

# Correlative electron microscopy applied on perovskite-type solar cells

Daniel Abou-Ras

Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin

Workshop on Advanced Characterization Possibilities in the Corelab  
Facilities of HZB for Metal-Halide Perovskite Characterization  
Berlin, October 12, 2017

## Outline

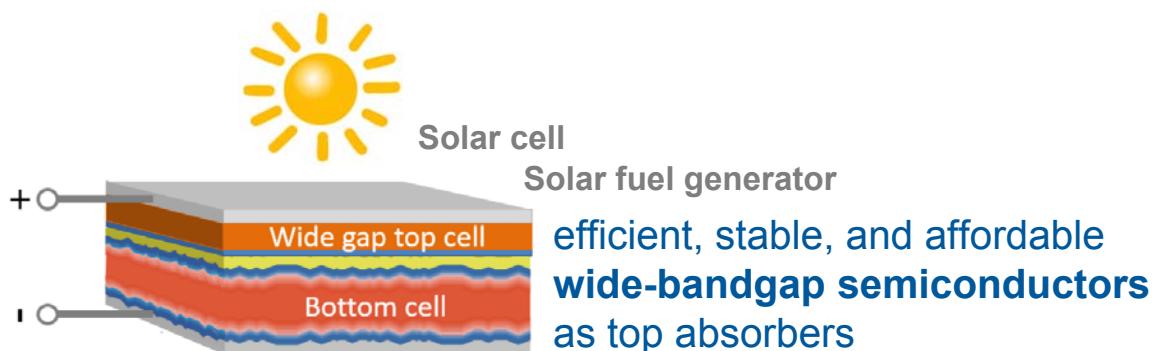
Overview of CoreLab for Correlative Microscopy &  
Spectroscopy (CCMS) @ HZB

Scanning electron microscopy techniques

Transmission electron microscopy techniques



## Hybrid Integrated Systems for Conversion of Solar Energy



3

## Acknowledgements

Ph.D. and diploma / master / bachelor students



Hannah  
Funk



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Caicedo  
Dávila



Norbert  
Schäfer



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Jürgen  
Bundesmann  
(technician)

Jaison  
Kavalakkatt

Sebastian  
Schmidt



Aleksandra  
Nikolaeva



Maximilian  
Krause

Further colleagues assisting in microscope work

Numerous collaborations in academics and industry

4

## Specimen preparation



*Ulrike Bloeck*



*Christiane Förster*



*Honorary preparator  
Peter Schubert-Bischoff*



## CCMS: Ion Beam Instruments

Zeiss Orion NanoFab



He/Ne ion sources  
Nanostructuring

Responsible: Dr. Katja Höflich

Zeiss CrossBeam 340



Ga ion source  
Tomography  
Nanofabrication

## CCMS: Transmission electron microscopes

Zeiss LIBRA 200FE



TEM/STEM  
EELS  
EDX (Thermo)  
Tomography

Philips CM12



TEM/STEM  
EDX (EDAX)

Responsible: Dr. Markus Wollgarten

7

## CCMS: Scanning electron microscopes

Zeiss Merlin



Cathodoluminescence (DELMIC)  
AFM setup (SemiLab)  
Beam blander (for lock-in  
amplification)

Zeiss UltraPlus

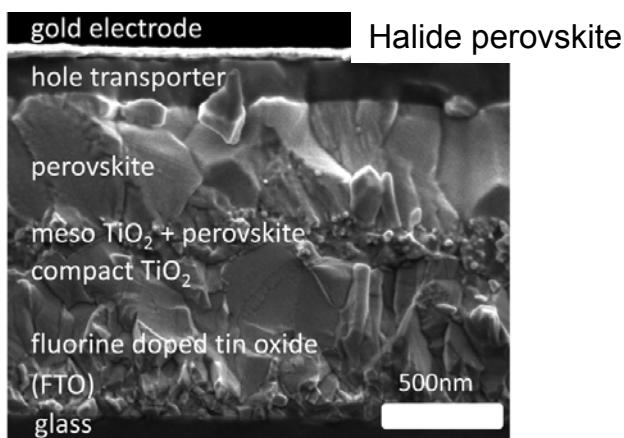


EBSD/EDX (Oxford Instr.)  
EBIC (point electronic)  
Beam blander  
Gas injection system

8

## The issue of surface optimization

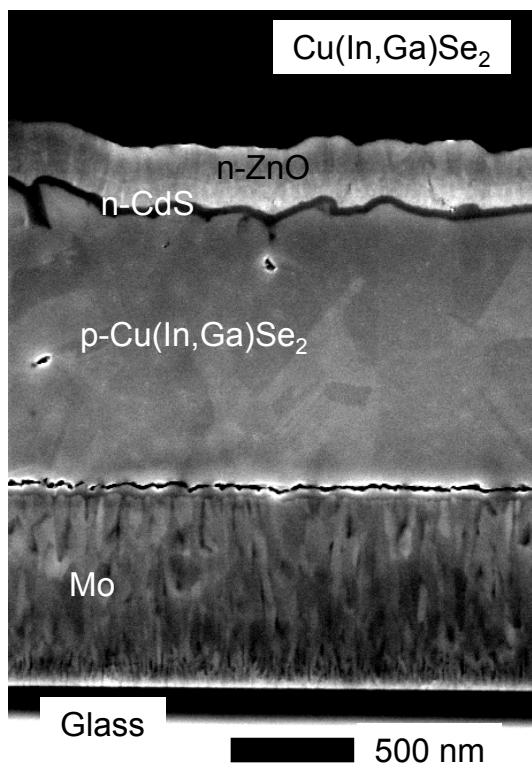
### Fractured cross-section



Saliba et al., Energy Environ. Sci. (2016)

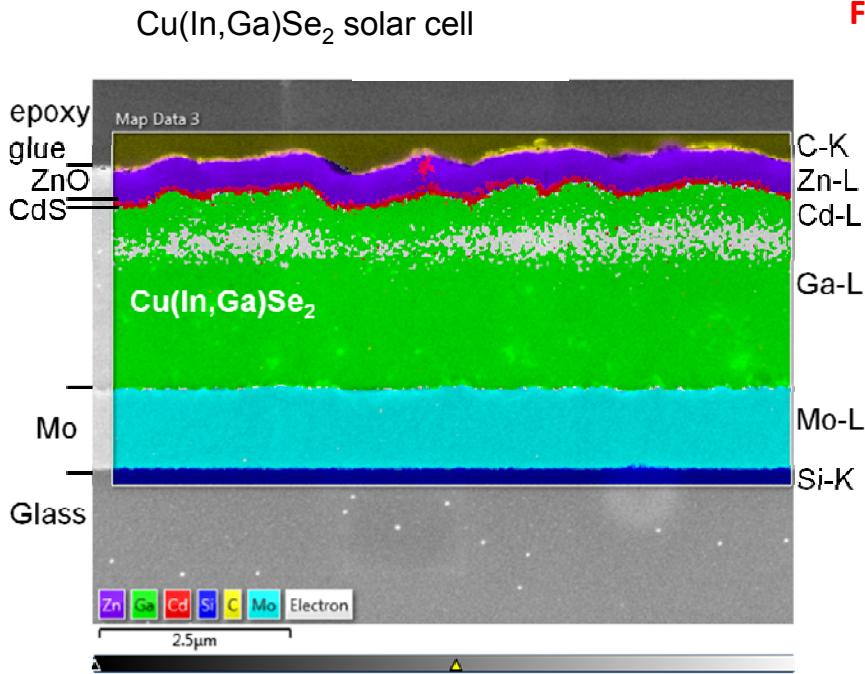
**Polishing of halide-perovskite devices difficult due to sensitivity to solvents**

