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Energy density Extended Reference Table

This is an extended version of the energy density table from the main [Energy density](#) page:

Energy densities table

Storage type	Specific energy (MJ/kg)	Energy density (MJ/L)	Peak recovery efficiency %	Practical recovery efficiency %
Arbitrary <u>Antimatter</u>	89,875,517,874	depends on density		
<u>Deuterium–tritium fusion</u>	576,000,000 ^[1]			
<u>Uranium-235 fissile isotope</u>	144,000,000 ^[1]	1,500,000,000		
Natural uranium (99.3% U-238, 0.7% U-235) in <u>fast breeder reactor</u>	86,000,000			
Reactor-grade uranium (3.5% U-235) in <u>light-water reactor</u>	3,456,000			<u>30%</u>
<u>Pu-238 α-decay</u>	2,200,000			
<u>Hf-178m2 isomer</u>	1,326,000	17,649,060		
Natural uranium (0.7% U235) in <u>light-water reactor</u>	443,000			<u>30%</u>
<u>Ta-180m isomer</u>	41,340	689,964		
<u>Metallic hydrogen</u> (recombination energy)	216 ^[2]			
Specific orbital energy of <u>Low Earth orbit</u> (approximate)	33.0			
<u>Beryllium + Oxygen</u>	23.9 ^[3]			
<u>Lithium + Fluorine</u>	23.75			
<u>Octaazacubane</u> potential explosive	22.9 ^[4]			
<u>Ammonia (NH₃)</u>	16.9	11.5 ^[5]		
<u>Hydrogen + Oxygen</u>	13.4 ^[6]			
<u>Gasoline + Oxygen</u> → Derived from <u>Gasoline</u>	13.3			
<u>Dinitroacetylene</u> explosive - computed	9.8			
<u>Octanitrocubane</u> explosive	8.5 ^[7]	16.9 ^[8]		
<u>Tetranitrotetrahydrane</u> explosive - computed	8.3			
<u>Heptanitrocubane</u> explosive - computed	8.2			
<u>Sodium</u> (reacted with chlorine)	7.0349			
<u>Hexanitrobenzene</u> explosive	7 ^[9]			
<u>Tetranitrocubane</u> explosive - computed	6.95			
<u>Ammonal</u> (Al+NH ₄ NO ₃ oxidizer)	6.9	12.7		
Storage type	Energy density by mass (MJ/kg)	Energy density by volume (MJ/L)	Peak recovery efficiency %	Practical recovery efficiency %

Storage type	Specific energy (MJ/kg)	Energy density (MJ/L)	Peak recovery efficiency %	Practical recovery efficiency %
<u>Tetranitromethane + hydrazine bipropellant - computed</u>	6.6			
<u>Nitroglycerin</u>	6.38 ^[10]	10.2 ^[11]		
<u>ANFO-ANNM</u>	6.26			
<u>battery, Lithium–air</u>	6.12			
<u>Octogen (HMX)</u>	5.7 ^[10]	10.8 ^[12]		
<u>TNT [Kinney, G.F.; K.J. Graham (1985). <i>Explosive shocks in air</i>. Springer-Verlag. ISBN 978-3-540-15147-0.]</u>	4.610	6.92		
<u>Copper Thermite (Al + CuO as oxidizer)</u>	4.13	20.9		
<u>Thermite (powder Al + Fe₂O₃ as oxidizer)</u>	4.00	18.4		
<u>Hydrogen peroxide decomposition (as monopropellant)</u>	2.7	3.8		
<u>battery, Lithium-ion nanowire</u>	2.54			95% ^[13]
<u>battery, Lithium Thionyl Chloride (LiSOCl₂)^[14]</u>	2.5			
<u>Water 220.64 bar, 373.8 °C</u>	1.968	0.708		
<u>Kinetic energy penetrator</u>	1.9	30		
<u>battery, Fluoride-ion</u>	1.7	2.8		
<u>battery, Hydrogen closed cycle H fuel cell^[15]</u>	1.62			
<u>Hydrazine decomposition (as monopropellant)</u>	1.6	1.6		
<u>Ammonium nitrate decomposition (as monopropellant)</u>	1.4	2.5		
<u>Thermal Energy Capacity of Molten Salt</u>	1			98% ^[16]
<u>Molecular spring approximate</u>	1			
<u>battery, Sodium–Sulfur</u>	0.72 ^[17]	1.23		85% ^[18]
<u>battery, Lithium–Manganese^{[19][20]}</u>	0.83-1.01	1.98-2.09		
<u>battery, Lithium-ion^{[21][22]}</u>	0.46-0.72	0.83-3.6 ^[23]		95% ^[24]
<u>battery, Lithium–Sulfur^[25]</u>	1.80 ^[26]	1.26		
<u>battery, Sodium–Nickel Chloride, High Temperature</u>	0.56			
<u>battery, Silver-oxide^[19]</u>	0.47	1.8		
Storage type	Energy density by mass (MJ/kg)	Energy density by volume (MJ/L)	Peak recovery efficiency %	Practical recovery efficiency %

Storage type	Specific energy (MJ/kg)	Energy density (MJ/L)	Peak recovery efficiency %	Practical recovery efficiency %
<u>Flywheel</u>	0.36-0.5 ^{[27][28]}			
<u>5.56 × 45 mm NATO bullet</u>	0.4	3.2		
<u>battery, Nickel–metal hydride (NiMH), low power design as used in consumer batteries^[29]</u>	0.4	1.55		
<u>battery, Zinc-manganese (alkaline), long life design^{[19][21]}</u>	0.4-0.59	1.15-1.43		
<u>Liquid Nitrogen</u>	0.349			
<u>Water - Enthalpy of Fusion</u>	0.334	0.334		
<u>battery, Zinc Bromine flow (ZnBr)^[30]</u>	0.27			
<u>battery, Nickel metal hydride (NiMH), High Power design as used in cars^[31]</u>	0.250	0.493		
<u>battery, Nickel–Cadmium (NiCd)^[21]</u>	0.14	1.08		80% ^[24]
<u>battery, Zinc–Carbon^[21]</u>	0.13	0.331		
<u>battery, Lead–acid^[21]</u>	0.14	0.36		
<u>battery, Vanadium redox</u>	0.09	0.1188		70-75%
<u>battery, Vanadium–Bromide redox</u>	0.18	0.252		80%–90% ^[32]
<u>Capacitor Ultracapacitor</u>	0.0199 ^[33]	0.050		
<u>Capacitor Supercapacitor</u>	0.01		80%–98.5% ^[34]	39%–70% ^[34]
<u>Superconducting magnetic energy storage</u>		0.008 ^[35]		>95%
<u>Capacitor</u>	0.002 ^[36]			
<u>Neodymium magnet</u>		0.003 ^[37]		
<u>Ferrite magnet</u>		0.0003 ^[37]		
<u>Spring power (clock spring), torsion spring</u>	0.0003 ^[38]	0.0006		
Storage type	Energy density by mass (MJ/kg)	Energy density by volume (MJ/L)	Peak recovery efficiency %	Practical recovery efficiency %

Notes

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