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Viable approach toward efficient p-type conductivity in Al-doped anatase TiO₂ via strain engineering†

Wei Zhou ^{ab} and Naoto Umezawa ^{*b}

Realization of efficient p-type conductivity in wide gap oxides is a challenging task partly due to the localized nature of non-bonding oxygen 2p states of which the valence band maximum consists. In this study, effects of anisotropic strain on an acceptor level of Al-doped anatase TiO₂ are investigated using LDA+*U* calculations. Strain engineering effectively increases the cation states in the valence band maximum of TiO₂. It is demonstrated that a deep acceptor level induced by substitutional Al for Ti is turned into a delocalized shallow level under a tensile strain of as much as 8%. This effect is confirmed by the analysis of thermodynamic transition level which is largely shifted from 0.8 eV above to below the valence band maximum, being a shallow acceptor, as the tensile strain is increased.

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Introduction

Anatase TiO₂, known as a wide-gap oxide semiconductor, is widely used in electronics, lithium-ion batteries, as well as photonic and photochemistry applications due to its excellent physical and chemical properties.^{1–5} For examples, Hitosugi and Hasegawa *et al.* have proposed Nb doped TiO₂ as a good candidate for n-type transparent conductive oxides.^{6–8} Meanwhile, after the discovery of the photo-induced water splitting on a TiO₂ electrode by Fujishima *et al.*, anatase TiO₂ has been extensively studied as a promising photocatalyst material.⁹ For these potential applications, the controllability of the carrier concentration, transportation and recombination in anatase TiO₂ are of great interest. However, most of the previous studies indicate that the anatase TiO₂ exhibits unintentional n-type conductivity, while a stable p-type conductivity is difficult to obtain.^{10,11} Therefore, the preparation of TiO₂ with good p-type conductivity is especially important for photoelectron and photochemistry applications.

Recently, one possible origin for poor p-type conductivity of wide band gap oxides was proposed that the introduced holes will be trapped as polarons in the crystal.¹² It is known that the valence band maximum (VBM) of most oxides is derived from non-bonding O 2p orbitals, which possess localized nature.

Thus, when the holes are created by p-type doping with extrinsic elements, they will be trapped by O 2p orbitals to form stable polarons with low mobility resulting in the poor p-type conductivity. Experimentally, self-trapped holes in TiO₂ have been observed from electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) and photoluminescence (PL) measurements.^{13,14} The density functional theory (DFT) calculations with band gap corrections, such as DFT+*U* or hybrid functional, further suggested that holes in TiO₂ are trapped at deep acceptor levels,^{12,15,16} contrary to the results from standard DFT calculations.

Since the holes in anatase TiO₂ act as self-trapped polarons, it is crucial to delocalize the trapped holes by modifying the electronic structure for the realization of viable p-type conductivity. Recently, strain engineering has been considered as an effective approach to change the electronic structure of materials. Especially, some reports have pointed out that the electrical conductivity behavior of oxides can be controlled by the external strain.^{17,18} Meanwhile, Hosono *et al.* have given a principle for designing p-type materials with increasing the contribution of cation orbitals in the VBM by choosing constituents of materials, called “chemical modulation of the valence band”.¹⁹ It was firstly proposed for successfully predicting a new p-type oxide compound of CuAlO₂. They pointed out that Cu 3d–O 2p mixing in the valence band mediated a small ionization potential, promoted an increased valence band dispersion, and favoured p-type conductivity. The above principle can also be applicable to general oxides if one can increase the contribution of cation orbitals at the VBM by external perturbation. The strain engineering is a promising approach for this purpose and is useful for the design of novel p-type oxide semiconductors. However, the corresponding investigations on the wide band gap oxides which play important roles in industry, such as TiO₂, have not been systematically explored in elsewhere yet.

^aDepartment of Applied Physics, Tianjin Key Laboratory of Low Dimensional Materials Physics and Preparing Technology, Faculty of Science, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, People's Republic of China. E-mail: weizhou@tju.edu.cn

^bInternational Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics (MANA), National Institute for Materials Science, 1-1, Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan. E-mail: UMEZAWA.Naoto@nims.go.jp

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In this work, effects of anisotropic strain on the capability of substitutional Al at Ti sites (Al_{Ti}) for hole doping in anatase TiO_2 are studied using the local density approximation plus on-site Coulomb interaction U approach (LDA+ U). Al was chosen as the doping element to generate holes in this work, since it is known as a typical acceptor in TiO_2 and its doping process has been established experimentally.²⁰ Our calculations indicate that the tensile strain in the (001) plane can effectively delocalize hole carriers associated with Al doping along with band gap narrowing in TiO_2 . Moreover, the shallow acceptor level was obtained from increasing the contribution of Ti 3d orbital at VBM with the tensile strain, which offers a viable way to realize the efficient p-type conductivity in oxide compounds.

Methodology

All spin polarized calculations here were performed with the Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP) based on the density functional theory (DFT).²¹ The projector-augmented wave (PAW) was used for the electron-ion interactions. The local density approximation plus onsite Coulomb interaction U was adopted for the exchange–correlation energy functional.^{22,23} The U was applied to both Ti 3d and O 2p states following the scheme suggested in ref. 24. The number of k points and the cutoff energy were increased until the calculated total energy converged within an error of 1×10^{-5} eV per atom. Therefore, the cut-off energy of 500 eV with $3 \times 3 \times 4$ k points was set for a $3 \times 3 \times 1$ supercell with 96 atoms extended from a relaxed six-atom primitive cell of anatase TiO_2 . For the Brillouin-zone integration, the tetrahedron method was used. Since the electron occupies the state in order of energy with the fixed occupation of one, the integration of states to the total electron number gives the highest occupied state. The energy convergence tolerance was set to below 5×10^{-6} eV per atom. The lattice vectors and atomic coordinates were relaxed until the Hellmann–Feynman force on each atom is reduced to less than 0.01 eV \AA^{-1} . The structural model of anatase TiO_2 was shown in Fig. 1(a). To simulate the biaxial strain in the (001) plane, the relaxation of crystal with the lattice constants a and b fixed was performed until the stress along c axis was free. And the specified in-plane strain was defined as $\varepsilon = (a - a_0)/a_0$, where a is a new lattice parameter and a_0 is the lattice parameter for unstrained structure.

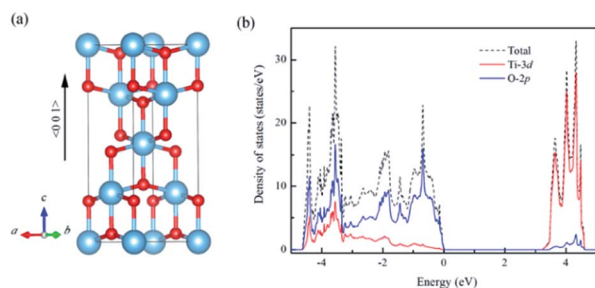


Fig. 1 (a) Crystal structure of anatase TiO_2 . (b) The calculated density of states for un-doped anatase TiO_2 (the energy range is referenced to the value of the highest occupied state (VBM)) (blue ball: Ti, red ball: O).

It is known that the standard local or semi-local density functionals are subject to self-interactions that are the major source of the underestimation of the band gap in semiconductor materials. To counteract this problem, the local density approximation with on-site Hubbard corrections was applied to both Ti 3d and O 2p orbitals. The values of U were determined from single ions, and exported to bulk anatase TiO_2 with a multiplied parameter fitted for an experimental band gap ($U = 7.51$ eV for Ti 3d and $U = 4.37$ eV for O 2p).²⁴ Since the 3s and 3p orbitals of Al are less localized, U correction was not applied. This treatment is justified by our hybrid density functional calculations for projected density of states of Al-doped TiO_2 , which confirm the delocalized Al states and exhibit essentially the same electronic structures as our LDA+ U calculations near the band edges as shown in Fig. S2.† Interestingly, this setting can well reproduce lattice constants and intrinsic electronic structure of anatase TiO_2 as shown below.

Results and discussion

For un-doped anatase TiO_2 crystal, the calculated lattice constants from LDA+ U are $a = 3.89 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 9.52 \text{ \AA}$, which are much close to the previous experimental and theoretical results.^{25,26} As for the band gap, the calculated value increases from 1.89 eV of LDA to 3.16 eV of LDA+ U which also gives a good agreement with the experimental optical band gap (3.2 eV).²⁷ This indicates that U values used here are moderate choice for accurate estimation of both the lattice constants and band gap of TiO_2 . Then, the calculated density of states (DOS) of un-doped TiO_2 is plotted in Fig. 1(b). It shows that the maximum of valence band is mainly consist of O 2p states, while the minimum of conduction band (CBM) is contributed by Ti 3d states. These are consistent with previous theoretical reports.²⁴ It is known that hole carriers are hardly delocalized in anatase TiO_2 because of the pronounced contribution of localized O 2p states in the valence band. As for the Al doping case, it does not significantly change the character of VBM and CBM in anatase TiO_2 . The VBM is still dominated by the O 2p orbitals. Besides, an isolate unoccupied state (acceptor state) forms in the band gap with 0.4 eV higher than the highest occupied state as shown in Fig. 2(a). This acceptor state is relatively deep and mainly originates from the hole states of O 2p due to the lower oxidation number of Al compared with Ti.

Since the hole-trapping of wide band gap oxide is considered to originate from the localized O 2p states dominating at the VBM, one possible way to delocalize the holes in TiO_2 is increasing the contribution of cation orbitals in the valence band by strengthening interactions between O and Ti atoms. Strain engineering has been thought as a viable approach to modify the chemical bonding of materials. Meanwhile, the biaxial strain usually exists in experiments, such as during the epitaxial thin film growth. Therefore, taking into account the (001) direction is the soft axis of TiO_2 crystal,²⁸ the biaxial stain in the (001) plane was imposed to modify the orbital composition in valance band of Al-doped TiO_2 .

From the DOS of Fig. 2(a), we noticed that the imposed biaxial strain can obviously change the electronic structure of



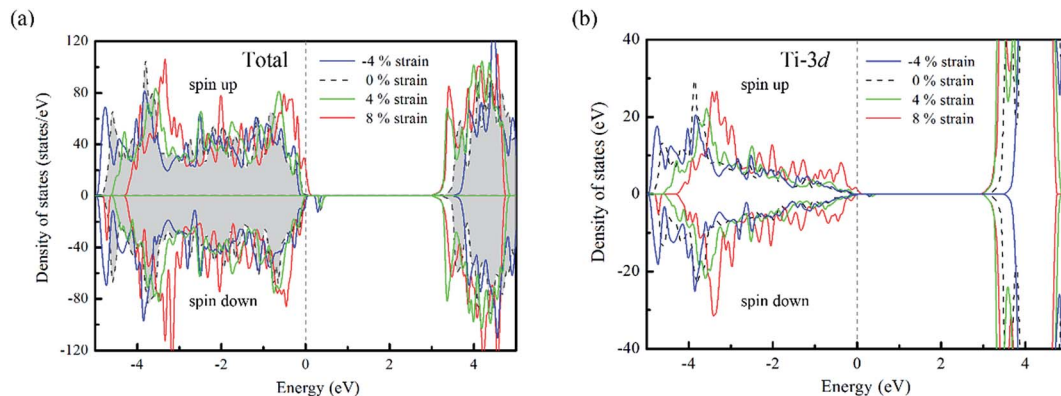


Fig. 2 (a) The calculated total density of states and (b) partial density of states for Ti atoms in Al doped TiO_2 with biaxial strain (the energy range is referenced to the value of the highest occupied state).

Al-doped TiO_2 system, such as the position of the acceptor level. When the tensile strain amplitude is smaller than 8%, the formed acceptor state still exists in the band gap as an isolated energy level away from the valence band. After the tensile strain approaching to 8%, the deep acceptor state disappears from the band gap providing a free hole carrier at the top of valence band, which thus results in a p-type conductivity. This mainly originates from enhanced Ti 3d character at the top of the valence band (Fig. 2(b)), which promotes hybridization of O 2p non-bonding states with the Ti 3d states. To understand more about the nature of the acceptor level under the strain, the charge density corresponding to the unoccupied acceptor state (hole state) introduced by Al doping is depicted in Fig. 3. For the un-strained model, the hole states introduced by substituting Al for Ti are mainly trapped by the first neighboring oxygen atoms, implying the localized character of the acceptor states. While in the structure with 8% biaxial tensile strain, it clearly exhibits that the hole carrier is delocalized and extended over the whole space of crystal. That is to say, the introduced holes can freely migrate through O 2p orbitals. Additionally, the delocalization of holes will discourage the formation of photo-generated carrier recombination centers originating from self-trapped holes at oxygen non-bonding states, which is beneficial for enhancing its photocatalytic performance. This is similar with the case of Ti-defected TiO_2 reported by Wang *et al.*²⁹

To further analyze the nature of acceptor states in Al-doped TiO_2 , the formation energy for the substitutional Al for Ti with charge state q was calculated from the formula:³⁰

$$E_f(D^q) = E_{\text{tot}}(D^q) - E_0 - \sum_i n_i(E_i + \mu_i) + q(E_{\text{Fermi}} + \epsilon_{\text{VBM}}) + E_{\text{align}}[q] \quad (1)$$

where E_0 is the energy of the pure host supercell, $E_{\text{tot}}(D^q)$ is the total energy of defective supercell with charge state q . As for the strained case, the same strain amplitude was applied to both the defective and pure host supercell in the calculations. μ_i and E_i are chemical potential of species in question and their elemental reference energy, respectively. The reference energies were computed from our DFT calculations for bulk Ti, an oxygen molecule, and Al metal. n_i is the number of atoms added to ($n_i > 0$) or taken from ($n_i < 0$) the supercell. For Al doping case, μ_i is determined by the equilibrium growth condition of each oxide under an oxygen rich ambient: $\mu_{\text{Ti}} = H_{\text{TiO}_2} - 2\mu_{\text{O}}$ and $\mu_{\text{Al}} = (H_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} - 3\mu_{\text{O}})/2$ where μ_{O} is set to zero. Here, H_{TiO_2} and $H_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}$ are computed enthalpy of formations of respective phases. The Fermi level (E_{Fermi}) is referenced to the Kohn–Sham eigenvalue of the VBM (ϵ_{VBM}) and thus $E_{\text{Fermi}} = 0$ eV gives an energy of the electron reservoir corresponding to the VBM. E_{align} is a correction term to align the VBM of doped and non-doped TiO_2 using electrostatic potentials. In details, the correction is the

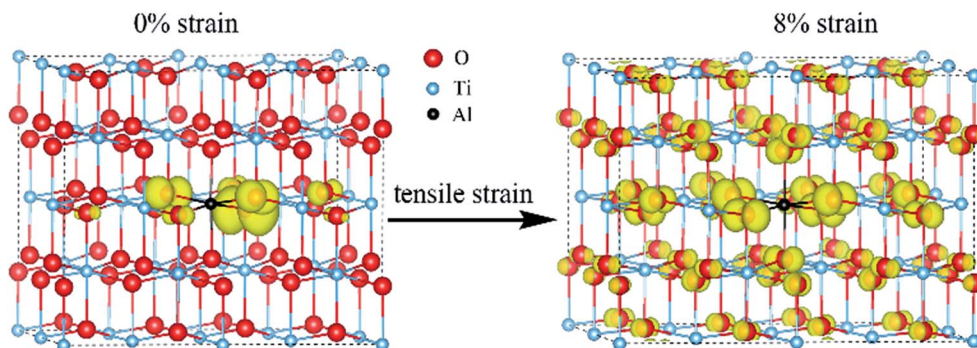


Fig. 3 The charge density of hole states in Al doped TiO_2 without and with 8% biaxial tensile strain (the isosurface is set to $0.003 \text{ e} \text{ \AA}^{-3}$).



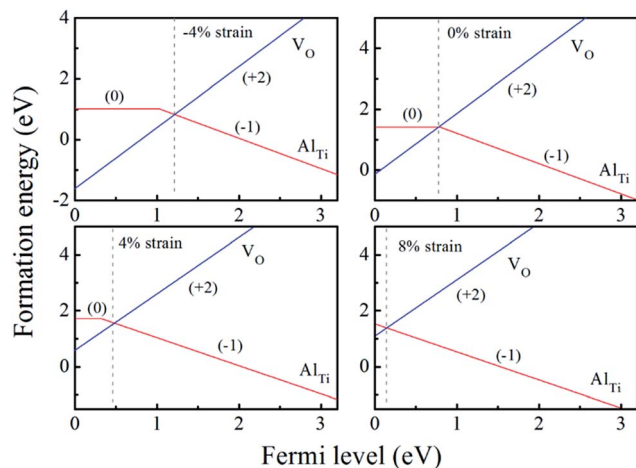


Fig. 4 The calculated formation energy and transition level for Al-doped anatase TiO_2 with different biaxial strains at oxygen-rich condition (the origin of the Fermi level is set at the VBM).

difference between the average electrostatic potential of Ti and O atoms far from the defect in the defective supercell and that in the pure host supercell. As mentioned above, the hole states induced by Al_{Ti} mainly occupy around the nearest-neighboring oxygen atom. The notation “ Al_{Ti}^q ”, therefore, indicates q th charge state of the Al site along with neighboring oxygen atoms all together. Fig. 4 shows the thermodynamic transition level, $\epsilon(0/-1)$, that is, the Fermi energy at which the most stable charge state turns from the neutral to minus one, is about 0.8 eV above the VBM ($E_{\text{Fermi}} = 0$) for 0% strain, indicating it act as a deep acceptor. In other words, Fermi level must be higher than 0.8 eV above VBM to have Al_{Ti} ionized in negative for providing a hole and thus can never be a good acceptor. This corresponds to the fact that the acceptor state is very deep in an un-strained case as observed in the DOS (Fig. 2(a)). This value of adiabatic transition level is also similar with the report by Deák *et al.* with hybrid functional calculations.¹⁶ This is why a good p-type conductivity could not be realized in Al-doped TiO_2 in

experiments. These theoretical results have also been confirmed by photoluminescence measurements, which experimentally evidenced the existence of trapped holes in Al-doped TiO_2 crystal.¹²

When the biaxial tensile strain is applied to the Al-doped TiO_2 crystal, the transition level of $\epsilon(0/-1)$ gradually shifts downwards and enters into the valence band. Eventually $\text{Al}_{\text{Ti}}^{-1}$ predominates in the entire range of the Fermi energy in the band gap when the tensile strain reaches as much as 8%. It indicates Al_{Ti} becomes a shallow acceptor in TiO_2 with 8% biaxial tensile strain. Since Al_{Ti} is negatively ionized even when the Fermi level is very close to the VBM, it is considered to provide free hole carriers as a counter charge, leading to a p-type conductivity. On the other hand, it is known that the oxygen vacancies usually form as unintentional donors and compensate hole carriers induced by the acceptor doping in oxides. Since the Al substituting Ti acts as an acceptor to produce holes in the TiO_2 , the generation of oxygen vacancies, which provide electrons to compensate holes, is expected for the formation of the closed shell electronic structure. Thus, we consider the formation energy of an oxygen vacancy with its doubly positive charge state using the formula eqn (1) to investigate its relative stability with respect to singly negative Al_{Ti} as shown in Fig. 4. Here we take into account only +2 charge state of V_{O} , because it is the predominant charge state and relevant to the Fermi level position of our system.^{15,31} The pinned Fermi level corresponds to the intersection of the two lines for $\text{Al}_{\text{Ti}}^{-1}$ ($\text{Al}_{\text{Ti}}^{-1}$) and V_{O}^{2+} (V_{O}^{2+}), at which the charge neutrality of the system is nearly satisfied.³² It is observed that the pinned Fermi level is gradually shifted downwards with increasing the biaxial tensile strain. This originates from the fact that the formation energy of V_{O}^{2+} increases while that of $\text{Al}_{\text{Ti}}^{-1}$ decreases upon tensile strain, leading to the downward shift of the pinned Fermi level. This clearly indicates that the tensile strain is beneficial for avoiding the compensation effect of oxygen vacancy. This result further confirms that the tensile strain in the (001) plane is a viable way to realize the p-type conductivity in Al-doped TiO_2 .

