

Using synchrotron radiation to gain atomic level insight into materials for solar cells

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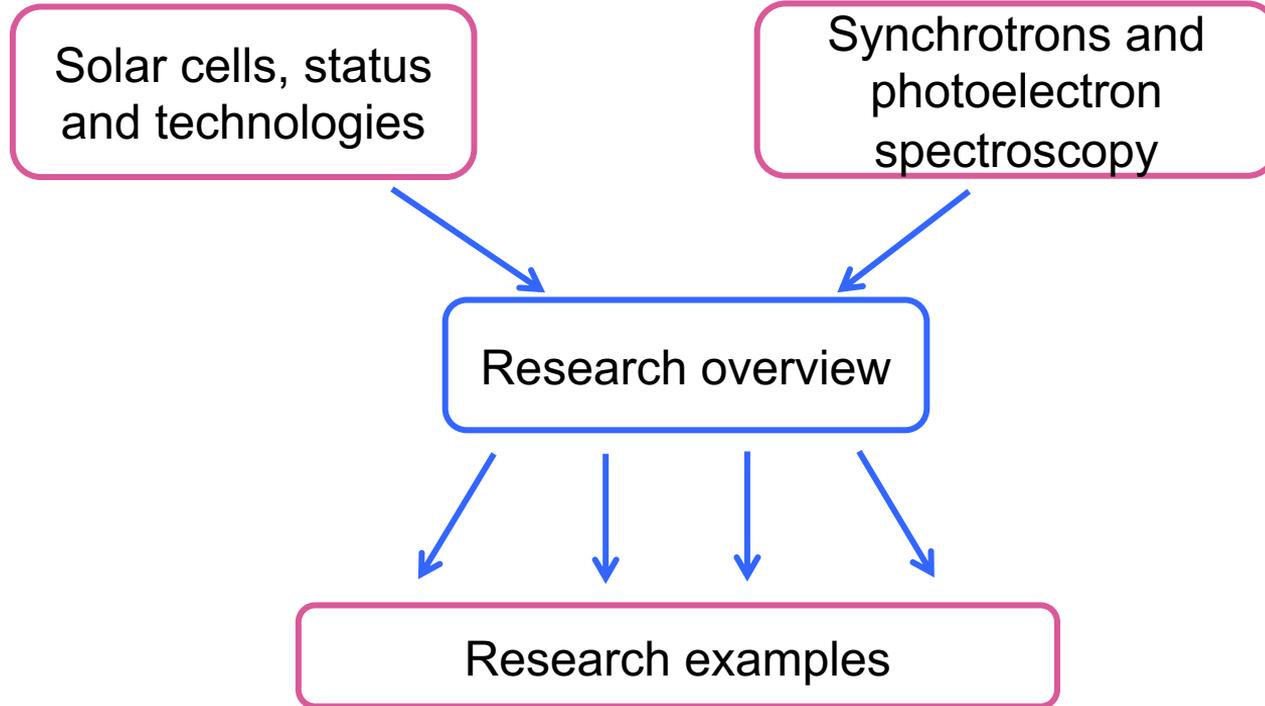


Wallenberg Initiative
Materials Science
for Sustainability



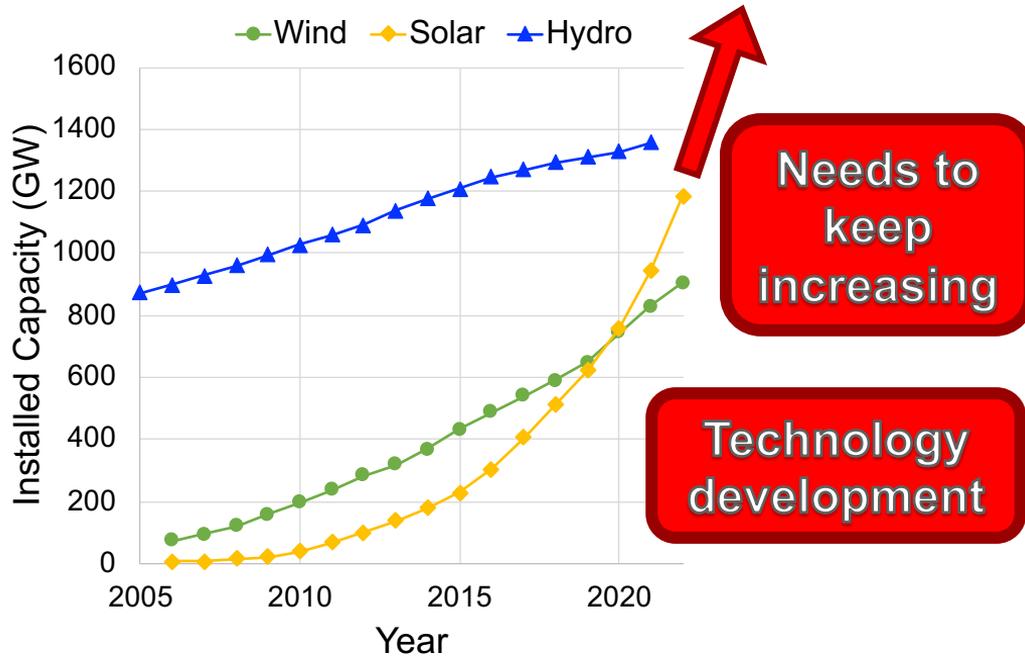
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Outline

