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Are metal-organic frameworks a suitable electrode material for electrochemical energy storage?

Electrochemical energy storage (EES) systems demand electrode materials with high power density, energy density, and long cycle life. Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) are promising electrode materials, while new MOFs with high conductivity, high stability, and abundant redox-reactive sites are demanded to meet the growing needs of EES.

Are metal-organic frameworks the future of energy storage?

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have the potential to rival or even surpass traditional energy storage materials. However, realizing the full potential of MOFs for energy storage with competitive performance at industrially relevant scales requires a unified approach from electrochemists and synthetic and material chemists.

What materials are used in energy storage devices?

Numerous MOFs materials based on iron, nickel, zinc, cobalt, and manganese among others have been reported for energy storage device applications ,,,,,. Thus, the development of structurally stable MOFs is of great urgency.

Which energy storage and storage technologies can be satisfied by metal-organic frameworks (MOFs)?

Researchers have proposed various energy conversion and storage technologies such as oxygen and hydrogen production, CO₂ conversion to liquid fuels/chemicals, other fuel cell applications, batteries, supercapacitors, etc. . . These upcoming energy storage and conversion technologies can be satisfied by metal-organic frameworks (MOFs).

Metal-organic frameworks and derivatives as next-generation materials for electrochemical energy storage
Xuejie Wang a, Zhuang Du b, Haiwei ...

