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A Highly Conductive and Mechanically Robust OH⁻ Conducting Membrane for Alkaline Water Electrolysis

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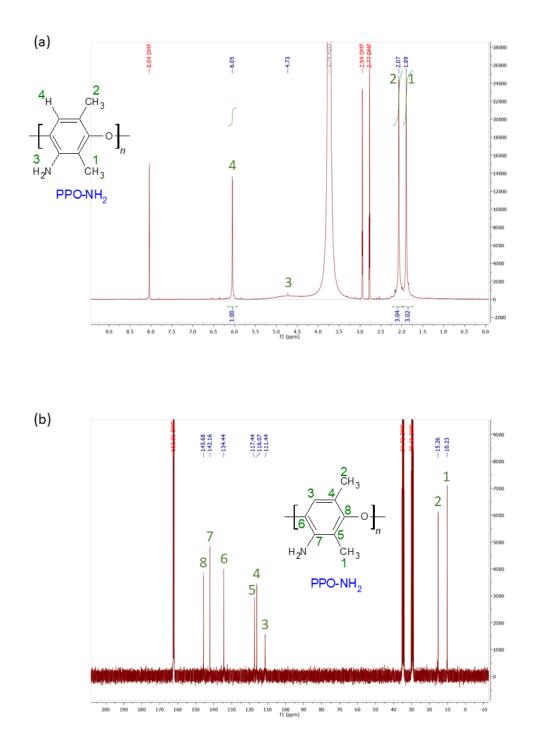
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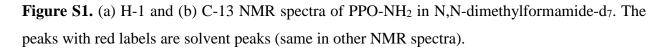
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Supporting Information





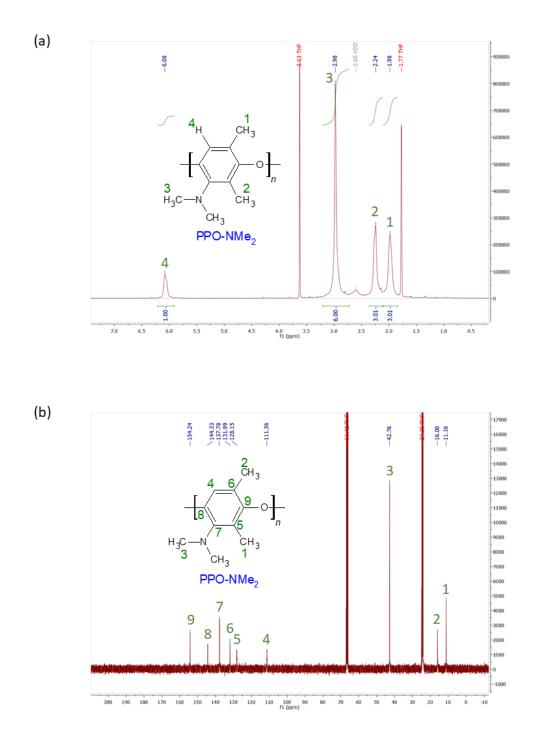


Figure S2. (a) H-1 and (b) C-13 NMR spectra of PPO-NMe₂ in tetrahydrofuran-d₈.

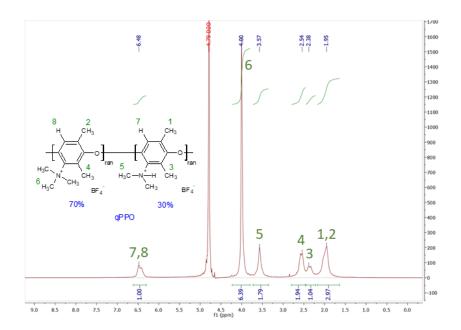


Figure S3. H-1 NMR spectrum of qPPO (HBF₄ form) in D₂O.

