

Structural and chemical surface investigation of NCA electrodes during early stages of cycling using XPS and XPEEM spectroscopy



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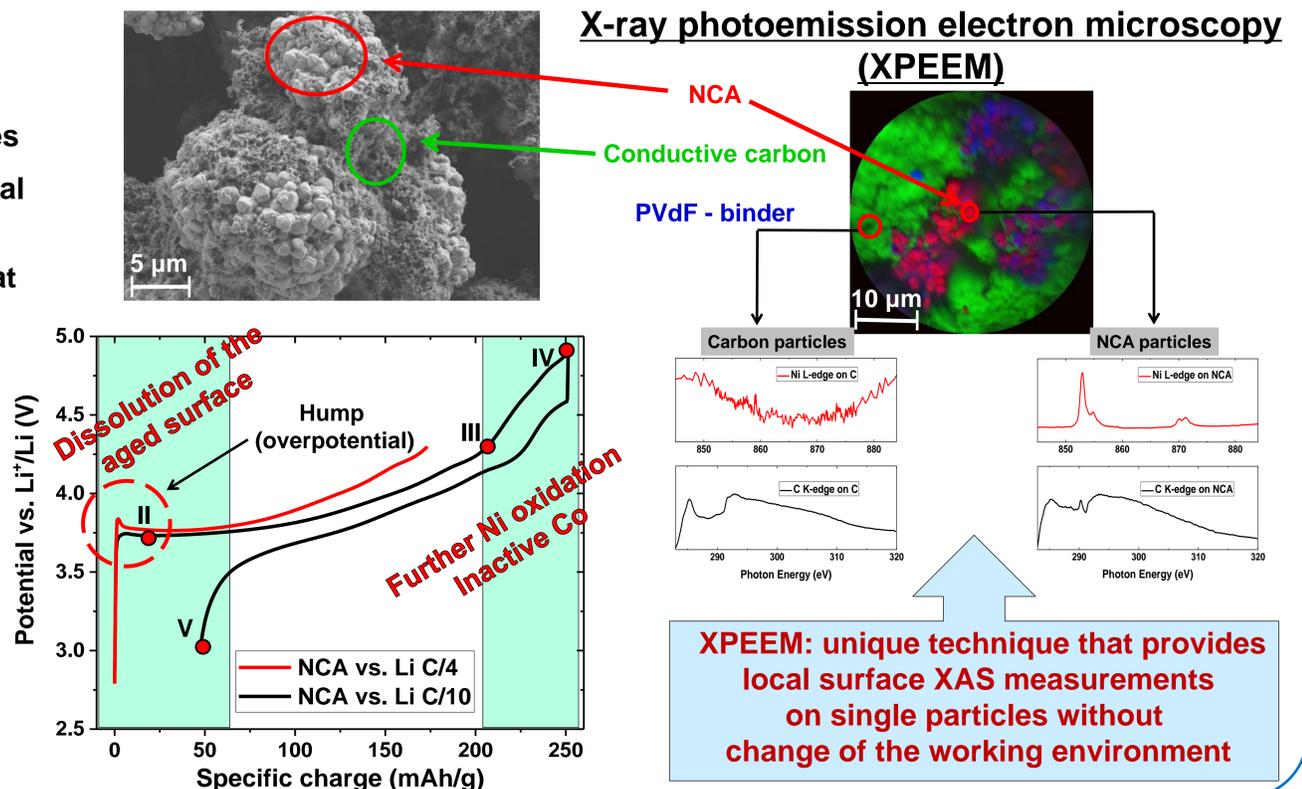
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Motivation

$\text{LiNi}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.15}\text{Al}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$ (NCA) vs. Li^+/Li

- Elucidate electrolyte oxidation mechanism occurring at the surface of the different particles
- Determine origin of the irreversible overpotential at ≈ 3.7 V
- Determine oxidation state of transition metals at the NCA surface
- Detect possible formation of Li_2CO_3 during delithiation [Robert *et al.*, Chem. Mater., 2015]
- Study possible "cross-talk" between the cathode and the anode

