

CuSbS₂ vs. Sb₂S₃ as negative electrode for Li-ion and Na-ion batteries

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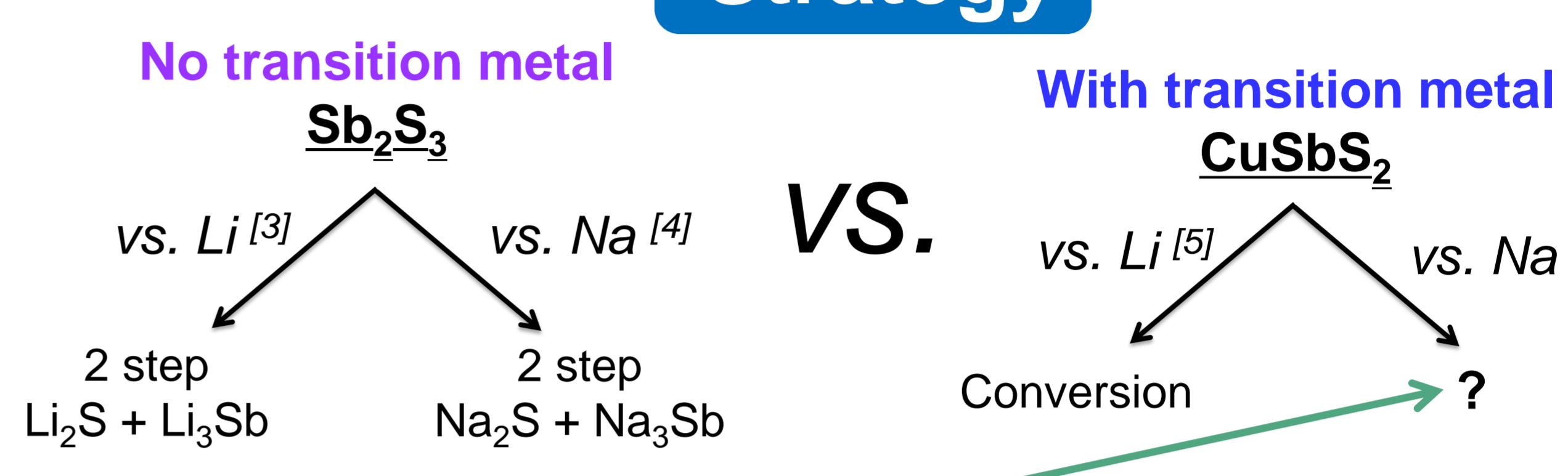


Motivations

- ✓ Previous work: MSnS₂ (M = Cu, Fe) as anode for Li-ion and Li-S [1]
 - Greater than 500 mAh/g for Li-ion due to M
- ✓ Sb vs. Sn → Sb better performance in Na-ion batteries [2]
 - MSbS₂ (M = Cu) exploration for Na-ion batteries

[1] C. Villevieille et al. J. Electroch. Soc. 162 (2015) A284-A287 [2] A. Darwiche et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 134 (2012) 20805

