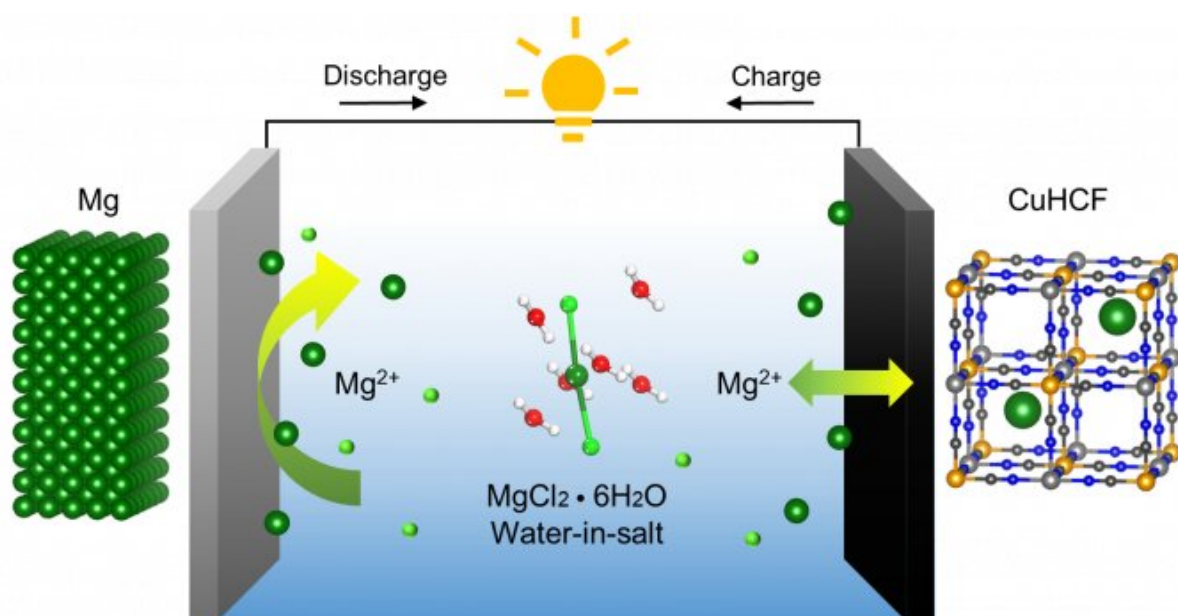


Engineers develop a rechargeable aqueous battery with a magnesium metal anode

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Schematic structure of the aqueous Mg metal battery developed by the research team. Credit: The University of Hong Kong

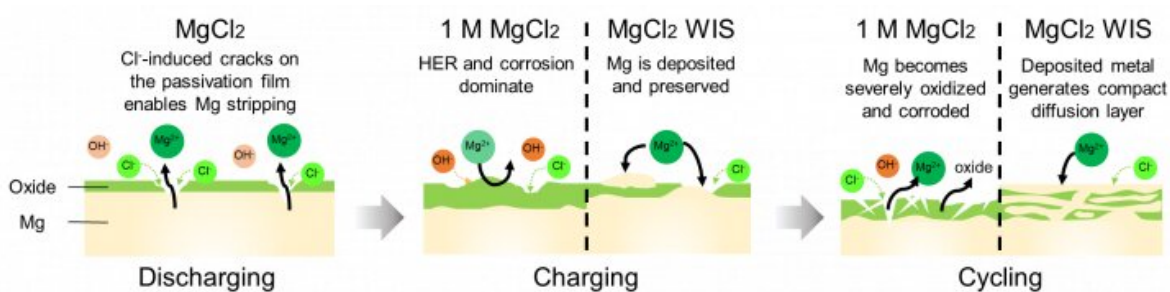
Despite their popular use today, lithium-ion batteries have the drawbacks of being toxic and expensive, with the added complication of a global supply shortage of the metal. For decades, researchers have tried to look for alternatives that are more environmentally friendly, safer, and of lower cost.

