

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	リチウムイオン導電体Li ₁₀ + δ Ge ₁ + δ P ₂ - δ S ₁₂ 固溶体の合成：導電メカニズム及び全固体電池への応用
Title(English)	Synthesis of a solid solution for the lithium ion conductor, Li ₁₀ + δ Ge ₁ + δ P ₂ - δ S ₁₂ : its conduction mechanism and application to all-solid-state batteries
著者(和文)	Kwon OhMin
Author(English)	Ohmin Kwon
出典(和文)	学位:博士（理学）, 学位授与機関:東京工業大学, 報告番号:甲第9734号, 授与年月日:2015年3月26日, 学位の種別:課程博士, 審査員:菅野 了次,大坂 武男,川路 均,中村 二郎,平山 雅章
Citation(English)	Degree:, Conferring organization: Tokyo Institute of Technology, Report number:甲第9734号, Conferred date:2015/3/26, Degree Type:Course doctor, Examiner:,,,,
学位種別(和文)	博士論文
Category(English)	Doctoral Thesis
種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

専攻 : Department of	物質電子化学	専攻	申請学位 (専攻分野) : Academic Degree Requested	博士 (理学) Doctor of
学生氏名 : Student's Name	Ohmin Kwon		指導教員 (主) : Academic Advisor(main)	菅野 了次
			指導教員 (副) : Academic Advisor(sub)	平山 雅章

要旨 (英文 800 語程度)
Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

Chapter 1. Introduction

Recently, all-solid-state lithium batteries with a solid-state electrolyte have been given great attention as the next generation battery due to their high safety and high reliability compared to the lithium ion batteries with organic liquid electrolytes. Moreover, all-solid-state batteries can achieve higher energy density due to simplified construction such as bipolar stacking. However, several key issues for practical application of all-solid-state battery are remained such as low ionic conductivity of solid electrolyte and resistive interfacial layer between oxide electrodes and sulfide electrolytes.

In this thesis, a solid solution of high lithium ion conductor with a sulfide system has been synthesized to achieve the higher ionic conductivity and the cycling characteristics of the all-solid-state batteries using the solid electrolyte have been examined.

Chapter 2. Experimental

The LPGS solid solution was synthesized using a solid-state reaction and determined by X-ray and neutron diffraction method. Surface coated LiCoO₂ cathode for all-solid-state batteries was synthesized using a sol-gel method. Surface morphologies of modified LiCoO₂ were investigated by XRD, EDS/SEM, TEM, ICP-MS and XPS.

Chapter 3. Synthesis, structure, and conduction mechanism of the lithium superionic conductor Li_{10+δ}Ge_{1+δ}P_{2-δ}S₁₂

The LGPS solid solutions fabricated during this study were based on the Li₃PS₄ – Li₄GeS₄ pseudo-binary system, and compositions similar to the parent LGPS (Li₁₀GeP₂S₁₂) phase were synthesized according to the compositional formula Li_{10+δ}Ge_{1+δ}P_{2-δ}S₁₂. The monophasic character of the LGPS phase was observed in those materials in which δ was at or near zero, with a continuous peak shift to lower angles with increasing values of δ, suggesting the formation of a solid solution in the LGPS phase. The structure of LGPS solid solution with a new Li4 site was confirmed by neutron diffraction Rietveld refinement. The highest ionic conductivity value of 1.42 × 10⁻² S cm⁻¹ at 300 K was obtained for the composition in which δ was 0.35, and this conductivity exceeds the value of 1.20 × 10⁻² S cm⁻¹ reported previously for such materials. The lithium conduction mechanism was investigated based on neutron diffraction analysis. Temperature dependence of site occupancies, lattice parameters, Li-Li bond distance, and thermal displacement parameters for both Li_{10.05}Ge_{1.05}P_{1.95}S₁₂ and Li_{10.35}Ge_{1.35}P_{1.65}S₁₂ were clarified. Based on structural analysis, one-dimensional conduction along *c*-axis around room temperature and two-dimensional conduction on *ab* plane at high temperature were indicated. Lithium ion distribution was visualized using the MEM analysis in conjunction with the neutron diffraction data obtained for Li_{10.05}Ge_{1.05}P_{1.95}S₁₂ (δ = 0.05) (x = 0.65 in Li_{4-x}Ge_{1-x}P_xS₄) at 100 and 750 K. This indicates that the one-dimensional conduction pathway represents the primary means of lithium ion conduction at 100 K. Addition to the one-dimensional connection between the Li1, Li1', and Li3 sites, continuous lithium distribution between the Li1 and Li4 sites is also observed. These results demonstrate that the lithium ion conduction takes on a three-dimensional character, as opposed to one-dimensional, at higher temperatures.

