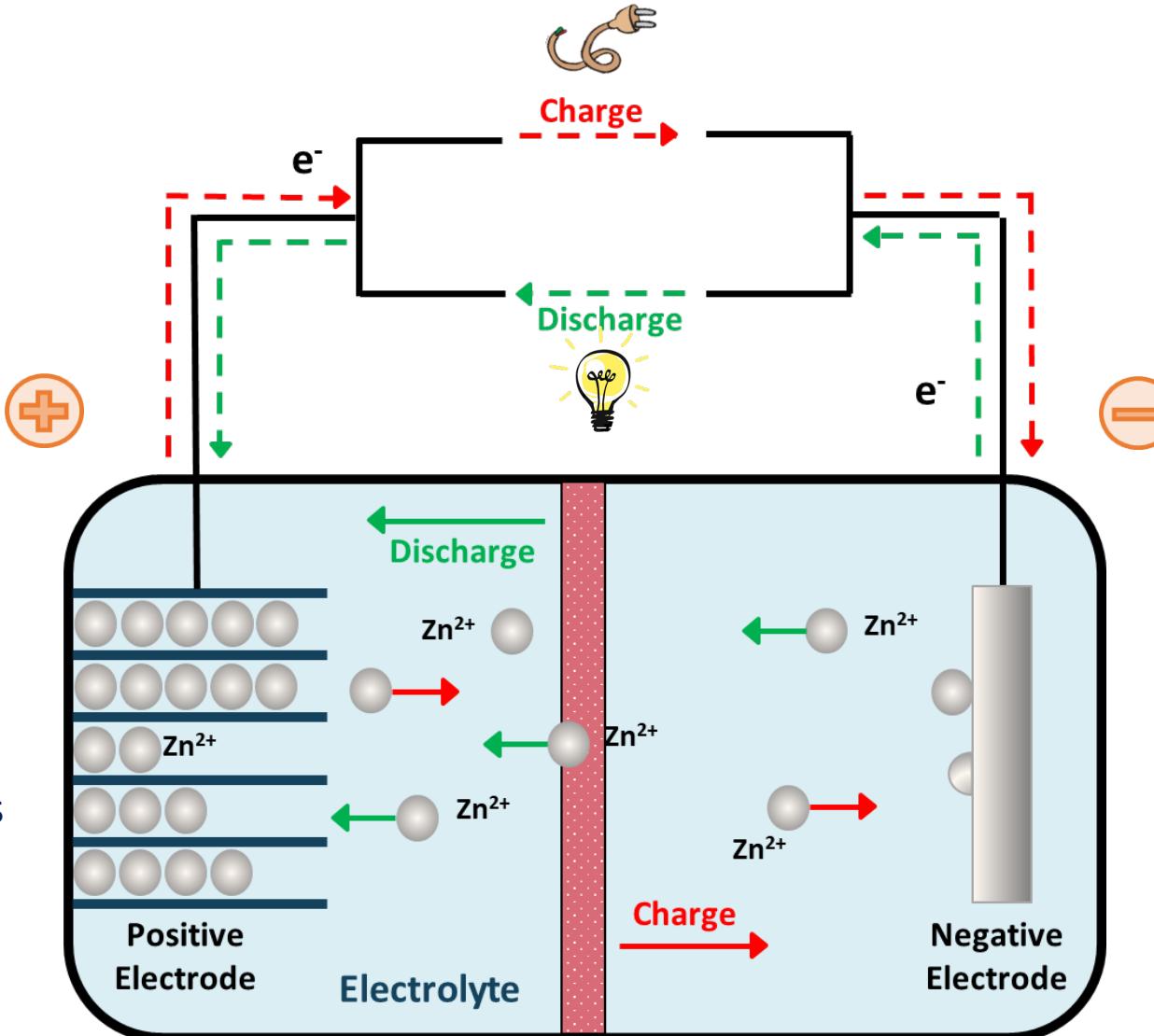
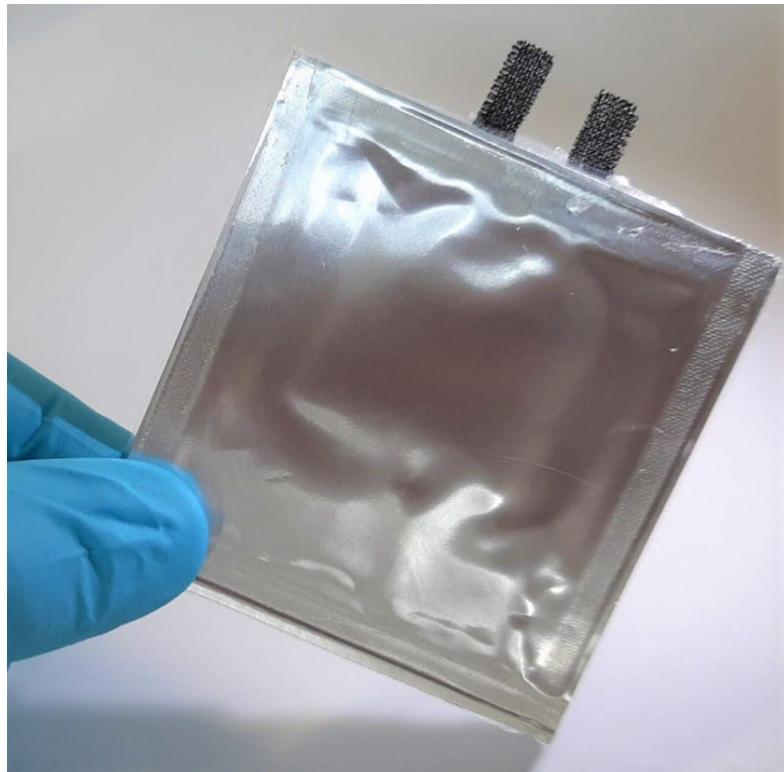


