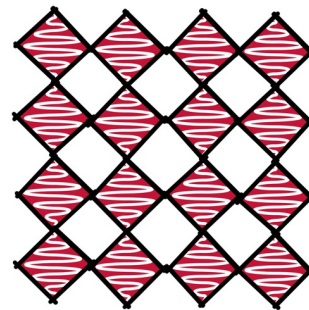


Perovskite materials: defects and dynamics



Dr Lucy Whalley

Assistant Professor in Physics

Northumbria University, United Kingdom

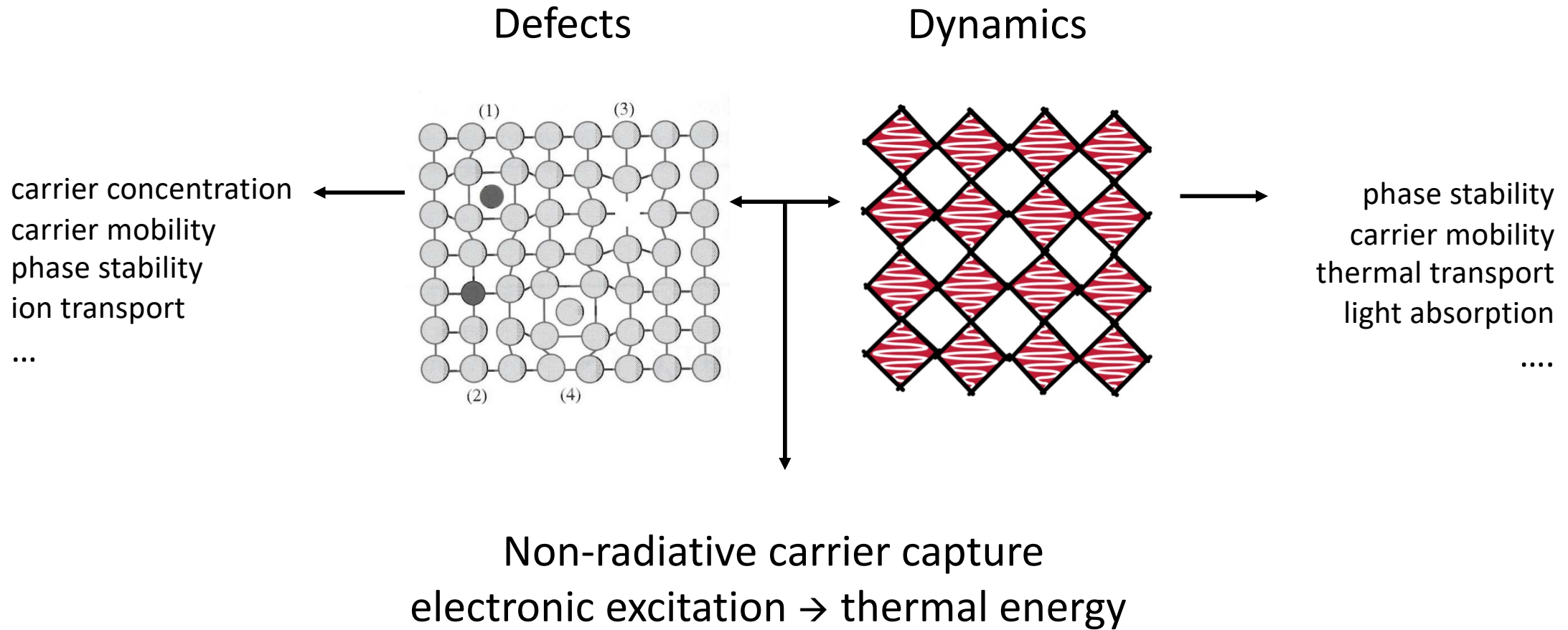
Materials Modelling: what role can it play?

"Theoretical materials science and technology has several levels, and also several roles. It provides a framework in which to organize empirical results. It can be used to scope a new field. It can be used to separate out the components of some complex system, where experiment alone still confuses. And one can imagine cases—especially for the shortest or the longest timescales—where theory can outreach experiment."

Marshall Stoneham
*Defects in semiconductors and oxides: where
are the gaps in first principles theory? (2009)*



