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Dual Stabilized Architecture of Hollow Si@TiO₂@C Nanospheres as Anode of High-Performance Li-Ion Battery

Bing Lu ^a, Bingjie Ma ^a, Xinglan Deng ^a, Bing Wu ^a, Zhenyu Wu ^a, Jing Luo ^a,
Xianyou Wang ^{a,*}, Gairong Chen ^b

(*a: National Base for International Science & Technology Cooperation, National Local Joint Engineering Laboratory for Key Materials of New Energy Storage Battery, Hunan Province Key Laboratory of Electrochemical Energy Storage and Conversion, School of Chemistry, Xiangtan University, Hunan 411105, China*

b: School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xinxiang College, Henan 453003, China)

Abstract

The hollow Si nanospheres modified by the mechanically robust titanium dioxide (TiO₂) shell and the uniform carbon layer are intentionally designed and successfully prepared as the anode active material of high performance lithium-ion batteries. The effects of the robust TiO₂ shell and the uniform carbon layer on the structure and electrochemical performances for the Si@TiO₂@C nanospheres are studied in detail by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction and charge/discharge tests. The results show that the hollow structure of the Si core can spontaneously absorb the huge volume expansion stress, the robust TiO₂ shell is used as a compact fence to promote the expansion towards the interior of the Si cavity instead of the exterior in the processes of charge/discharge, and the uniform carbon layer can effectively enhance the electrical conductivity and further control the integrity and stability of the well-wrapped core-shell-shell framework. Typically, the resultant hollow Si@TiO₂@C nanospheres exhibit a high initial

*Corresponding author: Xianyou Wang, Tel: +86 731 58293377; Fax: +86 731 58292052.
E-mail address: wxianyou@yahoo.com

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