# Aqueous Zn-Ion Batteries

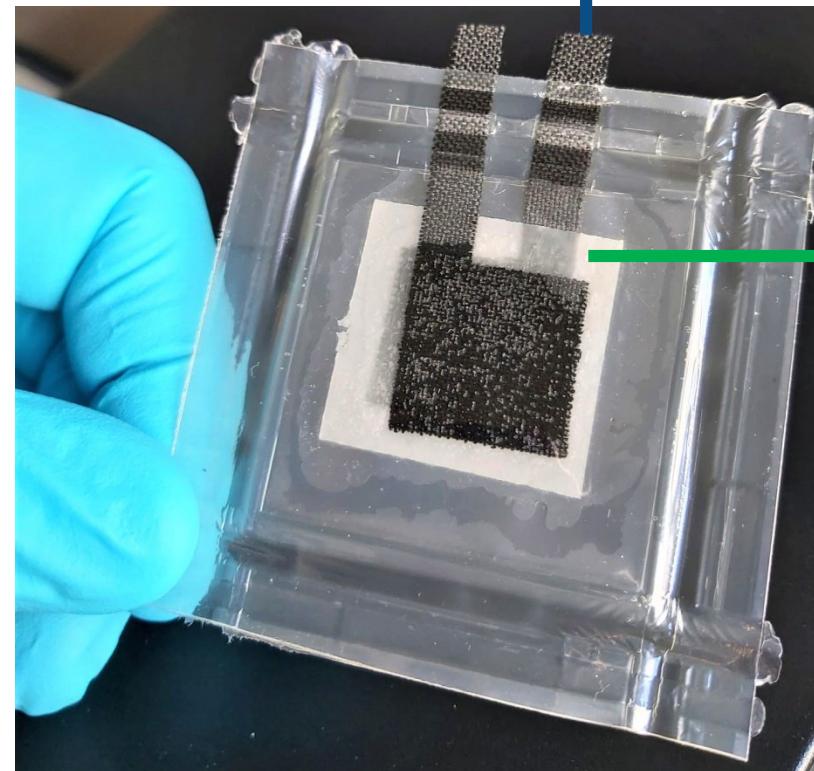


# Aqueous Zn-Ion Batteries: Full Cell



MnO<sub>2</sub>-based positive  
electrode (cathode)

Zn-based negative  
electrode (anode)

