

First-principles calculations of native defects in tin monoxide

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The formation energies and electronic structure of native defects in tin monoxide are investigated by first-principles calculations. Equilibrium defect concentrations, which are obtained using the calculated formation energies and charge neutrality, indicate that the tin vacancy is the dominant defect under oxygen-rich conditions. It forms shallow acceptor states, suggesting that the p -type conductivity of tin monoxide originates from the tin vacancy. The equilibrium concentration of the oxygen interstitial is comparable with the tin vacancy at elevated temperatures. However, it is hardly ionized and therefore not expected to contribute to the conductivity. The concentrations of donorlike defects such as the tin interstitial and the oxygen vacancy are low enough not to compensate holes generated by the tin vacancy.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Tin oxides have two well-known forms: tin monoxide (SnO) and tin dioxide (SnO₂). SnO₂ is a prototypical functional material with a wide variety of applications including gas sensors and n -type transparent conductive layers, rendering it a target of many researches. In contrast, the physical properties of SnO have not been well explored. SnO has a specific electronic structure associated with the presence of divalent tin, Sn(II), in a layered crystal structure. The unit cell of SnO is shown in Fig. 1. It is constructed by layered pyramids which are faced and engage each other alternately. The pyramid contains one Sn atom on the top of the squared four O atoms. Electrons spread into the open space between the layers, which are often called lone pairs.^{1,2} The presence of a lone pair is expected to generate characteristic physical properties.

Recently, Pan and Fu reported the formation of epitaxial thin films of SnO by electron-beam deposition.³ The films show p -type conductivity, and the electrical resistance is 18 Ω cm, in a stark contrast to the n -type behavior of SnO₂. These results are of interest in view of the fact that most wide-gap oxides with high p -type conductivities thus far reported are based on copper oxide compounds.⁴ The native p -type conductivity of SnO indicates the formation of a substantial amount of native acceptors. Two candidates can be considered for native-acceptor-like defects: the Sn vacancy and the O interstitial. While cation vacancies form more easily than O interstitials in most metal oxides with densely packed structures, the layered structure of SnO with the open spaces surrounded by Sn(II) may facilitate the formation of O interstitials. There are several reports on the off-stoichiometry of SnO,^{3,5} but the defect species relevant to the off-stoichiometry and/or p -type conductivity are not well understood. Moreno *et al.* reported, in their powder crystal study, that SnO contains a cation deficiency.⁵ Pan and Fu also reported the relation between the p -type conductivity and the degree of the off-stoichiometry in their epitaxial thin films.³

In the present study, we investigate the origin of p -type conductivity from the viewpoint of point-defect formation. Employing first-principles calculations with the supercell approach, defect formation energies are obtained as functions of atomic and electronic chemical potentials. We consider the O interstitial (O_i), the O vacancy (V_O), the Sn interstitial (Sn_i), the Sn vacancy (V_{Sn}), and the associations of O_i and V_{Sn} in relevant charge states, and determine their thermal equilibrium concentrations. The electronic structures of the defects are discussed using one-electronic band structures, local partial density of states, and squared eigenfunctions.

II. METHOD OF CALCULATION**A. Defect formation energy and transition energy**

The formation energy of a defect in a charge state q is given by⁶

$$\Delta E_f(\text{defect}, q) = E_T(\text{defect}, q) - E_T(\text{perfect}, q) + n_{\text{Sn}}\mu_{\text{Sn}} + n_{\text{O}}\mu_{\text{O}} + q(\epsilon_F + E_{\text{VBM}}), \quad (1)$$

where $E_T(\text{defect}, q)$ is the total energy of a supercell with a defect in a charge state q and $E_T(\text{perfect}, q)$ is the total energy of a perfect supercell in a charge state q . n_{Sn} and n_{O} are the numbers of Sn and O atoms being transferred to (from) atomic reservoir to form a defect, and μ_{Sn} and μ_{O} are the atomic chemical potentials of Sn and O, respectively. ϵ_F is the Fermi level measured from the valence-band maximum (VBM). If $q > 0$ ($q < 0$), $|q|$ electrons are transferred from (to) an electron reservoir. The energy at the VBM (E_{VBM}) in a defective supercell is in general different from E_{VBM} in a perfect supercell when we use finite size supercells with defects under periodic boundary conditions.⁷ Especially, the difference becomes large when the defective model contains highly charged defects. Therefore, it is necessary to line up E_{VBM} between the perfect and defective supercells. For this purpose, average potentials in the perfect supercell ($V_{\text{av}}^{\text{perfect}}$) and a bulklike environment which is far from a defect in

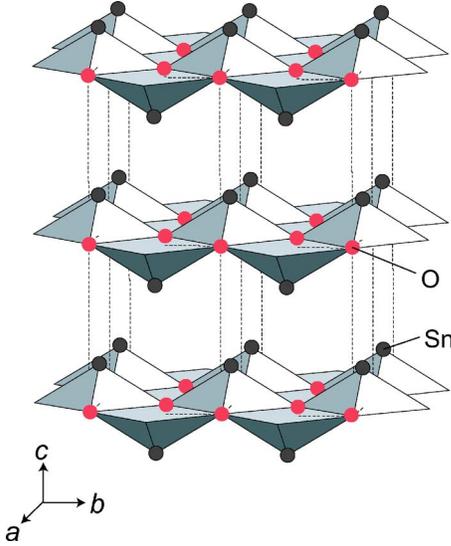


FIG. 1. (Color online) The crystal structure of SnO. Sn and O atoms are depicted by the deep gray circles and the light gray (red) circles, respectively. Four O atoms and one Sn atom form a pyramid structure on both sides of each layer alternately. The layers are also stacked alternately.

