

Characterization and Analysis of Ring Topology of Zeolite Frameworks

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Abstract

The topology of zeolite frameworks and of associated tetrahedral sites (T-sites) are commonly characterized by their associated rings, typically defined as some set of closed paths or cycles through a framework that cannot be decomposed into shorter cycles. These ring descriptors have been used to identify feasible zeolite topologies, to describe the similarity and differences between zeolites, to identify sites or voids of catalytic relevance, and as machine learning fingerprints. Numerous definitions and algorithms for finding zeolite rings have been proposed and applied throughout the literature. Here we report an analysis of rings and T-sites in a large number of zeolite frameworks using Zeolite Simulation Environment, a Python package that implements an efficient algorithm presented by Goetzke and Klein for finding rings in arbitrary frameworks. We compare the result of a number of common and new ring definitions applied to a large number of common zeolite frameworks. We discover previously unrecognized rings in a number of frameworks. We show that the vertex symbol, a common approach used to characterize T-sites, misses important parts of the stereochemistry around a T-site, and propose an alternative definition. This tool provides an effective platform for characterizing zeolite and T-site structures useful for building models and doing machine learning.

1. Introduction

Zeolites are three dimensional crystalline structures containing tetrahedral Si or Al atoms connected by oxygen bridges. The International Zeolite Association (IZA) lists over 200 known zeolite frameworks that are described by dimensionality, pore shape and size, and Si/Al ratios [1]. It is natural to characterize differences in zeolites by the size and shapes of the features present in the crystal. Rings are one common type of feature widely reported and used, both to characterize a zeolite crystal and as descriptors of the individual tetrahedral sites (T-sites) of a zeolite. Rings have been used to identify feasible zeolites

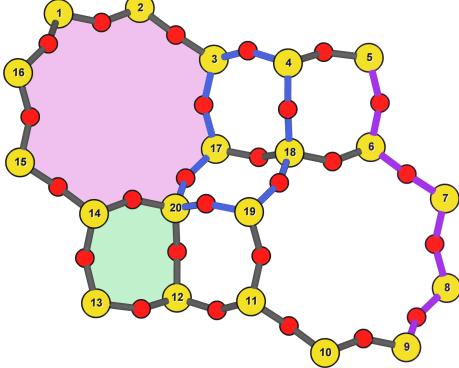


Figure 1: Cutout of the Chabazite framework showing a path (5-6-7-8-9) highlighted with purple bonds, a cycle (3-4-18-19-20-17) highlighted with blue bonds, an 8-MR filled in with pink, and a 4-MR filled in with green. Yellow atoms are Si (T-sites), and red atoms are oxygen.

topologies [2], to describe the similarity and differences between zeolites [3, 4], to identify sites or voids of catalytic relevance [5, 6], and as machine learning finger prints of physicochemical properties [7]. Rings can be used to describe the channel sizes for understanding shape selectivity in catalysis, zeolite building blocks for solid state chemists, and the sizes of framework cages and windows to provide insights into adsorption properties. The dimension and number of rings in a framework can be used to characterize entire zeolite frameworks, T-sites that make up these frameworks, or even the oxygen atoms that connect the T-sites. Take for example the CHA framework, Fig. 1 shows an 8-membered ring (8-MR) and a 4-MR filled in with pink and green respectively. As an illustration of the significance of those rings, consider that the T-site labeled 20 is a Brønsted acid site, i.e., the site contains an Al and a charge-compensating proton bound to any one of the four adjacent oxygen atoms. While the T-site is symmetrically identical to all other T-sites in CHA, the proton sites are inequivalent, distinguished by the dimensions of the rings that pass through the oxygen atoms, a distinction that is experimentally observable in IR spectra [6]. The number and dimension of rings that pass through a T-site can be used to describe and differentiate the local void environment around symmetry distinct T-sites and to differentiate symmetry distinct oxygen atoms.

A number of definitions and enumerations of rings in zeolites have been presented [8–14] and implemented in software tools, including ZeoTSites [14] and ToposPro [15]. Zeolites are naturally represented using graph theory, in which atoms are nodes and bonds are edges. Because the oxygen atoms are only connected to exactly two T-sites, their inclusion in a graph does not change the graph structure, and thus T-sites can be defined as nodes and the intervening oxygen atoms as edges [9]. The cutout of the chabazite (CHA) framework

Table 1: List of graph based features, their descriptions, and how they apply to frameworks, T-sites, and oxygen atoms.

Feature	Description	Application to Frameworks	Application to T-sites	Application to Oxygen Atoms
Node	T-site or oxygen atom	Contains some set of symmetry distinct nodes		
Path	A sequence of nodes that are connected to each other	Traverses through a framework	T-sites and oxygen atoms connected in series forms a path	T-sites and oxygen atoms connected in series forms a path
Cycle	A path that starts and ends at the same node, and does not repeat any other nodes	Contains some set of cycles	Formed by alternating connected T-sites and oxygen atoms	Formed by alternating connected T-sites and oxygen atoms
Rings	A cycle that does not contain a shortcut [8, 9]	Can describe channels of a framework, or other distinct void environments	Can be described by counting the number of rings that pass through it	Can be described by the number of rings that pass through it
Modified Shortcut Rings	A cycle that does not contain modified shortcut	A subset of the rings will be found in the framework	Used to describe a T-site	Used to describe an oxygen atom
Shortest Path Rings	A ring that is the shortest ring for at one least one set of O-T-O along the cycle	Another subset of the rings of a framework	Used to describe a T-site	Used to describe an oxygen atom
Vertex Symbol Rings	The rings making up the vertex symbol of a T-site	Yet another subset of the rings of the framework	Used to describe a T-site	Not applicable to oxygen atoms

shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1 summarize basic definitions of graphs that will be used here. The size of each of these features can either be defined by the total number of atoms contained in them, or by the number of T-sites contained in them. The latter method is the standard convention, which we will use. A path is a sequence of edges that connects a sequence of nodes in which every edge is distinct (shown with purple highlighted bonds in Fig. 1). A cycle is a path that starts and ends at the same node, and does not repeat any other nodes (shown by blue bonds in Fig. 1). A zeolite crystal contains an infinite number of cycles, but the symmetry of the crystal reduces this to a finite number of symmetry-distinct rings whose exact identity is subject to definition. Fig. 1 shows an 8-MR and a 4-MR filled in pink and green, respectively.

In the most basic definition, a ring is any cycle that does not contain any shortcuts [8, 9]. A shortcut is defined as a path connecting two nodes of a cycle that decomposes the cycle into smaller rings [8, 9]; i.e., a path is a shortcut if it is shorter than both paths between these nodes along the cycle. An example is the path connecting T17 and T18 in Fig. 1, which is a shortcut of the blue cycle. This path contains two T-sites, splitting the 8-MR cycle into two 4-MRs. While general, this definition reports, as distinct, ring features of a zeolite framework that do not intuitively relate to local structure, accessibility, or usefully “fingerprint” frameworks. Thus, more restrictive definitions of zeolite rings have been proposed. For instance, a “strong ring” is defined as a ring that is not the sum of a set of smaller rings [9, 16].

