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## In situ High Pressure Powder Diffraction study of proton conductors based on metal phosphonates

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Soft Porous Metal Organic frameworks (MOFs) are referred to as a class of coordination polymers that exhibit structural flexibility in response to guest interactions or physical stimuli [1]. By combining softness and regularity, the responsive crystalline frameworks show, for instance, unique mechanisms of separation and storage of gases.

Here we report the effects of high pressures of CO<sub>2</sub> on the frameworks of two types of coordination polymers based on multifunctional metal phosphonates, which exhibit proton conductivity at high relative humidity in addition to porous properties. The first one, Ni<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>(O<sub>3</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)NCH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>)·8H<sub>2</sub>O (Ni-STA-12) is a well-known MOF material structural featured by 1D channels build from MO<sub>5</sub>N octahedra linked by the piperazinyl moieties [2]. The second solid, Mg[(HO<sub>3</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>]·2H<sub>2</sub>O, (MgHDTMP·2H<sub>2</sub>O), is a pillared layer metal phosphonate containing flexible alkyldiaminetetraphosphonate as linker of the inorganic layers. For both solids, *in situ* synchrotron powder diffraction data were collected on BL04-MSPD under different pressures of CO<sub>2</sub> (up to ~10 bar) and temperatures at ALBA (Barcelona, Spain). The resulting structural changes observed on their frameworks as well as their proton conductivities will be discussed.

### References

- [1] S. Horike, S. Shimomura, S. Kitagawa, *Nature Chemistry* **2009**, 1, 695-704.
- [2] S.R. Miller, G.M. Pearce, P.A. Wright, F. Bonino, S. Chavan, S. Bordiga, I. Margiolaki, N. Guillou, G. Férey, S. Bourrelly and P.L. Llewellyn, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 15967–15981.

### Caption (s) - Add figures as attached files (2 fig. max)

Figure 1. X-ray diffraction patterns of MgHDTMP at different CO<sub>2</sub> pressures. The inset shows the evolution of the peaks upon CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption. (\*desorption).

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