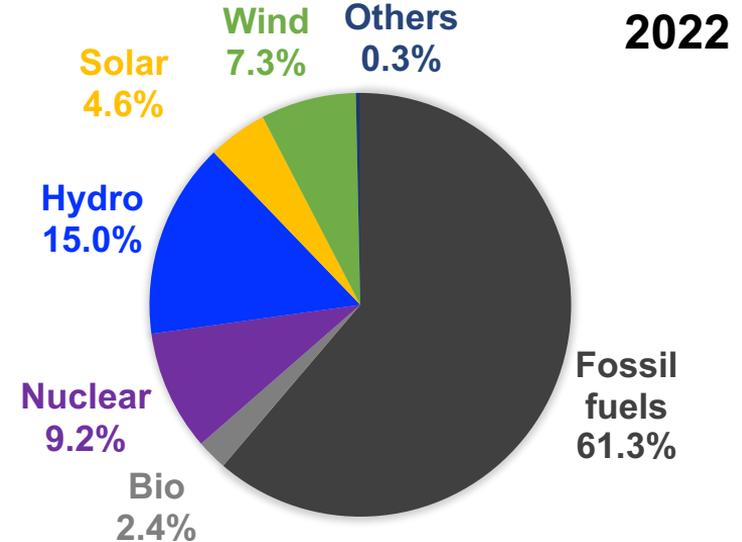


Solar cells and electricity generation

Global installed capacity



Global electricity generation



Solar cells – market today, new technologies

Monocrystalline silicon



<20 US cent
production cost
per Watt

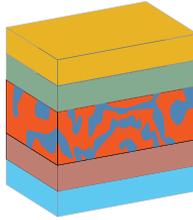
~20% module
efficiency

26% record
efficiency

~30%
thermodynamic
limit



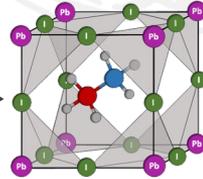
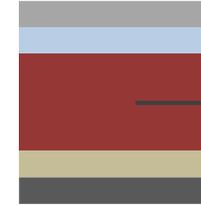
CIGS
23% record
efficiency



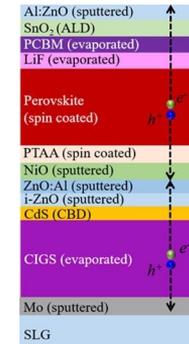
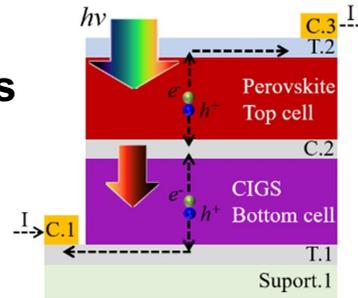
Organic solar cells
19% record
efficiency

Thin film solar cells

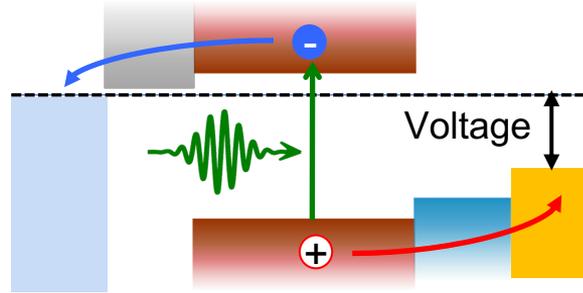
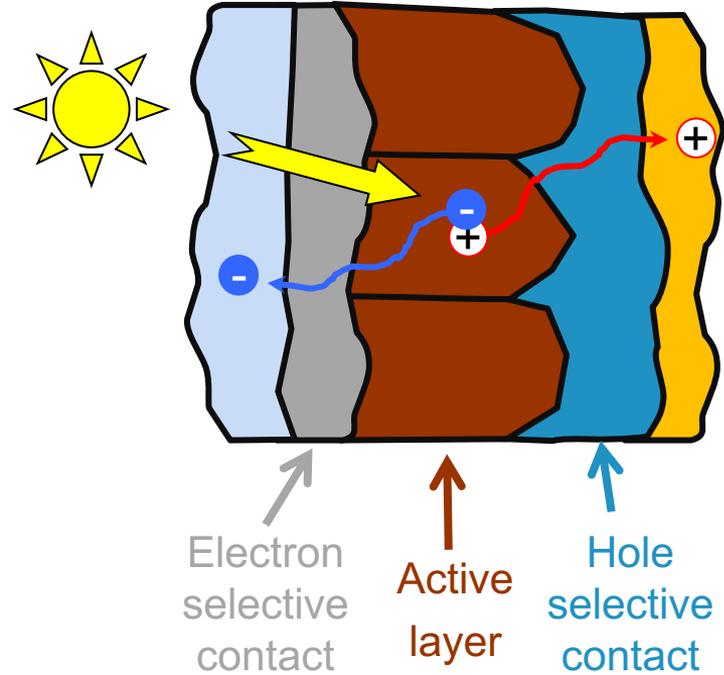
Perovskite (ABX_3)
26% record efficiency



