Single-Ion Li$^{+}$, Na$^{+}$, and Mg$^{2+}$ Solid Electrolytes Supported by a Mesoporous Anionic Cu–Azolate Metal–Organic Framework

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Single-Ion Li⁺, Na⁺, and Mg²⁺ Solid Electrolytes Supported by a Mesoporous Anionic Cu-azolate MOF

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Supporting Information Placeholder

ABSTRACT: A novel Cu(II)-azolate metal-organic framework (MOF) with tubular pores undergoes a reversible single crystal to single crystal transition between neutral and anionic phases upon reaction with stoichiometric amounts of halide or pseudohalide salts. The stoichiometric transformation between the two phases allows loading of record amounts of charge-balancing Li⁺, Na⁺, and Mg²⁺ ions for MOFs. Whereas the halide/pseudohalide anions are bound to the metal centers and thus stationary, the cations move freely within the one-dimensional pores, giving rise to single-ion solid electrolytes. The respective Li⁺, Na⁺, and Mg²⁺-loaded materials exhibit high ionic conductivity values of 4.4 × 10⁻² S/cm, 1.8 × 10⁻³ S/cm, 8.8 × 10⁻⁷ S/cm. With addition of LiBF₄, the Li⁺ conductivity improves to 4.8 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm. These are the highest values yet observed for MOF solid electrolytes.

Despite difficulties, several strategies have proven successful in introducing free Li⁺, Na⁺, or Mg²⁺ ions in MOFs. For instance, open metal sites in MOFs may be used to immobilize anions, leaving free, charge-balancing cations in the pores. Although successful in the preparation of the first Li⁺ and Mg²⁺ MOF-based solid electrolytes from Mg₂(2,5-dihydroxyterephthalate) (Mg-MOF-74), there is limited driving force for binding anions to metal sites in neutral compounds. The maximal Li⁺ and Mg²⁺ loading using this strategy was 1.26 wt% and 2.51 wt%, respectively, not counting cation content pertaining to free electrolyte. An alternative strategy is the post-synthetic functionalization of inorganic secondary building units (SBUs), such as dehydrating and grafting of LiOBD in Zr₆O₂(OH)₁₂(terephthalate), (UiO-66). A third approach is the alloivalent substitution of trivalent ions in a MOF SBU by a combination of divalent and monovalent ions, the former replacing the trivalent ion structurally, with the latter remaining mobile. Neither of the last two strategies are quantitative, however. Indeed, grafting and substitution are both stoichiometric, and have led to maximal mobile Li⁺ loadings of 1.06 wt% and 0.08 wt%, respectively, and mobile Na⁺ loadings of 0.26 wt%. Our strategy herein allows for Li⁺, Na⁺, and Mg²⁺ loadings that exceed previous reports, providing a potential blueprint for optimizing ion carrier density in MOF solid electrolytes.

Safety concerns, lack of mechanical robustness, and processing difficulties drive current research on novel solid electrolytes. An attractive approach to developing such electrolytes is the concept of “single-ion” conduction. In liquid electrolytes, both anions and cations are mobile, although the latter require mobility for a functioning battery. The anions need not be mobile, yet their mobility leads to polarization effects, which decrease the operating voltage of the cell. Accumulation of anions at the anode also eventually leads to decomposition of the liquid electrolyte, one of the primary culprits for declining battery performance over time. In single-ion solid conductors, the anions are fixed to the underlying matrix. This prevents anion movement and accumulation and eliminates the polarization effects present in liquid electrolytes. Although most recent research on single ion conductors has been in the context of Li-ion batteries, Na- and Mg-ion batteries are expected to benefit from the development of single-ion Na⁻ and Mg²⁺ conductors as well. Here, we show that a new Cu-azolate MOF that allows stoichiometric binding of anions functions as a good conductor for Li⁺, Na⁺, and Mg²⁺ ions. The respective ionic conductivities are the highest for this class materials in the absence of additional anion mobility.

MOFs are excellent platforms for exploring single-ion conductors. They are electrical insulators, compatible with a wide range of mobile cations, are tunable, and present regular pore networks that allow, in principle, for swift ion movement. The potential impact of these materials as solid electrolytes has been confirmed by numerous examples of high proton conductivity, but reports of Li⁺, Na⁺, or Mg²⁺ ion conductors are decidedly more rare.

