

锂硫电池研究进展

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[摘要] 锂硫电池(LSB)凭借其超高的能量密度($2\ 600\text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$),被认为是下一代储能系统的潜在候选者之一。然而,目前 LSB 的实际应用受到了多硫化锂(LiPSs)穿梭效应、电解质连续分解和锂枝晶生长等问题的限制。这些挑战主要与正极结构框架、锂负极的反应性以及电极-电解质界面发生的氧化还原反应有关。设计良好的正极结构、新型电解质的开发和负极保护已被陆续研究,以期改善 LSB 的电化学性能。在本文中,将系统地讨论克服 LSB 挑战的相关研究进展,如正极硫载体设计和制备、新型电解质的开发、隔膜的改性/功能层插层设计、锂负极的保护及 LSB 产业化方面的最新研究进展。最后,为 LSB 的实际应用提出总结和展望。

[关键词] 锂硫电池; 硫正极; 锂负极; 隔膜; 电解质; 产业化应用

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0 概述

随着全球能源枯竭,寻找新的能源利用、转化和储存系统已成为一项迫在眉睫的任务^[1]。锂离子电池(LIBs)自 20 世纪 90 年代推出以来,一直主导着便携式电子设备的电池市场^[2]。目前,锂离子电池的最高能量密度已接近极限,对于新兴电动汽车(EV)、混合电动汽车和下一代便携式电子设备的要求已无法满足^[3]。为了获得更高的能量密度,近年来,研究者们一直在大力研究涉及新电化学和新正极材料的先进电池系统。其中,锂硫电池凭借高理论能量密度和低成本的优点,已成为下一代储能设备最有前途的候选者之一,锂硫电池的比能量密度

的理论值为 $2\ 567\text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,比市面上的 LIBs 高五倍(CoO_2 /石墨电池为 $387\text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)。

锂硫电池的示意图和反应机制如图 1 所示^[4]。由于硫是正极活性材料中的氧化还原中心,在充放电过程中会发生多步骤和双电子转移的 Li-S 转换反应,这与基于单电子转移的传统锂离子电池不同,多步反应意味着该过程涉及多个化学反应步骤和多个相变。锂硫电池的典型充放电曲线由两个平台组成,恰好对应两个主要的反应过程,包括一个约 2.3 V 的高电压平台(S_8 以 $\text{S}_8-\text{Li}_2\text{S}_8-\text{Li}_2\text{S}_6-\text{Li}_2\text{S}_4$ 的顺序转化为长链多硫化物)和一个约 2.1 V 的低电压平台($\text{Li}_2\text{S}_4-\text{Li}_2\text{S}_2$)^[5]。可溶性多硫化锂(LiPSs)作为中间产物在放电过程中产生,不可避免地穿梭于正负极之间,导致“穿梭效应”,长链多硫化物的溶解和穿梭是造成硫的利用率低、库仑效率差和容量快速衰减的主要原因。

虽然 Li-S 电池和锂离子电池的开发和研究几乎同时进行,但 Li-S 电池穿梭效应、体积膨胀严重、低电导率等问题的存在仍然抑制着 Li-S 电池的发展。

1 硫正极

作为 Li-S 电池的正极材料,硫具有成本低廉、材料易得、储量丰富、理论比容量高等优点,然而,由于穿梭效应、体积膨胀等缺点的存在,其发展受到严

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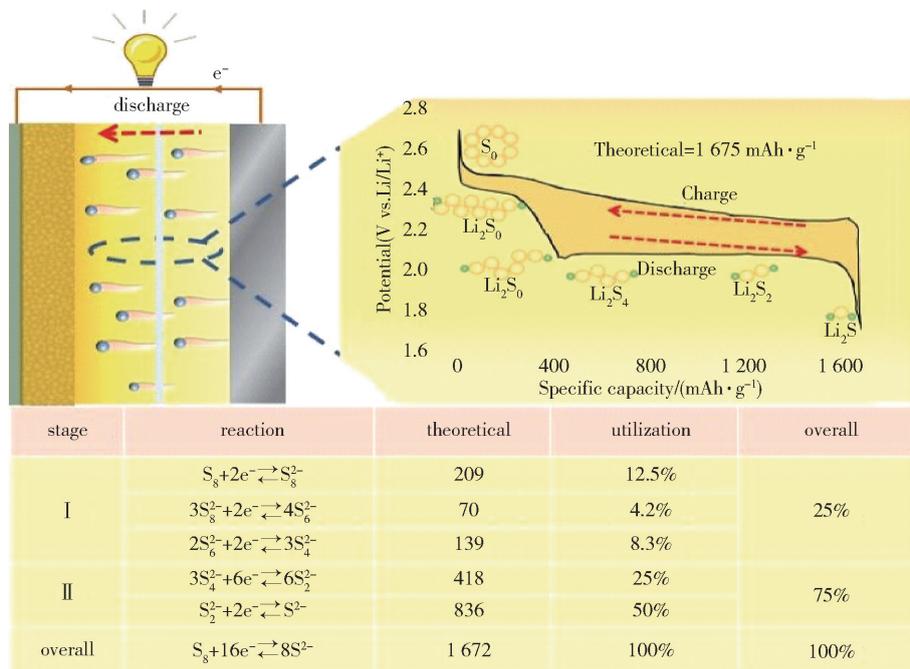
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 图 1 锂硫电池的示意图和反应机制^[4]

重限制,为了抑制或缓解这些问题,不同的导电封装材料作为硫的骨架被引入正极体系中,包括碳纳米材料、聚合物材料、金属复合物和其他多相复合材料。

碳材料具有相对稳定的理化性质、良好的导电性、可控的孔隙结构和易于调节的表面化学性质,被认为是活性材料的优良宿主,且随着硫负载和电极厚度的增加,碳材料可以提供足够的导电界面和离子/电子传递通道。碳纳米材料如碳纳米管^[6-10]、石墨烯^[11-13]、多孔碳^[14-15]和微孔碳^[16]等都被研究用于正极。

单质硫可以与聚合物骨架形成共价键,有利于促进电荷转移,减少穿梭效应,且导电聚合物具有柔软和自愈的优点,可提高正极的强度,在高负载的硫正极中显示出很大的潜力^[17]。Zhang^[18]等人使用聚氧化乙烯(PEO)作为基体,并添加了多功能纳米填料(纳米 In_2O_3),以有效抑制 Li-S 电池中多硫化物溶解造成的穿梭效应(图 2a)。

为了增加硫正极的振实密度并保持循环稳定性,纳米结构的极性金属化合物,如金属氧化物^[21-24]、金属氢氧化物^[6,25]、金属硫化物^[11,26,27]、金属硒化物^[28]、金属碳化物^[29]、金属氮化物^[30,31]、金属磷化物^[24]和金属有机框架(MOF)^[8,22,32-33]都被用作硫的载体。Li^[20]等人将沸石咪唑酸酯骨架(ZIF)-67 与 Ni^{2+} 蚀刻,以制造镍钴层状氢氧化物

(NiCo-LDH),得益于紧密排列的纳米团簇和中空结构,NiCo-LDH 不仅能抑制锂多硫化物的扩散,还能加速氧化还原反应,电池表现出优异的容量(0.1 C 时为 $1\,540\text{ mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)和高倍率性能(5.0 C 时为 $485\text{ mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)(图 2c)。这些金属化合物对多硫化物具有更强的吸附能力。多种结构的金属化合物,如空心、多孔、层状结构等,可以有效地束缚多硫化物。使用金属颗粒或单金属原子作为催化剂,促进可溶性 LiPS 向不溶性 S 或 Li_2S 的转化动力学,也可以提高硫的利用率和循环寿命^[34]。

上述材料通过传导电荷、限制或吸附多硫化物,在初始循环中可以改善充放电性能,但并不能完全避免多硫化物的溶解和扩散行为,硫含量的提高和较窄的微孔尺寸分布控制成为其实际应用所面临的关键问题。

此外,传统的正极是通过在集流器上涂覆料浆制备的,集流体和粘结剂等成分占比较大,导致电池能量密度下降,针对此问题,一种有效的策略是直接使用硫基纳米复合材料作为独立正极,去除非活性成分,既可以消除粘结剂带来的电阻,又可以消除集流体的重量,从而实现 Li-S 电池的高能量密度(图 2b)^[19]。

