

Electronic Supplementary Information

High-performance composite membrane based on synergistic main-chain/side-chain proton conduction channels for vanadium redox flow battery

Penghua Qian¹, Haixia Wang^{1,2,*}, Yunhu Jiang³, Yong Zhou⁴, Haifeng Shi^{1,3,*}

1. State Key Laboratory of Separation Membranes and Membrane Processes, Tiangong University, Tianjin 300387, China
2. School of Textile Science and Engineering, Tiangong University, Tianjin 300387, China
3. School of Material Science and Engineering, Tiangong University, Tianjin 300387, China
4. CAS Key Laboratory of Engineering Plastics, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, China

* To whom should be corresponded. E-mail: hxiwang@tiangong.edu.cn (H.Wang);
hshi@tiangong.edu.cn (H. Shi)

Characterization

Small-/Wide-angle X-ray Scattering was conducted on Xeuss 2.0 SAXS/WAXS system (Xenocs SA, France). X-ray radiation was launched by Cu K α radiation generator with wavelength = 1.5418 Å at 50 Kv voltage and 0.6 mA current. The SAXS patterns were collected by a semiconductor detector (Pilatus300 K, DECTRIS, Swiss). The membranes were tested under completely hydrated conditions in the atmosphere

of nitrogen. The scattering vector q (nm⁻¹) was calculated through
$$q = \frac{4\pi\sin\theta}{\lambda}$$
.

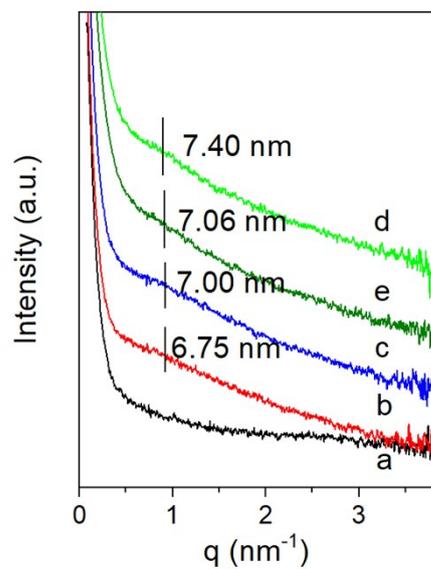


Fig. S1 SAXS profiles of SPEEK membrane (a) and SPEEK/SPPTA composite membranes (b: SPEEK/SPPTA-10; c: SPEEK/SPPTA-20; d: SPEEK/SPPTA-25; e: SPEEK/SPPTA-30).

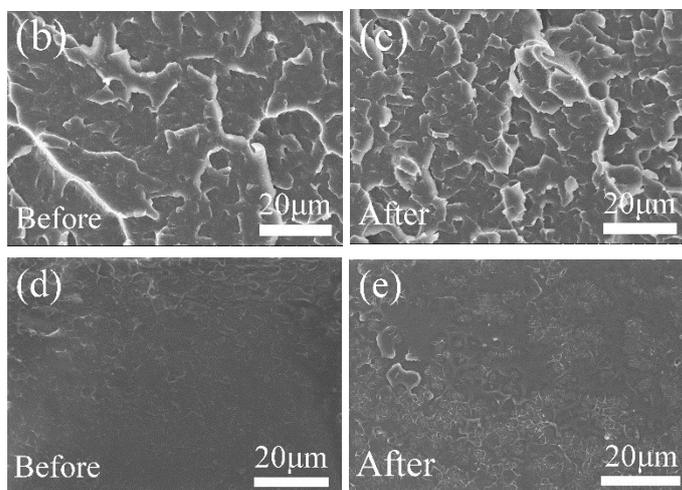
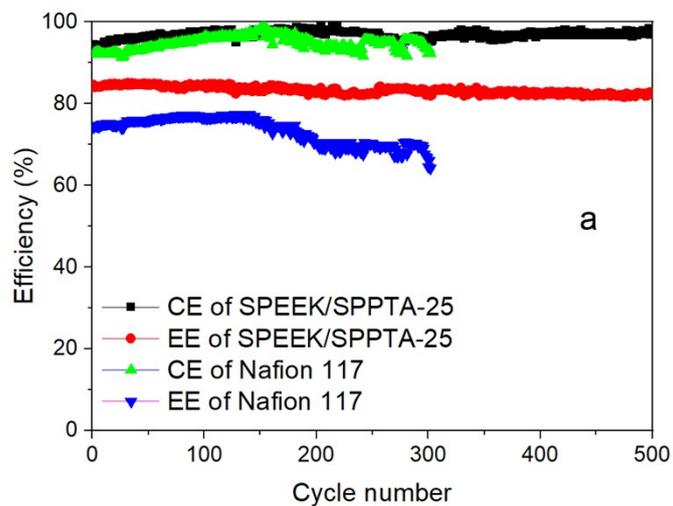


