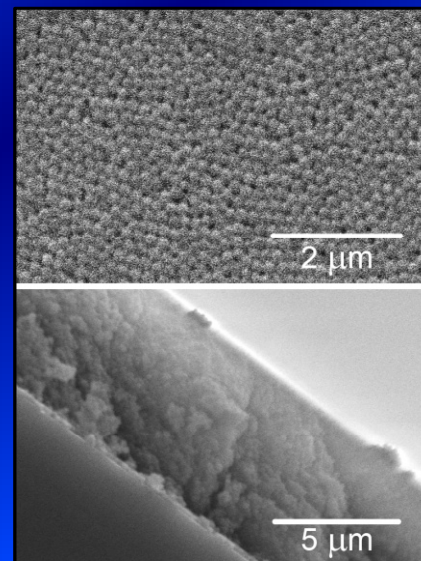
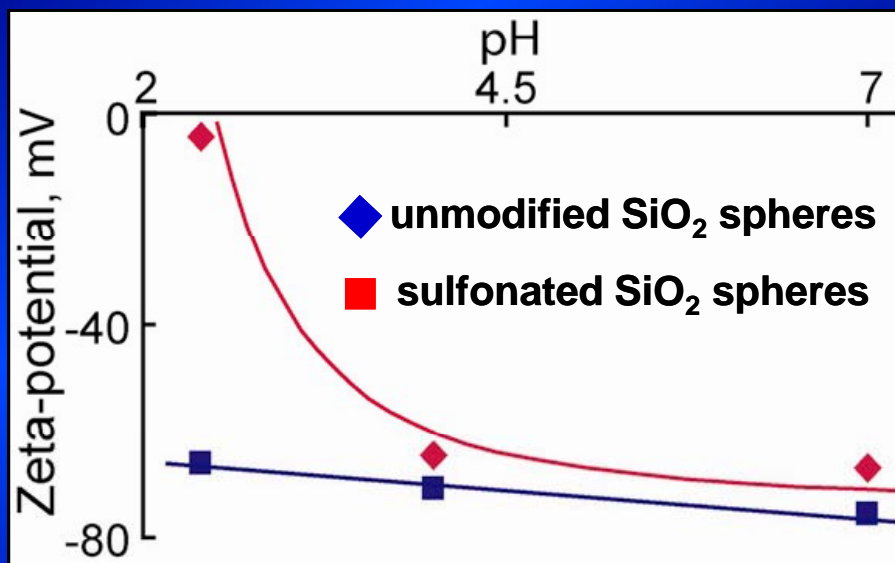
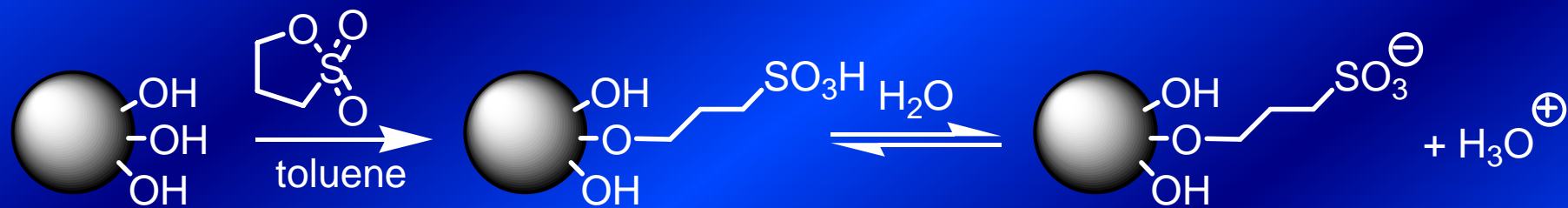


unmodified silica has no strongly acidic groups, surface sulfonation would:

