

# Thermodynamic Stability and Anion Ordering of Perovskite Oxynitrides

**Samuel D. Young, Jiadong Chen, Wenhao Sun, Bryan Goldsmith, Ghanshyam Pilania**  
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[samueldy@umich.edu](mailto:samueldy@umich.edu)

<http://cheresearch.engin.umich.edu/goldsmith/>

# Nitrogen chemistry can address nitrate fertilizer pollution

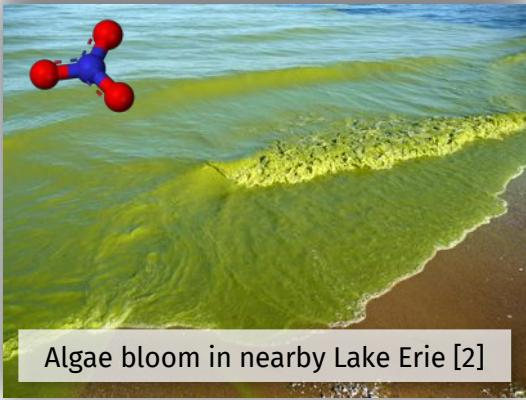
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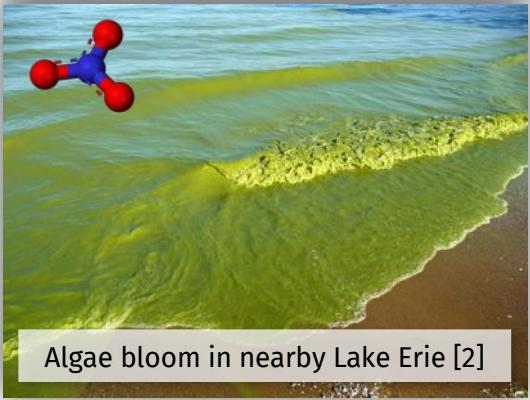
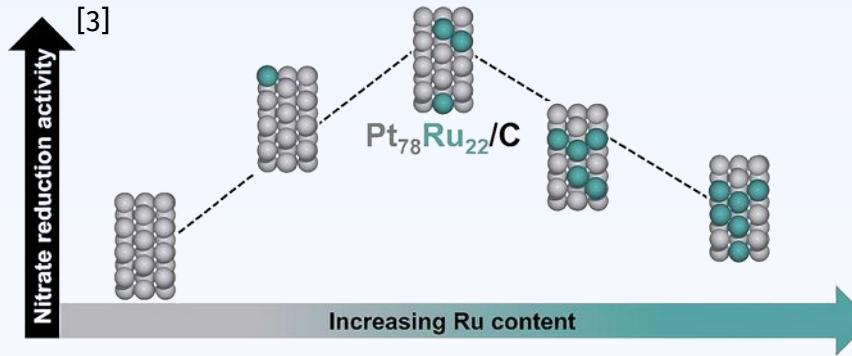
Nitrate runoff from fertilizer [1]



Algae bloom in nearby Lake Erie [2]

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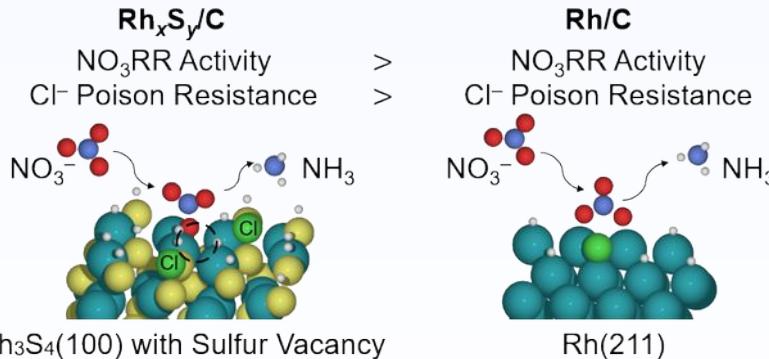
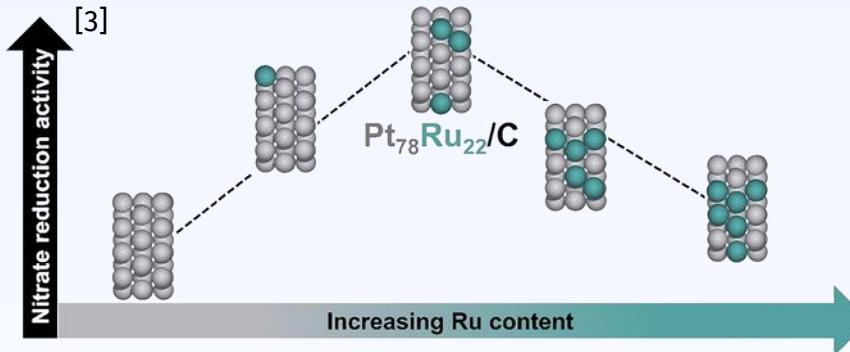
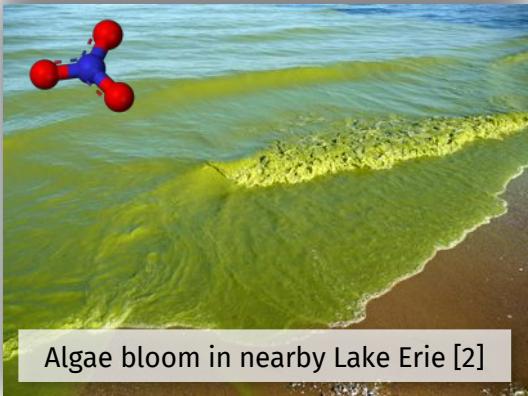
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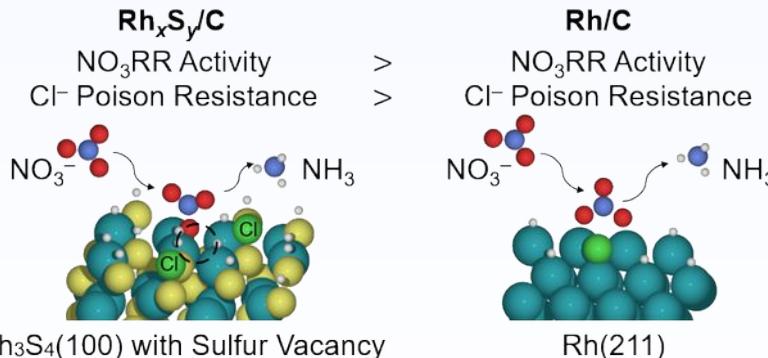
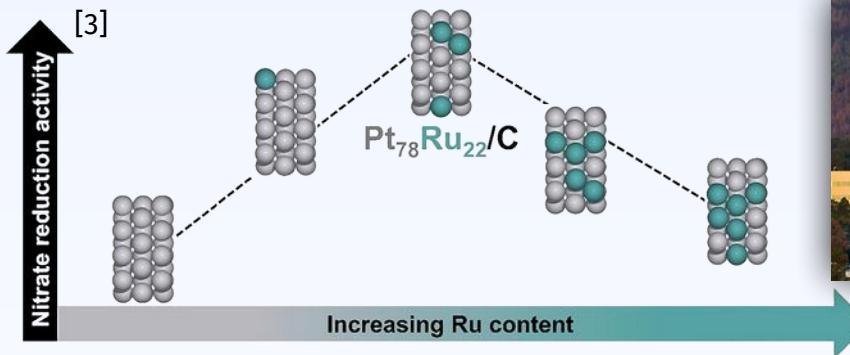
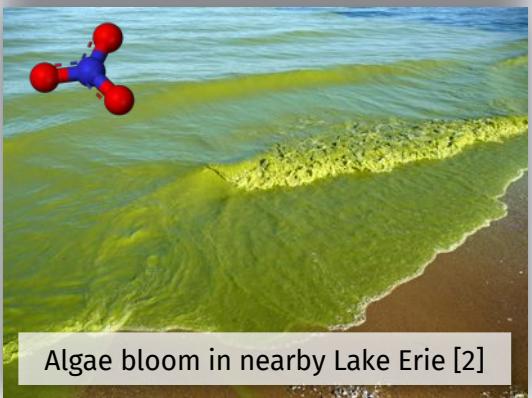
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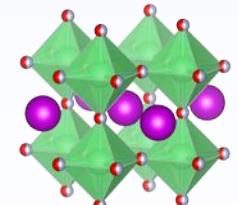
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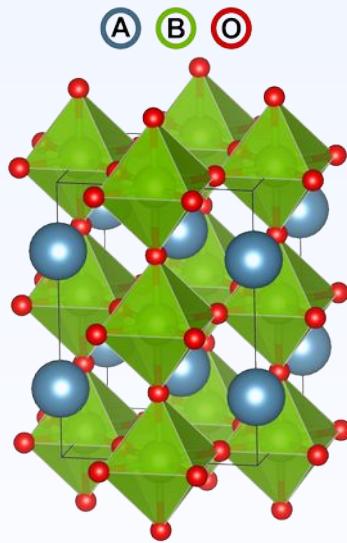
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# Perovskite oxynitrides (PONs) are important for many applications

Fuertes, A. Chemistry and applications of oxynitride perovskites. *J. Mater. Chem.* **22**, 3293–3299 (2012).

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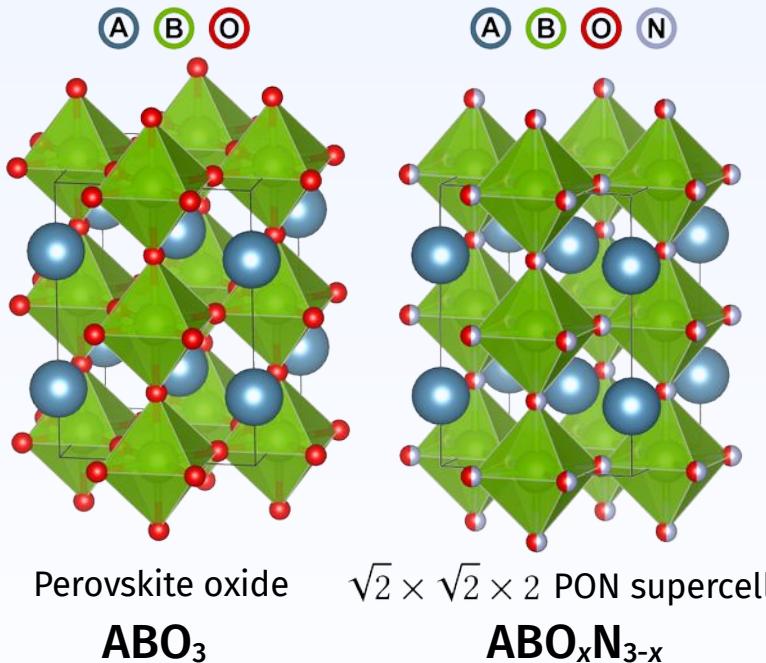


Perovskite oxide



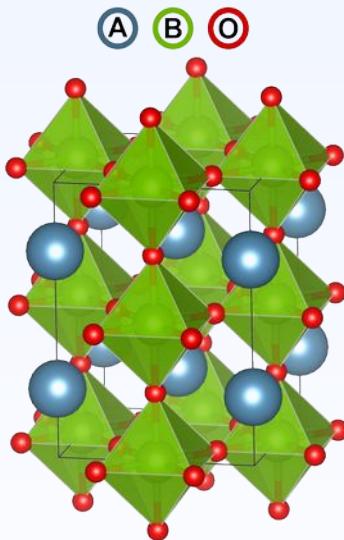
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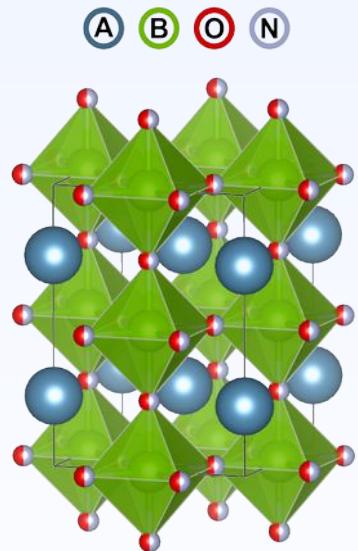


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Perovskite oxide



$\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times 2$  PON supercell

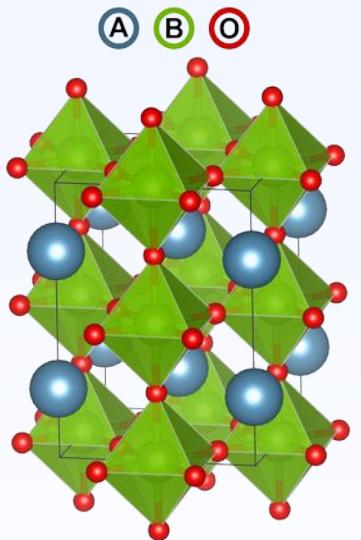


Pigments

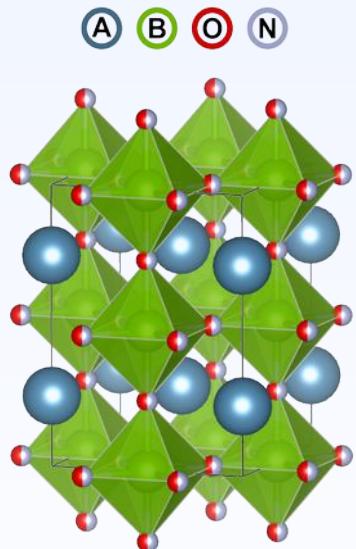


Sakata, T., et al. *Inorg. Chem.* **60**, 7, 4852–4859 (2021)

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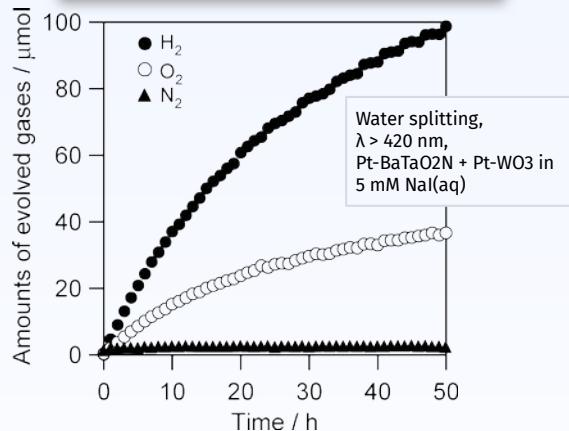


## Pigments



Sakata, T., et al. *Inorg. Chem.* **60**, 7, 4852–4859 (2021)

## Photocatalysis



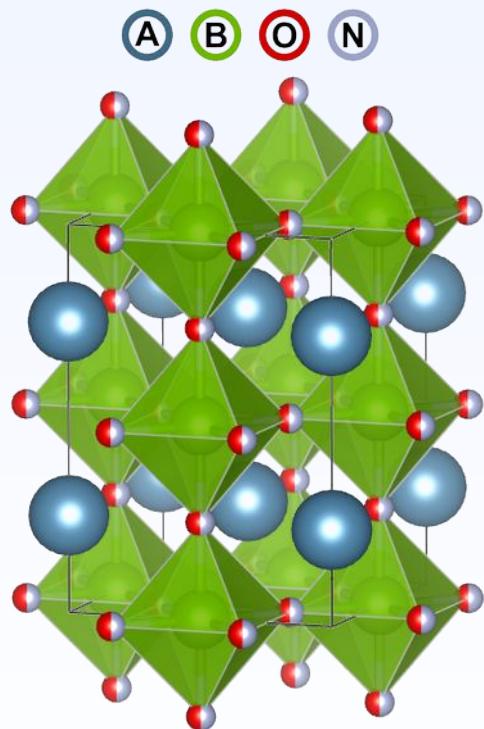
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**The structure and composition of a PON strongly impacts its performance and stability.**

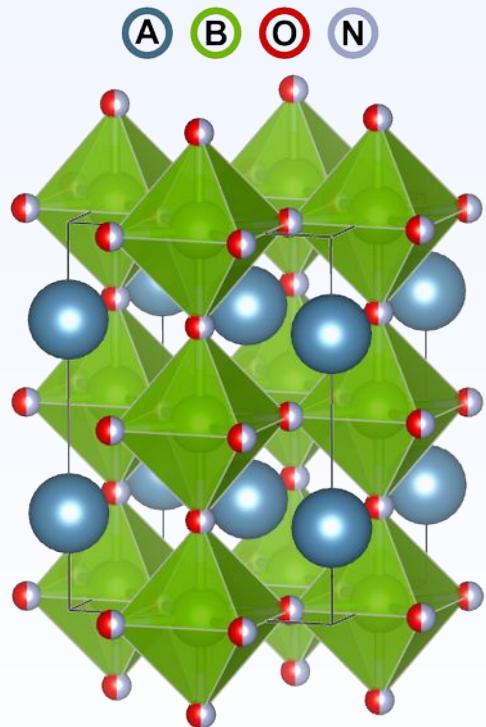
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**There are many choices to make when designing a stable PON**

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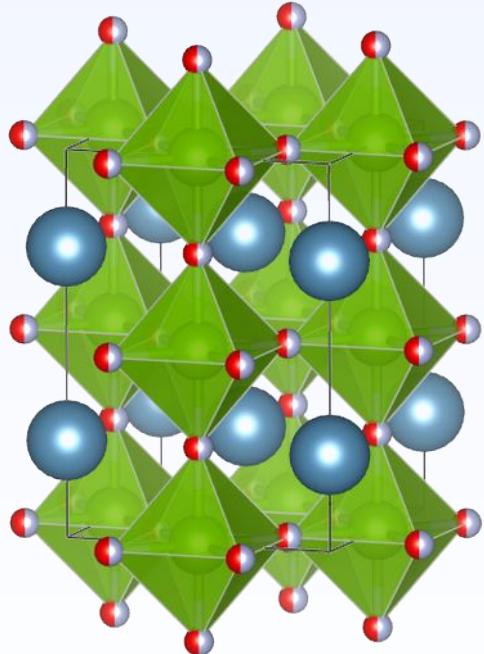
# There are many choices to make when designing a stable PON



How should we choose the chemistry and structure to maximize stability?

