

**Stability of O<sub>3</sub> + N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub> double hydrates: DFT study**Kirill V. Gets, Ravil K. Zhdanov, Yulia Yu. Bozhko, Oleg S. Subbotin  
and Vladimir R. Belosludov**Energy parameters****Table S1** Energies of optimized hydrate clusters.<sup>a</sup>

Structure Energy/Hartrees					
H <sub>2</sub> O		–76.3928315053 (–76.371942)			
O <sub>3</sub>		–225.317298041 (–225.310584)			
O <sub>2</sub> triplet		–150.252381009 (–150.248829)			
CO <sub>2</sub>		–188.481885686 (–188.470649)			
N <sub>2</sub>		–109.460327554 (–109.454917)			
Cluster sI	Full Energy	No Guest	Cluster sII	Full Energy	No Guest
EmS + EmL	–2980.05341764 (–2979.067123)		EmS + EmL	–3285.68869017 (–3284.603843)	
O <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	–3130.31080889 (–3129.320108)	–2980.05302696 (–2979.066777)	O <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	–3435.94206014 (–3434.854308)	–3285.68341191 (–3284.599892)
CO <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	–3168.54240342 (–3167.543939)	–2980.05147588 (–2979.065815)	CO <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	–3474.17452118 (–3473.077748)	–3285.68290162 (–3284.598590)
N <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	–3089.51934364 (–3088.526780)	–2980.05290659 (–2979.066628)	N <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	–3395.15073066 (–3394.060956)	–3285.68336276 (–3284.599830)
EmS + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3205.38164334 (–3204.388221)	–2980.05114022 (–2979.064907)	EmS + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3511.01222676 (–3509.920643)	–3285.68082753 (–3284.596690)
O <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3355.63917559 (–3354.641012)	–2980.05093314 (–2979.064617)	O <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3661.26677258 (–3660.170640)	–3285.67694230 (–3284.592571)
CO <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3393.86730376 (–3392.861387)	–2980.04909063 (–2979.062951)	CO <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3699.50351469 (–3698.398793)	–3285.68026475 (–3284.595239)
N <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3314.84893230 (–3313.848411)	–2980.05024143 (–2979.063711)	N <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	–3620.47942968 (–3619.381787)	–3285.68068255 (–3284.596486)

<sup>a</sup> Values in parentheses belongs to ZPE corrected. The O<sub>2</sub> values correspond to its triplet state.**Geometry parameters**

