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AUSTRALIA

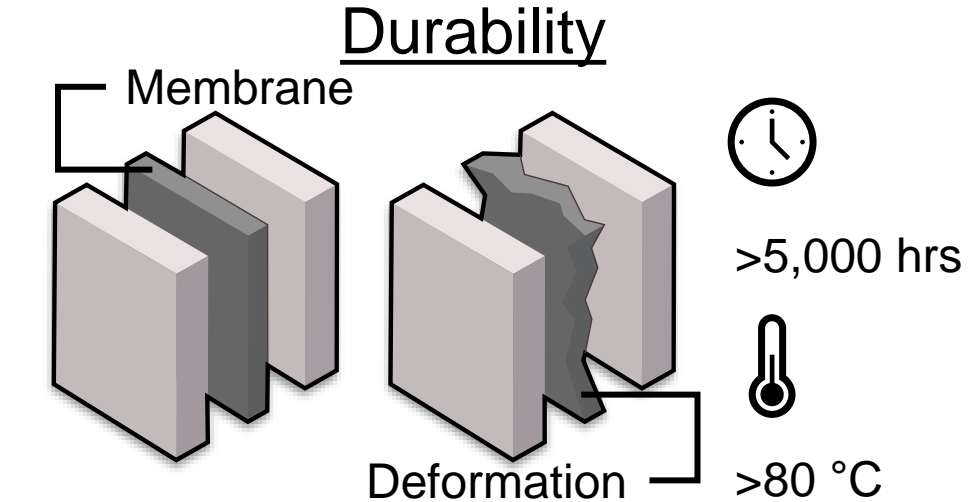
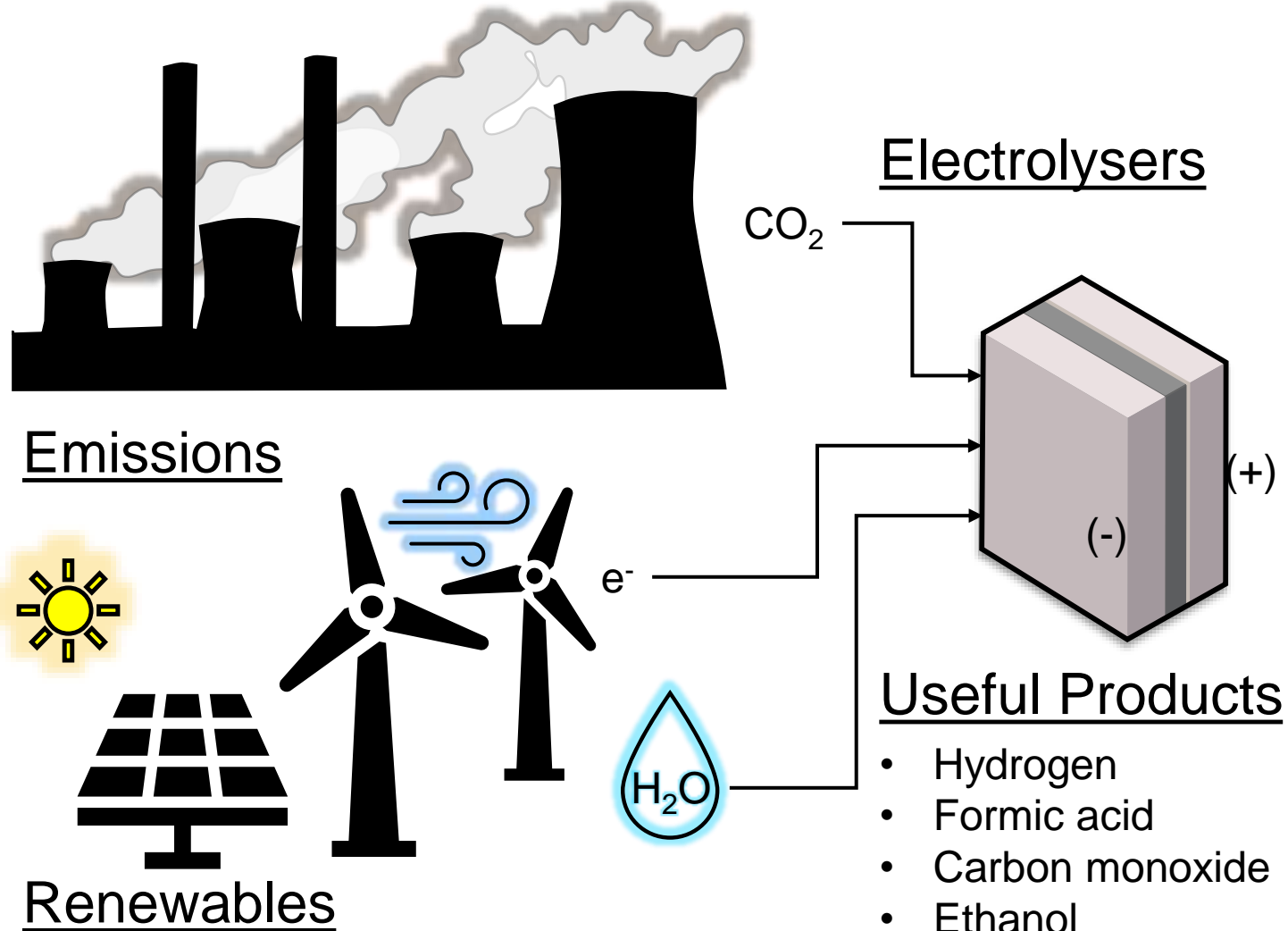
AIBN

Australian Institute for
Bioengineering and Nanotechnology

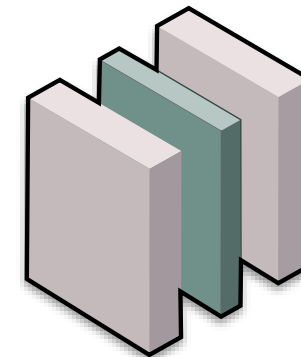
Enhancing the Durability of Polymeric Materials via Sequential Infiltration Synthesis

Francis McCallum

Durable Electrolysers for a Sustainable Future



Sequential Infiltration Synthesis



Improved Durability

- Thermal
- Mechanical
- Chemical

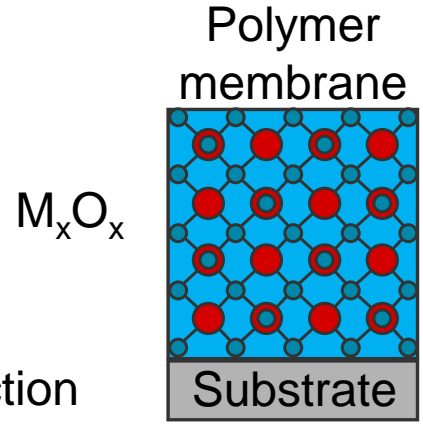
What Is SIS?

Improved Durability

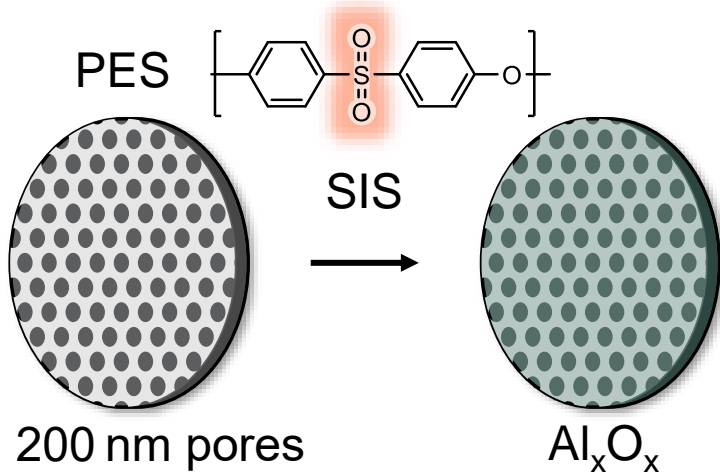
- Thermal
- Mechanical
- Chemical

*Introducing metal oxides

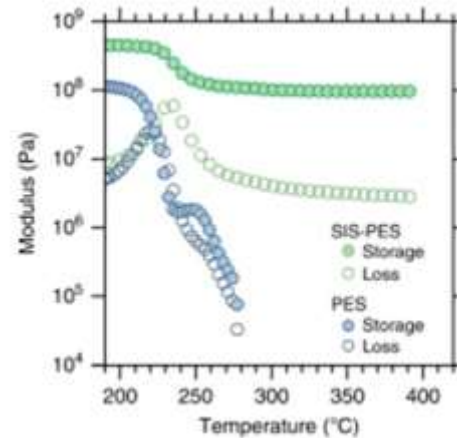
*Minimal sacrifice of form & function



Microporous Membranes

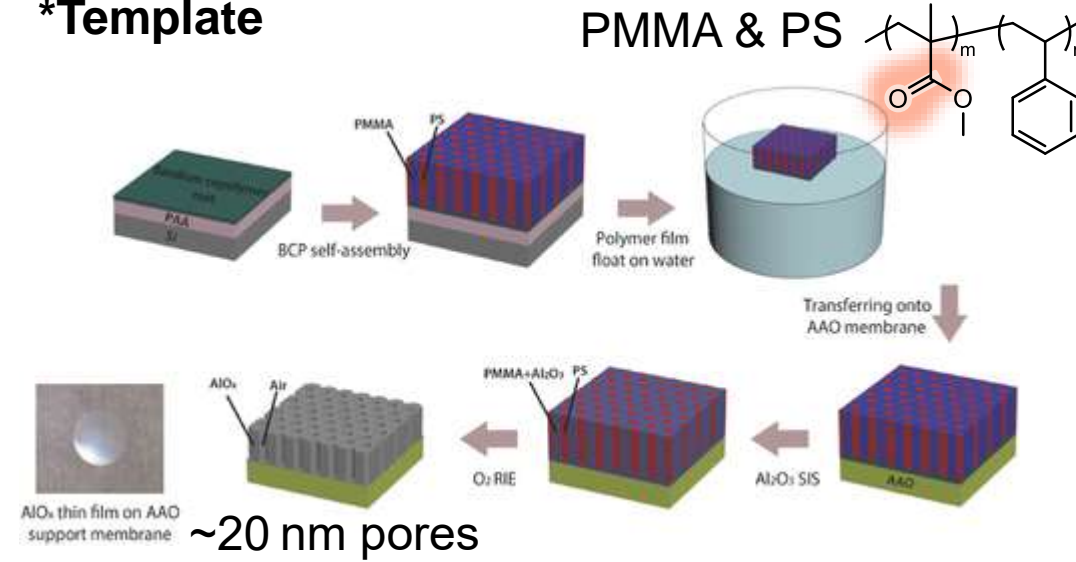


*Enhancing materials



Nanoporous Membranes

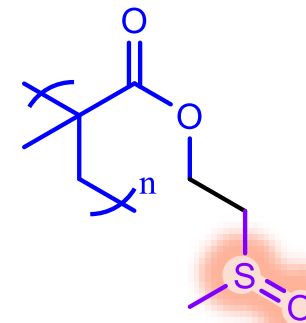
*Template



New Candidate for SIS

Poly(2-(methylsulfinyl)ethyl methacrylate)

