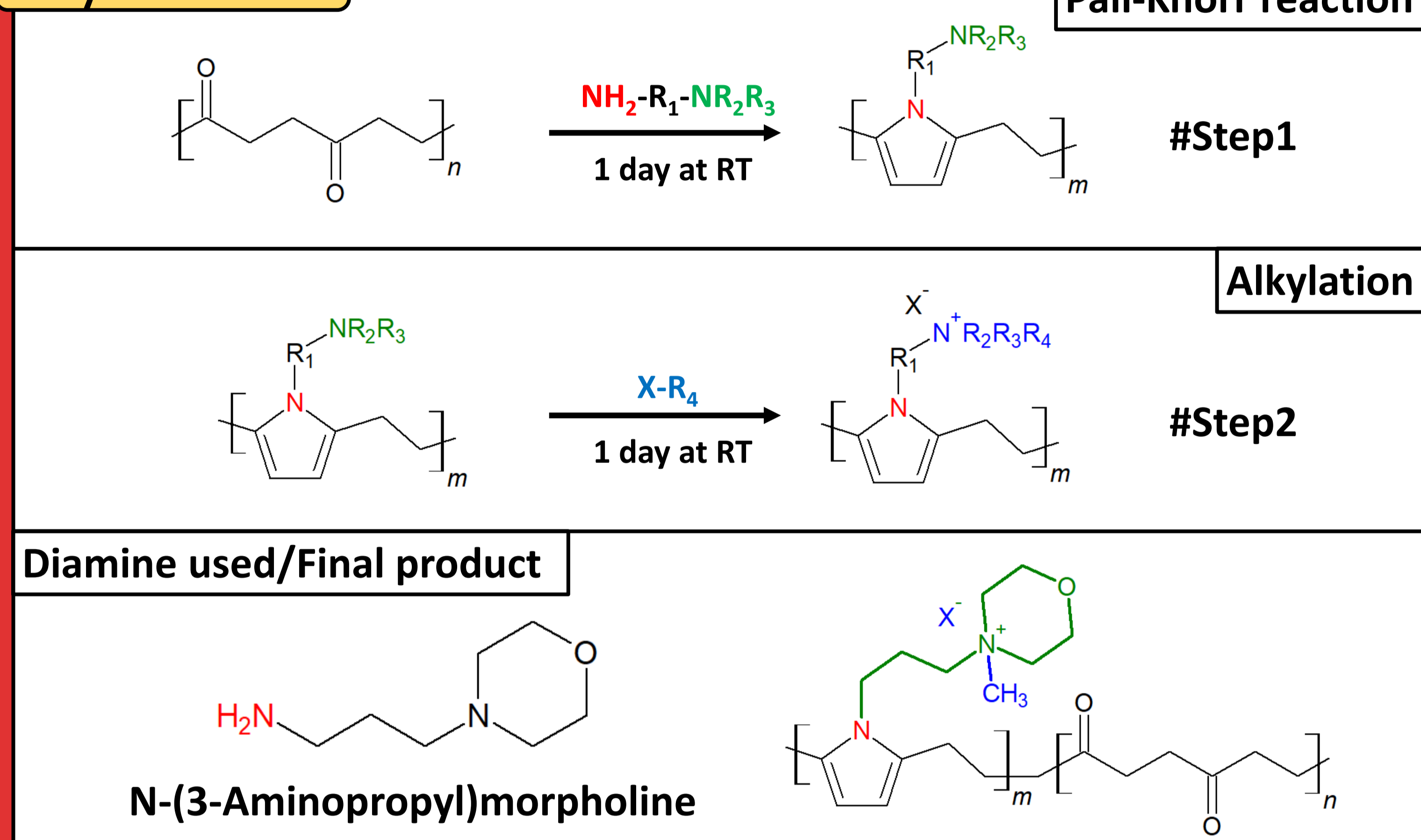


## Introduction

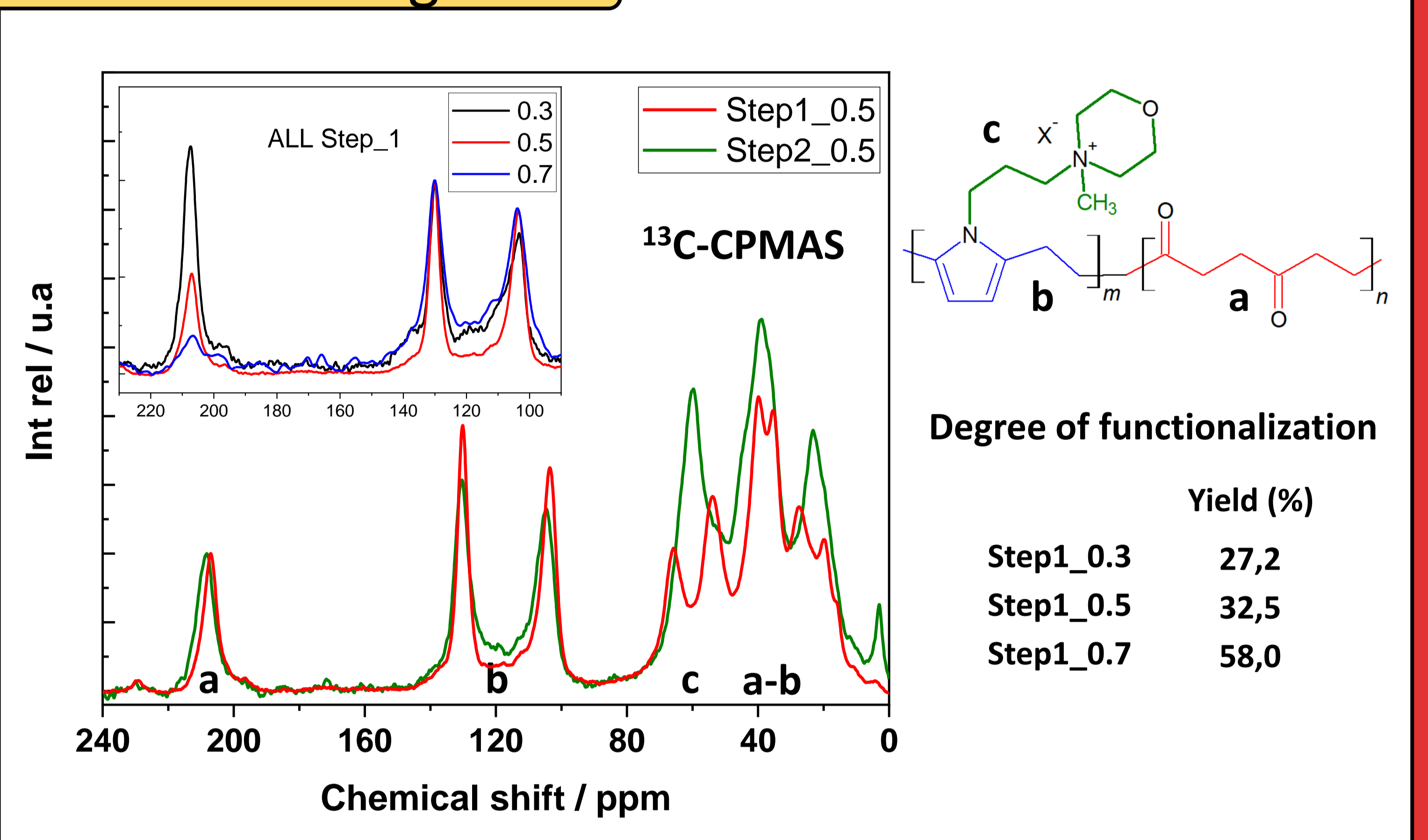
Green hydrogen will play a central role in achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 as targeted by the new European Climate Law. Anion Exchange Membrane Electrolyzers (AEMWE) promise a drastic price reduction of green hydrogen by displacing expensive Pt-group metal electrocatalysts. However, the alkaline stability of the polymeric anion exchange membrane (AEM) still remains a major bottleneck for the commercialization of this technology.

