

Supporting Information For

Phase Stability and Its Impact on the Electrochemical Performance of VOPO₄ and LiVOPO₄

Chen Ling^{1, a)}, Ruigang Zhang¹, and Fuminori Mizuno¹

¹ Toyota Research Institute of North America

1555 Woodridge Ave, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105, USA

a) Electronic mail: chen.ling@tema.toyota.com

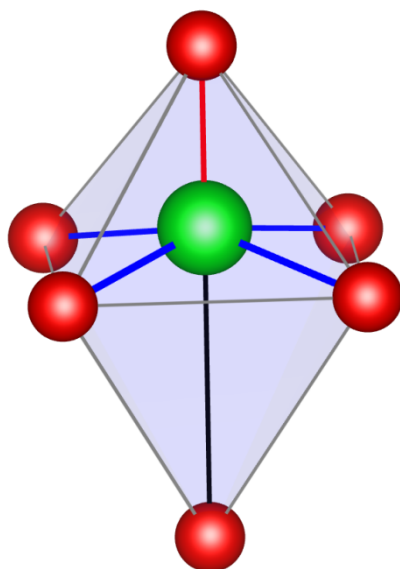


Figure S1. Schematic of typical bonding in VO₆ octahedra. Red: short V=O bond (typically ~1.55-1.75 Å); blue: V-O bond with distances typically around 1.85-1.95 Å; black: long V...O bond (typically 2.20-3.00 Å)

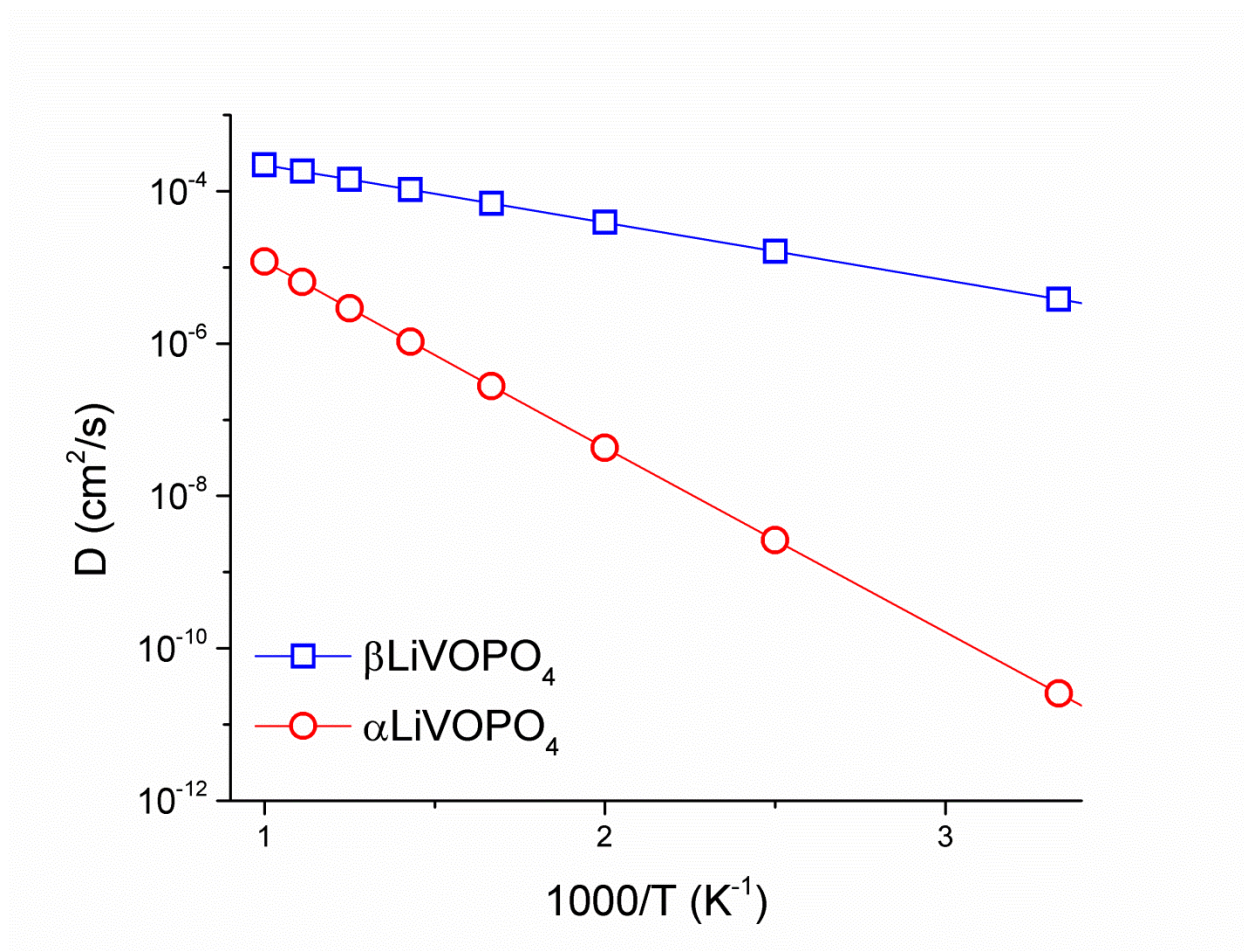


Figure S2. Calculated net Li diffusivity in βLiVOPO_4 and αLiVOPO_4 as a function of temperature.

