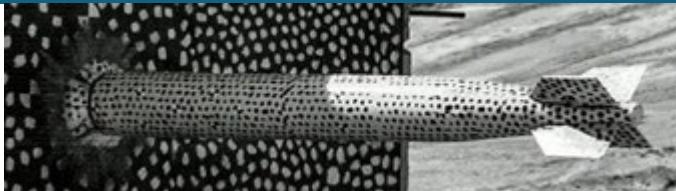
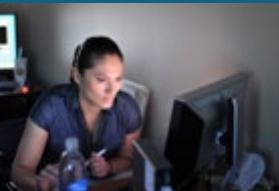


# Advanced Membranes for Flow Batteries



PRESENTED BY

**Cy Fujimoto**

Travis Anderson and Harry Pratt @ SNL; Tom Zawodzinski @ ORNL;  
Vince Sprenkle and Wei Wang @ PNNL; Michael Aziz @ Harvard

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

## Membrane Commercialization



A start up incubator company (Energy Enablers, EE) within established Albuquerque tech firm.



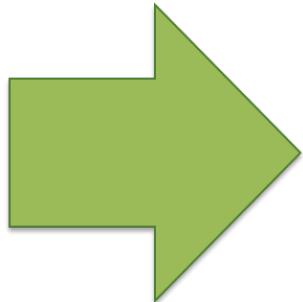
- SolAero looking to expand businesses portfolio / Allow EE small lab space to help facilitate pilot scale runs.
- In all, 10 formal meetings with VCs.
- VC concerns are:
  1. Difficult to compete with large industry.
  2. Material company profit margins typically small.
  3. If demand of product is lower than projected, short fuse.

# Membrane Commercialization



**Pacific Northwest**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Mixed acid to double  
vanadium concentration



 **UET** **UniEnergy**  
**Technologies**

- PNNL developed chemistry/material to increase vanadium concentration, but integrated materials into a system = UET.
- Looking to couple membrane technology to a system.

**Material + Integrated System = Promising start up**

# Membrane Commercialization



- Most popular material is our anion exchange membrane
- Recent publication surveyed several anion exchange membrane and found SNL has the highest alkaline stability

Table 3 Alkaline stability of different backbone AEMs.

Polymer backbone	Cationic group	Sample name	Test condition			% σ or IEC loss	ref
			Conc. (M)	Temp. (°C)	Duration (h)		
<b>Aryl ether-free polyaromatics</b>							
DAPP	BTMA	ATMPP	4	80	1800	30 (σ)	94
	TMHA	TMAC6PP	4	80	2200	<5 (IEC)	41
Poly(fluorene)	TMHA	PFBFF	1	80	720	<5 (IEC)	41
Ni-catalyzed poly(phenylene)	BTMA	QPAF-TMA	1	80	1000	95 (σ)	45
	DMBA	QPAF-DMBA	1	80	500	<5 (σ)	47
	TMHA	QPAF-4	1	80	1000	<5 (σ)	47
	Imidazolium	PPMB	2	80	168	5 (IEC)	48
	TMPA	BPNI-100	1	95	1440	8 (IEC)	95
	TMPA	<i>m</i> -TPN1	1	95	1440	<5 (IEC)	
Acid-catalyzed poly(phenylene)	Piperidinium	PTPIPQ1	2	90	700	5 (IEC)	58
	Piperidinium	PTPIPQ8	2	90	700	70 (IEC)	
	Piperidinium	QAPPT	1	80	210	5 (IEC)	59
	N-spirocyclic QA	Spiro-ionene 2	1	80	1896	<5 (IEC)	68
Poly(arylene imidazolium)	Imidazolium	HMT-PMPI	10	100	168	<5 (IEC)	76
<b>Aryl ether-containing polyaromatics</b>							
Partially fluorinated poly(arylene ether)	BTMA	QPE-bl-9	1	80	500	97 (σ)	61
Poly(arylene ether ketone)	BTMA	QPAEK-x	4	rt	168	17 (σ)	96
Poly(arylene ether sulfone ketone)	BTMA	QPE-bl-11	1	60	1000	66 (IEC)	97
Poly(ether sulfone)	BTMA	B-110-PSU-NMe <sub>2</sub> OH	1	50	6	39 (IEC)	64
	TMHA	PES-6-QA	1	60	720	12 (σ)	23
Poly(fluorene sulfone)	Imidazolium	AEM	1	60	400	6 (σ)	98
Poly(arylene ether sulfone nitrile)	Imidazolium	ImPESN-19-22	2	60	600	67 (σ)	84
	Multication	T20NC6NC5N	1	80	500	10 (σ)	99
Poly(phenylene oxide)	TMHA	50PPOC6NC6	1	80	1000	7 (σ)	85
	Piperidinium	PPO-7bisQPi-1.7	1	90	192	9 (σ)	100
<b>Polyolefins</b>							
Poly(ethylene)	Imidazolium	AAEM-2					
Poly(norbornene)							

