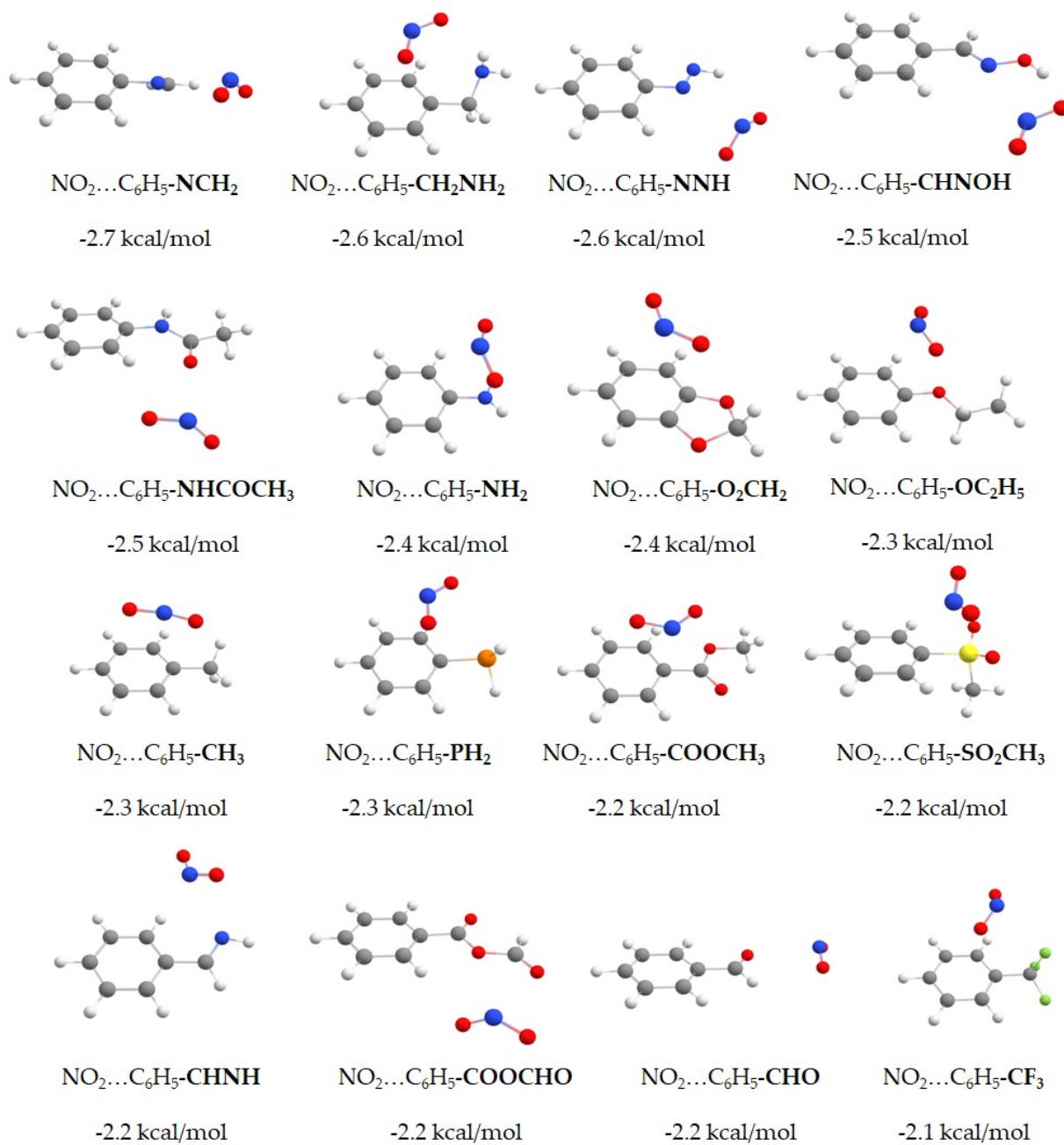
Density Functional Theory

Table S1. Sorted binding energies (kcal/mol) of the NO₂...C₆H₅-X systems under study, calculated at the RI-DSD-BLYP D3(BJ) /def2-TZVPP level of theory. All interaction energy values have been corrected for the Basis Set Superposition Error (BSSE) by the full counterpoise method [38]. Percentage of binding energy enhancement with the introduction of the FG compared to benzene.

