

# Electronic Structure of Solid Electrolyte $\text{Li}_{6.5}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{12}$ Bulk Single Crystal Studied by Angle-resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy

Takahiro Ito<sup>1,2</sup>, Keisuke Masuda<sup>2</sup>, Shotaro Koyama<sup>2</sup>, Shoichi Takakura<sup>1</sup>, Masashi Nakatake<sup>3</sup>, Kiyohisa Tanaka<sup>4</sup>, Kunimitsu Kataoka<sup>5</sup> and Yasutoshi Iriyama<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Nagoya University Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (NUSR), Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi, 464-8603, Japan*

<sup>2</sup>*Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi, 464-8603, Japan*

<sup>3</sup>*Aichi Synchrotron Radiation Center, Seto, 489-0965, Japan*

<sup>4</sup>*UVSOR Synchrotron Facility, Institute for Molecular Science, Okazaki 444-8585, Japan*

<sup>5</sup>*National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8565, Japan*

In recent years, as the use of secondary Li-ion batteries has expanded, the development of all-solid batteries using solid electrolytes has progressed to realize greater safety, wider thermal stability range, easier material handling. To understand their electronic properties and transport characteristics, the electronic structure is essentially important. However, there are few examples of experimental observations on solid electrolytes. In this study, we performed angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) measurements on the lithium solid electrolytes  $\text{Li}_{6.5}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_{1.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5}\text{O}_{12}$  (LLZTO) [1] to investigate the valence band structure in relation to ionic conduction properties. Under sufficiently suppressed photon flux condition ( $3 \times 10^{10}$  photons/s), we successfully observed valence band dispersions. From a comparison with density functional theory (DFT) calculation [2], we found qualitative similarities with the ARPES results. For example, the valence band width ( $\sim 3$  eV) of LLZTO is consistent with DFT predictions. On the other hand, the band gap observed in ARPES (3.5 eV) is smaller than that of DFT (4.5 eV), suggesting negligible correlation effects in garnet-type LLZTO. This contrasts with perovskite-type  $\text{Li}_x\text{La}_{(1-x)/3}\text{NbO}_3$  (LLNbO) and  $\text{Li}_{3x}\text{La}_{2/3-x}\text{TiO}_3$  (LLTO), which exhibit a larger gap size in ARPES relative to DFT calculation [3]. Additionally, under high-flux photon irradiation condition ( $1 \times 10^{12}$  photons/s), we observed anomalous spectral modulation over a 20-minute duration in LLZTO, characterized by a transfer of spectral weight to higher binding energies and a rigid peak energy shift. We will discuss these spectral modulations in relation to those observed in LLNbO and LLTO, where possible relation between spectral modulations and  $\text{Li}^+$  dynamics has been expected, since the spectral modulations were not observed in the Li-free  $\text{La}_{1/3}\text{NbO}_3$  [3].

<sup>1</sup>K. Kataoka and J. Akimoto, *ChemElectroChem* **5** (2018) 2551.

<sup>2</sup>The Materials Project., “*Materials Data on  $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$  by Materials Project.*”, (2020) <https://doi.org/10.17188/1313215>.

<sup>3</sup>T. Ito, Y. Fujiwara, T. Taishi, H. Moriwake, Y. Iriyama, “*Angle-Resolved Photoemission Study of Lithium Solid-Electrolytes Bulk Single Crystals*” (Interface Ionics (Chap. 23): Springer, Singapore.) (2024) 261.