



Nonparabolic electronic bandstructure in PV materials

Impact on optical and transport properties

Dr Lucy Whalley

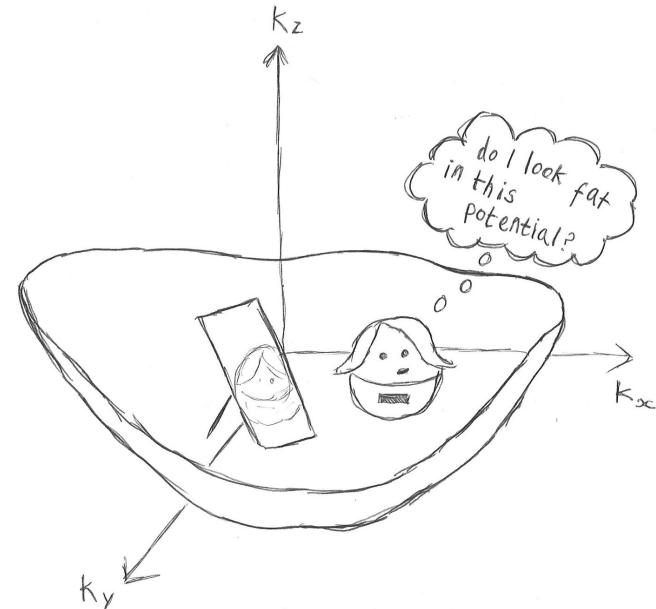
Vice-Chancellor's Fellow



lucydot.github.io



l.whalley@northumbria.ac.uk





From physics to materials

University of Birmingham

MSci Theoretical Physics – w/ Prof. Andy Schofield

transverse magnetoresistance in a quasi-2D metal

Birmingham City University

PGCE in post-compulsory education and training

Imperial College London

PhD in Materials Science w/ Prof. Aron Walsh

defects and distortions in hybrid halide perovskites

Imperial College London

Research Associate in Solar Cells

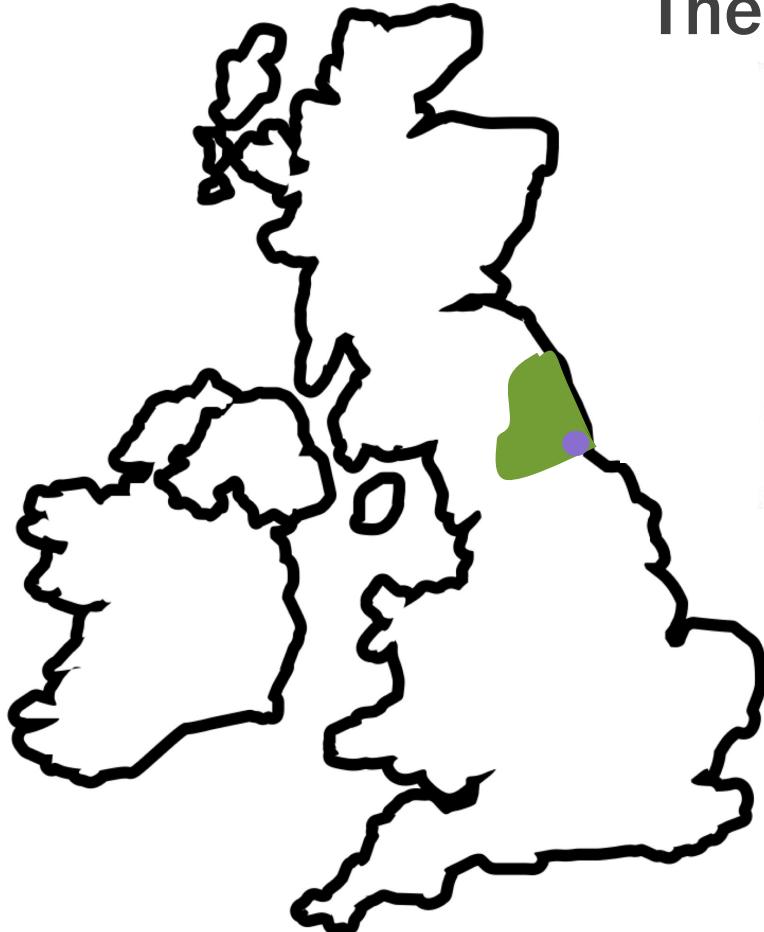
Northumbria University

Vice-Chancellor's Fellow

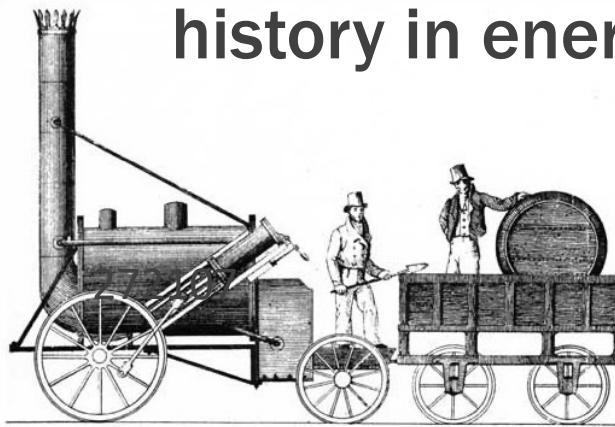
Newcastle, UK



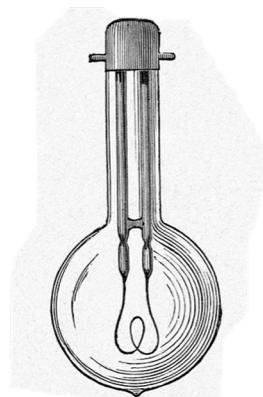
Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE



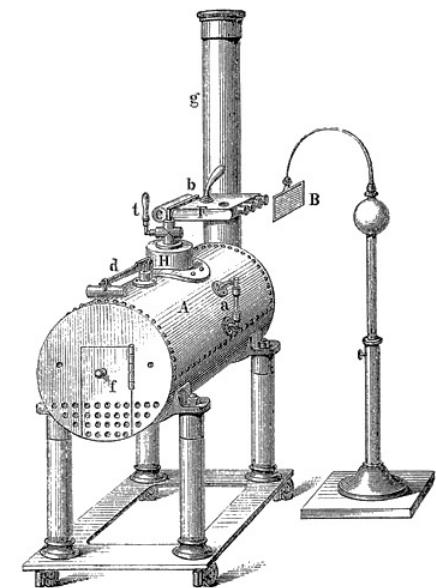
The North-East of England has a long history in energy technology



Steam locomotive
1829



Lightbulb
1879



Hydroelectric generator
1842

Newcastle, UK



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE

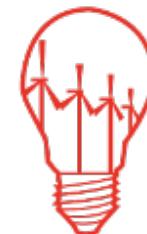


The North-East of England has a lot of activity in energy technology



Renewable Energy
Northeast Universities

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

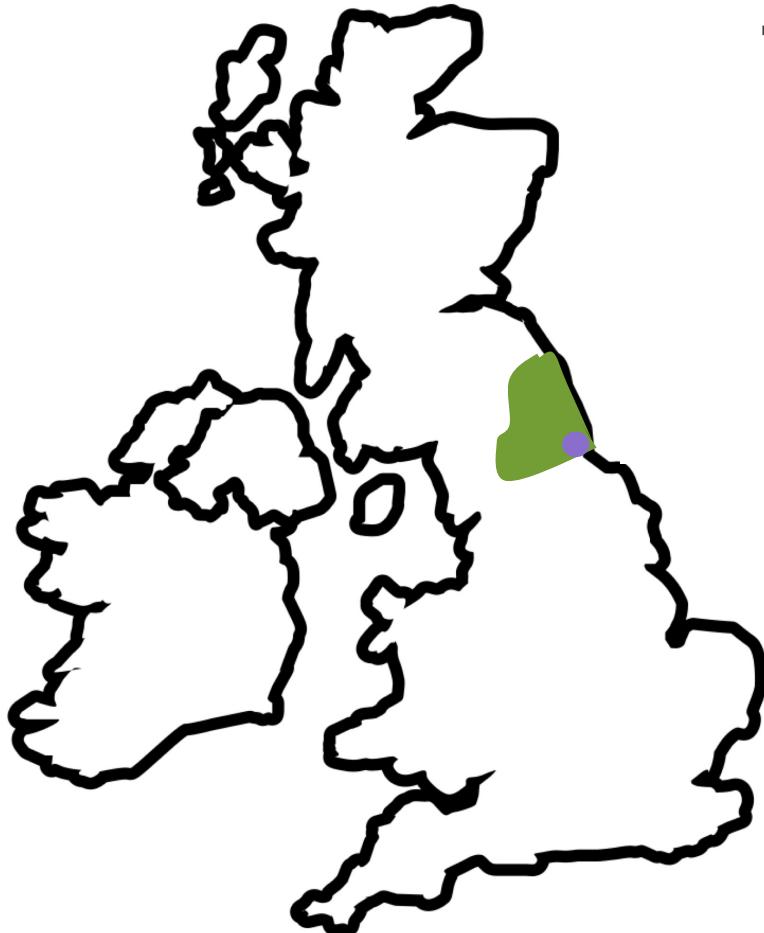


necem

Newcastle, UK



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE



...but the North-East of England is
better known for..



Football



Dielect – “Geordie”



Beer



“shy bairns get nowt”

=

**shy children get
nothing**

**..so speak up and
don't be shy**



Talk outline

- A. Effective mass is not as simple as it might seem
- B. Band non-parabolicity is very sensitive to the electronic structure method used
- C. Non-parabolicity can impact on various material properties (case study: hybrid halide perovskite)

Paper: L. Whalley et al. *Phys. Rev. B* 99, 085297 (2019)

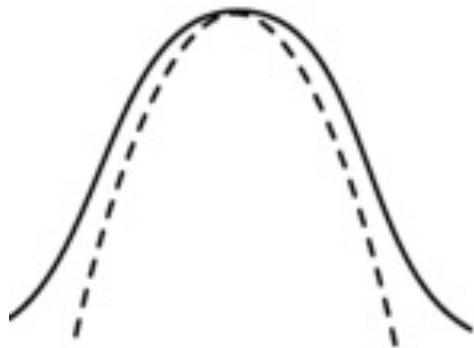
Effective mass refresh



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE



$$\propto \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k^2} \right)^{-1}$$



