

The background of the slide is a photograph of a renewable energy facility. In the foreground, there are green solar panels tilted towards the sun. In the middle ground, there are white wind turbines. To the right, there is a large white energy storage container with a green lightning bolt logo and the word 'allegro' on its side. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

allegro

Microemulsions: The perfect electrochemical solvent and why you should study them

Fraser Hughson: Co-Founder, CTO
Fraser@allegro.energy



Oil + Water



Emulsion

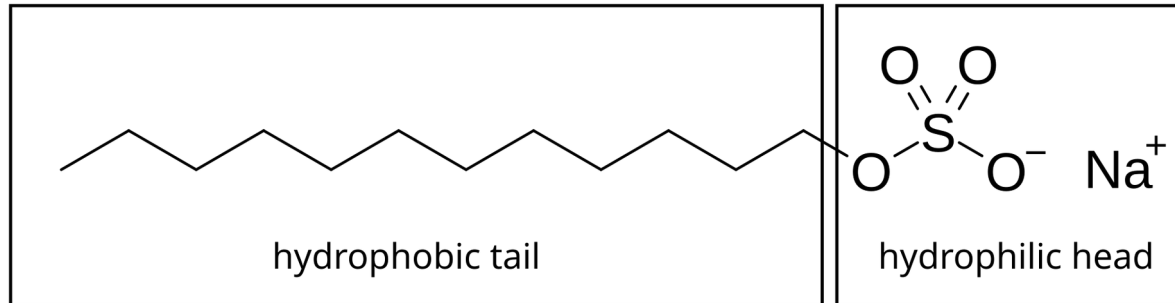


Microemulsion

Thermodynamically stable mixture of oil and water

Example compositions

- Aqueous phase - Salt + water
- “Oil” - non-polar solvent
- Surfactant - Amphiphile
- Co-surfactant - optional



Component	wt %
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H ₂ O	82.1
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Cyclohexane	3.2
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SDS	4.9
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Butanol	9.8
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Components	wt %
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H ₂ O	50
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Cyclohexane	22
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SDS	9.33
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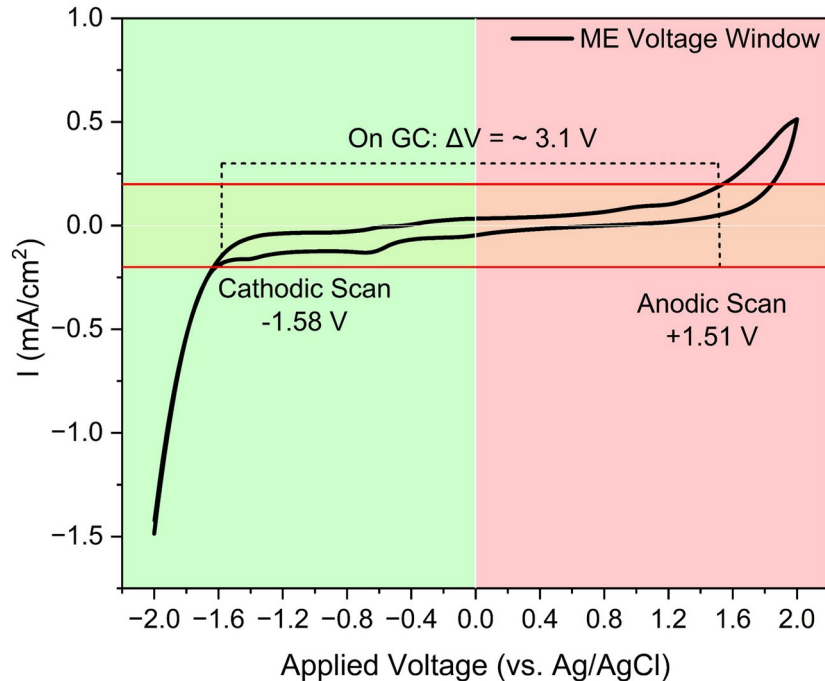
Butanol	18.67
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What are the biggest problems in flow battery chemistry?

