




2021 대학원

교육연구산학협력
박람회(G-Fair)

혁신인재
양성사업단

첨단화학소재 교육연구단

정부부처/사업명	교육부 / 4단계 BK21사업
센터/사업단명	첨단화학소재 교육연구단
연구책임자	윤현석
센터/사업단 주소	전남대학교 공과대학 5호관
총 사업 기간	2020.9.1.-2027.8.31.(84개월)
총 사업비	1,516,157천원(국고)
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사업(연구) 목표

본 교육연구단은 교육 및 연구에 있어서 패러다임의 변화를 빠르게 인식하고 이를 능동적으로 수용함으로써, 창의적이고 실용적인 공학인재를 양성하고, 나아가 전락 첨단소재 분야에서 교수진의 연구력을 세계적 수준으로 향상 시킴으로서 'Change Maker' 로서 전남대학교 및 대학원의 대외 위상을 제고하고, 나아가 지역의 혁신을 주도하는 주협업자로서의 위치를 정립

사업(연구) 내용

교육역량 영역

■ 교육연구단의 교과과정

- 현재 본 교육연구단은 고분자공학, 화학공학, 섬유공학 등 다양한 분야의 전공자로 구성된 연구단으로서 미래전략형 융복합에너지 첨단소재 분야를 주도할 창의 우수 인재를 양성
- 본 연구단 소속 교수들은 기초학문뿐만 아니라, 최신 연구 동향 및 산업수요 등을 반영한 수업을 개설하여 학생들을 지도하고 있음. 특히, 유기합성, 에너지소재, 환경소재, 탄소소재, 유연전자소재, 신복합소재공정 등으로 교과목을 분류하여 첨단 소재 분야의 연구인력 양성
- 학술중점/실용중점 두 트랙 (two track) 박사 학위 프로그램 도입
- 소재설계/소재합성/소재가공/에너지응용 총 4가지 큰 분야에서 교육과 연구의 선순환 구조 구축하고 교육-연구 연계실용성 교과목과 타학부간의 공유과목을 통하여 화학융합소재기반의 유기적 연구 교과목 프로그램 도입

■ 교육연구단 인력양성 실적 및 계획

- 본 교육연구단은 2015~2019년 석사와 박사 졸업자 중 80.8%가 취업하여 높은 취업률을 달성
- 대학원생의 연구 환경 기반 조성/수월성 증진을 위한 지연/연구 활동 및 취업을 위한 인프라 구축/외국인 학생 지원 등을 통하여 화학융합소재기반의 인력양성을 목표로 하며 신진연구인력도 지원 및 확보할 계획

