

Na_{0.67}(Mn_xFe_yCo_z)O₂ as positive electrode for Na-ion batteries

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Motivations

✓ Na_{0.67}(Mn_{0.5}Fe_{0.5})O₂ vs. Na_{0.67}(Mn_{0.5}Fe_{0.25}Co_{0.25})O₂

Higher rate performances with Co [1-3]

✓ Co → **safety** and **cost**

Can we **reduce Co content**?

[1] L. Liu et al. Adv. Energy Mater. (2015) 1500944-1500949 [2] N. Yabuuchi et al. Nature Mater. 11 (2012) 512-517 [3] V. Duffort et al. Chem. Mater. 27 (2015) 2515-2524

Strategy

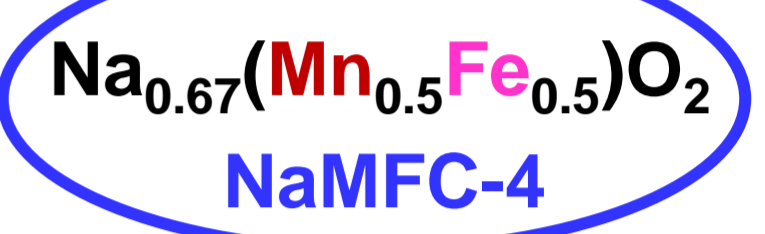
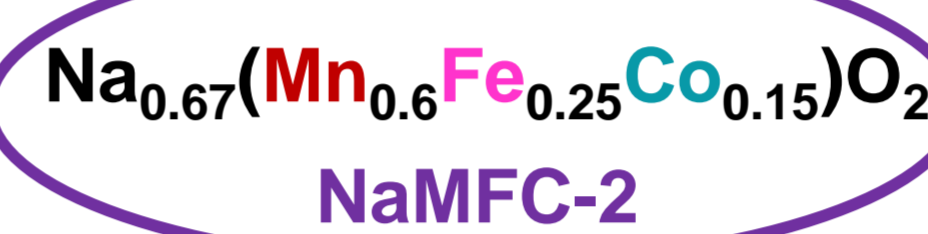
✓ **Synthesis of 4 compounds** → solid state route @ 900° C (12 h)

