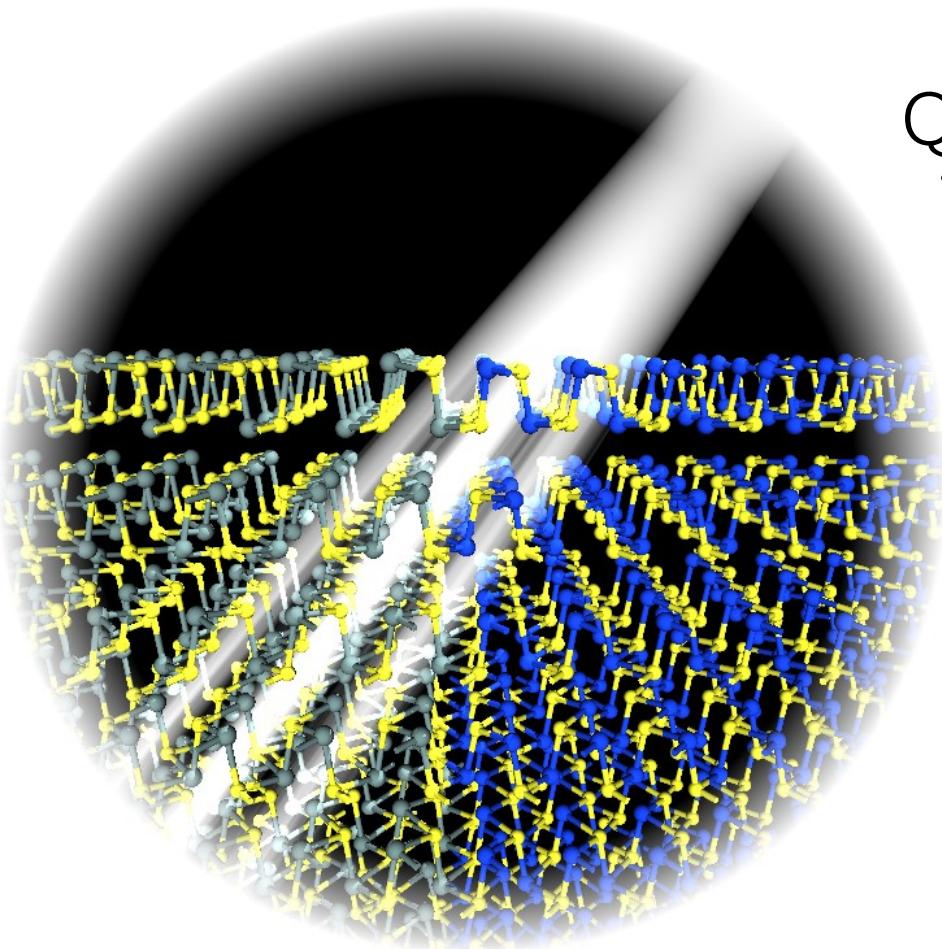




Harvard



Quasiparticle band structures and interface physics of SnS and GeS

Brad Malone and Efthimios Kaxiras
Harvard University

3/21/13



Urgent need for carbon-free energy sources

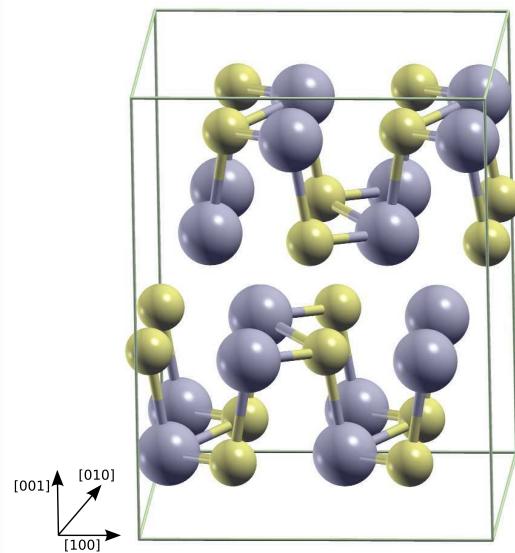
- efficient?
- low-cost?
- earth abundant?
- nontoxic?