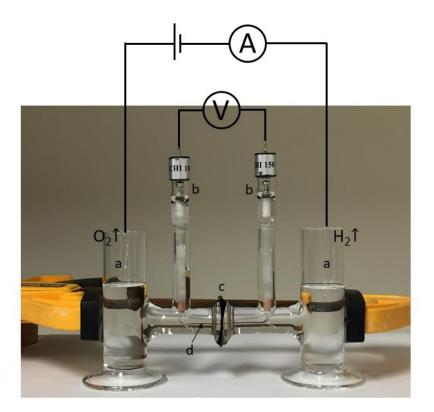


Figure S4. Photograph of the H-cell for ionic conductivity measurements and the circuit diagram. (a) Two current-carrying Pt-wire working electrodes. (b) Two saturated calomel reference electrodes. (c) Membrane and two gaskets. (d) Luggin capillary.

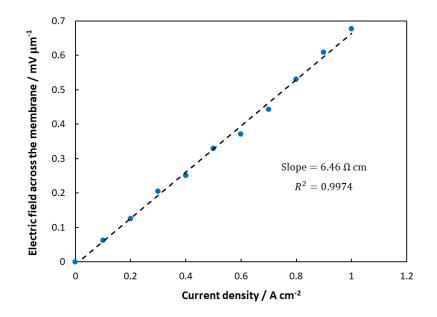


Figure S5. The electric field across the 30% qPPO membrane as a function of current density.

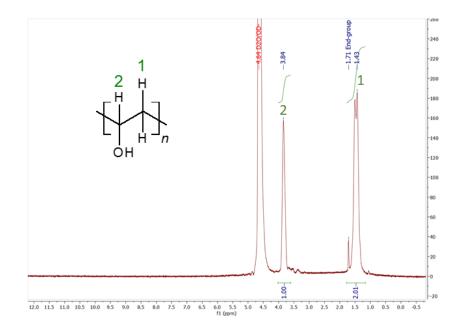


Figure S6. H-1 NMR spectrum taken immediately after a drop of 10% PVA solution in H₂O was added into and mixed with 0.1 M NaOD solution in D₂O.

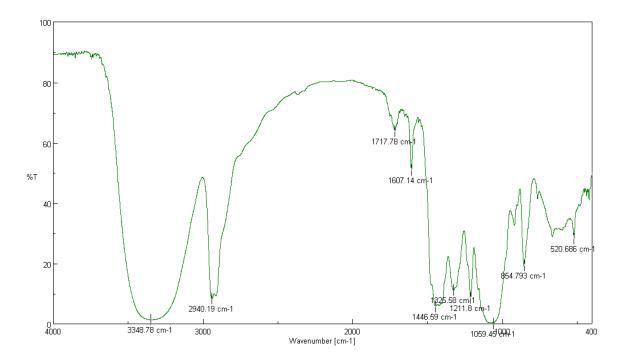


Figure S7. FTIR spectrum of the 30% qPPO-70% PVA membrane.

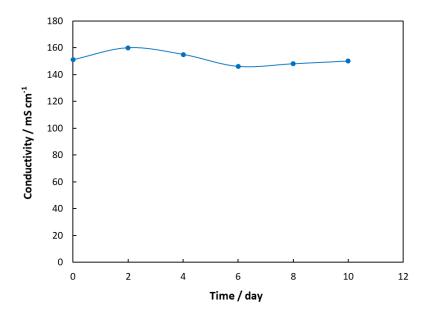


Figure S8. The conductivity of the qPPO-PVA semi-IPN membrane with 30 wt% qPPO over a period of 10 days running water electrolysis at a current density of 0.13 A/cm^2 at room temperature in 6 M KOH.

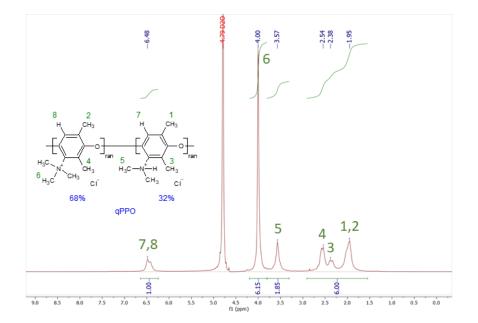


Figure S9. H-1 NMR spectrum of qPPO after immersing in 6 M KOH for 10 days. The NMR solvent was DCl/D₂O.