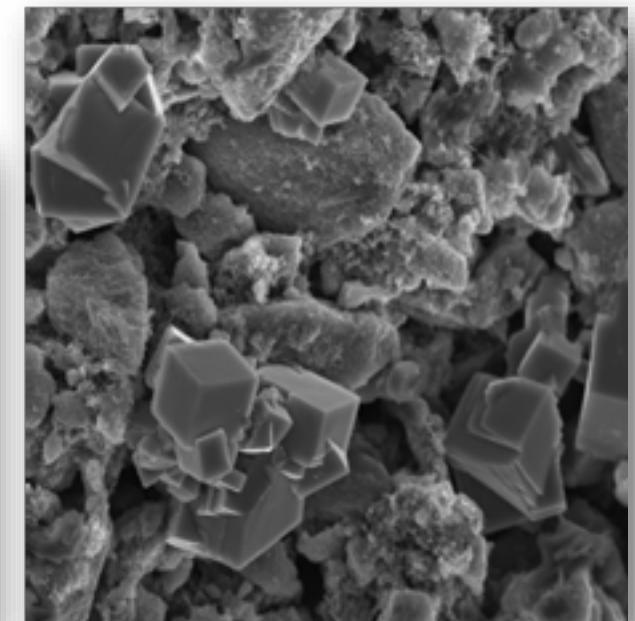
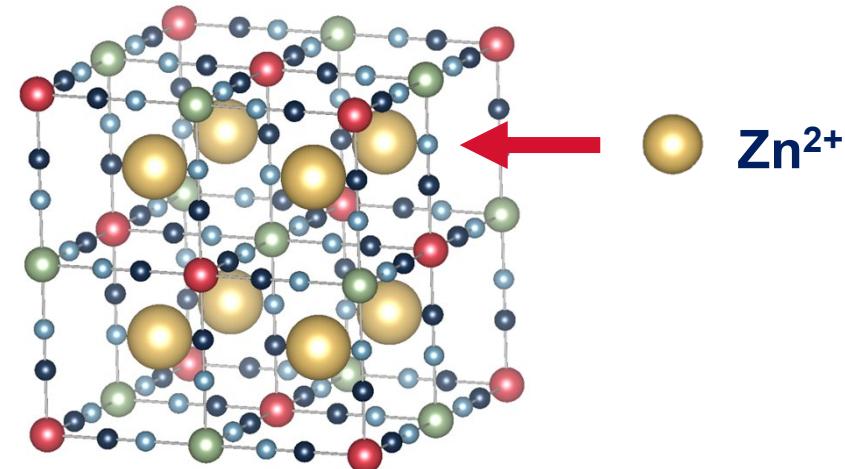
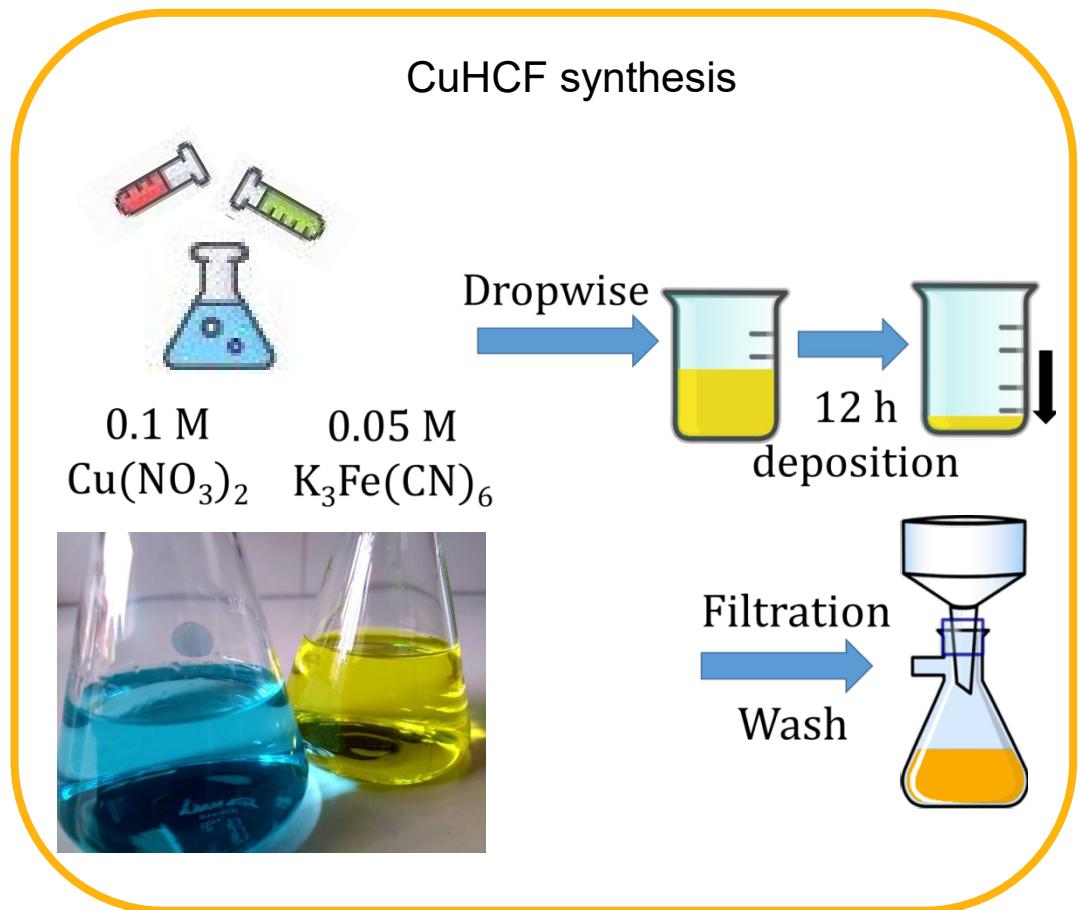


Separator with  
aqueous  
Zn<sup>2+</sup>-containing  
electrolyte

# Copper Hexacyanoferrate - CuHCF

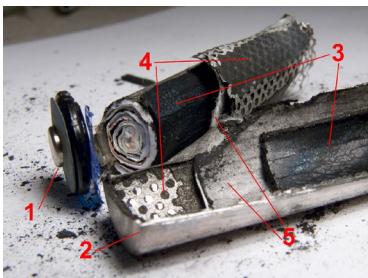
