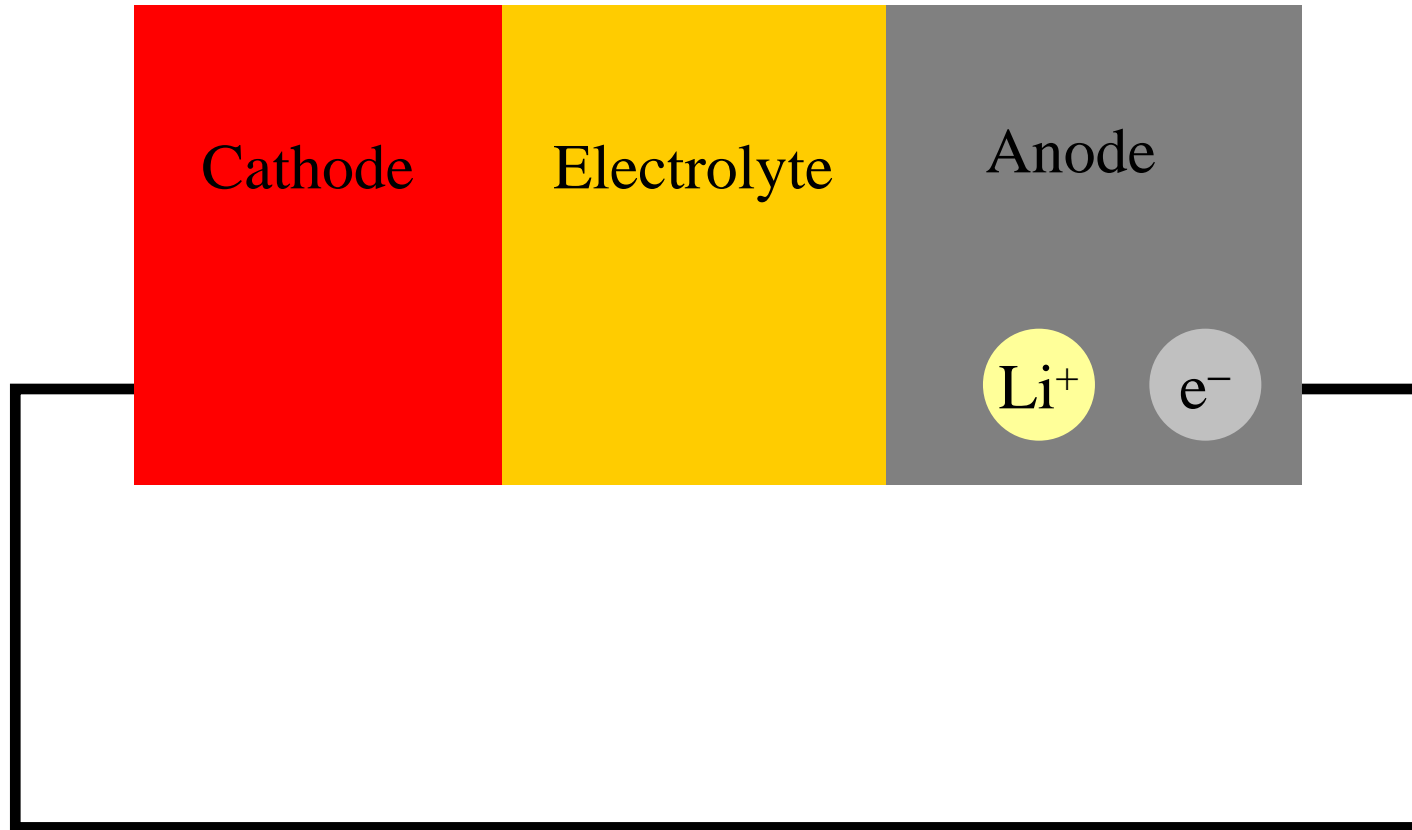


Simulated electrolyte-metal interfaces -- γ -Li₃PO₄ and Li
Xiao Xu , Yaojun Du and N.A.W. Holzwarth

- Introduction to Li-ion Batteries
- Project Motivation
- Model and Method of Calculation
- Results for geometry optimization and densities of states
- Conclusions and future work