Another method for pruning the list of rings found in a zeolite frameworks is based off of the concept of a vertex symbol. The vertex symbol is a common

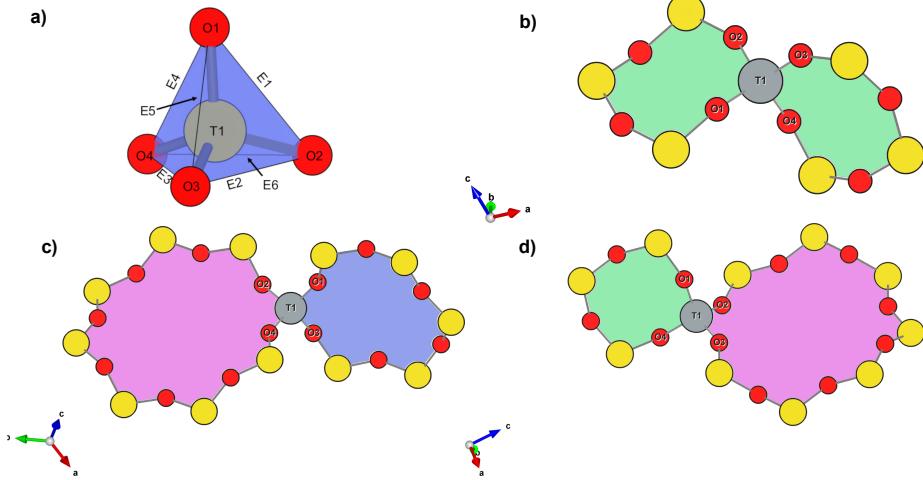


Figure 2: Cutout of the CHA framework, showing the rings that make up the vertex symbol of the single symmetry distinct T-site. a) Example of the tetrahedron formed by the T-site and four connected oxygen atoms, with labeled edges of the tetrahedron. b) Rings associated with opposite edges E1 and E3. c) Rings associated with opposite edges E5 and E6. d) Ring associated with opposited edges E2 and E4. Rings are colored as: 4-MR (green), 6-MR (blue), and 8-MR (pink).

way to describe the structure around the T-sites of zeolite frameworks and was first used to do so in 1997 by O'Keeffe and Hyde [17]. The vertex symbol of a T-site is determined by the shortest rings associated with each of the six edges of the tetrahedron formed by the T-atom and its four bound oxygen atoms. The symbol is formed by grouping rings on opposite edges of the tetrahedron and listing from smallest to largest. Fig. 2(a) shows as example the tetrahedron formed at the single symmetry-distinct T-site in the CHA framework. The edges of the tetrahedron are labeled to aid in identification. Fig. 2(b-d) show the rings associated with each opposite pair of edges. The vertex symbol of T1 in CHA is thus 4·4·4·8·6·8. For a T-site that contains a multiplicity of rings at one edge, that multiplicity would be represented as a subscript in the vertex symbol. An example would be the vertex symbol of 4·6₂·6·6₃·6₂·6₃ for T1 in AFI. The rings of a framework are then the union of the rings of all the distinct T-sites, a definition that eliminates some rings that satisfy the no shortcut criterion.

Sastre and Corma [18] proposed an alternative convection, in which distinct rings are only those that form the shortest cycle connecting any O-T-O in a framework. This convention provides an univocal count of the rings that pass through a T-site without the ambiguity of limiting the search to a certain ring size. Using AFI as an example, (Fig. 3(a)) shows that both a 12-MR (purple) and a 6-MR (blue) pass through the labeled T1 atom. The 12-MR would not be included in the Sastre and Corma enumeration because for every O-T-O

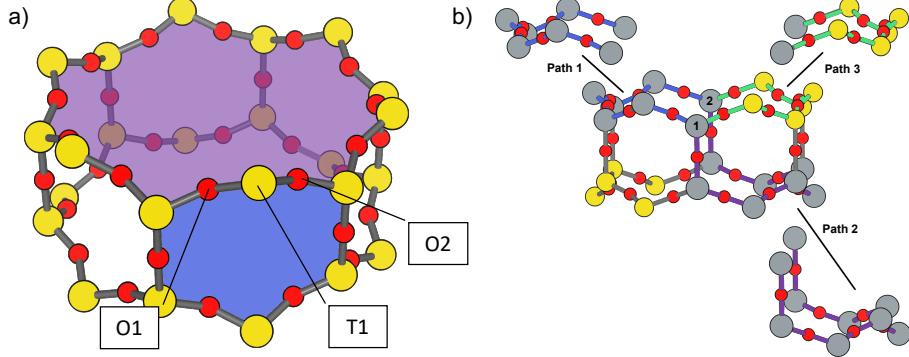


Figure 3: Cutouts of the 12-MR channel in AFI: a) Highlighting a 12-MR in purple, and a 6-MR in blue. The 6-MR is included in the vertex symbol of labeled T1 because it is the shortest path connecting O1 and O2. The 12-MR would not be included in the vertex symbol or shortest path ring list because for each O-T-O along the 12-MR there is a shorter path connecting them. b) A 14-MR is shown as T-sites replaced with aluminum atoms in gray. The two paths connecting Al1 and Al2 that make this 14-MR are highlighted with blue and purple bonds. Path 3 highlighted with green bonds is a modified shortcut connecting Al1 and Al2.

along the 12-MR, the shortest path connecting them is not the 12-MR. The difference between this criterion and the vertex symbol rings is subtle, but with this shortest path convention any ring belonging to the vertex symbol of any T-site in a framework will be included in the ring count for each of the T-sites that ring passes through. Fig. 4 shows a cutout of the TON framework including a 6- (blue) and 10-MR (orange). For T1, only the 6-MR would be counted within the vertex symbol convention because it is the shortest path connecting O2 and O3. The 10-MR is the shortest path connecting O2, and since this 10-MR is the shortest path for at least one set of O-T-O along the cycle, and passes through T1, it does get counted in the shortest path rings for T1.

Thus, the dimensions and numbers of rings present in a framework will differ depending on precise convention, with potential consequences for the ability to relate properties to rings. Here we present an analysis of rings captured by Goetzke and Klein's efficient ring finding algorithm [9] and compare those rings to the rings found by other previously published ring set reduction conventions. We have implemented all of these ring finding conventions in a Python package called the Zeolite Simulation Environment (ZSE) [19]. We use ZSE to analyze the sets of rings captured by each convention across the entire set of zeolite frameworks contained in the IZA Database [1]. We highlight rings that are found by these conventions but not typically discussed in the literature for a number of frameworks. A comparison of the rings reported by various conventions to those listed in the IZA highlights differences related to fused rings illustrated in Fig. 3b. We propose a modification of the shortcut definition that

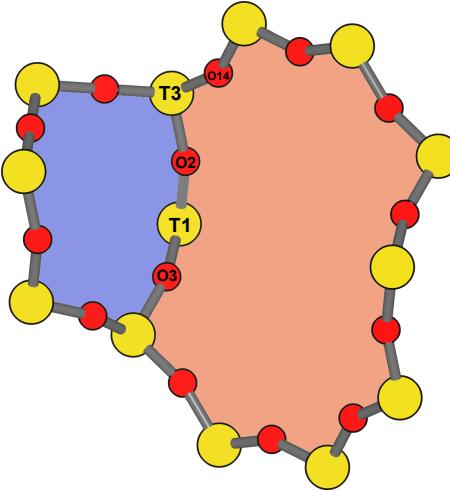


Figure 4: Cutout of the TON framework showing a 6- (blue) and 10-MR (orange). The 10-MR is the shortest path connecting O14-T3-O2, and passes through T1, so it is counted in the shortest path rings for T1.

results in a set of rings closer to those listed in the IZA database than do existing conventions. Lastly, we consider the vertex symbol [17] characterization of T-sites and show that T-sites described by the same vertex symbol are not necessarily superimposable but rather can have distinct local stereochemistries. We identify and enumerate these cases of constitutional isomerization within T-sites of identical vertex symbol and propose an alternative convention that uniquely takes into account their orientation and connectivity around the T-site.

