

# 30 $\mu\text{m}$ thin, highly conductive PBI-based anion exchange membrane (AEM) for VRFB applications



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## Introduction

Limited publications of AEM's compared to PEM's

- Quaternized polysulfone (QAPSF)<sup>1</sup>
- Quaternized poly(fluoro ether)<sup>2</sup>
- Polybenzimidazole (PBI)<sup>3</sup>

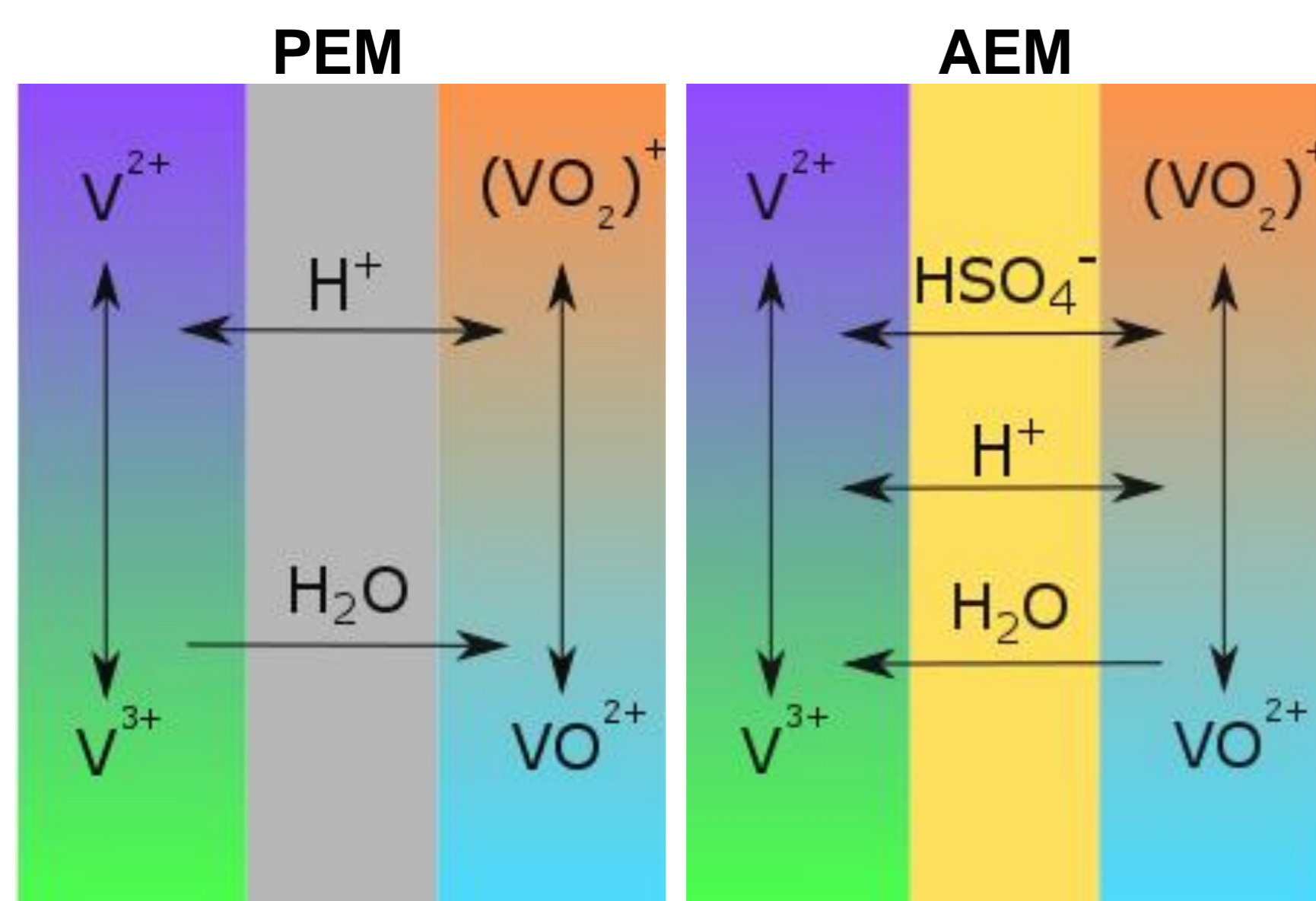


Figure 1: General schematic of PEM and AEM operation in a VRFB environment

## VRFB Membrane Requirements

- Low V crossover
- Chemically Stable
- Mechanically Stable
- High conductivity

## New Material Application

- Hexamethyl-p-terphenyl poly(benzimidazolium)<sup>4</sup>
- Reported previously for fuel cell and electrolyser applications → **This work: First application for redox flow batteries**
- Non fluorinated
- Chemically & mechanically stable in acidic media

