

DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL ANION- EXCHANGE MEMBRANES FOR ENERGY APPLICATIONS

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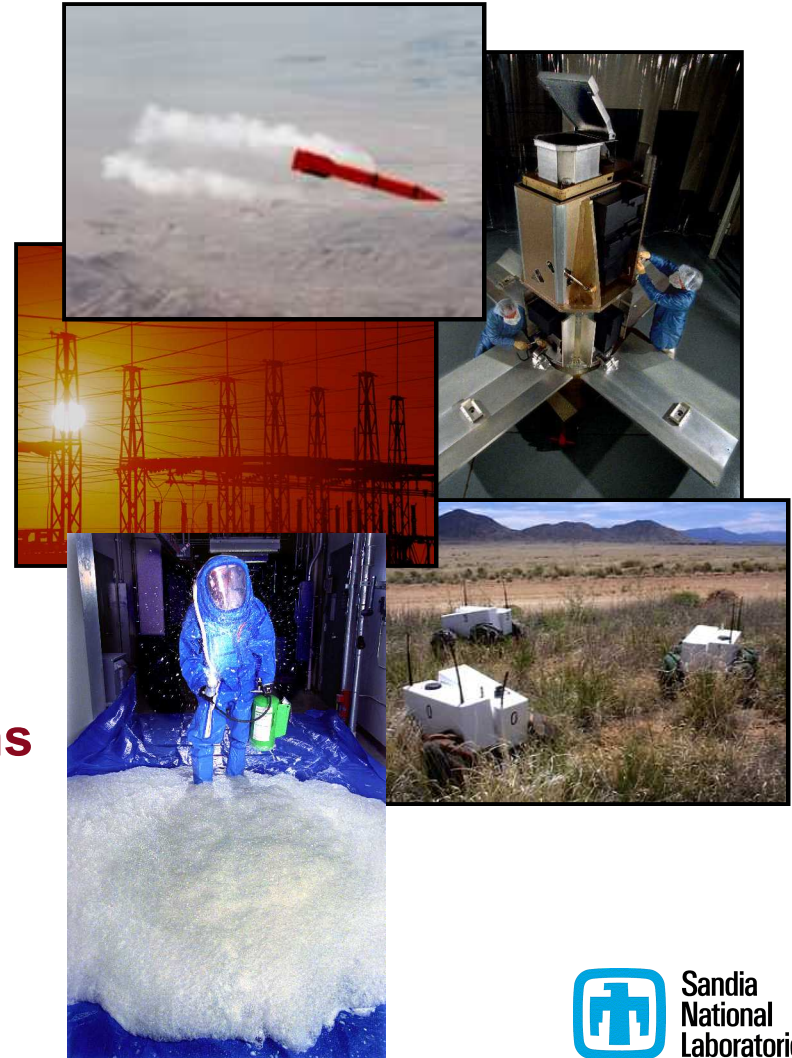


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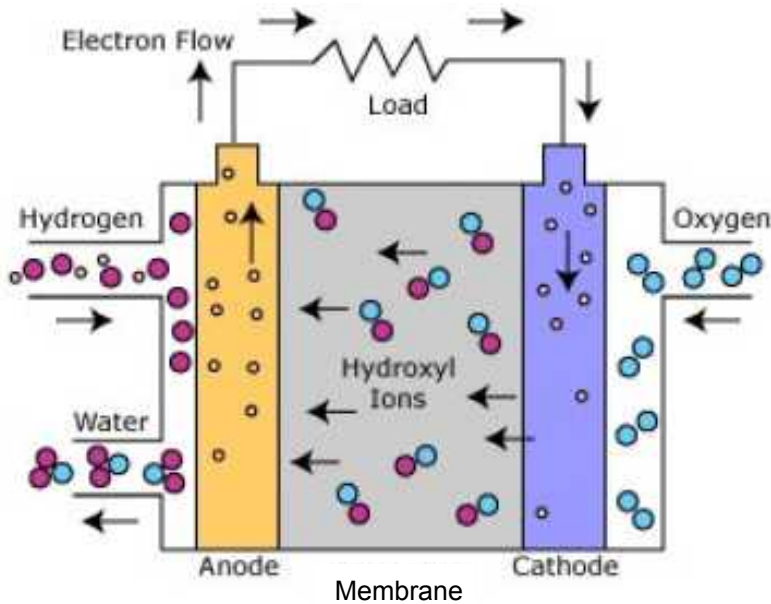




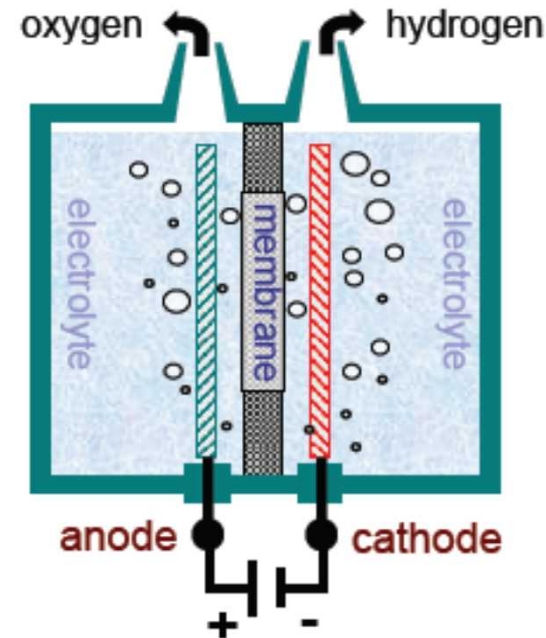
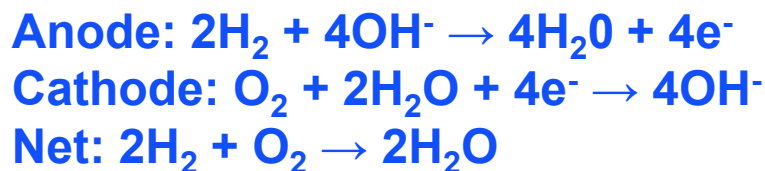
OUTLINE

- Anion exchange membranes (AEM), applications and background
- First generation poly(sulfone) AEM synthesis
- Electrolysis testing results
- Second generation poly(sulfone) AEM synthesis
- Poly(pheylene)-based AEMs
- Preliminary fuel cell testing
- Plans for improving future generations

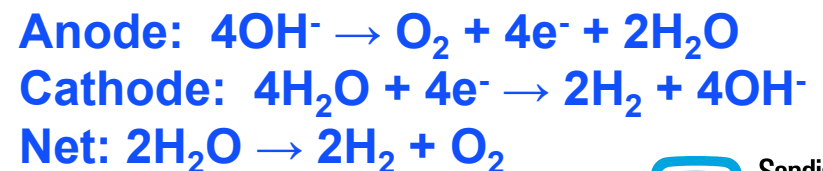
ANION EXCHANGE MEMBRANES: APPLICATIONS



(1) Alkaline fuel cells (clean energy)

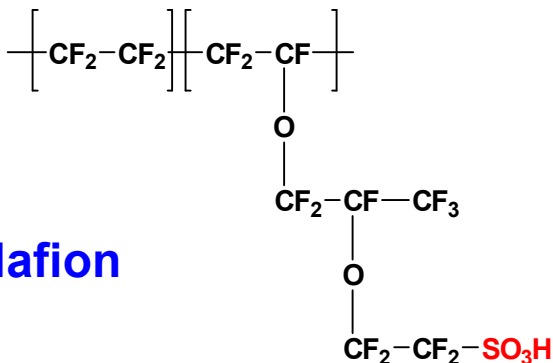


(2) Alkaline electrolysis (H_2 production)

