


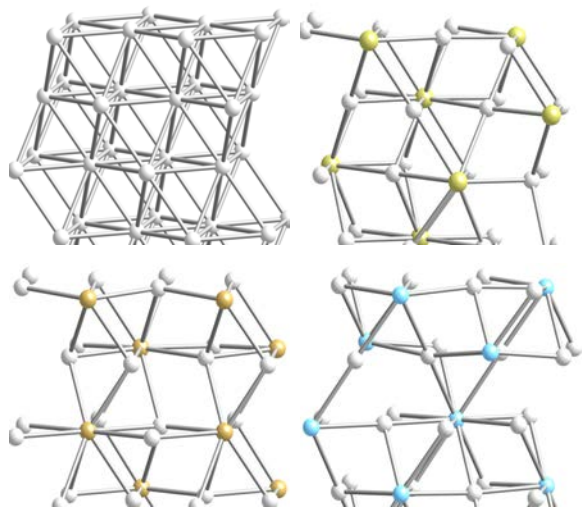
# 混合価数スズ酸化物の結晶構造予測と 光機能材料としての可能性

梅澤直人

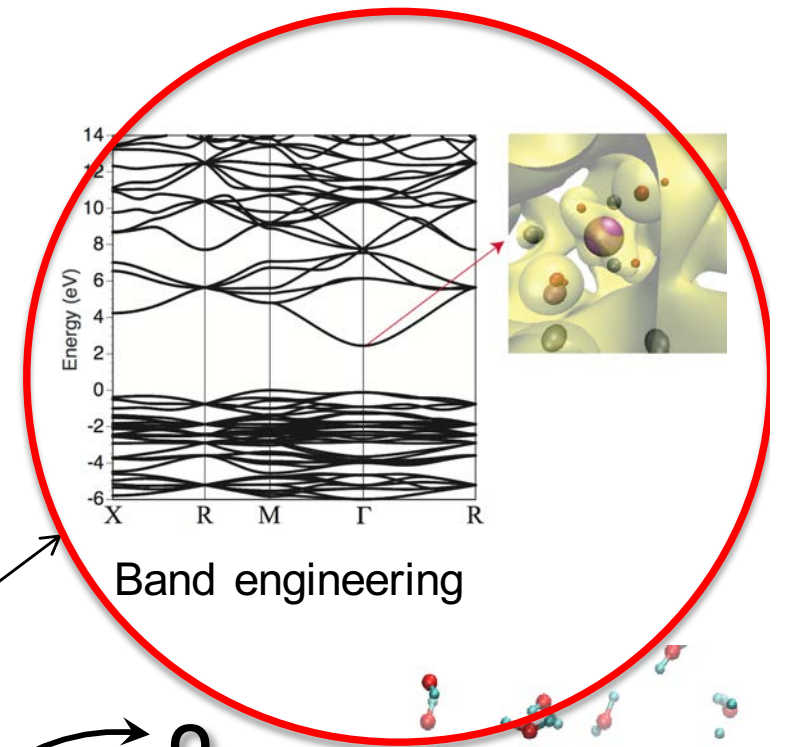
物質・材料研究機構  
環境再生材料ユニット



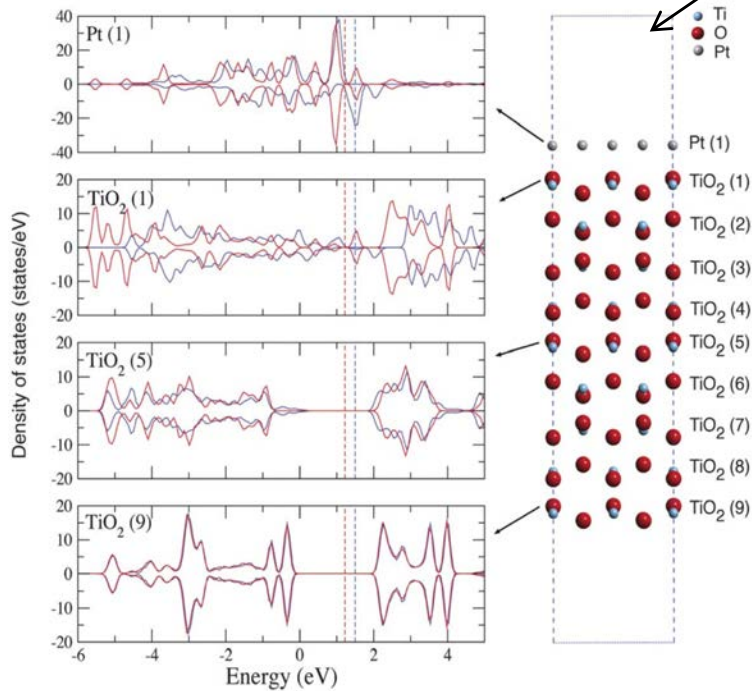
# Photocatalysis



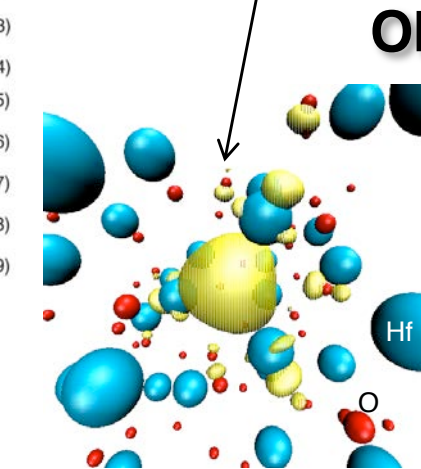
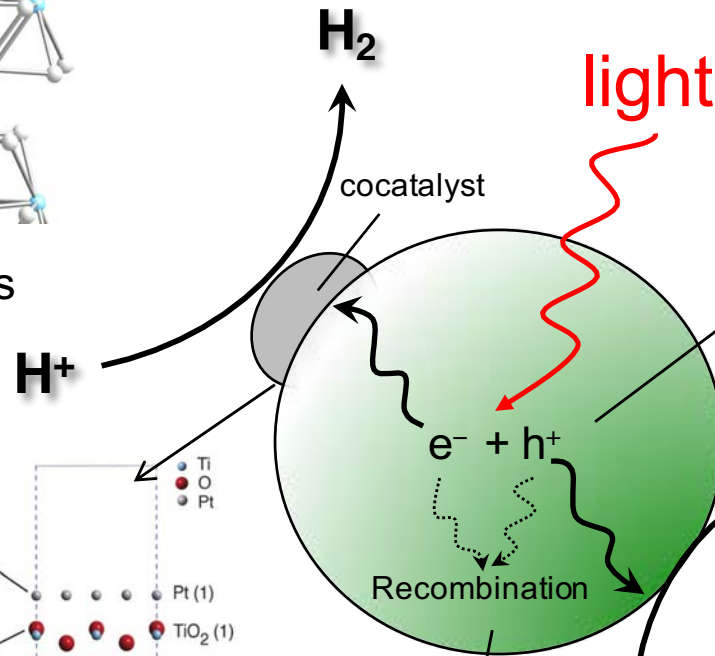
Design of co-catalysts



