Synthesis of triarylsulfoniums containing electron-donating groups and their applications to cationic functional groups with excellent alkaline-resistant performance

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To realize the low-cost hydrogen production system, the water splitting module that operates under alkaline conditions is paid much attention since it does not require noble metals such as Pt for electrodes. However, due to the low chemical stability of the anion-exchange membrane (AEM) which consists of polymers possessing cationic functional groups, modules that exhibit sufficient durability have scarcely been realized yet.

We have been working on the development of alkaline-tolerant triarylsulfonium (**TAS**) structures that are potentially applicable to cationic functional groups in robust AEM materials. Based on the synthetic methods including the Friedel-Crafts reaction using diaryl sulfoxides,

TASs with excellent alkaline stability were developed by introducing sterically demanding substituents. 1) For example, **TAS-cC** exhibits 25 times higher stability compared to benzyltrimethylammonium (BTMA), the commonly used cationic functional group for AEM materials. To develop further cations with much excellent alkaline-resistant properties, TASs with electron-donating groups such as -NMe2 and -OMe (TAS-cC-NMe₂ and TAS-cC-OMe, respectively) were prepared by the postfunctionalization of a fluorine-substituted reactive precursor (Fig.1). Especially, in the case of TAS-cC-NMe2, it was surprising that no decomposition occurred even after

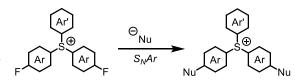


Fig. 1 Post-functionalization of TAS.



(In 2 M KOH/CD $_3$ OH at 80 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 d)

Fig. 2 Alkaline stability of functionalized **TAS** cations

30 d in 2 M KOH/CD₃OH at 80 °C (**Fig. 2**). The synthesis of polymers containing alkaline-tolerant **TAS** units will also be described.

1) T. Imai, R. Hifumi, S. Inagi, I. Tomita, 72nd SPSJ Symp. Macromol., 2023, 2B18.