



## Iodine flow battery life

What is a zinc iodine flow battery (zifb)? A zinc-iodine flow battery (ZIFB) with long cycle life, high energy, high power density, and self-healing behavior is prepared. The long cycle life was achieved by employing a low-cost porous polyolefin membrane and stable electrolytes. The pores in the membrane can be filled with a solution containing  $I_3^-$  that can react with zinc dendrite. How iodine is used in a battery? For example, in flow batteries, the generated  $I_2$  needs to be converted into a highly soluble  $I_3^-$  to avoid the deposition of elemental iodine on the electrode surface and block the electrolyte transport pathway, but in static batteries, the positive electrodes generally have strong adsorption to confine iodine to avoid shuttle effect. Is iodine a good energy storage reaction? Due to the insulating properties of iodine, it will bring extremely high battery polarization, and the reversibility and reaction priority are much smaller than the reaction in (2). Therefore, the reaction that generates iodine element in the flow battery is not suitable as an energy storage reaction. What role does iodine redox chemistry play in the development of batteries? Enhanced iodine redox chemistry and iodine species anchoring play a determining role in the advancement of zinc-iodine (Zn-I<sub>2</sub>) batteries, and it remains a major challenge to meet the application requirements with current strategies. Are aqueous zinc-iodine batteries a promising energy storage technology? Aqueous zinc-iodine (Zn-I<sub>2</sub>) batteries are considered as a promising energy storage technology due to their high energy density, intrinsic safety, low cost, and resource abundance and are expected to play a key role in large-scale energy storage devices [7, 8]. What is a high voltage zn-i<sub>2</sub> flow battery? Such high voltage Zn-I<sub>2</sub> flow battery shows a promising stability over 250 cycles at a high current density of 200 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, and a high power density up to 606.5 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>. Researchers reported a 1.6 V dendrite-free zinc-iodine flow battery using a chelated Zn (PPI)<sub>2</sub> electrolyte. Enabling a Robust Long-Life Zinc-Iodine Flow Battery by Aug 27, &#x2013; Here, a holistic solution is presented by introducing a dual-function additive, glucosamine sulfate (GS), into a halide-rich electrolyte. Progress and challenges of zinc-iodine flow batteries: From Jul 1, &#x2013; At present, the all-vanadium redox flow battery (VRFB) is the most mature flow battery. However, its low energy density (25-30 Wh/L) and high cost limit its widespread Enabling a Robust Long-Life Zinc-Iodine Flow Battery by This electrolyte engineering strategy, which stabilizes the anode within an advanced cathode chemistry, paves the way for highly durable and practical high-energy flow batteries. High-voltage and dendrite-free zinc-iodine flow battery Jul 24, &#x2013; Such high voltage Zn-I<sub>2</sub> flow battery shows a promising stability over 250 cycles at a high current density of 200 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, and a high power density up to 606.5 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>. A Long Cycle Life, Self-Healing Zinc-Iodine Flow Battery with May 1, &#x2013; A zinc-iodine flow battery (ZIFB) with long cycle life, high energy, high power density, and self-healing behavior is prepared. The long cycle life was achieved by employing Ultra-long life and high rate performance zinc-iodine batteries Feb 1, &#x2013; Enhanced iodine redox chemistry and iodine species anchoring play a determining role in the advancement of zinc-iodine (Zn-I<sub>2</sub>) batteries, and it remains a major challenge to Bottlenecks and Techno-Economic Feasibility of the Zinc-Iodine Flow Battery Oct