2 锂负极

锂金属负极是现在锂硫电池负极的主流研究方

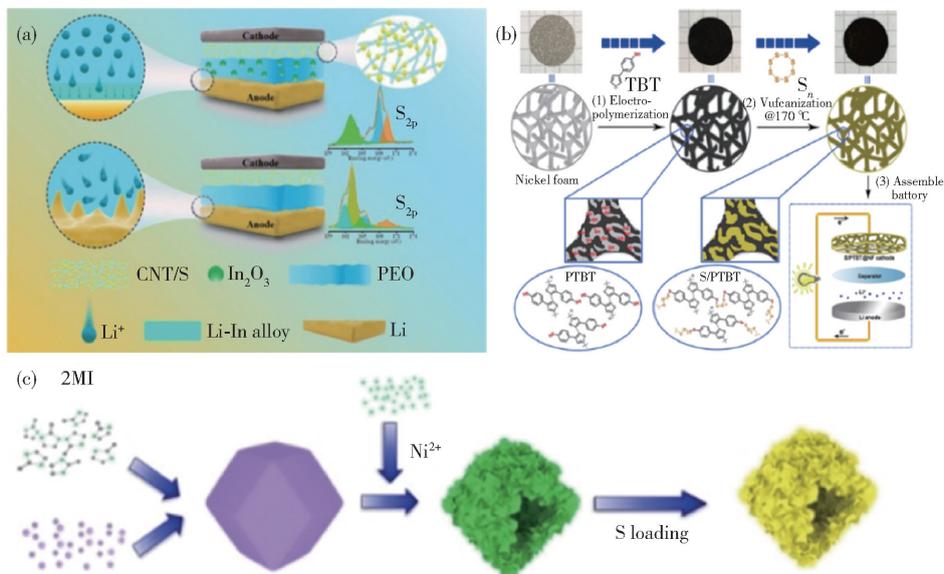


图2 (a) In_2O_3 增强基于 PEO 的固态 Li-S 电池性能的机制示意图^[18]; (b) 无粘合剂和碳添加剂的 S/PTBT@NF 正负极的制造路线^[19]; (c) NiCo-LDH 的制备示意图^[20]

向,它一方面具有出色的电化学性能,另一方面可作为锂源发挥作用。然而,锂负极的超低反应电位,超高反应活性和表面电流分布不均匀性也导致了诸多问题,一旦锂离子沉积不均匀,锂枝晶将迅速生长,随后便会产生固体电解质膜(SEI)破坏、枝晶破碎、死锂形成、负极粉碎、体积变化等问题^[35]。最严重的是,锂枝晶的持续生长可能会刺破电池隔膜,造成电池短路,带来热失控等风险。为了解决上述问题,锂负极的改性受到了极大的关注。迄今为止,关于锂负极的研究主要集中在金属锂表面改性、成分设计和结构设计三个方面:

(1) 金属锂表面改性: 表面改性主要包括原位和非原位方法。原位改性是指通过添加电解液添加剂在循环过程中产生 SEI, 所述添加剂包括无机盐, 如: LiNO_3 ^[36]、 K_4BiI_7 ^[37]、 SOCl_2 ^[38]、 $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ^[39] 和有机添加剂, 如: 二苯基二硫化物(DPDS)^[40]、3,5-二(三氟甲基)苯硫酚^[41]、三氟甲烷磺酰胺(TFM-SA)^[42]、二苯基二氢脲(DPDTe)^[43]。与原位成形的 SEI 相比, 非原位法形成 SEI 的方法要复杂得多, 因此添加添加剂可能是改性 Li 负极表面最有效的方法, 在实际应用中得到广泛应用。

(2) 负极成分设计: 为了防止锂金属负极发生寄生反应、巨大的体积变化和枝晶生长, 负极成分设计, 尤其是合金化已经成为对锂负极进行改性的最有效的方法之一。在以往的研究中有一系列的合金

