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## ELECTROCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF GELATINE DERIVED CERAMICS

### ABSTRACT

New materials obtained by pyrolysis of gelatine (G) and poly(1,2-dimethylsilazane) (PSN) (weight ratio: G/PSN 70/30) at temperatures 700 and 900 °C were characterized by SEM and Raman spectroscopy. The presence of ceramics influences on the cluster size of the materials. Electrochemical tests were performed by cyclic voltammetry and galvanostatic cyclic polarization. The capacity of G/PSN was 464 and 527 mAh/g for materials pyrolysed at 700 and 900 °C. The capacity fading was 1 % after 17<sup>th</sup> cycle for G/PSN at 900 °C. This value is higher of 185 mAh/g in comparison to capacity of gelatine pyrolysed at the same conditions.

**Key words:** *Lithium-ion batteries, SiCN ceramic materials, hard carbon, anode material*

### INTRODUCTION

The graphitized carbons are used as the anode materials in lithium-ion batteries [1]. They can be found in small portable electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, cameras. Graphite anodes of theoretical charge capacity equal to 372 mAh/g are known to be not stable during prolonged cycling and fast charging/discharging processes [2]. Thus, there is still a need to find material with longer cycle life time and better rate capability.

usage of the polymer derived ceramics (PDCs) based on SiCO [3–6] and SiCN [7–9] is one of the way to improve electrochemical performances of anode. On the other hand, it is known that spherical hard carbons prepared from potato starch show reversible capacity, stable cycling performances and good rate capability [10].

In our recent work we have shown that PDCs mixed and pyrolysed with potato starch improved electrochemical properties of such anode in comparison to pyrolysed starch [11]. Here we present electrochemical properties of SiCN material derived from polysilazane (poly(1,2-dimethylsilazane) M.W. 500-900) mixed and pyrolysed gelatine. The gelatine is inexpensive, environmental friendly and easy to manufacture.

The prepared ceramics derived carbonaceous material, by a one-step programmed heating process under inert atmosphere, was characterized and investigated as anode for Li-ion batteries.

## EXPERIMENTAL

Commercially available polysilazane (poly(1,2-dimethylsilazane (PSN2M01 Gelest, M.W. 500–900) was mixed with commercially available gelatine (POCH Gliwice). The ratio gelatine to polymer before pyrolysis (G/PSN) was 30/70. The mixture was filled in a ceramic crucible, put into a quartz tube, evacuated, subsequently filled with argon and finally heated under a steady flow of argon (Ar 5.0) (25 ml/min) in a programmable horizontal tube-furnace (Czylok, Poland) with heating rate of 100 °C/h. The gelatine/polysilazane blend was crosslinked at 230 °C for 2 h followed by heating to the final temperature (700 °C and 900 °C) and hold at the final temperature for 2 h. The pyrolysed samples were mechanically milled for 30 minutes, rpm=1500. The electrodes were prepared from a slurry (80 wt.% of active material, 10 wt.% of carbon black (Super P, Timcal, Switzerland) and 10 wt.% of a binder (polyvinylidene fluoride PVdF, Sole, Germany) in NMP on ~10 µm thin copper foil (Schlenk Metallfolien GmbH & Co KG, German. Dried disc- electrodes were used in two-electrode Swagelok® cells with lithium foil as a counter and reference electrodes.

Micro-Raman spectra were recorded on a Raman spectrometer inVia Renishaw (Renishaw, England) with an Ar ion laser at a wavelength of 514 nm. The spectral analysis was performed with the software GRAMS/32 (Galactic) with Lorentzian fitting procedure with 5 peaks ( $\chi^2 = 1.18 \pm 0.3$ ).

Cyclic voltammetry was performed using an electrochemical potentiostat/galvanostat Autolab (PGStat302N, The Netherlands) between 0.005 ( $\pm 0.001$ ) – 3.0 ( $\pm 0.004$ ) V versus Li/Li<sup>+</sup> at a scan rate of 100 µV·s<sup>-1</sup>. All measurements were performed at 21 ( $\pm 1$ ) °C.

