





What are the storage mechanisms of alkali metal ions in MOF based materials? As for anodes, the storage mechanisms of alkali metal ions in MOF-based materials can be divided into conversion-type and insertion-type mechanisms[64,65]. For the conversion-type mechanism, metal ions in MOFs are initially reduced, followed by a subsequent alloying reaction with alkali metal ions.





Can theoretical calculations be applied to alkali metal ion batteries? Very few studies balance both experimental methods and theoretical calculations equally [42,43]. In recent years, significant progress has been achieved applying theoretical calculations to energy storage systems, including alkali metal ion batteries.





What are alkali metal ion batteries? What???s this? Alkali metal-ion batteries, such as lithium-ion and sodium-ion batteries, have been widely recognized by both academia and industry for their high energy density, long cycle life, low self-discharge rate, and environmental friendliness.





Are metal-ion batteries the future of energy storage? The next-generation energy storage systems based on metal-ion batteries are essentialfor implementing renewable energy sources and the high-quality development of electric vehicles. Efficient metal-ion batteries require both high energy density and high power density.





What happens when alkali metal ions are inserted into a framework? When alkali metal ions are inserted into the framework, the metal ions in MOF-based materials are reduced to a lower valence state, and the functional groups of the organic linkers (containing oxygen, nitrogen, etc.) can act as active sites for alkali metal-ion storage.







What is the insertion mechanism of alkali metal ions? For the insertion mechanism, alkali metal ions are inserted into the porous structure of MOF-based materials with the framework of MOF-based materials keeping intact, and they have garnered widespread attention due to the structural stability after the insertion/extraction of alkali metal ions.





In this review, we summarize the state-of-the-art in situ tracking of ionic transport processes in tunnel-structured materials for alkali metal-ion batteries (AMIBs) by TEM observation at the ???





The papers for applications of ILs on these materials and devices used in energy storage and conversion by specifically focusing on these applications as electrolytes for Li-ion ???





The multimetallic alloy strategy can not only be utilized in alkali-metal-ion batteries, but also are efficient in the other systems, such as alkaline earth metal-ion batteries [186], ???





To facilitate the widespread adoption of TiO 2-based materials in the emerging energy storage market, this comprehensive review systematically examines the recent advancements in TiO 2 ???







The development and optimization of promising anode material for next-generation alkali metal ion batteries are significant for clean energy evolution. 2D MXenes have drawn extensive attention in electrochemical ???





The electrode materials in alkali-metal-ion batteries can be divided into negative electrode and positive electrode, termed anode and cathode, respectively. which have been ???



Lithium metal is considered to be the most ideal anode because of its highest energy density, but conventional lithium metal???liquid electrolyte battery systems suffer from low Coulombic efficiency, repetitive solid electrolyte interphase ???





In this review, we discuss key results and research directions using carbon electrodes for alkali ion storage. We start the first section with hard carbon (HC), a leading material of interest for ???





With the widespread application of electrical energy storage technology, it is particularly essential to develop a new generation of rechargeable batteries with low cost, high ???





With the increasing demand for electronics and electric vehicles, electrochemical energy storage technology is expected to play a pivotal role in our daily lives. 1 ??? 5 Since the first commercialization of lithium-ion batteries ???





The working principle of AZIBs is similar to the alkaline metal-ion batteries. The cathode materials generally adopt a large tunnel structure or the layered structure with Zn 2+???





Due to their large specific surface area, high porosity, and tunable structural properties, MOFs hold significant promise as components in energy storage systems, including electrodes, electrolytes, and separators for alkali ???





Addressing the need for sustainable energy solutions in today's world is critical. The widespread use of electric vehicles, portable electronic devices, and stationary electricity ???





Since its development in the 1970s, the rechargeable alkali-ion battery has proven to be a truly transformative technology, providing portable energy storage for devices ranging from small portable electronics to sizable ???







The combination of different energy storage mechanisms, i.e. metal-ion insertion at the anode and ion adsorption at the cathode, means they combine the merits of high energy ???





It is also necessary to know the entropy value as the slope and enthalpy at a particular pressure and temperature can vary depending on the value of ??S.While it is generally a given that ??S is dominated by the change in ???





With growing interest in carbon-based materials for energy storage and active research in the field of advanced optoelectronic devices, we theoretically designed ten complexes by cyclo [18]carbon (C18) inside and ???