

Unraveling Spatial Electrochemical Heterogeneity and Additive-Mediated Regulation in Scale-up Aqueous Zinc-Ion Pouch-Type Cells

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PROJECT PROFILE

Topic: Zinc & Lead Batteries | **Vertical:** Materials and Systems Innovation

Strategic Pathway: Grow

Project start and finish: FY24-FY25

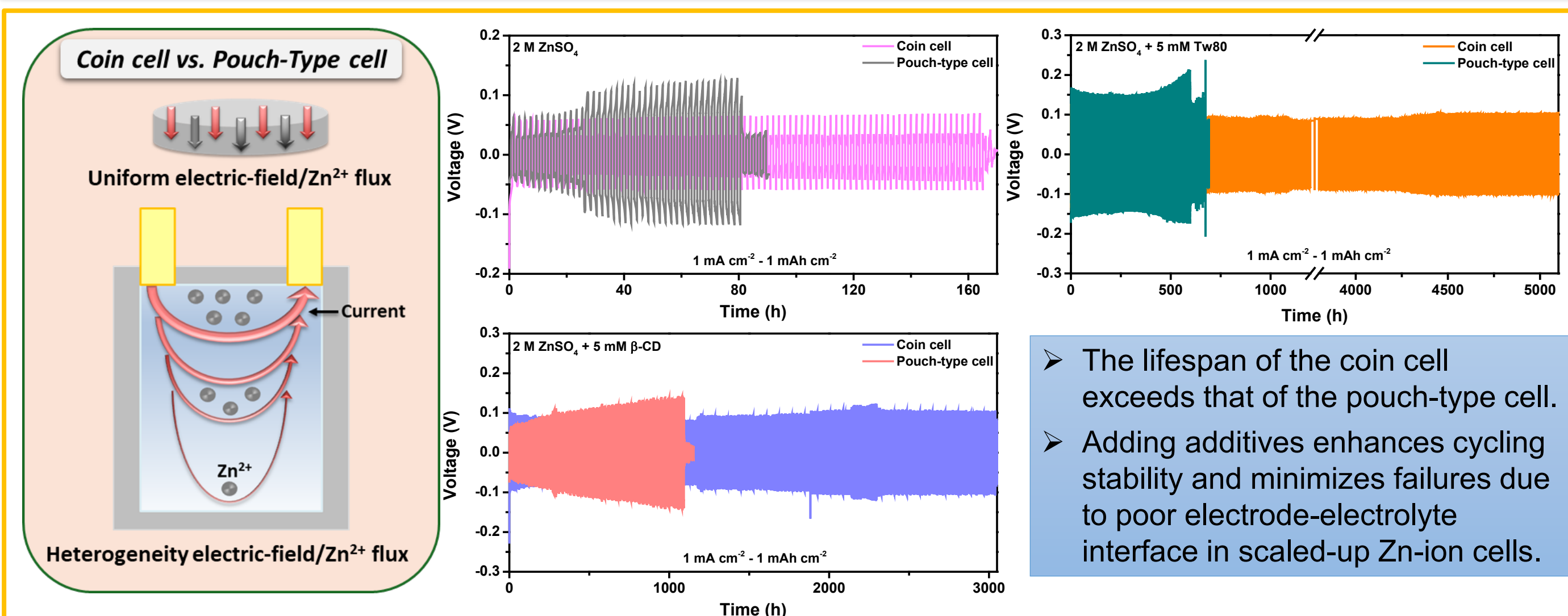
Problem

Translating laboratory-scale coin cells to practical pouch-type configurations introduces uneven electric fields and Zn^{2+} ion flux distributions, which fundamentally alter Zn deposition behavior. This year, our research efforts focused on identifying electrochemical heterogeneity as a key scaling limit and offering a mechanistic framework that connects additive chemistry, transport-kinetics interactions, and format-dependent Zn deposition, providing general design principles for practical aqueous zinc-ion batteries (AZIBs).

