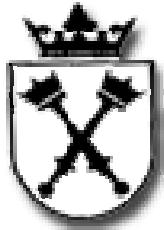


Molecular modeling of the alkaline anionic exchange membranes for fuel cells



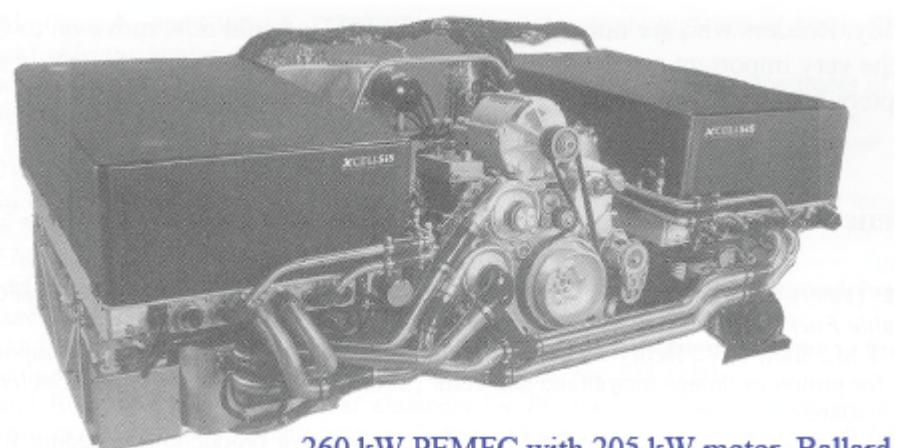
Mateusz Brela, Artur Michalak
Department of Theoretical Chemistry,
Faculty of Chemistry,
Jagiellonian University,
Kraków, Poland

Kraków, February 28th, 2012

Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells

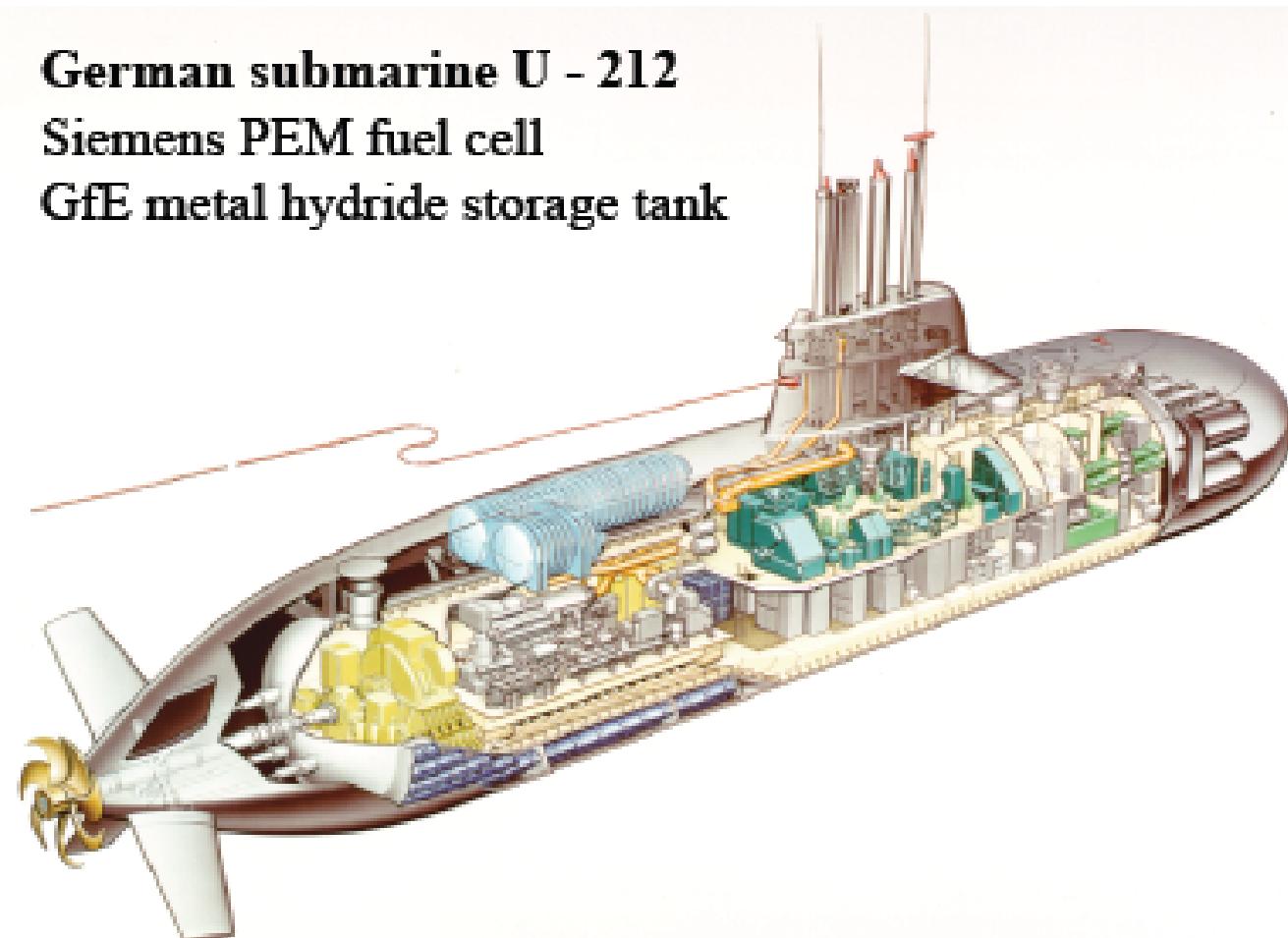


<http://www.gmeurope.com/marathon/>

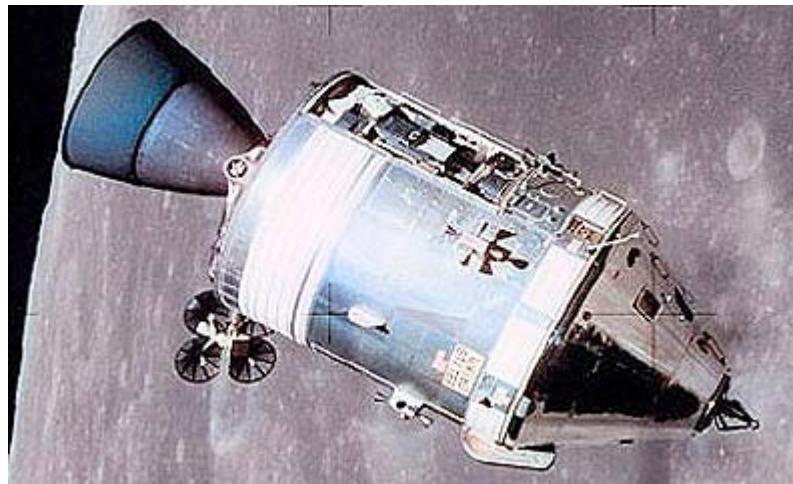


260 kW PEMFC with 205 kW motor, Ballard

Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells



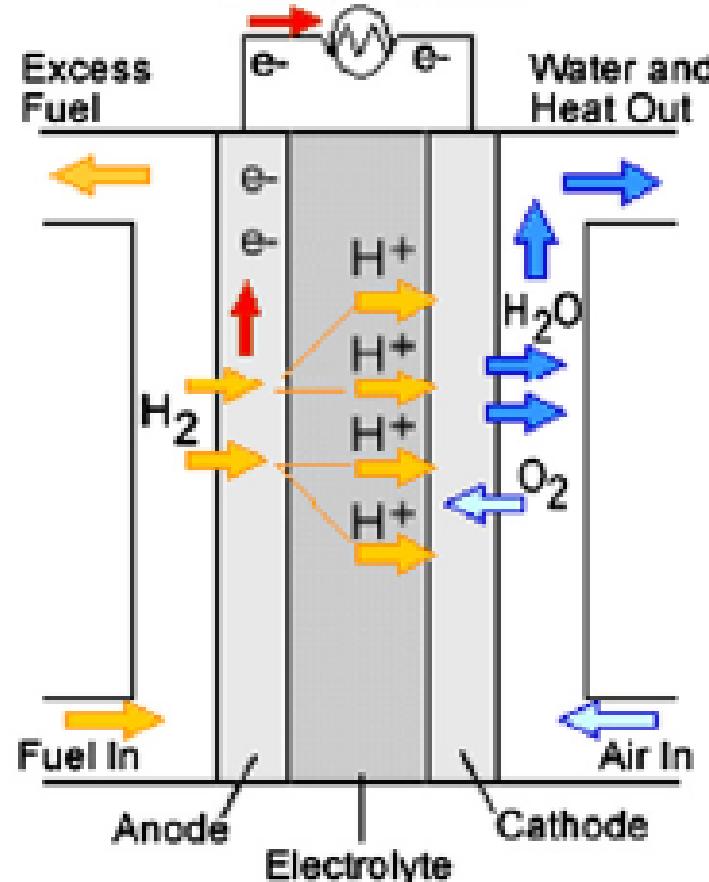
Alkaline Fuel Cells



A Pratt & Whitney alkali fuel cell being assembled for an Apollo spacecraft, 1964

PEM FUEL CELL

Electrical Current



ALKALINE FUEL CELL

Electrical Current

Hydrogen In

H_2

Water and Heat Out

Oxygen In

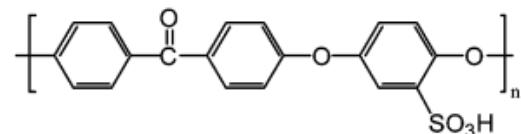
O_2

Anode

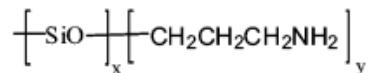
Cathode

Schematic of a PEM and Alkaline fuel cell

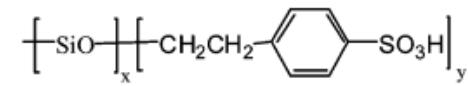
Chemical structures of several materials:



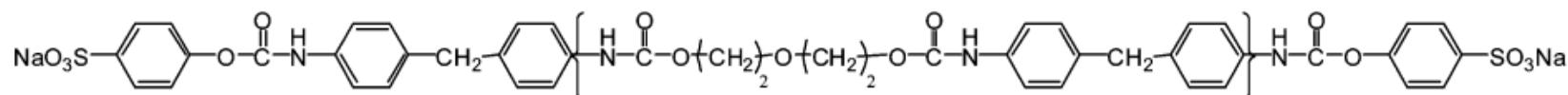
a) SPEEK



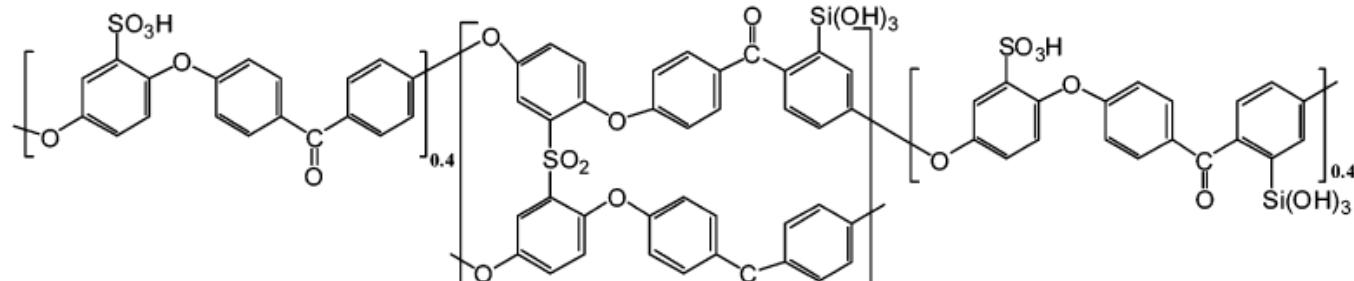
b) 3-aminopropyl functionalised silica



c) sulfonic acid functionalised silica

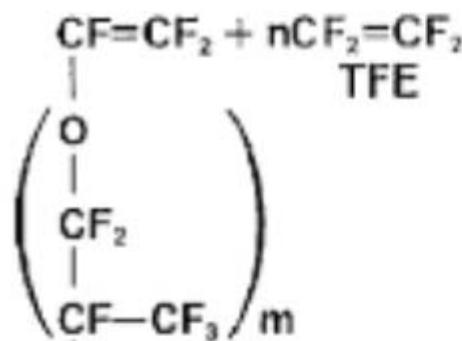


d) charged surface modifying macromolecule



e) cross-linked sulfonated and silylated PEEK

Which one is the best?



*Conventional PEMFC are based
on Membranes like Nafion*

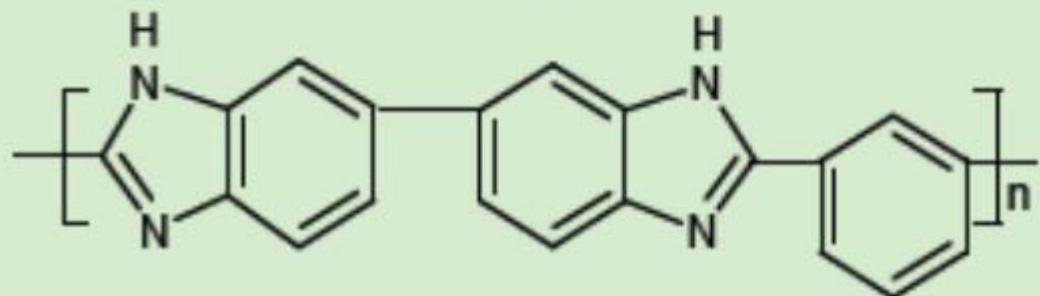
Maximum temperature
ca. 80°C

Nafion

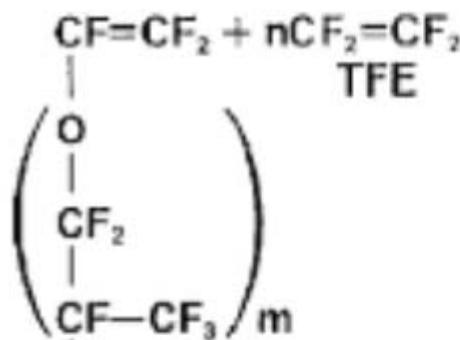
PBI

New membrane of PBI and phosphoric acid

Maximum temperature: ca. 200°C



Poly (2,2'-m-(phenylene)-5,5'-bibenzimidazole)



Past

*Conventional PEMFC are based
on Membranes like Nafion*

*Maximum temperature
ca. 80°C*

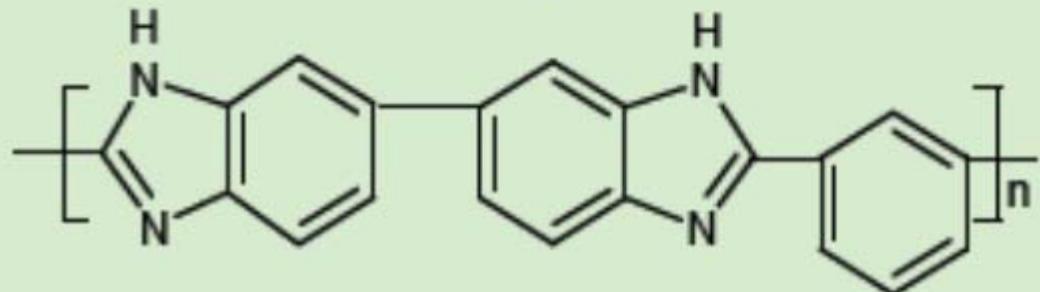
Nafion

PBI

FUTURE?

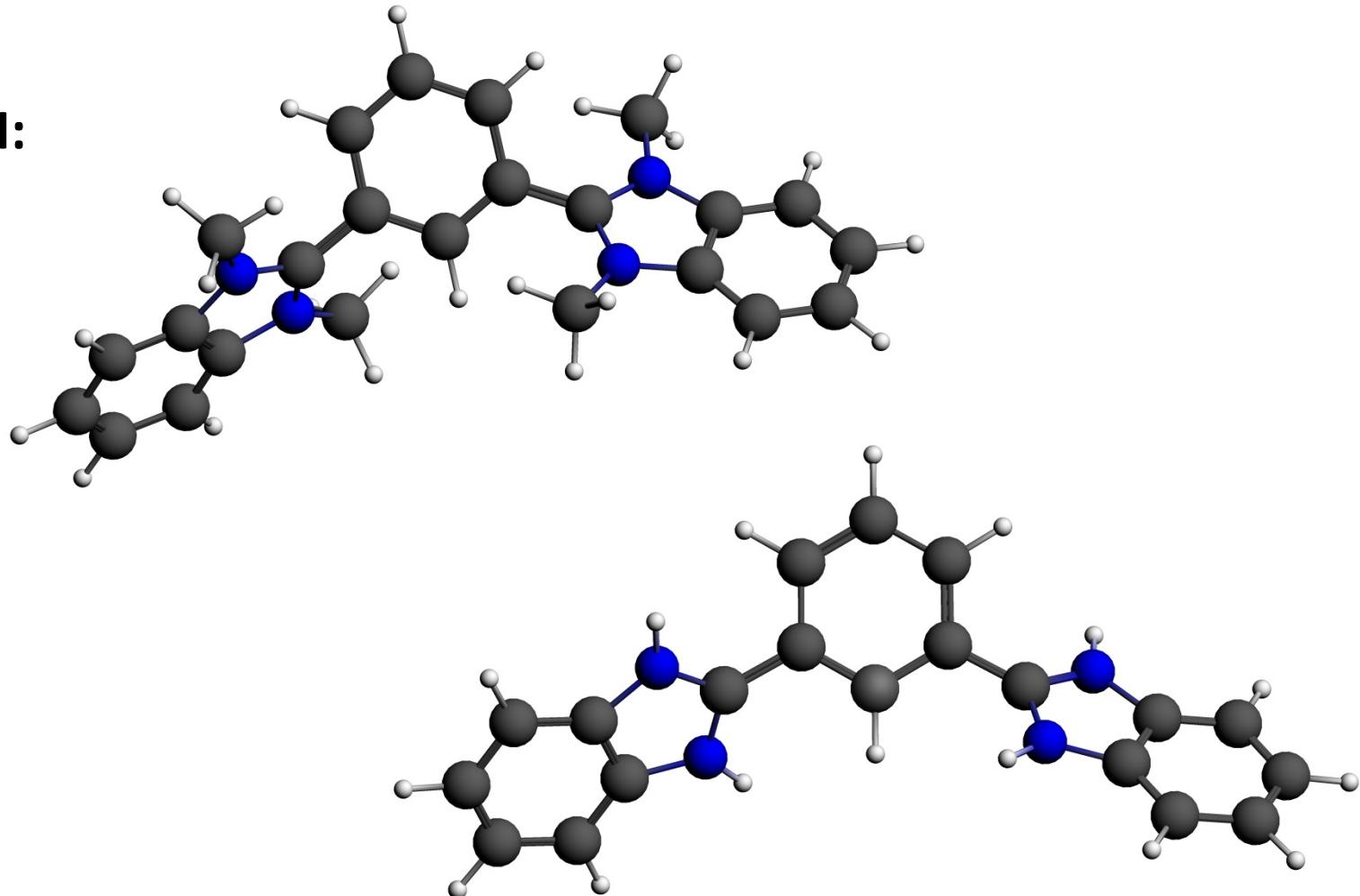
New membrane of PBI and phosphoric acid

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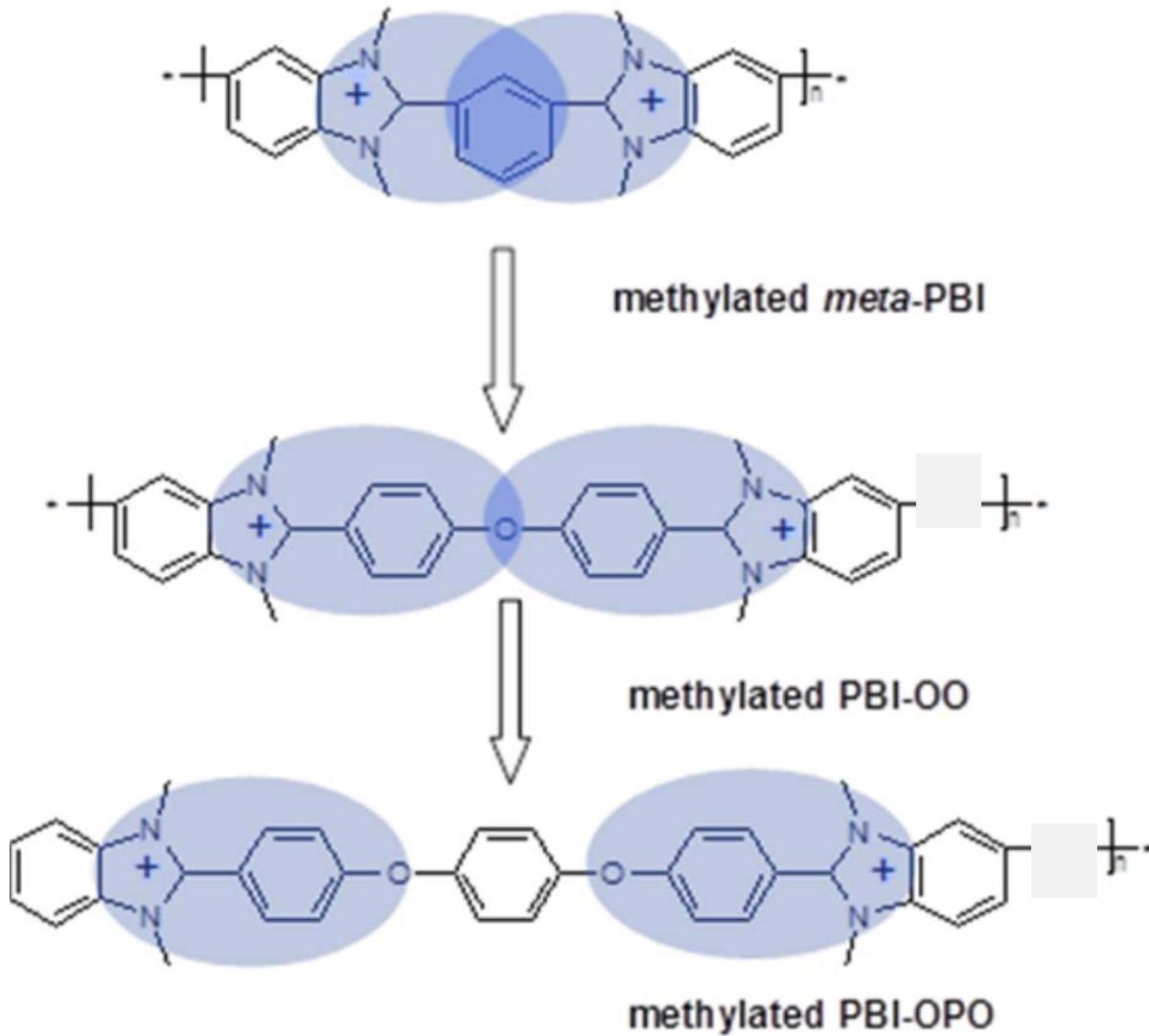


Poly (2,2'-m-(phenylene)-5,5'-bibenzimidazole)

PBI:

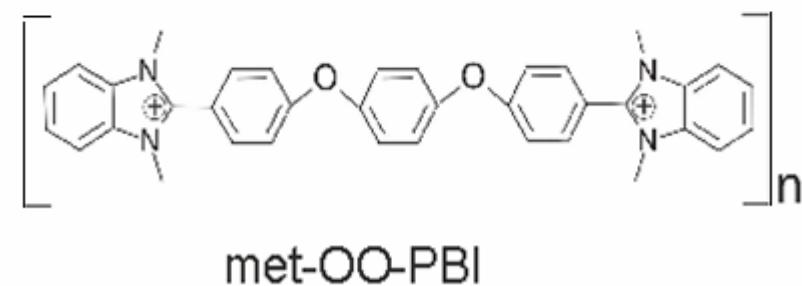
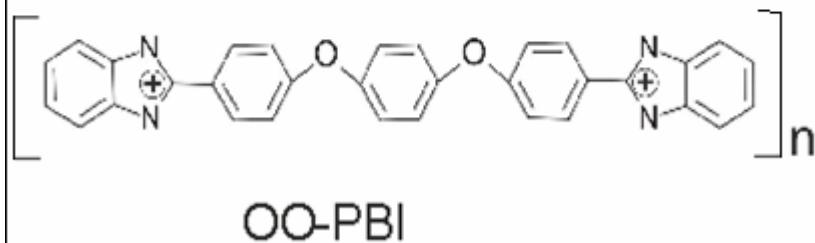
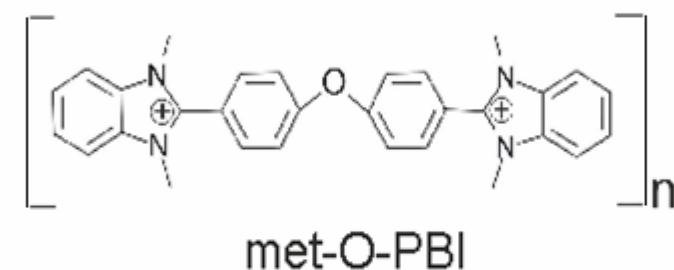
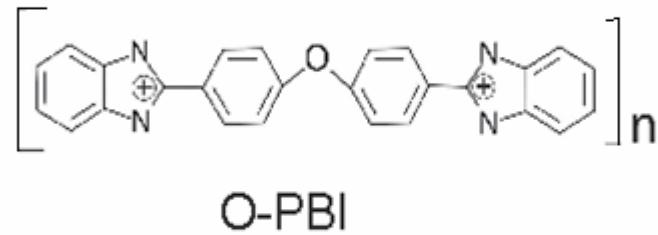
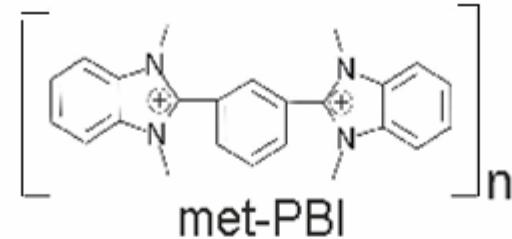
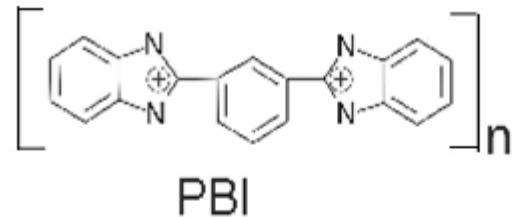


Dirk Henkensmeier, Hyoung-Juhn Kim, Hye-Jin Lee, Dong Hoon Lee, In-Hwan Oh, Seong-Ahn Hong, Suk-Woo Nam, Tae-Hoon Lim, Polybenzimidazolium based solid electrolytes, Macromolecular Materials and Engineering, 2011, 296, 899 - 908.



Dirk Henkensmeier, Hyeong-Rae Cho, Hyoung-Juhn Kim, Carolina Nunes Kirchner, Janine Leppin, Alexander Dyck, Jong Hyun Jang, EunAe Cho, Suk-Woo Nam, Tae-Hoon Lim, Polybenzimidazolium hydroxides - Structure, stability and degradation, Polymer Degradation and Stability, 2012, 97, 264 – 272.

Results



Modeling:

Static DFT calculations (ADF) for optimized structures

- the NMR calculations,
- charge distribution was studied by analysis of molecular electrostatic potential as well as Mulliken and Hirshfeld charges,
- anion bonding was analyzed by ETS-NOCV.

Computational details

- ADF (Amsterdam Density functional) program, version 2010.02; DFT (Density Functional Theory) with Becke88/Pedrew86 exchange-correlation functional; TZP basis, ZORA relativistic correction was used for I.

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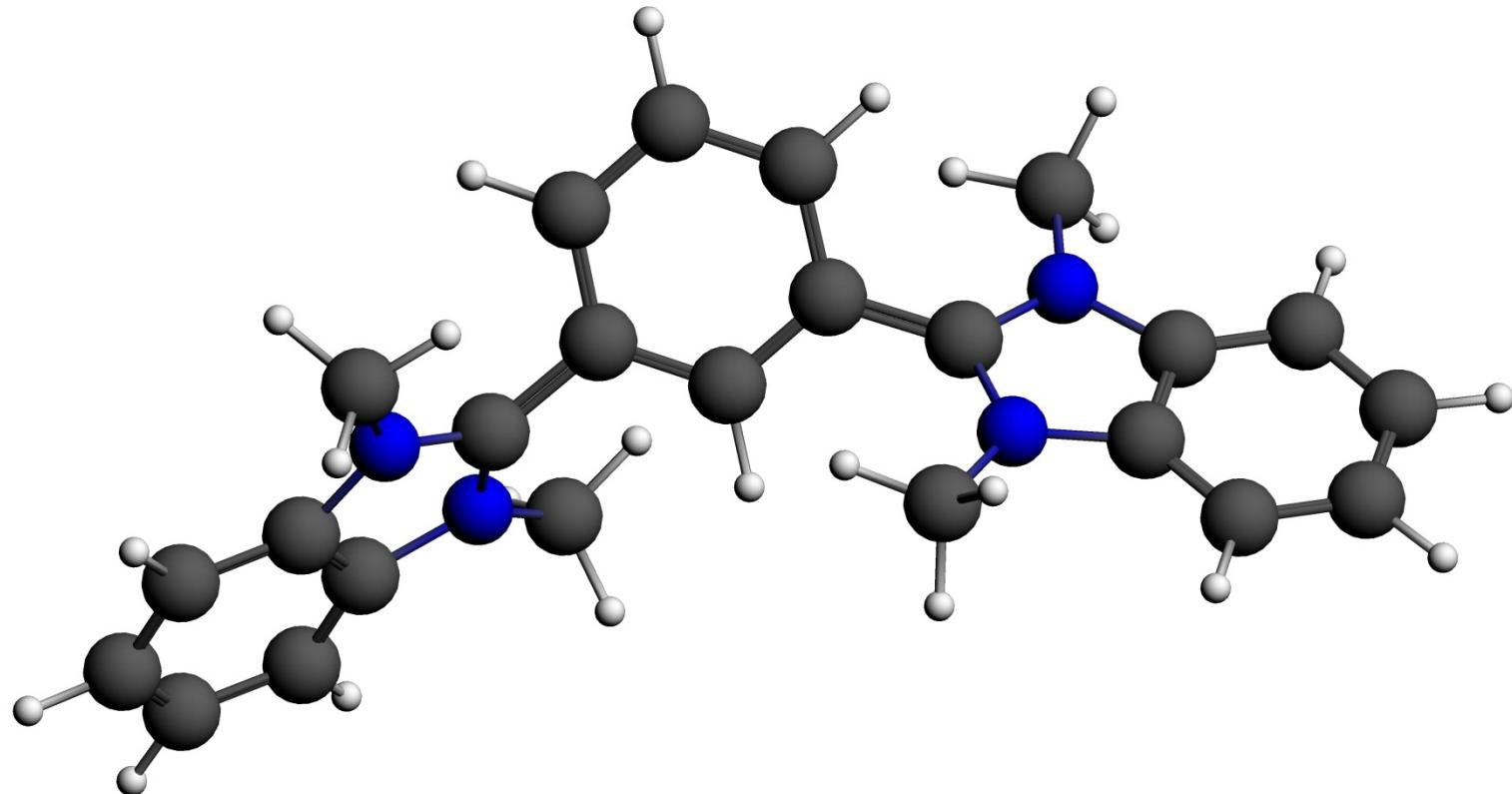
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We are grateful for the use of the “Zeus” supercomputer at Cracow.

*This research was supported by PL-Grid Infrastructure
(ACC Cyfronet AGH).*

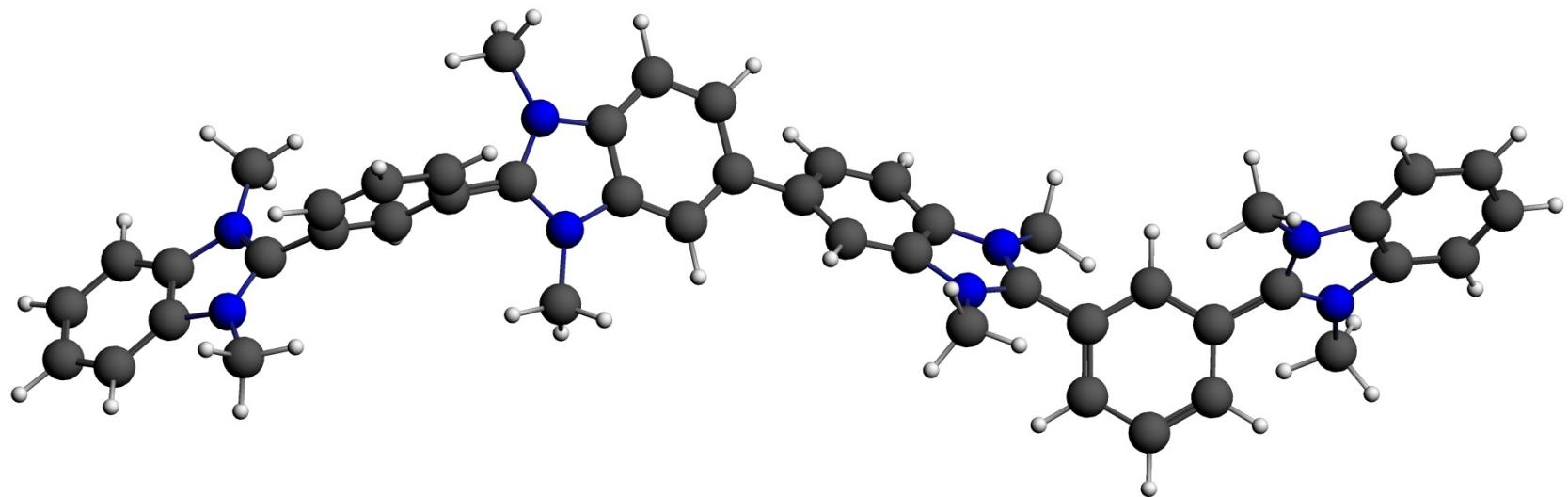
monomer

A



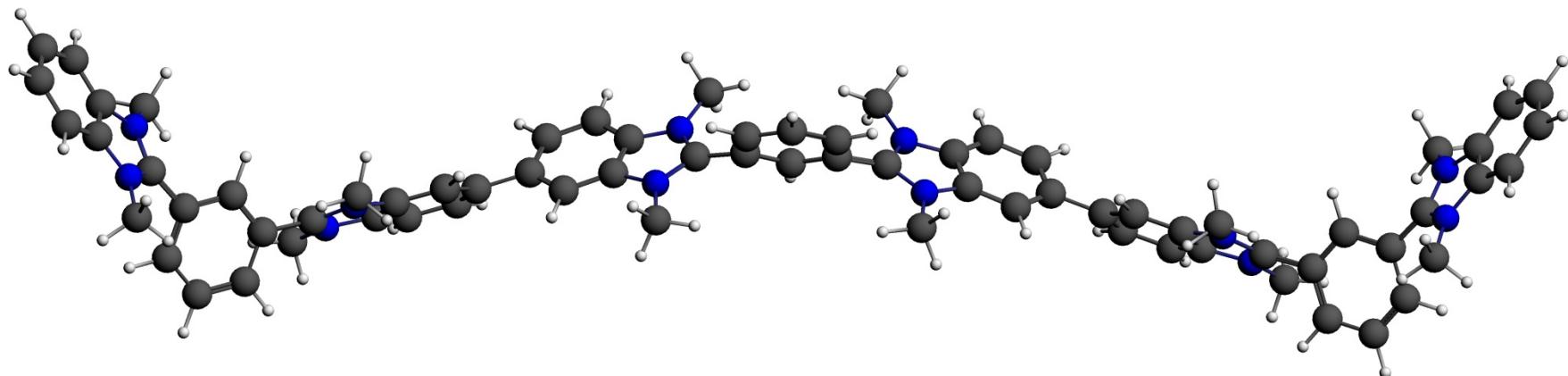
A

dimer



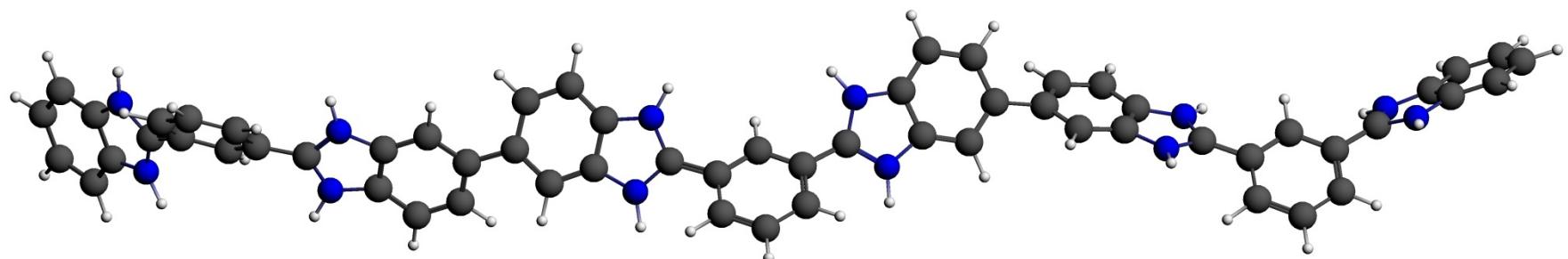
A

trimer

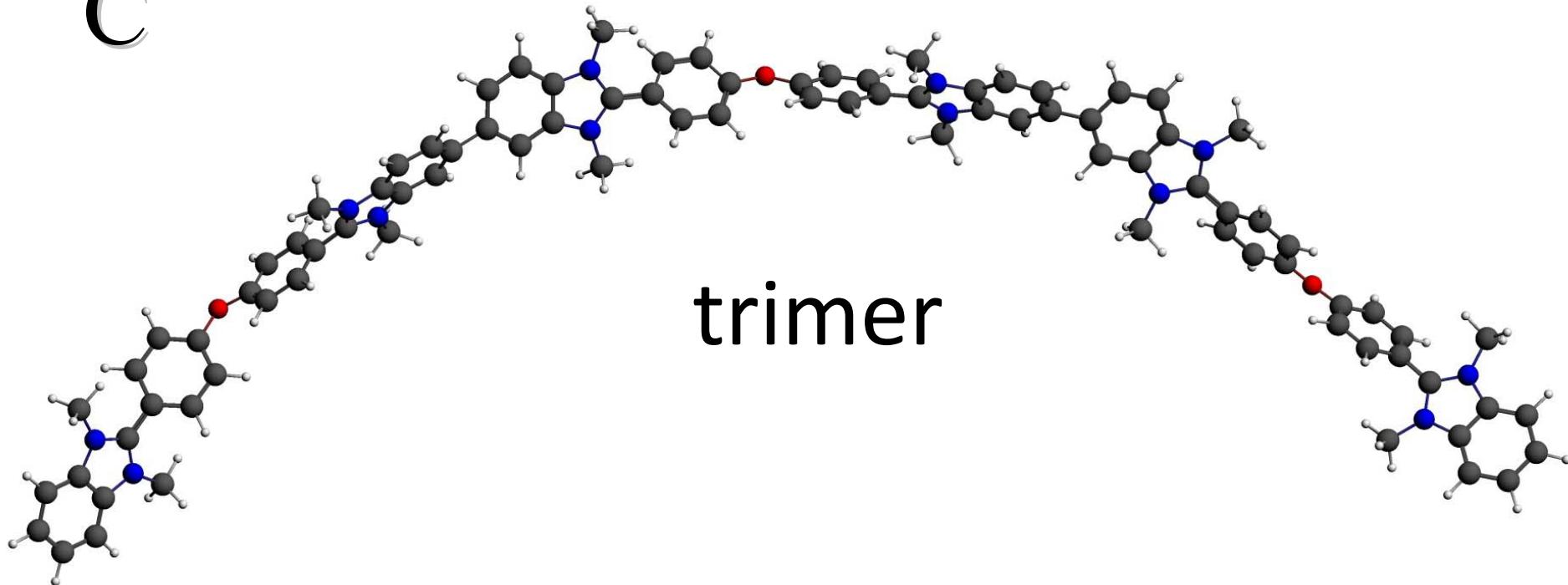


B

trimer

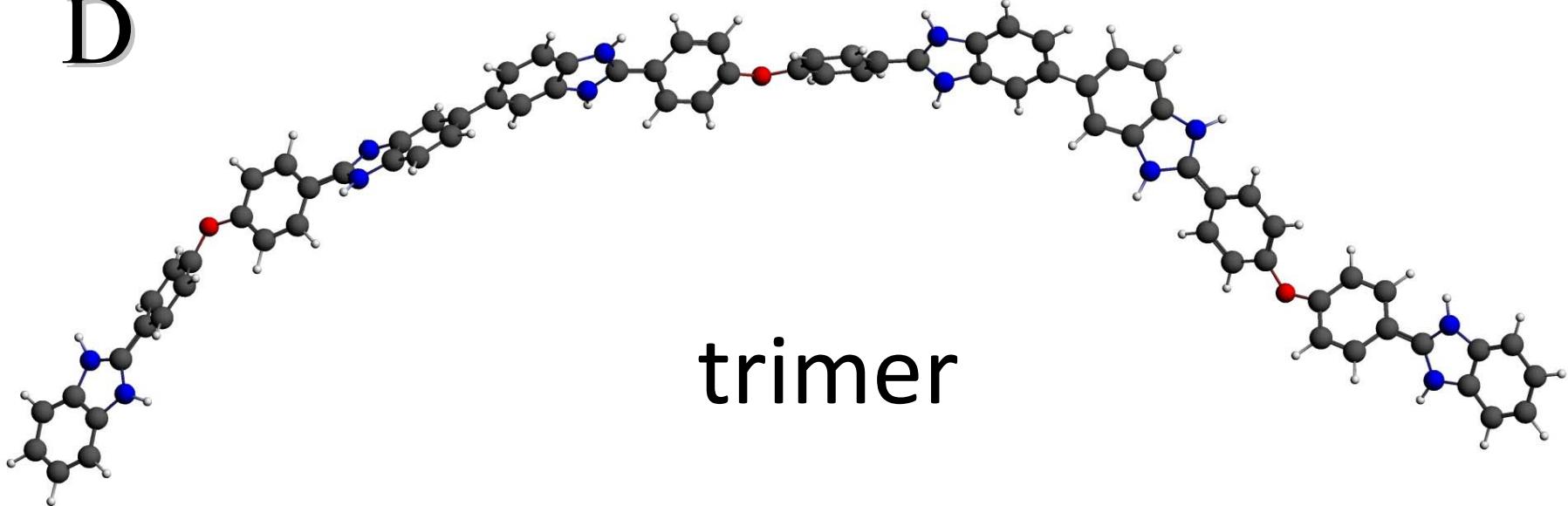


C



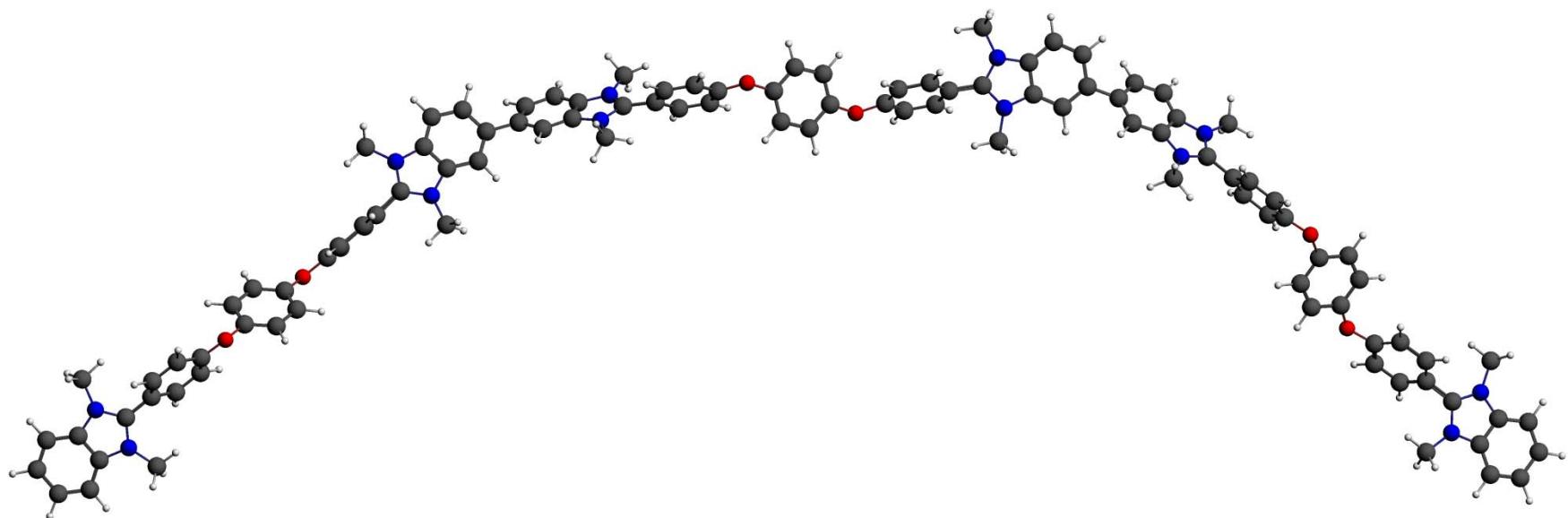
D

trimer

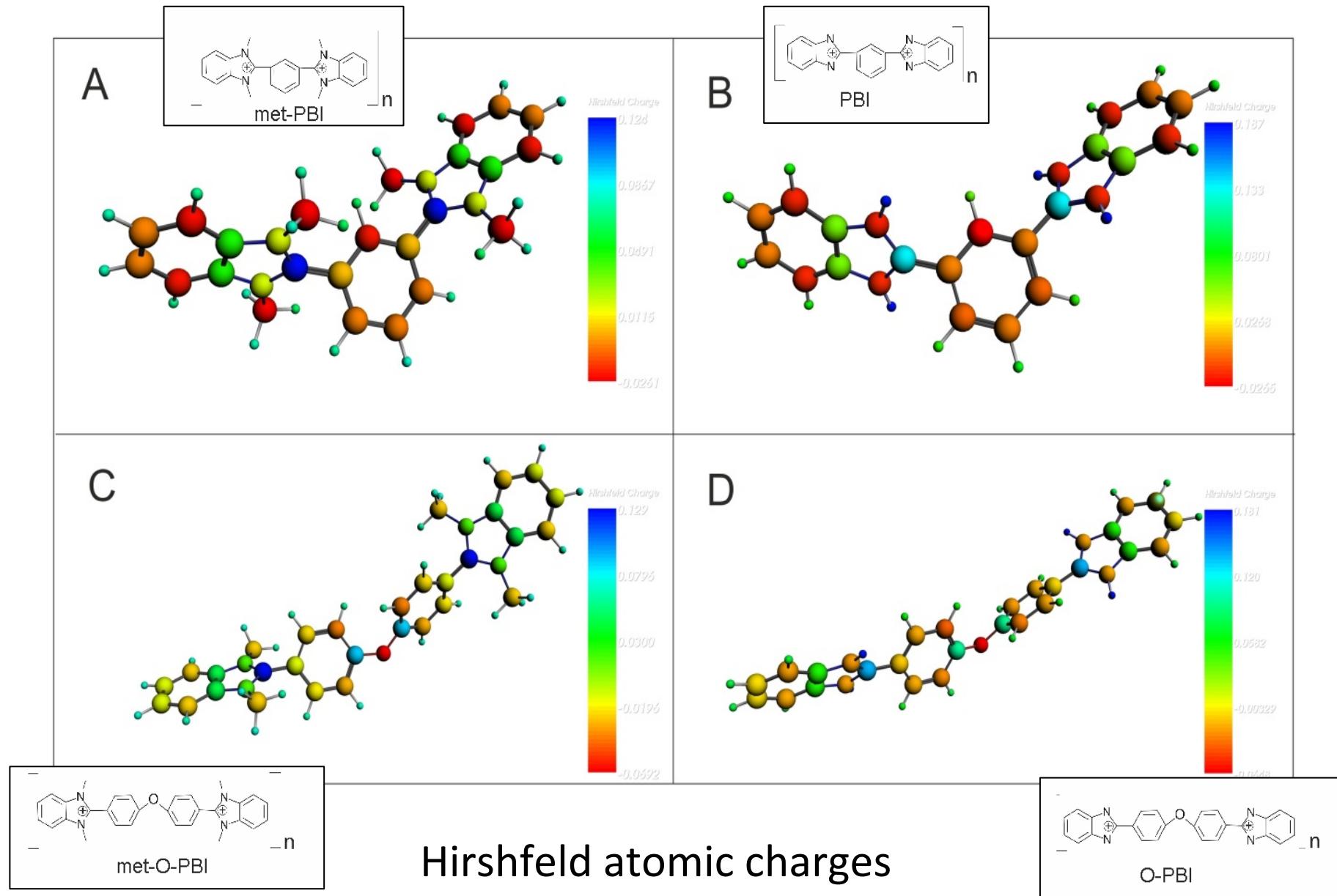


E

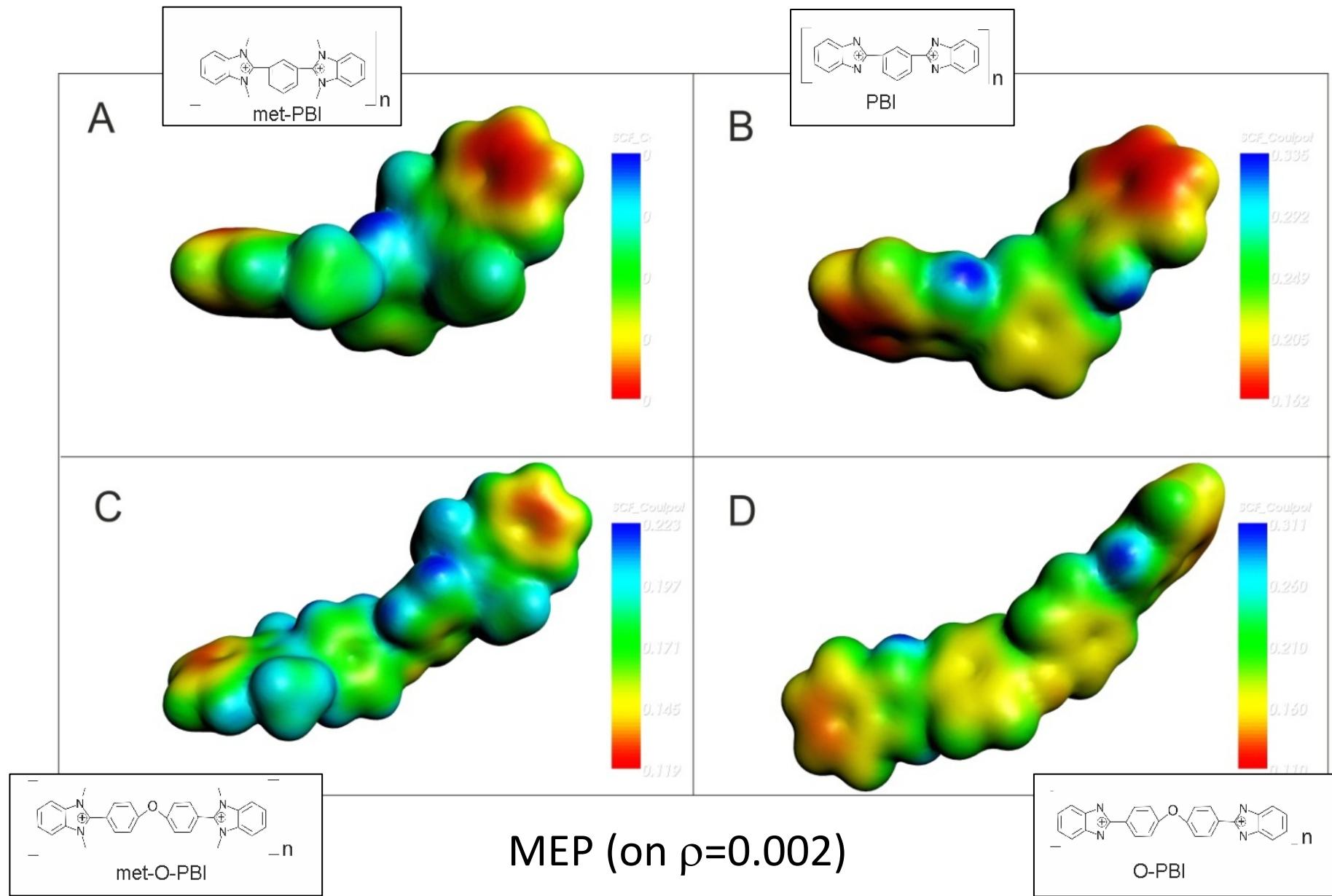
trimer



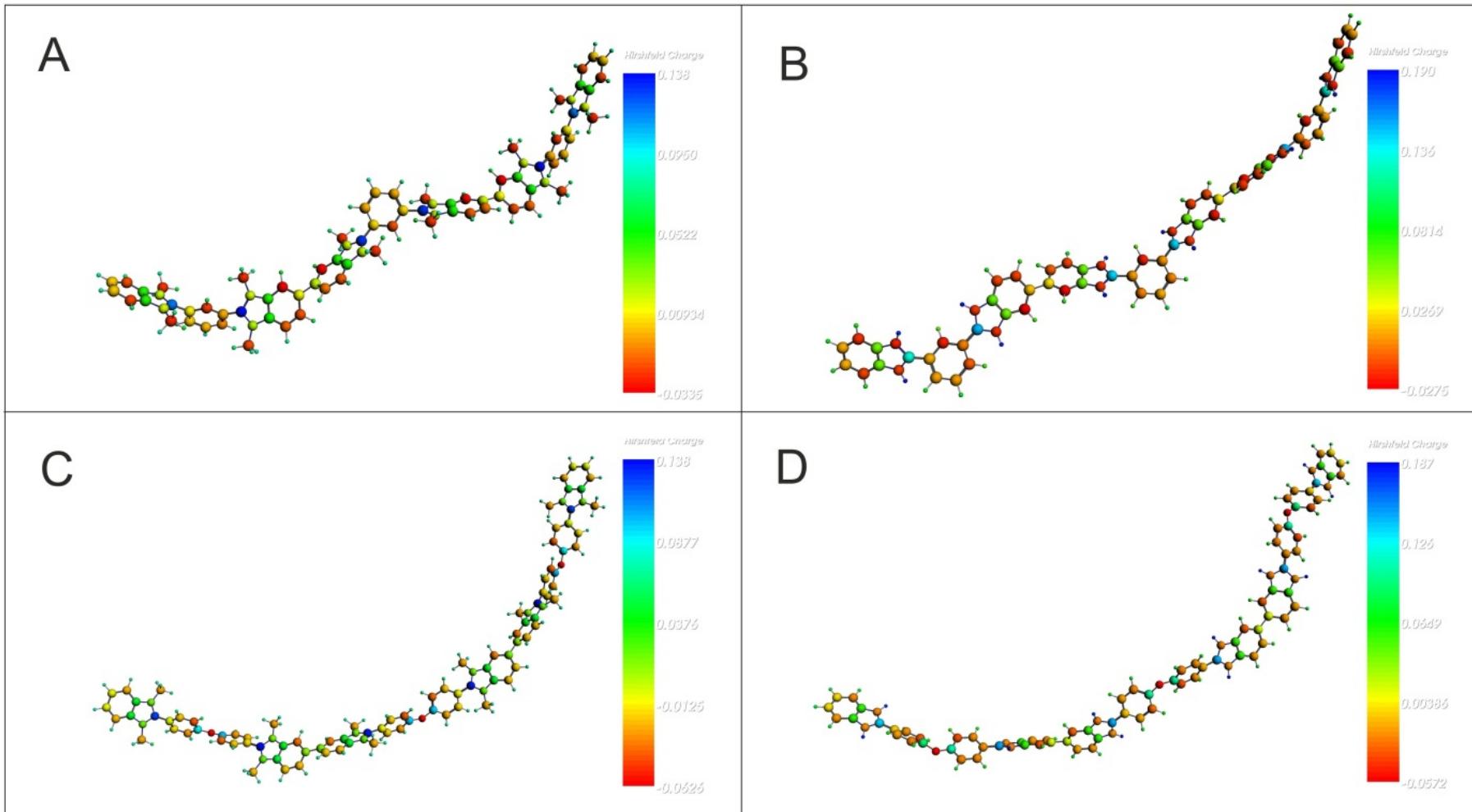
Charge distribution



Charge distribution

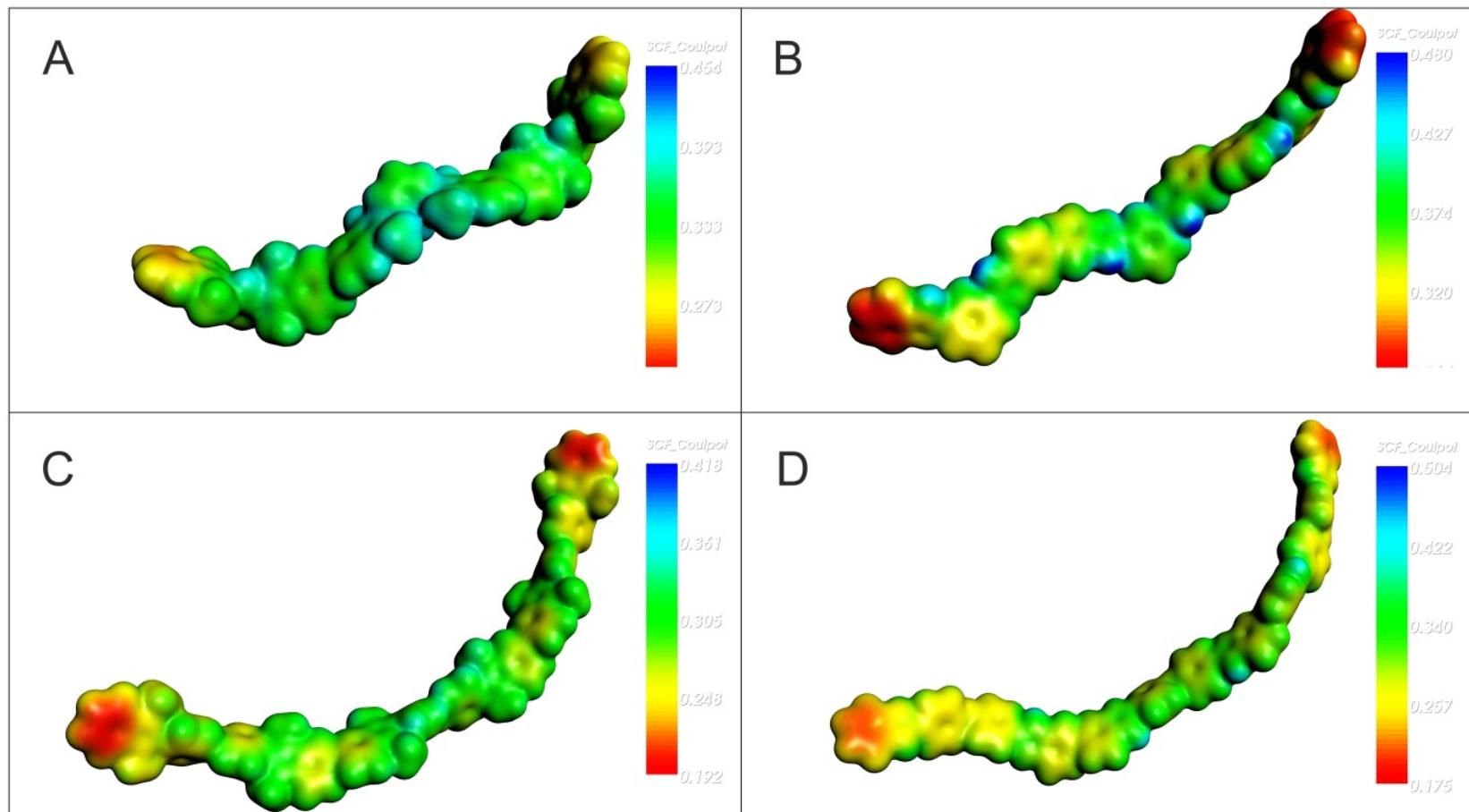


Charge distribution



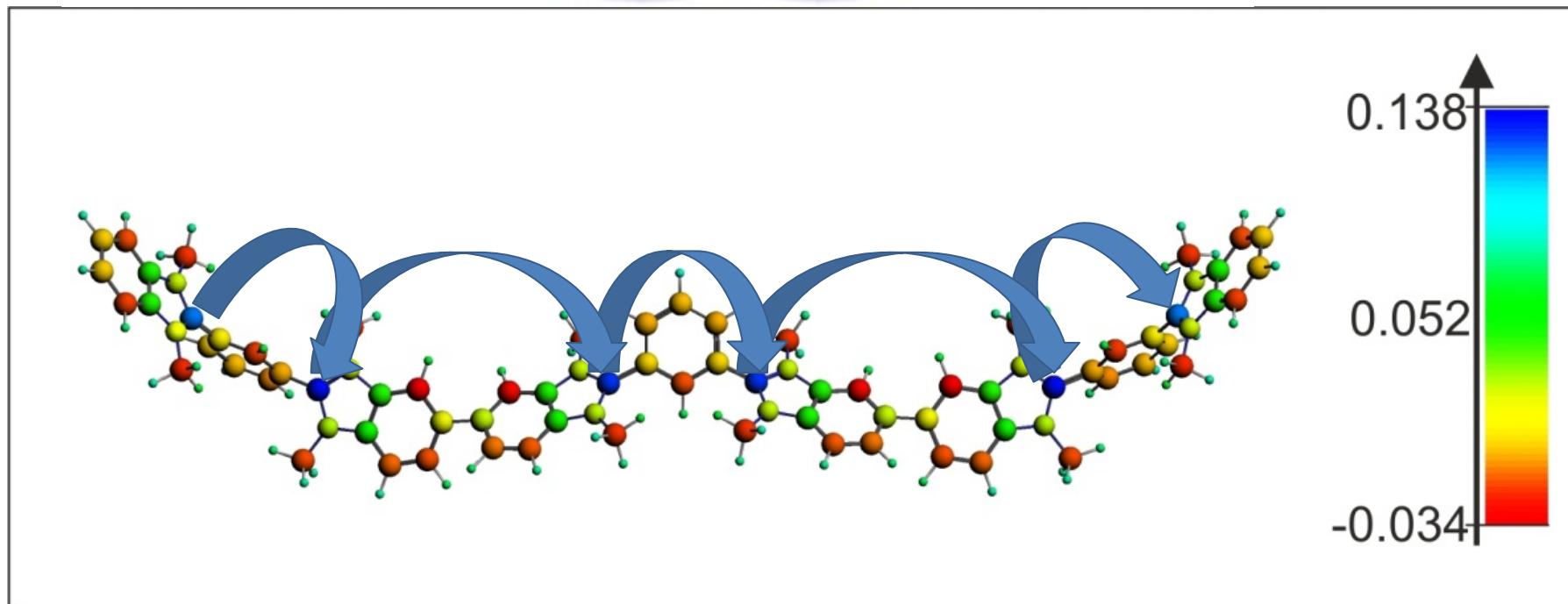
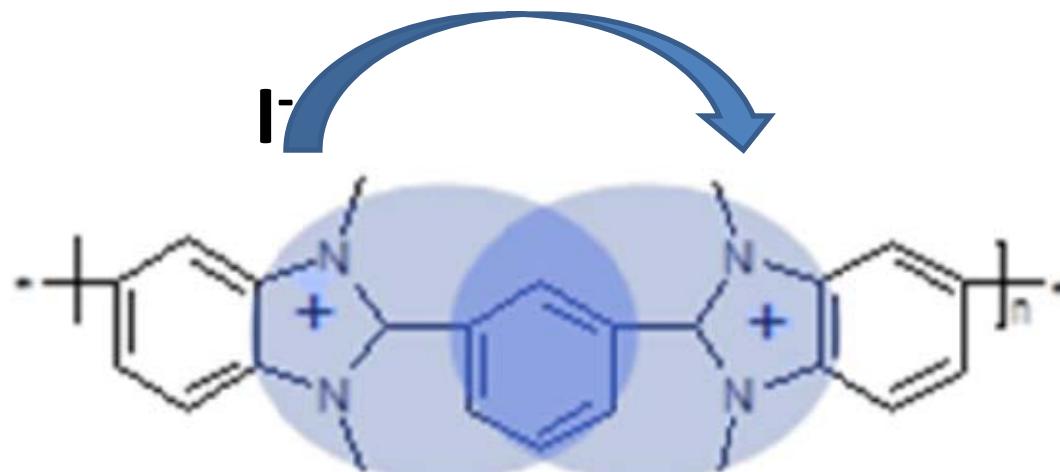
Hirshfeld atomic charges

Charge distribution

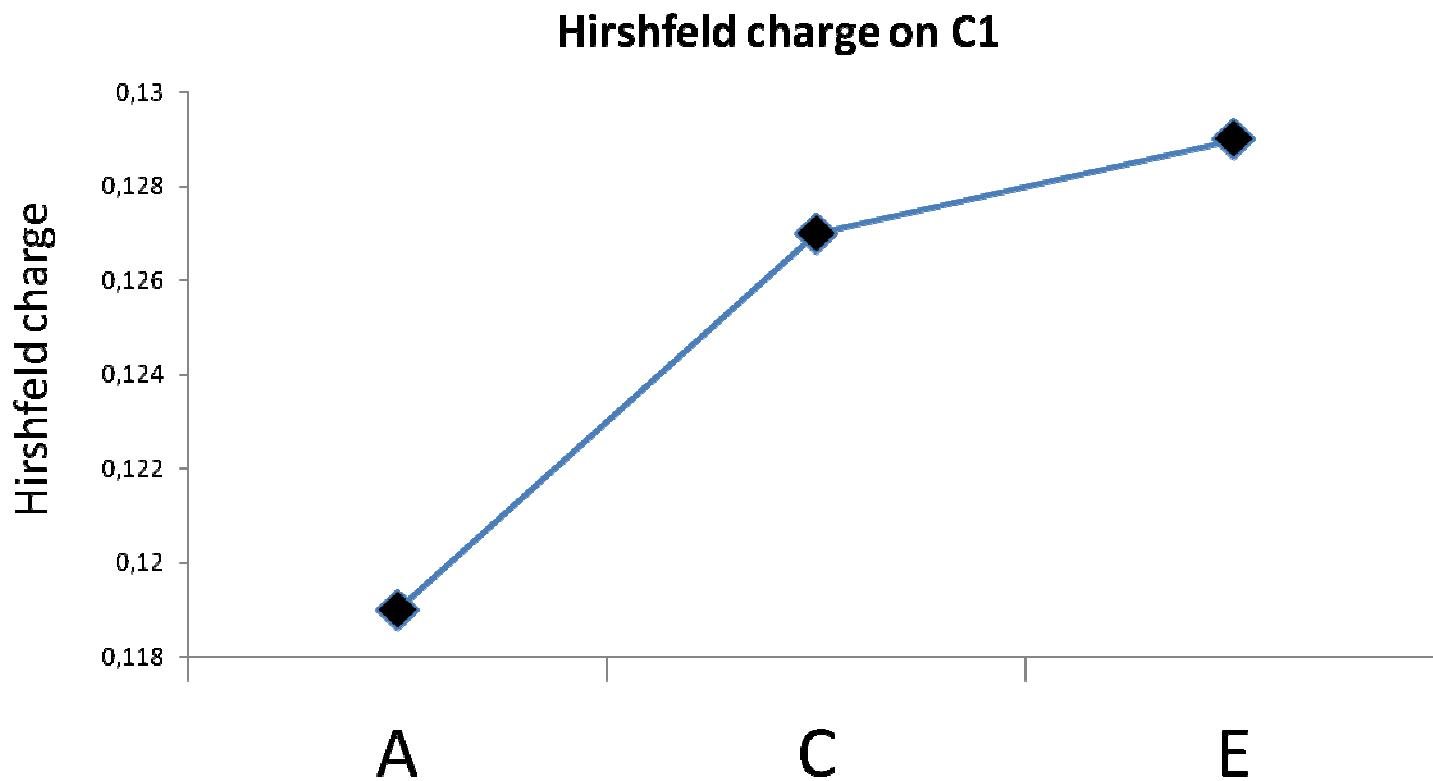


MEP (on $\rho=0.002$)

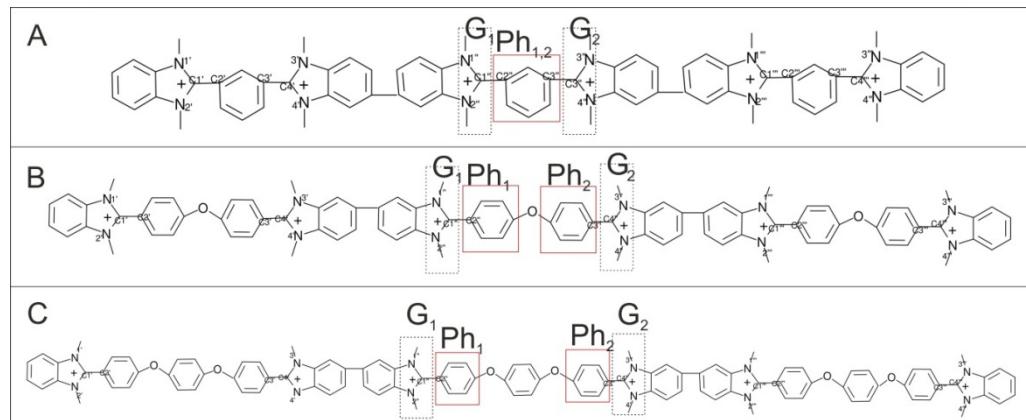
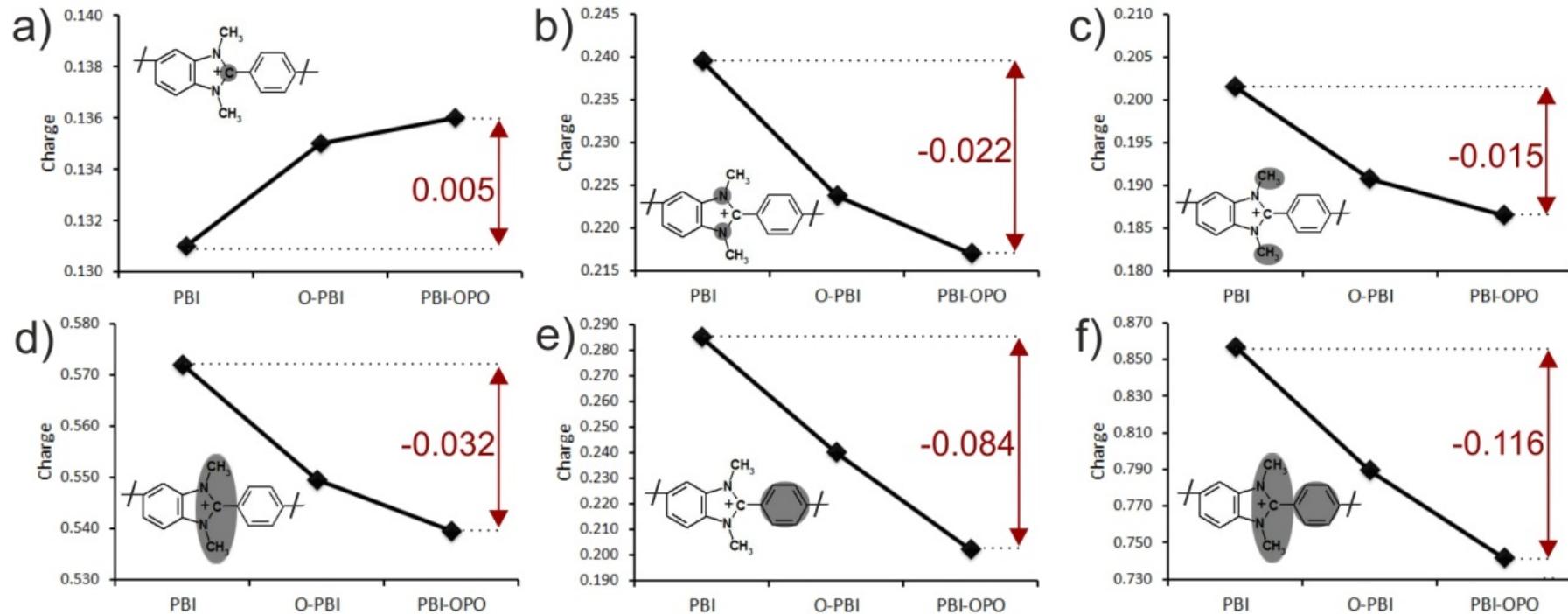
Anion conductivity



Charge distribution



Charge distribution



Interactions with anions

Molecular Dynamic Born-Oppenheimer aproach:

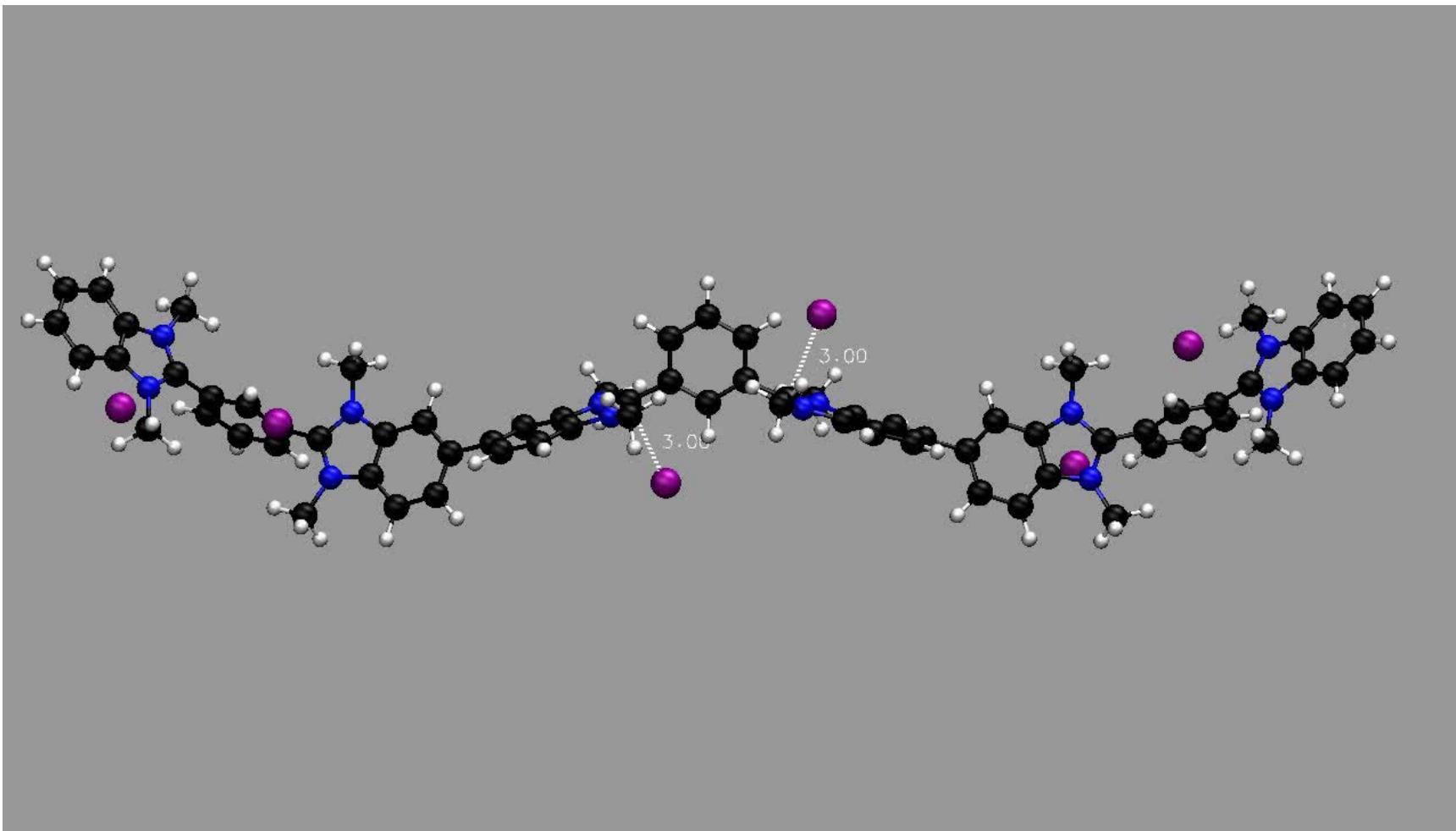
CP2K program:

- version 2.1.397;
- Quickstep; DFT with Padé representation of LDA (local density approximation);
- GPW (gaussian and plane waves methods) DZVP-MOLOPT-GTH and GTH-PADE with cutoff: 280 Ry;
- thermostat: Nosé–Hoover (T=5K,300K).

We are grateful for the use of the “Zeus” supercomputer at Cracow.

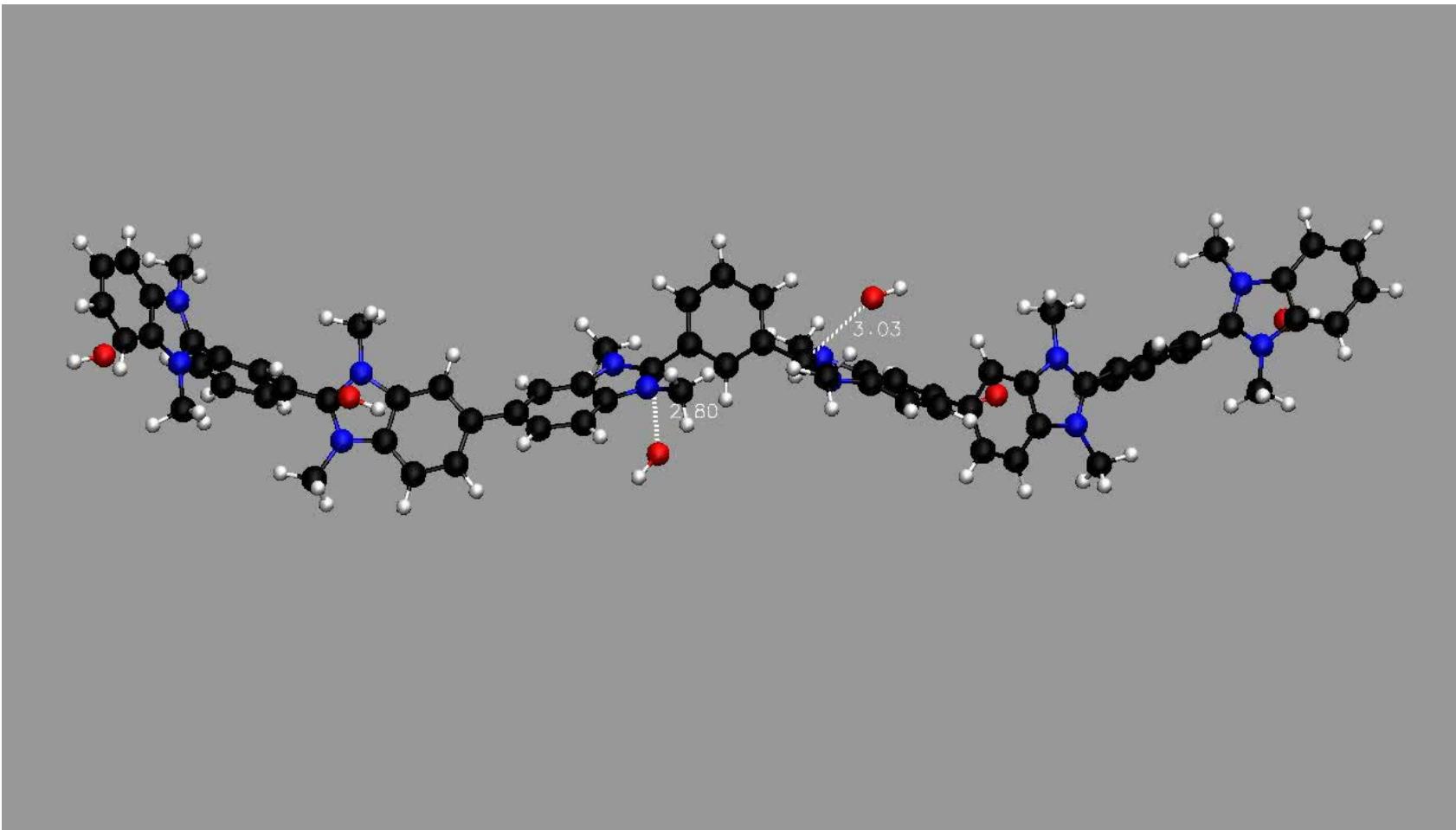
*This research was supported by PL-Grid Infrastructure
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Interactions with anions



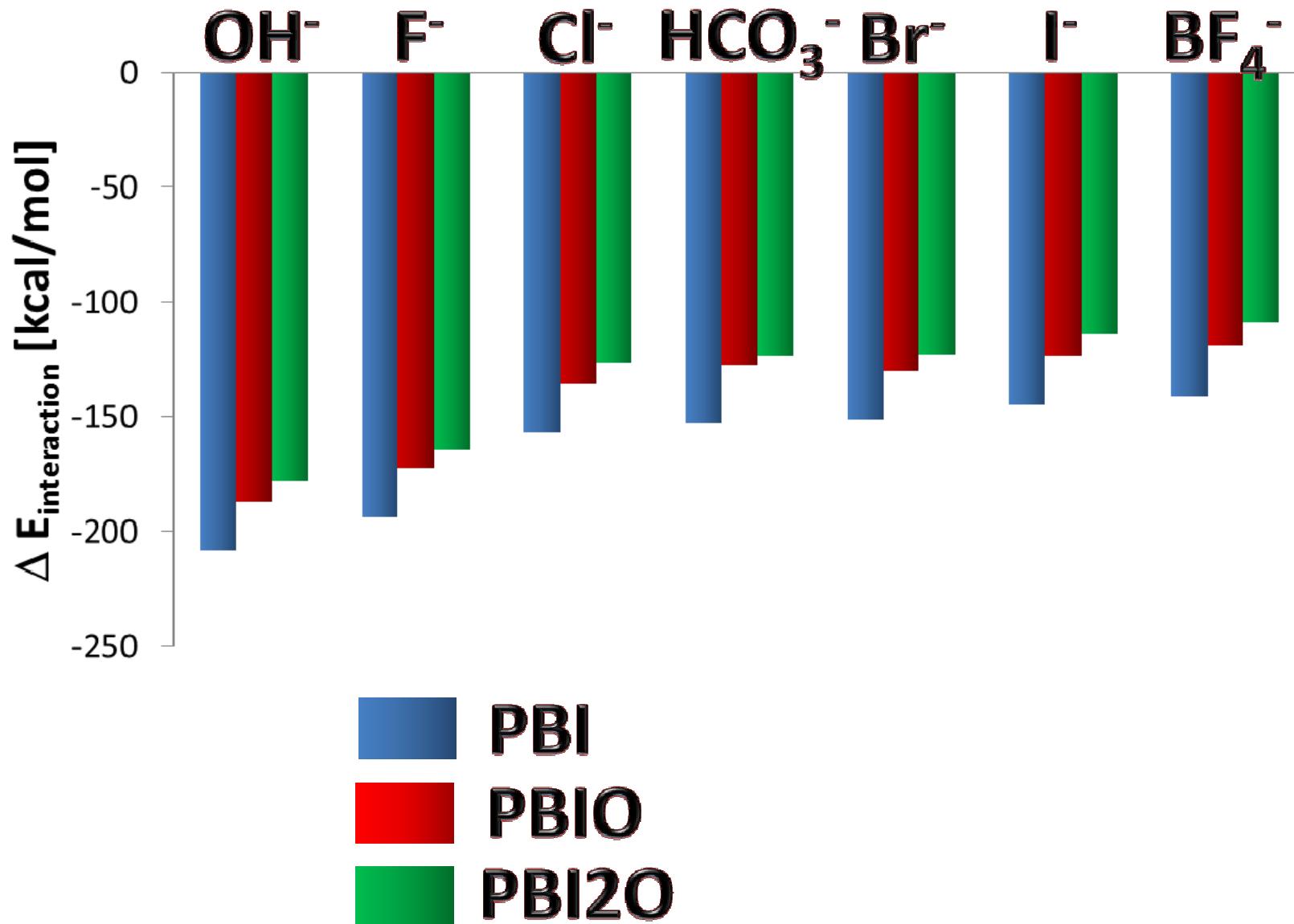
Trimer A⁶⁺ + 6I⁻

Interactions with anions

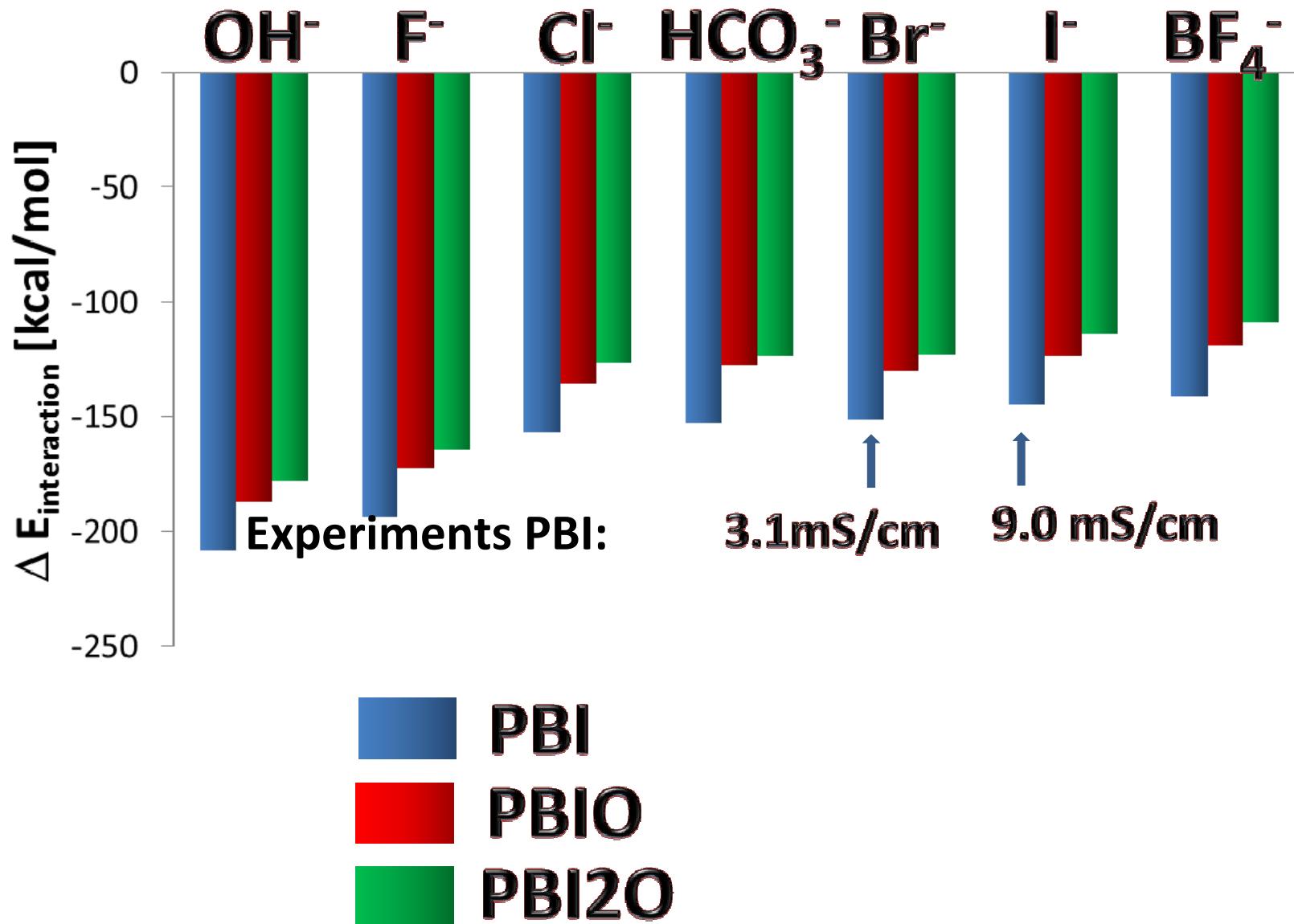


Trimer $\text{A}^{6+} + 6 \text{ OH}^-$

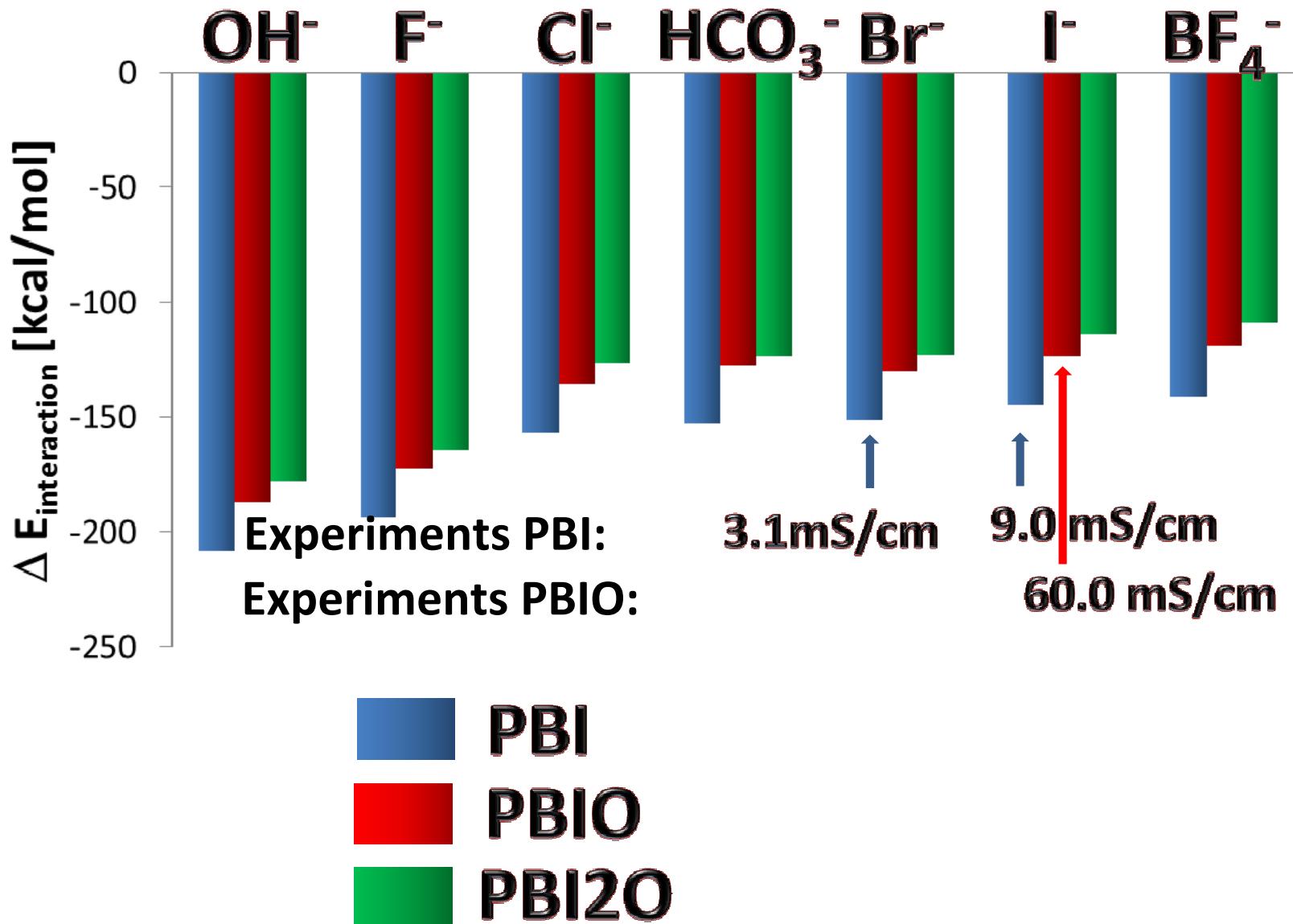
Interactions with anions



Interactions with anions



Interactions with anions



Interactions with anions

A

C

E

	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dis}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}}/6$
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	415,81	-445,23	-280,15	-309,57	101,51	-208,05
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	59,46	-244,96	-45,78	-231,28	74,60	-156,68
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	37,35	-224,15	-26,46	-213,26	68,50	-144,67
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	31,13	-228,14	-26,91	-223,93	71,20	-152,64
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	17,23	-202,56	-14,40	-199,73	58,80	-140,89
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	416,01	-411,25	-276,82	-272,06	85,20	-186,80
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	67,25	-212,23	-49,67	-194,65	59,60	-135,03
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	44,59	-197,41	-30,55	-183,37	60,10	-123,19
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	34,22	-182,40	-27,92	-176,11	48,60	-127,45
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	16,91	-177,27	-13,87	-174,24	55,40	-118,77
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	418,25	-393,36	-279,82	-254,94	77,50	-177,41
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	70,61	-197,22	-52,56	-179,17	52,60	-126,56
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	46,94	-178,18	-32,38	-163,62	49,60	-113,93
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	16,46	-154,66	-13,57	-151,77	42,70	-109,03

Interactions with anions

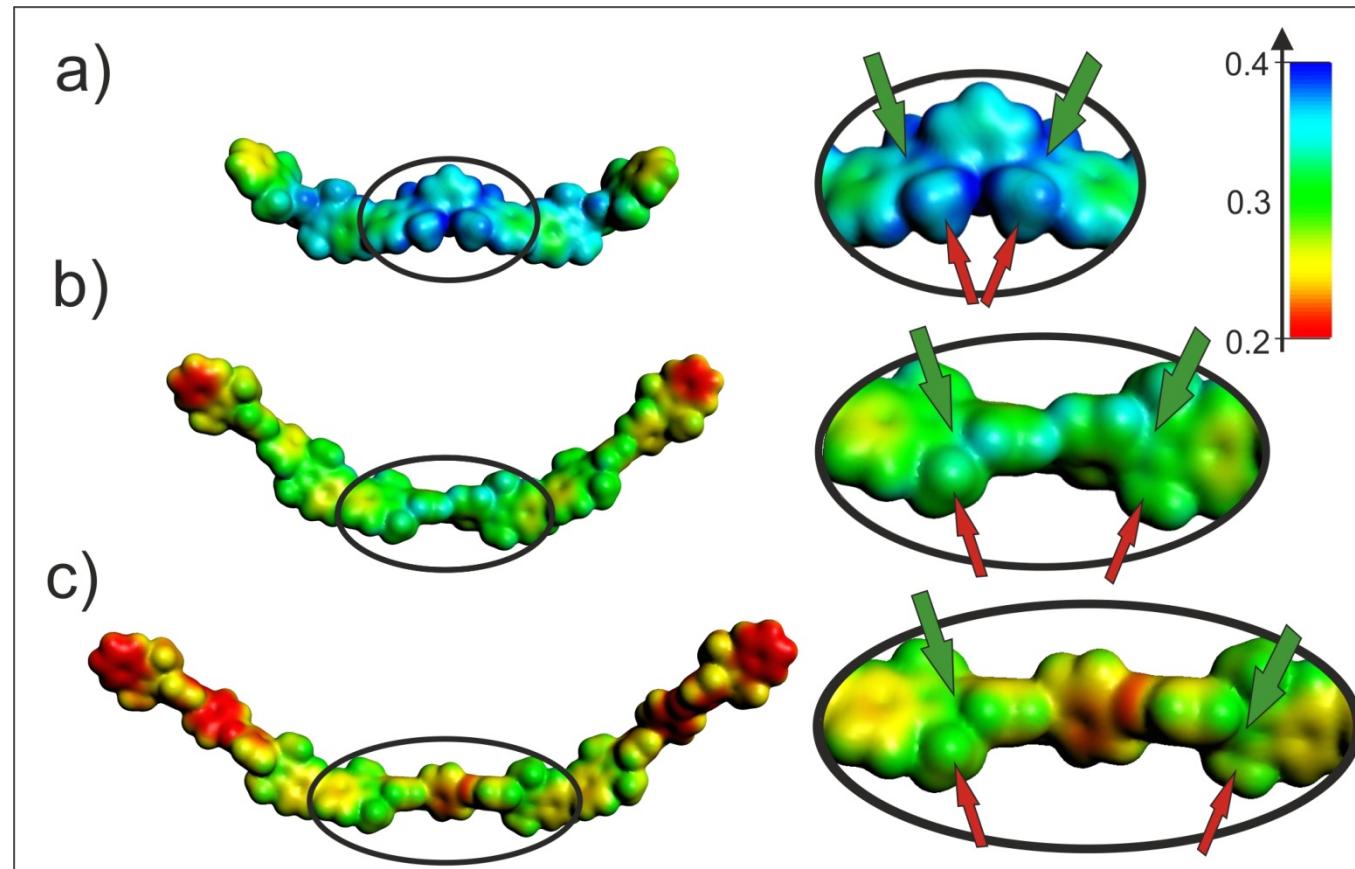
A

C

E

	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}} / 6$	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}} / 6$	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}} / 6$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}} / 6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dist}} / 6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}} / 6$
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Interactions with anions