Fig. S2 Compared efficiencies (a) and cross-sectional SEM image of Nafion 117 (b and c) and SPEEK/SPPTA-25 (d and e) at 100 mA cm^{-2} before and after cycles.

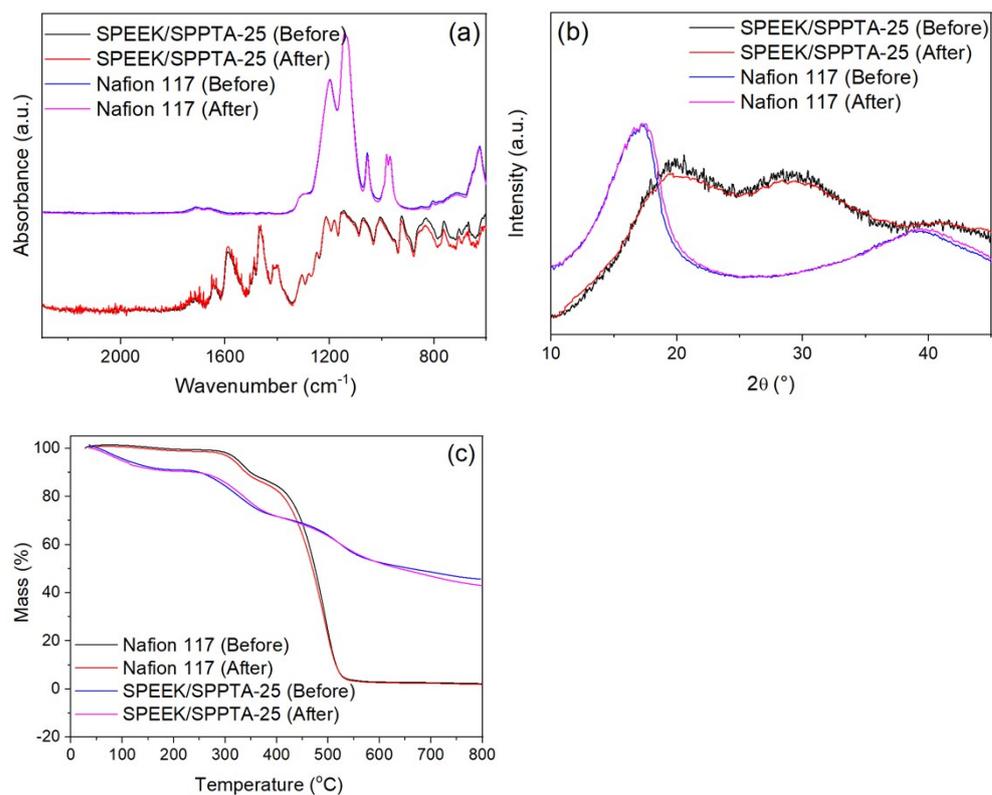


Fig. S3 Compared FT-IR spectra (a), X-ray patterns (b) and TGA (c) of Nafion 117 and SPEEK/SPPTA-25 membrane before and after cycles.