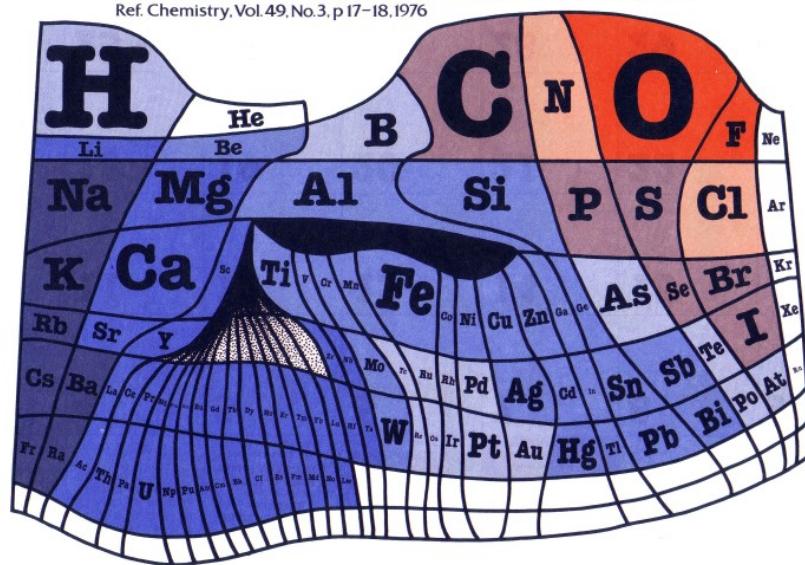
SnS shows promise:

- high absorption ($\alpha > 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$)
- suitable band gap ($\sim 1.1 - 1.5 \text{ eV}$)
- low-toxicity
- earth-abundant



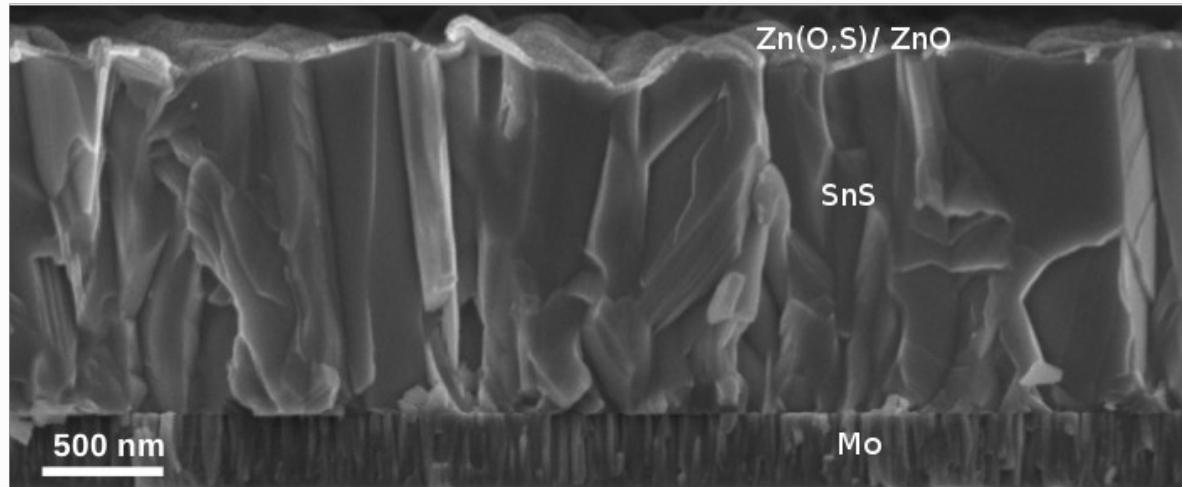
The Elements According to Relative Abundance

A Periodic Chart by Prof. Wm.F. Sheehan, University of Santa Clara, CA 95053
Ref. Chemistry, Vol. 49, No. 3, p 17-18, 1976





