

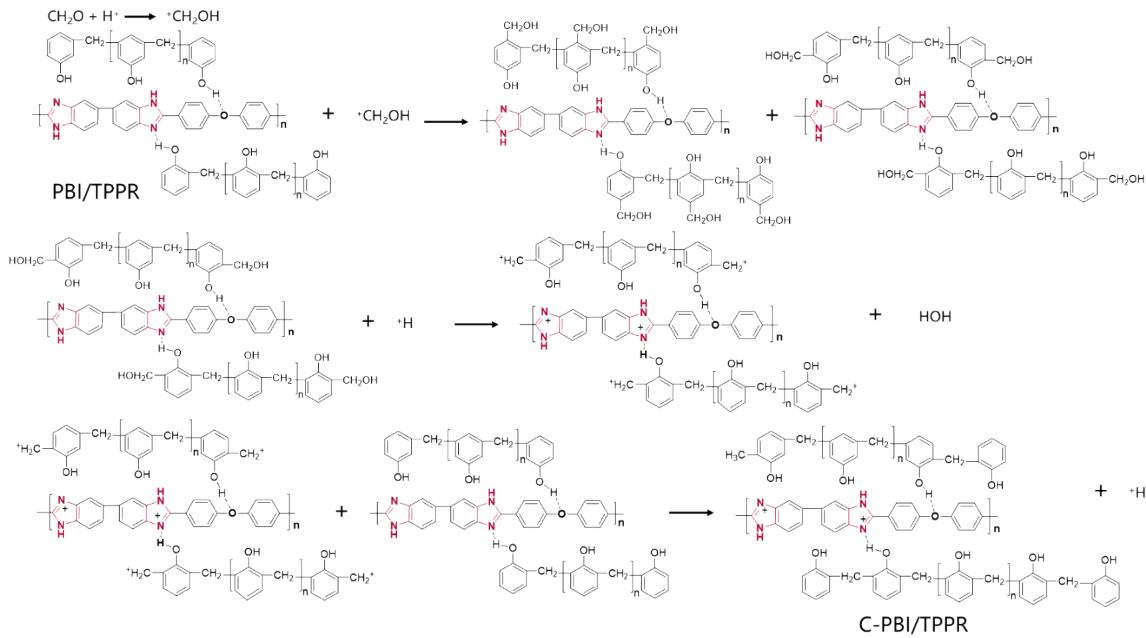
## Supporting Information for

### Hydrogen bond-dominated polybenzimidazole semi-interpenetrating network membranes for alkaline water electrolysis

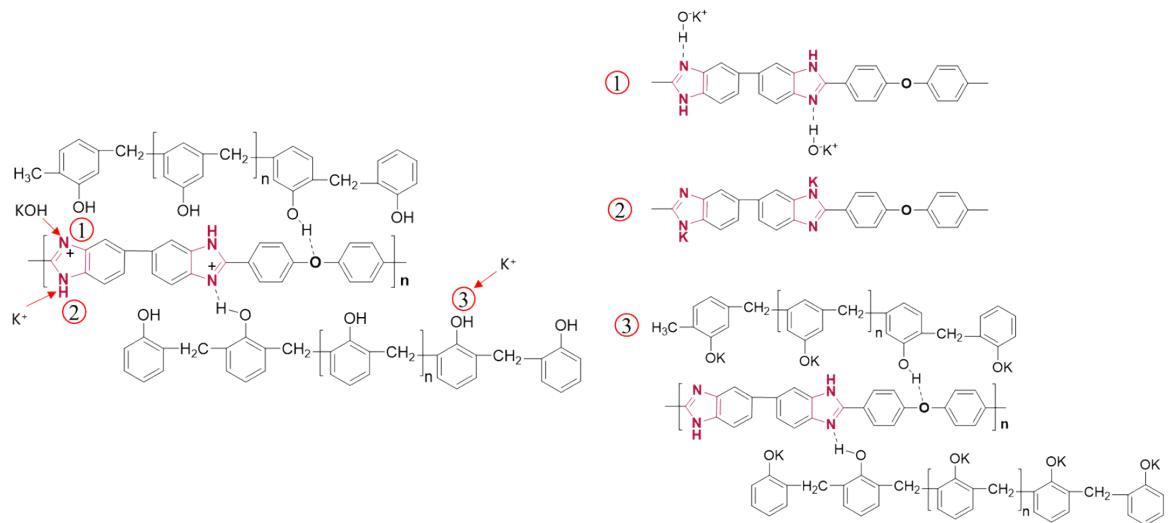
Zhi Qiu <sup>a,b</sup>, Lihua Wang <sup>a,\*</sup>, Min He <sup>a</sup>, Pingxia Zhang <sup>a</sup>, Hao Li <sup>a</sup>, Yanbin Yun <sup>b,\*</sup>, Tong Zhao <sup>a</sup>

a Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on high-tech polymer materials, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, PR China. \*E-mail: wanglh@iccas.ac.cn

b College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, PR China. \*E-mail: yunyanbin@bjfu.edu.cn



Scheme S1. the route of preparing C-PBI/TPPR membrane



Scheme S2. Three possible combinations between C-PBI/TPPR and KOH.

