

# Novel Nano-Silicon / SiOC Composites as Anode Material for Li-Ion Batteries



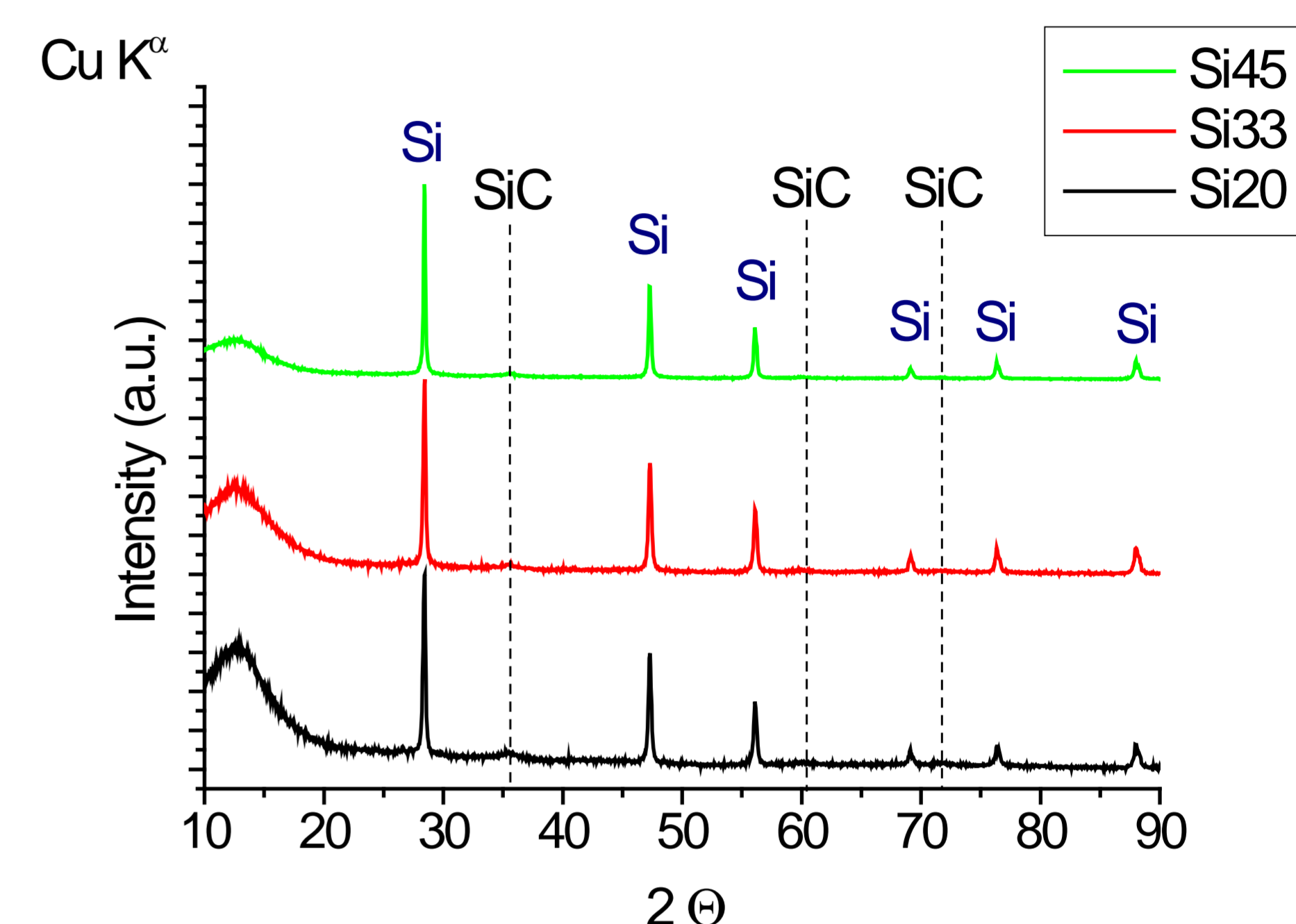