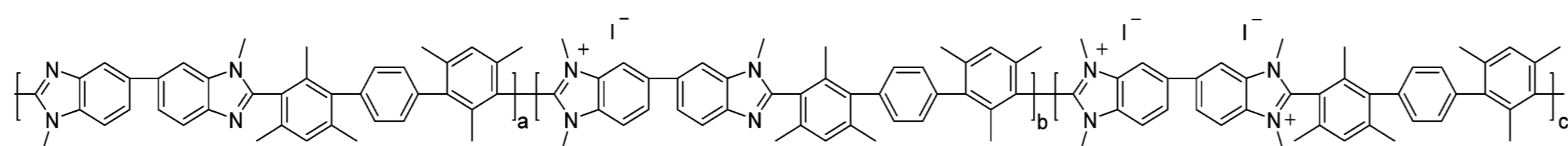


Figure 2: Structure of HMT-PMBI, as reported by Wright et al.<sup>4</sup>

## Electrochemical Analysis

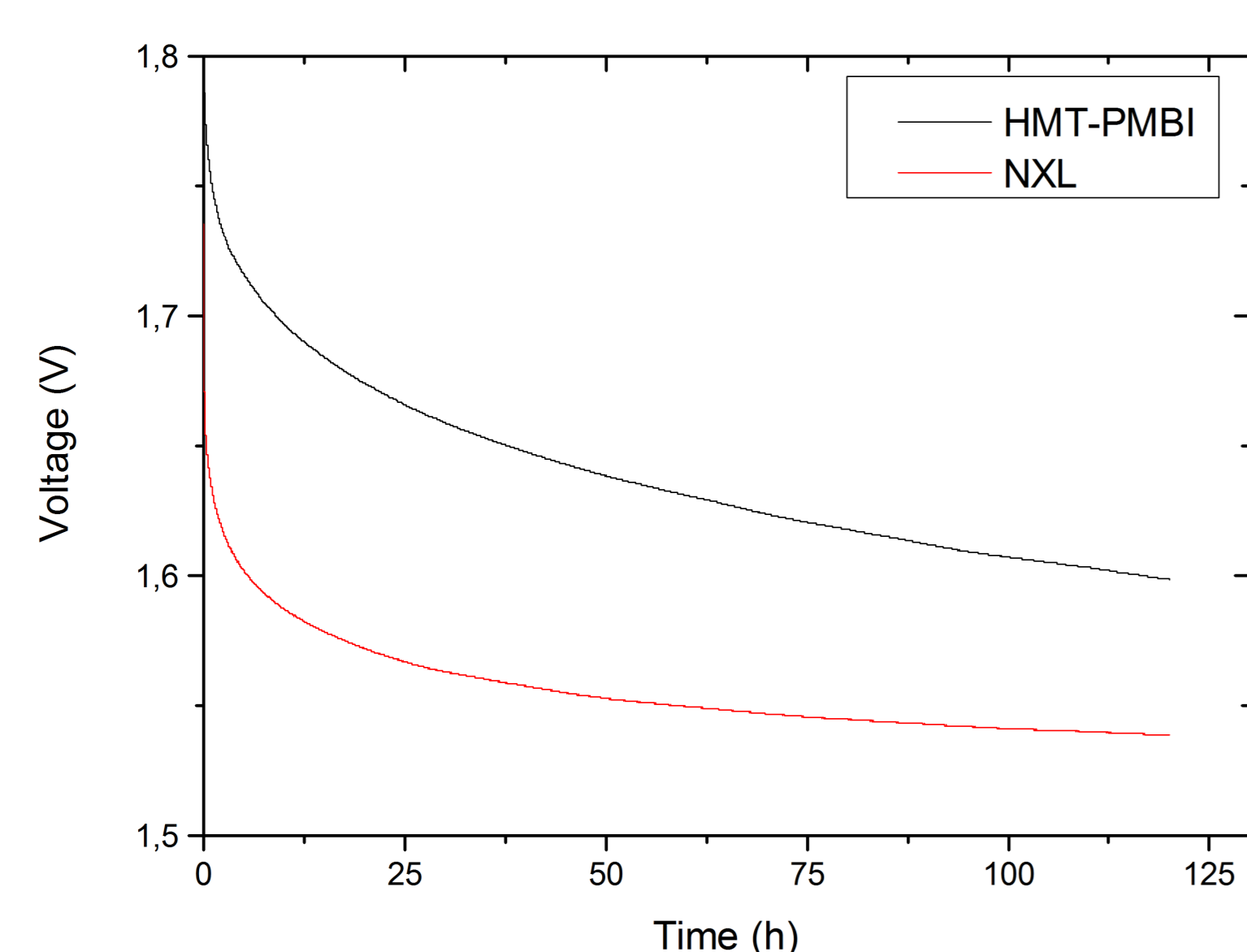


Figure 3: Self-discharge comparison of HMT-PMBI and Nafion XL

- Lower self discharge rate compared to Nafion XL