defective supercells ($V_{\text{av}}^{\text{defect}}$) are used as references.^{8–10} E_{VBM} of a defective supercell is written as

$$E_{\text{VBM}} = E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{defect}} = E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{perfect}} + V_{\text{av}}^{\text{defect}} - V_{\text{av}}^{\text{perfect}}, \quad (2)$$

where $E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{perfect}}$ was obtained by

$$E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{perfect}} = E_{\text{T}}(\text{perfect}, 0) - E_{\text{T}}(\text{perfect}, +1). \quad (3)$$

μ_{Sn} and μ_{O} in Eq. (1) are not independent, but vary between the Sn-rich and O-rich limits under a constraint by the equilibrium condition of SnO. The Sn-rich limit corresponds to the upper limit of μ_{Sn} and also the lower limit of μ_{O} . It is assumed to be determined by solid α -Sn—i.e., $\mu_{\text{Sn}} = \mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha\text{-Sn}}$, where $\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha\text{-Sn}}$ denotes the chemical potential of α -Sn. The O-rich limit should be given by the equilibrium condition between SnO and SnO_2 . Therefore $\mu_{\text{Sn}} = 2\mu_{\text{SnO}} - \mu_{\text{SnO}_2}$ and $\mu_{\text{O}} = \mu_{\text{SnO}_2} - \mu_{\text{SnO}}$, where μ_{SnO} and μ_{SnO_2} are defined as the chemical potentials of SnO and SnO_2 , respectively. The total energies of α -Sn, SnO, and SnO_2 obtained from separate calculations are used to determine $\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha\text{-Sn}}$, μ_{SnO} , and μ_{SnO_2} . As a result, μ_{Sn} varies by 0.23 eV from the Sn-rich limit to the O-rich limit, which is calculated by $\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha\text{-Sn}} - 2\mu_{\text{SnO}} - \mu_{\text{SnO}_2}$. The formation energies of SnO and SnO_2 are calculated as -2.72 and -5.21 eV, while the values reported by Kılıç and Zunger with the local density approximation (LDA) are -3.21 and -6.29 eV.¹¹ The discrepancies can be attributed to the difference in exchange-correlation potential.

The Fermi level ϵ_{F} in Eq. (1) changes its position within the band gap. It is determined by the charge neutrality between concentrations of electrons and holes and charged defects. When we consider the Fermi level as a variable, the defect transition energy $\epsilon(q/q')$ is described by the Fermi level where the formation energy for a charge state q equals to that for another charge state q' —i.e.,

TABLE I. The lattice constants of SnO and the reduced coordinate of the Sn atom in the c direction.

	a (Å)	c (Å)	u
Calculated	3.885	4.983	0.2326
Experimental ^a	3.7986	4.8408	0.2369

^aReference 18.

$$\epsilon(q/q') = [\Delta E_{\text{f}}^{\text{VBM}}(\text{defect}; q') - \Delta E_{\text{f}}^{\text{VBM}}(\text{defect}; q)] / (q - q'), \quad (4)$$

where $\Delta E_{\text{f}}^{\text{VBM}}(\text{defect}; q)$ is the defect formation energy for a charge state q when ϵ_{F} is at the VBM. Since the band gap energy E_{g} is represented by the energy difference between the VBM and the conduction-band minimum (CBM), E_{g} is written as

$$E_{\text{g}} = E_{\text{CBM}} - E_{\text{VBM}}, \quad (5)$$

where $E_{\text{CBM}} = E_{\text{T}}(\text{perfect}, -1) - E_{\text{T}}(\text{perfect}, 0)$. The band gap of the perfect supercell obtained in this way is 0.29 eV, which corresponds to the one-electron energy gap between the Γ and M points in the unit cell, 0.37 eV, as will be detailed in Sec. III.

B. Computational details

First-principles calculations were performed in the framework of density functional theory within the generalized gradient approximation¹² (GGA-PW91) and using plane-wave projector augmented-wave¹³ (PAW) method as implemented in the VASP code.^{14–16} The radial cutoff for the Sn PAW potential is 1.59 Å and that for the O PAW potential 0.80 Å. For Sn atoms, the $5s$ and $5p$ electrons were described as valence, whereas for O the $2s$ and $2p$ electrons were treated as valence. The remaining electrons were kept frozen. In order to obtain theoretical structural parameters of SnO, we performed geometry optimization for the unit cell. A plane-wave energy cutoff of 500 eV was chosen. The Brillouin zone was sampled by a $5 \times 5 \times 4$ k -point mesh generated according to the Monkhorst-Pack (MP) scheme.¹⁷ The calculated structural parameters are listed in Table I along with the experimental values. The calculated and experimental lattice constants and the reduced coordinate of Sn atom in the c direction (u) are in agreement within errors of 3%. For SnO_2 , which contains two Sn atoms and four O atoms in the unit cell, and α -Sn, which contains two Sn atoms in the unit cell, the same plane-wave energy cutoff with SnO was used. The Brillouin zones were sampled by $4 \times 4 \times 5$ and $15 \times 15 \times 15$ meshes according to the MP scheme, respectively.