Ranked No#1 in stability among all alkaline membrane developed from a recent review paper

Alkaline electrochemical devices can now be further explored:

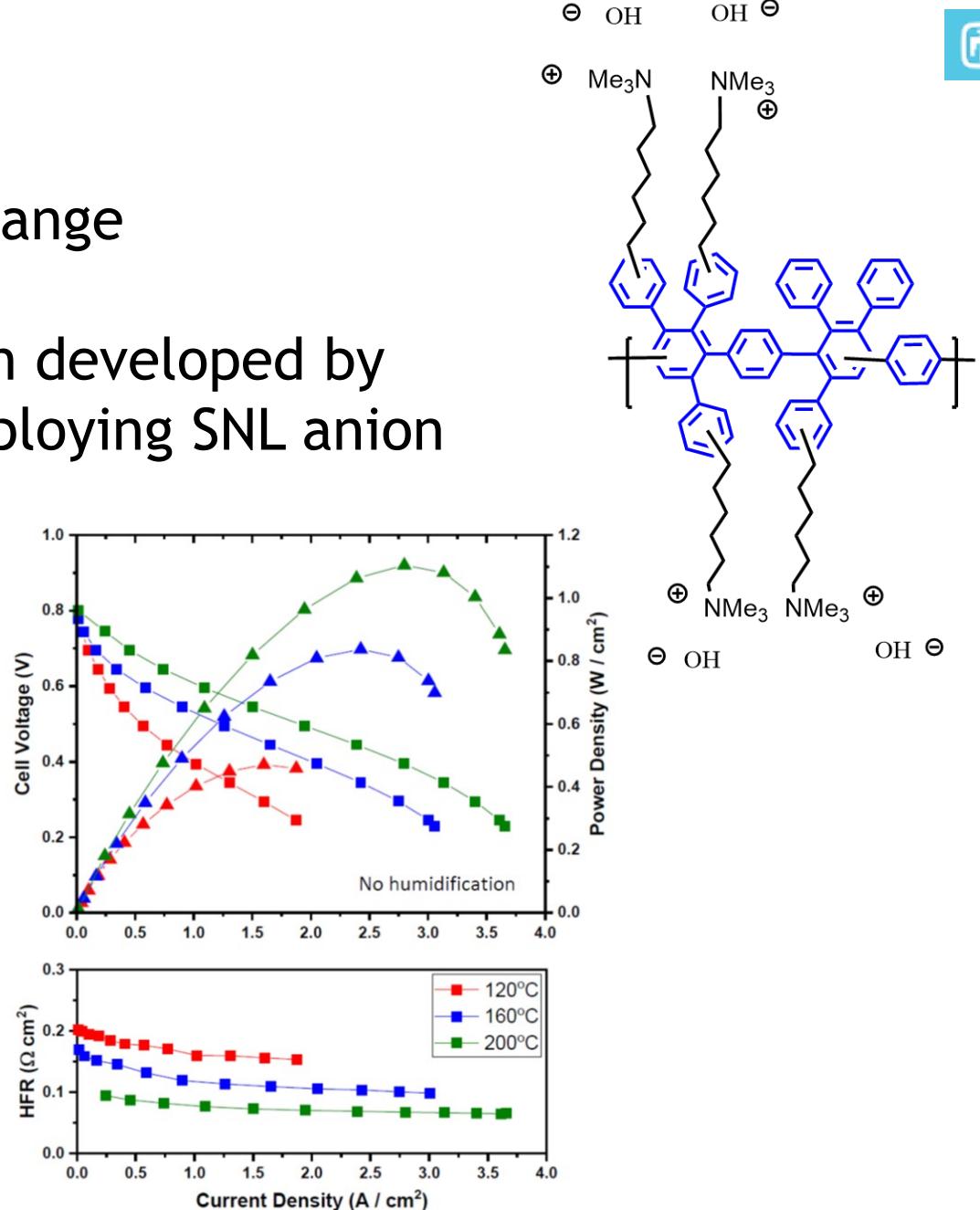
## Potential application areas

1. Bipolar membrane dialysis\* - Waste water treatment
2. Alkaline redox flow battery - Energy storage
3. Alkaline membrane fuel cells - Energy conversion
4. High-temperature membrane fuel cells - Energy conversion
5. Alkaline based water electrolyzers - Energy production
6. Metal-air batteries - Energy storage
