First-principles investigation of the surface properties of fergusononite-type monoclinic BiVO₄ photocatalyst

Guo-Ling Li*

Fergusononite-type monoclinic BiVO₄ (fm-BiVO₄) is an important semiconductor photocatalyst as an alternative to TiO₂ for solar energy conversion and environmental protection. Based upon density functional theory (DFT) calculations, we report the results of a comprehensive study of the surface properties of fm-BiVO₄ including surface geometric/electronic structures, surface energy, work function, Bader charge, and oxygen-vacancy formation energy on the (100), (010), (001), (101), (011), (110) and (111) surfaces. The low-index surfaces of fm-BiVO₄ are characterized by surface geometric structures terminated with Bi atoms and VO₄ groups. There are strongly localized band-gap states at the (110) and (111) surfaces. The calculated surface energies of fm-BiVO₄ indicate a surface stability order of (001) > (011) ∼ (101) > (111) > (110) > (010) ∼ (100). The equilibrium morphology of fm-BiVO₄ is predicted as a corner-cut truncated bipyramid with (001), (101), (011) and (111) facets exposed, in good agreement with experiments. The dramatic difference in work function may act as the driving force for photogenerated charge separation between (101)/(011) and (001) as observed in experiments. Based on our results, we provide a clue to morphology design for further enhancing the efficiency of charge separation in fm-BiVO₄.

1 Introduction

The surface physicochemical properties of semiconductor oxides are crucial in applications such as heterogeneous catalysis, molecule adsorption, gas sensing, and energy conversion and storage.¹ To improve the desired physicochemical properties, semiconductor facets can be fine-tuned via morphology control strategies. For example, the {001} facets of anatase TiO₂ are known to be especially reactive for photocatalysis. However, the {001} facets are the minority among exposed facets in the equilibrium morphology of anatase. It is desirable to synthesize anatase single crystals with a high percentage of {001} facets in order to improve the photocatalytic activity. Such a strategy has been successfully demonstrated recently.² The success in morphology control for anatase depends on the knowledge of the surface physics and chemistry of TiO₂ that have been extensively studied.³

Much attention has been paid to bismuth vanadate BiVO₄ due to its novel properties such as ferroelasticity,⁴ ionic conductivity,⁵ and acousto-optical⁶ and photochromic⁷ effects. With a high chemical stability, BiVO₄ could be used as a nontoxic yellow pigment,⁸ potential cathode material in lithium cells,⁹ promising gas sensor,¹⁰ and good catalyst for the selective oxidation of olefins¹¹ and H₂S.¹² Especially, under visible light irradiation, BiVO₄ can robustly evolve O₂ from water in the presence of sacrificial reagents (e.g., Ag⁺ and Fe³⁺ ions),¹¹ selectively reduce CO₂ into ethanol,¹² photochemically decompose organic pollutants and oxidize inorganic chemicals such as NO,¹³ synthesize H₂O₂ from water and O₂,¹⁶ and act as an efficient photoanode in photoelectrochemical cells.¹⁷,¹⁸ In this sense BiVO₄ is considered as an important alternative photocatalyst to TiO₂ for solar energy conversion and environmental protection.¹⁹

BiVO₄ comprises four polymorphs, i.e., pucherite, dreyerite, clinobisvanite, and scheelite-type tetragonal phase.²⁰ Among them clinobisvanite, i.e., fergusononite-type monoclinic BiVO₄ (fm-BiVO₄), is stable at ambient temperature and pressure, and is most often used as a photocatalyst. It has been found that the morphology of fm-BiVO₄ has a strong impact on the photocatalytic activity, and much effort has been devoted to the controllable synthesis of fm-BiVO₄ with specific morphologies.¹⁹,²¹–²⁴ In particular, it has been confirmed that the photogenerated electrons and holes can be efficiently separated between different crystal facets of fm-BiVO₄.²⁵

To reveal the underlying structure–property relationships, density functional theory (DFT) calculations have been carried out for BiVO₄, mainly for fm-BiVO₄.²³,²⁶–²⁵ Emphasis is placed on the role of Bi 6s orbitals which contain stereoactive electron lone pairs.²⁶–²⁹ For example, based on the calculated density of states (DOS), the Bi 6s orbitals are found to contribute considerably to the valence band (VB) top, and are inferred to result in

School of Physics and Engineering, Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471023, China. E-mail: guoling.li@gmail.com; liguoling@dicp.ac.cn

