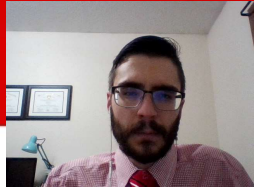




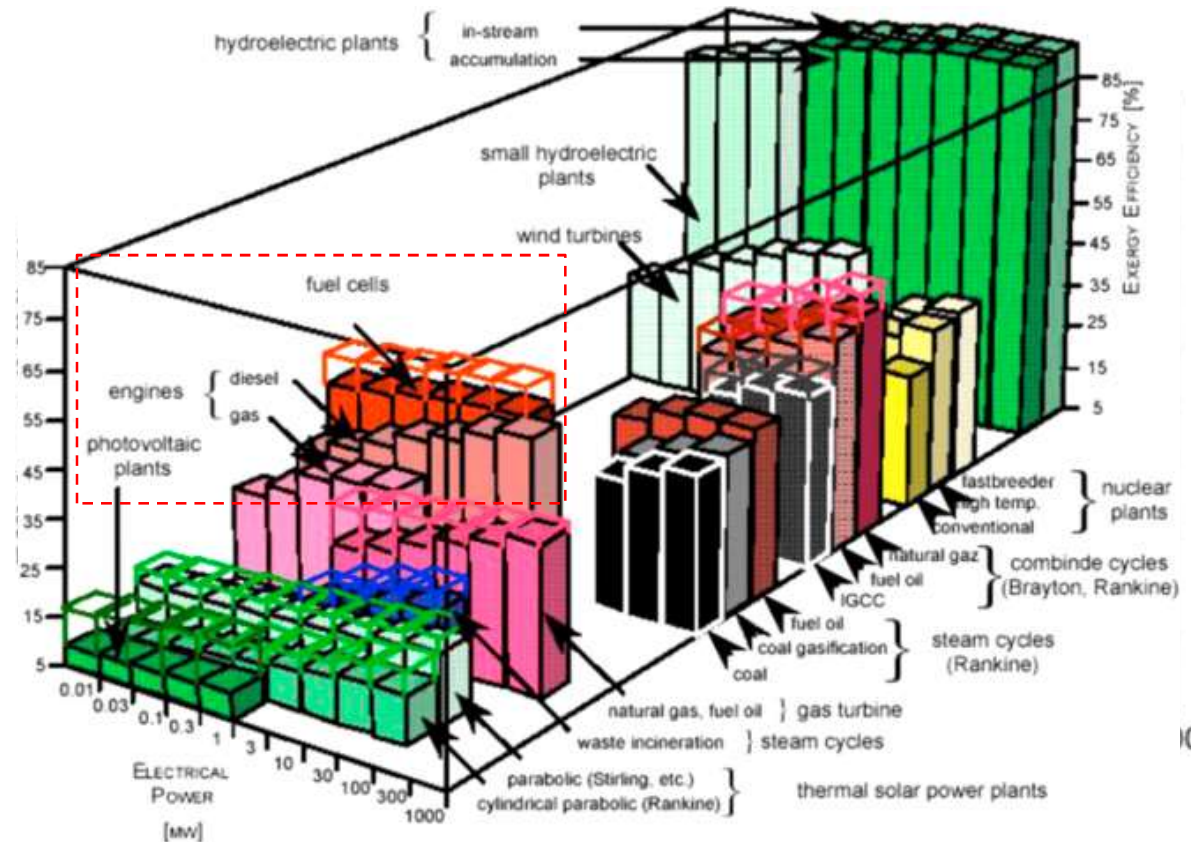
Anionic Exchange Membrane (AEM) Stability: Synthesis Optimization of Multication Side Chains

Michael Lee
PI: Dr. Christopher Cornelius

Background

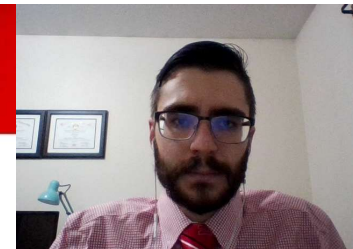


- Applications:
 - Fuel Cell Development:
 - Alternative means of energy production
 - Electrodialysis
- Current energy scale:
 - Transportation
 - Portable Energy
- Fuel Cell Type:
 - Anionic Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells (AEMFCs)