연구역량 영역

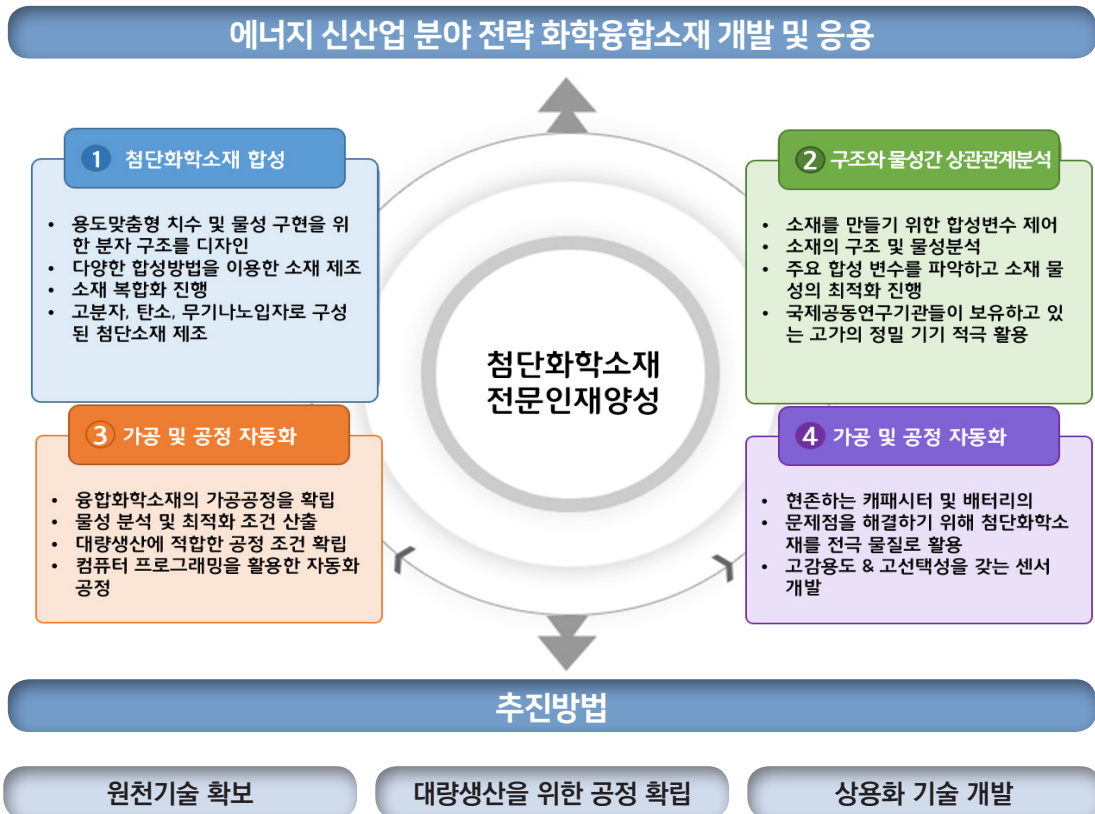
■ 교육연구단의 연구업적물 우수성

- 교육연구단 소속 교수들의 최근 5년 대표논문 3건들은 대부분 JCR 분야별 랭킹 10% 이내이며 IF > 10의 실적이 약 50%임.
- 최근 10년 에너지 신산업 분야 대표연구업적물은 ACS Nano, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Nature Communications 등 보유

■ 교육연구단의 연구역량 향상 계획

- 본 교육연구단은 이러한 첨단 소재 기반의 에너지 응용 기술 개발에 대해 교육 및 연구 활동을 통해 근본적인 이해의 폭을 넓히는 기회를 마련하고자 함. 특히, 소재의 융복합화를 통하여 에너지의 고효율 생산 및 저장을 꾀하며 시스템 효율을 극대화하는 융복합 소재를 개발을 목표

- 본 교육연구단은 에너지 생산, 전환, 저장, 고효율화 등과 관련된 첨단소재 개발에 대한 교육 및 연구 활동을 수행하며, 해외 연구자와 공동연구를 통하여 에너지 관련 첨단 기술 개발을 이루며 지역사회경제 발전에 기여
- 학부 내 Alan MacDiarmid 에너지 연구소와 협력 관계에 있는 유수의 국외 연구 그룹과 에너지 관련 첨단 소재 관련 기술 교류를 실시하여 참여를 유도하여 성과를 지속
- 에너지 생산, 저장, 고효율화를 위한 첨단 소재 개발을 위하여 본 교육연구단은 단위요소기술 확보, 요소 기술 융합을 통한 에너지 저장 소재 개발, 그리고 고효율 융복합소재를 통한 기술 고도화의 3단계로 연구를 진행할 예정



산학협력 영역

■ 산학공동 교육과정 운영 계획

- 산학공동 교육과정의 효과적인 개발을 위하여 개방·참여, 공유·연계, 성과·지속의 3단계로 산학협력 시스템을 구축하여 중장기적 산학협력 지원
- 산학연 협동과정 운영 및 지역 산업체 임직원/연구소 연구원을 객원교수로 임용하고 지역 산업체/연구소가 참여하는 콜로퀴엄 강좌를 개설할 예정

