

# Computational Study of the Solid Electrolyte $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$ and related materials

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## Acknowledgements:

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# Computational Study of the Solid Electrolyte $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$ and related materials

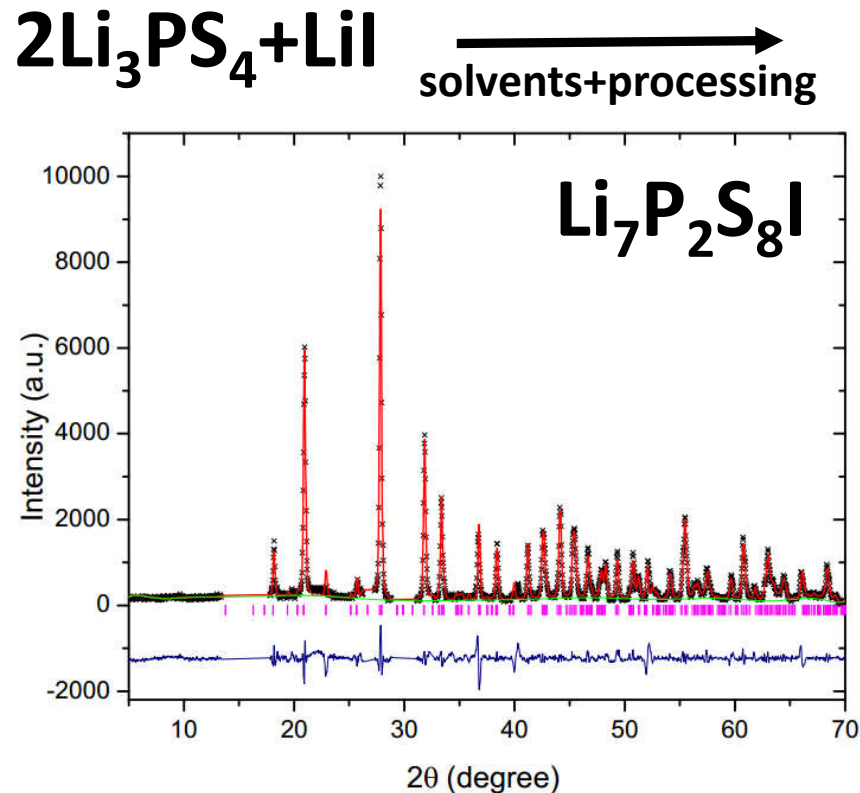
## Outline:

- What are probable crystal structures?
- What stabilizes these structures?
- Electrolyte/Li interface stability

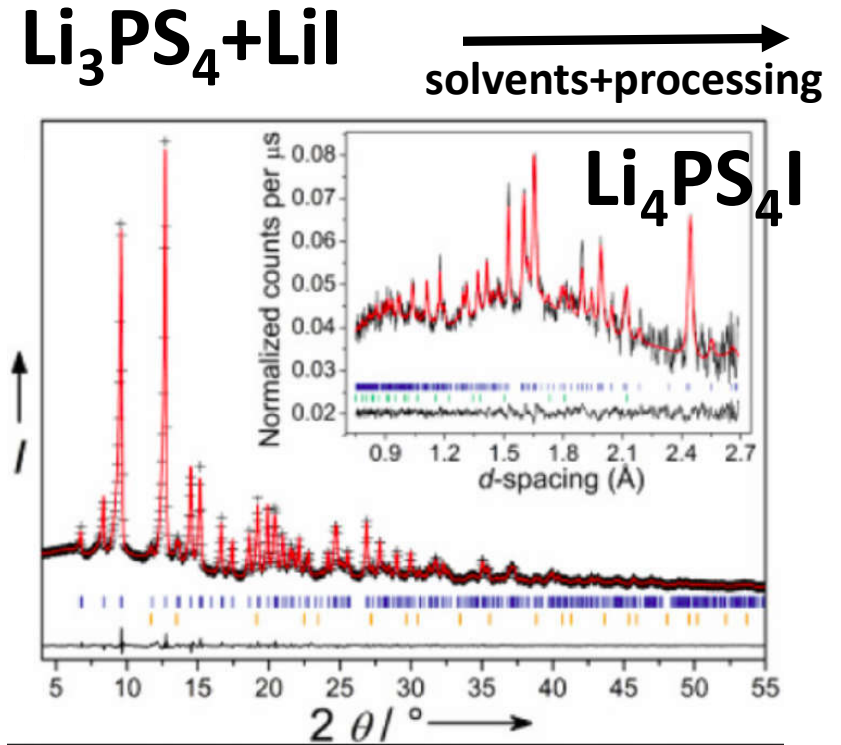
## Computational methods:

