

Application of phosphorus-doped sunflower disk-based activated carbon in anode materials of lithium ion batteries

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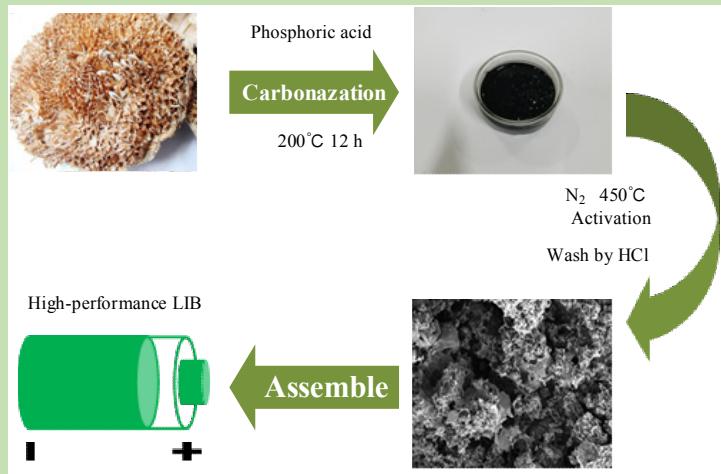
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Abstract: Lithium ion batteries (LIBs) have progressively attracted researchers in recent years because of their environmental friendliness and adequate resources. In order to take full advantages of the active carbon in nature, the cheapest and most efficient negative electrode material for lithium ion battery is in great need. Because sunflower was fully-infected compositae, the sunflower disk had a more stable nanostructure than other biochars. Moreover, the sunflower dish is not only rich in nitrogen and oxygen element, but also widely distributed in the world. In this work, P-doped activation carbon composites were prepared to achieve excellent electrochemical performance in rechargeable LIBs. Phosphorus-injected biomass activated carbon was prepared with simple hydrothermal and calcine methods. The characteristics of activated carbon were then tested with field emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM), transmission electron microscope (TEM), X-ray diffractometer (XRD), Raman spectrometer, Brunauer Emmett Teller (BET), etc. When these products were applied in lithium ion battery anode materials, the electrodes achieved high energy density and Coulombic efficiency, and cycling stability simultaneously. When the battery cycling at the current density of 500 mA/g, the elementary charge capacity reached to 1052 mAh/g, with the Coulombic efficiency of 48.9%. After 200 cycles, the capacity still maintained 1000 mAh/g or more. However, activated carbon capacity of the contrast sample without phosphoric acid activation can only be maintained at 300 mAh/g, which was similar to ordinary carbon materials. Hence, the preparation method of the P-doped biomass resulting in activated carbon was simpleness, and the raw material was low cost and environmentally friendly. Most importantly, the electrode potential of the material was low, and the discharge platform remained stable, which was of great research value in the lithium ion battery in a commercial application.

Key words: P-doped; Li-ion batteries; negative electrode material; activated carbon; sunflower disk



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磷掺杂葵花盘基活性炭在锂离子电池负极材料中的应用

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摘要:通过简单水热和活化方法制备磷掺杂葵花盘基活性炭,采用SEM, TEM, BET, Raman, XRD等方法对材料进行表征,将其用作锂离子电池负极材料。结果表明,活性炭材料用作锂离子电池负极材料时比容量高,库伦效率好,循环性能稳定。在500 mA/g的电流密度下,首圈充电容量达1052 mAh/g,库伦效率为48.9%。经200次循环后,容量仍保持在1000 mAh/g以上。

关键词:磷掺杂;锂离子电池;负极材料;活性炭;葵花盘

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1 前言

锂离子电池作为一种储能系统在20世纪六七十年代已被研制出来,对电子设备、航空航天、无线遥控等技术的发展作出了卓越的贡献^[1]。随着世界经济的快速发展,对锂离子电池的容量和循环性能提出了更高要求。目前对锂离子电池负极材料的研究十分深入^[2]。石墨由于其良好的导电性而被广泛研究^[3],硅材料由于具有较高的理论容量备受青睐^[4];各种金属氧化物如氧化锡、氧化铝、氧化锗等都被用作锂离子电池负极材料^[5],但这些材料成本较高或制备过程中对环境有严重污染。电池材料的制作成本是限制其发展的一项重要因素。低成本且制备过程绿色环保的锂离子电极负极材料是今后的发展方向。生物质碳作为一种天然存在的活性炭,成本低廉,对环境友好^[6],是一种理想的活性炭制备原料。生物质碳来源广泛,秸秆、枯叶等为常见且廉价易得的废料^[7],加以利用是一种绿色发展模式,对解决环境污染问题和能源危机均十分有价值^[8]。

本工作将葵花盘碳化并活化,得到一种疏松多孔的生物质活性炭,用作锂离子电池负极材料性能优异,不仅可以提升葵花盘的经济价值,又能缓解能源储蓄设备研发与生产的危机,对推动经济绿色循环发展也起到积极作用^[9]。

2 实验

2.1 实验仪器

DHG-9248A型电热恒温鼓风干燥箱(上海精宏实验设备有限公司),GSL-1500X型高温管式炉(合肥科晶材料技术有限公司),SU8020场发射扫描电子显微镜及能谱仪(SEM-EDS,德国ZEISS公司),HT-7700透射电子

显微镜(TEM,日本日立公司);X'Pert PR MPD X射线衍射仪(XRD,荷兰帕纳科公司),LabRAM HR Evolution显微共焦激光拉曼光谱仪(法国HORIBA Jobin公司),TriStar II 3020 3.02全自动三站式比表面积孔隙分析仪(美国麦克仪器公司)。电池测试使用武汉蓝电测试系统,CHI 760电化学工作站(上海辰华公司)。

2.2 活性炭制备

葵花盘置于烘箱中在105℃下干燥24 h,破碎过20目(75 μm)筛。取5 g粉末置于反应釜中,加入20 mL 85%的浓磷酸和15 mL水均匀混合,置于高温烘箱200℃下保温12 h,取出产物抽滤,抽滤后无需水洗直接置于烘箱105℃下干燥备用。取适量烘干产物放入坩埚,置于高温管式炉活化,氮气流速1.0 L/min、升温速度5℃/min、温度450℃的条件下活化30 min。用0.1 mol/L稀HCl溶液清洗活化样品,再用去离子水洗至中性,烘干,得到磷掺杂生物质活性炭^[10]。取葵花盘粉末5 g,只添加去离子水为水热溶剂,其余操作步骤相同,得到未掺杂活性炭。

2.3 电化学测试

分别将磷掺杂的活性炭和未掺杂活性炭与乙炔黑、聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)混合,加入N-甲基吡咯烷酮(NMP)研磨成均匀的糊状液体,涂抹在铜箔上,60℃真空下干燥24 h得到电极片。将电极片与锂片在氩气气氛下组装成2032型电池,电解液为LiPF₆,隔膜使用玻璃纤维膜。活性炭:乙炔黑:PVDF质量比为7:2:1,电解液为1 mol/L NaPF₆,每个电极片上活性物均为0.5 mg,溶解在EC:DEC:FEC=47:49:4(体积比)的溶液中。组装好的电池静置12 h后在蓝电测试系统上采用恒电流充放电方法测试。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 材料表征

3.1.1 物质晶相分析

图1为磷掺杂和未掺杂的活性炭的XRD谱。从图可看出，两者均有明显的碳特征峰出现在 $2\theta=27^\circ$ 处，与标准碳卡片(JADE-PDF-75-2078)一致。经磷酸活化处理后，各峰位置基本不变，峰强度明显增强，表明碳结构基本未发生变化，但晶面更有序，有利于提高锂离子电池的导电性和电化学活性^[11]。