■ 산학 간 인적/물적 교류 계획

- 산학 기업인 특강의 정기적 실시를 통한 산업체 최신 기술 노하우 공유 및 산학 간 연구 성과의 공유 및 지속성 있게 네트워크 교류를 진행
- 공동 장비 운영을 통해 산학 간 인적/물적 교류를 극대화하고 산업체의 애로기술 파악 후 보유 기술의 전수, 산학협력 지원을 통한 교류 시스템 구축

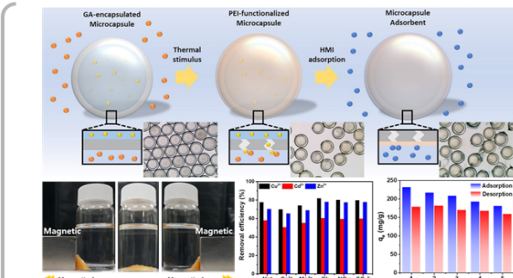
주요 성과

■ BK21 사업 참여기간(2020.09 ~ 2021.08)동안의 성과

- 논문 총 38편 (JCR 상위 5%: 13편, JCR 상위 10%: 9편, IF>10: 7편)
- 국내외 학술대회 26회 참여
- 특허출원: 1건, 특허등록: 10건
- 기술이전 1건
- 교과목 개발 4건
- 국제 공동연구 4건
- 산업사회 기여도 13건
- 신진인력 2명

전남대학교 고분자융합소재공학부

장민철 교수팀, "중금속 흡착 고성능 고분자 마이크로 캡슐" 개발



전남대학교 장민철 교수 연구팀(연성재)은 액적 기반 미세유체 시스템을 이용한 고분자 마이크로 캡슐의 간단한 표면 개질 공정을 개발하고, 이를 통해 중금속 이온 제거 효율이 우수한 흡착제를 제조했다. 이렇게 제조된 중금속 흡착 마이크로 캡슐은 다른 이온의 존재 하에서도 중금속에 대한 높은 흡착 효율을 보일 뿐만 아니라, 자석을 이용해 간단히 수거 후 재사용이 가능하여 실제 수질 환경 시스템에 응용할 수 있을 것으로 전망된다. 이 연구결과는 'Chemical Engineering Journal'(IF 13.27, SCI 환경분야 상위 2.7%) 12월호에 게재 예정이다.

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Chemical Engineering Journal
 Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cej

Facile preparation of amino-functionalized polymeric microcapsules as efficient adsorbent for heavy metal ions removal

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Keywords:
 Water purification
 Microcapsules
 Heavy metal removal
 Functionalization
 Sol-gel reaction

Herein, amino-functionalized monodisperse polymeric microcapsules were prepared via Schiff-base reaction between polyethylenimine (PEI) and glutaraldehyde (GA) using a microfluidic approach. The GA encapsulated in the microcapsules leaked through thermal-induced microcracks at the shell of the microcapsules, and then the leaked GA caused crosslinking of the PEI molecules on the shell without any further treatments. The success of amino-functionalization and the surface morphology of the microcapsules were demonstrated by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy, and optical microscopy. Due to the presence of abundant amine groups in the PEI molecules on the shell, the amino-functionalized microcapsules were an effective adsorbent for heavy metal ions (HMI). The as-prepared microcapsules were evaluated as adsorbents to remove Cu²⁺, Cd²⁺, and Zn²⁺ ions from the aqueous solution under varying process parameters such as pH, contact time, and metal ion concentration. The adsorption capacity of the microcapsules for Cu²⁺, Cd²⁺, and Zn²⁺ was measured and fitted using the Sips isotherm model. After completion of HMI adsorption, the microcapsules were readily separated from the aqueous suspension by an external magnetic field. In addition, the cyclic adsorption-desorption efficiency of the amino-functionalized microcapsules was almost maintained for five times.

1. Introduction

As industrialization and urbanization have progressed rapidly, the treatment of environmental pollutants has become a critical issue to preserve a healthy ecological environment [1,2]. Among serious environmental issues, the removal of heavy metal ions (HMI) from wastewater is the most important issue because the bioaccumulation of HMI causes a severe threat to organisms [3,4]. For the removal of HMI from wastewater, various techniques have been developed, including solvent extraction [5], ion exchange [6], and precipitation [7]. However, even though these techniques are effective, they are time consuming and expensive [8]. Hence, adsorption using solid adsorbents has been extensively adopted as one of the most promising approaches to remove HMI from wastewater, due to their flexible design, high efficiency, cost-effectiveness, ease of handling, and apparatus-free use in various situations [9-11].

