High proton conductivity in cyanide-bridged metal-organic frameworks: understanding the role of water

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Electronic Supporting Information



Figure S1. IR spectra (top) and PXRD patterns (bottom) for the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), and for the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 $^{\circ}$ C (red).



Figure S2. Influence of the equilibrium time on the proton conductivity measured at 21 °C and 26% RH for the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 °C.



Figure S3. (a) Standard Nyquist plots for the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF measured at 21 °C and 26% RH. The inset shows the Warburg equivalent circuit. (b) DC conductivity measured at 21 °C and 26% RH for the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF.



Figure S4. (a) Proton conductivity measured at 21 °C and 26% RH for the NdMo-MOF activated at 130 °C. (b) Proton conductivity measured at 21 °C under dry condition for the NdMo-MOF activated at 150 °C.



Figure S5. IR spectra of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), and the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 °C (red), 130 °C (green), and 150 °C (blue), respectively.



Figure S6. The PXRD pattern of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), and the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 $^{\circ}$ C (red), 130 $^{\circ}$ C (green), and 150 $^{\circ}$ C (blue), respectively.



Figure S7. The TGA (continuous line) and DSC (dotted line) analyses for the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), and the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 °C (red), 130 °C (green), and 150 °C (blue), respectively.



Figure S8. Nyquist plots measured at 21 °C and 98% RH for the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 °C (black), 130 °C (red) and 150 °C (blue) (top). The photo of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF and the NdMo-MOF activated at 150 °C immersed in water (bottom).



Figure S9. IR spectra of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 °C (red) and after proton conductivity measurement (yellow), NdMo-MOF activated at 130 °C (green) and after proton conductivity measurement (orange), respectively.

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Figure S10. The PXRD patterns of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), the NdMo-MOF activated at 80 °C (red) and after proton conductivity measurement (yellow), NdMo-MOF activated at 130 °C (green) and after proton conductivity measurement (orange), respectively.



Figure S11. The TGA (continuous line) and DSC (dotted line) analyses of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black) and for the NdMo-MOF activated at 130 °C and then immersed in water for 2 days (green), immersed in water for 1 week (blue) and after proton conductivity measurement (red).



Figure S12. The TGA (continuous line) and DSC (dotted line) analyses of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black) and for the NdMo-MOF activated at 150 °C (blue) and after water adsorption measurement (pink).



Figure S13. IR spectra of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), the NdMo-MOF activated at 150 °C (blue), after water adsorption measurement (pink) and after proton conductivity measurement (red), respectively.



Figure S14. The PXRD patterns of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), the NdMo-MOF activated at 150 °C (blue), after water adsorption measurement (pink) and after proton conductivity measurement (red), respectively.



Figure S15. The TGA (continuous line) and DSC (dotted line) analyses of the as-synthesised NdMo-MOF (black), the NdMo-MOF activated at 150 °C (blue), after water adsorption measurement (pink) and after proton conductivity measurement (red), respectively.

Table S1. Performance indicators for water-mediated proton-conducting MOFs

Compound	Conductivity(S cm ⁻¹)	Activation energy (eV)	Measurement condition	Reference
[Mo ₅ P ₂ O ₂₃][Cu(phen)(H ₂ O)] ₃ ·5 H ₂ O phen=phenanthroline	2.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.23	28 °C, 98 % RH	1
$(NH_4)_2(adp)[Zn_2(ox)_3]\cdot 3 H_2O$ adp=adipate	8×10 ⁻³	0.63	25 °C, 98 % RH	2
V[Cr(CN)6]2/3 <i>n</i> H2O	2.6×10 ⁻³	0.1	50 °C, 100 % RH	3
CMOF-3	3.5×10 ⁻⁵	0.17	RT, 98 % RH	4
HKUST-1-H ₂ O	1.5×10 ⁻⁵	n/a	RT, methanol vapor	5
$[Zn(l-L_{cl})(Cl)]\cdot H_2O$ $L_{Cl}=3$ -methyl-2-(pyridin-4-ylmethylamino)- butanoic acid	4.45×10 ⁻⁵	0.35	30 °C, 98 % RH	6
{H[Cu(Hbpdc)(H ₂ O) ₂] ₂ [PW ₁₂ O ₄₀] n H ₂ O}, n = 7.5–8	1.56×10 ⁻³	1.02	100 °C, 98% RH	7
[EuL(H ₂ O) ₃]·2H ₂ O (L = N-phenyl-N'-phenylbicyclo[2,2,2]-oct-7- ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxdiimide tetracarboxylic acid)	1.6×10 ⁻⁵	0.91	75 °C, 97% RH	8
La(H ₅ DTMP)·7H ₂ O	8×10-3	0.25	24.1 °C, 98% RH	9
$Eu_2(CO_3)(ox)_2(H_2O)_2] \cdot 4H_2O$ (ox = oxalate)	2.08×10 ⁻³	0.47 (25–90 °C) 0.26 eV (100–150 °C)	150 °C	10
$[La_3L_4(H_2O)_6]Cl\times H_2O$	1.7×10 ⁻⁴	0.7	110 °C, 98% RH	11
$K_2(H_2adp)[Zn_2(ox)_3]\cdot 3H_2O$	1.2×10 ⁻⁴	0.45	98% RH	12
Eu–MOF	1.1 × 10 ⁻³	0.97	100 °C, 68% RH	13
[H(H ₂ O) ₂][Ca(HINO) ₄ (H ₂ O) ₅ (PW ₁₂ O ₄₀)	10-3	0.82	100 °C, 98% RH	14
$[(Me_2NH_2)_3(SO_4)]_2[Zn_2(ox)_3]\}_n$	4.2×10 ⁻²	0.13	98% RH	15
JUC-125	1.5×10-4	0.32	50 °C, 97% RH	16
$Cu_3[Co(CN)_6]_2 \cdot nH_2O$	2.57×10-5	1.21	27 °C ,100 % RH	17
UiO-66	6.93×10 ⁻³	0.22	65 °C ,95 % RH	18
Na ₂ (OOCCH(OH)PO ₃ H)(H ₂ O) ₄	5.6 ×10 ⁻³	0.39	24 °C ,98 % RH	19

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