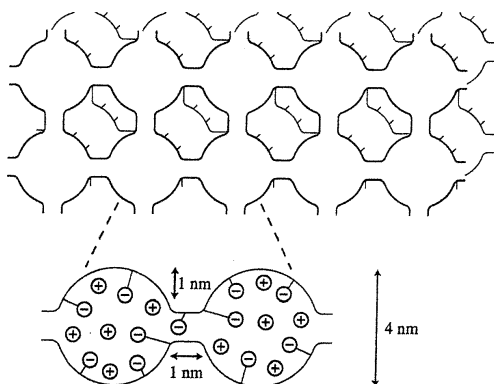


PEM MATERIALS

The state of the art:

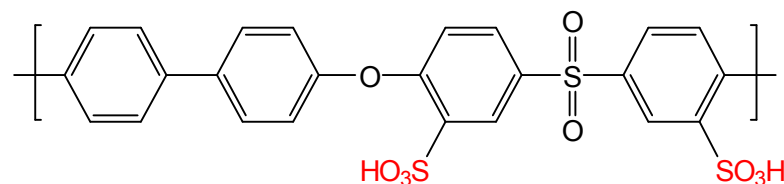


Nafion

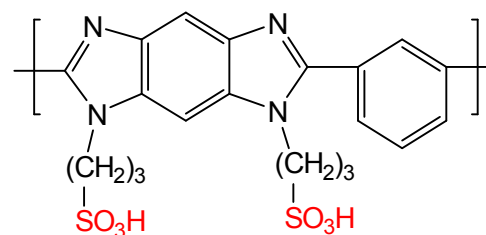


**Proposed pore structure
in Nafion membranes¹**

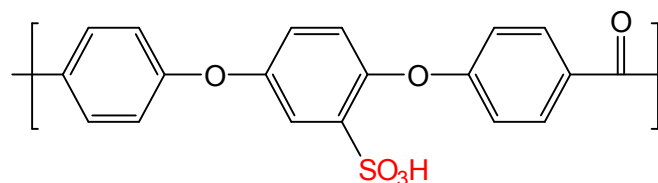
Hydrocarbon membranes:



Poly(ether sulfones)



Poly(benzimidazoles)

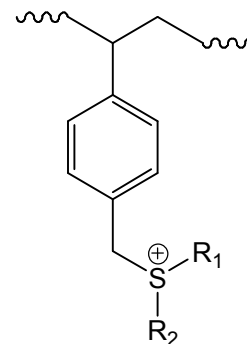
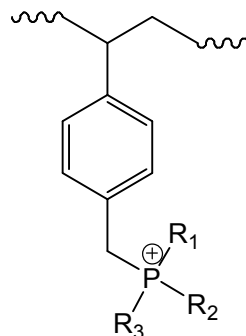
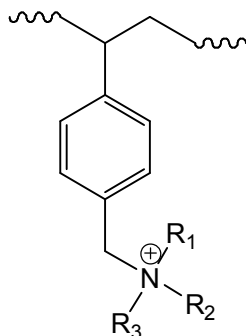
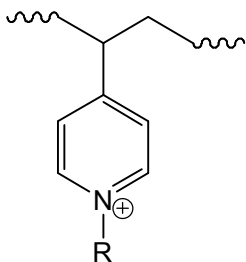


Poly(ether ether ketone)

¹W. Y. Hsu and T. D. Gierke, *J. Membrane Sci.*, **13** (1983) 307.

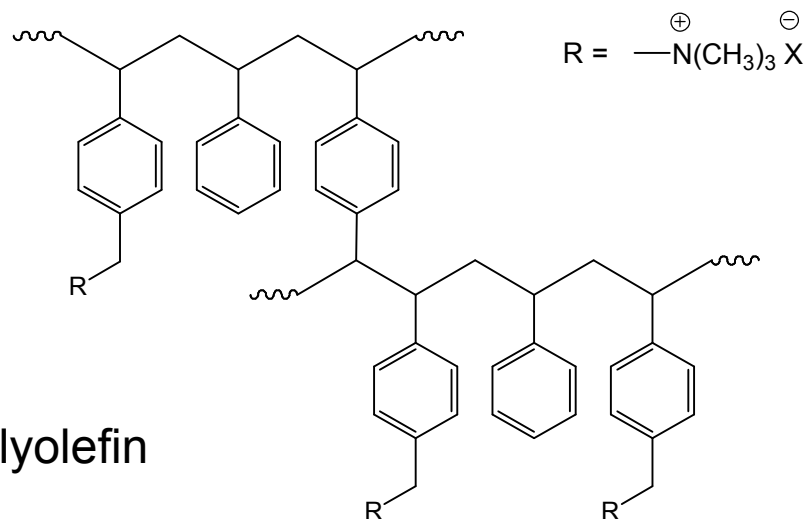
ANION EXCHANGE MEMBRANES (AEMs)

Typical functional groups with fixed positive charges in AEMs:

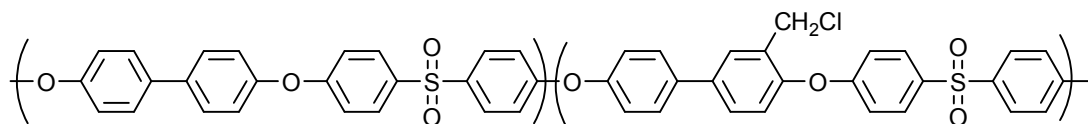
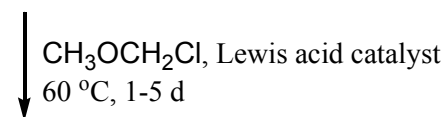
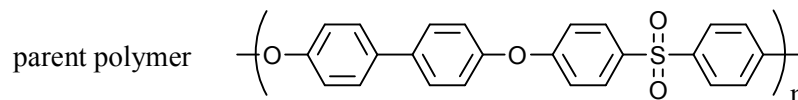
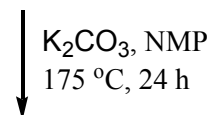
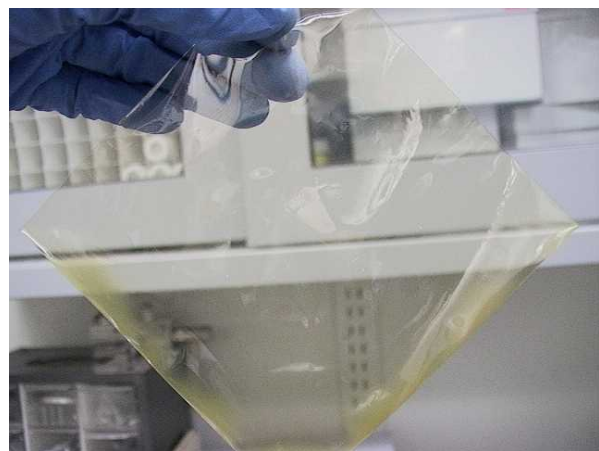


Commercially-available AEM:

- Crosslinked polystyrene with benzyl trimethylammonium groups
- Typically blended with PVC or a polyolefin
- Cast on fabric support