Polyethyleneimine (PEI) is one of the intensively studied candidates

for HMI adsorption, and exhibits good metal chelating property arising from the presence of abundant amine groups in its polymer chain [12]. In particular, branched PEI is more efficient than the linear form because of plenty of primary, secondary, and tertiary amine groups per molecule [13]. Because of the water-soluble nature of PEI, however, the direct application of PEI as an adsorbent is difficult. To compensate for this, diverse materials, such as silica [14], multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNT) [15], poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) [16], and alginate [17] have been combined with PEI to enable the PEI to act as a solid adsorbent. For example, Huang et al. reported single-step preparation of PEI-silica coated SiO₂ (SiO₂@PEI-TA) composites for the adsorption of copper ions from aqueous solutions [18]. It was revealed that SiO₂@PEI-TA showed a 2.4-fold higher adsorption capacity than pristine SiO₂ nanoparticles, which was attributed to the chemical chelation between Cu²⁺ ions and functional groups (amine and carboxyl groups) on the surface of SiO₂@PEI-TA. Wu et al. synthesized the amphiphilic PMMA/PEI core-shell nanoparticles via one-step emulsifier-free polymerization

전남대학교 고분자융합소재공학부

박종진 교수팀, "착용형 생체전극 겸 위조방지 암호화기술" 개발



전남대학교 공동연구팀이 사람의 인체에 부착해 각종 생체신호를 읽어낼 수 있는 착용형 생체전극과 위조방지용 암호화 기술을 동시에 개발했다. 전남대 박종진 교수(고분자융합소재공학부)는 링크, 인쇄본야 전문기업인 (주)다이어아이(대표 권주열), (주)타라우동(대표 이재수)과의 공동연구를 통해 심박수, 관절의 움직임, 호흡 측정은 물론 인간의 감정까지도 읽어낼 수 있는 웨어러블 헬스케어 센서를 개발했다. 이는 동시에 카본전극의 기공 크기를 조절하며 방향의 정교에 빛을 쏘여 반사시키는 미세 기공의 크기가 조절된 빛의 경로를 통해 숨은 정보를 읽어낼 수 있는 위조방지 암호화 기술이기도 하다. 연구결과는 'Journal of Materials Chemistry A'(영향력 지수 11.301) 3월 09일자 온라인에 게재됐다.

Journal of Materials Chemistry A

PAPER

Check for updates
 Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/D1MA00453A

Surface-control enhanced crater-like electrode in a gelatin/poly(vinyl alcohol)/carbon composite for biodegradable multi-modal sensing systems with human-affinity†

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Numerous research fields adopting breathable, human-affinity, and biodegradable biopolymers for various applications have emerged. As one of the most common biopolymers due to its water-soluble and biodegradable properties, and being harmless to the human body, gelatin has a triple helix structure in its solid-state capable of forming a self-assembly. Here, the pore size (4 to 16 μm) of the gelatin/poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) composite can be modified through the PVA content which is configurable to obtain different properties like airflight transmissibility, high conductivity with the blend of graphite and carbon black (40 to 50 S cm⁻¹), with only carbon black (10 to 20 S cm⁻¹), surface energy, and strain (5 to 11%) for several applications. In this study, a new secret top application based on a GPC blend porous structure is presented for the first time. The optimized GPC aqueous solution may not only be coated directly on human skin to form an emotion sensor or breathable touchpad without causing irritation but could also be made into a multi-modal sensor for human activity with biodegradability. The GPC-templated electrode film also yields a stable bioelectric output (75 V) when used as a bioelectric nanogenerator (FENG) by varying the surface area.

