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This is the authors' version of the following article:

Michael Naguib, Volker Presser, Darin Tallman, Jun Lu, Lars Hultman, Yury Gogotsi and Michel W Barsoum, On the Topotactic Transformation of Ti_2AlC into a Ti-C-O-F Cubic Phase by Heating in Molten Lithium Fluoride in Air, 2011, Journal of The American Ceramic Society, (94), 12, 4556-4561.

which has been published in final form at:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1551-2916.2011.04896.x>

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<http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Brand/id-35.html>

Postprint available at: Linköping University Electronic Press

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:liu:diva-75292>

On the Topotactic Transformation of Ti_2AlC into a Ti-C-O-F Cubic Phase by Heating in Molten Lithium Fluoride in Air

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Abstract

Herein we report on the formation of a Ti-C-O-F phase via the topotactic transformation of Ti_2AlC by immersion in molten lithium fluoride, LiF, at 900°C in air for 2 h. The Al diffuses out of the structure and reacts with LiF to form Li_3AlF_6 . X-ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy, optical, scanning and transmission electron microscopy with energy-dispersive spectroscopy showed the selective etching of Al from the structure and the formation of a cubic, rock-salt, Ti-C-O-F phase. The transformation is topotaxial, involves de-twinning of the hexagonal Ti_2AlC structure and results in domains that are of the order of 10 nm. **The reaction rate is significantly higher when the reaction is carried out in air than when it is carried out in vacuum.**

Keywords: Ti_2AlC , LiF, topotactic transformation

This work was supported by the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Office of Vehicle Technologies of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231, Subcontract 6951370 under the Batteries for Advanced Transportation Technologies (BATT) Program.

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I. Introduction

The ternary carbides and nitrides with a $M_{n+1}AX_n$ chemistry - where $n = 1, 2,$ or $3,$ M is an early transition metal, A is an A-group element (mostly groups 13 and 14), and X is C or N – represent a family of more than 60 members.¹ These phases are layered hexagonal (space group $P6_3/mmc$), with two formula units per unit cell. In the crystal structure, near close-packed M atom layers are interleaved with layers of group A elements; the X atoms fill the octahedral sites between the former (Fig. 1a).

The main motivation of this work was to try and create two-dimensional, 2-D, $M_{n+1}X_n$ structures by the selective removal of the A -element for a host of potential applications, the most important of which is the use of these materials as anodes in Li-ion batteries. We recently have shown that immersing Ti_3AlC_2 powders in concentrated HF solutions resulted in the selective etching of the Al and the formation of $Ti_3C_2(OH)_2$ and possibly $Ti_3C_2F_2$.² In another set of experiments we have shown that chlorination of select MAX phases resulted in the etching of both the M and A elements, which in turn resulted in carbide-derived carbons (CDCs) with unique characteristics.^{3;4}

By now it is well established that since the A-group layers in the MAX phases are more weakly bound than the stronger strong M-X bonds,⁵ they are more reactive. Heating Ti_3SiC_2 in carburizing atmosphere results in the out-diffusion of Si and the formation of TiC_x ⁶ the same was observed when heating Ti_3SiC_2 in molten Al⁷ Heating, to relatively high temperatures, under vacuum also results in decomposition of the MAX phase into “MX” (transition metal carbide) and “A” (A-group metal). Examples include the heating of Ti_2InC to 800°C under

vacuum.⁸ and the decomposition of Ti_3SiC_2 thin films in vacuum⁹ Zhou *et al.*¹⁰ who studied the crystallographic relations between Ti_3SiC_2 and TiC and found that removing Si from Ti_3SiC_2 resulted in the formation of a cubic substoichiometric transition metal carbide ($\text{TiC}_{0.67}$).

More germane to this work, however, is previous work in which we showed that when Ti_3SiC_2 was immersed in molten cryolite (Na_3AlF_6) at 960°C it converted to a cubic rock salt phase, $\text{Ti}(\text{C}_{0.67}\text{Si}_{0.06})$.¹¹ The transformation was topotactic, and occurred by the outward diffusion Si (e.g. Fig. 1b) and the de-twinning of alternate Ti_3C_2 layers (see Fig. 1c). We also presented some evidence that the vacancies, in the resulting Ti_3C_2 phase, were partially ordered. Herein we report on a similar transformation of Ti_2AlC into a $\text{TiC}_{0.5+x}$ phase - rich in oxygen and fluorine – when the former is immersed in molten lithium fluoride, LiF , at 900°C .

II. Experimental Procedure

Both powder (> 92 vol.%, -325 mesh, Sandvik-Kanthal, Sweden) and bulk Ti_2AlC samples were used. The processing details of making the bulk Ti_2AlC samples can be found elsewhere.¹² In short, a stoichiometric mixture of Ti, Al_4C_3 (99%, Alfa Aesar, Ward Hill, USA) and graphite (99%, Alfa Aesar, Ward Hill, USA) powders was mixed and hot pressed for 4 h under vacuum at 1600°C under a load corresponding to a stress of 40 MPa. The resulting sample was predominantly single phase and fully dense.

Roughly 10 g of Ti_2AlC powder were mixed with ≈ 30 g of LiF powder (99%, Alfa Aesar, Ward Hill, USA) and heated to 900°C for 2 h in air in a platinum, Pt, crucible. After cooling, the resultant powder was investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD) with a diffractometer (Siemens D500, Bruker AXS, Karlsruhe, Germany) using Cu K_α radiation, and a step scan of 0.02° and 1 s per step. When possible, Si powder (99%, Alfa Aesar, Ward Hill, USA) was used as an internal

standard. To induce preferred orientation, the resulting powders were cold pressed to 1 GPa into $\approx 300 \mu\text{m}$ thin, 2.5 cm diameter disks.