Galvanostatic cyclic polarization tests were performed with multichannel battery interface ATLAS – SOLLICH 0961 MBI (Poland) with a sequence of stages consisting of different charging/discharging (C/D) rates: at first supplying 5 cycles at 18.6 mA/g (C/20), then five polarising cycles at 37.2 mA/g (C/10), next 5 cycles at 64.4 mA/g (C/5) and 2 polarising cycles at 18.6 mA/g (C/20) holding potential limits from 0.005 ( $\pm 0.001$ ) – 3.0 ( $\pm 0.004$ ) V.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### SEM and EDX studies

In Fig. 1 and Fig 2 SEM images coupled with mapping images of G/PSN 700 °C and G/PSN 900 °C composites after mechanical milling are shown.

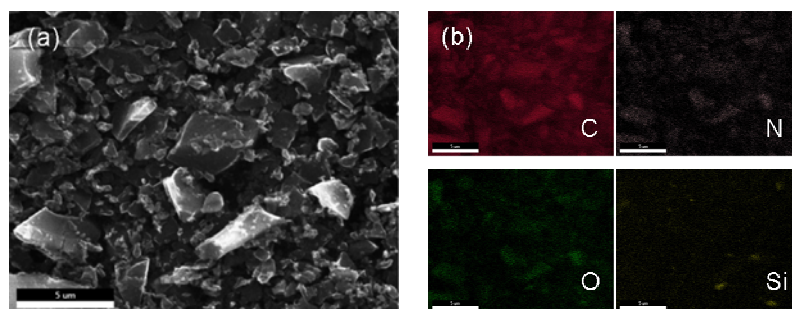
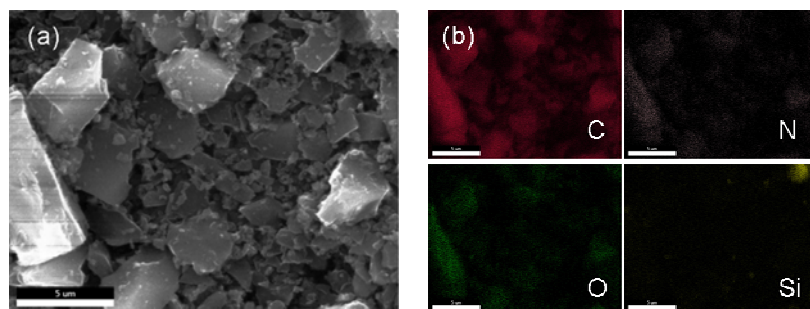


Fig. 1. SEM images (a) and EDX mapping (b) of G/PSN 700 °C composite

In the SEM image of G/PSN 700 °C one may see that the sample exhibits complex morphology. The particles of polyhedron's shape of different sizes are seen. The average size of the milled carbonaceous corpuscles is less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . The EDX mapping of the region shown in Fig 1a is presented in Fig 1b. The data of distribution of elements show that carbon, nitrogen and oxygen are distributed almost uniformly. In the case of silicon distribution is in a form of small islands.



**Fig. 2.** SEM images (a) and EDX mapping (b) of G/PSN 900 °C composite

The SEM images of G/PSN pyrolysed at 900 °C indicate that the material is also consisted of polyhedrons elements of different sizes, see Fig. 2a. In comparison to G/PSN 700 °C the material treated at higher temperature exhibits particles of bigger sizes. Moreover, G/PSN 900 °C seems to be more compact. The pictures of element distribution evidence that carbon, nitrogen and oxygen are distributed at the same position. Silicon form islands of different diameters as it was observed for G/PSN 700 °C.

The results of the elemental analysis of pyrolysed G/PSN 700 °C and G/PSN 900 °C composite are shown in Table 1. The pyrolysed materials are mainly consisted of carbon originating from pyrolysed gelatine. The total amount of nitrogen is a sum of nitrogen coming from both gelatine and polysilazane.

