



Workshop -Flow batteries, bringing the technology to the market

Vitoria-Gasteiz

Modified anion exchange membranes and other perspectives

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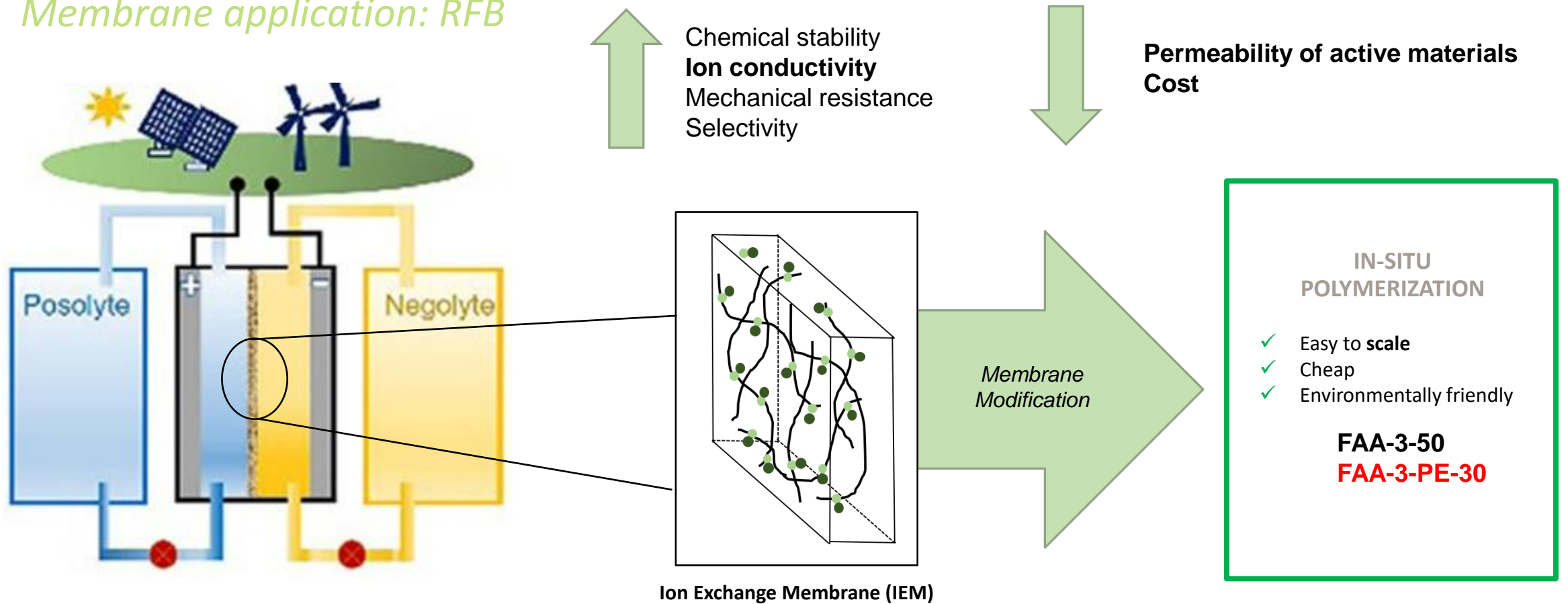
*The research leading to these results has
received funding from the European Union
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INTRODUCTION



