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Single-step synthesis of highly conductive Na₃PS₄ solid electrolyte for sodium all solid-state batteries

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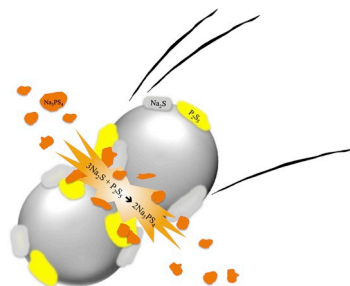
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HIGHLIGHTS

- Single-step synthesis of highly conductive sodium solid-state electrolyte.
- Facile synthesis process for large batch production of solid-state electrolyte.
- All solid-state battery constructed with Na₃PS₄.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

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ABSTRACT

Na₃PS₄ has been demonstrated to be a promising solid electrolyte for all solid-state sodium ion batteries. Its high intrinsic ionic conductivity makes it ideal for high power battery applications. Although much research has been conducted on studying its structural and electrochemical properties, there is still no consensus on an optimal synthesis protocol despite a variety of reported Na₃PS₄ synthesis methods available. Here, we investigate the key parameters required to achieve single-step scalable synthesis of Na₃PS₄ solid electrolyte from its starting precursors. We determine that Na₃PS₄ solid electrolyte with high ionic conductivity ($\sim 0.2 \text{ mS cm}^{-1}$) can be easily achieved in 20 min using a single synthesis step, representing a significant improvement over other existing energy-intensive multiple-step methods. The all solid-state battery constructed with this highly conductive Na₃PS₄ is able to deliver 185 mAh g⁻¹ capacity on the first discharge and excellent rate performance with a TiS₂ cathode and a Na₁₅Sn₄ anode.

1. Introduction

All solid-state batteries (ASSB) are regarded as a promising

alternative to replace state-of-the-art liquid electrolyte-based batteries. This is due to their improved safety from the use of non-flammable components, wider operating temperature range, as well as the

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Table 1
Summarized Synthesis conditions of the Na₃PS₄ SSE.

Ball Mill Manufacturer	Na ₂ S Source	Media	Jar Size (mL)	Ball Size (mm)	Speed (RPM)	Total Milling Time	Heating Treatment	Conductivity (S.cm ⁻¹)	Ref.
Retsch	Sigma Aldrich	ZrO ₂	50	10	600	20 min	–	2 × 10 ⁻⁴	This work
Fritsch	Sigma Aldrich	ZrO ₂	45	4	510	20 h	270 °C, 2 h	1 × 10 ⁻⁴	[19]
Fritsch	Sigma Aldrich	ZrO ₂	80	3	500	48 h	270 °C, 12 h	1.5 × 10 ⁻⁴	[20,21]
Fritsch	Sigma Aldrich	ZrO ₂	45	4	510	15 h	220 °C, 2 h	1 × 10 ⁻⁴	[22–24]
Fritsch	Nagao	ZrO ₂	45	4	510	1.5–8 h	270 °C, 2 h	1.7–4 × 10 ⁻⁴	[25,26]
Retsch PM400	Aladdin Chem	ZrO ₂	50	–	500	13.5 h	270 °C, 2 h	1.7 × 10 ⁻⁴	[27]
Fritsch	Sigma Aldrich	ZrO ₂	50	3	510	48 h	270 °C, 48 h	0.4 × 10 ⁻⁴	[28]
Fritsch	Sigma Aldrich	ZrO ₂	50	3	510	20 h	270 °C, 1 h	1 × 10 ⁻⁴	[29]
Across International	Alfa Aesar	Agate	–	–	510	15 h	270 °C, 2 h	2 × 10 ⁻⁴	[30]
Fritsch	–	ZrO ₂	45	10	–	10 h	250 °C, 2 h	–	[31]

potential to achieve high energy density by enabling metallic anodes [1]. The key component of an ASSB is its solid electrolyte, which serves as a physical barrier between the cathode and anode, and allows transport of active ion(s) between them.

Despite the rich research history of solid-state electrolytes (SSEs) for energy storage and conversion materials applications [2], widespread adoption of SSEs has fallen behind their liquid counterparts, mainly due to their inferior power capabilities and expensive processability. However, recent discoveries of some sulfide SSEs such as Li₁₀GeP₂S₁₂ and Na₃PS₄ are challenging this status quo. As a sulfide-based SSE, it can be synthesized and sintered at low temperatures compared to oxide-based analogs, significantly lowering the processing cost. Furthermore, with its power capabilities rivaling that of liquid electrolytes (>10 mS cm⁻¹), sulfide-based SSE are slated to front the future of energy storage technologies [3].

Lithium-ion containing electrolytes are undoubtedly the most successful chemistries to date. However, taking material abundance into consideration, lithium sources are relatively limited and thus the lithium compounds are costly to produce. In contrast, sodium sources are considered virtually inexhaustible and readily accessible [4,5]. This makes sodium battery chemistries attractive and justifies their ongoing development mirroring that of lithium ion batteries [6–12]. Until recently, the most widely adopted sodium solid electrolytes are NASICON and β-Alumina, with commercial applications of the latter in niche markets [13–17]. However, demands for high power and cheaper processing have made Na₃PS₄ a more promising solid-state electrolyte (SSE) candidate for energy storage and conversion applications.

The tetragonal polymorph Na₃PS₄, with the $P\bar{4}2_1c$ space group, was first studied in detail by Jansen et al. They suggested that a high temperature phase exists after observing a sharp change in the material's Arrhenius curve [18]. Hayashi et al. later stabilized this high temperature phase and determined it to be cubic Na₃PS₄, where they showed the superior sodium ion conductivity of cubic Na₃PS₄ compared to its tetragonal polymorph [19]. To achieve this, Hayashi et al. used ball milling to form an amorphous phase from crystalline precursors and subsequent heat treatment to stabilize the cubic Na₃PS₄ phase at room temperature. This two-step method, of ball milling followed by heat treatment represents the common general approach taken by almost all reports in the literature [19–31]. Table 1 summarizes all reported studies on Na₃PS₄ with their respective synthesis conditions. As shown in Table 1, there are still wide variations amongst its specific parameters, such as: precursor source, grinding media size and material, rotation speeds, milling time and heat treatment durations. As such, there is no established consensus on the parameters used to consistently achieve the desired properties of cubic Na₃PS₄, such as high conductivity on the order of 10⁻⁴ S cm⁻¹.

In this work, we systematically optimize synthesis conditions of Na₃PS₄ to produce the target phase and conductivity using a single-step synthesis technique. The synthesis conditions include total ball milling time, rotation speed, ball size, and secondary heat treatment. The results

show that ball milling alone is sufficient to produce the Na₃PS₄ with the highest ionic conductivity. Using this material as a solid-state electrolyte, the TiS₂ cell is able to deliver 185 mAh g⁻¹ and a modest capacity evolution with different current densities.

2. Experimental methods

2.1. Ball milling of Na₃PS₄

Na₂S (Sigma Aldrich 98% or Nagao 99.6%) and P₂S₅ (Sigma Aldrich 99%) was loaded into a milling jar at a molar ratio of 75:25, respectively. The total mass of the mixture was 1 g. The milling jar volume is 50 mL with an inner lining made of Y–ZrO₂ (Retsch). The jar was preloaded with ZrO₂ grinding media where an 8.7:1 jar to grinding-media volume ratio was maintained. The loaded jar was sealed in an Ar-containing glovebox and the milling proceeded under inert conditions using a Retsch PM100 planetary ball mill. Ball milling proceeded at 550 RPM unless stated otherwise. In the case where the effect of heat treatment was evaluated, the samples were loaded into a quartz tube and capped with a rubber septum. The tube was then flame-sealed and heat-treated in a box furnace (Lindberg Blue M). The temperature was ramped from room temperature to 270 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ and held for two hours at temperature. The sealed tube was then quenched in ice water and the sample extracted for characterization.

2.2. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS)

The conductivity of the solid electrolyte material was evaluated by EIS. Pellets were formed with a custom-made PEEK die mold and titanium plungers. Na₃PS₄ powder was loaded into the 10 mm diameter PEEK pellet die and pressed at 360 MPa at room temperature. The two titanium plungers were used as blocking current collectors for the EIS measurements. Data was collected with a Solartron 1260 frequency response analyzer, with an excitation potential of 30 mV and a frequency range between 1 MHz and 1 Hz.

2.3. Materials characterization

All X-ray diffraction (XRD) samples were loaded into boron-rich 0.5 mm diameter glass capillary tubes (Charles Supper) and flame-sealed to prevent exposure to ambient atmosphere. The samples were measured on a Bruker Kappa goniometer equipped with a Bruker Vantec 500 detector. XRD data was collected using Cu K_α radiation at 45 kV and 50 mA, over a 2θ range of 10–70°. Rietveld refinement was conducted using the GSAS software suite [32,33]. Raman (Renishaw inVia/Bruker Innova) was used with 514 nm illumination, provided by a Modu-Laser 50 mW Ar⁺ ion laser. The samples were prepared by placing the powder onto a coverslip and sealed with Kapton tape. Data collection was made through the cover slip side.

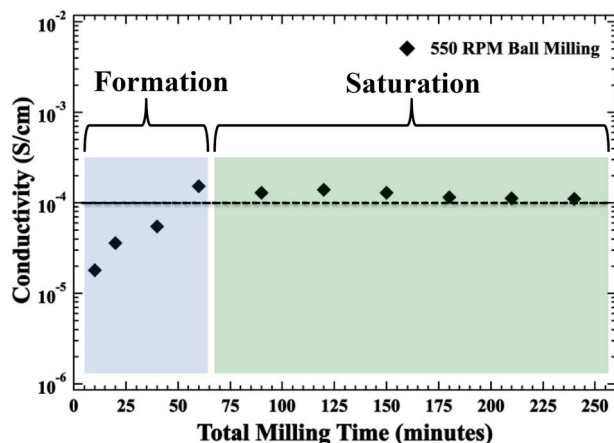


Fig. 1. Conductivity evolution of the ball-milled $75\text{Na}_2\text{S}-25\text{P}_2\text{S}_5$ mixture as a function of total milling time at 550 RPM with 10 mm grinding media.