High Co

High Mn / Low Co

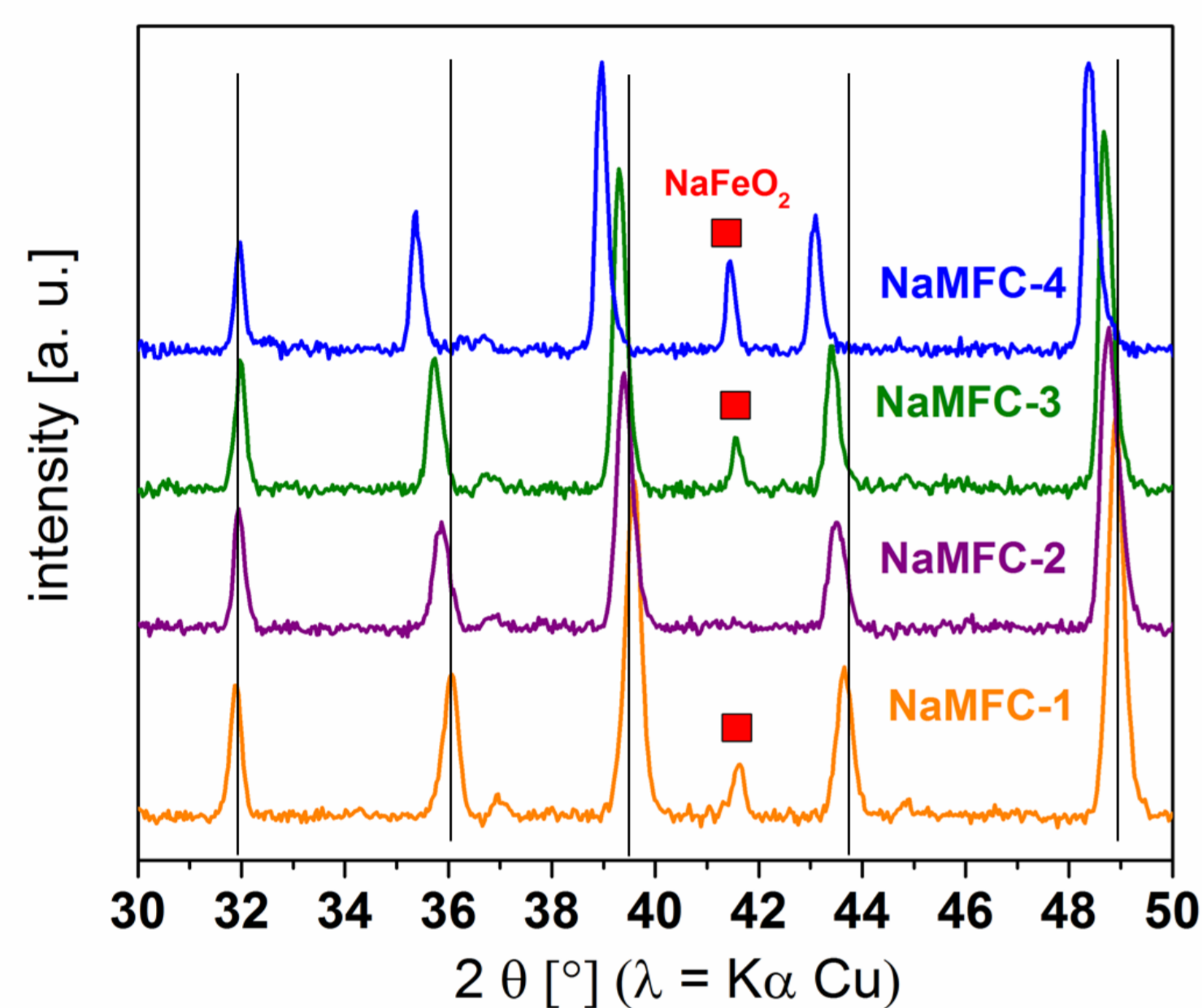
High Fe / Low Co

No Co



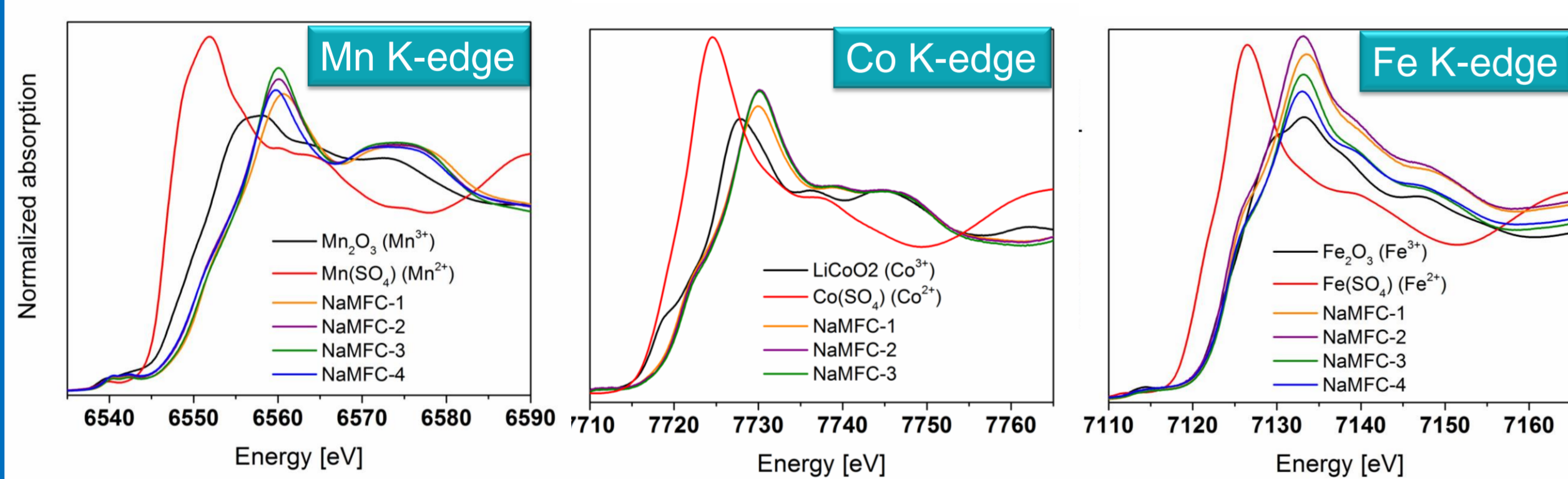