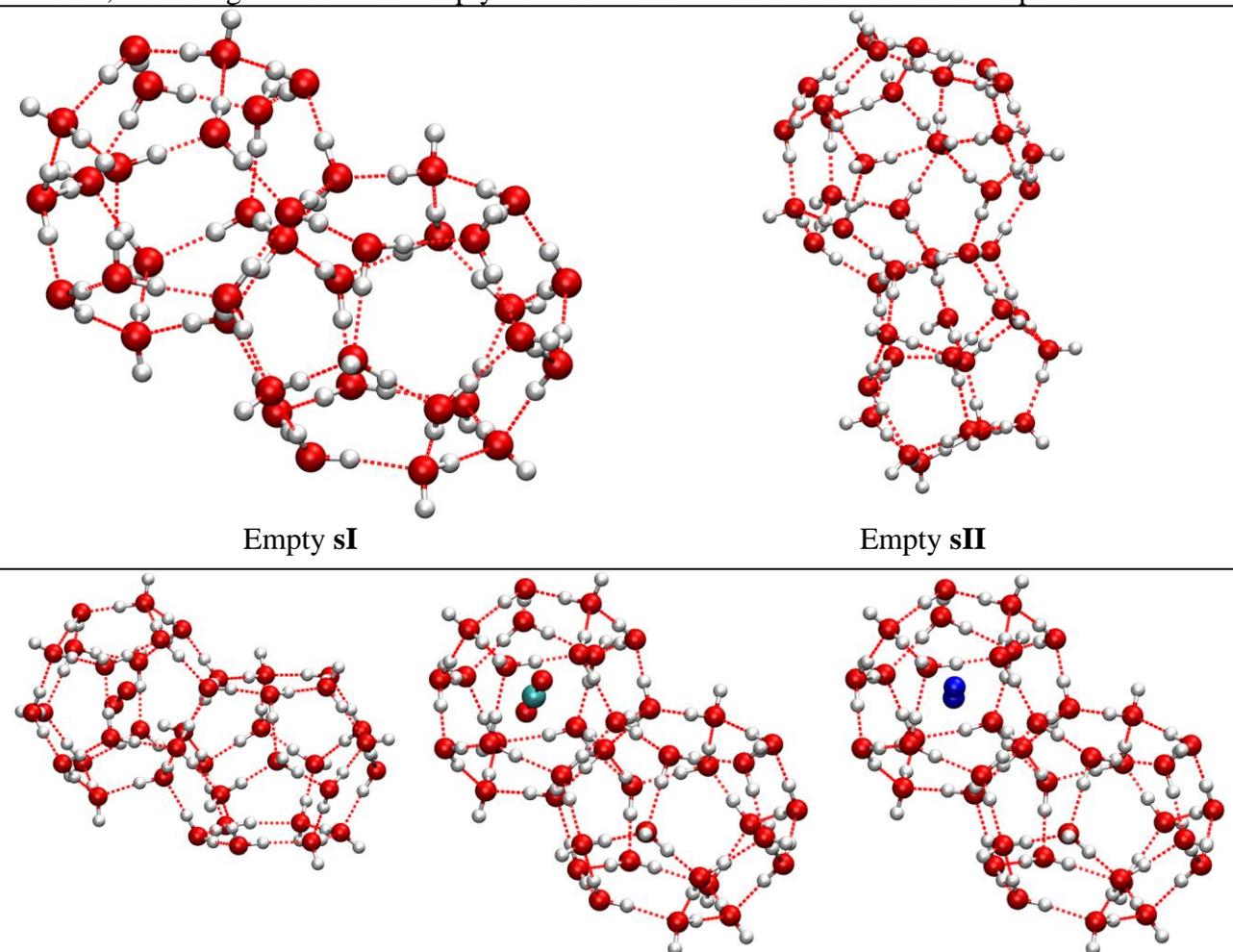
The O–H distances in H<sub>2</sub>O molecules vary in the range from 0.967 to 1.03 Å. There is no significant change in the short-range order of H<sub>2</sub>O molecules and their geometry upon the inclusion of guest molecules. Analogous conclusions were made in another work.<sup>S1</sup> However, the cluster dissymmetry leads to a slight non-uniform cage deformation that is the reason for diameter values ranging.

**Table S2** Average O–O distances (Å) and O–H–O angles (degrees) in the water framework and diameters ( $D$ ) of the small and large cavities (Å).

Cluster	sI				sII			
	O···O	O–H···O	$D_{\text{small}}$	$D_{\text{large}}$	O···O	O–H···O	$D_{\text{small}}$	$D_{\text{large}}$
EmS + EmL	2.747	174.14	7.4–7.6	8.1–8.2	2.743	174.27	7.3–7.4	8.8–9.0
O <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	2.750	174.35	7.3–7.5	8.1–8.2	2.748	172.99	7.6–7.7	8.9–9.1
CO <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	2.754	174.37	7.3–7.7	8.2–8.6	2.753	174.60	7.4–7.9	8.8–9.1
N <sub>2</sub> S + EmL	2.750	174.38	7.4–7.6	8.1–8.3	2.748	172.95	7.6–7.7	8.7–9.0
EmS + O <sub>3</sub> L	2.745	174.24	7.4–7.5	8.1–8.5	2.744	172.90	7.6–7.7	8.9–9.1
O <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	2.748	174.42	7.3–7.6	8.2–8.4	2.749	174.18	7.7–7.8	8.8–9.2
CO <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	2.755	173.04	7.4–7.9	8.7–8.9	2.751	174.60	7.3–7.8	8.9–9.2
N <sub>2</sub> S + O <sub>3</sub> L	2.748	174.34	7.3–7.5	8.6–8.7	2.744	172.98	7.6–7.7	8.7–9.1

