



Are zinc-based microelectrochemical energy storage devices a promising candidate? In order to keep rapid pace with increasing demand of wearable and miniature electronics, zinc-based microelectrochemical energy storage devices (MESDs), as a promising candidate, have gained increasing attention attributed to low cost, environmental benign, and high performance.



What are Zn-based electrochemical energy storage devices? Zn-based electrochemical energy storage devices, including Zn-ion batteries (ZIBs), Zn-ion hybrid capacitors (ZIHCs), and Zn-air batteries (ZABs), have been considered strong contenders. Tremendous research efforts have been devoted to studying these devices, their constituting components, and their materials.



Should Zn metal be widely used in electrochemical energy storage devices? Several previous review articles have discussed this issue. [11,130]These articles' proposed test conditions and device structures should be widely adopted in future studies. Zn metal is the most widely used electrode in Zn-based electrochemical energy storage devices.



Are aqueous zinc-based batteries a good choice for energy storage? Aqueous zinc-based batteries (AZBs) are emerging as a compelling candidate for large-scale energy storage systems due to their cost-effectiveness, environmental friendliness, and inherent safety.



Which electrochemical energy storage devices have the best energy density? Lithium-ion batteries, sodium-ion batteries, redox flow batteries and sodium-sulfur batteries, as well as fuel cells, exhibit excellent energy density. The above electrochemical energy storage devices have been relatively mature in commercial applications [,,,,,,].







Which materials are suitable for zinc ion storage? According to the current reports, layered or tunnel materials, which possess large diffusion pathways and enable rapid diffusion kinetics for Zn 2+, are considered as ideal search target for zinc-ion storage. Besides, the environmental friendliness and the inexpensiveness are as well crucial for commercial application in the future.





Toward practical aqueous zinc-ion batteries for electrochemical energy storage. Author links open overlay panel and holds a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in solid state ???





Owing to the low-cost, high abundance, environmental friendliness and inherent safety of zinc, ARZIBs have been regarded as one of alternative candidates to lithium-ion ???





Solar energy, wind energy, and tidal energy are clean, efficient, and renewable energy sources that are ideal for replacing traditional fossil fuels. However, the intermittent ???





As attractive alternatives for lithium-based MESDs, zinc-based MESDs with great potential to produce high volumetric capacity utilizing environmentally friendly raw materials have captured increasing attentions, due to the abundant reserves, ???





This article reviews some widely used carbon materials in zinc ion storage devices, including hollow carbon spheres, activated carbon, N-doped porous carbon, graphene, and carbon ???



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As an important energy storage device, the rechargeable battery is widely used in various types of electronic equipment [3, 4]. Among the various rechargeable batteries, lithium ???



The development of rechargeable Zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs) has been hindered by the lack of efficient cathode materials due to the strong binding of divalent zinc ions with the host lattice. Herein, we report a strategy that ???





An electrochemical zinc ion capacitor (ZIC) is a hybrid supercapacitor composed of a porous carbon cathode and a zinc anode. Based on the low-cost features of carbon and zinc metal, ZIC is a potential candidate ???





Electrochemical energy storage (EES) systems are considered to be one of the best choices for storing the electrical energy generated by renewable resources, such as wind, solar radiation, and tidal power.



Aqueous zinc-ion batteries (AZIBs) have received extensive attention for practical energy storage because of their uniqueness in low cost, high safety and eco-friendliness [1, ???





As an economical and safer alternative to lithium, zinc (Zn) is promising for realizing new high-performance electrochemical energy storage devices, such as Zn-ion batteries, Zn-ion hybrid capacitors, and Zn-air batteries. Well-designed ???





Electrolyte additive as an innovative energy storage technology has been widely applied in battery field. It is significant that electrolyte additive can address many of critical ???





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