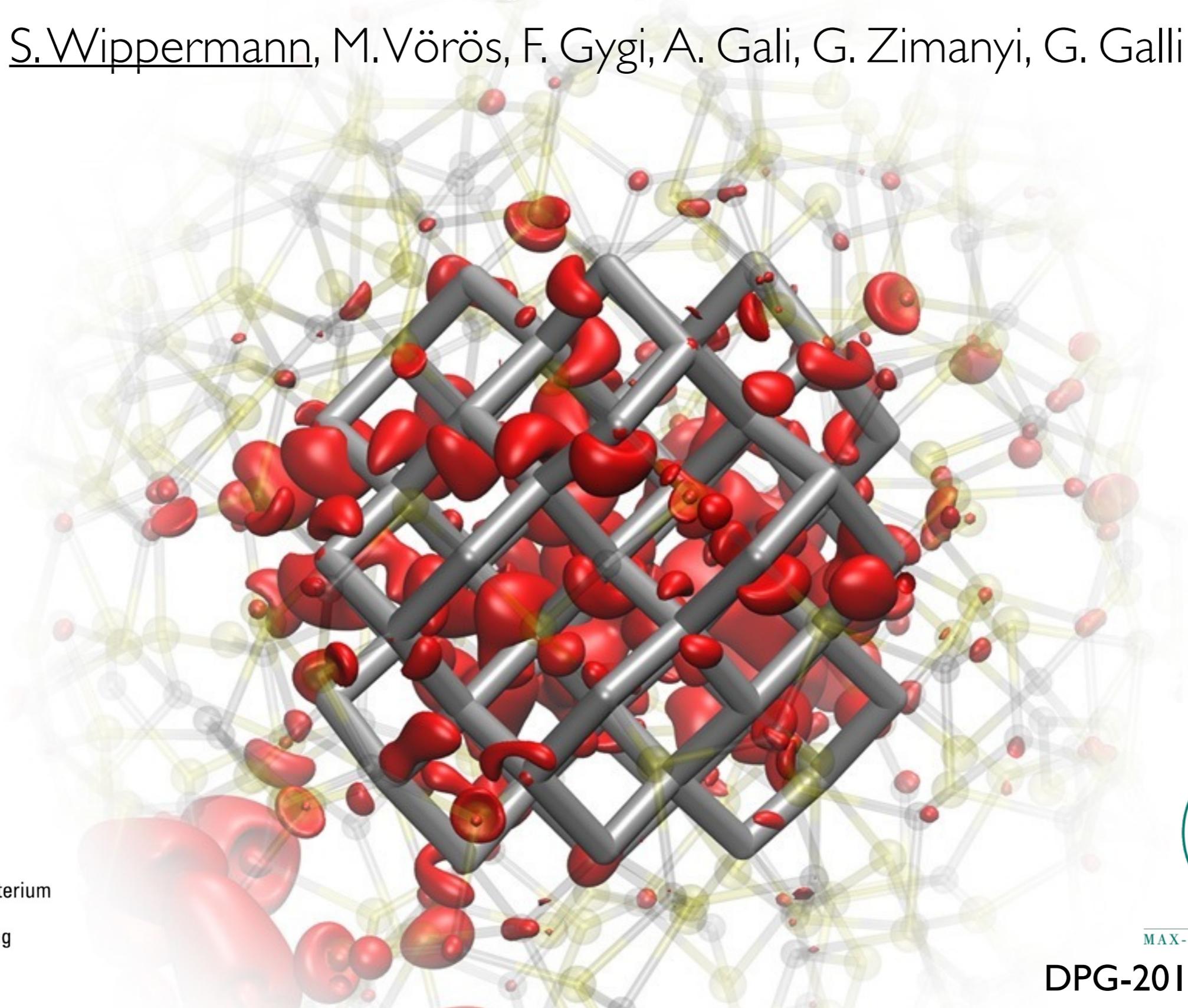




# Solar nanocomposites with complementary charge extraction pathways for electrons and holes: Si embedded in ZnS



S. Wippermann, M. Vörös, F. Gygi, A. Gali, G. Zimanyi, G. Galli



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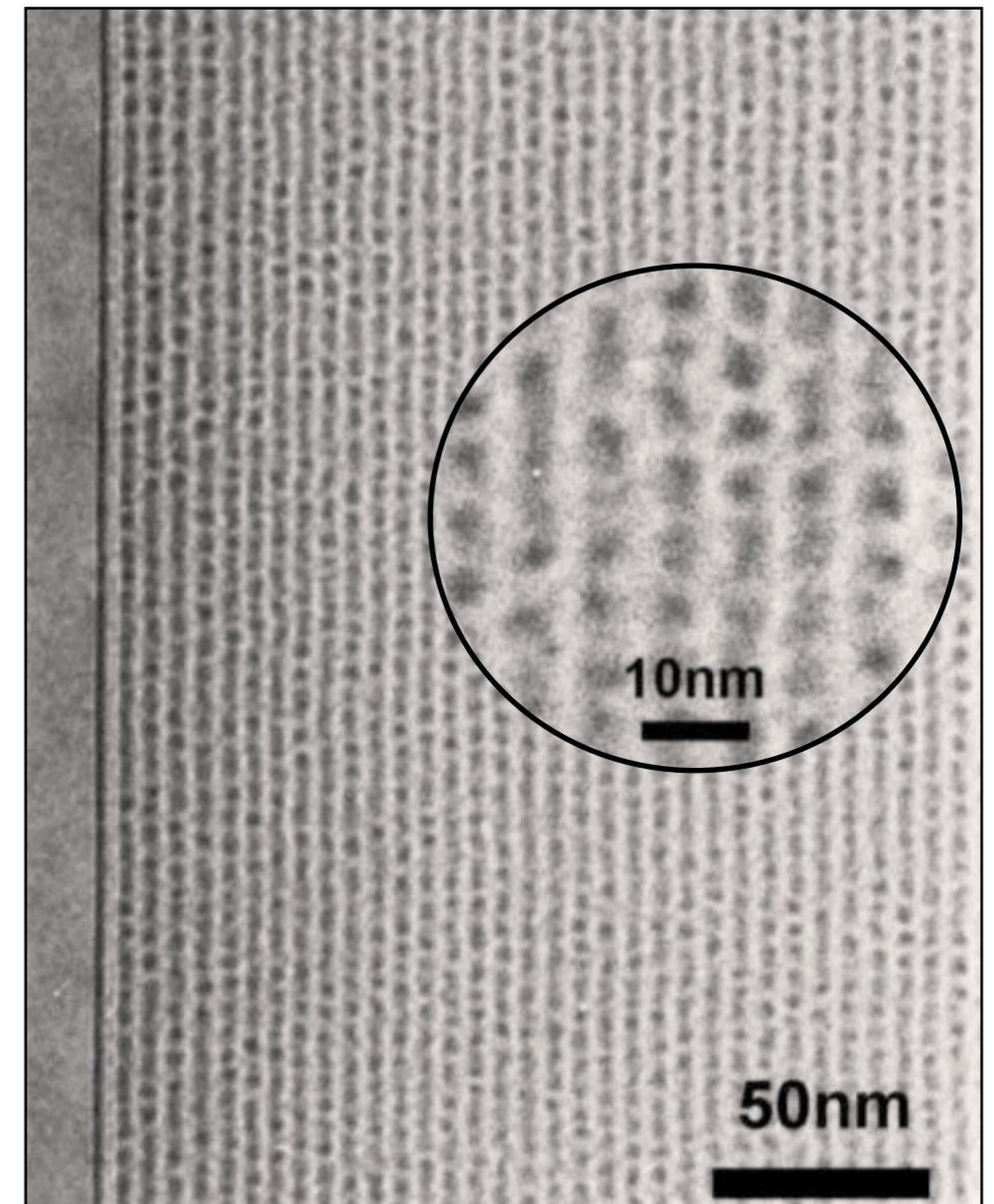
MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

DPG-2014, 04/03/2014

# Search for materials to harvest light

- Nanocomposites based on **Si nanocrystals embedded in a charge transport matrix** are promising candidates for light absorbers in quantum dot based 3rd generation photovoltaics architectures

$d = 3.3\text{nm}$  Si nanocrystals in  $\text{SiO}_2$



[M. Zacharias *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **80**, 661 (2002)]

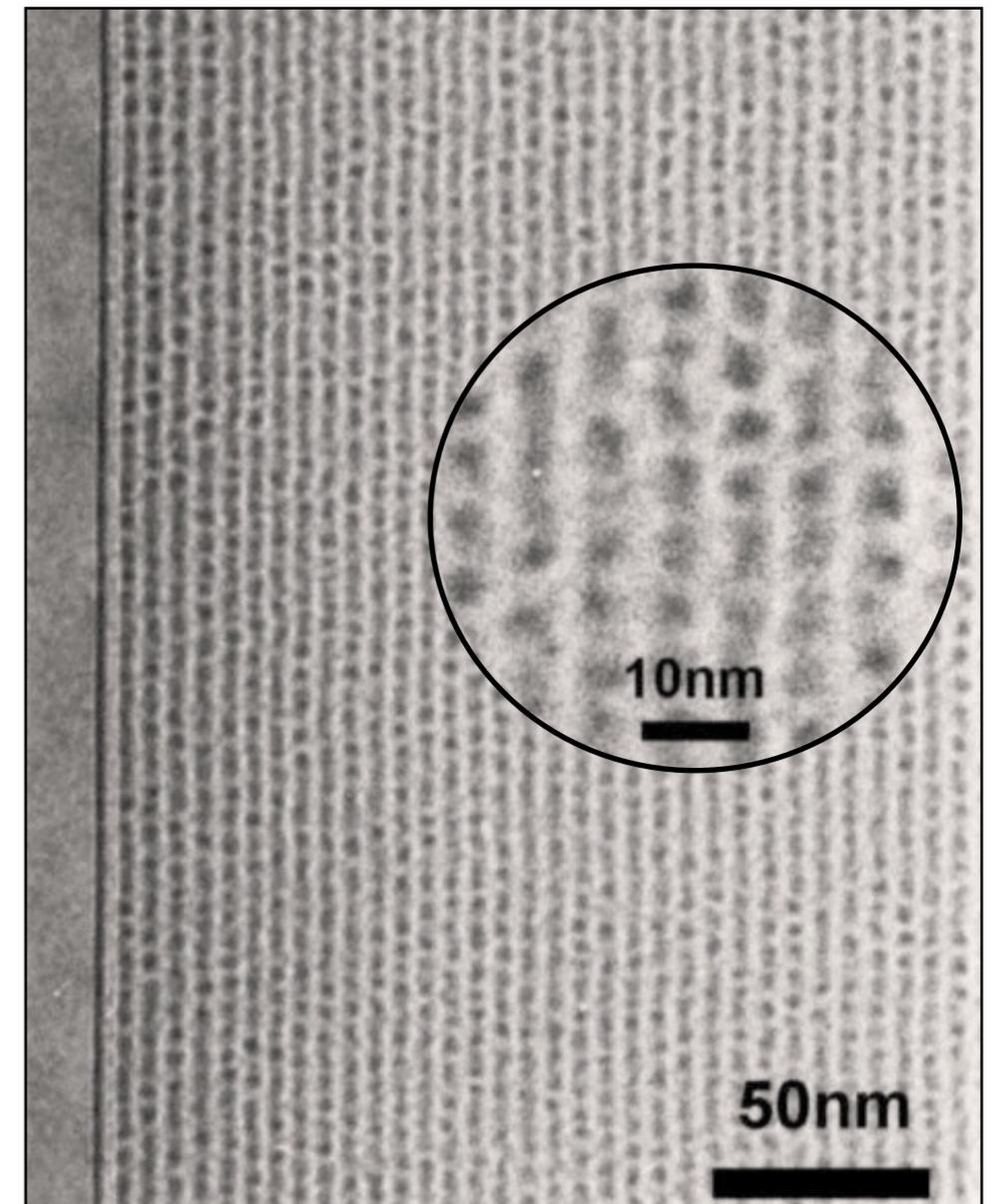
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## Key problems:

