

Supporting Information

Porous nanofiber composite membrane with 3D interpenetrating highways towards ultrafast and isotropic proton conduction

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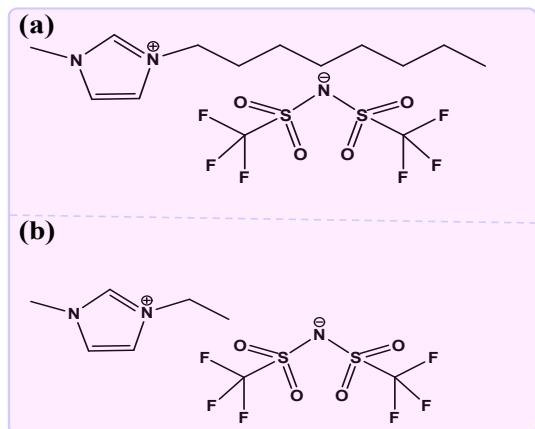


Fig. S1. Chemical structure of ILs: (a) Long alkyl chain $[C_8\text{mim}][\text{Tf}_2\text{N}]$ and (b) short alkyl chain $[C_2\text{mim}][\text{Tf}_2\text{N}]$.

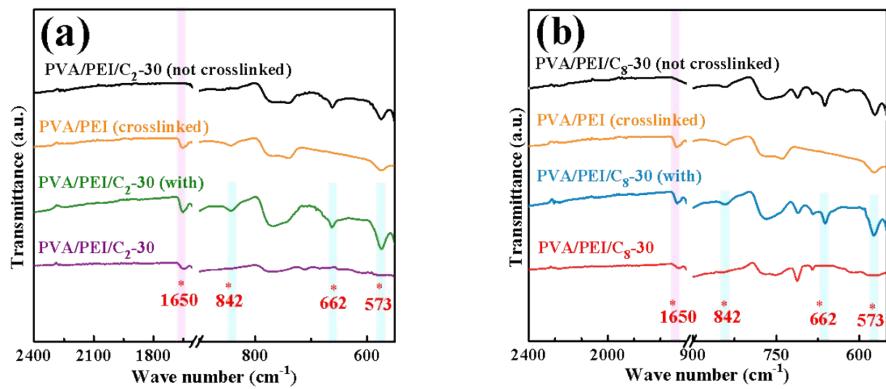


Fig. S2. (a) FTIR spectra of PVA/PEI/C₂-30 (not crosslinked), PVA/PEI (crosslinked), PVA/PEI/C₂-30 (with), and PVA/PEI/C₂-30. (b) FTIR spectra of PVA/PEI/C₈-30 (not crosslinked), PVA/PEI (crosslinked), PVA/PEI/C₈-30 (with), and PVA/PEI/C₈-30.

