## 다공성 고분자 전해질의 전기화학적 특성평가

## <u>최재원</u>, 안주현\*, 신초롱<sup>1</sup>, 김종선<sup>2</sup>, 박진우<sup>2</sup>, 안효준<sup>2</sup>, 류호석<sup>2</sup>, 김익환<sup>3</sup> 경상대학교 생명화학공학과, IT용 에너지 저장 및 변환연구센터; <sup>1</sup>경상대학교 생명화 학공학과, IT용 에너지 저장 및 변환연구센터; <sup>2</sup>경상대학교 나노•신소재공학부, 아이큐브 사업단; <sup>3</sup>(주) 삼웅 (jhahn@gnu.kr\*)

Polyurethane was synthesized by polyaddition of polytetra methylene ether glycol(PTMEG) and ethylene glycol(EG) with 4,4'-methylenebis(phenyl isocyanate)(MDI) and had been used of DMF as a solvent. Polyurethane solution was prepared by varying the composition of the DMF. And then, that was casted on Teflon sheet. Micro-porous polyurethane films were prepared by phase inversion, and their properties were characterized with Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy(FT-IR) and scanning electron microscope(SEM). Polyurethane polymer electrolytes were prepared by soaking the porous films in 1M LiCF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>-PC, and investigated ionic conductivity and decomposition voltage. The ionic conductivity of the 30% polyurethane film with LiCF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>-PC was  $1.2 \times 10^{-4}$  S/cm at room temperature.