

## Role of divalent cation (Ba) substitution in Li<sup>+</sup> ion conductor LiTi<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>: Molecular dynamics study

Kartik Sau<sup>\*a</sup>, Tamio Ikeshoji<sup>a</sup>, and Supriya Roy<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Mathematics for Advanced Materials - Open Innovation Laboratory (MathAM-OIL), National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), c/o Advanced Institute of Material Research (AIMR), Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8577, Japan

Email: [kartik.sau@gmail.com](mailto:kartik.sau@gmail.com)

<sup>b</sup>Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

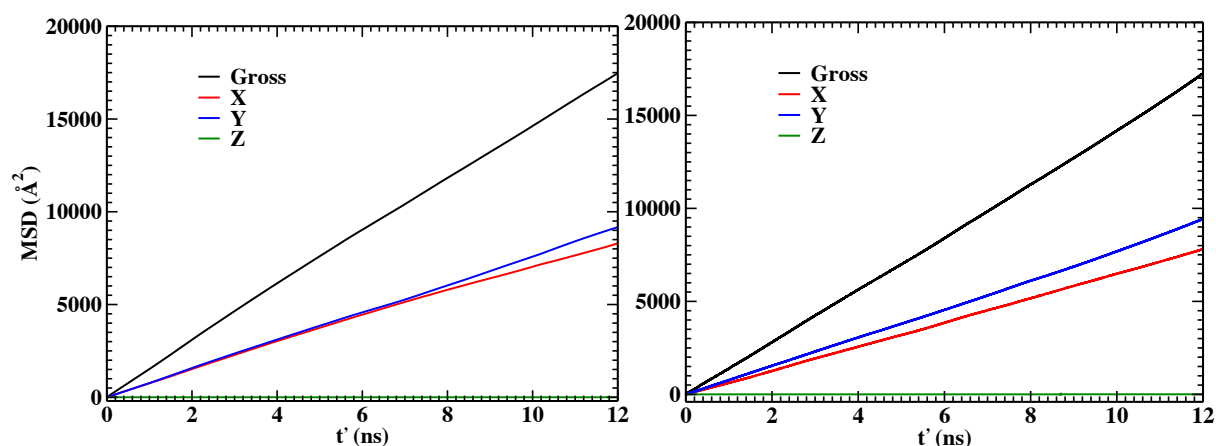


Fig. S1 Mean Square Displacement of Li<sup>+</sup> ion for x, y, z component and total for x = 0.67 (left) and x = 0.83 (right) composition.

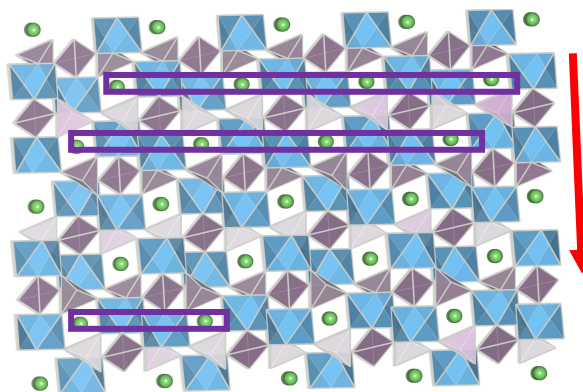


Fig. S2 Polyhedral model of LiTi<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> for super-cell consists of 4 × 4 × 1-unit cells. The TiO<sub>6</sub> octahedra is represented by cyan and PO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra is represented by blue. The Li1-site is indicated by green ball. The purple box indicates the plane where Ba<sup>2+</sup> is located for ordered cases in Li1-sites. The purple box will be filled one by one from top to bottom (indicated by red arrow) depending on the compositions. This order arrangement is different than Fig. 1 in term of Ba<sup>2+</sup> filling order.