

Modulating the Electrolyte Inner Solvation Structure via Low Polarity Cosolvent for Low-Temperature Aqueous Zinc-Ion Batteries

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Abstract

Aqueous zinc-ion batteries (AZIBs) are regarded as the promising candidates for large-scale energy storage systems owing to low cost and high safety; however, their applications are restricted by their poor low-temperature performance. Herein, a low-temperature electrolyte for low-temperature AZIBs is designed by introducing low-polarity diglyme (DGM) into an aqueous solution of $\text{Zn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$. The DGM disrupts the hydrogen-bonding network of water and lowers the freezing point of the electrolyte to -105°C . The designed electrolyte achieves ionic conductivity up to 16.18 mS cm^{-1} at -45°C . The DGM and ClO_4^- reconfigure the solvated structure of Zn^{2+} , which is more favorable for the desolvation of Zn^{2+} at low temperatures. In addition, the DGM effectively suppresses the dendrites, hydrogen evolution reaction, and by-products of the zinc anode, improving the cycle stability of the battery. At -20°C , a $\text{Zn}||\text{Zn}$ symmetrical cell is cycled for 4,500 h at 1 mA cm^{-2} and 1 mA h cm^{-2} , and a $\text{Zn}||$ polyaniline (PANI) battery achieves an ultra-long cycle life of 10,000 times. This study sheds light on the future design of electrolytes with high ionic conductivity and easy desolvation at low temperatures for rechargeable batteries.

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