System	Binding Energy (kcal/mol)	Binding Energy Enhancement (%)
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ - OSO ₃ H	-5.4	170%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ - OPO ₃ H ₂	-4.6	131%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -PO ₃ H ₂	-4.2	110%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -OCONH ₂	-3.4	70%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -C(OH) ₃	-3.4	70%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -SO ₃ H	-3.4	70%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CONH ₂	-3.0	50%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -SOOH	-2.9	44%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -COOH	-2.9	44%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CH ₂ OH	-2.9	44%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -OOH	-2.8	41%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CNH ₂ NOH	-2.8	41%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CH ₂ N ₃	-2.7	36%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CONHNH ₂	-2.7	36%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CONHCH ₃	-2.7	36%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -SO ₂ NH ₂	-2.7	36%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -NCH ₂	-2.7	36%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CH ₂ NH ₂	-2.6	31%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -NNH	-2.6	31%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CHNOH	-2.5	26%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -NHCOCH ₃	-2.5	26%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -NH ₂	-2.4	21%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -O ₂ CH ₂	-2.4	21%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -OC ₂ H ₅	-2.3	16%
NO ₂ ...C ₆ H ₅ -CH ₃	-2.3	16%

<chem>NO2...C6H5-PH2</chem>	-2.3	16%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-COOCH3</chem>	-2.2	11%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-SO2CH3</chem>	-2.2	11%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-CHNH</chem>	-2.2	11%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-COOCHO</chem>	-2.2	11%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-CHO</chem>	-2.2	11%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-CF3</chem>	-2.1	6%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-SH</chem>	-2.1	6%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-N3</chem>	-2.1	6%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-NCO</chem>	-2.0	0%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-CHCHNO2</chem>	-2.0	0%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-H</chem>	-2.0	0%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-NCS</chem>	-1.9	-5%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-F</chem>	-1.9	-5%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-CN</chem>	-1.9	-5%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-SCN</chem>	-1.9	-5%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-SO2Cl</chem>	-1.7	-15%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-NC</chem>	-1.6	-20%
<chem>NO2...C6H5-OH</chem>	-1.5	-25%





