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<https://doi.org/10.48081/YBED5026>***G. Toleutay^{1,2}, M. Yelubay³, G. Aitkaliyeva⁴, G. Yelemessova⁵**^{1,4,5}Satbayev University, Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty,²Istanbul University, Turkey, Istanbul;³Toraighyrov University, Republic of Kazakhstan, Pavlodar.³e-mail: yelubay.m@tou.edu.kz

POLYAMPHOLYTES AS IONIC POLYMERS FOR ADVANCED STORAGE SYSTEM

The search for efficient and sustainable energy storage solutions has led researchers to explore a wide array of materials and technologies. Among these, polymers have emerged as a promising candidate in the development of advanced battery systems. This innovative approach offers several advantages and holds the potential to revolutionize the way we store and utilize energy. While polymers in battery systems hold tremendous promise, challenges remain, including optimizing conductivity and addressing potential issues related to polymer degradation over time. However, ongoing research and development efforts are actively addressing these problems, pushing the limits of what is achievable with polymer-based energy storage technologies. As technology continues to advance and our understanding of polymer materials deepens, we can anticipate a future where polymer-based batteries play a significant role in powering our world with cleaner, safer, and more versatile energy sources. Furthermore, the family of polymers known as polyampholytes, which contain both positive and negative charges in a single macromolecule, has a lot of potential applications in Advanced Battery Technologies. Because of this distinct quality, polyampholytes can display fascinating electrochemical properties, which makes them desirable candidates for use as ionic polymers in batteries. This article delves into the emerging field of polyampholytes and their promising role as ionic polymers in the realm of advanced battery technologies. Herin we will explore their potential contributions to improving battery safety, stability, and overall performance. This study highlights the innovative possibilities that polyampholytes offer in the pursuit of next-generation energy storage solutions.

Keywords: Polyampholytes, ionic polymers, advanced storage systems, electrochemical performance, energy storage systems.

Introduction

Polyampholytes are macromolecules composed of repeating units that carry both positive and negative charges [1, 2]. These charges can arise from the presence of different functional groups, such as amino acids or sulfonic acid groups, within the polymer structure. The simultaneous presence of positive and negative charges enables polyampholytes to exhibit a wide range of properties, including the ability to conduct ions, respond to external stimuli, and enhance overall electrochemical performance. This unique characteristic distinguishes them from other types of polymers and imparts fascinating properties and behaviors. These charges can originate from different functional groups, such as acidic and basic groups or ionizable amino acids [3–5]. The charge distribution may be random, alternating, or block-like, depending on the synthesis method and monomer composition. The presence of charged groups enables polyampholytes to exhibit unique electrostatic interactions, such as intra-chain and inter-chain coulombic interactions, which greatly influence their properties. The charge density and overall properties of polyampholytes are highly dependent on the pH of the surrounding environment. At specific pH values, the ionizable groups within the polyampholyte can either become fully charged, partially charged, or neutral. Consequently, the conformation, solubility, and intermolecular interactions of the polyampholyte can undergo significant changes. The interesting point is that the Polyampholytes display also the amphoteric behavior, meaning they can act as both anionic and cationic polymers depending on the pH and ionic strength of the medium. This characteristic allows polyampholytes to interact with oppositely charged species, such as metal ions or other polyions, through electrostatic attraction or repulsion. The interplay between electrostatic interactions, solvent interactions, and polymer flexibility influences the conformational behavior of polyampholytes.

Materials and methods

Electrochemical Performance of polyampholytes in Advanced storage system

Polyampholytes can serve as excellent ionic polymers in batteries due to their high ionic conductivity and compatibility with various electrode materials. They can function as electrolytes, separators, or binder materials, facilitating ion transport within the battery system. Their ability to transport both cations and anions improves charge distribution and helps mitigate issues such as electrode polarization and capacity fading. Additionally, the presence of charged groups within the polyampholyte structure can enhance ion adsorption and diffusion, contributing to faster charging and discharging rates. Here, we delve into the

electrochemical performance of polyampholytes in batteries and their contributions to advanced energy storage technologies [6, 7].

