

# New composites for lithium-sulfur batteries

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## Properties & Challenges

### - Lithium-sulfur batteries, properties:

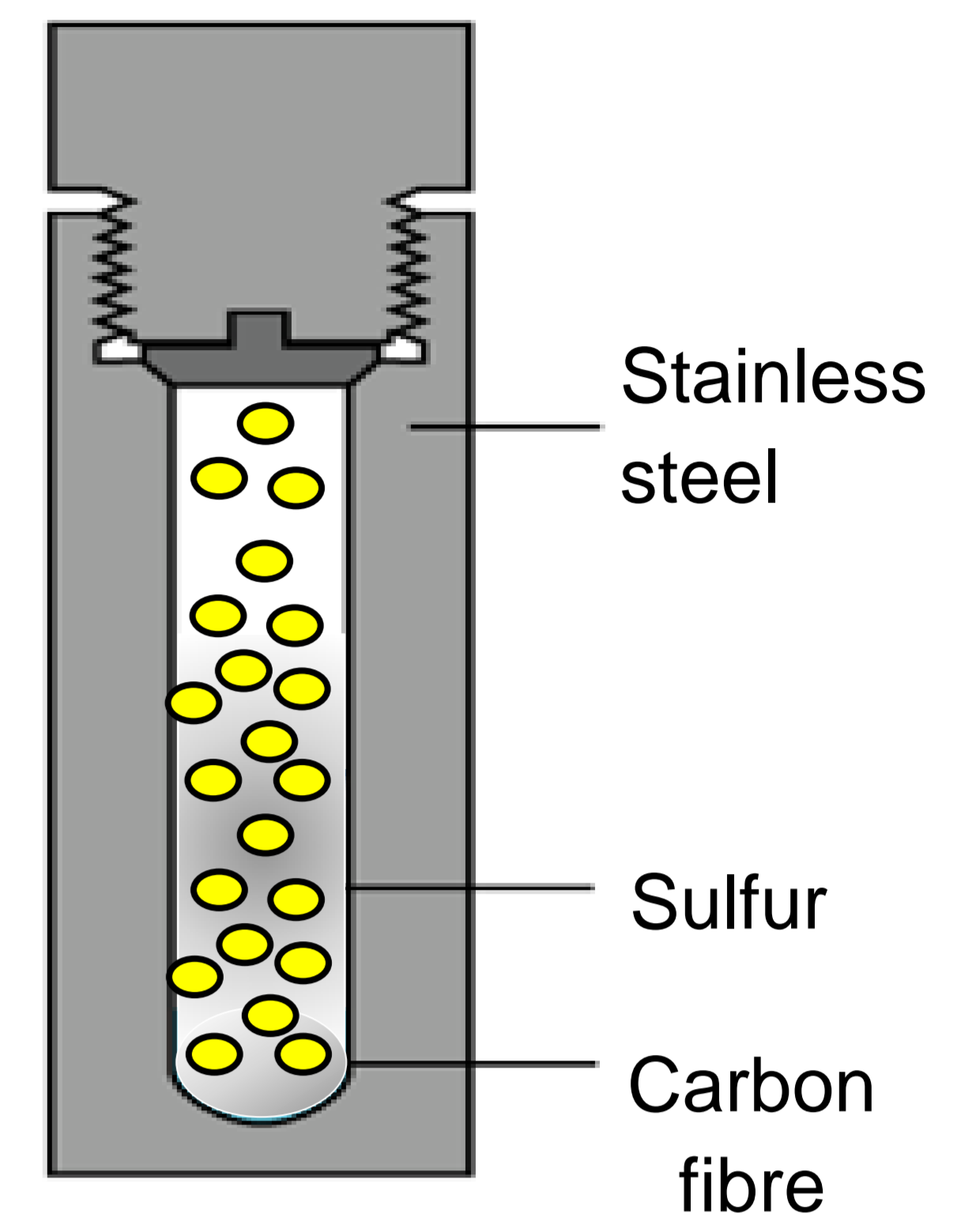
- Safe, low-cost, high energy density
- Insulating sulfur particles
- Theoretical specific charge 1675 mAh/g of sulfur