*PMSEMA

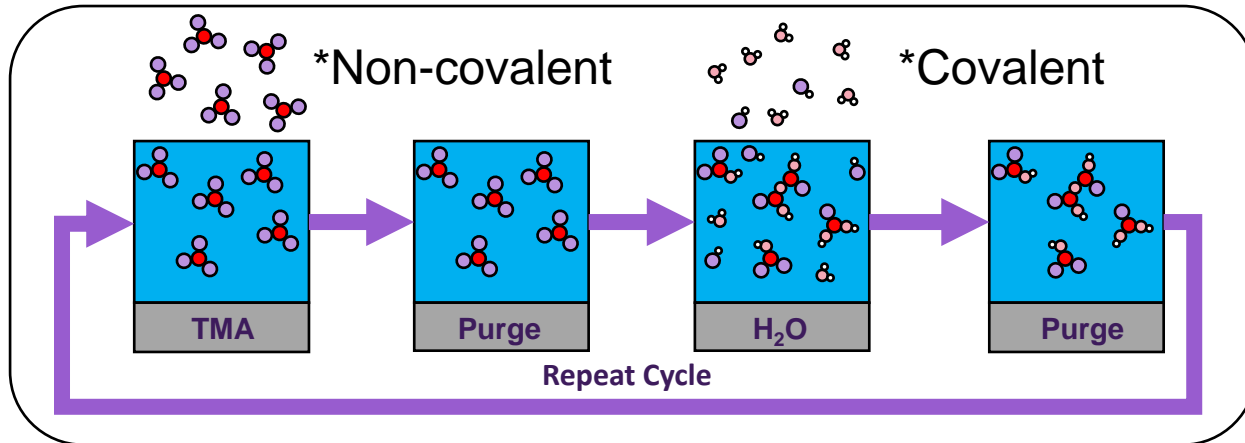


How to SIS?

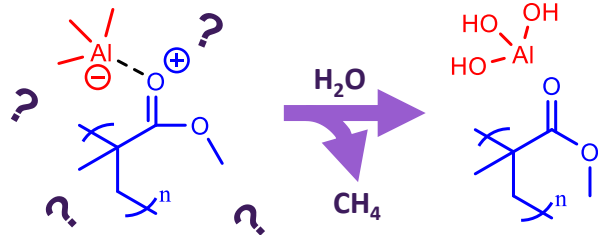
How Does it Work?

SIS

Low Pressure Chamber

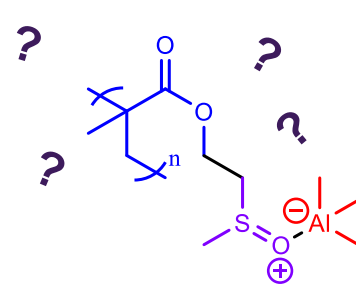


Lewis base group C=O



Lewis acid-base adduct Lewis acid-base reaction

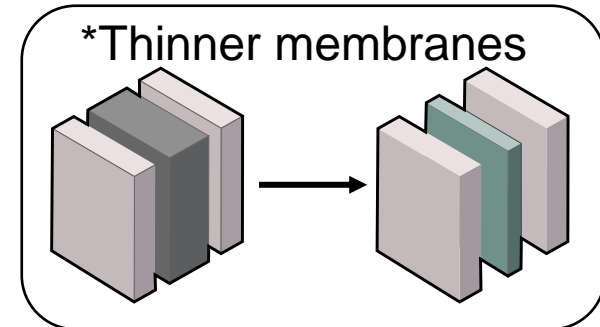
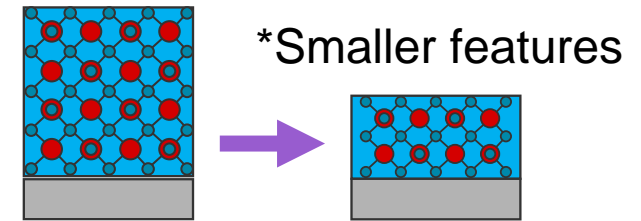
Stronger group S=O



***PMSEMA**

Characterise?

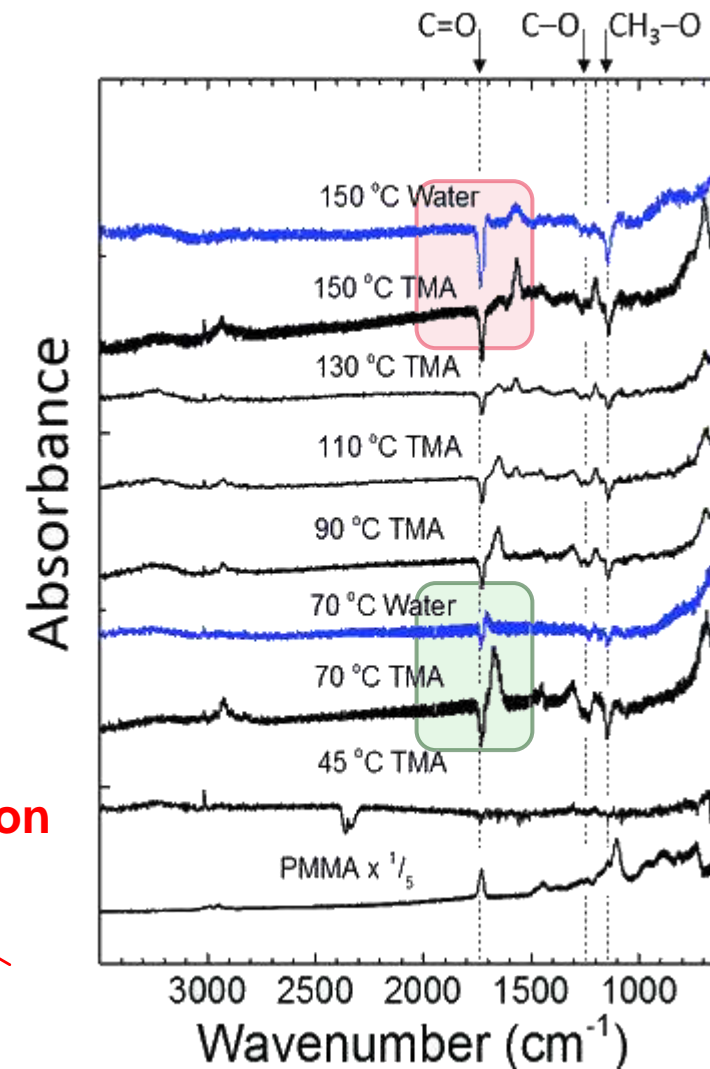
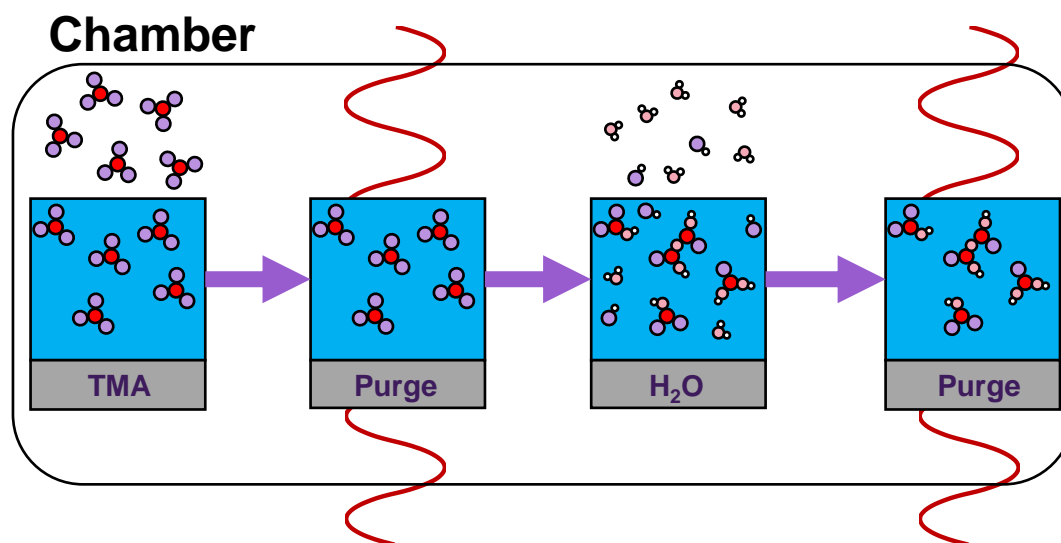
Application



Characterisation Techniques in SIS

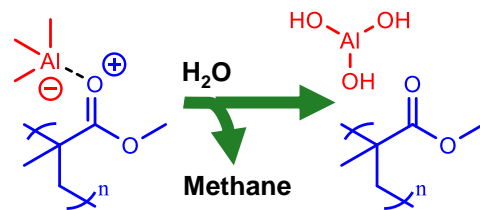
In-situ Transmission FTIR

- Observable peak shifts
 - Carbonyl (C=O)
- Pros vs cons
 - ✓ Dosage
 - ✓ Temperature
 - ✗ Stoichiometric
 - ✗ Signal
 - ✗ Structure

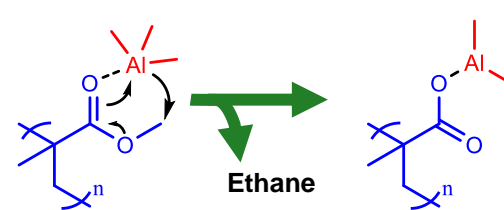


New techniques?