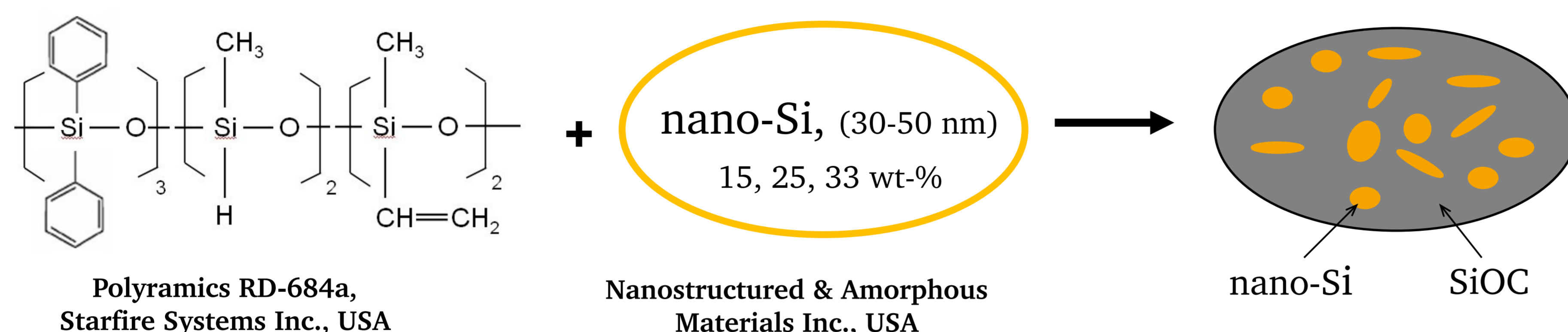
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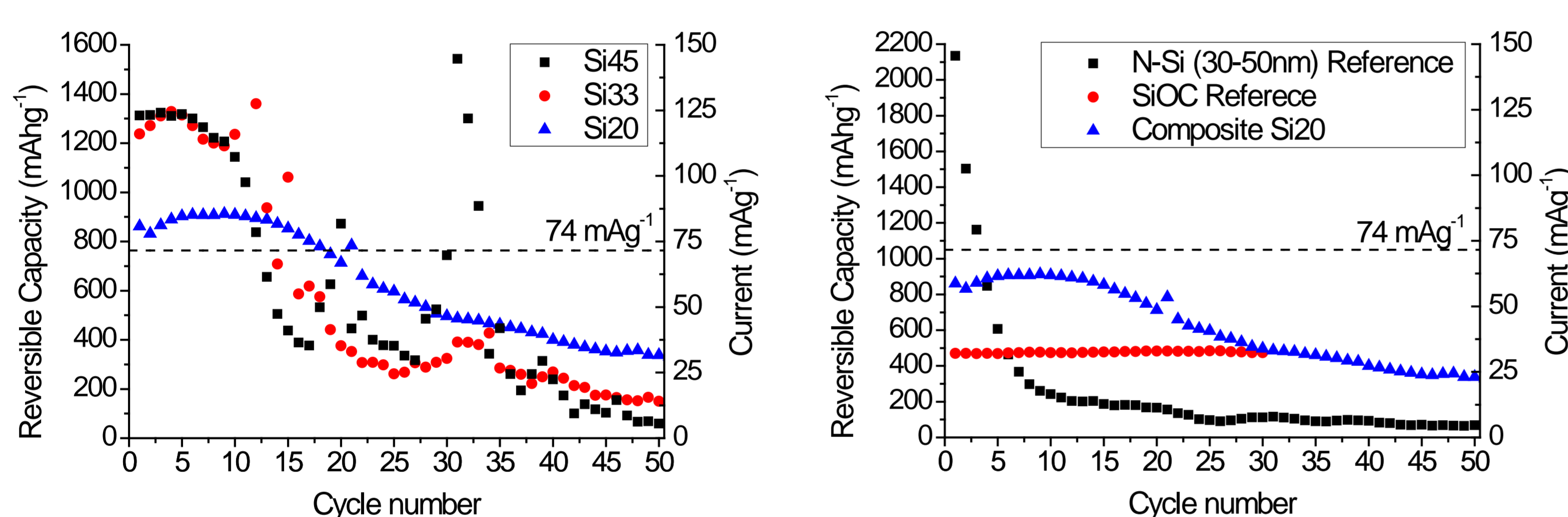
## Synthesis