### Optimized structures

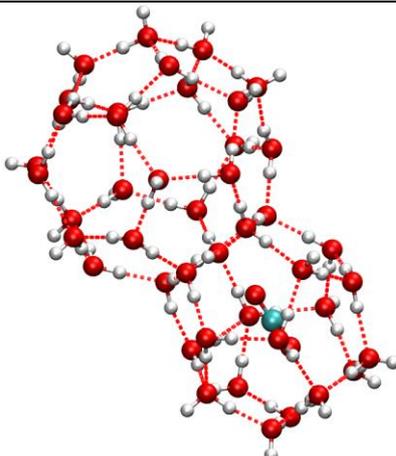
**Table S3** Optimized  $5^{12}+5^{12}6^2$  and  $5^{12}+5^{12}6^4$  clusters containing N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> in the small cavities, O<sub>3</sub> in large cavities and empty structures. The O<sub>2</sub> molecules are in the triplet state.



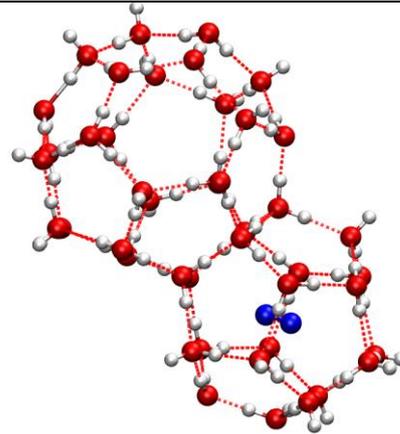
O<sub>2</sub>S + EmL (sI)



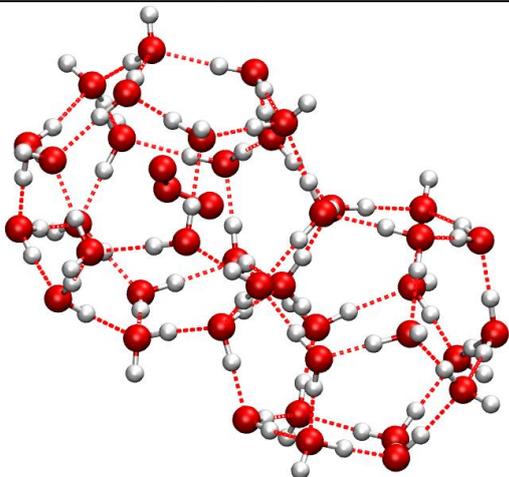
CO<sub>2</sub>S + EmL (sI)



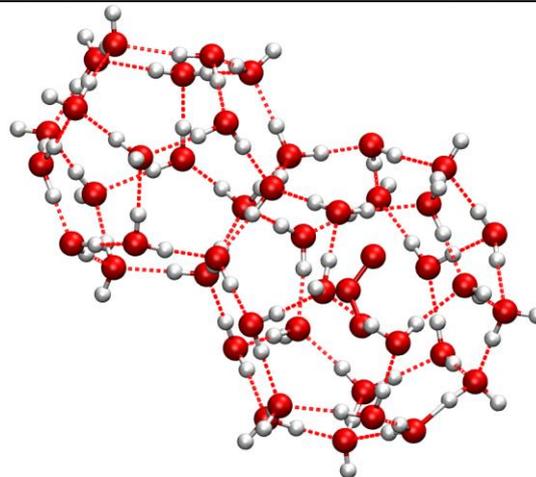
N<sub>2</sub>S + EmL (sI)



O<sub>2</sub>S + EmL (sII)

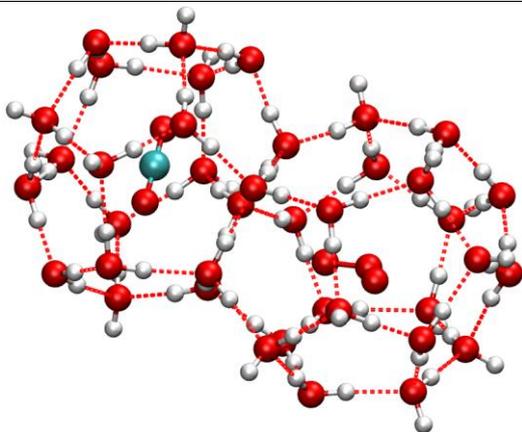


CO<sub>2</sub>S + EmL (sII)