Copper Hexacyanoferrate

$KCu[Fe(CN)_6]$



# Commercially Available Aqueous Batteries

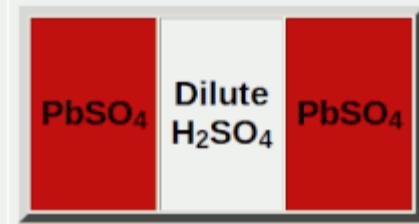
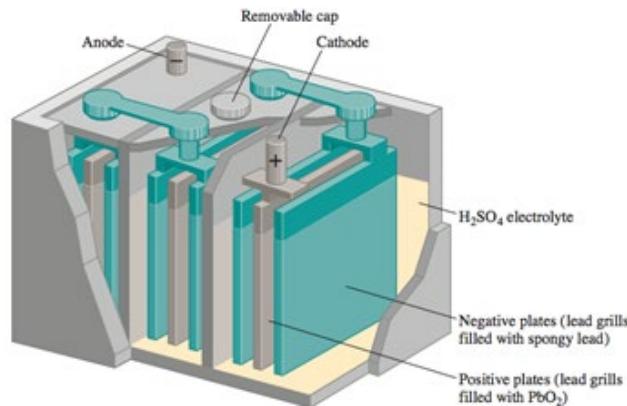
## Nickel–metal hydride battery (NiMH)