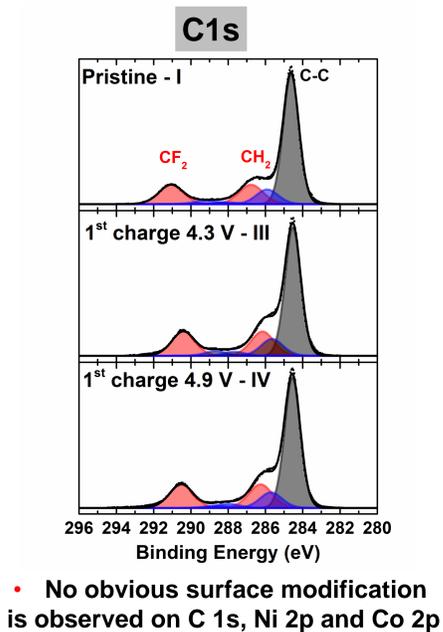
Need surface sensitive technique with good lateral resolution to monitor chemical evolution on single particles in complex commercial-like battery electrodes



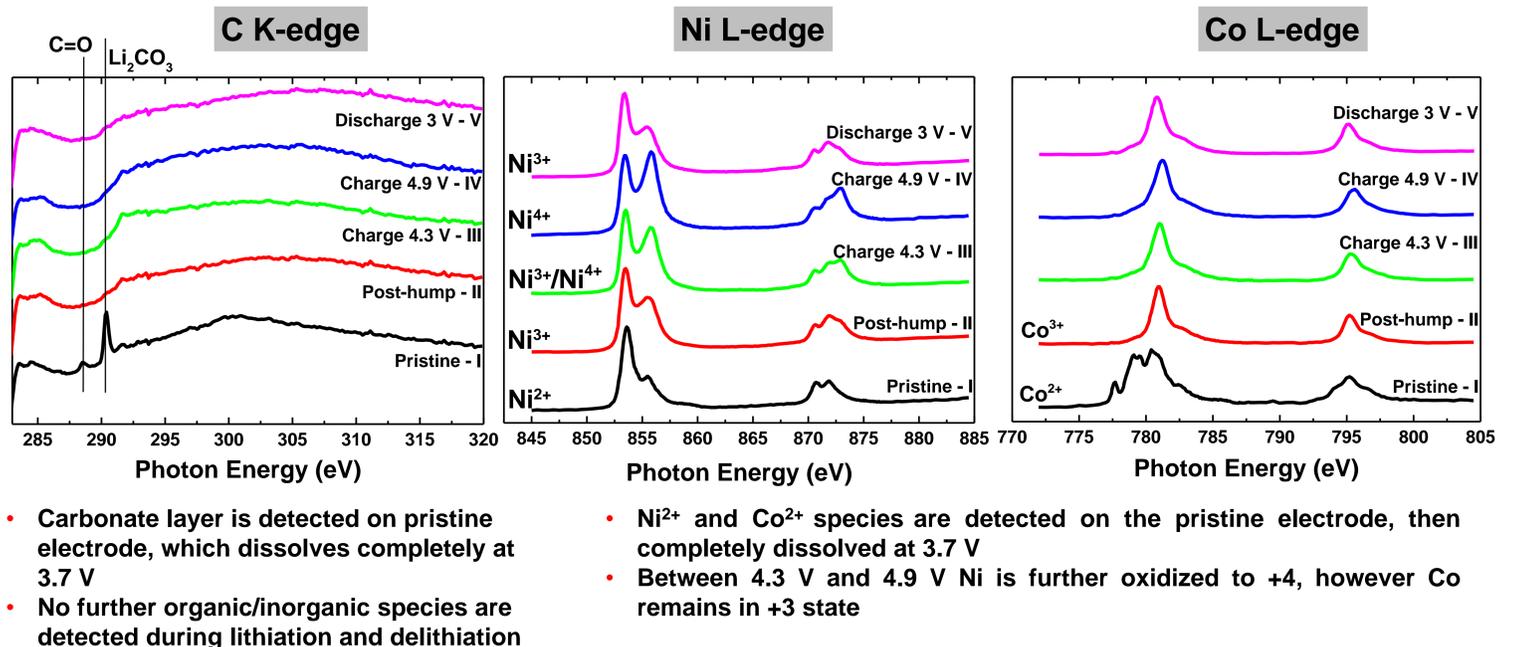
XPEEM: unique technique that provides local surface XAS measurements on single particles without change of the working environment

Surface evolution of NCA particles during first cycle

XPS on NCA electrodes



Local XAS on NCA particles



Conclusions

- Limitation in XPS detection of C 1s, Ni 2p and Co 2p core level can be overcome by XPEEM
- Aging the surface of the NCA particles leads to irreversible overpotential at 3.7 V during the 1st delithiation
- Organic/inorganic species are not detected either above 3.7 V or during NCA lithiation
- Between 4.3 V and 4.9 V only Ni is involved in the redox process while Co remains inactive

Acknowledgement

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