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Membrane application: RFB



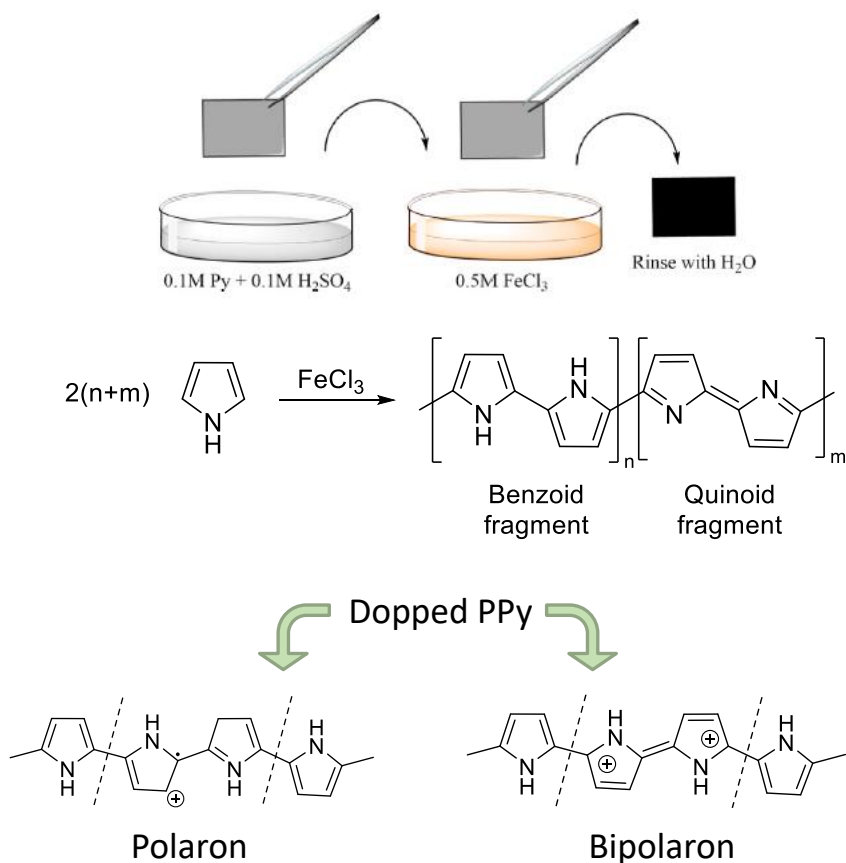
V. Singh et. al, *Nano Research*. 12(9) (2019) 1988-2001

HIGREEW INNOVATIONS & CURRENT RESULTS

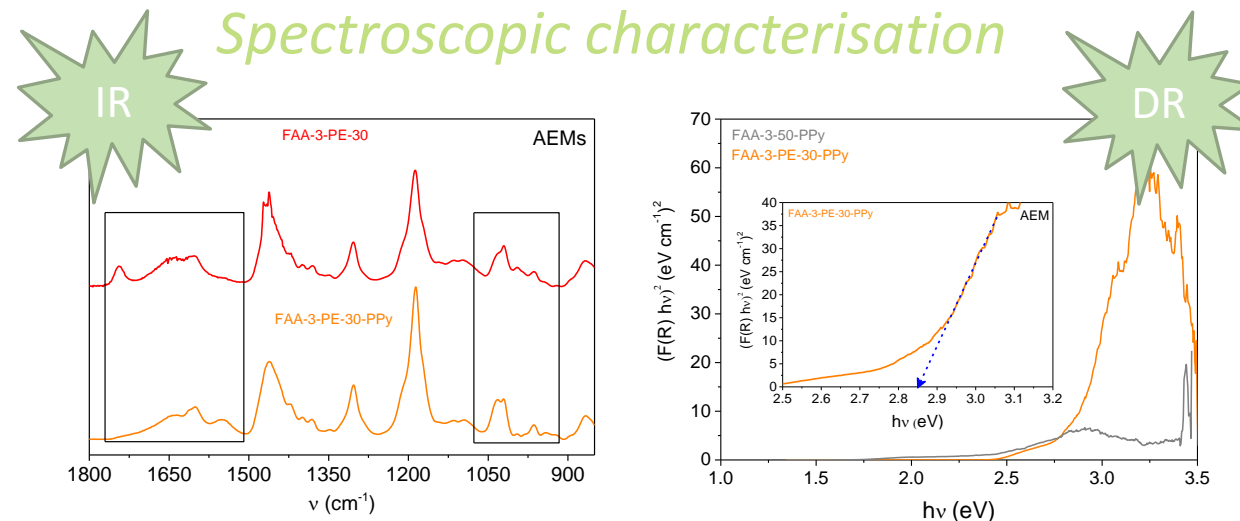


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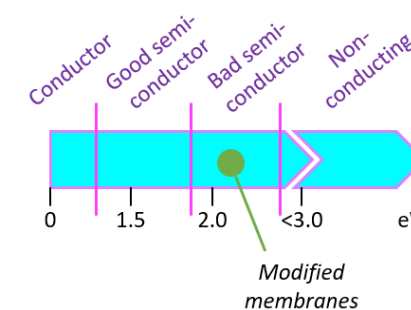
Chemical modification