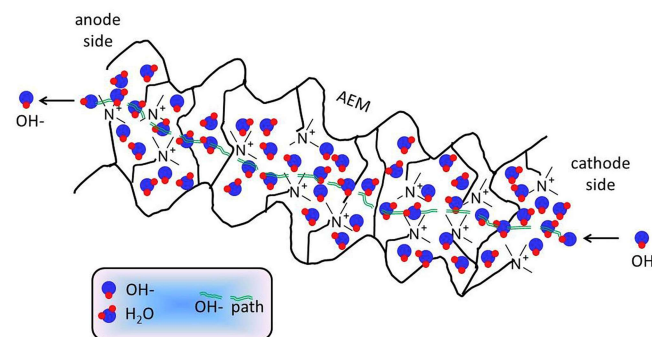
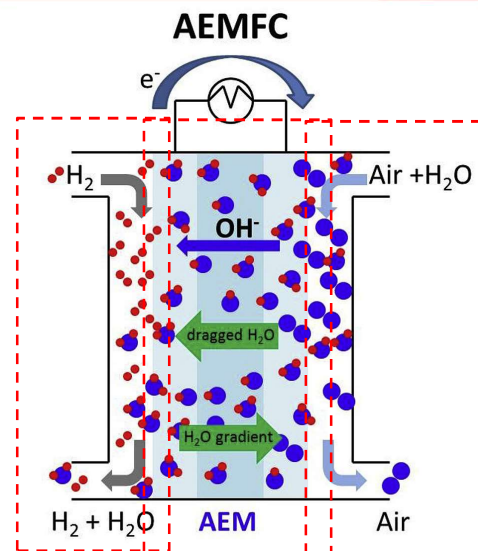


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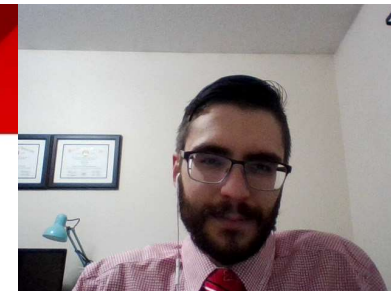
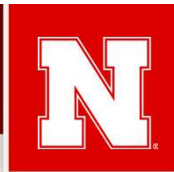
Introduction



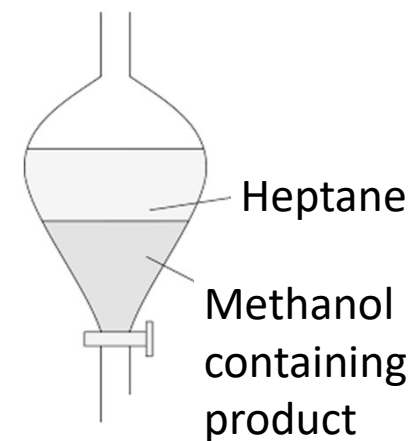
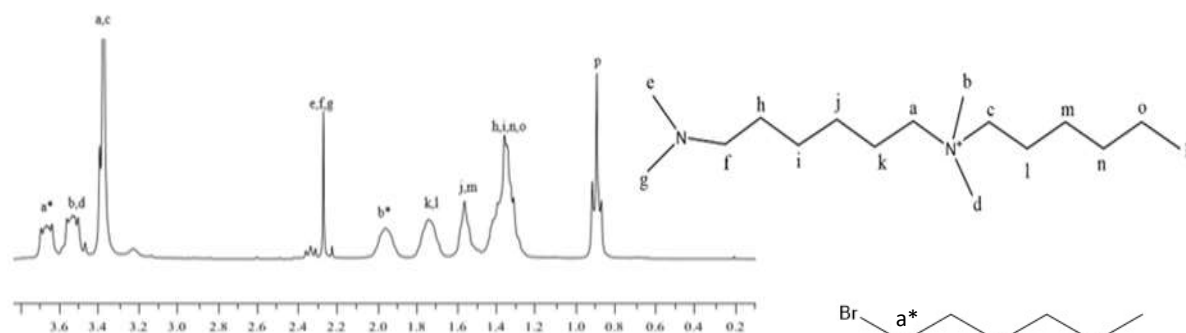
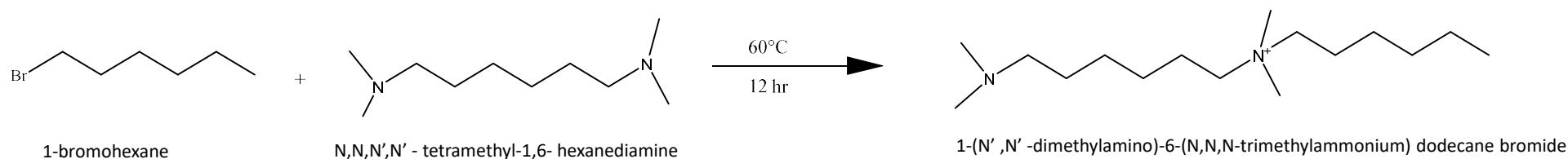
- Basic Ionomer Operation
 - Polymer electrolyte transports ions
 - Donnan exclusion repels electrons
- AEMFC high pH advantages:
 1. Catalyst cost
 2. Avoiding incomplete oxidation
 3. Multiple fuel type compatibility
 4. Favorable cathode reduction kinetics
- Major problem: Alkaline Stability
 1. E1 and E2 type eliminations
 2. Direct nucleophilic substitution
 3. Nitrogen Y lide formation