# There are many choices to make when designing a stable PON

A   B   O   N



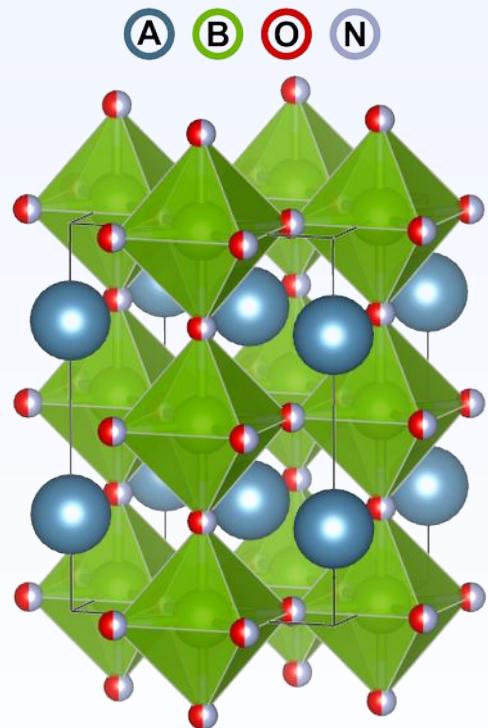
How should we choose the chemistry and structure to maximize stability?

$\text{ABO}_x\text{N}_{3-x}$

A   Ca   Ca   La   La   ... ?  
B   Ti   Cr   Cr   Re   ... ?

Which cation pairs?

# There are many choices to make when designing a stable PON



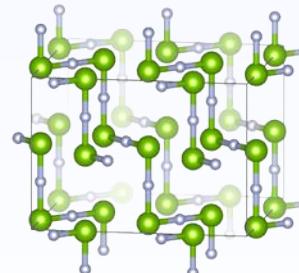
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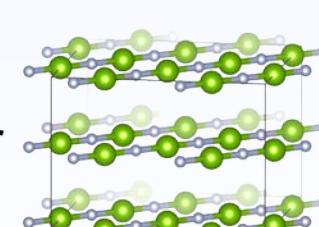
- A Ca Ca La La ... ?  
B Ti Cr Cr Re ... ?

Which cation pairs?

Mostly cis



Mostly trans



or ?

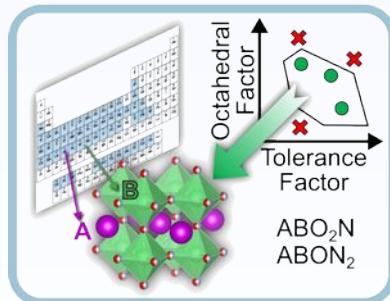
Which anion orderings? Trends?

**Goal: determine thermodynamic stability and anion ordering in  $\text{ABO}_2\text{N}$  and  $\text{ABON}_2$  perovskite oxynitrides**

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## (a) Cation Pair Selection

- Select elements from periodic table
- Enumerate all permutations of cations
- Filter based on geometric factors



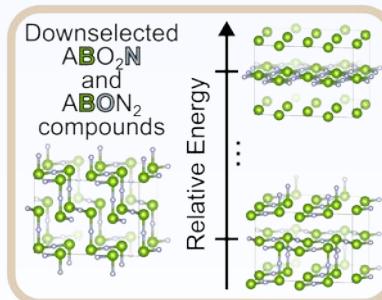
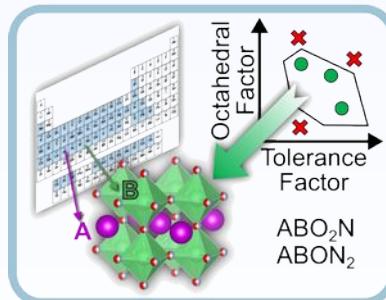
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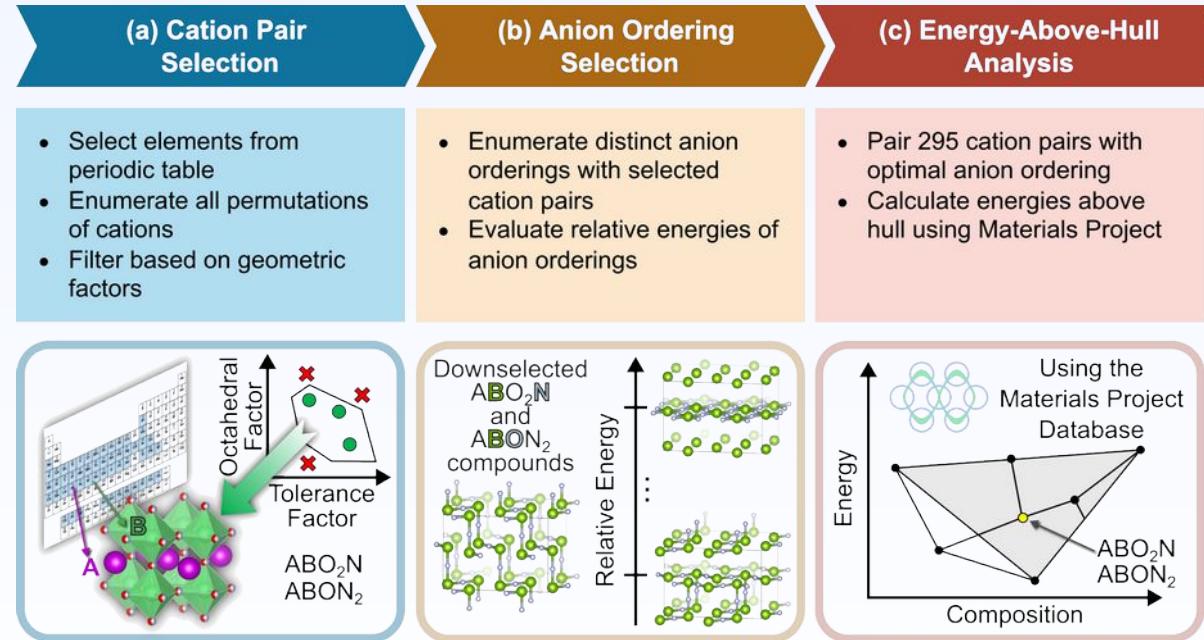
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## (b) Anion Ordering Selection

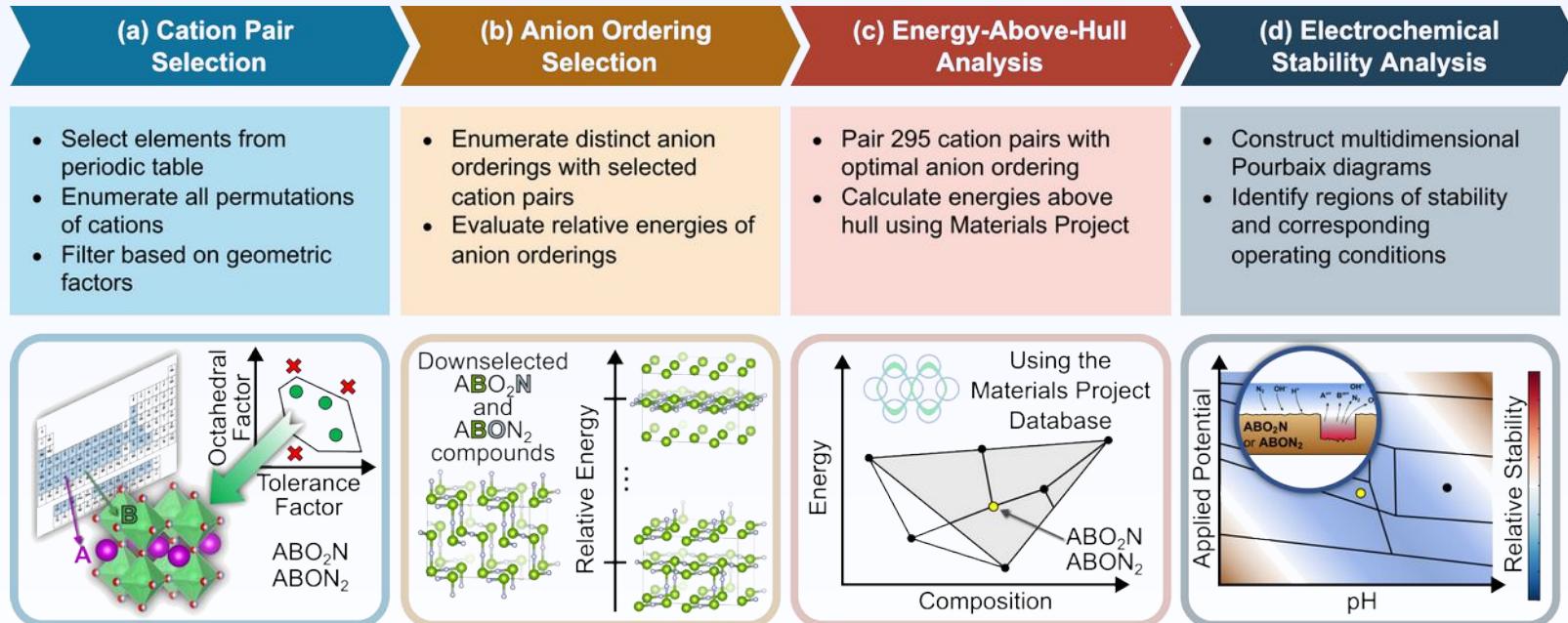
- Enumerate distinct anion orderings with selected cation pairs
- Evaluate relative energies of anion orderings



# Goal: determine thermodynamic stability and anion ordering in $\text{ABO}_2\text{N}$ and $\text{ABON}_2$ perovskite oxynitrides



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# Select cation pairs

- We build an experimental stability hull from known stable PONs.<sup>[1, 2]</sup>

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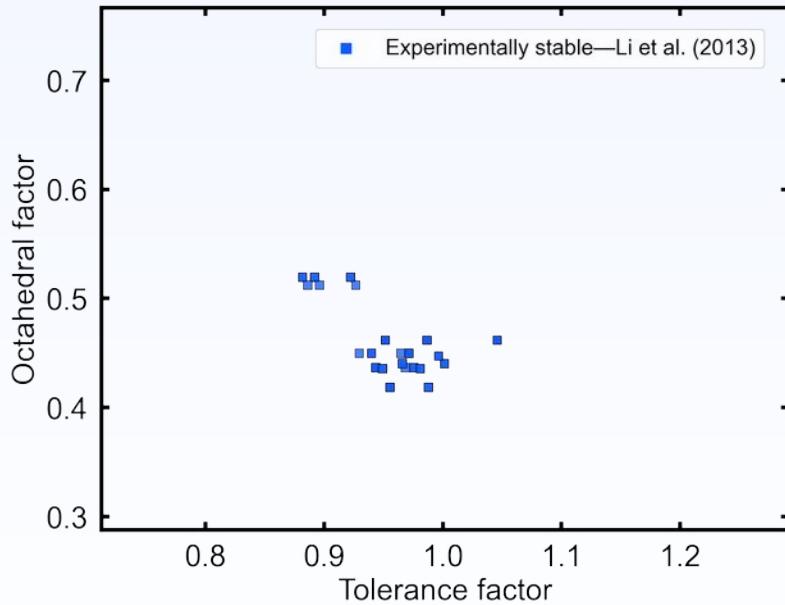
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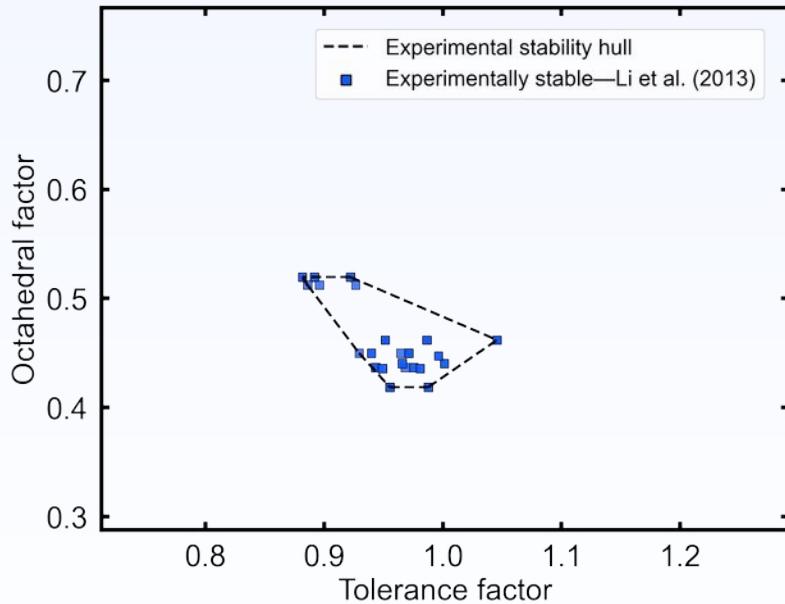
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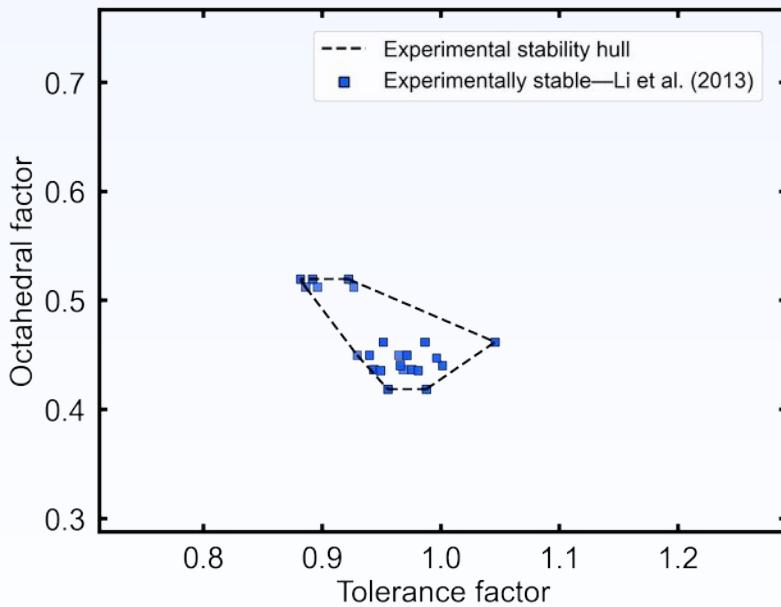
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<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>2</sup> He
<sup>3</sup> Li	<sup>4</sup> Be
<sup>11</sup> Na	<sup>12</sup> Mg
<sup>19</sup> K	<sup>20</sup> Ca
<sup>37</sup> Rb	<sup>38</sup> Sr
<sup>55</sup> Cs	<sup>56</sup> Ba
<sup>87</sup> Fr	<sup>88</sup> Ra
<sup>89</sup> Ac	<sup>104</sup> Rf
<sup>105</sup> Db	<sup>106</sup> Sg
<sup>107</sup> Bh	<sup>108</sup> Hs
<sup>109</sup> M	<sup>110</sup> Ds
<sup>111</sup> Rg	<sup>112</sup> Cn
<sup>113</sup> Nh	<sup>114</sup> Fl
<sup>116</sup> Lv	<sup>117</sup> Ts
<sup>118</sup> Og	<sup>71</sup> Lu
<sup>58</sup> Ce	<sup>59</sup> Pr
<sup>60</sup> Nd	<sup>61</sup> Pm
<sup>62</sup> Sm	<sup>63</sup> Eu
<sup>64</sup> Gd	<sup>65</sup> Tb
<sup>66</sup> Dy	<sup>67</sup> Ho
<sup>68</sup> Er	<sup>69</sup> Tm
<sup>70</sup> Yb	<sup>71</sup> Lu
<sup>90</sup> Th	<sup>91</sup> Pa
<sup>92</sup> U	<sup>93</sup> Np
<sup>94</sup> Pu	<sup>95</sup> Am
<sup>96</sup> Cm	<sup>97</sup> Bk
<sup>98</sup> Cf	<sup>99</sup> Es
<sup>100</sup> Fm	<sup>101</sup> Md
<sup>102</sup> No	<sup>103</sup> Lr