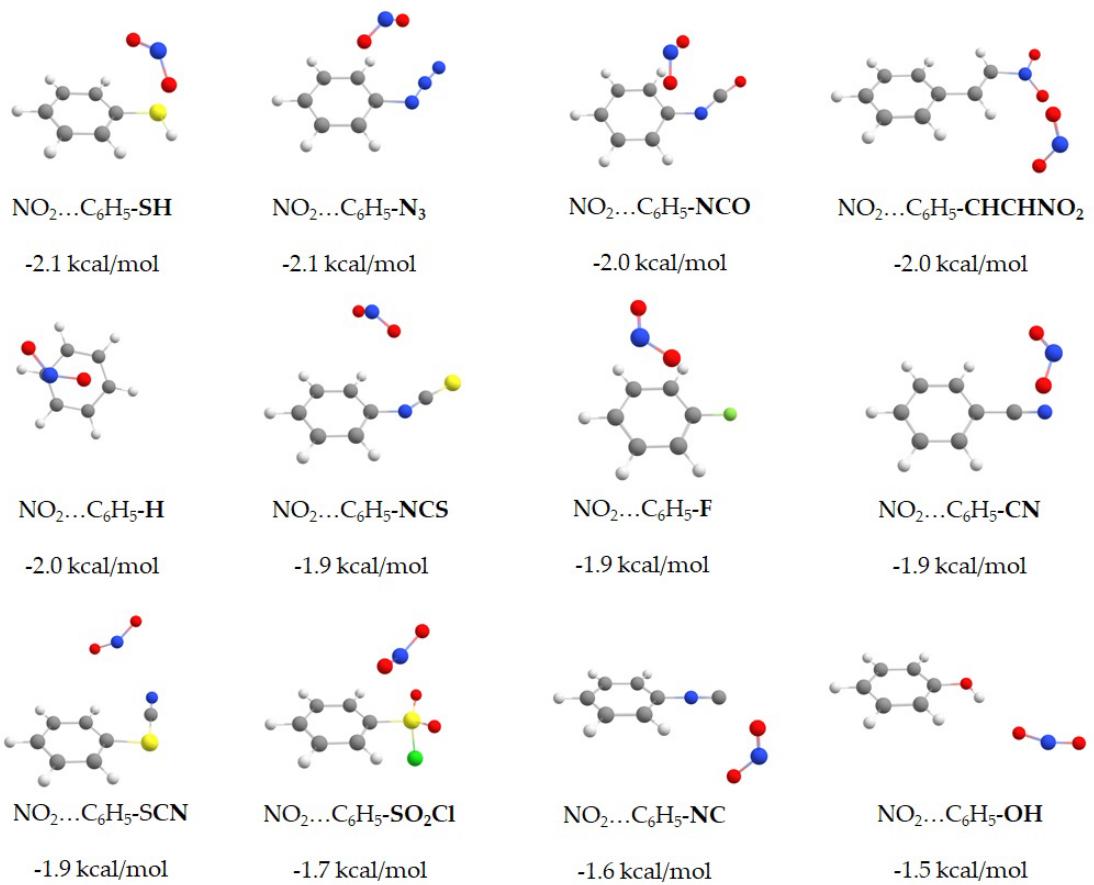
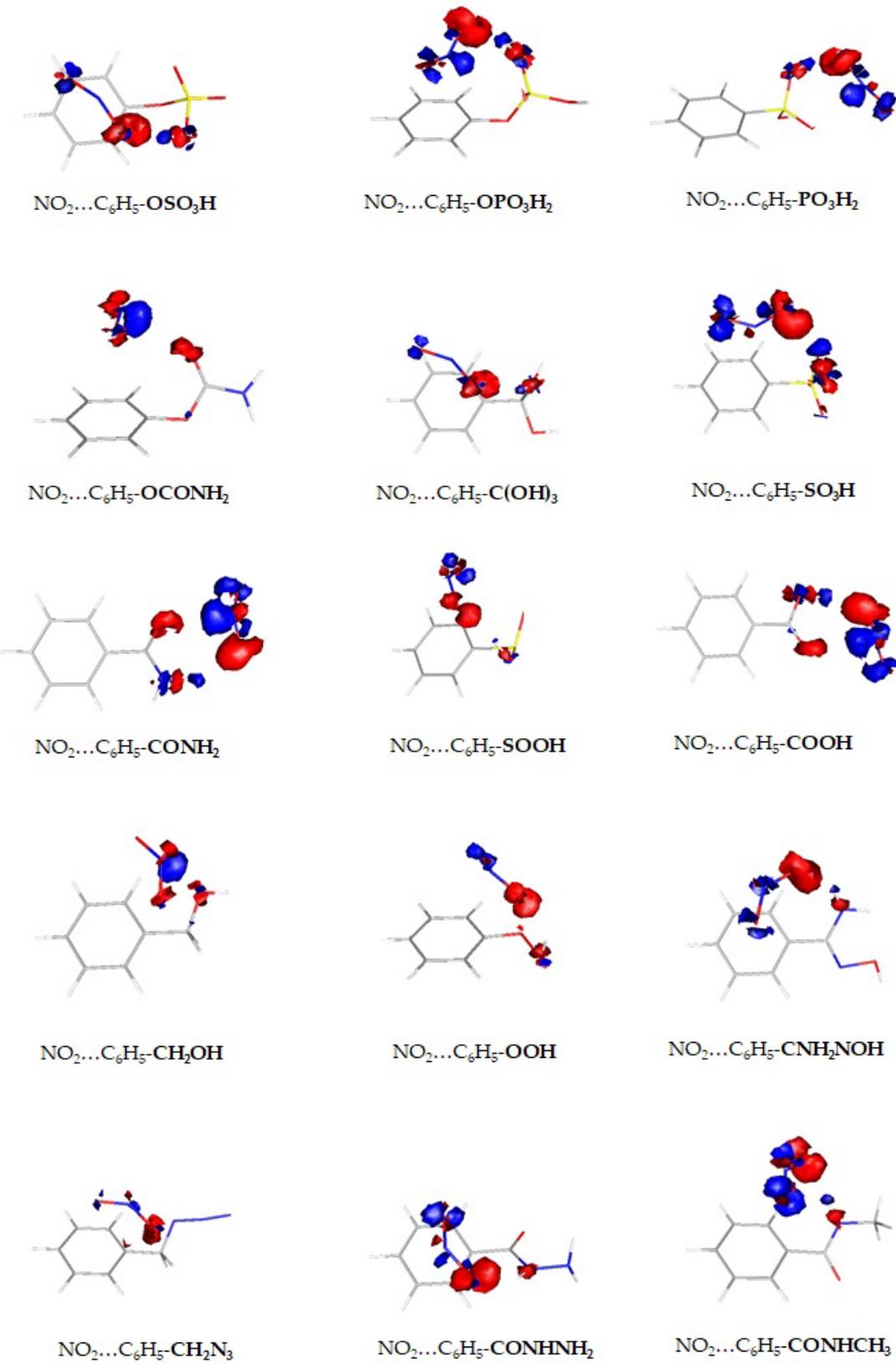
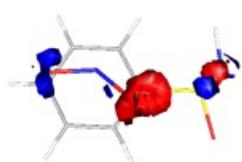