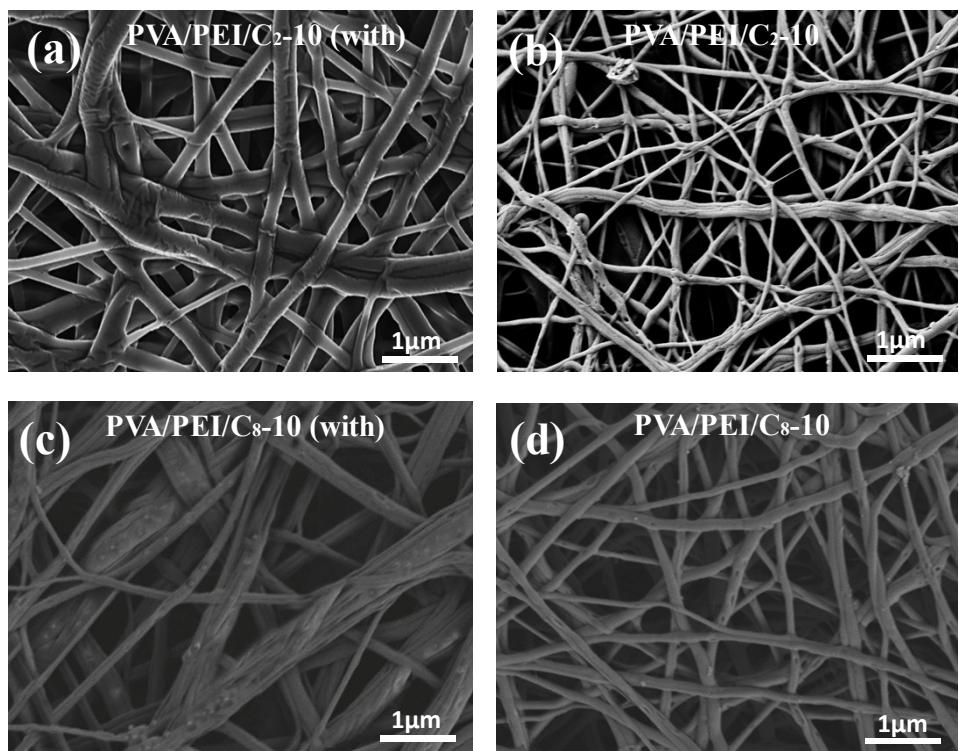


Fig. S3. SEM images of (a) PVA/PEI/C₂-10 (with), (b) PVA/PEI/C₂-10, (c) PVA/PEI/C₈-10 (with), and (d) PVA/PEI/C₈-10.

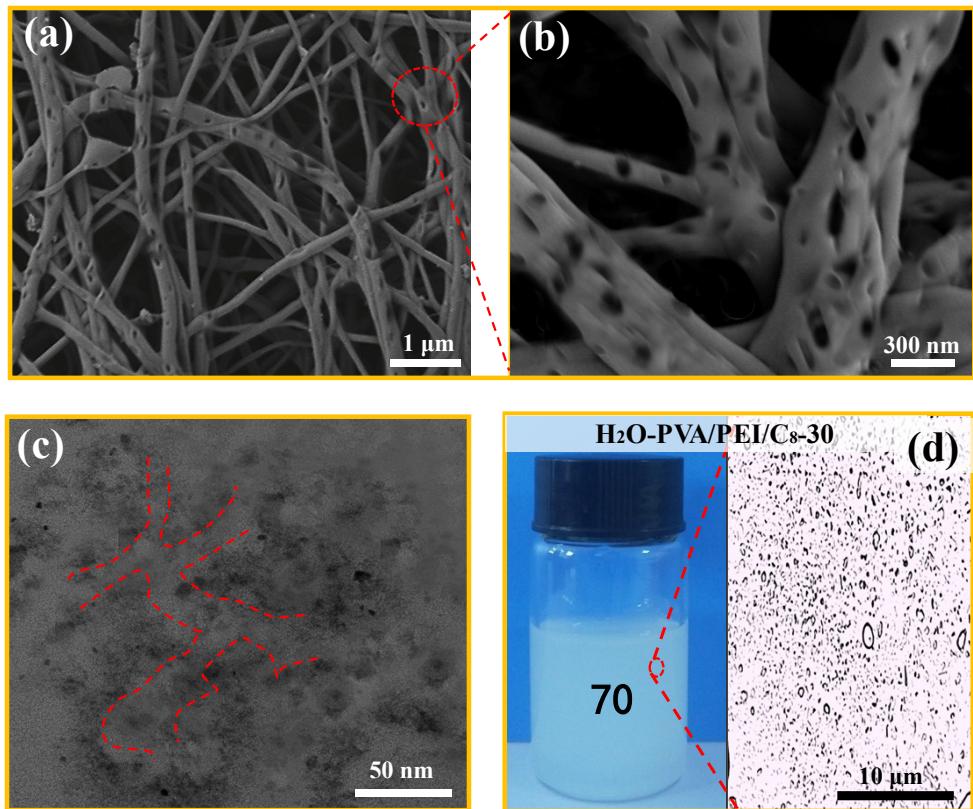


Fig. S4. (a and b) SEM images of PVA/PEI/C₈-30. (c) Cross-sectional TEM image of PVA/PEI/C₈-30. (d) Optical photograph and microscope image of PVA/PEI/C₈-30 electrospinning solution.

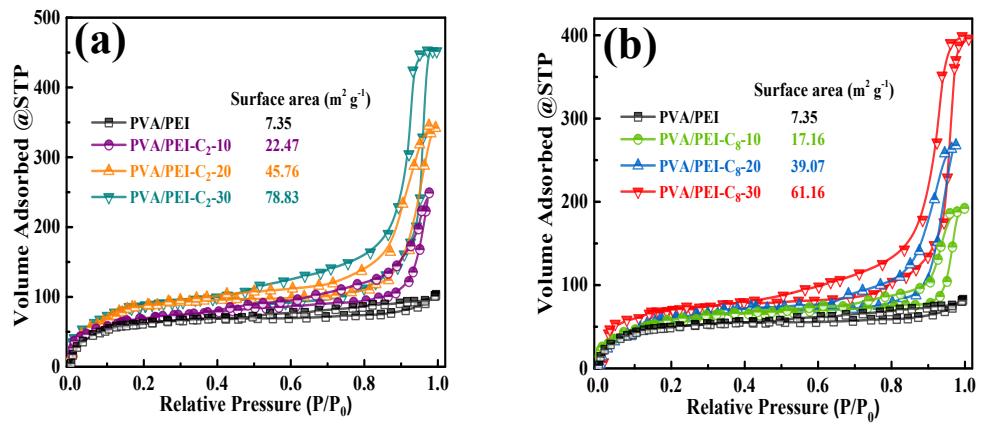


Fig. S5. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of (a) PVA/PEI and PVA/PEI/C₂-Y and (b) PVA/PEI/C₈-Y.

