

# First-principles band-gap engineering of SrTiO<sub>3</sub> via biaxial strain

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SrTiO<sub>3</sub> is a representative of the property-rich perovskite family, and a material whose ability to convert solar photons to H<sub>2</sub> fuel would be more efficient if its wide optical band gap (3.25 eV) better matched the solar spectrum. For both reasons, there is interest in modifying the crystal structure of SrTiO<sub>3</sub> to tune its electronic structure and band gap. Varying biaxial strain and temperature have been shown in past experiment and theory to modify the SrTiO<sub>3</sub> crystal structure via ferroic distortions.

In this work, density-functional theory (DFT) within the local-density approximation (LDA) is used to study the effects of biaxial strain and temperature on the band gap of SrTiO<sub>3</sub>. In-plane lattice parameters are constrained to values within  $\pm 4\%$  of the optimized cubic lattice parameter, and all other structural parameters are allowed to relax. Room-temperature structures of strained SrTiO<sub>3</sub> are constructed using a Landau-Ginzburg-Devonshire model. While DFT-LDA is known to underestimate band gaps compared to experiment, the validity of DFT-LDA band gap trends is confirmed using many-body perturbation theory within the GW approximation. We show that experimentally achievable conditions can be expected to tune the gap of SrTiO<sub>3</sub> by 10–20%. General symmetry arguments are used to rationalize the observed trends in band gap vs. strain and structural distortion, suggesting that similar trends hold across the perovskite family.

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