Supplementary Information

Effect of alkaline-earth species in phosphate glasses on mobility of proton carriers

Takuya Yamaguchi^{a,b}, Yasuhisa Saito^a, Yasutaka Kuwahara^c, Hiromi Yamashita^c, Tomohiro Ishiyama^d, Junji Nishii^e, Toshiharu Yamashita^f, Hiroshi Kawazoe^f, Takahisa Omata^{a,b,*}

 ^a Department of Environment Studies for Advanced Society, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University, 468-1 Aoba, Aramaki, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980-0845, Japan
 ^b Institute of Multidisciplinary Research for Advanced Materials, IMRAM Tohoku University, Katahira 2-1-1, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980-8577, Japan
 ^c Division of Materials and Manufacturing Science, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, 2-1 Yamada-oka, Suita 565-0871, Japan
 ^d Fuel Cell Materials Group, Research Institute for Energy Conservation, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), AIST Central 5, Higashi 1-1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8565, Japan
 ^e Research Institute for Electronic Science, Hokkaido University, Kita 21 Nishi 10, Kita-ku, Sapporo 001-0021, Japan
 ^f Kawazoe Frontier Technologies Corporation, Kuden-cho 931-113, Sakae-ku, Yokohama 247-0014, Japan

* Corresponding author. Tel. & Fax: +81-22-217-5832

e-mail: omata@tagen.tohoku.ac.jp

Table S1 Glass transition temperatures, T_g , and glass deforming temperatures, T_d , of the Mg and Ba glasses before and after APS.

Glass	Before APS		After APS	
	$T_{\rm g}$ / °C	$T_{\rm d}$ / °C	$T_{ m g}$ / °C	$T_{\rm d}$ / °C
Mg glass	402	433	191	231
Ba glass	370	405	163	208

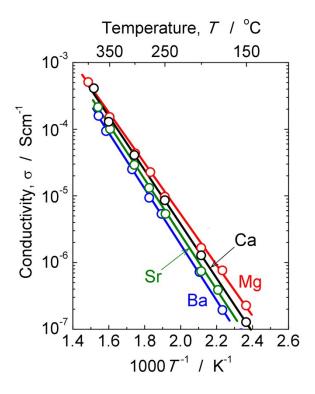


Figure S1 Electrical conductivity of the glasses before APS. The red, green, black, and blue circles and lines represent data obtained for the Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba glass, respectively.

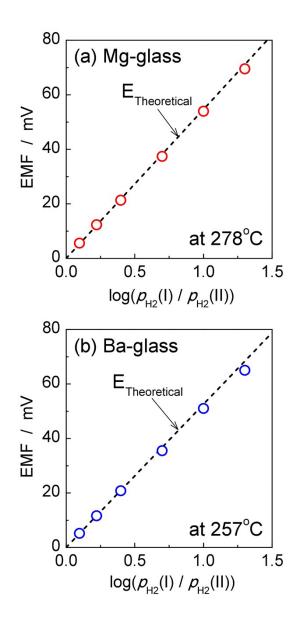


Figure S2 Emf as a function of logarithmic $p_{\rm H2}$ ratio of gas (I) to gas (II) of the hydrogen concentration cell measured at (a) 278 °C for the Mg glass and (b) 257 °C for the Ba glass. Gas (I) was constant at 100% H₂ gas. The dashed black line represents the theoretical emf determined

using the Nernst equation,
$$E = \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \left(\frac{p_{H2}(I)}{p_{H2}(II)} \right)$$