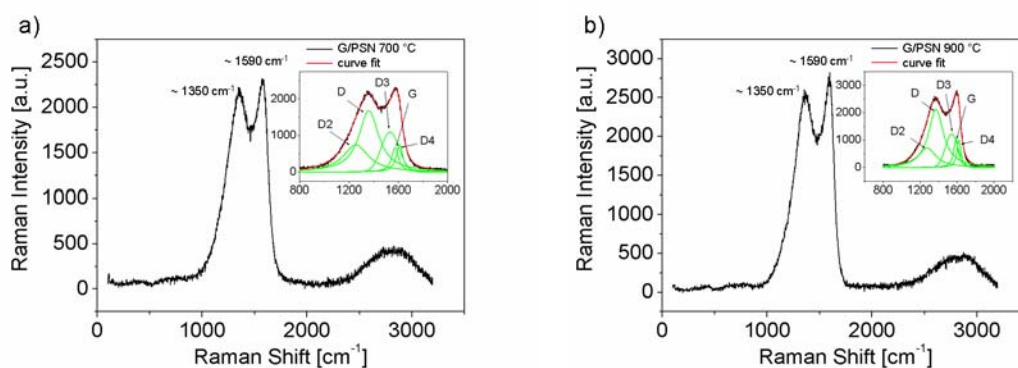
**Table 1.** Composition of G/PSN 700 °C and G/PSN 900 °C calculated from EDX analysis

Material	Atomic %			
	C	N	O	Si
G/PSN 700°C	$65.00 \pm 2.08$	$26.59 \pm 2.68$	$8.40 \pm 0.85$	$0.01 \pm 0.0012$
G/PSN 900°C	$67.38 \pm 2.17$	$24.75 \pm 2.54$	$7.78 \pm 0.80$	$0.09 \pm 0.0039$

Both materials are mainly consisted of carbon and nitrogen. The amount of silicon is very low. It can be seen that temperature increase diminishes the amount of nitrogen and oxygen atoms left in the materials. Contrary, the amount of carbon and silicon increases with the temperature.

### Raman spectroscopy

Micro-Raman-spectroscopy was applied to determine the structure of carbon phase in the samples. The spectra of the composite materials G/PSN pyrolysed at 700 °C and 900 °C are shown in Fig 3a and Fig 3b, respectively. Deconvoluted Raman spectra are presented in the insets.



**Fig. 3.** The Raman spectra of thermally treated a) G/PSN 700 °C, b) G/PSN 900 °C Inset: Deconvolution of Raman spectrum in the range 800 – 2000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

The maxima at about  $1350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1590 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , typical for disordered carbonaceous materials, are known as D and G peaks [12]. These maxima confirms the presence of C-C stretching vibrations of  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridization and the appearance of aromatic rings [13]. A general expression that gives the  $L_a$  cluster size parameter calculated from the integrated intensity (areas) ratio  $I_D/I_G$  was estimated with the equation proposed in Ref. [14]:

$$L_a(\text{nm}) = (2.4 \cdot 10^{-10}) \cdot \lambda_l^4 \cdot \left( \frac{I_D}{I_G} \right)^{-1} \quad (1)$$

where  $\lambda_l$  is the laser wavelength (514.5 nm).

The calculated in-plane crystallite sizes ( $L_a$ ) of studied materials are gathered in Table 3:

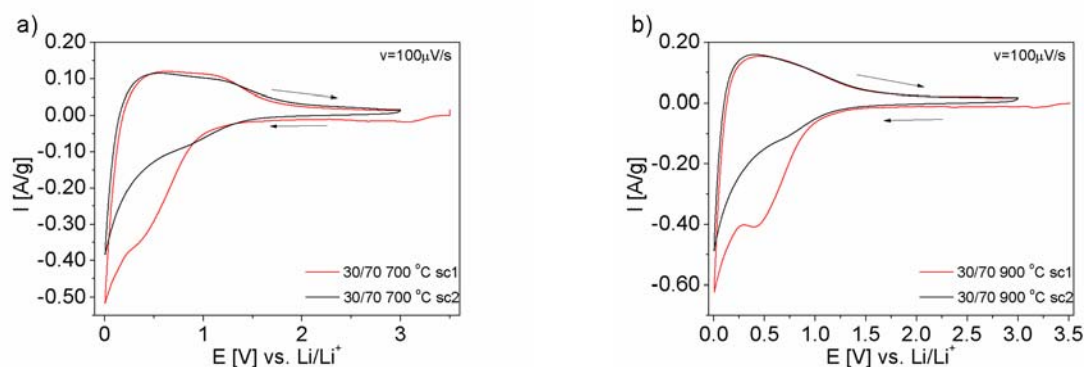
**Table 3.** The in-plane correlation length of the materials

Material	$L_a$ [nm]
Gelatine 700 °C	1.96
Gelatine 900 °C	2.04
PSN/G 700 °C	2.48
PSN/G 900 °C	2.68

The two parameters influence on the  $L_a$  value: pyrolysis temperature and the presence of the ceramics in the pyrolysed material.

### Cyclic voltammetry

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> cyclic voltammetry curves obtained for G/PSN electrode materials pyrolysed at 700 °C and 900 °C are shown in Fig 4.

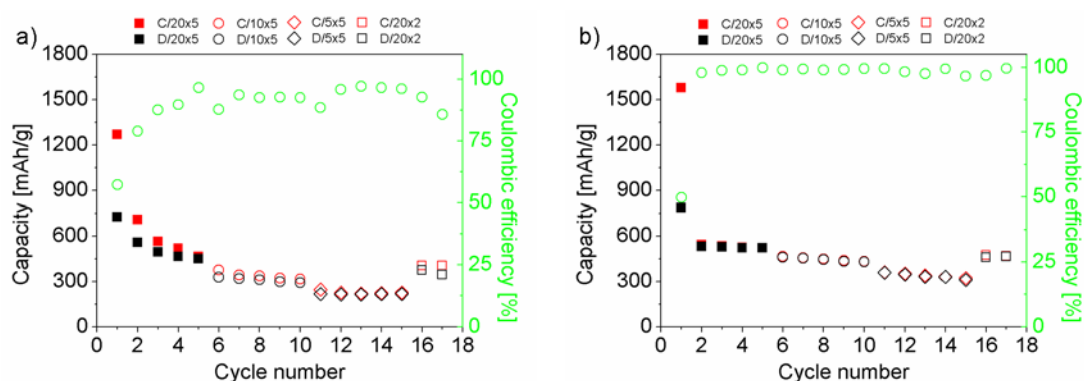


**Fig. 4.** The first and second cv curve of G/PSN pyrolysed at 700 °C and 900 °C. Sweep rate 100  $\mu$ V/s. Potential range 0.005 – 3.0 V vs.  $\text{Li/Li}^+$

In both cases the shape of the first cv curve obtained is typical for carbonaceous materials polarized in a broad potential range [12]. The threshold potential at the cathodic branch of the curves is recorded at  $\sim 1.0$  V for first scan and at  $\sim 0.8$  V for the second scan. The solid electrolyte interface formation and lithium insertion overlap. The lithium  $\text{Li}^+$  reaction with ceramic part of the electrode material is seen as a broad hump with the current maximum at  $\sim +0.37$  V in the second cycle. Extraction process with anodic current maximum at potential  $E = +0.45$  V and at  $E = +0.39$  V for first and second scan is observed.