Bulk samples were also immersed in molten LiF at 900 °C for 2 h. Upon cooling, the bulk samples were cleaned by gently grinding off the solidified salt, and their surfaces investigated by XRD. The bulk samples were also cross-section, mounted, ground, and polished - down to 1 μm - and observed under an optical microscope, OM, (S8AP0: Leica Microsystems Inc., Bannockburn, IL, USA) and a scanning electron microscope, SEM, (Supra 50VP, Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) equipped with an energy-dispersive spectrometer, EDS, (Oxford Inca X-Sight, Oxfordshire, UK).

Raman spectroscopic investigation of the samples was carried out on an inVia Raman microspectrometer (Renishaw plc, Gloucestershire, UK) using an Ar-ion laser (488.0 nm) and a grating with 1800 lines/mm. This corresponds to a spectral resolution of 1.9 cm^{-1} and a spot size of 0.7 μm in the focal plane. Transmission electron microscopes, TEM, (JEOL JEM-2010F and JEM 2010, Japan) operating at 200 kV were used to characterize the exfoliated powders. EDS analysis in the TEM was carried out using an ultra-thin window X-ray energy dispersive spectrometer, EDAX (EDAX, Mahwah, NJ). The as-processed material was characterized using a TEM (FEI, Tecnai G2 TF20UT FEG, The Netherlands) with EDS analysis.

The Vickers microhardness, at 10 N, of the reaction layer was also measured using a microhardness tester (LECOM 400, LECO Corp., St. Joseph, MI, USA).

III. Results and Discussion

The XRD pattern of the unreacted powders (Fig. 2a) show only peaks belonging to LiF and Ti_2AlC , with a small amount of TiC present as an impurity in the starting Ti_2AlC powder. After treatment, the Ti_2AlC peaks disappear and are replaced by broad peaks whose positions (dashed

lines in Fig. 2b, c and d) correspond to those of TiC_x . Using the Scherrer formula,¹³ the average grain size after treatment is estimated to be 10 ± 3 nm. The XRD spectra of the treated powders show additional peaks for LiF and Li_3AlF_6 . The TiC lattice parameters are 4.29 ± 0.02 Å for the powders (Figs. 2c and d) and 4.30 ± 0.03 Å for the bulk (Fig. 2b). Note the bulk XRD contains much less ancillary phases.

OM images of the bulk reacted samples (Figs. 3 a, b, and c), clearly show a ≈ 200 – 400 μm thick reaction zone. At higher magnification, of an area comprising the interface between the reacted and un-reacted zones (Fig. 3b), it is clear that the grain boundaries in the former are better delineated. The grain boundaries in the reacted region appear as if they had been etched, when, in fact they had not been.

The topotactic nature of the reaction is also incontrovertible. After the reaction, the original sharp corner (top left in Fig. 3a) of the bulk sample is preserved, and the grains do not change shape upon reaction.

The etching effect can also be seen in a SEM micrograph (Fig. 4a and top inset). A higher magnification SEM micrograph (bottom inset in Fig. 4a) shows that the exfoliation of the basal planes is occurring at quite a fine scale indeed.

EDS of the area delineated by the vertical rectangle in Fig. 4a is shown in Fig. 4b. The concentration profiles confirm that the affected zone is depleted in Al, and rich in F and O. The average chemistry of the outermost layer - delineated by the horizontal rectangle in Fig. 4a translates to $\approx \text{TiC}_{0.5}\text{O}_{0.4}\text{F}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{0.1}$. In the unaffected area, EDS confirmed the 211 chemistry, viz., $\text{Ti}_2\text{Al}_{0.96}\text{C}_{0.92}$. This result in turn increases our confidence that the C-levels reported herein are more or less accurate. The Al concentration is slightly higher near the surface, most probably due

to contamination with Li_3AlF_6 , goes through a minimum in the center of the reacted layer and increases to ≈ 25 at.% in the bulk. The opposite is true of the O and F concentrations.

Figure 5a shows a TEM micrograph of a TiC_x flake. The lacey nature of the flake with fine cracks and delaminations and kink bands – again at the nanoscale - are obvious. EDS of that area (Fig. 5b) shows the presence of Ti, C, O and F, but little to no Al. Twinned domains with respect to the TiC matrix is indicated in the SAD pattern shown in Fig. 5c.

Figure 6a shows a HRTEM image of a heavily twinned region. Figures 6b and c are higher magnifications of regions outlined by rectangles in Fig. 6a. A closer inspection of the lattice in Fig. 6a reveals the presence of several twin boundaries. While some twin boundaries have perfect coherency (c.f. Fig. 6b), most are incoherent and consist of atom columns with a dumbbell appearance as in a stacking fault while maintaining coherence with the lower and upper parts of the twinned material across the boundary (c.f. Fig. 6c). Some of the incoherent twin boundaries are terminated in the basal plane by partial dislocations as indicated in the left lower portion of Fig. 6a by an inverted T's.

When the Raman spectra of Ti_2AlC (Fig. 7a), Ti_3AlC_2 (Fig. 7b) and a grain in the reacted zone (Figs. 7c) are compared the following observations are salient: a) for the most part, the peaks at ω_3 , and ω_4 disappear after reaction; b) the peaks ω_5 and ω_6 appear to merge, down-shift to a frequency ω_7 , at about 617 cm^{-1} shown by the dashed vertical line in Fig. 7; c) the peaks after reaction are considerably wider. The Raman spectrum (Fig. 7d) of the edge of a grain that appeared partially reacted (colored grain in Fig. 3b) contains peaks belonging to both Ti_2AlC and those of the reaction product.

The Vickers microhardness of the reacted layer was 3 ± 0.2 GPa.

