

About the role of copper in moisture sensitivity of high-entropy O3-type Na-layered oxides

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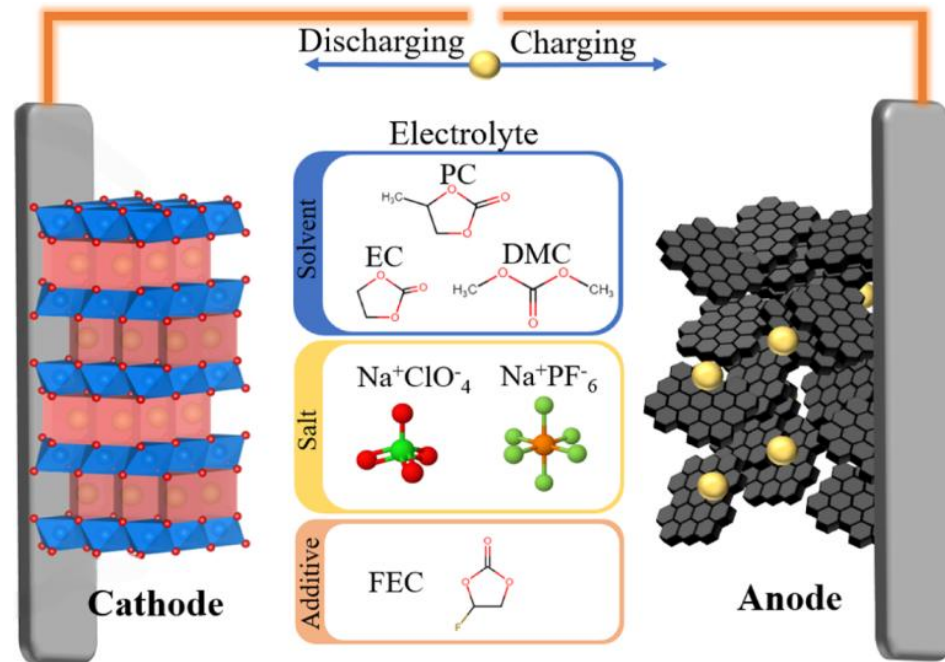