Tandem solar cells
**>30% record
efficiency**



Light-to-electricity conversion process



1. Light absorption
- 2a. Electron transport / collection
- 2b. Hole transport / collection

- Layer-by-layer design (active layer + selective contacts)
- Different materials combinations

Fundamental understanding of energy conversion process at an atomic level

Synchrotron facilities

X-ray
diffraction

X-rays

Imaging

X-ray
spectroscopy

e^-

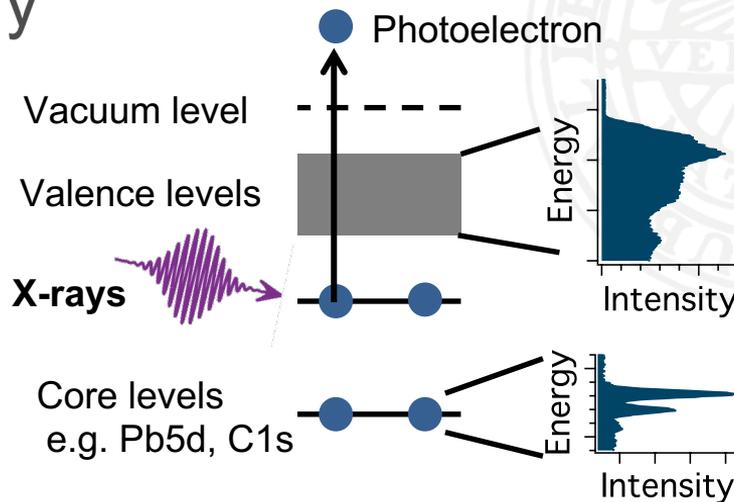
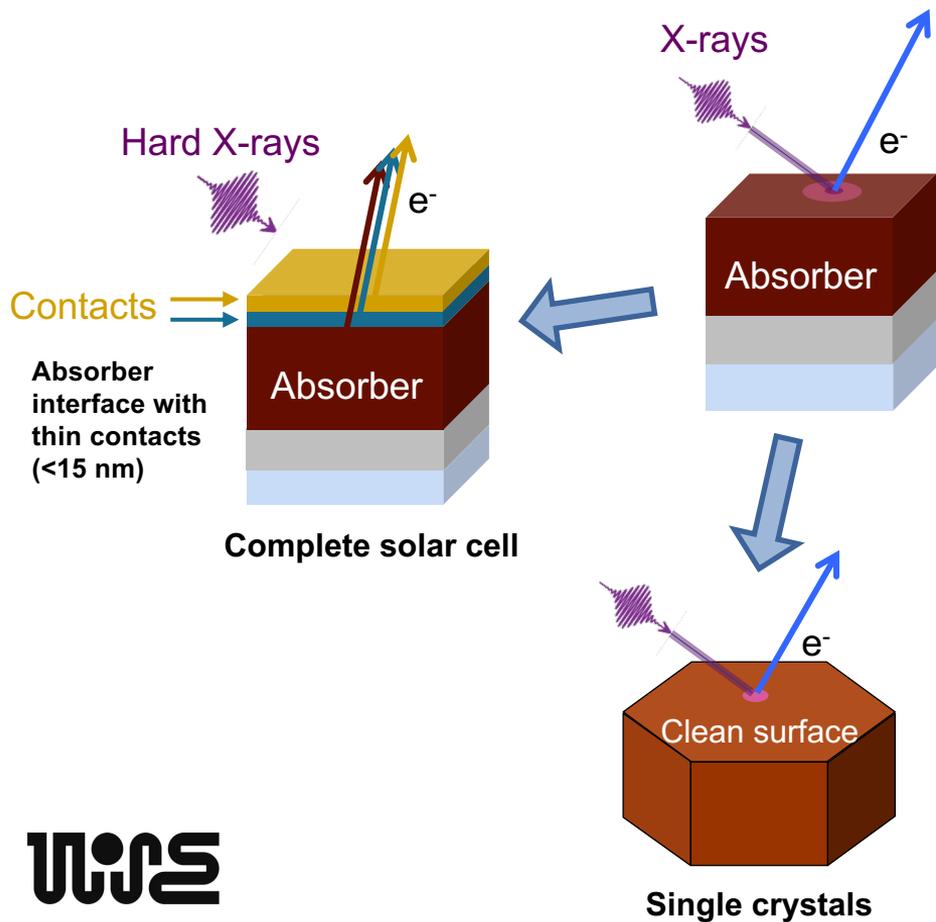
Photoelectron
spectroscopy