Received 17th January 2021
 Accepted 30 March 2021
 DOI: 10.1039/D1MA00453A

1. Introduction

Environmental protection, sustainable development, and a clearer society have emerged as some of the critical issues in today's world.^{1,2} With advancements in science and technology, more and more wearable electronic devices have attracted the attention of researchers; however, the burden on the environment brought about by all kinds of insoluble wastes has also been on a steady rise.^{3,4} It is imperative to find a balance between the development of wearable electronic devices with human affinity and environmental protection.^{5,6}

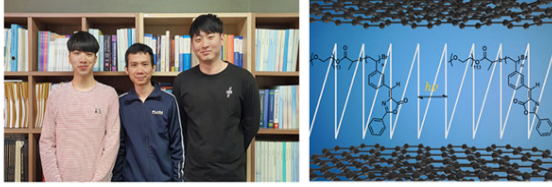
Gelatin is a well-known environmental biocompatible with a triple helix structure that is widely used in the field of materials science due to its water solubility, biodegradability, and human affinity properties.^{7,8} Many reports have proven that the

mechanical properties of gelatin blends can be adjusted to some degree by adding low materials, including chitosan, poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA), and fillers.^{9,10} In previous studies, researchers stated that the combination of gelatin and PVA could produce a porous structure.¹¹⁻¹³ However, the application of gelatin-PVA containing porous structures prepared through a freeze-thaw process still focuses on wound dressing,¹⁴ tissue engineering,¹⁵ and drug delivery,¹⁶ while there are fewer studies on the application of gelatin as the main material in a carbon-based electrode. The fundamental understanding of the influence of PVA content and pH of gelatin-PVA (GP) blends on their porous structure and the pore formation mechanism remains to be established. This has hindered the application of gelatin-based porous structures and the possibility of producing more efficient devices and new applications by easier manufacturing methods.

As far as we know, the effect of pH value and PVA percentage content on the pore structure of modified gelatin-PVA/carbon composite (GPC) blends and the formation mechanism of the pore structures by the casting method is herein reported for the first time. We also establish that the size of the pore could be controlled by changing the PVA content which affects airflight transmissibility, conductivity, degree of strain, and surface area. GPC blends can be utilized as electrodes for the unit of a multi-

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 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: See DOI: 10.1039/D1MA00453A
 ‡ These authors contributed to this work equally.

고분자공학 석사과정생 ‘네이처 커뮤니케이션’ 논문 발표



전남대학교 석사과정 재학생이 국제적으로 저명한 학술지에 논문을 발표해 화제가 되고 있다. 김세민 석사과정생(지도교수 윤현석)은 지난 3월 12일 세계적인 학술지인 “네이처 커뮤니케이션”에 논문을 제1저자로 발표했다.

김세민 석사과정생은 이 연구에서 도전제 그래핀 사이에 절연성 고분자 사슬이 삽입된 적층형 나노구조체를 제조하고, 전기적인 방법을 통해 광반응성을 평가했다. 이 과정에서 중합체의 분자 수준에서 일어나는 구조적 변화를 실시간으로 모니터링했고, 전기적 신호의 플러에 변란 처리를 통해 해당 과정에서 발생하는 쿨롱 봉쇄(Coulomb blockade) 현상까지 규명했다는 점에서 큰 주목을 받고 있다.

대부분의 쿨롱 봉쇄 현상은 정교한 마이크로 전극으로 구성된 소면적 터널 접합 상에서 관찰되어 왔다. 이 연구에서는 상대적으로 간단한 방식을 통해 제조된 나노구조체로부터 이러한 현상을 관찰했다는 점에서 의미있는 연구로 받아들여지고 있다.