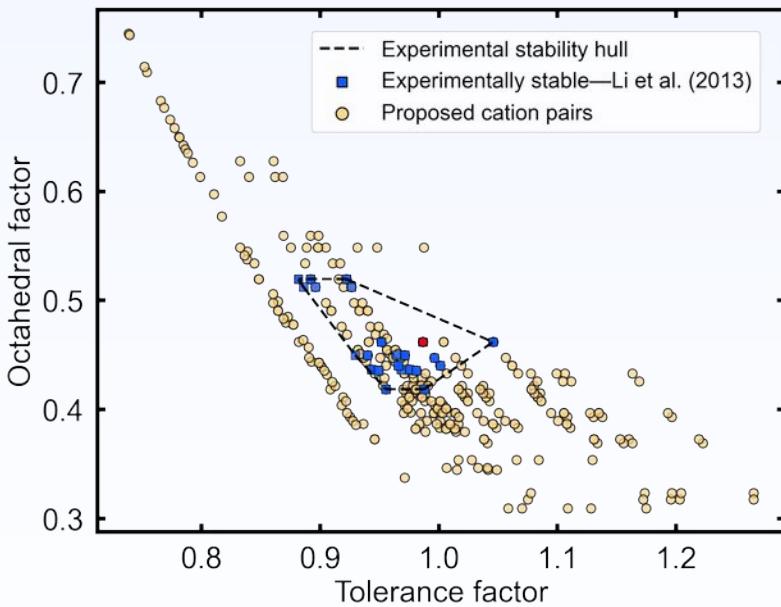
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1	H	2	He
3	Li	4	Be
11	Na	12	Mg
19	K	20	Ca
37	Rb	38	Sr
55	Cs	56	Ba
87	Fr	88	Ra
89	Ac	104	Rf
105	Db	106	Sg
107	Bh	108	Hs
109	Mt	110	Ds
111	Rg	112	Cn
113	Nh	114	Fl
115	Mc	116	Lv
117	Ts	118	Og
58	Ce	59	Pr
59	Nd	60	Pm
61	Sm	62	Eu
63	Gd	64	Tb
65	Dy	66	Ho
67	Er	68	Tm
69	Yb	70	Lu
71			
90	Th	91	Pa
92	U	93	Np
94	Pu	95	Am
96	Cm	97	Bk
98	Cf	99	Es
100	Fm	101	Md
102	No	103	Lr

316 enumerated compounds  
101 (32%) inside hull; 215 (68%) outside hull

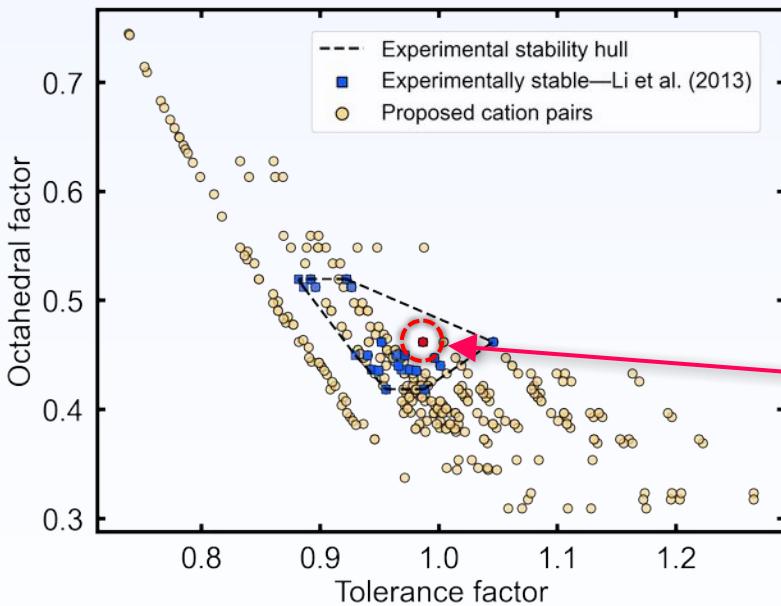
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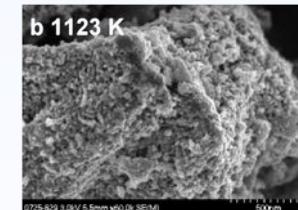
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3	Li	4	Be
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19	K	20	Ca
37	Rb	38	Sr
55	Cs	56	Ba
87	Fr	88	Ra
89	Ac	104	Rf
105	Db	106	Sg
107	Bh	108	Hs
109	Mt	110	Ds
111	Rg	112	Cn
113	Nh	114	Fl
115	Mc	116	Lv
117	Ts	118	Og
58	Ce	59	Pr
59	Pr	60	Nd
60	Nd	61	Pm
61	Pm	62	Sm
62	Sm	63	Eu
63	Eu	64	Gd
64	Gd	65	Tb
65	Tb	66	Dy
66	Dy	67	Ho
67	Ho	68	Er
68	Er	69	Tm
69	Tm	70	Yb
70	Yb	71	Lu
71	Lu	90	Th
91	Pa	92	U
92	U	93	Np
93	Np	94	Pu
94	Pu	95	Am
95	Am	96	Cm
96	Cm	97	Bk
97	Bk	98	Cf
98	Cf	99	Es
99	Es	100	Fm
100	Fm	101	Md
101	Md	102	No
102	No	103	Lr



$\text{SrNbO}_2\text{N}$  [3]

316 enumerated compounds  
101 (32%) inside hull; 215 (68%) outside hull

1. Li, W., Ionescu, E., Riedel, R. & Gurlo, A. *J. Mater. Chem. A* **1**, 12239 (2013).

2. Wang, H.-C., Schmidt, J., Botti, S. & L. Marques, M. *A. J. Mater. Chem. A* **9**, 8501–8513 (2021).

3. Higashi, M., et al. *Chem. Mater.* **21**, 1543–1549 (2009).

# We aim to identify preferred anion orderings

- For  $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times 2$  supercell, there are 32 total symmetrically distinct anion orderings.<sup>[1]</sup>

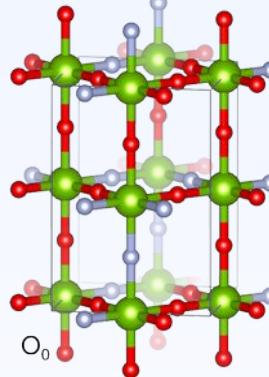
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Low energy



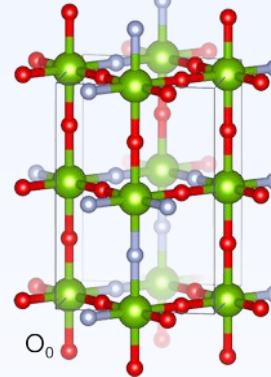
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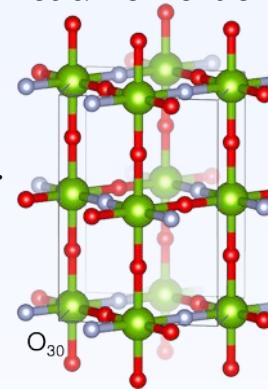
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Low energy



...30 more structures...



High  
energy

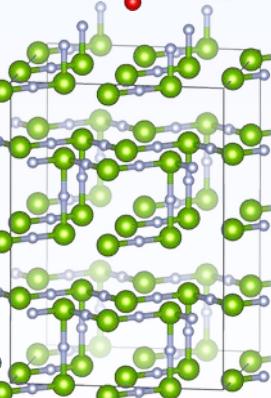
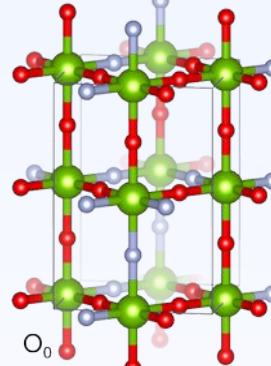
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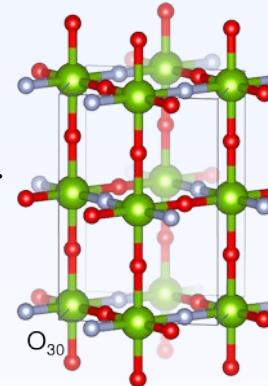
Topology



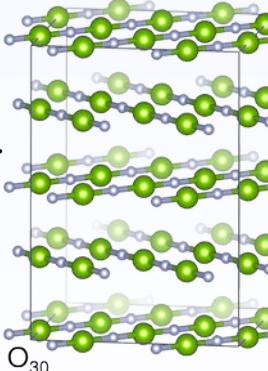
M = minority composition anion

Low energy

...30 more structures...



...30 more structures...



High energy

High energy

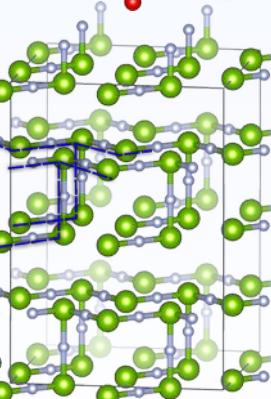
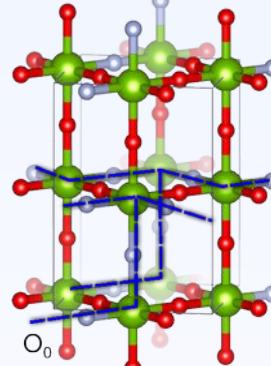
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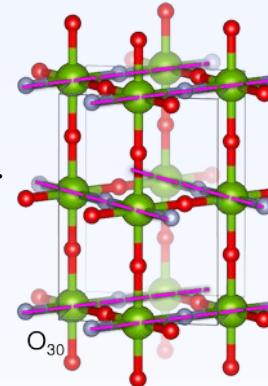
Topology



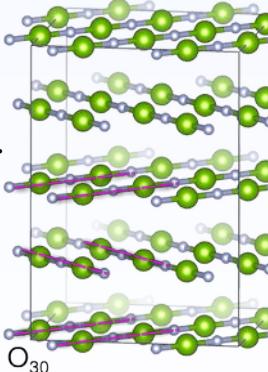
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Low energy

...30 more structures...



...30 more structures...



High energy

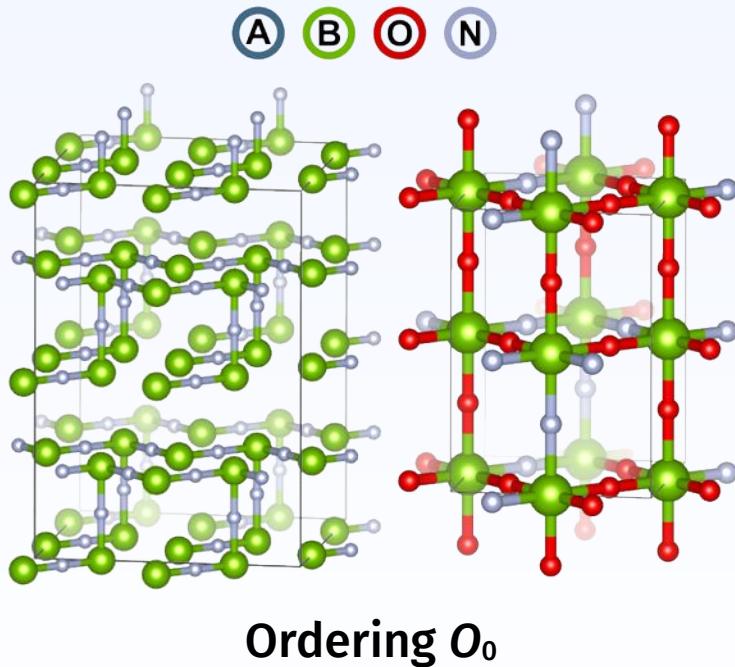
High energy

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**One anion ordering is consistently stable across 16 cation pairs**

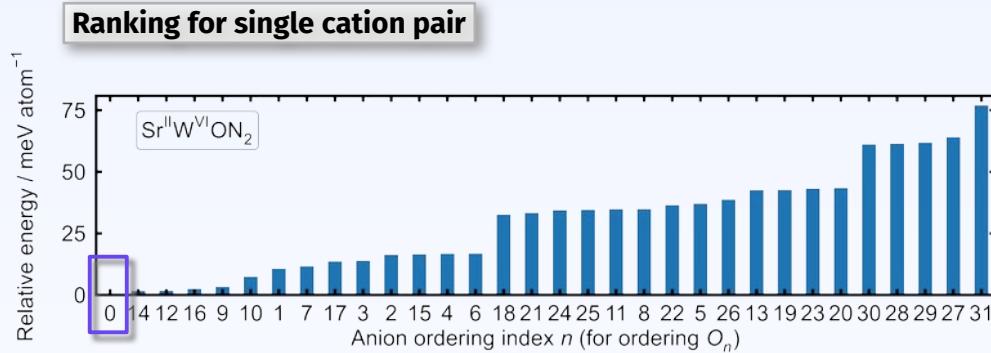
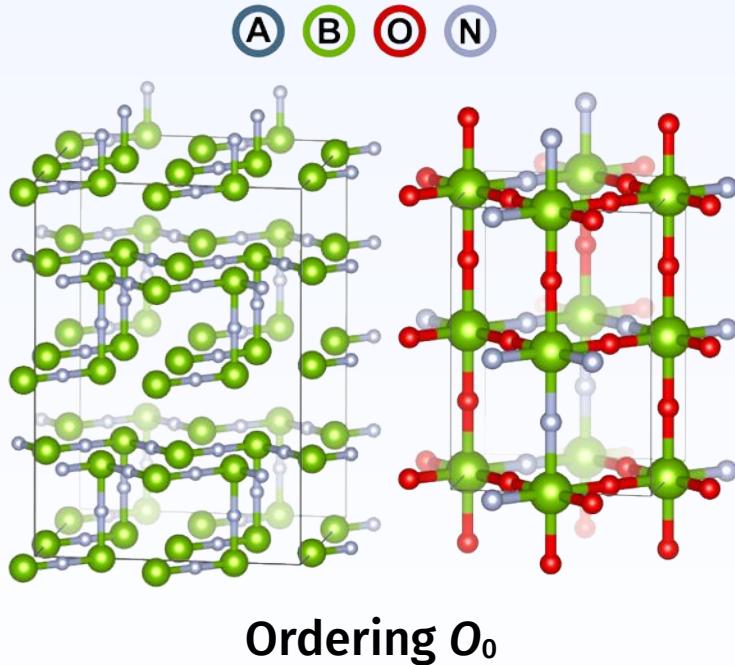
# One anion ordering is consistently stable across 16 cation pairs

The most stable anion ordering contains  
cis bonding across B atoms.