One of the key attributes of polyampholytes is their ability to conduct ions efficiently. Due to the presence of both positive and negative charges within the polymer chains, polyampholytes offer high ionic conductivity for both cations and anions. This facilitates the rapid movement of ions between the electrodes, leading to enhanced charge transport and improved battery performance. The high ionic conductivity of polyampholytes helps minimize resistive losses and mitigates issues such as electrode polarization and voltage fading. The charged groups within polyampholytes promote strong interactions with ions in the electrolyte. This enables enhanced ion adsorption and diffusion, facilitating faster charging and discharging rates. Polyampholytes can effectively capture and transport both positive and negative ions, thereby improving the overall ionic mobility and ion distribution within the battery system. This characteristic is particularly valuable in high-power applications where rapid charging and discharging are essential. Polyampholytes can also form a stable interface with electrode materials, reducing interfacial resistance and improving the overall electrochemical performance. The charged groups within the polyampholyte structure facilitate strong interactions with the electrode surfaces, promoting efficient ion transfer and minimizing charge transfer resistance. This leads to reduced polarization effects, enhanced charge and discharge efficiency, and improved power output. These kinds of polymers possess inherent flexibility, allowing them to adapt to volume changes that occur during charge-discharge cycles. This flexibility helps accommodate the stress-induced strain caused by repeated expansion and contraction of electrode materials, thereby improving the mechanical stability of the battery. By reducing mechanical stress, polyampholytes contribute to enhanced cycle life, preventing electrode degradation, and ensuring long-term battery performance.

The presence of charged groups within the polyampholyte structure enables strong interactions with electrode surfaces, reducing the formation of harmful dendrites during cycling. Dendrite formation can lead to short circuits and safety hazards in batteries. By suppressing dendrite growth, polyampholytes enhance the safety and longevity of the battery system, as well as exhibit a high compatibility with a wide range of electrode materials, including metals, metal oxides, and sulfur-based compounds. This compatibility allows for versatile battery chemistries and enables the utilization of different electrode materials with optimal performance. Polyampholytes can enhance the stability and reactivity of electrode-electrolyte interfaces, contributing to improved electrochemical performance across diverse battery systems. Literature survey shows that the properties of polyampholytes can be tailored through modifications in the polymer composition, charge density, molecular weight, and charge distribution. This flexibility enables the design of

polyampholytes with specific characteristics suited for various battery applications. By fine-tuning the polymer structure, researchers can optimize properties such as ionic conductivity, mechanical strength, thermal stability, and electrochemical performance, enhancing the overall functionality of batteries [8–10].

Self-Healing Polyampholyte Hydrogels for Exceptional Mechanical Strength

T. Long and et al. [11] have successfully developed self-healing polyampholyte hydrogels with exceptional mechanical strength in the Megapascal range, excellent resilience, improved toughness, and satisfactory conductivity. These hydrogels were created through a one-step polymerization process, involving positively charged imidazolium-based ionic liquid monomers containing urea groups and negatively charged 3-sulfoethyl methacrylate potassium salt monomers, followed by subsequent dialysis in water.

After three days of dialysis, the initially soft hydrogels transform into mechanically robust structures with a tensile strength of approximately 1.3 MPa, a strain at break of about 720 %, and a toughness of around 6.7 MJ*m⁻³. The presence of hydrogen-bonding interactions involving urea groups plays a crucial role in enhancing the mechanical strength and toughness of these hydrogels. Furthermore, these hydrogels can spontaneously heal from physical cuts at room temperature, achieving a remarkable healing efficiency of around 91 %, thanks to the reversibility of electrostatic and hydrogen-bonding interactions. These mechanically robust hydrogels retain a satisfactory ionic conductivity of about 3 S *m⁻¹ at room temperature, making them suitable for use as highly flexible and stretchable conductors with self-healing capabilities. Hydrogels, which are materials containing significant water content in their three-dimensional structures, have gained attention for their potential applications in load-bearing materials like cartilage and tissue engineering scaffolds. However, traditional hydrogels often suffer from vulnerability to severe stretching, bending, and compression, limiting their practical utility [11].