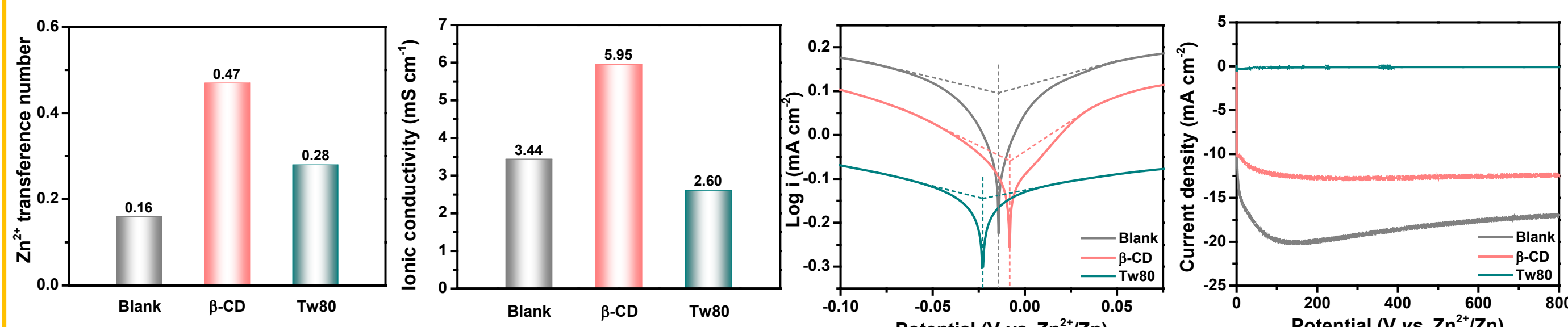
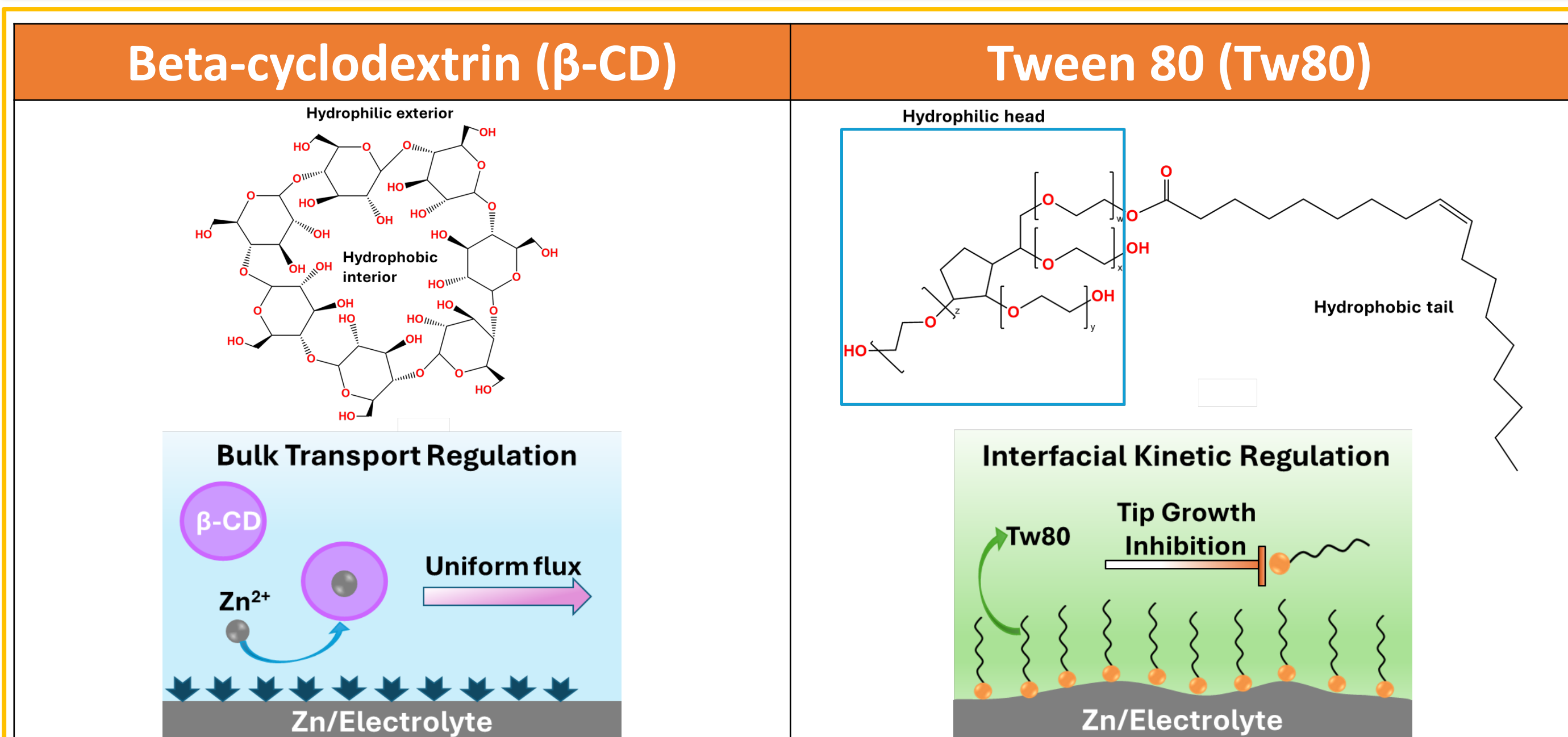
Approach and Objective