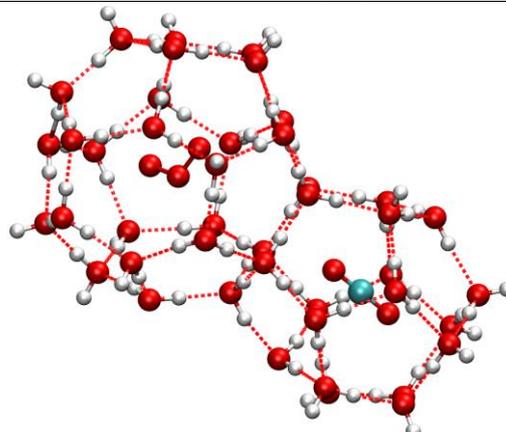


N<sub>2</sub>S + EmL (sII)

EmS + O<sub>3</sub>L (sI)



EmS + O<sub>3</sub>L (sII)

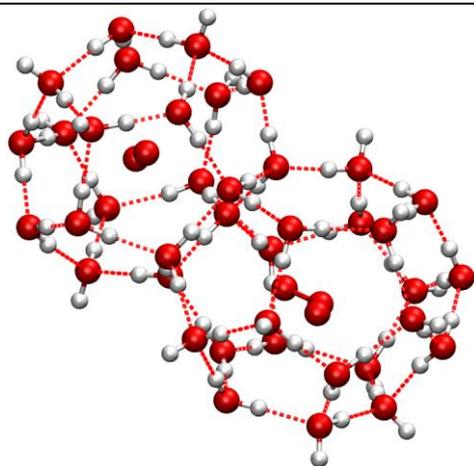


CO<sub>2</sub>S + O<sub>3</sub>L (sI)

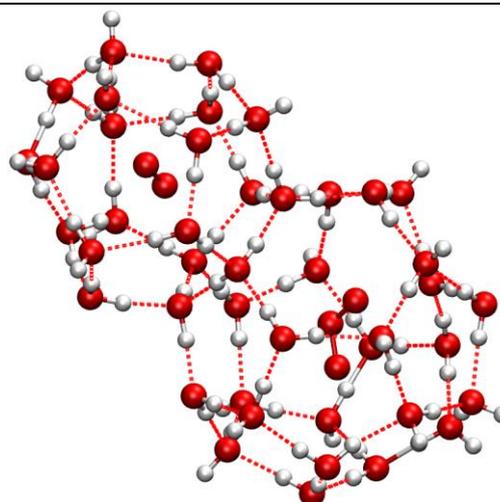


CO<sub>2</sub>S + O<sub>3</sub>L (sII)



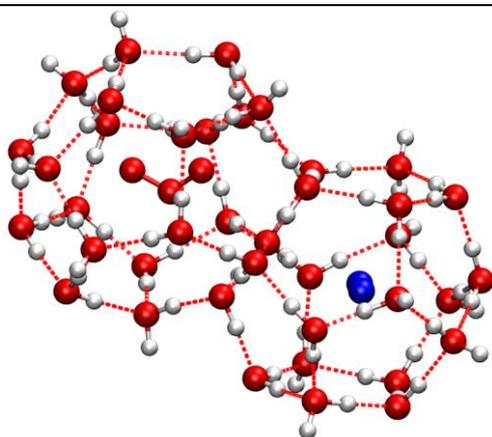


O<sub>2</sub>S + O<sub>3</sub>L (sI)

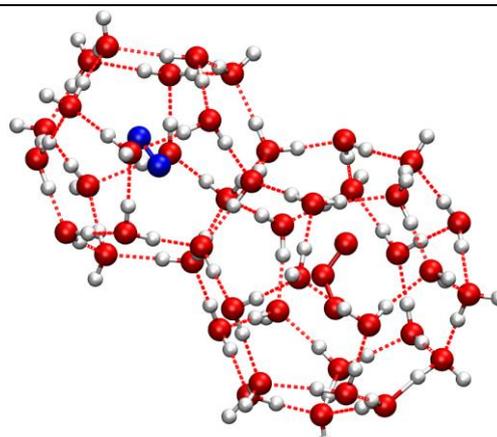


O<sub>2</sub>S + O<sub>3</sub>L (sII)

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N<sub>2</sub>S + O<sub>3</sub>L (sI)



N<sub>2</sub>S + O<sub>3</sub>L (sII)

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### Vibration spectrum data

Frequencies of the guest molecule stretching vibrations are expressed in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Obtained results are in agreement with the available experimental data for single and binary mixture hydrates (Table S4).

