Electronic Supplementary Information

Robust and Durable Poly(aryl-co-aryl piperidinium) Reinforced Membranes for Alkaline Membrane Fuel Cells

Chuan Hu[a], Jong Hyeong Park[a], Hae Min Kim[a], Ho Hyun Wang[a], Joon Yong Bae[a], Mei-Ling Liu[a], Na Yoon Kang[a], Kyoung-seok Yoon[b], Chang-dae Park[b], Nanjun Chen[a]* and Young Moo Lee[a]*

[a]Department of Energy Engineering, College of Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul 04763, Republic of Korea

[b]W-SCOPE Korea CO., LTD, 106 Gwanhaksanop 4-ro, Ochang-eup, Cheongwon-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungbuk 28122, Republic of Korea

*Corresponding author: chen.n.j.chem@gmail.com; ymlee@hanyang.ac.kr

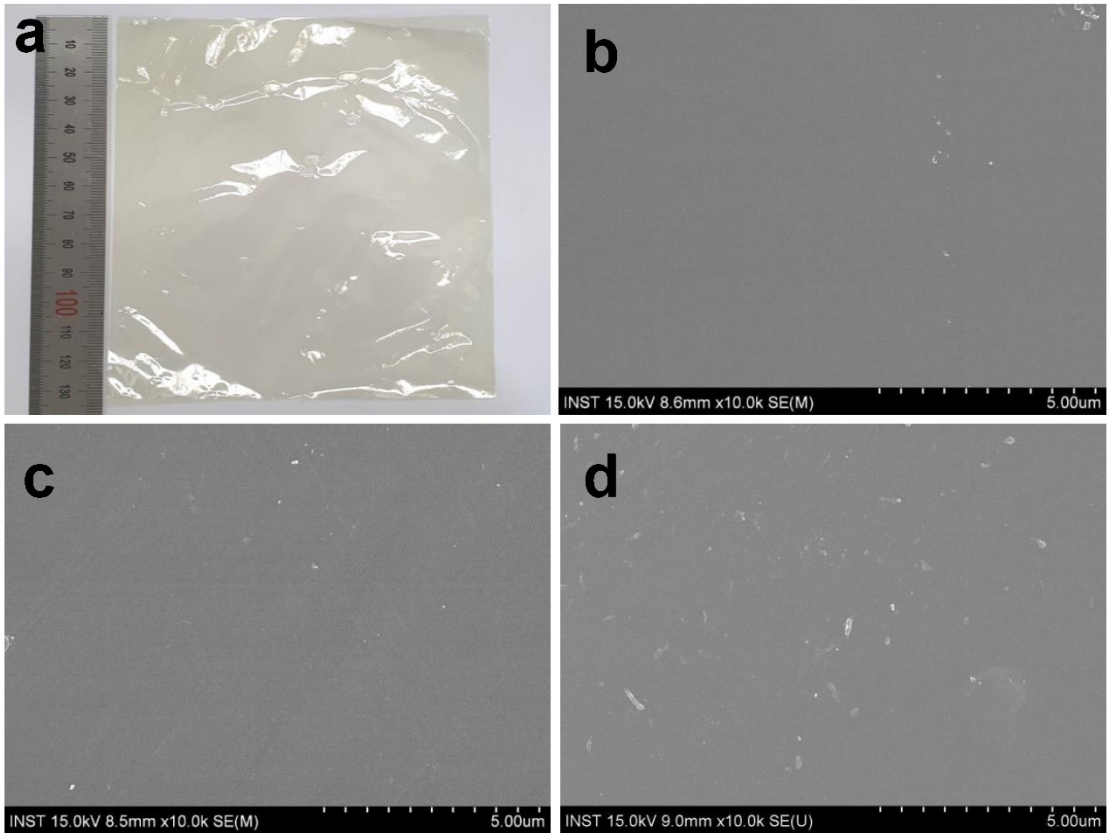

Fig. S1. a) Optical image, b) SEM top surface image, and c) SEM bottom surface image of PFTP RCM, respectively. d) SEM bottom surface image of PDTP RCM.