Components in a complex system



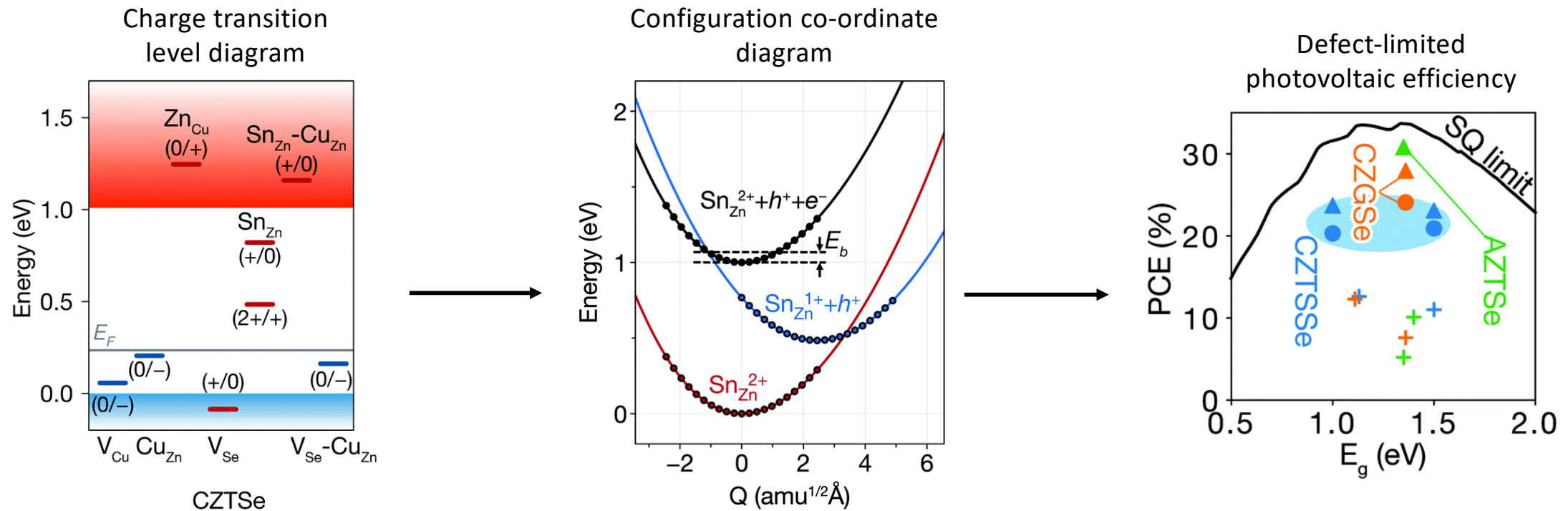
1. Halide perovskites

defects and dynamics → non-radiative processes

2. Chalcogenide perovskites –

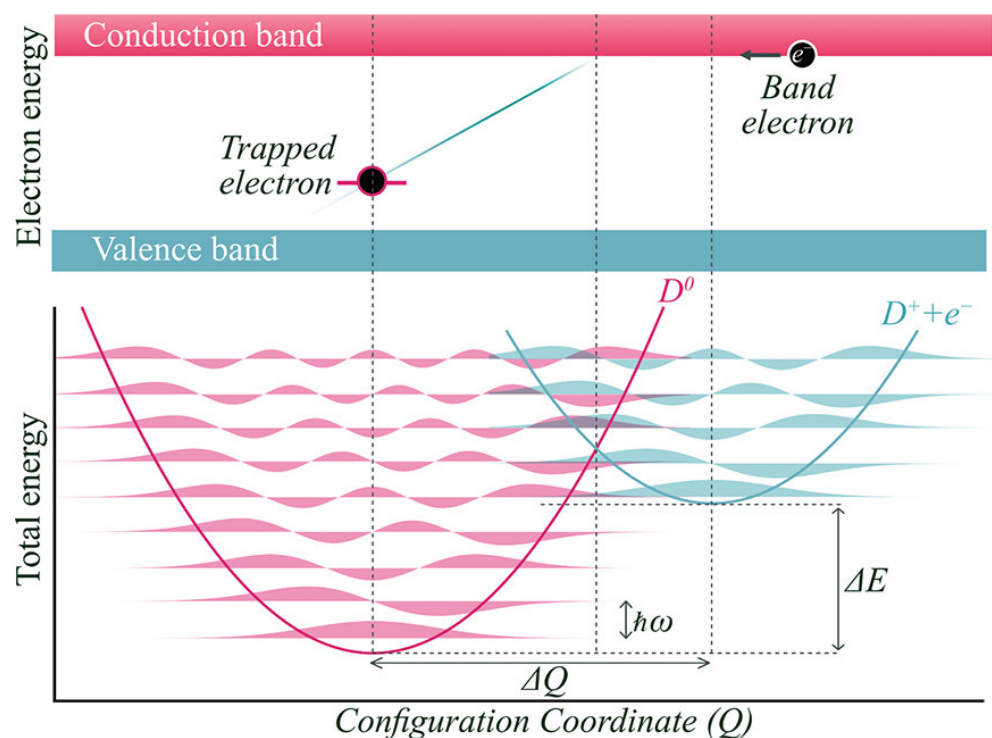
lattice and molecular dynamics → phase stability

Predicting PV device performance



Kim, Marquez, Unold and Walsh, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2020,13, 1481-1491

Quantum mechanical prediction of the capture coefficient C



Whalley et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2021, 143, 9123–9128

Semi-classical

C determined by energy barrier
(ΔQ , ΔE , PES curvature)



Quantum mechanical

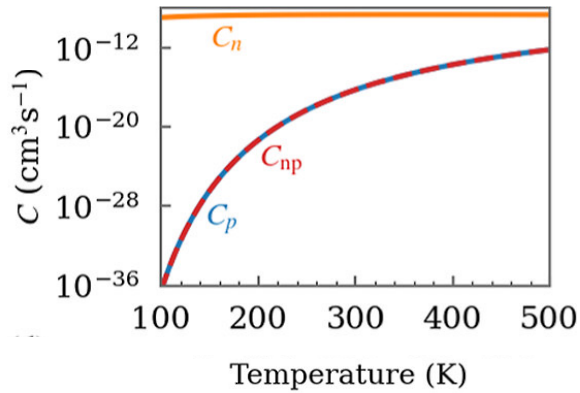
C determined by Fermi's golden rule

$$C = V \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} g W_{if}^2 \sum_m \Theta_m \sum_n |\langle \chi_{im} | \Delta Q | \chi_{fn} \rangle|^2 \times \delta(\Delta E + m\hbar\omega_i - n\hbar\omega_f)$$

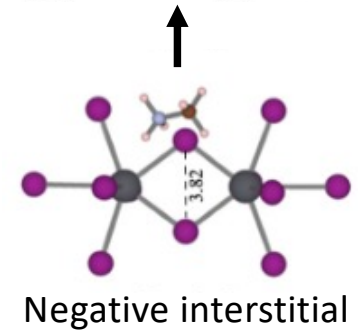
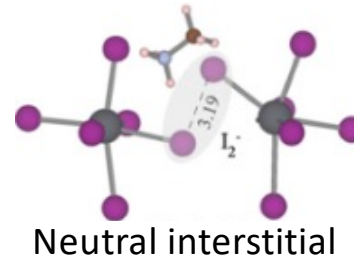
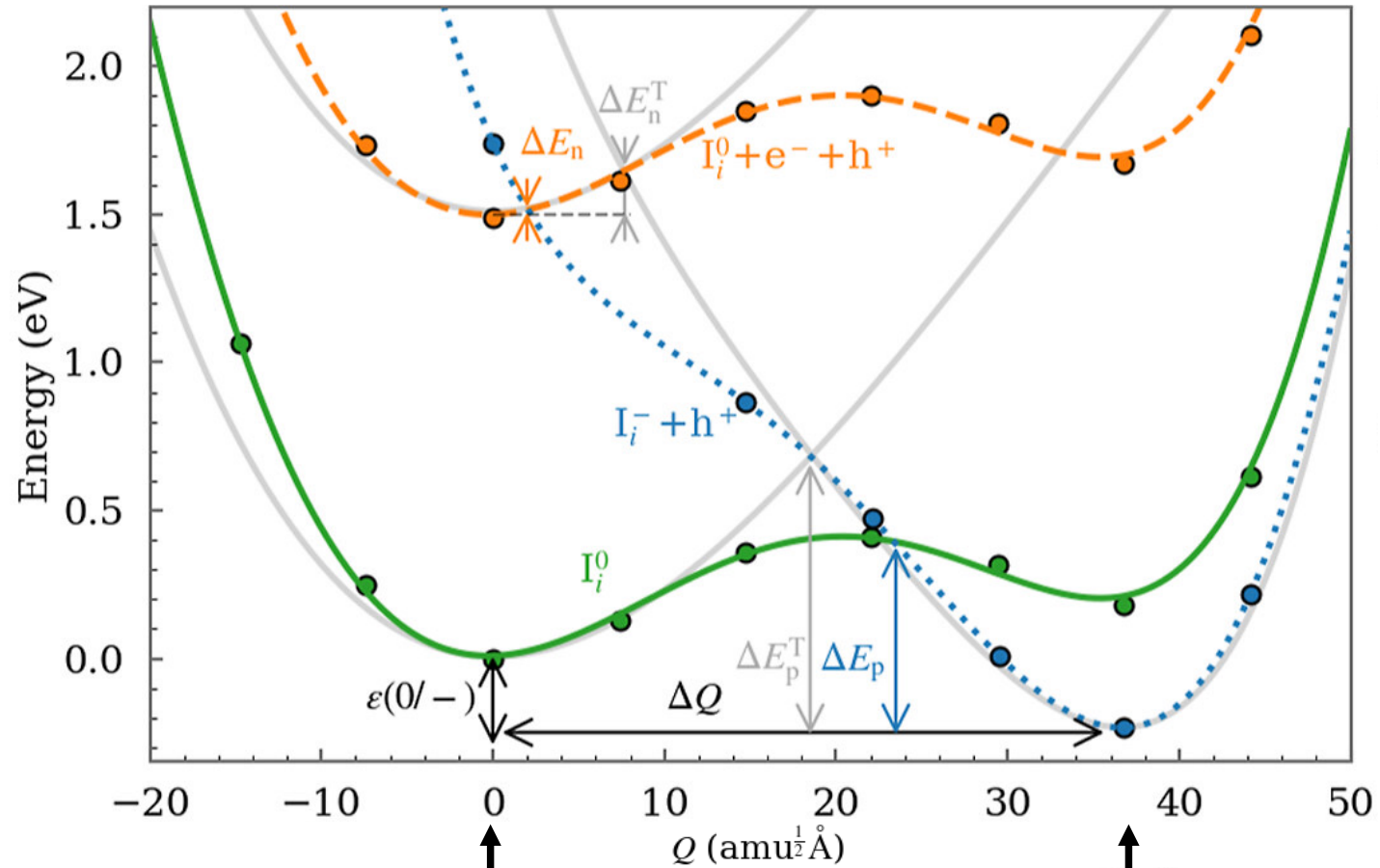
Large lattice relaxation leads to benign defects

Whalley et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2021, 143, 9123–9128

Cf. radiative coefficient $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 300K



