

# Sulphur chemical technology improves battery lifespans

December 13 2021, by Crispin Savage

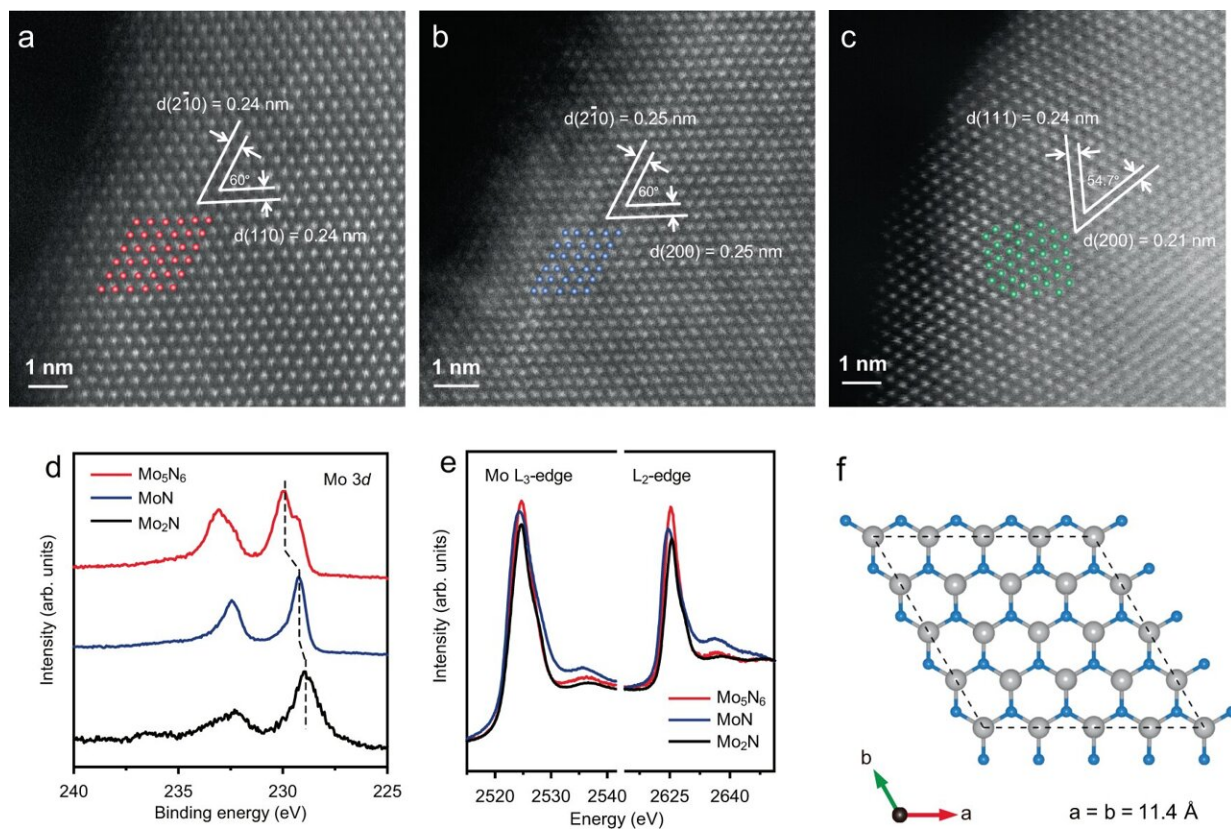


Fig. 1: Atomic and electronic structural characterization of Mo<sub>5</sub>N<sub>6</sub>, MoN and Mo<sub>2</sub>N. a–c HAADF-STEM images of Mo<sub>5</sub>N<sub>6</sub>, MoN, and Mo<sub>2</sub>N. Insets are schematics of Mo configurations in which red-color, blue, and green spheres represent Mo atoms in Mo<sub>5</sub>N<sub>6</sub>, MoN and Mo<sub>2</sub>N, respectively. d, e Mo 3d XPS and Mo L<sub>3</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>-edge NEXAFS spectrum for Mo<sub>5</sub>N<sub>6</sub>, MoN, and Mo<sub>2</sub>N. f Computational model for Mo<sub>5</sub>N<sub>6</sub> (0 0 4). The gray and light-blue spheres represent Mo and N atoms, respectively. Credit: DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-27551-7

The number of times batteries may be recharged could double in the near future thanks to scientific advances in sulfur battery technology being made by University of Adelaide researchers.

"We have designed a highly efficient electrode material to catalyze battery reaction and improve the durability of metal-sulfur batteries," said the University of Adelaide's Professor Shizhang Qiao, Director, Center for Materials in Energy and Catalysis.

"Metal-sulfur batteries are a leading candidate for next-generation energy storage device with lower cost and high energy density.

"But they generally suffer from poor cycling durability—there is a limit to the number of times they can be recharged.

"Our new sulfur-metal battery can be charged and discharged at least 10,000 times."

The work by Professor Qiao's team opens the path to a new generation of metal-sulfur batteries that could potentially store at least twice as much energy by weight than the current generation of lithium-ion batteries.

Sodium-sulfur batteries are several times cheaper than [lithium-ion batteries](#) which are a mainstream power source used to power [electric vehicles](#) and electronic gadgets such as mobile phones and laptops among other applications. The materials used in sodium-sulfur batteries are environmentally friendly.

"Our fundamental research advances will inspire the rational design of high-performance metal-sulfur batteries and benefit the development of

large-scale energy storage techniques," said Professor Qiao.

"The findings promise to make metal-sulfur batteries a technically and economically realistic approach for the energy storage industry within 5–10 years."

The findings by Professor Qiao and his team, which are published in the journal *Nature Communications*, provide a significant opportunity for metal-sulfur batteries as a cost-efficient alternative to existing applications to ensure energy security and reliability and also contribute to reducing the cost of [energy](#).

**More information:** Chao Ye et al, A Mo<sub>5</sub>N<sub>6</sub> electrocatalyst for efficient Na<sub>2</sub>S electrodeposition in room-temperature sodium-sulfur batteries, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-27551-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27551-7)

Provided by University of Adelaide

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