- Ensure efficient charge transport and low recombination rates
- Understand interplay between interface structure, quantum-confinement, defects

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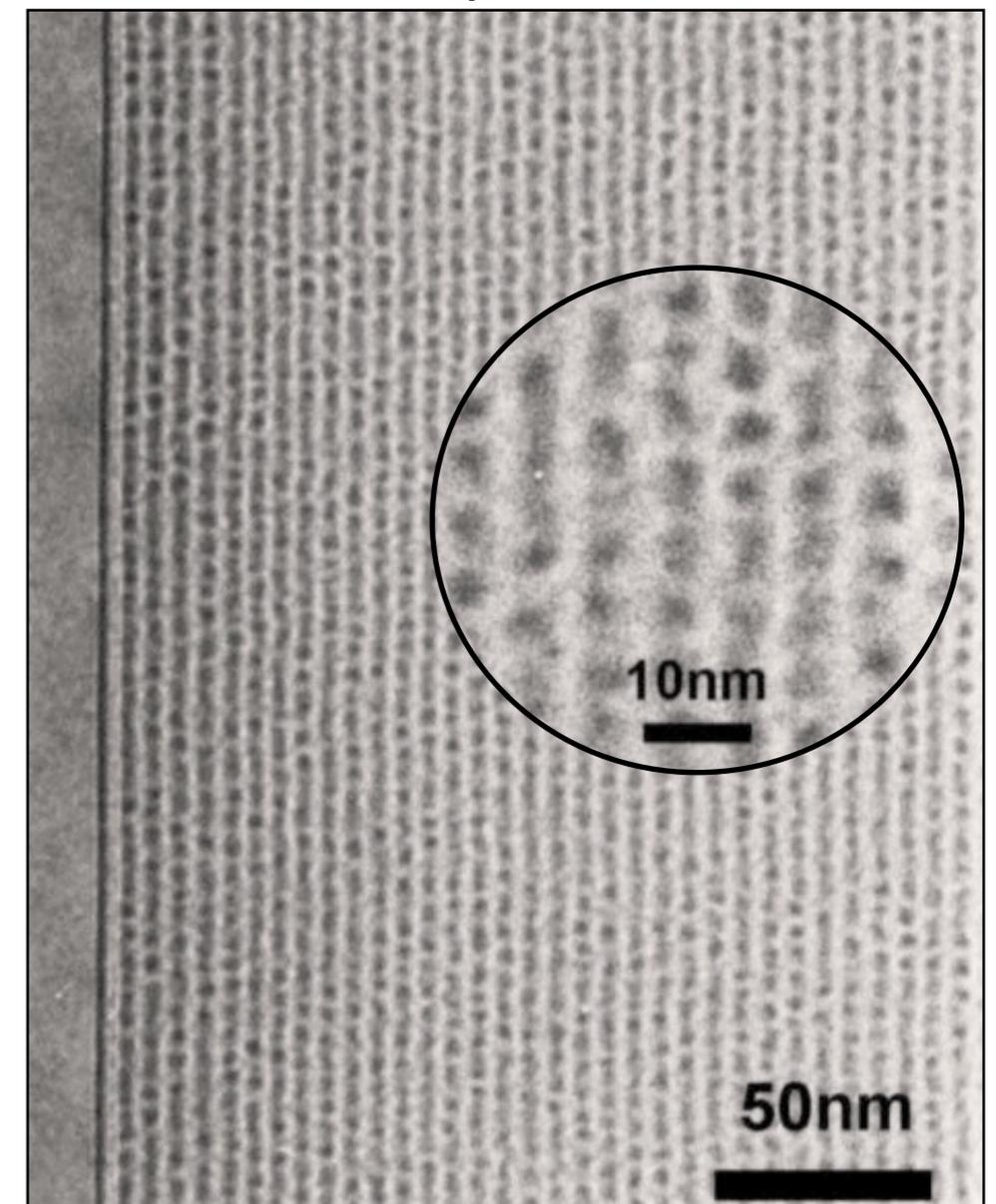
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## Si nanocrystals in ZnS:

- ZnS is earth-abundant, non-toxic and features a favourable band-alignment with Si at least for planar heterointerfaces
- Investigate Si-ZnS nanocomposites from *first principles*

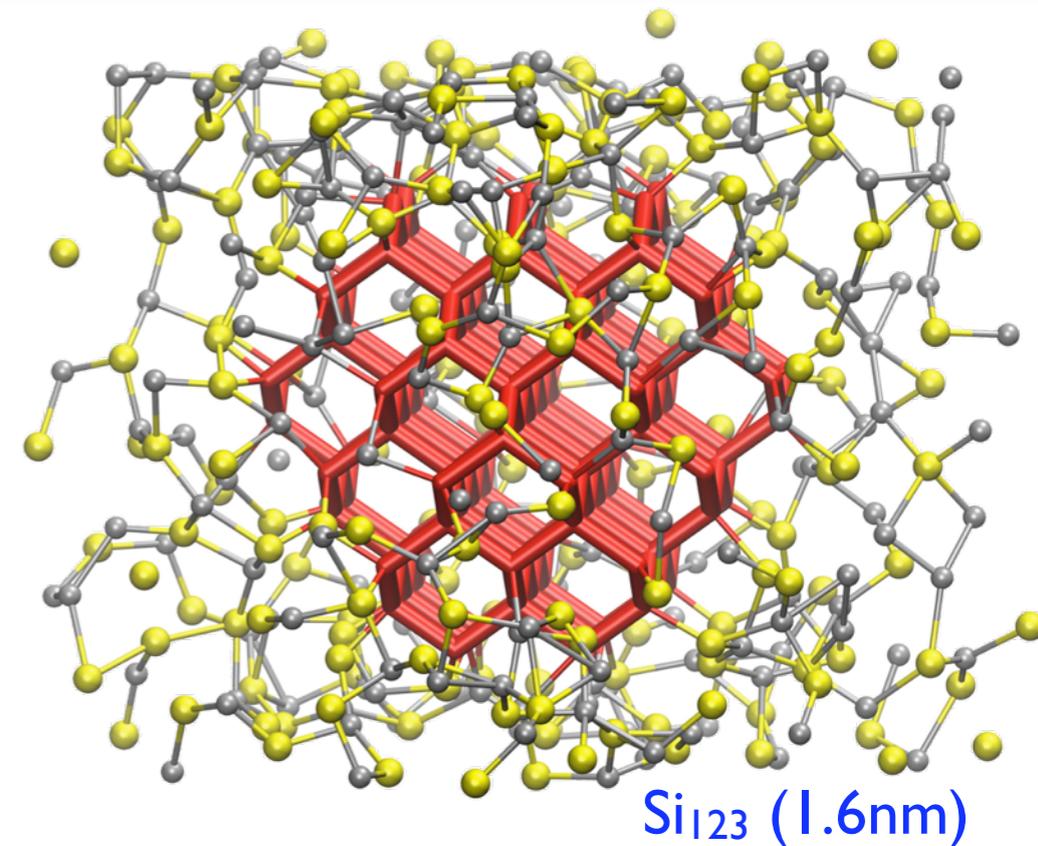
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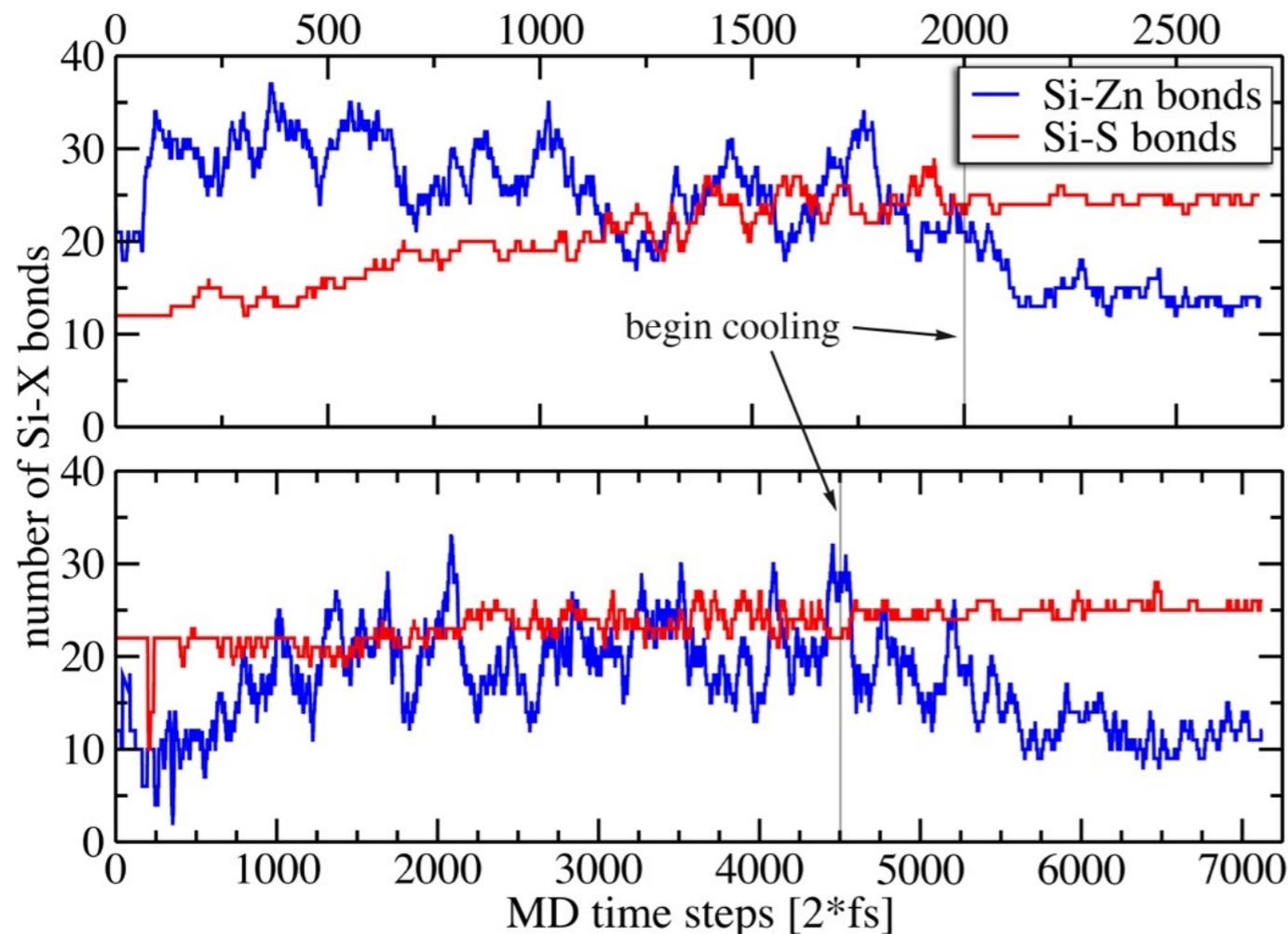
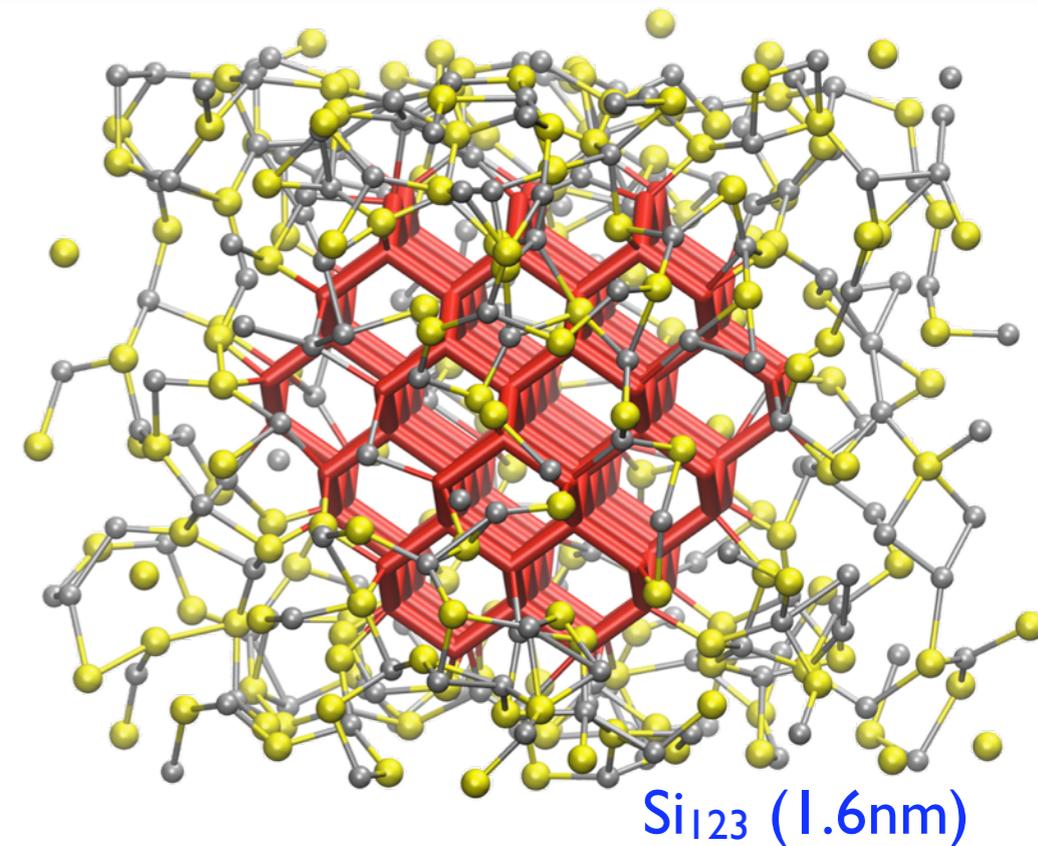
# Embedding Si nanocrystals in a-ZnS