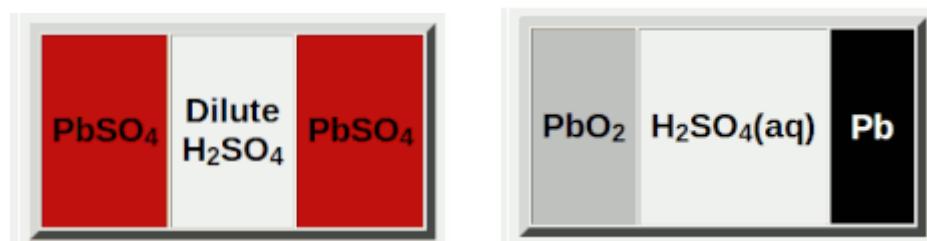
## Nickel-Zinc battery (NiZn)



## Lead-acid battery

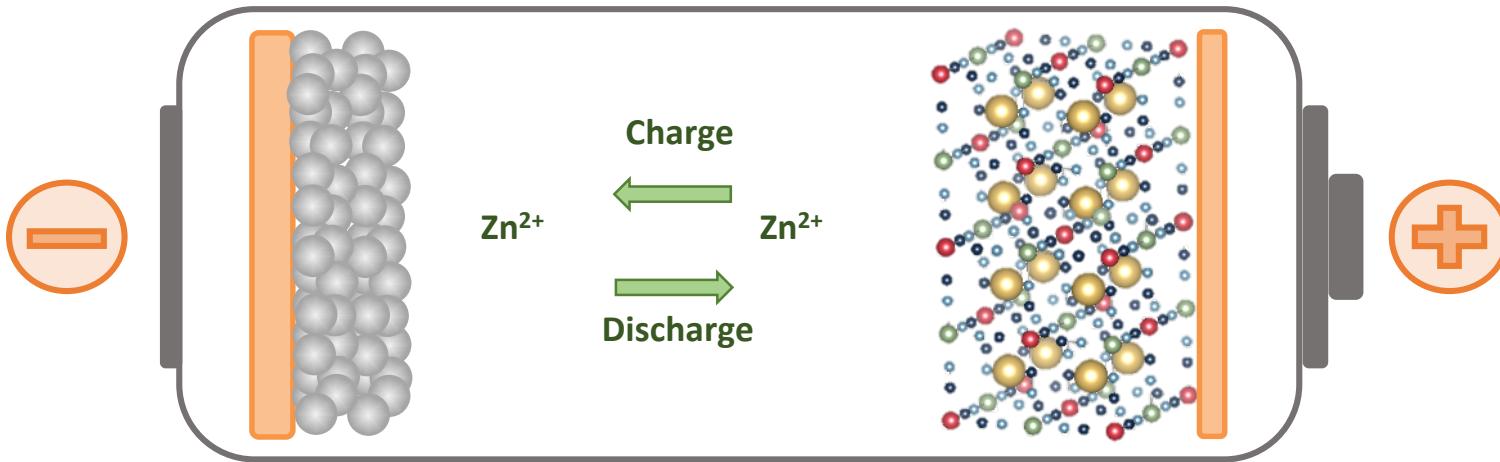