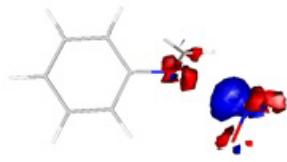
Figure S1. Global minima geometries and binding energy values (in kcal/mol) of all the systems in this study.

Densities were plotted with a contour value of 0.001 au by using gOpenMol [39,40] and are shown in Figure S2.

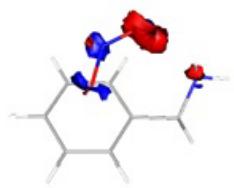




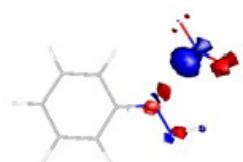
NO₂...C₆H₅.SO₂NH₂



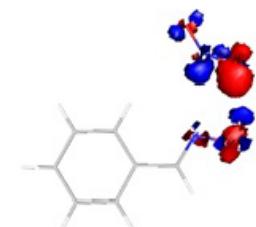
NO₂...C₆H₅.NCH₂



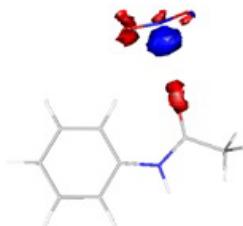
NO₂...C₆H₅.CH₂NH₂



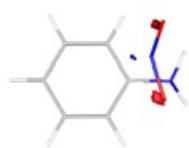
NO₂...C₆H₅-NNH



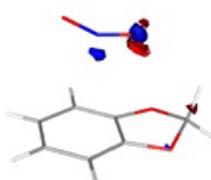
NO₂...C₆H₅-CHNOH



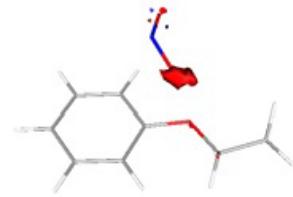
NO₂...C₆H₅-NHCOCH₃



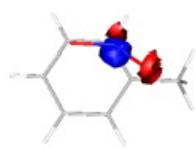
NO₂...C₆H₅-NH₂



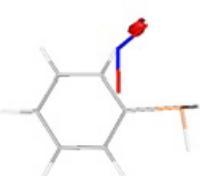
NO₂...C₆H₅-O₂CH₂



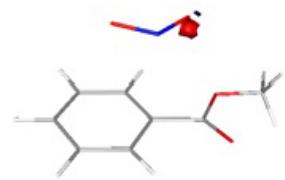
NO₂...C₆H₅-OC₂H₅



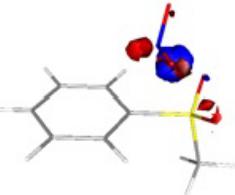
NO₂...C₆H₅-CH₃



