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姓	名:	<u> </u>
现聘	岗位:	预聘助理教授
所在:	学科:	材料科学与工程
•	方向:	新能源材料与器件
所在	 单位:	材料学院

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目 录

一、 发表文章首页

- 1. Advanced Materials, 2020, 32(40), 2004017
- 2. Advanced Functional Materials, 2021, 2101831
- 3. Small, 2021, 17(18), 2006578
- 4. Journal of Materials Chemistry A 2019, 16(7), 9530-9536
- 5. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces 2019, 11(12), 12154-12160

二、专利

1. 一种 SEI 膜、制备方法及碱金属电池

三、项目

- 1. 国家自然科学基金委面上项目资助凭证
- 2. 北京市自然科学基金青年项目资助凭证
- 3. 电子元器件领域工程核心产品研制项目凭证
- 4. 2019 年北京理工大学教育教学改革专项——系列精品课程建设项目凭证
- 5. 北京理工大学"特立"系列教材项目凭证
- 6. 北京理工大学教育教学改革专项项目凭证

四、 承担课程信息

- 1. 化学电源测试原理与技术
- 2. 材料生态设计
- 3. 新能源材料与器件专业实习
- 4. 国际视野下的新能源材料与器件
- 5. 能源与环境材料学科进展

五、 协助指导博士生毕业论文首页

- 1. 张海琴-《新型离子液体基功能电解质材料的研究》
- 2. 赵利媛-《高性能锂空气电池关键材料研究》
- 六、 审稿人邀请邮件
- 七、 报告邀请信
- 八、 相关证书等其他证明材料
- 1. 北京市技术发明一等奖公示证明
- 2. 人才培养证明材料
- 3. 党委宣传部颁发的荣誉证书
- 4. 学术宣传报道



An "Ether-In-Water" Electrolyte Boosts Stable Interfacial **Chemistry for Aqueous Lithium-Ion Batteries**

Yanxin Shang, Nan Chen,* Yuejiao Li,* Shi Chen, Jingning Lai, Yongxin Huang, Wenjie Qu, Feng Wu, and Renjie Chen*

Aqueous batteries are promising devices for electrochemical energy storage because of their high ionic conductivity, safety, low cost, and environmental friendliness. However, their voltage output and energy density are limited by the failure to form a solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) that can expand the inherently narrow electrochemical window of water (1.23 V) imposed by hydrogen and oxygen evolution. Here, a novel (Li₄(TEGDME)(H₂O)₇) is proposed as a solvation electrolyte with stable interfacial chemistry. By introducing tetraethylene glycol dimethyl ether (TEGDME) into a concentrated aqueous electrolyte, a new carbonaceous component for both cathode-electrolyte interface and SEI formation is generated. In situ characterizations and ab initio molecular dynamics (AIMD) calculations reveal a bilayer hybrid interface composed of inorganic LiF and organic carbonaceous species reduced from Li⁺₂(TFSI⁻) and Li⁺₄(TEGDME). Consequently, the interfacial films kinetically broaden the electrochemical stability window to 4.2 V, thus realizing a 2.5 V LiMn₂O₄-Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ full battery with an excellent energy density of 120 W h kg⁻¹ for 500 cycles. The results provide an in-depth, mechanistic understanding of a potential design of more effective interphases for next-generation aqueous lithium-ion batteries.

Globally, lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have been investigated for their high efficiency and invertible electrochemical energy storage potential. However, owing to the toxicity and flammability of the organic electrolytes, environmental concerns have been raised.[1] Moreover, aqueous LIBs are preferred because of their high ionic conductivity, safety, and environmental friendlliness.[2-8] How-

ever, the inherently narrow electrochemical stability window of Y. Shang, Dr. N. Chen, Dr. Y. Li, Prof. S. Chen, J. Lai, Dr. Y. Huang, Dr. W. Qu, Prof. F. Wu, Prof. R. Chen School of Materials Science & Engineering

Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering Beijing Institute of Technology Beijing 100081, China

E-mail: chenn@bit.edu.cn; lyj@bit.edu.cn; chenrj@bit.edu.cn

Dr. Y. Huang, Prof. F. Wu, Prof. R. Chen Institute of Advanced Technology Beijing Institute of Technology Jinan 250300, China

Prof. F. Wu, Prof. R. Chen Collaborative Innovation Center of Electric Vehicles in Beijing Beijing 100081, China

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water (1.23 V) limits both the operating voltage and energy density of aqueous batteries. Although adjusting the pH can effectively suppress hydrogen evolution at the anode, owing to the inherent voltage limit, another electrode compromise would occur. Fortunately, the solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) acts to kinetically stabilize the electrolyte at potentials beyond their thermodynamic stability limits.

Early research on SEI focused on the electrodes, and the findings have since been applied extensively to carbonate-based nonaqueous electrolytes, with successful outcomes.[9-13] However, SEI has many restrictive requirements in the standard aqueous battery. In traditional aqueous electrolytes, the decomposition products are H₂ and O₂, which fail to deposit as solids on the surface of the electrodes. A superconcentrated (Li+(H2O)2)n polymerlike chain aqueous electrolyte based on LiNO₃ salt was reported, achieving a 2.55 V stability window without forming a protective SEI.^[14] But a high cathodic potential

(2.35 V vs Li) to satisfy the demands of commercial anode materials such as Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ (1.55 V vs Li) remain challenging. Furthermore, the absence of SEI leads to a low energy density and limited cycle life in aqueous batteries. [15,16] More recently, some pioneering works offered new directions by developing high concentration aqueous electrolytes: 21 m (m = molality, mol kg⁻¹) "water-in-salt" electrolyte,[17] 28 m "water-in-bisalt" electrolyte,[18] "water-in-ionomer" electrolyte,[19] hybrid aqueous-nonaqueous electrolyte,[20] molecular crowding electrolytes,[21] hydrate melt electrolytes,^[22] and 63 m "water-in-hybrid-salt" electrolyte.^[23] These approaches help to broaden the limited electrochemical stability window of aqueous electrolytes. Some of these modified electrolytes exhibited impressive energy density, compatibility with electrodes, and exceptional stable cycle performance.