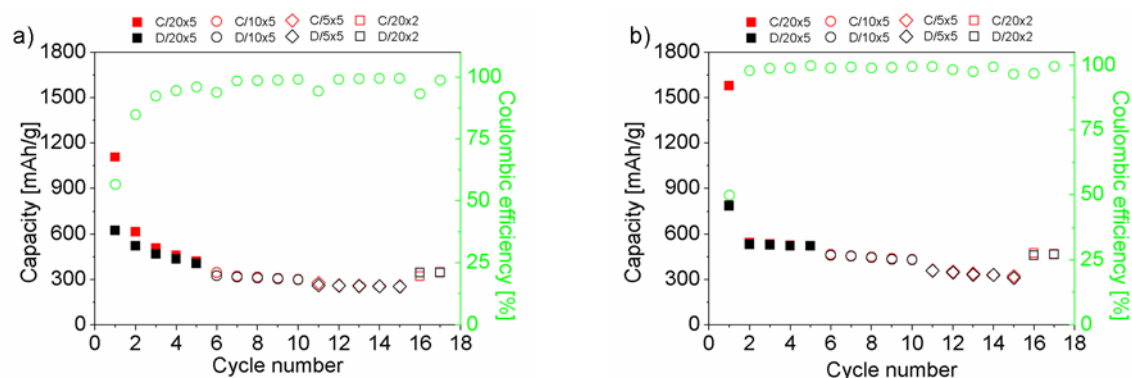
### Galvanostatic cyclic polarization

In Fig. 5a,b the galvanostatic cyclic polarization of G 700 °C and G/PSN 700 °C electrodes' materials at different C – rates are shown. The five charging/discharging cycles at C/20, C/10 and C/5 following 2 cycles at C/20 current rate were performed. The capacity values of the last cycle were 448, 291, 217 and 345 mAh/g for G 700 °C and 522, 430, 311 and 464 mAh/g for G/PSN 700 °C.



**Fig. 5.** Cycling performance for the (a) G and (b) G/PSN samples pyrolysed at 700 °C

In Fig 6a,b the capacity vs. cycle number for G 900 °C and G/PSN 900 °C are presented. The charging/discharging cycles was performed similarly that it was done for materials obtained at lower temperature of pyrolysis. The capacities' values diminishes with the current rate increase in the sequence C/20, C/10 and C/5 and were 403, 299, 253 for G 900 °C and 532, 431 and 340 mAh/g for G/PSN 900 °C. However, the capacity recorded for the final C/20 rate, performed after C/5 – rate, was equal to 343 and 527 mAh/g for G 900 °C and G/PSN 900 °C, respectively.



**Fig. 6.** Cycling performance for the (a) G and (b) G/PSN samples pyrolysed at 900 °C

In both cases, the capacities' values were higher for the pyrolysed materials which were mixed with the preceramic polymer before pyrolysis. These values are higher than theoretical capacity of graphite which is known to be equal 372 mAh/g [2]. The all studied electrode materials were stable during galvanostatic polarization cycles. The capacity retention of 88.9 % and 99.1 % for C/20 – rate was achieved for G/PSN 700 °C and G/PSN 900 °C, respectively. Thus one may conclude that the presence of the ceramics has positive impact on the capacity. Moreover, the temperature of the pyrolysis affects the capacity values. The higher temperature the higher capacity value is.

## CONCLUSIONS

The composite materials obtained from the mixture gelatine/prec ceramic polymer pyrolysed at 700 °C and 900 °C have been characterized. The SEM images show that both, G/PSN 700 °C and G/PSN 900 °C, materials are consisted of particles of polyhedron's shape. The average size of these particles is less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The Raman spectra confirm the presence of disordered carbons in both samples. The cluster size of the carbon particles is 2.48 and 2.68 nm for G/PSN 700 °C and G/PSN 900 °C, respectively.

The capacities values of G/PSN materials are higher in comparison to capacities of pyrolysed gelatine taken at the same temperature of about 180 mAh/g. The best capacity performance has been recorded for G/PSN 900 °C and is equal to 527 mAh/g for C/20 with capacity retention of 99 % after 17<sup>th</sup> cycle. The presence of ceramics has a positive impact on the electrochemical properties of pyrolysed gelatine.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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