Solvolothermal reaction between bis[(H-1,2-3-triazolato)[4,5-b][4',5'-d]dibenzo-[1,4]dioxin (H₂BTDD) and CuCl₂·2H₂O in an acidic mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) and isopropyl alcohol at 65 °C yields emerald-green crystals of [(CH₃)₂NH₂][CuCl₂(BTDD)](DMF)₃(H₂O)ₐ (MIT-20). X-ray diffraction analysis of MIT-20 revealed a structure consisting of infinite linearly-bridged Cu SBU's with a single crystallographically unique Cu atom. Each Cu²⁺ ion displays a square pyramidal geometry and is coordinated by three independent triazolate ligands, disposed equatorially, and two chlorides, one terminal equatorial, the other bridging to a neighboring Cu atom (Figure 1). Alternate pairs of Cu atoms are connected either by two BTDD⁻ ligands, or by two BTDD⁻ ligands and a μ₂-Cl. The infinite Cu SBU's are connected by BTDD⁻ linkers and line one-dimensional hexagonal channels with a crystallographic diameter of ~22 Å. The structure of MIT-20 is similar to BTDD-based MOFs reported with Mn, Co, and Ni, and is topologically identical to the MOF-74 series, but differs from these in one critical aspect: whereas the latter are neutral, MIT-20 is formally anionic, with the charge balance provided by free dimethylammonium (DMA) cations.

The free DMA suggested that MIT-20 could function as a host for various cationic species, including Li⁺, Na⁺, or Mg²⁺, and thus provide a platform for developing solid electrolytes in the pres-
ence of appropriate solvents. To test this hypothesis, we subjected MIT-20 to a Soxhlet extraction with hot methanol to remove residual DMF. During this treatment, the initially emerald green crystals gradually turned greenish-yellow (Figure S2), but retained their single-crystal nature. To our surprise, X-ray analysis of one of these resulting crystals revealed that methanol treatment removes one full equivalent of DMACl from MIT-20 to provide an overall neutral framework where all remaining halides are bridging (Figure 1). Cu atoms in this neutral phase are octahedral, with a methanol molecule completing the coordination sphere along with three mer-oriented triazolates and two trans-oriented μ2-chlorides (Figure S3). Heating a single crystal of the greenish-yellow neutral phase to 100 °C led to a color change to dark red (Figure S2). Single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis revealed that this colour change is associated with the loss of the methanol molecule and formation of Cu2Cl3-BTDD (MIT-20d). MIT-20d exhibits square pyramidal Cu centers with mer-oriented triazolate linkers and trans-μ2-chlorides and is identical to those of M2Cl2-BTDD (M = Mn, Co, Ni) (Figure 1).

N2 adsorption analysis for MIT-20d at 77 K revealed a type IV isotherm, indicative of mesoporosity, with a total uptake of ~750 cm3/g (Figure S5). Fits to this isotherm gave a Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) apparent surface area of 2066 m2/g and a pore size distribution peaking at 22.5 Å (Figure S6), in line with the value expected from crystallography (ca. 23 Å) and with the values reported for other M2Cl2-BTDD materials.

The preferential formation of anionic MIT-20 under solvothermal conditions suggests that Cu2+ is unique among late first row transition metals in thermodynamically favoring the anionic phase over the neutral one under high chloride concentration. As such, we surmised that treatment of neutral MIT-20d with metal halides would quantitatively yield anionic phases with a large content of free metal cations residing in the pores. Indeed, treatment of MIT-20d with one equivalent of LiCl in dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) afforded a green microcrystalline powder exhibiting a PXRD pattern identical to that of MIT-20 (Fig. S7). Exchange of residual THF with propylene carbonate (PC), a less volatile solvent with a higher dielectric constant that promotes Li ion conductivity yielded Li[Cu2Cl3-BTDD]-10(PC) (MIT-20-LiCl) as a free-flowing powder. Inductively-coupled plasma mass-spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis of MIT-20-LiCl confirmed a Li:Cu ratio of 1:2. This ratio did not increase even when MIT-20d was treated with excess LiCl, suggesting that the Li content in MIT-20-LiCl, 1.38 wt%, is maximized. Importantly, ICP-MS confirmed that extensive washing and soaking for 7 days with dry THF at room temperature did not reduce the Li content of MIT-20-Li, thus attesting the strong binding of Cl− to Cu2+ ions in this material.