Cite this: RSC Adv., 2017, 7, 9130

Received 10th December 2016
Accepted 18th January 2017
DOI: 10.1039/c6ra28006d
rsc.li/rsc-advances

View Article Online | View Journal

This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2017
a large hole mobility as well as the excellent photocatalytic activity of fm-BiVO₄. Walsh et al. concluded that fm-BiVO₄ is a direct band gap semiconductor. However, Zhao et al. calculated fm-BiVO₄ as an indirect one. The optical functions of fm-BiVO₄ were calculated and the strong optical anisotropy was related to the morphology dependence of photocatalytic activity. Doping properties were well studied for fm-BiVO₄, based on which the doping impact on the photocatalytic or photoelectrochemical properties was discussed. Zhao et al. also calculated the surface energies of fm-BiVO₄. The water adsorption properties on the (100) surface of fm-BiVO₄ were investigated by a first-principles molecular dynamics approach, indicating that water is adsorbed molecularly at the fivefold-coordinated Bi site where water oxidation is supposed to occur.

Compared to TiO₂, BiVO₄ is a much less studied semiconductor oxide, especially with respect to its surface properties. Here we report the comprehensive results of first-principles calculations of surface properties for fm-BiVO₄. Low-index surfaces, i.e., (100), (010), (001), (101), (011), (110) and (111), are considered. Structural effects are carefully taken into account to understand the calculated surface properties including surface geometric/electronic structures, surface energy, work function, Bader charge, and oxygen-vacancy formation energy. The predicted equilibrium morphology of fm-BiVO₄ is compared with the experimental one. We also discuss the possible driving force for photogenerated charge separation in photocatalysis, and provide clues to morphology design for further enhancing the efficiency of charge separation in fm-BiVO₄.

### 2 Crystal structure and computational methodology

The crystal structure of fm-BiVO₄ belongs to point group $C_{3h}^2$ and space group no. 15 in the international tables for crystallography. As is known, space group no. 15 has one conventional setting $C2/c$ and several nonconventional settings such as $I2/a$, $I2/b$ and $B2/b$. For fm-BiVO₄, experimentalists were used to the body-centered setting $I2/a$ while theorists preferred the base-centered setting $C2/c$. However, it is better to take the body-centered setting $I2/b$ for fm-BiVO₄ in order to make a direct comparison between the body-centered monoclinic fm-BiVO₄ and the body-centered tetragonal BiVO₄. In this work, we take the setting $I2/b$ for the bulk and surfaces of fm-BiVO₄. For the sake of convenience, we present in Table 1 the corresponding low indices of crystal face in the representation of the settings $I2/a$, $B2/b$ and $C2/c$ according to transformation matrices between these settings.

![Fig. 1](image-url) Crystal structure of fm-BiVO₄. (a) In the ball-stick model and (b) in the polyhedron model. The Bi, Ti and O atoms are in purple, gray and red, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Low indices of crystal face</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I2/b$</td>
<td>{100} {010} {001} {101} {011} {110} {111}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I2/a$</td>
<td>{001} {100} {010} {011} {110} {101} {111}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B2/b$</td>
<td>{100} {110} {001} {101} {111} {010} {011}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C2/c$</td>
<td>{100} {010} {110} {011} {001} {011}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2  Comparison of the experimental and calculated structural parameters of bulk fm-BiVO4 in the setting I221/b. The Wycko positions are at (x, y, z)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exp. (295 K)</th>
<th>Cal. (GGA-PBE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a (Å)</td>
<td>5.1935</td>
<td>5.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b (Å)</td>
<td>5.0898</td>
<td>5.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c (Å)</td>
<td>11.6972</td>
<td>11.769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ (°)</td>
<td>90.3870</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wycko</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bi</td>
<td>4(e)</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.2500</td>
<td>0.6335</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>4(e)</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.2500</td>
<td>0.1300</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O(1)</td>
<td>8(f)</td>
<td>0.1465</td>
<td>0.5077</td>
<td>0.2082</td>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>0.502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O(2)</td>
<td>8(f)</td>
<td>0.2606</td>
<td>0.3810</td>
<td>0.4493</td>
<td>0.251</td>
<td>0.388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, the Bi 6s orbital can be characterized as strongly non-bonding around −9.3 eV, weakly bonding around −17 eV and anti-bonding between −2.5 to 0 eV. There are notable Bi 6p states below the Fermi level, indicating that the Bi atom is not fully ionized into the expected Bi3+ cation. The mixing between the Bi 6p orbital and the O 2p orbital occurs mainly around −5 to −3 eV (bonding) and above 2 eV (anti-bonding). As in CrO42− and MnO42−, the d5S (3d2g, 3d3g, 3d4g, 4S) hybrid orbitals of vanadium in VO43− dominate in the tetrahedral hybridization with considerable mixing among the V 3d and 4p orbitals. The inequivalent O(1) and O(2) have an overall similar DOS with the 2s orbital around −17 eV and the 2p orbital around the Fermi level. As shown in Fig. 2(b), the V d’s hybrid orbitals overlap with the O sp (2s, 2p) hybrid orbitals, forming four σ bonds. In
we obtain the Bi