The supercells for defect calculations were constructed from the 48 ($4 \times 4 \times 3$) unit cells, which correspond to 192 atoms in the case of perfect crystal. Geometry optimization was performed in fixed lattice constants of $a = b = 15.42$ Å and $c = 14.95$ Å which were based on the optimized unit-cell geometry. A plane-wave energy cutoff of 500 eV was chosen and the k point was sampled only at the Γ point. The total energies and the forces were converged to less than 10^{-5} eV

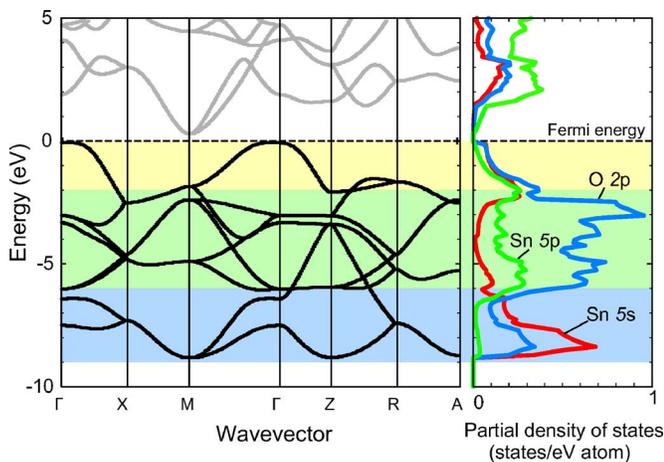


FIG. 2. (Color online) Band structure (left) and PDOS (right) of the unit cell of the SnO perfect crystal. The energy of the highest occupied band at the Γ point is set to 0 eV. The highest occupied state is located between the Γ and M points. The lowest unoccupied state is given at the M point. The background of the band structure and PDOS figures denotes three characteristic energy regions in the valence band.

and 0.05 eV/Å, respectively. For charged defects, a jellium background was employed to neutralize the supercells. The following charge states were considered: -2 to $+4$ for Sn_i , -2 to 0 for V_{Sn} and O_i , and 0 to $+2$ for V_{O} .

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Electronic structure of SnO perfect crystal

The electronic structure of the perfect crystal is investigated as the basis of the subsequent discussion about the native defects in SnO. Figure 2 shows the calculated band structure and projected density of states (PDOS) of the perfect crystal. The PDOS was obtained by projecting the eigenfunctions onto spherical harmonics around each atom. The states were normalized by a Sn atom and an O atom. The integration was made inside each PAW augmentation region whose radius was approximately equivalent to that of each PAW potential. The valence electrons outside the spheres were not considered in the calculations. The Brillouin zone of the unit cell was sampled by a $15 \times 15 \times 12$ k -point mesh according to the MP scheme, and the eigenvalues were interpolated using the improved tetrahedron method.¹⁹

As shown in Fig. 2 (left), SnO has an indirect band structure. The VBM is located in between the Γ and M points and the CBM is located at the M point. In the valence band, the energy at the Γ point is very close to the energy of the highest occupied point. Experimentally, the optical band gap is reported to be 2.5–3.4 eV.^{20,21} In the present calculation, the smallest direct gap is given at the Γ point, which is approximately 2.0 eV. Although the experimental values scatter in a wide range, a comparison indicates that the present calculation underestimates the gap by 0.5–1.4 eV, most likely due to the GGA error.

The PDOS shows that the valence band includes three characters. The lower-energy region (-9 to -6 eV), marked

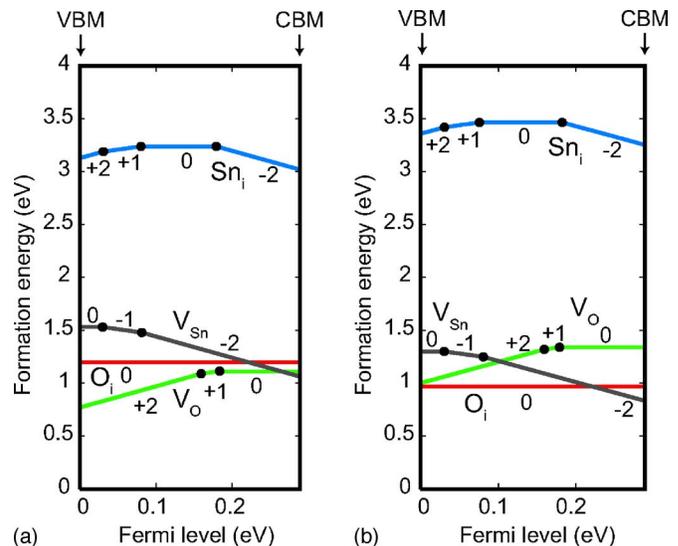


FIG. 3. (Color online) Formation energies as a function of Fermi level. (a) Sn-rich limit. (b) O-rich limit. The numbers alongside the lines designate the predominant charge states of the defects at the Fermi level. The black circles give the defect transition energies in the Fermi level.