To improve the stability of AEMs, the polymers must show high mechanical stability and chemical resistance while simultaneously preserving high ionic conductivity and ion exchange capacity (IEC).

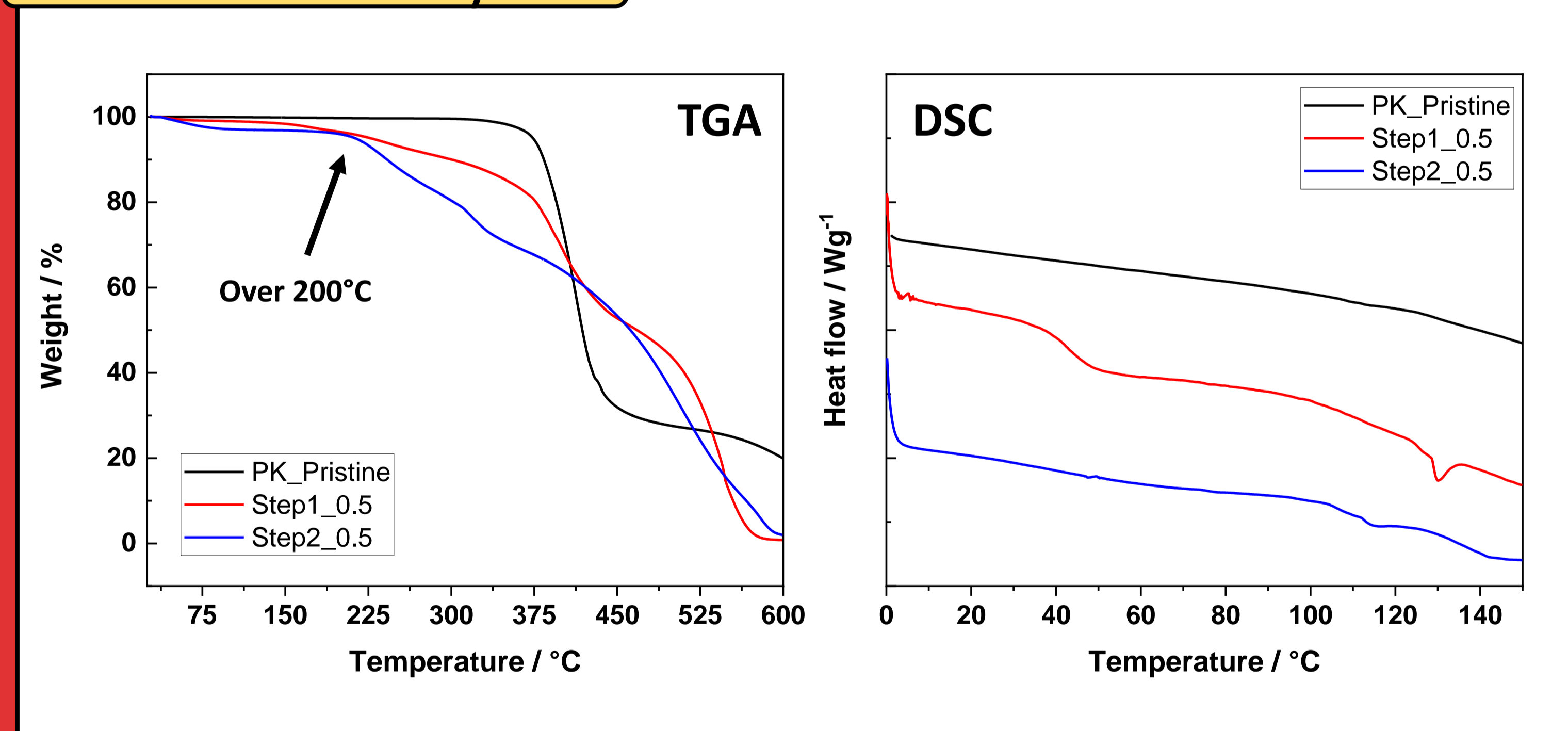
