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Antipulverization Electrode Based on Low-Carbon Triple-Shelled Superstructures for Lithium-Ion Batteries

Lianhai Zu, Qingmei Su, Feng Zhu, Bingjie Chen, Huanhuan Lu, Chengxin Peng, Ting He, Gaohui Du, Pengfei He, Kai Chen, Shihe Yang, Jinhua Yang,* and Huisheng Peng*

The realization of antipulverization electrode structures, especially using low-carbon-content anode materials, is crucial for developing high-energy and long-life lithium-ion batteries (LIBs); however, this technology remains challenging. This study shows that SnO₂ triple-shelled hollow superstructures (TSHSs) with a low carbon content (4.83%) constructed by layer-by-layer assembly of various nanostructure units can withstand a huge volume expansion of $\approx 231.8\%$ and deliver a high reversible capacity of 1099 mAh g⁻¹ even after 1450 cycles. These values represent the best comprehensive performance in SnO₂-based anodes to date. Mechanics simulations and in situ transmission electron microscopy suggest that the TSHSs enable a self-synergistic structure-preservation behavior upon lithiation/delithiation, protecting the superstructures from collapse and guaranteeing the electrode structural integrity during long-term cycling. Specifically, the outer shells during lithiation processes are fully lithiated, preventing the overlithiation and the collapse of the inner shells; in turn, in delithiation processes, the underlithiated inner shells work as robust cores to support the huge volume contraction of the outer shells; meanwhile, the middle shells with abundant pores offer sufficient space to accommodate the volume change from the outer shell during both lithiation and delithiation. This study opens a new avenue in the development of high-performance LIBs for practical energy applications.

As one of the current major energy storage technologies, lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) are widely expected to power emerging portable electronics and electric vehicles (EVs).^[1–4] To meet this demand, it is necessary to develop high-energy-density LIBs with both long cycling life and high power output. However, LIBs have long suffered from the severe pulverization of anode materials induced by huge volume changes upon Li-ion insertion/extraction, which causes irreversible capacity loss as well as poor cycling stability and rate capability.^[5–17] To solve this problem, in most cases, graphitic carbons with good conductivity and excellent mechanical properties were employed as flexible matrices for the anode materials to improve the cycling performance of batteries.^[18–29] However, the high carbon content (usually greater than 30%) often results in a capacity decrease due to the low theoretical lithium storage capacity of graphite carbons (≈ 372 mAh g⁻¹), substantially limiting their practical applications

L. H. Zu, B. J. Chen, Dr. C. X. Peng, Prof. J. H. Yang
School of Chemical Science and Engineering
Tongji University
Shanghai 200092, China
E-mail: yangjinhua@tongji.edu.cn

L. H. Zu, Prof. J. H. Yang
Research Center for Translational Medicine and Key Laboratory
of Arrhythmias of the Ministry of Education of China, East Hospital
Tongji University School of Medicine
No. 150 Jimo Road, Shanghai 200120, P. R. China

Dr. Q. M. Su, Prof. G. H. Du
Institute of Physical Chemistry
Zhejiang Normal University
Jinhua 321004, P. R. China


F. Zhu, Prof. P. F. He
School of Aerospace Engineering and Applied Mechanics
Tongji University
Shanghai 200433, China

H. H. Lu, Prof. K. Chen
Center for Advancing Materials Performance from the Nanoscale
(CAMP-Nano)
State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials
Xi'an Jiaotong University
Xi'an 710049, China

T. He
School of Materials Science and Engineering
Tongji University
Shanghai 201804, China

Prof. S. H. Yang
Department of Chemistry
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

Prof. H. S. Peng
State Key Laboratory of Molecular Engineering of Polymers
Department of Macromolecular Science and Laboratory
of Advanced Materials
Fudan University
Shanghai 200433, China
E-mail: penghs@fudan.edu.cn

 The ORCID identification number(s) for the author(s) of this article can be found under <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.201701494>.

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