Although these efforts on aqueous electrolytes have introduced a new prospect for electrode protection by reducing water activity, the in situ SEI formation is still infancy. There is a need for in-depth research of SEI to reach the desired cycle stability and energy density. For instance, the thermodynamics and kinetics of expanding voltage windows in the SEI formation mechanism need to be investigated. In addition, no electrolyte has been identified to address the challenges of cycle stability and discharge capacity, nor has and study evaluated the correlation between SEIs' unique structures and their electrochemical



Local Strong Solvation Electrolyte Trade-Off between Capacity and Cycle Life of Li-O₂ Batteries

Jingning Lai, Hanxiao Liu, Yi Xing, Liyuan Zhao, Yanxin Shang, Yongxin Huang, Nan Chen,* Li Li, Feng Wu, and Renjie Chen*

 Li-O_2 batteries are promising energy storage devices with ultra-high theoretical energy density. However, in practice they show severe capacity fading and limited cycle life, meaning that more suitable electrolytes are urgently needed. Here, solvents are combined with high donor number and low donor number, and a Li salt to produce a new local strong solvation effect electrolyte. High discharge capacity and good cycling performance are achieved when the optimized electrolyte is used in a Li-O_2 battery. The optimized electrolyte inhibits side reactions within the battery and facilitates stable solid electrolyte interphase film formation on the surfaces of Li anode. This work opens a new route for the design of high-performance electrolytes to increase both capacity and cycle life of Li-O_2 batteries.

1. Introduction

Li-O₂ batteries are promising electrochemical energy storage devices owing to their ultra-high theoretical energy density. However, they are still facing many challenges, such as severe capacity fading and limited cycle life.^[1] The poor stability of electrolytes is the main reason for such challenges.^[2] Electrolytes can be attacked by reduced oxygen species, such as superoxide (O₂⁻), peroxide (Li₂O₂), and singlet oxygen (¹O₂), which are liberated during battery cycles and readily cause side reactions.^[3] Moreover, the high charge overpotential (resulting from the insulating nature of the discharge product, Li₂O₂) means that even more stable electrolytes are required.^[4]

J. Lai, H. Liu, Dr. Y. Xing, L. Zhao, Y. Shang, Dr. Y. Huang, Dr. N. Chen, Prof. L. Li, Prof. F. Wu, Prof. R. Chen
Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering School of Materials Science and Engineering
Beijing Institute of Technology
Beijing 100081, China
E-mail: chenn@bit.edu.cn; chenrj@bit.edu.cn
Dr. Y. Huang, Dr. N. Chen, Prof. L. Li, Prof. F. Wu, Prof. R. Chen
Institute of Advanced Technology
Beijing Institute of Technology
Jinan 250300, China
Prof. L. Li, Prof. F. Wu, Prof. R. Chen
Collaborative Innovation Center of Electric Vehicles in Beijing
Beijing 100081, China

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At the Li-O2 battery cathode, solvents with a high donor number (DN) tend to strongly solvate Li+ to trigger the solvation mechanism, which ultimately improves battery performance by increasing discharge capacity and decreasing overpotential.[5] In contrast, solvents with a low DN lead to surface mechanisms, which can hinder the discharge reaction and decrease the discharge capacity.[6] Paradoxically, although solvents with high DNs usually increase discharge capacity, they are more likely (than solvents with low DNs) to be attacked by reduced oxygen species.[7] In addition, some of these solvents with high DNs, such as dimethyl-

sulfoxide (DMSO) and dimethylformamide, are reportedly unable to form stable solid electrolyte interphase (SEI) films on the surfaces of Li anodes, making the choice of solvent more difficult. [8] Therefore, there is an inherent compromise between the battery capacity and cycle life of Li-O₂ batteries, and overcoming this is a very important goal for researchers studying Li-O₂ battery electrolytes. [9]

The most serious problems with Li anodes are low coulombic efficiency and the formation of Li dendrites. Uncontrolled side reactions between Li metal and electrolytes, and deposition of porous and dendritic Li, not only lead to poor Li utilization and limited cycle lives but also to significant safety risks.[10] Designing the electrolyte to promote the formation of a stable SEI film on the Li metal surface is one way of suppressing the formation of Li dendrites.[11] Electrolytes with high salt concentrations have fewer free solvent molecules, and are an effective way to reduce side-reactions with Li metal. In addition, in a Li-O2 battery, such electrolytes can improve the chemical stability of the interface between the electrolyte and Li metal.^[12] It was reported that a lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (LiTFSI) in DMSO electrolyte with an optimized salt-solvent molar ratio of 1:3 greatly improved the stability of Li anodes against DMSO, as well as the cycling stability of Li-O2 batteries.[13] However, there are still many problems with the practical application of highly concentrated salt electrolytes, including high viscosity, poor wettability of electrodes, decreased oxygen solubility, and the use of a large amount of expensive Li salt, which is not ideal for practical Li-O2 batteries.[14] To solve these problems, co-solvents are added into highly concentrated salt electrolytes to dilute them. Local highly concentrated salt electrolytes are formed using F-containing ether solvents, which do not dissolve Li salt, as a



Enhancing Interfacial Contact in Solid-State Batteries with a Gradient Composite Solid Electrolyte

Chenglong Deng, Nan Chen,* Chuanyu Hou, Hanxiao Liu, Zhiming Zhou, and Renjie Chen*

Solid-state batteries promise to meet the challenges of high energy density and high safety for future energy storage. However, poor interfacial contact and complex manufacturing processes limit their practical applications. Herein, a simple strategy is proposed to enhance interfacial contact by introducing a gradient composite polymer solid electrolyte (GCPE), which is prepared by a facile UV-curing polymerization technique. The high-Li_{6.4}La₃Zr_{1.4}Ta_{0.6}O₁₂ (LLZTO)-content side of the electrolyte exhibits high oxidation resistance (5.4 V versus Li+/Li), making it compatible with a high-voltage cathode material, whereas the LLZTO-deficient side achieves excellent interfacial contact with the Li metal anode, facilitating uniform Li deposition. Benefiting from the elaborate composition and structure of GCPE films, the symmetric Li//Li cell exhibits a low-voltage hysteresis potential of 42 mV and a long cycle life of >1900 h without short-circuiting. The Li//LiFePO₄ solid-state batteries deliver a capacity of 161.0 mA h g⁻¹ at 60 °C and 0.1 C (82.4% capacity is retained after 200 cycles). Even at 80 °C, the cell still shows an outstanding capacity of 132.9 mAh g⁻¹ at 0.2 C after 100 cycles. The design principle of gradient electrolytes provides a new path for achieving enhanced interfacial contact in high-performance solid-state batteries.

