Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

SPONSORED BY THE Federal Ministry of Education and Research

IAM Institut für Angewandte Materialien

Titanium substituted $LiCoTi_xMn_{1-x}O_4$ ($0.04 \leq x \leq 0.16$):

High-Voltage cathode materials for Li-Ion Batteries

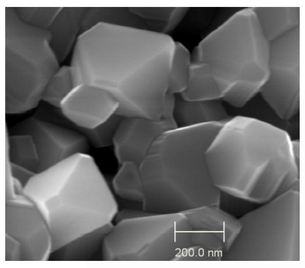
Christoph Dräger[1], Sylvio Indris[1], Aiswarya Bhaskar[1], Helmut Ehrenberg[1]

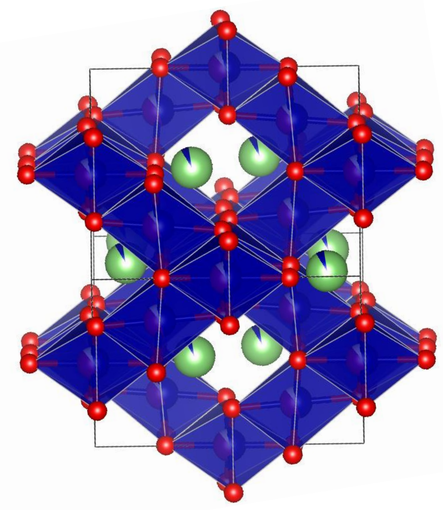
[1]Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT), Institut für Angewandte Materialien (IAM), 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany

Motivation

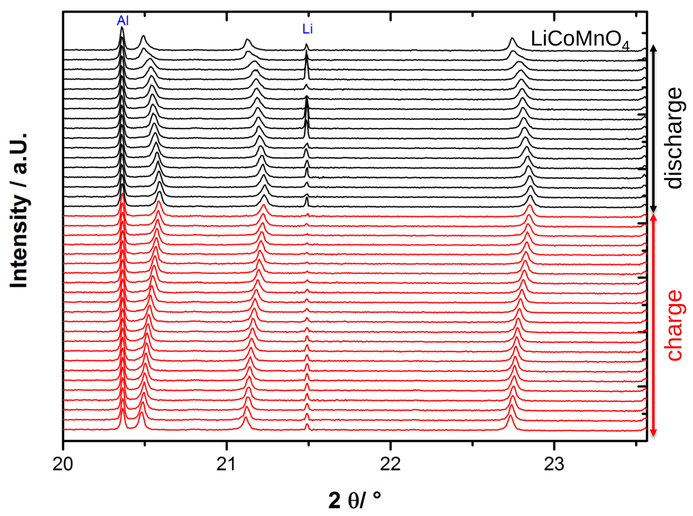
- Batteries are essential for stationary as well as mobile energy storage applications.
- Li-Ion Batteries offer high energy and power densities as well as good cycling stability.
- The specific capacity and operating potential of commonly used high-rate $LiMn_2O_4$ spinel material is low which leads to an inferior energy density when combined in a LIB .
- The operating potential of a Mn-based spinel can be raised by substituting Mn^{3+} with Co^{3+}, which leads to a high energy density when combined in a Li-Ion Battery.