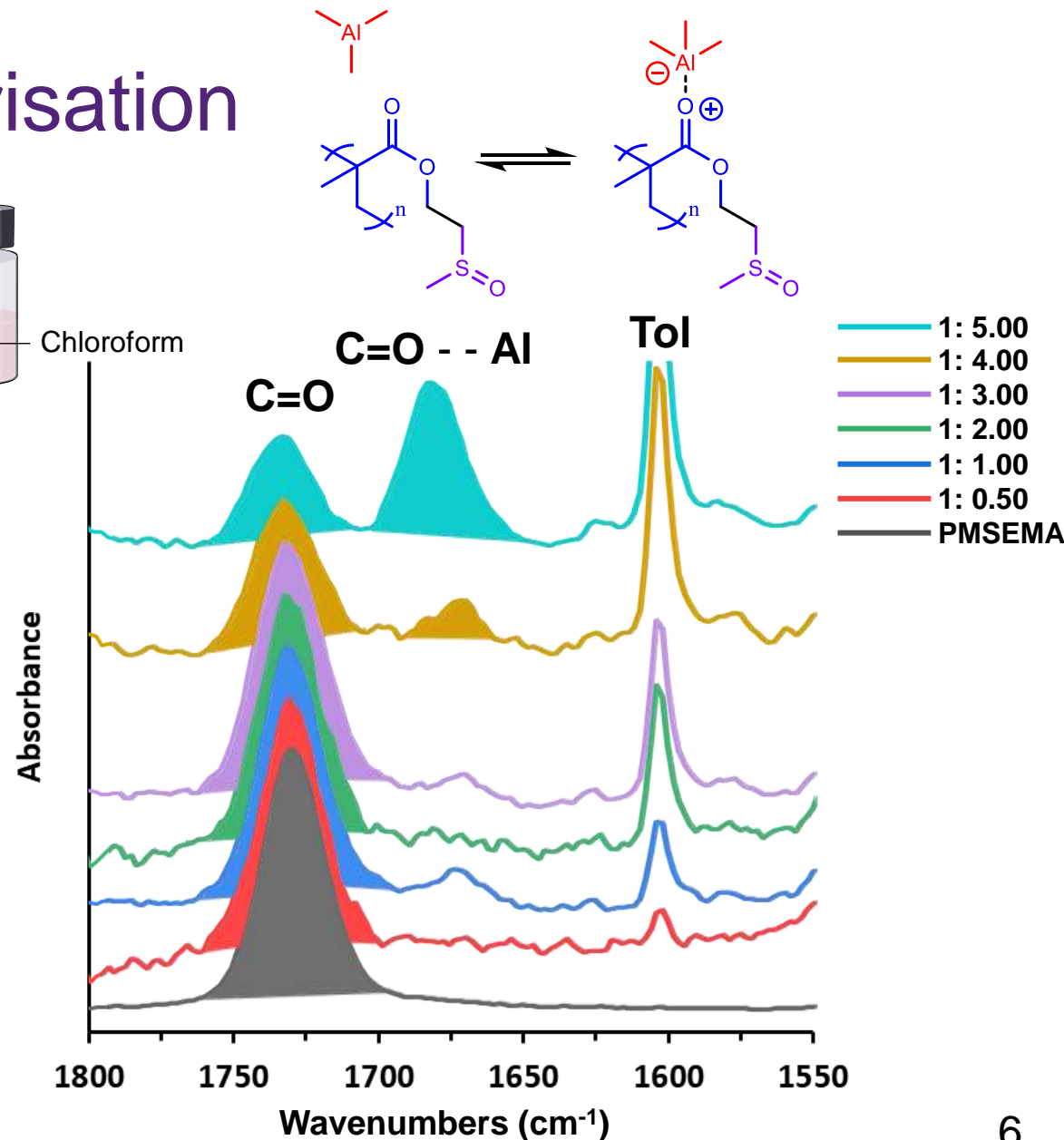
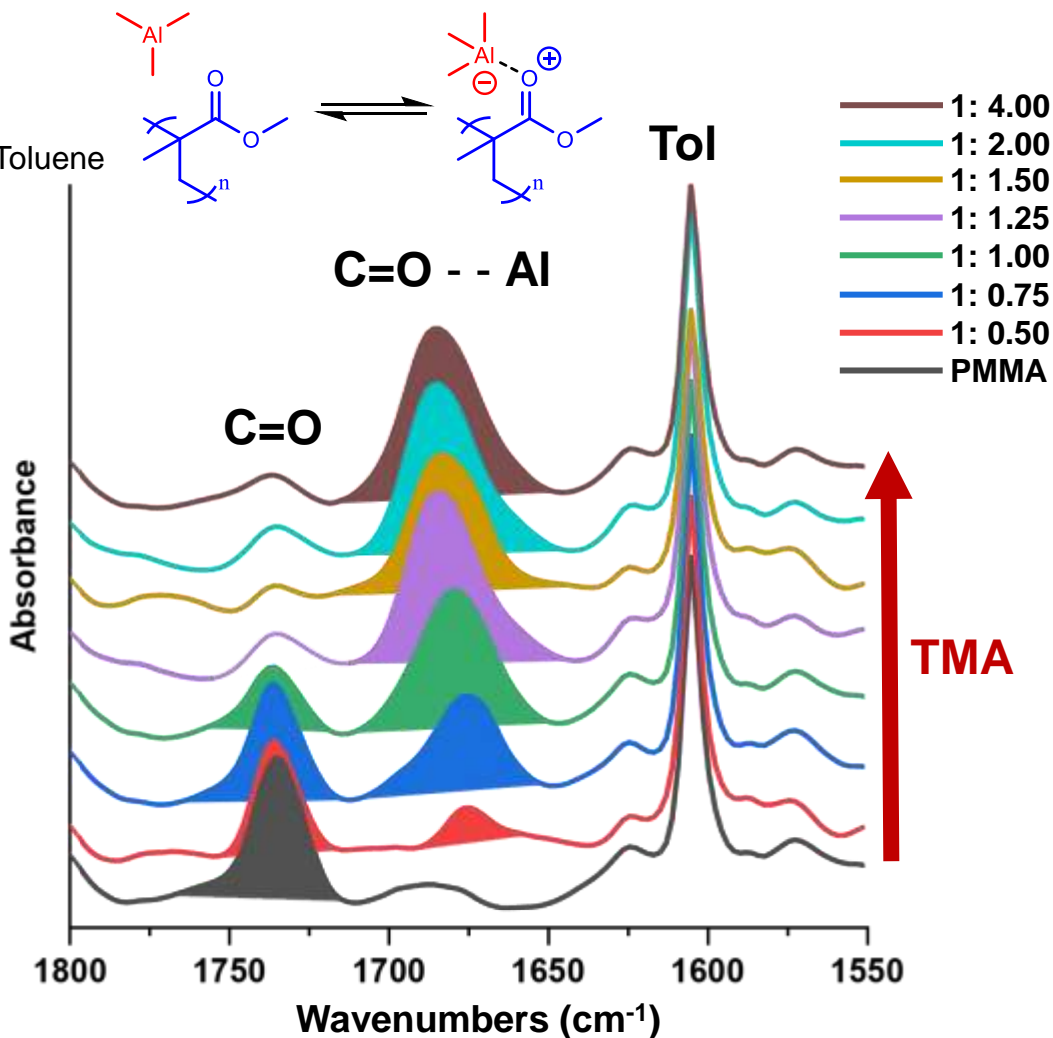
Lewis acid-base adduct