Various approaches have been explored to address this challenge, with a focus on imparting self-healing abilities to hydrogels. Unfortunately, achieving both high mechanical strength and efficient self-healing has been a challenging balance to strike. Several authors mention other efforts to create self-healing hydrogels with varying degrees of success. Some methods resulted in rapid self-healing but with limited mechanical strength, while others achieved higher mechanical strength but struggled with effective self-healing. The key challenge in this field has been reconciling strong and stable crosslinking interactions, which improve mechanical strength but hinder self-healing, with the need for reversible cleavage and formation of dynamic covalent bonds or noncovalent interactions to enable efficient healing. Some authors proposed a novel approach to address this challenge by tailoring the strength of electrostatic interactions in hydrogels through a dialysis process. This

process removes some counter ions and introduces hydrogen-bonding interactions as sacrificial bonds to dissipate energy, resulting in hydrogels with excellent healing abilities and outstanding mechanical strength. These hydrogels also maintain a proper number of counter ions, enabling the percolation of conductive pathways and providing satisfactory electrical conductivity [12].

Enhancing Electrolyte Performance with Polyampholyte Doping

Wei J. et al. [7] collaborated to design and enhance the performance of electrolytes using «hot ice» alignment and polyampholyte doping. These improvements resulted in significantly higher ionic conductivity thanks to the formation of vertical liquid ion channels. In the case of aligned-PA gel-based supercapacitors, they achieved an ultrahigh discharge capacitance of $201.5 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at $0.1 \text{ A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, which is approximately twice that of the non-aligned counterparts. This improvement can be attributed to the optimized adhesion of polyampholyte-doped electrolytes during charging, leading to reduced interface resistance. Impressively, even after undergoing 10,000 charge-discharge cycles, the steady capacitance remained at about 101.1 %. Consequently, these electrolyte materials, with their enhanced ionic mobility and mechanical strength, hold great promise for use as integrated electrolytes and separators in flexible and wearable electronic devices.

In a related study, Hastings et al. [13] delved into the transition from self-coacervation to complex coacervation of various charge-balanced polyampholyte (PA) and polyelectrolyte (PE) pairs. Their focus was on copolymers of methacrylic acid and N-(3-aminopropyl) methacrylamide hydrochloride, with a particular emphasis on how the distribution of charges affects coacervate properties. To assess the response of different charge-balanced coacervates to pH changes, they employed turbidimetric pH titration. The study revealed that as molecular weight increased, coacervates' resistance to stimuli like ionic strength and pH grew, progressing from liquid self-coacervates formed by stoichiometric PA to complex coacervates formed by complementary nonstoichiometric PAs, and finally to less hydrated coacervates or precipitates formed from two PE homopolymers. Optical microscopy was used to map the compositional regions corresponding to liquid-liquid and liquid-solid phase separations. The researchers found that coacervates exhibited thermal responsiveness and lower critical solution temperatures dependent on composition and ionic strength. Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) confirmed that complexation was primarily driven by entropy. Moreover, coacervate droplets were shown to reversibly bind ionic dyes, suggesting their potential use in drug release systems. Genipin could also be employed to create cross-linked coacervate microgels. These synthetic coacervates, accessible through free-radical copolymerization, served as valuable models for studying phase separation in natural polyampholytes [13].