Li_xM ($\text{M} = \text{Sn}, \text{Al}, \text{Sb}$ ^[44]、 Mg ^[45]) 可用作负极。

(3) 负极结构设计: 涉及主体和集流体的结构设计是实现理想 Li 负极的最重要方向之一。将金属锂“封装”在多孔基体中, 可以有效避免锂沉积不规则、体积变化严重、安全威胁等问题^[46]。目前关于负极主体的研究主要集中在以下材料上: 1) 多孔碳主体包括石墨烯, 碳纤维, 和共价有机框架, 如 Zhang^[47] 课题组构建具有高结晶球形共价有机框架(S-COF)的人工 SEI(图 3a), S-COF 内有序一维通道的常规三维球面扩散可以有效促进 Li^+ 通量的均匀分布, 且具有空间限制效应的刚性纳米通道也可以减缓大规模的锂成核和枝晶的形成; 2) 生物质碳, 优势是具有独特的分层几何形状, 特定的化学亲和力, 优异的经济性; 3) 碳和其他材料(如氮化物, 金属元素, 金属氧化物和 MXene) 的复合材料, 如 Kim 等人^[48] 制备了氮掺杂碳包覆的 NC 涂层 ZnS 负极材料(图 3b), ZnS@NC 负极表现出较高的比容量($1062.8 \text{ mAh} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)、优异的稳定性和更好的倍率性能。Shanmugaraj^[49] 课题组以一种新的有机硅烷涂层策略, 形成人工的 SEI(图 3c), 促进 LMA 的稳定运行。包覆涂层的组分诱导均匀的 Li^+ 电沉积, 从而有效控制枝晶生长。

3 隔膜

隔膜是电池中的重要组成部分, 具有丰富的孔

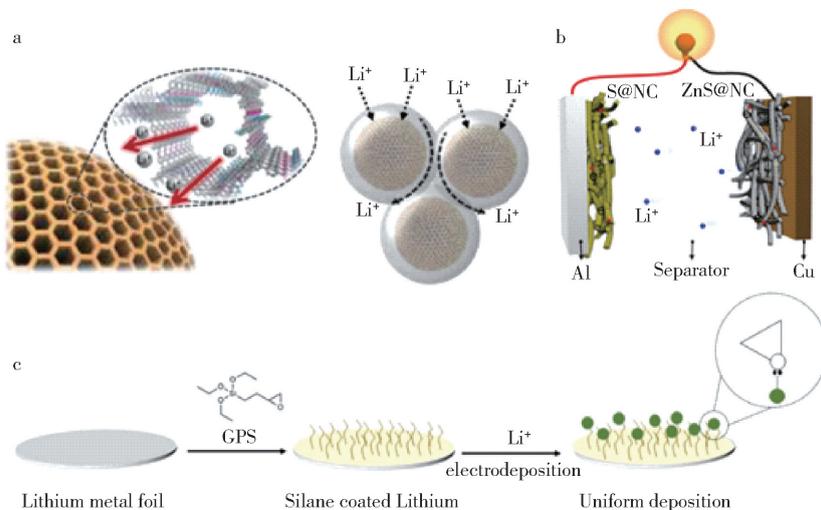


图3 (a) 锂离子通过 S-COF 的 1D 通道迁移实现均匀的 Li 分布^[47]; (b) 氮掺杂碳包覆的 ZnS 负极材料^[48]; (c) 有机硅烷涂层策略, 形成人工 SEI^[49]

道结构, 可以被电解液浸润, 允许锂离子迁移, 但隔膜的孔道结构也为多硫离子的传递提供通道, 所以需要隔膜进行功能化修饰或者在正极和隔膜中间引入功能夹层, 通过物理和化学吸附作用抑制多硫化物的穿梭, 提升电池的电化学性能。目前, 碳材料、聚合物、金属及金属化合物等都被广泛地用于硫电池的隔膜改性和功能夹层设计, 这些材料与前述引入硫正极体系的作用不同, 引入硫正极体系旨在改善正极体积膨胀及导电性能差等问题, 引入隔膜体系意在解决穿梭效应的问题, 虽然发挥的作用不同, 但是都在不同程度上提高了锂硫电池的性能, 促进其进一步发展。

碳材料不仅拥有较大比表面积, 而且具有良好的导电性, 可以吸附多硫化物, 抑制穿梭效应, 同时还可以起到上层集流体的作用, 促进电子的快速传输, 提升活性物质的利用率。锂硫电池改性隔膜和功能夹层常用的碳材料主要有碳纳米管^[7, 50-53]、石墨烯^[54-56]、多孔碳^[57-58]、微孔碳^[59]、碳纳米纤维^[60-61]及其衍生物等。

在隔膜上涂覆具有官能团和独特链状结构的聚合物, 可以通过聚合物和多硫化物之间的物理及化学吸附来达到抑制穿梭效应的作用^[62]。Yan^[63]等人利用锂化磺化多孔有机聚合物 (SPOP-Li) 和 $\text{Li}_{6.75}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.75}\text{Nb}_{0.25}\text{O}_{12}$ (LLZNO) 设计了不对称隔膜, SPOP-Li 作为多硫化物屏障和锂离子导体, 而 LLZNO 作为“离子再分配器”, 通过协同作用实现 LSB

