

Supporting information

NASICON-type $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Al}_x\text{Zr}_y\text{Ti}_{2-x-y}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ solid electrolytes: effect of Al, Zr co-doping and synthesis method

Irina Stenina *, Anastasia Pyrkova and Andrey Yaroslavtsev

Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky prospekt 31, Moscow 119991, Russia;
ab.bocharova@mail.ru (A.P.); yaroslav@igic.ras.ru (A.Y.)

* Correspondence: stenina@igic.ras.ru, Tel.: +7(495)7756585

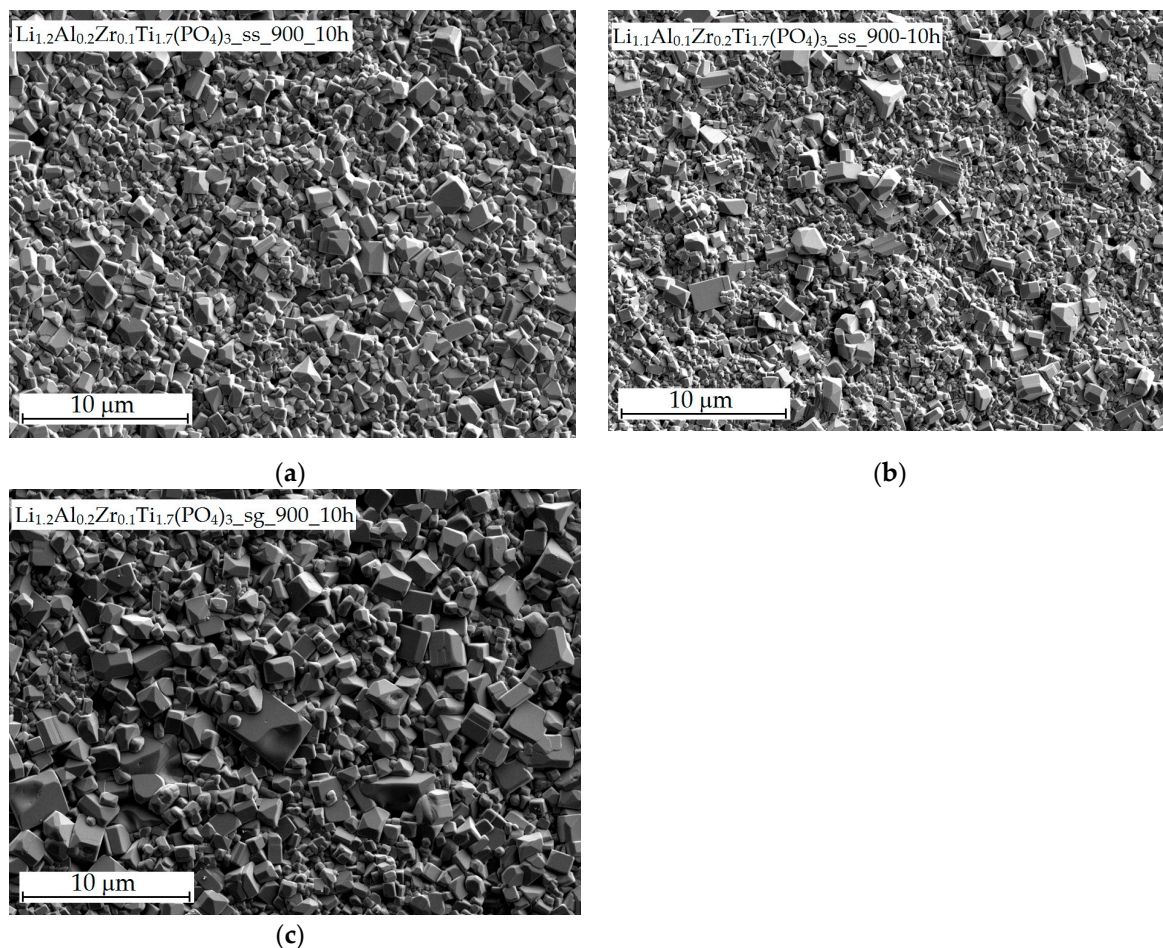


Figure S1. SEM images of surfaces of $\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Zr}_{0.1}\text{Ti}_{1.7}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ _ss_900-10h (a), $\text{Li}_{1.1}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{1.7}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ _ss_900-10h (b), $\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Zr}_{0.1}\text{Ti}_{1.7}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ _sg_900-10h (c).