## Synthesis



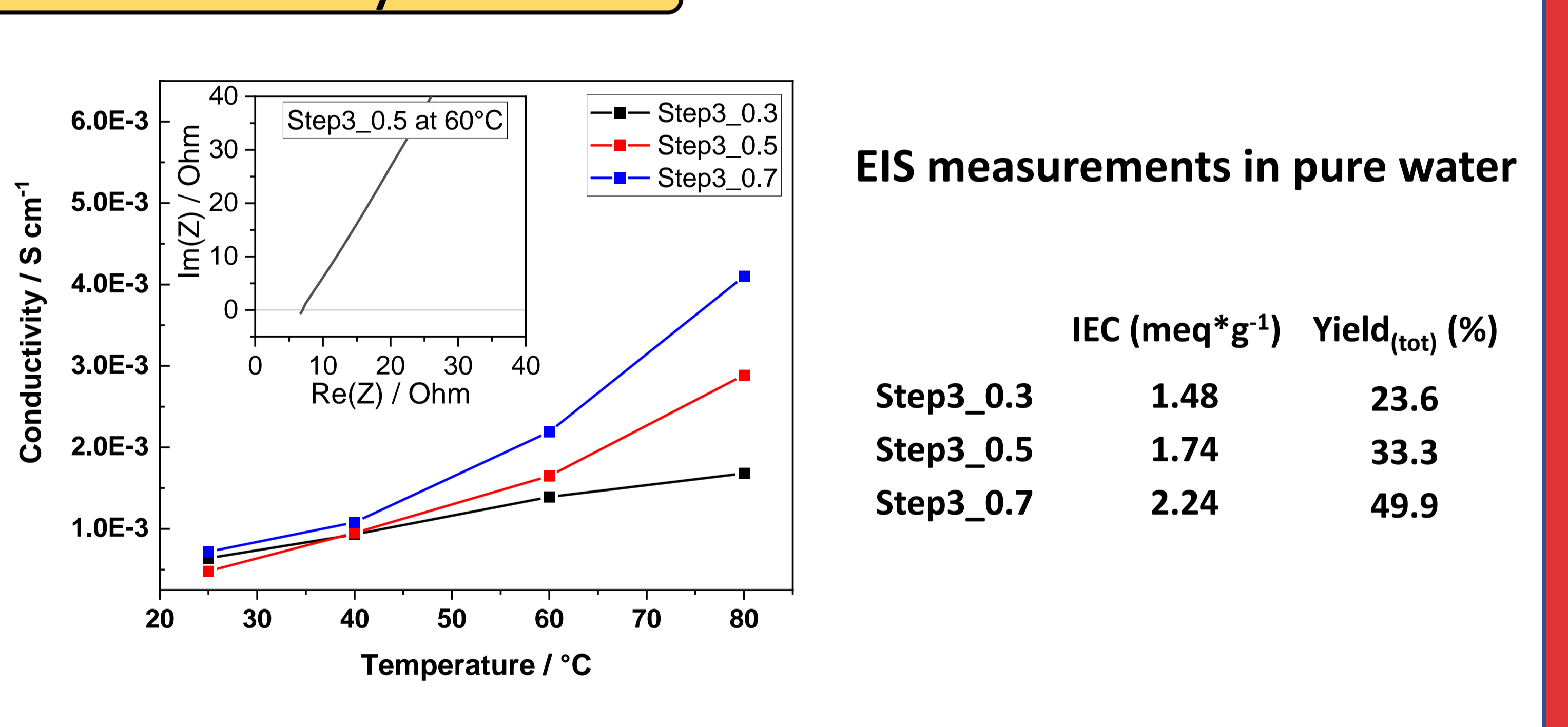
## ssNMR investigation



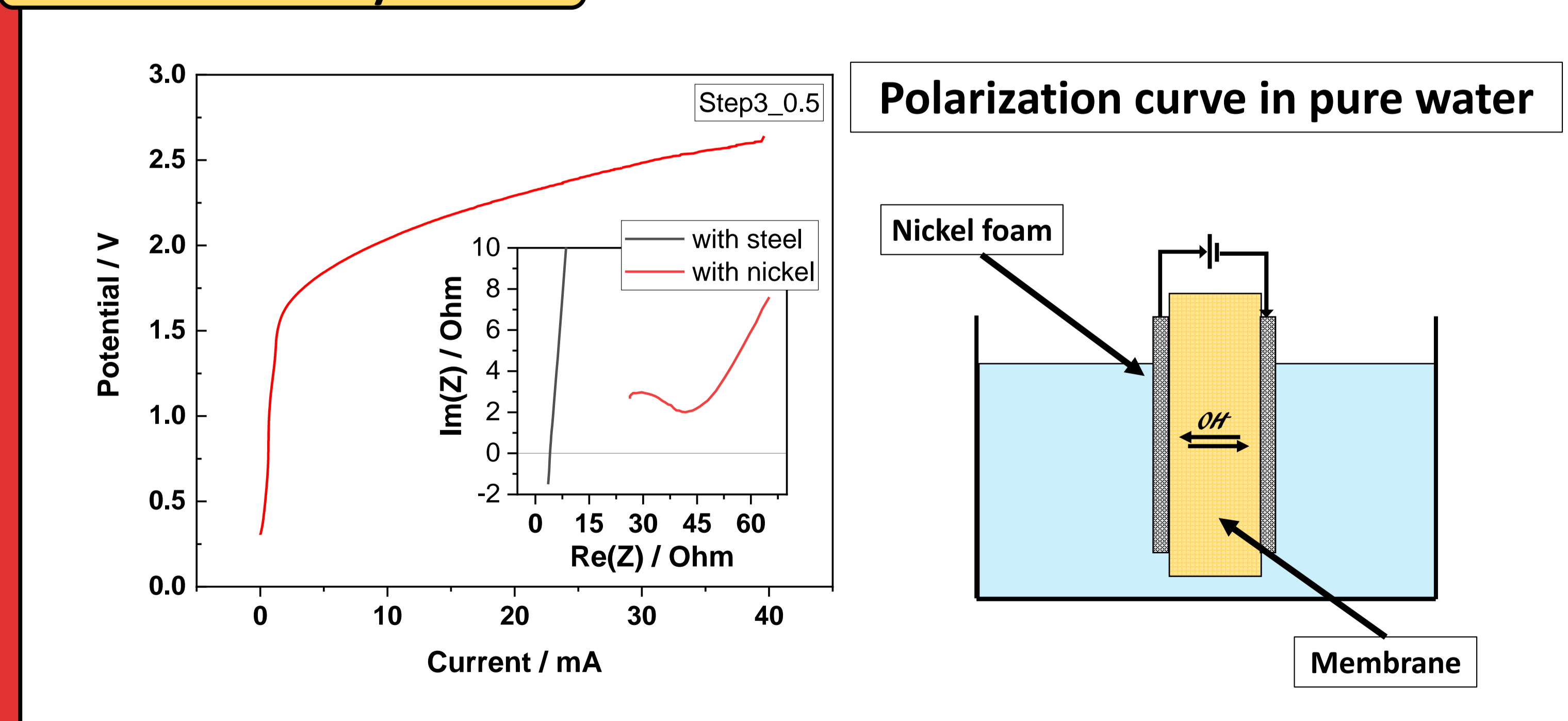
## Thermal Analysis



## Conductivity and IEC



## Preliminary test



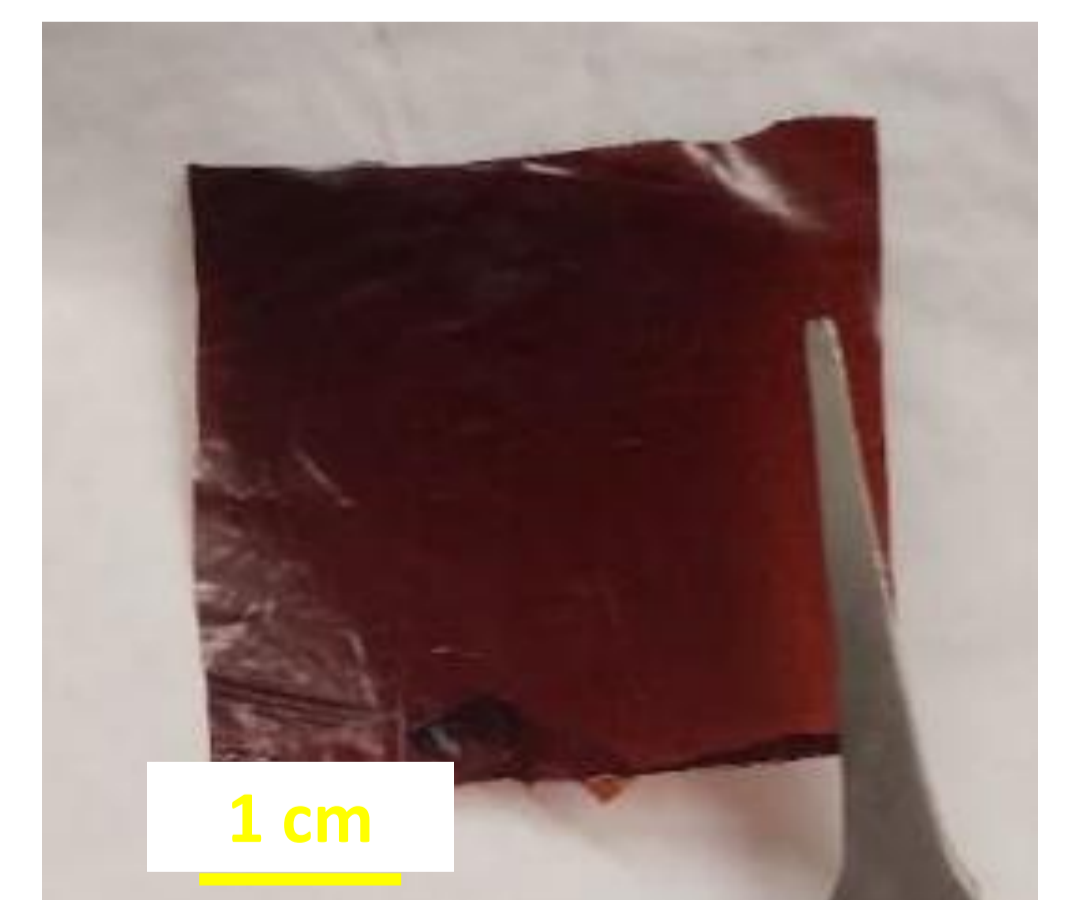
## Highlights

### Synthesis advantages

- Low-cost materials
- Few steps / mild condition

### Membranes features

- Minimum thickness 30 μm
- Reduced water swelling



### References:

- Zhou, Y. C. et al., J. Mater. Chem. A 9, 14827–14840 (2021)
- Samples, E. et al., Macromolecules 51, 9323–9332 (2018)
- Nozaki, K. & Ito, S. Polymer Science: A Comprehensive Reference, 10 Volume Set vol. 3 (Elsevier B.V., 2012)

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