- Create structural models for a-ZnS embedded  $\text{Si}_{35}$ ,  $\text{Si}_{66}$ ,  $\text{Si}_{123}$ ,  $\text{Si}_{172}$  nanoparticles (NPs): **replace spherical region (1.1 - 1.9 nm) in 4x4x4 ZnS unit cell and amorphize ZnS matrix using *ab initio* molecular dynamics (MD)**
- DFT-LDA (Qbox)  $E_c = 80 \text{ Ry}$ ,  $\tau = 2 \text{ fs}$ ,  $T = 2400 \text{ K}$ , Si atoms free to move for  $T < 600 \text{ K}$ , 10-20 ps MD



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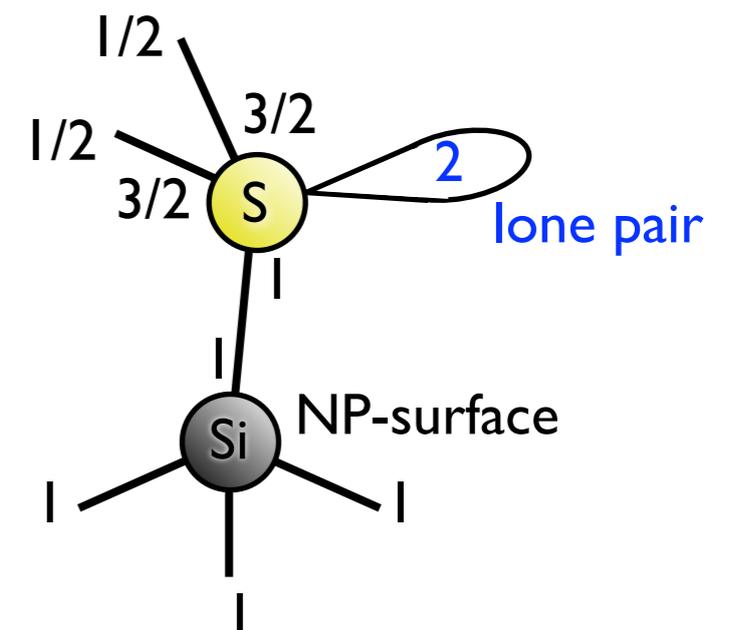
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- Different starting geometries, equilibration & cooling times lead to very similar structures
- **Formation of sulfur-shell on Si-NP surface observed**
- => Examine interface structure**

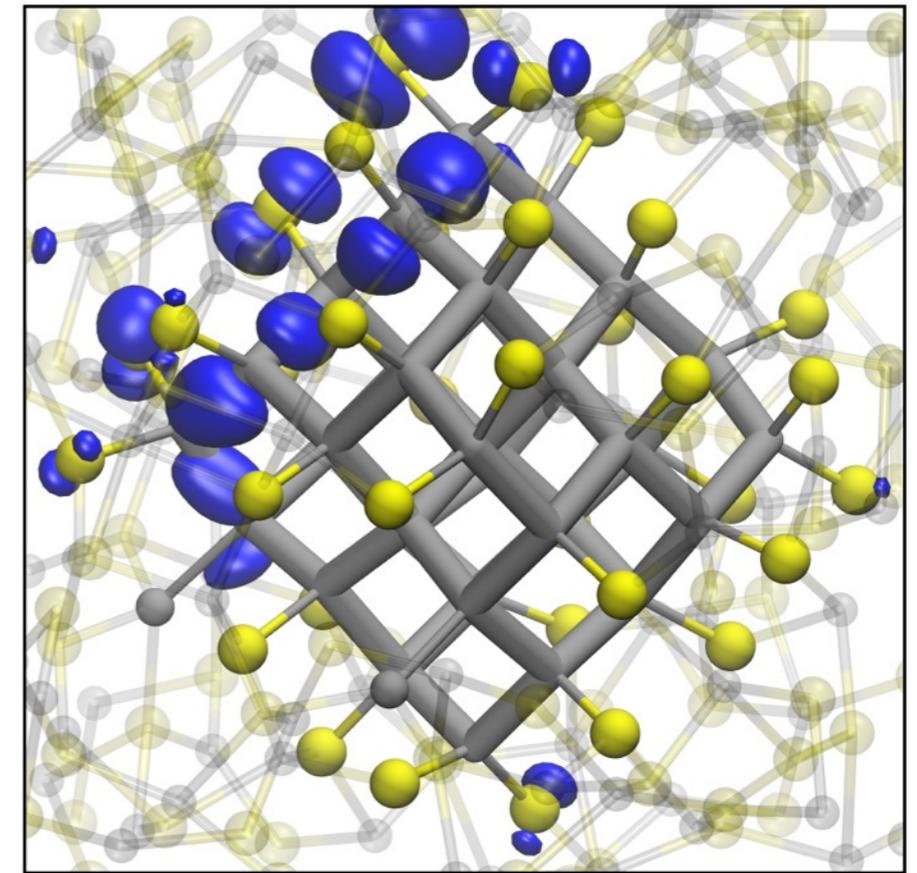
# Sulfur shell formation introduces new mid-gap states

- 3-fold coordinated interfacial sulfur: achieves noble gas state with 1 S-Si, 2 S-Zn bonds and 1 lone pair

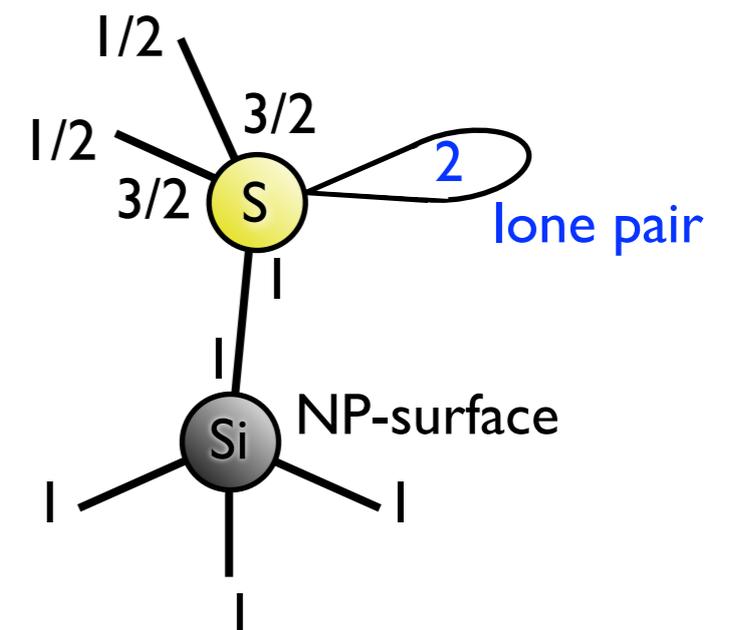


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- Lone pairs of 3-fold coordinated sulfur at NP-matrix interface introduce new occupied mid-gap states, HOMO and near-HOMO states involve lone pairs**