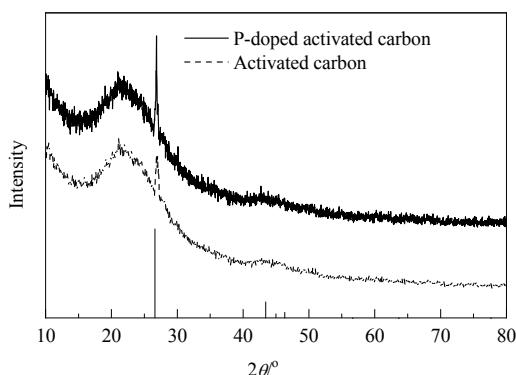
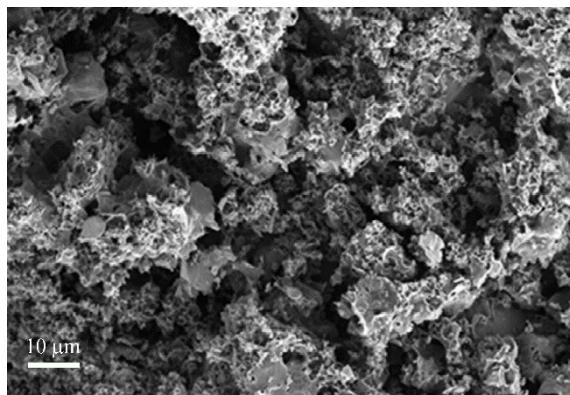
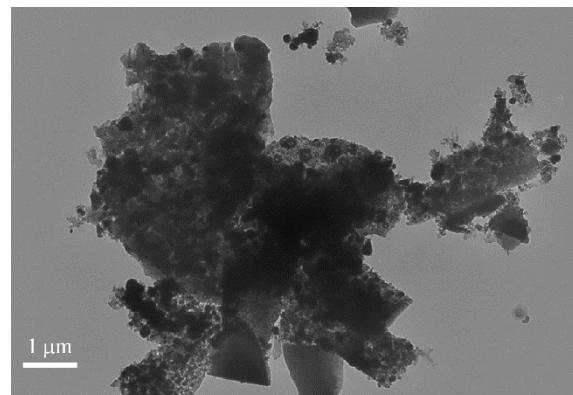


图1 两种活性炭的XRD谱

Fig.1 XRD patterns of two activated carbons



(a) SEM image



(b) TEM image

图3 磷掺杂活性炭的电镜照片

Fig.3 SEM and TEM images of P-doped activated carbon

3.1.3 微观形貌和元素分析

图3为磷掺杂活性炭的电镜照片，可明显看出活性炭具有疏松多孔结构，有利于提高材料比表面积，从而提升其电化学活性。表1为生物质葵花盘及所制活性炭元素分析结果。由表可知，葵花盘富含氮和氧，磷掺杂活性炭比未掺杂的活性炭氮和氧元素含量均增加，有利于提高其在电池中的导电性和控制材料的修复能力^[13]。图4为材料的能谱。由图可看出，样品主要含碳、氮、磷和氧，金源于制样过程。可明显看到磷元素掺入

3.1.2 拉曼光谱分析

图2为两种活性炭的拉曼光谱。化学位移 1350 和 1590 cm^{-1} 处为碳的特征峰，分别代表D带和G带，D带表征碳的内部无序化程度，G带表征碳材料的石墨化程度^[12]。由图可以看出，未掺杂磷的活性炭D带和G带两组峰的强度比 $I_D/I_G=1.02$ ，无序化程度较高。磷掺杂活性炭的 $I_D/I_G=0.91$ ，表明活化后炭内部结构更加有序化，更有利子电池循环稳定。

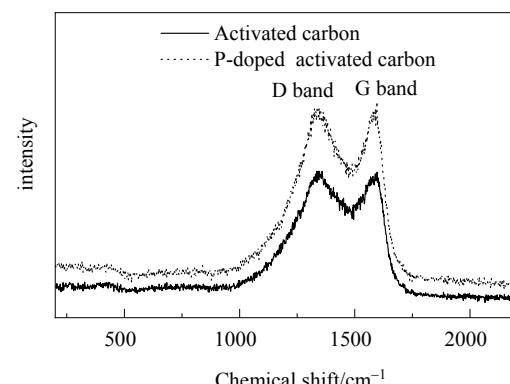


图2 两种活性炭的拉曼光谱

Fig.2 Raman spectrums of two activated carbons

活性炭中，有利于提高活性炭的导电性和增加其在电池中的容量^[14]。磷掺杂生物质活性炭在锂离子电池中能发挥优异的电化学性能。

表1 生物质葵花盘及所制活性炭元素分析

Table 1 Element analysis of biomass sunflower dish and two activated carbons

Sample	Element content/%			
	C	N	O	H
Sunflower dish	36.56	1.66	56.09	5.43
Activated carbon	71.26	0.33	23.63	4.45
Phosphorus doping activated carbon	71.11	2.40	24.62	1.64