- Lower V crossover due to charge repulsion (Gibbs – Donnan effect)

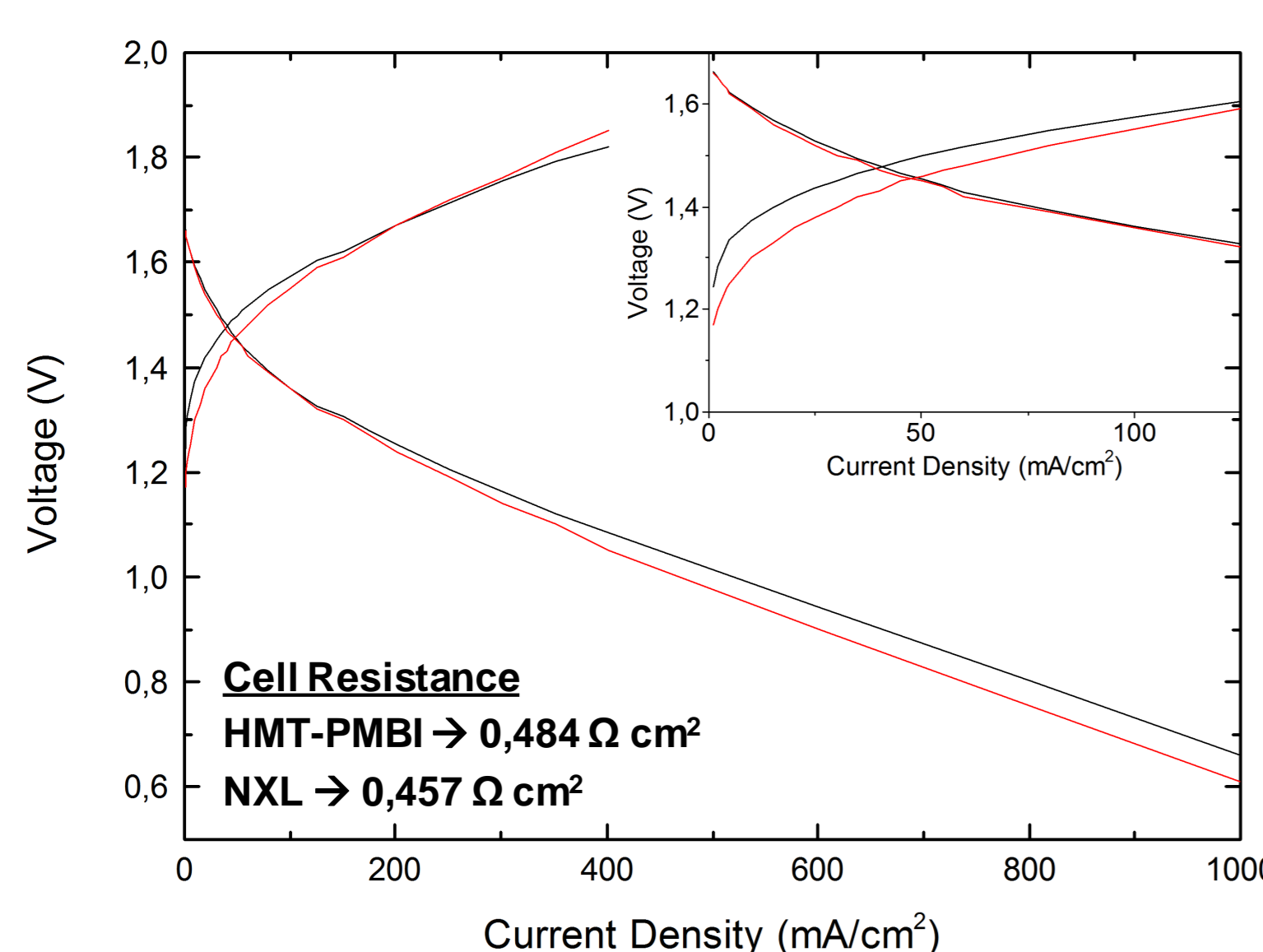


Figure 4: Polarization data comparison of HMT-PMBI (black line) and Nafion XL (red line). Inset image showing 0 – 125 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> range