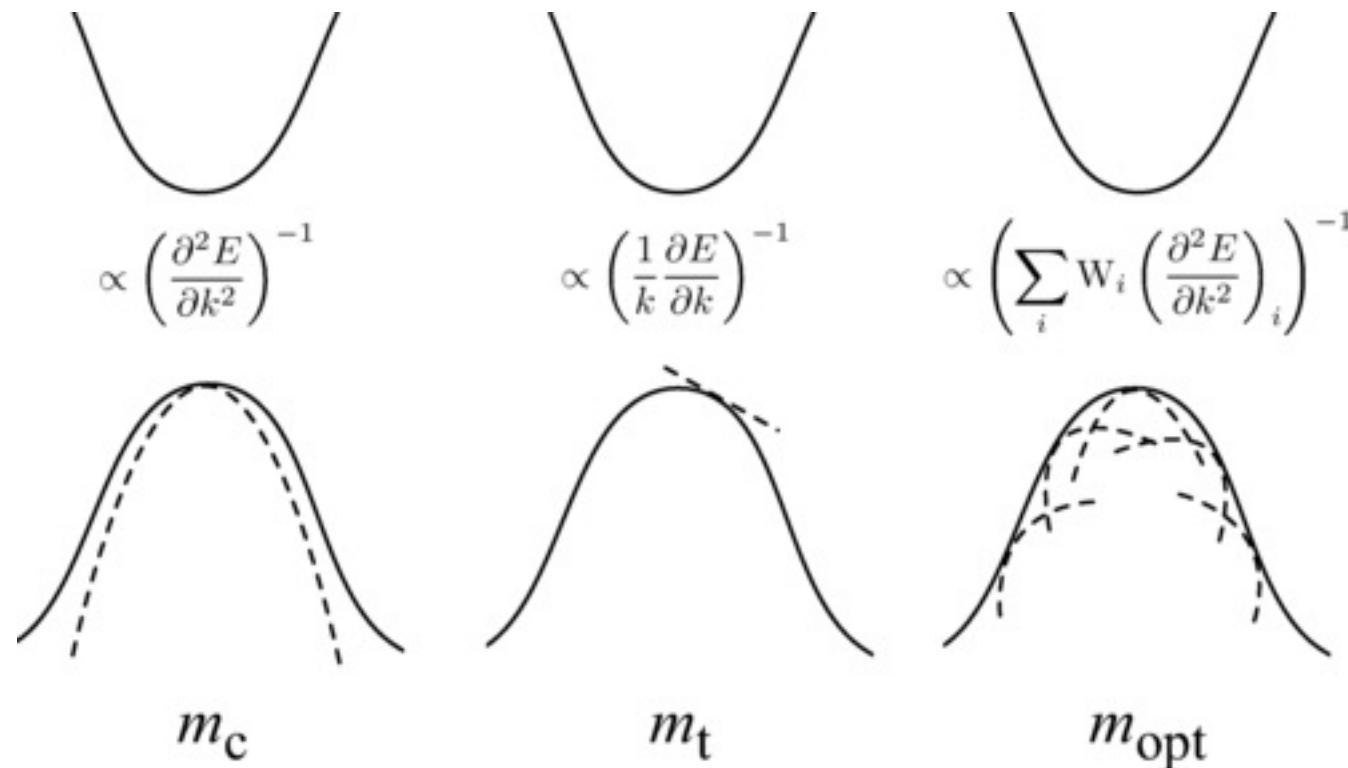
“Using DFT, we calculated the effective mass to be $0.34m_e$ ”

Effective mass refresh



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE

There are several definitions for effective mass



Describes:

acceln of electron in applied electric field

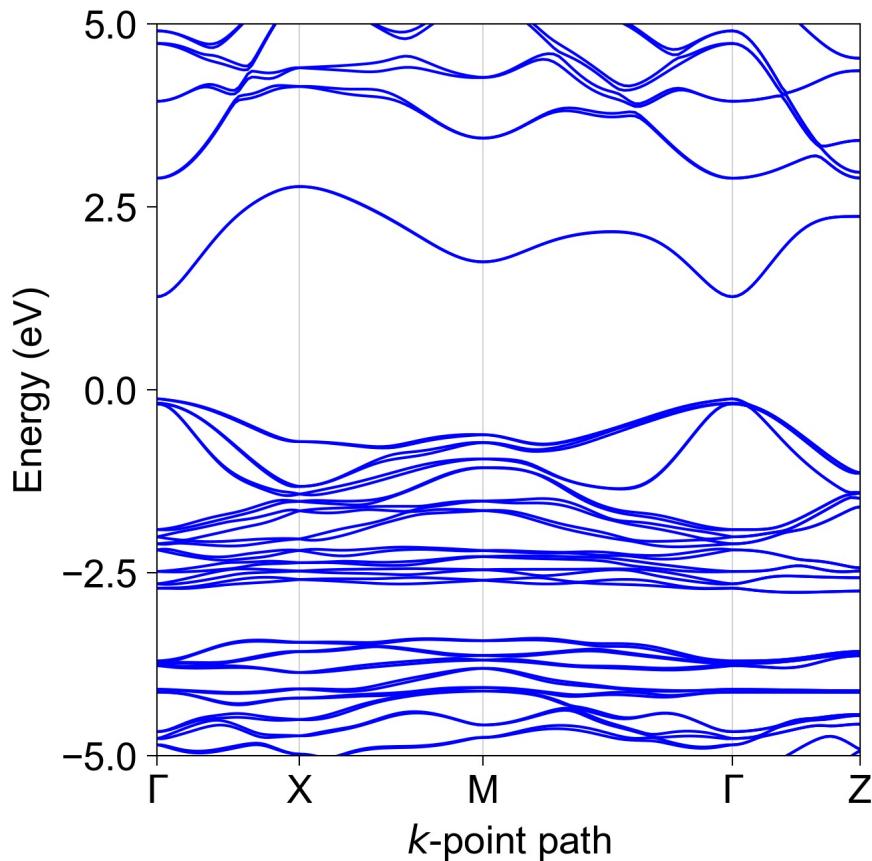
velocity of electron wavepacket

average inertial effective mass

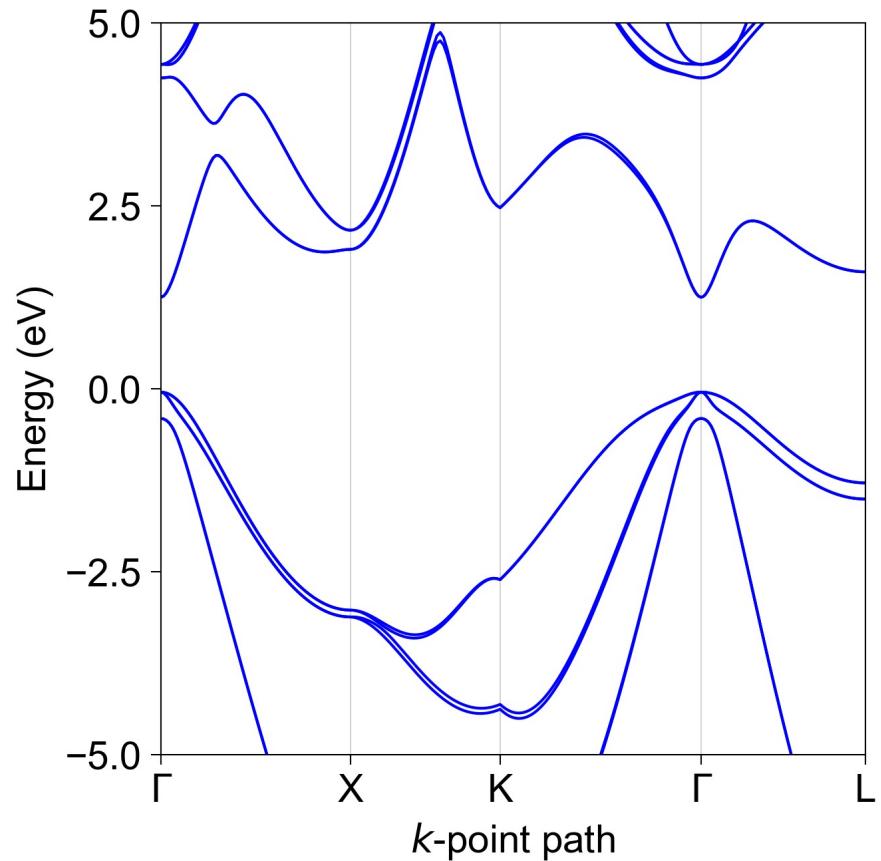
Real materials are not so simple



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE



CZTS – HSE06 - SoC



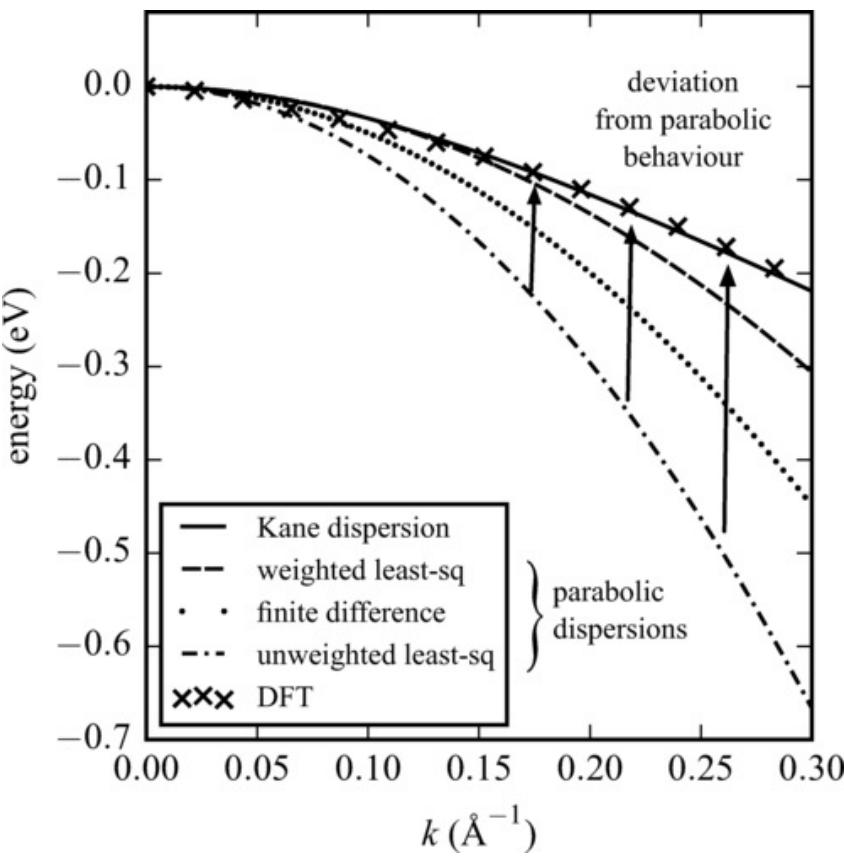
GaAs – HSE06 - SoC

Real materials are not so simple



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE

Non-parabolicity can be described using the
Kane quasilinear dispersion



$$\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_{t,0}} = E(1 + \alpha E)$$

$$m_t(E) = m_{t,0}(1 + 2\alpha E)$$

CZTS valence band [110]
HSE06+SoC

Real materials are not so simple



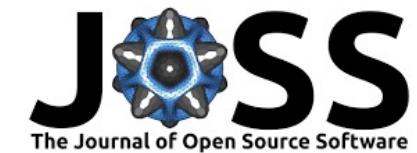
Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE

Effective mass depends on the sampling range in reciprocal space and numerical method used

sampling density

	0.005\AA^{-1} (m_e)	0.025\AA^{-1} (m_e)
Finite-difference (3-points)	0.06	0.12
Unweighted LSQ (3-points)	0.05	0.08
Fermi-Dirac weighted LSQ (many points)	0.07	0.07

See the effmass package for an implementation of these methods:
github.com/lucydot



The Journal of Open Source Software

CZTS valence band [100], PBEsol+SoC

Real materials are not so simple



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE

“Using DFT, we calculated the effective mass to be $0.34m_e$ ”

