

Supporting Information

Ion Diffusion Coefficients Through Polyelectrolyte Multilayers: Temperature and Charge Dependence

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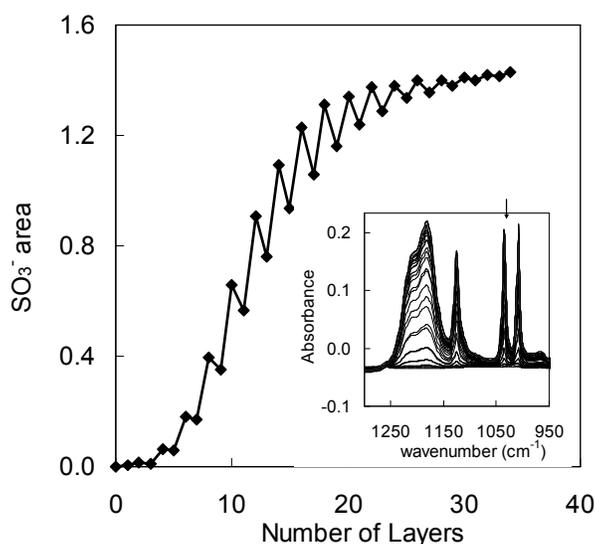


Figure S1. Sulfonate peak area at 1035 cm^{-1} vs. number of layers of the buildup of $(\text{PDADMA/PSS})_{17}$ at 1 M NaCl on the ATR germanium crystal with 1 M NaCl background. The inset is the spectrum of the sulfonate peaks during the layer by layer buildup.

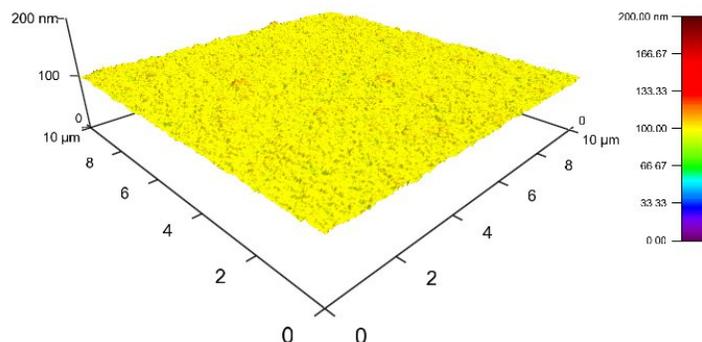


Figure S2. AFM image (10 x 10 μm) of a (PDADMA/PSS)₁₀ multilayer built at 1.0 M NaCl. The film was annealed in 1.0 M NaCl for 20 hours prior to imaging. The image clearly shows the uniformity of the surface. The roughness was measured to be less than 5 nm.

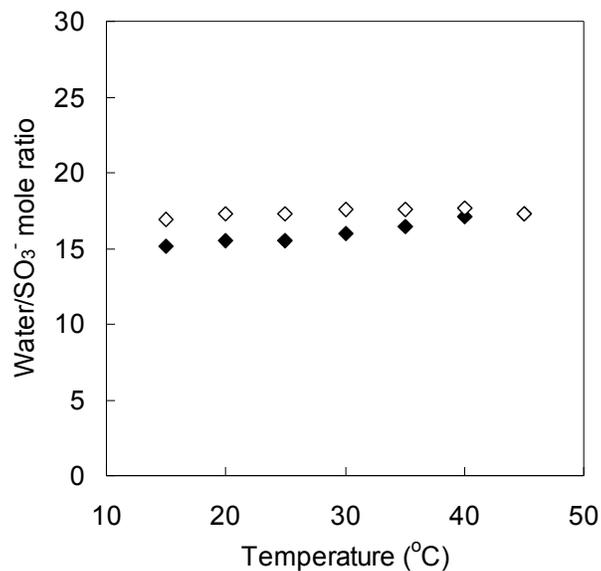


Figure S3. Water/SO₃⁻ mole ratio for a (PDADMA/PSS)₁₇ PEMU coated on a germanium crystal at 1 M NaCl. The peak areas were taken from Figure 1 in the main article and calibrated with a standard solution of 0.2 M PSS (passed over a dry Ge crystal at different temperatures with air background).