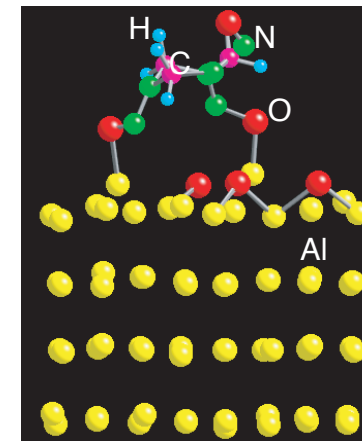
Band engineering



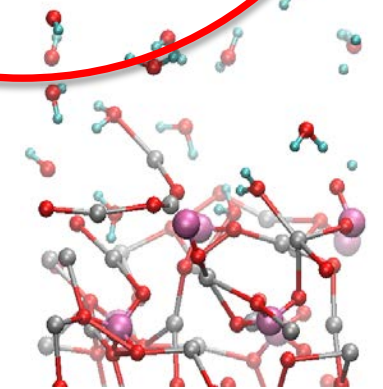
Metal/Oxide interface



Nature of defects and dopants



Chemical reaction on surface



Solid/Liquid interface

O<sub>2</sub>

OH<sup>-</sup>

H<sub>2</sub>

H<sup>+</sup>

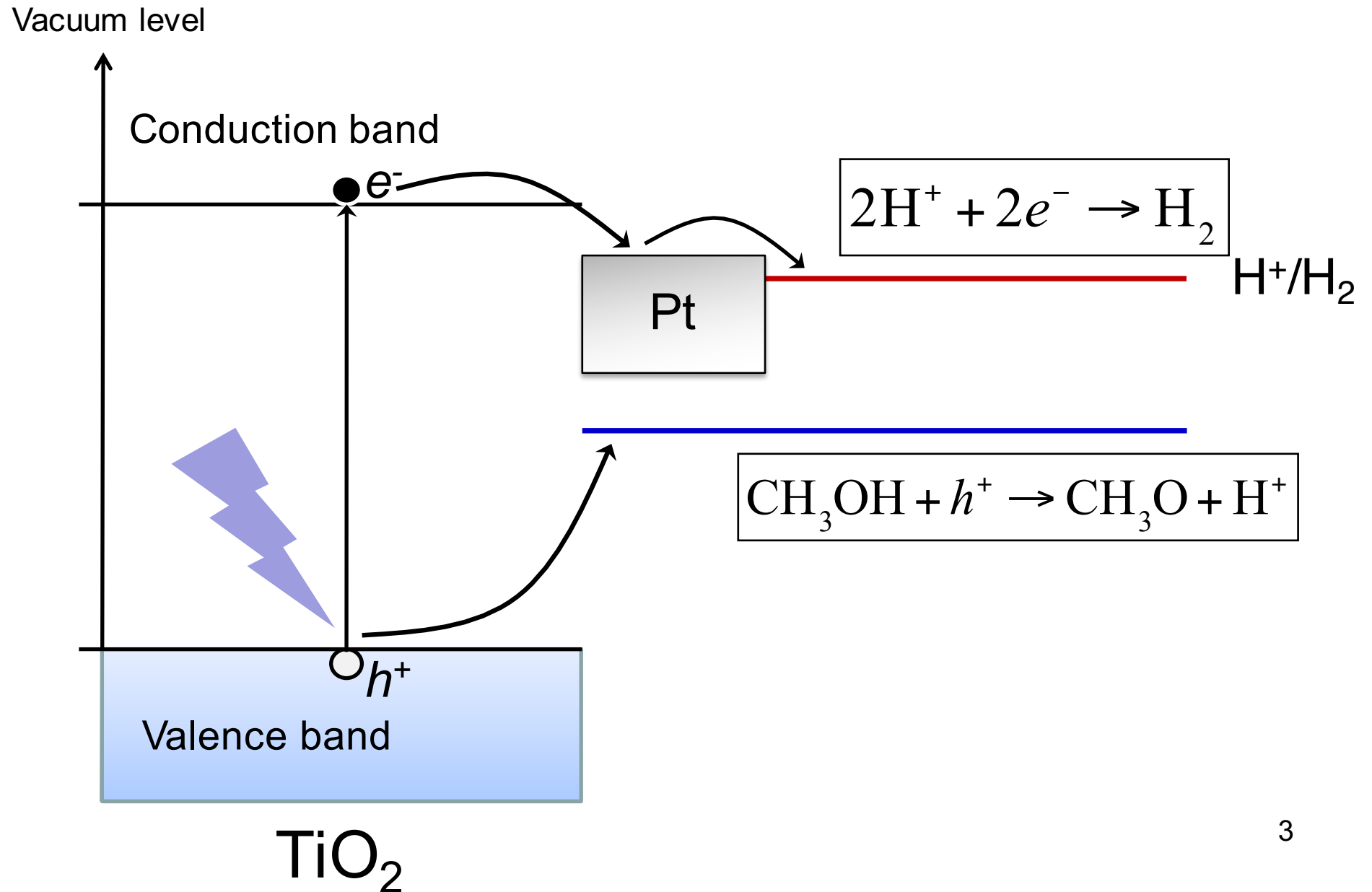
cocatalyst

Recombination

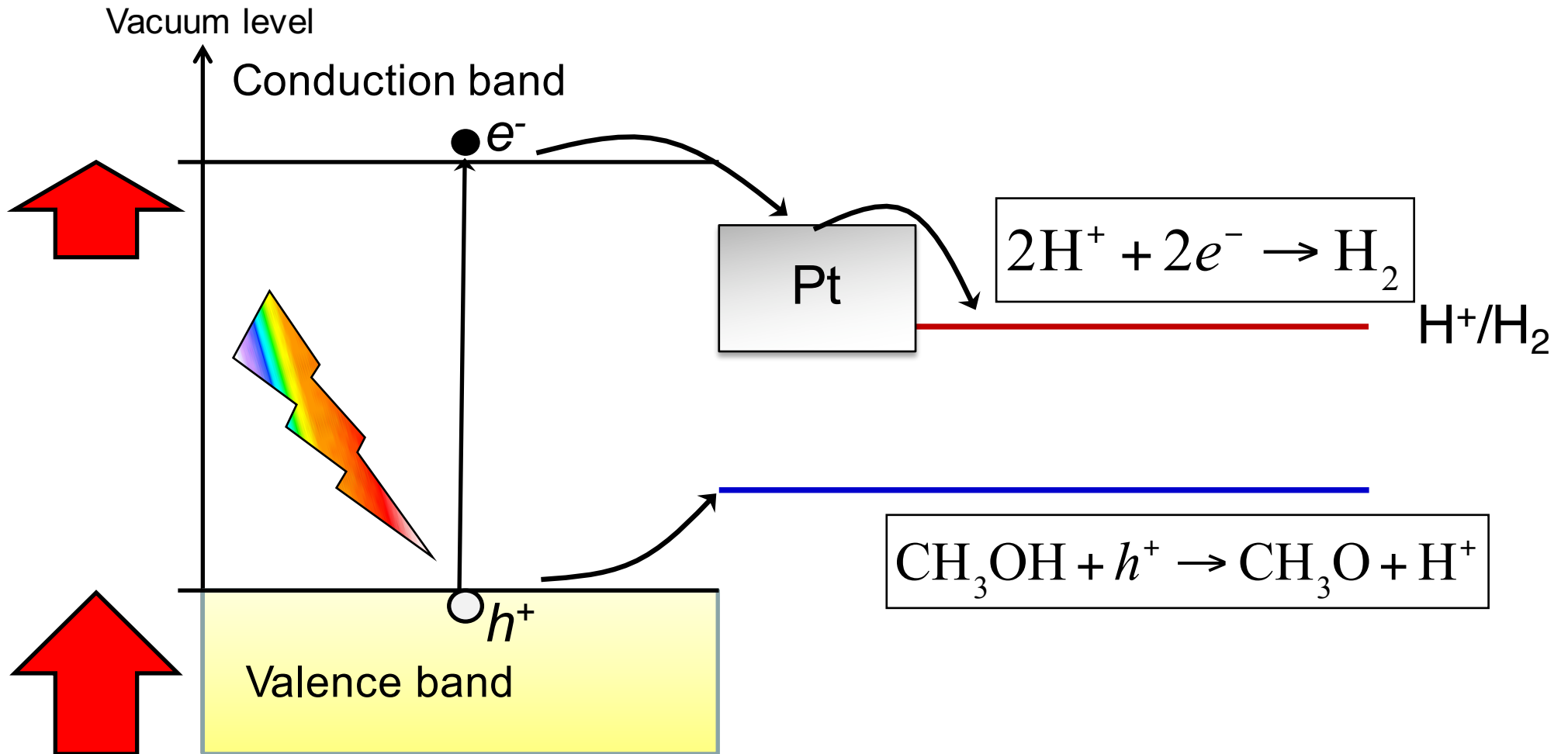
e<sup>-</sup> + h<sup>+</sup>

light

# H<sub>2</sub> evolution from methanol solution on semiconductor photocatalysts



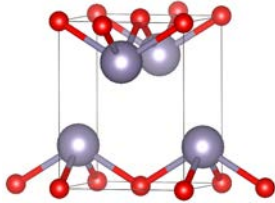
# H<sub>2</sub> evolution from methanol solution on semiconductor photocatalysts



Ideal semiconductor

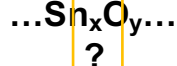
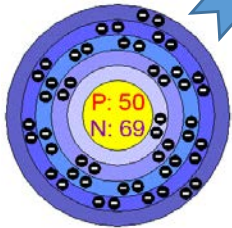
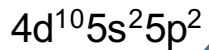
# Tin oxides

## SnO

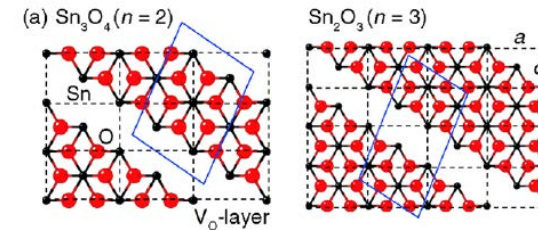


- **p-type semiconductor**
- **Thin film transistor**

## Tin (Sn)

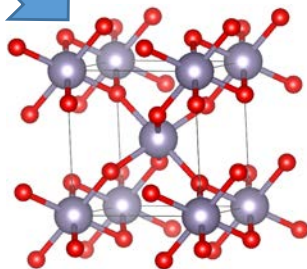


<b>Sn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b> (Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (Sn <sup>4+</sup> ) <sub>1</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	<b>Sn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub></b> (Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (Sn <sup>4+</sup> ) <sub>1</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	<b>Sn<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b> (Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) <sub>3</sub> (Sn <sup>4+</sup> ) <sub>1</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
<b>Sn<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub></b> (Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) <sub>4</sub> (Sn <sup>4+</sup> ) <sub>1</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	<b>Sn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub></b> (Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) <sub>5</sub> (Sn <sup>4+</sup> ) <sub>1</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	<b>Sn<sub>7</sub>O<sub>8</sub></b> (Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) <sub>6</sub> (Sn <sup>4+</sup> ) <sub>1</sub> O <sub>8</sub>

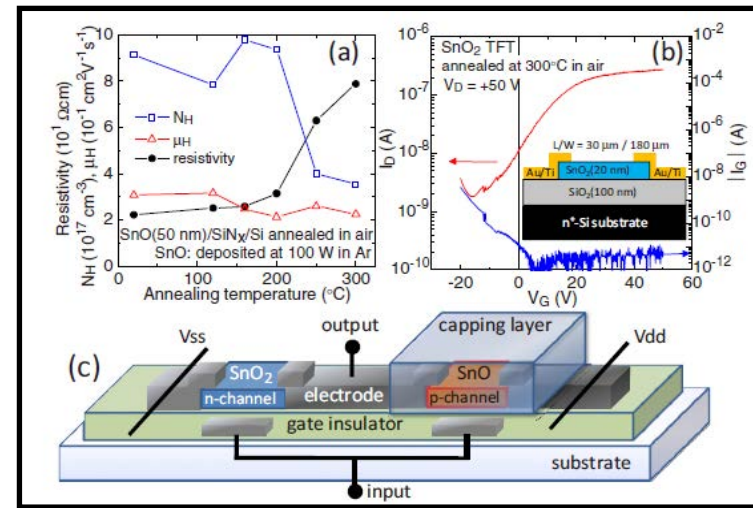


Seko, et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 100,045702 (2008)

