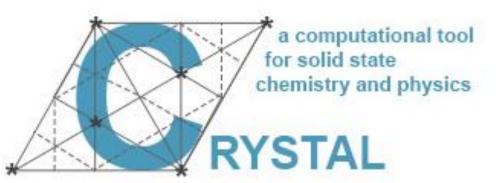


Theoretical study of the interface between solid electrolyte and electrode: the case of (100)-Li₃PS₄/(110)-Li₂S



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Introduction

With the considerable reduction of fossil fuels and the growing search for renewable and inexhaustible energies, research in the area of batteries has increased in recent decades. In this context, lithium-ion batteries emerged, which are efficient, light, and safe, with good energy storage and good stability. Widely used in small devices such as cell phones, it has also been studied for use in electric cars. However, many problems still need to be solved for such batteries to become safe, efficient, and marketable, such as the implementation of solid electrolytes and their compatibility with battery electrodes. MODALIS² is a transnational European research program that aims at investigating new materials for next-generation lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles.

Supported by MODALIS², this study aimed to investigate theoretically, through DFT the interface between the solid-state electrolyte β -Li₃PS₄ and the passivating material Li₂S, to analyze their compatibility.



Theoretical model and methodology

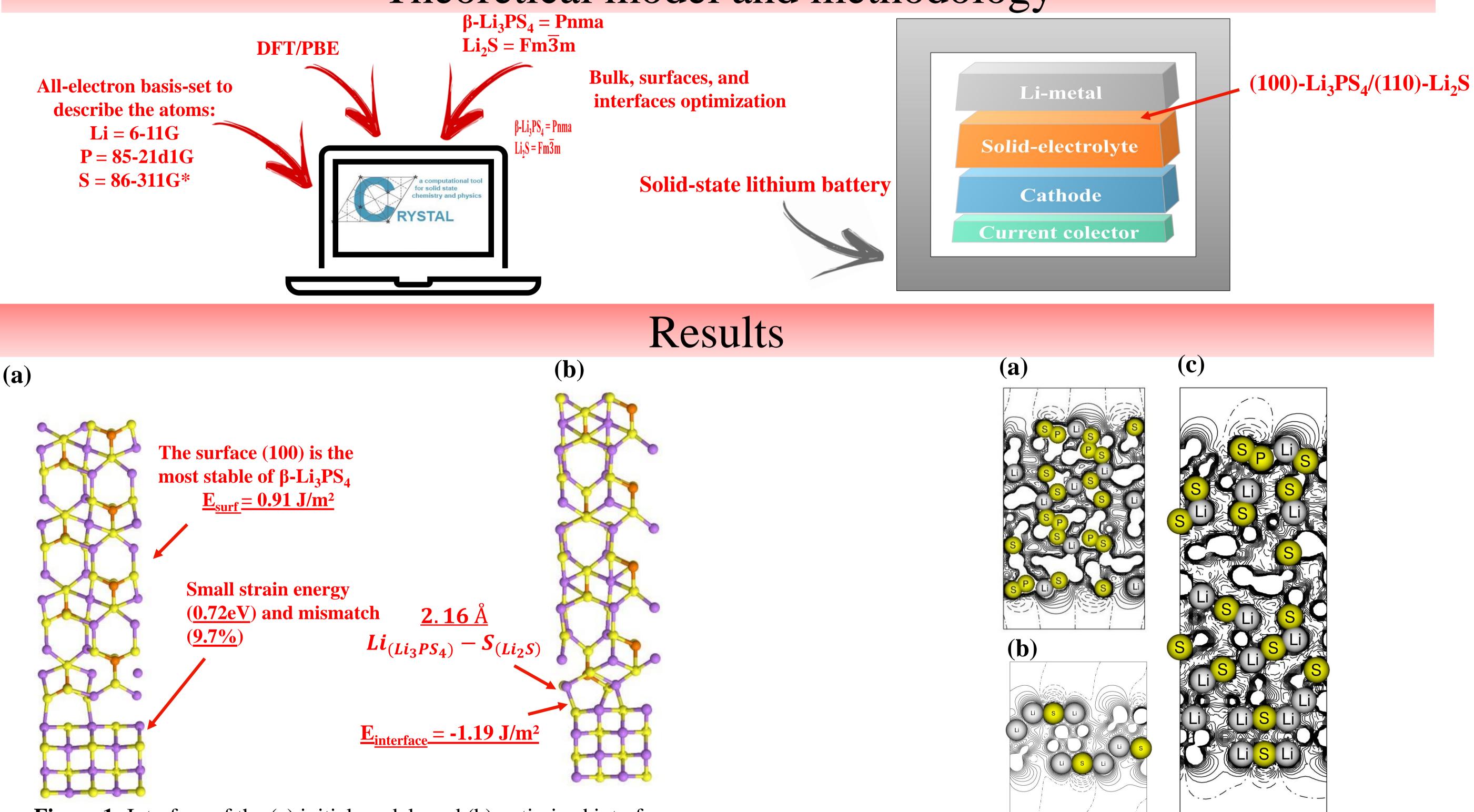
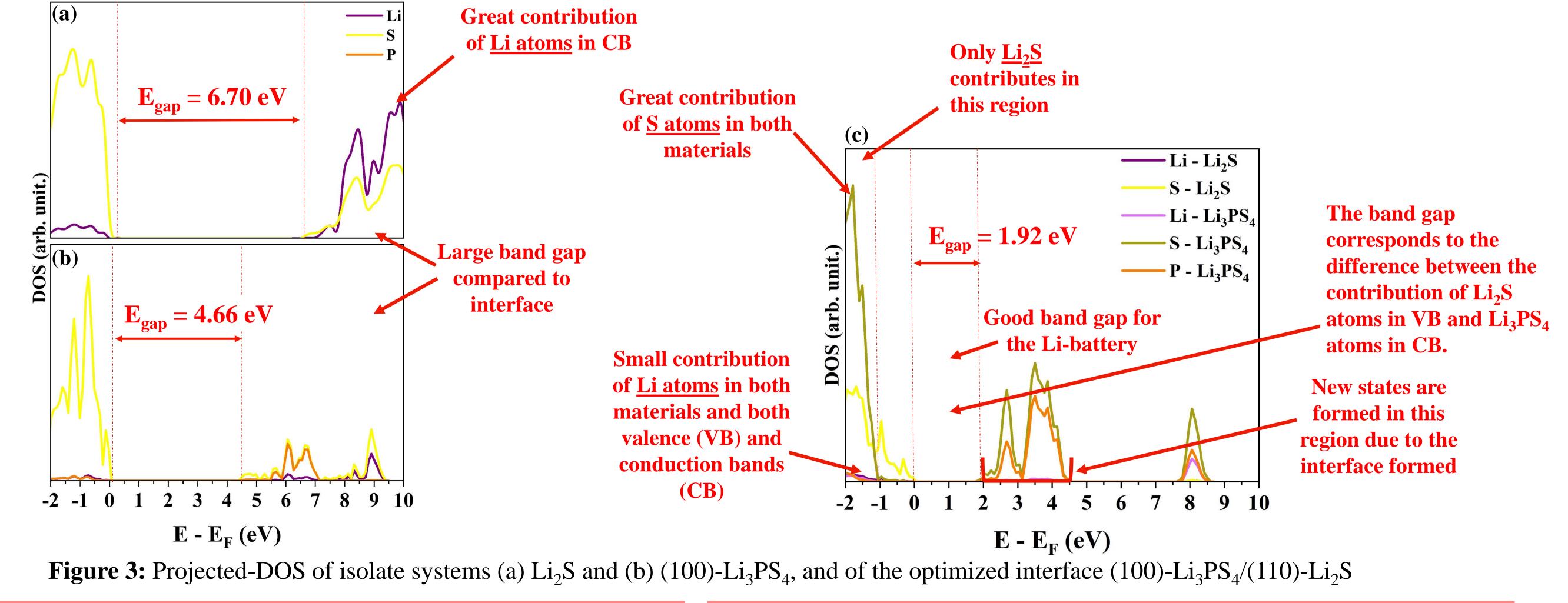


Figure 1: Interface of the (a) initial models and (b) optimized interface $(100)-Li_3PS_4/(110)-Li_2S$

Figure 2: Electrostatic Potential maps of the initial models (a) (100)- Li_3PS_4 and (b) Li_2S and (c) optimized interface (100)- $Li_3PS_4/(110)$ - Li_2S



Acknowledgmets



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[1] Duffner, F et al. Post-lithium-ion battery cell production and its compatibility with lithium-ion cell production infrastructure. Nat Energy 6, 123–134 (2021). [2] R. Dovesi, et al. WIREs Comput Mol Sci. 8, e1360 (2018).