

Electronic supplementary information

Self-Weaving Sulfur–Carbon Composite Cathodes for High Rate Lithium–Sulfur Batteries

Yu-Sheng Su, Yongzhu Fu, and Arumugam Manthiram*

Electrochemical Energy Laboratory & Materials Science and Engineering Program

The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA

Fax:1-512-471-7681, Tel:1-512-471-1791; E-mail: rmanth@mail.utexas.edu (A. Manthiram)

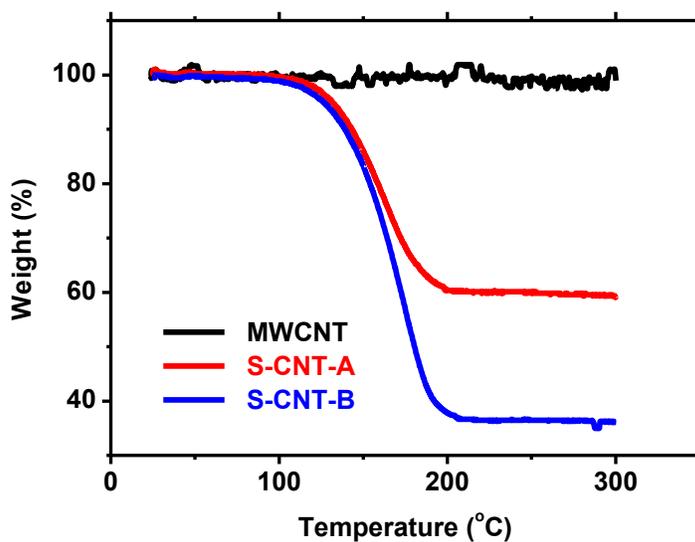


Fig. S1. Thermogravimetric analysis of pristine MWCNTs and the self-weaving sulfur–MWCNT composites in flowing air with a heating rate of 10 °C/min, showing 40 wt. % sulfur in the S–CNT–A cathode and 63 wt. % sulfur in the S–CNT–B cathode.

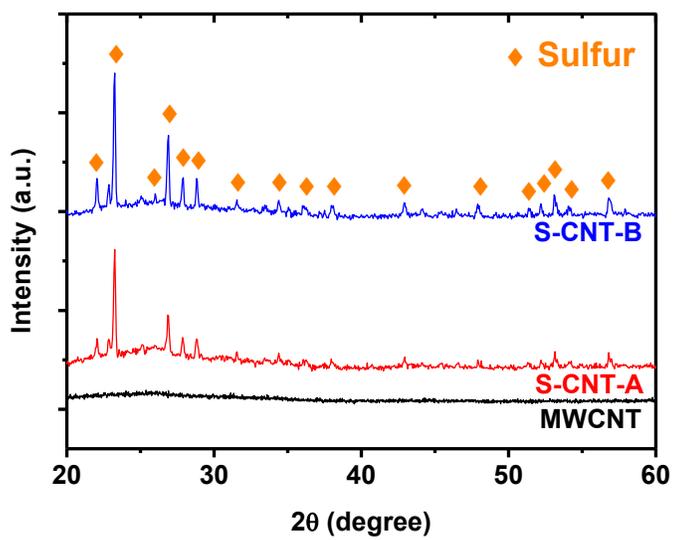


Fig. S2. XRD patterns of pristine MWCNTs and the self-weaving sulfur–MWCNT composite cathodes. While the pristine MWCNTs show an amorphous structure, the sulfur in the composite cathodes is well-crystalline.

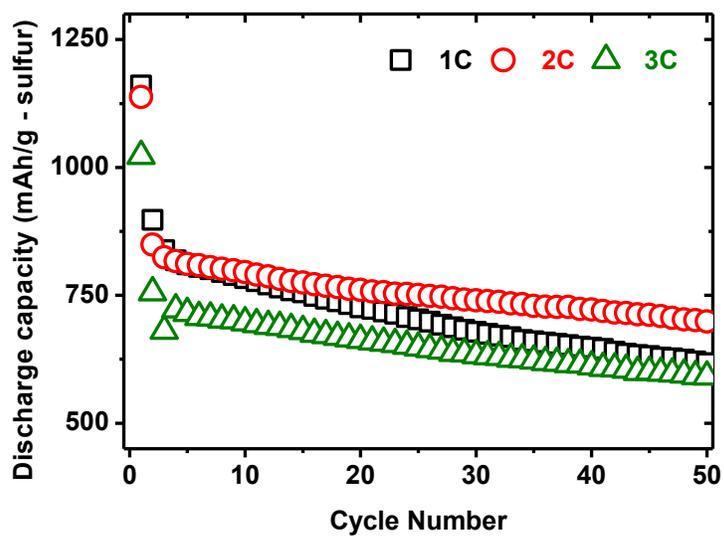


Fig. S3. High-rate cycle performance of pure sulfur cathodes (carbon : sulfur = 3 : 2 by wt.) at 1C, 2C, and 3C rates. A severe capacity drop occurs after the first cycle.

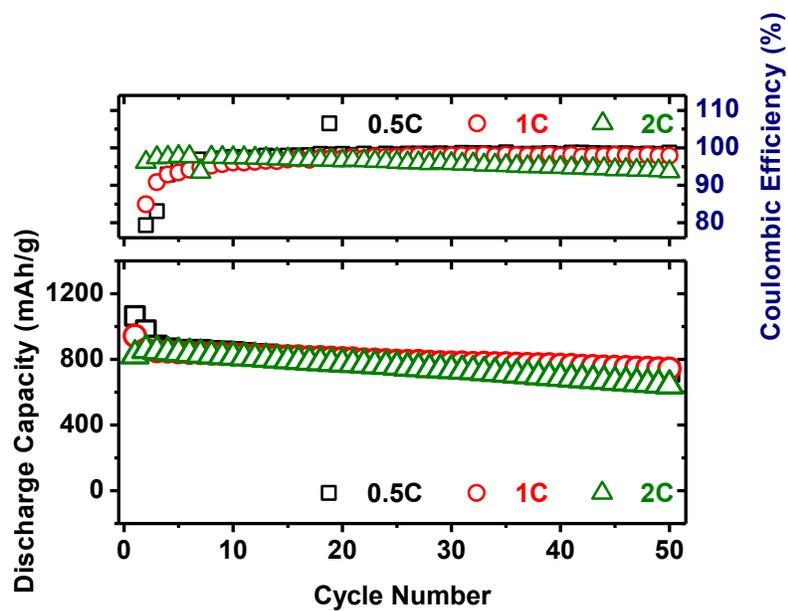


Fig. S4. High-rate cycle performance (bottom half) and Coulombic efficiency (upper half) of the S-CNT-B cathode at 0.5C, 1C, and 2C rates.