的长寿命 (图 4a)。共价有机框架 (COFs) 是一种新型的多孔聚合材料, 仅由通过共价键连接的有机构成单元组成, 具有周期性的骨架结构和广泛的通道。轻质、有序的孔隙结构和坚固的框架很好地满足了对 LSB 理想改性隔膜的需求^[64-66]。

研究表明, 涂覆某些金属的隔膜不仅可以有效地吸附多硫化物以缓解穿梭效应, 还可以加速多硫化物转化以增强反应动力学^[69]。贵金属铂、铱等作为电催化剂被用于 Li-S 电池中, 表现出不错的性能^[70-71]。除贵金属外, 过渡金属 (如 Fe, Co, Ni) 由于其低成本和良好的催化活性的优点也引起了广泛的关注^[72]。与单金属组分相比, 双金属组分可以引导 d 带中心来修饰多硫化物与金属之间的相互作用^[73]。金属化合物的形貌可控性高, 且具有路易斯酸性的金属离子能够与具有路易斯碱性的多硫离子发生相互作用, 可作为吸附剂化学吸附多硫化物, 金属氧化物^[74-75]、金属硫化物^[76]、金属硒化物^[77]、金属磷化物^[78]、金属碳化物^[79]、金属硼化物^[80]等金属化合物均被用于改性隔膜和功能夹层材料。金属有机框架 (MOF) 是由过渡金属离子和有机配体自组装形成的具有周期性网络结构的结晶多孔材料^[81]。高度有序和可调节的孔结构 MOF 用于修饰隔膜, 以限制多硫化物的扩散并储存电解质^[82]。金属中心离子可以化学吸附和催化多硫化物^[83]。Su^[67]等人合成了 Ce-UiO-66-NH₂ (Ce-MOF) 复合材料, 多硫化物与 Ce-MOF 中金属位点之间的强相互作用

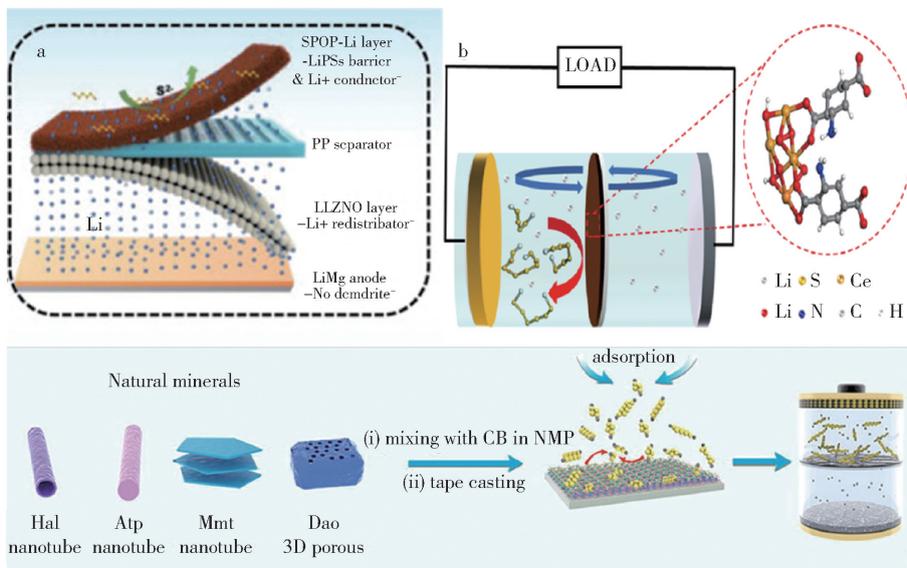


图4 (a) SPOP-Li 和 LLZNO 不对称隔膜示意图^[63]; (b) Ce-MOF/Super-P 涂层隔膜的示意图^[67]; (c) 矿物/CB-Celgard 隔膜示意图^[68]

可以抑制穿梭效应(图4b)。

某些非金属材料还具有催化活性,可促进溶解多硫化物的转化。Wang^[68]等人使用4种具有1D至3D不同微观结构的天然矿物质与炭黑(CB)一起制备了矿物/CB-Celgard隔膜,矿物的Si—OH基团作为路易斯酸位点,与多硫化物形成Li—O和O—S键,可以有效地吸收多硫化物(图4c)。