- PAW formalism using Quantum Espresso (<http://www.quantum-espresso.org>) & Abinit (<https://www.abinit.org>)
- LDA XC functional with 1.02 scaling of lattice parameters

# X-ray diffraction patterns



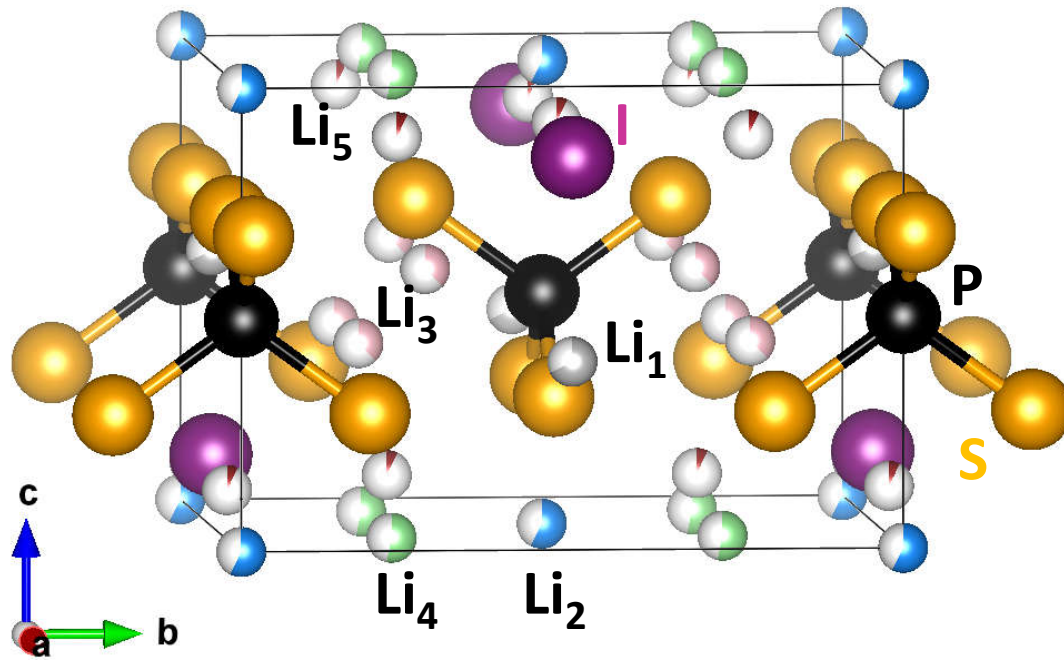
$\text{Li}_7\text{P}_2\text{S}_8\text{I}$  diffraction from  $\lambda=1.5406 \text{ \AA}$   
X-rays reported by E. Rangasamy *et al.*, **JASC 137** 1384-1387 (2015)



$\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$  diffraction from  $\lambda=0.7093 \text{ \AA}$   
X-rays reported by S. Sedlmaier *et al.*, **CM 29** 1830-1835 (2017)

