

X線吸収微細構造法とX線回折法によるLiCoO₂正極とNASICON型LATP固体電解質の共焼結過程の解明

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Co-sintering Process of LiCoO₂ Cathodes and NASICON-type LATP Solid Electrolytes Studied by X-ray Absorption Fine Structure and X-ray Diffraction (¹National Institute for Materials Science) ○Fumihiko Ichihara,¹ Shogo Miyoshi,¹ Takuya Masuda¹

The electrode material/solid electrolyte interface for oxide-based all-solid-state batteries is formed by co-sintering process. Na⁺ superionic conductor (NASICON)-type solid electrolyte, Li_{1.3}Al_{0.3}Ti_{1.7}(PO₄)₃ (LATP) and a high-capacity cathode material, LiCoO₂ (LCO) are stable compounds when sintered independently. However, co-sintering of LCO and LATP inevitably produce undesired side reactions instead of the formation of a well-defined interface. In this study, we sintered composites of LCO and LATP at a volume ratio of 3:7 sintered at various temperatures and quantitatively analyzed the chemical species including crystalline phases with long range order and amorphous phases by Rietveld analysis of XRD and linear combination fitting of XANES to discuss the reaction mechanism. LCO and LATP reacted with each other to form Co₃O₄ and Li₃PO₄ in the temperature range of 300-500°C and those species further reacted with each other to form LiCoPO₄, TiO₂, and CoTiO₃ in the temperature range higher than 500°C.

Keywords : Batteries; Co-Sintering; X-Ray Diffraction; X-Ray Absorption Fine Structure

酸化物系全固体電池のための電極活物質/固体電解質界面は共焼結によって形成される。リチウムイオン電池の正極材料のLiCoO₂と酸化物系固体電解質のLi_{1.3}Al_{0.3}Ti_{1.7}(PO₄)₃はそれぞれ単独では熱的に安定だが、共焼結時にLCOとLATPが予期せぬ副反応を起こしイオン伝導性に優れた界面を形成することができない。本研究ではLCOとLATPを体積比3:7で混合した粉末を様々な温度で共焼結し、XRDとXAESを駆使することによって、長周期構造を持つ結晶相のみならず長周期構造を持たない非晶質相を含む化学種を同定・定量し、反応機構の解明を試みた。300°Cから500°Cまでの低温域ではLCOとLATPが反応してCo₃O₄、Li₃PO₄相の生成が観測された。さらに500°C以上の高温側ではLiCoPO₄やTiO₂、CoTiO₃の生成が観測された。

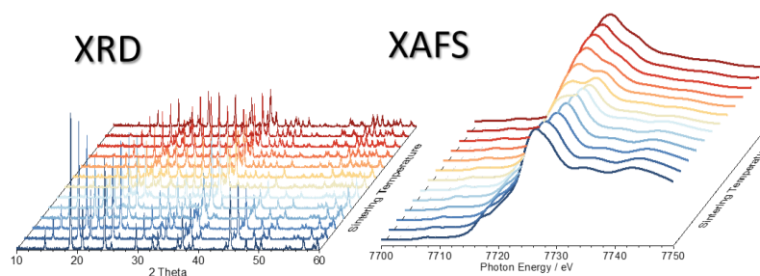


Fig.1 各温度で焼結した試料の回折パターン（左）とXANESスペクトル（右）