

# TUNGSTEN ENERGY STORAGE MATERIALS

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Are tungsten bronze ceramics good for energy storage? In this work, a series of  $\text{Sr}_{0.6}\text{Ba}_{0.4}\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$ -based tungsten bronze ceramics with excellent energy storage performances was prepared based on a B-site engineering strategy.



What is the energy storage potential of tetragonal tungsten bronze structure ceramic? As an important category of dielectric materials, the energy storage potential of the tetragonal tungsten bronze structure ceramic has been underestimated for a long time due to the lower dielectric constant and low breakdown strength.



Can tetragonal tungsten bronze-type materials be used for energy storage? The authors present an equimolar-ratio element high-entropy strategy for designing high-performance dielectric ceramics and uncover the immense potential of tetragonal tungsten bronze-type materials for advanced energy storage applications.



Can high-entropy strategy improve energy storage performance in tetragonal tungsten bronze-structured dielectric ceramics? However, the development of dielectric ceramics with both high energy density and efficiency at high temperatures poses a significant challenge. In this study, we employ high-entropy strategy and band gap engineering to enhance the energy storage performance in tetragonal tungsten bronze-structured dielectric ceramics.



Can tungsten bronze ferroelectrics achieve higher energy density? Peng, H. et al. Superior energy density achieved in unfilled tungsten bronze ferroelectrics via multiscale regulation strategy. *Adv. Sci.* 10, 2300227 (2023). Li, S. et al. Enhanced energy storage performance in SBNN-based tungsten bronze ceramics through co-substitution strategy in A/B sites. *J. Alloy. Compd.* 963, 171044 (2023).

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Are tungsten bronze relaxors suitable for dielectric energy storage? Further charge/discharge analysis indicates that a high power density ( $89.57 \text{ MW/cm}^3$ ) and an impressive current density ( $1194.27 \text{ A/cm}^2$ ) at  $150 \text{ kV/cm}$  are achieved simultaneously. All of the results demonstrate that the tungsten bronze relaxors are indeed gratifying lead-free candidate materials for dielectric energy storage applications.



Energy Storage Materials. Volume 70, June 2024, 103482. Modulating charge storage mechanism of cobalt-tungsten nitride electrodes using in situ formed metal-p-n heterojunction for ultrahigh energy density supercapattery. Author links open overlay panel Selvaraj Seenivasan, Amarnath T. Sivagurunathan, Do-Heyoung Kim.



Rechargeable aqueous aluminum-ion battery (RAAB) is a potential candidate for safe and cost-effective energy storage device. Although tungsten oxide is a promising intercalation anode material to accommodate various metallic charge carriers, its main bottlenecks of application are the low conductivity and sluggish redox kinetics. Herein, a novel  $\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{49}$

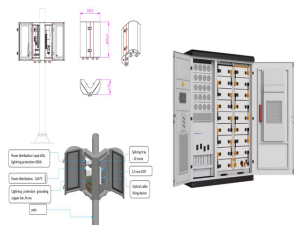


$\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{49}$  NWs for photovoltaic applications. Large-scale utilization of solar energy and technologies is the final solution to address the excess emissions of  $\text{CO}_2$ . Photovoltaics (PV) or solar cells have been considered the most efficient way to utilize solar energy on a large scale [66,67,68]. Exploring and investigating new materials and technology is



Tungsten oxide-based materials have drawn huge attention for their versatile uses to construct various energy storage devices. Particularly, their electrochromic devices and optically-changing devices are intensively studied in terms of energy-saving. Furthermore, based on close connections in the forms of device structure and working mechanisms between these

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Lead-free  $\text{Sr}_{1.85-x}\text{Ca}_{0.15+x}\text{Sm}_x\text{NaNb}_5\text{O}_{15}$  ( $x = 0-0.05$ ) ceramics with tetragonal tungsten bronze structure were synthesized and characterized. Compared with the  $\text{Sr}_{1.85}\text{Ca}_{0.15}\text{NaNb}_5\text{O}_{15}$  ceramic, the substitutions of even very small amount of  $\text{Hf}^{4+}$  in B site and  $\text{Sm}^{3+}$  in A site lead to a notable change of the microstructure and relevant dielectric and ???



Electrochromic materials play a crucial role in visually displaying the real-time energy levels in EC energy storage devices by changing their optical features in response to voltage. In this scenario, amorphous molybdenum-doped tungsten oxide (W Mo) thin films were fabricated using a one-step electrodeposition process, and the influence of Mo



Currently, tungsten oxides with diverse compositions and rich chemical states have received much attention in the field of energy and environment [1] general, tungsten oxides possess three oxide states, including  $\text{W}^{6+}$ ,  $\text{W}^{5+}$ , and  $\text{W}^{4+}$ , respectively [2]. For the stoichiometric oxide forms,  $\text{WO}_3$  and  $\text{WO}_2$  are two typical forms. Owing to the feature of an n-type wide ???



The development of dielectric energy storage capacitors has attracted much research interest in recent years. As an important category of dielectric materials, the energy storage potential of the tetragonal tungsten bronze structure ceramic has been underestimated for a long time due to the lower dielectric constant and low breakdown strength.



Energy Storage Materials. Volume 49, August 2022, Pages 370-379. (RAAB) is a potential candidate for safe and cost-effective energy storage device. Although tungsten oxide is a promising intercalation anode material to accommodate various metallic charge carriers, its main bottlenecks of application are the low conductivity and sluggish

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Article 1 Temperature-Stable Energy Storage Properties of Tungsten 2 Bronze Type Compounds 3 Xi Shi<sup>1\*</sup> and Neamul H Khansur<sup>1\*</sup> 4 1Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Friedrich -Alexander University Erlangen N<sup>o</sup>rnberg (FAU), 5 Erlangen, Germany 6 \* Correspondence: to whom correspondence should be addressed: xi.shi@fau ; ???