ARTICLE
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15132-z> OPEN

Electrical monitoring of photoisomerization of block copolymers intercalated into graphene sheets

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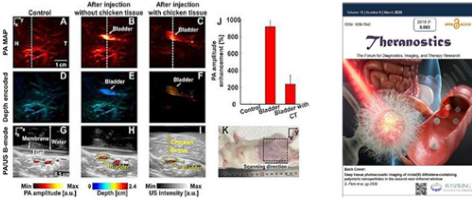
Insulating polymers have received little attention in electronic applications. Here, we synthesize a photoresponsive, amphiphilic block copolymer (PEO-*b*-PVBO) and further control the chain growth of the block segment (PVBO) to obtain different degrees of polymerization (DPs). The benzylidene oxazolone moiety in PEO-*b*-PVBO facilitated chain-conformational changes due to photoisomerization under visible/ultraviolet (UV) light illumination. Intercalation of the photoresponsive but electrically insulating PEO-*b*-PVBO into graphene sheets enabled electrical monitoring of the conformational change of the block copolymer at the molecular level. The current change at the microampere level was proportional to the DP of PVBO, demonstrating that the PEO-*b*-PVBO-intercalated graphene nanohybrid (PGNH) can be used in UV sensors. Additionally, discrete signals at the nanoampere level were separated from the first derivative of the time-dependent current using the fast Fourier transform (FFT). Analysis of the harmonic frequencies using the FFT revealed that the PGNH afforded sawtooth-type current flow mediated by Coulomb blockade oscillation.

김형우 교수팀, “인체 고통 없는 영상진단법” 개발



“광음향 영상”이란 빛을 인체에 쏘이면 인체조직이 순간적으로 열팽창을 하면서 음파(광음향) 신호를 발생시키는데, 이를 초음파 센서로 감지해 영상화한 것을 말한다.

본 연구팀은 사용되는 빛의 파장이 길어질수록 생체 투과도가 높고, 세포 손상은 적다는 점에 착안해, 장파장 레이저의 사용과 이를 흡수할 수 있는 조영제 개발에 나서 이같은 성과를 거뒀다.



Research Paper

2020; 10(6): 2509-2521. doi: 10.7150/therno.39403

Deep tissue photoacoustic imaging of nickel(II) dithiolene-containing polymeric nanoparticles in the second near-infrared window

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Received: 2019.08.16; Accepted: 2019.12.22; Published: 2020.01.22

Abstract

Photoacoustic imaging is gaining great attention in the medical world due to its significant potential for clinical translation. Light excitation in the second near-infrared (NIR-II) window (1000-1350 nm) has resolution and penetration depth suitable for several clinical applications. However, the significant challenge exists for clinical translation because of the absence of notable intrinsic chromophores in this clinically significant optical range to generate diagnostic images.

Methods: We present newly developed a biocompatible nickel dithiolene-based polymeric nanoparticle (NiPNP), which have a strong and sharp absorption peak at 1064 nm, as a photoacoustic contrast agent to boost specific absorbance in the NIR-II window for in vivo deep tissue imaging.

Results: We confirm the enhanced PA signal by NiPNP's strong light absorption in the NIR-II window (287% higher than that of NIR-I) and deep tissue imaging capability (~5.1 cm) through in vitro experiment. We have successfully acquired diagnostic-quality in vivo photoacoustic images in deep tissue (~3.4 cm) of sentinel lymph nodes, gastrointestinal tracts, and bladders of live rats by using clinically viable imaging system.

Conclusions: Our results prove that with strong absorption in the NIR-II window and with deeper imaging depth, the clinical translation of photoacoustic imaging with NiPNP is feasible for preclinical studies and thus would facilitate further clinical investigations.

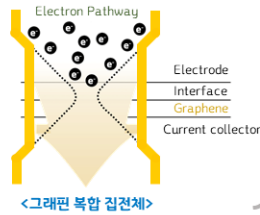
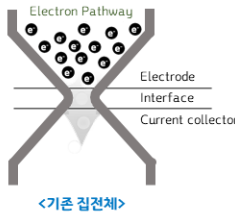
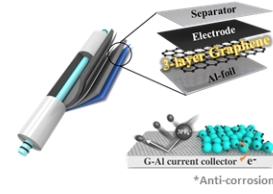
Key words: Photoacoustic imaging, Deep tissue imaging, Nickel dithiolene complex, Polymeric nanoparticle, Second near-infrared window.