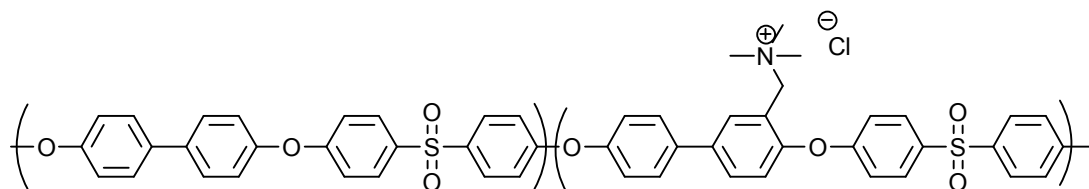


SYNTHESIS OF FIRST GENERATION AEM



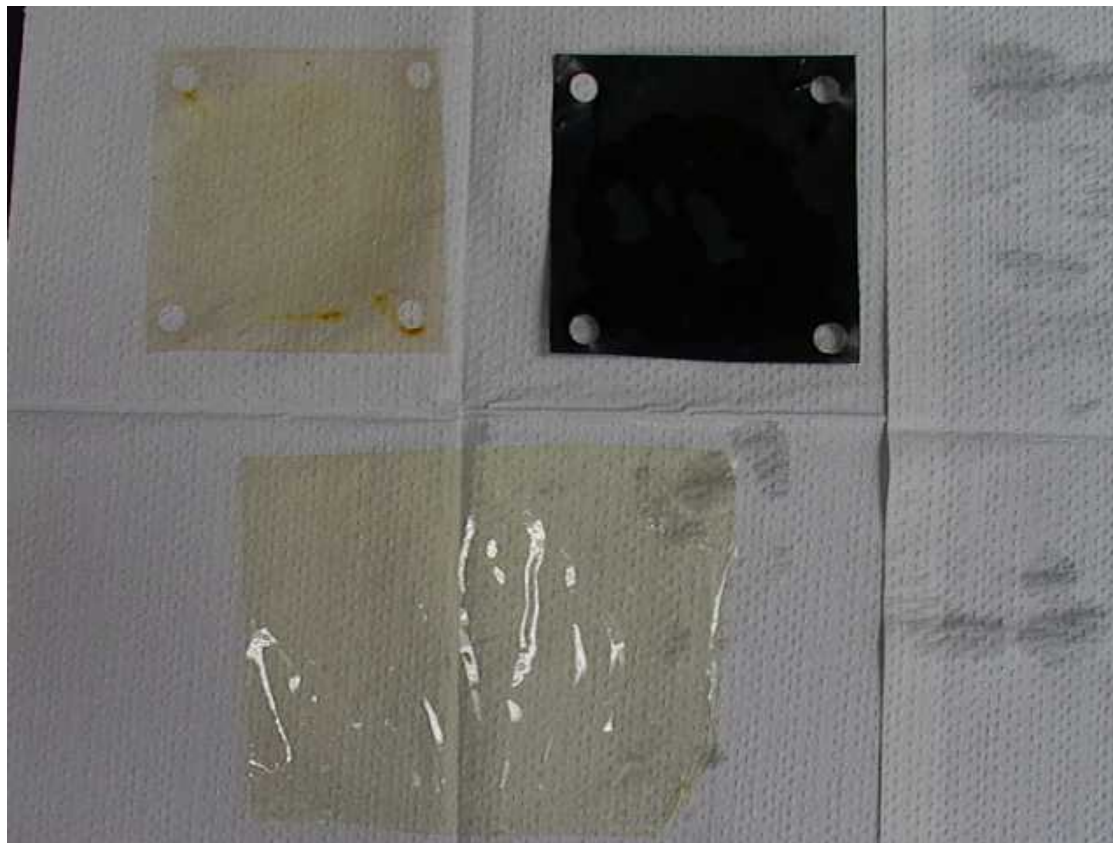
$$M_w = 118-131\text{k}$$

- 1) cast film
- 2) soak film in aqueous $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$



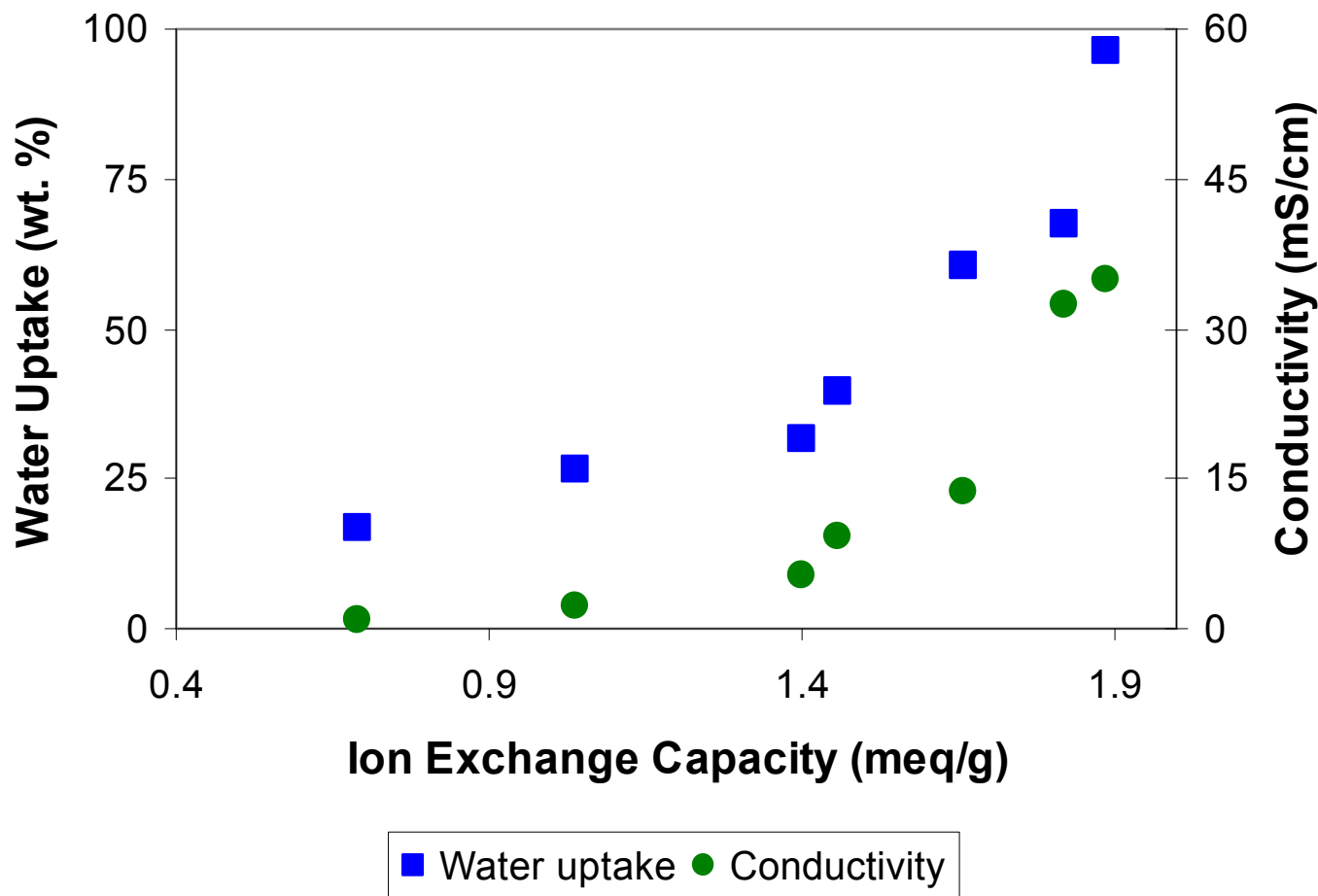
CHEMICAL STABILITY

Commercial AMX membrane:
as received after 24 h in 1M NaOH



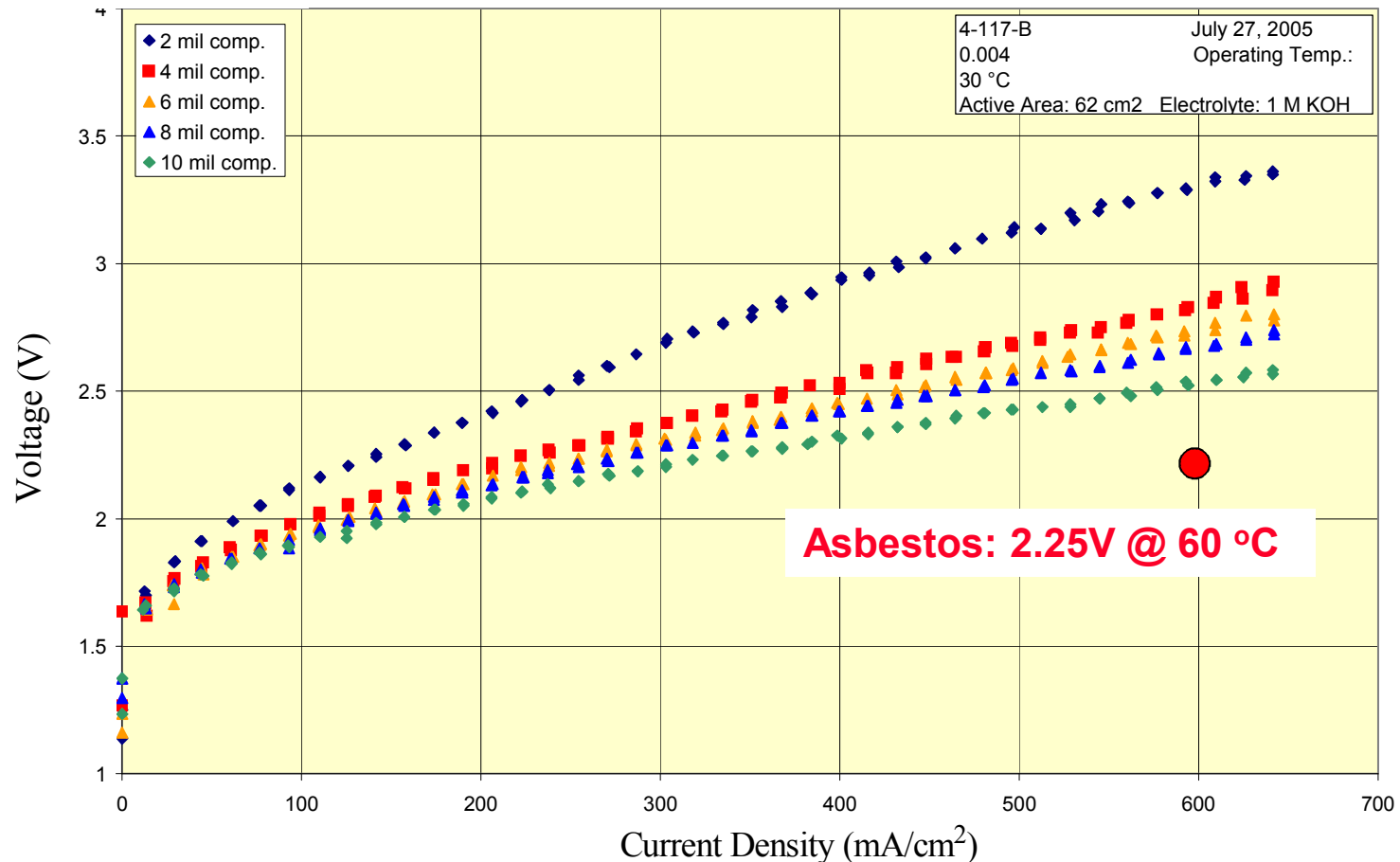
Sandia 1st generation membrane after 24 h in 1M NaOH

FIRST GENERATION MEMBRANE PROPERTIES



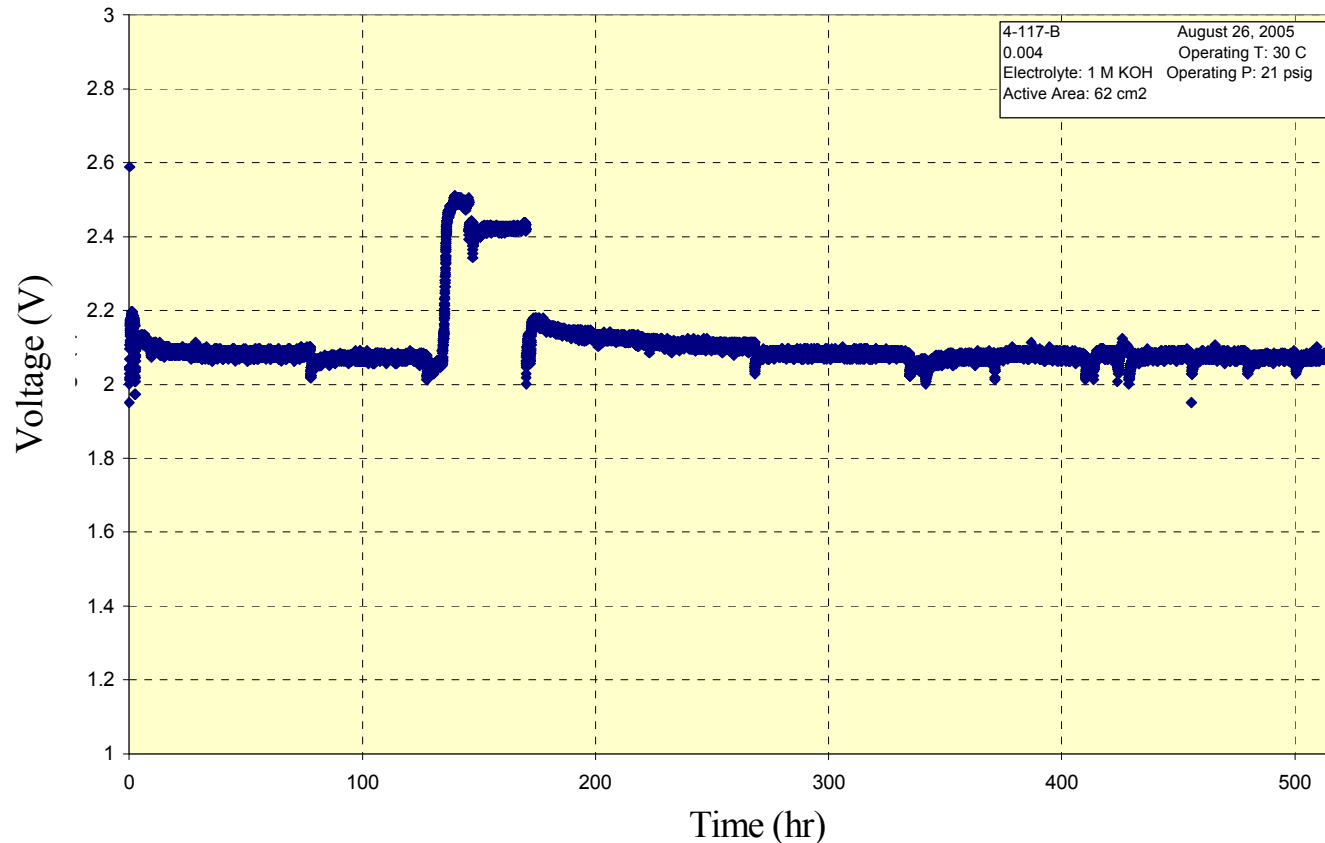
- Membranes in hydroxide form.
- Conductivities measured by impedance spectroscopy with a two-point probe immersed in water at room temperature.