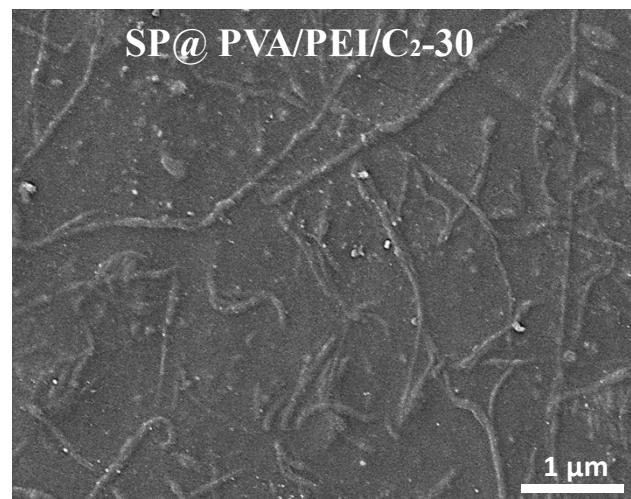


Fig. S6. SEM image of SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-30.

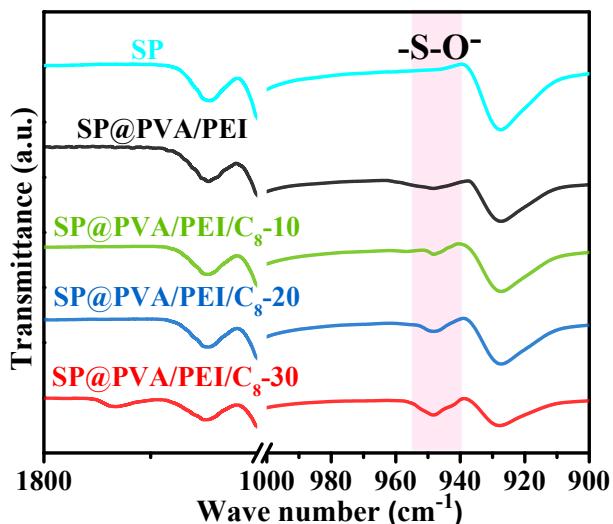


Fig. S7. FTIR spectra of SP, SP@PVA/PEI, and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y.

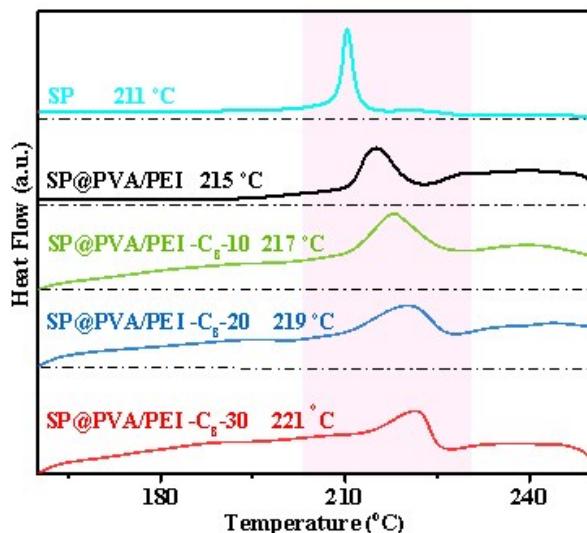


Fig. S8. DSC curves of SP, SP@PVA/PEI, and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y.

