



# Synthesis and Lithium Battery Applications of Few-layer Black Phosphorous (BP) Nanosheets

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- **Background**



- **Preparation of Few-layer BP Nanosheets**



- **Application for Lithium-ion Batteries**

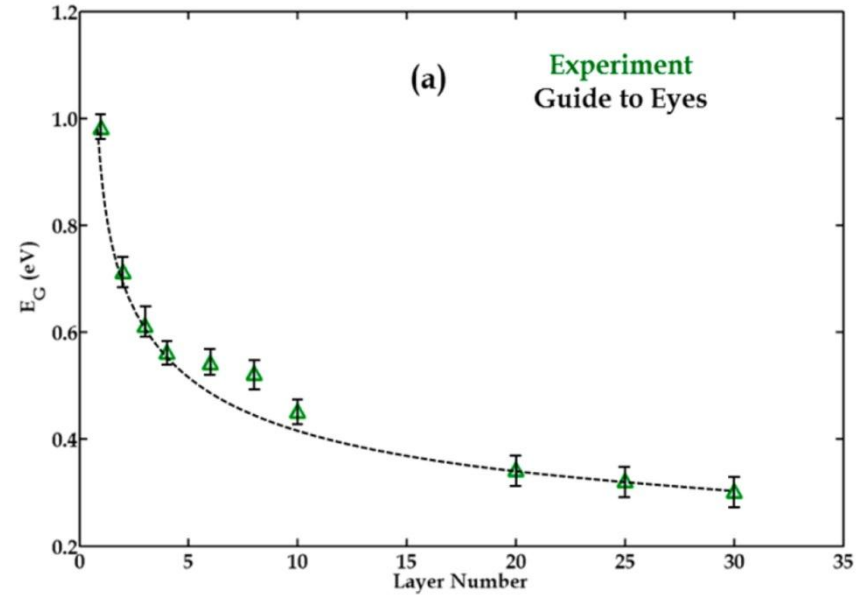
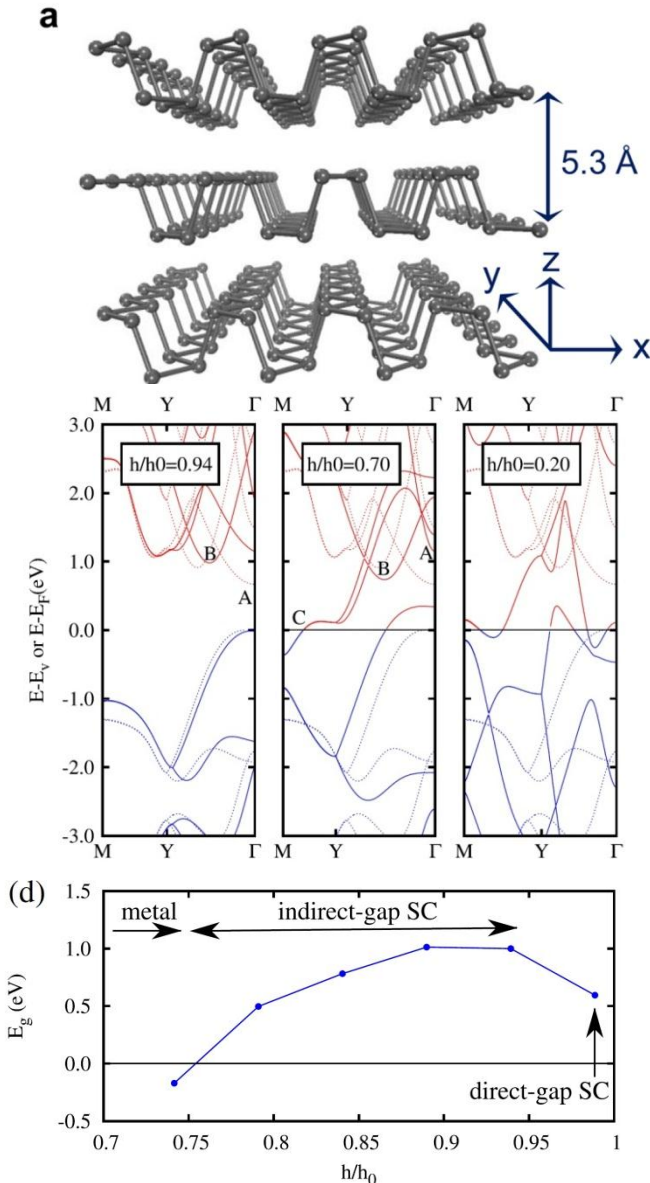


- **Application for Lithium-sulfur Batteries**



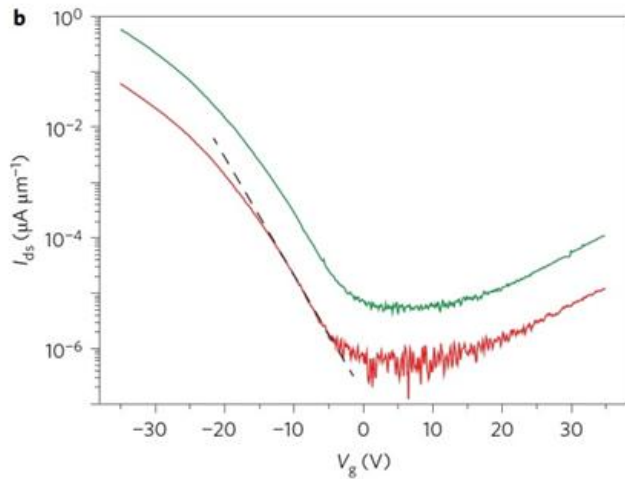
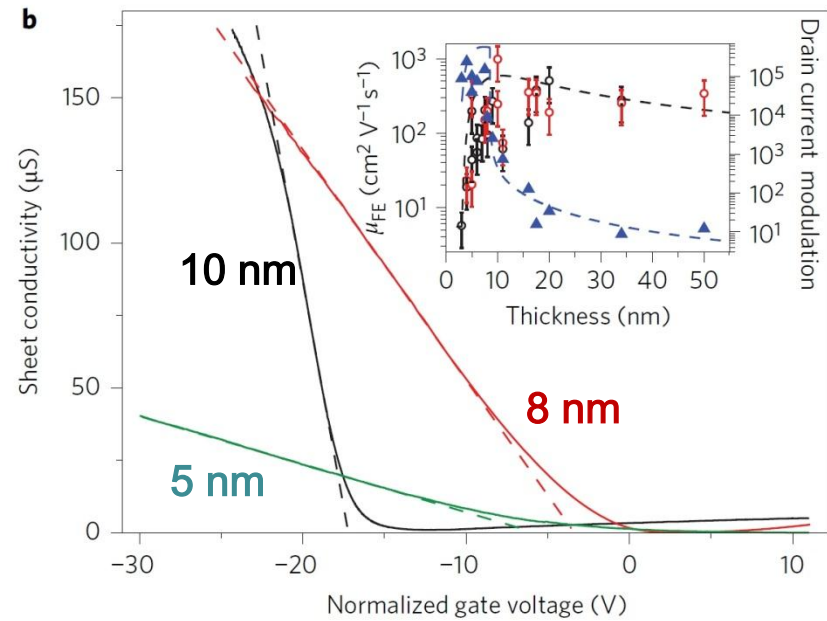
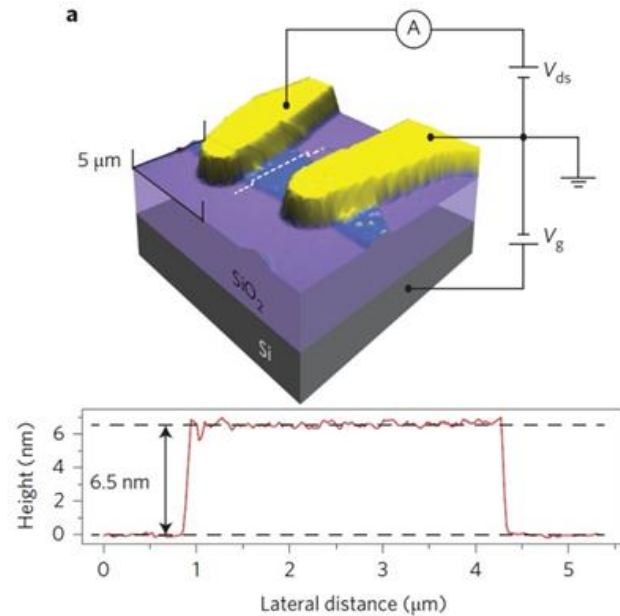
- **Conclusions**

# Advantages of BP



- Layer-dependent direct bandgap
- Bulk to monolayer: 0.3 – 1.0 eV
- Semiconductor-metal transition
- Deformation-induced

# Advantages of BP



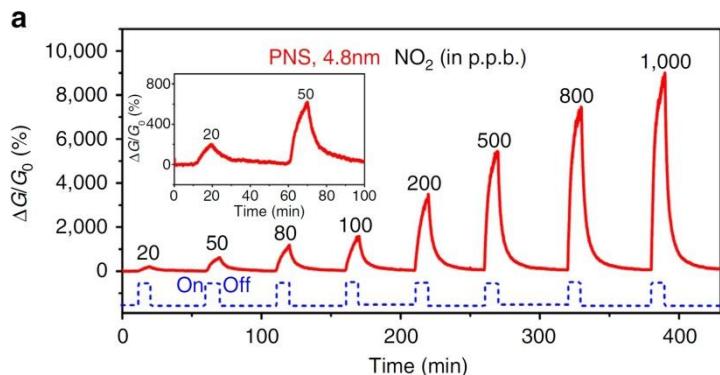
➤ High carrier mobility

$\sim 1000 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

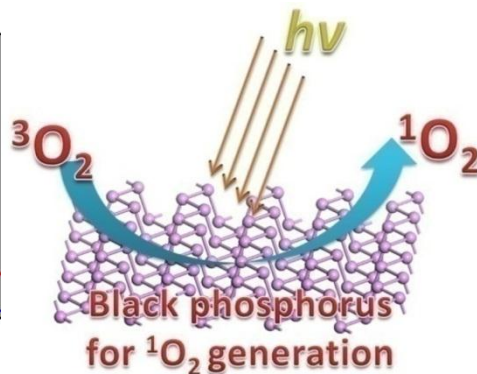
➤ High On/off Ratio

$\sim 10^5$

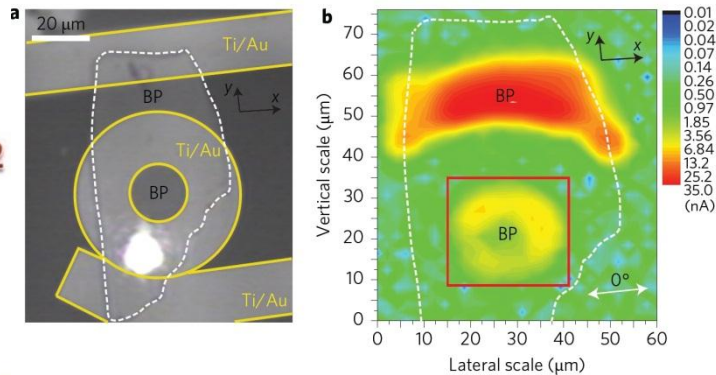
# Potential Applications of BP



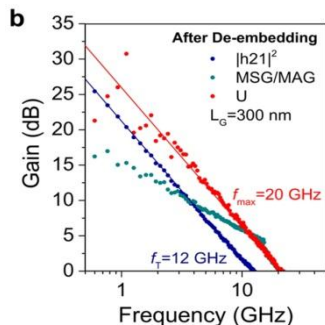
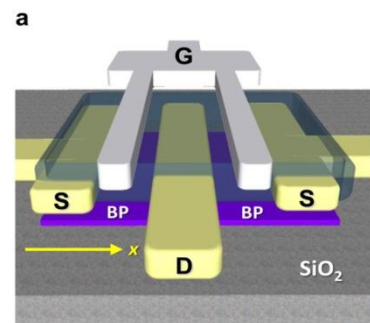
Gas sensor