Characterization

✓ **XRD**



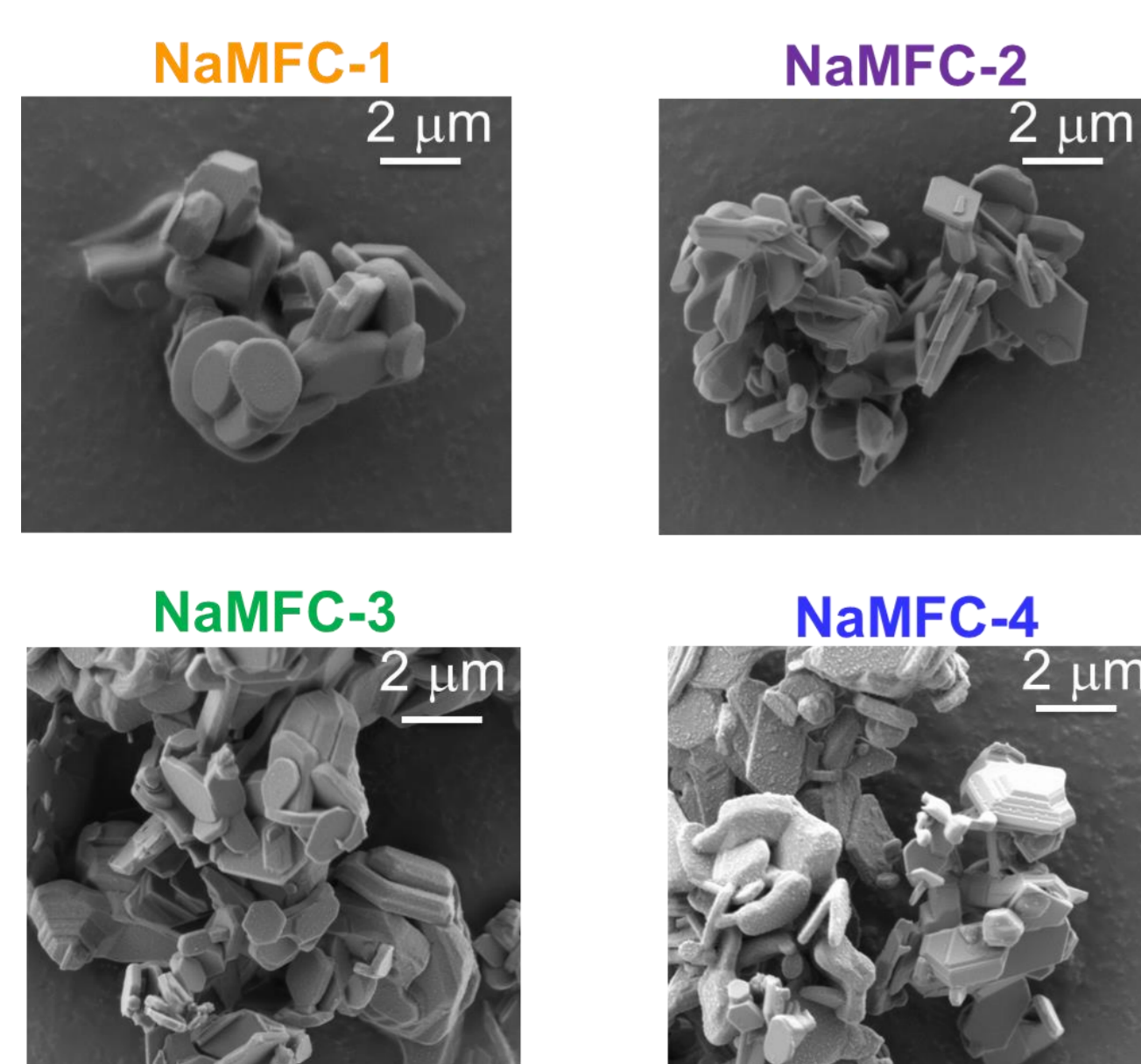
- Minor NaFeO₂ impurity
- Shift to lower 2θ → higher lattice parameters