by the blue shadow in the figure, is mainly composed of Sn 5s and O 2p, while Sn 5p and O 2p mainly constitute the middle region (-6 to -2 eV) shaded in green color. The higher-energy region (-2 to 0 eV) indicated by the yellow shadow contains Sn 5s and 5p and O 2p components nearly equally, but very near the VBM, the contributions of Sn 5s and O 2p are predominant. In the conduction band, the O 2p component is relatively small. The states near the CBM are mainly formed by Sn 5p. These features in band structure are in a good contrast to SnO_2 which has O 2p around the VBM and Sn 5s around the CBM as major components. Near the VBM, a large difference in the curvature is recognized between the Γ -X, Γ -M, and Γ -Z directions. The effective hole mass in the Z direction near the Γ point is smaller than in the M and X directions, suggesting that the p -type conductivity of SnO is anisotropic. Holes may hop easier via lone pairs in the interlayer than in the intralayer region.

B. Defect formation energies

Defect formation energies as a function of Fermi level are shown in Fig. 3. The Fermi level is measured from the VBM which is set to 0 eV. The CBM—i.e., E_g —is calculated at 0.29 eV using the total energy difference as described in Eq. (5). In SnO, two interstitial sites are available in the open space between layers, which are surrounded by four and five Sn atoms, respectively. The present calculations indicate that the latter site at the center of the pyramid is energetically more favorable for both Sn_i and O_i ; therefore, those at this site are shown in the figure.

From the Sn-rich to O-rich limits, the atomic chemical potential varies in a small energy range of 0.23 eV. V_{Sn} , V_{O} , and O_i show the formation energies of similar magnitude, and the defects with the lowest formation energy change from V_{O} under Sn-rich conditions to O_i and V_{Sn} under O-rich

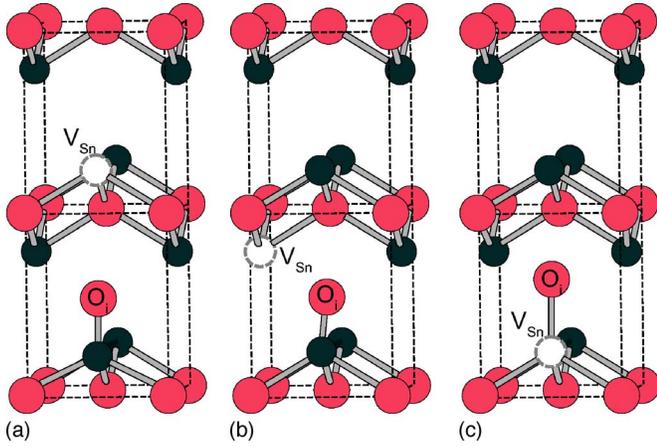


FIG. 4. (Color online) Three possible models containing $V_{\text{Sn}}-O_i$ pairs. These structures are cut from the supercells. The Sn and O atoms are shown as the black and gray (red) circles, respectively. The Sn vacancy position is depicted as the dashed white circle, and the O interstitial position is shown in the open space between the layers in the bottom unit cell.

conditions. For V_{Sn} and V_{O} , the energetically most favorable charge states vary with on the Fermi level. The negative- and positive-charge states indicate that these defects are acceptor like and donor like, respectively. The defect transition energies of V_{Sn} from -2 to -1 and -1 to 0 are estimated at ~ 0.1 eV from the VBM, and those of V_{O} from $+2$ to $+1$ and $+1$ to 0 are at ~ 0.2 eV. O_i shows no defect transition level in the calculated band gap. Therefore the existence of O interstitials is expected not to contribute to the electric conductivity. Sn_i shows both positive- and negative-charge states near the VBM and CBM, respectively. However, the formation energy is considerably high compared with the other defects. Sn_i will be out of consideration in the following discussion since the defect concentration is expected to be much lower than the other defects under thermal equilibrium conditions.

We also investigated associations of O_i and V_{Sn} using supercells of the same size. Several possible models containing the defect pairs are considered. The structures cut from the supercells after geometry optimization are shown in Fig. 4. The formation energies are summarized in Table II. Models (a) and (b) are similar or slightly higher in formation energy compared with isolated V_{Sn} and O_i , which are obtained independently, and the model (c) is much higher by more than 1 eV. The model “Farthest” in Table II contains a Sn vacancy and an O interstitial which are configured to be farthest away from each other in the supercell. This model shows nearly the same formation energy as the independent one. Thus, the association energy between V_{Sn} and O_i is negligibly small. In the following discussion, we will focus on isolated defects, especially their behavior at the O-rich limit where acceptorlike defects form most easily.