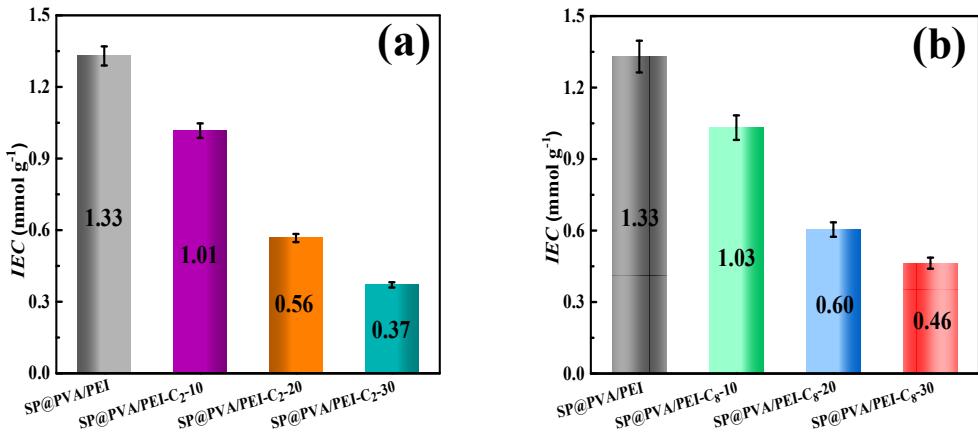


Fig. S9. IEC values of (a) SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y and (b) SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y.

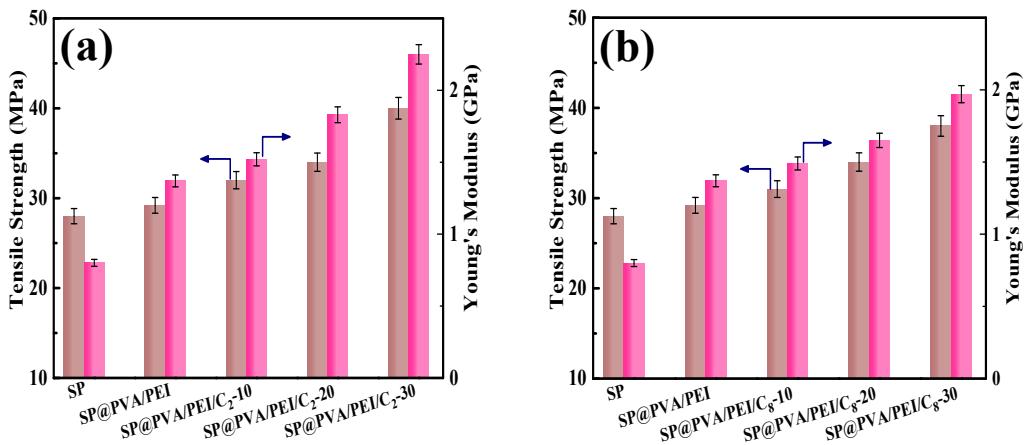


Fig. S10. Mechanical properties of (a) SP, SP@PVA/PEI, SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y and (b) SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y (note: error bars represent standard deviations for three measurements).

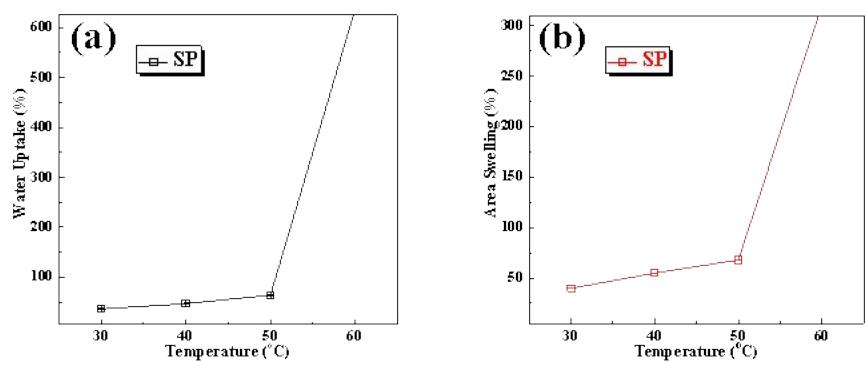


Fig. S11. (a) Water uptake and (b) area swelling of SP.

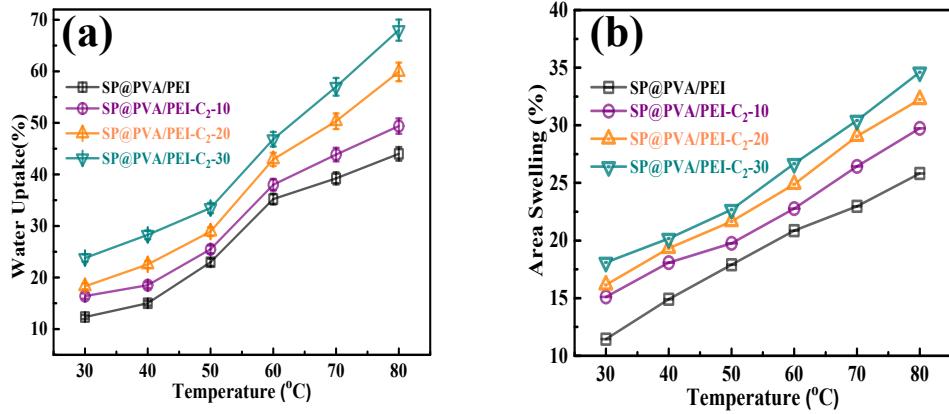


Fig. S12. (a) Water uptake and (b) area swelling of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y.