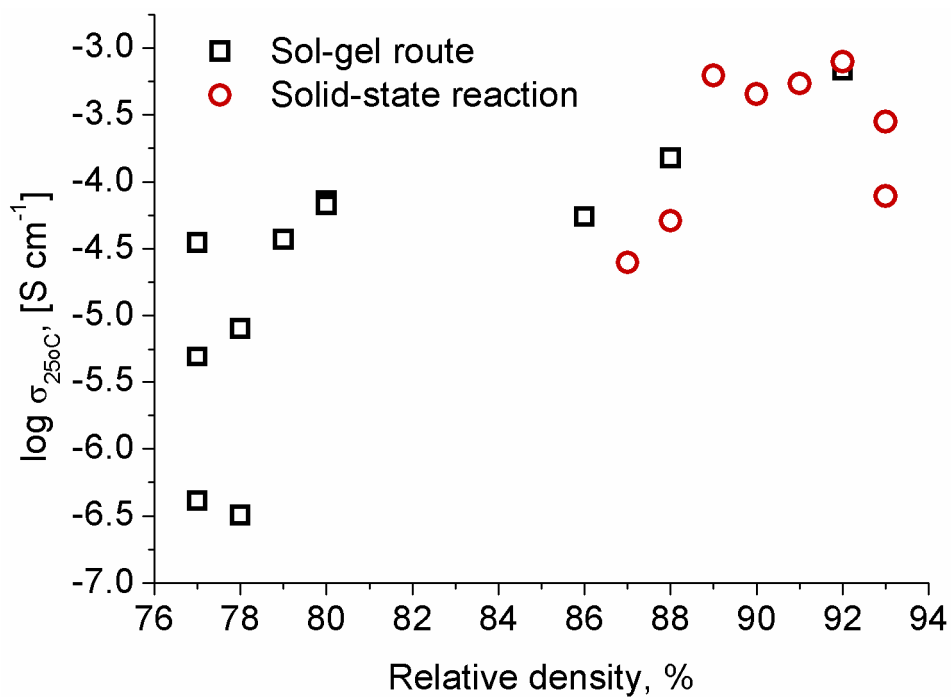


Figure S2. The dependence of the total conductivity at 25 °C on relative density for the $\text{Li}_{1+x}\text{Al}_x\text{Zr}_y\text{Ti}_{2-x-y}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ ($0 \leq x, y \leq 0.2$) samples.

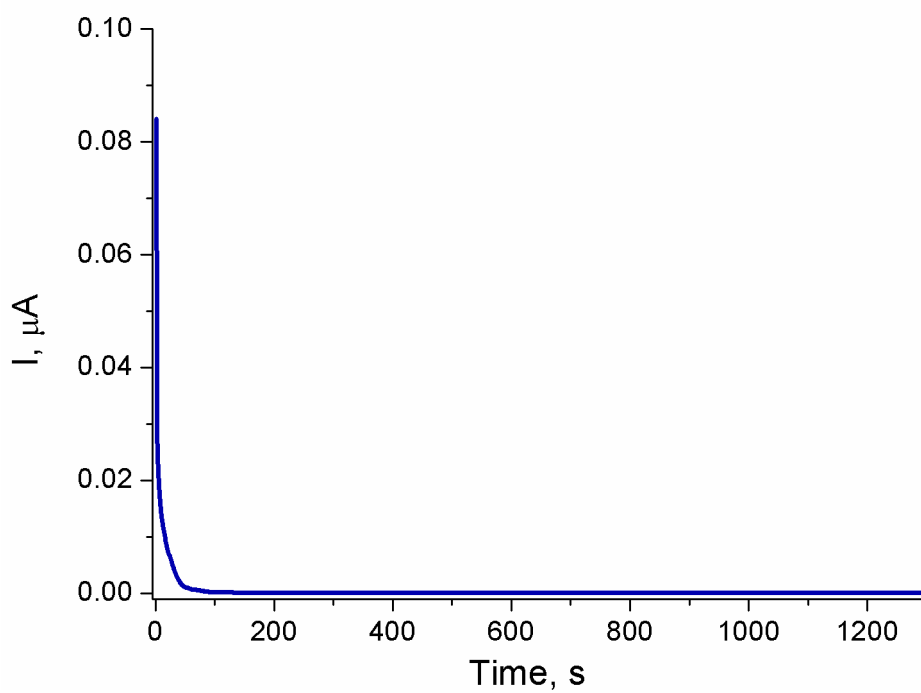


Figure S3. The dependence of polarization current on time for the $\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Zr}_{0.1}\text{Ti}_{1.7}(\text{PO}_4)_3_{\text{ss_900-10h}}$ sample.