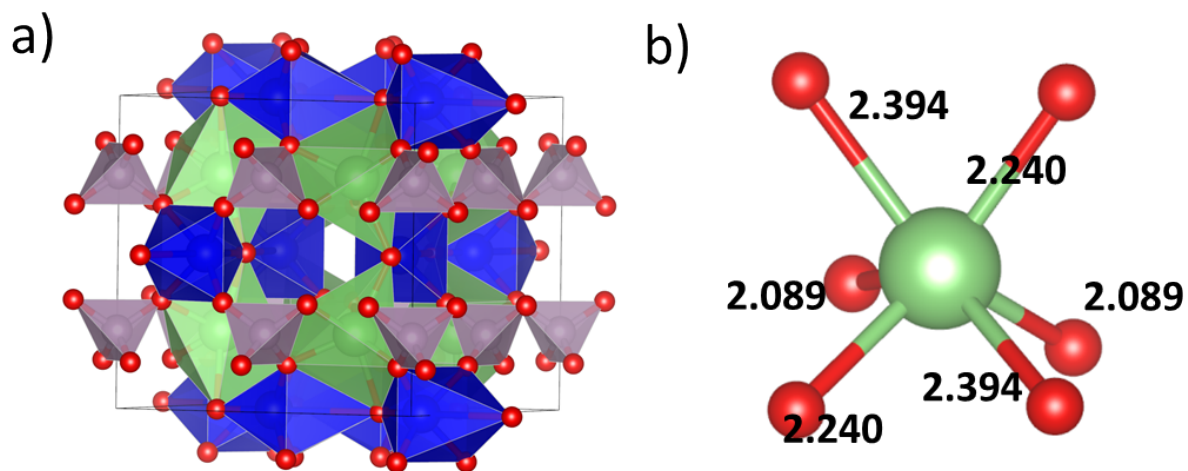


Figure S3. (a) Crystal structure of δLiVOPO_4 . (b) Bonding environment of Li in δLiVOPO_4 with marked Li-O bond lengths.

Evaluate the intercalation path from ϵVOPO_4 to αLiVOPO_4

In order to evaluate the intercalation path from ϵVOPO_4 to αLiVOPO_4 , we calculated the formation energy of $\epsilon\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$ and $\alpha\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$ according to

$$E_f = E_{\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4} - xE_{\alpha\text{LiVOPO}_4} - (1-x)E_{\epsilon\text{VOPO}_4}.$$

Here $E_{\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4}$, $E_{\alpha\text{LiVOPO}_4}$ and $E_{\epsilon\text{VOPO}_4}$ is the total energy of Li_xVOPO_4 , αLiVOPO_4 and ϵVOPO_4 , respectively.

The values of x are chosen as $x=0.03125$, 0.125 , 0.25 and 0.5 for $\epsilon\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$, and $x=0.96875$, 0.875 , 0.75 and 0.5 for $\alpha\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$.

For $x=0.03125(0.96875)$, we used $2\times 2\times 2$ supercell corresponding to a formula of $(\text{Li}_{32})\text{V}_{32}\text{O}_{32}\text{P}_{32}\text{O}_{128}$. One Li atom was added or removed to give a composition $\text{Li}_1\text{V}_{32}\text{O}_{32}\text{P}_{32}\text{O}_{128}$ or $\text{Li}_{31}\text{V}_{32}\text{O}_{32}\text{P}_{32}\text{O}_{128}$ for $\epsilon\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$ and $\alpha\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$, respectively.

For $x=0.125(0.875)$ and $0.25(0.75)$, $2\times 1\times 1$, $1\times 2\times 1$ and $1\times 1\times 2$ supercells were used, all corresponding to a formula of $(\text{Li}_8)\text{V}_8\text{O}_8\text{P}_8\text{O}_{32}$. Li atoms were added or removed to give a composition of $\text{Li}_1\text{V}_8\text{O}_8\text{P}_8\text{O}_{32}$ and $\text{Li}_2\text{V}_8\text{O}_8\text{P}_8\text{O}_{32}$ for $\epsilon\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$, $\text{Li}_7\text{V}_8\text{O}_8\text{P}_8\text{O}_{32}$ and $\text{Li}_6\text{V}_8\text{O}_8\text{P}_8\text{O}_{32}$ for $\alpha\text{Li}_x\text{VOPO}_4$, respectively. All symmetrically distinct Li/vacancy ordering in the three supercells are included in our calculation.

For $x=0.5$, we and pick up several symmetrically distinct configurations in $2\times 1\times 1$, $1\times 2\times 1$ and $1\times 1\times 2$ supercells to calculate the formation energy of $\text{Li}_4\text{V}_8\text{O}_8\text{P}_8\text{O}_{32}$. Although it is possible that more complicated long range super-structure might exist and be ignored by our searching, the calculated results still explicitly cover a large range of possible configurations and should be able to provide instructive insight about the reaction path.

Table S1. Relative energies of VOPO4 and LiVOPO4 calculated with different U values.

phase	VOPO ₄			LiVOPO ₄		
	U=3	U=3.5	U=4	U=3	U=3.5	U=4
α_I	123	148	136	484	381	352
α_{II}	53	48	30	974	936	884
β	0	0	0	72	87	86
ε	44	34	56	138	151	136
α	56	59	71	0	0	0
δ	50	46	46	309	320	324