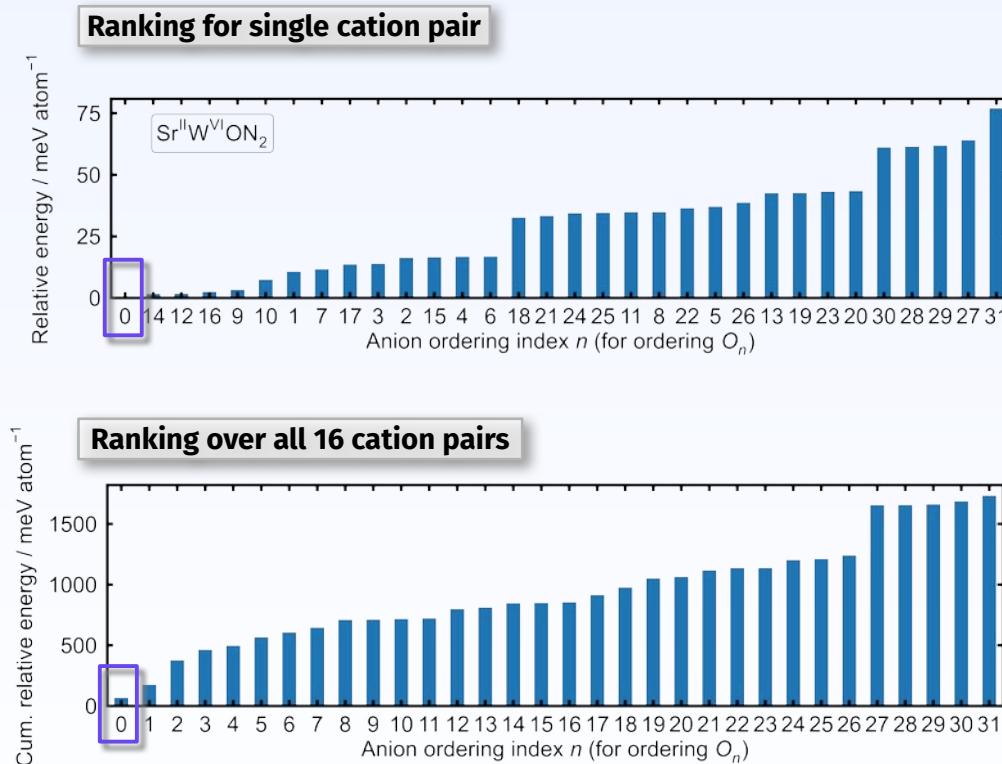
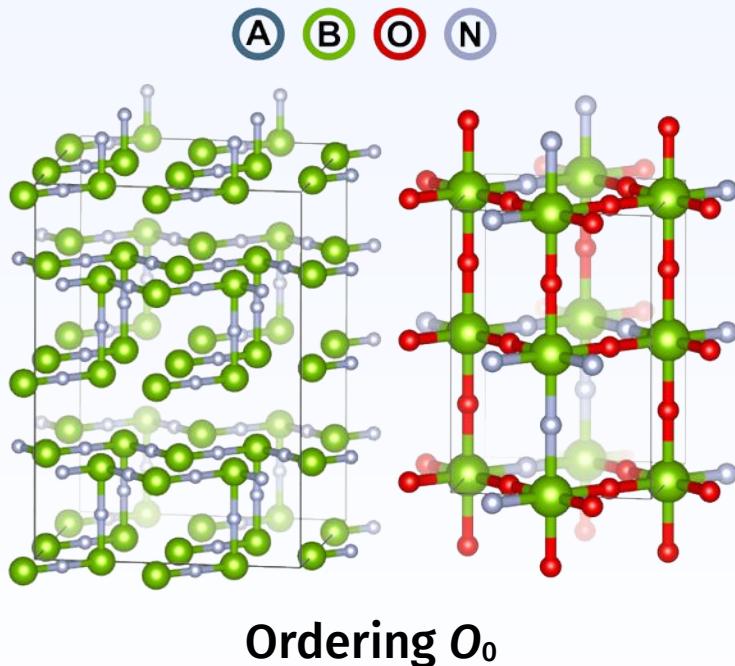
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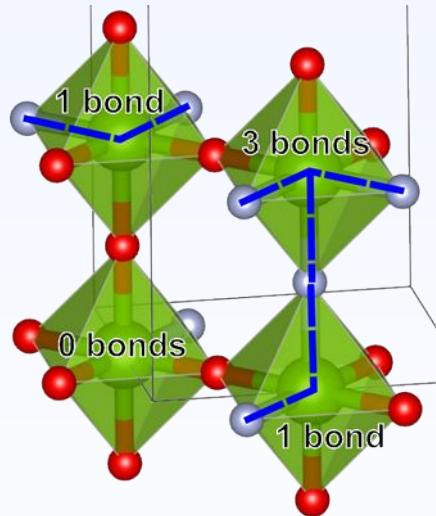
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Low-energy orderings have a high degree of *cis* bonding

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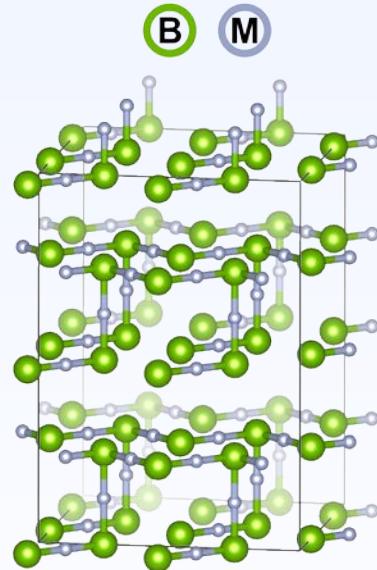
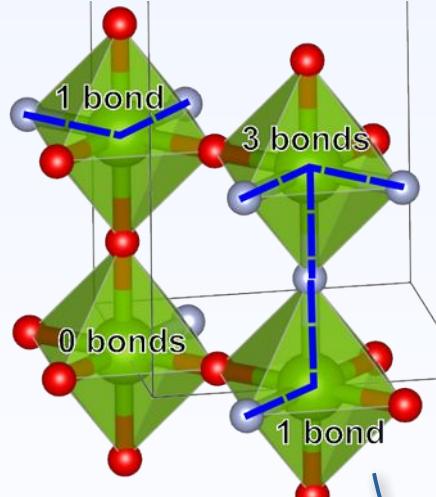
Count the M—B—M bonds



$O_0$  unit cell  
All *cis* bonds

# Low-energy orderings have a high degree of *cis* bonding

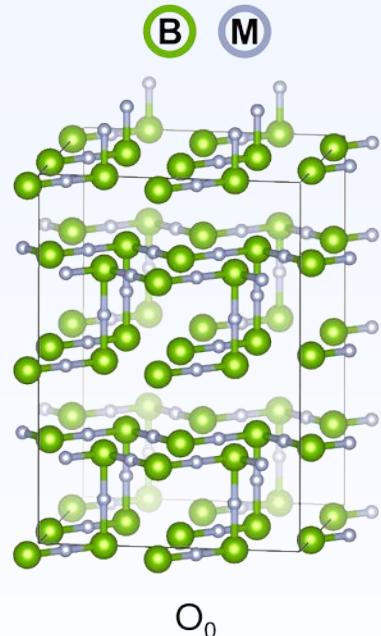
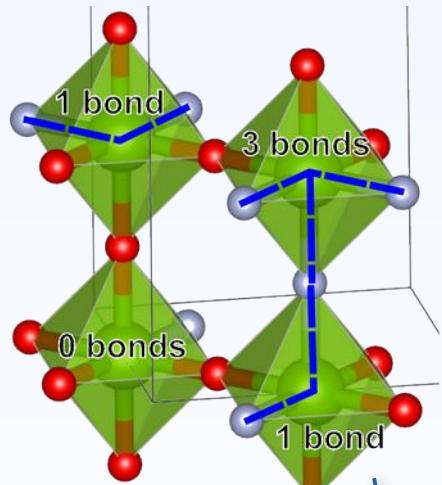
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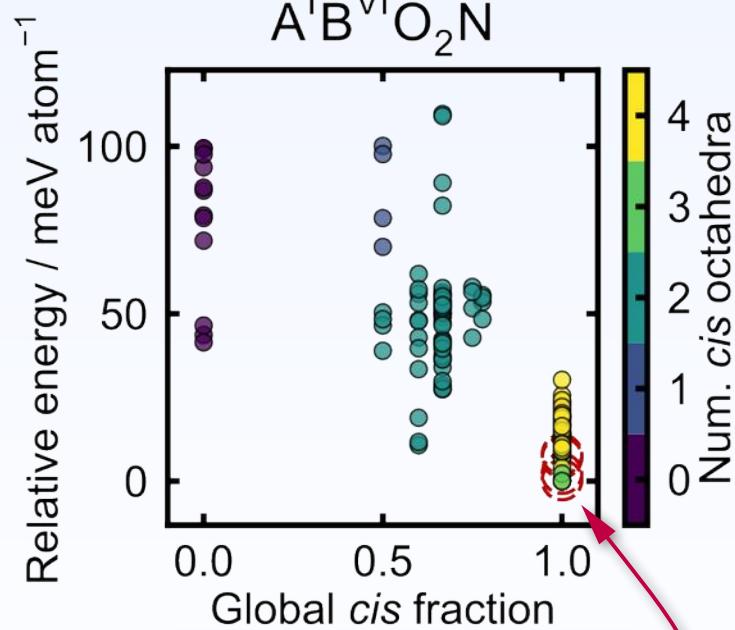
100% global *cis* bonding  
Cis counts: 1, 0, 3, 1  
3/4 octahedra with *cis* bonds

# Low-energy orderings have a high degree of *cis* bonding

Count the M—B—M bonds



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Cis counts: 1, 0, 3, 1  
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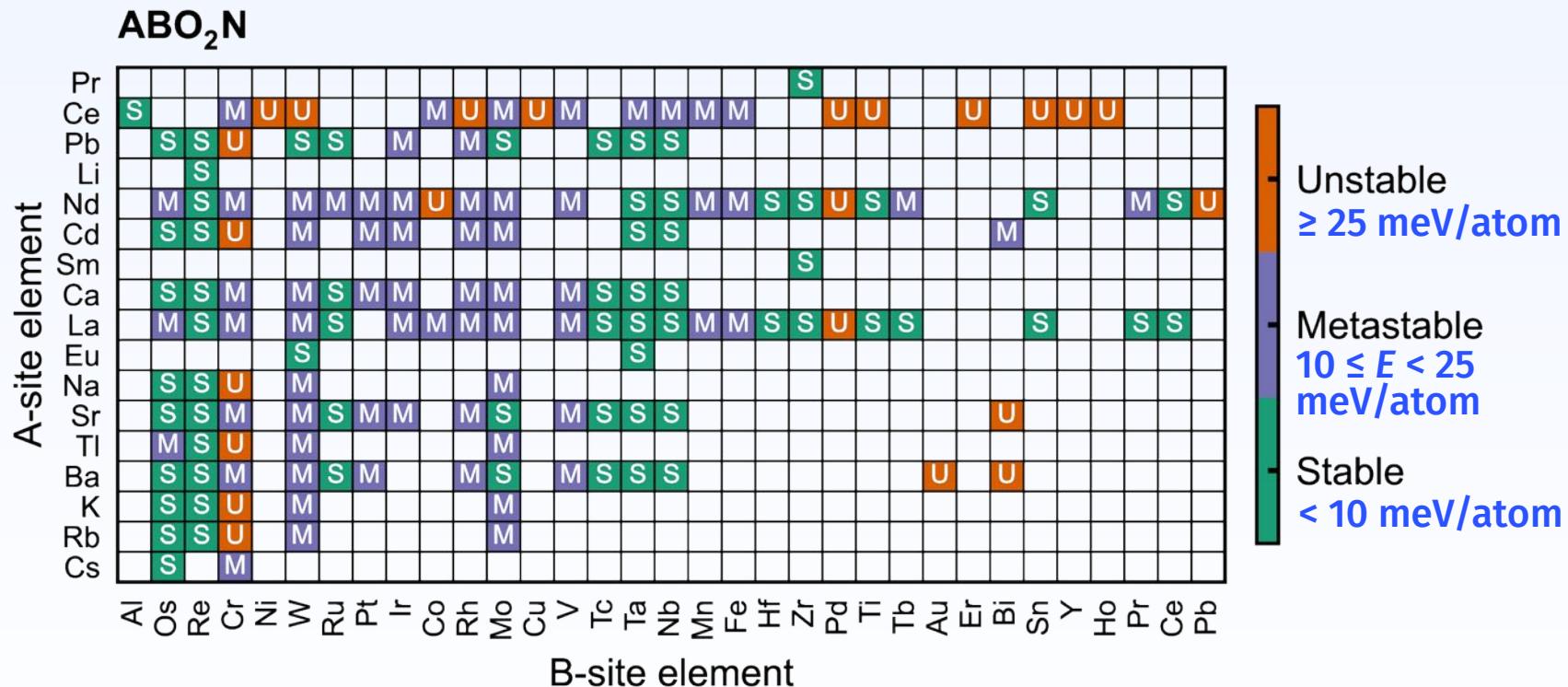


O<sub>0</sub> always has 100% global *cis* fraction

# We identify 66 stable $\text{ABO}_2\text{N}$ PON materials

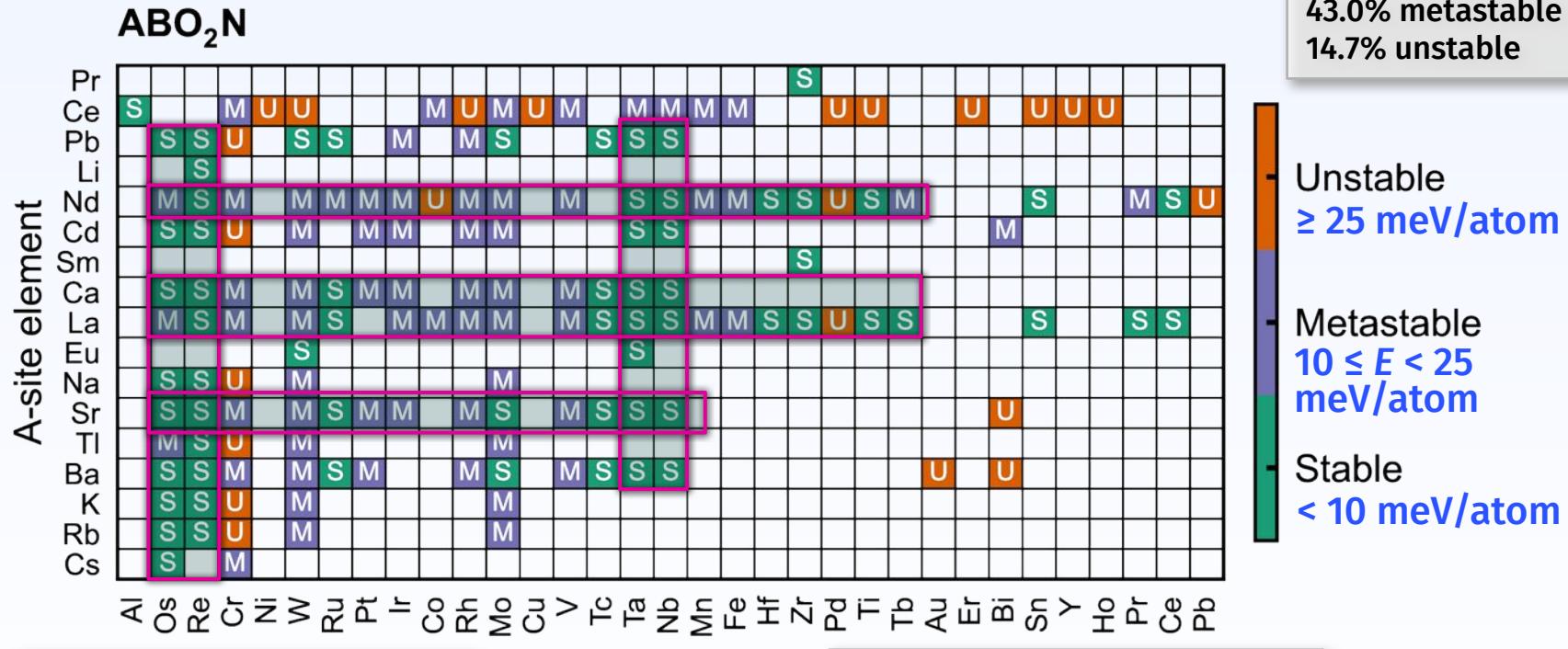
1. Wang, H.-C., Schmidt, J., Botti, S. & L. Marques, M. A. A high-throughput study of oxynitride, oxyfluoride and nitrofluoride perovskites. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A* **9**, 8501–8513 (2021).

