

Preparation and electrochemical properties of $\text{LiCo}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{O}_2\text{-Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$ solid solution by spray dry method

Hideyuki Noguchi and Yuki Shiozaki

Department of Applied Chemistry, Saga University

Hohjyo-1, Saga, 840-8502, Japan

Recently, layered $\text{LiNi}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{O}_2$ has been proposed to be a promising cathode material for Li-ion battery application. Ohzuku [1] initially reported its electrochemical property and Dahn et al.[2] have reported the electrochemical properties of $\text{LiNi}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{O}_2\text{-Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$ solid solution. We have proposed the formation of solid solution type compound in the study of $\text{LiCo}_{1/3}\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{1/3}\text{O}_2$. [3]

We have found that two types of layered active material forms in Li-Co-Ni-Mn-O system, where Li rich phase would be corresponding to $\text{LiCo}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{O}_2\text{-Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$ solid solution.

Fig. 1 shows XRD patterns of $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Co}_{0.36}\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{O}_2$ prepared at 950 °C in air. Separated (101) peaks at ca. 36 °C are clearly observed and intensity of lower angle peak become weak as the increase in x. Sample with x=0.4 gives symmetrical (101) peak, so it would have high purity. Such clear evidence in (101) peak is not found for the samples prepared less than 850 °C, however, its (101) peak shows lower symmetry for x = 0 – 0.2.

The initial charge/discharge curves of $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Co}_{0.36}\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{O}_2$ prepared at 850 °C are shown in Fig. 2. All samples have resemble shapes of charge and discharge curves. Charge curves are divided into two parts. Voltage increases continuously in the range of 3.8 – 4.3(region I) as the increase in the charge depth. Further charge does not influence on the charge voltage. Charge capacity of region I is lowest for x=0.1, and such trend is observed for all samples prepared at 750 – 950 °C. Further increase in x causes the increase in charge capacity, which leads to higher discharge capacity.

The samples with x=0.4 give highest capacities of more than 120 mAh/g. Now, further studies are going on.

Fig. 1 XRD patterns of $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Co}_{0.36}\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{O}_2$ prepared at 950 °C in air.

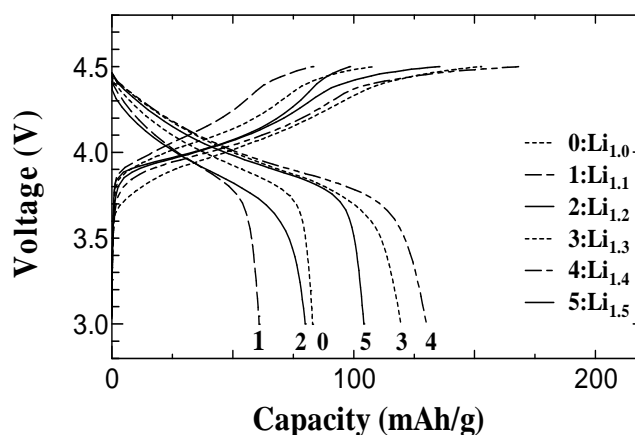
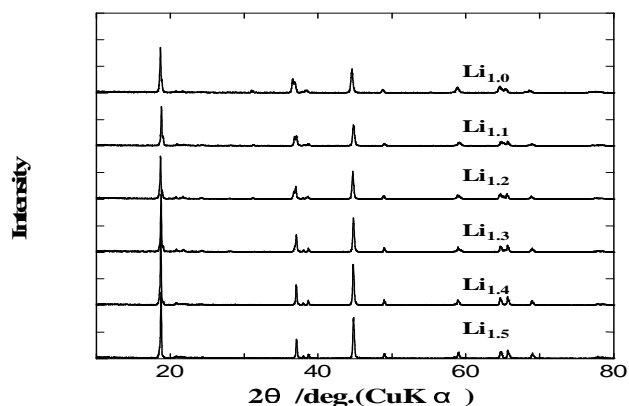


Fig. 2 Initial charge/discharge curves of $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Co}_{0.36}\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{O}_2$ prepared at 850 °C in air.

Reference

- [1] T. Ohzuku et al., Chem. Lett., **2001** 642.
- [2] J.R. Dahn et al., J. Electrochem. Soc., **149**, A815 (2002)
- [3] D. Li et al., J. Power Sources, 132, 150 (2004)