2.4. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

Iridium was sputtered onto the electronically insulating SSE by an Emitech sputter coater for 7 s with a current of 85 mA. Images of particle morphology and size were taken with a FEI Quanta 250 SEM.

2.5. Electrochemical characterization

DC polarization measurements were made with a Biologic SP-200 potentiostat with a low-current probe attachment. A pellet of Na_3PS_4 (ball milled for 1 h at 550 rpm with 11×10 mm grinding media) was made in a PEEK die by pressing between titanium plungers at 360 MPa. The steady-state current was collected when varying polarization potentials to determine the electronic conductivity of the solid electrolyte. An all solid-state battery was constructed with TiS_2 (Sigma Aldrich 99.9%) as the cathode, Na_3PS_4 as the electrolyte, and $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Sn}_4$ alloy as the anode. TiS_2 was chosen for the cathode as it has sufficient electronic conductivity and does not require the addition of carbon. The anode alloy was formed by ball milling stoichiometric amount of Na and Sn in a 15:4 ratio under inert conditions, as outlined by Tanibata et al. [23]. The alloy anode was chosen over sodium metal because the later is known to form a resistive interphase with Na_3PS_4 [34]. $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Sn}_4$ is relatively more stable and used to evaluate the ball-milled Na_3PS_4 in an all solid-state cell. The composite cathode material consisted of 1:1 wt ratio of TiS_2

and Na_3PS_4 , mixed together with agate mortar and pestle. The tri-layer all solid-state cell was constructed in a PEEK die mold and pressed to 360 MPa with titanium plungers. The titanium plungers were also used as the current collectors.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Ball milling time

Total ball milling time was the first synthesis parameter investigated in this work, as it presents the largest variation in the literature (Table 1). For this well-controlled exploration, rotational speed was fixed at 550 RPM and the material's conductivity was measured at intermittent ball milling time intervals. The results were collected and are presented in Fig. 1. Two distinct stages of the ball milling process could be observed and assigned, namely the Formation and Saturation stages. During the Formation stage, the ionic conductivity of the SSE increases from $0.18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ to a maximum of $1.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$, which was achieved within one hour of total ball milling at the given conditions. While in the Saturation stage, the ionic conductivity of the SSE does not increase with any additional milling and suggest the material synthesis has reached steady state. To understand the processes occurring during these two stages, the structural evolution of the mixture at each time interval was analyzed with XRD and Raman spectroscopy (Fig. 2).

XRD and Raman analyses reveal that the ball milling process induces a reaction between starting precursors during the Formation stage, as shown in Fig. 2a and b. The starting mixture of Na_2S and P_2S_5 are gradually consumed to form Na_3PS_4 and occurs as early as ten minutes into ball milling. In Fig. 2a, markers indicate where cubic and tetragonal Na_3PS_4 phases can be identified and vertical dashed lines are used to distinguish the non-overlapping peaks of tetragonal Na_3PS_4 . The intense peaks identified as Na_2S are also present with the SSE in the early stages of Formation. After ten minutes of ball milling, the diffraction peaks for P_2S_5 are no longer visible; it is presumed that P_2S_5 becomes amorphous and thus invisible to diffraction experiments. In this case, Raman spectroscopy was used as a complementary technique to XRD. Fig. 2b depicts the Raman spectroscopy measurements collected on the ball milled sample. The Na_3PS_4 exhibits peaks at 280 cm^{-1} , 411 cm^{-1} , 536 cm^{-1} , and 567 cm^{-1} attributed to the tetrahedral PS_4^{3-} . The P_2S_5 exhibits Raman peaks at 159 cm^{-1} , 180 cm^{-1} , 191 cm^{-1} , 197 cm^{-1} , 270 cm^{-1} , 303 cm^{-1} , 385 cm^{-1} , 394 cm^{-1} , 405 cm^{-1} and was determined to be present during the first ten minutes of ball milling. This shows that P_2S_5