Sample	Starting ratio n-Si : Precursor	Final ratio n-Si : SiOC
Si20	15 : 85	20 : 80
Si33	25 : 75	33 : 67
Si45	33 : 67	45 : 55

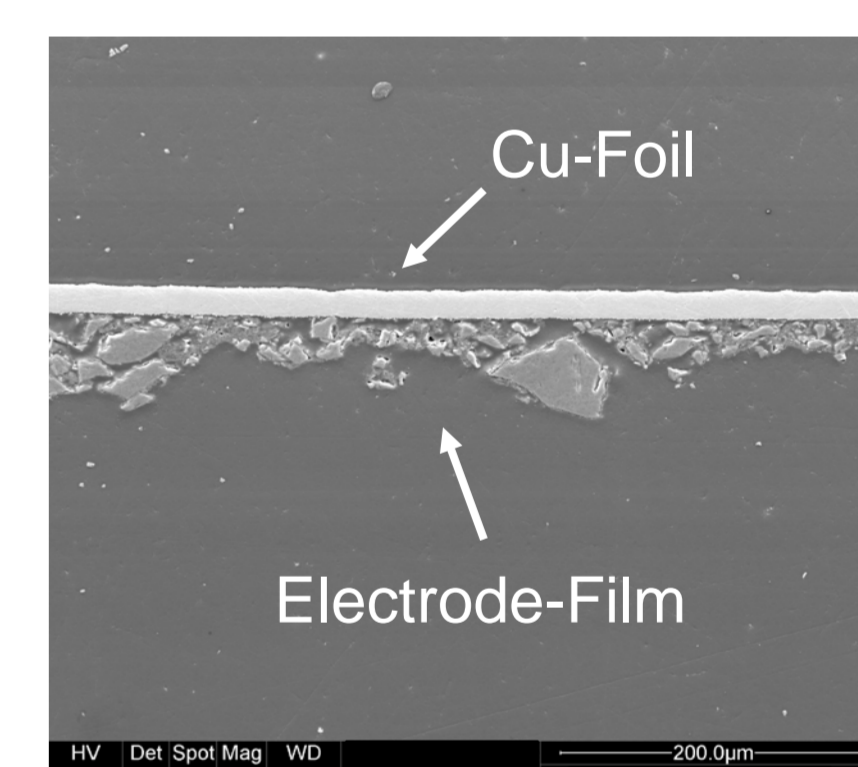
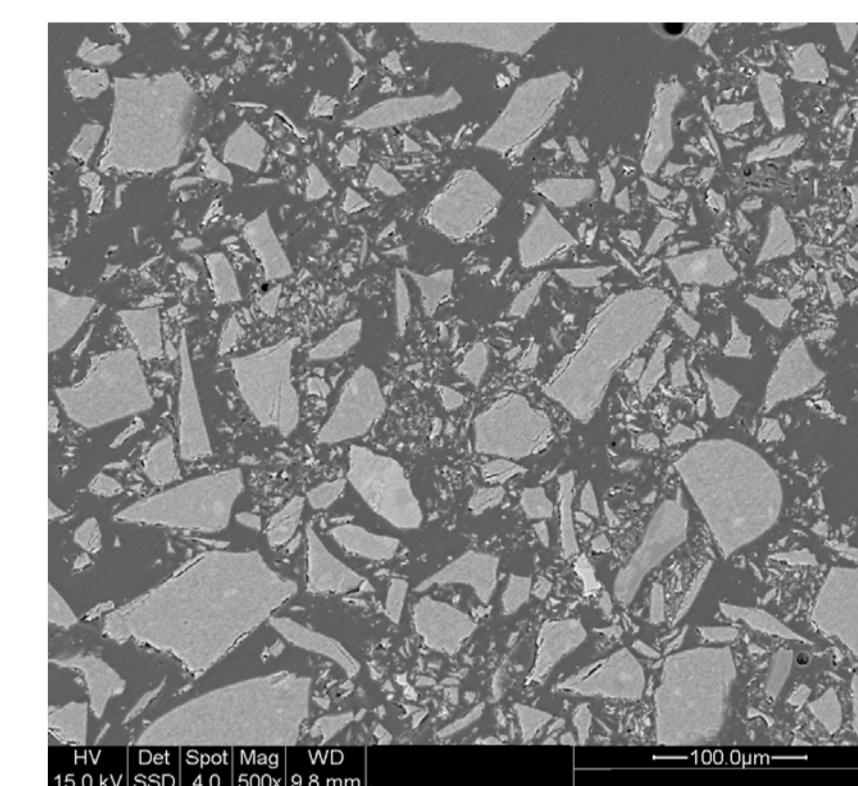
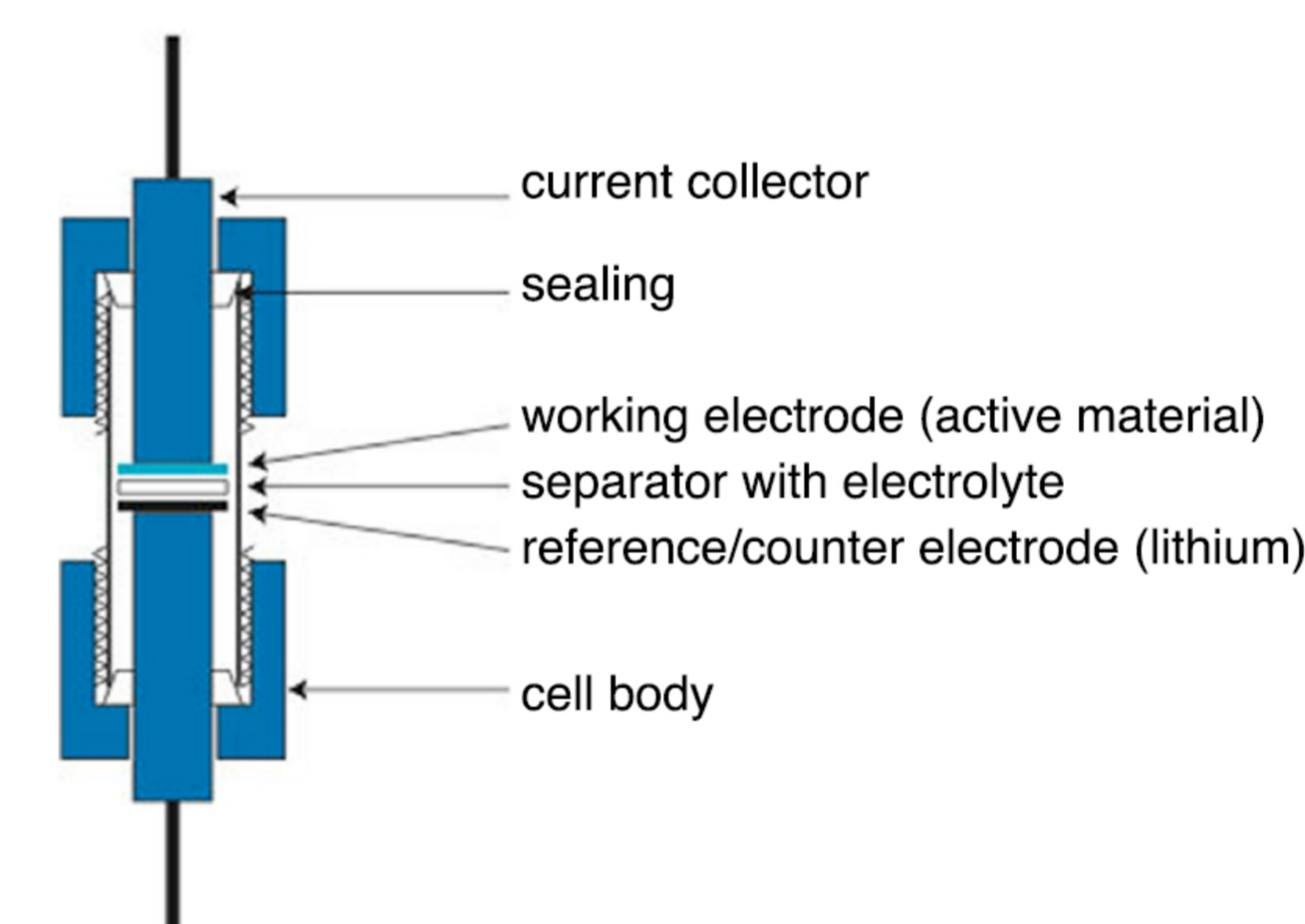
- Strong reflexes of n-Si particles
- Crystallization of SiC