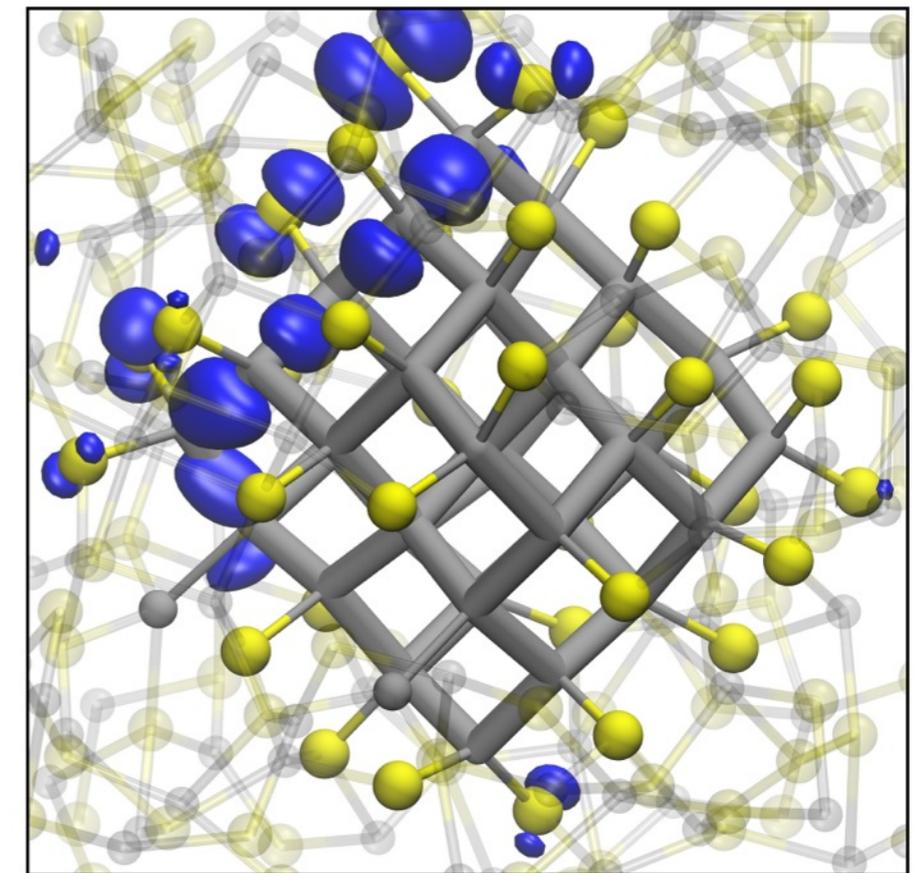
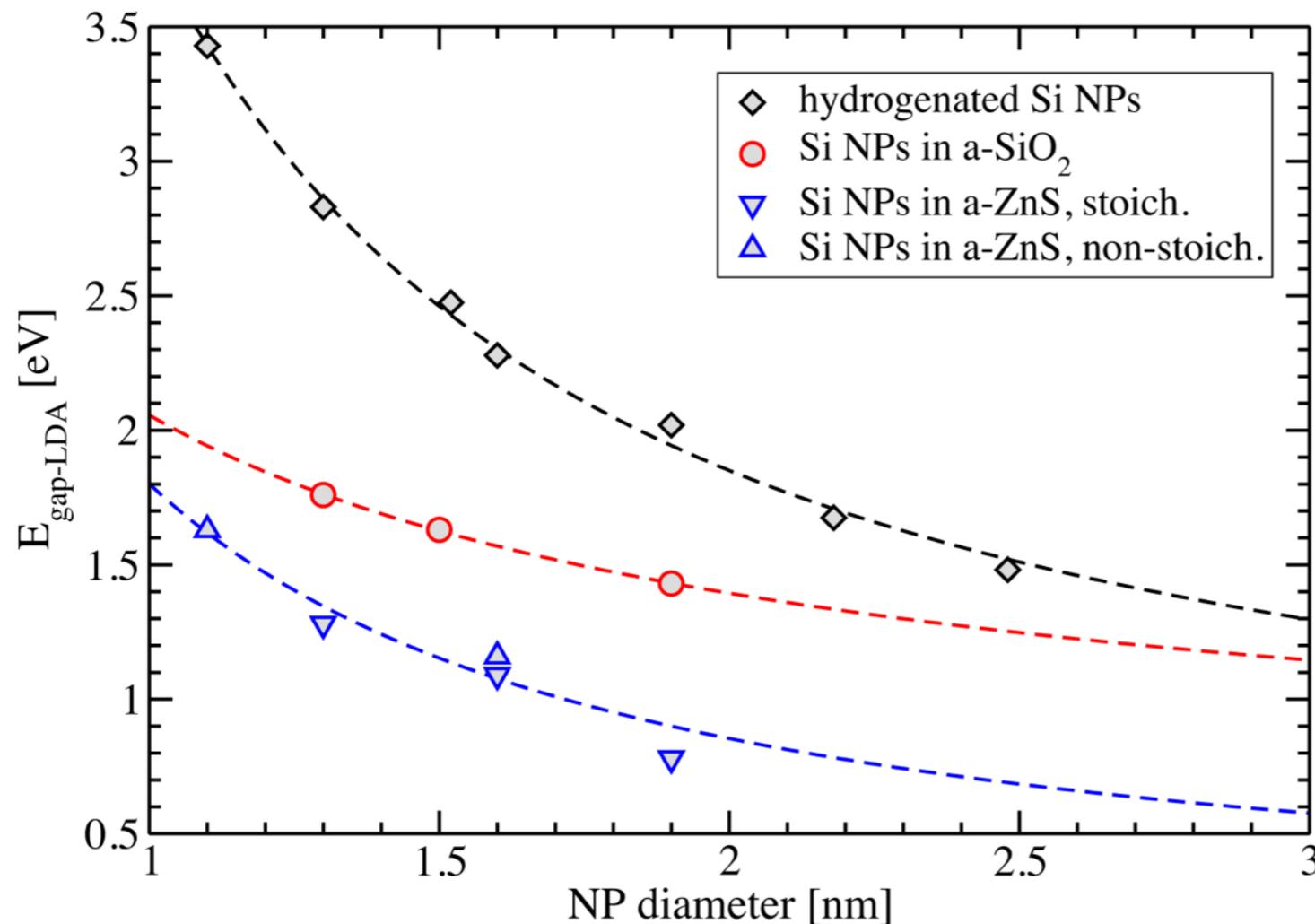


Si<sub>35</sub> NP HOMO

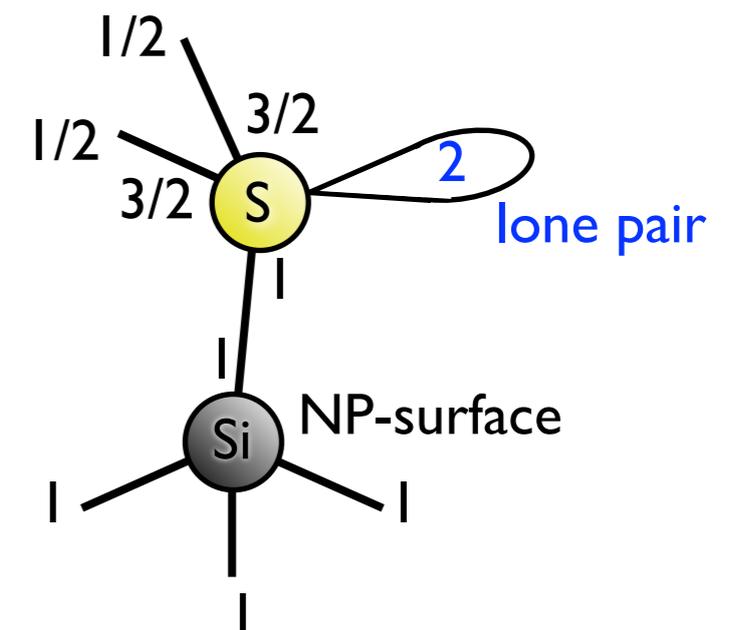


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**=> pronounced gap-reduction of embedded NPs**

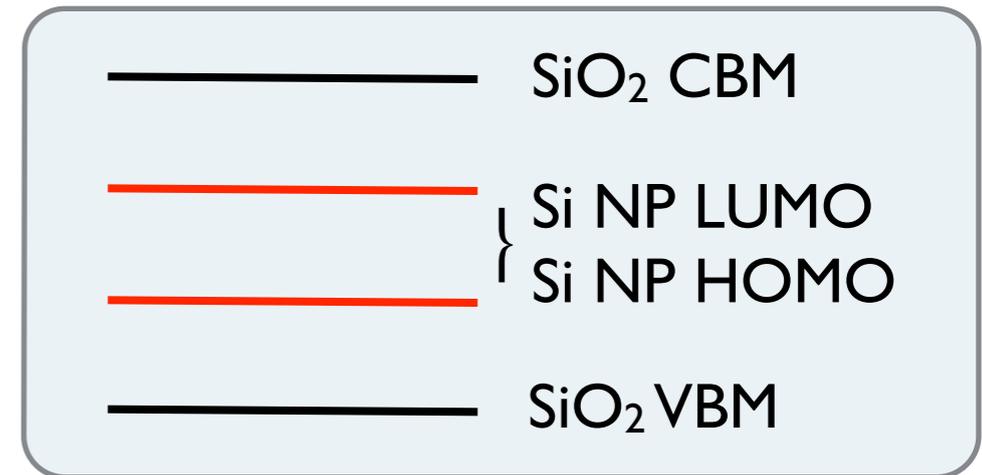


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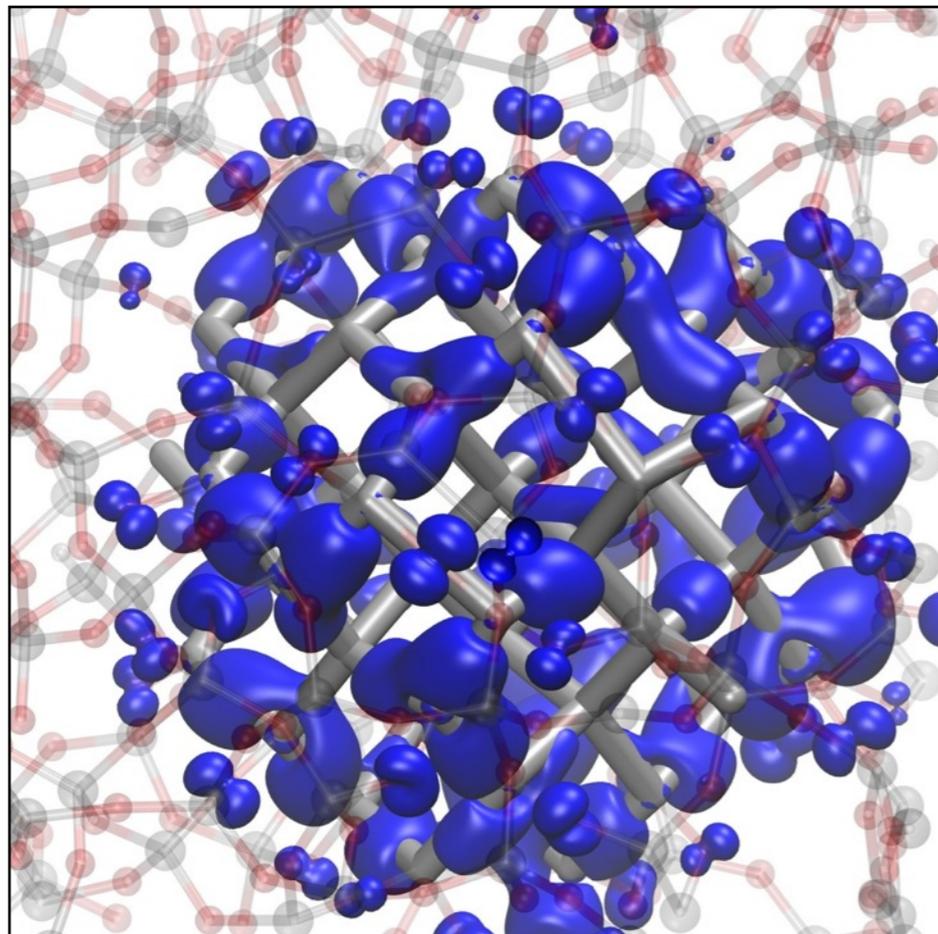


# Si nanoparticles (NPs) in $\text{SiO}_2$ : *type I junction*

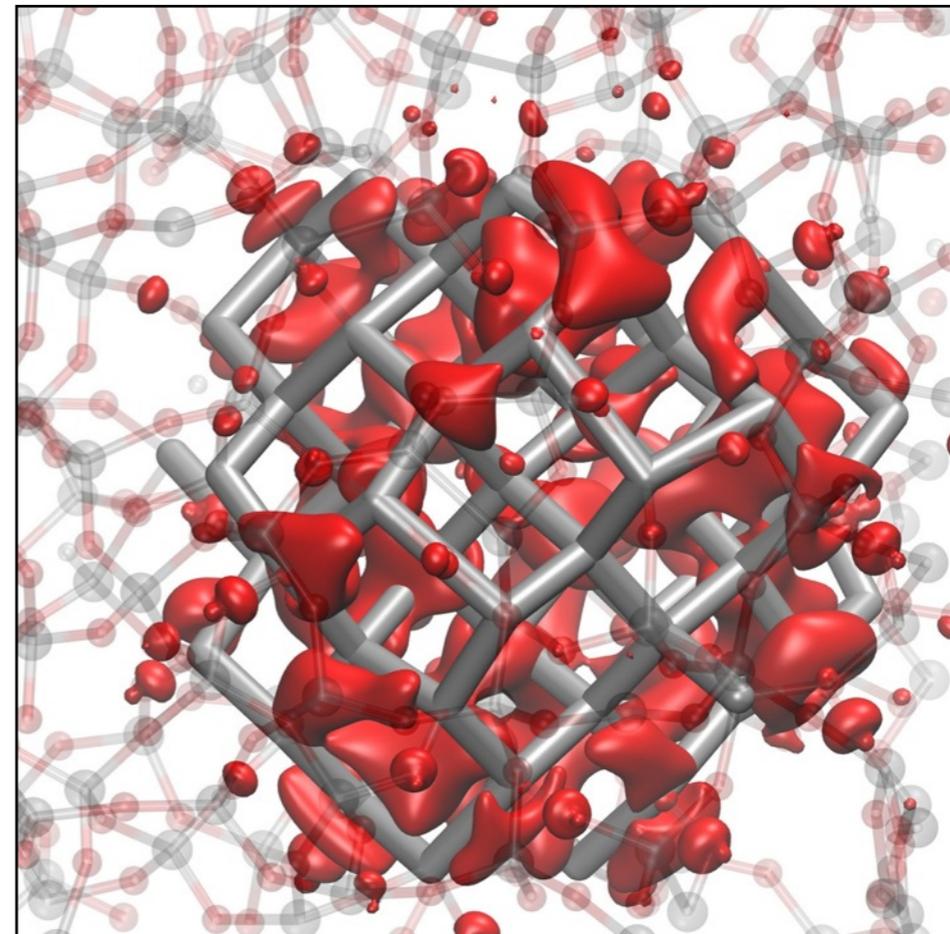
- Si NPs embedded in  $\text{SiO}_2$  form a type I junction with their silica host
- Valence and conduction band edges localized inside Si NP  $\Rightarrow$  no charge transport
- NP LUMO may be pushed above  $\text{SiO}_2$  CBM by compressive strain [T. Li, F. Gygi, G. Galli, PRL 2011]



valence band edge



conduction band edge

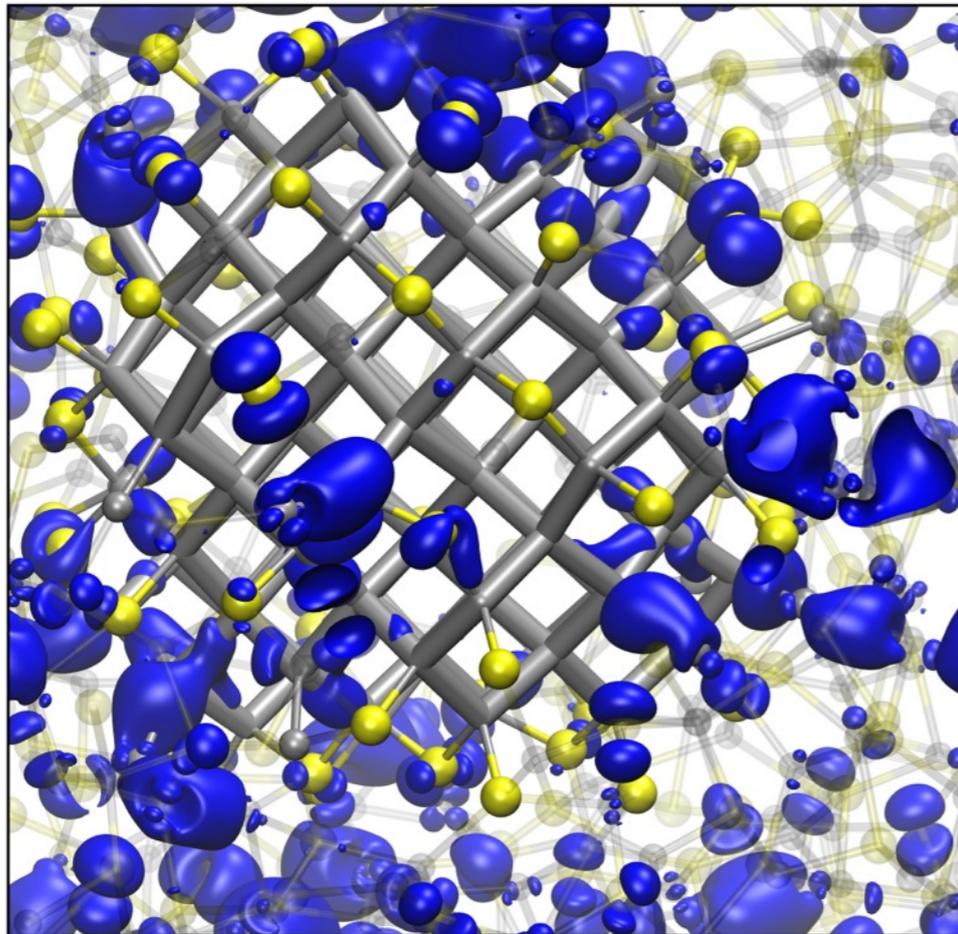


# Si nanoparticles (NPs) in ZnS: *type II junction*

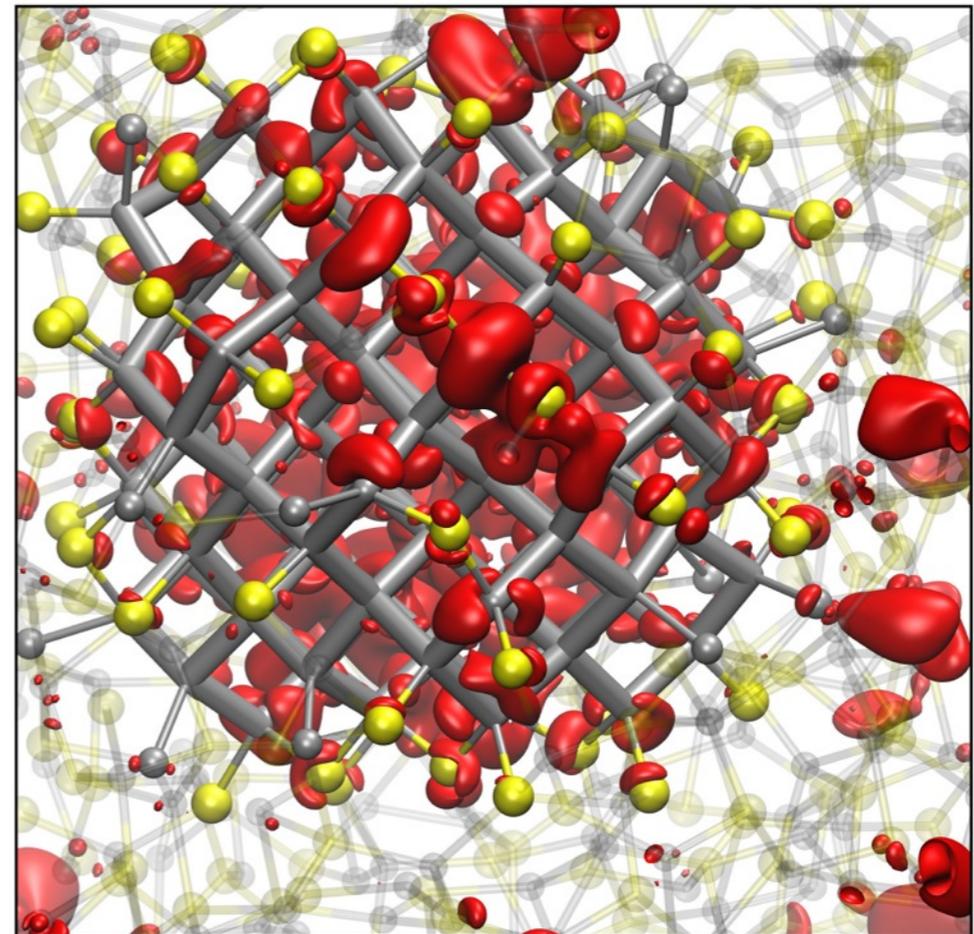
- Si NPs in ZnS form a *type II junction* at equilibrium density
- Charge-separated transport channels for electrons and holes may facilitate charge extraction and suppress recombination
- Hole transport through host matrix, highly desirable for solar cells



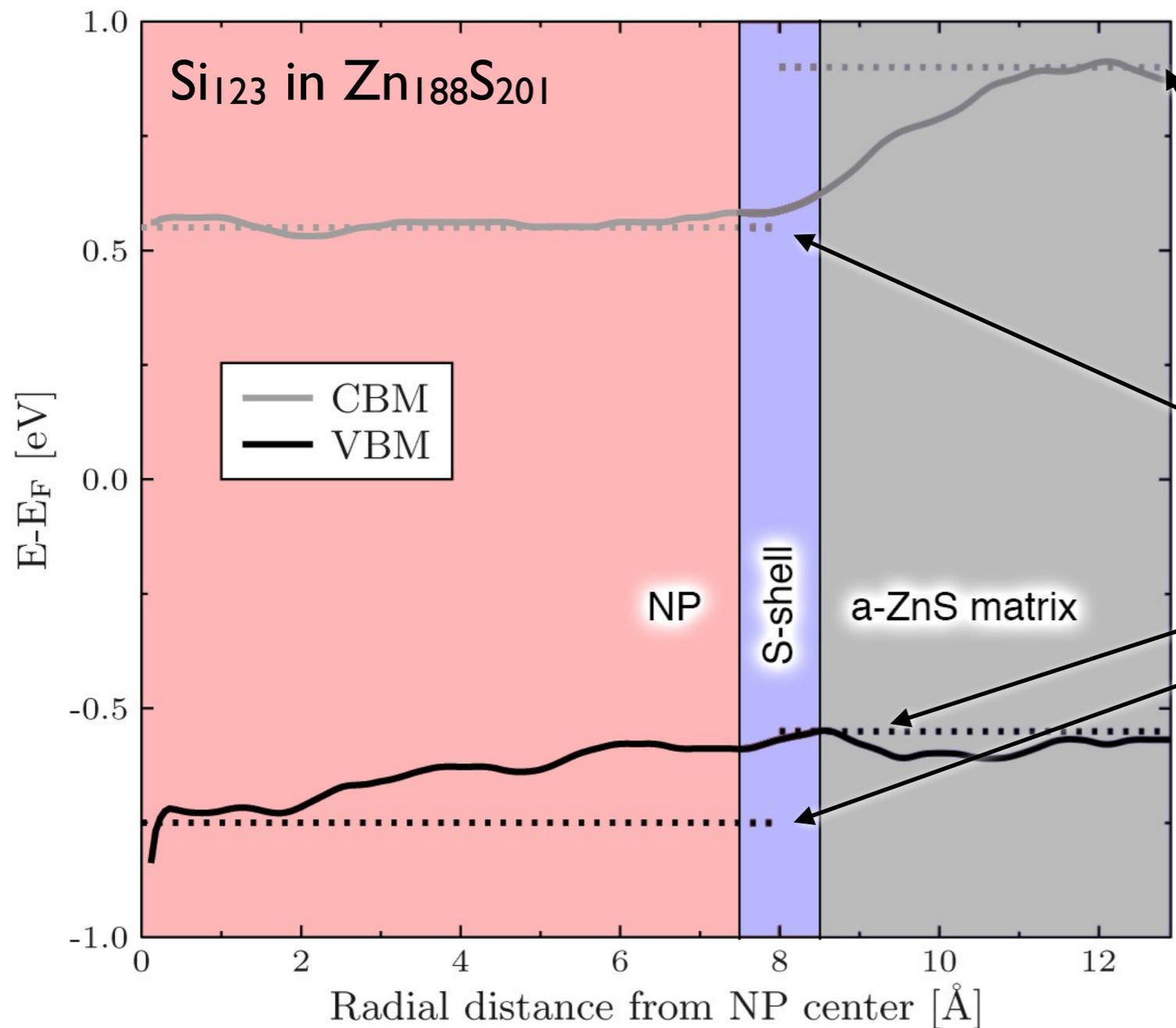
valence band edge



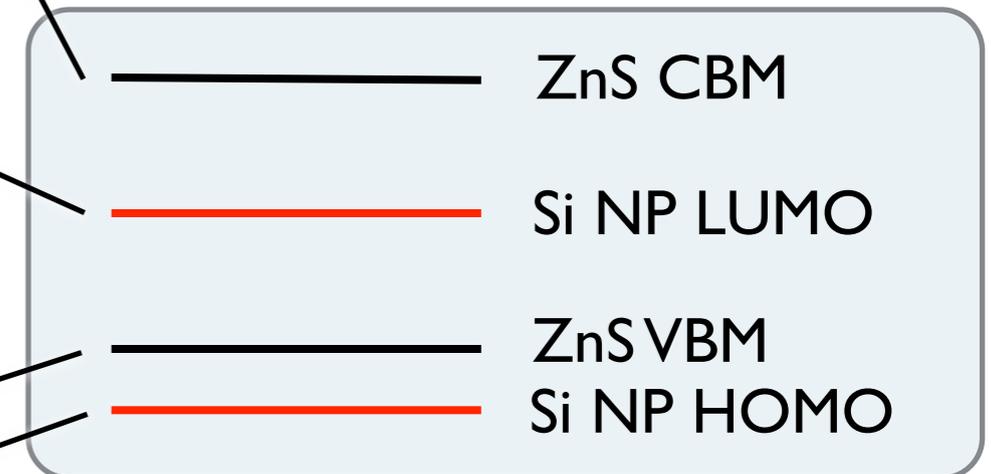
conduction band edge



# Si nanoparticles in ZnS: *band alignment*



Calculate band edge energies as a function of the radial distance from the center of the NP



Formation of type II interface between Si NP and a-ZnS matrix, if, and only if, sulfur content is above a certain threshold

DFT-LDA band offsets reliable?