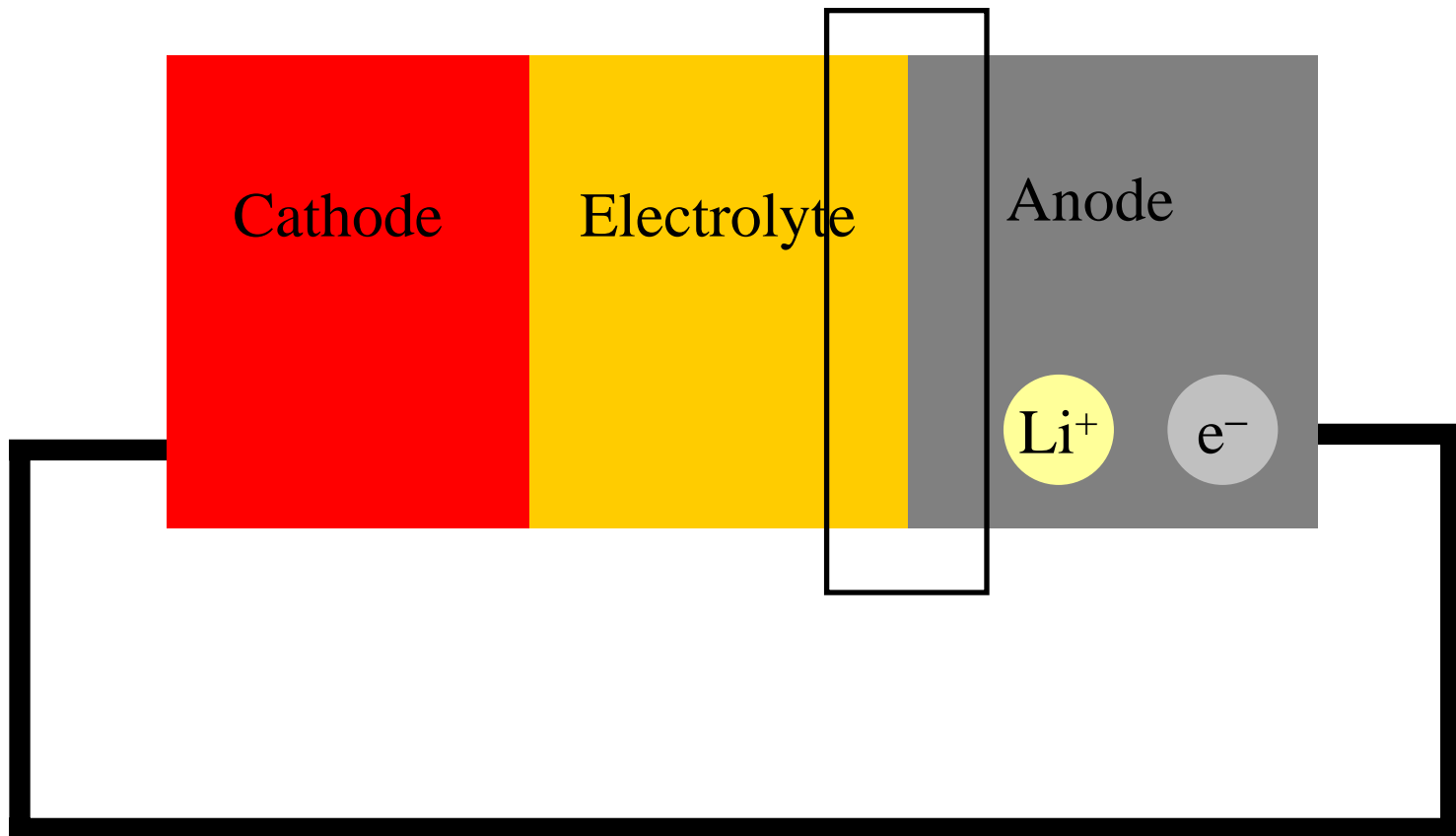
Discharge operation of Li ion battery



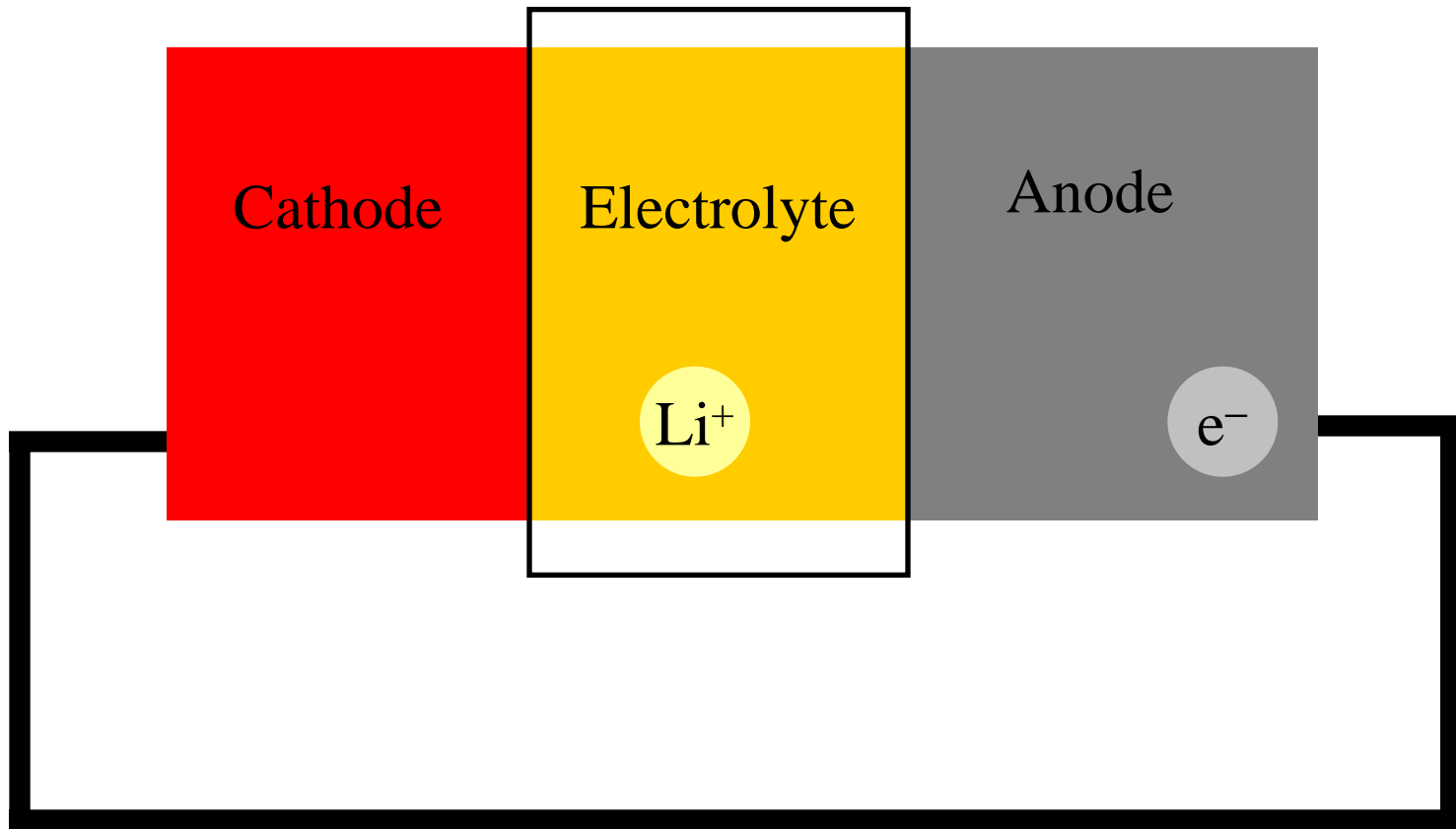
Li ion battery components

<p>Cathode materials</p>	<p>Old technology: LiCoO_2 LiMn_2O_4 LiNiO_2 New technology : LiFePO_4</p>	<p>Store Li^+ ions and electrons in discharge mode</p>
<p>Electrolyte materials</p>	<p>Liquid solvent , gel, polymer And LiPF_6 or LiClO_4 Solid : LiPON , $\gamma\text{-Li}_3\text{PO}_4$</p>	<p>Transport Li^+ ions Exclude electrons</p>
<p>Anode materials</p>	<p>Li Al alloy Li intercalated graphite Metal Li</p>	<p>provide source of Li^+ ions Make stable interface and electrons in discharge mode.</p>

This talk : What the interface would look like ?



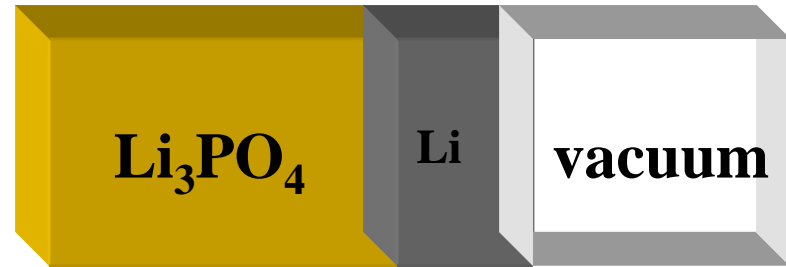
Next talk : How Li would migrate with in the electrolyte



Motivation & Questions

- **Motivation**

- LiPON¹ And Li_3PO_4
- Why crystal ?



- **Questions**

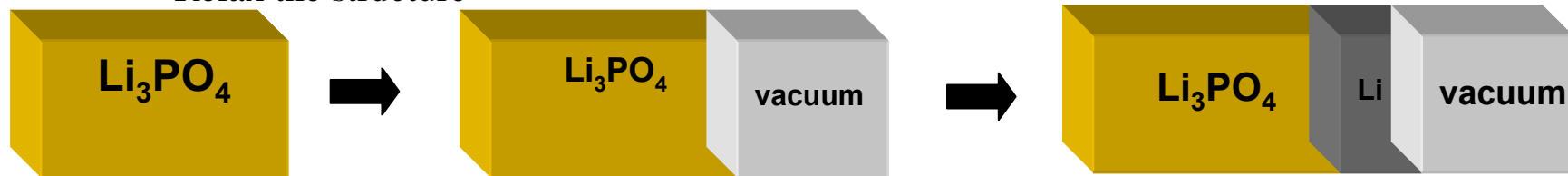
- What are the possible structures of an ideal Li_3PO_4 – Li metal interface
- Are the interfaces physically and chemically stable ?

¹ LiPON materials are developed at Oak Ridge National Lab

Model & Method Of Calculation

Model

- Started with ideal γ - Li_3PO_4 crystal
- Constructed an ideal surface plane, assuming charge neutrality and keep all PO_4 bonds.
- Relax surface in vacuum
- Deposit a few layers of Li between electrolyte surface and vacuum
- Relax the structure



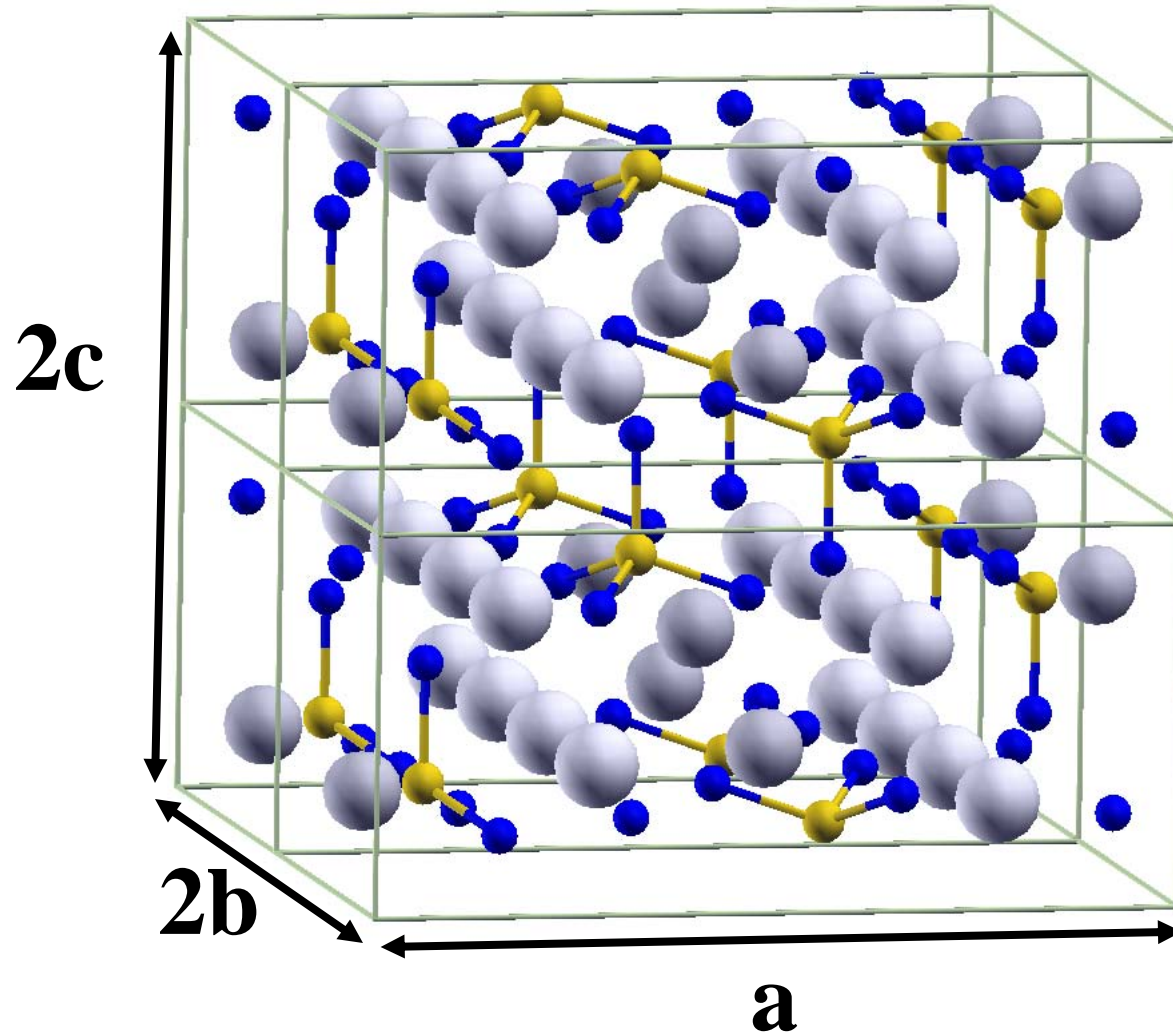
Method of Calculation

- Plan wave basis with soft pseudo potentials and PAW (PWscf¹ code and PWPAW² code)
- $|\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{K}|^2 \leq 30 \text{ Ryd}$
- Atomic positions relaxed until force components less than $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Ry/Bohr}$