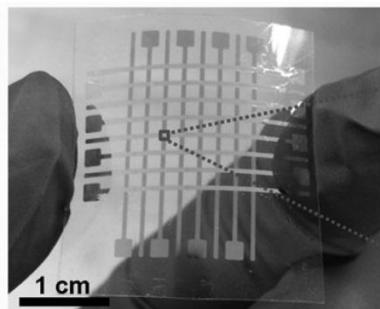
Singlet oxygen generator



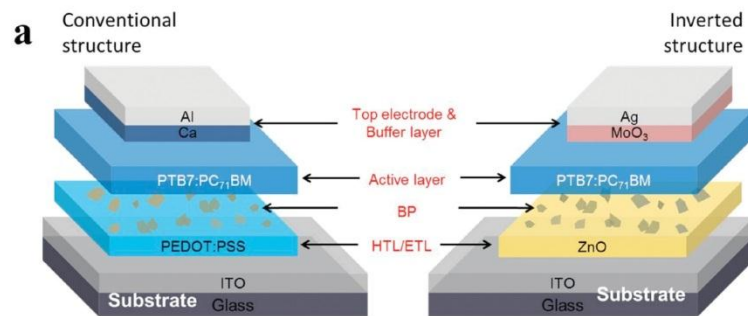
Photodetector



Radio-frequency transistors



Memory device



Organic photovoltaics



S. M. Cui et al., *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, 6.

H. Wang et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, 137, 35, 11376.

S. H. Lin et al., *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **2016**, 26, 6, 864.

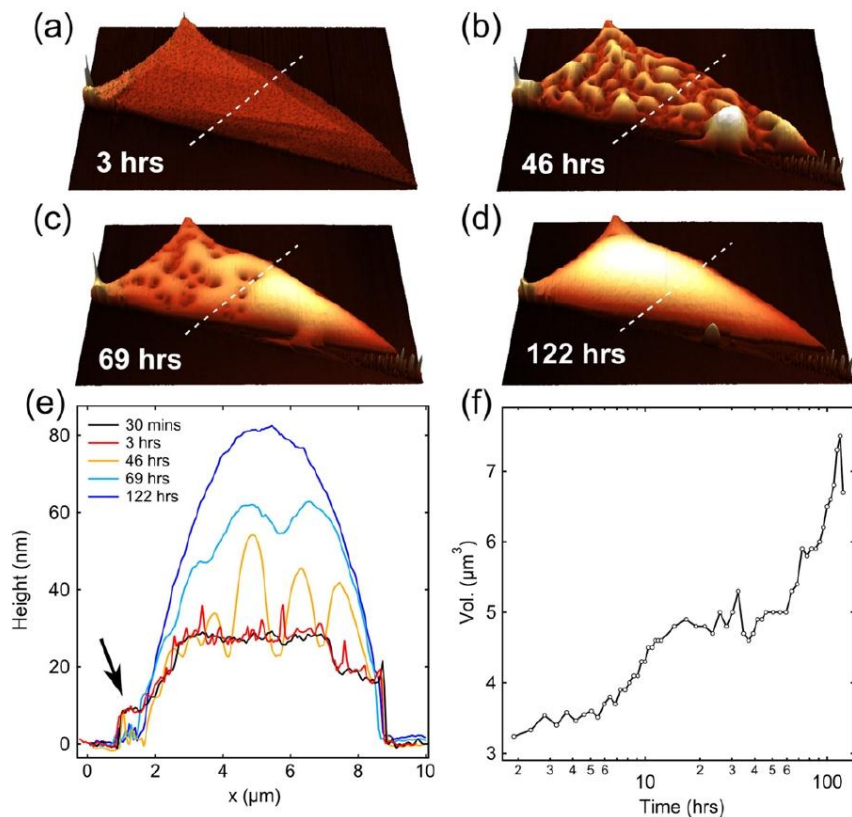
H. T. Yuan et al., *Nat. Nanotechnol.* **2015**, 10, 8, 707.

W. Hang et al., *Nano Lett.* **2014**, 14, 6424.

X. Zhang et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, 54, 1.

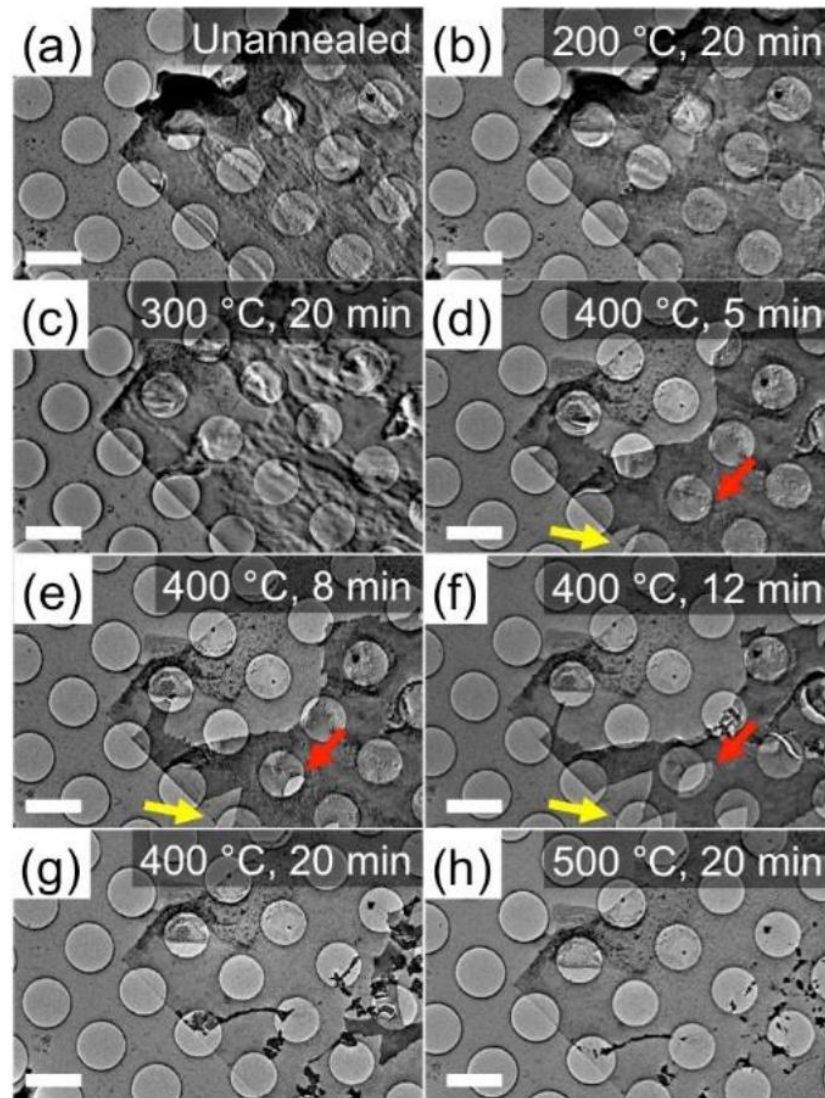


# Disadvantages of BP

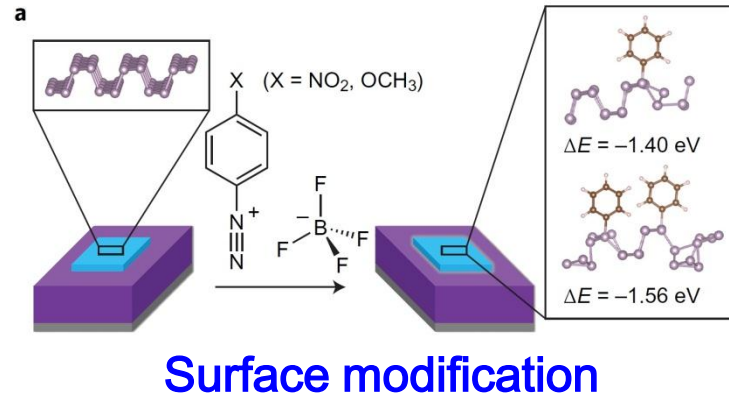
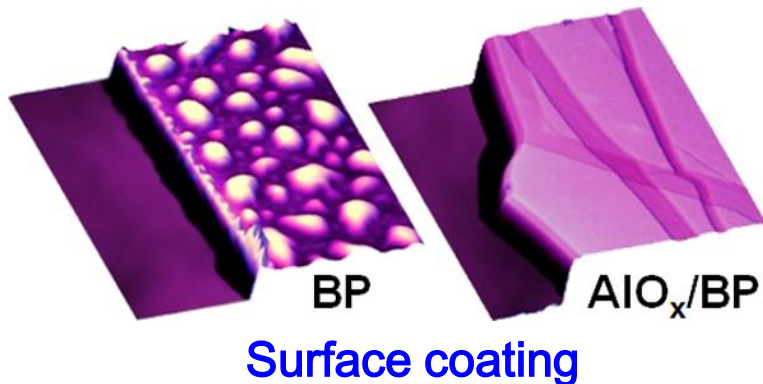


**Bad stability !**

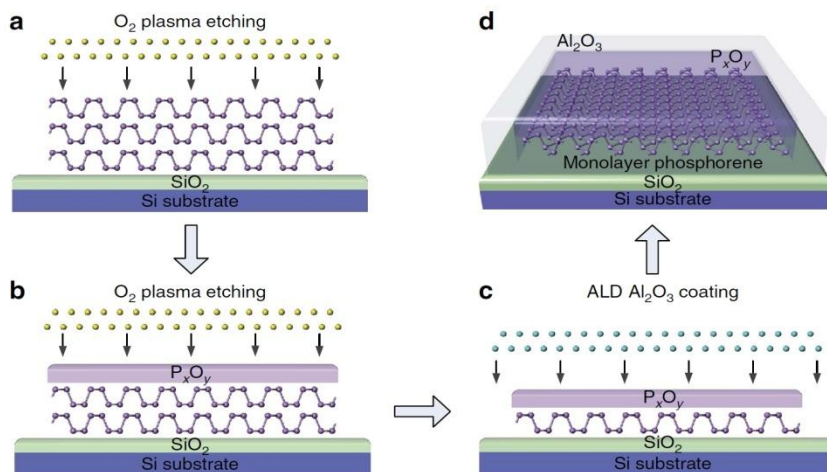
- Oxidized in air
- Decompose at  $\sim 400^\circ\text{C}$