3.2 Surface cleavage

The surface cleavage of fm-BiVO$_4$ involves Bi–O and/or V–O bond disruption. It has been noted that the V–O bond strength in the rigid VO$_4$ tetrahedron is much stronger than the Bi–O bond strength in the BiO$_x$ dodecahedron. Thus, the surface of fm-BiVO$_4$ is likely to consist of Bi cations and VO$_4$ tetrahedra on all faces. 

Here we make an estimate of the Bi–O and V–O bond energies. Considering the (100) surface unit cell, there are 12 Bi–O bonds disrupted in the expected termination with Bi–O–V and VO$_4$ groups at the surface. In another possible termination with Bi–O–Bi and VO$_4$ groups at the surface, there are only 6 Bi–O and 2 V–O bonds disrupted. The latter termination is 1.96 eV higher in energy than the former one for each surface Bi or V atom. Assuming simply that all Bi–O (V–O) bonds are identical, we obtain the Bi–O (V–O) bond energy $E_{Bi–O}$ ($E_{V–O}$) in terms of $(E_{slab}^{slab} - E_{bulk})/2 = N_{Bi–O}E_{Bi–O} + N_{V–O}E_{V–O}$, where $E_{slab}^{slab}$ denotes the total energy of the unrelaxed slab, $E_{bulk}$ is the corresponding total energy of the bulk, and $N_{Bi–O}$ ($N_{V–O}$) is the number of disrupted Bi–O (V–O) bonds at the surface. $E_{Bi–O}$ is then estimated to be 0.52 eV and $E_{V–O}$ is estimated as 3.54 eV, indicating that the Bi–O bond strength is much weaker than the V–O bond strength.

Thus, we make sure that the stable surfaces of fm-BiVO$_4$ are terminated with Bi atoms and VO$_4$ groups, directly supporting the above-mentioned argument from crystal chemistry.

3.3 Surface geometric and electronic structures

Based on the optimized structural parameters, we constructed the surface slabs of fm-BiVO$_4$. It should be noted that, due to the weak symmetry breaking in the $a$–$b$ plane, there are only trivial differences between $\{100\}$ and $\{010\}$ in the surface geometric structures of fm-BiVO$_4$. It is the same between $\{101\}$ and $\{011\}$. According to the structure–property relationships, physical properties, e.g., surface electronic structures, surface energies and work functions, are expected to be similar for $\{100\}$/ $\{010\}$ or $\{101\}$/ $\{011\}$.

3.3.1 The $\{100\}$/ $\{010\}$ surfaces. The relaxed geometric structure of the fm-BiVO$_4$ (100) surface is shown in Fig. 3(a) and (b). The fivefold-coordinated surface Bi atoms exhibit a characteristic zigzag chain along the $[010]$ direction. The adjacent Bi$_{5c}$ cations on the chain are not effectively screened from each other. The nearest neighboring Bi atoms with a distance of 4.40 Å provide possible bridge sites for adsorption of anions or molecules. The surface VO$_4$ group, containing onefold-coordinated O1’ and twofold-coordinated O1, also forms a zigzag chain along the $[010]$ direction. The O1’ atom has an apparent V=O double bond with a bond length of 1.614 Å, as presented in Table 3. The surface V–O bond length is 1.755 Å, close to the bulk values. In the unrelaxed slab of fm-BiVO$_4$ (100), the surface Bi and V atoms are coplanar in the surface plane. In the relaxed slab, the surface Bi atom moves inward 0.13 Å while the surface V atom moves outward 0.07 Å along the [100] direction.
Table 3  Bond lengths $d_{\nu-O}$ and $d_{\nu-V}$ in Å in the bulk and on the surfaces of fm-BiVO$_4$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(100)</th>
<th>(010)</th>
<th>(001)</th>
<th>(101)</th>
<th>(011)</th>
<th>(110)</th>
<th>(111)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$d_{\nu-O}$</td>
<td>1.739</td>
<td>1.755</td>
<td>1.756</td>
<td>1.692</td>
<td>1.730</td>
<td>1.727</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.751</td>
<td>1.718</td>
<td>1.718</td>
<td>1.667</td>
<td>1.679</td>
<td>1.679</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.707</td>
<td>1.704</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.733</td>
<td>1.670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_{\nu-V}$</td>
<td>1.614</td>
<td>1.614</td>
<td>1.629</td>
<td>1.630</td>
<td>1.620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 3(c) shows the site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms in the relaxed and unrelaxed (100) surface slabs, denoted by black and grey curves, respectively. For the unrelaxed slab, the empty backbond $6p$ states of the surface Bi atom lie in the bulk band-gap region. The $\Pi_6^5$ bonds are totally broken in the surface VO$_4$ groups. The occupied backbond $2p$ states of the surface O$_1$, overlapping heavily with the V $3d$ states, are located in the bulk band-gap region too. As is known, surface relaxation often shifts the occupied ideal surface states down and the empty ideal surface states up in energy. Thus, for the relaxed slab, surface relaxation makes the band-gap states of surface Bi atom move inward 0.25 Å, the surface V atom outward 0.11 Å, and the subsurface V atom inward 0.04 Å.