=> calculate band offsets in GW approximation

# GW for large systems

- Calculation, storage & inversion of dielectric matrix  $\epsilon$  is major computational bottleneck => **spectral representation of  $\epsilon$  (RPA)**

$$\tilde{\epsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i \lambda_i \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i^H = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i (\lambda_i - 1) \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i^H + I$$

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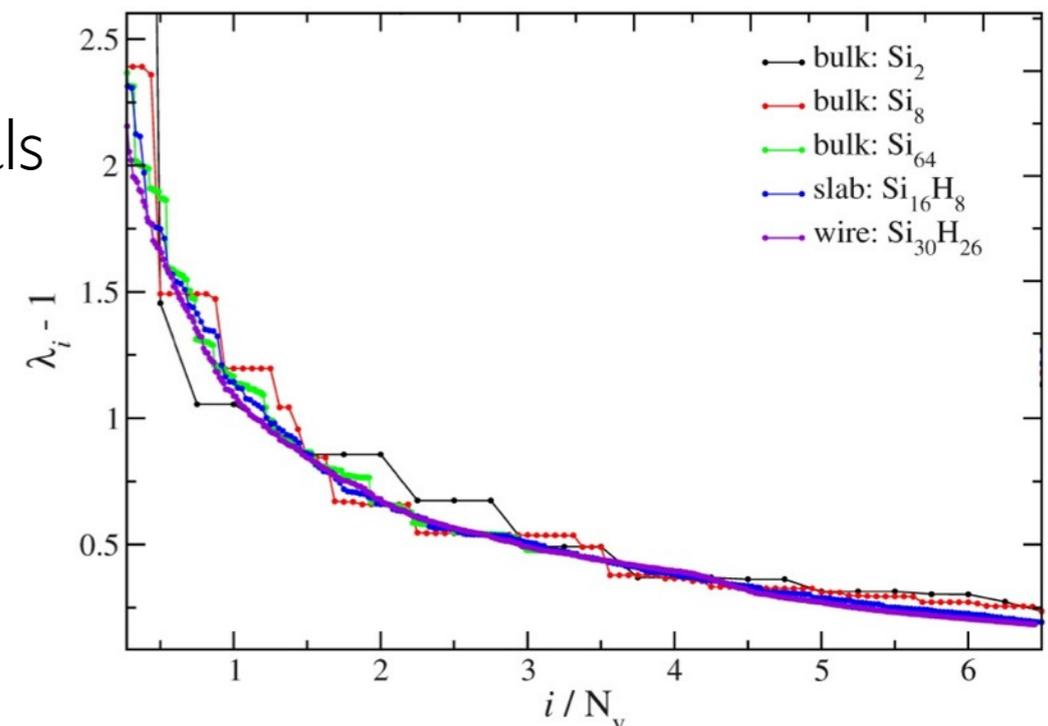
- Calculating eigenvectors/-values does NOT require explicit knowledge of the matrix itself; knowing the **action of  $\epsilon$  on an arbitrary vector** is sufficient
- In linear response:  $(\epsilon - I)\Delta V_{SCF} = -v_c \Delta n$
- **Charge density response  $\Delta n$  to perturbation of self-consistent field  $\Delta V_{SCF}$  can be evaluated from density functional perturbation theory**

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- Orthogonal iteration procedure to obtain eigenvector/-value pairs, using  $\Delta V_{SCF}$  as trial potentials
- In RPA fast monotonous decay of dielectric eigenvalue spectrum
- Single parameter  $N_{eig}$  to control numerical accuracy
- No summation over empty states, no inversion**



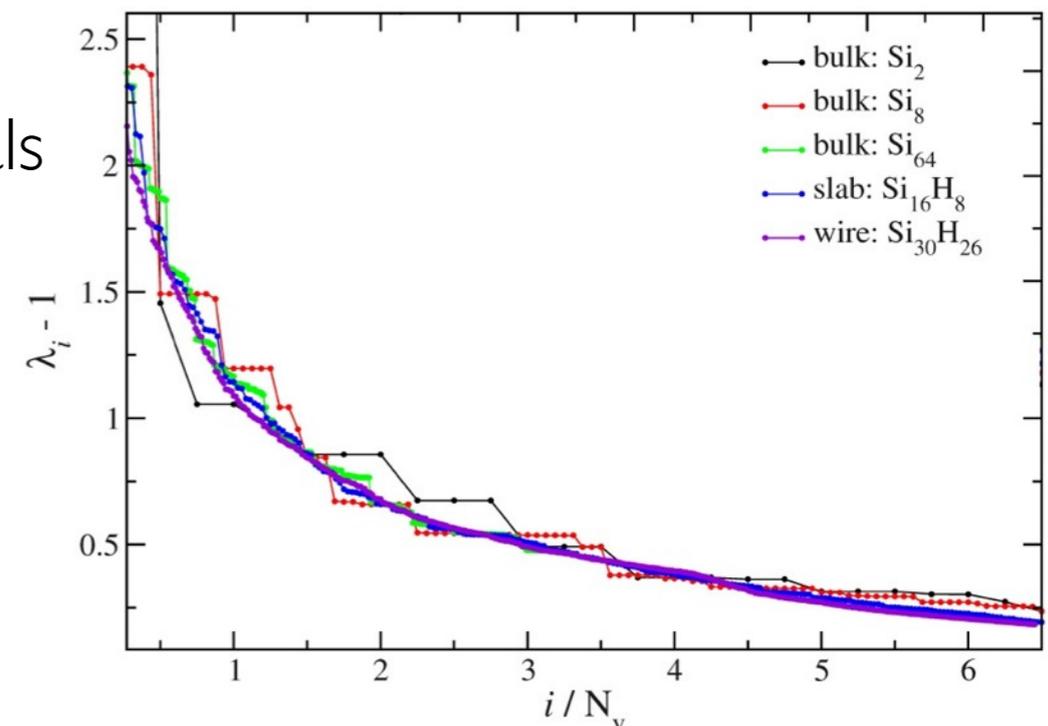
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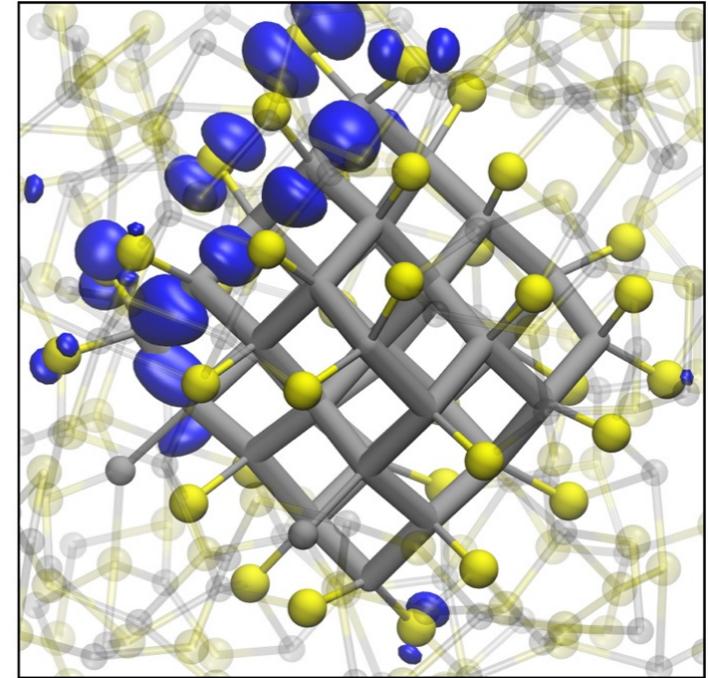
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D. Rocca, H.-V. Nguyen,  
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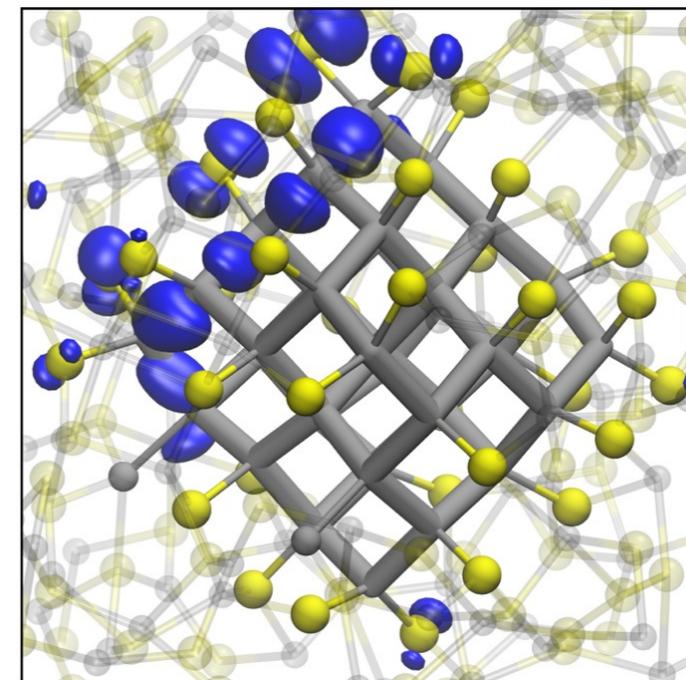
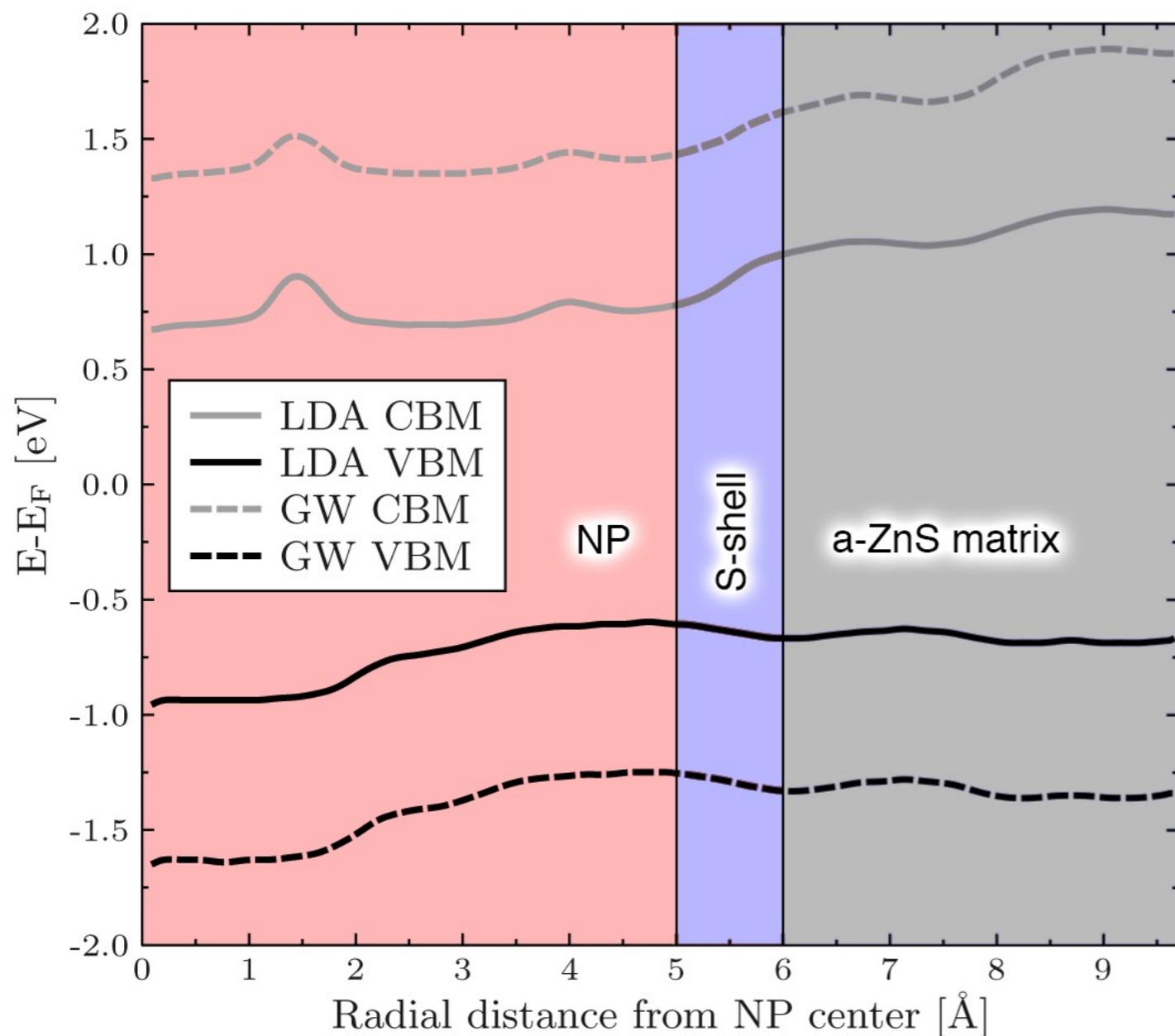


