

Electrochemical Characterization of Ionic Liquid based Gel Polymer Electrolyte for Rechargeable Li-ion Battery

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Abstract: High molecular weight polymer poly(vinylidene fluoride-co-hexafluoropropylene) (PVdF-HFP), ionic liquid 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide (EMIMFSI) and salt lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (LiTFSI) based free-standing and conducting ionic liquid based gel polymer electrolytes (ILGPE) have been prepared by solution cast method. Thermal, electrical and electrochemical properties of 80 wt.% IL containing gel polymer electrolyte (GPE) are investigated by thermogravimetric, impedance spectroscopy, linear sweep voltammetry and cyclic voltammetry. The 80 wt.% IL containing GPE shows good thermal stability (~ 200 °C), ionic conductivity (6.42×10^{-4} S cm⁻¹), lithium ion conductivity ($\sigma_{\text{Li}^+} = 1.40 \times 10^{-4}$ S cm⁻¹ at 30 °C) and wide electrochemical stability window (~ 4.10 V versus Li/Li⁺ at 30 °C). Furthermore, surface of LiFePO₄ cathode material was modified by graphene oxide, with smooth and uniform coating layer, as confirmed by scanning electron microscopy and element content are also confirmed by energy dispersive X-ray spectrum. The graphene-oxide coated LiFePO₄ cathode shows improved electrochemical performance with a good charge-discharge capacity and cyclic stability upto 50th cycles at 1 C-rate, as compared with without coated LiFePO₄ coated. The pristine LFP cathode deliver the discharge capacity of 90.40 mAh g⁻¹ with 95.30 % capacity retention at 1C-rate after 50 cycles, while GO@LFP cathodes delivers discharge capacity of 102.50 mAh g⁻¹ with 98.0 % capacity retention at 1.0 C-rate after 50 cycles.

Figure:

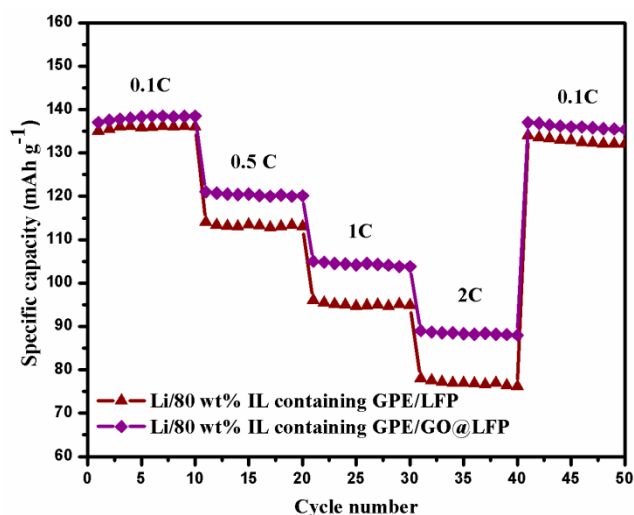


Figure. Rate performance of the pristine LFP and GO@LFP cathode with different current rate.