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42.3% stable  
43.0% metastable  
14.7% unstable

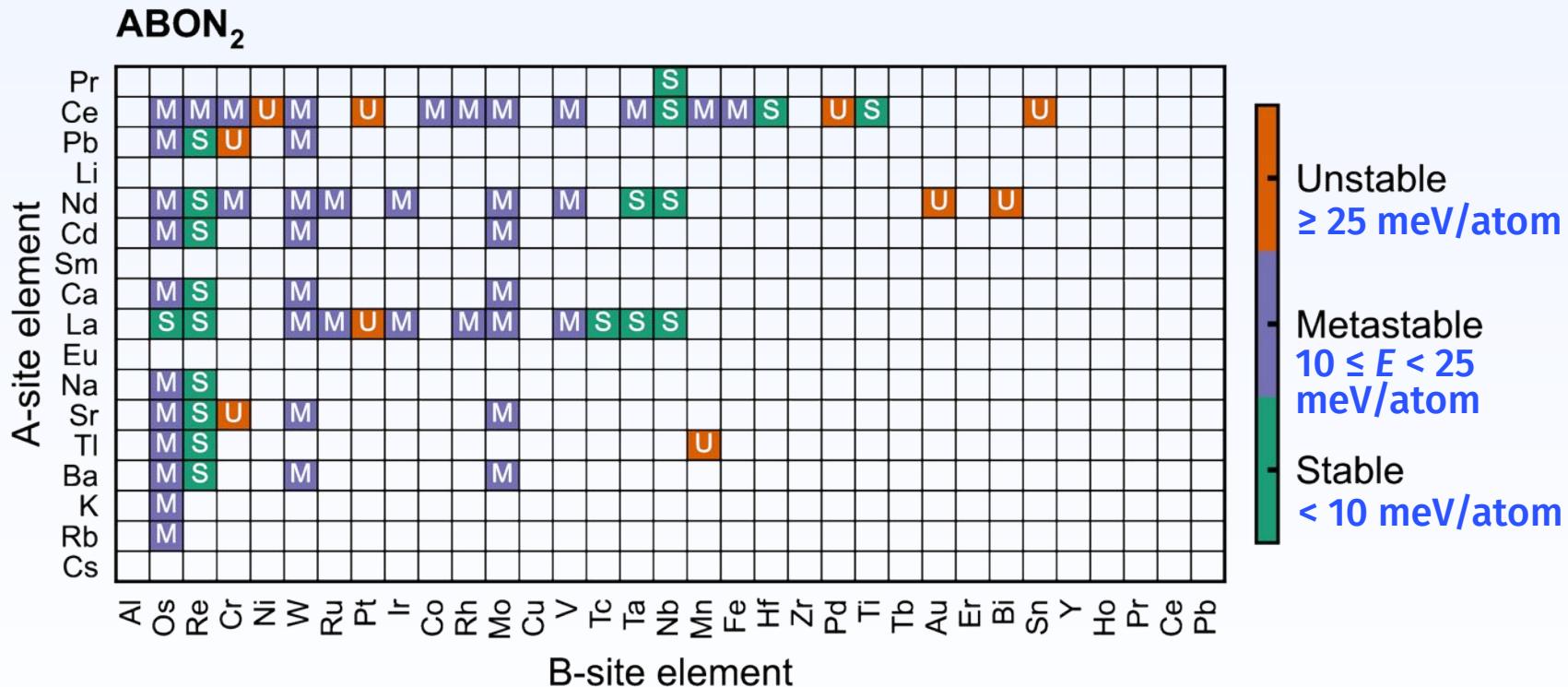
Unstable  
 $\geq 25 \text{ meV/atom}$

Metastable  
 $10 \leq E < 25 \text{ meV/atom}$

Stable  
 $< 10 \text{ meV/atom}$

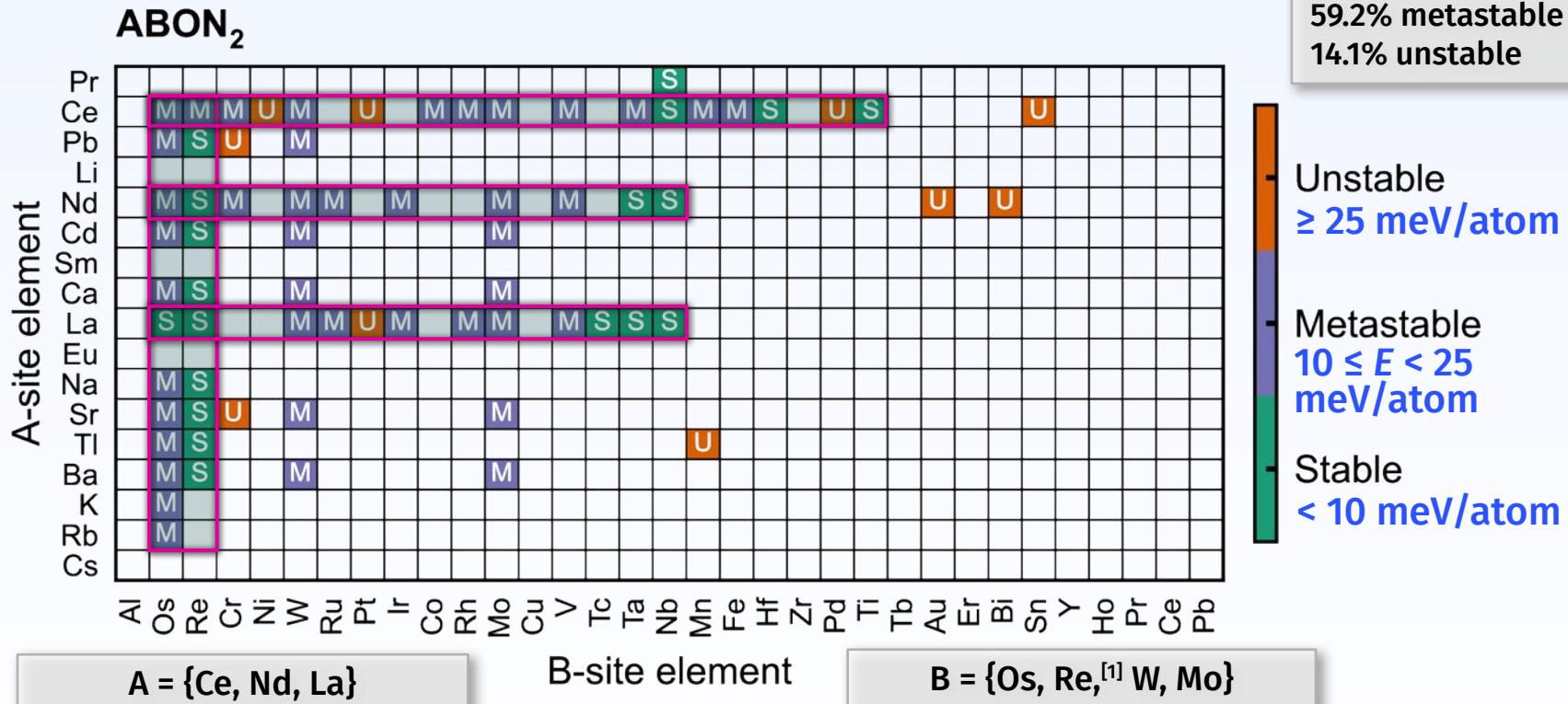
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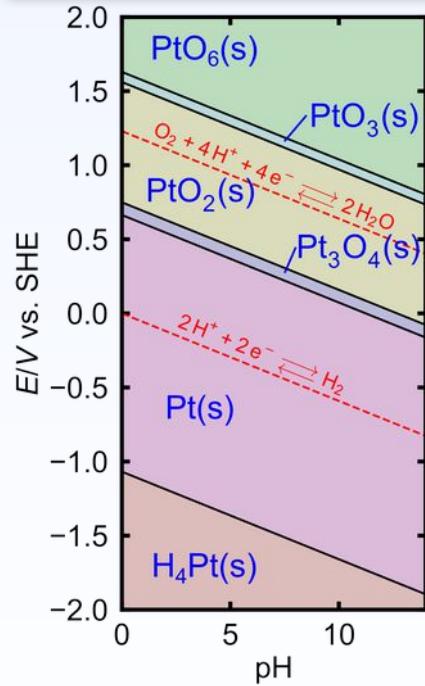


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We generate a Pourbaix diagram for LaTaO<sub>2</sub>N

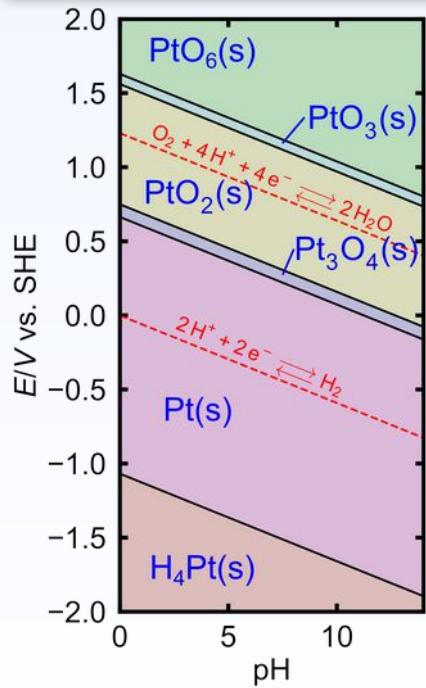
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Pourbaix diagram, Pt-O-H system

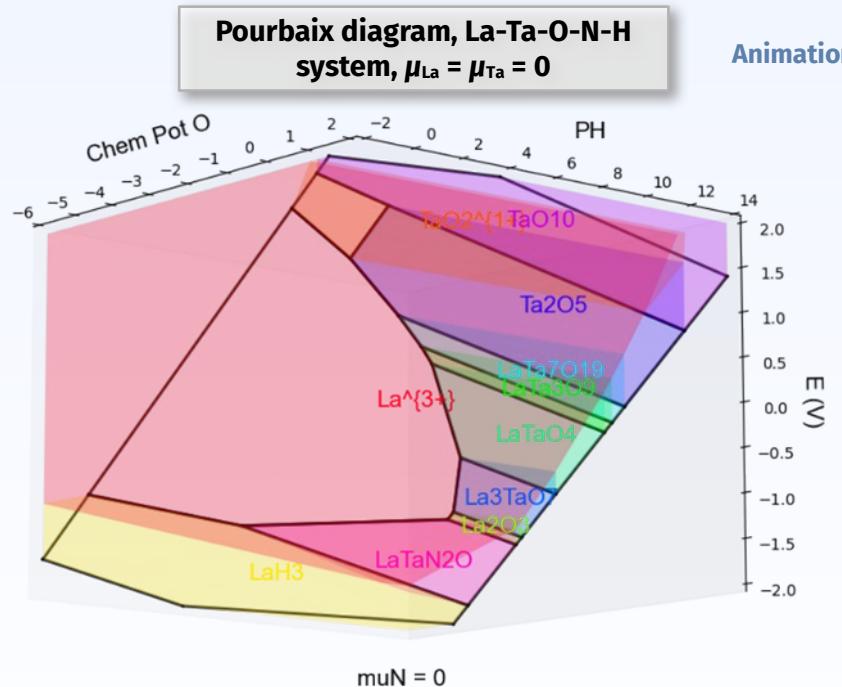


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Pourbaix diagram, Pt-O-H system



Pourbaix diagram, La-Ta-O-N-H system,  $\mu_{\text{La}} = \mu_{\text{Ta}} = 0$



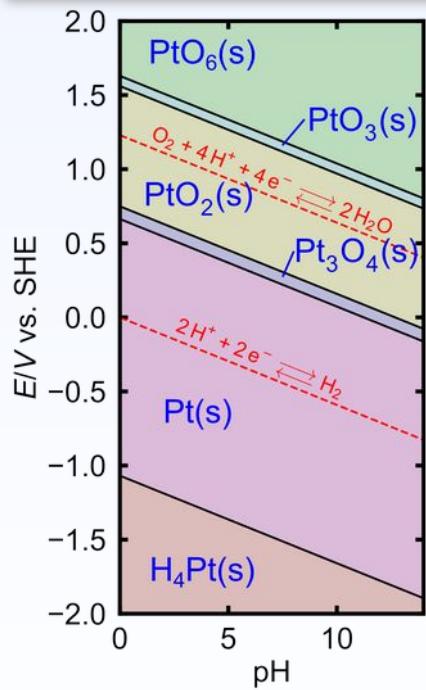
Animation



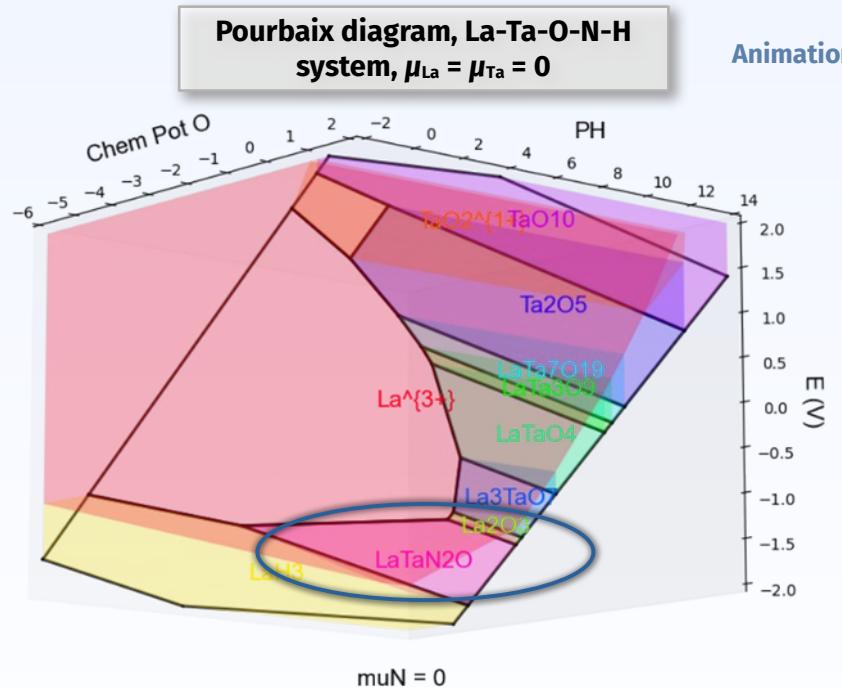
Jiadong Chen  
Sun Research Group  
Materials Science  
University of Michigan

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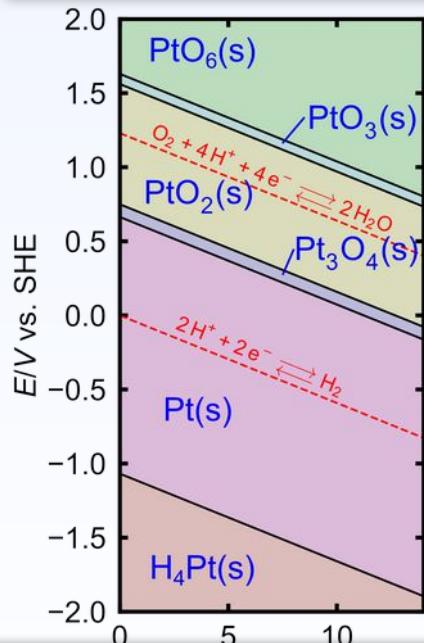
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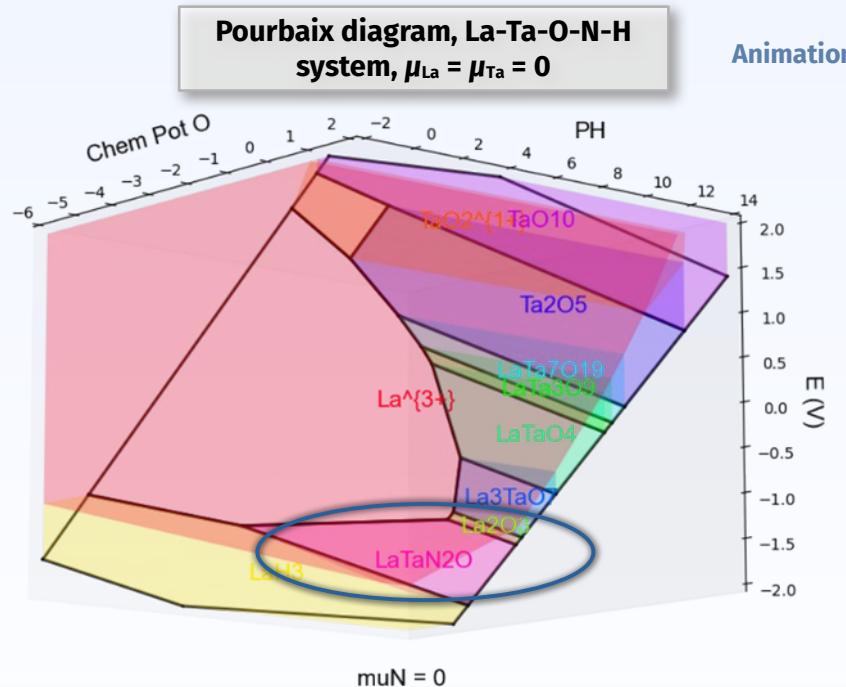
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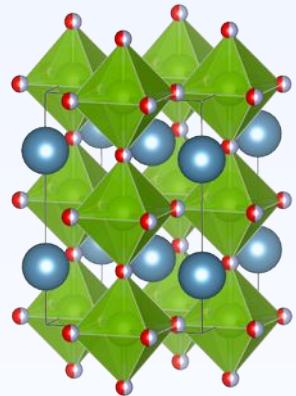
Animation



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Sun Research Group  
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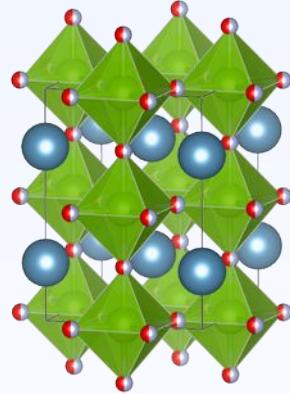
LaTaO<sub>2</sub>N appears to be synthesizable with relative low NH<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> pressures and flowrates.