# Band alignment from many body perturbation theory (GW)



- GW calculations possible for a system as large as  $\text{Si}_{35}\text{Zn}_8\text{S}_{100}$

# Band alignment from many body perturbation theory (GW)



GW calculations possible for a system as large as  $\text{Si}_{35}\text{Zn}_{81}\text{S}_{100}$

Many body corrections in GW approximation introduce mainly a rigid shift  
=> confirms type II alignment

# Summary

- Investigated 1.1 - 1.9 nm Si nanocrystals embedded in a-ZnS using ab initio MD and quasiparticle calculations in GW approximation
- ZnS-embedded Si nanocrystals form a type II junction with the ZnS host in sulfur-rich conditions
- Band edges localized in different portions of nanocomposite => charge-separated transport channels for electrons and holes

PRL 112, 106801 (2014)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
14 MARCH 2014

## Solar Nanocomposites with Complementary Charge Extraction Pathways for Electrons and Holes: Si Embedded in ZnS

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<sup>2</sup>Chemistry Department, University of California, Davis, California 95616, USA

<sup>3</sup>Physics Department, University of California, Davis, California 95616, USA

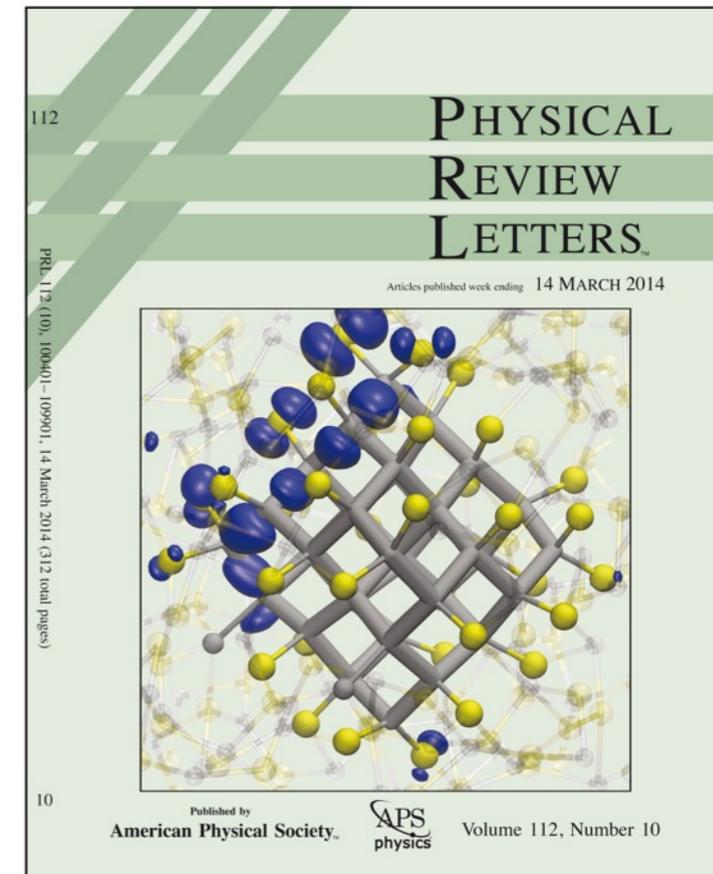
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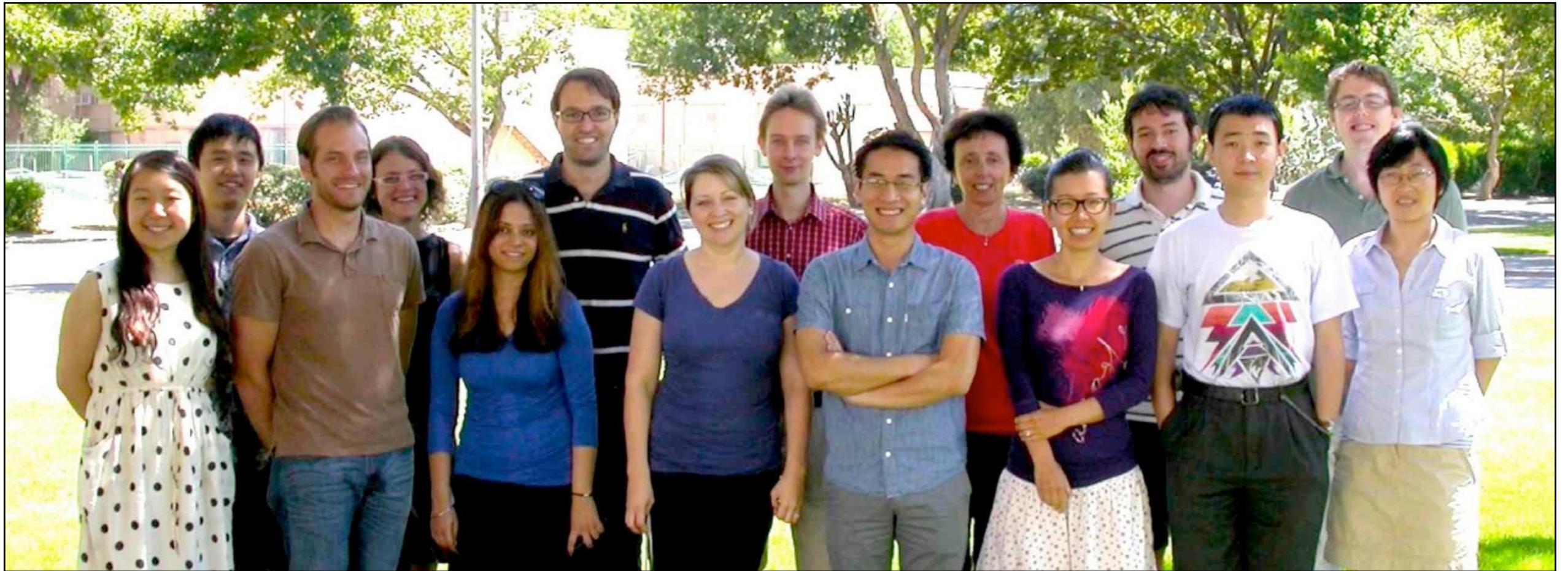
<sup>7</sup>Institute for Molecular Engineering, University of Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA

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Adam Gali (Budapest Univ.), Dario Rocca (Univ. Lorraine)