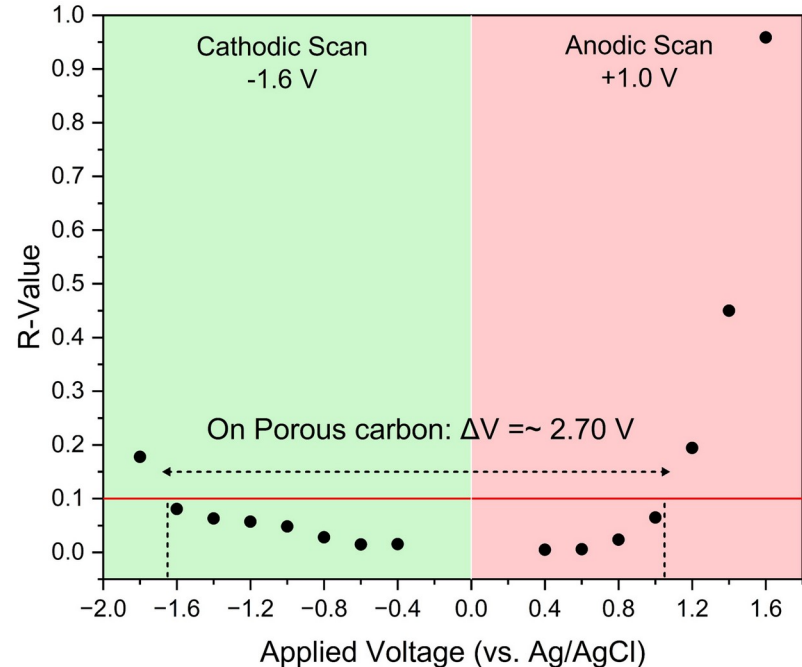
- Gas evolution
- Cost
- Availability of active materials - Mine it or make your own?
- Instability of charged states

Greatly extended electrochemical window - NO GAS!