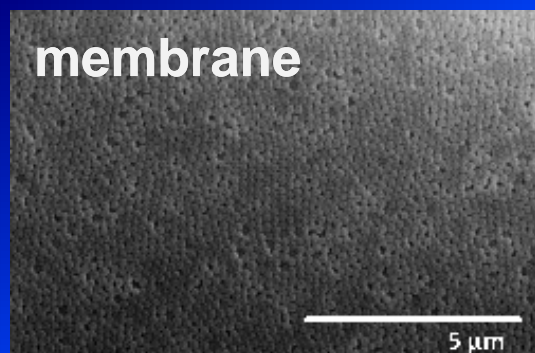
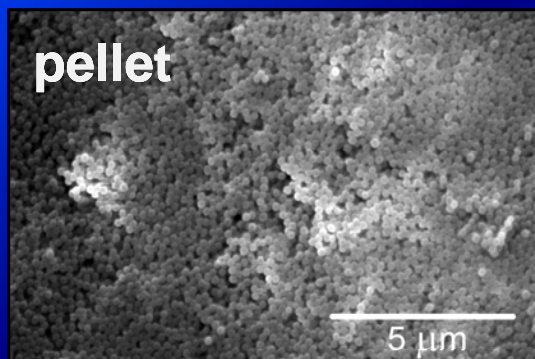
- provide highly acidic groups
- lead to proton-conductivity through interconnected nanopores



sulfonated silica spheres can be self-assembled into colloidal films



- **pellets** - pressed sulfonated spheres
- **membranes** - self- assembled sulfonated spheres
- materials coated with silver, placed between electrodes inside controlled temp/humidity chamber, conductivity is measured using EIS



material	proton conductivity σ , S/cm (at 100 °C and 98% R.H.)	
	unmodified	sulfonated
pellet	2.2×10^{-6}	7.0×10^{-5}
self-assembled membrane	5.0×10^{-6}	1.4×10^{-2}

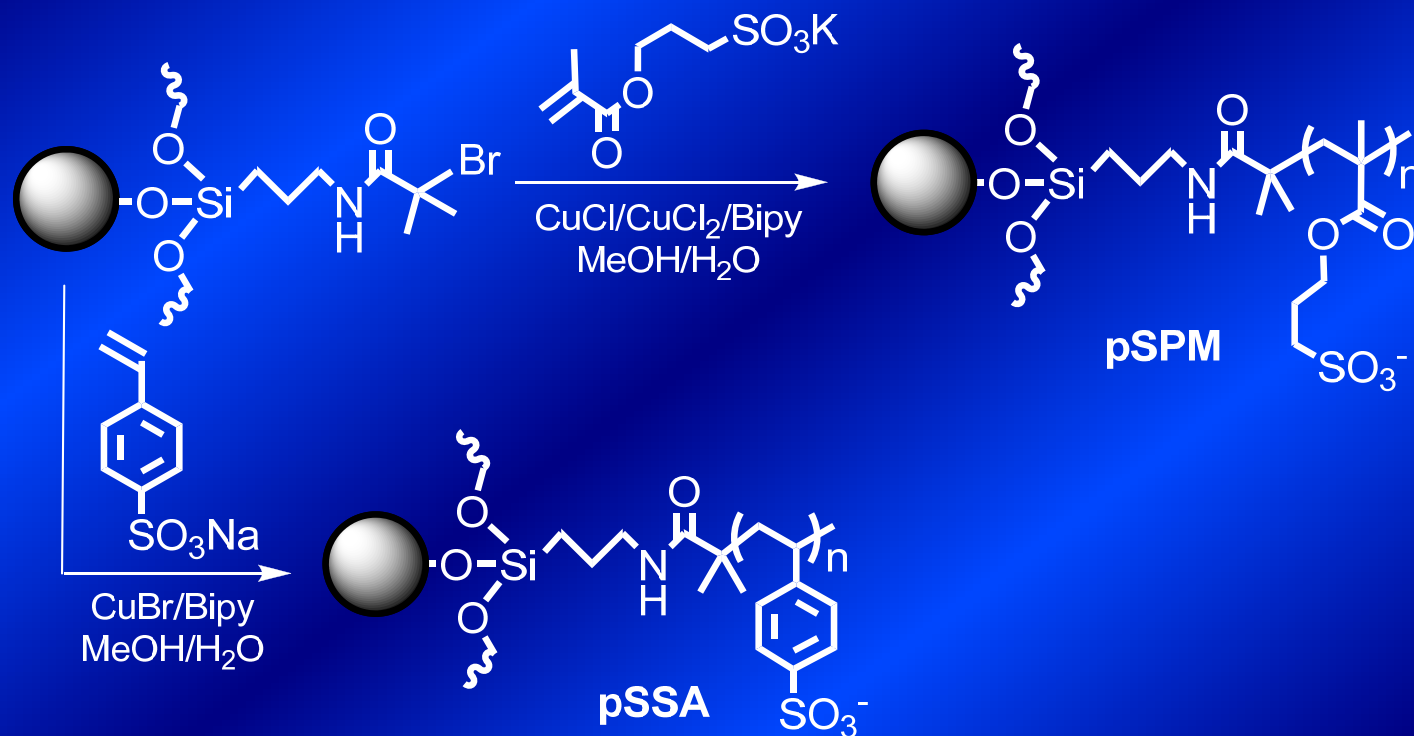
- **pellets**: sulfonation increases proton conductivity ~30-fold, it is comparable to that of some porous glasses but quite low
- **membranes**: ordering of unmodified spheres increases proton conductivity ~2-fold but for sulfonated spheres this increase is ~2 orders of magnitude