### Polished cross-section

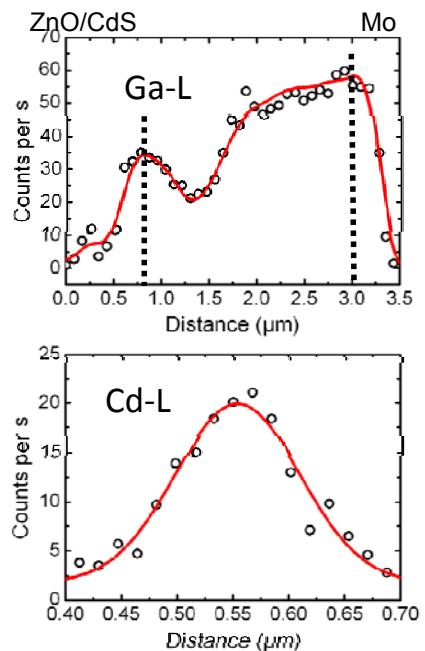


9

## EDX analysis of cross-section specimen



**FWHM of well below 100 nm**

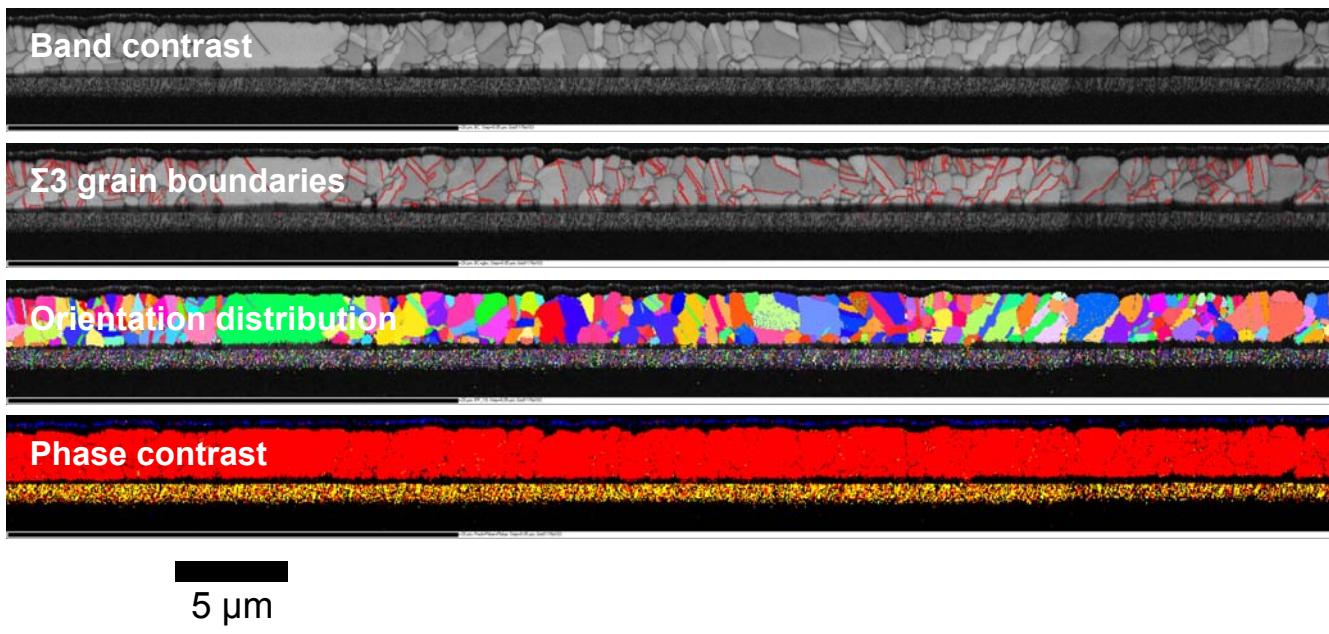


*See also: Application Note Oxford Instruments*

10

## Data from EBSD analysis

EBSD: electron backscatter diffraction

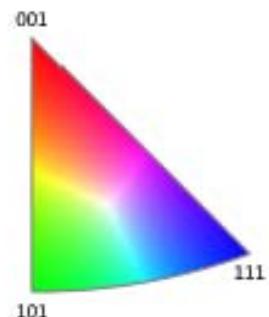
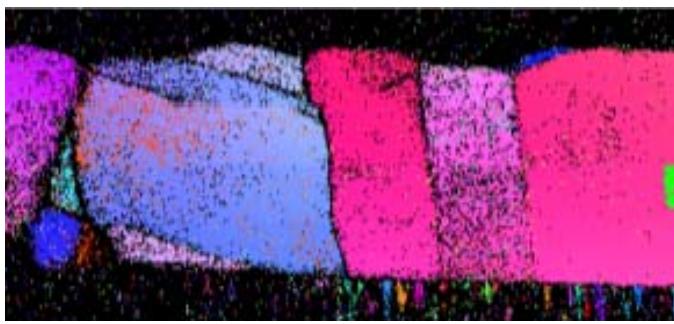