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Energy storage systems

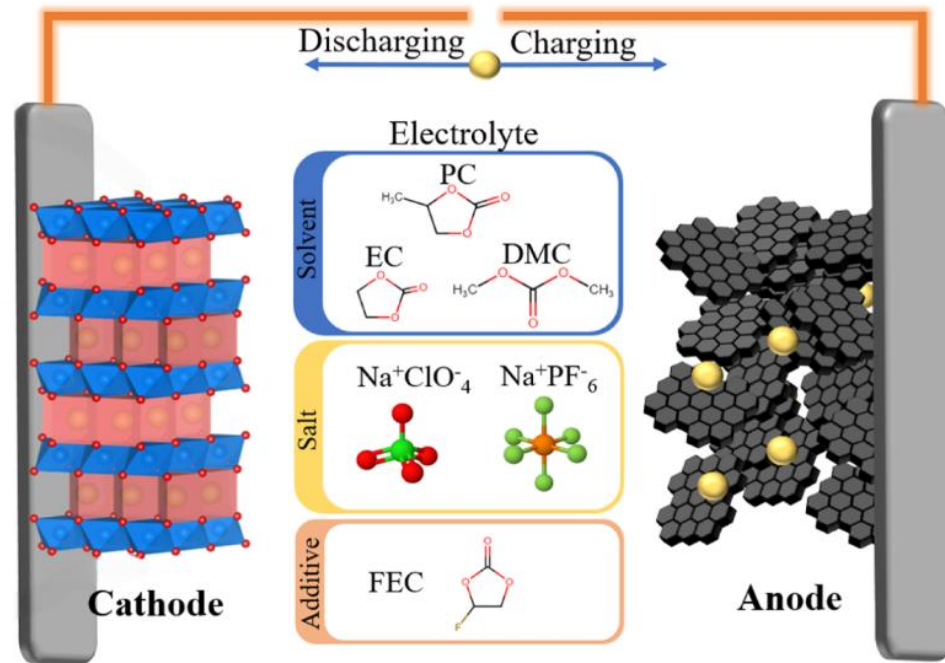
Na Ion Batteries



Schematic representation of a battery

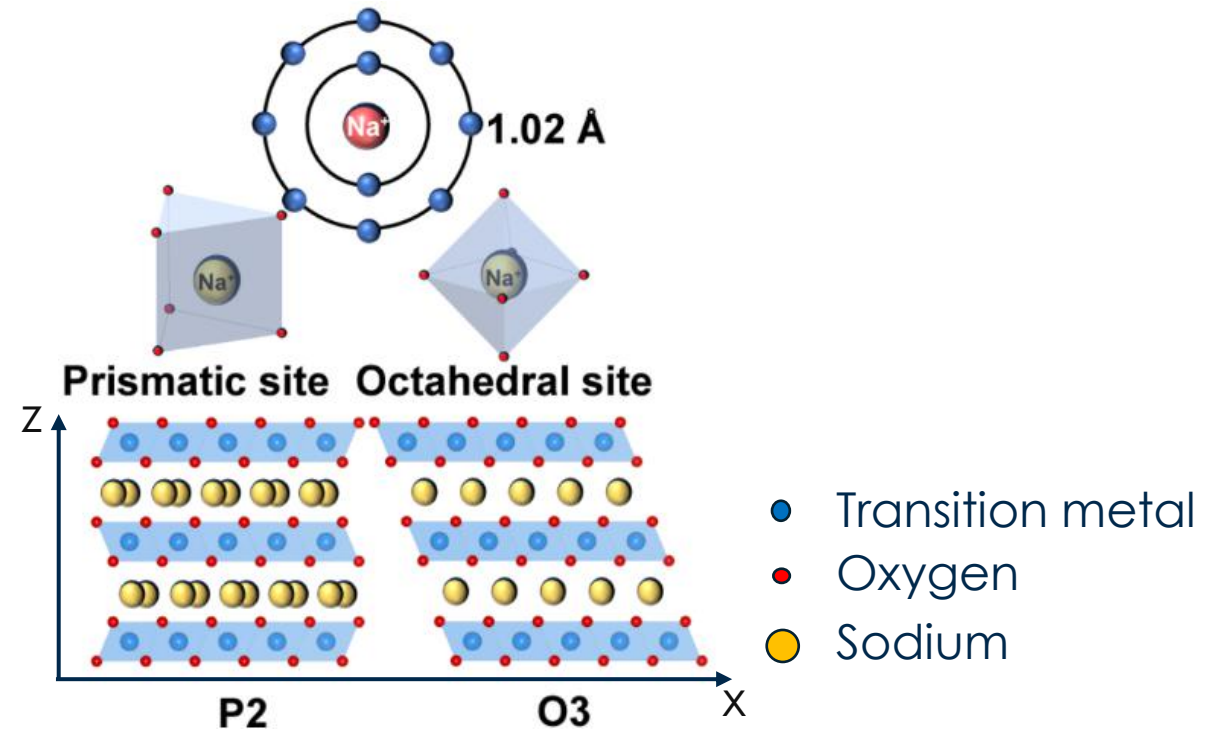
Energy storage systems

Na Ion Batteries



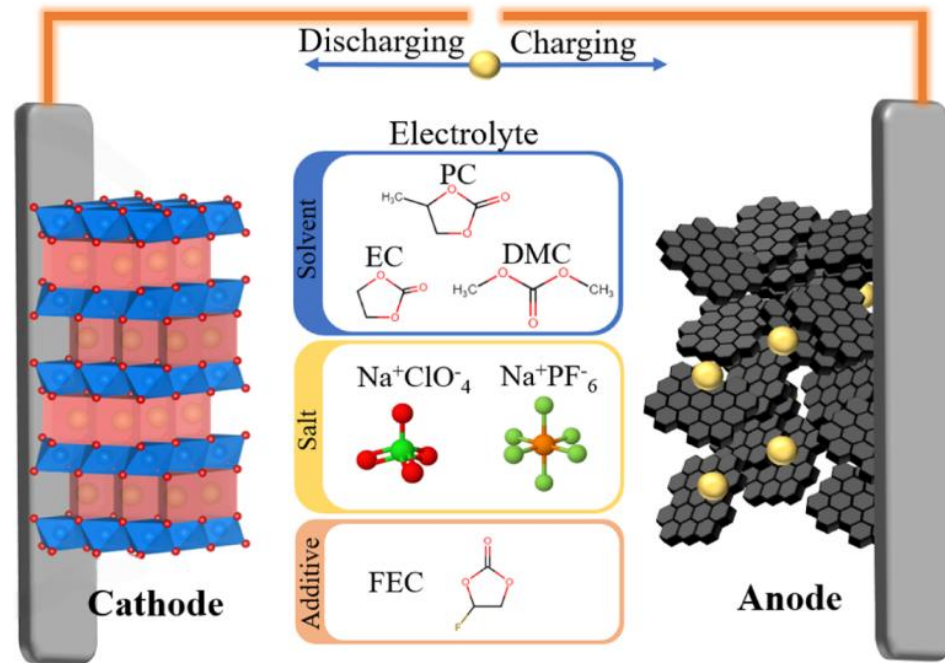
Schematic representation of a battery

Sodium Layered Oxide



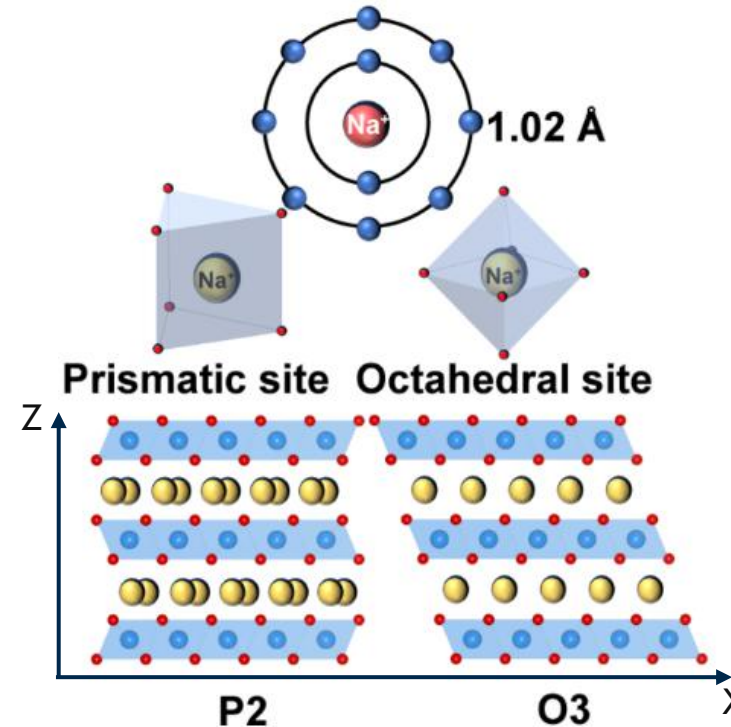
Energy storage systems

Na Ion Batteries



Schematic representation of a battery

Sodium Layered Oxide



- High Theoretical Capacity
- Low diffusion kinetic of Na^+
- Phase transition above 4 V
- Moisture sensitivity

- Transition metal
- Oxygen
- Sodium

Aim of the research

O3-type Sodium Layered Oxide:

- Enhanced structural stability at high voltages;
- Investigation of the reversibility of phase transition and related redox processes;
- Improved structural stability under moisture exposure;
- Identification of the key factors governing structural and electrochemical stability.