The ever-growing pressure from the energy crisis and environmental pollution has promoted the development of efficient multifunctional electric devices. The energy storage and multicolor electrochromic (EC) characteristics have gained tremendous attention for novel devices in the past several decades. The precise design of EC electroactive materials can ???



Lithium???ion batteries are widely used as reliable electrochemical energy storage devices due to their high energy density and excellent cycling performance. The search for anode materials with excellent electrochemical performances remains critical to the further development of lithium???ion batteries. Tungsten???based materials are receiving considerable attention as ???



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The research for three-dimension (3D) printing carbon and carbide energy storage devices has attracted widespread exploration interests. Being designable in structure and materials, graphene oxide (GO) and MXene accompanied with a direct ink writing exhibit a promising prospect for constructing high areal and volume energy density devices. This review ???



Energy Storage Materials. Volume 45, March 2022, Pages 1229-1237. The solvothermal and annealing method was used to prepare a series of tungsten selenide materials, similar to the previous reports [33, 43]. Firstly, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were activated. 2 g CNTs was added in a round-bottom flask containing 60 mL concentrated nitric acid



High-energy-density lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) are urgently important for energy storage systems, such as electric vehicles and large-scale energy storage [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]. Layer-structured LiTMO 2 (transition metal (TM) = Mn, Co, Ni) oxides are ideal high-energy LIB cathodes due to their 2D structure, which facilitates Li + (de)intercalation and the ability of TM ???



Dielectric energy-storage capacitors, known for their ultrafast discharge time and high-power density, find widespread applications in high-power pulse devices. However, ceramics featuring a tetragonal tungsten bronze structure (TTBs) have received limited attention due to their lower energy-storage capacity compared to perovskite counterparts.



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The good energy storage performance of BNT-0.1BN ceramic can be attributed to greatly increased relaxation behavior and  $E_b$  arisen from BN addition, indicating that merging with tungsten bronze structured materials is an feasible way to obtain high  $E_b$  and good energy storage performance in perovskite materials.



Repairable electrochromic energy storage devices: A durable material with balanced performance based on titanium dioxide/tungsten trioxide nanorod array composite structure. which were far from the performance of most reported tungsten oxide materials nowadays [17], [29], [31], [32]. While, it should be pointed out that the excellent



In particular, electrochemical decomposition to produce hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) and oxygen ( $O_2$ ) is a promising solution; that is, the conversion of excess intermittent electrical energy into a stable chemical fuel [12, 13]. The electrochemical splitting of water is the flow of electrons through a chain, where protons (or water molecules) are reduced to  $H_2$  at the ???



Energy and environmental issues received widespread attentions due to the fast growth of world population and rapid development of social economy. As a transition metal dichalcogenide, tungsten disulfide ( $WS_2$ ) nanomaterials make important research progress in the field of energy conversion and storage. In view of the versatile and rich microstructure of these ???



Dielectric ceramics with relaxor characteristics are promising candidates to meet the demand for capacitors of next-generation pulse devices. Herein, a lead-free Sb-modified ( $Sr_{0.515}Ba_{0.47}Gd_{0.01}$ ) ( $Nb_{1.9-x}Ta_{0.1}Sb_x$ )O<sub>6</sub> (SBGNT-based) tungsten bronze ceramic is designed and fabricated for high-density energy storage capacitors. Using a B-site engineering ???



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In the field of dielectric energy storage, achieving the combination of high recoverable energy density ( $W_{rec}$ ) and high storage efficiency (??) remains a major challenge. Here, a high-entropy design in tungsten bronze ceramics is proposed with disordered polarization functional cells, which disrupts the long-range ferroelectric order into diverse polar ???



In recent years, tungsten disulfide ( $WS_2$ ) and tungsten selenide ( $WSe_2$ ) have emerged as favorable electrode materials because of their high theoretical capacity, large interlayer spacing, and high chemical activity; nevertheless, they have relatively low electronic conductivity and undergo large volume expansion during cycling, which greatly hinder them in ???



Innovation Laboratory for Sciences and Technologies of Energy Materials of Fujian Province (IKKEM), Xiamen, 361005 China thereby constraining their applicability in electrochromic energy storage devices (EESDs). Here, the amorphous hydrated tungsten oxide films with large optical modulation, fast response speed, large capacity, and high



Read the latest articles of Energy Storage Materials at ScienceDirect , Elsevier's leading platform of peer-reviewed scholarly literature. Skip to main content. ADVERTISEMENT Modulating charge storage mechanism of cobalt-tungsten nitride electrodes using in situ formed metal-p-n heterojunction for ultrahigh energy density supercapattery.



The tetragonal tungsten bronze structure  $Sr_{4.5-x}Ba_xSm_{0.5}Zr_{0.5}Nb_{9.5}O_{30}$  ( $x = 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5$ ) ceramics were prepared by the strategy of co-doping  $Ba^{2+}$ ,  $Sr^{2+}$ ,  $Sm^{3+}$  in the A-site and



As a vital material utilized in energy storage capacitors, dielectric ceramics have widespread applications in high-power pulse devices. However, the development of dielectric ceramics with both high energy density and efficiency at high temperatures poses a significant challenge. In this study,

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