Properties of X-rays

- Choose and vary photon energy
- Intensity
- X-ray pulses



Photoelectron spectroscopy



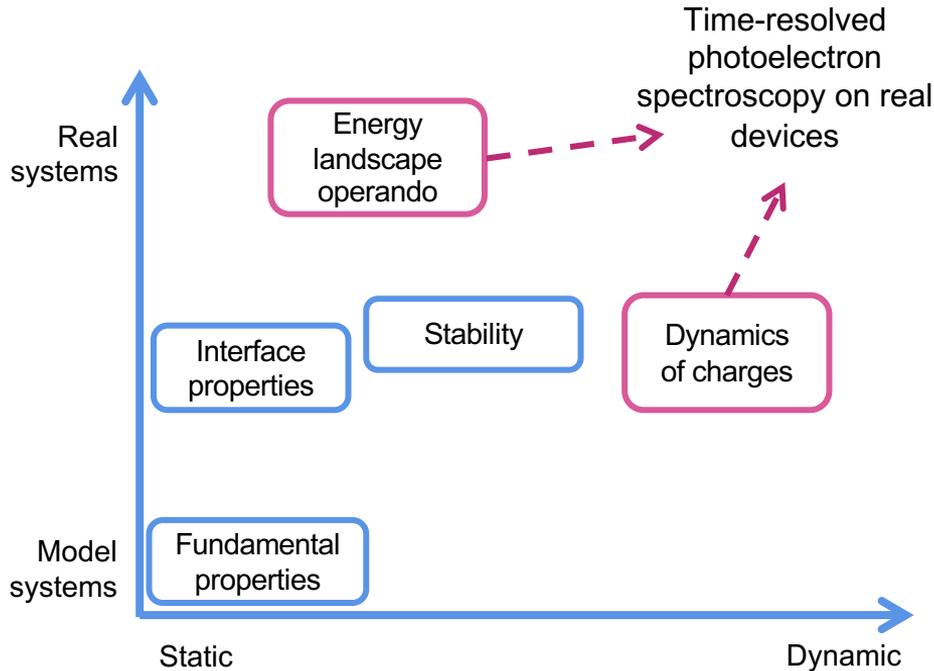
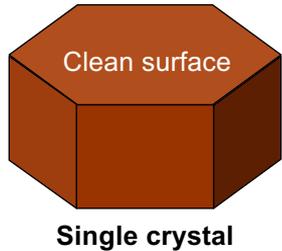
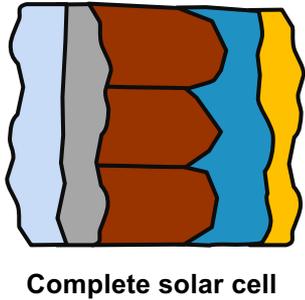
X-rays in – electrons out

Binding energy of electrons:

- Core levels (element and chemistry specific)
- Valence levels

Surface sensitive – escape depth of electrons

Research overview



What are the fundamental properties of new materials?

What are the properties of interfaces (e.g. energy alignment)?