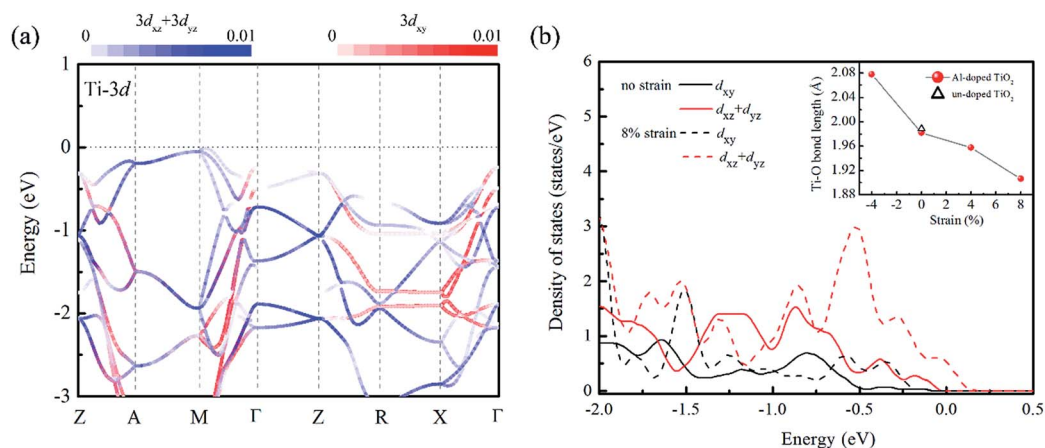


Fig. 5 (a) Orbital-projected band structure of pure TiO_2 (the scale indicates the magnitude of the projection), (b) the projected density of states for Al-doped TiO_2 under different strain conditions, and the inset is the calculated Ti–O bond length (the energy range is referenced to the value of the highest occupied state).



We turn now to the issue of the possible origin for the delocalization of trapped holes. Before discussion, it is noticed that the Al doping do not significantly modify the band edge electronic structures because of much lower content of Al sp states than that of Ti 3d states as shown in Fig. S1.† Thus, we ignored their contributions to the band edge character in the following discussion. Since the cation orbitals at VBM play key roles in breaking the localization of positive holes, the distribution of Ti 3d orbital in different strained structures was analyzed. It is known that anatase TiO₂ is constituted with the TiO₆ octahedra units, and the apical axes with a longer Ti–O bond length are along the [001] direction of crystal. Thus, the anisotropy orbital contribution due to the crystal symmetry can be expected. From the orbital projected band structure in Fig. 5(a), the contributions of cation states at the VBM of undoped TiO₂ are dominated by the Ti 3d_{xz} and Ti 3d_{yz} orbitals. It implies that the orbital component of cation atoms (Ti) at the VBM is more sensitive to the bonding interactions along the ⟨001⟩ direction. When the biaxial tensile strain is imposed into the (001) plane of Al doped TiO₂, the Ti–O bond length along ⟨001⟩ axis is dramatically shortened reflecting Poisson's ratio as shown in the inset of Fig. 5(b). Meanwhile, the Al doping further decreases the Ti–O bond length because of the shrink of crystal volume from small ionic size of Al dopant. As a consequence, the interaction between Ti and O atoms will be enhanced. This change is also confirmed by the charge population analysis. The calculated Bader charge of Ti atom is enlarged from +2.0e to +2.2e when the 8% tensile strain is stressed into the relaxed structure. It indicates the covalent bond of Ti–O actually becomes stronger in the tensile strained model. Then, the strengthened hybridization between Ti and O atoms increases the contribution of Ti 3d states at VBM, which can be clearly seen in the Fig. 2(b) and 5(b). With the above analysis, we can propose that the pronounced Ti 3d contribution at the VBM due to decreasing the Ti–O bond length along the ⟨001⟩ direction. Therefore, the anisotropic strain can effectively delocalize the trapped holes on oxygen site in Al doped TiO₂ crystal.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the LDA with on-site Coulomb interaction U applied to both Ti 3d and O 2p orbital was adopted to study the capability of substitutional Al for Ti as an effective acceptor in anatase TiO₂ from strain engineering. In an un-strained crystal, Al_{Ti} is characterized by the formation of strongly localized holes in consistent with the experimental results. After biaxial strain imposed into the crystal, our calculations indicate that only the tensile strain in the (001) plane can effectively delocalize the trapped holes in anatase TiO₂, which comes from the enhanced contribution of Ti 3d orbital at VBM. This is extremely valuable for photochemical applications, such as photocatalysis, because the enhanced delocalization ability for holes can improve the hole-carrier transfer and discourage the formation of photo-generated carrier recombination centers originating from self-trapped holes at oxygen non-bonding states to increase the photocatalysis efficiency. More importantly, our studies give a viable way to realize the effective p-type conductivity in oxide compounds from strain engineering.

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