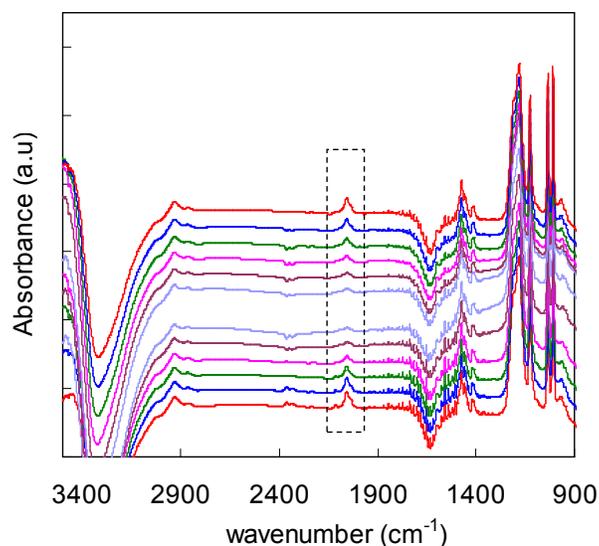


Figure S4. ATR-FTIR Spectra of the doping of (PDADMA/PSS)₁₇ built in at 1 M NaCl coated on a Ge ATR. Electrolyte was 2mM ferricyanide in 0.6 M NaCl; ferricyanide solution was allowed to equilibrate for 5 minutes. PEMU was rinsed with 1.0 M NaCl between each temperature stop to remove the ferricyanide from the film. The dashed box marks the ferricyanide peaks at each temperature. 1.0 M NaCl was taken as a background. The lower set of curves corresponds to the spectra collected while increasing temperature from 15 to 40 °C with 5 °C intervals, and the upper set of curves corresponds to the ones with decreasing temperature from 40 to 15 °C.

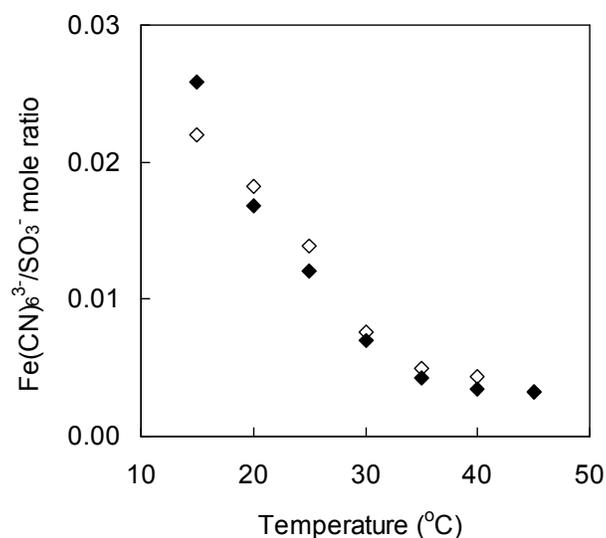


Figure S5. Ferricyanide/SO₃⁻ mole ratio at different temperature from the spectra in Figure S3. Electrolyte was 2 mM ferricyanide in 0.6 M NaCl injected on a coated Germanium crystal with (PDADMA/PSS)₁₇ (calibrated using a mixture of 0.2 M PSS and 0.02 M ferricyanide standards on a bare crystal).

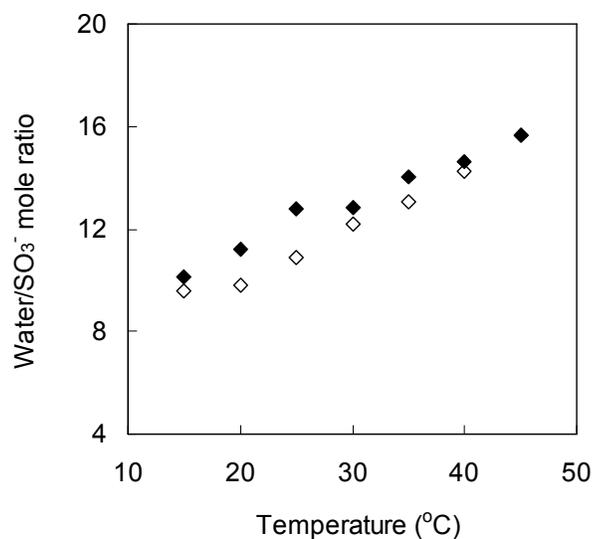


Figure S6. Water/SO₃⁻ mole ratio at different temperatures when 2 mM ferricyanide in 0.6 M NaCl is injected on a coated Ge crystal with (PDADMA/PSS)₁₇. The corresponding spectra were taken with dry Ge crystal background.

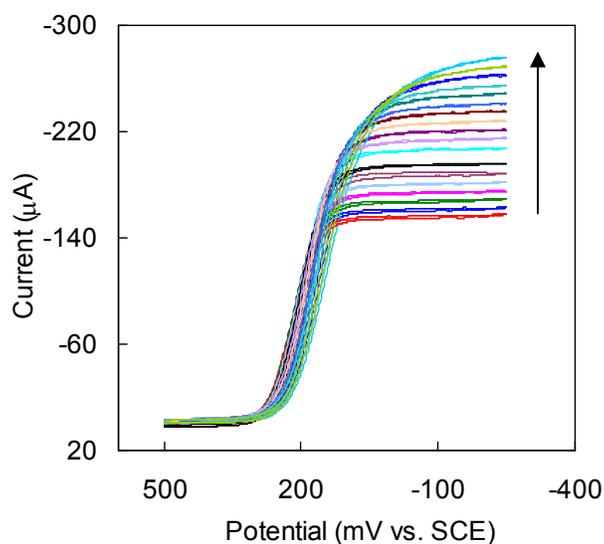


Figure S7. Linear scan voltammograms on a bare rotating disk electrode for 2 mM ferricyanide in 0.6 M NaCl at different temperatures (direction of the arrow from 14 to 50 °C with 2 °C intervals), 20 mV/s sweep rate, rotation rate 1000 rpm. Electrode area 0.1963 cm².