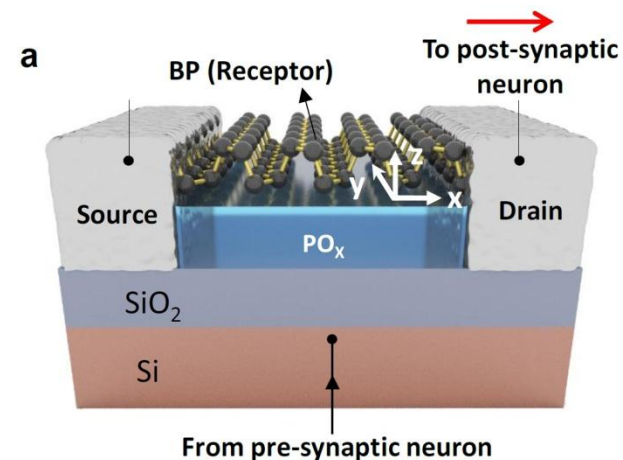
## Prevent oxidization



## Utilize oxidization



For single-layer BP



Neuromorphic synaptic device

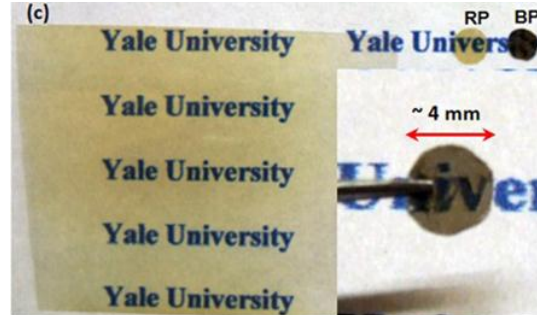
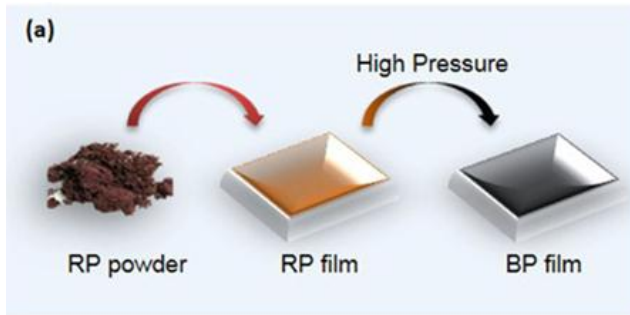
J. D. Wood et al., *Nano Lett.* **2014**, 14, 12, 6964.

J. J. Pei et al., *Nat. Commun.* **2016**, 7, 10450.

C. R. Ryder et al., *Nat. Chem.* **2016**, 8, 597.

H. Tian et al., *Adv. Mater.* **2016**, 28, 25, 4991.

# Synthesis of Few-layer BP Film



Thin BP film on PET

Problems:

➤ Very thick

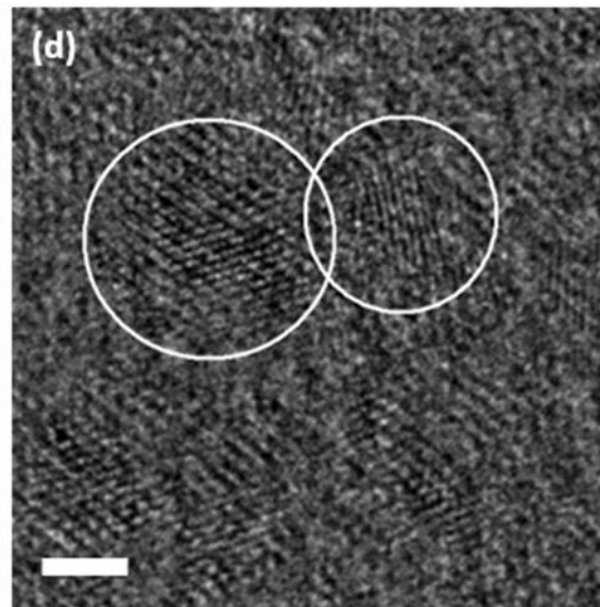
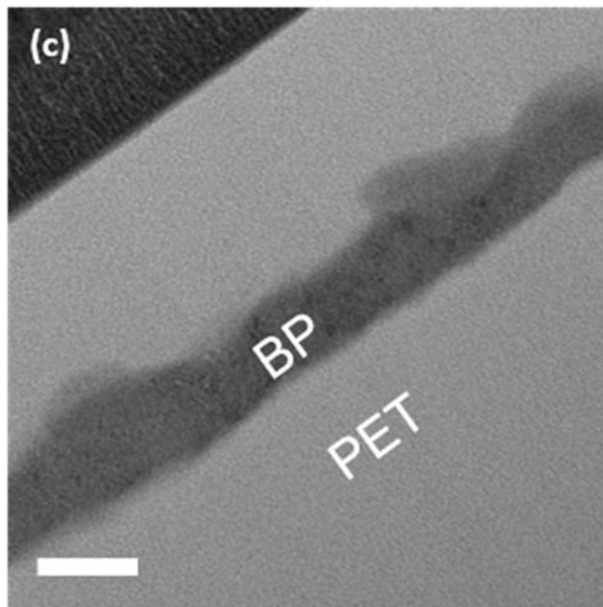
~ 40 nm

➤ Not uniform

rough surface

➤ Low quality

polycrystalline



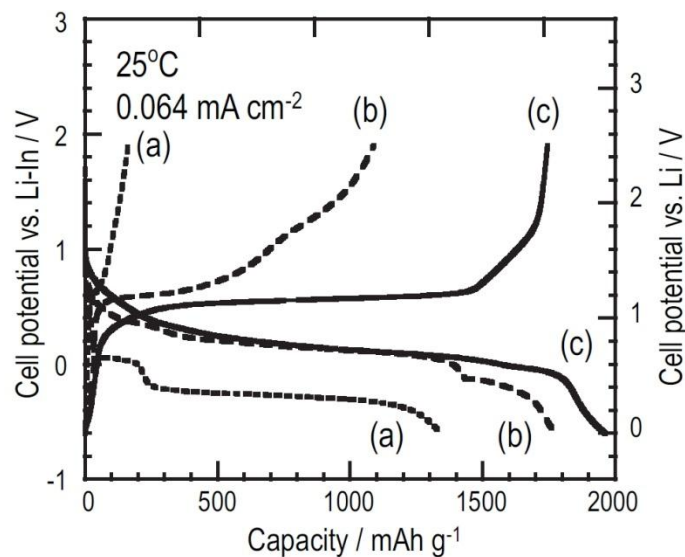
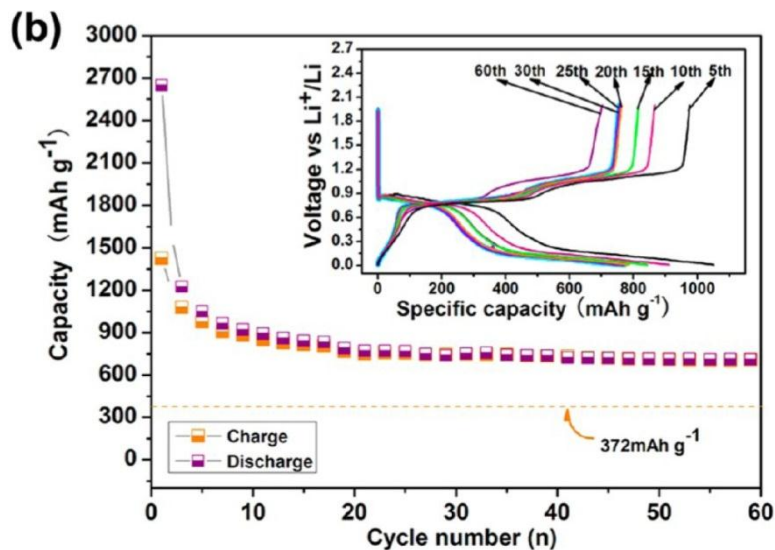
No effective way to obtain large-area, high-quality monolayer BP film !



# Another Way Out

Thick flakes, at 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>

Large powders, at 24 mA g<sup>-1</sup>



Idea

- Low conductivity
- Severe volume expansion
- Small work current density
- Fast capacity decay

Materials	Specific capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Conductivity (S m <sup>-1</sup> )
Graphene	372	~10 <sup>8</sup>
BP	2596	~10 <sup>2</sup>
Si	4200	~10 <sup>-4</sup>

## Comparison of Present Methods

Methods	High Temp. high Press.	Bi/Hg catalyst	HEMM	Sono- chemistry	Gas-phase transformation
Raw materials	white P	white P Hg/Bi	red P	red P	red P, SnI <sub>4</sub> , AuSn
Conditions	p >10000 atm	normal pressure	ambient Ar	sonication	vacuum
Size	mm-scale	5x0.1x0.07 mm <sup>2</sup>	nm-scale	tens of um	cm-scale
Time	tens of min	tens of hours	tens of hours	several hours	several hours
Quality	high	low	low	high	very high