(A) On Glassy carbon

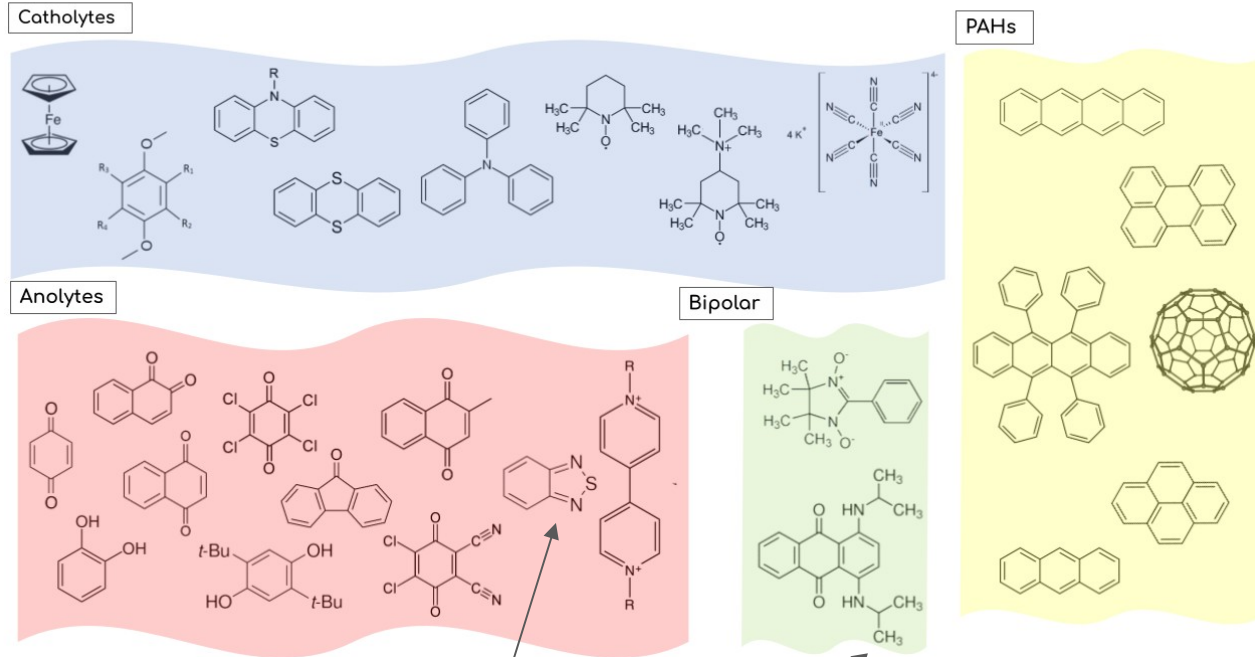


(B) On porous carbon



INFINITE possibility - pick or design any active material

Unmodified
Molecules
already at
scale

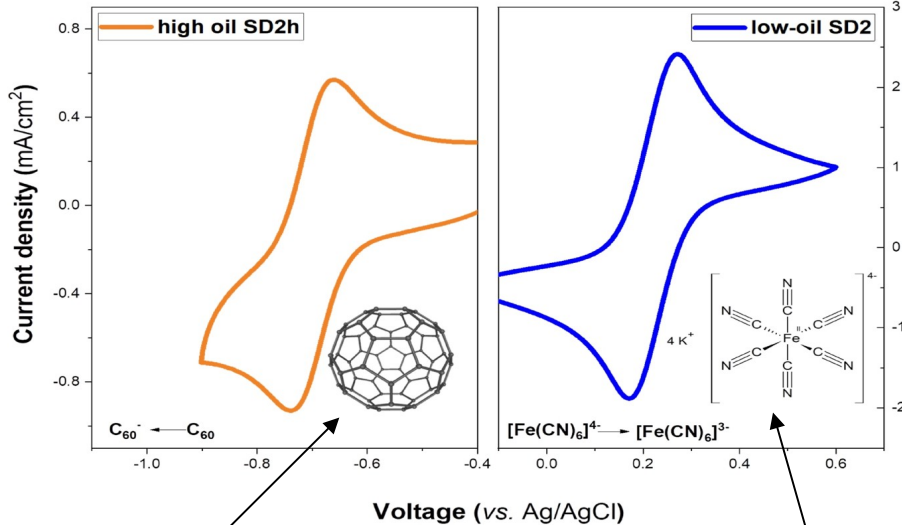


Difficult to
analyse

12M soluble in toluene

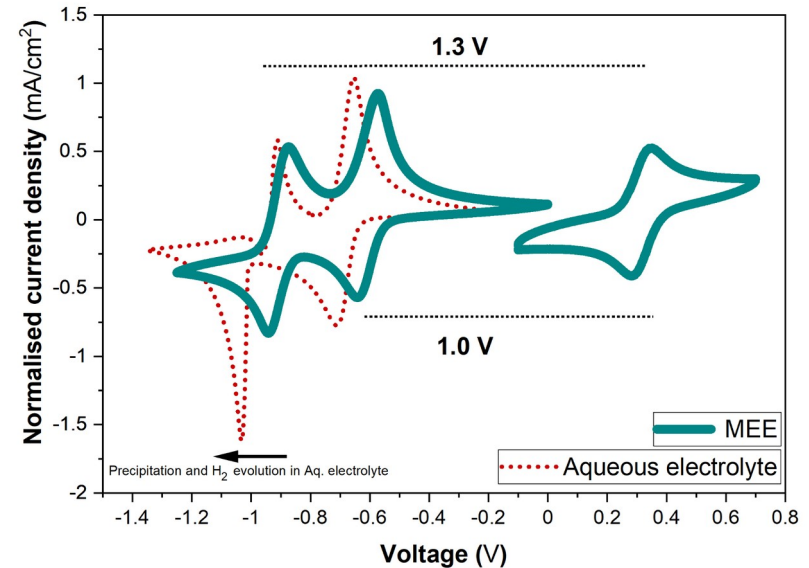
Dye molecules

INFINITE possibility - pick or design any active material



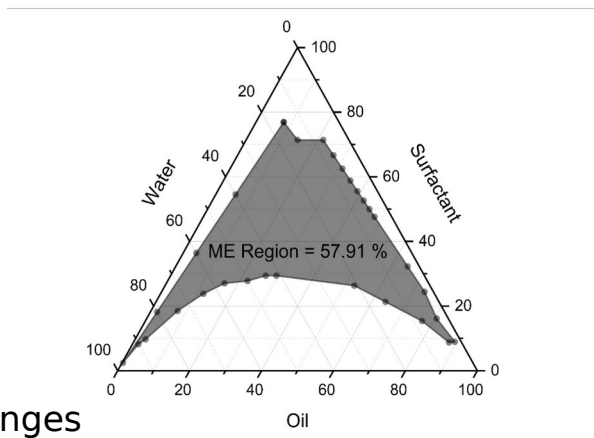
Observe even the most complex molecules

Doesn't interfere with standard aqueous chemistry

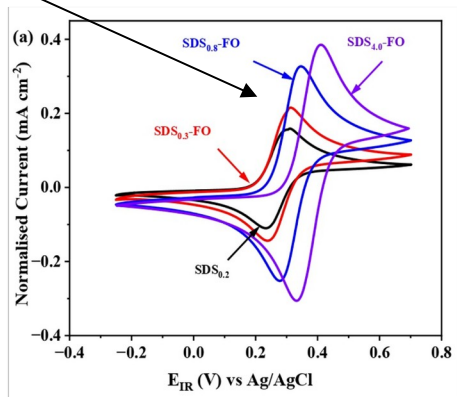


2 electron process with no need to worry about solubility

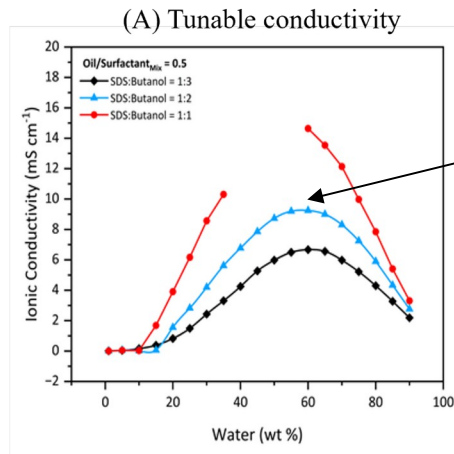
Customise the electrolyte you want!



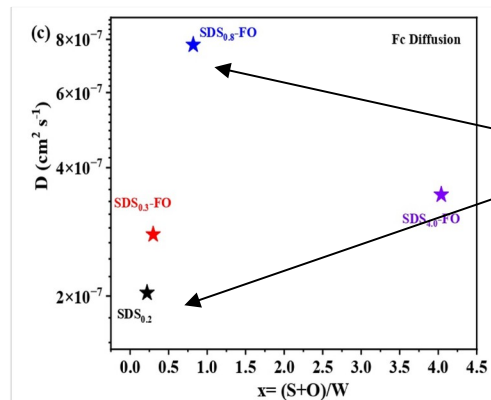
Voltage changes
with composition



(B) Enhanced mass diffusion and kinetics

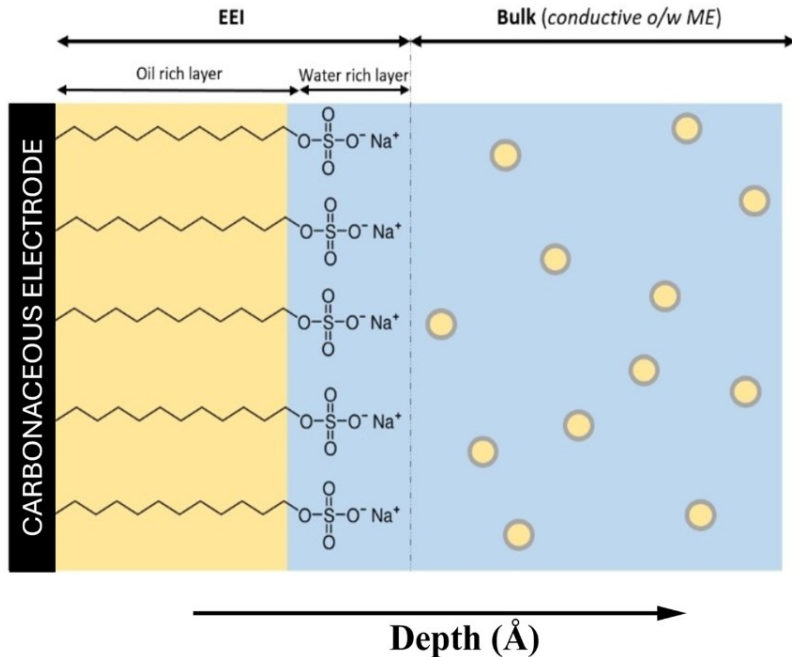


Peak at ~60%
water content



Diffusion changes
with composition

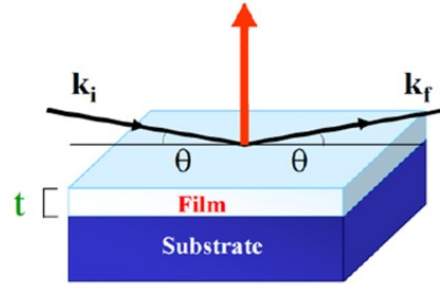
Research case study: What does the electrode interface look like?



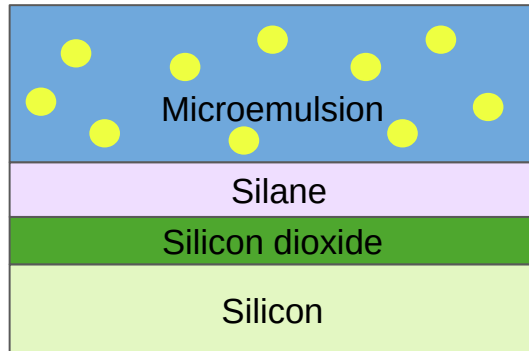
Oil rich layer prevents water from reaching the electrode - preventing water splitting!

Outer sphere processes in water soluble compounds can still occur

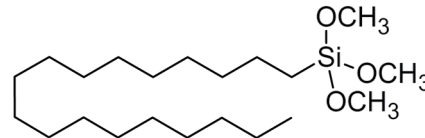
Neutron reflectometry - Resolve Depth



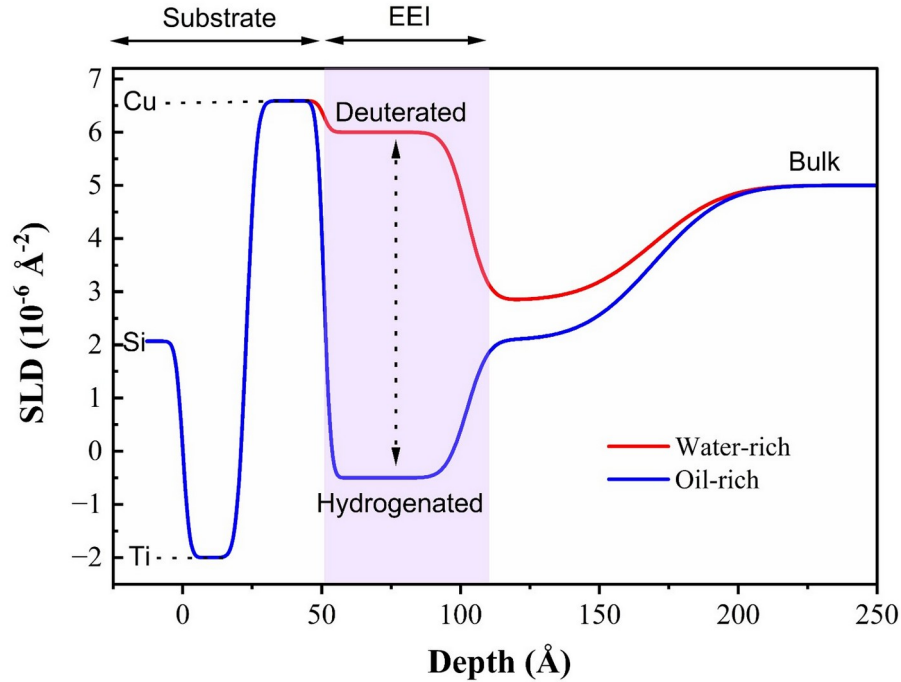
- “Reflectivity” changes as a function of depth comparing k_i to k_f
- See changes in composition with depth