Another study focused on obtaining an ionic complex composed of anionic and cationic monomers by protonating (N,N-diethylamino)ethylmethacrylate (DEA) with acrylic acid (AAc). Through free radical copolymerization of this ionic complex and acrylamide (AAm), the researchers generated ionically crosslinked polyampholytic gel electrolytes known as poly(AAc-DEA-AAm), abbreviated as PADA. Two types of organic solvents containing a lithium salt were used in the process. DSC thermograms demonstrated the good thermal stability of the resulting PADA gel electrolyte. Impedance analysis conducted at various temperatures from -30 to 75 °C revealed that the ionic conductivities of PADA gel electrolytes closely approached those of liquid electrolytes. The temperature-dependent behavior of ionic conductivities aligned with the Arrhenius equation. Moreover, increasing the molar ratios of cationic to anionic monomers boosted the ionic conductivities of PADA gel electrolytes. PADA gels prepared in solvent mixtures of propylene carbonate, ethyl methyl ether, and dioxolane exhibited higher ionic conductivities compared to those prepared solely in propylene carbonate. Impressively, even at -30 °C, the ionic conductivities of both types of PADA gel electrolytes remained in the range of 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} S *cm⁻¹. Cyclic voltammetry measurements showed that the electrochemical windows of PADA gel electrolytes ranged from -1 V to 4.5 V. These gel-type electrolytes garnered significant attention due to their high-energy density, flexibility, and safety, offering potential applications in various electronic devices. Traditional polymer electrolytes often require plasticizers to achieve reasonable ionic conductivity, but these plasticized systems can suffer from instability and reduced mechanical properties due to plasticizer transfer and volatilization. Ionically crosslinked gels, on the other hand, offer stability and improved ionic conductivity, making them a promising alternative for various applications, including high-load-bearing hydrogels, drug delivery vehicles, and bio-adhesives [14].

Flexible and Self-Healing Supercapacitors with Polyampholyte Hydrogel Electrolytes

Flexible and multifunctional zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs) are crucial components in the realm of flexible and wearable electronics. Yet, traditional gel electrolytes based on polyvinyl alcohol have intrinsic limitations in terms of their ability to self-heal and stretch, which fall short of meeting the demands for flexible, self-healing, and multifunctional ZIBs. In response to this challenge, in [15] embarked on a project to synthesize polyampholyte nanocomposite hydrogels. These hydrogels exhibited remarkable mechanical strength, impressive ionic conductivity (measuring at 27.3 Ms*cm⁻¹), and outstanding self-healing properties. These attributes arose from the presence of inorganic crosslinkers, namely Laponite and GO, along with zwitterionic monomers. The team utilized these polyampholyte hydrogel electrolytes to assemble ZIBs, incorporating carbon

nanotubes (CNTs)/vanadium disulfide as cathodes and CNTs/Zn as anodes. The resulting ZIBs demonstrated exceptional electrochemical performance, boasting a discharge capacity of 245 F g^{-1} at 0.05 A g^{-1} . Most notably, these ZIBs possessed multifunctional healability under various conditions, including ambient temperature, near-infrared light at 808 nm, and heating. Impressively, even after undergoing five and six cycles of being broken and healed, they retained 80% and 54 % of their initial capacity, respectively[15].

Biochar-Reduced-Graphene-Oxide Electrodes for Aqueous Supercapacitors

Li et al. [16] have developed a unique type of electrode known as biochar-reduced-graphene-oxide (BC-RGO) electrodes by incorporating reduced graphene oxide into biochar. These electrodes play a crucial role in the creation of supercapacitors. The resulting supercapacitor exhibits an impressive energy density of 30 Wh/kg , with approximately 90 % capacitance retention after 5000 charge-discharge cycles at room temperature and a power density of 50 W/kg . Even at a frigid temperature of $-30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, this supercapacitor maintains an energy density of 10.5 Wh/kg when operating at a power density of 500 W/kg . The outstanding low-temperature performance is attributed to the concept of non-freezable water near the hydrophilic polymer chains, opening up new possibilities for research into water phase behavior in the vicinity of polyampholyte chains. The combination of BC-RGO electrodes and polyampholyte hydrogel electrolytes holds great promise for supercapacitors in flexible electronics and low-temperature environments [16].