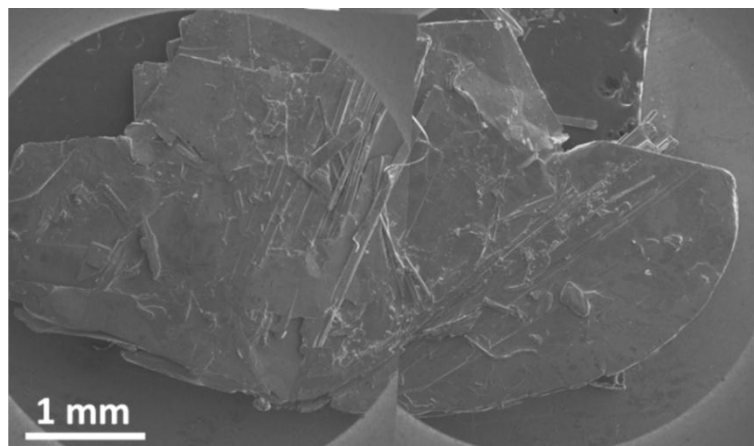
**Toxic chemicals**

**Complex apparatuses**

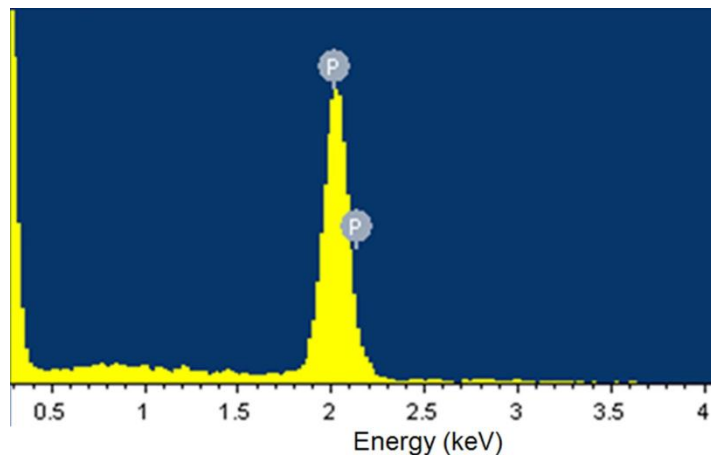
**Small size**

**Time-consuming**

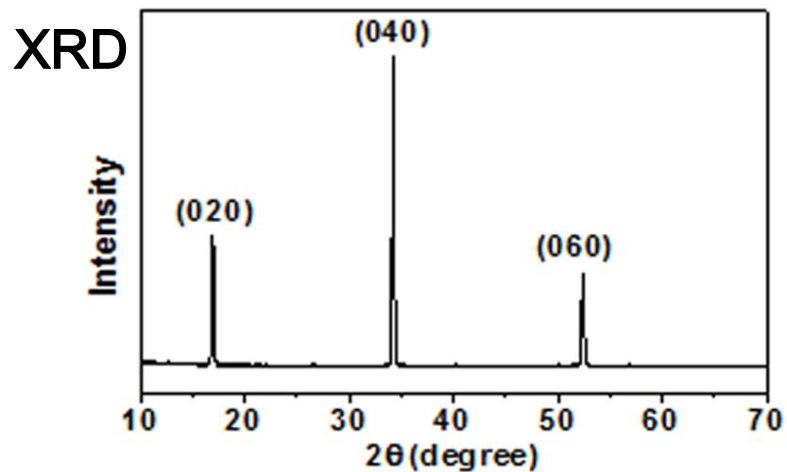
# Characterization of Bulk BP



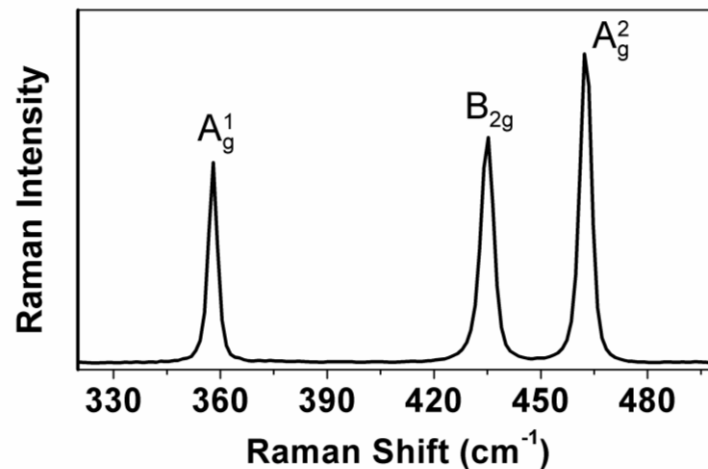
Large size



High purity



High-crystallinity



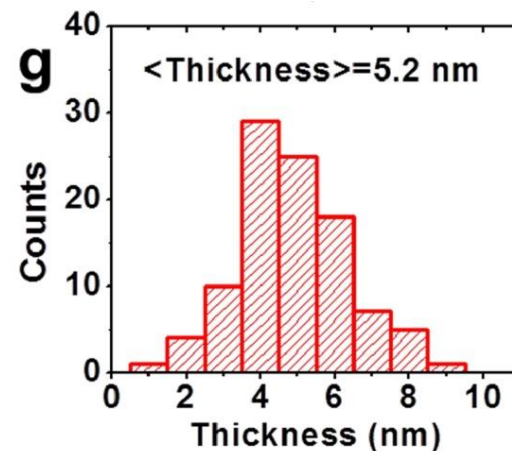
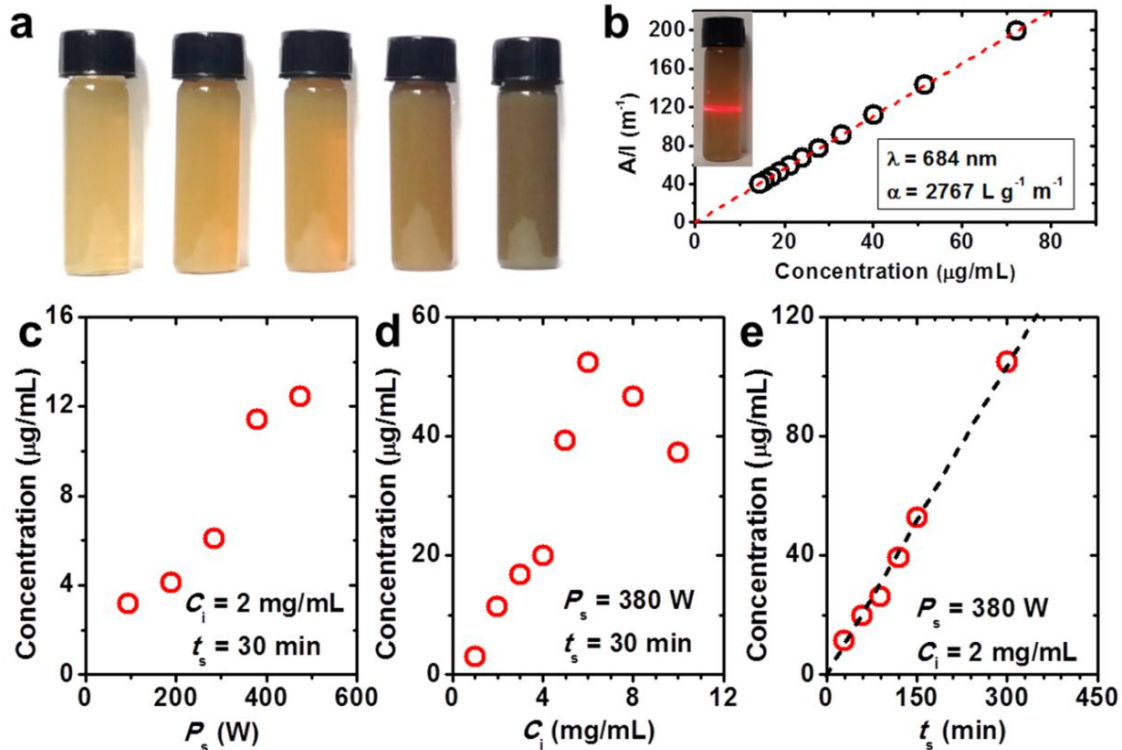
Raman

# Exfoliation of Few-layer BP Nanosheets



Solvent	NMP	DMSO	CHP	DMF	H <sub>2</sub> O
b. p. (°C)	204	189	154	153	100

## Systematic sonication



## Scaling up



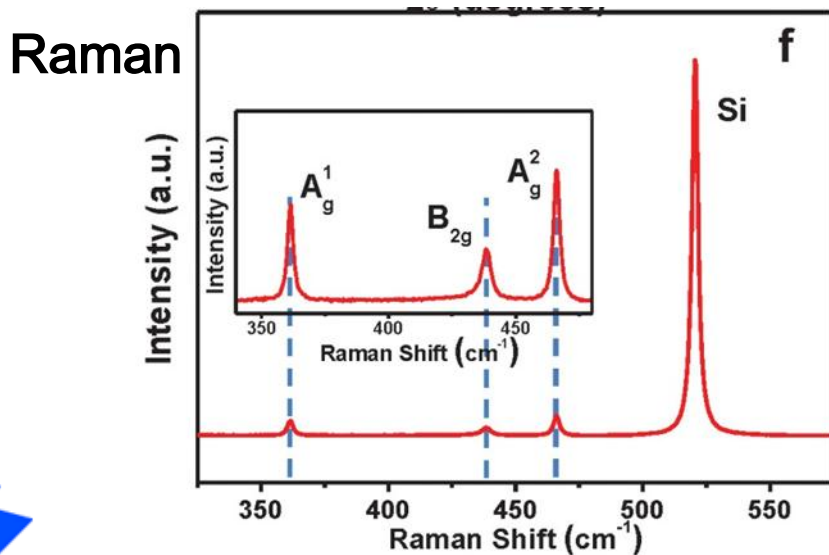
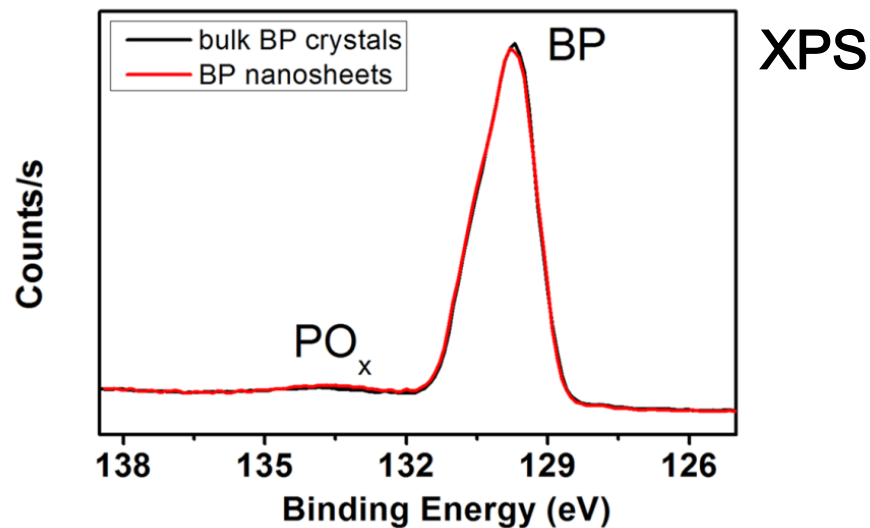
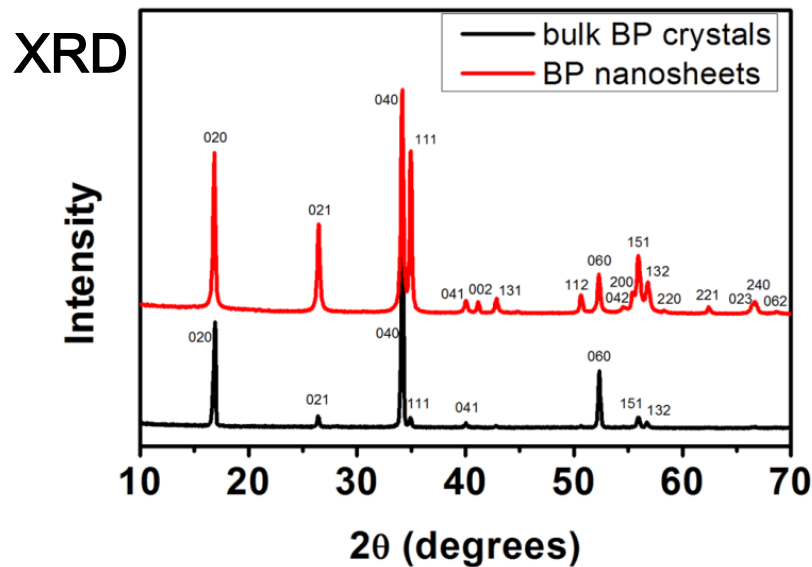
J. R. Brent et al., *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, 50, 13338.