✓ **XANES**



- Mainly Mn (IV), Co (III), Fe (III)

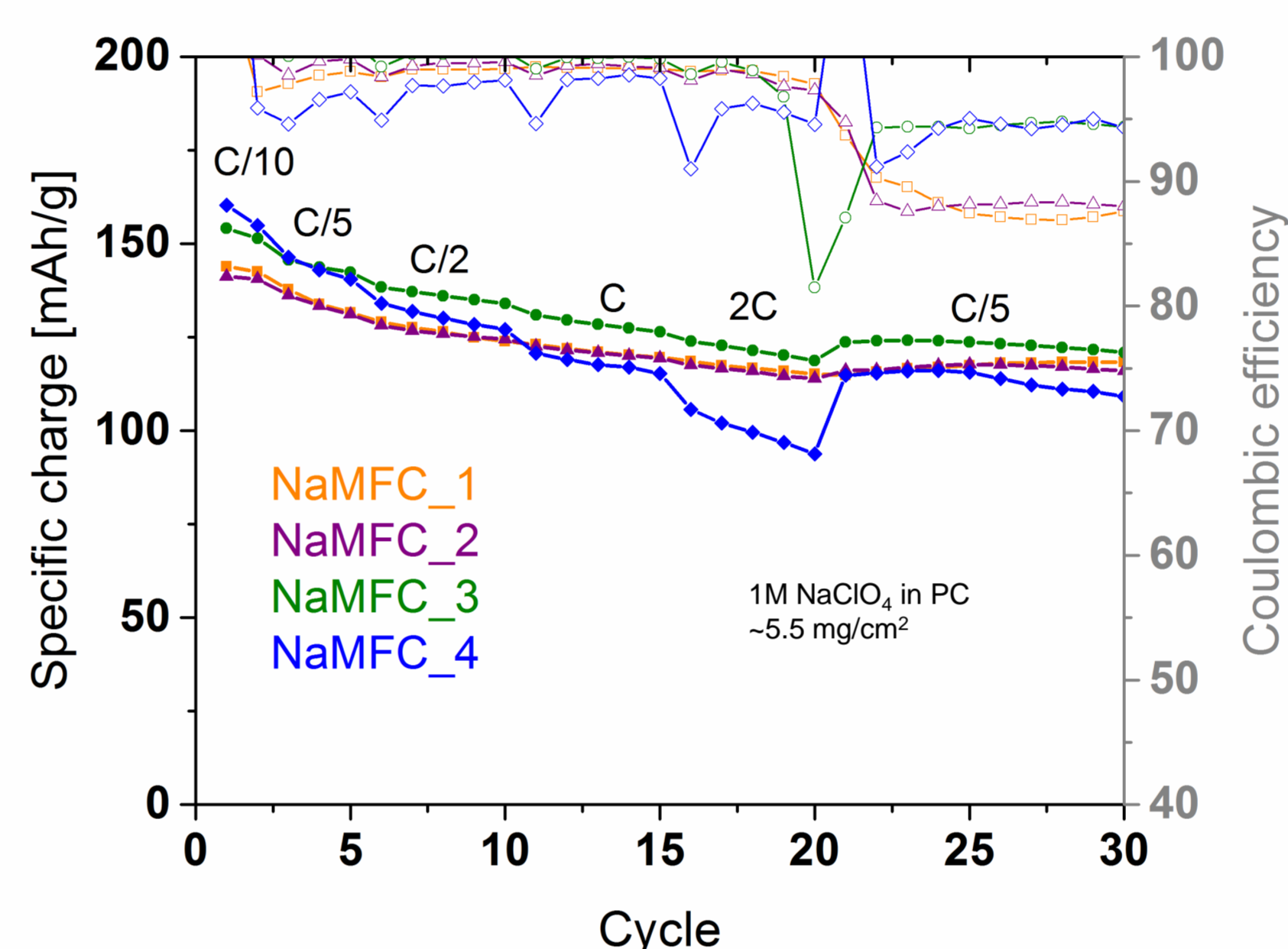
✓ **SEM**



- Platelet particles ~0.5 μm thick

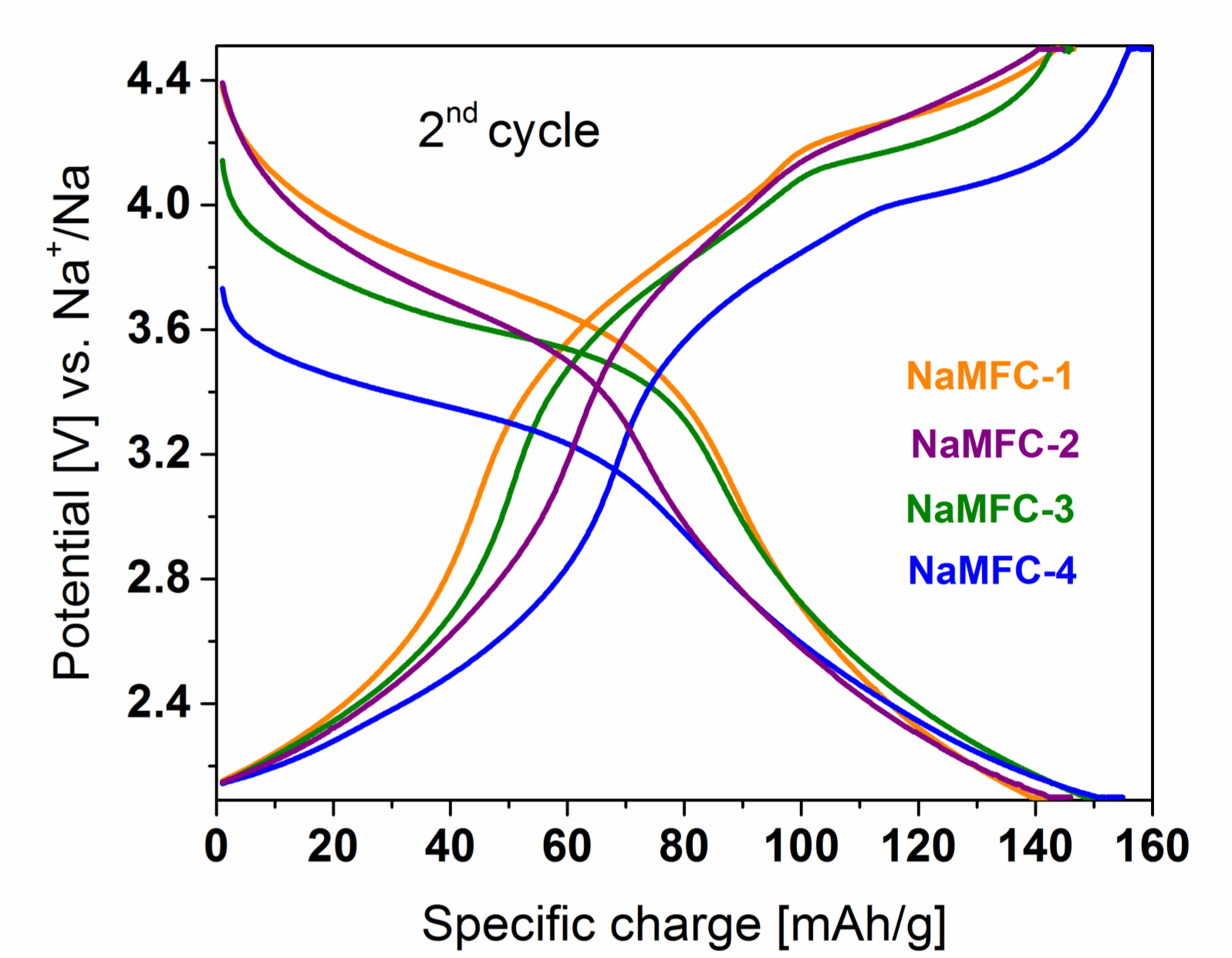
Electrochemical performances

