

crystal-torture: A crystal tortuosity module

Conn O'Rourke^{1, 2} and Benjamin J. Morgan^{1, 2}

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Software

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¹ Department of Chemistry, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AX, United Kingdom ² The Faraday Institution, Quad One, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot, United Kingdom

Summary

`crystal-torture` is a Python, Fortran, and OpenMP module for the analysis of diffusion networks in crystal structures. Ionic diffusion through crystalline solids depends not only on the dynamics of ions within the crystal, but also the connectivity of the transport network. Understanding how the connectivity of diffusion pathways in crystal structures is affected by changes in chemistry is necessary for understanding how chemical modifications change ionic conductivities, for example the doping of solid electrolytes. `crystal-torture` provides a [Python API](#) for interrogating network connectivity and diffusion pathways in partially blocked crystal structures. It can be used as a tool for materials scientists to quickly build up network connectivity statistics to determine the viability of potential ionic conductors, and how chemical modification affects network connectivity, before the use of more computationally expensive approaches modelling the full dynamics.

Scientific Context

The transport of mobile ions through crystalline solids is a fundamental process underlying phenomena such as solid-state reactions, and the behaviour of devices such as batteries and fuel cells. Quantitative descriptions of microscopic ionic transport are often derived by considering ionic trajectories as sequences of discrete “hops” made by individual ions moving between lattice sites in the host crystal structure (Catlow, 1986; Morgan, 2017; Van der Ven, Bhattacharya, & Belak, 2013; Vineyard, 1957). In a perfect crystal structure, the crystal symmetry means the full lattice can be constructed by periodically tiling a unit cell, containing a minimal number of lattice sites (Glazer, 2016). In conventional ionic conductors, ion diffusion on this periodic lattice can be modelled as a stochastic random walk, allowing derivation of simple quantitative relationships between the average microscopic hop rate and macroscopic transport coefficients, such as diffusion coefficient and ionic conductivities (Catlow, 1983, 1986; Matina et al., 2008; Morgan, 2017; Morgan & Madden, 2014). This model is complicated in highly disordered crystal structures where some proportion of the host lattice sites are occupied by immobile atoms, which block the diffusion of nominally mobile ionic species. The long-ranged diffusion of mobile ions now depends on the proportion and arrangement of blocked sites, and the degree to which the mobile ions can access percolating paths through the crystal structure [Fig. 1] (Deng, Radhakrishnan, & Ong, 2015; García Daza, Bonilla, Llordés, Carrasco, & Akhmatskaya, 2018; Lee et al., 2014; Urban, Lee, & Ceder, 2014). If the proportion of blocked sites, p_b , exceeds $1 - p$, where p is the site-percolation threshold for that crystal lattice, then no continuous paths exist and the diffusion coefficient and ionic conductivity for the mobile ions are zero. If the proportion of blocked sites falls below this threshold ($0 < p_b < 1 - p$) at least one percolating path exists and the mobile-ion transport coefficients are non-zero, but are decreased relative to the corresponding values for the ideal fully open lattice ($p_b = 0$). This decreased ion mobility has two causes. First, the available continuous paths are more *tortuous* than in a more open lattice: a mobile ion must move through more lattice sites to diffuse an equivalent end-to-end distance. Second, some mobile ions may be trapped in

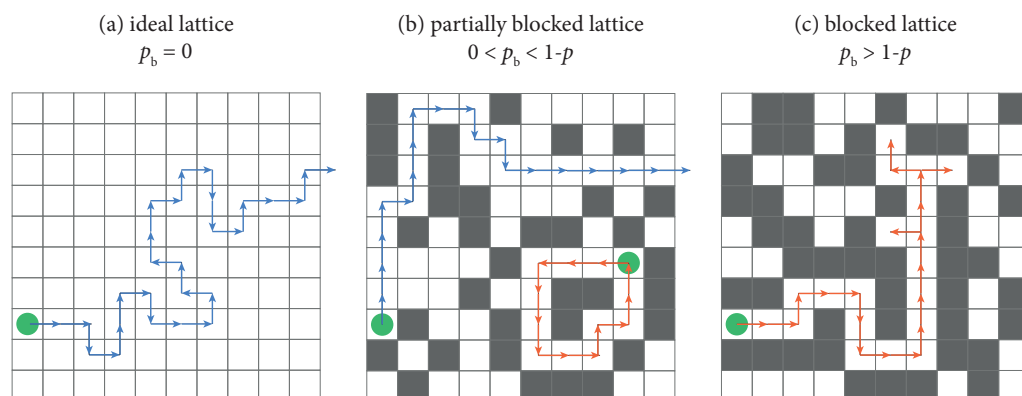


Figure 1: Schematic showing the effect of progressively blocking lattice sites on ion diffusion pathways. (a) ideal lattice: all lattice sites are accessible and ions follow a random walk. (b) partially blocked lattice: Long ranged diffusion is still possible, but diffusive pathways are tortuous (blue arrows). Not all mobile ions can participate in long-ranged diffusion (orange arrows). (c) fully blocked lattice: The proportion of available sites is below the site percolation threshold. No long ranged diffusion is possible.

non-percolating paths, and can not contribute to long-ranged transport. `crystal-torture` has been written to perform statistical analysis of these path-blocking effects in disordered crystal lattices. The main analysis output is the per-site *microscopic tortuosity*, which provides a quantitative measure of the degree to which diffusion paths become indirect, relative to an ideal open lattice.

The concept of *tortuosity* has been extensively used in modelling macroscopic transport through porous media (Ghanbarian, Hunt, Ewing, & Sahimi, 2013; Shen & Chen, 2007). `crystal-torture` allows the calculation of “microscopic tortuosities”, which we define for each lattice site as the length of the shortest possible path between a that site and its periodic images, divided by the minimum-image distance in the corresponding ideal (unblocked) lattice. If all lattice-lattice jumps are of equal distance, the microscopic tortuosity can equivalently be defined as the minimum number of inter-nodal steps between a pair of site periodic images, divided by the minimum number of steps between these sites in an ideal lattice:

$$\tau_i^{\text{micro}} = \frac{\min n_{i \rightarrow i'}}{\min n_{i \rightarrow i'}^{\text{ideal}}}$$

The microscopic tortuosity is a microscopic analogue of the “geometric tortuosity” (Clennell, 1997).

`crystal-torture` provides an interface for parsing `pymatgen Structure` objects (Ong et al., 2013) as inputs, which are used to construct network graphs of connected sites. These graphs can be interrogated to identify sets of sites forming connected clusters, which can be converted to `pymatgen Structure` objects for visualisation or further processing. `crystal-torture` can identify which clusters are periodic along one or more lattice directions, thereby identifying the clusters that form percolating networks. For each cluster, the microscopic tortuosity can be calculated, using a breadth-first-search algorithm. For each site in a periodic cluster, this finds the shortest periodic pathway to that site’s periodic image. The number of nodes visited along this pathway is used to calculate the microscopic tortuosity. The code also includes routines for introducing varying proportions of blocked sites into a parent crystal structure, which allows automated analysis of how site connectivity and microscopic tortuosity varies with stoichiometry, for example under varying concentrations of dopant atoms.

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