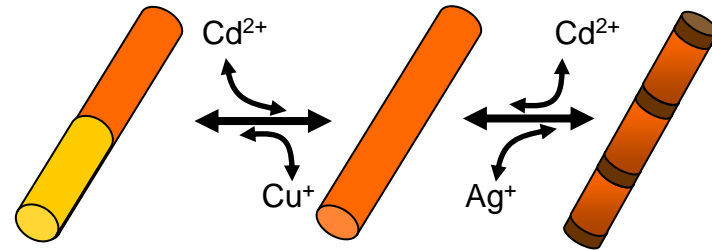
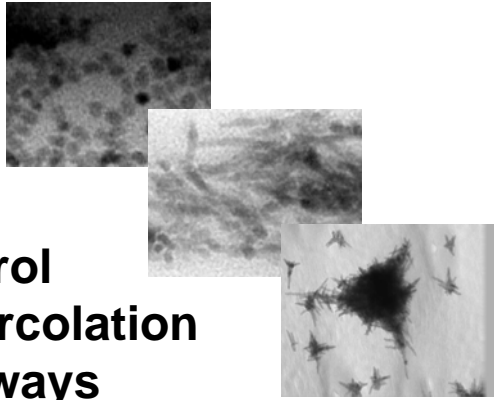


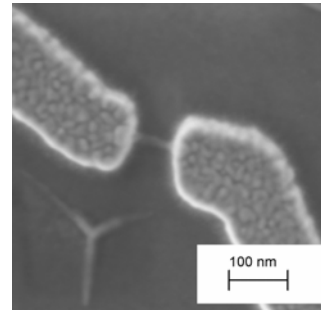
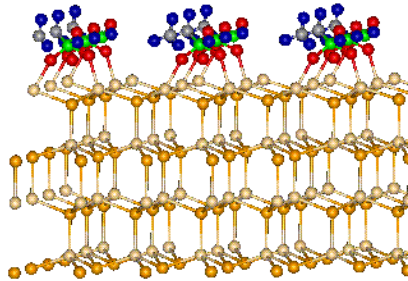
Nanocrystal-based solar cells

**Control
of percolation
pathways**



**New nanoscale
heterostructures for solar cells**

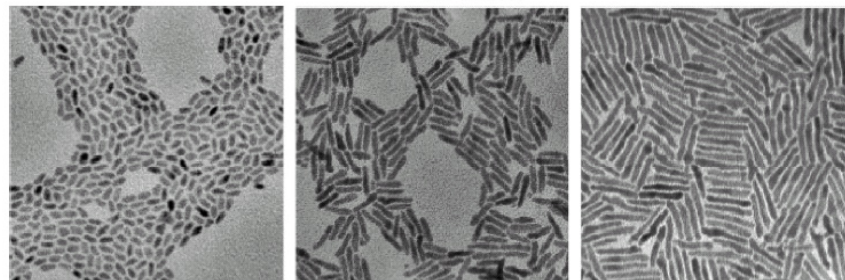
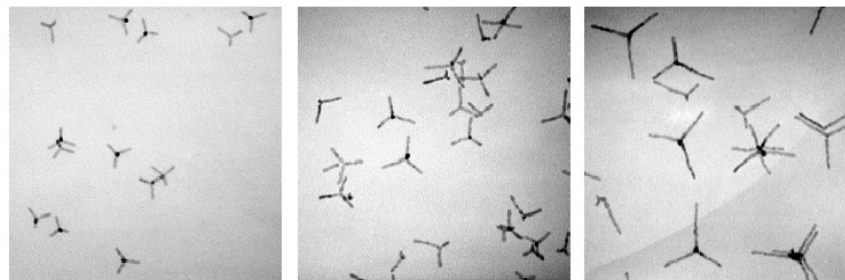
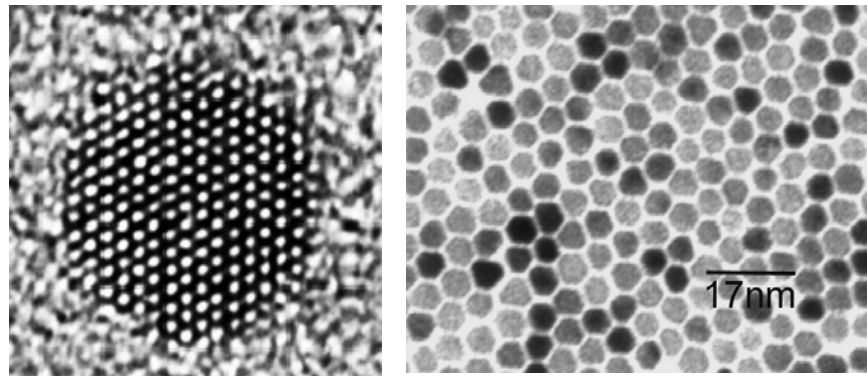
**Organic
passivation
and assembly**



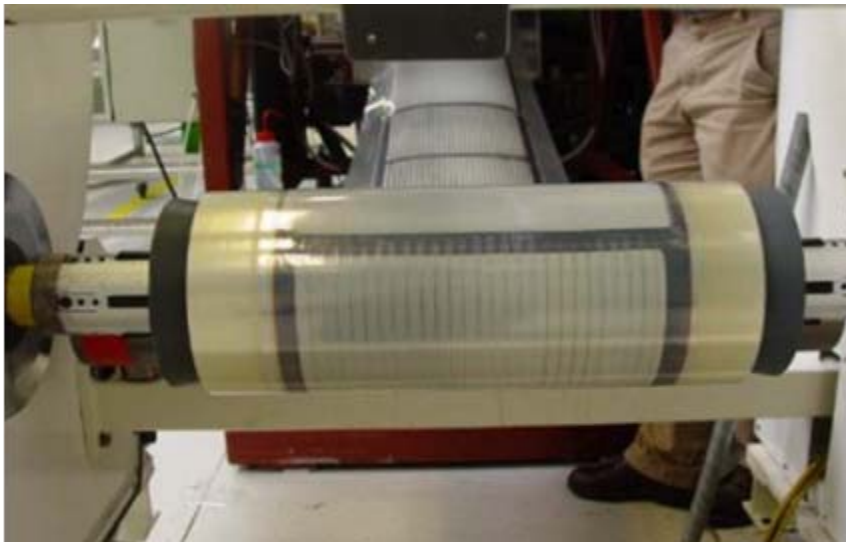
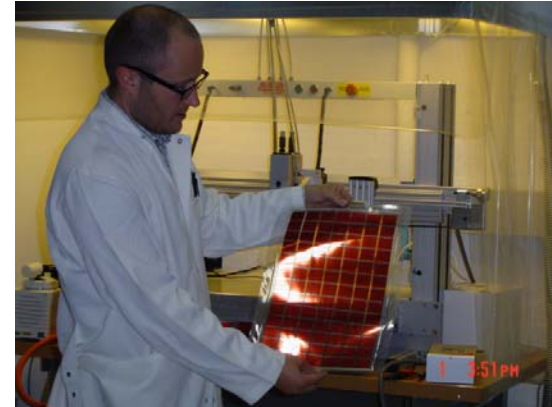
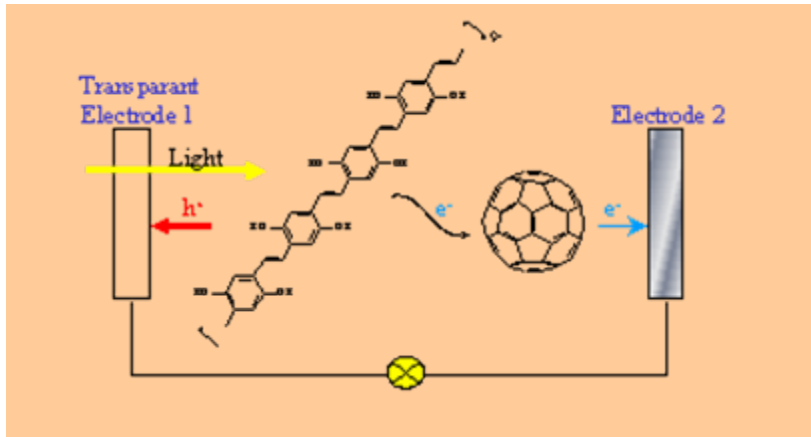
**Model studies of
single nanocrystals**

Big crystals vs. nanocrystals for solar cells?

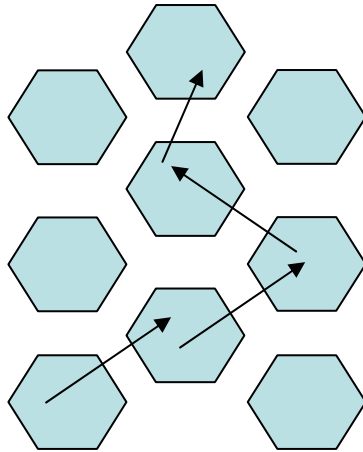
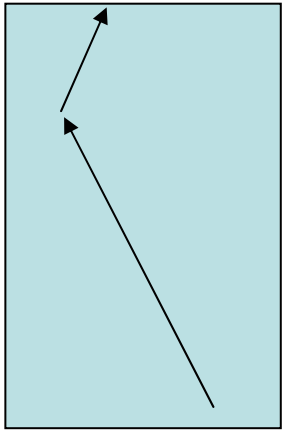
- Size: .000002- .000200 mm



Mass production of high performance solar cells?



Some key issues with inorganic nanostructures for solar cells



DeBeer's Web site:

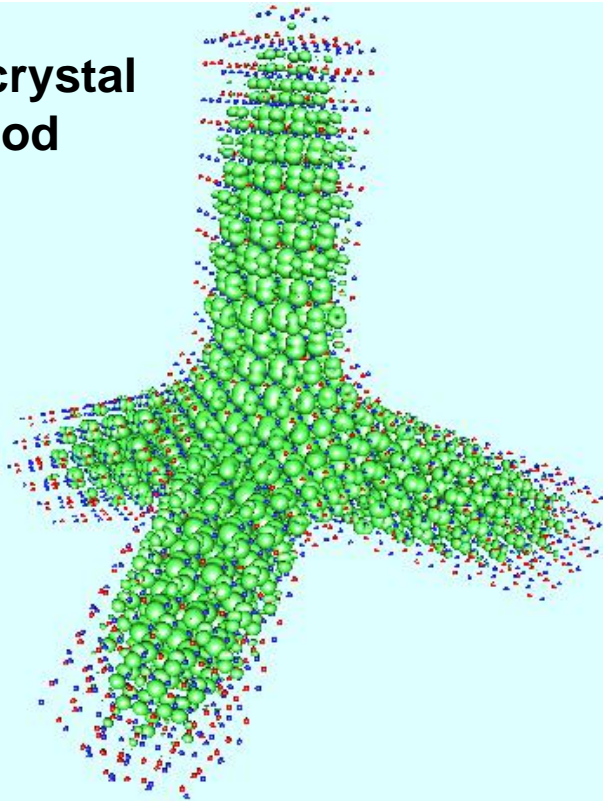
“Big diamonds are much rarer, so a diamond of double the weight costs around 4 times more. “

- Cost and time of fabrication limits solar cell use today
- Nanocrystals can be made as cheaply and in as large volume as plastics
- **High surface area and charge trapping are the biggest problems**
- A fundamental challenge for materials chemistry:
achieve adequate performance with assembly methods that can be scaled to large areas and high speed
How to “bury” the interfaces...

Crystals, Nanocrystals, Polymers

- tension between delocalization,
stability and control of electronic states

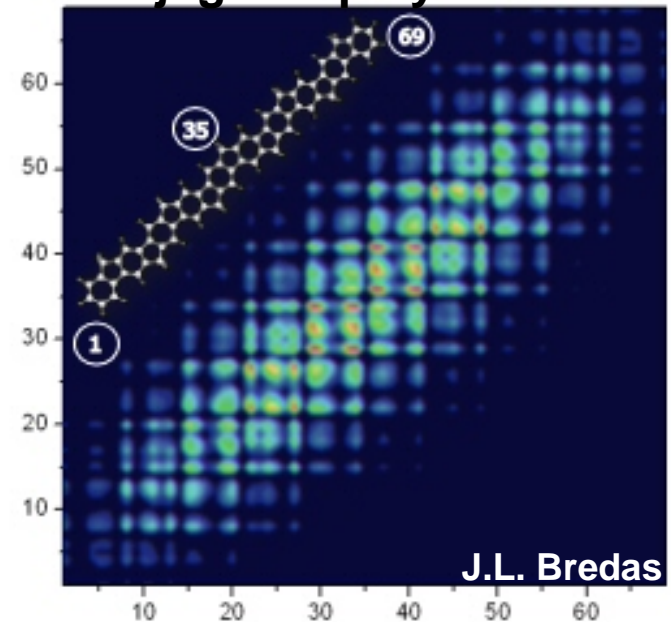
**CdSe
nanocrystal
tetrapod**



~1,000-10,000,000 atoms

L.W.Wang

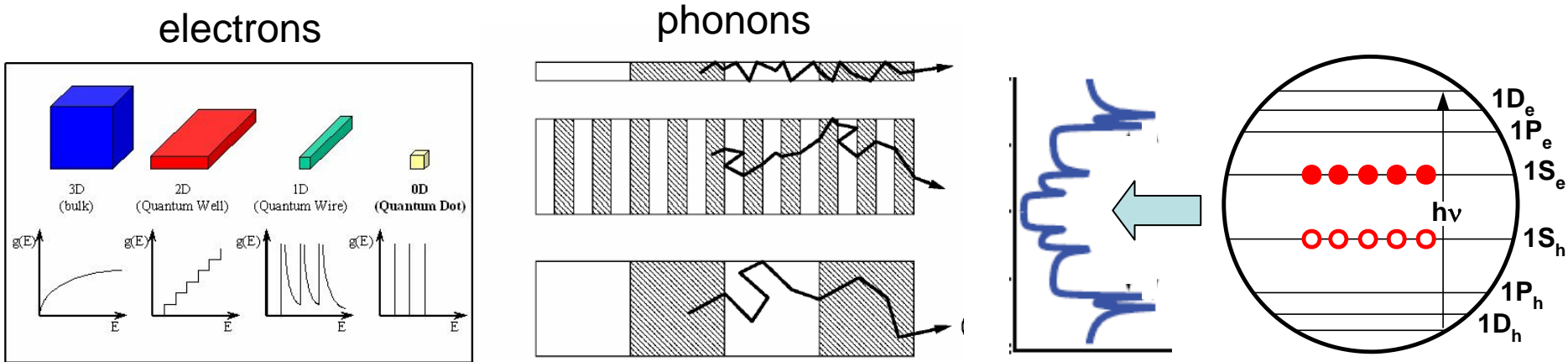
Conjugated polymer



~10-100 atoms

Exciton binding energy, Photochemical reactions

New physical phenomena in nanoscale PVs may enable high efficiency

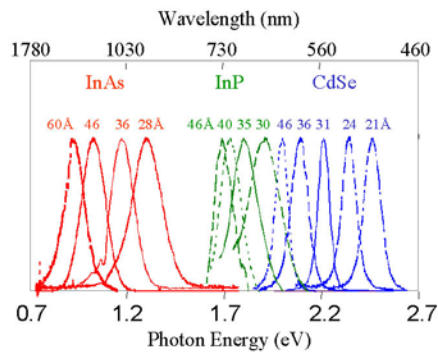
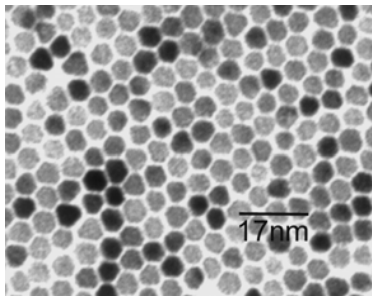
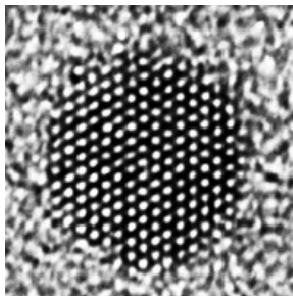


- Control of dissipation on the nanoscale
- Multi-exciton, hot electron, intermediate band gap concepts
- Novel quantum confinement based light absorbers
- Control of electrical transport within and between components

For nanocrystal PVs, we would settle for just solving the problem of transport

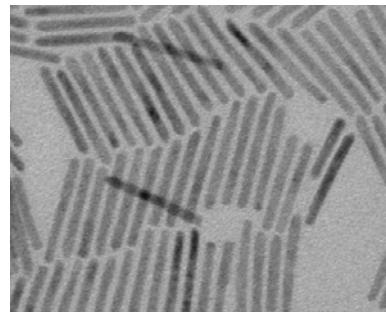
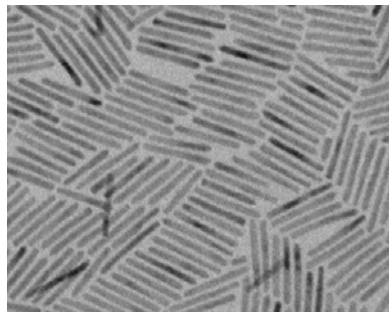
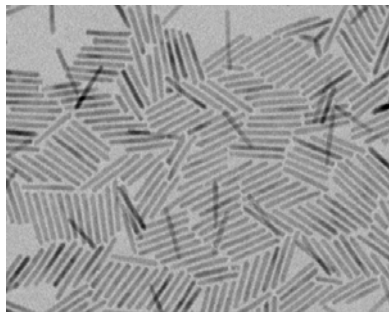
Dots, Rods, and Trees for Nanocrystal PVs

Dots



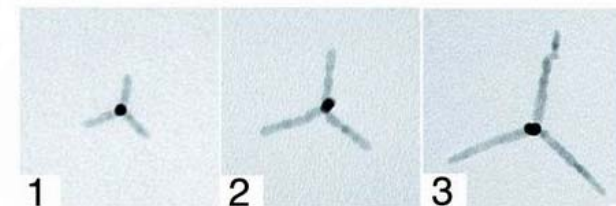
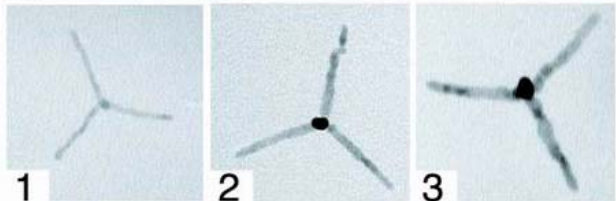
Science 271
933 (1996).

Rods

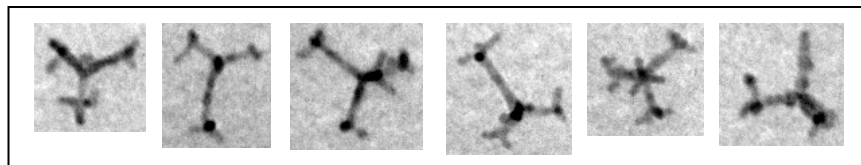


Nature 2000
404, 59-61.

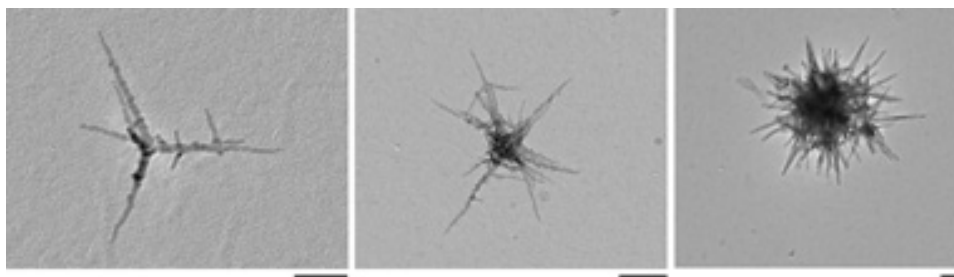
Branched



Nature Materials 2 382 (2003).

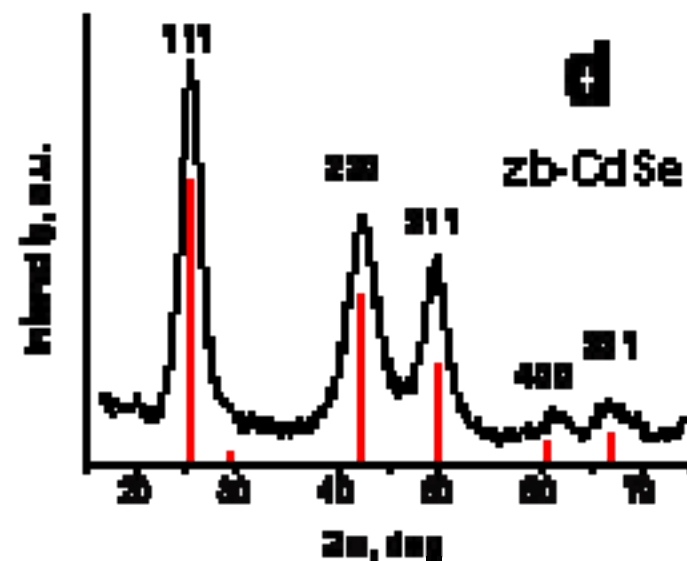
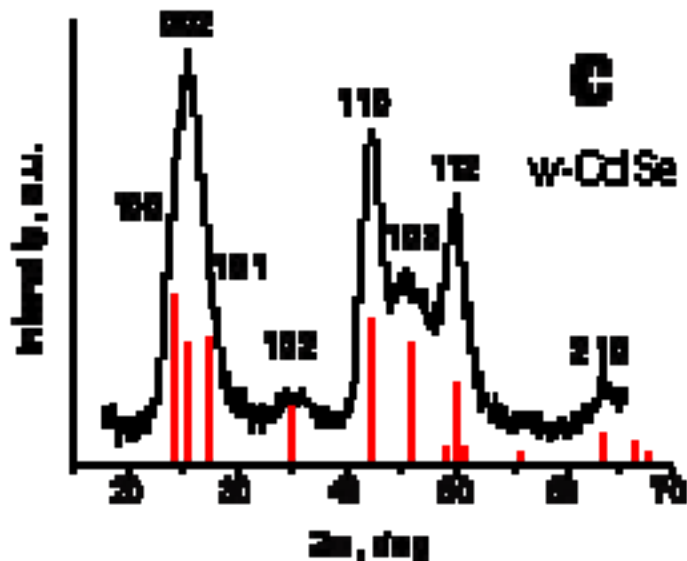
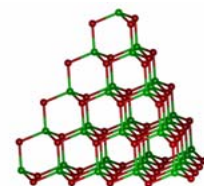
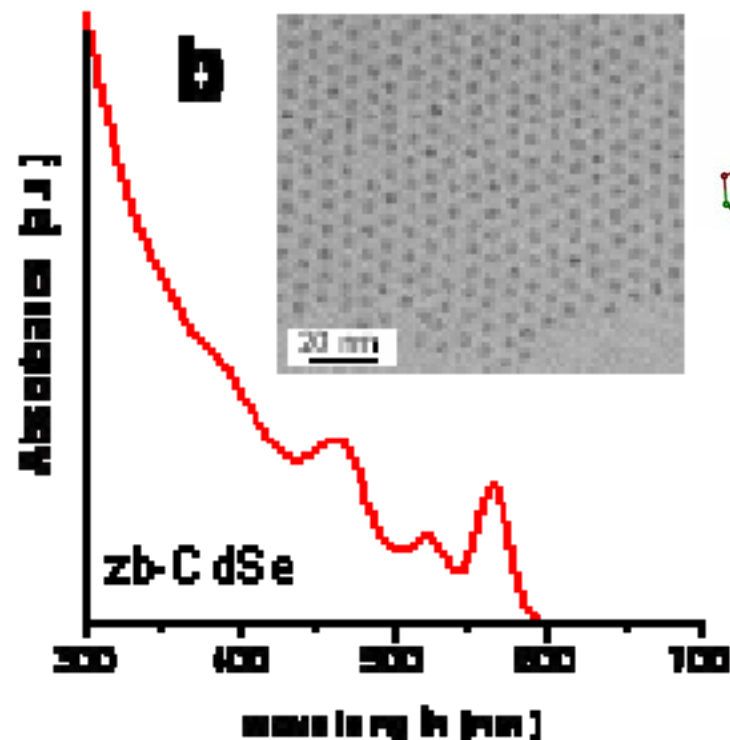
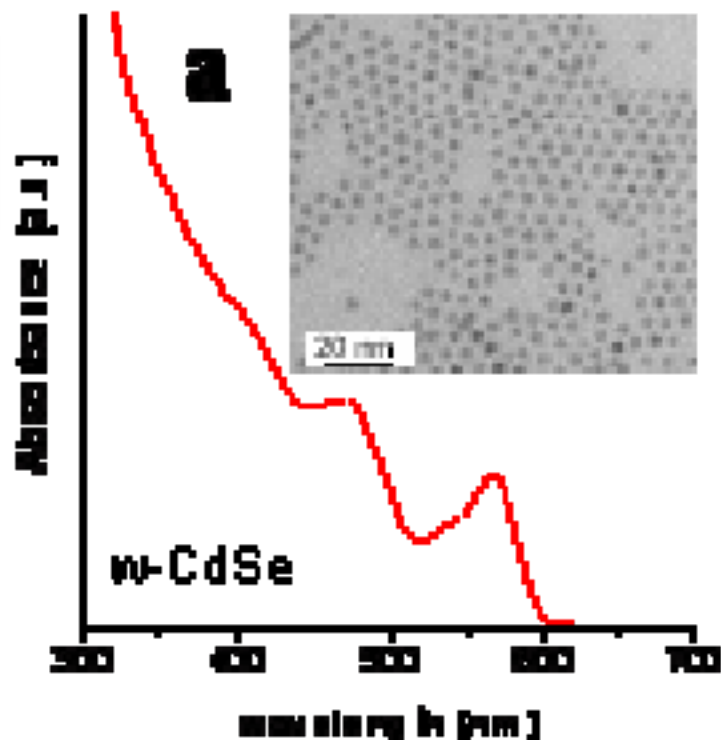
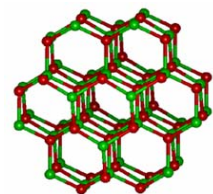


Nature 430
190 (2004)

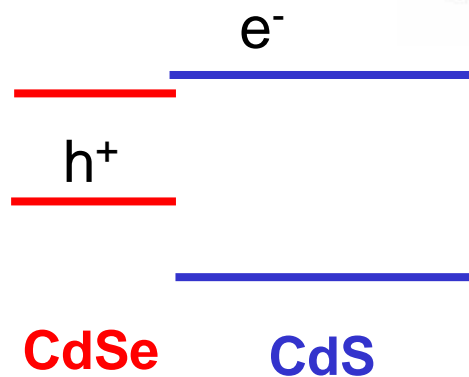
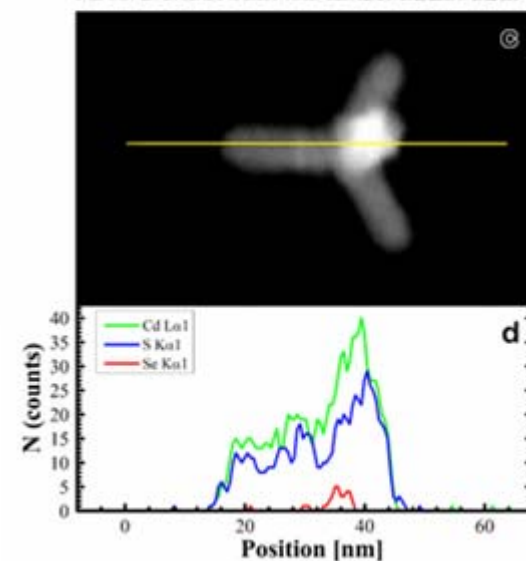
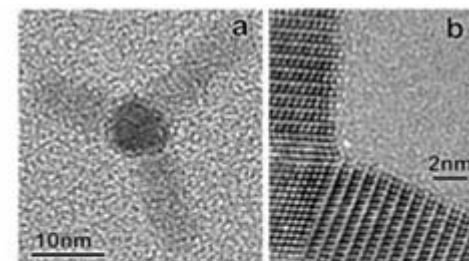
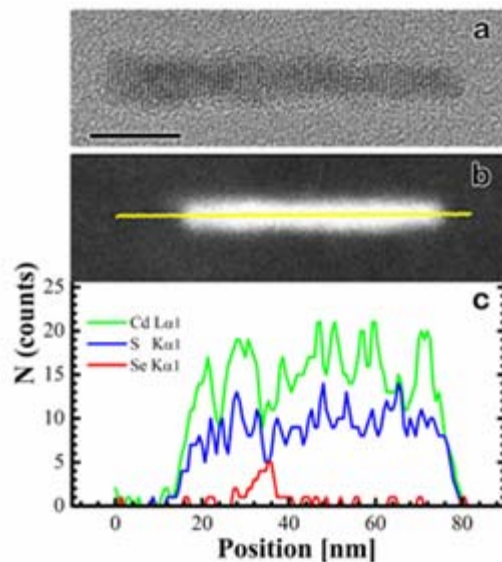
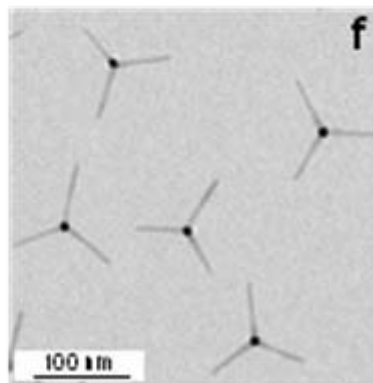
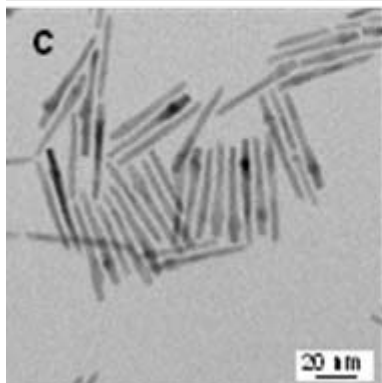
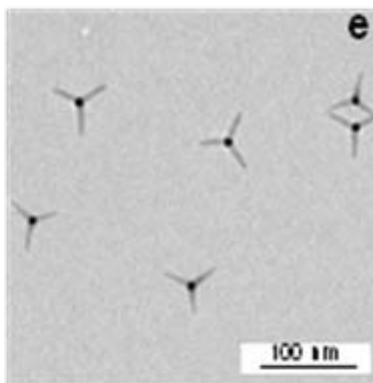
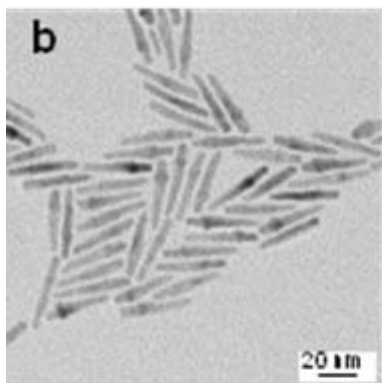
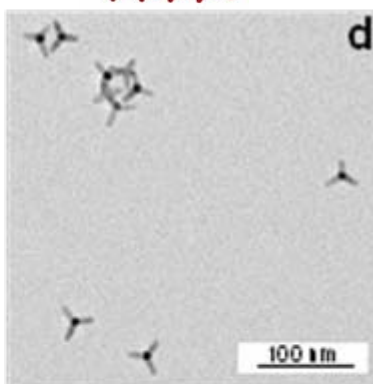
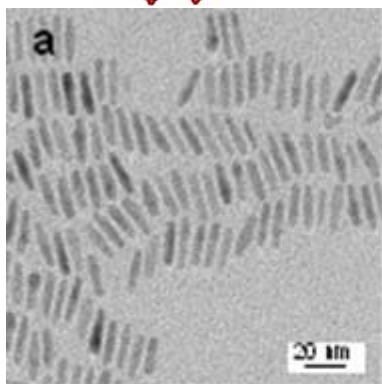
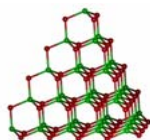
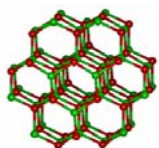


Nano Letters 5 2164 (2005).

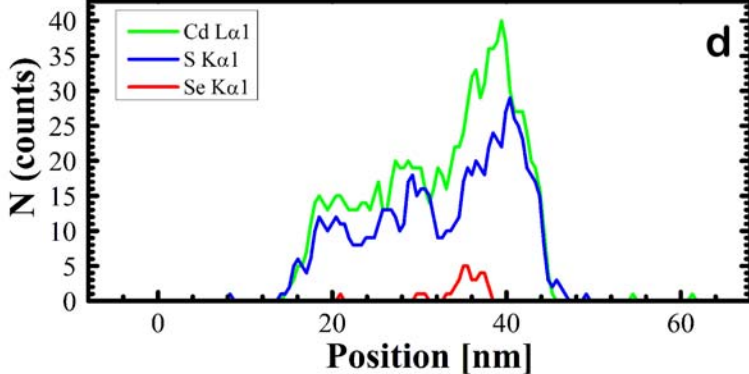
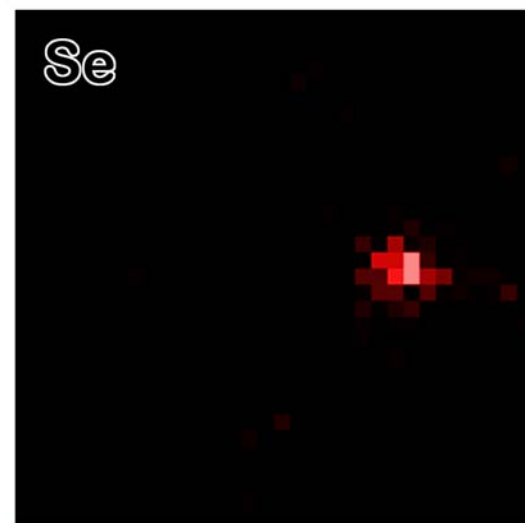
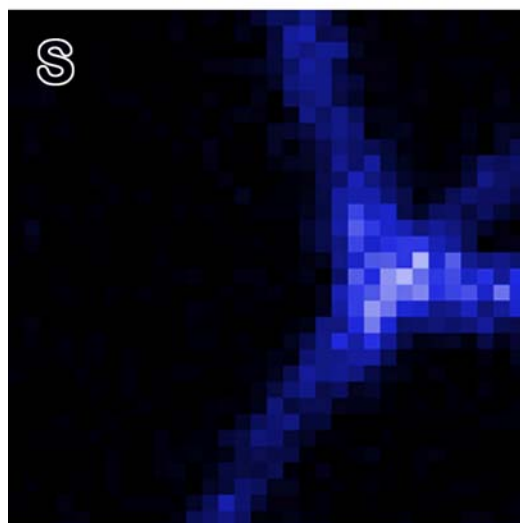
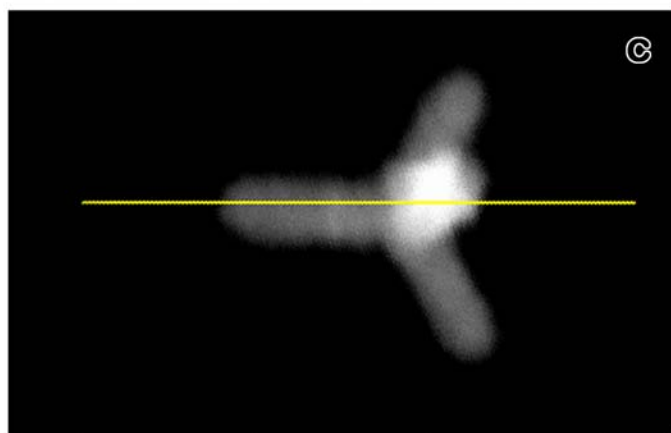
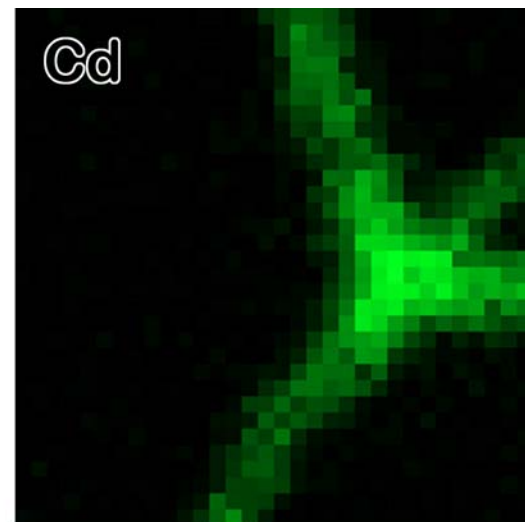
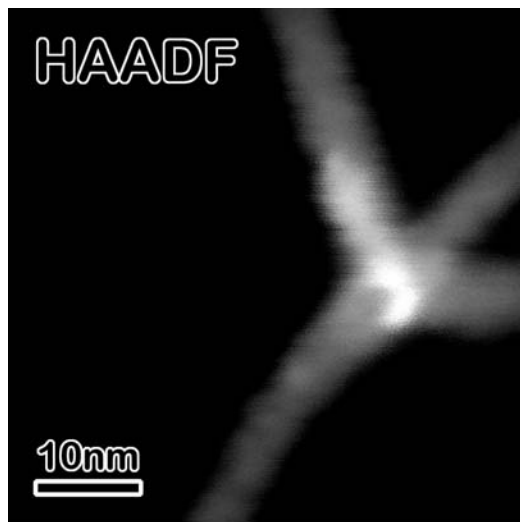
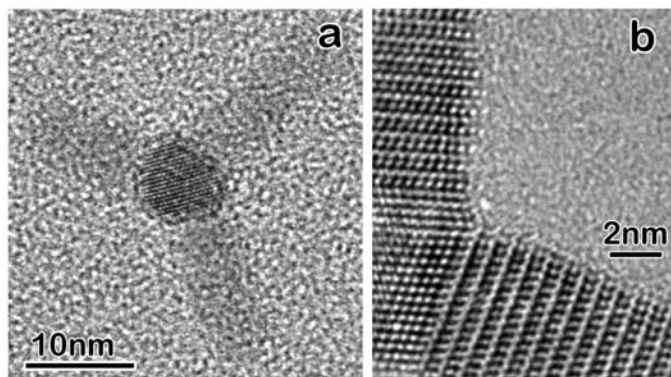
Seeded Growth from Wurtzite and Zincblende CdSe Seeds



Seeded dot growth of rods and tetrapods



Structural and compositional analysis of the seeded tetrapods



Optical properties of seeded rods/tetrapods

Electron delocalizes into CdS regions

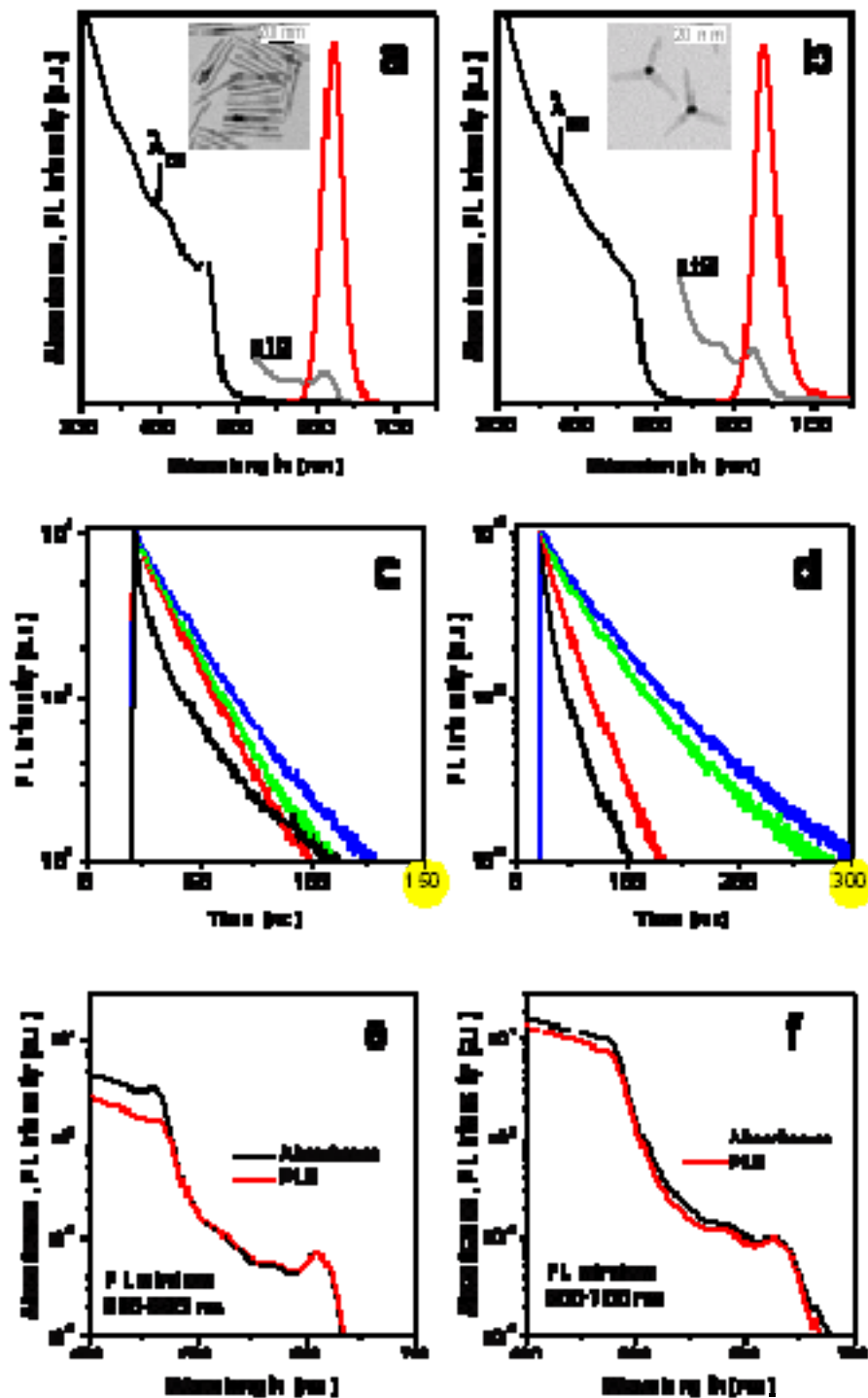
High quantum yields
(>80% for rods, >60% for tetrapods)

Near exponential decays

Longer arms \rightarrow slower radiative rate

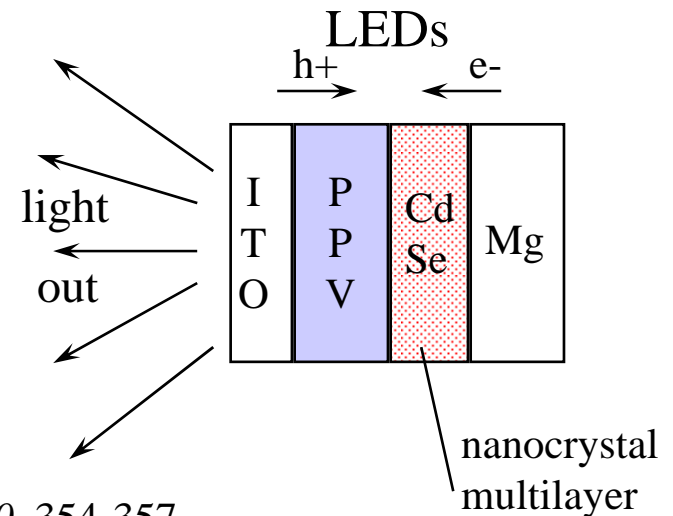
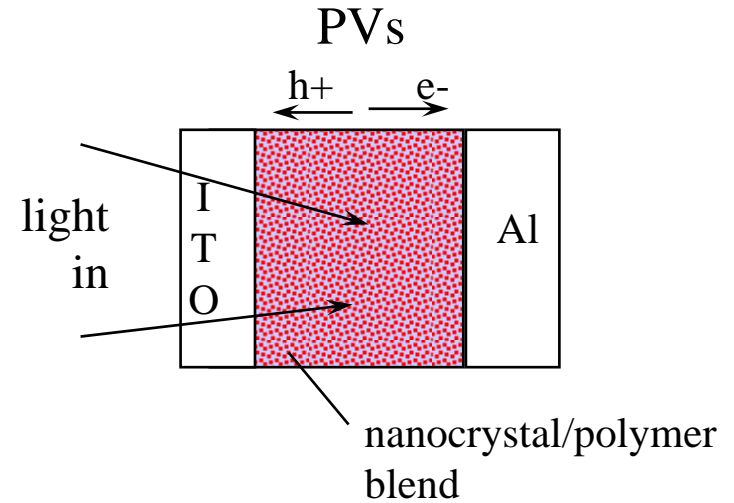
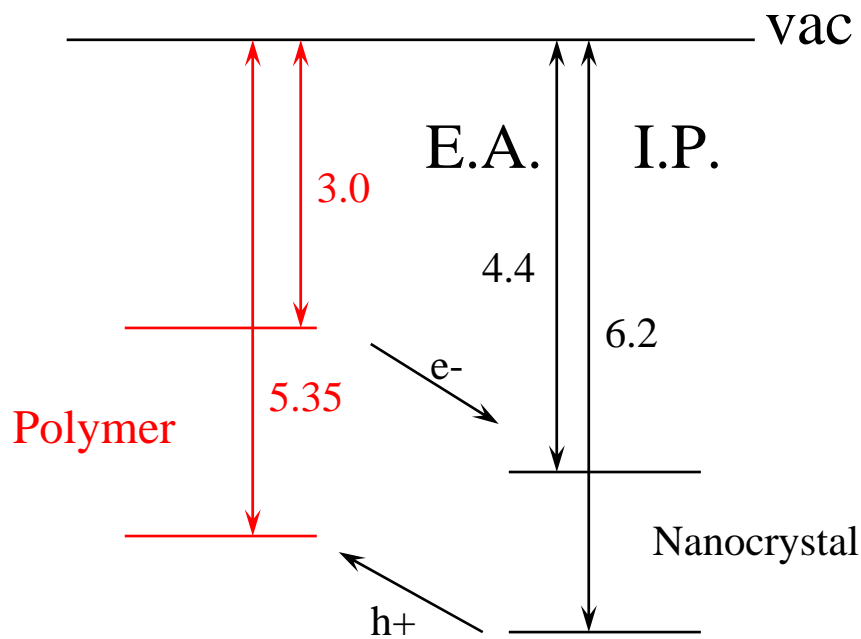
Absent symmetry breaking electrodes,
Photoexcited charges “fall”
into the central dot

Absorbance as large as $10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$



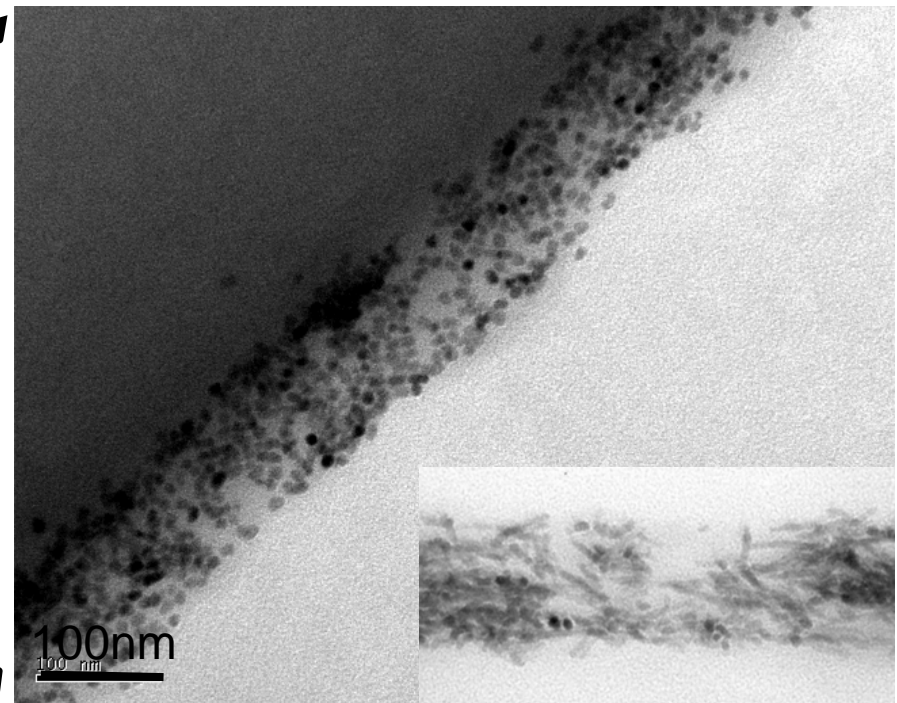
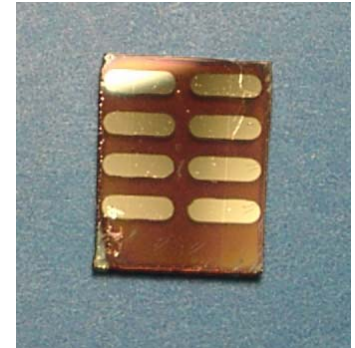
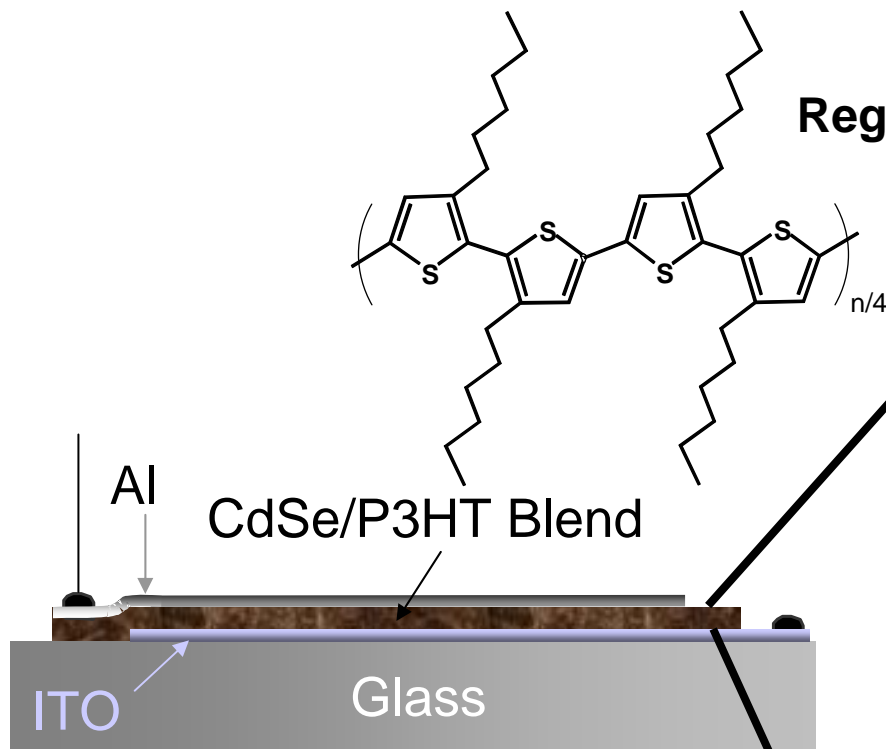
Semiconductor Nanocrystals and Polymers

Band Offsets and Electrical Devices

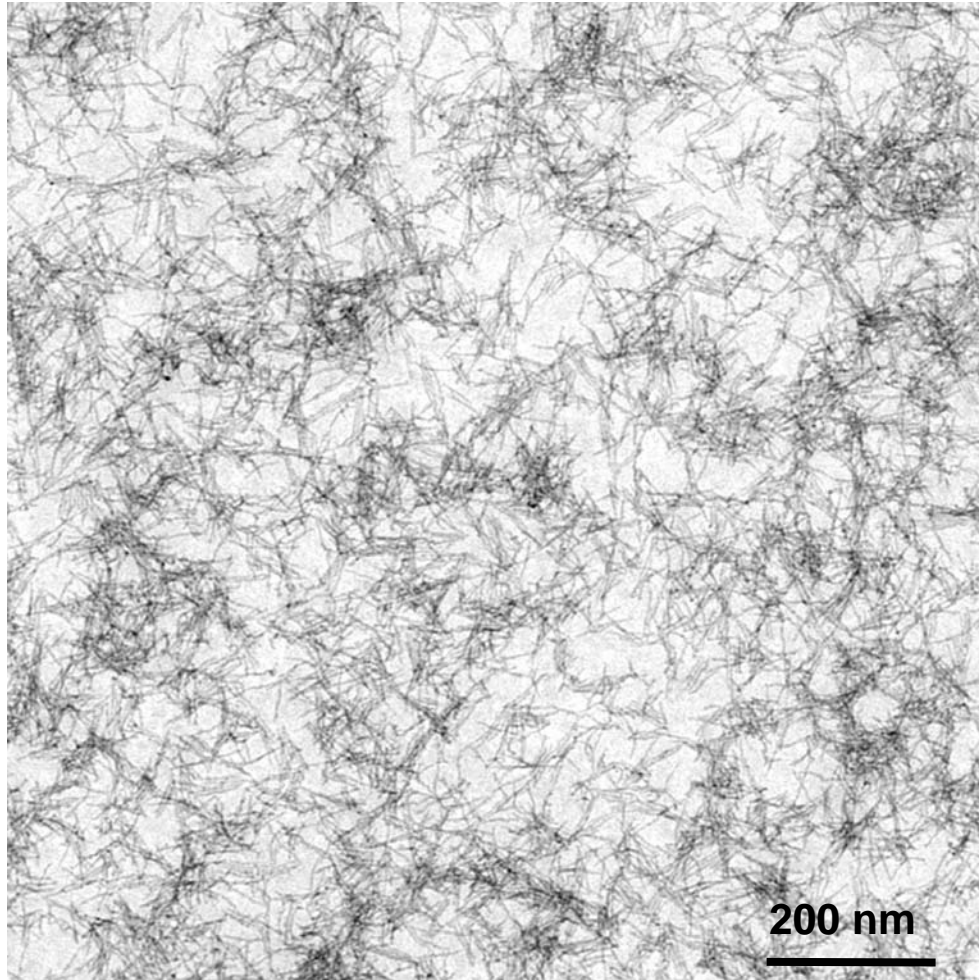


- LEDs:
 Colvin, V. L.; Schlamp, M. C.; Alivisatos, A. P., *Nature* **1994**, 370, 354-357.
 Schlamp, M. C.; Peng, X.; Alivisatos, A. P., *J. Appl. Phys.* **1997**, 82, 5837-5842.
 Charge separation in nanocrystal polymer blends *Phys. Rev. B* **54** 17628 (1996)

Nanocrystal/Polymer Solar Cells



CdSe nanorod/P3HT films

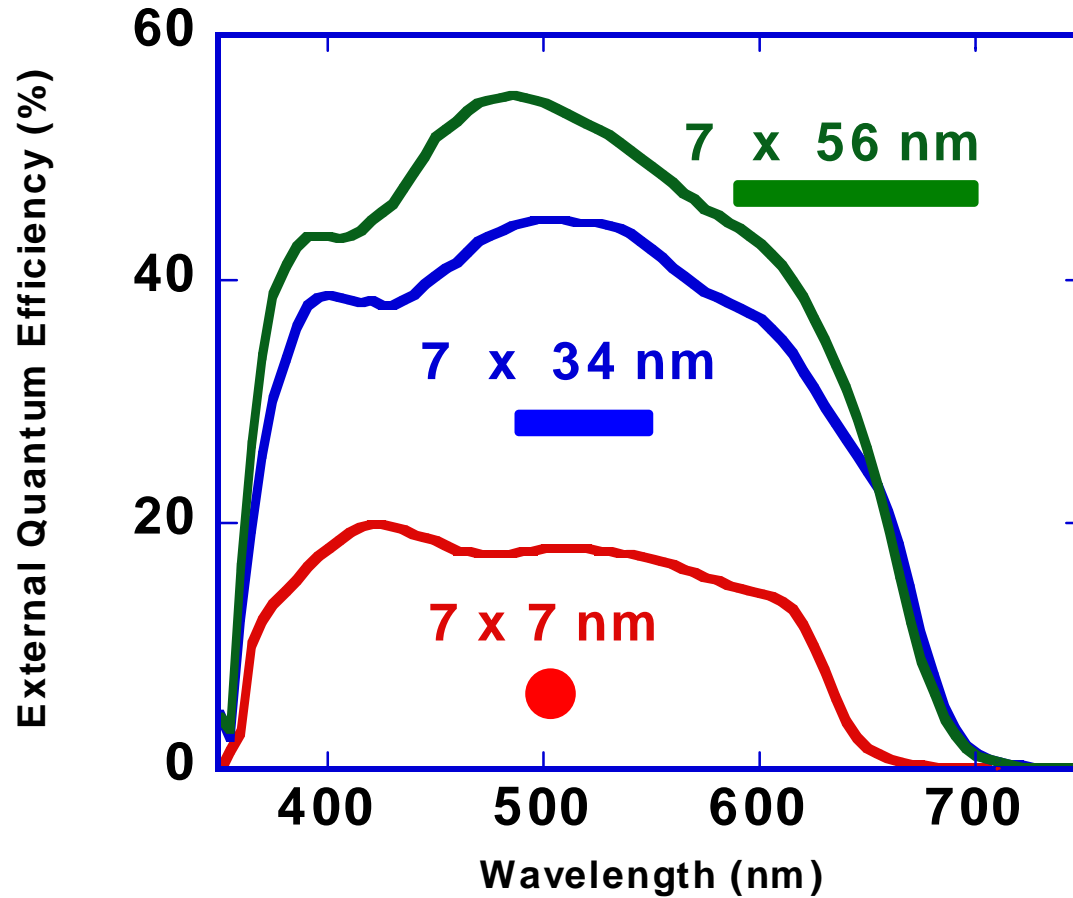


spin cast from 8% pyridine 92% chloroform solvent mixture

Huynh, W. U., J. J. Dittmer, W. C. Libby, G. L. Whiting and A. P. Alivisatos (2003).

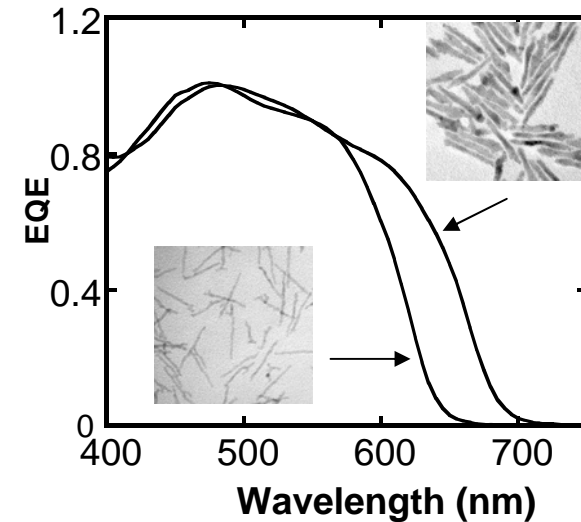
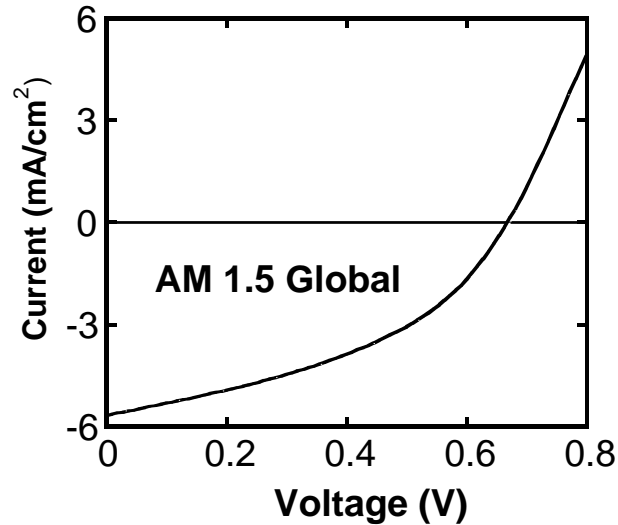
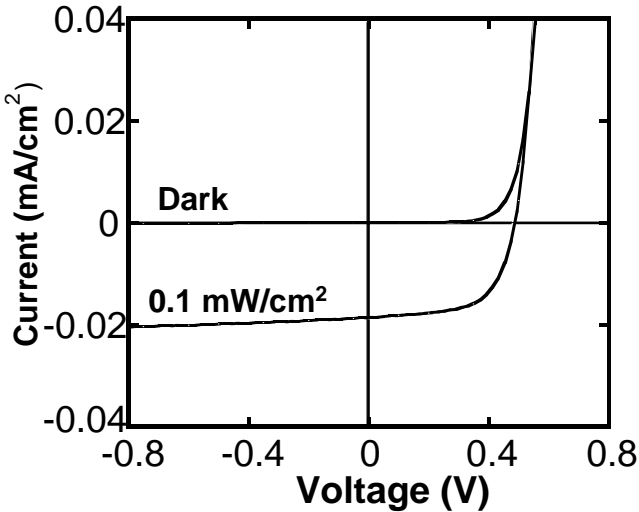
"Controlling the morphology of nanocrystal-polymer composites for solar cells." *Advanced Functional Materials* **13**(1): 73-79.