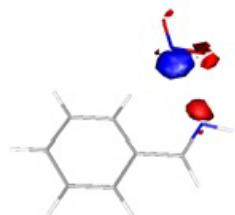
NO₂...C₆H₅-PH₂



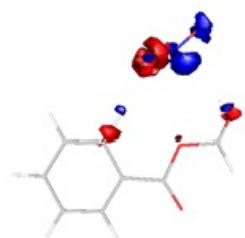
NO₂...C₆H₅-COOCH₃



NO₂...C₆H₅-SO₂CH₃



NO₂...C₆H₅-CHNH



NO₂...C₆H₅-COOCHO

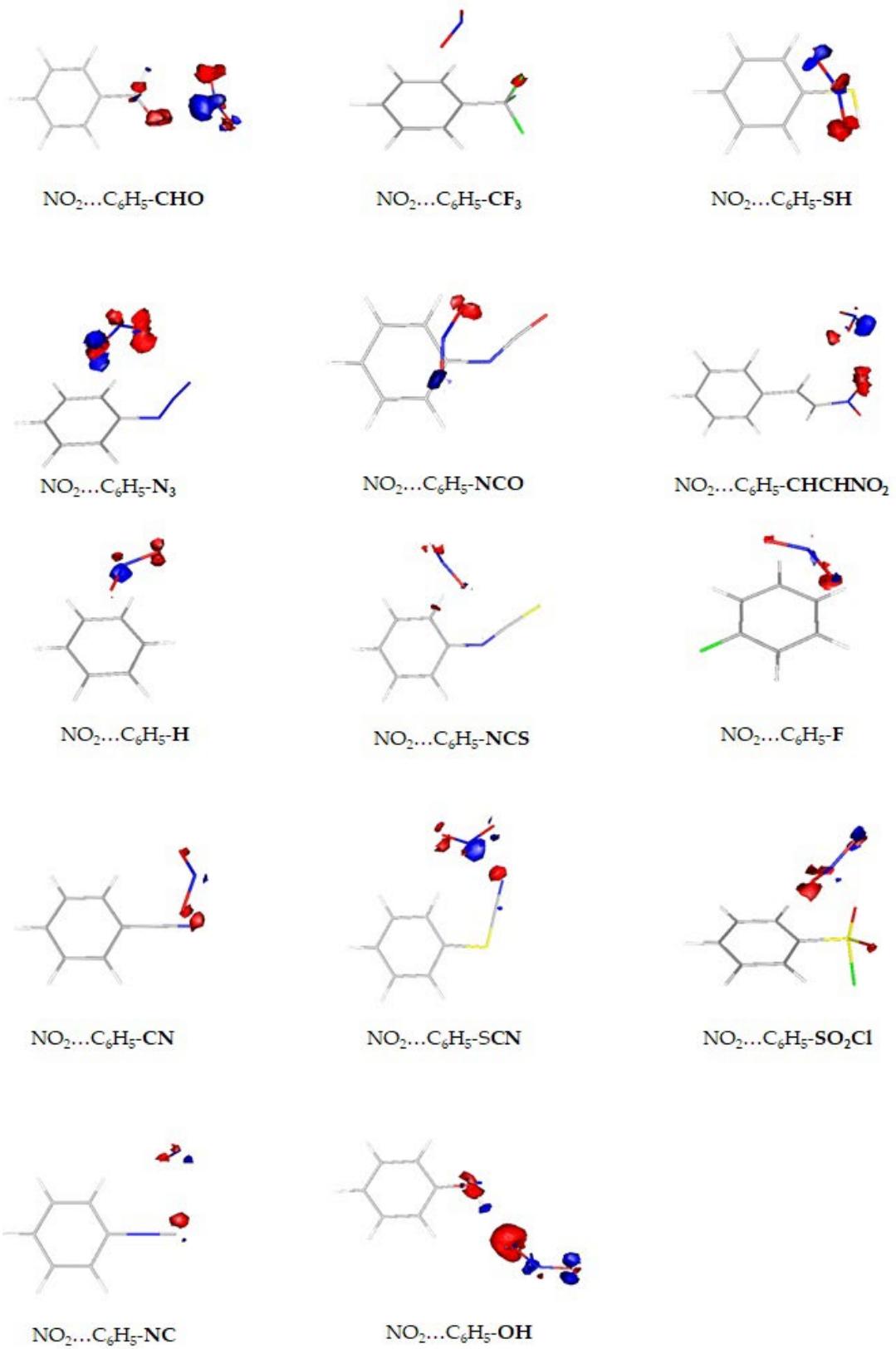


Figure S2. Electron density redistribution plots of the optimized geometries of the $\text{NO}_2\ldots\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-X}$ complexes. With red and blue the regions that gain and lose electron density upon the formation of the complex, respectively.

Grand Canonical Monte Carlo

A rigid scan was performed at the RI-DSD-BLYP D3(BJ) /def2-TZVPP level for each functional group selected to determine the interaction energies between the NO₂ molecule and the C₆H₅-X.

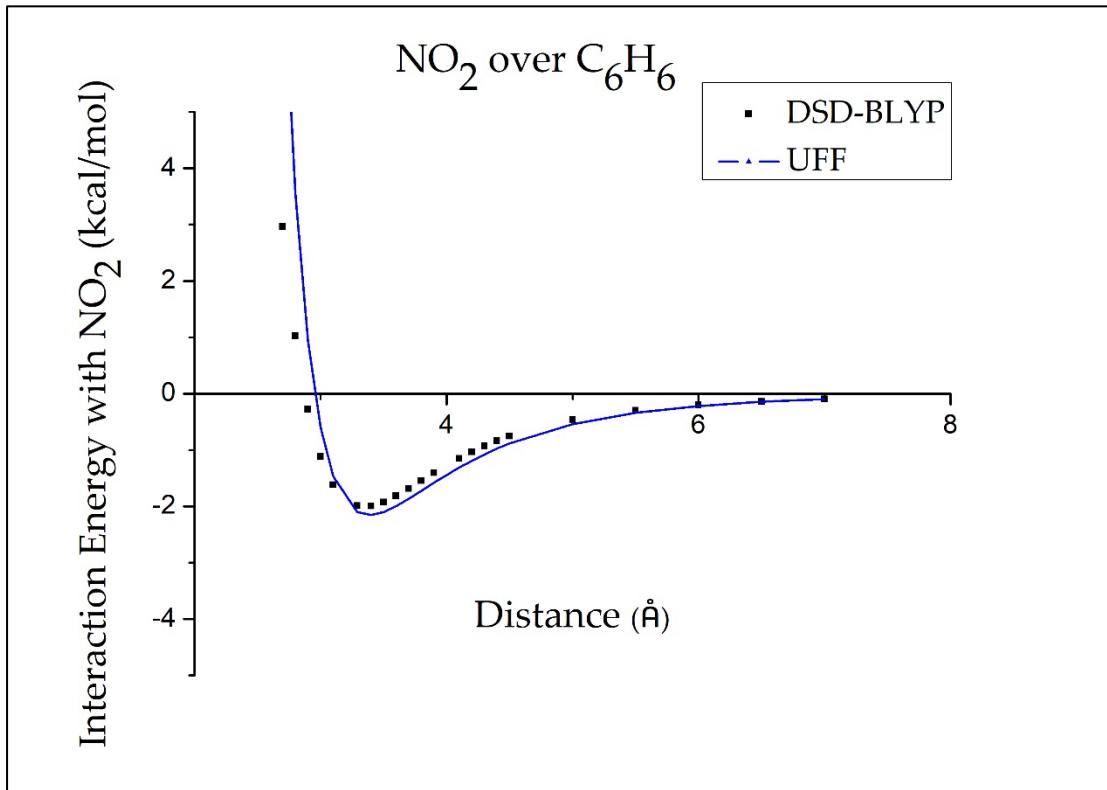


Figure S3. Fitting of the (ε , σ) parameters of the UFF [47] potential on the QM data obtained from the DFT scan of NO₂ over benzene.