- *Which effective mass?*
- *Over what range?*



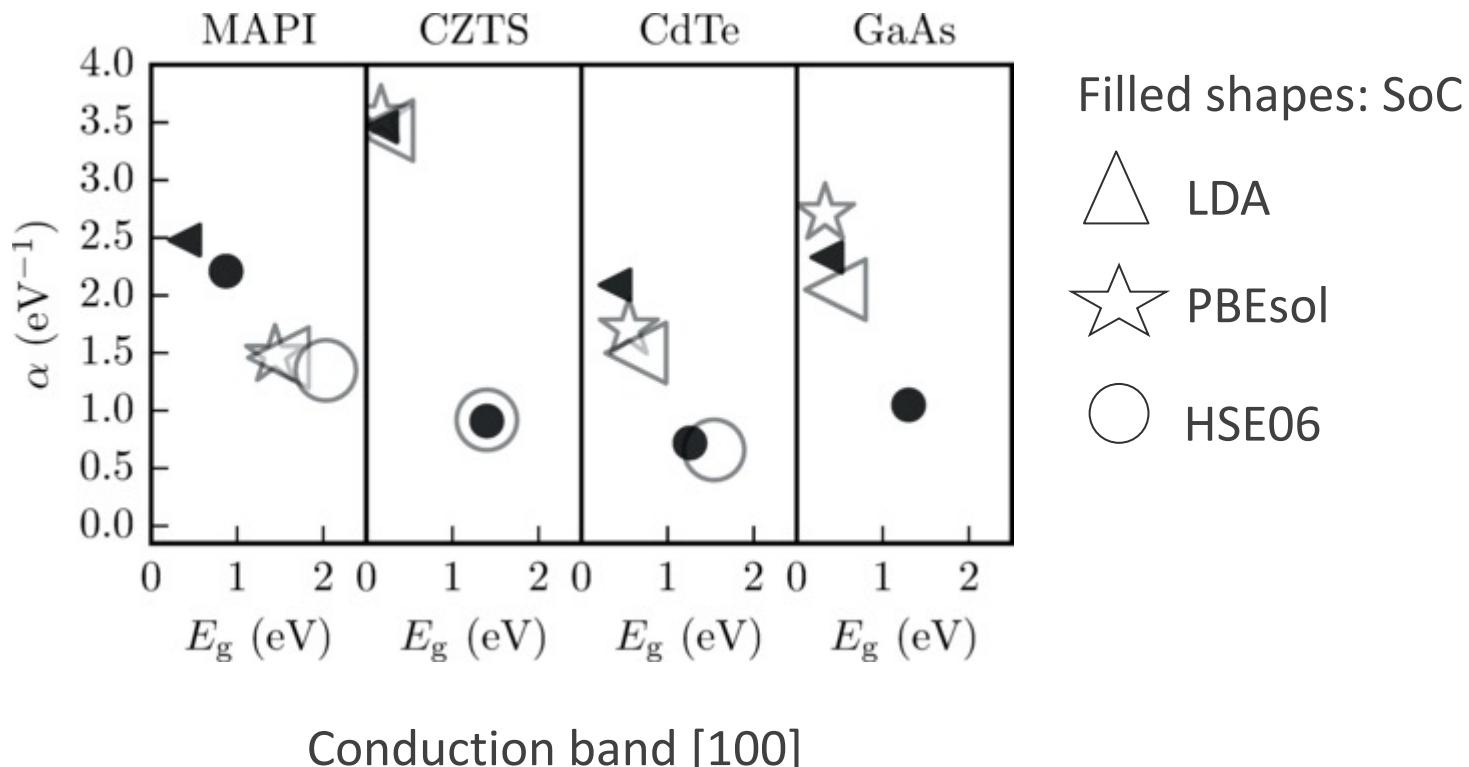
Talk outline

- A. Effective mass is not as simple as it might seem
- B. Band non-parabolicity is sensitive to the electronic structure method used
- C. Non-parabolicity can impact on various material properties (case study: hybrid halide perovskite)

Paper: L. Whalley et al. *Phys. Rev. B* 99, 085297 (2019)