Found 85 stable PONs and that *cis* ordering is preferred in PON structures

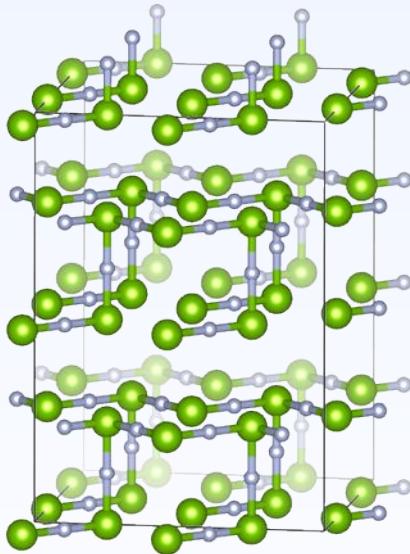


PON compound

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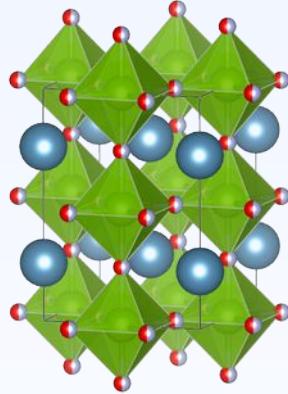


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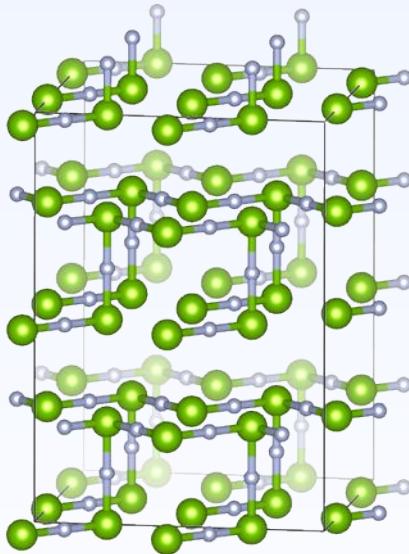


Anion ordering with  
*cis* M—B—M bonds

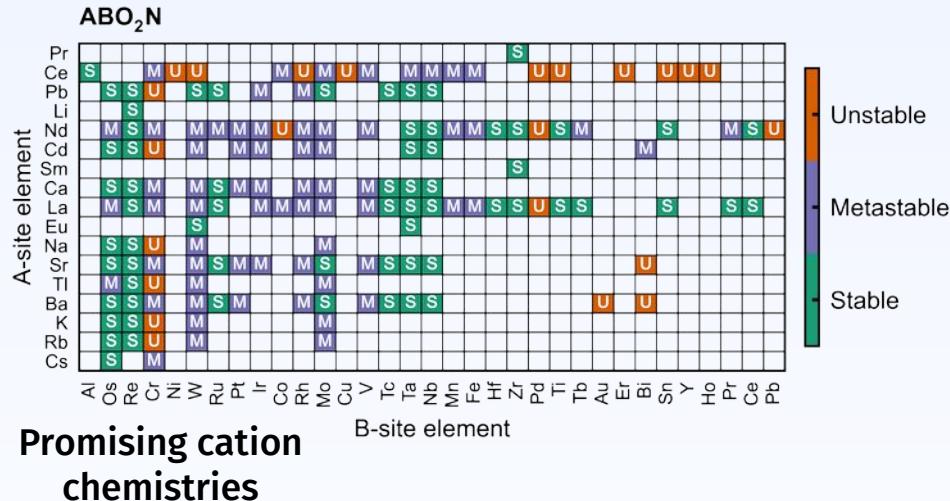
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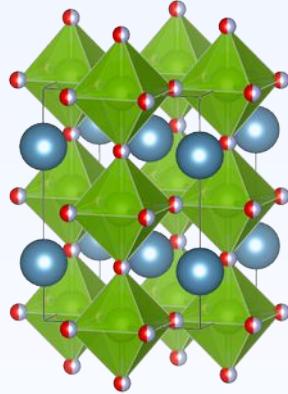
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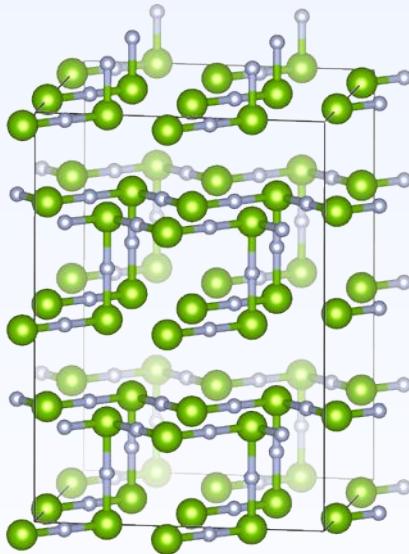
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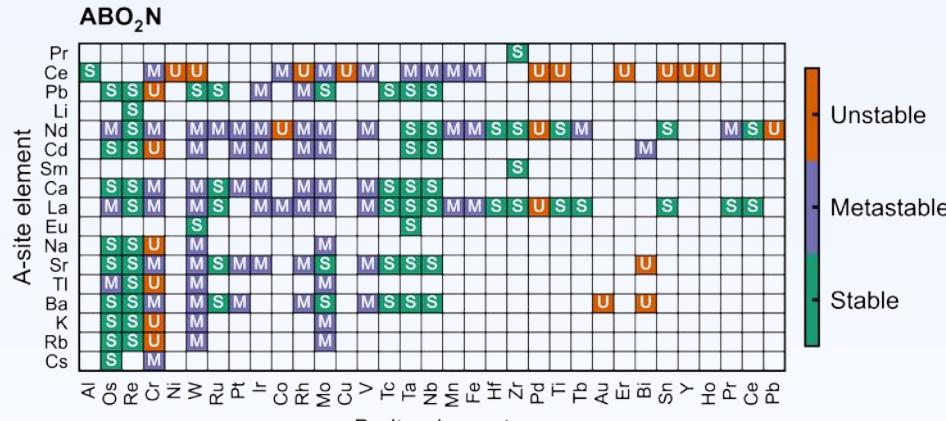
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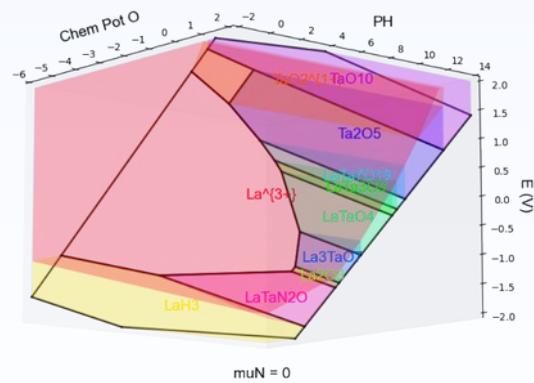


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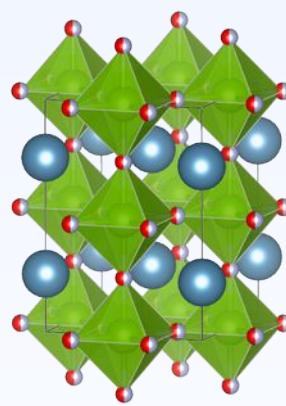


Promising cation  
chemistries

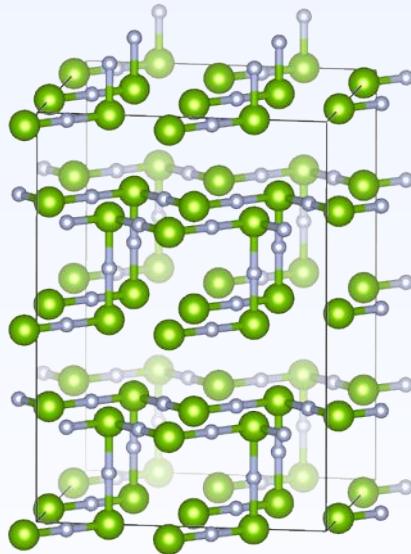
Developing  
electrochemical  
stability screening



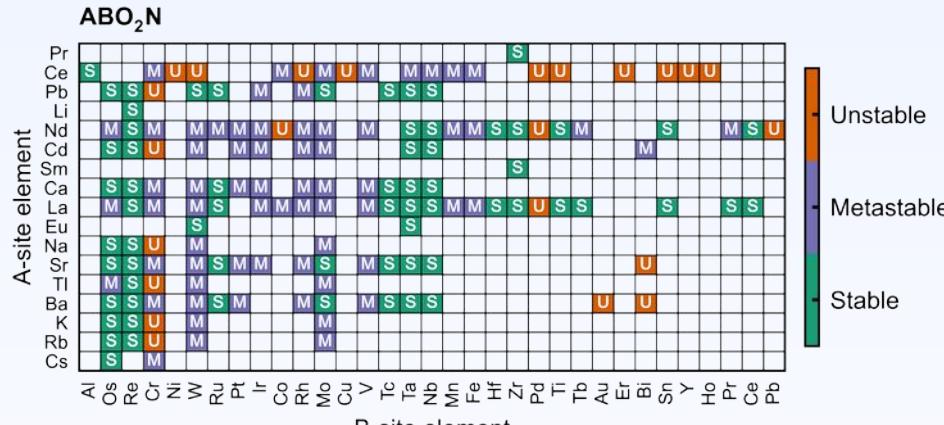
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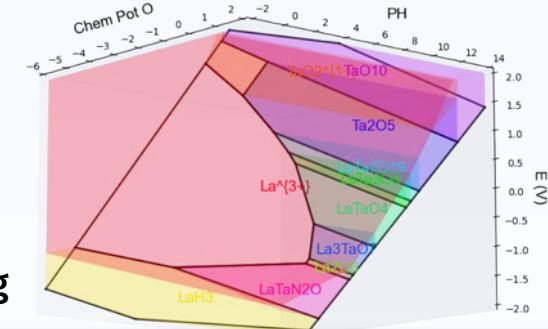


Anion ordering with  
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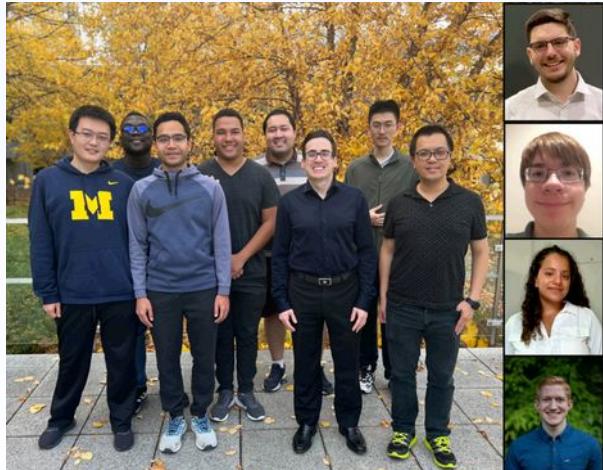


Next steps: synthesis!! Collaborating with LANL experimentalists to make stable candidates.

# Acknowledgments



**Bryan Goldsmith**  
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University of Michigan



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Materials Physics and Applications  
Los Alamos National Laboratory



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**Amitava Banerjee**  
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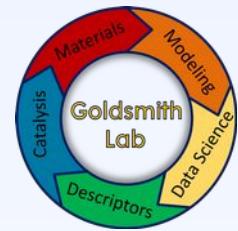
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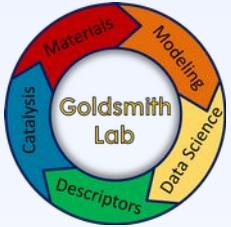
**Los Alamos**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

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COMPUTATIONAL DISCOVERY & ENGINEERING  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

**M** | MICHIGAN ENGINEERING  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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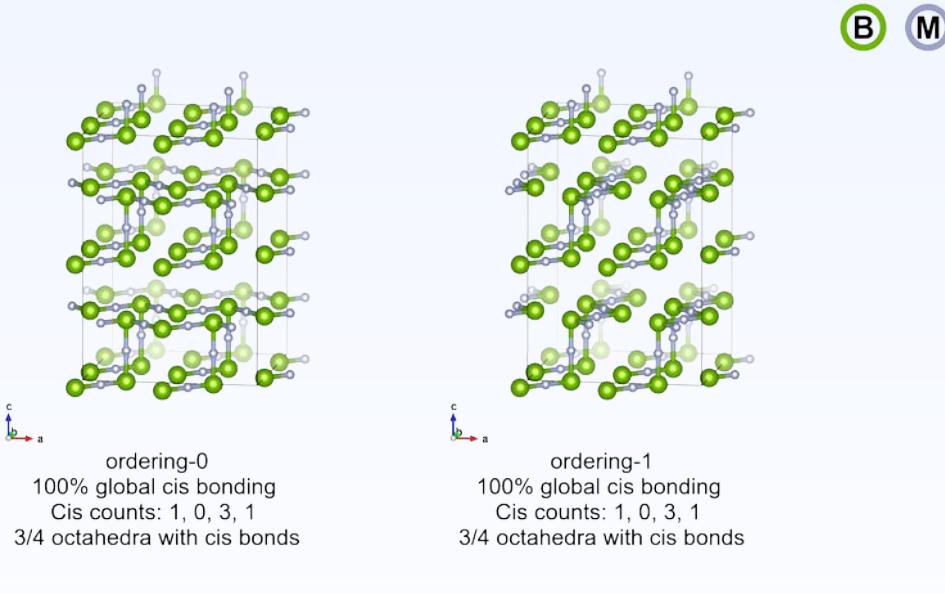
Questions?