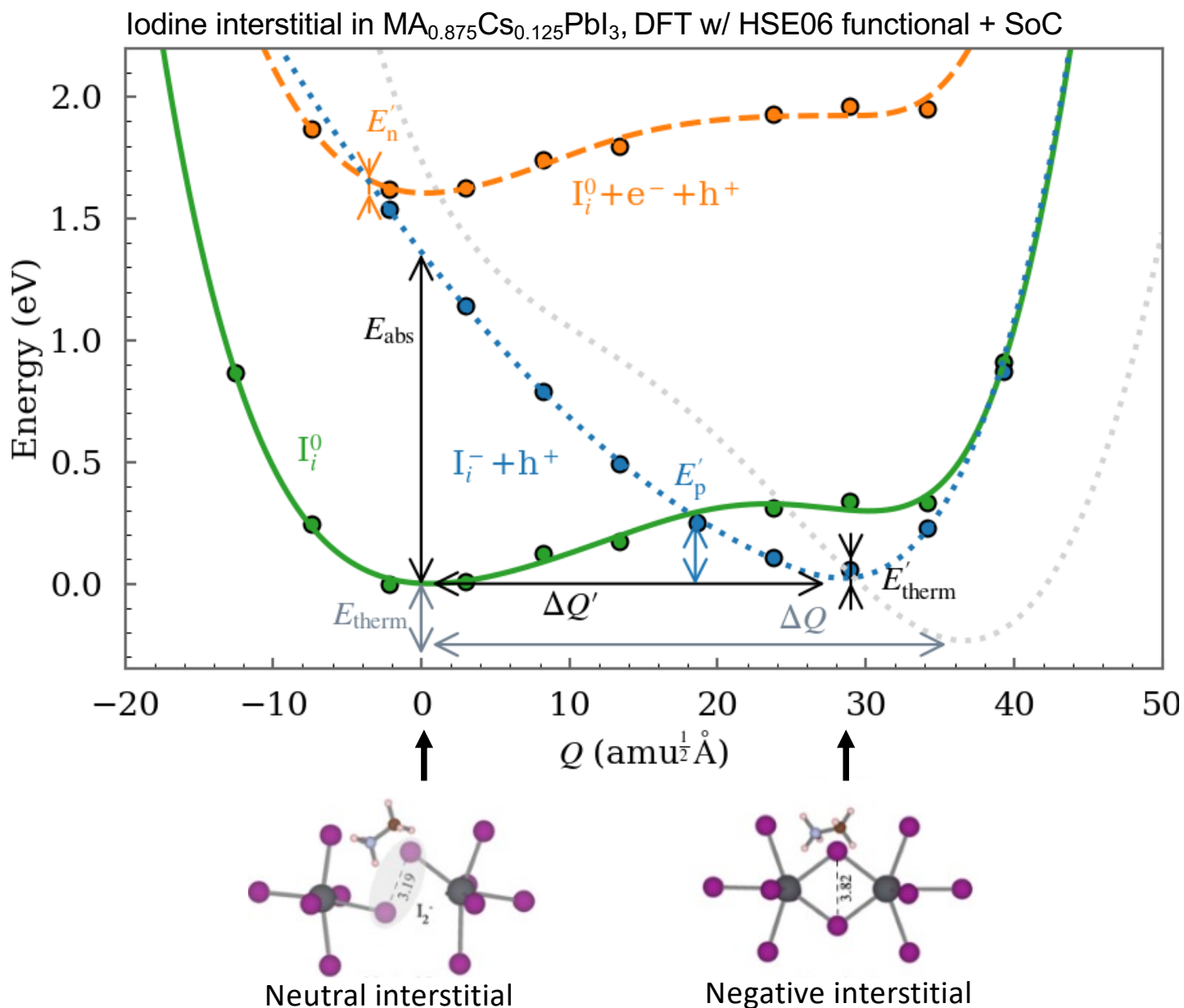
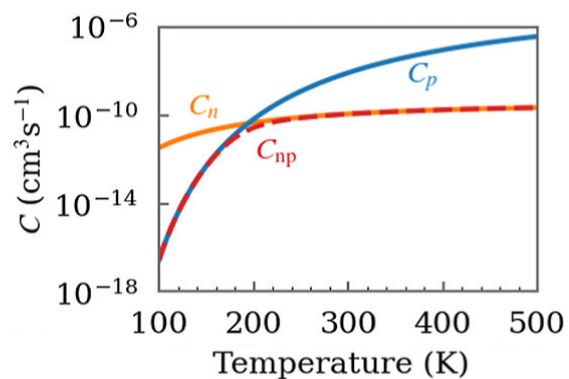
Iodine interstitial in MAPbI₃, DFT w/ HSE06 functional + SoC



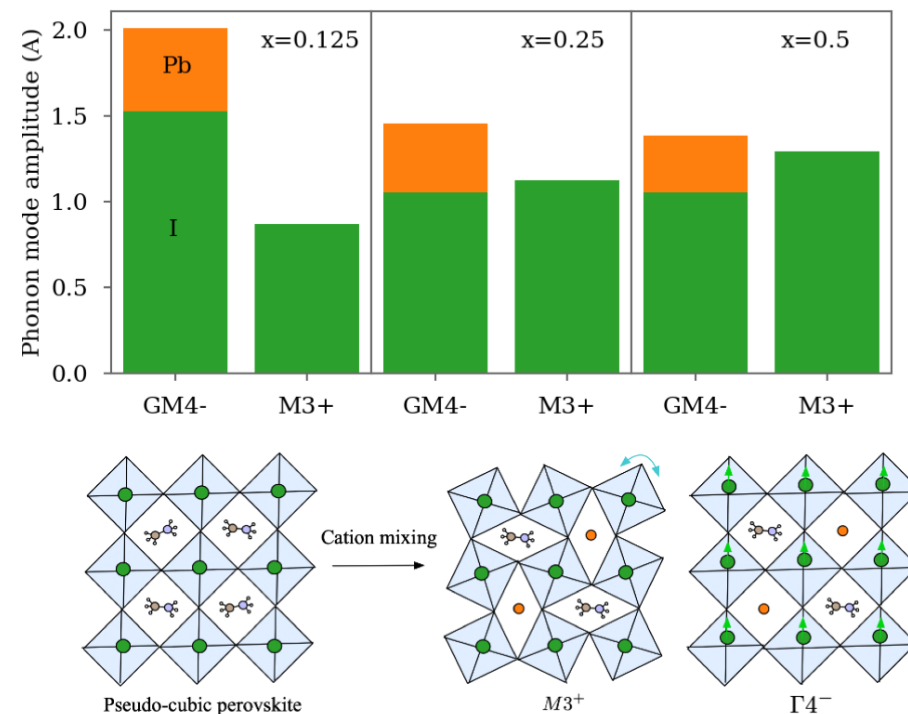
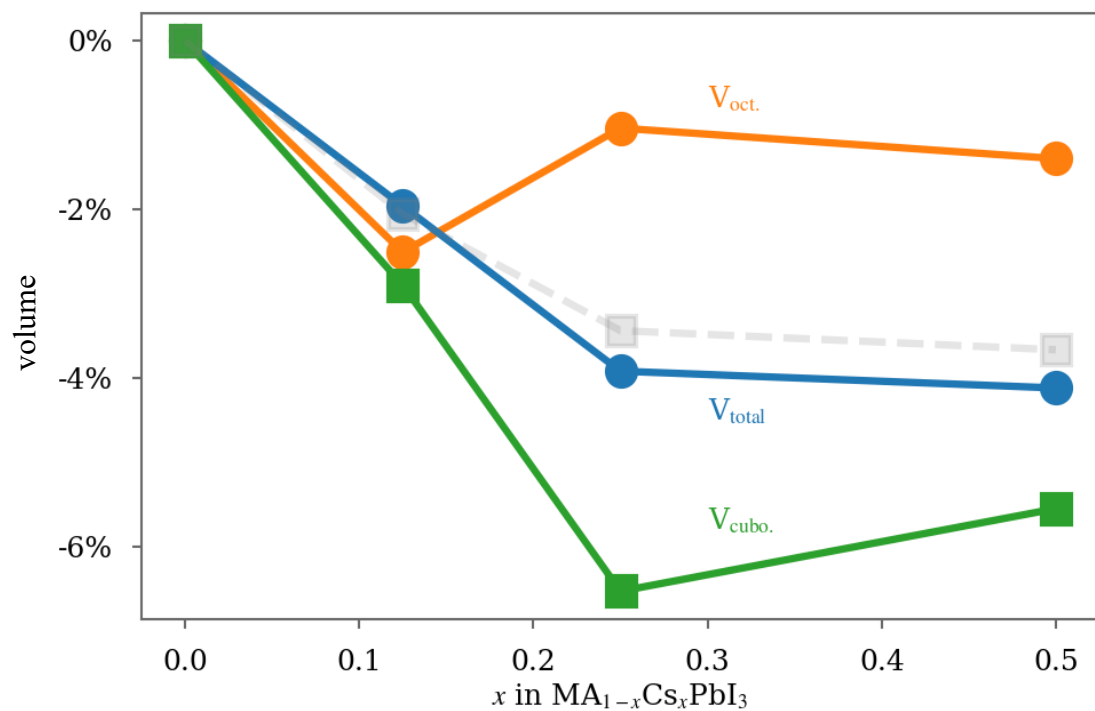
Cs incorporation suppresses lattice relaxation

