

Pengembangan lapisan tipis LiCoO₂ berbasis np- LiCoO₂+xPVDF sebagai bahan katoda pada baterai mikro = The development of LiCoO₂ thin film based np-LiCoO₂ + xPVDF as cathode material in micro battery

Panjaitan, Elman, author

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Abstrak

Dewasa ini, pengembangan baterai sebagai bahan penyimpan energi yang tinggi, ringan, mampu pakai dalam jangka waktu yang lama, telah banyak dilakukan. Baterai berbasis ion lithium mampu menghasilkan energi yang besar, dan reservoir ion lithium pada baterai adalah elektroda. Pada penelitian ini elektroda yang dikembangkan adalah partikel nano LiCoO₂ ditambahkan 5, 10, 15, 20 % v/v PVDF, sintesa partikel nano LiCoO₂ dilakukan menggunakan teknik planetary milling dan ultra sonic. Partikel nano LiCoO₂ + x PVDF, dikarakterisasi menggunakan SEM-EDX, XRD, TEM, PSA dan analisa konduktifitas. Pembentukan lapisan tipis katoda, Pt/np-LiCoO₂+xPVDF/Pt dilakukan menggunakan metoda magnetron sputter deposition (MSD). Baterai mikro Si/Pt/LiCoO₂/C6/Cu hasil pembentukan MSD dianalisa menggunakan metode SEM-EDX, XRD, analisa konduktifitas, Four Probe Analyzer. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, nano partikel LiCoO₂ + 10 %v/v PVDF memiliki konduktifitas terbaik, memiliki struktur rhombohedral R-3m, dengan parameter kisi $a = b = 2,8213 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14,0446 \text{ \AA}$. Lapisan tipis Pt/np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF/Pt dibentuk menggunakan metoda MSD pada arus 20 A dengan tegangan 0,7 kV, ditumbuhkan pada substrat Si(111), dimana partikel np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF membentuk morfologi ekuaksial. Perlakuan anil pada temperatur 600oC selama 1 jam pada lapisan tipis Pt/np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF/Pt menunjukkan bahwa butir kristal np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF tumbuh dengan pada orientasi [107]. Lapisan tipis np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF pada sistem lapisan Pt/np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF/Pt, memiliki impedansi, kapasitansi dan konduktansi yang relatif baik.

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Nowadays, battery as a high energy storage, which is lightweight and capable of use in a long period of time, has been developed. Lithium ion battery is well known, where lithium ion is capable to produce large energy and electrode is used as reservoir of lithium ions. In this study, nano particle of LiCoO₂ added with 5, 10, 15, and 20% of PVDF have been developed. nano particle of LiCoO₂ was synthesized by using planetary milling and ultra sonic methods. Nano particle LiCoO₂ + xPVDF was characterized by using SEM-EDX, XRD, TEM, PSA and conductivity analysis. The formation of micro battery was carried out by using magnetron sputter deposition (MSD) method. Micro battery of Si/Pt/LiCoO₂/C6/Cu resulted from MSD was analyzed by using SEM-EDX, XRD, conductivity analysis, and Four Probe Analyzer. The results showed that nano particle of LiCoO₂ + 10% v/v PVDF has the best conductivity, belong to the structure of rhombohedral with space group R-3m, with lattice parameter $a = b = 2.8213 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.0446 \text{ \AA}$. Thin film of Pt/np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF/Pt system have been formed successfully at a current of 20 A and potential of 0.7 kV, on Si(111) substrate, where particle of np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF formed an equaxial morphology. Annealing of Pt/np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF/Pt at 600oC for 1 hour resulted in the growth of np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF crystal grain at orientation of [107]. Thin film of np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF on the system of Pt/np-LiCoO₂+10%v/vPVDF/Pt showed fairly good impedance, capacitance and conductivity.