Shape and Performance



Measured at low intensity $\sim 0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

Plastic/Nanorod Solar Cell Power Efficiency



AM 1.5 Efficiency

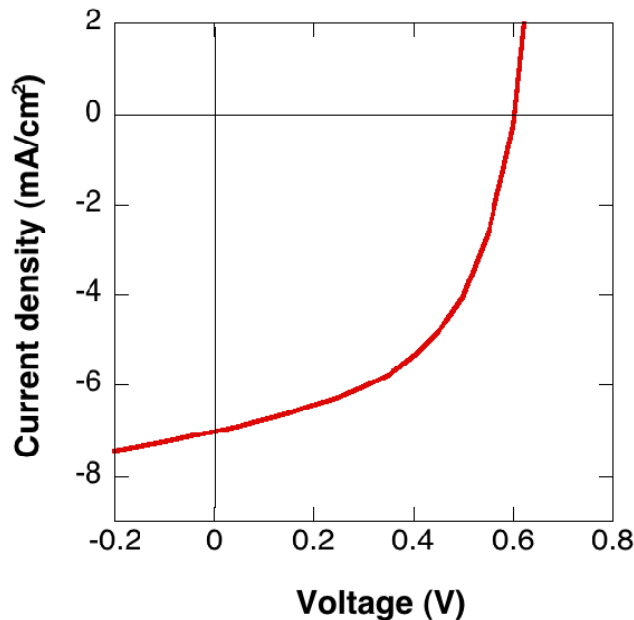
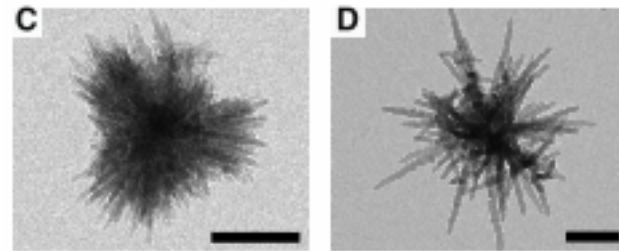
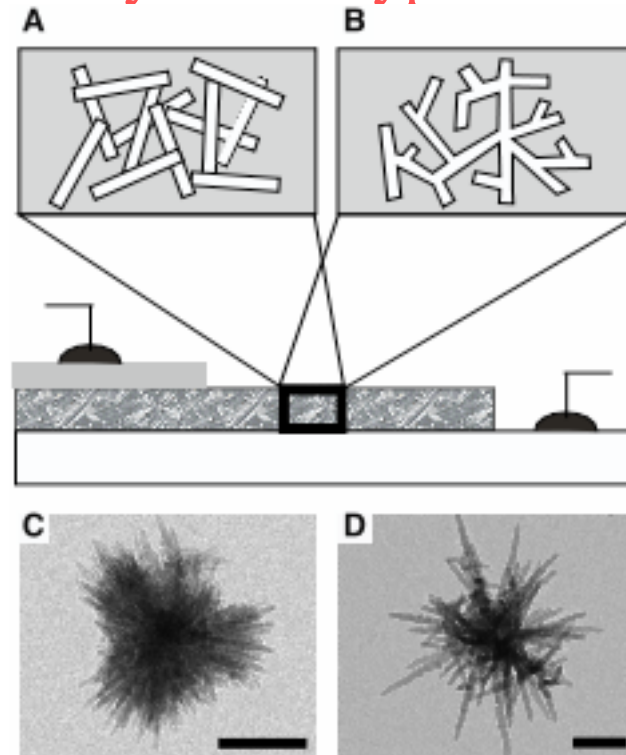
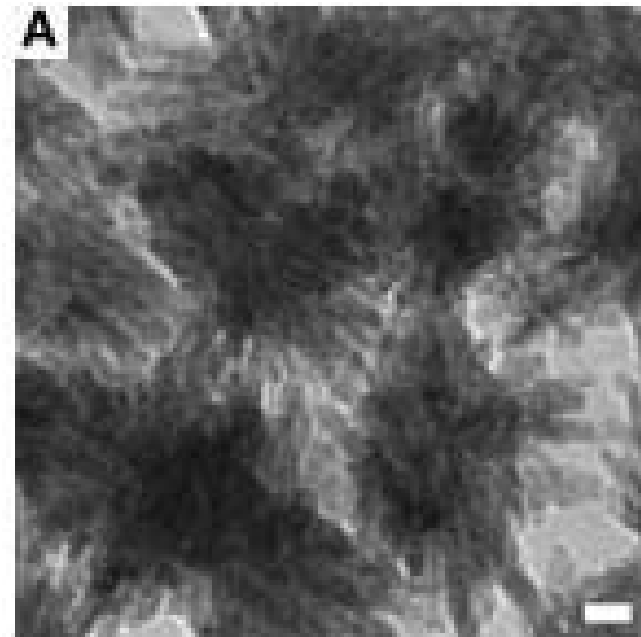
Power Conversion: **1.7%**

Short Circuit Current: 5.8 mA/cm²

Fill Factor: 0.42

Voc : 0.67 V

Pre-formed percolation pathways with Hyperbranched Nanocrystals

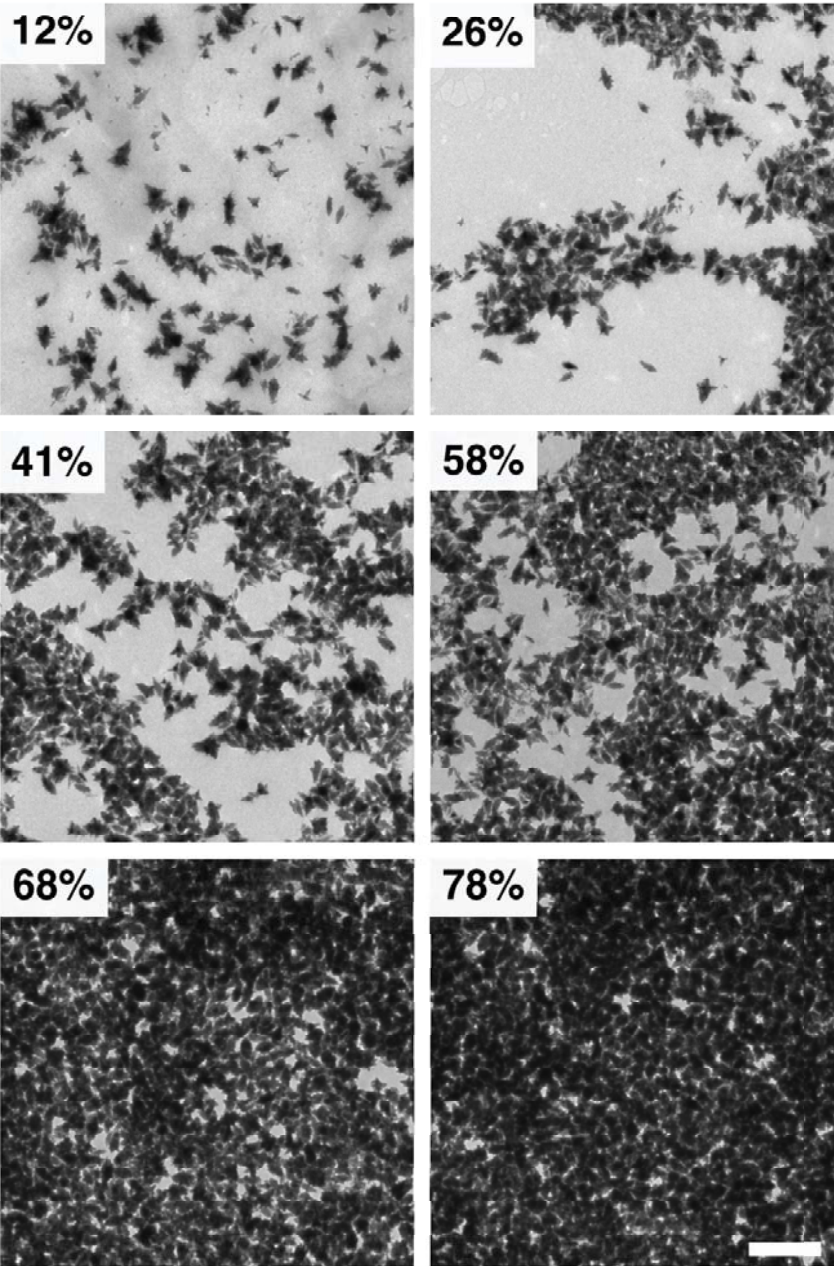


~2.5 % Power Efficiency

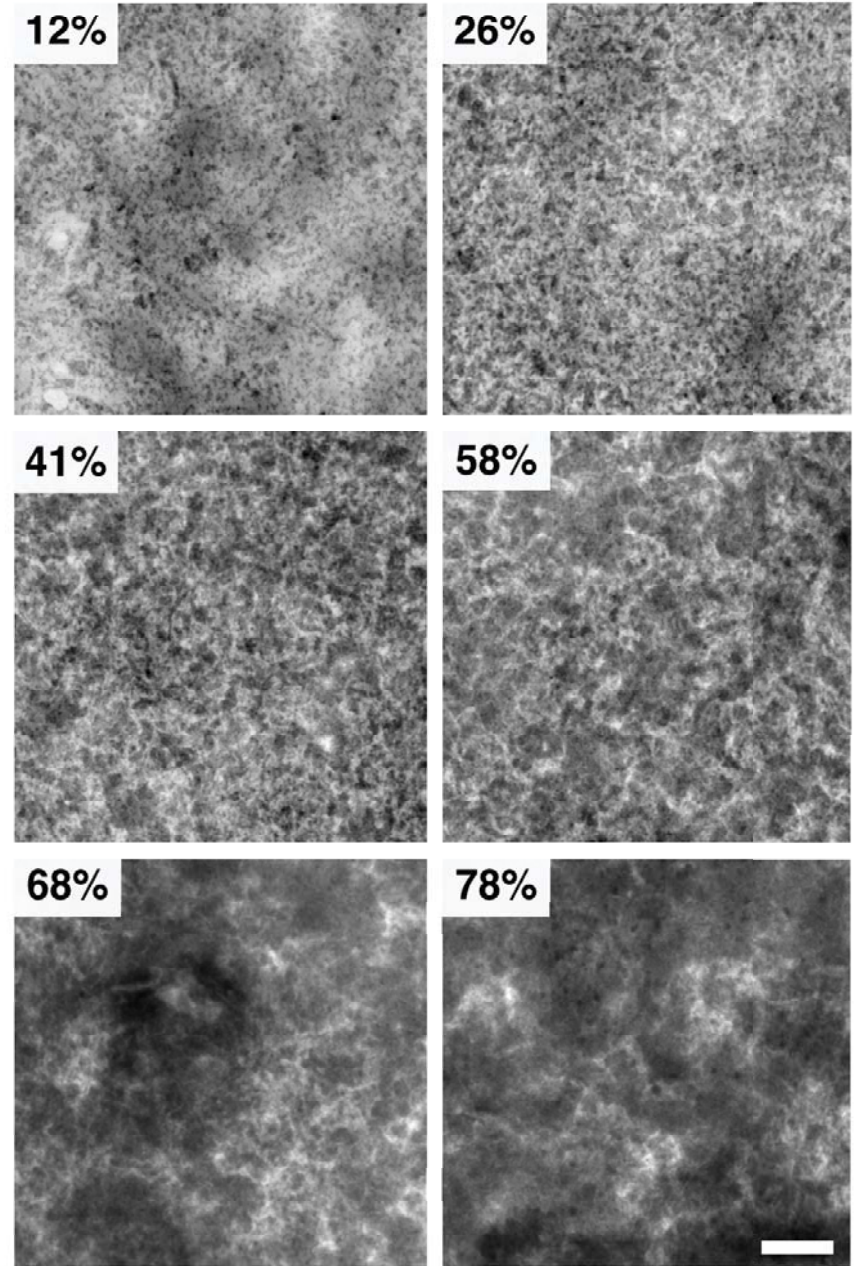
Gur, N. A. Fromer, C. P. Chen, A. G. Kanaras, and A. P. Alivisatos, "Hybrid solar cells with prescribed nanoscale morphologies based on hyperbranched semiconductor nanocrystals," Nano Letters 7 (2), 409 (2007).

Morphology of composites

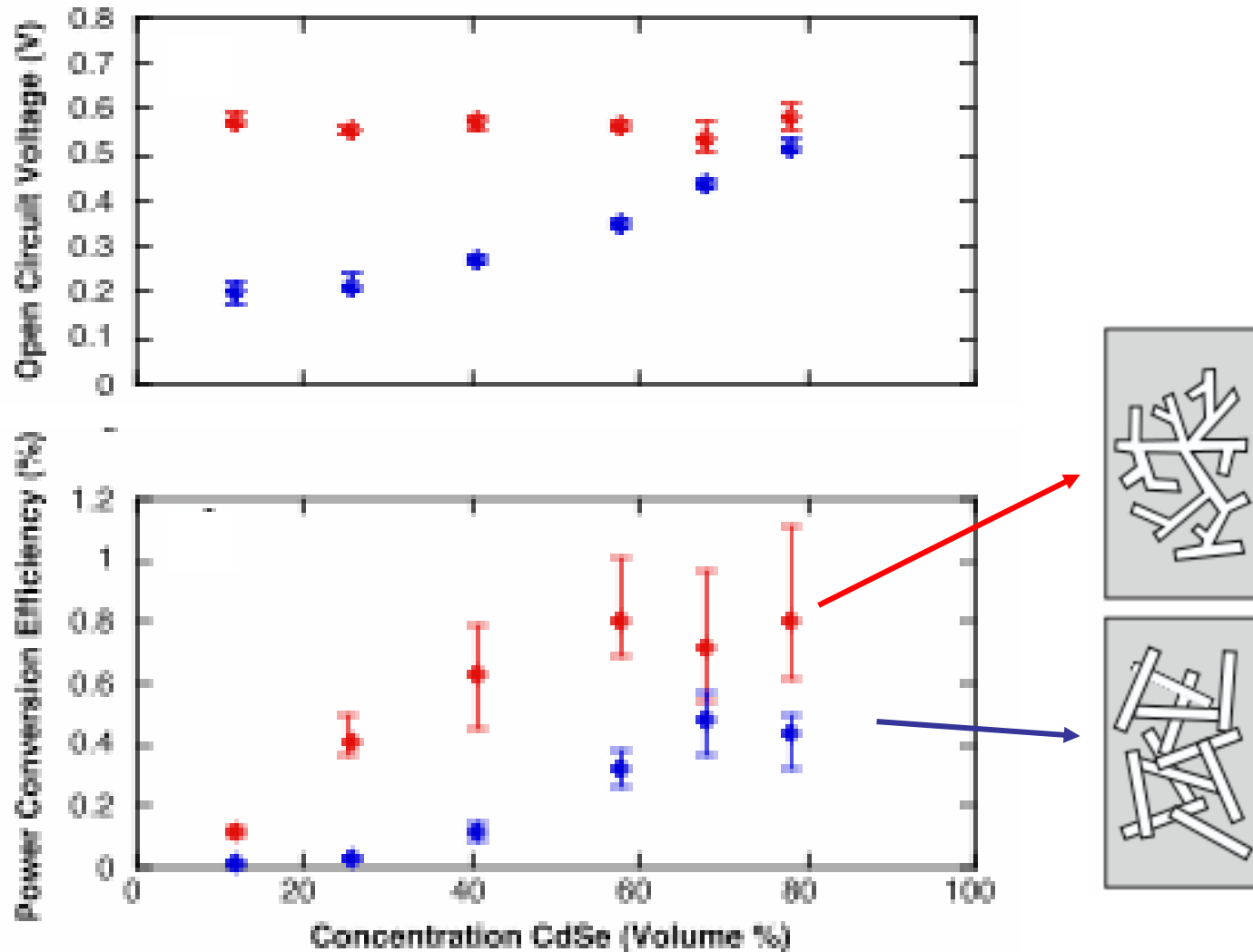
a) Hyperbranched Nanocrystal Composites



b) Rod-shaped Nanocrystal Composites



Percolation at all loading levels with hyperbranched particles

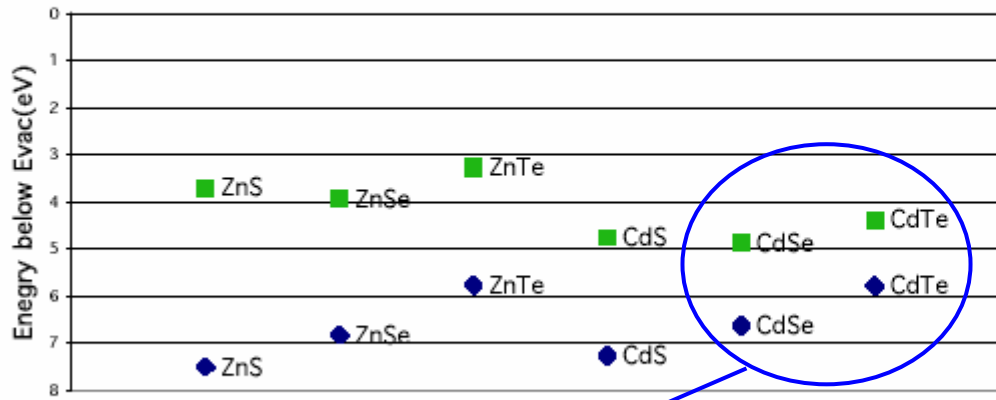


Processing is now very forgiving

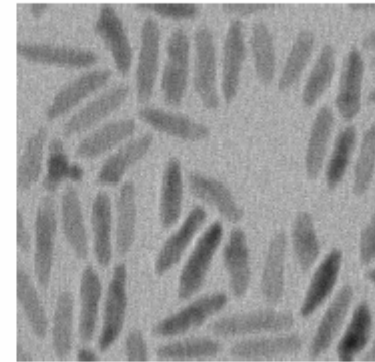
Limitations of Hybrid Nanorod Polymer System

- **TRANSPORT:** Devices likely limited by low mobilities in organic component
- **STABILITY:** Organic materials potentially less stable than inorganic, under solar conditions

Band Edge E levels in II-VI Semiconductors

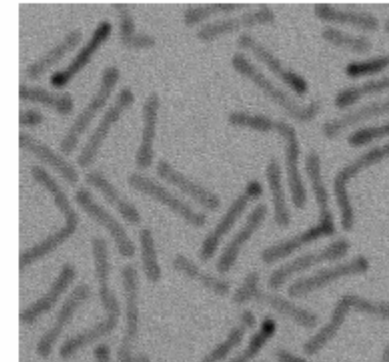


CdSe Rods



40 nm

CdTe Rods



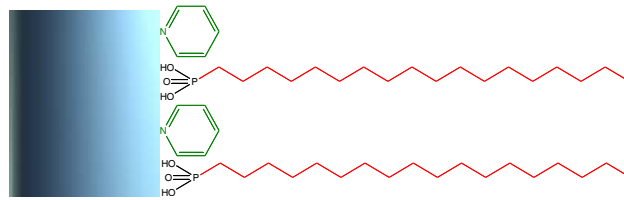
40 nm

- ✓ Staggered Bands
- ✓ Small Band Gaps
- ✓ Solution Synthesis Available

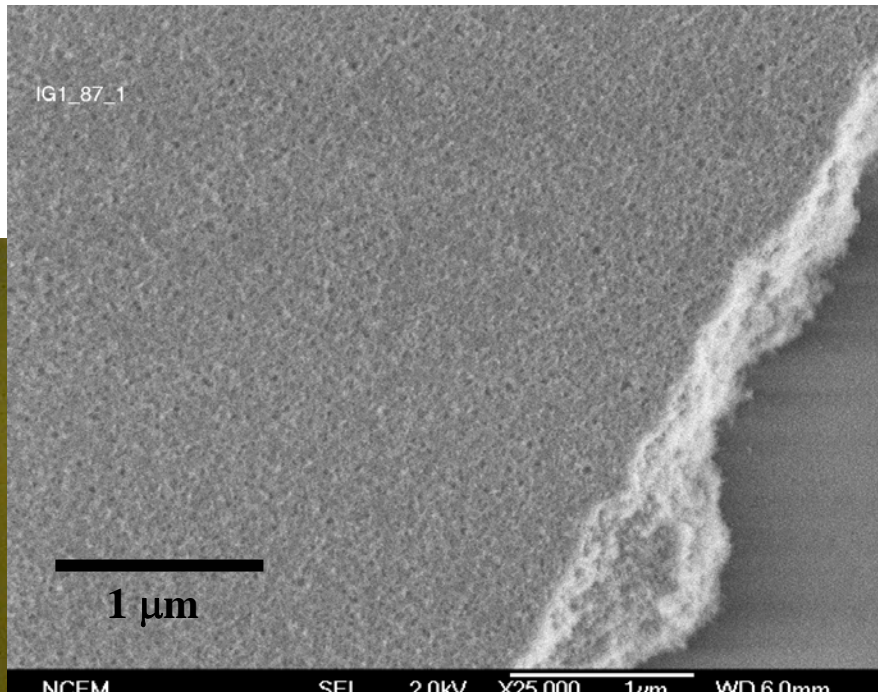
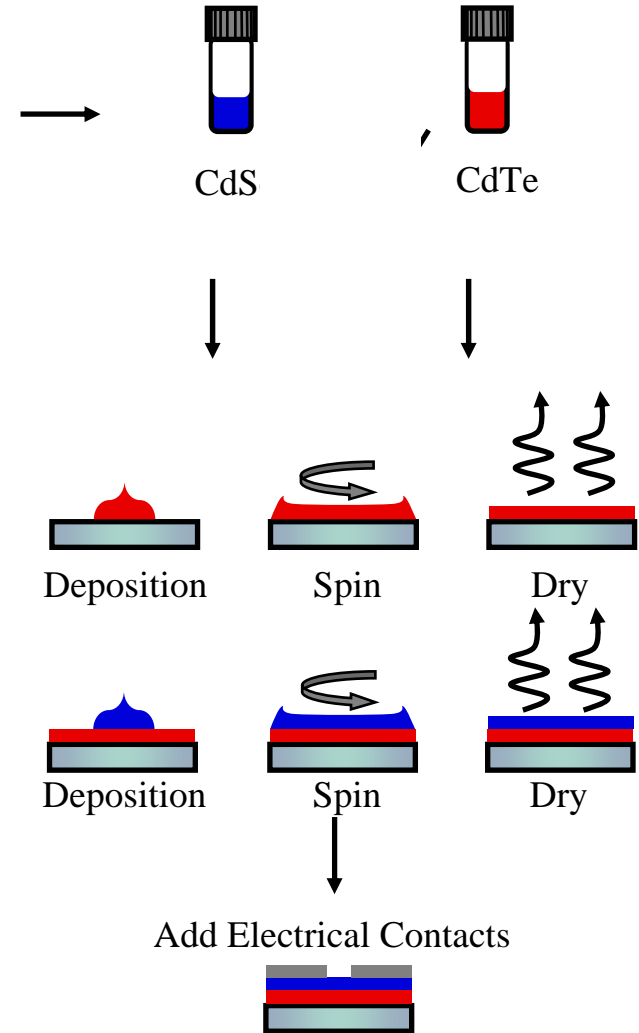
Next project: build an “donor-acceptor-type” solar cell composed entirely of inorganic colloidal nanocrystals

Gur, I., N. A. Fromer, M. L. Geier and A. P. Alivisatos (2005). "Air-stable all-inorganic nanocrystal solar cells processed from solution." Science 310(5747): 462-465.

Dual Nanocrystal Solar Cell Device Fabrication

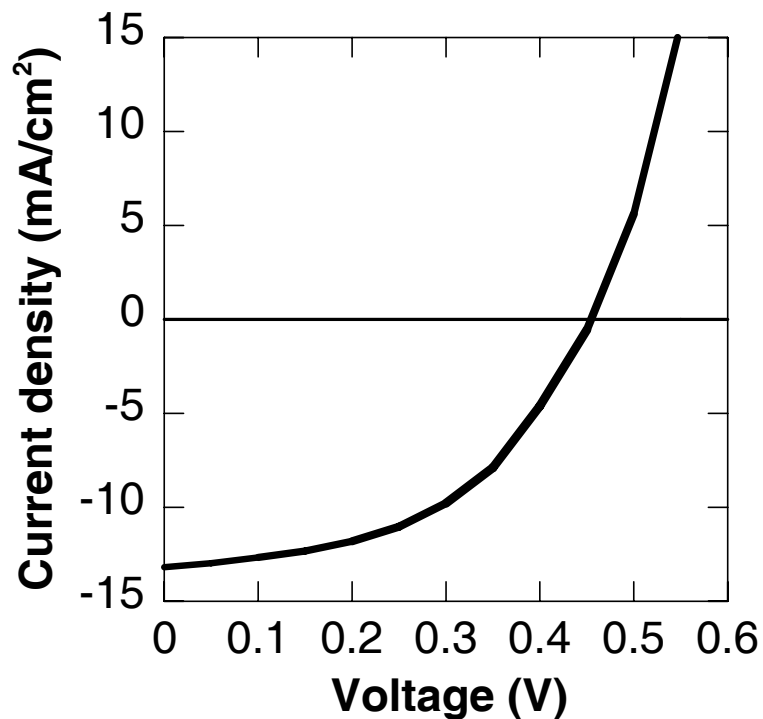


Surfactant Exchange



200 μm

Dual nanocrystal cell performance

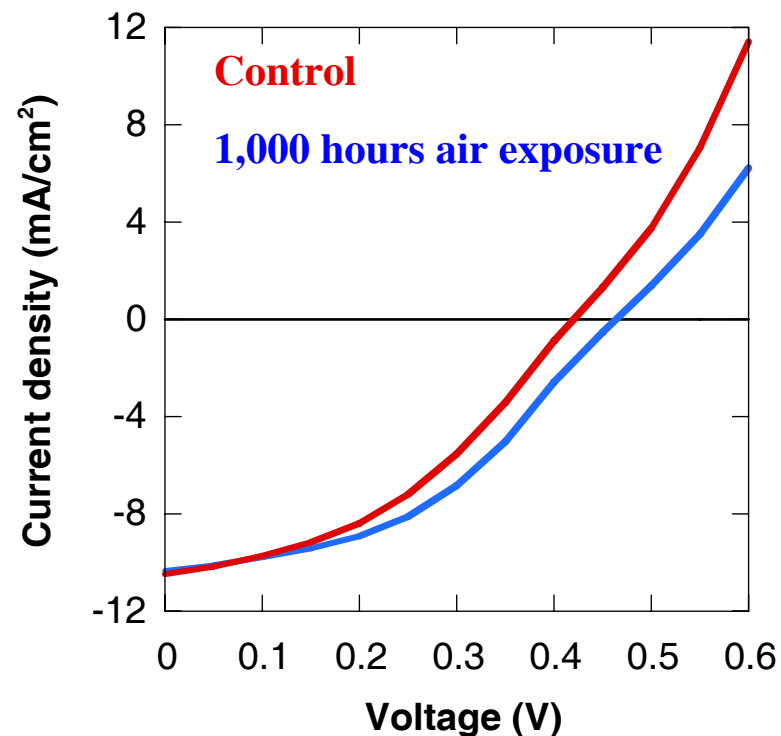


$$V_{oc} = 0.45 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{sc} = 13.2 \text{ mA/cm}^2$$

$$FF = 0.49$$

$$PCE = 2.9\%$$



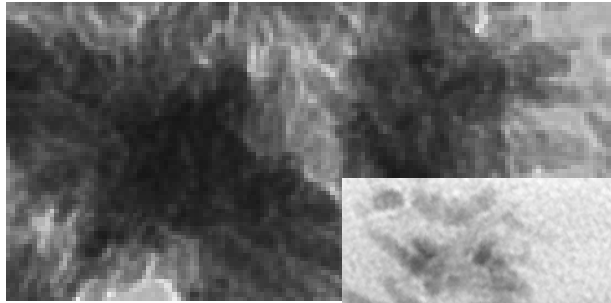
Science 310 462 (2005).

Nanocrystals have been sintered at 400C w/ CdCl₂
These results are limited by the selectivity of the contacts

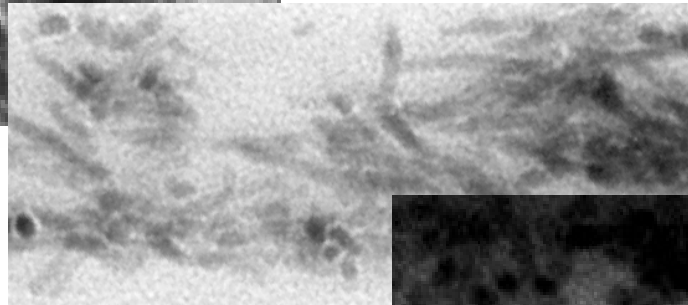
Licensed by:



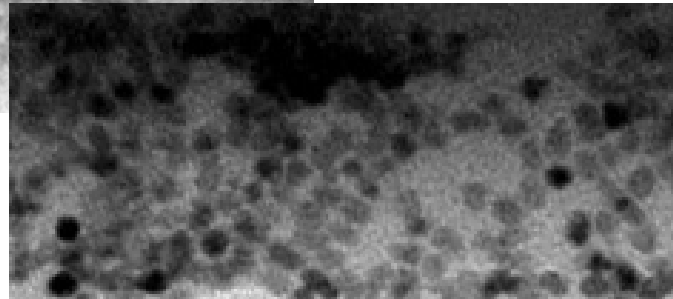
Percolation pathway conclusion



branched
~2-3%



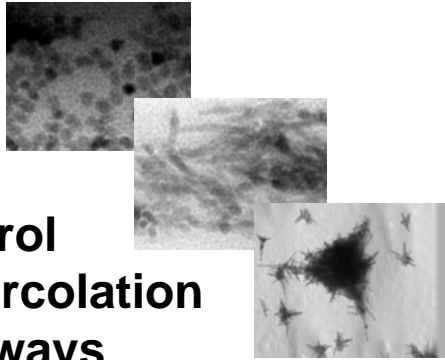
rods
~1-2%



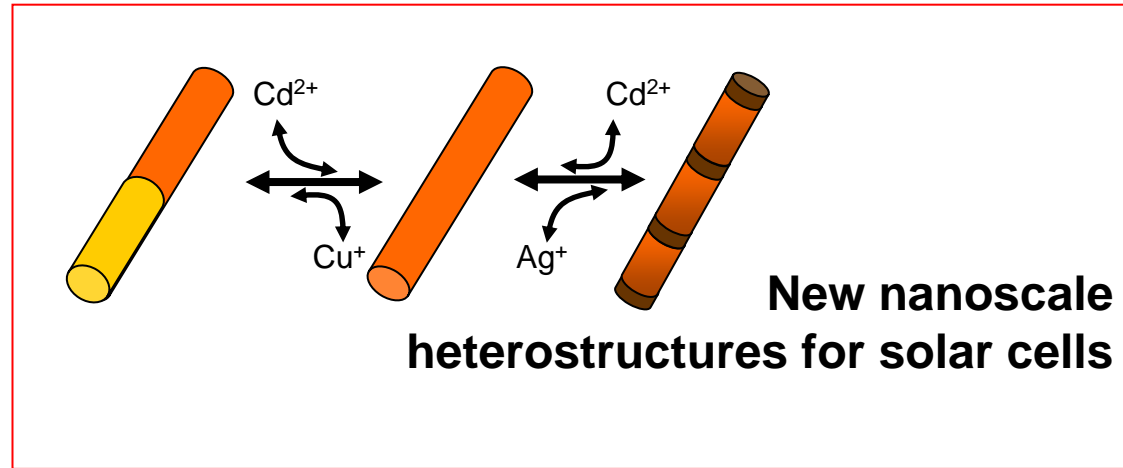
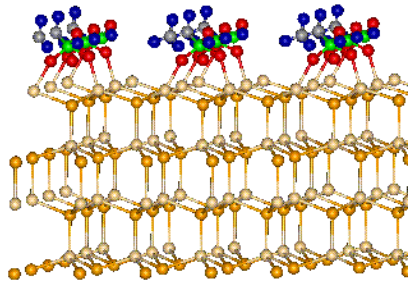
dots
~0.1%

Can we *control* the pathway for charge transport while still using simple processing?

