

Supporting Information:

A new nanostructured γ -Li₃PO₄/GeO₂ composite for all-solid-state Li-ion battery applications

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Table S1. The resistances, capacitances and ideality factors (alpha) calculated from the fit of the impedance data of γ -Li₃PO₄/GeO₂ at different temperatures (equivalent circuit [R1Q1][R2Q2]Q3).

Temperature	R1 (Ω) Bulk resistance	R2 (Ω) Grain boundary resistance	Q1 parameters Capacitance and (α)	Q2 parameters Capacitance and (α)
40°C	840 349	946 943	5.0×10^{-11} (1.00)	3.5×10^{-10} (0.94)
60°C	173 463	112 802	5.1×10^{-11} (1.00)	3.6×10^{-9} (0.80)
80°C	45 273	29 702	6.3×10^{-11} (1.00)	1.7×10^{-8} (0.67)
100°C	17 352	9 070	2.8×10^{-10} (0.90)	1.5×10^{-8} (0.71)

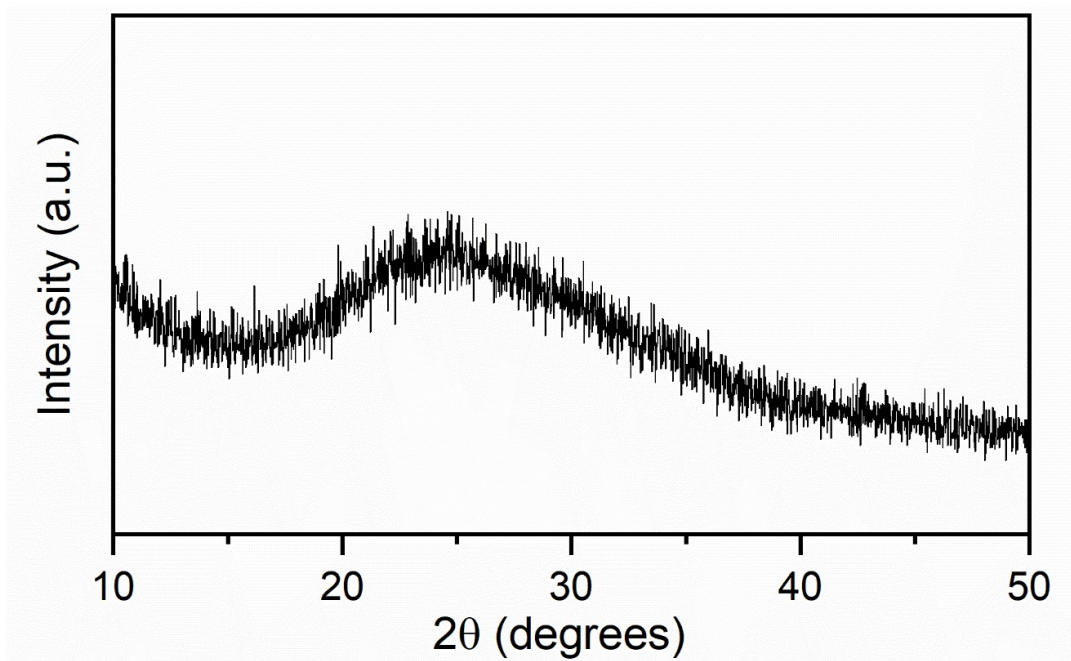


Figure S1. The XRD pattern of as-synthesized Li-P-Ge composite (microwave reaction; 260°C) with no further calcinations.