Efficiencies increasing - current record at ~2.5%

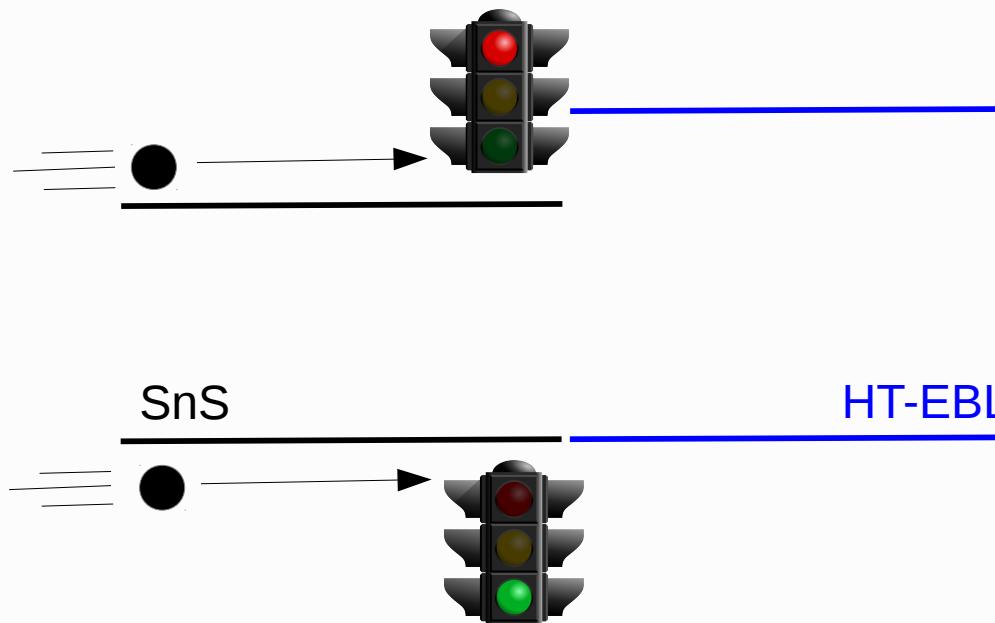


P. Sinsermsukakul, et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **102**, 053901 (2013)

How much can this be improved?

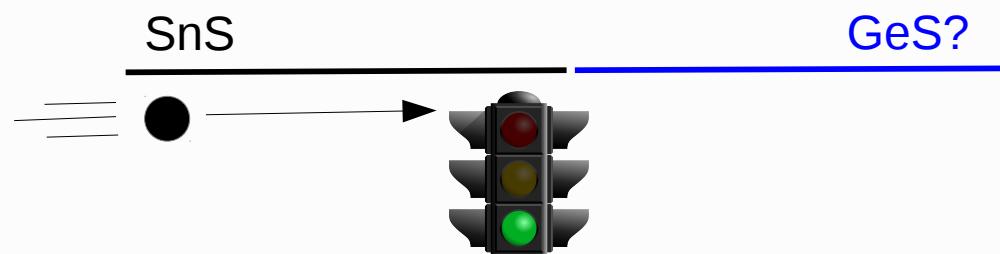
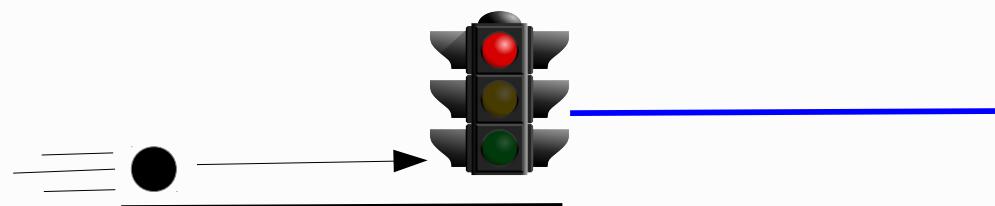


Introduction of a suitable hole-transport electron-blocking layer (HT-EBL)