Whalley, *J. Chem. Phys. C* 2023, 127 (32), 15738–15746

Cf. radiative coefficient $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 300K

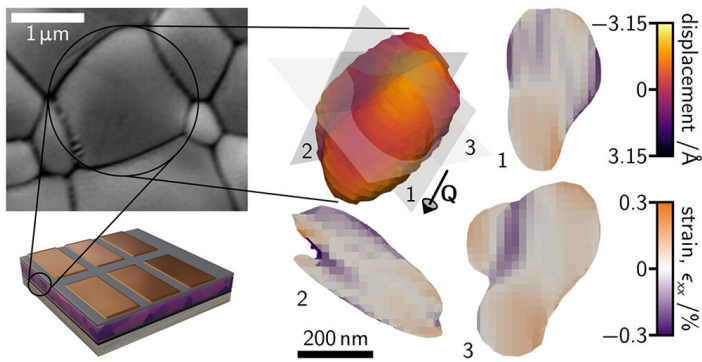
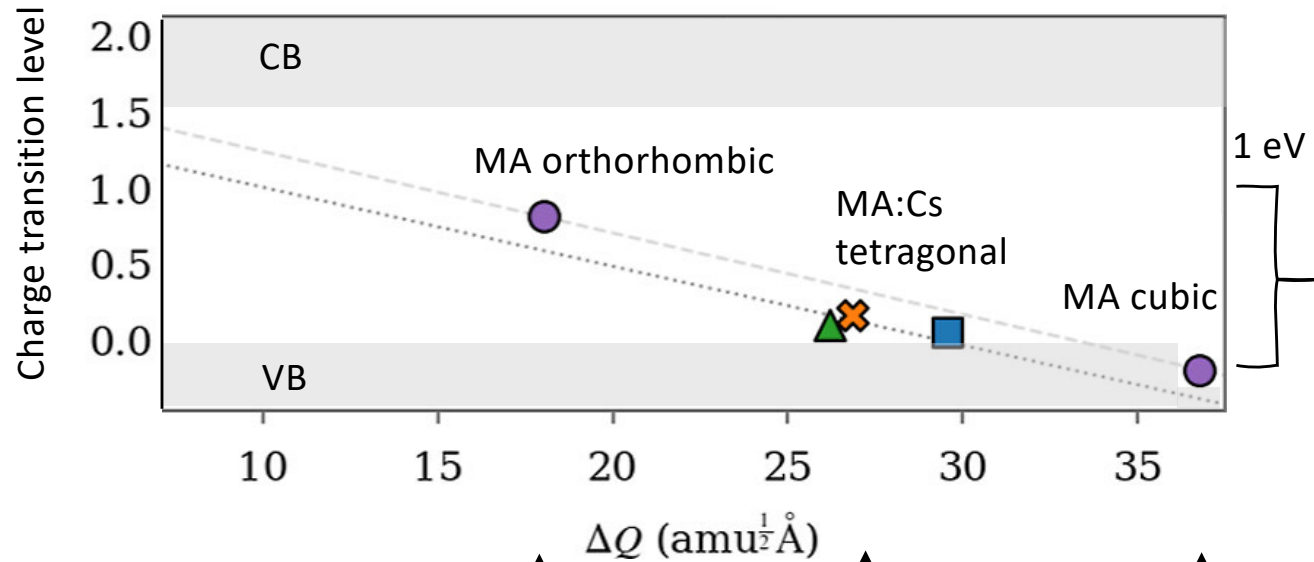
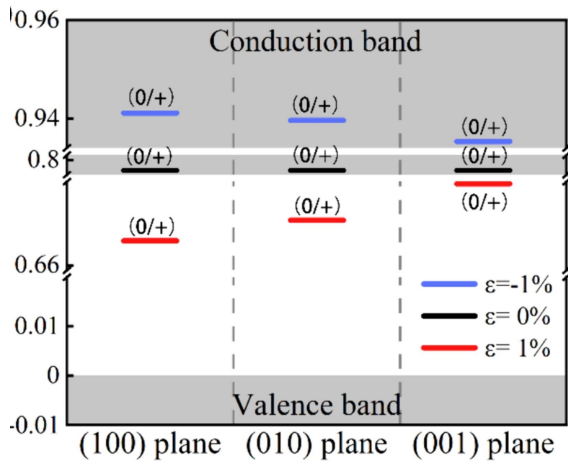


MA_{1-x}Cs_xPbI₃: Volume reduction through octahedral tilting

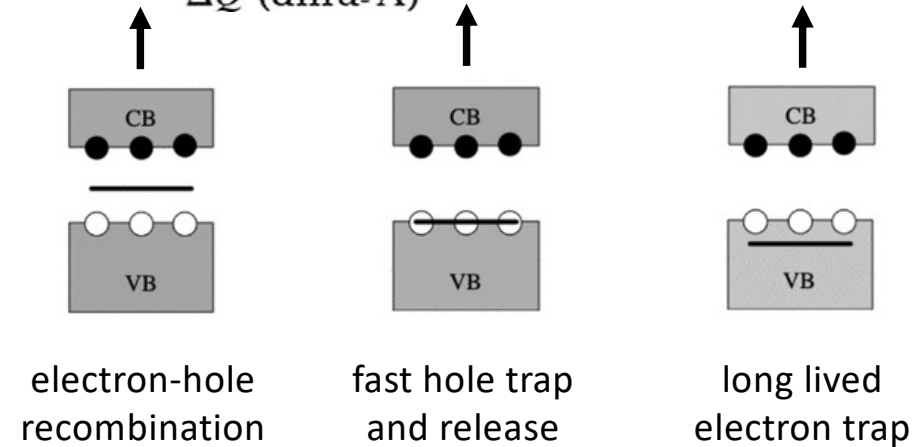


The iodine interstitial can display a range of defect activity

Strain effects defect properties CsPbI₃
Applied Surface Science 2025, 679, 161235



Strain heterogeneity in
halide perovskite
devices
ACS Energy Lett. 2024, 9, 6,
3001–3011