Comparable performance to Nafion XL

Similar cell resistance

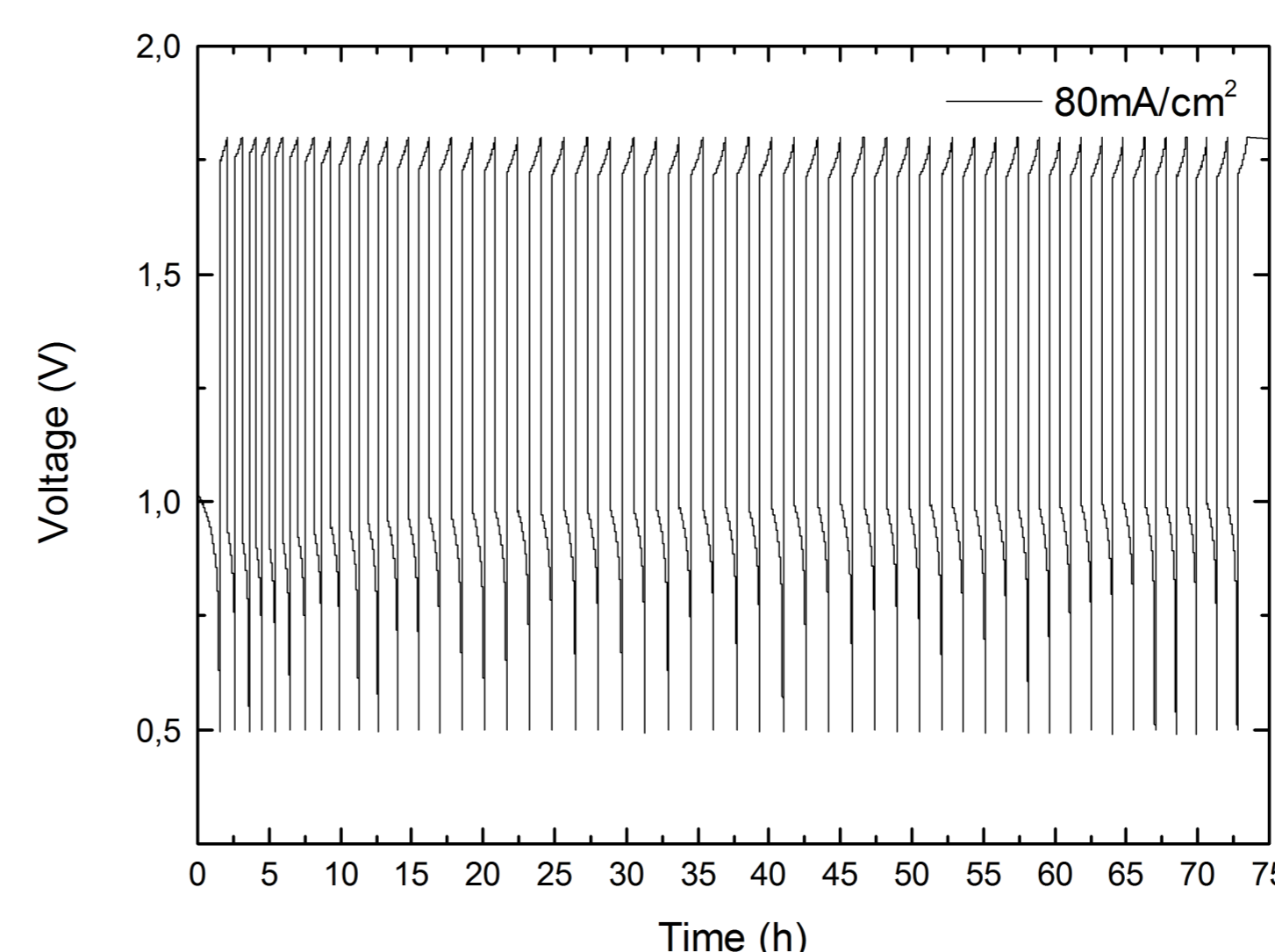


Figure 5: Cycling of HMT-PMBI at 80 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>