11

## Transmission Kikuchi diffraction on Cu(In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub>

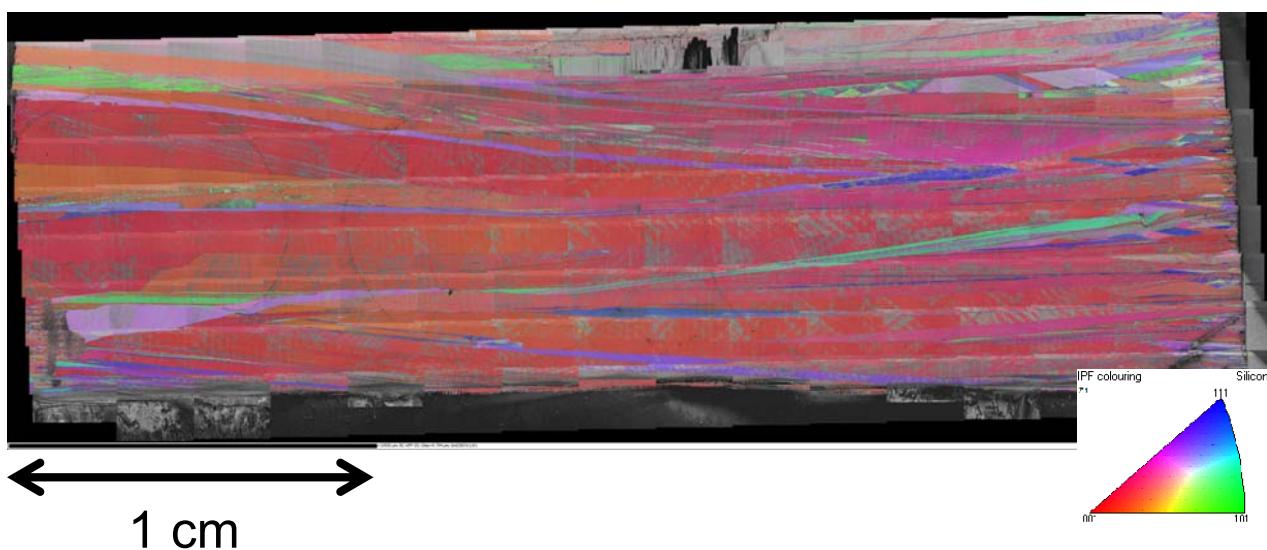
Step size: 10 nm

Transparent (TEM) lamella



12

## EBSD map of liquid-phase crystallized Si film

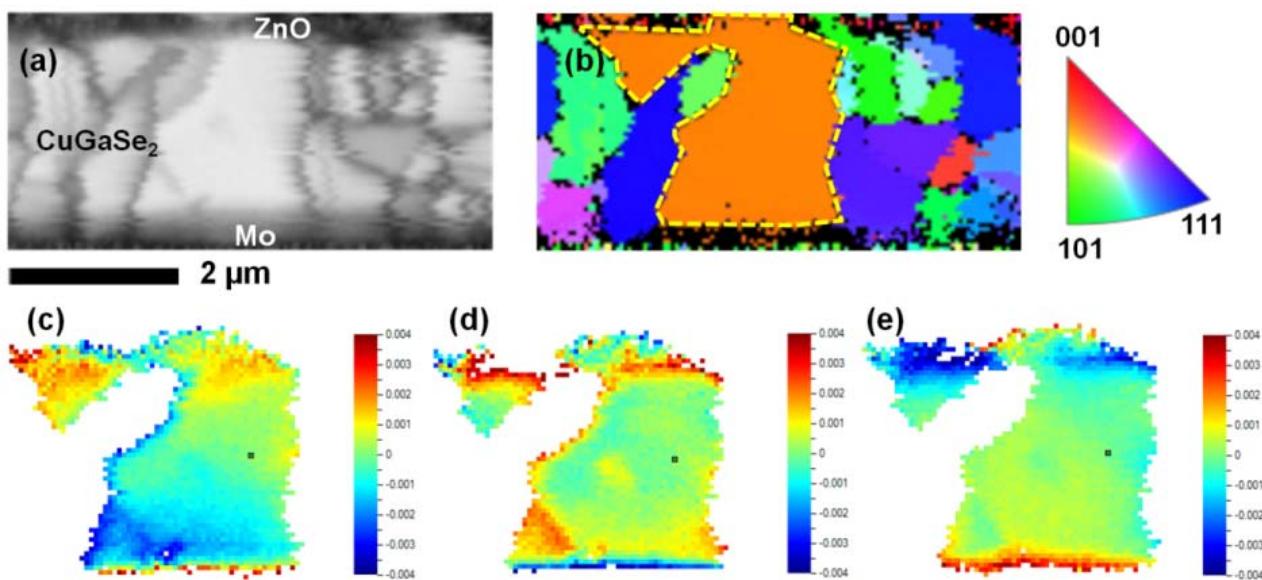


Kühnapfel, Abou-Ras, et al., phys. stat. solidi (RRL) (2015)

daniel.abou-ras@helmholtz-berlin.de

13

## Strain distributions from EBSD data (CrossCourt3)



Ph.D. thesis Norbert Schäfer, HZB

Microstrain within grains about  $10^{-4}$

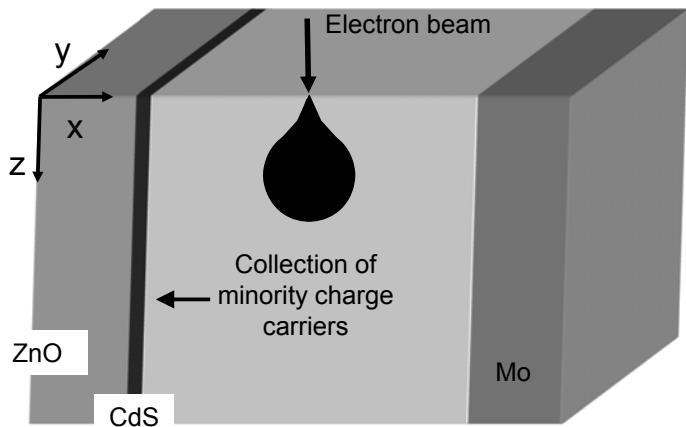
Comparison with other techniques: XRD ( $\sin^2\psi$ , microdiffraction, grazing-incidence), Raman mapping

Schäfer, Abou-Ras, et al., Ultramicroscopy (2016)

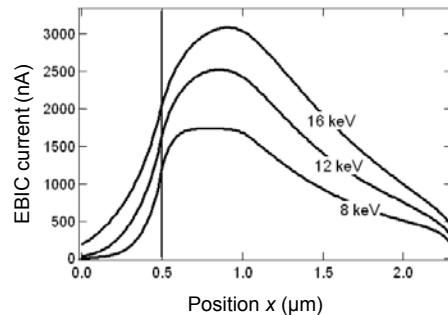
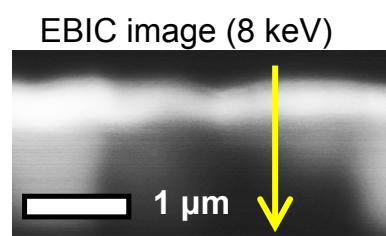
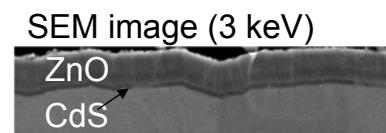
14

## Electron-beam-induced current measurements on cross-sections

### Junction/cross-section configuration

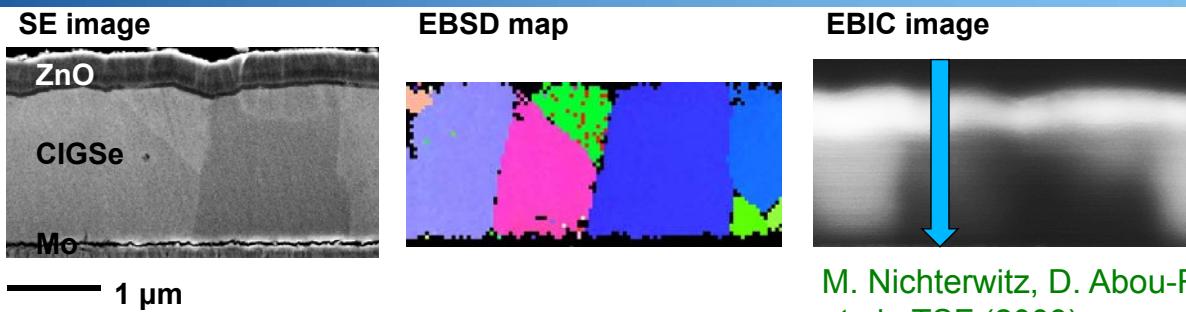


M. Nichterwitz, D. Abou-Ras, et al., Thin Solid Films (2009)

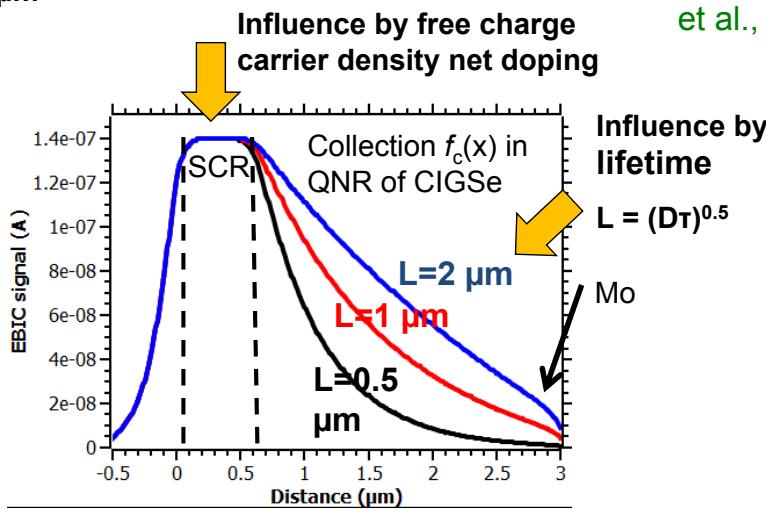


15

### Different EBIC signals between neighboring grains



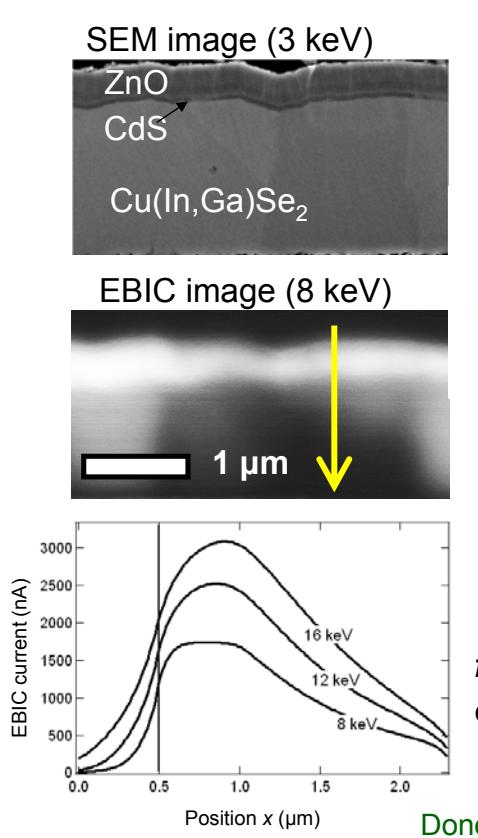
M. Nichterwitz, D. Abou-Ras, et al., TSF (2009)