ELECTROLYSIS DATA: CELL COMPRESSION



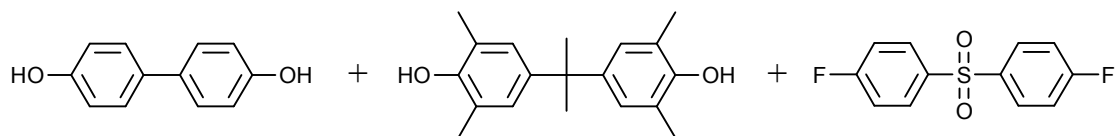
- Cell conditions: 30 °C, 1M KOH, Active area = 62 cm², current swept from 0 – 40 Amps.
- Data collected by Teledyne Energy Systems, Inc.

ELECTROLYSIS DATA: LIFETIME TEST

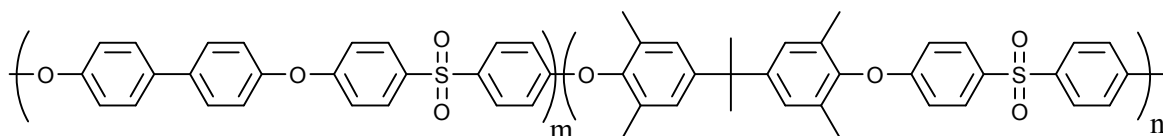


- Cell conditions: 30 °C, 1M KOH, 10 Amp. current
- Active area = 62 cm²
- Data collected by Teledyne Energy Systems, Inc.

SECOND GENERATION MEMBRANES: SYNTHESIS

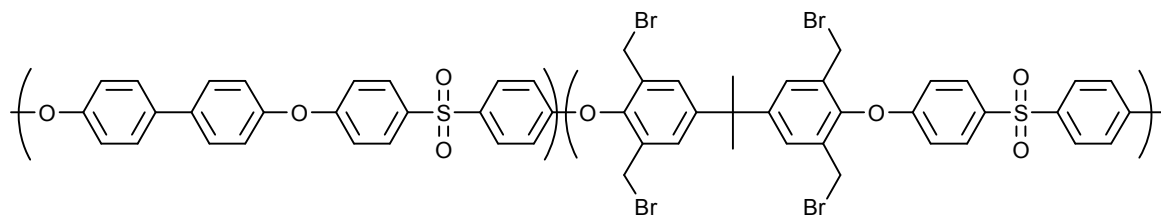


K_2CO_3 , NMP
 175°C , 24 h

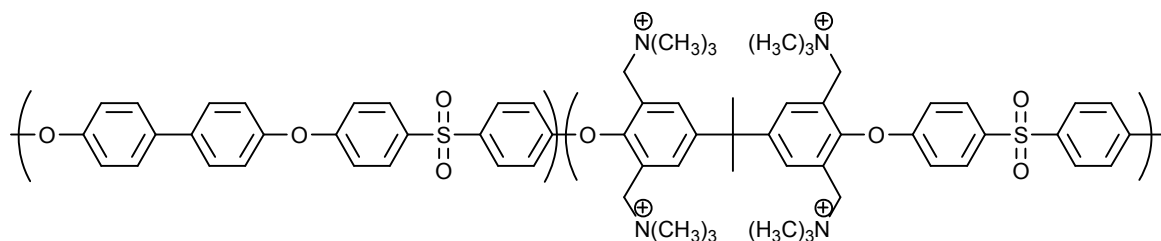


NBS, benzoyl peroxide
 80°C , 3h

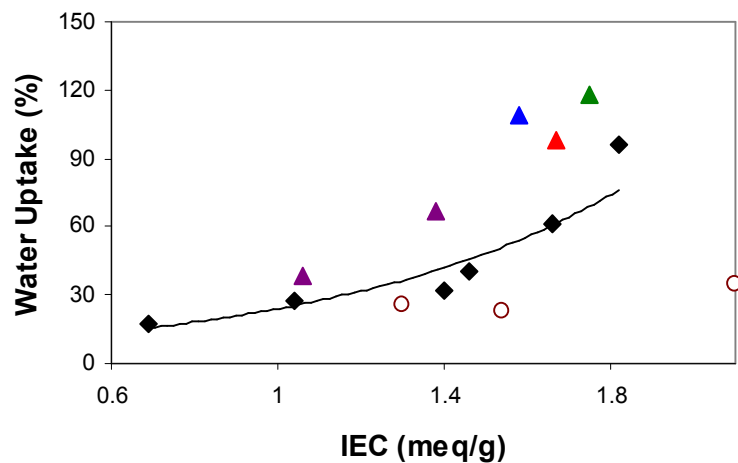
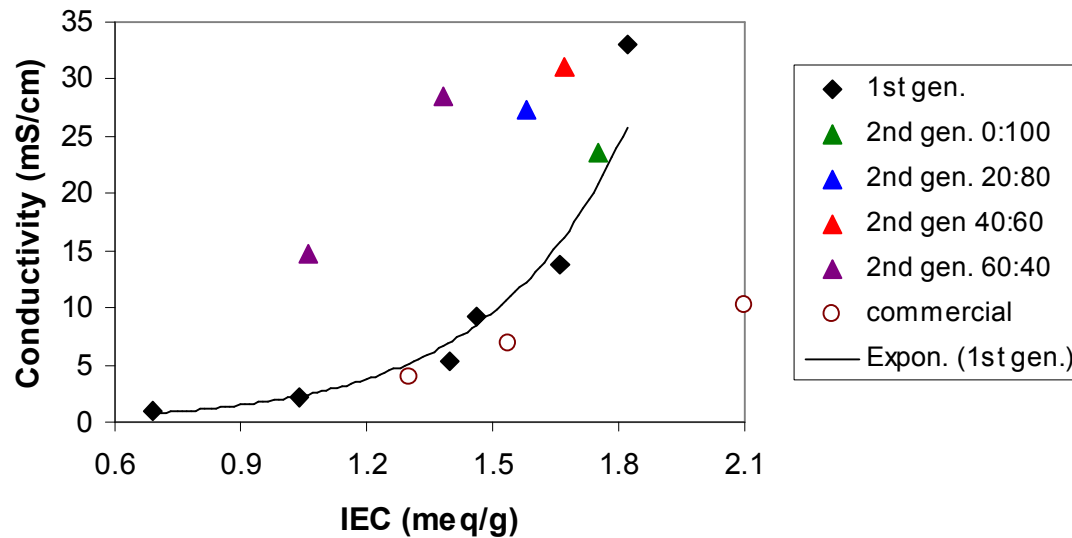
$M_w = 70\text{-}110\text{k}$