From the EDS and XRD results it is reasonable to conclude that the following, simplified, reaction occurs when Ti_2AlC is immersed in molten LiF :



This reaction is simplified in that it assumes the Ti:C ratio to be 2:1 when it is not (see below). It also assumes that the O:F:Al ratios to be fixed, when in fact, these values differ from grain to grain. At this juncture it is important to note the important role oxygen plays in this reaction. At $\approx 20 \mu\text{m}$, the reaction layer formed when a bulk sample was heated in a vacuum hot press (not shown) for 8 h is significantly thinner than the one that formed in air after 2 h at the same temperature (Fig. 3a). These results are not surprising since it is well established that oxygen plays a key role when metals react with fluoride salts.¹⁴

Assuming the densities of the Ti_2AlC , LiF , $\text{TiC}_{0.5}\text{O}_{0.4}\text{F}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{0.1}$, Li_3AlF_6 and Li_2O to be, respectively, 4.11, 2.64, 4.93, 2.87, and 2.01 Mg/m^3 , the molar volume change of reaction I is only $\sim -2\%$. This mild volume change explains why, for the most part, the reaction occurs with minimal cracking. This is most convincingly seen at the corner of the sample (Fig. 3a). Typically, when reaction volume changes are high, cracks nucleate at sharp corners. Their absence here thus confirms the small volume changes on reaction. The fine cracks and the etching of the grain boundaries, on the other hand, is consistent with the small volume *shrinkage*, calculated based on Eq. 1.

The lattice constant of the TiC_x present in the bulk sample prior to LiF treatment, is 4.33 Å, which corresponds to an x of ≈ 1 .¹⁵ The lattice parameter of the newly formed cubic phase, however, is 4.29 Å in the case of the powders and 4.30 Å in case of the bulk sample. Why the values are different is not clear at this time, but most probably due to the presence of oxygen

and/or carbon deficiency. For a example, Zainulin et al.¹⁶ and Lavrenko, et. al.¹⁷ showed that the incorporation of O in the TiC lattice decreased the lattice parameter of the latter.

The full width at half maximum, FWHM, of the resulting phase peaks is significantly wider than that of the unreacted TiC in the starting Ti₂AlC powder. Using the Scherer formula¹³ we estimate the average grain size to be ≈ 10 nm. The fact that all peaks - not just the (111) peaks - are wider after reaction, implies that the reaction results in the breakdown of the original grains, in both the *a* and *c* directions of the original structure.

The HRTEM and SAD results in the TEM (Figs. 5, 6a and b) confirm the nanoscale of the resulting grains.

The angles (θ and β) between the twined planes in the HRTEM (Fig. 6c) are $\sim 138^\circ$ and 110° respectively. These values are close to those one would predict from the Ti₂AlC structure (Fig. 1b) viz. $\sim 132^\circ$ and 111° , respectively. Both sets of values are also in agreement with the angles (θ' , and β') in the SAD (Fig. 5c) pattern that are $\sim 70^\circ$ and 39° , respectively (viz. $\theta' \approx 180 - \theta$, $\beta' \approx 180 - \beta$).

As important, the SAD results showed two sets of spots with an angle of 39° between them. This angle is consistent with the de-twinning of the hexagonal structure upon the formation of the cubic phase. In this sense, these results are in complete agreement with previous work.¹¹ How the de-twinning of few layers in one direction and others in the opposite direction occurs remains a mystery. The reasons for the de-twinning, however, is not; TiC does not form twins readily because its stacking fault energy is quite high. Our finding of the stacking fault nature of the twin boundary in TiC during de-twinning (Fig. 6c) sheds important new light to our understanding of de-twinning in this system. The stacking fault, with associated partial dislocations, if glissile could explain the de-twinning. Another possibility is the presence of thin

intergrown TiC platelet in the initial Ti_2AlC sample. Liu et al.¹⁸ showed that these platelets exist in Ti_2AlC with the following orientation: $(0001)\text{Ti}_2\text{AlC} // (111)\text{TiC}$. It is thus possible that the transformation of the Ti_2AlC into the cubic phase, two directions one for the initial TiC and the second for transformed Ti_2AlC are present. Also it was reported that inducing “A” element (as Si) in TiC result in microtwins¹⁹ so some microtwin may exist in the TiC platelets from the beginning before the reaction.

Spanier et al.²⁰ have shown that the peaks at ω_1 to ω_4 (Figs. 7a and b), are due to vibrations of the Al atoms in Ti_2AlC or Si atoms in Ti_3SiC_2 . It is thus not surprising that these peaks all but disappear after reaction (Fig. 7c). The peaks at ω_5 and ω_6 are due to the vibrations of the C-atoms; those peaks do not appear in the 211 MAX structure; they only appear in the 312 and 413 phases. It is thus not unreasonable to assume the peak, ω_7 at 617 cm^{-1} (Fig. 7c) - that emerges after reaction - is also related to the vibration of the C-atoms. This peak can be assumed to be due to the merging of peaks ω_5 and ω_6 and their downshifting due to the presence of ordered vacancies on the Al-sublattice (Fig. 1b). Such downshifting has been observed in Raman spectra of very thin layers of inorganic layered compounds.²¹ Furthermore, line broadening and the spectral shifts in the Raman spectra are consistent with structural deterioration and loss of crystallinity as evidenced from the broadened XRD profiles. Indeed, less affected grains (Fig. 7d) show narrower linewidths. The nature of the peak at ω_8 (Fig. 7d) is unclear at this time, but is most probably related to defects – most probably vacancies. What role that F and O atoms play in the Raman spectra, and where they reside is unclear and beyond the scope of this work. This comment notwithstanding, oxygen atoms most probably form a solid solution TiC_xO_y , whereas fluorine can be terminating the surface of the particles.