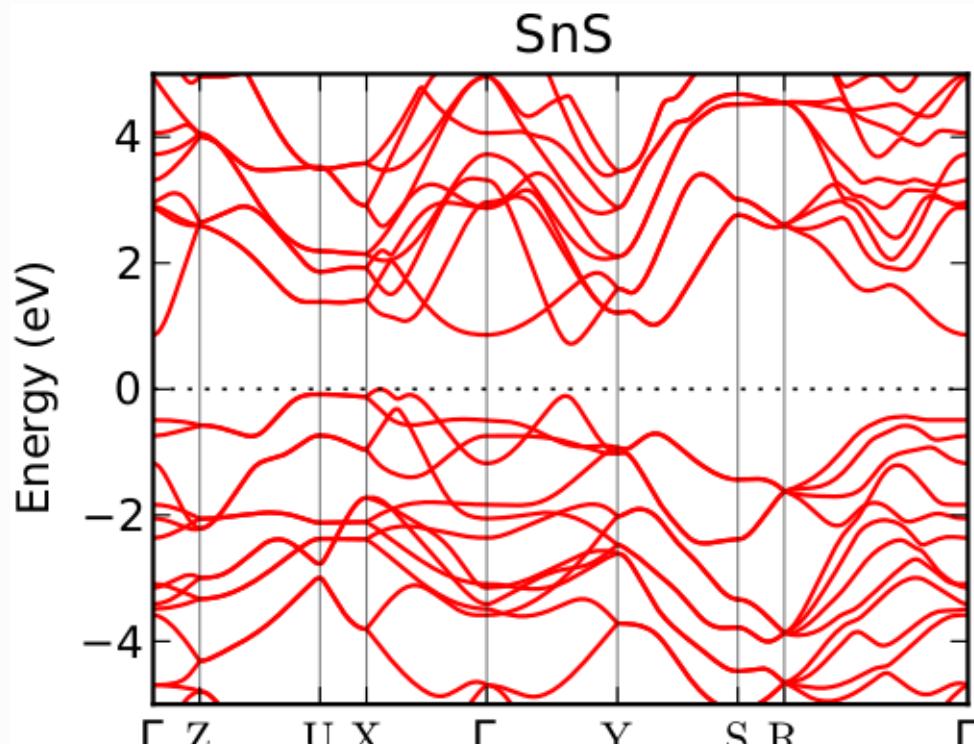




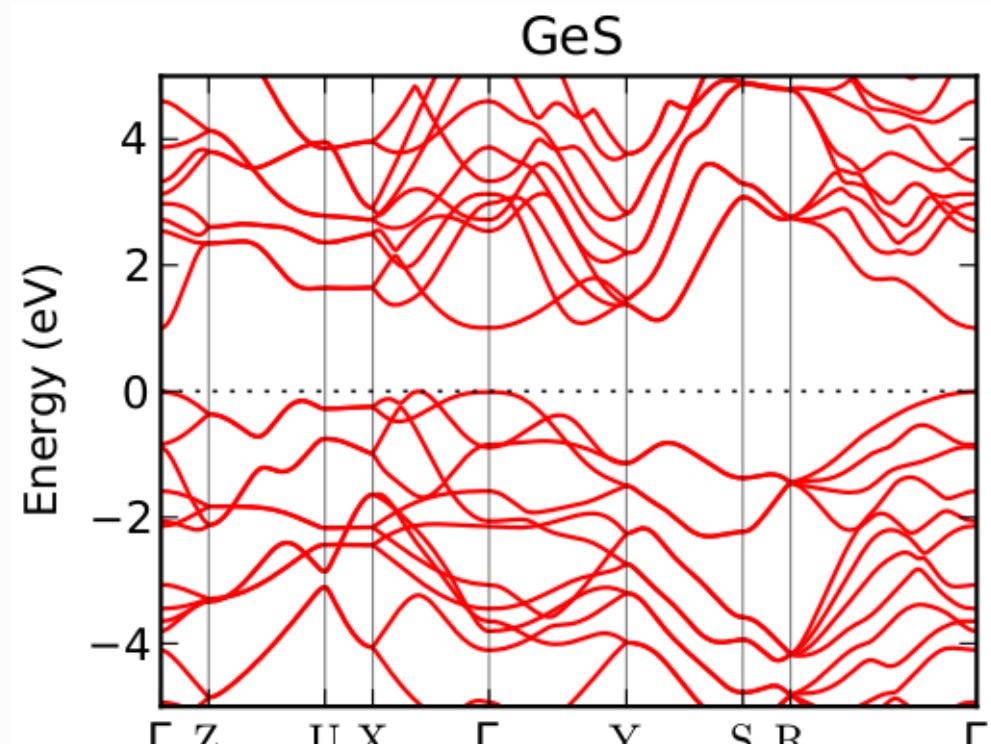
Introduction of a suitable hole-transport electron-blocking layer (HT-EBL)



