

Nikola Šimić<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Knez<sup>2</sup>, Ilie Hanzu<sup>3</sup>, Werner Grogger<sup>2</sup>

1. Graz Centre for Electron Microscopy, Steyrergasse 17, 8010 Graz, Austria
2. Institute of Electron Microscopy and Nanoanalysis, Graz University of Technology, Steyrergasse 17, 8010 Graz, Austria
3. Institute for Chemistry and Technology of Materials, Graz University of Technology, Stremayrgasse 9, 8010 Graz, Austria

## Introduction

Lithium iron phosphate ( $\text{LiFePO}_4$ ) is a well-studied compound with a lot of promise as cathode material in rechargeable batteries. Due to low cost, low toxicity, safety and the abundance of iron  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  is considered a very attractive energy storage option for the automotive industry.

To better understand the lithium deintercalation process we performed Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED) experiments on chemically and electrochemically (de)lithiated  $\text{LiFePO}_4$ . Single particle diffraction imaging enables us to successfully determine individual phases and delithiation estimate.

## Diffraction Results

- $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$  does not change in crystal structure with increasing delithiation grade [1]
- Differences in lattice constants are large enough for electron diffraction!
- SAED patterns are used to map prominent lattice plane distances for small crystallites
- Reference model quality determines precision of the delithiation estimate.

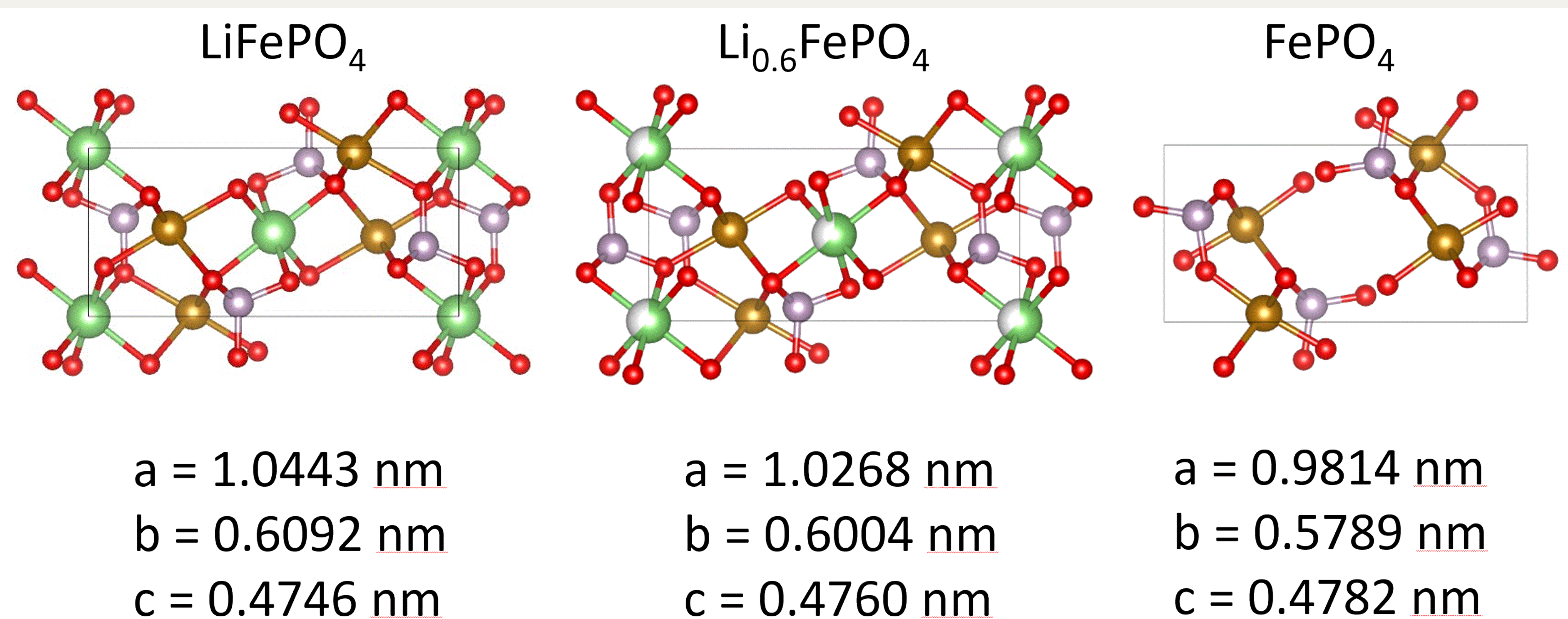


Figure 1:  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  [2],  $\text{Li}_{0.6}\text{FePO}_4$  and  $\text{FePO}_4$  reference models [3]. The only difference in the materials is their Li content and lattice constants.

