

An Electrolyte for Magnesium Ion Batteries

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

- 5 This application claims the benefit of priority of Singapore patent application No. 10201911676S, filed on 4 December 2019, its contents being hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Technical Field

- 10 The present disclosure relates to an electrolyte system, in particular, to an electrolyte for use in magnesium ion batteries.

Background Art

- 15 The rapid development of electrical and electronic devices in recent years has renewed interest in the development of energy storage such as rechargeable batteries. Currently, lithium is relied upon heavily as an energy source for such electronic devices. However, there is concern that increasing demands for such lithium-ion batteries may further deplete the limited supply of
20 lithium in the Earth's crust.

- Various technologies have been researched and developed as alternatives to lithium ion batteries in recent years. Magnesium ion batteries have shown great potential as an alternative energy source due to its high natural abundance, high volumetric capacity, low reduction
25 potential, and low cost. However, the development of such batteries has been hampered by poor performance of current electrolyte systems. Due to the reactivity of magnesium-based electrodes, organic solvents are typically employed in electrolyte systems for magnesium ion batteries. While several magnesium salts have demonstrated good solubility in such organic solvents, electrolytes comprising these magnesium salts alone often result in poor Coulombic
30 efficiency and poor reversibility of magnesium deposition. As such, the performance of magnesium-ion batteries has been regarded to be poorer than the current lithium-ion batteries.

- Magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$) is a promising salt for Mg electrolyte. However, $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ -based electrolyte has been rarely reported due to low solubility of
35 $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in ether solvents. Enhancing solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in ether solvent is essential to obtain a high performance electrolyte system for Mg-ion batteries.

- Accordingly, there is a need to provide an improvement for magnesium-ion batteries which are able to overcome or at least ameliorate the disadvantages discussed above. In particular, it is
40 an object to provide an electrolyte system for magnesium ion batteries which allows efficient plating and stripping of magnesium and demonstrates improved Coulombic efficiency.

Summary

- 45 In one aspect, there is provided a liquid electrolyte composition comprising:
i) a magnesium salt comprising a trifluoromethane sulfonate anion;
ii) an additive selected from an organic halide salt, an inorganic halide salt or a mixture thereof; and

- iii) a solvent comprising one or more ethers,
wherein the organic halide salt comprises a halide anion and a cation selected from an optionally substituted quaternary ammonium or a three to nine membered N-heterocyclic cation, and the cation comprises at least one protonated nitrogen capable of dissociating the trifluoromethane sulfonate anion from the magnesium salt, and
- 5 wherein the total concentration of cations of the inorganic halide salt and magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the concentration of anions of the inorganic halide salt is greater than 1 in the electrolyte composition.
- 10 The presence of the additive may advantageously facilitate the dissociation of magnesium trifluoromethane sulfonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$), thereby improving its solubility in an ether solvent. The improvement in solubility may advantageously lead to superior Coulombic efficiency (e.g. greater than 99%), and areal capacity (e.g. larger than 5 mAh/cm^2).
- 15 In another aspect, there is provided a liquid electrolyte composition consisting essentially of:
- i) a magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate;
 - ii) 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride, tetrabutylammonium chloride, or a mixture thereof; and
 - iii) a solvent comprising 1,2-dimethoxyethane.
- 20 In another aspect, there is provided a liquid electrolyte composition consisting essentially of:
- i) magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate;
 - ii) magnesium chloride; and
 - iii) a solvent comprising 1,2-dimethoxyethane,
- 25 wherein the magnesium ions and the halide ions are present in the electrolyte composition in a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of from $>1:1$ to about $5:1$.
- Alternatively, in the above liquid electrolyte composition, the total concentration of the magnesium ions in the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate and magnesium chloride divided
- 30 by the concentration of the chloride ions of the magnesium chloride is greater than 1.
- In another aspect, there is provided an electrochemical cell comprising:
- a) a positive electrode;
 - b) a magnesium negative electrode; and
 - 35 c) the electrolyte composition as defined herein;
- wherein the positive electrode and the magnesium negative electrode are in fluid communication with the electrolyte.

Definitions

- 40 The term “stable”, “stability” and grammatical variants thereof, in the context of this specification, refers to an electrode that can be operated with no sign of short circuiting and/or without experiencing sudden fluctuations in voltage or current or capacity.
- 45 The term “homogenous” as used herein refers to substances which comprise components or elements which are the same. The term also refers to mixtures which contain a uniform distribution of components throughout. Homogenous mixtures may have the same composition of components or elements throughout. As described herein, homogenous mixtures may

contain only one phase of matter, e.g. only liquid, solid or gas; while homogenous electrodes may contain only a single element.

5 The term "optionally substituted" as used herein means the group to which this term refers may be unsubstituted, or may be substituted with one or more groups independently selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, thioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylheteroalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloamino, halo, carboxyl, oxo, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkynyloxy, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyloxy, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, alkenyloxy, haloalkoxy, haloalkenyloxy, nitro, amino, nitroalkyl, nitroalkenyl, nitroalkynyl, nitroheterocyclyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkenylamine, aminoalkyl, alkynylamino, acyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl, alkyloxyaryl, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkyloxycycloalkyl, alkyloxyheteroaryl, alkyloxyheterocycloalkyl, alkenoyl, alkynoyl, acylamino, diacylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, heterocyclyl, heterocycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkenyl, heterocycloalkylheteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyloxy, heterocycloalkenyloxy, heterocycloxy, heterocycloamino, haloheterocycloalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfenyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylthio, acylthio, aminosulfonyl, phosphorus-containing groups such as phosphono and phosphinyl, sulfinyl, sulfinylamino, sulfonyl, sulfonylamino, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkenyl, heteroarylheteroalkyl, heteroarylamino, heteroaryloxy, arylalkenyl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, alkylheteroaryl, aryloxy, arylsulfonyl, cyano, cyanate, isocyanate, -C(O)NH(alkyl), and -C(O)N(alkyl)₂.

25 The term "inorganic halide salt" as used herein refers to a halide salt compound that does not contain carbon-hydrogen bonds.

The term "Coulombic efficiency" as used herein refers to the ratio of stripping capacity over plating capacity.

30 The term "areal capacity" as used herein refers to the capacity of an electrode per unit area. This term may be expressed in terms of mAh/cm².

35 Unless specified otherwise, the terms "comprising" and "comprise", and grammatical variants thereof, are intended to represent "open" or "inclusive" language such that they include recited elements but also permit inclusion of additional, unrecited elements.

The terms "a" and "an" herein do not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denote the presence of at least one of the referenced items.

40 As used herein, the term "about", in the context of concentrations of components of the formulations, typically means +/- 5% of the stated value, more typically +/- 4% of the stated value, more typically +/- 3% of the stated value, more typically, +/- 2% of the stated value, even more typically +/- 1% of the stated value, and even more typically +/- 0.5% of the stated value.

45 Throughout this disclosure, certain embodiments may be disclosed in a range format. It should be understood that the description in range format is merely for convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of the disclosed ranges. Accordingly, the description of a range should be considered to have specifically disclosed all the possible sub-ranges as well as individual numerical values within that range. For example,

description of a range such as from 1 to 6 should be considered to have specifically disclosed sub-ranges such as from 1 to 3, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 5, from 2 to 4, from 2 to 6, from 3 to 6 etc., as well as individual numbers within that range, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. This applies regardless of the breadth of the range.

5 Certain embodiments may also be described broadly and generically herein. Each of the narrower species and subgeneric groupings falling within the generic disclosure also form part of the disclosure. This includes the generic description of the embodiments with a proviso or negative limitation removing any subject matter from the genus, regardless of whether or not
10 the excised material is specifically recited herein.

Detailed Description

15 Exemplary, non-limiting embodiments of a liquid electrolyte composition will now be disclosed

The present disclosure relates to a liquid electrolyte composition comprising:

- 20 i) a magnesium salt comprising a trifluoromethane sulfonate anion;
- ii) an additive selected from an organic halide salt, an inorganic halide salt or a mixture thereof; and
- iii) a solvent comprising one or more ethers,
wherein the organic halide salt comprises a halide anion and a cation selected from an optionally substituted quaternary ammonium or a three to nine membered N-heterocyclic cation, and the cation comprises at least one protonated nitrogen capable of dissociating the
25 trifluoromethane sulfonate anion from the magnesium salt, and
wherein the total concentration of cations of the inorganic halide salt and magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the concentration of anions of the inorganic halide salt is greater than 1 in the electrolyte composition.

30 The additive may be an organic halide salt. Without being bound by theory, it was postulated that the interaction between the protonated nitrogen of the above cation of the halide salt and the OTf⁻ anion facilitates the dissociation of Mg(OTf)₂ in the ether solvent. Moreover, the halide of the halide salt advantageously assisted in the formation of electroactive species.

35 The concentration of the magnesium salt may be from about 0.01 M to about 2.5 M, from about 0.05 M to about 2.5 M, from about 0.1 M to about 2.5 M, from about 0.5 M to about 2.5 M, from about 1.0 M to about 2.5 M, from about 1.5 M to about 2.5 M, from about 2.0 M to about 2.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 2.0 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1.0 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.1 M, or
40 from about 0.01 M to about 0.05 M. The concentration of the magnesium salt may be about 2.5M.

Advantageously, the presence of the above-defined halide salt may be capable of promoting solubility of the magnesium salt at room temperature. In embodiments, the magnesium salt
45 may be provided in molar concentrations of from 0.01 M to 2.5 M while the electrolyte composition remains a homogeneous liquid composition.

In embodiments, the magnesium salt may be present in the electrolyte composition in a concentration of not less than 0.5M, not less than 1 M, not less than 1.5 M, not less than 2 M.

The molar ratio of the magnesium salt to the organic halide salt may be from 10:1 to 1:10. Preferably, the molar ratio of the magnesium salt to the organic halide salt may be 1:0.3 to 1:1.2.

5 Advantageously, it was surprisingly found that providing the above molar ratios of Mg salt to organic halide salt may lead to improved stability. For instance, electrolyte compositions having the above defined molar ratios may be used for reversible plating of magnesium (Mg) in excess of 500 cycles without substantial change in Coulombic efficiency. In embodiments, 10 the change in Coulombic efficiency across 500 cycles of plating/stripping was found to deviate less than 5% from a mean value.

The N-heterocyclic cation may be selected from the group consisting of: an optionally substituted three-membered heterocyclic structure, an optionally substituted four-membered 15 heterocyclic structure, an optionally substituted five-membered heterocyclic structure, an optionally substituted six-membered heterocyclic structure, an optionally substituted seven-membered heterocyclic structure, an optionally substituted eight-membered heterocyclic structure, and an optionally substituted nine-membered heterocyclic structure. The N-heterocyclic cation may preferably be 1-Ethyl-3-methylimidazolium (EMIM).

20 The heterocyclic structure may comprise 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 heteroatoms.

The heteroatoms may be independently selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

25 The heteroatoms may be the same or different. The heterocyclic structure may comprise a saturated or an unsaturated ring.

30 The heterocyclic structure may be selected from the group consisting of aziridinium, azetidinium, pyrrolidinium, pyrrolinium, pyrrolium, imidazolium, pyrazolium, triazolium, tetrazolium, thiazolium, oxazolium, piperidinium, pyridinium, piperazinium, pyridazinium, pyrimidonium, pyrazinium, triazinium, morpholinium, oxazinium, thiomorpholinium, azepinium, azocanium and azonanium.

35 The organic halide salt may be selected from the group consisting of fluoride, chloride, bromide and iodide.

The electrolyte composition may comprise a mixture of at least two or more of said organic halide salts, said organic halide salts being distinct from each other.

40 The organic halide salt may be 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride.

In embodiments, the provision of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride as the organic halide salt may provide an electrolyte composition comprising the magnesium salt in a molar 45 concentration of 0.5M or greater. The 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride may be provided in concentrations of from about 0.01 M to 10 M, from about 0.01 M to 5 M, or from about 0.01 M to 2 M. The combination of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride (EMIMCl) and magnesium trifluoromethane sulfonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$) in ether advantageously resulted in

Coulombic efficiency of Mg plating/stripping of 99% and areal capacity of the Mg anode of 1 mAh/cm².

