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COMMUNICATION

Monodisperse CoSn\textsubscript{2} and FeSn\textsubscript{2} nanocrystals as high-performance anode materials for lithium-ion batteries\textsuperscript{†}

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Nanostructured metal alloys show great promise as replacement materials for graphite anodes, and could improve the energy and power density of present-day lithium-ion batteries (LIBs). Herein, we report a facile colloidal synthesis of CoSn\textsubscript{2} and FeSn\textsubscript{2} nanocrystals (NCs) via the reaction of Co or Fe NCs and SnCl\textsubscript{2} in oleylamine under reducing conditions. Among our pure Sn NCs and mixtures of Co or Fe and Sn NCs, monodisperse CoSn\textsubscript{2} nanoalloys showed considerably improved cycling stability. In particular, CoSn\textsubscript{2} delivered a stable average capacity of 650 mA h g\textsuperscript{-1} for 5000 cycles at a high current density of 1984 mA g\textsuperscript{-1}, which is among the highest reported cycling stabilities for Sn-based anode materials.

Rechargeable lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) are the main electricity storage technology for portable electronic devices and electric vehicles owing to their high energy densities, long cycling lifetimes, and high power performance.\textsuperscript{1} Improvements to present-day LIBs might be achieved by partial or complete replacement of graphite – the major commercial anode material with a charge storage capacity of 372 mA h g\textsuperscript{-1} – by alloying or application of conversion-type materials with higher capacities.\textsuperscript{2–4} Tin (Sn) is a promising candidate for replacing graphite owing to its high charge storage capacity (992 mA h g\textsuperscript{-1} for Li\textsubscript{12}Sn\textsubscript{5} formation).\textsuperscript{5–9} However, harnessing the storage ability of Sn is complicated by its poor capacity retention owing to the large volume changes (up to 300%) during lithiation/delithiation. This effect leads to mechanical disintegration of the electrodes and thus loss of electrical connectivity. These difficulties can be mitigated through nanostructuring, in particular, when the active material is embedded into an elastic and conductive network.\textsuperscript{9–20} For example, the cycling performance of 10 nm Sn nanocrystals (NCs), synthesized through colloidal methods, was demonstrated to be better than that of 150–50 nm Sn NCs.\textsuperscript{9} As an alternative to scaling the active material, alloying with other metals (such as M–Sn alloys) has also been demonstrated to be an effective strategy; where M is electroactive (Sb,\textsuperscript{15,16} Ge,\textsuperscript{22} Bi,\textsuperscript{23} Mg\textsuperscript{24}) or inactive (Fe,\textsuperscript{25,26} Co,\textsuperscript{27,28–54} Ni,\textsuperscript{55} Cu\textsuperscript{56}) with regard to Li. The superior performance of such alloys can be attributed to the additional metal acting as a matrix, buffering volume changes and preventing electrochemical aggregation of Sn particles.\textsuperscript{20,57,58} Herein, we attempt to tailor the electrochemical properties of Sn by combining nanostructuring, and alloying with an electrochemically non-active metal. In particular, we combine Sn with Co or Fe, which are two metals that do not form alloys with Li. On the basis of bulk phase diagrams and earlier studies on microcrystalline materials,\textsuperscript{29,30,59,60} we targeted the synthesis of CoSn\textsubscript{2} and FeSn\textsubscript{2} NCs. We then aimed to determine whether uniform CoSn\textsubscript{2} and FeSn\textsubscript{2} nanoalloys, composed of mixed elements with atomic homogeneity, exhibit advantageous electrochemical performances compared with those of elemental Sn NCs and their mixtures with Co (Fe) NCs (obtained by simple mechanical mixing). Although there have been many studies on Co–Sn\textsubscript{27,28,36–38,41,45} and Fe–Sn\textsuperscript{25,26} nanoscopic alloys for LIBs, our comparative study requires Co, Fe, Sn, CoSn\textsubscript{2}, and FeSn\textsubscript{2} to be obtained in the form of uniform colloidal NCs of very similar sizes. After accomplishing these syntheses, we find that both CoSn\textsubscript{2} and FeSn\textsubscript{2} NCs are indeed unlike the mixtures of their elemental NCs. Higher capacities and extended cyclabilities were achieved, highlighting the importance of the nanoscopic homogeneity of alloyed NCs.

CoSn\textsubscript{2} NCs were synthesized via successive reduction of Co and Sn precursors. First, dried oleylamine was mixed with CoCl\textsubscript{2} and further dried under vacuum followed by injection of a LiN(iPr)\textsubscript{2} (lithium diisopropylamide, LDA) solution at 270 °C, and, 30 s later at 235 °C, injection of SnCl\textsubscript{2} into the solution. In this reaction, the LDA served as a mild base for the partial deprotonation of oleylamine, thereby promoting the formation of highly reactive metal-oleylamido complexes.\textsuperscript{9,60} The latter species almost instantly decomposed, causing a burst of nucleation and NC formation. The reaction