总体而言,功能隔膜在抑制穿梭效应和改善氧化还原反应动力学以增强电化学性能方面起着重要作用。

4 电解液

目前,应用于锂硫电池的电解质可分为各类电解液和固体电解质。

(1)在锂硫电池中使用的有机电解液大都为低沸点醚类电解液,但这种电解液的使用会与金属锂负极反应生成不均匀的SEI膜,助长不规则锂枝晶的生成,导致电池出现短路现象;同时在使用过程中会产生 H_2 和 CH_4 等易燃气体。为解决此类问题,部分研究者在电解液中添加 $LiNO_3$ 等稳定添加剂形成均匀的SEI膜保护金属锂负极,或是添加阻燃剂解决电解液易燃的问题。有的研究者从开发新型电解液角度出发,如 $Li^{[84]}$ 课题组使用混合的四氢呋喃(THF)和二丙醚(DPE)基电解液产生共离子效应使LiPS溶解受到明显抑制。在10天的储存期间,使

用该电解液的电池中没有发生自放电效应。Xie^[85]课题组报道了一种低密度、低粘度和高离子电导率的新型氟苯电解液,使正极电解液界面(CEI)和固体电解质界面(SEI)层间具有丰富的 LiF ,明显提升了离子传输能力和低温循环稳定性。以超厚正极($20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)达到 $9.48\text{ mAh}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 的高容量,并在低电解液硫比($E/S=2$)和负对正容量比($N/P=2.5$)下,在191个循环中达到80.3%的容量保持率。

水系电解液应用于锂硫电池在安全、环保、性能、成本等方面具有显著优势。但也有3个关键问题亟待解决:1)拓宽水系电解液的电压窗口;2)避免水系电解液对集流体的化学和电化学腐蚀;3)选择与水系电解液具有高度兼容性的电极材料和考虑不同的硫反应体系^[86]。

离子液体(IL)电解液被认为比常用的有机溶剂更安全,因为它具有低可燃性以及非挥发性。此外,由于弱路易斯酸/碱在阴离子和阳离子以及LiPS之间相互作用不强,离子液体电解液对LiPS的溶解度很低^[87]。然而,离子液体比普通液体有机电解液具有更高的粘度,导致Li-S电池中的电荷转移和质量传递缓慢,硫利用率不高。为了解决这个问题,已经进行了许多研究来提高离子液体的电荷转移能力。如Huang^[88]课题组实现了一种包含双锚定离子液体(DA-PIL)的独特聚合物网络电解液