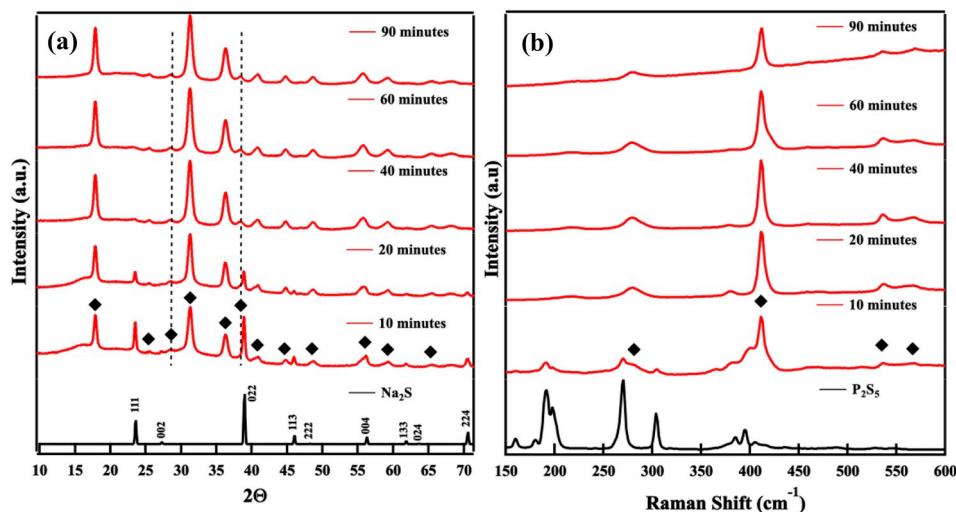


Fig. 2. (a) XRD patterns of mixture at various milling times. (b) Raman spectra of the $75\text{Na}_2\text{S}-25\text{P}_2\text{S}_5$ mixture at various milling times. Markers indicate overlapping peaks of cubic and tetragonal Na_3PS_4 phase and the dashed lines denote peaks from the latter phase.

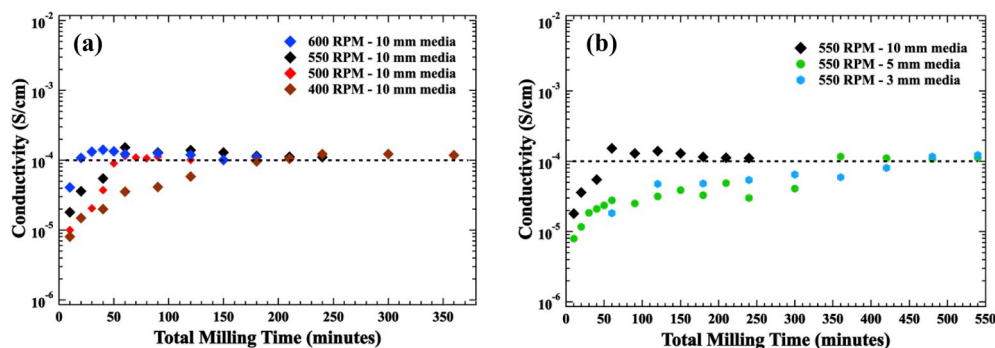


Fig. 3. Evolution of the conductivity of the $75\text{Na}_2\text{S}-25\text{P}_2\text{S}_5$ mixture during the synthesis, when (a) varying the ball milling speed and (b) varying the grinding media size.

is indeed in the mixture and the reaction of Na_3PS_4 was determined to be incomplete during the early stages of Formation. From the XRD patterns in Fig. 2a, the concentrations of Na_3PS_4 increases as starting precursors are being consumed; as shown by their decreasing relative peak intensities as ball milling progresses. Once sixty minutes of total ball milling time is reached, the XRD and Raman results show that only Na_3PS_4 is present and the starting precursors are completely consumed.

Sodium ion conductivities were also measured in parallel with XRD and Raman data collection at the respective milling intervals. During the Formation stage, the ionic conductivity increases with ball milling from $0.18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$, $0.36 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$, $0.55 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$, until a maximum value of $1.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ is reached and all of the starting precursors are consumed at the end of the Formation stage. Saturation begins at this stage, meaning any additional ball milling does not improve nor degrade the material's conductivity. Coupled with XRD and Raman, it is evident that there are no more structural changes, secondary phases, or precursor peaks detected with additional ball milling during the Saturation stage. As such, we can conclude that the Saturation stage is synonymous with reaction completion, as only the Na_3PS_4 phase is detected. The XRD and Raman results for after ninety minutes of ball milling are not shown for clarity.

Rietveld refinement was performed on the material ball milled for a total of one hour and the results are shown in Fig. S1 and tabulated in Table S1 of the Supporting Information. The main phase was determined to be cubic Na_3PS_4 and the minor phase determined to be tetragonal Na_3PS_4 , at 91% and 9% weight percent, respectively. The peaks of cubic and tetragonal Na_3PS_4 overlap except for the (201) ($2\theta = 24^\circ$) and (212) ($2\theta = 37^\circ$) peaks. These peaks are forbidden in the I_{43m} space-group (No. 217) for the cubic phase, while they are allowed in the P_{421c} space group (No. 114) for the tetragonal phase, where the cubic symmetry is broken by the latter phase having a larger c-lattice parameter. The results determined in this work are consistent with Krauskopf et al., where they conducted a detailed structural analysis of the two phases of Na_3PS_4 being present in the SSE [20]. Interestingly, all the peaks of the Na_3PS_4 are present during the first ten minutes of milling. This suggests that the formation of both cubic and tetragonal Na_3PS_4 is simultaneous during the early stages of ball milling. Nonetheless, a higher percentage of cubic Na_3PS_4 phase was found at the latter stages and explains the high conductivities measured. The mechanism of this reaction has yet to be well understood and this presents a good direction for future work.