The isolation of free cations in the pores of MIT-20 by reacting neutral MIT-20d with metal halides is not limited to Li+. Although NaCl and MgCl2 are nearly insoluble in THF, we were able to access Na2+ and Mg2+-substituted analogs of MIT-20 by react-

![Figure 1. X-ray crystal structures of MIT-20 and MIT-20d, formed from the former by loss of DMACl. The structures of MIT-20-X (X = LiCl, LiBr, Na, Mg), are analogous to MIT-20. H atoms are omitted for clarity.](image-url)
ing MIT-20d with one equivalent of NaSCN or MgBr₂. Upon exchange of residual THF with PC, this led to quantitative formation of Na[Cu₂Cl₂(SCN)₂BTDD]·9(PC) (MIT-20-NA) and Mg₂[Co₂Cl₂Br₂BTDD]·8(PC) (MIT-20-Mg), respectively, which exhibit record contents of mobile Na⁺ and Mg²⁺ ions of 4.23 wt% and 3.76 wt%, respectively. In all cases, structural retention was verified by PXRD analysis (Figure S7) and the precise content of PC, quantified by ¹H NMR of solutions obtained by digesting the respective MOFs (Figure S8), were line with those observed by TGA (Figure S9). Infrared spectroscopy of MIT-20-NA showed a C–N stretching mode at 2099 cm⁻¹, indicative of metal-bound SCN⁻, and no residual peaks from free SCN⁻ (νSCN = 2074 cm⁻¹) (Figure S10). This provided additional evidence that all SCN⁻ anions in MIT-20-NA are immobile.

Ionic conductivity measurements for MIT-20-X (X = LiCl, NaCl, MgCl₂) were performed on powder pellets using alternating current (ac) impedance spectroscopy. Pellets were sandwiched between two stainless steel electrodes under dry N₂ in an air-tight cell. Under these conditions, the Nyquist plots obtained for MIT-20-X, shown in Figure 2, exhibit a semi-circle at high frequency and a linear tail at low frequency. The latter is commonly attributed to blocking effects at the electrode and is typical for ionic conductors. These plots revealed similar Li⁺ and Na⁺ conductivity values of 1.3 × 10⁻⁵ S/cm and 1.8 × 10⁻⁵ S/cm for MIT-20-LiCl and MIT-20-NA, respectively, at 25 °C (Table S1). The value for Li⁺ is of the same magnitude as those of Mg₂(dobdc)-0.06LiOPr (σ = 1.2 × 10⁻⁵ S/cm)⁷ and LiOBut-grafted UiO-66 (σ = 1.8 × 10⁻⁵ S/cm),⁸ whereas the conductivity of Na⁺ is considerably higher than that of Mn@EHU1(ScNa) (σ = 2.0 × 10⁻⁶ S/cm).⁹ The Mg²⁺ ion conductivity in MIT-20-Mg was lower, 8.8 × 10⁻⁷ S/cm, as expected for the transport of divalent ions carrying a higher charge density than Na⁺, which confirmed an electronically insulating behavior, with a conductivity of only 10⁻¹⁴ S/cm in N₂ atmosphere at 25 °C (Figure S12).

To determine the portion of current carried by lithium ions in MIT-20-LiCl, we conducted lithium transference number measurements using a potentiostatic polarization method.¹² The transference number was τLi⁺ = 0.66 (±0.031), with certain devices reaching numbers as high as τLi⁺ = 0.75 (Figure S13). These are significantly higher than the values observed for liquid lithium-ion electrolytes, typically less than 0.4,¹³ and support our assertion that the current carried by MIT-20-LiCl is dominated by Li⁺ transport.

