





Can organic active materials be used for electrochemical energy storage? In particular, the replacement of environmentally questionable metals by more sustainable organic materials is on the current research agenda. This review presents recent results regarding the developments of organic active materials for electrochemical energy storage.





Can organic materials be used for energy storage? Organic materials have gained significant attention in recent years for their potential usein energy storage applications (Iji et al. 2003; Solak and Irmak 2023; Duan et al. 2021). They offer unique advantages such as low cost, abundance, lightweight, flexibility, and sustainability compared to traditional inorganic materials.





Can functional organic materials be used for energy storage and conversion? The review of functional organic materials for energy storage and conversion has revealed several key findings and insights that underscore their significant potentialin advancing energy technologies. These materials have demonstrated remarkable promise in meeting the increasing demand for efficient and sustainable energy solutions.





What are the different types of organic materials? The review covers various types of organic materials,including organic polymers,small molecules,and organic???inorganic hybrids,that have shown promising performance in energy storage and conversion devices.





Are organic materials the future of energy storage & conversion? As research and development continue to advance in this field, organic materials are expected to play an increasingly pivotal role in shaping the future of technology and innovation. To fully harness the potential of functional organic materials in energy storage and conversion, future research efforts should prioritize several key areas.







What is energy storage & conversion in functional organic materials? In summary, the integration of energy storage and conversion capabilities in functional organic materials represents a paradigm shift toward more efficient, cost-effective, and versatile energy devices.





Quinones represent the most popular group of organic active materials for electrochemical energy storage. 24 They offer a stable and reversible redox chemistry, a wide range of electrochemical potentials, and a ???



Organic batteries are considered as an appealing alternative to mitigate the environmental footprint of the electrochemical energy storage technology, which relies on materials and processes requiring lower energy consumption, generation of less harmful waste and disposed material, as well as lower CO 2 emissions. In the past decade, much effort has ???





Energy storage and conversion are vital for addressing global energy challenges, particularly the demand for clean and sustainable energy. Functional organic materials are gaining interest as





ConspectusWith the ever-increasing demand on energy storage systems and subsequent mass production, there is an urgent need for the development of batteries with not only improved electrochemical performance but also better sustainability-related features such as environmental friendliness and low production cost. To date, transition metals that are sparse ???





Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, are taking up a growing portion of total energy consumption of human society. Owing to the intermittent and fluctuating power output of these energy sources, electrochemical energy storage and conversion technologies, such as rechargeable batteries, electrochemical capacitors, electrolyzers, and fuel cells, are playing ???



Energy Storage Materials. Volume 50, September 2022, Pages 105-138. Recent Progress in Organic Species for Redox Flow Batteries. Therefore, the development of high solubility and multielectron transfer storage organic species (e.g., acylpyridinium-based molecules) is promising. The solubility of organic species can be enhanced by adding



Organic cathode materials, along with low-cost anode materials (aluminium, zinc, etc. []), can further reduce battery costs 2018, Kim et al. [] applied a redox-active triangular phenanthrenequinone-based macrocycle [] as cathode material into an aluminum battery. The large triangular structure of the material can allow the reversible embedding and detachment ???



Aqueous organic redox flow batteries (AORFBs) hold promise for safe, sustainable and cost-effective grid energy storage. However, developing catholyte redox molecules with the desired stability



Organic& #8211;inorganic nanodielectricOrganic-inorganic nanodielectrics materials are frequently employed for energy storageEnergy storage due to their superior electrical, thermal, and mechanical capabilities. While ???





Additionally, metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) with structural versatility, tunable components, and excellent stability are promising electrode materials for future energy storage devices, while the study for MOFs used in battery systems is still in the early stage.



PCM as a reusable and clean energy storage material, can absorb and release heat in a narrow temperature range by means of its own phase change [[15], Introduction of an organic acid phase changing material into metal???organic frameworks and the study of its thermal properties. J Mater Chem A, 4 (2016), pp. 7641-7649.



Energy Storage Materials. Volume 41, October 2021, Pages 738-747. Ultra-Stable, Ultra-Long-Lifespan and Ultra-High-Rate Na-ion Batteries Using Small-Molecule Organic Cathodes In this article, we formally propose the science concept of "single-molecule-energy-storage" for organic electrodes and make a prediction: In the future,



Energy Storage Materials. Volume 69, May 2024, 103407. The guarantee of large-scale energy storage: Non-flammable organic liquid electrolytes for high-safety sodium ion batteries. Author links open overlay panel Xiangwu Chang a 1, Zhuo Yang a 1, Yang Liu a, Jian Chen a, Minghong Wu a, Li Li a b, Shulei Chou b, Yun Qiao a.