Enhancing the performance of electrochemical storage devices at low temperatures is critical for applications in automobiles, wearable devices, and energy grids in cold climates. Traditional challenges at low temperatures include reduced ion transport due to increased viscosity and the brittleness of polymeric binder components. While supercapacitors can operate at low temperatures down to $-40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ using organic solvents or ionic liquids, these liquids have their own drawbacks, such as humidity-dependent conductivity, toxicity, and environmental contamination risks. Gel polymer electrolytes, however, offer a promising solution, providing a balance between solid and liquid electrolytes. Polyampholyte hydrogel electrolytes stand out due to their unique mechanical properties, self-healing ability, and resistance to crack propagation. Biochar, derived from low-temperature pyrolysis of biological waste, has garnered attention for various applications, including energy storage. However, pure biochar lacks the necessary specific capacitance, structural integrity, and electrical conductivity for use as an electrode material. To overcome these limitations, BC-RGO electrodes were developed, incorporating reduced graphene oxide into biochar. These electrodes offer a cost-effective solution with improved performance compared to traditional alternatives.

Intending the properties of Polyampholytes for Specific battery Applications

The flexibility of polyampholytes enables researchers to tailor their properties for specific battery applications. By adjusting the polymer composition, molecular weight, or charge distribution, it is possible to optimize ionic conductivity, mechanical strength, thermal stability, and other relevant parameters. For instance, the incorporation of hydrophobic segments can enhance the stability of polyampholytes in aqueous electrolytes, making them suitable for aqueous battery systems. Such tunability provides a pathway for designing polyampholytes that meet the requirements of different battery chemistries and device configurations. The ionic conductivity of polyampholytes can be adjusted to meet the requirements of different battery chemistries and operating conditions. By carefully selecting the monomer composition and charge density, researchers can enhance the mobility of ions within the polymer matrix, leading to improved charge transport and faster kinetics. Increasing the charge density or incorporating ion-conductive moieties can boost the ionic conductivity of polyampholytes, making them suitable for high-power applications or batteries operating at low temperatures.

Polyampholytes can be designed to possess the desired mechanical properties, including strength, flexibility, and elasticity. Modulating the molecular weight and cross-linking density allows researchers to optimize the mechanical stability and toughness of polyampholytes. This is particularly crucial in applications where the battery undergoes mechanical stresses during operation, such as in portable devices or electric vehicles. By tailoring the mechanical properties of polyampholytes, researchers can enhance the durability and cycling performance of batteries. The ability to tailor the properties of polyampholytes allows researchers to optimize their performance for specific battery applications. By carefully adjusting the polymer composition, molecular structure, and charge distribution, researchers can achieve improved ionic conductivity, mechanical strength, thermal stability, solvent compatibility, environmental sensitivity, and electrode material compatibility. This customization of polyampholytes contributes to the advancement of tailored energy storage technologies and paves the way for the development of high-performance and efficiency. Ionic conductivity is a critical property of polyampholytes that directly influences their performance in energy storage applications. It refers to the ability of the polymer to facilitate the movement of ions, both cations and anions, within its structure. The ionic conductivity of polyampholytes plays a crucial role in determining the efficiency and kinetics of ion transport, which in turn impacts the overall electrochemical performance of batteries [10, 17, 18].

The presence of charged groups within the polymer chain is fundamental to the ionic conductivity of polyampholytes. A higher charge density leads to a greater number of charge carriers available for ion transport, resulting in enhanced conductivity. Increasing the charge density can be achieved by incorporating more

ionizable groups or adjusting the polymer composition to include monomers with higher charge densities. Polymer morphology, including chain conformation and polymer-solvent interactions, affects the mobility of ions within the polyampholyte matrix. For example, an extended or open-chain conformation provides more space for ion movement, facilitating higher ionic conductivity. The strength and nature of the interactions between ions and polyampholyte chains significantly impact the ionic conductivity. The electrostatic interactions between the charged groups in the polymer and the surrounding ions influence the ion transport kinetics. Strong ion-polymer interactions promote effective ion solvation and enhance ion mobility, leading to improved conductivity.

Results and discussion

Overcoming Challenges of integration of polyampholytes into commercial batteries

Polyampholytes, the versatile ionic polymers that have been making waves in the world of advanced energy storage technologies, hold enormous promise for the future of batteries. These polymers exhibit exceptional stability and safety attributes, offering significant advantages over traditional electrolytes. However, despite their numerous strengths, there are still some challenges to overcome and exciting prospects on the horizon as we strive to integrate polyampholytes into commercial batteries [8, 19].

