

## **Amplification of the discharge current density of lithium-ion batteries with spinel phase $\text{Li}(\text{PtAu})_{0.02}\text{Mn}_{1.98}\text{O}_4$ nano-materials**

Natasha Rossa, Emmanuel I. Iwuohaa,\*, Chinwe O. Ikpoa, Priscilla Bakera, Njagi Njomoa, Stephen N. Mailua, Milua Masikinia, Nolubabalo Matinisea, Abebaw Tsegayea,b,c, Noluthando Mayedwaa, Tesfaye Waryoa, Kenneth I. Ozoemenab, Avril Williams c

<sup>a</sup>SensorLab, Department of Chemistry, University of Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535, Cape Town, South Africa

<sup>b</sup>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Pretoria, South Africa

<sup>c</sup>Department of Biological and Chemical Sciences, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados

### **Abstract**

In this study the synergistic and catalytic properties of a novel nano-composite cathode material of nominal composition  $\text{Li}(\text{M})_x\text{Mn}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Pt-Au}$ ;  $x \neq 0.2$ ) has been explored.  $\text{Li}(\text{PtAu})_x\text{Mn}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$  nano-material for use in lithium-ion batteries (LIB) was synthesized by incorporation of the Pt-Au (1:1) nanoparticles onto the spinel phase  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ . Ultra-low scan rate ( $0.01 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) cyclic voltammetry of the cathode material in 1 M  $\text{LiPF}_6$  (in 1:1 EC:DMC), showed four sets of redox peaks, which reflect the typical redox process of the active material in the spinel structure due to lithium intercalation and deintercalation. The  $\text{Li}/\text{Li}(\text{PtAu})_{0.02}\text{Mn}_{1.98}\text{O}_4$  cell had less polarization as it effectively accommodates the structural transformation during  $\text{Li}^+$  ion charge and discharge. The  $\text{Li}(\text{PtAu})_{0.02}\text{Mn}_{1.98}\text{O}_4$  cathode showed an increase in discharge current densities with an exchange current density,  $i_0$ , value of  $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ , which suggests increase in the rate of electron transfer compared to  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A cm}^{-2}$ ).  $\text{Li}(\text{PtAu})_{0.02}\text{Mn}_{1.98}\text{O}_4$  exhibited excellent capacity retention upon extended cycling and can release  $90 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$  at  $10\text{C}$  with a capacity retention of 99% after 50 cycles. Faster charge transportation at high current rates proved to prevent the pronounced pile-up of  $\text{Li}^+$  ions and undesired  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$  ions on the surfaces. The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) results showed a decrease in charge transfer resistance for  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  after surface coverage with conductive PtAu NP's. For the lithium diffusion coefficient in  $\text{Li}(\text{PtAu})_{0.02}\text{Mn}_{1.98}\text{O}_4$  thin film, its magnitude order is  $10^{-11} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ .