



Synthesis and characterization of TiO₂ nano-tubes as anodic material in Lithium-ion batteries

A. Dell'Era¹, F. Mura¹, M. Pasquali¹, A. Pozio² and F. Zaza¹
¹Dip. Scienze di Base e Applicate all'Ingegneria "Sapienza" Roma
²ENEA Casaccia

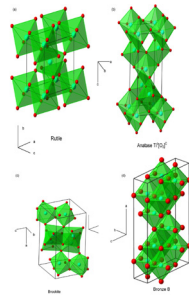


Synthesis of nano-tubular TiO₂

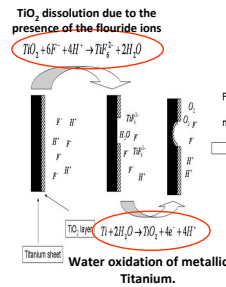
TiO₂ lattice shows more crystalline forms (polymorphs)

Presence and relative amount of different phases greatly influences electrochemical performances

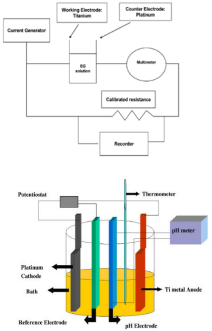
TT main factor investigated in TiO₂ synthesis procedures: phase composition affected



- Easiness of preparation.
- Possibility to control the morphology of the nanotube.

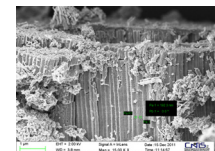
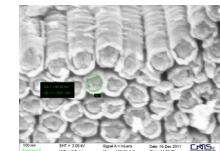
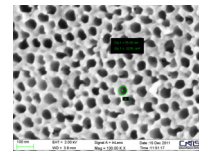
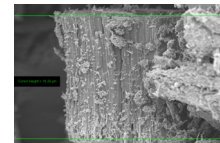
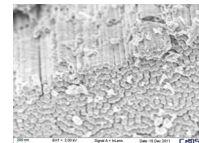
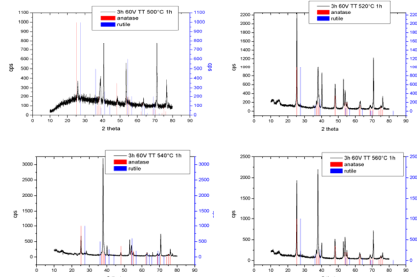


- Substrate cleaning: 3min pickling of Titanium sheets in 1:3 HF/HNO₃ aqueous solution
- Pre-anodizing treatment: surface oxidation via 1mA/cm² galvanostatic treatment in 1M KOH aqueous solution
- Anodizing treatment: 3h anodizing in NH₄F/H₂O/EG solution at 60V
- Pre-heat treatment: sample vacuum drying
- Heat treatment: calcination in air at 500-600°C (heating rate 1°C/min)



Structural and morphological characterization of the TiO₂ nanotube

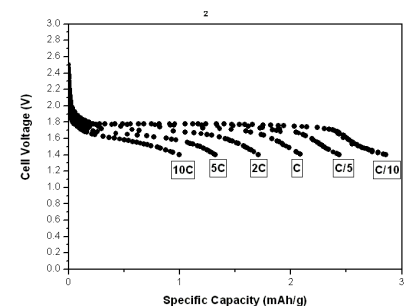
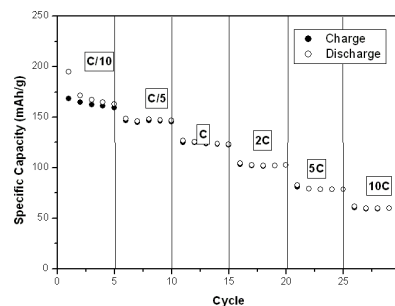
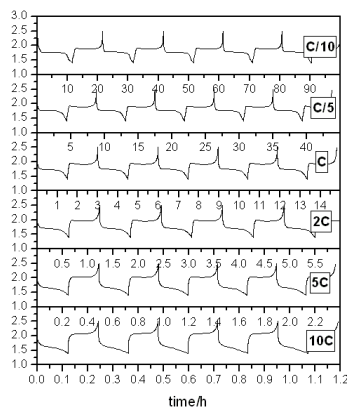
- Presence, relative amount and lattice crystallization of TiO₂ polymorphs vary with calcination temperature (TT)
- No rutile phase observed for TT < 540°C; trace amounts at TT = 540°C
- Higher TT, desto higher amounts of rutile present
- No substantial changes in phase composition after ageing (exposure to air)



- The nanotube length and the porous diameter is strictly related to the anodization time.
- The voltage and fluoride/water composition ratio influence the rate of the nanotube growth.
- The duration and temperature of the heat treatment determine the crystal structure of nanotube.

Electrochemical behavior of TiO₂

Elettro M



Mura et al., *Electrochimica Acta* 54 (2009) pp.3794-3798.
 Mura et al., *Electrochimica Acta* 55 (2010) pp. 2246-2251.