- Silicon for flatness
- Silicon dioxide for customisation
- Silane for hydrophobicity



Nanoscale information

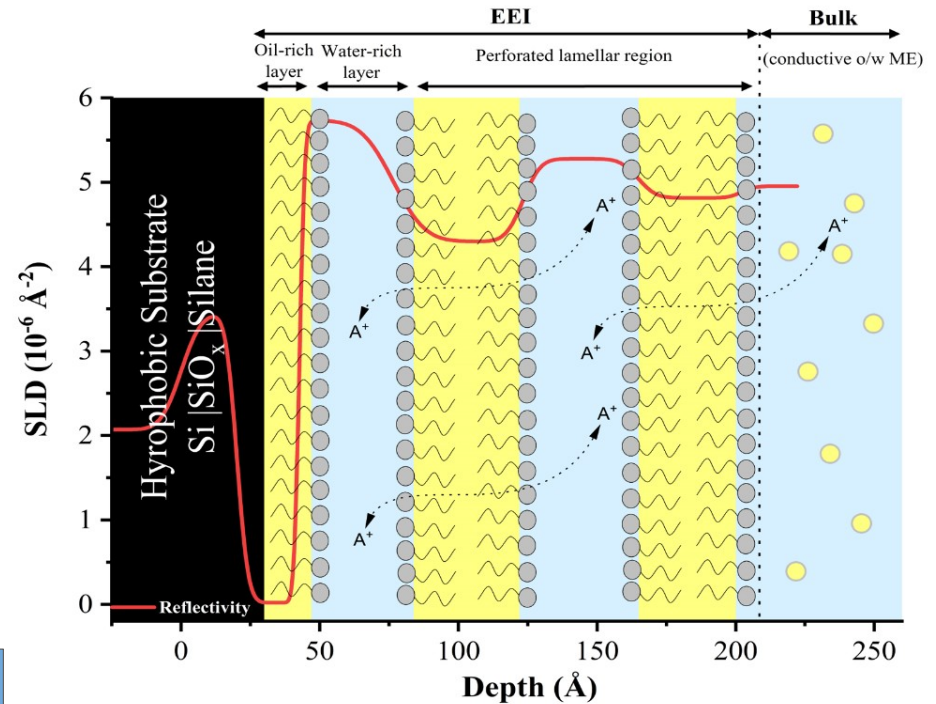
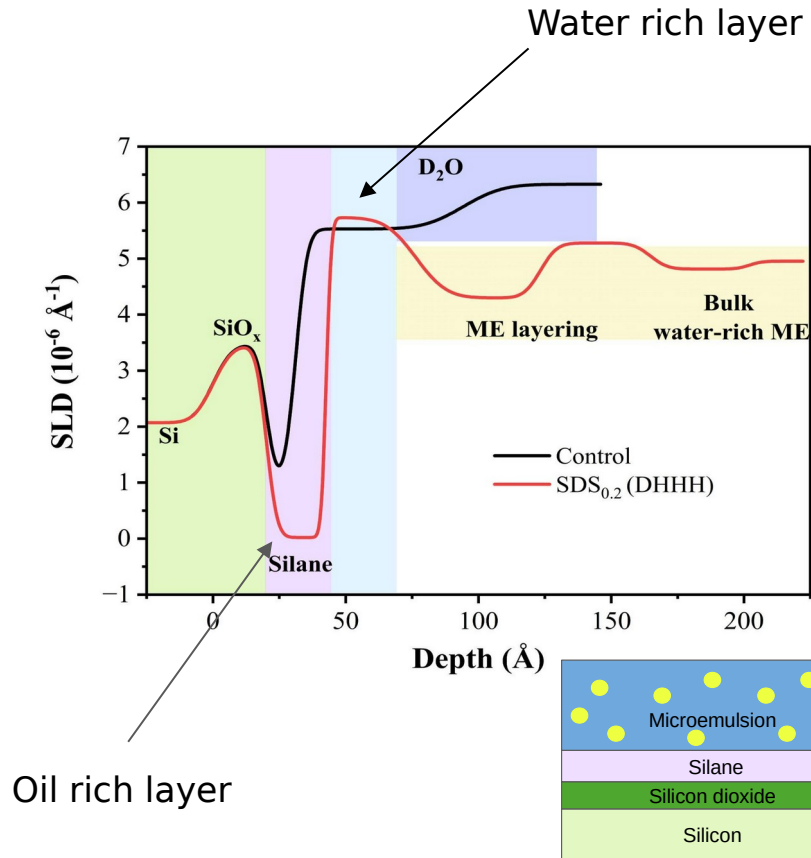


