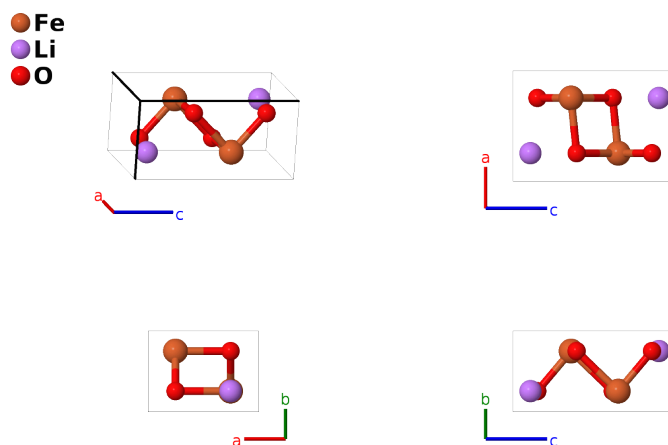


Orthorhombic LiFeO_2 (o-LiFeO_2) Structure: ABC2_oP8_59_a_a_2b-004

Cite this page as: H. Eckert, S. Divilov, A. Zettel, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*. In preparation.

<https://afLOW.org/p/WEQC>

https://afLOW.org/p/ABC2_oP8_59_a_a_2b-004



Prototype	FeLiO_2
AFLOW prototype label	ABC2_oP8_59_a_a_2b-004
ICSD	none
Pearson symbol	oP8
Space group number	59
Space group symbol	$Pm\bar{m}n$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>afLOW --proto=ABC2_oP8_59_a_a_2b-004 --params=a, b/a, c/a, z1, z2, z3, z4</code>

Other compounds with this structure

LiMnO_2 , NaMnO_2

- FeLiO_2 exhibits a wide variety of structures, with the exact structure present depends on thermodynamic effects, preparation methods, and charge/discharge history.
- We follow the nomenclature of (Kanno, 1996), where appropriate, with modifications found in (Tabuchi, 1995) and (Abdel-Ghany, 2012). The following list of structures is no doubt incomplete:
 - $\alpha\text{-LiFeO}_2$ is in the cubic rock salt ($B1$) structure, with lithium and iron randomly placed on the sodium site and oxygen on the chlorine site. It is synthesized at temperatures above 600°C .
 - $\beta\text{-LiFeO}_2$ is a tetragonal distortion of $\alpha\text{-LiFeO}_2$ with the lithium and iron atoms still randomly placed on their sublattice.
 - $\beta'\text{-LiFeO}_2$ is monoclinic and transforms to $\gamma\text{-LiFeO}_2$ near room temperature. This is likely the phase (Kanno, 1996) refers to as $\beta\text{-LiFeO}_2$.

- γ -LiFeO₂ is created by low-temperature synthesis below 500°C and can be considered as an ordered version of α -LiFeO₂, with a doubled unit cell.
 - o-LiFeO₂ (this structure) is orthorhombic, produced by an ion exchange interaction. It is (meta)-stable below 400°C, transforming to α -LiFeO₂ above 600°C.
- We used the data for the sample of o-LiFeO₂ studied by (Kanno, 1996) by X-ray diffraction. It has moderate disorder. The Fe (2a) site is 91% iron and 9% lithium, while the Li (2a) site is 91% lithium and 9% iron.

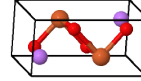
Simple Orthorhombic primitive vectors



$$\mathbf{a}_1 = a \hat{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = b \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Fe I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Fe I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Li I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Li I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)	O II
\mathbf{B}_8	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)	O II

References

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