リオトロピック液晶性高分子電解質における含有水分子の環境の 評価

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Evaluation of the environment of contained water molecules in lyotropic liquid crystalline polymer electrolytes (¹*Japan Advanced Institute for Science and Technology*) OYuya Inukai, ¹ Yutaro Ono, ¹ Kentaro Aoki, ¹ Yuki Nagao ¹

Ion transport study in the organized structures such as the higher-order hierarchical structures in proteins has attracted much attention. Alkyl sulfonated polyimide (ASPI-1), as the structure shown in Figure 1, shows the hierarchical structure based on the lyotropic liquid crystalline property, and we found that enhancement of the proton conductivity by structural change with humidification. To deeply understand the state of the water molecules in the organized structure, we assigned and quantitatively evaluated the environment of water molecules.

We performed the variable humidity *in-situ* FT-IR spectroscopy of ASPI-1 thin film, and deconvoluted the O–H stretching band. Then we assigned the water environments from the peak positions based on the literature²⁾ and calculated the ratio from the area. Moreover, using water uptake amount measured by the quartz crystal microbalance, water uptake ratio at different environments were quantified (Figure 2). We found that water molecules of H-bonded to H₂O and water molecules of H-bonded to SO₃⁻ increased remarkably with humidification. *Keywords: Lyotropic Liquid Crystal; Polymer Electrolyte; Proton; In-situ FT-IR; Quartz Crystal Microbalance*

タンパク質の高次階層構造にみられるような組織構造中のイオン輸送に関する研究が注目を集めている。Figure 1 に示すアルキルスルホン化ポリイミド(ASPI-1)は、リオトロピック液晶性に基づく階層構造を有し、そのプロトン伝導性は含水に伴う構造変化によって向上することを我々が見出した¹⁾。そこで、我々は組織構造中の水分子の理解を深めるため、水分子の環境を帰属し、さらに定量的評価を行った。

まず、ASPI-1 薄膜の湿度可変 in-situ FT-IR 測定を行い、O-H 伸縮振動領域のスペクトルをピーク分離した。そのピーク位置から先行文献 ²⁾を基に水分子の環境を帰属し、その面積から比率を算出した。さらに、水晶振動子マイクロバランス法により測定した含水量の値を用いて、薄膜中の各環境下にある含水率を定量化した(Figure 2)。その結果、スルホン酸基に水素結合した水分子および水と水素結合した水分子が加湿に伴って顕著に増加することが分かった。

- 1) Y. Ono, et al., Macromolecules, 2018, 51, 3351.
- 2) H. Nishiyama, et al., J. Phys. Chem. C, 2020, 124, 9703.

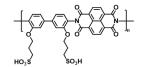


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of ASPI-1.

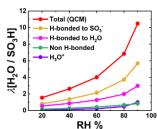


Fig. 2. Humidity dependence of water uptake on different environments in ASPI-1 thin film.