

NEW CATHODE MATERIALS

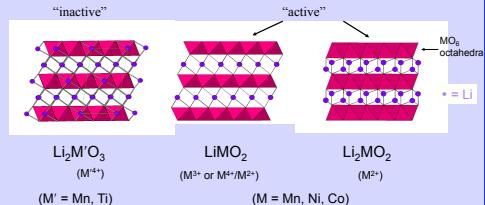
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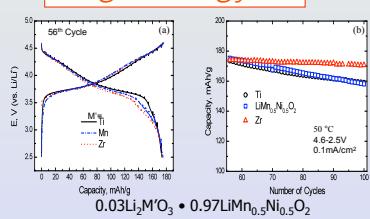
MENU | Composite Mn(IV)-Based Oxides | Mn-Spinel Oxides | Coatings ↗

APPROACH: To develop safe manganese-oxide based electrodes for Li-ion batteries

- High energy/capacity class – Mn layered oxide structures with rock salt domains (i.e. composite electrode design)
- High power class – Mn high-voltage spinel structures
- High-performance protective coatings to improve properties of cathode interface



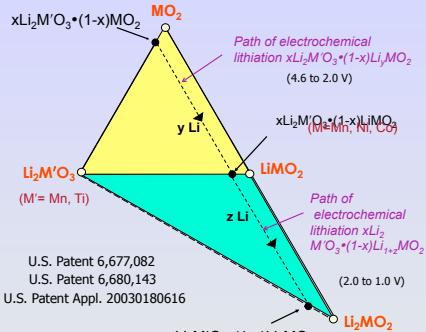
High energy...↗



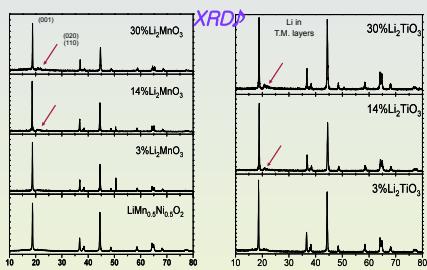
• Stabilized Mn(IV) layered phase yields 170 mAh/g at 50 °C (100 cycles) ↗

• Recent optimized compositions have ↗ yielded 200 mAh/g at room temperature ↗

Rock-salt/Layered Structural Composition Relationships



Structures↗



• Short-range Ni-Mn/Ti order, scrambling ↗ segregation and domain formation ↗

COMPLICATED INTER-RELATED PHASES : SYNTHESIS DEPENDENT PROPERTIES ↗

Themes↗

• Ni(II) and Mn(IV) redox combination in layered and spinel oxides provides stability & maximizes capacity

✓ examples: $\text{Li}[\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}]_2\text{O}_4$, $\text{Li}[\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}]_2\text{O}_4$

• Composite electrode design - Addition of rock salt components/domains ($\text{Li}_2\text{M}'\text{O}_3$) stabilizes layered oxides (see structural relationships). Existence of rock-salt domains promotes Ni site immobility and invariance, thereby enhancing stability & electrochemistry.

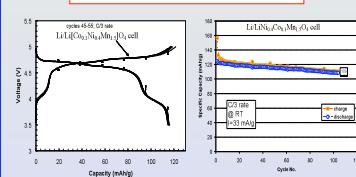
✓ Li in Li_2MnO_3 domains can provide Li source and Li conduction pathways in layered phase

✓ $\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \rightarrow$ role of layered " MnO_2 " interconversion

• Coatings - modifying cathode interface

✓ examples (a) surface current distribution, (b) wettability of electrode/electrolyte interface, and (c) amphoteric scavenger of electrolyte impurities

High power...↗

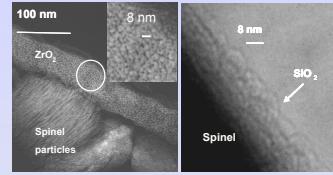


• Cobalt stabilized 5 V spinel enhances ↗ cyclability ↗

• Spinel series $\text{Li}[\text{Ni}_{0.5-x}\text{Co}_x\text{Mn}_{1.5}]_2\text{O}_4$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.5$) synthesized, characterized and tested ↗

• Material milestone of ↗ 110 mAh/g (100 cycles) ↗

Coatings...↗



• Nanoparticulate size and fusion/reaction to base oxide are key factors influencing electrode performance ↗

Induced Electroactivity of Li_2MnO_3

• First charge irreversible capacity proportional to Li_2MnO_3 content in composite electrode
➢ Li_2MnO_3 electroactive at 4.5 V

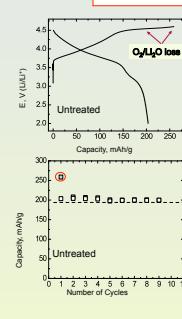
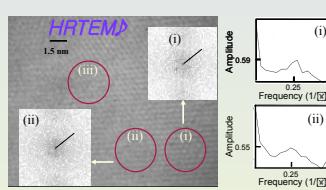
• Capacity loss on first charge – mechanism

1. $\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{Li}^+ + [\text{Mn}^{4+}\text{O}_3]^{4-} + 2 \text{e}^-$

rxn. 1 – theoretical capacity 459 mAh/g (electrochemical extraction reaction)

rxn. 2 – layered MnO_2 formed is structurally integrated into LiMO_2 framework (chemical loss of O_2 with subsequent reaction with electrolyte)

Current and future studies...↗



• Mn(IV) composite treated in order to remove irreversible voltage plateau
• Reduced irreversible capacity loss at 4.5 V (to 10–15%) – with no loss in discharge capacity
• Irreversible capacity significantly lowered
• Optimization of composite (layered) and spinel electrodes to be a major focus in FY05 ↗