### - Lithium-sulfur batteries, challenges:

- Improve the conductivity
- Suppress polysulfide shuttle

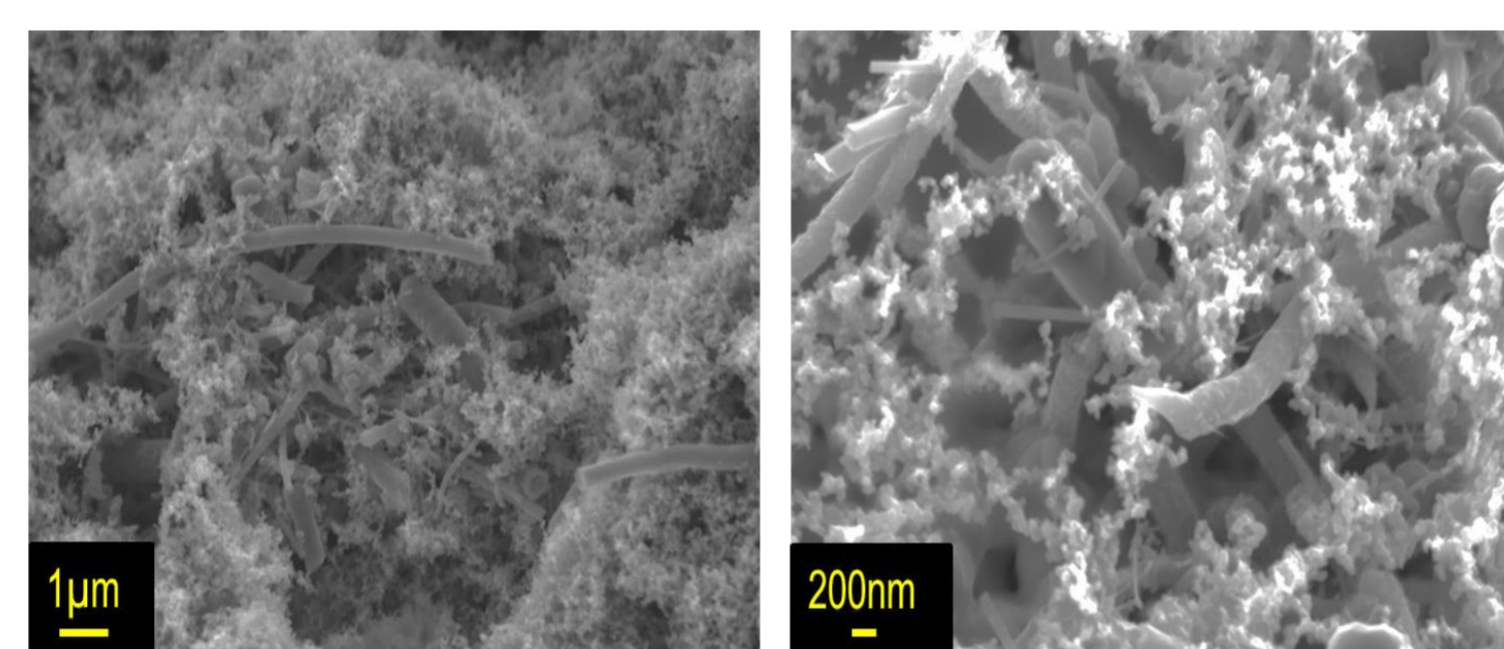
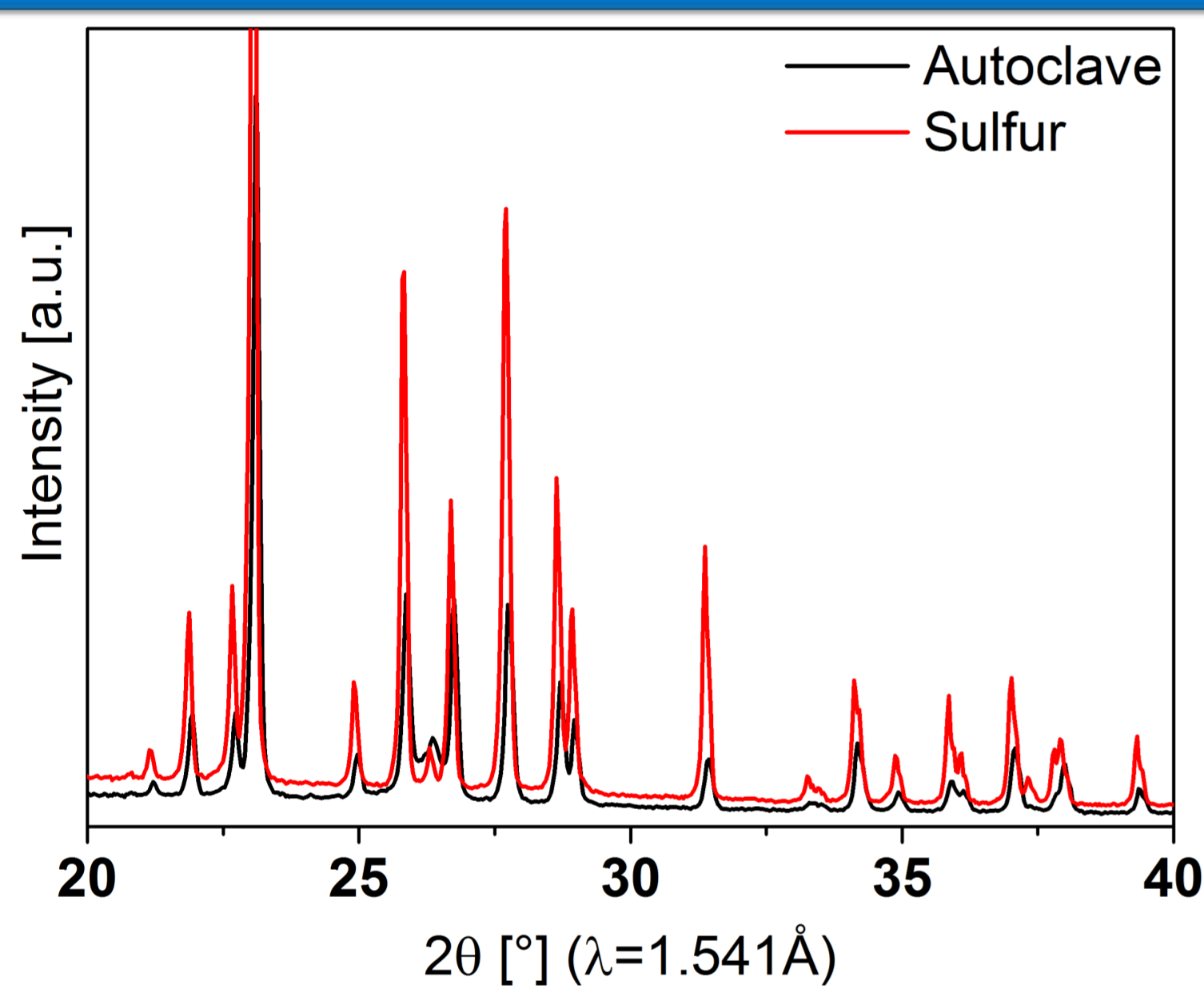
## Synthesis