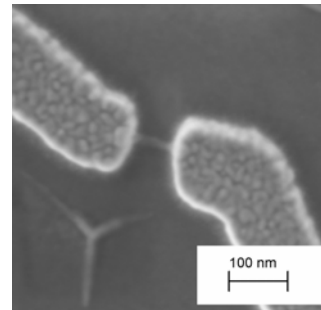
**Control
of percolation
pathways**



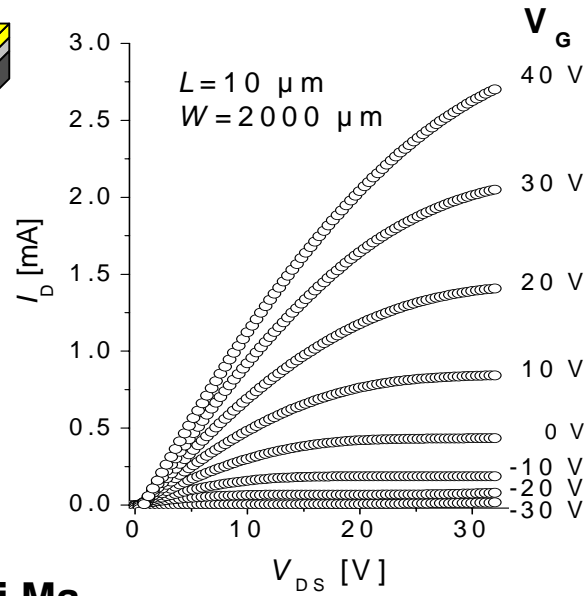
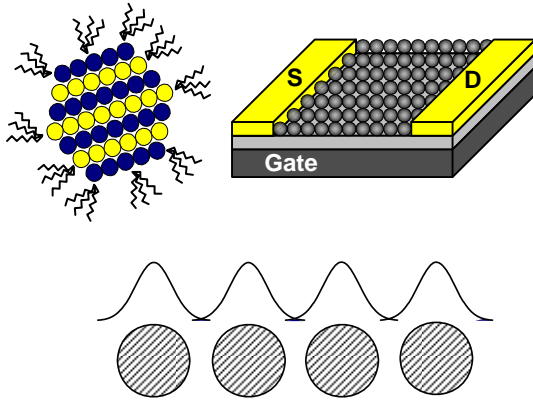
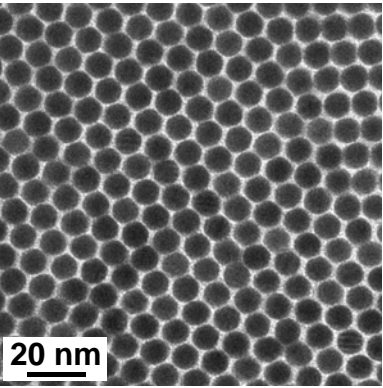
**Organic
passivation
and assembly**



**Model studies of
single nanocrystals**



New approaches to balance confinement and transport



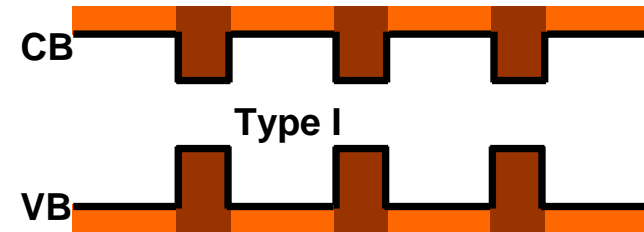
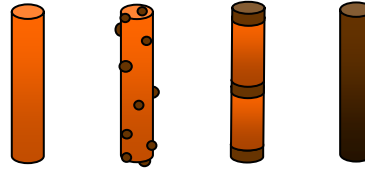
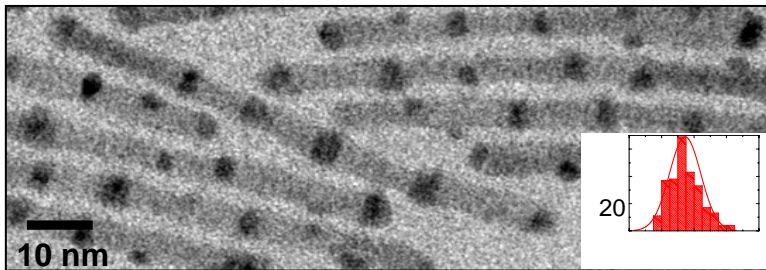
Mobility:
 $e^- 2.5 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
 $h^+ 0.3 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

D. Talapin,
 Science
 310 86 (2005)

Wanli Ma

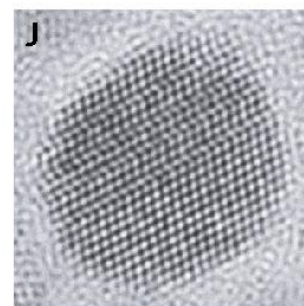
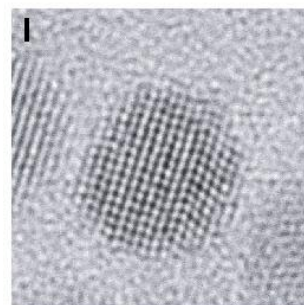
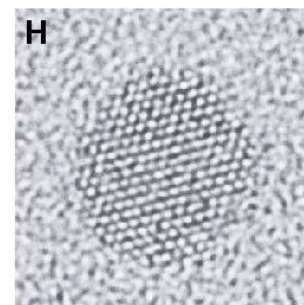
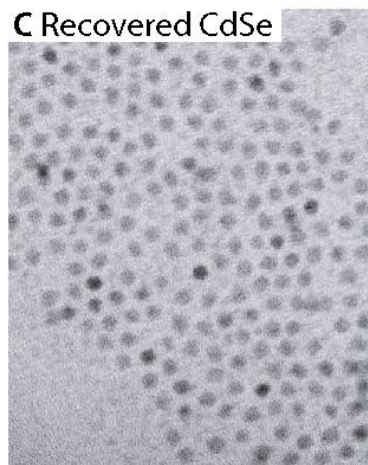
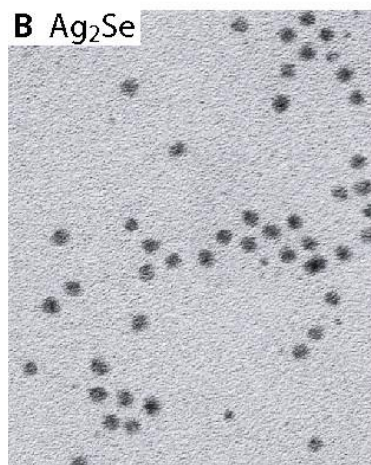
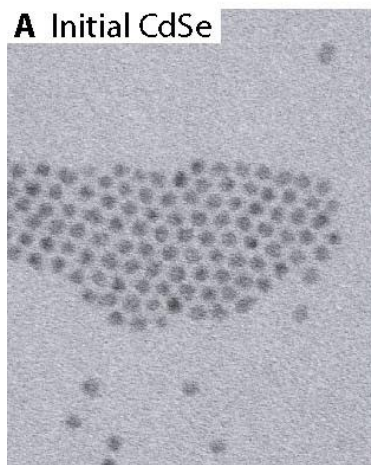
q dot superlattice
 treated with hydrazine

spontaneous formation
 of q dots in a rod



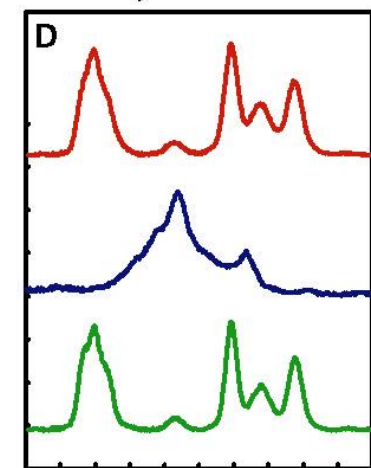


Cation Exchange is fully reversible

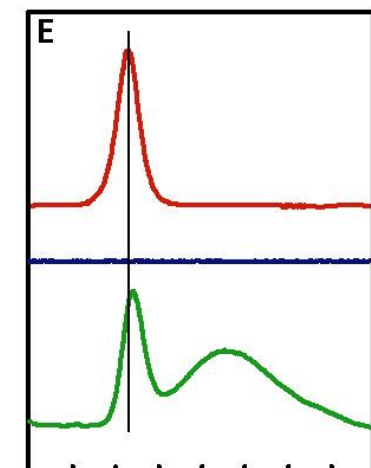


40 nm

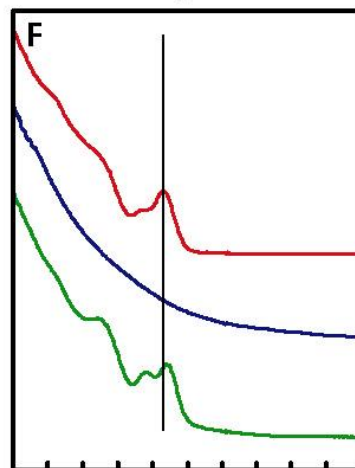
X-ray diffraction



Fluorescence



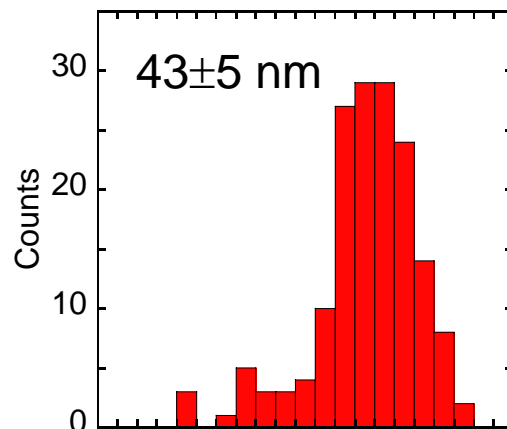
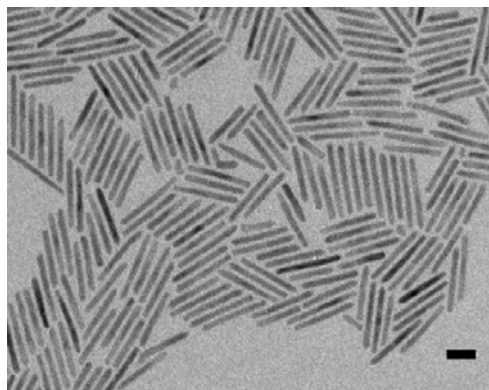
Absorption



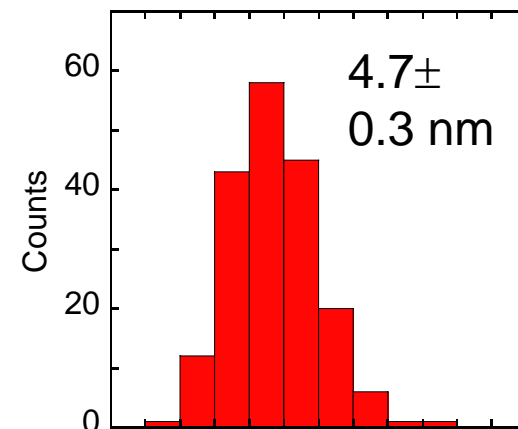
3 nm

Cation Exchange
with shape preservation

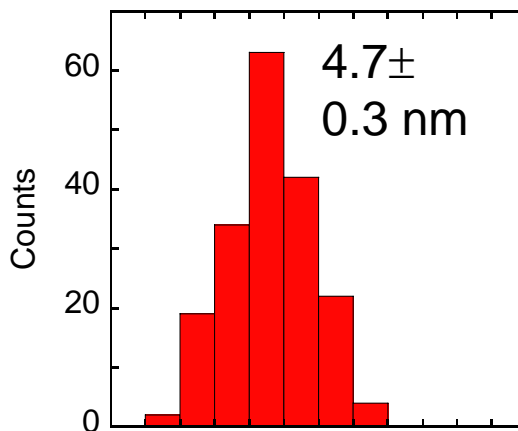
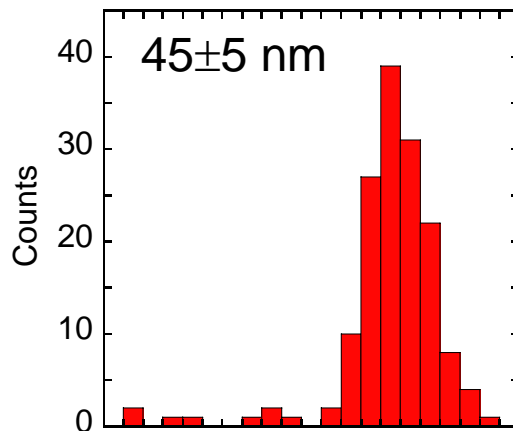
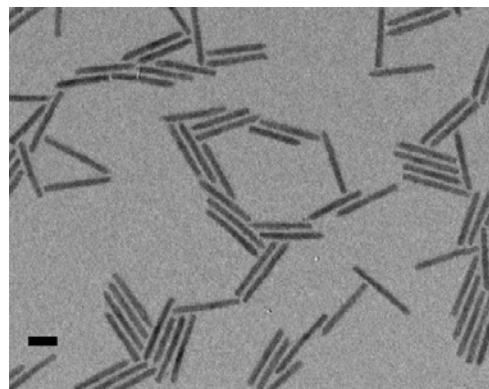
CdS



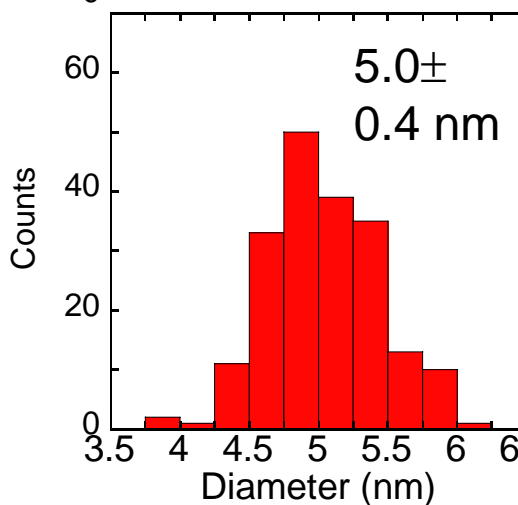
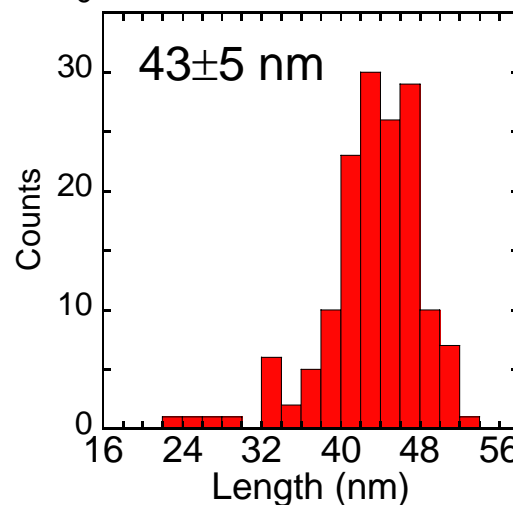
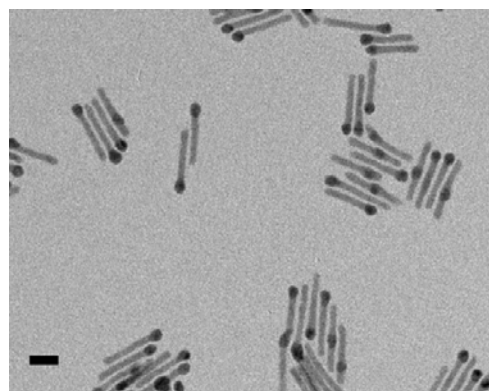
nanorod diameter distribution



Cu₂S



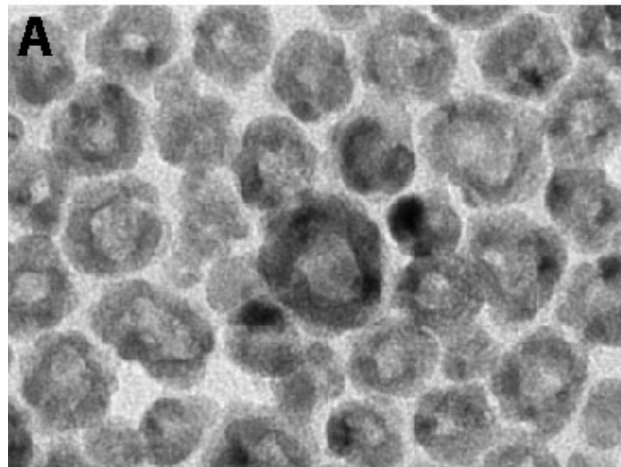
Ag₂S



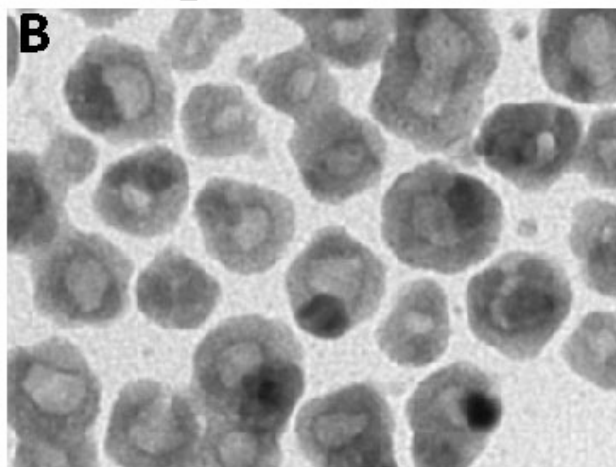
scale =
20 nm

Cation exchange cycles in complex nanostructures

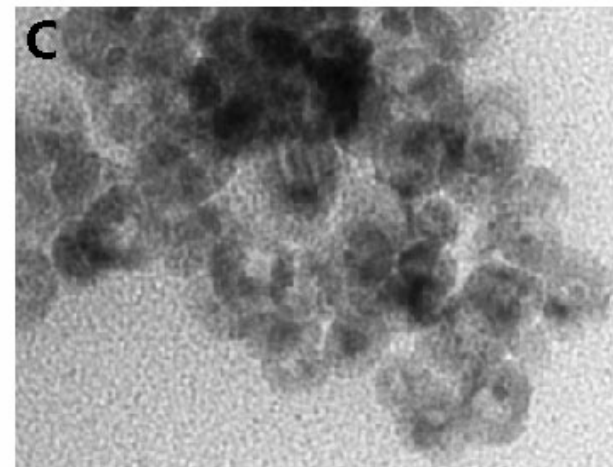
Initial CdS hollow sphere



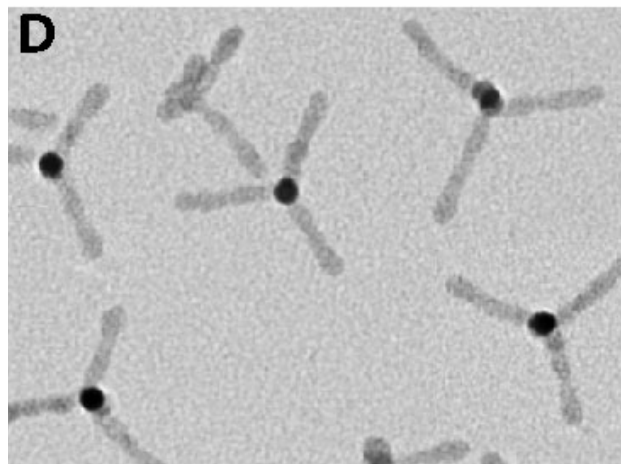
Ag₂S hollow sphere



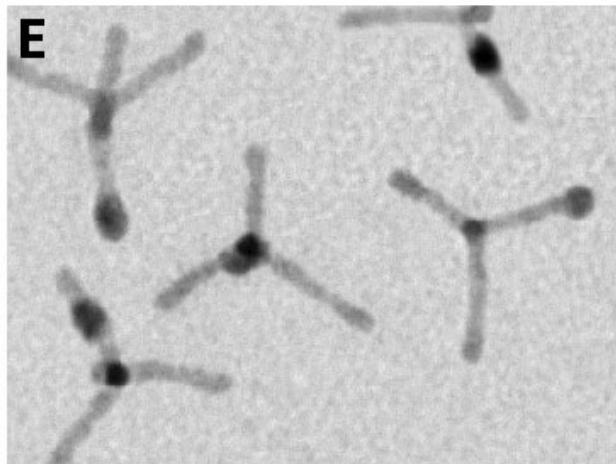
Recovered CdS hollow sphere



Initial CdTe tetrapods



Ag₂Te tetrapods

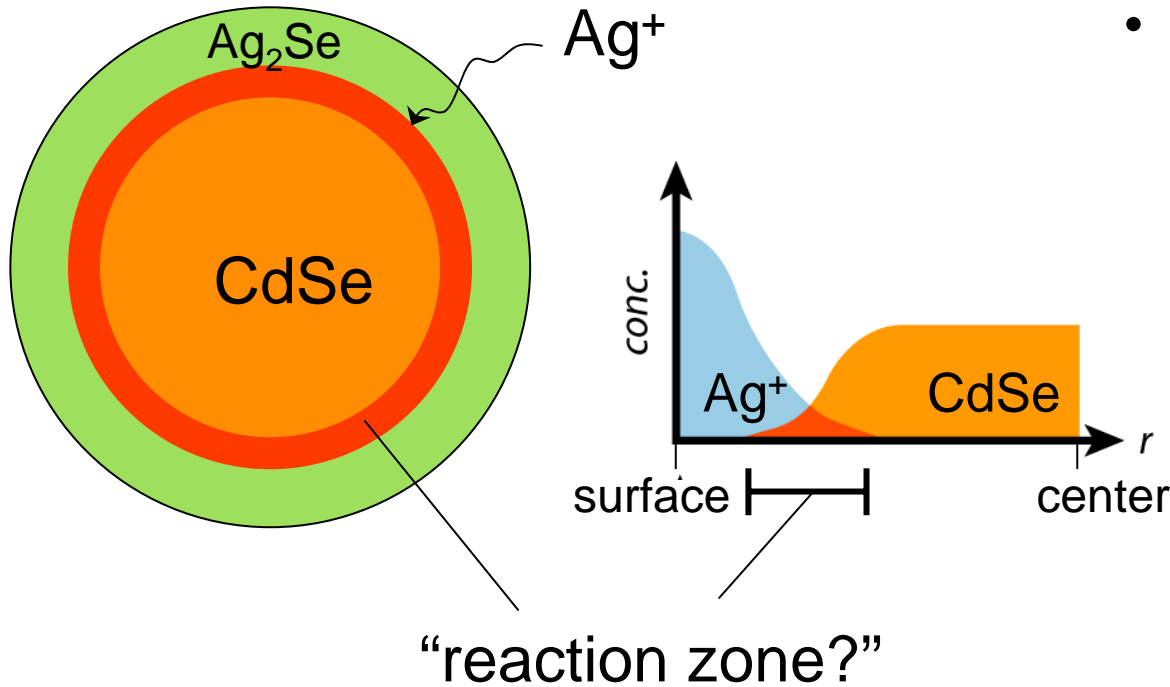


Recovered CdTe tetrapods



40 nm

Time scale of cation exchange

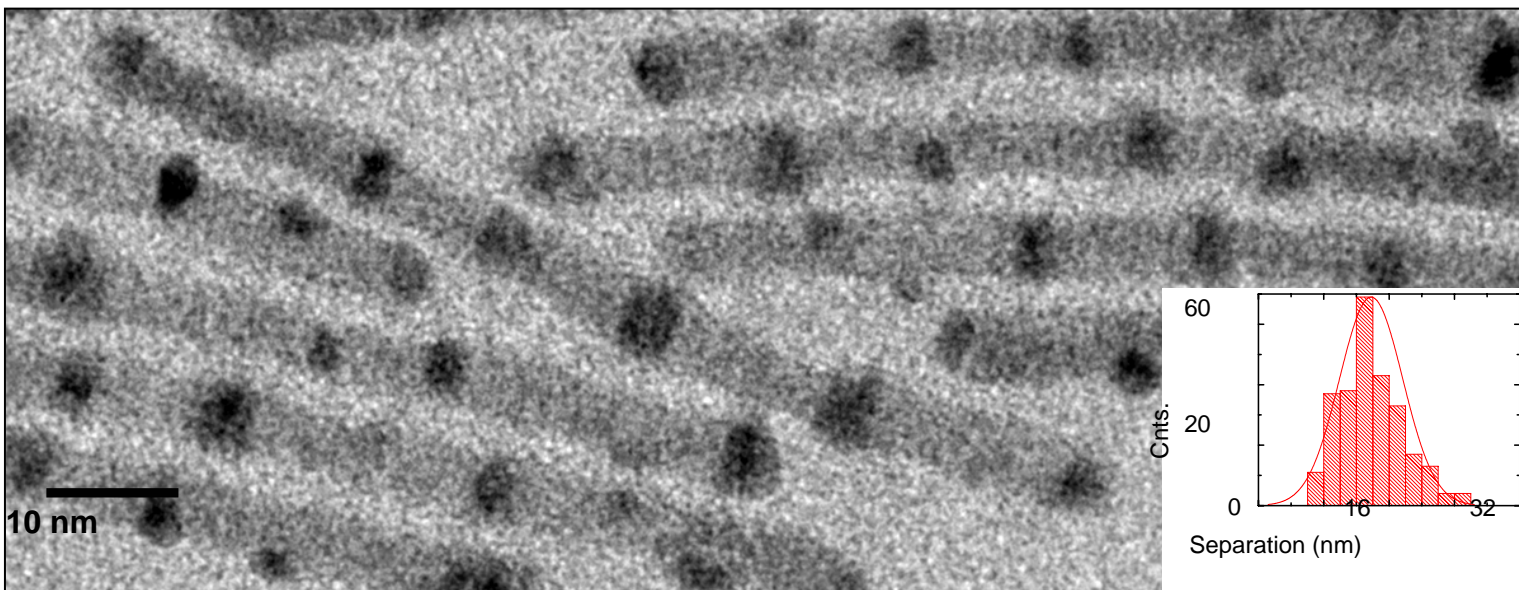
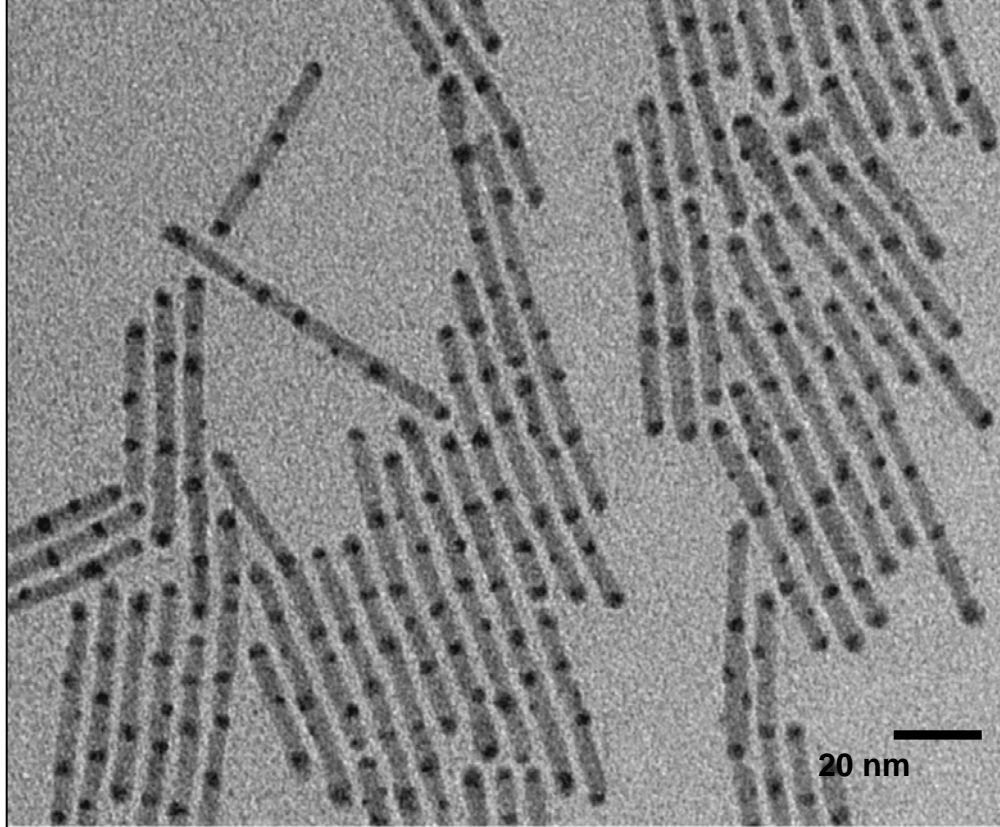
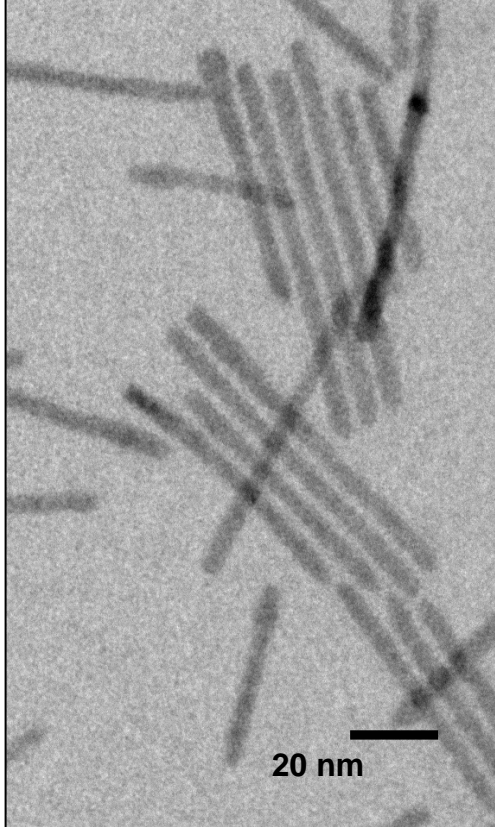


- A spherical diffusion model can be used to extract the *effective* diffusion constant of Ag⁺ in Ag₂Se/CdSe.
 - $D_{eff} = 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$
- agrees with literature.
 - $D = 3 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$
- AgNO₃ cation exchange on bulk CdSe (001) surface.
- Leung *et al*, *J. Phys. Chem.* 1991, 95, 5918)

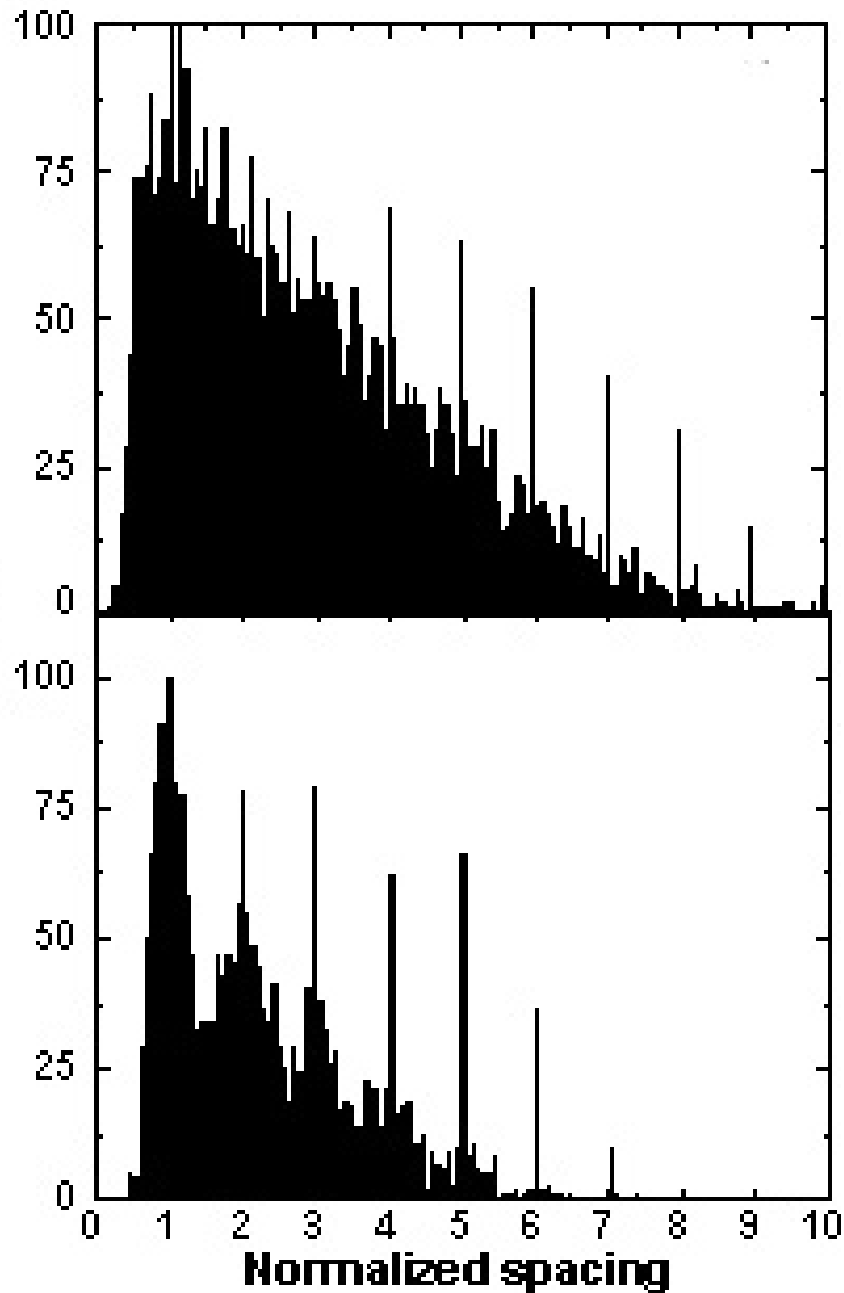
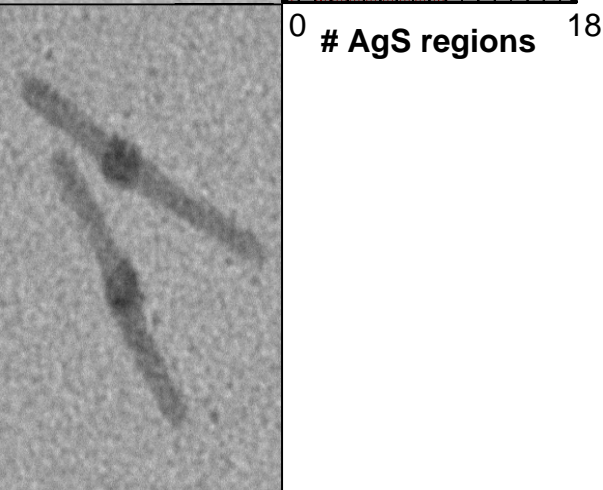
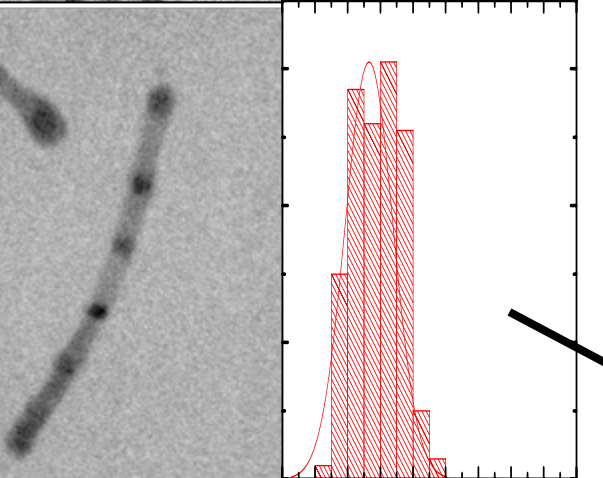
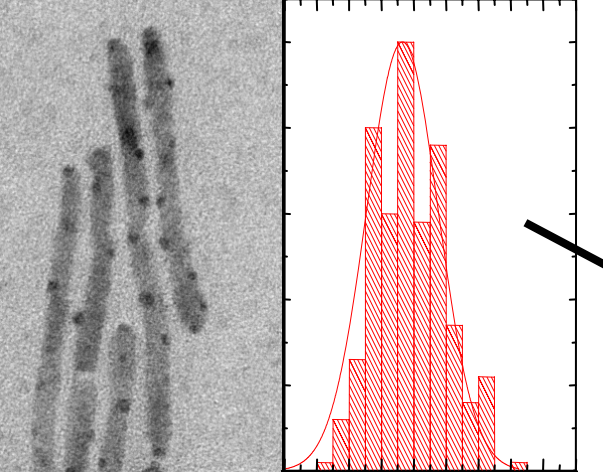
- $1/e = 66 \text{ ms} \sim 100 \text{ ms}$
- 4×10^7 collisions / second, between Ag⁺, nanocrystals
- $\sim 10^4$ collisions result in 1 Ag₂Se molecule.
- Most reactions require 10^7 - 10^{11}

Partial Exchange?

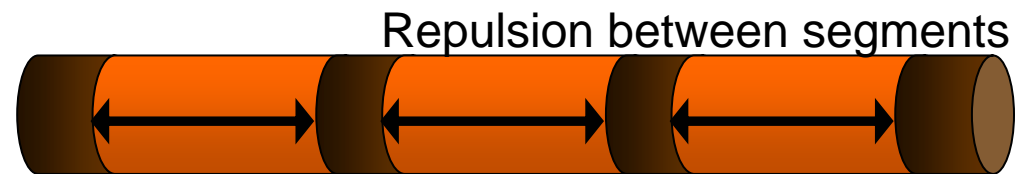
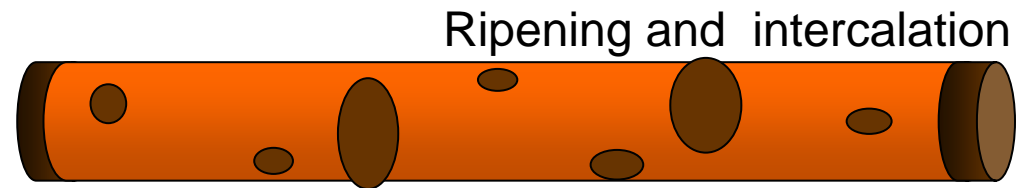
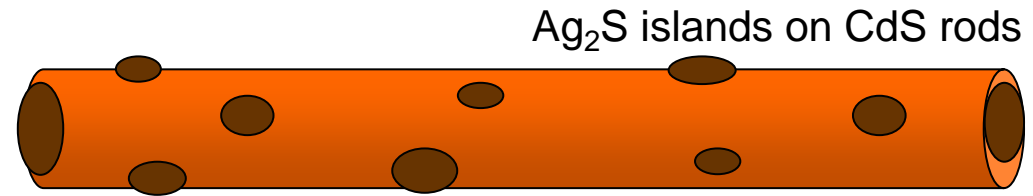
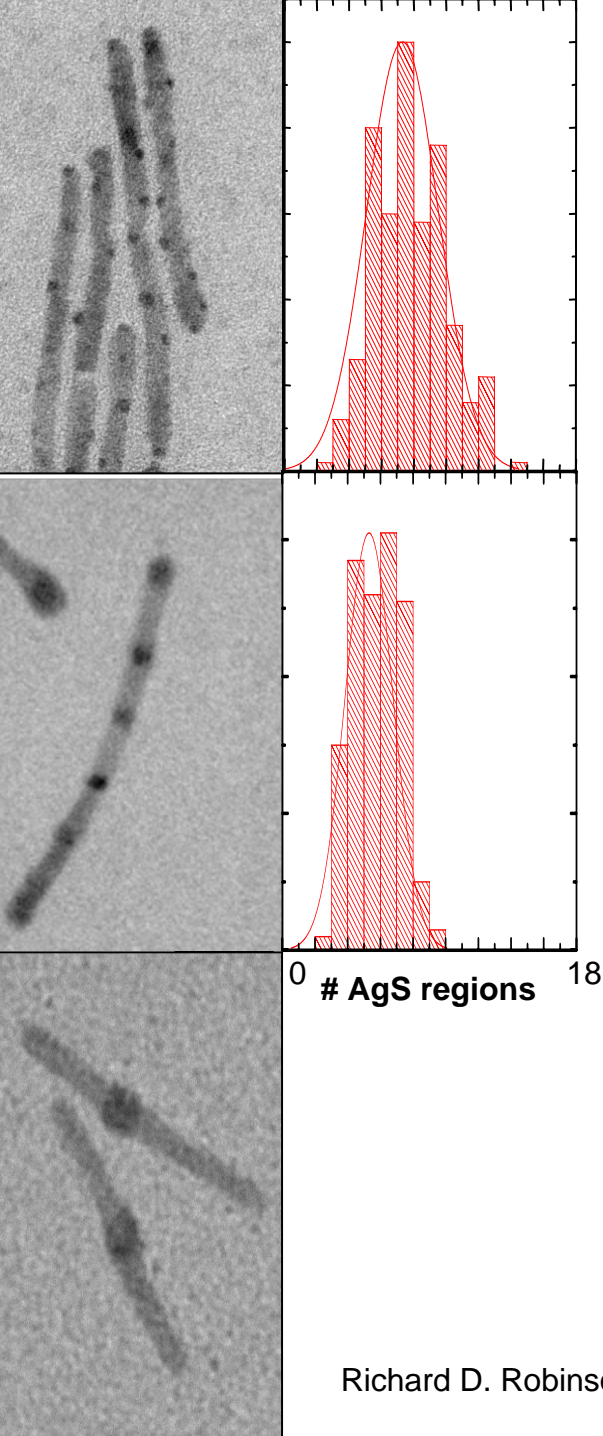
Partial
cation
exchange in
nanorods



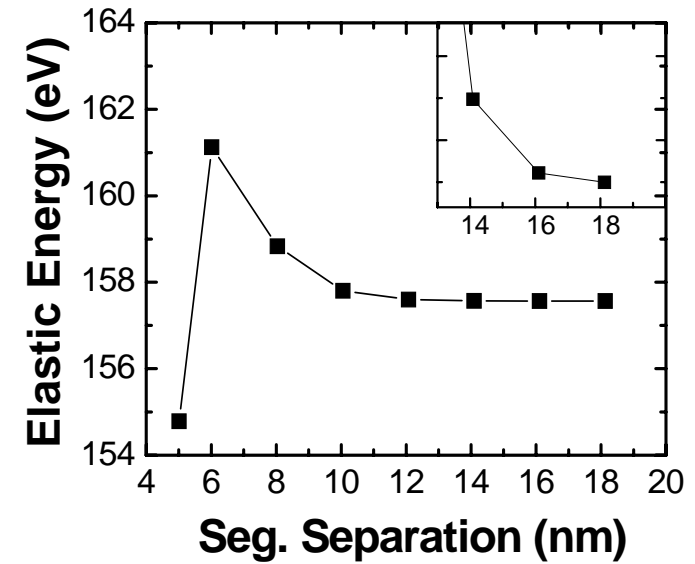
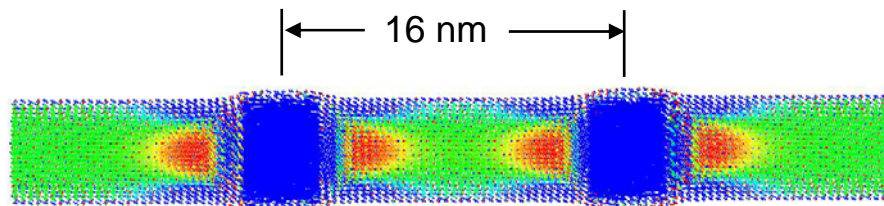
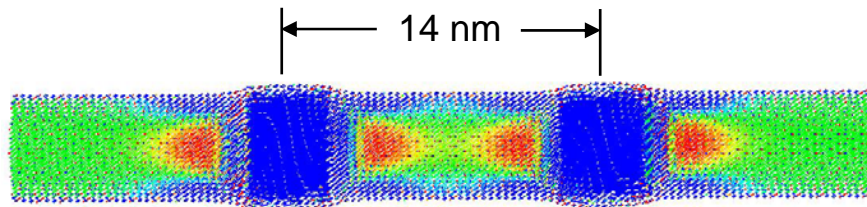
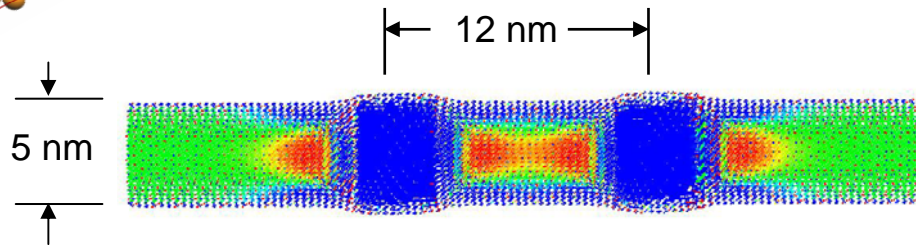
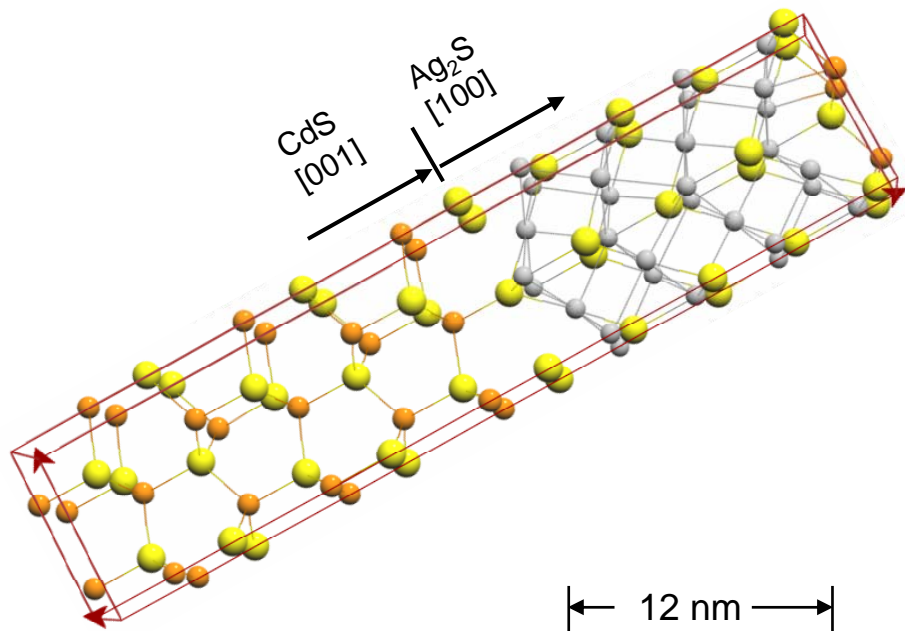
Evolution of the spaced dots in a rod



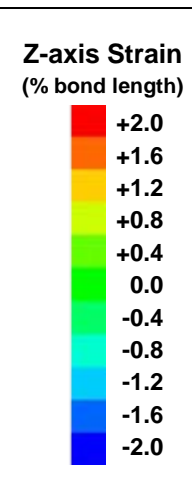
Evolution of the spaced dots in a rod



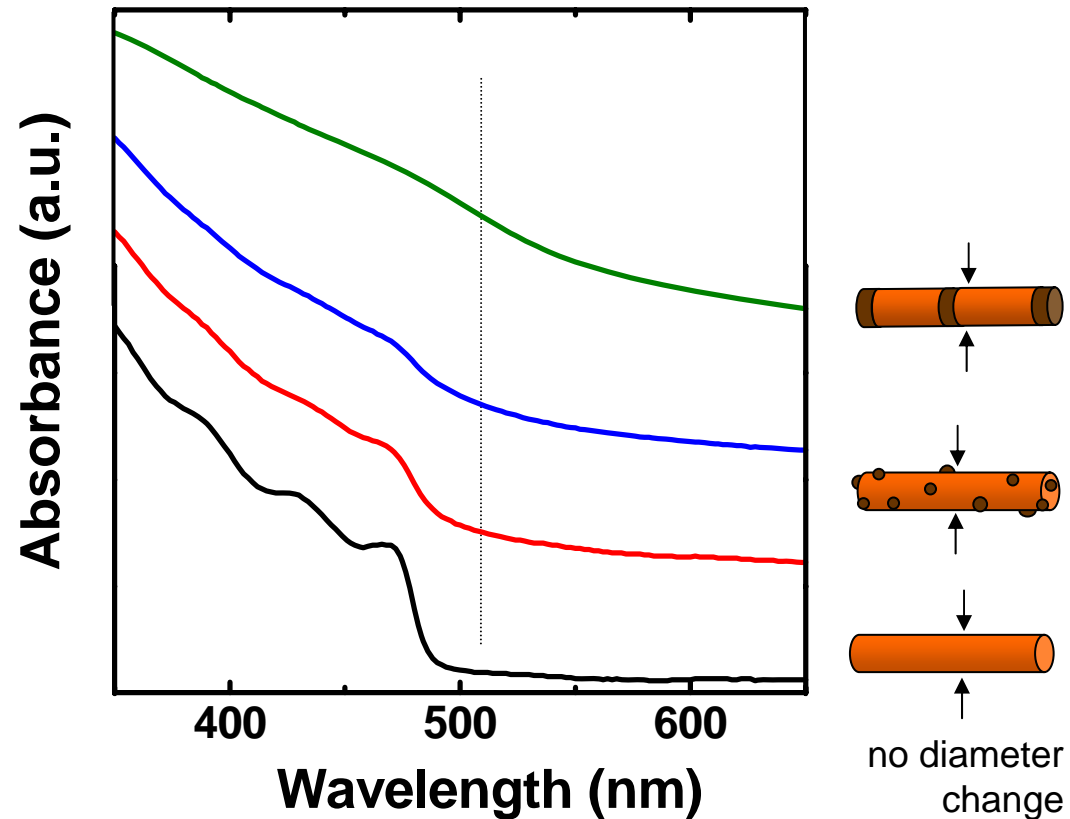
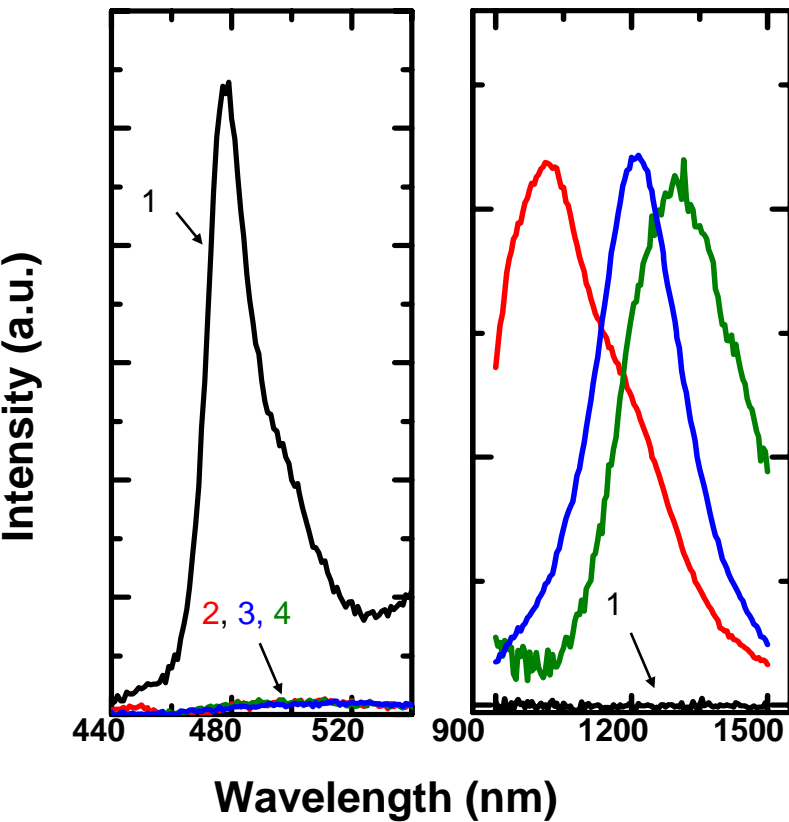
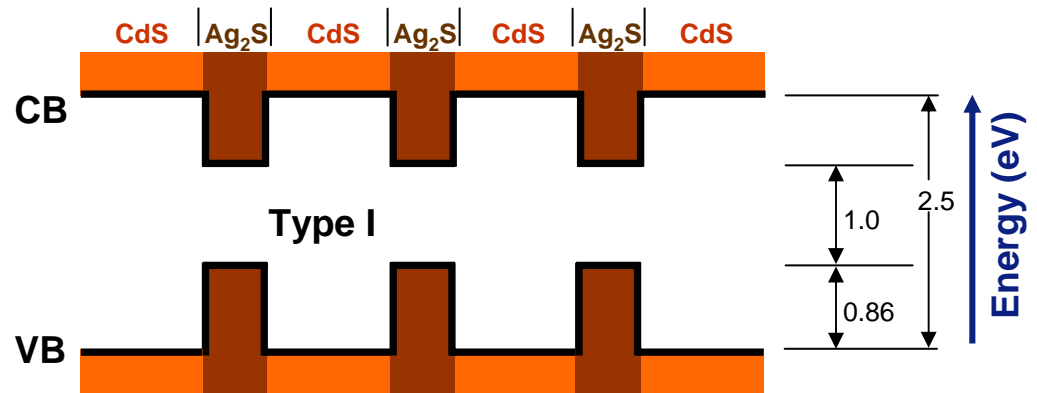
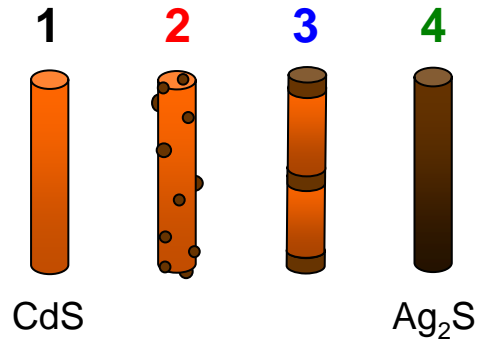
Strain model explains spacings



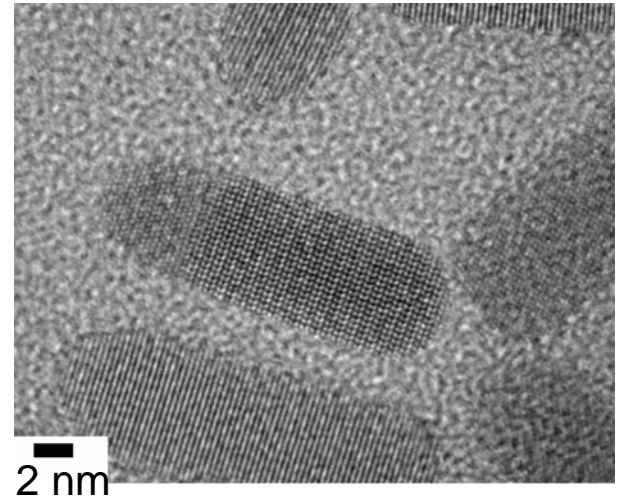
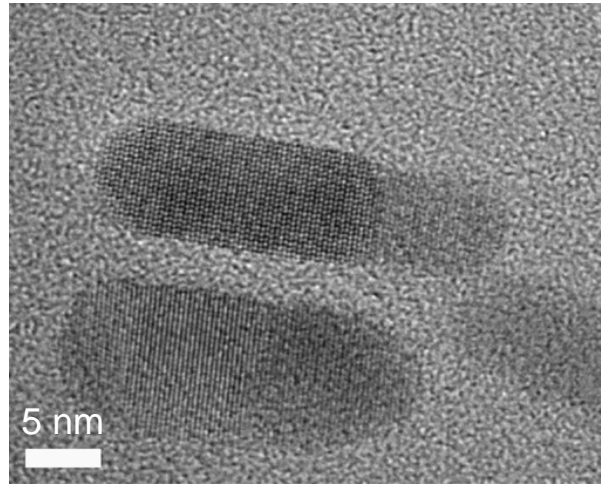
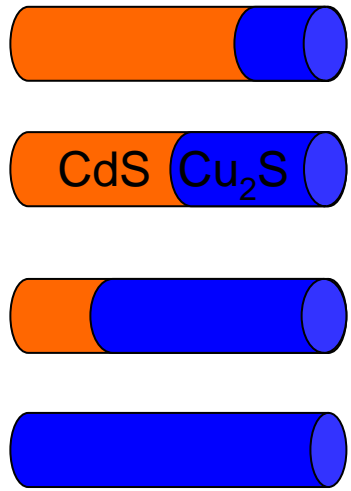
Can strain could be used to create a wider range of patterns within colloidal particles?



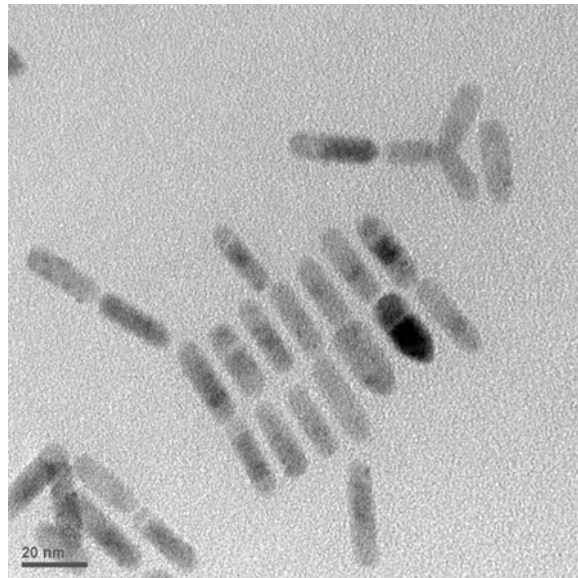
Optical properties and band offsets of partially exchanged rods



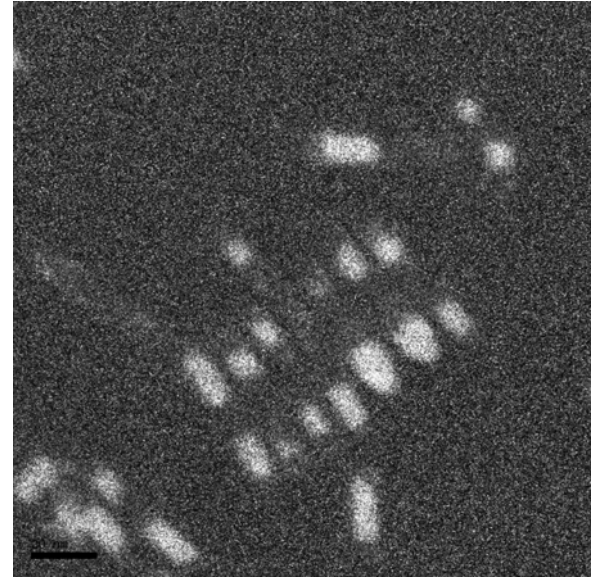
Partial exchange of copper – segmented rods



Brightfield image

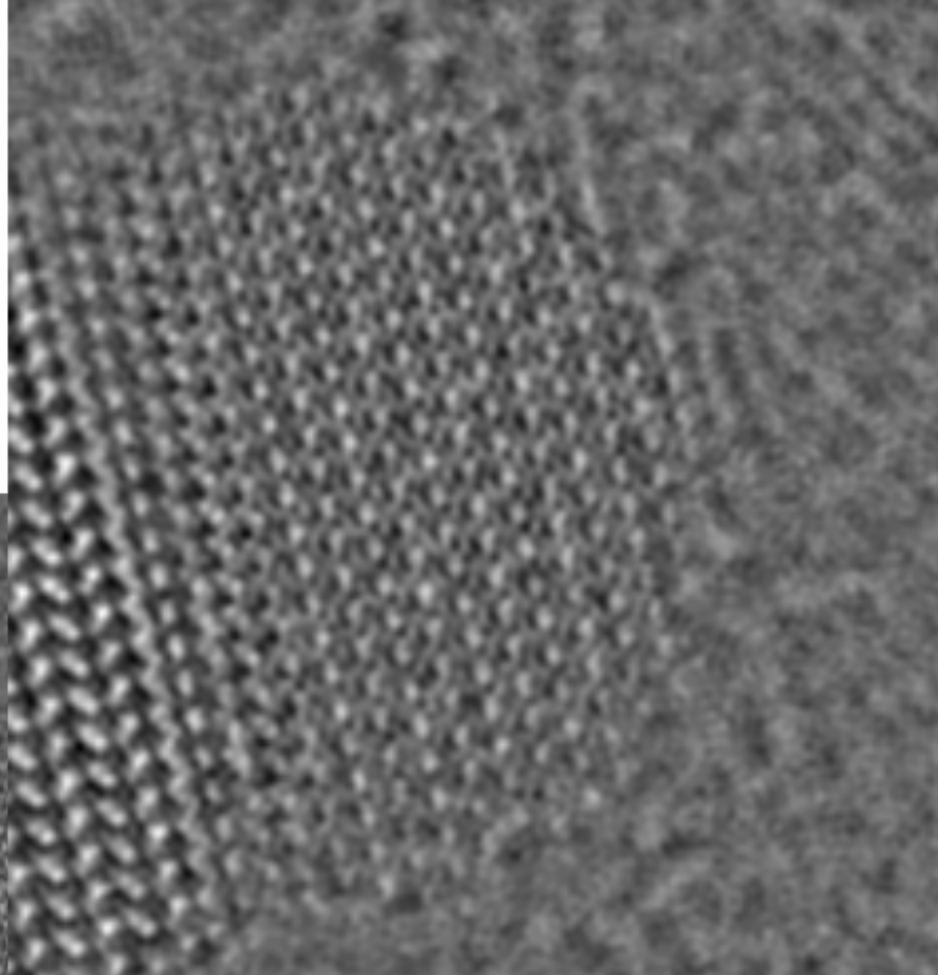
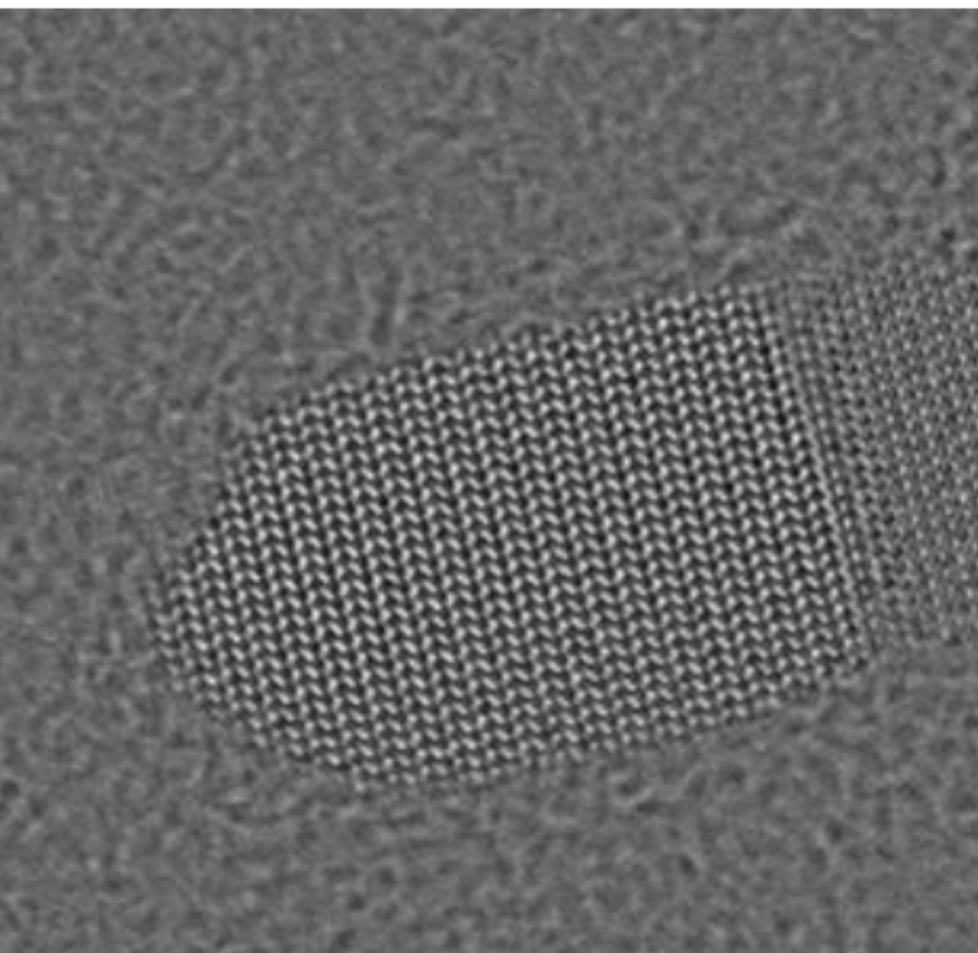


