

Supplementary information

Structural and dielectric properties of Cobaltacarborane Composite Polybenzimidazole Membranes as solid polymer electrolytes at high temperature

*Isabel Fuentes,^a Andreu Andrio,^b Abel García-Bernabé,^c Jorge Escorihuela,^c Clara Viñas,^a
Francesc Teixidor,^{a,*} Vicente Compañ,^{c,*}*

^a Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona, ICMAB-CSIC, Campus Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain. E-mail: teixidor@icmab.es; Tel: 34 93 580 18 53, ext 247.

^b Departamento de Física Aplicada, Universidad Jaume I, Avda. Sos Baynat s/n, 12071 Castellón de la Plana, Spain.

^c Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Industriales. Departamento de Termodinámica Aplicada, Universitat Politècnica de València, Camino de vera s/n, 46022- Valencia, Spain. E-mail: vicommo@ter.upv.es; Fax: +34 96 387 79 24; Tel: +34 96 387 93 28.

Corresponding author:

^{a,*}E-mail: teixidor@icmab.es

^{c,*}E-mail: vicommo@ter.upv.es

Fig. S1 shows a schematic representation of the PBI matrix with $M[\text{COSANE}]$ and $M'[\text{TPB}]$.

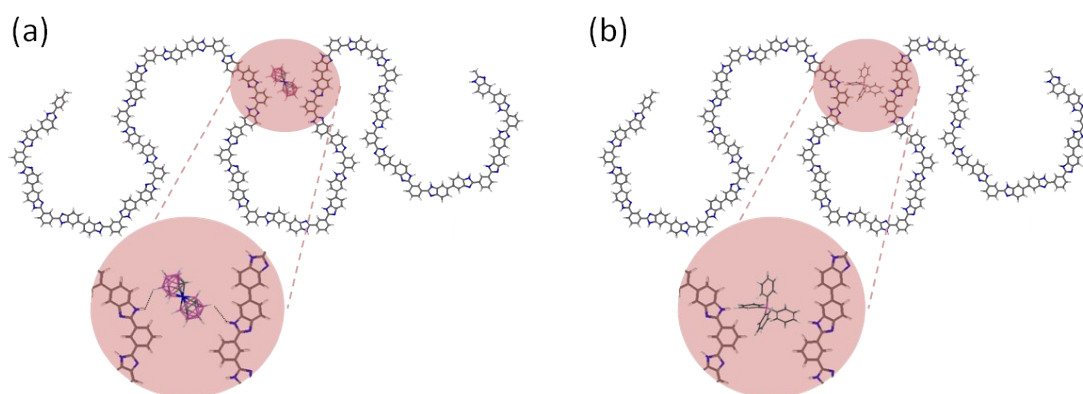


Fig. S1 Schematic representation of PBI composite membranes containing metallacarborane, $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2]^-$, and tetraphenylborate, $[\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4]^-$.

Fig. S2 shows the FTIR spectra of the different composite membranes of metallacarboranes ($M[\text{COSANE}]$ ($M = \text{Li}^+, \text{Na}^+, \text{H}^+$)) and tetraphenylborate ($M'[\text{TPB}]$ ($M' = \text{Li}^+, \text{Na}^+$)) in the range of $4000\text{--}600\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

