Supporting Information

Ultradeep Removal of Moisture in Gases to Parts-per-Billion Levels: The Exploration of Adsorbents

Lin Zhang,^{†,#} Zheng-Zhong Kang,^{‡,§,#} Shi-Chao Qi,[†] Xiao-Qin Liu,^{*,†} Zhi-Min Wang,[†] and Lin-Bing Sun^{*,†}

[†]Jiangsu National Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials (SICAM), State Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 210009, China

[‡]Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Zheda Road 38, Hangzhou, 310027, China

[§]Division of Theoretical Chemistry and Biology, School of Biotechnology, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, SE-10691 Stockholm, Sweden

[#]L.Zhang and Z.-Z.Kang contributed equally to this work.

*E-mail: liuxq@njtech.edu.cn (X.-Q.Liu).

*E-mail: lbsun@njtech.edu.cn (L.-B.Sun).



Figure S1. The device of testing the ability of ultra-deep dewatering of adsorbents.



Figure S2. XRD patterns of (a) SiO_2 , (b) γ -Al₂O₃, (c) 4A zeolite, and (d) NaX zeolite.



Figure S3. XRD patterns of (a) HKUST-1, (b) UiO-66, and (c) ZIF-8.



Figure S4. N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of 4A, NaX, γ -Al₂O₃, and SiO₂.



Figure S5. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of HKUST-1, UiO-66, and ZIF-8.



Figure S6. Snapshot of the distribution of water molecules and extra-framework cations within X zeolites, as inferred from MD simulations.



Figure S7. Average binding energy per H_2O molecular (a) with framework and (b) with different ions in X zeolites calculated from MD simulations.