## Mechanistic study in delithiations of sulfur-substituted Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>4</sub> by first-principles calculations

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The first-principles calculations were performed to investigate the structural, electronic and electrochemical characteristics of Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>4</sub> and S-substituted Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>4</sub>. The feasibility in removal of two Li ions from the proposed Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>3</sub>S is further explored. The calculated results reveal that the delithiation paths of Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>4</sub> are significantly modified by substitution of an O with an S ion because of larger S radius. The bond lengths between Li-O and Li-S become longer and the gaps between the pseudo-layers  $[Fe_2Si_2O_6S_2]_\infty$  becomes wider, leading to lower deintercalation voltages and minor structural deformations in Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>3</sub>S. The extraction of the first Li ion involves  $Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+}$  for both  $Li_2FeSiO_4$  and  $Li_2FeSiO_3S$ , thus, the deintercalation voltage of Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>3</sub>S reduces to 2.90 V with a slight expansion of 4.0% in cell volume. However, the extraction of the second Li ion in  $Li_2FeSiO_4$  corresponds to a combined redox couple of  $Fe^{3+}/Fe^{(4-\alpha)+}$  and  $O^{2-}/O^{r-}$  (0< $\alpha$ <1 and 1 < r < 2), which results in not only a large deintercalation voltage of 4.85 V, but also a large volume expansion of 11.5%. The hypothermal Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>3</sub>S lowers the deintercalation voltage to 4.19 V with a new redox reaction of  $S^{2-}/S^{-}$  and a slight reduction of 2.3% in cell volume. Ultimately, a full extraction of two Li ions can be realized by Li<sub>2</sub>FeSiO<sub>3</sub>S in current conventional electrolytes.