

## Regulation Polysulfide Conversion by Flexible Carbon Cloth/Molybdenum Selenide to Improve Sulfur Redox Kinetics in Lithium-Sulfur Battery

Hua Yang<sup>1</sup>, Mingshan Wang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Tao Wang<sup>1</sup>, Hao Xu<sup>1</sup>, Zhenliang Yang<sup>2</sup>, Lei Zhang<sup>2</sup>, Junchen Chen<sup>1</sup>, Yun Huang<sup>1</sup>, Xing Li<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of New Energy and Materials, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610500, P.R. China

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Materials, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang, Sichuan 621907, P.R. China

\*E-mail: [ustbwangmingshan@163.com](mailto:ustbwangmingshan@163.com) (M. Wang); [lixing198141@163.com](mailto:lixing198141@163.com) (X. Li)

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Lithium-sulfur (Li-S) batteries have been regarded as a competitive candidate for next generation electrochemical energy-storage technologies. However, the insulation of charge and discharge products (sulfur and lithium sulfide) and the shuttle efforts of lithium polysulfides (LiPSs), result in not only a series of phase conversion but also sluggish redox kinetics in Li-S electrochemistry. Herein, we firstly designed a flexible carbon cloth/molybdenum selenide (CC/MoSe<sub>2</sub>) by growing ultra-thin MoSe<sub>2</sub> nanosheets on CC as binder-free electrode to understand the regulation mechanism in Li-S battery. With systematic electrochemical investigation of in-situ deposition Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>8</sub> in CC/MoSe<sub>2</sub>, it is found that CC/MoSe<sub>2</sub> exhibits high LiPSs chemical adsorption and electrocatalytic activity, which large enhances the LiPSs conversion. The dynamic regulation of LiPSs change the nucleation and growth of Li<sub>2</sub>S, resulting in high uniform distribution on CC/MoSe<sub>2</sub> electrode. Thus, it obtains high sulfur redox kinetics and utilization, which achieves initial capacity of 1142 mAh g<sup>-1</sup> with low capacity fade of only 0.038 % per cycle over 500 cycles at 1 C. Even at high S loading (4 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>) and extremely low electrolyte/S (E/S) ratio of 6.2 μL mg<sup>-1</sup>, it still delivers 1204 mAh g<sup>-1</sup> after 100 cycles at 0.2C with 93.3% capacity maintain.

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**Keywords:** Molybdenum selenide; Binder-free electrode; Lithium sulfide; Lean electrolyte; Lithium-sulfur battery

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