2. Methods

2.1. Rings That Do Not Contain Shortcuts

We implemented the efficient algorithm presented by Goetzke and Klein [9] in ZSE [19] to find all the rings associated with a T-site that do not contain a shortcut. In ZSE we use the framework put in place by the Atomic Simulation Environment (ASE) [20] to handle routine analysis zeolite crystal structures. All graph theory functions are performed using the NetworkX Python package [21].

First, we convert the ASE atoms object into a connectivity matrix which represents every atom across the columns and rows. If two atoms are bound together, their respective entry in the connectivity matrix contains a 1, else a 0. This connectivity matrix is then converted to a NetworkX graph object, and then a distance dictionary using NetworkX built in functions. Then we implement Step 3 from Geotzke and Klein’s algorithm [9] summarized here: to

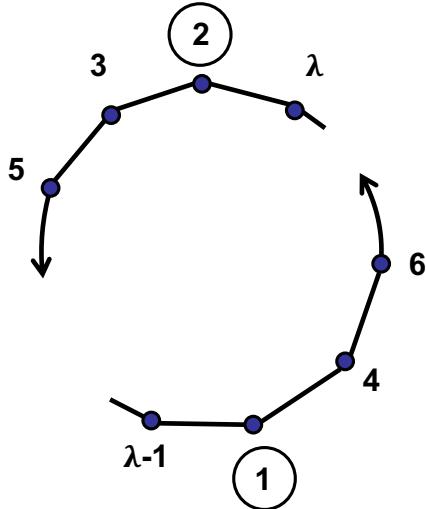


Figure 5: Diagram showing how the ring finding algorithm evolves. Adapted from Goetzke and Klein [9].

find the rings that pass through a T-site, we iteratively search for every size ring between 3-MR and a maximum ring value that is user-specified. For this work we set a cutoff of 18-MRs. A schematic showing the evolution of the ring search is shown in Fig. 5. For ring size λ we start at the T-site of interest (labeled 1), and search the distance matrix for any T-sites that are $\lambda/2$ (even λ) or $(\lambda-1)/2$ (for odd λ) distance from the starting T-site (labeled 2). Next we attempt to create two distinct paths from $1 \rightarrow 2$ and from $2 \rightarrow 1$ alternating adding a node to each path as indicated by Fig. 5. Each node added to each of the paths must be $\lambda/2$ (even λ) or $(\lambda-1)/2$ (odd λ) from the head of the other path. Also each node added to each path needs to be the correct distance from 1 and 2 for the given step respectively. If either of the previous two conditions are not met, a ring cannot be formed of length λ along the given paths, we backtrack and repeat until all possible options have been explored for λ . Then we increase λ and continue until the cutoff ring size is completed.

2.2. Vertex Symbol Rings

Starting from the set of all rings found in Section 2.1, we prune the ring list to the set of vertex symbol rings. We find the shortest ring in the set that connects each pair of oxygens bound to our initial T-site. It is possible for there to be multiple rings of the same size connecting each oxygen, in which case all the rings of that size are kept.

2.3. Shortest Path Rings

We prune the set of all rings from Section 2.1 to a subset of rings the meets the shortest path definition published by Sastre and Corma [18]. For each ring, we iterate over every group of O–T–O atoms in the ring, and check whether this ring is the shortest path connecting the two oxygen atoms. If so, the loop is broke, because the ring need only be the shortest path for one group of O–T–O atoms to fit the definition. This is the most time consuming process out of all the ring finding conventions we have implemented.

2.4. Modified Shortcut Rings

The shortest path convention generally finds fewer (and smaller) rings than does an all non-shortcut bearing ring convention. As we show below, these two conventions bracket the set of rings captured in the IZA Structure Database, the all-rings convention generally including even larger rings and the shortest path convention missing large rings. In seeking a convention of intermediate stringency, we identified a convention that would require the shortcut to be shorter than one, rather than both, of the paths connecting two nodes along the ring. This modified shortcut definition is illustrated in Fig. 3(b). By the standard shortcut convention, AFI would be considered to contain a 14-MR formed from the union of Path 1 (blue) and Path 2 (purple) through T1 and T2. However, because T1 and T2 are also connected by Path 3, which, while the same length as Path 1, is shorter than Path 2, the 14-MR does not satisfy the modified shortcut criterion. As we show below, the modified shortcut rule identifies rings of a given zeolite that are closer to those identified in the IZA Structure Database as rings of interest than do either all-ring or shortest-path-ring rules.

Algorithmically, to remove rings containing modified shortcuts from the full set of rings, we iterate over every T-site pair of the ring and check for the shortest path connecting them. If that shortest path is shorter than either of the two paths along the ring connecting the two T-sites, we check whether the combination of this shorter path and the shorter of the two ring paths forms a new smaller ring. If so the iteration is broken, and the ring is removed from the counted set.

2.5. Ordered Vertex Symbols

To add information about the spatial orientation of the rings around a T-site to the vertex symbol, we have developed a method to order the edges in the vertex symbol. We systematically list the rings by following the edges of the tetrahedron such that each ring listed is connected to one of the oxygens of the next ring listed. After removing all the rings that are not a part of the vertex symbol (Section 2.2) we use the following process to order them.

1. List all the possible arrangements of the oxygens bound to the T-site ($4! = 24$ possible arrangements).
2. Use a predetermined order of edges: $[[0,2],[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],[3,0],[1,3]]$.

- (a) Where each of those values represents the index of the oxygen to use.
- 3. Find the ring size (and multiplicity) connecting each pair of oxygens in this predetermined order.
- 4. Make a list of weights, where for each pair of oxygens the weight is the ring size \times multiplicity.
- 5. Reverse sort the list of all possible oxygen arrangements by the correlating list of weights.
- 6. Use the first oxygen arrangement coupled with the predetermined edge order to list the rings and multiplicity for each edge.

2.6. Determining All Ring Sizes Contained in a Zeolite Framework

Finally, to determine all the ring sizes exhibited with in a zeolite framework, we take advantage of T-site symmetry. The rings of a framework are made of T-sites, and if two T-sites are symmetrically identical they will have the same set of rings passing through them. Therefore, we only need to find the rings associated with each symmetry distinct T-site to know all the possible ring sizes within a framework. For example, AFI only contains one symmetry distinct T-site (T1). Using the basic definition of a shortcut, T1 is a part of 4-, 6-, 12-, and 14-MRs when using a cutoff of 18-MR. Every other T-site in the AFI framework is also a T1, thus the only possible ring sizes in AFI are 4-, 6-, 12-, and 14-MRs.

