

Study on Ion Conductive Materials for Novel Energy Storage/Conversion Devices

Research Center of Integrative Molecular Systems Division of Trans-Hierarchical Molecular Systems



KOBAYASHI, Genki
Research Associate Professor
[gkobayashi@ims.ac.jp]

Education

2006 B.E. Kanazawa University
2008 M.E. Tokyo Institute of Technology
2010 D.S. Tokyo Institute of Technology

Professional Employment

2010 Postdoctoral Fellow, Tokyo Institute of Technology
2011 Assistant Professor, Kanagawa University
2012 JST-PRESTO Researcher (Additional post)
2013 Research Associate Professor, Institute for Molecular Science

Awards

2010 ACerS Spriggs Phase Equilibria Award, American Ceramics Society
2011 Tejima Doctoral Dissertation Award, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Member

Graduate Student
WATANABE, Akihiro*
Technical Fellow
IMAI, Yumiko
KUBOTA, Akiko
Secretary
KAWAI, Shigeiko

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Chemical energy conversion/storage using electrochemical devices such as fuel cells and batteries will become increasingly important for future sustainable societies. Ion conductive materials are used as electrodes or solid electrolytes, and are key for determining the performance of these devices. Therefore, much better understanding characteristics of existing electrodes/electrolytes materials such as crystal structure, thermal stability and their reaction mechanism is important for achieving enhancement of battery performances. On the other hand, finding novel ion conduction phenomena through synthesis of a new class of substances leads to a creation of new battery systems. Our group focuses mainly on two research topics; (i) Control of an electrode/electrolyte interface in lithium secondary batteries for enhancement of battery performance (ii) Synthesis of new materials possessing a hydride ion (H^-) conductivity and development of a novel battery system utilizing the H^- conduction phenomenon and H^-/H_2 redox reaction.

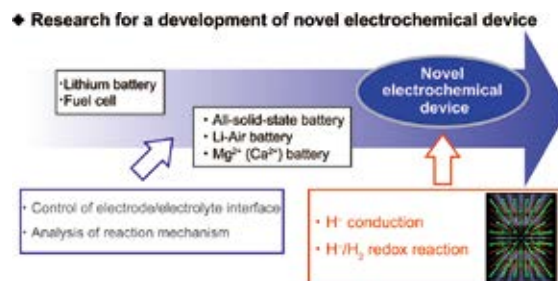


Figure 1. The concept of our research toward the realization of new energy storage/conversion devices.

Selected Publications

- G. Kobayashi, S.-I. Nishimura, M.-S. Park, R. Kanno, M. Yashima, T. Ida and A. Yamada, "Isolation of Solid Solution Phases in Size-Controlled Li_3FePO_4 at Room Temperature," *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **19**, 395–403 (2009).
- G. Kobayashi, A. Yamada, S.-I. Nishimura, R. Kanno, Y. Kobayashi, S. Seki, Y. Ohno and H. Miyashiro, *J. Power Sources* **189**, 397–401 (2009).
- G. Kobayashi, Y. Hinuma, S. Matsuoka, A. Watanabe, M. Iqbal, M. Hirayama, M. Yonemura, T. Kamiyama, I. Tanaka and R. Kanno, *Science* **351**, 1314–1317 (2016).
- G. Kobayashi, Y. Irii, F. Matsumoto, A. Ito, Y. Ohsawa, S. Yamamoto, Y. Chui, J.-Y. Son and Y. Sato, *J. Power Sources* **303**, 250–256 (2016).

1. Synthesis of H⁻ Conductive Oxyhydrides¹⁻⁴⁾

Ionic charge carriers include a variety of species, such as Li⁺, H⁺, Ag⁺, Cu⁺, F⁻, and O²⁻, and their conductors have found applications in energy devices such as fuel cells and batteries. The conduction of hydride ions, H⁻, is also attractive. These are similar in size to oxide and fluoride ions and show strong reducing properties with a standard redox potential of H⁻/H₂ (-2.3 V) which is close to that of Mg/Mg²⁺ (-2.4 V). Hydride ion conductors may therefore be applied in energy storage/conversion devices with high energy densities. Here, we prepared a series of K₂NiF₄-type oxyhydrides, La_{2-*x-y*}Sr_{*x+y*}LiH_{1-*x+y*}O_{3-*y*}, which are equipped with anion sublattices that exhibit flexibility in the storage of H⁻, O²⁻, and vacancies. An all-solid-state Ti/La_{2-*x-y*}Sr_{*x+y*}LiH_{1-*x+y*}O_{3-*y*}/TiH₂ cell showed a redox reaction with hydrogen storage/desorption on the electrodes. The present success in the construction of an all-solid-state electrochemical cell exhibiting H⁻ diffusion confirms not only the capability of the oxyhydride to act as an H⁻ solid electrolyte but also the possibility of developing electrochemical solid devices based on H⁻ conduction.