DFT-LDA planewave pseudopotential results
(experimental lattice parameters)



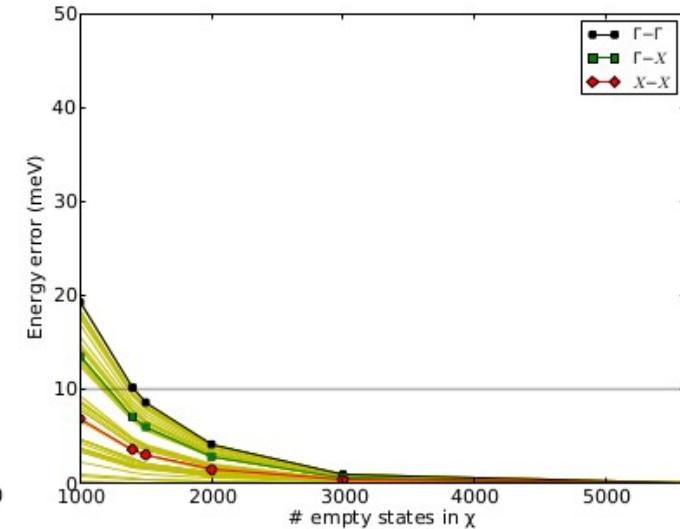
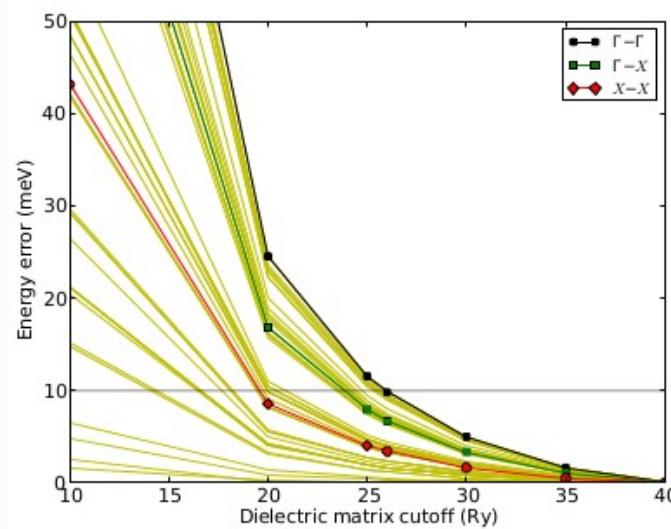
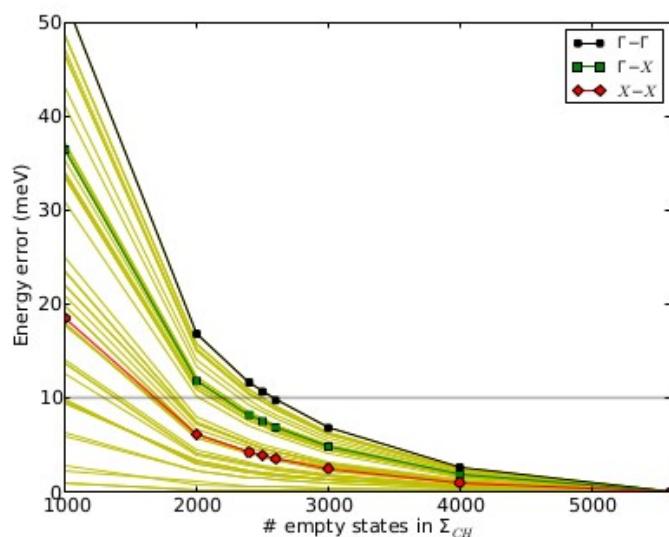
0.72 eV indirect gap