P. Yasaei et al., *Adv. Mater.* **2015**, 27, 1887.

D. Hanlon et al., *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, 6, 8563.



# Quality of Few-layer BP Nanosheets



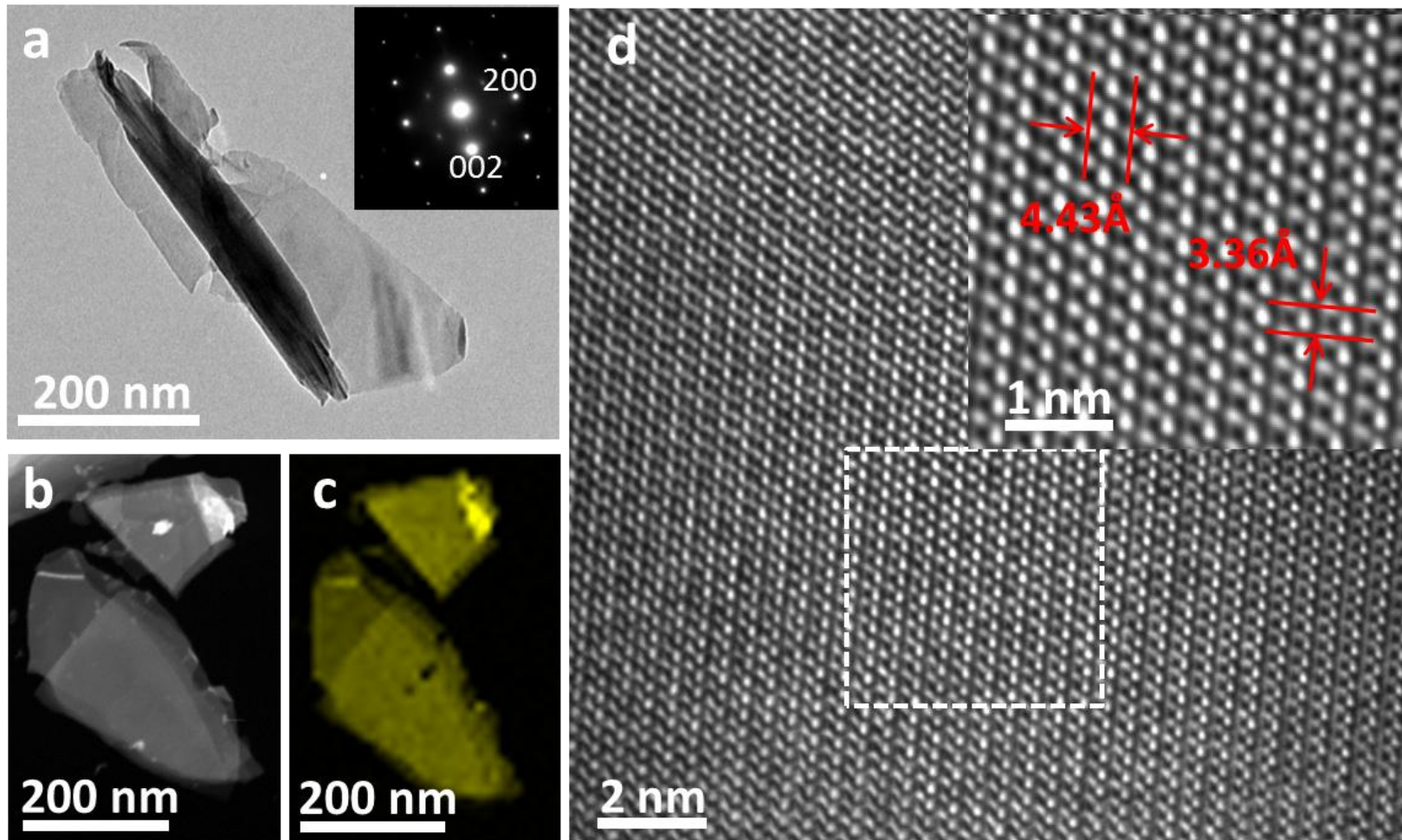
## Evidences

XRD: only more new peaks appear,  
no new phases introduced

Raman:  $A_g^1/A_g^2 > 0.6$ , pristine BP

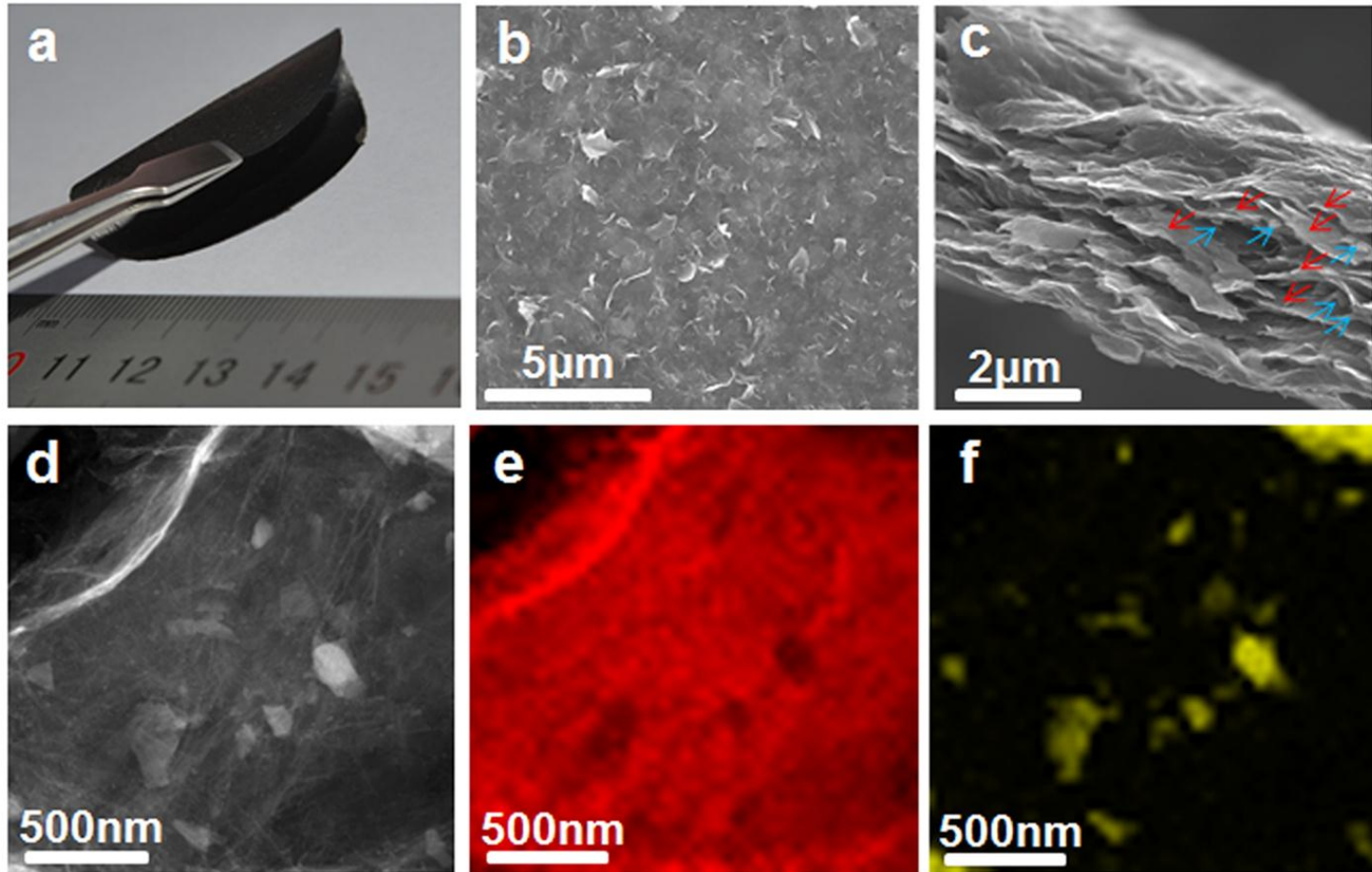
XPS: almost no oxides exist

# Structure of Few-layer BP Nanosheets



High-quality, clean surface

# BP-G Hybrid Paper Electrode

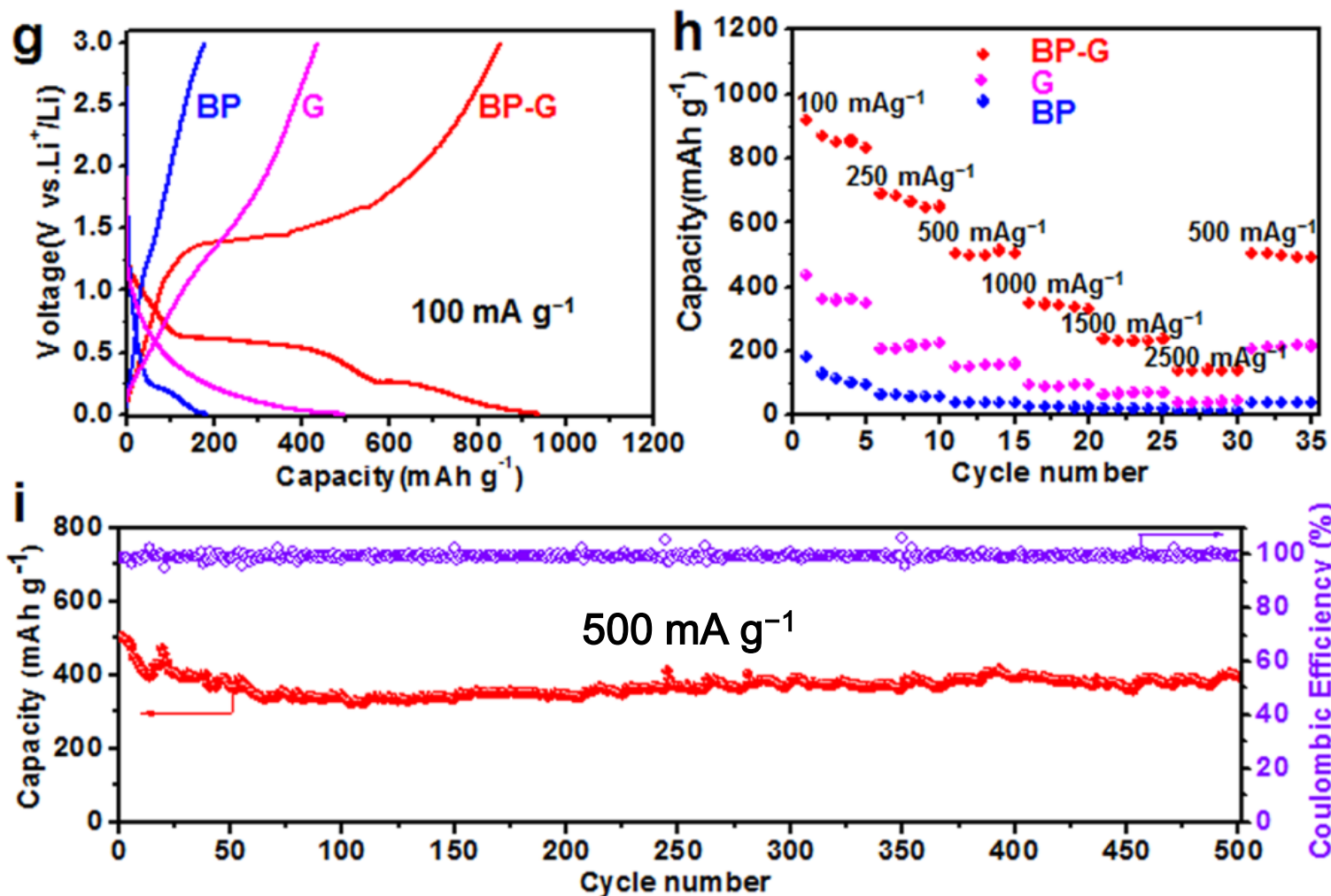


G : BP = 20 : 80 wt%

High flexibility

BP nanosheets wrapped by G flakes, effectively confining the expansion of BP nanosheets during charge/discharge cycles.