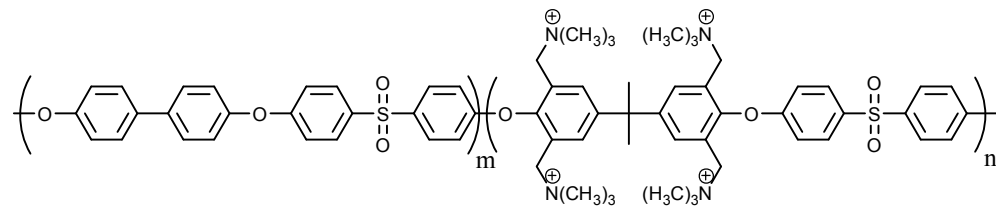
1) cast film
 2) $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, 25°C



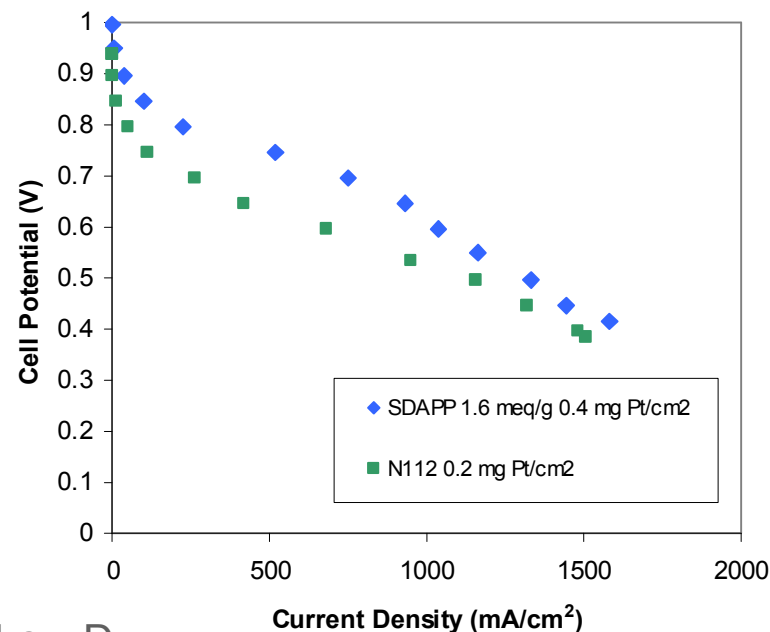
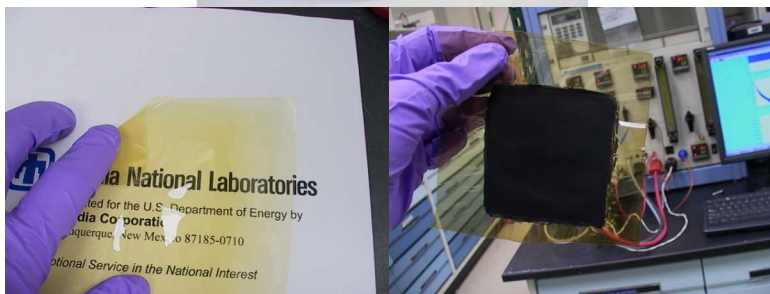
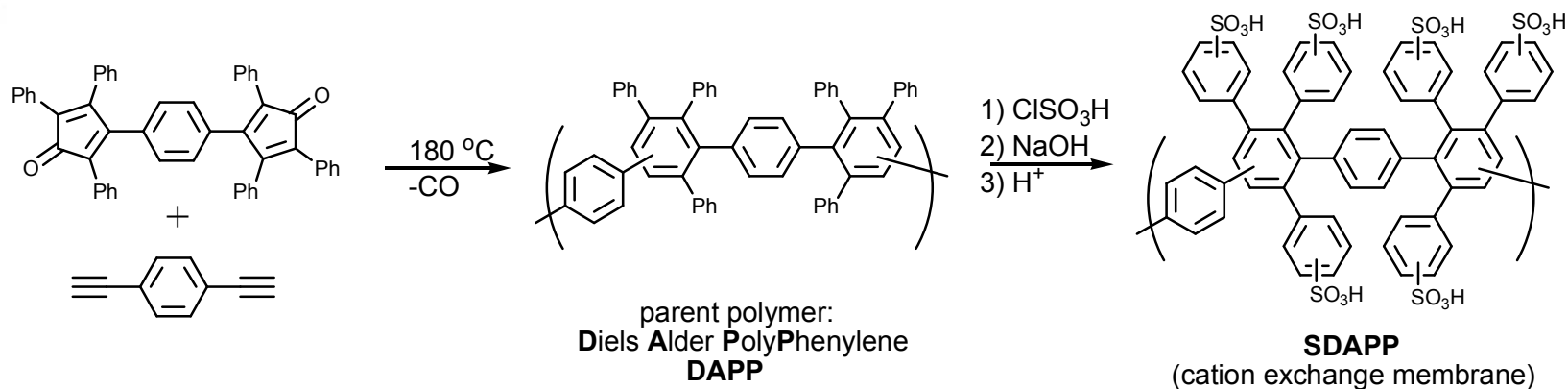
SECOND GENERATION MEMBRANES: PROPERTIES