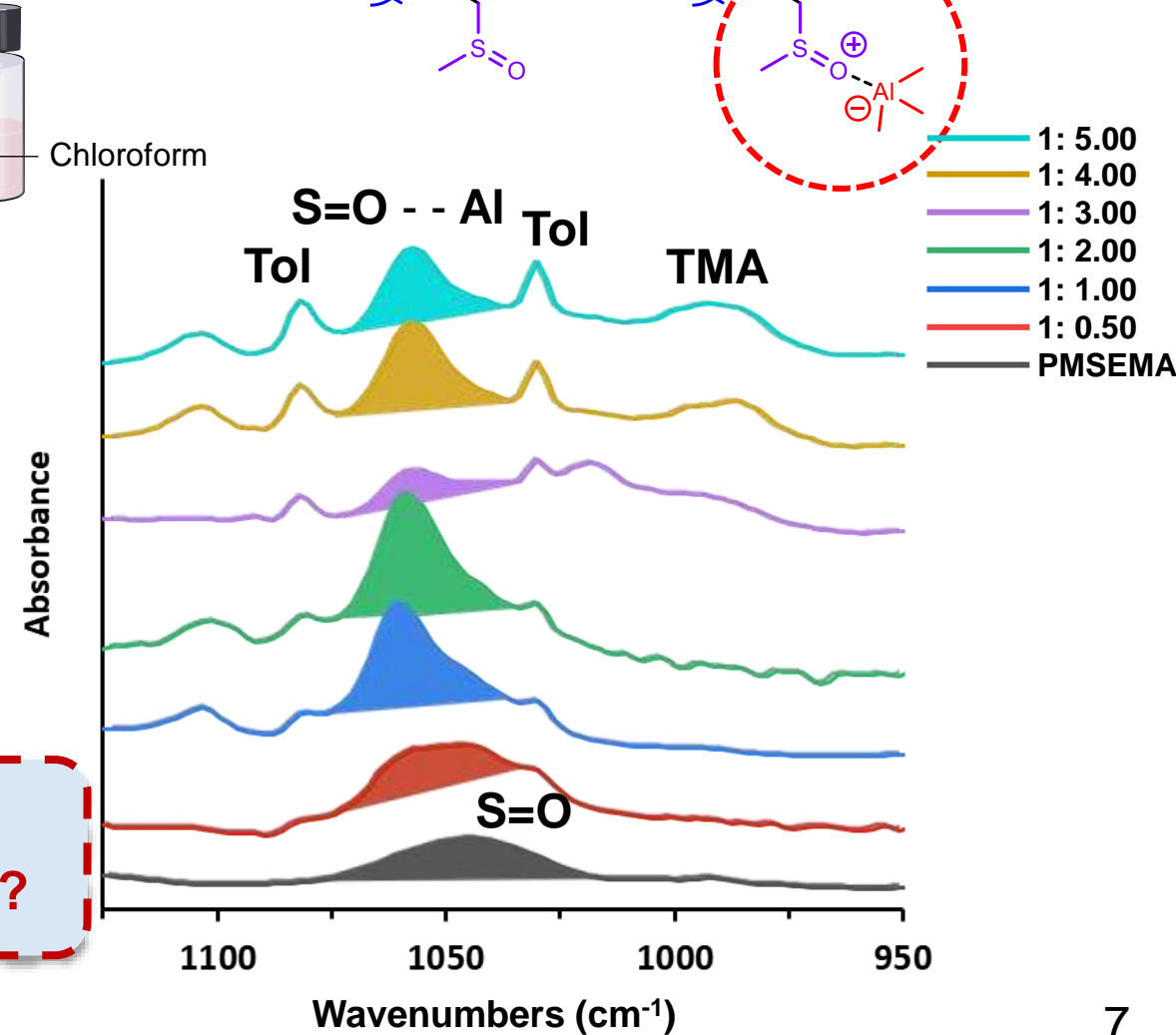
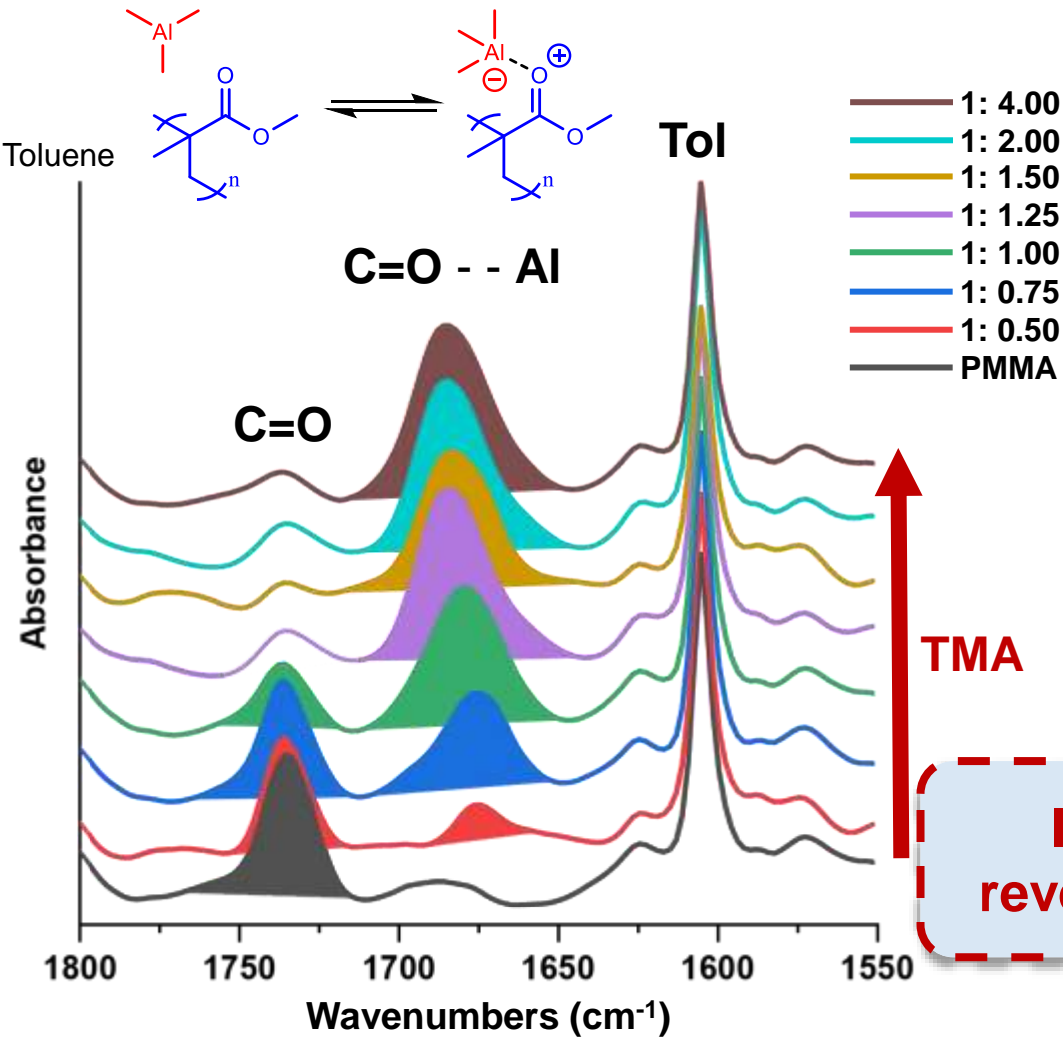
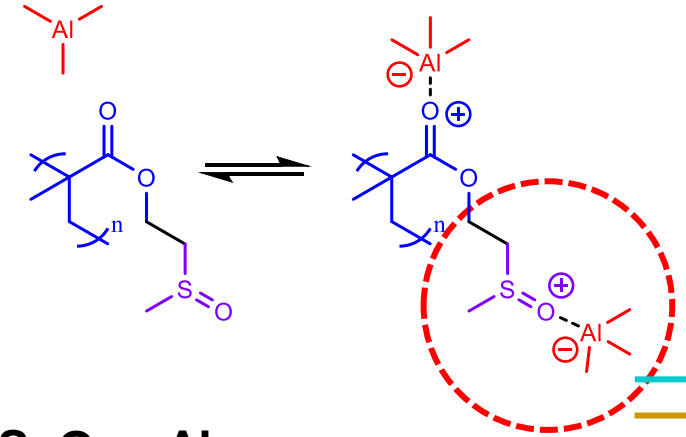
Lewis acid-base reaction



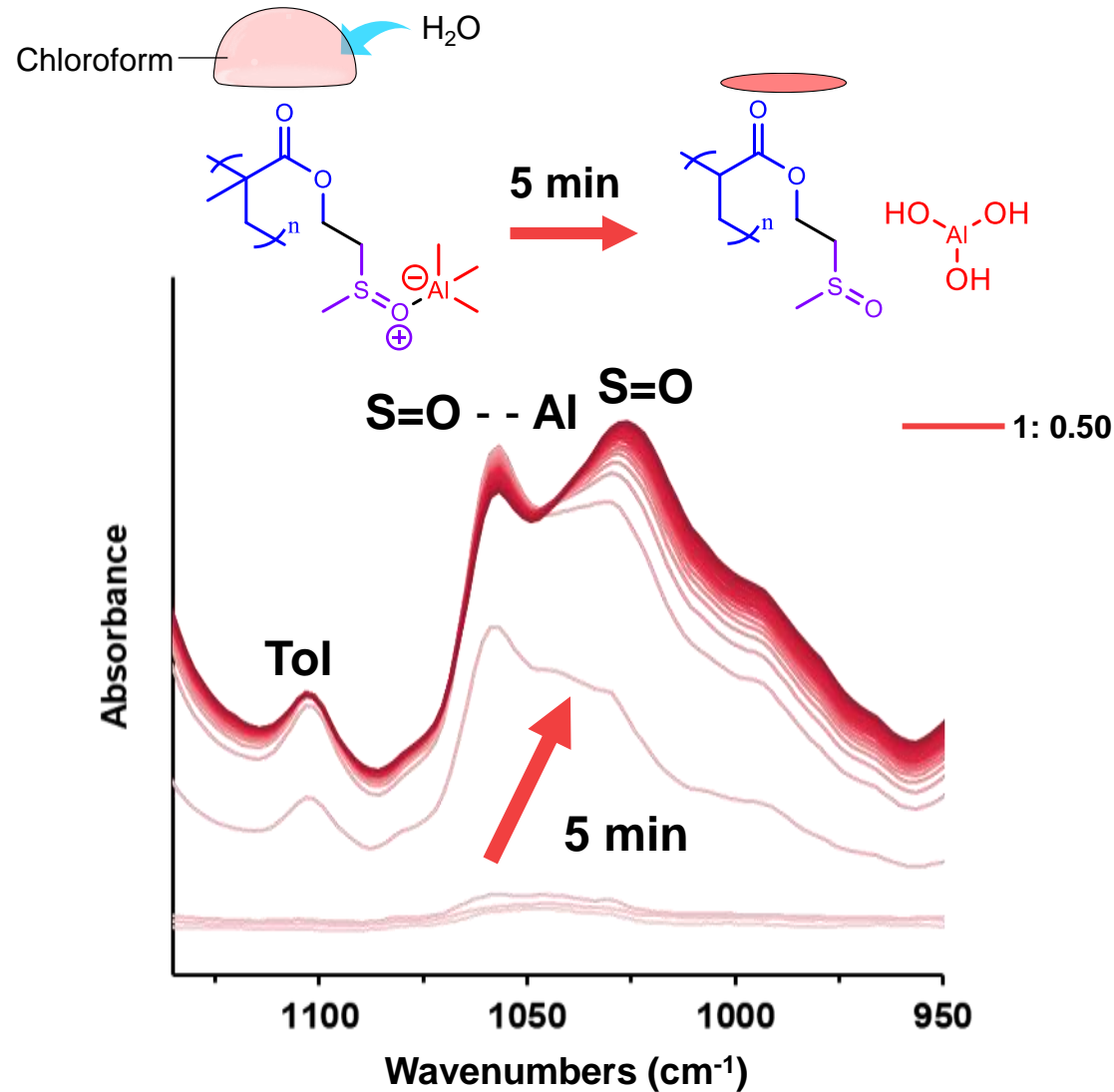
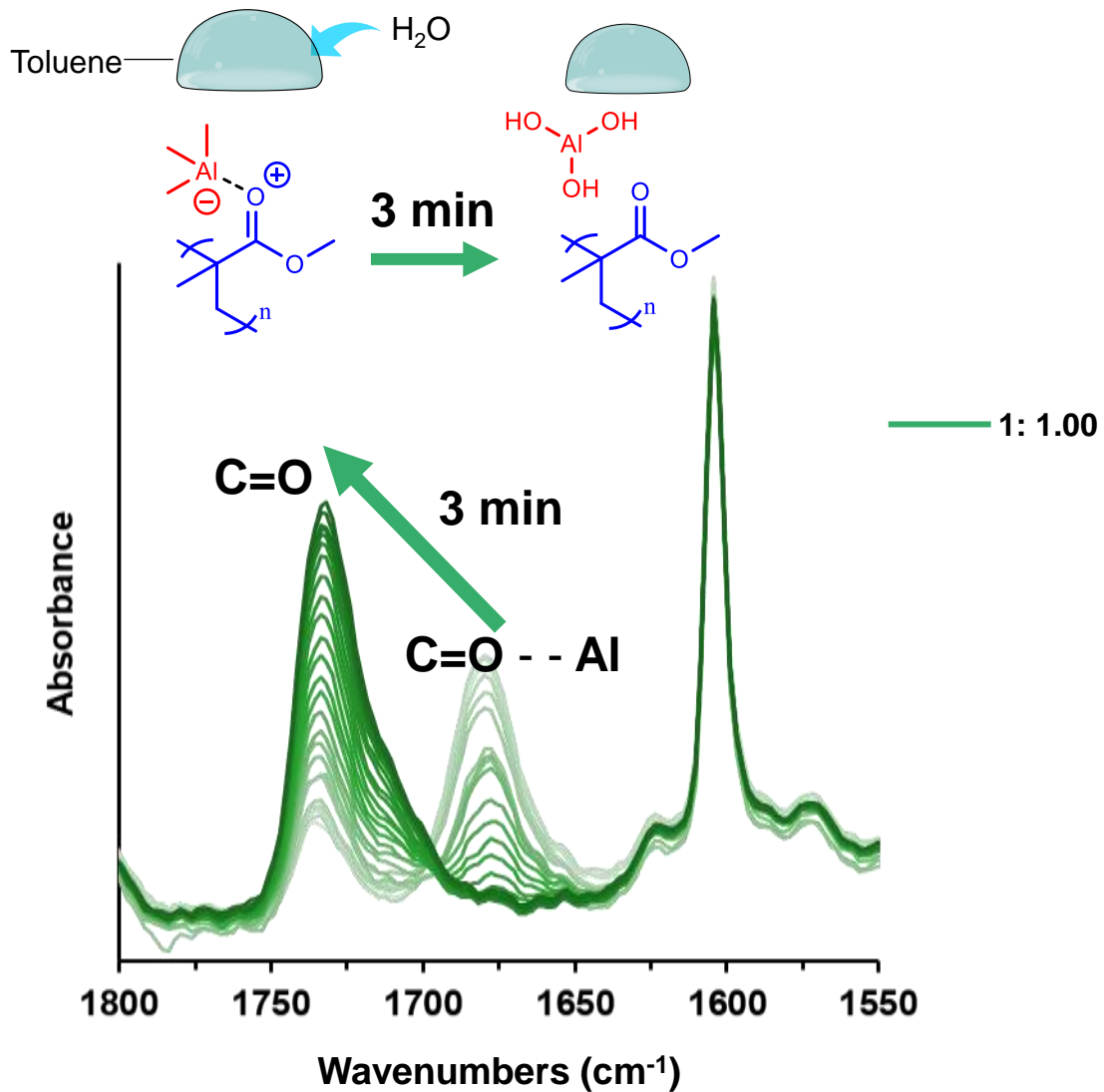
Liquid Model for SIS Characterisation