Our results show the crystalline phase Na_3PS_4 can be directly obtained from ball milling, which is contrary to findings by Hayashi et al. However, this is consistent with results reported by Berbano et al., where crystalline phases were achieved via both ball milling and melt-quenching with a starting $\text{Na}_2\text{S}-\text{P}_2\text{S}_5$ mixture at molar ratios of 3 to 1 [19,35]. Further analysis of the material was collected with differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and is described in Fig. S2 of the Supporting Information. The results are consistent with our XRD and Raman

spectroscopy findings. By forming the desired structure without the need for post-synthesis heating of an amorphous phase, it is expected to reduce the time and energy cost needed to form the desired SSE.

3.2. Rotational speed and grinding media size

The influence of the rotational speed and the grinding media size was also investigated. It was found that the rotational speed of ball milling has a direct effect on the time required to complete the Formation stage. From Fig. 3a, increased speeds is shown to reduce the time required to complete the reaction of Na_3PS_4 and achieve maximum conductivity: going from 550 RPM to 600 RPM, the synthesis time can be reduced from one hour to as short as twenty minutes. A similar result was observed when the grinding media size was varied and the rotational speed was fixed at 550 RPM and shown in Fig. 3b. The largest media size used was 10 mm diameter balls and maximum conductivity is achieved after one hour of total milling at 550 RPM. Longer milling times were needed as the size of grinding media was reduced, with the smallest grinding media (3 mm in diameter), 500 min of ball milling are required to complete the formation of Na_3PS_4 . This can be attributed to the lower kinetic energy of the collisions resulting from the smaller grinding media; a decrease in energy means a longer milling time is required to complete the SSE reaction. It is important to note that the Formation and Saturation stages are always present regardless of which milling parameter is varied.

Ball milling is commonly used as a particle size reduction method to break down coarse materials into fine powders where smaller media sizes are expected to produce finer particles. At the same time it can also make particle sizes more homogenous. As such, SEM was used to examine the morphology and determine the particle size distribution of the Na_3PS_4 electrolyte milled with varying media size at the end of each Saturation stage. Representative particles and their particle size distribution (evaluated from a sample size of 320 particles for each grinding media size) are shown in Fig. S3. As shown on the SEM images, the grinding media size does not induce any modification of the morphology of the particles. On the other hand, the particle size distribution (tabulated in Table S2, described by the diameter of 10% (D10), 50% (D50) and 90% (D90) of the particles), is clearly influenced by the grinding media size. It appears that when switching from 10 to 3 mm grinding media, D10 is slightly reduced from 1.8 to 1.5 μm , D50 goes from 3.3 to 2.6 μm and D90 shrinks from 7.4 to 4.7 μm . This is also apparent on the average size of the particles, and most importantly on the standard deviation on the particle size distribution; when using 3 mm grinding media, the standard deviation is only 1.4 μm compared to 2.6 μm for the 10 mm media. The standard deviation is representative of the width of the particle size distribution and is expected for planetary ball milling, as using smaller grinding media reduces the size of the particles.

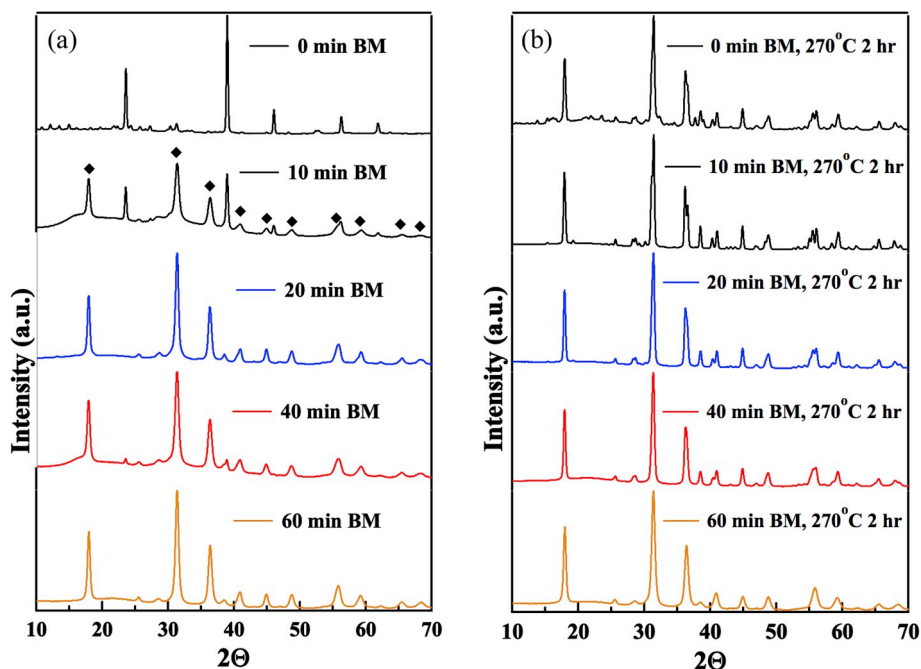


Fig. 4. XRD patterns of 75Na₂S–25P₂S₅ mixtures at various milling times (a) without and (b) with heat treatment at 270 °C for 2 h. Markers indicate peaks belonging to the Na₃PS₄ phase.