Material selection and synthesis



Material selection and synthesis



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Solid state synthesis

Precursors

Na_2CO_3
 NiO
 Mn_2O_3
 Fe_2O_3
 TiO_2
 CuO

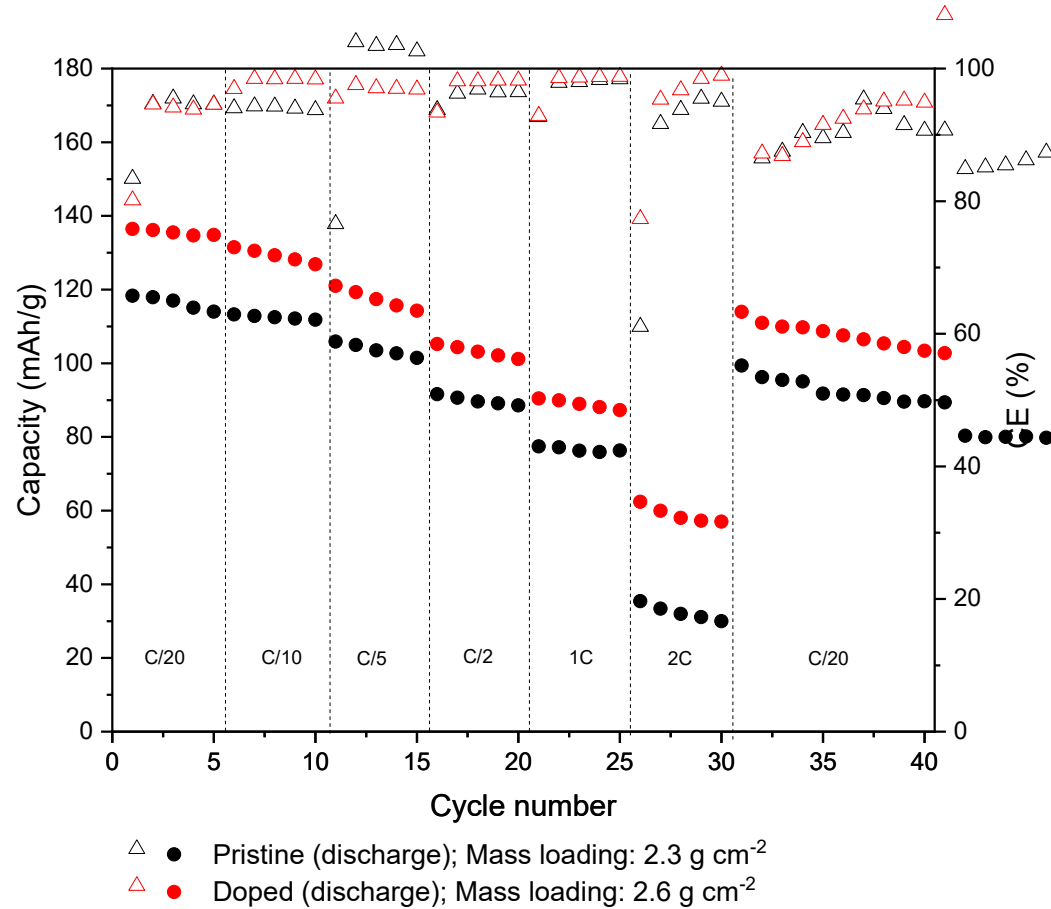
Grinded in
mortar
and pelletized

Synthesis in oven
at 850 °C for 24 h

Liquid N_2
quenching

Preliminary electrochemical characterization

Rate Capability test 2-4 V