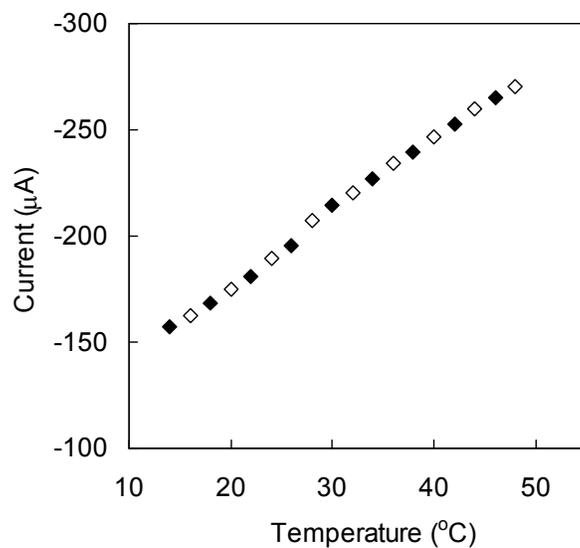


Figure S8. Limiting current vs. temperature on the bare rotating disk electrode from the CVs in Figure S7.

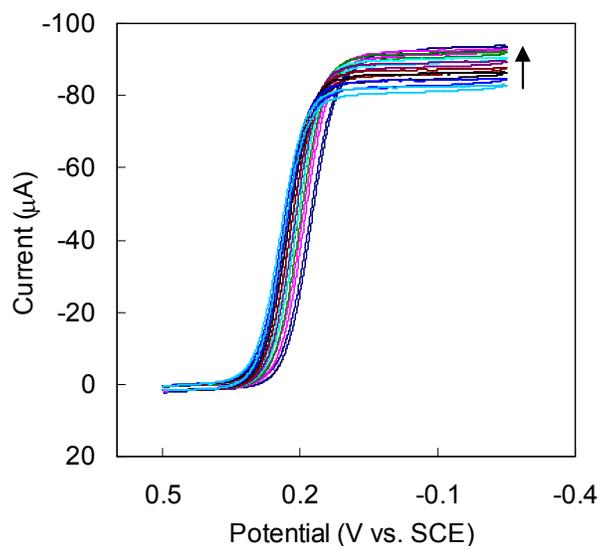


Figure S9. Linear scan voltammograms on a bare rotating disk electrode of 1 mM ferricyanide at different salt concentrations (direction of the arrow from 0.2 to 2.0 M NaCl), 20 mV/s sweep rate, and 1000 RPM rotation rate. Electrode area 0.1963 cm^2

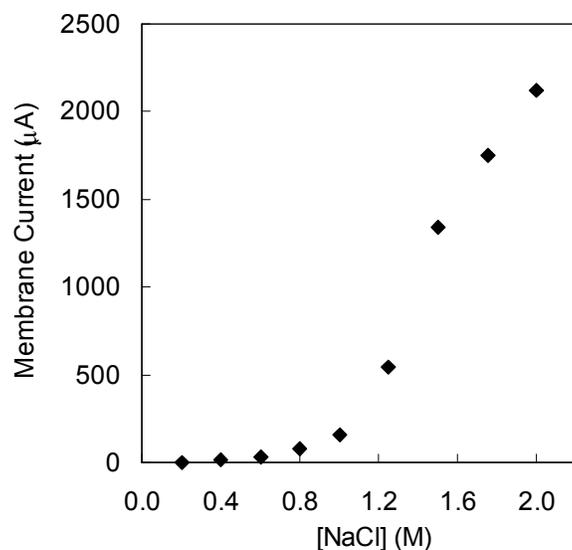


Figure S10. Membrane current vs. salt concentration for 1 mM ferricyanide at a rotating disk electrode. The electrode was coated with 20 layers PDADMA/PSS in 1 M NaCl, then annealed in 1.0 M NaCl for 18 hours; 20 mV/s sweep rate, rotation rate 1000 rpm. Electrode area 0.1963 cm²

Table S1. Measured half-wave potentials, $E_{1/2}$ and formal potentials, E° vs. NaCl concentration on a bare rotating disk electrode. $E_{1/2}$ was measured for 1 mM ferricyanide, and E° for an equimolar mixture of ferri and ferrocyanide 1 mM each. Potentials were measured against a KCl-saturated calomel reference electrode. Rotation rate 1000 rpm, 20 mV/s sweep rate, electrode area 0.1963 cm²

[NaCl] (M)	$E_{1/2}$ (mV)	E° (mV)
0.20	181	182
0.40	195	195
0.60	206	203
0.80	214	210
1.00	220	217
1.25	226	223
1.50	234	230
1.75	239	235
2.00	244	240