1. Introduction

Lithium ion batteries have undergone rapid progress over the past 20 years, and their use in mobile communication devices has changed the way we live. However, conventional lithium

Dr. C. Deng, Dr. N. Chen, C. Hou, H. Liu, Prof. R. Chen School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering Beijing Institute of Technology Beijing 100081, China E-mail: chenn@bit.edu.cn; chenrj@bit.edu.cn Dr. C. Deng, Prof. Z. Zhou School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Beijing Institute of Technology Beijing 100081, China Dr. N. Chen, Prof. R. Chen Institute of Advanced Technology Beijing Institute of Technology linan 250300, China Prof. R. Chen Collaborative Innovation Center of Electric Vehicles in Beijing Beijing 100081, China

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ion batteries normally use flammable nonaqueous liquid electrolytes, resulting in a serious safety problem that prevents them from meeting the requirements of energy storage systems and electric vehicles. Replacing conventional liquid electrolytes with solid-state electrolytes is regarded as a fundamental solution to the safety issue of rechargeable batteries.^[1–3]

The solid-state electrolyte is the key component of solid-state batteries. Because solid-state electrolytes can inhibit the formation of Li dendrites and generally have an electrochemical window wider than 5 V, a Li metal anode and high-voltage cathode can be used in solid-state batteries to achieve a higher energy density. In general, solid-state electrolytes can be divided into two categories: inorganic solid electrolytes and solid polymer electrolytes. The inorganic solid electrolytes, which include garnet-type, perovskite-type, and NASICON-type materials, have a high lithium-ion transference number and high

ionic conductivity. However, because of their brittle nature, complex manufacturing techniques, and poor interface contact with electrodes, inorganic solid electrolytes are challenging to use in practical applications. [1] Solid polymer electrolytes, in which Li⁺ salts are incorporated into a polymer matrix, appear to be more feasible in solid-state batteries because of their unique advantages of flexible design and manufacturing convenience.

Garnet-type Li₇La₃Zr₂O₁₂ (LLZO) is a competitive solidstate electrolyte with good electrochemical stability toward Li mental. However, its rigidity and tendency to form a Li2CO3 coating on its surface lead to poor interfacial contact and substantial interfacial resistance, which is an urgent problem. Furthermore, LLZO exhibits high electronic conductivity during cycling, which results in the growth of Li dendrites along the grain boundaries.[3-5] A common strategy for addressing these issues is to use polymers as interface modification materials to, for example, transform the LLZO surface from lithiophobic to lithiophilic with a polymer or to mix LLZO with a polymer to form composite electrolytes.^[4] Commonly used polymers include poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO), [7-9] poly(vinylidene fluoride)[10] and poly(vinylidene fluoride-co-hexafluoropropylene).[9,11] However, there has been little success in extending the cycle life of batteries. The major challenge is that the coefficients of thermal expansion and Young's moduli of the polymer and LLZO differ,

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A Li⁺ conductive metal organic framework electrolyte boosts the high-temperature performance of dendrite-free lithium batteries†

Nan Chen, ‡a Yuejiao Li, ‡a Yujuan Dai, a Wenjie Qu, a Yi Xing, a Yusheng Ye, a Ziyue Wen, a Cui Guo, a Feng Wuab and Renjie Chen to the sab

Conventional electrolytes of Li metal batteries are highly flammable and volatile, which accelerates the consumption of lithium metal at high temperatures, resulting in catastrophic fires or explosions. Herein, a Li⁺ conductive metal organic framework electrolyte was prepared to enable dendrite-free Li deposition at high temperatures. This electrolyte stabilizes the electrolyte/electrode interface by promoting the transport of lithium ions and suppresses the formation of Li dendrites by forming a particle-rich coating over the anode during repeated Li plating/stripping. Benefitting from strong interactions between TFSIanions and the metal atoms of the MOF, the electrolyte demonstrates excellent electrochemical properties, which allows Li/Li cells to operate at 150 °C for more than 1200 h without major voltage fluctuations, markedly increasing the stability of Li metal at high temperatures. Furthermore, Li/LiFePO₄, LiNi_{0.33}Mn_{0.33}Co_{0.33}O₂, Li/ $LiNi_{0.8}Mn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_2$ and $Li/Li_4Ti_5O_{12}$ cells exhibit excellent performance at high temperatures.

1 Introduction

In recent years, Li secondary batteries have had a profound effect on daily life as the power sources for portable electronics and electric vehicles.¹ However, despite extensive exploration of potential anode materials, the rational design of Li metal anodes that provide high energy densities with a suitable degree of safety and outstanding high-temperature stability remains a challenge.² Presently, the majority of studies focus on improving the performance of Li metal anodes at ambient temperature by employing various electrolyte additives,³-7 artificial solid electrolyte interfaces³-10 and Li metal hosts.¹¹¹.¹² Such

research has provided detailed insights into the feasibility of

increasing the coulombic efficiency while inhibiting dendrite

growth at ambient temperature. However, the operation of Li metal anodes at high temperatures (100–180 $^{\circ}$ C, as 180 $^{\circ}$ C is the

Ionogels are a new type of quasi-solid-state electrolyte that combine the unique characteristics of ionic liquid and solid

be developed.

melting point of Li metal) and high current densities has rarely been addressed. This is unfortunate, because high-temperature Li metal batteries would be required, for example, for use in robotic mechanisms designed for extreme environments,13 ultra-deep and deep ground detection equipment, underground heat source development equipment, lunar and planetary exploration instruments and other equipment. There are numerous challenges associated with current battery technology that have impeded high-temperature operation, especially the issues of increased reaction activity of Li metal and evaporation of the electrolyte. The rapid formation and growth of Li dendrites decrease the safety of batteries at high temperatures and also lead to low cycling efficiency during charging/ discharging.14 In addition, conventional liquid electrolytes suffer from potential issues including leakage, volatilization, flammability and explosion potential,15,16 and thus are not suitable for high-temperature operation. Inorganic solid-state electrolytes are considered as one of the most promising and safe electrolytes17 as they provide improved safety over liquid electrolytes and tend to prevent the formation and growth of Li dendrites.18 However, they suffer from high interfacial resistance and reactivity with lithium metal anodes.19-21 In addition, polymer-based solid electrolytes have acceptable ionic conductivity and similarly provide improved safety compared with liquid electrolytes.22-26 Unfortunately, they deform or decompose at high temperatures, causing the batteries to short circuit or die. The batteries have to operate around 70-90 °C (ref. 27 and 28) to ensure that the conductivity of the polymer electrolyte reaches useful values and avoid decomposition at that temperature. Overall, electrolyte materials that can be used both at high temperatures and to inhibit Li dendrites have yet to

[&]quot;School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China. E-mail: chenri@bit.edu.cn

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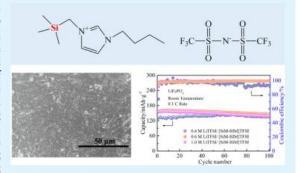
[‡] These authors contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors.