- Autoclave
- Carbon fibres
- Sulfur refined (>70%)
- 24 h
- 125°C



Easy to synthesize

## Bulk characterization

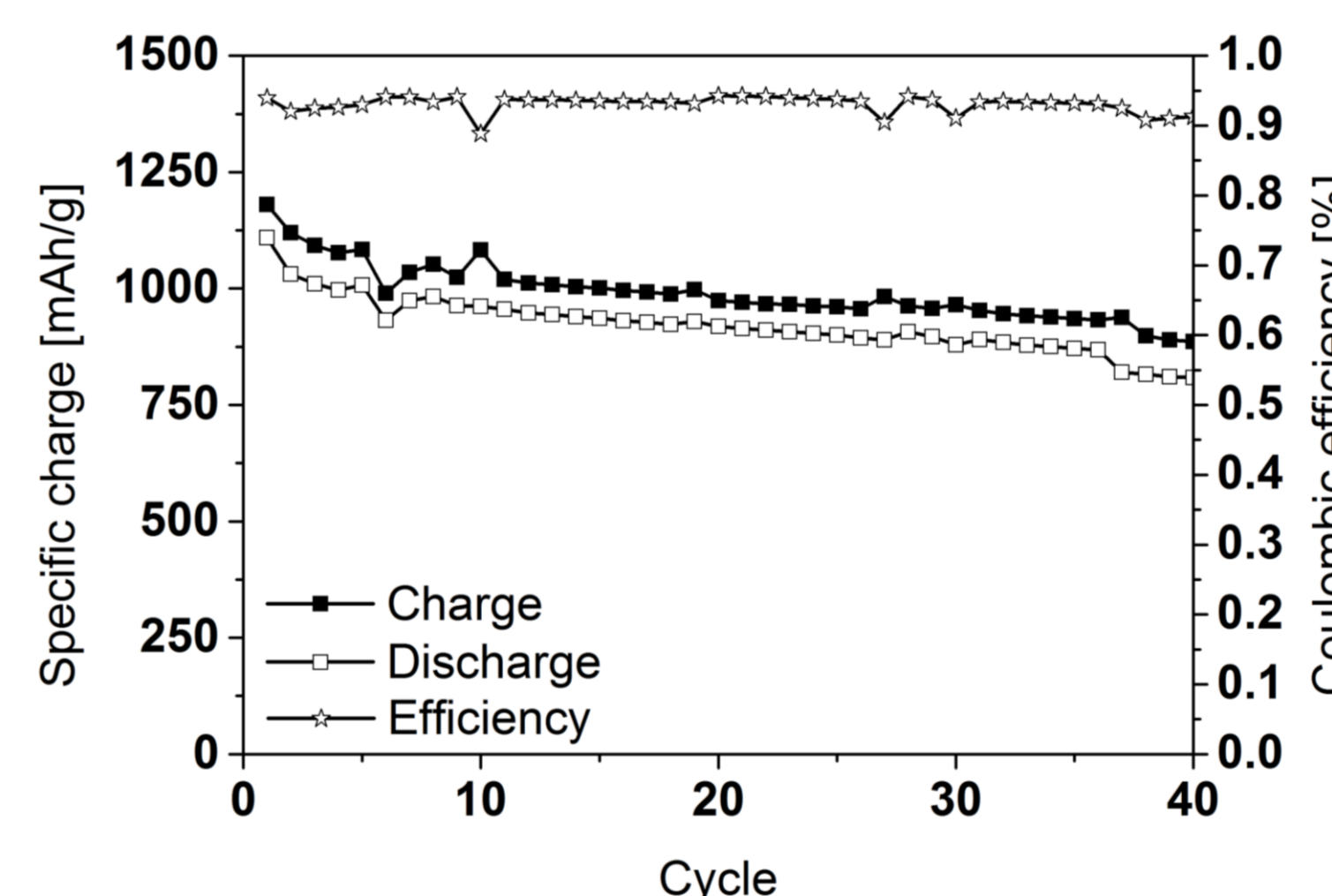