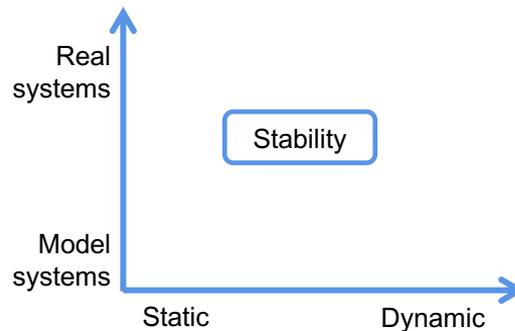
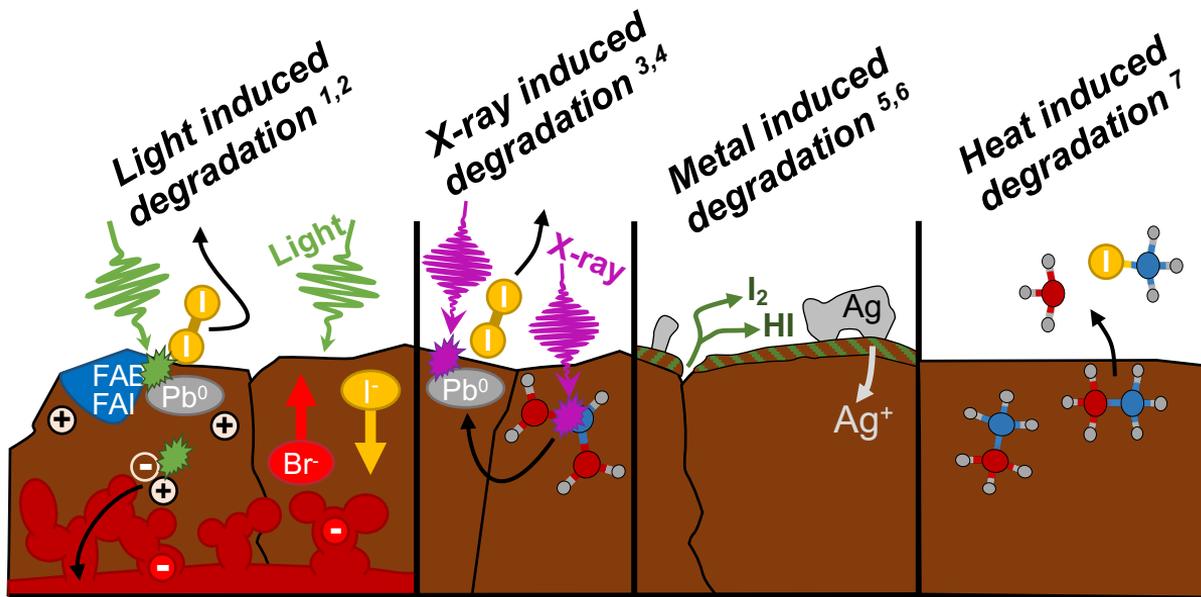
What are the mechanisms behind degradation?

What are the interface properties under device operation?

How do charges move and how fast?

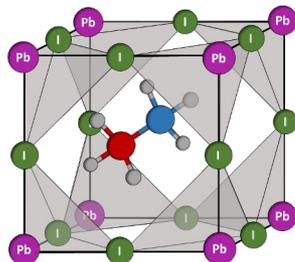
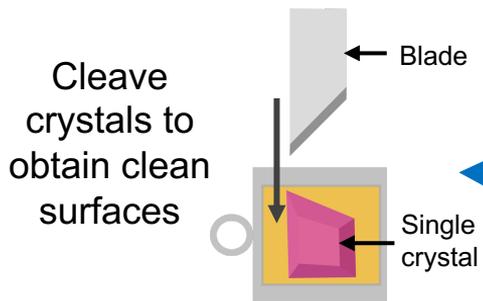
How do charges move in a real device?

Stability of lead halide perovskites

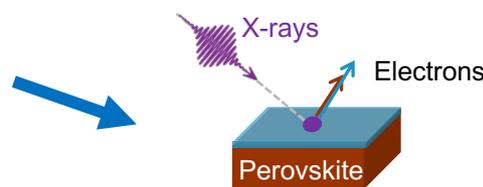
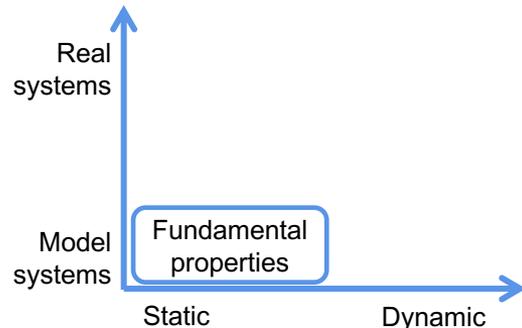


1. Cappel et al., *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **9**, 34970-34978 (2017).
2. Svanström et al., *J. Mat. Chem. A* **6**, 22134-22144 (2018).
3. Svanström et al., *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2021, **23**, 12479–12489.
4. García-Fernández et al. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2024, **26**, 1000
5. Svanström et al., *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **12**, 7212-7221 (2020).
6. Svanström et al. *ACS Mater. Au*, **2**, 301-312 (2022).
7. Kammlander et al. *Chem. Comm.* **58**, 13523-13526 (2022).