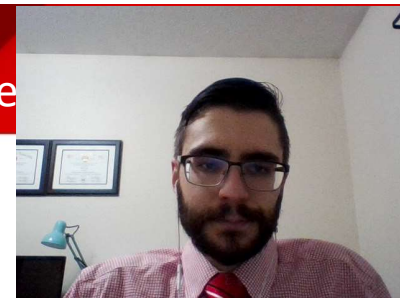


Previous Work

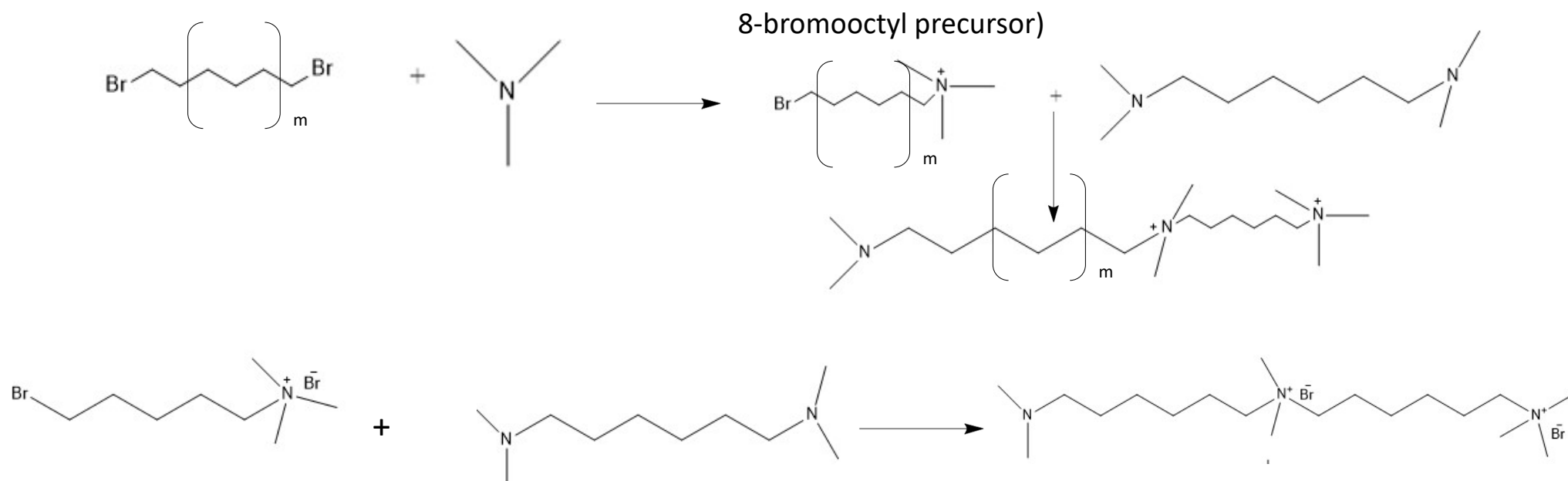


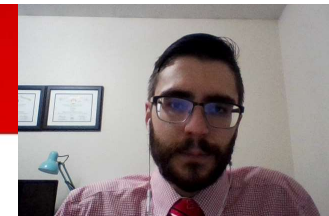
- Optimizing Liung et al. proposed synthesis:





