

1. Periodic Building Unit – 2. Connection mode – 3. Projections of the unit cell content 4. Channels and/or cages – 5. Supplementary information

1. Periodic Building Unit:

EMT and **FAU** can be built using the sodalite cage (or β -cage) consisting of 24 T atoms (six 4-rings, four 6-rings, three 6-2 units or four 1-4-1 units) shown in Figure 1. The two-dimensional Periodic Building Unit (PerBU) is obtained when β -cages are linked through double 6-rings (D6Rs) into the hexagonal faujasite layer depicted in Figure 2. The PerBU corresponds to the (001) layer in hexagonal **EMT** and to the (111) layer in cubic **FAU**. An alternative PerBU of **EMT** and **FAU** can be obtained using D6Rs (or 4-2 units; see **Alternative description**).

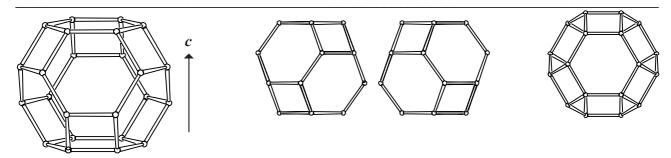
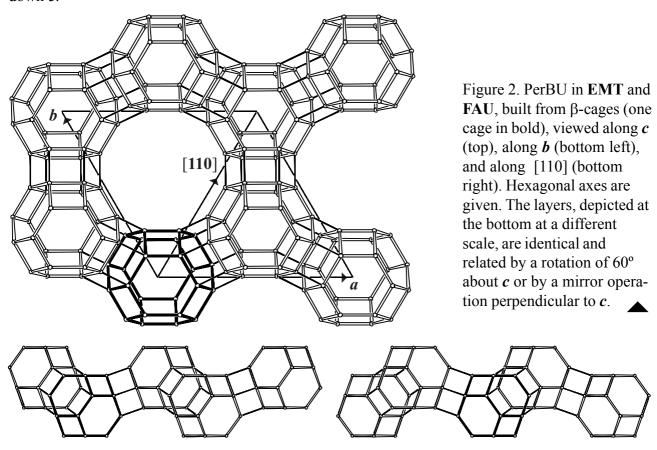


Figure 1. The sodalite cage. From left to right: perspective view perpendicular to c; two parallel projections (different scale), related by a rotation of $+30^{\circ}$ and -30° about c; and parallel projection down c.



2. Connection mode:

Neighboring PerBUs can be connected along [001] through double 6-rings in two different ways:

- (1): the top layer is shifted over 1/3(-a+b) before connecting it to the bottom layer. The resulting connectivity exhibits inversion symmetry between successive layers.
- (2): the top layer is rotated over 60° about [001], followed by a shift of 1/3(-a+b), before connecting it to the bottom layer. The connectivity shows mirror symmetry between successive layers (compare Figure 2).

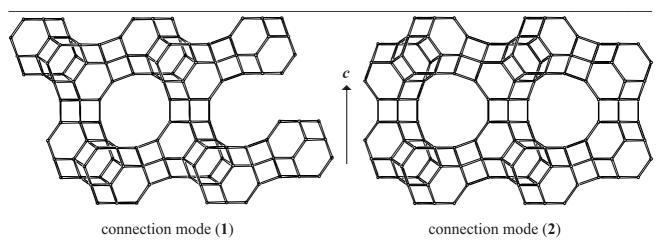


Figure 3. Connection mode (1) in FAU (left) and connection mode (2) in EMT viewed along b.

3. Projections of the unit cell content:

Pure **EMT** and **FAU** are obtained when neighboring PerBUs are exclusively related by reflection and inversion, respectively.

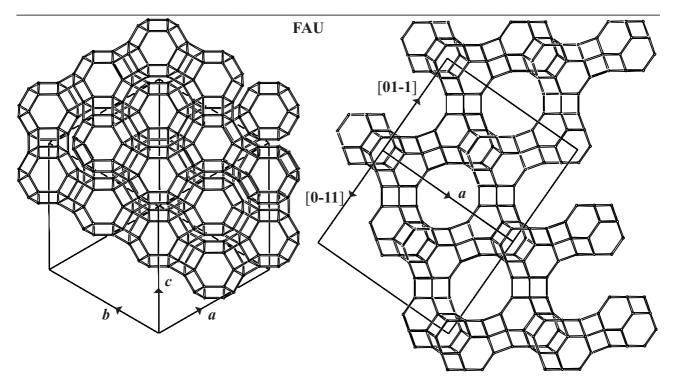
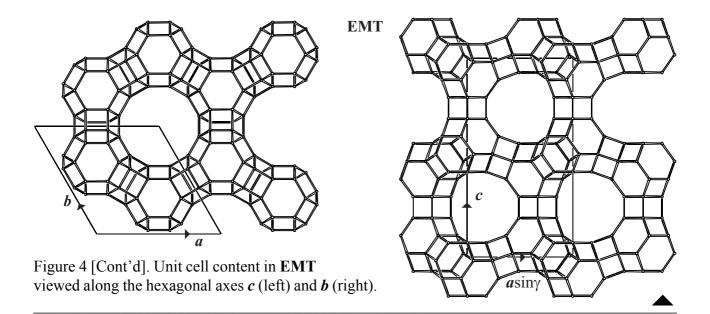