## SnO<sub>2</sub>



- **Sensor materials**
- **Oxidation catalysts**
- **n-type transparent conductors**



Hisato Yabuta *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 97, 072111 (2010)

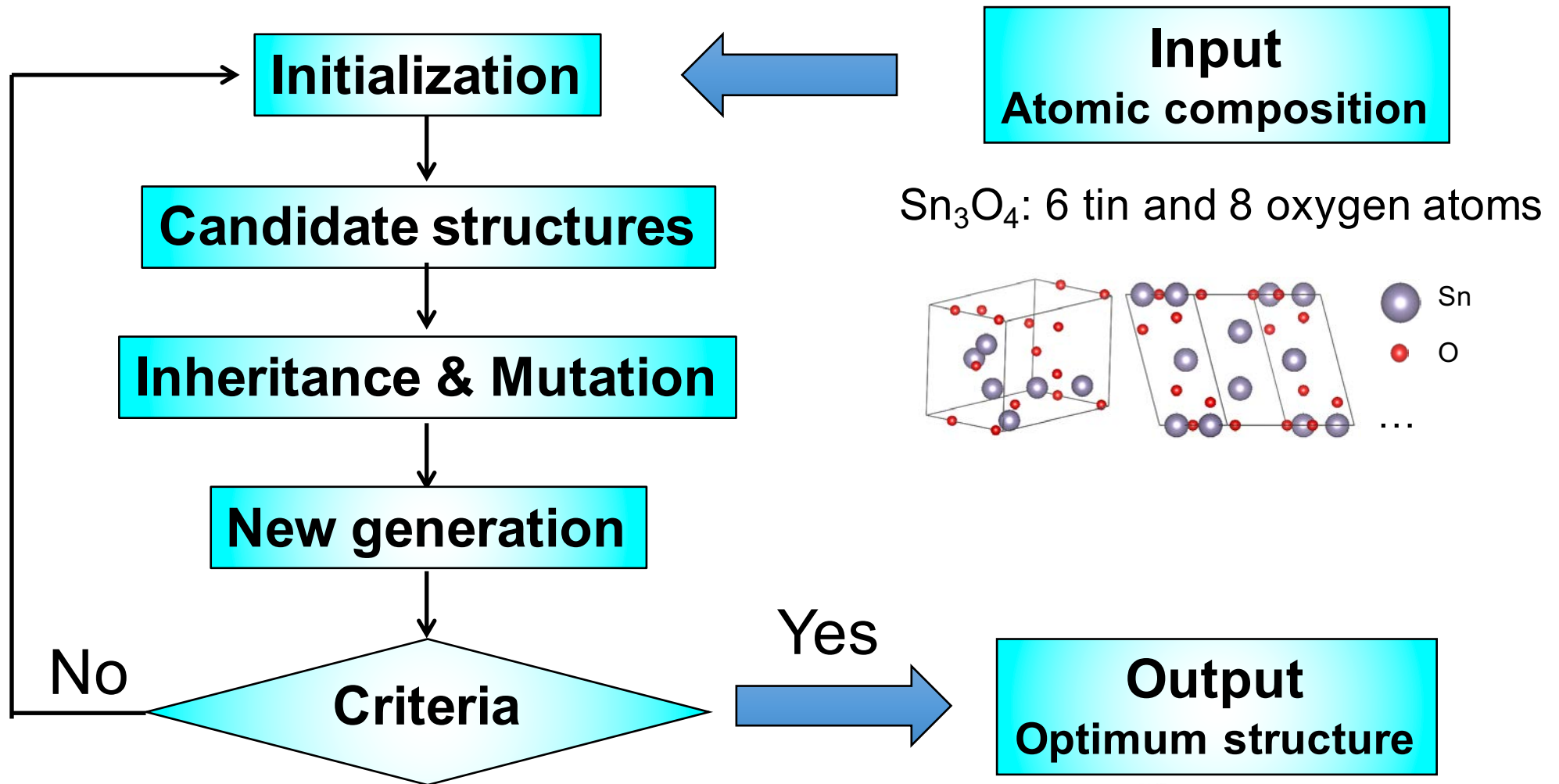
Fluorine Doped Tin Oxide Coated Glass TEC<sup>TM</sup> Glass  
 TISX001 Series

Coating Thickness: 180-200 nm  
 Surface Resistivity:  $\sim 10 \text{ ohms/sq}$   
 Visible Transmission: 63%  
 Slide Thickness: 1.1 mm

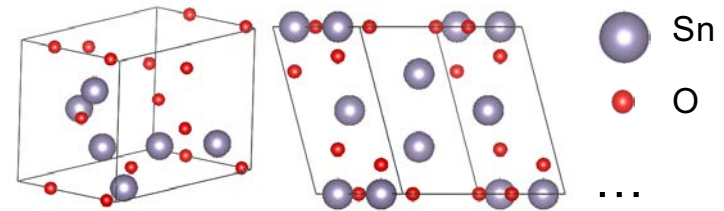
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# Crystal structure prediction from evolutionary algorithm



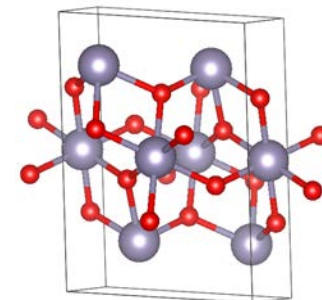
$\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4$ : 6 tin and 8 oxygen atoms



## USPEX

Lyakhov A.O., Oganov A.R., Valle M. (2010). How to predict very large and complex crystal structures. *Comp. Phys. Comm.* **181**, 1623-1632.

Oganov A.R., Lyakhov A.O., Valle M. (2011). How evolutionary crystal structure prediction works - and why. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **44**, 227-237.



# Computational details

## □ Structure Prediction

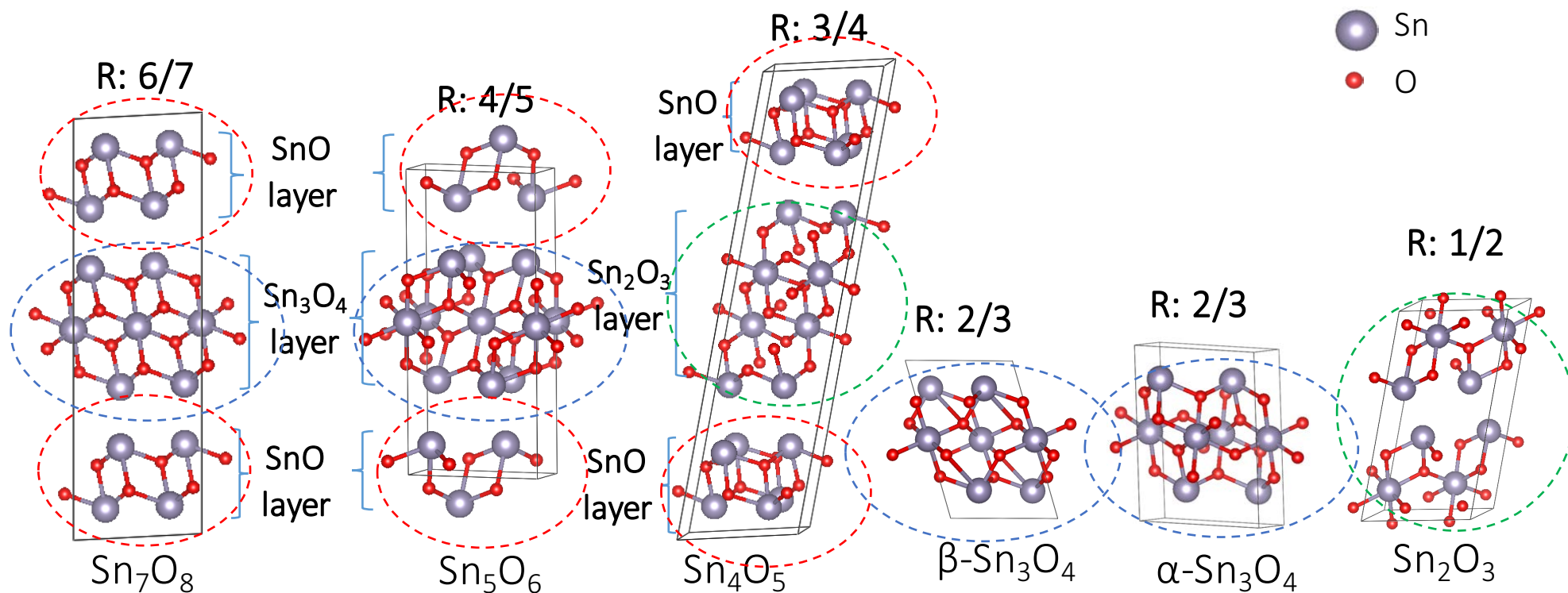
- Global optimization: Evolutionary Algorithm (USPEX)
- Local optimization: First Principles Calculation (VASP)
- Functional: optB86b vdW-DF (van der Waals correction)
- Cutoff Energy: 400 eV

## □ Post Processing

- Structure Refinement: First Principles Calculation (VASP)
- Functional: optB86b vdW-DF (van der Waals correction)
- Cutoff Energy: 800 eV
- Electronic Structure: First Principles Calculation (VASP)
- Functional: HSE06 (hybrid functional)+optB86b (van der Waals correction)
- Cutoff Energy: 600 eV

# Novel crystal structures of $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$

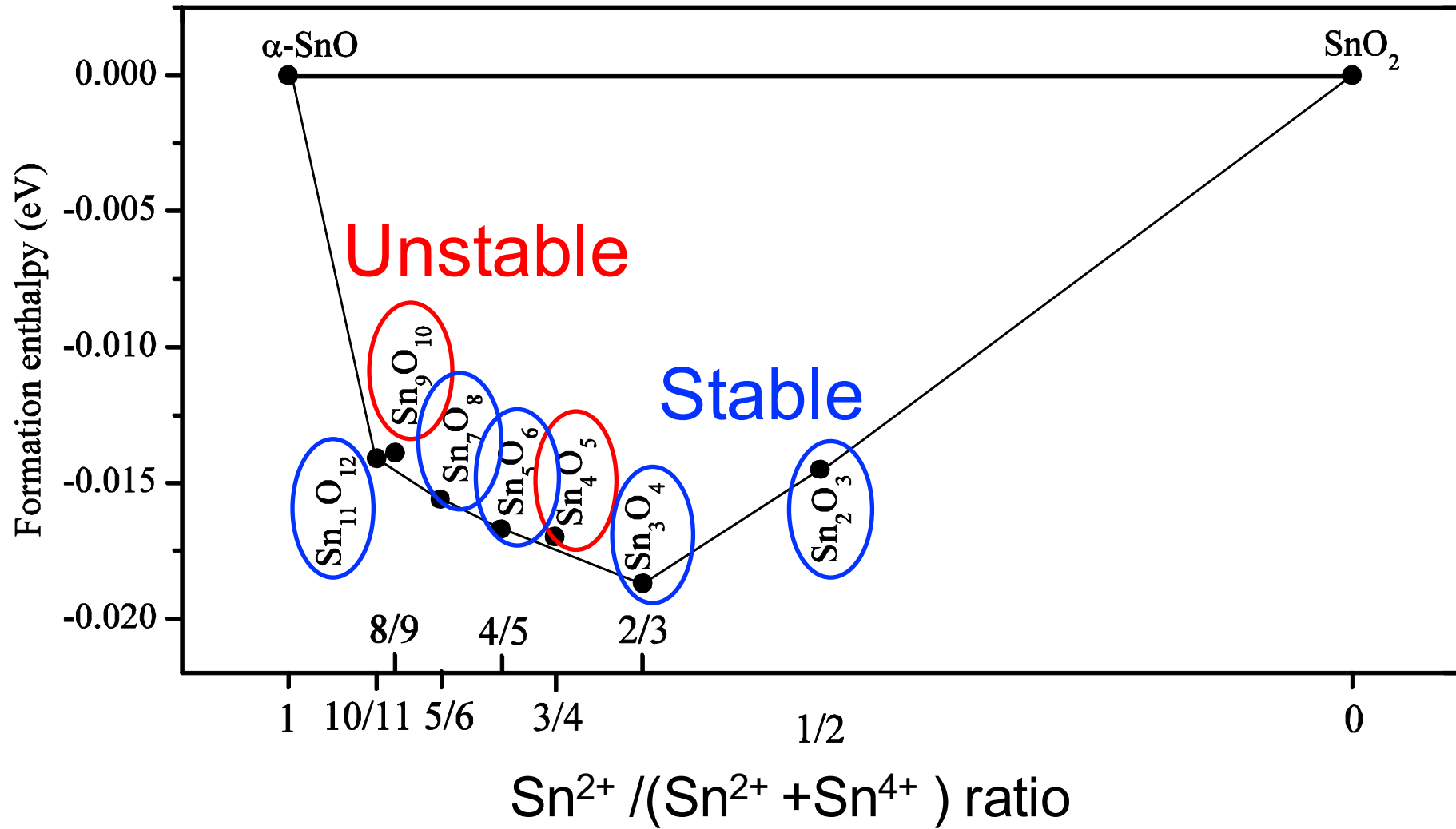
**Searching conditions:** Atmosphere Pressure and 0 K.



R is the ratio of  $[\text{Sn}^{2+}] / ([\text{Sn}^{2+}] + [\text{Sn}^{4+}])$

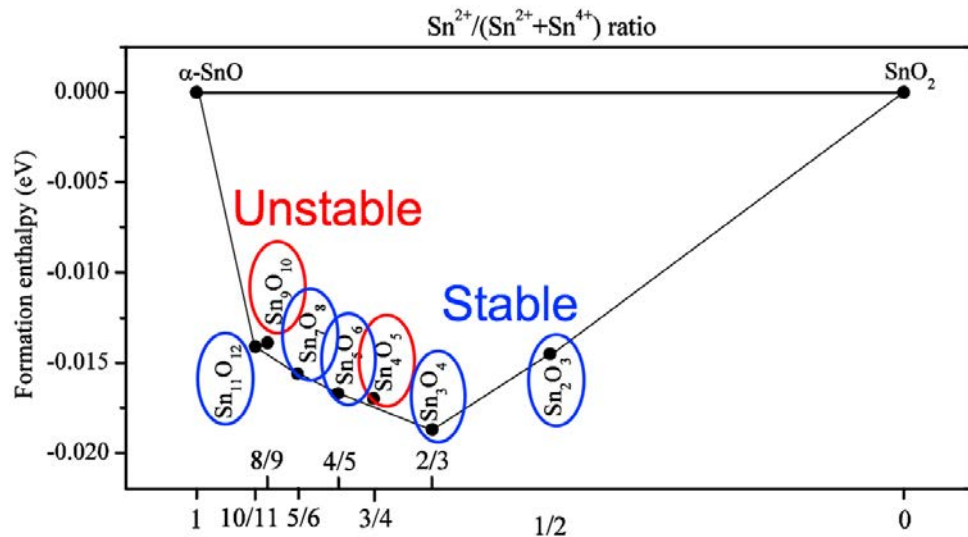


# Stability of $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$ structures



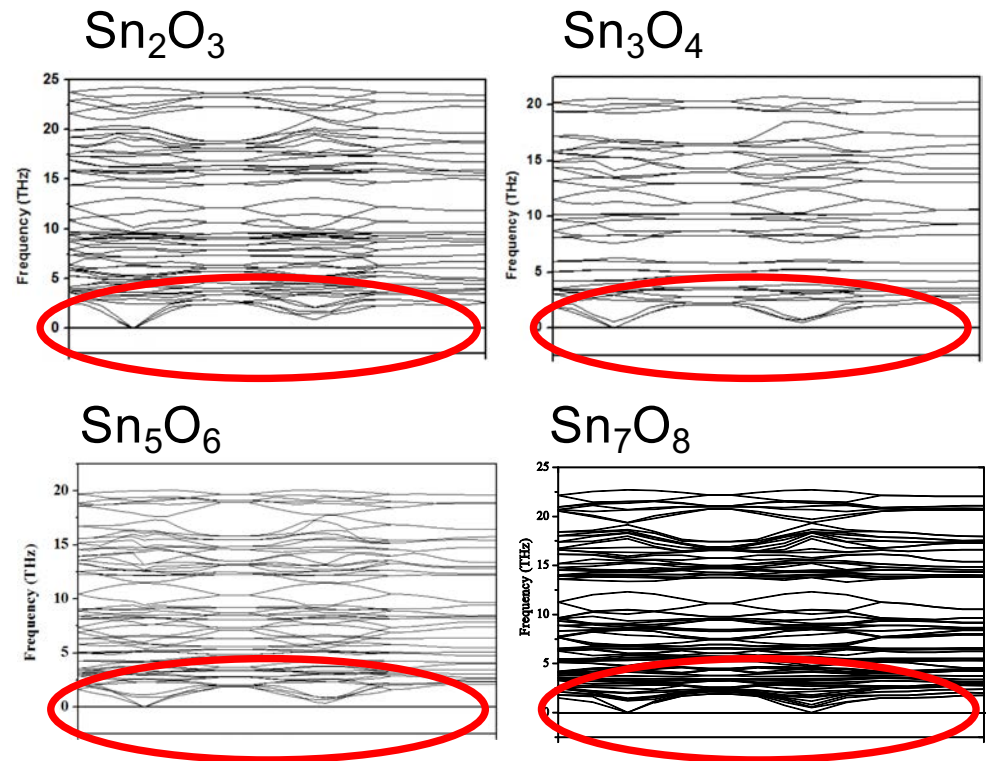
# Stability of $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$ structures

## Thermodynamic stability



Convex hull diagram for  $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$  system

