Electrospun porous silicon from disproportionated SiO, for realization of a high-performance lithium-ion battery anode material

Silicon-based anode materials are of great importance in today's lithium-ion battery (LIB) industry. This paper is the first report on the electrospinning of silica-etched disproportionated SiO as an anode material for LIBs. A thermal annealing at 950 °C in an argon ambient on ball-milled SiO powder has been performed to obtain disproportionated SiO. A consequent HF-etching results in a porous silicon-based structure, which has been electrospun with PAN to prepare the electrode material. Implementing the fabricated electrode in LIB half-cell configuration an initial Columbic efficiency of 77.49 %, first cycle specific capacity of 3396mAh/gSi and 80 % capacity retention in 132 cycles have been achieved. The rate capability test shows a recovered capacity of 97.70 % at low current rate of 0.1 C and 54.98 % at a high current of 3 C. The cycling performance of the electrode from silica-etched disproportionated SiO has also been compared with silicon nano powder-based electrode with similar fabrication process, showing 43 % improvement in cycle life for the former electrode. These results, along with the simplicity, cost effectiveness and scalability of the fabrication process, proposes the electrospun porous silicon synthesized from disproportionated SiO as an excellent anode for high performance LIBs.

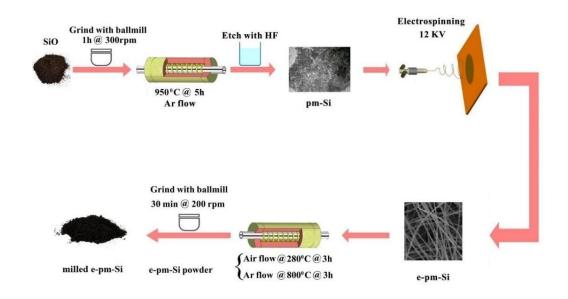
سیلیکون متخلخل الکتروریسی شده با استفاده از تسهیم ناهمگون سیلیکون مونوکساید، به منظور دستیابی به ماده آندی باتری لیتیوم یون با کارایی بالا

چکیده:

پایین C و A (A (اور جریان بالای C تشان می دهد. عملکرد چرخه ای الکترود حاصل از کامپوزیت متخلخل سیلیکون *اکربن* نیز با الکترود مبتنی بر نانو پودر سیلیکون با فرآیند ساخت مشابه مقایسه شده است که A بهبود در طول عمر چرخه ای الکترود قبلی را نشان می دهد. این نتایج، همراه با سادگی، مقرون به صرفه بودن و مقیاس پذیری فرآیند ساخت، سیلیکون متخلخل الکتروریسی شده را به عنوان یک ماده فعال آند عالی برای باتری های لیتیوم یونی با کارایی بالا پیشنهاد می کند.

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Electrospun porous silicon from disproportionated SiO, for realization of a high-performance lithium ion battery anode material

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HIGHLIGHTS

- 1st report on electrospinning of silica etched disproportionated SiO as LIB anode.
- . The materials used are cheap, abundant and synthesis process is facile and low cost.
- An average specific capacity of 2436 mAh/gsi during its cycle life of 132 cycles.
- Porous Si structure enables excellent accessibility of electrolyte to active mass.
- · Carbon nano fibers provide low resistance paths between the silicon particles.

ARTICLEINFO

Keywords: Silicon SiO Disproportionation Electrospinning Lithium ion battery anode

ABSTRACT

Silicon-based anode materials are of great importance in today's lithium-ion battery (LIB) industry. This paper is the first report on the electrospinning of silica-etched disproportionated SiO as an anode material for LIBs. A thermal annealing at 950 °C in an argon ambient on ball-milled SiO powder has been performed to obtain disproportionated SiO. A consequent HF-etching results in a porous silicon-based structure, which has been electrospun with PAN to prepare the electrode material. Implementing the fabricated electrode in LIB half-cell configuration an initial Columbic efficiency of 77.49 %, first cycle specific capacity of 3396mAh/g_{Si} and 90 % capacity retention in 132 cycles have been achieved. The rate capability test shows a recovered capacity of 97.70 % at low current rate of 0.1 C and 54.98 % at a high current of 3 C. The cycling performance of the electrode from silica-etched disproportionated SiO has also been compared with silicon nano powder-based electrode with similar fabrication process, showing 43 % improvement in cycle life for the former electrode. These results, along with the simplicity, cost effectiveness and scalability of the fabrication process, proposes the electrospun porous silicon synthesized from disproportionated SiO as an excellent anode for high performance LIBs.

1. Introduction

Today, lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have been established as a necessary technological advancement for supplying the energy need of portable electronics [1-4]. A wide range of applications, such as cell phones, laptops and especially electric vehicles, rely on LIBs as the main type of battery used for their energy consumption [5-9]. Upgrading the

main components of LIBs should be intensively investigated and improved to see an overall enhancement in the total battery performance [10–12]. Anode electrode is an important segment in LIBs, that has attracted significant deal of attention in industrial and academic researches, aiming to propose an anode electrode with high specific capacity, low potential level, proper electrochemical stability, and good electrical conductivity [13–18]. The custom anode material in LIB in