In cubic TiC_x with random vacancies, the (111) plane's intensity is higher than that of the (200) planes.¹⁵ In the reaction product created herein, these peak intensities are reversed. This reversal was previously ascribed to vacancy ordering,⁷ and there is no reason to believe that the situation herein is any different.

The hardness of near stoichiometric TiC is ≈ 30 GPa,²² the microhardness of the oxycarbide is even higher.¹⁷ Reducing the C-content to 0.58, viz. $\text{TiC}_{0.58}$, reduces the hardness to ~ 12 GPa.²³ Given that the hardness of the reaction layer produced herein is 3 ± 0.2 GPa, it is unlikely that the vacancies are not ordered. As far as we are aware this is by far the lowest hardness value ever reported for TiC_x . This comment notwithstanding, one reason for the lower hardness is the presence of the very fine delaminations parallel to the original basal planes of the Ti_2AlC (Fig. 5a and lower inset in Fig. 4a), which can be taken as another manifestation of ordering. More importantly, these powders differ from conventional TiC_x , in that they have sufficient ductility/plasticity to allow them to be cold pressed into free-standing thin discs that can be easily handled, etc.

The material described herein, viz. two-dimensional Ti-C-O-F nanoparticles, offers a large number of prospective applications, especially when considering that the MAX phase precursor can be manufactured in various forms ranging from powder, monolithic materials, thin films, etc. With a low surface energy, oxyfluorocarbides have recently been shown to be useful as anti-stain coatings.²⁴ This nano Ti-C-O-F phase may also be used as an absorbent for environmental pollutants.²⁵ While the carbon content results in optically non-transparent samples and, therefore, the low polarizability of oxyfluorides cannot be used, the material's high Lewis acidity²⁶ may enable a wide range of catalyst applications. Further given the unique photo-catalytic properties of TiO_2 doped with carbon,^{27; 28} the novel Ti-C-O-F nanophase reported herein may be utilized

as bi-functional, opto-chemical coatings in complex shaped devices enabled by the formidable machinability of MAX phases. Studies on Si-O-C materials^{29; 30} and Si/TiC nanocomposites^{31; 32} have shown potential for lithium intercalation and the combination of nanosized domains and constitutional disorder in the lattice render this Ti-C-O-F phase particularly interesting for battery applications since it is possible to cold press this material, without the use of binders into free-standing electrodes that are quite conductive. Further investigation for the properties of this new chemistry is required which may have unique electronic properties.

IV. Conclusions

When Ti_2AlC is immersed in molten LiF at 900 °C for 2 h in air a topotactical transformation is induced that results in the formation of a TiC_x cubic phase with where $x \approx 0.5$, that contains significant amounts of O and F and small amounts of Al. Oxygen plays a crucial role in the reaction and it is likely that without it the reaction would not proceed. The Al diffuses out of the structure and reacts with LiF to form Li_3AlF_6 . The vacancies in the resulting structure are ordered. Direct HRTEM evidence for de-twinning of the $\text{Ti}_{n+1}\text{C}_n$ blocks in the MAX phase is also presented. The volume change on reaction is small. We conclude from this that Ti_2AlC cannot be used in molten halide salts, and more specifically LiF (especially in the presence of oxygen).

The combination of ordered vacancies, which, in turn, offer possibilities of exfoliation, together with the nanoscale structure and novel chemistry, viz. Ti-C-O-F, suggest many potential uses; uses that could span the gamut from photocatalysis, to energy storage in batteries or supercapacitors, among others.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Office of Vehicle Technologies of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231, Subcontract 6951370 under the Batteries for Advanced Transportation Technologies (BATT) Program. V.P. was supported by Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Partial support was also provided by the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research (SSF). Use of the SEM of the Centralized Research Facility (Drexel University) is acknowledged.

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Figure Captions

Fig. 1. Schematic describing the process of transformation of Ti_2AlC in $\text{TiC}_{0.5}$ (a) Ti_2AlC ($\bar{1}\bar{2}10$) plane; (b) same as (a) but after removing the Al from the structure and, (c) same as (b) but after de-twinning of every other $\text{TiC}_{0.5}$ slab. Angles θ and β in (b) are the angles between de-twined planes

Fig. 2. XRD pattern before and after LiF treatment. The indexed hkl reflections correspond to Ti_2AlC in **fig. 2-a**, and TiC_x in **2-d**. (a) Ti_2AlC and LiF powder mixture before heating. (b) surface of a bulk sample after LiF treatment; (c) powder mixture after heating; (d) same as c, but after cold pressing. Note reversal of intensities of (111) and (200) peaks after cold pressing. Dashed lines represent the locations of the TiC_x peaks.

Fig. 3. Cross-sectional OM micrographs of polished, bulk Ti_2AlC sample after LiF treatment for 2 h at 900 °C in air, (a) low magnification, showing reaction layer and sharp corner after reaction. (b) Raman mapping in the affected zone; point (1) represent pure Ti_2AlC , (2) highly affected MAX (cf. Fig. 7c) and (3) partially transformed 211 (cf. Fig. 7d). The green (partially transformed) and red (fully transformed) colors corresponds with the degree of transformation. (c) High magnification OM image showed the etched-like grains.

Fig. 4. (a) Cross-sectional SEM micrograph of bulk sample after the LiF treatment. Top inset shows higher magnification of reacted area. Lower inset, an even higher magnification of the

same region; (b) EDS line mapping along the vertical rectangle in (a), the vertical line is dividing the graph in two parts (etched and not etched parts).

Fig. 5. (a) Bright field TEM image of a TiC_x flake showing lacey nature of the reaction layer, (b) EDS spectrum of flake showing Ti, C, F and O, but no Al. (c) SAED pattern showing the presence of twins. The angles shown are the ones expected and plotted in Fig. 1b.

