



ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF THE HOMOLOGOUS SERIES OF RUDDLESDEN – POPPER PHASES IN STRONTIUM TITANATE

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Motivation

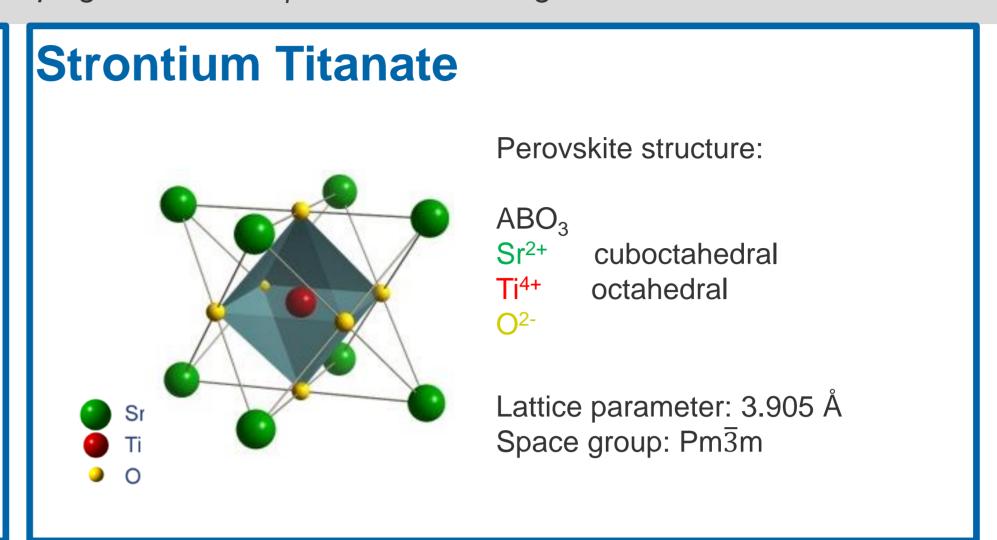
The system $SrO(SrTiO_3)_n$ contains promising compounds for several applications, among them:

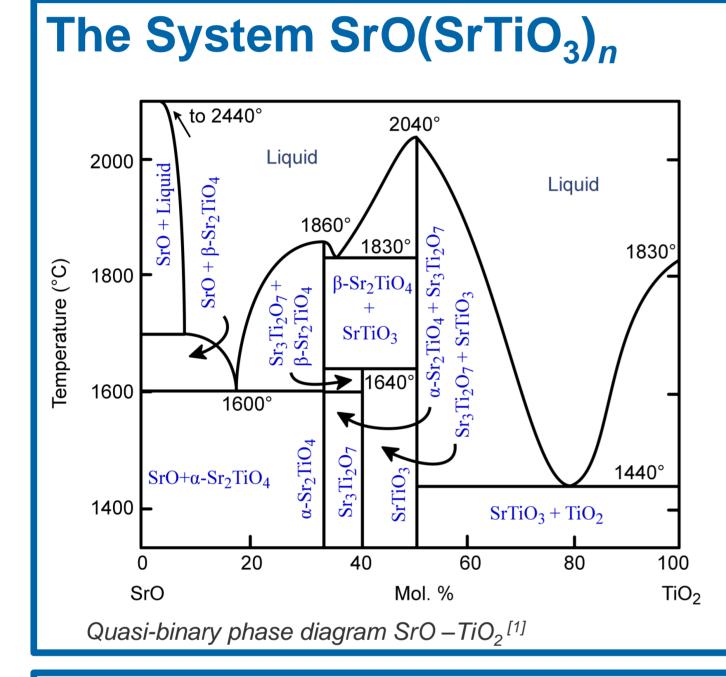
- Substrate Material
- Alternative gate oxide for tunable dielectric devices
- Photocatalyst
- All-in-one rechargeable energy storage
- Resistance switching random access memory (RRAM)

Features depend on the electronic structure

Electronic structure of SrO and SrTiO₃ well known

Lack of information concerning the Ruddlesden – Popper (RP) phases





Compositional boundaries:

•SrO mol% = 0n = 0•SrTiO₃ mol% = 50 $n = \infty$

Intermediate Phases: Ruddlesden – Popper

•Sr₂TiO₄ n = 1n = 2 $-Sr_3Ti_2O_7$ n = 3 $\bullet Sr_4Ti_3O_{10}$

binit

Introduction of SrO layers as ordered SrO – OSr stacking faults

SrO Ruddlesden - Popper Fm3m I4/mmm → New electronic structure, properties & opportunities for applications!

Density Functional Theory

ABINIT code

Pseudopotentials

Local density approximation (LDA)

Broyden – Fletcher – Goldfarb – Shanno minimization (BFGS)

initial DOS & SCF * bandstructure relaxation parameters *Self consistent field

Stability of RP Phases

Energy of formation compared to the presence of SrO & SrTiO₃

 $\rightarrow E_f^{RP_n} = E[SrO(SrTiO_3)_n] - n \cdot E[SrTiO_3] - E[SrO]$

 Sr_2TiO_4 $E_f^{RP_1} = -0.1493$

 $Sr_3^-Ti_2O_7$ $E_f^{RP_2} = -0.2003$

• $Sr_4^7 Ti_3^7 O_{10}$ $E_f^{'} RP_3 = -0.2113$

 \rightarrow RP phases n = 1 - 3 are energetically favored!