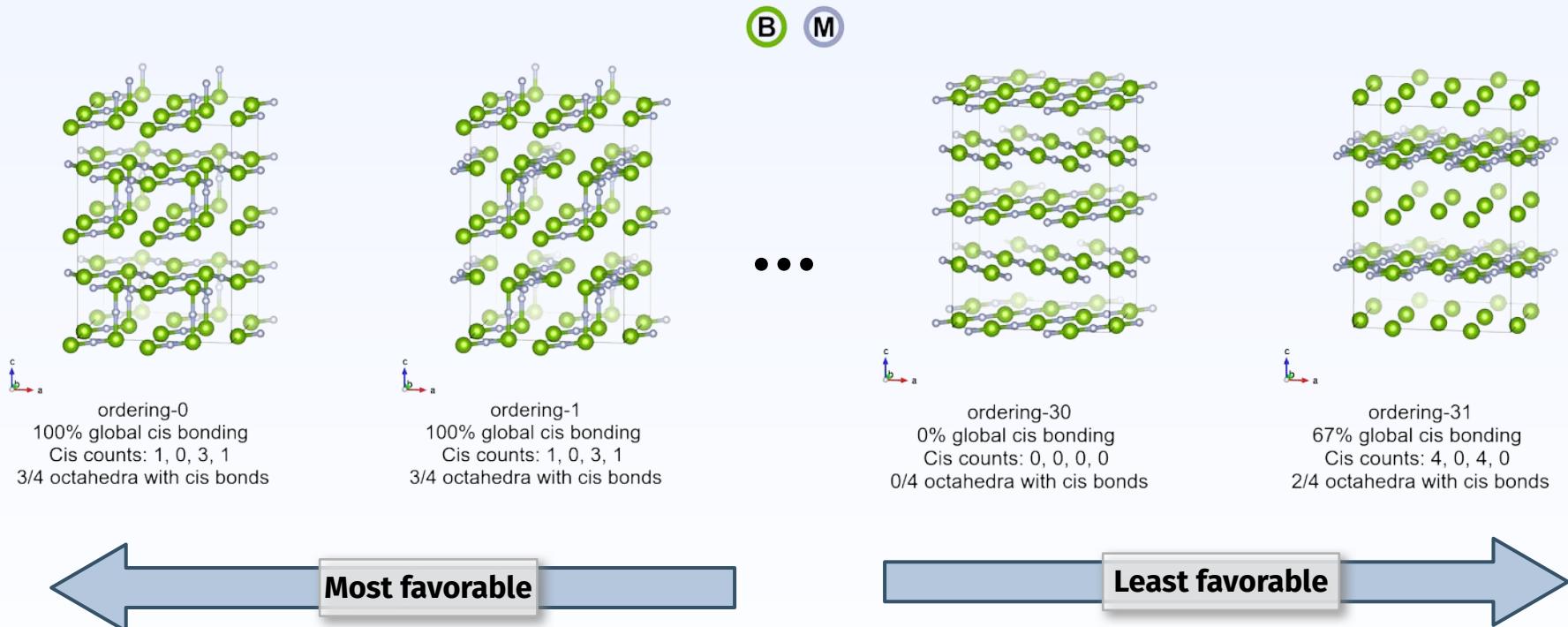
# Backup Slides

Low-energy orderings have a high degree of *cis* bonding

# Low-energy orderings have a high degree of *cis* bonding



# Low-energy orderings have a high degree of *cis* bonding



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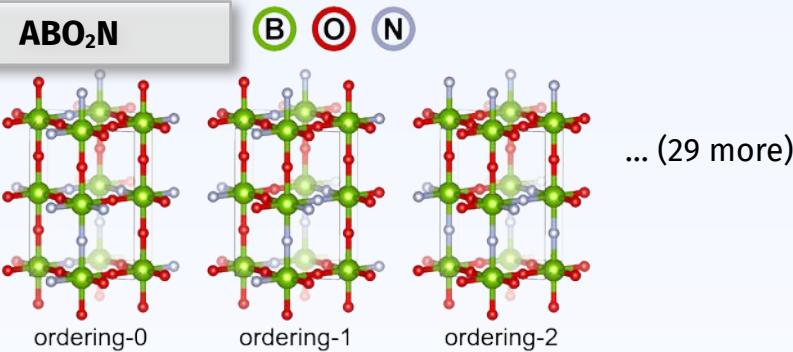
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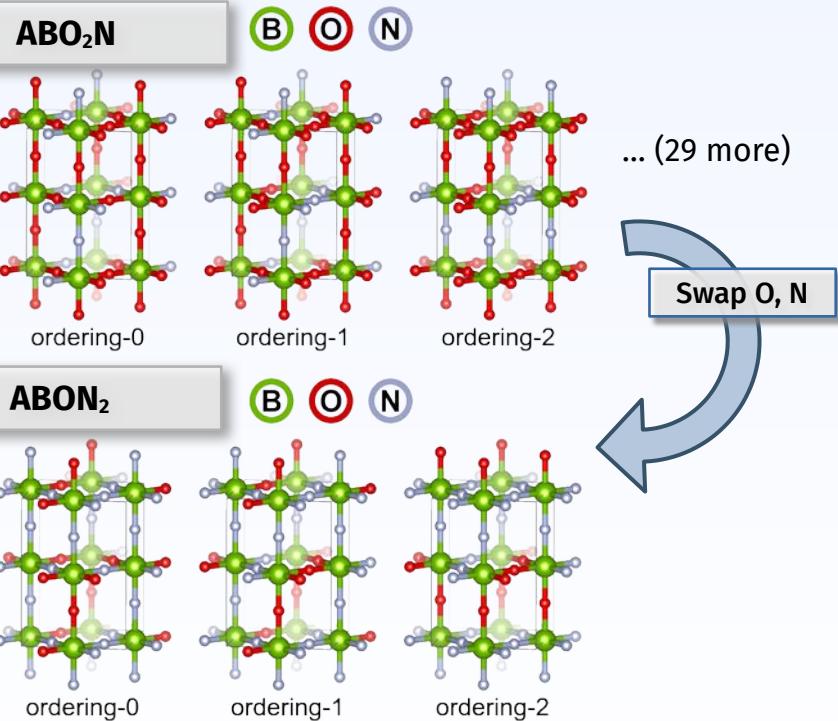
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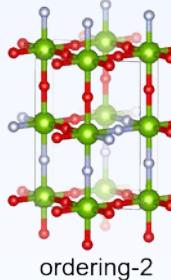
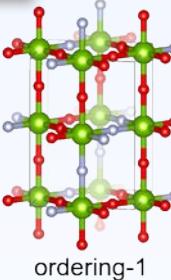
1. Hart, G. L. W., Nelson, L. J. & Forcade, R. W. Generating derivative structures at a fixed concentration. *Computational Materials Science* **59**, 101–107 (2012).

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**ABO<sub>2</sub>N**

(B) (O) (N)

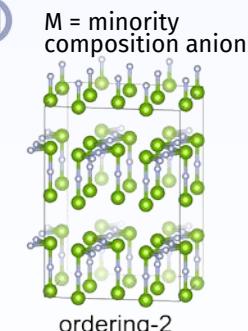
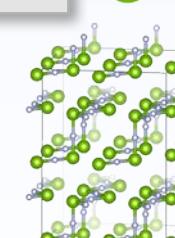
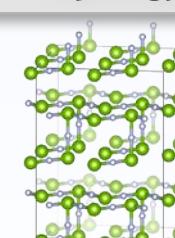


... (29 more)

Swap O, N

**Topology**

(B) (M)



M = minority composition anion

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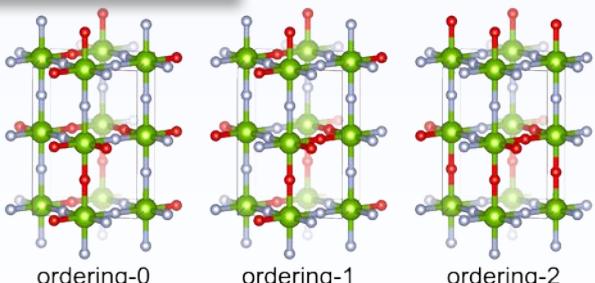
**ABO<sub>2</sub>**

(B) (O) (N)



**ABON<sub>2</sub>**

(B) (O) (N)



... (29 more)

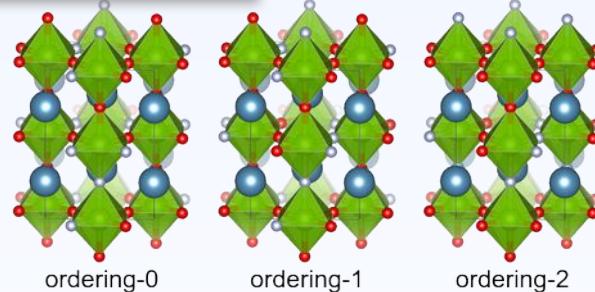
Swap O, N

Add cations

Look at M-B-M  
bonds only

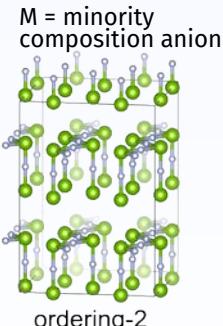
**With Cations**

(A) (B) (O) (N)



**Topology**

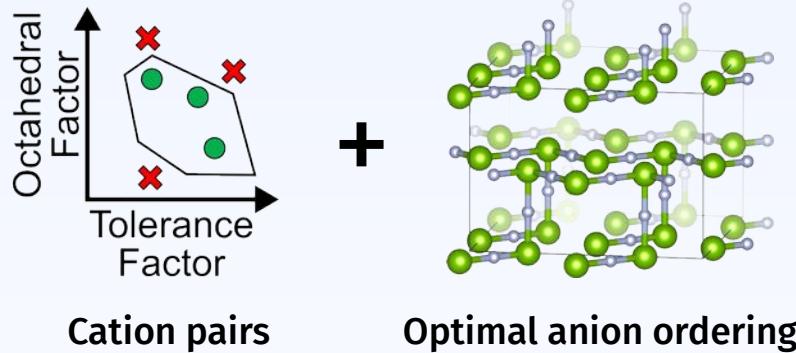
(B) (M)



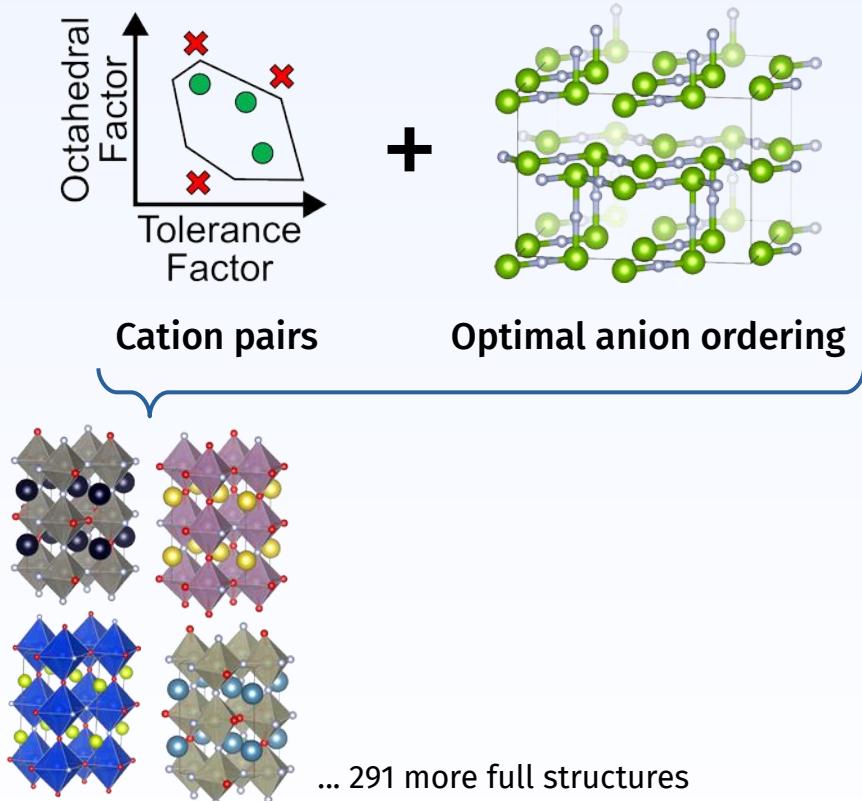
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We screen 295 PON compounds and group by stability above convex hull

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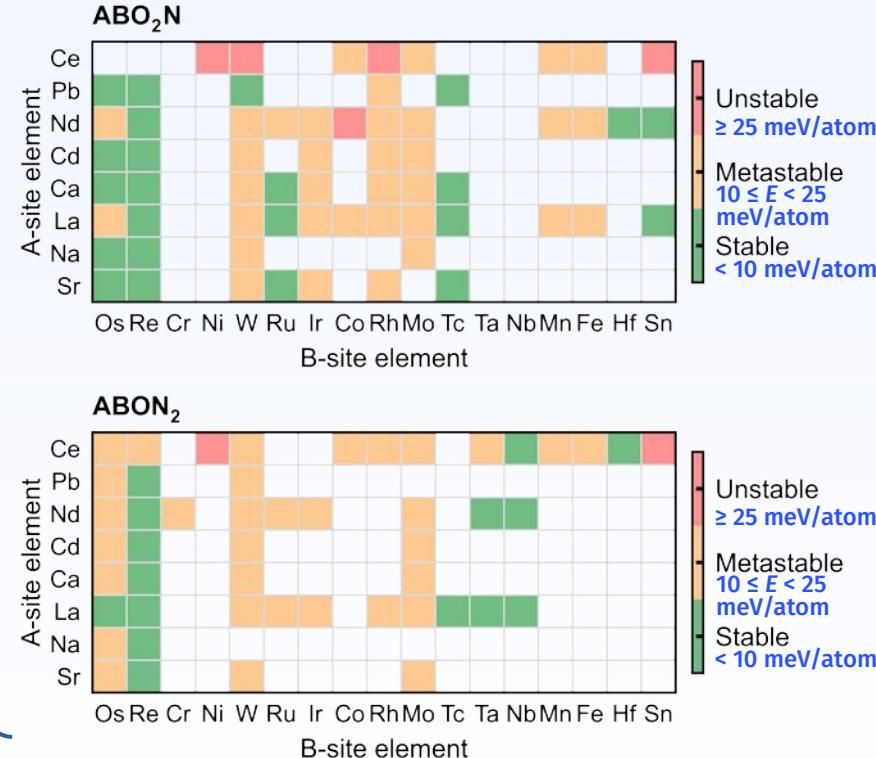
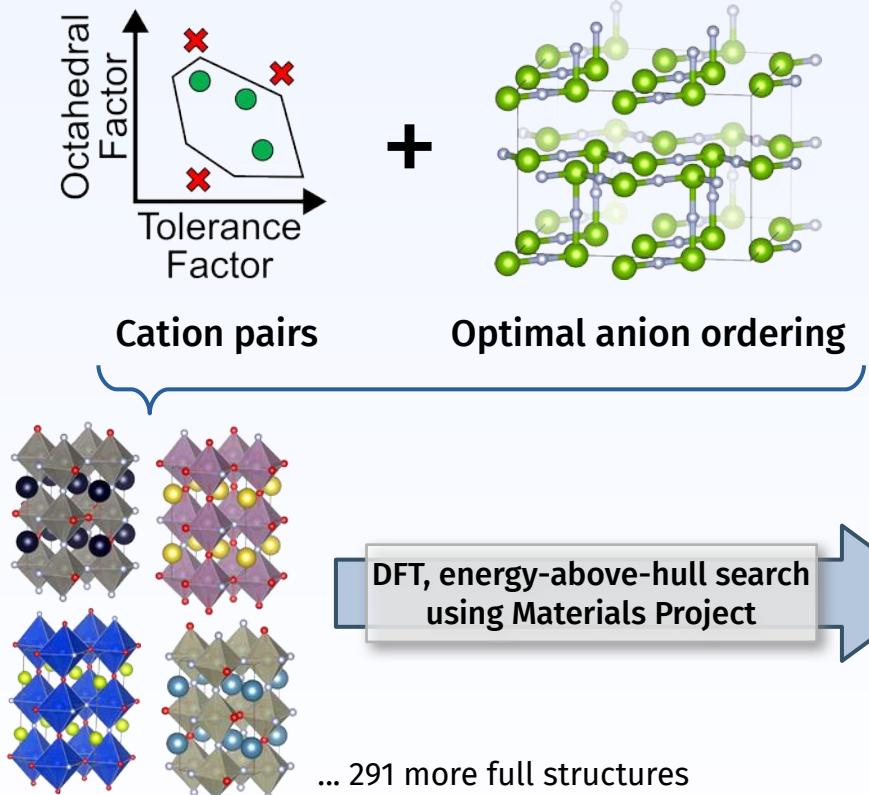