Strategy

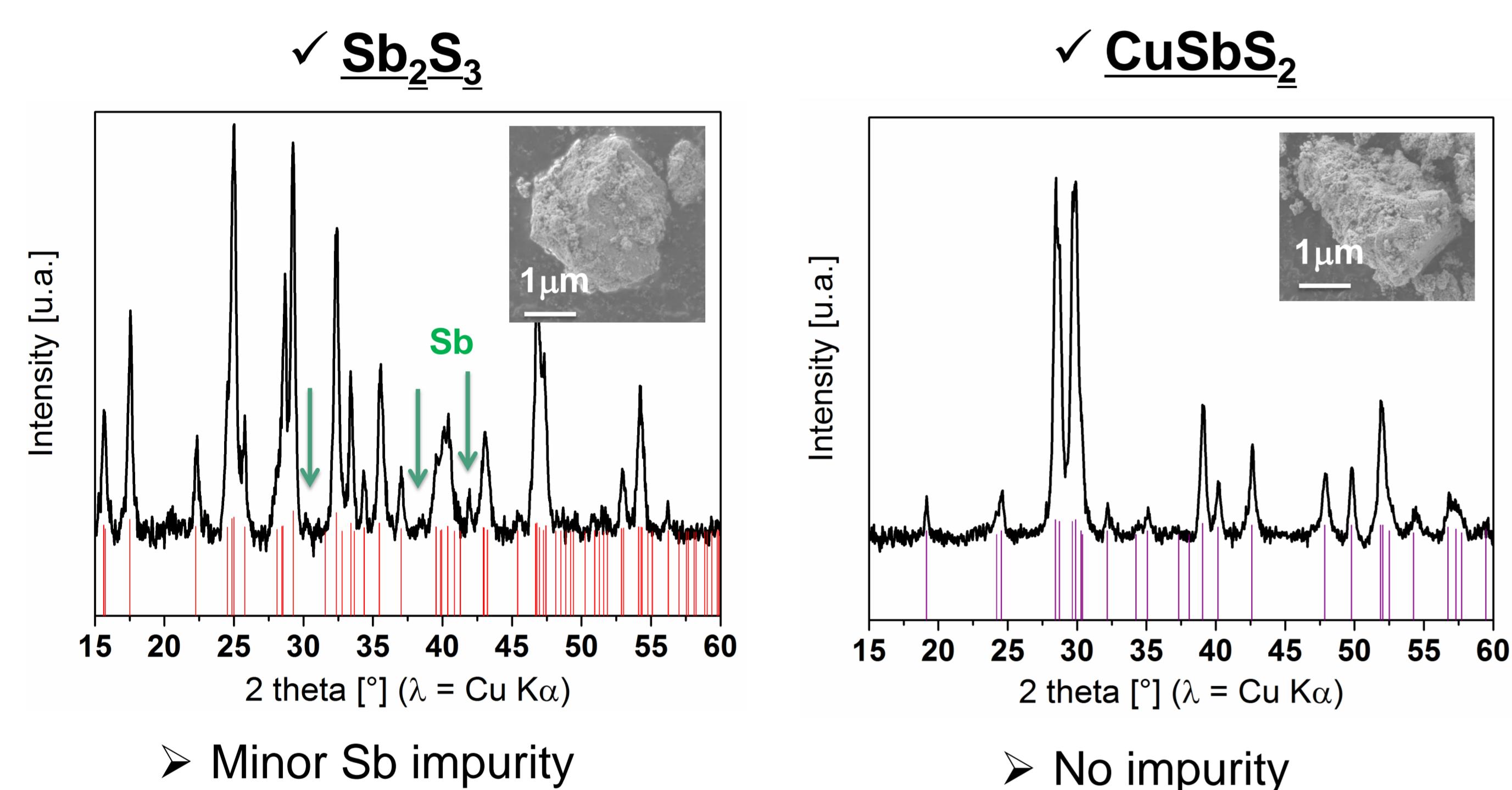


Conversion reaction? Role of transition metal Li vs. Na?

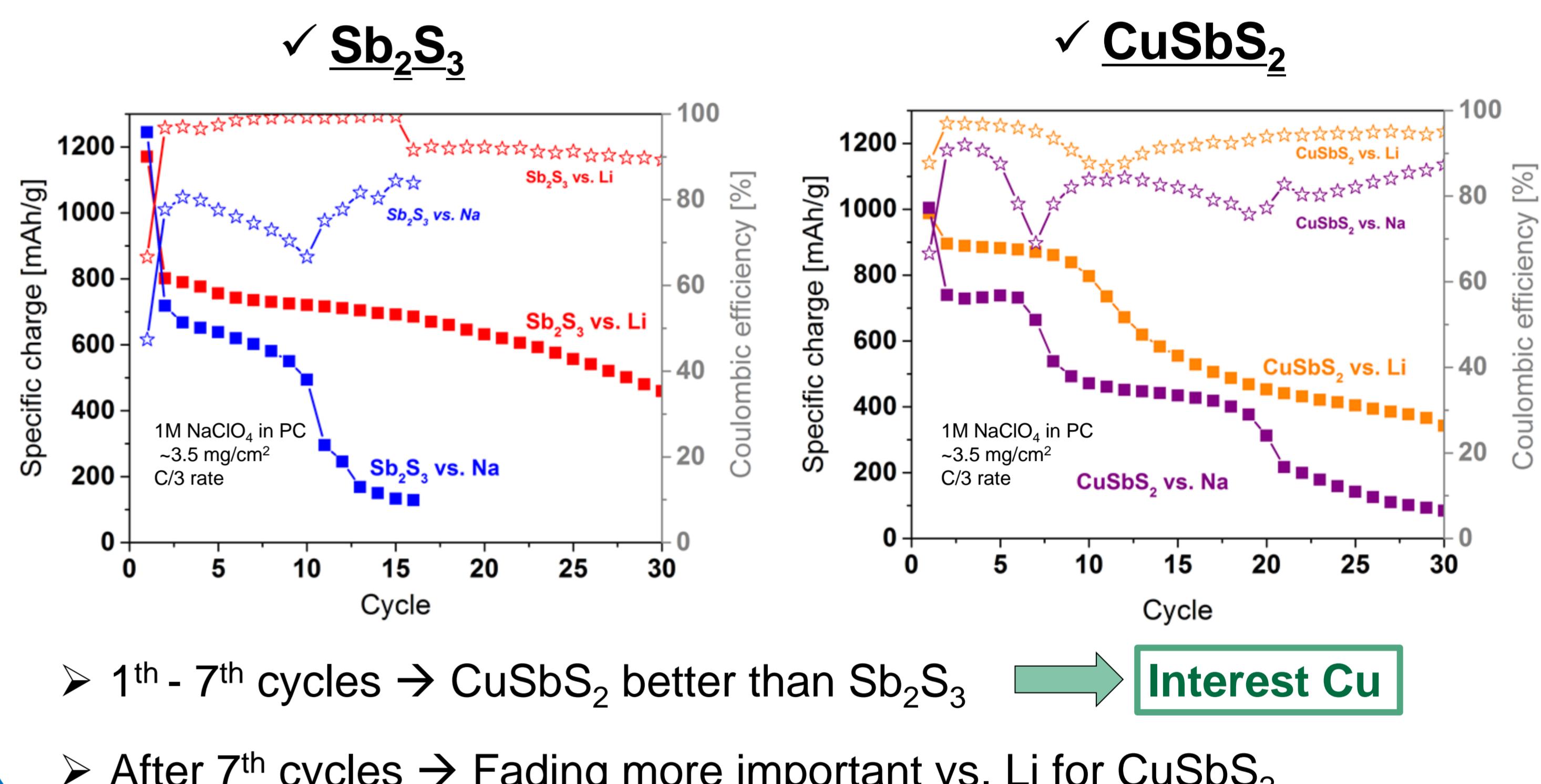
[3] C. park et al. J. Mater Chem. 20 (2010) 1097 [4] H. Hou et al. ACS Applied Mater. Interfaces 7 (2012) 19362 [5] Z. Zhang et al. Int. J. Electroch. Sci. 8 (2013) 10059

Syntheses and characterization

- ✓ Syntheses → Mechanosynthesis (particle size 1-10 μm)

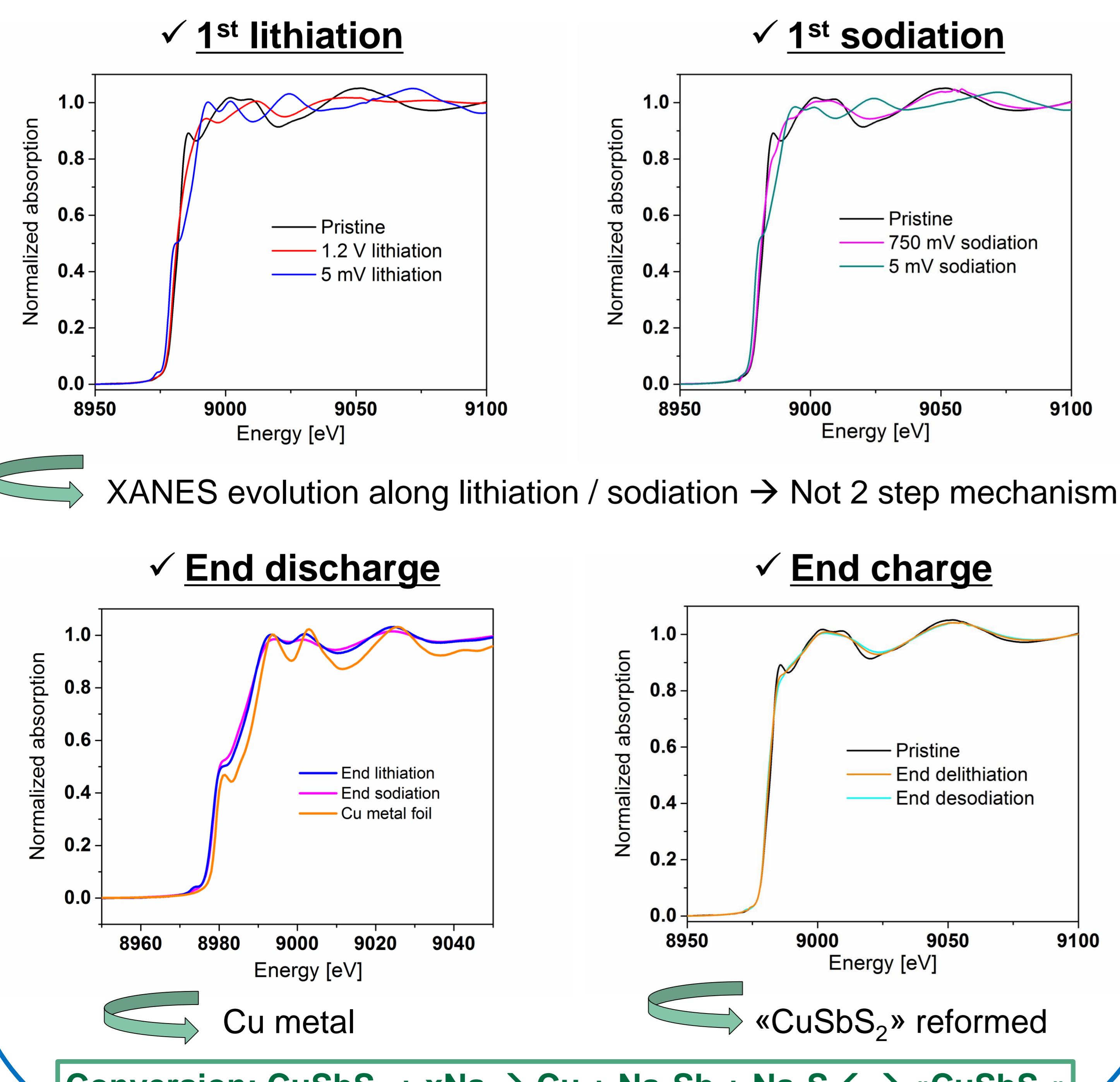


Electrochemical performance

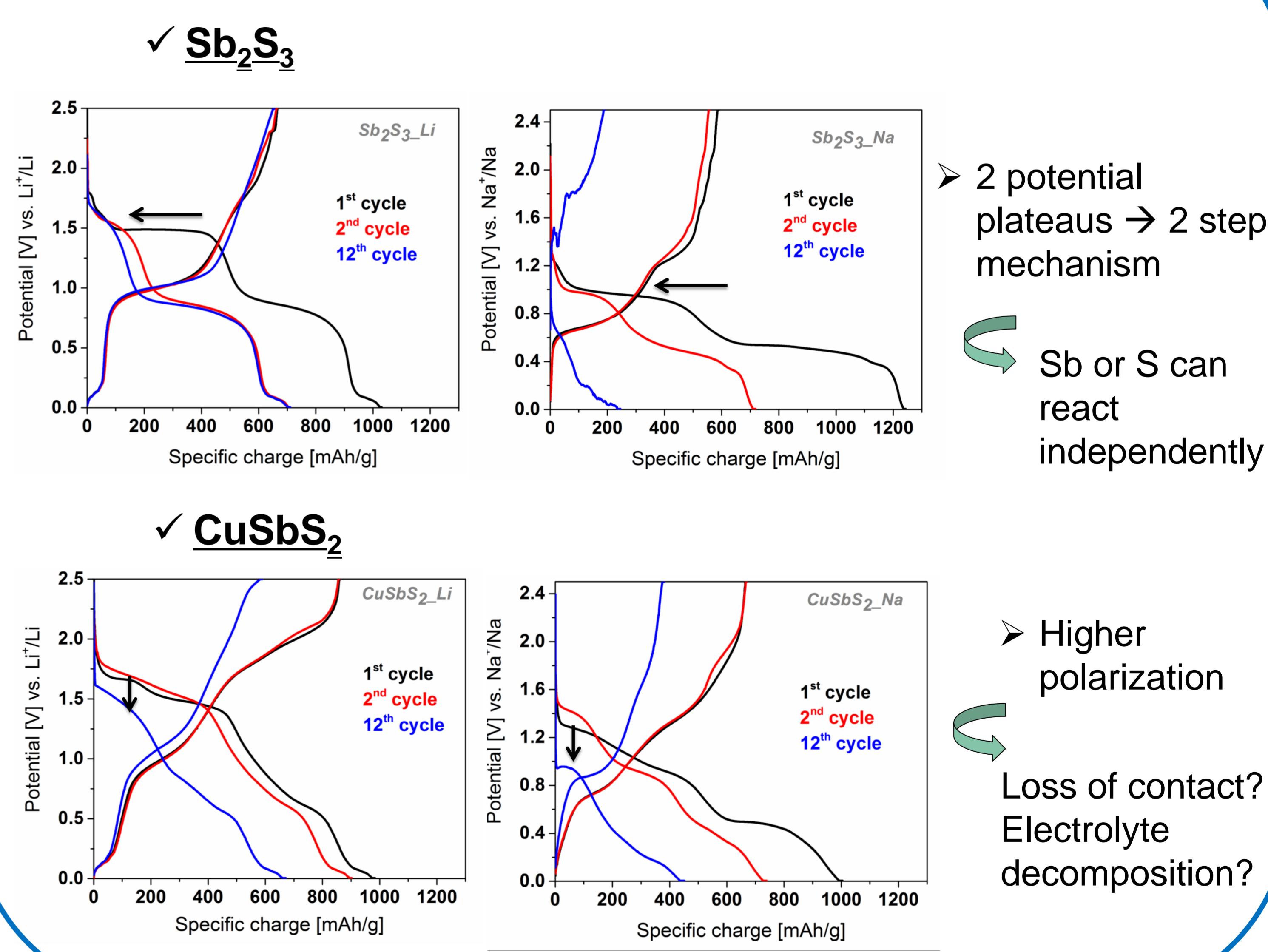


Ex situ XANES CuSbS₂

- ✓ Operando XRD → Amorphization ➢ Use XAS @ Cu K-edge



Investigations on further cycles



Conclusions

- Successful syntheses of Sb₂S₃ and CuSbS₂
- Interest of Cu → better σ → efficient until 7th - 10th cycles
- Evidence of conversion mechanism vs. Na
- Different fading mechanism for Na compared to Li in CuSbS₂