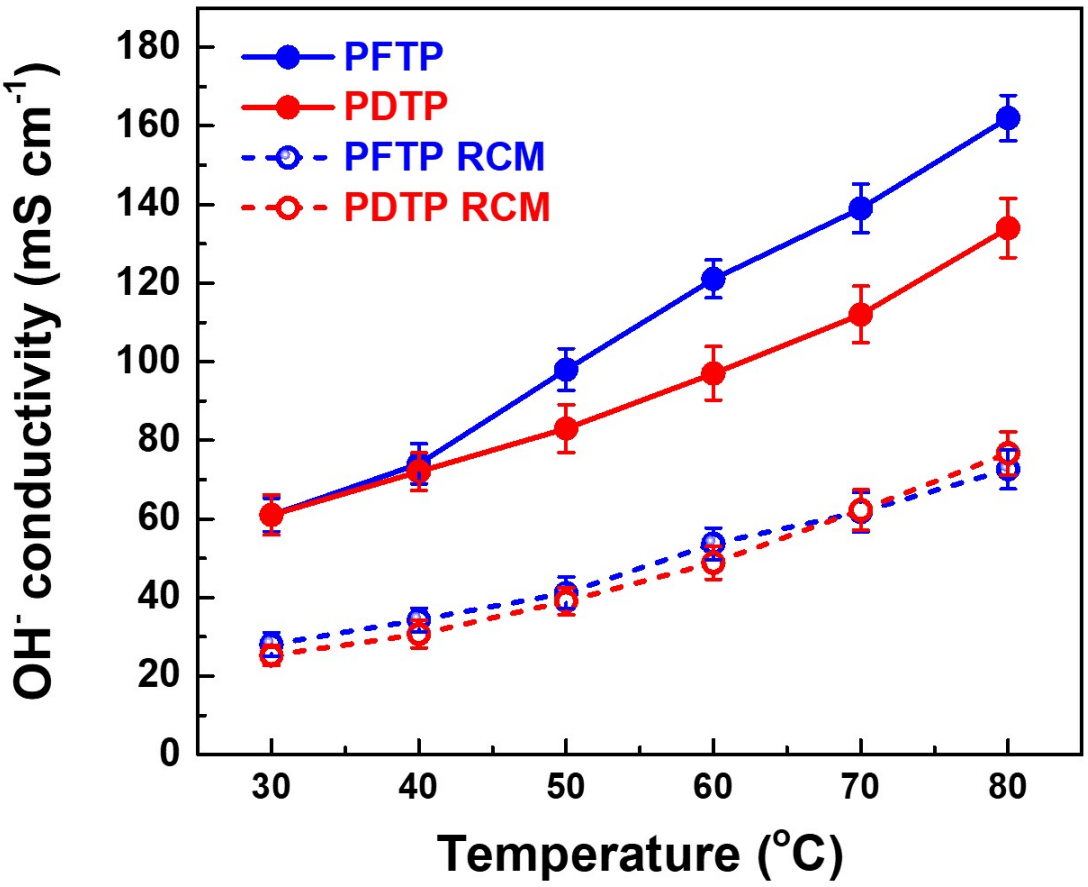

Fig. S2. Hydroxide conductivity as a function of temperatures of pristine membranes and RCMs

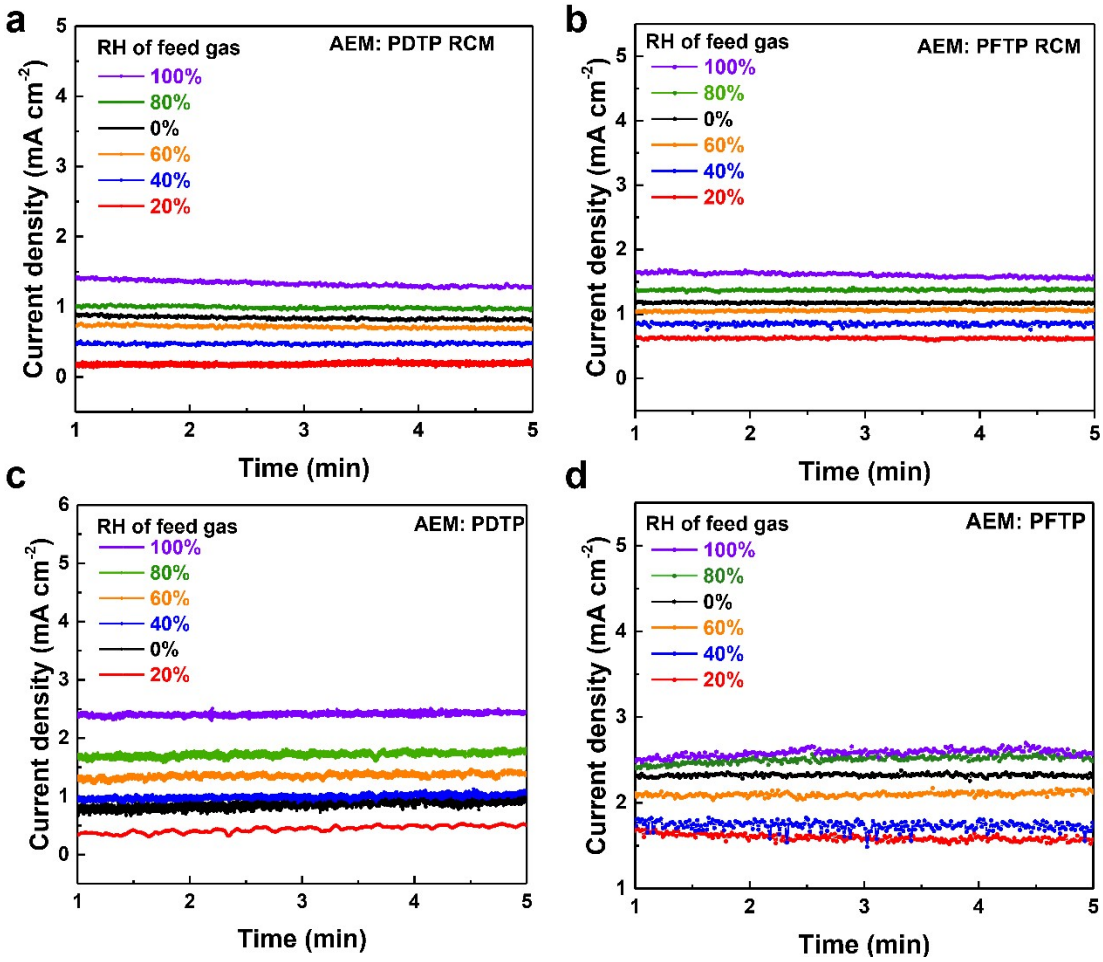

Fig. S3. H_2 crossover current density of a) PDTP RCM, b) PFTP RCM, c) PDTP, and d) PFTP membranes related with time at different RHs at 60 ˚C, 1,000/1,000 mL min^{-1} H_2/N_2

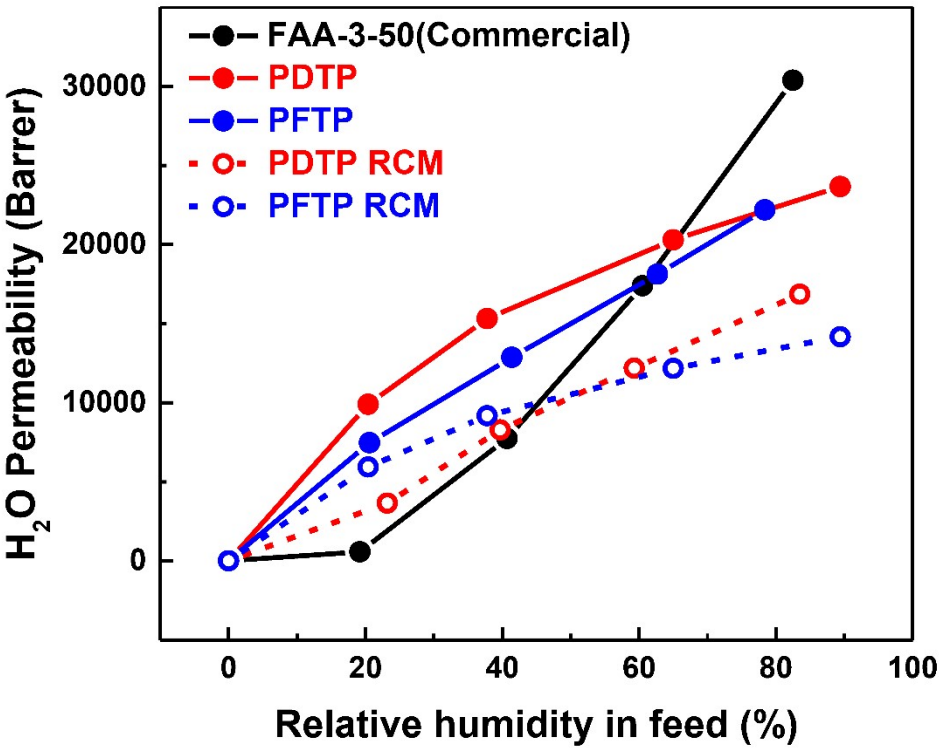

Fig. S4. Water vapor permeability of commercial FAA-3-50, pristine membranes, and RCMs at different RHs.