

One-Pot Simultaneous ARGET ATRP Strategy on Widening Long-Range Ion Channels to Facilitate Ion Conductivity for Alkaline Anion Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell

Haicun Yang,^{a,c} Yu Jiang,^a Kaide Wu,^a Shuipi Cai,^a Wenzhong Ma,^{*a,c} Zheng Cao,^{*a,c} Fanghong Gong,^{*a,b}

Chunlin Liu,^{a,c} Guoliang Tao^{a,c} and Ji Pan^{*d,e}

^a*Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Environmentally Friendly Polymeric Materials, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Jiangsu Collaborative Innovation Center of Photovoltaic Science and Engineering, Changzhou University, Changzhou, Jiangsu 213164, China*

^b*School of Mechanical Technology, Wuxi Institute of Technology, Wuxi, Jiangsu 214121, China*

^c*National Experimental Demonstration Center for Materials Science and Engineering (Changzhou University), Changzhou, Jiangsu 213164, China*

^d*College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Soochow University, Suzhou Jiangsu 215123, China*

^e*School of Rail Transportation, Soochow University, Suzhou Jiangsu 215123, China.*

*E-mail: Fanghong Gong (fhgong@cczu.edu.cn); Wenzhong Ma (wenzhong-ma@cczu.edu.cn); Zheng Cao (zcao@cczu.edu.cn); Ji Pan (jpan@suda.edu.cn)

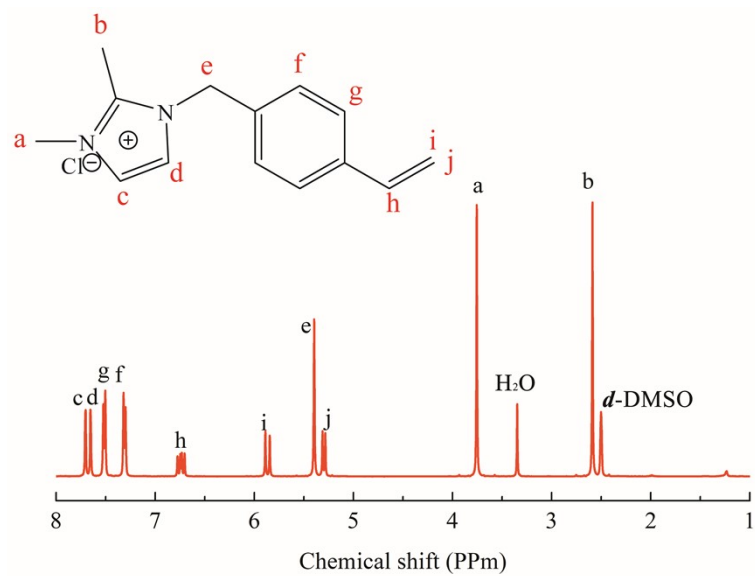


Fig. S1. ¹H NMR spectra of VBC-Dim.

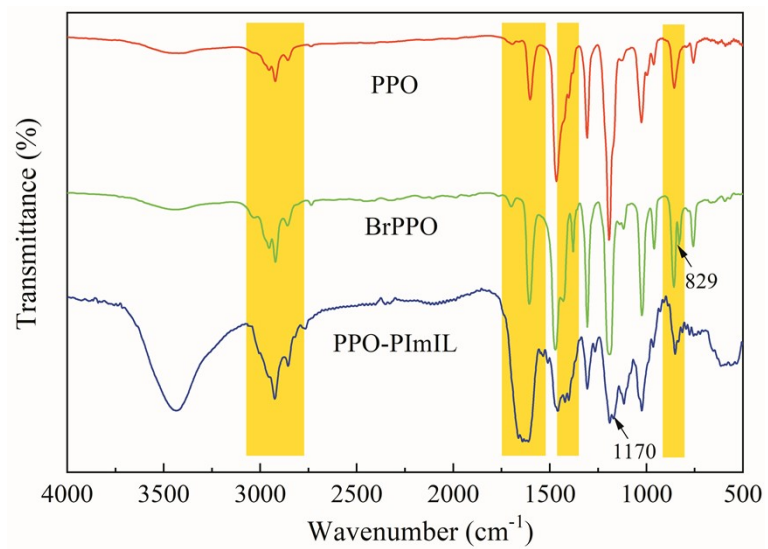


Fig. S2. FTIR spectra of PPO, BrPPO and PPO-PIImIL.

