

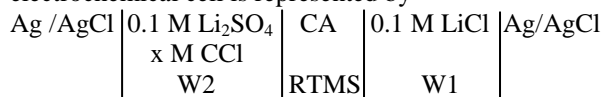
**Novel Hydrophobic Molten Salts Based on  
Tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate Anion  
for Electrochemistry  
of the Molten Salt|Water Interface**

Seiichi Imakura, Naoya Nishi, Masahiro Yamamoto, and  
Takashi Kakiuchi

Department of Energy and Hydrocarbon Chemistry,  
Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University,  
Kyoto 615-8510, Japan

Room-temperature molten salts (RTMSs) that form a polarized RTMS|W interface, so far proposed, are composed of hydrophobic cations, such as tetraalkylammonium ions, and the hydrophobic anions, such as  $\text{PF}_6^-$  or bis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)imide anion ( $\text{C}_n\text{C}_n\text{N}^-$ ). To extend the polarized potential window so that the transfer of more hydrophobic cations or of more hydrophobic anion from W to RTMS. RTMSs composed of more hydrophobic anions are required. In this study, we will show that the potential window can be extended by using the hydrophobic anion, tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate (TFPB).

The cations used are 1-alkyl-3-methylimidazolium ( $\text{C}_n\text{mim}^+$ ,  $n=2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12$ ), 1-dodecylpyridinium ( $\text{C}_{12}\text{Py}^+$ ), tri-*n*-octylmethylammonium ( $\text{TOMA}^+$ ), and 2-octadecylisoquinolinium ( $\text{C}_{18}\text{Iq}^+$ ). The electrochemical voltammetric measurements of the RTMS|W interfaces were made by using capillary electrodes. The electrochemical cell is represented by



where  $\text{C}^+$  and  $\text{A}^-$  denote the cation and anion comprising RTMS. The potential of the right-hand side terminal with respect to the left will be referred to as  $E$ .

The melting points of the TFPB-based molten salts are shown in Table. 1. All  $\text{C}_n\text{mim}^+$  TFPB used and  $\text{C}_{12}\text{Py}^+\text{TFPB}$  show melting points higher than room temperature.  $\text{TOMA}^+\text{TFPB}$  and  $\text{C}_{18}\text{Iq}^+\text{TFPB}$  are found to be liquid at room temperature. The potential window of the RTMS|W interfaces are estimated by using cyclic voltammetry. The width of the potential window of  $\text{TOMA}^+\text{TFPB}/\text{W}$  and  $\text{C}_{18}\text{Iq}^+\text{TFPB}/\text{W}$  interfaces were measured to be 150 mV and 300 mV respectively. Compared with our previous results of the potential window of  $\text{C}_{18}\text{IqC}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}/\text{W}$  interface 250 mV, the potential window was 50 mV extended by using TFPB anion.

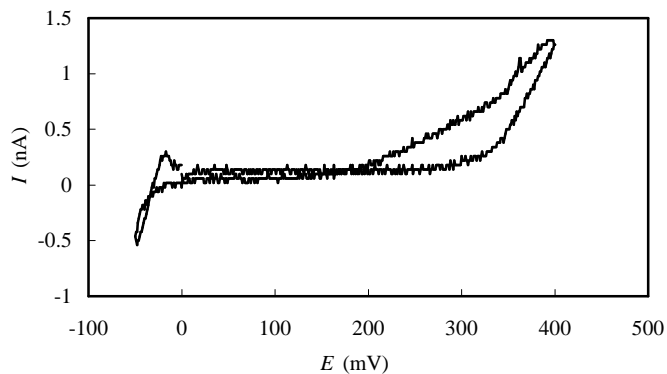


Fig 1. Cyclic voltammogram for the ion transfer across  $\text{C}_{18}\text{IqC}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}/\text{W}$  interface at  $56^\circ\text{C}$ . Scan rate: 50 mV/sec.

Table 1. Melting points of TFPB-based molten salts

Cation	m.p. / $^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{C}_2\text{mim}^+$	134.0
$\text{C}_4\text{mim}^+$	104.0
$\text{C}_5\text{mim}^+$	82.0
$\text{C}_6\text{mim}^+$	82.0
$\text{C}_7\text{mim}^+$	69.0
$\text{C}_8\text{mim}^+$	75.5
$\text{C}_{10}\text{mim}^+$	85.5
$\text{C}_{12}\text{mim}^+$	72.0
$\text{C}_{12}\text{Py}^+$	64.0
$\text{TOMA}^+$	< 30
$\text{C}_{18}\text{Iq}^+$	< 25