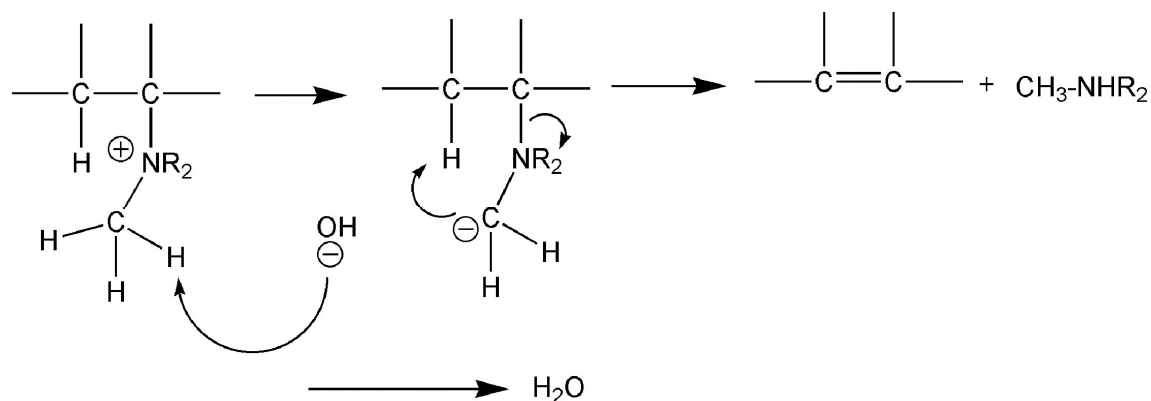
- Triple cation side chains:



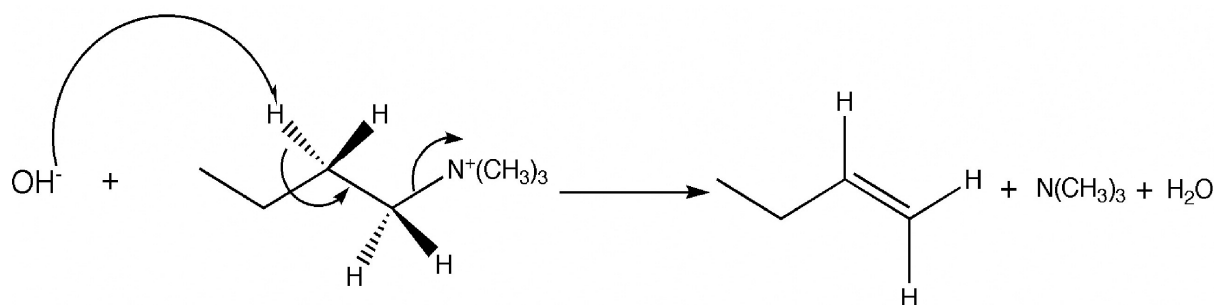


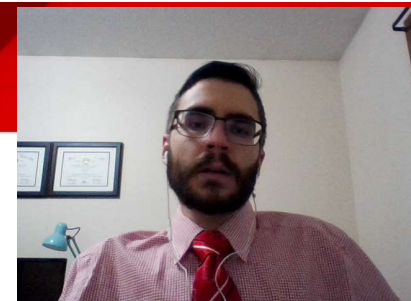
- α and β hydrogen elimination- Hofmann reaction

