

Alkali immersion of lithium cobalt oxide battery

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 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.

Does lithium cobalt oxide degrade water electrolyte?

While this quality holds promise for efficient energy storage, it degrades water electrolyte, leading to the production of hydroxide. Balancing the catalytic benefits with the electrolyte impact becomes crucial in optimizing the performance of lithium cobalt oxide for sustainable electrochemical applications.

Is LiCoO_2 a cathode for aqueous lithium-ion batteries?

This work contributes to the fundamental understanding of LiCoO_2 as cathode for aqueous lithium-ion batteries, reporting the pros and cons of one of the most common cathode materials for traditional non-aqueous batteries.

Why is cobalt used in lithium ion batteries?

The use of cobalt in lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) traces back to the well-known LiCoO_2 (LCO) cathode, which offers high conductivity and stable structural stability throughout charge cycling.

Can spent lithium-ion batteries enrich LiCoO_2 ?

The impurities in the raw material can negatively impact the recovery efficiency of LiCoO_2 and the quality of the recycled LiCoO_2 . The cathode active materials from spent lithium-ion batteries can realize enrichment of LiCoO_2 through the electrochemical process. This work is an exploratory study at the laboratory scale.

Who discovered lithium cobalt oxide (LCO)?

In 1980, John Goodenough improved the work of Stanley Whittingham, discovering the high energy density of lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2), doubling the capacity of then-existing lithium-ion batteries (LIBs). LiCoO_2 (LCO) offers high conductivity and large stability throughout cycling with 0.5 Li⁺ per formula unit ($\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_2$).

This review offers the systematical summary and discussion of lithium cobalt oxide cathode with high-voltage and fast-charging capabilities from key fundamental challenges, latest advancement of key modification strategies to future perspectives, laying the foundations for advanced lithium cobalt oxide cathode design and facilitating the ...

Recycling of cobalt from end-of-life lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) is gaining interest because they are

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increasingly used in commercial applications such as electrical vehicles. A common LIB cathode material is lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2).

This review therefore presents the current state-of-the-art in immersion cooling of lithium-ion batteries, discussing the performance implications of immersion cooling but also identifying gaps in the literature which include a lack of studies considering the lifetime, fluid stability, material compatibility, understanding around sustainability and use of immersion for ...

Results show the presence of cobalt chloride (CoCl_2) and lithium (Li) in the liquid products, achieving 100% cobalt recovery under all conditions. The gaseous products obtained hydrogen with molar compositions up to 78.3% and 82.7% for LCO:PVC and NMC:PVC batteries, respectively, after 60 min of reaction. These findings highlight ...

In the present study, we report a methodology for the selective recovery of lithium (Li), cobalt (Co), and graphite contents from the end-of-life (EoL) lithium cobalt oxide (LCO)-based Li-ion batteries (LIBs). The thermal treatment of LIBs black mass at $800 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 60 min dissociates the cathode compound and reduces Li content into its carbonates, which ...

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The use of cobalt in lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) traces back to the well-known LiCoO_2 (LCO) cathode, which offers high conductivity and stable structural stability throughout charge cycling. Compared to the other transition metals, cobalt is less abundant and more expensive and also presents political and ethical issues because of the way it ...

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We discuss how alkali-alkali interactions within the Li layer influence the voltage profile, the role of the transition metal electronic structure in dictating O₃-structural stability, and the mechanism for alkali diffusion. We then briefly delve into emerging, next-generation Li-ion cathodes that move beyond layered intercalation hosts by ...

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Balancing the catalytic benefits with the electrolyte impact becomes crucial in optimizing the performance of lithium cobalt oxide for sustainable electrochemical applications. Aqueous lithium-ion batteries (ALIBs) are attracting significant attention as promising candidates for safe and sustainable energy storage systems.

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The main constituent of LiBs is lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2), ... It can be observed from Fig. 5 a that Co oxalate precipitation is higher in the mild alkaline pH range (pH 7.0-8.0) when compared to the mild acidic pH range (pH 4.0-6.0). For the selective precipitation of metals, it is also crucial to examine the molar ratio between the precipitating agent and the ...

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A cobalt oxide was recovered from spent lithium batteries and compared with a cobalt oxide prepared from commercial salts and with the cathode material obtained from spent batteries without leaching. Recovered cobalt oxide (CoO_{x-R}): After leaching, the pH of the solution was increased to 4 with NaOH addition.

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