Supporting Information

Degradation Mechanism of Sulfonated Poly(ether ether ketone) (SPEEK) Ion Exchange Membranes under the Vanadium Flow Battery Medium

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Figure S1. Chemical structure and ¹H NMR spectra of SPEEK in DMSO-d₆: a) SP1;

b) SP2; c) SP3

DS can be calculated from the proton integration (Eq. (1)):

$$\frac{DS}{12 - 2DS} = \frac{A_{H_1}}{\sum A_{H_N}}$$
 Eq. (1)

Where A_{H_1} represents the integration area of H₁ peak, $\sum A_{H_N}$ indicates the integration area of all proton peaks.



Figure S2. Membrane samples after immersion in electrolyte (0.15 M VO_2^+ in 3 M

total sulfate) solutions at 40 °C for 30 d: a) Blank solution; b) Solution containing SP1 membrane; c) Solution containing SP2 membrane; d) Solution containing SP3 membrane



Figure S3. SP3 membrane fragments (after soaked in 1.5 M VO_2^+ at 40 °C for 30 h)



Figure S4. Homogeneous solution containing SP3 membrane fragments after immersing in $1.5M \text{ VO}_2^+$ at 40 °C for 54 h.













Figure S5. LC/MS spectrogram of aqueous solution with negative mode and parts of fragment ion peaks. Insert shows proposed fragmentation products based on degradation mechanism.



Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectra of initial SP3 membrane in DMSO-d₆. Inserts show enlargement of the aromatic region of the spectra.





Figure S7. ¹³C NMR spectra of degraded SP3 membrane (30 h) in DMSO-d₆. Inserts show enlargement of the aromatic region of the spectra.

Figure S8. ¹³C NMR spectra of degraded SP3 membrane (54 h) in DMSO-d₆. Inserts show enlargement of the aromatic region of the spectra.