Heteroatom Si Substituent Imidazolium-Based Ionic Liquid Electrolyte Boosts the Performance of Dendrite-Free Lithium Batteries

Nan Chen, †, Yibiao Guan, \$, Inran Shen, Cui Guo, Wenjie Qu, Yuejiao Li,*, Feng Wu, †, and Renjie Chen*, †,

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The high-viscosity issue of ionic liquids hinders the practical use of ionic liquid electrolytes for high-energy density batteries. Here, we demonstrate a novel heteroatom Si substituent imidazolium-based ionic liquid electrolyte, which has low viscosity and high ionic conductivity, and the heteroatom Si substituent weakens the activity of the C-2 position of imidazolium cation, prevents the formation of a highly loose lithium corrosion layer, and enables Li/LiFePO₄ cycling with high coulombic efficiency (up to 99.7%) and greatly enhanced cycling stability. The electrolyte is intrinsically safe and stable with lithium metal, boosts the security of Li-metal usage, and enables dense-packing Li deposition of Li anode. This strategy of building heteroatom Si substituent ionic liquid is successful in reducing



the viscosity, realizing safe and stable electrolyte for assembling a high-energy density battery.

KEYWORDS: ionic liquid, low viscosity, lithium-metal battery, imidazolium, electrolyte

INTRODUCTION

Lithium-metal battery is a promising energy storage device, but its safety and sustainability issues make it difficult to extend applications to electric vehicles and grid-scale energy storage. In fact, the reported state-of-the-art lithium-metal battery employs flammable and toxic organic solvents as electrolytes, and this causes safety hazards if used improperly or without careful safeguard. Moreover, the electrolytes are sensitive to moisture and air, making the manufacturing process of batteries complicated and expensive. Thus, considerable attention has been paid to improve the safety of electrolyte, including mixtures of flame-retardant additives and standard electrolytes, ^{2,3} solvation strategy, ^{4,5} high salt concentration in trimethyl phosphate and triethyl phosphate, ^{7,8} as well as 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl high flash point solvent. ⁹

Another efficient and effective strategy for safe applications of lithium-metal battery is using intrinsically safe ionic liquids. As green solvent for rechargeable batteries, ionic liquids tend to be noncombustible, thermally stable, and high in ionic conductivity; for lithium battery chemistries, they exhibit a wide electrochemical stability window and negligible vapor

emission into the environment. They have been proposed as both liquid and solid electrolytes for Li-metal batteries. 10-12 However, the high viscosity of ionic liquids critically hampers their practical application. 13,14 Bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide [TFSI] is the optimum choice of anions to keep the viscosity low. 15,16 The 1-alkyl-3-methylimidazolium cation is the best-known representative ion for the formation of lowviscosity ionic liquids,¹⁷ which is reported to be the suitable electrolyte component of Li-air batteries. 18 Unfortunately, the imidazolium cation has a high cathodic limit, due to the acidic proton at the imidazolium C-2 position, 19,20 which makes it electrochemically unstable toward the lithium anode. Several approaches have been investigated to improve its electrochemical stability, including using specific anions,21 grafting of electron-donating substituents to the imidazolium cation,2 employing high lithium-salt concentration,23 and increasing the length of the alkyl chain.²⁴ However, with increasing number of carbon atoms in the alkyl chain, the frictional forces among

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[†]School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering and [‡]Collaborative Innovation Center of Electric Vehicles in Beijing, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China

[§]State Key Laboratory of Operation and Control of Renewable Energy & Storage Systems, China Electric Power Research Institute, Beijing 100192, China

China Electric Power Research Institute, Beijing 100192, China

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(71)申请人 北京理工大学

地址 100044 北京市海淀区中关村南大街5 号

申请人 中国电力科学研究院有限公司 国家电网有限公司 国网浙江省电力有限公司

(72)发明人 陈楠 陈人杰 李丽 温子越 赵娜娜 吴锋 官亦标 沈进冉 郭翠静

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(54)发明名称

一种SEI膜、制备方法及碱金属电池

(57)摘要

本发明提供了一种SEI膜、制备方法及碱金属电池,所述膜原料的组成成分包括:核壳结构Si02颗粒和电解质溶剂,以所述原料组成的总质量为100%计,所述核壳结构Si02颗粒占所述原料组成总质量的50~80%,所述电解质溶剂占所述原料组成总质量的20~50%。本发明提供的SEI膜具有单离子迁移的特点,可以延迟空间电荷的形成,进而提高离子传输速率;另外,该SEI膜中不需要使用锂盐和钠盐,如LiPF6、LiTFSI、NaPF6、NaTFSI等,Si02(Li⁺)和Si02(Na⁺)颗粒就能够提供用于传导的Li⁺和Na⁺。SEI膜中的阴离子通过化学键限制在Si02颗粒上,这有利于提高Li⁺或Na⁺的迁移数;Li⁺的迁移数接近1,Na⁺的迁移数接



Na⁺的 近1。

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向自然科学基金委补交申请书纸质签字盖章页、提交和报送计划书截止时间节 点如下:

- 1. **2020年10月14日16点**: 提交电子版计划书的截止时间(视为计划书正式提交时间);
 - 2. 2020年10月21日16点: 提交电子修改版计划书的截止时间;
- 3. **2020年10月28日16点:** 报送纸质版计划书(其中一份包含申请书纸质签字盖章页)的截止时间。
 - 4. 2020年11月18日16点: 报送修改后的申请书纸质签字盖章页的截止时间。

资助通知书 目 ₽ ☆

发件人 bjnsf02@bjkw.gov.cn

日 期 Mon, 13 Jan 2020 17:10:01 +0800 (GMT+08:00)

收件人 chenn@bit.edu.cn

北京市自然科学基金申报项目资助通知

北京理工大学陈楠同志:

您申请的2020年度北京市自然科学基金项目《金属锂电池固体电解质界面膜(SEI)的机理研究》, 经专家评审,报北京市自然科学基金委员会审定,决定予以资助。本项目资助编号为2204095, 资助金额为9万元,执行期限为2020年1月至2021年12月。