C. Corrected defect formation energies

As mentioned in Sec. III A, the present calculation underestimates the band gap by 0.5–1.4 eV. Therefore, the forma-

TABLE II. Formation energies of $V_{\text{Sn}}-O_i$ pairs with charge states 0 and -2 . They are calculated with the Fermi level at the VBM. (a), (b), and (c) correspond to those in Fig. 4. The “Farthest” gives the supercell structure containing the defect pair whose defects are configured to be farthest away from each other in the supercell. The “Independent” gives the sum of the formation energies of V_{Sn}^0 and O_i^0 for the charge state 0 and V_{Sn}^{2-} and O_i^0 for the charge state $2-$.

Charge state	Formation energy (eV)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	Farthest	Independent
0	2.3	2.3	3.9	2.4	2.3
-2	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.3

tion energies of the defects may include some systematic errors. To correct the errors in the band gap and the formation energies, E_{CBM} was simply increased to agree with the experimental band gap. The corrected band gap is given by

$$E_g(\text{corrected}) = E_g(\text{calc}) + \Delta E_g, \quad (6)$$

where $E_g(\text{calc})$ is the calculated gap for the supercell (0.29 eV). ΔE_g is the difference between the experimental optical band gap and the smallest calculated direct gap (0.5–1.4 eV). Here we employ $\Delta E_g = 1.0$ eV, which results in $E_g(\text{corrected}) = 1.3$ eV.

We assume that the defect transition energy is shifted upward following E_{CBM} when the defect state is composed of atomic orbitals similar to those of the CBM. Usually, in such a case, the defect transition energy appears near the CBM since the eigenfunction of the defect transition state hybridizes with the conduction band. Applying this band-gap correction, the defect formation energy is increased by $m \Delta E_g$, where m is the number of electrons at the defect state.^{22,23} Among the considered defects, we applied this formation energy correction only to V_{O} since the transition energies are close to the CBM and the orbital character of the state is similar to that of the CBM as will be shown in Sec. III E. The corrected formation energies at the O-rich limit are shown in Fig. 5. Compared with the results without the correction as given in Fig. 3, the energy difference between V_{Sn} , V_{O} , and O_i increases with an increase in the Fermi level.

D. Defect concentrations

Using the corrected formation energies, concentrations of the defects are determined by charge neutrality under thermodynamic equilibrium condition. The concentration C of a defect can be obtained by

$$C = N \exp(-\Delta H_f/k_B T), \quad (7)$$

where N is the number of sublattice sites per unit volume. The electron concentration n and the hole concentration p are approximated from the calculated DOS and the statistics distribution functions, as follows:

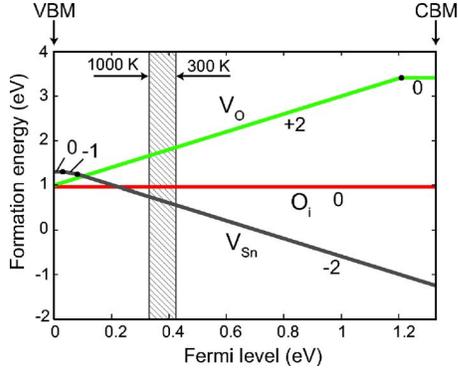


FIG. 5. (Color online) Formation energies as a function of the Fermi level at the O-rich limit after the band-gap correction. The shaded area denotes a variable range of the Fermi level at temperatures between 300 K and 1000 K determined from charge neutrality.

$$n = \int_{E_{\text{CBM}}}^{\infty} D(\epsilon) f_e d\epsilon, \quad p = \int_{-\infty}^{E_{\text{VBM}}} D(\epsilon) f_h d\epsilon, \quad (8)$$

where $D(\epsilon)$ is the DOS. For f_e and f_h , we used the Fermi-Dirac distribution as a function of the Fermi level for electrons and holes, respectively. To substitute the sum of values on a k -point mesh for the integral, we sampled the Brillouin zone of the unit cell by a $30 \times 30 \times 30$ k -point mesh at even intervals. Then the equations are rewritten as

$$n = \sum_{i=\text{unoccupied}} f_e(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_F), \quad (9)$$

$$p = \sum_{i=\text{occupied}} f_h(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_F), \quad (10)$$

where ϵ_i are the calculated one-electron energies and the index i is shorthand for the occupied bands for n and the unoccupied bands for p and the k points on the k -point mesh. The sum is normalized by the density of the k point and the volume of the Brillouin zone. The Fermi level ϵ_F is considered as a variable here. The charge-neutrality relation among C , n , and p is given as

$$\sum_{\alpha} q_{\alpha} C_{\alpha} - n + p = 0, \quad (11)$$

where q_{α} and C_{α} give the charge state and concentration of a defect α , respectively. α denotes one of V_{Sn} , V_{O} , and O_i .

In Fig. 6, we show the computed defect concentrations as a function of temperature at the O-rich limit. In the temperature range of 300–1000 K, the major defect is V_{Sn}^{2-} and the Fermi level is mainly determined by the hole and V_{Sn}^{2-} concentrations. The electron and V_{O} concentrations are relatively low and do not affect the Fermi-level position significantly. Increasing the temperature, the Fermi level goes toward the VBM, as shown in the shaded region of Fig. 5, and the O_i concentration becomes comparable with V_{Sn} in the high-temperature region. However, O_i generates no excess holes or electrons in this Fermi-level range. These results indicate that the p -type conductivity of SnO originates from V_{Sn} .

