

Morphological and conductivity studies of di-ureasil xerogels containing lithium triflate

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Abstract

Sol/gel derived poly(oxyethylene)/siloxane hybrids doped with lithium triflate, LiCF_3SO_3 , have been investigated. The host hybrid matrix of these materials, designated as di-ureasil and represented by $\text{U}(600)$, is composed by a siliceous framework to which polyether chains containing 8.5 oxyethylene repeat units are covalently bonded through urea linkages. Xerogel samples $\text{U}(600)_n \text{LiCF}_3\text{SO}_3$ with n (where n is the molar ratio of oxyethylene repeat unit per Li ion) between and 0.1 have been examined. X-ray diffraction and differential scanning calorimetry have provided conclusive evidence that the xerogels analyzed are completely amorphous. The salt-rich material with $n=1$ exhibits the highest conductivity over the whole range of temperature analyzed (e.g. 4.3×10^{-6} and $2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$, respectively, at 25 and 94°C).

Keywords: Di-ureasils; Li ; X-ray diffraction; Differential scanning calorimetry; Ionic conductivity

Conclusions

Completely amorphous lithium triflate-based POE/siloxane ormolyte xerogels in which the organic oxyethylene segments are bonded to siloxane regions by urea bridges have been produced by means of the sol-gel method. Various electrolytes with a wide range of guest salt concentration have been characterized. Their attractive conducting, thermal and mechanical properties suggest that further studies of this organic-inorganic hybrid system are worth pursuing.