Fig. 5(c) shows the site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms in the relaxed and unrelaxed (100) surface slabs. For the unrelaxed slab, the empty backbond $6p$ states of the surface Bi atom are located in the bulk band-gap region. The $\Pi_6^5$ bonds are well screened from each other. In the relaxed slab, the surface Bi and V atoms move inwards along the [001] direction by 0.11 Å and 0.03 Å, respectively.

Surface relaxation is negligible for the fm-BiVO$_4$ (001) surface, and the site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms is similar for the relaxed and unrelaxed surface slabs, as shown in Fig. 4(c). The $\Pi_6^5$ bonds remain in the surface VO$_4$ group with an increase in the bonding-antibonding splitting. No band-gap states occur in the band-gap region.

3.3.3 The $\{011\}$ surfaces. Fig. 5(a) and (b) show the relaxed geometric structure of the fm-BiVO$_4$ (101) surface. The surface Bi atom is fivefold coordinated. The surface Bi and subsurface VO$_4$ groups have twofold-coordinated O$_1$, O$_2$, and O$_3$ atoms, respectively. The surface V–O bond lengths are shorter than the bulk values, as given in Table 3. In the relaxed slab of fm-BiVO$_4$ (101), the outermost layer is the surface Bi atom, the sublayer the surface VO$_4$ group, and the sub-sublayer the subsurface VO$_4$ group. Thus, the surface Bi atoms are not screened from each other. In the relaxed slab, the surface Bi atom moves inward 0.25 Å, the surface V atom outward 0.11 Å, and the subsurface V atom inward 0.04 Å.

Fig. 6(c) shows the site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms in the relaxed and unrelaxed (110) surface slabs. For the relaxed slab, the empty backbond $6p$ states of the surface Bi atom are located in the bulk band-gap region. The $\Pi_6^5$ bonds remain in the surface and subsurface VO$_4$ groups, with an increase in the bonding-antibonding splitting. For the relaxed slab, the surface states of Bi $6p$ disappear due to surface relaxation, and no band-gap states occur in the band-gap region.

3.3.4 The $\{110\}$ surface. Fig. 6(a) and (b) show the relaxed geometric structure of the fm-BiVO$_4$ (110) surface. The coordination number is five for the surface Bi1 atom, and seven for the subsurface Bi2 atom. The bridge site between Bi1 and Bi2 is possibly responsible for adsorption of anions or molecules. In the surface VO$_4$, O$_1'$ is onefold coordinated and O$_1$ twofold coordinated. In the subsurface VO$_4$, O$_2$ is twofold coordinated. The surface Bi atoms (or VO$_4$ groups) are well screened from each other. The bond length of V=O is 1.629 Å at the (110) surface, slightly longer than that at the (100)/(010) surface. In the unrelaxed slab, the Bi1 (Bi2) and V1 (V2) atoms are coplanar in the surface plane. In the relaxed slab, Bi1, Bi2 and V1 atoms move inward 0.15 Å, 0.04 Å and 0.02 Å, respectively, and the V2 atom moves outward 0.04 Å along the [100] direction.