2nd generation AEM polymer repeat units

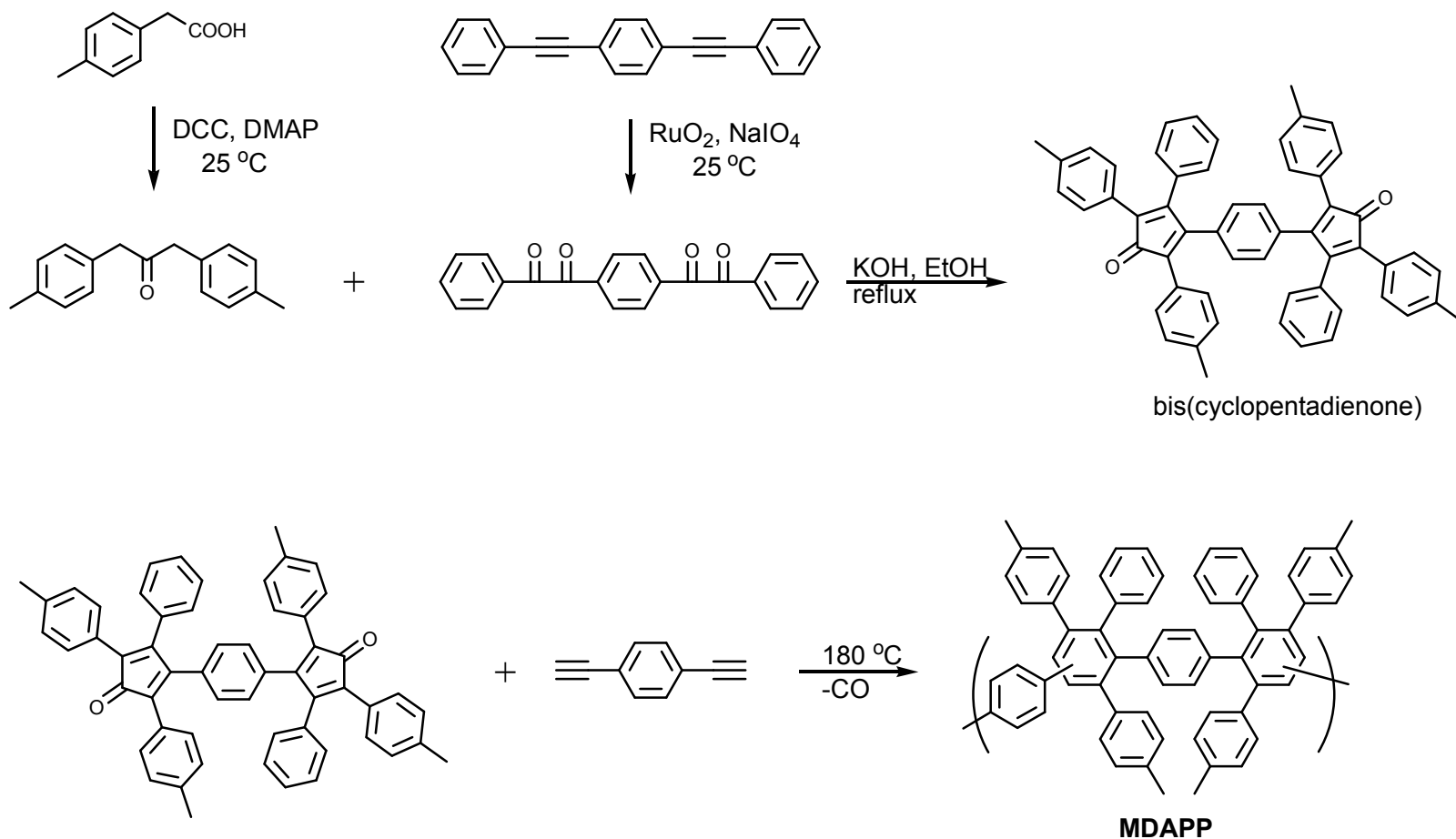


SANDIA POLY(PHENYLENES) FOR PEM FUEL CELLS



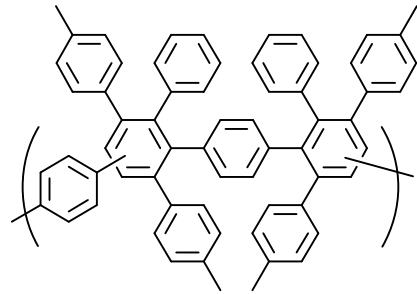
Fujimoto, C. H.; Hickner, M. A.; Cornelius, C. J.; Loy, D. A. *Macromol.* **2005**, 38, 5010.

SYNTHESIS OF METHYLATED DAPP

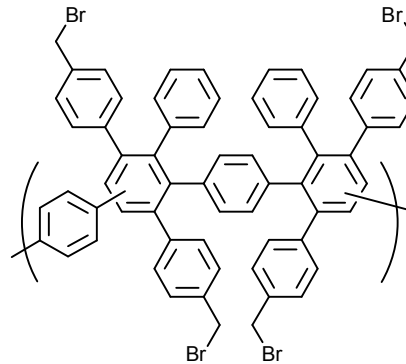
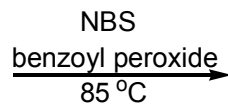


$M_w = 60\text{-}80\text{k}$

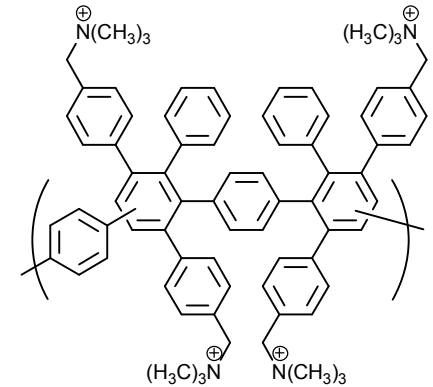
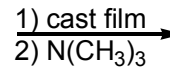
ADAPP MEMBRANES