(图 5a、图 5b), 该电解液能结合多硫化物阴离子和锂阳离子的两亲性, 在聚丙烯隔膜上形成离子功能

层。在抑制多硫化物穿梭的同时实现快速的锂离子穿梭。

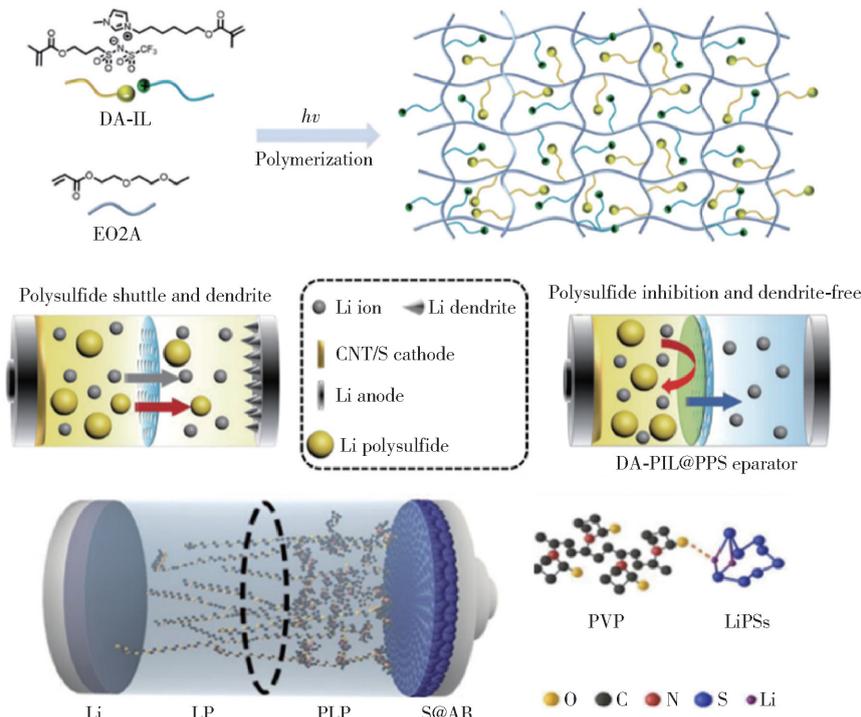


图 5 (a) DA-PIL 网络的示意图^[88]; (b) 不同隔膜电池的图形比较: PP 隔膜 (左), 而 DA-PIL 层基隔膜 (右)^[20]; (c) 双层 PEO 基聚合物电解质原理^[89]

(2) 固态电解质具有高达 5 V vs Li/Li⁺ 的宽且稳定的电化学窗口, 达到 10⁻³ S·cm⁻¹ 的离子电导率以及与硫正极和锂负极的良好相容性^[90]。在锂硫电池的应用中可以有效阻止 LiPS 的穿梭问题, 但不能完全解决。Zou^[89] 课题组设计了一种新型的双层 PEO 基聚合物电解质 (图 5c), 该电解质以正极侧丰富的酰胺基团, 进一步限制了 LiPS 穿梭。组装的 Li-S 电池在 60 °C 和 0.05 C 下循环 200 次后表现出 1 100 mAh·g⁻¹ 的比容量保持能力。

5 产业化应用

Li-S 电池克服了普通锂离子电池的能量密度限制, 并有望取代锂离子电池。然而, 大多数研究都集中在 Li-S 纽扣电池上, 而不是更接近实际应用的软包电池, 并且一些研究已经证明, 在化学反应过程和失效机制方面, 纽扣电池和软包电池之间存在巨大差异^[91]。

与纽扣电池不同, 软包电池由大量极片组成, 通

过层压工艺收集了丰富的活性材料, 产生许多棘手问题的同时大大降低了电池容量^[92]。首先, 由于树突或死 Li 的形成以及循环过程中 SEI 层的裂纹重整, 电解质消耗严重。其次, 在高负载硫正极和贫电解质条件下, 反应动力学相当差, 严重限制了硫的容量利用率。在充放电过程中参与 Li-S 转化反应的大量硫分子加剧了“穿梭效应”, 从而导致了严重的容量衰减和低库伦效率。第三, 当过充电电压上升到 4.2 V 左右时, 电池温度迅速升高, 电解质氧化。电池内热量的积累导致电解质和活性物质的分解, 从而导致热失控。最后, 由 Li 枝晶和死锂引起的 Li 金属粉末化和极化极易导致软包电池故障。迄今为止, 已经探索了各种解决方案来解决上述问题, 例如电解质优化, 添加 LiNO₃ 到电解质可抑制穿梭效应并形成稳定 SEI; 电极材料改性, 如 Lu^[93] 课题组以球形聚合物电解质刷为软模板, 开发一种碳包覆 Ti₄O₇ 中空纳米颗粒的简单合成方法 (图 6), 该纳米颗粒以较大的表面极性和丰富的微介孔对多硫化物具

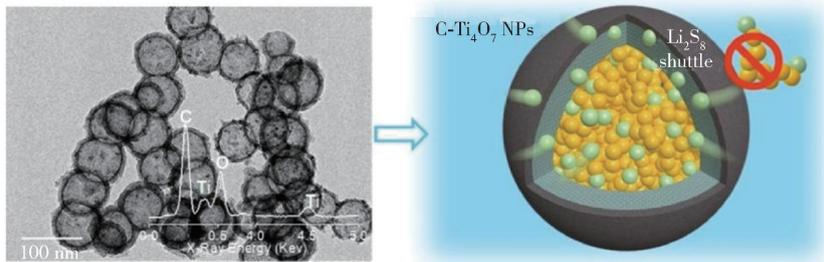


图6 碳包覆 Ti_4O_7 中空纳米颗粒示意图^[93]