7. Super capacitors - Energy storage
8. Electrochemical ammonia synthesis - Energy production

# Membrane Commercialization

- High conductivity and durable.
- Would be BIG win if could couple anion exchange membrane/ASOFB.....
- “Game changing” application may have been developed by LANL with intermediate temperature FC employing SNL anion exchange membrane.
- FC operates with no water.

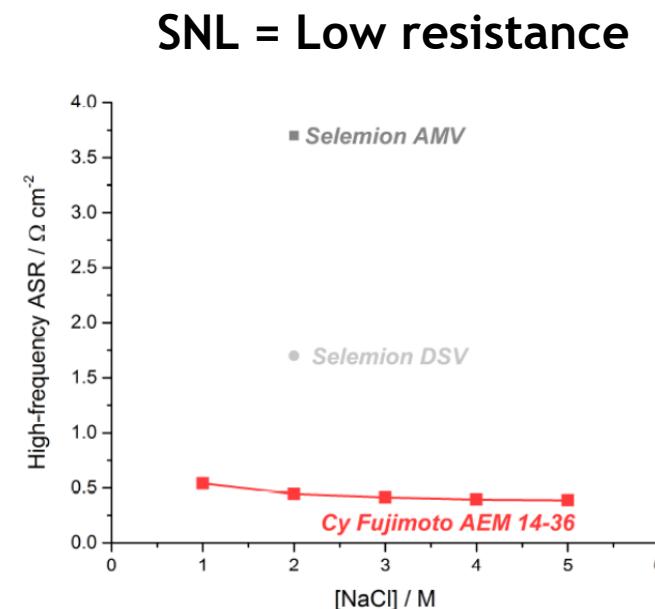
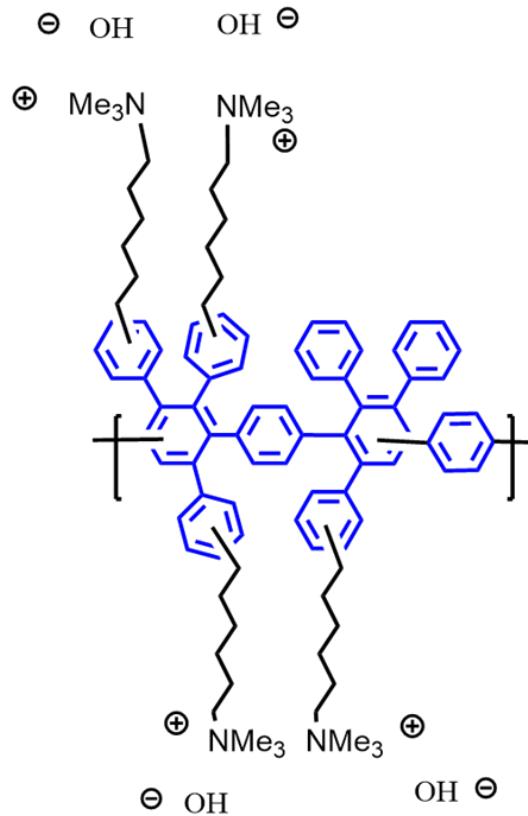
**LANL and SNL is currently discussing a path forward to package lab IP**