# Electrochemical Behaviors



Lower overpotential

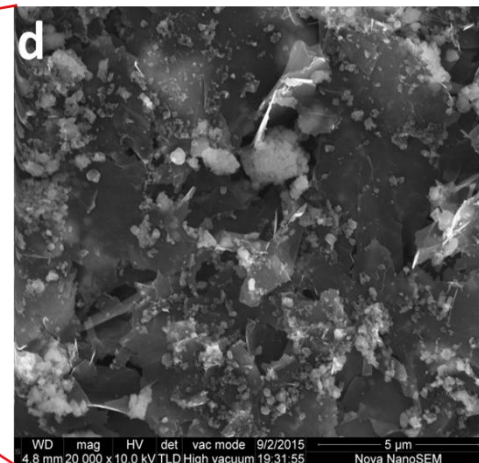
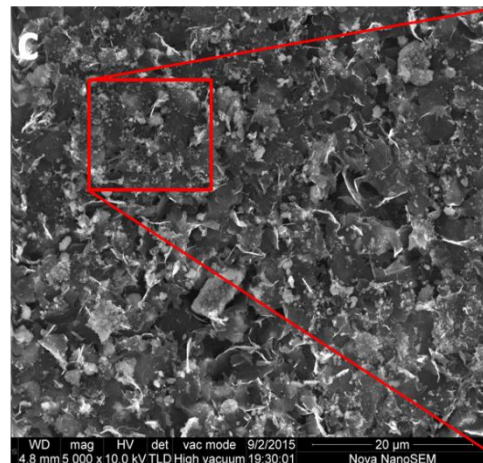
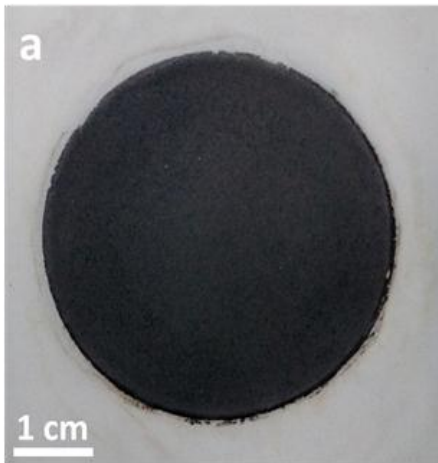
Better rate capability

Higher specific capacity

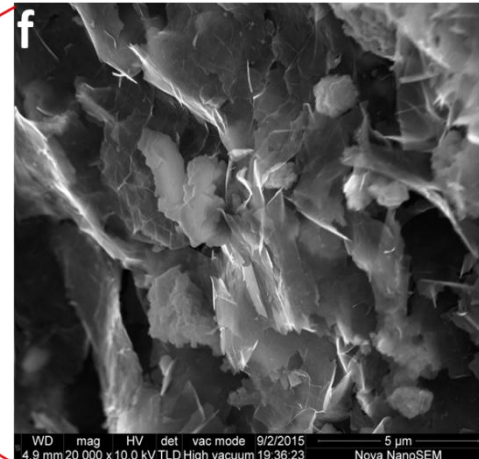
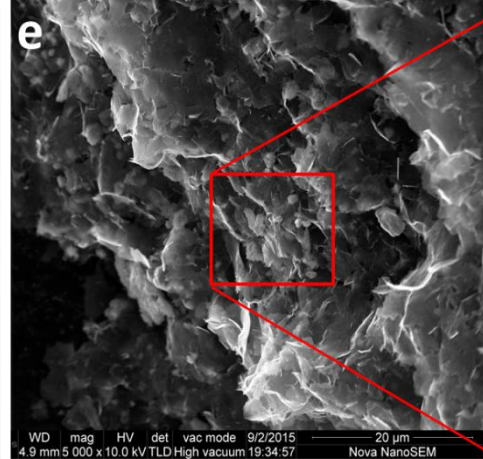
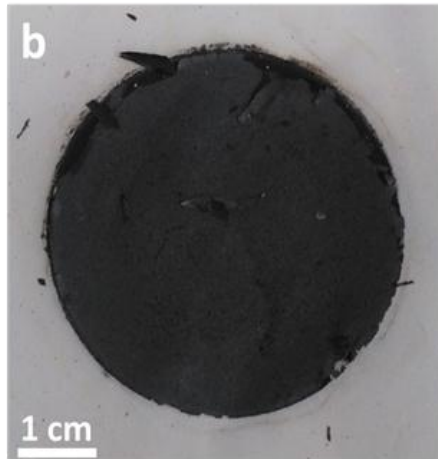
402 mAh g<sup>-1</sup> after 500 cycles



# BP Nanoparticle-G Hybrid Electrode



Top-view



Cross-section

G : BP = 20 : 80 wt%

Broken when peeling off

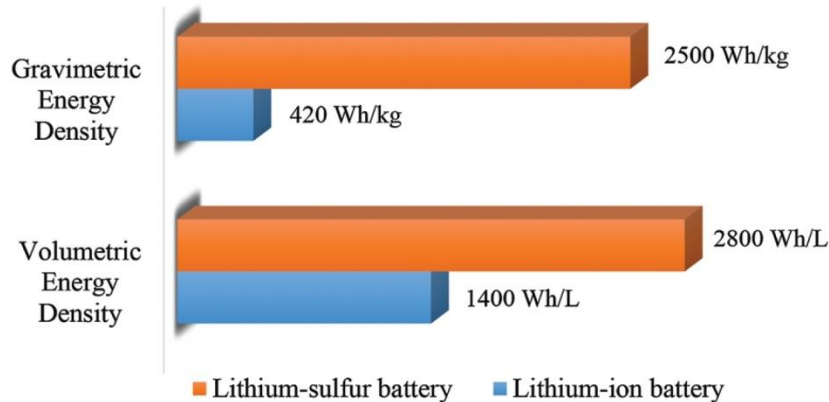
Agglomeration of BP nanoparticles leads to weak

interaction with G flakes, impossible for performance test

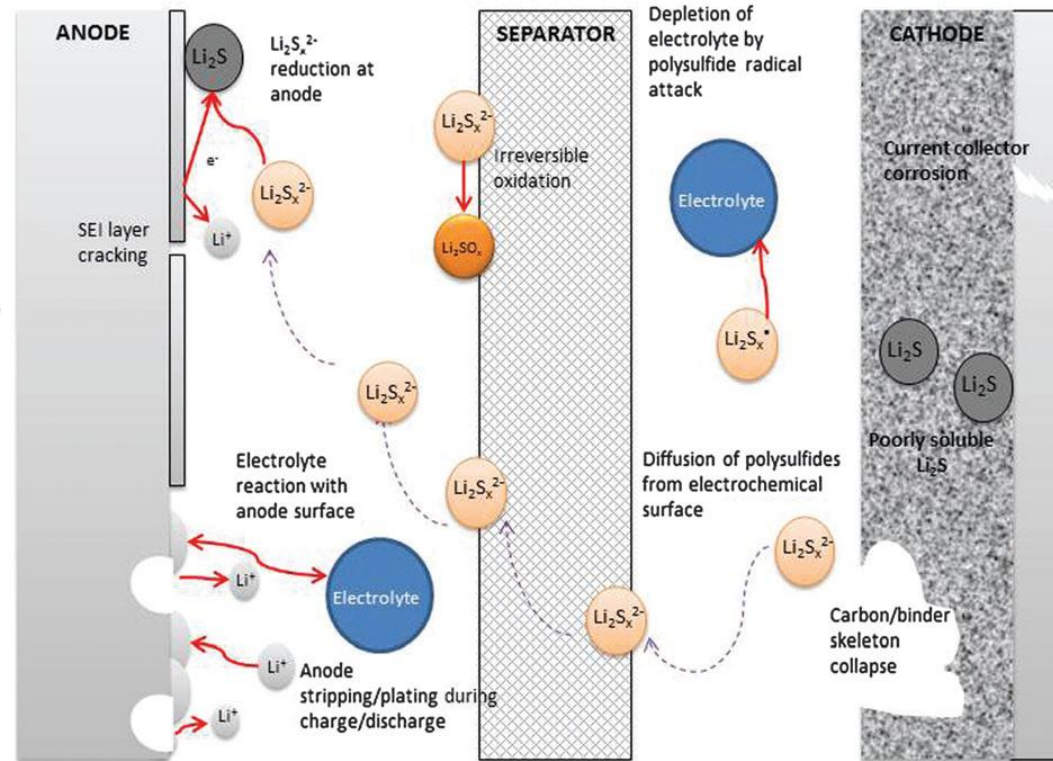
# Application for Lithium-sulfur Battery