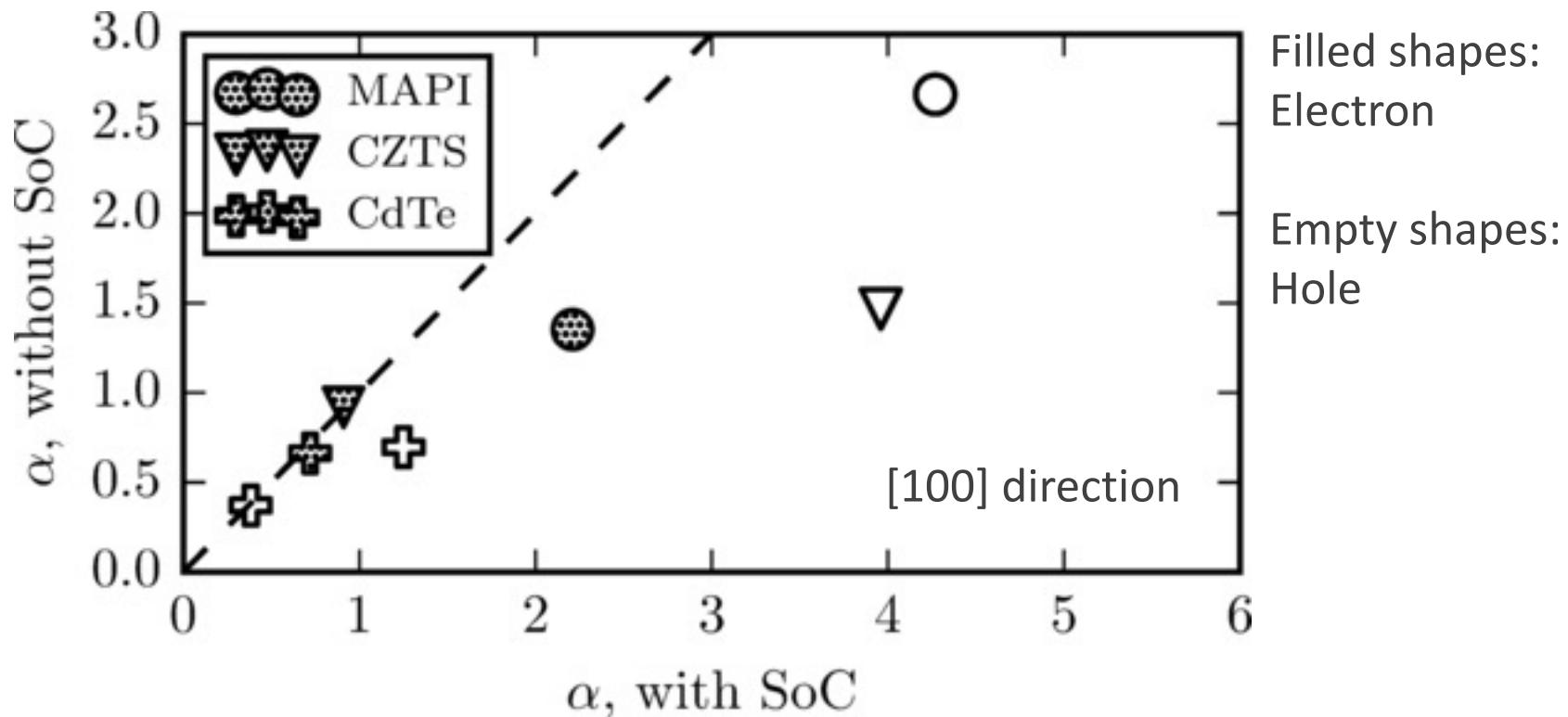
Alpha parameter

Local and semilocal approximations underestimate the band gap and overestimate non-parabolicity