One of the foremost challenges on the path to realizing the full potential of polyampholytes in batteries is the need to improve their overall ionic conductivity, particularly at low temperatures. Ionic conductivity is a pivotal parameter that directly influences battery performance, and achieving optimal performance even in cold climates is essential. To address this challenge, researchers are actively exploring various strategies. Among these strategies, nanocomposite formation, copolymerization, and cross-linking techniques stand out as promising avenues. Another pivotal aspect in advancing polyampholytes for battery applications is understanding the degradation mechanisms that these polymers may undergo. To ensure their practical implementation in commercial batteries, researchers must delve into the intricacies of how polyampholytes interact with battery components over time.

Designing stable polyampholytes with extended cycle life is a fundamental goal in overcoming the challenges of degradation. Researchers are actively engaged in studying the effects of prolonged charge-discharge cycles on polyampholyte materials. Insights gained from these.

The journey of polyampholytes in the world of batteries is still in its early stages, but the potential is undeniable. With concerted efforts to enhance ionic conductivity, a thorough understanding of degradation mechanisms, and the design of stable, long-lasting polyampholyte materials, we are poised to unlock even more of the tremendous promise they hold. The future envisions batteries that are

not only safer and more stable but also highly efficient and adaptable to various operating conditions. Whether it's powering electric vehicles, revolutionizing portable electronics, or enabling grid-scale energy storage, polyampholytes have the potential to play a pivotal role in shaping the next generation of energy storage technologies.

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Conclusions

In conclusion, polyampholytes represent a remarkable breakthrough in the realm of energy storage materials, offering a host of attributes that are propelling them to the forefront of innovation in this field. Their unique combination of positively and negatively charged groups, coupled with their impressive ionic conductivity and superior ion adsorption and diffusion properties, has unlocked a wealth of opportunities for designing advanced energy storage systems.

Furthermore, the inherent benefits of reduced interfacial resistance, flexibility, and compatibility with a wide range of electrode materials make polyampholytes a good choice for various energy storage applications. These attributes collectively contribute to not only efficient charge transport but also to heightened power output and prolonged cycle life, addressing critical challenges in the energy storage sector.

As research and development efforts in polyampholyte-based energy storage technologies progress, we are witnessing the continued expansion of the horizons of materials science. This relentless pursuit of innovation is paving the way for groundbreaking advancements in the field.

Conflicts of interests

The authors declare no conflicts of interests.

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*Г. Төлеутай^{1,2}, М. Елубай³, Г. Айткалиева⁴, Г. Елемесова⁵

^{1,4,5}Сәтбаев университеті, Алматы қ., Қазақстан Республикасы;

²Стамбул университеті, Стамбул қ., Түркия;

³Торайғыров университет, Павлодар қ., Қазақстан Республикасы.

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ЖЕТІЛДІРІЛГЕН САҚТАУ ЖҮЙЕСІНЕ АРНАЛҒАН ИОНДЫҚ ПОЛИМЕРЛЕР РЕТІНДЕГІ ПОЛИАМФОЛИТТЕР

Энергияны сақтаудың тиімді және тұрақты шешімдерін іздеу зерттеушілерді материалдар мен технологиялардың кең ауқымын зерттеуге итермелейді. Олардың ішінде полимерлер озық аккумуляторлық жүйелерді әзірлеуде перспективалы үміткер ретінде пайда болды. Бұл инновациялық тәсіл бірнеше артықшылықтарды ұсынады және энергияны сақтау және пайдалану тәсілімізде төңкеріс жасауға мүмкіндік береді. Аккумуляторлық жүйелердегі полимерлер үлкен үмітке ие болғанымен, өткізгіштікті оңтайландыру және уақыт өте келе полимер деградациясына қатысты ықтимал мәселелерді