## Energy Density



- Higher energy density
- Abundant resources

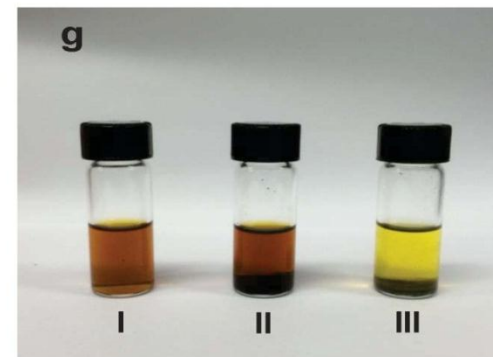
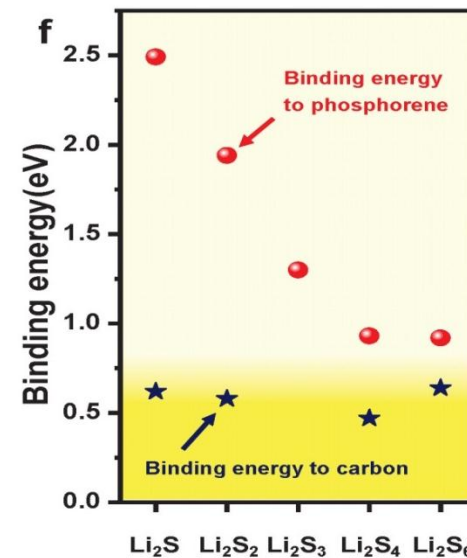
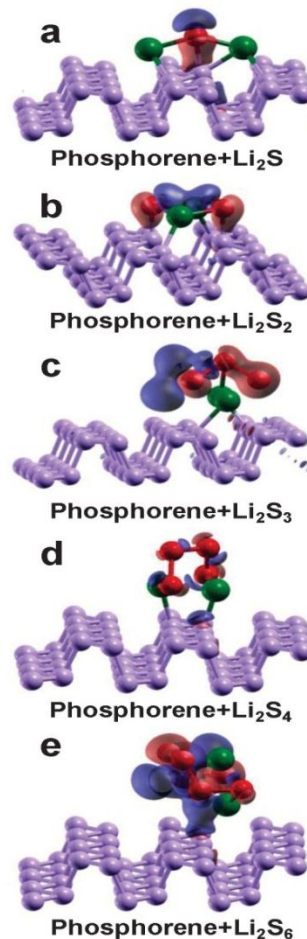
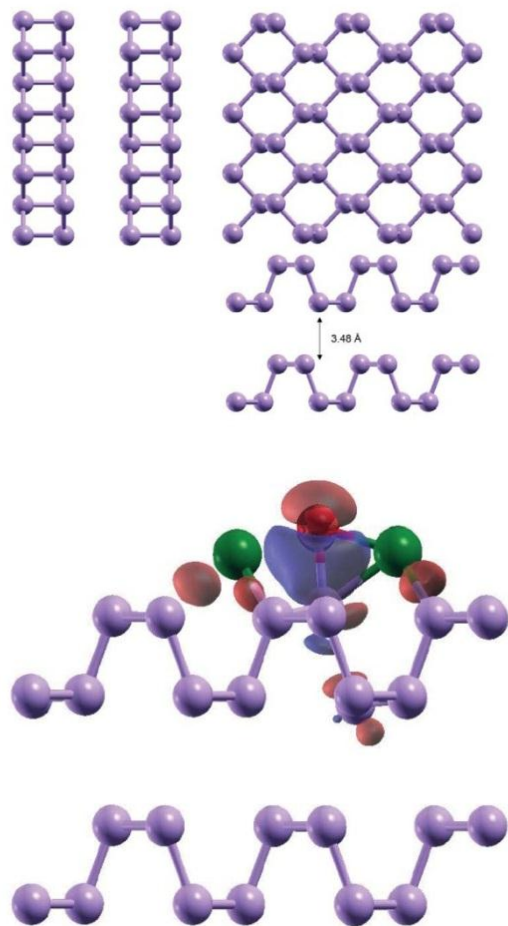


- Low conductivity
- Growth of Li dendrites
- Polysulfide “shuttle effect”
- Volume expansion

Performance related

Safety related

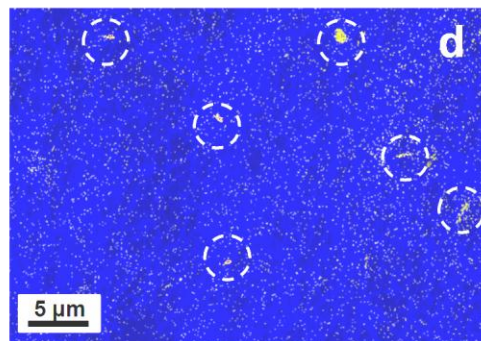
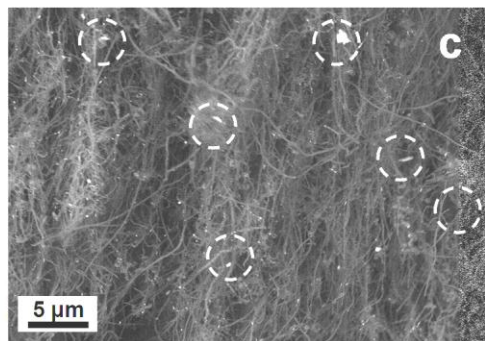
# Density Functional Theory Calculation



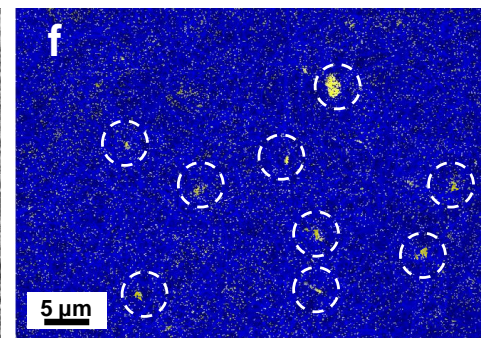
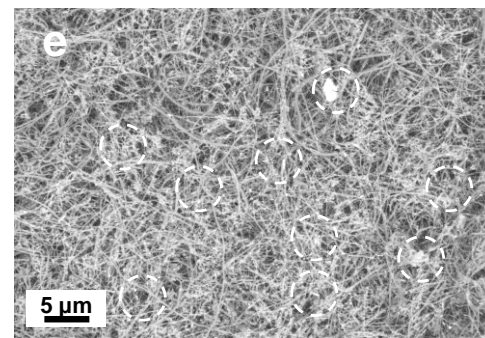
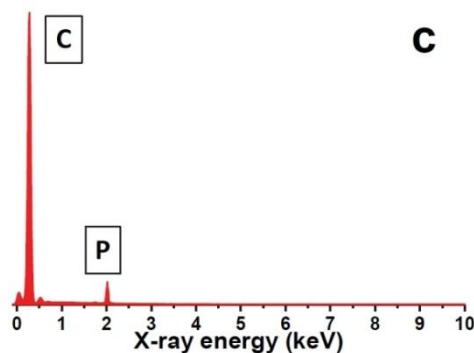
FLP nanosheets act as polysulfide immobilizer,  
reducing loss of capacity and keeping integrity of structure



# FLP-CNF Electrode



Cross-section



Inner part

**CNF: carbon nanofiber**

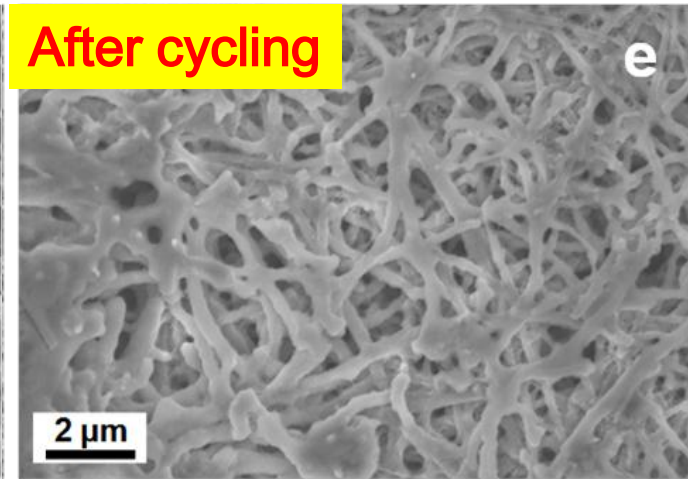
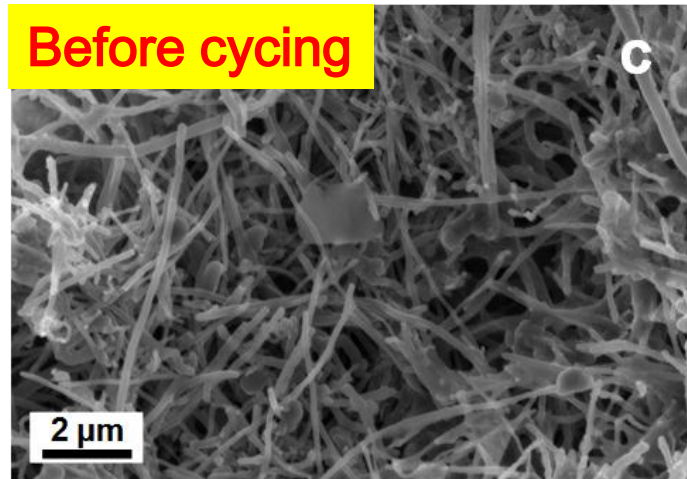
**FLP: few-layer phosphorene**

**FLP : CNF ~15 : 85 wt% highly flexible**

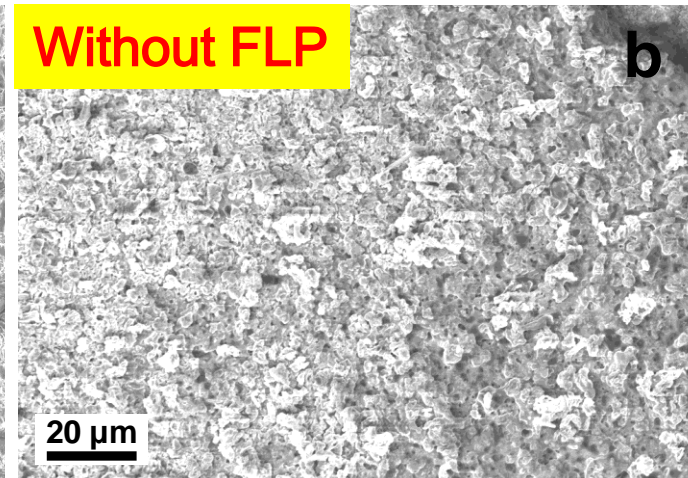
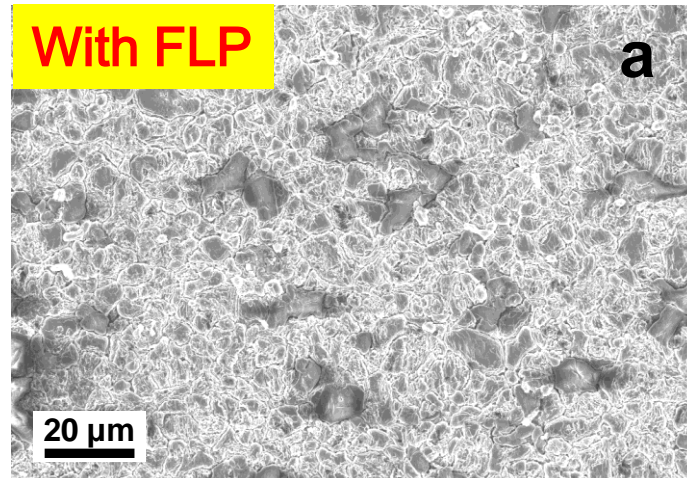
**FLP nanosheets uniformly distributed in CNF matrix**