3. Results

3.1. Characterizing Rings in a Zeolite Graph

The IZA Database [1] is a common reference used to identify all the rings in a zeolite framework, however it only lists the rings that define a channel (ex: 12-MR in AFI), or rings associated with the symbol of a T-site. These rings listed by the IZA are referred to as tabulated rings in the literature [3]. In some frameworks, other rings (cycles not containing shortcuts) exist that are not included in the list of tabulated rings. These 'untabulated' rings may still provide important topological information about a zeolite framework, or the local void environment around a T-site. Fig. 6 shows counts of frameworks containing each size ring from 3- to 18-MR using the Goetzke algorithm and the listed rings on the IZA database [1]. There are slight differences in the counts up to 6-MRs, but the main divergence takes place as we get to ring sizes >6 -MR. We have limited our search to 18-MR because the differences in ring finding conventions are captured with the smaller rings, requiring less computation time, and there is a lower probability of finding larger rings in zeolites [2].

Taking a closer look at some of these untabulated rings highlights rings not typically listed for some frameworks, but are still relevant to describing their topology. Using CHA as an example, Fig. 7 displays a 12-MR (in purple) that circumferences the CHA cage. This ring is not associated with the vertex symbol of the single symmetry distinct T-site in CHA and does not define a channel. Thus, this ring is not included in the list of tabulated rings. We would argue that this is still a ring that provides an important topological descriptor of CHA

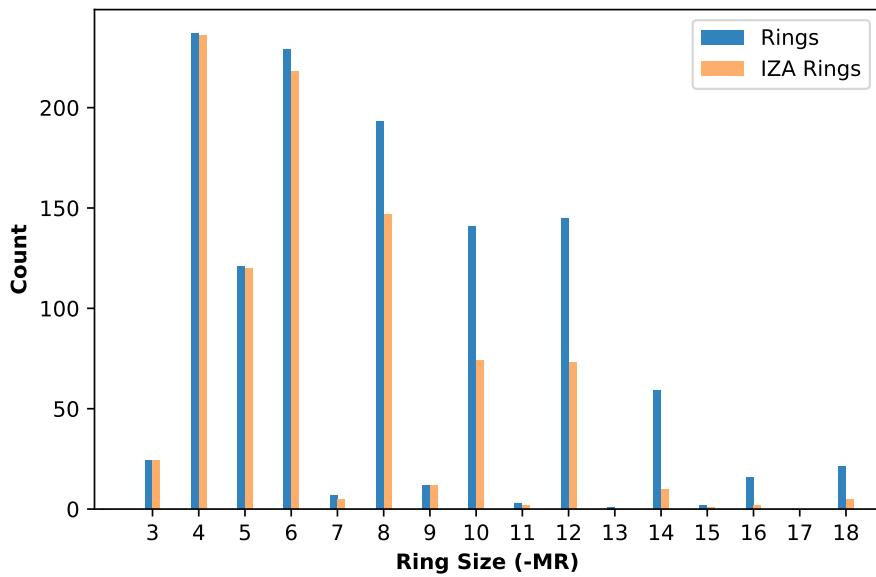


Figure 6: Counts of IZA frameworks containing each size ring between 3- and 18-MR using the Goetzke algorithm and the tabulated rings listed by the IZA [1].

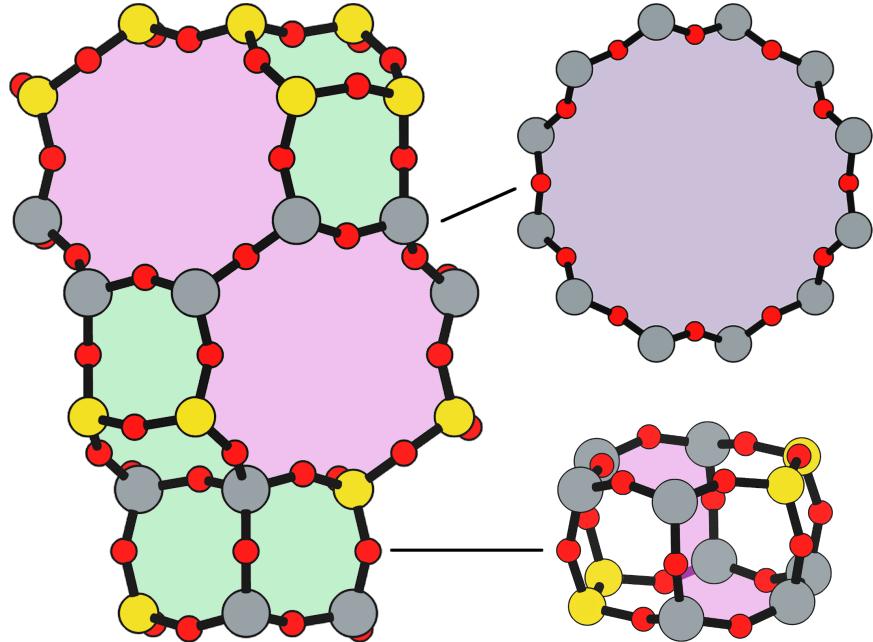


Figure 7: Chabazite cage and double 6-MR (D6R) with highlighted rings: 4-MR in green, 8-MR in pink, and 12-MR in purple. The 8-MR in the D6R and the 12-MR are rings not typically discussed in literature. Si atoms have been replaced with Al atoms to help identify those rings in the overall cage structure.

because none of the tabulated rings provide information about the size of the CHA cage.

Using AFI as another example, we find another type of ring that arises from traversing a pair of stacked rings and is not included in the list of tabulated rings. AFI, like CHA, contains one symmetry distinct T-site. According to the IZA, the AFI framework contains 4-, 6-, and 12-MRs [1]. When we search for rings using the Goetzke algorithm [9], we also find that it contains 14-MRs created by using seven T-sites from two 12-MRs that are separated by a distance of one oxygen (Fig. 8). Rings of this nature are prevalent in many frameworks; another example can be seen in the bottom right of Fig. 7, where an 8-MR is highlighted traversing the two 6-MRs of the D6R. These types of rings may not be of interest depending on which topological feature one intends to describe. This has led us to create a modified definition of a shortcut as explained in Section 2.4, which excludes these types of rings. The benefit of this new shortcut definition is that larger rings that are missed by the vertex symbol or shortest path rings (i.e., 12-MR in AFI) are still captured, while excluding rings that arise from convolution of stacked rings found with the typical shortcut definition.

