

Exploring the Electronic and Optical Properties of $\text{Cu}(\text{In,Ga})\text{Se}_2$

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1 Background

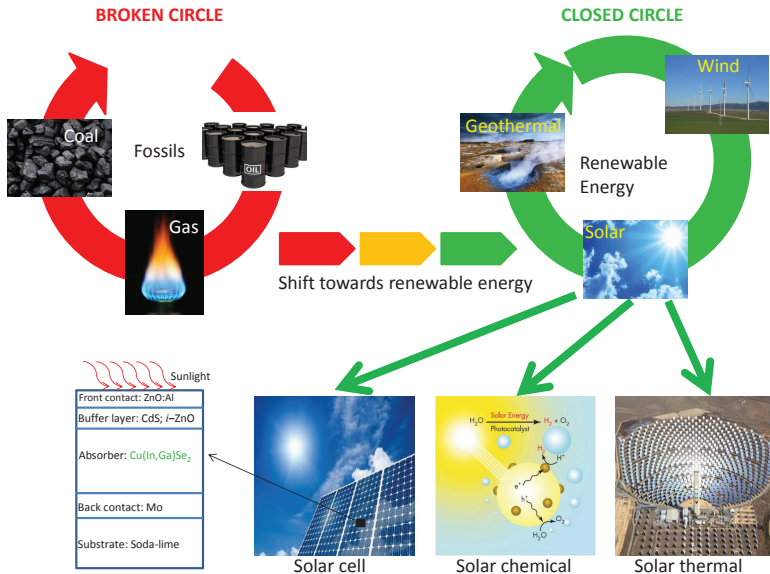
2 *Ab initio* alloy theory

- Density functional theory

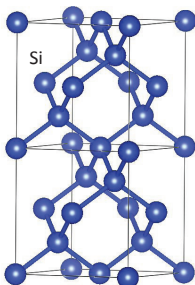
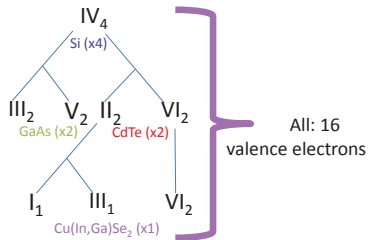
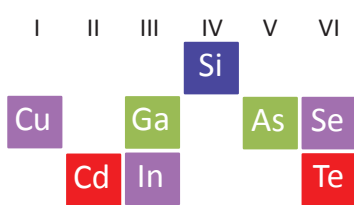
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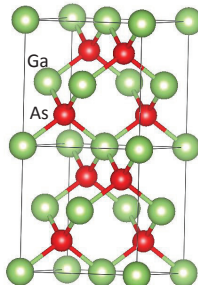
What material am I working on?



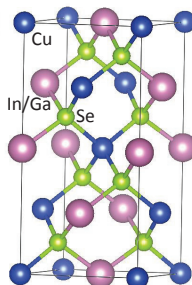
Why $\text{Cu}(\text{In,Ga})\text{Se}_2$?



Diamond: Si



Zinc blende: GaAs



Chalcopyrite: $\text{Cu}(\text{In,Ga})\text{Se}_2$

- * Direct and tunable band-gap
- * High optical coefficient
- * Efficiency 23.3% in lab

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Density functional theory (DFT)

- the ground state of an interacting electron system is uniquely described by an energy functional of the electron density,
- the true ground state electron density minimizes the energy functional and the minimum gives the total energy.

$$[-\nabla^2 + V_{eff}(\mathbf{r})]\psi_i^k = \epsilon_i^k \psi_i^k, \quad (1)$$

$$V_{eff}(\mathbf{r}) = V_{ext}(\mathbf{r}) + \int \frac{n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' + \mu_{xc}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_{xc} \equiv \delta E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]/\delta n(\mathbf{r}). \quad (3)$$

$$E_{tot} = T_s + \int v_{ext}(\mathbf{r})n(\mathbf{r})d^3r + \frac{1}{2} \int \int \frac{n(\mathbf{r})n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3r d^3r' + E_{xc} \quad (4)$$



Thank you for your attention!

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