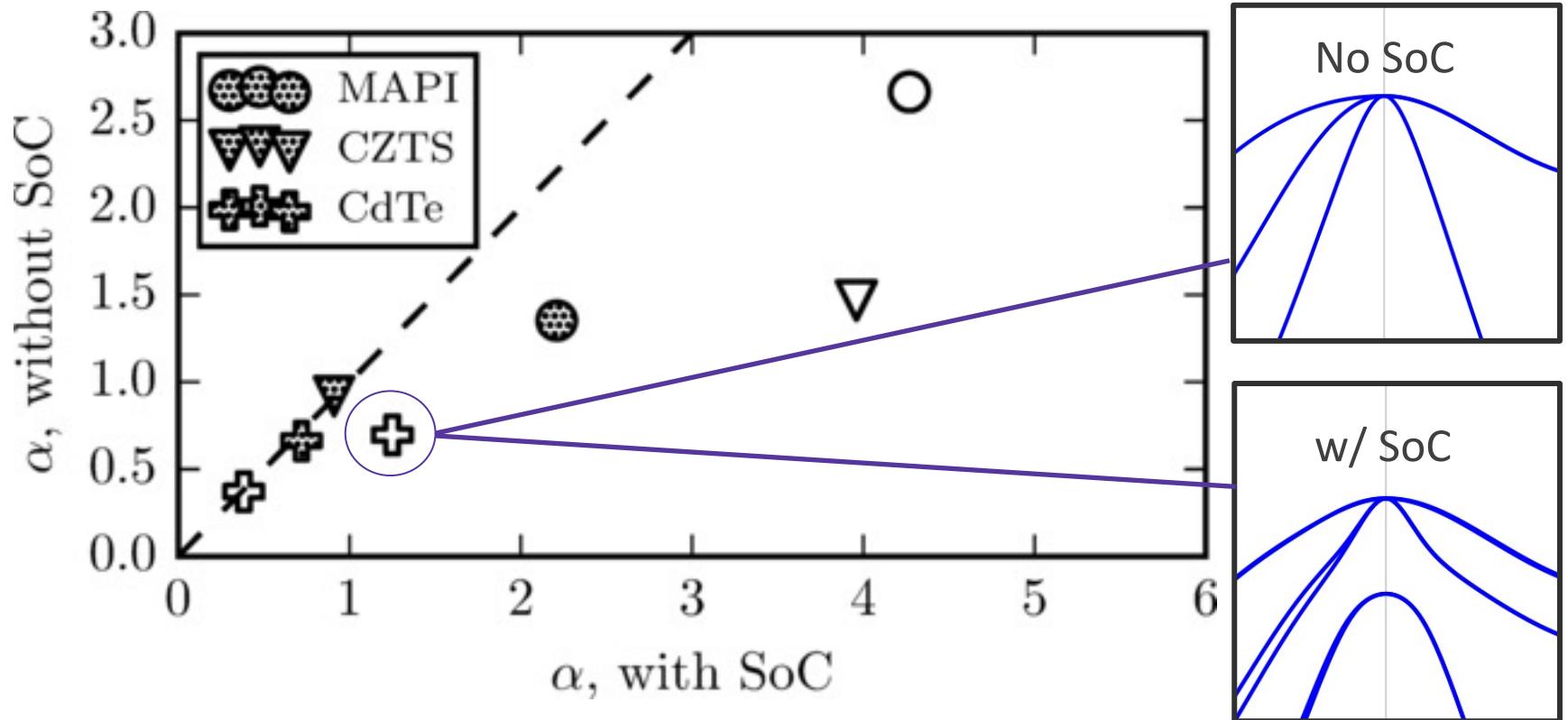
Alpha parameter

Spin-orbit effects lead to increased non-parabolicity in the valence band



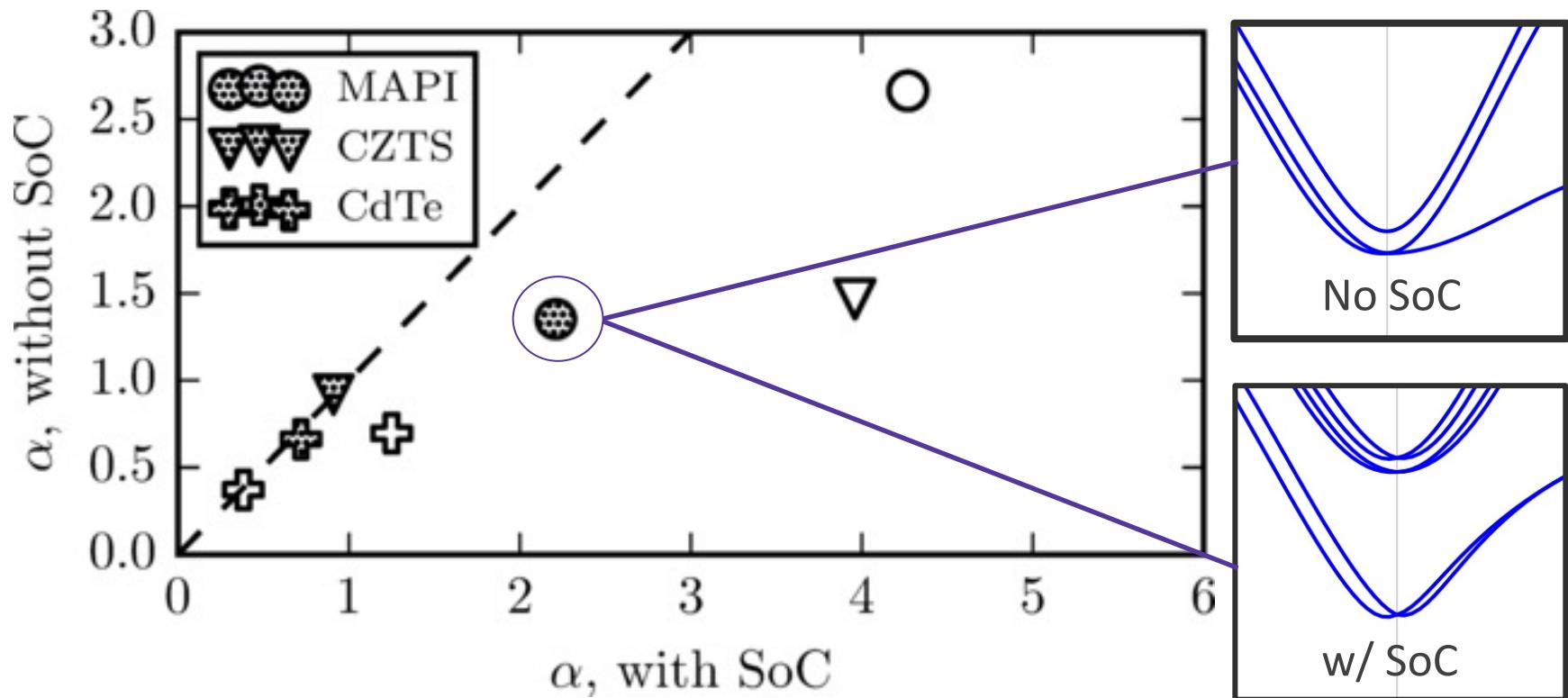
Alpha parameter

Spin-orbit effects lead to increased non-parabolicity in the valence band



Alpha parameter

For MAPI, spin-orbit effects lead to increased non-parabolicity in the valence and conduction bands





Talk outline

- A. Effective mass is not as simple as it might seem
- B. Band non-parabolicity is very sensitive to the electronic structure method used
- C. Non-parabolicity can impact on various material properties (case study: hybrid halide perovskite)

Paper: L. Whalley et al. *Phys. Rev. B* 99, 085297 (2019)

Hybrid perovskites: A computational challenge

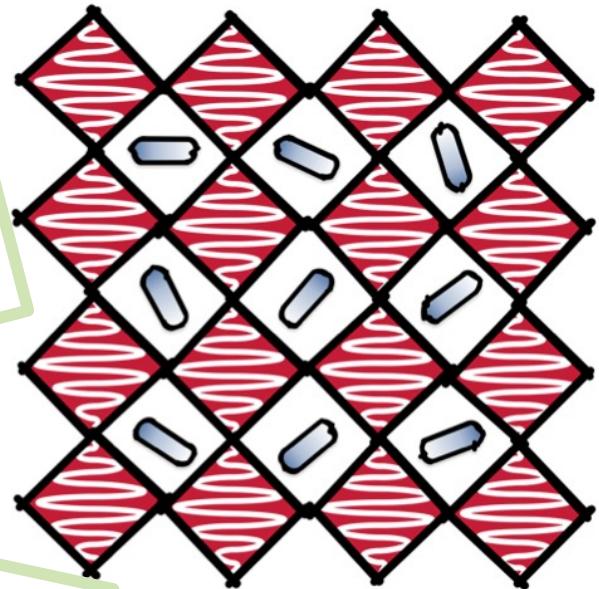


Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE



My daughter Robin

Soft
Messy
Surprisingly
heavy



Hybrid-halide
perovskite

Hybrid perovskites: A computational challenge

Soft

large,
anharmonic
lattice
Phys. Rev. B 94,
220301 (2016)