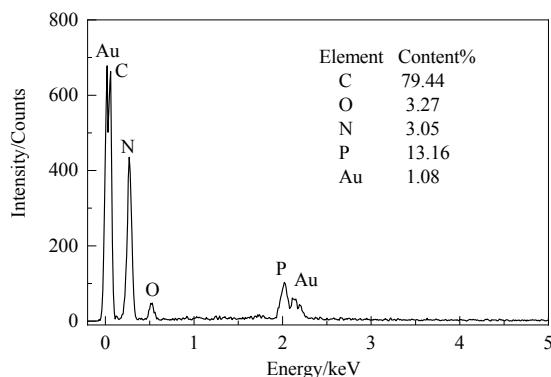


图4 磷掺杂活性炭的能谱
Fig.4 EDS spectrum of P-doped activated carbon

3.1.4 表面积及孔径分布

表2为活性炭与磷掺杂活性炭的孔结构及产率,图5为两种材料的氮气吸脱附曲线,图6为其孔径分布。从表2可看出磷掺杂活性炭比表面积和微孔率远高于未掺杂活性炭,活性炭比表面积为 $95.79\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$,磷酸活化后的活性炭比表面积可达 $2527.96\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$,表明磷酸活化处理有膨胀造孔的功能,使活性炭形成一种疏松多孔的结构^[15]。由表2结合图6可明显看出,未掺杂活性炭孔径较大,孔洞排列无序,磷掺杂活性炭孔径集中分布在约3 nm,排布有序。存在大量微孔结构和较大比表面积的磷掺杂活性炭制成锂离子电池负极材料有利于电解液流通,可与电解液充分接触,提高反应效率,增加反应活性,进而提高电池的电化学性能^[16]。

表2 未掺杂与磷掺杂活性炭的结构及产率
Table 2 Comparative sample and P-doped BJH data and yield

Sample	BET surface area/ (m^2/g)	Average pore size/ nm	Micropore volume/ (cm^3/g)	Total pore volume/ (cm^3/g)	Microporosity/ %	Productive rate/ %
Contrast	95.79	17.37	0.01	0.47	2.13	48.72
Phosphorus doping	2527.96	2.83	1.64	1.66	98.80	40.58

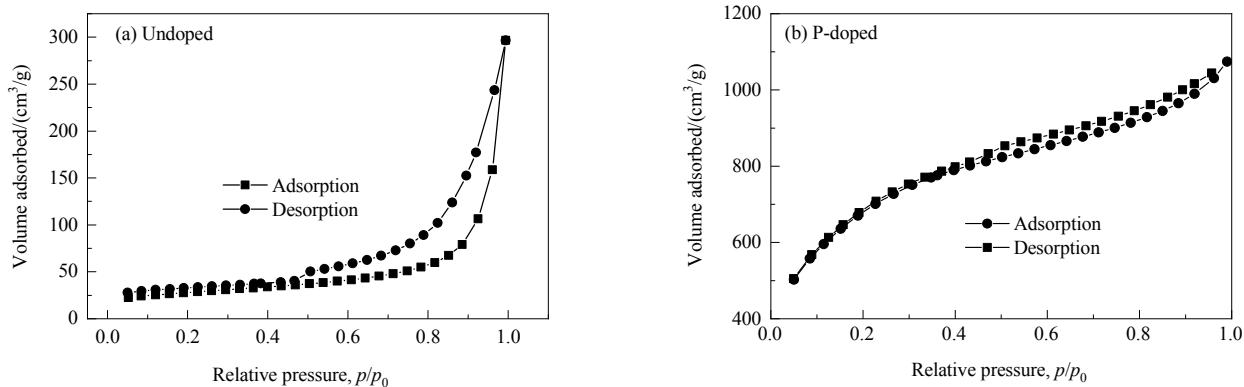


图5 未掺杂和磷掺杂活性炭的氮气吸脱附曲线
Fig.5 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of undoped and P-doped activated carbons

