

# ELECTROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF LiVBO<sub>3</sub>F GLASS AND NANOMATERIAL

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Lithium-vanadium fluorophosphate (so-called tavorite LiVPO<sub>4</sub>F) is a cathode material for Li-ion batteries. Due to a high voltage value close to 4.2 V, it can be used in electric cars and other high-power mobile devices. On the other hand, its theoretical gravimetric capacity is modest and close to 156 mAh/g [1].

One of the possibilities to improve this value is the exchange of the heavy phosphate group to other lighter anionic group. In this work, the PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> group was exchanged by the BO<sub>3</sub><sup>3-</sup>, leading to synthesis of nominal composition LiVBO<sub>3</sub>F. The material was obtained in a glassy form using melt-quenching method. After the melting, the glass was subjected to thermal nanocrystallization in order to obtain highly-conductive nanocomposite material.

The initial material was amorphous, which was confirmed by XRD method. Also, in the DTA thermograms, a glass transition and a few crystallization peaks were visible. After nanocrystallization, the electrochemically active LiV<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and LiVO<sub>3</sub> phases were present, with some addition of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> phase. Nanocrystallization also led to improvement of electrical properties – in case of the glass, the total conductivity in RT (room temperature) was equal to  $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$  S/cm, while after nanocrystallization in 400 °C and cooling down to RT –  $1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$  S/cm. The results of transference numbers measurement are also encouraging – in case of the glass, the ionic transference number  $t_i$  was equal to 0.65, while for nanocomposite  $t_i \approx 0.01$  (Fig. 1).

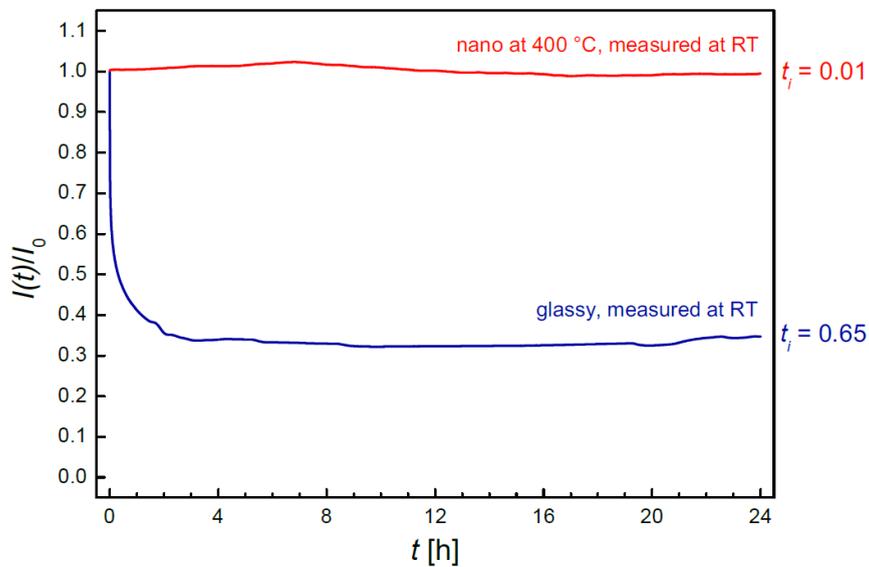


Fig. 1. The result of transference numbers measurement for a glass (blue line) and for nanocomposite (red line).