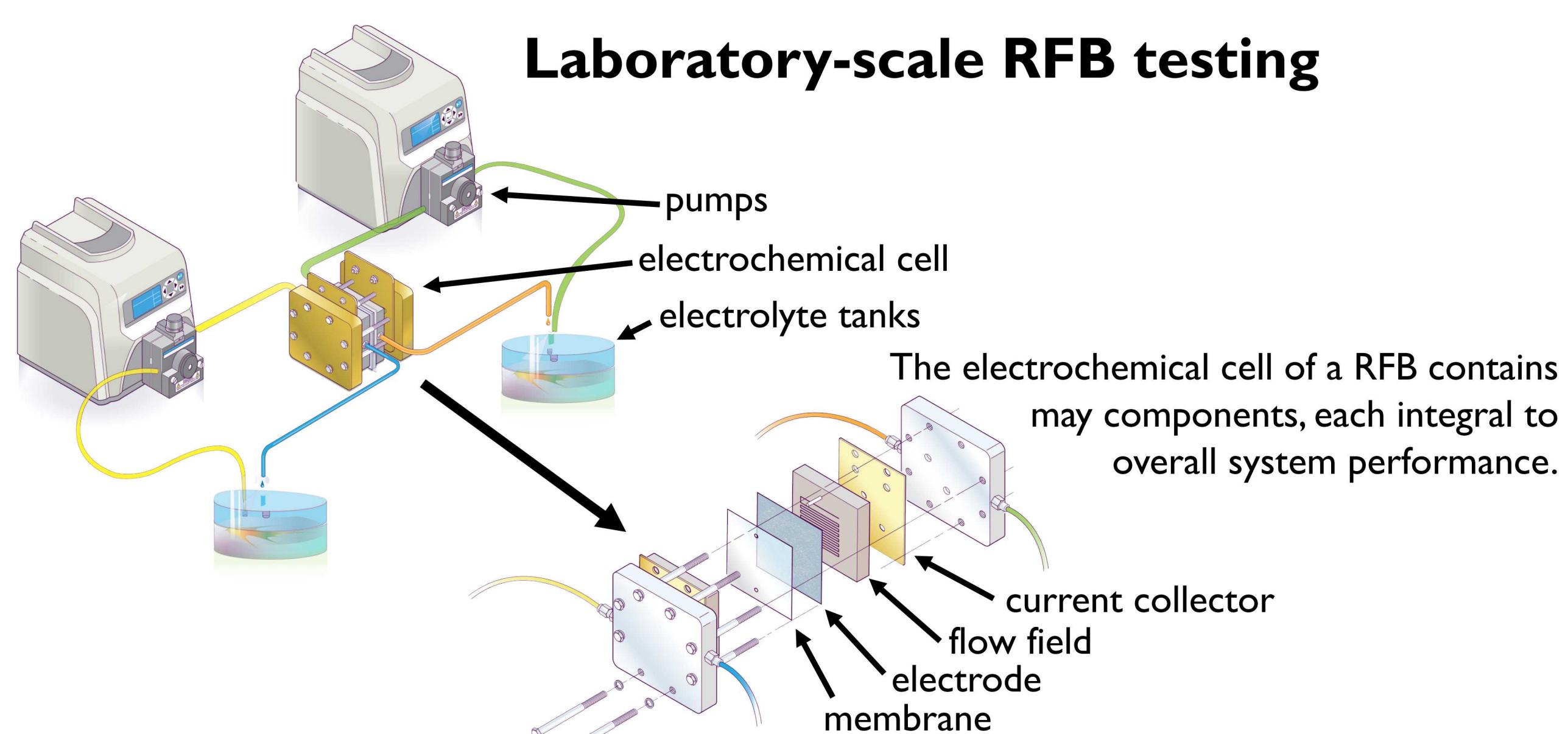




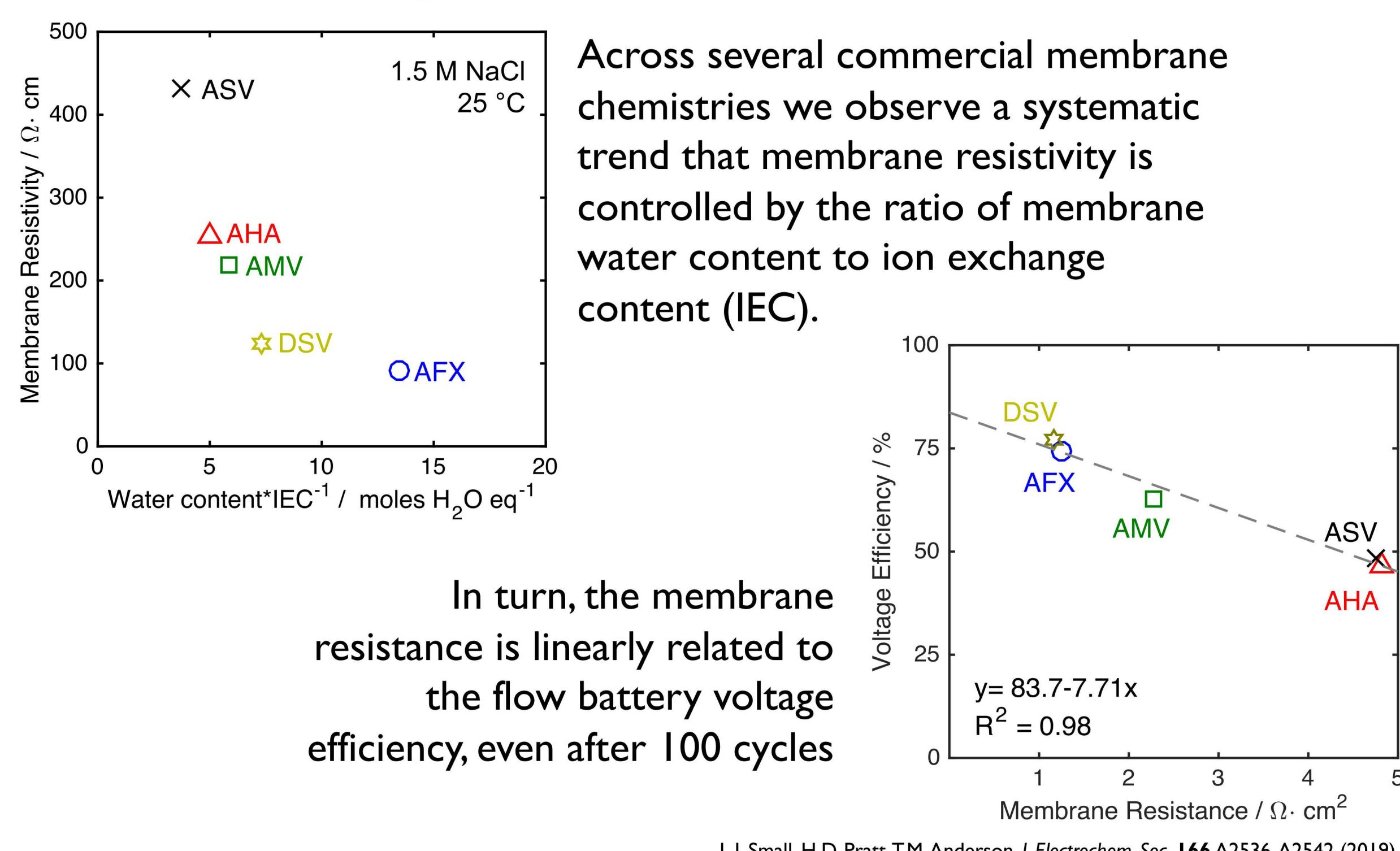
Elucidating Molecular Transport through Membranes in Flow Batteries