Donolato, APL 1983; JAP 1989

16

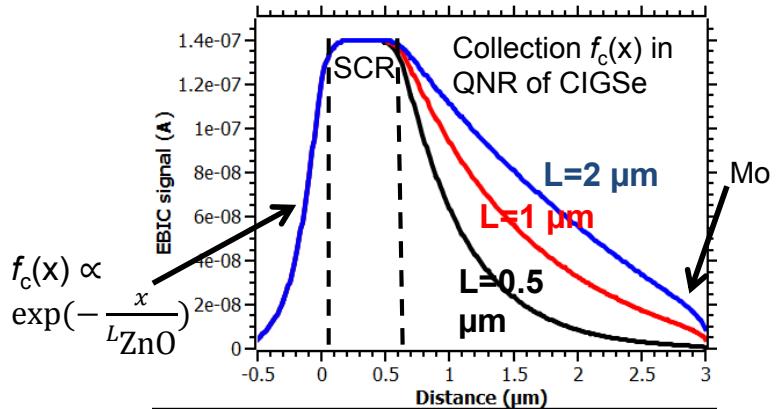
## Modeling EBIC profiles



$$I_{\text{EBIC}}(a) = \int_0^{\infty} g(x, a) f_c(x) dx$$

Generation profile      Collection function

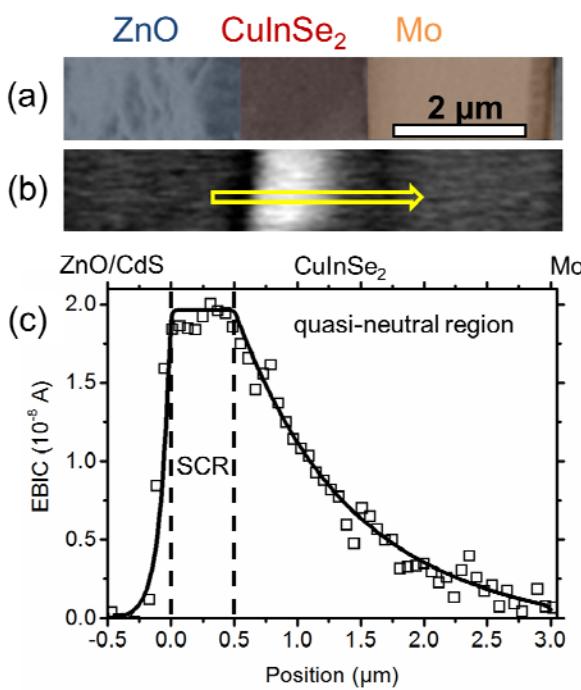
$$f_c(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{L_e} \cosh\left(\frac{x - x_C}{L_e}\right) - \frac{S_C}{D_e} \sinh\left(\frac{x - x_C}{L_e}\right)}{\frac{S_C}{D_e} \sinh\left(\frac{x_C - x_{\text{SCR}}}{L_e}\right) + \frac{1}{L_e} \cosh\left(\frac{x_C - x_{\text{SCR}}}{L_e}\right)}$$



Donolato, APL 1983; JAP 1989

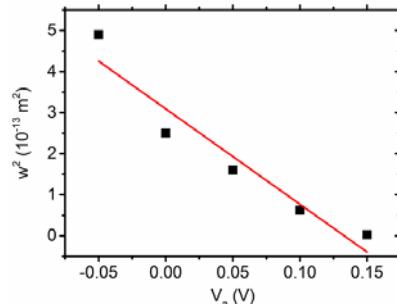
17

## EBIC at applied bias on CuInSe<sub>2</sub> solar cell



SEM Zeiss UltraPlus with beam blanker  
EBIC system: point electronic GmbH

Variation of SCR width with applied voltage  $V_a$ :



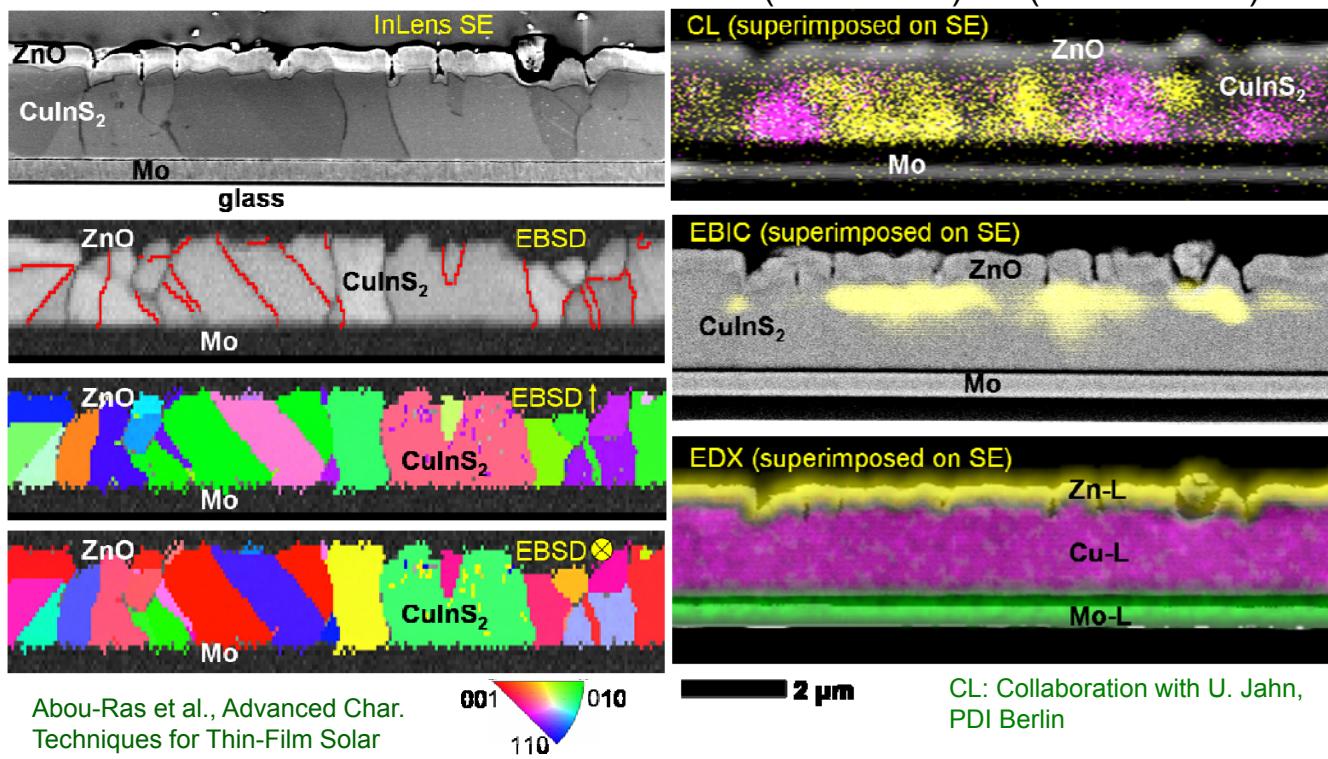
$$w = (2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0(V_b - V_a)/e N_A)^{0.5}$$

Calculation of acceptor density (net doping)  
⇒ Good agreement with capacitance-voltage measurements

# ► Combination of electron microscopy techniques

... on the **identical** position!

yellow: 820 nm, red: 1150 nm  
(band-band) (defect states)

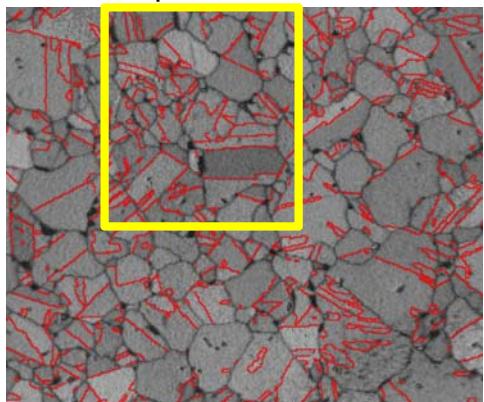


Abou-Ras et al., Advanced Char.  
Techniques for Thin-Film Solar  
Cells, Wiley VCH (2016), ch. 12

