



Effect of NASICON/PVdF based hybrid solid electrolyte composition on the electrode/electrolyte interface properties of Solid-State Lithium Batteries

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Abstract:

Massive research activities have been initiated in order to solve different issues of solid state batteries, specially centred in solid electrolyte development. However, in spite of the good performance of solid electrolyte as such the interfacial contact of solid electrolyte with the electrode active materials is a serious challenge. Important parameters are based on interface impedance and electrochemical and mechanical stability with electrode materials. In order to guarantee an acceptable lifetime and cycling stability of solid batteries, stable interfaces with high contact area are required between electrolytes and active materials. Among this, the mechanical stability of the cell components and interfaces represents a serious challenge for the lifetime of solid batteries. The low elasticity of some ceramic electrolyte materials, in particular oxide electrolytes may not allow

for external pressing. Differently, the easily processable polymer electrolytes are already applied with success in lithium metal batteries but must operate at elevated temperatures (above 60 °C) due to ionic conductivity limitations. The development of hybrid electrolytes comprising ceramics and polymers might be the ultimate solution to achieve the required interfacial properties in solid-state batteries. In this study, the effect of composition of NASICON/PVdF based hybrid solid electrolyte on graphite electrode/solid electrolyte has been studied. For that, different solutions containing different NASICON/PVdF ratio has been prepared and deposited over graphite electrodes by casting method. The electrode/solid electrolyte interfacial properties have been characterized using electrochemical techniques such as linear sweep voltammetry for the determination of electrochemical stability at the interface and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy for the determination of interfacial resistance. The results obtained show that, the combination of ceramic type electrolytes with PVdF-HFP based polymer electrolyte could be a promising alternative to achieve balance properties at interface by improved ionic conductivity given by ceramic electrolyte and better mechanical stability given by polymer electrolytes

Biography:

Shi Yong has his expertise in improving the durability of cementitious materials. He focus on to present a low cost and long-lasting method to improve the durability of cement mortar and concrete. Now he present the ultrasonic surface treatment(UST) in this paper after 7 years researchs, which has positive effect on durability performance of cementitious materials. It also has some advantages on absorption of solar radiation, it will be a promised method on Infrastructure engineering.