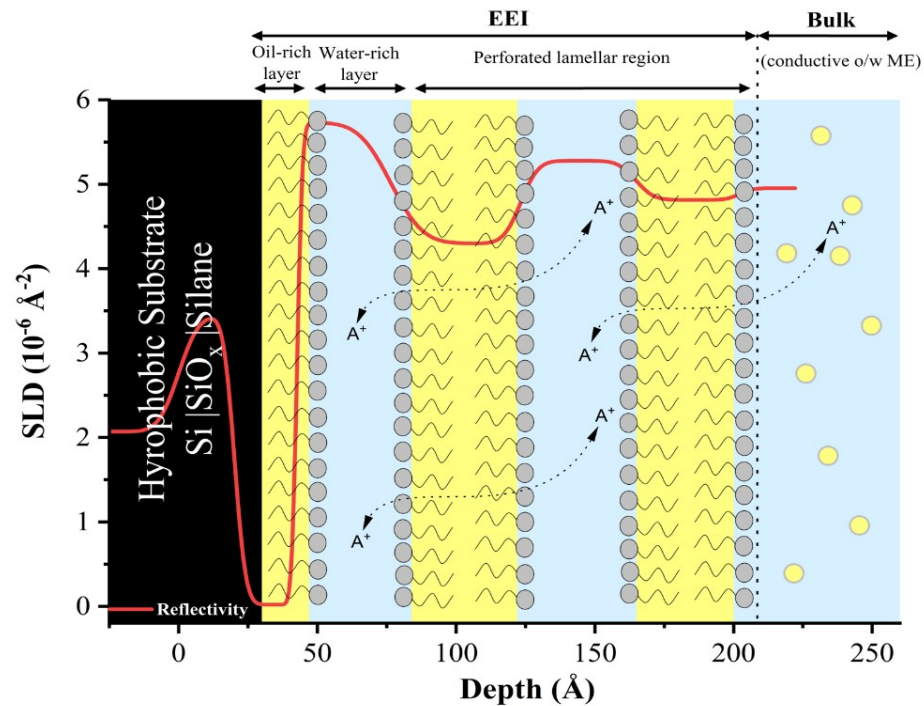
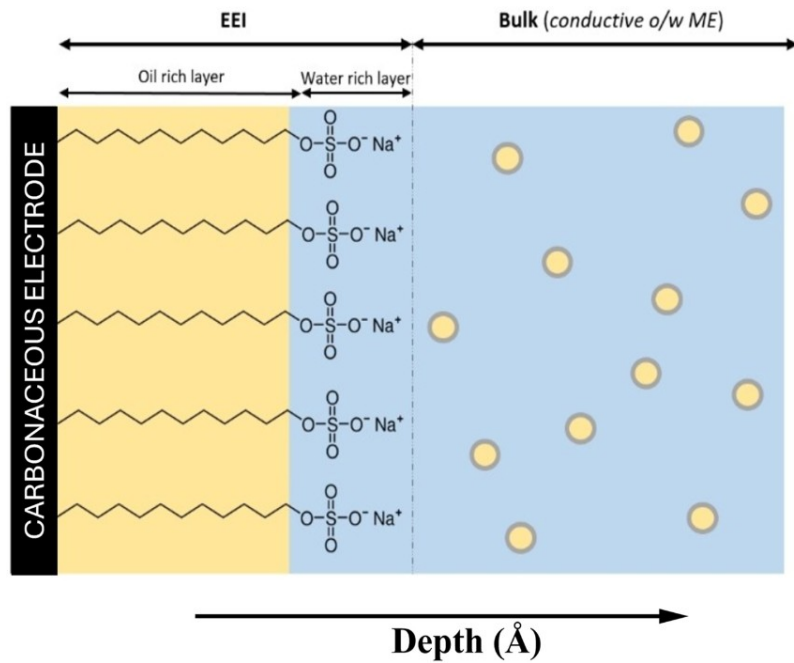
SLD = Scattering length density, changes with composition, deuteration can resolve layers

Lower SLD = More Oil
Higher SLD = More water

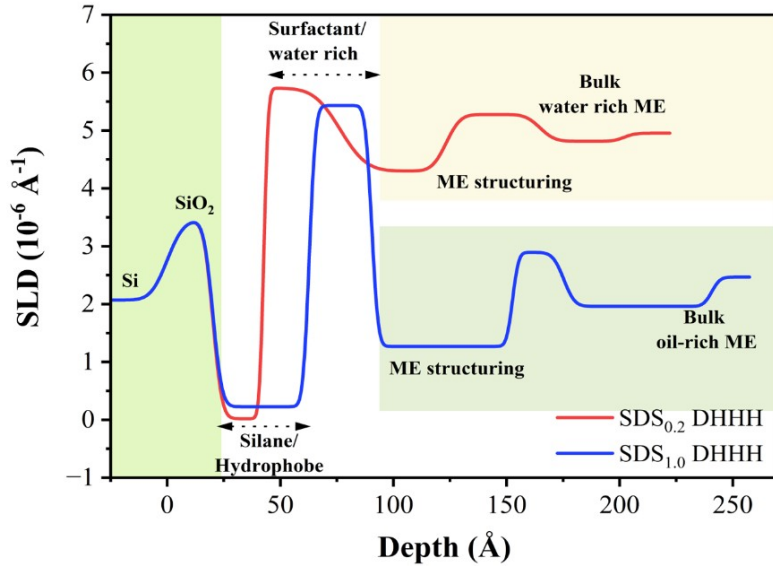
$$SLD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i}{V_m}$$