1 www.pwscf.org

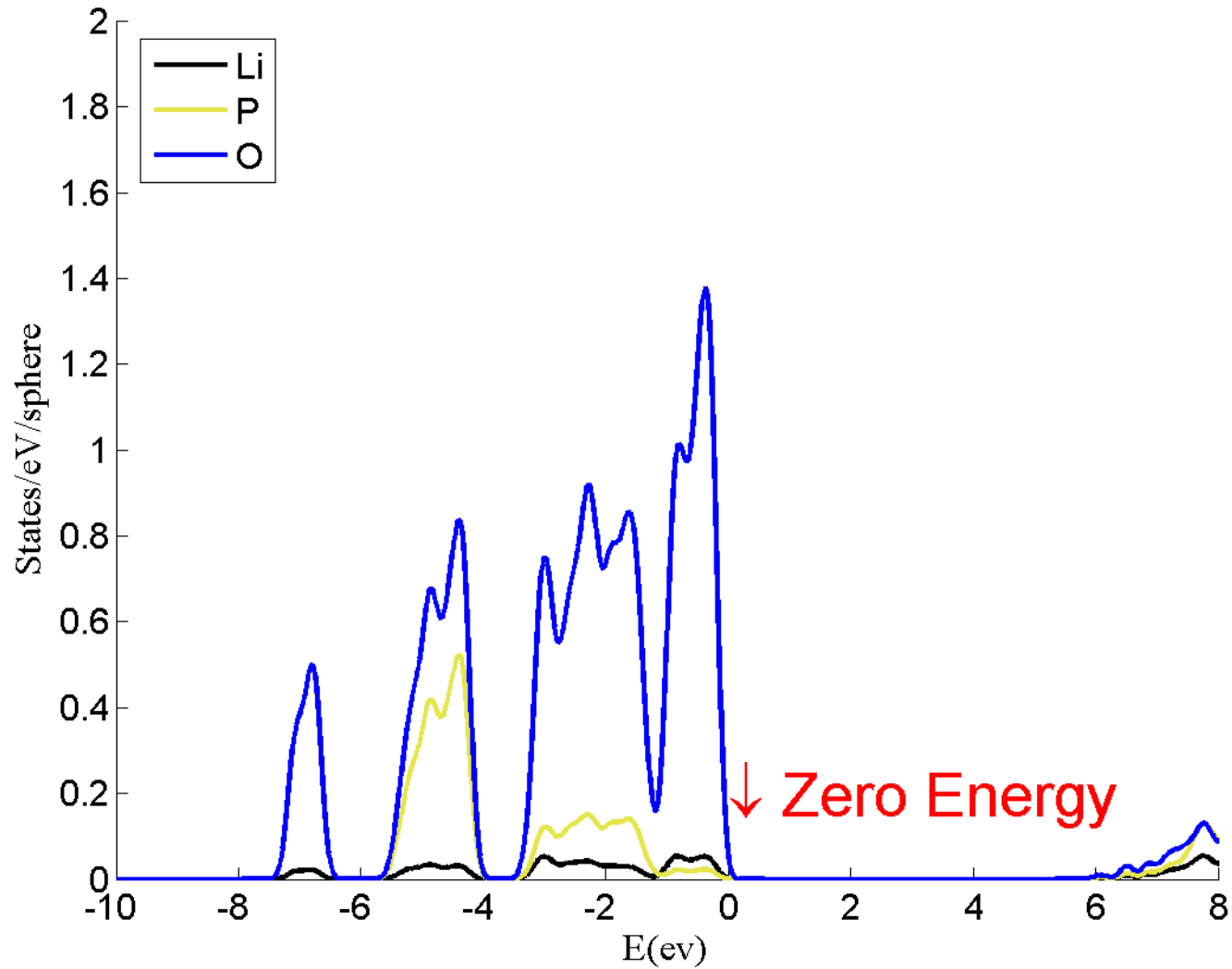
2 pwpaaw.wfu.edu

Crystal structure of γ - Li_3PO_4 (Pnma)



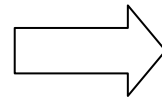
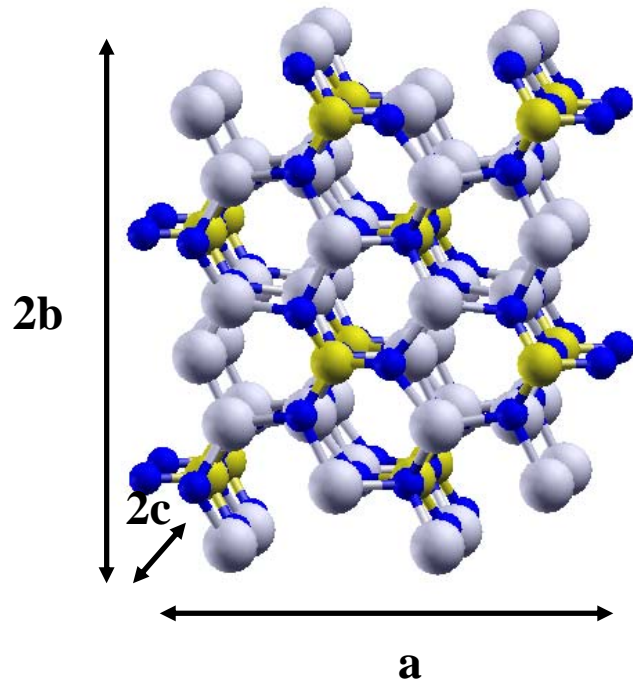
Pure Crystal Partial DOS