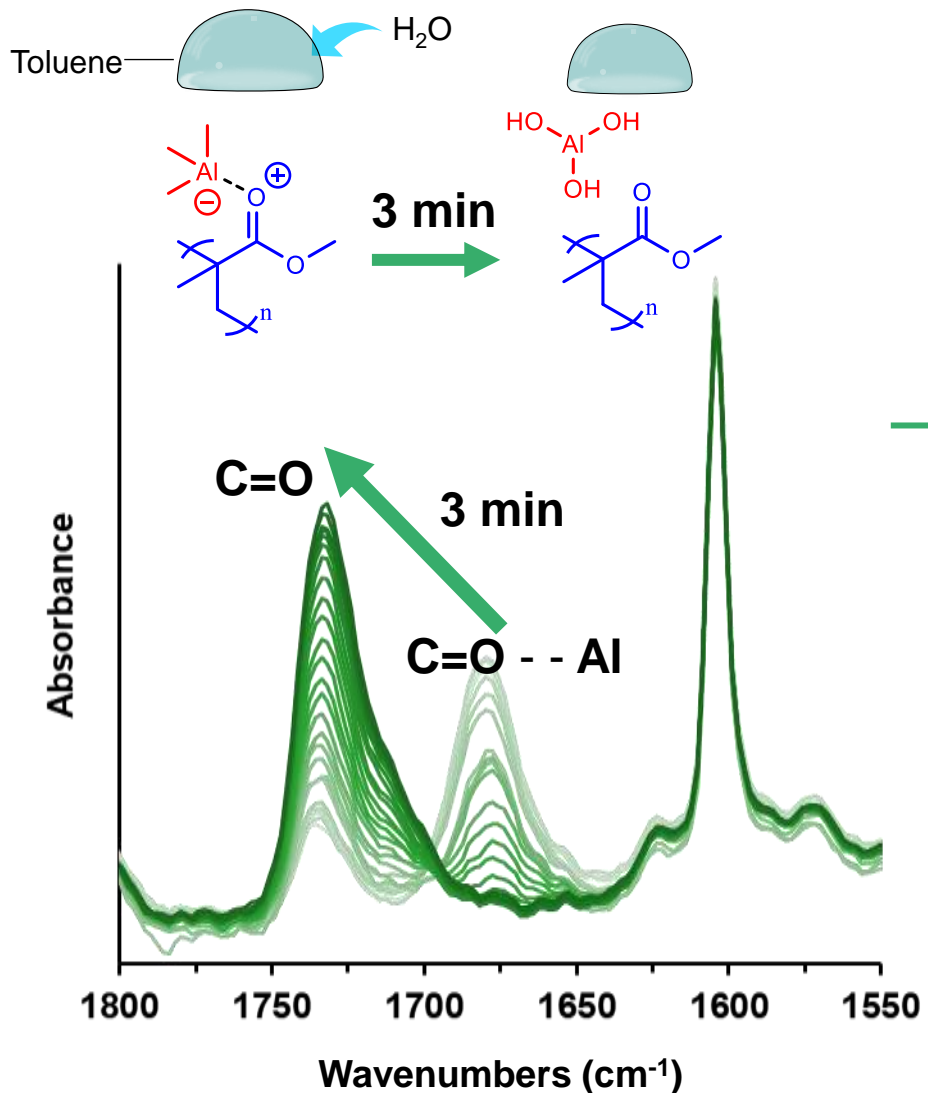
Liquid Model for SIS Characterisation



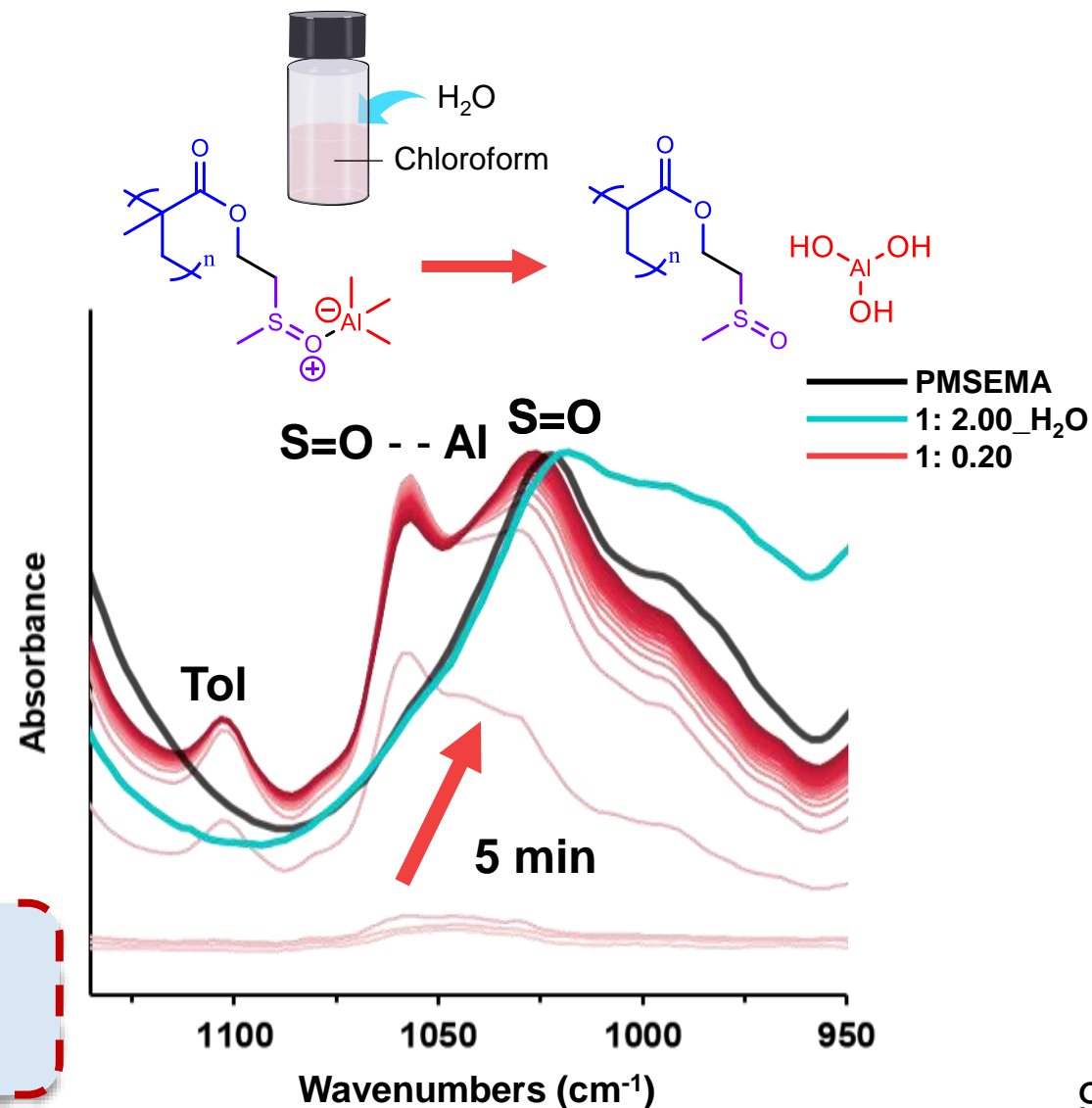
Reversibility of the Adduct



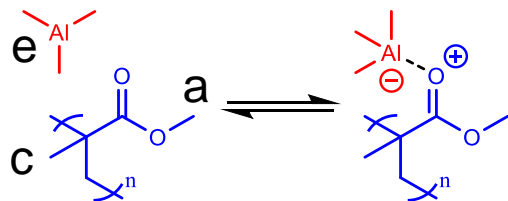
Reversibility of the Adduct



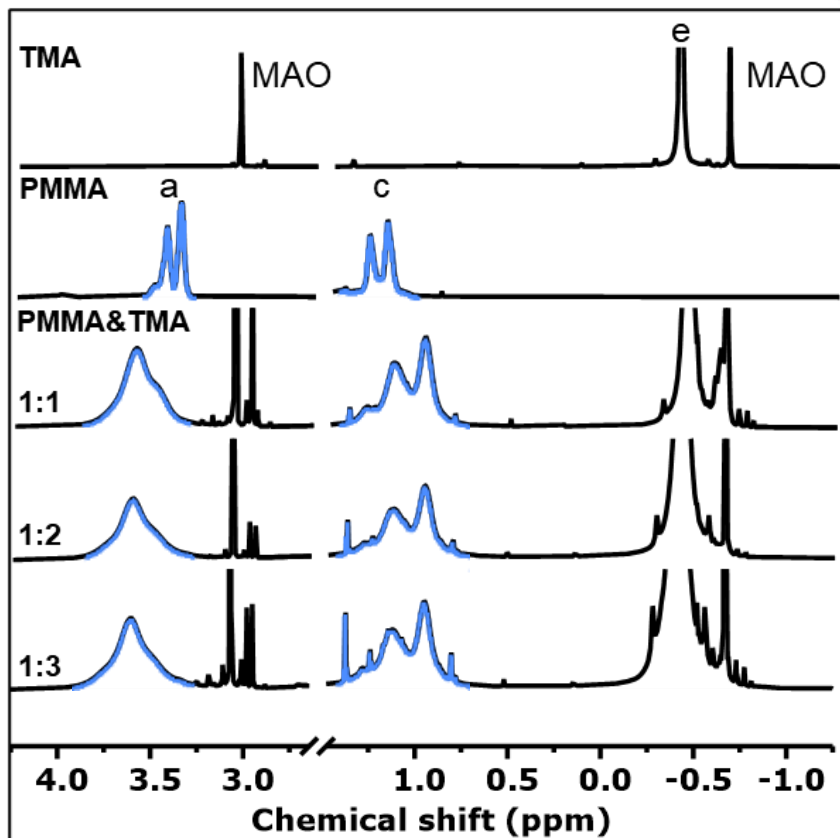
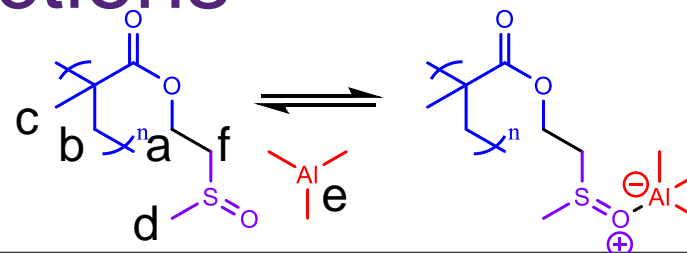
Beyond FTIR?



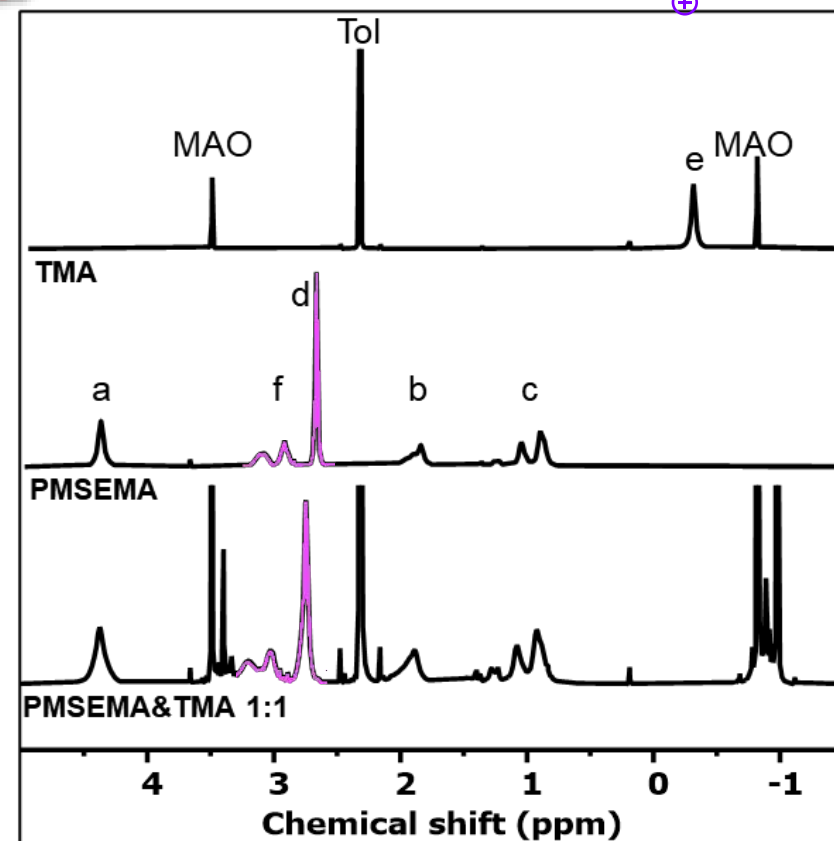