Fig. 6. a) HRTEM image showing two twins: a coherent twin on top and an incoherent twin in the middle with some dislocations shown as inverted T's. Inset shows the corresponding fast Fourier transform pattern again showing evidence for the presence of twins; (b) and (c) are enlarged images of the coherent and incoherent twins outlined by top and bottom rectangles in (a) respectively.

Fig. 7. Raman spectra of (a) Ti_2AlC , (b) Ti_3AlC_2 , (c) fully reacted layer and, (d) partially reacted Ti_2AlC grain.

Figures

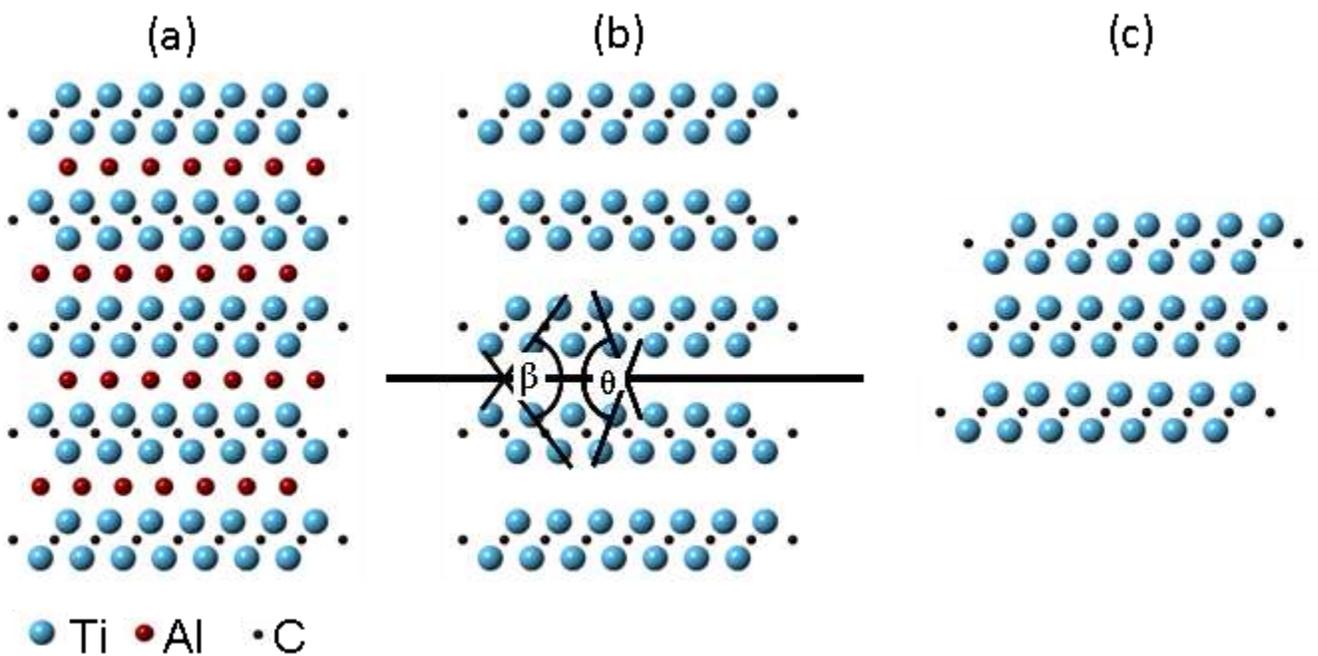


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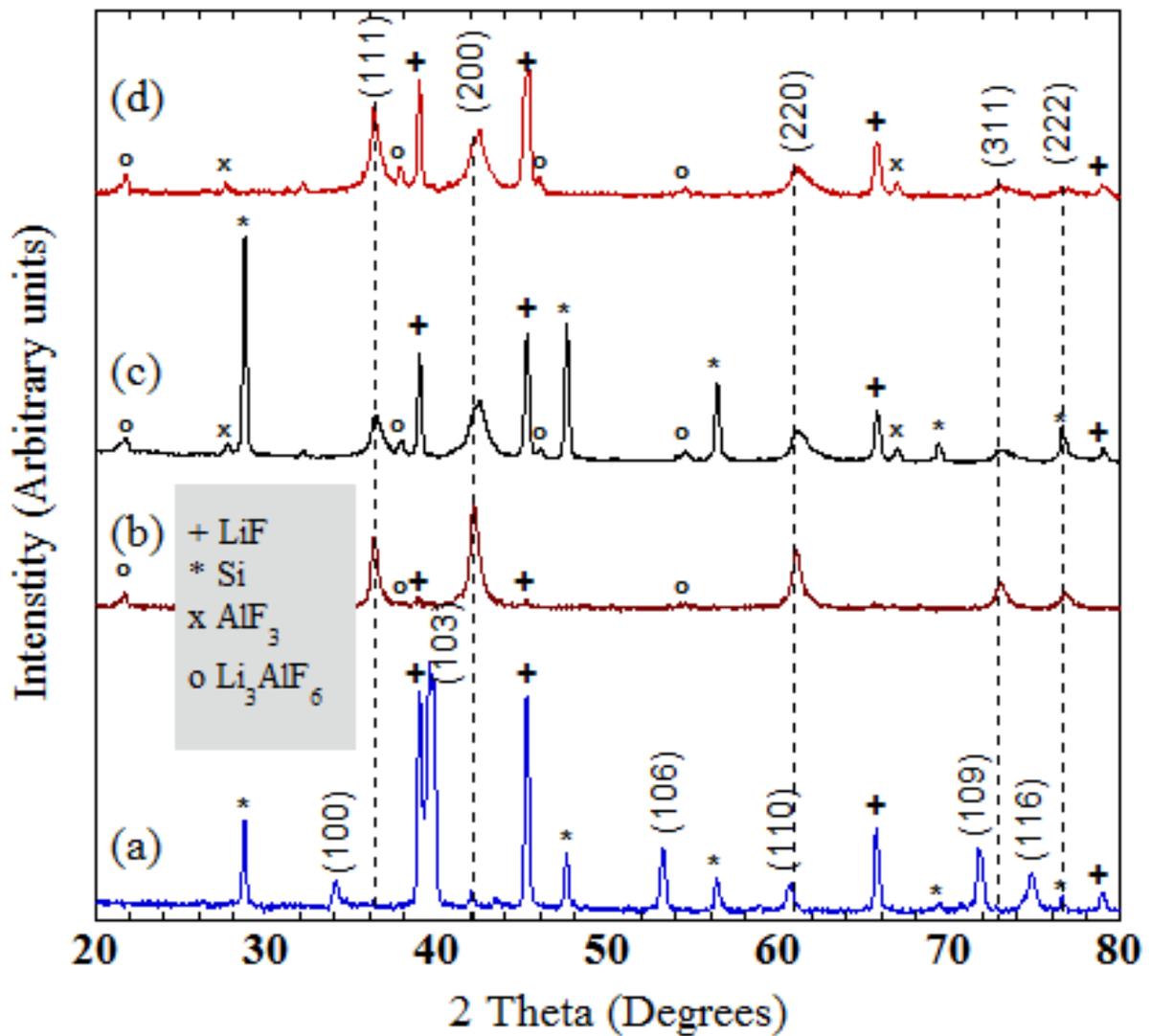