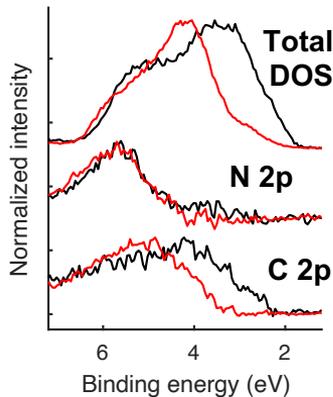
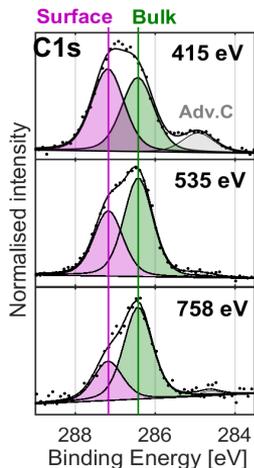
Photoelectron spectroscopy of perovskite single crystals



FlexPES@
MAXIV



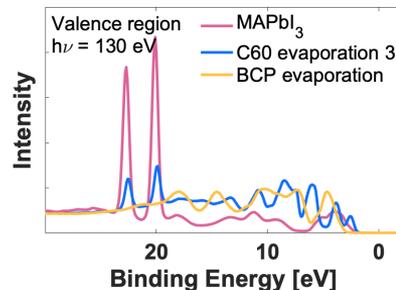
Surface structure from core level spectra



Valence band composition from resonant PES

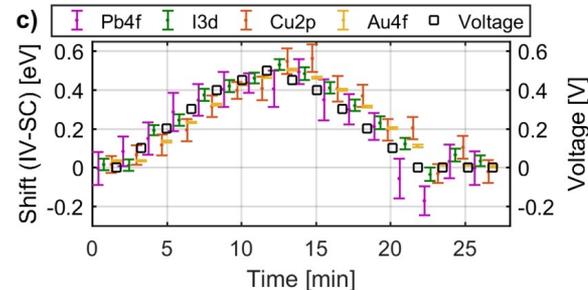
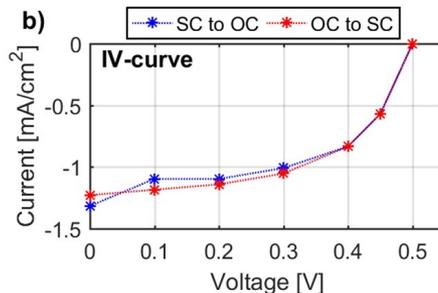
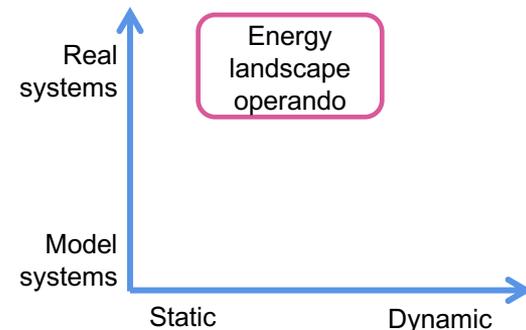
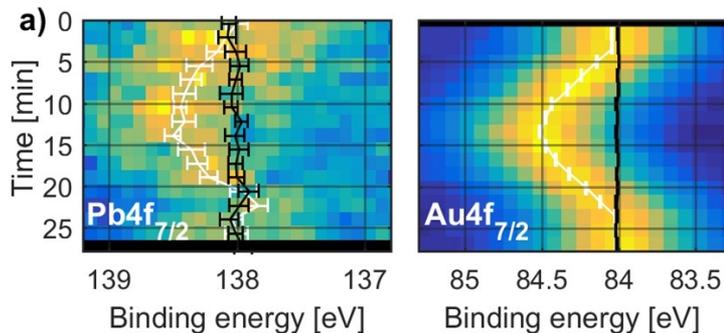
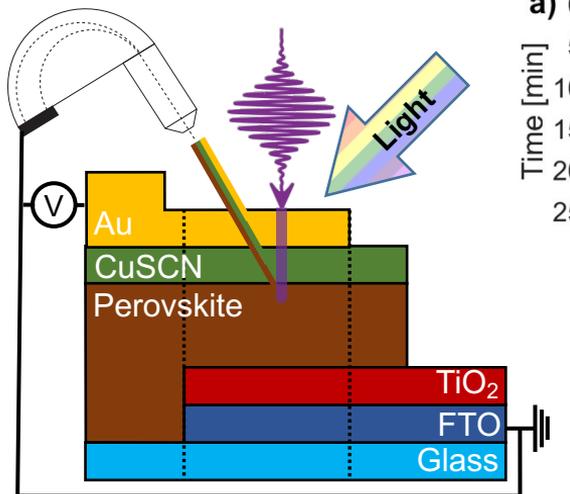