# Aqueous Soluble Organic FB

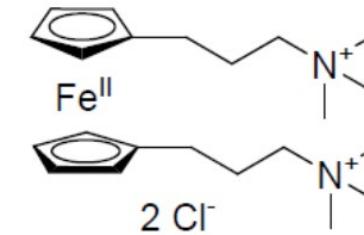


- Slight pivot this year to focus on membranes for ASOFB than VRFB.
- ASOFB there is a need for new materials (electrolyte, membrane, electrochemical species, etc.).
- Capture multiple applications employing our anion exchange membrane.



SNL 3.5 x lower resistance  
than Selemion DSV

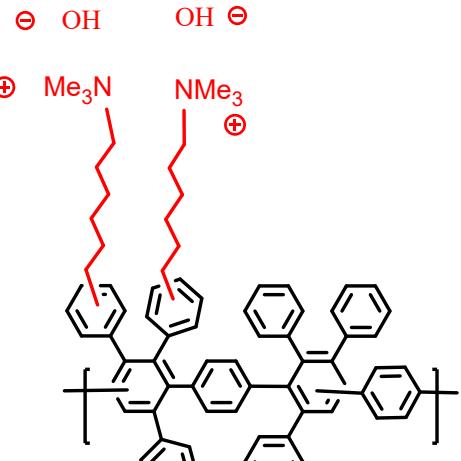
**SNL = Low selectivity**



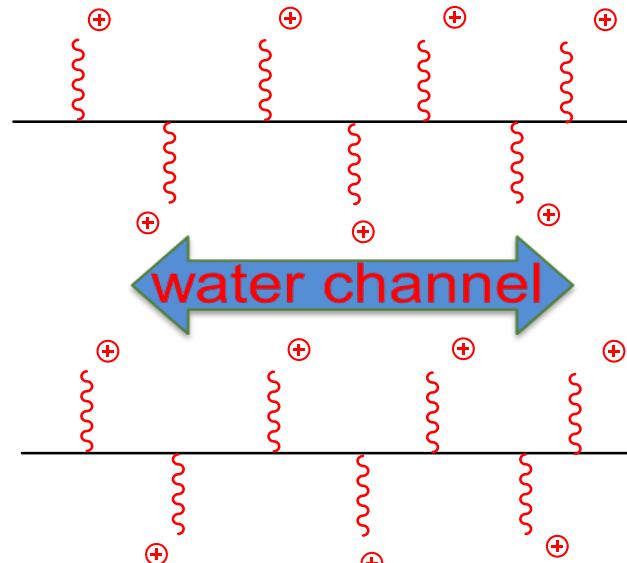
Target  $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$   
SNL  $6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$   
Selemion DVS  $1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

