Proton conduction in two Cu/Zn dimer-based hydrogenbonded supramolecular frameworks from imidazole multicarboxylate

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Supporting information

Complex 1			
Cu(1)-N(2)#1	2.192(2)	Cu(1)-N(3)	1.985(2)
Cu(1)-N(4)	2.019(2)	Cu(1)-O(5)#1	1.971(2)
Cu(1)-O(6)	2.008(2)		
N(3)-Cu(1)-N(4)	82.49(10)	N(3)-Cu(1)-O(6)	93.83(10)
N(4)-Cu(1)-N(2) #1	124.92(9)	O(5)#1-Cu(1)-N(2)#1	80.71(9)
O(5)#1-Cu(1)-N(3)	175.06(10)	O(5)#1-Cu(1)-N(4)	93.35(10)
O(5)#1-Cu(1)-O(6)	91.11(10)	N(3)-Cu(1)-N(2)#1	99.46(9)
Complex 2			
N(3)-Zn(1)	2.139(3)	O(5)-Zn(1)	1.973(2)
Zn(1)-N(2)#1	2.067(2)	N(4)-Zn(1)	2.080(3)
Zn(1)-O(4)#1	2.097(3)		
O(5)-Zn(1)-N(2)#1	103.80(9)	O(5)-Zn(1)-N(3)	93.86(11)
O(5)-Zn(1)-N(4)	139.86(10)	O(5)-Zn(1)-O(4)#1	95.40(11)
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(3)	99.33(11)	N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(4)	116.26(10)
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-O(4)#1	80.62(10)	O(4)#1-Zn(1)-N(3)	170.47(10)

Table S1. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (deg) for compounds 1 and 2 $\,$

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms for 1: #1: 2-X, 2-Y, 2-Z; For 2: #1: 1-X, +Y, 1/2-Z.

D-HA	d(D-H)	d(HA)	d(DA)	∠(DHA)
1				
O(2)-H(2)O(3)	0.937(19)	1.56(2)	2.494(4)	172(5)
O(7)-H(7A)O(5)#1	1.02(8)	2.29(7)	3.003(13)	126(7)
N(1)-H(1)O(4)	0.90	2.74	3.422(19)	132.6
N(1)-H(1)O(8)#2	0.90	2.03	2.753(6)	135.8
O(8)-H(8A)O(4)#3	0.85	2.27	2.923(19)	134.2
O(8)-H(8B)O(4)#4	0.85	2.13	2.79(2)	134.3
O(8)-H(8B)O(8)#5	0.85	2.54	3.297(14)	148.8

O(8A)-H(8AA)O(5)#1	0.85	2.74	3.309(8)	126.0
O(8A)-H(8AA)O(7)#3	0.85	2.32	3.132(19)	161.0
O(8A)-H(8AA)O(7)	0.85	2.23	3.018(18)	153.4
•				
2				
2 N(1)-H(1)O(6)#1	0.86	1.95	2.766(3)	157.6

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms for 1: #1: 2-X, 2-Y, 2-Z; #2: 1+X, +Y, +Z; #3: 1-X, 2-Y, 1-Z; #4: -1+X, +Y, +Z; #5: -X, 2-Y, 1-Z. For 2: #1: 1-X, -Y, 1-Z.



Scheme S1. The chemical structure of 2,2'-bipy and phen.



(b) Fig. S1 SEM pictures of HSFs 1(a) and 2(b).

For complexes 1 and 2, the impedance plots give a single semicircle at high frequency and a spur at low frequency. Equivalent circuits LR(C(R(Q(R(C(RW))))))) and LR(CR(QR)(RW)) can well fit the measured the impedance plots of 1 and 2, respectively. The representative fits are shown in Figs. S2 and S3.



Fig. S2 Nyquist plots for a polycrystalline sample of **1** under 30° C (a) and 100° C (b) at 98% RH. Red circle and green square are the measured impedance spectroscopy values and the fits of the impedance data to the equivalent circuit of LR(C(R(Q(R(C(RW)))))).



Fig. S3 Nyquist plots for a polycrystalline sample of **2** under 30°C (a) and 100°C (b) at 98% RH. Red circle and green square are the measured impedance spectroscopy values and the fits of the impedance data to the equivalent circuit of LR(CR(QR)(RW)).



Fig. S4 Molecular structure of complex 1.



Fig. S5 Molecular structure of complex 2.



Fig. S6 Molecular packing of complex 2.



Fig. S7 The IR spectra of 1 (red line) and the "activated" sample of 1 (green line).



Fig. S8 The IR spectra of 2 (red line) and the "activated" sample of 2 (purple line).



Fig. S9 TG analysis profiles of complexes 1 and 2.



Fig. S10 PXRD patterns of 1 (a) and 2 (b): The simulated ones from the single-crystal data, assynthesized, and after water-treatment samples.



Fig. S11 AC impedance spectra of complex 1 in the range of 60-100 °C at 75% RH.



Fig. S12 AC impedance spectra of complex 1 in the range of 50-100 °C at 85% RH.



Fig. S13 AC impedance spectra of complex 1 in the range of 30-100 °C at 93%RH.





Fig. S14 AC impedance spectra of complex 2 in the range of 40-100 °C at 75% RH.





Fig. S15 AC impedance spectra of complex 2 in the range of 30-100 °C at 85% RH.





Fig. S16 AC impedance spectra of complex 2 in the range of 30-100 °C at 93% RH.



Fig. S17 N₂ adsorption and desorption isotherms at -196 °C for dimers 1(a) and 2 (b).



Fig. S18 Water vapor adsorption/desorption isotherms of 1(a) and 2(b) at 25 °C.



Fig. 19 Time-dependent conductivity of dimers 1 and 2 under 100 °C and 98% RH.