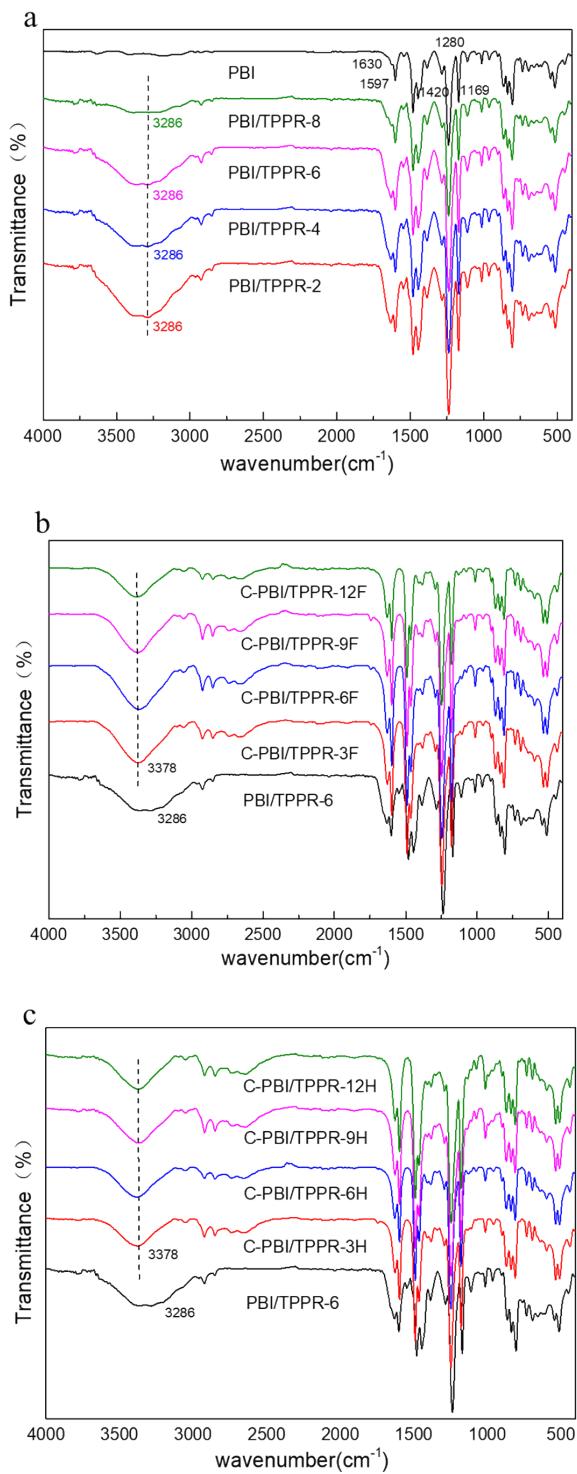


Fig. S1. FTIR spectra of (a) PBI/TPPR-X, (b) C-PBI/TPPR-YF and (c) C- PBI/TPPR-ZH membranes.

