Identifying different electronic transport mechanisms in nanoporous inorganic electrides – A combined study using Hall measurements and electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy

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Figure S1. Arrhenius representation of the temperature-dependence of the conductivity, the effective carrier concentration and the Hall-mobility of the samples investigated. The contribution of the different transport mechanisms to the electrical parameters is exemplary shown in c).



Figure S2. a) Determined activation energy plotted versus $n_{eff}^{1/3}$. b) Mobility pre-factor $\mu_{hop,0}$ of the hopping contribution and the mobilities of the delocalized electrons in the bulk μ_{del} and at the surface μ_{surf} . c) Fraction γ of the thermally excited electrons in the CCB, which contribute to the hopping transport. d) Density of F⁺-centers in the bulk $n_{F,0}$ and at the surface $n_{surf,0}$ plotted versus the effective carrier concentration. $n_{max} = 2.2 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ corresponds to the theoretical maximum number of anionic electrons.