

# Porous (S)PSf membranes for pH-neutral, aqueous organic flow batteries

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**i** The **membrane** is a crucial component in aqueous organic flow batteries and must fulfill several requirements:

- ✓ High ionic conductivity
- ✓ Low permeability
- ✓ High chemical and mechanical stability
- ✓ Low cost

Commonly used ion exchange membranes might not properly fulfill these criteria. Instead, **inexpensive porous membranes** can replace them when combined with large organic compounds.

In **this research**, several porous (S)PSf membranes were prepared via non-solvent induced phase separation (NIPS) and their ionic conductivity and permeability towards organic compounds were determined.

Visual representation of a pH-neutral, aqueous organic flow battery.

**1) Sulfonation of PSf**

\*c1ccc(cc1)C(C)(C)c2ccc(cc2)Oc3ccc(cc3)S(=O)(=O)c4ccc(cc4) + ClC(Cl)Cl >> \*c1ccc(cc1)C(C)(C)c2ccc(cc2)Oc3ccc(cc3)S(=O)(=O)c4ccc(cc4)S(=O)(=O) + Cl

RT 1 h

**2) NIPS**

Dissolving polymer in solvent → Degassing → Casting of film → Immersion in water bath

**Series 1: Porosity variation**  
 PSf in TamiSolve: 14, 16, 18, 20 wt% PSf in dope solution

**Series 2: Charge density variation**  
 16 wt% PSf/SPSf blend in TamiSolve: 0, 5, 10, 15 wt% SPSf in blend

**Observation**  
 Brittleness increases upon increased SPSf content.

**Permeability measurements:** Acid Fuchsin as probe molecule ( $M_w = 586 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )  
 No observed diffusion through Nafion N115 and PSf-20 after 4 days of measurement

**Ionic conductivity (in 1 M KCl):** All (S)PSf membranes outperform Nafion N115 with respect to conductivity

**PSf membrane performance**

PSf content in dope solution (wt%)	Permeability ( $\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ )	Ionic conductivity ( $\text{mS}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
14	~1.1E-04	~15
16	~0.4E-04	~5
18	~0.7E-04	~8
20	~0.6E-04	~7

**PSf/SPSf membrane performance**

SPSf content in polymer blend (wt%)	Permeability ( $\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ )	Ionic conductivity ( $\text{mS}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
0	~0.4E-04	~5
5	~0.5E-04	~18
10	~2.5E-04	~18
15	~0.8E-04	~28

..... Ionic conductivity Nafion N115

- All porous (S)PSf membranes had a higher conductivity than Nafion N115 in 1 M KCl.
- Increasing porosity results in conductivity enhancement, but at the cost of a higher dye permeability. Tuning organic redox compounds so that they can be combined with porous membranes is thus indeed an interesting strategy.
- Introduction of SPSf in the membrane also serves as a way toward conductivity enhancement, but is only viable for low SPSf contents, since this also results in membranes with deteriorated mechanical stability and increased permeability.

**Acknowledgements**

Jannes Deprez is grateful for his FWO-SB fellowship (1S15323N).