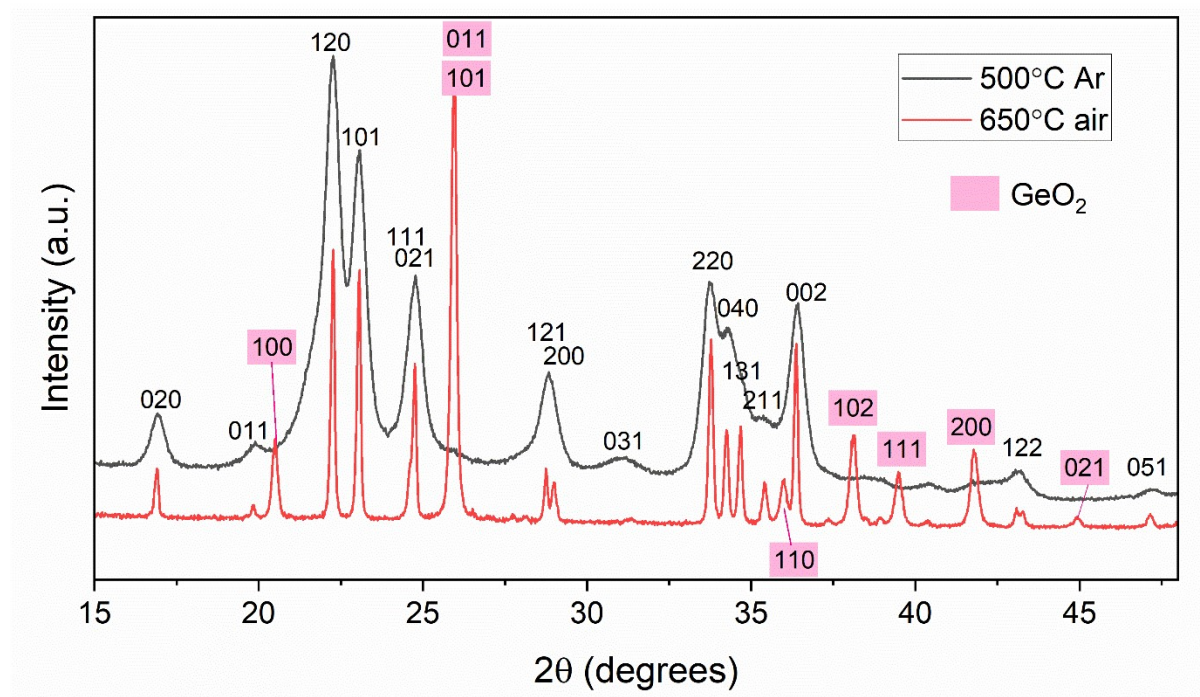


Figure S2. Indexed XRD data of γ -Li₃PO₄/GeO₂ samples calcined at 500°C in argon and at 650°C in air. Upon heating the material to 650°C, no peak shifts were observed but the crystallinity was highly improved which allowed an accurate analysis of the XRD data.

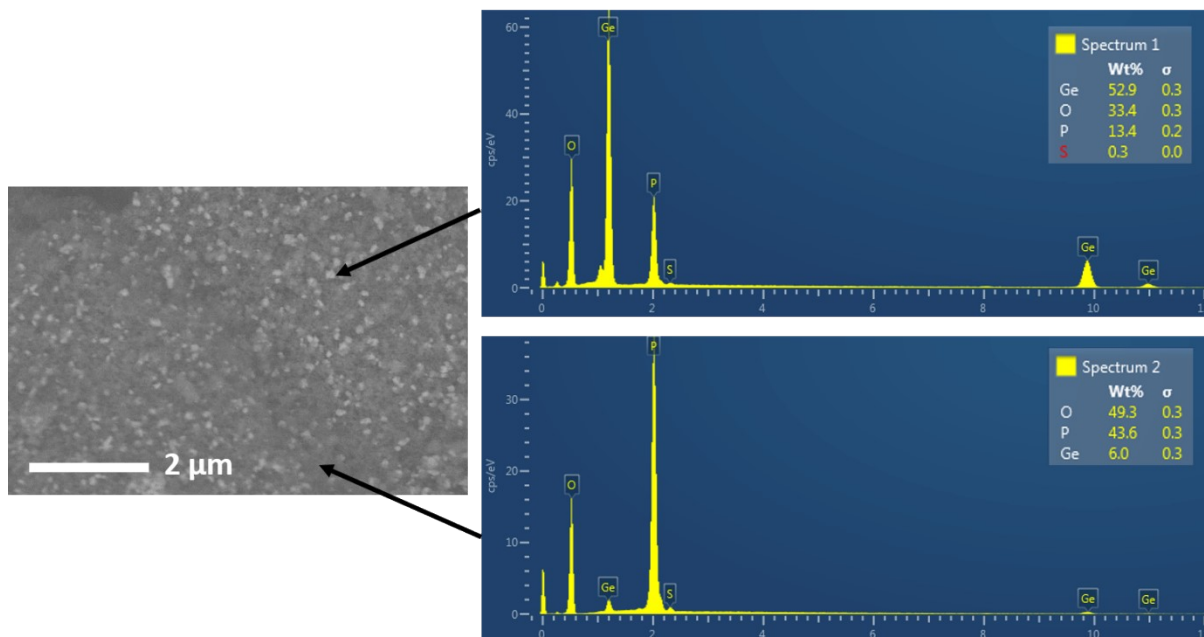


Figure S3. An EDX analysis of a sample of air-calcined γ - $\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{GeO}_2$.