## Galvanostatic Cycling with Potential Limitation



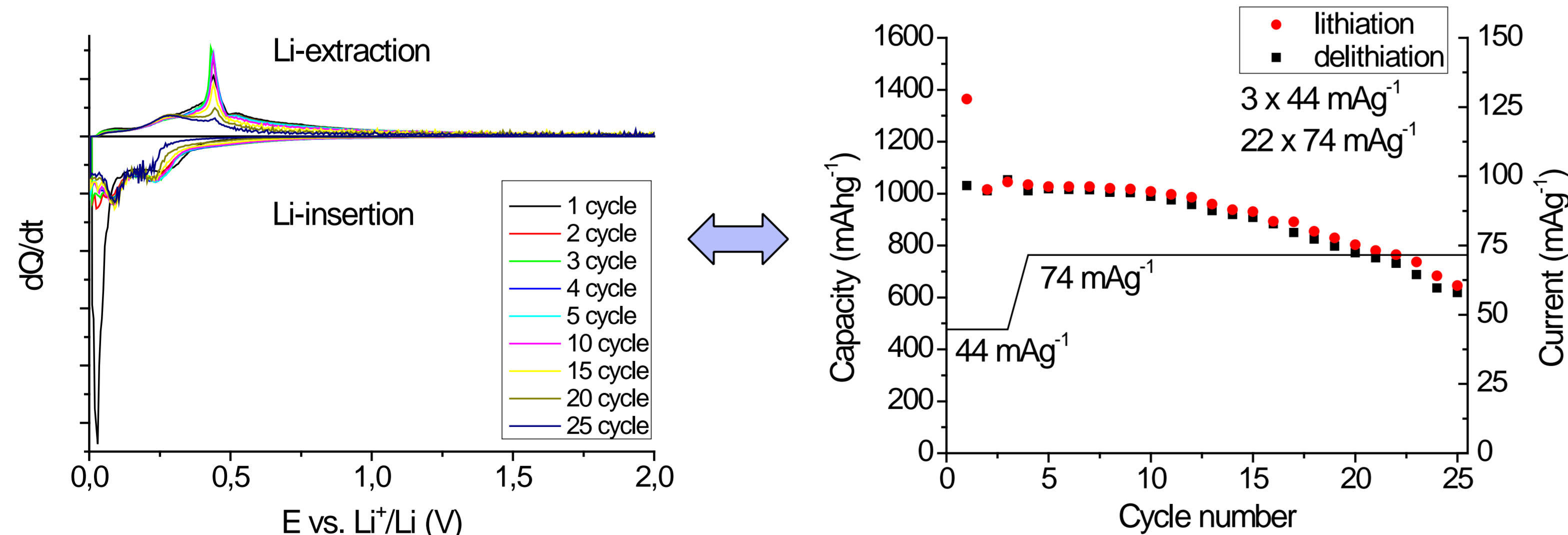
- Initial capacity enhancement
- Capacity fading and material degradation with ongoing cycling
- 20 wt-% n-Si sample more stable than 33 and 45 wt-%

## Electrode Preparation and Cell Assembly



- 85 wt-% composite (active mass)
- 5 wt-% carbon black
- 10 wt-% PVDF binder, solved in NMP
- Tape casting on copper foil
- Loading of active mass: 3.3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Electrolyte: LiPF<sub>6</sub> in EC : DMC 1 : 1
- Separator: QMA Whatman™ glass-fiber filter

## Potentiodynamic Cycling with Galvanostatic Acceleration



- Li-insertion: Si-activity at 0.23 and 0.03 V
- Li-extraction: Si-activity at 0.44 and 0.52 V
- Diminution of signals intensity with ongoing cycling  
→ Loss of Si-activity
- Capacity fading correlates with Si-activity loss

## Conclusions

- Nano-Silicon / SiOC composites  
→ New approach to prepare silicon-based anodes
- Initially increased capacities compared to pure SiOC
- Improved cycling performance compared to pure n-Si  
→ Stabilization of n-Si in SiOC matrix
- Reduced Si degradation in SiOC matrix  
→ Restriction of large volume changes and/or support of particle breathing

## Outlook

- Identify and overcome the degradation processes
- Examine the beneficial role of the matrix and its present stabilization function
- Analyze the microstructure and phase development during continuous cycling
- Improve the composites cycleability by optimizing the matrix

## Acknowledgements

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