✓ **Rate performances**



- Similar performances than NaMFC-1

✓ **Galvanostatic curves**

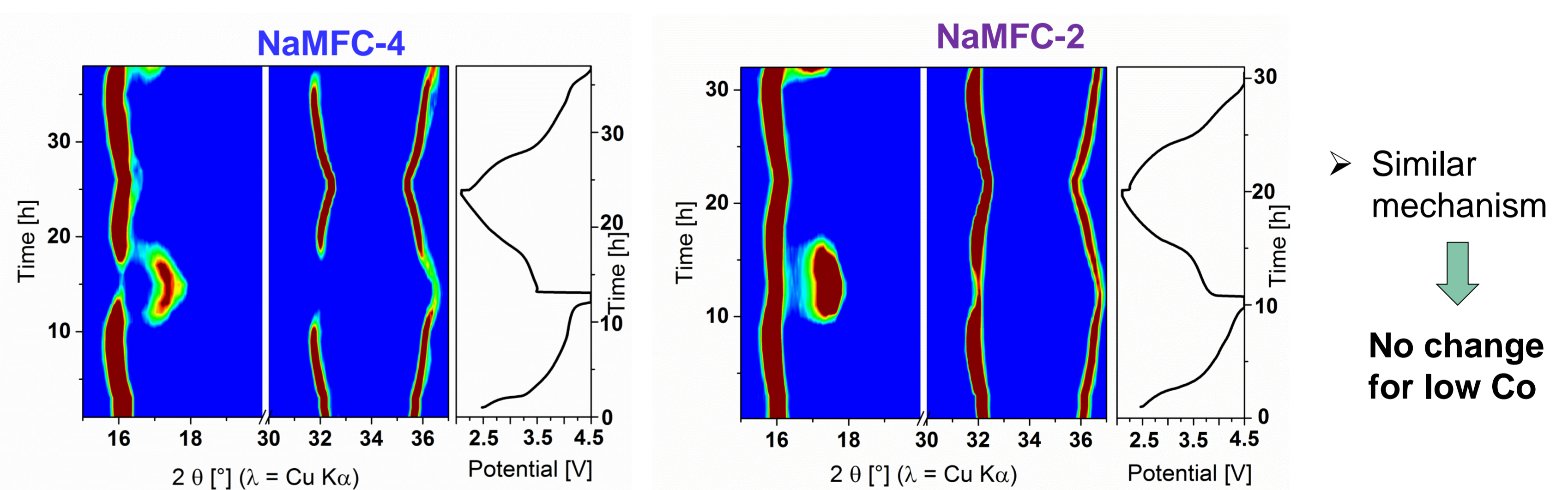


- Limited loss in discharge potential for low Co content samples

