

Instability of Ga-substituted $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ toward Metallic Li (supplementary)

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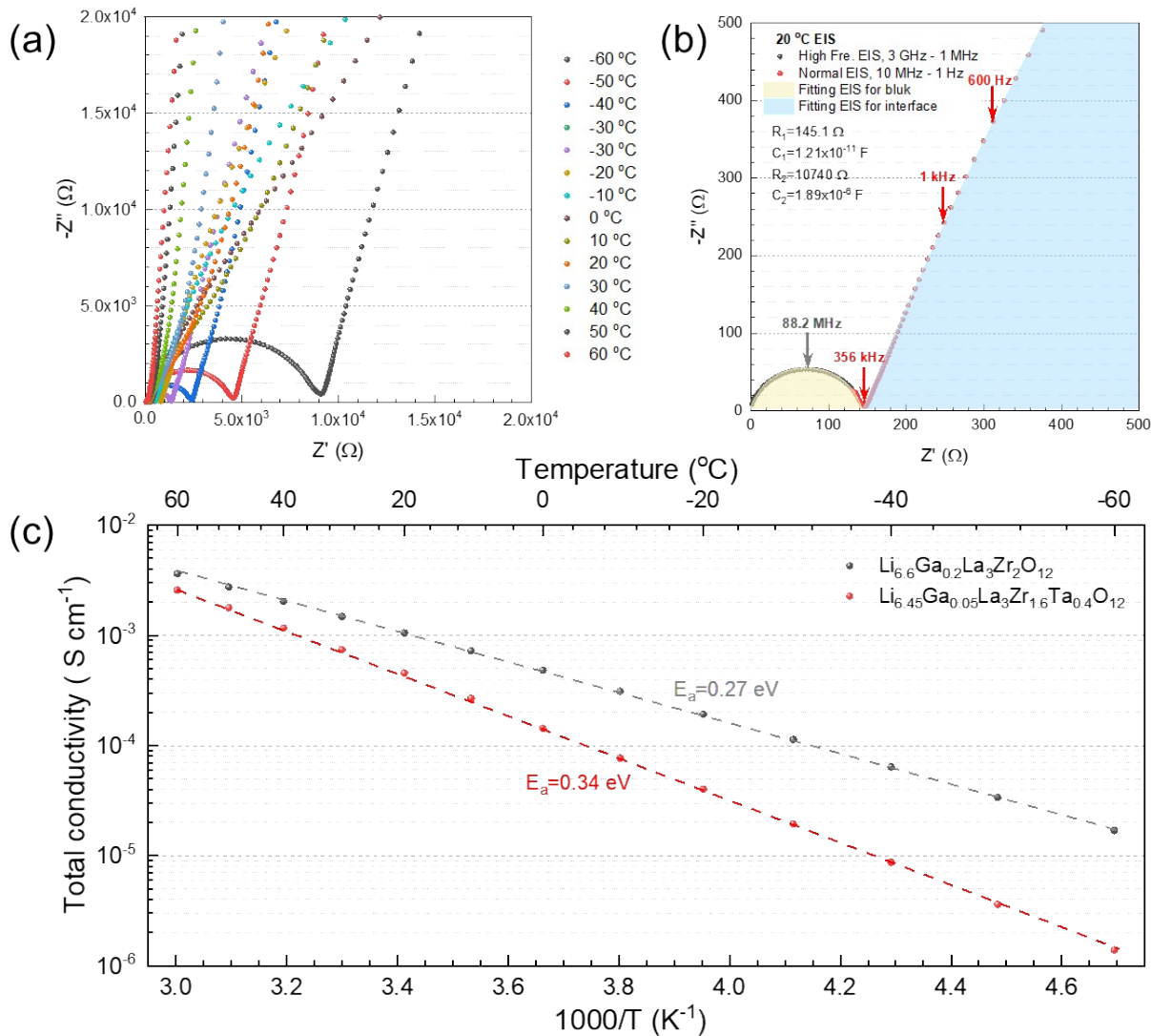


Figure S1. (a) Temperature dependent and (b) high frequency EIS Nyquist plots for $\text{Li}_{6.4}\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$. The high frequency EIS was measured from 3 GHz to 1 Hz at 20 °C. (c) Arrhenius plot of total conductivities for $\text{Li}_{6.4}\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ and $\text{Li}_{6.45}\text{Ga}_{0.05}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.6}\text{Ta}_{0.4}\text{O}_{12}$. For the sake of readability, total conductivity vs. $1000/T$ is shown. The activation energies given in the figure were calculated from fitting Arrhenius equation.

