

Is there a porous current collector for energy-dense and fast-charging batteries?

Traditional current collectors, being impermeable to electrolytes, hinder the movement of Li<sup>+</sup> ions and restrict the high-rate capability of thick electrodes. Here we conceptualize a porous current collector for energy-dense and extremely fast-charging batteries.

Should current collectors be lighter?

Therefore, making current collectors lighter becomes a promising approach to further increase battery specific energy, especially for lithium metal batteries with high specific energy. However, this strategy is often overlooked in literature.

What is a battery collector made of?

The current collector is composed of a sandwiched, porous and hierarchical polymer matrix coated with roughly 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick cathodic and anodic conductive metal on each side, respectively. Comparing Fig. 1a,b, we would identify one critical change on the configuration of battery cells.

Does weight reduction increase specific energy of a current collector?

Therefore, weight reduction of current collectors enables an increase in the specific energy of these next-generation systems of 5%-20% (20-100 Wh kg<sup>-1</sup>). Such benefits could release constraints on electrode materials and electrolyte to some extent (e.g., mass loading and electrolyte to electrode ratio).

How does a current collector work?

In typical batteries, current collectors are electrolyte-impermeable (Fig. 1a), and thus the exchange of Li ions between the two sides of a current collector is restricted, which limits Li-ion transport between electrodes to one side only and increases the effective ion transport length.

Is there a porous architecture for Li-ion battery current collectors?

Yi Cui & Yusheng Ye Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA. "This article reports the formation of a porous architecture for Li-ion battery current collectors based around a Kevlar host, with single-sided porous Cu and Al coatings.

Thermal conductive silica gel and power batteries for new energy vehicles. As a high-end thermal conductive composite material, the thermal conductive silica gel has been widely used in new energy ...

The quality of the current collector, an essential component in new energy vehicle batteries, is crucial for battery performance and significantly impacts the safety of vehicle occupants. However, detecting defects in battery current collector in real-time industrial applications with limited computational resources poses a major challenge. To address this, our paper proposes ...

The current collector is one of the indispensable components of lithium-ion batteries, which can not only carry the active material, but also converge and output the current generated by the electrode active material, which is conducive to lowering the internal resistance of lithium-ion batteries, and improving the battery's Coulombic efficiency, cycling stability, and ...

Reduce costs and increase efficiency, composite current collectors are emerging in consumption, power, and energy storage batteries. After 2021, composite current collectors will ...

To meet the growing demand for safe and high-energy batteries, particularly for the commercialization of electric vehicles, a need for further advancement has arisen. An innovative and promising solution for current collectors in LIBs is a metallized plastic current collector (MPCC) with metal-polymer-metal multilayer composite structure.

Application and research of current collector for lithium-sulfur battery. With the increasing demand for high-performance batteries, lithium-sulfur battery has become a candidate for a new generation of high-performance batteries because of its high theoretical capacity (1675 mAh g<sup>-1</sup>) and energy density (2600 Wh kg<sup>-1</sup>).

9. Aluminum-Air Batteries. Future Potential: Lightweight and ultra-high energy density for backup power and EVs. Aluminum-air batteries are known for their high energy density and lightweight design. They hold ...

Two representative lithium battery systems were analyzed to quantitatively understand the accessible gains through making current collectors lighter, demonstrating how, ...

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14 "Apatura, a leader in renewable energy storage, surpasses 1GW of energy storage capacity with the approval of its Neilston Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The company has secured planning permission for a new 150MW capacity BESS, with the site serving as another milestone in Apatura's mission to redefine energy and infrastructure for a net zero

building a new clean energy society.[1,2] In recent years, lithium batteries has emerged as efficient energy storage systems due to their exceptional power density, energy density, and long lifespan, which have been extensively utilized in both mobile and stationary applications.[3,4] However, as the mature commer-

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