Pure Crystal

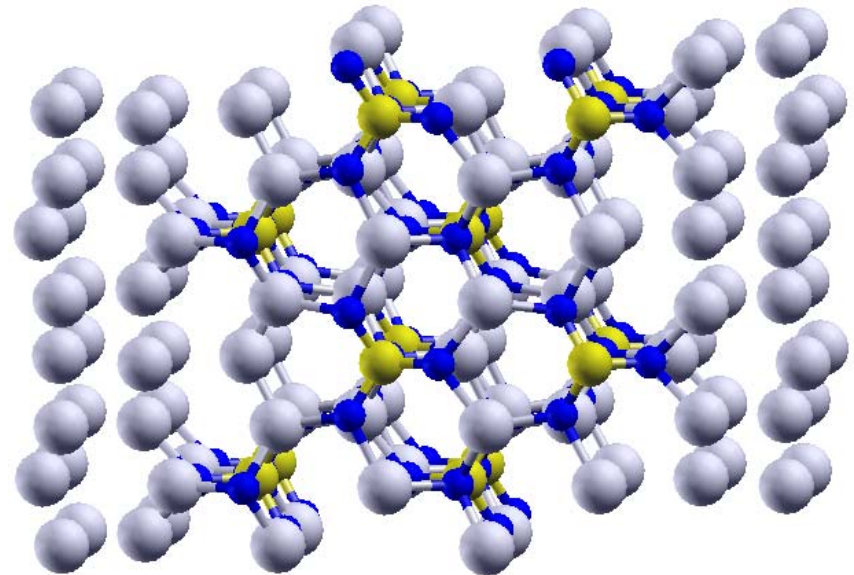


Li γ -Li₃PO₄ interface a-direction

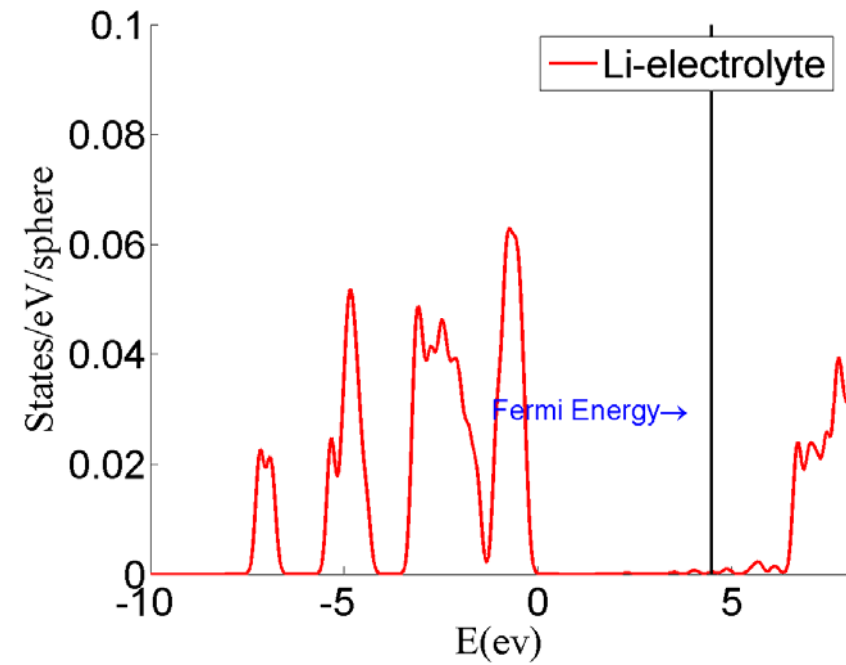
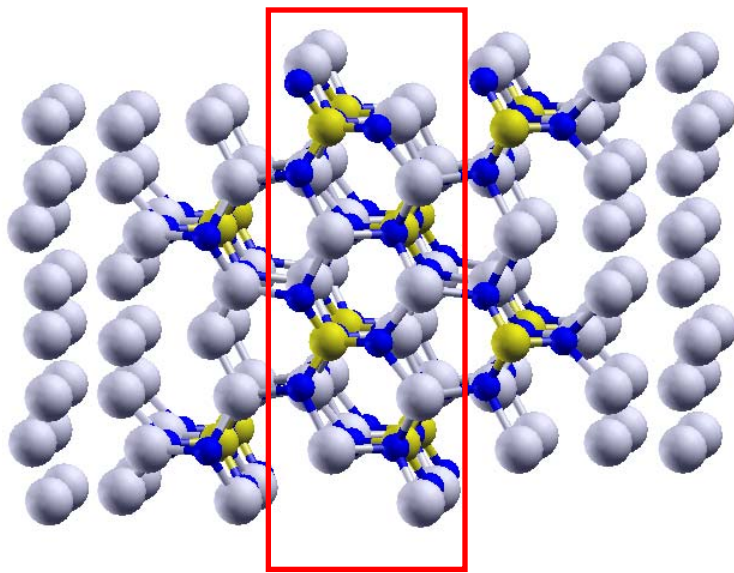
Relaxed Structure of γ -Li₃PO₄ with vacuum



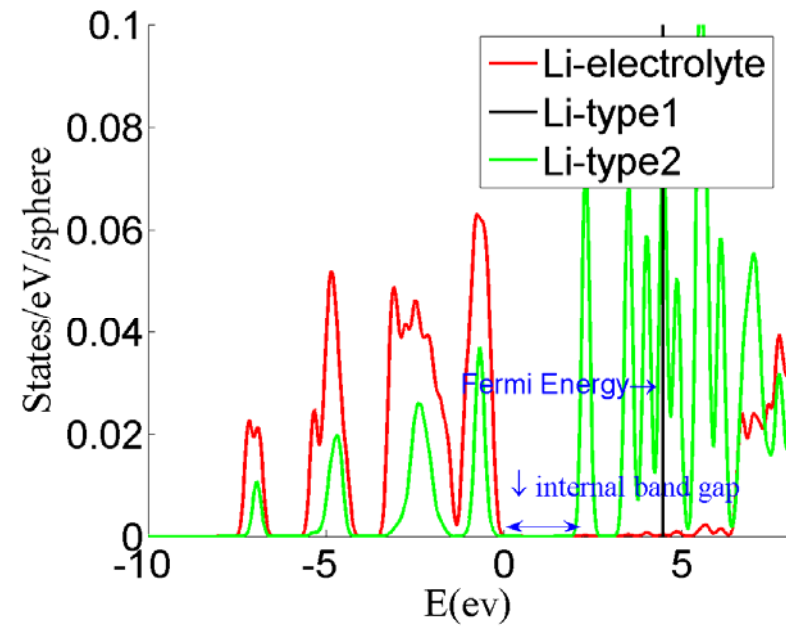
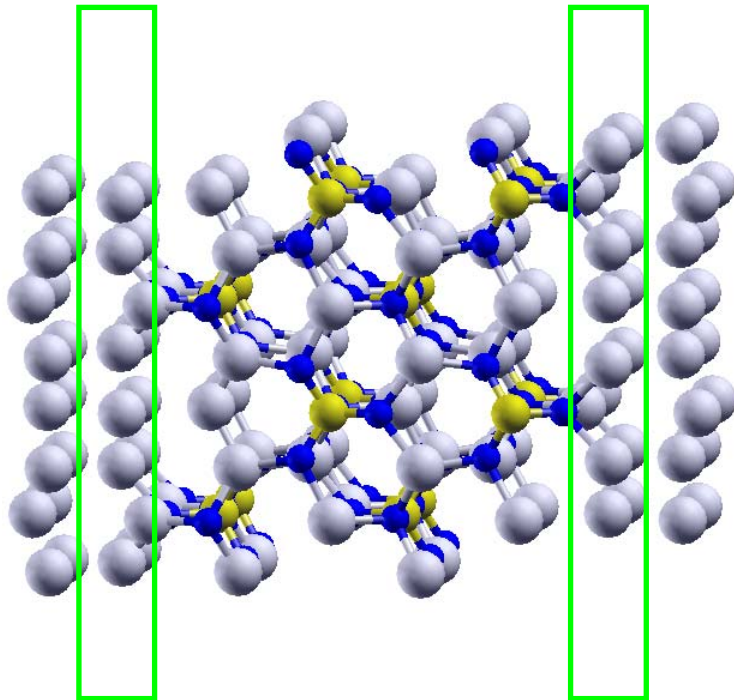
Converged structure of Li- γ -Li₃PO₄ interface



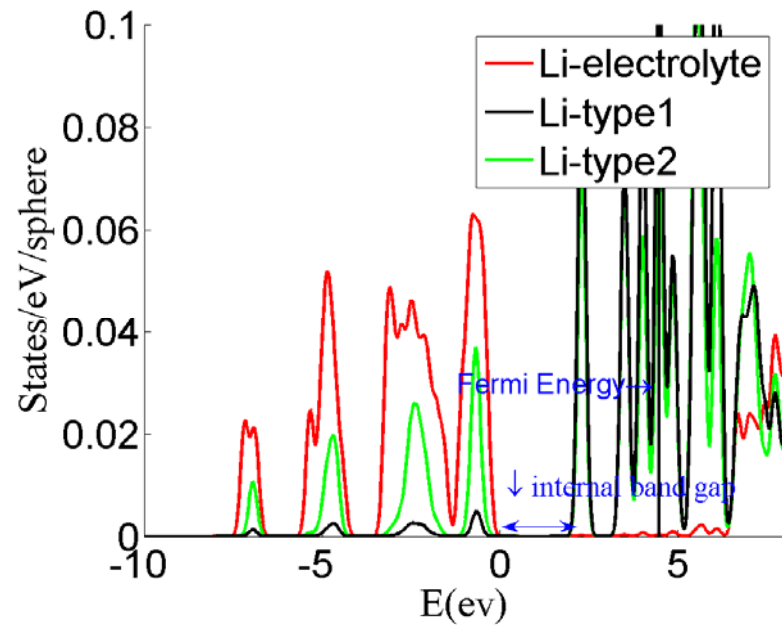
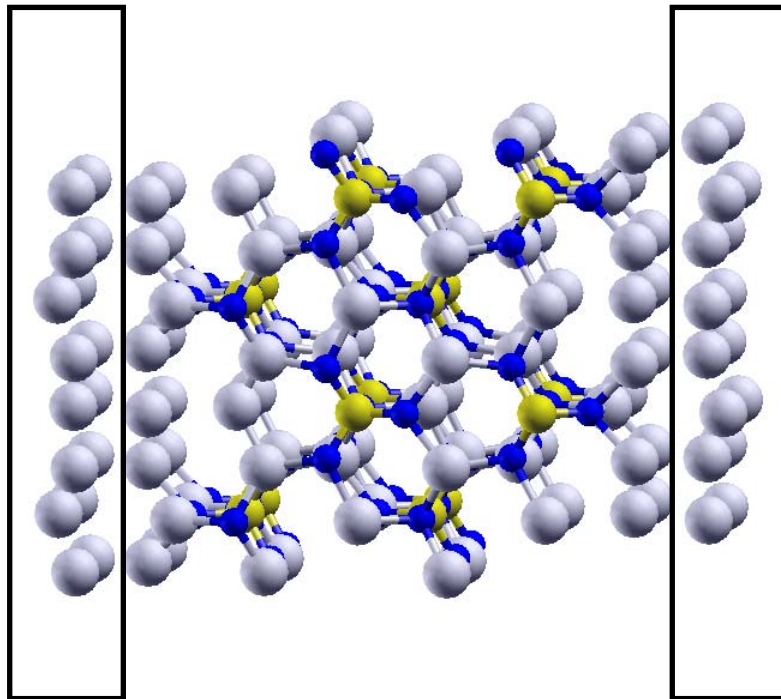
Interface a-direction Partial Density Of States