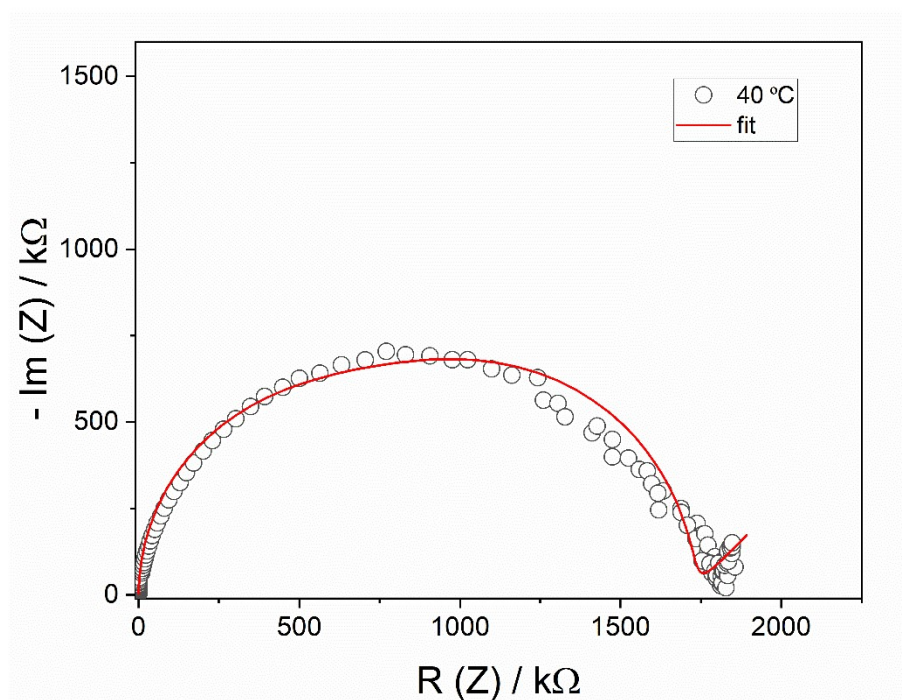


Figure S4. The impedance plot of argon-calcined γ - $\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{GeO}_2$ at 40°C , fitted using the $[\text{R1Q1}][\text{R2Q2}][\text{Q3}]$ equivalent circuit.

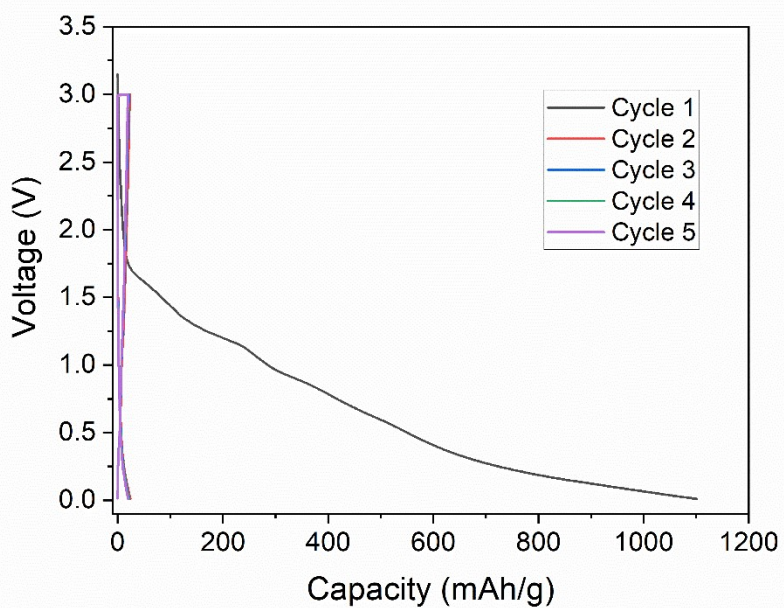


Figure S5. Charge/discharge curves (at 80 °C) for the first 5 cycles of the GeO₂-C/Li₃PS₄/Li cell at a rate of 150 mAh/g (with respect to the germanium metal content). Commercial GeO₂ (Alfa Aesar; 99.99%) was mixed with carbon black (15 wt%) then employed in the three-layer cell by pressing the cell components at ~250 MPa.