Fig. 6(c) shows the site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms in the relaxed and unrelaxed (110) surface slabs. The $\Pi_6^5$ bonds remain in the surface and subsurface VO$_4$ groups. The bonding–antibonding splitting of $\Pi_6^5$ is larger in the surface VO$_4$ than in the subsurface VO$_4$. For the unrelaxed slab, two sharp peaks of occupied dangling-bond states lie in the band-gap region. The two dangling bonds are derived from the $\Pi_6^5$ bonds in the surface VO$_4$. Due to surface relaxation, one peak of the dangling-bond states merges into the bulk VB region, and the other is fixed at 0.1–0.2 eV above the VB top.

Fig. 4 (a) Side view and (b) top view of the relaxed geometric structure of the fm-BiVO$_4$ (001) surface. (c) Site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms in the relaxed and unrelaxed (001) surface slabs, denoted by black and grey, respectively.
Thus, there are dangling-bond states in the band-gap region of the (110) surface.

3.3.5 The {111} surface. Fig. 7(a) and (b) show the relaxed geometric structure of the fm-BiVO$_4$ (111) surface. The (111) surface consists of terraces separated by steps. Bi$_2$ and Bi$_3$ on the terrace are both sixfold coordinated, and Bi$_1$ and Bi$_4$ on the step are fivefold and sevenfold coordinated, respectively. There are two bridge sites for adsorption of anions or molecules, one between Bi$_2$ and Bi$_3$ and the other between Bi$_1$ and Bi$_4$. In the V$_1$O$_4$ group, O$_1$ is onefold coordinated and O$_2$ twofold coordinated. In the V$_2$O$_4$ group, O$_2$ is onefold coordinated. In the V$_3$O$_4$ group, both O$_2$ and O$_3$ are twofold coordinated. In the V$_4$O$_4$ group, O$_4$ is twofold coordinated. The surface Bi atoms (VO$_4$ groups) are well screened from each other. The bond length of VO on the (111) surface is nearly the same as that on the (110) surface, as given in Table 3. In the unrelaxed slab, the Bi and V atoms are coplanar in the surface plane. In the relaxed slab, Bi$_1$, Bi$_2$, Bi$_3$ and Bi$_4$ atoms move inward 0.11 Å, 0.13 Å, 0.04 Å and 0.07 Å, respectively. However, the four surface V atoms do not move much along the [100] direction (≤0.01 Å).

Fig. 7(c) shows the site-projected DOS of specific surface atoms in the relaxed and unrelaxed (111) surface slabs, denoted by black and grey, respectively.
slab, sharp peaks of occupied dangling-bond states lie in the band-gap region. The dangling bonds are derived from the P$_8$5 bonds in the four surface VO$_4$ groups. Due to surface relaxation, only one peak of the dangling-bond states from the P$_8$5 bonds in the V1O$_4$ group is fixed at 0.1–0.2 eV above the VB top. All other dangling-bond states merge into the bulk VB region. Thus, there are dangling-bond states in the band-gap region of the (111) surface.

3.4 Surface energy and equilibrium morphology

The surface energy $\sigma$ is defined as

$$\sigma = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left( \frac{E_{\text{slab}}^N - N E_{\text{bulk}}}{2A} \right),$$

where $E_{\text{slab}}^N$ is the total energy of a relaxed or unrelaxed $N$-layer slab and $A$ the area of surface unit cell. Here, we take the computational approach proposed by Fiorentini and Methfessel to obtain relaxed surface energies $\sigma_r$ of fm-BiVO$_4$. According to this approach, $E_{\text{bulk}}$ can be extrapolated by fitting a straight line to $E_{\text{slab}}^N (N = 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)$, which avoids the so-called “divergence problem” in surface energy calculations. The extrapolated $E_{\text{bulk}}$ is then used in eqn (1) to derive accurate relaxed surface energies.