김응암 교수팀, “고안정성/고출력 리튬이온전지용 그래핀복합집전체” 개발

전남대학교 김응암 교수와 한국과학기술연구원 양철민 박사 연구팀은 금속 집전체와 대면적 다층 그래핀을 결합하여 리튬이온전지(LIB)의 장기 안정성 뿐만 아니라 높은 출력 특성을 확보할 수 있는 새로운 방법을 개발했다.

본 연구에서는 금속 집전체 위에 대면적 그래핀을 적층하는 방법을 통해 계면 저항을 3배 이상 감소 시킴과 동시에 코팅된 그래핀이 전해질에 의한 금속 집전체의 부식을 보호함으로써 출력 특성과 수명 안정성을 크게 개선시킬 수 있었다.

<그래핀 복합 집전체의 LIB 양극 적용 모식도>



Few-layer graphene coated current collectors for safe and powerful lithium ion batteries

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 7 April 2019
Received in revised form 28 June 2019
Accepted 8 July 2019
Available online 9 July 2019

Keywords:
LIBs; cathode
Internal resistance
Anti-corrosion
Al current collectors
Graphene
Chemical vapor deposition
Li-ion batteries

ABSTRACT

In the fabrication of safe, but powerful lithium ion batteries (LIBs), graphene-related materials are being actively examined in order to meet the demand for applications such as electric vehicles and smart grids. However, most of this work has focused on liquid-phase exfoliated graphene and reduced graphene oxide. Herein, we demonstrate a simple, but effective route for significantly improving the electrochemical performance of currently available LIBs by coating current collectors with catalytically grown large-area graphene. When coating current collectors with large-area three-layered graphene, a reduction in the internal resistance (or effective electron transfer) between the current collector and active materials was observed. The graphene also protected the underlying collector from corrosion, greatly improving the power capability and cyclability of LIBs. The three-layered graphene avoided the best electrochemical performance and corrosion resistance because of its high electrical conductivity and mechanical stability during the transfer process. We believe that our approach using interfacial graphene coating can be used with all kinds of electrochemical energy-storage systems, in which high corrosion resistance, electrical conductivity, and flexibility are critical.

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1. Introduction

Presently, to promote 'greener' and more efficient energy use, large-scale energy storage applications are being intensively studied [1,2]. Of the various electrical energy storage solutions available, lithium ion batteries (LIBs) exhibit higher energy densities per unit weight and volume in comparison with other rechargeable batteries [3–5]. They have been widely applied for a wide variety of areas

[6–8], such as personal electronics, electric vehicles, and grid-scale energy storage systems etc. Interestingly, apart from the electro-active materials, separator, and electrolyte used in a lithium ion cell, the current collectors (i.e., aluminum (Al) for the positive electrode and copper (Cu) for the negative electrode) are also important components that facilitate the electron transport in both electrodes and to efficiently bridge the internal and external circuits.

There are several forms of current collectors: mesh, foam, foil, and so on. In consideration of cell geometry, metallic foils which are thin and light are preferred to improve volumetric capacity of cells, because inner volumes of cells are limited depending on housings [9,10]. In addition, current collectors should possess high electrical conductivity to reduce cell resistance and chemical stability in

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbon.2019.07.032
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기대효과

■ 학문적 효과

- 전통적인 소재 분류에 따른 학문 분야 분류에서 벗어나 전체적인 개발소재의 부품-모듈-완제품 개발 연결 고리 구축을 고려한 융합소재 측면에서의 교육 및 연구 체계 구축

■ 사회적 효과

- 지역 거점 대학으로서 지역에서 대학 및 대학원의 역할 재정립. 지역의 산학연관 연계를 위한 플랫폼 역할 강화
- 지역 산업 및 신산업 분야 맞춤형 전문인력 양성 및 공급을 통해 신산업 분야 경쟁력 제고

■ 경제적 효과

- 지역 특화 산업과 관련한 첨단소재 개발 및 인력 양성에 일조함으로써, 지역 산업 경제 활성화에 기여할 수 있을 것으로 판단