Carbon network around sulfur

No structural modification

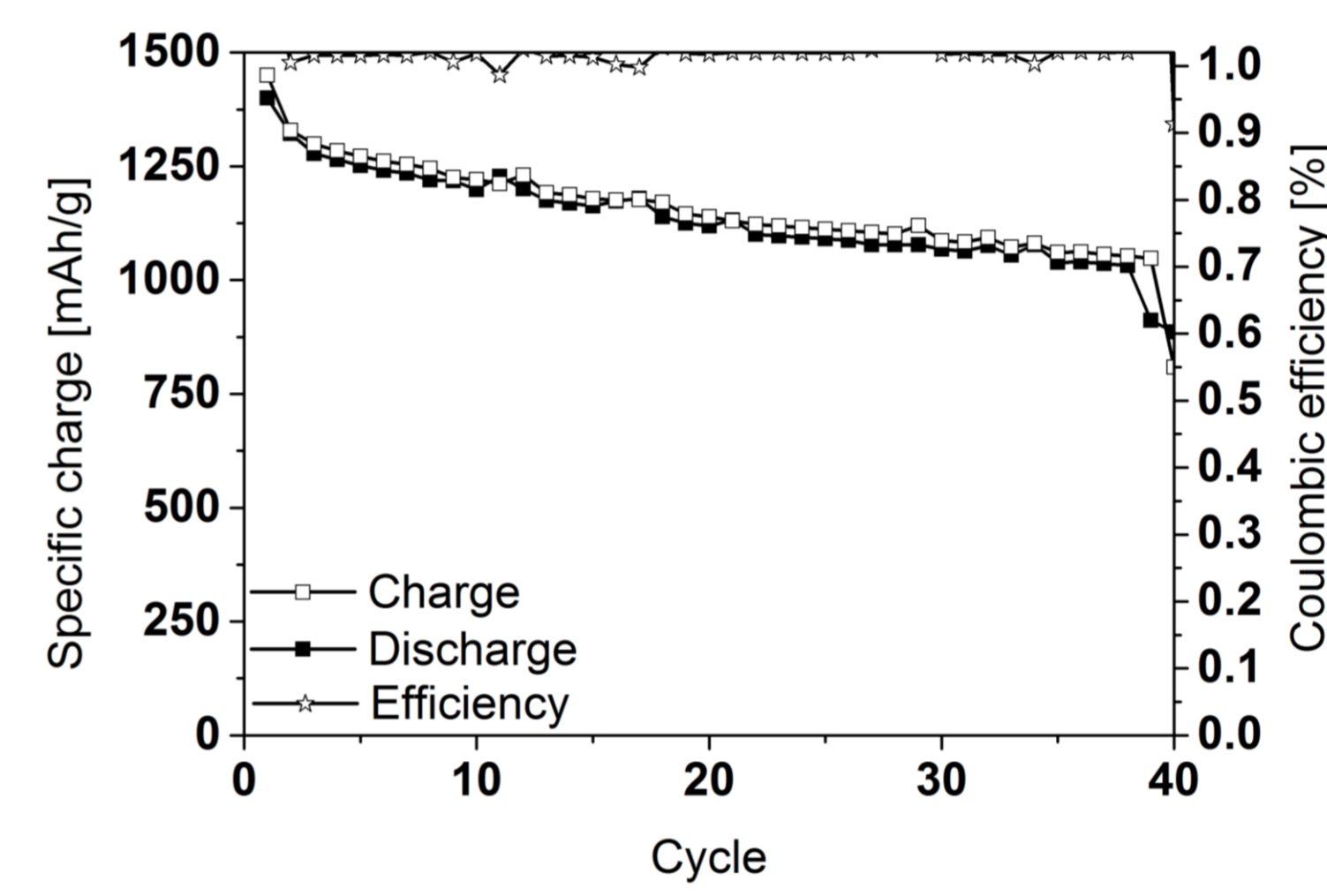
Perfect conductive network around sulfur particles

