

Lattice Mismatch along the Interface of Anatase and TiO₂(B) for Lithium Storage

Weixin Song, Fang Xie, D. Jason Riley

Department of Materials, Imperial College London, London, UK

E-mail: weixin.song15@ic.ac.uk

Titanium dioxide (TiO₂), one of the most promising anode materials for lithium-ion batteries, has been extensively studied, not only due to its low cost, abundance and non-toxicity but also on account of the negligible volume deformation during the Li-ion intercalation/de-intercalation processes and excellent gravimetric capacity. Charge stored in a Li⁺/heterophase anode system may be enhanced through interfacial charge storage at both the solid-liquid interface and internal solid-solid interfaces. Jamnik and Maier^{1,2} have demonstrated increased charge storage at TiO₂-metal interfaces as a result of the metal acting as an electron sink and the TiO₂ storing excess Li⁺. In TiO₂ photochemical studies, it has been demonstrated that owing to the offset in the conduction band levels, photogenerated charge carriers can be stored at the junction between anatase and TiO₂(B). This band offset has been employed in TiO₂ engineering to yield a material in which Li⁺ and electrons are separated across TiO₂(B)/anatase TiO₂ interfaces within the anode leading to increased charge storage³.

In this work we have fabricated a new TiO₂-graphene composite designed to enhance the prospects of this low cost, abundant, non-toxic material as an anode in a Li-battery. The TiO₂ is dandelion shaped with nanosized TiO₂(B) fibrils capped with anatase TiO₂ pappi. Electronmicroscopy indicates that the composite contains triphase boundaries between anatase, TiO₂(B) and graphene, which are responsible for the enhancement of energy storage and the decrease of electrode polarization. Cyclic voltammetric investigations point to both Li⁺ insertion and pseudocapacitive contributions to charge storage. Ultrahigh specific capacities of 243 and 182 mAh g⁻¹ have been obtained at 0.1 and 1 A g⁻¹, respectively. Moreover, the excellent capacity retention can reach 99.6% after 100 cycles with almost 100% coulombic efficiency at 0.1 A g⁻¹.

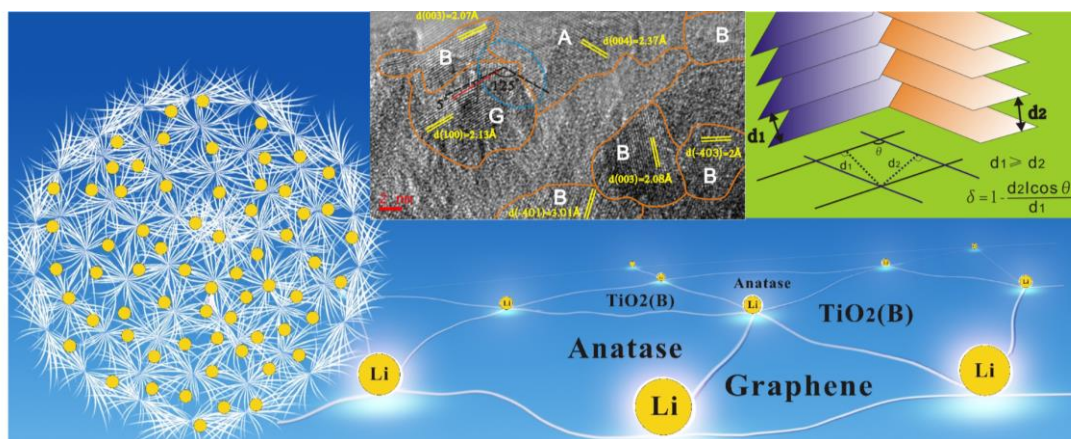


Figure 1 Schematic representation of interfacial storage for Li⁺ ions of TiO₂/Graphene. The inset shows lattice mismatch between anatase and TiO₂(B) phases and the calculation of mismatch rate, δ .

References:

- [1] J. Maier, *Nat. Mater.*, 2005, 4, 805.
- [2] J. Jamnik and J. Maier, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2003, 5, 5215.
- [3] W. Song, J. Chen, X. Ji, X. Zhang, F. Xie, D. J. Riley, *J. Mater. Chem. A* 2016, 4, 8762.