Unpublished work from Dr. Aziz labs

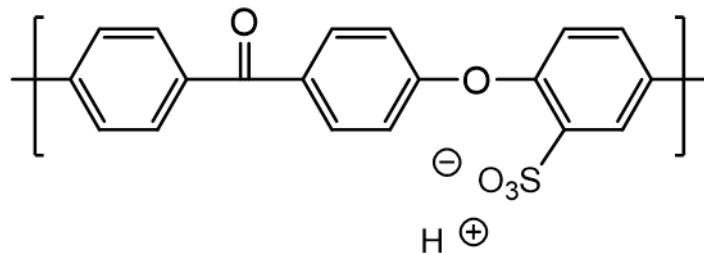
# Aqueous Soluble Organic FB Concept



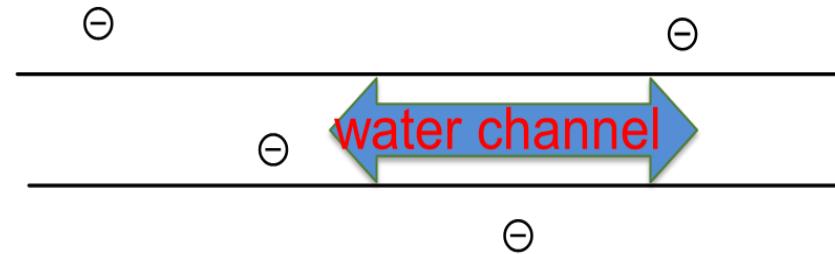
In membrane  
polymer chains will  
stack



Due to bulky  
backbone/substituents,  
large chain to chain  
distance = larger  
hydrophilic domain high  
ion cross over



SPEEK



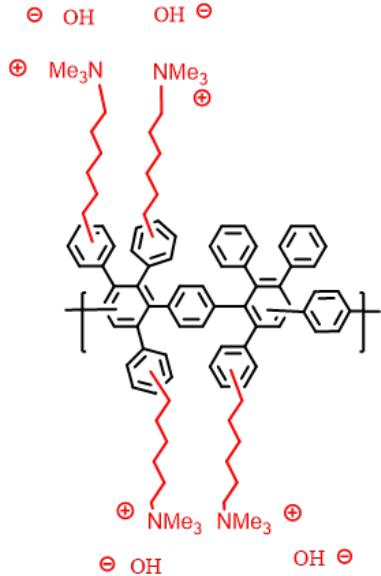
Less bulky backbone and  
backbone attached ionic  
group = smaller  
hydrophilic domain low  
ion cross over

Membrane	ASR ( $\Omega \text{ cm}^2$ )	Permeability $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$
SPEEK	0.51	$5.3 \times 10^{-12}$
Nafion	0.75	$4.5 \times 10^{-9}$

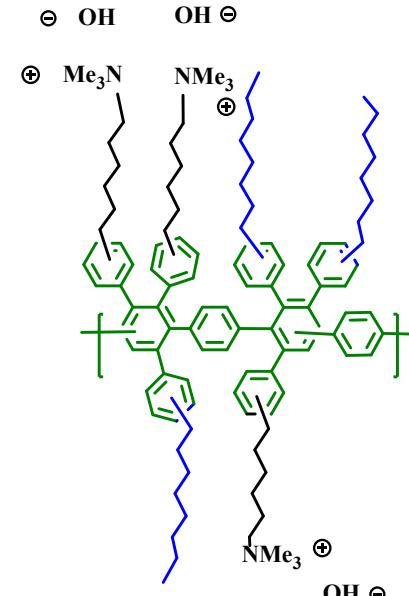
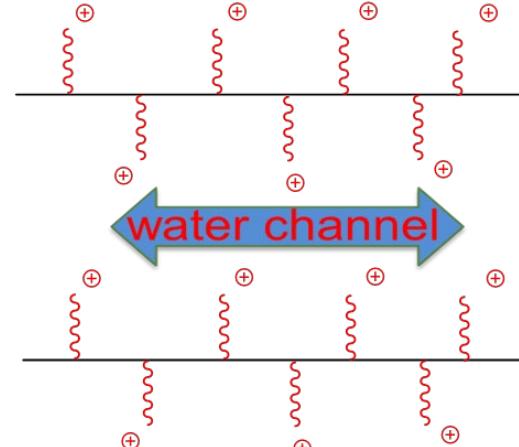
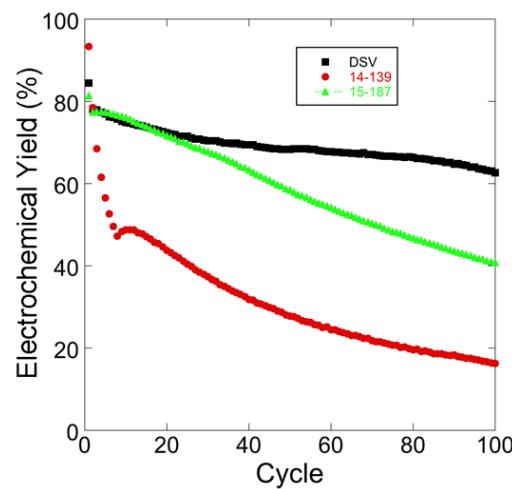
# Aqueous Soluble Organic FB Concept



To improve membrane selectivity goal: Incorporate non conducting functional groups around ionic moieties to control water channel size.

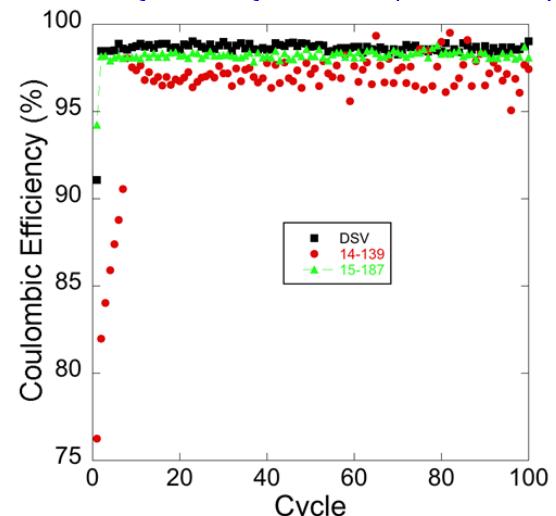
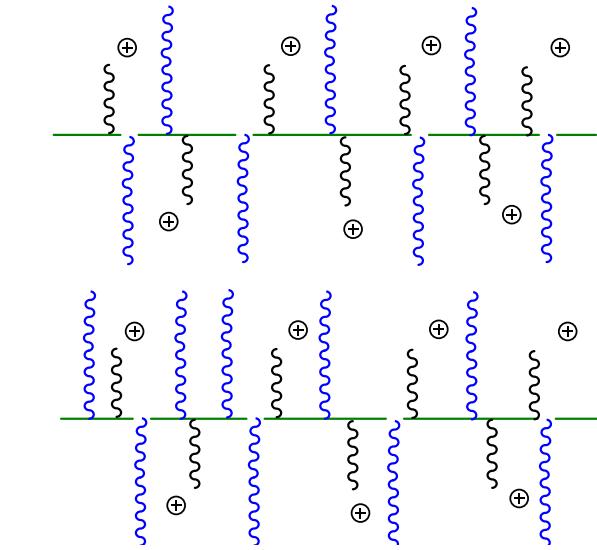


0.5 M methyl viologen  
0.5 M HO-TEMPO  
1.5 M NaCl



ASR in 1.5 M NaCl

0.6  $\Omega$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
1.1  $\Omega$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
1.7  $\Omega$  cm<sup>2</sup>