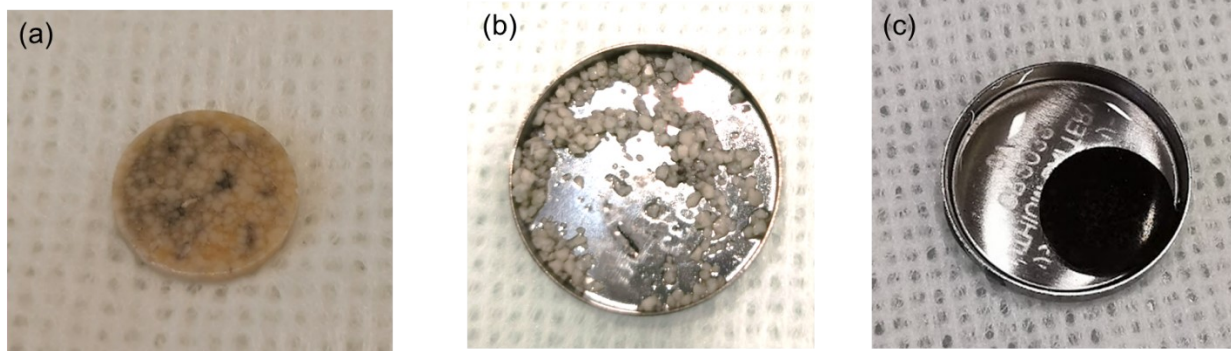


Figure S2. (a) $\text{Li}_{6.4}\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ pellet get directly reduced by Li after isostatic press. Li electrodes were removed to see the surface of the pellet. (b) (reduced) $\text{Li}_{6.4}\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ single crystals after the clean out of black color material using absolute ethanol. (c) reduced $\text{Li}_{6.45}\text{Ga}_{0.05}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.6}\text{Ta}_{0.4}\text{O}_{12}$ pellet in water. The pellet still holds the sintered body instead of falling apart.

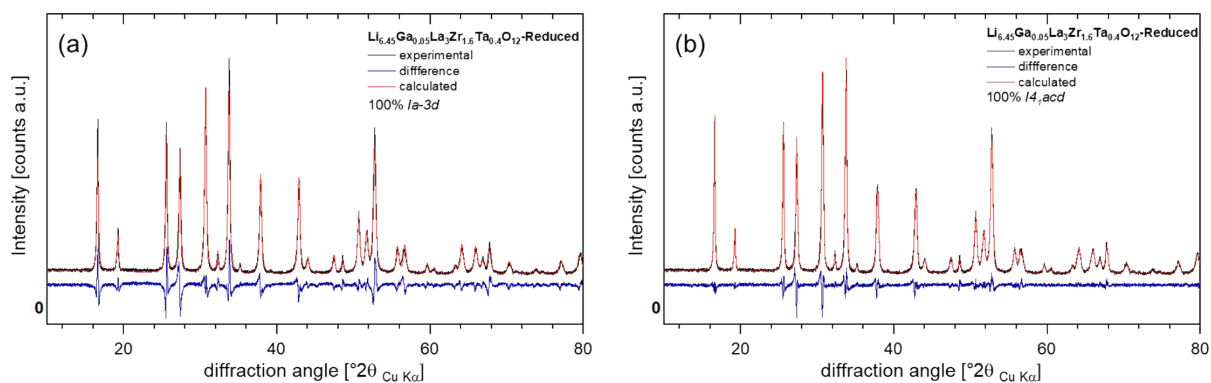


Figure S3. Refinement of reduced $\text{Li}_{6.45}\text{Ga}_{0.05}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.6}\text{Ta}_{0.4}\text{O}_{12}$ XRD pattern. (a) Fitting with cubic $Ia\bar{3}d$ garnet while refining the parameter for line broadening left significant intensity contribution unfitted. (b) A more reasonable fit was achieved with the tetragonal phase $I4_1acd$.