## Electrochemical behavior



Reference sample

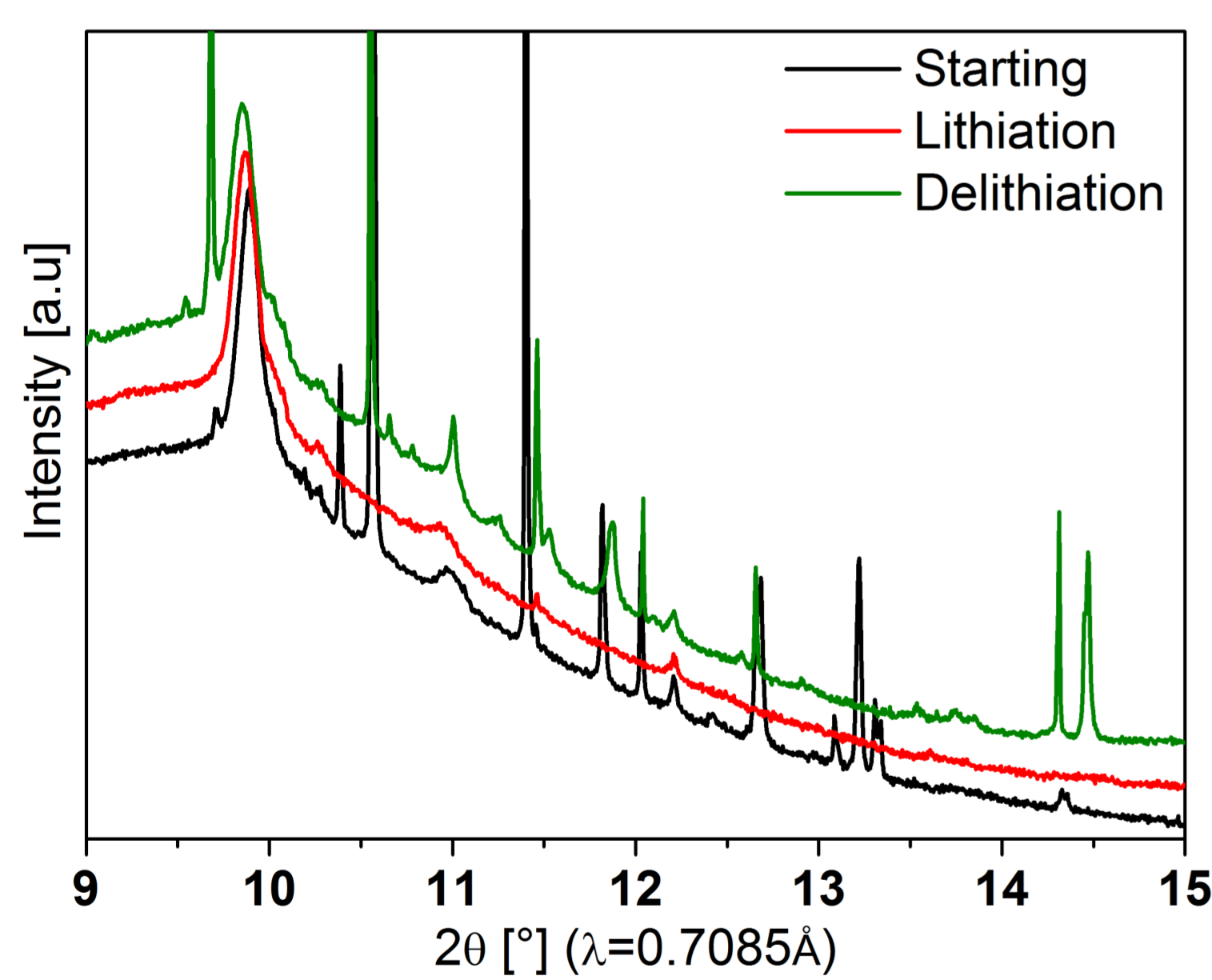
Specific charge ~ 1000 mAh/g  