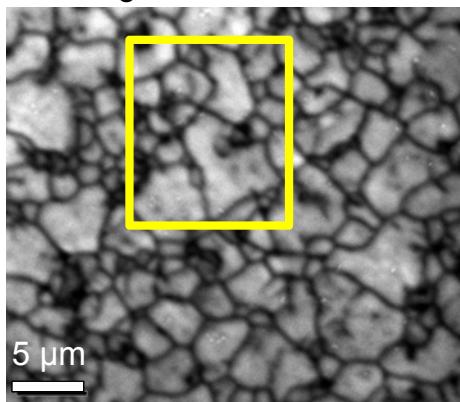
19

# ► EBSD, CL, EBIC from identical specimen position

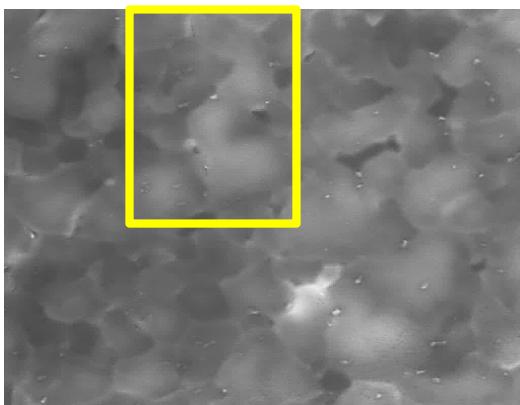
EBSD map, red lines: twins



CL image at 1280 nm, 5 K, 8 kV



EBIC image at  
room temp.  
(8 kV)

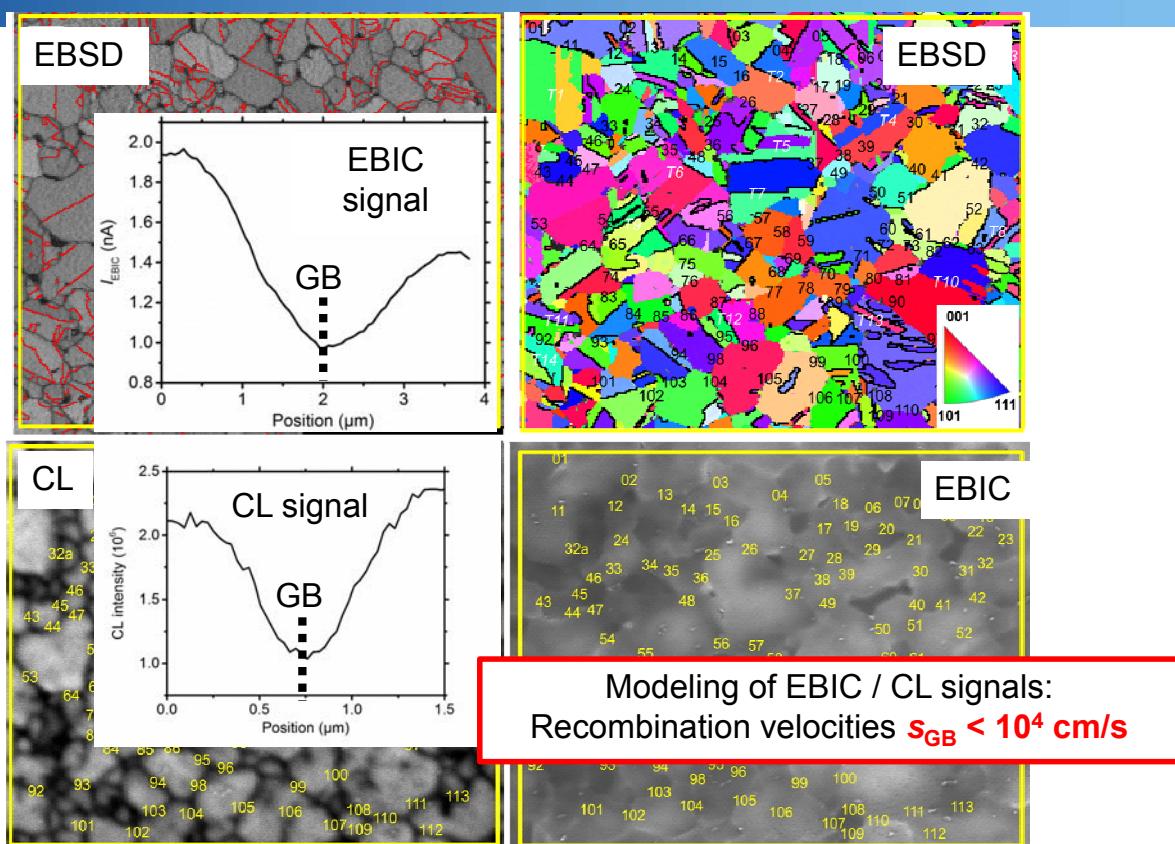


CL measurements in  
collaboration with Univ. Jena,  
Germany

J. Kavalakkatt, D. Abou-Ras, et  
al., J. Appl. Phys. (2014)

20

## Statistics on EBIC / CL signals from identical GBs

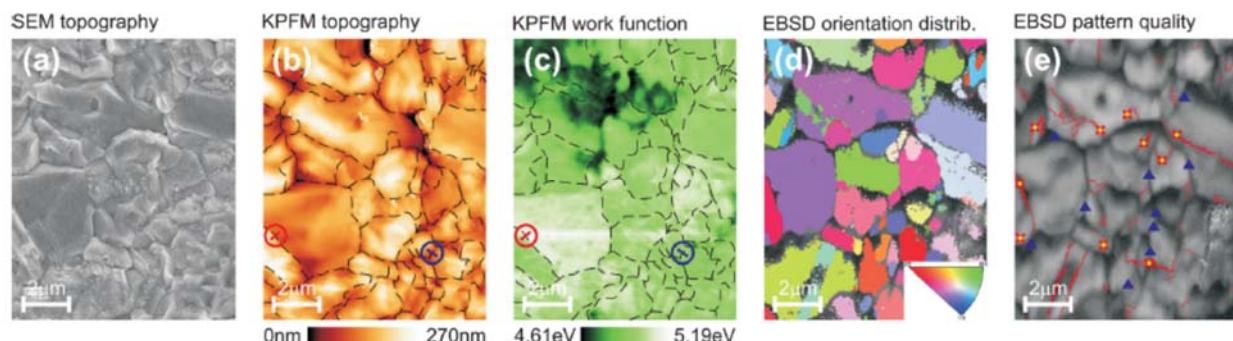


D. Abou-Ras, A.D. Rollett, G.S. Rohrer, et al., Acta Mater. (2016)

21

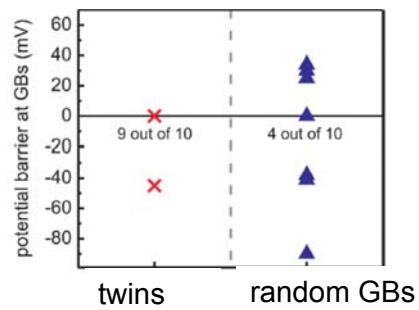
## Correlation of scanning probe microscopy with EBSD