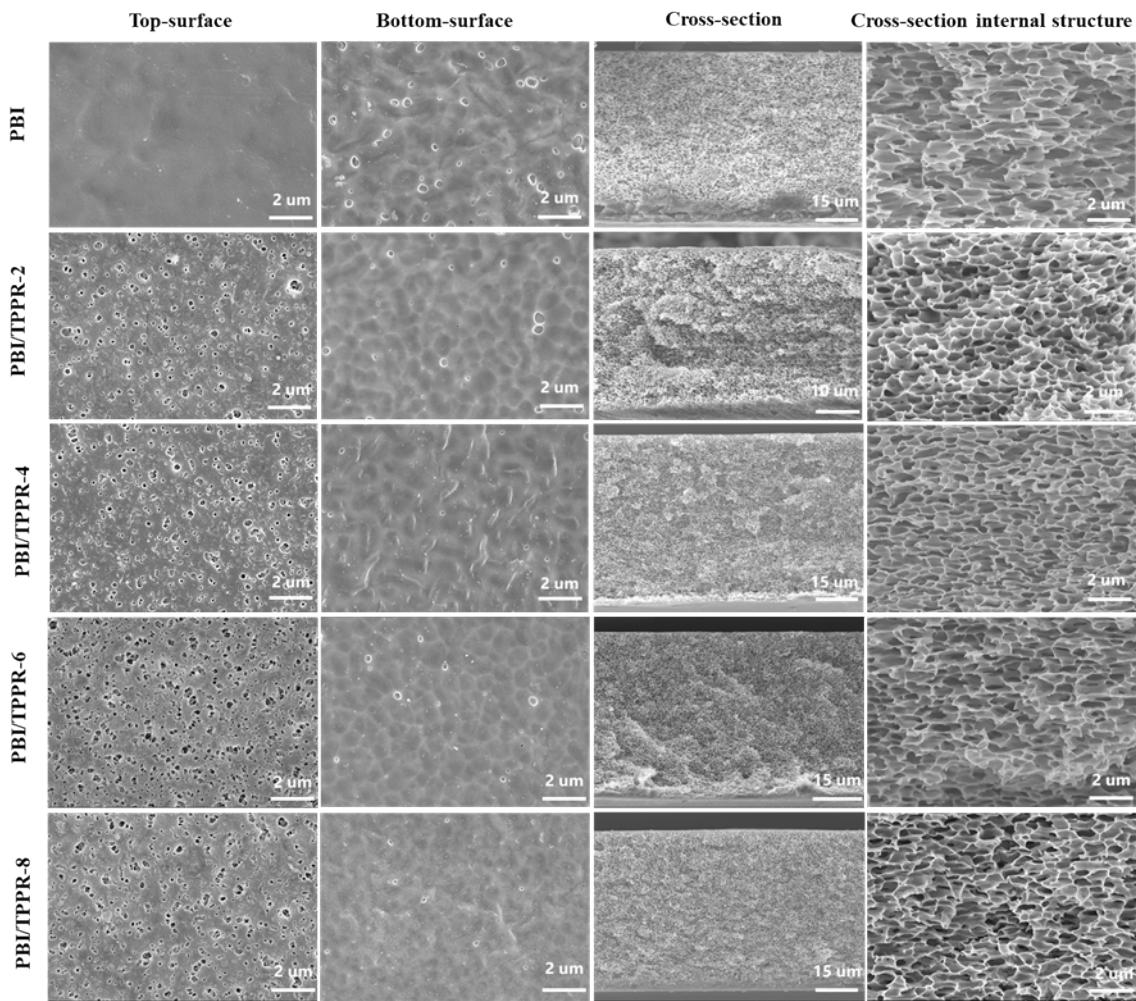


Fig.S2. SEM morphology of PBI, PBI/TPPR-2, PBI/TPPR-4, PBI/TPPR-6, PBI/TPPR-8 membranes

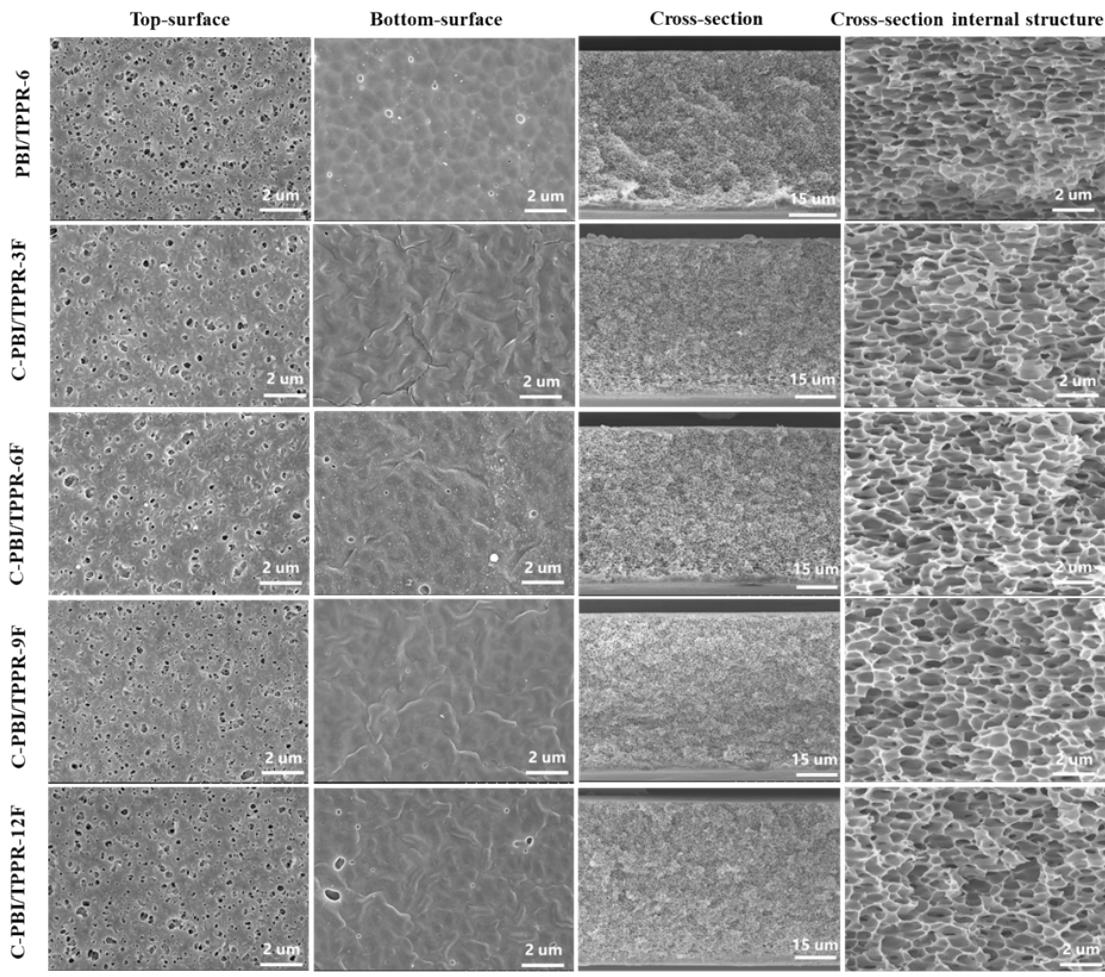


Fig.S3. SEM morphology of PBI/TPPR-6, C-PBI/TPPR-3F, C-PBI/TPPR-6F, C-PBI/TPPR-9F, C-PBI/TPPR-12F membranes

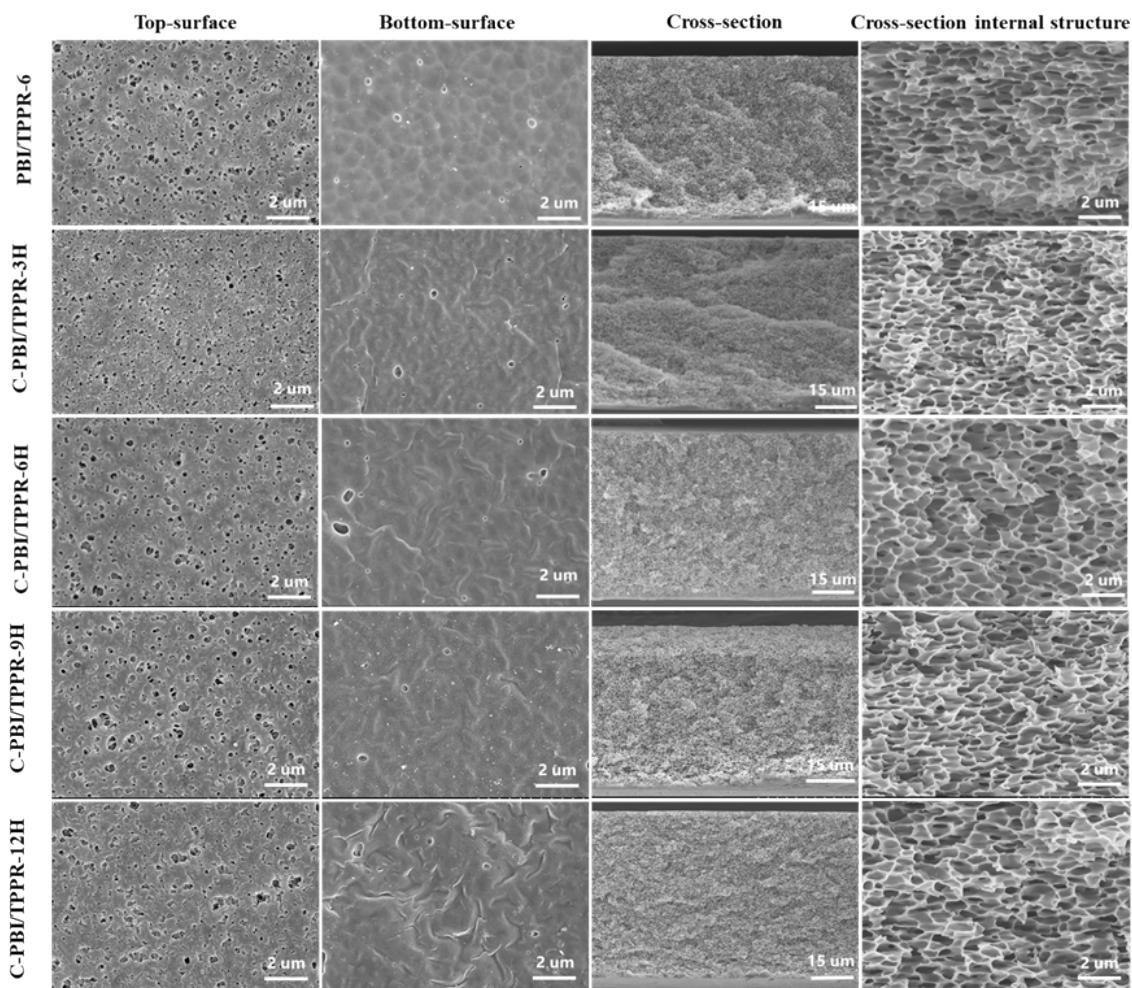


Fig.S4. SEM morphology of PBI/TPPR-6, C-PBI/TPPR-3H, C-PBI/TPPR-6H, C-PBI/TPPR-9H, C-PBI/TPPR-12H membranes

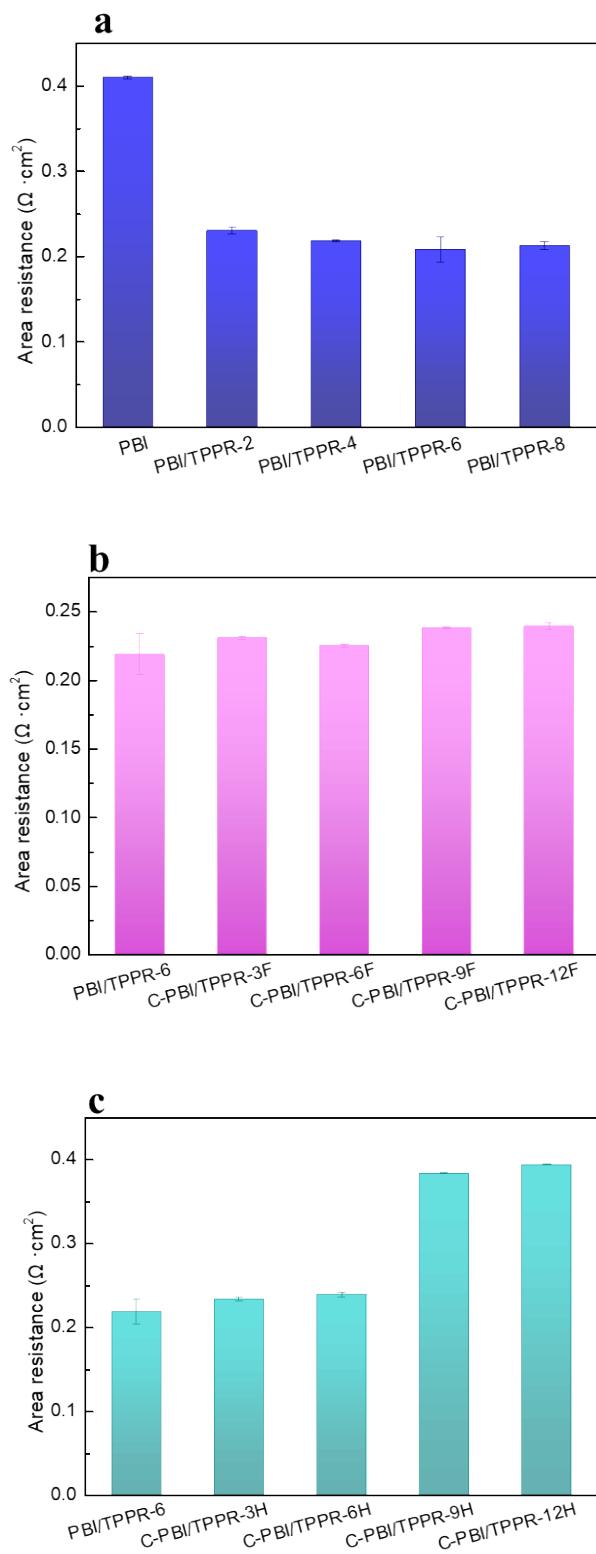


Fig. S5. Area resistance of pristine PBI, PBI/TPPR-X and C- PBI/TPPR-YF membranes in 1M KOH solution

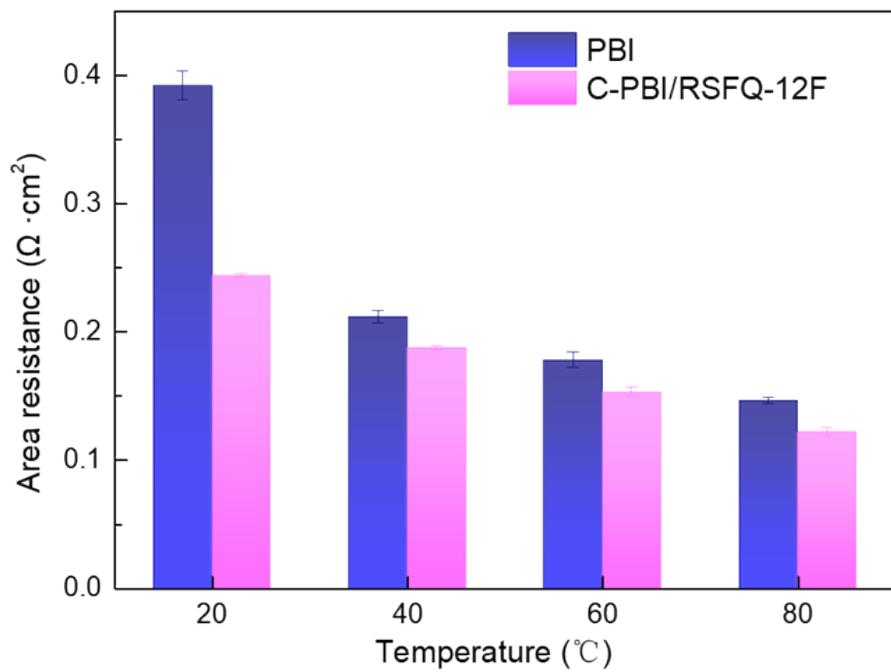
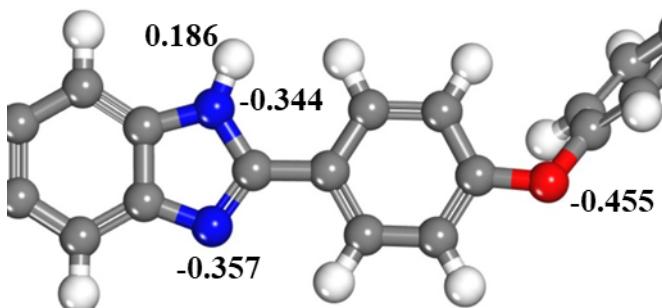


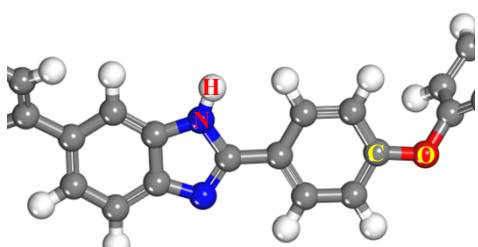
Fig. S6. Area resistance of pristine PBI and C-PBI/TPPR-YF membranes in 1M KOH solution at different temperatures

**a**

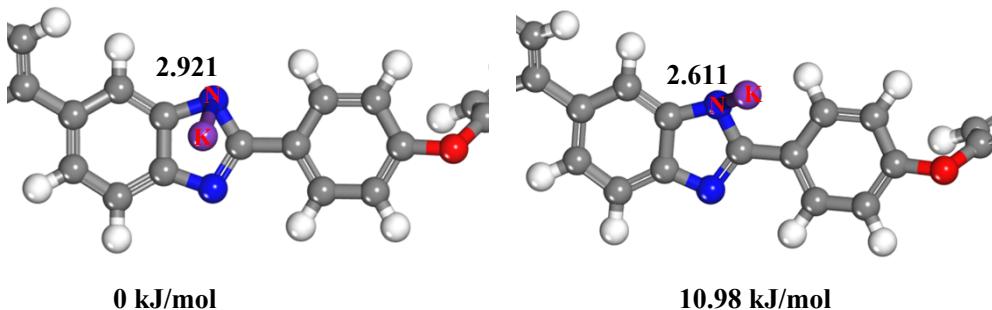


**b**

**PBI**



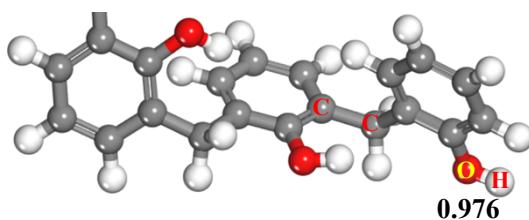
**PBI-K**



0 kJ/mol

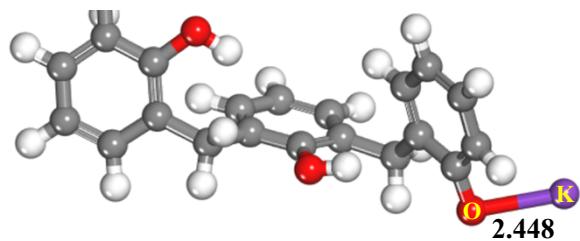
10.98 kJ/mol

**TPPR**



0.976

**TPPR-K**



2.448

Fig. S7. (a) Mulliken charge distribution and (b) binding energy

Table S1 Binding energy (kJ/mol) and bond length (Å) for PBI, TPPR and related systems

System	Chemical bond	Binding energy	Bond length
<b>PBI</b>	<b>N–H</b>	<b>383.31</b>	<b>1.013</b>
	C–O	314.82	1.393
<b>PBI–K</b>	<b>N–K</b>	<b>301.74</b>	<b>2.921</b>
	<b>O–H</b>	<b>363.21</b>	<b>0.976</b>
<b>TPPR</b>	C–O	460.13	1.387
	C–C	372.68	1.518
<b>TPPR–K</b>	<b>O–K</b>	<b>283.55</b>	<b>2.448</b>
	N···H–O	67.05	1.717
<b>PBI···TPPR</b>	O···H–O	35.66	1.788
	NH··· O	33.72	2.090

