

## Low energy cost high electro dialysis performance anion-exchange membranes for desalination

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### ABSTRACT

Energy consumption (EC) and salt flux ( $J$ ) are the two key parameters of the industrial electro dialysis (ED) devices. Increasing  $J$  usually increases EC. The challenge of a qualified ED anion-exchange membrane (AEM) is the dilemma of high  $J$  and low EC. Here we designed a series of poly(aromatic ethers) based AEMs with main-chain type quaternary ammoniums. The characterization results of structure and basic properties tell that the so-made AEMs are homogeneous, dense and defect-free, and show applicable ion exchange capacities (IECs), water uptakes (WUs), area resistances ( $R_{area}$ ) and mechanical properties. The results of the ED tests clear that the current efficiency ( $\eta$ ) values of the AEMs ED units are higher than 87.4% comparing comparable or better EC than that of the commercial AEM TWEDA1 ED unit ( $J = 81.22 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  $EC = 2.13 \text{ kWh kg}^{-1}$ ) and  $J$  varying from 79.77 to 80.92  $\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Especially, the ED unit of QPAEK ( $IEC = 1.14 \text{ mmol g}^{-1}$ ) has an EC of 2.08  $\text{kWh kg}^{-1}$ . The tailored AEMs ED units have good comprehensive ED performances with relatively high  $J$  and low EC. These results reveal the potential of QPAEs for industrial ED processes.

**Keywords:** Anion exchange membrane; Poly(arylene ethers); Electro dialysis; Desalination; Low energy consumption

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