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Graphene-Armored Aluminum Foil as Current Collectors for High-voltage Lithium-Ion Battery with Enhanced performance

Abstract

Lithium-ion batteries (LIB) have become one of the most promising power sources to meet the ever increasing demand for high-performance electric devices. Recently, the issue of corrosion happened on aluminum (AI) foil began to receive attention. In order to improve the potential of cathode to improve the energy density of LIB, it's crucial to solve the problem of the corrosion of AI foil. Here, we directly grow graphene film on commercial AI foil for current collectors via plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) method and take it as electrically conductive coating layers and interfacial barrier layers to enhance the anticorrosion performances of AI foil at high voltage in LIB. It is demonstrated that AI foil armored by such graphene film shows significantly reinforced anodic corrosion resistance and LiNi_{0.5}Mn_{1.5}O₄ cells using graphene-armored AI foil (GAI) as current collectors show enhanced cycling performance compared to the cells with pristine AI foil. Moreover, the rate performance is also improved due to the graphene nanosheet grown by PECVD improving the adhesion between active materials and current collectors. This work not only contributes to the long-term stable operations of LIBs but also provides feasibility for next-generation high-voltage lithium ion batteries.

References

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Figures

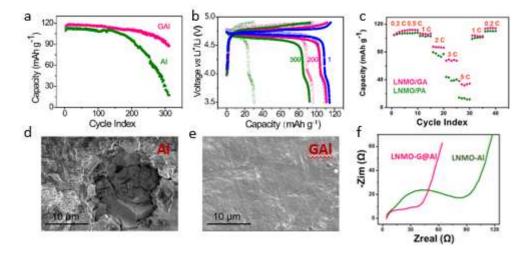


Figure 1: Enhanced anticorrosion performance and electrochemical performance of GAI. (a,b) Long-term cycling performance of LNMO/GAI and LNMO/AI cells; (c) Rate performances of LNMO/GAI and LNMO/AI cells; (d,e) SEM images of pristine AI foil and GAI after cycling; (f) EIS analysis of LNMO/GAI and LNMO/AI cells.