Supplementary Information

Understanding the effect of oxide components on proton mobility in phosphate glasses using a statical analysis approach

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S1. Linear Regression models

We first employed a general linear combination model, in which mol% of respective oxides are used as predictors, for both $\log(\mu_{\rm H} \text{ at } T_{\rm g})$ and $T_{\rm g}$. The regression algorithm used in this study is based on the linear regression as implemented in MATLAB (MathWorks, USA). The obtained model for $\log(\mu_{\rm H} \text{ at } T_{\rm g})$ is as following:

$$log(\mu H \text{ at } Tg) = -0.236388563x(HO_{1/2}) - 0.21732199x(NaO_{1/2}) - 0.128502192x(WO_3) + 0.671171102x(NbO_{5/2}) + 1.029198044x(TaO_{5/2}) + 1.374093231x(MgO) + 1.306366399x(BaO) + 1.971135165x(LaO_{3/2}) - 0.201698121x(AlO_{3/2}) - 0.284685842x(YO_{3/2}) + 1.859907493x(GdO_{3/2}) + 0.754725434x(GeO_2) - 0.629475199x(BO_{3/2}) - 0.293206847x(PO_{5/2})$$
(S1)

Figure S1 shows comparison of experimentally observed and predicted values of $\mu_{\rm H}$ at $T_{\rm g}$. The root mean square error (RMSE) was 0.2278 and reasonably small. However, as shown in Fig. S2, the predicted values of $\log(\mu_{\rm H}$ at $T_{\rm g})$ for the 55,296 phosphate glass compositions (see the main text) were unreasonable in the range of $10^{-29} \sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, although the range of the experimentally observed values is $2 \times 10^{-9} \sim 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$. This indicates that the overtraining occurred maybe because of small number of training data.



Figure S1. Comparison of experimentally observed and predicted values of $\mu_{\rm H}$ at $T_{\rm 2}$



Figure S2. Predicted values of $log(\mu_H \text{ at } T_g)$ for the 55,296 phosphate glass compositions.