3.3. Heat treatment

In this work, we show that a crystalline Na₃PS₄ phase is formed during the ball milling process alone, achieving the desired material structure and conductivity without subsequent heat treatment. However, Hayashi et al. suggested that heat treatment of the amorphous phase (produced from the ball milling process) was necessary to form a crystalline structure [26]. This was explained to be an important process as the highly conductive cubic Na₃PS₄ could be only formed via low temperature heating, contrary to findings by Jansen et al. To investigate whether further heat treatment is needed once the formation stage has been completed, a structural comparison of ball-milled 75Na₂S–25P₂S₅, without heat treatment and with subsequent heat treatment, was collected with XRD and shown in Fig. 4a and b, respectively. In the case where the starting precursors are only mixed, *i.e.* no ball milling, heating the mixture to 270 °C for two hours resulted in the formation of tetragonal Na₃PS₄ with additional unidentified impurities. Na₂S is not found to be present in the XRD measurement and is believed to be completely consumed. The tetragonal polymorph is apparent in the XRD plot, as the signature peak splitting is present and caused by the c-lattice

asymmetry compared with the cubic structure. In contrast, when the starting material is ball milled, as previously demonstrated, Na₃PS₄ is formed in the first ten minutes of ball milling as seen in Fig. 4a. The peaks of Na₂S are identified in the sample that was ball milled for ten minutes, while the P₂S₅ peaks are believed to be amorphous and only detectable with Raman. Subsequently, the mixture having been ball milled for ten minutes, was heated at 270 °C for two hours and the resulting product was found to be mostly tetragonal Na₃PS₄. The remaining milled samples were subjected to heating, and similarly, tetragonal Na₃PS₄ can be observed at up to forty minutes in Fig. 4b. However, it can be seen that as ball milling progresses before the heat treatment, features of tetragonal Na₃PS₄ is reduced and more cubic Na₃PS₄ remains, when the samples are heated.

When the Saturation stage is reached after sixty minutes of ball milling, the main phase observed is cubic Na₃PS₄, as shown in Fig. 4a. Fig. 4b shows that subsequent heat treatment of this sixty-minute ball-milled mixture does not result in any impurities nor structural changes as opposed to mixtures that were subjected to shorter ball milling times, *i.e.* mixtures still in the Formation stage. Saturation is thus synonymous with the complete consumption of the starting precursors; none remain

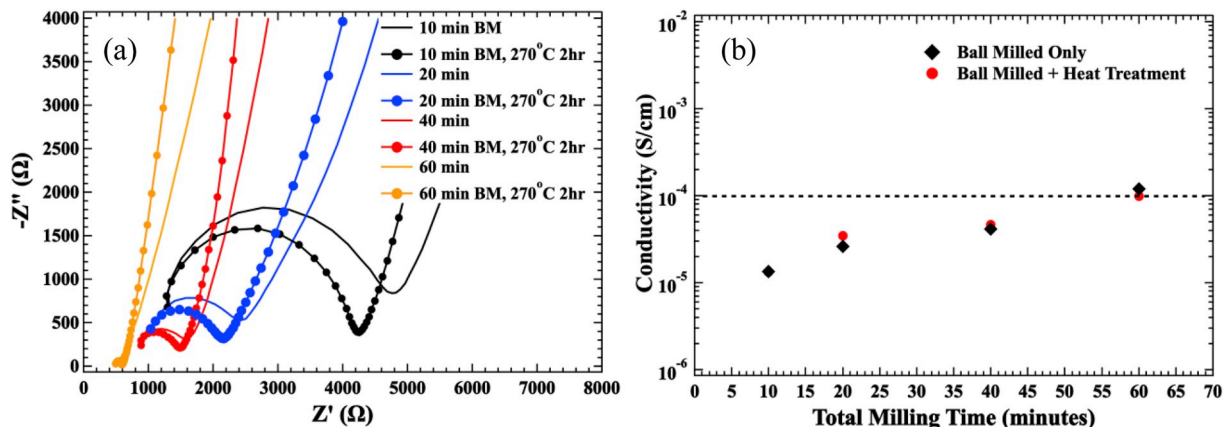


Fig. 5. (a) Nyquist plots and (b) corresponding conductivity measurements of 75Na₂S–25P₂S₅ ball milled mixtures with and without heat treatment.

