Imidazolium-Based Polymeric Materials as Alkaline Anion-Exchange Fuel Cell Membranes
Polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cells can be used for portable power sources.

Polymer electrolyte membranes that conduct hydroxide ions have potential use in fuel cells. A variety of polystyrene-based quaternary ammonium hydroxides have been reported as anion exchange fuel cell membranes. However, the hydrolytic stability and conductivity of the commercially available membranes are not adequate to meet the requirements of fuel cell applications. When compared with commercially available membranes, polystyrene-imidazolium alkaline membrane electrolytes are more stable and more highly conducting. At the time of this reporting, this has been the first such usage for imidazolium-based polymeric materials for fuel cells.

Imidazolium salts are known to be electrochemically stable over wide potential ranges. By controlling the relative ratio of imidazolium groups in polystyrene-imidazolium salts, their physicochemical properties could be modulated.

Alkaline anion exchange membranes based on polystyrene-imidazolium hydroxide materials have been developed. The first step was to synthesize the poly(styrene-co-(1-(4-vinyl)methyl)-3-methylimidazolium) chloride through a free-radical polymerization. Casting of this material followed by in situ treatment of the membranes with sodium hydroxide solutions provided the corresponding hydroxide salts. Various ratios of the monomers 4-chloromoethylvinylbenzine (CMVB) and vinylbenzine (VB) provided various compositions of the polymer. The preferred material, due to the relative ease of casting the film, and its relatively low hygroscopic nature, was a 2:1 ratio of CMVB to VB.

Testing confirmed that at room temperature, the new membranes outperformed commercially available membranes by a large margin. With fuel cells now in use at NASA and in transportation, and with defense potential, any improvement to fuel cell efficiency is a significant development.

This work was done by L. P. Felipe Chibante of NanoTex Corporation for Johnson Space Center. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1).

In accordance with Public Law 96-517, the contractor has elected to retain title to this invention. Inquiries concerning rights for its commercial use should be addressed to:

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Electrospun Nanofiber Coating of Fiber Materials: A Composite Toughening Approach
Companies could apply this technology in producing fabric products for use in composite manufacturing.

Textile-based composites could significantly benefit from local toughening using nanofiber coatings. Nanofibers, thermoplastic or otherwise, can be applied to the surface of the fiber tow bundle, achieving toughening of the fiber tow contact surfaces, resulting in tougher and more damage-resistant/tolerant composite structures. The same technique could also be applied to other technologies such as tape laying, fiber placement, or filament winding operations. Other modifications to the composite properties such as thermal and electrical conductivity could be made through selection of appropriate nanofiber material.

Investigations of the failure and damage mechanisms of textile composites has led to the conclusion that toughening of the matrix material would result in increased material performance. Several approaches exist in which the bulk of the matrix is modified either through chemical formulation or the addition of fillers. These methods can detrimentally affect the processability of the resulting matrix material. Other methods exist that rely on modification of the fiber material (so-called “fuzzy fiber” approaches) that results in reduced fiber performance.

Control of the needle electric potential, precursor solution, ambient temperature, ambient humidity, airflow, etc., are used to vary the diameter and nanofiber coating morphology as needed. Post-coating heat treatments may also be used for the purpose of curing, drying, oxidation, annealing, etc. The array of electrospinning jets may be varied as needed to achieve uniform,