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mixture was maintained at ca. 235 °C for an additional 4 h to form uniform Co–Sn alloy NCs.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images and X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns (Fig. 1b) confirmed the formation of uniform and highly crystalline tetragonal CoSn₂ NCs (space group I4/mcm, a = b = 6.363 Å, c = 5.456 Å, JCPDS no. 25-0256) with sizes on the order of 10 nm. Crystalline FeSn₂ NCs (JCPDS no. 25-0415, space group I4/mcm, a = b = 6.539 Å, c = 5.325 Å) of the same average size could be synthesized in a similar fashion by replacing CoCl₂ with FeCl₂ (Fig. 1c, for experimental details see ESI†). Notably, the size of the CoSn₂ NCs could be tuned in the range of 5–13 nm with a narrow size-dispersion (Table S1, Fig. S1†). To compare the characteristics of the alloys and pure metals, we also synthesized elemental Sn and Co NCs, using previously published procedures (see examples on Fig. S2†).⁹,⁶⁰ The galvanostatic cycling measurements for CoSn₂ NCs are summarized in Fig. 2. The as-synthesized NCs were surface-functionalized with long-chain capping molecules (namely, oleylamine and oleic acid), rendering the NCs colloidally stable in non-polar solvents. For electrochemical testing, these electrically insulating molecular layers were removed by treatment with a 1 M solution of hydrazine in acetonitrile (ACN) for 2 h, a treatment typically used for colloidal quantum dots.⁶¹ Untreated NCs yielded no operational electrodes.

All electrodes contained 64 wt% of active material, 15 wt% carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) as binder and 21 wt% carbon black as a conductive additive. Electrochemical tests were performed in Li-ion half-cells with elemental lithium acting as both counter and reference electrode.
A comparison of the capacity retention of CoSn2, Sn, and mixtures of Co NCs with two equivalents of Sn NCs for cycling at a current density of 992 mA g\(^{-1}\) (rate of 1C for Sn) is shown in Fig. 2a (all NCs were ca. 10 nm large).

In agreement with the higher theoretical capacity of Sn (992 mA h g\(^{-1}\) vs. 795 mA h g\(^{-1}\) for CoSn2), the Sn NCs delivered the highest capacities in the first cycles. However, upon prolonged cycling, the capacity of the Sn NCs, and mechanical mixtures of Sn and Co NCs, gradually decreased. Conversely, the capacities of the CoSn2 NCs increased to ~750 mA h g\(^{-1}\). In all cases, the coulombic efficiency was initially low, but increased to more than 99%. However, the most distinct feature of the CoSn2 NCs was their high long-term cycling stability, even at high cycling rates (see Fig. 2d). In particular, at a current density of 1984 mA g\(^{-1}\), very stable capacities, on average 650 mA h g\(^{-1}\), were obtained up to 5000 cycles.

As follows from ex situ XRD measurements of CoSn2 NCs before and after electrochemical cycling (Fig. 3), CoSn2 phase can be fully recovered after delithiation reaction suggesting that the overall lithiation and delithiation mechanism of CoSn2 NCs can be described by the equation:

\[
\text{CoSn}_2 + 8.8 \text{Li}^+ + 8.8e^- \leftrightarrow 2\text{Li}_4\text{Sn} + \text{Co.} \tag{1}
\]

Ex situ XRD measurements of the CoSn2 NC electrode show continuous amorphization of the material during cycling as indicated by the steady decrease of the signal intensity and broadening of the peaks. The anisotropic expansion of such amorphous phases can lead to lower mechanical stress during cycling, compared with that of crystalline elemental Sn NCs, which may explain the observed high cycling stability of CoSn2 NCs. In addition, the amorphization of CoSn2 NCs during cycling might facilitate the lithiation/delithiation reaction and therefore lead to a higher utilization of the capacity as indicated by the increasing values during initial cycling. Notably, the ex situ XRD measurements indicate that Co-domains are not fully inactive after the first lithiation, but take a part in full CoSn2 recovery.

Similar electrochemical cycling behavior was obtained with FeSn2 NCs (Fig. 4). Namely, stable capacities in the range of 500–600 mA h g\(^{-1}\) were retained for at least 500 cycles, clearly outperforming mixtures of Sn and Fe NCs of a similar size. We attribute this effect to the closer contact of Fe and Sn domains due to the full recovery of FeSn2 phase after charge (see Fig. S3†), which can lead to a more effective buffering of the volume changes and prevent aggregation of Sn-domains.

**Conclusions**

In conclusion, we have developed a novel synthesis of highly uniform colloidal CoSn2 and FeSn2 NCs, all with mean particle sizes in the range of 10–12 nm. Both CoSn2 and FeSn2 NCs showed electrochemical performance superior to that of Sn NCs and mixtures of individual Sn and Co or Fe NCs. In particular, CoSn2 NCs exhibited high reversible specific charge-storage capacities and cycling stability. Specifically, CoSn2 NCs delivered a stable average capacity of 650 mA h g\(^{-1}\) for 5000 cycles at a high density of 1984 mA g\(^{-1}\) (rate of 2C for Sn). This high-performance cycling stability can be attributed to the presence of Co domains, which acted as a matrix that buffers the volumetric changes occurring during lithiation/delithiation, and prevents the aggregation of Sn NCs and amorphization of the electrode material. Such high-rate performance illustrates the potential for use of nanostructured Co–Sn materials, or their mixtures with graphite, as alternative anode materials for high-power Li-ion batteries.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts to declare.

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Notes and references