After 50<sup>th</sup> cycle:

- CE – 99.58%
- EE – 51.22%
- VE – 50.49%

- CE >99% is comparable to other reported results
- Low EE due to non-optimized electrodes

## Chemical Stability Testing

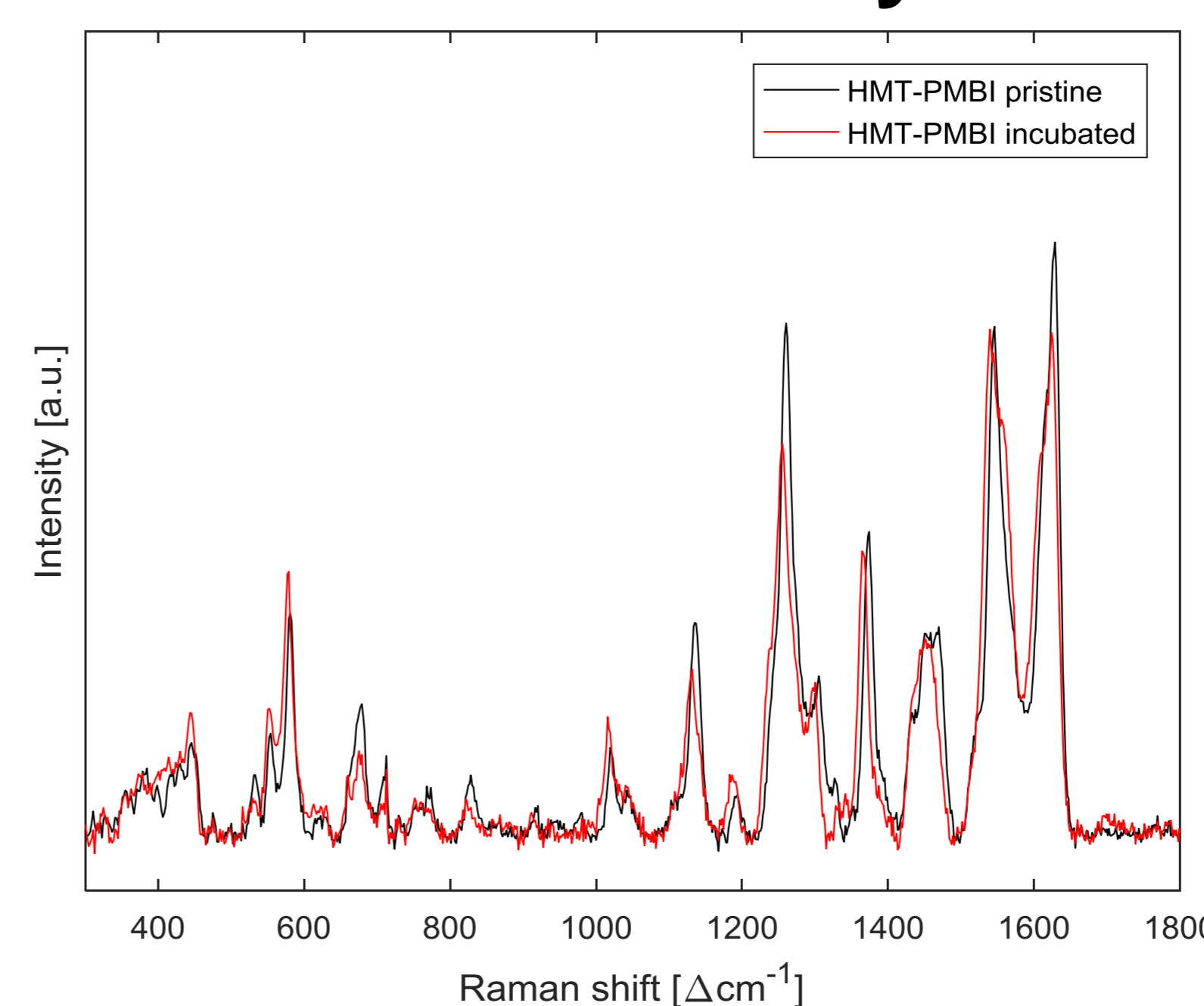


Figure 6: Raman analysis of HMT-PMBI before and after chemical stability testing – 19 days, RT, 1M V<sup>5+</sup> in 4M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte

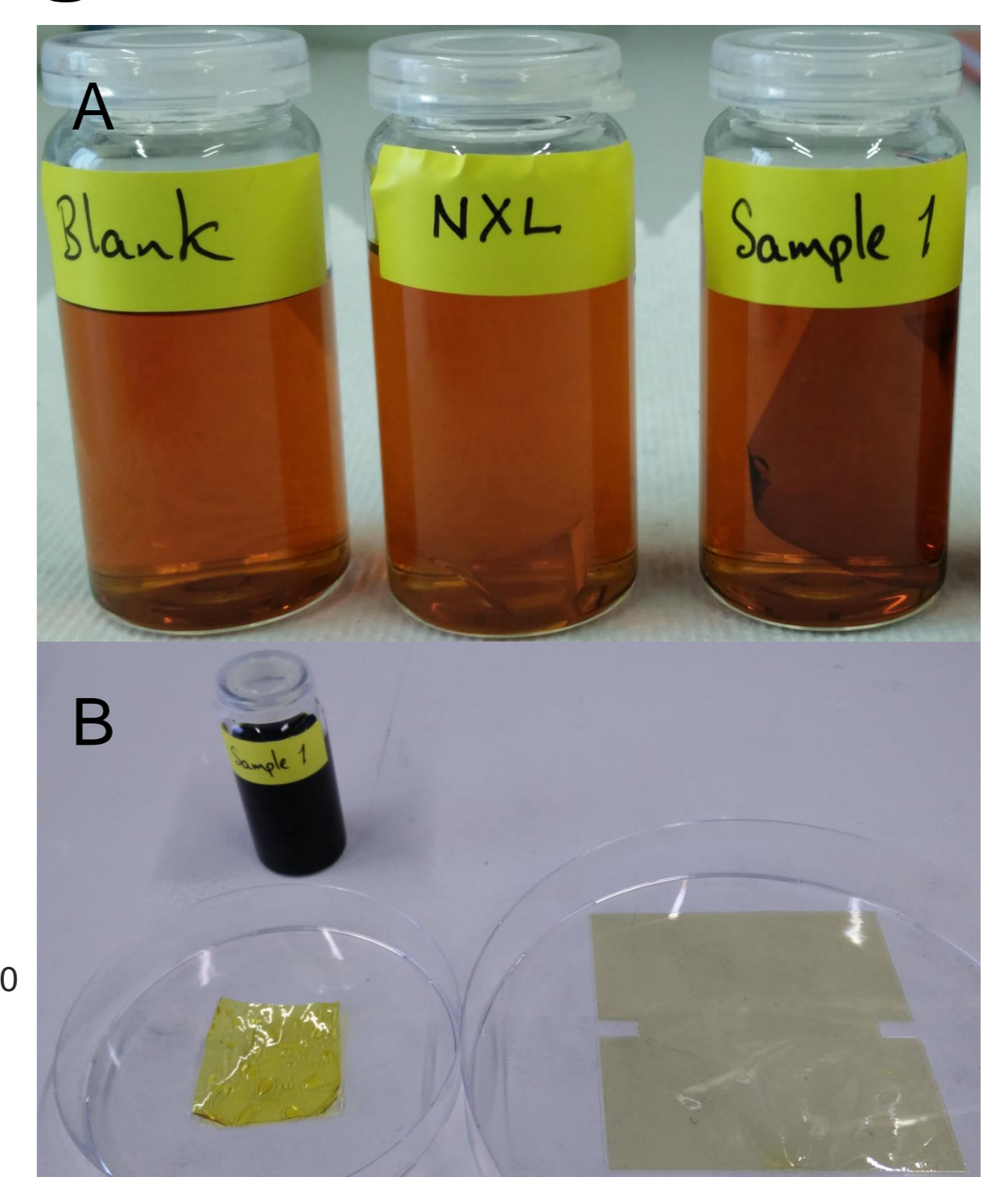


Figure 7: (A) Samples on Day 0. (B) HMT-PMBI on Day 19 (left), compared to untreated HMT-PMBI (right).

- Raman analysis indicates no surface chemical change after incubation.
- Coloration of membrane most likely due to V<sup>5+</sup> absorption.

## Conclusions

Initial testing has successfully demonstrated the application of HMT-PMBI, a 30  $\mu\text{m}$  thin and non-fluorinated AEM, as suitable for use in VRFB systems. Comparable performance has been demonstrated against Nafion XL.

## Outlook

Further testing and optimization required for a complete and comprehensive assessment:

- Longer cycling
- Longer term degradation study
- Cell optimization
- Vanadium crossover testing

## Acknowledgements

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## References

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