# Structural analysis of $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$

S. Sedlmaier *et al.*, *CM* **29** 1830-1835 (2017) and  
S. Siculo *et al.*, *SSI* **319** 83-91 (2018)

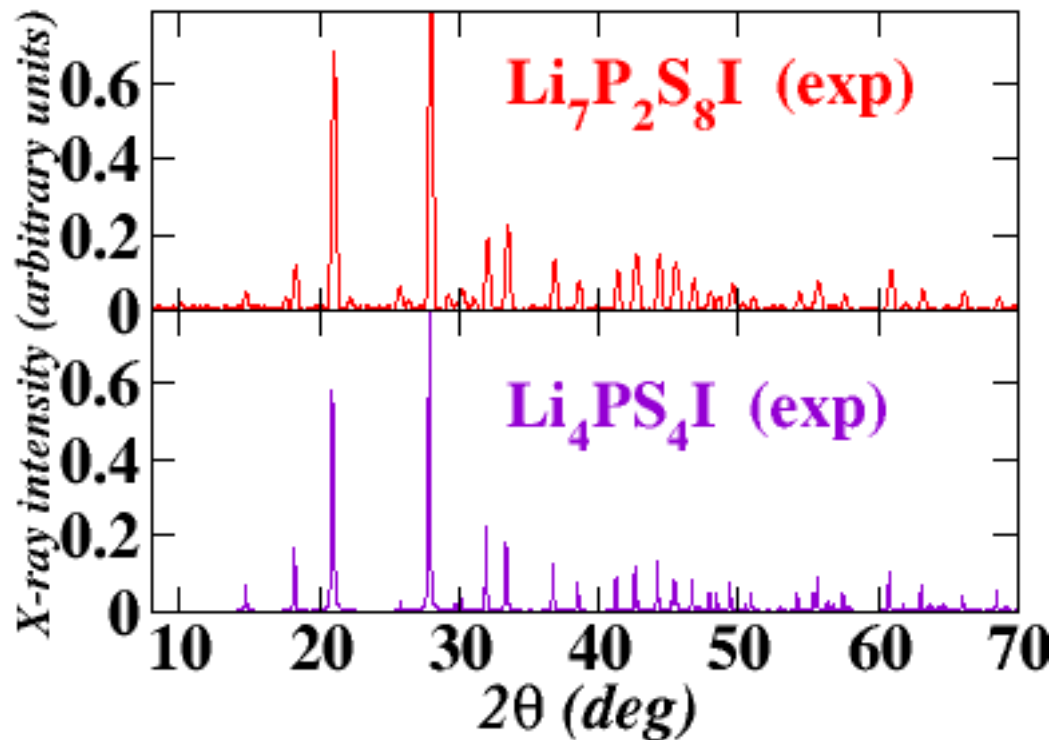


**Tetragonal structure  
with SG  $P4/mmm$   
(#129)**

**Disordered Li sublattice with 5  
fractionally occupied sites:**

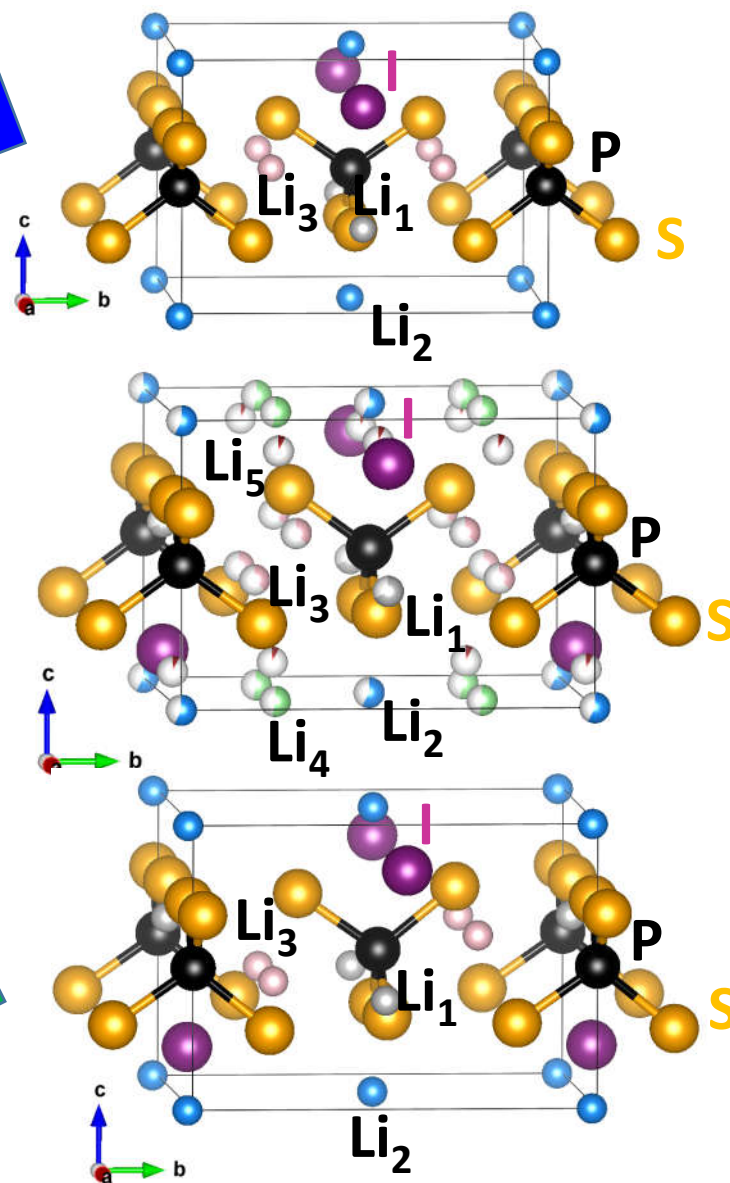
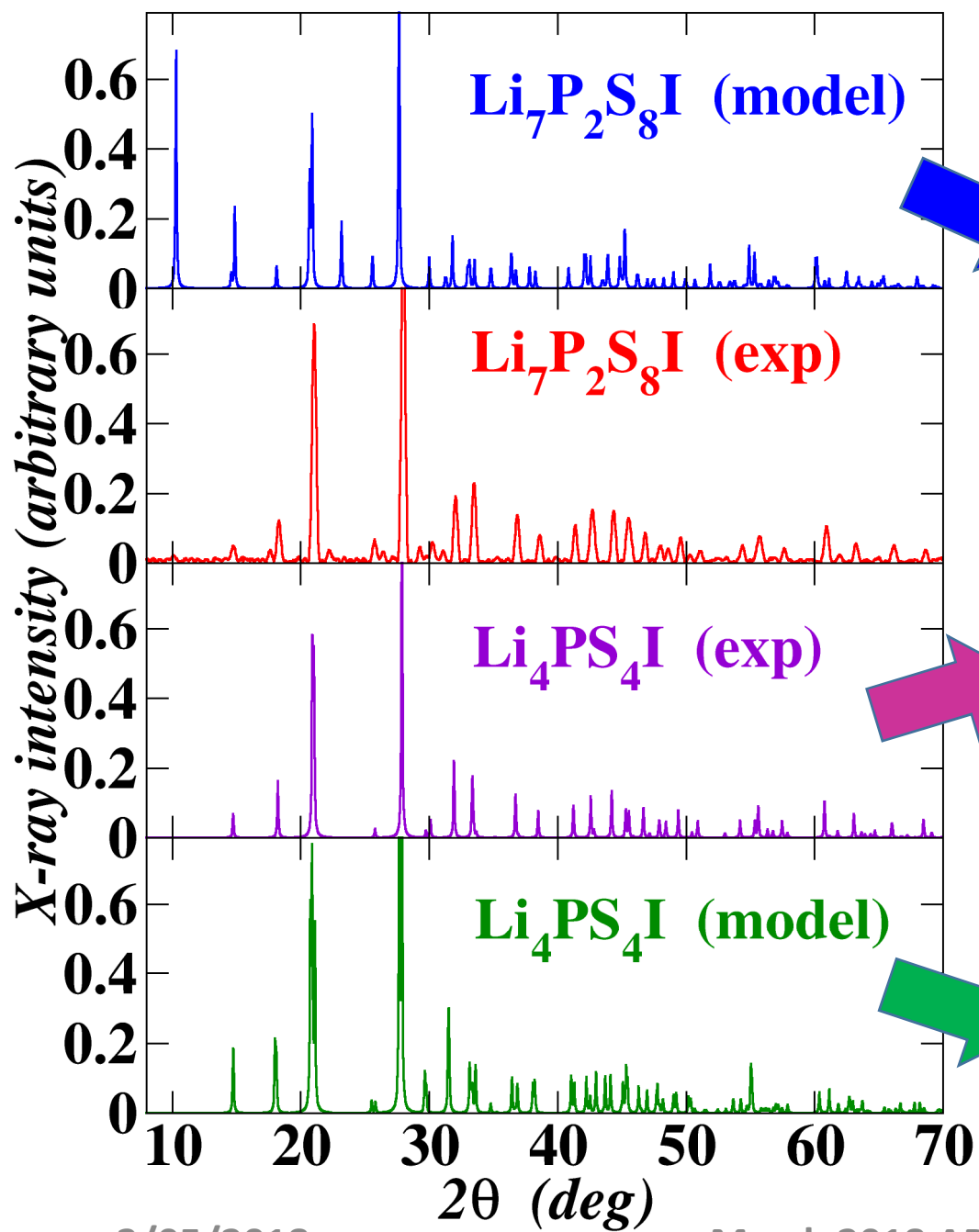
	Wyck.	degen.	av. occ.
$\text{Li}_1$	c	2	1.4
$\text{Li}_2$	a	2	1.2
$\text{Li}_3$	j	8	3.0
$\text{Li}_4$	d	4	2.1
$\text{Li}_5$	i	8	0.6