- E1

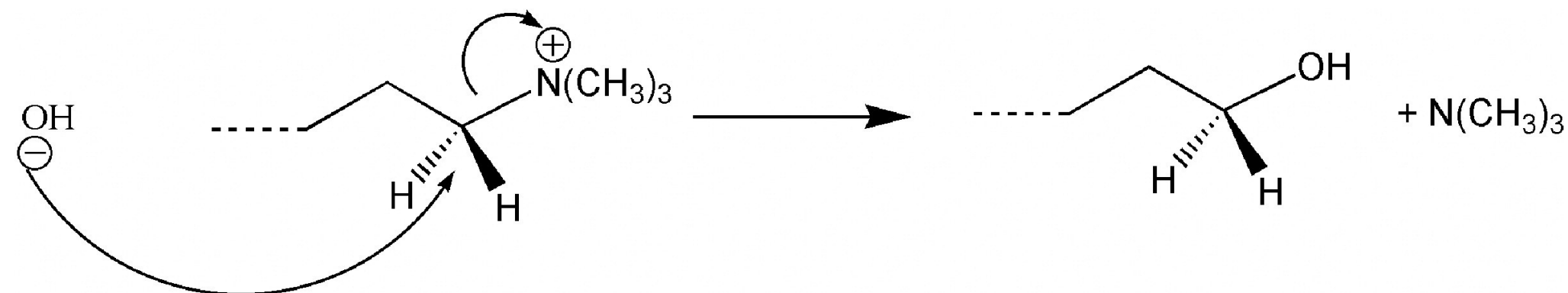


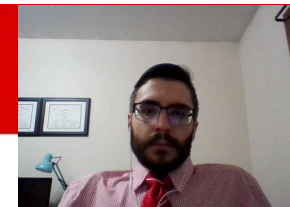
- E2





- Direct nucleophilic substitution

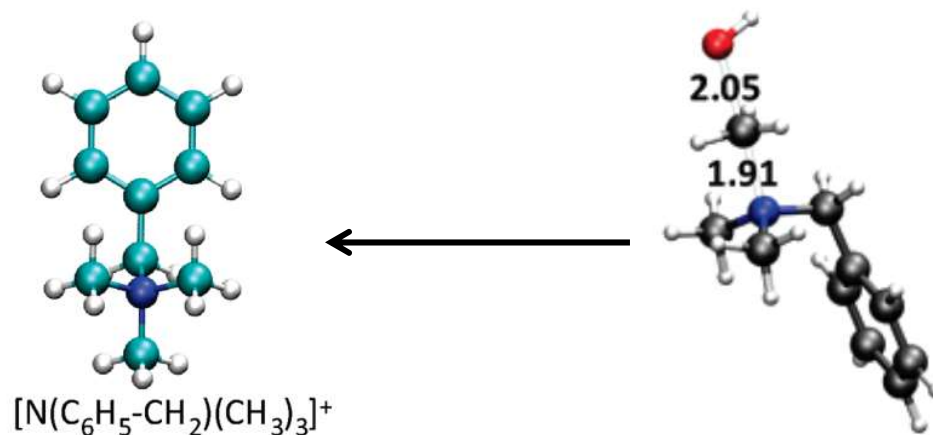


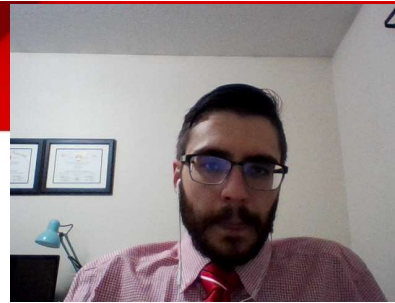


Nitrogen Ylide formation: Benzyltrimethylammonium

Attack Location	Equation	ΔE^*	$\Delta E, \text{transition}^*$	ΔG^{0*}
Benzyl hydrogen	$N(CH_3)_2(CH_2 - C_6H_5) + OH^- \rightarrow (CH_3)_3N^+ - (C_6H_5 - CH)^- + H_2O$	7.260	7.337	11.1
Methyl hydrogen	$N(CH_3)_2(CH_2 - C_6H_5) + OH^- \rightarrow (CH_3)_2(C_6H_5 - CH_2)N^+ - (CH_2)^- + H_2O$	8.357	8.365	10.9

