

Index

a

- alloy-type anode materials
 - in Ge nanowires 142–145
 - in Si nanowires 139–142
 - in Sn nanowires 145–146
- aluminum-ion batteries (AIBs) 9, 13, 285, 296–298, 320
- amorphous carbon materials 201
- atomic force microscopy (AFM) 6, 106, 115, 312

c

- calcium-ion batteries (CIBs) 285, 292–293, 320
- capacity, electricity 36–37
- carbonaceous anode materials 148–151, 200–203
- carbon/conductive nanowire polymer 276–277
- carbon/metal oxide 274–276
- carbon nanofibers (CNFs) 3, 40, 62, 201, 203, 213, 216, 233, 239, 246, 253, 264, 267–269, 317–319
- carbon nanotubes (CNTs) 3, 5, 17, 41, 47, 62, 74, 77, 146, 168, 200, 232–235, 244, 246, 253, 264, 266–267, 276, 278, 297, 298, 317–319
- carbon/sulfur nanowire composite material 317
- charge–discharge rate 37–38

- chemical adsorption 33, 243, 246, 317, 318
- chemical vapor deposition (CVD)
 - conventional nanowires (NWs) 58–59
 - nanowire arrays 83–85
- coaxial nanocable 6
- compressed air energy storage system (CAES) 8
- conducting polymer nanowire electrode materials 271–272
- conductive polymer nanowire/sulfur composite cathode material 236–237
- conductive polymer/sulfur nanowire composite material 317
- conventional nanowires (NWs)
 - dry chemical method 57–59
 - physical vapor deposition (PVD) 59–60
 - wet chemical methods 51–56
- coprecipitation method 54–55
- current density 37–38, 133, 141, 149, 151, 155, 156, 163, 172–174, 190, 197, 199–204, 212, 213, 216, 218–220, 232, 235, 237, 241, 247, 252, 254, 256, 288, 291, 297, 298

d

- dendritic Nb₂O₅ nanowire arrays 69
- dry chemical methods
 - chemical vapor deposition (CVD) 58–59

dry chemical methods (*contd.*)

high-temperature solid-state method

57–58

physical vapor deposition (PVD)

59–60

e

electric double layer capacitors (EDLC)

carbon nanofibers (CNFs) 267–269

carbon nanotubes (CNTs) 266–267

electrochemical energy storage

lead-acid battery 11

monovalent ion batteries 12–13

multivalent ion batteries 13

NiMH batteries 11–12

supercapacitors 13

types of 10

electrolyte system hybrid supercapacitor

organic electrolyte system 277–278

redox-active electrolyte system

278–279

electromagnetic energy storage 7, 9

electromotive force 36

electron/ion bicontinuous transport

42–44

electrospinning method 14, 55–56, 76,

77, 157, 159, 165, 194, 203, 207,

213, 216, 220, 267, 305, 307

f

ferrous sulfide 218–220

flywheel energy storage 7, 8

g

gradient electrospinning 73, 76–79

graphitized carbon materials 200–201

h

heterogeneous interfaces 40–42, 48, 69

heterogeneous nanowires

heterogeneous nucleation 69–71

secondary modification 71–73

heterogeneous nucleation 68–71, 306

hierarchical nanowires

secondary nucleation growth method

68–69

self-assembly method 65–68

high-temperature solid-state method

57–58

hollow carbon nanowires 200, 316

hollow nanowires

gradient electrospinning 76–79

template method 73–76

wet chemical method 73

hybrid supercapacitor

on aqueous electrolyte

carbon/conductive nanowire

polymer 276–277

carbon/metal oxide 274–276

electrode component materials

274

hydrothermal/solvothermal method

52–53, 73, 305–307

i

in situ electron microscopic

characterization

scan electron microscopic (SEM)