Interface a-direction Partial Density Of States

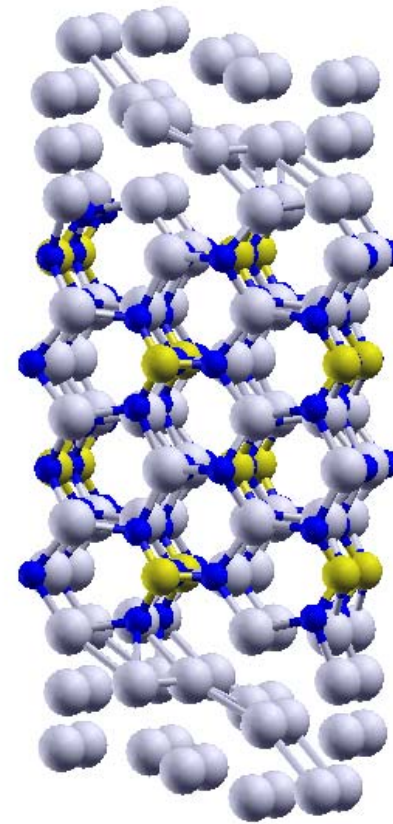
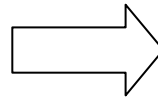
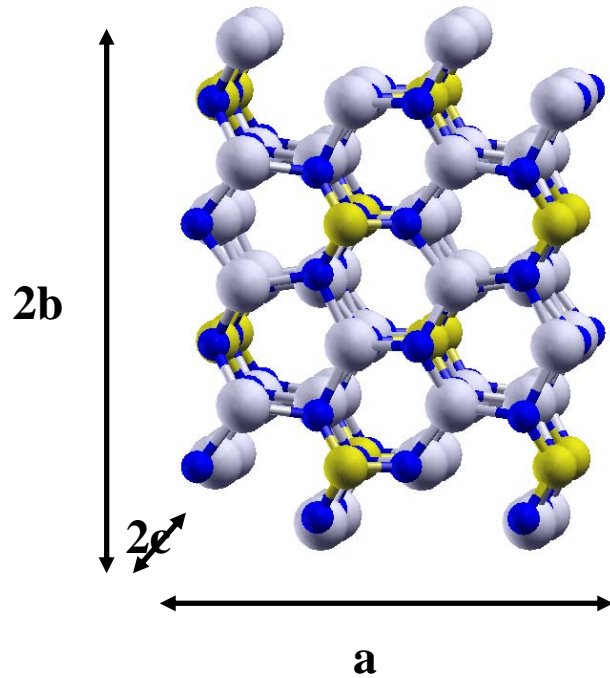


Interface a-direction Partial Density Of States

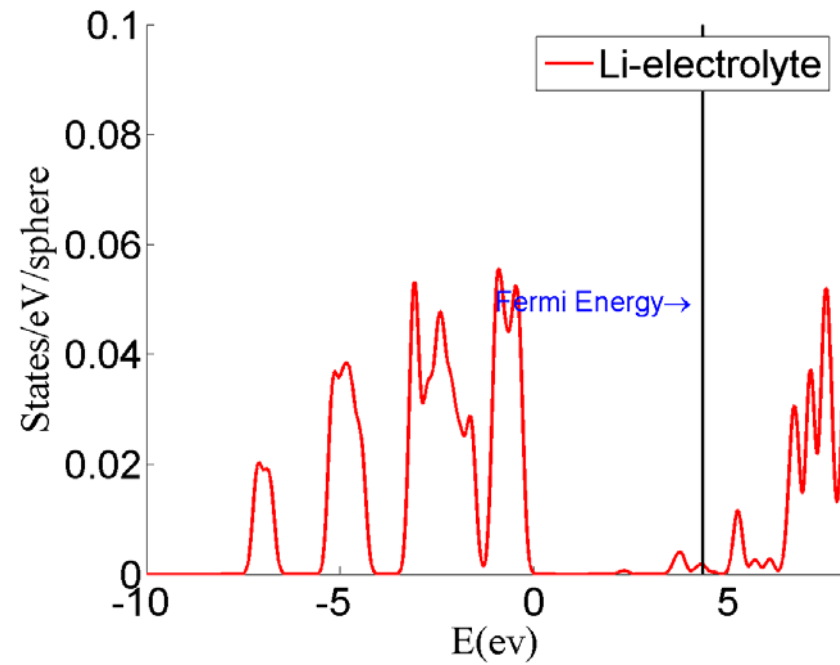
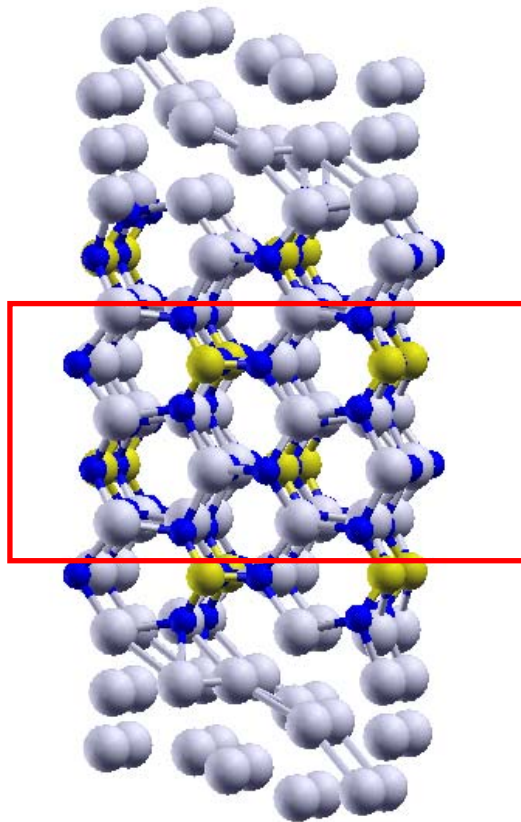


Li-Li₃PO₄ interface b-direction

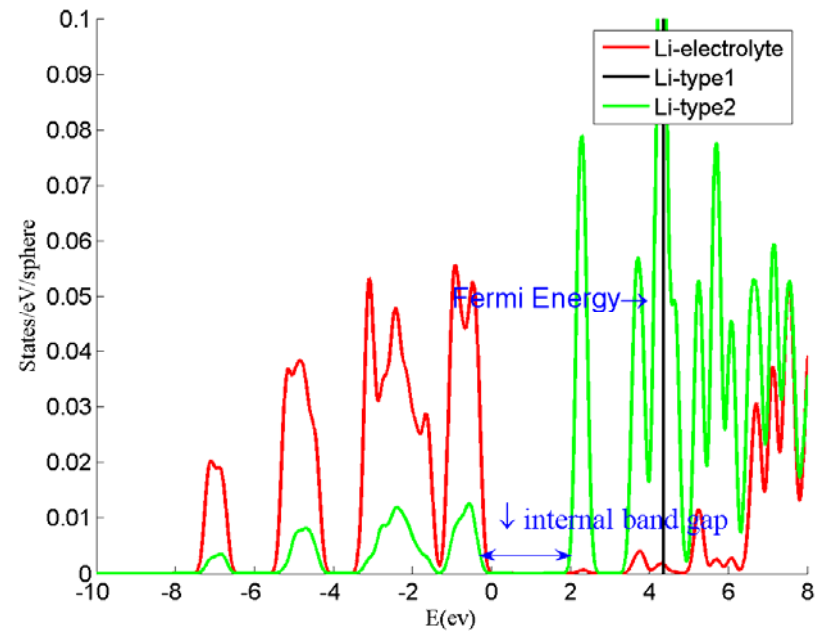
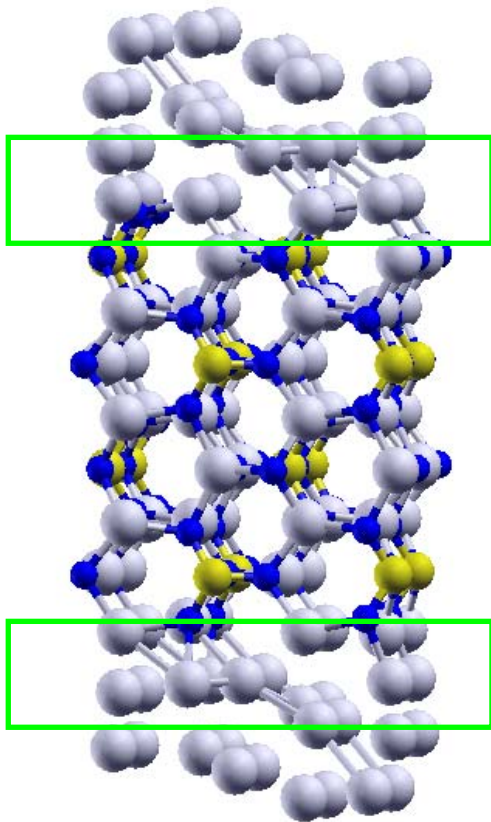
Relaxed Structure of γ -Li₃PO₄ with vacuum