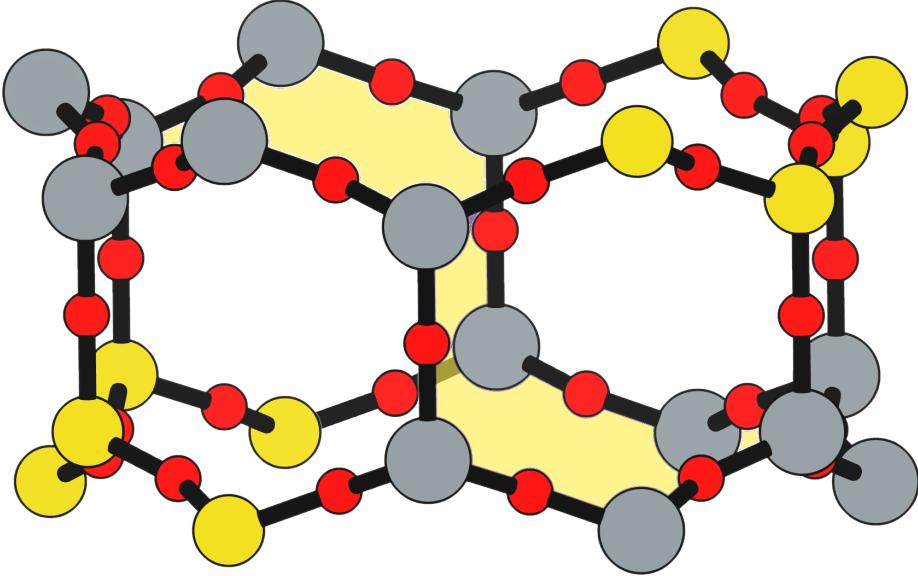


Figure 8: Cutout of the 12-MR channel in AFI with a 14-MR (yellow) traversing seven T-sites of each 12-MR. The T-sites comprising the 14-MR have been replaced with Al for visibility.

3.2. Characterizing Frameworks by Rings

With the addition of our modified shortcut definition, we can compare the results of four ring finding conventions to the tabulated rings listed in the IZA Database. Fig. 9 shows how many frameworks contain each size ring found using the various ring counting conventions from 3- to 18-MRs. This plot highlights the differences in the conventions and shows that a topological description of a framework based on rings will depend on the way that you define a ring. In general, a hierarchy of ring sizes found by each convention is: all rings not containing a shortcut >this work >shortest path rings >vertex symbol rings. The IZA listed rings include the vertex symbol rings, and a selection of general rings [1].

One drawback to using a ring convention based on connectivity and shortcuts is the exclusion of non-ring cycles that exhibit geometric properties similar to those designated as rings. This is a trade-off between well-defined connectivity rules, and the inclusion of particular void environments that may still have important applications. These shortcut containing cycles can display chemical and/or geometric properties consistent with rings and are of interest to catalysis researchers even though they are not classically considered rings. One example is the 6-membered cycle referred to as the α -6-MR in literature (Fig. 10) and is present in a number of frameworks including but not limited to MOR, FER, MFI, and BEA [22, 23]. This α -6-MR is a potential location for Co^{2+} uptake

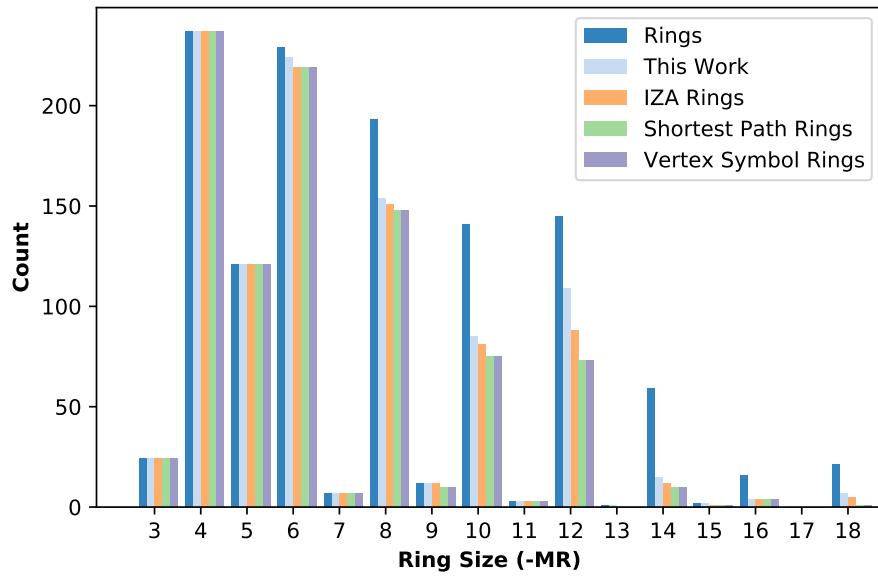


Figure 9: Number of IZA zeolite frameworks containing each size ring, using the various ring counting conventions, as well as the rings listed by the IZA Database [1].

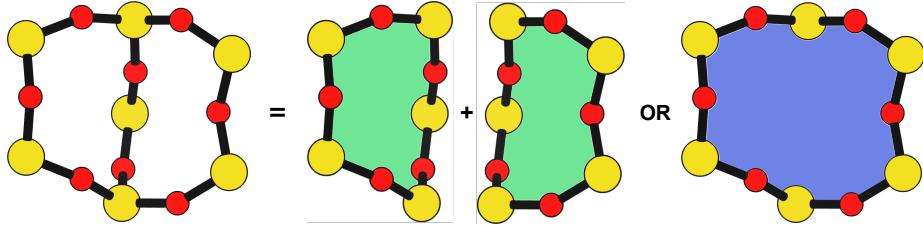


Figure 10: Cutout of MFI framework showing the structure referred to as an α -6-MR in blue, and the two 5-MRs that compose it in green. The 6-membered cycle would not be found by any of the connectivity ring rules outlined in this work.

when two Al atoms are 3rd nearest neighbor (NN) in the cycle [23, 24], similar to Co^{2+} uptake at 3NN Al atoms in 6-MRs in other frameworks such as CHA [25]. Fig. 10 shows that this particular structure would be considered two 5-MRs using connectivity rules based on a shortcut.

3.3. Characterizing T-sites by Rings

Considering that zeolite frameworks are comprised of one or more symmetry distinct T-sites, it may be of interest to describe those T-sites by the rings that pass through them. Most often the vertex symbol is used to make such a classification [17]. Sastre and Corma also provided characterization of T-sites using the shortest path rings that pass through them [18]. In their work, they presented the ring index, which lists all the rings passing through a T-site from smallest to largest, and a subscript for each size representing its multiplicity. The rings associated with a T-site can provide information about the local void environments around the T-site, and could potentially be correlated to other physicochemical properties of the T-site once sufficient data on those physicochemical properties exists.

Take for example the AFI framework, containing one symmetry distinct T-site. AFI contains 4-, 6-, 12-, and 14-MRs. To describe that T-site we can count how many of each of those rings pass through the T-site. We can also prune this list using our modified definition of a shortcut, the shortest path rings definition [18], or the rings contained within the vertex symbol of this T-site [17]. Using the ring index outlined above, each of these conventions will provide a different description of the zeolite (highlighted in Fig. 11):

- Rings: $4 \cdot 6_{13} \cdot 12 \cdot 14_7$
- Modified Shortcut Rings: $4 \cdot 6_{13} \cdot 12$
- Shortest Path Rings: $4 \cdot 6_{13}$
- Vertex Symbol Rings: $4 \cdot 6_{11}$

