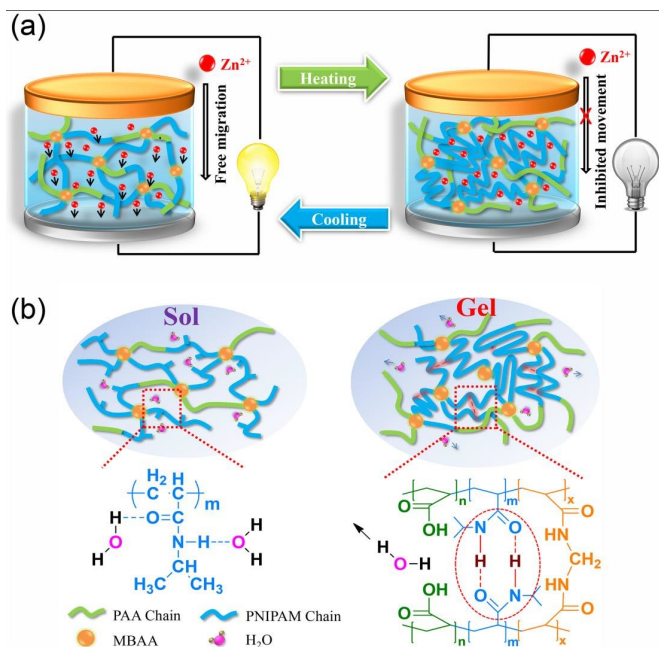


# A smart safe rechargeable zinc ion battery based on sol-gel transition electrolytes

20 July 2018



Schematic illustration of the thermoresponsive Zn<sup>2+</sup>/MnO<sub>2</sub> batteries with reversible sol-gel transition electrolyte. Credit: ©Science China Press

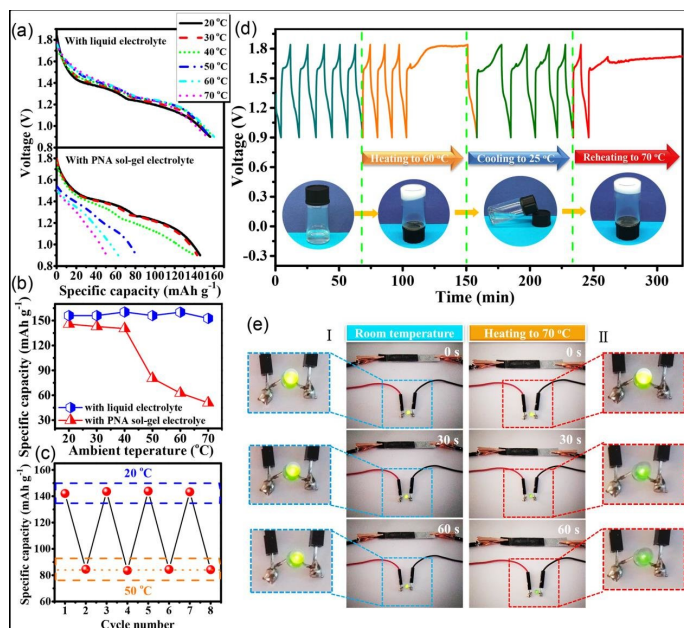
The thermal runaway issue has been a longstanding obstacle impeding the development of high-energy-density, high-power delivery batteries. These batteries would generate a lot of heat in ultrafast charge/discharge process or hazardous conditions, such as overcharging and short-circuits. To dissipate the heat accumulated in the batteries, physical safety designs such as fused disconnect switches, extinguishing agents, and shutdown current collectors have been employed. However, these approaches only provide one-time protection. There is no provision for these strategies to spontaneously restore the original working condition of batteries once the temperature is cooled down. Therefore, intelligent and active internal safety strategies are required for fabricating smart batteries with dynamic

electrochemical performance and self-adaptive response to temperature.

Reversible sol-gel transition hydrogels have received abundant research interest owing to their smart response to ambient [temperature](#). They are normally in flowing liquid state at or below room temperature and can transform into stationary gels when heated above a critical temperature. Moreover, this transition can be reversed after cooling down, displaying interesting temperature-dependent properties. Sol-gel transition polymers may potentially be good candidates for designing advanced batteries with intelligent thermal responsibility.

Recently, a research team led by Prof. Chunyi Zhi from City University of Hong Kong has successfully synthesized a temperature-sensitive sol-gel transition electrolyte comprising proton-incorporated poly(N-isopropylacrylamide-co-acrylic acid) (PNA). They incorporated it into a rechargeable Zn<sup>2+</sup>/MnO<sub>2</sub> battery system. After heating above the low [critical temperature](#), a gelation process occurs in the PNA sol-gel electrolyte and significantly inhibits the migration of zinc ions, leading to a decreased specific capacity and an increased internal resistance of the battery, thus shutting down the battery.

After cooling down, the transition is reversed to liquid state and an original electrochemical performance can be restored. More importantly, unlike traditional strategies, the sol-gel electrolyte endows the thermoresponsive battery with dynamic charge/discharge rate performance at different temperature, enabling "smart" thermal control for the [battery](#). This work represents a feasible concept for self-protection batteries via reversible sol-gel transition.



Dynamic electrochemical performance the thermoresponsive Zn/MnO<sub>2</sub> batteries at different temperature. Credit: ©Science China Press

**More information:** Funian Mo et al, A smart safe rechargeable zinc ion battery based on sol-gel transition electrolytes, *Science Bulletin* (2018). DOI: [10.1016/j.scib.2018.06.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scib.2018.06.019)

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