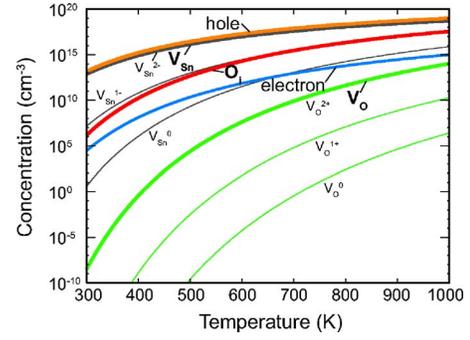


FIG. 6. (Color online) Defect concentrations as a function of temperature at the O-rich limit. V_{Sn} gives the sum of V_{Sn}^{2-} , V_{Sn}^{-} , and V_{Sn}^0 . V_{O} gives the sum of V_{O}^{2+} , V_{O}^{+} , and V_{O}^0 . The concentrations of V_{Sn} and V_{O} are dominated by V_{Sn}^{2-} and V_{O}^{2+} , respectively.

E. Local electronic structure of defects

In this subsection, qualitative recognition of local electronic structures in the vicinity of the defects is presented using supercell band structures, squared Kohn-Sham eigenfunctions, and local PDOS (LPDOS). These analyses give intuitive understanding within the one-particle picture. The results are shown in Figs. 7–9, where 0 eV is set to the VBM of the perfect supercell and the reference energy of the defective supercells is aligned with that of the perfect supercell by means of the correction described in Sec. II A. V_{Sn}^{2-} , V_{O}^{2+} , O_i^0 , and Sn_i^{2+} are selected as representatives of the respective defect species.

The band structures of the perfect and defective supercells are shown in the left side of Figs. 7 and 8. Each band below the band gap is filled with two electrons. The arrows in the supercell band structures indicate eigenvalues for which the cross sections of the squared eigenfunctions are drawn in the right side of Figs. 7 and 8. The contour lines depict an electron density from 0.001 to 0.04 with 0.001 intervals (\AA^{-3}), where a squared eigenfunction is calculated so that the integral with regard to a state over a supercell volume becomes 2.

The perfect supercell band structure shown in Fig. 7(a) is basically equivalent to that of the unit cell shown in Fig. 2; the reciprocal space of the supercell is folded 4 times for the a and b directions and 3 times for the c direction. The direct band gap at the Γ point is narrower than that of the unit cell since the X and M points in the unit cell come to the Γ point. In the VBM squared eigenfunction, the electron lone pairs, centered around Sn atoms, spread into the open space between the layers. O $2p$ orbitals polarize along the c direction. In the CBM squared eigenfunction, Sn orbitals are delocalized between Sn atoms in contrast to the VBM squared eigenfunction. The V_{Sn} supercell band structure shown in Fig. 7(b) is not so much different from that of the perfect supercell. In the V_{Sn} squared eigenfunction, we can see O $2p$ orbitals next to the Sn vacancy rotate by $\sim 45^\circ$. In the V_{O} supercell band structure shown in Fig. 8(a), a defect-induced band splits off from the CBM. The V_{O} squared eigenfunction shows that this band remains the orbital character of the conduction band. The vacancy site has positive potential and collects electrons which are derived from Sn $5p$ orbitals. In

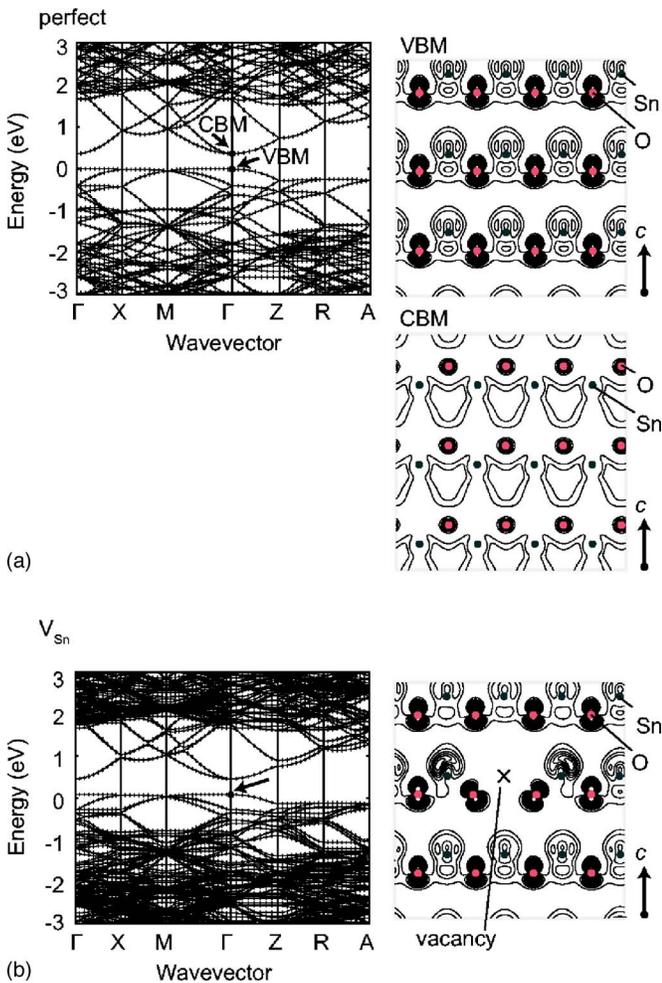


FIG. 7. (Color online) Band structures of the perfect and defective supercells (left) and squared eigenfunctions of the energy levels at the Γ point indicated by the arrows in the supercell band structures (right). (a) Perfect crystal. (b) V_{Sn}^{2-} .

the Sn_i supercell band structure shown in Fig. 8(b), two defect-induced bands appear in the band gap and degenerate at the Γ point. The Sn_i squared eigenfunction indicates strong electron localization around the Sn interstitial. Though these energy levels are closer to the VBM than the CBM, they are considered as deep energy levels separated from the conduction band. The O_i supercell band structure shown in Fig. 8(c) is similar to that of the perfect supercell. In the O_i squared eigenfunction, we can identify that the lone pair of the nearest-neighbor Sn atom, denoted by Sn^* , disappears. Further discussion is given below on the basis of the LPDOS. These defective supercell band structures can be classified into two types. V_{Sn} and O_i have no distinct defect-induced bands inside the band gap. In this case, it is difficult to discuss the defect transition level using the band structure. In the cases of V_O and Sn_i , it is relatively easy to have an intuitive understanding of the defect transition level.

The LPDOS of defective supercells were calculated by projecting the eigenfunctions onto spherical harmonics around each focused atom. The integration spheres are equivalent to those written in Sec. III A. All the values obtained were broadened by a Gaussian function ($\sigma=0.1$ eV).

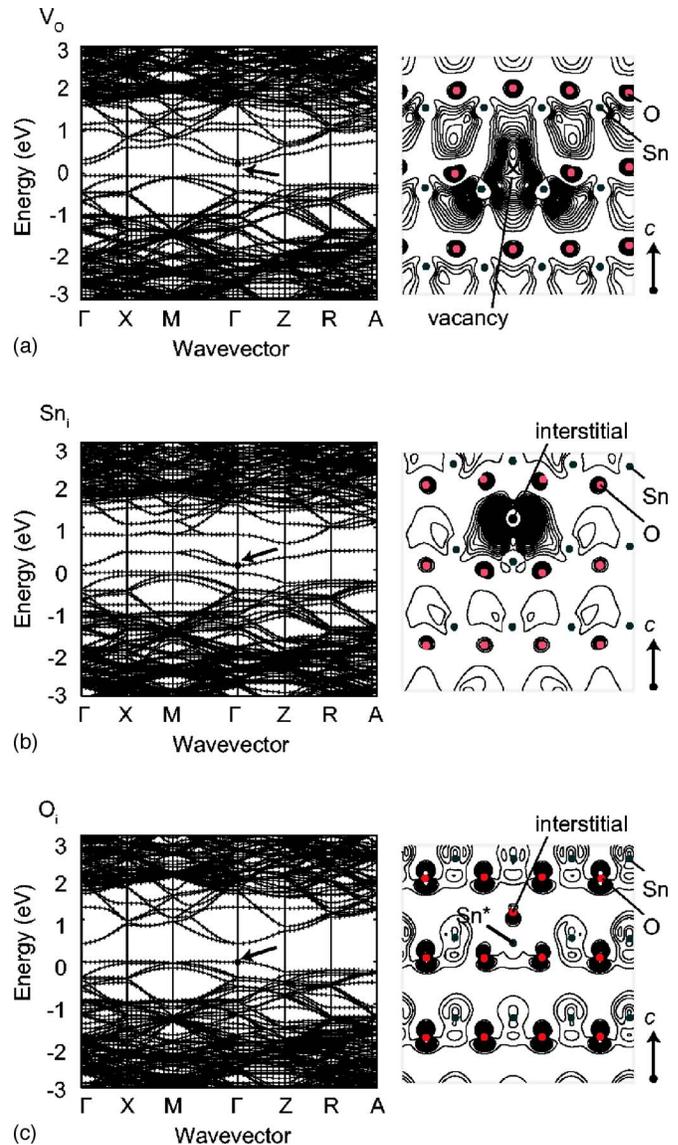


FIG. 8. (Color online) Band structures of the defective supercells (left) and squared eigenfunctions of the energy levels at the Γ point indicated by the arrows in the supercell band structures (right). (a) V_O^{2+} . (b) Sn_i^{2+} . (c) O_i^0 .

The Brillouin zones of the supercells were sampled by a $5 \times 5 \times 5$ k -point mesh. Figure 9 gives the LPDOS of the interstitial atoms and the nearest-neighbor atoms to the defect sites. The crystal model in the right top shows the defect sites as V_{Sn} , V_O , O_i , and Sn_i and the nearest-neighbor sites as A , B , and C .