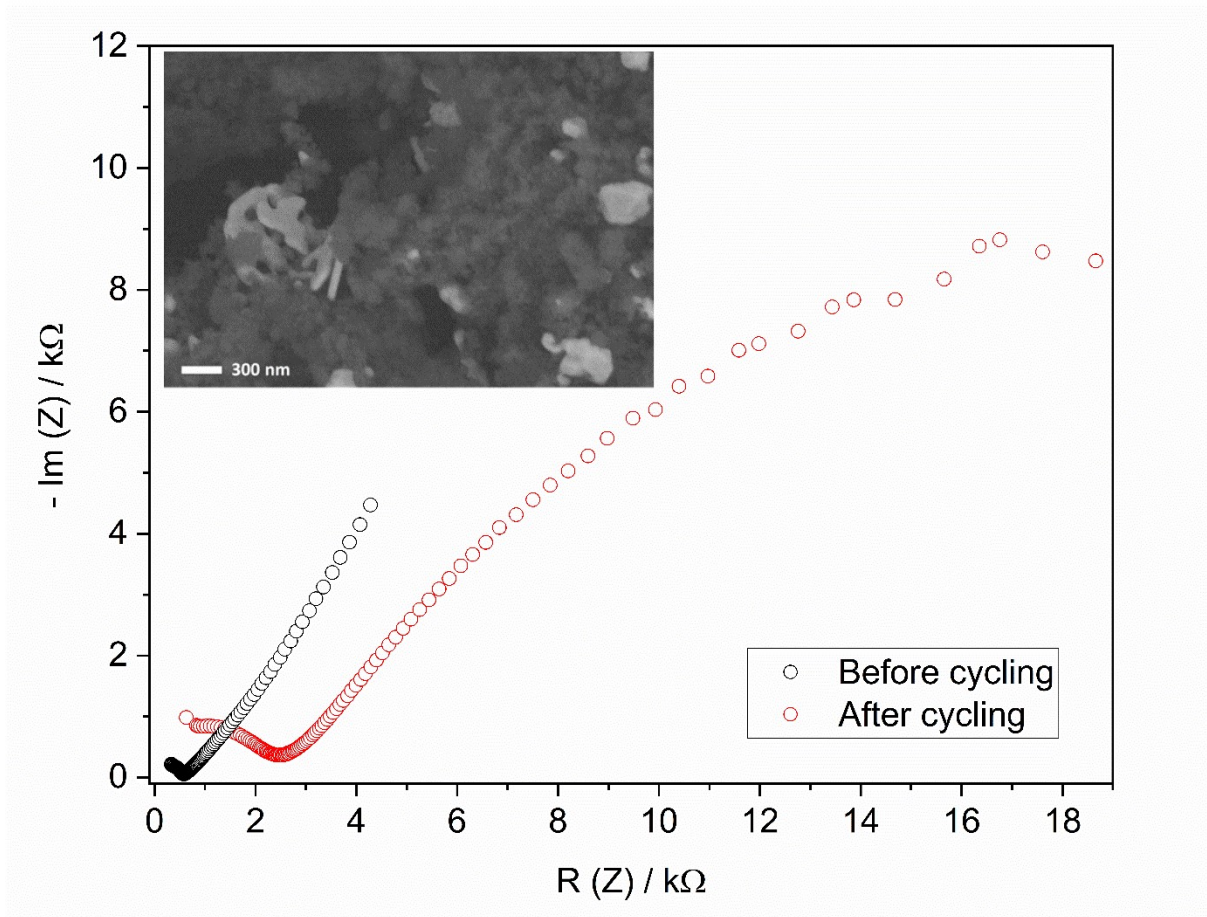


Figure S6. Typical impedance plots collected (at 80°C) from an $\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4\text{-GeO}_2\text{-C/Li}_3\text{PS}_4/\text{Li}$ solid-state cell before and after cycling. The inset is an SEM image collected from the $\gamma\text{-Li}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{GeO}_2$ composite after cycling, showing Ge nanoparticles distributed in a matrix of nanostructured $\gamma\text{-Li}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{C}$.