## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI):**

## Effect of Strain on Electronic Structure and Polaronic Conductivity in LiFePO<sub>4</sub>

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Table TS1. Synthesis conditions adopted for synthesizing LiFePO<sub>4</sub> samples

Specimen Code	Temperature (K)	Calcination duration (hr)
S1	1023	15
S2	973	12
S3	1023	06

## Table TS2. Rietveld refinement parameters of LFP sample

Specimen Code			S1			
Wavelength			0.7177 A°			
	Space group			Pnma		
		Lattice p	arameter			
	a (A <sup>o</sup> )	b (	A°) c (A°)			
10.33	$97 \pm 0.0002$	6.0127 ±	0.0001	4.69	$56 \pm 0.0001$	
	Volume (A <sup>3</sup> )			$291.925 \pm 0.000$	009	
	Li <sup>+</sup> Vacancy (%	<b>%</b> )	1.06%			
	$R_p(\%)$	,		3.86%		
	$R_{wp}^{1}(\%)$		5.34%			
	$GOF(\chi^2)$		4.823			
Site	Wyckoff	x/a	y/b	z/c	Occupancy	
	Positions					
Li	4a	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9894	
Fe	4c	0.2821	0.25	0.9742	0.9661	
Fe 4a 0.0000			0.0000	0.0000	0.0037	
Р	4c	0.0957	0.25	0.4168	1.0000	
Ο	4c	0.0969	0.2500	0.7443	1.0000	
Ο	4c	0.4544	0.2500	0.2156	1.0000	
Ο	8d	0.1666	0.0465	0.2795	1.0000	

Specimen code			S2					
Wavelength			0.7134 A°					
	Space group	l .		Pnma				
Lattice parameter								
	a (Aº)	b (	(A <sup>0</sup> )		c (A <sup>0</sup> )			
10.355	$53\pm0.0002$	6.0226 =	$\pm 0.0001$	$4.7026 \pm 0.0001$				
	Volume (A <sup>3</sup> )	)		$293.284 \pm 0.$	006			
	Li <sup>+</sup> Vacancy ( <sup>0</sup>	%)		0.3 %				
	$R_{p}(\%)$			3.07%				
	$R_{wp}$ (%)		4.36%					
	GOF $(\chi^2)$		2.994					
				1	1			
Site	Wyckoff	x/a	y/b	z/c	Occupancy			
	Positions							
Li	4a	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9970			
Fe 4c 0.28183(8)		0.2500	0.9739(26)	0.9984				
Fe 4a 0.0000			0.0000	0.0000	0.0017			
Р	4c 0.09480(19)		0.2500	0.4172(4)	1.0000			
Ο	4c	0.0962(4)	0.2500	0.7436(7)	1.0000			
Ο	4c	0.4561(5)	0.2500	0.2094(7)	1.0000			
Ο	8d	0.1669(34)	0.0456(5)	0.2852(5)	1.0000			

Specimen Code			\$3			
Wavelength			0.7134 A°			
	Space group	I.		Pnma		
Lattice parameter						
	a (Aº)	b (	(Aº)		c (A <sup>0</sup> )	
10.353	$38 \pm 0.0002$	6.0204 =	± 0.0002	4.70	$63 \pm 0.0001$	
	Volume (A <sup>3</sup> )			$293.100 \pm 0.$	008	
	Li <sup>+</sup> Vacancy (	%)		1.54 %		
	$R_p(\%)$			3.27%		
	$R_{wp}$ (%)		4.46%			
	$GOF(\chi^2)$		3.809			
Site	Wyckoff	x/a	y/b	z/c	Occupancy	
	Positions					
Li	4a	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9846	
Fe	4c	0.2827	0.2500	0.9737	0.9996	
Fe 4a 0.0000			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Р	P 4c 0.2803		0.2500	0.9766	1.0000	
Ο	4c	0.0953	0.2500	0.4160	1.0000	
Ο	4c	0.4564	0.2500	0.2087	1.0000	
Ο	8d	0.1651	0.0464	0.2836	1.0000	

	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	S3						
Fe-Octahedron									
Fe-O (1)	1 x 2.19875(5)	1 x 2.206(4)	1 x 2.223(5)						
Fe-O (2)	1 x 2.11162(4)	1 x 2.117(5)	1 x 2.112(5)						
Fe-O (3)	2 x 2.07274(4)	2 x 2.0607(29)	2 x 2.0675(32)						
Fe-O (3')	2 x 2.23098(4)	2 x 2.2508(27)	2 x 2.2594(30)						
<b>Average Fe-O Bond</b>	2.1529	2.1576	2.1648						
	Li- Oct	ahedron							
Li-O (1)	2 x 2.16890(4)	2 x 2.1709(27)	2 x 2.1908(32)						
Li-O (2)	2 x 2.06518(4)	2 x 2.0827(25)	2 x 2.0847(28)						
Li-O (3)	2 x 2.18363(4)	2 x 2.2034(33)	2 x 2.188(4)						
Average Li-O	2.13923	2.15233	2.1545						
	P Tetra	ahedron							
P-O (1)	1 x 1.53812(4)	1 x 1.5365(32)	1 x 1.508(4)						
P-O (2)	1 x 1.58714(4)	1 x 1.555(5)	1 x 1.551(6)						
P-O (3)	2 x 1.56528(3)	2 x 1.5682(32)	2 x 1.5537(35)						
Average P-O Bond	1.563955	1.5569	1.5416						
Bond angle									
O (1)-Fe-O (2)	177.984(0)	177.83(14)	180.000(1)						