# Comparing X-ray diffraction patterns at $\lambda=1.5406 \text{ \AA}$



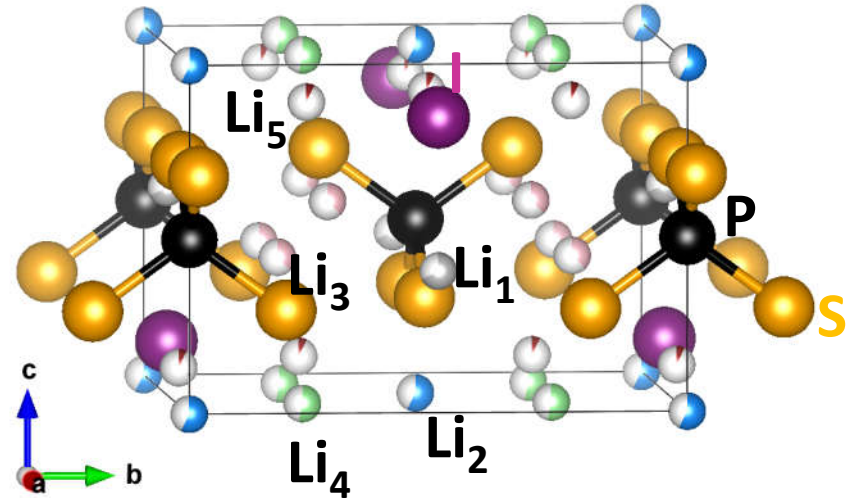
From data of E. Rangasamy  
*et al.*, **JASC 137** 1384-1387  
(2015)