CE ~ 90%



Composite sample

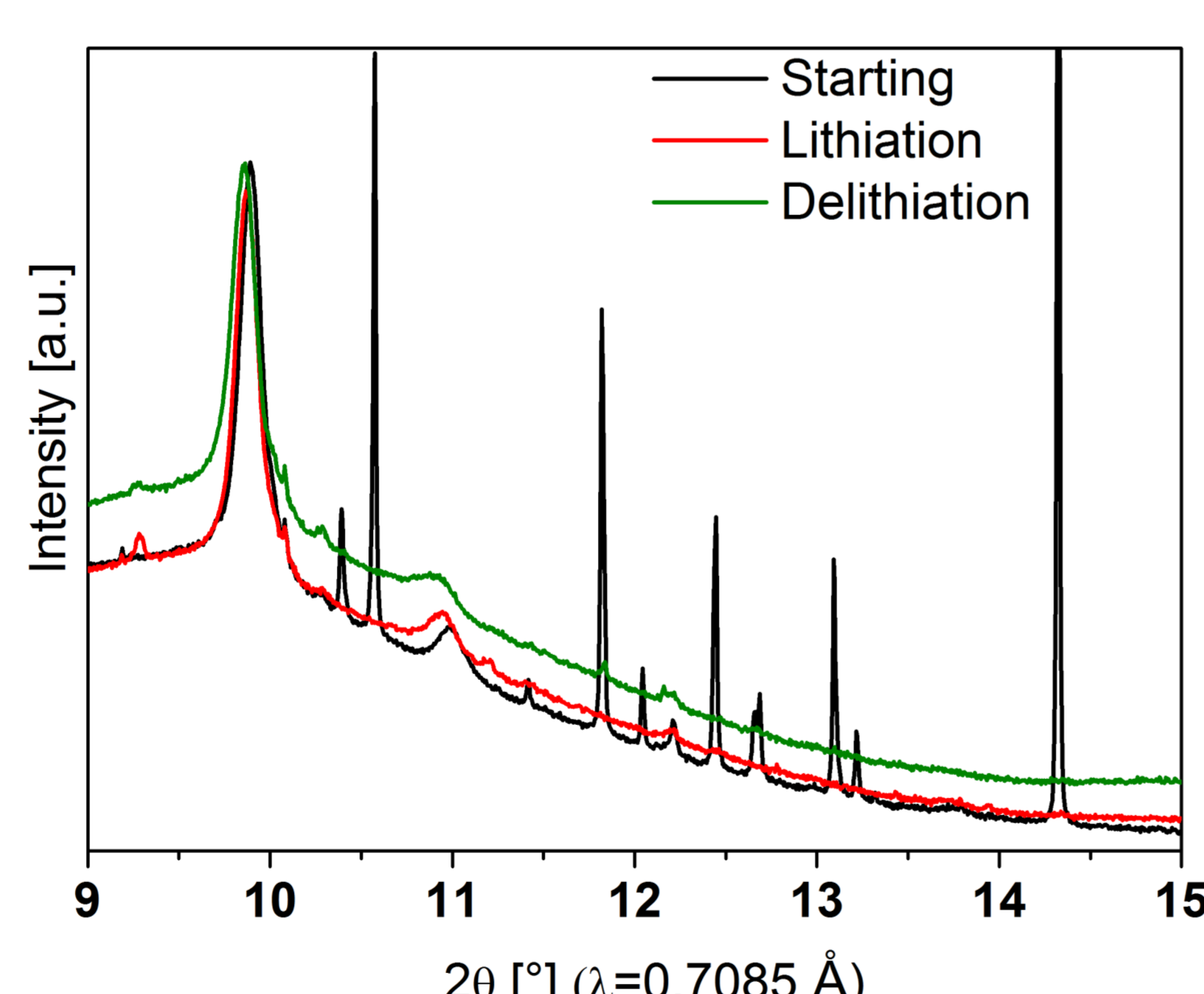
Specific charge ~ 1250 mAh/g  
CE ~ 100%