One approach to changing the polarity of the pore and potentially increasing the conductivity is the installation of softer, less electronegative anions that interact more weakly with the mobile cations, thereby decreasing the activation energy for transport.⁶ Owing to its unique ability to allow for large cation loading, MIT-20 is well suited for this purpose. Indeed, reaction of MIT-20 with LiCl followed by exchange of solvent led to the isolation of Li₉[Co₂Cl₂Br₂(BTDD)]·10(PC) (MIT-20-LiCl). Remarkably, even though the molar Li⁺ content of this material is 20% lower than that of MIT-20-LiCl, its conductivity was higher, 4.4 × 10⁻⁵ S/cm, as determined by ac impedance spectroscopy. Furthermore, soaking MIT-20-LiBr in a 1 M solution of LiBF₄ in PC yielded Li₁₉[Co₂Cl₂Br₂(BTDD)]·0.3LiBF₄·9(PC) (MIT-20-LiBF₄) with a Li⁺ ion conductivity of 4.8 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm. This value is comparable, and indeed exceeds the Li⁺ conductivity values observed for other MOF-based Li⁺ ion conductors, including Mg₂(dobdc)-0.35LiOPr·0.25LiBF₄ (σLi⁺ = 2.4 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm)⁷ and EHU1(Sc,Li)·(LiBF₄) (σLi⁺ = 4.2 × 10⁻⁵ S/cm).⁹

To ascertain the influence of the pore environment and cation identity on conductivity, we determined the activation energy for ion transport by collecting variable-temperature ac impedance data between 25 °C and 70 °C (Figure S15). PXRD analysis after these measurements indicated no significant loss in crystallinity (Figure S16), while infrared spectroscopy showed that all SCN⁻ remained bound within MIT-20-NA (Figure S10). Thus, our materials maintain structural integrity during ion transport measurements. As shown in Figure 2 and Table 1, the activation energy for Li transport in MIT-20-LiBr, 0.29 eV, is indeed lower than that for MIT-20-LiCl, 0.32 eV, which suggests that further systematic changes in anion identity may improve the ionic conductivity in MIT-20-X, as also shown previously with MOF-74-type materials.⁷ The very low activation energy found for MIT-20-LiBF₄, 0.16 eV (Figure S18, highlights that our new solid electrolyte, synthesized by an unprecedented phase change in a MOF, can be classified as a superionic conductor, defined as a material with a conductivity of 10⁻³ S/cm and an activation energy smaller than 0.4 eV.¹⁴

![Figure 2. Nyquist plots for (a) MIT-20-LiCl, (b) MIT-20-LiBr, (c) MIT-20-NA, and (d) MIT-20-Mg. (e) Ionic conductivities as a function of temperature in the range of 25 °C to 70 °C.](image)

Table 1. Ionic conductivity and activation energies for MIT-20-X (X = LiCl, LiBr, LiBF₄, NaCl).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Mobile ion</th>
<th>Guest per mole MOF</th>
<th>E_a (eV)</th>
<th>PC per mole MOF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIT-20-LiCl</td>
<td>Li⁺</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 × 10⁻⁵</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT-20-LiBr</td>
<td>Li⁺</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.4 × 10⁻⁵</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In summary, the reversible phase transitions from an anionic phase to a neutral one supported by a new copper azolate MOF enable the isolation of stoichiometric amounts of mobile Li\(^+\), Na\(^+\), and Mg\(^{2+}\) ions in one-dimensional mesopores. The respective Li\(^-\), Na\(^-\), and Mg\(^{2-}\)-loaded materials function as single-ion solid electrolytes, with conductivity values that are among the highest or exceed other materials in this class, and activation energies that depend on the nature of the immobile anions. The strategy reported here is enabled by the thermodynamic stability of the anionic MOF phase, its formation presenting a strong driving force for the immobilization of large molar amounts of free ions. Additional, non-stoichiometric Li\(^-\) ions further improve the ionic conductivity above \(10^{-4}\) S/cm, placing an MIT-20-derived electrolyte as superionic conductor. Identification of other anionic MOFs that become neutral upon loss of stoichiometric salt equivalents may serve as a blueprint for the design of other single-ion electrolytes.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT
Supporting Information
Synthetic details, single crystal and powder X-ray diffraction data, \(N_2\) adsorption isotherms, TGA, NMR and ac impedance spectra. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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