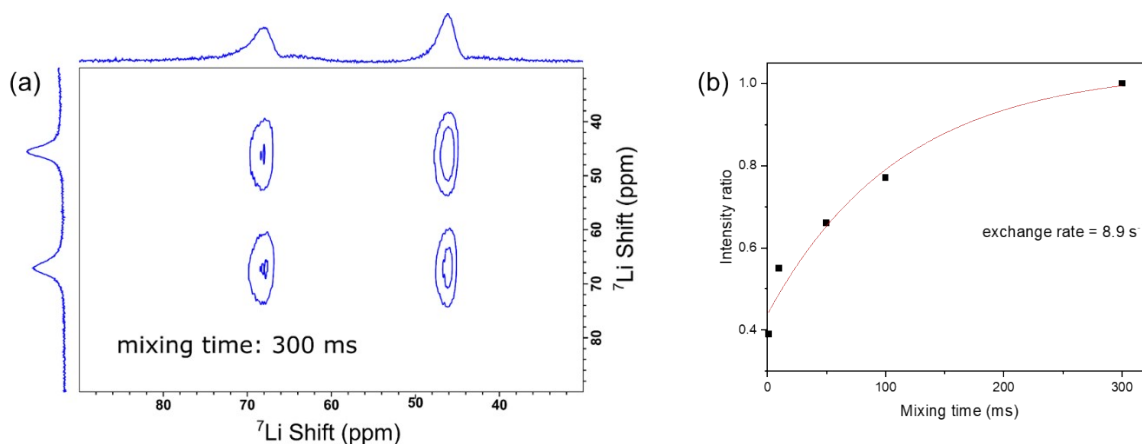


Figure S4. (A) 2D ^7Li - ^7Li EXSY NMR spectrum of reduced $\text{Li}_{6.4}\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$; (B) corresponding chemical exchange build-up curves.

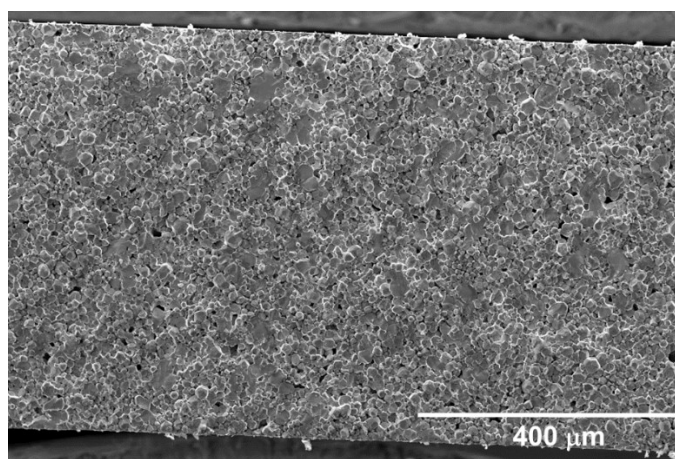


Figure S5. Microstructure of $\text{Li}_{6.45}\text{Al}_{0.05}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.6}\text{Ta}_{0.4}\text{O}_{12}$. The grain size is much homogeneous than $\text{Li}_{6.45}\text{Ga}_{0.05}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.6}\text{Ta}_{0.4}\text{O}_{12}$, which has large grain size as big as 500 μm .

To clarify the role of LiGaO_2 at the grain boundary, a pure phase LiGaO_2 was synthesized for the stability test again metallic Li, figure S6. Here, two methods were used for the stability test, one by attaching LiGaO_2 to Li foil at room temperature and the other by placing LiGaO_2 pellet onto a 250 $^\circ\text{C}$ heating plate after attaching Li foil onto its surface, figure S6(b) and movie S2. No noticeable reaction or changing of colour for both Li foil and LiGaO_2 sample at room temperature even after two weeks of storage in glove box. For the sample placing onto a 250 $^\circ\text{C}$ heating plate,

it can be seen from the video that LiGaO₂ fractured into small pieces when the temperature reaching Li melting point, indicating by the small piece of Li in the coin cell at the first 2 seconds of video. Before the melting point of Li, no noticeable reaction was observed. After the experiment, only the texture of metallic Li was changed but not LiGaO₂. The fracture of LiGaO₂ pellet at Li melting temperature and the change of metallic Li texture indicate that a reaction was ongoing between LiGaO₂ and Li at this temperature, which could be $(x + 1)Li + LiGaO_2 \rightarrow Li_xGa + 2Li_2O$.

