

Which active materials should be used for a positive electrode?

Developing active materials for the positive electrode is important for enhancing the energy density. Generally, Co-based active materials, including  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  and  $\text{Li}(\text{Ni}_{1-x-y}\text{Mn}_x\text{Co}_y)\text{O}_2$ , are widely used in positive electrodes. However, recent cost trends of these samples require Co-free materials.

Why are electrode particles important in the commercialization of next-generation batteries?

The development of excellent electrode particles is of great significance in the commercialization of next-generation batteries. The ideal electrode particles should balance raw material reserves, electrochemical performance, price and environmental protection.

Which electrode has the highest initial discharge capacity in all-solid-state batteries?

All-solid-state batteries using the  $60\text{LiNiO}_2 \cdot 20\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \cdot 20\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$  (mol %) electrode obtained by heat treatment at  $300 \pm 176^\circ\text{C}$  exhibit the highest initial discharge capacity of  $186 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$  and reversible cycle performance, because the addition of  $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$  increases the ductility and ionic conductivity of the active material.

Which intercalation-type positive electrode active materials are commercially available?

In this regard, we focused our attention on three main intercalation-type positive electrode active materials which are commercially available: olivine structure  $\text{LiFePO}_4$ , layered structure  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  and  $\text{LiNi}_x\text{Co}_y\text{Mn}_{1-x-y}\text{O}_2$ , and spinel  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  (LMO).

Why is  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  considered a positive electrode active material?

In this regard,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  is considered an appealing positive electrode active material because of its favourable ionic diffusivity due to the presence of three-dimensional Li-ion diffusion channels. However,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  exhibits inadequate rate capabilities and rapid structural degradation at high currents.

Can ionic conductive metal chloride be used as a positive electrode?

An ideal positive electrode for all-solid-state Li batteries should be ionic conductive and compressible. However, this is not possible with state-of-the-art metal oxides. Here, the authors demonstrate the use of an ionic conductive metal chloride as compressible positive electrode active material.

As such, intercalation-type positive electrode active materials are the choice for XFC non-aqueous Li-based batteries, since they can sustain the stability of the framework ...

In modern lithium-ion battery technology, the positive electrode material is the key part to determine the battery cost and energy density [5]. The most widely used positive electrode materials in current industries are lithiated iron phosphate  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  (LFP), lithiated manganese oxide  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  (LMO), lithiated cobalt oxide

LiCoO<sub>2</sub> (LCO), lithiated mixed ...

The reversible redox chemistry of organic compounds in AlCl<sub>3</sub>-based ionic liquid electrolytes was first characterized in 1984, demonstrating the feasibility of organic materials as positive electrodes for Al-ion batteries [31]. Recently, studies on Al/organic batteries have attracted more and more attention, to the best of our knowledge, there is no extensive review ...

(a) Wide scanning, (b) Cu 2p, and (c) Se 3d XPS spectra of CuSe. (d) CV curves of CuSe positive electrode at a scan rate of 1.0 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (e) Charge/discharge profiles of CuSe positive electrode at a current density of 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>. (f) Schematic of the proposed capacity-decay mechanism for the CuSe positive electrode.

All-solid-state batteries using the 60LiNiO<sub>2</sub> &#183; 20Li<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> &#183; 20Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (mol %) electrode obtained by heat treatment at 300 &#176;C exhibit the highest initial discharge capacity of 186 mA h g<sup>-1</sup> and reversible cycle performance, because the addition of Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> increases ...

The high capacity (3860 mA h g<sup>-1</sup> or 2061 mA h cm<sup>-3</sup>) and lower potential of reduction of -3.04 V vs primary reference electrode (standard hydrogen electrode: SHE) make the anode metal Li as significant compared to other metals [39], [40]. But the high reactivity of lithium creates several challenges in the fabrication of safe battery cells which can be ...

When naming the electrodes, it is better to refer to the positive electrode and the negative electrode. The positive electrode is the electrode with a higher potential than ...

In brief, carbon additives could enhance the stability of the active material by providing better interconnections with small pores and facilitating conducting networks with the ...

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Here lithium-excess vanadium oxides with a disordered rocksalt structure are examined as high-capacity and long-life positive electrode materials. Nanosized Li<sub>8/7</sub>Ti<sub>2/7</sub>V<sub>4/7</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in optimized liquid ...

1 &#183; Solid-state batteries (SSBs) could offer improved energy density and safety, but the evolution and degradation of electrode materials and interfaces within SSBs are distinct from ...

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