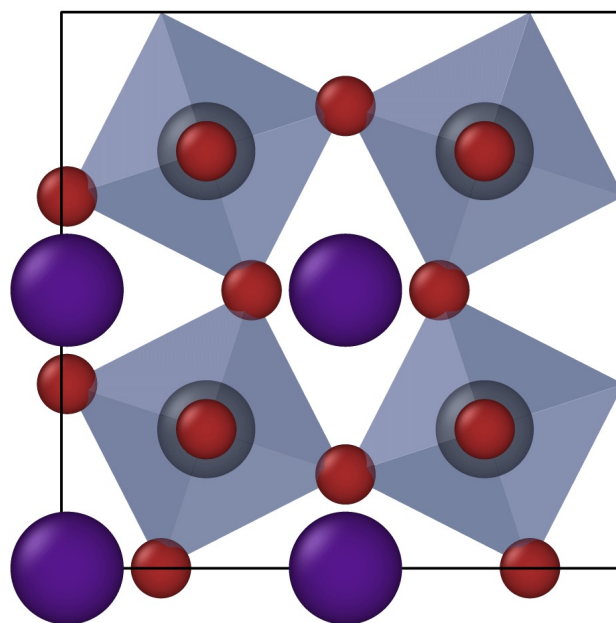
1. Halide perovskites

defects and dynamics → non-radiative processes

2. Chalcogenide perovskites

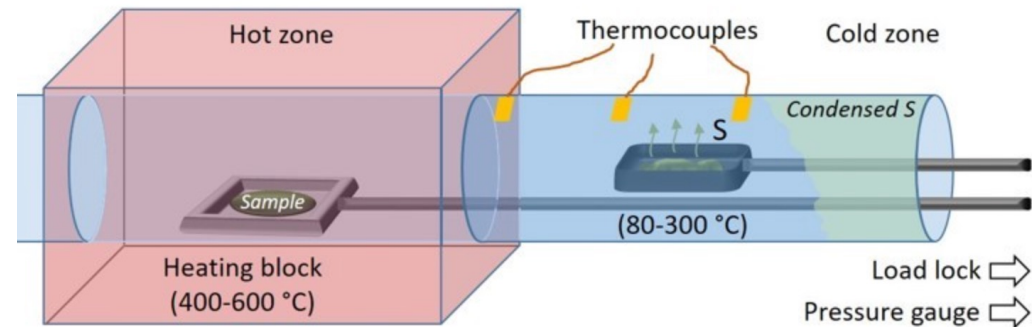
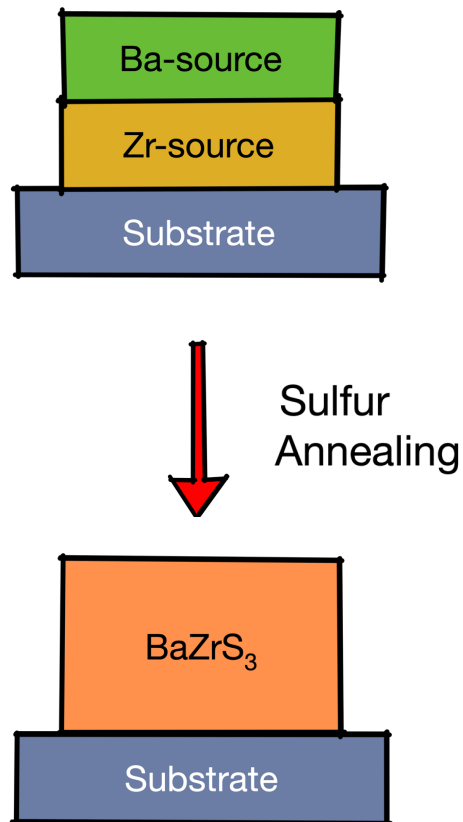
lattice and molecular dynamics → phase stability

BaZrS₃ (BZS): a tantalizing material



- Abundant and non-toxic
- Stable in air to 400°C
- Strong light absorption
- 1.8eV band gap → tandem PV
- Tunable E_g through S/Se or Zr/Hf mixing
- Low thermal conductivity
(1.84 W/mK @ 300 K)

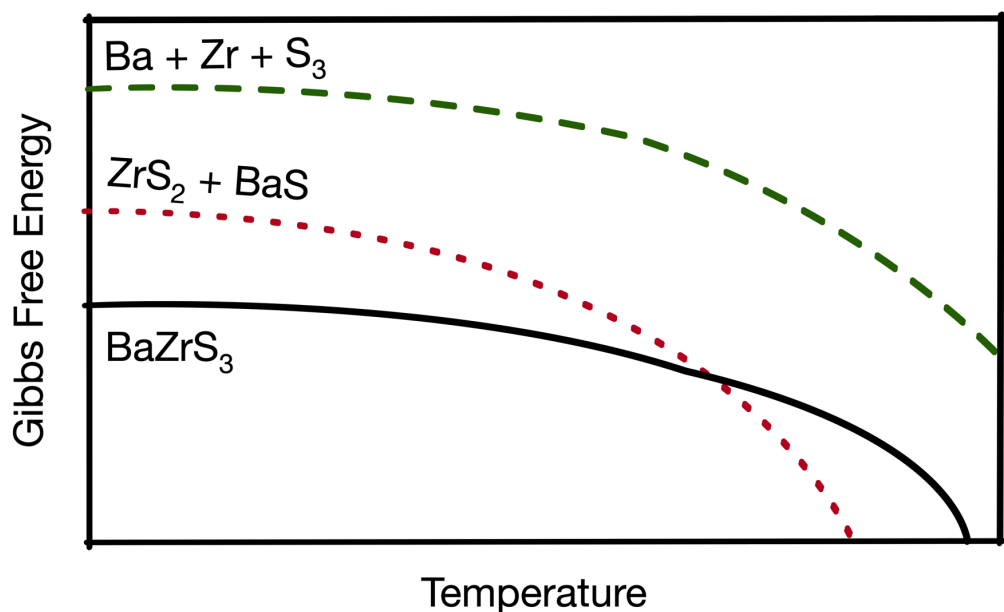
Challenge: moderate temperature synthesis



Schematic from Corrado Comparotto and Jonathan Scragg at Uppsala University

Free energy predictions

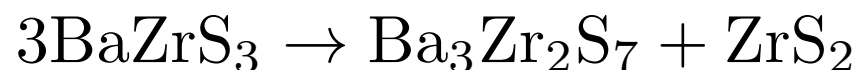
1. DFT + harmonic lattice dynamics



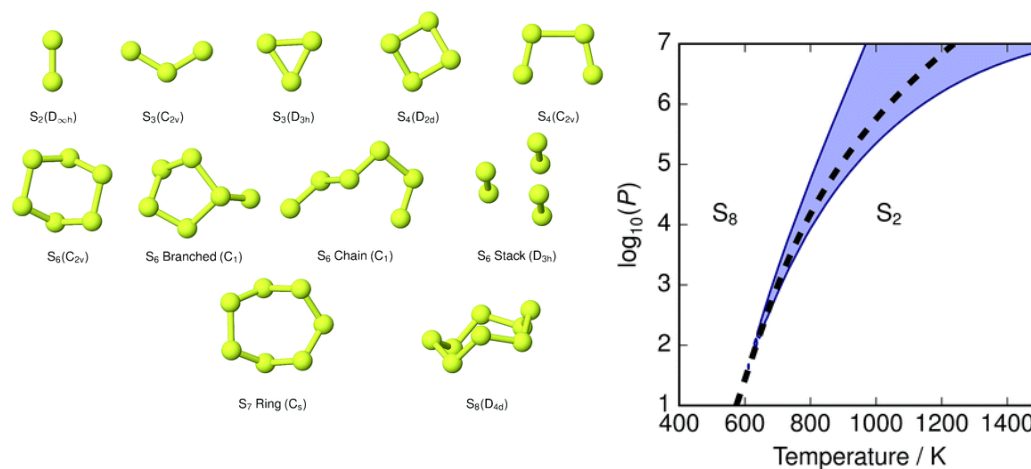
$$\mu_i(T, P) = E^{\text{DFT}} + E^{\text{ZP}} + \int_0^T C_p(T) dT + PV - TS_{\text{vib.}}(T)$$

