

Are solid-state batteries the future of energy storage?

Solid-state batteries are widely regarded as one of the next promising energy storage technologies. Here, Wolfgang Zeier and Juergen Janek review recent research directions and advances in the development of solid-state batteries and discuss ways to tackle the remaining challenges for commercialization.

Are raw material supply chain bottlenecks limiting the transition to EVs?

However, raw material supply chain bottlenecks present potential obstacles for an efficient transition to EVs [13,14,15,16]. Compared to ICEVs, five minerals—cobalt, graphite, lithium, nickel, and rare earths—are used to a significantly higher degree in the manufacturing of EVs.

Is lithium-ion interfacial transport a bottleneck in all solid-state batteries?

Using the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S-Li}_6\text{PS}_5\text{Br}$  solid-state battery as an example, the present experimental results demonstrate that lithium-ion interfacial transport over the electrode-electrolyte interfaces is the major bottleneck to lithium-ion transport through all-solid-state batteries.

Should energy storage be co-optimized?

Storage should be co-optimized with clean generation, transmission systems, and strategies to reward consumers for making their electricity use more flexible. Goals that aim for zero emissions are more complex and expensive than net-zero goals that use negative emissions technologies to achieve a reduction of 100%.

How can we reduce supply constraints stemming from processing bottlenecks?

In theory, policies could alleviate supply constraints stemming from processing bottlenecks by defining processing eligibility based on further downstream steps, such as battery-specific processing that South Korea leads [84], instead of primary treatment of raw materials.

Why do active materials expand and contract during battery cycling?

Active materials expand and contract during battery cycling as lithium is extracted and incorporated, together with the reduction and oxidation of (mostly) transition metal ions. Even small volume changes can lead to a substantial strain and corresponding local stress between particles of the active materials and the SE particles [7].

of energy storage and quantify its benefit in alleviating such bottlenecks. In recent literature, the use of energy storage technology has been widely investigated in renewable energy ...

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