

Supporting Information

Poly(2-ethyl-aniline) blend membrane for vanadium redox flow battery

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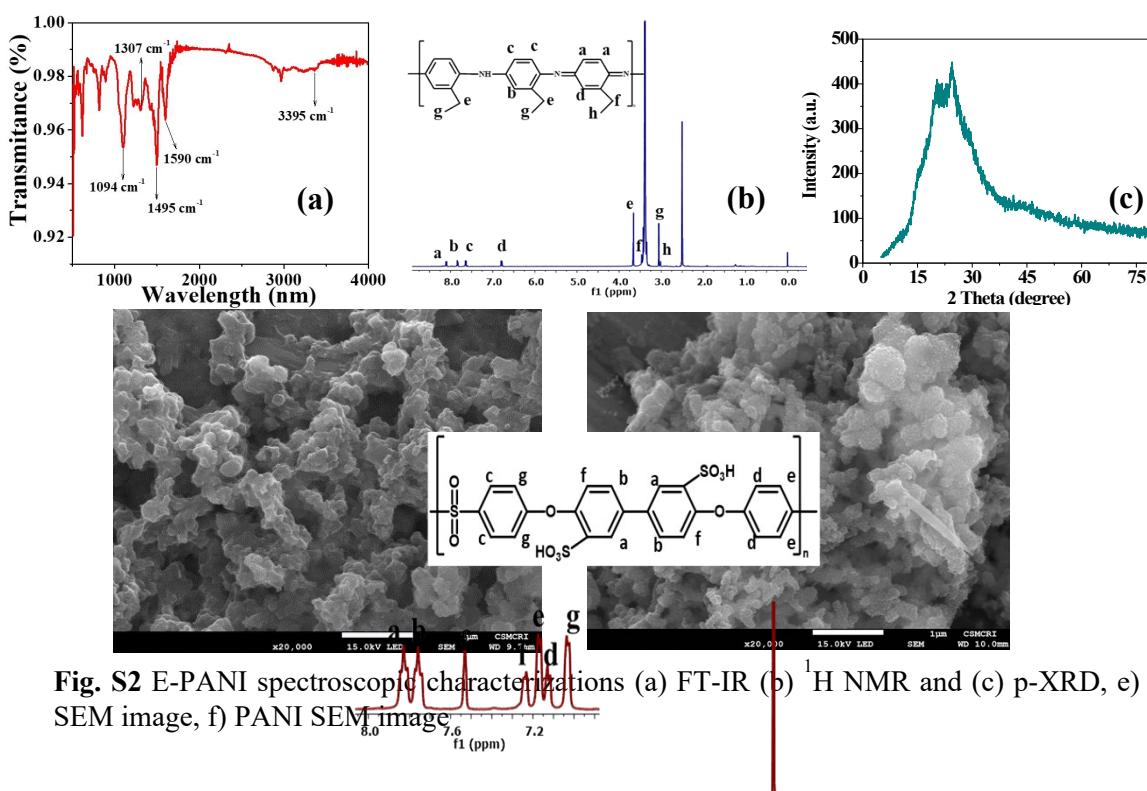


Fig. S2 E-PANI spectroscopic characterizations (a) FT-IR (b) ¹H NMR and (c) p-XRD, e) SEM image, f) PANI SEM image

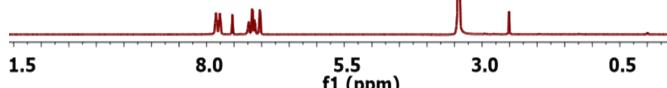


Fig. S3 ¹H-NMR spectra of sulfonated polyether sulfone

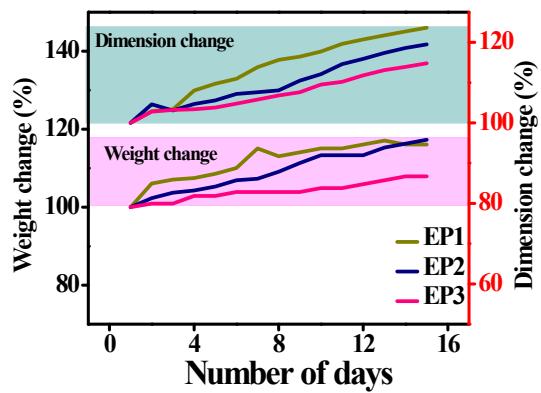


Fig. S4. Dimension and weight change evaluation of E-PANI composite membranes with respect to time