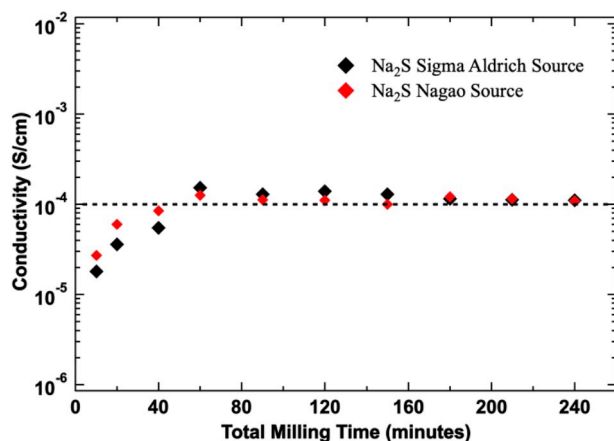


Fig. 6. Ionic conductivity comparison of Na_3PS_4 made with Na_2S sourced from Sigma Aldrich (98%) and Nagao (99.6%).

to form tetragonal Na_3PS_4 upon subsequent heat treatment. According to Fig. 4b, if non-ball-milled Na_2S and P_2S_5 remain and are directly heated to 270°C , tetragonal Na_3PS_4 forms. However, ball milling forms majority cubic Na_3PS_4 and it is interesting to note that once the cubic phase forms, the phase transition from cubic to tetragonal appears to be kinetically limited even at elevated temperatures. These results are also supported by the Rietveld refinement results in Fig. S2 and Table S1.

A comparison of the material's overall ionic conductivity when subjected to ball milling, with and without heat treatment, is shown in Fig. 5a and b. When the material is only ball milled, its overall conductivity follows the same progression discussed earlier and a maximum conductivity is achieved when the Saturation stage is reached. However, subsequent heat treatment of the ball-milled material does not have a significant effect on the material's overall conductivity at each milling and heating interval. When the mixture is ball milled for ten minutes and heated, its Na^+ conductivity does not differ from the mixture subjected to only ball milling. Similar results were measured from the samples subjected to further synthesis, where ball milling only or ball milling with heating does not significantly alter the SSE conductivity. The measured conductivity is likely from the cubic phase, which has remained after ball milling and heating and the progressive increase in conductivity reflects the larger percentage of cubic Na_3PS_4 formed from the milling process. Therefore, the results in this work strongly suggest that synthesis of highly conductive Na_3PS_4 can be achieved through a one-step ball milling process without any subsequent processing.

3.4. Sources of the Na_2S reactant

The final parameter that was varied is the source of Na_2S , or the purity of Na_2S . This has been argued to critically affect the properties of Na_3PS_4 [26], where high-purity Na_2S was suggested to produce high

Na^+ conductivity. A comparison of the SSE conductivity synthesized from different precursor sources was tracked and shown in Fig. 6. It can be seen that the synthesis trend between Na_2S sourced from Nagao (99.6%) or Sigma Aldrich (98%) are similar. The purity of the Na_2S source is found to not have a significant influence on the ionic conductivity of the synthesized Na_3PS_4 .

3.5. Electrochemical performance evaluation

While the ionic conductivity (σ_i) of SSEs is an important property to evaluate how quickly the material can shuttle ions between electrodes, its electronic conductivity (σ_e) is an equally important but commonly overlooked characteristic. An ideal SSE should have a σ_e several orders of magnitude lower than its σ_i . Here, we measure the electronic conductivity by polarizing the synthesized SSE to a series of different potentials and holding at these potentials until a steady state current response is reached. The non-zero steady state current of the SSE with Ti blocking electrodes represents the electronic conductivity of Na_3PS_4 . The linear response in the I–V relation is plotted in Fig. 7a and the σ_e was determined from this slope. The σ_i was found to be six-orders of magnitude larger than the σ_e , and the comparison is shown in Fig. 7b. The large difference between the two transport properties of the SSE makes it an ideal electrolyte material.

The performance of Na_3PS_4 was also evaluated in an all-solid-state battery using TiS_2 and a $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Sn}_4$ alloy as the cathode and anode, respectively. The first charge and discharge cycle is shown in Fig. 8a where the ASSB was able to deliver 185 mAh g^{-1} on the first discharge. The ASSB rate performance was also evaluated and shown in Fig. 8b. The ASSB is able to deliver a discharge capacity of 153, 138, 115, and 75 mA g^{-1} when subjected to current densities of 126, 189, 378, and $945\text{ }\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$, respectively. These results, in combination with the previous characterization results, show that Na_3PS_4 , synthesized in this work by single-step ball milling, has proven to be functional as a SSE in an all-solid-state sodium ion battery.