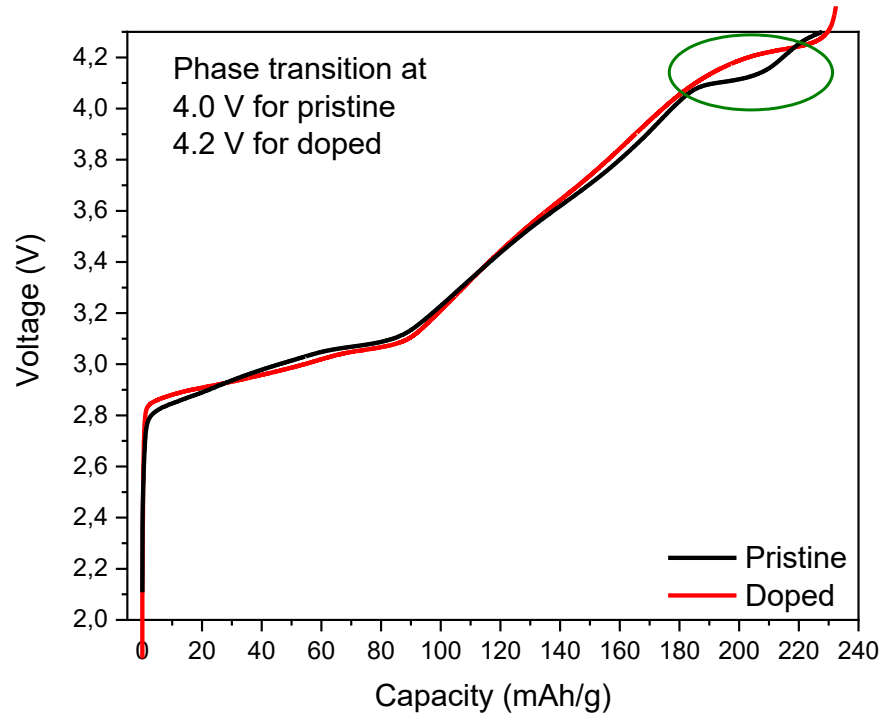


Total capacity:
Pristine: 118 mAh g^{-1}
Doped: 136 mAh g^{-1}

Capacity Retention after 40 cycles:
Pristine: 76%
Doped: 76%

Preliminary electrochemical characterization

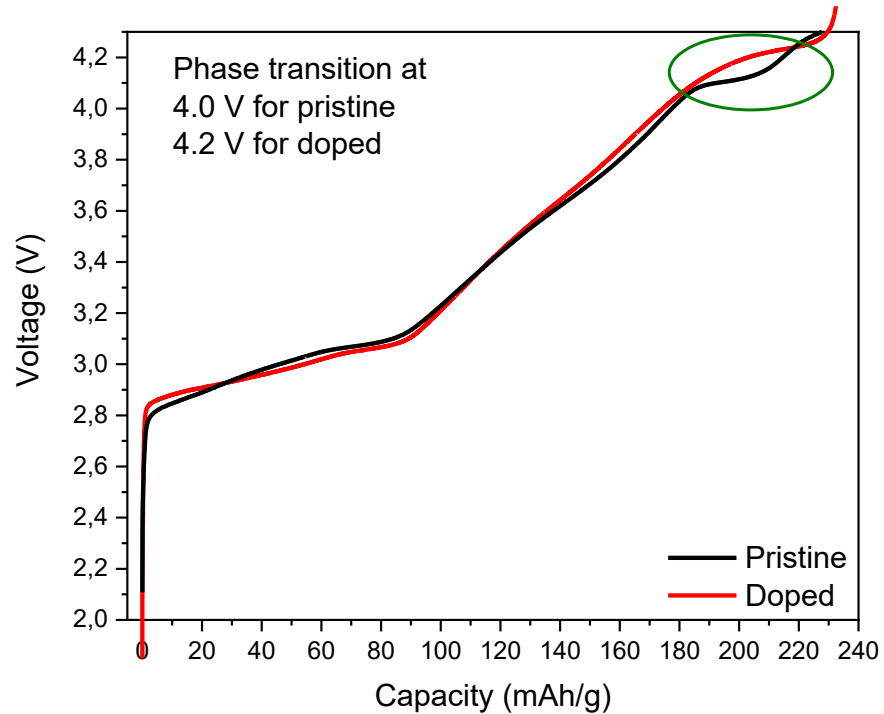
Charge profiles



*P3 to O3'' phase transition
at higher voltage in doped material*

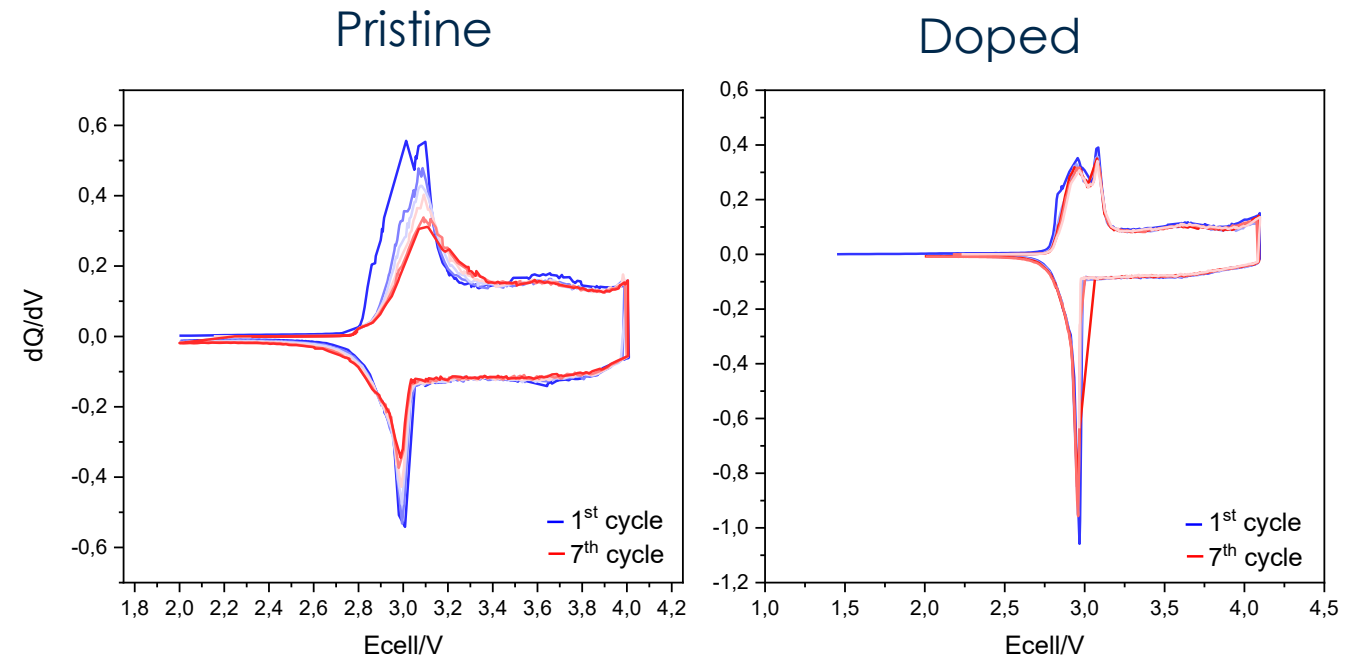
Preliminary electrochemical characterization