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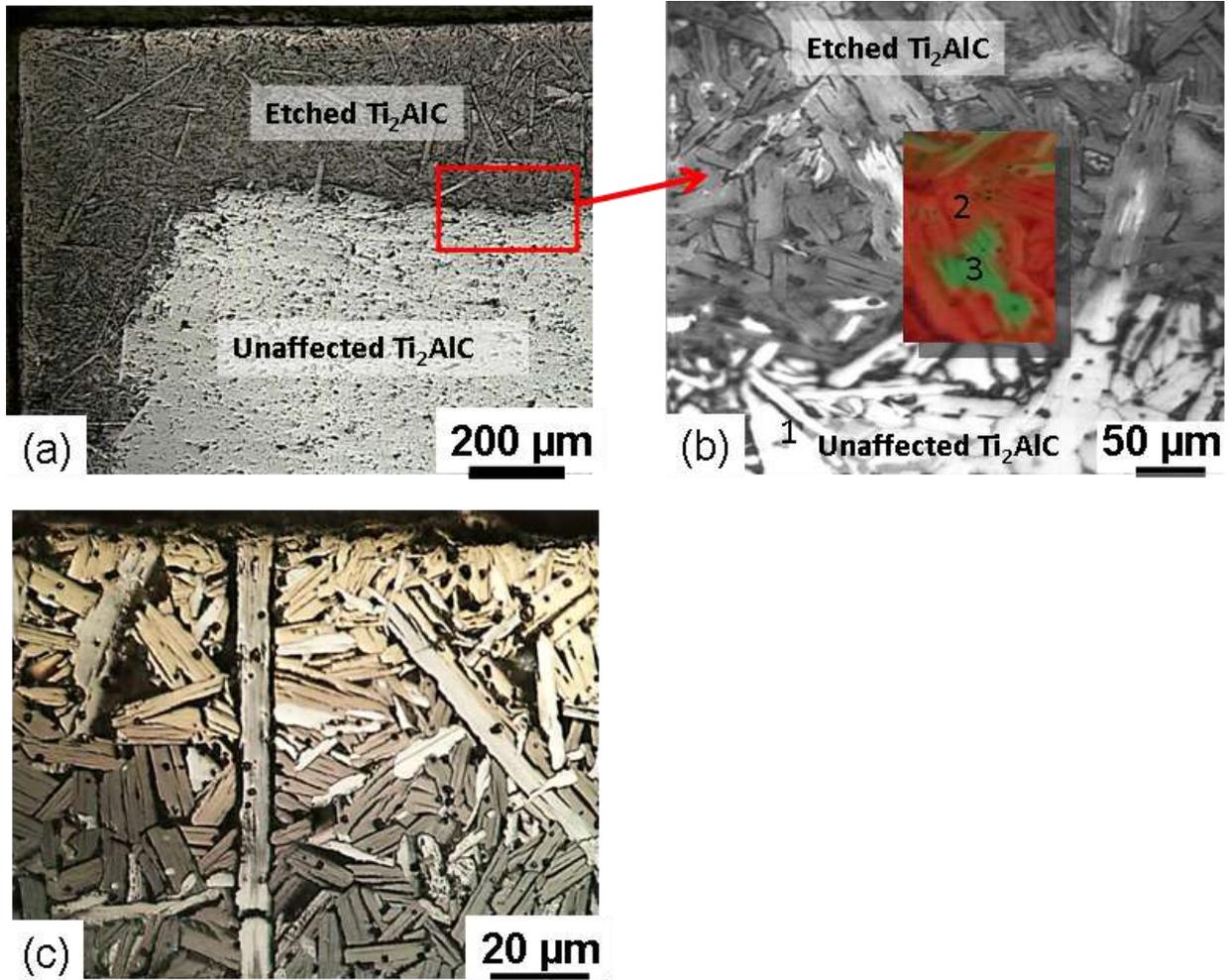


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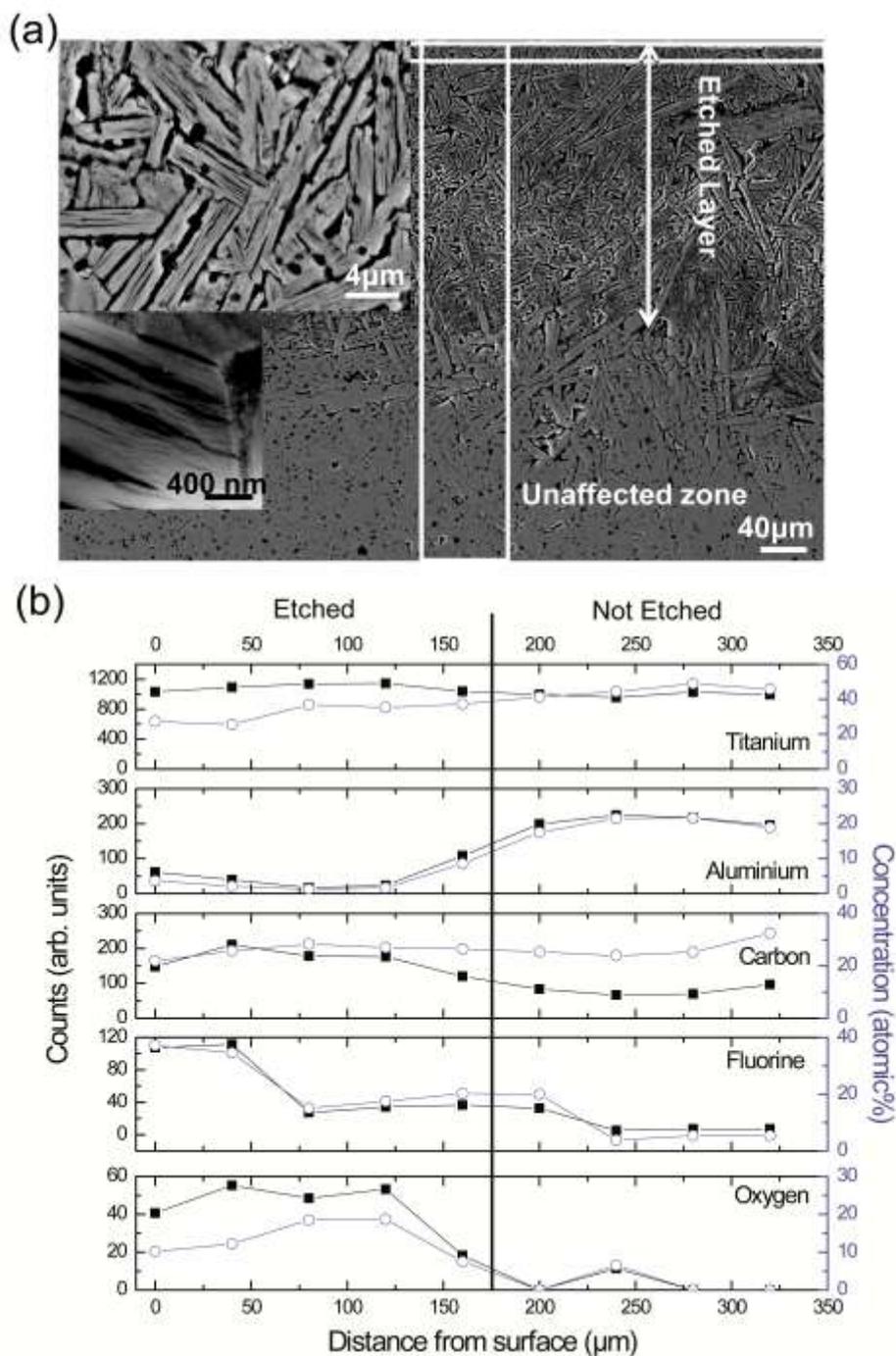


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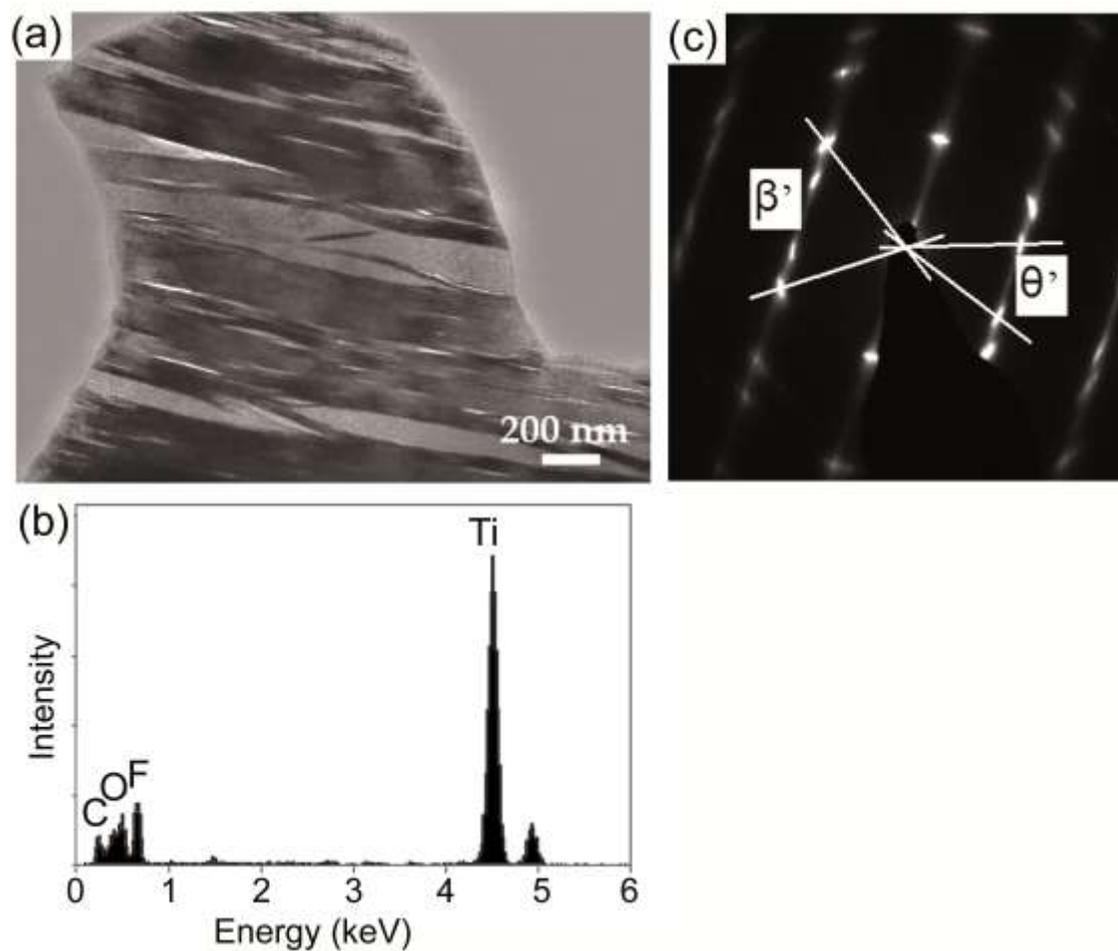