4. Conclusions

Existing literature reports on Na_3PS_4 solid electrolyte synthesis shows large variations in synthesis conditions, all of which is achieved with multiple synthesis steps. Through systematic investigation of the various key synthesis parameters, we demonstrated that cubic Na_3PS_4 synthesis can be achieved in a single step. This is done by identifying the Formation and Saturation stages of Na_3PS_4 synthesis; once Saturation is reached, the reaction to form highly conductive Na_3PS_4 has completed and any additional processing has no effect on the material's conductivity or structural properties. The completion rate of the Formation stage is dependent on the rotational speed and grinding media size used during the milling process. Finally, electrochemical cycling of a $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Sn}_4|\text{NPS}|\text{TiS}_2$ cell demonstrates that Na_3PS_4 can be synthesized in a facile one-step process and that subsequent heat treatment is not critical.

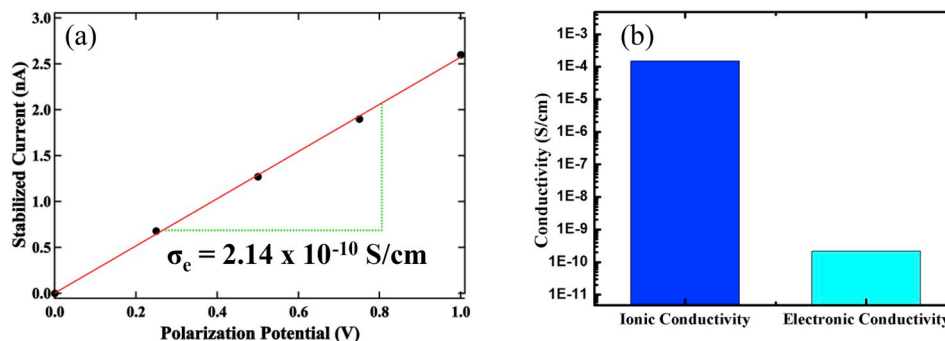


Fig. 7. (a) Electronic conductivity of Na_3PS_4 . (b) Ionic and electronic conductivity comparison of Na_3PS_4 .

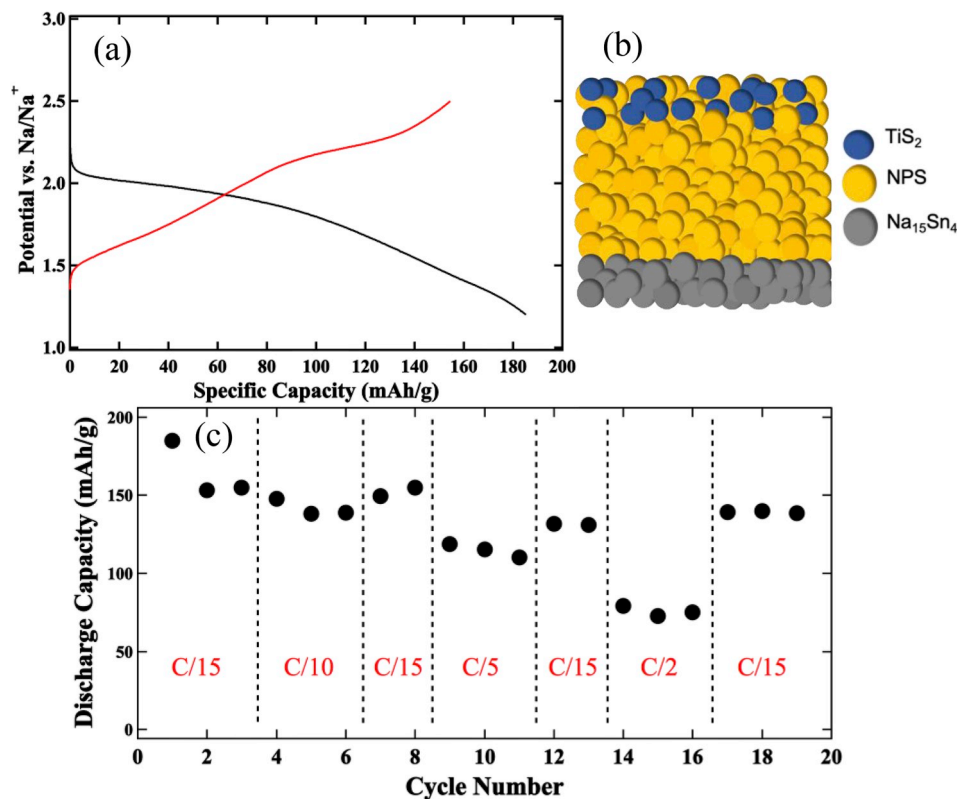


Fig. 8. (a) Potential curve at the first cycle, (b) diagram of all-solid-state battery construction, and (c) rate performance of Na₃PS₄ in an all-solid-state battery. Current density to C-rate are: 126 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ (C/15), 189 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ (C/10), 378 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ (C/5), 945 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ (C/2).

A one-step, scalable ball-milling process is favorable for production of large batch sizes of solid-state electrolyte, one essential aspect for commercial viability.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2019.05.031>.

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