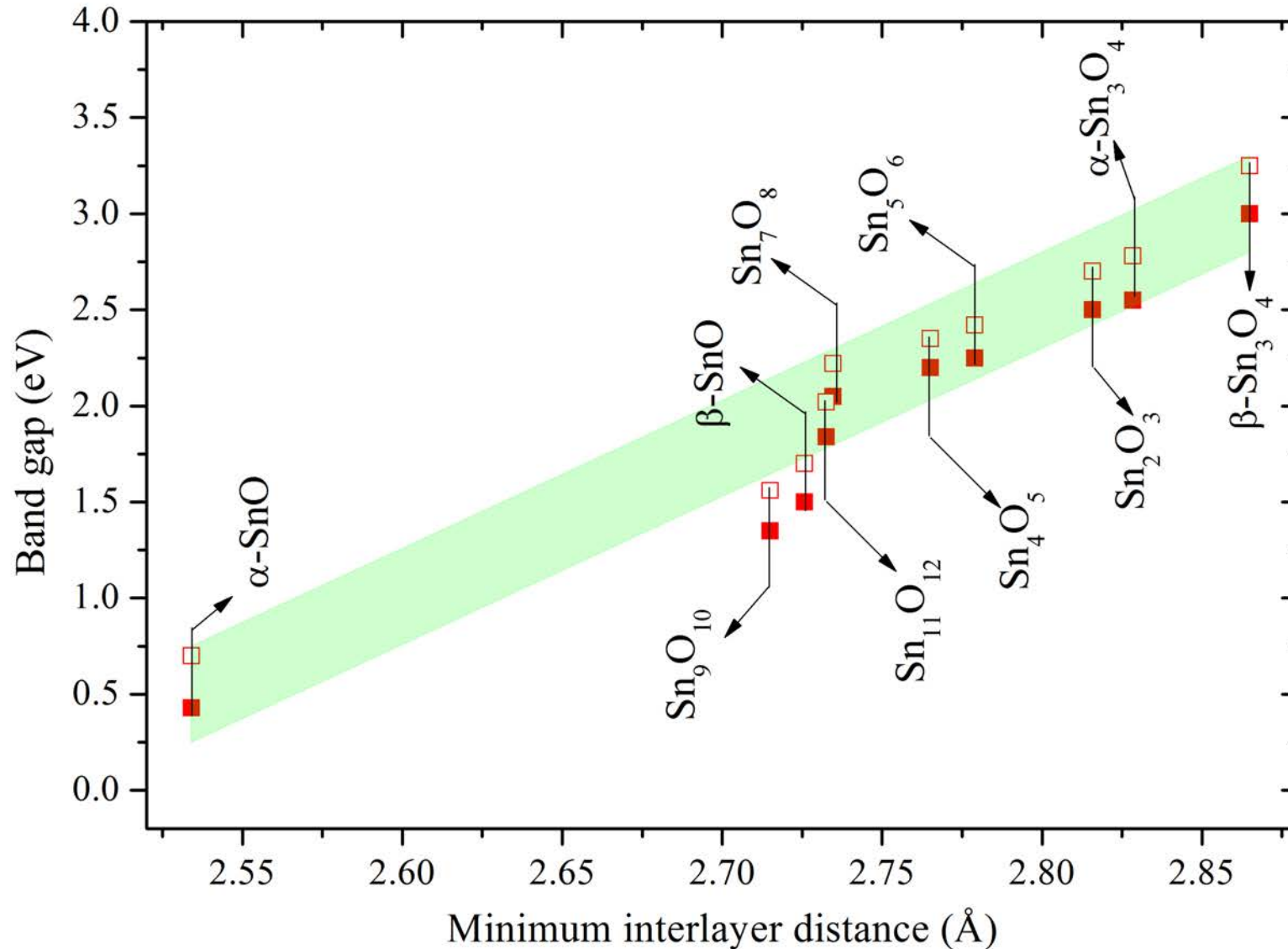
## Dynamic stability



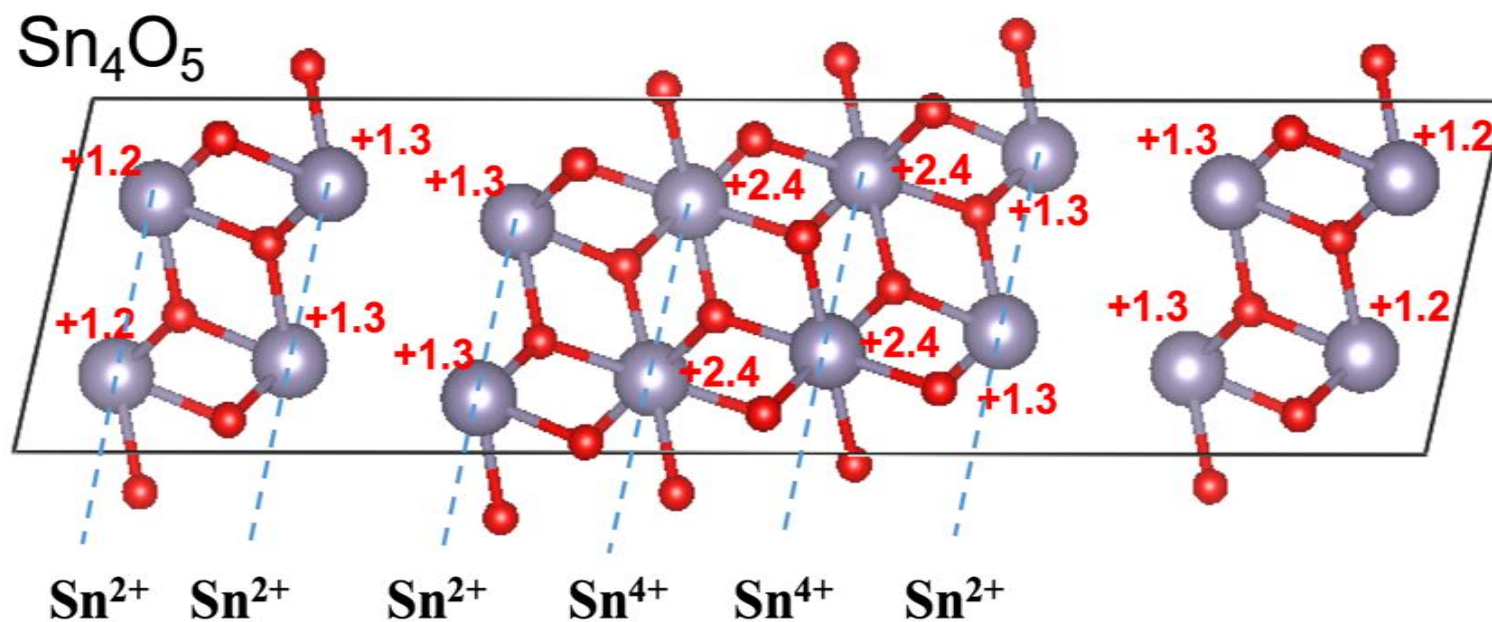
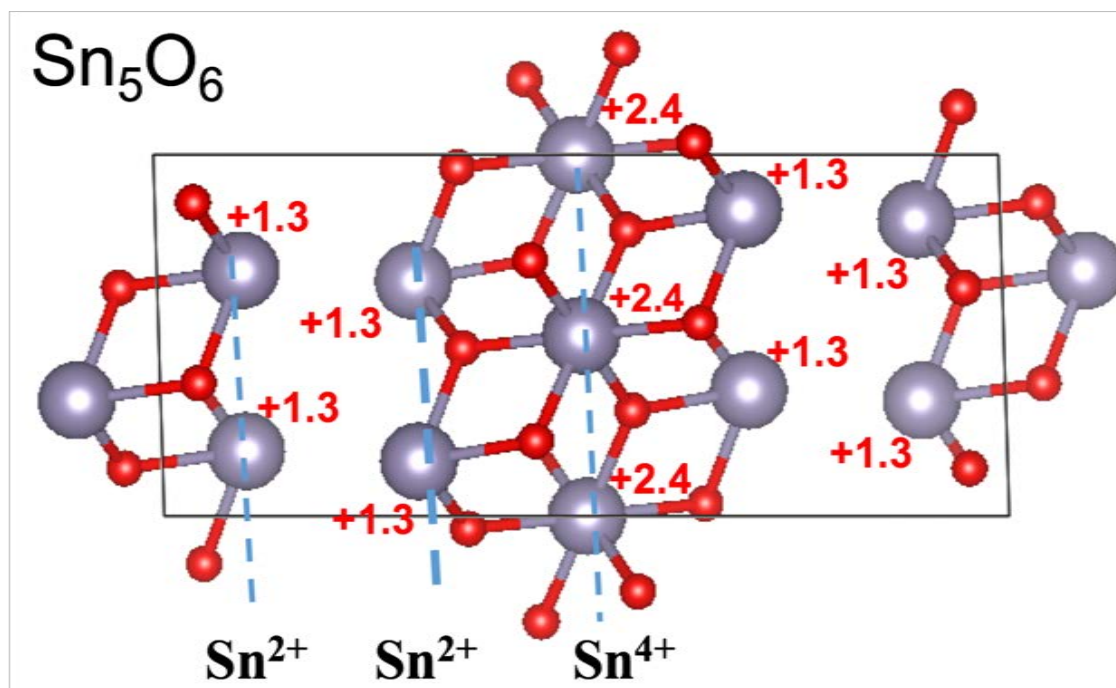
Phonon bands for  $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$  system

No negative frequency

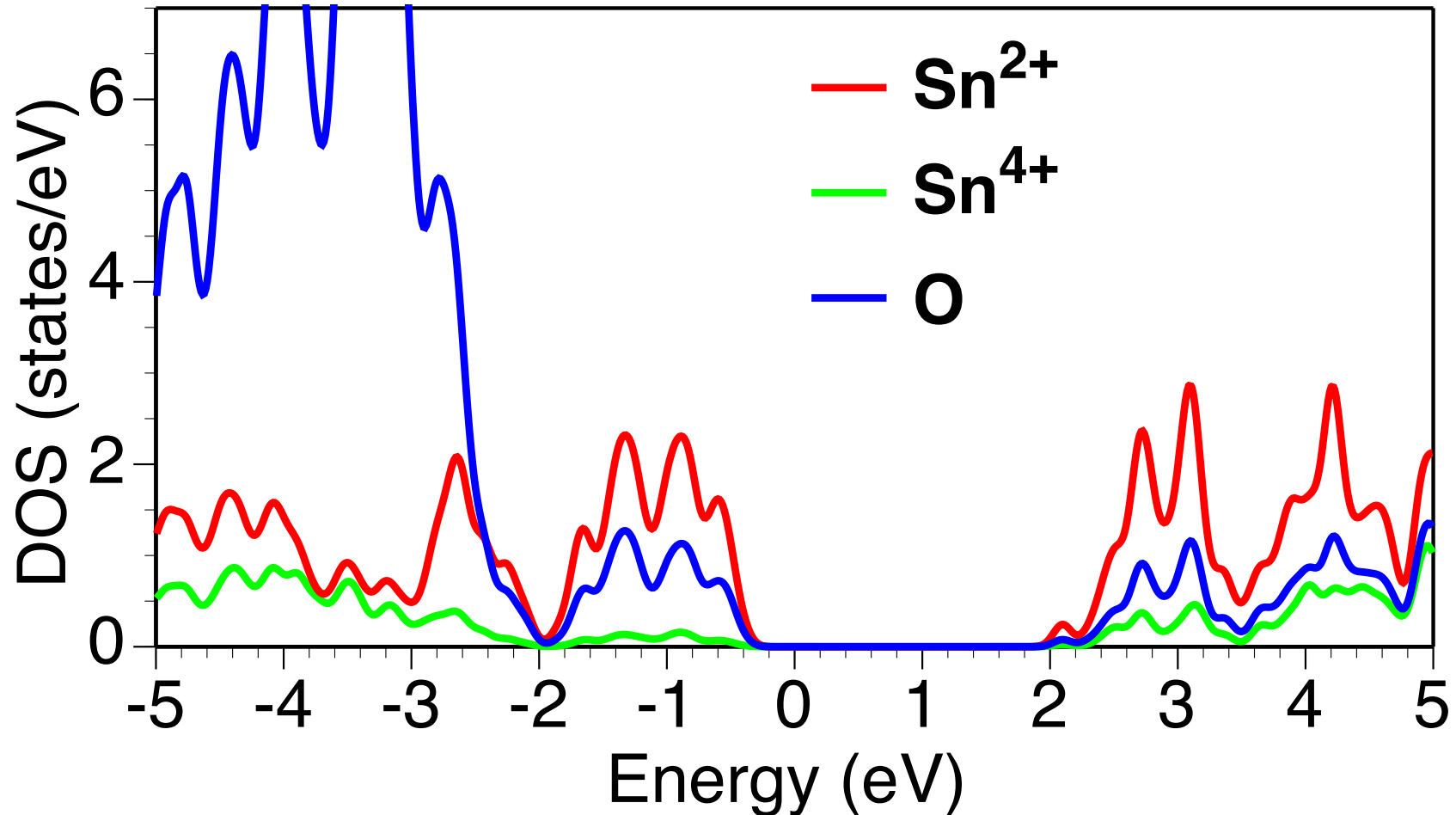
# Linear dependence of the band gap on the interlayer distance



# Bader charge analysis to identify $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ and $\text{Sn}^{4+}$

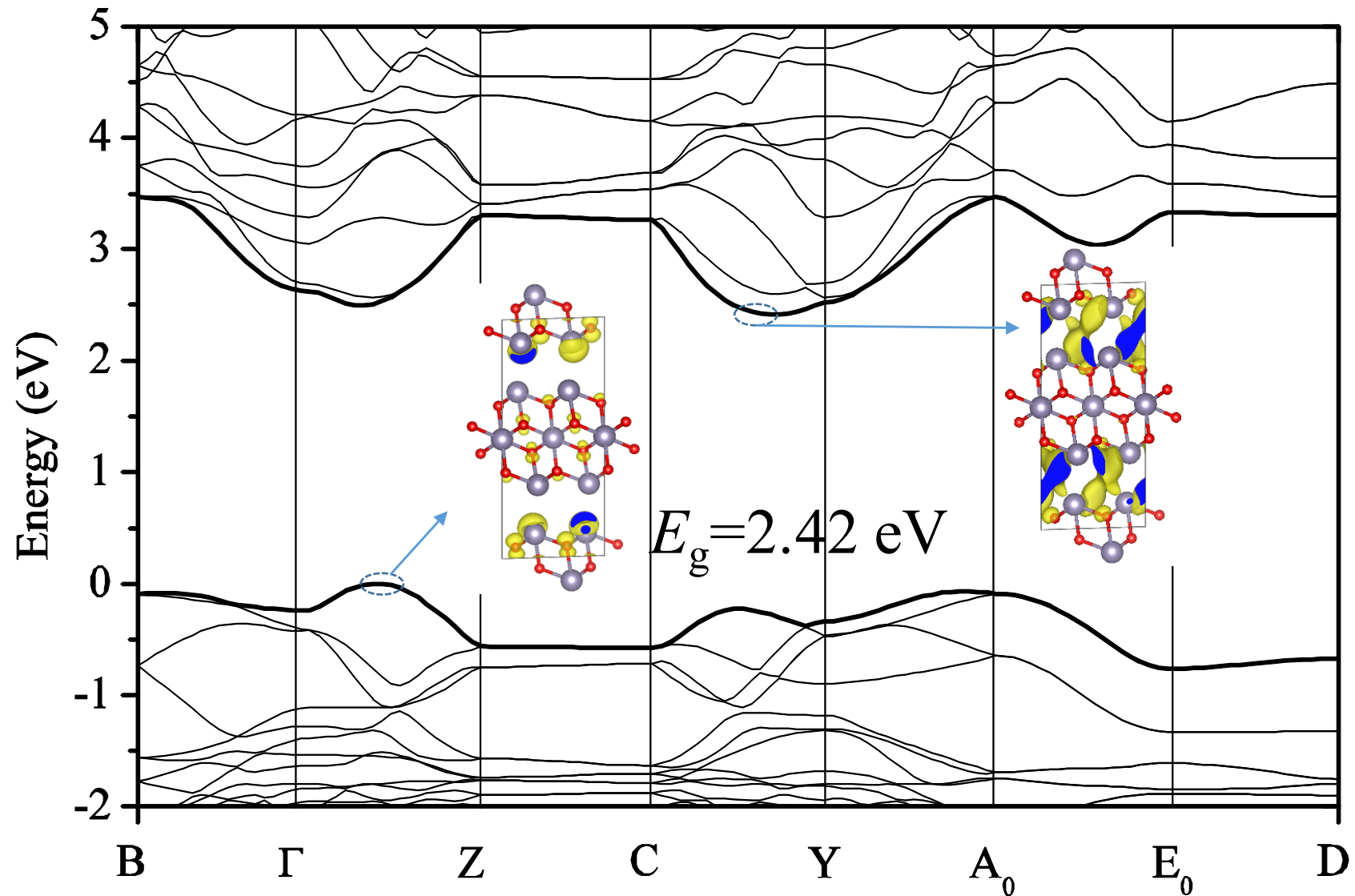


# Density of states of $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4$



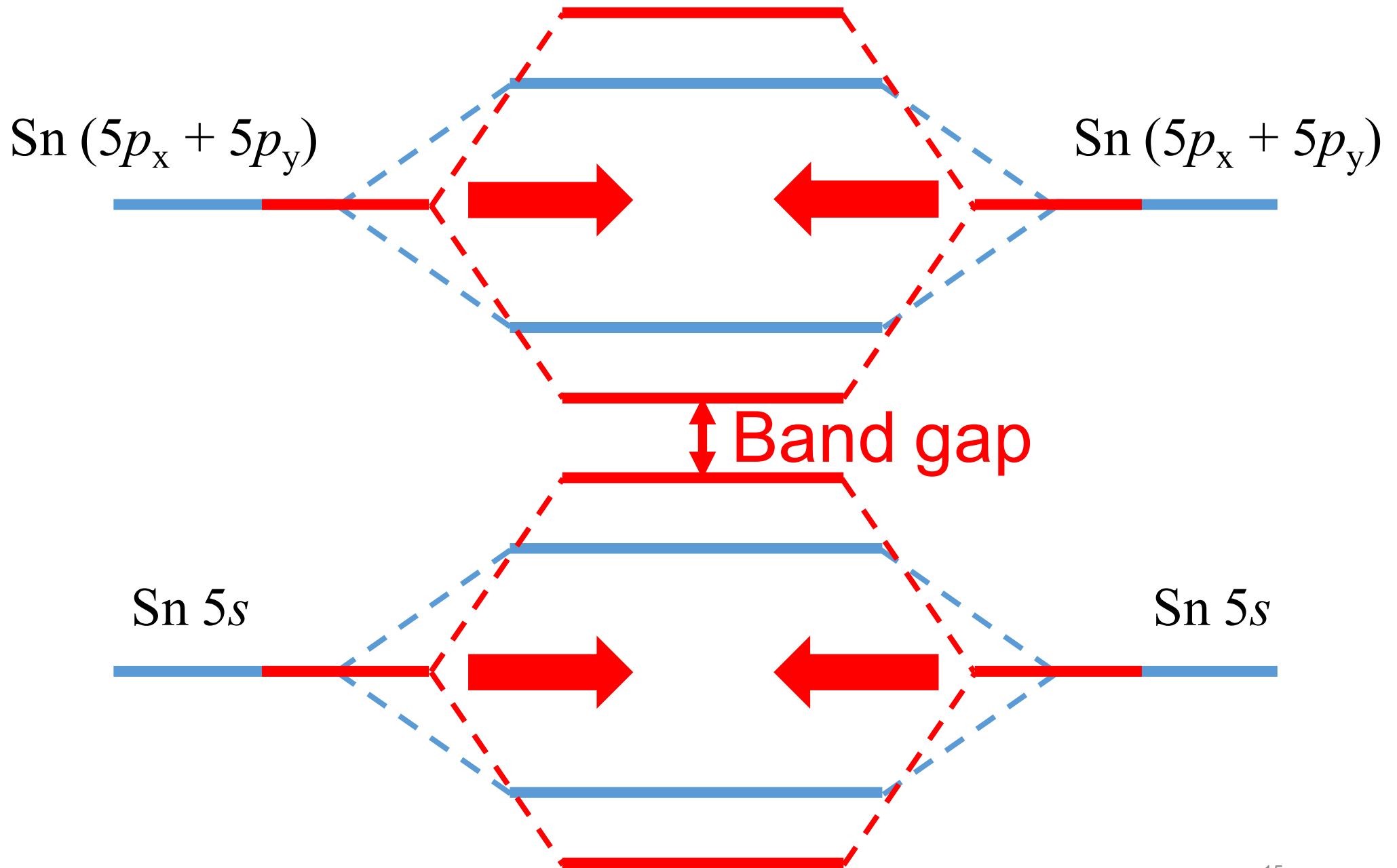
**$\text{Sn}^{2+}$  is responsible for the band edges !**

# Band structure of $\text{Sn}_5\text{O}_6$

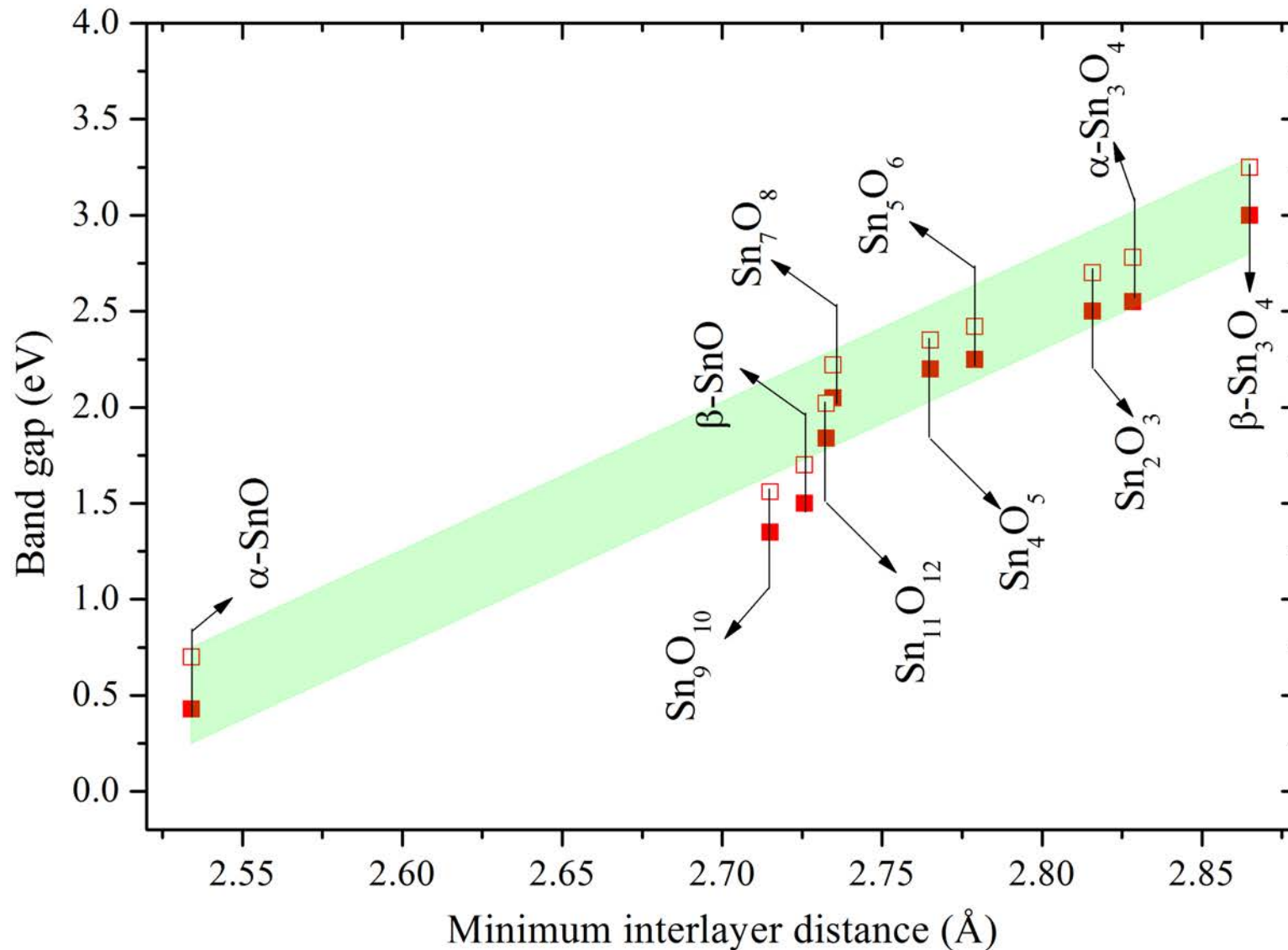




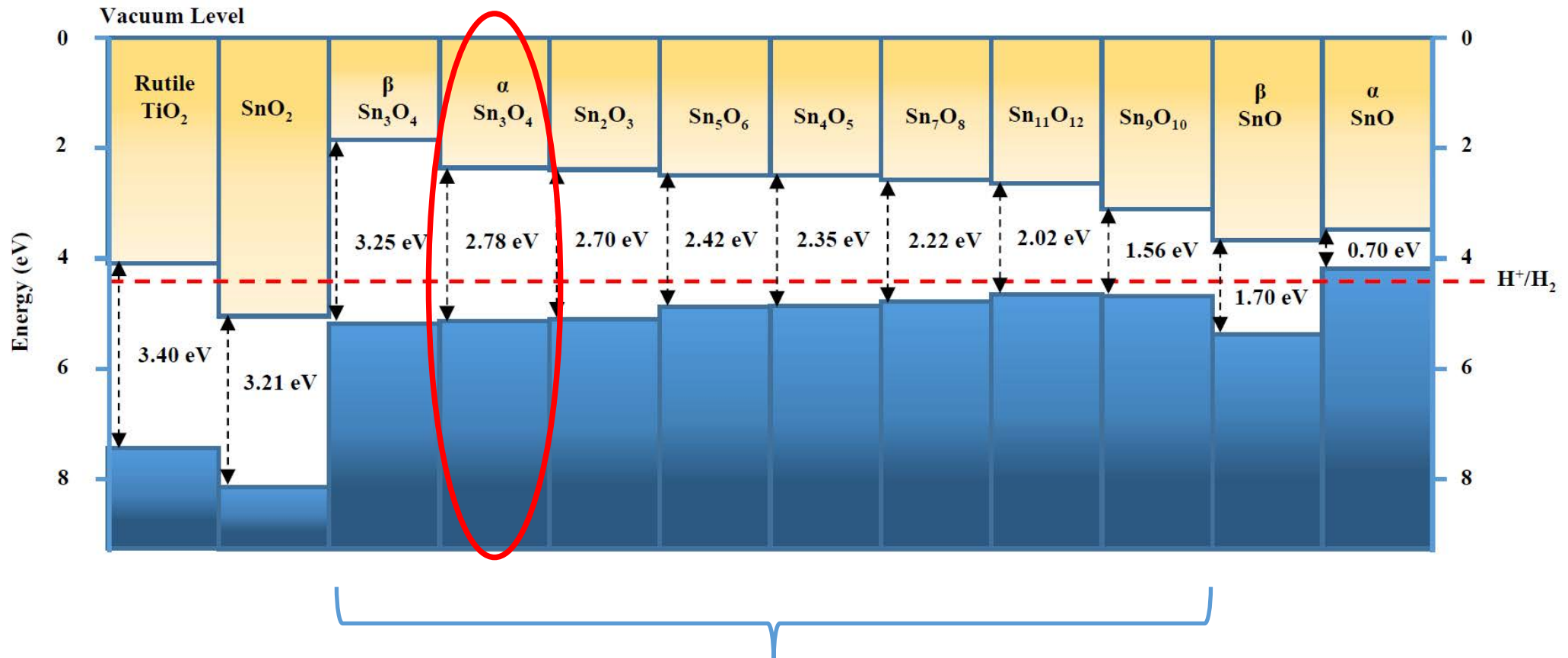
# Interlayer $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ - $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ interactions



# Linear dependence of the band gap on the interlayer distance



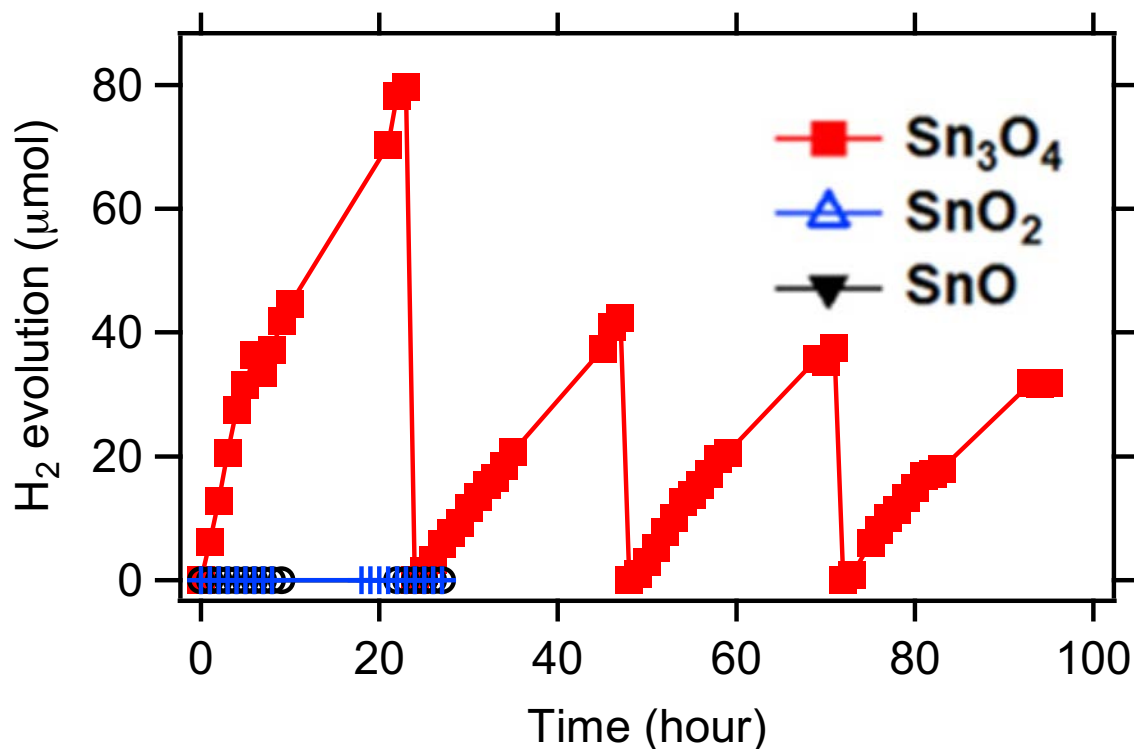
# Band alignment of $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$ with respect to the reduction potential of water