The electrode materials are key components for batteries and supercapacitors, which influence the practical energy and power density. Metal-organic frameworks possessing unique morphology, high specific surface area, functional linkers, and metal sites are excellent electrode materials for electrochemical energy storage devices.





To ease the worldwide energy problem, the development of energy storage devices, especially rechargeable batteries, is of great significance [1, 2].On account of their nonhazardous nature, high theoretical specific capacity (820 mAh g ???1), abundance and the low redox potential (???0.76 V vs. standard hydrogen electrode (SHE)) of zinc, aqueous ???



ConspectusLithium ion batteries (LIBs) with inorganic intercalation compounds as electrode active materials have become an indispensable part of human life. However, the rapid increase in their annual production raises concerns about limited mineral reserves and related environmental issues. Therefore, organic electrode materials (OEMs) for rechargeable ???



Harnessing new materials for developing high-energy storage devices set off research in the field of organic supercapacitors. Various attractive properties like high energy density, lower device weight, excellent cycling ???



Organic redox compounds are a fascinating class of active materials used in energy storage applications. The structural diversity as well as ability to be molecularly tailored assists in fine-tuning of their electrochemical properties at the molecular level, which is highly desired for performance improvemen Journal of Materials Chemistry A Recent Review Articles



Phase change materials (PCMs) possess exceptional thermal storage properties, which ultimately reduce energy consumption by converting energy through their inherent phase change process. Biomass materials offer the advantages of wide availability, low cost, and a natural pore structure, making them suitable Journal of Materials Chemistry A ???





Energy Storage Materials is an international multidisciplinary journal for communicating scientific and technological advances in the field of materials and their devices for advanced energy storage and relevant energy conversion (such as in metal-O2 battery). It publishes comprehensive research articles including full papers and short communications, as well as topical feature ???



Quinones represent the most popular group of organic active materials for electrochemical energy storage. 24 They offer a stable and reversible redox chemistry, a wide range of electrochemical potentials, and a facile synthetic access. 25 The electrochemical charge storage is based on the transition between the reduced hydroquinone and the



Energy storage is a necessity for the electrification of the modern world and the progression towards renewable energy. Designing new and innovative energy storage alternatives is one of the many challenges taken on by the Nuckolls group at Columbia University. More precisely, organic materials for energy storage with facile synthesis methods, non-toxic materials, and ???



Fatty alcohols have been identified as promising organic phase change materials (PCMs) for thermal energy storage, because of their suitable temperature range, nontoxicity and can be obtained from





An effective way to store thermal energy is employing a latent heat storage system with organic/inorganic phase change material (PCM). PCMs can absorb and/or release a remarkable amount of latent





During the development of PCMs, many kinds of materials have been deeply studied, including inorganic compounds (salts and hydrated salts) and organic compounds, such as, paraffins [5, 6], fatty acids [7], and polyethylene glycols (PEGs) [8]. Generally, the ideal PCMs should satisfy the required thermophysical and chemical properties, such as suitable phase ???



The most prevailing synthesis methods for MOFs are hydrothermal and solvothermal approaches (Fig. 2) [18], which have reaction times from several hours to days a typical solution-based MOFs forming process, a nanoporous material can be formed through a process of nucleation and spreading, and then multiple nucleation aggregate with surface ???



As an alternative to conventional inorganic intercalation electrode materials, organic electrode materials are promising candidates for the next generation of sustainable and versatile energy ???



Organic materials are promising candidates a new platform for the Li-ion battery community to design organic electrode materials for eco-friendly and sustainable energy storage and conversion



Harnessing new materials for developing high-energy storage devices set off research in the field of organic supercapacitors. Various attractive properties like high energy density, lower device weight, excellent cycling stability, and impressive pseudocapacitive nature make organic supercapacitors suitable candidates for high-end storage device applications.







Materials that change phase (e.g., via melting) can store thermal energy with energy densities comparable to batteries. Phase change materials will play an increasing role in reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, by scavenging thermal energy for later use. Therefore, it is useful to have summaries of phase change properties over a wide range of materials. In the ???