Table S1: The comparison of VRFB performance of PANI composite membranes with that of Prepared E-PANI-SPES

Membrane code	VRFB study	CD mA/cm ²	CE %	VE %	EE %	Charge-discharge cycling stability	Ref. no
SPEEK/PANI-GO-2	Rate performance	20	96.5	88.0	84.0	300 cycle at 30mA cm ⁻²	[1]
		30	97.5	84.0	82.0		
		40	98.0	78.0	77.0		
		50	98.5	75.0	74.0		
		60	99.1	70.0	69.0		
	Cycling test	30 ^a	98.5	83.0	81.7		
SPEEK-E600/PANI = 80/20	Rate performance	20	97.0	94.0	91.0	30 cycles at 40 mA cm ⁻²	[2]
		30	98.0	93.0	92.0		
		40	98.5	92.5	91.0		
		50	99.0	92.0	90.0		
	Cycling test	40 ^b	98.4	92.8	91.3		
EP3	Rate performance	20	90.5	85.0	77.0	300 cycle at 140mA cm ⁻²	[*]
		40	92.0	83.0	76.0		
		60	94.3	80.0	75.0		
		80	95.5	73.0	70.0		
		100	98.0	63.0	62.0		
	Cycling test	140	99.5	53.0	52.7		

composite membranes

Foot note: Cycle no. a=100, b=30, * present work, SPEEK/PANI-GO-2: SPEEK/polyaniline-functionalized graphene oxide

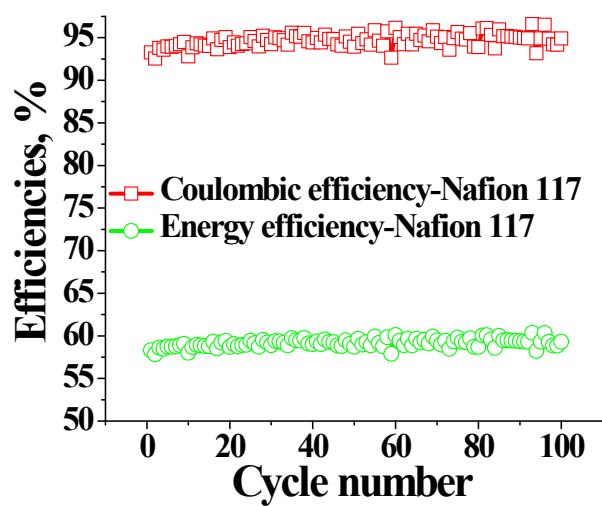


Fig. S5. Cycling battery performance of Nafion®117 at 100 mA cm^{-2}

Table S2. Comparative literature values of battery performance ion exchange membrane with synthesized membrane in VRFB

Membrane	Current density (cm^{-2})	CE (%)	VE (%)	EE (%)	References
SPEEK/HMN-6 composite membrane	120	~98	~80	82.1	3

S/O-bPn-1.5% composite membrane	100	98.3	~88	86.6	4
PAES-8mPip-x	60	94.78	90.15	85.44	5
bSPI/s-MWCNTs-2% composite membrane	80-160	~96	80%	77	6
sPSScl9	180	~92	~80	88	7
Sulfonated polyethylene-styrene-divinylbenzene	140	95	63	67	8
Poly (phenylene ether) QCPPAE	50	99.00	88	89	9
SPI/0.5% PDAP	100	96	87.02	84.04	10
s-FSPI	60	99	77.30	77	11
C6QPSF	60	98	93	91.10	12
SPEEK/ ETS10/ PTFE	100	98	78.80	77.90	13
MD2.0-10	80	99.30	83	82	14
p-TPN1	100	100	84.50	84.70	15
Sulfonated poly(terphenylene) (SPTP) blended with Polybenzimidazole (PBI)	100	99.50		86.20	16
TA15-SPBP membrane	80	99.1		87	17
PC50NB30	200	94	82	78	18
Q/S-AIEMs	20	98	~90	90	19
EP3	140	99.5	53.0	52.7	This work