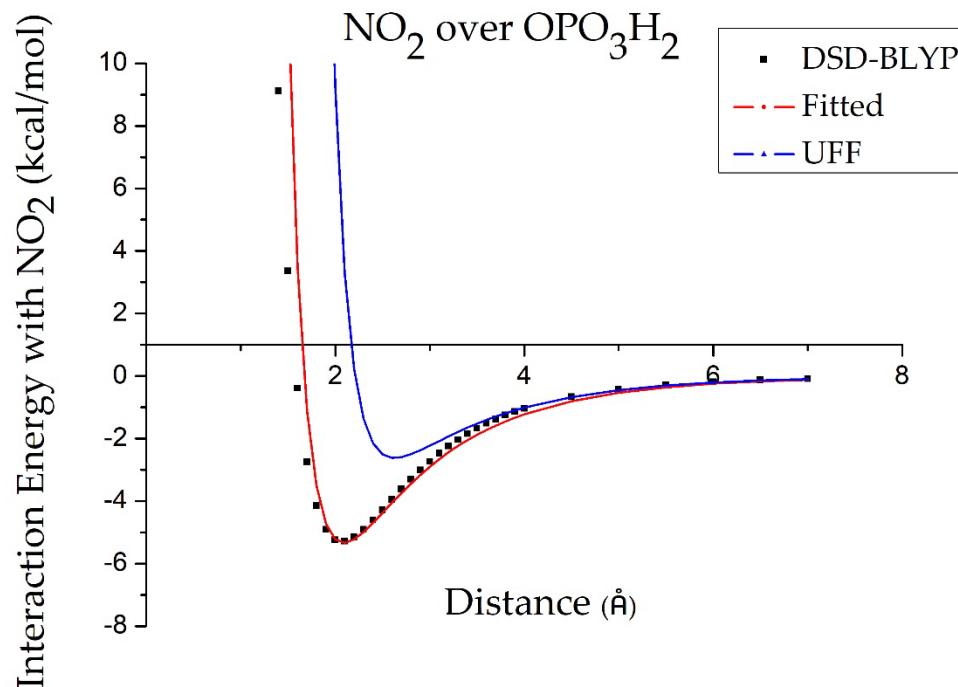


Figure S4. Fitting of the (ϵ, σ) parameters for the $\text{NO}_2 \dots \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-OPO}_3\text{H}_2$ interaction.