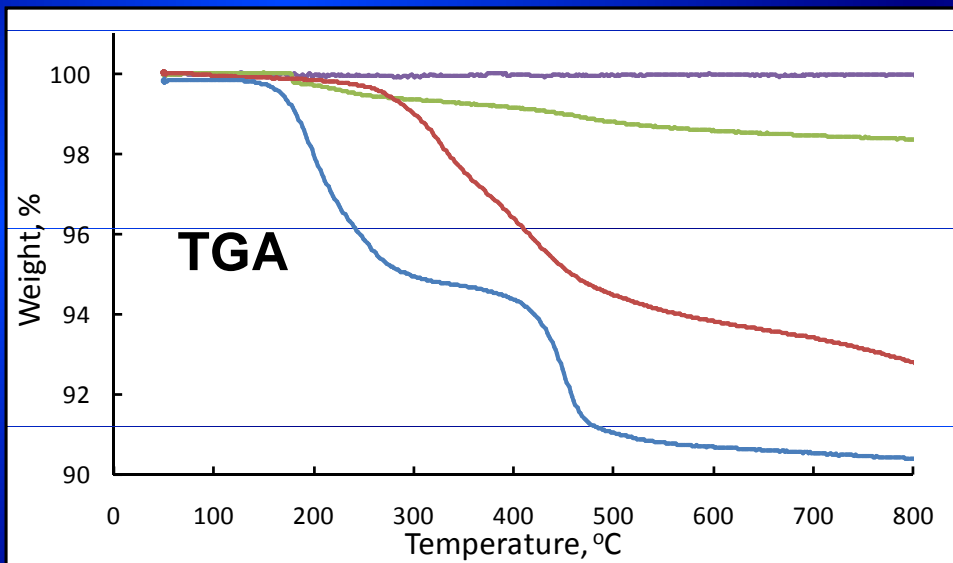




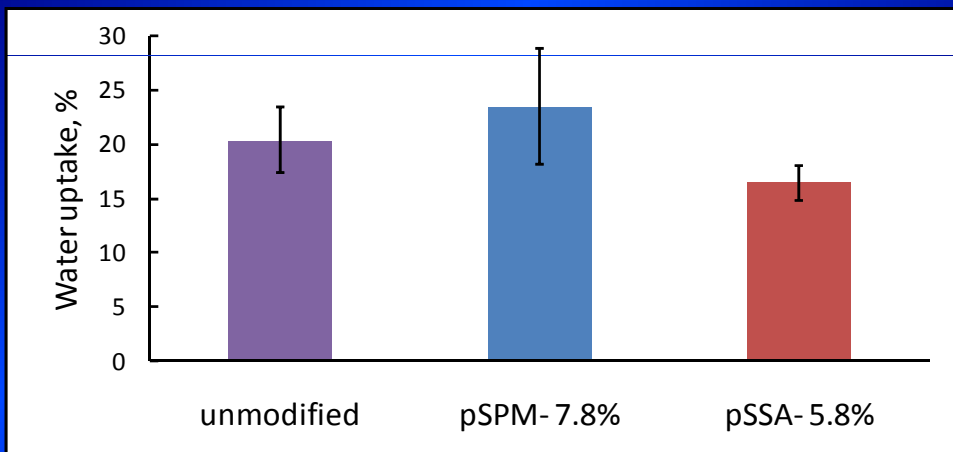
novel approach to hybrid proton-conducting membranes:

- nano-frit is an inorganic matrix with continuous network of nanopores providing mechanical stability and water retention
- surface-bound polymer brushes with acidic groups provide the proton conductivity
- matrix allows to introduce and investigate unprecedented polymer brush architectures
- inorganic matrix provides mechanical stability under oxidative conditions and high temperature





unmodified (purple), initiator-modified (green), pSSA modified (red), and pSPM modified (blue) sintered membranes



water uptake for sintered membranes after soaking in water at room temperature for 24 hours.

