

## Supporting information

### Thermal transition behaviors, solubility, and mechanical properties of wholly aromatic para-, meta-poly(ether-amide)s: effect on numbers of para-aryl ether linkages

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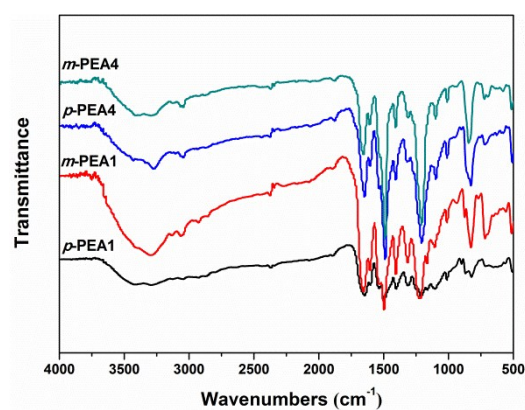


Figure S1. FTIR spectra of PEA1 and PEA4.

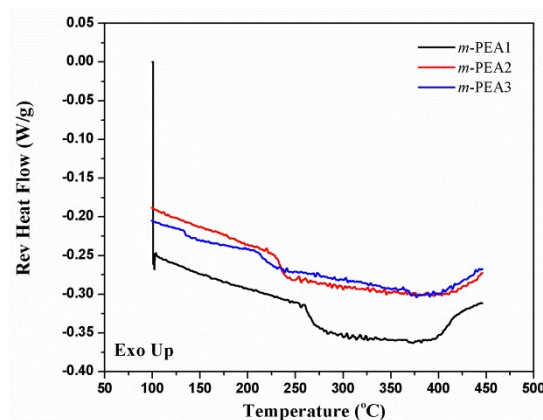


Figure S2. MDSC Rev. Heating curve of *m*-PEA1, *m*-PEA2 and *m*-PEA3.

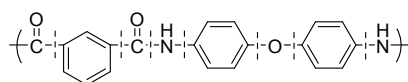
Solubility parameter  $\delta$  determined by Van Krevelen method <sup>1</sup>

In this study, the solubility parameter of *m*-PEAs was calculated based on Van Krevelen method. Here, we choose *m*-PEA1 ( $M_r=330$  g/mol,  $\rho\approx 1.0$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>) as an example, and calculate the solubility parameter  $\delta_d$ ,  $\delta_p$ ,  $\delta_h$  and  $\delta$  according to the formulas 1-2. In this method, the solubility parameters  $\delta$  are divided into three parts:  $\delta_d$ ,  $\delta_p$ ,  $\delta_h$ , where  $\delta_d$  is correlated with dispersion forces,  $\delta_p$  is correlated with polar forces and  $\delta_h$  is correlated with hydrogen bonding. Similarly,  $F_{di}$  is the molar attraction constant correlated with dispersion forces,  $F_{pi}$  is the molar attraction constant correlated with polar forces and  $E_{hi}$  is the cohesive energy correlated with hydrogen bonding.

$$\delta d = \frac{\sum F_{di}}{V}; \delta p = \frac{\sqrt{\sum F_{pi}^2}}{V}; \delta h = \frac{\sqrt{\sum E_{hi}}}{V}; V = M_r/\rho \quad (1)$$




$$\delta = \sqrt{\delta d^2 + \delta p^2 + \delta h^2} \quad (2)$$

Firstly, we calculate the  $\sum F_{di}$ ,  $\sum F_{pi}^2$  and  $\sum E_{hi}$  based on the data of component group contribution shown in Table S1. And the repeat units of *m*-PEA1 are shown in Scheme S1. Next, the  $\delta_d$ ,  $\delta_p$ ,  $\delta_h$  are calculated according to the formula 1, and the  $\delta$  is calculated according to the formula 2.



**Scheme S1.** Repeat units of *m*-PEA1.

**Table S1.** Data of group contribution to solubility parameter of *m*-PEA1.

Structural group	$F_{di} / (\text{MJ}\cdot\text{m}^3)^{1/2}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$F_{pi} / (\text{MJ}\cdot\text{m}^3)^{1/2}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$E_{hi} / \text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 (o, m, p)	1270	110	0
—O—	100	400	3000
	290	770	2000
	160	210	3100

1. D. W. Van Krevelen, *Properties of Polymers*, Elsevier, Fourth edition, 2009, 240-246.