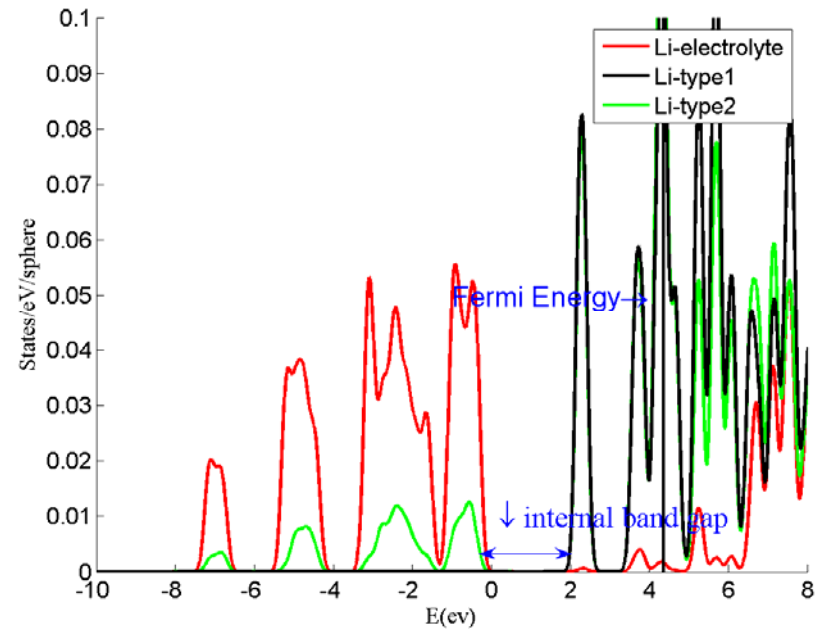
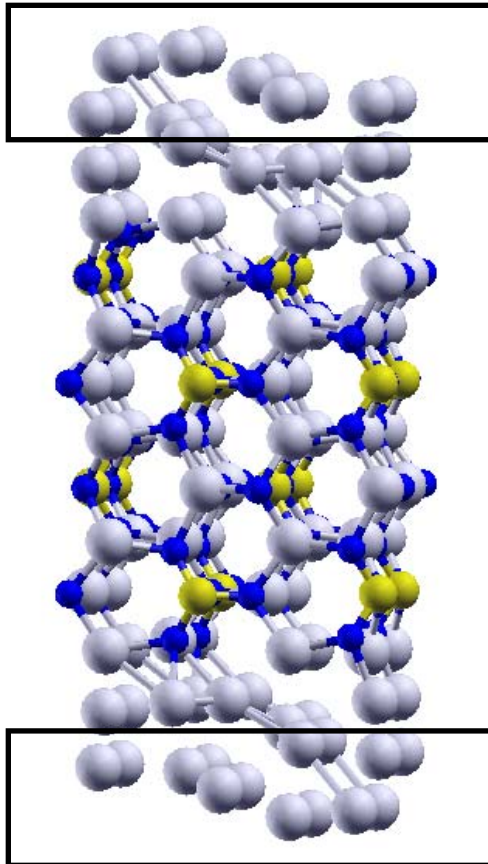
Interface b-direction Partial Density Of States



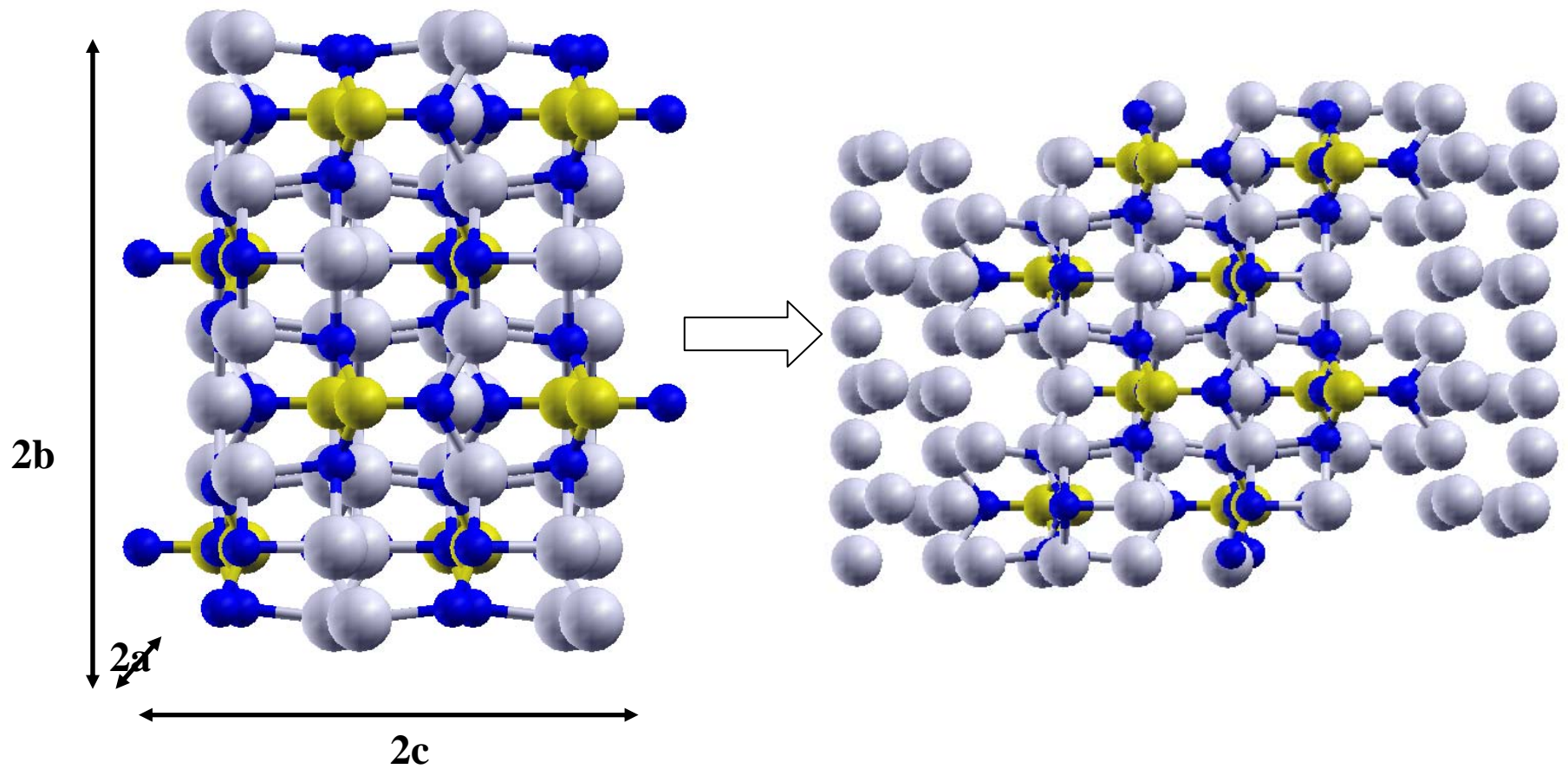
Interface b-direction Partial Density Of States



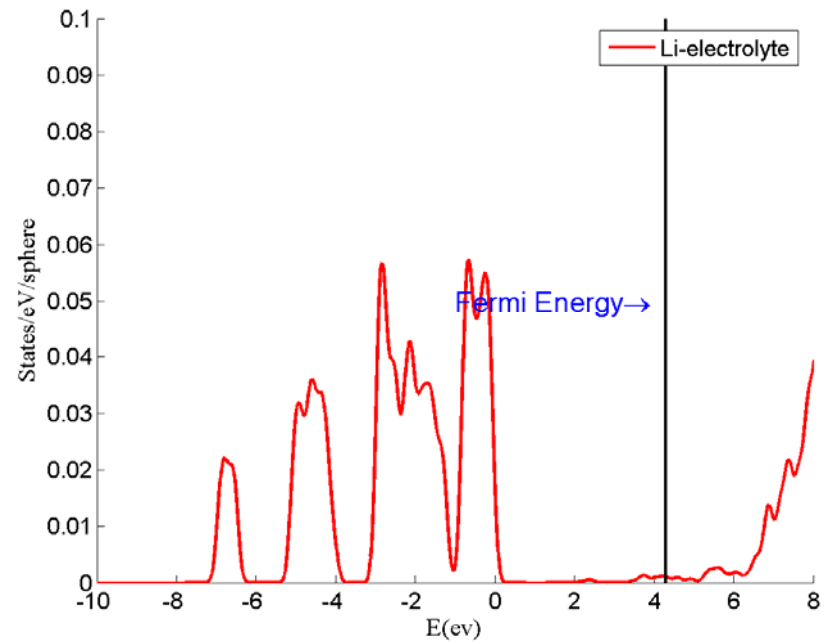
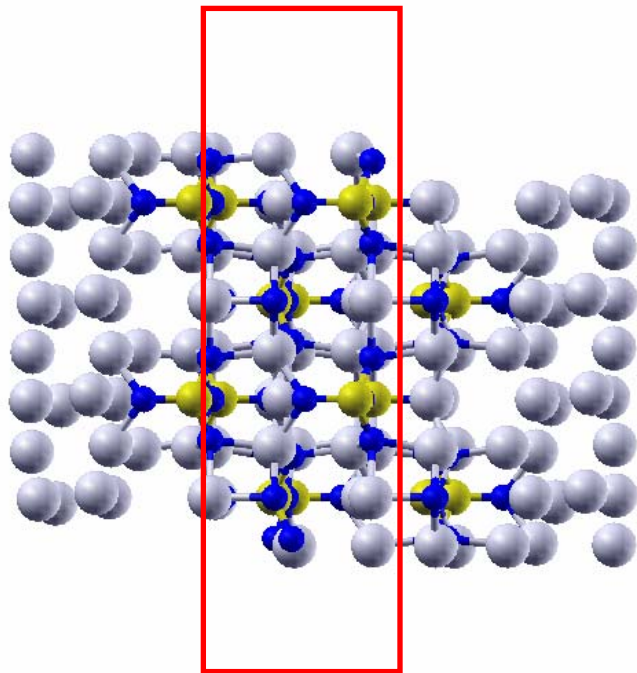
Interface b-direction Partial Density Of States