Discharged



Charged

# Zinc Challenges

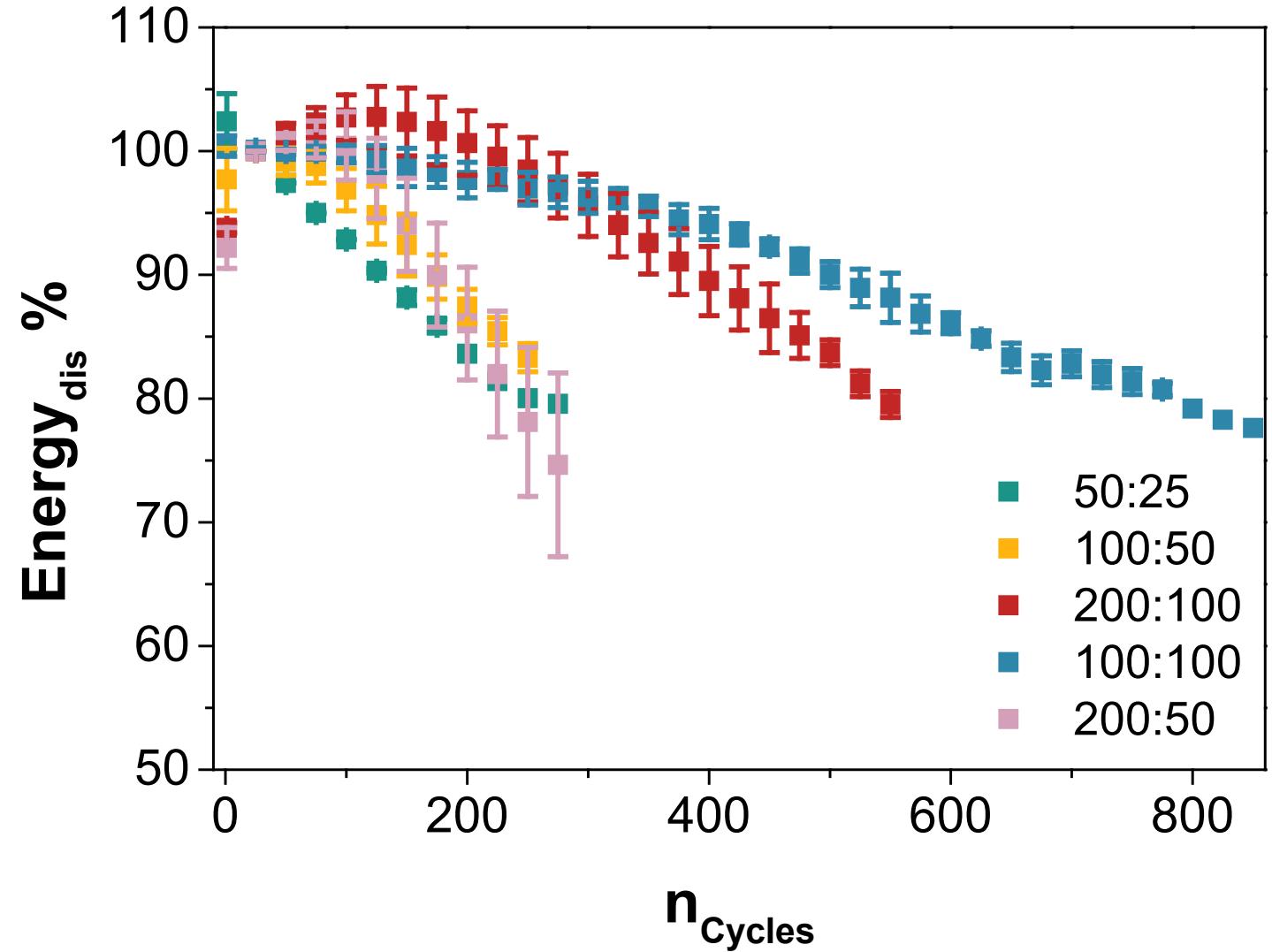
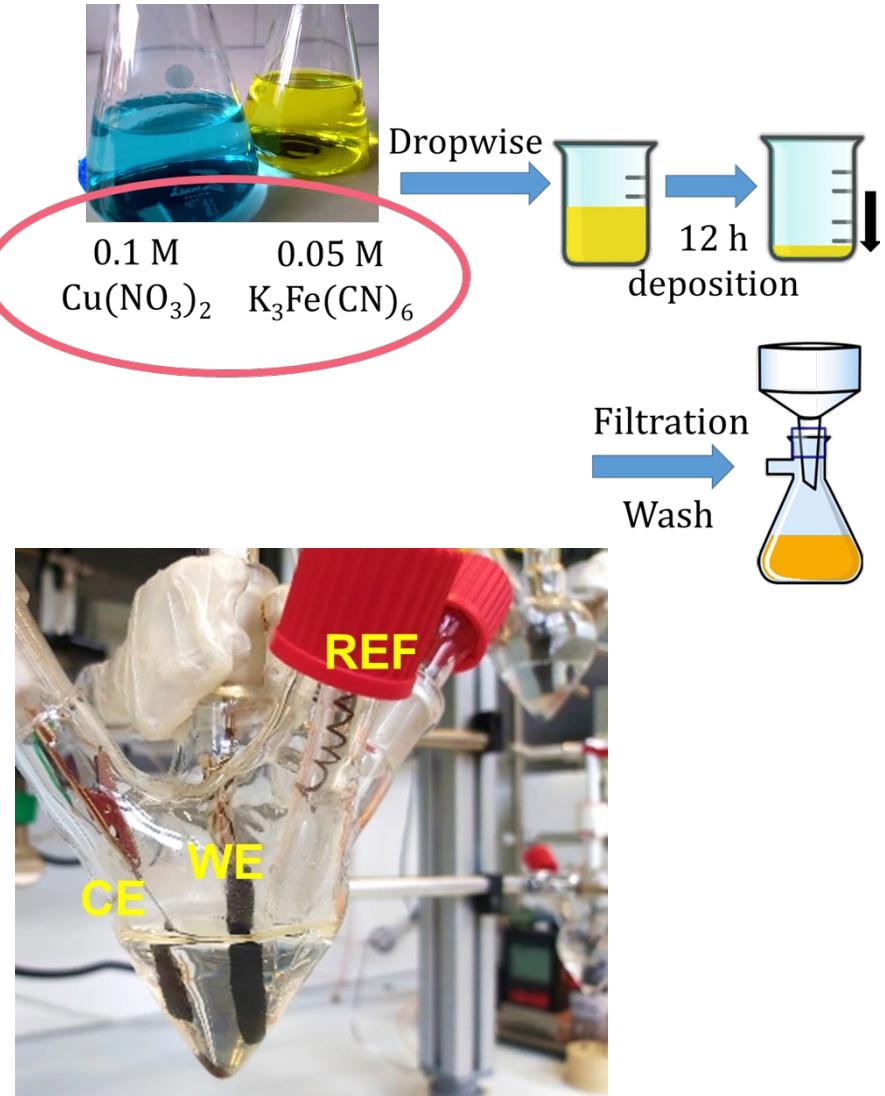


