

According to Table S1, more than half of high OER efficiency ( $>80\%$ ) Li-air batteries have adopted Li negative electrode protection, including negative electrode interface modification, 33 and the use of solid electrolyte (e.g., lithium-ion-conducting glass ceramics [LICGC],  $\text{Li}_{1.5}\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_{1.5}(\text{PO}_4)_3$  [LAGP]) 24 or pretreated Li. 16, 26 Among the ...

The Li-air battery, which uses  $\text{O}_2$  derived from air, has the highest theoretical specific energy (energy per unit mass) of any battery technology,  $3,500 \text{ Wh kg}^{-1}$  (refs 5,6). Estimates of ...

Li-air batteries are considered as an emerging energy source for electric cars with the theoretical specific energy of  $11,400 \text{ Wh kg}^{-1}$ . 1 Delivered energy density is 3-10 times greater than current new energy batteries such as Zn-air batteries and Li-ion batteries. 2-5 As we know, the aqueous Li-air battery was proposed firstly by Lockheed, and the corrosion of the ...

But a recent paper describes a battery that uses lithium metal at one electrode and lithium air for the second. By some measures, the battery has decent performance out to over 1,000 charge ...

The air electrode AB 2 @CNT 8, which has the best ORR performance, as well as the AB air electrode as a comparison, were used to assemble alkaline zinc-air batteries where the zinc sheet ( $2.4 \times 4.5 \text{ cm}^2$ ) and the air electrode were fixed in a battery mould. The zinc sheet was directly inserted into the electrolyte, while for the air electrode ...

Note that the separator does not involve directly in any cell reactions, but its structure and properties play a significant role in determining the battery performance, including cycle life, safety, energy density, and power ...

Lithium nitrate ( $\text{LiNO}_3$ ) has been used as the electrolyte salt for Lithium-air battery (LAB), both to protect the lithium metal anode and to generate  $\text{NO}_2^-$  anions that function as the redox mediator (RM) reducing the charging voltage. However, this RM effect minimally improves cycling performance because only a low  $\text{NO}_2^-$  concentration is produced. . ...

The Li-air battery consists of a lithium metal negative electrode and a porous positive electrode, separated by an organic electrolyte. On discharge, at the positive electrode,  $\text{O}_2$  is ...

Galvanic couples based on the use of ambient oxygen offer significant gravimetric and volumetric advantages relative to conventional couples. Since the positive electrode ( $\text{O}_2$ ) contributes no weight to the battery (prior to cell discharge), the theoretical energy density for metal-air couples,  $\text{M} + x\text{O}_2 = \text{MO}_{2x}$ , as shown in Table 6.1, can be exceptionally high.

Lithium-air batteries are among the candidates for next-generation batteries because of their high energy density (3500 Wh/kg). The past 20 years have ...

By contrast, Non-aqueous lithium-air batteries (LABs), also known as lithium-oxygen batteries ... Low-tortuosity, hierarchical porous structure  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  @carbonized wood integrated electrode for lithium-ion battery. Appl. Phys. Lett., 121 (2022), Article 063901. View in Scopus Google Scholar

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