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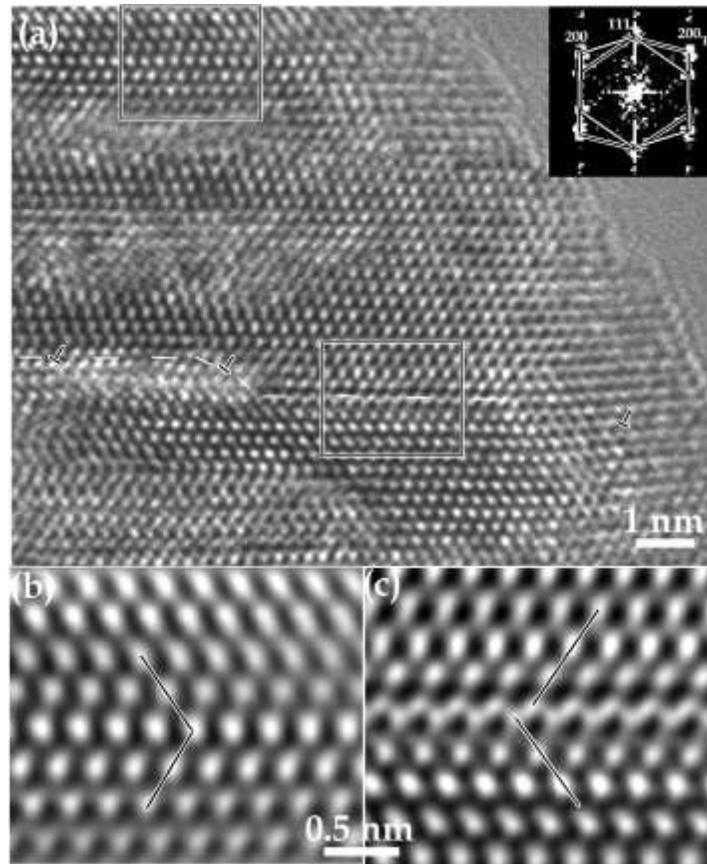


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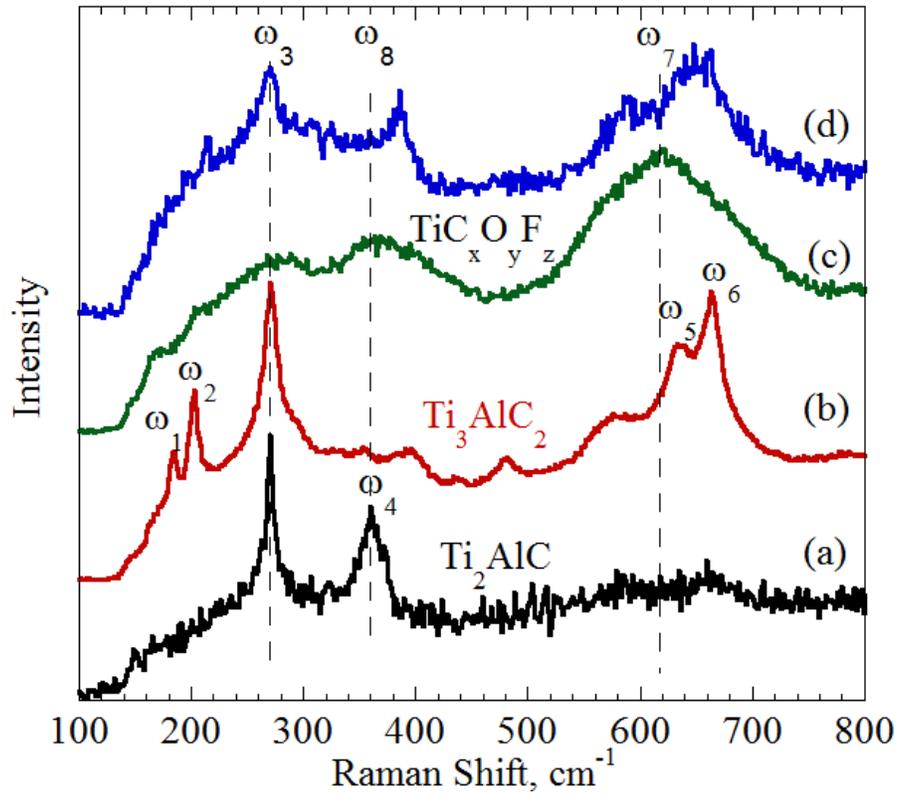


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