Messy

high density
of defects,
and mobile
ions

heavy

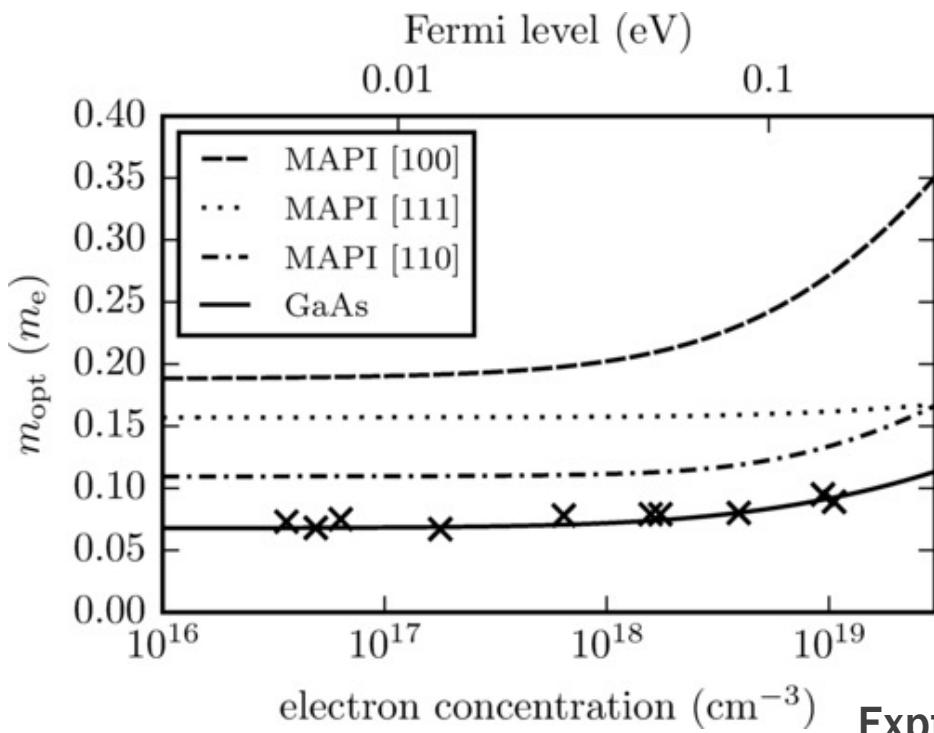
Pb requires
inclusion of
spin-orbit
coupling

m^* from Transient Absorption Spectroscopy



Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE

The kane quasi-linear approximation can explain variations in TAS data

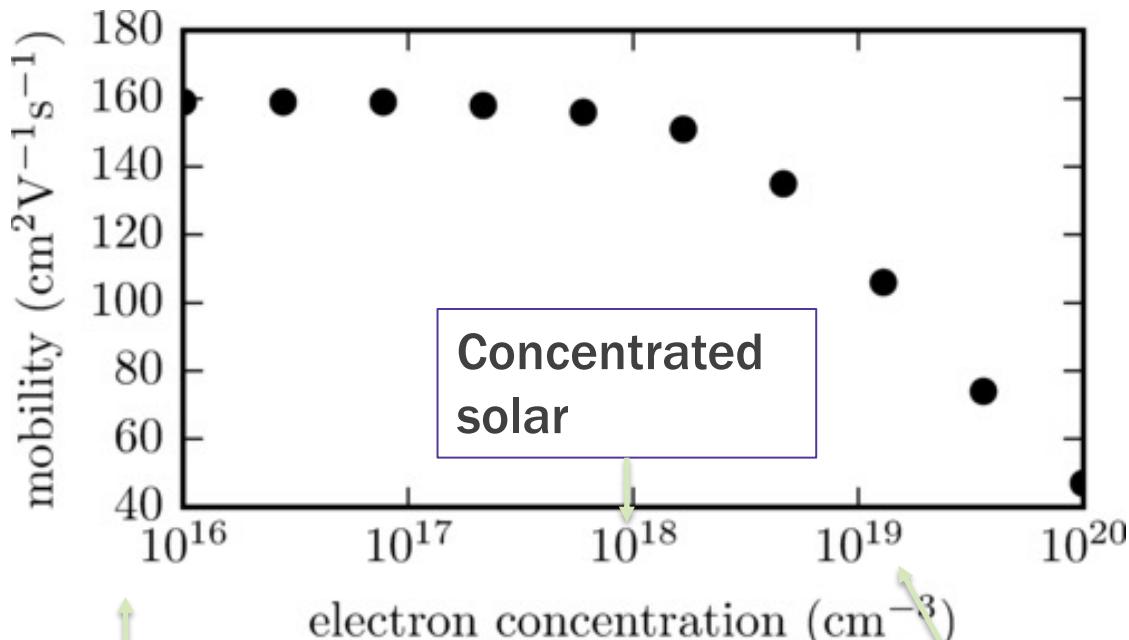


m^* estimations from TAS vary :
0.14 - for concentrations up to 6×10^{18}
0.30 - for concentrations up to 1.5×10^{19}
Our calculated effective mass varies from **0.19** to **0.35**

Expt: The Fermi level is shifted into the conduction band at a carrier concentration $\sim 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Polaron mobility in MAPI

Polaron mobility decreases above a carrier concentration of $\sim 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$



Scattering from polar optical modes limits charge carrier mobility at RT
Prediction: $158 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
Experiment: $73 \pm 58 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

AM1.5

PL studies



Summary

- A. Effective mass is not as simple as it might seem
The definition, range in k-space and numerical implementation matter
- B. Band non-parabolicity is very sensitive to the electronic structure method used
Best results for accurate E_g and inclusion of SoC
- C. Non-parabolicity can impact on various material properties (case study: hybrid halide perovskite)
Impacts at concentrations $> 10^{18}$ (concentrated solar, PL studies)

Thank you



L.D. Whalley, J.M. Frost, B.J. Morgan and A.Walsh
Phys. Rev. B 99, 085297 (2019)