5 In one embodiment, the combination of magnesium trifluoromethane sulfonate and 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride in the electrolyte composition at a molar ratio of 1:1.2 advantageously resulted in Coulombic efficiency of above 98% and reversible Mg plating/stripping for 400 cycles without substantial loss in efficiency.

10 The organic halide salt may comprise a quaternary ammonium cation, said cation comprising a structure of N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴, wherein each of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be the same or different and wherein each of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be an optionally substituted alkyl group.

15 Each of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be independently selected from an optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, or an optionally substituted C₂-C₈ alkyl, or an optionally substituted C₂-C₆ alkyl, or an optionally substituted C₄-C₆ alkyl. Each of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be a halogenated alkyl group. The halogenated alkyl group may be an alkyl fluoride, alkyl chloride, alkyl bromide or alkyl iodide compound.

20 Each of R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be independently selected from the group consisting of: methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl or decyl. The R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ of the halide salt may be butyl.

The organic halide salt may be tetrabutylammonium chloride.

25 In embodiments, the provision of tetrabutylammonium chloride as the organic halide salt may provide an electrolyte composition comprising the magnesium salt in a molar concentration of 0.5 M or greater. The tetrabutylammonium chloride may be provided in concentrations of from about 0.01 M to 10 M, from about 0.01 M to 5 M, or from about 0.01 M to 2 M. The combination of tetrabutylammonium chloride (TBAC) with magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate advantageously resulted in an average Coulombic efficiency of Mg plating/stripping of 97.5% over 500 cycles of Mg plating/stripping and areal capacity of up to 5 mAh/cm².

35 The concentration of the organic halide salt may be from about 0.01 M to about 10 M, from about 0.05 M to about 10 M, from about 0.1 M to about 10 M, from about 0.5 M to about 10 M, from about 1 M to about 10 M, from about 3 M to about 10 M, from about 5 M to about 10 M, from about 7 M to about 10 M, from about 0.01 M to about 7 M, from about 0.01 M to about 5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 3 M, from about 0.01 M to 2 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.1 M, or from about 0.01 M to about 0.05 M.

The additive may an inorganic halide salt.

45 The total concentration of the cations of the inorganic halide salts and the magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the concentration of the anions of the inorganic halide salt may be from greater than about 1 to about 5 in the electrolyte composition. The total concentration of the cations of the inorganic halide salts and the magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the anions of the inorganic halide salt may be from about 1.25 to about 2.5 in the electrolyte composition.

5 The cations of the inorganic halide salts may be lithium ion, sodium ions, cesium ions, magnesium ions, barium ions, or aluminum ions. The cations of the inorganic halide salts may be magnesium ions. The inorganic halide salts may be magnesium fluoride, magnesium chloride, magnesium bromide, or magnesium iodide.

10 The inorganic halide salts may be a fluoride salt, a chloride salt, a bromide salt or an iodide salt. The chloride salt may be selected from the group consisting of lithium chloride (LiCl), sodium chloride (NaCl), cesium chloride (CsCl), magnesium chloride (MgCl₂), barium chloride (BaCl₂) and aluminum chloride (AlCl₃). The halide salt may be magnesium chloride (MgCl₂). Other combinations of halide salts based on the cations and halide anions mentioned herein are also part of this disclosure.

15 By having a [Mg²⁺]:[Cl⁻] ratio of greater than 1, or a total concentration of the Mg²⁺ divided by the concentration of the Cl⁻ of greater than 1, the solubility of the magnesium trifluoromethane sulfonate in ether was unexpectedly improved, which resulted in superior Coulombic efficiency and areal capacity. For instance, when 0.4 M of MgCl₂ is combined with 0.6 M of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate in ether, a clear, homogenous solution is surprisingly obtained. The improvement in solubility advantageously leads to superior Coulombic efficiency and cycle
20 life.

The concentration of the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be from about 0.01 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.05 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.1 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.5 M to about 1.5 M, from about 1.0 M to about 1.5 M, from about 1.3 M to about 1.5 M, from
25 about 0.01 M to about 1.3 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1.0 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.1 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.05 M. The concentration of the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be about 1.5 M.

30 Advantageously, the presence of the above-defined halide salt may be capable of promoting solubility of the magnesium salt. In embodiments, the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be provided in molar concentrations of 0.01 M to 1.5 M while the electrolyte composition remains a homogeneous liquid composition.

35 The concentration of the one or more inorganic halide salt may be from about 0.01 M to about 10 M, from about 0.05 M to about 10 M, from about 0.1 M to about 10 M, from about 0.5 M to about 10 M, from about 1 M to about 10 M, from about 3 M to about 10 M, from about 5 M to about 10 M, from about 7 M to about 10 M, from about 0.01 M to about 7 M, from about 0.01 M to about 5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 3 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1 M, from
40 about 0.01 M to about 0.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.1 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.05 M.

45 The concentration of the one or more inorganic halide salt may be about 0.2 M. The combination of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate and 0.2 M MgCl₂ may advantageously result in an average Coulombic efficiency of 99.4% over 1000 Mg plating/stripping cycles. Further advantageously, the combination may result in an areal capacity of 5 mAh/cm².

In embodiments, the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be present in molar concentrations of up to 1.5 M, when the magnesium chloride salt is present at a concentration of about 1 M, while the electrolyte composition remains a homogeneous liquid composition.

The magnesium ions and the halide ions may be present in the electrolyte composition in a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of from about >1:1 to 5:1. The magnesium ions and the halide ions may be present in the electrolyte composition in a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of 2.5:1 to 1.25:1. Alternatively, the magnesium ions and the halide ions may be present in the electrolyte composition such that the concentration of the Mg^{2+} ions divided by the concentration of the halide ions (such as Cl^-) may be in the range of greater than about 1 to about 5. The magnesium ions and the halide ions may be present in the electrolyte composition such that the concentration of the Mg^{2+} ions divided by the concentration of the halide ions (such as Cl^-) may be in the range of about 1.25 to about 2.5.

The present disclosure relates to a liquid electrolyte composition consisting essentially of:

- i) a magnesium salt comprising a trifluoromethane sulfonate anion;
- ii) an additive selected from an organic halide salt, an inorganic halide salt or a mixture thereof; and
- iii) a solvent comprising one or more ethers,

wherein the organic halide salt comprises a halide anion and a cation selected from an optionally substituted quaternary ammonium or a three to nine membered N-heterocyclic cation, and the cation comprises at least one protonated nitrogen capable of dissociating the trifluoromethane sulfonate anion from the magnesium salt, and

wherein the total concentration of cations of the inorganic halide salt and magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the concentration of anions of the inorganic halide salt is greater than 1 in the electrolyte composition.

In such electrolyte composition, where the additive is the inorganic halide salt, the inorganic halide salt is a magnesium halide salt. The magnesium halide salt may be magnesium fluoride, magnesium chloride, magnesium bromide, or magnesium iodide. The magnesium salt comprising the trifluoromethane sulfonate anion and the magnesium halide salts are the only metallic salts present. Therefore, this electrolyte composition does not contain non-magnesium metallic salts.

The total concentration of the cations of the inorganic halide salts and the magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the anions of the inorganic halide salt may be from greater than about 1 to about 5 in the electrolyte composition. The total concentration of the cations of the inorganic halide salts and the magnesium ions of the magnesium salt divided by the anions of the inorganic halide salt may be from about 1.25 to about 2.5 in the electrolyte composition. In such an electrolyte composition, the inorganic halide salt is the magnesium halide salt. Therefore, the total concentration refers to the total of the concentration of the magnesium ions in the magnesium halide salt and the concentration of the magnesium ions in the magnesium salt.

When the inorganic halide salt is magnesium chloride, by having a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of greater than 1, or a total concentration of the Mg^{2+} divided by the concentration of the Cl^- of greater than 1, the solubility of the magnesium trifluoromethane sulfonate in ether was unexpectedly improved, which resulted in superior Coulombic efficiency and areal capacity. For instance, when 0.4 M of MgCl_2 is combined with 0.6 M of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate in ether, a clear, homogenous solution is surprisingly obtained. The improvement in solubility advantageously leads to superior Coulombic efficiency and cycle life.

The concentration of the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be from about 0.01 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.05 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.1 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.5 M to about 1.5 M, from about 1.0 M to about 1.5 M, from about 1.3 M to about 1.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1.3 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1.0 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.1 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.05 M. The concentration of the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be about 1.5M.

Advantageously, the presence of the above-defined halide salt may be capable of promoting solubility of the magnesium salt. In embodiments, the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be provided in molar concentrations of 0.01 M to 1.5 M while the electrolyte composition remains a homogeneous liquid composition.

The concentration of the one or more inorganic halide salt may be from about 0.01 M to about 10 M, from about 0.05 M to about 10 M, from about 0.1 M to about 10 M, from about 0.5 M to about 10 M, from about 1 M to about 10 M, from about 3 M to about 10 M, from about 5 M to about 10 M, from about 7 M to about 10 M, from about 0.01 M to about 7 M, from about 0.01 M to about 5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 3 M, from about 0.01 M to about 1 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.5 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.1 M, from about 0.01 M to about 0.05 M.

The concentration of the one or more inorganic halide salt may be about 0.2 M. The combination of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate and 0.2 M MgCl_2 may advantageously result in an average Coulombic efficiency of 99.4% over 1000 Mg plating/stripping cycles. Further advantageously, the combination may result in an areal capacity of 5 mAh/cm².

In embodiments, the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be present in molar concentrations of up to 1.5 M, when the magnesium chloride salt is present at a concentration of about 1 M, while the electrolyte composition remains a homogeneous liquid composition.

The magnesium ions and the halide ions may be present in the electrolyte composition in a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of from about >1:1 to 5:1. The magnesium ions and the halide ions may be present in the electrolyte composition in a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of 2.5:1 to 1.25:1.

The present disclosure relates to a liquid electrolyte composition consisting essentially of:

- i) a magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate;
- ii) 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride, tetrabutylammonium chloride, or a mixture thereof; and
- iii) a solvent comprising 1,2-dimethoxyethane.

The concentration of the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate salt may be about 2.5 M.

Advantageously, the presence of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride, tetrabutylammonium chloride, or a mixture thereof may be capable of promoting solubility of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate. Magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be present at molar concentrations of up to 2.5 M, while the electrolyte composition remains a homogeneous liquid composition.

The present disclosure relates to a liquid electrolyte composition consisting essentially of:

- i) magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate;

ii) magnesium chloride; and
iii) a solvent comprising 1,2-dimethoxyethane,
wherein the magnesium ions and the halide ions are present in the electrolyte
composition in a $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of from >1:1 to about 5:1.

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Alternatively, in the above liquid electrolyte composition, the total concentration of the magnesium ions in the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate and magnesium chloride divided by the concentration of the chloride ions of the magnesium chloride is greater than 1.

10 The concentration of the magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate salt may be about 1.5 M.

Advantageously, the presence of magnesium chloride may be capable of promoting solubility of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate. Magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate may be present at molar concentrations of up to 1.5 M, while the electrolyte composition remains a
15 homogeneous liquid composition.

The solvent may not comprise water.

The present disclosure relates to an electrochemical cell comprising:

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- a) a positive electrode;
 - b) a magnesium negative electrode; and
 - c) the electrolyte composition as defined herein;
- wherein the positive electrode and the magnesium negative electrode are in fluid communication with the electrolyte.

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Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1a and 1b are photo images of electrolyte solutions consisting of (a) 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and (b) 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.15 M, 0.3 M, 0.6 M and 1.0 M of EMImCl in monoglyme.

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Fig. 2a and 2b are photo images of electrolyte solutions consists of (a) 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and (b) 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme.

Fig. 3a and 3b are photo images of electrolyte solutions consisting of (a) $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ – MgCl_2 electrolyte solution at various $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ molar ratios after stirring at 60°C for 24 hours and (b) 1.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ with MgCl_2 .

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Fig. 4a is an illustration of the strong interaction between $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and EMImCl, which may result in the increased solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in ether solvents.

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Fig. 4b is an illustration of the strong interaction between $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and TBAC, which may result in the increased solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in ether solvents.

Fig. 5 is a representation of an exemplary 2032 coin cell which may be assembled. The asymmetric cell utilizes a carbon coated aluminium foil as the working electrode and a magnesium disk as a counter electrode.