Results

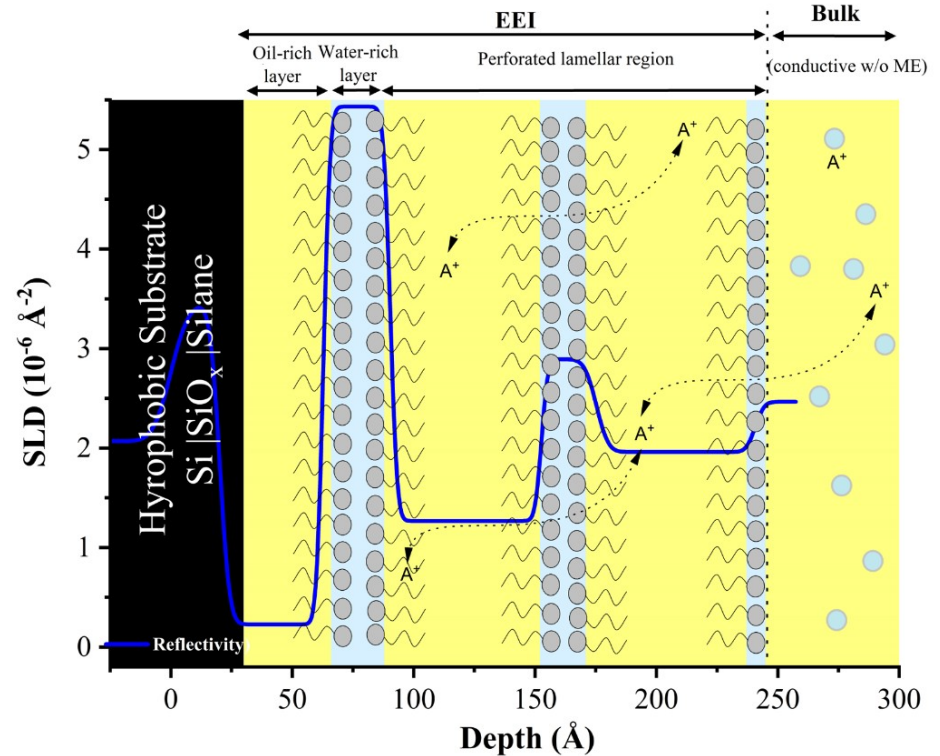




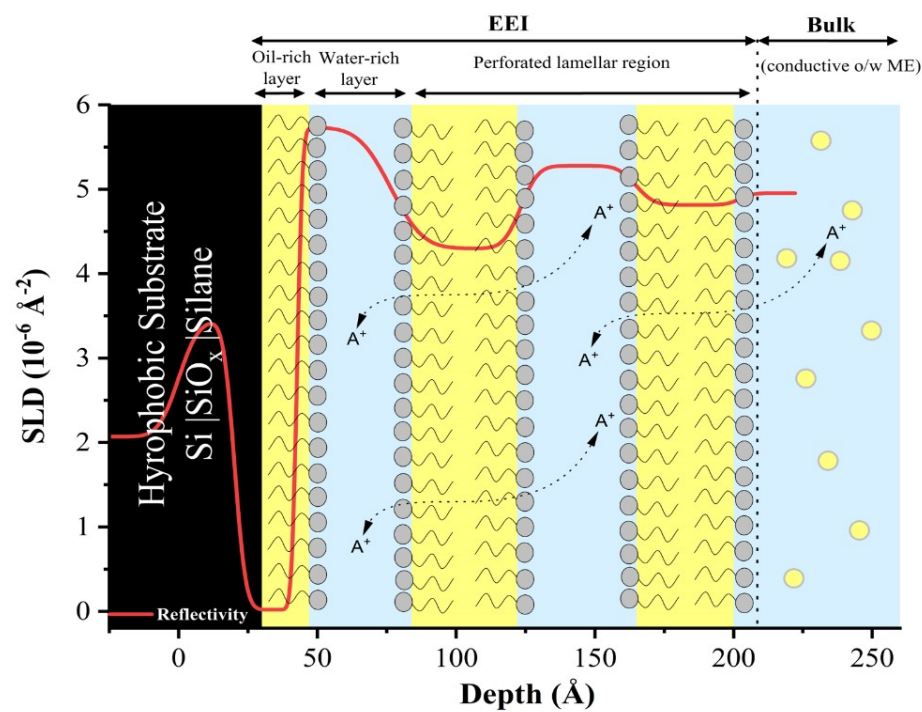
Compositional changes



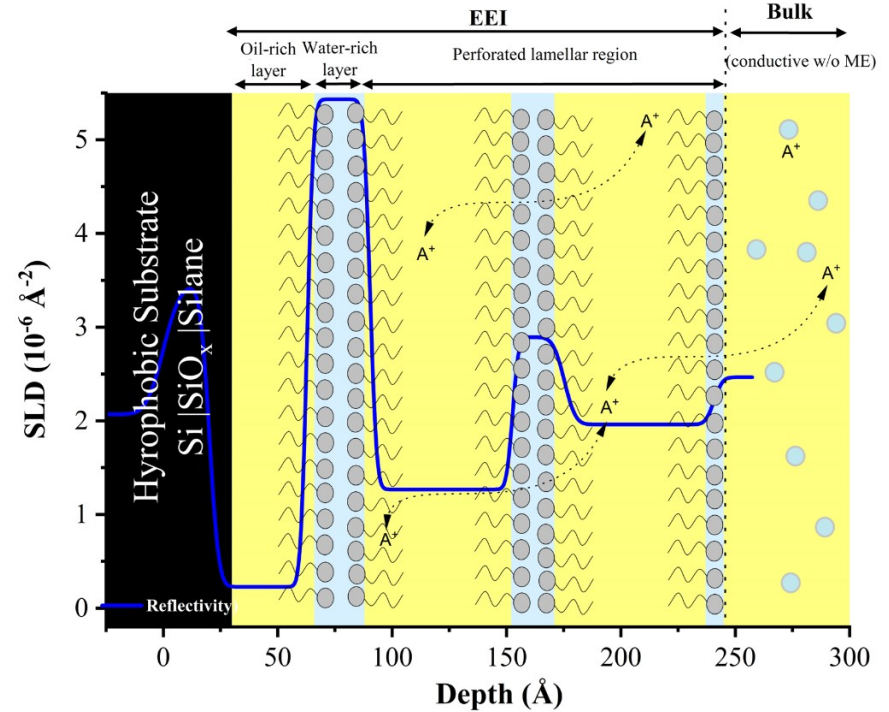
Red = low oil ME
Blue = high oil ME



Fine control over interface structure



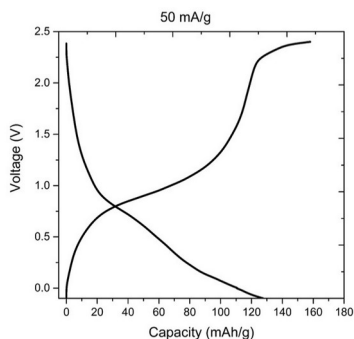
Low oil content



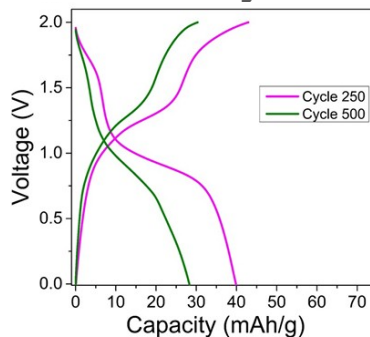
High oil content

Paper ideas: Utilise academic freedom!

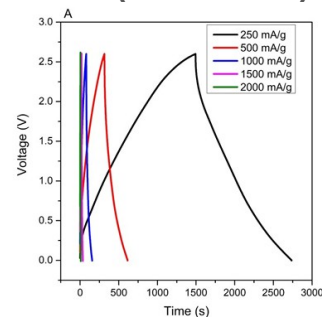
- Influence of surfactants on membranes (in-situ ion exchange?)
- Kinetic enhancements in microemulsions
- **Design the best molecule you can without the constraint of solubility or voltage**
- Electrosynthesis in microemulsions
- Extreme environments solved by microemulsions ($>100^{\circ}\text{C}$)



Lithium Ion batteries



Sodium Ion batteries



Supercapacitors

Acknowledgement



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The team at Allegro Energy - Driven to
make GW and GWh a reality