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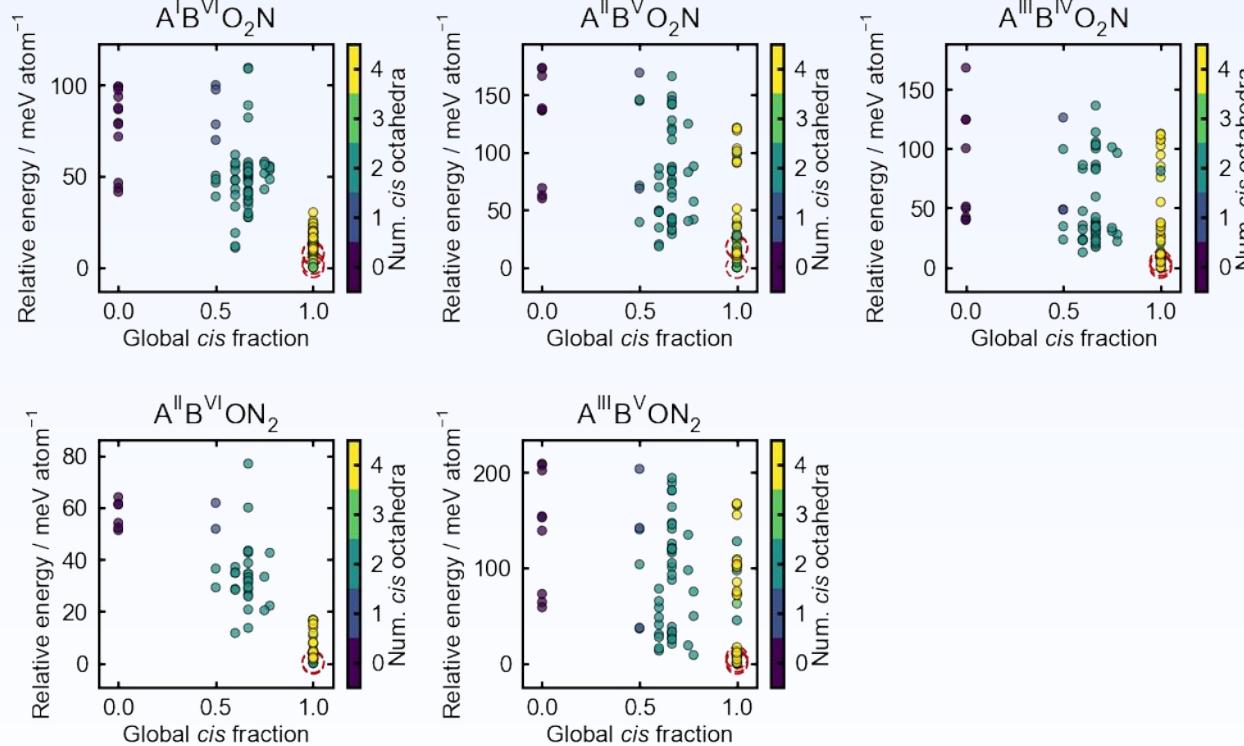
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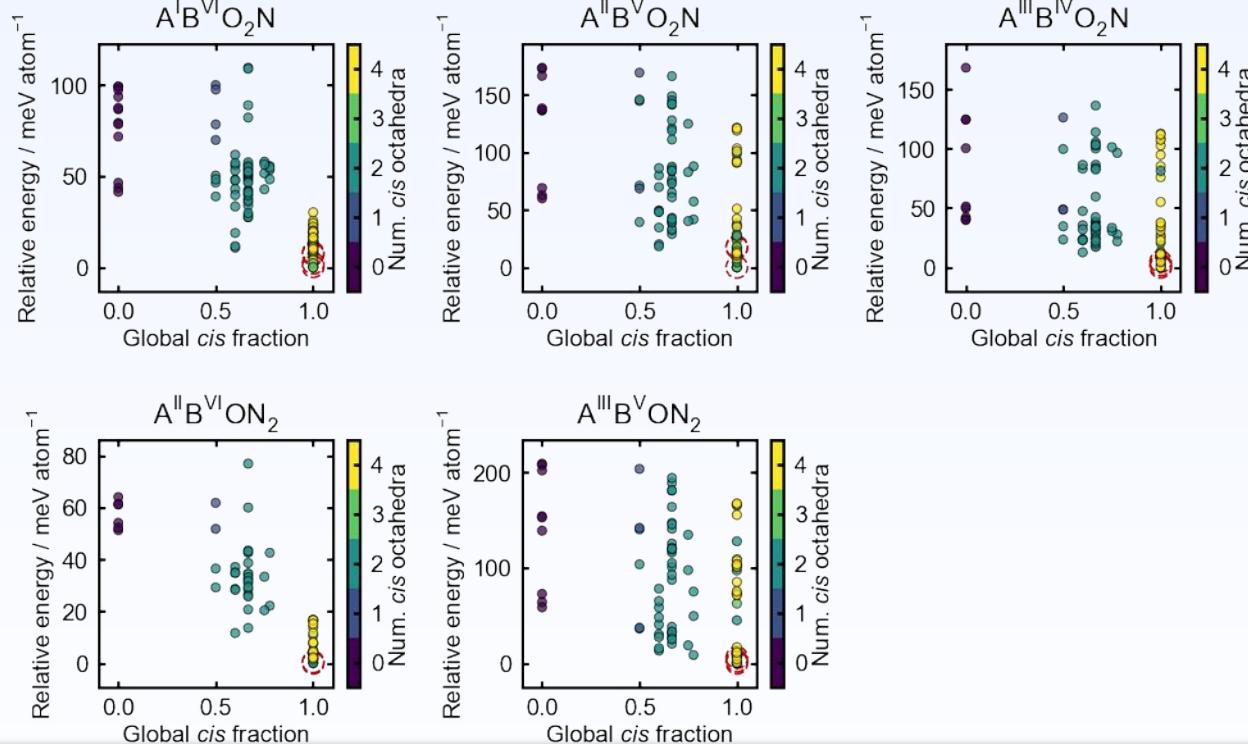


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# A global *cis* fraction of 1 leads to the most stable anion ordering, for all cation pairs



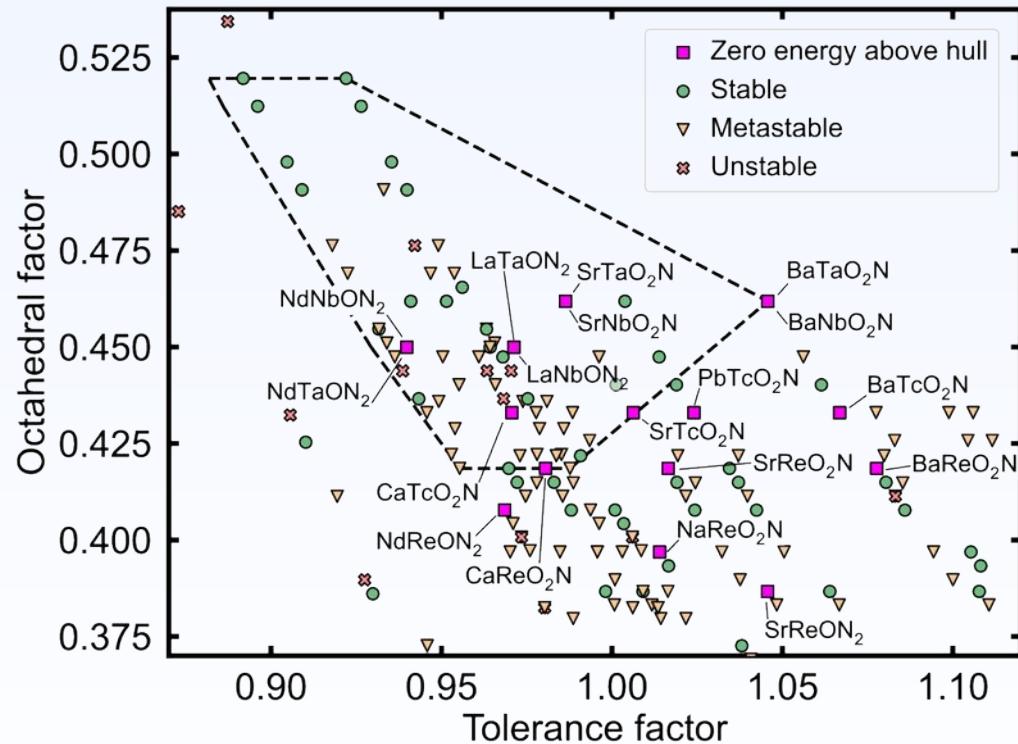
# A global *cis* fraction of 1 leads to the most stable anion ordering, for all cation pairs



Correlations not strong across all cation pairs, but high fraction of global *cis* ordering is important.

# DFT-predicted hull identifies new possible stable PON compounds for exploration

- B = Re compounds
- A = La, Ca, Pb compounds
- Many stable compounds are outside southeast border of experimental stability hull.

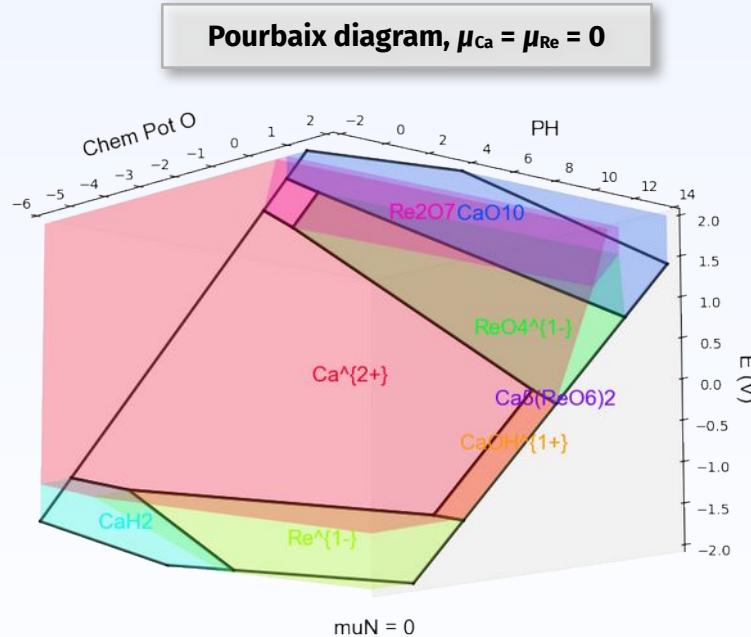


# We generate a Pourbaix diagram for CaReO<sub>2</sub>N



**Jiadong Chen**  
Sun Research Group  
Materials Science  
University of Michigan

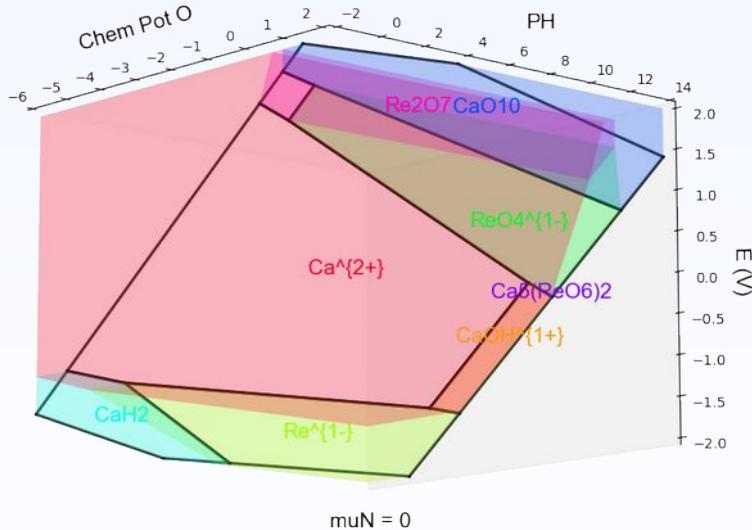
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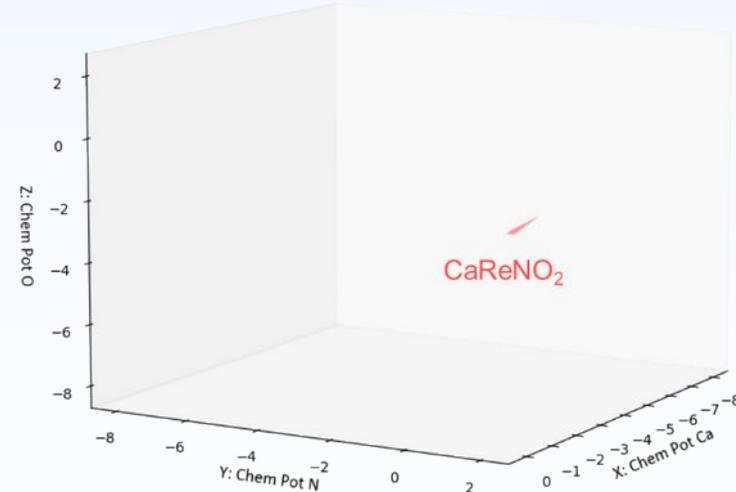
**Jiadong Chen**  
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Materials Science  
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# We generate a Pourbaix diagram for CaReO<sub>2</sub>N

Pourbaix diagram,  $\mu_{\text{Ca}} = \mu_{\text{Re}} = 0$



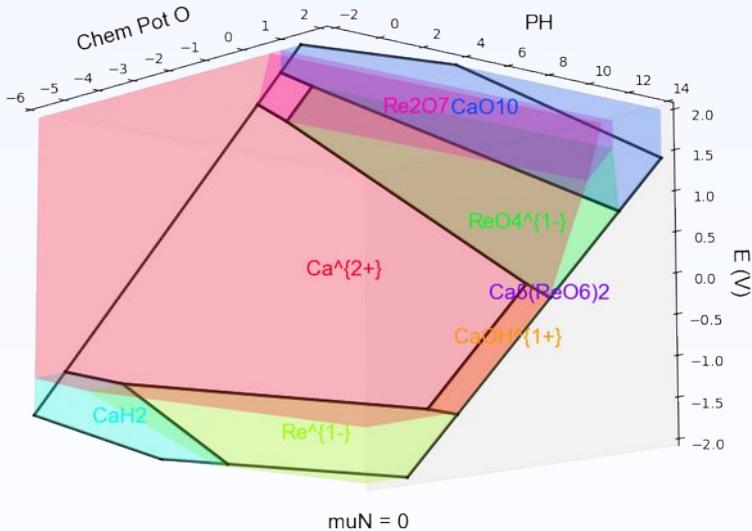
Stability region for solid PON



Jiadong Chen  
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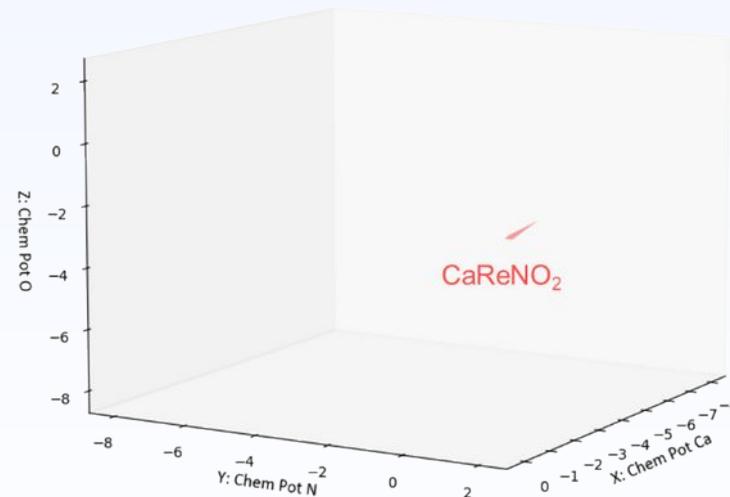
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Animation

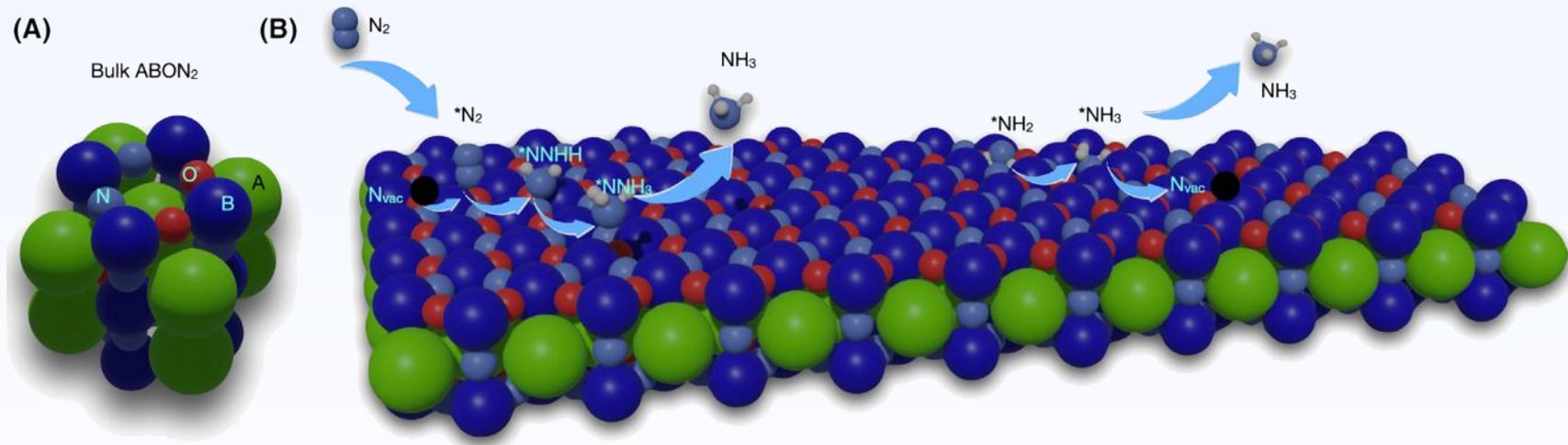
Stability region for solid PON



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Synthesis could require very high partial pressures of NH<sub>3</sub> or N<sub>2</sub> precursor.

# MvK mechanism for perovskite oxynitrides



Trends in Chemistry

Figure 1. Overview of the electrocatalytic nitrogen reduction reaction (ENRR) on an ABON<sub>2</sub> perovskite oxynitride. (A) Bulk unit cell of an ABON<sub>2</sub> perovskite oxynitride. (B) Illustration of an associative distal Mars-van-Krevelen mechanism, with N vacancies (N<sub>vac</sub>, ●) facilitating associative adsorption and stepwise hydrogenation of N<sub>2</sub> to NH<sub>3</sub>. Atom key: light blue = N, red = O, green = A, dark blue = B, gray = H.

Young, S. D., Banerjee, A., Pilania, G. & Goldsmith, B. R. Perovskite oxynitrides as tunable materials for electrocatalytic nitrogen reduction to ammonia. *Trends in Chemistry* **3**, 694–696 (2021).