1 eV indirect gap

Quasiparticle energies obtained from GW

Careful attention paid to **convergence**



SnS: 2600 (1500) states in self-energy (polarizability); 26 Ry cutoff in G-vectors
 GeS: 2100 (1000) " " ; 24 Ry " "

5x6x2 BZ samplings used in both



SnS

	T(K)	$E_g^{(T)}$ (eV)	E_g^0 (eV)
Theory			
Present work		1.28	
Ref. [1] (GW)		1.07	
Ref. [2] (GW)		1.07	
Experiment			
Ref. [3]	298	1.07	1.20
Ref. [4]	100	1.18	1.22
Ref. [5]	473	1.16	1.37
Ref. [6]	298	1.18	1.31
Ref. [7]	295	1.05	1.16
Ref. [8]	4	1.5	1.5

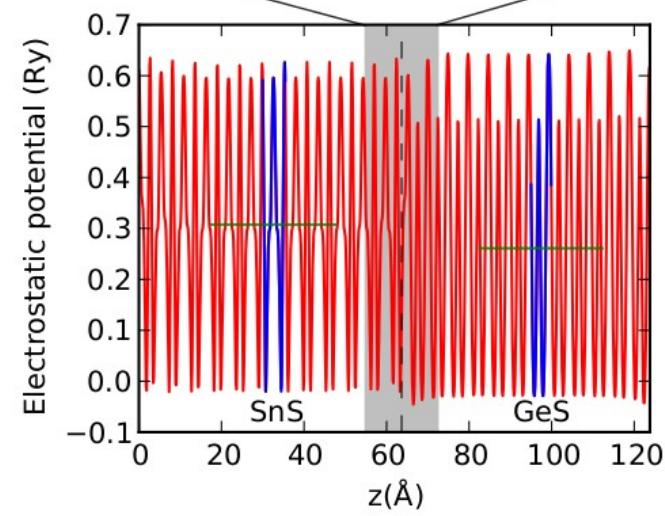
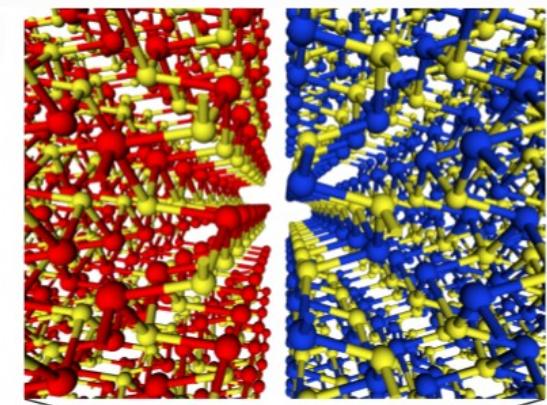