Spectroscopic characterisation



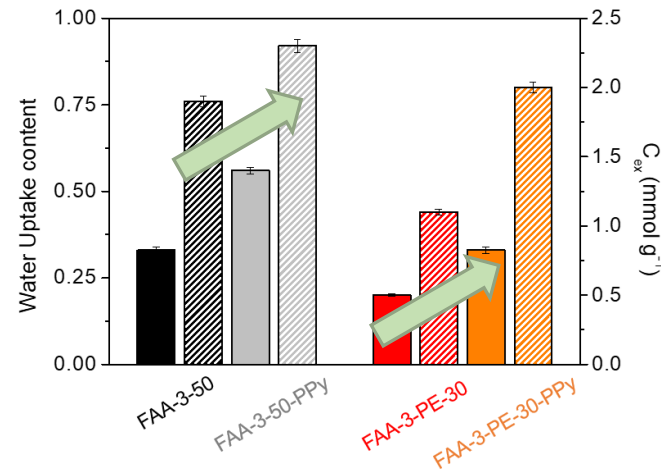
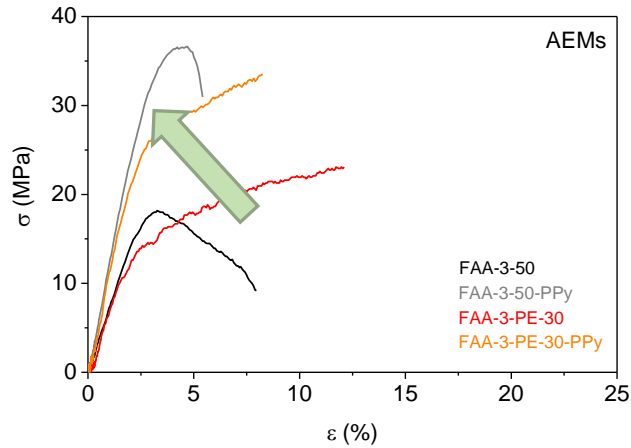
Sample	Estimated oxidation degree (%)	Estimated band gap (eV)
FAA-3-50-PPy	37	>2.0
FAA-3-PE-30-PPy	72	>2.5



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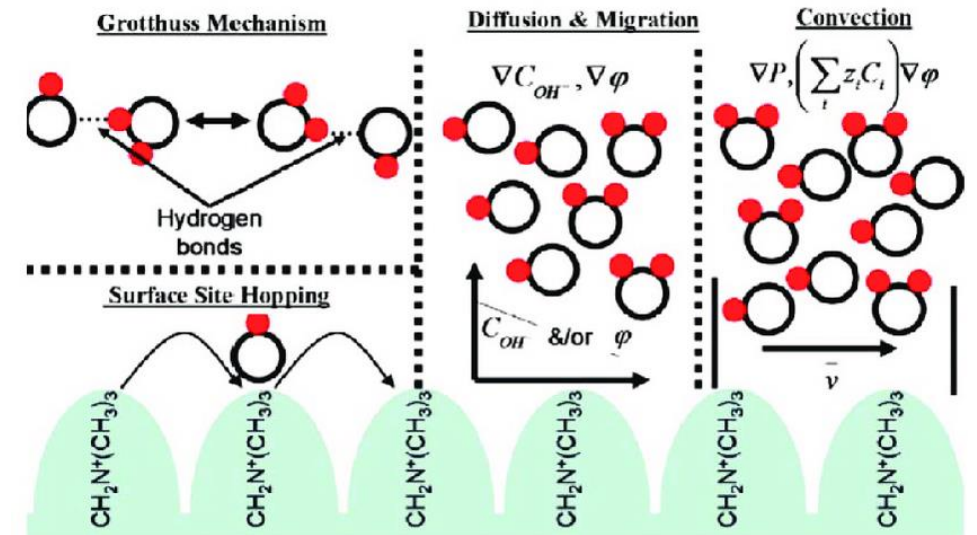
Membrane properties



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- Mechanical properties were improved after membrane modification.
- Both **WU** (filled columns) and **C_{ex}** (partially filled columns) highly increased in modified-AEMs due to positively charged PPy segments.