Footprint: SPEEK- sulfonated poly(ether ether ketone), HMN- Phosphotungstic acid (HPW)-metal organic framework (MIL-101-NH₂) nanohybrids, S/O- - sulfonated poly(ether ether ketone)/bPn- phosphorus nanosheet, PAES-8mPip-x- Piperidine ions based on poly(aryl ether sulfone); bSPI/s-MWCNTs-2% - sulfonated polyimide (bSPI)/Sulfonated multiwalled carbon nanotubes; sPSScl9- sulfonated poly(phenylene sulfide sulfone) with 9% crosslinking, QCPPAE – Quaternised chloromethylated poly(p-phenylene) and poly(arylene ether), SPI/0.5% PDAP - sulfonated polyimide (SPI) blend with poly [bis (4,4'- diaminobenzidine-2,2'-disulfonic acid) phosphazene] (PDAP), s-FSPI - fluorinated sulfonated polyimide, C6QPSF - Amphiphilic quaternary ammonium polysulfone (PSF) with hydrophobic hexane side chains, PANi-GO- Polyaniline-Graphene oxide, ETS10/ PTFE- Engelhard titanatosilicate-10/ poly(tetrafluoroethylene), MD2.0-10- Cross-linked aromatic polyamide (PA) thin film membrane, p-TPN1- Poly(terphenylene), Sulfonated poly(terphenylene)/Polybenzimidazole, TA15-SPBP membrane-sulfonated polybiphenyl tethered with pendant tertiary amine groups, PC50NB30- Perfluorinated sulfonic acid.

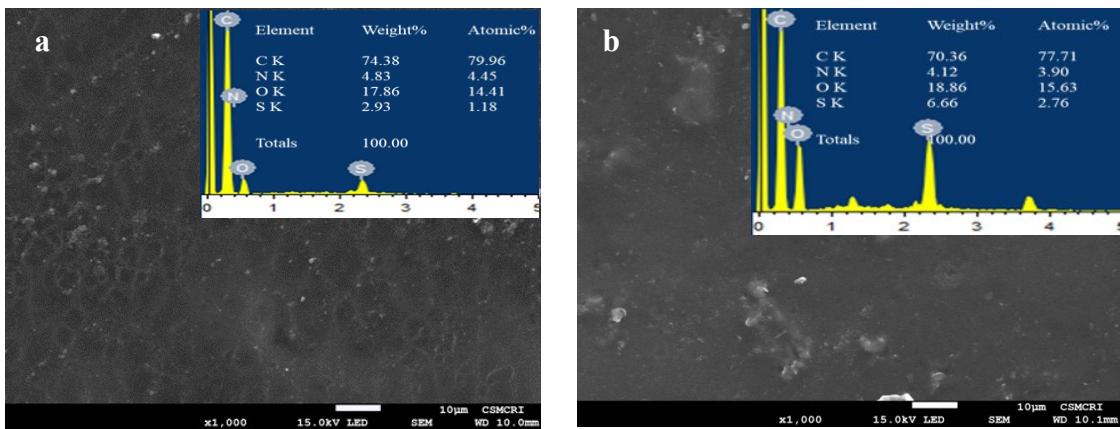


Fig. S5 Represent the surface morphology of EP3 membrane a) before and b) after battery performance showing no leaching of E-PANI.

Table S3 Comparison of electrochemical properties for E-PANI composite membranes and SPES before and after Battery performance

Membrane code	Water content (%)		IEC (meq g ⁻¹)		Young modulus (MPa)	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
SPES	30.4	35.1	1.42	0.97	189	186.2
EP1	17.1	21.6	1.32	0.91	251	245
EP2	16.6	29.4	1.25	0.91	256	248
EP3	19.8	34.7	1.22	0.86	273	266

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