Non-olivine LiFePO₄ with alluaudite structure for Li rechargeable battery

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The combination of naturally abundant Fe and the stable covalent polyanion unit $(PO_4)^{3-}$ in LiFePO₄ is an important factor in the production of cost-effective, safe electrode materials for next-generation lithium ion batteries.¹⁻⁴ Since the unprecedently high power capability was reported for a LiFePO₄ electrode in 2002,² LiFePO₄ has continued to surprise researchers with its unusual physico-chemical characteristics.^{5,6} Herein, we further explored the LiFePO₄ with an alluaudite crystal structure. We found that the alluaudite LiFePO₄ shows promising electrochemical properties allowing reversible extraction and insertion of *ca.* 0.8 Li⁺ in the structure with one-phase based reaction.

A novel non-olivine LiFePO4 with an alluaudite structure was successfully prepared, and its structure was investigated in detail through combined ND and XRD analyses. The alluaudite LiFePO₄ showed fundamentally different electrochemical behavior from that of the well-known olivine LiFePO₄, while the same Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} redox reaction occurred. Almost all of the lithium ions in LiFePO₄ could be reversibly extracted and inserted at a reasonably fast rate, qualifying it as another possible iron-based cathode for lithium rechargeable batteries. We believe that this study will provide insight into the relationship between the structure and the electrochemical activity of LiFePO₄ chemistry.

Reference

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of alluaudite LiFePO₄. The local geometry of the chains of edge-shared FeO₆ octahedra linked by tetrahedral PO_4 units in the alluaudite.



Figure. 2 (a) Galvanostatic curves of alluaudite LiFePO₄ during 25 cycles at C/20 (inset: cyclability of alluaudite LiFePO₄ during 25 cycles at C/20), (b) discharge curves of alluaudite LiFePO4 as a function of C rate from C/20 to 3C.



Figure. 3 Normalized Fe K-edge XANES spectra for alluaudite Li_x FePO₄.