

The Promise of Sodium-ion Technology. Sodium-ion batteries are emerging as a viable alternative to lithium-ion counterparts, particularly for large-scale energy storage. Current sodium-ion technologies follow three primary routes: layered oxide, ...

Ever since the commercialization of LIBs in 1991, [] the lithium-ion battery industry struggled with balancing cost, lithium resources, and energy density. This has led several materials to be the center of the LIB industry throughout the decades, such as Lithium Cobalt Oxide from the nineties to mid-2000s, to other Ni-containing materials such as  $\text{LiNi}_{0.6}\text{Mn}_{0.2}$  ...

Room-temperature sodium-ion batteries (SIBs) are regarded as promising candidates for smart grids and large-scale energy storage systems (EESs) due to their significant benefits of abundant and low-cost sodium resource. Among ...

The success with  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  has prompted interest in a number of other polyanion cathodes for lithium-ion, sodium-ion and multivalent-ion batteries. Some examples are  $\text{Li}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ , ...

Polyanion oxide  $\text{Li}_x\text{Fe}_2$  ... The development of lithium-ion battery technology to date is the result of a concerted effort on basic solid-state chemistry of materials for nearly half a century ...

Polyanion oxide cathodes offer better thermal stability and safety than transition-metal oxide cathodes, and their cell voltages are also higher than those of the oxide analogues with the...

According to data from the U.S. Geological Survey, the global lithium reserves in 2014 were approximately 13 million tons.<sup>2</sup> The average annual demand for lithium carbonate ( $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) will grow by 16.76% within the next six years; therefore, global lithium reserves without recycling can only last for 28 years. We can imagine that the demand will become astronomic if more ...

Strategies required for high-voltage phosphate polyanion cathode materials are envisioned, which are expected to deliver lithium-ion battery cathodes with higher working potential and gravimetric specific capacity.

Polyanion-based materials are considered one of the most attractive and promising cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) due to their good stability, safety, cost-effectiveness, suitable voltages, and minimal environmental impact. However, these materials suffer from poor rate capability and low-temperature performance owing to limited electronic and ionic ...

Co- and Ni-free disordered rocksalt cathodes utilize oxygen redox to increase the energy density of lithium-ion batteries, but it is challenging to achieve good cycle life at high voltages > 4.5 V (versus  $\text{Li}/\text{Li}^+$ ). Here we

report a family of Li-excess Mn-rich cathodes that integrates rocksalt- and polyanion-type structures.

The lithium-ion battery (LIB) is a type of rechargeable battery that operates by the migration of lithium ions between the electrodes during charging and discharging. It consists of a cathode electrode that provides lithium ions, an anode electrode, an electrolyte that facilitates the transfer of lithium ions, an insulating diaphragm, and a metal shell.

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