шешуді қоса алғанда, қиындықтар әлі де бар. Дегенмен, жүргізіліп жатқан ғылыми-зерттеу және тәжірибелік-конструкторлық күш-жігер осы проблемаларды белсенді түрде шешуде, полимер негізіндегі энергияны сақтау технологияларымен қол жеткізуге болатын шектеулерді итермелейді. Технологияның алға жылжуы және полимерлік материалдар туралы түсінігіміз тереңдеген сайын, біз полимер негізіндегі батареялар әлемімізді таза, қауіпсіз және жан-жақты қуат көздерімен қуаттандыруда маңызды рөл атқаратын болашақты болжай аламыз. Сонымен қатар, бір макромолекулада оң және теріс зарядтарды қамтитын полиамфолиттер деп аталатын полимерлер тобының Advanced Battery Technologies-те көптеген әлеуетті қолданбалары бар. Осындай ерекше сапаға байланысты полиамфолиттер керемет электрохимиялық қасиеттерді көрсете алады, бұл оларды батареяларда иондық полимерлер ретінде пайдалану үшін қолайлы кандидаттар етеді. Бұл мақалада полиамфолиттердің дамып келе жатқан саласы және олардың алдыңғы қатарлы аккумуляторлық технологиялар саласындағы иондық полимерлер ретіндегі перспективалық рөлі қарастырылады. Мұнда біз олардың батарея қауіпсіздігін, тұрақтылығын және жалпы өнімділігін арттырудағы әлеуетті үлестерін зерттейміз. Бұл зерттеу келесі ұрпақ энергия сақтау шешімдерін іздеуде полиамфолиттер ұсынатын инновациялық мүмкіндіктерді көрсетеді.

Кілтті сөздер: Полиамфолиттер, иондық полимерлер, кеңейтілген сақтау жүйелері, электрохимиялық көрсеткіштер, энергия сақтау жүйелері.

Г. Толеутай^{1,2}, М. Елубай³, Г. Айткалиева⁴, Г. Елемесова⁵

^{1,4,5}Сатпаев ун-верситет, Алматы, Республика Казахстан,

²Стамбульский университет, Стамбул, Турция,

³Торайғыров Университет, Павлодар, Казахстан

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ПОЛИАМФОЛИТЫ КАК ИОННЫЕ ПОЛИМЕРЫ ДЛЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ СИСТЕМ ХРАНЕНИЯ

Поиск эффективных и устойчивых решений для хранения энергии побудил исследователей изучить широкий спектр материалов и технологий. Среди них полимеры оказались многообещающим кандидатом при разработке современных аккумуляторных систем.

Этот инновационный подход предлагает ряд преимуществ и потенциально может произвести революцию в способах хранения и использования энергии. Хотя полимеры в аккумуляторных системах открывают огромные перспективы, остаются проблемы, включая оптимизацию проводимости и решение потенциальных проблем, связанных с деградацией полимера с течением времени. Однако текущие исследования и разработки активно решают эти проблемы, расширяя границы достижимых технологий хранения энергии на основе полимеров. Поскольку технологии продолжают развиваться, а наше понимание полимерных материалов углубляется, мы можем предвидеть будущее, в котором батареи на основе полимеров будут играть значительную роль в обеспечении нашего мира более чистыми, безопасными и универсальными источниками энергии. Кроме того, семейство полимеров, известных как полиамфолиты, которые содержат как положительные, так и отрицательные заряды в одной макромолекуле, имеет множество потенциальных применений в передовых аккумуляторных технологиях. Из-за этого особого качества полиамфолиты могут проявлять потрясающие электрохимические свойства, что делает их желательными кандидатами для использования в качестве ионных полимеров в батареях. В этой статье рассматривается развивающаяся область полиамфолитов и их многообещающая роль в качестве ионных полимеров в сфере передовых аккумуляторных технологий. Здесь мы рассмотрим их потенциальный вклад в повышение безопасности, стабильности и общей производительности аккумуляторов. Это исследование подчеркивает инновационные возможности, которые полиамфолиты предлагают в поисках решений для хранения энергии следующего поколения.

Ключевые слова: полиамфолиты, ионные полимеры, современные системы хранения, электрохимические характеристики, системы хранения энергии.

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«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

67-36-69

E-mail: kereku@tou.edu.kz

www.vestnik-energy.tou.edu.kz