次世代リチウムイオン電池用正極材料開発の最前線

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Recent research progress on positive electrode materials for advanced lithium-ion batteries (*Department of Chemistry and Life Science, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan*) Naoaki Yabuuchi

The demand for electric vehicles equipped with Li-ion batteries is growing to develop low carbon society. Ni-enriched layered materials are used as electrode materials of Li-ion batteries for electric vehicle applications. However, available reversible capacity of Ni-enriched layered materials is approaching its theoretical limit. Therefore, innovation and development of new positive electrode materials are necessary. Recently, many cation-disordered rocksalt oxides have been proposed as a new series of electrode materials. Nevertheless, insufficient electrode kinetics for the cation-disordered rocksalt system limits its use for practical applications. One simple strategy is synthesizing nanosized materials to overcome a problem of electrode kinetics (for electrons, holes and ions), and electrode kinetics are significantly improved through nanosizing. Structural disordering also triggers unique electrode properties associated with different local environments for cations/anions. From these results, we discuss the advantage and uniqueness of nanostructured cation-disordered rocksalt materials for high-energy advanced Li-ion batteries.

References

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