请按照附件中的注意事项填写并按要求提交任务书。

北京市自然科学基金委员会办公室 2020年1月13日

附件: 注意事项

- 1、项目负责人以申请项目时的用户名和密码(如遗忘请与您单位科管部门联系)登录北京市自然科学基金依托单位工作系统(https://nsf.kw.beijing.gov.cn/bjnsfweb/)填写任务书,并于2020年2月5日前通过依托单位工作系统提交项目电子任务书,任务书下载打印功能自2020年2月12开启,请于2月18日前下载打印任务书签字盖章后提交单位科研管理部门。
 - 2、项目负责人可对经费预算进行调整,其他内容原则上不允许调整。
- 3、项目负责人发表与本项目相关的论著、论文等须进行标注,中文标注为"北京市自然科学基金资助项目(2204095)",英文标注为
- "Supported by Beijing Natural Science Foundation (2204095)"。 在项目进行验收时,未标注的论善、论文等不能作为本项目所取得的研究成果予以考核。
- 4、本项目经费管理参照2017年颁发的《北京市自然科学基金资助项目经费管理办法》(京财科文【2017】1842号)执行。



合同编号:

项目合作协议

-	
-	
1	

项目名称:	-	电池
承担单位	(甲方):	中国电子科技集团公司第十八研究所
课题负责	V:	罗广求
协作单位	(乙方):	北京理工大学
课题负责/	٧:	陈人杰

签	订	日	期	2021年4月27日

签 订 地 点: 天津滨海高新区华科七路6号

有效期限: _____2021年1月10日至 2024年12月31日

课题参与人员基本情况表

序号	姓名	性别	年龄	职务	专业	为本课题工 作时间	课题中分担任务	单位
1	陈人杰	男	44	教授	材料科学与工程	60%	电解液、高能界面 修饰与调控、电池 失效机理	北京理工大学
2	陈楠	女	32	副研究员	材料科学与 工程	60%	电解液、高能界面 修饰与调控	北京理工大学
3	范二莎	女	30	博士后	材料科学与 工程	50%	电池失效机理	北京理工大学
4	赖静宁	女	26	博士研究生	材料科学与 工程	50%	电解液、高能界面 修饰与调控	北京理工大学
5	邓成龙	男	30	博士研究生	材料科学与 工程	50%	电解液、高能界面 修饰与调控	北京理工大学
6	赵利媛	女	30	博士研究生	材料科学与 工程	30%	电解液、高能界面 修饰与调控	北京理工大学

公示网页: https://jwc.bit.edu.cn/jwxj/jcjs/b180108.htm

教材建设

关于公布2020年"特立"系列教材、教学专著立顶评审结果的通知

发布时间: 2020-06-02

编辑

各学院、有关教学单位:

为进一步深化教育教学改革,发挥教材育人功能,建设一批高质量、高水平的教材和教学专著,根据《北京理工大学行政办公室关于印发〈北京理工大学"特立教材"系列计划〉的通知》(北理工办发(2019)72号)和《关于开展北京理工大学2020年"特立"系列教材、教学专著立项建设工作的通知》(教〔2020〕7号),学校于2020年1月组织了2020年"特立"系列教材、教学专著的立项申报工作。

经教师本人申报、学院推荐,教务部和研究生院联合组织专家对全部155项申报选题进行了评审。最终确认109项选题通过评审列为2020年"特立"系列教材、教学专著预立项选题。

预立项教材应在2020年12月31日前正式出版,预立项教学专著应在2021年12月31日前正式出版。预立项教材和教学专著出版后,请作者将样书提交至教务部(研究生教材由研究生院收转教务部),即可正式入选北京理工大学"特立"系列教材、教学专著,同时入选北京理工大学"十三五"规划教材。

教务部和研究生院将于2020年9月底(教学专著为2020年12月底)对所有预立项选题进行中期检查,对不能按期完成的选题,将视具体情况确定是否延期或取消立项。未获准延期且不能在2020年12月31日(教学专著为2021年12月31日)前正式出版的选题将取消立项。对预立项的教材和教学专著,学校将根据出版印刷数量、字数,新编或修订等因素,按规定根据实际情况资助出版。正式出版后,学校按规定给予奖励。

请已入选预立项的作者认真组稿,按期高质量完成编写工作。各学院要提供必要的支持和条件保障,为学校教材建设工作做出更大贡献。

附:北京理工大学2020年"特立"系列教材、教学专著评审结果

北京理工大学教务部 北京理工大学研究生院 2020年6月2日

北京理工大学2020年"特立"系列教材、教学专著立项评审结果

序号	学院名称	教材/ 专著名称	主编/著者	申报类型	评审结果
1	宇航学院	振动力学一研究性教程	胡海岩	新编教材	预立项
2	宇航学院	燃气射流动力学	姜毅	新编教材	预立项
3	宇航学院	导弹精确制导控制原理与设计方法	温求遒	新编教材	预立项

54	材料学院	高分子合成工艺学	柴春鹏	新编教材	预立项
55	材料学院	新能源材料测试原理与技术	陈人杰、陈楠、赵 腾、李丽、李月姣	新编教材	预立项
56	材料学院 武器用聚合物基复合材料		陈煜	新编教材	预立项
57	57 材料学院 热塑性聚氨酯弹性体材料		葛震、罗运军	新编教材	预立项
58	58 材料学院 高能激光防护材料技术		马壮、高丽红、柳彦 博	新编教材	预立项

公示网页: https://jwc.bit.edu.cn/jwxj/kcjs/b179605.htm

课程建设

关于公布"2020年北京理工大学教育教学建设项目——信息技术与教育教学深度融合专项"立项评审结果的通知

发布时间: 2020-05-25

编辑:

各单位:

根据《关于申报"2020年北京理工大学教育教学建设项目——信息技术与教育教学深度融合专项"的通知(教〔2020〕12号)》,教务部组织了"信息技术与教育教学深度融合专项"立项建设申报评选。《随机信号分析在线课程建设与教学实践》等88项通过专家组评审,名单见附件。

北京理工大学教务部 2020年5月25日

附件, 信息技术与教育教学深度融合专项立项建设名的

附件: 信息技术与教育教学深度融合专项立项建设名单							
序号	单位	项目名称	课程负责人				
1	机电学院	《随机信号分析》在线课程建设与教学实践	宋承天				
2	机电学院	《含能材料有机化学基础》双语课程建设	张建国				
3	机电学院	《弹性力学A(全英文)》慕课建设	魏雪霞				
4	机电学院	《工程材料前沿》MOOC建设	谢晶				
38	材料学院	《微纳加工技术》线上线下混合式教学设计和建设	翟华嶂				
39	材料学院	《新能源材料测试原理与技术》MOOC建设	陈人杰				
40	材料学院	《电子显微分析》MOOC建设	苏铁健				
41	化学与化工学院	《有机化学实验》MOOC建设	叶彦春				