➢ Co content can be reduced in NaMFC-1

First cycle study

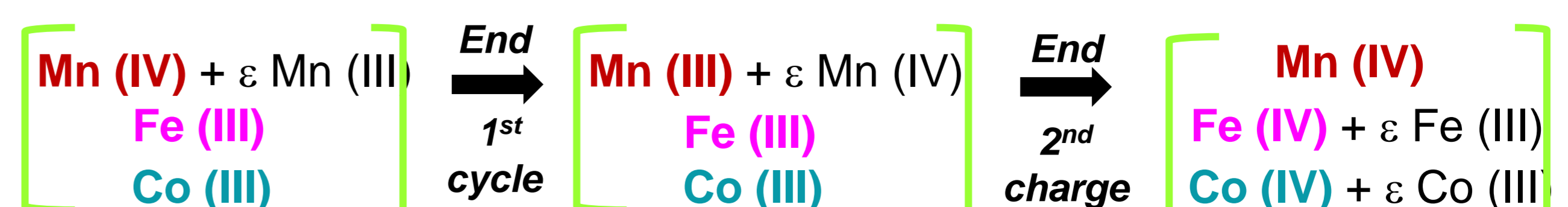
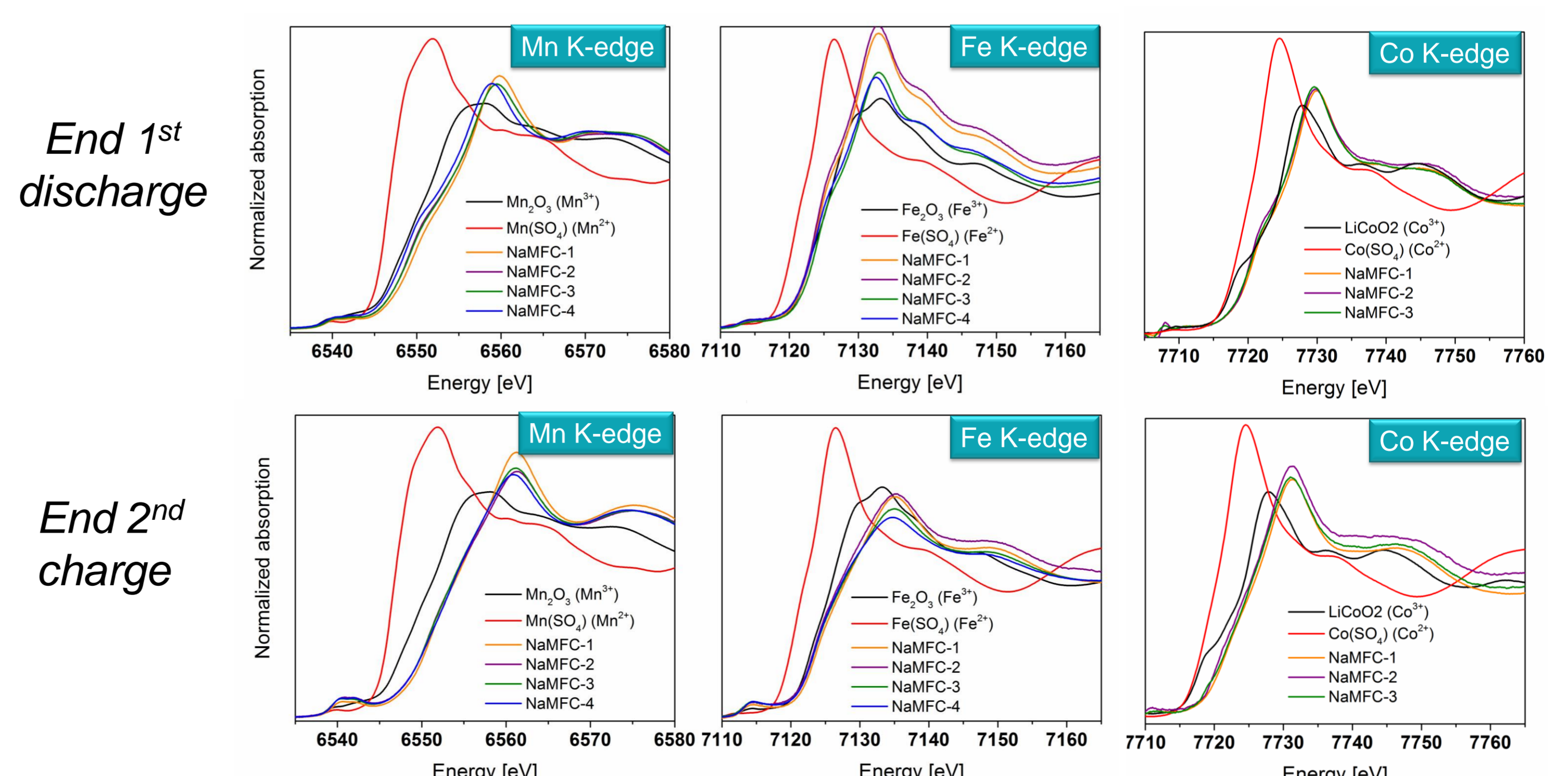
✓ **Operando XRD**



- Similar mechanism

➢ No change for low Co

✓ **Ex situ XANES**



Conclusions

- Successful syntheses of lower Co-NaMFC compounds
- Similar electrochemical performances and limited loss in potential
- No difference in the first cycle reaction mechanism