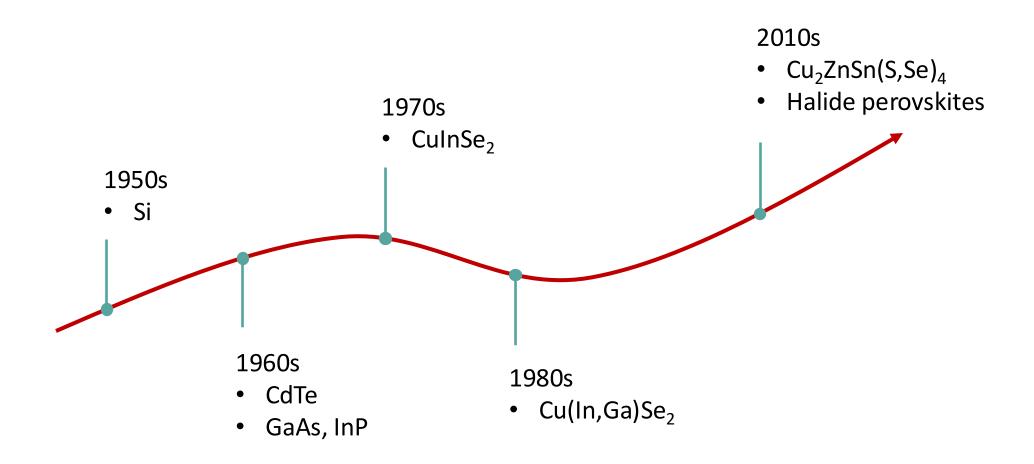
# First-principles study of intrinsic point defects and hydrogen impurities in the earth-abundant solar absorber Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>

Zhenkun Yuan, Yihuang Xiong, Geoffroy Hautier

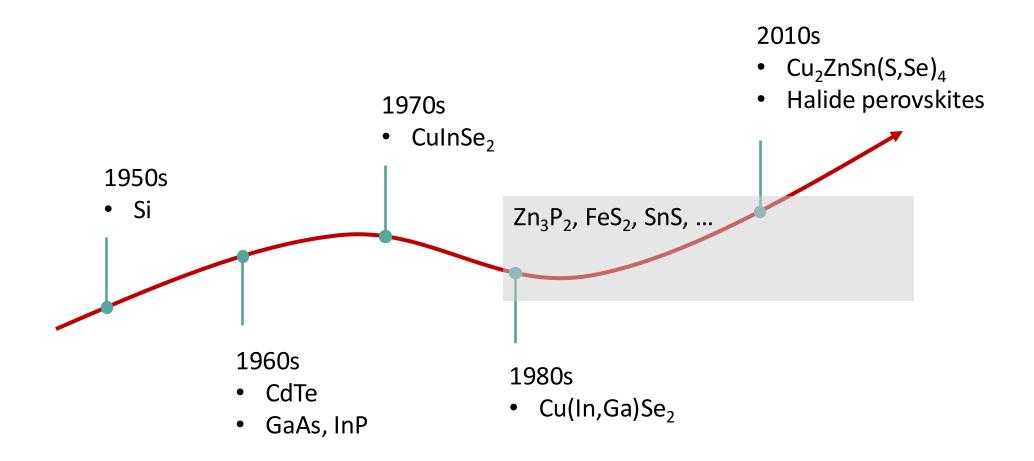
Thayer School of Engineering, Dartmouth College

The 32<sup>nd</sup> ICDS, Delaware, 2023

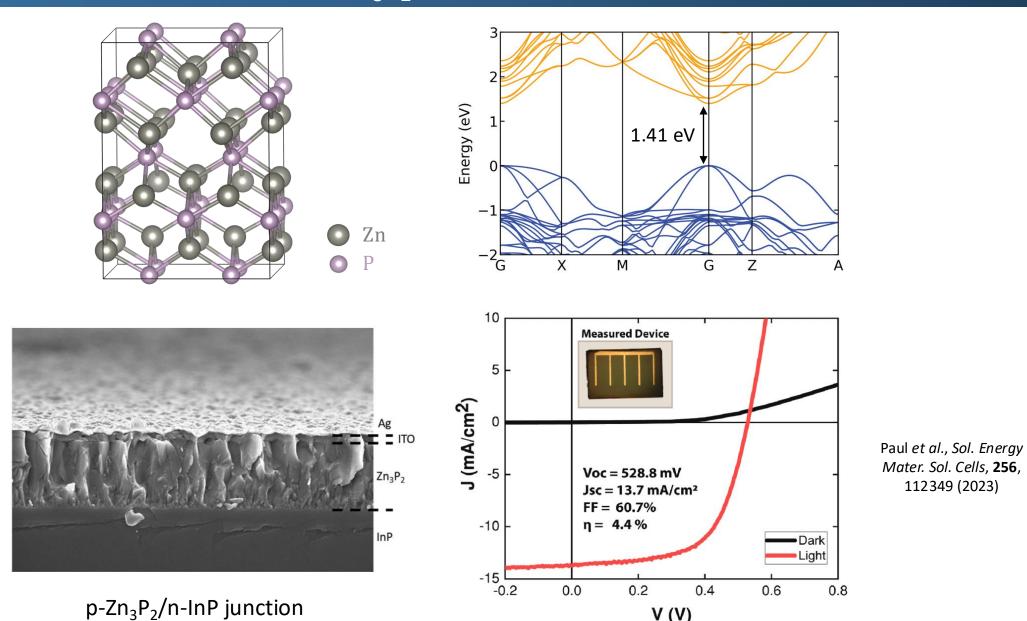
## Solar cell absorbers



## Solar cell absorbers



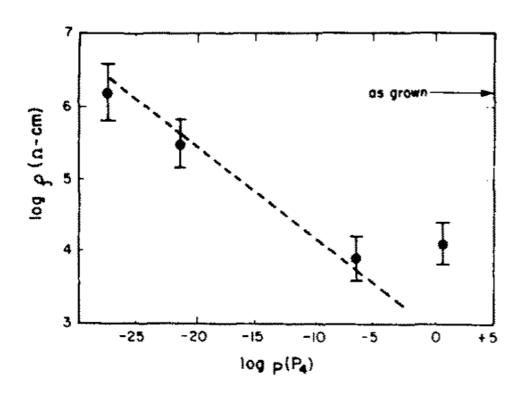
## Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub> solar cells

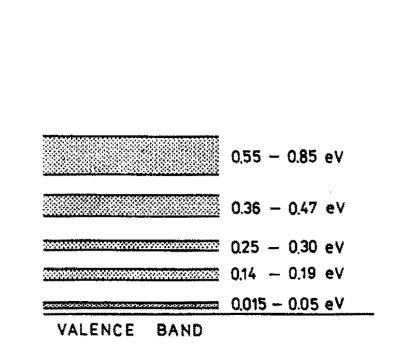


V (V)

## Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub> solar cells — Future optimizations

- Suitable n-type buffer to form pn junction with p-type Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>
- Control of point defects and doping in the Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub> absorber

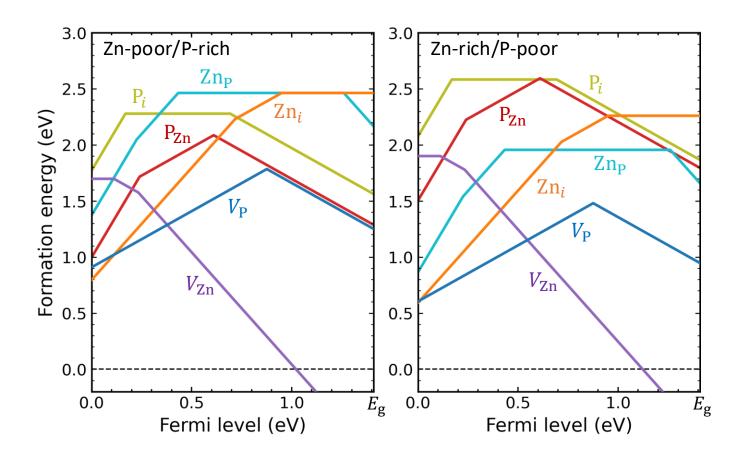




BAND

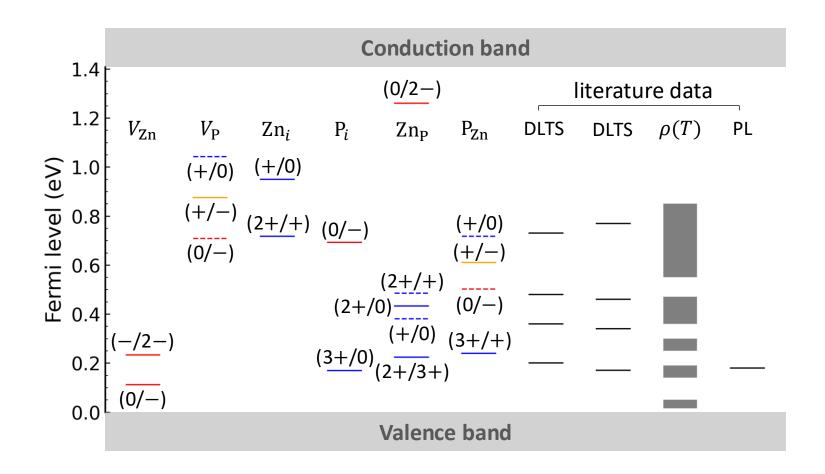
CONDUCTION

## Intrinsic point defects in Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>



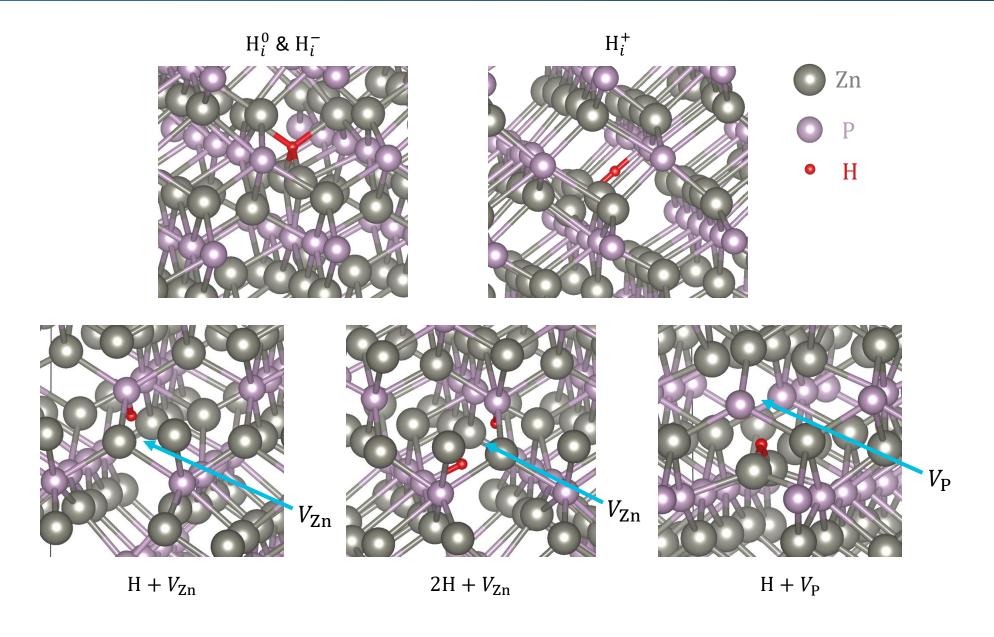
- Most defects act as compensating centers in p-type Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>
- $P_i$  has a very deep acceptor behavior  $\implies$  unlikely contribute to p-type doping
- $V_{\rm Zn}$  is likely to be the source of p-type conductivity in as-grown  ${\rm Zn_3P_2}$
- Zn-poor/P-rich conditions  $\implies$  more  $V_{\rm Zn}$  & less compensation

#### **Defect levels**

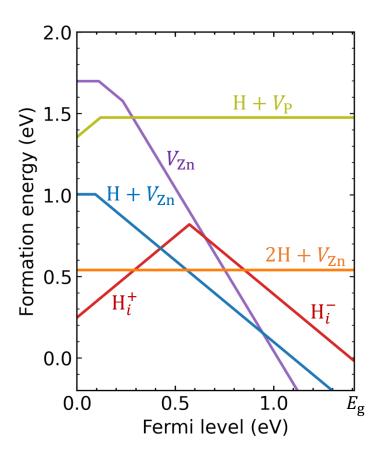


- Most defect levels are deep, especially those of  $V_P$ ,  $Zn_i$ ,  $P_i$ , and  $P_{Zn}$
- Nonstoichiometric, P-rich  $Zn_3P_2$  samples  $\Longrightarrow$  more deep levels from  $P_{Zn}$  and  $P_i$

## Hydrogen impurities in Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>



# Hydrogen impurities in Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>



- Hydrogen is likely to form  $H_i^+$  and complexes with  $V_{\rm Zn}$  in p-type  ${\rm Zn_3P_2}$ 
  - H<sub>i</sub> contributes to compensation
  - $H + V_{Zn}$  shallow acceptor
  - $H + 2V_{Zn}$  electrically inactive

#### **Conclusions**

- Most intrinsic defects are compensating centers in p-type Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub> and have deep levels in the band gap
- $V_{\rm Zn}$  rather than  $P_i$  is likely the source of p-type conductivity in as-grown  $\rm Zn_3P_2$
- While Zn-poor/P-rich growth conditions are needed to enhance p-type conductivity, such conditions will facilitate the formation of  $P_{Zn}$  and  $P_i$ 
  - good PV performance not guaranteed for nonstoichiometric, P-rich Zn<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub> films
- Hydrogen in  $Zn_3P_2$  is likely to form  $H_i^+$  and complexes with the  $V_{Zn}$  acceptors

Yuan, Xiong, and Hautier, J. Mater. Chem. A, 2023 (in press)

## **Acknowledgements**







Thank you for your attention!