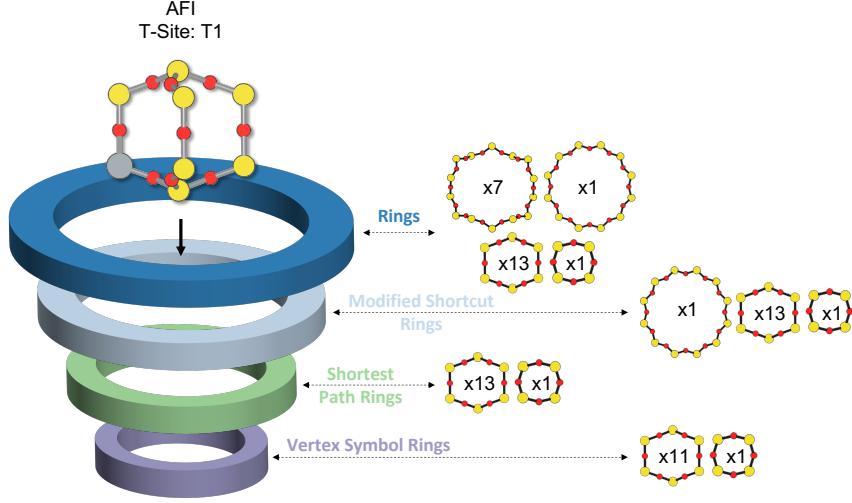


Figure 11: Diagram showing the ring counts of each size ring that pass through the single symmetry distinct T-site in AFI for each of the various ring finding conventions.

With an understanding of how we characterize T-sites by counting the rings that pass through them, Table 2 shows the ring index for a selection of T-sites from uninodal (containing only one symmetry distinct T-site) frameworks. This table highlights the differences in ring counts found with each convention, and shows that in general as you move from left to right across the table the largest ring size found decreases. The results in the shortest path column were found using ZSE, but agree directly with the results shown by Sastre and Corma [18]. The results in the vertex symbol rings column were also found with ZSE, and agree directly with the vertex symbols listed on the IZA Database website [1].

Next, we take an in-depth look at the ring counts for a framework with

Table 2: Comparison of ring indices for the T-sites in various uninodal zeolite frameworks.

Framework	Rings	This Work	Shortest Path Rings [18]	Vertex Symbol Rings [1]
ABW	$4_2 \cdot 6_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_2 \cdot 6_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_2 \cdot 6_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_2 \cdot 6_3 \cdot 8_2$
ACO	$4_3 \cdot 6_3 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 10_{15}$	$4_3 \cdot 8_6$	$4_3 \cdot 8_6$	$4_3 \cdot 8_6$
AFI	$4_1 \cdot 1_3 \cdot 12_1 \cdot 14_7$	$4_1 \cdot 6_{13} \cdot 12_1$	$4_1 \cdot 6_{13}$	$4_1 \cdot 6_{11}$
ANA	$4_2 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_{16}$	$4_2 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_{16}$	$4_2 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_{16}$	$4_2 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_8$
ATO	$4_1 \cdot 6_9 \cdot 8_8 \cdot 12_{20}$	$4_1 \cdot 6_9 \cdot 12_{20}$	$4_1 \cdot 6_9$	$4_1 \cdot 6_9$
BCT	$4_1 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 8_{20}$	$4_1 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 8_{12}$	$4_1 \cdot 6_6$	$4_1 \cdot 6_6$
CHA	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 12_1$	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_2 \cdot 12_1$	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_2$	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_2$
DFT	$4_2 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 8_{10} \cdot 10_{10}$	$4_2 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 8_{10}$	$4_2 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 8_{10}$	$4_2 \cdot 6_4 \cdot 8_6$
GIS	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$
GME	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 12_7$	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_2 \cdot 12_1$	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_2$	$4_3 \cdot 6_1 \cdot 8_2$
MER	$4_3 \cdot 8_4 \cdot 10_{10} \cdot 14_{14}$	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$	$4_3 \cdot 8_4$
MON	$4_1 \cdot 5_5 \cdot 8_6$	$4_1 \cdot 5_5 \cdot 8_6$	$4_1 \cdot 5_5 \cdot 8_6$	$4_1 \cdot 5_4 \cdot 8_4$
NPO	$3_1 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 12_{40}$	$3_1 \cdot 6_6 \cdot 12_{40}$	$3_1 \cdot 6_6$	$3_1 \cdot 6_6$

Vertex symbols have been represented in ring index format for ease of comparison.

Table 3: Ring indices for each distinct T-site in the MOZ framework using each ring counting convention.

T-Site	Rings	This Work	Shortest Path Rings	Vertex Symbol Rings
T1	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_7 \cdot 10_7 \cdot 18_5$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_3$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_3$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8$
T2	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_7 \cdot 10_7 \cdot 14_5$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_3$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_3$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8$
T3	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8_5 \cdot 10_4 \cdot 12_4 \cdot 14_5$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 12_4$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8$	$4_3 \cdot 6_2 \cdot 8$
T4	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 10_6 \cdot 12 \cdot 18_{26}$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 12$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 12$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_6 \cdot 12$
T5	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_7 \cdot 10_6 \cdot 14_{18}$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_7$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_7$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_7$
T6	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_3 \cdot 10_2 \cdot 12_8 \cdot 14_{18}$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_3 \cdot 12_8$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_3$	$4_2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8_3$

Vertex symbols have been represented in ring index format for ease of comparison.

multiple symmetry distinct T-sites, to show how a ring index can provide information about the local environment around a T-site, and help differentiate them. MOZ is a zeolite framework containing 4-, 6-, 8-, 10-, 12-, 14-, and 18-MRs, 6 symmetry distinct T-sites, and two distinct 12-MR channels. Table 3 shows the ring index for each T-site using each ring finding method.

Fig. 12 shows the T-site locations inside a 2-dimensional view of the framework. If you were interested in which T-sites have access to the 12-MR channels, the shortest path rings and vertex symbol rings would only suggest T3 participates in the 12-MR rings. However, the all rings convention and the modified shortcut convention both identify T4 and T6 as participating in the 12-MR channels as highlighted in Fig. 12.

We next used ZSE to find the rings associated with every symmetry distinct T-site in every framework across the IZA Database using each of the four ring counting conventions. For each T-site we used the rings to generate a ring index, and Fig. 13 shows how many unique ring indices are present when using each of the ring counting conventions. The plot follows intuition with the number of unique ring indices decreasing as we use more restrictive ring counting conventions, because fewer rings are found providing less room for differentiation. This raises the question, if you want to ascertain chemical or physical properties about a T-site based on its ring count, and differentiate these T-sites from other similar but distinct T-sites, which ring counting convention will suffice? The answer will depend on what level of detail is desired. Larger rings can be found with the standard shortcut definition, while rings traversing other stacked rings will be excluded with our modified shortcut definition. The shortest path definition and vertex symbol rings will provide the most localized information about a T-site.

To further compare the ring counting conventions, we show a distribution of the number of T-sites containing each size ring between 3- and 18-MR in Fig. 14 (right). This plot highlights that more T-sites contain larger sized rings when using the basic definition of a shortcut, and at smaller rings sizes (<6-MR) all the ring counting conventions return the same results. To further emphasize these results, we have provided a cumulative distribution of the same data normalized to the maximum 'rings' value in Fig. 14. At 6-MRs is where we see the cumulative distribution functions deviate from each other. The largest deviation takes place at 12-MRs, and the cumulative distributions start to level out at larger ring sizes.

