

Supporting information

Title:

Ionic conduction mechanism in Ca-doped Lanthanum Oxychloride

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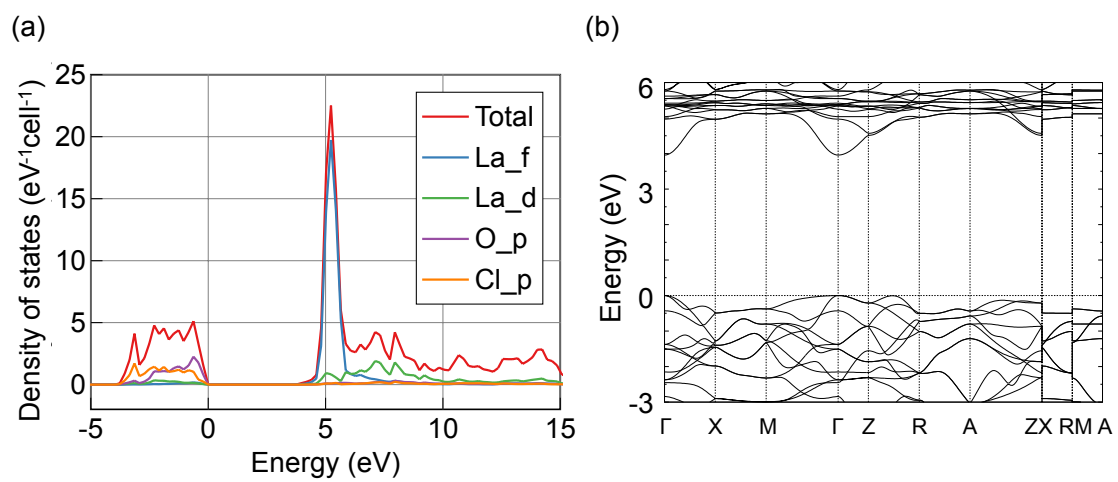


Figure S1 Calculated (a) density of states and (b) band structure of LaOCl

Figure S2 shows the atomic structures around V_{Cl} optimized by first-principles calculations. In the V_{Cl} model, there are three independent distances between the Cl vacancy site and surrounding ions: two types of distances between V_{Cl} and La, and one distance between V_{Cl} and Cl. The distances before and after the structure optimization are summarized in Table S1. The distance between La and V_{Cl} became shorter and the distance between Cl and vacancy became longer after structure optimization in this model. Attractive Coulomb interactions occur between La^{3+} and Cl^- ions. In contrast, Cl^- ions have repulsive Coulomb interactions towards each other. Electrostatic interactions disappear owing to the Cl vacancy formation, as La^{3+} ions move away from the Cl vacancy site and Cl^- ions shift toward the Cl vacancy site. In the V_{Cl} model, the thickness of the Cl layer is expanded as the distance between V_{Cl} and La increases. This is possibly the reason for the conduction of Cl^- ions.

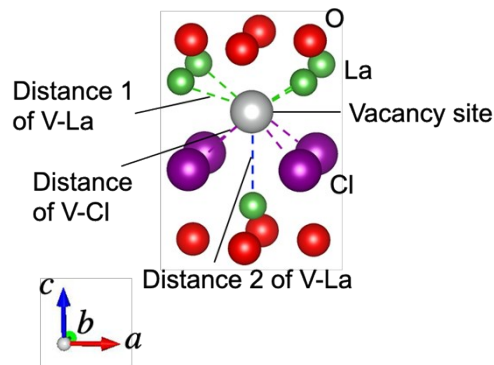


Figure S2. Local structure of a Cl^- ion vacancy in $LaOCl$ crystal

Table S1. Distances related to a Cl^- ion vacancy before and after structure optimization

	Distance before structure optimization (\AA)	Distance after structure optimization (\AA)
Distance 1 of V-La	3.165	3.227
Distance 2 of V-La	3.107	3.181
Distance of V-Cl	3.389	3.168