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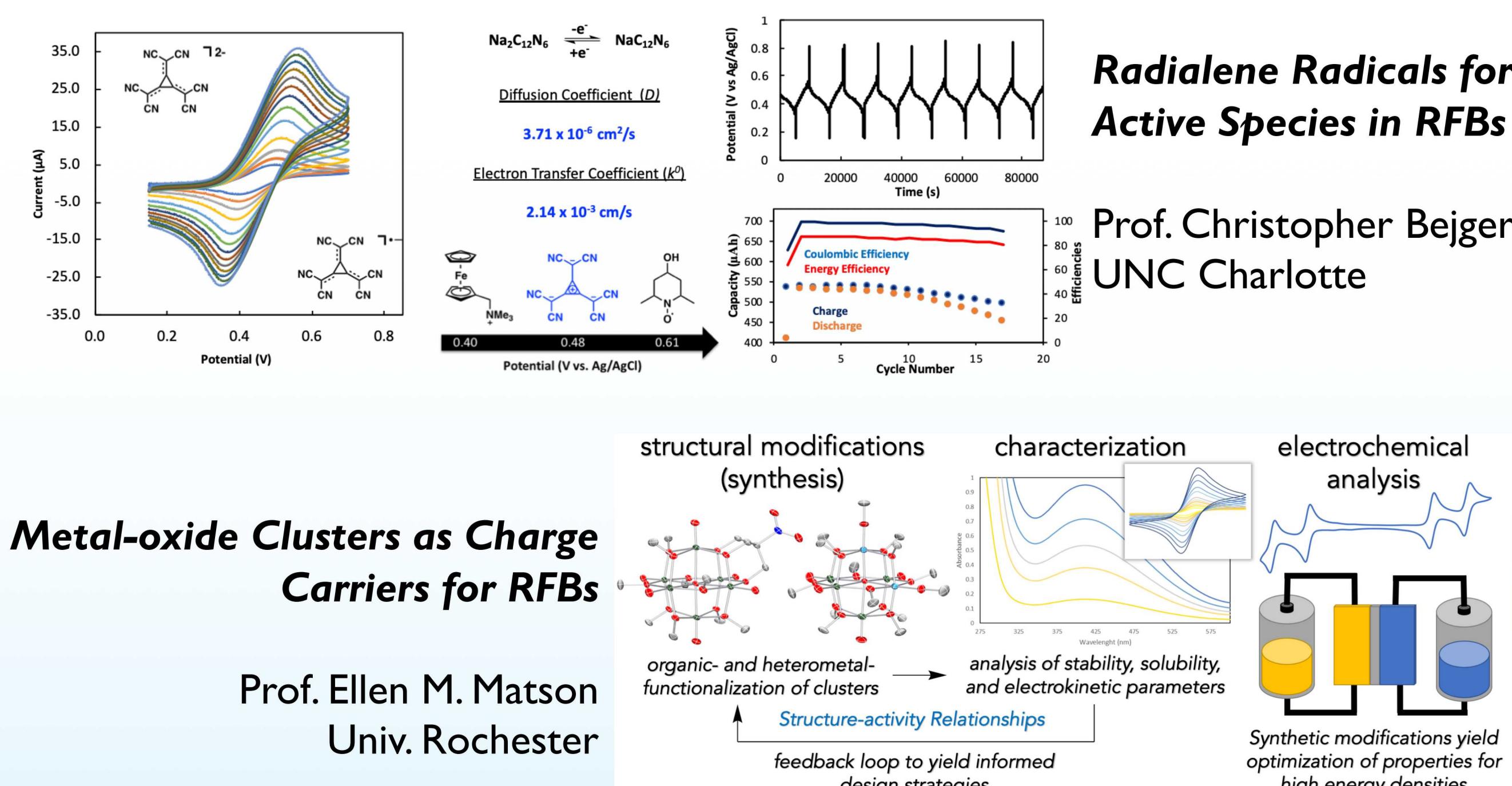
Redox flow batteries (RFBs) offer a readily scalable solution to grid scale energy storage. Understanding ion transport through RFBs enables design of more efficient, longer-lasting RFBs. Here we leveraged previously explored concepts of ion crossover in RFBs to identify key membrane properties in aqueous systems and use this knowledge to improve a higher voltage nonaqueous system.