Cd energy-filtered image

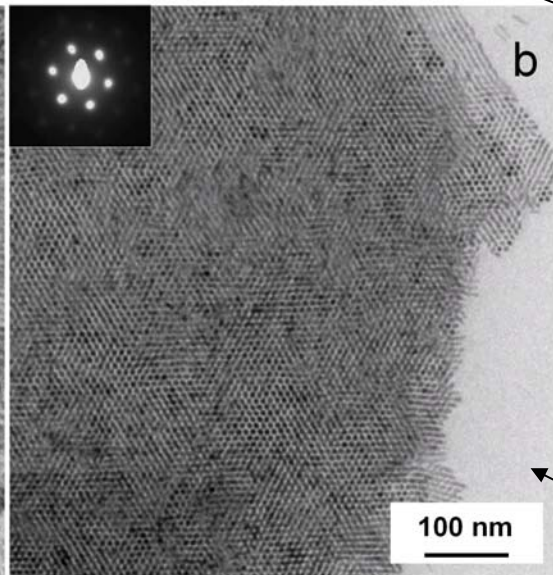
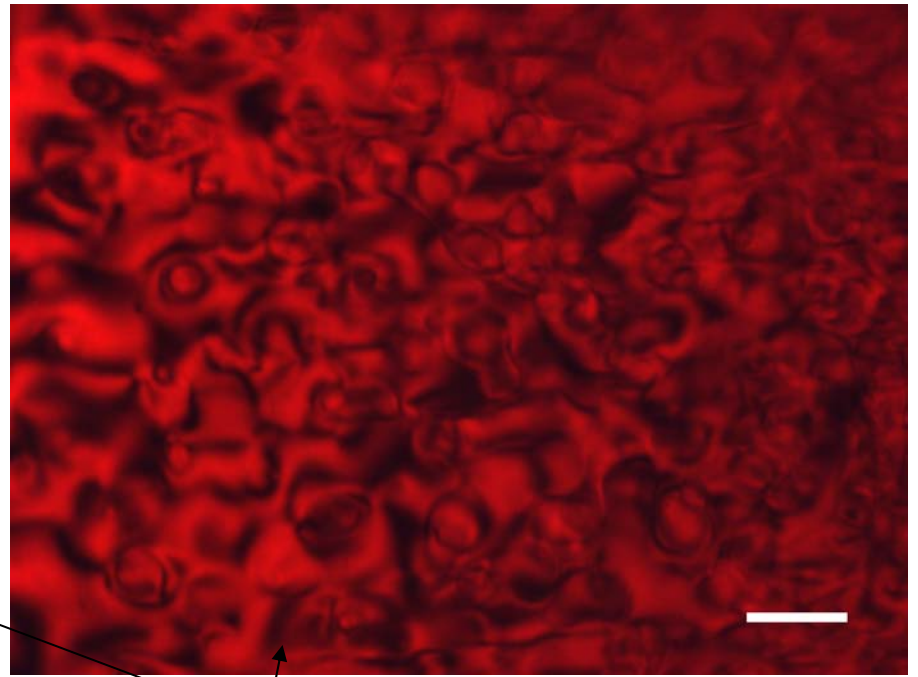
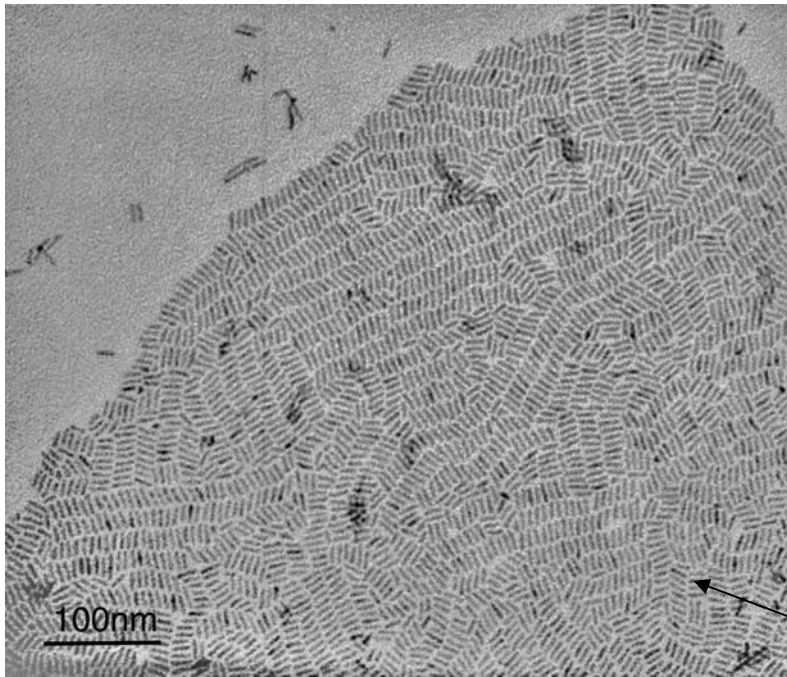


High res TEM of the Cu₂s/CdS nanorods

Reconstructed phase



Nanorod liquid crystals



CdS



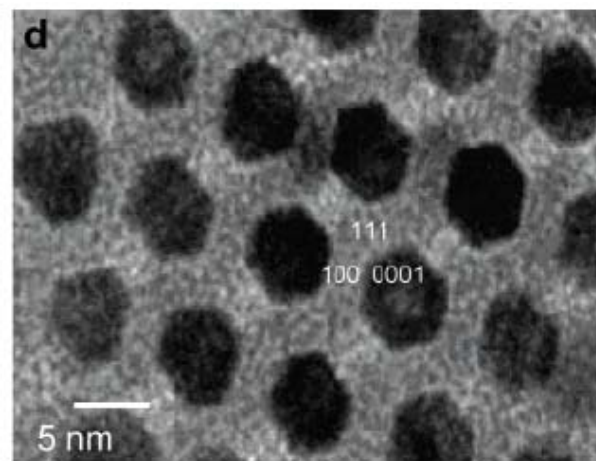
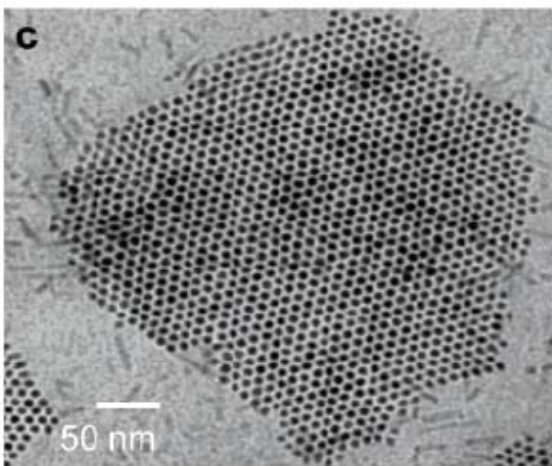
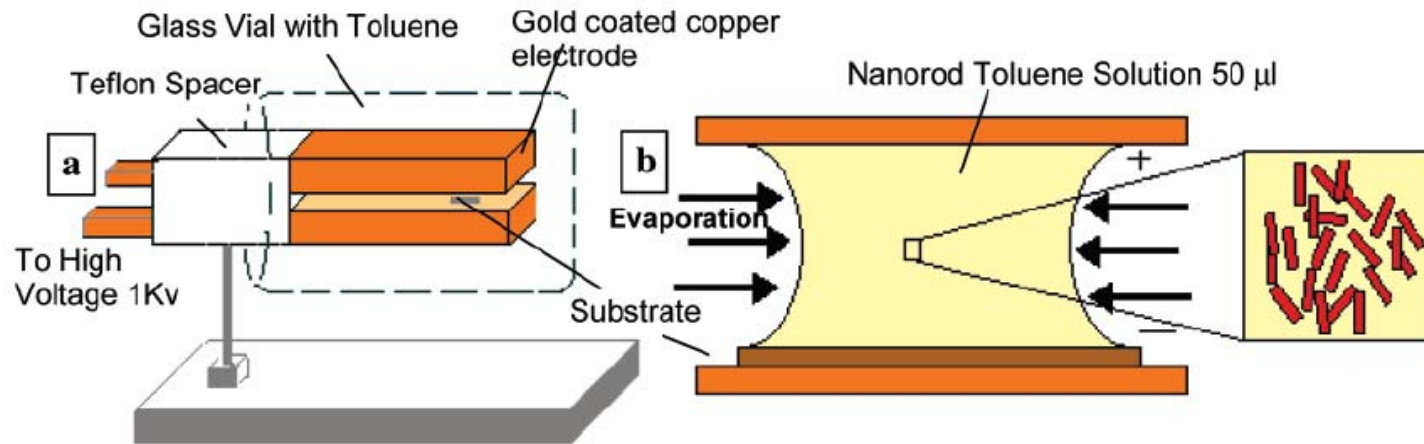
I

CdSe@CdS

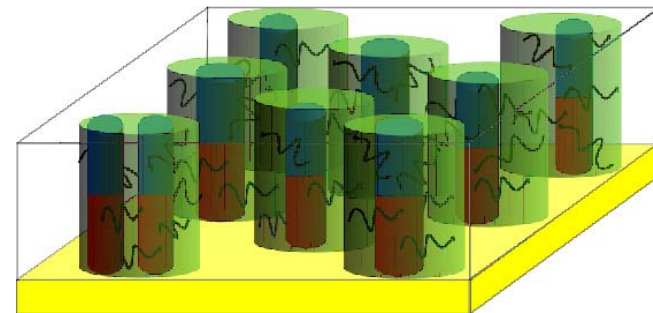
Seeded rods



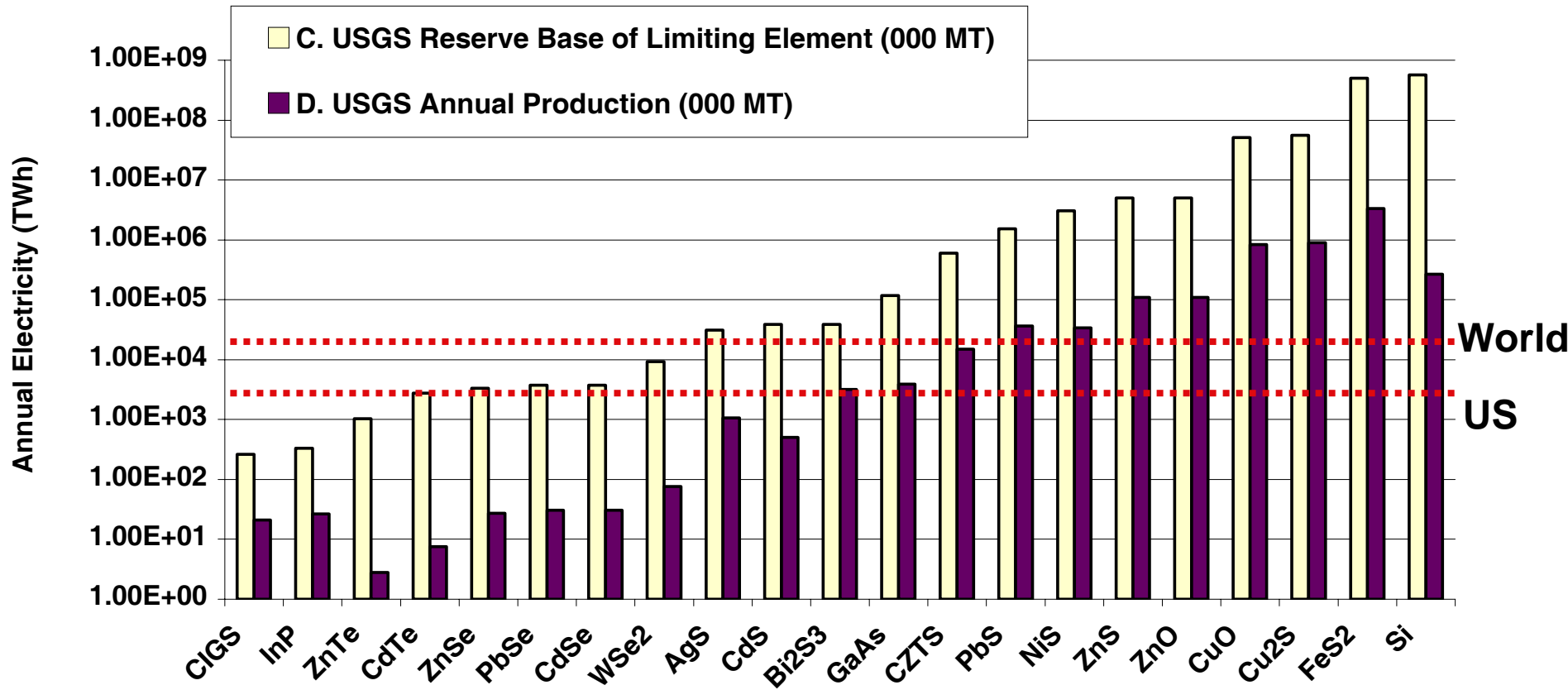
Liquid crystal electric field assembly of (striped and seeded) surfactant coated rods



Could this be used to align the $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}/\text{CdS}$ segmented nanorods?



Environment-friendly, abundant nanocrystal systems for PVs

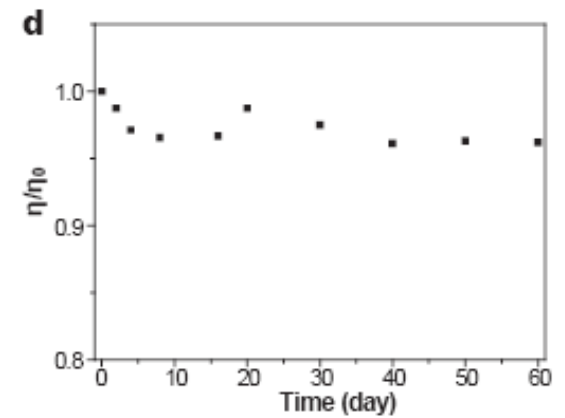
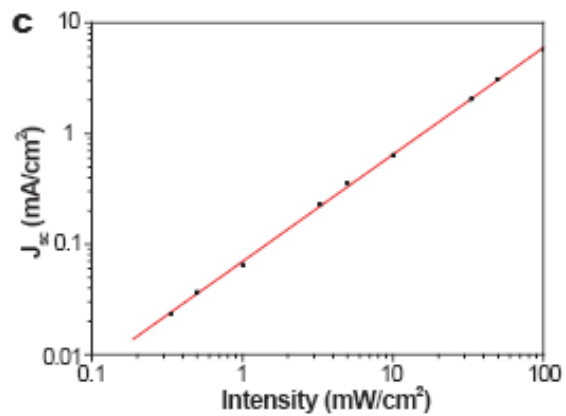
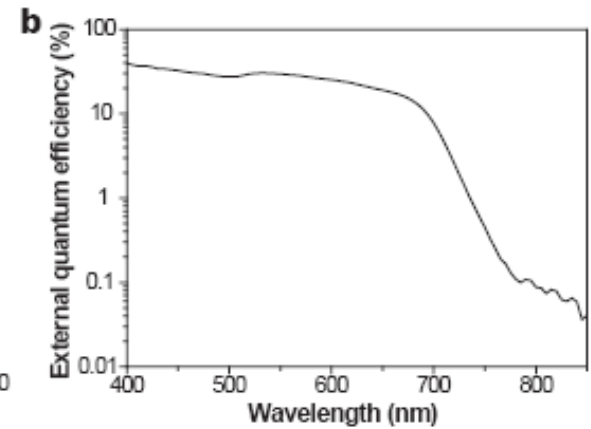
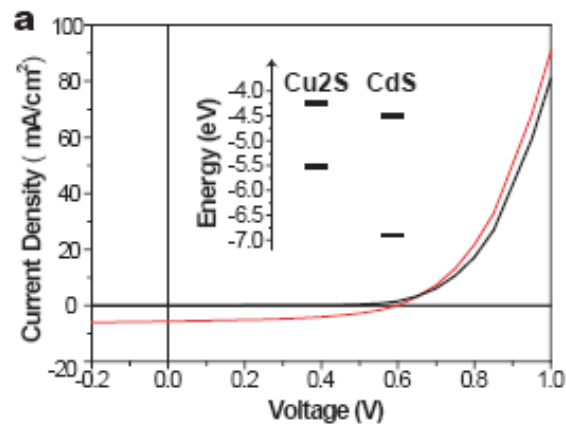
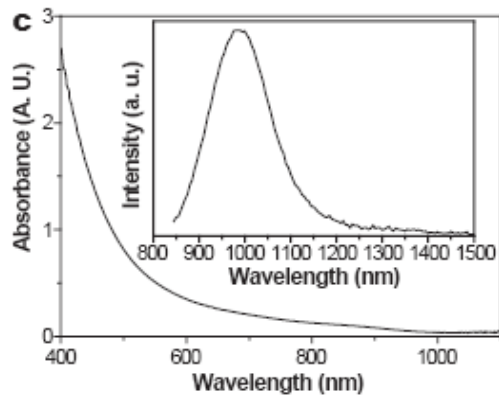
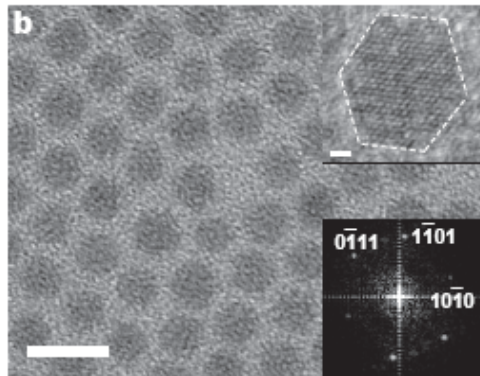
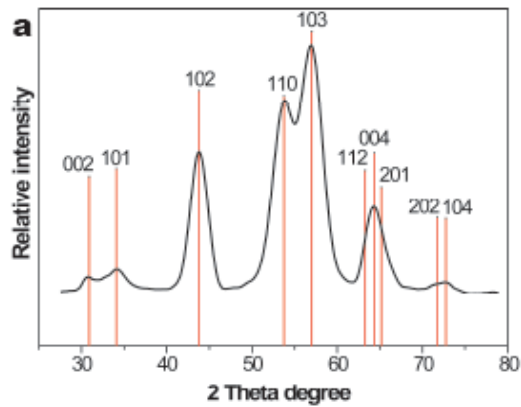


Assume 10% efficiency cells are made with all the available material

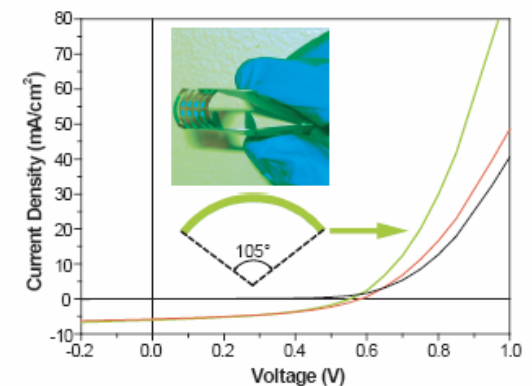
Materials previously rejected for bulk solar cells due to difficulty of doping both n and p or due to poor mobility may work well with nanocrystals

Cu₂S/CdS dual nanocrystal solution cast solar cell

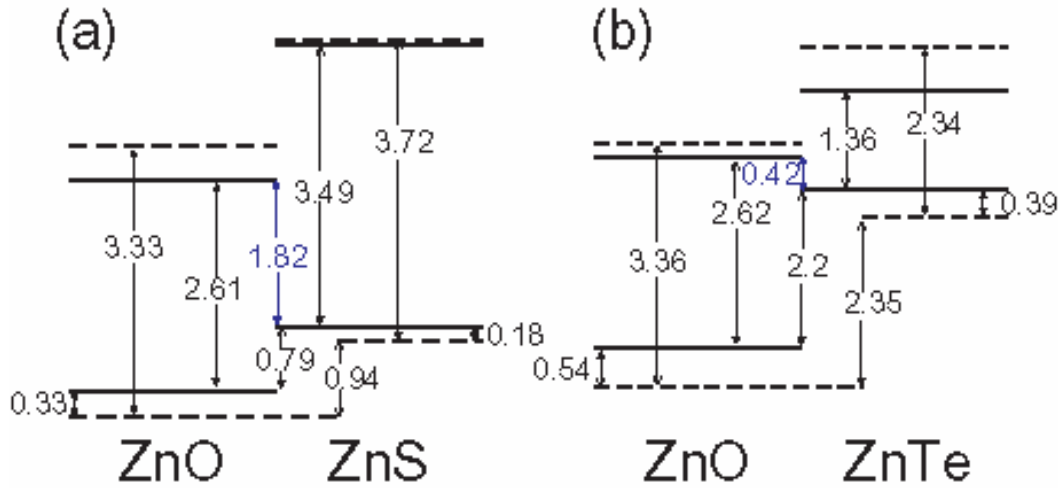
Cu₂S nanocrystals



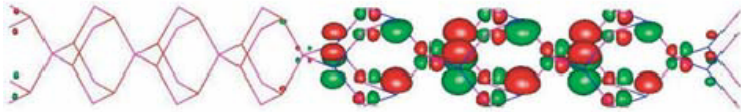
$V_{oc} = 0.6V$
 $I_{sc} = 5.6mA/cm^2$
 $FF = 0.475$
%eff. = 1.6%
No sintering,
max T 150C



Nanostructuring expands the list of possible stable, abundant, and env. benign materials for PVs



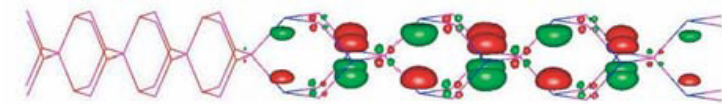
(a) ZnO/ZnS VBM



(b) ZnO/ZnS CBM



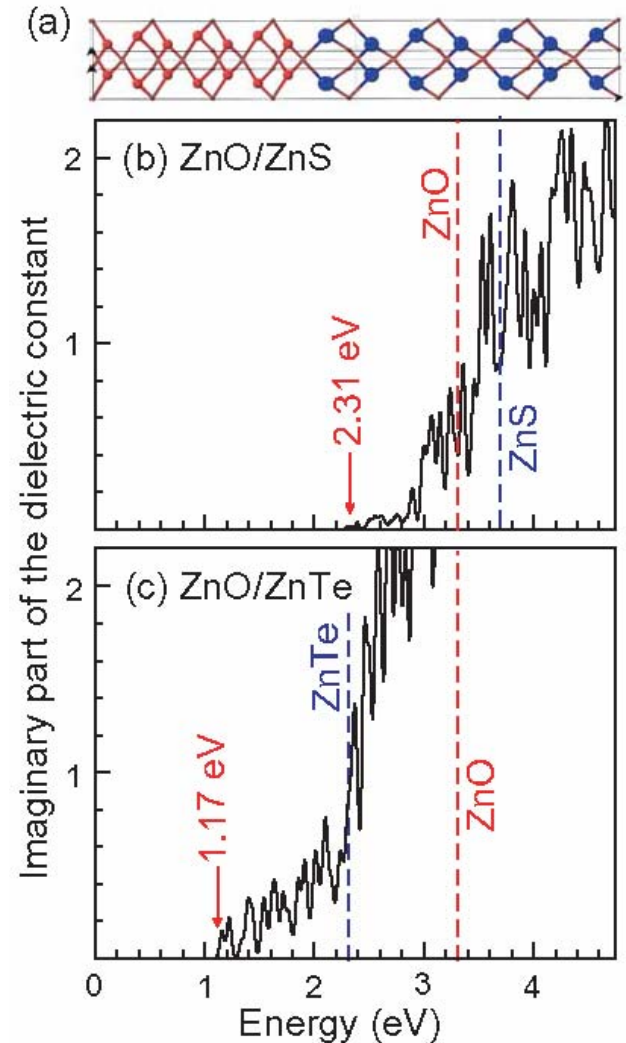
(c) ZnO/ZnTe VBM



(d) ZnO/ZnTe CBM

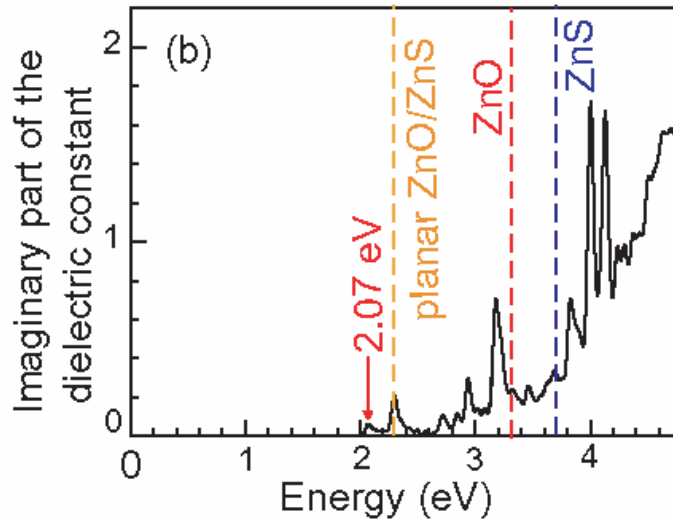
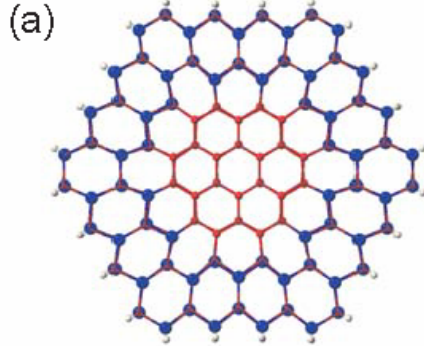


ZnO/ZnS, ZnO/ZnTe Superlattices

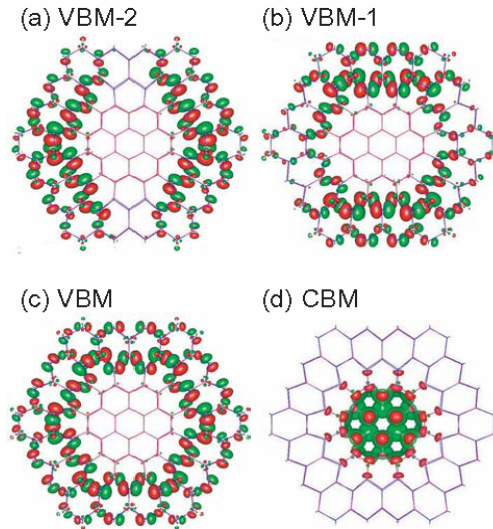


Nanostructuring expands the list of possible stable, abundant, and env. benign materials for PVs

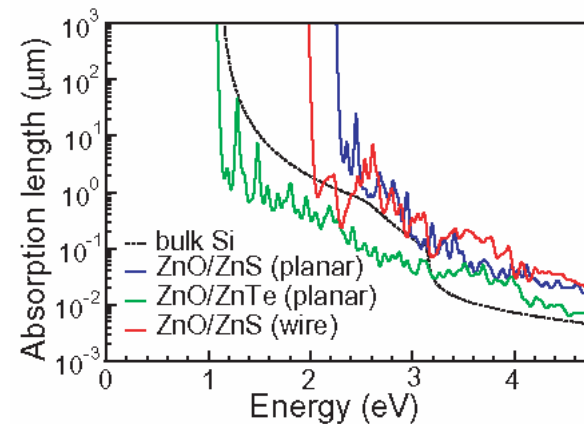
ZnO/ZnS core/shell wire



Band gap lower than 1d superlattices.

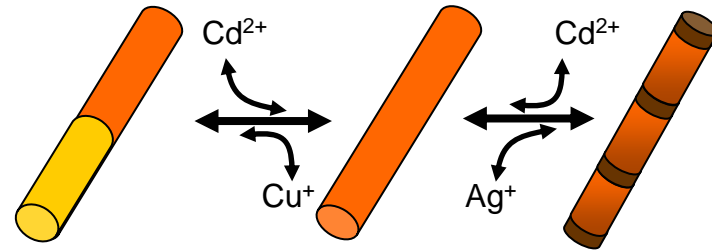
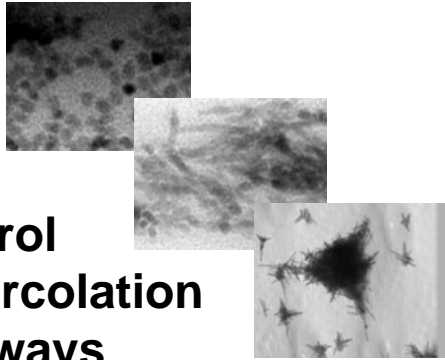


VBM-CBM transition is forbidden due to state symmetry. This can prevent electron-hole recombination.



