

Are cathode active materials good for solid-state batteries?

Fast and reliable evaluation of degradation and performance of cathode active materials (CAMs) for solid-state batteries (SSBs) is crucial to help better understand these systems and enable the synthesis of well-performing CAMs. However, there is a lack of well-thought-out procedures to reliably evaluate CAMs in SSBs.

Do Cathodes increase energy density and stability of solid-state batteries?

Our findings also point to the use of dense and thick cathodes as a way of increasing the energy density and stability of solid-state batteries. Interfaces play crucial, but still poorly understood, roles in the performance of secondary solid-state batteries.

Which cathode materials are used in lithium ion batteries?

Lithium layered cathode materials, such as LCO, LMO, LFP, NCA, and NMC, find application in Li-ion batteries. Among these, LCO, LMO, and LFP are the most widely employed cathode materials, along with various other lithium-layered metal oxides (Heidari and Mahdavi, 2019, Zhang et al., 2014).

Does cathode morphology affect the performance of secondary solid-state batteries?

Interfaces have crucial, but still poorly understood, roles in the performance of secondary solid-state batteries. Here, using crystallographically oriented and highly faceted thick cathodes, we directly assess the impact of cathode crystallography and morphology on the long-term performance of solid-state batteries.

What materials are used in a battery anode?

Graphite and its derivatives are currently the predominant materials for the anode. The chemical compositions of these batteries rely heavily on key minerals such as lithium, cobalt, manganese, nickel, and aluminium for the positive electrode, and materials like carbon and silicon for the anode (Goldman et al., 2019, Zhang and Azimi, 2022).

Are solid-state batteries a viable alternative to conventional lithium-ion batteries?

While the development of conventional lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) using organic liquid electrolytes (LEs) is approaching physicochemical limits, solid-state batteries (SSBs) with high capacity anodes (e.g., Li metal) are considered as a promising alternative, and their commercialization within the near future is strongly anticipated. [1 - 3]

In this article, we report the fabrication of a free-standing non-porous polyethylene oxide (PEO)-based solid-state polymer electrolyte with the amalgamation of magnesium triflate ($\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$) and plasticizer succinonitrile (SN) for room-temperature secondary Mg-O₂ batteries. The polymer electrolyte comprising [EO] : Mg²⁺ = 20 : 1 and 30 wt% SN ...

The cathode material, being the heaviest component of LIBs and constituting over 41% of the entire cell, plays a pivotal role in determining battery performance. This work uniquely ...

Solid-state organic batteries: The combination of organic cathode materials (OCMs) and solid-state batteries (SSBs) provides not only the final solution to the OCMs' dissolution problem and reliance on lithium/sodium metal anode, but also new opportunities for SSBs to achieve better interface contact, larger specific capacity, and ...

Over the past three decades, lithium-ion batteries have been widely used in the field of mobile electronic products and have shown enormous potential for application in new energy vehicles [4]. With the concept of semi-solid lithium redox flow batteries (SSLRFBs) being proposed, this energy storage technology has been continuously developed in recent years ...

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The future of Li-ion batteries is expected to bring significant advancements in cathode materials, including high-voltage spinels and high-capacity Li-/Mn-rich oxides, integrated with system-level improvements like solid-state electrolytes, crucial for developing next-generation batteries with higher energy densities, faster charging, and ...

All-solid-state batteries (ASSBs) with adequately selected cathode materials exhibit a higher energy density and better safety than conventional lithium-ion batteries (LIBs). ...

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All-solid-state lithium batteries coupled with transition metal sulfide cathodes have gained significant attention due to their high energy density and exceptional safety. However, there are still critical challenges impeding their practical application, such as limited capacity delivery, weak ionic reaction
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Abstract Solid-state batteries (SSBs) currently attract great attention as a potentially safe electrochemical high-energy storage concept. However, several issues still prevent SSBs from outperform... Skip to Article ...

Cathode materials for semi-solid-state batteries

All-solid-state batteries (ASSBs) with adequately selected cathode materials exhibit a higher energy density and better safety than conventional lithium-ion batteries (LIBs). Ni-rich...

Here, we report on atomic layer deposition (ALD) of conformal HfO₂ nanocoatings onto LiNi_{0.85}Co_{0.10}Mn_{0.05}O₂ (NCM-851005) cathode material. Based on electrochemical testing in high-loading (pellet-stack) solid-state battery cells, we demonstrate the positive effect of ALD HfO₂ coating on the cyclability and stability of NCM-851005.

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5 ???· Solid-solid interfaces in the composite nickel-rich layered oxide LiNi_{0.8}Co_{0.1}Mn_{0.1}O₂ (NCM811) cathode for solid-state lithium-metal batteries face the thorny issues of macroscopic contact interface, significant side reaction, intergranular cracking and sluggish Li + /e-transfer. To avoid such problems, we designed a high ionic/electronic dual-conducting soft ...

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