

# **Porous carbon-sulfur for ultrahigh capacity lithium ion batteries**

Stanford researchers have developed a nanostructured rechargeable battery consisting of a lithium sulfur based cathode and a silicon nanowire anode. The lithium sulfur is made electrochemically active by incorporating it within the pores of CMK-3 mesoporous carbon in the cathode. Silicon nanowire anodes provide high capacity, low reaction potential and moderate cycle life. This technology offers a safe, high energy density, light-weight battery.

## **Applications**

- Lithium ion batteries
- Rechargeable batteries

## **Advantages**

- Enable sulfur materials and produce high capacity cathodes

## **Publications**

- Y. Yang, M.T. McDowell, A. Jackson, J.J. Cha, S.S. Hong, and Y. Cui. "[New Nanostructured Li<sub>2</sub>S/Silicon Rechargeable Battery with High Specific Energy](#)", *Nano Letters*, February 25, 2010.

## **Patents**

- Published Application: [20110200883](#)

- Issued: [9,012,087 \(USA\)](#)

## **Innovators**

- Yi Cui
- Yuan Yang
- Matthew McDowell
- Ariel Jackson

## **Licensing Contact**

### **Jon Gortat**

Licensing & Strategic Alliances Director for Physical Science

[Email](#)