

## Preparation and Electrochemical characteristics of Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> using NaOH coprecipitation.

M.H. Lee<sup>a</sup>, Y.K. Sun<sup>\*a</sup>, H.S. Kim<sup>b</sup>, S.I. Moon<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering,  
Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, Korea

<sup>b</sup>Korea Electrotechnology Research Institute,  
Changwon 641-120, Korea

### Introduction

The commercially Lithium ion batteries make use of layered LiCoO<sub>2</sub> cathode, but the high cost, toxicity is motivating low cost, non-toxicity cathode material. In this regard the layered Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> has been attractive candidate for lithium ion battery and many researchers have reported electrochemical property and synthesis using manganese-nickel hydroxide [1-2].

Metal hydroxide for using NaOH coprecipitation have been applied in the alkaline rechargeable batteries and Li-ion batteries and used in points of low cost [3-4]. In this work, we have been researched manganese-based metal hydroxide precipitation in electrochemical properties, morphology and high-tap density for lithium ion battery.

### Experimental

Manganese-nickel double hydroxide was prepared by feeding an aqueous solution of nickel and manganese sulfate, an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and an additive into a reactor under stirring in nitrogen atmosphere. The concentration, feed rate, temperature and pH of the mixture were all controlled. (Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>)(OH)<sub>2</sub> was extracted continuously from the reactor, then washed and dried at 110 °C without grinding. Nickel-manganese hydroxide had an average size of 10 μm.

Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> was prepared by using appropriate amounts of LiOH·H<sub>2</sub>O and manganese-nickel hydroxide. the mixed powder was preheated at 480 °C for 10hr, calcined at 1000 °C for 15hr and cooled slowly(2 °C/min). Powder X-ray diffraction (Rigaku, Rint-2000) using CuKα radiation was used to identify the crystalline phase of the as-prepared powders. Charge-discharge cycles were performed in CR2032 button type cells and used electrolyte was a 1:2 mixture of EC and DMC containing 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub> by volume

### Result and discussion

Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> has the α-NaFeO<sub>2</sub> structure with space group R $\bar{3}m$ , which is characteristic of the layered LiCoO<sub>2</sub> and LiNiO<sub>2</sub> structures. The lattice constants, *a* and *c* of Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> calculated by rietveld refinement from the X-ray diffraction data is *a* = 2.8885 Å, *c* = 14.2882 Å, and *c/a* ratio is 4.947 in Fig 1. The Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> electrode delivers a discharge capacity of 153 mA h g<sup>-1</sup> between 2.8 and 4.3 V at current density of 0.2 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> (20 mA g<sup>-1</sup>) in Fig 2.

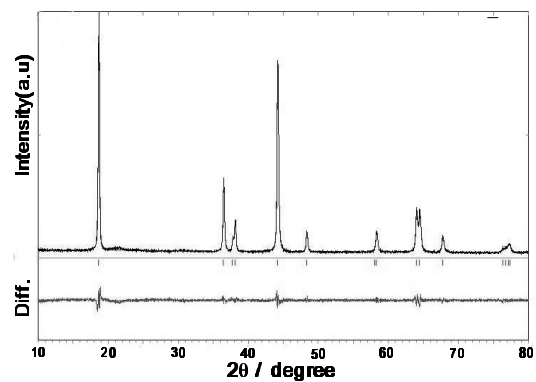


Fig 1. X-ray diffraction of the Li/Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> powders and Rietveld refinement from the X-ray diffraction data

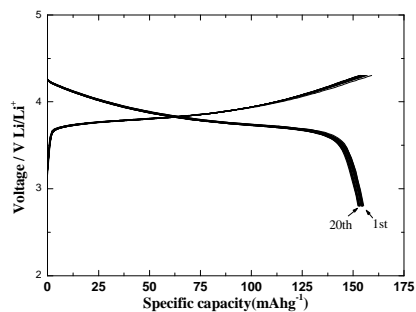


Fig 2. Charge-discharge curves of the Li/Li[Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>]O<sub>2</sub> cell at a current density of 0.2 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 30 °C.

### References

- [1] T. Ohzuku and Y. Makimura, Chemistry Letters, 642, 744(2001).
- [2] Z. Lu, D.D. MacNeil, J.R. Dahn, Electrochem. Solid-state Lett 4, A191(2001).
- [3] C. Yang, J. Hydrogen Energy, 27(10), (2002) 1071-1081.
- [4] J. Ying, C. Wan, C. J. Power Sources 99 (2001) 78-84.