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Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the cell voltage measured during the galvanostatic plating/stripping for $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ - EMImCl electrolyte solution.

Fig. 7a is a voltage profile of 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M EMImCl in monoglyme electrolyte. The legend indicates the cycle number of each plot.

- 5 Fig. 7b is a voltage profile of Mg//Al-C cell using 0.3 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte. The legend indicates the cycle number of each plot.

Fig. 7c is a voltage profile of Mg//Al-C cell using 0.3 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.2 M MgCl₂ in monoglyme electrolyte. The legend indicates the cycle number of each plot.

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Fig. 8a is a plot showing plating/stripping Coulombic efficiency of Mg anode in electrolytes containing 0.3 M EMImCl with Mg(OTf)₂ salt concentration varied from 0.25 M to 1 M.

- 15 Fig. 8b is a plot showing Coulombic efficiency of Mg//Al-C cell using 0.3 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte. Mg//Al-C cells are cycled at a current density of 0.5 mA/cm² and areal capacity of 0.1 mAh/cm².

- 20 Fig. 8c is a plot showing magnesium plating/ stripping Coulombic efficiency of Mg//Al-C cells with various [Mg²⁺]:[Cl⁻] ratios in monoglyme. Mg//Al-C cells are cycled at a current density of 0.5 mA/cm² and areal capacity of 0.1 mAh/cm².

- 25 Fig. 9a is a plot showing plating/stripping Coulombic efficiency of Mg anode using the electrolytes containing 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ salt with EMImCl concentrations varied from 0.15 M to 0.6 M.

Fig. 9b is a plot showing cell voltage measured during the galvanostatic plating/stripping of Al-C//Mg cell using 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme for 400 cycles.

- 30 Fig. 10a and 10b are plots showing cell voltage measured (a) and Coulombic efficiency (b) during the galvanostatic plating/stripping of Al-C//Mg cell using 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.6 M EMImCl in triglyme.

- 35 Fig. 11a and 11b are voltage profiles of Al-Cl//Mg using 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme electrolyte at high areal capacity of (a) 0.5 mAh/cm² and (b) 1 mAh/cm². The legend indicates the cycle number of each plot.

Fig. 11c is a plot showing plating/stripping Coulombic efficiency of Al-C//Mg at high areal capacities of 0.5 mAh/cm² and 1 mAh/cm². The legend indicates the cycle number of each plot.

- 40 Fig. 12a and 12b are plots showing Coulombic efficiency of Mg//Al-C cell cycled at (a) different current densities, and (b) at different areal capacities. All the cells were cycled using 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte.

- 45 Fig. 13a and 13b are plots showing Mg plating/stripping Coulombic efficiency of Mg//Al-C at (a) different current density and (b) different areal capacity. Mg//Al-C cells are cycled with 0.3 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.2 M MgCl₂ in monoglyme electrolyte.

Fig. 14 is a plot showing cycling performance of Mg//Al-C cells using 0.3 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte measured at areal capacities of 0.1 mAh/cm², 0.5 mAh/cm², and 1 mAh/cm².

5 Fig. 15a and 15b are scanning electron micrographs of Al-C electrodes (a) before and (b) after Mg deposition cell using $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + EMImCl in monoglyme electrolyte at an areal capacity of 1 mAh/cm². The scale bar of these figures is 20 μm .

10 Fig. 16a and 16b are scanning electron micrographs showing morphology of deposited Mg film on Al-C electrode using $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte. Mg film was deposited at current density of 0.5 mA/cm² for 2 hours (1 mAh/cm²). The scale bar of Fig. 16a is 50 μm while the scale bar of Fig. 16b is 5 μm .

15 Fig. 17a and 17b are scanning electron micrographs showing morphology of deposited Mg film on Al-C electrode using $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + MgCl_2 in monoglyme electrolyte. Mg film was deposited at current density of 0.5 mA/cm² for 2 hours (1 mAh/cm²). The scale bar of Fig. 16a is 10 μm while the scale bar of Fig. 16b is 1 μm .

20 Fig. 18a and 18b are plots showing symmetric Mg//Mg cell cycling performance at (a) 0.5 mAh/cm² and (b) 1 mAh/cm² in the electrolyte of 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme.

25 Fig. 19 is a plot showing cell voltage measured during the galvanostatic stripping/plating of a Mg//Mg symmetric cell using 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte. The galvanostatic stripping/plating was conducted at current density of 0.5 mA/cm² and areal capacity of 0.5 mAh/cm².

30 Fig. 20 is a plot showing cell voltage measured during the galvanostatic stripping/plating of a Mg//Mg symmetric cell using 0.3 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.2 M MgCl_2 in monoglyme electrolyte. The galvanostatic stripping/plating was conducted at areal capacity of 0.5 mAh/cm² and current density of 0.5 mA/cm².

Examples

35 Non-limiting examples of the invention will be further described in greater detail by reference to specific Examples, which should not be construed as in any way limiting the scope of the invention.

Example 1. Solubility of the Electrolytes

40 $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and EMImCl in ether solvent

45 Experimental results confirmed the prediction on the positive effect of 1-Ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride (EMImCl) additive to the performance of magnesium trifluoromethanesulfonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$)-based electrolyte. In this invention, several electrolyte compositions with formula presented by x M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + y M EMImCl in monoglyme (x= 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1; y=0.15, 0.3, 0.6, 1.0) are presented. As shown in Fig. 1a and 1b, by adding 0.15 M, 0.3 M, 0.6 M and 1.0 M of EMImCl into 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in monoglyme, the solution turned from turbid to clear indicating the solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ was increased. The increased

solubility could be attributed to the strong interaction between the anion of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and the cation of EMImCl as shown in Fig. 4a.

It should be noted here that the electrolyte solutions consisting of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and EMImCl in other ethers and their mixtures are also obtainable by controlling $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$: EMImCl molar ratio. In addition, the combination of EMImCl with other magnesium salts, including $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$ and magnesium perchlorate ($\text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$), was examined. These electrolytes, however, demonstrate poor electrochemical performance. It is probably due to instability of TFSI^- and ClO_4^- anions against reduction at Mg metal surface.

$\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and TBAC in ether solvent

The solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ was also increased by adding 0.3M (tetrabutylammonium chloride) TBAC into 0.5M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in monoglyme (dimethoxyethane, DME), as shown in Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b. In particular, TBAC assists in the dissolution of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in ether solution and acts as a source of Cl^- for the formation of electroactive species (e.g. $[\text{Mg}_2(\mu\text{-Cl})_2(\text{DME})_4]^{2+}$). The increased solubility could be attributed to the strong interaction between the anion of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and the cation of TBAC as shown in Fig. 4b.

$\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and MgCl_2 in ether solvent

It was also found that the inorganic chloride (MgCl_2) also helps to improve the solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ in ether solvent, by carefully controlling the molar ratio between Mg^{2+} and Cl^- in ether solvent. Fig. 3 and Table 1 demonstrates the crucial effect of $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ molar ratio in the formation of a clear electrolyte solution. It should be noted here that both $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and MgCl_2 have a very low solubility in ether solvent. However, the reaction between $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and MgCl_2 in ether solvent helps in improving their solubility. Therefore, the ratio between $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and MgCl_2 plays an important role in the formation of a clear and stable electrolyte solution. It may be possible that $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ reacts with MgCl_2 and forms various species such as $\text{Mg}[\text{OTf}]_x[\text{Cl}]_y[\text{solvent}]_z$ (with $0 \leq x, y, z \leq 3$), which are easier to be dissolved into electrolyte solution.

In particular, electrolytes with $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio greater than 1 were found to be clear and stable. Fig. 3a shows that clear electrolyte solutions are obtained by controlling $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ between 5:2 to 5:4. On the other hand, the electrolyte solution with $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of 5:5 is unstable as salt crystals form at room temperature. As for electrolytes with $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ ratio of 5:6 and 5:8, the salts were found to be incompletely dissolved, forming unclear solutions. Fig. 3b shows that with addition of 1 M MgCl_2 , the concentration of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ can reach as high as 1.5 M in dimethoxyethane (DME) and solution still remained clear. Total concentration of $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$ is 2.5 M (1.5 M from $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 1 M from MgCl_2). The concentration of $[\text{Cl}^-]$ is 2 M. Therefore, $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]:[\text{Cl}^-]$ is 2.5 : 2, which equals 1.25 and is greater than 1. Therefore, it can be seen that for electrolytes where the concentration of the cations of the inorganic halide salt and magnesium ions of the magnesium salt (which in this case is the total concentration of the Mg^{2+} ions in the $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and the MgCl_2) divided by the concentration of anions of the inorganic halide salt (which in this case is Cl^-) is greater than 1 in the electrolyte composition, the electrolyte composition was a clear solution, showing that the solubility of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ was increased.

Table 1. Combinations of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and MgCl_2 in monoglyme as electrolyte solution for Mg-ion batteries

Electrolyte formula	$[\text{Mg}^{2+}] : [\text{Cl}^-]$	Result
0.45 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.05 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 1	Unclear solution
0.4 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.1 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 2	Clear solution
0.35 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.15 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 3	Clear solution
0.3 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.2 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 4	Clear solution
0.6 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.4 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 4	Clear solution
0.25 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.25 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 5	Clear solution (unstable)
0.25 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.3 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 6	Unclear solution
0.1 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.4 M MgCl_2 /monoglyme	5 : 8	Partly dissolved

5 Example 2. Fabrication of an Electrochemical Cell

The electrochemical performance of the electrolyte described herein was evaluated by fabricating a 2032 coin cell comprising the electrolyte, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Unless described otherwise, the coin-cell configuration described below was adopted for the electrochemical studies of the electrolytes described herein.

In asymmetric (Al-C//Mg) cell test, the coin-cell consists of a polished Mg disk (1.27 cm^2) as a counter electrode, 2 layers of Celgard separator, Al-C disk (carbon coated Aluminum foil) (1 cm^2) as a working electrode, and 25 μl of $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ electrolyte. In symmetric (Mg//Mg) cell tests, the Al-C disk was replaced by a Mg disk (1.27 cm^2).

The asymmetric cell was galvanostatically cycled with a current density of 0.5 mA/cm^2 . First, an areal capacity of 0.1 mAh/cm^2 of Mg was plated onto Al-C working electrode, Mg was then stripped until the voltage reaches 1.2 V. The Coulombic efficiency (CE) was defined as the ratio of stripping capacity to plating capacity.

Example 3. Electrochemical Properties Tested with Al-C ElectrodesMg(OTf)₂ and EMImCl in ether solvent

- 5 The reversible Mg plating/stripping was successfully demonstrated in 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M EMImCl in monoglyme (Fig. 6). The reversible plating and stripping of Mg on Al-C foil were observed near -0.35 V and 0.35 V vs. Mg/Mg²⁺ (Fig. 7a) respectively. Fig. 8a and Table 2 present the electrochemical performance of the electrolyte with the concentration of Mg(OTf)₂ varied from 0.25 M to 1 M, and 0.3 M EMImCl.

- 10 Table 2. Coulombic efficiency and cycle life of Al-C//Mg cells with different concentration of Mg(OTf)₂ salt. The concentration of EMImCl is 0.3 M in these electrolyte solution.

Salt concentration (M)	Initial CE (%)	Highest CE (%)	Cycle life
0.25	43.1	99.2	196
0.5	49.0	99.0	265
0.75	19.3	98.1	191
1	21.3	98.2	181

- 15 In the first cycle, Coulombic efficiency of the cell was relatively low (49%), which is due to the irreversible reduction of electrolyte components and/or contaminants (e.g. moisture). With increased cycle number, Coulombic efficiency of the cell increased significantly and reached 99% in subsequent cycles.
- 20 Among these electrolyte compositions, the cell using 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M EMImCl in monoglyme electrolyte showed best performance. This cell delivered the highest initial Coulombic efficiency (ICE) (49%) and highest Coulombic efficiency was recorded at 99% in subsequent cycles. The longest cycle life of 260 cycles was also achieved at this composition. At higher concentration of Mg(OTf)₂ (above 0.5 M), the cells showed lower Coulombic
- 25 efficiency, which was probably due to high viscosity of electrolyte solution and increased concentration of contaminants. Therefore, the optimum concentration of Mg(OTf)₂ is 0.5 M.

- Fig. 9a and Table 3 present the electrochemical performance of the electrolytes consisting of 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ and EMImCl additive at 0.15 M, 0.3 M, and 0.6 M. The highest initial
- 30 Coulombic efficiency of 56% was achieved at 0.15 M of EMImCl. Initial Coulombic efficiency of cells decreased at higher EMImCl concentrations. During cycling, three electrolyte compositions demonstrated high Coulombic efficiency above 98%. However, longer cycle life was achievable at the higher concentrations of additive. The cell using 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme showed longest cycle life (400 cycles) with Coulombic efficiency
- 35 above 98%.

Table 3. Coulombic efficiency and cycle life of Al-C//Mg cells with different concentration of EMImCl additive

EMImCl concentration (M)	Initial CE (%)	Highest CE (%)	Cycle life
0.15	56.0	98.5	142
0.3	49.0	99.0	265
0.6	32.2	99.6	401

5 Herein, 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme was considered as the optimum composition for Mg plating/stripping. At this composition, the Mg plating/stripping cycles were highly reversible up to 400 cycles with a slightly increasing overpotential, from ± 0.35 V in early cycles to ± 0.6 V at the 400th cycle. In addition, a high ionic conductivity of 5.1 mS/cm was recorded at this electrolyte composition.

10 The choice of ether solvents for this electrolyte system is not limited to monoglyme. As a representative example, reversible plating/stripping of Mg in an electrolyte consisting of 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.6 M EMImCl in triglyme (Fig. 10) was also tested. The Mg//Al-C cell delivered an initial Coulombic efficiency of 29% and a Coulombic efficiency of 95% at 50th cycle. The
15 Coulombic efficiency was lower than that of the cell using monoglyme solvent. This is probably due to higher viscosity and higher concentration of contaminants in triglyme compared to monoglyme. From a practical point of view, the use of higher glyme solvents (diglyme, triglyme, and tetraglyme) is preferable due to lower flammability (higher boiling point).

20 *High areal capacity of Mg anode*

Towards practical application of Mg metal anode, the Al-C//Mg cells were cycled at high areal capacity of 0.5 mAh/cm² and 1 mAh/cm² (Fig. 11), which is close to practical battery
25 requirements. From Fig. 11, the reversible plating/stripping of Mg at these high areal capacities was successfully achieved with 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme electrolyte. In these cases, the plating and stripping overpotential slightly increased to -0.4 V and 0.4 V, respectively. Interestingly, the cells showed high initial Coulombic efficiency of 67.2% and 74.7% at the areal capacities of 0.5 mAh/cm² and 1 mAh/cm², respectively. Coulombic
30 efficiency above 95% was achieved for both cells during cycling at high areal capacities.

Mg(OTf)₂ and TBAC in ether solvent

35 Several electrolyte compositions with formula represented by x M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ + y M TBAC in monoglyme (x = 0.5; y = 0.15, 0.3, 0.6, 1) were examined. The experiments were conducted to evaluate the key technical performance of high-performance electrolyte systems, including Mg plating/stripping Coulombic efficiency and cycle life under different cycling conditions. The electrolyte combination consisting of 0.5 M $\text{Mg}(\text{OTf})_2$ and 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme shows excellent electrochemical performance in a half-cell test. Table 4 summarizes the key technical
40 features of the designed electrolyte formula.

Table 4. The key technical features of 0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.3 M TBAC in monoglyme electrolyte.

Key Features	Performance	Remarks
Mg plating/stripping CE	97.5% (0.5 mA/cm ² and 0.1 mAh/cm ² , 500 cycles)	Very high Coulombic efficiency; Max CE: 98.2 %
Current density	0.25 - 4 mA/cm ²	Deliver high power density
Areal capacity	0.1 - 5 mAh/cm ²	Deliver high energy density
	500 cycles (0.1 mAh/cm ²)	Long cycle life
Cycle life	290 cycles (0.5 mAh/cm ²) 133 cycles (1 mAh/cm ²)	Long cycle life
Ionic conductivity	2 mS/cm	At room temperature
	<i>Maximum of 2.6 mS/cm</i>	<i>0.5 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 1 M TBAC/ monoglyme</i>
Plating potential	-0.15 V vs. Mg/Mg ²⁺	Low overpotential
Stripping potential	0.17 vs. Mg/Mg ²⁺	Low overpotential
Anodic stability	4.0 V vs. Mg/Mg ²⁺ on Pt electrode	High anodic stability
Morphology of Mg deposition	Homogeneous, dendrite-free (<i>Fig. 16</i>)	Safe operation

- 5 The electrolyte consisting of Mg(OTf)₂ salt and TBAC additive in ether solvents demonstrated excellent performance in Mg//Al-C asymmetric cell tests. The Mg//Al-C cell demonstrated high average Coulombic efficiency of 97.5% over 500 cycles, when operated at a current density of 0.5 mA/cm² and areal capacity of 0.1 mAh/cm² (*Fig. 7b* and *Fig. 8b*).
- 10 The Mg//Al-C cells were also cycled at various current densities and areal capacities to evaluate their robustness. High current densities translated to high power density, while high areal capacities translated to high energy density. The cells demonstrated excellent rate capability with current density up to 4 mA/cm² and maintained Coulombic efficiency above 98% (*Fig. 12a*). The Mg//Al-C cells also demonstrated cycling at very high areal capacity up to 5 mAh/cm² (*Fig. 12b*). These features are important to develop a new Mg-ion battery with high power density and high energy density, respectively.
- 15

The cycle life of Mg//Al-C cells is significantly dependent on the areal capacity of the plating/stripping process (*Fig. 14*). At an areal capacity of 0.1 mAh/cm², the cell showed high

Coulombic efficiency and maintained stability over 500 cycles. At higher areal capacities of 0.5 mAh/cm² and 1 mAh/cm², the cycle life of Mg//Al-C cells was reduced to 290 and 133 cycles, respectively. This was due to the severe degradation of Mg anode under high areal capacity cycling.

5

Mg(OTf)₂ and MgCl₂ in ether solvent

The four electrolyte compositions which form clear solutions (Table 1) were examined. The experiments were conducted to evaluate the key technical performance of high-performance electrolyte systems, including Mg plating/stripping Coulombic efficiency and cycle life under different cycling conditions. Here, we present the electrochemical performance of the electrolyte combination of Mg(OTf)₂ and MgCl₂ in monoglyme solvent. Electrolyte combinations based on other solvents are obtainable by controlling [Mg²⁺] : [Cl⁻] ratio in an ether solvent or mixtures of ether solvent. Table 5 summarizes the key technical features of the designed electrolyte formula.

15

Table 5. The key technical features of 0.3 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.2 M MgCl₂ in monoglyme electrolyte.

Key Features	Performance	Remarks
Mg plating/stripping CE (average)	99.4% (0.5 mA/cm ² and 0.1 mAh/cm ² , 1000 cycles)	Very high Coulombic efficiency
Current density	0.5 – 2.5 mA/cm ²	Deliver high power density
Areal capacity	0.1 - 5 mAh/cm ²	Deliver high energy density
Cycle life	1000 cycles (0.1 mAh/cm ²) 115 cycles (0.5 mAh/cm ²)	Long cycle life
Ionic conductivity	0.34 mS/cm	At room temperature
	<i>Maximum of 0.53 mS/cm</i>	<i>0.6 M Mg(OTf)₂ + 0.4 M MgCl₂ in monoglyme</i>
Plating potential	-0.17 V vs. Mg/Mg ²⁺	Low overpotential
Stripping potential	0.17 vs. Mg/Mg ²⁺	Low overpotential
Anodic stability	3.5 V vs. Mg/Mg ²⁺ on Pt electrode	Good anodic stability
Morphology of Mg deposition	Homogeneous, dendrite-free (Fig. 17)	Safe operation

20

The electrolyte combination of Mg(OTf)₂ salt and MgCl₂ in monoglyme demonstrated excellent performance in Mg//Al-C asymmetric cell tests. The combination of 0.3 M Mg(OTf)₂

and 0.2 M MgCl_2 in monoglyme was found to be the optimal formula for Mg plating/stripping process. The Mg//Al-C cell demonstrated high average Coulombic efficiency of 99.4 % over 1000 cycles at a current density of 0.5 mA/cm^2 and areal capacity of 0.1 mAh/cm^2 (Fig. 8c).

- 5 The Mg//Al-C cells were also cycled at various high current densities and high areal capacities to evaluate their robustness for practical application. High current densities translated to high power density, while high areal capacities translated to high energy density. The cells demonstrated excellent rate capability with current density up to 2.5 mA/cm^2 and maintained Coulombic efficiency above 98% (Fig. 13a). The Mg//Al-C cells also demonstrated a good
10 cycling performance at very high areal capacity up to 5 mAh/cm^2 (Fig. 13b) with the Coulombic efficiency of 99.4%. These features are important to develop a new Mg-ion battery with high power density and high energy density, respectively.

Example 4. Morphology of the Electrodes

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Mg(OTf)₂ and EMImCl in ether solvent

- Examination of Mg deposition film on Al-C electrode revealed uniform and non-dendritic morphologies even at high areal capacity (1 mAh/cm^2) before and after Mg deposition (Fig. 15a and Fig. 15b). This is a sharp contrast to highly dendritic lithium deposit morphologies.
20 The use of Mg(OTf)₂-EMImCl electrolyte resulted in homogeneous Mg deposition on Al-C electrode and therefore reduced short-circuit of Al-C//Mg cell caused by Mg dendrite growth.

Mg(OTf)₂ and TBAC in ether solvent

25

Non-dendritic Mg deposition is an important criterion for safe battery operation. The morphology of a deposited Mg film was examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Fig. 16a and 16b). The magnesium deposits showed non-dendritic crystalline particles associated with uniform metal deposition.

30

Mg(OTf)₂ and MgCl_2 in ether solvent

- Non-dendritic Mg deposition is also an important criterion for safe battery operation. The morphology of a deposited Mg film was examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM)
35 (Fig. 17a and 17b). The magnesium deposits showed non-dendritic crystalline particles associated with uniform metal deposition.

Example 5. Electrochemical Properties Tested with Symmetric cell

- 40 Mg(OTf)₂ and EMImCl in ether solvent

- Symmetric Mg//Mg cells were employed to further investigate the stability of the Mg metal anode in the 0.5 M Mg(OTf)_2 + 0.6 M EMImCl in monoglyme electrolyte at high areal capacity (Fig. 18). Mg//Mg cells showed reversible plating/stripping processes at 0.5 mAh/cm^2 (Fig. 18a) and 1 mAh/cm^2 (Fig. 18b) with overpotential of ± 0.35 V and ± 0.45 V, respectively. This
45 result consolidates the superior performance of Mg(OTf)_2 based electrolytes.

Mg(OTf)₂ and TBAC in ether solvent

5 The Mg/Mg symmetric cell also demonstrated excellent cycling performance up to 400 cycles or 800 h (Fig. 19). Reversible plating and stripping were clearly observed near -0.15 V and 0.15 V vs. Mg/Mg²⁺, respectively. The plating/stripping voltage increased only slightly with cycle number, indicating a stable Mg anode interphase in Mg(OTf)₂-based electrolyte with TBAC additive.

Mg(OTf)₂ and MgCl₂ in ether solvent

10 The Mg/Mg symmetric cell also demonstrated excellent cycling performance up to 250 cycles or 500 h (Fig. 20). Reversible plating and stripping in symmetric cell were clearly observed near -0.18 V and 0.18 V vs. Mg/Mg²⁺, respectively. The plating/stripping voltage only increased slightly with cycle number, indicating a stable Mg anode interphase in Mg(OTf)₂-
15 MgCl₂ based electrolyte.

Industrial Applicability

20 The disclosed electrolyte may be used in electrochemical cells, particularly magnesium ion batteries. As such electrolytes allow efficient plating and stripping of magnesium from a working electrode, such electrolytes may be used for the fabrication and assembly of magnesium-ion batteries which may be used as energy sources in various electrical and electronic devices.

25 Due to its ease of manufacture, the electrolytes described herein may also be produced on an industrial scale for easy assembly of magnesium ion electrochemical cells, which may be used as an alternative energy storage system to presently available technologies.

30 It will be apparent that various other modifications and adaptations of the invention will be apparent to the person skilled in the art after reading the foregoing disclosure without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and it is intended that all such modifications and adaptations come within the scope of the appended claims.