- ❖ Elucidating significant spatial electrochemical heterogeneity attributable to cell architectures and establishing a mechanistic framework for mitigating format-induced inhomogeneity.
- ❖ Highlighting how additive chemistry regulates the interplay between ion transport and interfacial kinetics.

Difference between coin and pouch-type cells



Protective mechanism

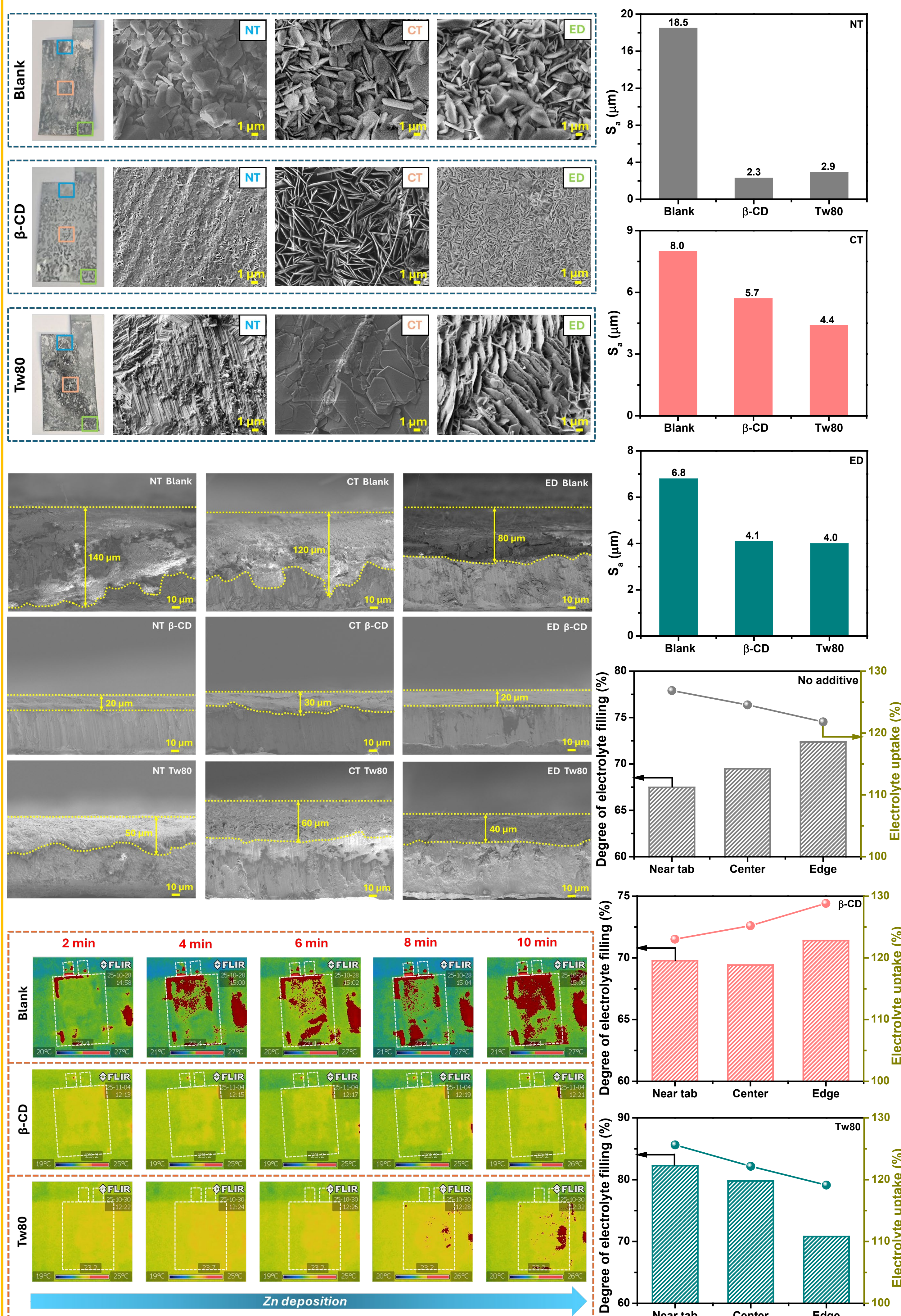


- Tw80 stabilizes the electrode-electrolyte interface and partially reduces ion depletion, while β -CD further suppresses anion mobility to achieve higher Zn^{2+} transference, more uniform Zn deposition, and reduced dendrite growth.
- The higher ionic conductivity of β -CD promotes uniform electric fields, while the lower conductivity in Tw80 causes increased ohmic polarization and uneven ion distribution.
- β -CD lowers exchange current density (j_0), reducing current localization and promoting Zn^{2+} redistribution, while Tw80 further decreases j_0 for a more uniform local current density on the Zn electrode surface.
- CA behaviors demonstrate that Zn deposition uniformity can be achieved through either surface-mediated kinetic control (Tw80) or bulk-mediated ion-flux homogenization (β -CD).

Reference: N. A. Thieu, W. Li, S. Zhang, X. Li, **X. Liu**. Unraveling Spatial Electrochemical Heterogeneity and Additive-Mediated Regulation in Scale-up Aqueous Zinc-Ion Pouch-Type Cells. Under revision (2026)

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Additives regulate Zn deposition and Zn^{2+} flux



β -CD primarily regulates Zn^{2+} solvation and ion flux, promoting uniform Zn^{2+} distribution and homogenizing deposition across the electrode area, while Tw80 controls interfacial adsorption to guide localized Zn nucleation at high-current regions.

Conclusions

- ❖ This work demonstrates that electrolyte additives can fundamentally alter bulk Zn^{2+} transport and interfacial reaction kinetics across different regions of large-scale electrodes.
- ❖ The additive strategy must be region-dependent, since the non-uniform electric fields and Zn^{2+} flux in large pouch-type cells mean that a "one-size-fits-all" additive optimized in a coin cell cannot protect the entire practical device.

Future work

- ❖ Investigating the feasibility of amphiphilic copolymers as additives to stabilize the Zn anode for high-performance AZIBs.

Acknowledgments

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