Lattice dynamics

2. Comprehensive approach



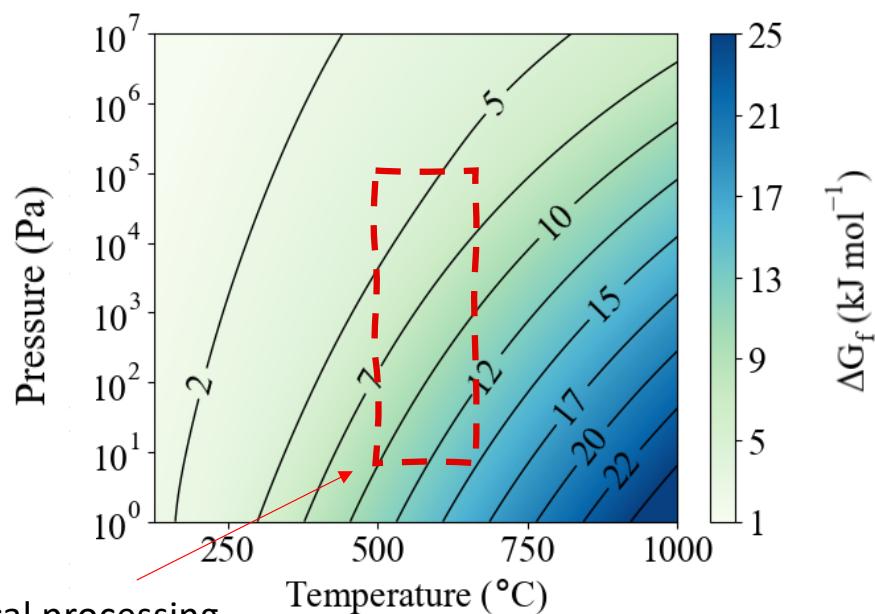
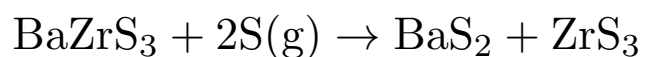
3. Analytic chemical potential for S_x vapour



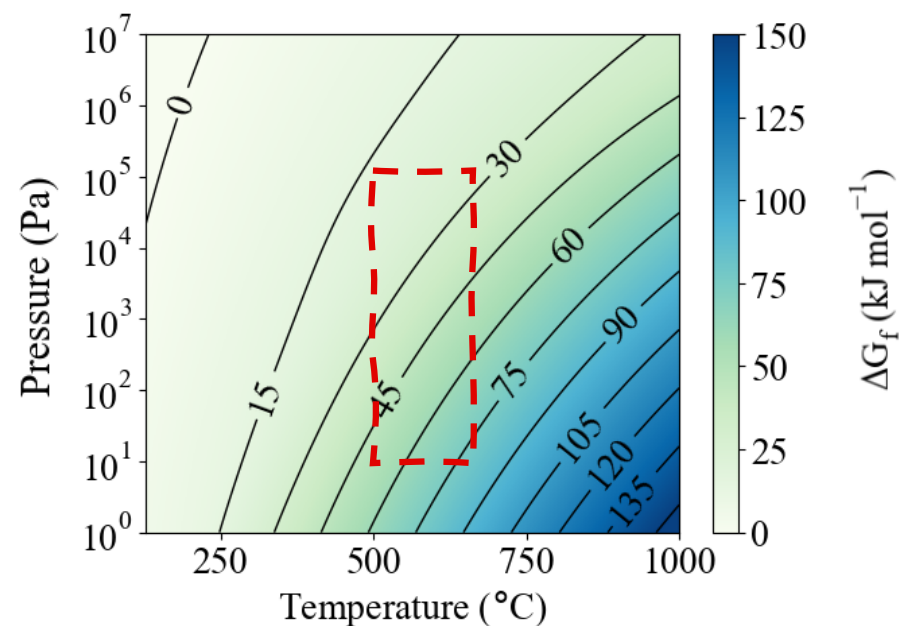
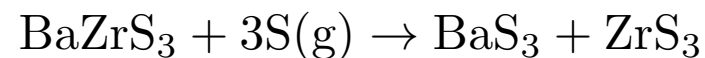
Jackson, Tiana and Walsh, *Chem. Sci.*, 2016,7, 1082-1092

BaZrS₃ formation from ZrS₃

Problem: If the partial pressure of sulfur is too high during annealing, ZrS₃ forms and limits perovskite formation.



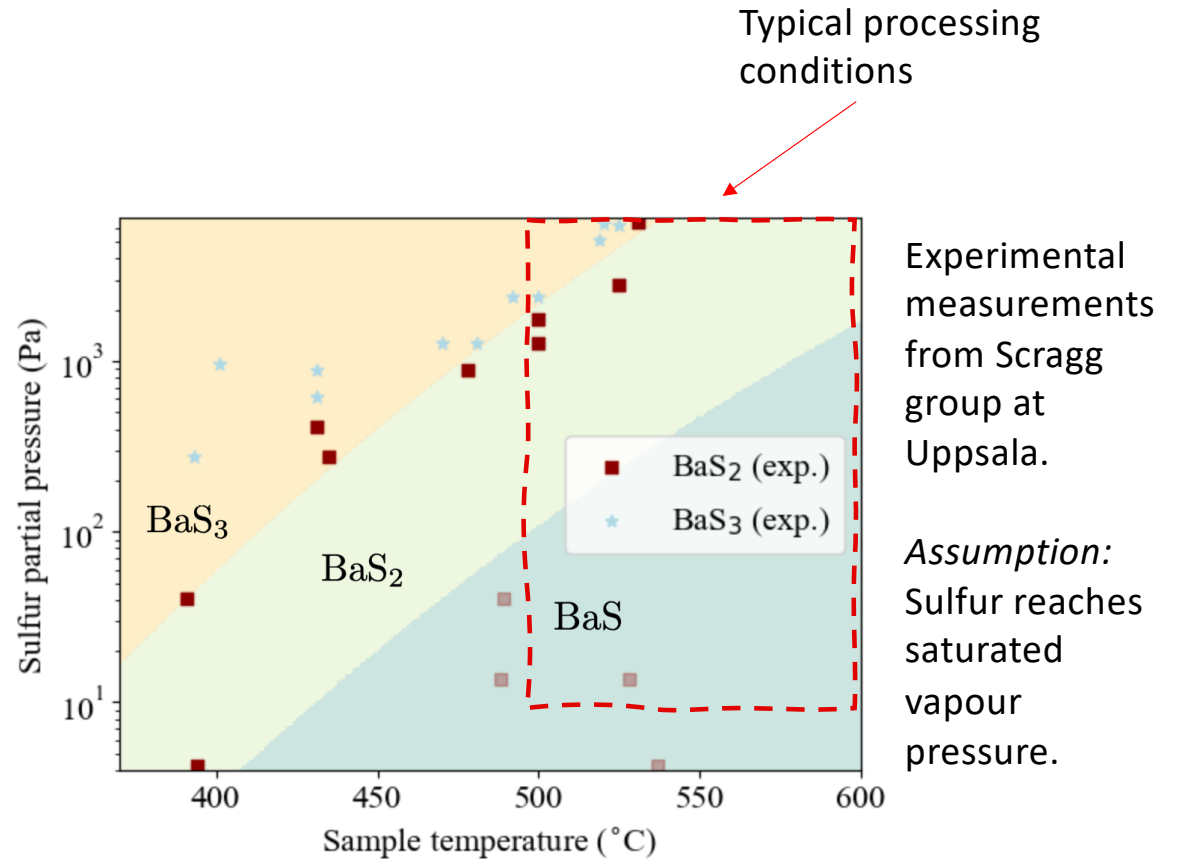
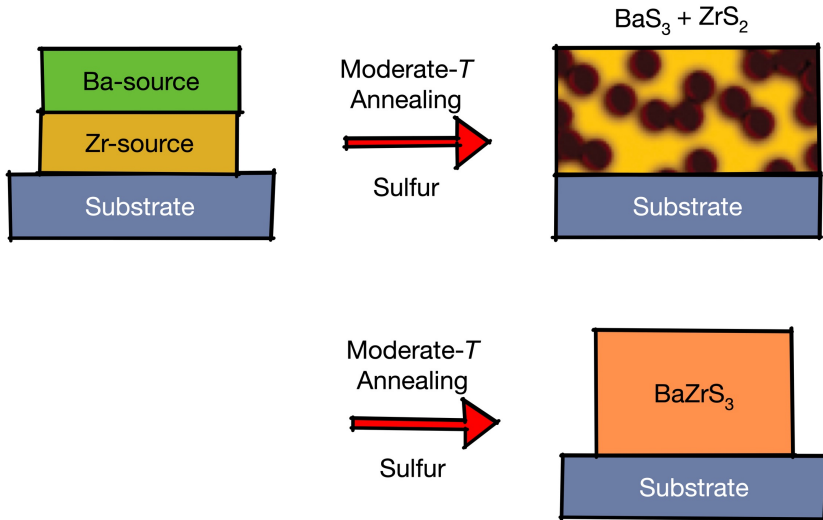
Typical processing conditions