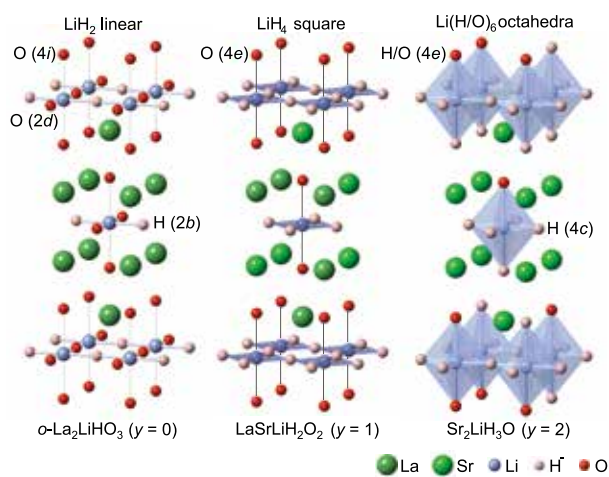


Figure 2. Crystal structures of La_{2-*x-y*}Sr_{*x+y*}LiH_{1-*x+y*}O_{3-*y*} (*x* = 0, *y* = 0, 1, 2). Lanthanum (and strontium) ions occupy the A sites of the layered perovskite-type structure (A₂BX₄) that are 12-fold coordinated with anions. Lithium occupies the B site that are octahedrally coordinated with anions. The coordination environment around lithium ions continuously changes with a change in the O/H⁻ ratio. The four axial sites of the Li-anion octahedra (anion sites in Li-anion planes perpendicular *s*-axis) prefer to be occupied by H⁻.

2. High-Performance of Li-Rich Layered Cathode Materials through Combination of Al₂O₃-Based Surface Modification and Stepwise Pre-Cycling⁵⁾

Controlling the cathode/electrolyte interface by modifying the surface of the cathode material with metal oxides or phosphate is being explored as a possible strategy for improving the electrochemical performance of such materials. In this study, we synthesized Al₂O₃-coated Li[Li_{0.2}Ni_{0.18}Co_{0.03}Mn_{0.58}]O₂ and investigated the crystal structure, the chemical bonding state from bulk to surface, and the influence of the surface modification on the electrochemical performance by X-ray diffraction, hard X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HAXPES), and galvanostatic charge/discharge reaction. It revealed that the surface-modification layer was composed of Li-Al oxides and Al oxides and that a LiM_{1-*x*}Al_{*x*}O₂ (*M* = transition metals) interlayer was formed between the modification layer and the Li[Li_{0.2}Ni_{0.18}Co_{0.03}Mn_{0.58}]O₂ particles (Figure 3). The cycling performance of the Li-rich layered oxide was enhanced by the surface modification with Al₂O₃. A discharge capacity of more than 310 mA h⁻¹ and excellent cycling stability at 50 °C were achieved by the combination of the gradual Li-insetion/de-insertion process (stepwise precycling treatment) and the surface-modification.

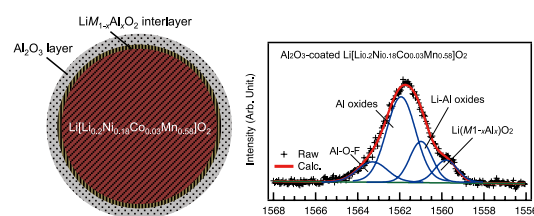


Figure 3. Schematic illustration and Al 1s HAXPES spectra of the 2 wt% Al₂O₃-coated Li[Li_{0.2}Ni_{0.18}Co_{0.03}Mn_{0.58}]O₂ particle. The observed data, the calculated results, and the background are shown as black crosses and red, blue, and green lines, respectively.

References

- 1) G. Kobayashi*, Y. Hinuma, S. Matsuoka, A. Watanabe, M. Iqbal, M. Hirayama, M. Yonemura, T. Kamiyama, I. Tanaka and R. Kanno*, *Science* **351**, 1314–1317 (2016).
- 2) A. Watanabe, G. Kobayashi*, N. Matsui, M. Yonemura, A. Kubota, K. Suzuki, M. Hirayama and R. Kanno, *Electrochemistry*, accepted.
- 3) G. Kobayashi*, A. Watanabe, M. Yonemura, A. Kubota, K. Suzuki, M. Hirayama and R. Kanno, under revision.
- 4) A. Watanabe, M. Yonemura, Y. Imai, K. Suzuki, M. Hirayama, R. Kanno and G. Kobayashi*, under revision.
- 5) G. Kobayashi*, Y. Irii, F. Matsumoto, A. Ito, Y. Ohsawa, S. Yamamoto, Y. Chui, J.-Y. Son and Y. Sato, *J. Power Sources* **303**, 250–256 (2016).

* carrying out graduate research on Cooperative Education Program of IMS with Tokyo Institute of Technology