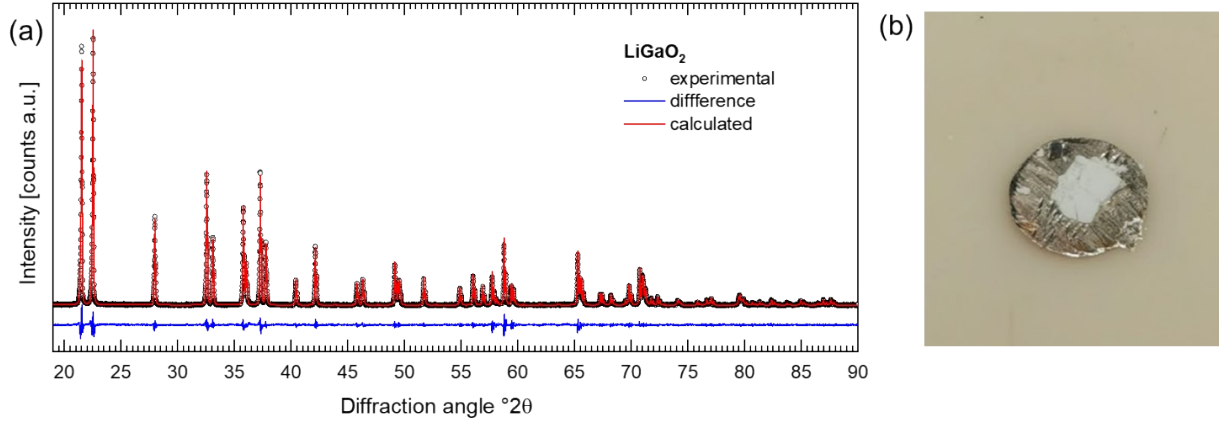


Figure S6. (a) XRD refinement for synthesized single phase LiGaO₂. (b) LiGaO₂ do not show any noticeable reaction when in contact with Li. The sample remains the same even after 30 days in a glove box.

Table S1. Calculated formation energies (E_f) of relevant compounds of Li-La-Zr-O-Ga at 0 K.

Compound	Space group	E_f (eV/atom)
Li ₇ La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-3.184
Li _{6.625} Ga _{0.125} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-3.185
Li _{6.25} Ga _{0.25} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-3.194
Li _{7.25} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-3.145
Li _{7.375} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-3.124
Li _{7.5} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-3.106
Zr ₃ O	R32	-1.581

Zr ₂ O	P312	-2.013
Zr ₄ O	R $\bar{3}$	-1.271
ZrO ₂	P2 ₁ /c	-3.928
Li ₂ O ₂	P6 ₃ /mmc	-1.670
LiO ₈	<i>Cm</i>	-0.426
Li ₃ LaO ₃	Pm $\bar{3}$ m	-2.634
La ₂ Zr ₂ O ₇	Fd $\bar{3}$ m	-3.987
Li ₂ ZrO ₃	<i>C2/c</i>	-3.118
La ₄ Ga ₂ O ₉	P2 ₁ /c	-3.419
La ₃ Ga ₅ O ₁₂	Ia $\bar{3}$ d	-2.927
LiGa ₅ O ₈	P4 ₃ 2	-2.310
LiGaO ₂	Pna2 ₁	-2.388
Li ₅ GaO ₄	Pbca	-2.244
Ga ₂ O ₃	<i>C2/m</i>	-2.262
ZrGa	I4 ₁ /amd	-0.633
Zr ₂ Ga ₃	Fdd2	-0.614
Zr ₂ Ga	I4/mcm	-0.470
Zr ₃ Ga ₂	P4/mbm	-0.547
ZrGa ₃	I4/mmm	-0.489
Zr ₃ Ga ₅	Cmcm	-0.601
La ₅ Ga ₃	P4/ncc	-0.481
LaGa	Cmcm	-0.601
LaGa ₂	P6/mmm	-0.709
LaGa ₆	P4/nbm	-0.367
Li ₅ Ga ₄	P $\bar{3}$ m1	-0.340

Li ₂ Ga ₇	Cm	-0.191
LiGa	Fd $\bar{3}$ m	-0.330
Li ₂ Ga	Cmcm	-0.306
Li ₃ Ga ₂	R $\bar{3}$ m	-0.333
Li	R $\bar{3}$ m	0
La	P6 ₃ /mmc	0
Zr	P6 ₃ /mmc	0
Ga	Cmce	0
O ₂	C2/m	0

The formation enthalpies (E_f) of an A_mB_n compound, representing the energy change when a compound is formed from its constituent elements in their standard state, is calculated by $E_f[A_mB_n] = \{E[A_mB_n] - m \cdot E[A] - n \cdot E[B]\} / (m + n)$ with E is the total ground state energy under DFT calculation.

Table S2. Thermodynamically favorable reactions could be occurred at Li/Ga_{0.25}LLZO interface as shown in Figure 5(a) (LLZO is presumed to be a stable phase toward Li).

ID	Interfacial reaction equations	E _r (meV/atom)
A	0.444 Li _{6.25} Ga _{0.25} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂ + 0.556 Li → 0.444 Li ₇ La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	-63.82
	+ 0.111 Li ₂ Ga	
B	0.45 Li _{6.25} Ga _{0.25} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂ + 0.55 Li → 0.4 Li ₇ La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	-63.71
	+ 0.0875 Li ₂ Ga + 0.0125 Li ₃ Ga	
C	0.5 Li _{6.25} Ga _{0.25} La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂ + 0.5 Li → 0.5 Li ₇ La ₃ Zr ₂ O ₁₂	-61.85
	+ 0.5 LiGa	

D	$0.55 \text{ Li}_{6.25}\text{Ga}_{0.25}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.45 \text{ Li} \rightarrow 0.55 \text{ Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$	-57.93
	$+ 0.01875 \text{ Li}_2\text{Ga}_7 + 0.00625 \text{ Ga}$	
Ga_{0.25}LLZO	$\text{Li}_{6.25}\text{Ga}_{0.25}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} \rightarrow 0.8667 \text{ Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.1833 \text{ LiGaO}_2$	-19.19
	$+ 0.1333 \text{ La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7 + 0.0333 \text{ La}_4\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_9$	

Table S3. Thermodynamically favorable reactions could be occurred at Li/Ga_{0.125}LLZO interface as shown in Figure 5(b) (LLZO is presumed to be a stable phase toward Li).

ID	Interfacial reaction equations	E_r (meV/atom)
A'	$0.6154 \text{ Li}_{6.625}\text{Ga}_{0.125}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.3846 \text{ Li}$	-36.42
	$\rightarrow 0.6154 \text{ Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.0769 \text{ Li}_2\text{Ga}$	
B'	$0.65 \text{ Li}_{6.625}\text{Ga}_{0.125}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.35 \text{ Li} \rightarrow 0.65 \text{ Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$	-35.85
	$+ 0.0094 \text{ Li}_3\text{Ga}_2 + 0.0156 \text{ Li}_5\text{Ga}_4$	
C'	$0.7 \text{ Li}_{6.625}\text{Ga}_{0.125}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.3 \text{ Li} \rightarrow 0.7 \text{ Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$	-33.67
	$+ 0.0175 \text{ LiGa} + 0.01 \text{ Li}_2\text{Ga}_7$	
Ga_{0.125}LLZO	$\text{Li}_{6.625}\text{Ga}_{0.125}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} \rightarrow 0.9333 \text{ Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12} + 0.0917 \text{ LiGaO}_2$	-14.02
	$+ 0.0667 \text{ La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7 + 0.0167 \text{ La}_4\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_9$	

Supplementary movie S1 and S2 are also available.

Movie S1 shows the real time reducing reaction of Li_{6.4}Ga_{0.2}La₃Zr₂O₁₂ when placing it onto a 250 °C heating plate.

Movie S2 shows the real time reaction of LiGaO₂ when placing it onto a 250 °C heating plate.