

Lithium Fluoride Coated Titanium Dioxide (Bronze) Nanowires in Lithium Ion Batteries

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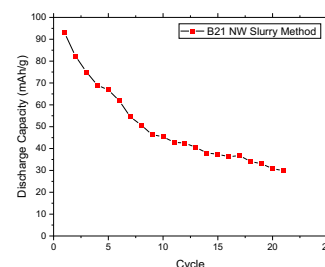
Abstract

The goal of this research is to build a next generation lithium-ion battery (LIB) to meet the growing demand for energy storage devices. In this project, a metastable phase of Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2), Bronze phase ($\text{TiO}_2(\text{B})$), in the form of nanowires are chosen due to their high specific capacity as well as higher surface area for lithiation in Lithium Ion Batteries, allowing for a more energy dense electrode in aqueous electrolyte LIBs.

To prevent any potential water electrolysis reaction on these nanowires, it is proposed to pair them with a LiF (lithium fluoride) coating that ideally passes lithium-ions but blocks water molecules thus creating an artificial Solid Electrolyte Interphase.

Project Activities and Findings

- We have successfully formulated a hydrothermal synthesis to create the metastable $\text{TiO}_2(\text{B})$ NW (nanowires), which have been verified through XRD, SEM, and TEM
- A slurry and doctor blading method was chosen to preserve the morphology of the NW, which has yielded promising results with initial discharge capacity over 92 mAh/g



XRD Phase Identification

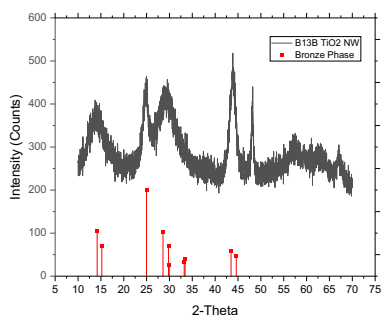


Figure 1. XRD results of $\text{TiO}_2(\text{B})$ nanowires, showing full conversion to the metastable Bronze phase

SEM/TEM Imaging Verification

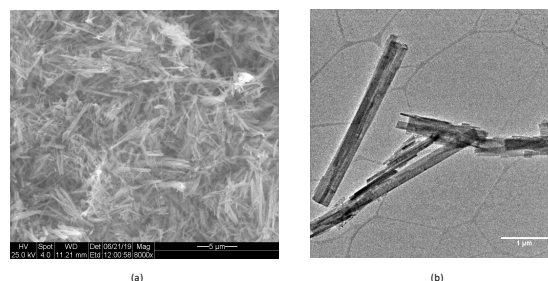
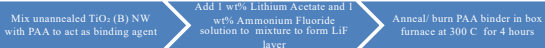


Figure 2. (a) SEM images of B13-B $\text{TiO}_2(\text{B})$ nanowires (b) TEM images of B21 $\text{TiO}_2(\text{B})$ nanowires

LiF Coating of Nanowires



To verify that the PAA was being burned out in the annealing step of the nanowire synthesis, TGA was performed and showed that with 2 hours of burning at 300 C most of the PAA had been successfully removed

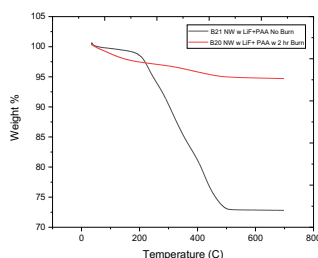


Figure 4. TGA data of B21 NW + PAA without annealing and B20 NW + PAA w annealing step completed

Citations and Credits

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Special thank you to:
Dr. Wagner for his help in TGA
Dr. England for his help with XRD Phase Identification
Pei-En Weng for his help with TEM imaging at Lawrence Berkeley National Labs