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## Giant Negative Compressibility by Liquid Intrusion into Superhydrophobic Flexible Nanoporous Frameworks

## Introduction

Materials or systems demonstrating negative linear compressibility (NLC), whose size increases (decreases) in at least one of their dimensions upon compression (decompression) are very rare. NLC can be achieved using an auxetics and applying non-isotropic stresses, where the negative response is associated either with a porous auxetic geometry<sup>1</sup> or with elastic properties of the system<sup>2</sup> and can be predicted by computational methods. However, more recently, it has been shown that NLC can result also from the application of hydrostatic pressure to suitably designed negative Poisson's ratio materials.<sup>3</sup> Here, we show that one can achieve exceptional negative compressibility by nonwetting liquid intrusion into flexible porous media like ZIF-8, which present a final negative compressibility coefficients of  $\sim 10.3$  TPa<sup>-</sup>.<sup>4</sup> Results



different cavities occurs via Decompression 17,08 Fitting pseudo-hexagonal the Experiment 17,07 windows. 17,06 Pressure (MPa)

before and during water intrusion, respectively. Figure 3e: Theoretical evolution of lattice parameter *a* with pressure; Figure 3f: **Evolution of two connected** Znlm4 tetrahedra.

## References

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