KPFM: Kelvin probe force microscopy: Probing work function distributions



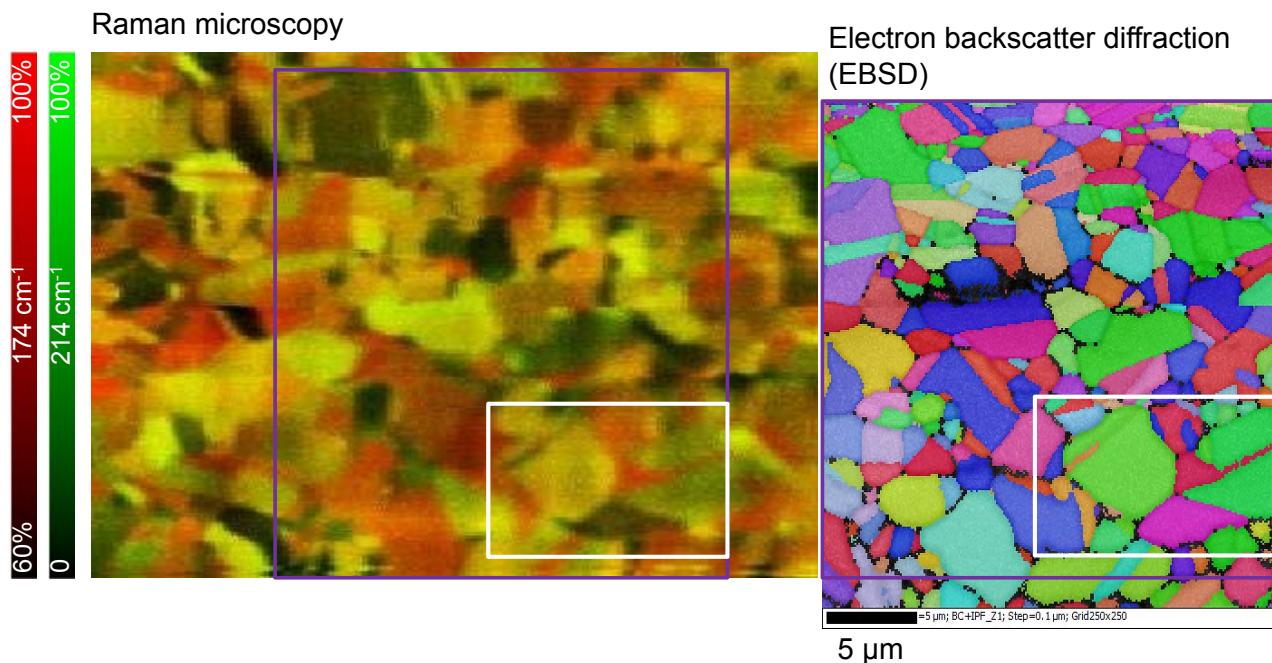
From differences in work function at grain boundaries:  
Potential barriers for charge carriers  
Together with recombination velocities:  
important input for 2D device modeling

D. Abou-Ras, et al., pss (RRL) (2016)



R. Baier, D. Abou-Ras, et al.,  
Appl. Phys. Lett. (2011)

22

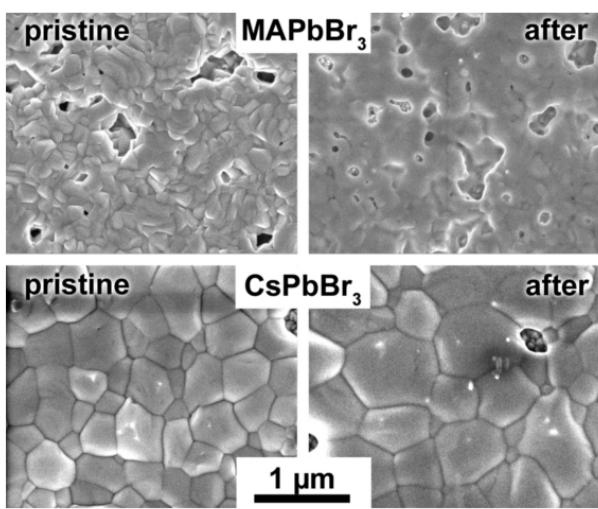


T. Schmid, D. Abou-Ras, et al., Nature Sci. Rep. 5 (2015) 18410

23

## Sensitivity of organic-containing halide perovskites

SEM images

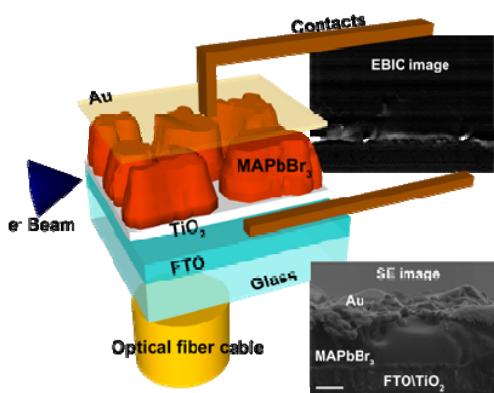


Klein-Kedem, et al. Acc. Chem. Res. 49, 2 (2016)

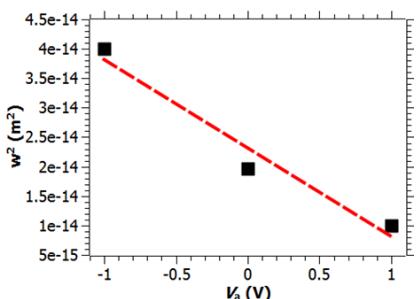
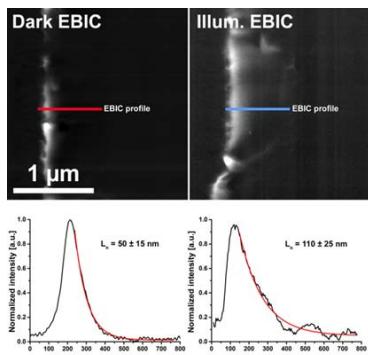
Focus rather on inorganic halide perovskites with wide band gaps

24

## EBIC on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ Perovskite Solar Cell



Variation of applied voltage  $V_a$  & illumination conditions



Diffusion length increases when illuminating solar cell

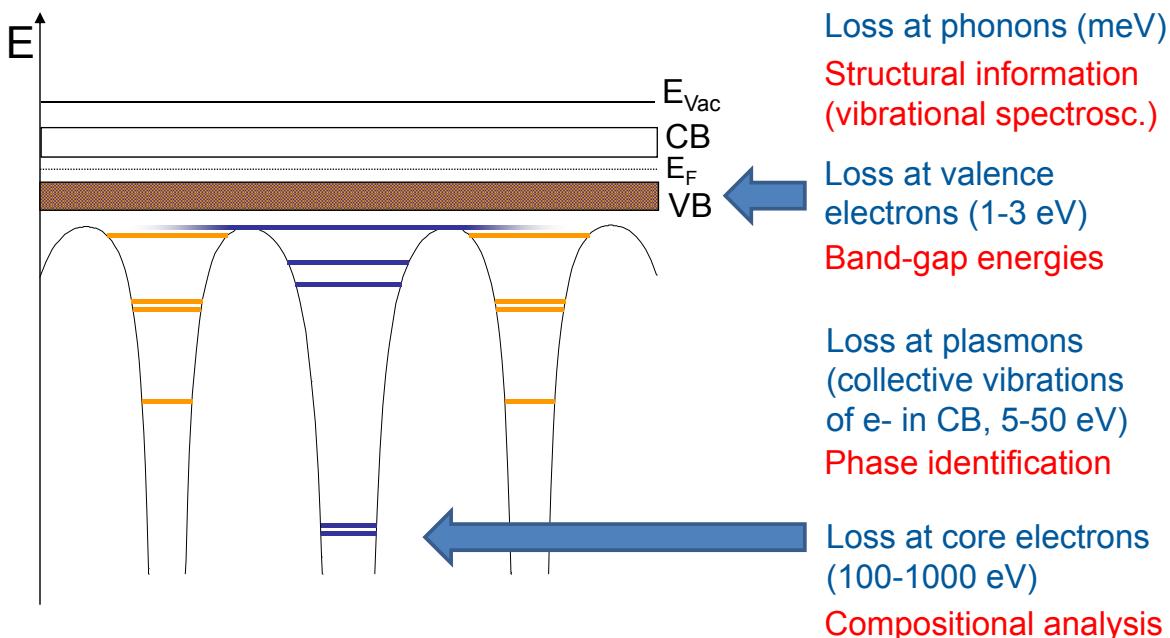
Calculated doping density about  $10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , as confirmed by capacitance analysis