Table TS3. Interatomic distances and bond angels evaluated from the Rietveld refinement

**Table TS4.** The isomer shift ( $\delta$ ), quadrupole splitting ( $\Delta E_Q$ : doublet), outer line-width ( $\Gamma$ ) and relative areas ( $R_A$ ) in percentage of different sites of Fe<sup>3+</sup> or Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions for all five samples derived from Mössbauer spectra recorded at room temperature. Isomer shift values are relative to Fe metal foil ( $\delta = 0.0 \text{ mms}^{-1}$ ).  $\chi^2$ : goodness of fit.

Specimen Code	Iron Sites	δ (mms <sup>-1</sup> )	$\frac{\Delta E_Q}{(\mathbf{mms}^{-1})}$	Г (mms <sup>-1</sup> )	R <sub>A</sub> (%)	χ2
S1	Doublet-A Fe <sup>2+</sup>	1.2485	2.9914	0.3556	92.82%	1.50
	Doublet-B Fe <sup>3+</sup>	0.4772	0.6309	0.3912	7.18%	
S2	Doublet-A Fe <sup>2+</sup>	1.2353	2.9882	0.3746	96.30%	0.89
	Doublet-B Fe <sup>3+</sup>	0.4367	0.7580	0.3947	3.70%	
<b>S3</b>	Doublet-A Fe <sup>2+</sup>	1.2543	2.9914	0.3603	99.22%	1.35
	Doublet-B Fe <sup>3+</sup>	0.4203	0.8621	0.3933	0.78%	

Specimen Code	10Dq(eV) (Fe L edge)	D <sub>s</sub> (eV)	D <sub>t</sub> (eV)	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta t_{2g}(eV) \\ (3D_s\text{-}5D_t) \end{array}$	$\frac{\Delta e_{g} (eV)}{(3D_{s} + 5D_{t})}$
S1	1	0.48	0.05	1.19	1.69
S2	0.9	0.52	0.01	1.51	1.61
<b>S</b> 3	1.1	0.48	0.06	1.14	1.74

Table TS5. Simulated parameters for D<sub>4h</sub> symmetry for the different LFP samples

**Table TS5:** Fe 3d orbital energies in LFP with  $D_{4h}$  symmetry calculated for different micro strain samples.

Specimen Code	$b_{1g}(eV)$	$a_{1g}(eV)$	$b_{2g}(eV)$	$e_g(eV)$
S1	1.51	-0.66	0.51	-1.13
S2	1.57	-0.56	0.67	-0.84
S3	1.56	-0.66	0.46	-0.68

Table TS7. Important Mott parameters related to electronic dc conductivity estimated by the

Speci men Code	ν <sub>ph</sub> (Hz) 10 <sup>13</sup>	E <sub>a</sub> <sup>HT</sup> (eV)	E <sub>a</sub> <sup>IT</sup> (eV)	$E_a^{LT}(eV)$	Polaron Concentr ation	Coupling Constant	$\sigma_{(dc)}$ (Scm <sup>-1</sup> ) at 303K
S1	1.12	0.661 ±0.012	0.563 ±0.014	0.470 ±0.019	0.0071	14.35	3.216*10-8
S2	2.25	0.642 ±0.013	$\begin{array}{c} 0.547 \\ \pm 0.011 \end{array}$	0.468 ±0.018	0.006	13.98	4.206 *10-8
S3	1.56	0.506 ±0.017	0.465 ±0.004	0.414 ±0.0004	0.019	11.89	1.242*10-7

Mott model.



**Figure S1**. Magnified (211/020) diffraction peak showing broadening and shift towards lower angle with increasing strain



Figure S2. Experimental HRXRD pattern (squares in red color) of LiFePO<sub>4</sub>, compared with theoretical line profile by Rietveld Refinement (continuous line in blue color), a difference of experimental and theoretical curve is represented by the continuous line in green color. Vertical markers in pink color indicate Bragg's reflection for orthorhombic LiFePO<sub>4</sub>



**Fig. S3.** Fitted <sup>57</sup>Fe Mossbauer spectra along with experimental spectra for S1 and S2 specimens. The red-filled circles represent the experimental data and the black solid line indicates the fitted spectra. The green and red solid lines correspond to the contributions from the predominant  $Fe^{2+}$  and the trace  $Fe^{3+}$  species, respectively.



**Figure S4.** Simulated Fe L edge XAS spectra along with the experimental spectra. Square symbol represents the experimental spectra of S2 LFP specimen and solid red line represents the simulated spectra with the CTM4XAS software



**Figure S5.** The variation of intensity ratio of pre-edge to post-edge of the O k edge and integrated Fe L edge intensity of XAS spectra for different specimens



Figure S6. Nyquist plot of different LFP samples at 303 K.



Figure S7. The variation of dc conductivity,  $\sigma_{(dc)}$  and activation energy (LT) for different specimens.