## Octahedral and porous spherical ordered LiNi<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>1.5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> spinel: the role of morphology on electrochemical properties and electrode/electrolyte interface

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The spinel LiNi<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>1.5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> material is a promising candidate for high energy lithium ion battery application owing to its high operating voltage of  $\approx 4.7$  V (vs Li / Li <sup>+</sup>) and good high-rate performance. Unfortunately, this material still suffers from unsatisfied electrochemical performance, associated with electrodes/electrolyte interfacial side reactions [1]. The particle morphology, especially the surface crystallographic planes in contact with the electrolyte, is another important factor for the electrochemical performance [2].

In this work, the influence of the morphology of ordered  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$  materials with octahedral and porous spherical morphology on electrochemical properties and electrode/electrolyte interface are investigated. The octahedral sample displays regular, small octahedral meso-particles, while the porous spherical sample is a micrometer size, composed of aggregated nano-sized particles. Crystal morphology has been demonstrated to influence the high-rate performance and cycle life of  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$ . The porous spherical  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$  material exhibits better rate performance, associated with the shorten diffusion path of lithium ion, as shown in Figure 1. Howerver, the  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$  with octahedral morphology has a low specific surface area, resulting in a good cyclic performance at high temperature 55 °C. Thus, it is necessary to optimize the morphology of  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$  material and its operating conditions to obtain desirable performances.



Figure 1. Discharge curves of LiNi<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>1.5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> materials with octahedral (a) and porous spherical (b) morphology at different rate

## **References:**

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