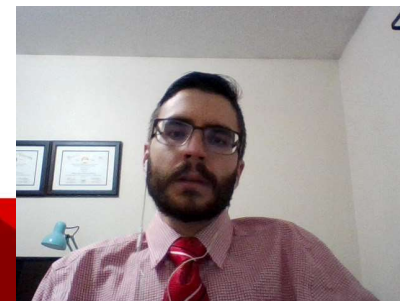
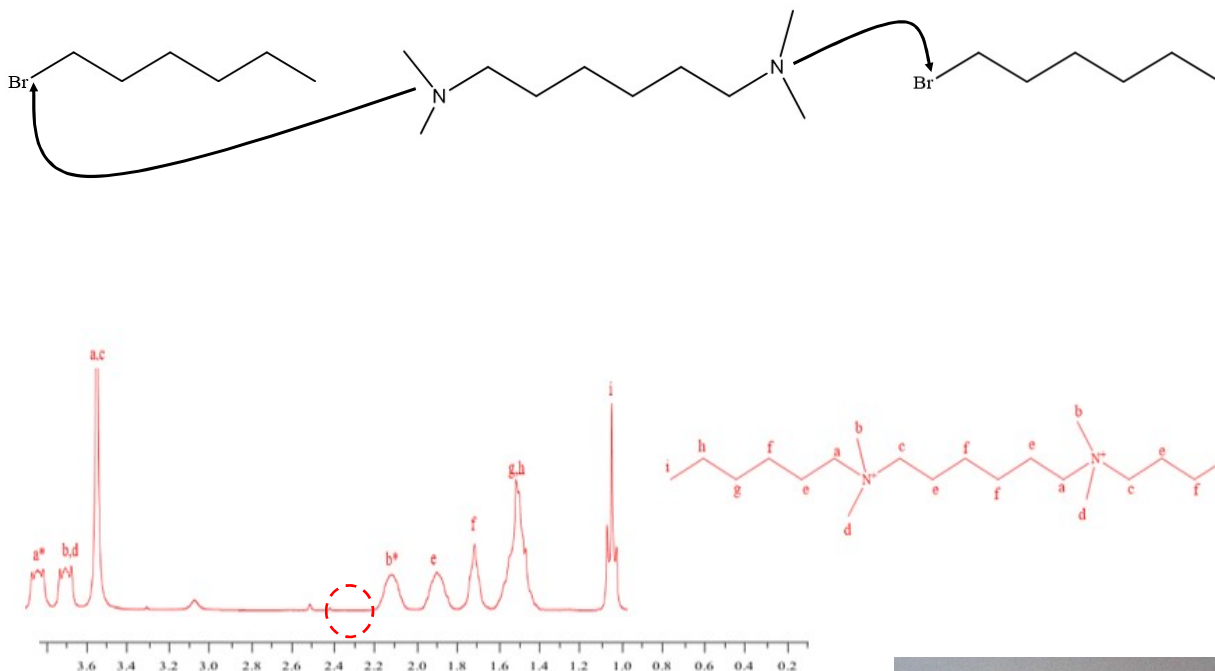
* Units are kcal/mol



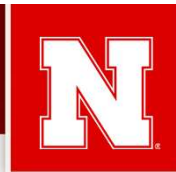


Development of durable, high performance, low cost membrane via side chain addition.

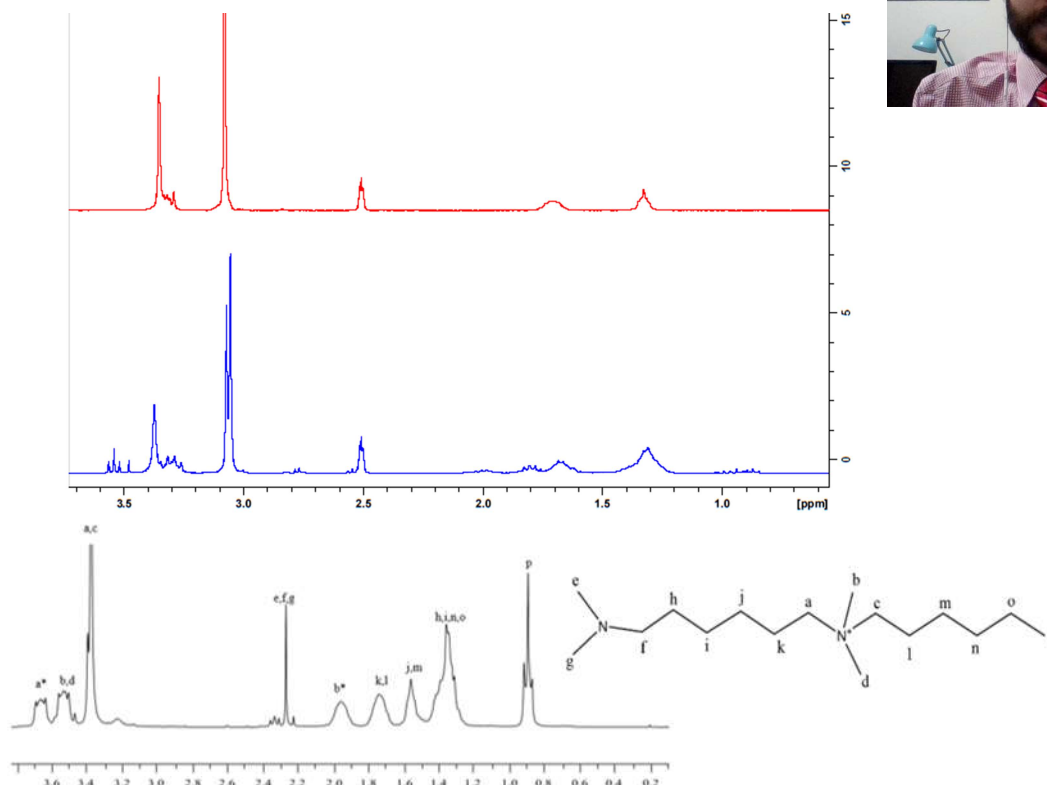
- Undesired bismethonium:
 - Molar ratio
 - Addition sequence of reagents
 - Recovery techniques