Generated diffraction  
from analysis of S.  
Sedlmaier *et al.*, **CM 29**  
1830-1835 (2017)

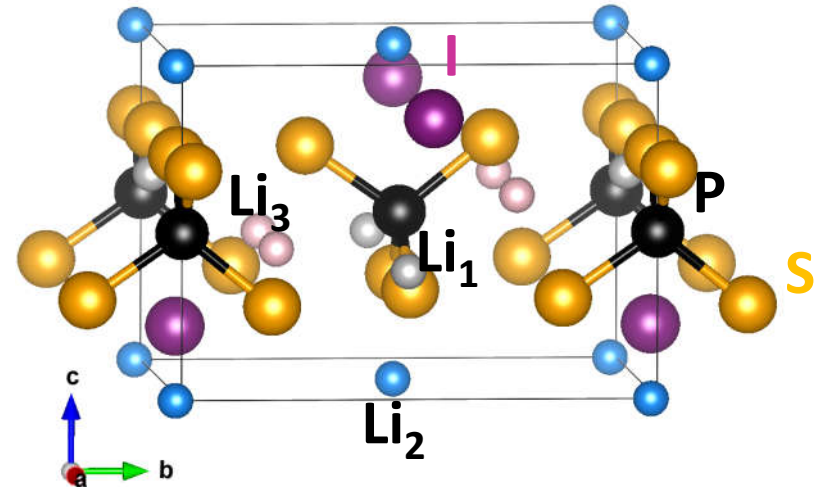


# Structure details

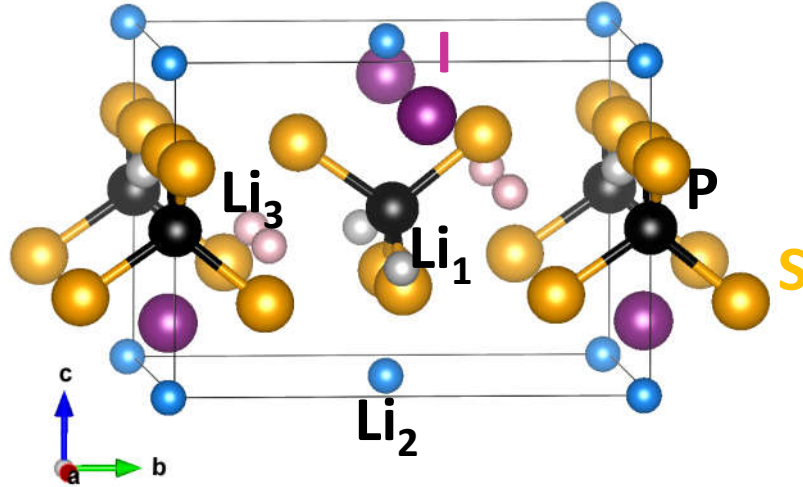
Sedlmaier structure:  $P4/mmm$   
 $a=b=8.48 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c=5.93 \text{ \AA}$   
 5 fractionally occupied Li sites



Possible low temperature phase  
 from optimization:  $Pmn2_1$   
 $a=8.41 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b=8.55 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c=6.02 \text{ \AA}$   
 3 fully occupied Li sites



# Stability analysis



At  $T=0$  K,  $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$  is unstable relative to  $\gamma\text{-Li}_3\text{PS}_4 + \text{LiI}$ .



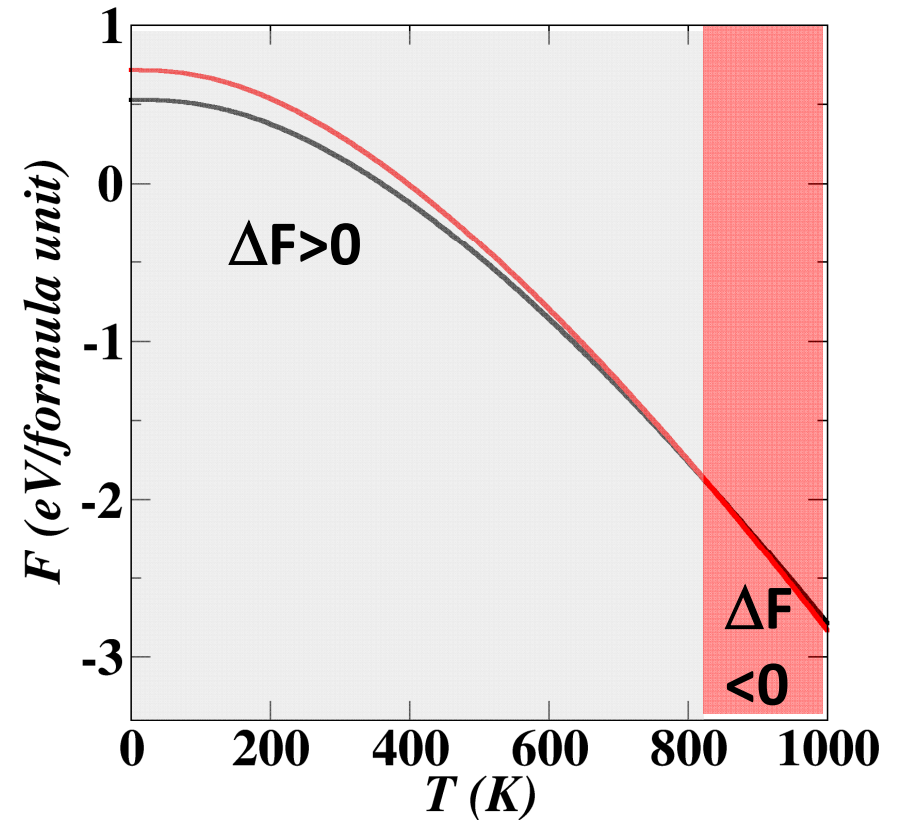
Helmholz free energy:

$$F = U_{SL} + F_{vib}$$

Static lattice internal energy

phonon free energy in harmonic approximation

3/05/2018

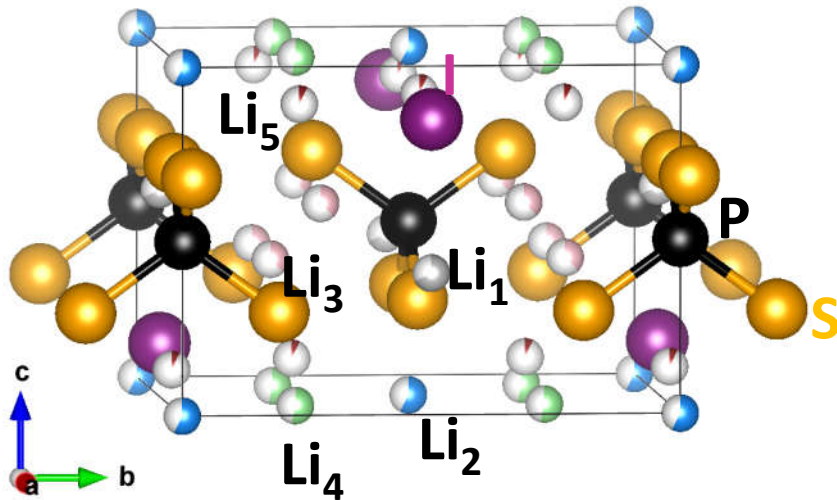


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# Stability analysis



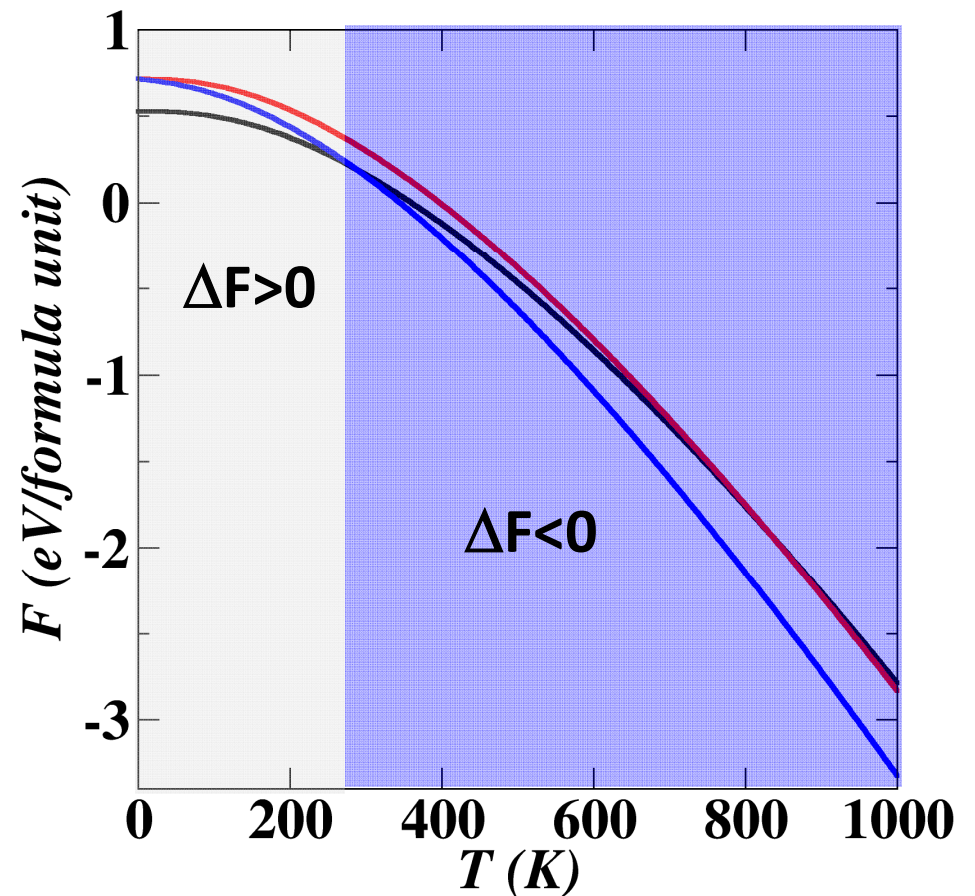
At  $T=0$  K,  $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$  is unstable relative to  $\gamma\text{-Li}_3\text{PS}_4+\text{LiI}$ .