有很强的化学吸附作用,且高导电性的 Ti_4O_7 可以催化多硫化物的转化,阻燃剂添加等。

从实际应用角度看, Li-S 电池最有可能应用于一些需要高功率、低质量但不太追求循环寿命的特定领域。最合适的应用是无人驾驶飞行器(UAV),在最小化机身质量的同时获得更久的续航。此外,货机、电动汽车,特别是重型汽车、潜艇、航天部门和便携式设备,很可能是 Li-S 电池产业化、发挥特长的合适领域。

目前,锂硫电池技术已相对成熟,已经开始初步产业化。2021年4月,英国 Oxis Energy 公司推出用于电动飞机的高性能固态锂硫电池,其第一代准固态锂硫电池单体比能量达到 $450 \text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$; 同年, LG 新能源的锂硫电池已经装配无人机进行性能测试,能量密度为 $410 \text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$; 驷电公司的试样品已达到 $500 \text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 循环寿命能达到 900 次,已符合普通汽车的生命周期; 北理工科研团队通过构筑反应、强化界面、抑制枝晶生长等对策,研发出的锂硫电池能量密度达到 $651 \text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 。尽管锂硫电池技术还存在一些待破解的难题,但已初步成熟,产业化可期。

6 总结与展望

本文阐述了锂硫电池的工作原理和面临的挑战,总结了锂硫电池在正极、负极、电解液、隔膜和实际应用方面的最新进展。对于正极,讨论了引入不同的导电封装材料作为硫骨架的最新研究。在阐明锂金属负极存在的主要问题和失效机理后,综述了表面改性、结构设计和成分设计三种改性方法。对于隔膜,进行功能化修饰或者在正极和隔膜中间引入功能夹层被大量研究,发展使用的材料百花齐放。在电解液部分,综述了固体电解质和各类液体电解质的特点、缺陷、改进方向。针对锂硫软包电池的实

际应用,讨论了目前存在的问题,提出在电解质改性、功能添加剂优化和动力学改进等方面的解决方案,并列举了一些可能的应用场景及目前的产业化现状。虽然各种改性手段有效地解决了多硫化锂的穿梭、锂负极枝晶和体积变化等问题,但锂硫电池离大规模应用还需要不断进行技术改进以消除其缺陷,期望锂硫电池在未来的新能源领域拥有广阔的应用前景。

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Research Progress of Single Crystal Ni-rich Ternary Cathode Materials

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Abstract: Ni-rich ternary cathode material ($\text{Ni} \geq 60\%$) has become one of the most promising battery materials due to its high energy density, low toxicity, low pollution and low price. At present, most of the commercial Ni-rich ternary cathode materials are agglomerated polycrystalline materials. Polycrystalline materials will produce microcracks due to the volume expansion, which result in more side effects between cathode materials and electrolyte, then, cause structural collapse. The research shows that microcracks are the main reason for the capacity decline of Ni-rich ternary cathode materials ($\text{Ni} \geq 60\%$). Single-crystal cathode materials can solve the problem due to the absence of internal grain boundaries. In addition, because of the high compaction density and good thermal stability, the single crystal Ni-rich ternary cathode material has attracted the attention of experts and scholars at home and abroad. In this paper, based on the current situation of single-crystal Ni-rich cathode materials industry, the different preparation methods are summarized, which provides reference for the cutting-edge layout of enterprises.

Key words: Lithium ion battery; Single crystal; Ni-rich ternary cathode material



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Advances in Lithium-sulfur Battery Research

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Abstract: With its ultra-high energy density ($2\,600\text{ Wh}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), lithium-sulfur batteries (LSBs) are considered one of the potential candidates for next-generation energy storage systems. However, the practical application of LSBs is currently limited by issues such as the lithium polysulphide (LiPSs) shuttle effect, continuous electrolyte decomposition, and lithium dendrite growth. These challenges are mainly related to the cathode structural framework, the reactivity of the lithium anode, and the redox reactions that occur at the electrode-electrolyte interface. Well-designed positive structure, development of new electrolytes, and anode protection have been successively investigated to improve the electrochemical performance of LSBs. In this paper, relevant research to overcome the challenges of LSBs, such as the design and preparation of cathode sulfur carriers, the development of new electrolytes, the modification of separators/intercalation of functional layers, the protection of lithium anodes and the latest research progress in the industrialization of LSBs, will be systematically discussed. Finally, a summary and perspectives are provided for the practical application of LSBs.

Key words: Lithium-sulfur battery; Sulfur cathode; Lithium anode; Separator; Electrolyte; Industrial applications