The relaxation energy, i.e., the energy gain due to relaxation of the ideally cut surface, is calculated as $E_{\text{relax}} = (E_{\text{slab}}^{\text{unrelaxed}} - E_{\text{slab}}^\text{relaxed})/2A$. Here, $E_{\text{slab}}^{\text{relaxed}}$ and $E_{\text{slab}}^{\text{unrelaxed}}$ denote the total energies of relaxed and unrelaxed slabs, respectively. The unrelaxed surface energy $\sigma_u$ is then obtained via $\sigma_u = \sigma_r + E_{\text{relax}}$.
The calculated unrelaxed surface energies $\sigma_u$ and relaxation energies $E_{\text{relax}}$ for low-index surfaces of fm-BiVO$_4$ can be classified into three groups, as shown in Table 4. The calculated $\sigma_u$ ($E_{\text{relax}}$) are $\sim 1.7$ J m$^{-2}$ ($1.1$ J m$^{-2}$) for the (100)/(010) surfaces, $0.46$ J m$^{-2}$ ($0.15$ J m$^{-2}$) for the (001) surface, and $\sim 1.0$ J m$^{-2}$ ($0.6$ J m$^{-2}$) for other surfaces. The calculated relaxed surface energies $\sigma_r$ of fm-BiVO$_4$ indicate a surface stability order of $\{001\} > \{101\} > \{111\} > \{110\} > \{010\}$, in good agreement with reported results. The most stable surface is $\{001\}$, in accordance with the fact that fm-BiVO$_4$ exhibits a perfect $\{001\}$ cleavage.

As is known, the surface energy is associated with the disruption of chemical bonds at the surface. It is therefore reasonable to assume that $\sigma_r$ is proportional to the density of disrupted chemical bonds at the surface with similar geometric structures. Surfaces except (101) and (011) exhibit a good linear relation between $\sigma_r$ and $N_{\text{DB}}/A$, as shown in Fig. 8. Here, $N_{\text{DB}}$ is the number of disrupted Bi–O bonds listed in Table 4. The (101) and (011) surfaces are terminated with only Bi atoms while all other surfaces are terminated with both Bi atoms and VO$_4$ groups. Thus, the deviation of (101) and (011) from other surfaces can be ascribed to their distinct surface geometric structures.

The equilibrium morphology of a crystal can be determined from the calculated surface energies $\sigma_r$ via Wulff construction. Fig. 9(a) shows an SEM image of fm-BiVO$_4$ samples from our previous work. Fig. 9(b) is the predicted equilibrium morphology of fm-BiVO$_4$, a corner-cut truncated bipyramid with $\{011\}, \{101\}, \{011\}$ and $\{111\}$ facets exposed. The $\{101\}/\{011\}$ facets contribute 77.3%, $\{001\}$ 22.0%, and $\{111\}$ 0.7% to the total surface region. The magnified insets demonstrate the good agreement between prediction and measurement. The equilibrium morphology of fm-BiVO$_4$ was widely observed in experiments by others. Compared to the morphology predicted by Zhao et al., our results reveal the existence of $\{111\}$ facets for real crystals of fm-BiVO$_4$.

### 3.5 Work function

The work function $\phi$ is determined by

$$\phi = E_v - E_F,$$  

(2)

where $E_v$ is the vacuum level and $E_F$ the Fermi level. Here, we take simply the VB edge as $E_F$ for work function calculations since fm-BiVO$_4$ is a semiconductor. There are two contributions to the work function: an intrinsic one due to the binding of electrons and the effect of a dipole layer at the surface. The positive or outward-pointing surface dipole can decrease $\phi$.

The calculated surface-dependent work functions of fm-BiVO$_4$ are presented in Table 4. It should be noted that, due to the existence of occupied band-gap states, the $E_F$ of (110) and (111) are 0.2 eV higher in energy than those of other surfaces. Thus, the Fermi level pinning at the surface contributes 0.2 eV to the reduction of the work functions of (110) and (111). Furthermore, the variation in $\phi$ between the different surfaces of fm-BiVO$_4$ is related to the surface dipole layer. For simplicity, the position of the V atom can be roughly taken as the negative charge center of the VO$_4^{3-}$ anion, and the position of the Bi atom as the positive charge center of the Bi$^{3+}$ cation. As mentioned above, for all unrelaxed surface slabs except (101) and (011), the surface Bi and V atoms are coplanar in the surface plane, indicating that the net surface dipole is approximately zero. However, surface relaxation makes a relative displacement $\Delta d$ between the surface Bi and V atoms along the surface orientation, inducing a positive surface dipole. The $\Delta d$ values, proportional to the magnitude of the surface dipole, are 0.08 Å, 0.11 Å, 0.11 Å, and 0.19 Å for (001), (110), (111), and (100)/(010), respectively. As is known, the larger the positive surface dipole the smaller the value of $\phi$. Therefore, if the Fermi level pinning is not included, $\phi$ would decrease with increasing $\Delta d$ in the