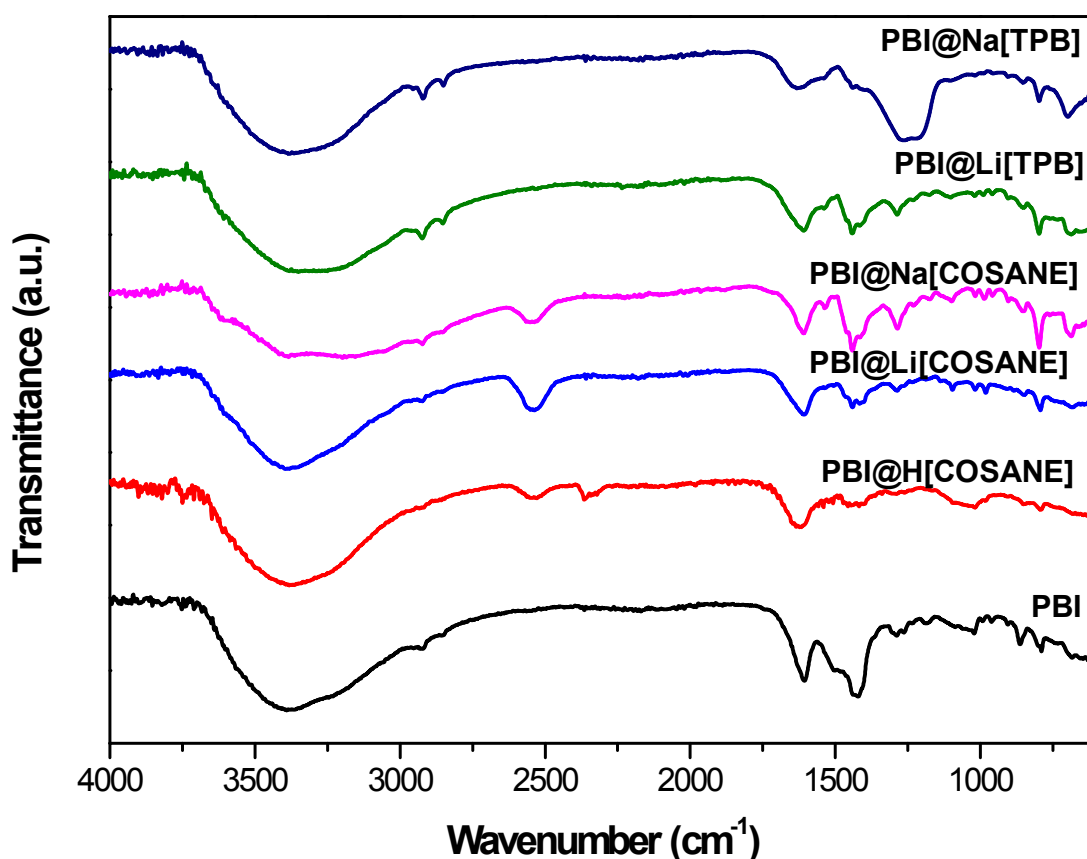


Fig. S2 FTIR spectra of PBI pure membrane and $\text{PBI@H}[\text{COSANE}]$, $\text{PBI@Na}[\text{COSANE}]$, $\text{PBI@Li}[\text{COSANE}]$, $\text{PBI@Li}[\text{TPB}]$ and $\text{PBI@Na}[\text{TPB}]$ composite PBI membranes.

Fig. S3 shows the conductivity σ' versus frequency at several temperatures for the sample PBI@Na[COSANE]. As we can see the real part of the conductivity is characterized by a plateau regime that directly yields the dc conductivity. In this regime $\sigma'(\omega)$ is identical to the bulk dc conductivity σ_{dc} (i.e. σ_0), where the conductivity of the composite PBI should be determined, reflecting long-range ion transport. This behavior is similar to the typical curves showed for the other samples in Fig. 4.

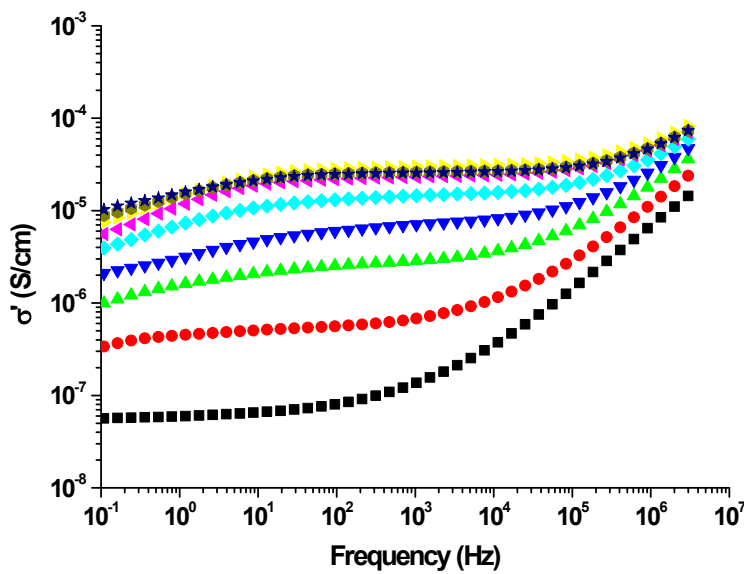


Fig. S3 Double logarithmic plot of the real part of the conductivity, σ' , versus frequency for the sample PBI@Na[COSANE] at several temperatures: 20 °C (■), 40 °C (●), 60 °C (□), 80 °C (□), 100 °C (◆), 120 °C (◆), 140 °C (◆), 160 °C (◆) and 180 °C (★).

As we can see in the region of moderate frequencies a plateau has been observed. As we can see from Fig. S3, the real part of the conductivity in dry conditions varies from 6×10^{-8} S/cm at 20 °C to around 3×10^{-5} S/cm at 180 °C.

Fig. S4 shows the plot of double logarithmic of σ'' versus frequency in the complete range of temperatures studied for PBI@H[COSANE].