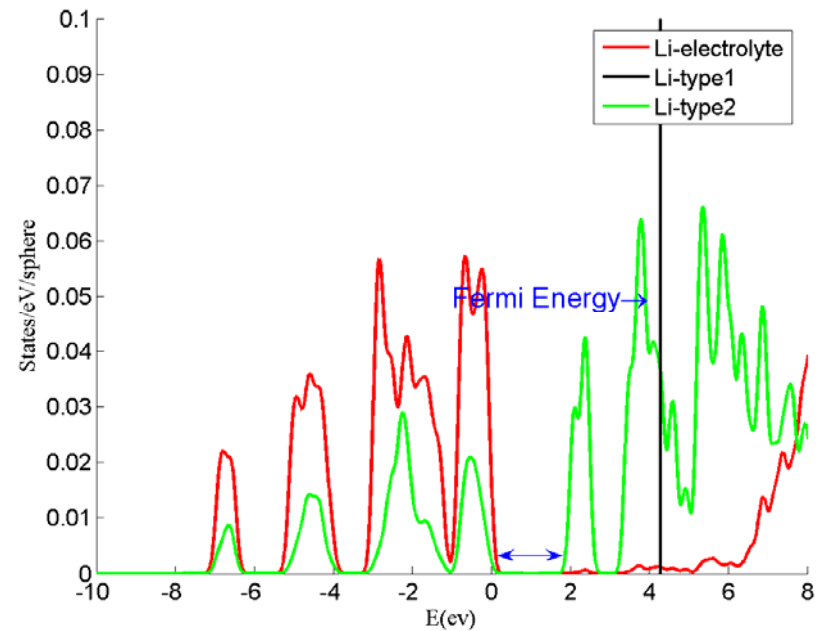
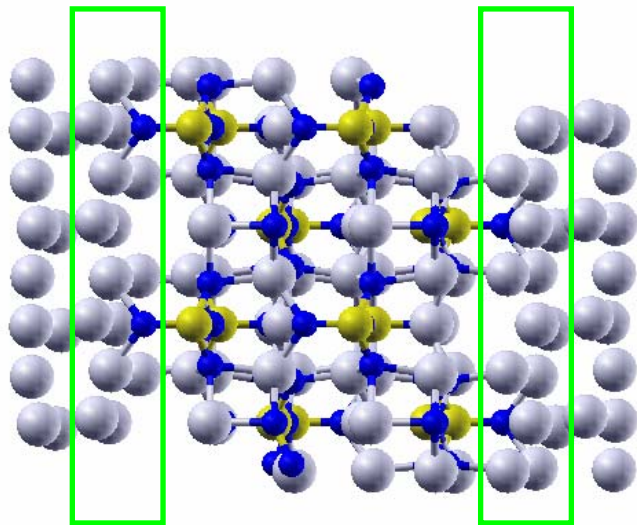
Li-Li₃PO₄ interface c-direction



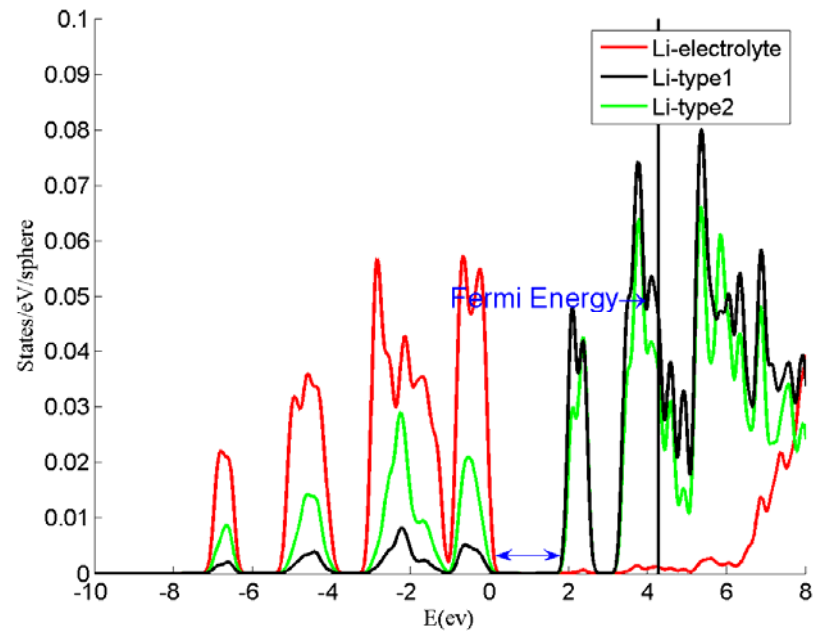
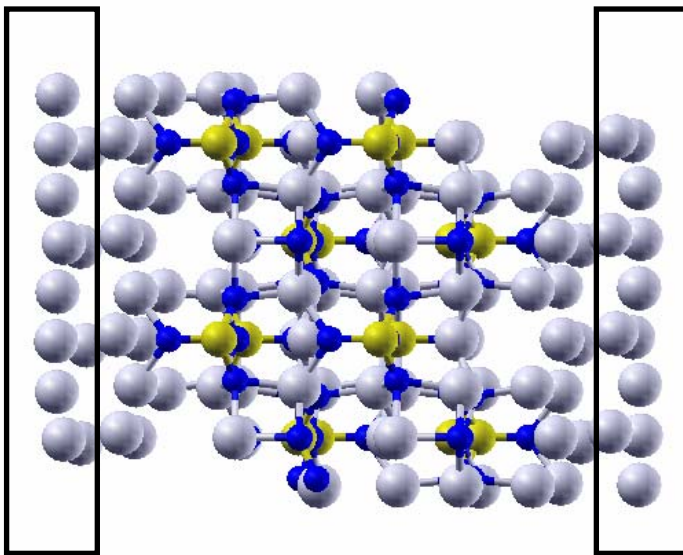
Interface c-direction Partial Density Of States