## High resolution *in situ* XRD



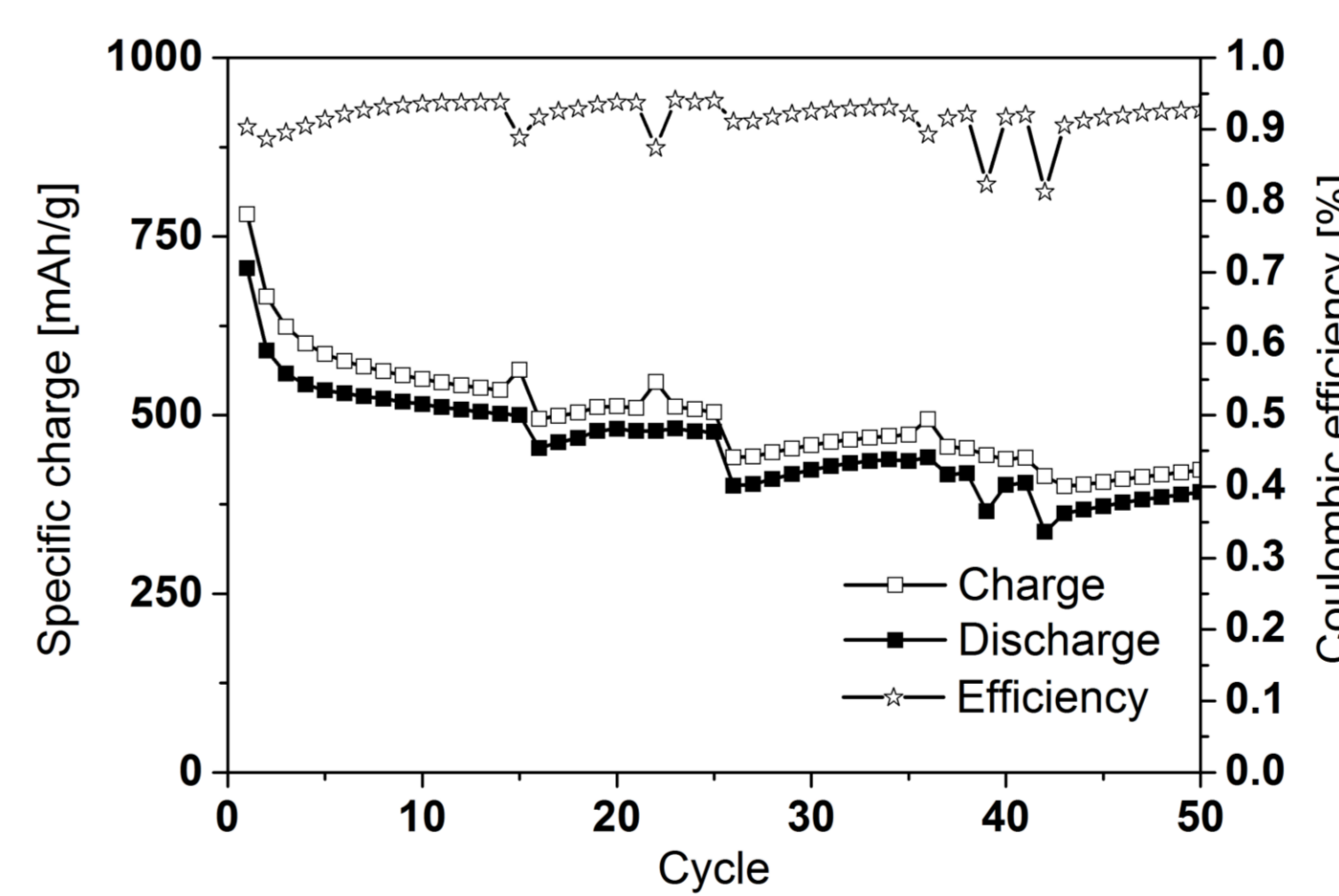
Reference sample

Small shift on delithiation → β-sulfur phase



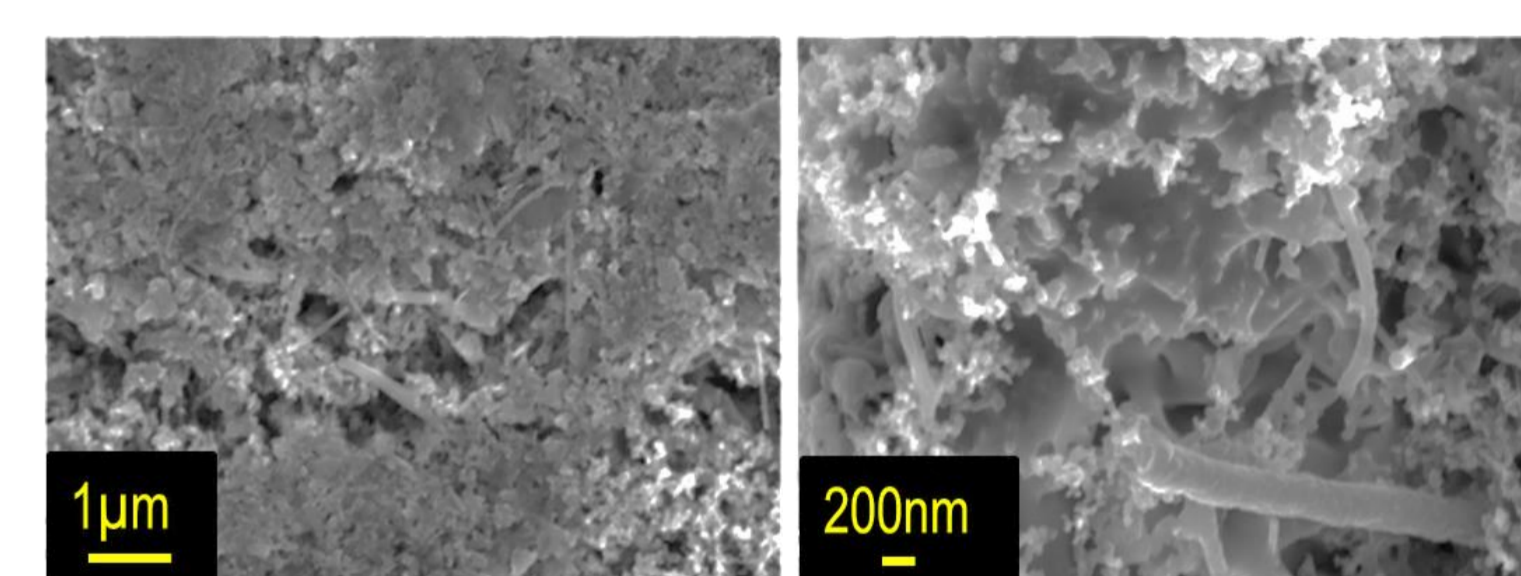
Composite sample

## Aging after 3 months



Decrease of efficiency

Half of the specific charge loss in 3 months, storage in the air



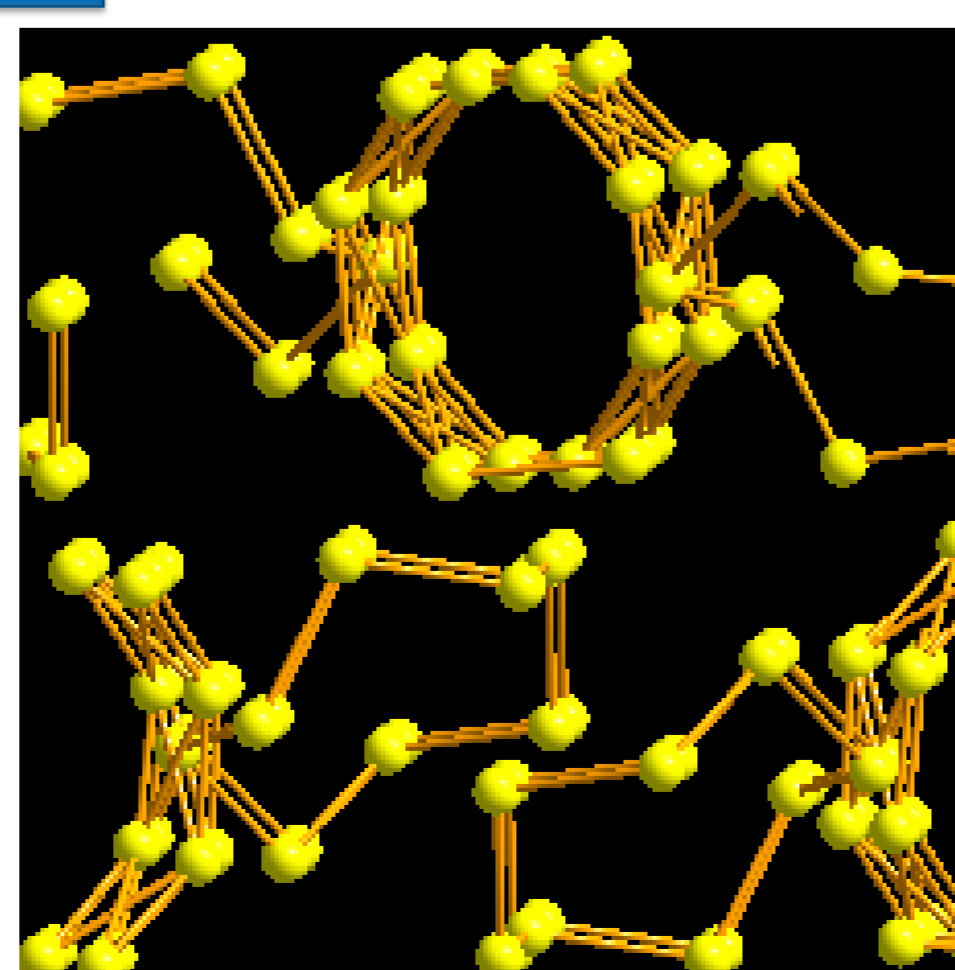
Surface alteration

No alteration of the bulk

## Structure of β-sulfur phase

Phase	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	β (°)	Space group
α-Sulfur	10.48	12.92	24.55	/	Fddd
β-Sulfur	10.92	10.85	10.79	95.92	P2 <sub>1</sub> /c

- β-Sulfur phase only stable at 95°C
- Density of the material 1.94 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- 12% smaller than the α-sulfur phase



β-Sulfur

## Conclusions

### Sulfur/composite electrode:

- Easy and fast to synthesize
- Perfect conductive network around the particles
- Specific charge up to 1200 mAh/g
- β-Sulfur phase identified during cycling