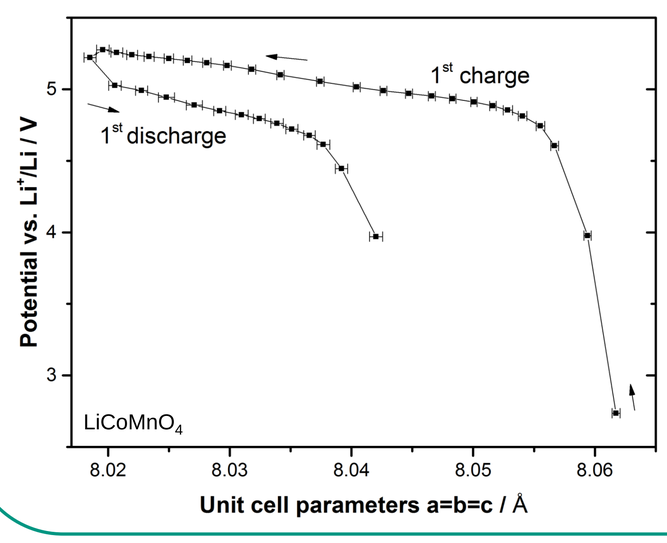
Morphology



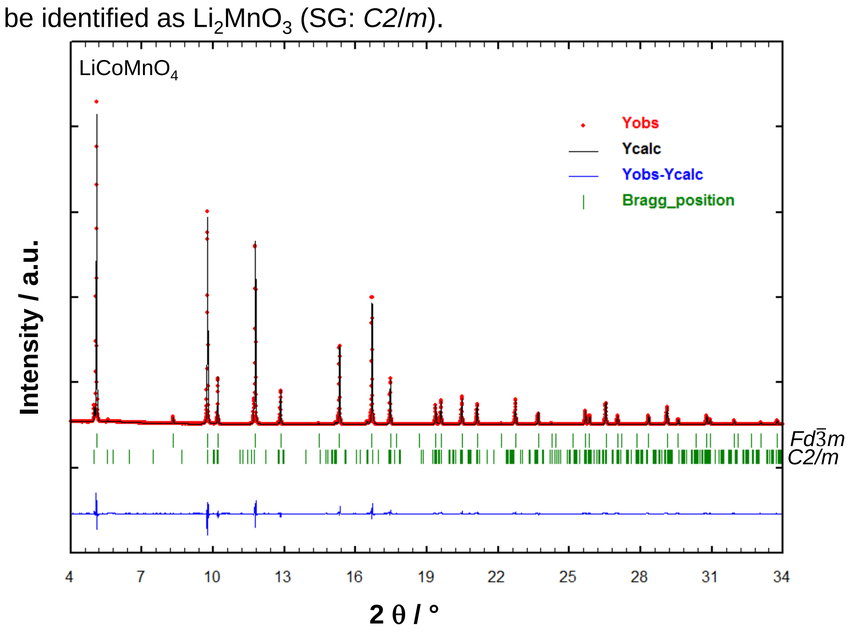


Structural evolution during 1st cycle: *In situ* synchrotron powder diffraction

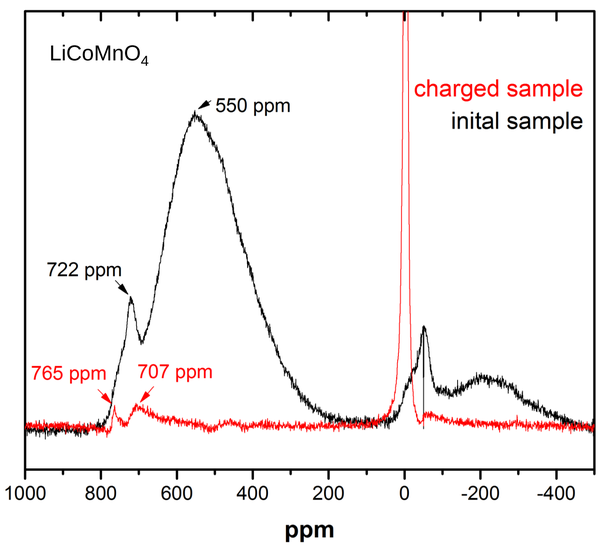




- $LiCoMnO_4$-based cathode materials were investigated via *in situ* synchrotron powder diffraction. All materials show the same solid-solution behavior during cycling.
- The lattice parameters do not return to their initial state after one full cycle and indicates irreversible changes in the spinel lattice which in turn leads to capacity losses.
- Rietveld refinement results of the initial materials confirm the spinel phase (SG $Fd\bar{3}m$) as the main phase. Small amounts of impurity can be identified as Li_2MnO_3 (SG: *C2/m*).