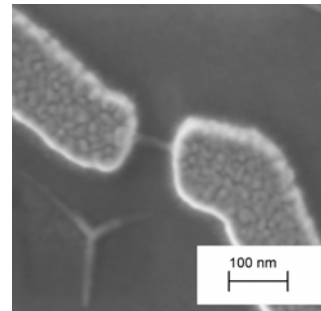
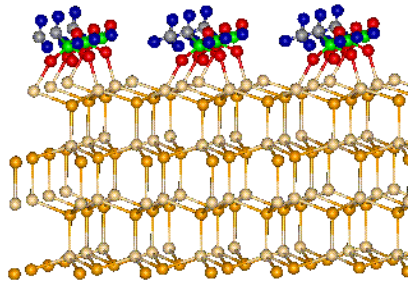
The absorption length is similar to bulk Si,

**Control
of percolation
pathways**



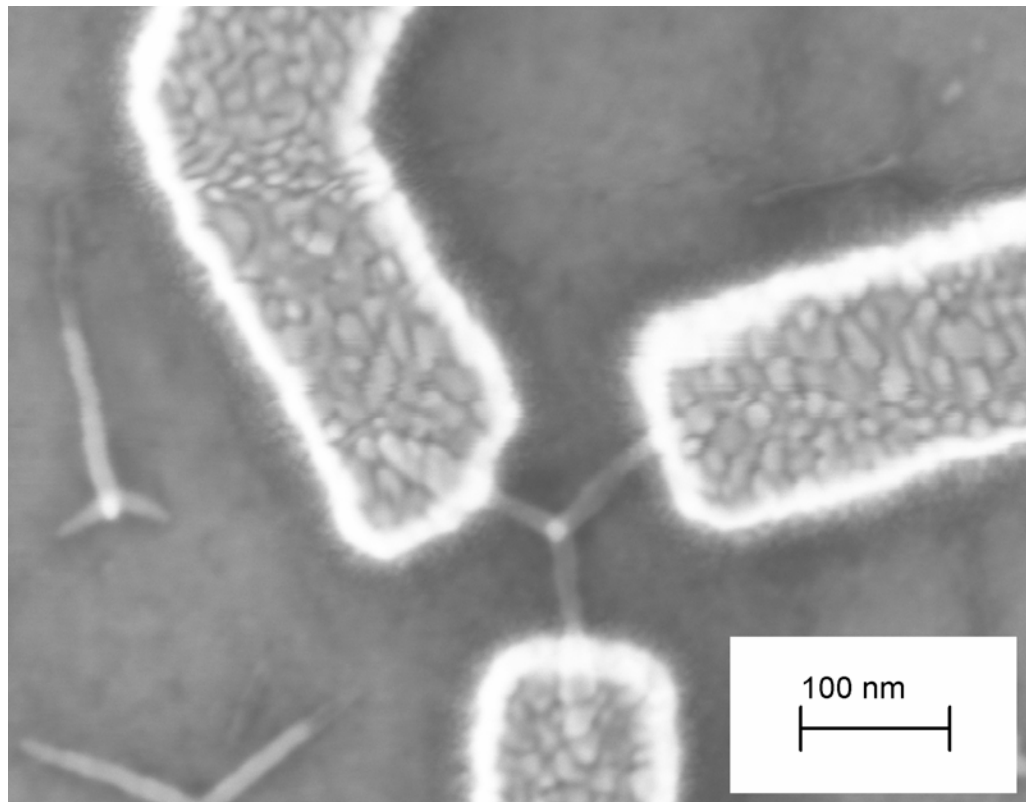
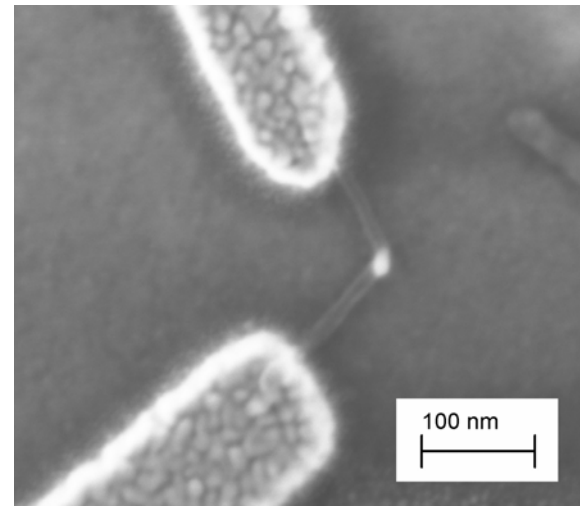
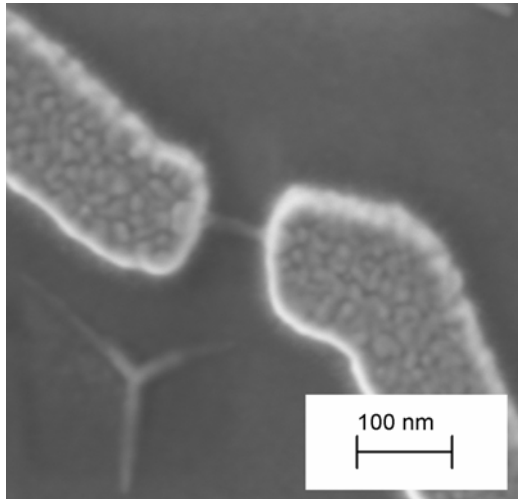
**New nanoscale
heterostructures for solar cells**

**Organic
passivation
and assembly**



**Model studies of
single nanocrystals**

Single rod/bipod/tetrapod single electron transistors

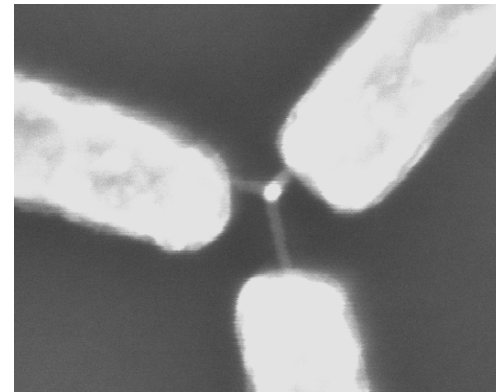
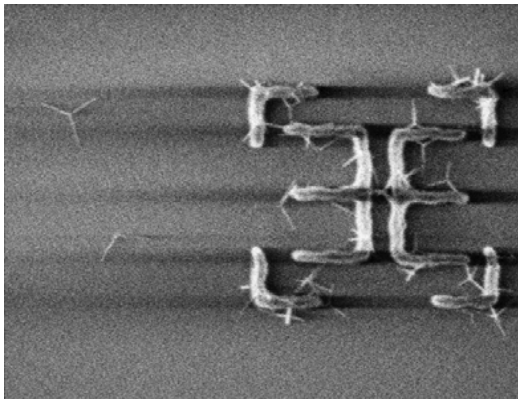
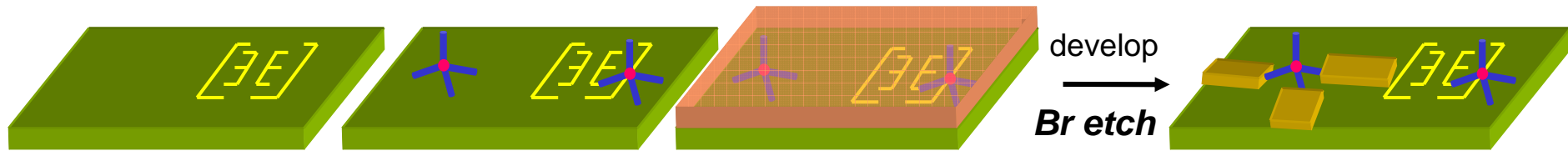
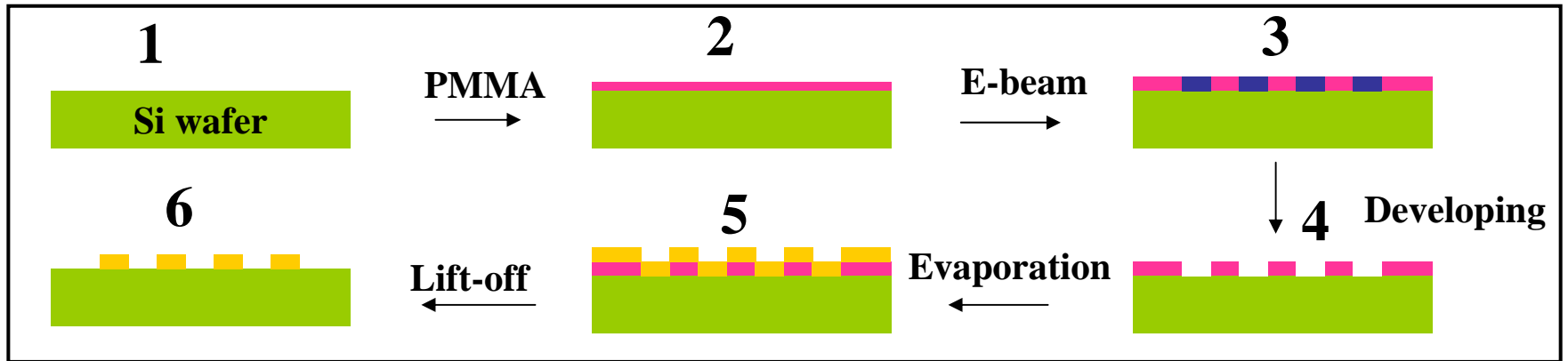


Yi Cui

Paul-Emile Trudeau

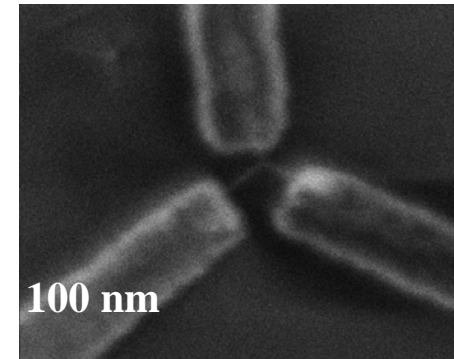
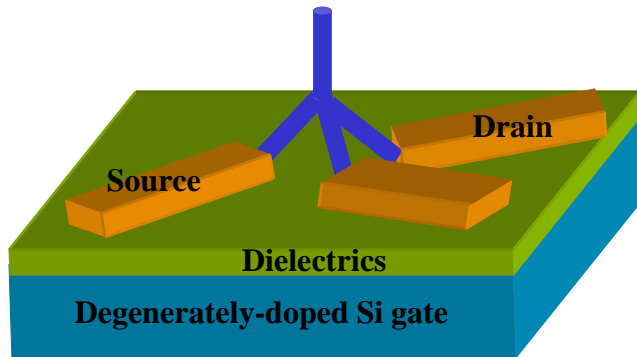
Matt Sheldon

E-beam, alignment, etch and contact

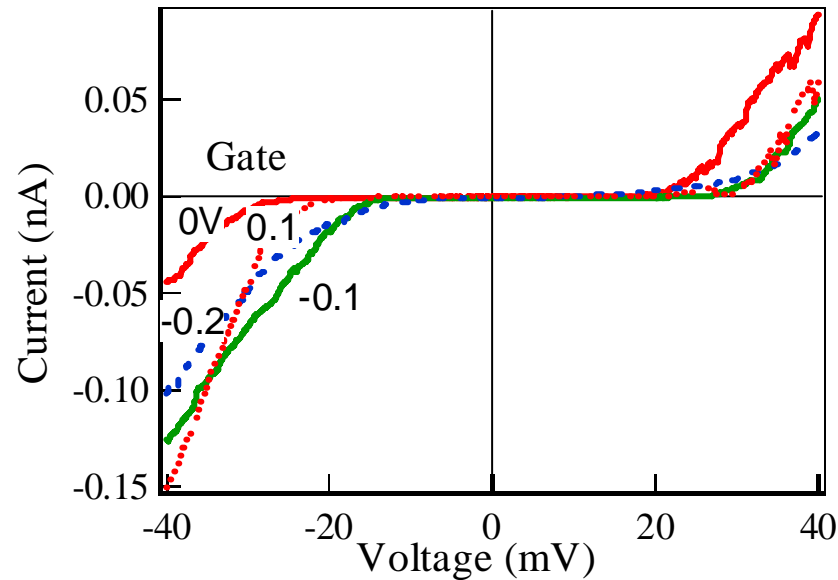


20 nm alignment accuracy in e-beam lithography.

Single electron charging



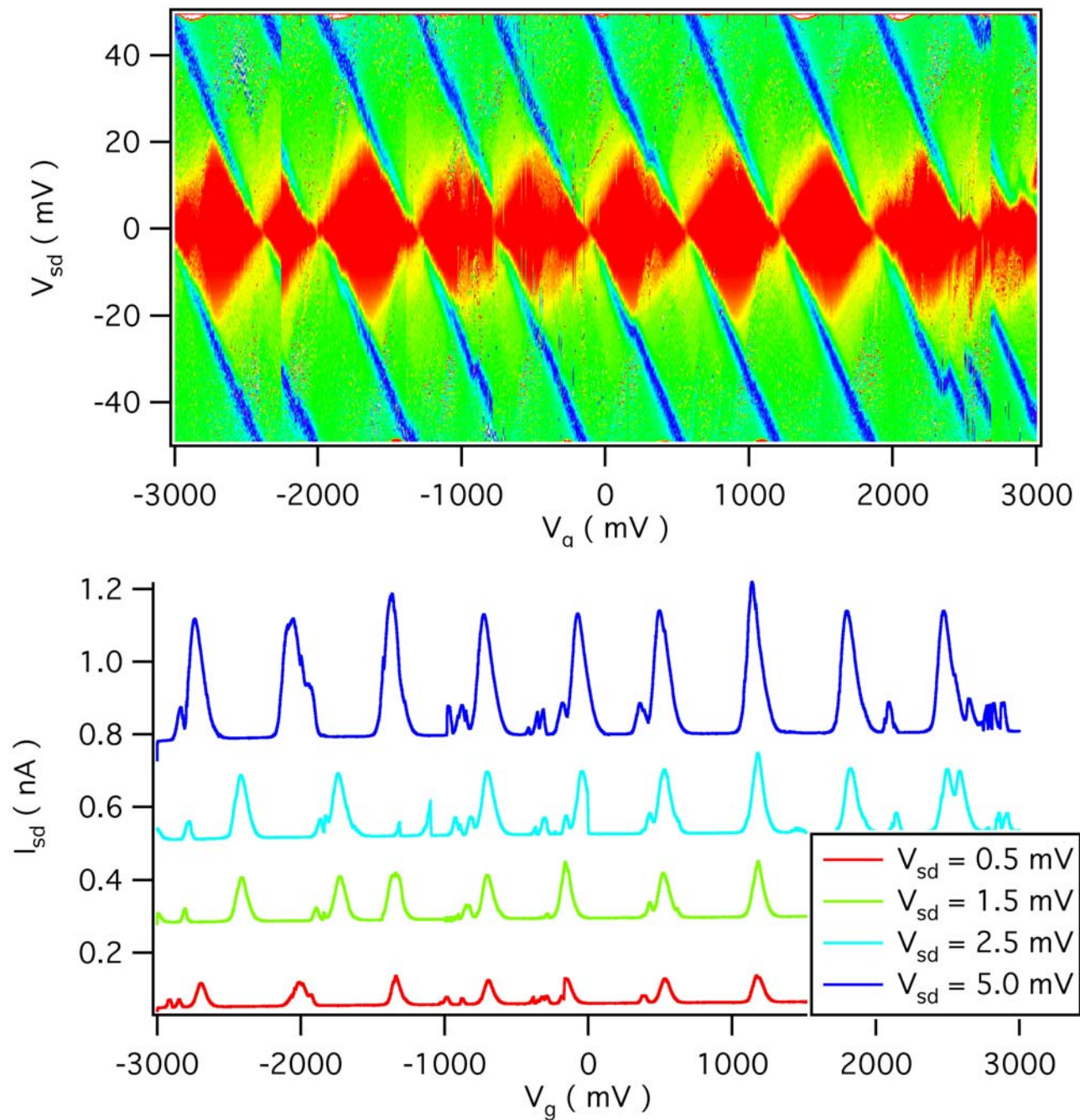
Temperature 5K



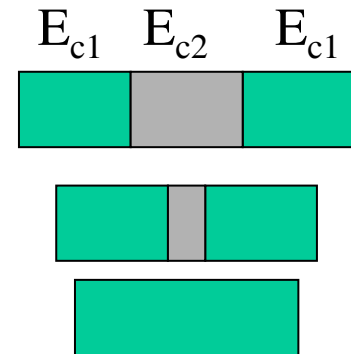
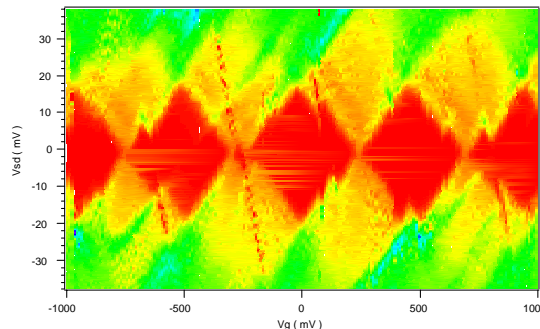
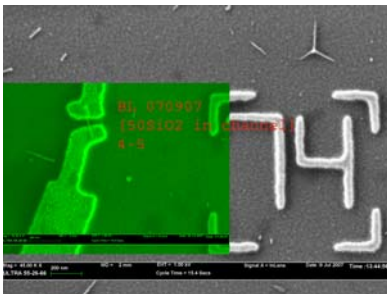
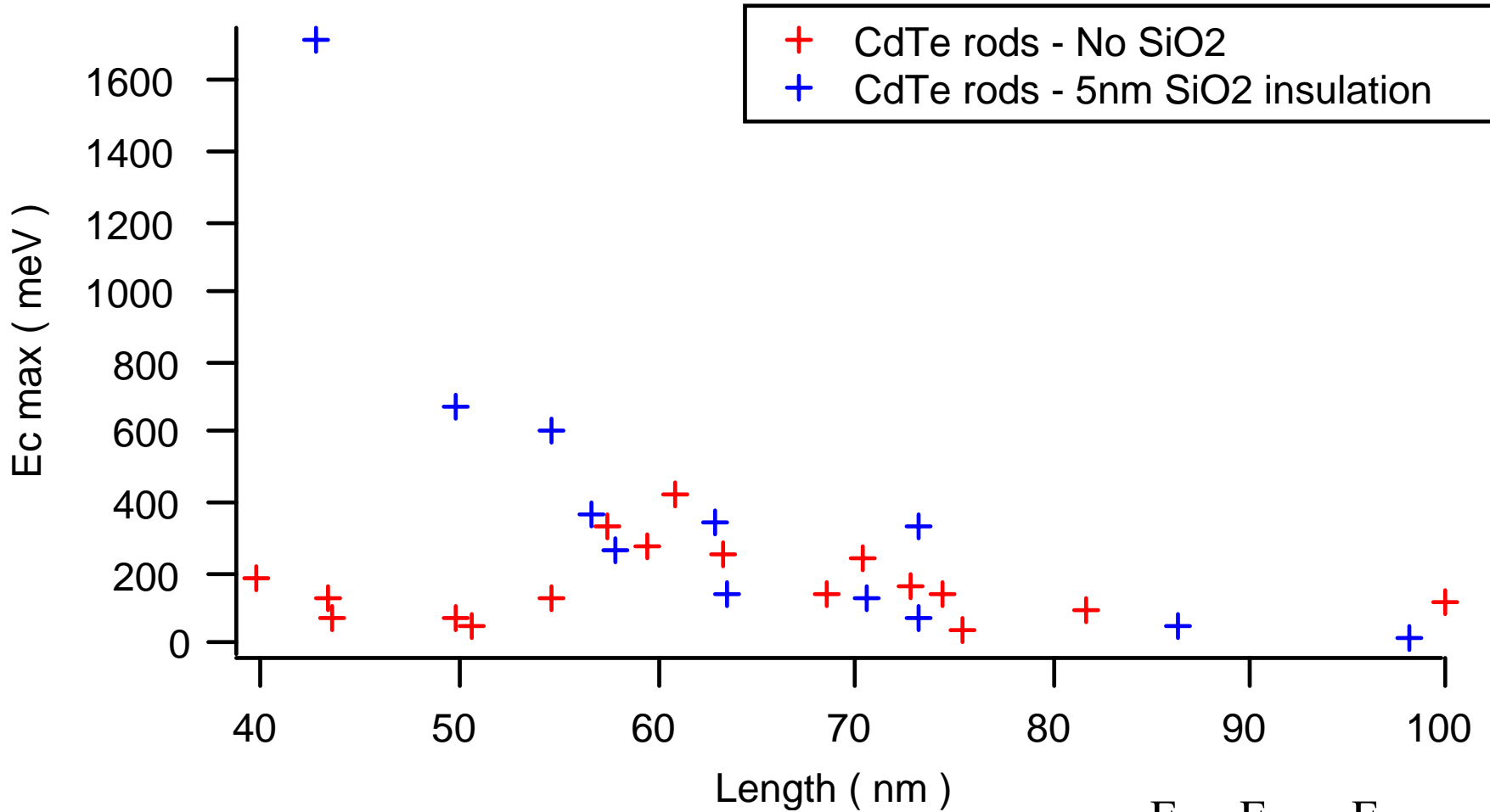
zero-conductance gap changeable by the gate voltage - the signature of single electron charging.

Cui, Y., U. Banin, M. T. Bjork and A. P. Alivisatos Nano Letters **5(7)**: 1519-1523 (2005).
"Electrical transport through a single nanoscale semiconductor branch point."

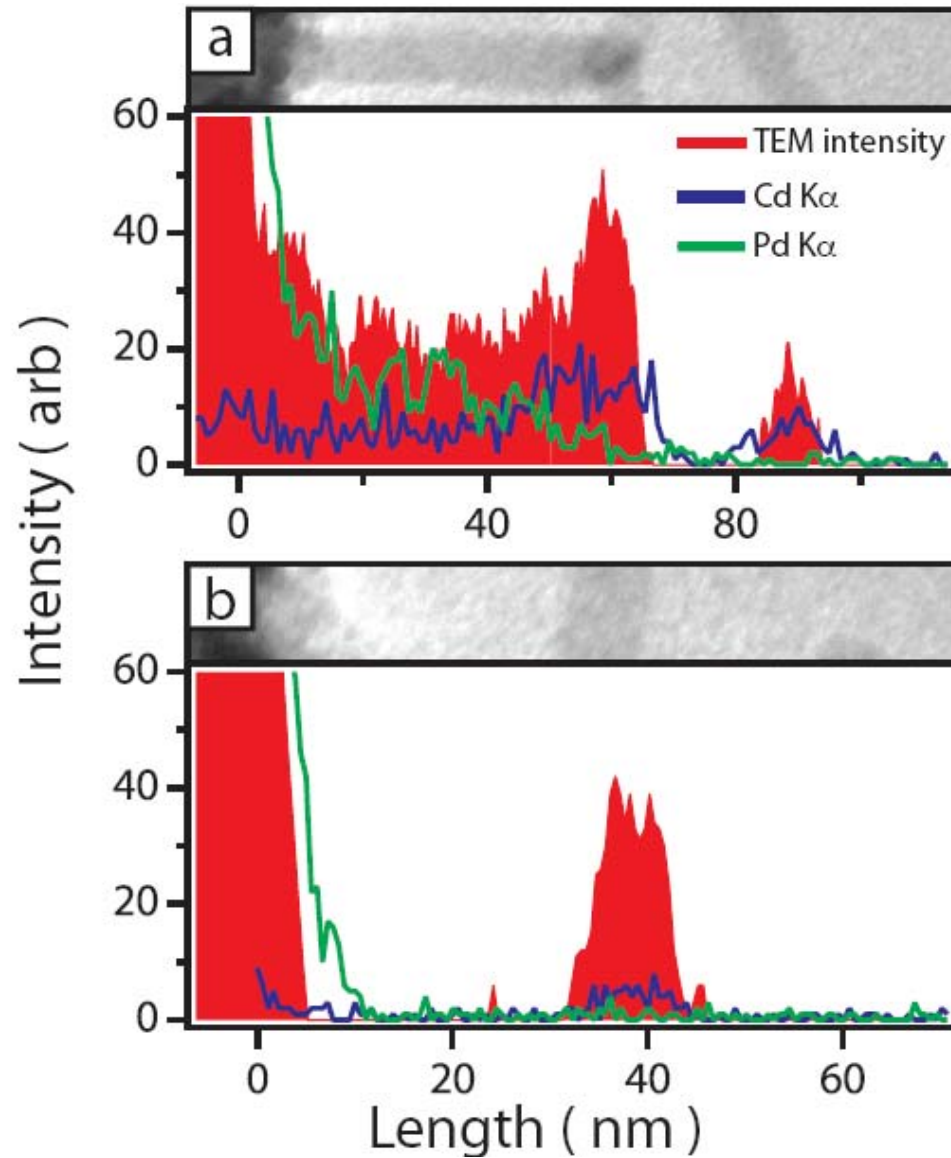
CdTe nanorod - tips etched with Bromine solution



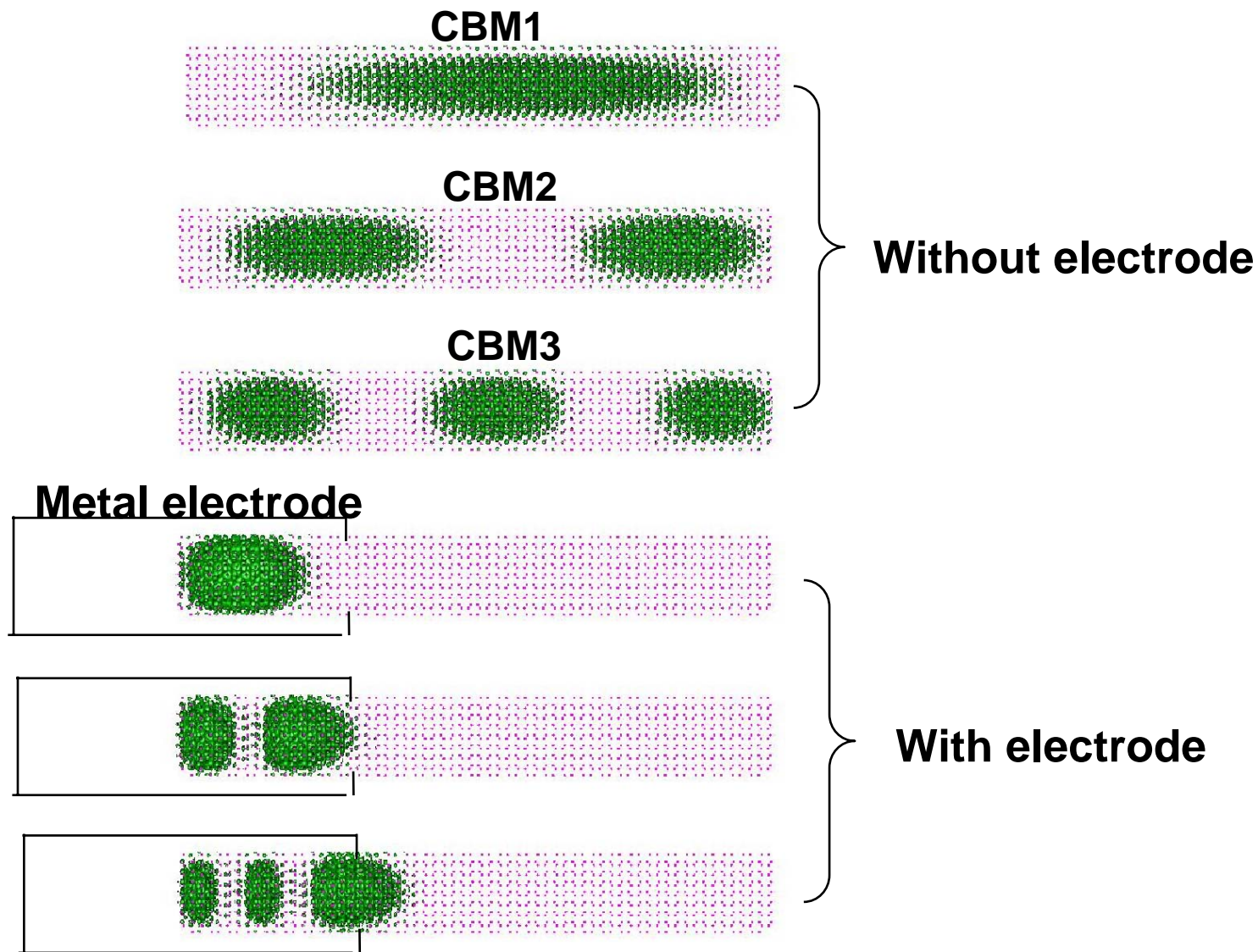
Electrical contacts and charging energy of individual nanorods



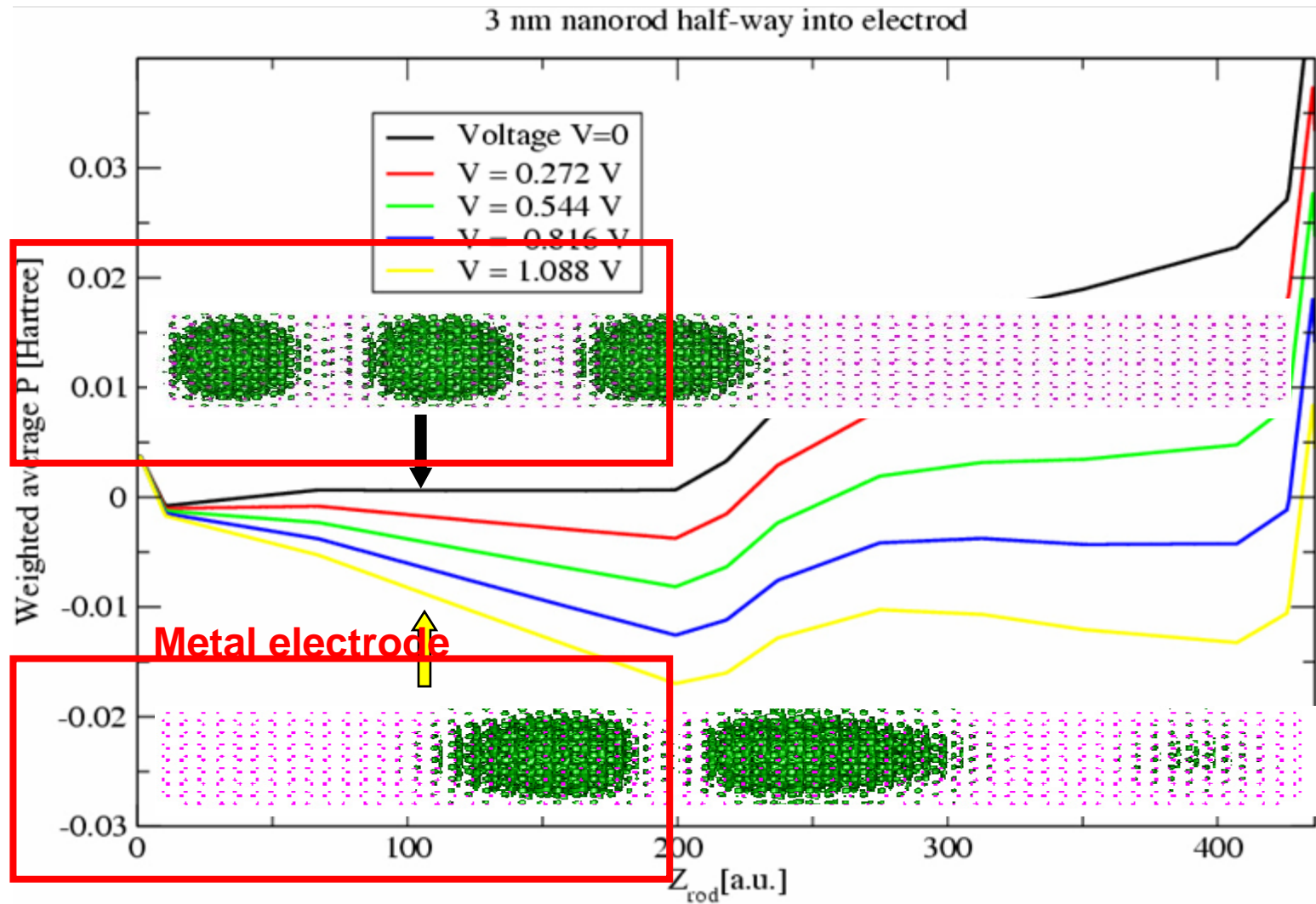
Pd reaction zone extends about 20 nm into the nanorod



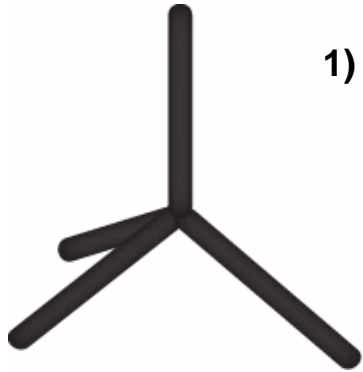
Wavefunction localization due to the electrode



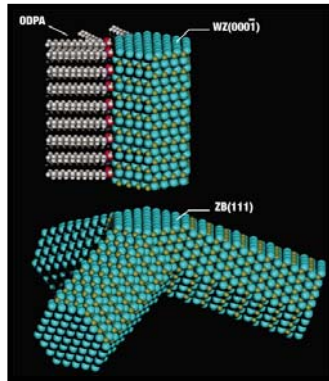
Using a bias voltage to overcome the localization



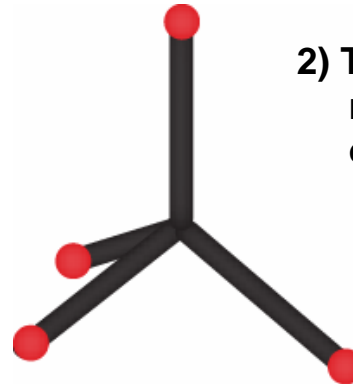
Growth of Au tips on Tetrapods



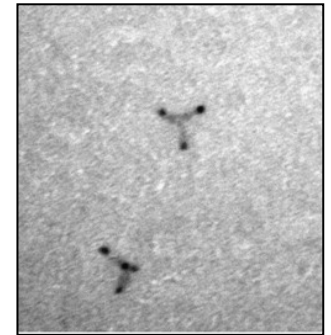
1) Solution-phase synthesis of tetrapods



Manna *et al.*, *Nature Mater.*, **2003**, 2, 382.



2) Tetrapod tips provide nucleation sites for formation of gold nanoparticles



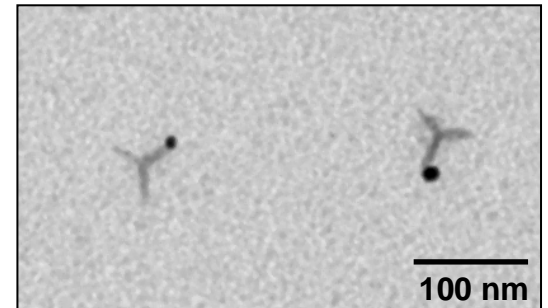
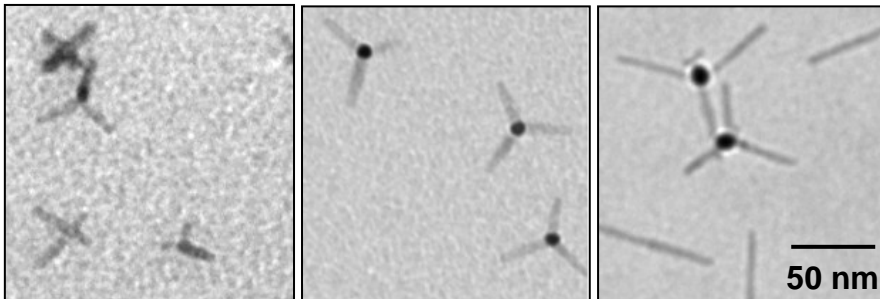
Mokari, Banin *et al.*, *Science*, **2004**, 304, 1787.