Conclusion: BaZrS₃ is stable relative to ZrS₃. Any limitations are kinetic.

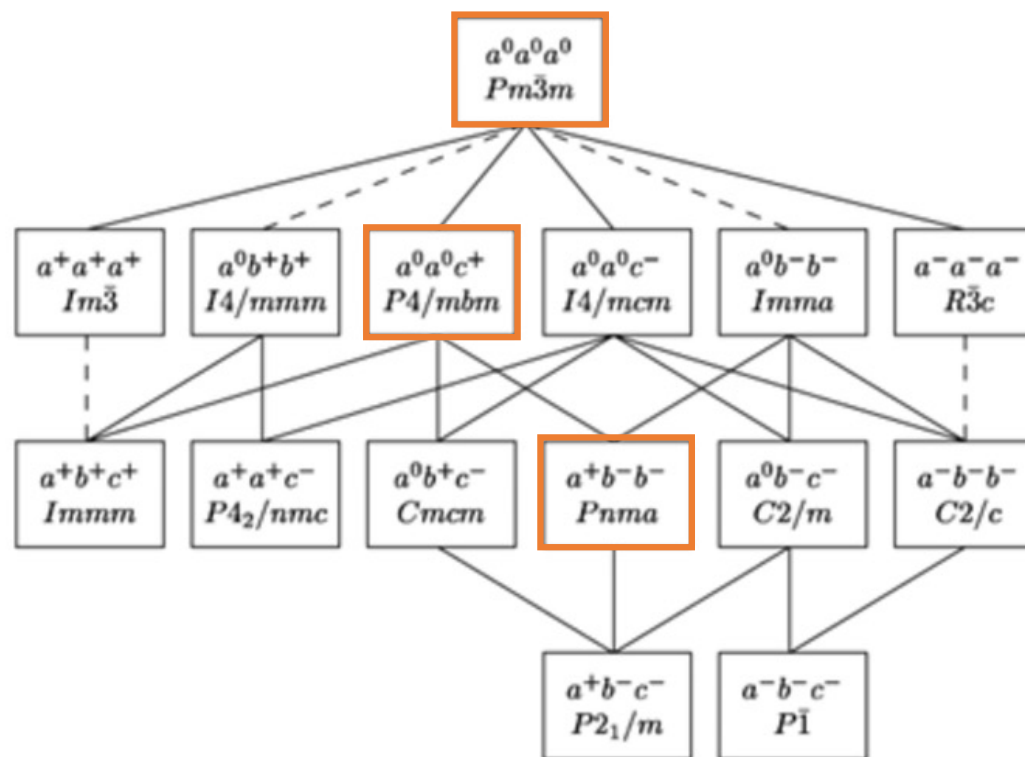
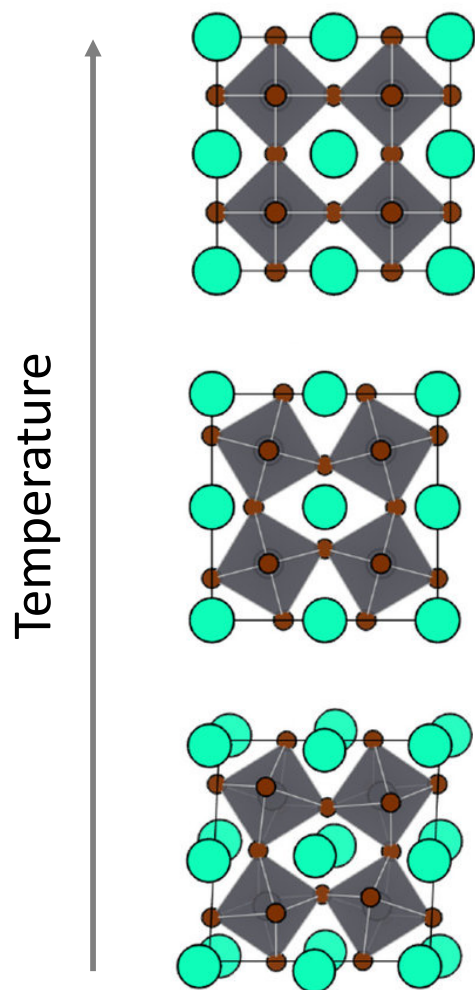
Phase diagram for Ba-S system

BaS₃ intermediate forms a liquid flux which overcomes kinetic barriers



High sulfur pressures (>10³ Pa at 500 °C) are required to form BaS₃.

Perovskite polymorphs



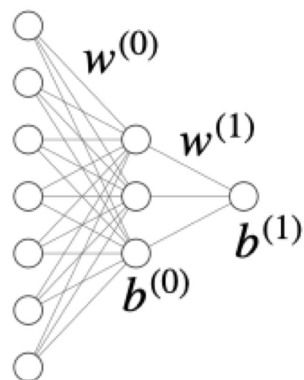
Group-Theoretical Analysis of Octahedral Tilting in Perovskites
C. J. Howard and H. T. Stokes

Neuroevolution Potential (NEP)

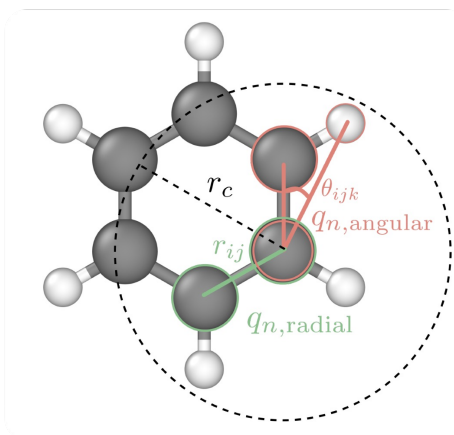
Fan *et al* Phys. Rev. B **2021**, 104, 104309



