

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Sulfonated poly(arylene thioether phosphine oxide)s (sPTPO) and sPTPO/sulfonated polybenzothiazole blends as proton exchange membranes

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In order to analyze the chemical structure of sPTPO-60, sPTPO-100 and the model compound, *i.e.* bis(4-(*p*-tolyleneithio phenyl) phenyl phosphine oxide (TTPPO), were synthesized. Their chemical structure is displayed in Scheme S1, and their dept135 and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra are exhibited in Fig. S1.

**1. Synthesis of model compound (TTPPO):** 0.5465 g (4.4 mmol) of *p*-toluenethiol, 0.6285 g (2.0 mmol) of BFPPPO, 0.6689 g (4.84 mmol) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 8 mL NMP, and 8 mL toluene were added to a 150 mL three-necked round bottom flask, equipped with a mechanical stirrer, condenser, Dean-Stark trap and argon inlet/outlet. The sequent preparation procedure is similar to that of sPTPO-60, which was described in the main text.

Yield: 93%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, ppm): 7.64–7.56 (2H), 7.56–7.53 (2H), 7.53–7.51 (1H), 7.51–7.45 (4H), 7.44–7.39 (4H), 7.31–7.26 (4H), 7.22–7.17 (4H), 2.36–2.31 (6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, ppm): 143.713, 139.678, 134.690, 133.05 (d, *J*<sub>CP</sub> = 103 Hz), 132.664 (d, *J*<sub>CP</sub> = 10.5 Hz), 132.510, 131.848 (d, *J*<sub>CP</sub> = 9.8 Hz), 131.188, 129.936 (d, *J*<sub>CP</sub> = 104 Hz), 129.214 (d, *J*<sub>CP</sub> = 11.8 Hz), 127.440, 127.079 (d, *J*<sub>CP</sub> = 12.2 Hz), 21.246. FT-IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2973 (–CH<sub>3</sub>), 1192 (P=O).

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## 2. Assignment of the signal peaks of the dept135 and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectra

At first, the assignment of the signal peaks in the dept135 and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of TTPPO was analyzed as follows. In the dept135 NMR spectrum of TTPPO, the signal peaks of the odd-carbon atoms ( $\text{C}_{2'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{3'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{6'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{7'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{8'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{12'}$  and  $\text{C}_{13'}$ ) could be identified according to the chemical shift, coupling constant, and number of carbon atoms. Similarly, the signal peaks of the even-carbon atoms ( $\text{C}_{1'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{4'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{5'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{11'}$  and  $\text{C}_{14'}$ ) could be assigned in the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of TTPPO. Notably, it could be clearly seen that the right split peak of  $\text{C}_{5'}$  was partly overlapped with the peak of  $\text{C}_{8'}$  at 132.5 ppm in Fig. S2. The coupling constant ( $J_{\text{CP}}$ ) of  $\text{C}_{4'}/\text{P}$  and  $\text{C}_{5'}/\text{P}$  was  $\sim 100$  Hz, while the coupling constant ( $J_{\text{CP}}$ ) of  $\text{C}_{2'}/\text{P}$ ,  $\text{C}_{3'}/\text{P}$ ,  $\text{C}_{6'}/\text{P}$  and  $\text{C}_{7'}/\text{P}$  was about 10 Hz.  $\text{C}_{1'}$  and  $\text{C}_{8'}$  almost showed no coupling constant ( $J_{\text{CP}}$ ) with phosphine atom because the number of chemical bonds between them is larger than 3.  $\text{C}_{11'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{12'}$ ,  $\text{C}_{13'}$  and  $\text{C}_{14'}$  showed no coupling constant ( $J_{\text{CP}}$ ) with phosphine atom because the number of chemical bonds between them is much larger than 3.

Similarly, the signal peaks in the dept135 and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of sPTPO-100 could be assigned, as shown in Fig. S1. There were several overlapped signal peaks. The peak of  $\text{C}_{11}$  was partly overlapped with the left split peak of  $\text{C}_3$ . Moreover, it could be observed that the left split peak of  $\text{C}_3$  was also overlapped with the left split peak of  $\text{C}_5$  at 133.2 ppm and that the right split peak of  $\text{C}_5$  was overlapped with the right split peak of  $\text{C}_6$  at 132.1 ppm by comparing the dept135 and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of sPTPO-100. In addition, the right split peak of  $\text{C}_2$  was overlapped with the left split peak of  $\text{C}_{10}$  at 129.3 ppm. These overlapping of signal peaks could be verified by the coupling constant between the C and P atoms.

As indicated in Scheme S1, the chemical structure of the sulfonated repetitive unit of sPTPO-60 was exactly that of sPTPO-100, whereas the chemical structure of the triphenyl phosphine oxide moiety in the *non*-sulfonated repetitive unit of sPTPO-60 was similar to the one (*marked with blue*) in TTPPO. Therefore, the signal peaks in the dept135 and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of sPTPO-60 could be assigned with the assistance of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of TTPPO and sPTPO-100. The detailed assignment of each carbon atom is displayed in Fig. S1.