95–97

transmission electron microscope

(TEM) 97–101

in situ spectroscopy characterization

Raman spectroscopy 106–108

X-ray adsorption spectroscopy

108–111

X-ray diffraction 101–106

X-ray photon spectroscopy 108

insulator NWs 1

iron compounds 157–160

k

kinetics, of nanowires 34–35

l

laser ablation deposition (LAD) 1

layered oxide nanowires 193–195

layer-shaped transition metal oxides

191, 192

lead-acid batteries 7, 9, 11

- lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)
 - advantages and issues of 137–138
 - anode 135
 - cathode 134–135
 - electrochemistry of 132–133
 - electrolyte 135–136
 - history of 131–132
 - nanowires as anodes
 - alloy-type anode materials 139–146
 - carbonaceous anode materials 148–151
 - metal oxide nanowires 146–148
 - nanowires as cathodes
 - iron compounds 157–160
 - transition metal oxides 151–153
 - vanadium oxide nanowires 153–157
 - nanowires-based electrodes for flexible 168–174
 - nanowires-based solid-state electrolytes 163–168
 - separator 136–137, 160–163
 - unique characteristic of nanowires for 138–139
- lithium–selenium battery
 - cathode materials 251–256
 - existing problems and possible solutions 256–257
 - reaction mechanism of 250–251
 - sulfur vs. selenium 249
- lithium storage
 - in Ge nanowires 142–145
 - in Si nanowires 139–142
 - in Sn nanowires 145–146
- lithium-sulfur batteries 230, 316
 - conductive polymer nanowire/sulfur composite cathode material 236–237
 - metal compound nanowires/sulfur composite cathode materials 237–243
- m**
- magnesium-ion batteries (MIBs)
 - manganese-based nanowires 289–290
 - other nanowires for 290–292
 - vanadium-based nanowires 286–289
- magnesium–sulfur battery 243–249, 257, 321
- manganese-based nanowires
 - magnesium-ion batteries 289–290
 - zinc-ion batteries 295–296
- mechanical energy storage
 - compressed air energy storage system (CAES) 8
 - flywheel energy storage 8
 - pumped hydro storage 8
- metal-air batteries 41, 319–320
- metal-assisted chemical etching (MACE) 64, 140
- metal compound nanowires/sulfur composite cathode materials 237–243
- metal compound/sulfur nanowire composite material 317
- metal nanowire nonwoven cloth (MNNC) 173
- metal nanowires 173, 206–207
- metal oxide nanowires 146–148, 269–271
- metal sulfur battery 320–322
- metal sulfides (MS) 215–216
- metal-chalcogenide battery
 - lithium–selenium battery 249–257
- lithium–sulfur battery
 - conductive polymer nanowire/sulfur composite cathode material 236–237
 - metal compound nanowires /sulfur composite cathode materials 237–243
 - sulfur–carbon nanowire composite cathode materials 231–235
- magnesium–sulfur battery 247–249
- sodium–sulfur battery 243–247
- monovalent ion batteries 12–13, 314, 316, 320
- multivalent ion batteries 7, 9, 13, 285–299, 314, 320

n

Na-ion batteries 315–316

Nanobelts 1, 5–6, 95, 155, 288, 289, 292, 294, 295, 297

nanocables 1, 6

nanorods 1, 3, 35, 43, 44, 65, 96, 155, 203, 204, 206–209, 211–213, 271, 286, 295, 316

nanowire arrays

- chemical vapor deposition (CVD) 83–85
- template method 79–81
- wet chemical method 81–83

nanowire device characterization 111–115

nanowire electrode materials

- conducting polymer 271–272
- metal oxide 269–271

nanowire energy storage materials and devices

- overview 13–15
- Si nanowires 15–17
- single nanowire electrochemical energy storage device 18–19
- ZnO nanowires 17

nanowire materials, development history of 4

nanowire structures

- in lithium-ion battery 314–315
- in lithium–sulfur batteries 316–318
- in Na-ion battery 315–316
- in other monovalent ion batteries 316

nanowires (NWs) 1

- advantages 87
- arrays 79–85
- conventional 51–56
- disadvantages 87
- heterogeneous 69–73
- hierarchical 65–69
- hollow 73–79
- influencing factors 87
- porous 60–64
- separators in LIBs 160–163
- solid-state electrolytes 163–168

nanowires for other energy storage devices

- metal air batteries 319–320
- metal sulfur batteries 320–322
- multivalent-ion battery 320

neutron diffraction 119–121, 312, 313

nickel–metal–hydride (NiMH) batteries 9, 11

nickel sulfide 215, 216, 218–220

nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) 117–119, 312, 313

o

one-dimensional electrode materials

- heterogeneous interfaces in nanowire 40–42
- mechanism of electron/ion bicontinuous transport 42–44
- nanowire vs. electrolytes 38–40
- self-buffering mechanism 44
- theoretical calculation of 44–48

one-dimensional nanomaterials

- carbon nanofibers (CNFs) 3
- nanobelts 5–6
- nanocables 6
- nanorods 3
- nanotubes 3–5

one-dimensional nanowire materials

- adsorption 33
- charge–discharge rate 37–38
- Coulombic efficiency 38
- current density 37–38
- cycle life 38
- electromotive force 36
- electronic structure 27–29
- kinetics 34–35
- mechanical properties 31–32
- operating voltage 36
- power and specific power 38
- specific capacity 36–37
- specific energy 37
- surface activity 33–34
- thermal properties