A team of researchers led by Professor Dennis Leung from the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Hong Kong (HKU) has discovered a new possibility—a rechargeable aqueous [battery](#) with a magnesium [metal](#) anode. The innovation opens a new direction for the development of post-lithium-ion batteries.

The team's findings, which were published in *ACS Energy Letters* in an article titled "Reversibility of a high-voltage, Cl-regulated, aqueous Mg metal battery enabled by a water-in-salt electrolyte," focus attention on the overlooked rechargeable aqueous magnesium (Mg) metal batteries.

"With a high theoretical capacity and negative electrochemical potential, magnesium is an attractive anode material," said Professor Leung. "Magnesium is also non-toxic and earth-abundant."

Mg makes up over 2% of the Earth's crust and is 1,000 times more abundant than lithium. Mg metals were long considered difficult to use in batteries because of their high reactivity. Mg is passivated when exposed to moisture, forming an impermeable oxidation film that blocks redox reactions. Most researchers study Mg batteries with non-aqueous organic electrolytes, but they are often costly, unstable, and poorly conductive.



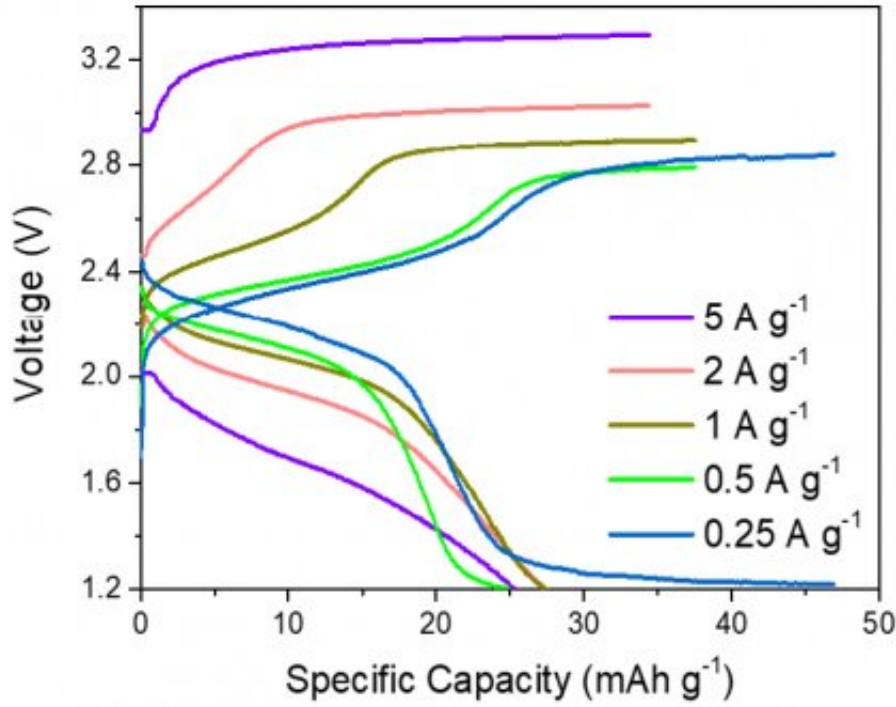
Schematic structure of the aqueous Mg battery developed by the research team.

