

## **Printable MnO<sub>2</sub> Based Rechargeable Sodium Batteries**

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The inkjet-printed MnO<sub>2</sub> electrode can serve as a cathode material for high performance rechargeable sodium batteries. The as-assembled full cell could reach maximum energy and power densities of 147 Wh·kg<sup>-1</sup><sub>total</sub> and 4.6 kW·kg<sup>-1</sup><sub>total</sub> with average working voltage of 2.3V and ca.100% capacity retention after 100 cycles, which could be anticipated for practical energy applications. The MnO<sub>2</sub> based electrode could achieve simultaneously and unprecedentedly a working voltage of 2.5V, maximum energy and power densities of 587 Wh·kg-1cathode and 75 kW·kg-1cathode respectively with a 99.5% capacity retention for 500 cycles at 1 A·g-1. These values are approaching the targeted sodium ion batteries.

The long-neglected kinetically limitation effect is found to be effective in controlling the redox mechanism. The inkjet-printed  $MnO_2$  electrode shows an enhanced redox activity of  $Mn^{4+}/Mn^{3+}$  couple, along with a fully suppressed redox activity of  $Mn^{3+}/Mn^{2+}$  couple. Owing to the earth-abundant and low cost of sodium (Na) as compared to Li, sodium secondary batteries are envisioned to be a viable alternative to replace the current lithium (Li) based battery industry.



- Low-cost due to abundancy of Na
- As a high-performance rechargeable sodium battery

Systematic illustrations of the  $K_{0.3}MnO_2$  electrode.

- A) Surface view of the TEM image. Scale bar is 100 nm. Inset: the corresponding SAED pattern.
- B) Schematic diagram of the inkjet printing process.C) Surface view of the SEM image. Scale bar is 2 μm.







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