

# Lithium cobalt oxide related processes for lithium batteries

Does lithium cobalt oxide play a role in lithium ion batteries?

Many cathode materials were explored for the development of lithium-ion batteries. Among these developments, lithium cobalt oxide plays a vital role in the effective performance of lithium-ion batteries.

What is lithium cobalt oxide ( $\text{LiCoO}_2$ )?

Lithium cobalt oxide ( $\text{LiCoO}_2$ ) is an irreplaceable cathode material for lithium-ion batteries with high volumetric energy density. The prevailing O<sub>3</sub> phase  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  adopts the ABCABC (A, B, and C stand for lattice sites in the close-packed plane) stacking modes of close-packed oxygen atoms.

Why is layered oxide cathode the future of lithium-ion battery technology?

Although  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  was the first material that enabled commercialization of the lithium-ion battery technology, the rapid increase in the electric vehicle market and the limited availability of cobalt are forcing the community to reduce cobalt or eliminate it altogether in layered oxide cathodes.

Is lithium cobalt oxide a cathode?

While lithium cobalt oxide (LCO), discovered and applied in rechargeable LIBs first by Goodenough in the 1980s, is the most widely used cathode material in the 3C industry owing to its easy synthesis, attractive volumetric energy density, and high operating potential [1].

How to recover cobalt and lithium from Li-ion batteries?

In short, the recovery of cobalt and lithium from Li-ion batteries and the synthesis of  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  are conducted in two individual systems and harmful chemicals or high temperatures or pressures are usually used. A more environmentally benign, shorter, and easier process is still urgently needed.

Can lithium metal oxide be used as cathode material?

There are lots of scientific innovations taking place in lithium-ion battery technology and the introduction of lithium metal oxide as cathode material is one of them. Among them,  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  is considered as a potential candidate for advanced applications due to its higher electrochemical performance.

Here we present lithium cobalt oxide, synthesized at 400 °C (designated as LT- $\text{LiCoO}_2$ ) that adopts a lithiated spinel structure, as an inexpensive, efficient electrocatalyst for ...

A ternary of Mg, Al, Ti have been incorporated into LCO to strengthen the electronic conductivity, promote lithium-ion diffusion rate, and homogenize internal strain of the cathode material, thereby achieving 86 % capacity retention at 0.5C (1C = 274 mA·h<sup>-1</sup>) ...

The electrochemical behaviors and lithium-storage mechanism of  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  in a broad voltage window (1.0-4.3

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V) are studied by charge-discharge cycling, XRD, XPS, Raman, and HRTEM. It is found that the reduction mechanism of  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  with lithium is associated with the irreversible formation of metastable phase  $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{III}\text{O}_{2-y}$  and then the final products of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Co} \dots$

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Therefore, the research of the LCO film electrode is important for developing the high-performance thin-film lithium battery (TFB). An effective way to increase the energy density of LCO is to increase its cut-off voltage.

Lithium cobalt oxide (LCO) cathode has been widely applied in 3C products (computer, communication, and consumer), and LCO films are currently the most promising cathode materials for thin-film lithium batteries (TFBs) due to their high volumetric energy density and favorable durability. Most LCO thin films are fabricated by physical vapor deposition (PVD) ...

Current recycling approaches for  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  from spent batteries are dominantly based on hydrometallurgy and pyrometallurgy, which usually require multiple complicated ...

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