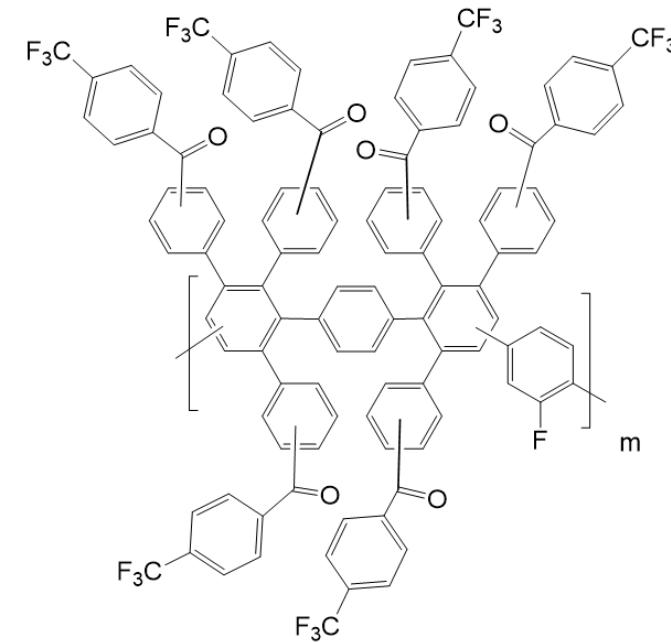
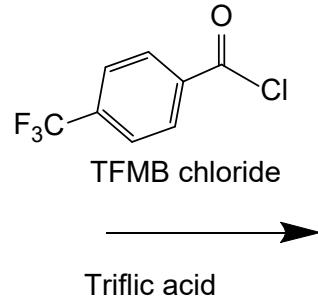
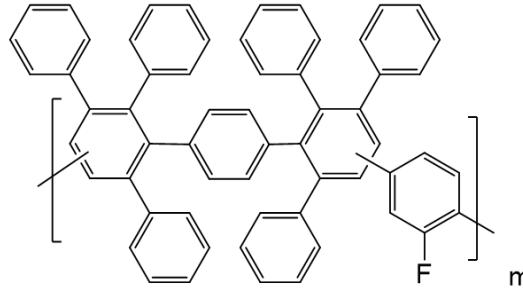


Concept works, now looking at varying length of ion containing tether

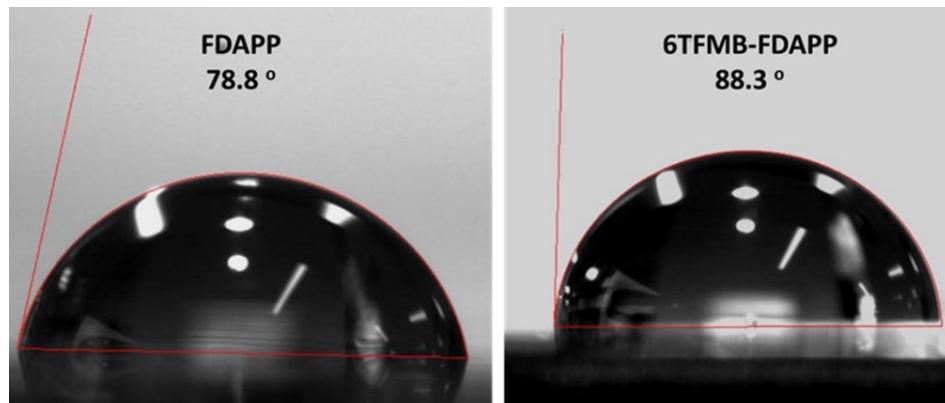
# VRFB Membranes – Membrane Development



- Developing Nafion-like materials by attaching fluorine containing groups.
- Benefit of fluorine: stable and lower water uptake.
- One step reaction to attach fluorine.



Water contact angle measurements of substituted  $\text{CF}_3$  polymer has reduced surface energy and increased water contact angles = higher degree of hydrophobicity.



Submitted publication to Polymer journal.



- Commercialization efforts - Materials or System?
- Anion exchange membranes need to be modified for improved flow battery performance - have concept shows promise.
- Developing fluorinated poly(phenylene)s for VRFB
- Three issued patents and one patent application

## Future Tasks

- Membrane commercialization
- Battery testing of new polymer architectures (Travis/Harry), send to collaborators.



Thank You to the DOE OE and especially Dr. Gyuk for his dedication and support to the ES industry and Sandia's ES Program.

Questions?

[chfujim@sandia.gov](mailto:chfujim@sandia.gov)