

Proton-exchange mechanism of specific Cs⁺ adsorption *via* lattice defect sites of Prussian blue filled with coordination and crystallization water molecules

Manabu Ishizaki,^a Sayori Akiba,^a Asako Ohtani,^a Yuji Hoshi,^a Kenta Ono,^a Mayu Matsuba,^a Takanari Togashi,^a Katsuhiko Kananizuka,^a Masatomi Sakamoto,^{a,b} Akira Takahashi,^b Tohru Kawamoto,^b Hisashi Tanaka,^b Masayuki Watanabe,^c Makoto Arisaka,^c Takuya Nankawa,^c and Masato Kurihara^{*a,b}

^aDepartment of Material and Biological Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Yamagata University, 1-4-12 Kojirakawa-machi, Yamagata 990-8560, Japan.

^bNanosystem RI, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba 305-8565, Japan. 10

^cResearch Group for Radiochemistry, Nuclear Science and Engineering Directorate, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, 2-4 Shirakawa Shirane, Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan.

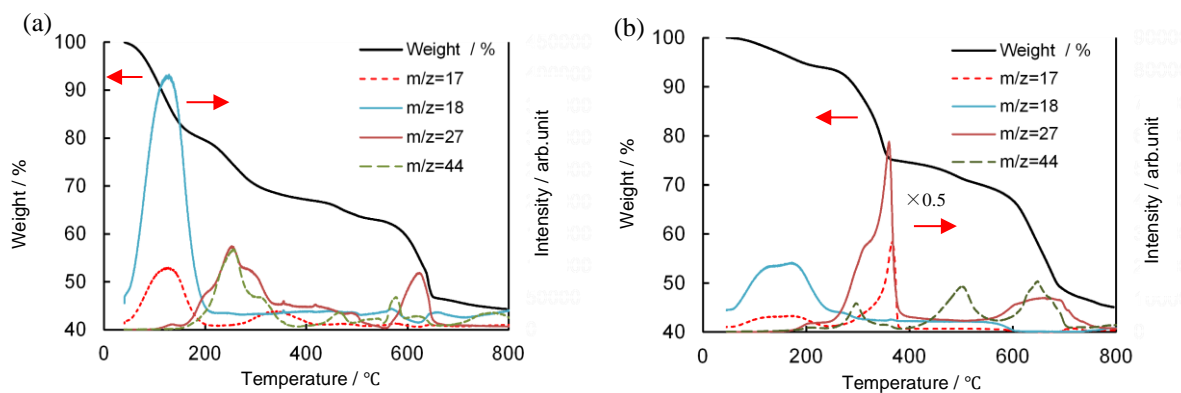


Fig. S1. TG-mass results of (a) the prepared PB-1 and (b) the commercially obtained PB-2. Signal intensity of $m/z = 18$ (H₂O) and 17 (NH₃). The other signals are probably due to thermal decomposition of PB.

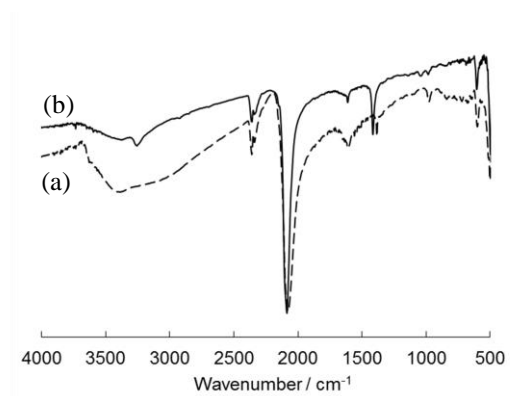


Fig. S2. FT-IR spectra of (a) the prepared PB-1 and (b) the commercially obtained PB-2.

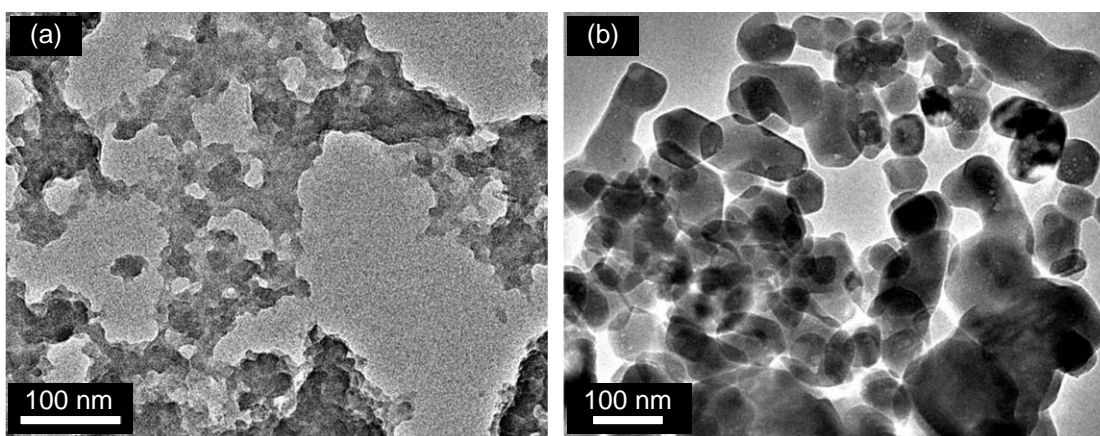


Fig. S3. FE-TEM images of (a) the prepared PB-1 and (b) the commercially obtained PB-2.

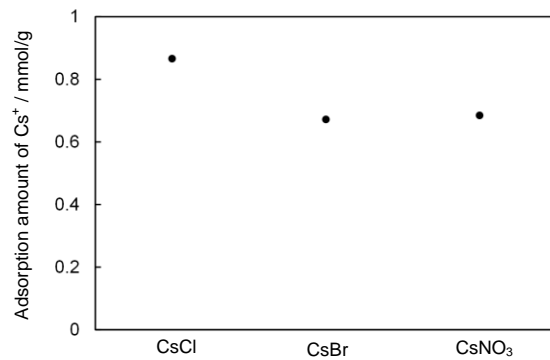


Fig. S4 The adsorption amounts (mmol) of Cs⁺ per 1.0 g of PB-1 with various counter anions of Cl⁻, Br⁻, and NO₃⁻ after stirring for 30 min.