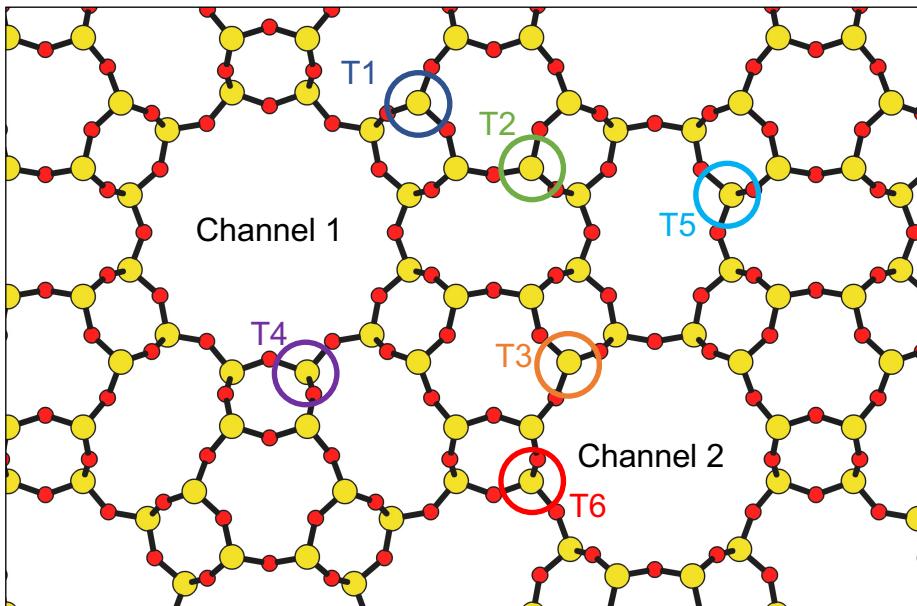


Figure 12: Cutout of the MOZ framework showing two 12-MR channels, with an example of each distinct T-site highlighted. T1: navy, T2: green, T3: orange, T4: purple, T5: blue, and T6: red. As shown, T3, T4, and T6 are all associated with the 12-MR channels, while T1, T2, and T5 are not connected to the 12-MR channels.

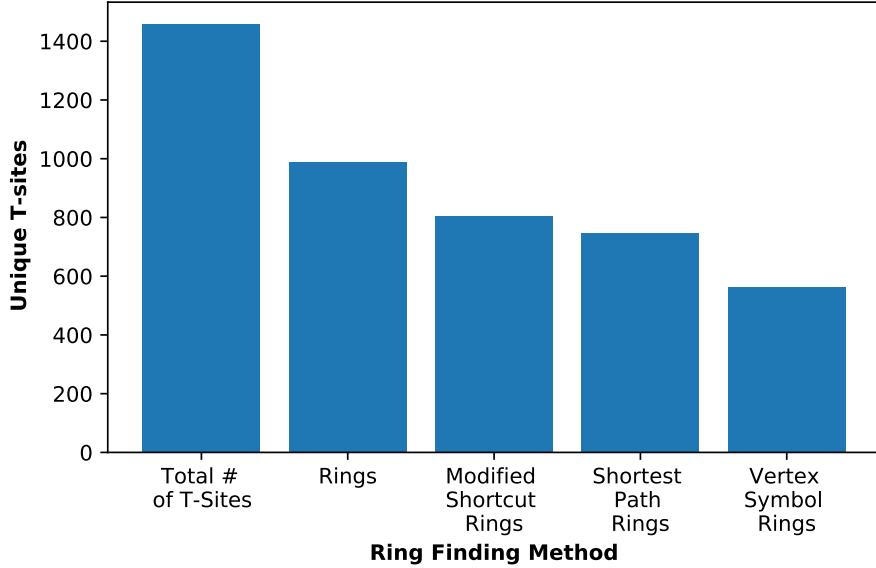


Figure 13: Number of unique T-site ring indices when classified by the rings passing through them using the various ring counting conventions. There are 1460 T-sites across all the frameworks in the IZA Database. As we move from less restrictive to more restrictive (left to right) ring counting conventions, the number of unique ring indices decreases.

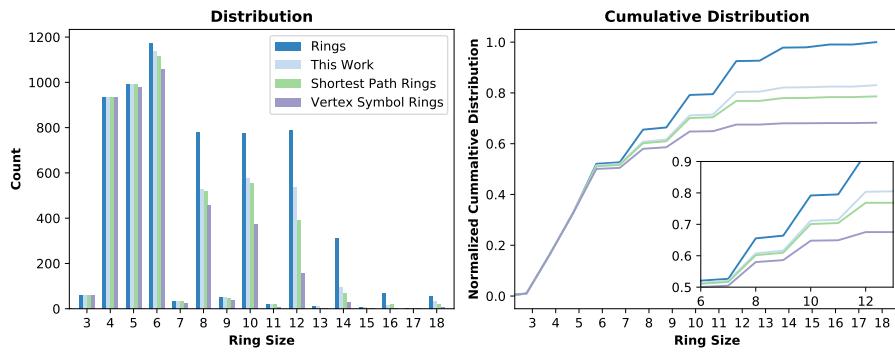


Figure 14: Frequency of T-sites across all IZA frameworks containing ring sizes between 3- and 18-MR (left), and cumulative distribution of T-sites containing each ring size normalized to the final 'rings' value (right).

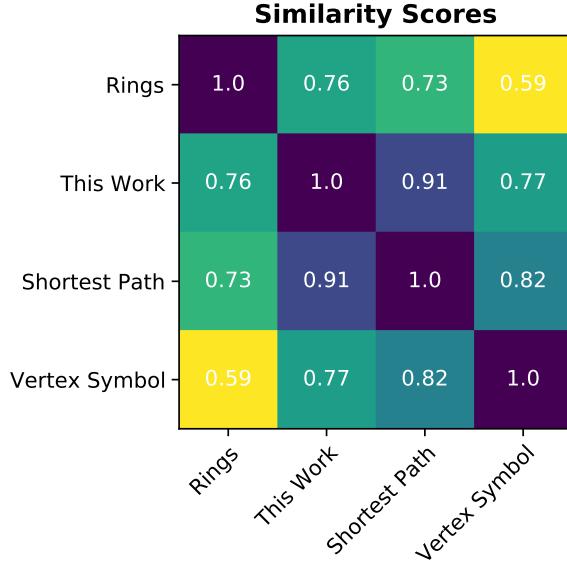


Figure 15: Heat map showing the similarity score for four ring counting methods. Similarity score of 1 means identical set of rings returned, while a similarity of 0 would mean no matching rings are returned.

To complete the comparison of ring counting conventions, we have developed a method to determine their similarity. We do this by comparing the ring index for a T-site using each convention, where the similarity of the ring indices is scored with Eq. (1). In this equation, sr is the number of similar rings that are found in both counting conventions, and mr is the maximum number of rings found by either convention. For example: the ring index of AFI using the classic shortcut definition and the shortest path definition are $4\cdot6_{13}\cdot12\cdot14_7$ and $4\cdot6_{13}\cdot$. The number of similar rings found by both conventions is 14, and the maximum number of rings found by either convention is 22. This would lead to a similarity score of 0.636. We do this for every T-site between two conventions and average the similarity score to get the results in Fig. 15. Down the diagonal each method is compared to itself and clearly has a similarity of 1. The remainder of the table follows intuition, in that the most restrictive ring counting convention (vertex symbol rings) compared to the least restrictive convention (rings) has the lowest similarity score. The two most similar ring counting methods are our modified shortcut definition and the shortest path rings.

$$s = \frac{sr}{mr} \quad (1)$$

The conventional definition of a vertex symbol, which lists pairs of rings

Table 4: List of three vertex symbols, the T-sites associated with them, and the representative ordered vertex symbol for those T-sites.