N. Kedem, D. Abou-Ras et al., J. Phys. Chem. Lett. (2015)

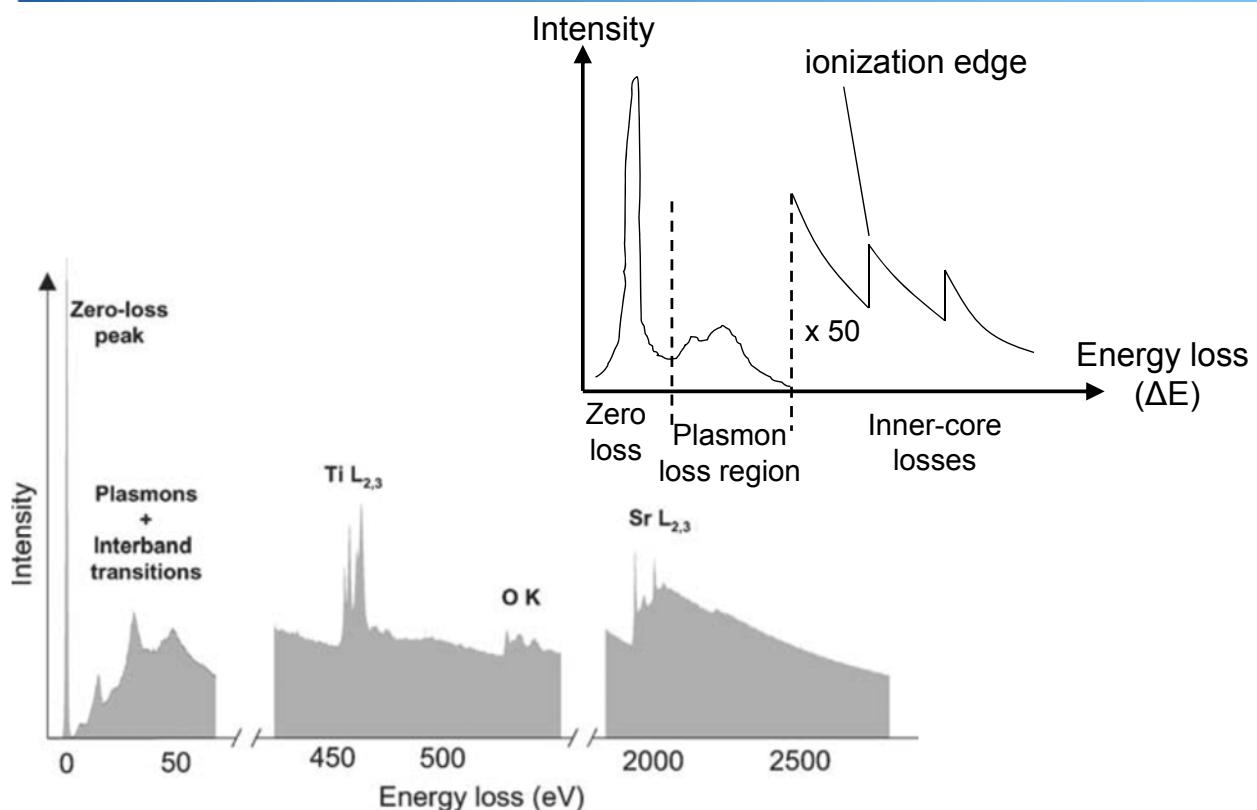
25

## Electron energy-loss spectroscopy in TEM

Various losses of impinging e- when scattering with electrons in materials



## EEL spectrum – details and example

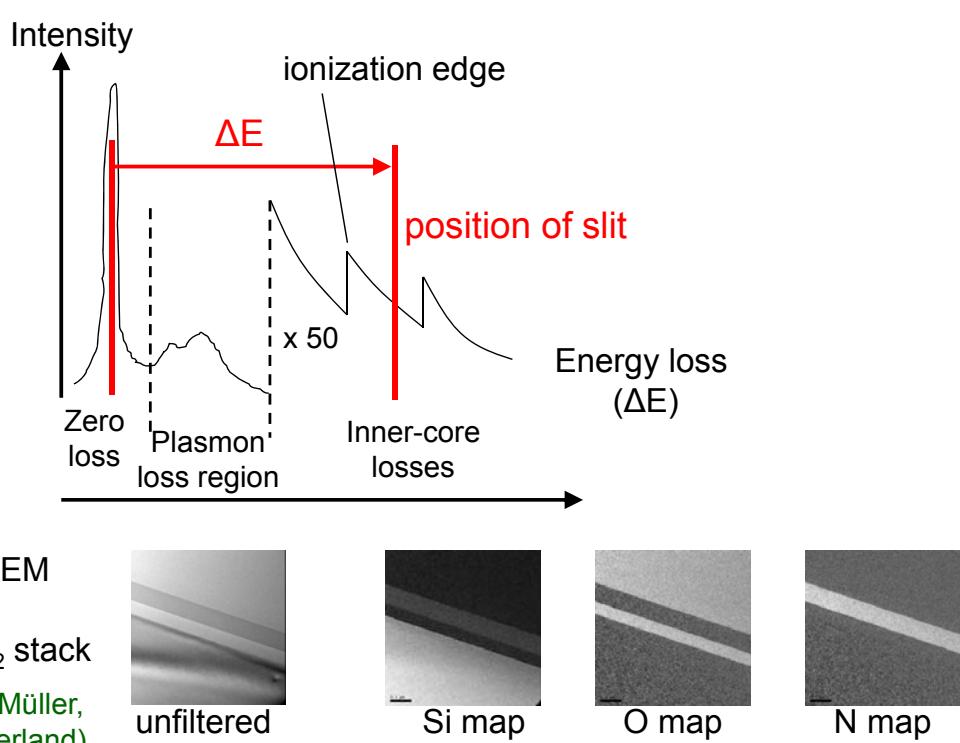


W. Sigle, Ann.Rev.Mat.Res. (2005)

SrTiO<sub>3</sub>

27

## Energy-filtered TEM (EFTEM)

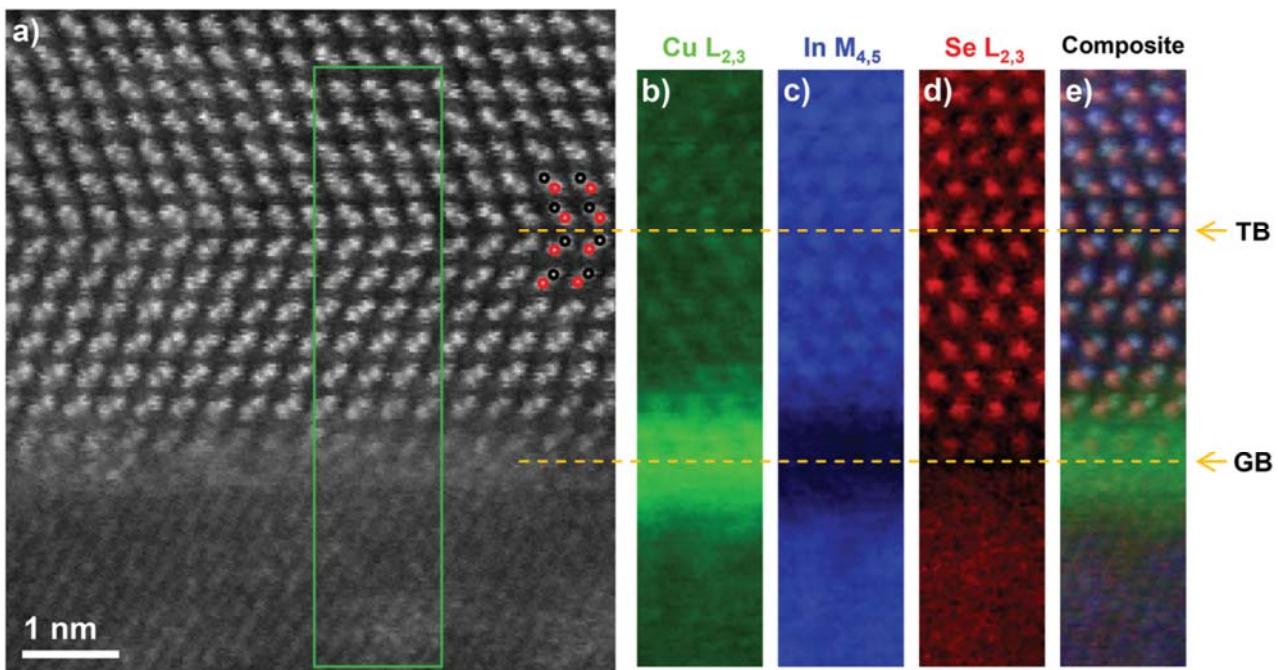


energy-filtered TEM  
images from  
Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>/SiN/SiO<sub>2</sub> stack  
(by courtesy of E. Müller,  
ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