A Clearer View of Molecular Interactions



Is TMA bound to the polymer?

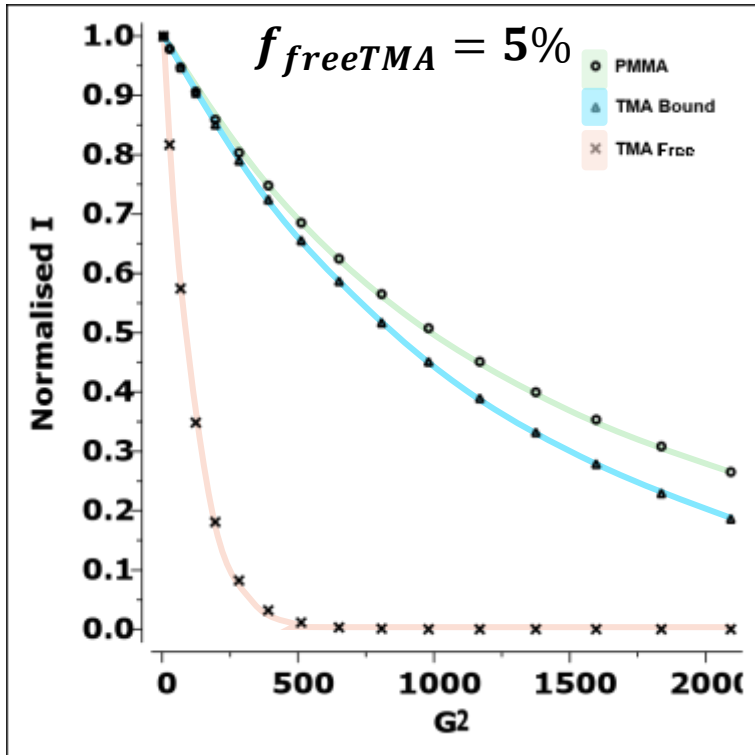
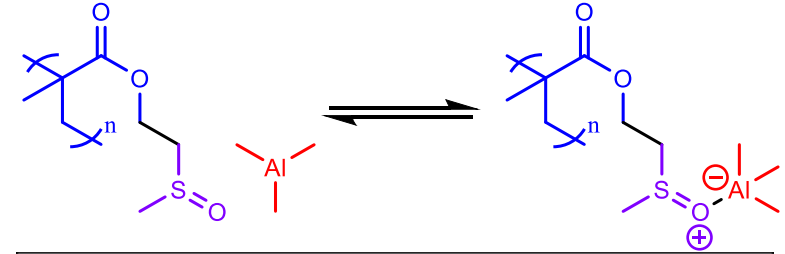
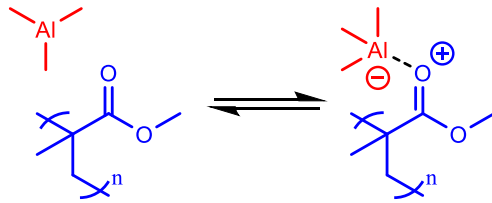


In toluene



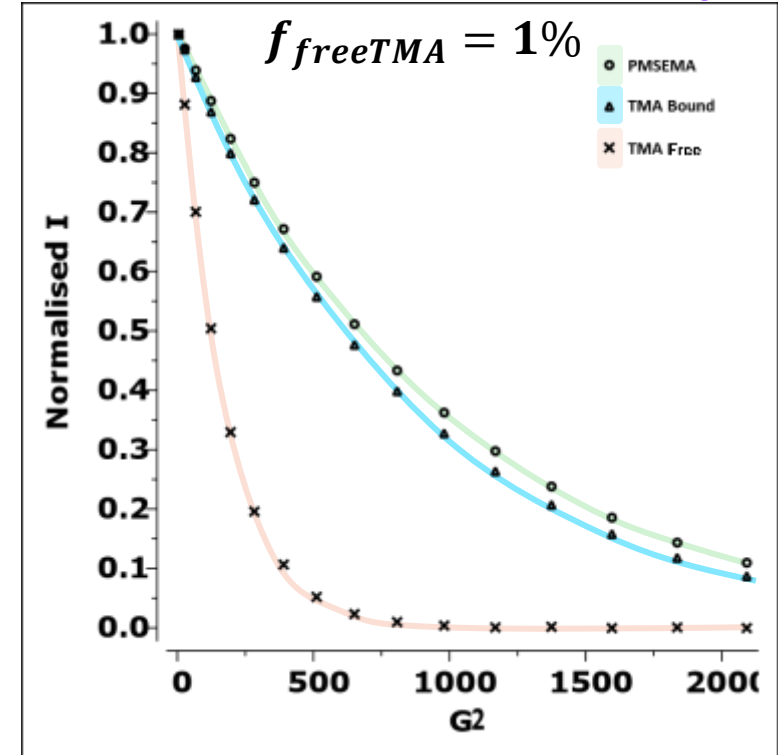
In chloroform

Diffusion Analysis of TMA Binding



In toluene PMMA & TMA (1:1)