Interfaces with selective contacts using in-situ evaporation

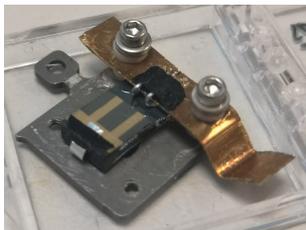


A. García-Fernández et al., *Small*, 2022, 2106450.

Perovskite solar cell during operation



Can use information to determine where photovoltage is generated and lost



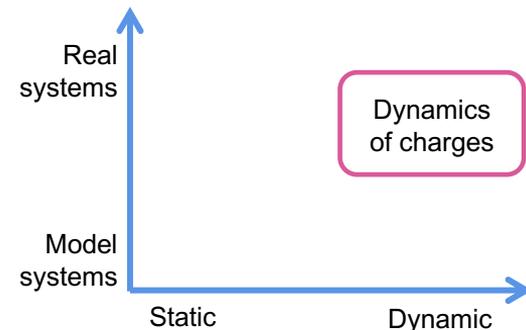
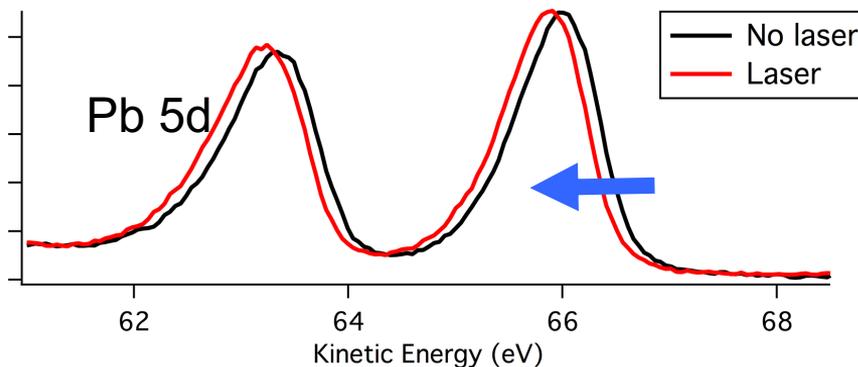
Svanström et al. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **15**, 12485-12494 (2023).



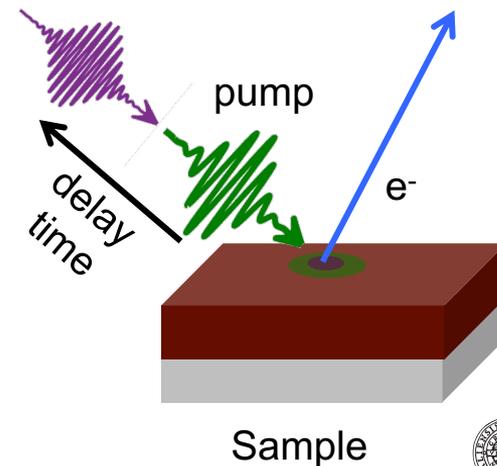
Dynamics of charges: Time-resolved PES

Laser pump pulse: induce changes

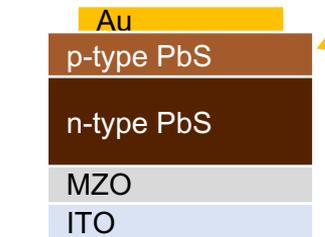
- **X-ray probe pulse:** Follow these changes over time
- Time resolution depends on pulse length of X-rays and laser
- Follow photovoltage through core level shift



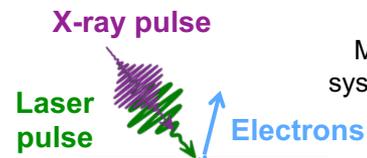
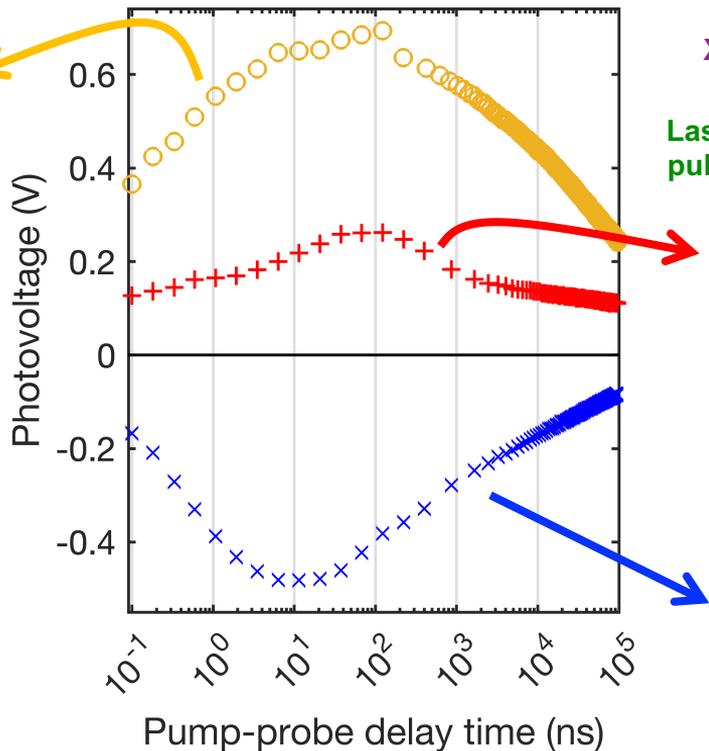
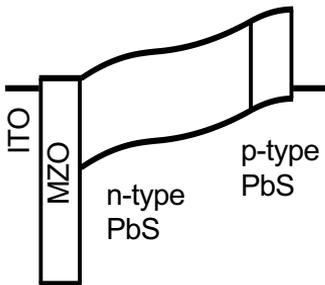
X-ray probe