公示网页: https://jwc.bit.edu.cn/jxyj/jxgg/b168427.htm

教学改革

关于公布2019年北京理工大学教育教学改革专项项目评审结果的通知

发布时间: 2019-11-18 编

各有关单位:

为深入落实全国教育大会、全国高校思想政治工作会议和新时代全国高校本科教育工作会议精神,深入开展SPACE+X(寰宇+)计划,提升思想政治教育工作质量,推动教育理念向"成果导向、学为中心和持续改进"转变,学校组织开展了"2019年北京理工大学教育教学改革专项——'以学生为中心'专业建设与培养模式改革、学生思政教育类"教育教学改革项目申报工作。

经单位申报、专家评审、结果公示、主管校长批准,"新工科背景下机械工程专业改造升级策略与路径研究"等67项"以学生为中心"专业建设与培养模式改革项目予以立项(名单见附件1,其中重点项目10项、一般项目57项);"基于大数据的思想政治教育精准化方法研究"等19项思政教育类项目予以立项(名单见附件2,其中重点项目4项、一般项目15项)。

请各相关单位加强管理, 认真做好组织实施工作。

附件1: "'以学生为中心'专业建设与培养模式改革专项"立项项目名单

附件2: "学生思政教育类专项"立项项目名单

北京理工大学 2019年9月24日

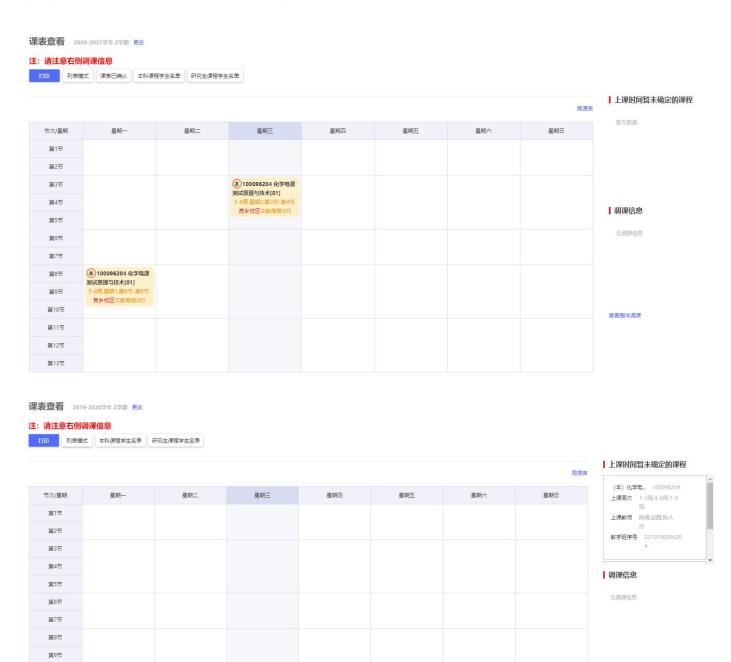
2019ZXJG035	"互联网+"背境下电子技术实验三位一体混合式教学改革的探索	王波	自动化学院	一般
2019ZXJG036	以实训实战平台为主的大数据语义智能教学模式改革	张华平	计算机学院	一般
2019ZXJG037	面向信息科学前沿进展的《程序设计基础》课程项目化教学探索	中四	计算机学院	一般
2019ZXJG038	计算机专业顶峰课程探索与研究	王娟	计算机学院	一般
2019ZXJG039	基于案例分析法的高分子材料基础教学改革与研究	王银杰	材料学院	一般
2019ZXJG040	构建化学电源测试原理与技术虚拟仿真实验的培养模式	陈人杰	材料学院	一般
2019ZXJG041	生物医学工程专业PBL/CBL/TBL相结合的学费研双刨入才培养模式 探索	李勤	生命学院	一般
2019ZXJG042	本科专业课中基于实验设计和案例分析的双语教学模式及实践	霍毅欣	生命学院	一般
2019ZXJG043	《微生物学实验》OBE教学模式构建与实践	刘芳	生命学院	一般

项目主要成员情况

	姓	年	专业技	学院	研究	承担	
	名	龄	术职务	(部门)	领域	工作	签字
	陈楠	31		材料学院	新能源材料	培养模式的	
其					与器件	设计和授课	
他	赵腾	30		材料学院	新能源材料	培养模式的	
主					与器件	设计和授课	
要	李月姣	36	副教授	材料学院	新能源材料	培养模式的	
成					与器件	设计	
员	李丽	42	教授	材料学院	新能源材料	培养模式的	
					与器件	设计	
	谢嫚	54	副教授	材料学院	新能源材料	培养模式的	
					与器件	设计	

本科生课程: 化学电源测试原理与技术

第10节

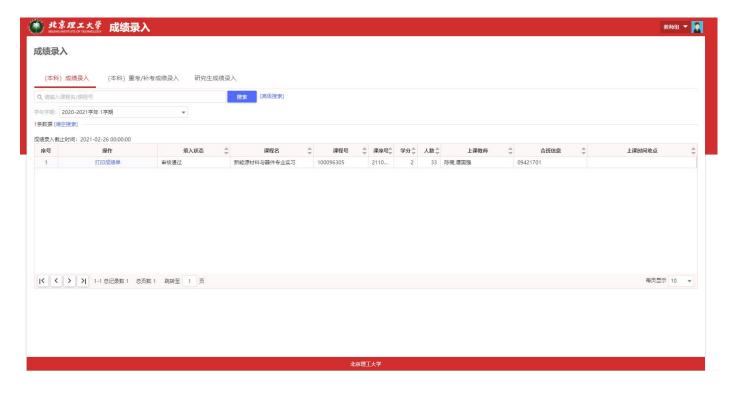


查看整体调课

本科生课程: 材料生态设计



本科生课程:新能源材料与器件专业实习



本科生课程: 国际视野下的新能源材料与器件



本科生课程: 能源与环境材料学科进展



中图分类号: TM911 UDC 分类号: 540

新型离子液体基功能电解质材料的研究

 作者姓名
 张海琴

 学院名称
 材料学院

 指导教师
 陈人杰教授

 答辩委员会主席
 王兆翔研究员

 申请学位
 工学

 学科专业
 环境工程

 学位授予单位
 北京理工大学

 论文答辩日期
 2019年6月

中图分类号: TQ152 UDC 分类号: 540

高性能锂空气电池关键材料研究

作者姓名 赵利媛 学院名称 材料学院 指导教师 吴锋院士 王兆翔研究员 答辩委员会主席 申请学位 工学博士 学科专业 材料科学与工程 学位授予单位 北京理工大学 论文答辩日期 2021年6月7日

