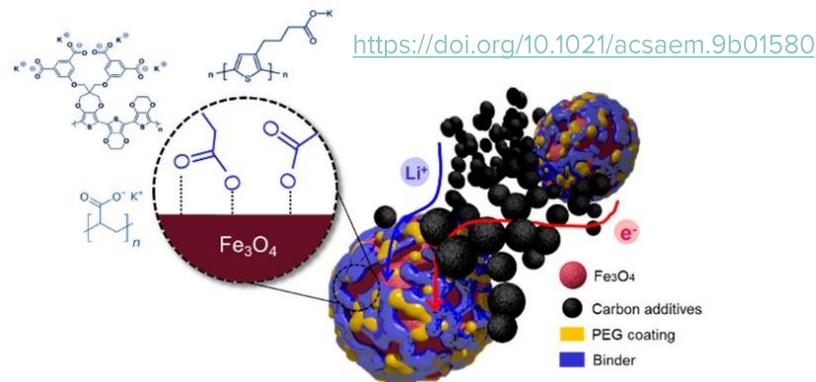


Current state-of-the-art lithium-ion technology relies on graphite-based anodes, which have low theoretical energy density → **This is a problem for the transition to a sustainable energy future**

Our research explores active materials in lithium-ion electrodes (operating via conversion or alloying processes) → **These electrodes can have up to 10x the charge capacity of graphite electrodes**

To learn more:

- We investigate the impact of interfacial interactions/chemistry on the cycling performance of high-capacity magnetite and silicon anodes: for example [DOI: 10.1021/jacs.8b00693](https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.8b00693); [DOI: 10.1021/acsaem.1c01882](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsaem.1c01882)
- We explore approaches to fabricating flexible electrodes and polymer electrolytes: [DOI: 10.1021/acsnano.7b08918](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.7b08918); [DOI: 10.1021/acsapm.1c01789](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsapm.1c01789)



<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.7b08918>