# Morphology of Electrodes



Cathode



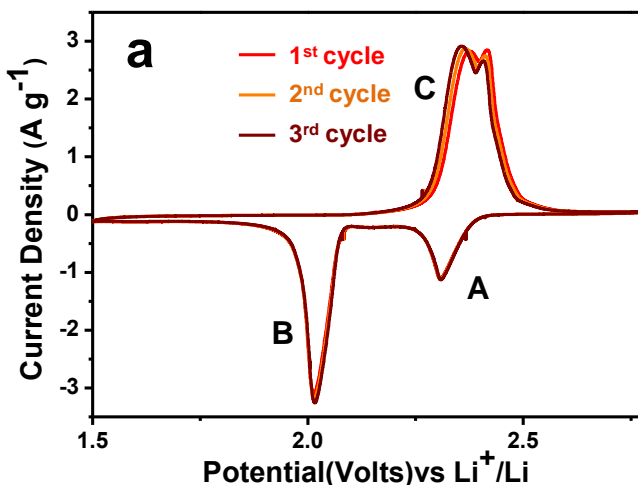
Anode

Cathode with FLP fasten polysulfide

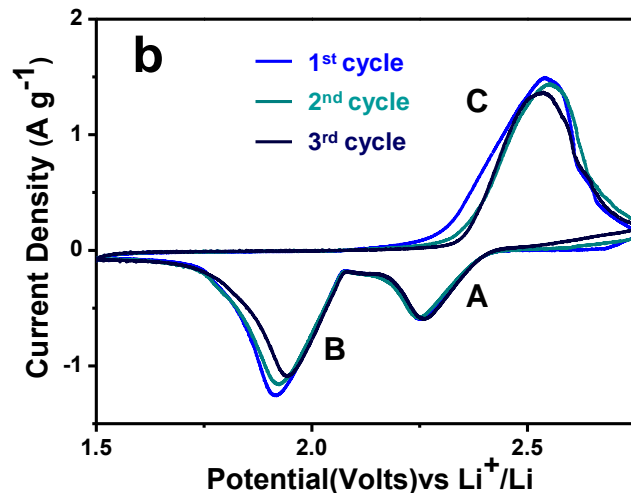
Anode in battery with FLP nanosheets keep intact

# Cyclic Voltammetry (CV)

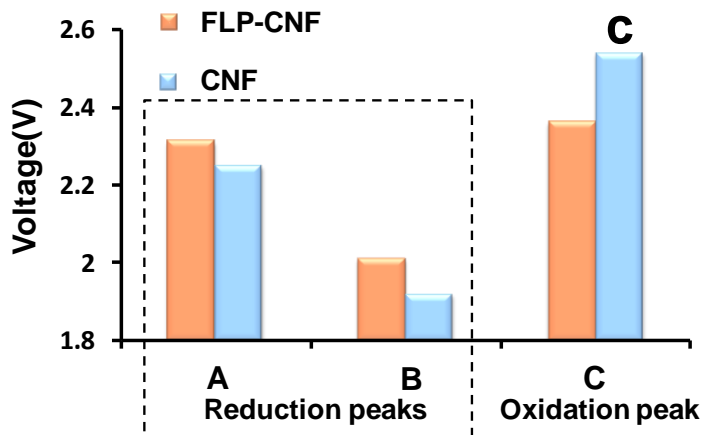
FLP-CNF



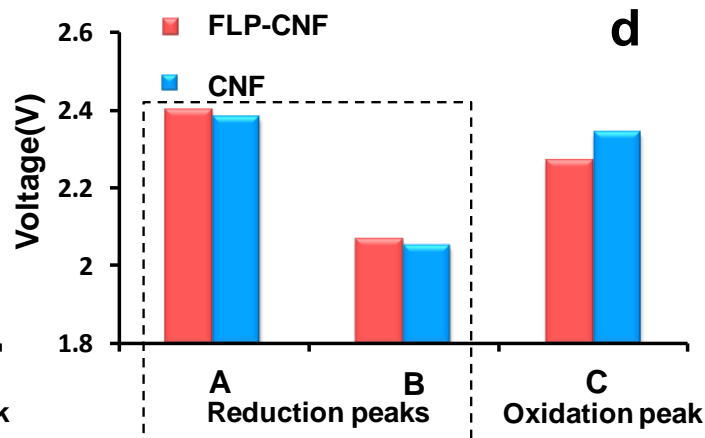
CNF



peak potentials



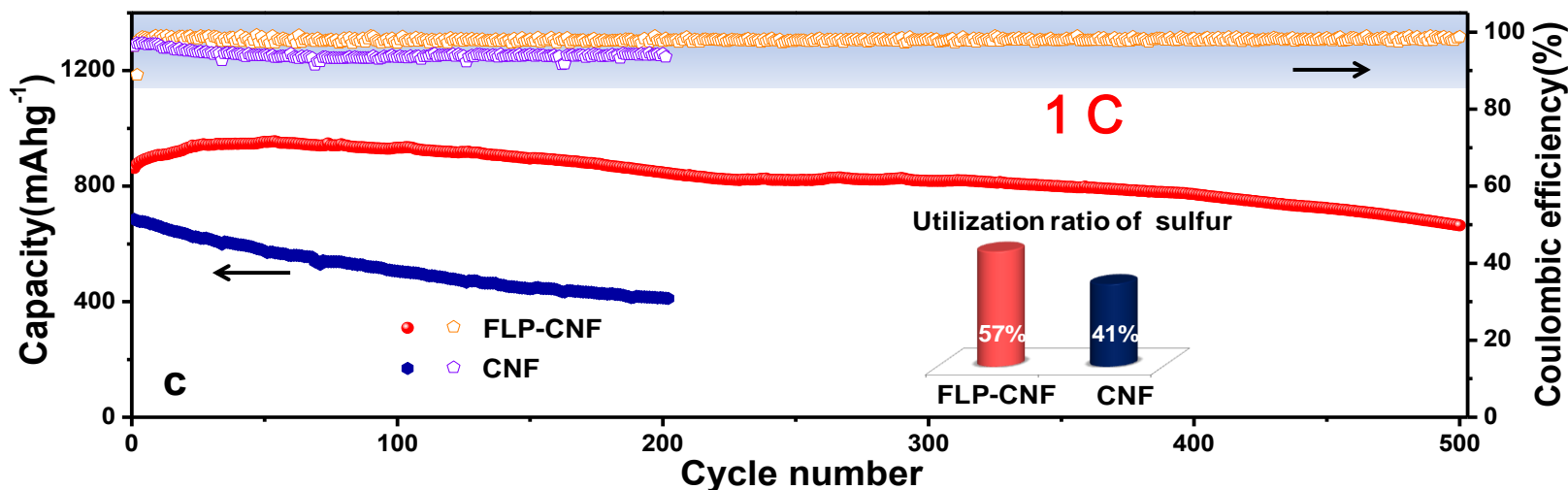
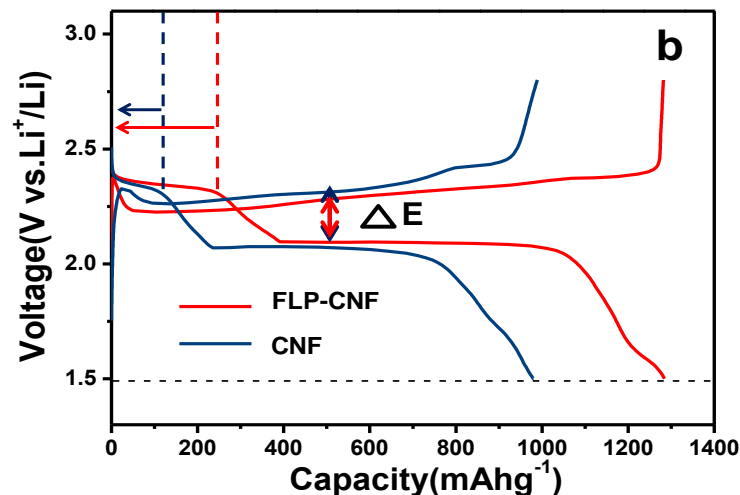
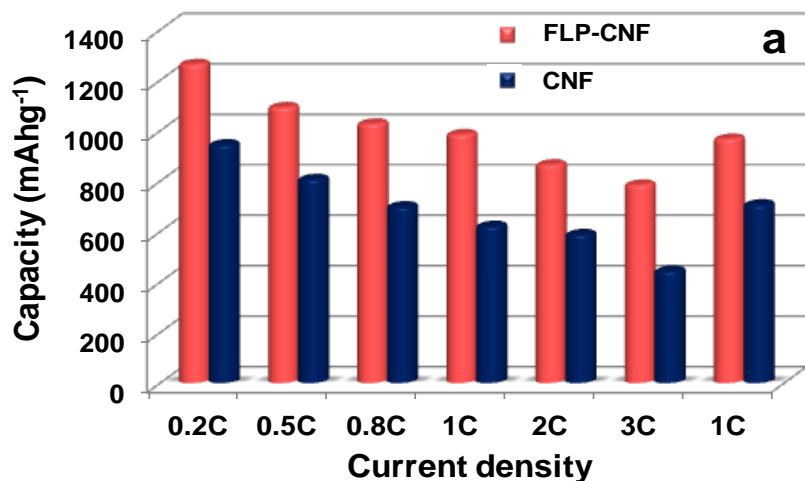
onset potentials



FLP nanosheets act as catalyst, accelerating reaction

Higher reduction peak and lower oxidation peak potentials

# Galvanostatic Charge/discharge Tests



Promoted specific capacity

Better rate capability

After 500 cycles, 660 mAh g<sup>-1</sup> remains, coulombic efficiency ~98%

- **High-quality** few-Layer **BP nanosheets** have been prepared by exfoliation in **water**
- Using of **graphene** in BP-G hybrid paper promoted the **conductivity** of electrode and confined **expansion of BP**
- Adding **small amount of BP** into CNF electrode greatly improves overall performance due to the **catalyst effect** and its role as **polysulfide immobilizer**



# Acknowledgment



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- Prof. Nikhil Koratkar
- Ms. Lu Li

Mechanical, Aerospace, and Nuclear Engineering

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**Thank you for your attention !**



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