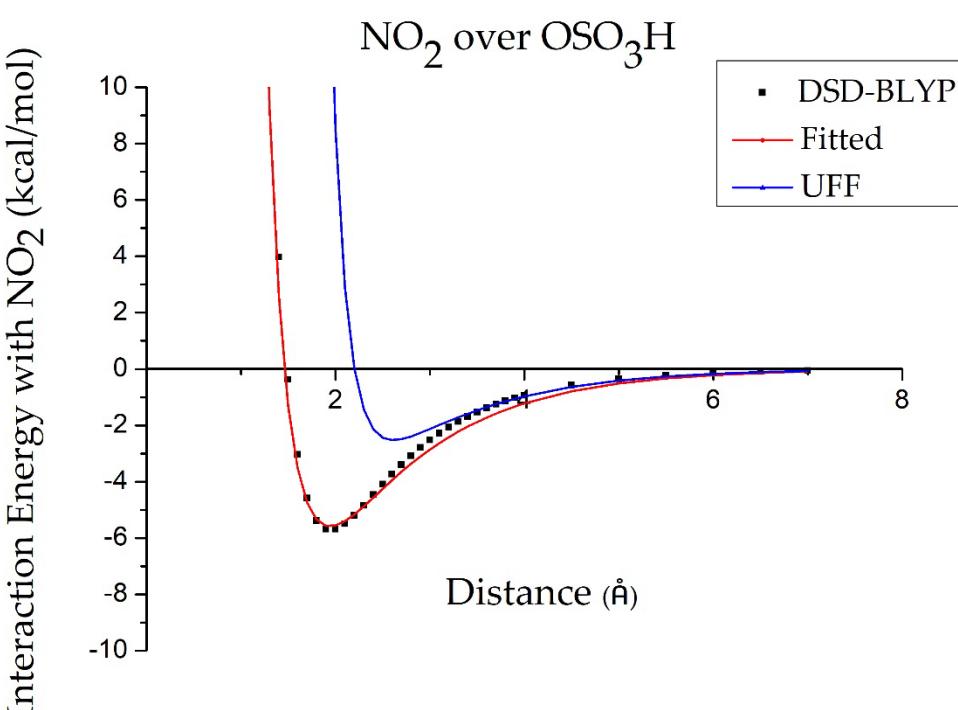


Figure S5. Fitting of the (ϵ, σ) parameters for the $\text{NO}_2 \dots \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-OSO}_3\text{H}$ interaction.

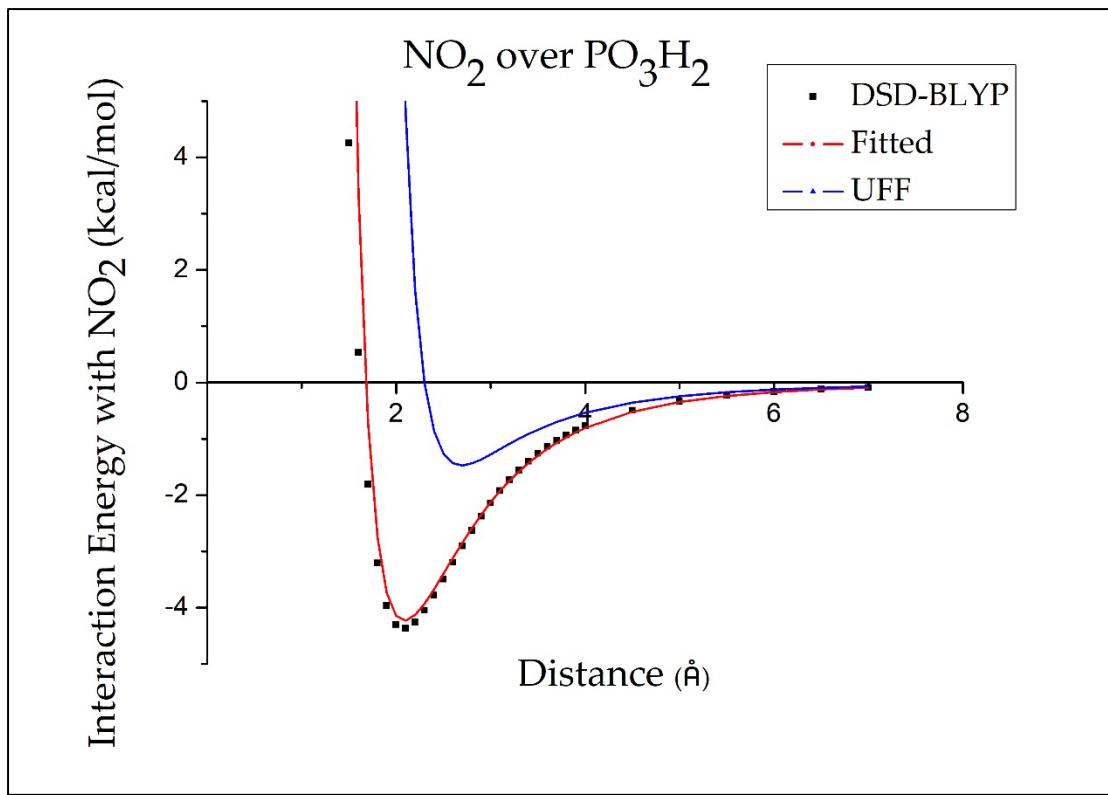


Figure S6. Fitting of the (ε, σ) parameters for the $\text{NO}_2 \dots \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-PO}_3\text{H}_2$ interaction.