Transport phenomena



S. Castañeda-Ramirez et. al, *New Trends in Ion Exchange Studies (2018)*, ISBN 978-1-78984-248-7

$$J_i = -D_i \frac{dC_i}{dx} - D_i \frac{Fz_i C_i}{RT} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + v C_i$$

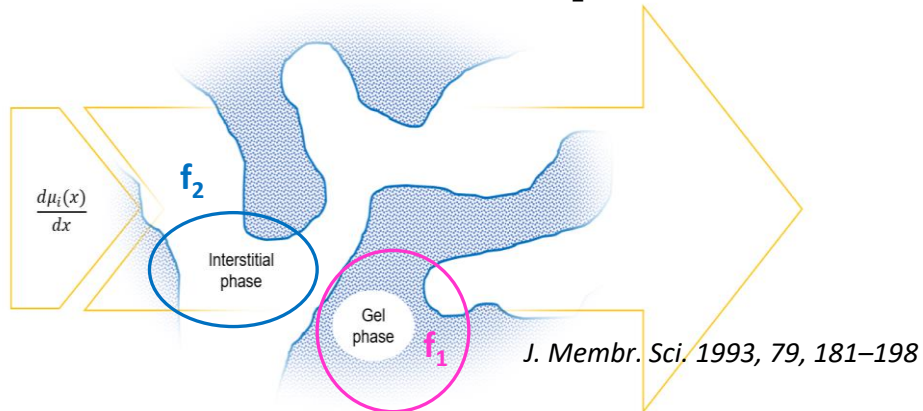
HIGREEW Innovations & Current Results

Membrane microstructure

V. I. Zabolotsky *et. al.* provided a description of IEMs based on **Nernst-Planck approximation** and by considering **membrane conductivity** as a measurable property, the following expression would describe the membrane as:

$$\kappa_i^* = (f_1 \bar{\kappa}_i^\alpha + f_2 \kappa_i^\alpha)^{1/\alpha}$$

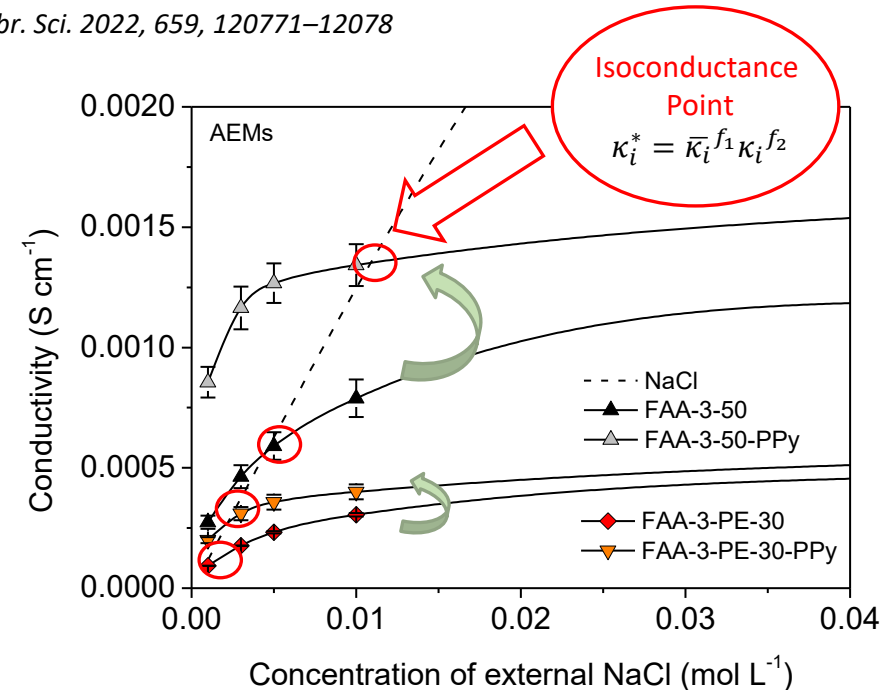
where $[-1 < \alpha < +1]$



where κ^* is the overall **membrane conductivity** (mS cm^{-1}); $\bar{\kappa}$ and κ are the conductivities of the **gel** (assumed to be constant) and **interstitial** phase (same as the external solution in mS cm^{-1}), respectively.

Each phase can be found experimentally when equilibrating the membrane with the electrolyte solution (NaCl, in this work) and then measuring the conductivity of the external solution and the membrane conductivity by means of EIS technique.

