## 二元系含水溶媒中におけるリチウム電解液の溶媒和に関する 定量NMRによる考察

(神大院工<sup>1</sup>・ヤゲウォ大化<sup>2</sup>) ○永井 将崇<sup>1</sup>・牧 秀志<sup>1</sup>・水畑 穣<sup>1,2</sup> Quantitative NMR Study on Solvation of Lithium Electrolyte in Binary Hydrous Solvents (<sup>1</sup>Graduate School of Engineering, Kobe University, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Engineering, Jagiellonian University,) ○Masataka Nagai<sup>1</sup>, Hideshi Maki<sup>1</sup>, Minoru Mizuhata<sup>1,2</sup>

We took advantage of the feature that protons with reduced activity are not detected in <sup>1</sup>H-q NMR measurements, and in this study, we measured binary hydrous solvent by <sup>1</sup>H-q NMR. We compare the peak area calculated from the sampling ratio with the actually detected peak area, and understand solvent interactions and solvation structure. I thought that a permittivity of organic solvent is the main factor affects water molecules, so I used organic solvents with significantly different permittivity (methanol, DMSO, AN, GBL, sulfolane, PC).

It was suggested that an organic solvent that has a high permittivity and a cyclic molecular shape has a large effect of breaking hydrogen bonds of water molecules. It is confirmed that the chemical shift of water molecule decreased, and it had an inflection.

Keyword Binary Hydrous Solvent, Quantitative NMR, Hydrogen bonds

活量が低下したプロトンは <sup>1</sup>H-q NMR 測定で検出されないという特性を活かし、本研究では二元系含水溶媒の <sup>1</sup>H-q NMR 測定を行い、仕込み比から算出されるピーク面積と実際に検出されたピーク面積の比較から溶媒間相互作用と溶媒和構造に関する知見を得た。有機溶媒の誘電率が水分子に与える影響を支配すると考え、誘電率の大きく異なるメタノール、DMSO、AN、GBL、スルホラン、PC を有機溶媒として用いた。 <sup>1</sup>H-q NMR 測定によるピーク面積の比較とケミカルシフトから、誘電率が高く分子形状が環状である有機溶媒は、水分子の水素結合を破壊する作用が大きいことが示唆された。

さらに LiClO4を添加すると、特にと、特機におりると、特機にかりを変して、カルケミカルケミカルケミカルケミカルケミカルを変がなった。

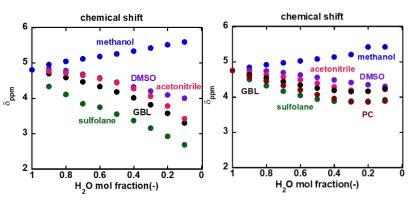


Fig.1 Chemical shift for water peak in organic solvent -water mixed solvent

Fig.2 Chemical shift for water peak in organic solvent -water mixed solvent with 1.0 mol LiClO<sub>4</sub>