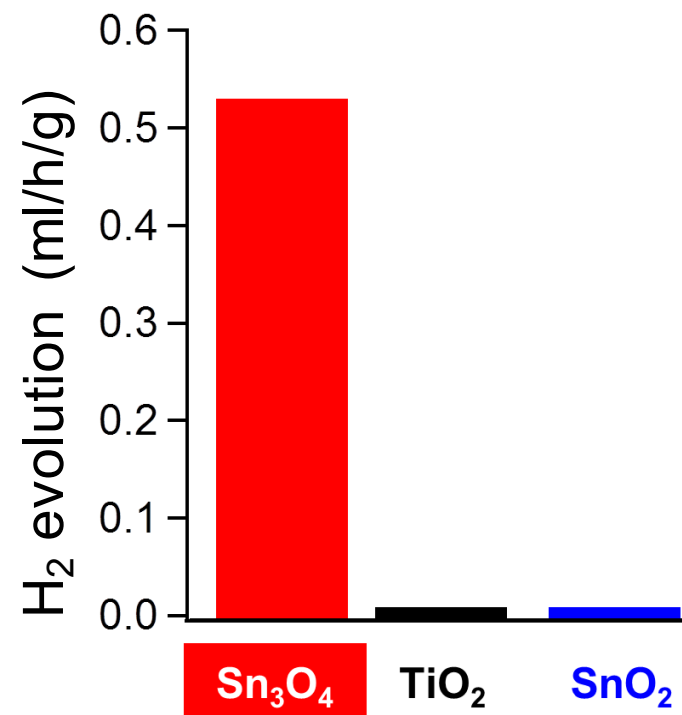
$\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$  show promise as visible-light responsive photocatalysts for  $\text{H}_2$  evolution reaction

# H<sub>2</sub> evolution from methanol solution under visible light irradiation

*ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces*, **6**, 3790-3793, 2014.



H<sub>2</sub> evolution rate under the standard condition



Firstly identified material for H<sub>2</sub> evolution !

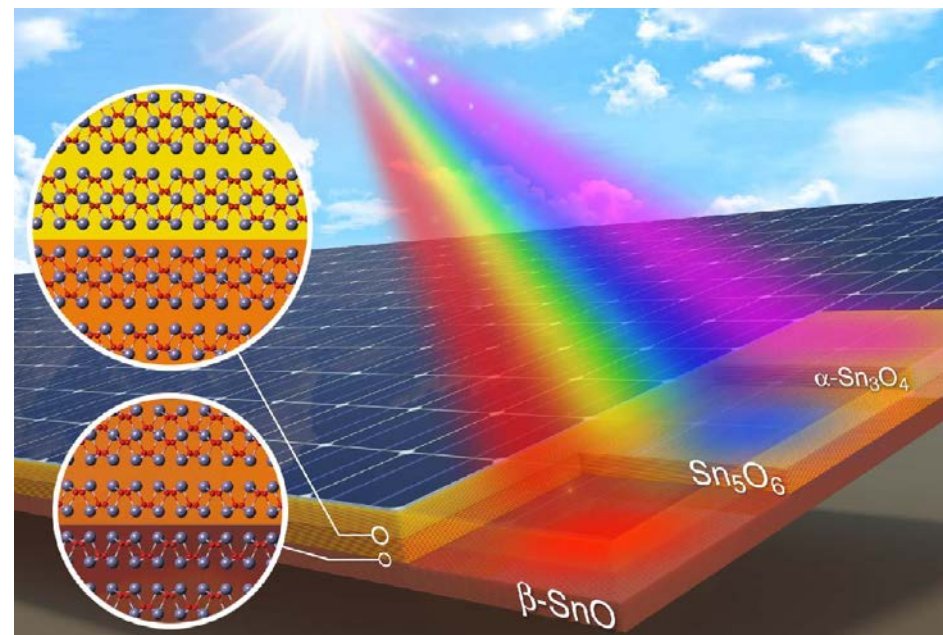
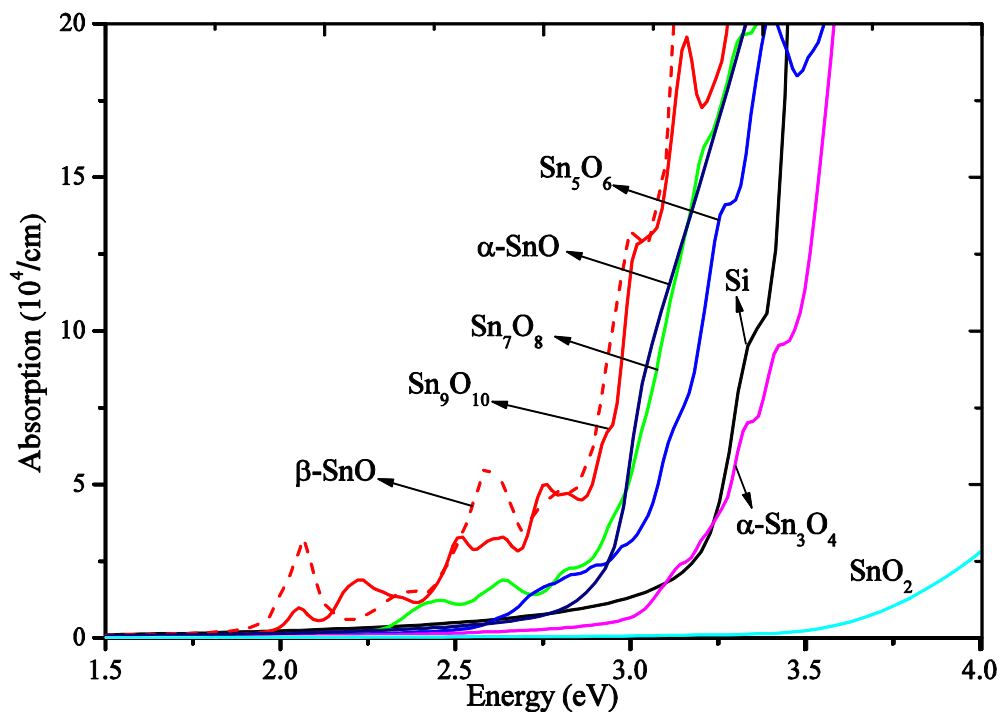
# Visible-light responsive photocatalysts

Photocatalysts	Activity ( $\mu\text{mol/h}$ )	A.Q.E. / % (around 420nm)	Research Group
$\text{CaFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{MgFe}_2\text{O}_4$	25 (0.3g cat.)	10.1	Lee J.
$\text{WO}_3/\text{W}/\text{PbBi}_2\text{Nb}_{1.9}\text{Ti}_{0.1}\text{O}_9$	15 (0.3g cat.)	6.06	Lee J.
Rh doped $\text{SrTiO}_3$	90 (0.3g cat.)	5.2	Kudo A.
Cr doped $\text{SrTiO}_3$	21 (0.2g cat.)	0.86	Our Group
Cu doped $\text{BiTaO}_4$	88 (0.1g cat.)	----	Zhang H., et. al.
Sb, Cr codoped $\text{SrTiO}_3$	78 (0.5g cat.)	----	Kudo A.
$\text{Sn}^{2+}$ doped $\text{KTiNbO}_5$	54 (0.2g cat.)	----	Kudo A.
	Ref.: X. Chen, et. al, <i>Chem. Rev</i> , <b>2010</b> , 110, 6503.		
La,Cr codoped $\text{SrTiO}_3$	78 (0.3g cat)	4.8	Our Group
<b><math>\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_4</math></b>	<b>6.93 (0.3g cat)</b>		<b>Our Group</b>



**Highly active earth abundant non-toxic photocatalyst !**

# Potential application to photoabsorber materials for solar cells



Calculated absorption coefficients of  $\alpha\text{-Sn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Sn}_5\text{O}_6$ ,  $\text{Sn}_7\text{O}_8$ ,  $\text{Sn}_9\text{O}_{10}$  and  $\beta\text{-SnO}$ , plotted in comparison with those of silicon,  $\alpha\text{-SnO}$  and  $\text{SnO}_2$  over the visible spectrum.

A proposed multilayer photoabsorber using predicted structures from the present study.



# Conclusion

- **Novel crystal structures** for mixed-valence  $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$  have been discovered by evolutionary algorithm combined with density functional calculation.
- **The band gap of  $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$  linearly depends on the interlayer distance** as a result of the interactions of  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ - $\text{Sn}^{2+}$  at the layer surfaces.
- Our study suggests a possibility that materials properties of the newly found **van der Waals  $\text{Sn}_x\text{O}_y$  can be controlled by adjusting their layer compositions.**

# Acknowledgements



Maidhily Manikandan, Toyokazu Tanabe, Peng Li, Shigenori Ueda, Gubbala V. Ramesh, Rajesh Kodyath, Toru Hara, Arivuoli Dakshanamoorthy, Shinsuke Ishihara, Katsuhiko Ariga, Jinhua Ye, and Hideki Abe,



Artem R. Oganov and Qiang Zhu, The State University of New York at Stony Brook, USA.



Qingfeng Zeng, Northwestern Polytechnical University, China.

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