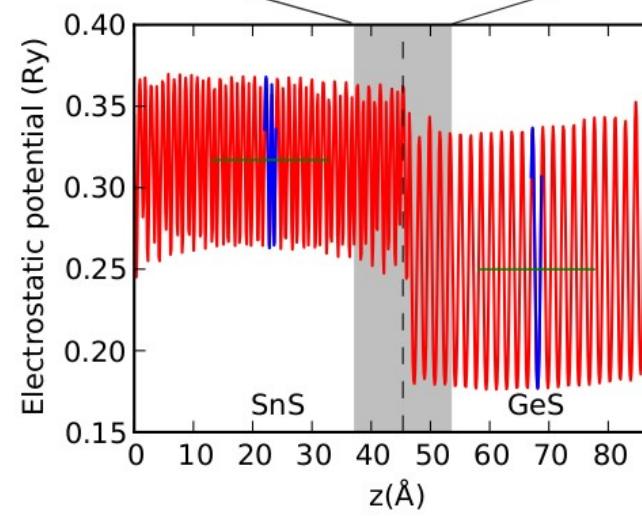
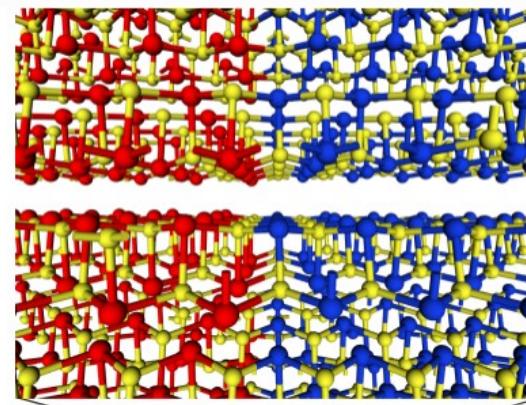
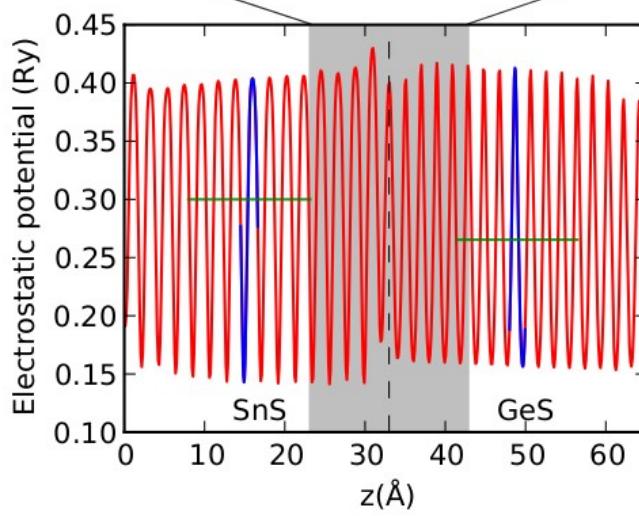
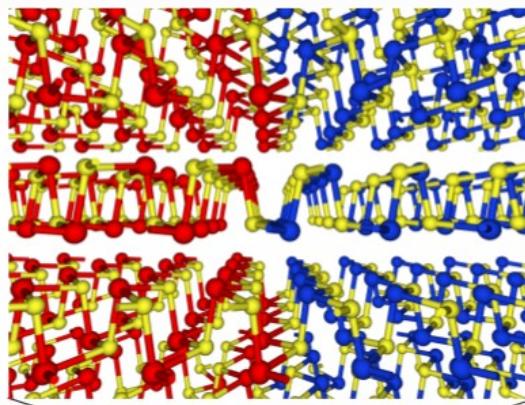
- Ref. [1]: Appl. Phys. Lett., **100**, 023104 (2012)
- Ref. [2]: Comp. Mater. Sci., **50**, 2872 (2011)
- Ref. [3]: J. Phys. Chem. Solids, **15**, 306 (1960)
- Ref. [4]: J. Phys. Chem Solids, **35**, 537 (1974)
- Ref. [5]: Semicond. Sci. Technol., **11**, 243 (1996)
- Ref. [6]: Thin Solid Films, **519**, 7421 (2011)
- Ref. [7]: Phys. Rev. B, **41**, 5227 (1990)
- Ref. [8]: J. Appl. Phys., **101**, 093522 (2007)