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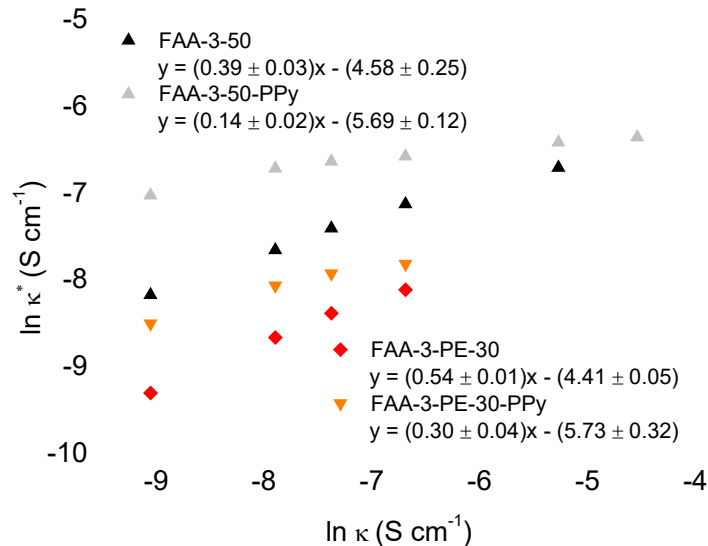
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Membrane microstructure

The **two-phase model** can be **linearized** by the following expression in order to obtain the volume fractions of the corresponding phase **near isoconductance region**:

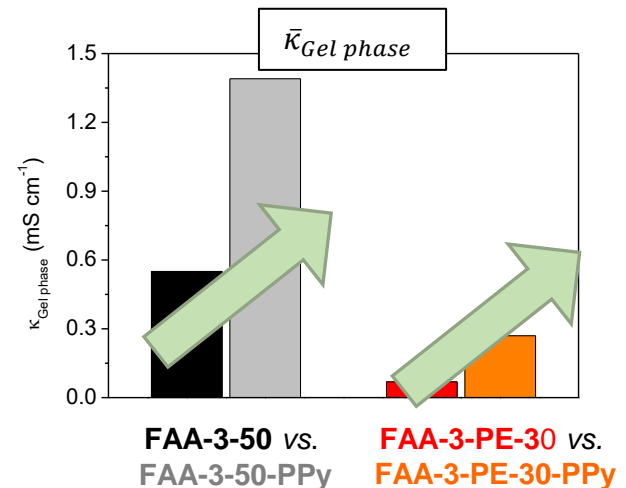
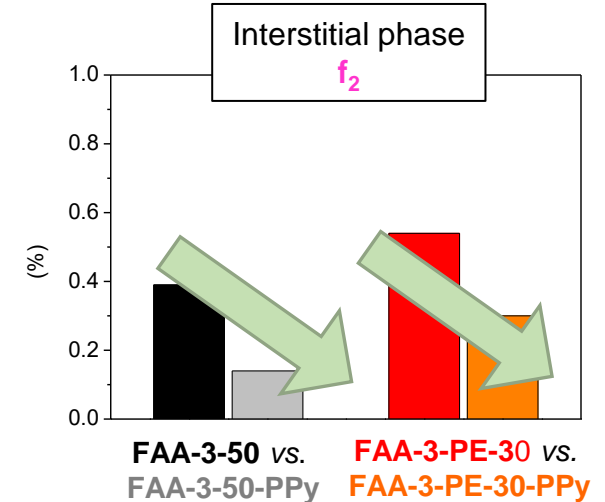
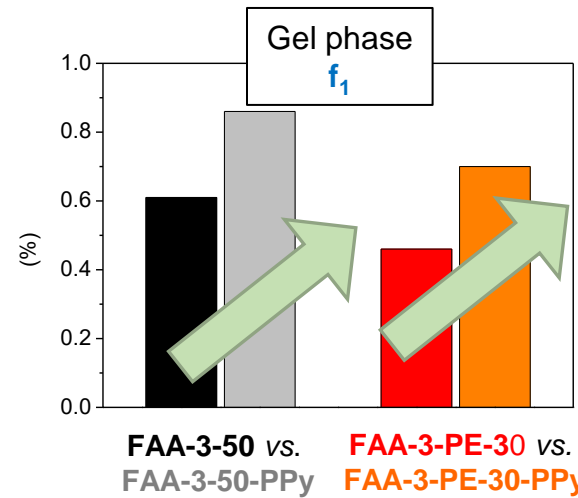
$$\ln \kappa^* = f_1 \ln \bar{\kappa} + f_2 \ln \kappa$$

constant



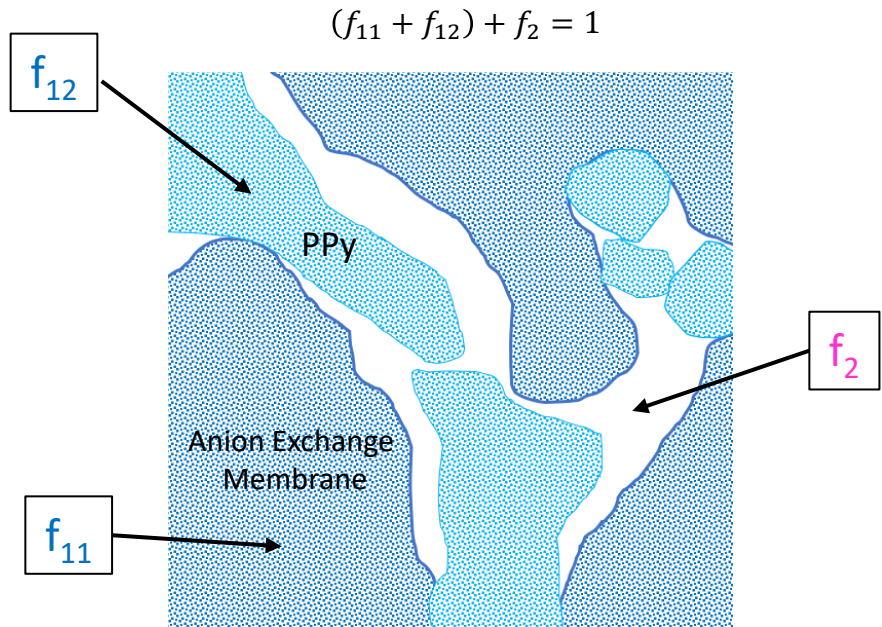
AEM
vs.
AEM-PPy

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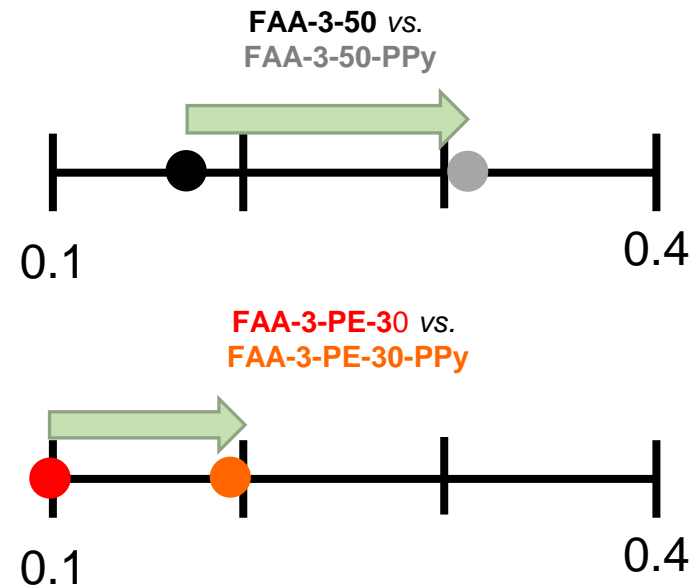
Membrane microstructure



Schematic representation of modified-AEMs with reduced *interstitial phase* (f_2) and *gel phase 1* (membrane) and *gel phase 2* (charged PPy).

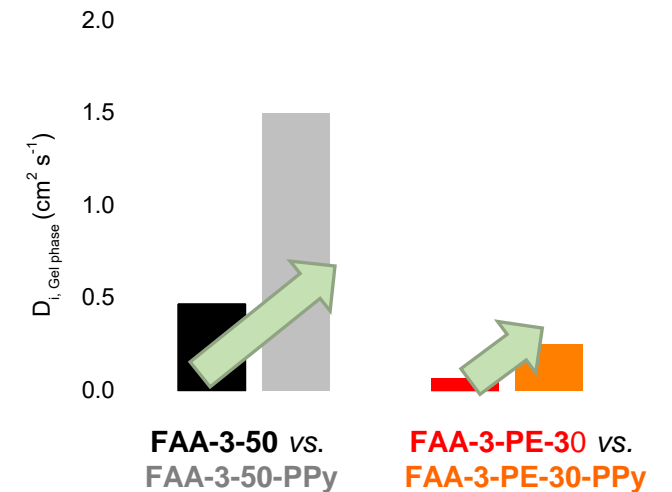
- But... How would the new α look like?
- What about the **ion transport** of the resulting material?

Structural parameter (α)



Diffusion coefficient in the gel phase (\bar{D}_{Cl^-})

$$\bar{D}_i = \frac{RT}{F^2} \frac{\kappa_{iso}}{C_{ex}^n} f_1'$$

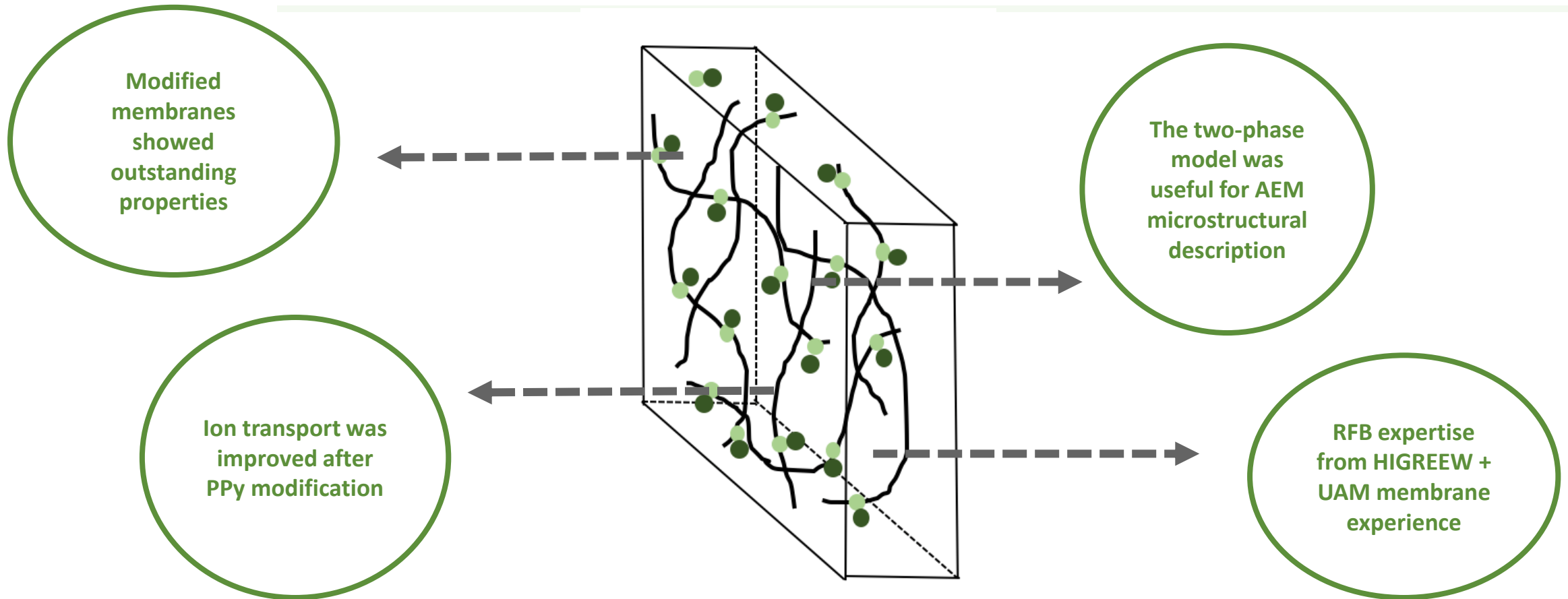


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CONCLUSIONS



Conclusions



UAM has acquired knowledge on RFB field from the rest of HIGREEW partners and has offered his knowledge on membrane field. UAM has successfully achieved 2 PhD thesis, several JCR publications and performed many dissemination activities during the project.

Thank you!



The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union under Grant Agreement no. 875613