Chapter 4. Application of $\text{Li}_{10}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12}$ solid electrolyte to all solid-state batteries with surface-modified LiCoO_2 cathodes

In order to realize all-solid-state battery with high power density, the formation of resistive interfacial layer should be overcome. Amorphous Li_xMO_y ($M = \text{Nb}, \text{Ta}, \text{Zr}, \text{P}, \text{Al}, \text{V}$) surface layers were coated at the LiCoO_2 surface using a sol-gel method. The surface morphology was investigated by XRD, SEM/EDS, TEM, and ICP-MS. The surface-modified LiCoO_2 cathodes showed the first discharge capacities from 82 to 127 mAh g^{-1} depending on the coating materials. Among the coating materials, LiNbO_3 and LiTaO_3 showed high discharge capacities of 125 and 126 mAh g^{-1} , respectively, with excellent capacity retention of 100 % up to 50th cycle.

Crystalline-based surface modification was achieved with Li_2WO_4 in all-solid-state battery system. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was carried out to investigate the chemical compositions of Li_2WO_4 on the LiCoO_2 surface by comparing its intensity of Co $2p_{3/2}$ and shape of W $4f$ peaks.

The cell delivered the discharge capacity of 98 and 55 mAh g^{-1} at the 1 C and 5 C rate, respectively. The Li_2WO_4 -modified LiCoO_2 with the LGPS electrolyte showed the high rate capability performance. No capacity fading was observed even after high rate test. According to AC impedance measurement, it confirms that the Li_2WO_4 coating decreases the interfacial resistance.

Detailed mechanism of the Li_2WO_4 coating effect on the battery performance was investigated using two different electrochemical interfaces, LGPS/crystalline Li_2WO_4 /amorphous $\text{Li}_2\text{ZrO}_3/\text{LiCoO}_2$ (LWO/LZO/LCO) and LGPS/amorphous Li_2ZrO_3 /crystalline $\text{Li}_2\text{WO}_4/\text{LiCoO}_2$ (LZO/LWO/LCO). The chemical composition of each sample was investigated by peak area ratio of W $4f/\text{Zr } 3d$ from XPS measurement.

The LWO/LZO/LCO and LWO/LWO/LCO showed similar discharge capacities of about 120 mAh g^{-1} . In contrast, LZO/LWO/LCO and LZO/LZO/LCO showed the smaller discharge capacity of 101 mAh g^{-1} than that of the LWO/LZO/LCO and LWO/LWO/LCO. These results demonstrate that the major effect of the surface coating is to prevent the resistive layer formation at the LGPS side interface.

Chapter 5. General conclusions

A solid solution of $\text{Li}_{10}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12}$ was confirmed, and highly disordered $\text{Li}_{10}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12}$ structure at high temperature was identified by neutron structure analysis. The electrochemical property in all-solid-state batteries was mostly controlled by interfacial reaction between coating layer and sulfide electrolyte. Therefore, advanced all-solid-state batteries are achievable by taking ionic conductivity of solid electrolyte and compatibility between solid electrolyte and coating layer into consideration.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note：Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1 copy of 800 Words (English).

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