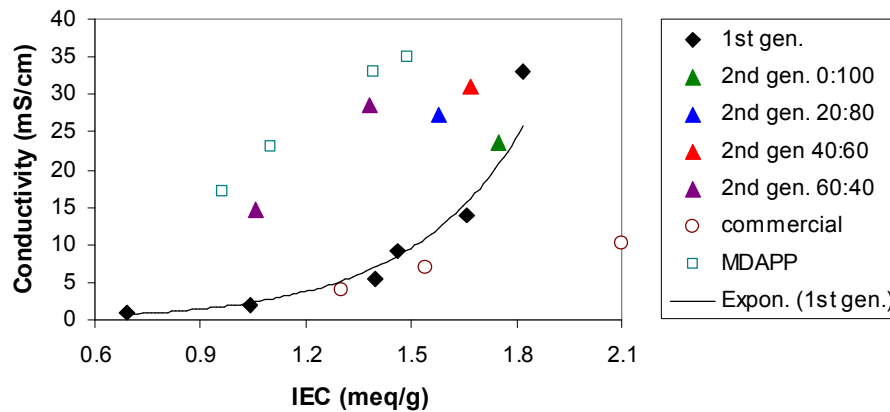
MDAPP



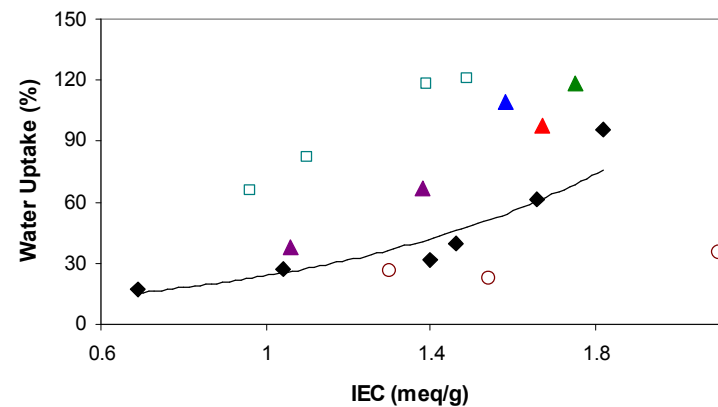
brominated MDAPP



aminated DAPP

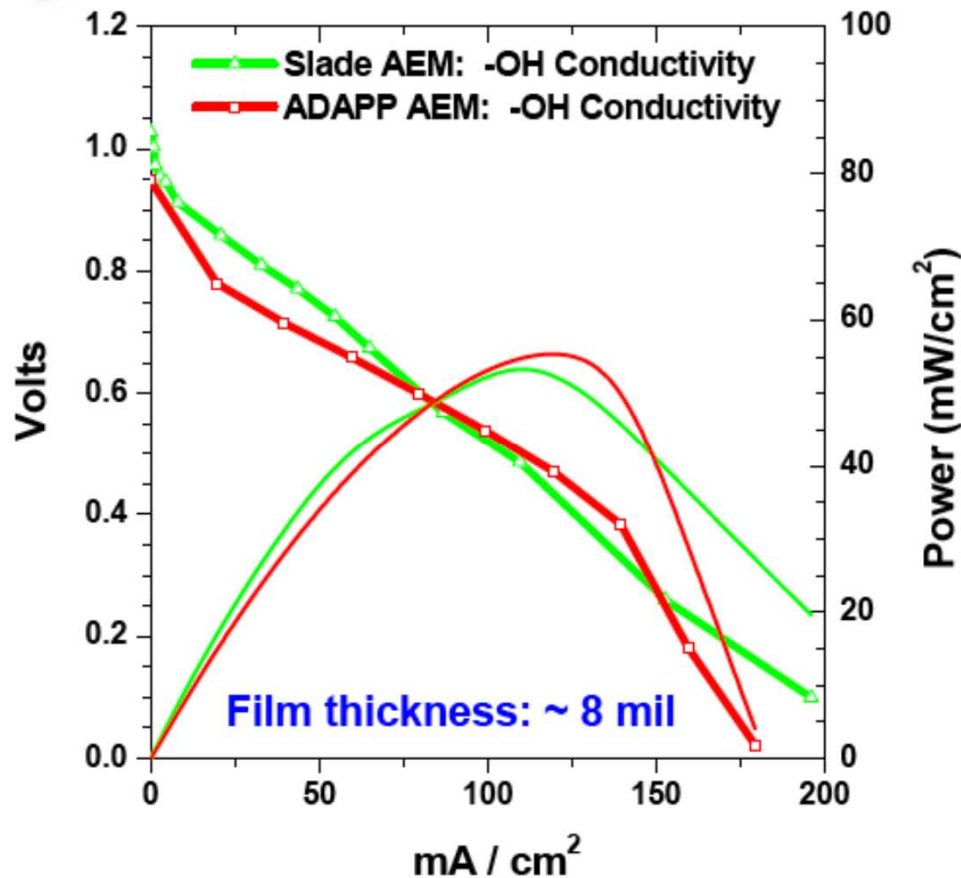


Ionic Conductivity



Water Uptake

FUEL CELL TESTING



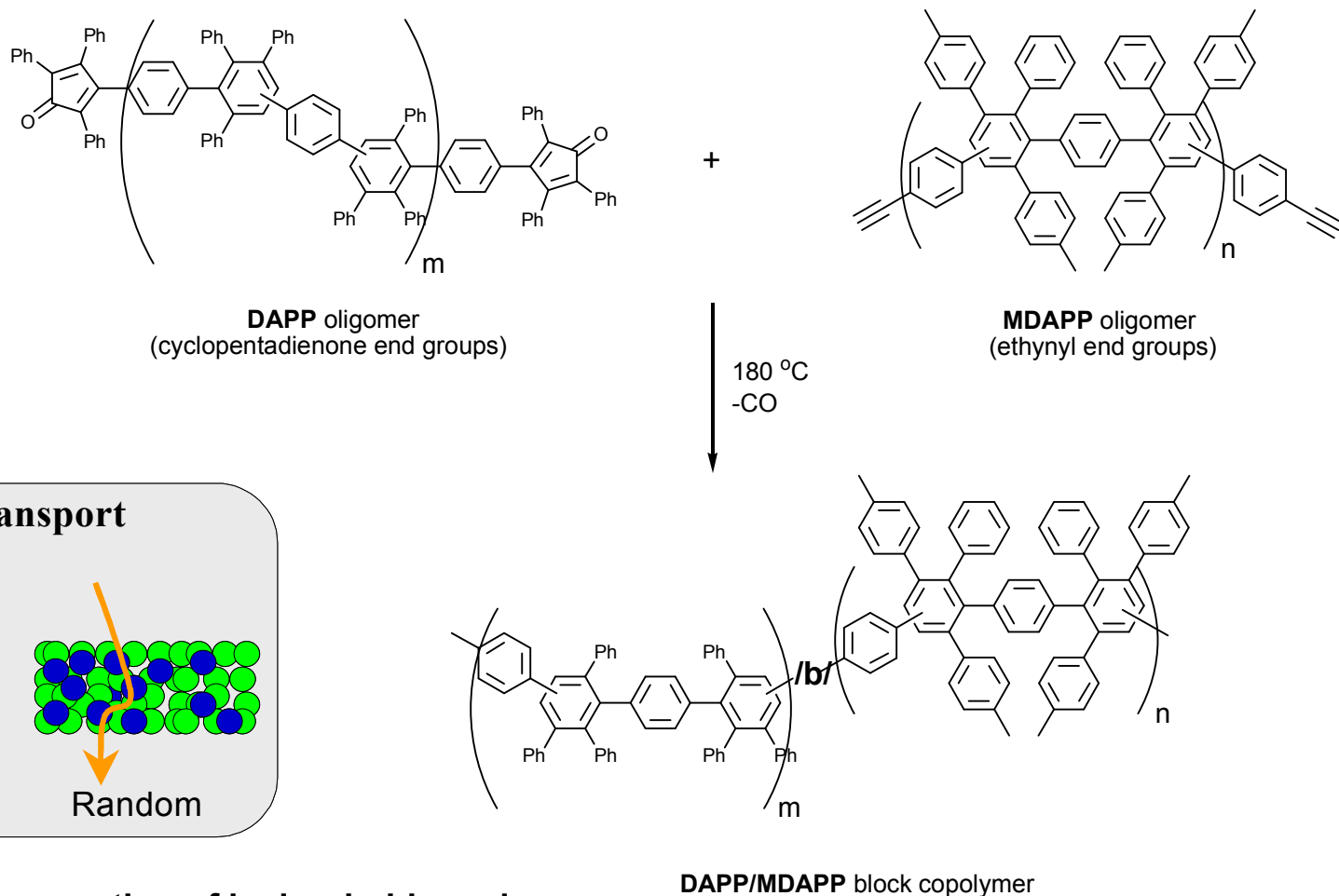
Comparison with state of the art:

	SNL	Slade*
Temperature	80	50
Fuel	H ₂ /air	H ₂ /O ₂
Anode	PtRu	Pt
Cathode	CoTMPP	Pt
Pressure (psig)	0	0

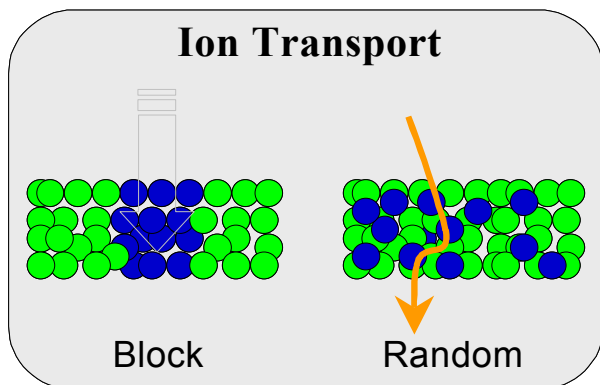
Conditions are different but the Sandia alkaline fuel cell performance is very similar to the best reported work.

*Varcoe, J. R.; Slade, R. C. T.; Lam How Yee, E. *Chem. Commun.*, **2006**, 1428.

BLOCK COPOLYMERS



Ion Transport



- Better phase separation of hydrophobic and hydrophilic components.
- Higher ionic conductivity.



CONCLUSIONS

- Three novel polymers with quaternary ammonium groups have been synthesized.
- Preparation of halomethyl groups has been simplified by using methylated monomers and then brominating the polymer.
- Ionic conductivities vary with IEC and can reach as high as 40 mS/cm.
- These AEMs have been shown to function in both alkaline electrolysis and fuel cell applications.
- Further improvements in ionic conductivity and chemical stability are needed to maximize the potential impact of these AEMs.



CONCLUSIONS



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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