 - melting point 29–30
 - thermal conduction 30–31

- thermodynamics 34
 - 1D nanomaterials
 - advanced characterization methods for 308–314
 - structure design and performance
 - optimization of 305–308
 - in supercapacitors 318–319
 - 1D porous carbon materials 265
 - operating voltage 36–38, 192, 197, 209, 276, 278, 315
 - organic electrolyte system 204, 277–278
 - orientation-induced template method 62
- p**
- physical adsorption 33, 272, 279
 - physical vapor deposition (PVD) 59–60, 306, 307
 - polyanionic compounds 134, 185, 187, 191, 192, 196–200, 203–206, 315
 - pore memory effect 101
 - Prussian blue material 191, 192
 - pseudocapacitive supercapacitors 264, 269–273
 - pumped hydro storage 7, 8
- q**
- QMD-FLAPW 45
 - quantum ATK 45
 - QUICKSTEP 45
- r**
- Raman spectroscopy 106–108, 212, 308, 311
 - redox-active electrolyte system 278–279
- s**
- scanning electron microscopy (SEM) 52, 95–97, 290, 308
 - secondary modification, heterogeneous nanowires 71–73
 - secondary nucleation growth method 68–69
 - self-assembly method 60, 63–68, 73, 307
 - self-buffering mechanism 42, 44
 - semiconductor NWs 1, 15
 - silicon nanowires (SiNWs) 2, 15, 16, 39, 112, 115–117, 141, 170, 171, 174
 - single nanowire electrochemical energy storage device 18–19
 - sodium-ion batteries
 - advantages of 186–187
 - carbonaceous materials 200–203
 - challenges for 191–193
 - development of 185–186
 - ferrous sulfide 218–220
 - materials for 187–190
 - metal sulfides 215–216
 - nickel sulfide 218–220
 - polyanionic compounds 196–203
 - transition metal oxide nanowires 207–215
 - working principle of 186
 - sodium–sulfur batteries 12, 243–247, 257, 320, 321
 - sol–gel method 53–54, 267, 276, 305–307
 - solid electrolyte/quasi-solid-state hybrid supercapacitor 279
 - stannic sulfide 218
 - supercapacitors 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 209, 215, 263–280, 318–319
 - synchrotron radiation (SR) 109, 312, 314
- t**
- template by nanoconfinement 60–61
 - template method
 - chemical etching method 64
 - hollow nanowires 73–79
 - metal-assisted chemical etching (MACE) method 64
 - nanoconfinement 60–61
 - nanowire arrays 79–85
 - orientation-induced 62–63
 - self-assembly method 63–64
 - thermal conduction 29–31
 - thermodynamics, nanowires electrode materials 34
 - time-of-flight mass spectrometry 121–123, 313
 - transition metal oxide nanowires
 - layered oxides nanowires 193–195

- transition metal oxide nanowires (*contd.*)
 - tunnel-type oxides nanowires 195–196
- transmission electron microscopy (TEM) 52, 97–101, 198, 290, 308, 309
- tungsten sulfide 216–218
- tunnel-type oxides nanowires 192, 195–196

- U**
- ultrasonic spray pyrolysis 55, 306, 307
- UV photodetectors (UV PDs) 85

- V**
- vanadium-based nanowires
 - magnesium-ion batteries 286–289
 - zinc-ion batteries 294–295
- vanadium oxide nanowires 66, 153–157
- VASP 45

- W**
- wet chemical methods
 - coprecipitation method 54–55
 - electrospinning method 55–56
 - hollow nanowires 73–79
 - hydrothermal/solvothermal method 52–53
 - nanowire arrays 81–83
 - sol-gel method 53–54
 - ultrasonic spray pyrolysis 55

- X**
- X-ray adsorption spectroscopy (XAS) 108–111
- X-ray diffraction 101–106, 119, 204, 251, 292, 308, 310, 313
- X-ray photon spectroscopy (XPS) 108

- Z**
- zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs)
 - manganese-based nanowires 295–296
 - vanadium-based nanowires 294–295
- ZnO nanowires 17, 32, 70
- ZnO–NiO mixed oxide nanostructures 17
- ZrNb₁₄O₃₇ nanowire 103, 104