**PMSEMA
Good SIS
Candidate?**

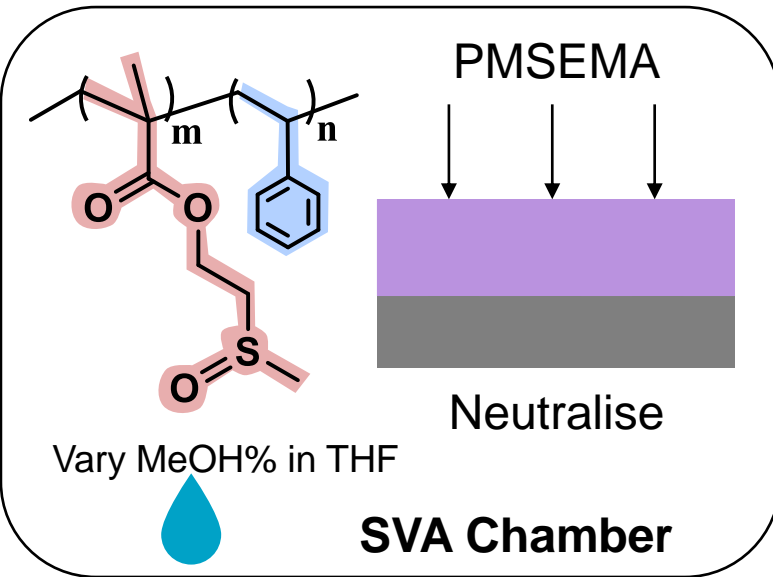


In chloroform PMSEMA & TMA (1:1)

$$D_{observed} = f_{free}D_{free} + (1 - f_{free})D_{polymer}$$

Facilitating Phase Separation in PMSEMA-*b*-PS

  Improve thermal via SIS

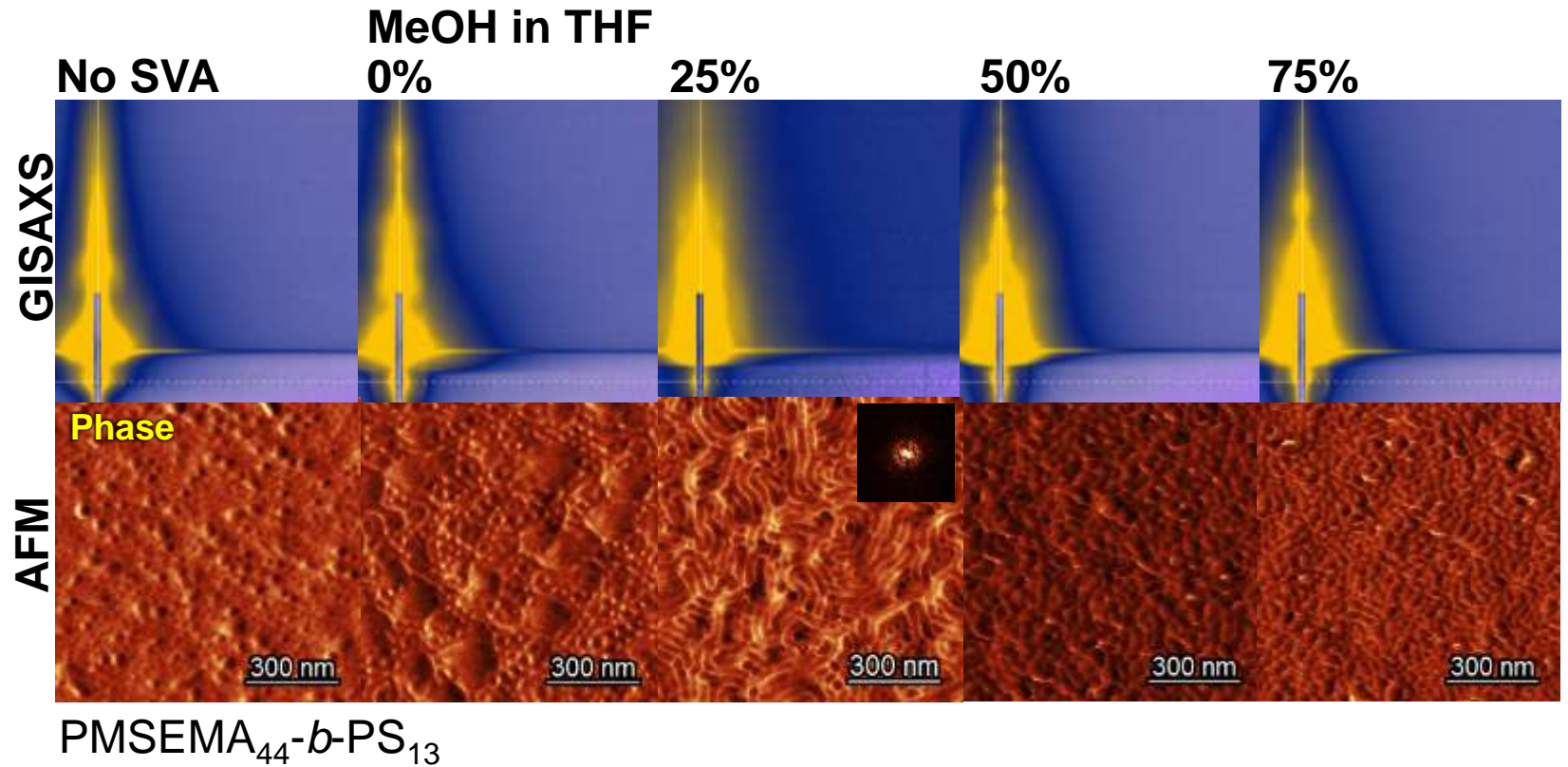


PMSEMA

- Hydrophilic
- MeOH

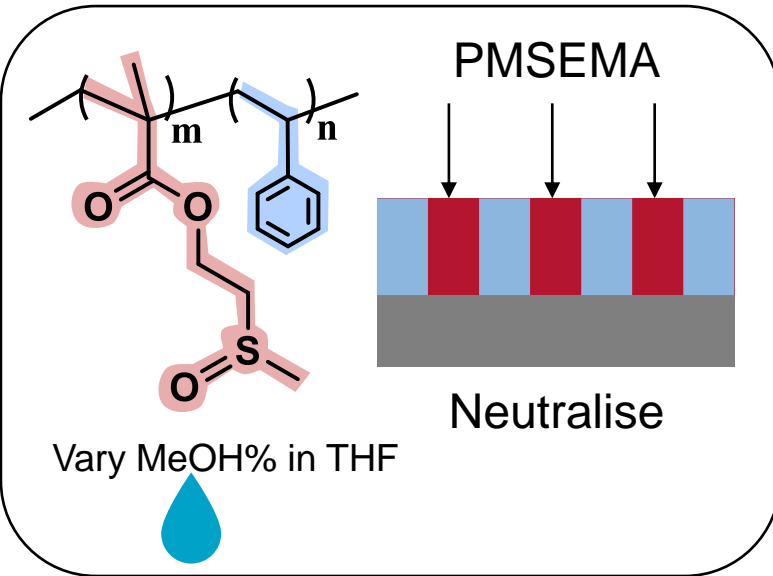
PS

- Hydrophobic
- THF



Facilitating Phase Separation in PMSEMA-*b*-PS

Chamber



PMSEMA

- Hydrophilic
 - MeOH
- TMA "philic"

PS

- Hydrophobic
 - THF
- TMA "phobic"