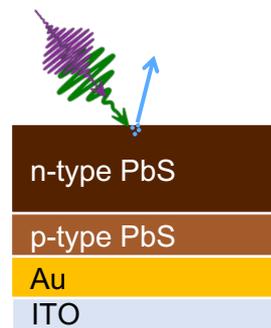
Dynamics in PbS quantum dot solar cell



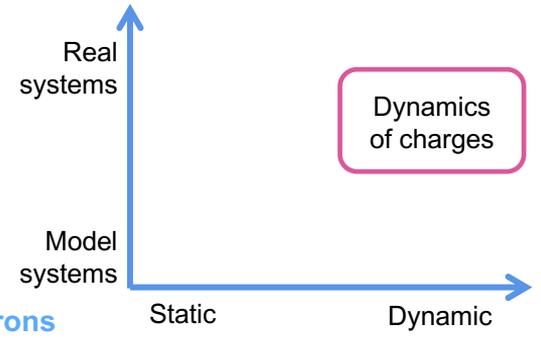
PbS Solar Cell



n-side



p-side



Charge dynamics at different interfaces

Pump = 2.4 eV (515 nm)
Probe = 360 eV
Time resolution = 70 ps

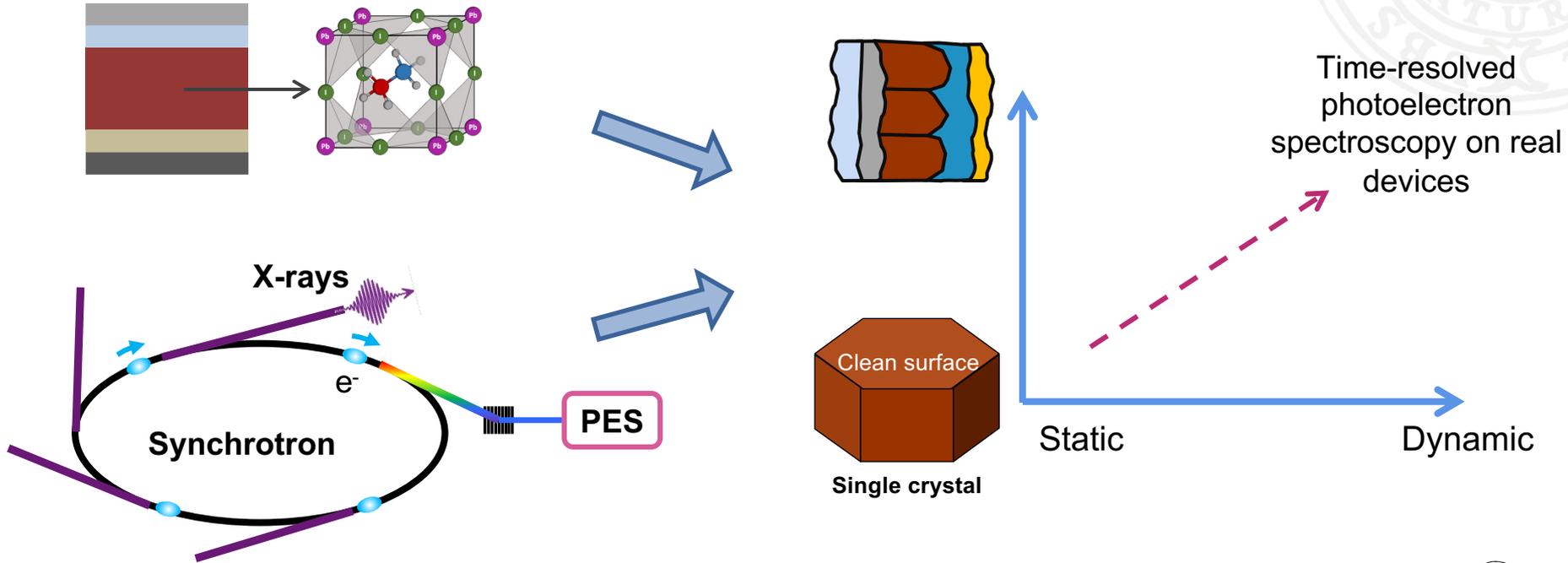
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Summary

Photoelectron spectroscopy to gain atomic level insight into energy conversion process in solar cells



➤ Use insights to develop materials and devices