





### 2.3.2 交流阻抗测试

图 4 所示为  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料的交流阻抗图谱。测试电位为 1.58 V vs.  $\text{Li}^+/\text{Li}$ , 频率范围 10~100 kHz。从图中可以看出, 交流阻抗图谱由高频区压扁的半圆和低频区的斜线组成, 其中高频区的半圆是由于发生在电解质/电极界面的电荷传输反应引起<sup>[20]</sup>, 由此可以估算出电荷转移电阻约为  $13.2 \Omega$ 。低频区斜线可归因于实际的电极过程中锂离子在电极界面的扩散引起的 Warburg 阻抗<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 2.3.3 循环性能测试

图 5 所示为  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料在电流密度分别为 16 mA/g (5a) 和 32 mA/g (5b) 时的首次充放电曲线。

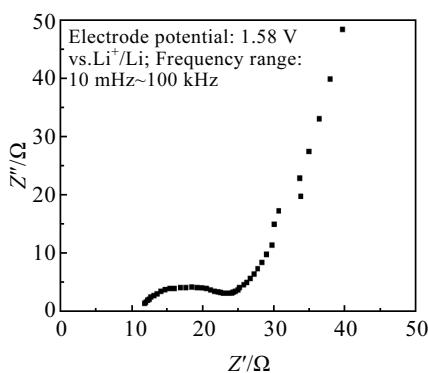


图 4  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料的交流阻抗图谱

Fig.4 Electrochemical impedance spectra of  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$

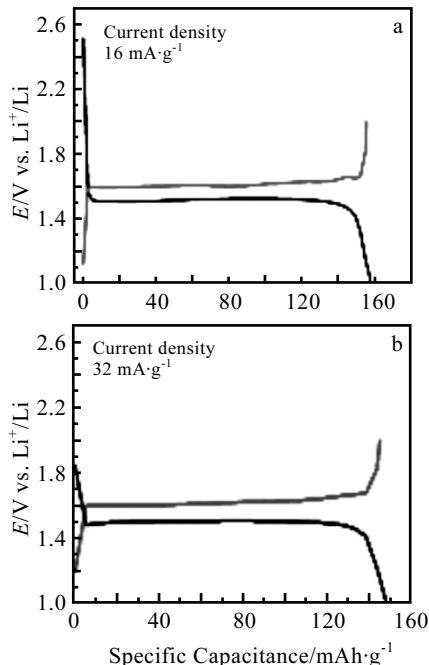


图 5  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料首次充放电曲线

Fig.5 The first charge-discharge curve of  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  materials at the current density of 16 mA/g (a) and 32 mA/g (b)

位于 1.55 V 左右的非常平坦的充放电平台表明所合成的  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  材料具有完美的尖晶石结构。另外从图中可以看出, 当充放电电流密度增加时, 充放电电位平台间距增大, 说明材料在高电流密度下也出现了较为明显的极化现象, 这和循环伏安结果 (图 3b) 一致。

图 6 所示为  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料在电流密度为 16 mA/g 时的循环性能曲线。从图 6a 中可以看出材料的首次放电比容量为 155 mAh/g, 约为理论比容量的 88.5%, 300 次循环结束时放电比容量仍可达 150.8 mAh/g, 约为首次放电比容量的 97.3%, 300 次循环容量仅衰减了 2.7%。从图 6b 中可以看出首次库仑效率分别为 98.3%。在后续的循环过程中库仑效率可达 100%。该结果充分显示了所制备的  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料具有非常优异的循环性能和较高的放电比容量。

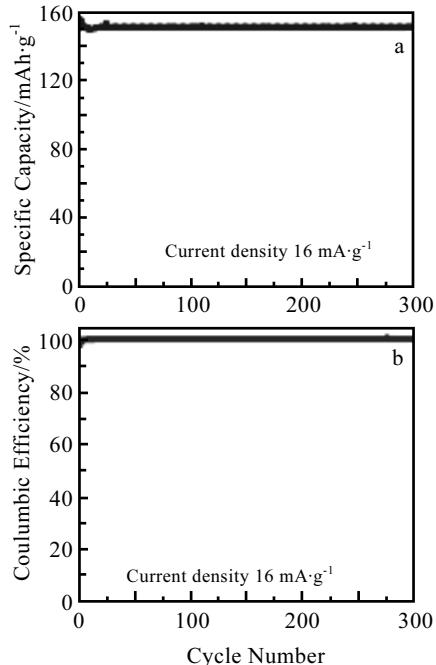


图 6  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料在充放电电流密度为 16 mA/g 时的循环性能曲线

Fig.6 Cycle performance of  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  at the current density of 16 mA/g: (a) specific discharge capacity-cycle number and (b) coulombic efficiency-cycle number

## 3 结 论

1) 采用嵌段聚合物型表面活性剂 P123 作为结构导向剂, 利用溶胶-凝胶方法制备纳米  $\text{TiO}_2$  作为合成  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  锂离子电池负极材料的原料, 然后采用湿法球磨辅助的固相反应合成方法, 以丙酮作为球磨介质, 可以制备出  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  锂离子电池负极材料。

2) 所制备的  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  负极材料容量高、循环性能

好, 适于用作锂离子电池负极材料。

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## Preparation and Electrochemical Properties of $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ Anode for Lithium Ion Battery

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**Abstract:** Submicron sized  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  anode with high discharge capacity and excellent cycle stability for rechargeable lithium ion batteries was prepared by solid state reaction adopting wet ball milling process using acetone as medium. The prepared  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  were characterized by scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction, cyclic voltammograms, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and galvanostatic charge-discharge measurements. The first discharge capacity and coulombic efficiency was 155 mAh/g and 98.3% at the current density of 16 mA/g in the potential range of 1.0~2.0 V vs  $\text{Li}^+/\text{Li}$ , respectively. In addition, the specific discharge capacity maintaining 150.8 mAh/g (97.3% of the first discharge capacity) showed the superior cycle stability of the prepared  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  anode materials.

**Key words:**  $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ ; lithium ion battery; solid state reaction

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