**Table 4 Area of surface unit cell $A$ in Å$^2$, number of disrupted Bi–O bonds $N_{\text{DB}}$, relaxed surface energy $\sigma_r$, unrelaxed surface energy $\sigma_u$, and relaxation energy $E_{\text{relax}}$ in J m$^{-2}$, and work function $\phi$ in eV for low-index surfaces of fm-BiVO$_4$**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>${100}$</th>
<th>${010}$</th>
<th>${001}$</th>
<th>${101}$</th>
<th>${011}$</th>
<th>${110}$</th>
<th>${111}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A$</td>
<td>60.55</td>
<td>60.93</td>
<td>26.64</td>
<td>33.08</td>
<td>33.25</td>
<td>42.95</td>
<td>89.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{\text{DB}}$</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_r$</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_u$</td>
<td>0.8848</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.5016</td>
<td>0.5517</td>
<td>0.5496</td>
<td>0.8765</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{\text{relax}}$</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi$</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>6.90</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>6.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sequence (001), (110), (111) and (100)/(010). If the Fermi level pinning is included, $\phi$ would decrease in the sequence (001), (100)/(010), (110) and (111), as shown in Table 4.

For the unrelaxed surface slabs of (101) and (011), the outermost layer is the Bi atom, the sublayer and sub-sublayer are the VO$_4$ groups, indicating a large outward-pointing permanent surface dipole. Surface relaxation results in a relative displacement $D$ of 0.36 Å between the surface Bi and V atoms along the surface orientation. The induced surface dipole is positive, compensating partially for the loss in the permanent surface dipole. In short, the large surface dipole layer remains at the (101) and (011) surfaces, and causes a dramatic reduction of more than 1 eV in the work function.

### 3.6 Bader charge analysis

The calculated Bader charges on Bi, V and O atoms in bulk fm-BiVO$_4$ are +2.25e, +2.43e and −1.17e, respectively. Here, $e$ denotes the elementary charge. The Bader charge on the Bi atom is close to the assumed +3 oxidation state of the Bi$^{3+}$ cation, indicating that the bonding between Bi and O is mainly ionic in nature. In contrast, the Bader charge on the V atoms is much smaller than the expected +5 oxidation state of the V$^{5+}$ cation, implying that the bonding between V and O is considerably covalent in nature.

In Table 5, we present the calculated Bader charges on all specific surface atoms. Due to the ionic nature of bonding, Bader charges on surface Bi atoms remain around +2.20e. In contrast, Bader charges for all surfaces except (001) are reduced to around +2.0e, −1.0e and −0.7e on the V, twofold-coordinated O and onefold-coordinated O atoms, respectively. The reduction in Bader charges originates from charge transfer between V and O at the surfaces. It is worth noting that the Bader charges on Bi, V and O atoms at the (001) surface are rather close to those in the bulk, indicating that the chemical bonding is almost unchanged in the [001] orientation by surface interruption.

### 3.7 Oxygen vacancy formation energy

Oxygen vacancies, a common defect in the bulk and at the surface, have a strong impact on functional properties of oxides. In particular, oxygen vacancies are crucial to understanding the surface catalysis of oxides. Here, we use the O-vacancy formation energy $E^\text{O}_{\text{v}}$ defined as

$$E^\text{O}_{\text{v}} = E^\text{vac}_{\text{tot}} - E^\text{tot} + \frac{1}{2} E(O_2),$$

where $E(O_2)$, $E^\text{vac}_{\text{tot}}$ and $E^\text{tot}$ denote the total energies of molecular oxygen (O$_2$), vacancy-containing, and vacancy-free oxides, respectively.

The oxygen vacancy in bulk fm-BiVO$_4$ is modelled in a 2 × 2 supercell. The calculated bulk $E^\text{O}_{\text{v}}$ is 4.36 eV for both O(1) and O(2). In Table 6 we present the calculated surface $E^\text{O}_{\text{v}}$ together with the corresponding surface supercells. At the (100)/(010), (110) and (111) surfaces, the onefold-coordinated O$^-$ atom is most likely to form an oxygen vacancy. The onefold-coordinated O$_2^-$ at the (111) surface, however, is rather

