

## *Supplementary Information:*

### Clayff Force Field Versus TIP3P Water Model in Molecular Simulations: Validation for Montmorillonite Clay Model

## *Información suplementaria:*

### Campo de Fuerzas Clayff Versus Modelo de Agua TIP3P en Simulaciones Moleculares: Validación para el Modelo de Arcilla Montmorrillonita

A. Lam<sup>a)</sup> & G. Rojas-Lorenzo<sup>b)</sup>

<sup>a)</sup> Zeolite Engineering Laboratory, Institute of Material Science and Technology (IMRE), University of Havana, Havana, CP. 10400, Cuba

<sup>b)</sup> Instituto Superior de Tecnologías y Ciencias Aplicadas, Universidad de La Habana, Ave. Salvador Allende y Luaces, Quinta de Los Molinos, Plaza, La Habana 10600, Cuba

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## Supporting information

Lennard-Jones (L-J) potential was used to represent the van der Waals term in the total energy of the system.

$$E_{LJ} = \sum_{i \neq j} 4 \epsilon_{ij} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right]$$

This potential combines the short-range repulsion associated with atom-atom overlap and the short-range attraction associated with electron dispersion and it is calculated in CLAYFF and AMBER force fields by the following expression:

$$E_{VDW} = \sum_{i \neq j} \epsilon_{ij}^* \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}^*}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - 2 \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}^*}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right]$$

while it is a little modified in CHARMM force fields as

$$E_{VDW} = \sum_{i \neq j} \epsilon_{ij}^* \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}^*}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}^*}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right]$$

The  $\epsilon_{ij}^*$  and  $\sigma_{ij}^*$  can be determined using standard arithmetic or geometry (Lorentz-Berthelot) combining rules. In CLAYFF, CHARMM and AMBER force fields,  $\epsilon_{ij}^*$  is determined using standard geometric combination rule and  $\sigma_{ij}^*$  using standard arithmetic combination rule:

$$\epsilon_{ij}^* = (\epsilon_i^* \epsilon_j^*)^{1/2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{ij}^* = \frac{\sigma_i^* + \sigma_j^*}{2} \quad \text{for all these used force fields.}$$

Table SI1. Charges and atomic parameters for van der Waals interactions.

$$\epsilon_{ij}^* = \epsilon_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{ij}^* = 2^{1/6} \sigma_{ij}.$$

	symbol	charge (e)	$\epsilon_{0i}$ (kcal/mol)	$\sigma_i$ (Å)
Clay	Si <sup>a</sup>	2.1000	$1.8405 \times 10^{-6}$	3.3020
	Mg <sup>a</sup>	1.36	$9.0298 \times 10^{-7}$	5.2643
	Li <sup>a</sup>	0.525	$9.0298 \times 10^{-7}$	4.2101
	Li <sup>+b</sup>	1.0000	0.6700	2.3370
	F <sup>b</sup>	-0.8109	0.1802	3.1170
	O <sup>a</sup>	-1.0500	0.1554	3.1655
	Oo <sup>a</sup>	-1.1808		
	Oh <sup>c</sup>	-0.95		
		H <sup>c</sup>	0.425	
water SPC	HW <sup>d</sup>	0.4100		
	OW <sup>d</sup>	-0.8200	0.1553	3.5533
water TIP3P	HW <sup>e</sup>	0.417		

	OW <sup>e</sup>	-0.834	0.1521	3.53650
Oh-H Morse Potential <sup>c</sup>		$U(r) = E_0[\{1 - \exp(-k(r_{ij} - r_0))\}^2 - 1]$		
	$E_0$ (kcal/mol)	$k$ (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	$r_0$ (Å)	
	132.2491	2.1350	0.9450	

<sup>a</sup> R. T. Cygan, J.-J. Liang, and A. G. Kalinichev, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **108**, 1255 (2004).

<sup>b</sup> S. Koneshan, J. C. Rasaiah, R. M. Lynden-Bell, and S. H. Lee, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **102**, 4193 (1998).

<sup>c</sup> M. Pouvreau, J. A. Greathouse, R. T. Cygan, and A. G. Kalinichev, *J. Phys. Chem. C* **123**, 11628 (2019).

<sup>d</sup> H. Berendsen, J. P. M. Postma, W. van Gunsteren, and J. Hermans, *Interaction models for water in relation to protein hydration*. In *Intermolecular Forces*, (Pullman, B., Ed.; D. Reidel: Amsterdam, 1981) pp. 331.

<sup>e</sup> W. L. Jorgensen, J. Chandrasekhar, J. D. Madura, R. W. Impey, and M. L. Klein, *J. Chem. Phys.* **79**, 926 (1983).

Table SI2. Volume, Temperature and Total Configurational Energy (Eng-conf) average values (Av) and the standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) for the simulations.

Systems	Temperature (K)		Volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )		Eng-conf (kcal/mol)	
	Av	$\sigma$	Av	$\sigma$	Av	$\sigma$
CLAYFF-water SPC	300.28	2.75	123687.60	200.92	-779591.20	71.40
CLAYFF-water TIP3P	300,05	2,77	123145,33	184,56	-779669.72	69.31