Credit: The University of Hong Kong

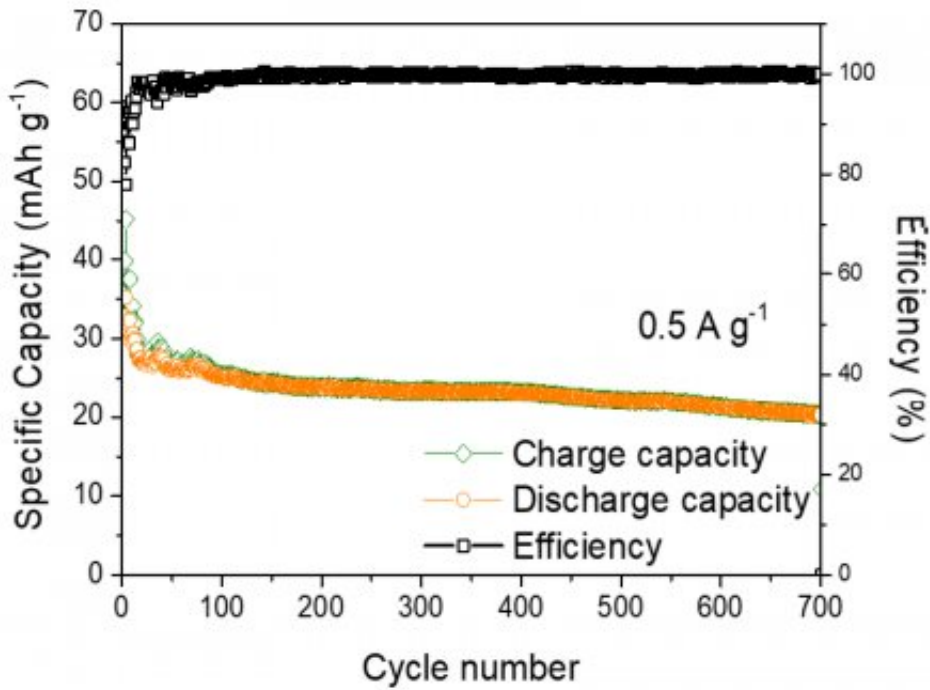
Professor Leung maintains that aqueous electrolytes do offer a safe and low-cost solution, despite the challenge posed by magnesium's sensitivity to moisture. "It would make a promising candidate for low-cost and sustainable batteries if we can unlock the potential of aqueous Mg batteries."

And that is what his team has discovered. They found that contrary to traditional belief, rechargeability can be achieved in an aqueous Mg battery system. The Mg passivation film can be regulated using an aqueous chloride-based "water-in-salt" electrolyte.

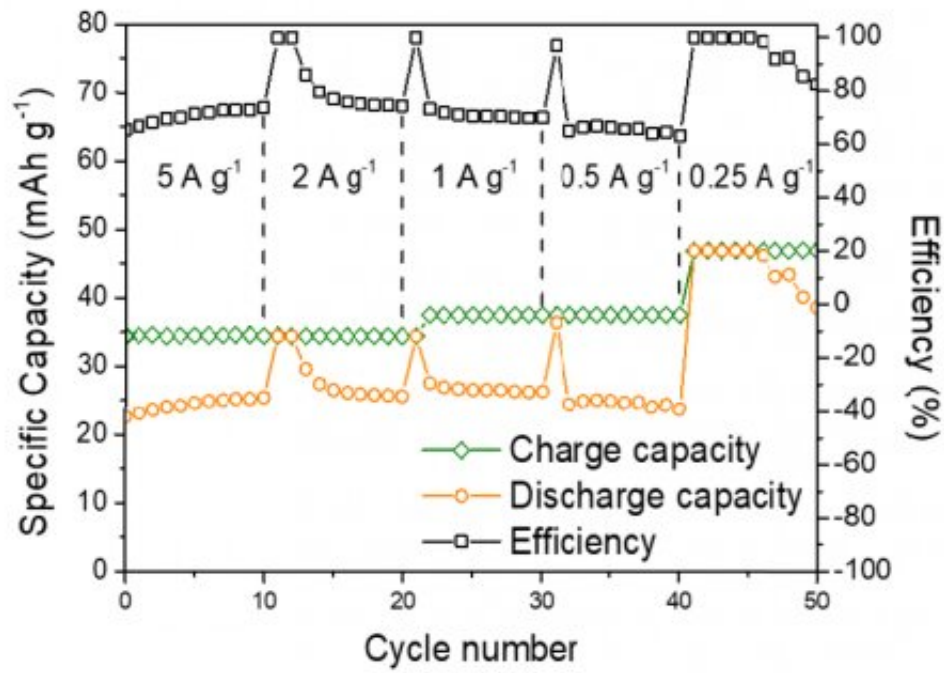
A "water-in-salt" electrolyte is a supersaturated mixture where the mass of solute outweighs that of the solvent. "The limited availability of free water in the water-in-salt electrolyte restricts water decomposition and addresses the main cause of passivation," explained Dr. Wending Pan, a postdoctoral fellow from the Department of Mechanical Engineering who specializes in the study of water-in-salt electrolytes.