Figure 4. Unit cell content in **FAU** viewed along the cubic axes [111] (left) and [011] (right). [Figure 4 is continued on next page]



4. Channels and/or cages:

In hexagonal **EMT** 12-ring channels are parallel to <100> and in cubic **FAU** the 12-ring channels are parallel to <011>. The channel intersections, or cavities, are depicted in Figure 5. For each type of cavity the **pore descriptor** is added in Figure 5. The fusion of the cavities is illustrated in Figure 6.

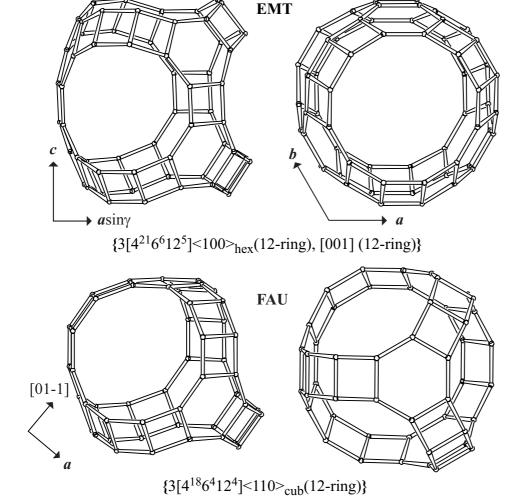
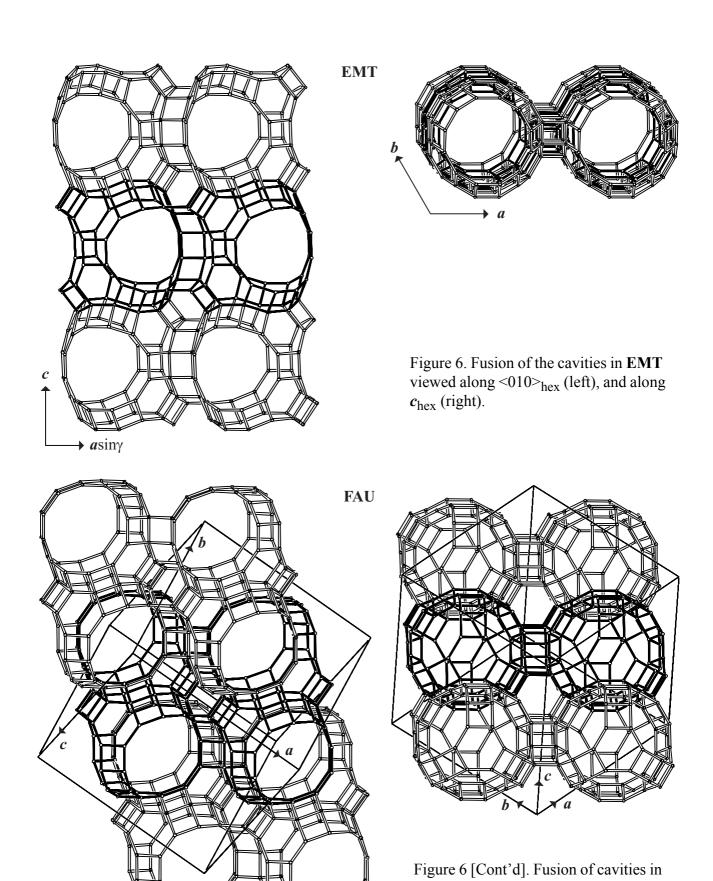


Figure 5. Cavity in **EMT** (top) viewed along b_{hex} (left) and along c_{hex} (right). Cavity in **FAU** (bottom) viewed along [011]_{cub} (left) and along [111]_{cub} (right).



5. Supplementary information:

Other framework types containing (modified) cavities

Several framework types, like EMT and FAU, can be built using (modified) cavities.

FAU viewed along <011>_{cub} (left), and

along $<111>_{cub}$ (right).

In the **INTRO** pages links are given to a detailed description of a sub-set of framework types that contain (modified) cavities (choose: **Cages**). There is also a link provided to a summary of the PerBUs used in the building schemes of these framework types (choose: **Appendix**; **Figure 11**).

Alternative description of EMT and FAU using (modified) double 6-rings (D6Rs) Several framework types, like EMT and FAU, can be built using (modified) D6Rs (see Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4).

In the **INTRO** pages links are given to a detailed description of a sub-set of framework types that contain (modified) D6Rs (choose: **Double 6-rings**). There is also a link provided to a summary of the PerBUs used in the building schemes of these framework types (choose: **Appendix**; **Figure 6**).