Results

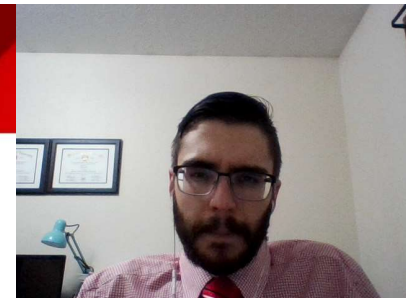


- Undesired bismethonium:
- Desired-bromooctyl:

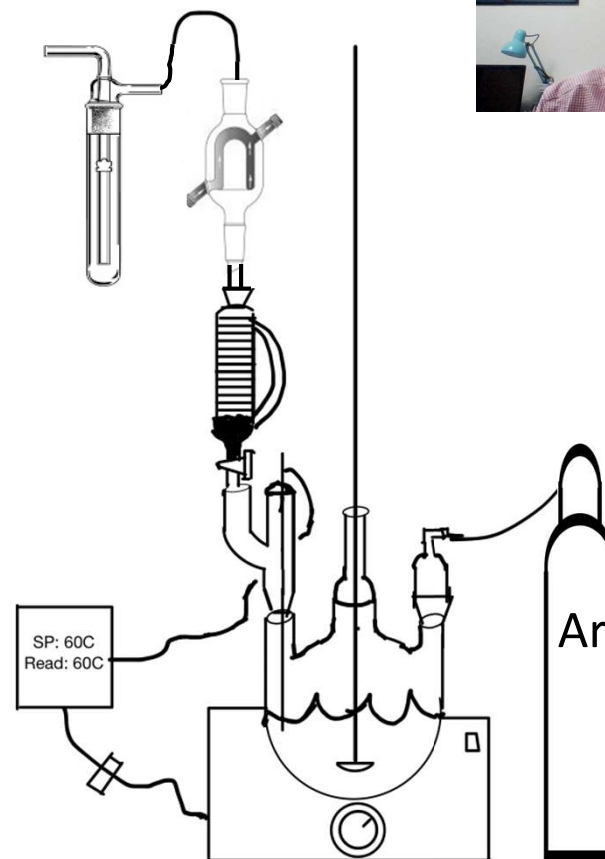


PRECURSOR: H NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$), 300MHz): 1.26-1.29 (m, 8H), 1.71 (t, 2H), 1.82 (t, 2H), 3.22 (t, 2H), 3.3 (s, 9H), 3.5-3.6 ppm (t, 2H)
 DODECANE BROMIDE: H NMR (CDCl_3), 300MHz): 0.88-0.9(t, 3), 1.34-1.54(m, 12), 1.6-1.8(s, 4), 2.25-2.28 (s, 2), 3.41 (s, 6), 3.5-3.6 (m, 4)