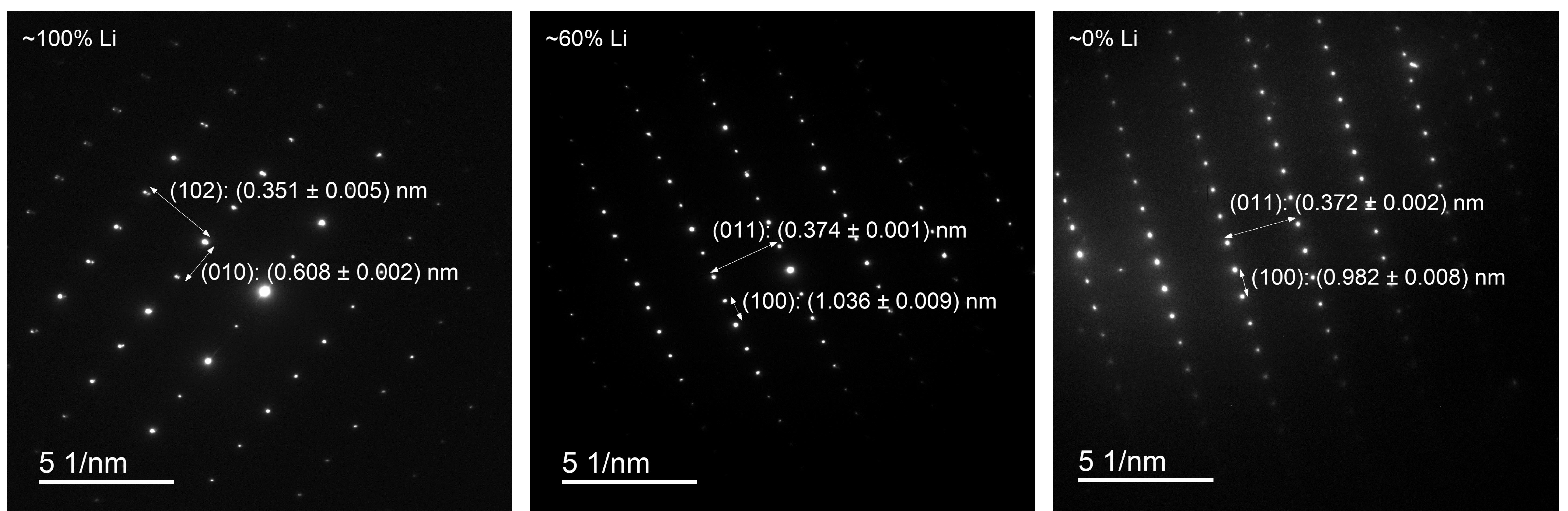


Figure 2: Diffraction Patterns for three crystallites showing  $\text{LiFePO}_4$ ,  $\text{Li}_{0.6}\text{FePO}_4$  and  $\text{FePO}_4$  each.

## Conclusion

Selected Area Electron Diffraction is a useful and viable method for phase identification of  $\text{Li}_x\text{FePO}_4$ . Even partial delithiation can be estimated if reference models with the right delithiation grade are available..

## References/ Literature

- [1] T.V.S.L. Satyavani, A. Srinivas Kumar, P.S.V. Subba Rao, et. al., Engineering Science and Technology, an International Journal, **19** (1), 178-188 (2016)
- [2] Anubhav J., Ong S., Hautier G. et. al., "Commentary: The Materials Project: A materials genome approach to accelerating materials innovation", APL Materials **1**, 011002 (2013)
- [3] Bergerhoff, G. & Brown, I.D. „Crystallographic Databases“, F.H. Allen et al. (Hrsg.) Chester, International Union of Crystallography, (1987).

## Acknowledgements

We thank Martina Dienstleder for her support with sample preparation. We also thank the 16<sup>th</sup> MCM and the EMS for providing us with their scholarship. Funding for the "DISH" project (Nr. 0000-0416) was received from the Styrian Future Fund. The "INSIGHT" project was funded by the ACR (Nr. SP-2021-04)

## Contact

nikola.simic@felmi-zfe.at  
www.felmi-zfe.at