28

## Energy-filtered TEM (EFTEM): High resolution imaging

Twin boundary (TB) and random grain boundary (GB) in Cu(In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub> thin film

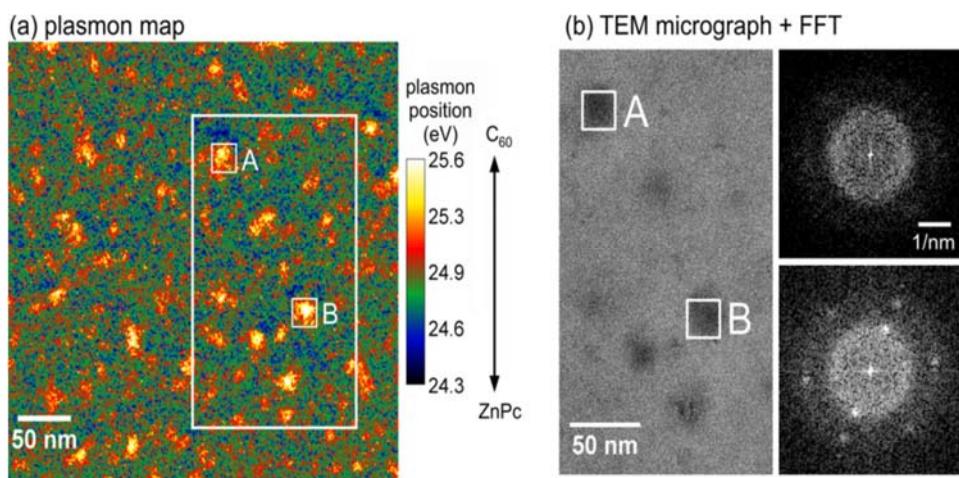


E. Simsek-Sanli, D. Abou-Ras, et al., J. Appl. Phys. (2016)

29

## EELS: Plasmon mapping of organic blends

ZnPc/C60 blends used in bulk heterojunction solar cells



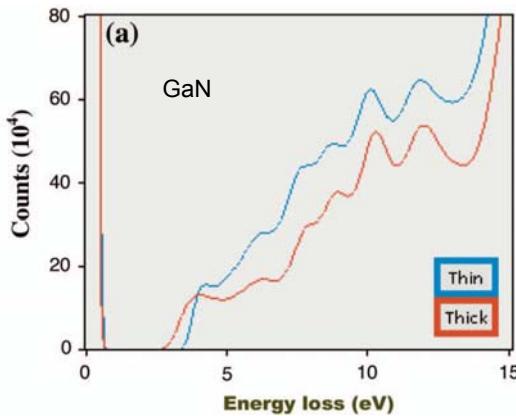
Phase separation of ZnPc and C60 detected by plasmon mapping

W. Schindler et al., Org. Electron. (2012)

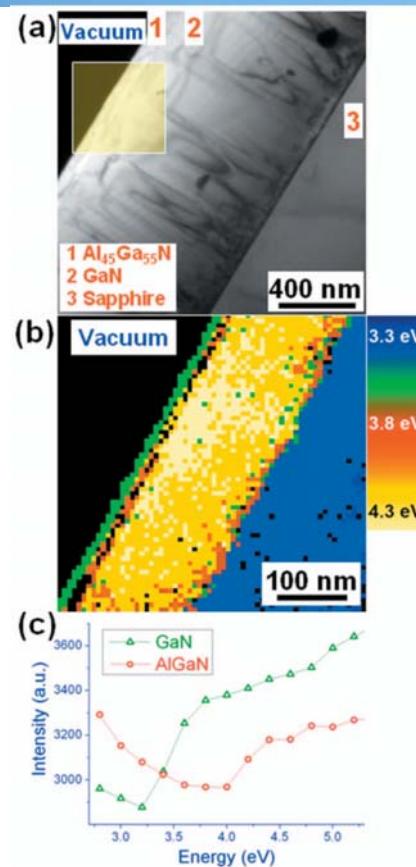
30

## Valence EELS – Mapping of band-gap energies

Energy loss by scattering at valence electrons (1-10 eV)  
 ⇒ Transition VB → CB  
 ⇒ Energy position of signal en



Gu et al., Phys. Rev. B (2007)



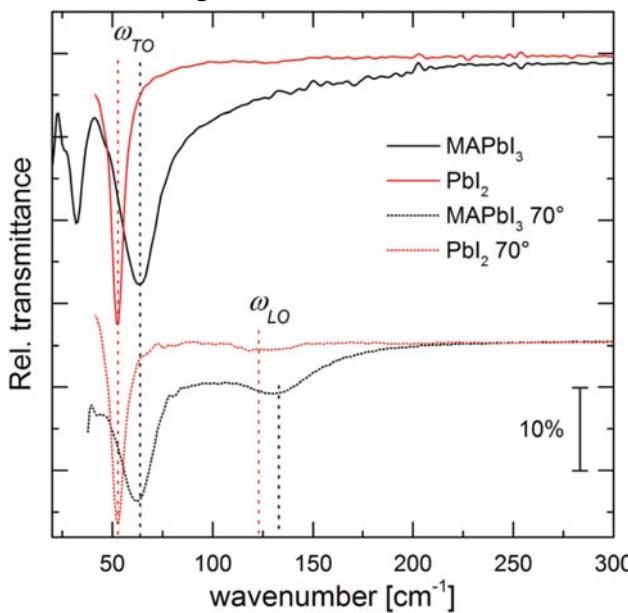
Gu et al., J. Appl. Phys. (2010)

31

## Combination of vibrational spectroscopies

### (Macroscopic) IR spectroscopy

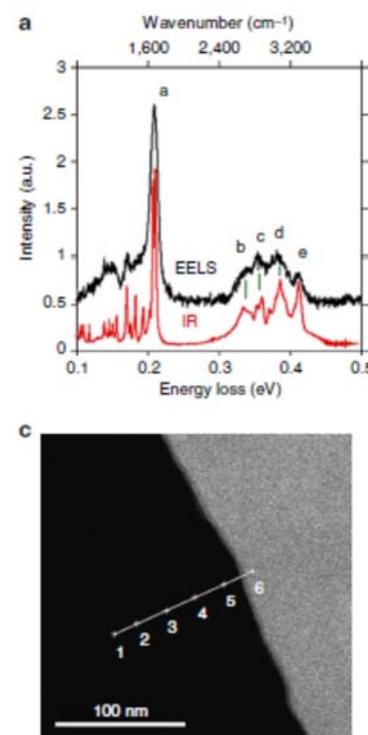
Collaboration with R. Lovrincic, Univ. Heidelberg



Sendner et al. Optical phonons in methylammonium lead halide perovskites and implications for charge transport. Mater. Horiz., 2016, 3, 613

### (Microscopic) STEM-EELS

Collaboration with C.T. Koch, HU Berlin



Rez, P. et al. Damage-free vibrational spectroscopy of biological materials in the electron microscope. Nat. Commun. 7:10945 doi: 10.1038/ncomms10945 (2016)

32



## Conclusions

Electron microscopy and its related techniques provide insight to

- (Micro)structure, composition, electrical/optoelectronic properties
- Scales from subnanometer to centimeters

**Correlative microscopy:** combined electron/scanning probe/light microscopy **on identical positions**  
⇒ Enhanced information on materials & devices

33



# Thank you very much!

34