- High energy density
- Non-toxic
- Cheap

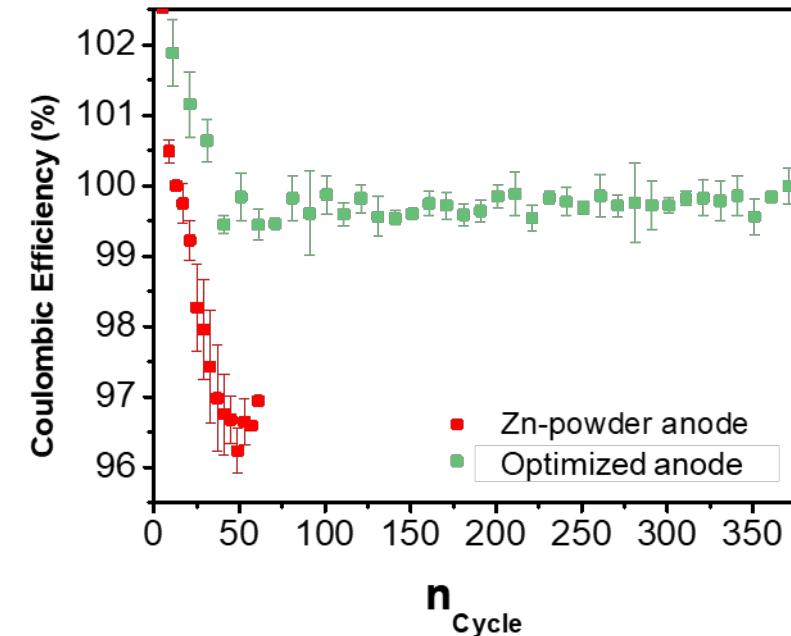
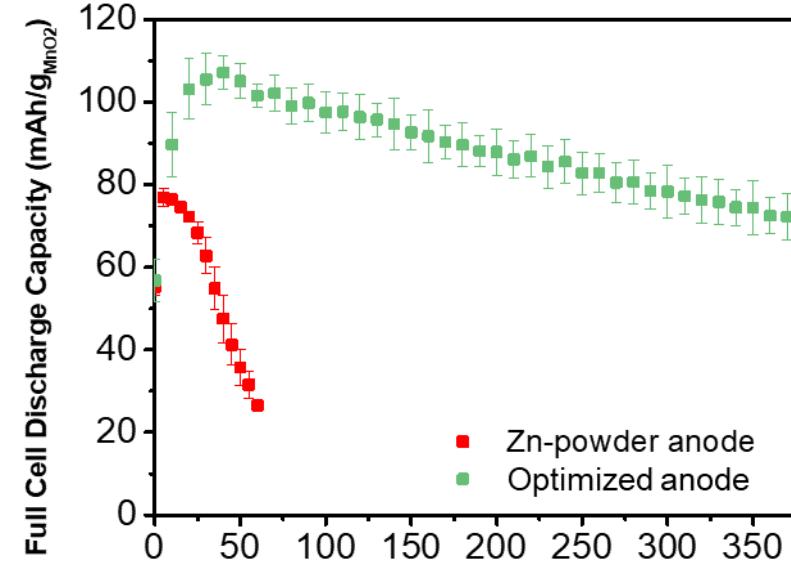
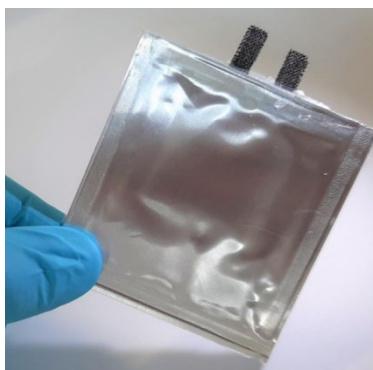
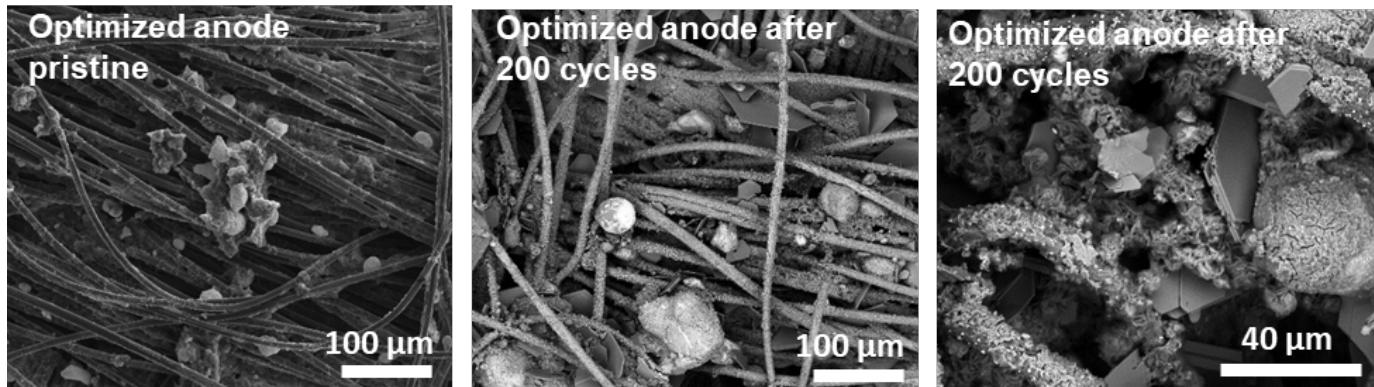
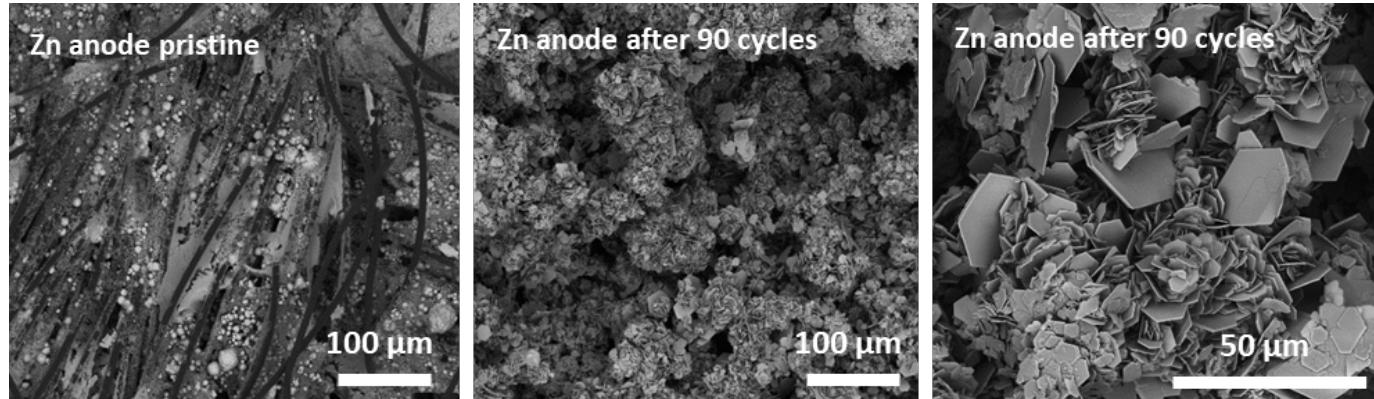