MEP (on $\rho=0.002$)

Interactions with anions

A

C

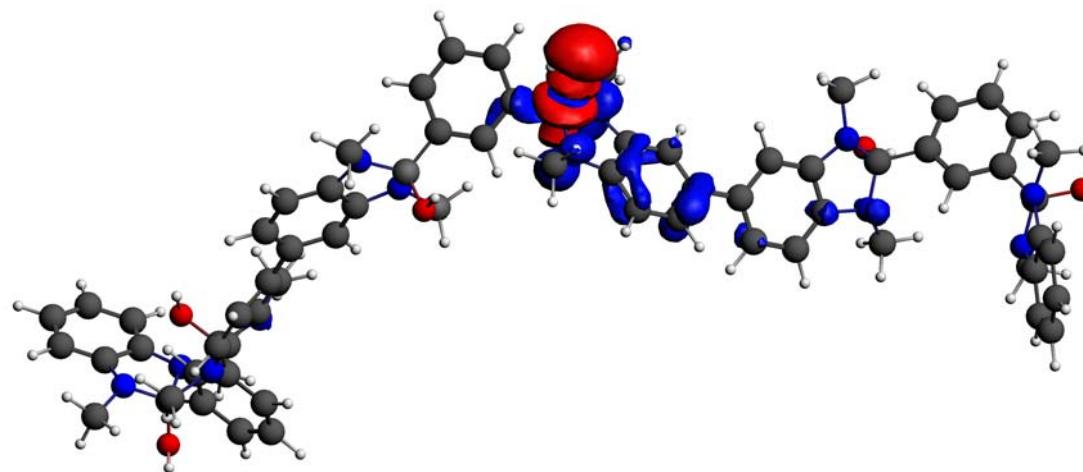
E

	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dist}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}}/6$
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Interactions with anions

A+OH⁻ :

ETS-NOCV analysis



$$\Delta E^1_{\text{orb}} = -245.70 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Interactions with anions

A

C

E

	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dis}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}}/6$
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Interactions with anions

A

C

E

	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dist}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}}/6$
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	415,81	-445,23	-280,15	-309,57	101,51	-208,05
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	59,46	-244,96	-45,78	-231,28	74,60	-156,68
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	37,35	-224,15	-26,46	-213,26	68,50	-144,67
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	31,13	-228,14	-26,91	-223,93	71,20	-152,64
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	17,23	-202,56	-14,40	-199,73	58,80	-140,89
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	416,01	-411,25	-276,82	-272,06	85,20	-186,80
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	67,25	-212,23	-49,67	-194,65	59,60	-135,03
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	44,59	-197,41	-30,55	-183,37	60,10	-123,19
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	34,22	-182,40	-27,92	-176,11	48,60	-127,45
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	16,91	-177,27	-13,87	-174,24	55,40	-118,77
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	418,25	-393,36	-279,82	-254,94	77,50	-177,41
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	70,61	-197,22	-52,56	-179,17	52,60	-126,56
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	46,94	-178,18	-32,38	-163,62	49,60	-113,93
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	16,46	-154,66	-13,57	-151,77	42,70	-109,03

Interactions with anions

A

C

E

	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dis}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}}/6$
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	415,81	-445,23	-280,15	-309,57	101,51	-208,05
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	59,46	-244,96	-45,78	-231,28	74,60	-156,68
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	37,35	-224,15	-26,46	-213,26	68,50	-144,67
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	31,13	-228,14	-26,91	-223,93	71,20	-152,64
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	17,23	-202,56	-14,40	-199,73	58,80	-140,89
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	416,01	-411,25	-276,82	-272,06	85,20	-186,80
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	67,25	-212,23	-49,67	-194,65	59,60	-135,03
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	44,59	-197,41	-30,55	-183,37	60,10	-123,19
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	34,22	-182,40	-27,92	-176,11	48,60	-127,45
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	16,91	-177,27	-13,87	-174,24	55,40	-118,77
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	418,25	-393,36	-279,82	-254,94	77,50	-177,41
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	70,61	-197,22	-52,56	-179,17	52,60	-126,56
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	46,94	-178,18	-32,38	-163,62	49,60	-113,93
PBI ₂ O ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	16,46	-154,66	-13,57	-151,77	42,70	-109,03

Conclusions:

- ETS-NOCV analysis indicates the strengthening of polymer-anion bond in the order:

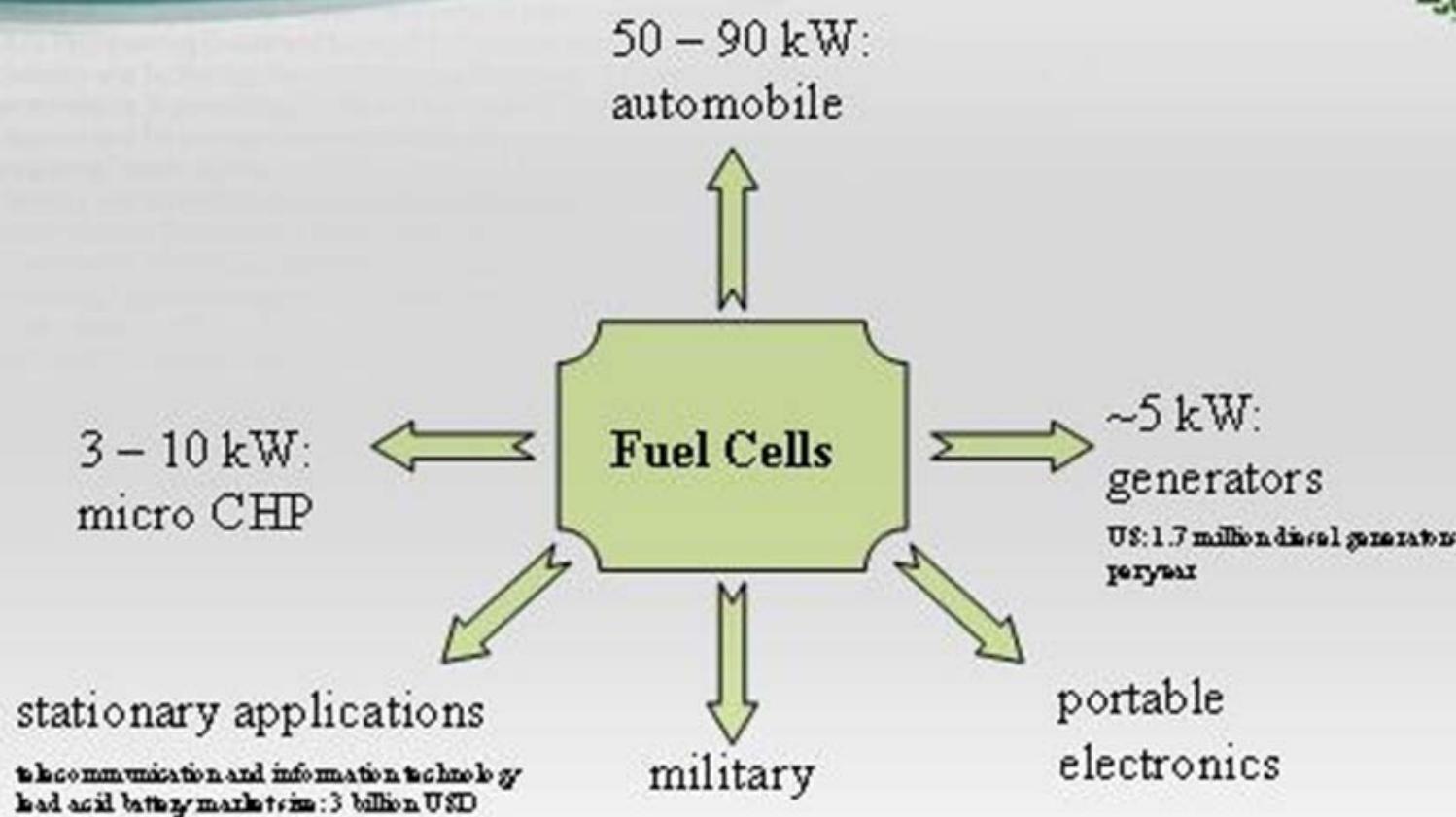


- Hydroxide bonding is characterized by a high value of orbital interaction term (ca. -280 kcal/mol) which indicates formation of the covalent bond, while for other ions the respective values are substantially smaller (between -14 and -46 kcal/mol), corresponding to ionic interactions without substantial charge transfer.
- Results of the calculations rationalize the differences in experimental NMR spectra for various anions, as well as the experimental conductivity trends.

Thank you very much



Potential Fuel Cell Markets



Platinum is used in fuel cells



US DOE goal for 2015:
0.2 g Pt / kW stack power

11 million cars in Korea Stack power 90 kW → 198 t platinum are needed

	2011 metal price for 18 g (0.2g Pt/kW = 90 kW)	World production
Platinum	1120 USD	200 t (2008)
Palladium	417 USD	206 t (2008)
Silver	24 USD	20,800 t (2008)
Cobalt	0.7 USD	57,500 t (2006)
Nickel	0.4 USD	1,284,000 t (2005)

Korea: 1 year production
Germany: 4 years
Europe: 21 years
China: 7 years
(But: China has 19.3% of
world population!)

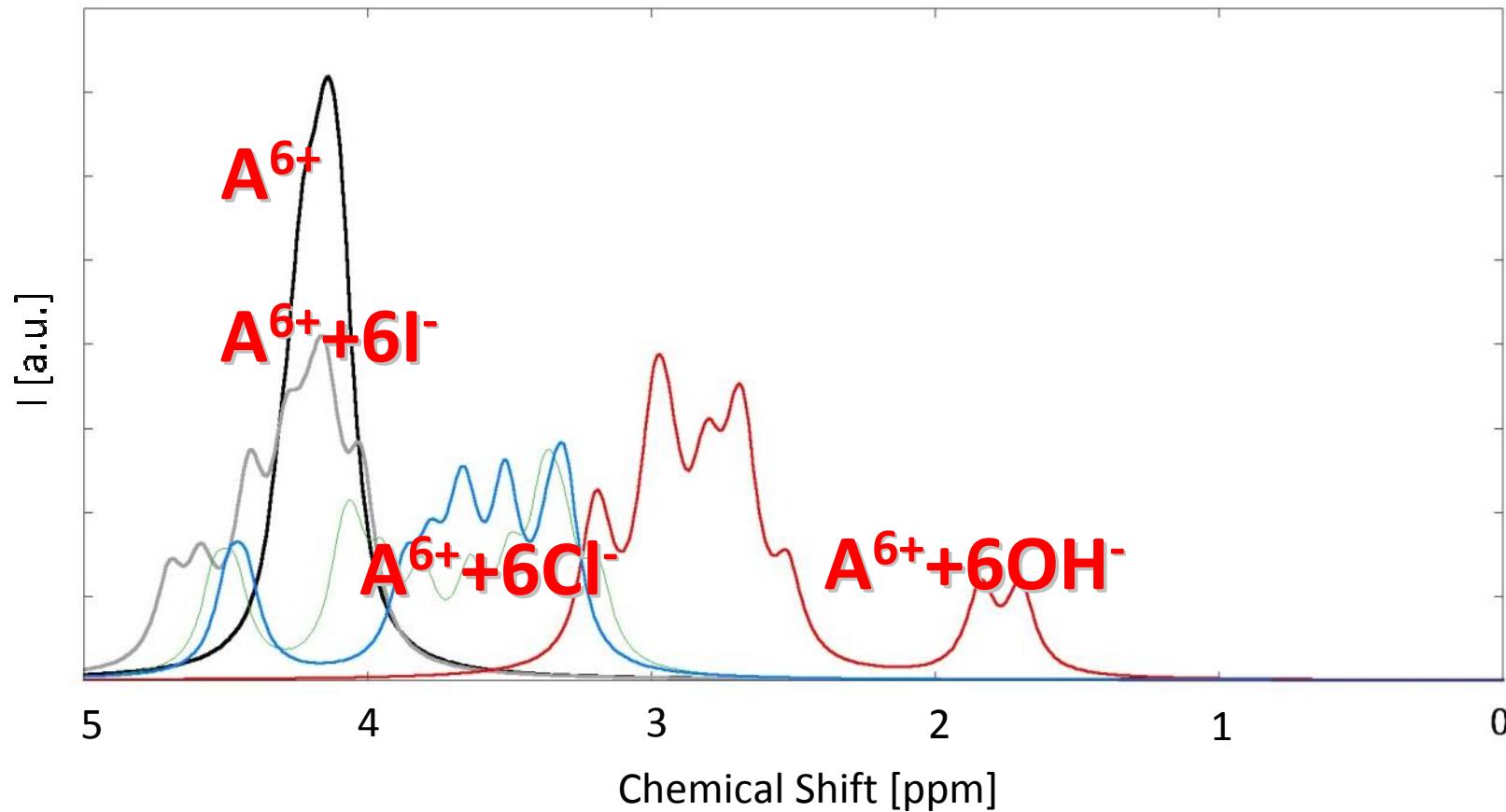
World: > 1,000,000,000 cars

→ 100 times world production of platinum is needed

→ Current catalytic converters have about 3 – 7 g Pt

AFC

NMR calculations

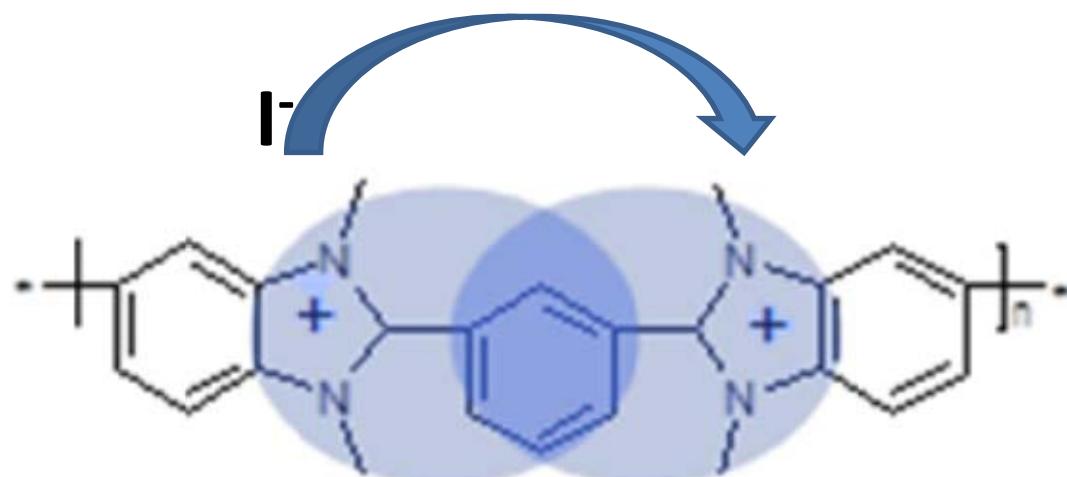


Next step:

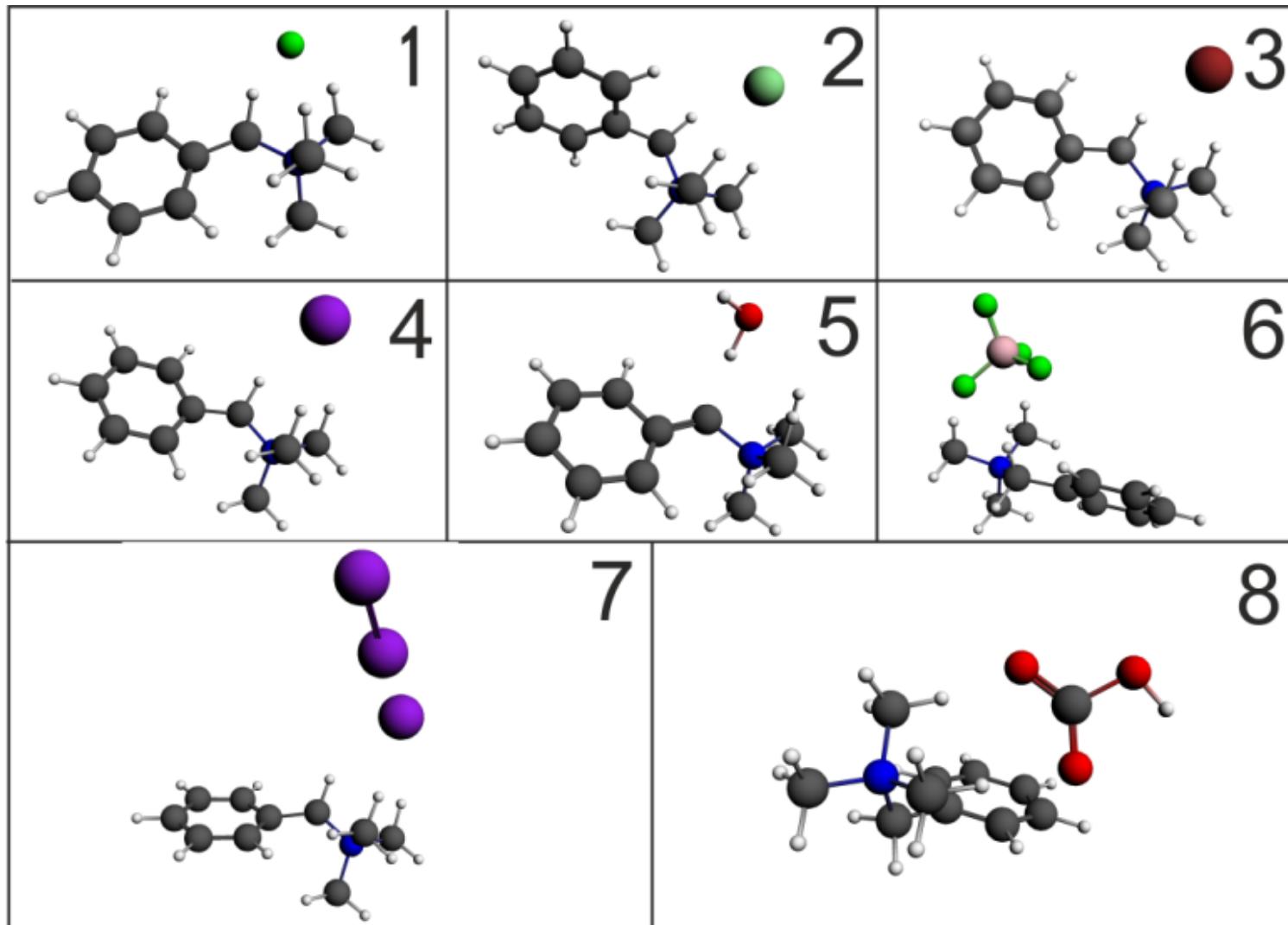
Calculation of conductivity makes use of:

- model of ions conductivity in liquid,
- transition state theory (barrier)

Method: MD with constraints

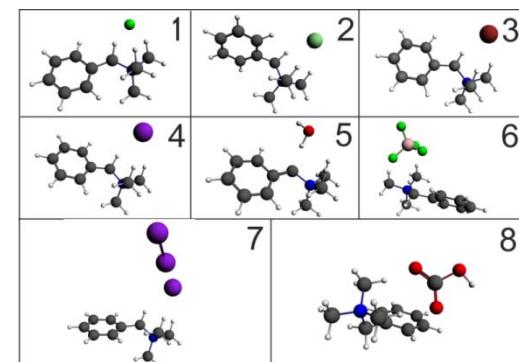


Interactions of triton with anions



Interactions of triton with anions

Out of plane	E_{Pauli}	E_{elstat}	E_{orb}	E_{bonding}	E_{dist}	$E_{\text{interaction}}$
Triton ⁺ +F ⁻	57,25	-133,28	-50,87	-126,91	2,88	-124,03
Triton ⁺ +Cl ⁻	32,44	-101,67	-28,41	-97,63	-6,43	-104,06
Triton ⁺ +Br ⁻	32,40	-97,12	-26,57	-91,29	0,65	-90,64
Triton ⁺ +I ⁻	29,83	-90,25	-22,94	-83,36	0,50	-82,86
Triton ⁺ +I ₃ ⁻	14,45	-68,60	-12,17	-66,32	-6,82	-73,14
Triton ⁺ +H ₂ O	28,50	-24,46	-16,78	-12,74	-117,20	-129,94
Triton ⁺ +HCO ₃ ⁻	30,11	-94,82	-23,07	-87,77	-3,73	-91,50
Triton ⁺ +BF ₄ ⁻	22,10	-86,30	-16,91	-81,11	0,51	-80,60



Interactions with anions

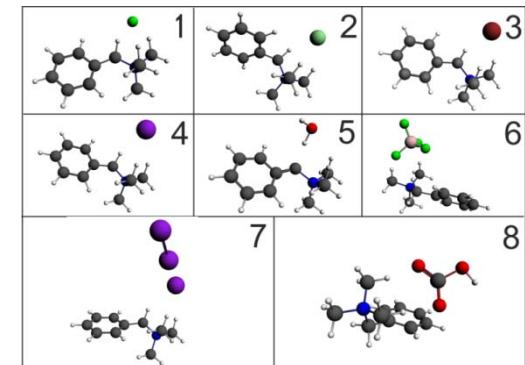
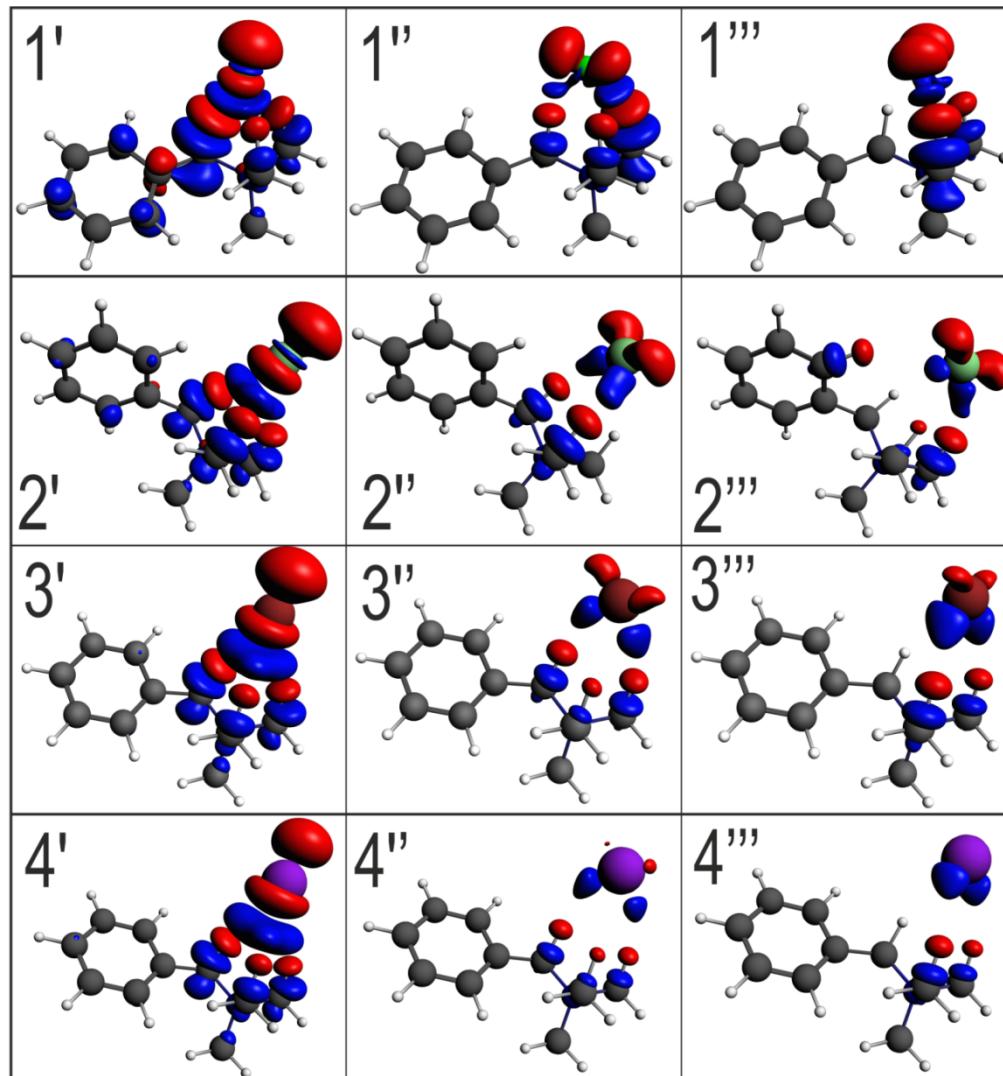
A

	ΔE_{Pauli}	$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}/6$	ΔE_{elstat}	$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}/6$	ΔE_{orb}	$\Delta E_{\text{orb}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{Bonding}}$	$\Delta E_{\text{bonding}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{dist}}/6$	$\Delta E_{\text{total}}/6$
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	2494,88	415,81	-2671,37	-445,23	-1680,90	-280,15	-1857,40	-309,57	101,51	-208,05
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	356,78	59,46	-1469,77	-244,96	-274,66	-45,78	-1387,65	-231,28	74,60	-156,68
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	224,09	37,35	-1344,87	-224,15	-158,78	-26,46	-1279,55	-213,26	68,59	-144,67
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	186,77	31,13	-1368,85	-228,14	-161,48	-26,91	-1343,57	-223,93	71,29	-152,64
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	103,35	17,23	-1215,36	-202,56	-86,39	-14,40	-1198,40	-199,73	58,84	-140,89
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	2496,08	416,01	-2467,50	-411,25	-1660,92	-276,82	-1632,33	-272,06	85,26	-186,80
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	403,51	67,25	-1273,40	-212,23	-298,01	-49,67	-1167,90	-194,65	59,62	-135,03
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	267,55	44,59	-1184,43	-197,41	-183,31	-30,55	-1100,19	-183,37	60,18	-123,19
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 HCO ₃ ⁻	205,31	34,22	-1094,42	-182,40	-167,53	-27,92	-1056,64	-176,11	48,66	-127,45
PBIO ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	101,44	16,91	-1063,62	-177,27	-83,23	-13,87	-1045,41	-174,24	55,47	-118,77
PBI2O ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	2509,52	418,25	-2360,18	-393,36	-1678,94	-279,82	-1529,61	-254,94	77,53	-177,41
PBI2O ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	423,66	70,61	-1183,32	-197,22	-315,36	-52,56	-1075,02	-179,17	52,61	-126,56
PBI2O ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	281,65	46,94	-1069,05	-178,18	-194,29	-32,38	-981,69	-163,62	49,68	-113,93
PBI2O ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	98,78	16,46	-927,95	-154,66	-81,42	-13,57	-910,59	-151,77	42,74	-109,03

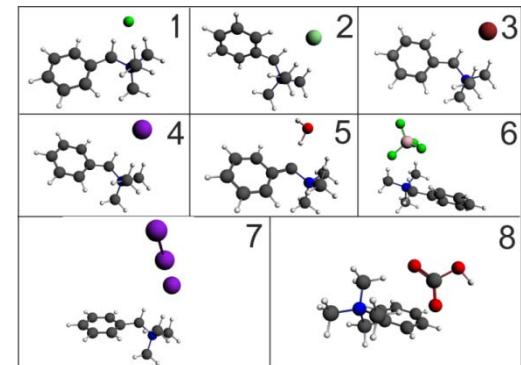
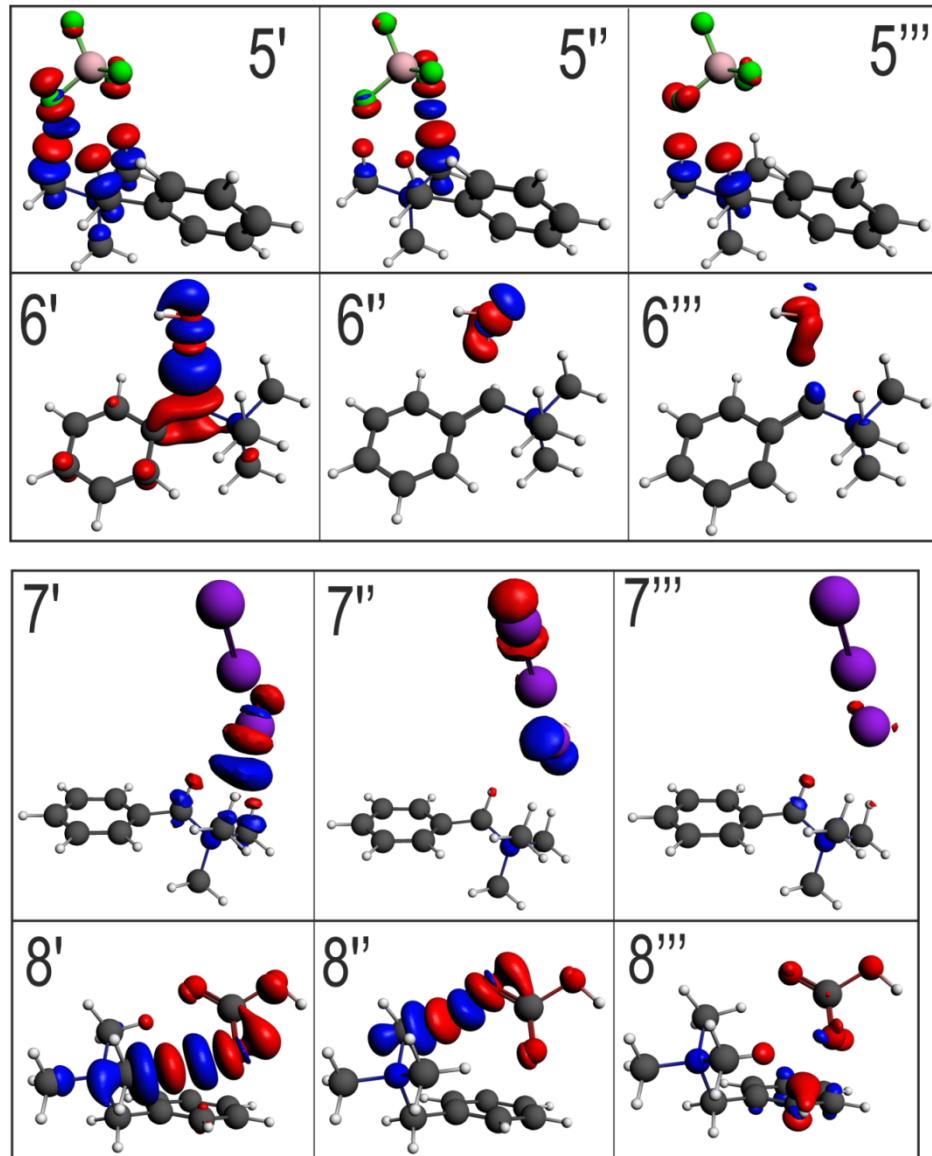
C

E

Interactions of triton with anions



Interactions of triton with anions



Stable Hydroxide:



Communication

pubs.acs.org/JACS

A Stable Hydroxide-Conducting Polymer

Owen D. Thomas, Kristen J. W. Y. Soo, Timothy J. Peckham, Mahesh P. Kulkarni, and Steven Holdcroft*

Department of Chemistry, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5A 1S6

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: A stable hydroxide-conducting membrane based on benzimidazolium hydroxide and its analogous anion-exchange polymer is reported for the first time. The molecular and polymeric analogues possess unprecedented hydroxide stability in neutral and KOH solutions as the soluble benzimidazolium salt, made possible by steric crowding around the benzimidazolium C2 position, which is usually susceptible to nucleophilic attack by OH⁻. The polymers were cast and insolubilized for the purpose of forming membranes by blending with a poly(benzimidazole) followed by hydroxide-activated electrostatic interactions. The resulting membranes possess ionic (OH⁻) conductivities of up to 13.2 mS cm⁻¹ and represent a new class of anion-exchange polymers and membranes.

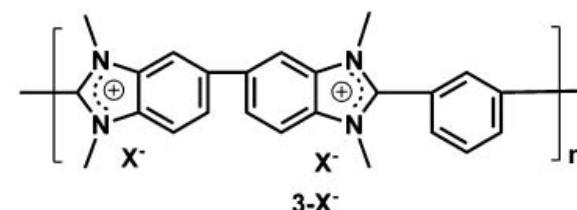
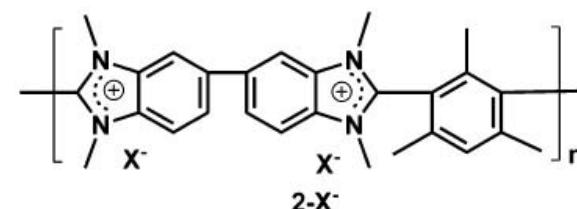
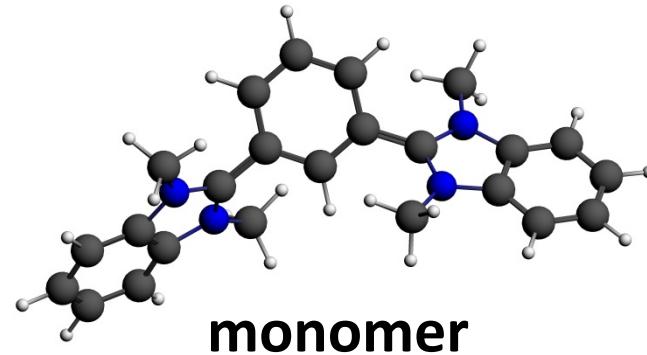
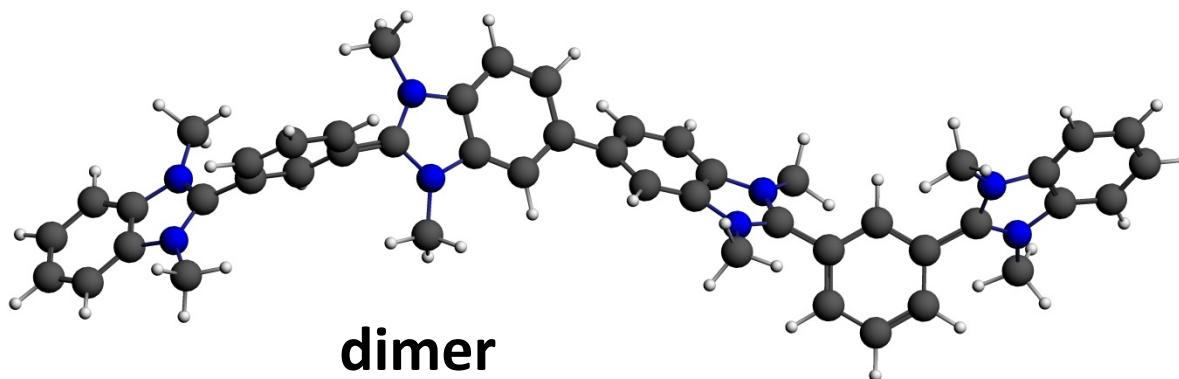


Figure 1. Poly[2,2'-(*m*-mesitylene)-5,5'-bis(*N,N'*-dimethylbenzimidazolium)] (*Mes-PDMBI*, 2-X⁻) and poly[2,2'-(*m*-phenylene)-5,5'-bis(*N,N'*-dimethylbenzimidazolium)] (*PDMBI*, 3-X⁻).

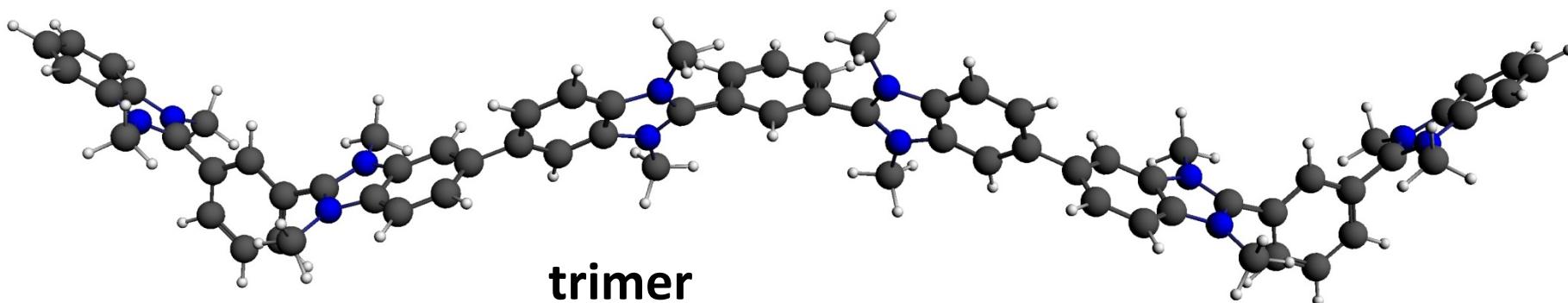
PBI:



monomer

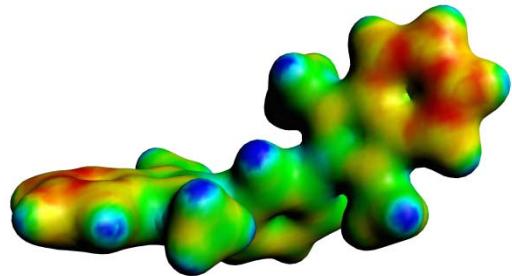


dimer

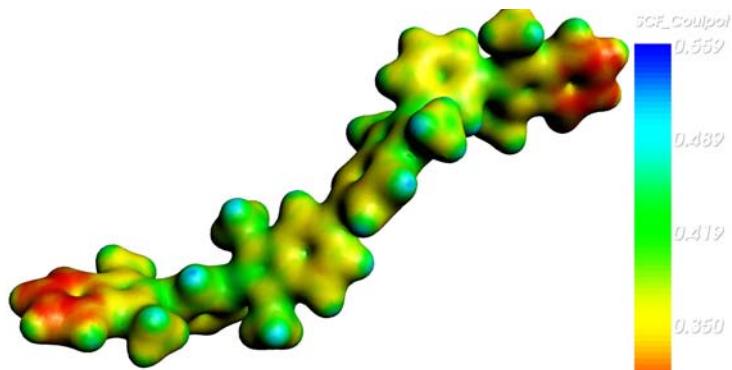


trimer

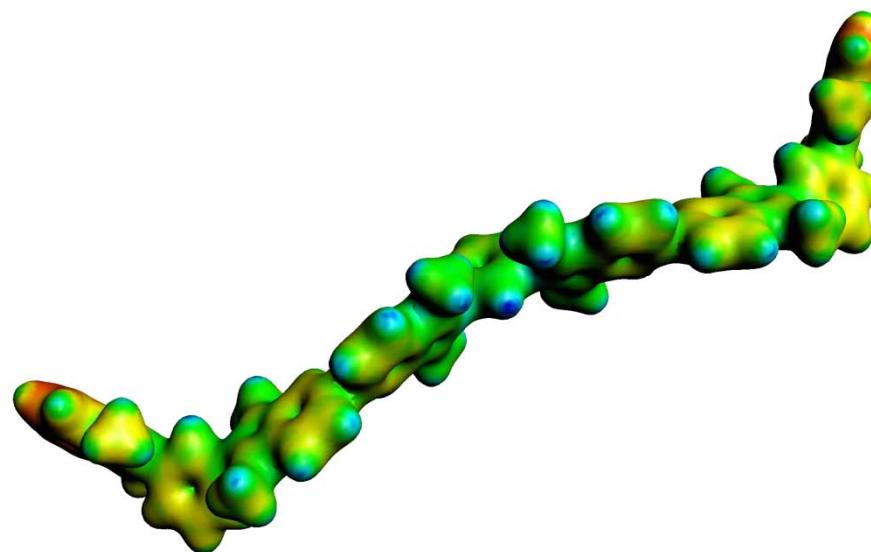
MEP for PBI:



monomer



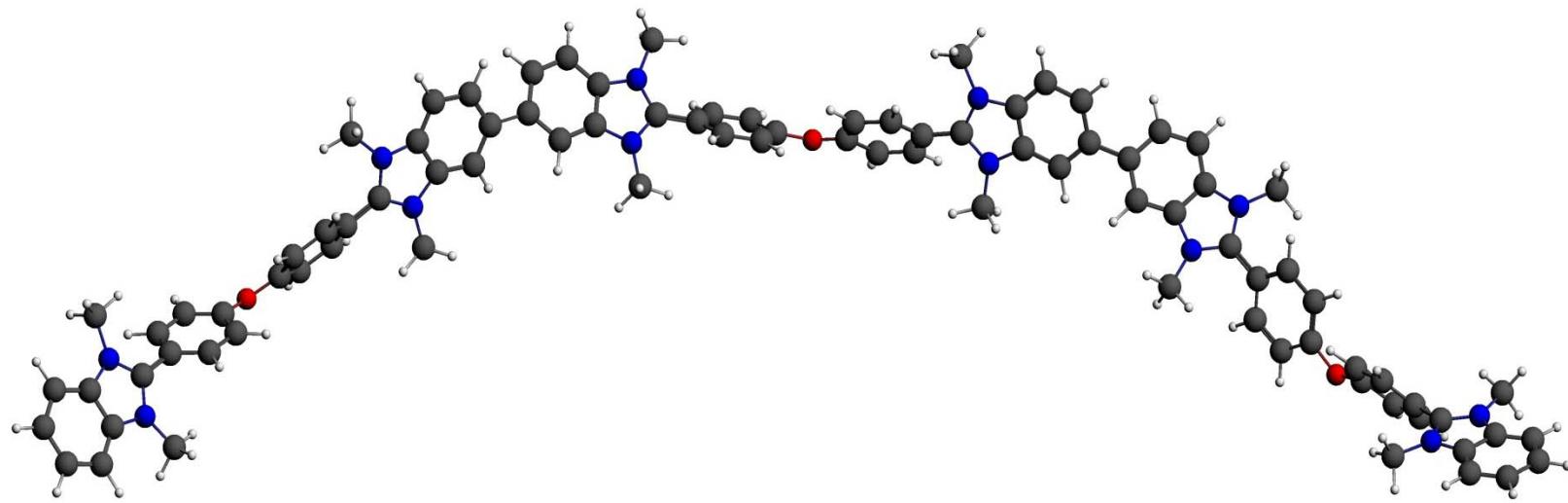
dimer



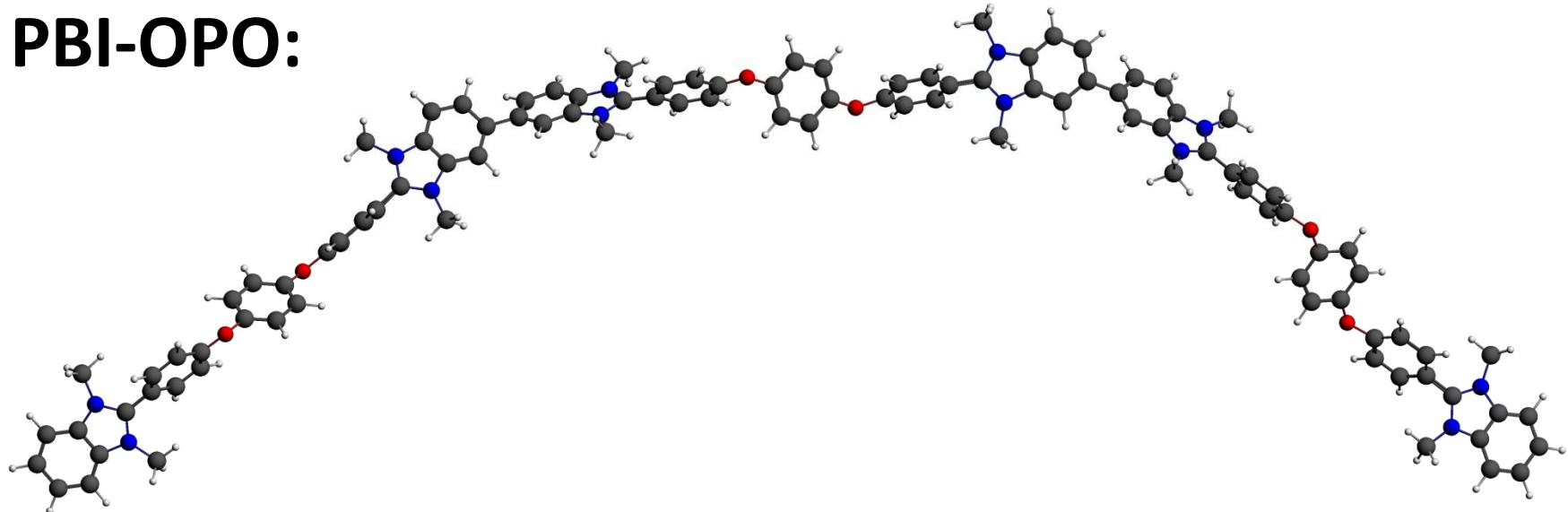
trimer

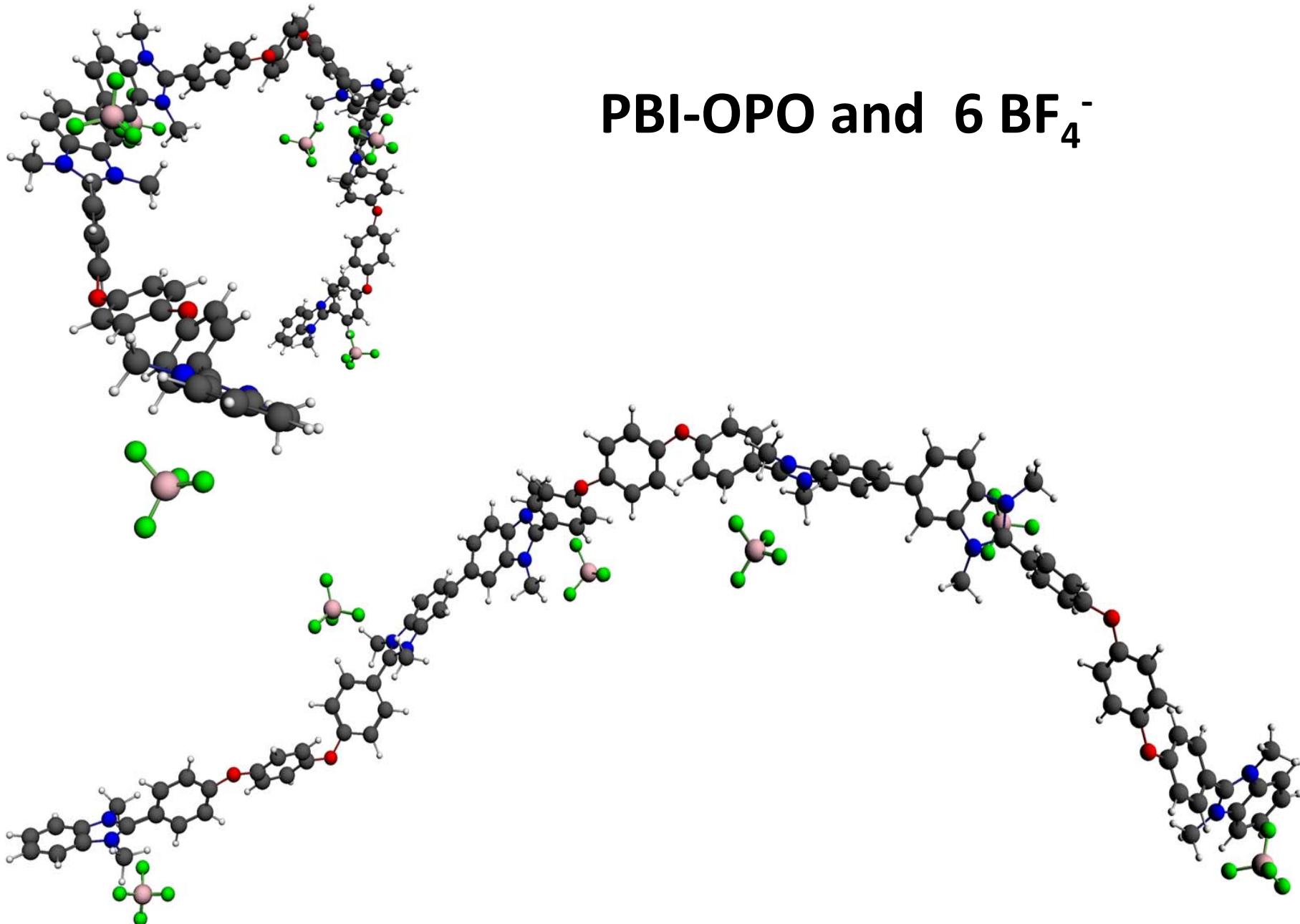


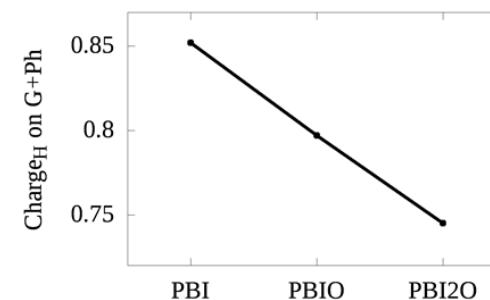
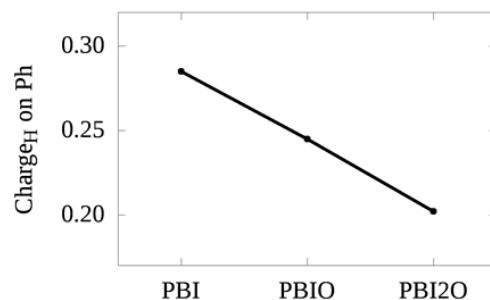
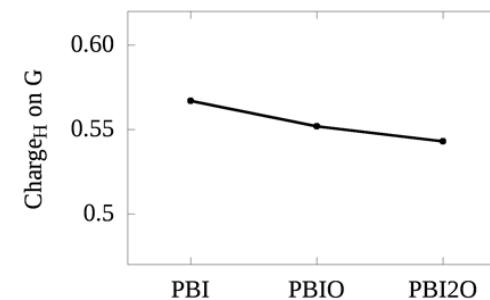
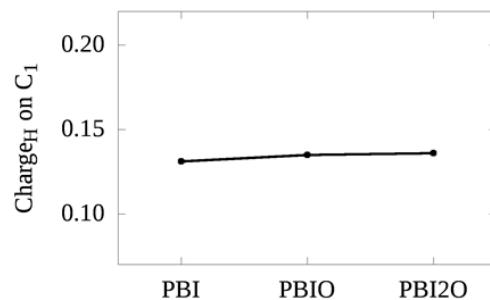
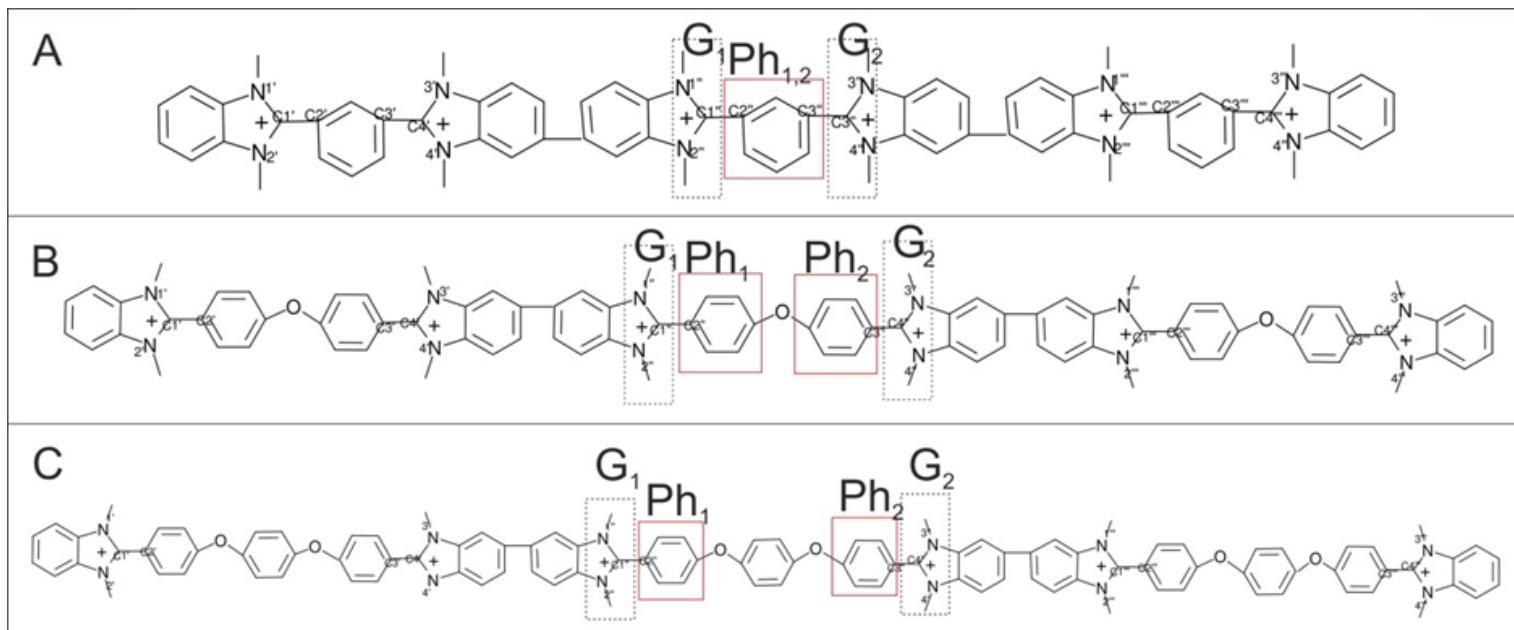
PBI-OO:



PBI-OPO:



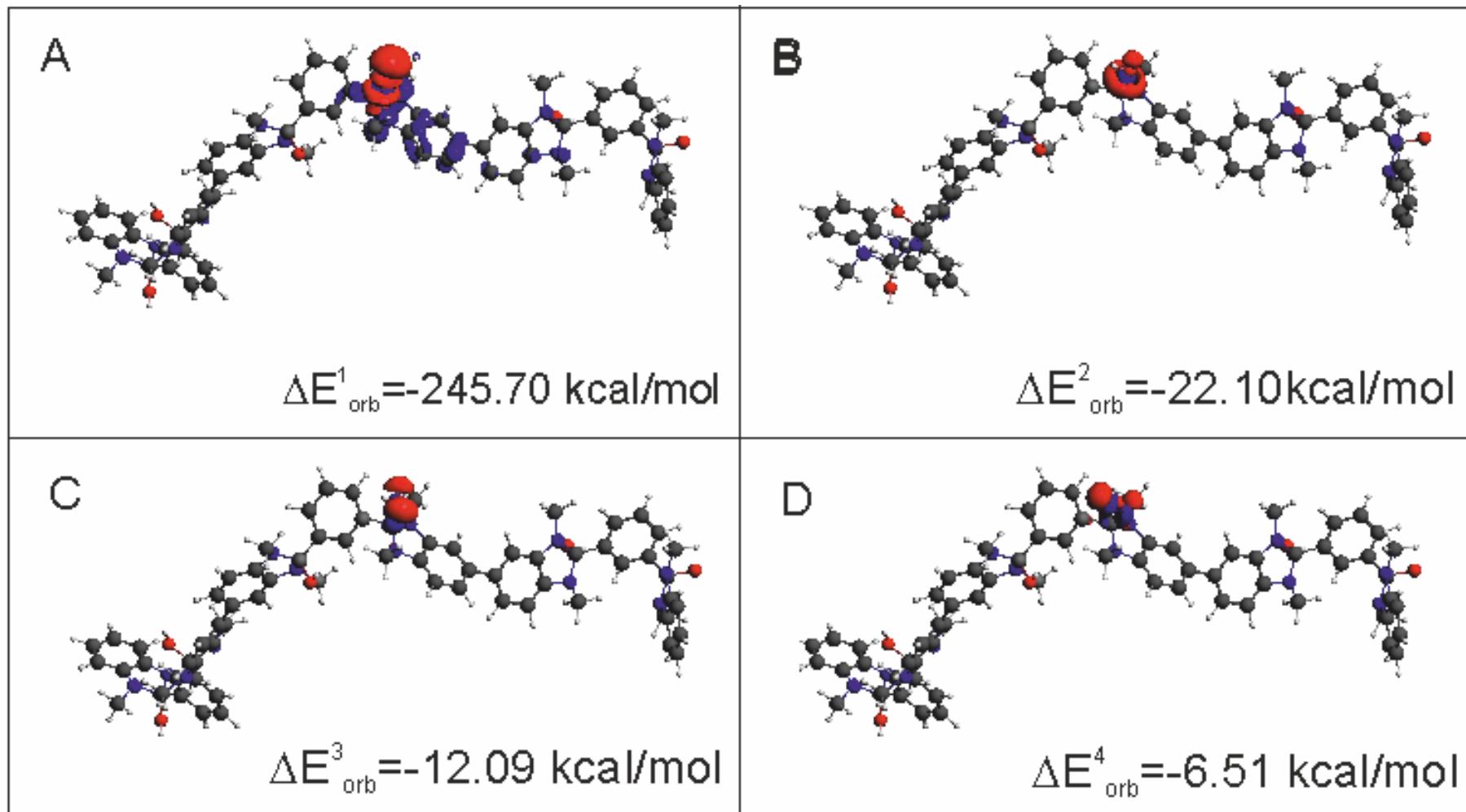


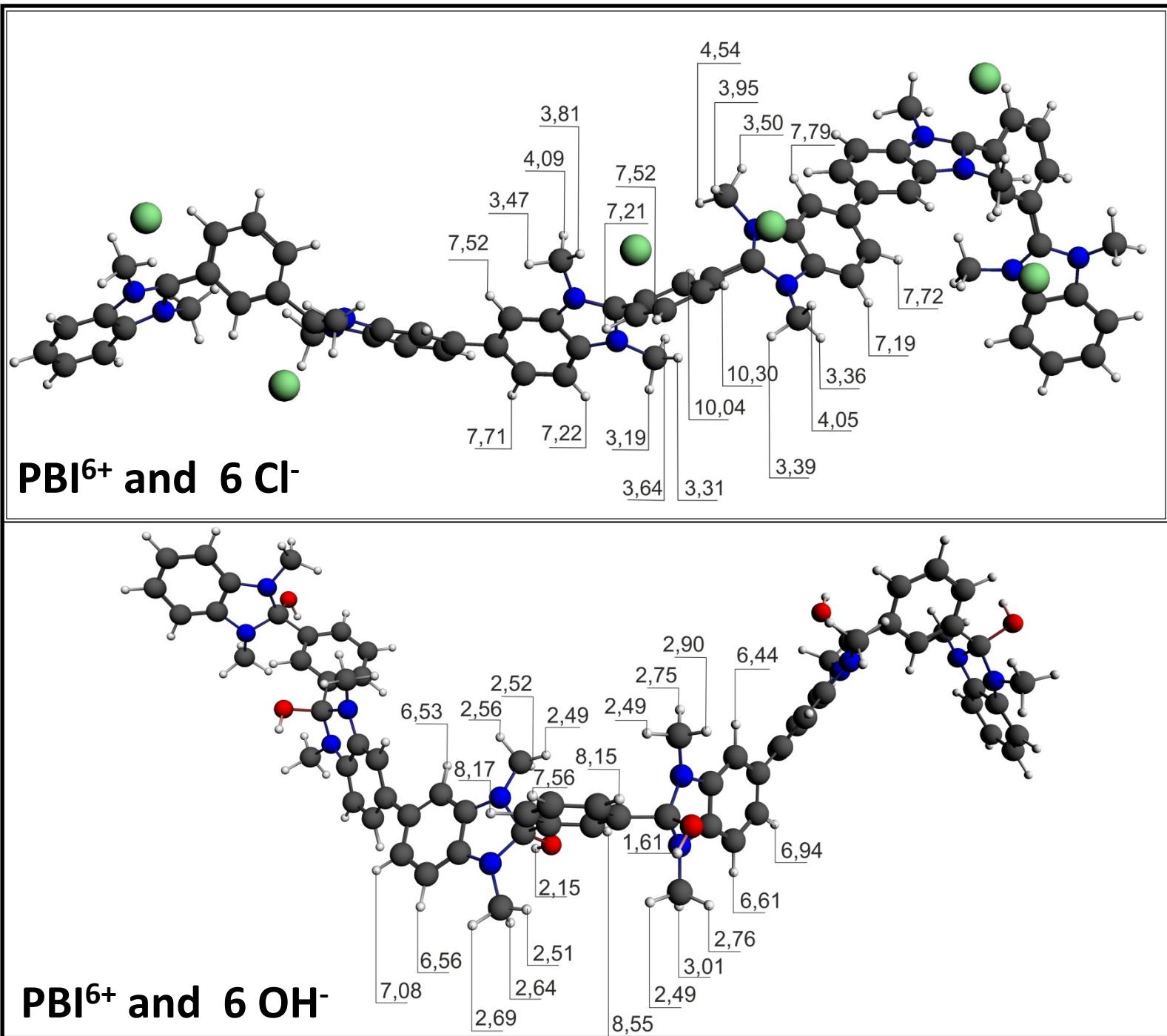


ETS

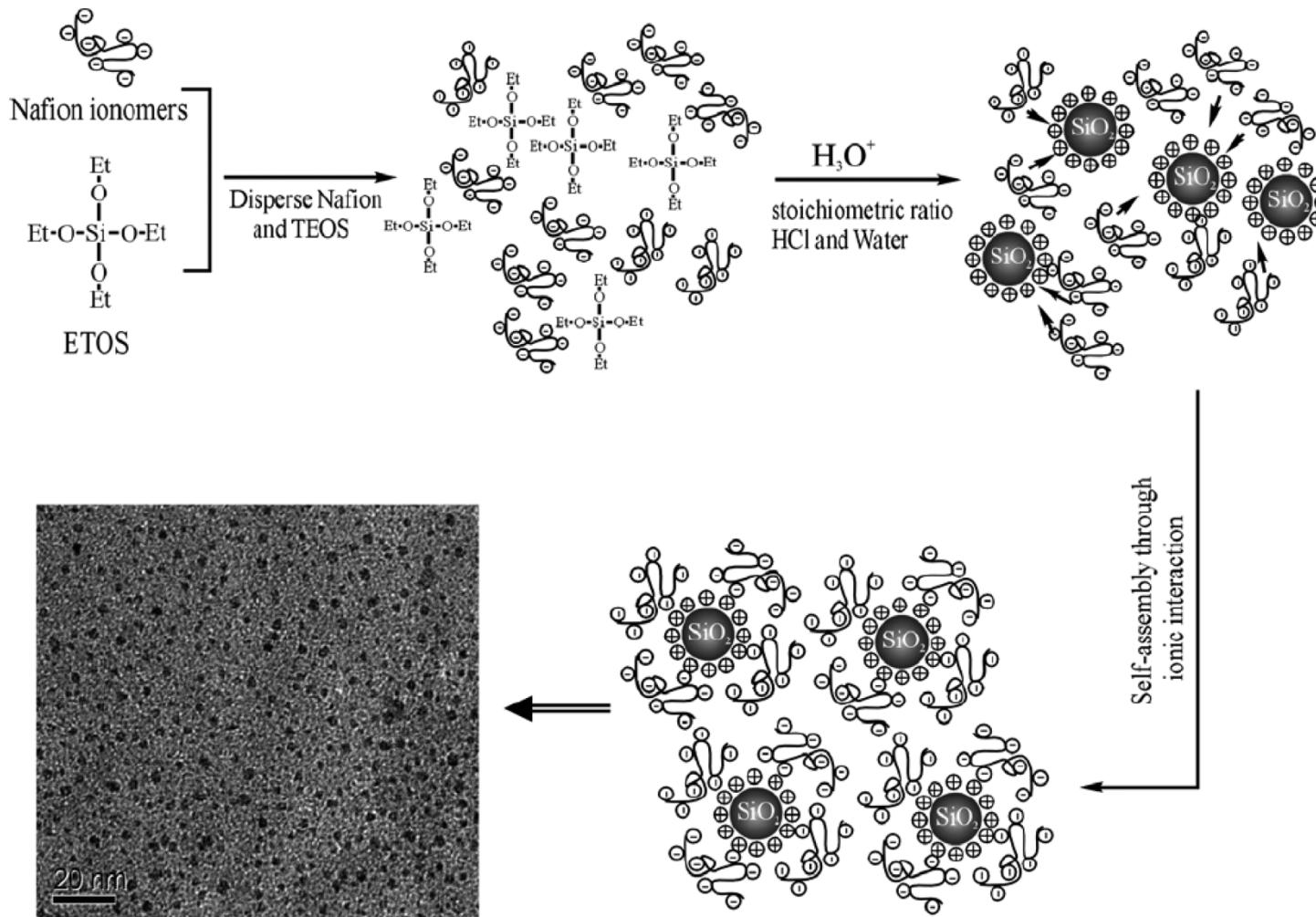
[kcal/mol]	ΔE_{Pauli}	ΔE_{elstat}	ΔE_{orb}	$\Delta E_{\text{Bonding}}$	ΔE_{dist}	ΔE_{total}	$\Delta E_{\text{total}} / 6$
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	2494,88	-2671,37	-1680,90	-1857,40	609.06	-1248.30	-208,05
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	356,78	-1469,77	-274,66	-1387,65	447.60	-940.08	-156,68
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	224,09	-1344,87	-158,78	-1279,55	411.54	-868.02	-144,67
PBI ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	103,35	-1215,36	-86,39	-1198,40	353.04	-845.34	-140,89
PBI-OO ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	2496,08	-2467,50	-1660,92	-1632,33	511.56	-1120.8	-186,80
PBI-OO ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	403,51	-1273,40	-298,01	-1167,90	357.72	-810.18	-135,03
PBI-OO ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	267,55	-1184,43	-183,31	-1100,19	361.08	-739.14	-123,19
PBI-OO ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	101,44	-1063,62	-83,23	-1045,41	332.82	-712.62	-118,77
PBI-OPO ⁶⁺ + 6 OH ⁻	2509,52	-2360,18	-1678,94	-1529,61	465.18	-1064.46	-177,41
PBI-OPO ⁶⁺ + 6 Cl ⁻	423,66	-1183,32	-315,36	-1075,02	315.66	-759.36	-126,56
PBI-OPO ⁶⁺ + 6 I ⁻	281,65	-1069,05	-194,29	-981,69	298.08	-683.58	-113,93
PBI-OPO ⁶⁺ + 6 BF ₄ ⁻	98,78	-927,95	-81,42	-910,59	256.44	-654.18	-109,03

NOCVs

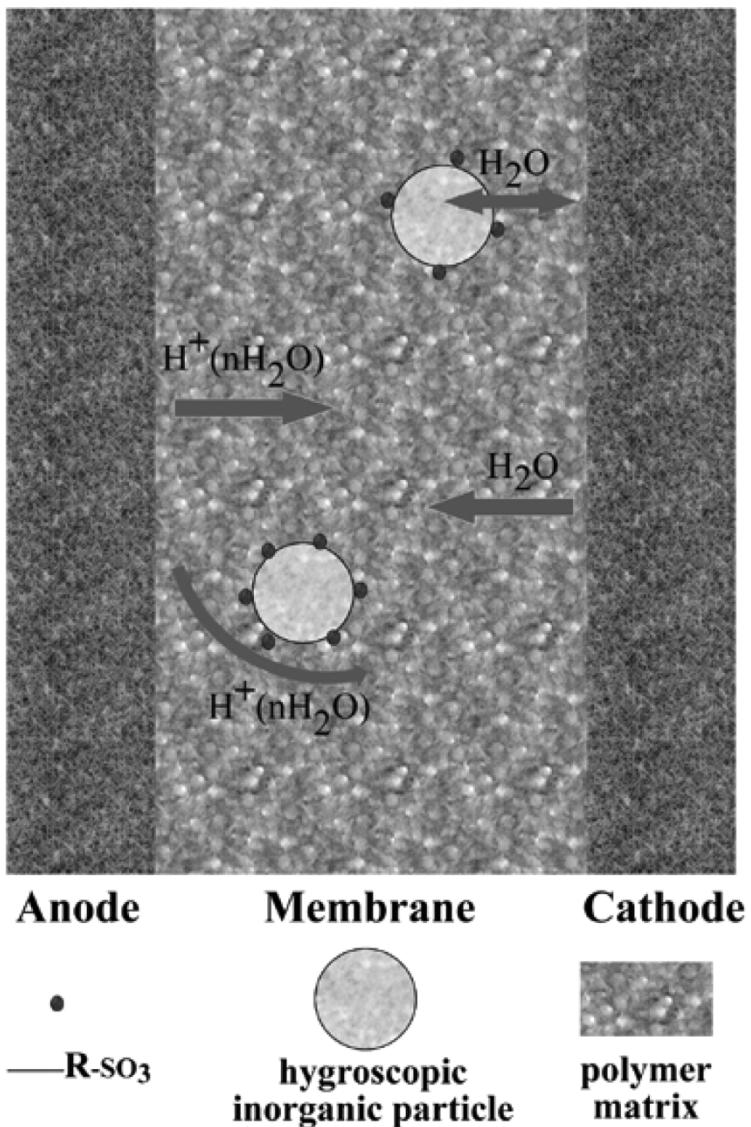




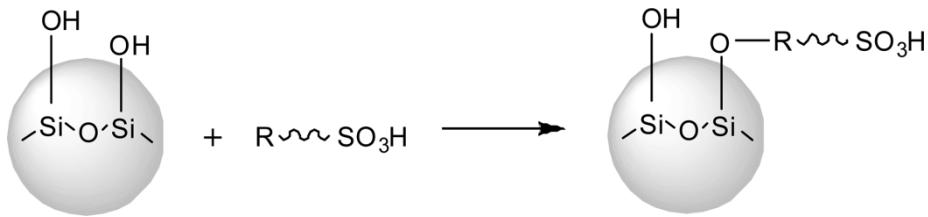
Material-Nafion:



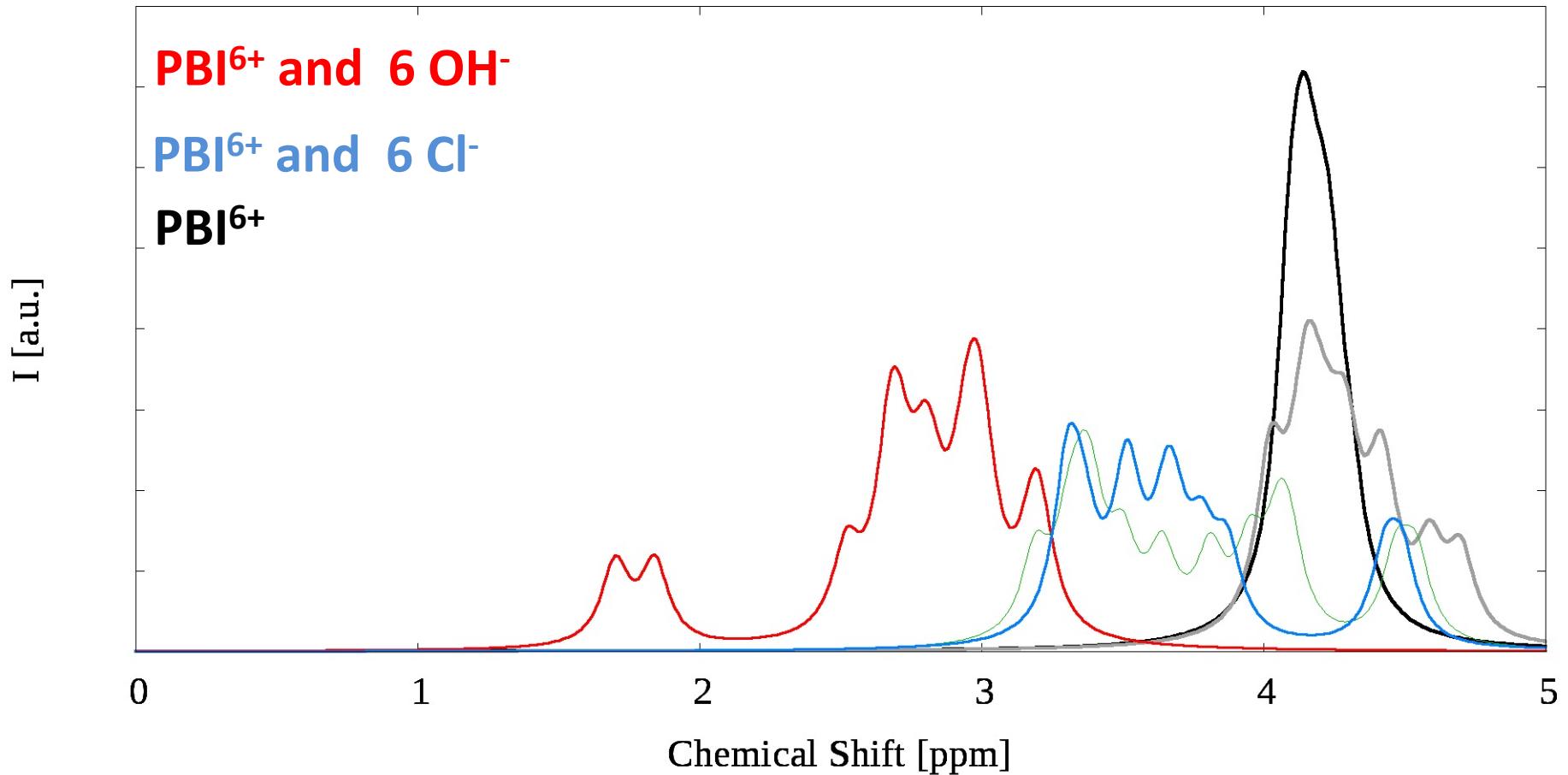
Scheme for the formation of the Nafion-SiO₂ nanoparticles by self-assembly method. The inset shows the transmission electron microscopy (TEM) micrograph of the self-assembled Nafion-SiO₂ nanoparticles.¹¹⁷ Reprinted with permission from ref 117. Copyright 2007 Elsevier



Schematic diagram of water and proton transport in Nafion membrane modified by inorganic fillers with hygroscopic and proton conductive properties.

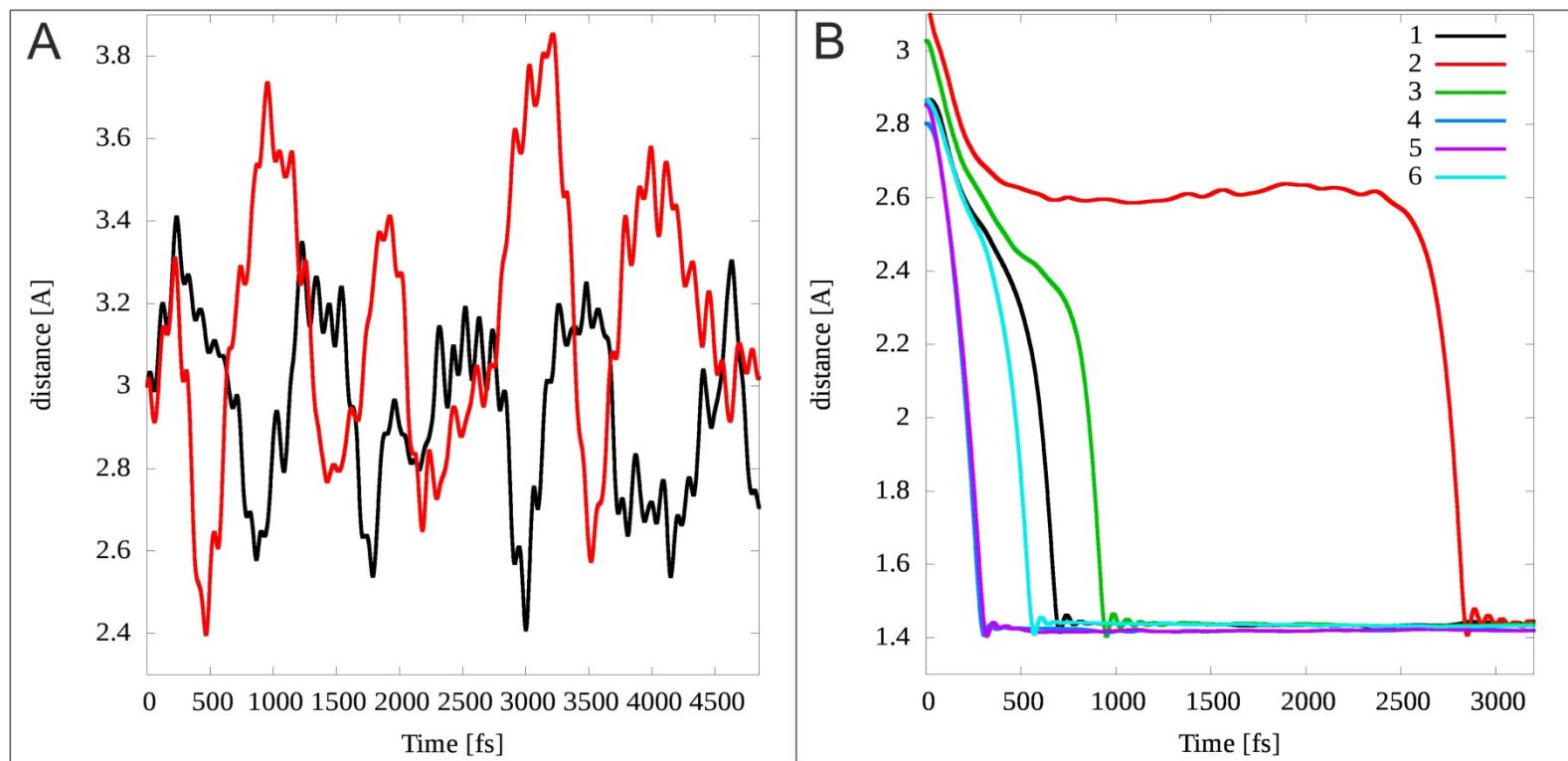


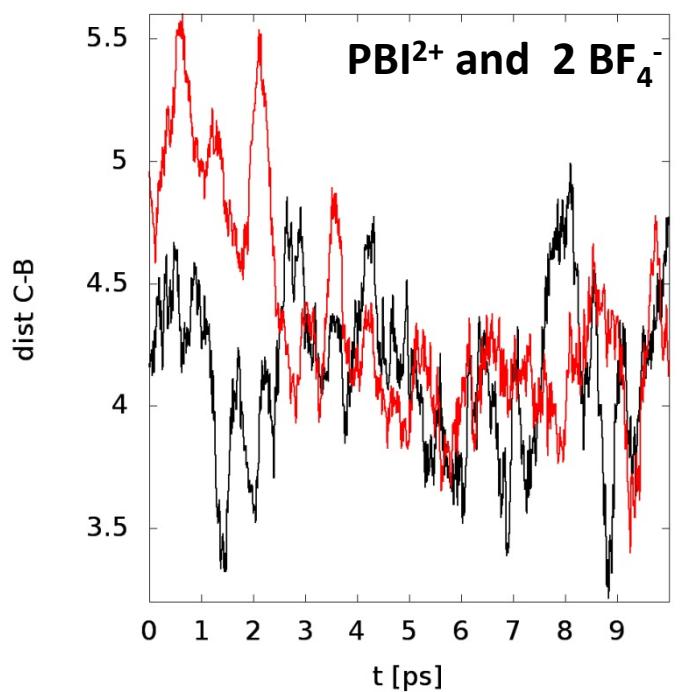
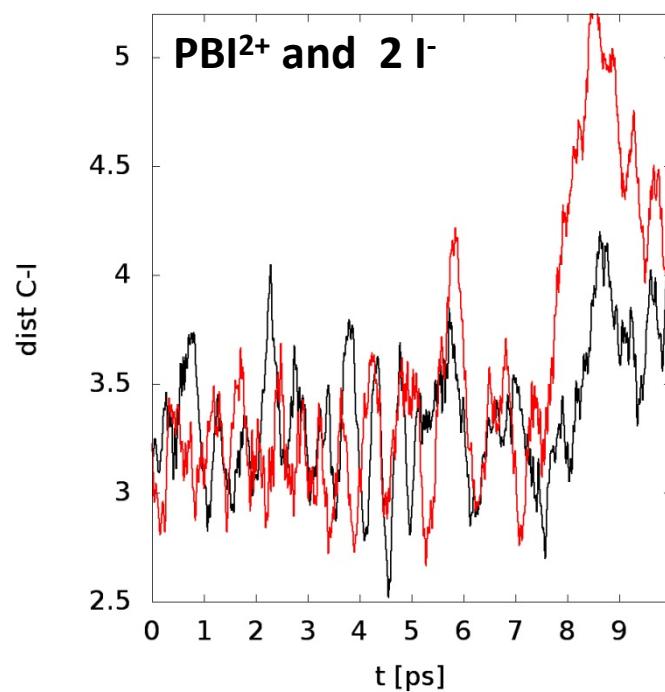
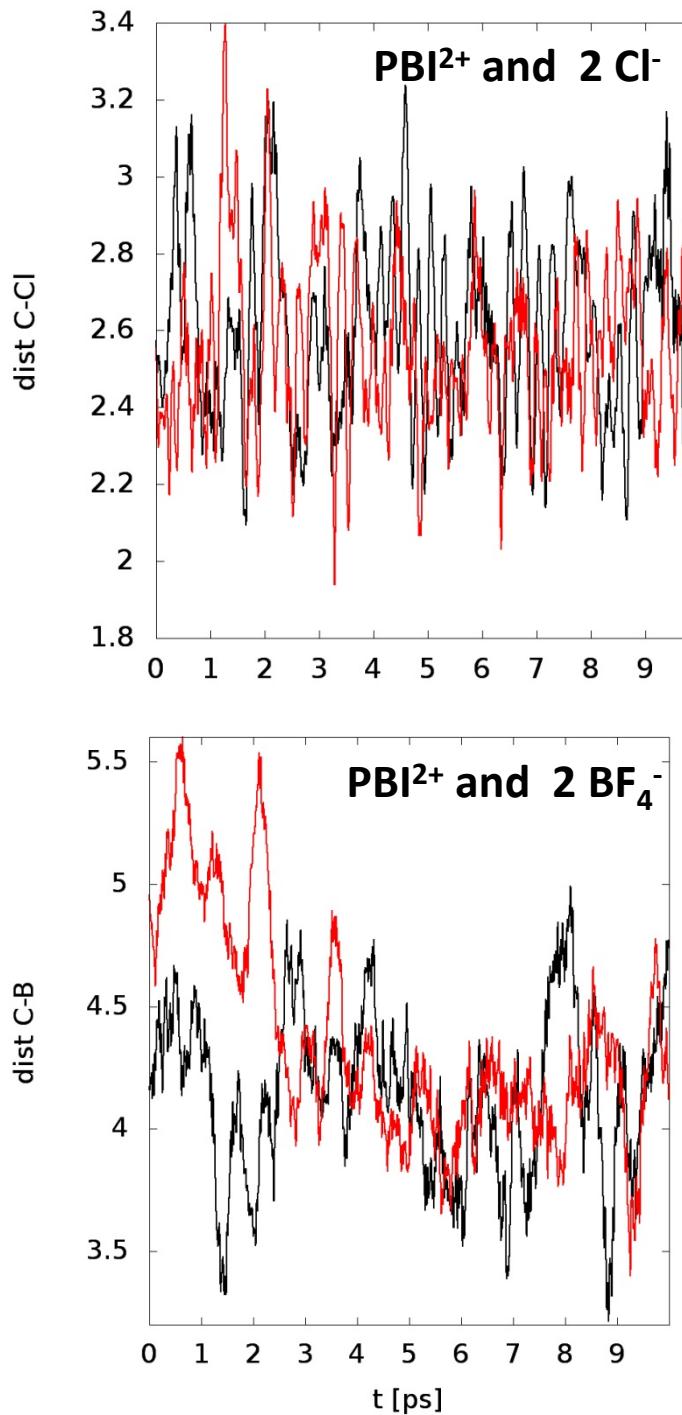
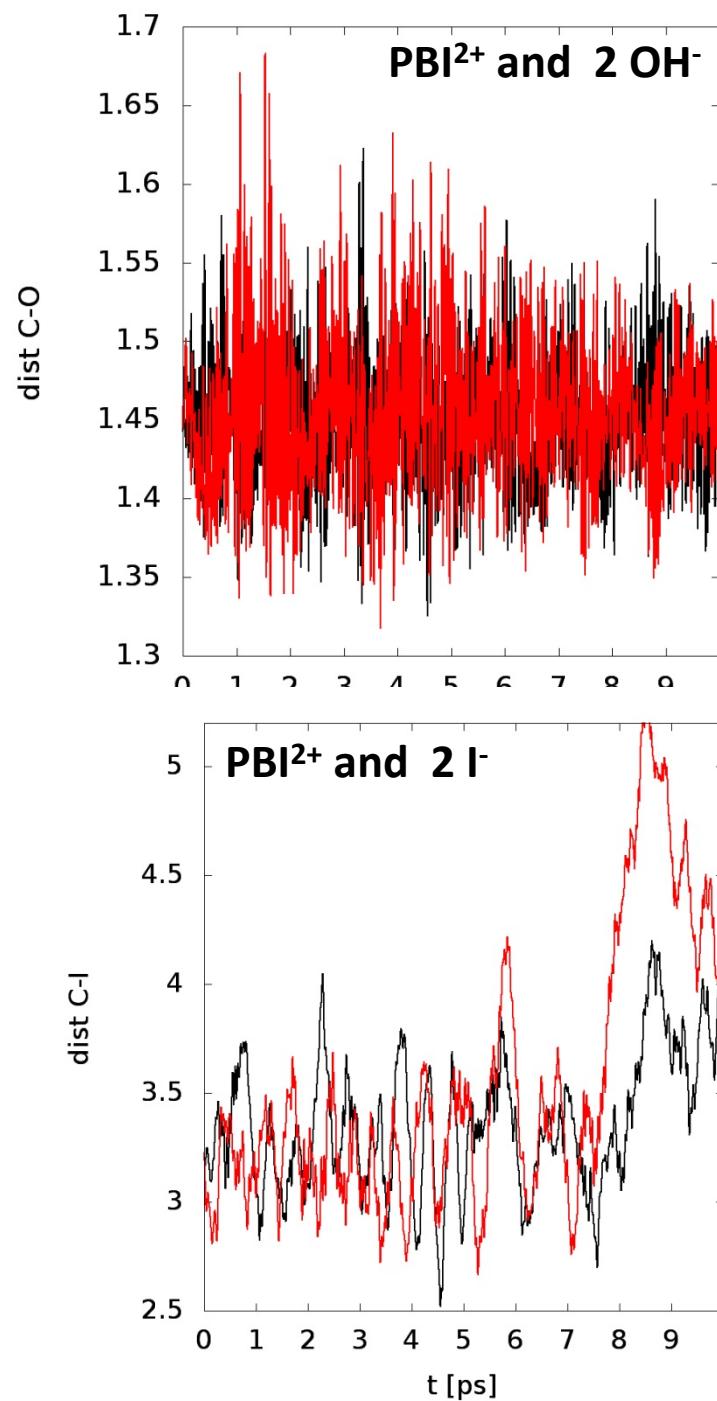
Schematic diagram of the silica particles modified by sulfonic acid groups.



PBI⁶⁺ and 6 I⁻

PBI⁶⁺ and 6 OH⁻







**International PhD-studies programme at the Faculty of Chemistry
Jagiellonian University in Krakow**
-new materials – modern technologies – sustainable concepts –

mpd chemia UJ

This work was supported by the International PhD-studies programme at the Faculty of Chemistry Jagiellonian University within the Foundation for Polish Science MPD Programme co-financed by the EU European Regional Development Fund.



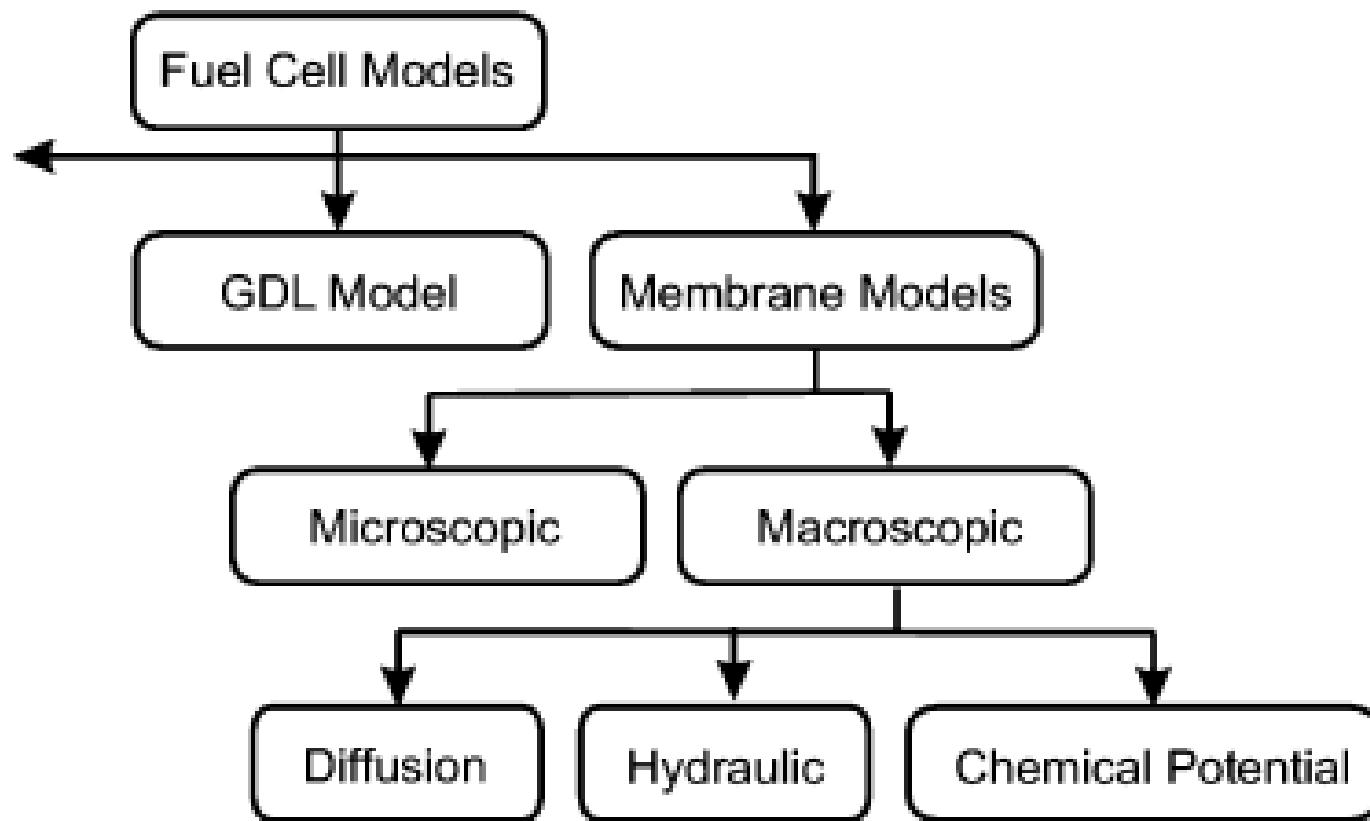
**INNOWACYJNA
GOSPODARKA**
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓŁNOŚCI

FNP
Fundacja na rzecz
Nauki Polskiej

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI FUNDUSZ
ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO

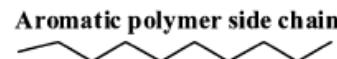
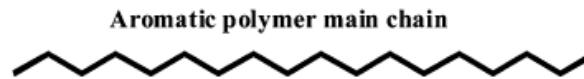


Modeling of Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells



N. Djilali, Energy 32 (2007) 269–280

Why PBI?



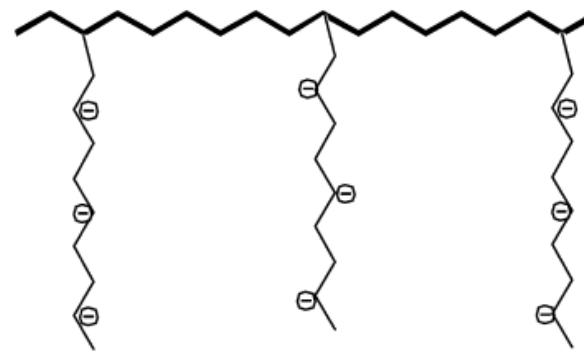
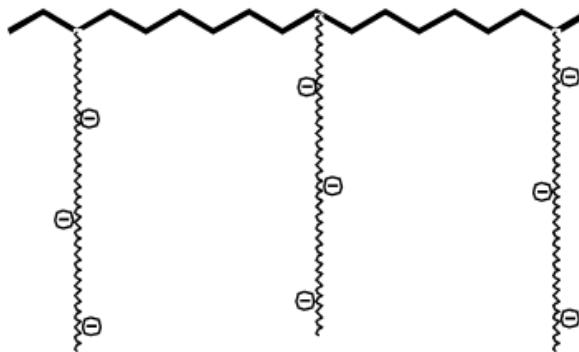
Classical linear sulfonated poly(arylene ether)s



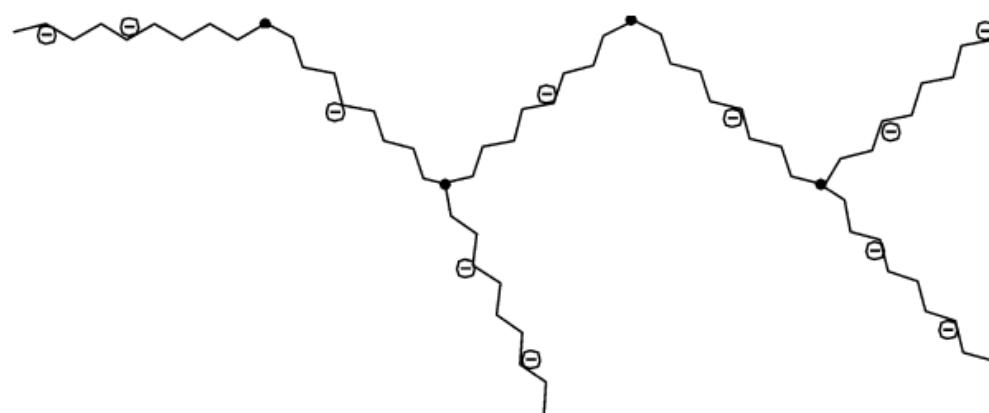
Sulfonated poly(arylene ether)s with pendant sulfonic acid groups



Comb-shaped sulfonated poly(arylene ether)s



Hyperbranched sulfonated poly(arylene ether)s



Why PBI?