Charge profiles



*P3 to O3'' phase transition
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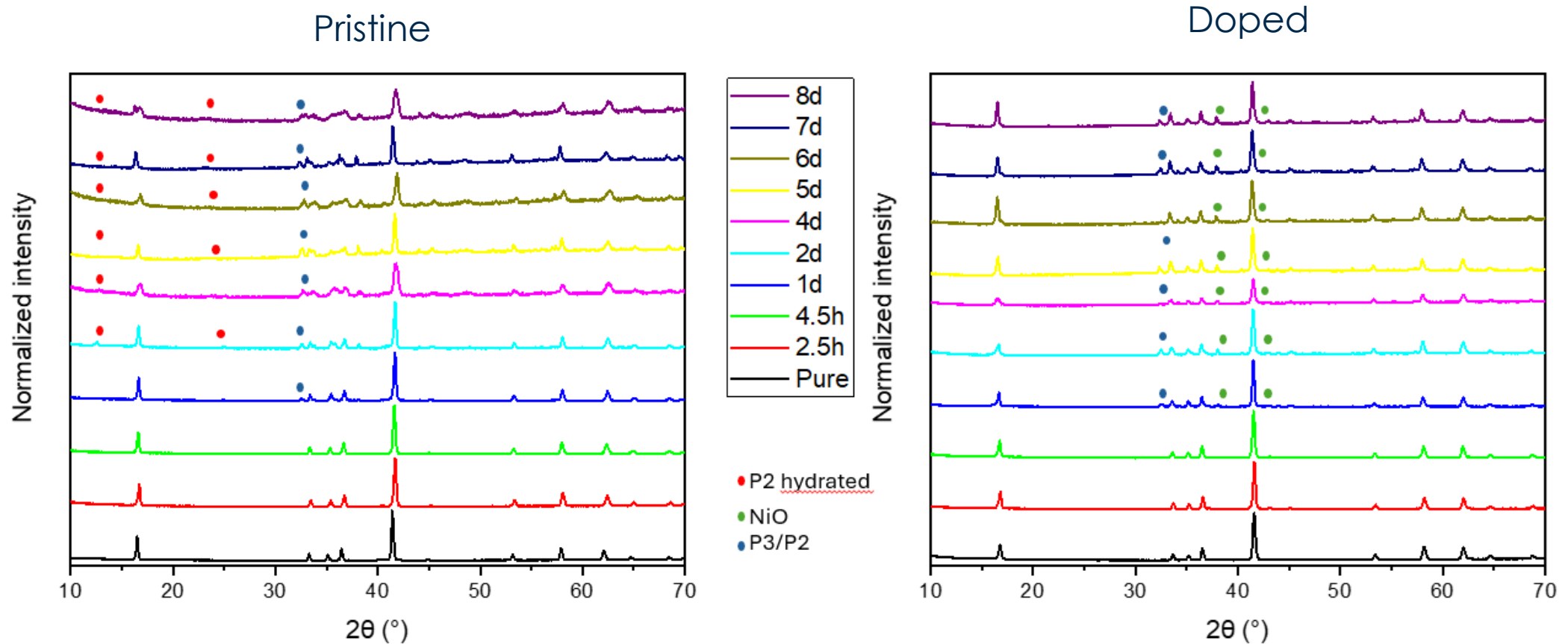
dQ/dV plots



*Capacity loss of Fe in pristine material
during first cycles*

Preliminary moisture sensitivity tests

Material powders exposed to 80% relative humidity at 25 °C in climatic chamber



PXRD patterns collected for 8 days while exposing the samples in the climatic chamber

Conclusion and future perspectives

- Cu doping enhances the structural stability up to 4.2 V
- The doped material better retains its structure upon exposure to air
- *Operando* XAS and XRD will be employed for understanding the redox activity of transition metals and the reversibility of phase transition



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Thank you!



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Preliminary moisture sensitivity tests

Powder exposed to 80% relative humidity at 25 °C: FTIR Spectra

