

1 Introduction. To meet the energy storage demands for ever-increasing application in portable electronics, electric vehicles, and stationary electricity storage, anodes with higher capacity and longer cycle life are desirable to replace graphite in current lithium-ion batteries (LIBs).

Utilizing an ultra-thin Li anode with a thickness below 50 nm is crucial for enhancing the energy density of batteries. Here, the authors develop a finely tunable, thin alloy-based Li anode that ...

The two-dimensional structures of transition metal nitride and carbide, TiN, and TiC have been alloyed with lithium (Li) in replacement of Ti, and their Li-ion applicability has been investigated ...

Abstract The ever-increasing energy density needs for the mass deployment of electric vehicles bring challenges to batteries. Graphitic carbon must be replaced with a higher-capacity material for any significant advancement in the energy storage capability. Sn-based materials are strong candidates as the anode for the next-generation lithium-ion batteries due ...

(A) Predicted energy density ( $\text{Wh L}^{-1}$ ) and specific energy ( $\text{Wh kg}^{-1}$ ) of solid-state and liquid-based battery stacks with different anodes: graphite, lithium, and alloy materials (silicon, tin, and aluminum). For the alloy anodes, circles represent composite electrodes with the SSE material included in the electrode structure, while triangles represent the pure alloy anode ...

The transition from fossil fuel driven to electrified mobility has accelerated the need for energy storage devices with higher energy density. Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs), in particular, have attained popularity due to their high energy density and stable cycling, with numerous cathode chemistries both researched and employed. 1 Comparatively ...

Aqueous aluminum batteries are promising post-lithium battery technologies for large-scale energy storage applications because of the raw materials abundance, low costs, safety and high ...

Lithium metal is regarded as one of the most ideal anode materials for next-generation batteries, due to its high theoretical capacity of  $3860 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$  and low redox potential ( $-3.04 \text{ V}$  vs standard hydrogen electrode). However, practical applications of lithium anodes are impeded by the uncontrollable growth of lithium dendrite and continuous reactions between ...

All-solid-state lithium-based batteries require high stack pressure during operation. Here, we investigate the mechanical, transport, and interfacial properties of Li-rich magnesium alloy and show ...

1 INTRODUCTION. Metallic lithium as an anode in a rechargeable battery was first explored by

Whittingham in 1970s at Exxon, and its commercialization was realized by Moli Energy in the late 1980s. 1-3 Nevertheless, frequent accidents, including fires caused by dendrite formation, brought serious safety issues to the public eye, which ultimately lead Moli Energy to ...

Not only are lithium-ion batteries widely used for consumer electronics and electric vehicles, but they also account for over 80% of the more than 190 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of battery energy storage deployed globally through 2023. However, energy storage for a 100% renewable grid brings in many new challenges that cannot be met by existing battery technologies alone.

The large difference in energy density of fossil fuels (e.g., 12 kWh/kg for a commercial grade gasoline) in comparison with state-of-the-art lithium (Li)-ion batteries (0.15 kWh/kg) poses formidable barriers to broad-based adoption of electrification in the transportation sector. Significant progress has been made in recent years to reduce limitations associated ...

High entropy materials, a horizon-broadening class of materials with complex stoichiometry, have gained significant interest recently. The ideal regulation and the attractive synergy effect make high entropy materials promising candidates for energy storage devices. In this Perspective, we present a survey of high entropy materials as anodes, cathodes, ...

In lithium-sulfur batteries, the cathodic redox reaction conversions of lithium polysulfides (LiPSs) contain a cascade of complex conversions. The original S<sub>8</sub> gains 16e<sup>-</sup> and undergoes a solid->liquid->solid phase transformation to form the final Li<sub>2</sub>S, which makes Li-S batteries possess high specific capacity (1675 mAh g<sup>-1</sup>) and ...

In recent years, lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have gained very widespread interest in research and technological development fields as one of the most attractive energy storage devices in modern society as a result of their elevated energy density, high durability or lifetime, and eco-friendly nature.

Currently, the blue print of energy storage devices is clear: portable devices such as LIB, lithium-sulfur battery and supercapacitor are aiming at high energy and power density output; while the research on large-scale stationary energy storage is focused on sodium ion battery [8], [9], [10], elevated temperature battery [11], [12] as well as ...

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