In the LPDOS figures, Sn $5p$ and O $2p$ are divided into p_x+p_y and p_z , where p_x and p_y are represented together since they are symmetrically equivalent. The subscripts x , y , and z in p_x , p_y , and p_z correspond to a , b , and c directions, respectively. The LPDOS of the perfect supercell is basically equivalent to the PDOS shown in Fig. 2 though the LPDOS gives more information about the orientation dependence. The p_x , p_y , and p_z states are distributed in separated energy regions clearly. In the energy region between -2 eV and 0 eV, it looks that the O $2p_z$ and Sn $5s$ and $5p_z$ make hy-

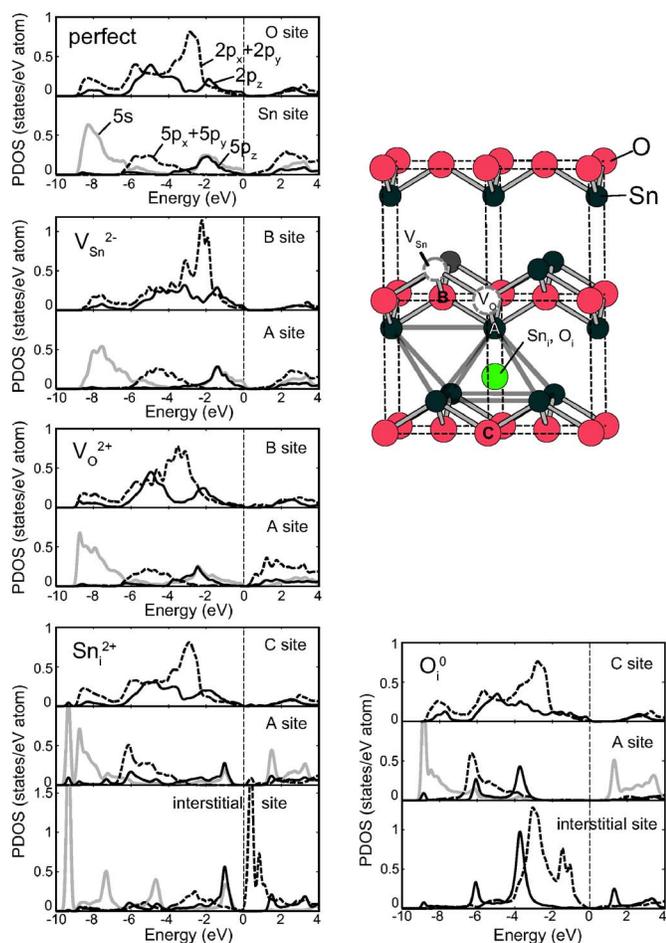


FIG. 9. (Color online) LPDOS of selected atoms in perfect and defective supercells. The positions of atoms considered are shown in right top.

bridized states. In between -6 eV and -2 eV, the Sn $5p_x + 5p_y$ and O $2p_z$ hybridize. With regard to the perfect SnO electronic structure, Walsh and Watson gave detailed reports based on first-principles calculations.² Our calculations are consistent to their results. The LPDOS shapes of the V_{Sn} and V_O supercells are similar to that of the perfect supercell. However, the relative positions of the LPDOS shapes in energy shift upward for V_{Sn} and downward for V_O since the vacancies distort potentials reaching the vicinal atoms. The states spilling out from the VBM and CBM become acceptorlike and donorlike shallow defect states, respectively. In the LPDOS of the Sn_i supercell, strongly localized Sn $5p_x$

$+5p_y$ states appear in the energy region above 0 eV. On the contrary, the LPDOS of the nearest-neighbor Sn and O atoms are similar to that of the perfect supercell. It is recognized that the interstitial Sn atom does not significantly disturb the electronic structure of the neighbors and the Sn interstitial atom leaves itself isolated. In contrast, the insertion of an O atom into the interstitial site affects drastically the LPDOS shape of the nearest-neighbor Sn atom at the A site. In between -3 eV and 0 eV, the LPDOS at the interstitial site is relatively high and that at the nearest-neighbor Sn site has almost disappeared. The nearest-neighbor O atom at the C site is not considerably affected. This phenomenon is also confirmed visually by the squared eigenfunction in Fig. 8(c). It appears that the interstitial O atom absorbs the lone-pair electrons around the Sn atom at the A site. In other words, the O and Sn atoms are ionized to $2-$ and $4+$ in formal charge, respectively.

IV. SUMMARY

We investigated the formation energies of the native defects in SnO by first-principles calculations. The equilibrium defect concentrations were estimated from the defect formation energies. The results obtained in this study can be summarized as follows.

- (i) The calculations of the defect and carrier concentrations indicate that the p -type conductivity of SnO originates from Sn vacancies.
- (ii) The equilibrium defect concentrations of the Sn interstitial and the O vacancy are small enough not to compensate holes generated by Sn vacancies.
- (iii) The equilibrium defect concentration of the O interstitial is comparable with that of the Sn vacancy at elevated temperatures. However, it is hardly ionized and therefore it is not expected to contribute to the conductivity.
- (iv) The interstitial O atom absorbs the lone-pair electrons of the nearest-neighbor Sn atom. In consequence, it is expected that the Sn atom becomes tetravalent in formal charge.

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