Input features



Output

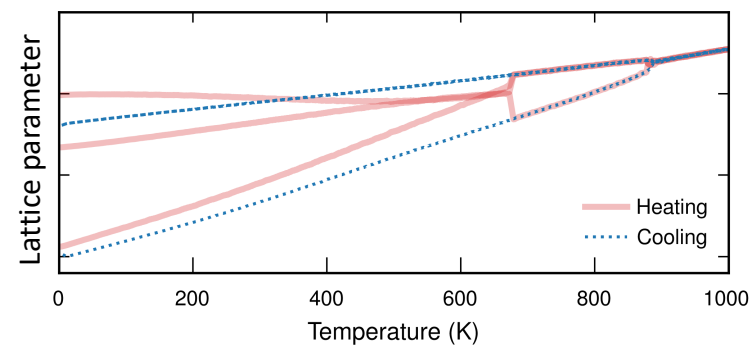
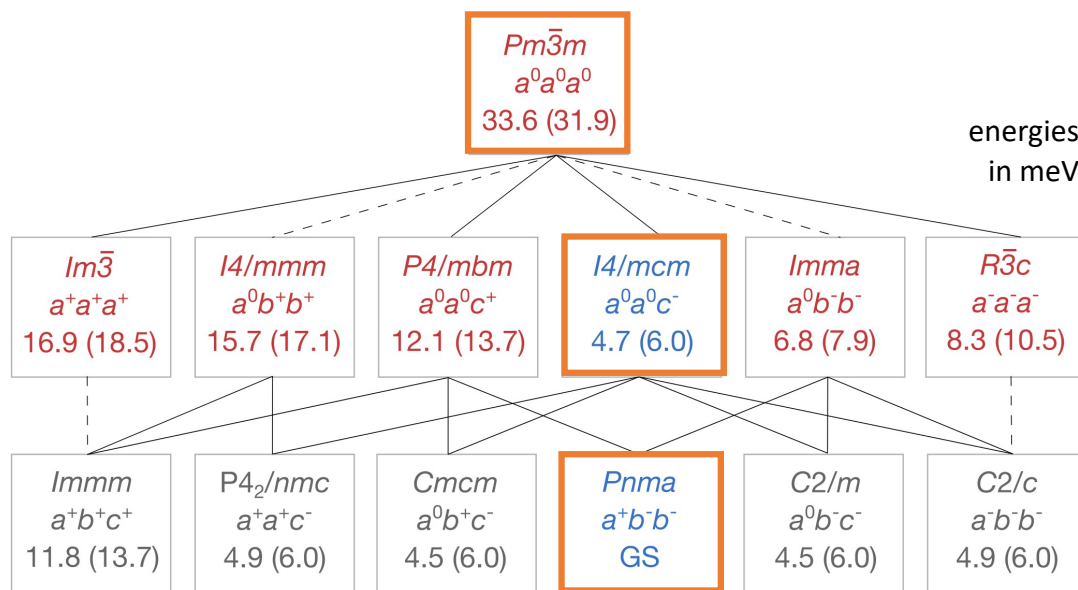
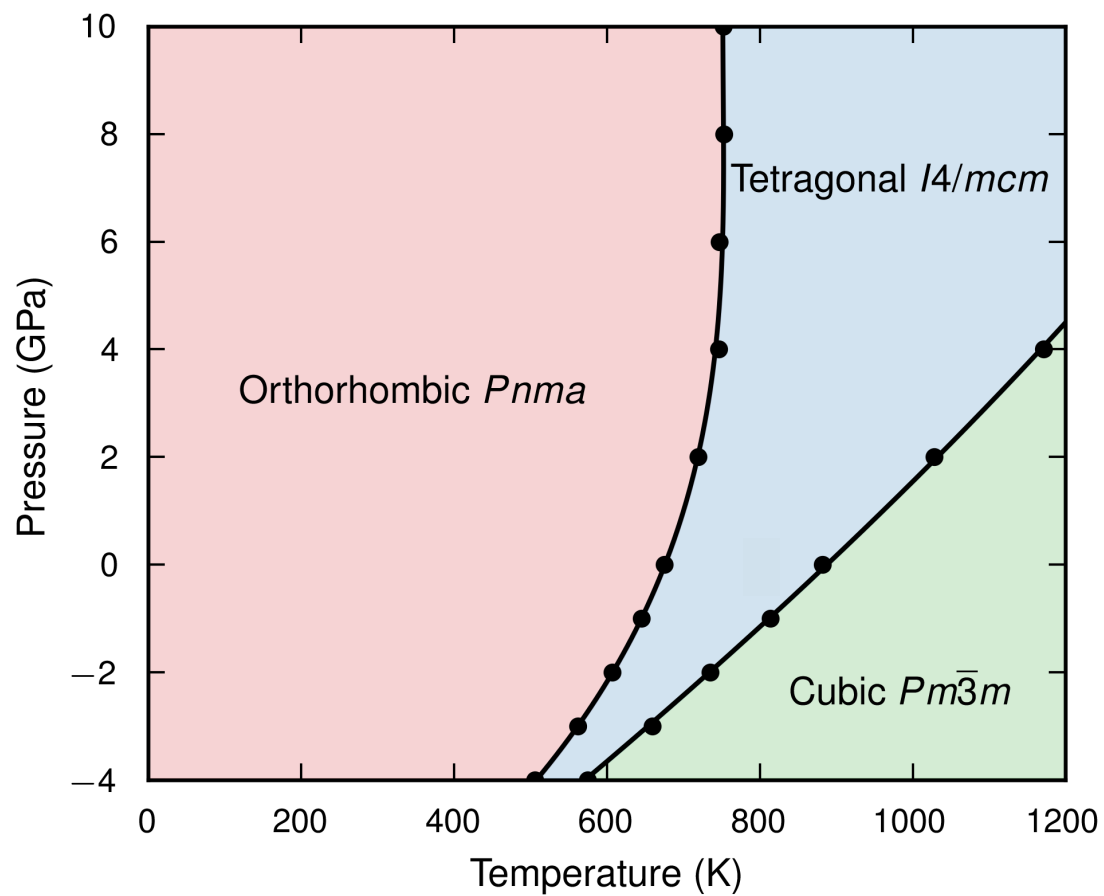


$$E_i = \sum_{\mu=1}^{N_{neu}} w_{\mu}^{(1)} \tanh \left(\sum_{\nu=1}^{N_{des}} w_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} q_{\nu}^i - b_{\mu}^{(0)} \right) - b^{(1)}$$

$$F_i = \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial r_{ij}} - \frac{\partial E_j}{\partial r_{ji}} \quad \mathbf{W}_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{r}_{ij} \otimes \frac{\partial E_j}{\partial \mathbf{r}_{ji}}$$

BaZrS₃ phase diagram

Calculated through NEP-MD and thermodynamic integration



Outstanding challenges for BaZrS₃ development

- 1) Formation of ZrO_x phases during synthesis
- 2) Ruddlesden Popper phase formation
- 3) Lack of PL: identifying recombination pathways
- 4) Impact of perovskite polymorphs on thermal transport
- 5) Characterization and control of sulfur vapour

Collaborators



**Northumbria
University**
NEWCASTLE



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET



Prakriti
Kayastha



Paul Erhart

Erik Fransson



Jonathan Scragg Corrado Comparotto Kostya Sopiha

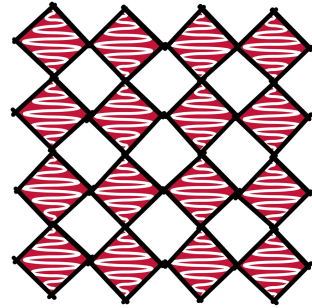


Giulia Longo

Thank you

Lucy Whalley

l.whalley@northumbria.ac.uk



TURING

SCHEME

ReNU  Renewable Energy
Northeast Universities

EPSRC Centre for Doctoral Training in Renewable Energy Northeast Universities

HEC MCC

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IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY