

LiFe_{1-y}Mn_yPO₄ phosphates as convenient electrode materials for energy storage and conversion



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Abstract

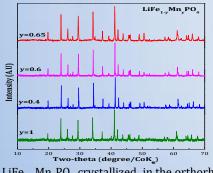
LiFe_{1-y}Mn_yPO₄ olivines were synthesised by the combustion method. The samples were investigated using a several techniques: XRD, ⁵⁷Fe Mössbauer, ⁷Li NMR. Electrochemical cycling of LiFe_{1-y}Mn_yPO₄ phosphates showed that the capacity decreases with increased amount of Mn.

Experimental

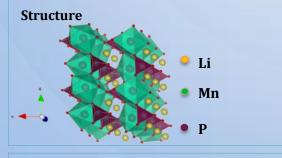
 $LiFe_{1-y}Mn_yPO_4$ was synthesised by the combustion method. The precursors were used in the nitrate form while the phosphoric acid H_3PO_4 was used as phosphate source and the sucrose was the fuel and the carbon source . The sample was calcined at 800°C for 12h.

Characterization

XRD spectra:



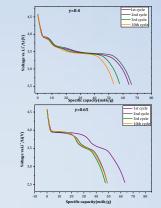
 $LiFe_{1-y}Mn_yPO_4$ crystallized in the orthorhombic system with the Pnma space group.

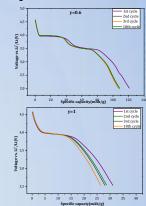


Conclusion

 ${\rm LiFe}_{1,y}{\rm Mn}_y{\rm PO}_4$ phosphates, synthesised by the combustion method, crystallized in the orthorhombic system with an open structure. The Mossbauer spectroscopy confirmed that the as prepared materials contain ${\rm Fe}^{2*}$ ions that are completely oxidized to ${\rm Fe}^{3*}$ during the charge of the Li//LiFe $_{1,y}{\rm Mn}_y{\rm PO}_4$ battery. The electrochemical cycling showed that the specific capacity decrease with increased Mn content .

Electrochemical properties







• 57 Fe Mössbauer spectra of LiFe $_{0.4}$ Mn $_{0.6}$ PO $_4$ were collected at different delithiation states.

- The parameters (IS, QS) confirm the presence of Fe^{2+} in state A. the broad doublet successively disappears and a new, narrow doublet is formed (Fe^{3+}).
- The spectrum shows that the Fe^{2+} ions have been oxidized completely to Fe^{3+} .

• The NMR spectra (not shown here) confirm the presence of two phase domains even when Fe is substituted by Mn

Acknowledgements

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