

# Harnessing Two-Dimensional Materials for High-Performance Metal-Sulfur Batteries

Thanayut Kaewmaraya<sup>1,2\*</sup> Niphat Thatsami,<sup>1</sup> Pornsawan Sikam,<sup>3,4</sup> and Tanveer Hussain<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand;*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Nanomaterials Research and Innovation for Energy (IN-RIE), NANOTEC -KKU RNN on Nanomaterials Research and Innovation for Energy, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, 40002, Thailand;*

<sup>3</sup>*Office of Research Administration, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, 50200, Thailand*

<sup>4</sup>*Center of Excellence in Materials Science and Technology, Materials Science Research Center, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, 50200, Thailand*

<sup>5</sup>*School of Science and Technology, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351, Australia*

*Email address: thakaew@kku.ac.th*

Room-temperature metal-sulfur batteries (Li-S and Na-S) are promising next-generation energy storage technologies beyond conventional Li-ion batteries (LIBs) due to their exceptionally high theoretical energy density and the natural abundance of sodium and sulfur. However, their commercialization is hindered by polysulfide shuttling and sluggish electrochemical kinetics. This talk explores the potential of generic two-dimensional (2D) materials as cathode hosts to address these challenges. Using density functional theory (DFT), we systematically investigate interfacial interactions between lithium/sodium polysulfides ( $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_n$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_n$ ,  $1 \leq n \leq 8$ ) and 2D materials, along with their role in sulfur reduction reaction (SRR) mechanisms. Our findings reveal that nanoporous graphene<sup>1</sup>,  $\text{MoSTe}^3$ , and  $\text{MoS}_2$ /electride heterostructures<sup>3</sup> effectively suppress polysulfide shuttling by strongly binding polysulfides, preventing their dissolution in electrolytes. Additionally, these materials catalyze electrochemical reactions, lowering SRR intermediate conversion barriers and reducing  $\text{Na}^+$ - and  $\text{Li}^+$ -ion diffusion barriers, thereby enhancing charge transfer kinetics. This work highlights the novel functionality of 2D materials as cathode hosts in metal-sulfur batteries, providing a pathway to high-performance, scalable energy storage solutions.

## References

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