

August 23-25, 2018
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Nano Res Appl 2018, Volume: 4
DOI: 10.21767/2471-9838-C4-018

VANADIUM NITRIDE NANOPARTICLES ENCAPSULATED IN CARBON SHEETS FOR STABLE HIGH ENERGY LITHIUM ION ANODES

Haoyang Wu, Mingli Qin, Baorui Jia and Xuanhui Qu

Institute for Advanced Materials and Technology, China

Developing novel anode materials with improved capacity performance is essential to the development of lithium ion battery. Vanadium nitride (VN) material have been widely investigated recently as promising anode material for lithium ion battery. However, the volume expansion which would severely affect the cycling stability and cycle life is the main problem to be faced with. In the research, uniform VN nanoparticles encapsulated in carbon sheets (VN/C) for a stable high energy lithium ion anode have been successfully synthesized by a facile solution combustion method combined with a thermal treatment at 600 °C under ammonia atmosphere. The as-synthesized VN/C sample exhibits a 2D nanosheet structure, in which small VN nanoparticles encapsulated in carbon nanosheets. The unique structure not only provides a large quantity of accessible active sites for lithium ion insertion/extraction along with good conductivity and short transport path for both electrons and lithium ions, but also can effectively circumvent the volume expansion/contraction associated with lithium insertion/extraction. As anode material for lithium ion battery, the VN/C sample presents high reversible lithium storage capacity (712 mAh g⁻¹ at 0.1 A g⁻¹ after 100 cycles, 648 mAh g⁻¹ at 1 A g⁻¹ after 500 cycles), high Coulombic efficiency (~99%), excellent cycling stability and good rate capability. In addition, the approach reported in this work is also applicable to other metal nitride nanoparticles encapsulated in carbon nanosheets, which may find important applications as electrodes, catalysts, adsorbents, and sensors in many disciplines.

wuhaoyang@ustb.edu.cn

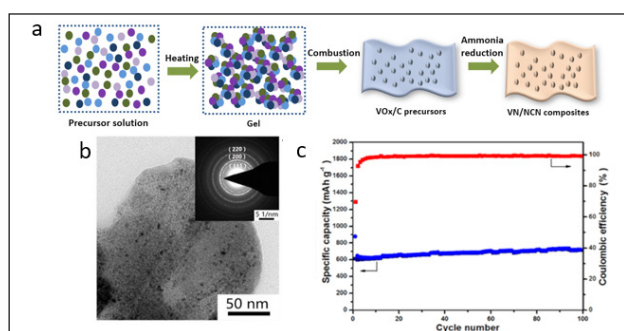


Figure 1: (a) Schematic illustration of the VN/C composites fabrication, (b) TEM images of the VN/C sample, (c) Cycling performance of the VN/C samples performed at a current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