There are two sharp peaks caused by the Fermi resonance in CO<sub>2</sub> of the symmetric stretching mode ( $\sim 1388 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and the overtone of the bending mode ( $1285 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).<sup>S2</sup> In the hydrate form, the main CO<sub>2</sub> bands are still very pronounced and appear at  $\sim 1381 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1276.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>S3</sup> Due to this resonance, the calculated CO<sub>2</sub> values should be between the values for resonant vibrations.

Darling–Dennison resonance leads to the appearance of additional frequencies of intramolecular vibrations in O<sub>3</sub>.<sup>S4</sup> Raman spectroscopy study revealed the peaks at  $1036 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1106 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , which are pronounced<sup>S5</sup> and thus used for the comparison with calculated data.

N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> molecules are of a simpler structure, however, 2 peaks were experimentally found for both these gases in the hydrate form. Highest frequency peaks ( $1560 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for O<sub>2</sub> and  $2335 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for N<sub>2</sub>)<sup>S6</sup> almost coincide with the free gas lines ( $1556 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for O<sub>2</sub> and  $2331 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for N<sub>2</sub>)<sup>S7</sup>. However, later works showed that hydrate trapped N<sub>2</sub> stretched vibrations

are shifted toward lower frequencies ( $\sim 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) relative to that observed in the gas phase.<sup>S3</sup> It was suggested that appearance of the second  $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  stretching peak could be caused by double cavity occupation, isotopic effect or different molecular environment of guest molecules (occupation of large and small cages)<sup>S6</sup>. All these cases are excluded in our calculations since we consider only single occupation of small cavity without any isotopic effect possibility, thus only one peak for both gases obtained.

**Table S4** Raman mode of guest molecules ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) in vapor and hydrate phases.<sup>a</sup>

Guest	Gas phase		in Hydrate			
	Calc.	Exp	sI		sII	
			Calc	Exp	Calc	Exp
$\text{O}_2$ triplet	1540.24	1556 <sup>S7,S9</sup>	1542.93		1541.8	1511, <sup>S6</sup> 1560 <sup>S6</sup>
$\text{CO}_2$	1298.99	1285, <sup>S7,S9</sup> 1388 <sup>S7,S9</sup>	1312.98	1277.8, <sup>S10</sup> 1380.7, <sup>S10</sup> 1276, <sup>S11</sup> 1381 <sup>S12</sup>	1308.81	
$\text{N}_2$	2346.05	2331 <sup>S7,S9</sup>	2352.03		2349.5	2291, <sup>S6</sup> 2335, <sup>S6</sup> 2324.5 <sup>S4</sup>
$\text{O}_3$	1051.58, 1165.72	1036, <sup>S5</sup> 1106, <sup>S5</sup> 1042, <sup>S12</sup> 1103 <sup>S12</sup>	1028.28, 1130.65		1040.85, 1134.56	
$\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_3$			$\text{O}_2$ : 1542.96 $\text{O}_3$ : 1038.94 $\text{O}_3$ : 1130.99		$\text{O}_2$ : 1536.80 $\text{O}_3$ : 1041.29 $\text{O}_3$ : 1135.40	$\text{O}_2$ : 1546 <sup>S13</sup>
$\text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_3$			$\text{CO}_2$ : 1310.00 $\text{O}_3$ : 1042.58 $\text{O}_3$ : 1130.71	$\text{CO}_2$ : 1274 <sup>S13</sup> $\text{CO}_2$ : 1380 <sup>S13</sup>	$\text{CO}_2$ : 1308.87 $\text{O}_3$ : 1039.38 $\text{O}_3$ : 1134.59	
$\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_3$			$\text{N}_2$ : 2351.39 $\text{O}_3$ : 1037.29 $\text{O}_3$ : 1136.99		$\text{N}_2$ : 2349.02 $\text{O}_3$ : 1040.68 $\text{O}_3$ : 1134.70	$\text{N}_2$ : 2322 <sup>S13</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The frequency scalar factor of 0.9879 was selected.<sup>S8</sup>

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