Vertex Symbol	Framework T-site	Ordered Vertex Symbol
$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10$	EWS T3 ITN T9 ITN T21 OKO T2 OKO T5 PCS T2 PCS T3 SFS T10 SFV T3 SFV T7 TUN T10	$10 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $5_2 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $5_2 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $5_2 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $5_2 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $5_2 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$
$4 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 8$	DAC T3 DAC T4 EON T10 EPI T1 MOR T4 RSN T4 VNI T2 VSV T2 YFI T9	$5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 4$ $5_2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$
$4 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 8$	ATN T1 JSN T3 PON T1 SAS T1 ZON T3	$8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6$

along opposite edges of the tetrahedron from smallest to largest, only partially captures the stereochemistry around a T-site. As an example, Fig. 16 illustrates the rings associated with T3, T9, and T1 or MOR, MON, and EON, respectively, all of which share the same $4 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8_2$ vertex symbol. While MOR T3 and EON T9 are similar, MON T1 differs in the location of the 5_2 - and 4-MR edges, as highlighted in the lower panel of Fig. 16. To remove this ambiguity, an alternative approach is to list the rings of the vertex symbol by starting with the largest one and systematically adding the remaining rings following the edges of the tetrahedron such that each ring listed is connected to one of the oxygen atoms of the next ring listed. This provides a physical meaning to the order of the vertex symbol rings which accounts for differences in the connectivity of those rings around the T-site. Within this algorithm MOR T3 and EON T9 would be labeled as: $8_2 \cdot 8_2 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$, and MON T1 as: $8_2 \cdot 8_2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5_2 \cdot 5$. The difference is subtle but highlights the distinct structural difference between the two types of T-sites that is not otherwise captured by a vertex symbol. We computed the ordered vertex symbols for all 1460 T-sites in the IZA Database. The 649 unique vertex symbols in the database increase to 666 unique ordered vertex symbols. Thus, the consideration of stereochemistry only modestly increases the space of unique tetrahedral sites. Table 4 lists some common T-site vertex symbols and associated ordered vertex symbols. Complete results are presented in the Supplementary Information.

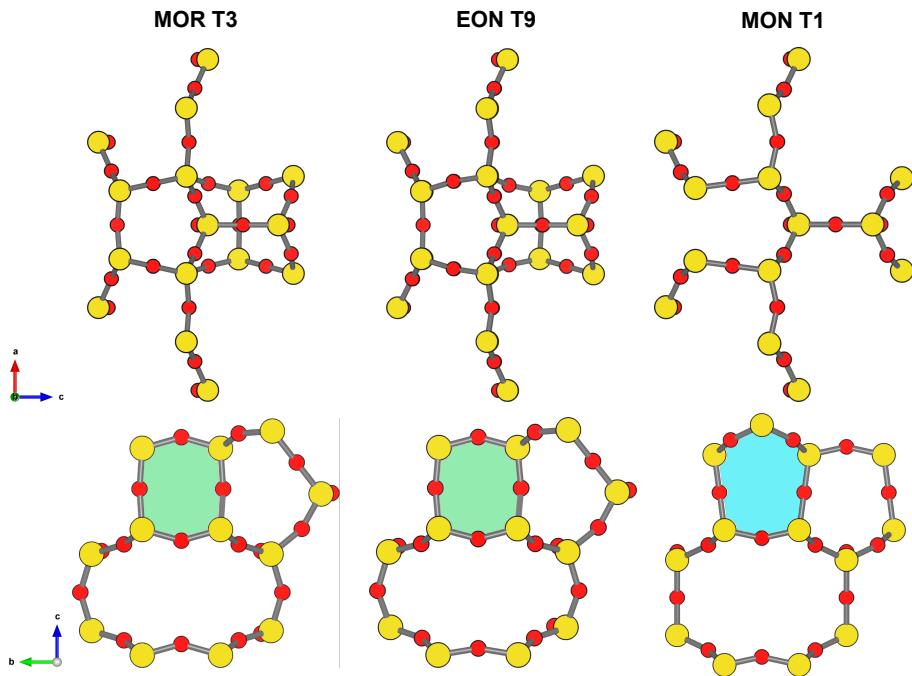


Figure 16: Cutout of the MOR, EON, and MON frameworks that only shows the rings associated with the vertex symbol of T3, T9, and T1 respectively. The 4-MR (green) and $2 \times$ 5-MR (teal) that are in swapped positions are highlighted for emphasis. The 4-MR for MON, and the 25-MRs for MOR and EON are into the plane, and not easily shown.

4. Conclusions

Rings of a graph are well defined; here we identified all rings up to 18-MR in every zeolite framework listed on the IZA Structure Database [1]. We find that the commonly reported ring sizes in literature and on the IZA website leave out many rings that fit the classical definition of a cycle that do not contain a shortcut. To completely describe the topology of a zeolite these rings are required, however there are often cases where someone might want to consider only a subset of rings of interest.

We have shown a comparison of three existing conventions used to count rings, and highlighted the differences in rings that are found by each convention. The classic definition of a ring identifies the largest set of ring sizes across all the zeolite frameworks, while the shortest path ring and vertex symbol rings only identify smaller ring sizes. We have provided a modified definition of a shortcut that finds larger rings defining channel openings, but excludes rings that are able to be decomposed into at least one smaller ring. It is important to understand the difference of ring sizes and types found by each convention when discussing the rings of a zeolite framework. A disadvantage to using purely connectivity based definitions of rings is the exclusion of cycles in a framework that behave physicochemically like a ring but contain a shortcut. We have displayed an example case of these geometric rings, and in the future it would be beneficial to develop a computation method of identifying these cycles.

We describe T-sites in zeolite frameworks by counting all of the rings that pass through the T-site using each of the ring counting conventions described. When using ring finding conventions that find larger rings, we see more diversity in the descriptions of T-sites, which can aid researchers who want to identify similar T-sites across multiple frameworks. We have also shown that the vertex symbol used to describe T-sites leaves out subtle but distinct stereochemical differences in the spatial orientation of the rings around a T-site. To address this shortcoming we have provided a new method for ordering the rings of a vertex symbol that takes into consideration the ring stereochemistry and is able to identify differences in T-sites that have the same vertex symbol. In the future, correlating physicochemical properties of T-sites to the ring descriptors identified with each ring counting convention can help identify sets of frameworks with desired T-site properties.

5. Data Statement

Complete ring finding results are available for download via the Supplementary Information. This folder contains a file for each ring counting convention: all rings, modified shortcut rings, shortest path rings, vertex symbol rings, and ordered vertex symbol rings. These files contain the rings associated with each oxygen atom and T-site in every zeolite framework listed on the IZA Structure Database.

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