### Table 5

Bader charges $Q(X)$ in e for X = Bi, V, O at the surfaces of fm-BiVO$_4$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>(001)</th>
<th>(010)</th>
<th>(001)</th>
<th>(010)</th>
<th>(110)</th>
<th>(111)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q(Bi$_{5c}$)</td>
<td>+2.22</td>
<td>+2.20</td>
<td>+2.19</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.12</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q(Bi$_{6c}$)</td>
<td>+2.19</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.12</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.09</td>
<td>+2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q(Bi$_{6c}$)</td>
<td>+2.19</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.12</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.17</td>
<td>+2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q(Bi$_{7c}$)</td>
<td>+2.19</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.12</td>
<td>+2.16</td>
<td>+2.22</td>
<td>+2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q(V$_{4c}$)</td>
<td>+2.03</td>
<td>+2.04</td>
<td>+2.34</td>
<td>+1.99</td>
<td>+2.02</td>
<td>+2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q(O$_1c$)</td>
<td>+2.03</td>
<td>+2.04</td>
<td>+2.34</td>
<td>+1.99</td>
<td>+2.02</td>
<td>+2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q(O$_2c$)</td>
<td>+2.03</td>
<td>+2.04</td>
<td>+2.34</td>
<td>+1.99</td>
<td>+2.02</td>
<td>+2.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 9 Equilibrium morphology of fm-BiVO$_4$. (a) The SEM image; (b) prediction.
stable due to the specific geometry of VO₄ sitting in the terrace of (111). At the (101)/(011) surface, the twofold-coordinated O3 atom in the subsurface VO₄ group tends to form an O vacancy. At the (001) surface, the surface $E_{\text{gr}}^c$ is 4.26 eV, quite close to the bulk value.

It is interesting to make a comparison of the O-vacancy formation energies between fm-BiVO₄ and rutile TiO₂. The calculated $E_{\text{gr}}^c$ for bulk TiO₂ is 4.11 eV, comparable to that of fm-BiVO₄. However, the $E_{\text{gr}}^c$ at the TiO₂ (110) surface is 2.73 eV, about 0.6–1.5 eV lower in energy than those at the low-index surfaces of fm-BiVO₄. As is known, the formation of oxygen vacancies is common at the TiO₂ (110) surface. In contrast, the formation of oxygen vacancies is expected to be rather difficult at the low-index surfaces (especially (001)) of fm-BiVO₄. Thus, lattice oxygens are not likely to take part in the oxygen evolution reaction at the surfaces of fm-BiVO₄.

### 5 Conclusions

The low-index surfaces of fm-BiVO₄ are characterized by surface geometric structures terminated with Bi atoms and VO₄ groups. Similarity in surface geometric structures occurs between (100) and (010) as well as between (101) and (011). There are twofold-coordinated O atoms at the (001), (101) and (011) surfaces, and both one- and twofold-coordinated O atoms at the (100), (010), (110) and (111) surfaces. For (101) and (011), surface VO₄ groups are underneath the surface Bi atoms. For all other surfaces except (101) and (011), surface Bi atoms and VO₄ groups are nearly coplanar in the surface plane. At the (100), (010), (110) and (111) surfaces, there are bridge sites for adsorption between neighboring surface Bi atoms.

For the (100), (010), (001), (101) and (011) surfaces, no surface states occur in the band gap region. At the (110) and (111) surfaces, however, there are strongly localized band-gap states derived from the dangling $\Pi^2_d$ bonds of surface VO₄ group. The band-gap states are occupied and are located at 0.1–0.2 eV above the bulk VB edge. Surface relaxation has a strong impact on the surface electronic structure for all surfaces except (001). The calculated surface energies of fm-BiVO₄ indicate a surface stability order of (001) > (011) ~ (101) > (111) > (100). The equilibrium morphology of fm-BiVO₄ is predicted as a corner-cut truncated bipyramid with (001), (101), (011) and (111) facets exposed, in good agreement with experiments. The percentages of (101)/(011), (001) and (111) facets are 77.3%, 22.0% and 0.7%, respectively.

The calculated surface-dependent work functions of fm-BiVO₄ could be explained through consideration of the surface dipole effect. In particular, the work functions of (101) and (011) are ~6 eV, about 1 eV lower in energy than the work functions of other surfaces. The dramatic difference in work function might provide the driving force for charge separation between (101)/(011) and (001) as observed in the experiment. To further improve the efficiency of charge separation in photocatalysis, the strategy of morphology design could be used to increase the percentage of (111) and (110) facets.

### Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (U1404212 and 11404098) and Henan University of Science and Technology (2013ZCX018).

G. I. L. thanks W.-X. Li, C. Li, F. Studt, S. Siahrostami, J. K.
Nørskov, D.-P. Sun, W.-C. Ding, D. Wang, and H.-X. Ma for their valuable suggestions and kind help.

References

37. Z. Zhao, Z. Li and Z. Zou, RSC Adv., 2011, 1, 874–883.