审稿人邀请邮件

Inorganic and Nano-Metal Chemistry - Invitation to Review Manuscript ID LSRT-2021-0324 🎟 🏱 🜟 選邦人 "Inorganic and Nano-Metal Chemistry" <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral. 目 類 2021年07月22日 型際3 03:06

21-Jul-2021

Dear Dr. Chen:

The above manuscript, entitled "Diameter dependent fluorescent intensity of amorphous TbxOy nanowire arrays and their tunable fluorescent intensity induced by Eu3+/Sm3+ doping" with Dr Wang as contact author has been submitted to Inorganic and Nano-Metal Chemistry, I would be grateful if you would kindly agree to act as a reviewer for this paper. The abstract appears at the end of this letter, along with the names of the authors.

Please let me know as soon as possible if you will be able to accept my invitation to review. To do this please either click the appropriate link below to automatically register your reply with our online manuscript submission and review system, or e-mail me with your reply.

*** PLEASE NOTE: This is a two-step process. After clicking on the link, you will be directed to a webpage to confirm. ***

Agreed: https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/isrt?URL_MASK=16885236f5a9486084f9978d5259c98c Declined: https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/lsrt?URL_MASK=4d0276e9f78641c695d8bfa431016bbd

Unavailable: https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/lsrt?URL_MASK=459431696f144bfba2b7dde7a3ec7c3d

Should you accept my invitation to review this manuscript, you will be notified via e-mail about how to access Manuscript Central, our online manuscript submission and review system. You will then have access to the manuscript and reviewer instructions in your Reviewer Central

Be aware that the journal is now asking reviewers – when suggesting rejection – to clearly note if the paper is academically or scientifically unsound, or if it is merely unsuitable for this journal. The final decision on acceptance of papers will continue to rest with the journal" seditor.

By reviewing this manuscript you agree for your review and comments to be seen confidentially by editors of other related Taylor & Francis journals if the manuscript is rejected and subsequently transferred. This supports a system of portable peer review.

I realise that our expert reviewers greatly contribute to the high standards of the Journal, and I thank you for your present and/or future participation.

Sincerely, Inorganic and Nano-Metal Chemistry Editorial Office Isrt-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk

审稿人邀请邮件

亩稿邀请函-《复合材料学报》[2020-1384] ■ № ☆

"《复合材料学报》编辑部" <fhclxb@buaa.edu.cn>

《复合材料学报》审稿邀请

尊敬的陈楠 教授: 您好!

经刊管于2021-01-05送車的一輌條件(稀号: 2020-1384 题目: 锂萬子电池柱基负极用粘结剂的设计效性进展),距视密的車回时间还剩5天,希望您尽可能于2021-01-20前車回,非常悉謝您在百忙之中为学报車阅稿件1

如果您原其他周因不能审遇,请点击 "我不接收审编励者,我们将请其他审编人审理。" 如果您阿德受理,请点击 "我回查审编。本刊已经开通专家在级审编系统,请点击 "立即审编"进行审理。如不能正常打开链接,请您是录本刊网站:<u>http://fhckb.busa.edu.cn</u>,点击首页左向在线办公的"专家审编",输入您的用户名及口令后,即可进入审视页面。查看作者全文,填写并上传您的审观意 见。 请尽量使用IE 浏览器登陆网站,审确完毕后,务必点击网页右上方的"安全退出",保证您审确界面的正常使用。

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浙江大学-答辩前-硕士学术学位-《锂离子电池微米合金负极的电解液设计与界面调控》

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中国化学会电化学委员会

参会证明

兹证明, 于 2019 年 10 月 25-28 日参加了由中国化学会电化学委员会主办,中南大学承办,湖南大学、湘潭大学和长沙理工大学协办的"第二十次全国电化学大会",并做报告/墙报,题目为:

金属望起的并新型键离子液体电辐频的制造及1些谷石病系

会议时间: 2019年10月25-28日

会议地点:湖南国际会展中心/圣爵菲斯大酒店

注册费: 2019 年 9 月 15 日前 (含当日),普通代表为 2300 元/人,学生代表为 1600 元/人,境外代表为 350 美元/人; 9 月 15 日后,普通代表为 2600 元,学生代表为 1800 元/人,境外代表为 400 美元/人;(注:1、中国化学会会员可优惠 200 元/人;2、上述费用不包含 2019 年 10 月 25 日的电化学培训费 300 元;3、食宿自理)

特此证明!





International Congress on Energy Chemistry and Engineering (ICECE-2021) June 18-June 21,2021

Chengdu, Sichuan



An "Ether-in-water" Electrolyte Boosts Stable Interfacial Chemistry for Aqueous Lithium-ion Battery

SHANG Yan-xin, CHEN Nan*, LI Yue-jiao*, CHEN Renjie*, CHEN Shi, WU Feng

School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering

Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China

Introduction Aqueous batteries are promising devices for electrochemical energy storage because of their high ionic conductivity, safety, low cost, and environmental friendliness. However, the inherently narrow electrochemical stability window of water (1.23 V) limits both the operating voltage and energy density of aqueous batteries. Ether is an excellent co-solvent for lithium-ion battery electrolytes, in particular, TEGDME. The inherent characteristics of TEGDME include low viscosity and high ionic conductivity, which favor high solubility for LiTFSI in aqueous electrolytes. Moreover, the SEI films derived from the ether possess the advantages of thinness, compactness, uniform structure, and flexibility. Therefore, ether solvent can serve as an interfacial barrier between electrodes and electrolyte, resulting in aqueous with lithium batteries high voltage and high energy

Organic solvents



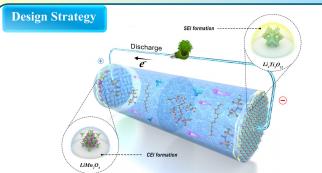




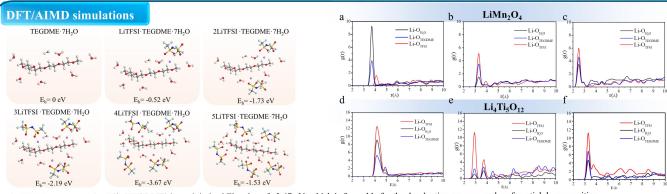




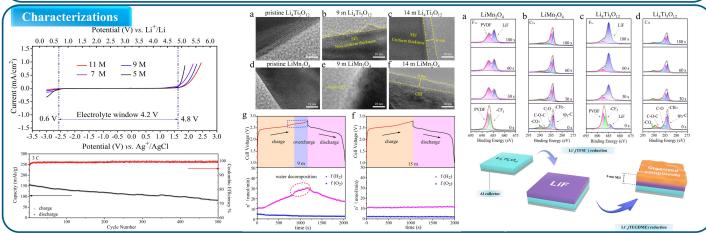
Aqueous electrolyte significantly improves battery safety!