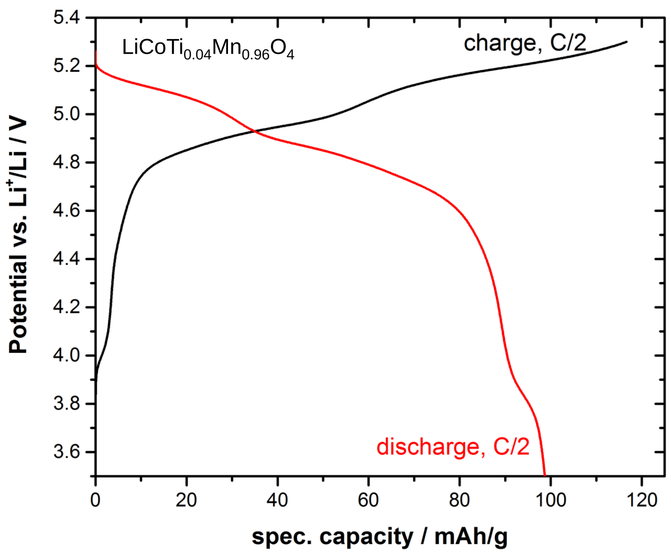


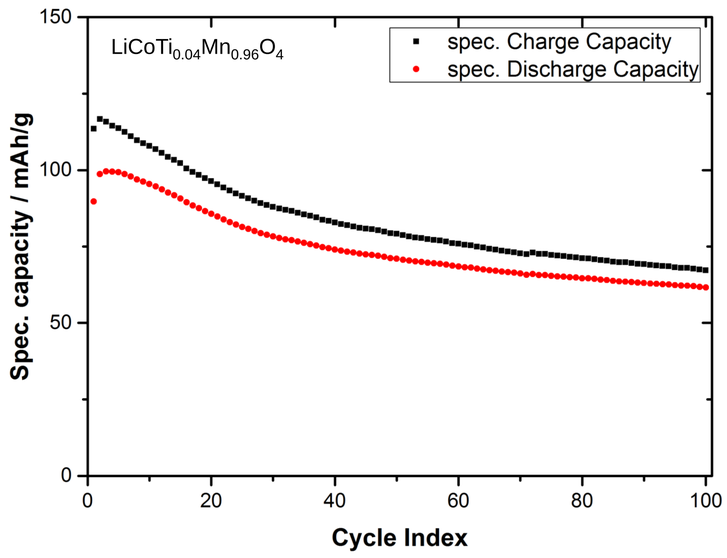
^{7}Li-MAS NMR

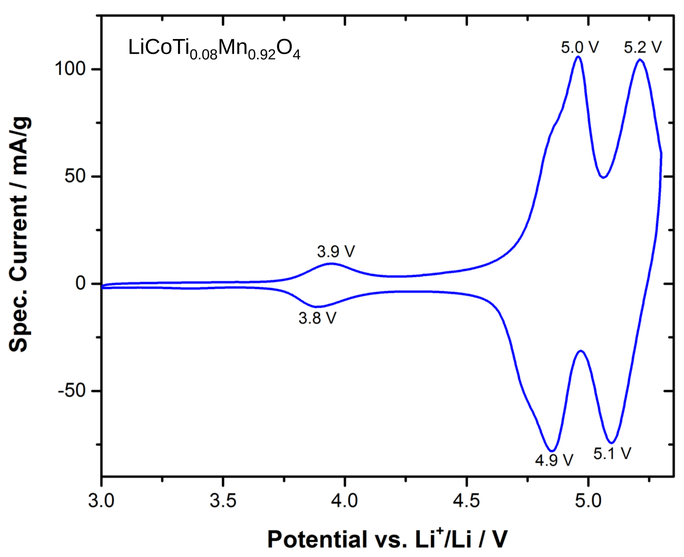


^{7}Li-MAS-NMR of $LiCoMnO_4$ shows 2 separated peaks. After the charge process (delithitiation), the intensity of NMR-signal is drastically reduced and the peaks are slightly shifted.

Electrochemical investigations







- Galvanostatic cycling against a Li-anode reveals a reversible discharge potential around 5.0 V with a spec. capacity of up to 100 mAh/g.
- CV measurements reveal a polarization of 0.1 V.

Summary and conclusions

- Ti^{4+}-substituted $LiCoTi_xMn_{1-x}O_4$ ($0.04 \leq x \leq 0.16$) can be synthesized by a sol-gel method.
- Electrochemical cycling reveals a reversible capacity above 5.0 V.
- The $LiCoTi_xMn_{1-x}O_4$ materials show a solid-solution mechanism of Li intercalation/deintercalation irrespective of the dopant amounts.

Acknowledgment

Financial support from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) within the DESIREE project, grant no. 03SF0477B is gratefully acknowledged.