

Sodium-based batteries could make your smartphone cheaper and cleaner

June 6 2018, by Benjamin Paul



Chongwu Zhou uses sodium, a part of table salt, to make better smartphone batteries. Credit: USC Photo/Valentina Suarez

Sodium—one of the elements that make up table salt—could soon make cellphone batteries much cheaper and cleaner. That's the goal of

Chongwu Zhou, a professor of electrical engineering at the USC Viterbi School of Engineering.

Today's cellphones use [lithium batteries](#) for power. Sodium could be a better option for batteries than [lithium](#), according to researchers—but there's a problem.

Current technology stores lithium ions in graphite (a soft mineral made of carbon), but [sodium ions](#) are too big to be stored in graphite.

Zhou and doctoral student Yihang Liu figured out what might be a better way to store sodium. They arranged red phosphorus on sheets of graphene. (Graphene is a layer of honeycombed carbon atoms—and one of the strongest materials ever discovered.)

The groundbreaking result: wavy sheets of so-called "nanodots" that could store and release sodium ions. In practical terms, their creation could bring [sodium-ion batteries](#) into reality.

Sodium-based batteries can be charged faster

Sodium is better than lithium in a lot of ways. It's much cleaner than lithium, which contributes heavily to climate change and pollution. Because of its abundance, sodium is also cheaper than lithium, which must be mined.

And you can't line the top of your margarita glass with lithium.

"Imagine being able to walk right up to the ocean just a few miles from here," said Liu, "and get all the salt you need to manufacture all the world's cellphone batteries."

To the delight of smartphone addicts, Zhou's [sodium](#)-ion battery can be

charged to 50 percent capacity in just two minutes. But don't rush out to buy it yet.

The next step for Zhou and his team is to improve the performance and life of their battery so they can bring it to market.

Collaborators include researchers from Tsinghua University in Beijing. The team's work was published in *ACS Nano*.

More information: Yihang Liu et al. Red Phosphorus Nanodots on Reduced Graphene Oxide as a Flexible and Ultra-Fast Anode for Sodium-Ion Batteries, *ACS Nano* (2017). [DOI: 10.1021/acsnano.7b00557](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.7b00557)

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