

Is metallic zinc a good anode material for aqueous batteries?

Provided by the Springer Nature SharedIt content-sharing initiative Metallic zinc (Zn) has been regarded as an ideal anode material for aqueous batteries because of its high theoretical capacity (820 mA h g<sup>-1</sup>), low potential (-0.762 V versus the standard hydrogen electrode), high abundance, low toxicity and intrinsic safety.

Do porous Zn metal anodes improve battery performance?

Here, the merits of porous Zn anodes were summarized, and a comprehensive overview of the recent advancements in the engineering of porous Zn metal anodes was provided, with a particular emphasis on the structural orderliness and critical role of porous structure modulation in enhancing battery performance.

Can three-dimensional structures be used as anodes for zinc-ion batteries?

While the majority of studies concentrate on developing effective protective layers for zinc surfaces, there is also significant interest in employing host materials that have three-dimensional (3D), porous, or ordered structures as anodes for zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs).

What is the structural design of zinc anode?

Among them, the structural design for zinc anode is relatively mature, which is generally believed to enhance the electroactive surface area of zinc anode, reduce local current density, and promote the uniform distribution of zinc ions on the surface of anode.

Can zinc battery anodes be modified?

Although utilizing alternative materials such as alloys or ZnO as modification strategies for zinc battery anodes yields advantages in some respects, the limitations of this approach should also be fully considered.

What is the best material for a zinc air battery?

4.1.1. Self-supported zinc anodes In the research on zinc-air batteries, polished zinc foil is the most common material for the anode, but the simple use of zinc foil leads to excess capacity compared with that of the positive electrode, decreasing the actual energy density.

Rechargeable aqueous zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs) have gained attention as promising candidates for next-generation large-scale energy storage systems due to their advantages of improved safety, environmental sustainability, and low cost. However, the zinc metal anode in aqueous ZIBs faces critical challenges, including dendrite growth, hydrogen ...

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In this review paper, we briefly describe the reaction mechanism of zinc-air batteries, then summarize the

strategies for solving the key issues in zinc anodes. These approaches are divided into three aspects: structural designs for the zinc anode; interface engineering; and electrolyte selection and optimization.

Figure 5 shows the different forms of zinc materials that have been employed as anodes in both primary and secondary zinc-air batteries [43, 46, 47]. All these types of zinc materials have different values of porosity. A suitable value of porosity is crucial to discharge the battery at large current densities with minimal voltage losses and long durability. A porosity ...

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Transition metal oxides ( $MO_x$ , where M = transition metals which include iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, and zinc) possess some attractive characteristics which have made them generate a lot of interest as top candidates for LIB anode materials. They are non-toxic, possess high power density, theoretical specific capacity, are abundant in nature and have a low-cost ...

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2. Challenges of zinc anodes and modification strategies As the battery industries undergo heavy development, rechargeable aqueous zinc-ion batteries have aroused booming attention. The use of zinc metals as anode materials traces back about 200 years to the introduction of alkaline zinc-manganese batteries.

In addition, zinc anode can be flexibly paired with a variety of cathodes, such as zinc-ion batteries with solid embedded-type materials, zinc-liquid-flow batteries with liquid soluble molecules, and zinc-air batteries with gas cathodes; this makes zinc-based batteries have a huge energy enhancement potential. Among them, aqueous zinc-ion batteries are highly reversible ...

Aqueous Zn-ion batteries (ZIBs) are promising safe energy storage systems that have received considerable attention in recent years. Based on the electrochemical ...

Based on the electrochemical behavior of  $Zn^{2+}$  in the charging and discharging process, herein we review the research progress on anode materials for use in ...

There has recently been a surge of interest in developing other kinds of mobile ion batteries, such as sodium- and potassium-ion batteries, due to the abundance of these elements and their low cost [[10], [11], [12]]. However, the high activity of Na and K still pose significant safety concerns, and their larger radii make it difficult to find appropriate cathode ...

Consequently, a comprehensive understanding of anode materials for zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs) is essential for furthering the development and advancement of this field. In this review, a comprehensive summary of the

recent achievements of the anode materials for ZIBs in mild electrolytes is presented. It contains the critical challenges associated with metallic zinc ...

Benefited from the large accommodation space and good zinc affinity brought by N-doping, the zinc anode featured highly reversible Zn plating/stripping capability, and the corresponding ...

Aqueous zinc metal batteries (AZMBs) have become competitive candidates due to the excellent theoretical capacities ( $820 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$  and  $5855 \text{ mAh cm}^{-3}$ ) and low electrochemical potentials ( $-0.76 \text{ V}$  vs. standard hydrogen electrode) of zinc (Zn) metal anodes, abundant Zn resources, and intrinsic security and high ionic conductivity of aqueous ...

Du, W. et al. Challenges in the material and structural design of zinc anode towards high-performance aqueous zinc-ion batteries. *Energy Environ. Sci.* 13, 3330-3360 (2020).

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