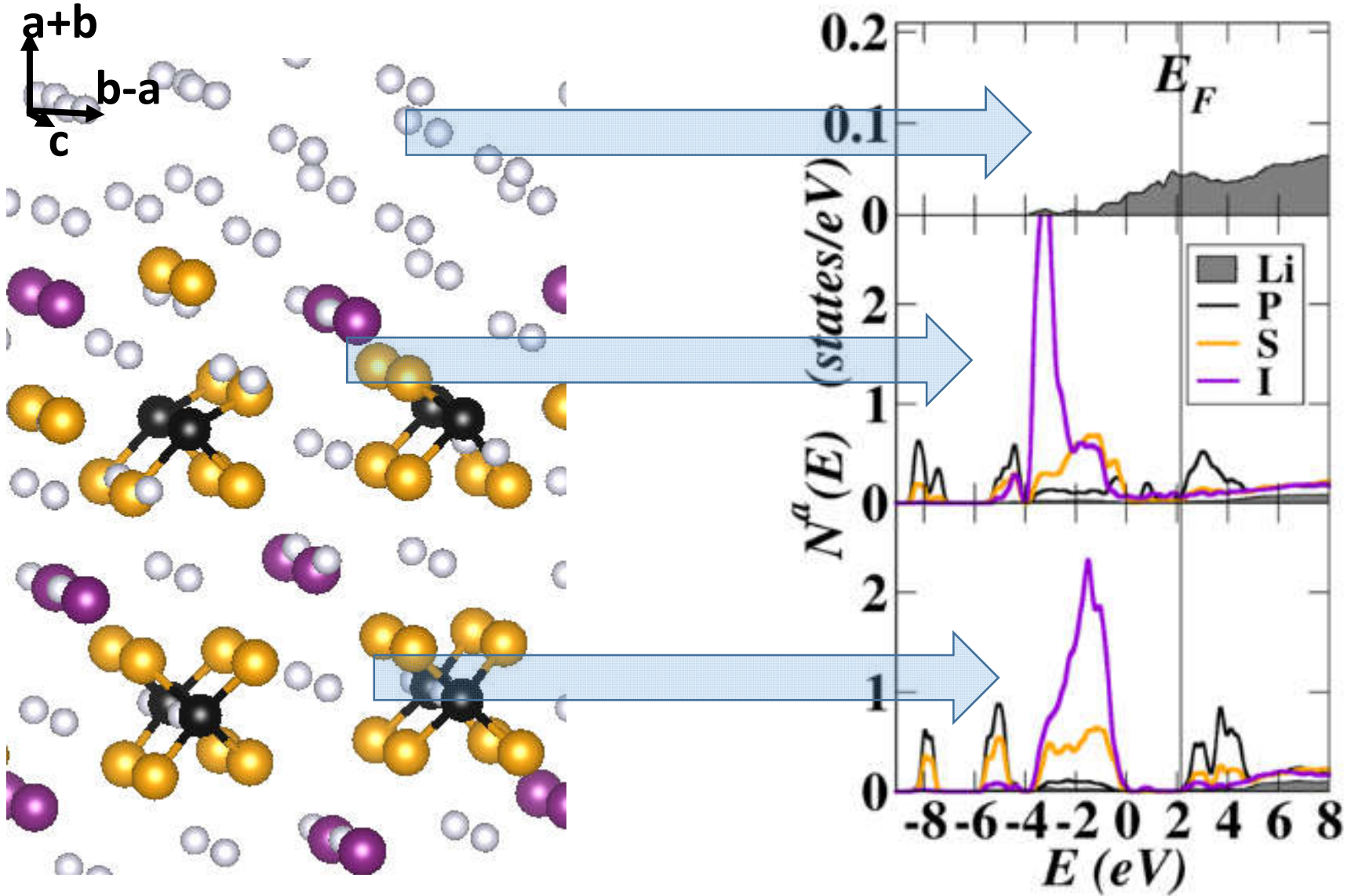
Helmholz free energy:

$$F=U_{SL}+F_{vib}-TS_{config}$$

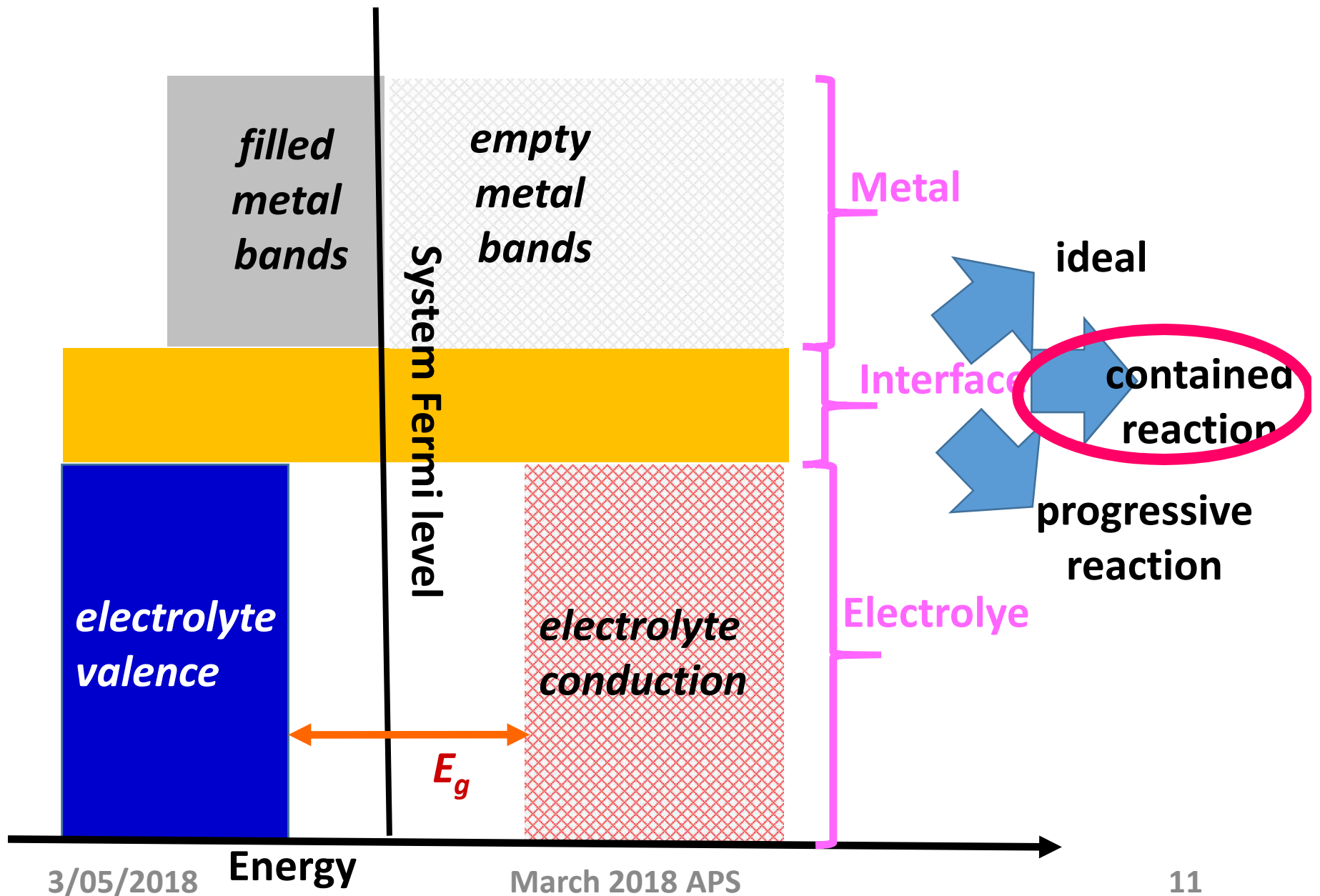
←  
configurational entropy



# Interface model: $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}[110]/\text{Li}$



# Possible interface configurations



## Summary:

- Predicted a metastable ground state structure of  $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$  having orthorhombic  $Pmn2_1$  structure
- Free energy estimates suggest that the Sedlmaier tetragonal  $P4/mmm$  structure of  $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$  is stabilized by configurational entropy
- X-ray patterns suggests that  $\text{Li}_7\text{P}_2\text{S}_8\text{I}$  is based on the same structure as  $\text{Li}_4\text{PS}_4\text{I}$  with random LiI vacancies
- Electrolyte/Li model shows contained interface reaction within  $\sim$  one-two layers