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NISE-project 35687



NSF/Solar DMR-1035468

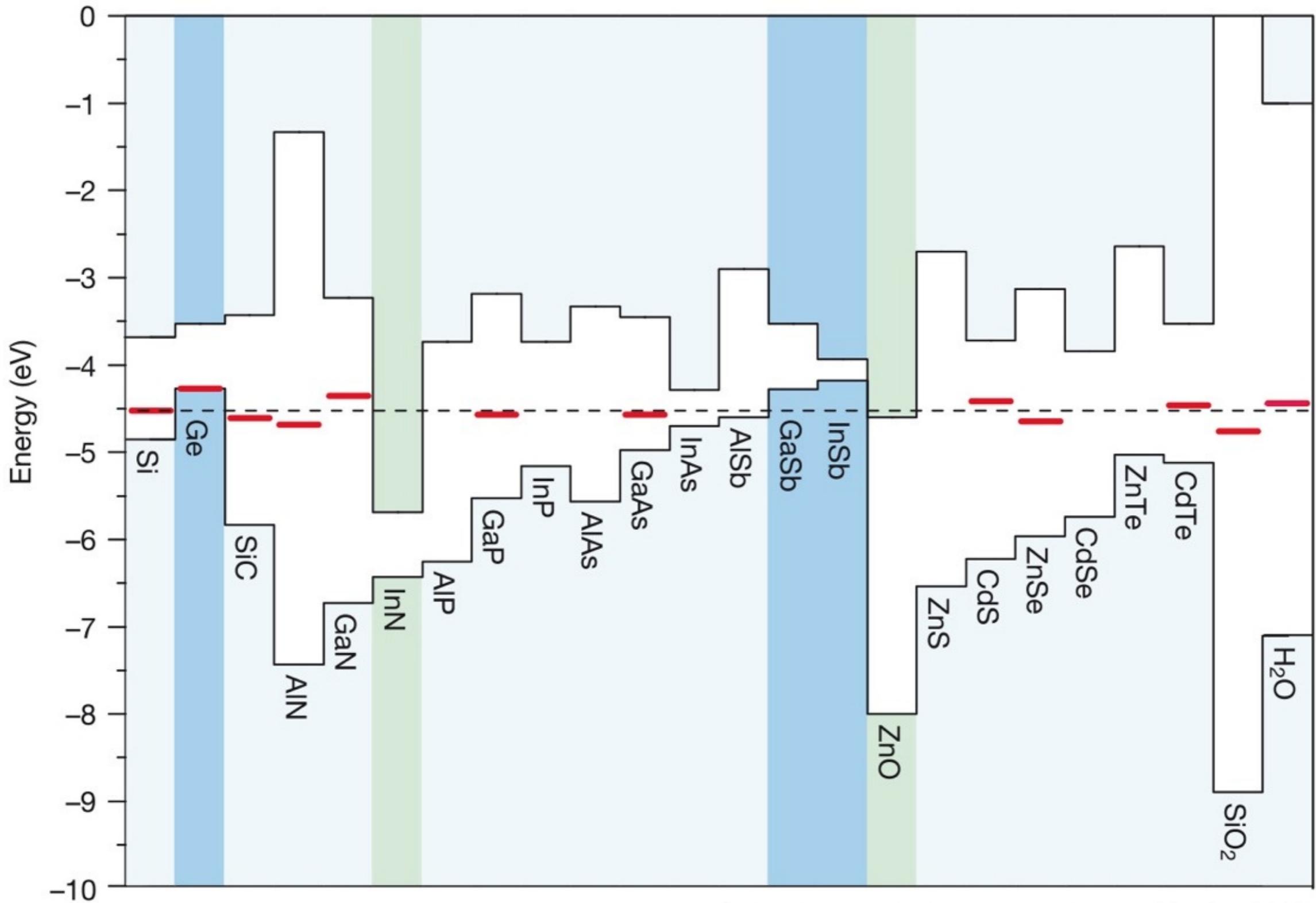


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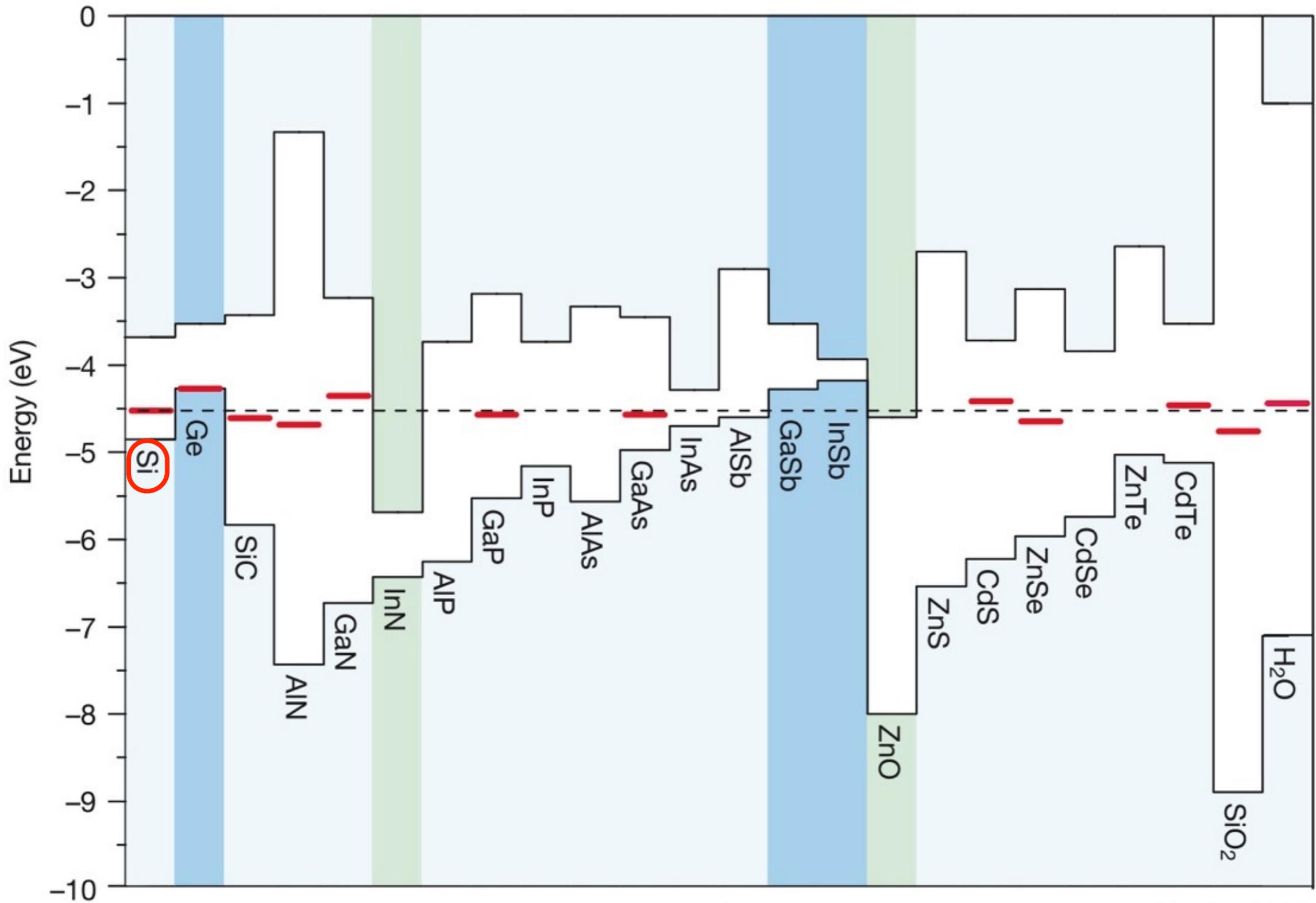
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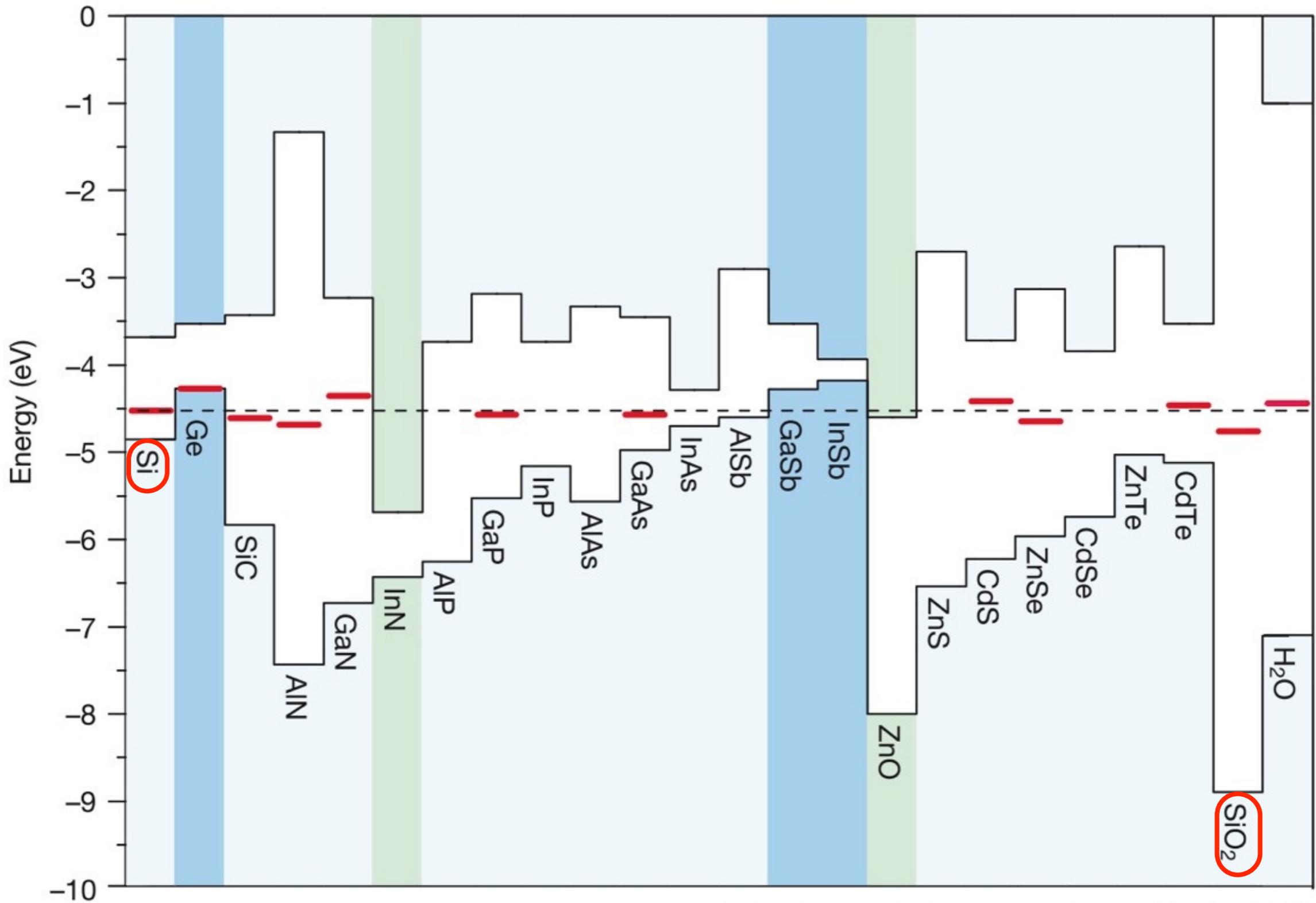
# Band alignments of semiconductors



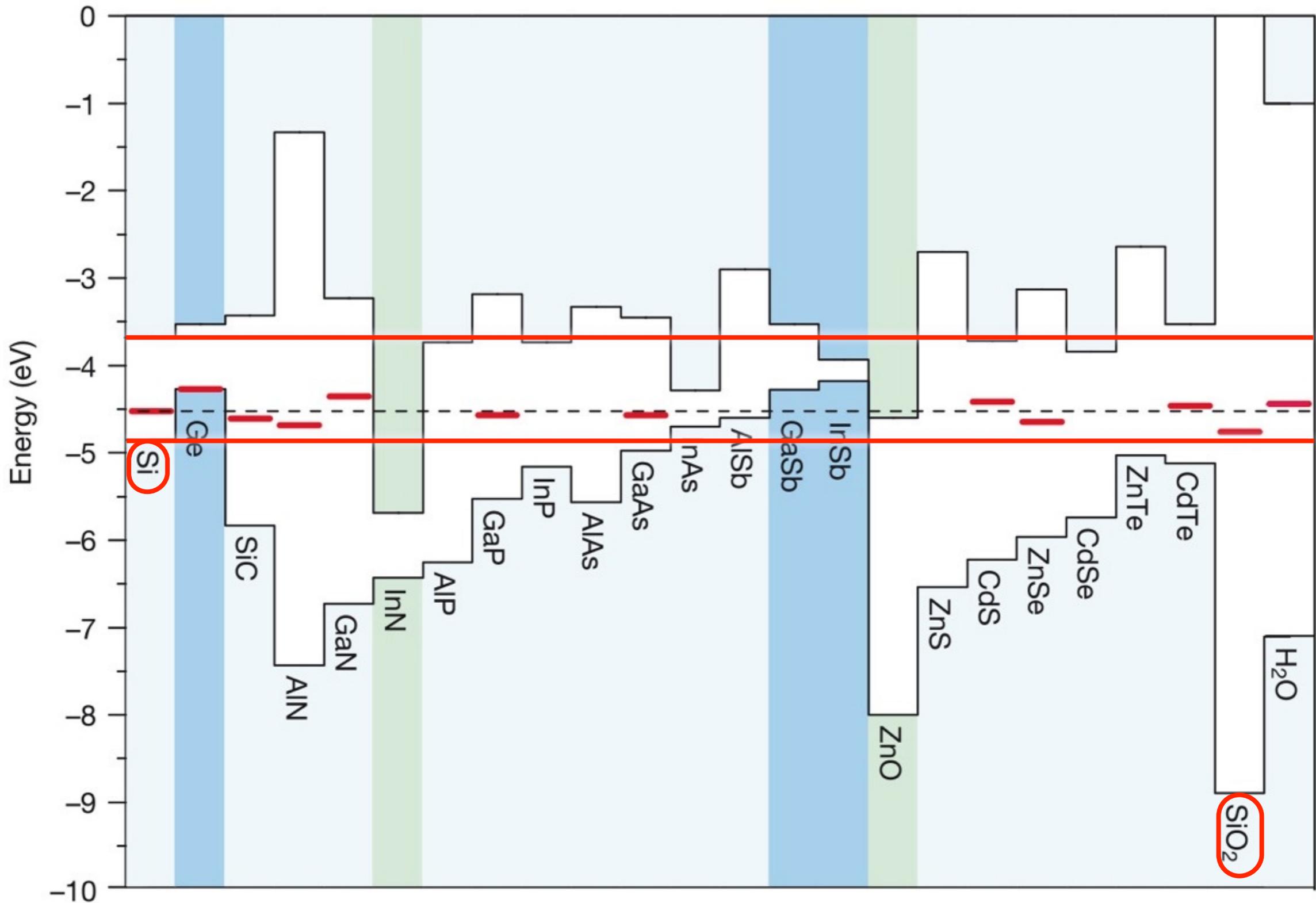
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