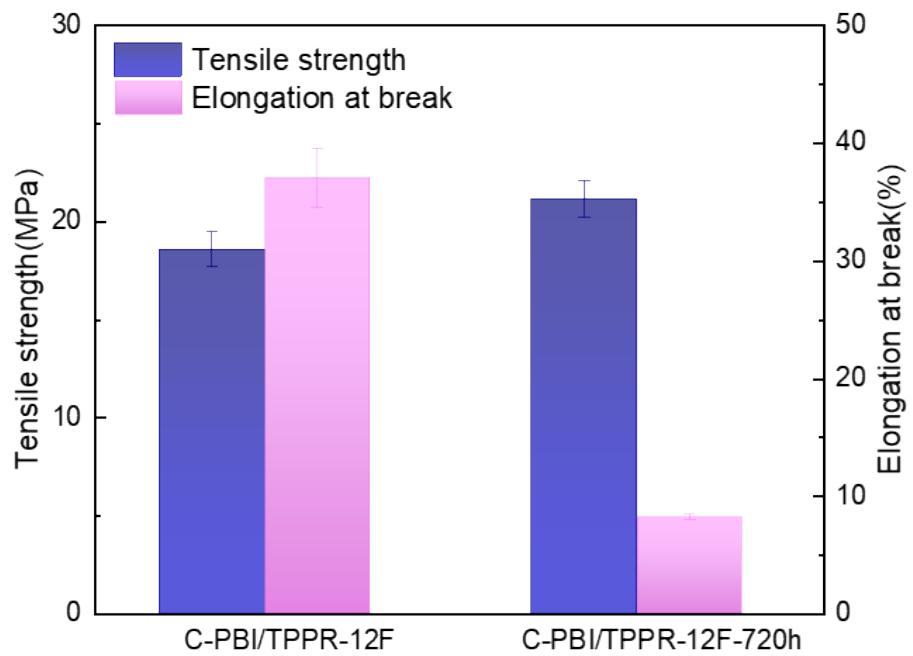


Fig. S8. Stress-strain behavior of C-PBI/TPPR-12F membrane before and after 720 h alkaline treatment

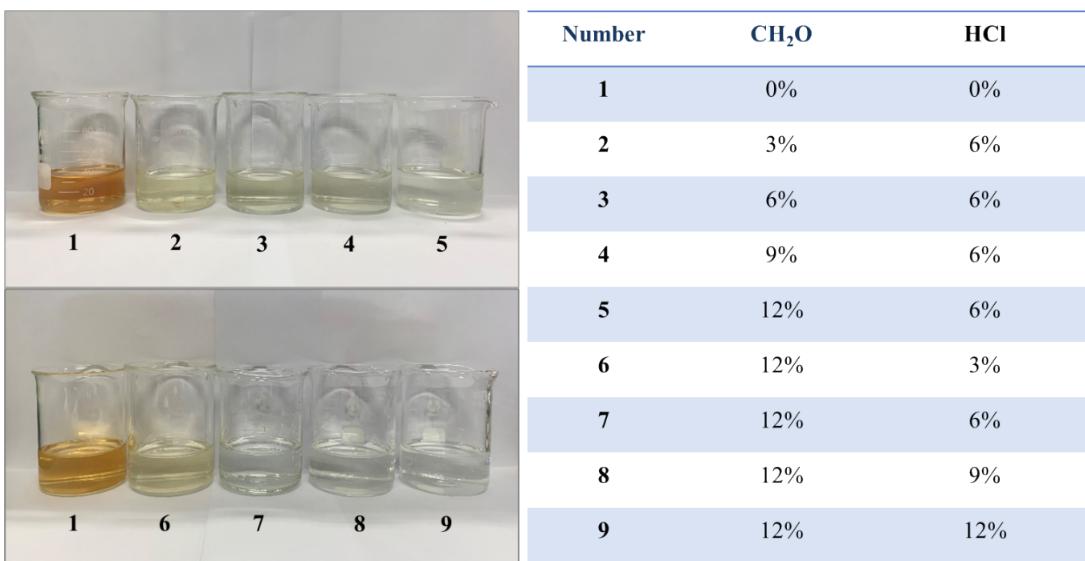


Fig. S9. Chemical stability of C-PBI/TPPR membranes cross-linked with different concentrations of formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid

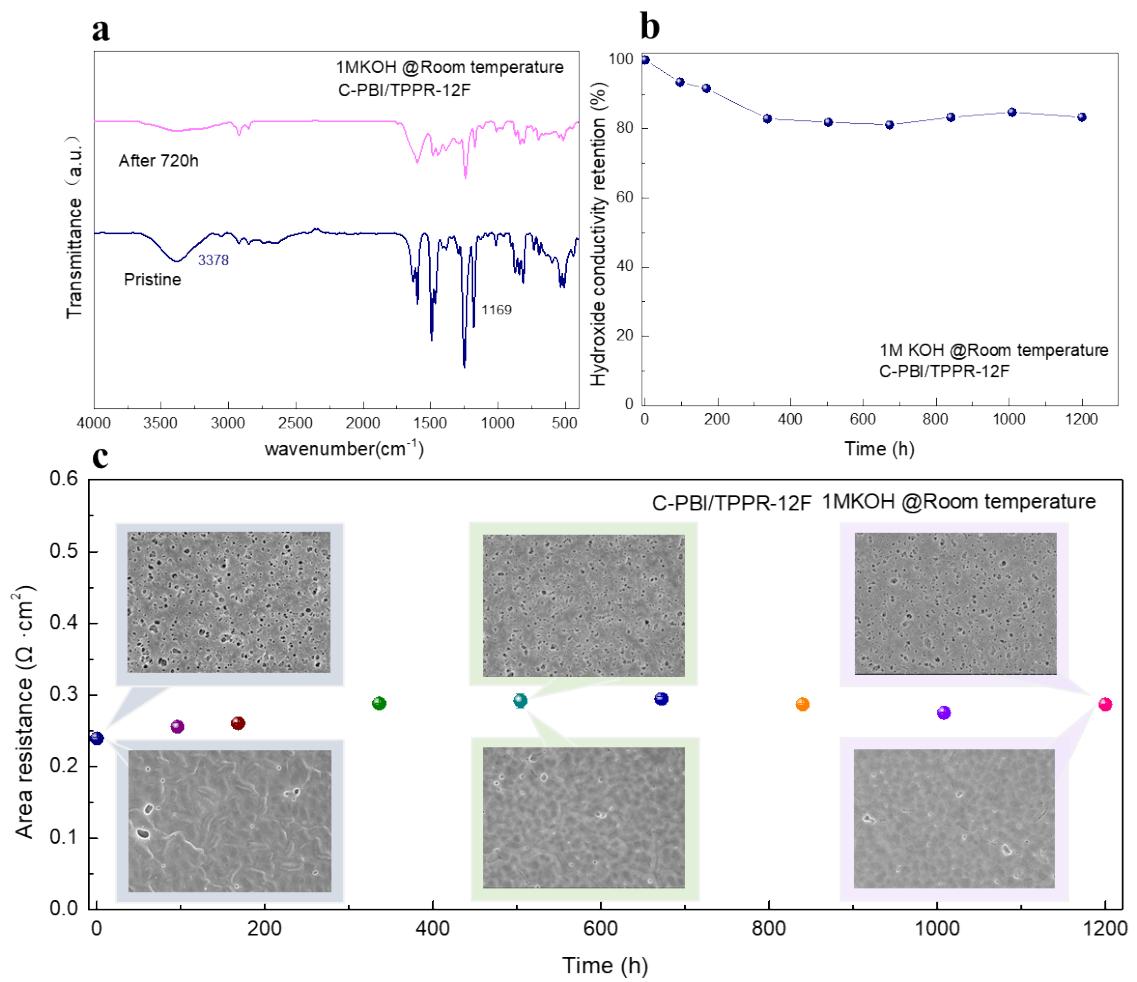


Fig.S10. Alkaline stability of the C-PBI/TPPR-12F membrane in 1 M KOH at Room temperature:  
 (a) ATR-FTIR spectra, (b) hydroxide conductivity remaining; (c) SEM surface morphology before and after 720 h alkaline treatment and change in area resistance during 720h.

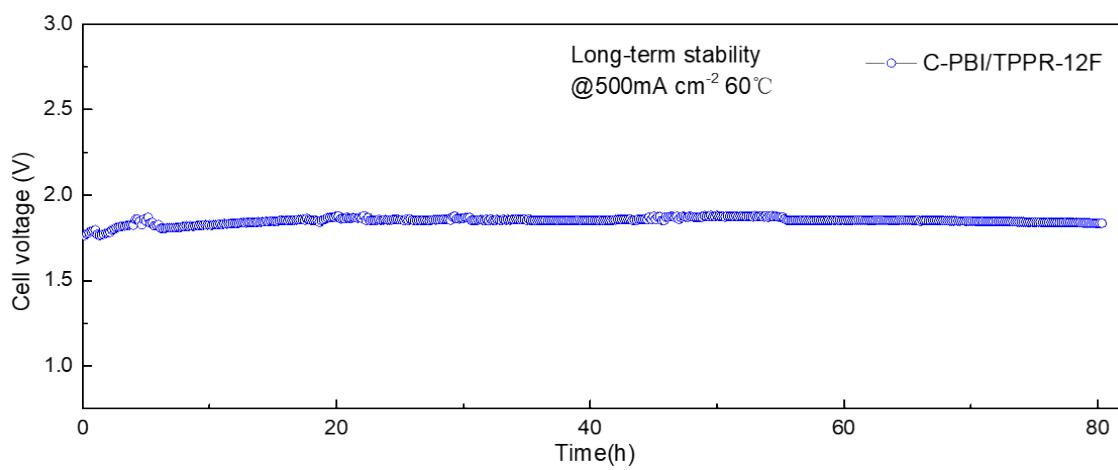


Fig. S11. Chemical stability of C-PBI/TPPR membranes cross-linked with different concentrations of formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid

Table S2 Surface composition of pristine PBI, PBI/TPPR-6 and C- PBI/TPPR-12F membrane determined by XPS analysis.

Name	C1s	N1s	O1s	O1s/ C1s (%)	N1s/ C1s (%)
PBI	74.96	10.09	14.95	19.94	13.46
PBI/TPPR-6	72.52	7.12	20.37	28.09	9.82
C-PBI/TPPR-12F	80.08	3.86	16.05	20.04	4.82

Table S3 Surface composition of C-PBI/TPPR-12F composite membranes before and after alkaline stability test by XPS analysis.

Name	C1s	N1s	O1s	K2p	O1s/ C1s (%)	N1s/ C1s (%)
<b>C-PBI/TPPR-12F-</b>						
after 720h (1MKOH Room temperature)	75.32	6.01	15.35	3.32	20.38	7.98
<b>C-PBI/TPPR-12F-</b>						
after 720h (3MKOH 80°C)	76.02	8.53	13.61	1.84	17.90	11.22