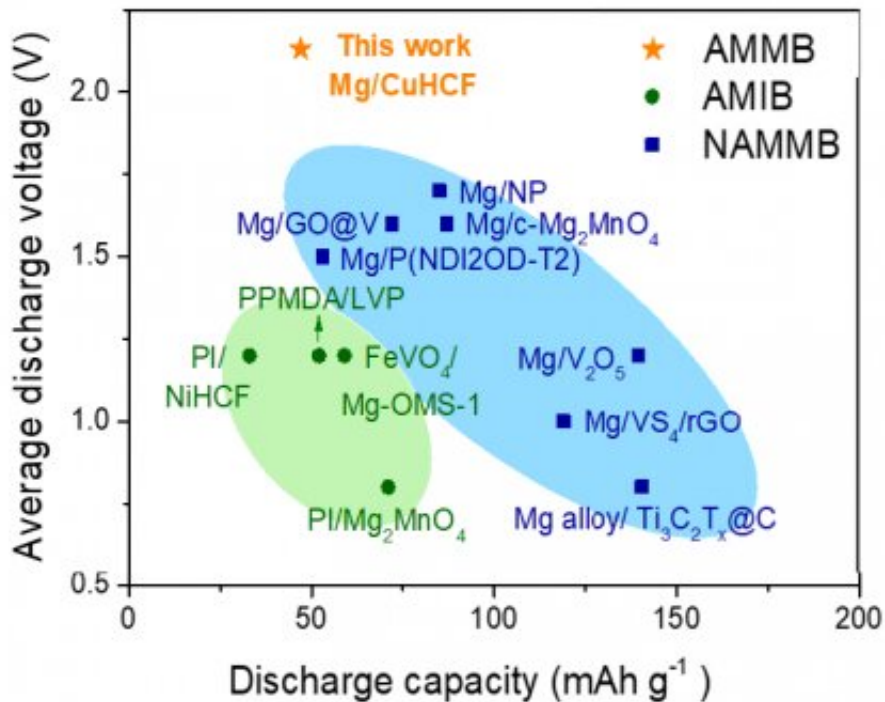
Electrochemical performance of the aqueous Mg battery. Credit: The University of Hong Kong



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The team also found that the adsorption of chloride ions can protect the Mg surface by partially dissolving oxides and exposing native metal for redox reactions. With limited free water, the chloride-based water-in-salt electrolyte successfully combats magnesium passivation.

"Using the novel water-in-salt [electrolyte](#), the original passivation film can be converted into a conductive metallic oxide layer, providing ionic pathways for rechargeable battery operations," said Ph.D. student Kee Wah Leong, who studied the surface of the magnesium anode in detail.

The resulting battery demonstrates excellent rechargeability for more than 700 stable cycles with a high discharge plateau of 2.4–2.0 V, which exceeds the cell voltage of other multivalent-ion batteries, including Zn

metal and Al metal batteries. Although the voltage is not yet comparable to commercial [lithium-ion batteries](#), its performance could be boosted by further development.

"The battery serves as a proof-of-concept and demonstrates for the first time the long-term cyclability of an aqueous Mg metal battery," said Professor Leung.

More information: Kee Wah Leong et al, Reversibility of a High-Voltage, Cl-Regulated, Aqueous Mg Metal Battery Enabled by a Water-in-Salt Electrolyte, *ACS Energy Letters* (2022). [DOI: 10.1021/acsenergylett.2c01255](#)

Provided by The University of Hong Kong

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