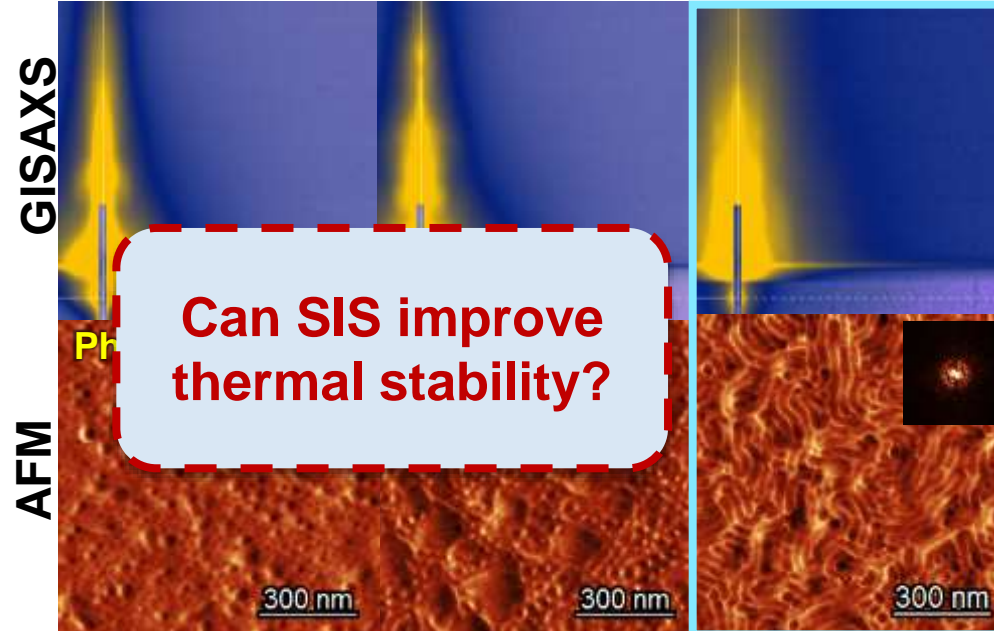
PMSEMA₄₄-*b*-PS₁₃

MeOH in THF

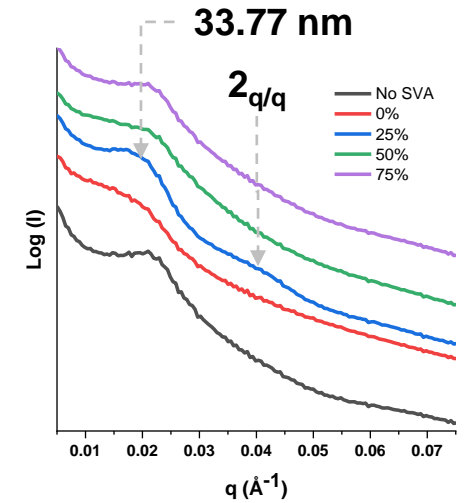
No SVA

0%

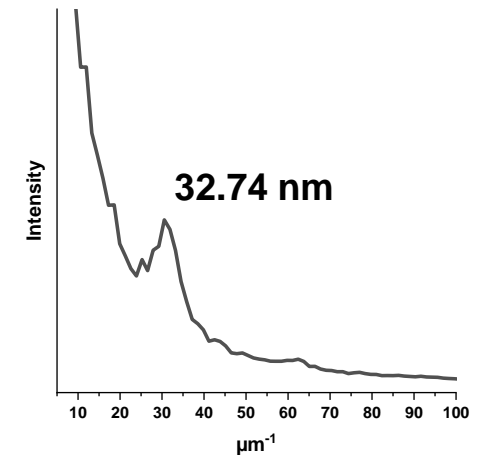
25%



GISAXS Profile



AFM Profile of Phase FFT



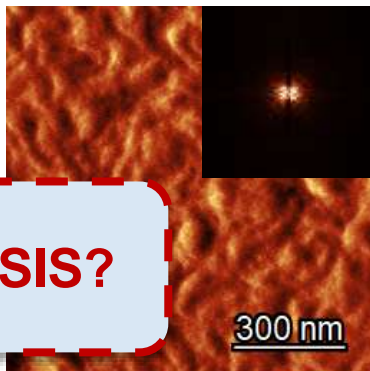
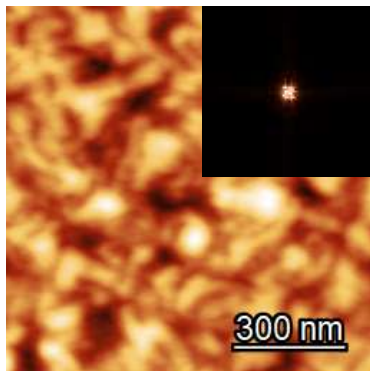
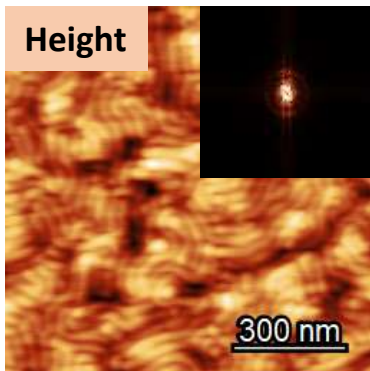
Stability of TMA-Annealed Films

PMSEMA₄₄-*b*-PS₁₃

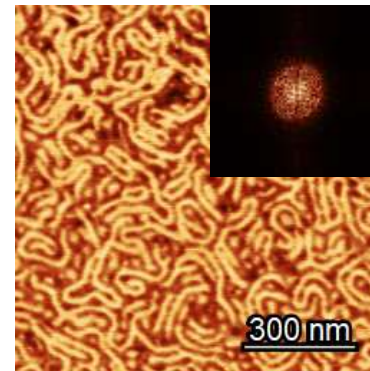
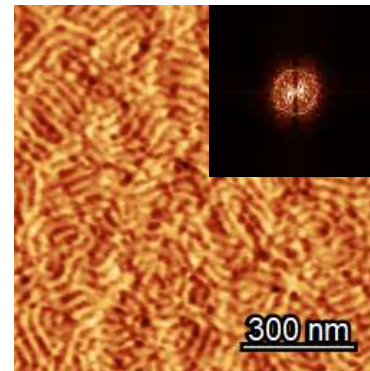
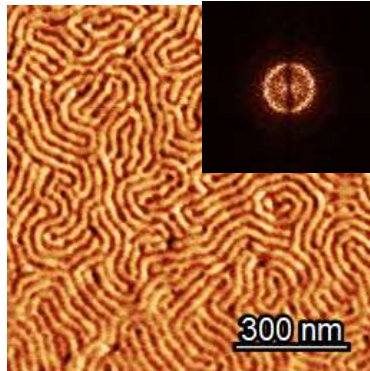
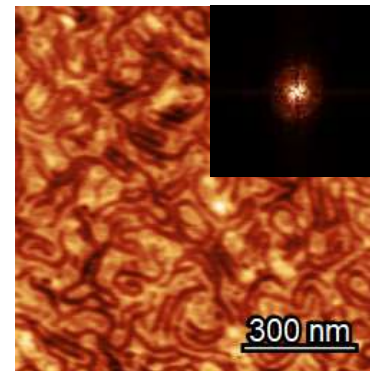
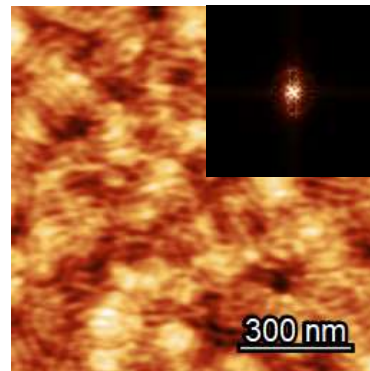
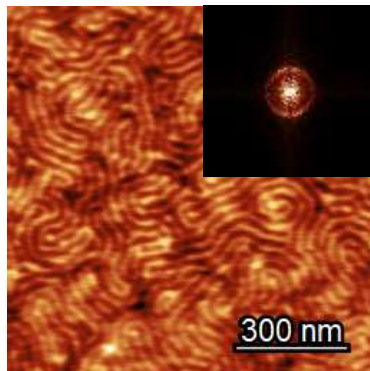
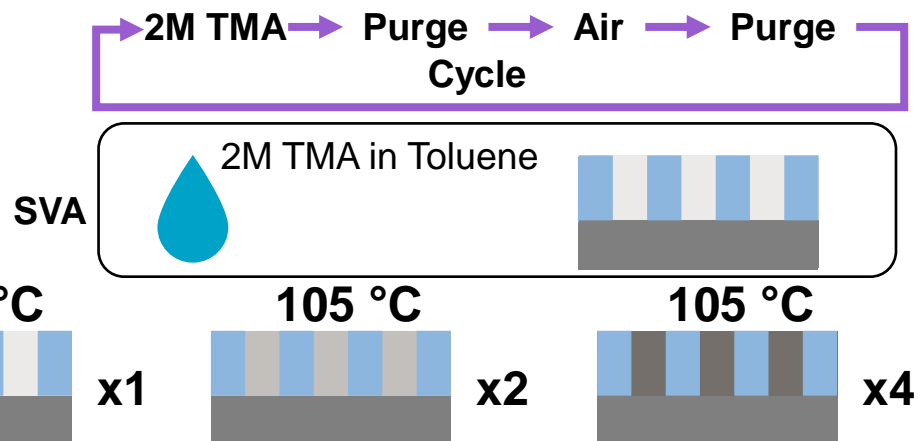


105 °C

No treatment



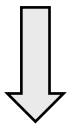
Traditional SIS?



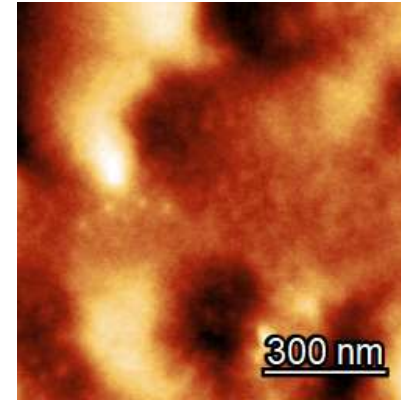
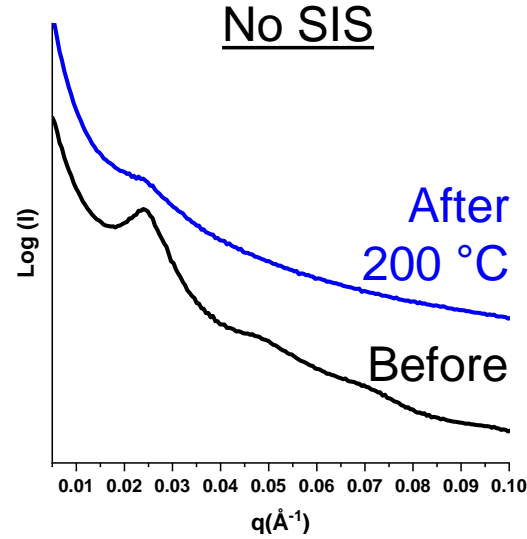
Stability of SIS Treated Films

PMSEMA₂₆-*b*-PS₁₉

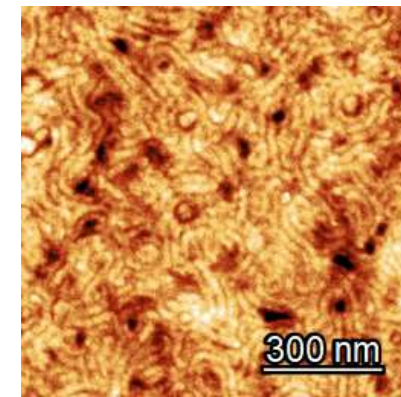
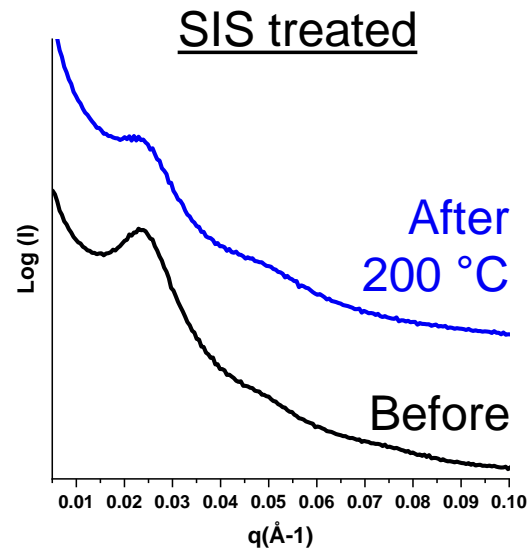
No SIS



SIS x1



After 200 °C



After 200 °C

PMSEMA is a strong candidate for SIS



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Australian Institute for
Bioengineering and Nanotechnology

Acknowledgments

Advisory Team

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Dr Hui Peng

Dr Md Daloar Hossain

Special Thanks

Whittaker Group Colleagues



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(DP180101221)

ANFF



QLD
VIC
ACT



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AUSTRALIA

Indigenous
HDR Development Grant





THE UNIVERSITY
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AUSTRALIA

CREATE CHANGE

THANK YOU!