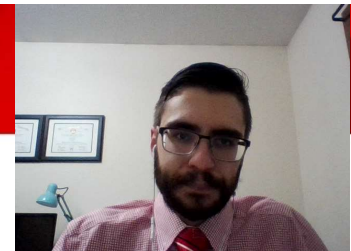
Experimental



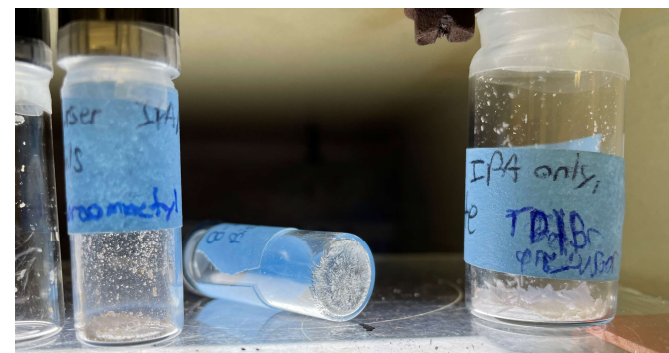
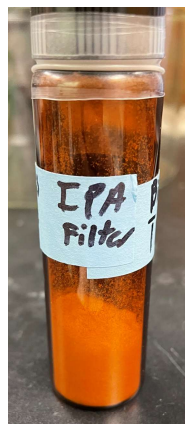
- Synthesis Components:
 - Bubbler Mineral Oil
 - Reflux Condenser
 - Graduated Addition Funnel
 - Heating Mantel
 - Stir Bar with blade
 - Argon Gas

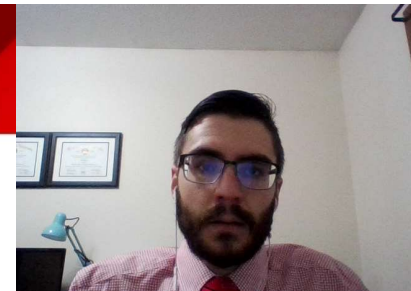


Conclusion

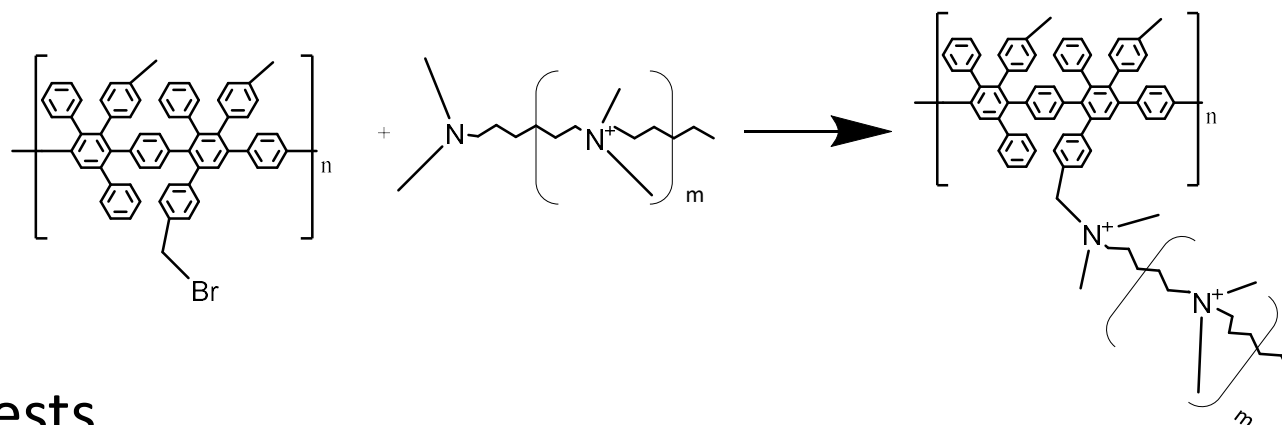


- Key parameters:
 - Solvent
 - Atmosphere control
 - Temperature
 - Reagent molar ratio
 - Addition sequence





- Attachment to a poly (phenylene) membrane



- Degradation tests
 - 80°C Baths over 30 days
 - Conductivity measurements via electrical impedance spectroscopy

Acknowledgements



- Cornelius Lab Group
 - Dr. Chris Cornelius- PI
 - Thivani Senathiraja- Graduate student
 - Casey Holte- Undergraduate assistant
 - Aidan Larsen- Undergraduate assistant
- Funding Source: NCESR