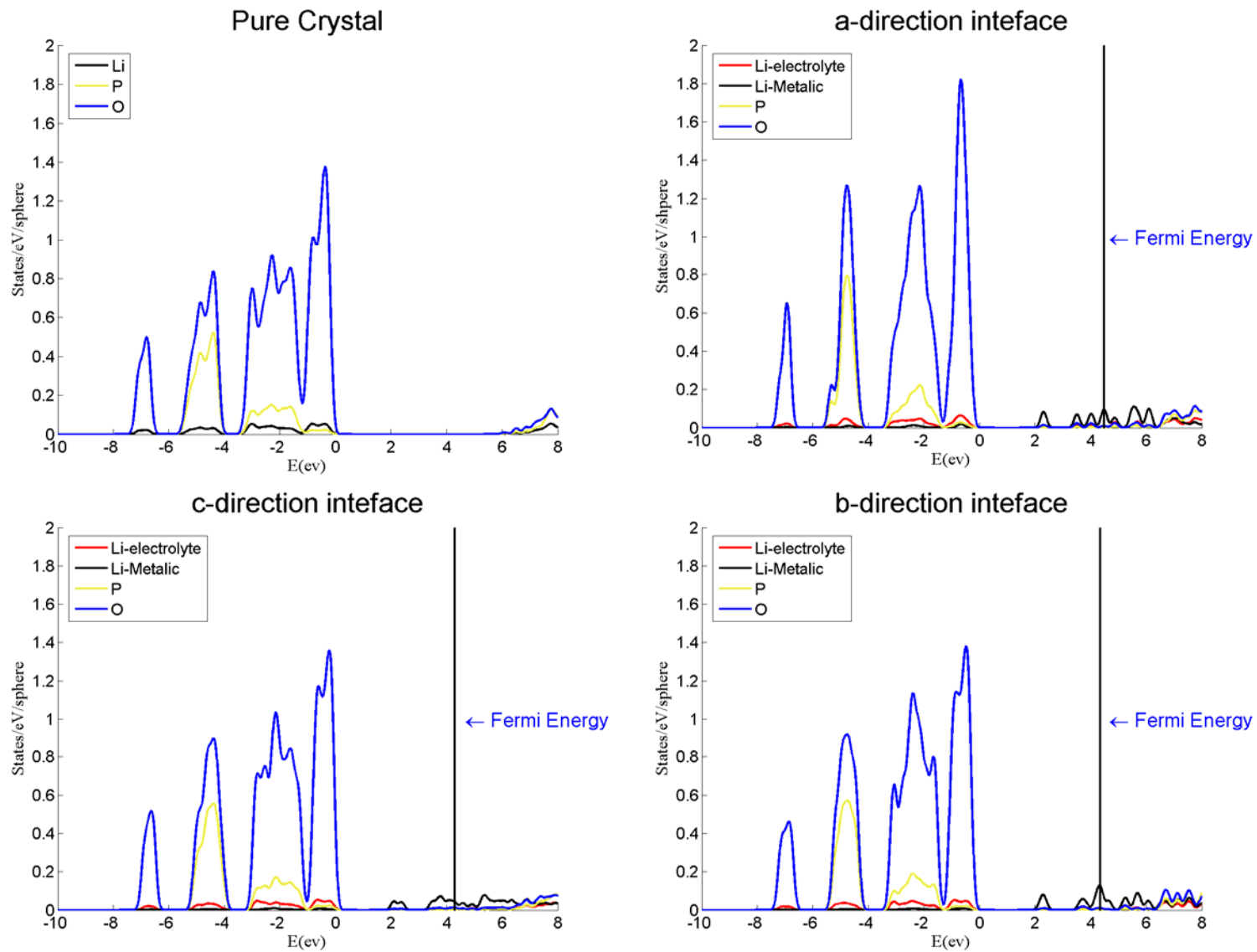
Interface c-direction Partial Density Of States



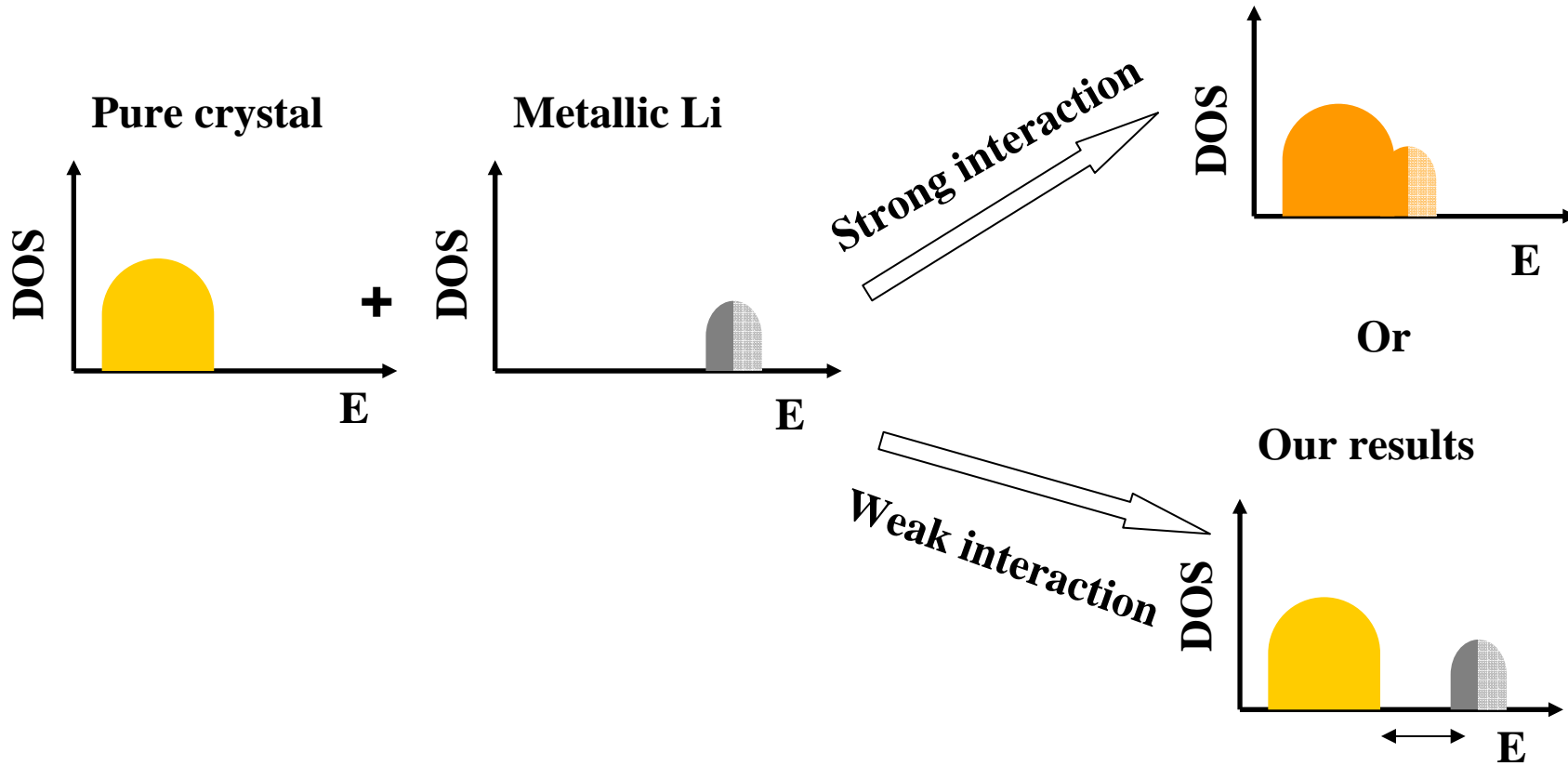
Interface c-direction Partial Density Of States



Comparing Pure Crystal with Interface



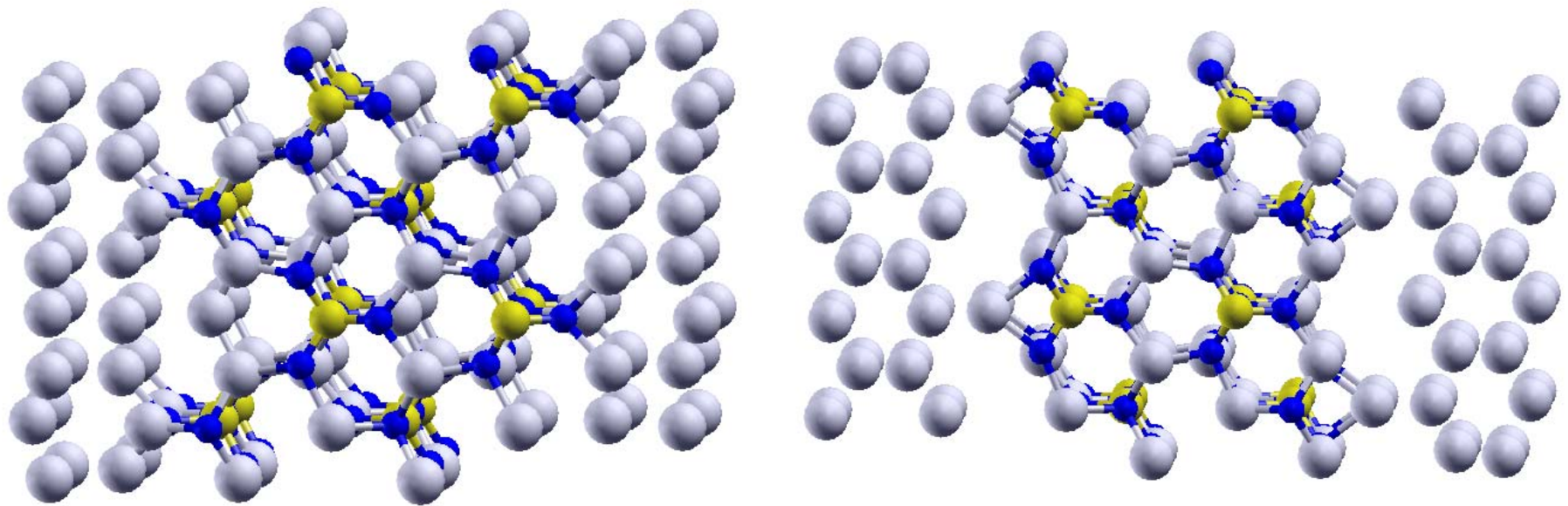
Simplified DOS model



Conclusion and future work

- We constructed 3 different interfaces on a , b and c planes, with Li metal on Li_3PO_4
- We found plausible structures with well-defined electrolyte boundary
- From the Partial DOS plots, we found an energy gap between electrolyte and metal states.
- On the presence of Li metal, electrolyte is physically and chemically stable.
- We plan to study Li-ion diffusion across these interfaces

**Other possible structures
two a-direction interfaces**



**Other possible structures
two b-direction interfaces**