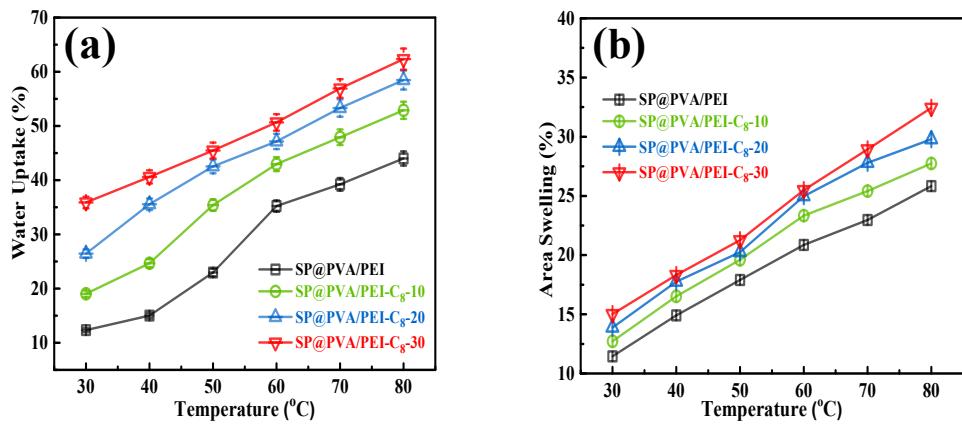


Fig. S13. (a) Water uptake and (b) area swelling of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y.

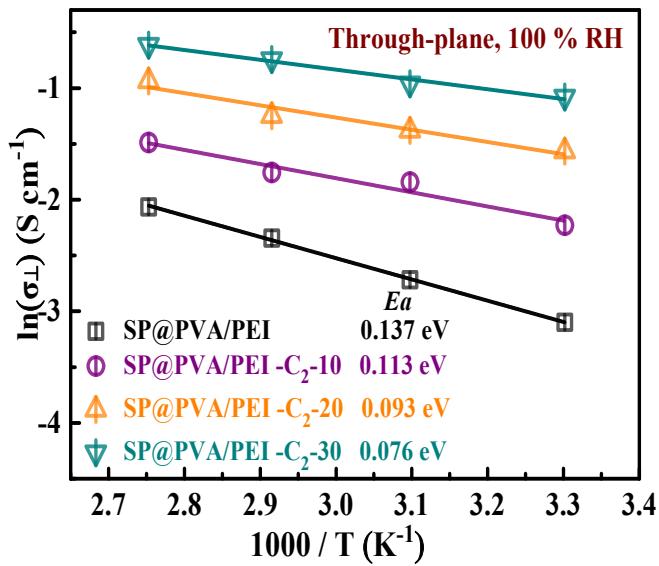


Fig. S14. Arrhenius-plots of through-plane conductivity (σ_1) for SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y under 100% RH.

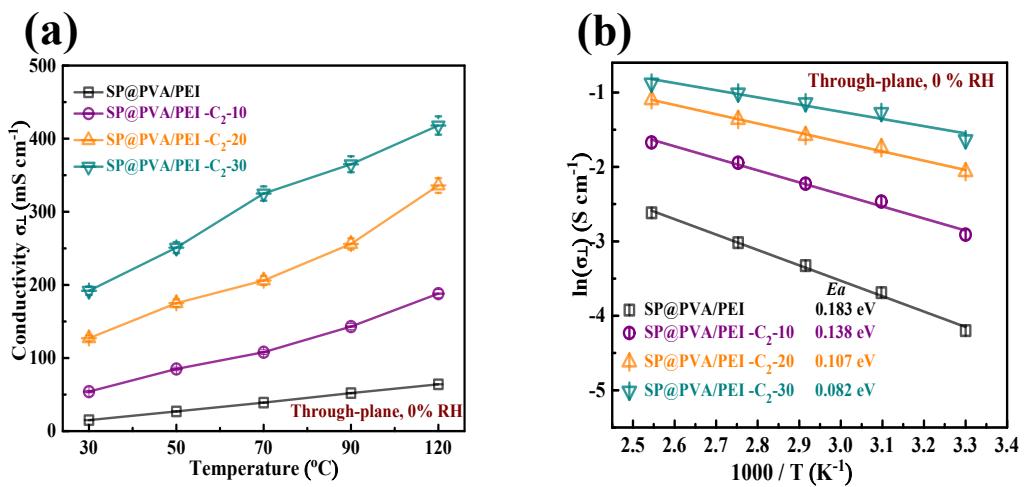


Fig. S15. (a) Temperature-dependent through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y under 0% RH. (b) Arrhenius-plots of through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) under 0% RH.

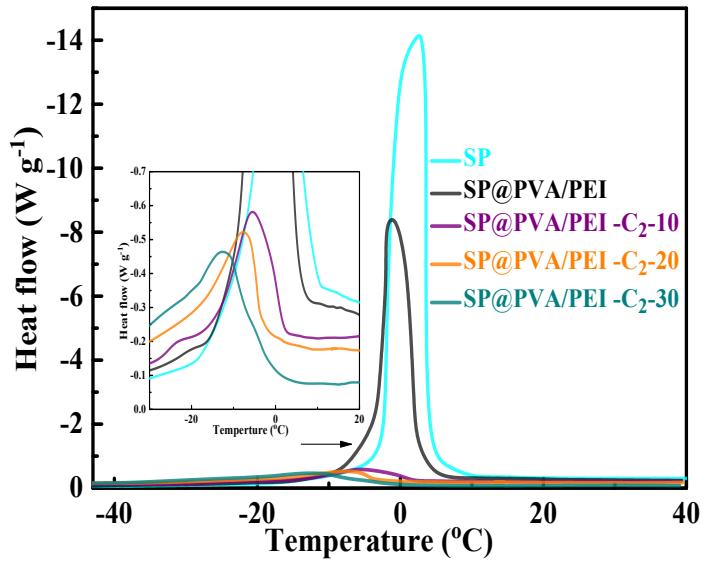


Fig. S16. DSC heating traces of SP, SP@PVA/PEI, and SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y (note: inset is the magnification of DSC traces).

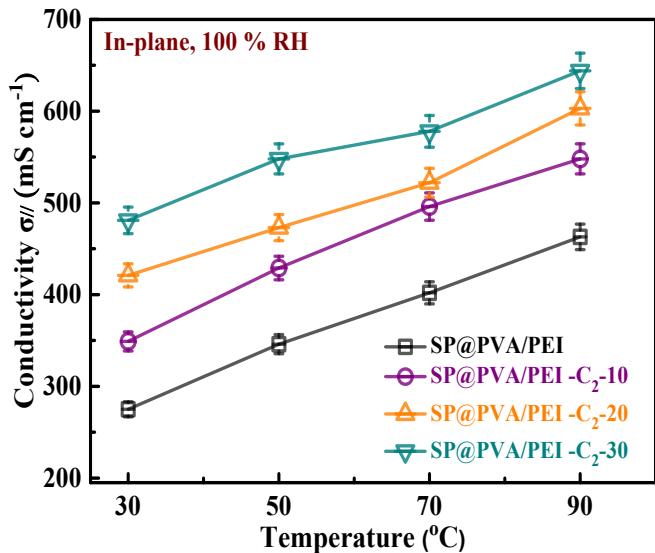


Fig. S17. Temperature-dependent in-plane conductivity ($\sigma_{//}$) of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-Y under 100% RH.

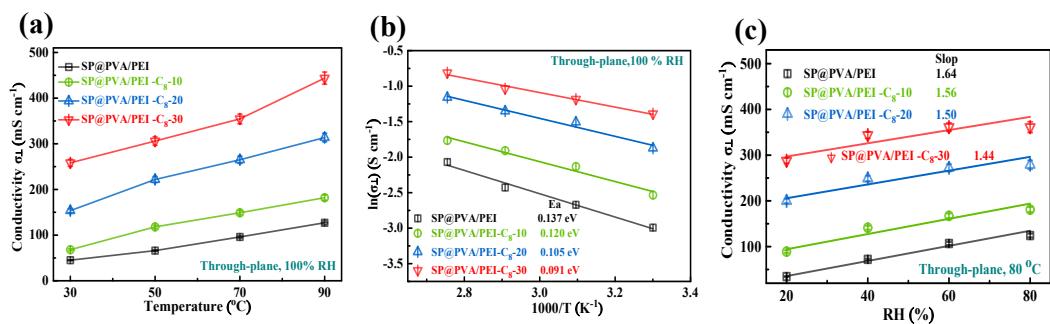


Fig. S18. (a) Temperature-dependent through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y under 100% RH. (b) Arrhenius-plots of through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) under 100% RH. (c) RH-dependent through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y at 80 °C.

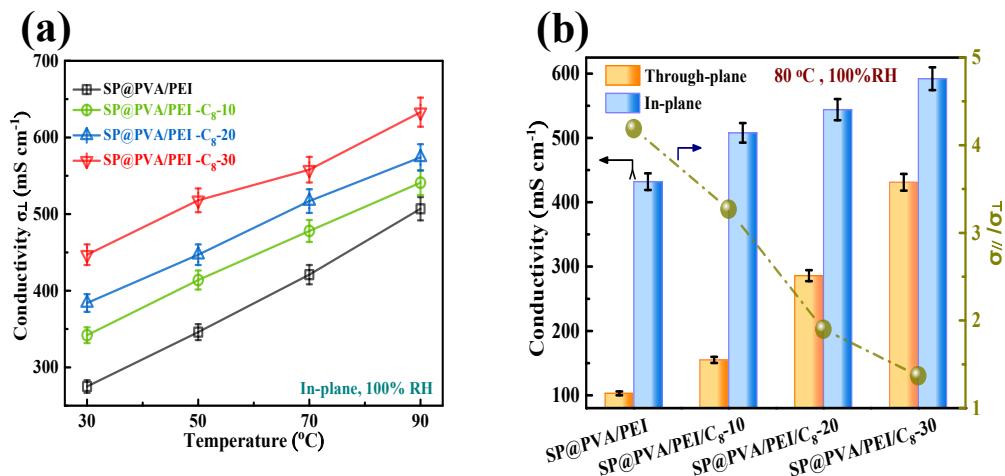


Fig. S19. (a) Temperature-dependent through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) of SP@PVA/PEI and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-Y under 100% RH. (b) Transfer anisotropy coefficient ($\sigma_{\parallel}/\sigma_{\perp}$) at 80 °C and 100% RH.

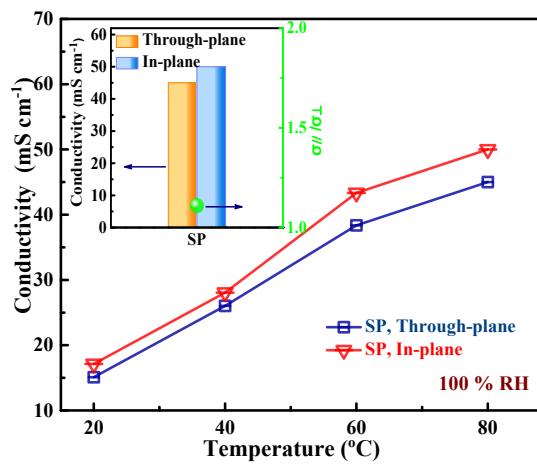


Fig. S20. Temperature-dependent through-plane conductivity (σ_{\perp}) and in-plane conductivity ($\sigma_{//}$) of SP under 100% RH (inset is the transfer anisotropy coefficient ($\sigma_{//}/\sigma_{\perp}$) of SP at 80 °C and 100 % RH).

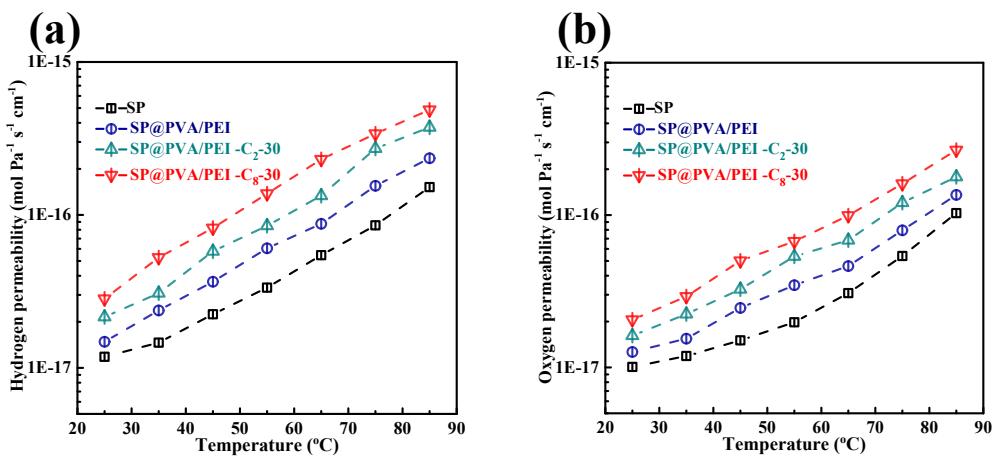


Fig. S21. (a) Hydrogen permeability and (b) oxygen permeability of SP, SP@PVA/PEI, SP@PVA/PEI/C₂-30, and SP@PVA/PEI/C₈-30 at different temperatures.

Table S1. Thickness of the membranes.

Membrane	SP@PVA/ PEI	SP@PVA/ PEI/C ₂ -10	SP@PVA/ PEI/C ₂ -20	SP@PVA/ PEI/C ₂ -30	SP@PVA/ PEI/C ₈ -10	SP@PVA/ PEI/C ₈ -20	SP@PVA/ PEI/C ₈ -30
Thickness (μm)	90 \pm 2	83 \pm 3	89 \pm 4	86 \pm 3	85 \pm 3	87 \pm 4	88 \pm 4

Table S2. Pore-structure parameters of nanofiber mats.

Sample	Surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)	Total pore volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	Average pore diameter (nm)
PVA/PEI	7.35	0.031	-
PVA/PEI/C ₂ -10	22.47	0.093	17.13
PVA/PEI/C ₂ -20	45.76	0.209	20.94
PVA/PEI/C ₂ -30	78.83	0.287	34.75
PVA/PEI/C ₈ -10	17.16	0.152	19.27
PVA/PEI/C ₈ -20	39.07	0.275	24.16
PVA/PEI/C ₈ -30	61.16	0.307	44.95

Table S3. Water state in nanofiber composite membranes.

Sample	Water uptake ω_t (wt. %)	Free water ω_f (wt. %)	Bound water ω_b (wt. %)	ω_b/ω_t
SP/PVA/PEI	25.7	17.0	8.7	33.8
SP/PVA/PEI/C ₂ -10	30.8	13.4	17.4	56.6
SP/PVA/PEI/C ₂ -20	33.9	5.8	28.1	82.9
SP/PVA/PEI/C ₂ -30	35.9	2.6	33.3	92.9

Table S4. Proton conduction behaviors of NFCMs in literatures.

Sample	In-plane σ_{\parallel} (mS cm ⁻¹)	Through-plane σ_{\perp} (mS cm ⁻¹)	$\sigma_{\parallel}/\sigma_{\perp}$	conditions	Ref.
Hybrid membranes					
Nafion / 3D sGO membranes	330	290	1.14	80 °C ,98%RH	[1]
Nafion / HNTs-SO ₃ H membranes	-	73	-	80 °C ,90%RH	[2]
Nafion / GO-Nafion membranes	-	82	-	95 °C ,100%RH	[3]
Pore materials membranes					
ABPBI / IL@SNR	-	65	-	80 °C ,98%RH	[4]
Asymmetric PBI / PPA	-	65.7	-	100 °C ,0%RH	[5]
CSPS / SPES	130	110	1.19		[6]
Nanofiber composite membranes					
SPPEEK	80	7	11.1	30 °C, 100% RH	[7]
	165	37	4.55	80 °C, 100% RH	
SPEEK / Aquivion® membranes	~300	~200	1.50	80 °C, 100% RH	[8]
	~45	~30	1.50	80 °C, 40% RH	
6FDA-BDSA-r-APPF membrane	212	81	2.63	90 °C, 98% RH	[9]
Nafion / SPEEK/SiO ₂ membrane	-	77	-	90 °C, 100% RH	[10]
CS / SPEEK membrane	-	60	-	120 °C, 0% RH	[11]
F-SPFEK membrane	-	61	-	80 °C, 100% RH	[12]
Nafion / PVDFNF membrane	-	91	-	90 °C, 95% RH	[13]
Nafion / PSSA-g-PVDFNF membrane	-	106	-	95 °C, 95% RH	[14]
Nafion / S-ZrO ₂ fiber hybrid membrane	310	-	-	80 °C, 100% RH	[15]
single high-purity Nafion fiber membrane	1500	-	-	30 °C, 90% RH	[16]
SPES / Nafion membrane	-	88	-	25 °C, 95% RH	[17]
Nafion / SPEEK membrane	90	-	-	20 °C, 100% RH	[18]
CS / Nafion/PAN-C ₂ -25 membrane	270	150	1.81	120 °C, 0% RH	[19]
	-	~230	-	80 °C ,100% RH	
SP@PVA/PEI/C ₈ -30 membrane	592	397	1.49	80 °C,100% RH	This work
SP@PVA/PEI/C ₂ -30 membrane	609	561	1.08	80 °C,100% RH	This work

Supplementary References

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