Cd/S ratio

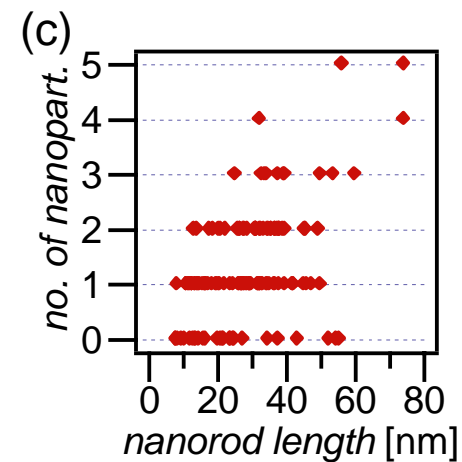
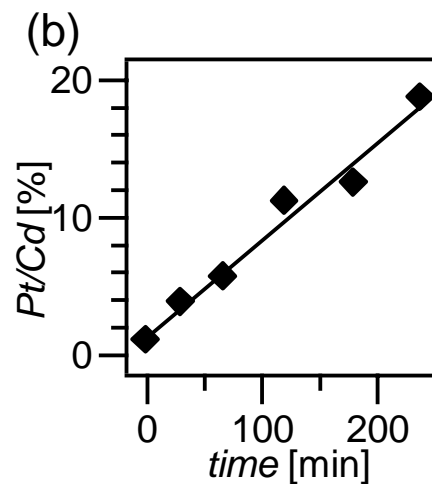
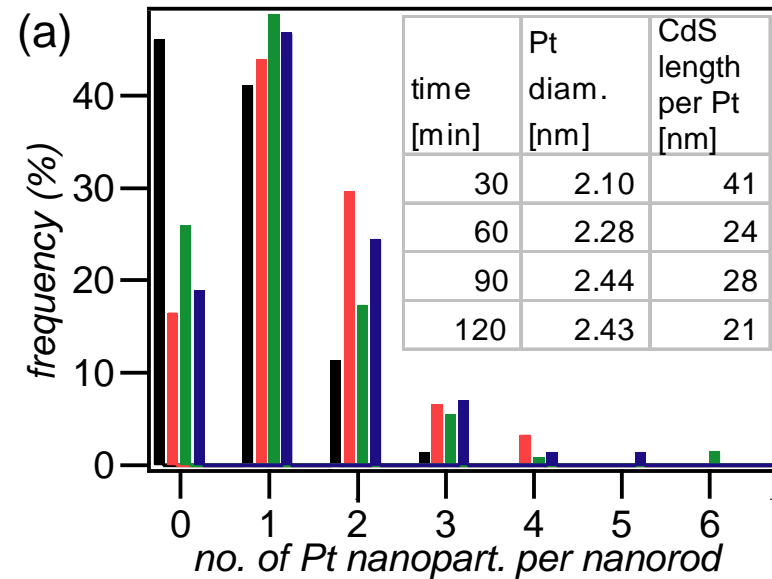
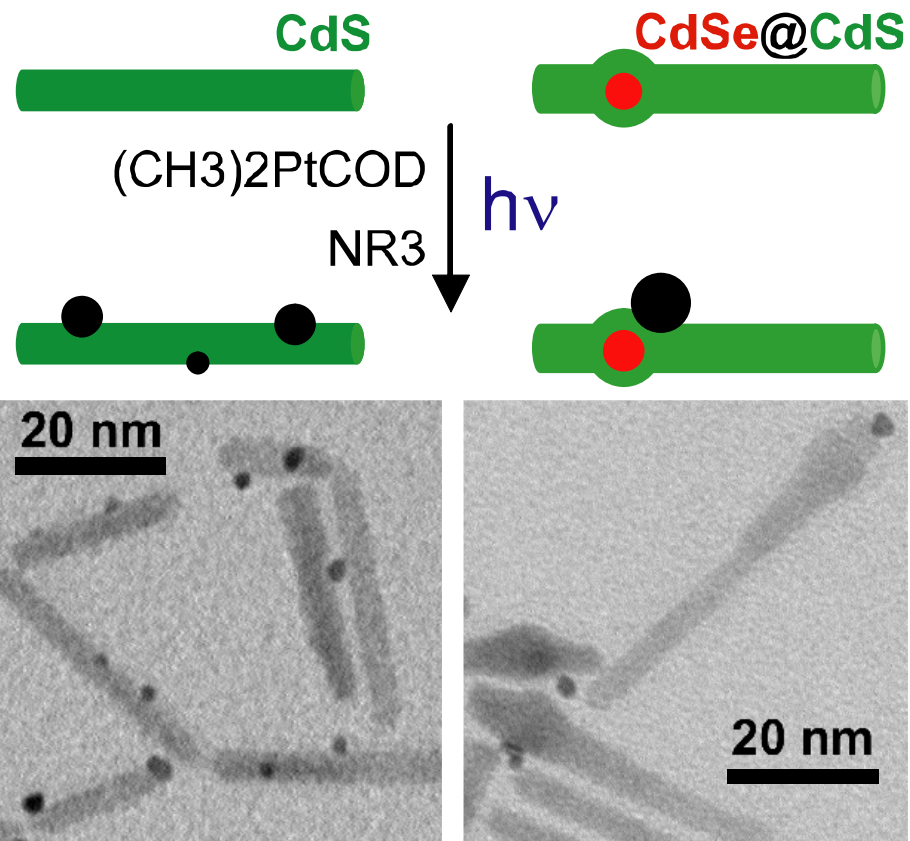
1:1

2:1

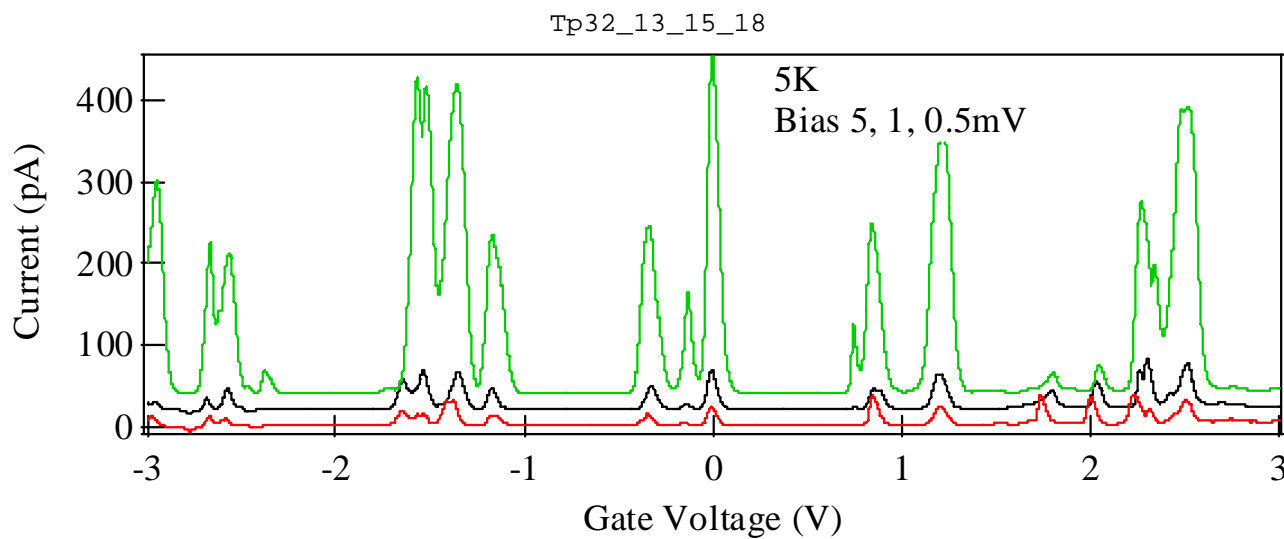
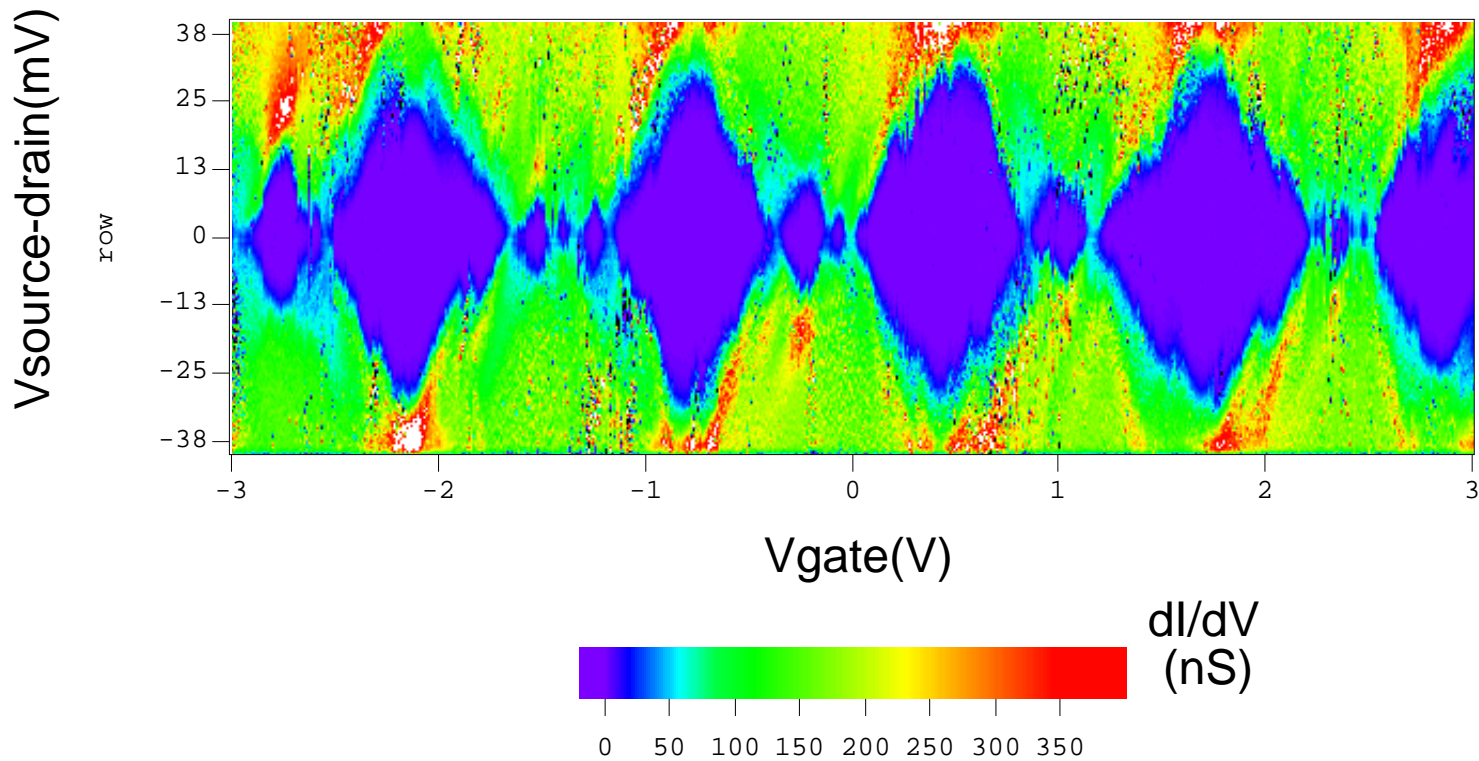
4:1



Pt photodeposition on CdS and CdSe@CdS nanorods

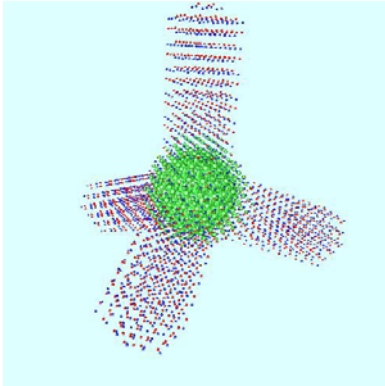


Tetrapod SET: Strong Coupling Example

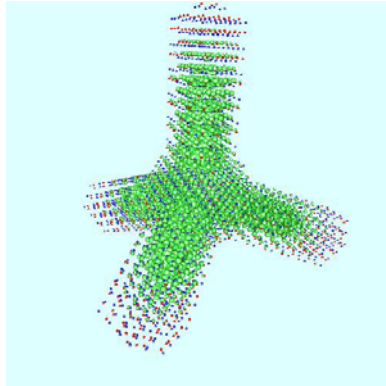


Electronic energy levels of tetrapods

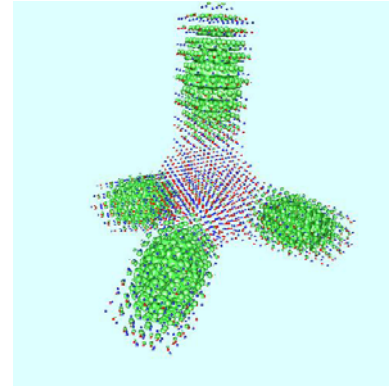
cb1



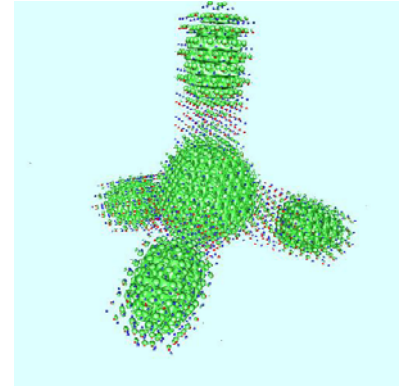
cb2



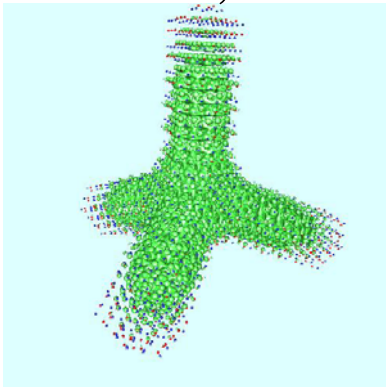
cb5



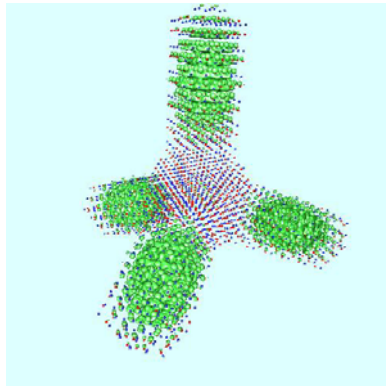
cb6



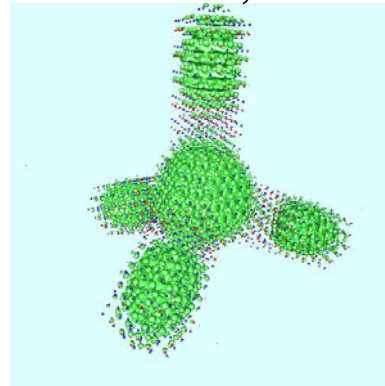
vb1,2



vb



vb5,6

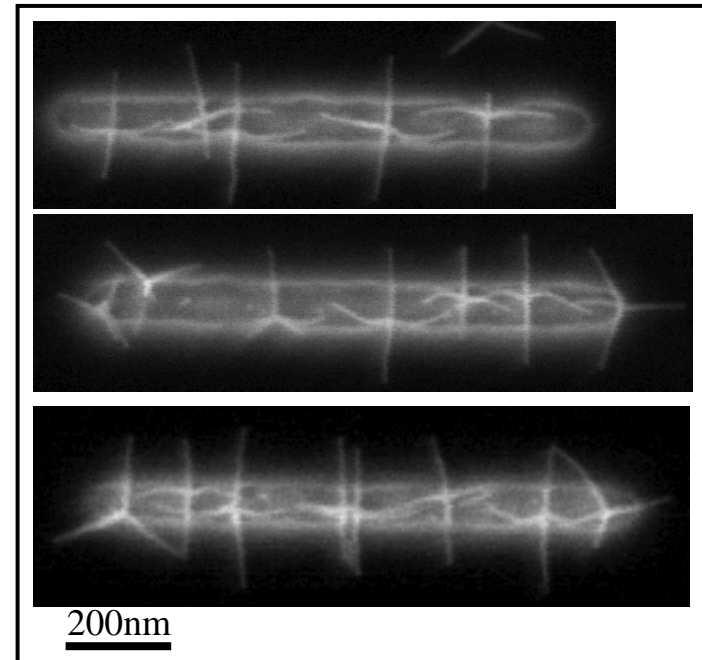
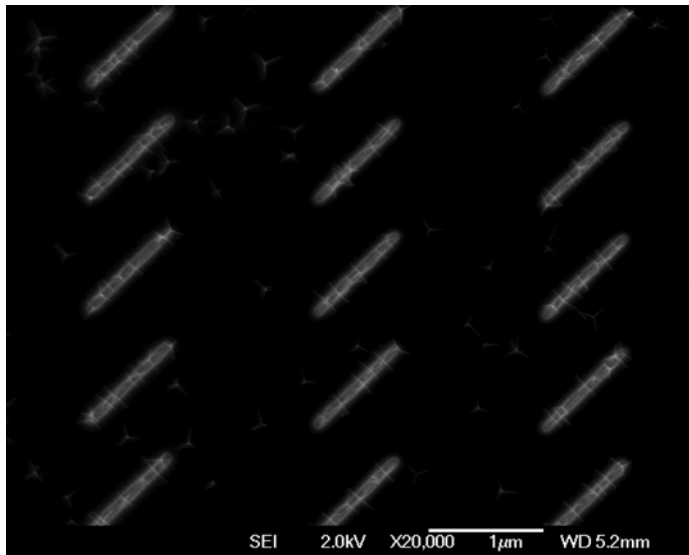
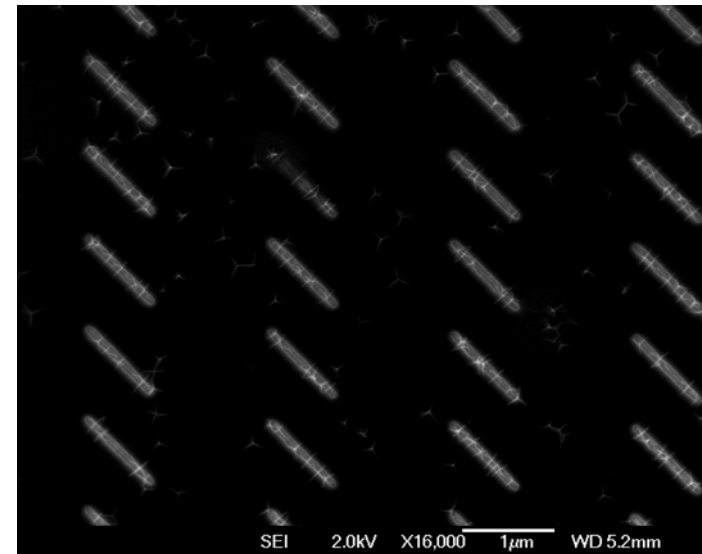
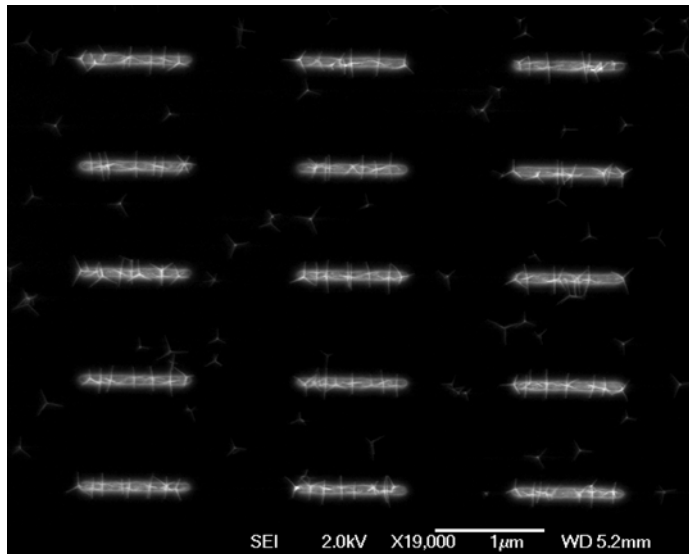


Li JB and Lin Wang Wang

Shape effects on electronic states of nanocrystals

Nano Letters 3 (10): 1357-1363 2003

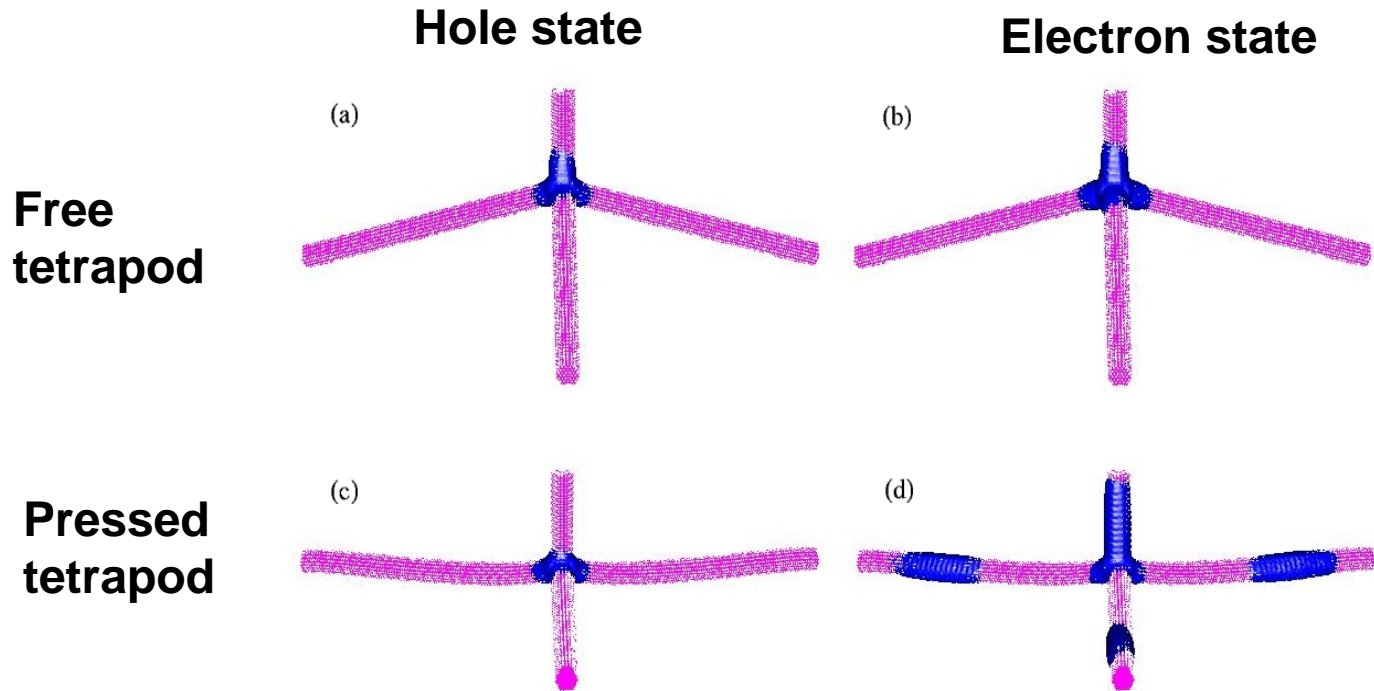
Tetrapods pressed onto trench walls by capillary forces



Y. Cui, Y., M. T. Björk, J. A. Liddle, C. Sönnichsen, B. Boussert and A. P. Alivisatos

"Integration of colloidal nanocrystals into lithographically patterned devices." *Nano Letters* **4**(6): 1093-1098 (2004).

Mechanically induced state crossing

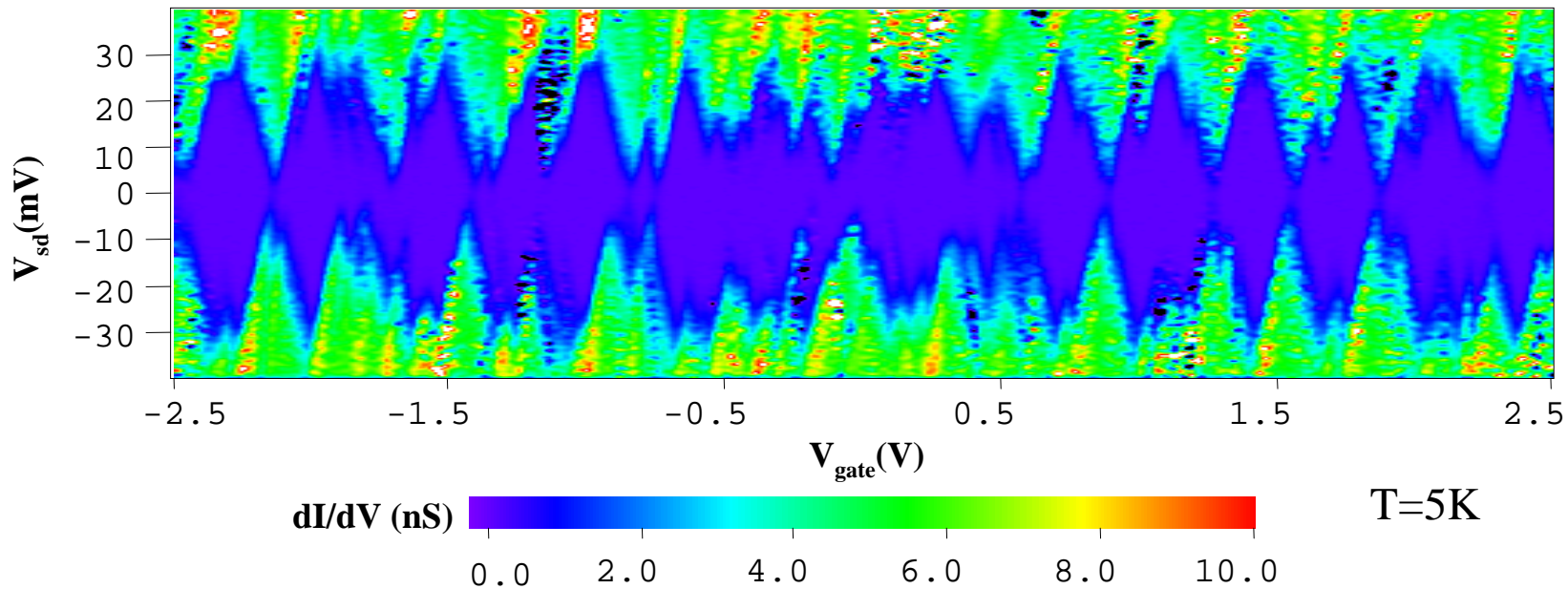


Empirical Pseudopotential Calculations with 25,000 atoms.

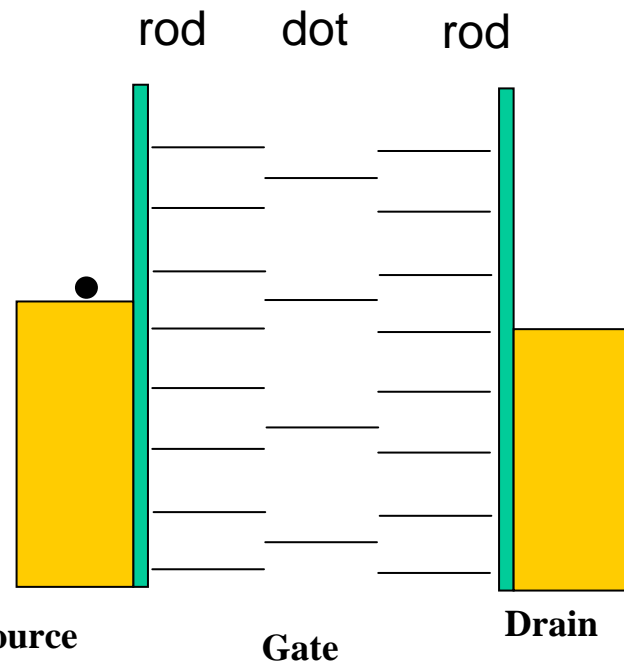
There is a state crossing for the electron state after press (mainly due to hydrostatic strain near the center). Should be detectable from single dot spectroscopy.

J. Schrier, B. Lee, L.W. Wang, J. Nanosci. Nanotech. (in press).

Signatures of a hopping case



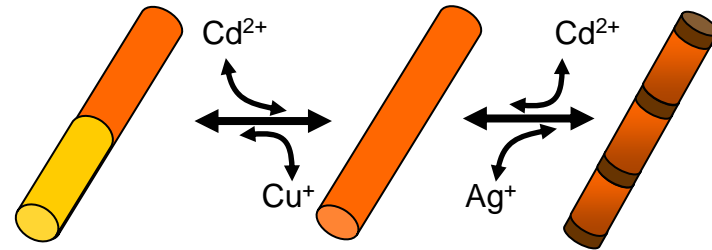
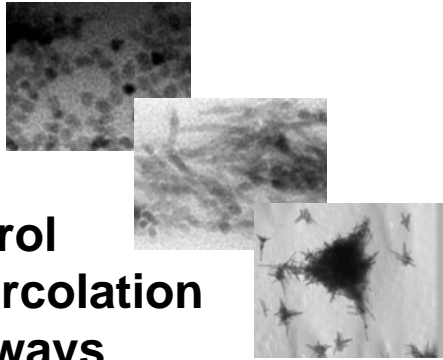
- Sawtooth pattern: multi-dots
- Different Charging energy scales: 30 meV \sim 8 nm dots; 5 meV \sim 8 by 50 nm rods.
- Coulomb diamonds do NOT close at zero bias.



(Nano Letters 5(7): 1519-1523 (2005).

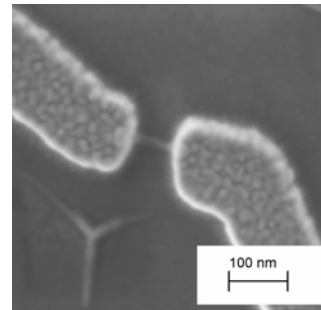
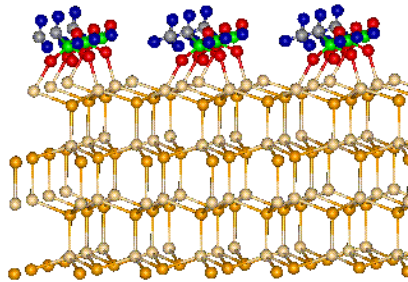
Nanocrystal-based solar cells

Control of percolation pathways



New nanoscale heterostructures for solar cells

Organic passivation and assembly



Model studies of single nanocrystals

Thank you

Vicki Colvin
Mike Schlamp
Neil Greenham
Xiaogang Peng
Wendy Huynh
Janke Dittmer
Greg Whiting
Will Libby
Andreas Meisel
Liberato Manna
Erik Scher
Delia Milliron
Ilan Gur
Mike Geier

Antonis Kanaras
Neil Fromer
Richie Robinson
Bryce Sadtler
Dennis Demchenko
Lin Wang Wang
Cyrus Wadia
Yue Wu
Wanli Ma

US Department of Energy
(Darpa and Afosr)