GeS

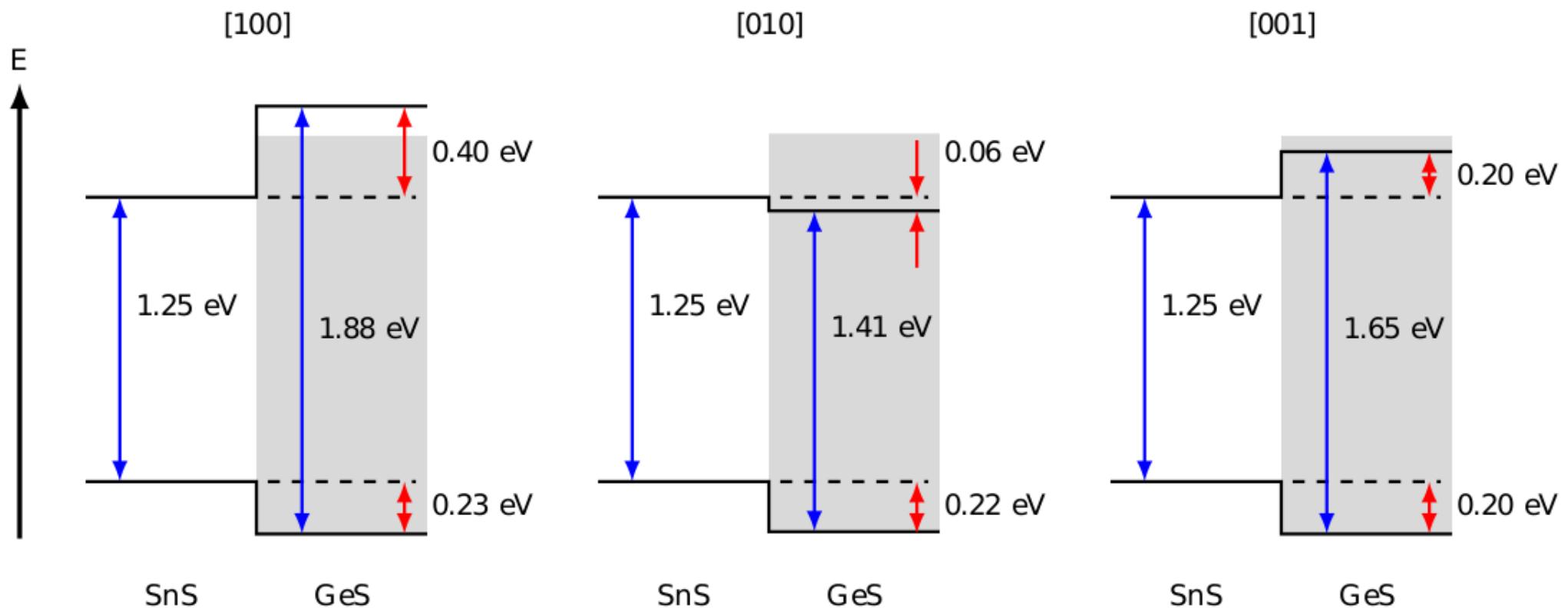
	T(K)	$E_g^{(T)}$ (eV)	E_g^0 (eV)
Theory			
Present work		1.74	
Ref. [1] (GW)		1.53	
Experiment			
Ref. [2]	300	1.65	1.81
Ref. [3]	4.2	1.74	1.75
Ref. [4]	298	1.54	1.70
Ref. [5]	298	1.8	1.96
Ref. [6]	298	1.58	1.74
Ref. [7]	298	1.61	1.74

- Ref. [1]: Comp. Mater. Sci., **50**, 2872 (2011)
- Ref. [2]: Phys. Rev. B, **16**, 1616 (1977)
- Ref. [3]: Solid State Commun., **17**, 355 (1975)
- Ref. [4]: J. Phys. C.Solid State Phys., **21**, 2595 (1988)
- Ref. [5]: Semicond. Sci. Technol., **4**, 365 (1989)
- Ref. [6]: J. Am. Chem. Soc., **132**, 15170 (2010)
- Ref. [7]: J. Phys. Condens. Matter, **2**, 6195 (1990)

Structural models to determine discontinuity in electrostatic potential caused by interface



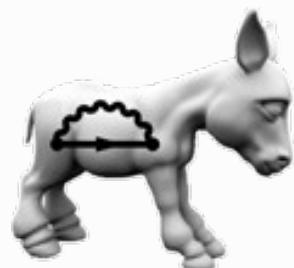
VBOs almost isotropic, CBOs depend strongly on interface orientation



Credits



Harvard



BerkeleyGW



XSEDE

Extreme Science and Engineering
Discovery Environment