Membranes for Aqueous Soluble Organic Flow Batteries

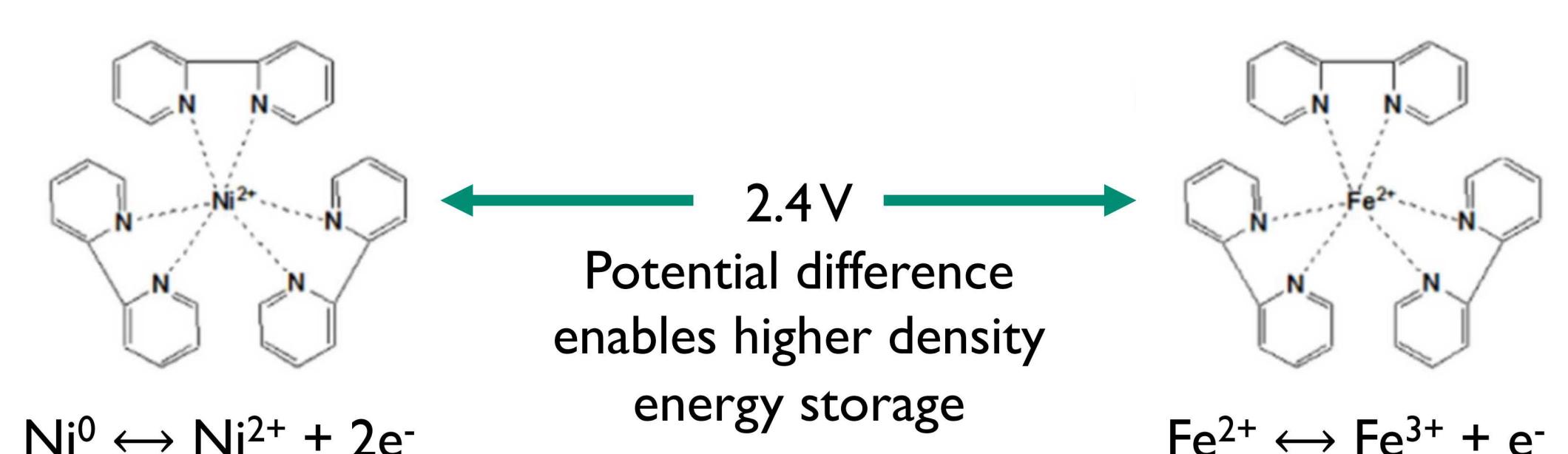


University Collaborators

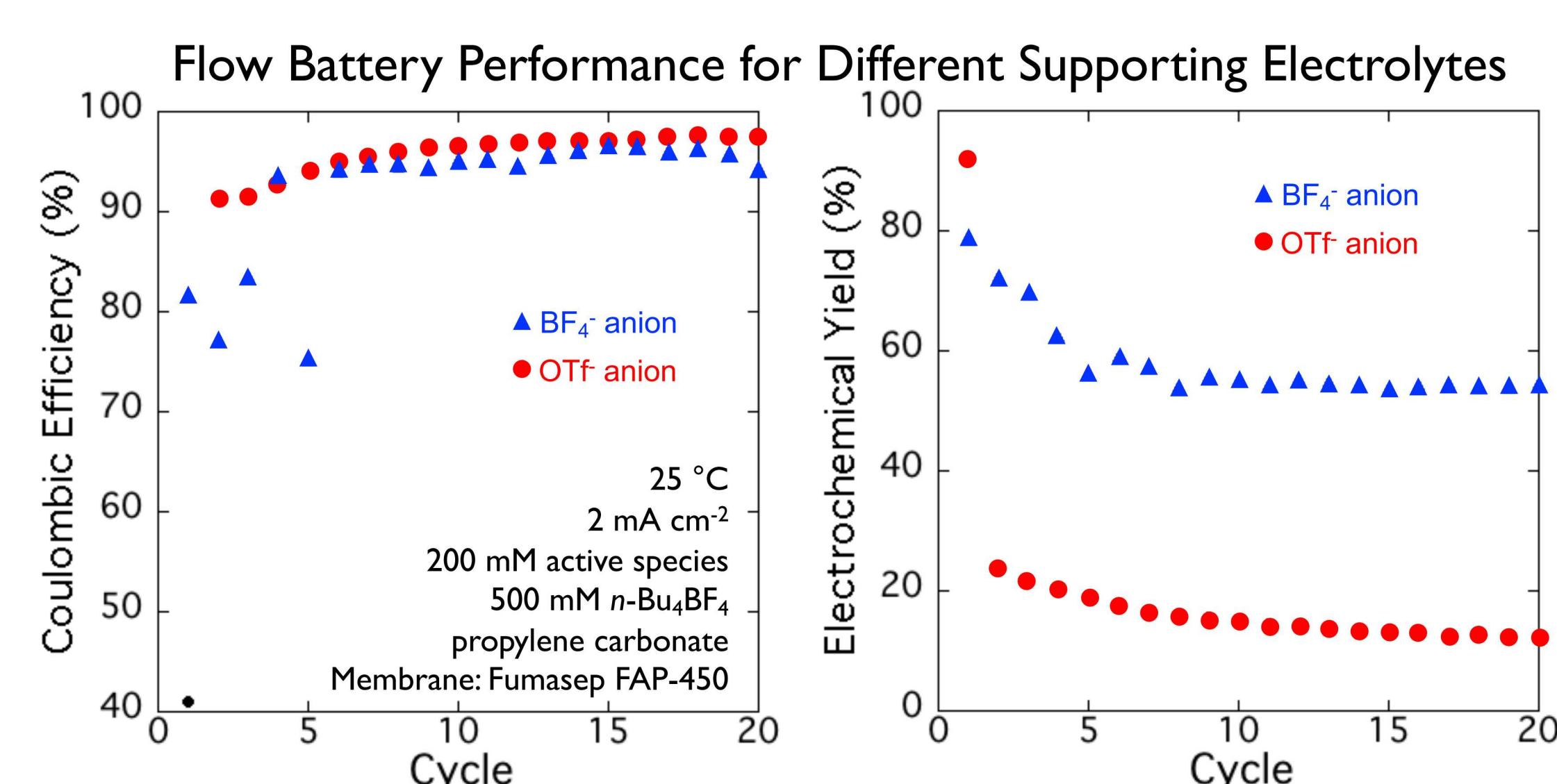


Nonaqueous Metal-Bipyridine Complexes

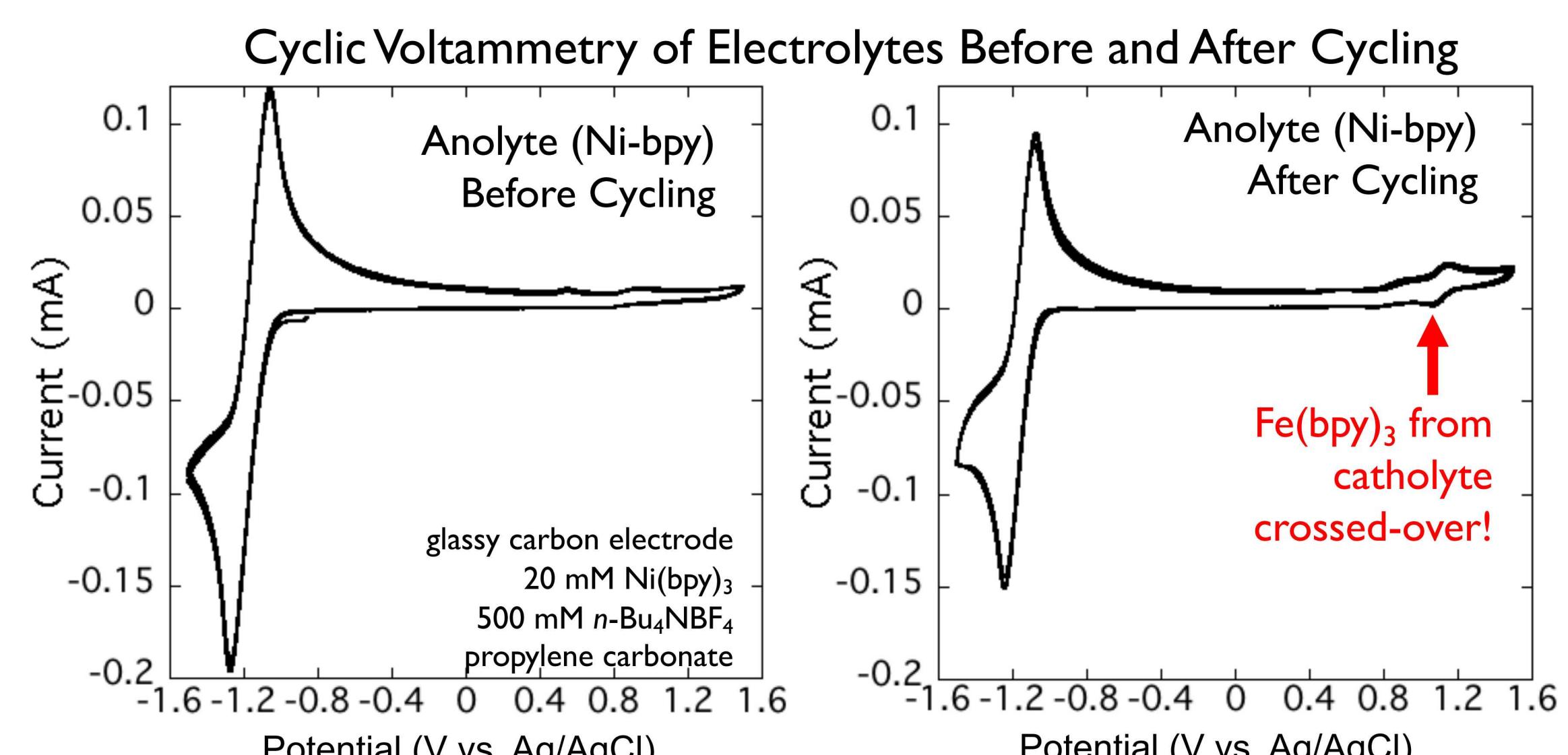
RFBs in nonaqueous solvents offer the advantage of higher operating potentials than aqueous systems, but are often hindered by solvent membrane-interactions. We investigated the effects of different solvents and salts on RFB performance, using a metal-bipyridine redox pair and Fumasep anion exchange membrane.



Junyoung Mun et al. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **165** A215-A219 (2018).
 Hudak et al. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **162** A2188-A2194 (2015).



Use of triflate (OTf) anion resulted in significant capacity loss vs. BF₄⁻ anion. Similarly, propylene carbonate performed better than acetonitrile.



Future Work

- How does cation vs. anion size influence bipyridine RFB performance?
 - Measure diffusion coefficients of bipyridine complex in different supporting salts
 - Membrane resistance / RFB voltage efficiency
 - Supporting salt solubility effects
- Identify, understand, and minimize capacity decay mechanisms in nonaqueous RFB
- Test new membranes from Cy Fujimoto (SNL) in aqueous and nonaqueous environments.