

Societal Context

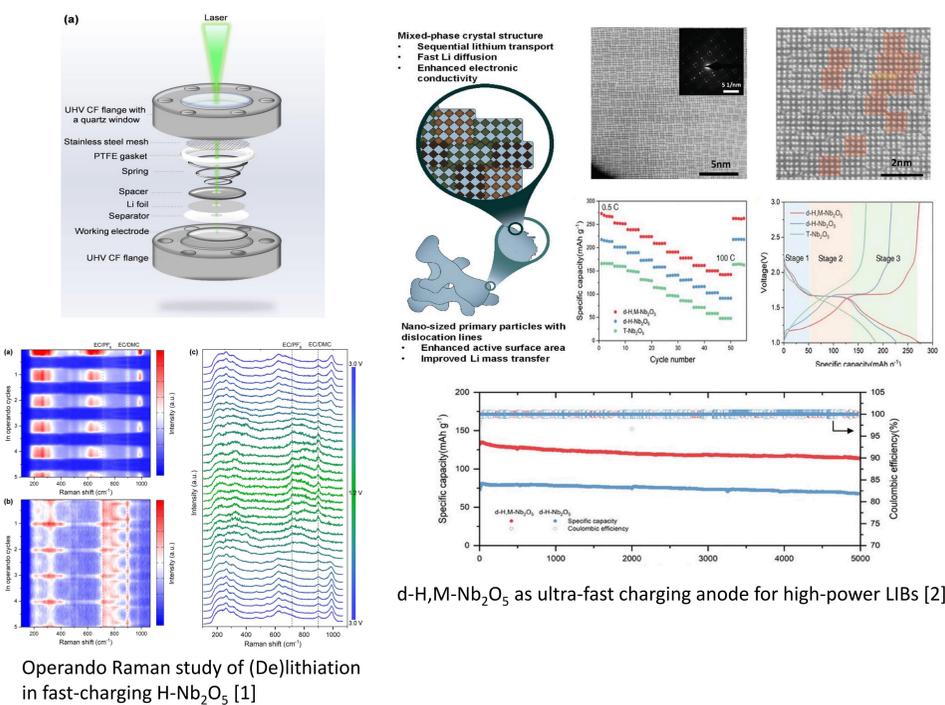
- Electrical Energy Storage & Conversion (EESC) systems are **key** for the development of technologies that are **efficient and sustainable**
- The performance of EESC systems depends on the development of **new materials/nanostructures** with dramatically enhanced ionic/electronic conductivity and catalytic activities
- Advanced EESC systems can enable the deployment of **higher efficiency and greener** methods for chemical conversion and energy storage for applications like **electric vehicles, mobile devices, grid-scale energy storage, and chemical production**

Electrochemical Materials R&D

- The discovery of novel materials/nanostructures are at the center of the creation of next-generation energy storage & conversion systems (e.g., **batteries, fuel cells, electrolyzers**) for renewable energy
- The rates and efficiency of many chemical and energy transformation processes are determined by materials (catalysts, electrodes, etc...)

Lithium-ion Batteries

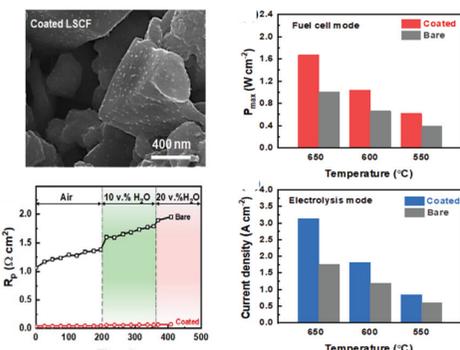
The improvement of lithium-ion batteries requires **development of novel electrode with high capacity and fast charging rate**



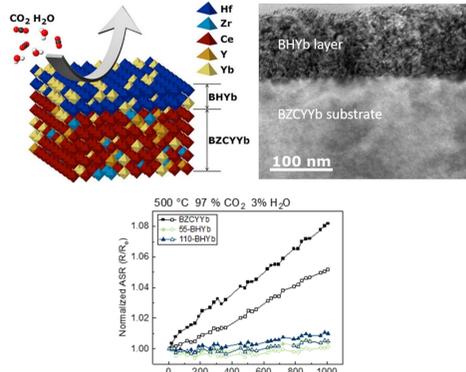
Surface Modification

Surface modification enhances the activity and durability of electrode and electrolyte of fuel cells, **enabling low-temperature operation and protection against contamination**

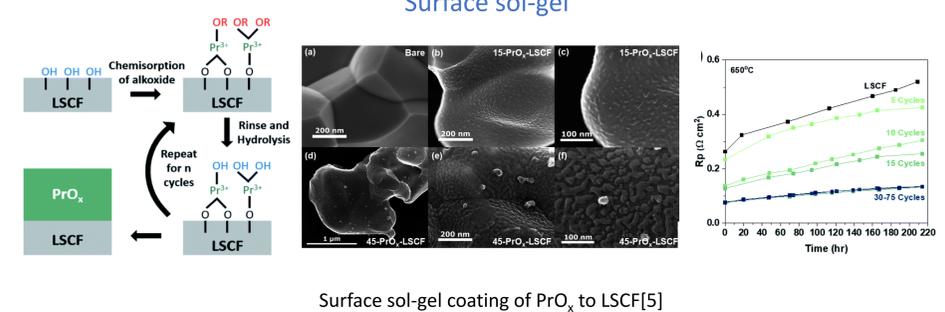
Infiltration



Sputtering

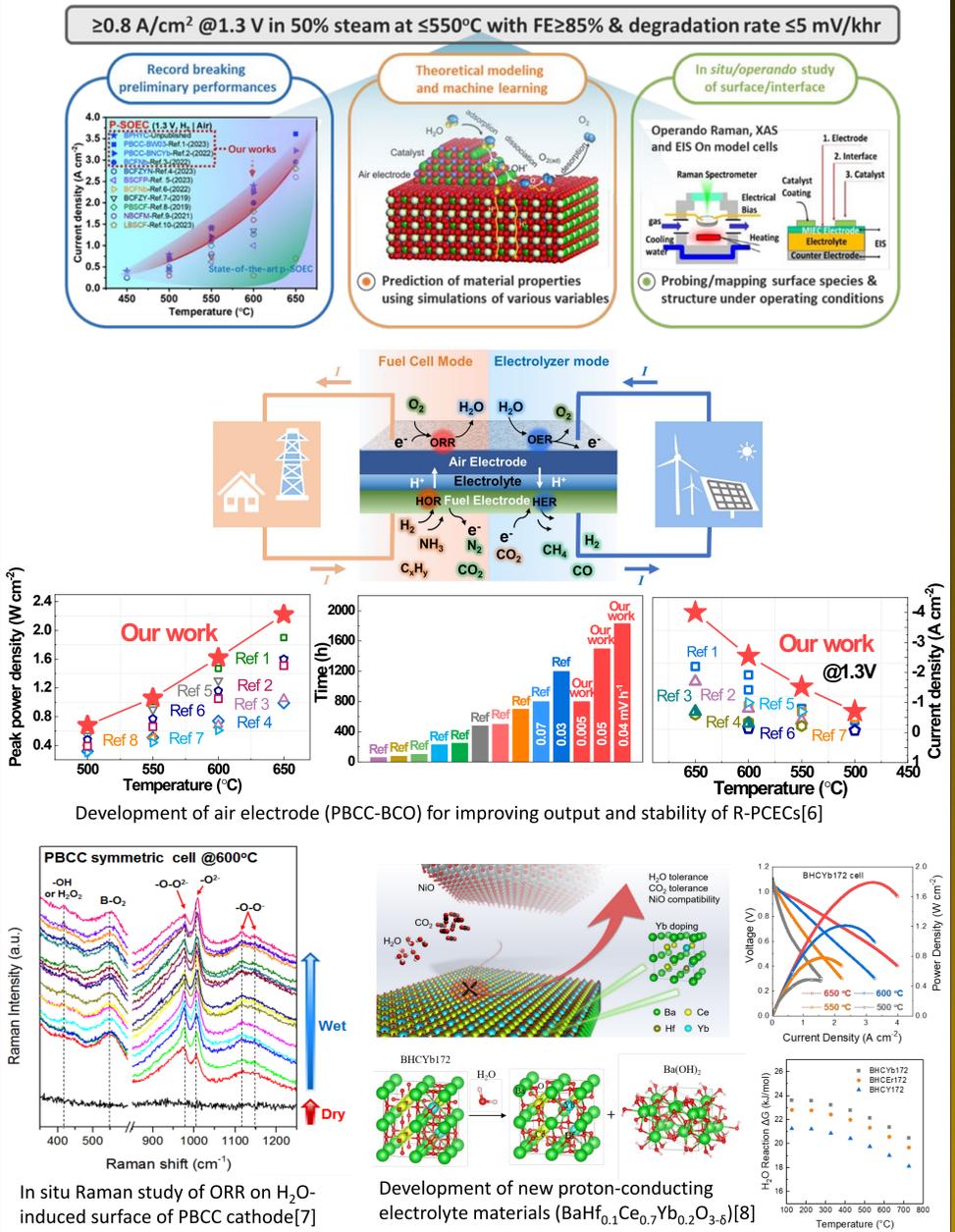


Surface sol-gel



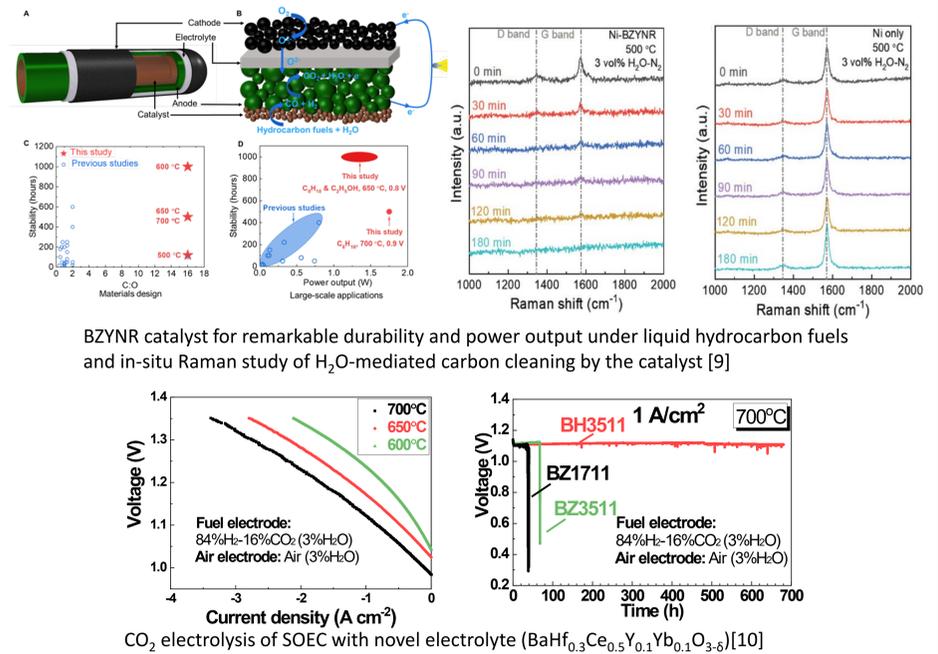
Reversible Protonic Ceramic Electrochemical Cells

The improvement of R-PCEC technology requires the development of **new electrode and electrolyte materials for enhanced performance and durability**



Hydrocarbon-Fueled Fuel Cells and Electrolysis

Development of novel electrolytes and catalysts enables **operation of fuel cells under hydrocarbon fuels with exceptional durability and power output**



References

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