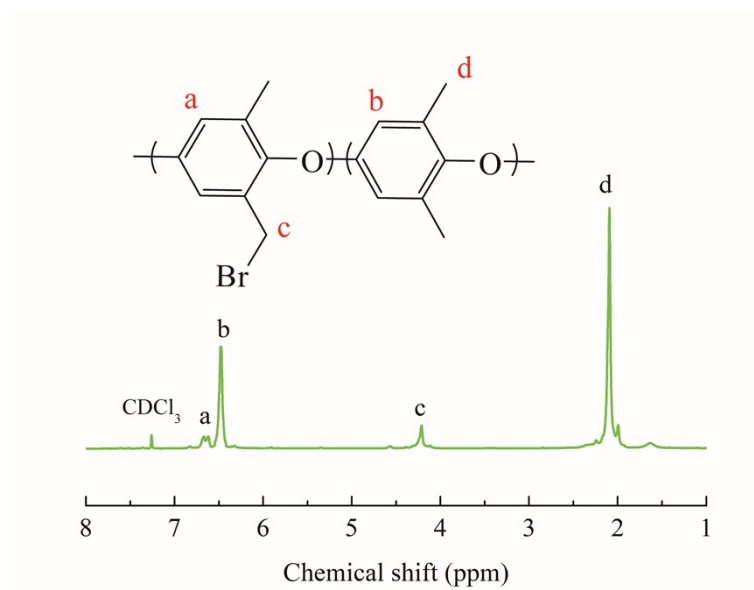


Fig. S3. ¹H NMR spectra of BrPPO.

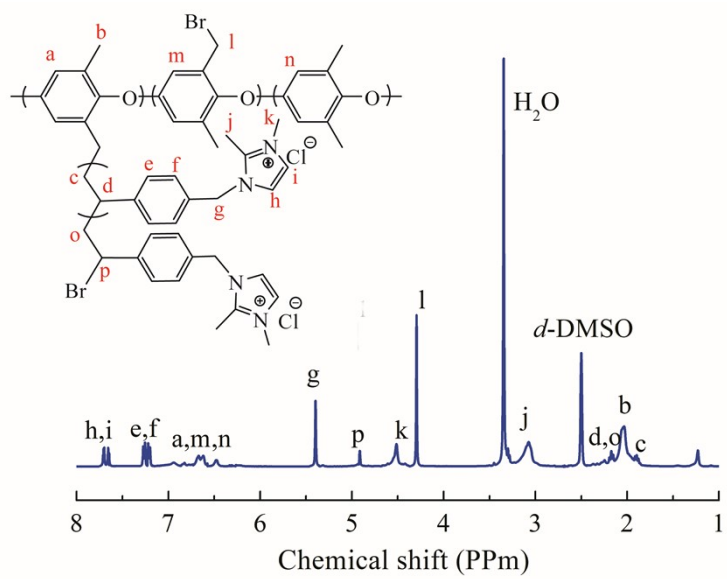


Fig. S4. ¹H NMR spectra of PPO-PImlL.

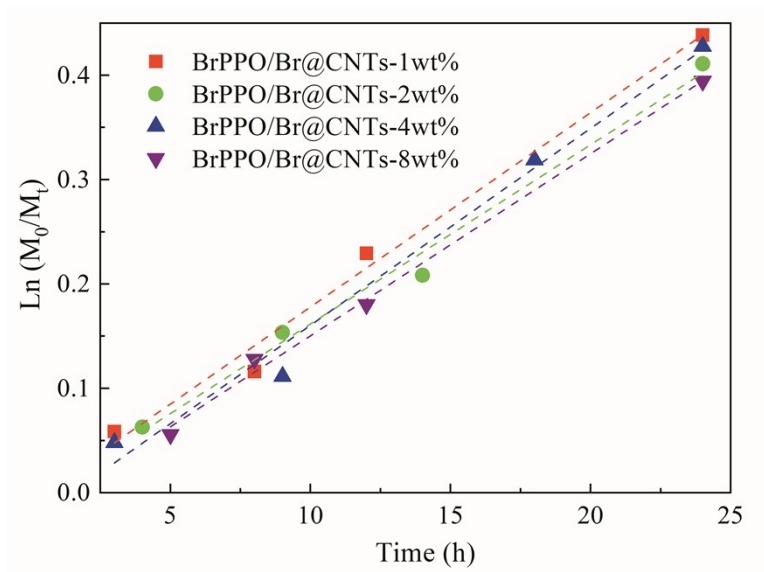


Fig. S5 Semilogarithmic kinetic plots of ARGET ATRP under different BrPPO/Br@CNTs feeding ratios.

