

Electronic supplementary information for “**Interface Schottky barrier engineering via strain in metal–semiconductor composite**”

Xiangchao Ma,^a Ying Dai,^{a,*} Lin Yu,^a and Baibiao Huang^{a,*}

^aSchool of Physics, State Key Laboratory of Crystal Materials, Shandong University, Jinan 250100, People’s Republic of China

*Y. Dai: daiy60@sina.com

*B. Huang: bbhuang@sdu.edu.cn

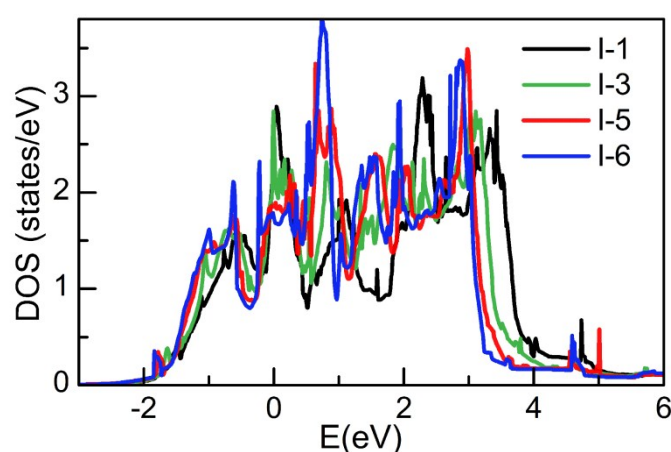


Figure S1. Density of states (DOS) of Au 5d states of Au in the same strained conditions as that in the I-1, I-3, I-5, and I-6 models, respectively. They are aligned by using their respective macroscopic average potentials as references.

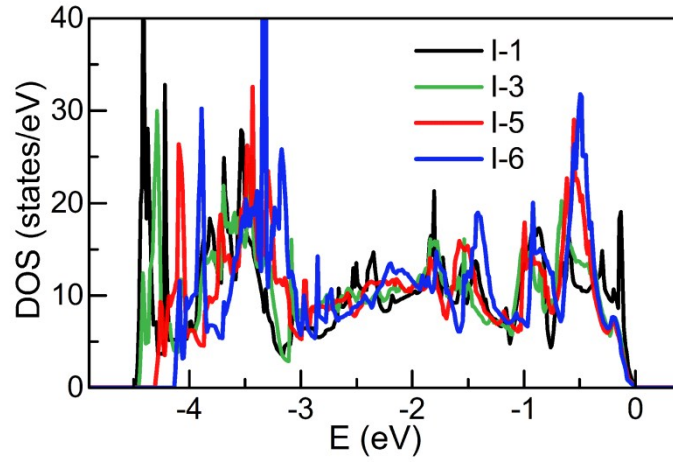


Figure S2. DOS for the valance bands of TiO_2 in the same strained conditions as that in the I-1, I-3, I-5, and I-6 interface models, respectively. The Fermi levels for the three strained TiO_2 are set at 0 eV.

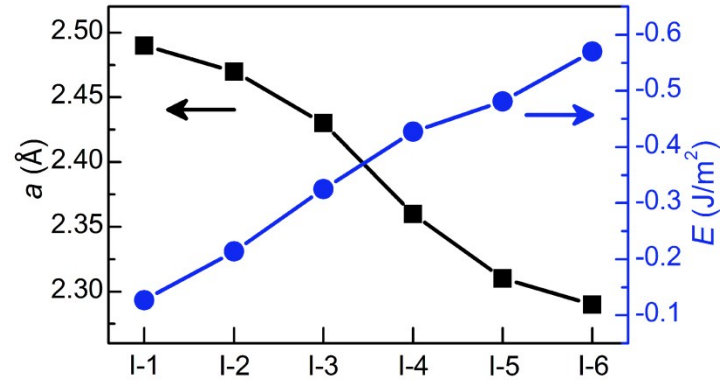


Figure S3. Interfacial Au- $\text{O}_{2\text{C}}$ bond length a and interfacial energy E as a function of strain.

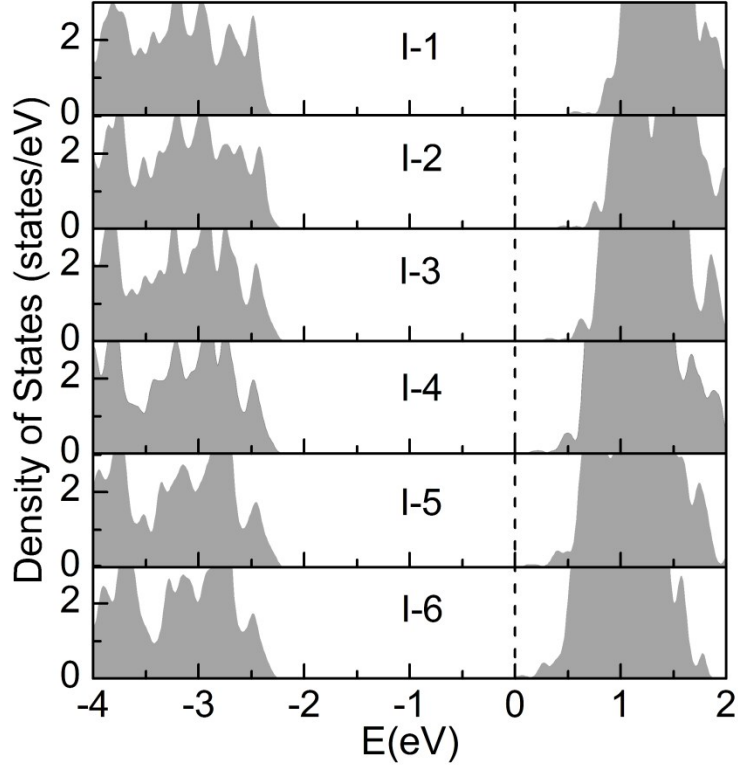


Figure S4. Local DOS for TiO₂ layers in the middle of the strained interfaces. The Fermi levels for all of the strained interfaces are set at 0 eV.

As shown in **Figure S4**, the Fermi level with respect to the VBM, which measures the Φ_p , only exhibits tiny change with strain; while the Fermi level with respect to the CBM measuring the Φ_n is significantly decreased. All of these are qualitatively in agreement with those obtained from the potential-line-up method.