- Non-homogeneous Zn deposition (dendrite formation) → Alkaline pH
- Parasitic  $H_2$  evolution reaction (reduced efficiency) → Neutral / Mild acidic pH

# Our Research



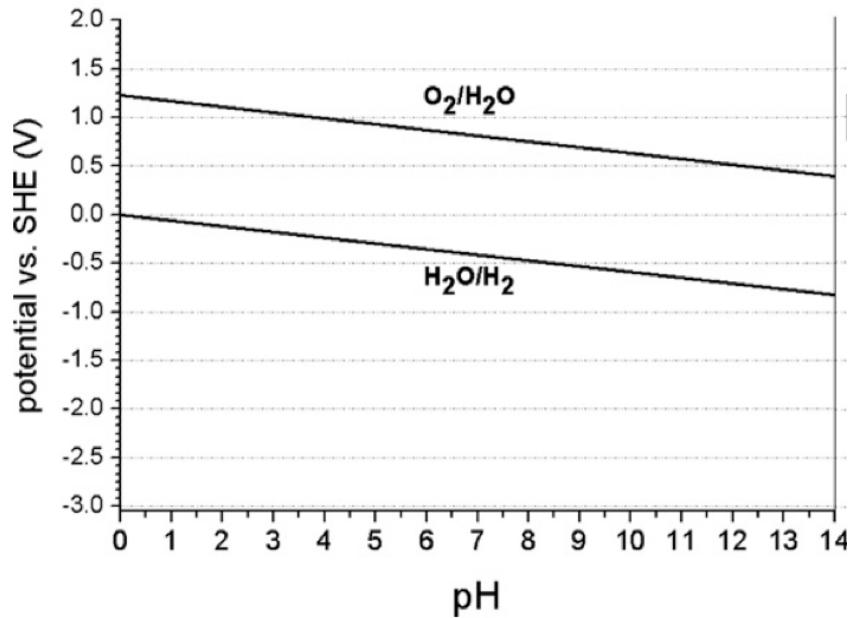
# Our Research



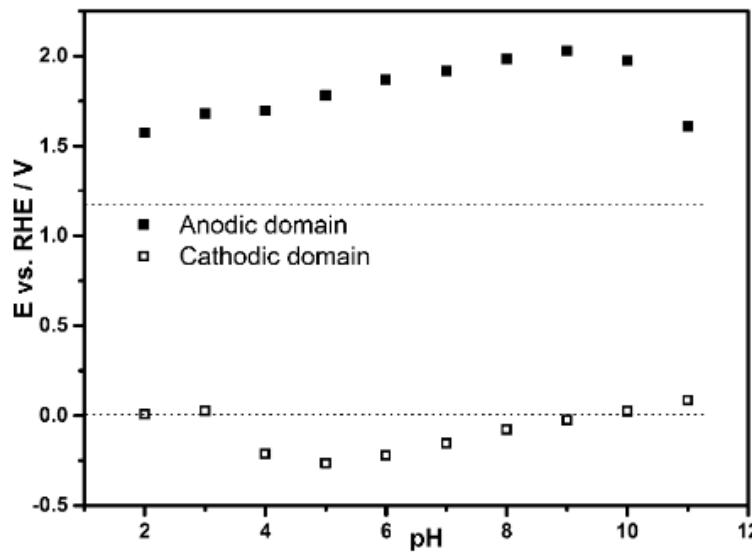
## Advantages

- High power densities
- Cheap
- Non-toxic
- Environmentally friendly
- Sustainable
- Safe

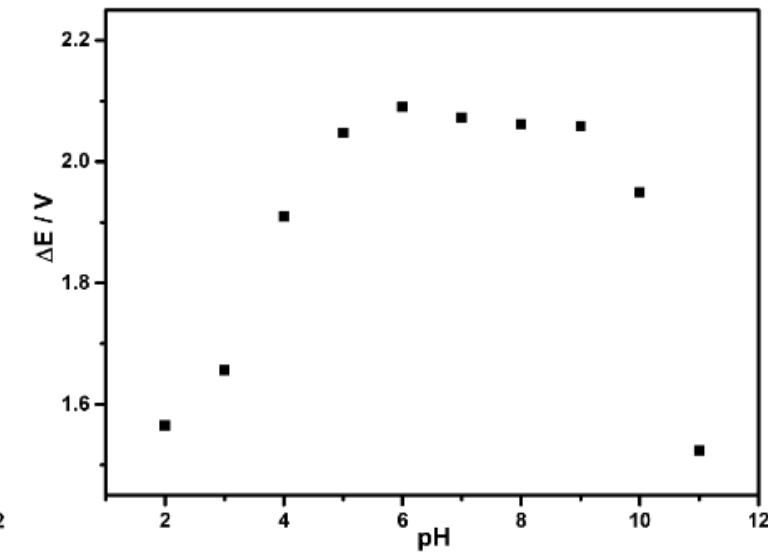
# Water Splitting and Stability Window



Thermodynamic stability window  
of water



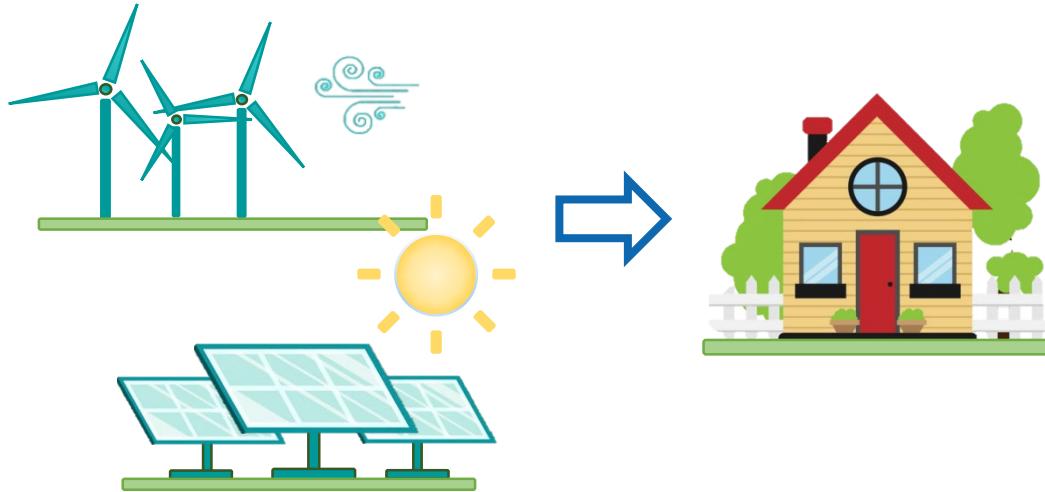
pH effect on the oxidation and  
reduction potential of water with 2  
M Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>



pH effect on the stability window  
of water with 2 M Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

# Potential Applications of the Aqueous Zn-Ion Technology

Stationary energy storage from renewable sources



Medical devices