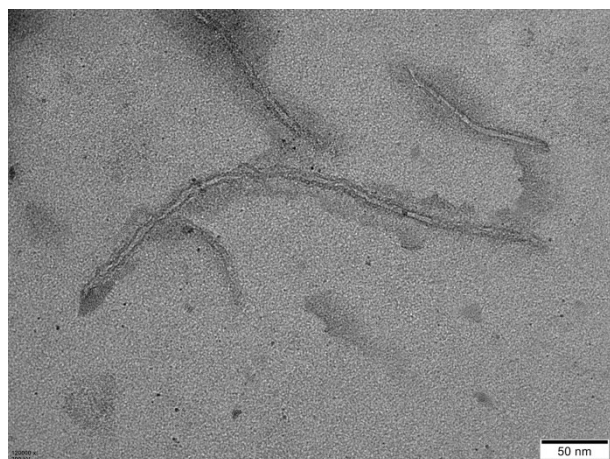


Fig. S6. TEM image of BrPPO/Br@CNTs-4wt%.

Tab. S1. Chemical compositions and IECs of PPO-PImlL, PImlL@CNTs and hybrid AEMs under different BrPPO/Br@CNTs feeding ratios

Sample	VBC-Dim/BrPPO ^a (mole ratio%)	%PImlL content in grafted CNTs ^b	%Br reacted ^c	Graft density ^d	Graft length ^e	IEC (mmol g ⁻¹)			
						PImlL@CNTs (exp)	PPO-PImlL (theo)	Hybrid AEMs (theo)	Hybrid AEMs (exp)
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-1 wt%	55.6	49.8	32	5.8	9.6	2.01	2.08	2.32	2.18
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-2 wt%	54.8	48.2	31	5.6	9.8	1.94	2.06	2.27	2.24
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-4 wt%	55.2	47.3	29	5.2	10.6	1.91	2.07	2.31	2.29
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-8 wt%	53.3	45.9	28	5.0	10.7	1.85	2.04	2.13	1.88

^a Based on ¹H NMR. ^b Based on TGA. ^c Based on ¹H NMR. ^d Number of PImlL per 100 units in aromatic backbone, calculated from the mol% of -CH₂Br in BrPPO (18%) multiplied by the % of Br reacted. ^e Average number of VBC-Dim units in each graft chain, calculated from the VBC-Dim/BrPPO mole ratio divided by graft density.

The graft amounts of VBC-Dim are estimated from the integral ratio of the aromatic protons of BrPPO backbone (denoted 'a', 'm' and 'n' in Figure S4) to the aromatic protons of ionic side chains (denoted 'e' and 'f' in Figure S4) by equation S1. Where *E*, *F*, *A*, *M* and *N* represent the integrals of 'e', 'f', 'a', 'm' and 'n' peaks, respectively.

$$\frac{\text{VBC-Dim}}{\text{BrPPO}} = \frac{E + F}{2(A + M + N)} \times 100\% \quad (\text{S1})$$

The reacted Br sites (mol%) during ARGET ATRP are calculated from integrals of peak 'P' and 'l' by equation S2. Where P and L represent the integrals of 'p' and 'l' peaks, respectively.

$$\% \text{Br reacted} = \frac{2P}{2P + L} \times 100\% \quad (\text{S2})$$

Tab. S2. Alkaline stability of AEMs at 80 °C after 24 h

Sample	Weight loss (%)		
	1 M NaOH	2 M NaOH	4 M NaOH
ImPPO	4.9±0.15	5.2±0.21	5.8±0.22
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-1 wt%	4.2±0.08	4.4±0.10	4.9±0.16
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-2 wt%	3.3±0.11	3.6±0.13	4.0±0.09
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-4 wt%	1.8±0.12	2.0±0.14	2.3±0.17
BrPPO/Br@CNTs-8 wt%	2.1±0.18	2.3±0.11	2.7±0.24