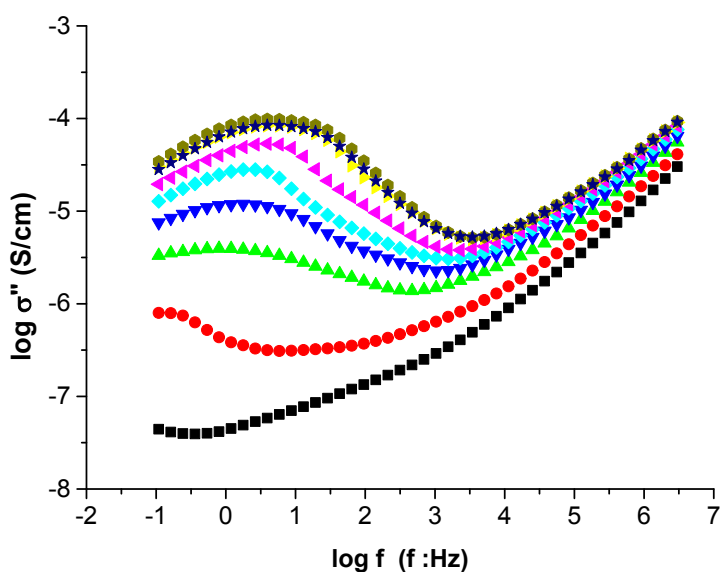


Fig. S4. Double logarithmic plot of imaginary part of the conductivity versus frequency at 20 °C (■), 40 °C (●), 60 °C (□), 80 °C (▣), 100 °C (◆), 120 °C (◇), 140 °C (◇), 160 °C (◇) and 180 °C (★) for PBI@H[COSANE].

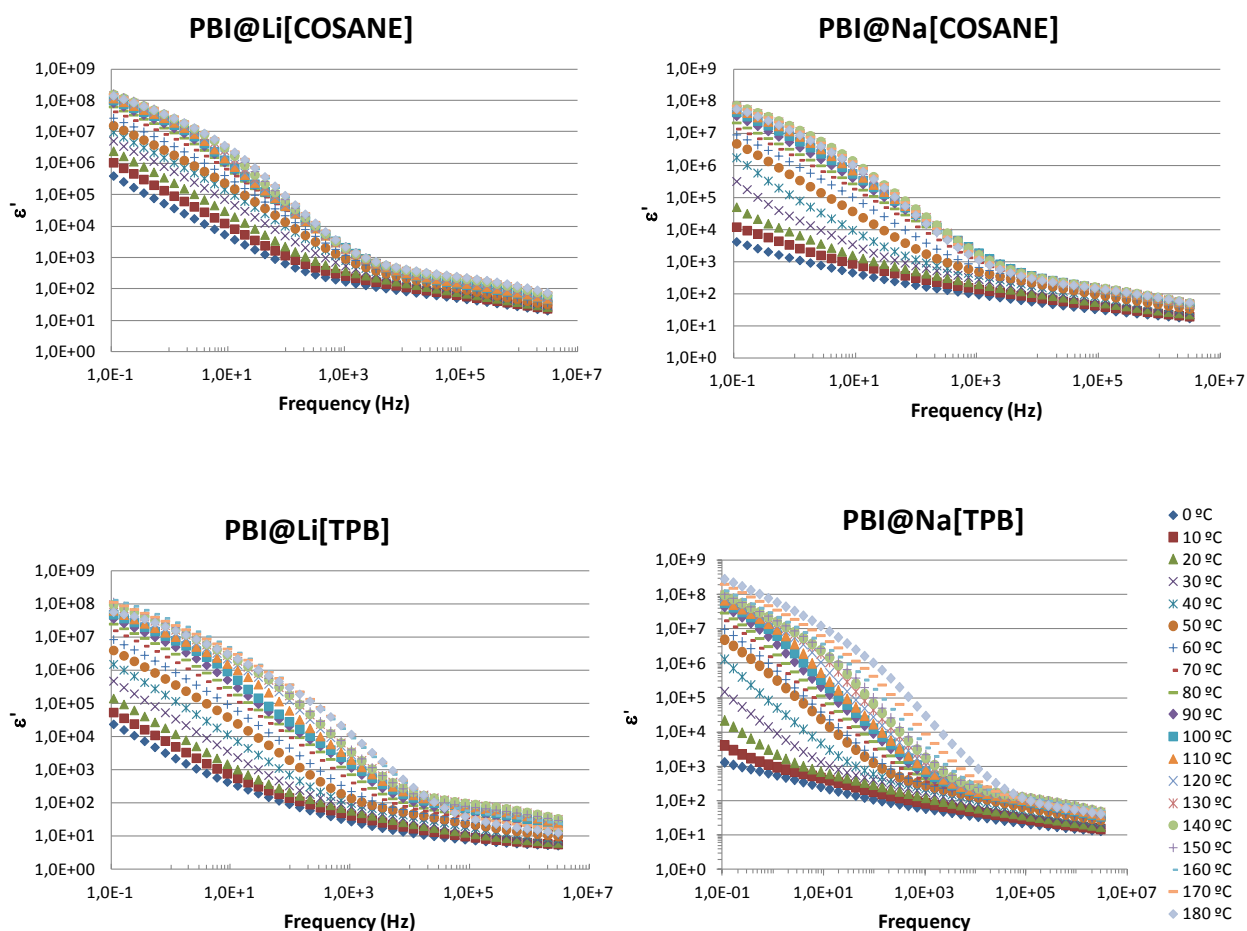


Fig. S5. Real part of the dielectric permittivity versus frequency measured experimentally.

From the plots shown in Fig. S5 we can see that dielectric constant $\epsilon'(\omega)$ do not contain clear plateaus from which we can determine ϵ_s experimentally.