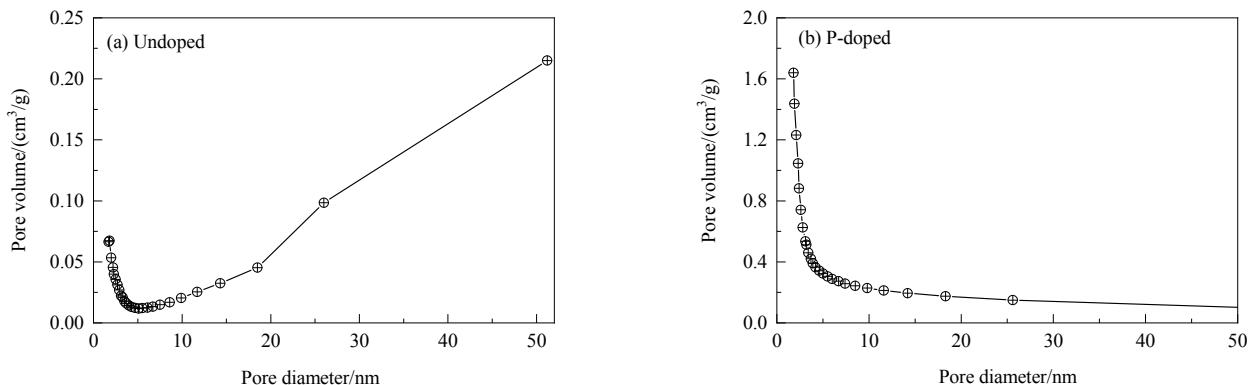


图6 未掺杂和磷掺杂活性炭的孔径分布
Fig.6 Pore size distributions of undoped and P-doped activated carbons

3.2 材料性能

3.2.1 电池性能

图7为两种活性炭在500 mA/g电流密度下的循环电化学性能。从图可以看出,未经磷酸处理的活性炭首

圈放电比容量为 1064.4 mAh/g, 充电比容量仅为 357.8 mAh/g, 库伦效率为 33.6%, 性能与普通活性炭相似, 且首圈库伦效率明显偏低。磷掺杂活性炭首圈放电比容量高达 2152 mAh/g, 充电比容量达 1052 mAh/g, 首圈库伦效率达 48.9%, 性能远优于未掺杂活性炭。磷酸活化后的活性炭作为锂离子电池负极材料时容量和可逆性进一步提升。经 200 次循环后, 电池容量仍保持在 1000 mAh/g 以上, 具有良好的循环稳定性, 比目前商用石墨更适合作为锂离子电池的负极材料^[17]。未掺杂活性炭达不到如此高的比容量和循环稳定性。

图 8 为两种活性炭在 500 mA/g 电流密度下的充放电曲线。从图可以看出, 两种材料放电过程中在 0.75 V 处均有一个较明显的平台, 贡献了 50% 的容量, 低于 0.5 V 处贡献了剩余的放电容量。这种较低且十分稳定的电化学势对锂离子电池的安全十分重要。经磷酸活化后的活性炭材料第 1 次充放电后容量基本不变, 可稳定在

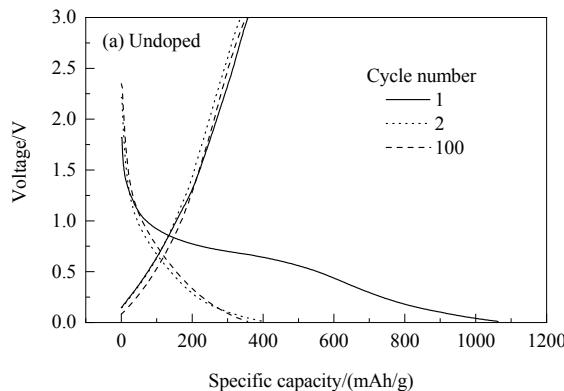


图 8 未掺杂活性炭和磷掺杂活性炭作负极的锂离子电池的充放电曲线

Fig.8 Charge-discharge voltage profiles of Li-ion battery with undoped and P-doped activated carbon as electrodes

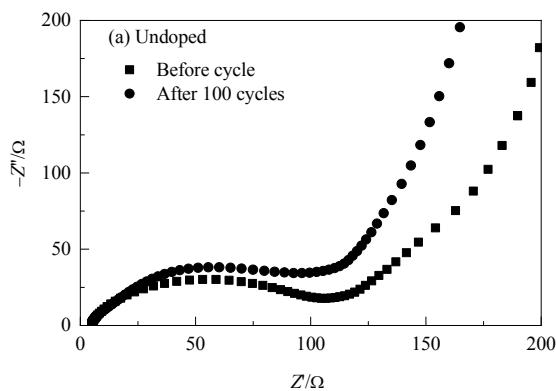


图 9 未掺杂活性炭和磷掺杂活性炭锂离子电池负极电化学阻抗

Fig.9 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of Li-ion battery with undoped and P-doped activated carbon as electrodes

3.2.2 电化学阻抗

图 9 为两种活性炭作负极的锂离子电池的电化学阻抗。低频区倾斜的直线代表扩散阻抗, 高频区域的

半圆部分代表电极-电解液界面, 反映 SEI 阻抗和电荷转移阻抗。半圆直径代表电荷转移阻抗, 半径越小, 阻抗越小^[18]。从图可以看出, 经磷酸活化的活性炭作

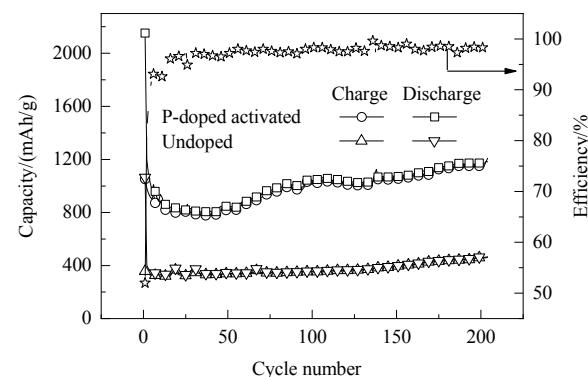


图 7 500 mA/g 电流密度下两种活性炭电池的循环性能
Fig.7 Cycling performance of activated carbon electrodes at current density of 500 mA/g

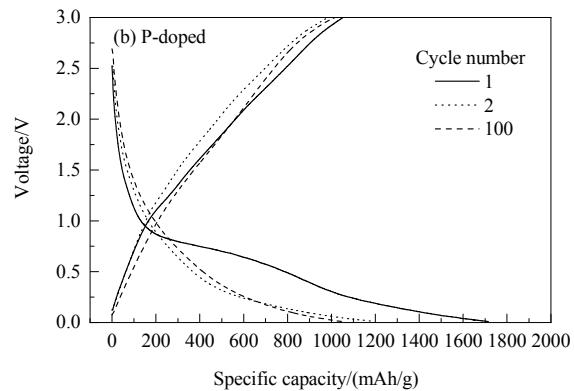


图 9 未掺杂活性炭和磷掺杂活性炭锂离子电池负极电化学阻抗

Fig.9 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of Li-ion battery with undoped and P-doped activated carbon as electrodes

半圆部分代表电极-电解液界面, 反映 SEI 阻抗和电荷转移阻抗。半圆直径代表电荷转移阻抗, 半径越小, 阻抗越小^[18]。从图可以看出, 经磷酸活化的活性炭作

为锂离子电池负极材料的阻抗更低,这是由于磷掺杂提高了材料的导电性。

4 结 论

用葵花盘为原料制备磷掺杂活性炭锂离子电池负极材料,测试了相关电化学性能,得到以下结论:

(1) 葵花盘经磷酸水热活化制备的活性炭结构规则且疏松多孔,比表面积达 $2527.96\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ 。

(2) 用磷酸为活化剂能显著提高活性炭的磷含量,从而提高锂离子电池性能。在 500 mA/g 的电流密度下循环200次后仍保持 1000 mAh/g 以上的高比容量,循环稳定性强,电化学阻抗小,而未经磷酸活化处理的活性炭容量只能保持在 300 mAh/g 。

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