- ✓ Propose an "ether—in—water" electrolyte with stable electrochemical window of 4.2 V;
- ✓ A new carbonaceous component for both CEI and SEI formation was generated;
- ✓ The bilayer hybrid interface composed of inorganic LiF and organic carbonaceous species reduced from Li⁺₂(TFSI[−]) and Li⁺₄(TEGDME).



- ✓ DFT demonstrates that Li⁺₄(TEGDME) has minimized Eb value of -3.67 eV, which is favorable for the desolvation process, and preferential decomposition.
- ✓ AIMD reveals that the TFSI and TEGDME concentrations increase in the inner—Helmholtz layer and expel H₂O molecules from the surface of LiMn₂O₄ and Li₄Ti₅O₁₂



Conclusion

- ✓ The designed Li₄(TEGDME)(H₂O)₇ solvation sheath structure overcame the longstanding challenge posed by the narrow electrochemical window of water (1.23 V), and is conducive to the formation of interfacial chemistry;
- ✓ The high-quality SEI derived from the reduction of Li⁺₂(TFSI⁻) and Li⁺₄(TEGDME) effectively suppressed hydrogen evolution and electrode dissolution while dynamically expanding the electrochemical stability window to 4.2 V.



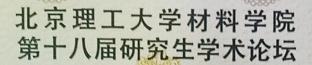
技术发明奖

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2	无线网络高效融合管控技术及应用	北京邮电大学	- 等 奖	北京邮电大学 中兴通讯般份有限公司 大唐电信科技般份有限公司	温向明 路兆铭 陆 婷 周文娟 陈亚文 刘金龙 王鲁晗 徐汉青
3	高电压、高安全健二次电池先进功能材料技术及应用	北京理工大学	一等奖	北京理工大学 中信国安盟區利电源技术有限公司 上海康縣科技股份有限公司	陈人杰 吴 锋 陈 楠 朱晓沛 杨建华 白珍辉 何 立 李 丽 魏 磊 张 菩 吴创文 杨 东 江卫军 赵 腾 朱奇珍
4	高水压越江海大直径盾构隧道开挖面稳定控制关键技术研究及应用	北京交通大学	一等奖	北京交通大学 河海大学 中铁十四局集团有限公司 北京市市取工程设计研究总院有限公司 苏交科集团股份有限公司	東大军 朱 伟 陈 健 闵凡路 李兴高 王承震 金大龙 黄 俊 陈仁东 赵 光 刘明高 苗春刚 吴金刚 钱勇进 张 宁
5	复杂口腔修复体的人工智能设计与精准仿生制造	北京大学医学部	- 等 奖	北京大学口腔医院 南京航空航天大学 山东山大华天软件有限公司 北京巴登技术有限公司 蒙迪特(秦皇岛)科技股份有限公司 南京前知智能科技有限公司	孙玉春王 勇 周永胜 梅敬成 戴 宁 陈 虎原福松 叶红强 赵一妓 邓词慧 李伟伟 李洪文 唐 宝 魏 威王昕宇
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11	泥页岩裂缝动态评价表征关键技术及应用	中国石油化工般份有限公司石油勘探开发研究院	二等奖	中国石化石油勘探开发研究院有限公司	孙冬胜 周 雁 刘喜武 袁玉松 李双建 孙 纬 刘宇巍 林娟华 张荣强 张金强

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The 18th Postgraduate Forum
School of Materials Science and Engineering, BIT

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> 党委宣传部 2020年7月1日

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科学研究

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党建工作

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北京理工大学在Adv. Mater.上发表《"水-醚"电解质基水系锂离子电池的稳定电化学界面研究》论文

发布日期: 2020-10-26

ADVANCED MATERIALS

Communication 🙃 Full Access

An "Ether-In-Water" Electrolyte Boosts Stable Interfacial Chemistry for Aqueous Lithium-Ion Batteries

Yanxin Shang, Nan Chen

M, Yuejiao Li

M, Shi Chen, Jingning Lai, Yongxin Huang, Wenjie Qu, Feng Wu, Renjie Chen

First published: 02 September 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202004017

近日,材料类顶级国际期刊《Advanced Materials》(《先进材料》,影响因子27.398)报道了北京理工大学材料学院陈人杰教授课题组在新型水系锂离子电池电解质方面的研究进 展,相关研究成果以"An "Ether-In-Water" Electrolyte Boosts Stable Interfacial Chemistry for Aqueous Lithium-Ion Batteries" 为题在线发表。尚妍欣博士为第一作者,陈楠副 研究员。李月姣副教授、陈人杰教授为共同通讯作者。

随着经济社会的飞速发展,人们对具有高效可逆能量存储的理察子电池的需求不断增加,但商业理电池大多数采用的具有机液体电解质,其在使用过程中存在着泄露、挥发、氧化分 解及热失控等问题。应用于水系锂离子电池的电解质由于其具有离子电导态高、环境友好。成本低等优点,是当前新电池体系及关键材料研究领域中的热点。但是,水本身固有的较窄的 电化学稳定性窗口 (1.23 V) 限制了水系电池的工作电压和能量密度。虽然SEI膜可以拓宽电解质的电化学窗口,但传统水系电池电解质的分解产物为H2和O2,无法以固态形式沉积在电 极表面上。近年来,一些开创性的工作通过降低水的活性、电极表面构筑稳定SEI膜,为高浓盐水系电解质材料的设计研究提供了新的思路。

通常,理想的水系SEI膜应具有均匀的厚度、低溶解度、较好的柔韧性以及有效分离活性物质与电解质的能力。醚类溶剂,特别是TEGDME,由于具有较高的介电常数,可以实现电解 质锂盐阴阳离子对的有效分离,提高锂盐在电解液中的浓度,从而获得较高的电导率。同时,醚类溶剂形成的SEI膜具有薄、致密、结构均匀等优点,因此可以作为有效的水系电解质溶剂 组分之一,提高电池的稳定性。